"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Light snow; colder; fresh northwest winds.

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AGAINST SUBWAY STRIKE

Union Delegates After Stormy Debate Decide for Peace.

Labor Bodies, Now in the Employers' Agreement, Carry the Day in Spite of the More Radical of the Leaders.

After a stormy discussion lasting for nearly an hour at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union over the subway trouble, the conclusion was practically reached that nothing could be done in the way of strikes to change the present situation. During the discussion the fact developed that the unions now under the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association intend to stand by that agreement. Some of the many subway contractors, whose numbers have increased since the original agreement was drawn up between the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association and the Central Federated Union, are members of the Employers' Association, and this fact had its bearing on the action of the central body yesterday.

Chairman James E. Holland of the Central Federated Union Rapid Transit Committee brought the matter up in the form of a report on the conferences which took place during last week on the subject. He said that the Allis-Chalmers Company would give the machinists no satisfaction at all regarding their employment of non-union men at the Fifty-ninth Street power house. By an arrangement with Mr. McDonald, the general contractor, he said, the painters had come to a settlement. The railroad from workers were not represented in the original agreement between the central body, and the rapid transit contractors had grievances, but as they were not included in this agreement the representative of the contractors, Holland said, refused to consider their grievances.

James Wilson, delegate of the machinists, then took the floor, saying: "I am satisfied that the committee has gone as far as it could unless Mr. McDonald can go further. As far as I am concerned, I believe that if Mr. McDonald told the Allis-Chalmers Company to straighten out matters, they would be straightened out. I am at a loss myself as to what to do."

James Fitzgerald of the marble workers asked Wilson if the Allis-Chalmers Company employed any union men. Wilson replied that they employed both union and non-union men in other contracts, but did not employ any union machinists at the power house.

"Then," said Fitzgerald, "why doesn't the International Association of Machinists call its men out on the jobs of the Allis-Chalmers Company in other cities. If this matter affected the marble workers, you bet your boots that the marble workers would have every man pulled out in the unions affiliated with them."

Delegate Entwistle of the Steam Fitters said that there were non-union steam fitters employed in the subway, but that the organization was helpless in the matter.

"Why don't you pull out the union men then?" demanded Fitzgerald.

"We are bound hand and foot," said Entwistle. "One contractor has signed an agreement with us, and another contractor employs only non-union men. If it was one contractor we could do something."

Here Fitzgerald became indignant. He wanted to know what the "wonderful Board of Walking Delegates" was ever good for, or what the Central Federated Union was meeting every week for. Then he said very bitterly: "Things are going to the bad. There are more non-union men in Manhattan now than there were five years ago, and this applies to every trade in the city."

Michael Stanton of the Electrical Workers said that matters were in the way of settlement, but some of the delegates in the Central Federated Union evidently wanted a "rule-or-ruin policy."

"When my union meets," continued Stanton, "I am going to try to get a motion through for the members of my International Union to boycott the work of the Allis-Chalmers Company in other cities unless they can come to an agreement with us here. That is the way to set about it. The original agreement with the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association did not provide for the equipment."

Delegate Wilson of the Machinists said that he did not think or expect that his organization could do any good. He was not willing to put Mr. McDonald into a position of suffering for matters that he had not foreseen. He admitted that the original agreement had nothing to do with the equipment.

Some of the delegates became very angry and wanted strikes ordered right and left. At one point it looked as if a general strike, which could not possibly inconvenience the contractors against whom the unions had grievances, was going to be ordered. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and the report of the committee was simply adopted, with the understanding that every possible means would be taken to end the tangle amicably.

"COLORADO FLIER" WRECKED.

One Person Killed and Thirteen Injured Near Miller, Kan., on the Missouri Pacific Road.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—The "Colorado Flyer" on the Missouri Pacific that left Denver Saturday afternoon for Kansas City was derailed near Miller, Kan., today while running at the rate of forty miles an hour.

The engine and rear car, a Pullman, alone remained on the track. The baggage car, smoker, and a chair car were thrown into a ditch, upset, and shattered. One person—W. L. Brown of Ransom, Kan.—was killed and thirteen injured, one seriously.

At the time of the accident the train was two hours' late and making up time. It had no orders to stop at Miller, and went by at full speed, being derailed on the outskirts of the town. The front trucks of the mail car jumped the track and crashed into a freight car standing on a siding. The baggage car, following, pushed the mail car at right angles across the track, and both forward cars served to block the smoker. The chair car, following the smoker, partially telescoped the smoker, and the latter was smashed into kindling wood.

PLANS HUGE BIRD CAGE.

Aviary at the St. Louis Fair Will Be 200 Feet Long, 70 Feet High, and 60 Feet Wide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Dr. Baker, Superintendent of the National Zoo, will have charge of the exhibition of birds at the St. Louis Exposition. He says the exhibit will be the largest and most interesting ever attempted. He has given out the contract for an aviary for flying specimens, the dimensions of which will be: Length, 200 feet; height, 70 feet; width, 60 feet. It will be the largest bird cage in the world, and will be stocked with more than a thousand birds of different varieties.

The cage at the National Zoo has been spoken of as the largest in the world, and is slightly larger than the well-known Hornaday cage of Zoological Garden, New York, but the new receptacle will be at least 40 feet longer and about 30 feet wider.

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MRS. HOWARD GOULD TO RACE AUTOMOBILES.

Will Have a Number of Fast Cars for Next Season—More Records Expected to be Established on the Florida Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 31.—The announcement has just been made here that Mrs. Howard Gould will be present next season for the third annual automobile Derby with some of the fastest racing cars to be secured in the country. Mrs. Gould has been one of the most enthusiastic spectators at the tournament this year, and will remain over to see the closing races on Monday and Tuesday. These will include the two final heats of the H. L. Bowden-S. B. Stevens match race for a $500 trophy, the one-mile 0:56 class, in which Stevens and Bowden will also contest, and in which the mile competitive record may be lowered, and a consolation race for cups yet to be offered.

There are many reasons for believing that Bowden or Stevens may lower Oldfield's competitive record. In the first place, Bowden averaged 0:41 1-5 for fifteen miles in his match race with Stevens, but, on the other hand, in the shorter races, Stevens has beaten Bowden several times. With a five-mile start either may get easily inside of 0:43 for the mile. Either may also touch W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, record of 0:39. The mile and kilometre record trials have yet to be run, and if the conditions are perfect these may bring about some surprises.

During the last twenty-four hours there have been a number of departures, but there remain a number of prominent motorists.

When Mr. Vanderbilt left last night he said he was confident that he could do 0:37 on the course. It is reported that he did do 0:35 in training. He is not satisfied with the record of 0:39. M. Charley of Paris believes that the limit of the course is far off. He says that this will always be the standard course of the world, and further says that the Europeans will come here to drive fast and be safe. A course on which no amount of driving, even at eighty-eight and one-half miles an hour, will heat the tires is ideal, according to M. Charley. The reason for the failure to heat the tires and so cause danger is due to the moisture in the track.

General surprise over the failure of the suction to retard speed has been expressed by the visitors from Europe. They also point out the safety lying in a course where on the one side is soft sand to retard a machine breaking away, and on the other side water to check it with no obstructions. The removal next year of the long wharves at Daytona will make the course absolutely safe. These wharves caused Bowden some trouble, for he avoided one of the posts at a 0:40 speed by but six inches. Another thing which will be done will be the abolition of the turns at the end of each leg in long races. Controls will be established, and the cars will come in at speed, turn slowly, and then go out at speed, thus giving correct time for straightaway driving. The accident to Ehrlich yesterday caused this decision.

At the Ormond tourney Mr. Vanderbilt won six first prizes and one second prize, and broke every record from one mile to fifty miles. Bowden won four first and five second prizes, and Stevens won two first and four second prizes. Oldfield gained a first, Laroche two seconds, and Tracy one second. G. H. Curtis won two firsts in motorcycle races.

Not one of the competitors claims to have had any trouble from grit entering the machinery.

DOUBLE ESCAPE AT NIAGARA.

Himself in Peril on a Detached Ice Floe, a Man Rescues a Boy and Both Are Saved.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 31.—This afternoon, while hundreds were on the ice bridge below the falls, a large cake broke away from the bridge near the ice mountain. On it was John Morrison of this city. While the crowds were staring in fear at the man's predicament, there came a cry from the ice mountain, and a lad, James Murty, slid down into the open water left by the detached floe.

Morrison, in danger himself on the detached cake, which at any moment might have been swept down the gorge to the whirlpool, saw the boy's danger. Lying flat on the floating ice he awaited the reappearance of the boy. As the lad came gasping to the surface of the ice-cold water, Morrison grabbed him by the hair and hauled him on the floe.

The crowds cheered Morrison to the echo, and soon ropes were got and cast to him. The floating ice was then slowly drawn to the ice bridge, and both Morrison and Murty leaped to safety.

EXPIRED AT FIANCEE'S DOOR.

Henry Schmidt, Jr., Supposed to Have Succumbed to Heart Disease.

Henry Schmidt, Jr., thirty-one years old, of the firm of Schmidt & Holzhauer, upholsterers at 923 Sixth Avenue, died suddenly last night on the stairway leading to the fourth floor of the flat house at 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

About 7 o'clock Frederick March of 919 Columbus Avenue was going up the stair to call upon friends on the fourth floor when he saw Schmidt sitting on the stairs holding his head in his hands and moaning. He notified his friends, but they didn't recognize him, neither did a number of other tenants in the house.

The janitor, Frank Winters, called Patrolmen Bohm and Sullivan of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who telephoned for an ambulance. When Dr. Westcott arrived from the J. Hood Wright Hospital the man was dead.

The body was removed to the station house, where letters were found in his pocket indicating who he was, and his partner, John J. Holzhauer of 522 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, was sent for. He made the identification positive. It is the theory of the police that Schmidt died of heart disease. He was not married, and the police could not learn his address. He formerly lived at 544 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

Mr. Holzhauer explained that his partner had gone to the house to visit Miss Ella Ryan, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Allabough, on the fourth floor. The detectives say that Miss Ryan was not at home when he called, and Mrs. Allabough says he did not knock at the door of the apartment.

"They had been trying for some time to get married," said Mr. Holzhauer, "but religion stood in the way. They went to three different priests, but none would marry them without a dispensation, Miss Ryan being a Catholic and Schmidt a Protestant. He told me recently that he had thought of turning Catholic."

When Schmidt was found he was sitting on the stairs opposite the door of the Allabough apartment. Policeman Sullivan says that Mrs. Allabough was called from her apartment, and that she failed to identify Schmidt. Mrs. Allabough declared last night that she had not seen the man at all that day. Miss Ryan returned to the apartment about two hours after Schmidt was found.

THIRTY DIE IN A DESERT

Their Bodies Found Near "Dead Man's Well" in Nevada.

Had Attempted to Cross a Barren Stretch Eighty Miles Wide Without Sufficient Food and Water.

Special to The New York Times.

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 31.—Thirty bodies of men who perished in the Nevada Desert from thirst and hunger have been found by a body of surveyors who are an advance party of the new San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The victims met death within a few weeks, according to all the evidence obtainable and the condition of the corpses when discovered.

They died while attempting to cross the waste area that stretches a distance of eighty miles from Las Vegas to the California line. Many others have lost their lives while trying to make this journey without adequate supplies of food and water, but apparently the desert has claimed many more lives during the past month than ever before.

The survivors tell of many gruesome sights. The bodies were found in groups of four or half a dozen, lying in proximity. In most instances they had been torn and half eaten by coyotes and buzzards to such an extent as to be beyond recognition.

One body was found partly buried in a shallow grave, evidently having been found by another wanderer, who buried the unfortunate as best he could and then himself fell a victim.

The thirty bodies were all found within a radius of a quarter of a mile around "Dead Man's Well," the only water in the interior of the entire desert.

One hundred feet from this well the surveying party came across six bodies lying a few yards apart. "Dead Man's Well" is about half way across the barren territory that divides the little settlements of Southern Nevada from the hills of California.

A majority of the victims were tramps, and railroad laborers, who attempted to cross from the railroad camps in Nevada to the more agreeable climate of California.

MUCH UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Conditions in the Caucasus Almost Approach Anarchy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There is no sign of improvement in conditions in the Caucasus, says the Moscow correspondent of The Times. The news of an attack on the residence of the Governor at Tiflis is confirmed.

It is reported that the recent anti-Government demonstrations have alarmed the authorities at St. Petersburg considerably in view of the positions occupied by the demonstrators.

It appears true that cries of "Down with the autocracy!" were uttered in a hall where were assembled a large number of industrialists and technical men.

Russian "Intelligents" all over the empire are manifesting anti-Government tendencies with more than usual candor. Many say Russia will not dare go to war if the Intelligents keep her hands full at home.

Recent dispatches from Russia state that conditions in the Caucasus almost approach anarchy. Bandits make frequent raids on banks and railway stations, and usually succeed in carrying off plunder.

These brigands, it is stated, are excellently armed with costly rifles and revolvers of the newest make. The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg complains that "some one thoughtfully provides them with English weapons, ammunition, and powder. In bales and cases that are imported into the Caucasus under the modest categories of 'sewing machines,' 'nails,' and 'technical requisites' are frequently found splendid weapons such as might arouse the envy of a good hunter."

The raids, instead of being made by night, as was formerly the case, are now made in broad daylight. On Jan. 4, for instance, eight armed brigands early in the afternoon made their appearance on the premises of the Mutual Credit Bank at Kutais and carried off 35,000 rubles, ($17,500,) locking the doors of the bank behind them.

Three days before this five brigands raided the railway station at Alexandropol, killing one employe and wounding several others.

COMBINE TO LOOT CHICAGO.

City Attorney Says Personal Injury Suits Aggregating $38,666,952 Are Pending—Wooden Sidewalks at Fault.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Personal injury suits amounting to $38,666,052 are pending against the City of Chicago, according to the report of City Attorney John V. Smulski, made public to-day. The Council, the Legislature, and finally the people are appealed to for relief. Sidewalk injuries caused the majority of the suits.

Mr. Smulski in his report shows that the interests combining to loot the city in this way amount practically to an organization. Names of lawyers, mostly young men, and doctors occur with great frequency in the list of suits. The City Attorney says the piling up of suits will inevitably continue for some years, even should the city at once begin to tear up every wooden sidewalk.

The City Attorney says the main cause of this condition is the deplorable state of the city's finances, which makes it impossible to care properly for its streets and sidewalks. The remedy, he says, is a new city charter. The many judgments awarded against the city are pointed out, and Attorney Smulski says that unless favorable action is taken in regard to a new charter inevitable bankruptcy will result.

WIRELESS PROJECT A FAILURE.

Two More Stations Needed for a Service Between Nome and St. Michael.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 31.—Up to the middle of December the Government's second attempt to provide a wireless telegraph service between Nome and St. Michael, across Bering Sea, had proved a failure. The $6,000 expended in building stations at St. Michael and Port Safety, near Nome, will be lost unless the Signal Service is willing to double the money spent by providing two more stations.

Experiments early in the Winter showed that the distance was too great for such transmission during Winter weather.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

ABUSES OF PEONAGE SYSTEM.

Brutality to Children Revealed in a Report on a Georgia Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.—Revelations of cruelty to children have been made in a Government agent's report in the Pittman peonage case. United States District Attorney Camp, who conducted the preliminary proceedings against Pittman, says:

"When we first heard of the case we immediately sent a special Government agent down to Pittman's farm to investigate, and the evidence we have gained shows cruelty and inhuman treatment hardly credible. Children slept on a cot consisting of a plank, which was covered with cotton bagging, another strip of the material serving as a cover.

"When it is remembered that this bagging is made of cords nearly as large as one's finger, with large spaces between, you can imagine what protection it afforded when the thermometer was well below freezing.

"Most of the children showed ugly scars on their ears which came from the fact that the bosses, or whoever was in charge of them, beat them on the ears with stones held in each hand. On one occasion a large stone was thrown at one of the boys, striking him on the elbow. The blow shattered the arm, and now the boy's hand is withered and paralyzed."

SEGREGATION OF SEXES.

Experiment in the University of Chicago Is Pronounced a Success by the Instructors.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—According to a report submitted by Dean George E. Vincent to President Harper of the University of Chicago, the experiment of segregating the sexes in the junior college work during the last year has been a success. Dean Vincent says:

"Unofficially various instructors who have taught the classes exclusively for men or women have told me that from their experience they believe segregation is going to work out as an educational and social success. One interesting feature of the situation is that several of the instructors who were radically opposed to segregation now say that their experience leads them to favor it heartily."

CASHIER $241,000 SHORT.

But It Is Said That the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati Will Not Lose a Cent.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The report of the experts who have completed their examination of the books of the Franklin Bank of this city shows the ex-Cashier, Henry Burkhold, to have been $241,000 short in his accounts.

Burkhold was superseded as Cashier several months ago, and has been so prostrated by his financial collapse that he is not expected to recover. John J. Kilgour, President of the Franklin Bank, says there will be no prosecution, and that the bank and the creditors will not lose a cent.

Burkhold has given Mr. Kilgour power of attorney to sell securities and settle up his affairs, and out of the $2,000,000 of Burkhold's holdings it is thought about $30,000 will be left for his estate.

MORAL DANGERS OF COLLEGE.

Opinions of President Eliot, Provost Harrison, and Other Educators Read in a Philadelphia Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Rev. Dr. C. Edgar Adamson, pastor of the Thirteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, read to the members of his congregation to-night letters from college authorities in this city and elsewhere telling what they considered the greatest moral danger that threatens a college student in a large city. Some of the opinions given are these:

President Eliot of Harvard—The frittering away of the student's time in trivial self-indulgent occupations and animal pleasures.

Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania: "The separation from the sacred influences of home, and probably church, life"; also, "The temptations to explore phases of life to which the student had been a stranger."

Prof. John E. James of Hahnemann College: "Absence of home restraint and home life."

Commenting on these expressions of opinion, Dr. Adamson said:

"If the reports in the newspapers concerning the countenance given to these forms of temptations by some who are guardians of the city's interests be true, it is time that the citizens of Philadelphia rise in their might and demand clean lives on the part of the men who are in charge of her affairs."

SCORES THE RICH OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Rev. Dr. James S. Stone, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, the membership of which is largely made up of wealthy persons, caused comment, when, in the course of a sermon to-day, he denounced the rich of Chicago. He said in part:

"That there are multitudes in this city who neither fear God nor regard man is largely due to two causes—one the ignorance and weakness of many congregations, and the other the irreligion of our influential and well-to-do people.

"There are many exceptions, noble and praiseworthy, for which we thank God and take courage. But for the greater part the people of financial and social influence in Chicago—the people who could if they would do so much for the salvation of the city, the people that are going to suffer the most in that terrible conflict between the classes that is threatening the country, the nearness of which seems apparent, the centre of which will be this very city, the end of which no man knows—these people who should be the first in Christian example and in every good work are living the lives of pagans; nice pagans, if you will, but as surely pagans."

GAMBLING HOUSE OUT AT SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington Jan. 31.—Nome dispatches via Dawson say that further complications with the Washington authorities are likely to follow the inability of the Federal officers at Nome to carry out President Roosevelt's wish, expressed through the Department of Justice, that gambling be absolutely stopped in Alaska.

Sporting men of Nome have built a big gambling casino on the ice on Bering Sea, three miles out, and are there conducting the faro and other games recently closed at Nome. The players claim immunity because they are outside the three-mile limit. The casino was built in sections, and in the Spring will be sledded ashore for similar use next Winter.

Down on the Manatee River.
This delightful section of Florida reached in comfort by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, through Pullman sleeping cars. Service the very best. Call at office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

SIXTEEN FIREMEN FALL IN SMOKE AND TWO DIE

Three More, Including Battalion Chief, Not Expected to Survive.

Rescuers Grope in Jute Fumes at Brooklyn Blaze for Their Unconscious Comrades—Money Loss Only $10,000.

Two firemen were killed and fourteen others were overcome by smoke at a fire last night in a three-story jute storage building at the foot of Noble Street, Greenpoint. Chris Dressel, twenty-four years old, of Engine Company No. 138, died soon after he had been taken from the burning building and carried to the engine room of the rope factory next door. Arthur Rink, thirty-five years old, of Engine Company No. 138, died in St. Catharine's Hospital at midnight.

Three other firemen who were taken to St. Catharine's Hospital were reported late last night to stand little chance of surviving. They are Battalion Chief William McCarthy of the Twenty-sixth District, Michael Mahoney of Engine Company No. 115, and John McAllister of Engine Company No. 121.

Smoke pouring in volumes from the second floor of the storage place, owned by the American Manufacturing Company, attracted the attention of the night watchman, Thomas O'Hara, who turned in an alarm. Engine Companies 115 and 138 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 56 responded. The firemen dashed into the building and mounted to the second story, where the whole floor was filled with dense smoke from the burning jute. The firemen's lamps were put out by the fumes, and they groped about in the darkness trying to turn their hose on the fire, but soon succumbed and fell unconscious to the floor.

Meantime three more alarms had been sent in and the firemen on the second alarm went to work to get out the men who had been overcome inside. They made a dash for the second story and groped about till they came across a prostrate body here and there and handed them, one by one, to their comrades outside.

Ambulance calls were sent to the St. Catharine, the Eastern District, the Cumberland Street, and the Bushwick Avenue Hospitals and nine surgeons responded. They worked over the unconscious men, who had been removed to the rope factory next door, but Dressel soon died.

Father McGronin, Fire Chaplain, and rector of St. Ann's Church, Front and Gold Streets, administered the last rites to Dressel.

The firemen found great difficulty in extinguishing the fire. It was not known how the fire started. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

Those overcome by smoke and removed to the hospitals were:

BATTALION CHIEF WILLIAM ROGERS of the Twenty-fifth District.
EMIL RUCH of Engine Company No. 138.
CHARLES MEDOWS, Engine Company No. 138.
WILLIAM QUICK, Engine Company No. 115.
JOHN DEMPSEY, Engine 138.
JOHN WESTLEIGH, Engine 115.
ARTHUR REMK, Engine 138.
BATTALION CHIEF McCARTHY of the Twenty-sixth District.
JOHN McALLISTER, Engine 138.
CHARLES JENNINGS, Engine 121.
CHARLES WEEDMAN, Engine 115.
PETER GAFFNEY, Engine 138.
FRANK HERMAN, Engine 115.
JAMES McCONNAUGHTY, Engine 115.
MICHAEL MAHONEY, Engine 115.

Dressel had been a year in the department. He lived with his parents at Manhattan Avenue and Noble Street. His body was removed last night to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station.

MRS. MAYBRICK IN LIVERPOOL?

Much Mystery as to What Has Been Done Regarding Her, but She Is No Longer at Aylesbury.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily Mail this morning says that Mrs. Maybrick is now in Liverpool, and that the following conditions attach to her release from prison:

That she will not appear on the public stage or write a book of her experiences, and that she will in no way endeavor to attract public attention to herself.

A great deal of mystery attaches to the action in connection with Mrs. Maybrick, but it can be definitely said that she has been removed from Aylesbury Prison.

At the United States Embassy it was most emphatically declared yesterday that Mrs. Maybrick had not been pardoned and that she was still a prisoner. Reports from Aylesbury are to the effect that she has been removed to some institution in Cornwall.

The Home Office and the Governor of Aylesbury Prison refuse to make any kind of statement on the subject.

If the ordinary course had been followed Mrs. Maybrick would have been taken to Holloway if her immediate release were contemplated, but she is not there.

The details given yesterday in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper regarding the visit of Mrs. Maybrick's mother, Baroness de Roques, to Aylesbury Prison on Jan. 25 appear to be correct. She afterward described Mrs. Maybrick as very busy with her work, in much better spirits, and looking forward to her release.

INCREASE IN COAL PRICES.

Government Report Shows That Anthracite Costs Over 39 Per Cent. More Than Five Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Two facts concerning the production of coal that are of melancholy interest to the general public are brought out in Edward W. Parker's annual report in the volume of Mineral Resources for 1902, which is soon to be issued by the United States Geological Survey. The first is the loss of life incident to the industry of coal mining. The second is the steady and considerable increase in the price of both anthracite and bituminous coal in the last five years.

The total number of lives lost in the coal mines of the United States in 1902 was 1,951, as compared with 1,467 in 1901. The total number of men injured was 3,643 in 1901 and 3,438 in 1902. The largest number of lives lost per 1,000 employes in 1902 was in Tennessee, where 200 men were killed by the explosions in the Nelson and Fraterville mines.

The average price at the mine for a ton of anthracite coal of 2,000 pounds throughout the United States was $1.41 in 1898, $1.46 in 1899, $1.49 in 1900, $1.67 in 1901, and $1.96 in 1902. This shows an increase of over 39 per cent. within the last five years.

A still larger percentage of increase is shown in the price of bituminous coal throughout the country. A short ton of bituminous coal brought an average price at the mine of 80 cents in 1898, 87 cents in 1899, $1.04 in 1900, $1.05 in 1901, and $1.12 in 1902. This represents an increase of 40 per cent. in five years.

WARNER & QUINLAN LOSE ASPHALT LAKE.

High Court of Venezuela Pronounces Their Claim Void—Felicidad Mine Was Bought Without Receiving Proper Title.

CARACAS, Jan. 28.—The Federal High Court, sitting in full session, with ten Judges on the bench, has finally handed down a decision in the long-drawn-out asphalt case. The court gives as its unanimous judgment the opinion that the claim of Messrs. Warner & Quinlan of Syracuse, N. Y., to possession of the Felicidad Asphalt Mine, a portion of the asphalt lake in the State of Bermudez, claimed also by the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, which holds a concession to work the lake, is null and void.

The Felicidad Mine was bought in 1898 by Messrs. Warner & Quinlan.

The court bases its opinion on the argument that while the concession of the Bermudez Company was valid, no claim to the Felicidad Mine could be granted. The debates revealed the fact that Messrs. Warner & Quinlan had bought the Felicidad Mine without receiving proper title from the vendors.

Americans here are gratified at this finding of the high court, which is considered to be just.

MR. WARNER'S THREAT.

Losing Firm Blames the United States Government and May Bring Suit Against It.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 31.—Charles M. Warner of this city expressed the opinion to-night that the judgment of the Venezuelan Federal Hight Court had been influenced by the presence of United States warships in Venezuelan waters. He added that his firm might decide to bring an action against the United States to recover its losses.

Mr. Quinlan of the firm is in Caracas.

The title to the Felicidad Asphalt Mine, Mr. Warner said, was obtained from Spaniards, who located the mine under the laws of Venezuela.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

A Contest of Rival Corporations Almost Brought This Country and Venezuela to Blows.

The case was finally decided by the highest court in Venezuela, was best known as the "asphalt war," and at certain stages the term was not a misnomer. The differences involved were of many years' standing, but entered upon their most serious phase early in January, 1901.

At that time the "asphalt war," from being a fight between two large corporations, came near becoming an issue between the United States and Venezuela. For many weeks during the early part of 1901 United States warships were kept hovering in close proximity to Venezuelan waters, pending the issue of a situation which only by the aid of much diplomacy was halted on the brink of a dangerous crisis.

The New York-Bermudez Company obtained a concession from Venezuela which the company construed as covering all the asphalt lakes in the Department of Bermudez. The Venezuelan Government, however, construed it as covering only certain lakes in the southern part of the province, and granted a concession in the northern part—the so-called Felicidad concession—to a company which took that name, and in which the Warner & Quinlan Company of Syracuse was chiefly interested.

The New York and Bermudez Company thereupon announced its determination to resist any attempt by the Felicidad people to take possession of the territory covered in the new concession.

The Felicidad Company appealed to the Venezuelan Government and also took the matter to the courts.

The lower Court of Carupano, the district in which the concession is located, decided in favor of the Felicidad people, but the New York and Bermudez Company, also known as the trust, took the matter to the Supreme Court of Venezuela.

In the meantime the Feliexdad Company succeeded in obtaining an order from the Superior Court at Cumano granting them possession pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

It was at this point that the aspect of the contest changed from that of a legal battle to that of warfare. The New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company armed its employes and fortified the asphalt lakes.

On Jan. 15 the property of the company was threatened by an armed force of Venezuelans, who demanded the surrender of the property and that the private army of the trust lay down arms.

The Venezuelan Government allowed it to be understood that the threatened attack was the work of revolutionists, but it was established beyond doubt that it really was by the regular troops of the Republic. Only the arrival of the United States ship Scorpion, with orders to fight if necessary, averted serious trouble.

It was about this time the Venezuelan Government seized the two ships belonging to the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company and provoked a whole lot of trouble.

The United States' attitude in the matter was that the two companies as well as the Venezuelan Government should remain passive and await the decision of the Venezuelan Supreme Court and United States Minister Bowen at Caracas lodged a strong protest against the interference of the Venezuelan Government in the trouble.

DR. PARKS'S FAREWELL SERMON.

New Pastor of St. Bartholomew's Takes Leave of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, who has served for twenty-five years as pastor of the Emanuel Church, preached his farewell sermon this morning. Dr. Parks will go to New York, where he is to fill the St. Bartholomew's Church pulpit left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Greer.

Every seat in the church was filled and hundreds stood in the aisles, all eager to hear the pastor's departing words.

"Every minister," said Dr. Parks, "ought to acknowledge the nobility of men outside the church, and we must all understand that many men who never go to church lead blameless lives and have the highest ideals.

"But there is a decided difference between the Christian and the non-Christian. Earthly idealism is depressing to the mind, but Christian idealism is elevating."

MR. LITTLEFIELD TO RETIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Littlefield of Maine, who took such a prominent part in connection with efforts at anti-trust legislation in the last Congress, has in this Congress, until the debate on the mileage question came up in the House, observed an inconspicuous course. Being one of the ablest debaters in the House and a man of distinct ambition, this has caused much comment among his admirers. It is now said on good authority that he has decided to retire from public life and accept a flattering offer to practice law in Boston.

Mr. Littlefield speaks frankly of his disappointment at the obstacles to be met in the lower house by any sincere man who attempts to work out any of the great problems of legislation now before the country. He regards the task of any leader who attempts to secure legislation for the people as more a matter of political manipulation than fair debate on the merits.

STEAMSHIP COLORADO RAMS BOSTON CITY

Wilson Liner Nearly Sunk Three Miles from Sandy Hook.

MAIN SHIP CHANNEL BLOCKED

American Liner St. Louis One of the Vessels Compelled to Stand By—Sailor Lad Saved His Parrot—Part of the Crew Left on Board the Wreck.

In a collision which occurred between the Bristol City Line steamship Boston City and the Wilson liner Colorado yesterday afternoon in the lower bay the Boston City was almost cut in two by the other steamship, and so disabled that she drifted about for a time, finally running on to a mudbank where she now is, her forward hold filled with water, and all the general cargo in that part of the ship a loss. Her water-tight bulkheads kept her afloat aft.

Neither vessel carried any passengers, and when the collision occurred the Colorado lowered boats and took off the disabled vessel all the crew who did not wish to remain aboard. The Colorado was but slightly damaged, and after standing by for a half hour to render assistance proceeded up to the Phoenix Line pier at Hoboken, her own berth at Pier 50, North River, being occupied.

The Boston City left her pier in the North River at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, under the command of Capt. John Carey and piloted by G. R. Romayne. The first officer, J. W. Winstombe, and the second officer, S. C. Davidson, were also on the bridge. The vessel carried 2,800 tons of general merchandise, which she was to deliver at the Ports of Bristol and Swansea.

The tide was ebbing, and the weather out in the lower bay was very clear when the Boston City reached the end of the main ship channel about three miles northwest of Sandy Hook. At this point the main ship channel makes a sharp turn about what is called the tail of Southwest Spit.

THE VESSEL'S SIGNAL.

As the Boston City reached this point the officers on the bridge noticed the Colorado standing in, about two points on the Boston City's port bow, and a mile distant. The Colorado was coming from Hull with a general cargo, but so light that she drew only twelve feet of water. While still at this distance the Colorado is said to have sounded one whistle, indicating, "My helm is to port, and I will pass on the starboard, or right side." To this signal the Boston City is said to have answered with one whistle, which meant that she would agree to the signal.

The Boston City then continued on her course and started to turn about the southwest spit, her officers apparently paying no further attention to the approaching vessel. The Bristol liner is said to have had the further right of way, since she was going out on the ebb tide. Several minutes later the officers on the bridge of the Boston City sounded the danger signal by the rapid blowing of the whistle several times.

When the officers on both vessels saw that there would be a collision, they so handled their ships that the Colorado struck the Boston City on the port bow just abaft the forward rigging, at an angle of 50 degrees. The Boston City was low in the water, and when she was struck she held so firmly in the water that the Colorado shoved her bow into the hold of the Bristol liner a distance of twenty feet, while the prow of the Colorado smashed the bridge, carried away all of the port side of the pilothouse, and exposed the wheel in the wheelroom. When they struck, the vessels were going at the rate of about three knots an hour.

The officers on the bridge of the Boston City before the collision jumped to the deck fifteen feet below, where they landed badly shaken up, but not injured.

At this point the greatest confusion prevailed on the Boston City, and it was due only to the action of the officers of the Colorado that lives were not lost. When the collision occurred the engines of both vessels were still backing away, and after hanging together for a few seconds the vessels again parted. When the bridge was carried away the signal wires from the bridge to the engine room were cut and there was no means of stopping the engines, which continued to back, finally carrying the Boston City on the mud of the Southwest Spit.

As the vessel grounded on the bar, the boatswain of the Boston City, who had been below, came rushing on deck and shouted to all the men to jump for their lives, and he followed his own orders by leaping into the sea. Others were about to follow him when Capt. Cary recovered from the shock of his jump and ordered them placed by the boats. Men began ripping off the covers in preparation to launching them, but when the vessel did not sink at once Capt. Cary ordered one boat over, to take off the men if they should have to leave suddenly. When the boat was in the water it was seen that the plug had been left out of the bottom and the water rushed in, filling her quickly.

The engine room force stood by their posts to the last, never leaving them until ordered to do so by the Captain. The hole in the side of the vessel did not reach the engine room, missing it by several feet.

EIGHT MEN LEFT ON BOARD.

In the meantime the Colorado had backed for several lengths and then her boats were lowered to take the crew from the injured steamship. The first of these to get away made for the swimming boatswain, whom it picked up, so excited that he had swallowed quantities of salt water and was on the point of sinking.

For half an hour the boats hovered about the steamship, but their assistance was not required at once. When Capt. Carey saw that his vessel would be unable to proceed he ordered sixteen of his crew of twenty-four men to leave the vessel, and with them he came up on the Colorado to confer with the agents of the line.

After the collision the forward part of the Boston City filled rapidly. The hole made by the Colorado measures about 20 feet wide and 25 feet from top to bottom. The bow of the Colorado cut in only about 12 feet below the waterline, leaving intact the other 6 feet of steel to the bottom of the Boston City. Through the opening some of the merchandise fell out, and either went to the bottom or floated away on the tide.

As the Boston City beached her stern stood high in the air, while her bow settled until the forward deck was almost awash. She was pulled out into the channel, and

ships coming up the harbor had to anchor, so blocked the passage that other steamships were compelled to anchor.

About 3 o'clock the tide started to raise the Boston City from the bank on which she lay. Soon the vessel was clear, and then the eight remaining men of the crew, under the command of Chief Officer Winstombe, directed their efforts to getting her back where she would be safe. The engines were again backed, and the vessel driven on to the higher bank of the southwest spit. When the tide cleared the vessel, the crew thinking she was going to sink again became frightened and started to look to their safety. They lowered one of the yawls and placed all of their baggage in it, so that they could get away quickly. The men remained on board the disabled vessel during the night.

The Colorado, having sustained but little damage, proceeded up the harbor under her own steam and docked at the pier of the Phoenix Steamship Company in Hoboken. No sooner had the steamship tied up at the dock than a representative of the office of the Wilson Line boarded her and cautioned her commander, Capt. Cox, the officers of the ship, and members of her crew from talking about the collision to reporters. Accordingly the utmost reticence was observed by everybody aboard in regard to the accident and what led up to it.

"I will have to answer a whole lot of questions later, and do not think it advisable to begin as early as this," said Capt. Cox, in response to a request for his version of the accident. "You cannot get a word out of me in regard to the collision.

"The Colorado had a fair voyage of fifteen days across, and experienced no mishap up to the time the collision with the Boston City occurred. We had one passenger aboard.

"Immediately after the collision we got two of our lifeboats out. A. Proctor, second officer of the Colorado, took command of these. They made two trips, taking off Capt. Cary of the Boston City and fifteen members of the crew, whom we brought to this city. They will be turned over to the British Consul. Capt. Cary came as far as Quarantine on board the Colorado. There he boarded a tug of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to go to the city.

"The Colorado sustained no damage except having one plate on her port bow broken. The Boston City went aground after the collision and remained aground when we left her. We were delayed one hour and three-quarters through the wreck."

Capt. Cox declined to say who the passenger on board the Colorado was or where he had gone upon landing. The officers and members of the crew were equally reticent. The Colorado, it was said, had a pilot on board at the time the collision occurred, but it was not learned who was in charge of the bridge at the time.

One of the Quartermasters of the Boston City, who said he had been at the wheel when the collision occurred, was among the party of the latter's crew brought to the city by the Colorado. He refused to give the reporters his name.

"There was no fog whatever," he said. "We saw the Colorado plainly when she was way off, and exchanged signals with her. There was plenty of room for us both to navigate in. The Colorado should have passed us on the port side, but instead she suddenly sheered off and ran plumb into the Boston City, cutting a big hole in her port side just forward of the bridge."

Another of those taken off the Boston City in the lifeboats of the Colorado was James Haywood, a lad who was working his passage across. Young Haywood's home is in Bristol, England, but he has been sailing on coastwise vessels out of this city for the last seven months, and has made his home in a sailor's boarding house in Greenpoint. The only thing in the way of personal belongings that he succeeded in saving from the Boston City was a big Brazilian parrot, which he had intended to bring home to his folks in England.

"I was below helping the steward to get the dinner table fixed when the crash occurred," said Haywood. "The shock was not very heavy, but the Boston City at once took a very heavy roll, first to starboard and then to port. She continued to list heavily to port as the water rushed into her forward hold.

FEARED AN EXPLOSION.

"I ran up on deck and by the time I reached there the crew came running up from every companionway. The watertight compartment between the forward hold and the stoke-hold of the Boston City was swept in when the Colorado crashed into her, and we expected every moment to see the boilers blow up. If they had, it would have been all day with us, but one of the engineers had stopped the engine and taken the weight off the safety valve, allowing the steam to blow off, and I believe that was what saved us from an explosion.

"We ran aft and began to get the boats ready. By the time we had the gear cleared up and were prepared to lower the boats, the Colorado, whose engines had been running full speed astern, was some distance away, clear of our ship, and had already manned two boats, which came and took us off.

"The American liner St. Louis came in about five miles behind the Colorado, and she also stood by us, but did not put out her boats. There was a pilot aboard the Boston City when she was run into."

The American Line steamship St. Louis, inward bound from Southampton, was one of the vessels delayed by the accident. Capt. Jamison was on the bridge on the way up, but he said later that he saw little of the ships until after they had struck. He said he was too busy directing his own vessel to watch the others.

T. W. Rattey, the sailmaker, who was a passenger on the St. Louis, said:

"The collision was just over when I got on deck and the two vessels were still near together. The Boston City had a terrible gash in her side, the worst I ever saw. It looked as though the Colorado had gone right through her bridge. The latter stood by after the collision, and the Boston City appeared to be sinking."

Immediately after the accident the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company was notified and they sent one of their big tugs to the assistance of the steamship. Late last night it was decided to leave the vessel on the bar where she was aground until the hole in her side could be repaired sufficiently to allow her to go into dry dock. Although she is badly torn away, she will be repaired. The wrecking company reported the vessel as out of the way of passing vessels.

According to the custom, the Pilot Commissioners will meet to ascertain who is responsible for the accident. If either of the pilots aboard the vessels when they collided is found to have been at fault, his suspension will follow, and damages may be collected from him through the United States District Court.

The Boston City is a steel vessel, built in England in 1883. She is 295 feet long, 39 feet beam, and draws 22 feet of water. Her hailing port is Bristol.

The Colorado is also a British vessel, built in England in 1887. She is 370 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. She also is of steel.

RAILROAD PLANS EXTENSIONS.

St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico to Build Spurs Covering 350 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 31.—The Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad Company, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to build lines from Sinton, Texas, to Galveston, and from Sinton to San Antonio, the total proposed new mileage being about 350 miles.

B. F. Yoakum, President of the 'Frisco, was added to the Board of Directors of the company. It is now building a road from Sinton to Brownsville, a distance of 160 miles.

BIG DRY GOODS CONCERN FAILS.

Lloyd L. Jackson Company of Baltimore to Go Into Liquidation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The Lloyd L. Jackson wholesale dry goods company, which has been in financial straits for several months, will go into liquidation. This has been decided upon at a meeting of creditors yesterday. The company was incorporated in August, 1901, under the laws of the State of New York, with capital of $1,000,000, and it absorbed the J. Hurst Purnell Company.

Aubrey Pearre, Chairman of the committee to wind up the affairs of the company, says:

"At the start of the trouble if the stockholders had come up with enough money to tide the company over its then comparatively small difficulties it would have been doing a good business to-day and have been free of trouble. The creditors were banks in Baltimore, New York, Chicago, and Boston that held $1,500,000 of the company's paper. They will be paid in full by April 15. The preferred stockholders will get 50 to 60 cents on the dollar."

The erection of a big building hampered the company. Its trade was mostly in the South, and its troubles are attributed largely to differential rates.

RUSSIAN REPLY DELAYED

Japan Not to Get It Till the Middle or End of the Week.

Forty Japanese Transports Filled with Troops Are Reported to be Ready to Sail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the rumor circulated in London that an inimical reply from Russia has reached Tokio through M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, is baseless.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Another delay has occurred in framing and forwarding the Russian answer to the latest Japanese note, and this will result in further averting the culmination of the crisis until the middle or the latter part of this week.

The official advices received from St. Petersburg to-day, although somewhat negative, give definite details of the status of the note and the programme it is intended to follow.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, had expected that the exchanges going on would have permitted the final drafting of the answer, so that it could have been presented to the Czar yesterday for his approval.

These expectations were not realized, and, as a matter of fact, the answer has not yet been finally drafted. It has therefore been determined to defer its submission to the Czar until next Tuesday or Wednesday. Efforts are still being made so to shape this answer as to prevent a rupture.

This new delay is interpreted as slightly improving the situation, as it indicates that Russia is making extreme efforts to bring the answer within limits acceptable to Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A semi-official denial has been issued at St. Petersburg of the reports that the Czar presided at a council at which the Russian reply to Japan was decided upon.

It is explained that no conference, except the one at which Grand Duke Alexis presided, has been held in connection with Russo-Japanese affairs.

URGES CHINA TO AID JAPAN.

Remarkable Memorial to the Throne from the Viceroy of Yun-Nan Province.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A memorial to the throne by the Viceroy of Yun-Nan Province is published in the native newspapers of Shanghai and cabled by The Times's correspondent in that city.

The Viceroy has asked the other Chinese Viceroys to support his views. He discusses China's neutrality in the event of war, and urges that since it is Japan's aim to prevent the seizure of Chinese territory such neutrality would be impossible, the fate of the dynasty and the independence of the Chinese people being at stake.

The memorial contrasts the power of Japan to resist Russian aggression with the utter helplessness of China, due to corrupt administration.

In conclusion the throne is urged to give solemn pledges to introduce immediate reforms, whereby the laws, government, and military forces of the empire shall be raised to the standard of the Western powers.

The document, says The Times's correspondent, shows patriotism and knowledge rarely revealed in the stereotyped utterances of Chinese officials.

JAPANESE TRANSPORTS READY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Chee-Foo cables that he has learned that the Japanese Naval Reserve was mobilized last week, and that the First Army Reserve was partly mobilized with great secrecy, the troops arriving at their destinations disguised as coolies.

Over 100 transports have been requisitioned, the correspondent continues, and 28 transports and 38 warships are lying at Saseho, twenty-five miles north by west of Nagasaki.

Forty transports filled with the Kumanato division are lying in Takeshiki Harbor, in Tsushima, ready for invasion.

The destination of these latter vessels is believed to be Chöng-ju, whence the isolation of Korea could easily be effected.

RUSSIA BUYING CHINESE COAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Russian military agents, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, are negotiating for the purchase of all the available coal at the Tong-Shan collieries.

One contract is for 20,000 tons, which will be hurriedly shipped to Port Arthur. Other shipments, amounting to 30,000 tons, are being arranged.

REV. DR. F. J. STANLEY RESIGNS.

Leaves Atlantic City to be Sabbath Union's General Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—The Rev. Dr. Fred J. Stanley, for seven years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, surprised his congregation to-day by announcing his resignation, to take effect March 1.

Dr. Stanley will go to New York to become General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union. He was for several years a member of the Faculty of a university in Japan.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Exports Show an Increase During December, but Imports Declined to a Marked Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Iron and steel exports during the month of December, for which the Bureau of Statistics has just presented complete figures, show an increase of $1,597,938, compared with December of the preceding year. This increase is found especially in steel rails and locomotives. The total value of steel rails exported in December, 1903, was $203,741, against $21,216 in December, 1902, and of locomotives, $504,684, against $181,571 in December, 1902.

Considering the iron and steel exports in the entire year, the total for 1903 is $99,036,697, against $97,692,036, the total increase having thus occurred in the month of December. Comparing the detailed figures for the entire year with those of 1902, exports of pipes and fittings show an increase of about $800,000, the total for 1903 being $5,919,340, against $5,107,183 in 1902. Typewriters show an increase of nearly $1,000,000, the total for 1903 being $4,537,804, against $3,576,309 in 1902.

Locomotives for the entire year show a decrease of nearly $900,000, the total for 1903 being $3,099,521, against $3,966,007 in 1902. Steel rail exports show a decrease of nearly $1,000,000 for the entire year, the total for 1903 being $937,779, against $1,902,396 in 1902.

In imports of iron and steel the figures of December show a marked decrease as compared with December, 1902, the total value of all iron and steel imported, excepting ore, being in December, 1903, $1,739,486, against $4,701,865 in December, 1902. This decrease is largely in pig iron, of which the importations in December, 1903, were $307,989, against $1,940,802 in December, 1902. For the entire year the figures of imports show little change as compared with last year, the total of all iron and steel imported in 1903 being $41,253,333, against $41,468,826 in 1902.

CHICAGO THEATRE OPENING.

First Performance in a Month Will Be Given To-day at McVicker's—Others to Resume Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The first regular performance in a Chicago theatre for a month will be given to-morrow at McVicker's Theatre. The play is "In Old Kentucky." Several other play houses will open their doors at the end of the week, under conditions prescribed by the new ordinance.

The Illinois will be ready for the public to-morrow with a new steel curtain and complete fire-fighting equipment, but the Anna Held Company made a new booking, and it is probable that the house will not open until next week, when Sir Henry Irving will appear.

The Garrick is to open with a matinee performance next Saturday, when "Winsome Winnie," with Paul Edwardes in the title rôle, will be presented. The Opera House will open on Feb. 15 with Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods." The Studebaker will give its first performance on Feb. 15, with "The Prince of Pilsen."

ALLISON MAY UNITE FACTIONS.

Iowa Republicans Want Him to Head the Delegation to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 31.—Senator Allison again may be called upon to settle differences among Iowa Republicans. He was chiefly instrumental in framing the famous harmony plank of last year's State platform, and now that a contest over the selection of delegates to Chicago threatens, a move is on foot to unite both factions in a request that he head the delegation. This move has the support of both Gov. Cummins's friends and the "Stand Patters."

Both sides say that Gov. Cummins should also be one of the delegates at large. Many Cummins men say if Allison and Cummins are selected, they have no objections to Mr. Blythe.

For the fourth place Senator Dolliver is suggested, while others name ex-Speaker Byers. Mr. Byers is one of Cummins's leaders. There is some opposition to Senator Dolliver among the "Stand-Patters," but his geographical position is urged in his favor, and it is asserted that he is not closely allied with either wing.

RAYNER SURPRISES GORMAN.

Unexpectedly Strong in the Senatorial Fight—Gorman Going to Annapolis This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is reported that Senator Gorman will go to Annapolis this week. The fact that there is important legislation pending in the Maryland Legislature and that a month has been taken up with the Senatorial fight, leaving but sixty days for the regular work of the session, has aroused a good deal of feeling against those who are held to be responsible for the dead-lock.

Maryland politicians here are unable to forecast the course Senator Gorman will take. Some believe that in the final break-up he will dictate the election of Smith, but others say that it is too late to expect this.

The steadfastness of the Rayner vote has been, it is said, a surprise to Mr. Gorman, and he is chiefly concerned at this stage of the contest to settle scores with Rayner.

TO SUCCEED McCLELLAN.

Democrats Expected to Name Cockran To-night—Goddard Thinks Republicans Might Well Fail to Nominate.

The convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate to succeed Mayor McClellan in Congress for the Twelfth District will be held to-night at 207 East Thirty-second Street, Tammany Hall headquarters of the Twentieth Assembly District. W. Bourke Cockran, who served in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and then broke with Richard Croker, will probably be nominated by acclamation.

The Republicans will hold their primaries in the district headquarters of the five Assembly districts making up the Congress district to-morrow night. Their convention will be held Thursday at 223 East Thirty-first Street. Those who have been mentioned for the Republican nomination are Charles Schongood, William J. Whitaker, ex-Alderman of the Twentieth, and Charles K. Lexow, leader of the Twenty-second District. Schongood ran against McClellan in 1902 and received 7,000 votes, to 21,000 cast for the Democratic candidate.

F. Norton Goddard, ex-leader of the Twentieth, said yesterday that mention of his name for the nomination was altogether unauthorized. He said he could not and would not take the nomination. He added that in his belief the Republicans might well refrain from making any nomination, as an adverse plurality of something like 14,000 was too great to overcome, strong as the candidate might be on the Republican ticket. He believed that it would entail needless expense; also, that there could be no hope of polling the full Republican vote at this time of the year.

Chairman C. H. Murray of the Republican County Committee said two weeks ago that the Republicans would nominate a candidate and make efforts to poll the full Republican vote for him.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN WAR.

Party Split on the Negro Question as It Affects Choice of Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.—Louisiana Republicans are squabbling over the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago next Summer. Frank B. Williams, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana and a wealthy lumberman and planter, is advocating a plan to eliminate the negroes from his following, while his opponents pretend to encourage the black voters in an attempt to influence President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna for appointments and favor.

Mr. Williams believes that the negro will never again be permitted to dominate Republican politics in Louisiana. The negro vote in this State is a thing of the past, as the result of the adoption of the grandfather clause in 1898. There are few blacks who can cast a ballot now, and the white Republicans are gradually dropping them from the list.

MASON MAY BEST WARE.

It was generally reported about town last night that Alexander T. Mason's claims for the leadership of the Twenty-ninth District had prevailed over those of Alderman Franklin B. Ware before the Committee of Five appointed by Chairman C. H. Murray under authority of the County Committee. The committee held a meeting Friday and also Saturday. The latter meeting was long drawn out. Edward Lauterbach represented Mason, and Ware and Augustus Schwartzler were also represented.

Mr. Mason said last night that he knew nothing whatever of the action of the committee. Mr. Ten Eyck said that he believed the committee might be called together again by Chairman Murray.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL

Recommendations of the Esher Commission to be Adopted.

Post of Commander in Chief Will Be Abolished and an Inspector General Will Be Appointed.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The report of the Royal Commission, known as the Lord Esher Commission, which was appointed last November for the purpose of advising the Government concerning the creation of a board for the administrative business of the War Office, has been issued, and it confirms the previous report that the post of commander in chief of the army will be abolished.

With the approval of the King and acting upon the recommendations of the commission, the Government has decided to appoint an Army Council framed upon the Admiralty model; to abolish the office of commander in chief of the army, and to create a new post, that of Inspector General, whose principal duty will be to inspect and report on the efficiency of the military forces.

The report is divided into three sections. The first relates to the Defense Committee, the second to the Army Council, and the third to inspection. It points out the necessity of greater permanence in the Defense Committee in order to insure a continuous policy, and it suggests the addition to the existing Defense Committee of a permanent Secretary holding office for five years, two naval officers selected by the Admiralty, two military officers chosen by the Viceroy of India, and, if possible, other Colonial representatives holding office for two years.

With regard to the War Office, the commission suggests that the Secretary of State for War be placed in the same position as the First Lord of the Admiralty, directly responsible to the Crown and to Parliament.

The constitution of the Army Council aims at decentralization, the individual members of the Council being intrusted with different branches, such as armament, supply, finance, &c. In this connection the report remarks significantly:

"New measures demand new men; we therefore attach special importance to the appointment of military members not hitherto closely connected with existing methods, and who, therefore, are not likely to be embarrassed by the traditions of a system which is to be radically changed."

The commission considers the abolition of the post of commander in chief to be imperative, and it urges the divorce of the administrative from the executive department.

The Inspector General is to be appointed for five years. His sole function, aided by a staff, is to report upon actual facts without expressing opinions on policies.

The Lord Esher Commission reported with unusual promptitude. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Victoria, one of the members, only arrived in England on Dec. 30, while the report is dated Jan. 18.

It is understood that all the necessary changes will be carried out with the least possible delay after obtaining the formal consent of Parliament.

The report is most practical and businesslike. It says it is "necessary to make a complete breach with the past and endeavor to reconstitute the War Office with a single eye to the effective training and preparation of the military forces for war. * * * The object should be to secure for the British Empire, with the least possible derangement of the existing machinery, the immense advantages which a General Staff conferred upon Germany."

Contrasting the efficiency of the Admiralty with the inefficiency of the War Office, the report complains that the latter "has no thinking department."

The morning papers editorially applaud the report of the commission as thorough and practical and express the hope that the Government will execute the reforms with courage and promptitude.

Zeppelin Building Another Airship.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Count Zeppelin has begun the construction of a new airship. His call for financial assistance brought subscriptions amounting to $112,500.

HIS FATHER'S FARM FOR HIM.

Scotchman Arrived Here Friday Night En Route to Canada Became Homesick and Started Back Saturday.

Surprised at the size of the land to which he had come and homesick for his father's farm in Scotland, James Ritchie, who arrived on Friday evening on the Allen-State Line steamship Corinthian, sailed again on the Anchor liner Ethiopia on Saturday.

James Ritchie, a man about thirty years old, lives nine miles from Glasgow. He came here with a determination to make his fortune, and with money enough to purchase a farm and with a prepaid ticket to Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Corinthian reached her dock at 6 o'clock on Friday night, and the young farmer went with another passenger to the Star Hotel, 67 Clarkson Street.

According to a man with whom he talked, Ritchie was overcome by the sight of the city as the vessel came up the river. He had thought that it was a much smaller place, and was altogether wrong in his geography. Manitoba, he imagined, was located about as far from New York as Albany is, and when the size of the new country began to dawn on him he lost heart. That night, at the hotel, he said to his friend: "I am sure I cannot get on in such a big land as this seems to be."

The friend and others reasoned with him, but the young man declared that he wanted to go home. He collected his baggage, and when the morning came went to the Anchor Line, purchased a ticket, and at noon on that day started back to the farm.

Order What You Want

AND PAY ACCORDINGLY, the rule on the superbly equipped cafe dining cars operated by the

Lehigh Valley RAILROAD

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BUFFALO. Ferry terminals, West 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., New York, and Annex Ferry, Fulton St., Brooklyn. Principal Ticket Offices, 355 and 1234 Broadway, New York.

The Glove of quality.

"Centemeri" Kid Glove

Gloves weekly from our factory, Grenoble, France.

This week—Long gloves for evening wear.

Guaranteed and fitted to the hand.

P. CENTEMERI & CO., 911 B'way. 20-21st Sts.

PROGRESS IN ABYSSINIA

Mr. Skinner Says Americans Have Been Too Indifferent to It.

He and His Party Back at Marseilles Enthusiastic Over Their Reception by the Negus.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 31.—The following details of the American Governmental mission to Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, which was led by the United States Consul General here, Robert P. Skinner, have been obtained:

Mr. Skinner's party arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Victoria. The American marines and blue jackets who accompanied the expedition were left at Aden, and went on to join the United States gunboat Machias.

Mr. Skinner and the other members of the party are in good health, and they speak enthusiastically of the reception accorded to them by the Negus. On the way to the coast the party saw one elephant and heard a number of lions, but experienced no exciting adventures. In the course of an interview, Mr. Skinner said:

"President Roosevelt selected a most opportune time for establishing relations with Ethiopia, as Americans heretofore have been too indifferent to the remarkable development which is now going on in Abyssinia. Our cotton cloths pass through many hands before being sold at high prices in Abyssinia, but now Americans have opportunities to conduct their own trade.

"Menelik will send some of the products of his country to the St. Louis Exposition, as well as a commission composed of able men, to show the Americans commercial opportunities in Abyssinia. The Negus is a broad-minded statesman, who will welcome Americans."

In the course of the visit of the Skinner party to the capital, Menelik received them surrounded by an imposing assemblage of 2,000 functionaries. The escort of American marines established a camp called "Camp Roosevelt," which attracted a great deal of interest.

The Emperor made a personal inspection of the camp, which lasted for three hours, and after having witnessed the manoeuvres of the marines he asked one of the men for his gun, and loaded and fired it. This act on the part of the Negus aroused much enthusiasm. The visiting Americans were impressed with the assimilative ability of the Abyssinians.

Mr. Skinner says that the country is being rapidly modernized, and that new roads, bridges, water supplies, and telephone and telegraph lines are being constructed. He considers the Abyssinians to be the "Japanese of Africa." He points out, however, that the postal and banking systems are defective and unsatisfactory. The money is on a silver basis. Mr. Skinner believes that Americans will find a large field for activity in the gold, coal, petroleum, and asphalt possibilities of Abyssinia.

An official report of the result of the mission has been forwarded to Washington.

Ilg, the confidential adviser of Menelek, will start on his return to Abyssinia to-morrow.

In an interview he said that Abyssinia would continue to do her utmost to favor French interests, but that she was having a serious struggle against foreign influences. He said also that Menelek intended to prove his good feeling for France by visiting this country in the course of the present year.

ROME, Jan. 31.—According to news received by the Foreign Office here, Emperor Menelek is not likely to leave Abyssinia because of the political situation there.

There is already a candidate for the succession to the throne, and the Negus fears that his departure would be a signal for civil warfare among the different chiefs.

Torpedo Flotilla Leaves Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 31.—The United States torpedo boat flotilla, escorted by the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, left here to-day for Algiers on its way to Manila. It will probably reach Algiers to-morrow afternoon.

Criminals to Serve in Mexican Army.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—Several convicted pickpockets were placed in the regular army to-day to serve out the terms of their sentences. Government officials believe this mode of punishment will prove more satisfactory than imprisonment.

W. & J. Sloane

ORIENTAL RUGS

Large Sizes

$50 and Upwards.

These Rugs, representing the most desirable weaves, will be offered at special prices for one week only.

We guarantee all Rugs.

Broadway & 19th St.

THE REQUISITE AT SMART FUNCTIONS.

GIANT STRIDES!

All Records Broken.

THE DISTINCTLY HIGH QUALITY OF

MOËT & CHANDON

"White Seal" Champagne

Never Varies.

WHY???

Messrs. Moët & Chandon own more vineyards than all the leading Champagne houses combined and have over 11 miles of cellars, the most extensive in the world.

Their sales during the Year 1903 were

4,013,684

Bottles, a figure never before reached by any Champagne house.

This Great House offers its choicest product as

"WHITE SEAL"

THE CHAMPAGNE of the day.

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers, New York.

THE REQUISITE AT SMART FUNCTIONS.

TRY **Karo** CORN SYRUP

The Great Spread for Daily Bread.

NEW YORK SALE

B. L. DREW & CO.

Our 127th Sale

CHIEFLY

British Colonies

...IN FINE CONDITION...

Thursday and Friday,

FEB. 4 and 5, 1904.

Collector's Club, 351 Fourth Ave., New York.

Sale Begins at 7:45 P. M. Sharp.

GEORGE D. MORSE, ESQ., AUCT'R.

Priced Catalogues $1.00 Each After the Sale

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The ERIE RAILROAD, the favorite route to the *World's Fair in Chicago in 1893,* will maintain in connection with the BIG FOUR ROUTE via Marion, Ohio, an attractive service to *St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904.*

D. W. COOKE, General Passenger Agent, New York.

Hardy Plants and Bulbs--Great Reductions.

NOW is the time to buy your bulbs—they'll bloom with the advent of Spring. You do not often have an opportunity to buy at these prices.

15c. for 25c. dozen Tulips—in all colors. 10c. for 25c. Crocus—all colors.
19c. each for 35c. Asparagus Ferns. 7c. each for 12c. Table Ferns.
22c. for 45c. dozen Hyacinths—all colors. **Sixth Floor.**

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

29c. for Girls' 60c. and 75c. Overshoes.

THESE are really more than Overshoes—they are Storm Alaska Overshoes, as warm as can be to the little feet, sizes 9 to 2. It's an exceptional bargain for to-day, 75c. and 60c. values at 29c., and there are more in our enlarged shoe department, second floor, special section for girls.

29c. for Misses' 45c. Storm Rubbers, sizes 11½ to 2—they're good wearing rubbers, too.

That Great Annual February Sale of Furniture---Prices Tell of the Great Saving.

THIS great annual February sale is acknowledged to be the foremost fixed furniture feature that takes place in New York—a time when prices on high class thoroughly dependable furniture are reduced to less than you would have to pay elsewhere for the ordinary, carelessly factory made furniture. Of course you understand that we carry nothing but the very finest furniture made by skilled craftsmen who are paid for their artistic taste as well as their fine workmanship.

Every piece of furniture we sell is built to last a lifetime, and you'll find it devoid of those shoddy, prosaic, hackneyed features that are so objectionable to people of refined taste.

Now, as a money-saving proposition—when you are offered high grade, finely finished furniture at the prices in force during this sale, don't you think it is advisable to buy? We'll store your purchases free of charge until you require them. This sale was planned months ago, when manufacturers were willing to accept barely enough to keep their expert working force intact during the dull season, and our purchases for this year's sale are so great that they can only be estimated by car loads.

FIFTH FLOOR.

$55 for $99 5-Piece Parlor Suits—Our special—highly polished mahogany-finish frames, richly carved, very high grade upholstering, fitted with indestructable springs; artistic and comfortable; your choice of rich, harmonizing shades of silk tapestries, heavy damask and verona velour.

$14 for $20.75 Sideboards—You'll say when you see this work of art that it is the best value ever offered—it's built from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—48 inches long—perfect-fitting and smooth-running drawers—lacquered brass trimmings—2 large closets—2 silver drawers—extra large French bevelled mirror—at $14.

$9.50 for $15.50 White Enamel Bedsteads—1½-inch posts, heavy brass bar and spindles on head and foot, extra massive fillings and full brought over mounts, best baked enamel; in all sizes.

$2.25 for $3.75 Springs—Heavy tube frames, closed woven wire, protected edges; built for strength and comfort.

$24.50 for $40 Brass Beds—Our special—1½ inch continuous posts, extra heavy fillings and mounts, massive husks on both head and foot, best quality French lacquer; in all sizes.

$6.50 for $8.50 Extension Table—Our special—built according to our own specifications from thoroughly seasoned golden oak, rubbed polished top—can be extended 5 feet—excellent value at $6.50.

$1.65 for $2.50 Dining Room Chairs—Our special—in genuine golden oak—heavy box frames—rubbed polish finish—closely woven glazed cane seats—very comfortable shaped backs—excellent value at $1.65.

$12.50 for $20 China Closets—Made specially to our order—genuine golden oak—very fine rubbed polish finish—graceful round ends—3 polished oak shelves—heavy French legs.

$27.50 for $42 3-Piece Parlor Suits—Made especially to our order—fine piano polished mahogany-finish frames—very substantial yet graceful arms—comfortable shaped backs—upholstered in newest shades of silk tapestry, heavy damask and verona velour.

$12.50 for $22.50 Couches—Our special—built with solid oak highly polished frames, high-grade indestructible springs, 7 rows deep tufting secured with new patent back buttons that will not pull out; best guaranteed workmanship; covered in heavy velour.

$7.50 for $12 Chiffoniers—Our special—solid oak, best construction, highly polished, fitted with large French bevel plate mirror, 5 large, perfect-fitting drawers, high-grade brass trimmings.

$8.50 for $15 Dressers—Our special—solid oak, thoroughly seasoned lumber, guaranteed construction, fitted with large French bevel plate mirror, 2 long and 2 top drawers, perfect fitting; very latest design.

Parlor Furniture—Our entire line of high-grade Parlor Suites will be offered during this sale at ⅓ to ½ off from our already lowest prices. The assortment consists of 3 and 5 piece Parlor Suites—highly polished mahogany finished, very best upholstering and guaranteed; indestructible springs—your choice of all the newest and richest coverings.

$18 for $27 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$24 for $32 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$27.50 for $42 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$32 for $48 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$45 for $51 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$62 for $77 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$30 for $40 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$37.50 for $48 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$40 for $52 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$58 for $85 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$55 for $99 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$80 for $120 5-piece Parlor Suites.

Brass Bedsteads—A most complete assortment—the newest creations—in this highly interesting department—built from the very best materials and finished with highest grade French everlasting lacquer—perfect satisfaction guaranteed—many of the designs are shown in all sizes.

$22.50 for $30 Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Beds.
$32.50 for $42 Beds.
$35 for $48 Beds.
$37.50 for $52 Beds.
$2.25 for $3.75 Special Springs.
$41 for $53 Beds.
$44 for $55 Beds.
$45 for $65 Beds.
$53 for $68 Beds.
$70 for $85 Beds.

Chiffoniers and Dressers—Mahogany bird's-eye maple, curly birch and golden oak—guaranteed construction, perfect fitting, smooth running drawers, superior finish and fitted with best lacquered brass trimmings—no matter what you desire you'll find it here. Chiffoniers have five drawers.

Golden Oak Chiffoniers. Golden Oak Dressers.

$5.50 for $8.50 values.
$7.50 for $12 values.
$10.50 for $15.50 values.
$12.50 for $16.50 values.
$15.50 for $22 values.
$18.50 for $25 values.
$22.50 for $35 values.
$8.50 for $15 Dressers.
$10.00 for $16 Dressers.
$15 for $22 Dresser.
$18 for $25 Dressers.
$22.50 for $35 Dressers.
$27.50 for $37 Dressers.
$37.50 for $47 Dressers.

China Closets—All made from selected quartered oak—fine piano finish—a large and handsome display—all the new 1904 lines are represented—round ends—serpentine doors—others with leaded glass mountings—very artistic—fine workmanship.

$12.50 for $20 China Closets—selected quartered oak.
$15.50 for $22.50 China Closets—quartered oak.
$28 for $37 China Closets.
$31 for $42 China Closets.
$38 for $45 China Closets.
$42 for $51 China Closets.
$50 for $67 China Closets.
$58 for $69 China Closets.

Couches—We've an immense assortment for you to choose from—those comfortable slumber and box Couches—durable and handsome in design—indestructible, tempered springs, tufted with patent back buttons; covered with rich, harmonious shades of silk tapestry, satin damask and Persian velours—guaranteed.

$10.75 for $18 Couches.
$12.50 for $22.50 Couches.
$17.50 for $25 Couches.
$8.00 for $10 Box Couches.
$11.50 for $14.50 Box Couches.
$13.50 for $16.50 Box Couches.

Sideboards—Embracing all the very latest designs as well as a very choice assortment of genuine Colonial and correct Chippendale effects. Every piece of furniture sold during this sale is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect.

$14 for $20.75 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$17.50 for $24 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$18.50 for $25 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$22.50 for $32 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$27 for $36 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$30.50 for $38 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$37.75 for $43 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$42 for $48 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$45 for $54 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$46 for $58 Sideboards—selected golden oak.

Dining Chairs—Highly polished golden oak—with heavy box frames—seats are upholstered in first quality morocco leather or closely woven glazed case—built for strength, beauty and comfort.

$1.65 for $2.50 Dining Chairs, cane seats.
$2 for $2.75 Dining Chairs, cane seats.
$4 for $5.50 Arm Chairs, cane seats.
$2.50 for $5 Dining Chairs, cane seats.
$5 for $7.50 Arm Chairs, cane seats.
$3.50 for $4.50 Dining Chairs, leather seats.
$6.50 for $8.25 Arm Chairs, leather seats.
$4 for $5.75 Dining Chairs, leather seats.
$8 for $10.25 Arm Chairs, leather seats.

Extension Tables—Richly carved, heavy designs and strengthened effects—some have shapely fluted legs or severely straight mission effects—others are made with newest pedestal bases—round or square tops—finished and fitted in a superior manner—perfect-fitting slides, all highly polished, golden oak.

$5.50 for $7.50 Extension Table—5 ft.
$6.50 for $8.50 Extension Table—5 ft.
$10.50 for $17 Extension Table—8 ft.
$12.50 for $19.50 Extension Table—8 ft.
$15.50 for $22.50 Extension Table—8 ft.
$22.50 for $29.50 Extension Table—8 ft.
$10.50 for $16 Extension Table—6 ft.
$12.50 for $21.50 Extension Table—8 ft.
$15.75 for $27.50 Extension Table—8 ft.
$19.75 for $29 Extension Table—6 ft.
$27.50 for $41 Extension Table—8 ft.

Dressing Tables—This dainty and useful addition to the sleeping chamber has never before been shown in such a great variety. The designs are a radical departure from all previous styles—artistic and graceful. Genuine mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and selected golden oak.

$15.50 for $23 Oak Dressing Tables.
$18.50 for $26 Dressing Tables.
$21.50 for $27 Dressing Tables.
$24.50 for $33 Dressing Tables.
$27.50 for $35 Dressing Tables.
$31.50 for $42 Dressing Tables.

Annual February Sale of Silk Waists.

THERE'S but one time during the entire year when you can buy $5.00 fashionable Silk Waists at the extremely low price of $3.85, and that's to-day and the several days to come, during which we hold our great annual February sale.

Months of planning alone have made these wonderful values possible. We picked up lots of fine lustrous silks here and there at great reductions until we had thousands of yards and then turned them over to a well known manufacturer to make during dull times. That's the way we figured and schemed to get prices unknown to other dealers. **Second Floor.**

Another Important Point—Many of these waists are exclusive new effects that will not be shown anywhere in the country after this sale. They are all tailor made, elegantly fashioned and exquisitely trimmed—desirable shades—of Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, the new Messaline and Japanese Silks—waists worth $5 to $65, at $3.85 to $43.

$3.85 for $5 Tailor-made pin-stripe Silk Waists.
$4.90 for $6 Peau de Cygne Waists, lace front.
$5.45 for $6.50 Peau de Soie Waists, spring shades.
$6.75 for $9 Japanese Silk Waists, medallions.
$7.90 for $9.75 Peau de Cygne Waists, fancy designs.
$8.85 for $10.75 new Messaline Silk Waists.
$9.70 for $12.50 handsome Crepe de Chine Waists.

First Showing and Sale New 1904 Silks

A SPLENDID showing of the 1904 Silks so comprehensive that it embraces all the newest ideas of America and Europe, and they're on sale at prices positively the lowest consistent with perfect quality. Many of the patterns are exclusive with the Simpson Crawford Co., and you will not see them elsewhere—that's a point that should command your presence. **Main Floor.**

That you may form an accurate idea of the beauty and worthiness of these silks, as well as the newest fashions, we've had a number of waists and dresses made up with exquisite taste, and they, too, are ready for your approval.

The new embroidered Shantung Silks and Natural Shantung Pongees in embroidered effects are two of the most beautiful creations to which we want to call your particular attention. Every captivating color combination is represented for street and evening wear.

15,000 yards 24-inch Natural Pongee at 57c. a yard. We're going to add spice to to-day's selling with this remarkable bargain—57c. a yard for that lustrous 24-inch natural Pongee, a superior dress quality, never sold for a price near as low as this.

Something About the New Challies; Dress Goods

THEY are handsomer than ever—more than ever deserving of the title "The Queen of Wool Fabrics." These in exclusive combinations, designs and colorings.

Do not judge these Challies by those that were in vogue last Spring, for they're so radically different—these new 1904 light and dark grounds in Orient, Dresden, Medallion, Lace and Floral effects. They are at present 59c, up to 85c. **Main Floor.**

5,000 Yards of New French Dress Goods—Those bright and dainty patterns which all the world of style is going to favor this season—little floral effects, polka dots, light and dark grounds with rosebuds, violet combinations. Over 50 designs. It is better to make selections before all the most exclusive designs disappear. **59c.** **59c.**

Popular Silk Mull at 15c. and 25c. a Yard.

IT WILL BE at a premium before long, as it is the most popular sheer fabric of the season. You'll find the best values in all New York here. **Main Floor.**

15c. for Silk Mulls. You cannot equal it elsewhere, and the 25c. quality is so fine and sheer that you'll wonder how we can sell it at the price. A wide range of shades; plenty of white poppy and heliotrope at..... **25c and 15c**

Annual February Sale of Silk Petticoats

IT REQUIRED six months' persistent labor to prepare for this annual sale of fine silk petticoats, and get prices to a point so low that they will astound all New York. Now we're going to leave it to you whether it was worth the while.

We had an agreement with a leading manufacturer whereby he would make up these splendid garments at a great reduction during dull times. We selected the material, the very finest strong lustrous fabrics, and he set his experts to work. **Second Floor.**

The result is so interesting that you will be sure and want to see it during this sale that begins this morning.

$3.95 for $5 black taffeta Petticoats, two styles, excellent value.

$5.95 is the special price of these fine black taffeta Petticoats, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches.

$6.95 for $8.50 Petticoats, black and colors, excellent quality taffeta, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle and full ruche.

$8.50 for $10.50 Petticoats of taffeta, black and color, good quality, made with deep graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with full ruches.

Books.

$75,000 worth of the World's Best Works.

30% to 75% Reductions.

This great sale begins this morning. Our doors will swing open to admit thousands of eager buyers. We want you to be among them.

It embraces all the works of standard authors and litterateurs—essays, histories, poems, studies in art, the sciences, theology, education, in fact, you'll find every book or work of any note that's published. A collection as nearly complete as the best library in the world.

Remember the reduction, 30% to 75%—that's the salient feature of this sale, for you already know the high standing of the Simpson Crawford Co.'s books, in elegance of binding as well as in character.

15.00

for Men's Fine $35 and $25 Suits and Overcoats

NOT a half-hearted effort, but a positive clearing of every fine Suit and Overcoat for men. Every $35, $30, $27.50 or $25 value is included in this great event—a sale without a disappointing feature.

Yes, we have your size—34 to 42 chest for men of regular stature; 36 to 54 chest for stout men. Doesn't that include you? **Second Floor.**

Just consider this wonderful saving. Consult your judgment. Aren't you impelled to take advantage of this remarkable opportunity—the one supreme clothing occasion of the season?

O, you say: "Are they clothes that fit?" If they weren't they couldn't have found a place in the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. We guarantee them to fit, guarantee them to wear. We state positively, without fear or favor, that they are the nobbiest, most elegantly tailored, best fitting Suits and Overcoats that you ever saw, even at the regular prices of $25 to $35, you select your choice at **$15**

Semi-Annual Sale of Cut Glass, Dinnerware & China at ½

THE second week of this great half-price sale of cut glass and china dawned this morning. It follows the greatest week's selling in the history of the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. But this week will see this unprecedented occasion at its zenith with thousands of rare values that we've drawn from our reserve stocks—values that will make the second week's selling greater than the first. **Fourth Floor.**

$1 for $2 Cut Glass Nappies, rich deep cuttings.
$1.60 for $2.50 Cut Glass Nappies.
$1.49 for $3 Cut Glass Water Bottles.
$2.25 for $3.25 Cut Glass Oil Bottles, rich new patterns.
$3.95 for $6 Cut Glass Celery Trays, rich pattern, new design, finely cut and polished.
$6.95 for $10 Cut Glass Water Pitchers.
$26 for $35 Limoges China Dinner Sets, rich gold stipping, comprising three large platters and soup tureen.
$15.95 for $20 Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces.
$10 for $15 Cut Glass Whiskey Jugs, rich patterns.
$5 for $7 Cut Glass Mayonnaise Bowl and Plate.
$1.50 for $3 Cut Glass Wine or Claret Decanters.

25c. each for 45c. thin China Cups and Saucers, stippled with coin gold, 100 dozen.
25c. for 50c. Bread and Butter Plates, hand painted.
$1 for $2 Chocolate Pots, rich hand-painted.
50c. for $1 large fancy decorated Cake Plates.
90c. for $1.50 Bouillon Cups on foot, rich decorations.
35c. for 50c. rich hand decorated Plates, 50 dozen.
$1.25 for $2 richly decorated Cracker Jars.
30c. for 50c. Mayonnaise Bowl and Plate.
$9.45 for $15 English Porcelain Sets of 100 pieces, neat border patterns; 45 sets.
$13.95 for $18 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces; superior quality and decorations.

Annual Sale Final Chance to Save 35% on All Canned Goods.

TOMATOES—Southern packed, red ripe stock; case of 2 doz., $1.65; doz., 83c.; 3-lb can....7c

TOMATOES—Jersey stock, fancy hand packed, red ripe; case of 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.15; 3-lb. can....10c

BAKED BEANS—Plain or in tomato sauce; case of 2 doz., $1.75; doz., 95c.; can....8c

LIMA BEANS—Fancy Southern packed; case of 2 doz., $2.60; doz., $1.35; can....12c

SUGAR CORN—Sweet, tender Minnesota Valley; case of 2 doz., $2.90; doz., $1.50; can....13c

ASPARAGUS—Large, tender stalks, green tips; doz., $2.95; 2½-lb. can....25c

ASPARAGUS—Royal Stuart, Mammoth, finest California grass; doz., $5.00; large can....43c

SUCCOTASH—Eastern packed, fancy; case of 2 doz., $3.10; doz., $1.60; 2-lb. can....14c

SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart Maine Corn, finest Maine State packing, tender and delicious; case of 2 doz., $3.60; doz., $1.85; 2-lb. can....16c

SOUPS—Potter & Wrightington Tricolor, chicken, vegetable, tomato, ox-tail; doz., $1.00; can....9c

SPINACH—New England, garden grown; 3-lb. can, case of 2 doz., $3.40; doz., $1.75; can....15c

PEAS—Wisconsin grown, green Early June, 2-lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $1.75; doz., 95c.; can, 8c.

PEAS—Royal Stuart Early June, 2-lb. can, case of 2 doz, $2.65; doz., $1.35; can....12c

PEACHES—California lemon cling, sliced for cream, luncheon size can, dozen, $1.33; can....12c

PEARS—"Bartletts," 3-lb can, case of 2 doz. $2.70; doz., $1.39; can....12c

PINEAPPLE—Choice grated, 2-lb. can, case of 2 doz., $3.90; doz., $2.00; can....17c

PLUMS—N. Y. State green gage or egg, 2½-lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $2.70; dozen, $1.39; can....12c

BLUEBERRIES—N. Y. State, 2-lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $3.05; dozen, $1.58; can....14c

PEACHES—Royal Stuart, extra California lemon cling or yellow Crawford, 3-lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $6.35; dozen, $3.15; can....27c

CHERRIES—Cameron extra standard California large black cherries, 3-lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $5.65; dozen, $2.90; can....25c

STRAWBERRIES—Delicately preserved, red ripe, luncheon size can, 2 dozen, $2.20; dozen, $1.15; can....10c

APRICOTS—California preserved, bright fruit, 3-lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $3.35; dozen, $1.75; can, 15c

BUTTER; Meadow Brook Creamery, 5 lb. stone crock, $1.29.

FLOUR; Simpson Crawford Co's best XXXX made from hard Minnesota spring wheat, bbl. $5.20; ½ bbl. sack....08c

SUGAR; best granulated, lb...5c

COFFEE; Waverly blend, dry roast, 5 lbs. $1.00, lb....22c

COFFEE; Fancy Bourbon Santos, dry chestnut roast, 7 lbs. $1.00; lb....16c

TEA; choice picking, fancy Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, or Gunpowder, 4 lbs. $1.00; lb....28c

BAKING POWDER; Stuart; absolutely pure cream of tartar; 5 lb. can, $1.35; 2½ lb. can, 70c.; lb. can, 29c.; ½ lb....15c

MACKEREL; Royal Stuart, fancy No. 1 white shore fish, 10 lb. pail....$1.49

COCOA; Royal Stuart or Huyler's, ½ lb. can....19c

FLAVORING EXTRACT; Cameron concentrated, double strength, lemon or vanilla, 2-oz. bot.; special, 2 bots....25c

SOAP; Royal Stuart laundry, 1 lb. bars, well seasoned, boxes of 60 cakes, $2.95; cake....5c

STARCH; Cameron silver gloss, 6 lb. wood box, worth 48c., special....39c

LYE; Climax, rotating cover, 3 cans, 25c.; can....9c

WASHING POWDER; Fairbanks Gold Dust, or Swift's; large 4 lb. pkg....15c

BREAKFAST BACON—Swift's regular mild sugar-cured, choice lean strip; lb....11½c

HAMS—Armour's fine, mild, sugar-cured Hams, 13 to 14 lbs. each, per lb....12½c

OAT FLAKES—Fancy rolled oats, white flakes; 10 lbs....35c

RICE—Extra fancy Japan, 3 lbs....25c

LENTILS—Imported German, 5 lbs....24c

TAPIOCA—Royal Stuart; requires no soaking; full 1-lb. package; 5 packages, 50c.; package 12c

RAISINS and CURRANTS—Royal Stuart Seeded Raisins or recleaned Currants; 1-lb. package....10c

PRUNES—New Santa Clara Valley, choice fruit; 10 lbs. 55c.; lb. 6c

PEACHES—Evaporated California, large yellow; 4 lbs....45c

MACARONI—Royal Stuart, best made, or Spaghetti; 1-lb. package; dozen, 1.35; package....12c

CORNSTARCH—Cameron, 1-lb. package; 5 packages, 25c; pkge. 6c

CATSUP—Royal Stuart, delicately seasoned; pint bottle....16c

CRACKERS—Uneeda Biscuit, 3 packages....10c

SALMON—Red Alaska, rich and oily; 1-lb. tall can; 3 cans, 40c; can....14c

SALAD OIL—Superfine, large quart bottle....25c

OLIVES—CHOICE MANZANILLA, quart Mason jar 25c; or selected Queen Olives, quart jar....35c

First Showing Kayser Silk Gloves.

HERE'S a hint—if you desire a pair of the fashionable Kayser Silk Gloves—and every woman does—you'd better take advantage of this great sale because, and it's a positive fact, the demand for this famous glove exceeds the production by fully 50 per cent. Then you'll want to see this wonderful showing anyway. They're double finger tipped, guaranteed to wear. **Main Floor.**

Smartly attired women wear Kayser Silk Gloves because they impart so much elegance to the gown.

There's no advance in prices on Kayser Gloves at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. We insisted on having a contract that would guarantee the filling of our order for thousands of pairs. The Kayser people kept the agreement, and that's the only reason we can offer an unlimited number at 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.20

$3.75 for Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts.

To-day we've started the greatest clearing of Misses' fine tailored Skirts at prices positively the lowest, so that the little miss will realize several months' service from her garment and you will be little out of pocket. **Third Floor.**

$8.50 for Misses' Dress Skirts in two styles, new model flare skirts, 37 to 40.
$3.75 for Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts, solid Colors, length 36 to 40.
$4.50 for Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of Melton, 7 gore flare, length 36 to 40.
$5.75 for Misses' Pedestrienne Skirts of Covert, full flare, lap seams, length 36 to 40.

Fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, $3.75.

WILL you or will you not miss this curtain opportunity? This is one of the greatest chances to beautify your home with these elegant point lace curtains at the remarkable price of $2.95, $3.75 and $5.00 a pair. It's a money-saving epoch in curtain selling; 3½ yards long and full width; worth one-half more than these prices. **Fourth Floor.**

25c for 49c. ruffled curtain lace, white and Arabian color, with novelty lace trimming. Regular 39c. and 49c. qualities. The manufacturers made rare concessions to close them out.

$5 for $7.90 Oriental Couch Covers. Only 140 of these Oriental Couch Covers at $5 each. The last we will have at this exceptional price, as the manufacturer has discontinued these patterns. It is one of the most beautiful we ever had.

Rare Values in Oriental Rugs.

VALUES are as rare as the Rugs themselves in this great reduction sale. Genuine Oriental floor coverings, rich with the quaint beauty from the Far East. The incentive to buy grows stronger when you consider these great discounts are from our low regular prices. **(Third Floor.)**

$10.75 for $16.50 Mousoul and Ghendji Rugs—some antiques.
$4.15 for $5.75 Best Anatolian Mats.
$6.75 for $8.50 Small Persian Rugs.
$16.95 for $26.50 to $30 fine Shirvan and Cabistan Rugs.
$21.50 for $28.50 and $35 Kurdistans, mostly antiques, large sizes.
$29.50 for $40 to $60 Antique Persian Rugs.

The Wanamaker Store.

Great Forests Have Been Turned Into Furniture In a Single Year of This Great Industry

In the turning, hundreds of thousands of workers have made their livelihood. The homes of a continent have been furnished or replenished. The aggregate quantities of furniture distributed during the year 1903 would probably be past your comprehension.

A year of this vast industry brings many business changes, many changed plans; and such enormous products bring surplus stocks, even in the most careful factories. It is in the careful, constant watching of these trade conditions, by our experts, who are not only familiar with, but favored by the Nation's furniture manufacturers, that we prepare the splendid under-price stocks for the great semi-annual furniture occasions. Today the first great movement of 1904 is announced—

The February Trade Sale Of FURNITURE

With stocks of furniture aggregating three-quarters of a million dollars, in our two stores, our public can readily understand the prestige and power in the hands of our buyers, when favorable prices were being sought for this February movement. With the regular purchases of the WANAMAKER business mounting up to such vast figures, manufacturers were glad to specially favor us when buying these special lots, which were in comparison so small.

Yet this February Furniture array is one of the finest to which we have ever invited public attention. In the detail today we exploit most largely Parlor Furniture, because we have outdone all past successes in this line. Of course, the occasion presents the splendid values in dining-room and bedroom furniture; but there had to be a greatest of all; and today it is the parlor and library that are most favored.

The Parlor Suites, the occasional Chairs for parlor and library, the fine Davenports that you would never expect to see offered at such prices, all combine to make this an *Occasion Extraordinaire*—first, because of the high character and beauty of the furniture; second, by reason of the decisive and real reductions offered, on valuations measured by our own fair and fixed regular selling prices on the same goods.

Here are price-lists as long as space will permit us to print today. Not a tithe of the story is told.

Parlor Suites

$37.50, from $75—Two-piece Suite, mahogany frames, damask cover.
$37.50, from $57—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$40, from $60—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$45, from $75—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$50, from $80—Two-piece Suite, mahogany, velour cover.
$50, from $85—Two-piece Suite, mahogany, velour cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece Suite, imitation mahogany, velour cover.
$55, from $90—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$60, from $90—Two-piece Suite, mahogany frames, velour cover.
$75, from $110—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, damask cover.
$80, from $120—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, velour cover.
$87.50, from $175—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$95, from $140—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, velour cover.
$110, from $170—Three-piece Suite, gold frames, tapestry cover.
$115, from $180—Three-piece Suite, gold frames, damask cover.
$120, from $175—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$120, from $190—Three-piece Suite, mahogany frames, damask cover.
$125, from $185—Three-piece Suite, gold frames, damask cover.
$125, from $195—Three-piece Suite, gold frames, damask cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece Suite, gold frames, damask cover.
$135, from $210—Three-piece Suite, gold frames, damask cover.

Hall Racks

$7, from $11—Golden oak
$8, from $12—Golden oak
$9.50, from $15—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Golden oak
$19, from $29—Golden oak
$21, from $32—Golden oak
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $35—Golden oak
$33, from $50—Golden oak
$36, from $55—Golden oak

Cheval Glasses

$18, from $24—White enamel and golden oak.
$18, from $24—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $45—Bird's-eye maple and birch.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.

Fancy Upholstered Chairs and Rockers

$9, from $15.50—Mahogany Chair, tapestry cover.
$10, from $16—Mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.
$10, from $16—Mahogany Rocker, hair-cloth cover.
$10.50, from $17—Mahogany Chair, tapestry cover.
$11, from $19—Mahogany Chair, hair-cloth cover.
$11.50, from $17.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.
$12.50, from $19—Mahogany Chair, damask cover.
$12, from $20—Mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.
$12.50, from $21—Mahogany Chair, tapestry cover.
$13, from $20—Mahogany Rocker, damask cover.
$13.50, from $22.50—Mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.
$15, from $22.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.
$15, from $23—Mahogany Chair, tapestry cover.
$16, from $27.50—Mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.
$18, from $27.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker, tapestry cover.

Fancy Wood Seat Rockers and Chairs

$2.75, from $3.50—Golden oak, imitation mahogany and weathered oak Chairs.
$3, from $4—Golden oak and imitation mahogany Rockers.
$3.25, from $5.25—Golden and weathered oak, rush seat, Rockers.
$3.50, from $5—Imitation mahogany Rockers.
$3.50, from $5.50—Golden oak, imitation mahogany and weathered oak Chairs.
$4.50, from $6—Golden oak and imitation mahogany Rockers.
$4.50, from $7—Golden oak Chairs.
$4.50, from $7—Golden oak wood-seat Rockers.
$4.75, from $7.50—Imitation mahogany rush-seat Rockers.
$5, from $7—Imitation mahogany Rockers.
$5.50, from $8.50—Golden oak Rockers.
$6, from $9—Imitation mahogany and golden oak Rockers.
$7, from $10.50—Golden oak and imitation mahogany Rockers.
$7, from $10.50—Imitation mahogany Chairs.
$7.50, from $12—Golden oak Rockers.
$8.50, from $13.50—Imitation mahogany Rockers.
$8, from $12—Imitation mahogany Rockers.
$10, from $15—Mahogany Rockers.

Center Tables

$2.75, from $4—Golden oak
$3, from $4.50—Golden oak
$4, from $6—Golden oak
$4.50, from $6.50—Golden oak
$4.50, from $7—Golden oak
$5, from $7.50—Golden oak
$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak
$6, from $9—Golden oak
$6.50, from $10—Golden oak

Library Tables

$8.50, from $14—Golden oak
$10, from $16—Golden oak
$12, from $18—Golden oak
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$15, from $23—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$17, from $26—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Golden oak
$27, from $40—Golden oak

Dressers

$9.50, from $12—Golden oak
$10, from $13—Golden oak
$10.50, from $13.50—Golden oak
$16.50, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $26—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$23, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $31—Mahogany
$25, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
$26, from $38—Mahogany
$28, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $45—Mahogany
$31, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$34, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $47—Bird's-eye maple
$38, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
$38, from $50—Mahogany
$38, from $56—Mahogany
$38, from $57—Golden oak
$40, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $60—Birch
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany

Toilet Tables

$10, from $16—Golden oak
$12, from $18—Golden oak
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Golden oak
$15, from $24—Golden oak
$16, from $23—Bird's-eye maple
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Mahogany
$18.50 from $25—Bird's-eye maple
$19, from $28—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $32—Curly Birch
$23, from $35—Golden oak
$27, from $37—Mahogany
$28, from $38—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$32, from $48—Mahogany

Bedroom Suites

$55, from $75—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$75, from $105—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$77, from $125—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$80, from $116—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$110, from $180—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$120, from $180—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$175, from $220—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$195, from $280—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$210, from $305—Mahogany Bedstead, Bureau and Chiffonnier.
$250, from $358—Mahogany twin Bedsteads, Bureau, Chiffonnier, Toilet table and Cheval Glass.
$295 from $455—Mahogany twin Bedsteads, Bureau, Chiffonnier and Toilet Table.
$300, from $425—Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau.
$325, from $460—Mahogany Bedstead, Bureau and Chiffonnier.
$360, from $470—Mahogany Bedstead, Bureau and Chiffonnier.
$500, from $620—Mahogany Bedstead, Bureau, Chiffonnier and Cheval Glass.
$500, from $745—Mahogany Bedstead, Bureau and Chiffonnier.

Chiffonniers

$5.75, from $7—Golden oak
$8.50, from $10.50—Golden oak
$9.50, from $12—Golden oak
$16, from $22—Golden oak
$17.50, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $33—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Mahogany
$24, from $37—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple.
$27, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $42—Curly birch
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$32, from $40—Mahogany
$33, from $48—Curly birch
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$38, from $56—Mahogany
$45, from $65—Mahogany

Wardrobes

$25, from $40—Golden oak
$27, from $42—Curly Birch
$28, from $45—Mahogany
$32, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$38, from $50—Golden oak
$34, from $52—Curly birch
$35, from $56—Mahogany
$42, from $64—Golden oak
$43, from $65—Bird's-eye maple
$85, from $125—Bird's-eye maple

Brass Bedsteads.

$26, from $35—4 ft. 6 in. size
$26, from $37—4 ft. 6 in. size
$28, from $35—4 ft. 6 in. size
$30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size
$30, from $45—4 ft. 6 in. size
$30, from $45—3 ft. 6 in. size
$35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. or 4 ft. sizes.
$40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in. size
$42, from $55—4 ft. 6 in. size
$60, from $80—3 ft. 3 in. size

Easy Chairs

$7.50, from $11—Weathered oak, tapestry cover.
$7, from $10.50—Weathered oak, leather cover.
$18, from $27—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$21, from $32.50—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$26, from $40—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$50, from $75—Gold frame, tapestry cover.

Mattresses, Springs, Pillows

MATTRESSES

$18, worth $22—Pure white South American horse-hair; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
$14, worth $18—Pure black horse-hair; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
$12, worth $16—Extra black mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
$9.50, worth $12—Good black mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
$7.25, worth $10—Special black mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
$8.50, worth $11.50—Cotton laid in layers; 45 lbs., 1 part; full size, 54 x 76 in.
All the above in smaller sizes, at proportionately lower prices.

BOX SPRINGS

$10, worth $15—Rabbet edge, pure South American horse-hair top, and tufted; full size; for metal beds.
$7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair top; full size, for wood or metal beds.
Both the above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.
At $4, worth $5—All steel woven wire Springs; all sizes.
$2.75, worth $3.25—All steel woven wire Springs; all sizes.
At $5, worth $6—All steel woven wire Divan; 30 x 74 in.; 24 cables; extra heavy steel wire.

PILLOWS and BOLSTERS

$2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows; 20 x 30 in., 3 lbs.
$2.63, worth $3.15—Same, 22 x 30 in., 3½ lbs.
$3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters; 20 x 56 in., 5 lbs.
Fourth floor.

IT WILL PAY those who have Spring furnishing to do, to come hundreds of miles to take advantage of these February opportunities.

NEW HOUSEKEPERS who have an entire home to furnish, should send for our catalogue gotten up specially for them—"What It Costs to Furnish a Home from Cellar to Garret." It tells what can be bought for houses of all sizes, for various amounts of money, giving exact lists of all needed furnishings. It is particularly helpful at this time, because it tells just how much should be paid for each particular piece of furniture, in order to have your house furnished consistently throughout, for a certain fixed amount. Sent free, upon request.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DOG SAVES BARTENDER, ONCE MAN OF FASHION

W. H. Henderson, Formerly of the Waldorf-Astoria, Gas Victim.

Scrap Book Tells of His Entertainments in the Old Commodore Vanderbilt Mansion, Where Noted Persons Gathered.

William Hamilton Henderson and his dog Victoria, both of whom are well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Henderson maintained a suite of rooms for several years, were laid up ill yesterday at Ernest Fisher's Hotel, 119 Third Avenue, just below Fourteenth Street, where Henderson is now employed. Their illness was due to illuminating gas which escaped from a gas stove in Henderson's room in the Third Avenue hotel on Friday. According to the story told at the hotel last night, Henderson's dog saved his master's life by raising such a rumpus that he succeeded in attracting the attention of the wife of the proprietor, who found Hamilton unconscious.

The eight jets of the stove were turned on, and the gas had leaked into the room for two hours, while Henderson was sleeping. The leak was due to the removal of one meter and the substitution of another in the cellar of the building. Henderson works at night and sleeps in day time. He had lighted the stove in his room before retiring on Friday, and the change in meters first cut off and then renewed the flow.

"My wife was told about the dog barking," said Mr. Fisher last night, "and she went up to make an investigation, for she knew that the dog hadn't barked since coming here. My wife and one of the employes of the hotel got the door open, and the dog jumped on the bed and pawed at Mr. Henderson's face, barking madly all of the time.

"Then the dog tore the sheet into the hall, jumped back into the room, and again leaped on the bed, snapping at the sleeping man's face and barking and looking at my wife as if telling her that something had happened. Of course she knew something had happened, for the room was filled with illuminating gas. The windows were quickly opened, and Henderson was carried to another room. A physician was then called and Mr. Henderson was brought around all right.

"It was the dog that saved Mr. Henderson's life, and I guess he will never part with it. He brought Victoria to this country with him when he came here from England in 1896. The dog went to live with him in his bachelor apartments, and later moved with him to the Waldorf-Astoria. It was said to be the only dog that was ever permitted to stay at the Waldorf. I offered Mr. Henderson $500 for the dog when he came down here to my place to work, but he refused the offer, saying that no amount of money could ever buy the dog. I guess he would not take a million dollars for that dog to-day."

The news that William Hamilton Henderson was living in the Third Avenue Hotel came as a surprise to the friends he had made while mingling in society up town. They were even more surprised to learn that he was acting as manager of the café and bar attached to the hotel, and that he was really mixing cocktails with a white apron on. At the time he disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria no one seemed to know what had become of him, but it explained it last night by saying it was a case of having spent a fortune entertaining society and finding it necessary now to earn a living in some way.

The position of manager at Fisher's Hotel was open to a man who understood how to manage a hotel, with the view of increasing its business, and a wine agent happened to mention the fact in Henderson's presence. Within a few hours after that Henderson was installed behind the bar in the Third Avenue hotel with a white apron on. He has remained there since, and it was only when some Tammany politicians who had known him in his financial prosperity discovered him in the hotel a few days ago that the fact that he had gotten rid of his fortune became known.

The newspaper clippings in a scrapbook on a table in his room told more about him than he would volunteer to tell yesterday. One of these clippings mentioned him as best man at the wedding of Mrs. Lilyon Daniels, granddaughter of the Count José Miguel Madixxa of Madrid to James Mortimer Chuna. Then came a story of how Henderson had leased the Commodore Vanderbilt mansion in East Twenty-first Street, where he entertained in the bachelor quarters he had fitted up there. Another clipping told of a musicale at the Waldorf by the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The name of Henderson appears in this story below that of the Bradley Martins as attending the affair in company with the Baron Otto von Poyssi of Vienna and Algernon Blackwood. Another story contains a printed denial by Henderson "that it was mooted around that the Bradley Martins were introducing him into society."

"Following that is a newspaper clipping telling how Henderson had disappointed a party of friends who had gathered to meet him at the Albemarle, and that he was believed to have met with foul play, as he had disappeared mysteriously. The scrap book contains a large number of invitations to teas and dinners given by well-known society people, together with the cards of many persons well known socially.

"Cards and letters showing Henderson to be in communication with Barons, Lords, Dukes, and Countesses are also there, with letters of regret and acceptances from members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, referring to dinners and other functions given by Henderson at his bachelor quarters in the old Vanderbilt mansion.

One clipping tells of a fire at the Vanderbilt mansion, caused by the exploding of a lamp. This fire destroyed Henderson's paintings and bric-a-brac. Another story tells how he had moved to the Waldorf-Astoria and taken a suite of rooms there after the fire.

Under the list of social functions at Henderson's house previous to the fire is a newspaper account of a farewell ball which Henderson gave previous to his sailing for Europe. At this affair the names of those who received the guests with him are given as Lady Dunbar, Mrs. Fountain Walker, Mrs. J. McMasters King, and Mrs. J. Mortimer Chuna. The list of guests includes the Duke and Duchess d'Auxy and Sir William and Lady Gordon Cumming. Various other clippings telling of Henderson's entertainments at Sherry's and Delmonico's make him appear the rival of Harry Lehr.

Henderson said last night that every once in a while he meets some of his old friends who ask him where he has been and why he dropped out of social circles uptown.

"I met a woman recently at the Metropolitan Opera House who asked me that question," said Henderson, "and I told her truthfully. She thought I had moved back to England and asked, 'Have you been to the other side?' and I answered, 'Yes, to the other side of Fifth Avenue.'"

When asked if he found a difference in living below Fourteenth Street, Henderson said:

"I was never happier in my life than now. I have more pleasure than I had before moving here, but I hope I'll never have the pleasure again of being awakened by Victoria as I was on Friday. I had a close call."

CONFESSES HE KILLED WOMAN.

Joseph Miller Gives Himself Up to the Detroit Police.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—Joseph Miller, alias Meunier, to-day walked into Police Headquarters and gave himself up, admitting that he stabbed Mrs. James F. Seville to death yesterday.

Miller told the police that the only reason he had for killing Mrs. Seville, whom he loved, was that he believed that she and her husband had concocted a plot to cheat him out of his money. He said that before stabbing Mrs. Seville he had decided to poison her, and bought a half-pint of sherry in which he placed twenty grains of arsenic. He offered her this drink, but Mrs. Seville refused to take it. Miller says he afterward drank part of it himself, and that it burned his stomach terribly.

Miller claims that he was married in Manchester, N. H., in 1903, and that his wife left him after five weeks of married life. He declares he would have killed her, too, if he could have found an opportunity. He expresses no regret for his horrible deed.

POLICE MAKE BIG HAUL

Seize in a Room What May Be Part of Proceeds of Burglaries.

Goods, Worth $20,000 Believed to Have Been Stolen by Gang with Wagon—Man and Woman Arrested.

Six detectives from the Central Office Bureau spent the day yesterday trying to find owners for silks and dry goods valued at $20,000 which were seized by the police late Saturday night in a furnished room at 109 Third Avenue. According to the police the goods were stolen from big dry goods houses and from jobbers' establishments on the west side of town. Joseph Sulsberg, twenty-one years old, and a woman who said she was Lottie Sulsberg, his wife, who had hired the room in which the goods were found, were arrested, locked up at Police Headquarters for the night, and yesterday morning arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court.

Detective Sergeants Duggan and Kinsler, who arrested them, told Magistrate Pool that the couple were suspected of being receivers of stolen goods, and requested that they be held as suspicious persons.

Magistrate Pool asked whether the detectives had any evidence to show that the goods found had been stolen.

The detectives said that about $10,000 worth of cloaks and dress goods had been stolen from the firm of I. & M. Phillips, whose place in the nine-story building at 10 West Eighteenth Street, had been entered by burglars before daylight last Monday morning, and that at the same time about $3,500 worth of silks in bolts had been stolen from the firm of Charles W. Honeyman & Co., who occupied lofts in the same building.

The burglars had carried the goods away in a wagon. On the same morning, Jan. 25, burglars had broken into an establishment at 65 Fourth Avenue and had removed about $5,000 worth of goods. In the raid made on Saturday night the detectives said the police had found portions of the goods taken in each of these robberies.

Altogether there had been burglaries during the month of this character numbering about twenty, and silks, cloths, cloaks, and skirts valued at almost $100,000 had been carried away, the burglars always removing the goods in a wagon.

Magistrate Pool said he would commit the prisoners to the Tombs in default of furnishing $1,500 bonds each. The detectives were anxious to have the bonds fixed at $10,000, fearing that the prisoners might get away. They added that they hoped to force a confession out of a certain young man whom they had in custody, and in the meantime get owners for the goods found in the Sulsbergs' abode. As they were unable to furnish bail, the couple were locked up in the Tombs.

The arrest of the Sulsbergs is supposed to have resulted from a story told by David Cohen, nineteen years old, who was caught on Jan. 17 while engaged with four other young men in robbing the establishment of Rosenblum & Norwich, at 13 and 15 Lispenard Street.

On that occasion the thieves had a wagon backed up to the curb in broad daylight and were loading the firm's property into the vehicle. One man, posing as a shipping clerk, was checking off the goods. They had twenty-three rolls of silk, thirty-five rolls of cloth, and twenty bales of skirts in the wagon when they were frightened away by a policeman. The police learned that the wagon had been hired at the Orchard Stables at 49 Orchard Street by a young man known as "Barney." The detectives located him late Saturday night, and it is believed he made a confession corroborating a story told to the police by the Cohen boy.

BOYS BUILD BIG SNOWHOUSE.

Ornate "Fire-Proof Hotel" Is Erected in Third Avenue at Fiftieth Street.

When residents in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Fiftieth Street got out yesterday they were surprised to see a huge snow "skyscraper," as it was termed, standing to one side of the avenue near the corner. It was gayly decorated with cast-off Christmas trees and holly wreaths, and had numerous doors and windows. It had sprung up in the night, and over the main entrance at the north end was a big hand-painted sign which announced that it was a hotel with "Beds 10 Cts."

The snowhouse was built by the boys in the neighborhood, and is thirty feet long by ten feet wide and eight feet high. On top there are beer bottle chimneys, tin can smokestacks, and Christmas tree roof-gardens, while on the inside are improvised chandeliers made out of old bottles and tin cans in which are stuck tallow candles. Nearly all day yesterday the candles sputtered and flared.

During the recent heavy fall of snow the street car sweepers piled a ridge of snow four or five feet deep along the tracks. To this was added great piles that the men of the Street Cleaning Department shoveled up around the bottom of the elevated road pillars. Late Saturday evening the boys began to get busy. With shovels and baskets and buckets they carried snow, and finally had one solid pile of about the dimensions of the snowhouse. After that the lads started to dig out the interior. At midnight they still were working, when Sergt. Bingham made them go home and to bed.

By daylight yesterday morning they were out and at work again. They kept digging out, and when they got through they made doors and windows on the sides. All this work was exceptionally well done. Among the signs then put on the sides were "The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in Town," and "For Woodbury. Where We Would Bury Woodbury—Street Cleaning Department."

The "Bill of Fare" tells of such delicacies as "Eggs by the yard, 10 cents."

The Street Cleaning Department has not reached Fiftieth Street yet in making their final clearing up of snow. The men were at Fifty-seventh Street last night. What they will do to-day when they reach the big snow house, the boys are wondering.

NEW CUSTOMS ORDER IN FORCE.

One Explanation of the Regulation That Has Stirred Up the Baggage Examiners.

The new regulation which has caused such dissatisfaction among the customs men who examine the baggage of the incoming passengers was enforced yesterday when the American Line steamship St. Louis docked. Under the new order the staff officers who board the vessel from the cutter are forced to make out the declarations of the passengers in duplicate, and these duplicates are turned over to special Treasury agents. These agents watch the examinations of baggage and look out for attempts to smuggle.

There has been some speculation as to just why the order was issued, and on this point the Special Treasury Agents' Bureau simply says that it was a matter of business. An official, who would not allow his name to be used, however, gave the reason assigned by the "regulars." He said that a long time ago it was discovered that many dresmakers were arriving and that the Government was getting very little duty. Changes were made and a new force sent down the bay to take declarations. This worked so well that the revenues began to increase, and it was pointed out by the official that since that time sixteen large seizures had been made, followed by three arrests and from $15,000 to $20,000 paid as duty.

So severe, he said, was the lesson taught to dressmakers, buyers, and others that these persons were now honestly declaring their goods, and consequently there had been of recent months a falling-off of seizures. This, he declared, had aroused the suspicion of those in charge, and the new regulation was the result.

FIVE MINERS KILLED.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Jan. 31.—Five men were instantly killed late last night in the Maple Hill colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The victims were rockmen.

The men were killed by an explosion of powder in a steel cage in which they were being hoisted. The explosion ripped the cage apart, and the mangled forms of the workmen fell 300 feet to the bottom of the shaft. The Maple Hill is one of the best equipped mines in the hard coal regions.

WOMEN THROWN FROM SLEIGH.

They Are Not Hurt, but Policeman Who Caught Runaway Is Painfully Injured.

Policeman William H. Hopkins of the Bronx Park Police Station was painfully injured yesterday afternoon in trying to stop a runaway horse attached to a light cutter, which became frightened at Webster Avenue and Fordham Road and ran a mile to Jerome Avenue. Three young women, who gave their names as the Misses A., E., and K. Kane of 2,401 Seventh Avenue, who were driving the horse, were thrown from the sleigh, but landed in a snowbank and were not hurt.

At Webster Avenue and Fordham Road, the young women told the police, one of the runners of their sleigh caught in a car-line switch and the sleigh was overturned. They were helped to their feet by persons near by, while the horse dashed along Fordham Road. Hopkins was standing at Decatur Avenue, and when the horse came up to him he grabbed the bridle. He was thrown and trampled on and lost his hold.

Another sleigh came along, however, and at Hopkins's request the driver took him aboard and they chased the runaway. It was caught at Jerome Avenue, when the horse was exhausted. The sleigh, having been dragged on its side for a mile, was wrecked.

Hopkins was suffering from severe bruises of his left shoulder and leg, and at the station where he was attended it was said that he might also have suffered internal injuries.

HOGAN SHOE SETTLEMENT.

Newark Concern Reaches Agreement—Its Founder Failed in 1881.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—The E. E. Hogan Shoe Manufacturing Company, which recently failed, has arrived at an agreement with nearly all its creditors to settle at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities of the company are $68,985.85 and the nominal assets $34,480.20, including the factory and machinery. Another meeting of the creditors will be held next Wednesday, when, it is believed, arrangements will be made with the balance of the creditors and details completed for continuing the business.

This is the second failure the concern has had. In 1881 Patrick Hogan, who started the business a half century ago, failed for $50,000. He settled with his creditors at 20 per cent., and continued the payments from time to time while running the business. He had succeeded in paying the creditors nearly in full when, in 1889, he died. His last words to his children were: "These debts must be paid."

The company was then organized by the children and a cousin who had been foreman of the factory. They prospered for a time and paid off the debts, as Hogan had required. It cramped them to some extent, and when business became dull they found themselves financially involved.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer Ill.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, is ill at his home, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was unable to preach last evening or attend the services. It was said that Dr. Lorimer was suffering from rheumatism.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 119 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Another New Butler Store.

It is with a great degree of pleasure, not unmixed with pride, that we announce the Opening To-Day of a James Butler Grocery Store at

178 Lenox Avenue, Corner 119th Street,

Manhattan. It is extremely gratifying to know that the public so thoroughly appreciates our efforts in its behalf. The helpfulness of the James Butler stores is a household word—their presence is being demanded in all sections. The avenues to good living at lessened cost lie in these stores, and the thrifty daily throng them. These specials will appeal to all:

Swift's Lean Strip Boneless Sugar Cured Bacon, lb., 13c.

8 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap for 25c.

Pears' Toilet Soap, very fine, a cake for 9c.

Blue Ribbon Farina, best quality, a package for 6c.

Best Gloss Starch, 1 lb., 3c.

Best New York State Cream Cheese, a lb., for 13c.

Picnic Hams, finest flavor, lean, lb., 8c.

Best Washing Soda, 3 lbs. for 3c

XLCR Washing Fluid, a bottle 7c

Scrubbing Brushes — We're selling wagon loads of these at these little prices; large size, 8c.; small 4c

New Orleans Molasses, the real thing; quart bottle 12c

Golden Drip Syrup—Adds tastefulness to the hot cakes; quart bottle 12c

Maple Syrup—The best that Vermont produces; pints, 15c.; ½ pints 8c

Good Jellies, all kinds, in Mason Jars; quart size 9c

"Blue Ribbon" Jelly Powder, all flavors, fine quality; package 10c

"Peerless" Extracts—Vanilla and Lemon, pure, true flavors; bottle 15c

XLCR Gelatine, makes delightful desserts; package 6c

Sliced Peaches and Pineapples—Choice, selected sound fruit; 1-lb. can 10c

Strawberries—Fancy fruit; 1-lb. can 10c

California Peaches, Pears and Plums—famously delicious; can 15c

Fancy California Prunes—Exceptionally good; 3 lbs. 25c

Figs—Fancy layer; healthful as well as toothsome; lb. 15c

"Blue Ribbon" Dates — As good as you could wish; 3 packages, 20c.; one for 7c

Canada Cream Cheese—A particularly fine flavor; package 10c

McLaren's Imperial Cheese — One of the most popular; club size jar 10c

Crackers. Butter Thins, Social Teas, Red Graham — The Three Packages for 25c

Liberty Ketchup—Made of fine tomatoes and purest spices; pint, 10c.; ½ pint 5c

French Mustard—Bottle, 8c. and 5c

Vinegar—Cider or White Wine, bottle 7c

Pure Leaf Lard—3-lb. pail 33c

Cod Fish Threads—The superior X. L. C. R. brand 5c

Cod Fish Threads—The unsurpassed "Peerless" brand 8c

Scotch Bloaters—No heads, no tails, just the part to eat; box 19c

"Blue Ribbon" Baking Powder—1 lb., 35c.; ½ lb., 18c.; ¼ lb. 10c

Parlor Matches—No disappointpointments; 1 dozen boxes 10c

Coffee. Best Mocha and Java, great strength, fine flavor, 3 lbs. for 70c.; 1 lb. 25c

French Peas. Dainty, delicious Green Peas, very superior, a can 11c

Beef Extract. The "Peerless" brand, not only nourishing but palatable, a jar 19c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Condensed MILK. The Richest and Creamiest Made. "Butler's," 3 cans 23c; "Liberty," 3 cans 25c

"Triumph" COCOA. Made from selected beans, a rich chocolate flavor, ½ lb. cans 9c; ½ lb. cans 17c

"Triumph" HOMINY. A fancy Southern kiln-dried hominy, very good; a 5-lb. package 12c; 2-lb. package 5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A Paderewski Afternoon

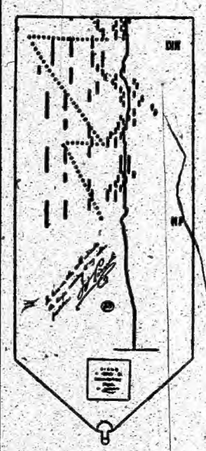

"The line on this roll indicates the tempo according to my interpretation."
I. J. PADEREWSKI

An informal recital of authorized interpretations made by Paderewski for the Metrostyle Pianola will be given Monday afternoon at three o'clock, in the Concert Chamber at Aeolian Hall.

Andreas Dippel of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company says: "When I heard the Metrostyle reproduce Paderewski's interpretation of Chopin's Nocturne it really seemed as though this great artist himself were playing."

PROGRAM:

Oberon Overture ..... Weber
ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Interpretations by Paderewski:
(a) Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2 ..... Chopin
(b) Rondo in A Minor ..... Mozart
METROSTYLE PIANOLA.
Offertoire in A Flat ..... Read
ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Interpretations by Paderewski:
(a) Valse, Op. 37, No. 2 ..... Chopin
(b) Theme and Variations, Op. 16, No. 3 ..... Paderewski
METROSTYLE PIANOLA.

No Cards of Admission Necessary.

Tuesday, Harold Bauer Interpretations; Thursday, Moszkowski Interpretations of his own compositions; Friday, Chaminade Interpretations of her own compositions.

The Metrostyle Pianola enables *anyone* to play the piano, as a musician plays it—furnishing technique *and* interpretation—the two essentials to an intelligent performance.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

ALARM CLOCK UPSET BURGLARY

Three Men Who Had Evaded Watchdog Fled, Leaving Behind Silverware They Had Packed Up.

Three burglars who had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the watch dog and contrived to render the burglar alarm hors de combat, were finally thwarted early yesterday morning in their attempt to loot the residence of William Gray, a civil engineer, in Rose Street, in the Bronxwood Park section of the Bronx, by an alarm clock that went off ahead of time.

The burglars had pried open a window on the ground floor, and had succeeded in putting the burglar alarm out of business by cutting the connecting wires. Then they sawed the lock out of a rear door leading to the dining room, where silverware worth several hundred dollars was kept.

The sleeping apartments occupied by the family are on the second floor. The dog sleeps up there, too. On the ground floor the thieves had a clear field, and they went to work in the most thorough fashion, packing their loot into bundles preparatory to taking it away.

Through oversight on his part, Mr. Gray had left his alarm clock on the mantel shelf in the dining room on Saturday night. It was set for 7 o'clock. But while prowling about in the darkness one of the burglars brushed the clock to the floor and it went off at 4 o'clock instead.

On hearing the familiar clamor of the alarm clock, Mr. Gray thought it was time to rise and jumped out of bed. The next moment unusual noises in the dining room attracted his attention, so he picked up his revolver and started down stairs. The burglars fled through the window, and he came just in time to see three dark shadows disappear over the fence of the back yard. He fired four shots after the fleeing forms, but all the shots went wild.

The burglars left the bundles of silverware behind. An examination showed that with the exception of a few spoons nothing was missing.

REYNOLD'S **GOUT Specific**

Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:40 A. M.—121 Mercer Street; William Fleet and others; damage, $01,000.

5:30 A. M.—164 Suffolk Street; Kausman & Shatashefsky; damage trifling.

6:10 A. M.—Albany Avenue and Fort Independence Street, Bronx; Columbia Awning Company; damage $2,800.

8:30 A. M.—212 St. Ann's Avenue; John Ames; damage, $500.

11 A. M.—20 Chrystie Street; Clara Prachtenberg; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—227 Clinton Street; Henry Olfer; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—529 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; William Cooleat; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—230 East Forty-second Street; Joseph Gordon; damage, $25.

1:40 P. M.—23 Norfolk Street; Samuel Almer; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—558 Ninth Avenue, Michael Murray; damage, $200.

3:05 P. M.—141 to 147 Fifth Avenue; Mark McCready; damage to building, $5,000.

3:30 P. M.—217 East Eighty-fifth Street; Leon Klein; damage, $50.

4:05 P. M.—60 Eighth Avenue; Peter Haustchild; damage, $50.

4:10 P. M.—512 West Thirty-fifth Street; Michael O'Malley; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—35 West Sixty-first Street; Mrs. Louis Daniels; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—Pier 33 North River; Street Cleaning Department; damage, $4.

6:15 P. M.—220 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:20 P. M.—852 East Twentieth Street; Mrs. Kate Borchinn; damage, $100.

H. O'Neill & Co.

A Big Purchase of Women' Coats and Jackets

On Sale Monday Morning, February 1.

$12 Coats for $5.00
$22.00 Coats for $10.00

Five hundred Women's Coats of Black Cheviot, Kersey and Covert Cloth—all lined with fine satin—They are all strictly new, fresh garments and in the top notch of practical style. At the prices quoted they are undoubtedly by far the finest Jacket and Coat values offered this season—divided into two lots, as follows:

LOT A { 300 WOMEN'S JACKETS and COATS, the $10, $11 and $12 qualities } $5.00

LOT B { 200 WOMEN'S COATS, the $18, $20 and $22 qualities } $10.00

The New Suits Are Arriving Every Day.

For Monday We Offer

Two Attractive Values to Commence the Season.

WOMEN'S SUITS { WALKING SUITS of fine quality cheviot cloth, trimmed with champagne colored Broadcloth or black Peau de Soie—new, practical and smart } $26.50

WOMEN'S SUITS { SUITS in NORFOLK EFFECTS, new plaited back and front, with belt, new skirt plaited to match } $17.75

(Third Floor.)

Dependable Furs
At Very Low Prices to Close.

SABLE RACCOON BOAS, The $18.00 kind for $11.75.
SABLE RACCOON SCARFS, The $14.00 kind for $7.98.
SABLE FOX LONG SCARFS, The $22.50 kind for $14.95.
SQUIRREL SCARFS, lined with locks, The $12.00 kind for $6.95.
LARGE ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, The $17.00 kind for $9.75.

And many other reliable Furs at equally low prices.
(Third Floor.)

First Glimpses of
Spring Millinery.
We Will Show on Monday Advance Styles of
Ready-to-Wear and Untrimmed Hats.
Also recent importations of
Flowers, Foliage, Straw Braids, Crowns, Jet and Gold Ornaments,
Suitable for immediate wear.
(Second Floor.)

Monday and Tuesday, February 1st and 2nd.
In Our Black Silk Department.
Important offering of Black Peau de Soie and Black Taffeta—both of which are guaranteed to wear.

$1.00 { BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 21 inches wide, All silk—reversible—guaranteed—Special at, per yard } 69c

$1.50 { BLACK TAFFETA, full yard wide, guaranteed—Special at, per yard } 98c

(First Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

On Monday, February 1st.

Fifteen thousand yards of fancy Check and Stripe Silk, and the latest Louisines, Taffetas and Satins.

A very large proportion of the designs are blue and white or black and white. Other shades, show new combinations of color, daintily and artistically arranged. Suitable for Shirtwaist Suits, 20 to 24 inches wide.

75c. per yard. Value 1.00 to 1.25.

Twenty-third Street.

"Cravenette" Rain Coats

None Genuine unless Stamped with Circular Trade-Mark as below.

Rain Will Neither Wet Nor Spot Them.

Send Postal for Booklet to
B. Priestley & Co.,
71-73 Grand St.
NEW YORK.

SCHILLER AND KAYTON PIANOS

We beg to announce to the public of Greater New York that in addition to our well-known makes of pianos we have secured for New York State the exclusive representation for the SCHILLER & KAYTON PIANOS. These instruments are moderate in price, and, quality considered cannot be equalled in tone, finish or workmanship anywhere; can be purchased on easy terms, or rented on moderate payments; all rent paid will be applied on purchase price within a certain period.

THE APOLLO COMPANY,
101 Fifth Avenue.

Welsbach

21,689,765 genuine Welsbach mantles sold last season—a substantial proof of public endorsement.
15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cents.
All Dealers.

The Welsbach Store — 1133 Broadway

This Shield is on the Burner 41.

"Oh Be Jolly!"

"The Best Ever"
P. B. Ale Acker, Merrall & Condit Company New York Agents
$1.50 per dozen pints

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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TWELVE PAGES.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Senator FORAKER'S proposed amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, limiting the operation of that statute to unreasonable restraints of trade, probably marks the termination of a period of strained relations and bad humor between Wall Street and the White House which has brought audible discord into the councils of the Republican Party and been the cause of harrowing anxieties to the President and his friends. Wall Street is Republican—and by Wall Street we mean the great corporation interests of the country, wherever they may carry on their business. The representatives of these interests are in the main supporters of that party which has freely used the lawmaking power for their protection and enrichment, and to whose campaign funds they, in turn, are accustomed to make generous contributions. But by his zeal in instituting and prosecuting suits under the act of 1890, particularly the suit against the Northern Securities Company, President ROOSEVELT has angered and alarmed the great financial and business interests. Out of their resentment arose the desire to supplant him by another candidate for the Presidency, and to the same cause is due the irrepressible talk about Mr. HANNA. The political prestige of Senator FORAKER is involved in the strife, for if a determined fight were to be made to defeat the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT, Ohio would be the chief battleground, and as the Governor of that State is devoted to the fortunes of Senator HANNA, the FORAKER forces, bearing the banner of the President, would in all probability be overborne. Senator FORAKER has of late been in conference with the President. Whether or not the amendment introduced on Saturday and referred to the Inter-State Commerce Committee, of which Senator ELKINS is Chairman, Senators ALDRICH, KEAN, CULLOM, and FORAKER being among its Republican members, is the fruit of these conferences, it is certain that it announces the initiation of a policy at Washington which will wonderfully appease Republican disaffection in New York and in business circles throughout the country.

This being the political import of Senator FORAKER'S amendment, it remains to say that the measure is one which, out of respect for its own reputation and of regard for the industrial and commercial welfare of the country, Congress ought to adopt without delay.

In the year 1890 a Republican Congress enacted the McKinley tariff law, a statute reeking with flagrant jobbery and extortion, upon which the people set the seal of their angry condemnation in the memorable Congressional election of that year, when a great Democratic majority in the House was chosen. During the tariff debate, with a view to meet Democratic accusations that the McKinley bill was a breeder of trusts, Senator SHERMAN introduced a bill to strike off the duty from trust-made articles. That bill found no favor, but in pursuance of the same object the Sherman Anti-Trust bill was drawn and became a law. In intent the act was as rank a piece of demagogy as ever was concocted in a committee room. It was designed to meet a partisan emergency. Its meaning and scope were never carefully considered, and there was no expectation that it would ever be enforced. As a statutory expression of any theory of law, public morals, or National policy it is absurd, unworkable, and inconsistent with itself. Its title is at war with the body of the act, and section is in conflict with section throughout. But the Republican Congress and a Republican Senate made it a law and went off and left it.

The country got its first knowledge of the dangerous and destructive possibilities of the Anti-Trust act in 1897, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case; for the decision in the Knight case, in which the Sugar Trust was attacked, merely established the principle that manufacturing is not inter-State commerce. The Trans-Missouri Freight Association was organized "for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates" on freight carried by the railroads belonging to the association. It aimed to destroy the evil of secret rate cutting, a practice which has built up more trusts than this act will ever destroy. The court was asked by counsel to accept the doctrine that when terms known to the common law are used in a Federal statute those terms must be construed in their common law sense, which would have led to a ruling that only those restraints of trade that are unlawful at common law could come under the prohibition of the act. "The term is not of such limited significance," said the court, in the opinion written by Justice PECKHAM. "When the body of an act pronounces as illegal every contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, the plain and ordinary meaning of such language is not limited to that kind of contract alone which is unreasonable restraint of trade, but all contracts are included in such language, and no exception or limitation can be added without placing in the act that which has been omitted by Congress. * * * If the act ought to read as is contended for by defendants, Congress is the body to amend it, and not this court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable. * * * The public policy of the Government is to be found in its statutes."

From that moment it stood affirmed that it was the public policy of this Government to punish by fine and imprisonment persons guilty of any acts in restraint of trade, be the same reasonable or unreasonable.

These principles of interpretation were again affirmed in the Joint Traffic case, and finally in the Northern Securities case the United States Circuit Court laid down the further principle that in order to bring down upon the offender the pains and penalties of the act of 1890 it was not even necessary that there should be any restraint of trade at all, the mere acquisition of the power to restrain it, whether reasonably or unreasonably, being under its terms an unlawful act. The Northern Securities Company was a buyer and holder of shares; it did not fix rates. But it was declared to be an unlawful combination, and the St. Louis decision is now before the Supreme Court on appeal. It is the general expectation that it will be sustained.

It is a matter of common knowledge that these judicial interpretations of the act, as unexpected to its authors as they are to the country, have caused widespread alarm. By far the greater part of the railroad mileage of the country is operated under conditions forbidden by the law as construed. Moreover, it abridges the freedom of control and imposes limits upon the right to sell, buy, and hold property never dreamed of in any other country, and which, if maintained, would paralyze business. Corporations with no pretensions to monopoly control and innocent of any unlawful purpose are seeking advice of counsel in anticipation of the decision of the Northern Securities case by the Supreme Court, and a general condition of apprehension and want of confidence has been created.

It therefore behooves Congress, if it has a due regard for the public welfare, to amend out of this ill-considered and mischievous act of 1890, its disturbing and pernicious qualities. Senator FORAKER'S amendment declares that nothing in the Inter-State Commerce act or in the Anti-Trust act "shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or prohibit any act or contract in restraint of trade among the several States, if such restraint be reasonable"; and that forfeiture of property or imprisonment shall not be among the penalties imposed for violations. The courts will be left to decide what restraints are unreasonable.

The passage of this amendment in advance of the decision in the Northern Securities case would put the business interests of the country in a position to await the court's action with less anxiety.

UP THE STATE.

It was a curious condition of mind in the voters of the interior of the State that was revealed in our Albany dispatches yesterday morning. According to an influential Republican leader of that region, the voters are afraid of the referendum on any question of interest to New York City because they had been so deceived in their expectations of the outcome in the canal matter. For that reason it would not be safe for the rural legislators to favor the reference of the Sunday selling question to the popular vote. If New York should happen to vote for any form of Sunday selling, the rural voters would take revenge by staying at home next election.

We fear that this is a pretty fair estimate of the motives likely to govern political action in the interior. We do not think that the voters of that part of the State are, on the whole, more wayward or less practical than those of this end of the State. Since the late Mayoralty election it does not lie in the mouths of city editors to criticise the country voters, even if there were not good reason to think that they and we are about equally capable of gross stupidity in the management of our public affairs. But it is, perhaps, easier for the country voters to ignore the right of others to be stupid in their own way, and it is harder for them to refrain from trying to impose their own follies upon the entire State. They resent the outcome of the canal referendum, without regard to the fact that the cities which voted for the canal will have to pay nearly all the cost of it. They were largely misled by the specious arguments of the railroad lobbyists, and they have a rooted hate and loathing for the spending of money for any work particularly desired by the cities.

In the same way they reason, or feel, as to the question of the sale of liquor under legal regulation in the cities. They do not at heart condemn or dislike the actual selling of liquor on Sunday, for they permit it to go on illegally in nearly every village and hamlet of the interior where there is any demand for it. And they know perfectly well that in this town the Sunday sale of liquor is permitted pretty liberally by their blessed Raines law, and goes on largely beyond the limits of the law by the corrupt permission of the authorities. But they will not consent to the open sale under regulation by local authority, if they can help it. And clearly they can help it. They have the majority in the Legislature, and they have made provision in the Constitution to keep a majority. If they need any aid, they can get it from Tammany in this matter, since Tammany would rather sell police protection than not. It is a precious partnership.

DEVONSHIRE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

HENRY W. LUCY ("Toby, M. P.") gave an interesting contrast, in our columns yesterday morning, between the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the two statesmen who, more than any others, now occupy the attention of the United Kingdom. The basis of the contrast is the singular disinterestedness of the leader of the Liberal Union Party as it existed before Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in undertaking to wrest it to his own purposes, disrupted it.

Unquestionably the comparison is unfavorable to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and it is a matter of some annoyance to Americans that this gentleman is regarded in England as having borrowed his peculiar methods and his standard of action from America. In the old times when the Tories who are now siding with him hated him, the worst thing they could say about him was that he was trying to "Yankeeize" their country. There was not much pertinency in the phrase then, but it must be admitted that both his political ideas and his personal devices now are fashioned only too closely on those of our protectionists. The "literary bureau," the "whirlwind campaign" of speaking at points where enthusiasm is carefully worked up in advance, the "commission" of manufacturers in active co-operation to invent a tariff scheme that will suit themselves—all these are in entire harmony with his general notion that the nation can tax itself into prosperity by hindering foreign trade, and all are familiar to Americans.

Happily we are not without the type of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE also, the politician unaided by the force of inherited wealth and station and tradition, who treats the public service as a public trust and maintains that standard of legislation which regards the welfare of the people and not the pressure of private interests.

HERBERT SPENCER TO JAPAN.

The remarkable letter of HERBERT SPENCER, dated a dozen years ago, to a Japanese statesman, which we published yesterday, shows that the wisest philosopher may not be very practical in applying his principles to actual cases. It was quite logical for one who had elaborated the sound and brilliant generalization that the aim of life should be the adaptation to conditions, to counsel the acute Japanese to maintain inviolate so far as possible the conditions to which they had already largely adapted themselves. History, since the letter was written, seems to have indicated that the philosopher did not make a very shrewd estimate of how far it is really possible to maintain the conditions then existing.

In substance, what Mr. SPENCER advised was that all relations with foreign nations should be confined to exportation and importation of goods. And he laid particular stress on the prevention of foreign immigration and intermarriage with foreigners. But exchange of goods involves the extension of production, and production, especially in manufactures, involves the adoption of modern methods by ancient peoples. With the effort to attain these and to reach the highest efficiency in commerce, comes the need of education. The Japanese have sought education in foreign lands and by foreign instruction at home. The more they have learned of the world the more they have seen that intimate intercourse with foreign peoples at home and abroad was necessary to their progress, and they have cultivated that intimacy of intercourse. Had they followed the advice of Mr. SPENCER they would have restricted it closely. Being the active-minded, alert, adaptable people they are, they could not follow such advice. We do not believe it would have been as well for them if they had.

As to the advice with regard to intermarriage, that, too, is rather academic. If the tendency existed, laws would in the long run be idle to restrain it. Nor can the consequences be predicted from the analogy of stock raising. The capacity for adaptation is not the same in men as in animals. The process of adaptation is infinitely more complex and its limits cannot be told in advance. What in modern philosophy is known as social heredity has much to do with it. In short, the generalization that evolution proceeds along the lines of adjustment of innate tendencies to the environment is tenable and sagacious, and Mr. SPENCER did great service in aiding to establish it. But as to one or the other of the two sets of forces of which evolution is the resultant, too little is known or can be known to make prediction or advice as to a given national problem of much practical value.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

The office of Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan has been filled by the appointment of Mr. ISAAC A. HOPPER. He is the Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District—but that is another story.

Mr. HOPPER is a capable man of large and varied experience. With him politics has never been a dependence for a livelihood. He has conducted an important and largely profitable business as a contractor and builder. He is President of two banks of good standing and is identified with many important business enterprises. He is in every way fitted by training and experience for the responsible, difficult, and delicate duties of the office he has accepted at what we should assume to be a sacrifice of time worth considerably more than the annual salary. He knows every detail of the building business, and may understand the law without difficulty, if he does not already know it by heart.

What will he do in the matter of impartially enforcing its provisions? This is a question we shall not assume to answer, for we have no knowledge of his plans or purposes. From the moment he enters upon the discharge of his duties he will feel the pressure of strong influence to permit violations which have been deliberately planned to make the law of no effect as concerns those who know how to secure permission to evade it. For example, he will see load after load of so-called fire-proofed wood delivered for use in the trim of high buildings which on any test which could be suggested would be found to make very good kindling. He will find a majority of the theatres of New York openly violating the law and paying high insurance premiums rather than adopt the more costly provisions of safety. And so it will be all along the line. Most of the plans submitted for the approval of the department will embody, with more or less effort at concealment, violations of the code which he will be urged to excuse on influence which one in his position and with his affiliations might find it difficult to resist. He will, to employ the picturesque idiom of the street, find that it is "up to him" at every step of his official career.

If he yields to the influences perpetually seeking to subvert his official integrity, he cannot plead that his inexperience permitted him to be misled. He will know exactly what he is doing. Mr. HOPPER has a task before him not unlike that presented to Hercules by the Augean stable. Should he accomplish it he will win a National reputation; should he fail we shall be forced to a recognition of the familiar phenomenon that even the purest water cannot rise higher than its source. Building Commissioner WILLIAMS of Chicago, who resents the imputation that he is responsible for the way in which building operations are carried on in that city, says:

> If the Mayor will give me enough men I'll close up the entire city in three days. I will close every hotel, office building, store, newspaper office, flat building, and factory in Chicago. There is not one of them that does not violate the law.

Could the same be said with equal truth of New York? We do not think so, but the actual problem which Mr. HOPPER is called upon to solve is one which a weak or incapable Superintendent would find impossible.

An article upon "The Problem of Clean City Streets" was published in THE TIMES yesterday under a headline indicating that it was "written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY, Commissioner Department of Street Cleaning." We wish to state that this attribution of actual authorship was an error. The article was prepared from material supplied by Mr. WOODBURY, he aided in its preparation, some parts of it were written by him and furnished in his typewritten copy, he carefully revised it and it had the benefit of his emendations. It should, however, have been described as written under the direction of Mr. WOODBURY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That the employes of Senator Platt's express company have been ordered to practice pistol-shooting, and that some of them certainly, and al lof them presumably, are doing it industriously with ammunition supplied by the company, is a fact of considerable interest, because, among other reasons, it is open to so many explanations. We are expected to believe, no doubt, that the order was issued for the purpose of encouraging express robbers to seek new sources of income and excitement. It would obviously be well for the express companies to be served by men, every one of whom was prepared on an instant's notice, judiciously and rapidly to implant bullets in the bodies of bandits of all the kinds that are attracted by safes in transit, and, therefore, this explanation would ordinarily be considered adequate. There is just now, however, quite a lot of talk in various quarters about the establishment of a parcels post, that semi-necissity of civilization and prosperity long since enjoyed by many nations which Americans like to call unprogressive, but here still only a thing to be talked about with a sort of hopeless longing. We want it, we know that we ought to have it, and yet very few of us are even making moan over our deprivation. Still, the subject is under discussion, and, compared with the possible consequences such discussion, however academic, the perils of the express companies from robbers of the kind that pistols can drive away or make innocuous are small indeed, if not altogether negligible. Just the relation of the pistol practice to the parcels post discussion we are not prepared to define, but their simultaneity is curious enough to be called almost significant. The number of expressmen of one rank or another is very large, and most of them are active feiolws of great strenth, already disposed, as a result of the training they have received in making and collecting charges under the company rate schedules, to regard and treat the public with a firmness that becomes severity at the slightest evidence of independence or rebellion. So, though the fact that two things happen at the same time is little or no better proof of a relation between them than in sequence of occurrence, yet it does create a possibility that can be considered without entire waste of time.

—From the number of articles on human longevity and the means of attaining it that have appeared of late in papers and magazines, both technical or professional and popular, one might almost imagine that a widespread desire to defer the inevitable departure had suddenly arisen and that men were really seeking expert advice on the subject. If this is so, ythey are going to be lamentably disappointed, to judge from the current essays, for, despite the progress of science, actual and imaginary, the advice given is ludicrously familiar, and, worse still, it is advice that humanity has always received without criticism and—for the most part ignored with enthusiastic unanimity. We find, for example, quoted with solemn approval by The Medical Record, some conclusions presented before the Royal College of Physicians by Dr. HERMANN WEBER. To make one's day long—oh, so very long, most who read them will say!—in the land he advises: "Moderation in eating and drinking and physical indulgence. Pure air out of the house and within. The keeping of every organ of the body, as far as possible, in constant working order. Regular exercise every day in all weathers; supplemented in many cases by breathing movements, and by walking and climbing tours. Going to bed etarly and rising early, and restricting the hours of sleep to six or seven hours. Daily baths or ablutions, according to individual conditions, cold or warm, or warm followed by cold. Regular work and mental occupation. Cultivation of placidity, cheerfulness, and hopefulness of mind. Employment of the great power of the mind in controlling passions and nervous fear, strengthening the will in carrying out whatever is useful, and in checking the craving for stimulants, anodynes, and other injurious agencies." Now, the grandmothers of all of us could, and the grandmothers of most of us did, tell us every bit of that—and much the telling improved our chances for living to a hundred and twenty! We have followed such of these rules as we found convenient, and violated the others when they interfered with out natural tendencies, picking and choosing, not because we doubted the excellence of any of the rules, but because their observance was firesome and the penalties of neglect were remote. What we really want the doctors to give us is not a programme like this, but a pill or a potion that will make the following of such a programme unnecessary. And, alas! the pill or the potion is not forthcoming or likely to be.

—"Newspaper science" is sometimes to be found elsewhere than in the newspapers—a phenomenon not without its consoling features for those upon whom has occasionally been imposed the task of explaining its peculiarities and squeaking out of its conclusions. A case in point is The Electrical Review's presentation as "interesting"—a word with several meanings—of some remarkable statements recently made by Hr. EDWARD DURANT at a meeting of the New York branch of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. DURANT seems to have begun quietly enough with a reference to the observed relation between sun spots and the northern lights, but he soon swept out into more startling speculations. Sun spots, he said, also increased certain more commonplace electrical displays, and therefore might account for shipwrecks as yet unexplained. Given a ship loaded in part with volatile oils giving forth explosive emanations, nothing more, in Mr. DURANT'S opinion, would be needed to cause disaster than a concatenation of sun spots and a Captain's wife with long fair—or raven—locks. "She," he says, "will generate considerable static electricity the moment she combs her hair; and if the mixture of air and gas is in the right proportions the sparks from the rubber or celluloid comb are liable to cause an explosion; and we all know what the result will be." Nor is this all. "A cat's back," continued Mr. DURANT, "is highly electric during these disturbances of the sun, and it is reasonable to assume that if a cat went through a comparatively small hole quickly, while in pursuit of a rodent, the rubbing of his back on the top of the orifice would generate considerable static electricity, which would be liable to explode gases." The conclusion is worthy of the introduction—"all this suggests the advisability of having only short-haired men, women, children, cats, and dogs on board such ships or anywhere in proximity to explosives." Deep down in our hearts we suspect that Mr. DURANT is a humorist, and that The Electrical Review knows it, but no such excuse is ever made for the newspapers when they publish science of this sort.

—A bill for divorce recently filed in Chicago by Mrs. MARTHA CLEARY depicts her husband, FRANK, in a way, on the whole, unattractive, but, bad as he is, according to his angry wife's report, one of her charges, and the one, at that, upon which she seems to have laid most emphasis, will set to vibrating a sympathetic string in many a manly, or at least masculine, heart. Mr. CLEARY, says Mrs. CLEARY, is not only himself indisposed to toil, but has repeatedly and loudly expressed in her affrighted hearing an eager desire to learn the identity of the person who invented work, at the same time asserting a firm determination, feloniously to assault, to assassinate, to murder, and generally to destroy said person the moment said identity should be discovered by said FRANK CLEARY. What a Chicago Judge will think of this we cannot afford to prophesy, but—well, if Mr. CLEARY does find the inventor in question, and does kill him in any manner not too painful, he would not go to the gallows without drawing here and there a commiserating tear.

WOMAN'S DEATH ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with feelings of horror and intense indignation the account of the accident on the Sixth Avenue elevated, which resulted in the death of a young woman. I am unable to conceive how those persons who were on the platform of the train from which the young woman fell could permit a woman to remain in such a perilous position after the train had pulled out from the station and to allow her to drop from the train from sheer exhaustion and be mangled to death beneath the wheels. Of what stuff are such people made to look at a human being, above all a woman, go to a horrible death for the sake of a little help, which apparently could easily have been given?

I believe the people of New York City are altogether too callous in matters of this kind. They will witness a fellow-creature suffering an injustice or indignity—or even death, as this case proves—without extending a helping hand. The plea is made that it is "none of their business." They are afraid to risk sustaining any injury or even to spare time to go to a court of law to help right a wrong. Such happenings are so rare that a Magistrate feels constrained to compliment a person who has the courage to get some brute arrested for abusing a dumb animal and follows the matter up in court.

There are noble and notable exceptions to the state of affairs to which I refer, and a few people think enough of the welfare of their fellow-citizens to extend help where it is needed. I hope for a time when every citizen will deem it his duty to help any fellow-citizen who requires help, and there are many opportunities for this on the elevated railroad and surface cars, the employes on which are only too often entirely regardless of the safety and comfort of passengers. I read an article by Richard Harding Davis a few years ago which stated that the people of England were chronic kickers for what they believed to be their rights, and consequently got their rights, and I believe that if this spirit were more developed in this country there would be less of the shocking occurrences on our street and elevated railroads which are chronicled almost daily in the newspapers.

New York, Jan. 27, 1904. JUSTITIA.

ELEVATED TRAIN SIGNALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the newspaper stories relating to the death of Mrs. Codrington because an elevated road guard gave the go-ahead signal before his gate was closed I have been much interested to note the importance attached to the query about whether the guard gave the stop signal when he discovered the woman's peril; also his statement that he did give it and his subsequent denial.

From observation, extending over the whole period since the continuous bell-cord was done away with, I incline to the belief that the result would have been the same had the guard given a half dozen stop signals. My premise for the conclusion is the fact that I have heard every bell cord signal that the standard rules prescribe—and some others—given repeatedly by facetious guards to one another when the train was in motion between stations. When the divided bell cord system was new I have seen a guard, on getting the stop signal between stations, jump for the bell cord of his own car, and then, looking back and seeing the smiling face of the rear man, let go again with a sheepish grin.

But for several months past the only response I have noticed from the man ahead has been a derisive smile or a journey back to the platform of the man who signaled. I have never seen a conductor give the motorman a fake signal, but that is the only point where I have not noticed the very dangerous horse-play. The first few times I heard the signal I used to jump to see what caused it, but of late I merely look to either end of the car to corroborate my suspicions.

This complete demoralization of the bell-cord signal system, when once the go-ahead signal has been given, has obviously arisen from the rule that requires the gates to be shut before the signal is given. The guards have evidently been unable to see that the possibility of really wanting to stop the train ever could arise, and have lain down on all further responsibility.

Under the continuous bell-cord system any person, either guard or passenger, was in direct communication with the engineer, and could stop the train as soon as the brakes would work after the engineer got his signal. On the day of the Codrington death I believe the only way a train could be stopped by any one not in the forward car would have been to pull the "accident" cord, though the same result would also come about by the bursting of the air-connections or the breaking in two of the train—i. e., the brakes would in each case be set on the "emergency" duty with every ounce of air instantaneously.

P. E. B.

Hoboken, Jan. 27, 1904.

NARROW STAIRWAY AT ELEVATED STATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the struggling mass of humanity that daily suffers from the inadequate conditions at the Manhattan elevated stations during rush hours, I most earnestly appeal to your paper to do all in its power to arouse the authorities to our assistance.

A single staircase at stations, as at Houston and Ninth Streets, and a narrow one at that, is a menace to the public, as also are single exits on stations where hundreds are kept shivering and waiting for several minutes before they can manage to reach the one stairway provided.

Your article about passengers standing on platforms is to every one's knowledge absolutely correct, and I for one thank you for speaking in the public's behalf. If such dailies as THE TIMES do not come to the aid of the public in such emergencies, I fear that the common people will get little or no assistance from any one. Constant pushing is absolutely necessary to make the authorities act.

DOWNTRODDEN TOILERS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

BIRDS SEEN IN COLD WEATHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st your contributor scouts the idea of bluebirds among us at this season. Permit me to add my testimony, for the bluebirds "we always have with us," and every bright sunny day they pour down their sweet and mellow note.

For years we have cultivated the friendship of our winged friends, especially during the Winter, and tried to make their sojourn during the cold season endurable. They have well repaid our attentions, and during the past weeks of almost arctic cold have come in ever-increasing numbers to enjoy our hospitality.

The following is a partial list of our visitors during this cold spell. There are others, but I have not yet been able to name them:

Bluebird.
Blue jay.
Cardinal grosbeak.
Pure grosbeak.
Golden-crowned knight.
Brown creeper.
Cresthatch.
White-throated sparrow.
Fox sparrow.
Junco, or snowbird.
Carolina snow.
Chickadee.
Red-headed woodpecker.
English sparrows galore.
Crows overhead and the other night an owl.

This record, with the theormometer below zero, is a very respectable showing.

J. M. WILSON.

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1904.

EXPRESS COMPANY CHARGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It should be a matter of solid satisfaction to an express-ridden community to learn that in the presence of 100 fellow-diners John Brisben Walker made the statement he did on Jan. 27 with regard to our sufferings from overcharge by the express companies.

Not long since I sent a package weighing nine pounds to a small town in the interior of Connecticut and was charged 70 cents for it. On my complaining of the outrage I was consolingly assured that it would not have cost much more to have sent it to Chicago, but that to go to New Milford it went through two companies' hands.

How long is this abuse to continue? Mr. Walker says that "a package may be sent from Edinburgh by way of London and India to Shanghai for 25 per cent. less than the amount it would cost to send the same package from New York to Irvington-on-Hudson." At this computation my parcel to New Milford cost 50 per cent. more than the parcel from Edinburgh to Shanghai. And we call ourselves a shrewd people! So we are, with lapses of submission to abuses that continue to amaze the rest of the world.

Mr. Walker would like to see this vast business of parcel carrying taken over by the National Government and put into the hands of the Postal Department. Heaven knows we have no reason to be proud of our Post Office conditions just at present, but when Mr. Walker tells us that the country loses annually $250,000,000 by the present private ownership of express companies we feel as if all dishonesty is not at present confined to the Post Office.

EMMA BRUCE.

Dobbs Ferry, Jan. 28, 1904.

"Panamanian."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Panamanian" still, and wherefore? Why not Americanian, Colombianian, Alabamanian, and so on to the end of the etymological chapter? It is not "How old is Ann?" but how long ought her gentile name to be? Life is too short in the twentieth century to afford an extra syllable. Make the ditch and the name as short as the law allows. J. H. E.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1904.

APPEALS FOR THE PORT CHESTER RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of the Bronx I earnestly appeal to your paper to help the people of this borough in their fight for better railroad facilities. The Port Chester Road is willing and able to give us immediately the transit facilities which we want and need so badly. But the Board of Aldermen, for some mysterious reason of its own, oppose it in every possible manner, placing all sorts of obstacles in the way.

The latest form of obstruction comes in the shape of a company whose charter dates some thirty-six years back and which has done nothing to merit the confidence of the public, and yet it has the audacity to come before the public now and endeavor to balk the Port Chester Company in the effort to build its road. There is not a man in the Bronx, from the Borough President down to its humblest resident, that does not favor the granting of the right to the Port Chester Road to cross the public streets; yet the resurrected Boston and Westchester Company, that has not done anything toward building a road for more than a quarter of a century, is apparently receiving the support of the Board of Aldermen, not that it should build the road so much needed, but apparently for the purpose of preventing the Port Chester Road from building.

We do not wish a Rip Van Winkle tissue paper company to take up this road, as naturally no one can have any confidence in it; besides, to grant it now the privileges which the Port Chester Company has so long sought in good faith would entail endless litigation that would prevent the building of any road for many years to come. The residents of the Bronx are tired of having the Board of Aldermen balking their imperative wants, especially as the sentiment is unanimously in favor of the Port Chester Road.

BRONX RESIDENT.

New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

SOME HEALTH ORDINANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am suffering from the grip, due to threading your snow-denuded avenues bereft of their natural protection, the snow, which prevents vaporous exhalations carrying microbes from animal exudations. God is wiser than man, therefore he congeals the vapors from the pure streams and waters and wafts them in the form of snow to cover the earth and purify the atmosphere.

Your doctors are wiser than God and order the removal of nature's Winter clothing, thinking to stay the progress of disease and death, and, thinking falsely, they rather increase it. How burdensome they are making life by their precautionary and preventive measures! They are increasing the evils of it in trying to cure them, for thousands of us.

God in nature has provided an impulse to eject through our lips juices impregnated with substances impossible of digestion in the stomach. The doctors of the sanitary departments of our cities secure the passage of a law prohibiting such exudation of saliva by threatenings, making it a crime to obey God. A writer in one of the suburban papers suggests that a system of espionage and examination be established and set in motion in all our country; that we have monthly or weekly examinations made of every person; that to each shall be granted a permit to go about and mingle with the crowd—that is, if he be found free internally and externally, from disease-producing germs; that a cuspidor attached to a chain or string, shall be carried by every such person, into which he shall deposit his saliva, such cuspidor to be provided with a lid, that shall, when not in use, be hermetically sealed. He has also suggested that as many persons are breathing forth infection a breathing bag, fastened to the mouth and nostrils, shall also be worn by all. To be sure, such will hide the charms of the human face and give it a hideous rather than a handsome appearance, but that is of little consideration if the general safety of the human family is thereby promoted.

Let us by all means stop the spread of disease, even if we must close our mouths altogether. If disease were only put an end to doctors not employed by the civic authorities would be compelled to go into the ministry or the law. Death would not be, and population would pile up. St. Peter at the gate celestial would have an opportunity to go back to his old business pis-catory. To be sure, the sanitary arrangements for carrying out the laws of the Board of Health would require the employment of thousands of additional policemen and Judges. New courts for the especial trial of offenders would be necessary. Yet hail happy day which transforms and purifies the conditions which have too long made the world unfit for the residence of the immortals.

CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH.

New York, Jan. 25, 1904.

OVERCHARGING BY GAS COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has ever been the people's advocate, and I note with pleasure that you are taking up the matter of the overcharge by the gas companies. I wish to add my mite to the complaints, although I will probably derive no benefit therefrom, yet it is but human nature to cry out when one is hurt.

The facts in my case are that I have noticed since November an increase of price in gas, and the gas also has been so poor that we had to use double the number of burners. For the latter half of November and the half of December my bill was $25, where formerly it never exceeded $14. On making complaint about these charges I received no satisfaction; and for the following month, that is, the latter half of December and half of January the bill increased to $30, thus making it about double of what it always has been. To add to this I wish to say that my family, seeing that the bills were so large, have been exceedingly careful in the use of gas.

Of course, I am powerless as against the gas company. I can only hope that the voice of the people will be heard, and that some relief will be had through the Legislature of the State. H. L.

New York, Jan. 29, 1904.

BRYAN CONDEMNED.

An Incubus on the Party.

From The Erie (Penn.) Herald.

William Jennings Bryan seems to be extending an urgent invitation to the National Democratic Party to throw him out of its councils for good and all. Twice the dictator of its platform, twice its nominee for President, he twice led it down into the mire of defeat, and is apparently determined to keep it there if it lies in his power to do so. He is the one danger threatening the Democracy to-day. Its only chance for success is in repudiating him and all that he stands for.

Let Him Talk.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

Ex-President Cleveland is right: "Bryan has got the stage; let him go it!" Yes, let him talk; let the process of disgusting the country and wearing out his former friends go on; not harm, but good, is being done.

Inevitable Defeat.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan can offer no good reason why he should be allowed longer to dictate the party policy, especially when all of his efforts tend to perpetuate unnecessary factional strife that would cause inevitable defeat.

Will Not Dominate the Convention.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan compelled the Kansas City Convention to insert against its will the free-silver plank. But he will not dominate the convention of 1904.

NUGGETS.

Extreme of Elegance.

"Quite an elegant wedding, wasn't it?"

"Elegant! I'll bet it will take her father a year or more to square up for it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nothing Done.

"I met a friend of mine, who is in the Stock Exchange, and he offered to let me in on a good thing if—"

"Sorry, old man, but I havn't a cent to lend."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

The President is credited with having secured the release of Col. Lynch. He should now try his best to have Judge Lynch placed in restraint.—Washington Post.

The Jury.

A Hindoo who visited this country to study its institutions, visited the Court House. "What's the jury for?" he inquired. "To decide which side has the better lawyer," his guide replied.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

This Fly Was Fly.

"Good morning," said the spider, adding the familiar polite invitation to step into the parlor.

"Step into your parlor?" repeated the fly, with a knowing wink. "You mean your dining room, don't you? No thank you."—Philadelphia Press.

TIME.

Orville T. Fletcher in Albany Evening Journal.

Across the years I fly on tireless wing;
No rest I ever know; on, on I go,
Nor stay my ordered flight for friend or foe.
Once past I never shall return to bring
Again my gifts so often spurned, for, lo,
Each moment is a bridge that's burned.
I know
No haste, yet in my flight outspeed the light.
While out of seconds ageless cycles grow.
Who knows my name and freely will bestow
On me his best of hand and heart and mind,
I'll give him true success and clearly show
The secret of my power to bless mankind;
He me enjoys who me employs aright.
My name is Now. Lay hold with all thy might.

MENACE OF MORMONISM

Dr. Parkhurst Denounces It as a National Peril.

Says It Aims at the Overthrow of the Federal Government — Active Propaganda in This City.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached last night at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on "The Mormon Peril." "Mormonism," he said in the course of his remarks, "is licentiousness elevated to the dignity of a cult, an attempt to make beastliness respectable by washing it with a thin varnish of pietism. That a system whose very fundamental note is adultery should be able to maintain itself in the eye of this country and of the world for sixty years, till it has become even in the midst of the United States an institution so terrifically vital and fraught with peril to individual liberty and National morality—that such a condition in this age of the world should be possible is as logically conclusive of ingrained human badness as even the most exacting could reasonably insist upon.

"It has been claimed that polygamy does not constitute an essential ingredient of the Mormon system. The studious and systematic attempt to foster such an opinion is one of the devices by which the foul adherents of this institution of pious debauchery have sought to delude the credulous gentile mind. But it is a part of the system, and indeed it is fundamental to the system, and when its devotees have denied that such is the case, it has been either as a means of tricking into the fold respectable converts from outside who would be repelled from any creed known to contain so detestable an article, or for the purpose of stilling some rising storm of general disgust, or with a view of accomplishing some political end.

"It is an understood feature of Mormonism that the door of heaven is open only to the woman who has been sealed for time and eternity to some consecrated member of the Mormon Church. Not to be married is to be damned, and the greater the number of her children the more widely stands open before her the gate conducting to the heavenly city.

"The strenuous efforts made to multiply adherents in the States contiguous to Utah is to be noted, the end being to oppose as strong a barrier as possible to the passage of any Federal anti-polygamy law. Mormonism is a sworn enemy of the United States Government and is willing to make use of the comforts and advantages afforded by that Government as means to its eventual overthrow.

"Statehood was granted to Utah and she was received into the Union in 1896, but with the proviso that polygamous marriages be forever prohibited. This proviso was accepted, that is, it was accepted on paper and incorporated in the State Constitution. Utah would not have shrunk from incorporating anything into its Constitution, and it almost passes belief that the Federal Government, with the definite knowledge it had had for such a length of time of the essential vileness and the constituent treasonableness of the people of Utah, should have so stultified itself as to accept Utah's promises at their face value.

"So long as Utah remained a Territory the General Government could rule Utah directly from Washington and suppress the obnoxious system and confiscate its property, as in 1890 she did do. But this is no longer possible, since the reckless granting of Statehood, for the reason that there is no Federal law against polygamy, and Utah now can snap her fingers at Washington and be as polygamous as she likes. The only way out now is an amendment to the Federal Constitution; and that is the practical question with which every decent man and woman in the country who believes in the home and in honorable marriage as the basis of the home is confronted.

"The first section of the proposed anti-polygamy constitutional amendment is this: 'Neither polygamy nor polygamous cohabitation shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' And Mormonism is turning heaven and earth to prevent the passage at Washington of any such amendment.

"The Mormons are expert lobbyists; the Mormons have money, and money tells at Washington. The Mormon Church already holds the balance of power in seven States and Territories, and is scheming by an adroit use of money and influence and by a system of proselytizing, covertly maintained so to extend its power as to render the passage of such an amendment legislatively impossible.

"An unsophisticated mind finds it difficult to understand how Reed Smoot is fit to be a member of the United States Senate. It is to be hoped that the work of bringing pressure to bear upon the Senate in prevention of Smoot's admission will be pushed forward vigorously."

Dr. Parkhurst said that the Mormons were maintaining a most extensive system of propagandism throughout the world at large, except in Prussia, where Emperor William would not tolerate the thing, and that they were particularly active in this city.

"Mormon literature," he continued, "is being circulated in our streets and distributed in our schools. I am credibly informed that a little boy of eight surprised his mother by coming home from one of our schools a while ago and saying to her:

"'Mother, when I get to be a man, I am going to have five wives. Teacher says I may.'

"Last week, on Thursday, as I have just been informed by letter, the pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of West New Brighton, S. I., said: 'Since Thanksgiving two Mormons have attended evangelical services in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Epworth League of one of the Methodist churches of that city, and by their courteous attention to two young women have won them over to the Mormon doctrine.'"

The preacher added that a lady in this city, with whom probably he was more intimately acquainted than with any other, had received the following letter written under date of Dec. 29 last:

Mrs. ——

Dearest Madam: You have been spoken of very highly to me as one of high and lofty principles. We of the Mormon Church need just such a goodly spirit as you to further our great and noble cause in this God-forsaken city. As an Elder of the Mormon Church I implore you to become a member of our congregation. We are going to turn New York out one million strong for the Mormon Church and God with Him one year. The fight is already on; God is on our side. We must and shall win. Say that you will be with us. We need so much, just such women as you. If I had only the time to tell you the great good and liberty of the Mormon religion, but attend our services any Sunday in Hawthorne Building in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Shall I have the pleasure of proposing you as a member? I have the honor to be yours, dearest madam, with the highest consideration, ——. Signed an Elder.

After the sermon Dr. Parkhurst was asked if the recipient of the letter was not Mrs. Parkhurst. He replied:

"I don't know that I could make it any more definite than I have. It might not be well."

BEECHER PREACHED IN TRANCE.

Dr. Savage Says the Pulpit Orator Told a Friend That Some of His Sermons Were So Delivered.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, preached yesterday morning upon the subject, "The Divine Inspiration." The beginning of his sermon was devoted to a series of examples of so-called inspiration, Scriptural and otherwise, which ended with an anecdote of Henry Ward Beecher. Dr. Savage said:

"An intimate friend of Mr. Beecher told me one day that Mr. Beecher told him that it was no uncommon thing for him to preach in a trance. He did not say that he always did it, but that it was an experience that was not unknown to him. He would rise and begin to speak, when there would be a sudden rush of blood to the head, and he would lose consciousness, and those were the days when he preached his most wonderful sermons. He would come to himself to find the people leaning on the rail in front of him, absorbed and intent with listening, and when some one would ask him what he meant by saying a special thing, he would have to wait for a report of the sermon to see what it was. He reports this as an actual experience.

"I for one," said Dr. Savage, "find it very hard to believe that the Almighty, the God of this universe, is partial; that He has peculiar personal favors to bestow upon one person and not upon another; that He goes out of His way to heal one sick person and lets another die; that He listens to the prayer of one person and does some peculiar and special thing as the result of it, and turns a deaf ear to the prayer of another apparently as needy.

"If this world and this life of ours is immersed in a sea of spirit; if it is not all dead matter; if living people, invisible people, can still inhabit the universe, why, then it is possible to attribute a good many of these things to their agency."

COMING OF THE MILLENNIUM.

Rabbi Silverman Thinks the Twentieth Century May See the End of War —Anglo-American Treaty.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, in the Temple Emanu-El in Fifth Avenue yesterday, talked of the coming of the millennium as indicated by the efforts making for the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration. He took his text from Isaiah, Chapter ii., Verse 4: "And He shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

This prediction was made, he said, 1,754 years before the present era, and seems about to be fulfilled. It is likely to be carried out in the twentieth century on account of the establishment of the Hague Tribunal and the various societies that are making for peace. Dr. Silverman said that he had attended a meeting in Washington last week to arrange a treaty between this country and England which will engage to refer the settlement of all questions of dispute to arbitration.

"The time seems to be not far distant," he continued, "when between these two countries at least there shall be a compact that will set an example to the other countries and for all the world.

"If nations were once pacifically inclined there would be no use for armies and navies. The first thing therefore for the establishment of this universal peace is the creation of a feeling of good will which is to be inculcated both by precept and example.

"Peace by arbitration would never have been thought of fifty years ago. Now is the reign of reason. But there never will be universal peace so long as the nations of the earth are armed to the teeth. There must first be universal disarmament. As it is with the question of labor that there can be no peace by arbitration until the abolition of the boycott and such things, so it is with the nations. Nations must disarm."

BISHOP McFAUL ON SCHOOLS.

State Should Pay for Instruction Given in Catholic Institutions, He Says.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—Speaking of the aims of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at a mass meeting today, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., said that it would accomplish much in the direction of doing away with two great deficiencies of the Catholic Church, the lack of a recognized and organized Catholic opinion and the lack of an organ to disseminate such an opinion.

"Retain the present public school system," said Bishop McFaul, "but do not bar Catholics out of their rights as citizens. The federation has taken an admirable stand on this question. Its platform is: That there shall be no public moneys paid out for religious instruction in any school. But let the State examine our schools, and if on exdmination it is found that we are giving the children an education which comes up to the requirements of the State, then let the State pay for it."

At its final session to-day, the Executive Board changed the date for the annual convention at Detroit from July 19 to Aug. 2. The board decided that a special organization fund of $5,000 should be raised, and also called upon members to make a contribution of 2½ cents to the Catholic Indian Bureau at Washington for work among the Indians.

SANTOS-DUMONT IN FLORIDA.

Airship Man Said to Have Secured Money for His Ventures in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 31.—Among the foreign visitors at the automobile races during the week was M. Santos-Dumont, the young Brazilian whose airships have gained for him a worldwide reputation. He is also an enthusiast over automobiles, and can handle a car equal to the most experienced chauffeur. His trip to the South, however, was not, it is said, so much in the interests of the automobile as in airships.

According to those who are interested with Santos-Dumont, it is believed that his principal purpose for coming here was to secure capital for airship ventures in this country. His many conferences with W. Gould Brokaw and other prominent men while here leads to the supposition that he accomplished his object. M. Dumont said that it was very expensive to carry on the work himself, and that he believed in competition in America. He looks upon the wide beach here as favorable to experiments, and may conduct his trials in this part of the country.

DAVID BANKS TO RETIRE.

Ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club Will Give Up Active Yachting.

David Banks, who has been one of the city's best known and most enthusiastic yachtsmen for the past fifty years, has decided to retire from his favorite sport. He is a member of the New York, Atlantic, Manhasset Bay, Riverside, and Norwalk Yacht Clubs. He was Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club from 1892 until 1894 and again during 1900 and 1901.

The Commodore has never been in the fair weather sailor class, and he has taken many long cruises in the various yachts that he has owned. He has always been his own Captain, having a master's license for all waters. His present yacht is the Water Witch, a centreboard schooner 88 feet long over all, 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. Other yachts owned by Mr. Banks were the White Pigeon, Arab, and Mutual.

While the Commodore regrets to give up his chief pleasure, he will have no difficulty in filling in his shore time, as he is a member of many clubs, including the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lotos, and Union.

NEW PIANIST IN WASHINGTON.

Miss von Unschuld's First Appearance in America—Her Playing Enthusiastically Applauded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The concert of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Reginald de Koven, at Chase's Theatre this evening, was notable for the presence of a large audience which included many persons distinguished in the diplomatic, political, and social worlds of the National capital, and for the first appearance in this country of Miss Maria von Unschuld, Court pianist to the Queen of Roumania, who has come to America under the immediate patronage of the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller.

Miss von Unschuld played as an opening number Liszt's E flat major concerto with the Symphony Orchestra, and at once captured her audience. Her playing was marked by sentiment as well as extraordinary power and brilliance. She received tumultuous applause, and repeated recalls after each piano solo.

The orchestra, under Mr. de Koven's lead, played with dash and finish.

Shoe Manufacturers Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Announcement has been made of the failure of the E. E. Hogan Shoe Manufacturing Company of 339 Central Avenue. The liabilities are placed at $68,985.85 and the nominal assets at $34,480.28, including factory and machinery at a valuation of $12,000. The creditors of the concern have agreed to a settlement on a 25 per cent. basis. Another meeting of the creditors will be held Wednesday, when the agreement will be signed. The business was established over fifty years ago by the late Patrick Hogan.

BELL INTERESTS IGNORED

No Provision for Old Michigan Telephone Common Stock.

Reorganization Plan Announced by N. W. Harris & Co. in Behalf of the Bondholders' Syndicate.

N. W. Harris & Co., managers of the bondholders' syndicate of the Michigan Telephone Company, have announced the plan for the reorganization of that corporation, which is to be effected through the formation of a new telephone company, to be known as the Michigan State Telephone Company. This has already been incorporated by a number of Detroit men, among whom are W. C. McMillan, F. J. Hecker, and T. H. Newberry. The new company's predecessor is said to have cleared as net earnings $275,573.53 during the receivership from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1903.

The Michigan State Telephone Company is to have an authorized capitalization of $10,000,000, divided into $4,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $6,000,000 common stock, with a $10,000,000 bond issue authorized. During the year 1904 but $4,466,000 of the bonds will be issued, together with $2,285,000 of the preferred stock and voting trust certificates for $3,500,000 of the common stock, this last being subject to a voting trust agreement, with N. W. Harris of Chicago, W. C. McMillan of Detroit, Isaac Sprague and F. A. Farrer of Boston, and Allan B. Forbes of New York as Voting Trustees.

This arrangement of the securities leaves $5,534,000 of the bonds and $1,715,000 of the preferred stock reserved for future issue, and issuances of certificates for the remaining $2,500,000 of common stock, subject to the control of the Board of Directors of the new company. The securities issued are to the bondholders of the company, who are to raise such additional funds as are necessary to provide for certain improvements contemplated, except for the compensation of the Bondholders' Committee and underwriting syndicate, which is paid in common stock.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee controls $4,494,000 out of an issue of $4,715,000 bonds under the foreclosed mortgage, which dates from Jan. 2, 1899. These bondholders are to receive under the reorganization $3,595,000 in bonds, $1,460,500 in preferred stock, and $898,800 in common stock certificates. Bonds to the amount of $285,000 are reserved to care for the underlying mortgage of the Michigan Telephone Company, and a like amount of bonds, with $122,500 of preferred stock and $254,800 common stock certificates, are reserved to meet obligations incurred by the Bondholders' Protective Committee.

The plan makes no provision for the stock of the old Michigan Telephone Company, practically all of which was owned by Bell telephone interests. At the foreclosure sale Bell telephone representatives made the only bid against that of the Bondholders' Committee. Subsequently it was attempted to have the sale set aside, but a decision adverse to such action was made in Michigan courts.

PALM BEACH HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31.—Mrs. H. M. Flagler gave an informal musical at Whitehall this afternoon. Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg and Commodore F. G. Bourne of New York sang and Russell T. Joy of Brooklyn gave an organ recital.

Among those present were Mayor and Mrs. John Weaver of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, F. P. Martin, G. A. Cormack, and Judge Julien T. Davies.

Gov. Montague of Virginia is here with a few friends.

Gould Brokaw, J. L. Breese, and Sidney Breese have arrived from Ormond.

Gardner-Lawrence Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Minnie A. Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Lawrence of Grymes Hill, S. I., to Norman B. Gardner of Garden City, L. I., will take place on Feb. 3, at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding will be a quiet one owing to a recent death in the family. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Edith W. Lawrence, and the best man will be Philip P. Gardner. The ushers are R. C. Lawrence and George A. Gardner.

East Orange Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 31.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Hollingsworth Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baker, of 93 Munn Avenue, East Orange, to Lindsley Coleman Spencer of Baltimore. Mr. Baker was best man at the marriage of Mr. Spencer's father.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan in Sicily.

CATANIA, Sicily, Jan. 31.—Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and her party have arrived here.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Cooper.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Cooper, Professor of Philosophy and Logic in Rutgers College, died of pneumonia at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Dr. Cooper was born in Butler County, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1830. In 1852 he was graduated from Yale, and two years later from Berlin University, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Later he studied theology in the theological seminary of Edinburgh, and became a minister of the Presbyterian Church. The following degrees have since been conferred upon him: S. T. D. Columbia University, 1874; D. C. L. Jena, 1873; LL. D., Tulane University, 1895. From 1855 to 1866 Dr. Cooper was Professor of Greek in Centre College, Kentucky, except for an interim in 1862 and 1863, when he was chapiam of the Third Kentucky regular infantry in the Union Army. He was also editor of The Danville (Ky.) Quarterly Review from 1861 to 1865. In 1866 Dr. Cooper became Professor of Greek at Rutgers College. In 1883 he was made professor-elect of ethics and metaphysics at the University of Michigan, and since 1893 had been Professor of Philosophy and Logic at Rutgers.

Major Henry M. Dalrymple.

Major Henry Melbourne Dalrymple of Morristown, N. J., yesterday died from an operation for blood-poisoning performed a week ago. He was born in 1832. He was one of the engineers who surveyed the line for the Lackawanna Railroad to the Water Gap. On the outbreak of the civil war he was active in organizing a company of engineers, and was made Second Lieutenant of the company. He was engineer in charge of several important works during the Virginia campaign, building the canal at Dutch Gap, the Swamp Angel Battery, and floating a battleship which had been sunk in the James River. He retired with the rank of Major. He was a Knight Templar, Mason, member of the Morristown Board of Freeholders, and President of the Dalrymple-Hastings Company.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS MCROBERTS, Vice President of the Farmers' National Bank of Danville, Ky., and the wealthiest man in that locality, died at his home there yesterday. He was in his eighty-eighth year, and had held many places of distinction. His estate is valued at $500,000.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, who was a member of the 1886 New Jersey Legislature and a civil war veteran, died yesterday in Trenton, N. J., where he was an undertaker. He was sixty-two years old. He is survived by one son. He will be buried with Grand Army honors by Wilkes Post No. 23, G. A. R., of which post he was a member.

Annual Meeting of the State Grange.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The thirty-first annual session of the New York State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Cortland Feb. 2 to 5. The biennial election of officers will be held this year, and there are likely to be some lively contests.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE WORK

Educators Dwell Upon Its Importance to the Country.

What the School Has Done Toward Solving the Negro Problem—Appeal for Support.

In the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, the usual evening sermon was omitted last night that the congregation might listen to an appeal for the support of Hampton Institute. The minister, the Rev. W. Myrle Smith, introduced the speakers of the evening, the first being Dr. John Graham Brooks, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University.

"I will try," said Dr. Brooks, "to answer the question often asked me as to why I believe so firmly in Hampton Institute. It is a pleasure to say that I have it thrown in my face that I am a fanatic in regard to this school. At a gathering of scholars and instructors the question was brought up as to what is our greatest problem, and it was readily agreed that it was the one of race.

"I believe in that Hampton almost more than in any institution in the United States, because it is helping us with the solution of the race problem so that the strong shall live together wisely and justly with the weaker and the backward races crowding to our shores. I have been led to look carefully into the literature of the bringing of the negro to this country about 200 years ago, and of his history since. No race has improved more. None has shown greater advancement. There is hope in this capacity for progress.

"Hampton trains in the highest art—that of living together in intelligent harmony and co-operation. The greatest danger to the United States is that of class with 'infinite misunderstanding.' As an illustration a teacher tells me of the coming to her school of an angry Celtic woman who claimed that her little daughter had been insulted in the music class, she having been called upon to tell how many carrots there were in a bushel. It developed that the teacher had asked the girl how many beats there were in a measure. I tell this not as a bit of humor, but as an illustration of the danger there is in the social economic misunderstanding."

William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Armstrong Association of New York, speaking of a recent visit to Hampton Institute, said that one always went away from there filled with the idea of the duty of men to help each other. He described the school as having more students and a better plant than ever before. He told of the kindergarten where the children are taught by students who are themselves being taught to teach. Their education beginning at five years old, they are instructed largely in gardening, having their little plots, in which they take pride, where the easier-grown vegetables are cared for. In conclusion he said:

"The girls are taught domestic service and the duties of the home. In addition there are those who are instructed to be trained nurses. Think of what this means when these cleanly, skillful, naturally affectionate and gentle girls go out on their life missions of mercy."

Prof. W. B. Evans, principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School of Washington, D. C., said in part:

"The importance of Hampton to the Nation cannot be overestimated, dealing as it does with nearly a seventh of the population, and the work done is character building. The Anglo-Saxon came here of his own will and found himself a free man. He established the common schools. To him work was the one essential which he felt would bring the rewards he sought. It was but natural that he should love and dignify labor.

"The negro, when he was landed here, was not a freeman. His hand through force was taught unaccustomed toil. He had no hope of a reward for his labor. When he was freed, was it not natural that he should select book-learning as the way to advance himself? Freedom unfortunately meant to too many nothing but freedom from work. The negroes saw that those who were educated directed and did not labor. Gen. Armstrong saw this danger. He founded Hampton, and his courage and his heart of love became the light for the regeneration of the negro."

Dr. H. B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton, was the last to make an appeal for the institution.

"Yesterday," he said, "was Founders' Day at Hampton, the birthday of Gen. Armstrong. The school was established thirty-five years ago. We come here occasionally to ask your aid, and at the same time to report on the result of your previous expenditures for the benefit of Hampton. You have the natural right to want to know when you invest money whether it pays. Does Hampton pay? That shall be judged by the returns. There is a good deal of distrust of the 'inferior races,' and people ask whether it is wise to educate the negro and the red man. It is well to look into what sort of a man the negro is.

"There is authentic evidence of reputable army and navy men of the negro's behavior in Cuba during the war with Spain. A chaplain tells of sitting in his tent one Sunday evening when colored troops passed, singing a hymn. He learned that they were going to guard a pest house. Later, through the death of nurses, the surgeons asked for volunteers, and every negro volunteered. Of those who were selected many died, and there was another call for volunteers. Every black man volunteered. There is something in this sort of heroically self-sacrificing people.

"Does it pay to educate the negro to intelligent work? The increased cotton product and the bettered industries of the South are answers. Compare the negro praying for education to the Russian serf who, when he was freed and compulsory education was tried, burned down the schoolhouses.

"Gen. Armstrong taught the idea of Christian service, the central idea of Hampton. He was right when he said that if Hampton had sent out only Booker T. Washington, it would have paid for itself. Gen. Armstrong was right when he said that the sending out of this teacher of love, self-sacrifice, and industry, instead of hate and indolence, to educate thousands of men, was enough in itself to have caused the founding of Hampton Institute."

At the conclusion of the addresses the collection was taken to be devoted to the needs of the school.

Armstrong Association Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Armstrong Association a meeting for the discussion of negro industrial education will be held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on the evening of Feb. 12. The meeting is primarily for the discussion of the work of Hampton Institute, and Booker T. Washington, who was graduated from that institution, will make the principal address. President Eliot of Harvard and Dr. Frissell, Principal of Hampton, will speak on the same subject, and Andrew Carnegie will preside. A male chorus of thirty Hampton students will sing Southern songs. Admission will be by tickets, which may be had on application at the office of the Armstrong Association, 54 William Street.

FUGITIVE WOULD PAY DEBTS.

Grant Gillett, Cattle Plunger, Who Owes $1,500,000, Makes a Proposition to His Creditors.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—Grant C. Gillett, the one-time cattle plunger, who fled to Mexico three years ago, has made a definite move to settle with his creditors, whom he owes a sum estimated at $1,500,000. Local creditors have received a draft from Gillette for a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of a committee to go to Mexico and inspect his mining holdings, from the development of which he hopes to pay his debts. The committee will start for Mexico about Feb. 15.

A month ago Mr. Gillett, who had returned to the United States to visit relatives, offered, from Fostoria, Ohio, to meet his creditors in Kansas City, but failed to appear on the date set.

THE POPULARITY OF VAUDEVILLE.

The opening of the Victoria to-night as a house for vaudeville ought to be an interesting and seems likely to prove a profitable venture. To those who have watched the growth of "the continuous" in this city, and the generally increasing interest on the part of the public in the so-called variety shows, there has never seemed a time when such entertainments were more in demand, and, though there has been a general falling off in the attendance of theatres generally, the vaudeville houses appear to have suffered less than any others.

One of the factors in maintaining popularity for these shows is doubtless the fact that they may be enjoyed at an expense considerably below that which is necessary for elsewhere. In times of financial depression theatres are among the first of the business enterprises to suffer. Theatregoing is a luxury, and as such may be foregone where conditions are such as to make the saving of pennies a necessity. But the habitual theatregoer finds it difficult to do entirely without entertainment of some kind. As the shadows of evening close in about him there comes a restless feeling that will not always permit staying at home to enjoy the tranquil blessings of domesticity.

Then, too, in a city like New York there are thousands of men and women who are homeless in the real sense of that word. A more cheerless place than the average boarding-house or hotel after nightfall can hardly be imagined. Amusement must be had, and the theatres naturally invite first attention. The natural trend is toward those houses where some sort of entertainment may be had for the least possible outlay. That is where the vaudeville and continuous houses profit. In the case of the Victoria, the feasibility of Mr. Hammerstein's enterprise seems emphasized by reason of the fact that there is no other vaudeville theatre in that busy section, which has so rapidly become the very centre of all things in the metropolis.

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Every now and then one hears that vaudeville is declining, that the real variety show is a thing of the past, and that people are rapidly losing their interest in that special form of entertainment. But the statements seem not to be borne out by the facts.

Like every other branch of theatrical activity vaudeville has its ups and downs, its variations and its changes. But generally speaking it seems to suffer less from variations in the public taste than does any other kind of theatrical enterprise.

Good native acts on the bills are perhaps fewer than they once were, simply because there are more houses devoted to this kind of entertainment. The supply is scattered, and then, too, the European demand for novelties makes large inroads on available material.

The short dramatic sketch which had such a vogue a year or two ago is less favored by managers now, though some of the players in such sketches have become standard features in the regular programmes. Vaudeville patrons would probably be disappointed if such people as Milton and Dollie Nobles, Eva Williams, and Jac Tucker, and The Nawns did not figure at regular intervals on the bills at Proctor's, Keith's, and Hurtig & Seamon's, but the sketches by unknown people which were tried again and again in the days when such acts seemed most popular have gone the way of all novelties of a day.

The knockabout comedian, the serio-comic singers, the acrobats, gymnasts, and "dialect artists" still provide the major part of every vaudeville programme, and it is a peculiar but significant fact that the most popular of these are provided by the same people who figured in them long before the "continuous" became a fixed feature of the theatrical business.

It is not often that one gets a confession as frank as that which was confided by Bessie Tannehill when she was asked if she had ever tried vaudeville.

"Never," she said, "I have had several enticing offers to appear as a 'headliner,' but rejected them."

"You considered vaudeville beneath your art?"

"Not on your life. No such consideration influenced. The truth is—we're candid, you know—I'm too lazy for vaudeville."

"Too lazy?"

"Too lazy—that is, for vaudeville, where each house gives two or three shows a day. Gracious knows I find it toil enough to don the makeup once a day. Two matinées a week is a great trial to me. And here is another confession that you may make public: I don't think I'm clever enough to succeed in vaudeville!"

"Nonsense!"

"No; candor. I honestly believe that no sane manager of vaudeville would offer me stage-room if he knew what I know. Put me on any stage with a bunch of good people and I'll make good in any character comedy part, but set me up before an audience and expect me to do an acceptable 'single turn' for fifteen or twenty minutes and you'll soon find yourself provoked to throw things at me. No, Sir; no vaudeville for me. The educated pig or the elastic-limbed lady would make me look like thirty cents in comparison."

"But other women have stepped out of comic opera into vaudeville and won plaudits."

"How many of them?"

"Well, there's Jessie Bartlett Davis and Camille D'Arville and Pauline Hall and—"

"Please let it go at that. Do you mean to say that Pauline Hall, for instance, made as big a hit in vaudeville as did the acrobats or the trained dogs or the knockabout comedians?"

OPERA SUNDAY CONCERT.

Vocal and Instrumental Selections Please a Large Audience at the Metropolitan.

The vocal and the instrumental parts of the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening were equally pleasing to a large audience, as both possessed novelties and real merit. As a whole the concert, over which Mr. Arturo Vigna presided, was one of the best of the season.

The orchestra was heard in three novelties. There was a cantilena by Bolonzi, and two of the four numbers, "The Rosaura" and "The Florindo" episodes, in Burgmein's little "Carnaval Venitien." These latter gave special delight. "The Rosaura" being a dreamy little composition for the flute and mute strings, and "The Florindo" a dashing serenade. Quite as well received was the music composed by Massenet for Leconte de Lisle's tragedy, "Les Erinnyes."

Mr. Pol. Plançon sang magnificently an air from Verdi's "Nabucco." Mr. Otto Goritz's numbers were a song by Liszt and one by Hofmann, and he was applauded roundly. Miss Schiffer rendered effectively an aria from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." Mme. Camille Seygard sang an aria from Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," and Miss Edyth Walker an aria from the same composer's "Le Prophète."

SYMPONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Given in Brooklyn for Benefit of Jewish Institutions.

In the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last night a concert for the benefit of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, the Jewish Hospital, and the Hebrew Educational Society was listened to by a large audience. The New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, played, and David Bispham, Miss Estelle Liebling, and Thibaud, the violinist, rendered solos. The programme follows:

Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
New York Symphony Orchestra.
Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Mr. David Bispham.
Concerto, G.....Bruch
Thibaud.
Soprano Solo, "Primavera".....Strauss
Miss Estelle Liebling.
Symphonic Poem, "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale".....Saint-Saens
New York Symphony Orchestra.
(a) Nocturne.....Chopin-Wilhelmj
(b) Air.....Bach
Thibaud.
Duet, "Amour Villageois".....Goring Thomas
Miss Estelle Liebling and Mr. David Bispham.
Overture, "1812," (in commemoration of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow).....Tschaikowsky
New York Symphony Orchestra.

SAYS THE AMERICANS MUST SUSPEND IDEALS

Schurman Declares Filipinos Will Probably Get What They Want.

He Does Not Believe This Nation Will Shake Loose from the Foundation Once Laid—Says Russia Represents Force To-day.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University delivered the morning address before the Society of Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall yesterday.

"In our relations with the Philippines," he said, "we are confronted with three proposals—that the islands be maintained as an independent dependency, or admitted to the family of States, or given an independent Government fashioned after that of Cuba. Many would argue against the Philippines being admitted as a State. We would then have to reckon with race prejudices. No one, hardly, would want to admit the brown men of Asia as partners.

"A Government for the islands, maintained practicaly by themselves, would be in accord with our own political ideas and ideals. We cannot deny them an independent Government without violating our own cherished ideals. It is one of the great National questions, and one that we must some day settle.

"Six years ago we boasted of our ideals, and proudly spoke of our assistance to Ireland and other people fighting for an individual Government. We were liberal with our sympathy and support. Things have changed greatly since then. Men there are now who speak of the flag with disrespect. Men whose fathers laid down their lives to secure the franchise for the negro, now complain of the negro's inability to govern himself.

"This is the result of a sort of intoxication from the military spirit which has been abroad since the Spanish war. I do not think, however, that this Nation will shake loose from the foundation laid at its beginning. All this gives the Philippine question much significance. It is not much in evidence just now, but it will remain with us until it is settled.

"When the Philippine Legislature meets in the Spring we shall hear then what is wanted there. Congress will probably be deluged with petitions; and you may rest assured they will make themselves heard. We shall probably have to give them what they want, whether we like it ourselves or not, and we must be prepared for it. We could not have turned the islands over to Aguinaldo's government without chaos.

"Our course in the Philippines may not have been in strict accordance with our National principles, but our ideals, for the time being, so far as the islands are concerned, must be suspended. We may not bother ourselves with the consideration of this important question for a while, but it is still before us, and we must find a solution sooner or later."

In the earlier portion of his address President Schurman spoke of the struggles in nations of history between the rights of man and mere force. In the ancient world, he declared, Rome stood for the idea of force, as did Russia to-day among the modern nations.

IN THE SHOPS.

The up-to-date baby whose mamma does not wish anything to keep away the fresh air, not even with silk-lined draperies of dotted muslin or point d'esprit is plumped into a nice mission cradle, a strong wooden basket or box swung in an equally strong frame with not the slightest possibility of tipping over even if the family cow should get into the house, and with no top at all. There baby can sleep snugly and have every bit of air the scientists of the day say is necessary. These cradles are delightfully old-fashioned affairs, and the baby can be swung ever so little in it if mamma chooses. A nice cradle like this costs $25.

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In the mission furniture there are such attractive things that make for comfort that they have drawing qualities aside from the strength and simple lines that are also charms. There is the Ingle bench reproduced from those of old days in England, narrow benches made with three sides closing in the fireplace making a pleasant break in the room and a comfortable place to sit down and get warm and chat. These are made to fit the fireplace, have no backs, and one steps over them to get on the inside or sits sideways from the outside.

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A little desk that many people like is made with a chair attached. These come in different sizes, but none of them large. The desk is at one side, the rail that forms the back of the chair extending from the side of the desk, making another turn to form the side of the chair or the back, if one turns around in it to write. But quite as good for desks or a little better are these when they are used for tea tables. They are delightfully pretty and quaint for this, and are used both in the house and on the piazza. The desk top, while not large, has sufficient space to serve for one or more people besides the one occupying the chair.

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A simple desk is named for Radcliffe, the girls' college. This is also simple in design, a broad top, with one under shelf, a drawer on either end, and in the lower part a shelf reached from the back for books. This is also used for a serving table, the open-work partition then being changed, leaving the opening of the shelf at the front.

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Several of the men's colleges have desks named for them. The "Harvard" is a big square desk, with a chair that fits into it, and when pushed in the back forms part of the outside line of the table. The "Princeton" desk is round, with a chair forming a part of the circle, and the "Yale" desk is half round, hollowing in at the front, a convenient desk at which to sit, and called kidney shape. This has no chair.

***

The tower desk, which is so useful in small apartments, or where space is at a premium, is made now in single designs. Originally it was made to stand out from the wall, a desk shelf letting down on either side, and book shelves opening on the two sides. The single desk is made to stand against the wall. There is a cabinet with shelves at the top, the desk proper with small compartments and drawers revealed when it is open, and two drawers and two shelves for books are below. These are ornamental pieces of furniture.

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Speaking of books, there is a most convenient standing book rack that is simple, occupies little room, and the books when in it are getatable. It is made of only a few simple strips of wood, and to the casual observer suggests nothing so much as the old-time standard towel rack. There are the top rails, as in this, but there are supports in the centre, a little below, making a V-shaped place into which the books are set, and they are then in a slanting position, the backs in full view, to be seen at a glance. The lower part of the rack is arranged in the same way, and a second row of books can be carried. This is delightful for books in common use.

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For small halls or to use as auxiliaries in large halls, there are hat strips having a number of strong wooden pegs, long and set in slanting and warranted never to drop a hat. These are absolutely simple, the strip of board for the back made with the weathered oak finish, or any other desired, and having from three to eleven pegs. They cost $4.50 for the three-peg boards, and range in price up as many dollars as there are pegs, $5 for the five-peg strip, $7 for the seven, and so on.

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The long, broad mirrors made in the mission furniture, with settles of the same length, are among the most satisfactory pieces of hall furniture. The big iron nails used for hooks and set on around the mirror are genuine railroad spikes, with a loop of [illegible] below.

To preserve one's health is a sure way of adding to the enjoyment of living. The moderate use of

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

is conducive to good health and a positive help to mind and body. Too good to be imitated.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK.—Light snow, followed by fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A trough of low pressure extends from the lower lake region southward to the Gulf, with lowest pressure in Western New York. In the rear of the trough a ridge of high pressure extends from the Upper Mississippi Valley southward to Texas, and a depression is moving southeastward over the North Rocky Mountain region. Pressure continues high in the plateau region and on the Pacific Coast.

Light rain has

SLEIGHS IN THE PARK AND ON THE SPEEDWAY

All Attendance Records on Harlem River Course Broken.

Interesting Brushes in Which the Horses at Their Best on the Snow Path Won.

All sleighing records for the Harlem River Speedway were broken yesterday morning, when the largest gathering of amateur reinsmen ever seen on the snow path participated in a series of exciting brushes for the honors of the road. Ideal weather for the sport had brought them from far and near, while the footing, with its foundation of ice, has never before been equaled. An interesting feature of the racing was the fact that the horse with the best record was frequently the last to finish, and several old matinée favorites whose track records have been the envy of horsemen were defeated and outclassed by 2:30 horses whose gait was especially suited to the snow.

Nathan Straus's spotted trotter Mallacca, 2:18½, and the bay trotter Belfry Chimes, driven by Andrew Crawford, between them divided the honors of the day. E. E. Smathers's little trotting mare Queen Wilkes, 2:10½, driven by her trainer, George Spear, made a very poor showing, and met defeat several times. Her last race was with Belfry Chimes and the big trotter Slik Weaver, driven by D. C. Moran. The start was made under the arch of High Bridge, and the trio stepped head and head to the first quarter post, where Belfry Chimes took the lead and held it until the stretch was entered. Finishing is one of Queen Wilkes's strong points, and her final spurt, made a hundred yards from the post, has won dozens of races. When Trainer Spear began his final drive yesterday Belfry Chimes had a lead of an open length, and he found it no easy task to force the mare to lengthen her gait, but finally by dint of hard work he coaxed her to extend herself, and in a finish that aroused the crowd to a cheering pitch she nosed ahead a winner. Dissatisfied with the result Mr. Crawford demanded a return heat, which he won by an open length, Belfry Chimes outfooting the mare in the last quarter in good style.

About this time Nathan Straus appeared on the scene behind Mallacca, and after giving the trotter a lively warming-up jog, in which he showed that he was at his best, challenged Queen Wilkes to step a series of three heats. It was evident that the mare was out of condition, as she appeared rough gaited at times and proved erratic in starting. At the first breakaway she only stepped a short quarter before she went to a break and was pulled up, Mallacca winning out as he pleased.

One of the liveliest heats of the morning had four starters—Belfry Chimes, Harry Davis, the trotting mare Jennie C., driven by George Coleman, and the bay trotting gelding Ed Lock, (2:12,) driven by Morris Jones. The start was somewhat ragged and the quarter post was reached before they began to line up. Entering the stretch, however, they were head and head with each driver using whip and rein energetically. Jennie C. (2:19¼) finally gained a slight lead, but was pocketed by Ed Lock and Harry Davis. This gave Belfry Chimes a clear road, and he came through like a whirlwind, nipping the heat from Harry Davis in almost the last stride.

The black pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾, driven by Joseph Stern, was far too speedy for the pacer Ten Eyck, driven by Louis E. Dennison. Belton, Jr., driven by Charles Straus, a son of Nathan Straus, did some fast work in and out of his class, the best heat he stepped being in company with the pacer Upton, driven by C. M. Pierce. At the start the pacer got away like a shot and gained an open length, but fast steady work by the trotter cut this down to even terms in the stretch, and in the final drive the pacer was outfooted and beaten by a head.

Among the many others who participated in the sport were J. C. Newcomb, driving a team of bay trotters; Col. John F. Cockerill, driving the trotter Miss Hibbard; Louis Heid, with the bay trotting gelding Parnell, 2:29¾; William Scott, behind the trotter Gray Billy; Thomas B. Leahy, with the black trotter Santos, 2:21¼; Frank C. Horton, driving the pacer Denton, 2:24; Alexander Newburger, driving the pacer Smilax, 2:21¼; A. L. Kerker, driving the trotter Attataka Boy; Andrew Cone, driving the pacer Alice Drake, 2:24¼; Christopher Hackett, with the pacer King Tom, 2:19¼; L. H. Perlman, with the pacer Maggie Alencon, 2:20¼; C. M. Boynton, driving the trotter Night Hawk, 2:22¼; Stewart Barr, driving Brightlight, 2:19¼; J. Z. Dodge, driving the trotter Curley; E. J. La Place, driving the trotter Index, 2:21¼; Arthur Lape, driving a black trotter; Samuel Bloch, driving the gray pacer Bicycle Girl, 2:20, and P. F. Drew, driving the pacer Hugh Mack, 2:16¾.

Central Park drives, as well as the streets and avenues leading to them, were crowded with sleighs of every kind and description from early until late. Everything on runners had been called into service and hitched to most anything in the line of horseflesh. Livery stable men reaped a golden harvest, but were unable to fill half the orders that came to them, and it was only those who ordered sleighs Saturday that got them.

Many beautiful turnouts were seen on the East and West Drives of the Park, where great crowds gathered to see the sleighing. Among those noticed on the road were Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Clemens, behind a team of black trotters to a skeleton cutter; Isaac A. Hopper, driving a team of trotters; Edward Koch, driving a pair of fancy cobs tandem; Charles P. Sackett, driving the pacing team composed of John Crawford (2:26½) and Jack Crawford, (2:24¼;) Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hastings, behind the trotter Benton Boy; Thomas F. Russell, driving the sorrel trotter Possibility, (2:22¼;) Louis B. Denning and party, in a Russian sledge; Philip Weiperhausen, driving the trotting mare Nellie Wilkes; Mr. and Mrs. George Huber, behind a pair of speedy pacers; George Kendrick, driving the trotter Patience, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McClintock, behind a team of bay trotters.

ON LOCAL HANDBALL COURTS.

Match for Championship Arranged Between Egan and Drew—Harlem Navy Starts.

Now that a second meeting between Mike Egan of Jersey City and Oliver Drew of Ireland for the world's handball championship is assured, local interest has been revived as to the relative merits of these two experts. Two years ago they entered into a match of fifteen games, only seven of which were played, and Drew won four of them. Then there was a disagreement between the men as to the loss of some Irish handballs which Drew had brought to this country, and this was followed by disputes over financial matters, so that the match was never finished.

Last week some friends of both men arranged a match of fifteen games between them. The first seven are to be played in Egan's Jersey City court on or about March 17, and the match is to be completed at Tarrant's Jersey City court some nine days later. The stakes are $250 a side, a forfeit of $100 having been posted by James Dunne, Sr., of Brooklyn for Egan and a similar amount by M. A. Tarrant of Jersey City on Drew's account. Drew will leave Ireland for this country two weeks hence, and he will prepare himself for the match at Tarrant's Henderson Street court, Jersey City.

The Donohue, or American, ball will be used by both men, so that all differences on this point can be avoided.

There was no lack of players at the Jersey City clubs and the Brooklyn Handball Club yesterday. At the latter place Dr. Gillen and J. Murphy won two out of three from James Dunne, Sr., and Charles Raleigh, after a very lively session, the first game being won by a single ace. James Dunne, Jr., took three straight games from W. Slater and John Keene, but later on, with the latter player as a partner, young Dunne was defeated by P. J. Corby and W. Slater.

The principal match at Egan's Jersey City court was one for a stake, in which P. Scott and T. McCabe defeated J. Flaherty and Edward Ficke.

Following are the results of yesterday's games at the three principal courts:

AT CASEY'S BROOKLYN COURT.

Dr. Gillen and J. Murphy	21	17	21
James Dunne, Sr., and C. Raleigh	16	21	20
James Dunne, Jr.	21	21	21
W. Slater and John Keene	3	5	15
P. J. Corby and W. Slater	10	21	21
J. Dunne, Jr., and J. Keene	21	7	12
James Murphy	21	20	21
Charles Raleigh	18	21	12
John Murphy	21	21	21
J. Dunne, Jr.	16	15	
L. H. Proudfoot	21	21	21
John Bohen	16	17	18
D. Mallay	21	21	21
John Bohman	7	6	10

AT EGAN'S JERSEY CITY COURT.

G. Neese and T. Horigen	21	14	21
P. Hanlon and P. Eckhoff	16	21	17
M. Varley and T. Donohue	18	21	21
J. Flynn and P. O'Hara	21	15	19
A. Martin and C. Cannon	21	11	21
J. Dobbins and C. Garey	17	21	19
P. Scott and T. McCabe	21	15	21
J. Flaherty and E. Ficke	18	21	16
P. Egan and M. Dunn	14	21	21
M. Walsh and James Egan	21	18	20
M. Murphy and T. Dwyer	21	21	15
J. Hogan and T. Murphy	16	19	21
P. Connors and G. Cullen	21	14	21
M. Fitzpatrick and H. Jones	18	21	17

AT TARRANT'S JERSEY CITY COURT.

John Flaherty and M. McMahon	16	21	21	19	21
M. A. Tarrant and J. Flaherty	21	18	17	21	16
J. Kruger and P. Sullivan			21	17	21
M. Thayer and J. Flaherty			18	21	16
J. Flaherty and M. Cleary			21	18	21
J. Kernan and M. Byrnes			16	21	14
D. Gibson and S. Jordan			21	16	21
T. Manion and B. Grant			14	21	18
T. O'Keefe and P. Ahearn			21	16	21
J. McMahon and J. Foley			18	21	12

The annual tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League began yesterday morning with a match between the Crescent Rowing Club and the Lone Star Boat Club at the Crescent boathouse at Macomb's Dam Park. The Crescent players won five of the six games played. In the afternoon the Wyanoke Boat Club won six games from the Dauntless Rowing Club on the Wyanoke court, and the Metropolitan Rowing Club and the Union Boat Club broke even, each winning three games and losing three at the Metropolitan boathouse. The score of the latter match by games follows:

First Game—Union Boat Club, 21; Metropolitan Rowing Club, 6.
Second Game—Union Boat Club, 21; Metropolitan Rowing Club, 16.
Third Game—Union Boat Club, 21; Metropolitan Rowing Club, 10.
Fourth Game—Union Boat Club, 16; Metropolitan Rowing Club, 21.
Fifth Game—Union Boat Club, 5; Metropolitan Rowing Club, 21.
Sixth Game—Union Boat Club, 12; Metropolitan Rowing Club, 21.

Next Sunday's games will be as follows: Lone Star Boat Club, at Metropolitan Rowing Club; Wyanoke Boat Club, at Crescent Rowing Club, and Dauntless Rowing Club at Union Boat Club.

WEIGHTS FOR BIG HANDICAPS.

McChesney Heads the List in the Brooklyn and Waterboy in the Suburban.

Official weights to the seventy-five entries in the Brooklyn Handicap of $20,000, at one mile and a quarter, which will be run at The Brooklyn Jockey Club's track at Gravesend on Thursday, May 26, and to the seventy-eight entries in the Suburban Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, which is scheduled for The Coney Island Jockey Club's course at Sheepshead Bay on Thursday, June 16, show E. E. Smathers's five-year-old colt McChesney at the top of the list, with 129 pounds, in the Brooklyn, and J. B. Haggin's five-year-old colt Waterboy, with 129 pounds, as the leading weight carrier in the Suburban. McChesney is entered in both races, and will carry one pound less in the Suburban, but Waterboy will not be seen in the big race at Gravesend. Hermis, Africander, and Irish Lad, in the order named, are rated next to the Smathers horse, with a pound more to carry in the Suburban than in the Brooklyn.

Old Advance Guard, however, has been weighted the same in both handicaps—118 pounds. Highball and Hamburg Belle each will have a pound more weight on their backs in the Suburban than in the twenty-thousand-dollar race at Gravesend, but Aceful's weight remains the same in both handicaps, 14 and 13 pounds less than McChesney.

The weights follow:

Horse and Age.	Brooklyn Weights.	Suburban Weights.
Waterboy, 5		129
McChesney, 5	129	128
Hermis, 4		127
Africander, 4		126
Irish Lad, 4		125
Advance Guard, aged		121
The Picket, 4		119
Major Daingerfield, 5		119
Salvable, 5		119
Golden Maxim, 4		118
Charles Elwood, 4		118
Shorthose, 4		118
Gunfire, 5		117
Hurstbourne, 4		117
Runnels, 5		116
Lord of the Vale, 4		115
Aceful, 4		115
Santon, 4		115
Mizzen, 4		114
Whorler, 4		113
Chilton, 5		
Reliable, 4		111
Grand Opera, 5		111
Dalesman, 4		111
Francesco, 5		
Igniter, 5		111
Proper, 4		110
Eugenia Burch, 4		110
Roehampton, 6		109
Buttons, 4		109
High Chancellor, 4		108
River Pirate, 4		108
Injunction, 4		108
Red Knight, 4		108
Hunter Raine, 5		
Miltonian, 4		107
Highball, 3	105	
Grey Friar, 4	105	
Claude, 4	105	
Captain Buckle, 4	105	
Bonnibert, 6	104	
Hamburg Belle, 3	102	
Broomstick, 4	102	
Stamping Ground, 4		
Reservation, 4	102	
Rostand, 4	102	
New York, 5	102	
Aristocracy, 3		100
Pulsus, 3		100
Leonidas, 3		100
Monsieur Beaucaire, 4		
Embarrassment, 4		100
City Bank, 5		100
Flying Torpedo, 6		100
South Trimble, 5		100
Onatas, 4		100
Toboggan, 4		99
Delhi, 3		98
Orly II, 4		
Jockey Club, 4		98
Hippocrites, 3		
Dick Bernard, 3		97
Stalwart, 3		97
Damon, 4		97
Colonial Girl, 5		97
Adbell, 3		
Montreson, 3		96
Ort Wells, 3		97
Cannon Ball, 4		96
Ormonde's Right, 3		96
Gold Saint, 3		95
Jocund, 3		94
Baseful, 3		94
Orthodox, 3		94
Ocean Tide, 3		94
Robin Hood, 3		93
Knight Errant, 3		93
Gettysburg, 3		93
James V., 3		92
Peter Paul, 3		92
Lord Badge, 5		92
Ostrich, 3		92
Raglan, 4		92
Lord of the Valley, 3		90
St. Valentine, 3		90
Illyria, 4		89
Careless, 3		88
Rob Murphy, 3		87
Ruby Ring, 3		86
John F., 3		84

BILLIARDS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Dissatisfaction of One of the Players Caused Change in Amateur Championship Schedule.

Considerable anxiety was felt for a time on Saturday night because one of the leading players entered for the National amateur billiard championship threatened to withdraw. This player, who was the first of the champions to hold the present trophy, resented the act of the committee in scheduling him for an afternoon match at the start. At an early hour on Sunday morning the matter had been adjusted, and several matters relating to the rules arranged, although there was some friction between the players. As the matter of the schedule for the tournament now stands, the losing players agree to take their places in the matinée contests.

The slight change that was made in the schedule of the tournament which will begin to-night in the large music room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, will bring together De Mun Smith of St. Louis and Arthur Harcotte, the Canadian champion, of Quebec. This match will begin at 8:15 o'clock, as will all of the evening competitions during the tournament.

All of the competitors for the National honors practiced for a time yesterday. Smith used Martin Mullen as his trial horse at the Liederkranz Club. The stroke of the St. Louis amateur was free and easy, and he defeated his opponent three games in five, with an average on each of better than 10. Louis Servatius lost three games to the Canadian, Marcotte, the scores being 200 to 78, 200 to 144, and 200 to 182. Marcotte's best average was 16, and his highest run 44. Conklin indicated the strength of his game by defeating J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Wilson P. Foss, and Townsend at Slosson's room.

All of the matches of the National amateur championship series will be of 300 points' duration at 14-inch balk-line, with two counts allowed in balk. Edward McLaughlin, the professional, will act as referee and marker of the contests. The winner of the tournament will become the holder of the gold cup, emblematic of the title, which has been held successively by Townsend, Gardner, and Foss. The latter defaults his title to the trophy this season.

George Slosson said last night that while he had not heard from Cure in a direct way he believed that the Frenchman would accept his challenge recently made and would be in New York ready to play within a few weeks. Slosson has notified Mr. Troescher that he is ready to post a forfeit in support of his challenge as soon as Cure accepts, and this fact has been cabled to Paris. Cure's reply is expected early the coming week.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Many of the best cross-country runners in the metropolitan district were among those who took part in the three runs which were decided in the Bronx and Queens Boroughs yesterday. The Mohawk Athletic Club men had a members' run of four and one-half miles over the regular course in the Bronx, which was won by A. McKechnie, Jr., in 26:00. D. Kirk was second in 26:02; H. Meyer third, 26:09; T. Seeley fourth, 26:30, and G. Seethaler fifth, in 26:42. Two of the members, F. Lorz and F. Nichols, who are training for the Marathon race at Boston, ran ten miles at a fair rate of speed, but no time was taken. Next Sunday the Mohawk Athletic Club will hold an invitation run of five miles.

At the finish of the six-mile invitation road run of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, which was started from and finished at the Jerome Hotel, M. McGarry of the local club and T. O'Connor of the Pastime Athletic Club were so close together that the former only won by a few inches. The time, 39:00, considering the condition of the roads, was very good. The other men finished in the following order: S. J. Devlin, R. J. Humphreys, (New West Side Athletic Club,) O. Sneider, M. Carroll, T. Meon, and J. Hogan.

Nine members of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn took part in the cross-country run of five miles which took place over the old Maspeth course yesterday, and T. Lonergan finished well ahead of the second and third men in 32:42 2-5. The other men finished as named: T. Hooper, H. Kaiser, J. Fleischman, G. Fleischman, G. Miller, C. Cornell, and J. Tammany. Next Sunday this club also will hold an invitation run over the same course, in which the members of other clubs are invited to take part.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Wanderers Hockey Club leads in the race for the Amateur Hockey League championship, having won the three games played. This team has defeated all the teams in the league except the Brooklyn Skating Club. The contest which engaged these two teams resulted in a tie. The standing:

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Wanderers Hockey Club	3	0	1.000
Crescent Athletic Club	3	1	.750
Hockey Club of New York	2	2	.500
New York Athletic Club	1	3	.300
Brooklyn S. C.	0	3	.000

Yale, Princeton, and Harvard are tied in the intercollegiate hockey championship race. Yale has won the two games played, while Princeton and Harvard have each played and won one game. Standing:

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Yale	2	0	1.000
Princeton	1	0	1.000
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Columbia	0	2	.000
Brown	0	2	.000

Heffley School hockey team leads the Intermediate Hockey League in the championship series, with Charles Commercial School team second, and the College of the City of New York third. Standing:

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Heffley School	3	0	1.000
Charles Commercial School	2	1	.666
College of the City of New York	1	2	.333
Company A, 23d Regiment	0	3	.000

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Following are abstracts of additional statements made by insurance companies for the year 1903 to the State Superintendent of Insurance:

LIFE COMPANIES.

Metropolitan, New York City—	
Total new premiums	$8,419,878
Total premium income	45,656,960
Death claims	12,907,617
Matured endowments	96,253
Total income	49,887,894
Total disbursements	31,779,894
Value of outstanding policies Dec. 31, 1903	92,388,292
Net reserve	92,830,919
Capital stock	2,000,000
Surplus	8,691,872
Dividends paid stockholders	140,000
United States, New York City—	
Total new premiums	$257,557
Total premium income	1,411,486
Death claims	597,953
Matured endowments	179,451
Total income	1,905,712
Total disbursements	1,757,399
Net value outstanding policies Dec. 31, 1903	8,120,542
Net reserve	8,064,843
Capital stock	440,000
Surplus	147,081
Paid stockholders for interest	30,800
Germania, New York—	
Total new premiums	$805,188
Total premium income	4,172,164
Death claims	1,191,129
Matured endowments	816,554
Total income	5,636,395
Total disbursements	3,366,248
Dividends paid stockholders	24,000
Value outstanding policies	27,671,115
Net reserve	27,628,440
Capital stock	200,000
Surplus	2,541,251
Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, Penn.—	
Total new premiums	$654,043
Total premium income	3,145,652
Death claims	1,043,657
Total income	3,466,686
Total disbursements	2,282,308
Value of outstanding policies	4,818,191
Net reserve	4,816,281
Surplus	818,062
Home Life, New York City—	
Total new premiums	$650,588
Total premium income	2,747,783
Death claims	890,786
Matured endowments	333,040
Total income	3,435,528
Total disbursements	2,429,652
Value of outstanding policies Dec. 31, 1903	13,933,208
Net reserve	13,886,408
Capital	125,000
Surplus	1,001,770
Connecticut General, Hartford, Conn.—	
Total new premiums	$143,053
Total premium income	801,313
Death claims	190,021
Matured endowments	78,341
Total income	1,024,174
Total disbursements	678,464
Dividends paid stockholders	12,000
Value outstanding policies	4,396,061
Net reserve	4,324,262
Capital stock	150,000
Surplus	269,822
Berkshire Life, Pittsfield, Mass.—	
Total new premiums	$289,357
Total premium income	2,310,438
Death claims	652,215
Matured endowments	171,035
Total income	2,890,610
Total disbursements	1,939,700
Net value outstanding policies	11,930,668
Net reserve	11,760,843
Capital	25,500
Surplus	818,843
Dividends to stockholders	1,785
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield—	
Total new premiums	$812,017
Total premium income	6,015,010
Death claims	1,726,024
Matured endowments	261,910
Total income	7,634,215
Total disbursements	4,832,196
Value outstanding policies	30,741,893
Net reserve	30,314,602
Surplus	2,647,491
New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.—	
Total new premiums	$710,221
Total premium income	4,221,866
Death claims	2,088,198
Matured endowments	403,491
Total income	6,515,507
Total disbursements	4,813,803
Net value of outstanding policies	31,949,484
Net reserve	31,949,484
Surplus	3,214,663
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia—	
Total new premiums	$1,058,573
Total premium income	6,391,882
Death claims	1,645,654
Matured endowments	1,497,372
Total income	8,757,106
Total disbursements	5,980,637
Value of outstanding policies	43,440,756
Net reserve	43,440,756
Capital stock	1,000,000
Surplus	5,635,620

FIRE COMPANIES.

Ins. Co. of North America, Phila.	Assets. $11,196,063	Reinsurance Reserve. $4,330,318	Net Surplus. $2,327,960
Michigan, (F. and M.,) Detroit	927,278	312,578	179,809
Indemnity, N. Y.	450,161	166,693	53,870
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit	1,559,889	298,371	695,126
Helvetia Swiss, St. Gall, Switzerland, (New York)	601,133	13,450	381,084
Remit. home off.	34,493		
Rec'd home office	22,600		
St. Paul, (Fire and Marine,) St. Paul	3,699,023	1,947,376	1,000,490
Firemen's, Newark	3,320,722	669,230	1,528,287
Virginia, State, Richmond	593,053	220,908	116,503
Lloyds, New York	64,574	16,323	27,819
N. Y. Cen'l Lloyds, Little Falls	45,033	33	45,000
Subscribers at U. S. Lloyds, N. Y.	1,021,532	155,364	547,162
Assur. Lloyds of America, N. Y.	54,171	26,319	9,902

MARINE COMPANIES.

Switzerland Gen'l, Zurich, (N. Y.)	457,287	32,783	395,701
Ocean, Ltd., London, (New York)	255,976	32,182	200,819
Remit. home off.	28,038		
Rec'd home office	1,512		
Reliance, Limited, Liverpool, (N.Y.)	356,602	26,986	286,249
Remit. home off.	24,037		
Rec'd home office	12		
British & Foreign, Limited, Liverpool, (New York)	1,489,808	165,526	937,931
Remit. home off.	367,799		
Rec'd home office	759,741		
American and Foreign, New York	456,229	17,158	188,635
Standard Life and Accident, (Casualty,) Detroit	1,898,146	605,776	384,183

SEVERE MERCER STREET FIRE.

Fire that was discovered at 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning in the five-story brick building at 121 Mercer Street caused damage estimated at $91,000 to the building and stock. Three alarms were sent in by Acting Chief Duane, who wished to take no chances with the threatened danger to the surrounding wholesale district.

Roundsman Dobell of the Macdougal Street Police Station first saw the smoke issuing from the second-story windows of the building and turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they found that the fire had been burning for some time on the second floor, which, with the third floor, is occupied by Katz & Auerbach, furriers. A second and third alarm quickly followed, bringing the water-tower and additional apparatus. Scaling ladders were run up the front of the building, and fifteen streams of water were directed into the interior.

The flames burst through the front windows, and also worked through the intervening floors to the roof. Before they could be checked the stocks of every occupant of the building were damaged by fire, water, and smoke. The greatest damage by fire was on the second floor, where the blaze started, and on the third floor. The loss on these floors, which falls on Katz & Auerbach, is estimated at $6,000. The loss on the fourth and fifth floors, occupied by Thomas Gillert, furrier, is placed at $5,000.

The greatest loss was sustained by William H. Fleet, a dealer in dog and goat skins, who occupied the first floor. The loss by fire and water to his stock is estimated at $60,000. The damage to the building is approximated at $20,000.

FAMILY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Two alarms were sent in yesterday morning for a fire that destroyed the three-story frame factory building occupied by the Columbia Awning Company on the west side of Albany Avenue, in the Bronx, 300 feet south of Fort Independence Street, and a one-story frame dwelling adjoining, and which scorched two near-by frame tenements. An Italian family occupied the one-story dwelling, where the fire is supposed to have started, and they narrowly escaped death in the flames.

The four buildings touched by the flames are owned by Jeremiah Brennan, who lives in one of the three-story tenements. People of all nations live in the houses. About 6 o'clock in the morning the occupant of the one-story building was awakened by smoke. He saw that one corner of the building was afire, and he hastily got his family into the street. By the time an alarm was turned in the little building was a mass of flames, and the fire had spread to the factory building.

When the firemen finally got there the factory was doomed, and a second alarm was turned in. The firemen then fought to save the surrounding buildings, which they succeeded in doing. The damage to the factory is estimated at $2,500, and to the other buildings at $300. The store of the Columbia Awning Company is at 332 Ninth Avenue.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

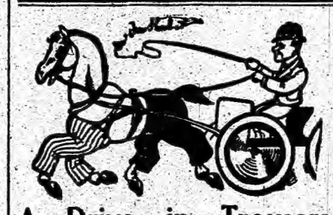

A Drive in Trousers.

Selling for $2.50 a pair manufacturers' surplus stocks of men's Trousers made to sell at $4 and $5.
Quiet patterns, all sizes, pure worsteds. They're winners. $2.50
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 6th Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

Oculists.
Maybe your Eyes need only rest. In the Ehrlich eye-testing rooms these Oculists will advise you:—
A. W. Brewster, M. D., 217 B'way. (8 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Dispensary.)
G. B. Brigden, M. D., 1345 B'way. (15 years in private practice.)
M. Kenyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Av. (8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.
Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.
25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg.
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block.
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 15th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Paisley's
6TH AVE. COR. 24TH ST.
Are Continuing Their
Annual Shoe Sale.
Men's and Women's Shoes,
$2.35 a pair,
were $3, $4, $5 & $6.
Children's & Misses', 75c. & $1; Boys', $1.45.

SPECIAL SALE of Valuable EXCHANGED PIANOS

THIS OFFERING of pianos is unique and entirely without precedent in the piano business of this or any other city.

Practically all the instruments included in this special sale have been taken in exchange for the PIANOLA PIANO, the Æolian Company's latest and most perfect production.

The exchanged pianos ordinarily offered for sale are instruments which either because of age, hard usage, poor tone or action, or other sufficient reasons were no longer satisfactory to their original possessors.

This is not true of the pianos included in this sale; the majority of these instruments had been in use but a short time when exchanged; all are in fine condition, and most of them are practically as good as new.

The reason, and the only reason, that these pianos were exchanged for PIANOLA PIANOS was the desire on the part of their owners to replace instruments that they could not play with those that they could play.

Following is a list of the instruments offered. They range in price from $100 for a Winterroth or an Ouvrier Upright to $850 for a Steinway or a Weber Grand.

If you have determined upon the purchase of a piano you should inspect this offering. The bringing together of such a splendid assortment of pianos of the leading manufacturers affords an exceptional opportunity to compare the merits of these representative instruments and will greatly facilitate you in making a satisfactory choice. Should you have already decided upon any particular make you will find it here in splendid condition at an exceptional price.

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Weber, baby grand	$1125	$850
Weber, baby grand	1125	825
Weber, baby grand	1100	800
Weber, baby grand	1000	750
Weber, baby grand	1000	650
Weber, upright	700	485
Weber, upright	675	475
Weber, upright	500	400
Weber, upright	600	350
Weber, upright	600	325
Weber, upright	475	275
Knabe, upright	500	345
Knabe, upright	550	340
Mason & Hamlin, upr't	500	310
Kranich & Bach, upri't	500	300
Kranich & Bach, upri't	625	325
Hazleton, upright	450	275
Hazleton, upright	450	275
Behr Bros., upright	450	275
Sohmer, upright	525	265
Stuyvesant, upright	300	215
Stuyvesant, upright	250	200
Stuyvesant, upright	250	175
F. Connor, upright	350	175
Narveson, upright	300	165
Henning, upright	300	160
Winterroth, upright	250	100

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Steinway, baby g'd.	$1150	$850
Steinway, baby g'd.	1000	750
Steinway, baby g'd.	1000	750
Steinway, baby g'd.	1000	650
Steinway, upright	650	400
Steinway, upright	750	450
Steinway, upright	750	450
Steinway, upright	650	400
Steinway, upright	650	390
Steinway, upright	600	375
Bradbury, upright	450	300
Bradbury, upright	400	240
Bradbury, upright	400	240
Bradbury, upright	400	200
Emerson, upright	350	225
Fischer, upright	400	225
Schoninger, upright	400	215
Crown, upright	400	250
R. M. Bent, upright,	400	200
Briggs, upright	350	200
Briggs, upright	325	160
Harrington, upright	275	180
Harrington, upright	275	180
Woodbury, upright	275	175
Woodbury, upright	275	175
Gordon, upright	275	155
Hale, upright	250	125

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Chickering, upright	$500	$300
Chickering, upright	500	275
Chickering, upright	450	260
Chickering, upright	450	240
Chickering, upright	450	225
Wheelock, upright	400	275
Wheelock, upright	390	240
Wheelock, upright	350	190
Wheelock, upright	350	200
Wheelock, upright	350	175
Smith & Nixon, up	450	275
Muhlfeld, upright	350	245
Muhlfeld, upright	350	175
Vose, upright	450	235
Steck, upright	450	225
Shaw (with Pianotist attachment.)	600	275
Schubert, upright	350	160
Schleicher, upright	300	150
Cornett, upright	275	150
Taylor & Son, up.	250	150
Calenburg & Vaupel,	350	125
Calenburg & Vaupel,	325	165
Jacob Bros., upright	275	150
Ouvrier, upright	250	100

The above prices are for cash, or the instruments may be purchased on very moderate payments by adding interest.

This offering of pianos is impressive. It is also suggestive. One naturally asks, what manner of instrument is this PIANOLA PIANO for which people are exchanging entirely good and in many instances practically new pianos?

As stated above, the PIANOLA PIANO is the Aeolian Company's latest and most perfect production; anything like an adequate description of it in this place is impossible. Briefly the PIANOLA PIANO is a combination in one complete and compact instrument of a pianoforte of the highest grade and the Metrostyle Pianola. In other words, it is the bringing together in one case, in the space occupied by an ordinary piano, the best type of the most popular musical instrument of modern times and the means by which any one can play it.

Catalogue containing prices and complete information concerning the Pianola Piano will be mailed on request

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, **362 Fifth Ave.**

Great Annual Sale
Oriental Carpets and Rugs.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last week was substantially the reverse of its predecessor, and between them they comprise all that there was to the boom of January, 1904. It will be recalled that in the third week of January the large majority of stocks rose. Last week 58 fewer descriptions were dealt in, and of the total 99 which moved a point or more only 20 rose. Instead of 88 bonds moving, as in the third week, and only 7 falling, 48 moved and 15 fell. How thoroughly the one week undid the other appears in the detailed figures of advances and declines for the month. There was scarcely enough of the January boom left to talk about, but it left a speculative situation pretty well cleaned up, and ready to respond to intrinsic developments, whatever they be, but in no mood to respond to any brass band appeal for either the advance or the decline.

In detail, United States Realty preferred alone, of the dozen active stocks which contributed two-thirds of the week's total business, advanced, and by only ¾, a pitiful remnant scantly reflecting a range between 52½ and 56¾. Pennsylvania was the week's most active stock, and fell 1¼. The greatest fall among the dozen was 4⅜ for Steel preferred. Among the less active list are wider changes of more specific significance. American Steel Foundry fell 6½ upon disclosures accompanying its being stricken from the list. Colorado Fuel advanced 15 upon progress with the readjustment of its finances. General Electric and Westinghouse Electric sharply reversed their recent advances, despite circulation of reports of their prosperity.

In the bond market the most active of the list was Steel 5 per cents, of which 4,290 were sold at a decline of 2⅝. Speculation in them denoted both the beginning and the end of the January boom. Of Wabash Bs 1,745 were sold at a concession of only ¾, which shows good stability in such a market as last week's. No other issue approached the 1,000 limit, a fact which denotes the considerable shrinkage in the volume of business. The total business was $18,471,000 against $33,744,000 in the preceding week. The volume was smaller last year, but much larger in 1902 and 1901. That investors' demand which was to forecast a stock market rise is still below the horizon. In the share market the volume falls below the preceding week, but exceeds both 1903 and 1902, falling below 1901. As the increase in activity is on a falling market, it seems as though the business was rather distribution than accumulation, and certainly it denotes continuance of liquidation. We may see no lower prices, but we are likely to jog along on a depressed level for yet a little while.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Graphophone Co. preferred stock.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
New York and New Jersey Railroad.
Quincy Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Allis Chalmers Co. on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Co. on common and preferred.
American Glue Co. on preferred.
American Law Book Co.
American Light and Traction Co. on preferred.
American Tobacco Co. on common and preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway on preferred.
Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
Boston Duck Co.
Bowery Bank.
Butte Electric Railway and Power Co. on preferred.
Canada Southern Railway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Chicago Edison Co.
City Trust Co.
Colorado Assurance Co.
Columbus Railway on preferred.
Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Consolidated Car Heating Co.
Consolidation Coal Co.
Consoildated Gas Co. of Pittsburg.
Cordes Mills, Boston.
Corn Exchange Bank.
De Witt Cloth Co.
East Boston Gas Co.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston.
Fairmont Coal Co.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania on second preferred.
German Exchange Bank.
Grand Rapids Railway on preferred.
Great Northern Railway.
Green Bay and Western Railway.
Hamilton Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
H. E. Claflin Co. on first and second preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.
International Steam Pump Co. on preferred.
Keystone Watch Case Co.
Kings County Trust Co.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Merrimac Manufacturing Co.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. on preferred.
Minneapolis General Electric Co. on preferred.
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany.
Nassau Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
New Century Zinc and Lead Co.
Newtown and Flushing Gas Co. on common and preferred.
New York Security and Trust Co.
North Carolina Railroad.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Northern Texas Traction Co.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.
Omaha Water Co. on first preferred.
Pacific Bank.
Pacific Coast Co. on all classes of stock.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.
Philadelphia Co. on common.
Rathbone, Sard & Co. on common and preferred.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey on preferred.
Rogers Locomotive Works on preferred.
Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
Somerset Coal Co.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad on preferred.
Thorndike Co., Boston.
Torrington Co. on common.
Twenty-third Ward Bank.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Co. on common and preferred.
United Traction Co. of Albany.
West Chicago Street Railway.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Worcester Railways and Investment Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Benedict Brothers.

POSTPONED SPECIAL MEETING.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	..
Alle. & West	150	..
Allis-Chalmers	8½	9
Allis-Chalmers pf.	55	60
Amalgamated Copper	47⅞	48¼
American Ag. Chemical	14½	15½
American Ag. Chemical pf.	74⅝	76
American Car & Foundry	19¼	19⅝
American Car & Foundry pf.	68	70
American Coal	185	200
American Cotton Oil	30¼	31¼
American Cotton Oil pf.	88	91
American District Telegraph	22	26
American Express	193	199
American Grass Twine	5½	7
American Hide & Leather	4¼	5
American Hide & Leather pf.	17	18½
American Ice	8¾	9¾
American Ice pf.	32	32¾
American Linseed Co.	10¼	10⅞
American Linseed Co. pf.	27	31
American Locomotive	20⅜	20⅞
American Locomotive pf.	79½	80
American Malt Co.	3	4
American Malt Co. pf.	19½	20
American Smelt. & Ref.	49⅝	49⅞
American Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92½	93⅝
American Snuff	110	120
American Snuff pf.	90	97
American Sugar Ref.	127⅝	127⅞
American Sugar Ref. pf.	126	127
American T. & C.	82	86
American Tel. & Tel.	126	128
American Tobacco pf.	130¼	135
American Woolen	5	11
American Woolen pf.	69¾	75
Anaconda Copper	70½	75
Ann Arbor	26	30
Ann Arbor pf.	54	57
Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	88	98
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	69⅝	69⅞
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	91	91½
Atlantic Coast Line	105	110
Baltimore & Ohio	83¾	83⅝
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	92
Boston A. L. pf.	104	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	47⅛	47¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	196	199
Brunswick City	6½	7¼
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	122	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	134	..
Butterick Company	47	50
Canada Southern	66½	67½
Canadian Pacific	118	118¾
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
Central Railroad of New Jersey	159	161
Chesapeake & Ohio	34	34½
Chicago & Alton	36⅜	37⅜
Chicago & Alton pf.	83¾	83¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	185	195
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	121	124
Chicago Great Western	16½	16⅝
Chicago Great Western pf., A	70½	72
Chicago Great Western pf., B	29	30½
Chicago Great Western deb.	84	86
Chicago, Ind. & St. Louis pf.	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	144¼	144⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	..	177
Chicago & Northwestern	165	167½
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Om.	143	148
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Om. pf.	175	180
Chicago Term. Trans.	10½	11

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 30th day of January, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$471,912,769	Gold certificates outstanding	$487,949,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	16,037,100
			$471,912,769
Silver dollars	464,261,000	Silver certificates outstanding	464,261,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,886,852		
Silver bullion of 1890	8,435,148	Treasury notes outstanding	15,322,000
Total	$951,305,769	Total	$951,495,769

General Fund:

Gold coin and bullion	$78,356,149.22
Standard silver dollars	12,013,502.00
Silver certificates	7,727,929.00
Silver bullion	1,495,704.47
United States notes	9,484,525.00
Treasury notes of 1890	74,971.00
National banknotes	18,342,337.46
Subsidiary silver coin	10,277,154.38
Fractional currency	117.96
Minor coin	683,383.17
Total	$139,355,773.66

In National Bank Depositories—

To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$159,127,365.24
To credit of disbursing officers	7,740,742.05
Total	$166,868,107.29

In Treasury of Philippine Islands—

To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	1,609,747.95
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	4,167,909.49
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	193,728.47
	172,839,383.20
Total	$812,195,356.86

Liabilities—

National bank 5 per cent. fund	$15,863,085.93
Outstanding checks and warrants	11,114,032.72
Disbursing officers' balances	53,243,344.84
Post Office Department account	5,866,420.06
Miscellaneous items	1,427,504.16
	87,514,387.71
Available cash balance	$224,680,969.15

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$504,703.00	$21,190,240.29	$154,089,727.01
Internal revenue	578,356.95	16,468,336.30	139,102,314.21
Miscellaneous	517,866.58	3,929,793.90	25,243,801.79
Total receipts	$1,401,218.62	$41,588,370.49	$319,425,843.01
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,340,000.00	15,440,000.00	82,580,981.73
War	275,000.00	9,275,000.00	71,402,306.82
Navy	633,000.00	8,553,000.00	58,347,724.00
Indians	42,000.00	772,000.00	6,328,241.47
Pensions	300,000.00	10,250,000.00	83,059,154.99
Interest	150,000.00	4,150,000.00	16,124,199.96
Total expenditures	$2,740,000.00	$48,440,000.00	$317,851,609.87
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,338,781.38	6,851,629.51	*1,574,233.14
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,034,317.98	23,712,463.80	173,852,297.50
Internal revenue	600,810.23	17,267,027.85	136,504,041.09
Miscellaneous	59,978.50	2,905,515.44	22,162,116.88
Total receipts	$1,715,106.76	$43,885,007.22	$332,518,456.07
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	700,000.00	12,185,000.00	74,034,288.15
War	285,000.00	7,005,000.00	73,226,772.24
Navy	310,000.00	7,240,000.00	47,149,292.84
Indians	70,000.00	845,000.00	8,241,460.32
Pensions	205,000.00	9,950,000.00	81,619,920.54
Interest	80,000.00	3,600,000.00	20,454,237.76
Total expenditures	$1,650,000.00	$40,825,000.00	$304,724,971.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	65,106.76	3,060,007.22	27,793,484.22

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	150,000.00	4,706,430.00	14,371,405.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	188,302.50	3,049,807.50	15,890,017.00
Notes received for current redemption	1,167,915.00	29,216,914.00	141,013,059.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$71,816,825.00	$6,530,733.00	$78,347,558.00
This fiscal year	5,763,429.00	354,206.00	6,117,635.00
This month	1,292,331.00	75,279.00	1,367,610.00
This day	17,050.00	8,050.00	25,100.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DEWING, RUGGLES & CO.
Bankers & Brokers.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
36 Wall Street, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 4754 JOHN.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Term. Trans. pf.	23	23½
Chicago Un. Traction	5½	6
Chicago Un. Traction pf.	30	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	81
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	115
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling	59	60
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling pf.	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	179	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	32
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	50	65
Colorado Southern	17½	18
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	56½	57½
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	25	26
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	14⅝	15⅝
Commercial Cable	182	187
Consolidation Coal	67	80
Consolidated Gas Company	193¼	193⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	106	106
Corn Products	20⅞	21
Corn Products pf.	72½	74
Delaware & Hudson	165	167
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	272½	273
Denver & Rio Grande	21	21½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	72	72½
Denver & Southwest.	1¼	..
Denver & Southwest. pf.	2	4
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	21½	24½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	..
Detroit Southern	11½	12½
Detroit Southern pf.	26½	27¼
Detroit United Ry.	64¼	65½
Diamond Match	128	130
Distillers' Securities	24½	25½
Dist. of Am. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	9	10
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	14	15
Erie	27¼	27⅜
Erie 1st pf.	66⅝	66⅞
Erie 2d pf.	47¼	47½
Ev. & T. H.	63	66
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	80
Ft. W. & Den. City	52	59½
General Chemical	55	58½
General Chemical pf.	99	100
General Electric	170¼	170¼
Great Northern pf.	170	190
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Hocking Valley	75½	76¼
Hocking Valley pf.	83	85
Homestake	42	48
Illinois Central	133	133⅝
Illinois Central, l. l.	103½	..
International Paper	13	13¼
International Paper pf.	66¾	67½
International Power	26	50
International Steam Pump	33¾	37
International Steam Pump pf.	72	76
Iowa Central	20½	21½
Iowa Central pf.	39	40
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kansas & Michigan	27	30
Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	66	67½
Kansas City South.	19	20
Kansas City South. pf.	36½	37¼
Keok. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	..	17
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	47	50
Laclede Gas pf.	100	104
Lake Erie & Western	30	32
Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	115
Lake Shore	250	300
Long Island	55	58
Louisville & Nashville	107	107½
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Manhattan Elevated	143¼	143½
Md. Coal pf.	110	90
Metropolitan Securities	88	121½
Metropolitan Street Railway	120⅞	15
Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	17	55
Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	50	127⅞
Mexican Central	12⅝	126
Michigan Central	125	67
Minneapolis & St. Louis	60	94
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	90	93
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	92¼	125
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124½	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅛	17½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	39	39¼
Missouri Pacific	93⅝	93½
Morris & Essex	180	190
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	112	115
National Biscuit	40	40½
National Biscuit pf.	102	103
National Enamel. & Stamp.	20	21
National Enamel. & Stamp. pf.	80	84
National Lead	15½	15⅝
National Lead pf.	81½	85
National Railroad of Mexico pf.	38	39½
National Railroad of Mex. 2d pf.	19½	20½
New Central Coal	42	47
New York Air Brake	130	137
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
New York Central	119¾	119⅝
N. Y., P. & St. L.	27½	30
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	63¾	66
N. Y. Dock	18	25
N. Y. Dock pf.	44	50
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	135	143
N. Y., L. E. & W.	130	140
N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	196
N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅞	23
Nor. & West.	60½	60⅞
Nor. & West. pf.	80	80
North Am.	86⅜	87½
Ont. Mining	4½	5
Pacific Coast	54½	57
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	90	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	68
Pacific Mail	27	28
Penn. R. R.	120¼	120¼
People's Gas, Chi.	100⅞	101
Peo. & East.	21½	23
Pere Marquette	79	82
Pere Marquette pf.	72	75
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	64	65
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	179	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	30⅝	31
Pressed S. C. pf.	70¾	72
Pullman Co.	216	219
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf.	4½	9½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctf.	85	90
Ry. Steel Spring	22¼	23½
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	76	76½
Reading	45⅛	45⅜
Reading 1st pf.	79⅞	81
Reading 2d pf.	61	63
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7¼	7½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	44	44¾
Rock Island	24⅛	24½
Rock Island pf.	64	64⅝
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	131	..
Rubber Goods	20⅜	21
Rubber Goods pf.	77	79
St. Jo. & Grand Island	11	13
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	40	45
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	18	20
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	66	72½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	47⅜	48
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	165
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. pf., ctfs.	100	124
St. Louis Southwestern	14½	14¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	34	34⅞
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	38	39
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	73	82
Southern Pacific	50½	50½
Southern Railway	22½	22½
Southern Railway pf.	83½	83⅝
Southern Railway, M. & O. ctfs.	92	94
Standard Railway & Transportation	1½	1⅝
Syracuse Lighting	40	..
Syracuse Lighting pf.	..	80
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38	38½
Texas Pacific	26	26½
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	32	35
Third Avenue	120¼	120¼
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	20	22
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	26	27½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	38½	39
Twin City Rapid Transit	92½	92⅝
Union Bag & Paper	5	6
Union Bag & Paper pf.	..	53
Union Pacific	80⅝	80⅞
Union Pacific pf.	90	91
Un. Rys. Invest.	11¼	11⅝
Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	46	47
U. S. Pipe	7	8¼
U. S. Pipe pf.	42	44
U. S. Express	108	115
U. S. Leather	7¼	7½
U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	79
U. S. Realty & Con.	8	8½
U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	54½	54⅝
U. S. Rubber	13½	13⅝
U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	52⅝
U. S. Steel	10⅜	11
U. S. Steel pf.	54¼	55
Va.-Car. Chemical	33½	33½
Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	105	110
Wabash	20½	21
Wabash pf.	39¼	39⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	205	220
Western Union Telegraph	88	88½
Westinghouse El. & M.	165	166
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	190
W. & L. E.	17⅛	18½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	51
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	27½
Wisconsin Central	19¾	20½
Wisconsin Central pf.	44¾	45

WALL STREET MINING EXCHANGE.

The first call of the Exchange will be held at 35 Wall Street at 11 A. M. to-day.

The daily calls on the Exchange will be held thereafter between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 Noon and 2 P. M. and 2:30 P. M.

The election of the governing and other committees will be held about the 1st of March, at which time the applications for membership now in the hands of the temporary Executive Committee will have been acted upon. The official announcement says: "It is intended that the Governing Committee shall be a representative body of the various interests connected with the mining industry."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 31.—The condition of the cotton market was the absorbing feature of the cloth market last week. Much Lancashire trade has been brought to a deadlock, and it is impossible to predict when the ordinary course of business will be resumed.

The reports of occasional business cannot hide the deplorable general condition, and many persons consider the situation very insecure. There were some purchases of common light fabrics for India, and the minor Eastern outlets operated on a small scale. China was inactive. Printers' and finishing goods were sold for South American and other outlets at enhanced rates.

In the early part of the week the users of yarns for the home trade were better disposed for business, and this resulted in a considerable turnover. During the latter part of the week the continued advance in the price of cotton seriously interfered with progress.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was very restricted, except in the American market, where there was again notable activity, the bond purchases being on an especially large scale. German operators continued to take a large share of the business.

The movements in prices in the latter part of the week were mostly upward. They were, however, somewhat irregular, depending upon the influence of Wall Street and reports from the Far East.

The foreign market department, under apprehensions of war, was inactive and depressed. The other sections do not call for especial comment, as the week's business was concerned mainly with the fortnightly settlement.

NEW BANK FOR IRVINGTON.

One to be Organized in the New Jersey Town with $50,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—A meeting will be held at the home of Nathaniel Drake, in Union Avenue, on Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a National bank here. David Bingham, President of the Savings and Investment Trust Company of East Orange, probably will be placed at the head of the concern, and Nathaniel Drake will probably be elected Vice President. John S. Hawley, Jr., of East Orange, is slated for cashier.

The capital stock of the concern will be placed at $50,000, and stock will be sold at $110 a share.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Dick & Robinson,
BANKERS
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for municipalities and corporations. Dealers in Government, municipal, railroad and other selected securities.
30 Broad St., NEW YORK. Real Est. Tr. Bldg. PHILADELPHIA.

N. Y. & N. J. Telephone
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 NASSAU STREET, CORNER WALL.
Tel. No. 5820 Cort.

Bonds for Investment
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS.
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK, BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

At the close of business January 22, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,536,635.21
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Real estate—banking house	100,000.00
Due from National banks	104,003.69
Exchanges for Clearing House	235,169.53
Cash	1,259,351.46
	$6,245,159.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	657,286.32
Circulation	50,000.00
Dividend No. 103—50 per cent—(paid Jan. 1, 1904, $100,000.)	
Deposits	5,337,873.57
	$6,245,159.89

OFFICERS.

Francis L. Leland, President. William H. Jennison Vice President. William Carpender, 2d Vice President. Frederick Fowler, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BOND PURCHASERS.

Sealed bids will be received up to eight o'clock P. M., February 15th, 1904, for the sale of $15,000.00 of refunding bonds to be issued by the City of Wahpeton, North Dakota, to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable as follows: $5,000.00, 15 years after date of issue; $5,000.00, 20 years after date of issue, and $5,000.00, 25 years after date of issue. Principal and interest payable in Wahpeton, North Dakota.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to apportion the bonds between bidders. F. B. SCHNELLER, City Auditor.

PROPOSALS FOR SHIELDS FOR GUN CARRIAGES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1904—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. March 1, 1904, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department with 40, more or less, 4¼-inch shields for 6-inch barbette carriages, model of 1900. Bids will be received for all or for any number of lots of ten each of above 40 shields. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ord.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	Geo. Edward Ide.		

You are cordially invited to keep your checking accounts with this Company.
Interest allowed and credited monthly.
Special rate on certificates of deposit based on amounts and maturities.
Special arrangements with clients depositing funds for investments in mortgages.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-six 69-100 dollars ($21,346.20.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 8th, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.
Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brook'yn, N.Y.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00
INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.
Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, February 1, 1904.

To the Stockholders of
The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company:

You are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of the Directors of the First class, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 451 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Monday, February 15, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon; and, for that purpose, the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, February 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Tuesday, February 16, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New York Importation Co. for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Broadway and 66th St., in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated January 23rd, 1904.
(Signed) RIGNAL D. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
Atlantic Building,
49 and 51 Wall St., cor. William,
New York, February 1, 1904.

An election for Trustees of the first class and for three Inspectors of the following election will be held at Room 313 Atlantic Building, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1904. The poll will open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M. By order
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fiske Brothers Refining Company will be held at the office, 59 Water St., New York, on Tuesday, February 2, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEO. C. FIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the DAIRYMEN'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at No. 6 Harrison Street, New York City, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. on Tuesday, February 16, 1904, for the election of Directors and action on such other business as may be properly presented.

J. B. CONOVER, Manager.

Annual meeting of the American Institute, February 4th, 8 P. M., at 19 West 44th St. Henry Welsh, Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA

FREE TRANSFER AGITATION

Transit Reform Committee's View of Court of Appeals Decision.

Says This Does Not Deny Right of Free Transfer Nor Affect the Penalty Cases Against the Street Railroad Company.

James S. Lehmaier gave out yesterday the following statements of the Committee of Counsel of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred as to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the free transfer mandamus case:

"The decision does not deny the right of free transfer nor affect any of the penalty cases. The reason why the appeal is dismissed is that the Appellate Division so drew its order in the case as in effect to state that if it had any discretion whether or not to compel the railroad company to obey the law, it refused to do so. We therefore were obliged to concede that the Court of Appeals must decide against us if the lower courts had any discretion in the premises.

"We took the position that there is a plain, specific peremptory statutory duty imposed upon a public service corporation for the benefit of the whole public. No individual being more interested in its observance than any other, and there being no other adequate remedy available to the public as a whole, except the harsh and dilatory proceeding to revoke the company's charter, the courts have no discretion, but it is their duty to order the corporation to obey. It is now settled that this is not the law, but we think the Legislature should make it the law. Until now it has been an open question.

"The court adds some discussion as to the remedy for violation of such a law, which is not strictly relevant to a dismissal of the appeal, but which is doubtless be received as settling the law in this State. It refers to the remedy by actions for penalties and damages, and to the Attorney General's right to demand the annulment of the Interurban Company's charter. It expressed the view that a mandamus is impracticable to compel the performance of a long series of continuous acts, but this is perhaps not to be taken too literally, as it seems to concede that the mandamus could have been granted if the State Railroad Commission had recommended it. It holds, however, that our courts have not the power to make a simple and direct order that a railroad company comply with a law imposed for the benefit of the public, however plain the law may be, unless the Railroad Commission first directs it to do so. The court may then order compliance not with the law, but with the direction of the commission.

"The Attorney General is no better off under the reasoning of the opinion than a private citizen. If the commission does not direct the railroad to comply we can do nothing unless the matter is serious enough to warrant revoking the charter of the company.

"The situation thus disclosed is due to our peculiar statute. Recently in Richmond the courts on application of a citizen ordered a street railroad to give free transfers. So in Chicago, the courts on application of a citizen ordered a street railroad company to give twelve tickets for a dollar. In each case the mandamus was affirmed in the Supreme Court of the State, and no trouble was found in enforcing it. The statutory provision as to the Railroad Commission, upon which the court bases its decision here, does not expressly state that the commission's power is exclusive, and that was an open question until now.

"It is unfortunate that we have not the same sufficient remedy here that they have in Virginia and Illinois, and we think that legislation should be immediately enacted in order that we may get it. No board of laymen should have a discretion whether a railroad should be compelled to obey a plain and positive law. A Railroad Commission is established for the benefit of the public, not of the railroads, and no public right should be delayed or diminished by its establishment.

"If we must wait for a commission to act, it is an additional reason for a local Railroad Commission in this city, a measure which last year the Interurban Company's attorney was the only man to oppose before the Assembly Committee."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. C. Pruyn, Albany; J. F. McGowan, Virginia; David Miller, St. Louis, and Frederic Ayer, Boston.

HOLLAND—Grosvenor Calkins, Boston; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany, and B. D. Armstrong, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—H. W. Butterworth, Philadelphia; L. Aubert, Paris, and J. B. Ingalls, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Charles N. Herreld, Pierre, South Dakota; George H. England, Holyoke, Mass.; Philip Elting, Kingston, N. Y., and Seabury Davis, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—H. C. Moore, Boston, and Charles T. Pratt, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—T. J. Cameron, San Francisco.

EARLINGTON—Prof. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stone, Fisher & Lone, Tacoma, Washington: W. J. Fisher, dry goods; 458 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah: W. A. Needham, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Schofield, laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Farr, J., & Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, underwear; E. C. Harmon, notions and furnishing goods; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; E. Meyers, notions and furnishing goods, 691 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Klein Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. W. Winebeck, millinery; Miss E. Kaufman, millinery; Miss L. Peters, millinery; Hotel Navarre; Mr. Klein, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. Steifel, millinery and trimmings; Mrs. Malone, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

American Silk Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, dress silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. P. Hamburger, silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Kaufman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. D. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scobble, linens, 320 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Stahl, Irvin & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. Stahl, overalls; Hotel Manhattan.

Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; L. Regenstein, cloaks and millinery; 622 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; 335 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Kaufman, dry goods; J. F. Schweizer, dry goods; J. W. Crinshaw, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; W. Newberger, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 396 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Singer Brothers Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. B. Singer, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

McGrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Foster, Ross & Baucus, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, furnishing goods, laces, ribbons, and leather goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hallman, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Chalifoux, J. L., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; O. Chalifoux, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass.; E. Chalifoux, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:11	Sun sets	5:17	Moon rises	...
High Water This Day.					
	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:08	Gov. Isl'd	7:30	H. Gate	9:26
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:37	Gov. Isl'd	8:02	H. Gate	9:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEBRUARY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nordkyn Rio Janeiro	.....	11:30 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guianas	.....	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alhanca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Auguste Victoria, Naples	.....	11:00 A. M.
Dagny, Yucatan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Frankfurt, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Virgil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:30 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Trinidad and Grenada	10:00 A. M.	.....
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	.....	1:00 P. M.
Protaus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Wells City, Swansea	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of closing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Cuba, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa-Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Venture. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Honolulu, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 1.

Afghan Prince, Shields, Jan. 16.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 28.
Blucher, Hamburg, Jan. 23.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 26.
Finland, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 16.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 23.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 21.
Norge, Christiansand, Jan. 16.
Oro, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 28.
Santurce, San Juan, Jan. 25.
St. Filians, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Cencho, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Columbia, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Hohenzollern, Genoa, Jan. 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Yucatan, Colon, Jan. 26.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Arapahoe, Charleston, Feb. 1.
El Monte, Galveston Jan. 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Terence, Barbados, Jan. 26.

Arrived.

Maverick, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 20. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:40 A. M., Feb. 1.
Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 27.
August Korff, Shields, Jan. 15.
Basil, Manaos, Jan. 13.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 16.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 22. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:23 P. M.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 21. Off Nantucket Lightship at 1 P. M. (Wireless.)
Monroe, Newport News, Jan. 30.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, Jan. 21.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Jan. 17.
Susquehanna, Algoa Bay, C. H., Dec. 22.
Trougate, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 22.

Sailed.

Alcedo, (steam yacht,) for New Orleans.
Capri, for Pernambuco.
City of Memphis, for Savannah.
Eros, for Philadelphia.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 31, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light air; cloudy and hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

St. Paul, at Southampton, Jan. 31.

Sailed.

Umbria, from Queenstown, Jan. 31.
Consuelo, from Hull, Jan. 30.

Passed.

Orange Nassau, Dover, for Amsterdam, Jan. 31.
Main, Beachy Head, for New York, Jan. 31.
Prinzess Irene, Madeira, for Naples, Jan. 31.

Notices to Mariners.

FLORIDA.

CAPE SAN BLAS LIGHT STATION.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 202, No. 1,076; List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 64.)

Located on the Gulf Coast of Florida, at the southerly point of Cape San Blas.

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Jan. 31, 1904, the regular characteristic of the light at this station, flashing alternately red and white, interval between flashes 30 seconds, will be restored.

(Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 135 of 1903.)

CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CREEK BEACON LIGHTS.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1903, Page 18, after No. 44; List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903, Page 27.)

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Feb. 11, 1904, a fixed red post-lantern light will be established, 19 feet above the water, on each of the structures recently completed in Napa Creek, as follows: Each of the structures is a single pile beacon with an iron arm, from which the lantern is suspended.

Beacon Light No. 1.—In 3 feet of water, on the westerly side of the entrance to Navy Yard Slough. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 38 degrees 10 minutes 14 seconds; longitude, west, 122 degrees 17 minutes 46 seconds. Beacon Light No. 1, SSE. ⅞ E., 1 31-32 miles; centre of drawbridge of S. P. R. R., NNW. ¾ W., 5-16 miles.

Beacon Light No. 2.—In 3 feet of water, on the point on the northeasterly side of Napa Creek. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 38 degrees 10 minutes 52 seconds; longitude, west, 122 degrees 18 minutes 33 seconds. Beacon Light No. 3, SE. by E. ¼ E., ⅞ mile; centre of drawbridge of S. P. R. R., N. by W. ¼ W., westerly, 1⅝ miles.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

Bankrupt Sale Imported China Ware.

MIKAEL SAMUEL & CO.,

41 BARCLAY ST.

Goods will be sold at retail for ten days at trade prices and below. Bric-a-brac, Dishes, Steins, Dinner Sets, etc. Tenders invited for large lots and in bulk, with fixtures, etc.

C. L. HARWOOD, Receiver.

SMITH & MABLEY Inc.

7TH AVE. COR. 38TH ST. N.Y.

COMPLETE FOREIGN SUPPLY & REPAIR DEPT.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

LARGEST DIAMOND AND JEWELRY SALE

EVER HELD IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE LATE

MRS. T. LYNCH

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER.

will sell WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., AT 1 AND 3 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,

and continue until stock is entirely sold, the contents of said establishment, consisting of

Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires and Other Gems, Set in Pendants, Brooches, Charms, &c.

ONE HANDSOME PEARL NECKLACE, FIVE BEAUTIFUL PEARL NECKLACES (SET WITH DIAMONDS), ONE DIAMOND TIARA.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES,

Diamond studded, split seconds, Repeaters; Walthams, Elgins and Swiss movements; also all sizes Chatelaine Watches.

SILVERWARE.—Solid Silver Sets, Cups, Spoons, Novelties, etc.

CLOCKS, BRONZES, OIL PAINTINGS,

ANTIQUES, SNUFF BOXES (diamond studded), SWORDS, FANS STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES;

ONE SETH THOMAS STREET CLOCK.

FIXTURES.—6 Marvin Safes, Showcases, Wall Cases, Mirrors, &c.

GOODS ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1; TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES.

Dealers Invited. Everything Sold Without Reserve.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell February 1st, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 180 West Broadway, Borough Manhattan, by default in a certain chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a saloon. By order attorney for mortgagee.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Henry Teitelbaum, auctioneer, sells this day at 10 A. M., 221 East 30th St., entire contents of furnished room house, by order of Hunpfner, mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9 o'clock, Number 519 Myrtle Avenue, Borough Brooklyn, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—E. Schields, auctioneer, sells to-day 10 A. M., 122 East 13th St., linen, silverware, and fixtures formerly 713 Broadway. By order of mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—E. Schields, auctioneer, sells this day 10 A. M., 122 East 13th St., the fixtures and chattels formerly 713 Broadway. By order mortgagee.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanesq goods, bric-a-brac.

Henry Kuttner sells books at auction, afternoon and evening, 138 Park Row.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ENRIQUE T. MARTIN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,607.

To the creditors of Enrique T. Martin, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Enrique T. Martin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN KOENIG, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin Koenig of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Benjamin Koenig was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 29th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 6,586.—HARRY OVERINGTON of the City and County of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Ovesington, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 28, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MONROE COHN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,666.

To the creditors of Monroe Cohn, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Monroe Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 23, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SELIG WHITMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Selig Whitman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Selig Whitman was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 140 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 29th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HORACE L. REW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Horace L. Rew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 29th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL SIEGEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Siegel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 8th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 29th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IRA D. SCHOEN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 1, 1904, 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of feathers, flowers, millinery, fixtures, &c.

By order of

CHARLES F. BOSTWICK, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, February 2, 1904, 10:30 A. M., at 54½ East 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, upholstery, draperies, fixtures, &c. By order of JUDSON B. WILDS, Receiver. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Victor J. Dowling, referee, 184 Riverside Drive, east side, 110.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, 28.9 by 107.6 by 28.6 by 103.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $83,590.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 159 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Harlem.—Five-story apartment houses; several to exchange, equities over bank mortgages, $15,000 or more, all well rented; desirable investments. Call on Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

Amsterdam Av., Near 131st St.—Three 5-story flats, $26,000 each; East 119th St., near 2d Av., 5 flats, 100x100.11; asking $13,250 each. I have a large list; call or write. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Modern dwelling on Washington Heights, opposite the bridge, three blocks from subway station; open plumbing, hardwood finish; 10 rooms and bath; price, $9,000; $2,500 cash; call or write. Owner, 508 West 183d St.

$6,750—LOT, bargain, 125x100, south side of 39th st., 100 feet east 5th av., worth double; rare chance for builder or speculator. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bargain.—West 60th, near Amsterdam Av., five-story twenty-family apartment, 25x100.5; price, $20,000; rents, $2,520.
W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av., near 12th St.

Cheap.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; Avenue C, below 14th St.
W. H. Falconer, 100 4th Av., near 12th St.

Five-story flat, rentals $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, with stores, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—114th, near 2d, five-story tenement; $16,500; rents $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 86th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

120th St., Near Lexington Av.—20-family tenement; full lot; 25x100 ft; rent, $2,300; price, $19,500. Saragan, 1,404 Lenox Av., near 130th.

East 126th St.—25-ft. 5-story tenement, $20,000; mortgage, 5%; rent, $2,950; price, $27,500. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

Less than $30,000 will buy two four-story double tenements, 50x100, in 60s; splendid future. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Bargain.—Plot 7 lots, Cherry St., near Rutgers; old buildings; Price, $80,000; pays now 15 per cent. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two new low tenements, Grand St.; must sell on account of sickness; bargain for investor. Wm. Lemberg & Co., 150 Nassau St.

West 103d.—Positive bargain; 5-story, single apartment; splendid order. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau St.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private house, Edgecombe Av., fine condition; price $12,500; $2,500 required. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Lots! Lots! Lots!—A large plot of 42 lots, upper Harlem, near subway station. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Sacrifice.—Lenox Av., near 131st St.; 5-story double flat; 2 large stores; price, $25,000. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.

Bargains!—Upper west side lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17 St. near 2 Ave.	Two 5-story flats, one single and one double; price, $38,000.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
89th St. near Columbus	5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; price, $26,500; great bargain.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
50 St. near 10 Ave.	6-story, 24 families, 2 stores, 28x96; price, $26,500; rent, $3,000.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
35 St. near 9 Ave.	5-story, 20 families, 2 stores; fully rented; price, $25,000; bargain.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bargain!—Two lots, 139th, near Lenox Av.; asking $11,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot 75x99.11, excavated; 139th St., near Lenox; $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—144th St., near 7th Av.; three full lots, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Block front, 7th Av., between 147th and 148th Sts.; $100,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Six full lots, 139th St., near 5th; $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap!—Two full lots, 138th St., near 5th; asking $12,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

136th to 137th Sts., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

144th St., between Lenox and 7th, four lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap!—148th St., near 7th Av., three lots; price, $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors!—$4,000:00 equity pays 20%; newly renovated triple flat. Owner, 200 2d Av.

Bronx.

$9,000	3 story Philadelphia brick and cellar, full lot, brown stone stoop and trim, to close a partnership; easy terms.
$1,000	Cash, 2-family frame, 20x57x100; 11 R., 2 baths; near Crotona Park. Easy terms.
$3,000	Cash, balance $11,700, 4-story double flat near Elevated and trolley, 12 per cent. investment.
$5,500	Cash, balance $10,000 at 4½ per cent. 4-story double brick, 27 feet wide. 10% investment.
$6,500	2½-story frame, Lot 50 feet front ave. Terms to suit.
$2,500	Cash, mortgage $4,000, 3-story brick dwellings, stable in rear. Lot 30 foot front.
$6,500	Terms to suit. 30 foot front. Two one-story stores, might exchange for double flat.

SCHAEFER
759 Courtlandt Avenue.
Also vacant corner plots for sale reasonably

$13,500	4-story double flat; cold water; mtg. $9,500, at 4½%; little cash needed.
$15,500	4-story double flat; improvements; good locality; few blocks from Rapid Transit station.
$16,500	4-story corner flat, with store, on good av.; mtg. $10,000; want offer.
$11,500	4-story single flat, with store, on avenue; 7 rooms, bath; mtg. $7,000.
$5,500	2-story attic frame; lot 25x116; small house on rear of lot; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage.
$15,000	4-story double flat; improvements; 2 blocks from 3d Avenue; terms to suit.
$3,000	2-story and basement frame dwelling; all improvements; mtg. $2,250
$3,500	Prominent location.

W. F. A. KURZ, 608 East 156th St.

1-family house, new, $4,500; 2-family house, new, $4,800; 3-family houses, $5,000 to $7,000; all choice, up-to-date improvements; small amount cash required; mortgage can remain indefinitely.

Five-story double flat, 10 families, $17,000; rents $1,900; 4-story, 8 families, $15,500; rents $1,600; 18-family house, $25,000; rents $2,700.
JOHN T. SMITH,
512 East 138th St.

50x65, Webster Av., $1,500 for plot; 50x100, East 184th St., $3,500 for plot; 100x115, corner, two blocks from Bedford Park R. R. station and Bronx Park L; $9,500; ready for improvement; assessments all paid; other plots and houses for sale; a few houses to rent; $30, $45, $50, and $100. Sonneborn & Co., Bedford Park, city.

Choice lots for apartment houses, 50x124 feet, 51x130 feet, 40x160 feet, 44x100, three fronts; 40x116, corner; 60x109, corner; 5 and 11 lots corner Boston Road; 30 lots on Prospect Av. near 169th St.; 24 lots on Cauldwell Av.; cheap. Rule, Boston Road and 169th St.

A very prominent corner

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

BELLEMORE

Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River, Grant's Tomb, Columbia College.
605 & 607 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 2-5-6 & 7 rooms, bath, with all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, elevator, hall service; rents moderate.

157 East 31st St, New Building.

Large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; moderate rent.
Apply CHARLES HIBSON & CO., 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

"TREVYLLIAN"

NOS. 136-142 EAST 47TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE GRANTLEY, 557 WEST 124TH ST.

Six and seven rooms, elevator apartments; all modern conveniences; $35 to $50; also doctor's apartment. Premises, or ERNST, 55 Liberty St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Attractive apartments, Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; furnished, unfurnished; 2, 3, 4 rooms, bath.

Parlor floor; 8 rooms, bath; below 14th, near 5th Av.; rent, $50. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE BRADFORD APARTMENT HOTEL.
Opposite Central Park West.—Handsomely, newly furnished; private hall; private bath; modern improvements; popular priced restaurant, with meals served in rooms; no extra charge. Apply at office in restaurant, 450 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES FOR RENT.	
551 WEST 156TH ST.	$65.00
548 WEST 160TH ST.	55.00
21 BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE.	70.00
481 WEST 145TH ST.	50.00
491 ST. NICHOLAS AV.	125.00
528 WEST 175TH ST.	50.00
633 WEST 185TH ST.	45.00

LOUIS BECKER, 2,003 AMSTERDAM AV., near 159th St. Telephone 87—High Bridge.

A—245 East 68th Street, (Schermerhorn block.) Modern 3-story high-stoop dwelling; tastefully decorated; open plumbing; rent, $1,100.
Fred L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Houses, unfurnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, &c., plaintiffs, against AGATHA THOMAS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward B. Fisher, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City and County of New York, fronting on Lewis Street, and known and distinguished on a map of property belonging to the estate of Henry Eckford, deceased, (which is numbered 230,) and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number Seventeen (17) and which lot is bounded and contains as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lewis Street, distant seventy-five (75) feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of Lewis Street and Stanton Street, and running thence northwardly along Lewis Street twenty-one (21) feet to the centre of the party wall between the houses standing on the lots numbered 16 and 17 on said map; thence running eastwardly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred (100) feet to the centre of the block; thence southwardly and parallel with Lewis Street twenty-one (21) feet to the southerly line of said lot number 17, and thence westwardly and parallel with Stanton Street and along the southerly line of said lot number 17 one hundred (100) feet to Lewis Street, the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28, 1904.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee.
HENRY E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 Lewis Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,965.91, with interest thereon from the 31st day of December, 1903; together with costs and allowances amounting to $374.70, with interest from January 11, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $454.61, and interest.

Dated New York, January 28, 1904.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee.
fl-2aw3wM&Th&f24.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRIS & JACOBS, bankrupts.

Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this court the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts has been appraised, and the same, consisting of a stock of manufactured gentlemen's ties, material for the manufacture thereof, safe, fixtures, and a large quantity of pasteboard boxes, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted to William C. Rosenberg, the receiver, at his office, Room 1,101, 320 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of February, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the receiver. All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified checks for 10% of the amount of the bid.

The property may be inspected on February 2nd and 3rd, 1904, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, at 744 Broadway, New York City.

If the receiver shall reject all bids then the said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at 744 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of February, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.

WM. C. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
Room 1,101, 320 Broadway, New York City.
BENNO LOEWY, Atty. for Receiver, 206 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES WEGHORST, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles Weghorst of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Charles Weghorst was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come on before said meeting.

January 29th, 1904.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. GILBERT, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert H. Gilbert of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Albert H. Gilbert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come on before said meeting.

January 29th, 1904.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WALTER W. MYERS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Walter W. Myers of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Walter W. Myers was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come on before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 29th, 1904.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:23 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:35, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, (Interlaken Station,) and Grove and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25,* 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited.) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and at stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 12:15, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45	P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30	P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 54 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.

—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e3.00, n5.25, x5.45.

Mauch Chunk Local	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
	†6.55 AM	†7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*08.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toledo Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.45 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway; 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Lackawanna Railroad.
Best Way to Buffalo.
Tickets at 167, 429, 1,183, 1,434 Broadway, N. Y.
338 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON, DIRECT. $2.25.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOLDEN, DANIEL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel J. Holden, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth (17th) day of February, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1903.

KATHARINE V. K. HOLDEN, Executrix.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.
au10-1aw6m&

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00 ‖ 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. $Sunday only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: 1 Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 8:55pm. * 9:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, Astor House, 306 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINA T. PATERNO, plaintiff, against GEORGE MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant two hundred and forty-nine (249) feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line forty-nine (49) feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street forty-nine (49) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 15th, 1904. HAROLD NATHAN, Referee.
SHEPARD & HOUGHTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 149-151 West 105th Street:

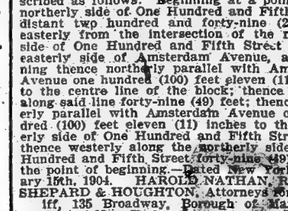

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,359.90, with interest thereon from the 24th day of December, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $471.07, with interest from 4th day of December, 24th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,369.62 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages now liens thereon, one for $70,000.00 principal, with interest from November 1st, 1903, at 4½% and the other for $10,000.00 principal, with interest from October 28th, 1903, at 6%.—Dated New York, January 15th, 1904.

HAROLD NATHAN, Referee.
ja18-2aw3wM&Th&f18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA C. CREMIN, plaintiff, against CATHARINE SCHIERLOH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date 9th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, in the centre of a party wall, standing partly on the lot conveyed and partly on the lot next adjoining on the south thereof, and which point is distant one hundred and six feet and eleven and two-third inches northerly from the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue running thence easterly and through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet five and one-third inches; thence westerly one hundred feet to the easterly line of said Eleventh Avenue, and thence southerly along said Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet five and one-third inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Jan. 12th, 1904.
HENRY SMITH, Referee.
FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Forty-seventh Street.

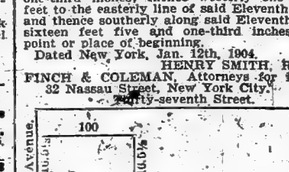

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $265.18, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.36 and interest.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1904.
HENRY SMITH, Referee.
ja18-2aw3wM&Th&f18

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALEM J. MIKWEE and EID MIKWEE, individually and as copartners composing the firm of S. J. MIKWEE & BRO., and said firm of S. J. MIKWEE & BRO., Bankrupts.—No. 6,541.

To the creditors of Salem J. Mikwee and Eid Mikwee, individually and as copartners composing the firm of S. J. Mikwee & Bro., and said firm of S. J. Mikwee & Bro., of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Salem J. Mikwee and Eid Mikwee, individually and as copartners composing the firm of S. J. Mikwee & Bro., and said firm of S. J. Mikwee & Bro., were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Get Away For a Short Rest.

A Short Trip will Do You Good.

You can go any day but Sunday to
NORFOLK,
OLD POINT COMFORT,
RICHMOND, VA.,
AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tickets and Stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River, N. Y. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser....Feb. 9, 10 AM Kaiser...Mar. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser....Mar. 5, 10 AM Kron.Wm.II. Apl. 12, 1 PM
K.Wm.II.Mar.15, 5 AM Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr'z.Mar.22, 8 AM Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
BREMEN DIRECT.
Frankfort.Feb. 2, 10 AM *Bremen.Mar. 17, 10 AM
Main....Feb. 16, 10 AM Main....Mar. 24, 10 AM
Neckar...Mar. 2, 10 AM Aller....Apr. 7, 10 AM
Rhein....Mar. 10, 10 AM *Barbarossa.Ap.7, 10 AM
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenz'n.Feb.13, 11 AM Hoheng'n.Mar.12, 11 AM
Lahn....Feb. 20, 11 AM Lahn....Mar. 26, 11 AM
P. Irene.Feb. 27, 11 AM P. Irene..Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise.Mar. 12, 11 AM K. Albert.Apr. 9, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 25 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Belgravia.Feb.6, 8:30 AM Pennsylv'a. Feb.20, 7 AM
*Bluecher.Feb.13, 10 AM Patricia.Feb.27, 1:30 PM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa,
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
*Aug. Victoria.Fe.2, 11 AM Pr. Oskar..Feb.25, 10 AM
*Adalbert.Feb. 4, 10 AM Phoenicia..Mar. 17, 10 AM
Palatia...Feb. 16, 10 AM Pr. Adel'bt.Mar.22, 10 AM
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria....Feb. 6, 9 AM Campania.Feb. 27, Noon
Umbria..Feb. 13, 2 PM Etruria..Mar. 5, 8 AM
Ivernia.Feb. 20, 7:30 AM Lucania...Mar. 12, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Aurania.....Jan. 26, 11 A. M.
Steamers cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
St. Louis.Feb.6, 9:30 AM St. Paul..Feb.20, 9:30 AM
New York.Feb.13, 9:30 AM Phila....Feb. 27, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland.Feb.6, 10:30 AM Kroonl'd, Fb.20, 10:30 AM
Vader'd.Feb.13, 10:30 AM Zeeland.Feb.27, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam .....Feb. 2 †Amsterdam .....Mar. 1
*Sloterdyk .....Feb. 16 Rotterdam .....Mar. 8
Statendam .....Feb. 23 Noordam .....Mar. 22
†Steerage only. *Freight only.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA .....Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU .....Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
MESABA .....Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Feb. 3, 10 AM Cedric...Feb. 24, 11 AM
Oceanic...Feb. 10, 1 PM Majestic...Mar. 2, 10 AM
Celtic....Feb. 17, 6 AM Oceanic...Mar. 9, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CARNIVAL of the MARDI GRAS

FEBRUARY 16, 1904.
SPECIAL EXCURSION $100.00
Including all expenses from time of leaving New York until return.
LEAVE NEW YORK FEBRUARY 10TH ON
Southern Pacific
PALATIAL STEAMER "COMUS."
Send for special pamphlet giving full particulars to SOUTHERN PACIFIC, 349 & 1 B'way, N.Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Alliance, Feb. 2, 1 P.M. Yucatan, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

FLORIDA--FLORIDA

Trips of 9 days to 28 days.
Very best hotels and first-class rates.
Send for Booklet on Florida.
HENDRICKSON'S TOURIST OFFICE,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
AT LOWEST PREVAILING RATES.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Information About Corporations.—Business corporations, their organization and management, and procedure. Send for our new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and materials. The Ronald Press, 203 Broadway.

At Sacrifice.—Best heating, plumbing, and tinning business in City of Mount Vernon, with tools and machinery, for sale; no agents. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

To Any One Anywhere.—Keep present employment, but increase your income writing life insurance for me. P. O. Box 1,869, New York.

$$$ for stamp collections and rare stamps. (Are found on old letters.) T., Box 218 Times.

Wanted—Cigar store for cash in the city limits. Address T, Box 188 Times Office.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av.—Many pieces of oak and walnut taken in exchange and not desired in stock, at about one-third original cost; the largest stock of genuine Antiques in town; all rare bargains. Remember 156.

Coins.—$1.60 paid for gold dollars, $3.35 for $3 pieces. Book, (new edition,) prices I pay for rare coins, 10c. Low, 287 4th Av., 22d St.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 5th Av.

Autograph letters of famous people bought and sold by Walter R. Benjamin, 1,125 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

22d Street, 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

43d, 207 West.—Desirable rooms, large, small; homelike; moderate; excellent table; private family, references.

58th St., 50 East.—To sublet, very large third floor front room, with board; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny single room; good board; references.

95th, 66 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class table.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room, with board; terms low; American family.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor front room, suitable for gentlemen; references.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; reference exchanged.

49th St., 131 W.—Sunny, well heated, front room; hot water; house private.

93d St., 162 West.—Large, sunny rooms to let.

135th St., 2 West.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with board.

Attention!—We have the most complete list of inspected, clean, and warm rooms, apartments, boarding places, and parlors for physicians to let in Greater New York. Call, write, or 'phone 2,213—38th. Information free. Original New York Room Directory, 31 West 42d St. Established three years. Lists by mail.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

Lexington Av., 73.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove, steam heat, bath; $6 weekly.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

A thorough disciplinarian, any nationality, entire charge girl 13, boy 9; city references. Call Tuesday morning before 1, 20 East 62d.

Wanted—A competent young woman as mother's helper; personal references desired. Call Monday from 11 to 1 at 11 East 43d St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years; references required. Inquire elevator, The Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., city.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Dick Mailing Machine—Wanted a quick, steady man; references. A Box 101 Times Office.

Men Wanted.—Trip to England, $5; Germany, $10; Africa, $25. Office, 115 1st St.

Wanted—Salesman, watches and diamonds, on weekly payments; old established house; references or security required. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Artist of many years' experience in teaching, wishes position as visiting teacher of drawing and painting; highest references, social and technical. Artist, Box 211 Times.

Cultivated woman, excellent reader, position to read aloud several hours daily; companion if desired. W. K., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Has had experience; capable, energetic young woman; moderate. Norton, 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

CHAMBERMAIDS.

Chambermaid, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or maid; would take care of bachelor's apartments or offices; best references. 447 4th Av., express office.

DRESSMAKERS.

First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.

Houseworker.—By colored houseworker; neat; good cook, laundress; small family; apartment; sleep in or home. Houseworker, 324 West 59th St. Telephone, 1685R Columbus.

Housework.—Neat, reliable woman for general housework in small family; moderate wages; references. M. C., 1,364 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

GARDENERS.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man; English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Representative.—By young man; experienced salesman; also bookkeeping experience. A. O., Box 124 Times.

BEGGARS MAKE BABIES CRY.

Women Alms Seekers Are Said to Pinch Hired Infants So That Wails Will Arouse Sympathy.

Women beggars have lately become so numerous in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn that the police have started a crusade against them. Many of these women have infants, which, the police say, they hire for the purpose of creating sympathy, while they grind an organ which they rent from a concern in Manhattan. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has discovered that these women, in order to make the infants cry, pinch them with great severity.

A woman entered the Bedford Avenue Police Station on Saturday night, and complained that a woman with an infant and organ was cruelly pinching the little one to excite sympathy. A policeman was sent to arrest the beggar, who was seated at the curb, corner Marcy Avenue and Broadway. A crowd gathered around the woman and the policeman, and it was only after considerable trouble that she and the infant were taken to the police station. The woman said that she was Mrs. Felice Lawrence of 300 Third Street, Hoboken. Yesterday she was arraigned before Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Court. An agent of the Children's Society was present to prosecute Mrs. Lawrence.

"It is high time, your Honor," said the agent, "that the practice many woman beggars have of pinching little children who do not belong to them for the purpose of creating sympathy while playing an organ should be stopped. It has been called to our attention that some of these infants are black and blue as the result of the cruel treatment to which they are subjected. I hope your Honor will remand this woman until a thorough investigation is made."

Mrs. Lawrence protested that she had not illtreated the child, which, she said, was hers. She said that she was poor, and was compelled to beg. Magistrate Higginbotham discharged the woman, after warning her to keep away from Williamsburg.

Tufts College Needs a Million.

MEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31.—An urgent call for $1,000,000 for Tufts College is made by President Elmer H. Capen in his annual report, which will be presented to the Trustees to-morrow. Among the pressing needs of the college are a library building, a lecture and recitation hall for the college of letters, another engineering building, a new chemical building, and a woman's building for physical training.

ULSTER COUNTY'S ALMSHOUSE EXPOSED

State Board of Charities Denounces Its Present Condition.

FINANCIAL METHODS ATTACKED

The Board Also Wants the House of Refuge Made a State Institution and Removed to a Country Site.

In its thirty-seventh annual report for the year 1903, of the State Board of Charities, transmitted to the Legislature, interesting disclosures concerning conditions at the Ulster County Almshouse are made, and the recommendation is also made that the House of Refuge be made a State institution and removed to a large site in the country convenient to New York. The report also contains, among other things, a statement concerning the Indian poor of the State, who, the report states, are encouraged to support themselves, and who do not become permanent charges, and yet need occasional support in case of sickness.

The Ulster County Almshouse report followed an investigation of the management of the institution by the board. A portion of this investigation, based on the report taken down by the stenographer at the time, is as follows:

"Improper conditions at the Ulster County Almshouse have demanded a large amount of attention from the board during the past year. Other counties have been improving their almshouse plants, and the administration of such institutions, but Ulster County has gone backward.

SPECIAL ACTION NEEDED.

"While in some important particulars conditions at this almshouse have never been good under the present County Superintendent of the Poor, there has been more recently an apparent deterioration, especially in the financial management of the institution, that has called for special action.

"Some of the more important of the evils reported by the board's Inspectors during the past few years, without practical remedy, have included such charges as overcrowding both sexes in one building, where some of the inmates occupied the cellar, while the Superintendent of the Poor and the Keeper of the Almshouse occupied an unnecessarily large amount of space for residential purposes in a second almshouse building formerly used for the care of the insane.

"It was also shown that while both sexes were housed in one building, with insufficient oversight, especially at night, there was abundant spare room in the other to provide for the women, thus making possible the very desirable separation of the sexes, particularly where some of the women are feeble-minded.

"The hospital accommodations have always been inadequate and unsatisfactory, and the employment of a male inmate nurse to administer medicine to the sick women has frequently been objected to by this board without securing improvement.

"The names of inmates have repeatedly been placed on the payroll of the institution by the Superintendent, but upon being questioned, they in several instances denied receiving any pay for their services, and in others asserted that the moneys received were less than claimed to have been paid by the Superintendent.

"Owing to insufficient laundry facilities, the bed clothing and the clothing of the inmates were not kept sufficiently clean.

"The discipline of the institution under the present Superintendent has invariably been poor, and it appears by recent testimony that the Superintendent of the Poor and the Keeper of the Almshouse have administered severe corporal punishment to a feeble-minded woman inmate of the institution, in their inexperience thinking that this would correct her unfortunate propensities.

"Contrary to law, the inmates have been allowed the use of intoxicating liquors, with the usual bad results. The example of the Superintendent himself has been most pernicious.

"That little respect was paid to the dead is evidenced by the fact that they were buried in grounds where the hogs of the institution were allowed to roam.

"These abuses, together with many other minor ones, were from time to time reported to the board and were regularly brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County, as well as to the attention of the County Superintendent of the Poor. Promises of reform along the lines suggested by the board were freely made, but never kept.

"In view of the continuance of these conditions, Commissioner Simon W. Rosendale, from the Third Judicial District, on March 18, 1903, paid a special formal visit to the Ulster County Almshouse, and in the presence of the County Superintendent of the Poor, Abram Sammons, and Keeper of the Almshouse, Jacob S. Longyear; the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Philip Schantz, and Supervisor Joseph A. Costello, a member of the committee of the board having jurisdiction of the almshouse, held an examination which was reported by the board's stenographer.

"The Commissioner in his report to this board, submitted April 8, 1903, called particular attention to the lack of discipline in the institution and the failure to administer it in accordance with modern methods. Also to the want of proper supervision exercised over the inmates, particularly the old, feeble, and helpless women, who were left alone at night without the oversight of any paid official.

"The most serious criticism made by the Commissioner was with respect to the absence of any proper books of account in the institution. From the books and vouchers produced it seemed impossible to ascertain the true financial condition of the almshouse in its relation to Ulster County, and the looseness of method of expending public moneys was reported by the Commissioner as showing a condition of affairs which required immediate attention.

THE FINANCIAL METHODS.

"In conclusion, Commissioner Rosendale pointed out that the county was paying an excessive sum for maintaining its almshouse, and suggested that an investigation by the Supervisors would demonstrate that the methods of administration and the keeping of accounts were not proper.

"It was shown that in Ulster County, with the advantage of an excellent farm of 200 acres, the cost of maintenance was largely in excess of other almshouses of greater capacity and less acreage. A table of statistics supporting this statement was appended to the report.

"The committee also reported that in its opinion wages had often been paid to inmates of the almshouse when the service should have been required without compensation. Also that persons had been received as inmates without proper commitment.

"The committee further recommended that the female inmates be removed to the other buildings, and that the remains of former inmates buried in the old graveyard, where the hogs were allowed to roam, be removed to the new graveyard.

"The information brought out at the hearings of the committee not only fully sustained and corroborated the statements contained in the board's reports of inspection, but showed even worse conditions in the management of the county almshouse. For example, it appeared that all the vouchers of the County Superintendent of the Poor for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1902 had been removed from the office of the Board of Supervisors and could not be found.

"This abstraction of vouchers is a serious and flagrant breach of law, as it paves the way for the concealment of all sorts of financial irregularities. For the punishment of this offense the Penal Code makes adequate provision.

"It was also shown that the Superintendent of the Poor deposited the county moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the almshouse in the Huguenot National Bank at New Paltz, and that he drew largely on this account for personal purposes. This deficit was sought to be accounted for by highly improper items of account and vouchers. Contrary to the provisions of the county law, unverified vouchers were presented, which seems to have been the custom in Ulster County.

"The keeper of the almshouse, Jacob S. Longyear, testified that he had signed a voucher for his salary for the year in the sum of $500, although he had received but $45, and that $455 was still due to him. He also testified that this amount was considered to have been loaned by him to the Superintendent. This particular $500 had been drawn by the Superintendent of the Poor from the Treasurer of Ulster County to pay the salary of the keeper, but the Superintendent used the money for other purposes, and then secured the voucher from the keeper in order to account to the Board of Supervisors for this misuse of funds appropriated by them and paid to him for the specific purpose of paying the keeper's salary.

"One inmate of the almhouse who had been on the payroll as cook at $180 a year testified that she had never received any pay for her services. Another inmate testified that he was required to sign vouchers aggregating $437.50 for carpentering work at the almshouse, for which he received but $43.42.

"Among other admissions of the Superintendent was one to the effect that he had taken $400 which had come into the possession of one of the inmates of the almshouse, which sum, according to law, should have been paid into the County Treasury."

REFORMATORY CHANGES URGED.

In the report of the board's Committee on Reformatories the following recommendations are made:

"That legislation be enacted whereby the House of Refuge shall be made a State institution, with managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as in the case of other State charitable or reformatory institutions; that the institution be removed to a large site in the country convenient to the City of New York; that thereon a model training school be established for juvenile delinquents, and in part at least supported by its own products.

"Failing this, the State should establish a new training school, and therein receive and care for such delinquent boys as are now sent to the House of Refuge. This is exactly in line with the policy of the State Board of Charities and its recommendations to the Legislature for years past.

"That an act be passed prohibiting the further commitment of girls to the institution.

"That the maintenance appropriation to the House of Refuge be increased to $185,000, so as to permit of an increase in the allowance of food and clothing of the inmates of the institution.

"Fourteen of the State's charitable institutions are subject to the visitation and inspection of the board.

"The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1903, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year, ($100,191.80,) amounted to $1,385,419.85. Their expenditures aggregated $1,338,868.56, $1,034,188.20 being for maintenance, $275,518.17 for improvements, while $29,212.19 was returned to the State Treasurer pursuant to the provisions of the law. The number of their beneficiaries was 8,666.

"During the year the total number of Indian poor provided for in almshouses or asylums was 27, and the total expenditures for the relief of Indian poor, including outdoor relief, amounted to $2,425.96."

SAY HE HIRED ACID THROWERS.

Hiring men to throw vitriol into his wife's face, technically called by the police conspiracy, is the charge made by Capt. Shaw of the Madison Street Station against Morris Cook, thirty-two years old, a saloonkeeper of 91 Pitt Street. Shaw arrested him in his saloon last night and locked him up in his station house, also arresting three men as witnesses, whom he sent to the House of Detention.

These men, Capt. Shaw says, told him they had been hired by Cook to throw vitriol into the face of Mrs. Cook, who keeps a saloon at 414 Pearl Street. Capt. Shaw has a bottle of sulphuric acid which he says he found in Cook's saloon and a check for $2, which he says the men declare they got from Cook as part payment of the job, for which they were to get $25.

The men detained as witnesses are Samuel Mendelssohn, 13 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; John Frost, 233 One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Joseph Lieberman of 191 Madison Street.

Capt. Shaw says the men told him they thought the matter over and then decided it was more a case for the police than for themselves, and they visited him.

IT WAS A COLD JANUARY.

The following was issued last night by Weather Forecaster E. H. Emery:

"By the records of the Weather Bureau, which cover a period of thirty-four years, the month of January, 1904, with a mean temperature of 24 degrees, was, with one exception, the coldest January ever recorded. January, 1893, was colder, having a mean temperature of 23 degrees. The temperature in that month, however, did not touch zero, while during the month past, the temperature went below zero on three dates, the 4th, 5th, and 19th. The lowest temperature, 4 degrees below zero, was recorded on the 5th, and the highest, 55 degrees, was recorded on the 23d.

"The normal temperature for the month of January for thirty-four years is 30 degrees. The temperature went below freezing every day in January, except two. The daily mean was below freezing every day except four.

"The total snowfall for the month was 15.2 inches, the greatest January snowfall since 1803. The total precipitation for the month, rain and melted snow, was 3.38 inches, an amount slightly below the normal."

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLAN

Sheldon Committee, Not Morton Trust Company, to be Sponsor.

Bondholders' Protective Committee Expect Further Concessions to be Offered on Disputed Points of Reorganization.

Admission was made yesterday on behalf of the Sheldon Reorganization Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company that it would be that committee, and not the Morton Trust Company, that would put out the new plan for a reorganization of the corporation which is expected in the near future—as soon as details have been worked out.

It is not longer contended that such a new plan would be merely a modification of the old Sheldon plan to which the Reorganization Committee claimed the power to hold the bonds deposited with it. Rather, it is referred to openly as a plan distinct from that which has preceded. Its official promulgation by the Sheldon Committee, therefore, would involve an abandonment of the powers conferred upon the committee under it, thereby releasing all the bonds deposited with the committee until the assent of their owners has been given to the new reconstruction measure.

In view of this situation, the opposition of large interests in the Sheldon syndicate to the step taken by the managers of that defunct organization in returning to the participants certificates of deposit with the Reorganization Committee, instead of their bonds, will not be of great moment except in the event that the plan now under consideration should fail of receiving the consent of a majority of the members of the Sheldon Reorganization Committee, to the end that another period of waiting elapsed before the bonds could be obtained.

But the knowledge that very determined opposition was coming, admitted officially by the Sheldon syndicate in the notices sent out to delinquents, in contradiction of past assertions that there were no such syndicate members, is believed to have had a large part in forcing the concessions considered certain to be made in the Reorganization Committee's next move.

The concessions involved in the recent tentative offers of a basis of settlement, made to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the bondholders' protective committee, by William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Sheldon Reorganization Committee, on behalf of Mr. Schwab, left but three points of primary importance in dispute between the two sides. These points, however, were so vital to the case that nothing but a flat surrender on all of them, it was said, would ever result in an agreement between the Schwab-Sheldon party, the bondholders backing the receivership suit, and the large outside interests now allied with the protective committee and waiting only for a formal call to deposit their holdings with it.

One was the control of the reorganized company, which the bondholders' committee and its allies would never agree to leaving in Mr. Schwab's hands through his prospective control of the majority of the new securities; another involved throwing out in the reorganization plan the vendors' bonds, and the third was the payment of the indebtedness of the seven original constituent concerns, burdening their assets as parts of the United States Shipbuilding Company, but taken no account of in the organization of that combination.

In addition there is the demand that those who bought shipbuilding company stock under the Harris-Gates priority sale agreement should be admitted to the reorganization, but the difficulty likely to be encountered in distinguishing between this stock and the promotion stock is likely to prevent the enforcement of the demand with the persistency with which the other three will be urged.

Save for these three points there remains little difference of opinion between the two sides. It is admitted for the bondholders' protective committee that Mr. Schwab's pecuniary interest in Bethlehem is such as to entitle him to a larger money value in the new securities that the first mortgage bondholders. Accordingly the suggested division of stock whereby Mr. Schwab got $9,000,000 of the $13,000,000 preferred and $8,000,000 of the $15,000,000 common would not have been objected to, and it is learned authoritatively that the protective committee will not object to it as a feature of a new plan. Similarly it is learned that the difference of opinion existing as to who should put up the $3,000,000 working capital required by the new company was terminated by a practical admission that Mr. Schwab would furnish this money.

But on the three points of divergence the difference of opinion is absolute and does not admit of any half-way position. The bondholders' protective committee and allied interests are not proposing to put out any plan; the Sheldon Reorganization Committee on behalf of itself and of Mr. Schwab makes public announcement that a plan is coming which it is hoped will be satisfactory. This is the basis for the belief, known to be entertained by many of the bondholders, that the final surrender is not far away.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel with Henry Wollman for the bondholders' protective committee, will leave New York to-day for a Western trip of several days.

DELEGATES HONOR PALLAS

Neckwear Union Sends a Woman to the Central Body.

Unsuccessful Effort to Buy a Union Horse in Madison Square Garden Brings a Warning to Letter Carriers.

John J. Pallas, the new Park Commissioner, attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday and received a present of a diamond-studded watch charm shaped like a horseshoe and an illuminated framed resolution as a token of esteem from his brother delegates. The resolution was signed by the committee, Edward Kelly, James Daly, James A. Fitzgerald, Morris Brown, Ephraim Kaufman, and Ernest Bohm, and by several hundred others. The presentation was made by Ephraim Kaufman of the United Clothing Cutters' Union. In reply Commissioner Pallas said:

"By this token of your good will and friendship you make me feel as if it was worth the years of a man's life serving the labor unions. I am only pleased to think that I have done what little I could in a cause which I have so much at heart. I am as much one of you as ever. My union wanted me to remain, and insisted on my remaining as business representative in the Eastern districts. During a former administration in this city it so happened that my friendship with people in power gave me the opportunity to be of service to organized labor. I may be in a better position to serve you now, and to invite you singly or collectively to ask for my aid if it is needed. I hope you will never have reason to regret your action of to-day." [Applause.]

A complaint made by the Amalgamated Waiters' Union that the letter carriers were holding their coming ball in Madison Square Garden where non-union men were employed caused considerable discussion. James McCabe of the Gold Beaters' Union informed the meeting to its surprise that he went to the Garden not long since to buy a race horse. A low whistle arose at this announcement.

"I spent three hours trying to buy a union horse there," continued McCabe, "but could not get one. Harry Stevens, who looked to me as if he were non-union all over, [Laughter] came to me and said: 'Are you one of them union fellows?' Well, I could not succeed in getting a union horse."

After some discussion it was decided that President Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers' Union should be notified that his organization should be suspended if it held a ball in a non-union hall.

Delegate Rafferty of the Elevated Railroad Men's Association introduced a set of resolutions regarding the fatal accident on the Manhattan Railroad last week by which a woman who went into the train before the gate was closed was killed during the rush hours. The resolutions stated that one of the papers had unjustly accused the employes of the Manhattan Railroad system of being derelict in their duties and protested against the charge. After a long discussion the protest was indorsed.

The delegate of the Electrical Car Workers of the Manhattan elevated system made a complaint to the effect that union helpers were being discriminated against. He said he had seen Superintendent Hedley, but could get no satisfaction. After a long debate the matter was referred to the Arbitration Committee.

There was a woman delegate at the meeting, representing the Neckwear Cutters' Union. She would not give her name, but will attend the meetings regularly.

HOME RULE FOR THE CITY.

John De Witt Warner Tells the Acorn Club Why the Constitution Should Be Amended.

In an address before the Acorn Club, at 183 East Broadway, last evening on the subject of "Home Rule," John De Witt Warner advocated an amendment to the Constitution which would enable this city to mind its own business. He said that at the present time New York's business was being minded greatly at Albany, and that whenever during a session this city tried to get measures through the Legislature there were mass meetings in Cooper Union toward the Spring to prevent their being side-tracked or entirely wiped out.

"We ought not to allow either our saintly Governor or Mr. Raines to tell us what we need down here," he went on to say.

Mr. Warner showed that in the case of roadways the State had a right to see that the city kept them open, but hardly had the right to say in what manner they should be improved. In regard to the excise question, he contended that the State had a right to fix the matter of taxation, but it had no right to foist upon the city such a thing as the Raines law, which dire experience during the past ten years had shown led to vice and unspeakable indecency.

From the excise question Mr. Warner switched to the transportation question, picturing how easily the congestion of the lower east side could be alleviated by cheap transportation a little out of the city, and how by making concessions in fare school children and women could enjoy the parks—Bronx Park, for instance.

Alluding then to the matter of gas and electricity, he said that it was only a matter of time when all the companies serving the city would be united in one vast combination unless the citizens of New York stepped in and demanded the control of their own affairs in their own way.

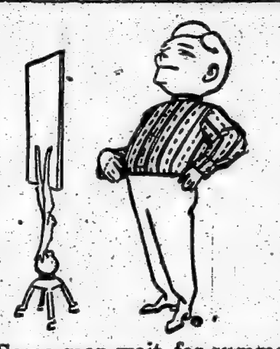

Some men wait for summer time to enjoy the comforts of soft shirts—negligees.

But most men wear soft shirts some of the time the year round, and find good patterns scarce at this season.

So we've hustled in an advance stock of soft shirts—a splendid range of fresh patterns, in full lines of sizes.

Extra sleeve lengths, hard to find in most places any time of year.

$1.50 to $3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

OFFICE Furnishings.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

100 choice pieces, Persians, Turkish and Indias, sizes 14 ft. x 10.6; 13.6x10 ft., 12x9 ft., down to 10.6x8 ft., will be closed out at the uniform price of... $74.50 Each
Regular price, $125.00.

ROYAL WILTON & AXMINSTER RUGS, sizes 9x12 ft., are offered at the uniform price of..... $24.50 Each.
Regular, $37.50.

Desks and Chairs.

AN ENTIRE SAMPLE LINE FROM THE RECENT EXPOSITION WILL BE CLOSED OUT At About One-Half Value.

INLAID LINOLEUMS

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Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths
AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 18TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Saturday. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. WM. —THIRD MONTH— GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 100th Time Thursday.—Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 14 SONG HITS! 5,000 LAUGHS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. "Best of the midwinter plays."—World. Eleanor Robson MERELY MARY ANN.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. VIRGINIA HARNED in E. H. Sothern's play, THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN WOMAN'S EYES

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD in THAT MAN AND I.

DALY'S B'way & 30th... Begins 8:10 VIRGINIA Matinees Saturday at 2. Comic Military Opera. EARL SERGEANT KITTY

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. AN ENGLISH DAISY.

LYRIC B'way & 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ADA REHAN AND OTIS SKINNER in "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." Seats on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M. Next Week—"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles, "The Amateur Cracksman." Special Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12th.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Last week. Evenings & Mat. Sat., 2:15. AMELIA BINGHAM in the Romantic Drama, OLYMPE. Next Monday. Sale Thursday 9 A. M. VIOLA ALLEN As Viola in Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

AMERICAN. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. RALPH STUART in BY RIGHT OF SWORD. Spc'l Mat. To-morrow, 25 & 50c. EAST LYNNE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
LALOO & LALA,
Boy and Girl—One, Yet Two.
Two Human Beings Merged Into One. 4 Arms, 4 Legs, 4 Feet, 4 Hands. Royce Bros.; Bag Punchers Duo, Ladder of Swords; Dogs, Telescope man. THEATRE—20 Big Vaudeville Acts. Everything New. Concerts Sunday.

To-night Inauguration of Hammerstein's NEW VICTORIA "THEATRE OF VARIETIES." 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Smoking Permitted. Cafe in Foyer. Eves., 50c., 75c., 1.00 Daily Mats., 25 & 50. 6 Musical Cuttys, The Pony Ballet, The Florence Troupe, Al. Shean & Chas. Warren. Ors. FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A SPECIAL NEW PRODUCTION OF CHECKERS With THOS. W. ROSS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-night, at 8.—CARMEN. Calve, (first appearance,) Lemon; Dippel, Scotti, Guardabassi, Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 3rd, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs., Feb. 4th, 5 P. M. Precisely.—7th Perf. PARSIFAL. Weed; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 5th, at 8.—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 6, at 2.—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet, Guardabassi. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8, (Pop. Prices.)—FIDELIO. Ternina, Seygard; Kraus, Goritz, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
PARSIFAL—Feb. 11, 16, 25. Seats now on sale.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. To-nt, Last Time, "Liselott"; Tues., First Time, & Every Evg., "Der Detektiv." ("The Detective.")

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN- IBSEN MAT. TO-MORROW AT 2 SHARP. MISS FRANCE HAMILTON as Nora Special Performance. Great Cast. 'A DOLL'S HOUSE' Prices. With John Kellard & Albert Bruning (kindness Mr. Belasco), Henry Weaver, Viola Fortescue. Regular prices. Next Friday! All Star Benefit at 1:30 P. M. Actors' Church Alliance. Kyrle Bellew & Co. in "The Sacrament of Judas," Amelia Bingham, Robert Edeson, Andrew Mack, Vesta Tilley, many others. Prices $1.50, $1 & 50c.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1904.
Tickets, $10, for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and Reserved Seats for sale at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; Hanft Bros., Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmeyer, 19 Liberty St.; Bohmer & Co., 170 5th Ave.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Ave.; McBride, 71 Broadway; Henry Bischoff & Co., 1 Tryon Row; Edward Welnacht & Co., 61 Broadway; Tyson's, and at all principal hotels.

THEATRE TO-NIGHT!
TITLE OF NEW BOOKLET. "First Aid to the Gloomy." This time it's spelled ADE. Geo. Ade made more people laugh than any other writer alive. Makes 1800 of 'em laugh till they cry, every night at 8:20—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15, at WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Ade wrote the quaint comedy, "THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN."

TO-MORROW NIGHT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL
FRENCH COOKS' BALL
Societe Culinaire Philanthropique.
Culinary Exhibition, 2 to 6, 8 to 11
Tickets $5.00, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, with coupon for Culinary Exhibition. Now on sale at Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs, and at Madison Square Garden To-morrow.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Charles Frohman, Manager. GREATEST SERMON EVER WRITTEN. ROBERT HILLIARD IN THAT MAN AND I. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. "A relief from the drivel of to-day"—Alan Dale. Management FRANK L. PERLEY & CO. MATS. WED. AND SAT.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. at 3:30 P. M. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager SAM FRANKO'S SECOND CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3:30. Soloist: Mme. Anna Arnaud, Soprano. Tickets (from 50c. to 1.50) at Ditson's & box office

CARNEGIE HALL.
ONLY SONG RECITAL. Friday Afternoon, February 5, at 3.
Schumann-Heink
JOSEPHINE HARTMAN.....Pianiste
Seats, $1.50 to 50 cts, at Ditson's and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Fifth Concert Tues. Evg., Feb. 2, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by FERRUCCIO BUSONI
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

HUDSON THEATRE, 41st St., near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ROBERT EDESON "Broadway needs just such follies."—Eve. World. RANSON'S FOLLY By Richard Harding Davis.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 931 5th Ave., 16 W. 11th St., 146 Fifth Av., 22 Riverside Drive.

SAVOY 34th & B'way. Those wishing to subscribe for seats for the season, beginning Feb'y 22, of The CENTURY PLAYERS, under the direction of SYDNEY ROSENFELD, should write at once, with checks inclosed, to R. L. GIFFEN, 1,432 B'way. All seats reserved: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $10.00. No Higher.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25, 50 & 75c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. 23rd St. Imro Fox, 4 Lukens, Con. Vaus. 5th Av. Geo. Primrose, etc. 58th St. The Show Girl 125th St. "Prizton Burglar" Big Vaudeville

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 8 WKS. THE MUSICAL SUCCESS, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2:30. CANDIDA
Beg. Nxt. Sat'y night, Shaw's THE MAN OF DESTINY. Mr. DALY as NAPOLEON.

MAJESTIC B'way & Eve. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2. 59th St. & Lincoln Day. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays. 150th performance Souvenirs Mon., Feb. 15. Babes in Toyland

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. MARI

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and not so cold; diminishing north winds.

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CITY TO RULE ITSELF

Republicans Plan a Broad Home Rule Scheme.

Cities to Solve All Purely Municipal Problems, Such as Sunday Opening and Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Republican organization has found a solution of the New York excise problem. Or, rather, it would be more correct to say that a plan has been devised by which the responsibility for existing excise conditions in the City of New York can be shifted from the Governor and the Legislature and put up squarely to Mayor McClellan and the local authorities.

This plan is the result of the recent conferences which have been held between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell and between the Governor and the Republican leaders in the Legislature and in the New York County organization. That legislation will be enacted at the present session to carry out this plan can be stated upon the best of authority.

The scheme is one of great scope. It not only opens up an avenue to escape for the Republican State Administration from the responsibility for taking the initiative on the excise question, but will also compel Mayor McClellan's administration to solve in its own way gas and other problems, for the settlement of which appeal is now being made to the Legislature.

The intention is to give New York and all of the cities of the State absolute home rule with regard to all purely municipal questions. This will be done in accordance with Section 27 of Article III. of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:

"The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient."

In New York City the place of the Board of Supervisors is taken by the Board of Aldermen, and it is held that any general legislation conferring further powers of legislation upon the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties would include New York City, as is shown by the section immediately preceding that quoted, which says that "in a city which includes an entire county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Municipal Assembly, Common Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body of the city."

A bill will be framed which will provide that the Board of Supervisors, or in the case of cities embracing one or more counties, the Board of Aldermen, shall have full power to make such regulations for "traffic of all character and inspection of all kinds within the city limits as may seem to such board fit and proper."

This is not the exact wording of the bill, for the bill has not yet been prepared, but it is the wording which was given by the person who originated the plan and whose word that it is the intention of the Republican organization to push it may be taken as authoritative.

With the authority which a law on the lines outlined would give him, Mayor McClellan, with the sanction of the Board of Aldermen, would have the right to do just as he pleased about opening or closing the saloons in New York on Sunday. It would not then be necessary for him to apply for gas legislation in Albany.

The Board of Aldermen could pass an ordinance which would provide for as many inspections of gas as it saw fit, and provide such penalties for a failure to give a proper quality of gas as it deemed proper. In brief, the city authorities of New York and of the other cities of the State as well, would then have full power to settle in their own way all purely municipal problems with which they were vexed.

This power, it is asserted, the Republican organization has concluded the cities shall have. It is believed that it is not good politics to permit the Republican Legislature to get the blame for denying even a small minority of the people of the cities what they may want in the way of more liberal laws. In announcing the determination of the organization to have a broad scheme of home rule for cities put through the Legislature, a high Republican authority said to-night:

"For two years the State Administration has been harassed by those who believe in more liberal excise regulations for New York City. It is openly admitted even by the foremost advocates of Sunday opening that if the question were submitted to a vote of the people Sunday opening, in all probability, would be overwhelmingly defeated.

"If this is so, why is not the present law the right law for the community? we ask. The answer is that it cannot be enforced and leads to blackmail. This is because the city authorities cannot enforce the law. The Legislature is asked to put a law on the statute books which will satisfy this lawless minority sentiment, and when the Legislature refuses this the minority cries oppression and votes against the Republican ticket.

"It is the same with regard to the opening of the meat shops on Sunday. Because the Legislature refused to accede to a request from those interests which were opposed by the majority sentiment of the city, the Republican organization was threatened with a loss of votes on the east side.

"Now the Republican leaders have been doing some thinking over this matter and have concluded that we will meet this cry for home rule which is constantly going up from the cities, New York in particular. We will give to the local authorities the power to pass upon these municipal problems with which the Legislature has been vexed, and see how they make out."

MAYOR AT WORK ON GAS BILL.

Expects to Get It Into the Legislature by the End of the Present Week.

As a further step in carrying out his expressed determination of doing everything in his power to stop extortion on the part of local gas companies in meter registration and quality of illuminating gas furnished, Mayor McClellan called Corporation Counsel Delany into conference yesterday, and they went over the text of a bill which Mr. Delany now is preparing for introduction in the Legislature.

"We have not as yet determined on the character of this bill," said the Mayor. "It will be, however, in the direction of home rule—that is certain. There is no reason why the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity should not have full charge and control over the gas companies, with power to enforce the proper regulation of their business.

"At the present time the Commissioner can do no more than make tests, which prove ineffectual, and the remedy for violations of the standard set for the quality of gas is not worth while. The examination of meters is in the hands of a State Inspector of Gas Meters, and therefore home rule is violated.

"I have taken Gov. Odell at his word when he said we could have needed legislation on this subject, and by the close of the week I expect our bill will be introduced at Albany. It will enlarge the powers of the local Commissioner so that he will not be a figurehead in such matters. We are preparing the bill very carefully under Mr. Delany's advice and direction, for there is no need of getting a law in which the gas companies can afterward poke holes. We must get a law which will be constitutional. As for the Miller bill, which already has been introduced, I can say that I favor it, as far as it goes, but it does not provide relief at a sufficiently early date. It provides for a commission, to be named by the Mayor and to investigate the entire matter, reporting by Dec. 1. That would mean no relief from existing conditions for another year.

"We want relief at the present session of the Legislature. Therefore there is no reason why we should not get the bill which Mr. Delany is working on, and then, if the Legislature sees fit, there is no objection to going ahead and passing the Miller bill, which might result in permanent relief at a succeeding session. However, it is early relief we now are seeking."

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply declared yesterday that he intended to follow the precedent set by Commissioner Monroe and apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a bond issue of $51,000, in order to establish a separate bureau of gas testing.

"I also intend with this amount to secure a portable gas-testing machine which can be set up in front of any residence, hotel, or factory, so that the test can be made on the instant. In the meantime, there also will have to be an amendment of the charter if we are to accomplish results, for the present clause imposing a fine of $100 on each offender who fails to come up to the test on three successive occasions is useless, and with such a penalty imposed nothing can be gained, for the companies would pay their penalties and then go right ahead with the poor supply of gas."

ANOTHER GAS BILL URGED.

It Provides a Heavier Penalty for Manufacturing an Inferior Article.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The agitation in New York City concerning the quality and price of gas furnished consumers in that city finds expression in a bill introduced to-night by Assemblyman Prentice.

The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply to inspect the illuminating gas of any company as often as he thinks best, and provides that when two consecutive inspections show that the candle power of the gas is below that required by law the Commissioner may impose a fine on the company of $500 instead of $100, as at present.

SAYS SHAW VIOLATED LAWS.

Deposed Appraiser of Port at Chicago Accuses Secretary of Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—When Luman, T. Hoy of Woodstock to-day became Appraiser of the Port of Chicago, succeeding Gen. H. H. Thomas, the retiring Appraiser made public a letter he has sent to Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, accusing the Secretary of violations of the civil service law.

After charging Secretary Shaw with petty politics in removing him, Gen. Thomas continues:

"But I have other and more serious charges to prefer against you. The Republican Party prides itself upon its devotion to the civil service law, and you have sworn to enforce that as well as other laws. Let us see the performance.

"In April last there occurred a vacancy in the Tobacco Examiner's office which carried a salary of $1,800. There being no eligibles to select from you appointed Mr. Lahann for a thirty days' term at $10 per day. You reappointed him each month until Sept. 2, when a competitive examination was held, in which he participated and failed to pass. A half dozen others did pass, and some of them well up in the nineties, and the law made it one of your duties to appoint one of the three highest, but you set aside the law and have appointed Lahann five times since."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Regarding the charge in Gen. Thomas's letter of a violation of the civil service law, Secretary Shaw to-night declared there had been no violation of the law, but that the appointment of and retention in office of the appointee referred to by Gen. Thomas had the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

MIDVALE'S CUT OF WAGES.

Said to be Necessary in Order to Compete with the Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The wages of 2,000 men employed at the Nicetown works of the Midvale Steel Company have been reduced from 5 to 8 per cent., beginning to-day. Reports that this is but the first of a general cut in wages which will affect the entire force of about 4,000 men employed at the plant have served to create a general feeling of dissatisfaction.

The reduction means an annual saving of almost $100,000 for the company.

Men in close touch with the affairs of the company say it was virtually forced by the Steel Trust to reduce expenses in order successfully to compete with rival plants.

Bullet-Proof Vest for the President?

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Seglin Bullet-proof Cloth Company of South Bend will send this week to President Roosevelt a bullet-proof vest to be worn by him as an undervest as a protection from assassins.

Southern's Palm Limited To the East Coast of Florida.
Via Pa. R. R. Southern Ry. The splendor of equipment and punctual performance of the excellent schedule account for superior patronage of this great train. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

WON'T EXTRADITE ZIEGLER

Gov. Odell Will Not Honor Missouri Requisition.

Ziegler Wanted on a Charge of Bribery—No Proof That He Was in Missouri When Offense Was Committed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Gov. Odell will to-morrow deny the application of Gov. Dockery of Missouri for the extradition of William Ziegler, the New Yorker who fitted out the Baldwin Polar expedition, and who was indicted on a charge of bribery in connection with the baking powder scandal in the Missouri Legislature. The Governor's decision is based upon an opinion of Attorney General Cunneen which was delivered to him this evening.

In his opinion to the Governor the Attorney General reviews the law and the facts bearing upon the application of the Missouri authorities for the return of Mr. Ziegler to that State as a fugitive. The Attorney General holds that the fact of Mr. Ziegler having been indicted in Missouri is not in itself sufficient ground for granting the application for his extradition. It must be also shown, he contends, that Mr. Ziegler is a fugitive from the State. Upon this point there was a great deal of testimony introduced at the hearing before the Governor.

Mr. Ziegler, through his counsel, contended that he was not in Missouri on or about March 19, the time specified in the indictment as the time when the alleged crime was committed. The Missouri authorities asserted he was. Both sides offered evidence in support of their respective contentions. After reviewing this evidence the Attorney General in his opinion plainly indicates that he thinks the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the contention of Mr. Ziegler.

In conclusion, the Attorney General states that the only point for the Governor to pass upon is the dispute as to fact. He says that if the Governor believes from the testimony given that Mr. Ziegler was not in Missouri at the time of the commission of the crime for which he was indicted, then it is the duty of the Governor to deny the application for extradition. On the other hand, he says, that if the Governor should hold that the evidence adduced showed that Mr. Ziegler was in Missouri at the time of the commission of the crime, the duty of surrendering him to the Missouri authorities would be imperative.

After careful perusal of the Attorney General's opinion the Governor has reached the conclusion that the evidence that Mr. Ziegler was not in Missouri at the time specified in the indictment outweighs the evidence that he was, and he will therefore deny the application for extradition.

THREE CARS IN SMASH-UP.

Express Wagon Also Figures in Collision in Second Avenue—Three Persons Severely Hurt.

There was another three-car smash-up last night at Forty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. The first car slid down hill and crashed into an express wagon. The second car was halted just short of the wreck, but a third car ran into the second, damaging both of them. Three persons were badly hurt, and a dozen others were cut by flying glass.

One of the injured had to be taken to Flower Hospital. He is James Kelly of 755 Second Avenue. The other two injured persons, whose names were taken by the police, were Mrs. Anna Vedtshie, fifty-four years old, of 318 East Sixty-first Street, and Monna Folzedia of 1,776 Second Avenue. They refused to go to the hospital.

Car 1,439 of the Second Avenue line, northbound, at Forty-sixth Street, got to running so fast down the hill that the brake could not act and the car slid along the icy rails at terrific speed. There was an express wagon belonging to James W. Riley of 928 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street ahead in charge of George Schultz. When the crash came the motorman and conductor deserted their car and fled.

Behind was Car 1,354, approaching full speed down the hill. The motorman, James Lanahan, put on the brakes and brought the car to a stop ten feet from the other. Kelly, a passenger on the first car, jumped when he saw the inevitable collision with the express wagon. He broke four ribs, and was in danger of being run over when he was dragged out of the way of the second car by Policemen Beron and McDonald of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Back of Car 1,354 was Car 1,487, also going at full speed. The motorman put on the brakes, but they failed to work. The car was half filled with passengers, and they became panic stricken. The crash came after the conductor had leaped to the street.

A wrecking car and crew were sent to the scene and, after fixing up the three cars so they would run, dragged them away to the barns. The road was blocked by the accident for about half an hour. Policemen looked for the motorman and conductor of the first car, but could not find them.

NEW ERA COMPANY'S FAILURE.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 1.—There are some astounding revelations in connection with the recent failure of The New Era Company, The Floral Publishing Company, and The Home Publishing Company. The assets of the first named will hardly realize $20,000, while it is estimated that the liabilities will foot up $198,000.

A feature of the firm's business that will be investigated is the issuance of so-called gold bonds. They are nothing more than promissory notes and, now that the firm has failed, are worthless. It is said about $60,000 worth of them were sold.

Most of the buyers were members of the prohibition or the union reform parties of which R. S. Thompson, the head of The New Era Company, was a National leader. What became of this money is a mystery. Thompson is bankrupt, and told his Sunday school class that he had but $10 left out of the wreck.

The assets of the Floral Publishing Company are $1,247.23, with liabilities of $43,488.97.

TO WED SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Miss Vera Zaleene, who is appearing here in "The Pit," and whose real name is Florence Hayward, her home being at 410 Central Park West, New York, stated to-night that she was engaged to marry Sir John Willoughby, Bart. Miss Hayward says she met Sir John in London last year, and that they are to be married next Summer.

Sir John took part in the famous Jameson raid, and served with distinction in the recent war in South Africa.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

ELOPED WITH GARDENER AND RISKED A FORTUNE.

Stepdaughter of the Wealthiest Citizen of Middleborough, Mass., Surprises the Community.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Deliberately jeopardizing her chance of becoming heiress to a million-dollar estate and challenging parental displeasure, Miss Grace Whittaker, stepdaughter of Clifford Weld, the wealthiest citizen of Middleborough, has eloped with Kendrick T. Tribou, a gardener employed by her stepfather. The young woman's exploit took place while her parents were visiting in New York, where Miss Whittaker formerly lived.

Tribou, who is twenty-five years of age, while the bride has just reached her majority, earns $10 a week working for his bride and stepfather.

Mr. Weld and the young woman's mother were summoned hastily from New York yesterday, and arrived to-day, indignant over the elopement. It is asserted that Mr. Weld will disinherit his stepdaughter. Neither he nor the girl's mother had any idea of Miss Whittaker's attachment for the young gardener, and when they went to New York over a week ago Miss Whittaker was left in charge of the house. Last Monday she and Tribou announced to the servants that they intended to get married.

Mr. Weld's coachman refused to drive the couple to town and the pair asked aid of a neighbor, who drove them to Rock and from there they went to Middleborough Centre.

Tribou secured a marriage license at the Town Clerk's office and the pair were married by the Rev. E. E. Williams. They drove back to the Weld estate and announced their marriage to the servants.

The next day the newly married pair took a train to Boston, going thence to Plymouth, where they now are. The young woman's mother is almost prostrated by the shock of her daughter's elopement.

NORDICA GETS A DIVORCE.

Singer Obtains Decree Against Her Second Husband, Zoltan Doeme, Formerly an Officer in the Hungarian Army.

Mme. Lillian Nordica received an interlocutory decree of divorce from Zoltan Doeme in the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Bischoff signed the decree, which will become final in three months. In it there is no mention of alimony. As all the papers connected with the suit have been sealed by order of the court, no information concerning the charges brought by the opera prima donna were obtainable.

Mr. Doeme was served with papers in the suit last December. Mme. Nordica had just returned to this city after a six weeks' tour in the United States and Canada, and until it became known that the action had been begun there was no suspicion that all was not well between the singer and her husband. His and her friends expressed astonishment, and sought to bring about a reconciliation, but Mme. Nordica would not hear of it.

She retained Boardman, Platt & Soley as counsel, and William L. Turner was appointed referee. Mr. Doeme was represented by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who denied the charges made against their client.

Mr. Doeme was Mme. Nordica's second husband. The first was Frederick A. Gower, a wealthy electrician, to whom she was married in Paris, France, in 1882. Gower tried to fly across the English Channel in a balloon and disappeared, and is supposed to have lost his life. There was some doubt as to his death, however, and as a result considerable trouble was experienced in settling up the estate, which was estimated at $500,000. The matter was dragged out for a long time, and Mme. Nordica finally settled her claim to the estate for $40,000.

Mme. Nordica was married to Mr. Doeme in Indianapolis May 27, 1896. He is a Hungarian, formerly an officer in the Hungarian Army, and has an excellent tenor voice. The night before her marriage Mme. Nordica finished an engagement with the May Musical Festival in Indianapolis, and early next morning became the wife of the Hungarian.

Shortly after the papers in the divorce proceedings were served on Mr. Doeme he was taken to a sanitarium for treatment for his physical and mental ills, which were said to have been aggravated by his domestic troubles.

MORE AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

Steam and Electric Machines Make New World's Figures on Beach Course in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 1.—The world's records for one mile by steam and electric machines and the kilometer mark of 0.25 2-5 lowered were the result of to-day's automobile trials against time that wound up the tournament on the Ormond-Daytona Beach. Lewis S. Ross of Brookline, Mass., with a steamer, covered a mile in 0:35 2-5 as against Cannon's mark of 1:01. The prize for the electrics fell to W. J. Hastings of Cleveland, with the torpedo Kid in 1:00 3-5 for a mile and 0:37 2-5 for the kilometer. H. L. Bowden's car, driven by Charles Basle, made a mile in 0:43 2-5, and equaled Duray's kilometer record of 0:26 2-5. In the second heat of the ten-mile match race B. M. Stevens defeated H. L. Bowden. This gives to each man a heat. Bowden's car was not at its best and Stevens volunteered to leave the deciding heat for some future time.

The fastest time for kilometers and miles made during the day were: Lewis S. Ross, family steamer, kilometer, 0:34 2-5, and mile, 0:35 2-5; Charles Basle, sixty horse power car, kilometer, 0:26 2-5, and mile, 0:43 2-5; H. L. Bowden's sixty-horse power, 0:27 2-5 and 0:43 2-5; B. M. Stevens, sixty horse power, 0:27 and 0:43 1-5; Joseph Tracy, eighty horse power, 0:27 3-5 and 0:45 2-5; James L. Breese, forty horse power, 0:36 2-5 and 0:58; Walter Christie, thirty horse power, 0:37 3-5 and 1:00.

"HOW OLD IS ANN?" IN COURT.

She Is No Fictitious Person and the Decision Involves Much Money.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—"How old is Ann?" is a question that the Supreme Court of Virginia must decide. It came up to-day in the case of Northington against the Norfolk Railway and Light Company.

The age of Miss Ann Northington of Norfolk when she signed a certain conveyance is in doubt. One side to the controversy contends that she was eighteen, while the other says she was twenty-three.

When one of the attorneys stated that the proposition was "How old is Ann?" there was a burst of laughter, in which the court was compelled to join. It became apparent, however, that it was no joking matter, and that upon the decision of the court depends who will receive a large sum of money.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

Piso's Cure will stop a cold at once.
Always keep it handy and use it. 25c. per bottle.—Adv

TUG DRIVEN ON ROCKS OF LITTLE HELL GATE

Crew of the Twilight Battle for Life in Icy Water.

Rescued with Difficulty by the Harbor Police—Two Scows and Pile Driver Drift Away.

With the wind blowing forty miles an hour, and a strong ebb tide pulling her out of her course, the 45-foot tug Twilight of Bayonne, N. J., with a pile driver and two scows in tow, was swept into Little Hell Gate, between Ward's and Randall's Islands, last evening, and thrown ashore on the north end of Ward's Island.

Her Captain and owner, William Flagge; his son, William J. Flagge, the mate; George Tarbie, the engineer, and William Duval, the cook, all of Bayonne, were rescued with great difficulty from the icy water by harbor policemen and two tugs after their yawl, in which they had tried to get ashore, had been capsized.

The tug is now lying on the rocks off Ward's Island, with little more than her smokestack showing. The pile driver and scows parted their hawsers when the Twilight ran aground in the passage and drifted up the river toward the Sound. The pile driver, on which were Capt. Halderson and eleven men, went ashore on Berrian's Island, and all the men were taken off in safety by a launch of the Harbor Police Squad. At an early hour this morning the scows had not been located.

Capt. Flagge was taking the Twilight with her tows to City Island, and going up the East River took the course on the east side of Ward's and Randall's Islands. The wind and tide had already given him trouble all the way from Bayonne, and the little tug had all she could do to keep her course. She was between the scows which were fastened to her, and their high, broad sides gave the wind free scope for its power, while the pile driver dragged heavily behind.

Round the sunken meadows to the east of Ward's Island the tide was running swiftly and setting in toward Little Hell Gate. The tug was dangerously near the mud flats, and to enable him to work away Capt. Flagge attached a hawser to the scows, intending that they should trail behind with the piledriver, and thus relieve the pressure of the tide and wind on the tug.

Before the Twilight could get clear, however, the tide swung one of the scows against her starboard side with terrific force, jamming her on to the point of the meadows. At the same time the hawser holding the three craft in tow parted, and they were immediately swirled out and drifted on up the river. The tug got off the mud flat, but became unmanageable. Despite the Captain's desperate efforts to head her off, she was sucked swiftly by the tide into the Little Hell Gate.

The passage is very shallow and filled with rocks. Many accidents have occurred there, and vessels drawing more than three or four feet never attempt the passage.

The Twilight drew six feet. In a minute she was carried against a rock, which stove a hole in her bottom. Almost immediately she began to sink, and soon everybody on board had to take refuge on top of the deckhouse. It was thought that she was settling in very shallow water, but she continued to go down, and the crew launched the lifeboat and started for shore.

Hardly had the last man—Capt. Flagge—taken his place in her, however, when this boat, too, began to fill, being leaky from disuse.

Keeper Bradshaw, making his rounds along the shore of Ward's Island, had witnessed the accident, and seeing the predicament of the men, ran to the State Hospital and blew the steam alarm whistle. This attracted the attention of Capt. Grace of the Charities Department tug Refuge, which runs between One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Randall's Island, and of Capt. Herber of the Ward's Island tug, Thomas F. Gilroy. They immediately put out to the scene.

Meanwhile somebody on Randall's Island had telephoned to the harbor police at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Sergt. Osborne sent Roundsman Clute with four men, who set out in the police launch. Another crew followed in a yawl. At the same time a number of men in the Harlem Yacht Club at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, attracted by the alarm whistle, launched three boats.

It was a hard race between them and the police yawl. The men pulled with might and main against the stream, but the police boat reached Little Hell Gate first. In the meantime the launch had arrived just as the Twilight's sinking boat capsized, throwing its four occupants into the water.

The two tugs were unable owing to their draught to go to the rescue of the struggling crew, but the policemen reached them just in time, for three of them were unconscious, and the other—the cook—lost consciousness when he was pulled into the boat.

They were taken to Ward's Island, where a number of doctors and nurses from the Manhattan State Hospital were waiting with stretchers. The half-drowned and ice-coated men were hurried to the institution, where all soon revived. Capt. Flagge said the Twilight was worth $20,000.

MEXICAN ROAD'S CONCESSION.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—The Mexican Government has just granted a new concession to the Chihuahua and Pacific Railway Company, under the terms of which the time for completing the road is extended three years from Jan. 1, 1904.

This company now has in operation about 130 miles of road, which runs from Chihuahua to Minaca. The new concession authorizes the road to increase its freight and passenger tariffs. It has been stated that this road is to form a link in the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railroad, which is now being built across Western Mexico.

WOMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

Coroner Jackson and the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station are conducting an investigation into the death of Mrs. Mildred Robinson who lived at the Stratford Apartment House at 13 East Thirty-second Street, and whose body was found yesterday in the room she occupied. The Coroner believes that the woman committed suicide, but he will have an autopsy performed to-day by Dr. O'Hanlon, his physician, to determine the real cause.

Mrs. Robinson was about thirty-five years of age, and until recently lived at the Waldorf-Astoria with her husband, who is a traveling man, and who is now away. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Robinson discharged Annie Ward, a maid who had been in her employ for several years, and a short time later left the house. She was seen going out by William A. Lantry, the manager, and she was not seen again until yesterday, when the maid, returning to get some clothing she had left behind, found her former mistress lying on her bed dead.

The Coroner was notified at once, and he made a superficial examination, after which he said, "All that I can say at present is that the woman has probably been dead since Saturday. From what I learn, Mrs. Robinson was living in great dread of an operation shortly to have been performed upon her, and brooded over it all the time."

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two pound package. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S FAMILY SUMMONED.

Late Bulletin Says His Condition is Slightly Improved After Operation for Appendicitis.

William C. Whitney, although still in a critical condition at his home at 871 Fifth Avenue as the result of an operation for appendicitis performed on Saturday, showed some slight improvement last night. At 11:15 o'clock Thomas Regan, secretary to Mr. Whitney, gave out the following bulletin at the Whitney home:

"Since 6:30 P. M. Mr. Whitney showed slight improvement."

Beyond this mere bulletin Mr. Regan would say nothing. All day and all last night Dr. Walter B. James, the family physician, was in constant attendance at the bedside of the stricken man. Dr. James has been at the Whitney home practically all the time since Mr. Whitney was first taken ill on Friday night, and last night at 9:30 he called Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. John B. Walker, and Dr. William T. Bull into consultation, Dr. Bull being the surgeon who performed the operation, while Drs. Walker and Delafield were summoned to have the advantage of additional medical opinion. None of the physicians would make any comment after the consultation, referring all inquirers to the bulletins which Mr. Regan issued from time to time from the Whitney household.

That the condition of Mr. Whitney is regarded as grave in the extreme is shown in the fact that all the members of his family have been summoned to the bedside. Already Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney are at the Whitney home, while Payne Whitney is hurrying home from Thomasville, Ga., as fast as special trains will bring him. Mr. Whitney's brother was summoned from Boston yesterday afternoon, and was momentarily expected at midnight, while Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, who formerly was Miss Pauline Whitney, was notified in England by cable.

The same physicians who were in consultation last evening held a consultation yesterday morning. When Dr. Bull left the house shortly after noon he said that the condition of Mr. Whitney was serious, but that there was room for hope. Dr. Delafield called at the house again at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and remained for ten minutes. When he left Dr. James said that Mr. Whitney's condition was satisfactory and that he was resting comfortably.

"His excellent physical condition enables him to stand the shock of the operation," said Dr. James.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Regan gave out the following:

"Condition about the same. No change and he is not yet out of danger."

This was followed at 6:30 o'clock with the following:

"No change noticed in Mr. Whitney's condition. No new complications have developed, and he is resting quietly. His condition is still critical."

During the day there were many callers at the Whitney home seeking information concerning the patient, as the news that he had been stricken came as a great and sudden shock to all. During the afternoon I. Townsend Burden and H. H. Vreeland called, but afterward neither would speak of Mr. Whitney's condition. Mayor McClellan and John D. Crimmins sent word to the house last evening, inquiring after Mr. Whitney, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish also called. Whitelaw Reid went to the Whitney home at 10 o'clock in the evening to leave a card and make inquiries.

Although Mr. Whitney was taken ill on Friday night last while attending the opera, the fact that he was ill and that an operation had to be performed first became known yesterday morning. While at the opera Mr. Whitney complained of severe pains in his side, and he was obliged to go home before the performance was over.

Dr. James was summoned immediately, and he diagnosed the ailment as appendicitis. Immediately Dr. Bull was summoned, and the surgeon said that an operation should be performed at once. Saturday evening was set as the time for the operation, and it was apparently successful, but on Sunday night the patient showed signs of falling and for a time the worst was feared.

Mr. Whitney had returned from the South only a few days before he was stricken. On Jan. 18 he was at his Aiken home, when the adjoining property, belonging to Thomas Hitchcock, caught fire. At that time Mr. Whitney directed the work of the firemen and caught cold. He complained for a few days, and then decided to come to New York and consult his physician, but after his arrival here it is believed that he caught more cold, and other complications resulted. He is in the sixty-third year of his age.

MOSCOW JEWS PERSECUTED.

Governor of the City Finding Excuses to Expel Them—Poor Jews Sent to the Pale with Criminals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The position of the Jews in Moscow, says The Times's correspondent in that city, has been particularly difficult during the past year.

After the expulsion in 1891, 30,000 Jewish workingmen and artisans, with Jews who were members of the First Guild of merchants, and those academically educated were allowed to remain.

Recently the Governor of the city ordered strict inquiries in regard to the domiciliary rights of these persons, and on the discovery of the slightest flaw expulsion follows. A number of families whose grandfathers during the fifties obtained the hereditary freedom of the city have suddenly been expelled. It came to light that persons by whom the freedom was obtained had paid taxes as members of the First Guild for eight years only. According to a recent law the freedom of the city is not granted unless such taxes have been paid for ten years.

This law has been applied to dead Jews, and on the strength of it their descendants have been forced to leave Moscow.

The police are carrying out the task imposed upon them with great zeal, and are searching Jewish houses at all hours of the day and night.

Those Jews having means are taken to the railway station and compelled to buy tickets to the first station within the Pale. The poor are forwarded to the Pale par étape, often in company with criminals.

HAD $1,000,000, BUT STARVED.

Old Woman Miser Found Dead in St. Petersburg—Leaves No Heirs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—An old woman who for twenty years past had resided in a small room in this city, has been found dead from privation.

The officials who went to her room to seal up her furniture discovered the sum of $8,000 in a cupboard, and a further search resulted in the finding of securities valued at $1,000,000.

The woman leaves no heirs.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE COMBINE FOR PEACE

Agree Regarding Pressure to be Brought on Japan.

If She Still Insists on War the European Powers Will Wash Their Hands of the Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In the best-informed political circles here the conviction is expressed to-night that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Japanese imbroglio is assured.

From one source, which is specially authoritative, I learn that a diplomatic arrangement has been reached between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador here by virtue of which it is agreed that both the French and British Governments will bring pressure to bear on Japan to induce her to accept the terms of the new Russian note.

The language in which this note is to be couched has been submitted to both the French and British Foreign Offices, and is recognized to be most conciliatory and courteous.

Should Japan not yield to the French and British representations other European powers will add the weight of their persuasions to the same end, and then, if Japan continues recalcitrant, all the responsibility for war and its consequences will rest with her and Europe will wash its hands of the business.

The recent entente cordiale between France and Great Britain has chiefly helped in permitting this understanding between the French and British diplomats as to the Russo-Japanese question to be brought about. My informant remarked that the two countries were acting in perfect accord and hand in hand.

I should hesitate to cable this information to you, seeing its sensational character, if it were not derived from the highest source.

SAYS WAR IS INEVITABLE.

Russian Officer Declares Only Fifteen More Days of Peace Are Expected—Russia Ready for Conflict.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A military officer of high position declares that war is inevitable, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times.

According to this officer, the Russian Ministry of War is prepared to allow for only fifteen days more of peace.

It is added that the influence of Admiral Alexieff is still uppermost. The Viceroy is strongly opposed to any essential concession, and advises that war is preferable.

The Times's Russian correspondents say it is understood that Russia's reply to Japan is under consideration or in course of preparation, and that it will not be dispatched before to-morrow. (Wednesday.)

The only thing certain seems to be that the reply will be conciliatory in tenor, but if it otherwise corresponds to the Novoe Vremya's forecast there will not be much chance of continuing the negotiations, as it will concede nothing in regard to Manchuria.

The delay in the reply is regarded in diplomatic circles as tending to exasperate feeling against Russia and to arouse suspicion of her intentions among the Japanese, who consequently continue to prepare for war and thus increase the danger.

It is denied in Tokio, says The Times's correspondent in the Japanese capital, that any statement of the situation has recently been made by Japan to the powers.

Russia's answer is expected about Feb. 5. Meanwhile the public anticipates no concessions, though there is an easier feeling in some circles.

The Japanese are withdrawing rapidly from the Liao-Tung peninsula.

An ordinance was issued yesterday fixing the war pay for the army and navy.

No official intimation has been received of the cessation of commercial traffic on the trans-Asian railway.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—In spite of the expressed hope of the Russian authorities that the present crisis will be passed and that a pacific solution of the Russo-Japanese negotiations will be reached, it is no longer concealed that Russia is practically prepared for eventualities.

To-day the mobilization of the Manchurian reserves was announced.

Quietly but surely it was necessary that Russia's preparations should keep pace with those of her diplomatic adversary. The feverish activity of Japan during the last few weeks naturally increased the distrust of her ultimate intentions, and the Russian authorities have been pushing their precautionary measures with more vigor. It is understood that six or seven military trains daily have been going east over the Siberian road, and the charters of some ships' cargoes for the Pacific have been canceled because the water route was considered too slow.

There has been some difficulty at Irkutsk, capital of Eastern Siberia, on account of the stoppage of the ice breakers and the excessive cold impeding the sledges from crossing Baikal Lake, but this will be obviated when the line around the lake is completed, which will be shortly.

Dispatches from Vladivostok announce that 50,000 men are expected there this month to strengthen the garrison.

Preparations are making for the mobilization of all the horses liable to Government requisition.

Chinese coal exclusively has been purchased for the Russian fleet.

The authorities now feel that the situation is secure should Japan reject the ef-

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forts the Czar is making to avoid war.

The draft of Russia's reply will probably be submitted to the Czar to-morrow. The Associated Press is assured that it will be pacific and should "lead" to a settlement. The Associated Press's informant reiterated what he said a few days ago:

"We have conceded much already and we are ready to concede more, but some things we cannot grant. From our standpoint the Manchurian question was settled by Russia's circular note to the powers recognizing all the Chinese treaties. Why should Japan demand more than the other powers?"

Prices on the Boerse declined further to-day.

KOREAN TROOPS LAWLESS.

Guilty of Robbery and Housebreaking —Anti-Foreign Feeling Increasing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Reports from Phyeng-yang, says The Times's correspondent at Söul, are to the effect that uniformed soldiers have been guilty of robbery and housebreaking.

Missionaries in Korea say the anti-foreign feeling is increasing.

Söul is quiet, but business is bad.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—According to the Port Arthur Novy Kral, the Japanese are intriguing to create disturbances in Korea, so as to have an excuse for intervention.

The Japanese reports of the intention to the Söul garrison to mutiny were, it is added, circulated with the object of inducing the Emperor of Korea to seek refuge in the Russian Legation. The only result, however, was to determine the Emperor to place himself under the protection of the United States Legation in case of necessity.

CAUSE OF RUSSIA'S DELAY.

Japanese Official Says a Final Struggle Between the Peace and War Parties Is Going On.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—One of the highest Japanese officials in London, who has been intimately acquainted with every possible detail of the Russo-Japanese negotiations up to the present, made the following statement last evening:

"I am convinced that the delay in sending Russia's reply is not for the purpose of enabling the Russian Government to make further preparations for war, but that Count Lamsdorff is honestly trying to bring the matter in dispute to an amicable settlement.

"The delay clearly means that a final struggle is going on between the peace and war parties in Russia. I hope, and I think I may add that I believe, the peace party will triumph.

"The crux of the whole matter is a Russian assurance regarding Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria. On other points Japan may agree to certain modifications, but unless Russia gives an assurance, binding and in writing, regarding Manchuria, Japan will break off the negotiations and adopt measures to safeguard her interests.

"Japan is sincerely anxious for peace, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and if Russia gives the very reasonable assurance asked for there will be no war. Otherwise, peace cannot be maintained."

TO GUARD ELEVATED STATIONS.

Two Policemen on Each Up-Town Platform Below 59th Street at Night Rush Hour, by Order of McAdoo.

Police Commissioner McAdoo issued a general order to all precinct commanders below Fifty-ninth Street yesterday to detail two men on all the uptown elevated railway stations during the evening rush hours. These men are to stand on the platforms and see that there is no undue pushing or crowding when trains are loading and unloading.

The order resulted, it is said, from the conditions brought to light by the death of Mrs. Codrington at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue a week ago. The woman was dragged two blocks along the elevated structure by a train.

HARVARD'S GOOD HEALTH.

Due to Intelligence, Says President Eliot —Good Word for Public Schools.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1.—The annual report of President Eliot of Harvard University, which was submitted to-day to the Board of Overseers, refers to the small number of deaths among the students during the year—10 among 4,261 students. President Eliot attributes this to the fact that the members of the university are more intelligent than the average population, taking advantage of all existing medical skill and living under more wholesome conditions than those of people at large.

From Dean Hurlbut's report President Eliot cites several tables which seem to indicate that of all the schools which prepare students for Harvard the public schools are the best. Out of the 172 men who took the degree of A. B. with honors last year, 84 came from public schools, as compared with 44 from academies and 32 from private schools. The others were privately tutored.

Speaking of the need of a new library building, President Eliot suggests the erection of a structure capable of storing 1,000,000 volumes.

After mentioning a number of items that have led to a deficit, President Eliot says: "It is the universal increase in the comforts of living which has caused the college to enlarge its expenditures." To avoid deficits invariably, he said, would mean to aim deliberately at an actual surplus. This cautious policy, which is appropriate to an industrial or commercial establishment, the President and fellows think not to be the best in an educational and charitable institution.

GALE BLEW TRAIN OFF TRACK.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 1.—A passenger train on the Colorado and Southern Railroad, which left Denver this morning for Georgetown, was partly wrecked to-day by a gale. Two coaches and a combination baggage and express car were blown over and damaged. The locomotive remained on the track.

Four trainmen and one passenger were injured. J. K. Robinson, an express messenger, was internally hurt and may die, and W. Straight, a banker of Dunlap, Kan., was injured about the hip.

The train had stopped near the station in Georgetown on account of the wind. While waiting for the gale to subside three cars were lifted from the rails by the wind and forced over on their sides. The passengers and the crew were thrown against the sides of the cars, but were able to escape through the doors and windows.

The wind in Idaho Springs and in Georgetown did much damage, and in Georgetown the roof of the Catholic Church was torn off.

INDIANA GERRYMANDER VOID.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 1.—Judge Artman to-day rendered a decision in a suit recently filed here by the Democrats to test the constitutionality of the last legislative apportionment act. He holds the law unconstitutional, and in commenting upon it says:

"The unfairness in this apportionment as to the Counties of Shelby, Hancock, Rush, Decatur, and Bartholomew becomes glaring when compared with the district of Fulton, Miami, and Wabash, wherein the voting population of Fulton and the excess of Miami is only eighty short of the official unit, but is united with the excess of Wabash, forming a district with a voting population in excess of the official unit."

LEROY-BEAULIEU COMING HERE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1.—The Cercle Français of Harvard University has engaged Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, a member of the French Institute, to deliver the Hyde lectures at Harvard this year.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu will deliver eight lectures in French, beginning March 3 and closing March 15.

PRINCESS'S TRIAL BEGUN

Alexandra of Ysemburg and Budingen Accused of Fraud.

Is Said to Have Paid for an Estate with Worthless Drafts and to Have Run Up Bills Recklessly.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The trial of Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg and Büdingen, who was declared a bankrupt on Jan. 6, on the charges of fraud and breach of faith toward numerous firms at Frankfort, Munich, Cassel, Stuttgart, and Constance, with which, it is asserted, she contracted debts recklessly without having the ability to pay, began to-day at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Princess, as granddaughter of the last Electoral Prince of Hesse, inherited several baronial estates, including Waechtersbach and Falkenberg, near Cassel, and Meringerau, near Munich, each having a fine old castle.

After two estates had been sold under foreclosure proceedings, the Princess occupied the Meringerau estate, where she resumed the contraction of debts with Munich and Augsburg merchants. When they pressed her for a settlement the Princess fled to Switzerland. After the matter had blown over she appeared at Saeckingen, where she said she wanted to buy the famous castle there, which she eventually did, being supplied with ample drafts.

Immediately after the purchase the Princess ordered that the castle be refurnished with expensive antique furniture. A few days later she attempted to take possession of the castle, but found that the furniture had been sealed by the Sheriff with the seal of the former owner of the castle, who in the meanwhile, it is alleged, had ascertained that the drafts were worthless and had begun an action for the recovery of his property.

The Princess again fled to Switzerland, with a large sum of money obtained through a mortgage which she had hastily placed on the castle. The Princess then took up teaching, becoming Principal of a high-class girls' seminary on Lake Lucerne. She is described as being highly eccentric, which apparently caused her divorce from Baron von Pagenhardt, who at various times moved for the appointment of a guardian for the management of her estates.

The trial to-day is the result of the discovery of grave evidence during the recent bankruptcy proceedings.

The Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg and Büdingen was first married to a cousin, from whom she was soon divorced. She then married Baron von Pagenhardt, and bore him six children. The Princess was again divorced, and she allowed the Baron $1,250 yearly, she retaining and educating the children.

The Baron's allowance was subsequently discontinued, and he proceeded to exercise certain legal rights and forced a mortgage of $75,000 on the Princess's estate near Cassel. The Princess settled the matter by resuming payment of the Baron's allowance, and he married the daughter of Herr Strohmeyer, a wealthy citizen of Baden.

The Princess, whose finances had become involved, again stopped the allowance. The Baron protested and took legal steps to have the Princess declared a bankrupt.

THE DISORDER AT CIENFUEGOS.

Cuban Government Orders Prosecution of Persons Who Defaced the United States Consulate's Escutcheon.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The Department of State and Justice has ordered the prosecution of the persons at Cienfuegos suspected of responsibility for the defacing of the escutcheon at the United States Consulate, and has notified United States Minister Squiers that an investigation and punishment have been ordered. This action followed a demand by Mr. Squiers for the punishment of the guilty persons.

Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the Rural Guards, left here this evening for Cienfuegos.

There is much public criticism of the Mayor of Cienfuegos, and the leaders of the party which caused the various night disturbances are said to be well known locally.

The only motive assigned to the mud-throwing incident is a desire to create a situation which would result in the ousting of the local officials.

Although all other reports agree in saying that the situation at Cienfuegos is critical, those received by the Government by the Mayor of that place persist in the reiteration that the riotous doings were nothing beyond a fight between drunken men, that no shots were fired, and that all is quiet at present.

MIGHT DEPORT MRS. MAYBRICK.

Commissioner Williams Says If She Comes Here She Would Be Considered an Undesirable Immigrant.

Since the reported release of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who has been serving a term in prison in England for the murder of her husband, the immigration authorities at this port have been looking up the law in regard to undesirable immigrants, so that they may know how to treat her should she come here. Yesterday the report was circulated that Mrs. Maybrick had already started for this side in one of the White Star Line vessels, but Commissioner Williams said that he had not heard anything to confirm it.

When the Commissioner was asked what he would do in case Mrs. Maybrick did come here, he said:

"So far as I am able to learn, Mrs. Maybrick, if she came to this country, would be classed under the head of undesirable immigrants, and if she came in by the Port of New York it would be my duty to deport her.

"The law says that any alien who has committed a felony and been convicted thereof is undesirable and must be deported. The question will then hinge on whether or not Mrs. Maybrick is an alien. I understand that she was born in this country, of American parents. She married an Englishman, and I believe that by doing so she surrendered her right to American citizenship.

"However, I am not going to say what we will do if she comes, because she may not land here at all. She has certain rights which must be respected, and I cannot predict what will happen if she comes."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The whereabouts of Mrs. Maybrick are variously announced in the newspapers this morning as Cornwall, Holloway Prison, at sea bound for the United States, &c.

The Daily Chronicle, which is under the same ownership as Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, the journal that on Sunday published the story of Mrs. Maybrick's release, declares the statement that Mrs. Maybrick has sailed for the United States to be untrue, and adds that she is still in England, that certain conditions attached to her liberation impel her to exercise great discretion in her attitude toward the public, and that, for a time at least, it will only be possible for her to acknowledge through the press her gratitude for the efforts of her sympathizers in obtaining her release.

The Daily News says that the whereabouts of the institution in which Mrs. Maybrick is recuperating are kept a profound secret, because she is still in the custody of the authorities.

"In fact," the paper says, "Mrs. Maybrick and her custodians are concealing their identity, and this is necessitated by her being privileged to walk abroad with her female wardens. It is understood that after a period of rest she will return to either Woking or Holloway Prison to receive her formal discharge on special license."

TREATY WITH HAITI RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In executive session to-day the Senate ratified the naturalization treaty between the United States and Haiti. Six votes were cast in opposition.

The treaty is different from the usual naturalization treaties in that instead of extending naturalisation rights it abridges them. It provides that citizens of Haiti who may be naturalized in the United States and then return to Haiti shall cease to be considered citizens of this country after an absence of five years.

Senator Cullom read a letter from Secretary Hay saying that the special reason for the five-year provision is found in the complaint from Haiti that under existing conditions some Haitians come to the United States and remain long enough to become naturalized, return to their own country to foment trouble, and then take refuge under their American citizenship.

JIMINEZ GETS AMMUNITION.

Preparing to Resume the Contest—Hundreds Killed in Fighting in Santo Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Feb. 1.—Advices have been received here to the effect that the revolutionary Gen. Jiminez was at Monte Cristi on Jan. 29 and preparing to resume the contest, having received a large supply of ammunition on Jan. 22 by the steamer Cherokee from New York.

A gunboat appeared in the offing of Monte Cristi on Jan. 18 and was supposed to be waiting to intercept the Cherokee. She sent a boat toward the shore, but the revolutionists prevented it from landing by artillery fire. To this the gunboat responded by bombarding Monte Cristi on Jan. 19. She did but slight damage, and steamed away before the Cherokee arrived.

There has been hard fighting around Monte Cristi and Santiago de los Caballeros. Hundreds of men have been killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In view of the fact that Gen. Morales is in virtual possession of all the ports and cities of Santo Domingo, the State Department has provisionally recognized Emelio C. Joubert as Dominican Consul General at New York. This is done to facilitate business.

Official advices have reached Washington from Santo Domingo City and Port au Prince, showing a distressing condition of affairs in Santo Domingo and Haiti. Business is almost at a standstill in both countries, and foreigners have well nigh exhausted their patience in endeavoring to maintain friendly relations with the natives.

With the defiant declaration that Santo Domingo has "a great and good friend" in the United States, the officials at Santo Domingo refuse to show the slightest concern when pushed by foreigners for the payment of their debts.

In Haiti, it is declared, similar confidence in the friendship of the United States is shown by the authorities, who point to the Venezuelan incident as an indication of what the United States will do in case foreign Governments attempt to collect their claims by force.

FEAR FOR GERMAN GOVERNOR.

Nothing Heard for Weeks from Col. Leutwein, Who Started for the Beleaguered Forts in Africa.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Nothing has been heard for weeks from Col. Leutwein, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, who was making a long march from the Warmbad region toward the beleaguered forts northward.

No runner has got through the rebel natives, who have besieged all the outlying stations and are supposed to be in force between Windhoek and Col. Leutwein's column of less than 300 men, which was returning from the campaign against the Bondelzwarts, in the territory 450 miles south of Windhoek. The Hereros rose while Col. Leutwein was still engaged with the Bondelzwarts.

It is feared that Col. Leutwein, in the tropical heat, incumbered by his sick men, harassed by the rebels, and possibly deserted by his carriers, may have been unable to force his way through the hostile tribesmen, and that he has been obliged to entrench himself and wait for the arrival of a rescuing expedition.

The idea that he has been overwhelmed is rejected officially, but this apprehension is expressed in the newspapers.

URUGUAYAN REBEL VICTORY.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1.—Advices from Montevideo say it is officially admitted that 1,500 Government troops operating against the insurgents have met with a reverse at San Ramon.

Later reports show that the Uruguayan forces met with a disaster, and not merely a reverse. The revolutionists captured the ammunition of Gen. Muniz, the commander of the Uruguayan troops, though Muniz saved his guns.

Two regiments of National Guards at Montevideo have been disbanded because of their mutinous conduct.

The Uruguayan Government has recalled troops from the country districts, as the situation at Montevideo is serious.

LONDON PORT PROSPEROUS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—London was a prosperous port in 1903. About 49,500 vessels with cargoes entered and cleared from the Thames during the year.

The total tonnage was about 25,900,000, an increase of nearly 500,000 tons over 1902. Over 80 per cent. of this increase was in oversea trade.

BRITISH-ITALIAN TREATY SIGNED.

ROME, Feb. 1.—The British-Italian Arbitration Convention was signed to-day by Foreign Minister Tittoni and the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie.

LITTLE TIM'S DIAMOND BADGE.

Alderman Sullivan's Sixth District Friends Present One to Him Set with 483 Stones.

All of the Sullivans excepting Little Tim, the Alderman, knew that something unusual was going to happen last night, so when the regular monthly meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Association was brought to a close at the Bowery headquarters the Alderman grabbed his coat and started for the door, saying he had an appointment. Frank Bodsky and Deputy Sheriff Louis Leavitt hauled him back and told him Senator John C. Fitzgerald was anxious to see him.

Then, as the Alderman stepped to the rostrum to whisper to the Senator, the latter stood up and started to make a speech telling of the high estimation in which the members of the organization held Little Tim. The Alderman blushed. He was about to ask what Senator Fitzgerald meant when the Senator handed over an Aldermanic badge of gold studded with diamonds. He explained that it was a gift from the members of the Sixth Assembly District Association.

Alderman Sullivan examined the badge critically. Again he blushed. He tried to say something, but the words stuck in his throat. He finally recovered and made a speech thanking his friends for the gift.

The badge is so set with diamonds that the only gold showing on it is that holding the settings. An eagle made from seventy diamonds adorns the top. It holds in its mouth a three-carat stone. Below at the scrollwork on the sides there are twenty-eight diamonds, each weighing a carat. The word "Alderman" beneath the eagle is composed of letters of diamonds, and beneath this inscription is a line of diamond letters which spell "T. P. Sullivan." At the bottom of the badge, also in letters of diamonds, there appears the inscription "6th Assembly Dist." Altogether, there are 483 diamonds in the badge.

Well-Known Law Firm Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—With the organization of three new law firms, one of the best-known firms of lawyers in Chicago has ceased to exist. Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, counsel for some of the largest industrial corporations and railroad companies in the country, has been divided into three parts—Glennon, Cary & Walker; Pam & Hurd, (including Max and Hugo Pam and Harry B. Hurd,) and Lyford & Sheehan.

DAMES SCORE ONCE MORE

Their Morris Mansion Bill Passes Senate Under Fire.

Senator Brackett Imputes Toryism to the Dames, but Thinks the Daughters Are the Real Patriots.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Toryism was imputed to the Colonial Dames and a few caustic remarks made about the Daughters of the American Revolution at to-night's session of the Senate, when Senator Grady's bill authorizing the Park Commissioners of New York City to turn over to the custody of the Colonial Dames of America the Morris mansion in Morris Park came up on final passage.

The debate was listened to by a number of members of both societies, which have been waging battle for the possession of the mansion of Revolutionary fame for the past two weeks. The Dames won in the preliminary skirmishes, and to-night they succeeded in getting their bill passed by the Senate by a vote of 33 to 4, Senators Brackett, Russell, Goodsell, and Lewis voting against the measure.

The Daughters have a bill in the Assembly, introduced by Assemblyman Newcomb, which is identical with the Dames' bill, save that it names the Daughters to have custody of the disputed house.

Many of the Legislators have declared that they will vote for both bills, so that it will be finally discretionary with the Park Commissioner of New York as to which society he gives the custody of the mansion.

When the bill came up to-night Senator Brackett said:

"Mr. President, there is a scrap on between the Colonial Dames, numbering some 300-odd women, who, I am told, affect the cultivation of the spirit of patriotism by recounting the deeds and preserving the relics of their Tory ancestors, and a society known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, numbering some 40,000 patriotic women, who are descendants of the men who fought and bled for our country, and who carried common flintlock muskets in Revolutionary battles. They glory in preserving the relics of those common men who fought and gained for us our independence.

"The Daughters," he continued, "preserve the relics of patriots, not of Tories. They have planned and worked, and have done almost everything except to fight and bleed, to secure possession of the Morris mansion. They have virtually been in possession for five years. They have succeeded in getting the City of New York to buy it, and now, after all has been done, the Colonial Dames expect to step in and pluck the flowers from the plant that has been so carefully nurtured by the Daughters."

Senator Grady replied that if it needed anything to brush away the intimation that there was anything aristocratic about his bill, the bare name of the introducer would do it in a second.

"That was their artfulness," quickly responded Senator Brackett. "They secured the services of the greatest commoner in the Senate so as to disarm their enemy."

"Tories are not going about nowadays," said Senator Grady, "seeking to preserve relics of George Washington." Mr. Grady refused to accept any substitute or any amendment, preferring that his bill should stand on "its intrinsic merits."

Senator Brackett offered an amendment inserting the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the bill, empowering the Park Commissioner to give the mansion to either society, but it was defeated by a vote of 33 to 12.

Senator Brackett wanted an adjournment in order that his party might whip Senator Elsberg into line, intimating that Mr. Elsberg had "gone daffy since he deserted his party." Mr. Elsberg retorted that his mental condition was due to the leadership of Mr. Brackett. Mr. Brackett consulted with Senator E. R. Brown, and they voted together and decided to discipline the third insurgent, Mr. Elsberg, who had joined the Grady forces. The comments created considerable merriment, and the bill was finally passed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WORK.

Victories Won for the State in Franchise Tax Suits.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Attorney General Cunneen, in his annual report, presented to the Legislature this evening, shows that the special franchise law adds nearly $200,000,000 to the taxable property of the State, that the amount of taxes which have been assessed upon this, and the validity of which was involved in the cases which the Attorney General won in the Court of Appeals in 1903, was $18,412,884. These cases are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. A large number of other cases of the same character are held in abeyance awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

During the year 1903 271 claims were tried and decided in the Court of Claims. The aggregate amount of claims in the cases decided was $10,680,305.21. The aggregate of the awards is $114,545.78.

When the Attorney General assumed office there were pending 76 legal proceedings against the Civil Service Commissions in various courts of the State. This entire volume of litigation has been concluded, and resulted in a victory for the State in every instance.

Concerning the pending application to proceed against the coal monopolists, the Attorney General states that the Federal power to deal with the subject is more adequate than the power of the State, or the power of the Attorney General of the State, that he believes the proceedings pending in the United States forums are instituted and conducted in good faith, and that he does not deem it advisable to institute any proceedings while the subject is undisposed of in the Federal forums.

STATE LOSES OLD RECORDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Arnold J. F. Von Laer, sub-librarian in history in the State library, to-day delivered to John De Witt Peltz, attorney for Mrs. Alan F. Strong of New Brunswick, N. J., the original papers of Killaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon. The papers have been in the State library for three years. The claim is made that they were brought to this country from Holland without the consent of the Van Rensselaer family. The documents were obtained by Mrs. Strong, who is also a descendant of the Van Rensselaers, through a court order for the family in Holland, which had charge of the records before they were brought to this country.

The records are invaluable and great regret is expressed that they were not permitted to remain in the State library. The State Board of Regents intends to publish the records, giving the original Dutch and the English translation of their contents.

The records date back to 1625, and give the most authentic account of the early settlers of Albany, New York, and places which were included in New Amsterdam, and other matters of great interest to those making research into the history of the early settlers of Albany.

Eastman Trust Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Attorney General Cunneen gave a preliminary hearing to-day on an application made by Theodore K. Hastings and Henry G. Miller, dealers in photographic supplies of New York City, that an action under the Donnelly anti-trust law be begun against the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey and certain subsidiary companies in this State, on the allegation that they constitute a trust in restraint of trade. The facts will be presented at a hearing to be given next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following measures were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator BRACHETT'S—Concurrent resolution amending the Constitution, providing that no appeal shall be taken from the judgment or order of affirmance of Appellate Division when decision is unanimous unless the Appellate Division certifies that a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed or unless an appeal is allowed by a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The measure is designed to relieve the work of the higher courts and to prevent needless appeals.

Senator KEENAN'S—Amending the banking laws authorizing the organization of school savings banks in public schools of the State, the Principals to collect and deposit sums to the credit of the students.

Senator WHITLOCK'S—Amending the code of civil procedure providing that in relation to preferred causes the Justices must designate certain days for the hearing of those causes.

Senator DOOLING'S—Amending the charter of New York City relative to the Board of Education, providing that contracts may be made and entered into when ratified by the Board of Estimate for half fares for children on railways, and to pay for the transportation of the children out of a special fund, authority for the creation of which is given.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Amending corporation law so that Directors may specify in their by-laws the number that shall constitute a quorum, which shall not be less than one-third of the number of Directors.

Senator McEWAN'S—Repealing that section of the highway law which imposes a poll tax of $1 on residents, who are not property owners, along country roads.

Assemblyman HOOKER'S—Providing that the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall fix the rates for storage of freight in depots and for demurrage of car service on freight in carload lots, and also detention charges to be paid by the railroad to the consignee in cass of delay in delivery.

Assemblyman J. T. BROOKS'S—Permitting commands of Spanish war veterans to use State armories, except in cities of the first class.

Assemblyman DE GROOT'S—Providing that lands may not be acquired for cemetery purposes in Queens County without the consent of the Board of Aldermen of New York City.

Assemblyman BRIDGEMAN'S—Providing that sturgeon nets of less than 11-inch mesh may be used in Lake Ontario except within one-half mile of the shore of islands.

Assemblyman BRIDGEMAN'S—Providing that sheldrakes may be taken at any time in the County of Orleans.

Assemblyman ROGERS'S—Appropriating $210,000 for the maintenance of the State prisons and the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Assemblyman COHN'S—To legalize the official acts of Solon Berrick, Commissioner of Deeds in New York City, performed from Dec. 27, 1901, to June 1, 1902, so far as they are impaired or questioned by his failure to make seasonable application for reappointment.

Assemblyman A. P. SMITH'S—Appropriating $4,000 for completing the bridge across Great Sodus Bay, in Wayne County.

Assemblyman PRINCE'S—Providing for the creation of an independent State from the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, and Putnam.

Assemblyman ZETTLER'S—Providing that personal property shall be taxed in the tax district in which it is located so that persons who live outside the State will be unable to escape taxation on their personal property in the State.

ALBANY NEWS NOTES.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The first important bill relative to prevention and fighting of forest fires was introduced to-night by Assemblyman Matthews. It provides that the Forest, Fish and Game Commission shall have power to supervise lumbering operations in the counties including forest preserves and to safeguard against forest fires, and to inspect manufacturing plants within one mile of any forest lands which use coal, wood, or oil to produce steam power. The commission is to appoint a fire patrolman for each four square miles of state forest land, who shall be on duty from April 15 to June 1.

Gov. Odell has designated Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston as Presiding Judge of the Court of Claims for the term ending Dec. 31, 1909.

The new Educational bill was not introduced to-night, but is held pending the result of a conference to be held to-morrow between Gov. Odell and the joint legislative Committee on Education. Two new candidates for the vacancy on the Board of Regents caused by the transfer of Bishop Hendrick to the Philippines are John B. Riley of Plattsburg and Judge Lewis of Buffalo. Both are well-known Catholics. Archbishop Farley, it is learned, has refused to name a candidate for this vacancy.

Gov. Odell submitted to the Senate to-night the nomination of W. N. Esterbrook of Elmira to be manager of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, vice Seymour Dexter, resigned.

Senator Martin to-night introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of the gas supply of New York, and to formulate a measure designed to prevent the introduction of foreign materials, and to remedy the defects complained of by consumers.

DEATH BEFORE BANKRUPTCY.

Bank Drank a Little Acid and Shot Himself with a Tiny Revolver.

Abraham M. Bank, who sold cotton linings to cloak manufacturers, committed suicide in his office at 117 Mercer Street yesterday morning. He had swallowed a very small quantity of carbolic acid from a phial and had shot himself through the heart with a tiny revolver not much larger than a watch charm.

Bank lived with his wife, whom he married two years ago, and their son, at 110 East Eighty-second Street. He left two unsealed letters addressed to his wife. Business neighbors said that Bank had lost heavily by recent failures in the cloak trade, and had said that he would rather die than be a bankrupt. B. Turkel, who has a restaurant at 113 Mercer Street, said that he believed Bank killed himself through fear that he could not pay his debts. Mr. Turkel said that he had loaned Mr. Bank $900, and it had been paid back as stipulated, and that he loaned him $60 last week, which came back to him only yesterday morning in the form of a certified check sent through the mail.

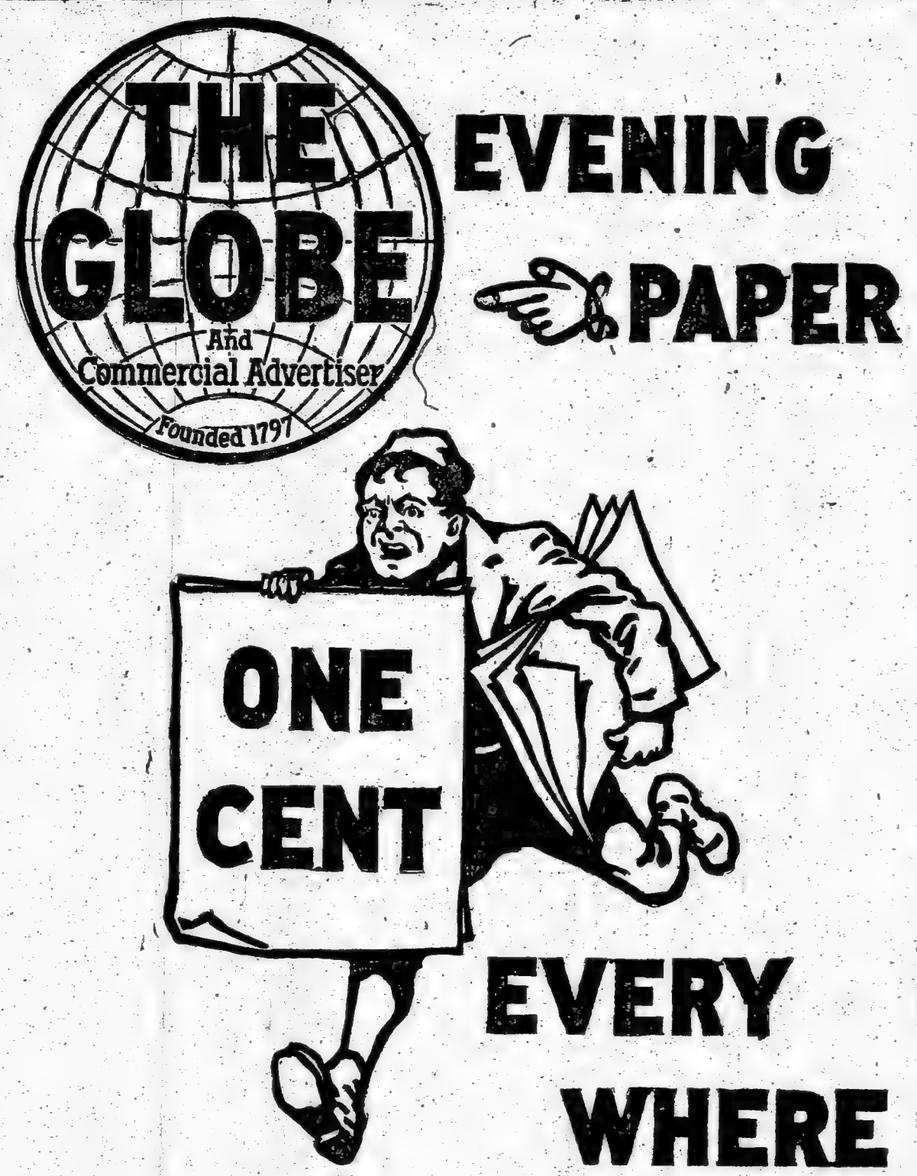

M'ADOO FOOLS GAMBLERS

They Had Hopes, but Find the Lid on Tighter Than Ever.

Capt. Burfeind to Try the "Patrol Wagon Treatment" on All Suspected Places in the Tenderloin.

The general report circulated yesterday to the effect that gamblers would be permitted to open in spite of all that Police Commissioner McAdoo had said about "keeping the lid on New York" caused the Police Commissioner to bestir himself yesterday, and the result was that it was more difficult to get into a poolroom during the afternoon than it has been since Tammany took hold of the reins of the government.

In the evening, when it was said that old-time gambling houses of the Tenderloin would open with barkers at the door, just to show Mr. McAdoo that he was not to be considered in the matter, many of these places were closed tighter than they ever were. The few that did business refused admittance even to men they knew as occasional patrons, and permitted only regular visitors in their places.

The newspaper reporters at Police Headquarters called on Commissioner McAdoo yesterday and asked him if it was true that the lid was to be lifted far enough to let the pot boil.

"Well," said the Commissioner, "if you know where steam is pouring out I will put a piece of putty there and stop it."

Later it was rumored that Commissioner McAdoo told Inspector Brooks he would hold him responsible for the conduct of all the other Inspectors, and that they were to be told that they would be held responsible for the Captains in their respective districts.

Inspector Brooks went straight up to the Tenderloin after leaving Headquarters. Inspector Walsh soon learned that he was in the precinct and hurried to find him. Capt. Burfeind learned about it, too, and a rumor spread through the Tenderloin that Brooks had started out to "get the goods on." Inspector Walsh; that Inspector Walsh had heard of this, and had started out to "get the goods on" Capt. Burfeind; that Capt. Burfeind had been tipped off, and had started out to "get the goods on" his plain-clothes policemen.

In less time than it takes to tell it the police of the Tenderloin got very busy. Reports came in rapidly from the plain clothes men who had been detailed at the doors of supposed poolrooms. One came from Policeman Molloy, who was stationed in front of a place in Thirty-fifth Street, requesting that some action be taken by the Captain for the reason that a large number of men had gone into the resort.

Capt. Burfeind called the patrol wagon and sent four men in uniform to the house. The Captain started to walk over, and met Inspectors Brooks and Walsh at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. The Captain explained matters, and the two Inspectors walked over to the suspected house with the Captain. They rapped at the door and were promptly admitted by the manager, who greeted them pleasantly and inquired what he could do for them.

"We came to make an inspection of your place," said Inspector Brooks.

"Why, certainly," said O'Keefe. "Walk right in." When the three officers got inside they found a crowd of men enjoying themselves. One pair was playing pool and another billiards.

"You see, gentlemen," said the manager, "there's nothing doing here. I'm awfully glad you came when the club was not in executive session, for then, of course, I couldn't have admitted you."

Inspector Brooks glanced out of the door. The patrol wagon had arrived and had backed up to the curb.

"There," continued the Inspector, "that's what I'd do. Back up your wagon in front of these places every half hour or so during the day and try to shame these men into quitting the business."

The wagon remained for ten minutes, and then went back to the station. It came back later, remained ten minutes, and again went away. The Captain will try the "patrol wagon treatment" on all the gambling houses in the precinct.

Charles F. Murphy Back in Town.

Charles F. Murphy returned yesterday after a rest of ten days at Mount Clemens, Mich., and attended the regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society held last evening. Mr. Murphy declined to say anything for publication, remarking simply that he had been away for his health and had nothing of interest for the public. At the meeting of the society one new member was installed, William J. Moran. Thomas J. Dunn returned with the Wigwam Chief.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

IMPORTED FURNITURE

Extensive alterations in our building make desirable the disposal of many pieces of furniture at greatly diminished prices.

To make room as rapidly as possible, all furniture on our third floor, which is the part of the building to be altered, will be sold at a discount

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

SOZODONT Tooth Powder
New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Heintzemann Press, occupying the top floor of a five-story brick building at 633 and 635 Atlantic Avenue, was burned out to-night, with a loss of $50,000. The office and storage rooms of the American Cotton Mills Company, on the fourth floor, also suffered damage amounting to $25,000. The fire originated in the printing establishment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—110 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Matthew Mathewson; damage, $100.

1 A. M.—16 Lind Avenue; William Wallace; damage, $200.

1:35 A. M.—78 and 80 Gansevoort Street; Moller & Joherman; damage, $100.

7:30 A. M.—18 Howard Street; Elwood Athletic Club; damage trifling.

9:25 A. M.—57 Norfolk Street; Isaac Berger; damage, $300.

12:20 P. M.—115 and 117 West Thirty-ninth Street; New York Edison Company; damage unknown.

2:50 P. M.—1 Carlisle Street; Harry Goldberg; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—14 East Seventy-seventh Street; George Maxwell; damage, $20.

3 P. M.—523 West Fifty-first Street; Dora Rodenback; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—175 Clinton Street; Morris Heim; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—137 East Ninety-sixth Street; St. Francis Roman Catholic Church; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—28 King Street; Annie Everett; damage, $2,000.

8:10 P. M.—22 Walker Street; Shapiro & Wenchel; damage trifling.

An Easy Feeling quickly follows the use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, when taken at the commencement of a cough or cold. Be sure and get Hale's, and take no other of druggists. 25c., 50c. or $1 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

AMALGAMATED WINS BIG COPPER MINE CASE

Montana Supreme Court Reverses Judge Clancy's Decision.

Company's Stock Holding in Other Corporations Upheld—Arthur P. Heinze Discusses Decision's Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 1.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a far-reaching decision affecting "trusts," and which perforce will have an important bearing on the long drawn out copper war pending for years between Heinze and the Amalgamated Company.

Incidentally, the latter also wins an important victory over Heinze in that it will be allowed to hold stocks in other copper companies and thereunder will be permitted to collect and distribute nearly $3,000,000 in dividends on stock of the Boston and Montana held by it, which for more than two years it has been restrained from doing because of an injunction secured by John McGinniss, a small stockholder in the Boston and Montana, but a leading Heinze factionist and a heavy stockholder and official in Heinze concerns.

In consequence of to-day's decision Heinze will be unable to attack in a similar manner Amalgamated holdings in several of Montana's largest copper producers, including the Anaconda, Butte and Boston, Parrott, Washoe, and others, alleged to have been in contemplation.

It was the decision of Judge Clancy in this case that resulted in the recent shutdown of all the Amalgamated properties in this State. Other questions are decided, denying the right of McGinniss, as an individual, to maintain his action against the Amalgamated under the anti-trust law, wherein a receivership is sought, holding that such proceeding can properly be brought only in the name of the Attorney General.

The opinion holds that the Amalgamated has not sought to restrain trade or restrict dealings or reduce wages. The opinion reviews the powers of the Amalgamated Company under its charter of incorporation, and recites the fact that it had acquired stock in other companies, and the negotiations by which the shares in the Montana company and the Butte and Boston Company are acquired and the terms of the exchange.

The opinion quotes the provision of the Constitution of the State relating to trusts and the enactments of the Penal Code upon the same subject. In its restrictive provisions the Constitution prohibits certain combinations and consolidations altogether, "as having a necessary tendency to restrict competition—such as consolidation, by purchase or otherwise, by one railroad or other transportation company with another having a competing line, or the control of a telegraph or telephone company by another competing company." "Apart from these prohibited combinations," says the court, "the right of consolidation by corporations or associations engaged in these particular pursuits is not prohibited.

"Apart from these wholesome restrictions and prohibitions," the opinion goes on, "the right of the people to accumulate property, and to hold and enjoy it either by individual effort or by means of associations of natural or artificial persons, is not restricted."

The injunction issued by Judge Clancy was ordered dissolved.

Heinze has fifteen days within which to move for a rehearing.

HEINZE TALKS ON DECISION.

End of Fight to Prevent Company Paying Dividends, He Says.

News of the reversal of Judge Clancy's decision by the Supreme Court of Montana yesterday was received here rather incredulously by financial folk who were interested in the Boston and Montana-Amalgamated litigation, although it was immediately used as a means of jumping Amalgamated Copper on the Exchange from 47½, where it had been most all day, to 50¾, a net gain of 2⅝ points.

Shortly after the market had closed, however, confirmation was received, and it was admitted by Arthur P. Heinze at the offices of the Heinze companies that the McGinniss action was lost. Mr. Heinze said that the reversal of Judge Clancy would, in his estimation, be the end of the fight to prevent Boston and Montana paying its dividends over to the controlling company, the Amalgamated, because the decision, to the effect that Mr. McGinniss had no standing as a stockholder in a prosecution under the anti-trust law of the State, made it possible for the Attorney General of Montana, and he alone, to push an injunction suit. This Mr. Heinze did not believe would be done.

The clearing up of the Boston and Montana litigation, said Mr. Heinze, left relatively few phases of the controversy long waging between the Heinze and Amalgamated interests now pending in the courts. The McGinniss suit, brought to enjoin the Boston and Montana from paying its dividends over to its controlling company, was in a measure a counter-suit to attacks made from the other side. It had been in the courts for about two years, a temporary injunction having been issued by Judge Clancy in 1901, which was made permanent on Oct. 21 last, and in force until the reversal by the higher court.

The actions now pending, Mr. Heinze said, have for the greater part to do with injunction suits to prevent Heinze interests, as co-partners in various copper workings, from working their halves of the properties against the protests of their partners. He said that these could be finally disposed of by forcing the sale of the properties over which there was a dispute.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The decision in favor of the Amalgamated Copper Company caused an immediate buoyancy in trading when announced to-day on the Boston Stock Exchange. The entire market became active with a rush. Amalgamated was carried up to 50¾, an advance of 2 over Saturday. The other stocks sold higher in sympathy.

GOFF ON GRAND JURY DUTIES.

Recorder Reminds That Body That Presentments Cannot Make or Amend the Law.

In swearing in the February Grand Jury yesterday in Part I. of the General Sessions, Recorder Goff took occasion to tell the Grand Jurors that they could not make or amend the law by handing up presentments. That, it is believed, was a slap at the action taken by other Grand Juries who handed in presentments on the Sunday excise question, and urged that the excise law be amended.

"The Grand Jury can only speak on matters wherein the law provides for it," said the Recorder, "and members should not present any outside matters to it for its consideration, as it hampers its own good work. When a Grand Jury speaks under the warrant of law it speaks with great authority. Great powers are conferred, and they should be used wisely and prudently, and wherever a so-called presentment is handed in it should be only a matter where the legal investigation has been held by the Grand Jury. If otherwise it has no effect whatever in law."

The Recorder commented on the small number of cases which this Grand Jury has to consider—thirty-eight bail cases and fifty-one prison cases. John Beattie, a painter of 245 West Forty-sixth Street, is foreman.

ANOTHER SHIPYARD PLAN

Prior Lien Bonds Suggested for Working Capital.

Dill Goes to Albany to See Gov. Odell and Senator Brackett—Wollman Gives Out an Interview.

What purported to be an outline of a new plan for the reorganization of the United States Shipbuilding Company was issued yesterday afternoon by the financial news agency which has carried advance sheets of the several tentative offers made recently by the Schwab-Pam-Sheldon party. It was given out while Receiver Smith and Henry Wollman of counsel for the complainants' bondholders were in consultation in the receiver's office. The unofficial announcement was in the main as follows:

The apportionment of securities under the new plan now being considered is understood to be practically the same as that announced by us some time ago; namely, $9,000,000 new preferred stock and $6,000,000 new common stock is to be given to Charles M. Schwab for his bondholdings, and $6,000,000 new preferred stock and $9,000,000 new common stock to the rest of the bondholders of the company.

One essential difference, however, in the present plan pertains to the manner of raising $3,000,000 working capital. Under the previous plan reported this was to be advanced upon short-time notes, while it is now understood that the plan provides for the issue of $3,000,000 prior lien bonds upon all the properties of the United States Shipbuilding Company, including the Bethlehem works.

This plan has the hearty approval of the receiver. He is said to have been making vigorous efforts to secure its acceptance by the Protective Bondholders' Committee, and it is believed that he will be successful. The interests represented by the Commonwealth Trust Company, it is understood, will fall into line and accept the new plan. The official announcement of the plan is expected to be made by Receiver Smith some time this week.

Subsequently Mr. Wollman gave out this interview:

"My interview with Receiver Smith today was quite brief. I had not seen Senator Smith for two or three weeks until to-day. The Senator and I simply indulged in a general discussion of the Shipbuilding situation.

"There was nothing in our interview that led me to believe that any particular plan had his 'hearty,' or any other kind, of approval or disapproval; in fact, no details of any plan were discussed between the receiver and myself. He expressed the hope, in which I joined him, that a plan might be evolved that would be perfectly fair to everybody interested, but beyond that he did not go in his interview with me. No such plan has as yet been proposed by our adversaries.

"I do not see any essential difference between the plan referred to in the News Bulletin which you show me and the one put out by the Sheldon committee last week. Mr. Untermyer set forth the views of the Protective Committee with reference to the new plan put out by the Sheldon committee last week very fully in interviews which you published, and nothing has occurred since then to change the views of the committee or our position."

James B. Dill, counsel for the Commonwealth Trust Company, went to Albany yesterday afternoon to confer with Gov. Odell and Senator Brackett on the subject of the $200,000 first mortgage bonds which the Governor has stored away in the Newburg Bank and the bonds purchased by the up-State investors whom Senator Brackett represents.

BUILDING EMPLOYERS MEET.

Preparations for the Season's Work Under the Arbitration Agreement Begun.

Preparations were started yesterday by the various employers' associations for the building season of this Spring under the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Representatives of employers' associations employing in the aggregate about 35,000 workers held meetings at the Building Trades Club, and about ten organizations which could not find rooms in which to meet will confer in the same place during the week.

Among the organizations in session yesterday were the Marble Industry Employers' Association, Parquet Flooring Association, Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, Master League of Cement Workers, and the New York League of Hot and Cold Insulators. There were also meetings of the Executive Committee of the Mason Builders' Association and the Board of Trustees of the Master Carpenters' Association.

It was announced at the Building Trades Club that Charles A. Cowen, ex-Secretary of the Mason Builders' Association, had been elected President of the New York State Building Contractors' Association. The Mason Builders' Association has already started preparations for its annual trade agreement, with the bricklayers' unions, which goes into effect May 1. A preliminary meeting of the joint arbitration board of the employers and the bricklayers has been held, and another meeting will be held Feb. 15.

MYSTERIOUS DOINGS IN HARLEM

Queer Actions of Groups of Men and Their Peregrinations Around a Vacant Block Puzzled a Policeman.

Passers-by in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street on Sunday had their curiosity aroused by groups of men who were describing all sorts of curious moves around a vacant block of ground—that bounded by Eighth Avenue, Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets.

One group would walk half way round the block, then stop and point first one way, then the other, out across the lots and finally retire to a near-by roadhouse. In a few minutes another set would come out and start around the block in the opposite direction. Pretty soon they would stop, one man would take some papers out of his pocket, the heads would go together, and then there would be more pointing and waving of arms out toward the vacant expanse. Finally three men issued from the roadhouse in a hansom and drove at a slow gait all around the block.

"I thought sure some o' them must be crazy," said a policeman yesterday in telling about the incident. "I didn't know but they might be some of them New Harlemites that held the meeting up in the Casino about a month back and was claimin' everything in sight. And then I thought maybe it was some kind of relay race, for some o' them did three or four laps around the block.

"Anyhow, I walked over to the roadhouse, and there they all were, split up into threes and fours around tables, pointin' at papers and chewin' the rag at a terrible rate.

"'What's this all about?' I asks when the next bunch comes out.

"'Why, we're going to buy some of them lots over there,' says a little feller with whiskers and a diamond as big as the end of me stock.

"I've read about settlers waitin' to swarm into the Injun Territory," the cop went on, "but I always supposed these here real estate—opyraters, I think you call 'em—could keep from buying property on Sunday."

But the policeman was wrong. On Saturday James M. Horton sold this block to a syndicate of real estate speculators, and yesterday over half of the block was resold by them to other speculators. Inquiry in real estate circles showed that the actual signing of the contracts took place yesterday, but that the business was really done on Sunday, when the periodical trips of the speculators from the roadhouse around the block were so mystifying to Sunday strollers.

Kept His 25-Year-Old Promise.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Daniel M. Lord, for twenty-three years head of the advertising system of Lord & Thomas, locked his desk and retired from active business life to-day. His act was in accordance with a promise that he made himself nearly a quarter of a century ago—to enjoy a life of leisure when he reached the age of sixty.

Annual February Sale Furniture at Great Reductions. Fifth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Great Sale Men's Suits and Overcoats, all $25 to $35 Values, $15 Second Floor.

$5.75 for Women's $10, $12.50 and $14.75 Coats.

150 fine Kerseys and Vienna at this price.

THIS is a positive clearing of all our $10, $12.50 and $14.75 Kersey and Vienna Coats at $5.75, and we expect the greatest portion of them to sell to-day. Every coat in the lot is a rare prize, but the women who are first to come will get the $14.75 values. Third Floor.

$5.75 Of course you are awake to this wonderful value—a saving of $9 on a $5.75 expenditure. How could any woman resist the opportunity to finish out the season with one of these garments, but we've only 150, so we urge you to come quickly. $5.75

They are made of splendid quality Kersey and Vicuna, with or without shoulder capes, velvet or stitched yoke, pouch sleeve and black satin lining—any one of these garments positively a bargain at the regular price.

1904 Styles Women's High Grade Tailor-made Suits

OUR REASON for such low prices on advanced Spring styles is logical. Every suit, skirt or coat is a handsome advertisement for both the wearer's good taste and our exclusive judgment. You'll understand better when you see them. They're made up in Cheviots, Broadcloth and Tweeds.

$35 for women's tailor-made suits of very fine quality broadcloth, cheviot and canvas weaves in black and blue, Eton Jackets, six and nine gore flare skirts, elegantly trimmed, lined throughout with best grade of self-color taffeta. Third Floor.

$16.50 for women's dress skirts of fine quality black veiling, nine gore, wide flaring, inverted plait back, all seams trimmed with Mexican stitching, and two narrow straps of stitched taffeta, over drop of heavy grade taffeta.

$7.75 for women's Pedestrienne skirts, seven and nine gore flare effects, habit, semi-habit and inverted plait backs, side plaited or welted seams, materials are tweeds and mannish suiting, absolutely correct hanging, beautifully tailored.

$18 for the "Iverness" storm coat, a splendid dressy model, black and white striped effect, individual shoulder capes, velvet yoke, our own importations.

$29.75 for women's tailor-made suits of fine quality black broadcloth—Eton jacket, pouch sleeve, turnover cuffs, trimmed with light blue taffeta and silk hercules braid—seven-gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, graduated kilted flare, trimmed with silk hercules braid; a very smart model.

$24.75 for women's pedestrienne suits of high grade tweed and mannish suiting, new patterns and colorings, semi Norfolk coats, trimmed with vari-colored broadcloth and silk braid, military effects, taffeta lined—nine-gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, graduated kilted flare, trimmed with silk braid.

February Sale of Silk Waists---$5 Values for $3.85.

ONE GLANCE at the enthusiastic crowds of shoppers yesterday more than repaid us for the months of preparatory labor for this sale. Here and there from time to time we slowly added to our stock, taking care that only the newest, prettiest and most exclusive designs were brought, although all were secured at reductions. We personally selected the materials, rejecting all fabrics that were the least unworthy and had them made up by one of the best manufacturers during the dull times. The result:—We secured concessions that make these unusual reductions possible.

It is one of the choicest $5 lines of waists you can find anywhere.

$3.50 They are all tailor made, elegantly fashioned and exquisitely trimmed—desirable shades—of Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, the new Messaline and Japanese Silks—waists worth from $5 to $65, at $3.85 to $45. $3.50

Second Floor.

$3.85 for $5 Tailor-made pin-stripe Silk Waists.
$4.90 for $6 Peau de Cygne Waists, lace front.
$5.45 for $6.50 Peau de Soie Waists, spring shades.
$6.75 for $9 Japanese Silk Waists, medallions.

$7.90 for $9.75 Peau de Cygne Waists, fancy designs.
$8.85 for $10.75 new Messaline Silk Waists.
$9.70 for $12.50 handsome Crepe de Chine Waists.

$5 Silk Petticoats $3.95: Annual Sale

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of this wonderful annual February Sale of Silk Petticoats Sunday created a widespread sensation among the discriminating women of New York, and Monday this great section was crowded as never before—thronged with eager shoppers as no similar department in New York has ever been thronged. Their keen eyes took in the magnitude of the event at a glance, the intrinsic worth of the Petticoats and the unprecedented prices.

Don't you wish you had been among them? But there will be another such throng to-day and you've time yet. Stocks are complete—renewed from our vast reserve supplies—veritable mountains of fluffy, lustrous silk garments. And there are plenty of those $5 Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $3.95—two styles for your choosing. $3.95 $3.95

How can we sell them so low? We've a logical reason. It's this: Months ago we began our preparations. Sent our experts to select the materials and then, during the dull times at the factories, we placed our orders, thus securing these great discounts we now turn over to you because we kept the forces at the mills from disintegrating. That's the story but there's a still more interesting narrative in these rare values and the many others that will greet you to-day. Second Floor.

$5.95 is the special price of these fine black taffeta Petticoats, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches.

$6.95 for $8.50 Petticoats, black and colors, excellent quality taffeta, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle and full ruche.

$8.50 for $10.50 Petticoats of taffeta, black and color, good quality, made with deep graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with full ruches.

Debut of 1904 New Silks---Natural Pongee, 57c.

OUR OFFERING of new silks is the most extensive in the city. It embraces all of the latest products both from the domestic manufacturers and those of Europe. That you may form an accurate idea of the beauty and worthiness of these silks, as well as the newest fashions, we've had a number of waists and dresses made up with exquisite taste, and they, too, are ready for your appróval. Main Floor.

57c. We call to your special attention the new embroidered Shantung silks and Natural Shantung Pongees—two of the most beautiful creations in the gathering, indeed, if we make any distinction at all. Every captivating color combination is represented for street and evening wear. 57c.

15,000 yards 24-inch Natural Pongee at 57c. a yard. We're going to add spice to to-day's selling with this remarkable bargain—57c. a yard for that lustrous 24-inch natural Pongee, a superior dress quality, never sold for a price near as low as this.

First Showing of the New 1904 Challies.

DAME Fashion says Challies are going to be more popular than ever this season and our superb gathering of these rich sheer fabrics shows we were willing to take her word for it. You will be, too, when you see how beautiful they are and that prices are only 59c. to 85c. per yard. Main Floor.

Of course we have all the charming effects, but highest among them rank the Oriental, Dresden, Medallion, Lace and Floral. They're all new and so different from any you ever saw before. You'll desire this rare showing and it's safe to say you'll make your selections while the time is so opportune, the price so reasonable.

5,000 Yards of New French Dress Goods—Those bright and dainty patterns which all the world of style is going to favor this season—little floral effects, polka dots, light and dark grounds with rosebuds, violet combinations. Over 50 designs. It is better to choose before all the most exclusive designs disappear. 59c. 59c.

15c and 25c for Beautiful New Silk Mulls.

YOU'VE missed a rare sight if you have not seen the new Silk Mulls. They're the very smartest fabrics of the season for evening gowns, so soft and clingy and then so inexpensive, only 15c and 25c a yard at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Store. Main Floor.

15c. There's the beautiful heliotrope and poppy and many other rich and delicate shades. Truly nothing excels them in elegance when made up properly, and we'll venture to say they'll meet with your approval the minute you see them. 25c.

It's a fabric bound to be in highest favor for evening and Summer gowns, and the mills are wondering how they are going to make enough to meet the requirements of discriminating women. Lucky we have so many thousands of yards—such a comprehensive display.

A Great Sale of Books

OF PROPORTIONS so colossal and involving price concessions so entirely beyond all precedent as to mark an event more notable and momentous than has ever taken place in America.

Purchases aggregating a total valuation of over 75,000 Dollars

To be sold at discounts ranging from 30 to 75 per cent. from the lowest retail prices that prevail throughout the United States.

Impossible to describe in detail even a representative collection from a stock that reaches such proportions as this. The quotations we make merely suggest the scope of the offering and the extent of the price concessions. The Simpson Crawford Co. Book Store—the largest and finest in the country—will be literally stacked from end to end of its vast extent—on tables, on counters, in fixtures, everywhere with

The very cream of new and standard books from America's foremost publishing houses, which we now place on sale at the most far-reaching cut prices every attempted.

Among the publishing houses whose leading books are represented in this sale are:—

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Collectors for public and home libraries wherever they may be, for many hundred miles round New York, will find it an occasion worthy of a special trip. Book lovers from far and near will flock here by the thousand to participate in

The Greatest Book Sale That Has Ever Taken Place.

Wonderful Reductions on Superb Library Sets.

No. of Sets	Author	Vols.	Binding	Lowest Reg. Price	Sale Price	Saving Effected
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30	**Dickens,** complete	15	Half Calf	27.00	17.50	9.50
32	**Scott,** complete	12	Half Morocco	25.00	16.75	8.25
18	**Scott,** complete	13	Half Calf	23.00	15.75	7.25
40	**Scott,** complete	12	Half Leather	12.00	6.90	5.10
23	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Half Morocco	22.00	14.50	7.50
17	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Half Calf	20.00	12.75	7.25
34	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Half Leather	11.50	5.90	5.60
110	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Extra Cloth	7.50	4.50	3.00
18	**Irving,** complete	10	Half Morocco	21.00	14.75	6.25
19	**Irving,** complete	10	Half Calf	20.00	13.50	6.50
22	**Eliot,** complete	8	Half Morocco	18.00	11.50	6.50
10	**Eliot,** complete	8	Half Calf	17.00	10.00	7.00
36	**Balzac,** Saintsbury edition	18	Half Morocco	35.00	22.75	12.25
27	**Balzac,** Saintsbury edition	18	Half Calf	33.00	21.50	11.50
15	**Balzac,** pocket edition	30	Limp Leather	33.00	24.50	8.50
6	**Shakspere**	20	Half Morocco	60.00	39.00	21.00
3	**Shakspere**	12	Half Levant	35.00	22.50	12.50
9	**Shakspere**	12	Half Calf	17.00	11.75	5.25
12	**Shakspere,** pocket	13	Full Levant	10.50	14.75	4.75
8	**Lytton,** complete	13	Half Morocco	29.00	18.50	10.50
10	**Lytton,** complete	13	Half Calf	27.50	17.50	10.00
3	**Cooper,** complete	16	Half Calf	24.00	16.75	7.25
30	**Cooper,** complete	16	Half Leather	13.75	9.50	4.25
93	**Cooper,** complete	16	Extra Cloth	11.00	6.90	4.10
6	**Ruskin,** complete	13	Half Morocco	24.00	16.75	7.25
6	**Ruskin,** complete	13	Half Calf	24.00	16.75	7.25
12	**Ruskin,** complete	13	Extra Cloth	11.50	6.90	4.60
12	**Modern Painters**	5	Half Leather	6.00	2.90	3.10
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We proved what could be accomplished by an early-season silk sale, a year ago, when we made selling records that were unprecedented. Months ago we started out to prepare for this annual event; and many weeks of hard expert work enabled us to assemble the splendid quantities of fine silks told of in the head-lines.

True, we could have made the quantities very much greater; but we were choosing these silks with the same judicious care, as though we were stocking an entirely new store. In the first place we didn't take a second look at any but good and desirable silks, no matter at what prices they were offered.

We secured the choice of all the staple silks that were to be had under-price.

We accepted only patterns and colorings that won our admiration.

We sought out silks that would complete a comprehensive stock.

So that whether you want to secure a waist, an evening gown, a street suit, a shirt-waist suit, the lining for a coat, the lining for a dress, trimming for millinery, or what you will, you may depend on finding just what you want in the collection, and

A Half, a Third, a Quarter Under-Price

Though a few of the more staple Silks are not quite so much reduced. In the ordinary Silk Sale, you have to confine your purchase to certain limited lots; in this offering you select from as great variety as will be found in the best regular stocks; and thus you sacrifice nothing in matter of choice, to secure the large saving in cost.

The detailed information follows:

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Fifteen hundred yards of good, dependable Black Taffeta; 19 in. wide. A quality we have sold with satisfaction for several seasons.

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Three thousand yards of a better quality with excellent finish; bright and strong.

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Fifteen styles of small and neat polka dots on these choice grounds only. In brown, black and navy blue with white dots. A very desirable offering. Nine thousand yards.

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Over three thousand yards of fine 23-inch Plain Black Foulard from one of the best manufacturers in America. Very serviceable for traveling dresses or waists.

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20-inch White Duchesse of fine quality and finish.

Yd.-wide Black Taffeta at 95c, worth $1.25

A quality that we have sold hundreds of pieces. "Wear guarantee" woven in selvage.

Black Satin Duchesse at 95c, worth $1.25

The well known Stirling brand of Black Duchesse, at a low price.

36-in. Black Peau de Soie at $1, worth $1.50

A splendid quality for dress uses; being 36 in. wide, it cuts to better advantage.

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One yard wide, in the natural bamboo color; a very fine quality.

36-in. White Taffetas at $1, worth $1.35

An unusual width and price for fine White Taffetas.

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If you want to make $25 do the work of $40—if you want $100 to buy as much as $150—if you have $500 to go to housekeeping with, and would like to secure $750 worth of furniture with it—buy your furniture NOW, and at WANAMAKER'S.

In the first place, the furniture that we offer at this time, is from the same high-class manufacturers who supply us with our regular stock; and every piece is as fully guaranteed as though you bought it any other time, at the regular price.

We know there are imitation sales where valuation prices are fictitious, and the sale prices are just about the same as regular WANAMAKER prices, for we have just recently read the advertising, and then gone to see the furniture. But don't let the deception of an imitator keep you from seeing the real values, at the one great February Sale.

We guarantee absolutely that the valuation figures placed on the tags of the furniture in this February Sale are the lowest prices for which we sell the same or similar furniture in regular stock.

The Sale prices are real and positive reductions—up to the last dollar.

These are statements that need not be made to any one familiar with WANAMAKER'S; but this sale is of interest to people for hundreds of miles around—people who pay far more than necessary for many kinds of goods—and it will mean large and important savings to have them realize what an extraordinary Furniture Occasion is this February movement at WANAMAKER'S.

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$85, from $130—Mahogany
$100, from $150—Golden oak
$115, from $175—Mahogany
$120, from $180—Golden oak
$140, from $210—Golden oak
$160, from $240—Fumed oak
$180, from $270—Golden oak
$193, from $290—Mahogany
$200, from $275—Golden oak
$210, from $281—Three pieces; oak sideboard, china closet and buffet.
$290, from $338—Three pieces; oak sideboard, china closet and buffet.
$390, from $520—Four pieces; mahogany sideboard, china closet, buffet and extension table.

Buffets

$20, from $30—Mahogany
$22, from $33—Mahogany
$33, from $50—Mahogany
$33, from $50—Golden oak
$34, from $52—Golden oak
$34, from $52—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Mahogany
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$56, from $85—Golden oak
$75, from $100—Fumed oak
$75, from $100—Mahogany
$95, from $130—Golden oak

China Closets

$12, from $16—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$27, from $32—Golden oak
$34, from $50—Im. Mahogany
$37, from $42—Golden oak
$40, from $65—Oak corner closet
$50, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $80—Mahogany
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$73, from $110—Mahogany
$76, from $115—Golden oak
$80, from $120—Mahogany
$85, from $130—Golden oak
$90, from $125—Mahogany
$90, from $13[illegible]—Golden oak
$9[illegible], from $150—Mahogany
$120, from $16[illegible]—Mahogany
$123, from $185—Mahogany
$120, from $180—Fumed oak
$188, from $275—Golden oak
$185, from $280—Mahogany

Extension Tables

$10, from $13.50—Flemish oak
$12, from $16.50—Golden oak

Extension Tables

$16, from $21—Weathered oak
$16, from $22—Golden oak
$17, from $23—Weathered oak
$17, from $22.50—Mahogany veneer
$18, from $25—Golden oak
$19, from $25—Mahogany veneer
$20, from $26.50—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Weathered oak
$22, from $32—Golden oak
$24, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $32.50—Golden oak
$26, from $34—Golden oak
$27.50, from $35—Mah'y veneer.
$30, from $50—Mahogany
$40, from $68—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$43.50, from $55—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$50, from $80—Mahogany
$52, from $85—Mahogany
$55, from $70—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Golden oak
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$66.50, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $105—Mahogany
$73.50, from $110—Golden oak
$80, from $115—Mahogany
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$8, from $10.50—Golden oak
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Easy Chairs and Rockers

$25, from $40—Mahogany frame Chair, sateen cover.
$25, from $35—English Fireside Rocker, muslin cover.
$25, from $37.50—Oak frame Chair, tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Mahogany frame Chair, satin damask cover.
$26, from $40—Oak frame Chair, velour cover.
$40, from $50—Dark green leather Easy Chair.
$40, from $60—Mahogany frame Chair, damask cover.
$45, from $60—Tufted Chair, olive velour.
$38, from $50—Easy Chair, figured damask cover.
$46, from $68—Easy Chair, figured damask cover, tufted.

Sofas

$22.50, from $45—Mahogany Sofa, damask seat.
$23, from $35—Imitation mahogany Sofa, tapestry cover.
$25, from $35—Mahogany Divan, velour cover.
$26, from $40—Imitation mahogany Sofa, damask cover.
$32.50, from $50—Mahogany Sofa, damask cover.
$45, from $67.50—Mahogany Sofa, damask cover.
$50, from $75—Mahogany Sofa, velour cover.
$55, from $85—Mahogany Sofa, damask cover.
$75, from $115—Club Davenport, damask cover.

Parlor Cabinets

$25, from $36—Mahogany, one glass shelf, mirror back.
$27, from $40—Mahogany, one glass shelf, mirror back.
$35, from $47—Mahogany, glass shelves and mirror back.
$36, from $50—Mahogany, glass shelves and mirror back.
$38, from $55—Mahogany, glass shelves and mirror back.
$45, from $60—Mahogany, carved, glass shelves.
$48, from $70—Mahogany, glass shelves and mirror back.
$75, from $125—Mahogany corner Cabinet.
$90, from $135—Mahogany Empire Cabinet, richly decorated.
$125, from $175—Gold Cabinet, onyx and mirror top.
$100, from $150—Gold Cabinet, carved, mirror top.

Parlor Cabinets

$190, from $215—Mahogany, Sheraton design, richly inlaid.
$200, from $275—Gold Cabinet, hand-painted decorations.
$250, from $285—Violet wood Cabinet, Louis XV.; richly rimmed and inlaid with fine marquetry.
$250, from $375—Imported satin wood Cabinet, inlaid with fine marquetry.
$300, from $345—East India rosewood Cabinet, richly hand-painted, onyx top, mercurized brass trimmings.

Women's Desks

$10.50, from $14—Golden oak, drop lid.
$12, from $15—Golden oak, two drawers, drop lid.
$18, from $40—Golden oak, drop lid, fine finish.
$25, from $35—Golden oak, carved, drop lid.
$30, from $40—Mahogany, nicely carved, claw feet.
$40, from $95—Tuna mahogany, two outside shelves, richly inlaid with fine marquetry.
$43, from $65—Golden oak, Colonial, richly carved.
$45, from $65—Bird's eye maple, richly carved.
$60, from $90—Mahogany, Colonial design, richly carved.
$63.50, from $95—Mahogany, richly inlaid with metals.
$65, from $92—Mahogany, richly carved.
$66.50, from $100—Mahogany library Desk, swell front.
$70, from $110—Mahogany, Empire design, rich brass trimmings.
$70, from $95—Mahogany, Colonial design, richly carved.
$75, from $100—Mahogany, Colonial design, richly carved.

Library Tables

$12, from $18—Golden oak, one shelf, one drawer.
$14, from $20—Golden oak, one shelf, claw feet.
$20, from $35—Golden oak, large size, two drawers, one shelf.
$30, from $40—Golden oak, neatly moulded; one drawer.
$43, from $65—Golden oak, Colonial design, one shelf.
$56, from $85—Golden oak, Colonial design, richly carved.
$78, from $110—Golden oak, richly carved and moulded.
$125, from $170—Mahogany, Colonial design; large size, lower shelf, richly carved, fine construction.

Fourth floor.

Handkerchief Seconds, 12½c and 15c
A Yearly Occasion of Importance

8100 Handkerchiefs for Men
3900 Handkerchiefs for Women

This annual clean-up, by the largest manufacturer of handkerchiefs in Belfast, is always eagerly awaited by thousands of New Yorkers.

For once a year he sends us every handkerchief made during the past twelve months that just fails of being in the "perfect" class. He is notoriously particular as to the standard that his goods must maintain; and even experts have frequently to hunt for the thick thread, or tiny hole, or dropped stitch that the layman wouldn't notice at all as a defect.

So the Seconds are here, and they are the finest lot that we ever saw, with a higher average in value. Prices for "firsts" would be 20c to 75c—and, as the hurts are merely technical, and don't affect the durability of the handkerchiefs, you're getting the fineness of linen, the softness, and luxury, for almost nothing.

12½c for the Women's Handkerchiefs
15c for the Men's Handkerchiefs

All are plain white, pure linen hand-drawn hemstitched; in assorted widths of hems—mostly the popular narrow widths. And the soft, fine finish makes them all ready for use.

The majority of the men's are 35c kinds and over; of the women's, 25c and over; but it's best to be early to share in the very highest grades.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Children's Garments
At Vanishing Prices

Prices on these Muslin and Flannelette Garments for children, and for girls up to 16 years, are almost down to the vanishing point.

The thorough stock-revision incidental to inventory is responsible for this. But while these neatly-made, attractive garments have lost favor with us, as the new prices show, they should gain it with parents, by just the amount of the reductions:

At 8c, worth 15c—Children's Muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster of plaits; sizes up to 3 years.

At 12½c, worth 25c—Children's Muslin Drawers; embroidery ruffle with cluster of plaits; sizes up to 3 years.

At 38c and 50c, worth 50c to 85c—Children's and Girls' Flannelette Nightgowns; yoke or bishop styles; some with colored embroidery; sizes up to 14 years.

At 20c and 50c, worth 35c to 75c—Children's and Girls' Flannelette Petticoats; umbrella ruffle, with lace or embroidery; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At $1.25 to $3, worth $1.75 to $4.50—Children's and Girls' Eiderdown Bath Robes; some bound with satin ribbon; others with Persian embroidery; finished at waist with girdle. Sizes 4 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Evening Dress For Men

Improved tailoring methods have worked a revolution in the making of Evening Clothes for Men.

Time was, when a man had to have his dress suit or dinner coat made to order, to insure a proper fit.

Nowadays, a man can literally walk into a ready-made suit that fits as though it were made to measure; if he will choose it from our stock. For besides providing all sizes, we look out for numberless proportions in each size; so that the slim man, the stout man, the long-armed or long-legged man fare equally well.

And these evening clothes are so faultlessly tailored, so irreproachable in style, cut and finish, that the most fastidious man may wear them with the sense of being well-dressed.

Economical, too—we make special efforts along popular-priced lines:

At $25—Dress Suits of black unfinished worsted; serge-lined; silk-faced to buttonholes.

At $30—Dress Suits of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge; or silk-lined and faced to buttonholes.

At $30—Tuxedo or Dinner Coat Suits of fine black unfinished worsted; silk-lined, with heavy faille silk facing; the best value ever offered.

Also, some broken sizes in Evening Dress Suits at interestingly low prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine News of Boys' Clothing
Two Welcome Offerings 'Way Under-Price

Here are two bits of news that will surely tempt every mother of a boy into making a trip to WANAMAKER'S today. The first is an offering of

Boys' $1 and $1.25 Blouses at 75c

A fine lot of Boys' Blouse Waists, in plain white or striped madras, in a variety of patterns and styles that are regularly priced at $1 and $1.25 each. Now four hundred of them as a specially good bargain at 75c each. All sizes, 6 to 16 years.

Boys' $4.50 Sailor Suits at $3.50

Handsomely made of blue serge, and trimmed with black or white soutache braid. In smart, new Spring styles; sizes 3 to 12 years; and marked a whole dollar less than they're worth.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Clearing-up Weather For Tailored Suits

A meteorological parodox among Women's Suits. Clearing-up weather—it's after inventory, so the odds and ends of stock must go. But the price-barometer's dropping; it was "set fair" a while ago, for prices were certainly moderate. Now it's running through "change" to a level. That's to say, we're making these suits change places with your money—and with very little of the latter, at that. Two specimens:

At $18, worth $30 to $42

Suits of cheviot, covert cloth, camel's-hair velveteen; various style jackets; pretty trimmings; unlined skirts.

At $27.50, worth $33 to $52

Suits of velveteen, corduroy, covert cloth, cheviot and broadcloth; Eton, blouse and three-quarter length jackets; a few silk-lined throughout, others unlined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Steamer Rugs---All Ashore That's Going Ashore!

Mediterranean, Windward Isles, Bermuda—all claim their quota of seafarers just now. And, if you're going to enjoy the trip from the fastnesses of a steamer chair, and not, mutely and ingloriously, in your berth, you'll need a steamer rug.

These are warm, protective, handsome, durable—will last for more trips than you will ever make, and then be ready for the lounge or easy chair at home.

The assortment is good, and many of the designs are distinctive.

Imported, $10, $12, $16.50, $18, $22.50, $25 to $40.

Domestic, $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

SILK WAISTS and Others

Altogether, a most attractive collection of mid-season Waists, full of little touches of newness and springtime that women of taste will enjoy seeing—and possessing. Brief hints of several of the groups—we should rather let the waists act as their own spokesmen:

China Silk Waists

New styles in white or black; some tailored with stitched plaits and inlaid vest, or full fronts with Mexican drawnwork; others more elaborately trimmed with Renaissance or Valenciennes lace with French knots. Buttoned at back, front or side. At $4.50, $5.50, $7.75, $9, $10, $10.50.

Velveteen Waists, $3.75

In black, navy blue or green; full fronts with stitched plaits to bust; trimmed with silk tabs. $3.75 each.

Black Silk Waists, $5

Of Louisine, Peau de Cygne or Peau de Soie; full fronts with stitched plaits and pipings; trimmed with silk buttons, or plaited and trimmed with lace medallions; plaited backs. A charming group at a special price—$5.

Mohair Waists, $3.75

In black; full fronts with stitched plaits, piped with silk; broad plaits down centre, trimmed with buttons.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Coats—Gleaning

Handsome wraps to get for a song, with half of this winter to wear them in—to say nothing of succeeding ones:

At $16.50, were $24 to $30

Coats of black kersey and tan covert cloth; about three-quarter length; both foreign and domestic styles.

At $22.50, were $32 to $45

Handsome Tweed Coats; for traveling and general wear. Chiefly in gray mixtures; three-quarter length; trimmed with velvet or soutache braid. Military effects. Mostly with capes.

Opera Wraps at Half

All our remaining Opera Wraps; beautiful garments; now $25 to $100. Were $50 to $200.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner Revive the Daly Production.

Shakespeare's Chameleon Comedy Given a Sound If Not Illuminating Rendering.

Last night Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. Otis Skinner revived at the Lyric Theatre the Daly production of Shakespeare's chameleon play of "The Merchant of Venice"—the play that, conceived by its unknown Elizabethan originators as a farce-comedy of Jew-baiting, was so deeply psychologized and vitalized in Shakespeare's hands as to be accepted in the sentimental and humanity-mad nineteenth century as the tragic embodiment of the fate of a persecuted race.

There is now little question that in Shakespeare's playhouse Shylock was the mark for the jeers of ribald prentices and the gleeful ridicule of courtier gallants not unacquainted with the ways of money lenders. And if for a moment in the trial scene their blood curdled at the sight of the thirsty knife, and of the bloody desires glowering and snarling in his wolfish countenance, the moment was only enough to give the more joyful rebound to the damnation of his taking off. But to the great actors of the generation now all but past, Shylock was first of all the Hebrew prophet of volcanic passions, the lava of whose just hate swelled within him and racked his being with the throes of a vain struggle for revenge.

Mr. Skinner, who appeared here for the first time as the Jew, has told us that he studied the part while supporting Booth in it; but there were evidences of other influences. At times he had the Irving elevators in his eyebrows, the Irving halt, and the flannel muffled nasality of the Irving tones. Throughout, his performance went along the familiar lines of the character. Once, it is true, he aroused a rough burst of laughter aloft in the top-heavy house because of the manner, somewhat reminiscent of the familiar vaudeville joke, in which he fell fainting in Tubal's arms on hearing of his losses of money—of his daughter rioting with the his ducats in Genoa; of Leah's ring, and that matter of the monkey. But the comic effect seemed not to be intended, and will doubtless not be repeated. In the trial scene Gratiano's Jew-baiting buffooneries caused some hesitant and half-hearted mirth; but the tragic intention of Shylock's exit was unmistakable, so that the immediate transition to the comedy of the rings was as abrupt and unmodulated as ever. The chameleon cannot quite change its tone!

The greatest praise that can be spoken here of Mr. Skinner's Shylock is that it is worthy of Mr. Skinner. In make-up and mimique it was dignified, natural, and picturesque—not at all melodramatic. And while it was far from illuminating the play, it was even further from obfuscating it. In the earlier scenes the occasional traces of Irving mannerisms were just enough to remind one of the great English actor's finer psychologic absorption in the part—his far deeper intuition of its malign cunning, its austerity, and its tenderness. For two acts, in fact, it was no better than machine made—a wooden replica. In the trial scene it was stronger and more vital; but it fell short at times both in intuition and in eruptive force.

It was in the earlier bravura passage with Tubal that Mr. Skinner was seen at his best, and here for a moment, as he plunged from the miser's rage at the loss of his ducats and his daughter to the ravenous delight in the prospect of revenge on Antonio, he rose to heights that Irving, as we remember him, does not reach—though not to the heights of white-hot passion to which Mansfield burned in his volcanic of theatric rendering.

Miss Rehan's Portia of the original Daly production is fresh in the local memory, and has not materially altered. If the method of Duse has made us less patient of the flourishes of its outward limbs, that is our loss; for the artist has always to be granted his convention, and in the emphatic Daly manner, Miss Rehan is a master. Beneath the manner is a very real temperament, a thoroughly artistic personality.

In the comedy scenes her bubblings of animal spirits and exuberance of frankly amorous womanhood are seemingly unabated. If her conception is somewhat too much in the rustic ebullient spirit of the Daly-Wycherly "Country Girl" to be quite in the part of Shakespeare's Lady of Belmont, it must be conceded that it is perhaps all the more spontaneous in its effect. In delivering the divine "quality of mercy" speech Miss Rehan rose to the heights of august and majestic eloquence that thrilled us all so in her original performance, so that one was quite oblivious of the fact that this pontificating Portia was quite a different person from the country girl. However lacking in harmony, the impersonation is very real and very potent. A tendency to falter in the reading of occasional lines and a loss of vocal quality are clearly to be attributed to temporary causes.

PINERO AT THE MURRAY HILL.

Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company Presents "The Gay Lord Quex."

It is doubtless hard for those who saw John Hare and his fellow-Englishmen play "The Gay Lord Quex" here three seasons ago to picture this play of Pinero's in the Murray Hill Theatre. But it was there last night. The Henry V. Donnelly stock company presented it—"for the first time in New York at popular prices," as the posters say. And, be it said to the credit of this east side stock company, they presented it very well, so that the audience lost itself in the doings of Sir Chichester, the Marquis of Quex, Sophy Fullgarney, and Muriel Eden, and forgot all about the changeable weather and other such disagreeable things.

Edwin Holt played the Marquis of Quex. Though it is perhaps a part that is not best suited to his peculiar abilities, he made it lifelike and effective. Priestly Morrison was Sir Chichester; his little scene in the first act with the maid who "made him buy something he had no use for" brought many laughs. Sophy Fullgarney, the manicurist, was played by Edna Phillips. Others in the cast were George Farren, as Captain Bastiling; Theodore Gamble, as Valma; Mary Horne, as the Duchess of Strood; Emma Lathrop, as the Countess of Owbridge; Viola Kellogg, as Mrs. Jack Eden; Rose Swain, as Muriel Eden, and May Cornell, as Miss Moon.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"Checkers."
AMERICAN—"By Right of Sword."
BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
BROADWAY—"The Medal and the Maid."
CASINO—"An English Daisy."
CRITERION—"The Light that Lies in Woman's Eyes."
DALY'S—"Sergeant Kitty."
EMPIRE—"The Other Girl."
GARDEN—"Merely Mary Ann."
GARRICK—"The Younger Mrs. Parling."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl from Kay's."
HUDSON—"Ranson's Folly."
IRVING PLACE—"Der Detektiv."

THEATRE OF VARIETIES

Oscar Hammerstein Introduces Vaudeville at the Victoria.

Large Audience, Manifest Enthusiasm, and Exceptionally Good Programme Augur Prosperity for the Venture.

It was just 8:25 o'clock last evening when the curtain of the hitherto Victoria Theatre—now the Theatre of Varieties—was raised, disclosing a brilliant Summer scene in varicolored greens, with a far-reaching perspective of woodland, framed in a network of trim foliage from imaginary overhanging boughs. At the same moment a troupe of dogs marched soberly upon the stage, took their places on the little row of stools provided for the purpose, and then at a word from their trainer proceeded to give the audience an exhibition of their "almost human" intelligence.

In the lobby Oscar Hammerstein was blandly assuring a group of newspaper men that they would be permitted to smoke inside if they allowed their cigars to be first inspected by the management, the box office man was complacently surveying an almost empty ticket rack, and a typical first-night audience was settling itself comfortably in the orchestra chairs and box seats prepared to enjoy what might honestly be described as an all-star vaudeville act, though the press agent had made no especial effort to boom his headliners.

To the man of speculative mind all this could hardly fail to bring a thought of the suddenness of transitions which marks the theatre of to-day. A little more than a year ago, on the same stage now occupied by the dogs, the ventriloquist and his wooden-headed dummies, the black-face comedians, and the aerial gymnasts, Eleanora Duse was exhibiting her exquisite art, and from time to time it has been the scene for other artists of prominence. It was here that Mrs. Patrick Campbell first revealed to New York her "Paula Tanqueray," "Magda," and "Mrs. Ebbsmith."

But it is quite certain that for those who were assembled in the Theatre of Varieties last night it was no time for repining. They came knowing what to expect, and there was no occasion for regrets. Mr. Hammerstein has had plenty of experience in arranging variety programmes in the course of an extended roof garden career, and the result last night was a vaudeville bill such as is seldom excelled. It contained no distinct novelties, but was made up of a selection of acts that are among the best of their kind.

The dogs had no sooner finished their part of the programme than the drop was raised and a trim-looking little man stepped forward bearing in his hand a manikin, with a very red face and a very red shock of hair. Of course the man talked to the manikin and it responded in a squeaky little voice, always getting the laugh on the man, who somehow or other seemed only to be talking for the purpose of making himself ridiculous for his wooden-headed assistant. And, of course, by and by the man brought out another manikin, this one, a negro boy, who sang a "coon" song, and was constantly getting into trouble with the white-faced manikin.

There isn't a neater acrobatic act in vaudeville than that of the Schenck Brothers who followed. The ease and grace with which these young men perform their stunts is altogether remarkable, and after the most difficult feats they come up smiling as if it were mere child's play, which it isn't by any means, as any one may discover who cares to try. Of course "Sparrow," the mad juggler, who takes delight in having the people in the audience throw vegetables at his head, made his usual big hit, and "The English Pony Ballet" aroused a storm of applause by their brilliant ensemble dancing.

An act that has not been seen in this city often enough to become familiar to many people is contributed by the Nichol Sisters, who appear in black face, sing, dance, and indulge in cross-fire talk. One of the pair has a laugh that is in itself a death blow to the blues.

Yorke and Adams, character comedians, the Six Musical Cuttys, Delmore and Lee, gymnasts, Shean and Warren, the Florenz Troupe of Acrobats, and Aga, the woman who floats in mid-air, are other features of the long bill.

There was prolonged applause for most of the acts last night, the men apparently enjoying the privilege of smoking vouchsafed to them, and there seemed every indication that the new venture would prosper.

AT THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

What Is Doing at Many of the Playhouses in Town.

"Love in Harness," the farcical comedy once produced by Augustin Daly, was revived last night at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The cast includes Malcolm Williams, George Friend, and Lotta Linthicum. George H. Primrose was the principal feature of the vaudeville bill. Others on the list are Spenser Kelly, the Lynns, Johnnie Hoey, and Nellie Floride.

Imro Fox, the conjurer, is leading the bill at the Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. He has some new illusions prepared specially for this engagement. The four Lukens brothers appear in an acrobatic specialty. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, in their rural comedy sketch, made a hit last night. The bill also includes Eleanor Falke, Rosa Naynon, Lillian and Shorty De Witt, Princess Chinquilla and company, Crawford and Duff, Corbley and Burke, Ed and Nettie Masse, Belle Gordon, Al Coleman, and Max Ritter.

"The Brixton Burglary" was revived last night at Proctor's Harlem house. Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed are in the cast. The vaudeville bill contains Hutchinson and Bainbridge, Lucy Monroe, Juggling Ricton, and the Maxsmith Duo.

"The Show Girl" is at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. Years ago it ran 250 nights at Wallack's; it is called a "musical tomfoolery." The principal rôle at Proctor's is taken by Stella Mahew, and there is a cast of sixty supporting her.

"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" made her appearance at Keith's last night. Charles Dickson and company, Ethel Levy, Haines and Vidocq, the St. Orge brothers, Hodge, Hall, and company, Ascott and Eddie, Shannon and Brown, Dorothy Kenton, Ouda, "Senator" Frank Bell, the Lucados, and the biograph make up the rest of the bill.

Laloo and Lala, the double marvel, is the feature at Huber's.

Vesta Tilley, the "London Idol," came to the Circle Theatre last evening with all her clever male impersonations, her tuneful songs, and her stylish clothes. Of course, she was greeted with uproarious applause, and called back again and again. Her old song, "Algy," is still the favorite. The Boston Fadettes, an orchestra of twenty women, has second place on the programme at the Circle. Others on the

the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway.

The "Cherry Blossoms" were at the Dewey last night. They presented two burlesques. Many vaudeville headliners are on the list of entertainers.

At the Eden Musée a moving picture shows the adventures of a farmer at Coney Island. New groups are added periodically to the World in Wax.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink presents the same merry scene of men and women skaters every day but Monday. Music adds to the liveliness.

Marie Tempest came back to the city last night, and appeared in "The Marriage of Kitty" at the Harlem Opera House. She will be there the rest of this week. A good crowd attended the first Harlem performance.

The Grand Opera House is the fifth New York home of "The Earl of Pawtucket." It has already been at the Madison Square, Manhattan, Princess, and Harlem Opera House. The attendance last night at the Grand Opera House indicates that the jolly Thomas comedy could run many more weeks in New York without suffering from inattention.

"Under Southern Skies" was presented last night at the West End Theatre. Next week James K. Hackett comes to the West End in "The Crown Prince."

"The Worst Woman in London" is at the Third Avenue this week. At the American Theatre last Fall this melodrama won a great success; since then it has been on a very profitable tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry McGovern appeared last night at the New Star Theatre in "The Bowery After Dark." Terry has trodden the boards before, but Mrs. Terry is making her professional début this week. The pugilistic favorite and his wife were the objects of much enthusiastic applause, and were forced to come before the footlights and bow many times.

Marie Dressler, supported by the W. C. Kelly company, presented "Sweet Kitty Swellairs" at the Orpheum Theatre last night. Valerie Bergere and company remain over from last week. Others on the bill are Riccabono, with his trained horses; James T. McDonald, Will H. Murphy and Blanche Nichols, Mayme Remington, and the Village Choir Quartet.

NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Henry W. Savage's latest musical production, "The Yankee Consul," will be presented for the first time in New York at the Broadway Theatre Washington's Birthday. The contract with the management of the Broadway was signed yesterday by Mr. Savage. The engagement of "The Medal and the Maid" will end Feb. 20, when it will go to Philadelphia to begin a tour of the large cities of the country. "The Yankee Consul" has met with great success in Boston, Chicago, and elsewhere.

Two matinées of "East Lynn" will be given at the American Theatre this week. They will occur to-day and Thursday. Ralph Stuart will appear as Archibald Carlyle and Jessaline Rodgers will be Lady Isabel. "By Right of Sword" will be presented as usual every evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

"Der Detektiv" will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre to-night for the first time in America. It is a four-act farce comedy by Ernst Gettke and Victor Leon. The chief parts will be taken by Misses Ariaans, von Ostermann, and Rocco and Messrs. von Seyffertitz, Schlaghamer, Claudius, and Kobler.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Liebler & Co., the managers of "Merely Mary Ann," in which Miss Eleanor Robson is appearing at the Garden Theatre, to move the play up to the Criterion Theatre on Feb. 15. Virginia Harned will go on the road with "The Light that Lies in Woman's Eyes." It is probable that William Collier in "The Dictator" or Henry Miller in his new play will go to the Garden.

Miss Eleanor Robson, now appearing as "Merely Mary Ann," it was learned last night, will go to London next year to appear there in a play that is being written for her.

The Weber & Fields theatrical company left this city yesterday on a special train running on the time of the Lake Shore Limited. The train will run through to San Francisco direct via the New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Denver and Rio Grande, and Southern Pacific. The equipment is furnished by the New York Central and the Pullman Company.

THEATRICAL FIRMS AGREE.

Klaw & Erlanger and Stair & Havlin Have Come to Terms.

The competition of Klaw & Erlanger and Stair & Havlin, which is reported to have cost both of those theatrical firms dearly, was ended by an agreement which was reached at a conference last night. Several years ago there was an agreement by which Klaw & Erlanger built and booked in only the high-priced theatres, while Stair & Havlin confined themselves to the cheaper houses. This was broken away from, and Stair & Havlin built several good houses, including the Majestic, in this city; the Globe, in Boston, and the Maryland, in Baltimore, all $1.50 theatres.

In retaliation Klaw & Erlanger invaded Stair & Havlin's field and put up a lot of cheap houses in the South and West. At the conference last night it was agreed that Klaw & Erlanger should book all attractions for Stair & Havlin's high-priced theatres and Stair & Havlin all of the attractions for the popular-priced houses of Klaw & Erlanger. The Independent Booking Agency was seeking to get the business for Stair & Havlin, and this arrangement cuts it out.

THE WAITER'S "BAD BREAK."

How the Magistrate Proved Him Untruthful and Fined Him.

Magistrate Pool set a trap for a prisoner arraigned before him in the Tombs Court yesterday, and was successful in proving the man untruthful. Patrick Hughes, the prisoner, was charged with intoxication.

"I'm a waiter," he told the Magistrate, "and please let me go, for I want to go to work."

"Where do you work?" asked Magistrate Pool.

Hughes named Healy's restaurant, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

"Did you ever see me in there?" asked the Magistrate.

"Oh, yes," responded Hughes, with alacrity, "I remember serving you often, and I also remember that your Honor always gave me a good tip."

"Your memory is too good," said Magistrate Pool. "I was never in that restaurant in my life. You are fined $1."

"That was a bad break," said Hughes to the policeman who led him away to a cell.

PALM BEACH'S NEW HOTEL.

The Breakers Opened—Duchess of Sutherland Among the First to Register.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—The Florida East Coast Hotel Company's new hotel,

MME. CALVE'S RETURN

She Makes Her First Appearance in Her Old Part of Carmen.

A Great Audience Welcomes Her at the Metropolitan Opera House.

After a year's absence Mme. Emma Calvé returned to the Metropolitan Opera House and made her first appearance last evening, being welcomed by an audience that crowded the house to the doors—one of the largest, in fact, that has been seen there this season outside of the "Parsifal" performances. The most natural, indeed the only way to celebrate Mme. Calvé's return, was by a performance of "Carmen," and accordingly Bizet's opera was given for the first time in Mr. Conried's régime, being the first French work that has been seen there since the opening of the season. Mme. Calvé was warmly greeted, and seemed to exercise the same potent charm upon her audience as in years gone by.

She is the same Calvé, a little more robust in figure than the last time she was here, and with perhaps not quite the same grace, but with the same fascination, the same irresistible personality. Her Carmen has not changed in its general aspect; the details of her impersonation were always subject to the caprice and the varying spirit of the moment, and were seldom in all respects twice alike. But it was always full of all the elements of wayward impulse, of untamed willfulness, of dangerous allurement, of subtlety beneath its gross sensuousness, and it has lost none of these qualities. In voice, too, Mme. Calvé is now as she has been, and she has much of the clearness, flexibility, and power that characterized that beautiful organ, of the searching quality, the poignant expressiveness of tone, and the varying color that she so marvelously uses to intensify any dramatic situation.

And yet Mme. Calvé's impersonation had neither the bravura nor the vitality that have characterized it in years gone by. For this it would not be fair to hold her wholly responsible. She seemed to be laboring under something of a burden—the burden of carrying much of the performance on her own shoulders. Her companions in the cast were not of the sort that have contributed to the brilliancy of "Carmen" as it has been seen here in the past, and the performance was in many respects woefully lacking in the spirit and the fire that ought to blaze through the opera. And the result of it seemed to be evident in her own. She was not in her most buoyant and characteristic vein last evening, though there were many extravagances in her impersonation, and much of her old-time passion, petulance, and unrestrained vehemence. She sang brilliantly and put into her voice many accents of the gulle and passion and baleful tragedy of the Spanish heroine.

As ever she dominated the representation from beginning to end; but more than ever she was the central figure because the rest of the people in the cast were so far from reaching the standard that in former years has been set for this opera. Mr. Dippel, who can sing everything that a tenor is supposed to sing, was the Don José, and while he showed, as he always does in everything, familiarity and self-possession and intelligence, he did not present a figure of marked distinction or of the military bearing that would account for the course of Carmen's fickle affections toward him.

On the other hand, Mr. Scotti's Escamillo is of splendid presence, but his voice is peculiarly ill-adapted for the music he has to sing, and in the toreador's song he was quite ineffective. Miss Marguerite Lemon ventured upon the most important part that has yet fallen to her share, in Micaela, and, while she gave a neat and gracious impersonation of that somewhat conventional figure, she sang the music without much charm. Mr. Dufriche and Mr. Reiss, as the two smugglers, were capital, full of the true dare-devil spirit. Mme. Paula Ralph and Miss Jacoby were the Frasquita and Mercedes, respectively, and Mr. Bigné the Zuniga. Mr. Mottl conducted with great spirit and finesse, although he evidently was not able to produce all the effects at which he aimed.

NEW OPERA SINGERS COMING.

Mme. Aino Ackte and Fran Naval, the Tenor, Expected to Arrive To-day.

In operatic circles now keen expectations are centred in the new singers expected to arrive in America to-day. Most anticipated is Mme. Aino Ackte, who has become during the present season in Paris a great favorite. She sings in both German and French operas, and will be heard in "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Faust," and "Romeo and Juliet." Her contract with Mr. Conried is for three months; some of that time she will spend here and some of it on tour through the country.

The new tenor who is to get here to-day is Fran Naval. For many years he sang at the Grand Opera House in Vienna, subsequently appearing in Berlin and other capitals. Among the rôles in which he has met with most success are those of George Brown in Boieldieu's opera, "La Dame Blanche"; Werther in the opera of the same name, Romeo, the Chevalier des Grieux, Faust, and Rodolfo in "La Bohème."

DR. DUFFIELD ON "PARSIFAL."

Presbyterian Union Hears His Plea for Religious Recognition of the Opera.

"Parsifal," as interpreted by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was the subject for presentation at the February meeting of the Presbyterian Union, at the Hotel Savoy last night. His plea for religious recognition of the opera, which he does not deem an opera, is to be found in the highest religious note.

"Society," he said, "is not to be studied by avoiding social evils; it is to see the evil and crush the serpent."

The several motives were illustrated under the direction of William C. Carl, organist and choirmaster of the First Presbyterian Church, assisted by Andreas Schneider, Mr. Wesley Weyman, and Max Nickell.

HURT IN BRIDGE CRUSH.

Man Dragged by Car at Loop—Three Arrests for Jostling Passengers.

The usual crush at the loops on the Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours occurred yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a man being so injured that he had to be attended by an ambulance surgeon. A man and two boys who are said to have annoyed passengers were arrested.

The man who was injured was Deputy Sheriff Charles Fagin. He is fifty-nine years old, and was on his way to his home, 323½ Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn. In his hurry he tried to board a De Kalb Avenue car on loop No. 3 before the car had swung around the loop. He missed his footing, and was dragged around the loop until the car stopped.

As he fell to the pavement Policeman Stone picked him up, and he was carried

Some Quaint Furniture of Earlie Time

finds perfect reflection in a number of pieces built on the simple theme of straight line simplicity, and the important point of comfort. The Settle with its movable cushions of sheep hides, the deep Reclining Chair for the leisure hour, and the long Study Tables—all individual for fine handicraft and sturdy outlines.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

climbed on a car which had not discharged its passengers, and after sweeping several persons from their feet, were taken into custody. They gave their names as Martin Rosenblit, fourteen years old, of 222 Lynch Street, and Morris Hermann, thirty-nine years old, of 203 Moore Street, Brooklyn.

The bridge police say that the cold wind blowing through the structure last night seemed to make the crowd almost frantic to get aboard the cars.

TIME LIMIT ON THEATRES

Nineteen to be Closed To-night Unless Changes Are Started.

Mayor Will Wait No Longer for Alterations to Prevent Fire Calamities—Hearing by Aldermanic Committee.

All of the nineteen theatres in Manhattan Borough which have as yet failed to begin alterations required by Mayor McClellan and his subordinates for the protection of audiences against fire calamities will be closed after midnight to-night unless they begin to make the required changes between now and then, and push the work with all possible speed. Mayor McClellan reiterated this declaration of intention yesterday, saying at the same time he had received no word from any one of the nineteen theatres in reply to his letter of Saturday, stating his intentions in the matter.

"As far as I know, all of the nineteen theatres are to-day in exactly the same position they were in on Saturday, when I wrote the letter," said the Mayor in commenting on the situation. "You will notice, however, that the hands of the clock are rapidly moving toward the hour of midnight on Tuesday, and when that hour arrives you may rest assured that the changes required by the Fire, Health, and Building Departments will have been begun in good faith by the managers of these houses, or they will be closed. There will be no trifling with the lives and limbs of the theatregoers in this manner."

In the afternoon the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings gave a hearing at the City Hall to the theatrical managers on the McCall resolution requiring the fireproofing of all scenery used on local stages, and also requiring the lowering of the asbestos curtain at each playhouse at the end of each act of the play being presented. The resolution is so framed as to become operative immediately on being signed by the Mayor and provides penalties in the shape of fines for violations.

When the ordinance was read, Alderman Harburger, the Chairman of the committee, called for speakers in its favor, but no one responded. Ten or twelve theatrical managers were present, as well as Fire Commissioner Hayes and Deputy Commissioner Doyle, who is in charge of Brooklyn Borough.

Heinrich Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House and of the Irving Place Theatre was the first speaker opposed to the proposed ordinance. He asked the Aldermen if they had considered that it would take several weeks to fireproof the scenery and fixtures of a playhouse, in view of the requirement of the ordinance that it take effect immediately.

"Not only this," said Mr. Conried, "but fireproofing scenery has no effect except to spoil the scenery. All of the scenery with which I have experimented will burn, even if it will not blaze. However, I approve of the section of the ordinance requiring the use of the asbestos curtain. In the long run, however, the only real safeguard against fire in theatres is to teach audiences to behave reasonably, and at the same time equip each theatre with a rain apparatus. A heavy downpour between the audience and the stage would calm all fears of a spread of fire, at least for time to clear the theatre."

Mr. Conried suggested that the Board of Aldermen provide that at least four firemen be stationed on the stage of every theatre, independently of the two firemen the Charter says shall be assigned.

Charles T. K. Miller, representing the Shubert house, said he thought it a hardship to the theatres to have to lower the asbestos curtains between each act. At the Casino, he said, the asbestos curtain is kept lowered until the opening of the play, and, to obey the terms of the proposed ordinance, would need the services of at least four extra men at every performance.

J. J. Wyatt of the Columbia Theatre said it would "kill the finales" to lower the heavy asbestos curtain between each act. His curtain, he said, weighs more than 4,000 pounds.

"Which is better," asked Alderman Harburger, "to kill your finales or to kill your audience?"

"There is no question of that," Mr. Wyatt replied. "We take all precautions and lower the asbestos curtain before and after the show in the presence of the audiences."

Mr. Wyatt asked what would be the effect on existing contracts with traveling companies which have not fireproofed their scenery. Nobody replied, and then Alderman Hand asked how long it would take to make the scenery of the traveling companies fireproof.

Mr. Wyatt thought it would take about three months.

John H. Springer of the Grand Opera House said that in future booking he was willing to insert a clause requiring fireproofed scenery and fixtures to be brought in, but said it could not be done this season without closing up his house half of the time.

The Aldermen told the managers they did not desire to impose any hardships on the theatres, but were seeking information at this time and on this information would base their future action.

CHICAGO THEATRE IS OPENED.

First of Popular Playhouses to Provide Safeguards Against Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—McVicker's Theatre, complete with safeguards against fire and loss of life, reopened to-night, being the first of the popular playhouses to open since all of them were closed following the Iroquois Theatre fire on Dec. 30. The opening was not assured until late this afternoon, although all seats had been sold.

An Aldermanic Committee, Building Commissioner Williams and assistants, and Fire Marshal Musham made a thorough examination.

James McCreery & Co.

ANNUAL SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES
Beginning on Tuesday, February the 2d.

5,000 dozen pairs.

Fownes, Jouvin, Holste and Thomas Kid and Suede Gloves.

And one thousand dozen pairs "Majestic" gloves.

Latest tints of pearl white, mode, tan, buff, blue, green, brown, red, amethyst, lavender,—and black.

1, 2 and 4 button Fastening, or 1, 2 and 3 Clasp.

Paris Point or heavy Embroideries,—self-color, black or white.

1.00 per pair

Misses' Pique-sewn and Over-seam Kid Gloves, Tans, grey and pearl white.

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Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Gloves.

Men's Out-seam, Tan Kid Gloves, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. by Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

1.00
Value 2.00

White and pearl Evening Gloves,—Fisk, Clark & Flagg's or Perrin's.

1.00
Value 1.50 and 2.25.

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We announce the Initial Presentation of the Imported
Spring and Summer Fabrics
FOR
To-Measure Shirts for Men.
February Second to Sixth.

Most of the foreign weavers, such as D. & J. Anderson, of Scotland, are represented. The designs are more distinctive and effective than those of last season. The colors more dignified. We have an organization of clever shirt makers, which is at your service. Their handicraft has our guarantee to insure a garment of proper proportions and finish.

Negligee or Stiff Bosom Shirts.		Plaited Bosom Shirts.	
Of Madras	$3.50	Of Madras	$4.00
Of Woven Swivel Cords	$4.50	Of Woven Swivel Cords	$5.00
Of Russian Cords	$4.50	Of Russian Cords	$5.00

Should you care to have your monogram embroidered on the sleeve, it will cost from 40 cents to $1.25 according to the design.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

DENOUNCES RABBI'S DIVORCE.

Judge McMahon Lets Off Bigamy Convict with a Six Months' Sentence.

Attached to the indictment and police court papers in the case of Solomon Herman, who was arraigned in the General Sessions yesterday on a charge of bigamy were an engraved wedding invitation and a gorgeously engraved certificate of divorce. The wedding invitation "requested the pleasure of your company at the marriage of Miss Bertha Cohen to Mr. Solomon Herman, Saturday evening, Oct. 24, 1903, at 208 East One Hundred and Sixth Street," and the divorce certificate stated that "on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Solomon Herman is hereby divorced and separated for life from Sisel Aranovitch."

Herman explained to Judge McMahon that he had married Sisel in Russia on the 9th of June, 1898, but did not like her very much, so he called upon an east side rabbi for advice. He explained to the rabbi that he had fallen in love with Miss Cohen, who was much younger than his Russian wife, and had sent out invitations for the wedding to Miss Cohen, when the other woman appeared on the scene to stop the marriage. The rabbi said he would straighten out the tangle for $5, according to Herman's story. So he handed over the money, got his divorce, and got married to Miss Cohen the same night.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford explained that he had agreed to accept a plea of guilty from Herman, but would not urge that the man be punished, for the reason that Herman claimed that he believed that his religion gave him a right to get a divorce, and that he considered the rabbinical decree, or "ghet," as good as any divorce he might obtain in a State court.

"Let me say right here," remarked Judge McMahon, "that these Russian rabbis who issue these papers for a monetary consideration, leading ignorant people to believe they have power to grant divorces and give them the right to marry just as many women as the men want to marry—these rabbis are even more to blame than the unfortunates who are duped by them. And if I ever get hold of one of these rabbis I will give him the limit."

Herman was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

CHICAGO'S FRANCHISE FIGHT.

City Files Answer to Bill in Traction Case Before Federal Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Answer by the City of Chicago to the amendatory bill in the traction case, in which the ninety-nine-year franchise question will be a pertinent issue, was made to-day in the United States Circuit Court.

In the answer the city asserts that the original suits, wherein the orders were entered appointing receivers "were collusive and were instituted in pursuance of a scheme concocted" by the two underlying companies, by the Union Traction Companies, and by the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, "for the purpose of attempting to confer upon the Federal Court jurisdiction on the ground of diverse citizenship to pass upon and determine the existing controversies" between the City of Chicago and the companies.

It is charged that the companies have failed to furnish adequate service; that they have diverted vast sums from their revenues to the payment of large dividends on watered stocks and bonds, and that the Incorporation of the North Chicago Company is fatally at fault. Judge Grosscup will hear the arguments in the case March 1.

Hunyadi János
THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
FOR

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PLAN TO REDUCE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal to abridge the term of the evening schools and other modern educational expansions has evoked vigorous protests from various quarters, but the injustice of the double reduction planned for teachers' salaries seems to have escaped the attention of nearly all critics except the teachers themselves.

All believers in a public school system for this city abreast of the standards of other intellectual centres hope that the threatened sacrifices may yet be avoided. But, assuming their absolute necessity, why has not some ingenious reformer suggested a proportionate "slight reduction" in the salaries of the small army of Superintendents, Associate Superintendents, District Superintendents, and other Inspectors ad infinitum? This plan would bring to the depleted City Treasury $1,000 or more in each case and would aggregate quite a substantial sum.

Several important aspects of the matter seem to have been quite overlooked. The present day wages of the teachers bring them—for the six months' session—a salary so small that the work must necessarily be only an adjunct to other employment; and this necessity would be in no way removed if the evening schools were taught by others than the day-school teachers, as has been sometimes thought desirable. The vital force expended in this work is only very superficially represented by the time actually devoted to teaching.

Double work means heavy draughts upon future reserves of strength, which will seldom be risked except under the pressure of urgent need. Reduced compensation would make other productive labor still more indispensable to the very existence of the evening-school teacher.

Aside from the question of expediency, there are underlying considerations of justice. An appointment for the year 1903-1904 carried with it the tacit assumption of a fixed rate of payment for that period at least. It can hardly have been realized by the general public that the combined effect of the shortening of time and the lowering of pay proposed for next year—even if not precipitated into the present term—would reduce the evening high school salaries precisely 40 per cent., not a "slight reduction," as the School Board optimistically terms it, but a cut practically unprecedented in all the annals of oppressed labor.

SOME OF THE PROSPECTIVE VICTIMS.

New York, Jan. 31, 1904.

SOME SCHOOL ANOMALIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the question of text books used in the public schools is being agitated, I would like to remark on the subject. The question is to provide the right ones. For example, my boy is next to the highest grade in the Grammar Department, and has only now enjoyed the privilege of an arithmetical text book and a practical speller, both of which could have been used from the lowest grade, with a much better result than writing sums and words on blackboards for the children to copy in blank books and solve at home, with no book to refer to, if they did not quite grasp the explanation that accompanied the same.

Then again, the children are given a most profitable book called a commercial geography, and which is most instructive in other branches, but they are only permitted to retain this book during one grade and on promotion it is taken from them and they probably never see it again; then they also are forced to take up algebra before they gain a practical knowledge of arithmetic, then after studying algebra for one term the book is closed and they do not study it again for two years, and back they go to fractions and decimals. While my boy can solve a difficult problem in algebra I doubt whether he could solve one in profit and loss. The same result with spelling, the children can spell only the words given them, such as indefinable, implacable, credulous, and words of that length, but cannot spell Wednesday or February. Something is radically wrong. When this is corrected our children will begin to learn something. At present it is only a smattering of everything and a practical knowledge of nothing.

Mr. Maxwell may be growing rich on his profit on text books, but the school fund could be increased if some of the two hundred surplus teachers were dispensed with. Why is the music teacher engaged or paid when the class teacher is obliged to do the work? The surplus teachers visit the schools at long intervals, and in the meantime the class teacher must go on with her music or physical culture, or some other branch for which an extra teacher is paid, but the class teacher receives no more pay.

There is another very serious question I would like to understand. Why, when a child can graduate with the required per cent. (but is not the required age) cannot he have his diploma? If he is proficient and can pass his examinations with honors, why not give him his diploma regardless of his age, if he is entitled to it? To keep this from him is to humiliate him, and would in most cases make the child indifferent. If my boy can graduate in the given time and is not given his diploma because he will not be the required age I shall demand it.

A MUCH INTERESTED PARENT.

New York, Jan. 31, 1904.

SCHOOL BOOKS THAT PAY ROYALTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 28th instant you publish a communication on "Royalties on School Books" signed "Fair Play," which is, to say the least, misleading.

It states with much verbiage that, assuming 200,000 children in the New York City schools study language and grammar, according to Gordon and McIntyre's report only 35,000 Maxwell grammars were used in 1902, leaving the inference that the balance, or 165,000 pupils, used other books. The fact is that 35,000 Maxwell grammars were purchased during that year, and as the "life" of a book is from three to five years, according to usage, it follows that in the course of four years, the average time of a book's existence, there would be at least four times that number in use, or 140,000—a very large proportion of the whole number required. But it is well known that under existing conditions, and the peculiar pressure brought to bear upon teachers, this number is gradually increasing.

Mr. Maxwell, or for that matter any one else, should be entitled to the benefit resulting from his or their brain product legitimately, but the iniquity that attaches itself to the present condition in New York City schools is the indirect influence brought to bear on teachers or principals in favor of the use of such product. Not only is there a natural inclination to curry favor with such author superiors, but worse than all, the formulation of examination questions based on the peculiar methods and definitions contained in such book, and the degrading of such teachers whose classes do not reply exactly along such lines, gives to the designing author a most powerful weapon to force a distasteful or unsuitable book upon his subordinates.

The knowledge of such condition and the feeling that they are being gradually reduced to a mere mechanical entity are the greatest causes of the general dissatisfaction prevailing in our school system.

New York, Jan. 20, 1904. VERITAS.

UNION RAILWAY METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to residents of the Bronx to know that Dr. Darlington of the Board of Health has obtained a promise of better service by the Union Railway Company from President Maher, as mentioned in your issue of the 23d inst.

The officers of this road make promises a profession, and the officials of the Health Board will find it a difficult task to enforce a fulfillment of any promise by the management of the Union Railway, if it means any outlay. The reputation of this road for curtailing expenses, without regard to public comfort, is notorious. Within the past two months they are said to have taken over fifty cars from the system, and from appearances the best cars are now in the barns, reserved for patrons of the Morris Park race track.

On the Unionport line five cars were run until two months ago; four are now doing service, and sometimes three. Previous to this change cars were run about every five minutes. Patrons going down town must now wait from ten to twenty minutes at a given point. This branch of the road has no schedule time, and is absolutely controlled by the motormen and conductors. Just as soon as these men are familiar with the streets they are transferred to other lines, entire strangers taking their places. To the public it looks as if the Unionport line was used as a training school, and it is nothing unusual to see passengers carried far from or beyond their destination.

In the rainstorm of last week a young woman—a stranger in the Bronx—came up town by way of West Farms. She requested the conductor to let her out at Westchester Village, which he neglected to do. She followed the passengers from the car and was directed to the Unionport car and carried west to Bronx River. She did not have a cent, and was compelled to walk the entire distance to Throgg's Neck.

The placing of green men on these lines is only one of the abuses; they are numerous. Another equally as bad, if not worse, is the three-cent transfer system to the elevated roads. On Sunday, Jan. 17, a conductor on the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street crosstown line, on Car 538, told the passengers they could not have transfers unless they had pennies. Several were compelled to go without.

The lack of these transfers is getting to be a daily occurrence on this branch, and it is high time that the proper city authorities should compel the Union Railway to furnish these transfers, instead of selling them to conductors, who have no interest in getting them.

According to the Greater New York charter the fare within the city limits is 3 cents, yet patrons of the Union Railway are compelled to pay 8 cents—as often 10 cents—to get down town.

It has been claimed by officers of the Union Railway Company that the Westchester Avenue branch does not pay; in this the public has no interest. The road will never pay or any better accommodation be given the public until there is competition allowed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Union Railway Company is taking all the advantages that a monopoly gives it. Two years ago it laid tracks on St. Ann's Avenue. They are still there; nothing has ever been done toward getting them into shape for traffic. It is safe to presume that the road was built only to shut out competitors; if the law was properly enforced, this road would be running or the charter annulled.

Appeals to Borough President Haffen and President Maher of the Union Railway Company by associations in the Bronx have never received an intelligent response. Committees who have visited these gentlemen in the Municipal Building found them "full of promise." FREILE.

New York, Jan. 25, 1904.

A PLEA FOR FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the generous courtesy of the letter columns of THE TIMES I beg to make a plea for Fraunces's Tavern.

The long and earnest work of The Woman's Auxilary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society was rewarded last year by the vote of the city authorities to have the tavern and half of the block upon which it stands condemned and purchased by the city. The building was to be restored and the half block of land to be made into a public park.

The present Board of Appropriations, though favorable to the preservation of the historic old building, is not in favor of securing the surrounding land. Were these gentlemen assured that public sentiment was in behalf of the proper dignified setting of this important old relic of Colonial and Revolutionary days, we feel sure they would gladly and patriotically make the necessary appropriation, and see the good work promptly carried forward.

Will the Principals and teachers of our public and private schools—will the Presidents, professors, and students of the universities of New York, and of Columbia give us their powerful aid? Will the clergymen use their strong influence, that the Church militant may give nerve to those who would honor the memory of the State militant—the State which loved liberty well enough to die for it—which loved peace well enough to fight for it? Will parents, will older brothers and sisters help us to properly preserve this old landmark for a means of patriotic education for their own little ones, and for the children of other generations?

We appeal to the large business corporations of our city, and of neighboring cities, but especially do we look to that dignified body, the New York Chamber of Commerce, to honor this old building, their birthplace. So often has the voice of this noble body of men been heard in the cause of right and of wisdom, that were it now to speak for the old "Long Room" in the tavern where Washington met his friends, where he bade farewell to his Generals and officers, we feel sure it would be listened to with respect, with conviction of the truth of the cause it befriends.

It is a pity that very many of our people born in New York never heard of Fraunces's Tavern. When it becomes one of the "sights" for the visitor it will be well known and its story will awaken pulses of patriotism and reverence for nobler lives.

It is impossible here to go into its history. Those wanting information may gain it by addressing either the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, or the Woman's Auxiliary to that society.

A young girl received as a birthday present her mother's diamond engagement ring. She valued only the diamond, so she had that reset in the fashion of her own day. Does any one exclaim at her lack of sentiment? If Fraunces's Tavern be preserved and hedged in by modern business buildings all the world will exclaim, Who would think of putting a genuine portrait of George Washington, or of any of his Generals, in the attic, or turning it face to the wall? Why turn Fraunces's Tavern face to the wall of a skyscraper? Is it possible that New York cannot afford to reframe this old portrait, so to speak, and to give it a place of honor? Let it stand where it has always stood, but let it stand as it did in those days of stress and strain, with breathing room about it. Half a block—only half a block!

Of course, other little parks are near by. We want this little half block for patriotism. The poor will find rest and refreshment in it to be sure, but they and all classes will find much more there. We need that little park of half a block just there about Fraunces's Tavern for American lungs, American eyes, American hearts. Shall we have it?

All interested in New York City, all who love our country and National relics, please send their names in sympathy to Mrs. William Brookfield, President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 518 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, N. Y.

ELIZABETH LEAYCRAFT KOUES,
For the Executive Committee.

New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

GAS METER TEST SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your valuable issue of the 26th inst. quoted the State Gas Meter Inspector's report to the Governor of this State on the modus operandi of the gas companies. In perusing this valuable document, highly interesting to consumers of gas in general and to the undersigned in particular, I am convinced there is much to be said in regard to his charges referring to the forcing through their pipes an excess pressure in order to make up for deficient quality in the gas, thereby causing meters to over-register. It is very evident that our worthy State official is not familiar with the law pertaining to the quality of gas to be supplied to consumers, otherwise he would confine himself to facts and not to suppositions.

The law clearly defines that the illuminating power shall be no less than twenty-one candle power. Is he not aware of the fact that the candle power of the Consolidated Gas Company's product averages twenty-three and that of the New Amsterdam twenty-five to thirty, or, to be more concise, about five candle power in excess of what the law demands? Hence the argument advanced cannot be sustained on statutory grounds. The proportion of "fast" meters, continues the report as discovered by his Inspectors, in the private tests, was found to be one to five, or 20 per cent. This is an absurd statement, based upon incompetent tests. Granting, though, that such tests proved to be bona fide, do we ever hear of a meter registering "slow," of which there are not hundreds, but thousands, in this city?

Why not, to be fair, make the test of those meters and then make your deductions accordingly, which will materially decrease the number of fast meters, and in all probability reveal the opposite results? Dwelling upon the supposition that the gas manufactured at the present time is of inferior quality, I may add that conditions are entirely responsible for same. In the first place, the price, referring to this city and framed by law, does not warrant thirty candle power or the desired heat units. In the second place, the price of coal during the strike of 1902 steadily advanced, owing to its scarcity, and the supply decreased, made it imperative for the companies to purchase any kind of coal obtainable in the open market at ruinous prices and unfit for the production of their vast output.

The price of oil used to a great extent to enrich the gas also took a jump, as is chronic or characteristic of that commodity, so that if we review the conditions prevailing during the past year and affecting the gas companies in particular, the public has every reason to congratulate itself with the service, quality, and quantity rendered. MARTIN CAFLISCH.

New York, Jan. 27, 1904.

COCKRAN NOMINATED FOR M'CLELLAN'S SEAT

He Contrasts Conditions Under Cleveland and Roosevelt.

Declares That the Country in Ten Years Has Fallen to the Position of a Freebooter Among Nations.

Appearing before the Democratic Convention which had just nominated him to succeed Mayor McClellan in Congress from the Twelfth District, W. Bourke Cockran last night electrified the delegates and spectators with a speech in which he accepted the nomination and discussed National issues. Although it was not expected that Mr. Cockran would be brought before the convention, the clubrooms of the Tammany Central Association at 207 East Thirty-second Street were packed to the doors.

The convention, which was called to make the nomination for the special election called by Gov. Odell for Feb. 23, was called to order by Thomas F. Woods, ex-Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, was not present. Deputy Attorney General Cornelius F. Collins was chosen presiding officer.

The name of Mr. Cockran was formally presented by Michael F. Blake, Chief Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and a delegate from the Eighteenth District. Mr. Blake made the nominating speech for McClellan in every one of the conventions which named him for Congressman from the same district. Seconding speeches were made by Alderman William J. Boyhan, Henry W. Unger, Victor J. Dowling, and John J. O'Connell for the various Assembly districts, and then, on the motion of Mr. Blake, the Secretary was instructed to cast a single ballot for the nomination of Mr. Cockran. The candidate, who was at the Park Avenue Hotel, was escorted to the hall, and was rousingly greeted as he took the platform.

"The campaign which we now are opening," Mr. Cockran declared, "is one which, in my judgment, affects the prosperity, if not the very existence, of the Democratic Party, and I pledge you to devote all of my time and such abilities as I may possess to the uplifting of Democracy in the office to which you have named me. Any one can realize, by looking at the yawning chasm between the conditions of this country as they are to-day and as they were ten years ago, that Democratic success is an absolute necessity if the country is to be preserved.

"Ten years ago we had a Democratic President, a Democratic Congress, the Governors of the leading States were Democrats, and Democrats controlled the principal Legislatures; even the Mayors of the great cities all were Democrats. Solidity of government and integrity of purpose held sway, and the conditions were crowning testimony that Democracy and prosperity are terms each one absolutely dependent on the other. Since that time the country has passed through a crisis.

"Democratic surpluses have been squandered by Republicans who succeeded our leaders in office; surpluses were turned into deficits and panic spread over the land. It was Democratic integrity and sagacity from 1893 to 1897 that restored the shattered credit of the country and revived business in 1897, but at that time the Republicans, just elected to power, claimed the credit, although they had only harvested the crop planted by Democratic ability, loyalty, and capacity.

"Now again we are threatened by the results of Republican ascendency; panic overhangs the land, corruption exists in the Government, the people are levied upon for the party, and blight threatens through a Government organized for plunder. The country has been demoralized until the popular conscience has seemed perverted, conditions which are certain to produce financial panic and commercial collapse if the Republican policies are unchecked.

"We have fallen from the position of being the greatest Nation of the earth, where we were elevated by Democratic dignity and integrity, to that of a swashbuckler, a freebooter seeking plunder whenever the hand is strong enough to strangle a weak nation, for the glory of some petty Republican politician. Ten years ago this Nation was regarded as the exponent of international justice; now it is regarded with international suspicion. We have reached the point where the country is regarded as an international hoodlum.

"Think of the chasm that separated us from ten years ago when our President addressed the greatest power of the world without precedent or rule of international law, but in the interest of peace, and with a voice as powerful as though from Heaven itself. It was an appeal for justice to a weak nation, and it came from the United States, from the pen of Grover Cleveland. Then look at us as we now are, discredited abroad and in distress at home, with prosperity ended. It is time to ponder—time to change the direction of the Ship of State if the ruin of business is not to be made certain and the ruin of the Republic made probable.

"The remedy lies in the success of the Democratic Party at the polls next November. The party always succeeds when united; it has never been defeated save by divisions in its own ranks. Victory is always ours when we stand for the moral law, and our success at this time means enthroning the moral law. And the economic law and the moral law are inseparably bound.

"There is no hostility between Democracy and wealth, if that wealth be honestly obtained, but there is hostility between Democracy and wealth if one single dollar of that wealth be taken by its holder from his neighbor.

"Democracy does not say it will make people prosperous; no party can say that. But Democracy does say it will permit the people to make themselves prosperous and will not permit them to be waylaid and robbed by tariffs and other like protected piracies. The Government has no power to do for any man what it cannot do for all men."

After Mr. Cockran's speech the candidate held an informal reception in the clubrooms and the convention was adjourned.

AGREE ON BANK RECEIVER.

Staten Island Committee Wants J. C. Mayer Named—Net Shortage, $157,000.

The Committee of Fifteen which is looking after the interests of the depositors of the wrecked Bank of Staten Island met last night, and after some discussion resolved to approve the appointment of Joseph C. Mayer of Buffalo as permanent receiver. He is now acting receiver.

A Wall Street banking house sent a letter offering to finance a new bank if the committee would assure them the depositors. The matter was referred to a committee of five.

It was learned from Bank Examiner Judson that the net shortage, as it now appeared, would be a few dollars more than $157,000. It was also ascertained that the last report of the bank was drawn and signed and sworn to by Otto Ahlmann, the cashier and practical owner, and plainly states that the President of the bank was not present.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week From 8:30 to 12 o'Clock---Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Powerfully Low Prices for Superior Furniture.

The Colossal February Sale And Some Of Its Many Splendid Attractions.

To visit the Furniture Store on the 5th Floor and see the vast representations of choice new Furniture is to understand why the Special Sales at the Siegel Cooper Store are always so successful.

This Store Sells You the Furniture You Want, and It Asks the Prices You Best Like to Pay.

There's a world of real satisfaction in that. There is nothing here that is undesirable. Everything is new and eminently worthy. More than a dozen States contribute to the present Sale, and following so closely upon the heels of the great January event it is not to be wondered at that THIS SALE WILL ATTRACT MANY PURCHASERS.

To-day's Specials Include These:

Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads.
Mattresses. Springs.
Parlor Suites. Parlor Cabinets.
Bedroom Suites. Dressers.
Chiffoniers. Dining-Room Furniture.
Sideboards. China Closets.
Dining Chairs. Turkish Velour Couches.

IRON FOLDING COUCHES.

The illustration represents the most modern construction in Folding Couches; easy to fold or unfold; clean, light and well made; are most practical for household furniture.

IRON FOLDING COUCHES—Made with a strong iron frame, with woven wire fabric—can be separated and used as two couches—complete mattress and wedge bolster, covered with good ticking; special, 9.50

PARLOR SUITES.

Our regular line of Parlor Furniture is without an equal in New York. The different coverings can be duplicated—if desired. Conspicuous among the new coverings are the very finest quality veronas, tapestries and damasks.

PARLOR SUITES (as illustrated), mahogany finished frames, new and handsome design; finely carved frames; plain backs, covered with tapestry; regularly $90.00, special..... 69.00

PARLOR SUITES.

Covered with the latest imported veronas, damasks and tapestries, in 3 and 5 piece suites.

$43.50 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 37.00
$50.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 39.00
$51.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 41.50
$56.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 44.00
$82.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 45.00
$58.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 48.00
$65.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 50.00
$80.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 55.00
$75.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 57.50
$75.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 62.00
$87.50 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 65.00
$90.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 66.50

PARLOR SUITES.

$115.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 85.00
$160.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 120.00
$24.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 16.50
$30.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 24.50
$40.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 30.00
$45.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 34.50
$50.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 36.00
$57.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 40.00

The following cannot be duplicated:

$90.00 2-piece PARLOR SUITES, 38.00
$70.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 50.00
$65.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 38.00
$200.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 125.00
$225.00 3-piece PARLOR SUITES, 135.00
$59.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 39.00
$70.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 58.00
$105.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 68.00
$115.00 5-piece PARLOR SUITES, 75.00

TURKISH CHAIRS.

A large and finely assorted stock of Turkish Chairs and Rockers. Special prices during the sale.

$34.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 22.50
$36.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 24.00
$32.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 25.50
$35.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 26.50
$54.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 35.00
$50.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 40.00
$57.00 TURKISH CHAIRS, 48.00
$40.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 30.00
$45.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 32.00
$50.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 33.75
$45.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 35.00
$50.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 39.00
$62.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 48.75
$84.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 52.50
$75.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 60.00
$120.00 TURKISH LEATHER CHAIRS, 97.00

VELOUR COUCHES.

Our SPECIAL COUCHES, made with the indestructible construction on an oak frame, seven rows of tufting, buttons fastened so they cannot pull out, covered with velours, in assorted colors; regularly $20.00, special, 14.75
Also the following Specials in Couches:
$20.00 VELOUR COUCHES, 15.50
$24.00 VELOUR COUCHES, 19.50
$36.00 VELOUR COUCHES, 25.50
$42.00 VELOUR COUCHES, 31.50
$50.00 VELOUR COUCHES, 35.00
$52.00 VELOUR COUCHES, 44.00

FINE BEDROOM SUITES.

NATURAL MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITES—5 pieces—twin bedsteads.
$48.00 DRESSER, 41.00
$48.00 CHIFFONIER, 41.00
$36.00 BEDSTEADS, 30.00
$23.00 WASHSTANDS, 18.00
MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE—3 pieces—Napoleon design.
$140.00 DRESSER, 117.00
$110.00 BEDSTEAD, 92.00
$80.00 TOILET TABLE, 65.00
MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE, two pieces; Colonial design.
$105.00 DRESSER, 82.00
$103.00 BEDSTEAD, 80.00
MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE, two pieces, handsomely carved.
$130 {MAHOGANY DRESSER, MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD} 104.00

CHIFFONIERS.

The following Mahogany Chiffoniers are all samples. Extraordinarily low prices for Tuesday:
$44.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 32.00
$52.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 35.00
$60.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 30.00
$62.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 45.00
$75.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 59.50
$82.50 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 60.00
$94.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 65.00
$90.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 69.00
$89.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 79.00
$110.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS, 85.00

OAK DRESSERS.

$10.50 OAK DRESSERS, 7.50
$15.00 OAK DRESSERS, 10.00
$17.00 OAK DRESSERS, 11.50
$18.00 OAK DRESSERS, 12.00
$21.00 OAK DRESSERS, 14.00
$22.00 OAK DRESSERS, 15.00
$33.00 OAK DRESSERS, 25.50
$39.00 OAK DRESSERS, 28.50
$44.00 OAK DRESSERS, 36.00
$52.00 OAK DRESSERS, 42.00
$60.00 OAK DRESSERS, 44.00
$70.00 OAK DRESSERS, 54.00

PARLOR CABINETS.

PARLOR CABINETS—(as illustrated) in Vernis-Martin or Rookwood finish handsomely decorated—French plate shelf and mirror back. Regularly $50.00; special 33.50

PARLOR CABINETS, in Vernis-Martin or Rookwood finish, handsomely decorated with artistic brass trimmings, plate-glass shelf and French plate mirror back. Regularly $40.00; special 28.50

DINING FURNITURE.

DINING TABLES—Made of the finest selected oak; made to extend 8 feet; handsomely finished.
Regularly $29.00, Special, 18.00
$17.00 OAK DINING TABLES, 11.50
$16.50 OAK DINING TABLES, 12.75
$18.00 OAK DINING TABLES, 15.00
$22.00 OAK DINING TABLES, 17.50
$28.00 OAK DINING TABLES, 20.50
$30.00 OAK DINING TABLES, 23.75
$39.00 OAK DINING TABLES, 25.00

SIDEBOARDS.

$22.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 17.50
$24.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 18.00
$28.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 22.00
$30.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 24.00
$44.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 37.50
$60.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 45.00
$50.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 38.00
$68.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 50.00
$82.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 67.00
$125.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 94.00
$135.00 OAK SIDEBOARDS, 114.00

DINING CHAIRS.

DINING CHAIRS—As illustrated; solid oak; handsomely finished; cane seat and strongly supported; special, 2.25

ARM CHAIRS to match above; special, 4.50
$3.50 Oak DINING CHAIRS, 2.50
$6.00 Oak ARM CHAIRS to match, 4.75
$4.00 Oak DINING CHAIRS, 3.00
$7.00 Oak ARM CHAIRS to match, 5.00
$6.00 Oak DINING CHAIRS, 3.50
$8.00 Oak ARM CHAIRS to match, 6.50
Special Oak DINING CHAIRS—in box caned seat—well made and strongly supported; regularly $2.50; special, 1.95

CHINA CLOSETS.

$18.50 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 15.50
$28.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 22.00
$30.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 23.00
$32.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 24.75
$34.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 27.00
$37.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 28.00
$38.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 30.00
$52.00 OAK CHINA CLOSETS, 41.25

ENAMELLED CRIBS.

ENAMELLED CRIBS—Stationary sides, woven wire springs; special at 4.50
ENAMELLED CRIBS—With swinging sides; same as above; special at 5.25
ENAMELLED CRIBS—With sliding sides, with brass top rails; woven wire spring; special at 7.00

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS—Special at 1.85, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 4.75, 6.00, 7.00.

Brass and Enamel Bedsteads.

BRASS BEDSTEADS; as illustrated; 2-inch continuous posts, laterals supported with solid T ball mounts, husks on foot and strongly constructed; regularly $45.00; special, 35.00
$36.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 30.00
$38.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 31.50
$48.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 40.00
$52.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 44.00
$58.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 48.00
$70.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS, 59.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, (as illustrated;) heavy continuous posts; brass and enamelled fancy filling; strongly constructed and finely enamelled; regularly $14.00; special, 10.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS.

The following can be had in various sizes:

$4.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 2.50
$5.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 3.50
$5.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 4.25
$6.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 4.90
$6.25 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 5.00
$6.75 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 5.50
$10.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 7.00
$11.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 7.50

COLORED ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS.

$7.00 COLORED ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 5.50
$11.00 COLORED ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 8.75
$15.00 COLORED ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 11.25
$16.00 COLORED ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 13.50
$24.00 COLORED ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 18.75

MATTRESSES.

MATTRESSES—Made of a fine quality of mixed black hair, imperial stitched edge; full weight, 50 pounds, in A. C. A. ticking, in one or two parts; regularly $25.50; special, 18.50

MATTRESSES—Made of gray drawings, one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regularly $22.25; special, 18.50

MATTRESSES—Made of South American hair, one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regularly $18.00; special, 14.50

MATTRESSES—Made of mixed hair, one or two parts; A. C. A. ticking; regularly $10.00; special, 7.50

MATTRESSES—No. 2 combination; made in good quality of ticking; regularly $5.90, special, 3.75

MATTRESSES—No. 1 combination; made in good quality of ticking; regularly $7.00; special, 5.75

MATTRESSES—Made of short hair in A. C. A. ticking; regularly $8.50; special, 6.95

LEATHER COUCHES.

An exclusive design; the finest quality of leather; patent tufting and filled with hair; regularly $50.00; special, 35.00

IRON COUCHES.

TELESCOPE IRON COUCHES; can be used as two separate couches or three-quarter size bed; frames covered with steel woven wire fabric; complete with cotton mattress and bolster; special, 9.50

CHIFFONIERS.

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIERS; five large drawers; brass handles; French plate mirror; special, 7.95

FOLDING IRON COUCHES.

FOLDING IRON COUCHES, with adjustable sides, frame made of angle iron, and interior of National Spring fabric, complete with mattress and bolster; special, 7.50

BOX SPRINGS.

BOX SPRINGS; our own make; for metal bedsteads; finely upholstered and covered with fancy or A. C. A. ticking; special, 7.50

BOX COUCHES.

BOX OR WARDROBE COUCHES; made 6 ft. long, 2½ ft. wide; covered with denim in plain or assorted colors and made with patent spring opening attachment; special, 8.90

ADJUSTABLE COUCHES.

ADJUSTABLE COUCHES; can be used as a couch or sofa; adjustable ends supported with steel ratchets, made with the indestructible construction; covered with velour in assorted colors; special, 16.75

DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY

Shortage of $6,784,183 in Monthly Disbursements Over Receipts.

Falling Off in Customs Duties and Internal Revenue Largely Responsible for Adverse Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Treasury statement issued to-day shows a deficit for the month of $6,784,183, the total receipts being $41,588,370 and the disbursements $48,372,553. The receipts for January, 1903, were $45,996,338. Of this the shortage in customs receipts was nearly $3,000,000 and internal revenue $1,660,000.

The first six months of the fiscal year, which closed with Dec. 31, furnished a surplus of nearly $8,500,000. With the close of the first month of the second half of the year the surplus has dwindled to $1,641,680, and raised doubts in the minds of those who were encouraged to hope that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the current fiscal year will be realized and that on July 1 next there would be a surplus of $14,000,000.

The fact that disbursements in January are always heavy furnishes ground for the belief of Treasury officials that the five remaining months of the year will repair the damage thus far done to the Secretary's estimates, but with steadily declining receipts and with expenditures that cannot be controlled the outlook is not encouraging, and many persons who watch the Government's fiscal operations are apprehensive that the balance may be on the wrong side of the books when the year is closed.

The receipts for the seven months ended with January were $319,425,843, against $334,629,786 for the corresponding period of last year. This loss of $15,000,000 is entirely owing to the falling off in customs receipts, the loss from that source having been more than $19,000,000. In internal revenue there was an increase of nearly $2,000,000 and in miscellaneous more than $2,000,000. The annexed table shows the receipts for the seven months ended with January, 1903 and 1904, respectively:

	1903.	1904.
Customs	$174,327,687	$154,989,727
Internal revenue	137,372,106	139,192,314
Miscellaneous	22,929,994	25,243,802
Total	$334,629,786	$319,425,843

The expenditures for the seven months were $317,784,163, against $303,525,840 for the same period of last year, an increase of $11,000,000. Comparing the various items of expenditure, it is found that in the civil and miscellaneous there was an increase of $8,000,000 and of the navy of nearly $11,000,000. In the War Department there was a decline of more than $2,000,000 on account of Indians, and more than $4,000,000 on interest, and upward of $1,000,000 on pensions. The annexed table shows the expenditures in detail for the seven months just ended compared with the corresponding months of last year:

	1903.	1904.
Civil and miscellaneous	$74,485,512	$82,450,312
War	72,706,301	71,402,928
Navy	47,537,489	58,347,574
Indians	8,501,626	6,328,569
Pensions	81,807,139	83,061,015
Interest	20,087,712	16,193,464
Total	$305,525,840	$317,784,163

A summary of the receipts and expenditures is given below, showing the amount of surplus at the end of the two periods:

	1903.	1904.
Receipts	$334,629,786	$319,425,843
Expenditures	305,525,840	317,784,163
Surplus	$28,103,946	$1,641,680

Orders have been sent to the Philadelphia Mint to coin gold, and it is expected that, when the machinery becomes adjusted to the work, the coinage of gold will be equal to $30,000,000 per month. It is estimated that about $60,000,000 will meet present requirements. The reduction of the gold coin holding has resulted in the issue of a considerable amount in silver certificates in exchange for gold bullion.

ATTACK THE PANAMA POLICY.

Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts Assails President's Haste—Senator Morgan's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Panama matters occupied part of the time in both houses of Congress to-day.

Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.) made an attack on the President's policy during the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill in the House. Referring to the dissolution of the Colombian Congress on Oct. 31, and the meeting of Congress on Nov. 9, he said:

"Ten days' longer wait would not have seemed an unwarranted delay to any but an impetuous and over-strenuous person. But our President is not a man to wait when there can be something a-doing."

"Personally the President was in favor of building the canal at Panama, and he was not unfriendly with the French Canal Company. He seemed anxious to impress upon the American people that they had a strenuous man at the helm who did not stop at trifles, one who would ride any kind of a broncho where others more cautious dare not tread."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) replied to Mr. Thayer in a vigorous defense of the Administration's course.

He declared that ninety-nine out of every hundred people in the United States are unqualifiedly and enthusiastically in approval of the course taken by the President.

"There is a power," he said, "and it is moving in this civilized world, greater than the little contemptible spirit of the Colombian Senate, which says that a canal shall be built, and woe to the politician or the newspaper man, or the college professor that gets in the way of this mighty movement of a mighty people to do a mighty thing."

In the Senate Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) again attacked M. Bunau-Varilla, the Panama Minister. He closed with a reference to the attitude of the South toward the canal project, saying that section was still "unmoved by mercenary temptation."

"We cannot mark down the people of the South to the figure," he said, "in commercial politics that accepts a favor of any party, or any man, as the price of its support of men who disregard laws and trample the rights of the weak under foot, or of measures that are wrong and dishonorable. We have never been robbers or faith breakers, and we will not lend our assistance to those who are."

NOT BEHIND FORAKER'S BILL.

Denial That Administration's Views Are Represented in the Measure to Modify Trust Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Attorney General Knox to-day positively denied that the Administration had previous knowledge of or approved the bill, introduced by Senator Foraker, to amend the inter-State commerce and anti-trust laws. Senator Foraker also declared that he had never discussed his bill with the President. The Attorney General, when questioned on the matter, said:

"The amendment proposes to repeal the inter-State commerce law and the anti-trust law so far as foreign commerce is concerned. This would result in giving foreign commerce an advantage over our domestic commerce. By means of such a power the tariff protection will be largely nullified.

"The statement that the proposed amendment is in line with the suggestion I made in an address at Pittsburg in October, 1902, is a great mistake—a mistake based upon a misconception of the rule of the common law and the difference between the application of the rule to undertakings that are strictly private and those that are public or quasi-public."

Senator Foraker said:

"I have never spoken to President Roosevelt or any one else upon the subject, and have not discussed it with any other Senators. I have had it in mind to offer the bill for more than a year, but refrained while the Northern Securities case was pending before the courts.

"The bill does not, as the Democrats charge, render nugatory the effect of the anti-trust law. If this bill should become law it would make the Sherman-Hoar measure exactly what its framers intended it should be, a statute in accordance with the common law relating to combinations operating in defiance of the public weal."

His bill, he said, gave the courts discretion to decide which combinations restrained commerce and which did not. Senator Foraker cited the evidence of one of the framers of the Sherman law, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in support of the change to be accomplished by the Foraker bill.

The Democrats to a man saw in the bill a politic attempt to "hedge" on the anti-trust law. The only talk about the measure to be heard was always from a partisan standpoint and with reference to its possible political effect. Several members of the Inter-State Commerce Committee said emphatically to-day that the committee would not take up the bill nor consider it. Senator Foraker had a long conference with Senator Nelson of the Commerce Committee during the day, and found that there was as little welcome there for his proposition as in the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

S. A. GROFF TESTIFIES.

Defendant in Postal Frauds Trial Gives Evidence in His Own Defense.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Samuel A. Groff, the inventor of the street letter box fastener, contracts for the furnishing of which are alleged to have been improperly obtained, to-day took the stand, in the postal frauds trial, and told how he conceived the idea of getting up the device, and the efforts made by him to find some one, beside his brother to take an active interest in placing it. The fastener had been adopted and an order for the Washington Post Office paid for, he testified, before Dr. Lorenz in 1895 proposed to work up a sentiment in favor of it among the Postmasters of the country.

The witness declared he never spoke a word to Machen about the fastener other than to admit, in response to a question put by Machen at a public test, that it fitted too tightly. Up to that time, he said, he never had heard of Dr. Lorenz, and, after making the agreement with him, he never saw him again until last Summer, nine years afterward.

The witness said that he did not know that Dr. Lorenz, at the time of going into partnership with him, or any time afterward, knew Machen or had any "pull" or influence with him. He declared that he never heard Lorenz mention Machen's name, nor had he ever heard Lorenz say anything about having any "pull" with anybody in the department.

He said that he and his brother had worked up in Washington a sentiment in favor of the fastener and they expected Dr. Lorenz to do the same in other cities. He flatly contradicted much of the testimony of Inspector Mayer regarding the details of the conversation had with him previous to his arrest.

Preceding Samuel A. Groff on the stand, Diller F. Groff, son of Diller B. Groff, testified that should the Government see fit to purchase the fasteners the Groffs now have on hand they would pay to Dr. Lorenz his share of the profits in accordance with the agreement made in 1895.

FRANCIS SAYS BOOM'S A JOKE.

President of St. Louis Exposition Explains Necessity for $4,600,000 Government Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—When ex-Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis, now President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was asked about his proposed candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he said:

"Oh, just that it is a joke, that's all."

Mr. Francis, D. H. Hauser, and Robert Fullerton, the latter the disbursing agent of the Government appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition, called on the President to-day.

An extended explanation of the proposed loan of $4,600,000 by the Government to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was made to-day by President Francis to the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

OPPOSE GARDNER COMMISSION.

Minority Members of House Committee on Merchant Marine Submit Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The minority of the House Committee on Merchant Marine filed their views in the House to-day in opposition to the Gardner bill to appoint a commission of Senators and Representatives to inquire into the condition of the merchant marine with a view of determining what legislation is necessary for its development.

The report criticises the commission plan and contends that it is a violation of the theory and practice of the complete separation of the two houses of Congress and that the proposed commission would be more obnoxious to the spirit of the Constitution than a commission composed entirely of persons in private life.

STOPS DOCKING HORSES' TAILS.

House Passes Bill Prohibiting Practice in District of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—There was an interesting discussion in the House to-day over the docking of horses. On supporting the opposition to the bill, which was drawn and championed by Representative Powers of Massachusetts, Representative Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., was freely dubbed by his colleagues the "David Harum" of the House. His peculiarities of appearance and of speech assisted decidedly in gaining him the soubriquet by the House.

The bill proposes that all horses that have been docked shall be registered by their owners with the district authorities within ninety days after the passage of the act, and that hereafter no one shall be permitted to bring into the district a horse that has been deprived of its tail.

The bill passed, 85 to 8.

RECESS APPOINTMENT DETAILS.

War Department Furnishes Information to Senate on Army Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution, a communication concerning recess appointments, including Gen. Leonard Wood and the officers under him. He says that the officers, according to information from the Senate, were not confirmed at the end of the extra session, Dec. 7, 1903, and were reappointed on the same day.

Mr. Hills, Acting Adjutant General of the War Department, in reporting the information called for says:

"These officers were reappointed Dec. 1, 1903. This order of appointment was followed by recess commissions dated Dec. 7, 1903. These recess commissions were of the same character as those issued during the recess preceding Nov. 9, 1903—that is to say, to continue in force for the time being and until the end of the next session of the Senate."

TO INVESTIGATE DEITRICH.

Nebraska Senator Requests Appointment of Committee to Look Up Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the request of Senator Deitrich (Neb.) a committee was named by the President pro tem. to make a full investigation of the charges made against him (Deitrich) in connection with the appointment of the Postmaster at Hastings, Neb., the selection of his building as a Post Office, and accepting a bribe.

The committee named includes Senators Hoar, Platt, (Conn.,) Spooner, Cockrell, and Pettus.

POMP FOR TAFT AND ROOT

Unusual Military Display at Departure of Retiring Secretary.

Cavalry Precede New Yorker to Station —Swearing In of New Head of War Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Extraordinary military honors were shown retiring Secretary of War Root to-day, at the direction of the President. After Mr. Root had formally retired from office and his successor, William H. Taft, had taken the oath, Mr. and Mrs. Root drove to the railway station preceded by Troop F of the Fifteenth Cavalry, and followed by the new Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and his assistants.

Unusual military display also characterized the whole proceedings incident to the retiring of Mr. Root as Secretary of War and the induction into office of his successor. The ceremony took place in the large reception room attached to the Secretary's office in the War Department.

Before noon, Gov. Taft went over from his hotel with a little party of personal friends and some of his immediate family. These included Charles P. Taft and Miss Wilby of Cincinnati and H. W. Taft of New York; L. R. Wilfley, Attorney General for the Philippines, and J. D. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati. They were ushered into Secretary Root's office, where the retiring Secretary, with a few words, surrendered his portfolio to Gov. Taft. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, in uniform, took charge of the ceremonies.

Gov. Taft and Secretary Root took their places at the long table where stood John Randolph, a notary, who administered the oath of office to the incoming Secretary. Then there were congratulations showered upon Secretary Taft and good-byes were said to Secretary Root.

Every army officer on duty in Washington was aligned at the doorway, and the brilliantly uniformed column passed before the retiring and incoming Secretaries. The heads of bureaus and finally most of the employes of the department were then admitted.

The President walked from the White House to the residence of ex-Secretary Root in Jackson Square shortly before train time this afternoon personally to say good-bye to the retiring Secretary and Mrs. Root. As the President came up Executive Avenue Troop F of the Fifteenth Cavalry was lined up in front of the Secretary's house. The President went at once to the Secretary's study, where he was soon followed by Lieut. Gen. Chaffee and his assistants, Major Gens. Gillespie and Bliss, and Secretary Taft.

After ten minutes' conversation the party emerged from the house, the President walking with Mrs. Root, whom he assisted into the carriage. He then, with firm grip of the hand, bade the Secretary a feeling farewell. After closing the carriage door himself, the President turned, and bowing to the crowd which had gathered, walked rapidly back to the White House. The cavalcade then went to the station.

Mr and Mrs. Root left Washington over the Pennsylvania on the Congressional Limited for New York, where Mr. Root will resume the practice of law.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day:

Providing for an additional Judge in the District Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution authorizing certain officers of the Treasury Department to audit and certify claims of certain counties of Arizona.

Mr. Tillman's resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate information in regard to the appointment of William D. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C.

The House passed the following bills:

Providing a naval officer in the district of Chicago and in the collection district of Indiana and Illinois.

To provide for certain appellate proceedings from the Circuit Court and District Courts of Beaumont, in the Eastern District of Texas.

To amend an act to determine the sessions of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

To ratify and amend a treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians on the Rosebud Reservation.

To relieve Vincenzo Gerardi of the District of Columbia from the operation of the act restricting the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens.

The following bills were introduced in Congress to-day:

By Senator PENROSE—To appropriate $100,000 for the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D. C.

By Senator FORAKER—Granting authority to the Secretary of the Navy to restore to the Naval Academy the three midshipmen dismissed on Nov. 6, 1903.

By Representative HEARST of New York—To give Circuit Courts in the United States jurisdiction in suits brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and making it the duty of District Attorneys to institute proceedings for the violation of the law.

By Representative McDERMOTT of New Jersey—To authorize the appointment by the President of boards of investigation and arbitration to investigate and arbitrate in disputes between employers and employes.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1.—The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

Miss Martha C. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Gunnison, Col.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS—Obed Smith, District of Nantucket, Mass.; James Brady, District of Fall River, Mass.; George F. Bartlett, District of New Bedford, Mass.

POSTMASTER.—New Hampshire—Frank S. Buckins, Ashland.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Shaw to-day informed the House, in answer to a resolution, that his department had six horses. The total cost of the carriages is $2,145. The "livery" of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing cost $1,028. Seven men care for and drive the "livery."

The House Committee on Military Affairs continued its hearings on the selection of permanent military camp sites. West Point, Ky.; Montauk Point, L. I., and Albuquerque, New Mexico, were presented. A California site will be advocated at Thursday's meeting.

Secretary Moody informed the House of Representatives that there are four horses and as many carriages owned and maintained by the Government in his department. The total cost of the same is $5,112. One "assistant messenger" at $720 and one "laborer" at $660 care for and drive the "livery."

Secretary Cortelyou announced the appointment of Dr. George W. Leadley of New York to act as appointment clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by transfer from the Civil Service Commission. He was assigned in 1902 to the task of establishing the civil service system over the Federal positions in Porto Rico.

The Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition of J. Edward Addicks for a writ of certiorari, bringing to that court for review the case of Kent vs. Addicks, which was decided against Addicks by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. The case involves a licence to Kent to manufacture acetylene gas in Massachusetts, granted by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware of which Addicks is President.

Justice Brown occupied his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court for the first time since last Fall. His absence was necessitated by an affection of the eyes which threatened loss of sight. He has recovered the use of his eyes.

After a brief sitting the Supreme Court of the United States adjourned to meet again on Feb. 23. The adjournment is for the purpose of affording opportunity to give consideration of cases which have been argued, including the Northern Securities merger case.

When the House convened Mr. Baker (N. Y.) arose to a question of personal privilege, announcing that a local newspaper contained an article concerning him in which there were misstatements of facts. The article, which was read, related to Mr. Baker's threat of a few days ago that he would refuse unanimous consent in the future, objection having been made to his request to extend remarks and provoked laughter. Mr. Payn objected and the objection was sustained.

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PROGRESS IN PHILIPPINES

Hopeful Annual Report by the Philippine Commission.

Gov. Taft Says the Time Is Ripe for a Period of Great Construction—Denounces the Sultan of Jolo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the annual report of the Philippine Commission, including the report of the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands and the reports of the heads of the executive departments, for the period ended Dec. 23, 1903. The report of the commission contains a detailed statement by the auditor for the islands of expenditures under the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippines.

Gov. Taft says the year was one of considerable suffering among the people of the Philippines on account of a short food supply, but that the worst is passed. While he does not consider the future as bright as it might be, he believes an era in the history of the islands is beginning which, with the assistance of proper tariff reduction in the United States and proper navigation laws for the islands, will be one of decided material development.

In regard to conditions in the islands, Gov. Taft says that at no time has there been less ladronism than when the report was written, Dec. 10, 1903.

Speaking of the use of scouts with the constabulary, Gov. Taft says: "In this country it is politically most important that Filipinos should suppress Filipino disturbances and arrest Filipino outlaws."

Gov. Taft reviews at length the negotiations leading up to the present status of the friars' land settlement. He says he is officially informed that the number of friars in the islands is 246, as compared with 1,013, the figures given by the apostolic delegation in 1898. Gov. Taft says:

"Whatever may happen during the first few months of the coming of the American Bishops, it is certain that the spirit of the American Catholic Church is so different from that of the Spanish Church from a political standpoint that the influence of the Spanish friars will gradually wane, and that of the American Bishops become controlling, bringing about that which we so much desire, the Americanizing of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines."

To prevent further falling off in the production of leaf tobacco Gov. Taft urges the reduction of the duty to 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates. He says he is confident that such a reduction in either sugar or tobacco would affect injuriously any interest in the United States, while it would be of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the islands.

Gov. Taft says political conditions on the islands make the time ripe for a period of great construction. During the next decade railroad, canal, and steamship companies, he says, should revolutionize the interior trade of the islands and should have a marked effect on the export trade. For this reason he recommends that the Philippine Commission be authorized to enter into contracts with railroad companies to whom franchises for the construction of roads shall be granted, by which an income not exceeding 4 per cent. and probably not exceeding 3 per cent. shall be guaranteed on the investment.

Gov. Taft says the Sultan of Jolo long since violated the Bates agreement and forfeited all his rights under it. The Governor pronounces the Sultan a gambler and an intriguer, without a spark of courage or patriotic and fraternal interest in his people—one who runs his whole system of government solely for the exaction of taxes.

Gov. Wood, when appointed Governor of the Moro province, began a collection of the cases of gross violation of obligations by the Sultan under the Bates treaty, and Gen. Wood's report is appended. Gen. Wood says force seems to be the only method of reaching the Moros and beginning civilized restraints among them.

GOV. WRIGHT INAUGURATED.

Brilliant Military Pageant at Manila—The Governor's Inaugural Address.

MANILA, Feb. 1.—Gov. Luke E. Wright and Vice Gov. Henry C. Ide were inaugurated to-day. There was an imposing demonstration, including a brilliant military pageant, about 3,000 troops being in line.

Gov. Wright in his inaugural address invited attention to the improvements that had been accomplished in the Philippines under American rule, and declared his intention of adhering to the principles of the Taft administration.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

CONSUL GENERAL—John Fowler, Massachusetts, (now Consul,) at Chefoo, China.

CONSUL—John Todd Hill, Connecticut, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

NAVY—Chaplain William T. Helms, to have rank of Commander.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION—William W. Russell, Maryland, at Panama, Panama.

POSTMASTERS—New York—William S. McLaughlin, Avon; John M. Brown, Port Jefferson; O. H. Willard, Randolph.

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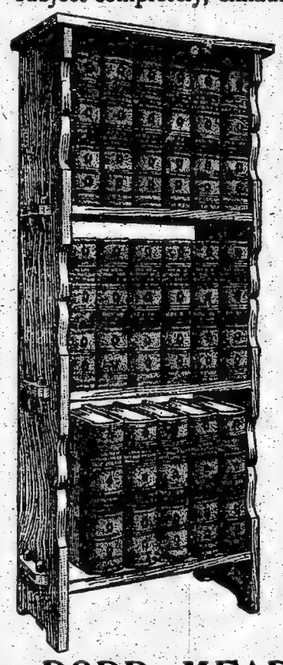

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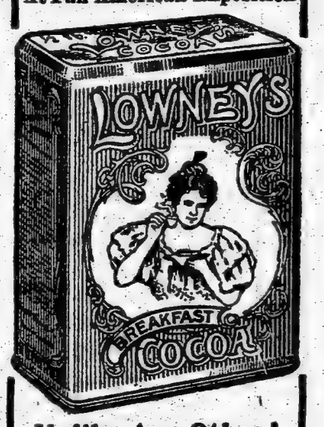

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

LET THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND IT.

It is announced in press dispatches from Albany that before the new Unification bill is introduced there will be a "final conference" between Gov. ODELL and the joint legislative Committee on Education. It is well that there is to be further conference about this bill; it would be better still if the conference were prolonged until the people of the State have an opportunity to learn just what it is that the Republican legislators are attempting to do.

A false impression of the Skinner-Raines Unification bill has been created by early and imperfect summaries of its provisions. The public has been told that while it reorganizes the Board of Regents and reduces the number of its members it perpetuates their power and authority and gives them control over the new Commissioner of Education. This is not the fact. The first Commissioner of Education is to be elected for a six-year term by the Legislature. Certain enumerated powers of his office, such as the appointment of deputies and heads of departments and the fixing and determining of salaries, are to be exercised subject to the approval of the Board of Regents, but the bill declares that he "shall have general supervision of all educational interests in the State, including elementary, secondary, and higher education." Furthermore, "he shall administer the consolidated school law, the university law, and the general statutes of the State relating to education, and shall have power to create such departments as in his judgment shall be necessary." These powers are subject to no limitations. They are absolute. The Commissioner could exercise them without consulting the Regents.

The intent of the bill is further revealed by this declaration: "The Board of Regents of the University shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into effect the statutes of this State relating to education, and, subject to the provisions and limitations of this act, shall also possess all the powers now exercised by the present Board of Regents."

If this bill is enacted the Board of Regents will discover that the powers left in its hands to be exercised "subject to the provisions and limitations of this act" are diminished and unsubstantial. The board would have no real business to do. The Commissioner of Education would be the controlling head of the educational system under the clause giving him "general supervision of all educational interests," and the power to administer the law and the general statutes relating to education, and to create the necessary departments.

This measure reduces the Board of Regents created by the authority of the Constitution to the ignoble and functionless condition of a board of dummies. It gives the supreme power over the schools to a Commissioner of Education chosen for six years by the Legislature. At the end of the six-year term, to be sure, it is provided that the Regents shall have power to appoint the Commissioner, but the Legislature might at any time amend the act in such a way as to retain the power of appointment in its own hands.

At any rate, for the six years after the 1st of April next the educational system of the State would be in the hands of an officer chosen by a legislative body in which partisan politics are at all times an active and frequently a controlling force. The Skinner-Raines Unification bill has all the earmarks of an attempt to put the school system of the State into politics and keep it there. Do the people want that kind of unification?

ROOT, TAFT, AND WRIGHT.

The retirement of Secretary ROOT, before events had so plainly indicated his proper successor, would have been a calamity to the army and consequently to the country. It is even now a loss to the public service, though the reforms upon which the Secretary had set his heart and employed his mind are safely embodied in law. It will be a loss to lose him from the National councils.

In only one respect has his administration come short of complete success, and that is in his endeavors to mix some degree of selection with seniority as an element in promotions. Not all of his own promotions have commended themselves to the army, not meaning or including those officers who have been "jumped" to make them. His own motives in making them are quite unimpeached. But we think the retiring Secretary must himself have come to acknowledge, at least to himself, that his selections, for merit personally known to the Secretary, have resulted in a great increase and complication of intrigues on the part of ambitious officers to get their merit made personally known to him, and that such intriguing cannot possibly be good for the army. In the hands of an unscrupulous Secretary who was a mere politician, and who made professional merit a cloak for favoritism, such a system could not fail to demoralize the army completely. But whether or not it is possible to mix selection with seniority, and to arrive at a basis of selection satisfactory to the mass of deserving officers, it will not be denied that Mr. ROOT's own efforts have been directed single-mindedly to what seemed to him the good of the service.

As the public would have more reason to regret the retirement of Secretary ROOT if his successor had not already given his guarantees of fitness, so it would have more reason to regret the withdrawal of Secretary TAFT from the Philippines if his successor in the Governorship had not already given like guarantees. Gov. WRIGHT is as clearly the natural successor of Gov. TAFT at Manila as Secretary TAFT of Secretary ROOT at Washington. We have indeed been wonderfully fortunate, far more so than, from our lack of appropriate apparatus for administering distant codependencies, we had any reason to expect, in our government of the Philippines. And we think it will be admitted that the one indispensable factor in our success has been the personality of ELIHU ROOT.

THE NEW SUBSIDY PLAN.

The latest scheme of the hunters of subsidies for ships and shipbuilders is that favorably reported by Gen. GROSVENOR'S committee providing for a commission to recommend legislation "desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce." It will be noted that the scheme is based on the assumption that legislation is necessary. The kind of legislation sought is plain from the report of the majority of the committee, which cites the subsidized American Line as the only barrier to the almost complete loss of American shipping. Ergo, the only way to secure a marine is to subsidize it. The commission proposed is to consist of five members of the Senate and five of the House, to be selected by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and two of each class shall be members of the minority party. There is no room for doubt as to the kind of report that such a commission would make.

The minority of Mr. GROSVENOR'S committee disapprove of the commission plan, and the Democrats in the House will fight it as hard as they can. We hope they will defeat it, and we think that they can. It is simply a device to keep the matter alive until after the Presidential election, and in the meantime to commit the House to the plans of the Senate. The Senate has long been in the control of the subsidy men. That control is not so nearly complete as it was a year or so ago, for even the Senators are somewhat dismayed by the demonstration of popular sentiment against subsidies. The House, on the other hand, has been recalcitrant, and has steadily grown more so. It is understood that the subsidy measure would be dangerous in the approaching campaign, and the most eager of the subsidy grabbers in the Senate would not venture to inject it. What they now propose to do is to get a subsidy report from a joint commission and be prepared for business next session. They should not be permitted so to do.

The essence of the question of American ships and shipping is no mystery. We do not have American-built ships because, owing largely to the tariff, we can use our labor and our capital more profitably than in building and running ships. We supply the goods for shipping in larger volume than any other nation in the world, and we get it carried as cheaply. If we try to create a mercantile marine of our own under these conditions we must pay for it. We must tax the whole country to make this trade advantageous, and the chances are that even then we should fail, as France has failed. In that country it is notorious that ships are built not to earn freight, but to obtain the subsidy. The effort to make the industry a sound and enduring one has completely broken down. It would not break down, perhaps, so promptly or completely in this country, for we would hardly be guilty of such extravagant and silly subsidizing as the French. But we may be sure that the proportion of failure would be pretty close to the proportion of the subsidies. The whole scheme is a mixture of greed and folly, and should be put down whenever it makes its appearance, whatever the form it assumes.

THE EXPENSIVENESS OF NEW YORK.

A case in court that is worth attention is that of one of the heirs to a considerable estate, well known on account of the business through which it was acquired, but in point of magnitude not very noteworthy as New York fortunes go. This heir applied to the court for an annual allowance of $50,000, upon the ground that he could not live on less in the style which was expected of him.

Did any New Yorker, forty years ago, spend as much money as this on his living? The application, if well founded, would seem to imply that there must be some scores, if not hundreds, of New Yorkers who now spend as much as this or more. But was there a single New Yorker of forty years ago who spent so much on his living? The families which entertained most in those years are still extant and are well known. They entertained handsomely and liberally, but it may be doubted whether they entertained at this rate of expense. About twenty years ago the most expensive man in New York was said to be the late PIERRE LORILLARD, who indeed had many ways of getting rid of money, being a yachtsman and turfman as well as a hospitable entertainer, but whose annual expenditure was estimated, by those who were supposed to have very good means of estimating accurately, at less than $20,000.

Here is another illustration of the progress of luxury. A generation ago the costliest house in New York was that palace of iron and marble erected for A. T. STEWART, which has lately been demolished to make room for a commercial structure. The cost of it was about half a million, exclusive of the ground it stood on, which has so grown in value as to make the room of the mansion that was the wonder of New York for its costliness more desirable than its company. Nobody fairly familiar with recent building would have any trouble in enumerating a score of more costly residences that have been built since. Only the other day it was announced that a lawyer whom nobody would think of as one of the very rich men of New York had paid $300,000 for a ready-made house on a side street. There is a group of something like twenty houses going up on the west side, built for rental, of which each is expected to rent for $7,500, and of which the occupancy will not necessarily denote that the occupant is of the most expensive class. When we come to this class it is plain that a town house, even two country houses, according to season, a steam yacht, and a racing stable can be made to entail an expenditure which would make that of Mr. LORILLARD appear like Spartan frugality.

DR. PARKHURST AND REED SMOOT.

We fear that Dr. PARKHURST has allowed himself to be run away with by the generous impetuosity of his disposition. When he declares that Mormonism, including polygamy, is rapidly growing, and that an increasing number of American citizens are retrograding to the moral level of the patriarchs of the Old Testament, the adult male hearer or reader is moved to inquire what proof the preacher has of these melancholy tidings. When he adduces as proof a letter written to a lady in this city with whom he is more intimately acquainted than with any other, he seems, considering his vehement disclaimer of sympathy with Mormonism, to identify the lady beyond the possibility of mistake. And when it seems that this lady has received a letter appealing to her to become a Mormoness, we cannot rid ourselves of the belief that some person with a perverted sense of humor, possibly enough a Mormon with an additional sense of the value of advertising, has been practicing upon the reverend gentleman's credulity with entire success.

The cure for Mormonism is what it has always been. When Gentile civilization catches up to it, it will be submerged. To believe anything else is to betray a lamentable want of confidence in Gentile civilization. Occasional belated symptoms, like SMOOT, if SMOOT be one, should not disturb anybody who takes a philosophic or even a rational view of the situation. The cure is not an amendment to the Constitution. In Dr. PARKHURST'S case we should say it lay rather in the cultivation of incredulity concerning the good faith of letters which purport to come from Mormon Elders into his domestic circle.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

As a business undertaking the United Mine Workers does not seem to be doing very well. The financial statement presented at the Indianapolis convention of that body shows that at the close of its fiscal year, Nov. 30, it had on deposit to its credit in the banks of Indiana $1,106,198.68. Its income for the year from all sources was $652,671, and its expenditures $573,593.47. It carried over from the previous year a cash balance of $1,027,120.20. But for this it would have made a very poor showing of net surplus at this time. A paying membership of 289,836 is claimed, but the Secretary is able to account in dues collected for only some 40,000 less than this. The conclusion is that all the "paying" members do not pay.

From an analysis of membership by districts it is found that the union is apparently losing ground in the anthracite regions. The membership accredited to the three districts which cover the anthracite producing counties of Pennsylvania is only 62,163, and it is a safe guess that this number includes a fair and perhaps a large proportion of those who are not contributing. This is a very small part of the membership claimed by MITCHELL during the anthracite strike of 1902.

The question is likely to be of interest, How will the present surplus, if disbursed for any purpose, be replenished? Perhaps this has not occurred to the management. No doubt a million dollars seems like a great deal of money to them. One of the questions now under consideration is that of establishing a bank and handling the funds of the union through it. The experiment would be interesting and instructive. The union managers would learn a great deal from operating a bank. The plan to change their publication, The Mineworker, from a weekly to a monthly, impose a per capita tax of 5 cents a month for its maintenance, and give it a free circulation to the members, does not suggest the idea that on its present basis it is as prosperous as might be desired. In the financial statement the journal appears to have cost $7,830.38 and to have made gross earnings of $9,837.52. If these figures are correct and tell the whole story the advantages of changing it from a weekly to a monthly and levying a per capita tax for its support would not be conspicuous. There is an item of $72,806.80 for "miscellaneous" expenses the analysis of which would be illuminating.

BISHOP M'FAUL AND THE SCHOOL FUND.

Retain the present public school system, but do not bar Catholics out of their rights as citizens. The federation has taken an admirable stand on this question. Its platform is: That there shall be no public moneys paid out for religious instruction in any school. But let the State examine our schools, and if on examination it is found that we are giving the children an education which comes up to the requirements of the State, then let the State pay for it.

This is the explanation by Bishop MCFAUL of New Jersey of the policy of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. It is entitled to respect and to candid consideration. It is a policy which the confederation clearly has the right to propose and to promote by public discussion and by all the legitimate methods of influencing public opinion. We do not in the least question the sincerity or the patriotism of those to whom this policy appeals, and we can quite understand the feeling of resentment they harbor toward the opposite policy, which seems to them one of injustice, since they are obliged to aid in supporting schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children.

But we are convinced that the principle advocated by the confederation is essentially unsound. Logically applied it would require a division of the school fund among all sects that chose to maintain schools of their own, Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, Christian Scientist, Mormon, and even Atheistic, if a society of Atheists should care to found schools.

The State provides secular education for all whose parents choose to send their children to the public schools. The education in those schools should be absolutely secular, leaving religious training to such agencies as the parents may prefer to employ at home or elsewhere. That is the only ground on which the schools can be made available for all on equitable conditions. That they should be kept on that ground is essential to the widest and most beneficent extension of their usefulness.

The first number of The Commercial Advertiser, with its revised name, The Globe and Commercial Advertiser, appeared yesterday at the reduced price of one cent. The paper proposes no change of character or standard, and we opine that no change of any kind will be required save such improvement as increased prosperity will enable it to make. It has been a clean, energetic, and able paper at two cents, and we believe that the larger circle of readers whom it will reach at the lower price will both demand and repay the maintenance of the same qualities. It was a happy remark of WESLEY'S that the Devil ought not to have a monopoly of the good tunes, and there is no reason—experience has shown it in the evening and in the morning press in this city—why demoralization in newspapers should monopolize the advantage of cheapness. The more good papers there are both good and cheap the better for the public, and our own conviction is that the better the papers are the more their cheapness will help them. We welcome The Globe in its new venture and wish it all success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Opponents of the army canteen have used, more often than any other, perhaps, the argument that the navy gets along something more than fairly well without this institution, and that therefore the other branch of the service should be able to do without it also. This plea is even specious only to those who carefully ignore the vast difference between army and naval conditions, for nobody who knows that difference by experience, or arrives at a partial realization of it by the exercise of common sense on matters of common knowledge, would think of holding that, because a plan works well enough with men for most of their time effectively shut off from all outside temptation, it would be equally admirable for those whose opportunities for running wild, if deprived of the milder forms of recreation and indulgence, are almost constant. And now comes Admiral EVANS, an officer whose familiarity with the peculiarities of the man-of-war's man is not the growth of one year or twenty, appealing to the Navy Department from the Far East, where he commands the Asiatic Squadron, for authority to establish the navy canteen, the non-existence of which has been the cause of so much joy to so many amiable ladies. The worst drawback to discipline, he says, with an emphasis strong enough to content the most thoroughgoing of prohibitionists, has been the excessive use of alcoholic drinks, and to decrease this evil he warmly recommends the sale on shipboard of beer and light wines, if only at meals and while taking on coal. The Admiral doubtless knows the storm his suggestion will excite, and also the small likelihood that it will be carried out, but he has put himself on record as favoring, even for the navy, what, if needed there, is certainly much more needed in the army, and the reformer will be bold indeed who questions his right to an opinion or who suspects him of viewing the matter with other than an eye single to the good of the service and the country. Of course, the judgment of Admiral EVANS is not final on this or any other subject, but when he says that canteens on board the warships would improve discipline and tend to decrease the inclination of the men to misuse their shore leave, it is a material contribution to the controversy.

—A man up in Hartford has been writing, not quite as wisely as he thinks, about the different kinds of thermometers. He may be a Yankee, but his frequent references to this or that number of "degrees of frost" more than hint that he is a wandering Briton who has strayed into Connecticut, whether for his own or Connecticut's sins, we will not venture to decide. At any rate, he is fiercely contemptuous of the Fahrenheit thermometer, and beautifully sure that both the Centigrade and Réaumur are vastly better. Why? Oh, because the Fahrenheit zero is an arbitrary point, fixed in a rather amusing way, while the zeros of the other two are "natural" and "immutable." Indeed, this Hartford person who talks about "degrees of frost"—which no real Hartford person ever does talk about—runs on in a way to give the impression that he considers the freezing point of water as a divinely ordained zero, and any other unorthodox, if not positively blasphemous. Now, it is not to be denied that the freezing point of water is a convenient starting place for the graduation of thermometers—more convenient in some respects than the one we use—but there is nothing sacred about it, nature offers no particular reason for preferring it to a hundred others, and to the scientific theorist it is quite as absurd as the one upon which Fahrenheit chanced. There is or is supposed to be an absolute zero, where things cannot get any colder, but it will be some time before thermometers are marked with reference to it and meanwhile uniformity is practically the only desideratum in the marking of these instruments. "The freezing point of water" means nothing until it is qualified in half a dozen ways, for fresh water freezes at one temperature and salt water at another, while moving water will not freeze as soon as that at rest, and many impurities, even in minute quantities, retard or hasten the change. As a matter of fact, the degrees on both the Centigrade and the Réaumur thermometers are inconveniently long for many purposes, and in that feature the Fahrenheits are better than either. Still, it certainly would be a good thing if everybody would use the same method of marking, and if they only did it would make little difference which one they used, since all are wrong and all are right to about the same extent, and none is theoretically or philosophically perfect—or need be.

—The more one thinks about that letter of advice to the Japanese, written by HERBERT SPENCER, the less does one like it and the more reason does one see why the author was afraid to have it published in his own lifetime. In the first place, as we have already pointed out, the advice was pretty bad advice, even from the standpoint of the Japanese, and, in the second place, as SPENCER must have fully realized, else would he not have insisted upon secrecy, it was open to criticism as what may be called treachery to the philosopher's own race and to civilization. What were the private, tribal interests of the Japanese, as distinguished from those of the world at large, to a man who was, or ought to have been, a citizen of that world at large? The letter is ethically on the same plane as the selling of firearms to savages for use against their betters, a traffic in which many white men engage, but of which they are never proud. Fortunately, the Japanese are not savages, and did not want the particular kind of advantages which SPENCER said they could secure by walling themselves up in their islands and having as little as possible to do with other folks. It is not only in advising Japanese, however, that this great man was peculiar, not to use a harsher word. In his latter days, at least, he was a rabid anti-vaccinationist, thereby doing a lot of harm among the ignorant and weak-minded in England and elsewhere, and a constitutional misinterpretation of personal liberty made him a defender of medical quacks and led him into a general antagonism to the trained doctors. Touching upon this characteristic of Mr. SPENCER, a correspondent of The Medical News says: "SPENCER was an intellectual force of the first order, but his strong individualism led him in more than one direction into the company of 'cranks.' His utterances on medical matters betrayed a distinctly hostile bias which was difficult to reconcile with his general attitude toward science. He advocated free trade in the practice of medicine, and seemingly had persuaded himself that the enforcement of regulations against certain infectious diseases was an unwarrantable interference by the State and a form of protection that could find no excuse in the eyes of political philosophy." It is lamentably probable that Mr. SPENCER'S letter to the Japanese will be remembered longer than some parts of his philosophical system.

—One of our headlines yesterday read "Mason May Best Ware." It meant that one local politician was likely to, defeat another, and was all right, but it was a queer collocation of words, and, if presented to a foreigner to translate by the aid of a dictionary, would probably have driven him to the insane asylum. For, printed as it was, with a capital for each word, he would not have known that any of them were proper names, and, with the multitude of significations that he found for each, he would have wrestled long in vain. Four words, each with more and more widely different meanings and possibilities, could not easily be put together.

THE UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A telegraphic announcement in your columns of a University Conference to be held this month in New Haven states that New York University is a candidate for admission to the Association. This is an error.

A few years ago, when the society was first spoken of, the Senate of New York University, without any definite knowledge of its platform, expressed the desire to become a member, but after the Senate had learned that the choice of membership was not by any rule, but by mere favor of the original promoters, it withdrew by a formal letter its conditional application. Further, the Senate notified the Secretary of the association that it would not accept membership if offered until the society adopted conditions of membership by meeting which any university in America might become eligible to enrollment.

The above facts are all in possession of the Secretary of the Association.

HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN.
President of New York University Senate.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

NEW NAME FOR AN OLD SCHEME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admitting that too much is being written about the Isthmian Canal—if the busy pens could be converted into active shovels the oceans might quickly be united—I wish to point out what I conceive to be a few errors in Gen. Barnes's address at the Aldine Club last Thursday night, reported at length in your journal. The "Mandingo plan" proposed by him as preferable to Panama is not new. It is known to all students of canal affairs as the San Blas project, and is as old as the Panama scheme. It has been studied at least four times at the instance of the American Government, and the present Walker commission had it considered and reported upon by delegates.

It has much to commend it, like shortness and good harbors for termini, but a sea-level canal without locks (this is Gen. Barnes's recommendation) cannot be practical. The Pacific has a tide of twenty-two feet, while the rise at the other end, in the Gulf of Darien, is only fourteen inches. His lockless canal would, perforce, be the equivalent four times every twenty-four hours of a swift-flowing river, and accurrent, in a cutting possessing sharp curves, would not answer, for a grounded ship would block traffic possibly for days.

Besides, a ship tunnel bored through solid rock 166 feet high and 95 feet wide and nearly six miles long, is a stupendous proposition, even for modern machinery and American engineers. The San Blas proposal offers no "way out" of the present political complications, for this route, too, is wholly within the new Republic of Panama.

Gen. Barnes stated that the Mandingo Canal could readily pass 300 ships a day, as against 25 through the locked Panama Canal. I desire to remark that Panama will offer all the "capacity" that will have to be considered for centuries at least. Suez, forty years after its opening, has now an average of ten ships a day, five each way; they are all steamers—not in ten years has a sailing ship been through. No canal on the Central American Isthmus can hope to average ten ships a day for the next half century, I predict.

In his address Gen. Barnes was optimistic enough to state that the Mandingo Canal would be built by a private company, if need be, and operated in competition with the Governmental canal. Philanthropists possibly might embark capital in a rival scheme, but none others. The hour Uncle Sam begins work on the Isthmus no private enterprise for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific will be worth a copper, and the Panama Canal will only "pay" indirectly—through bringing additional shipping to our shores and the creation of new markets in the East, in Australasia, and on the west coast of South America for United States products. Indirectly it will make America the commercial arbiter of the world, but not for many years can the tolls be expected to pay for operation and allow fair interest on cost of construction.

I lack engineering experience, but want to add that the Panama Canal will in all probability be so constructed that it will be possible for a steamer to pass from one ocean to the other by the light of a single day, certainly within twelve hours. Gen. Barnes places the time at fifteen hours, while by the route receiving his support the time would be but five hours, he thinks. Valuable ships and cargoes are not going to move in any Isthmian canal after dark; at Suez—a straight ditch through the desert sands—the electric light enables vessels to proceed at night with as much safety as by day.

But is it not too late to advance schemes alternative to Panama?

FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD.
New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

NEAR-SIDE CAR ORDINANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If those who have to do the immediate repeal of the death and disease dealing ordinance relative to the stopping of surface cars in letting off and taking on their precious freight were compelled to stand in the mud, slime, slush, and disease-breeding compound at the near side stopping point of north-bound cars of the east side belt line at First Avenue and Eighty-third third Street five minutes they would at once go in search of the fool-killer or perpetual kicker to put them off the earth or do the other thing, repeal the silly enactment at once.

The slush of indescribable mixture and unknown compounds at this particular spot is anywhere from two to four inches deep. There is no choice. Man, maid, mother, grandame, or child, off you must get and submit to a chorus of silly laughter sent forth by a mob of ostentatious idiots—idiots who fatten on the misfortunes of the old, weak, and fragile.

From First Avenue east to Avenue A there are not less than 1,500 denizens. From Avenue A to East End Avenue there are over 2,000 people. They are not rich. Most of them are engaged in the factories along the line of the east side belt line. At Eighty-third Street the letting off and taking on will average from 6 A. M. to 8 A. M. four or more to each car. From 5:30 P. M. till 8 P. M. as many or more. There is no choice—get on or off at this point or go further with uncertain conditions.

Our Commissioner of Health must surely know of all the material which is being thrown at him defiantly in his official capacity. Why does he not exert or exercise his official authority and demand of the car company to land its passengers in proper places? The people will back him to the last in such action, and not a court in the land but would justify him.

Why does not the car company ignore the ordinance and stop as before? The police force knowing quite well the unconstitutionality would keep their hands clean by not interfering with or attempting to enforce the silly and objectionable ordinance.

J. L. H.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

COL. WARING'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a bit hard on Col. Waring's old friends and his many admirers among all classes of New Yorkers to find that (by Dr. Woodbury's mathematics) Col. Waring equals 22 and Dr. Woodbury equals 168½. For the benefit of those of your readers who have no means at hand of comparing Dr. Woodbury's statements in the article in to-day's issue with the facts, I trust you will permit me to take exception to that portion of it relating to Col. Waring's work in snow removal.

There it is averred that in 1895, "Col. Waring, with the money at his disposal and the equipment at his command, was able to clean only * * * 22 miles of streets," whereas Dr. Woodbury habitually bags 168½ miles. Then follows what purports to be a list of the streets Col. Waring cleared, all of them lifted bodily from the map the Colonel himself prepared of the 22.8 miles averaged by his predecessors prior to 1895.

The Colonel did not assume responsible charge of the department until Jan. 15, 1895. In the part of the Winter left to him and with the old Tammany force alone to work with, he removed exactly five and a half times as much snow per inch of aggregate fall as had been done by the best of the old Commissioners previous to 1895. Quoting from Col. Waring's report, "the mileage of streets cleared increased in all parts of the city," and much of the new area was in the congested tenement streets which had never been touched before. In the following Winter Col. Waring instituted the contract system, and, by its aid, had in 1896 and 1897 increased the mileage of cleared streets in Manhattan and the Bronx to 140.

Surely Dr. Woodbury's work can stand alone without hasty and undignified recourse to distorted comparisons which may well deceive the public who runs and reads.

HARRISON STIDHAM.
New York, Jan. 31, 1904.

STREET CLEANING DIFFICULTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commissioner Woodbury has told us nothing new as to the difficulties of street cleaning in New York in the article in THE TIMES this morning. If it is too much for one man, then like the diocese it should be divided. Are we not taxed for it? Do not the taxes increase as the difficulties increase? Do not all the large buildings, office or otherwise, practically pay their share? Would it not be primitive and impossible for each man to see to his own? Just as it is primitive for each man to have his own patch of sidewalk cleaned separately? What has become of the scientific investigation started in Col. Waring's day for a means to dispose of refuse and make it useful?

Meantime, if they cannot go on with that, why is not another dump possible in one of the upper sixties—streets that could not object as being too clean at present? But to ruin Riverside Drive and Park would be not casting pearls before swine, but swine before pearls. Why spoil a beautiful thing as soon as we have it? Some of us do appreciate beauty, in fact it is probably a latent love of beauty that takes most of us to Europe; when we reach home, however, we continue to destroy it.

To see the objection to a dump in the Park at Ninety-sixth Street one has only to go up to the bridge at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and watch the procession of carts dropping refuse all the way to the docks; to consider the docks themselves, necessarily partially covered with assorted rubbish, and most of all, to consider the barges so laden that at the least motion the choice articles drop off and are carried by wind or tide perhaps, as I saw them, against the shore and the recreation pier just below the dock.

L. P.
New York, Jan. 31, 1904.

LOCAL MILITIA BEFORE THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mention was made in your issue of 27th inst. of the seventy-eight years of the "Old Guard." This brought up many pleasant reminiscences, also a query.

Previous to 1861 there were the National Grays, the Continentals, the Washington Grays, the Montgomery Guards, the City Guards, the Light Guard, the Tompkins Blues, the Baxter Blues, the State Guard, the Lindsay Blues, and several other independent organizations, some of which were attached to the Twelfth Regiment, under Col. Cocks, or Col. Dan Butterfield (afterward Major General U. S. V.), and some to the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, as near as remembered.

Old timers will never forget Lafayette Hall, Mercer House, Fifth Ward Hotel, Pete Braisted's Essex Market, Centre Market, Meschutt's, &c., where so many pleasant hours were passed at drills, meetings, and their appendages.

With few exceptions companies paid all expenses, as the State had not begun to build armories. Muskets and ammunition only were provided; rent, uniforms, and equipments came out of the members' pockets—the clothing and equipments costing from $10 to $15 a man.

The Old Guard may have been originally formed out of some of the companies named above. Will somebody who knows tell in your columns its history, and if it has ever been, as an organization, a part of the military arm of the city or State—or is there a printed history of the Old Guard that can be found in libraries—it being interesting to early settlers to look back at the records?

N. Y. S. M. AND U. S. VOLS.
Bogota, N. J., Jan. 28, 1904.

Washington's Letter to Hamilton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date you give important space to Washington's letter to Hamilton, recently "unearthed" in Columbia Library, and state: "The university was not aware of the document, which, it is believed, never has been published." I am one of probably a score or more who will "beg to call your attention" to the fact that this letter has been published, at least in part, before.

In Norman Hapgood's "George Washington," Page 316, this letter is quoted, and on the opposite page, in a portion of a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, the same sentiments that are contained in the Hamilton letter are reproduced—referring to which, the author of the book calls attention to the fact, "to Hamilton he wrote in almost the same words."

No doubt the university has "tumbled to itself" ere this.

S. I. PERRY.
New York, Jan. 31, 1904.

The Coming Presidential Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Returned from an extended trip through our West and Northwest, and well acquainted with many people in our own State, let me give you the situation concerning our next Presidential election in a nutshell: There is only one man in the whole United States who can elect Roosevelt and his name is William Jennings Bryan.

W. V. WEBER.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

WEARY OF BRYAN.

Unanimity of the South.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

The Chronicle gets papers each day from every part of the South, and it has not yet seen a single indorsement of Bryan's views as expressed in his recent speech. On the contrary, the opinion is unanimous that it would be ruinous to countenance them for a moment. This blustering pirate who has jumped aboard the political ship and claimed possession of the pilothouse, must be made to walk the plank, or there can be but one end—breakers, rocks, and destruction.

Disposition to Laugh Will Spread.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Dem.)

"Let him go it," said Grover Cleveland recently of the Nebraska man, and he is "going it" as fast as he can. A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says that a Senator in the Virginia Legislature, who introduced a panegyric of Bryan into an address before the State Senate, caused quiet laughter all over the Senate chamber. There is a prospect that this disposition to laugh when Bryan's name is mentioned will spread all over the country.

Must Be Got Rid Of.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post, (Dem.)

It is very evident that the Democracy has been cured of Bryanism and it is clear that there will be no submission at St. Louis to dicta issuing from the parlor of Mr. Bryan's Lincoln residence, nor from the transplanted sanctum of The Commoner's editor in the convention city. If Mr. Bryan keeps on upon his fatuous course he will be ridden over very roughly in the convention. And therefore we hope he will keep on. We've got to get rid of him at some time if the Democratic Party is to have a part in the Government, and it is evident that he will not depart in peace nor merge himself in the general sanity of his party; so let us proceed to put him aside quickly and for all time.

Has Brought Defeat.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

Bryan and Bryanism have brought defeat to the party, because of their declared hostility to every substantial element of the body politic, and their declared pandering to every grotesque phantasm in political economy. Worse than that, they have brought many Democrats a loss of self-respect, and even the hope of success.

The Republicans' Wish.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

The Republicans eagerly desire the nomination of Mr. Bryan; or, if they cannot get that, they desire a campaign in which his policies will control the Democratic Party and his principles find expression in the Democratic platform, as in 1896 and 1900. It will be sound policy for the Democratic Party to refrain from doing what the Republican Party wants it to do.

His Day Gone By.

From The Rochester Herald, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan has outlived by nearly four years the period in which he could successfully assume the rôle of dictator of the party's nominees and declarations of policy.

NUGGETS.

The Patient's Excuse.

Physician—I told you to come three times a week. Why haven't you been here for five days?

Patient—Because I haven't been feeling well enough.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Symptom Lacking.

"Do you think he is really in love with you?" asked Maud.

"I don't know," answered Mamie. "He says he is, but his letters don't sound a bit silly."—Washington Star.

Occupation.

"You say you have a brother residing in Canada?"

"Yes, he used to do some wonderful balancing feats when he was in New York."

"Acrobat or bank cashier?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Influence.

"Yes," he declared, "I think one grows to be like the things he eats."

"You must have been brought up on marshmallows," she suggested.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Reckless Financiering.

The wild-eyed man leaned over the grocery store counter.

"Got any eggs?" he inquired.

"Yes," said the grocer.

"Say," whispered the wild-eyed man, tremulously, "will you sell me a dozen of 'em for 1,000 shares of Steel common?"—Chicago Tribune.

YOU KNOW HOW IT IS.

From The Chicago Daily News.

I met him on the street, and at the sight
Of his familiar face my heart was glad;
His eyes were beaming with a friendly light
As his hand clasped my own. He said, "Begad,
Old fellow, I am tickled half to death
To see you! Shake again," and at the word
He slapped my back so that it took my breath,
And at that greeting I nowise demurred.

I slapped him in return and freely "shook"
And asked him how he fared since last we met
And how he prospered; then my arm he took,
Proposing that we should get "something wet"
To celebrate—at "some nice, quiet place."
And so we went and moistened with good will.
There, sitting at a table, face to face,
I certainly was glad to see him—still

My pleasure to a large extent was spoiled
By one unhappy, wretched circumstance.
I felt a strange constraint, the while I toiled
With anxious mind and frequent covert glance
To recollect. My memory is bad,
And though I knew him well, I own with shame,
The fact, as indisputable as sad,
That somehow I'd forgot the fellow's name.

J. P. MORGAN'S NEPHEW MARRIES A JAPANESE

Miss Yuki Kato Is the Bride of George D. Morgan.

Ceremony Takes Place in Yokohama, Where the Bridegroom Has Spent Several Years.

George D. Morgan, son of George Hale Morgan and nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, on Jan. 21 married Miss Yuki Kato of Kyoto, Japan, at Yokohama. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. E. S. Booth in the presence of Gen. Bellows, the United States Consul.

Mr. Morgan was in the class of '04 at Yale, but was not graduated. According to his brother, Junius S. Morgan, the banker, he has been traveling extensively since he left college, but has made his headquarters in Yokohama. He has collected Japanese art and curios and has been deeply interested in the English Church and its work in Japan.

George H. Morgan said yesterday that the marriage had taken place so recently that he had not heard any details as yet. When asked if the marriage of his son to a Japanese was unexpected, he said:

"Is anything unexpected?"

An intimate acquaintance of Mr. Morgan spoke as follows about the marriage:

"There is nothing very strange about the marriage of Mr. Morgan to Miss Kato. He has lived in Japan since 1900, and before that time had made three or four trips there. Like many cultivated men, he likes the repose and tranquillity of Japan and the politeness of the people, which is so in contrast to the hustle and bustle of New York. I understand that the young lady he has married comes of an excellent family. I do not know if he will make his home permanently in Japan.

"Anyway, he is in a position to live where he pleases, and if he likes the country he will probably continue to live there."

Mr. Morgan's mother, Sarah Spencer Morgan, was a sister of J. Pierpont Morgan. She married George Hale Morgan in 1866. Her death occurred in 1896.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER LEAVES STEEL TRUST BOARD.

His Son Remains in the Directorate—Henry Phipps May Be Chosen for the Vacancy.

John D. Rockefeller's resignation from the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation was announced yesterday. The news came to Wall Street as something of a surprise and was made the basis of an attack on the Steel shares, the preferred declining nearly a point, but later recovering most of the loss.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter of resignation was given out by E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Corporation. The letter was dated Jan. 14 and read as follows:

I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. It has not been convenient for me to attend the meetings of the board. My interest in the company is represented on the board by my son, and I hope the vacancy occasioned by my resignation can be filled to the advantage of the company by some one who can personally attend the meetings.

The publication of this letter set at rest numerous rumors to the effect that this resignation marked the beginning of a rupture, to be accompanied by active enmity between the Standard Oil and Morgan interests. Mr. Rockefeller is one of twenty-four Directors of the Steel Corporation, and he belonged to that group of Directors whose terms expired Dec. 31 last, and whose successors will be elected on April 1.

The retiring Directors, eight in number, seven of whom may, however, be re-elected, are: J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Charles M. Schwab, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, E. C. Converse, and James Gayley.

Ex-Judge Gary, in speaking of Mr. Rockefeller's resignation, said: "Much as every one interested regrets the resignation of Mr. Rockefeller, we must acknowledge the force of the reasons he assigned for his action and must respect his wishes. Probably acceptance will be made at the regular meeting of the board on Tuesday, Feb. 2. Many of the Directors have expressed a desire to have Mr. Henry Phipps elected to fill the vacancy to be created, and it is expected he will be unanimously elected and that he will accept."

PROF. WOODBERRY RESIGNS.

Gives Up Chair of Comparative Literature in Columbia University—Is Now Abroad.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University held yesterday the resignation of Prof. George Edward Woodberry, head of the Department of Comparative Literature, was received and accepted, to take effect on June 30 next.

Prof. Woodberry has been absent on leave from Columbia since last June. He has been engaged in lecturing at Boston and in literary work at his home in Beverly, Mass. On Jan. 23 he sailed on the Princess Irene for Italy. It is understood that he will spend some time in Italy and will then go to England and devote himself to the study of the English poets.

Prof. Woodberry came to Columbia twelve years ago. He was recommended for a position in the Department of English by James Russell Lowell. About a year after his arrival at the university his title was changed from Professor of Literature to Professor of Comparative Literature. He was made the head of this department at its inception. He built up this department until it became the best patronized and most popular in the institution. Instruction was given both to graduates and undergraduates. For six consecutive years he was unanimously voted the most popular professor by members of graduating classes.

Last year Prof. Woodberry was compelled to withdraw himself from undergraduate courses on account of the lack of an appropriation for the salary of L. N. Chase, who was his assistant. Much dissatisfaction was felt among the students at that time over the fact that the university did not make a sufficiently large appropriation for Prof. Woodberry's department. When he left the university at the close of last year he dedicated a poem to the class of 1903, which was generally taken to be his valedictory to the university.

At the meeting of the Trustees yesterday gifts were announced of $500 from Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, for the Department of Astronomy; $200 from Benjamin B. Lawrence, for the Lawrence Scholarship in Mining Engineering, and $185.16 from various alumni for the special fund of the department of mining.

Dr. William J. Gies, Adjunct Professor of Physiological Chemistry, was assigned to a seat in the Medical Faculty.

NEW YORK LIFE WINS.

Gets Decision in the Stubborn Fight Against the Browns of Denver.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—James H. Brown and his father, Henry C. Brown, have been defeated in their long fight with the New York Life Insurance Company and other creditors of the Jane C. Brown estate, over the right to dispose, as they saw fit, of the Brown Hotel and other vast interests belonging to the estate.

The Supreme Court to-day handed down its decision in the famous case. The decree of the County Court, which was in favor of the Browns, is reversed, the foreclosure proceedings in reference to a large portion of the Brown property are abrogated and the case remanded.

ART SALES THIS WEEK.

American and Foreign Pictures, Oriental and Other Bric-a-Brac.

This will be a busy week for the auctioneers and for those who haunt auctions of paintings and bric-à-brac—Oriental and otherwise. To-day and to-morrow afternoon the estate of Mrs. Ellen J. Banker will dispose of Oriental and European bronzes, cloissoné enamels, ivories, silver pieces, furniture, books, and other objects at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, and on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Thomas A. Mack of New York will cause his Persian and Oriental carpets, tiger and bear skin rugs, screens, embroideries, and other pieces of virtu to be sold at the same galleries. The evening session of the same day (Wednesday) will be given over to modern paintings and watercolors belonging to the Ellen J. Banker estate, and also to that of the late Francis Hall of Elmira, N. Y.

Among the paintings which will then come to the hammer are works by the deceased American painters Dennis M. Bunker, "A Brittany Town"; Theodore Robinson, "The Twins," and C. Harry Eaton, "Autumn Days." Living artists represented are Messrs. Leonard Ochtman, George W. Maynard, Thomas Moran, J. C. Nicoll, Walter L. Palmer, and Bruce Crane. There are paintings by Van Boskerck, Douglas Volk, C. Y. Turner, W. S. Macy, J. G. Brown, Arthur Parton, and J. B. Bristol. Among the foreign painters are Mlle. Henrietta Ronner, with cats and kittens; Verboeckhoven, with sheep; W. Kray, with figure pieces. Watercolors bear the signatures of Louis C. Tiffany, the late Hamilton Gibson, George H. McCord, and Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls.

A much more miscellaneous collection of paintings will be sold on the evenings of Thursday and Friday at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, being the property of Mrs. E. Leroy Stewart and Mrs. Helen Dinsmore, for the most part. They include carefully wrought watercolors by Bénassit, a fine watercolor of cavalryman and horse in the Detaille style by Atalaya, a delicate flower piece by Rivoire of Paris, some small canvases attributed to Henner, a Winter twilight landscape by Twachtman, a portrait of a little girl to which the name of Gainsborough is attached, an early example of Thomas Moran, "Under the Trees, Falls of the Bash-Bish"; some finely wrought flowers in the old Dutch style by K. Karlowsky of Munich, and a "Tiger Hunting," by the late J. L. Gérome, being a fine specimen of the big cat seated on rocks by the seaside, gazing wistfully at the seagulls which circle out of reach. "The New Necklace" is a good example of Jules Worms; "A Cavalier," the portrait of that painter's well-known model in a rich costume. Here is a recent picture by Van der Ouderaa of Antwerp, illustrating a scene from "Quo Vadis?" all in very light tones of costumes, mosaic floors, &c., in the same vein as Alma-Tadema. Curious is the big canvas by J. F. Herring, Sr., with its four-in-hand coming up the turnpike, its flock of sheep going down, peasant women resting by the wayside, fresh horses for the coach on the right, &c. It is called "Going to the Fair at Canterbury." These old pictures, with their funny wooden horses, still fetch good prices in London, "just for auld lang syne." A fine half-lit landscape is assigned to Cuyp. Among the modern foreign work is a Didier-Pouget, "Morning Effect, Vallée de la Creuze, Heather in Bloom," and a specimen of the Finlander Edelfelt—"Cherries are Ripe." Notable for a certain severity but for charm are three landscapes by J. F. Kensett of New York, deceased—"The Prairie," "Rocks," and "Niagara." A very attractive little bit signed E. G. is a view from the roof of St. Peter's, Rome, with a flock of pigeons on a section of the roof in the foreground and the Tiber seen far below. Another is an old Dutch bit of fruit, signed B. S. G and a date early in the last century. Americans represented by pictures painted long ago include Thomas Moran, J. G. Brown, A. T. Bricher, Bruce Crane, G. H. McCord, Carleton Wiggins, J. C. Thom, A. F. Tait, H. P. Smith, and Leonard Ochtman.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something that fills a long-felt want. It is a screen for the radiator. The steam radiator is a horror that we have always with us. It can't be draped, it can't have the biggest and best piece of furniture in the room pulled in front of it, and it stands out in all its bare-faced ugliness, ruining the effect of every room in which it is to be found. Now, there is a screen made on purpose to hide it, strong and well built, with a wire netting at the back, which the heat and moisture cannot injure, and the other side covered with any pretty material suited to the furnishing of the room or to please individual taste. The screens are fourfold, to hide the radiator front and ends, and are made up in different sizes to agree with the size of the radiator, or they may be found ready for use. They are not inexpensive, being made for use as well as beauty, and one of medium size will cost $20, and is worth the money.

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Speaking of screens, a large and handsome one with tall, broad folds shows Elizabeth Shippen Green's child pictures, one upon each fold. The artist is well known for this work, and the screen is a delight.

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Better and better work is appearing in the hunting scenes that have been used so much and which continue to have a special charm of their own, and some of the best that are now seen upon the screens are the work of Cecil Alden.

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In framed pictures Mr. Alden also has some good things in colors. Sets of these, representing different outdoor sports, the pictures ready framed, cost only $2.50 each. His framed hunting scenes each show somewhere his mascot, his small son, riding.

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"Seven Ages of Golf," which begins with the small boy and continues up to the aged grandparent, is a series of pictures in one frame done by John Hassall. It is an attractive thing.

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Mrs. Bonsall, who makes a specialty of cats, has a screen of felines which is interesting.

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But there is a hunting frieze which is specially worth considering. It is a favor to introduce any one to it. It is a continuous picture, made in long strips, each 5 feet long by 18 inches wide. There are seven pieces making up the full set. In one are the riders on horseback, in another the coaches with their passengers, and another showing the dogs in full cry, and so on, each piece matching the next, the room being encircled by the scene. The different strips come ready framed in a neat little dark molding, carefully mounted, and without glass, of course, ready to put in place, and cost only $2.50. The strips without the mounting and frame are $1 each. There are two styles of backgrounds, one a deep brown and the other a soft mauve.

OBJECT TO CHAMPAGNE.

Dakota Women Don't Want It Used to Name Steamship.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Champagne at the christening of J. J. Hill's steamship Dakota at New London, Conn., Feb. 6, is objected to by 3,000 women of North and South Dakota, who have signed a petition to that effect and forwarded it to Mr. Hill in New York City.

The women say that the boat is named after two prohibition States and should not be named with champagne. Great Northern Railroad officers in Minneapolis refuse to comment on the temperance petition.

INDIA'S LEPER COLONIES

John Jackson Here Tells of 7,000-Mile Trip to Visit Them.

Miss Mary Reed, American Missionary, Who Contracted the Disease, Devoting Her Life to Aid Her Fellow-Sufferers.

John Jackson, F. R. G. S., arrived here yesterday on the steamship Etruria of the Cunard Line, after completing a journey of 7,000 miles through the leper settlements of India, during which time he mingled with the stricken people, and met Miss Mary Reed, the American missionary who has devoted her life to these people. Mr. Jackson will tour the United States and Canada in a series of lectures for the benefit of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, of which society he is the Organizing Secretary.

"A few years ago," said Dr. Jackson, "my sympathy was awakened to the condition of the destitute and outcast lepers and their children in India, and I decided to see what had been done for them. When I reached India I learned that there were 500,000 lepers in that country alone who lead a life of absolute loneliness, and who are considered unclean outcasts by their own. Their religion puts them under a curse, and of all people they are the most needy and most helpless.

"In my journey of 7,000 miles I went from Bombay around the country and back again to Bombay. I visited thirty colonies of lepers, and in many instances found the people in them living in huts absolutely unfit for habitation, neglected and uncared for. I penetrated to the Himalayas in a ten days' journey beyond the railroad, and struck close to the borders of Tibet and the frontier of Nepaul. For several days I journeyed along the highest mountains in British India, where the peaks are from 20,000 to 27,000 feet high.

"The most exciting time I had during the entire trip was during these days when I was overtaken by a violent snowstorm on a pass 8,500 feet high. So fearful was the storm that my coolie servants were unable to make the march, and I had to go on alone to the travelers' bungalow, some miles distant, through drifts which at times almost covered me.

"The object of my journey in that direction was to pay a visit to Miss Mary Reed, the American missionary, who is doing such heroic work among the lepers. Her experience is painfully unique from the fact that she is the only living missionary who has become a leper. While working in the ordinary mission work she contracted the disease, and only after that frightful discovery, which she made while on a visit to the United States, did she resolve to devote her life to her fellow-sufferers.

"She has been working devotedly for twelve years, and this year she left her post for the first real vacation that she has had in that time. She will spend a few months with an old missionary friend in India, and will make a tour of Palestine. I found her presiding over a fine institution in a remote corner of the Himalayas. She started and reared this institution, and it is now one of the most flourishing of the thirty maintained by the mission which I represent."

Mr. Jackson then said that the object of the mission was to furnish all of the necessities of life for the stricken people, and to give them medical aid as far as that would be of benefit to them. He said that the lepers were very grateful for all that was done for them. The hope which Christianity holds out to them, he said, is in such striking contrast to that of the Hindoo doctrines, which teach that leprosy is a judgment from God, that they accept the new faith willingly.

The society's largest asylum is at Perulia, in Bengal, where there are now upward of 600 inmates.

AGAINST THE UNIFICATION BILL.

The Association of Principals Protests Against Political Control.

The protest against the Skinner-Raines Unification bill, signed by the Executive Committee of the Associated Academic Principals of the State, has been sent to all the academy and high school Principals of the State. It is as follows:

Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1904.

Dear Sir: The Executive Committee of the Associated Academic Principals held a meeting in Albany on Jan. 23. At this meeting it was decided that, unless proper unification of our State school systems could be secured from the present Legislature, it would be better to ask for no legislation along these lines.

The measures now proposed would, in our opinion, place the school system under complete political control. While they may seem to be impartial measures, yet the possibilities of the bills would be to throw the schools into the hands of those responsible only to a political body.

We stand, as we always have, for unification, but do not favor the plan simply because it unifies. We desire unification that will place our schools beyond the control of those who may use them for political purposes.

The provision in the proposed bill which gives the first appointment of Commissioner of Education to the Legislature condemns the bill to every citizen who stands for a non-partisan administration of our school affairs. If the Legislature is given the power of electing the Commissioner of Education, it is highly improbable that Regents will ever make an appointment, and the inevitable result will be that the office will be filled in the same manner as the Superintendent of Public Instruction is now chosen—by a Legislature influenced mainly by party considerations.

At the time is short in which the Legislature is to act, will you not write at once to your Senator and Assemblyman urging them to withhold their approval from any bill now proposed? We trust you will see the great importance of prompt action. Our secondary schools have so far escaped political influence; we are sure you desire this condition maintained.

We desire unification under the Regents, but want no unification that is based on party politics. Do you want the same?

Will you also write to the Chairman of this committee advising us concerning your attitude toward these bills? A speedy reply will be appreciated. Very truly yours,

HOWARD CONANT,
WILLIAM S. STEELE,
SCHUYLER E. HERRON,
ERNEST E. SMITH,
LAMONT F. HODGE,
OLIN W. WOOD,
ANDREW J. MacELROY,
Executive Committee.

Teuber—Coxe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Imre Teuber of the Austrian Army and Miss Charlotte Coxe, Mrs. Brinton Coxe's daughter, were married this afternoon in the Archiepiscopal residence in Logan Square. The Rev. James P. Turner officiated in the absence of Archbishop Ryan.

The bride was unattended, and was given away by her uncle, Alexander Brinton Coxe. John Cadwalader, Jr., was the best man. Only a few members of the immediate family witnessed the ceremony.

After the ceremony the wedding party went to the home of Mrs. Rebecca Coxe at 1,512 Spruce Street, where a small reception was held.

The bride and bridegroom left this evening for New York. They will sail on Thursday for Hamburg on their way to Lieut. Teuber's home in Vienna.

Lindenthal's Opponents Back.

Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges has announced the appointment of Richard S. Buck to be consulting engineer of the department at $7,500. Mr. Buck formerly was connected with the department, and drew the original plans for the Manhattan Bridge, on the wire cable system. When Commissioner Lindenthal took office he shelved the plans of Mr. Buck and prepared new plans in which he adopted the eye-bar cable system. By the return of Mr. Buck to the department, following closely after the appointment of O. F. Nichols to be Chief Engineer, all the engineering opposition in the department to Commissioner Lindenthal has been restored.

LISTEN IN CHILL SILENCE

Y. W. C. A. Audience's Age Is Averaged by Dr. Rainsford.

Clergyman Also Tells Them He Wants to be Delivered from the Lady Board Member in Charitable Work.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, created something of a stir among a large audience of women who attended the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street yesterday morning by some of his frank utterances. There was the kind of silence that pains when, after having spoken of the desirability of getting young women into charitable work, he said:

"There ought to have been a hundred young women here to-day." Adding: "Of course, I am glad to see you all here."

When he became conscious of having created a sensation among his auditors, Dr. Rainsford said:

"Well, I should judge that the average age is about thirty-five. I wish it were twenty-five."

Miss M. A. Stimson, the First Vice President, presided over the meeting. Besides Dr. Rainsford the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson was present and offered prayer. Among the women were Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. R. P. Johnston, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Mrs. G. L. Elliott, Mrs. J. S. Cushman, and Miss M. M. Roberts.

"The work of the churches leaves you more and more to do," said Dr. Rainsford. "Since I came here, twenty-five years ago, forty-five churches have moved up town out of these neighborhoods. Although those of my own denomination have not been without fault, I believe the removal of the old Tabernacle from the corner of Thirty-fourth Street to have been a mistake. That is the greatest church site in this country, with all the hotels and theatres about. Have people in the hotels and boarding houses no souls? Where do we want the Gospel of God preached if not in these places?

"What we need is not one institution such as yours, but a half dozen of them. I can't exaggerate the needs of your own sex in this city. There is no city in the country where the girls are pressed into the corner as they are here. Money is not so much needed as women. The sixteen-year-old girl goes out into the world, and she is told to have a good time. She keeps on having a good time until, by the time she is twenty-five, she is not fit to be a good wife. It degrades them all. I know what I am talking about. If you want to help them, bring them here.

"You can help these girls mentally, you can help them physically, and if you do that you can help them spiritually. Compare the splendid, handsome Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue girl with her sister on the east or west side. I tell you we know from our system of measurements that the girls and boys on the east and west sides are far below the standard physically.

"What we need is the personal element in this work. The Lord deliver me from the highly developed lady board member! You want the worker. Four years ago I inspected the hospitals, and found that only in two was there any visiting worth while. Of course, many of these women attend board meetings, but think how much more good they could do if they went and sat by the bedside of some poor mother instead of listening to reports about what somebody else does.

"We need the girl that is willing to give up her afternoon teas and fancy dress balls and her theatre parties and labor with those of her own age in the spirit of true charity and gentleness. If she does this she shall have her reward even here. No one can stand on one of the cross streets after the stores close and see the throngs pour across the city without appreciating the great work that is here at our doors to be done."

NAVAL CADETS GRADUATED.

Secretary Moody Made a Speech and Presented the Diplomas.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 1.—The graduating exercises of the Midshipmen of the class of 1904 were held at the Naval Academy to-day, and were of an imposing nature. Secretary of the Navy Moody delivered an address and handed the diplomas to the graduates. The ceremonies were attended by a large number of the friends of the graduates.

The early graduation to-day was made necessary on account of the urgent need of officers in the navy to man the new ships.

DINNER TO JEROME SIEGEL.

Handsome Diamond Badge Presented to the New Civil Service Commissioner.

Friends of Jerome Siegel, who was recently appointed Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, gave an elaborate dinner in his honor at the Café Martin last evening. A large number of prominent Democrats were present, and there was some talk that Mr. Siegel is slated for a seat in Congress. Those who had charge of the dinner, however, made it a strictly private affair, and after it was over announced that the diners had presented to the guest of honor a handsome badge, bearing the city coat of arms and embellished with 180 diamonds, which cost $500.

Gibson Putzel made the presentation speech, and Mr. Siegel responded. The toastmaster was George A. Keffler and the speakers were John H. McCooey, President of the Civil Service Commission; John Fox, President of the Democratic Club; B. J. Greenhut, Treasurer of the Siegel-Cooper Company; Abraham Schwab, William M. Bunn, Fire Commissioner Hayes, and Maurice B. Blumenthal. Others who were present were:

Henry Siegel,	P. J. Ryder,
Walter Schiffel,	Thomas B. Rush,
Joseph P. Day,	William Anderson,
Hal Bell,	Henry Berlinger,
Gustavus Levy,	Samuel Shubert,
E. A. Crowninshield,	James B. Brady,
Eugene F. O'Conner,	Isaac Bell Brennan,
B. J. Greenhut,	C. M. Gilpin,
Ben Hillman,	T. F. Murphy,
Fred Lewisohn,	Louis Lewis,
Walter Lewisohn,	Arnold Seligman,
S. S. Rosenstam,	Sam Elcas,
William R. Rose,	J. C. Williams,
Charles M. Hogan,	

Jerome Siegel is twenty-five years old. He is Vice President of the Siegel-Cooper Company, Director of the Siegel-Cooper Company's Chicago store, President of the firm of Siegel Brothers, a member of the Merchants' Association, the Automobile Club, the Arion Society, the Lambs, Democratic, Criterion, Rhode Island Yacht, New York Riding and Driving, and Osceola Clubs, and numerous charitable institutions.

DINNER TO JOHN HONE.

Members of the Manhattan Club to Honor Vice President.

There will be a notable gathering at the Manhattan Club next Saturday evening at a dinner to be given to John Hone, its Vice President, in recognition of his services to the club since 1879. Among the 200 or more who have subscribed and advised the committee that they will be present are:

Judge Alton B. Parker,	John B. McDonald,
Judge Chas. H. Truax,	Charles W. Dayton,
John G. Carlisle,	Bird S. Coler,
Judge Morgan J. O'Brien	Perry Belmont,
Judge Charles H. Van Brunt,	Judge Newburger,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	William F. Sheehan,
William Butler Duncan,	James J. Martin,
James Smith, Jr.,	William B. Davenport,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Jacob A. Cantor,
Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve,	L. Laflin Kellogg,
Judge Frank T. Fitzgerald,	Judge Dugro,
	Judge Vernon M. Davis,
	Amos F. Eno,
	John R. Dos Passos.

The rule for admission of visitors will be suspended on the day of the dinner, and none but members will have the privileges of the clubhouse on that date.

DEATH OF HENRY S. ALLEN.

Well-Known Publisher in This City for Nearly Half a Century.

Henry Stanley Allen, the announcement of whose death at Ballston, N. Y., appeared yesterday morning, was a successful and well-known publisher in this city for nearly half a century, very progressive and original in his methods. He encouraged authors to write books on subjects which he knew the public was interested in, and placed them upon the market by the subscription method. Among books of this class which enjoyed a good sale were "The People's History of North and South America," "The World's Great Eccentric Characters," and "One Hundred Years' Progress of a Free People."

He took a keen interest in National and municipal affairs, and frequently wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES on subjects which were uppermost in the public mind. It was because of his realization that he had been more or less in the public eye as a publicist that in June, 1891, he wrote to THE TIMES from the Catskills, where he was sojourning for the benefit of his delicate health, a suggestion of where he would like his obituary to appear, and indicated also where the material for it might be obtained. "I am one of those men who do not like to be caught napping," he wrote, "one of those who are ready for the call that awaits us all. I am ready for the call with one exception. It is this—I wish to be assured that when I am gone my obituary will appear in THE TIMES."

He published during his lifetime, in part alone, and associated with other men who were then or have since become well known as publishers, no fewer than 500 books. During the days when he was active as a publisher he was also the close friend of all of the great editors of dailies in this city, among them Greeley, Dana, and Raymond.

He was born in Windsor, Vt., August, 1830. Not only his father, but his grandfather was a publisher. For a time after his school days were over he assisted his father in his publishing business at Andover, Mass., acting for him both in the capacity of clerk and printer. In 1846, being then sixteen, he came to New York and entered the employ of the publishing house of Mark H. Newman & Co. He soon went into business for himself. He was at one time a member of the firm of George W. Carlton & Co., Leavitt and Allen Brothers, and The World Publishing Company. He retired from active business about ten years ago.

Mr. Allen is survived by two sons, one of them a minister, the other a physician. The funeral service will take place this morning in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, of which he was at one time a deacon. The interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be an extremely busy one in the society world. The Charity Ball, which will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening, promises to be the most brilliant in the history of a long series. The Junior Cotillion will be danced at Sherry's with Stowe Phelps leading, and with Miss Howland as his partner. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a dinner at her residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. There are also a number of smaller events, such as luncheons and card parties. The Height-Coppell wedding is another of the important events.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Judith C. Adams, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Adams, who was Miss Judith C. Coleman, to Edmund Converse, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse (Miss Jessie M. Green) of 3 East Seventy-eighth Street.

***

Mrs. Clarence Day of Madison Avenue will give a theatre party of twenty on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, and afterward there will be a supper.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be the hostess at another large dinner to take place tomorrow evening.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who returned to Washington yesterday, will celebrate her twentieth birthday on Feb. 12 by a large dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, at which the guests will be young people. Miss Roosevelt made her début at the White House three years ago at a small dance in the East Room.

***

The wedding of Miss Florence Douglas Coppell, a daughter of the late George Coppell, and Louis Height, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Grance Church. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion, will officiate. Miss Coppell will walk to the chancel with her brother, Arthur Coppell. Her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Elliman, and a sister of Mr. Haight, Mrs. William Rockwell, will be her matrons of honor. Her youngest sister, Miss Grace Coppell, is to be her maid of honor. She will have no other attendants. Robert F. Potter will be the best man, and the ushers are to include Fletcher Harper, Herbert Coppell, Charles Hurkamp, and Robert W. Wrenn. A reception for the relatives and intimate friends only will be held at the residence of Miss Coppell, 5 West Forty-sixth Street. After the honeymoon trip Mr. Haight and his bride will spend the Winter with Miss Coppell.

***

Miss Grace Coppell soon will go South for the remainder of the Winter.

***

A luncheon will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Oscar Livingston at her residence, 108 East Thirtieth Street, for the Countess de Laugier Villars, who was Miss Livingston. The Countess is the President of Capter IV. of the Colonial Dames of America, and the other members have been asked to meet her.

***

Mrs. Frank Sturgis has gone to Boston for a visit of a week to friends.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen (Miss Adelaide Barclay) are at Palm Beach, where they will remain for the present.

***

At the meeting of the Cotillion of Eighty last evening at Delmonico's, James C. McGuire led with Miss Eleanor Atwood Scott, daughter of Justice Scott of the Supreme Court.

***

Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel gave a theatre party last evening to twenty-four of her friends. It was followed by a supper at Delmonico's.

***

Mrs. Edward Lyman Short will give the first of two card parties this evening at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, and Mrs. Thomas Williams will give the second of two luncheons for her daughters, the Misses Edith and Dorcas Williams. The first took place yesterday.

***

Miss Helen Eglinton Montgomery, whose marriage to Count Jean Krasicki of Warsaw, Poland, was solemnized at Florence, Italy, on Jan. 28, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Montgomery, (Mary Willis Goodrich,) formerly of this city, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, for many years rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and also on her mother's side of the late William M. Goodrich of New Orleans and Poughkeepsie.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The annual ball by the Southern Relief Society took place this evening at the Arlington Hotel with a large attendance, including practically the entire Southern element in Congress and resident Washington. Mrs. Nash, President of the society, received the guests.

A buffet supper was served in the hotel dining room. The long list of patronesses included most of the women of official society, regardless of geographical or political affiliations.

Mrs. Dalzell, wife of Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, was the hostess at a tea this afternoon complimentary to the ladies of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. The hostess was assisted by her young guest, Miss McCoy of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Dwight, wife of Representative Dwight of New York, the latter doing the honors of the tea table.

Mme. CALVÉ:

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers here and abroad I to-day prefer the Weber, because of its sympathetic tone quality."

THE MAIN WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS ARE NOW LOCATED IN

AEOLIAN HALL

362 Fifth Ave., Near 34th St.

COL. CODY'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

She Was Married to an ex-Army Surgeon in Wyoming Three Weeks Ago.

At the office of the Barnum & Bailey Company, 25 and 27 West Thirty-fourth Street, it was said yesterday morning that a telegram had been received there from Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) at Cody, Wyo., announcing the death of his eldest daughter, Arta, Sunday night. The telegram gave no further details except that the body would be taken to Rochester and buried in the family plot.

Arta Cody married a cattle dealer named Bowles several years ago. He was very wealthy, but committed suicide a year ago. Three weeks ago she married an ex-army surgeon. She was about thirty years old.

Obituary Notes.

A. B. PICKETT, editor and publisher of The Memphis (Tenn.) Evening Scimitar, died yesterday at Cincinnati, aged forty-six years.

The Rev. F. P. WINNE, an Episcopal clergyman, dropped dead last night at Watertown, N. Y., aged sixty-eight years. Death was due to paralysis.

HENRY J. PARMENTER, cashier of the International Paper Company's plant at Palmer Falls, Saratoga County, died Sunday at Palmer Falls. He was sixty years old and a brother of Mrs. Warren Curtis of New York City.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON died at his home, 129 Mercer Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Jersey City in 1835, and was a member of the firm of Vanderbeek & Sons, lumber dealers. He leaves a widow and two sons.

RODERICK BYINGTON died suddenly yesterday at his home, 553 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J. He suffered an acute attack of Bright's disease Saturday afternoon. Mr. Byington was the son of Dr. Roderick Byington, physician, of Belvidere, N. J. He was born March 13, 1844. He was graduated from Yale in 1865, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and was assistant to Prosecutor of the Pleas Augustus N. Abell from 1875 to 1880, and to Prosecutor Oscar Keen from 1883 to 1885. He was related to Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. He leaves a widow.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Eastern New York—Fair and not so cold to-day; probably snow to-morrow, followed by fair and colder in the interior; diminishing north winds to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Eastern disturbance has reached Eastern Maine, with a marked increase in intensity, and has caused to-day high west to north winds on the Atlantic Coast. Another disturbance almost equal in intensity has moved from Alberta to Northeastern Minnesota, accompanied by light snows and high northwest winds.

There also have been general, though mostly light, snows and rains in the lake region, the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. In the Southwest and extreme West the weather has been fair. Temperatures have fallen decidedly east of the Mississippi River, except in the South, and are 5 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average. They have risen in the slope region and are 5 to 25 degrees above the seasonal average.

The heaviest ice in the history of the station is reported from Cairo, and heavy ice is passing Cincinnati. While the heaviest ice in years is reported at Hannibal, there is no change in the ice situation along the Susquehanna River.

There will be snow Tuesday in South Dakota, Western Nebraska, North and West Kansas, Central Rocky Mountain regions, in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake regions, and Northern Ohio, and snow Wednesday in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

In the South and extreme West the weather will be generally fair for the next two days. It will be much colder Tuesday in Eastern New England, the middle slope, and Central Rocky Mountain region, and warmer in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. It will be colder Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, and in the Gulf States and somewhat warmer in the extreme Northwest.

In the New England coast the winds will be high northwest to north, slowly diminishing; on the Middle Atlantic Coast diminishing northwest winds to north, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast variable, becoming east and fresh; on the Gulf Coast fresh to brisk south, becoming north by Wednesday morning, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high south, shifting to northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk to high northwest to north winds, slowly diminishing, with fair, colder weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECAST—Cold wave warnings are displayed in North Dakota, Northwest Wyoming, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern West Virginia, Eastern New York, and the east portion of Western New York. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast. Warnings of freezing temperature have been issued for Northeastern Florida and Southern Georgia, and of frost on the Louisiana coast.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New England—Fair Tuesday, except snow in Eastern Maine; colder in east portion; Wednesday, cloudy and not so cold, probably snow; high northwest to north winds, slowly diminishing.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, probably snow, followed by fair and colder; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Virginia—Fair and slightly warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, cloudy, followed by snow and colder in the interior; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Delaware—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, probably snow; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina—Fair Tuesday; warmer in extreme west portion; Wednesday, fair; warmer in east and colder in extreme west portion; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; warmer on the coast; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Fair in west, clearing and colder in east portion Tuesday; diminishing northwest winds; Wednesday, fair; not so cold.

South Dakota—Snow and much colder Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair, slightly warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, snow and colder; winds becoming southerly and increasing.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday; slightly warmer in interior; diminishing north winds; Wednesday, probably snow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1903. | 1904.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Amateurs in Annual Competition at Liederkranz Club.

Marcotte, Canadian Champion, Won from Smith of St. Louis in the First Night's Play.

In a billiard match which was practically entirely at open table play the Canadian amateur champion, Arthur Marcotte of Quebec last night defeated J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis. The contest was the formal beginning of the fourth annual championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The competition was played in the large music room on the main floor of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, before 300 of the leading amateur billiard players and clubmen of this city. The final score was 300 points to 258.

Marcotte's victory had hardly been expected, for he had not made any great averages in his practice, and was known to be handicapped by virtue of his having played on a 4½ by 9 table in Canada, and only upon the regulation 5 by 10 table since arriving here. The Canadian's skill at open-table play was the direct cause of his victory, and there was little of the 14-inch balk line game, with two counts allowed in balk, during the match. Smith's failure to coax the ivory balls together was disappointing to him, and he was unable, because of this failure, to make anything like a fair average or a good-sized run.

The bank shot was won by Smith, and he began the competition for the championship with a run that started his string with 31 buttons. It was all open-table play on Smith's part until he counted the twenty-first carrom. Two and three cushion shots predominated until he had coaxed the ivory balls together. Then Smith gently rolled the balls into the centre panel, in a manner reminiscent of Jacob Schaefer, who was his master. He missed his thirty-second count by a hair's breadth.

The balls were left very wide for Marcotte when he stepped to the table, and he tried a seemingly impossible drive around the table, which left a pretty two-cushion shot for Smith. The angles were wide, but Smith made a fine attempt at the shot, only missing by the narrowest of margins.

Not until his fifth turn at the table did Marcotte score a run in double figures. His two and three cushion shots were all excellent, but a long massé, his fifteenth count, gave evidence of the calibre of his game.

Painfully Smith endeavored to work out the carroms. He missed by the barest fraction of an inch, and while Marcotte was only scoring in small clusters, he was slowly but surely overtaking the fair lead with which the St. Louis amateur had started. A splendidly executed bit of cue work in the nineteenth inning, which added 35 carroms to Marcotte's string, put him in the lead. This was the highest run of the competition. The latter portion of it was worked out along the lower rail, and in the corner, and was the first bit of anything approaching close play that the Canadian champion had shown. Several times he played draw shots, in which he displayed excellent ability at execution and a knowledge of position play and technique that worried Smith.

Three innings later Marcotte ran 24 carroms, following it with 29 after a miss. These runs seemed cut short by carelessness on the part of the man from across the northern border, but he explained it by saying that just before the game he had broken his cue and was playing with a strange cue hardly suited to his stroke.

So far as Smith was concerned he fell behind, and despite his many efforts failed to come up to the expectations of his admirers or make runs that were of any size. Toward the end he lost his stroke completely, and Marcotte, without showing any especial brilliancy, was able to finish the game without being pressed.

The two matches scheduled for to-day will bring J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Dr. L. L. Mial together in the afternoon at 3:15, and Arthur Townsend and Charles Conklin in the evening at 8:15. The summary:

Arthur Marcotte—0, 5, 1, 6, 16, 2, 7, 11, 5, 1, 8, 7, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 35, 0, 16, 24, 0, 29, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 7, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 8, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6, 2, 23, 0, 12, 0, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 4, 1, 3, 5. Total, 360 points. Average, 3 69-77. High runs, 35, 29, and 24.

De Mun Smith—31 0 2 10 1 7 6 2 0 0 0 0 24 3 1 6 2 1 1 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 12 1 1 0 1 13 2 5 0 1 2 4 5 0 2 9 2 1 9 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 9 1 0 0 0 9 1 0 0 0 0 1 8 2 4 0 ::2 1 3 2 1 1 6 1 3 4. Total, 258 points; average, 2 27-77; high runs, 31, 24, 13.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

TROOPERS WIN CARBINE MATCH

Squadron A Team Makes High Score in Annual Competition—Troop Three Was Second.

The annual carbine match between Troop 1, Troop 2, and Troop 3 of Squadron A and a team from headquarters has been decided, resulting in a victory for Troop 2, with a score of 301 to 293 for Troop 3, 280 for Troop 1, and 279 for the headquarters men. The conditions were teams of five men, seven shots each, at 100 and 200 yards. The scores follow:

Troop 2, 100 Yards.—Sergt. Nichols, 29; Corp. Putnam, 30; Private Lee, 31; Capt. Badgley, 31; Private Tingue, 28. Total, 150. 200 yards—Sergt. Nichols, 28; Corp. Putnam, 32; Private Lee, 31; Capt. Badgley, 31; Private Tingue, 31. Total, 153. Grand total, 303.

Troop 3.—100 yards—Sérgt. Williamson, 29; Lieut. Pheips, 27; Private Dana, 29; Corp. Herrick, 32; Capt Barry, 29. Total, 146. 200 yards—Sergt. Williamson, 28; Lieut. Pheips, 27; Private Dana, 31; Corp. Herrick, 31; Capt. Barry, 30. Total, 147. Grand total, 293.

Troop 1.—100 yards—Lieut. Smith, 32; Sergt. Vendt, 31; Sergt. Barnard, 28; Private C. W. Talbot, 18; Private Bond, 27. Total, 136. 200 yards—Lieut. Smith, 29; Sergt. Vendt, 30; Sergt. Barnard, 29; Private C. W. Talbot, 26; Private Bond, 30. Total, 144. Grand total, 280.

Headquarters.—100 yards—Sergt. Shepard, 32; Sergt. Braithwaite, 31; Sergt. Major Whitney, 29; Lieut. O'Donohue, 25. Lieut. Sayre, 28. Total, 145. 200 yards—Sergt. Shepard, 28; Sergt. Braithwaite, 29; Sergt. Major Whitney, 28; Lieut. O'Donohue, 17; Lieut. Sayre, 32. Total, 134. Grand total, 279.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON FOOTBALL

Head of Harvard's Faculty Deplores the Standing of the Popular Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1.—On athletics President Eliot of Harvard writes in his annual report:

"The game which has been conducted at Cambridge with the least intelligence and success is football—except from a pecuniary point of view. The breaking up of college work for the individual student by frequent absences to play games at a distance from Cambridge is an evil which ought to be checked. It is a greater evil than formerly, now that intercollegiate games take place all the year round."

The President pays a tribute to Prof. Ira N. Hollis, who retired recently as Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, as a man who "has made many sacrifices and has earned the gratitude of those who believe that American youth ought to have the opportunity of enjoying a great variety of athletic sports reasonably and honorably conducted."

LADIES IN FENCING BOUTS.

Miss Rosalie Jones Wins Gold Medal in Fencers Club Contest.

Miss Rosalie Jones, one of the most proficient women with the foils in the Fencers Club, won the gold medal yesterday in the regular monthly competition for the trophy. The contest was held in the rooms of the Fencers Club in the Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue. Charles Tatham and Charles de Kay acted as judges of the work done by the fair swordswomen. Nearly all of the prominent women fencers in the club took part. The bouts were exciting, while being productive of some of the best work ever done with the foils by the contestants.

Miss Jones held the medal early in the Winter, but she was recently defeated by Miss Betty Collamore. The latter has come prominently to the front this season, and now ranks among the strongest of the women fencers in the club. Miss Jones, however, was at her best yesterday, and, though she had to fight hard to regain her honors, she secured the gold medal with a long series of victories.

Miss Enid Aiden and Miss Betty Collamore had a close contest for second place, but the former was successful and Miss Collamore, from being the previous medal holder, was forced to take third honors.

Another tournament for the medal will be held next month.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Royal Arcanum bowlers did not perform in so good a style as usual at Charles Starr's Fifty-ninth Street alleys last night. The Boulevard men won two games in the first section, but the high individual score mark was made by Barnes of the Yonkers Council, 193. In the second section the New York Council men won both of their games, and Falk of the Hercules Council made the highest score, 199.

Scores of the night's tournaments follow:

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Charles Starr's Alleys

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 152; Brewer, 158; Krouse, 149; Lawrence, 164; Barnes, 138. Total, 761.

Boulevard Bowling Club—Myers, 161; Hughes, 149; F. Barr, 159; P. Hare, 162; Clancey, 159. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 108, Brewer, 156; Krouse, 131; Lawrence, 139; Barnes, 193. Total, 781.

Colfax Bowling Club—Dormafen, 184; Wolf, 153; Obre, 163; Schroeder, 161; Sherwood, 173. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.—Boulevard Bowling Club—Myers, 187; Hughes, 143; F. Barr, 210; P. Hare, 156; Clancey, 167. Total, 862.

Colfax Bowling Club—Dormafen, 188; Wolf, 154; Obre, 171; Schroeder, 182; Sherwood, 157. Total, 852.

(SECOND SECTION.)

FIRST GAME.—New York Council Bowling Club—Roser, 160; Schmeid, 94; Reisner, 160; Teller, 118; Walner, 155. Total, 687.

Hercules Bowling Club—Maloney, 145; Beaudry, 122; Mullen, 120; Falke, 137; Quirk, 150. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.—Constitution Bowling Club—Obright, 126; Levy, 96; Berg, 121; Hirsch, 169; Lowenstein, 104. Total, 616.

Hercules Bowling Club—Falk, 199; Beaudry, 114; Schmidt, 178; Maloney, 143; Quirk, 164. Total, 798.

THIRD GAME.—New York Council Bowling Club—Roser, 158; Schmeid, 119; Reisner, 158; Teller, 127; Walner, 135. Total, 687.

Constitution Bowling Club—Obright, 166; Levy, 101; Berge, 88; Hirsch, 149; Lowenstein, 111. Total, 615.

SILK LEAGUE.

Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—W. Iselin & Co. Bowling Club—Viser, 177; Sabry, 139; Wunderlich, 142; Kortman, 118; Wellington, 204. Total, 780.

Stielman & Co. Bowling Club—Keller, 179; Gouze, 177; Woodward, 97; Griffith, 192; Napier, 156. Total, 801.

SECOND GAME.—W. Iselin & Co. Bowling Club—Viser, 198; Sabry, 125; Wunderlich, 183; Kortman, 153; Wellington, 157. Total, 816.

Stielman & Co. Bowling Club—Keller, 156; Gouze, 147; Woodward, 127; Griffith, 167; Napier, 164. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.—W. Iselin & Co. Bowling Club—Viser, 181; Sabry, 150; Wunderlich, 150; Kortman, 137; Wellington, 171. Total, 789.

Stielman & Co. Bowling Club—Keller, 144; Gouze, 177; Woodward, 122; Griffith, 194; Napier, 132. Total, 769.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co. Bowling Club—Koch, 145; Beresford, 164; Swayne, 175; Hooper, 154; Vreeland, 213. Total, 851.

Edison Construction Department Bowling Club—McCoy, 192; Piehl, 145; Kelley, 147; Miller, 135; De Rivera, 164. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co. Bowling Club—Koch, 172; Beresford, 117; Swayne, 131; Hooper, 160; Vreeland, 200. Total, 782.

Reid Ice Cream Company Bowling Club—Linz, 194; Englehardt, 153; Mount, 129; Carney, 136; Apman, 160. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.—Reid Ice Cream Company Bowling Club—Linz, 148; Englehardt, 127; Mount, 114; Carney, 116; Apman, 214. Total, 769.

Edison Construction Department Bowling Club—McCoy, 236; Piehl, 143; Kelley, 122; Miller, 203; De Rivera, 173. Total, 877.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.

Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Gen. Slocum Bowling Club—Schlager, 134; Debank, 118; Dinkel, 135; Leaper, 172; Wren, 207. Total, 766.

Philadelphos Bowling Club—Clark, 140; Brown, 158; Folterman, 196; C. Suchs, 196; A. Suchs, 129. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.—Williamsburg Bowling Club—Carey, 173; Sacken, 178; Edmonds, 169; Powell, 172; Miller, 181. Total, 873.

Gen. Slocum Bowling Club—Schlager, 147; Debank, 143; Dinkel, 199; Leaper, 176; Wren, 171. Total, 873.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphos Bowling Club—Clark, 167; Brown, 149; Falterman, 170; C. Suchs, 174; A. Suchs, 178. Total, 838.

Williamsburg Bowling Club—Carey, 191; Sacken, 142; Edmonds, 149; Powell, 206; Miller, 192. Total, 880.

SECOND SECTION.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—King, 140; Purdy, 142; H. Anisanell, 138; Foster, 156; A. Anisanell, 168. Total, 744.

Long Island Bowling Club—Hill, 157; Bahler, 185; Berry, 152; Brooks, 164; Judge, 142. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—Amphion Bowling Club—Grote, 169; Fitzgerald, 154; Northam, 114; Bauer, 169; Richmond, 169. Total, 775.

Fulton Bowling Club—King, 134; Purdy, 137; H. Anisanell, 93; Foster, 138; A. Anisanell, 192. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.—Amphion Bowling Club—Grote, 186; Fitzgerald, 133; Northam, 151; Bauer, 141; Richmond, 156. Total, 767.

Long Island Bowling Club—Hill, 133; Bahler, 211; Berry, 178; Brooks, 179; Judge, 193. Total, 894.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Chase National Bowling Club—Bohn, 140; Ferber, 160; Hunter, 136; Freed, 123; Booth, 183. Total, 742

Brown Brothers & Co. Bowling Club—Woodcock, 144; Hardy, 177; Dayton, 129; Underwood, 134; Ogden, 167. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.—Bank of Commerce Bowling Club—McDonald, 156; Howell, 149; Spour, 204; Keller, 157; Stoddard, 191. Total, 857.

American Exchange Bowling Club—Moore, 136; Clinkenbroomer, 168; Lee, 192; Frasee, 164; Perdon, 163. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Bank of Commerce Bowling Club—McDonald, 168; Howell, 196; Spour, 162; Keller, 168; Stoddard, 187. Total, 908.

Chase National Bowling Club—Bohn, 154; Ferber, 163; Hunter, 148; Freed, 122; Booth, 190. Total 773.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Prudential, No. 1, Bowling Club—Mackin, 172; Lewis, 143; Austen, 195; Schiff, 157; Olocaca, 213. Total, 940.

Provident Savings Bowling Club—Deale, 155; C. Reimer, 179; Westcall, 185; T. Reimer, 172; Hallidy, 119. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.—Prudential, No. 1, Bowling Club—Mackin, 154; Lewis, 175; Austen, 190; Schiff, 189; Olocaca, 174. Total, 882.

Travelers' Bowling Club—Allison, 169; Kopek, 144; Whitney, 138; Vassar, 139; Lamb, 160. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.—Travelers' Bowling Club—Allison, 131; Kopek, 139; Whitney, 148; Vassar, 143; Lamb, 221. Total, 782.

Provident Savings Bowling Club—Deale, 110; C. Reimer, 162; Westcall, 178; T. Reimer, 159; Hallidy, 153. Total, 762.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Fulton Palace Alleys.

First Game—Dickson, 225; Wilkens, 160. Second Game—Dickson, 186; Wilkens, 168. Third Game—Dickson, 193; Wilkens, 152. Fourth Game—Dickson, 188; Wilkens, 177. Fifth Game—Dickson, 179; Wilkens, 179. Sixth Game—Dickson, 201; Wilkens, 210. Seventh Game—Dickson, 195; Wilkens, 181.

American Alleys.

First Game—Bauer, 170; McDonald, 149. Second Game—Bauer, 195; McDonald, 190. Third Game—Bauer, 168; McDonald, 195. Fourth Game—Bauer, 133; McDonald, 167. Fifth Game—Bauer, 226; McDonald, 161. Sixth Game—Bauer, 226; McDonald, 154. Seventh Game—Bauer, 205; McDonald, 180.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship B. C. Bowling Club—Dewes, 173; Digby, 167, Ebling, 170; Kronbeck, 186; Brown, 126. Total, 822.

Metropolitan B. C. Bowling Club—Hossman, 155; Emerson, 183; Nelson, 144; Chickerio, 165; Hynes, 149. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—Atalanta B. C. Bowling Club—Mercadante, 155; Henkel, 162; W. Pelzer, 121; Seggie, 167; S. McCormick, 182. Total, 787.

Metropolitan B. C. Bowling Club—Hossman, 159; Emerson, 168; Nelson, 156; Chickerio, 132; Hynes, 169. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship B. C. Bowling Club—Dewes, 136; Digby, 181; Ebling, 181; Kronbeck, 150; Brown, 164. Total, 812.

Atalanta B. C. Bowling Club—Mercadante, 155; Henkel, 132; Southard, 153; Seggie, 137; S. McCormick, 166. Total, 745.

Sloop to be Floating Studio.

Edward R. Cassidy, an artist of Philadelphia, has purchased from Mrs. Rosalie Tousey of this city the sloop yacht Nirvana, through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman, 220 Broadway. She is to be changed to yawl rig and used by Mr. Cassidy as a floating studio for the painting of marine views in the vicinity of Nantucket. The Nirvana is 53 feet over all, with a waterline length of 43.2, and breadth of 15 feet. She was built by Lawley of Boston in 1881 for Frank Tousey.

LOCAL SKATERS COMPETE

Kearney of New York A. C. Wins One-Mile Championship.

Metropolitan Junior Event Taken by Trinity School Lad—Wood Beats Bellefeuille.

Philip Kearney of the New York Athletic Club won the one-mile metropolitan skating championship at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, last night from a field of an even dozen skaters, including all the well-known speed skaters of the city and vicinity. P. Hayward of the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn was second, and "Gus" Stoltz of the Euclid School, Brooklyn, was third. Kearney made a good start, and took the lead in the first lap, with Stoltz second, and maintained his advantage until the sixth lap, when Hayward made an attempt to pass him, and succeeded in getting to the front for the next two laps. Kearney came out in the eighth and last lap, however, and won by a yard at the finish, Hayward beating Stoltz four yards for second place. E. Taylor of Brooklyn was fourth.

The half-mile junior championship event for boys under sixteen years of age was won by Clarence Granger of Trinity School by a yard from Stanley Eldredge of the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn. The latter finished about twenty yards ahead of the rest of the field.

There was also a match race between Morris Wood, the champion skater of the United States, and G. Bellefeuille of Winnipeg, Man., the best two of three heats. Wood won the first heat, of one-half mile, by ten yards, and the second heat, of one mile, and the race, by two yards. The summary follows:

Half-Mile Junior Championship, for boys under sixteen years of age.—Won by Clarence Granger, Trinity School, New York City; Stanley Eldridge, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; George E. Scheffler, New York City, third. Time—1:42 1-5.

One-Mile Metropolitan Championship.—Won by Philip Kearney, New York Athletic Club; P. Hayward, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, second; "Gus" Stoltz, Euclid School, Brooklyn, third. Time—3:12 1-5.

Match Race, between Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J., and G. Bellefeuille, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—First heat, one-half mile—Won by Wood. Time—1:24 4-5. Second heat, one mile, and race—Won by Wood. Time—3:21 3-5.

WORLD'S RECORDS ON SKATES.

Earnest C. Meyer, a Wisconsin Man, Makes Phenomenal Time Forward and Backward at Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, Saxony, Feb. 1.—Earnest C. Meyer of Madison, Wis., wearing the colors of the University of Wisconsin, made two world's records at the skating tournament here yesterday, doing a kilometer (1,093.6 yards) backward in 1:56½, and two kilometers (2,186.12 yards) forward in 2:12 3-5. The American flag was hoisted over the judges' stand, and the military band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in honor of the winner.

Meyer's performances at Leipsic yesterday prove that the Wisconsin man is a wonderful skater. The records he established of covering one kilometer, or 1,093.6 yards, in 1:56½, and two kilometers, 2,186.12 yards, in 2:12 3-5, are the only authentic figures recorded for the style of skating and distance covered. Meyer, in his one-kilometer trial, skated seven yards less than five-eighths of a mile, the best forward record for that distance being 1:47, made by I. K. McCulloch at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 10, 1897. In the two-kilometer trial Meyer covered 426 yards more than a mile. The nearest mark to his time of 2:12 3-5 is 3:43 for one mile and a quarter, made by J. S. Johnson at Montreal in 1894.

COLSON AT HARVARD.

Cornell's Rowing Expert Will Start Crimson Oarsmen at Work To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1.—F. D. Colson, Harvard's new crew coach, arrived in Cambridge this morning and will at once take up his work with the Crimson crew. As soon as possible Mr. Colson will divide the men up into squads of four men each, and coach them individually in the Cornell stroke.

The following men have been called by Capt. Dillingham to form the 'Varsity squad, and will start rowing to-morrow: M. R. Brownell, L. Burchard, J. P. B. Duffy, F. W. Flint, R. Foster, C. A. Hartwell, R. Haycock, A. C. Judd, F. C. Kellogg, C. Lawson, D. Loyd, K. Moller, H. C. Ober, R. F. Pleasanton, W. C. Richmond, R. Sanger, O. N. Shepard, W. Shuebruk, E. E. Smith, L. T. Swam, G. Switzer, J. D. Tew, H. B. Webster, and J. L. White.

These men have all made records in Harvard boats, either in 'Varsity shells or in last year's freshman boat, and will form the nucleus of the final 'Varsity squad. Mr. Colson will have entire charge of everything pertaining to Harvard rowing from now on until the races with Yale in June, so that the Cornell system will have a thorough trying out.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Thorneycroft and Mad Mullah were the only beaten favorites here to-day. Jockey H. Phillips rode three winners. Weather clear, track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Velos, 102 pounds, (Huston,) 25 to 1, won; Exapo, 107, (Minder,) 20 to 1, second; Thorneycroft, 113, (Boissen,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Free Admission, Favonius, Mailed Love, Legation, Jove, and Little Tim also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Arch Oldham, 106 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 2 to 1, won; Fair Una, 110, (L. Wilson,) 30 to 1, second; The Druggist, 103, (W. Hennessy,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:44. Lady Greenwood, Lythelist, Hannibal Bey, Garrett Wilson, Lily Brook, Niberad, and Lady Sorcerer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs.—Dusky, 102 pounds, (H. Phillips,) even, won; Claremont, 107, (Helgerson,) 50 to 1, second; Tour Lillie, 97½, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Trenyasschs, Ralph Young, Gus Heidorn, Second Sight, Ghats, and Ryevale also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Ostrich, 117 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 5, won; Miss Melton, 102½, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1, second; Mad Mullah, 112, (Robbins,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Harmakis, A la Mode, Sea Graves, Hiawatha, and Louis Krate also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Messenger, 105 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 8 to 5, won; Lee King, 106, (Minder,) 12 to 1, second; Mynheer, 100, (Jost,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:51 4-5. Bard of Avon, Princelet, Colonel Tyler, and Lady Matchless also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Big Ben, 113 pounds, (Robbins,) 2 to 5, won; Joe Ross, 103, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 2, second; Bummer II., 105, (R. Taylor,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Ponca, St. Caro, Moorene, and Artificer also ran.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Tom Kiley, 92 pounds; Ralph Young, 95; Josette and Presentation, 103 each; Stand Pat and Hickory Corners, 105 each; Lovable and Four Leaf C., 107 each; Russell Garth, Fitz Brillar, and Typhonic, 108 each, and Duelist, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. John E. Owens, Burning Glass, Felix Bard, and Leviathan, 127 pounds each; Jove, 130; Oclawaha, McWilliams, and Russellton, 132 each, and Denny Duffy, 135.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Shaitan and Pattilla, 90 pounds each; Centie, 93; Gracious, 95; Parnassus, Sadducee, Jim A. Long, Caterpillar, and Roue, 97 each; Big Ben, 107, and Scorpio, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; highweight handicap. Octo Cafe, 104 pounds; Cohassett, 105; Blue Blaze, 110; Parisienne, 116; Cardinal Wolsley, 117; Over Again, 118, and New York, 127.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and five furlongs; selling. Bob Hilliard and Vesuvia, 85 pounds each; Eliza Dillon, 87; Canta Teresa, 89; Compass, 90; Julia Warner, 98, and Handspinner, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Algonquin, 77 pounds; Bugle Horn, 82; Sabot and Albany Girl, 90; Licorice, 92; Rankin, 95; Hymettus, 98; Dr. Stephens, Marcos, Exclamation, and Goldage, 100 each, and Hands Across, 105.

Change in Strength Test Plan.

Th intercollegiate strength test championship, in which much spirit of intercollegiate rivalry was manifested a few years ago, bids fair to be revived. At least that is the inference to be drawn from the action of the college gymnasium directors at a recent meeting. At this session they abandoned the former tests, which are now regarded as obsolete, and formulated an entirely new set of methods by which to test strength. The new requirements are designed to furnish the same results as the former methods, but in a more effective way. Only fifteen minutes are to be allowed for the entire seven tests, as it is intended to test a man's power of endurance as well as his strength.

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Owner of Cresceus Back from England.

George H. Ketcham, owner of the trotting stallion Cresceus, arrived from England yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Company's steamship Minnehaha. When Ketcham went abroad about three months ago he took with him a younger brother to his celebrated stallion called Hangman. He returned without the horse, having sold him to Lewis Winans, a prominent English turfman.

Ketcham says that Europeans are enthusiastic over light harness racing and the American-bred horse. He intends to return to England in May and may take two or three horses with him.

POLICE OUTWIT SKATERS.

Prospect Park Lake Guardians Use Snow Pile to Prevent Dangerous Crowds.

The police in charge of the crowds of skaters who patronize the lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, are kept busy every day in preventing accidents. Now and then the skaters try to have fun at the expense of the policemen, and this results in long chases, in which expert skaters stop suddenly when chased and turn backward so quickly that they just miss a blow from the policeman's boot.

The policeman, whose only object is to clear the ice of the skaters when "time" is called, seldom loses his temper, although he often loses his equilibrium. It finally becomes necessary for the tired policeman to call assistance, and then ten bluecoats line up and force the experts to the lake shore, where they are compelled to remove their skates, after receiving a severe lecture. But no matter how often the skaters are warned of danger, the crowd takes the warning lightly. If, however, any real danger should arise the skaters would undoubtedly be sorry for not obeying instructions.

A week ago Sunday the crowd insisted upon gathering about Phil Kearney, the champion skater, who gave an exhibition of fancy skating at the centre of the ice pond. The Sergeant in charge of the police there warned the crowd that the ice might break from overweight, which was centred at one point. As usual the crowd laughed, and paid little attention to the police. To avoid such danger in the future, the Sergeant gave orders to the ice sweepers to pile the snow in the centre of the lake, and this was done on Sunday last. It left a circular path around a pile of snow, and compelled skaters to go round and round, thus breaking up the crowds so that the weight on the ice was evenly distributed.

DOCTOR'S FIGHT WITH MADMAN.

Fierce Struggle in the Children's Ward of St. Mary's Hospital, in Which Dr. Rorke Is Victorious.

A man about thirty years of age who said he was David Harlack, a Russian, but who refused his address, became violently insane in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday.

Harlack was found lying half conscious on the porch of the home of T. W. Cowenhoven, a farmer, on Lincoln Avenue and Rockaway Road, Jamaica, early yesterday morning, clad only in underclothing, one shoe, and one sock. A coat and sweater were lying near him, but no trousers.

He was removed to the hospital, and placed in a bed in one of the men's wards. Dr. Rorke was in the operating room, performing an operation on a child, and the orderly who had been looking after Harlack went there to assist him. Suddenly a commotion was heard in the children's ward, and Dr. Rorke, dropping his instruments, rushed in to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. He found the Russian in a closet where the nurses hang their clothing tearing into ribbons the garments that he found there. The doctor grappled with him, and they struggled all over the room, causing almost a panic among the sick children. Dr. Rorke finally broke away and planted a blow that knocked the Russian down, but he was on his feet again in an instant, and the fight was resumed. After a hard struggle the doctor succeeded in throwing the man on a bed, where he held him down, grasping him by the throat, while a nurse held the struggling man's legs. Then other attendants arrived and the Russian was bound hand and foot. After a time he quieted down and then burst into tears.

He was taken to the Seventy-eighth Precinct Station, where a charge of insanity was made against him, and he was afterward taken to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, to be placed in the insane ward.

TALK OF COMETS AND RADIUM.

Prof. Poor and Dr. Pegram Address the New York Academy of Sciences.

Comets and radio-activity were discussed last night at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, held in the American Museum of Natural History. Prof. Charles Lane Poor, Vice President of the society, presided, and addressed the meeting on the researches that have been made to identify what is known as "Lexell's lost comet of 1770," which has caused much scientific inquiry and speculation for more than a century.

The professor explained that in his opinion, the Brookes comet, discovered in 1889, and thought by some astronomers to be the long-lost Lexell body, was an entirely different member of the solar system. The reason for his conclusion was that the Lexell comet had not reappeared, while the other has been seen distinctly three times, at periods seven years apart.

Dr. George B. Pegram of the Department of Physics in Columbia University, told of the result of a year's work with radium, and illustrated by means of a little instrument of his own design the difference in the force, or penetrative power, of the metal's radiations.

Previously to the discussions referred to, D. S. Martin presented a biographical sketch of the late H. Carrington Bolton, who was at one time the society's President.

POINTED PISTOL AT SAILORS.

Passenger on Brooklyn Navy Yard Ferryboat Disarmed and Arrested.

There was a lively row yesterday on the little ferryboat that plies between the mainland and the cob dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A passenger who from letters found upon him is supposed to be Otto L. Preston, twenty-five years old, of 23 India Street, Brooklyn, had been acting strangely and was told by Private John Evans of the marines to stop annoying several officers. An altercation followed, and the man, drawing a revolver from a satchel, flourished it wildly. Evans and several bluejackets grabbed him and wrested the pistol from him.

He was taken to the receiving ship Hancock and thence to the Flushing Avenue Police Station, where it was decided to send him to the Cumberland Street Hospital for observation.

WON'T PAY COURSEY'S BILL.

Controller's Office Turns Back Physician's $750 Claim for Treating Gen. Greene's Secretary.

William S. Coursey, who for a time was secretary to Gen. Francis V. Greene while the latter was Police Commissioner, broke into public notice again yesterday when the Controller's office announced it had turned down a bill of $750 rendered by Dr. Joseph W. Walsh for treating Coursey at the time the secretary was injured in a Tenderloin row. Coursey claims he was doing police duty at the time.

Dr. Walsh, who lives at 184 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, appeared before the Chief Auditor of the Finance Department yesterday and said that as he had reported three times to Police Headquarters on the condition of Coursey while under treatment, he believed he had been doing the work for the city. His bill was made up on the average of about $37.50 for each treatment. Coursey always regarded himself as "on duty" and was allowed by Commissioner Greene to carry a police badge.

While looking for evidence of some sort or another in the Tenderloin one night Coursey had a row with a cabman and showed up at headquarters the next day in a badly battered state. Shortly after that he resigned. Coursey claims the city should pay the doctor's bill, but Controller Grout does not believe the injuries were sustained while doing legitimate police work. Commissioner McAdoo agrees with this view.

The Controller's books already show that Coursey has been paid $1,300 while doing police work the bill having been approved by Gen. Greene.

Election by Normal College Board.

Board of Trustees of the Normal College yesterday re-elected Henry A. Rogers, Chairman of the Board. James M. Kieran, Principal of Public School No. 103, Manhattan, was elected to the Chair of Pedagogy, a newly created position, for a period of one year.

THIEF IMPRISONED BUTCHER.

Ernest Blume, a butcher at 1,033 Second Avenue, yesterday politely greeted a young man who walked into his shop and inquired for a porterhouse steak. The butcher walked into the huge ice box and began picking out the meat for his supposed customer.

Suddenly the big door of the refrigerator was slammed and the butcher found himself shut in. The young man grinned pleasantly at him through the thick glass window, and then coolly went back of the meat counter and opened the money drawer. He took out all there was in it, amounting to about $12.50, lit a cigarette with one of the butcher's matches, and strolled away.

Blume swore and hammered on the door, and then jumped up and down to keep himself warm. He was wondering how long it would take to be frozen when one of his women customers walked in. She was startled by a yell from the butcher's ice box, and learning the cause of the disturbance, released the prisoner.

Blume hunted up Policeman Markham, to whom he related his troubles. He then led the policeman up the avenue, saying the man could not be far away. Blume spied George Richards on the other side of the street and he pointed him out to Markham, saying that was the man. Markham arrested Richards. He refused to give his address. In Yorkville Court Magistrate Whitman held him in $500 bail for examination.

W. H. RAAB PLEADS GUILTY.

Asserts Big Ironworks Give Receipted Bills for Imaginary Repairs to Steamships When Fires Occur.

William H. Raab, the President of the Raab Iron Works in Brooklyn, who was jointly indicted with George Huntley on a charge of presenting a false claim of loss to an insurance company after Huntley's steam canalboat had been destroyed by fire in Long Island Sound, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part II. of the General Sessions, and was remanded to the Tombs for sentence to-day. Huntley, who pleaded guilty last week, will also be sentenced to-day.

The men got into trouble over an old canalboat which Huntley purchased from a wrecking concern, after the boat had been sunk near the Connecticut shore. Huntley raised it, and Raab did about $50 worth of repairs on it, supplying the iron necessary to repair it. Then Huntley had the boat insured for $4,000 in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. After it had been destroyed by fire Huntley presented his claim for the $4,000. In support of it he handed in a bill for $500 which Raab had receipted to show that this amount of money had been expended on repairs to the boat.

Raab explained yesterday that he gave the receipt just to oblige his friend Huntley, and added that the greatest iron concerns in the country made it a practice to give such receipted bills for imaginary repairs to ocean steamers at times when fire occurred on such boats. He declared he did not know he was committing a crime when he did it.

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

ROW OVER TIMBER DEAL

Receivers for Kirby Lumber and Houston Oil Companies.

Former Concern Defaults in Interest on Certificates Guaranteed by Texas Corporation.

Receivers were appointed yesterday in New Orleans for the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company at the instance of the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, trustee under an agreement covering an issue of timber certificates of the Kirby Lumber Company guaranteed by the Houston Oil Company, upon which interest was due yesterday and was not paid. Interest on the certificates was also defaulted in this city, where it was payable by the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. Messrs. Morse and Thomas H. Franklin, Directors of the Houston Oil Company, were appointed receivers of that company, and Messrs. McCloud and Gowan were named as receivers of the Kirby Lumber Company. Mr. McCloud is a lumber merchant of St. Louis, and Mr. Gowan is a lawyer residing in Texas.

It was asserted yesterday that the receiverships were the outcome of a quarrel that had been carried on between various interests in the allied companies. At the office of Brown Brothers & Co. it was said that negotiations looking to payment of interest were under way.

The certificates upon which there has been default of interest were issued against a contract between the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company, wherein the former agreed to purchase from the Houston Company lumber valued at $30,000,000 standing on property owned by the Houston Company, payment to be made in installments. Both interest and principal of these certificates was to be paid by the Kirby Company. The authorized issue of certificates was originally $11,000,000, but this was subsequently reduced to $7,000,000, and of this amount $6,000,000 was sold by Brown Brothers.

The Kirby Lumber Company, of which John H. Kirby is President, is a Texas corporation, having outstanding preferred stock amounting to $2,500,000 and $5,000,000 common stock. The Houston Oil Company, with which Patrick Calhoun is closely identified, is also a Texas corporation, and its outstanding stock is $7,500,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common.

The attention of Wall Street has recently been called to the affairs of the Kirby Lumber Company through the offering at auction for two weeks past of 25,000 shares of the Kirby Lumber Company's stock, the offering being each time withdrawn before the sale.

WOOLEN HOUSE WOULD SETTLE

Friend, Moss & Morris of Chicago Offer 35 Cents on the Dollar at Creditors' Meeting.

Creditors of Friend, Moss & Morris, Chicago, woolen jobbers, met yesterday in the office of the Merchants' Protective Association, at 346 Broadway. Mr. Dillingham represented Metcalf Brothers, who are among the largest of the New York creditors. Among those who sent representatives were E. Vietor & Achelis, Wallach, Hoexter & Co., and W. Sturzberg, Schell & Co. of New York. A member of James, Schell & Elkus was present, and counsel for the association and for several members who are particularly interested.

Mr. Friend of the firm in bankruptcy offered a settlement at 35 cents on the dollar, and quite a number of the creditors signified their intention to accept. The liabilities are a little short of $300,000.

DRESSER LAWYER PROTESTS.

Says Those Opposing Discharge in Bankruptcy Harass His Clients.

Mr. Maas, representing Dresser & Co., appeared before United States District Judge Holt yesterday afternoon and complained that in opposing a discharge in bankruptcy certain creditors were resorting to methods intended to harass his clients. He said that some time ago he was called to Boston to take the testimony of the officers of the First National Bank there, and also to Cambridge, Mass., to examine the officers of the Cambridge Trust Company, and now, he declared, it is proposed to have other hearings at those places for the purpose of taking the testimony of the Directors of the same financial institutions who, with the officers, formed their investment committees.

He contended that the testimony of the Directors of the bank and trust company regarding the note transactions involved in the litigation was unnecessary, and simply cumulative.

Mr. Woodbridge said that the testimony of the Directors of the First National Bank of Boston and also of the Cambridge Trust Company was necessary in the interest of the complaining creditors. Judge Holt reserved his decision.

FIRST CUSTOMS CALENDAR CALL.

Complaint by Lawyers That It Was Rushed Through Too Rapidly.

The first call of the General Appraisers' calendar under Secretary Shaw's new rules was completed yesterday. It was conducted by General Appraiser Lunt, and more than 6,000 cases were called and set for hearing.

About 300 lawyers, importers, and brokers were present, and there was much complaint that the call was conducted so rapidly that no one was able to follow his own cases. Many were called in batches of 100 or more when in the hands of one lawyer or broker.

The Kalbfleisch Bankruptcy.

The Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company has issued a circular in which it is set forth that the petition in bankruptcy recently filed by Franklin H. Kalbfleisch has nothing to do with the affairs of that company. James C. Bergen, counsel for the petitioner, says that the proceedings are merely an echo of the failure of the old firm of Martin Kalbfleisch Sons, which occurred in 1886.

WOULD USE RIVAL'S GAS.

Baltimore Company with Contract to Light Jersey City Wants to Draw on Public Service Corporation's Supply.

Jersey City recently awarded its street-lighting contract to the American Lighting Company of Baltimore. This company has no street mains, the gas situation being controlled by the Hudson County Gas Company, now a branch of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The Baltimore company expected to purchase gas from the Public Service Corporation, but that organization having refused to comply with the demand, suit will now be brought to compel the Public Service Corporation to supply its rival with whatever gas it may need to light Jersey City's streets.

The peculiar feature of the case is that the Baltimore company has retained as its New Jersey counsel Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, who is a brother of Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation. The papers in the suit will probably be filed this week.

ANGRY PARENTS PROTEST

Storm Raised in the Bronx by Education Board Order.

Four Hundred and Fifty-two Children Transferred from Two Public Schools to an Old Structure.

Several hundred indignant parents whose children have been attending Public School No. 10, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, made a descent upon that centre of learning yesterday morning to protest against an order of the Board of Education whereby 452 pupils were transferred to the antiquated structure at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, formerly occupied as temporary quarters by the Morris High School.

For a couple of hours the place was in an uproar, the storm centring around the head of Mrs. Sarah Reins, Principal of the primary department. But neither protests nor threats were of avail, Mrs. Reins explaining that the order came from the Board of Education and she was forced to abide by it.

Similar scenes were enacted at Public School No. 27, corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, in charge of Principal Meighan, by dozens of angry parents whose children were transferred to the old Morris High School building and to Public School No. 1, at College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

It is claimed by the Board of Education that these transfers are made necessary by the crowded condition of the schools, but the parents say that absolutely no judgment has been used in the matter and that in hundreds of cases where children live within a block of the school they have been transferred and forced to walk eight and ten blocks to another school.

At Public School No. 10 an order was issued last week that all children living south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street should be sent to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street school. This was considered by parents as absolutely unjust, as it necessitated a detour of a half mile to many of the smallest children in the school, forced them to cross two lines of car tracks, and brought them upon Third Avenue, the busiest thoroughfare in the Bronx. The parents say they would rather keep their children at home than allow them to risk their lives crossing trolley tracks, let alone being housed in a building which has been condemned on two different occasions and rebuilt.

The building in question is a three-story brick structure, built in 1863, and is about the oldest school building in the Bronx. Its classrooms are small and stuffy and its children are considered by the parents of the children inadequate in case of fire. Some years ago it was condemned as unsafe and unsanitary for school purposes, but was patched up and used for high school purposes.

THIRD FIREMAN SUCCUMBS.

Peter Gaffney Is Added to List of Victims of Flames in Brooklyn Jute Warehouse.

The third victim of Sunday night's fire in the jute storage house of the American Manufacturing Company's plant, at Noble and West Streets, Greenpoint, succumbed to his injuries early yesterday morning in the Eastern District Hospital. He was Peter Gaffney, who, like his two associates who met death from inhaling the smoke from the burning jute, Thomas Dressel and Arthur Rink, belonged to Engine Company No. 138.

Dressel was thirty-two years old, and lived with his wife, mother, and sisters at 284 Graham Avenue. He had been eight years in the department and had an excellent record. His funeral will take place on Thursday.

Gaffney was twenty-two years old, and had been only four months in the department. He lived with his wife, to whom he was married last Summer, at 108 Java Street. His aged mother lived with him.

Rink was twenty-four years old and lived at 207 Nassau Avenue. He was married only a few months ago and was made a fireman in October.

Of the other firemen overcome Michael Mahoney of Engine No. 115 was still in a critical condition last night in St. Catharine's Hospital, while Emil Busch of Engine No. 138 was resting easily in the Eastern District Hospital.

All the others who had been taken to the hospitals were removed to their homes for treatment under the direction of the department surgeons.

Battalion Chief William McCarthy was removed to his home on South Fourth, near Berry Street, where his condition was still regarded as serious.

HORSE ATTACKS ITS DRIVER.

Inflicts Terrible Injuries Which It Is Feared Will Prove Fatal.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A horse of the class commonly seen before the wagons of coal dealers this evening attacked his driver, who, as a result, is in St. Joseph's Hospital with a fracture of the skull, fracture of the collar bone, fracture of the jaw, nine incised wounds in scalp, two punctured wounds in the left thigh, two punctured wounds in the left arm, and bruises too numerous to count.

The patient is George Chamberlain. He is twenty-two years of age, and his home is at 5 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue. While he was cleaning out the stable the horse, which is supposed to have become suddenly insane, attacked him without warning. The man's screams and the frantic whinnies of the animal attracted a number of men, who drove the horse into a corner with pitchforks and rescued Chamberlain. The horse was locked up in the stable and will probably be shot in the morning. Chamberlain's injuries will, it is feared, prove fatal.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. William Bunn, Pennsylvania; T. H. Watkins, Scranton; J. G. Milburn, Buffalo; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; ex-Senator C. F. Manderson, Nebraska.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rome, Italy; Col. William Donaghue, Hartford.

MURRAY HILL—Mayor George E. Macy, Portsmouth, N. H.; John Jackson, London; Capt. Dion Williams, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK E. BERNSTEIN.—Frank E. Bernstein, merchant tailor at 253 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday to James H. Young, giving a preference to Levy Brothers for $216. Mr. Bernstein began business in May, 1900, and a year ago claimed he had assets $24,800 and liabilities $6,000.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—William L. Esterly of Youngstown, Ohio, filed voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court here yesterday. The liabilities are placed at $122,000, with no assets.

SYRACUSE.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levi Plant, who conducts a foundry, manufacturing pig iron and castings. The debts are stated to be between $20,000 and $25,000, the available assets being $10,000. John F. Nash has been appointed receiver.

BOSTON.—The American Electrical Works Company and the Augusta Trust Company, the latter corporation of Augusta, Me., have applied to the United States Circuit Court, in this city, for the appointment of a receiver of the Middleborough, Wareham and Buzzard's Bay Street Railway Company. The case has been set down for a hearing to-day.

TRENTON.—George H. Rhodes of Elizabeth has asked the Court of Chancery in Trenton for the appointment of a receiver for the business of Charles F. Moore and the New Jersey Dock and Bridge Building Company of Elizabeth. The liabilities and assets of Moore and the company are not recited in the bill of complaint, though the capital stock of the corporation is $25,000. Mismanagement of the company's affairs is alleged.

TRENTON.—Samuel S. Greenwood, a Paterson plumber, filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Trenton yesterday. His liabilities aggregate $18,946.60. There are no assets. The New York creditors are Richardson & Boynton, $2,284; Charles Hoffman, $3,400; H. R. Deliet, $940.07; Thatcher Furnace Company, $800; Rossmore Company, $170; F. M. Dubois, $983.48; McNab & Harlan, $116, and Fred Adee & Co., $96. The heaviest creditor is Arthur L. Perkins of Jersey City, $6,954.32.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Joseph Loewenherz, advertising agent, of 119 Nassau Street.

DRUSS BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Druss Brothers, jobbers in clothing at 21 East Broadway, show liabilities $6,340 and nominal assets $6,029, consisting of stock $500, fixtures $100, outstanding accounts $4,429, and old claims on leases $1,000. Most of the assets were taken by the receiver.

THE KHEDIVIAL COMPANY.—The Khedivial Company, manufacturer of cigarettes at 278 and 280 West Broadway, has effected a compromise with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and yesterday Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, confirmed the composition. The liabilities were $177,158 and nominal assets $108,742.

BERNARD WOOLF.—Bernard Woolf, a medical student residing at 173 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy on account of a breach of promise of marriage suit brought against him in this city by Ray Schoen of Baltimore, who claims $20,000 damages. The suit is on the calendar of the New York Supreme Court, and the claim which is alleged to have been incurred in Baltimore is disputed by Mr. Woolf. His total liabilities are $21,465 and no assets, the other creditors being Benjamin Diamondstone, $540; Solomon Teitelbaum, $600; Paul Divarcs, $150; Dr. Chargin, $100, and Dr. Alexis Stein, $75, all for borrowed money.

GUNDLACH & KOCH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Gundlach & Koch, builders of 294 East Eighty-sixth Street, show liabilities $259,773, of which $178,000 was secured by mortgages on property formerly owned by them, and $81,773 unsecured for materials, labor, and borrowed money, and assets only $12 cash in bank. The secued creditors are: The Greenwich Savings Bank, $76,000; estate of David Stevenson, $50,000; Cleiners T. Heftemeyer, $22,000; John T. Willets, guardian of John T. Willets, Jr., $21,000, and George T. Gifford, $9,000. Among the unsecured creditors are: Michael Hughes, $9,300; Gerard, Son & Co., $8,077; John A. Philbrick & Brother, $5,803; Yorkville Bank, $5,000, and the Seward Engineering Company, $4,000. Their embarrassment was attributed to losses arising from the settling of the walls of a building at Forty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, which they were erecting a year ago.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

The discharges in bankruptcy granted yesterday by Judge Holt were as follows:

John Batton of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, mason and contractor, and Vice President of the Manhattan Improvement Company; liabilities $54,800, assets $19,043.

Elizabeth H. Booth, boarding house keeper at 10 East Forty-fifth Street; liabilities $4,573, assets $567.

Morris Brodkin, 259 East Forty-eighth Street; liabilities $3,466, no assets.

Volney Duncan, South Cairo, N. Y.; liabilities $1,024, no assets.

Henry Engen, 265 Sixth Avenue; liabilities $888, no assets.

Biasco Fusco, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; liabilities $2,820, no assets.

H. & G. Klein, clothing, 2,471 Third Avenue; liabilities $32,295, assets $27,300.

James Kenn, painter and decorator, 2,516 Webster Avenue; liabilities $149,653, no assets.

William Sicke, store fixtures, 550 West Thirty-third Street; liabilities $16,575, assets $12,535.

Alexander Schafer & John Mooshen, embroideries, 71 Spring Street; liabilities $2,271, assets $2,727 (nominal.)

Ferdinand Tiedemann, 1,207 Home Street, Bronx; liabilities $6,755, no assets.

Mrs. Annie N. Van Cost, publisher of The Art Amateur, 225 Fourth Avenue; liabilities $24,026, assets $13,437.

William Davidov & Henry Sander, 60 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Morris Giesen.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAITHER, Simon, and Harry Cronenberg—M. Novinsky	$514
BENNER, Fernando W.—E. W. Kearney	188
BRACHER, Evelina—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, costs	67
CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL—Railway Advertising Company	121
CHRISTLIEB, Alphonse, and Daniel Laum—M. M. Markwell	1,218
CHURCH, John S., Mary S. Riggs, Charles M. Church, and Esther C. Chapman—Executrix, costs	132
CONRAD STEIN'S SONS—J. G. Browning, Jr.	724
DE SALVIA, Salvatore, and Concetta Liquore—S. Weingrad	319
DREY, Nathan, of and from the funds of property in the hands of the receiver—N. Drey, costs	385
DEEGAN, Dennis—A. Scerbo	188
GOLDBERG, Rosy—J. Steinberg	133
GARFUNKEL, Morris—H. C. Slingsby	27
GOTTLIEB, Louis P.—D. Buckenholz	32
GRAU, Robert—H. Linde	214
GLOBE FAIR COMPANY—V. Volkening	366
GLOBE FAIR COMPANY—B. Volkening	334
HONTAIN, William H.—A. Eltenbein	344
JUDSON, Charles G.—M. D. Williamson Company	87
JENKINS, John—J. Sternschuss and another	12
KOUPAL, De Witt C.—J. Albert	44
KENEDY, Thomas—Sacred Heart Academy	189
KEATING, Isabelle M.—L. S. Neville	1,220
KING, Mary—J. Sternschuss and another	14
LINEHAN, Daniel F.—T. H. Presby	159
LYMAN, William—J. S. Conabeer	128
LEAHY, Thomas B.—M. D. Williamson Company	21
MARSH, John F.—J. H. Claffy	397
MARSH, John F.—J. H. Claffy	97
MARSH, John F.—A. M. Cardani	461
MUNN, Frank C., and August Roggenkamp—John W. Wallace Company	94
MANHEIM, Julius—S. Eiseman and another	2,312
MENDEL, Solomon P.—Fashion Show Company	129
MORIARTY, Stephen F.—New York Cab Company, Limited	318
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Cummings, costs	145
MAYER, Lewis—M. Meyer and another, costs	22
MARTIN, Elizabeth—J. Cremins	260
MAAS, Charles, administrator—The German Savings Bank in the City of New York, costs	609
MANGEL, Charles H. and Mary—C. L. Morehouse	43
MARSH, James H.—R. Webber	31
NEBENZAHL, Charles M.—I. Lewis	77
PARNISH, Meyer—L. Edzant	37
PREBLE, Walter E.—J. Schreyer	30
ROEBER, Adolph, & Brother—H. Berlowitz	427
ROSENBERG, Michael—W. A. Tenney	30
RODE, Reymond F.—O. P. Schwarzschild	135
SPANNHAKE, Otto L.—Crematory Company of New York, costs	114
STEINER, William—C. Tilford	461
SPALDING, Robert H.—W. & J. Sloane	1,662
SUYDAM, Frank W.—Real Estate Company of Brooklyn	837
THE MONUMENTAL MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company—L. Belden	1,116
THE COLONIAL BOND AND GUARanty Company and James M. Lively—T. L. C. Gerry and another	822
THE MINERAL POINT TUNNEL COMpany—A. R. Wyckoff	13,477
WERNING, Joseph A.—S. Eifenbein	381
WATT, Archibald—G. R. Van De Water, costs	12
WALSH, William T.—L. Leffler and another	32
WALKER, Mary A. and Frank H., and Andrew Powell—New York House and School of Industry	2,924

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CRAGIN, Edward F.—G. B. Wightman, Jan. 8, 1904	$614
COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—M. Hammond, Jan. 30, 1903	203
HUFF, Frederick P.—E. B. Estes & Sons, Jan. 28, 1904	80
HARTOG, Eugenie—G. Franke, April 27, 1903	205
ICKLER, William—G. E. Godward, May 20, 1898	73
KREJCI, Joseph—David Mayer Brewing Company, March 20, 1902	206
LAHM, Isaac—A. Weill and another, May 25, 1896	235
LAHM, Isaac—W. Rosendorf and another, Nov. 25, 1899	189
LAHM, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company, March 19, 1895	1,018
LIPSEY, Saul P.—A. L. Werner and another, April 5, 1901	317
SCHUELLER, Charles—W. Langdon, March 8, 1894	68

R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...5:18	Moon rises...6:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:56	Gov. Isl'd...8:22	H. Gate...10:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:27	Gov. Isl'd...8:52	H. Gate...10:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Auguste Victoria, Naples		11:00 A. M.
Dagry, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Frankfurt, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Grenadense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp, Idaho, Hull		
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mariaval Trinidad and Grenada	10:00 A. M.	
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Wells City, Swansea		
Virgil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Corinthian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prince Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana and Mexico		
Orizaba, Nassau and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of closing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing on the day specified, and the closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 30; Hongkong, Jan. 2; Shanghai, Jan. 5; Yokohama, Jan. 13, and Honolulu, Jan. 23, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Jan. 30. Due in New York on Thursday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 2.

Blucher, Hamburg, Jan. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Columbia, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Finland, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Hohenzollern Genoa, Jan. 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Norge, Christiansand, Jan. 16.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 28.
St. Filians, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Anchoric Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Arapahoe, Charleston, Feb. 1.
El Monte, Galveston, Jan. 28.
Oceanic Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Olinda, Metanzas, Jan. 28.
Terence Barbados, Jan. 26.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 23.
Indiana, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

El Alba, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 30.

Arrived.

Olinda, Cardenas, Jan. 16.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 23.
Santurce, San Juan, Jan. 21.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 21.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Oro, Yokohama, Oct. 26.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Jan. 23.
Constance, Carden, Jan. 2.
Navigator, Maracaibo, Jan. 23.
City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 27.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 27.
Gravesend, Jan. 25.
Iberia, Celba, Jan. —.
Yucatan, Colon, Jan. 26.
Svealand, Tampico, Jan. 17.
Kansas City, Bristol, Jan. 14.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 23. Off Fire Island 6 P. M.
Afghan Prince, Shields, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 27.

Sailed.

Gut Heil, for Havana.
Perugia, for Marseilles, Genoa, &c.
Denver, for Key West and Galveston.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Talisman, for Pointe-a-Pitre, Barbados, Demerara, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 1, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Everton Grange, at Brisbane, Jan. 29.
Cevic, at Liverpool, Jan. 30.
Queen Cristina, at Suez, Jan. 31.
Pretoria, at Bermuda, Jan. 31.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, Feb. 1.
Manau, at St. Croix, Jan. 31.
Cassel, at Bremen, Feb. 1.

Sailed.

Clara, from Palermo, Jan. 23.
Powhatan, from Palermo, Jan. 29.
Athalie, from Cadiz, Jan. 25.
Sicilia, from Genoa, Jan. 29.
Pennsylvania, from Plymouth, Feb. 1.
Exeter City, from Swansea, Jan. 29.
Paula, from Shields, Jan. 31.
Phoebus, from Shields, Jan. 31.
Colenso, from Hull, Jan. 30.
Caribbee, from St. Thomas, Jan. 31.

Passed.

Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, for New York, Jan. 30.
Kronland, the Lizard, for Antwerp, Feb. 1.
Minnetonka, the Lizard, for London, Jan. 31.
Washington, the Lizard, for Rotterdam, Jan. 31.
Hindoo, the Lizard, for Hull, Feb. 1.

WINTER RESORTS. FLORIDA.

Season 1904
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

Ponce de Leon
ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of MR. ROBERT MURRAY. Opens Tuesday, January 12th, 1904. Closes Tuesday, April 12th, 1904.

Alcazar
ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of MR. JOS. P. GREAVES. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 30, 1904.

Ormond
ORMOND ON-THE-HALIFAX. Under the management of MESSRS. ANDERSON & PRICE. Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904. Closes Monday, April 11th, 1904.

Royal Poinciana
PALM BEACH - ON - LAKE - WORTH. Under the management of MR. FRED STERRY. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 9th, 1904.

The Breakers
PALM BEACH-BY-THE-SEA. Under the management of MR. FRED STERRY. Opens Monday, February 1st, 1904. Closes Saturday, April 2d, 1904.

The Royal Palm
MIAMA. Under the management of MR. H. W. MERRILL. Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904. Closes Monday, April 4th, 1904.

The Colonial
NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands.) Under the management of MR. H. E. BEMIS. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 2d, 1904.

The Royal Victoria
NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands.) Under the management of MR. H. E. BEMIS. Announcement will appear later.

Reservations, rates, handsomely illustrated souvenir booklets, and other information may be procured at the New York office, 221 Fifth Avenue—The Old Brunswick Hotel Building.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.94
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.10
Cotton, middling	.17.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09¾
Sugar, granulated	4.40
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	.10.50
Beef hams	.21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	.14.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	.15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 84@90c; No. 3, 78@88c; No. 2 red, 88¾@93¾c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 2 oats, 41@41½c; No. 3 white, 41@42½c; No. 2 rye, 59c; good feeding barley, 38@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.10; prime timothy seed, $3.05; mess pork, per bbl, $12.87½@$13; lard, per 100 lb, $7.05@$7.10; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed) $6.87½@$7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$11.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was not one bit less active and excited than on Saturday. The market opened strong at an advance of 6@20 points, which carried all the months into new high ground, with July selling through the 17-cent mark. There was heavy selling at the advance, and this caused some irregularity, but generally speaking the advance continued until March had reached 16.86, May 17.20, and July 17.30. Following this the heavier estimates for to-morrow's receipts at the leading points eased the market off in connection with reports that the local bull leader was selling until prices were within a few points of the opening. In the afternoon the market was forced to sell higher levels, with March reaching 17.04, May 17.46, and July 17.55. This represented a net gain on the positions in question of 65@70 points, and an advance since the close of last Friday of very nearly a cent and a half a pound, or about $750 a trading contract. The market was finally firm at nearly the best for the month, and the months including September showed net advances of 47@82 points, while October was unchanged and December was 10 points higher. Sales were estimated at 1,200,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	16.88	16.82	16.81	16.76@16.75
March	16.45	17.04	16.44	17.00@17.04
April	16.72	17.10	16.72	17.22@17.20
May	16.90	17.46	16.90	17.41@17.43
June	16.90	17.27	16.90	17.44@17.47
July	17.05	17.55	17.00	17.49@17.51
August	16.18	16.88	16.15	16.82@16.85
September	14.10	14.35	14.05	14.27@14.25
October	13.00	13.00	12.85	12.90@12.95
December	12.50	12.55	12.50	12.50@12.55

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling upland, 8.02d. Futures opened very irregular, 2 to 9 points lower; closed irregular and unsettled, net 6 points lower to 4 points higher; February, 8.61; February-March, 8.61; March-April, 8.63; April-May, 8.68; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 8.69; August-September, 8.50; September-October, 7.40; October-November, 6.96. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, the higher prices asked checks business.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was very little interest in the wheat market yesterday until after midday, when b

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

Yesterday developed nothing important respecting the stock market as a whole, but there were one or two more or less interesting and important movements affecting specific properties. The volume of business fell off by a third, and almost one-quarter of the day's entire business was in Amalgamated Copper, which rose 2⅝ points. The cause was a decision to the effect that McGinnis—who appears to be Montana's Peter Power—had no standing in court. If Amalgamated is to be prosecuted as a trust and monopoly, the plaintiff is properly a public officer, for public reasons, and not the holder of 100 shares, more or less, seeking to embarrass owners of 149,000 shares for reasons of his own, be they good or bad. The practical effect is to dissolve the injunction which has prevented Amalgamated from collecting and disbursing the Boston and Montana dividends since 1901. Although the decision is not final, the case being sent for retrial, it is important to remember that under the new laws the trial will not be before Judge Clancy, whose decision is now overruled, and who is under suspicion of honest bias or prejudice against Amalgamated. On the other hand, in every case finally adjudicated the Heinze contention has won.

The stimulating effect of this decision was dissipated by a sharp attack upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is so far from being news that this road with the rainbow future is dependent upon new capital for realization of its promoters' dreams that the report of a new loan cannot be accepted as the likeliest cause of the attack. It seemed rather an attempt to shake out weak bulls, who never cared how much new money was put ahead of their dividend prospects, their interest being solely in the price fluctuation. That the game has gone against them signifies nothing regarding the property, but assisted in weakening the list. Steel acted well considering the gloomy reports regarding the industry and the fact that they were reinforced by the resignation of Mr. Rockefeller as a Director. The date of the letter of resignation, however, shows that it is not news to the insiders, and so far as it should have any effect it is properly rather explanatory of the past decline than causative of any new depression. A fall of ⅛ for each the common and preferred is surely moderate, under the circumstances. There were encouraging but not very definite reports of improved earnings in January. In other respects the changes were neither wide nor interesting.

In the bond market the volume is still diminishing and not well distributed. The familiar favorites almost monopolize attention, and the tone of their business is hardly firm. Steel 5s, Wabash Bs, Consolidated Tobacco 4s, and the Rock Island issues each lost a fraction. The week opens with interest greatest in the commodity markets. Cotton reached 18 cents in New Orleans, and passed 17 cents here. Quite probably the effect of the Eastern war would reach the stock market through the cotton market. With prices at such a dizzy height they must be more sensitive than the stock market, which has been pretty well shaken down. But if there were to be a cotton crash, stocks would suffer sympathetically. Senator Foraker's bill to modify the anti-trust statute was much discussed, but scarcely had a direct effect upon prices, although its enactment would have a practical effect not unlike a decision favorable to the Northern Securities. But it seemed to be thought that there was more politics than economics in the bill, and that its enactment was too remote to come within range of day-to-day business.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Pacific Mail	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Met. Securities	2¾
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Nat. Enamel pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Norf. & West.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Det. City Gas	½	Twin City	½
Dist. Securities	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	Westinghouse	1
Int. Paper	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Kan. City So.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Manhattan	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 1st	3	Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	H. & St. Jo. con. 6s	3
C. W. & M. 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Chi. & Alton 3s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 1	473,414
To date this year	12,709,155
Corresponding date last year	16,556,409

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 1	$1,855,500
To date this year	$81,781,500
Corresponding date last year	$72,555,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

National Carbon Co. preferred stock.
Pressed Steel Car Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Northern Securities Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Fishe Brothers Refining Co.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.
Marsden Co.
Maryland Coal Co.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Eastern Trust Co.

NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

A new exchange was opened for business yesterday in the financial district. Its name is the Wall Street Mining and Stock Exchange, and it has quarters in a small room on the second floor of the Mills Building.

According to W. R. McDowall, who is acting as Secretary and Manager, the Exchange did a booming business on its first day. The number of shares dealt in was said to have been 50,000, representing an actual market value variously estimated at from $750.38 to $48,756. Some of the properties represented had such names as "Butterfly Terrible," "Mald Butte," "Gold King Consol," "Horseshoe Preferred," "Aurora Consolidated," and "Majestic Copper."

It was said that the active shares were Majestic Copper, Montana Tonopah, Aurora Consolidated, and Union Consolidated Oil. Spirited bidding is said to have marked the "Tonopah Belmont" shares, with no sales, however, because, so it was explained, the brokers could not agree on a price.

There were to have been several calls yesterday, but only one materialized. The brokers did so much business on the first call that there was not any left for the second, the orders having been exhausted. There were twenty-four out of the twenty-five members present at one time, and they had sufficient room for trading purposes. The Exchange, however, wants to extend its membership to 500 at $250 each. In order to get these into the room they would have to engage an elevated railroad conductor to do the packing.

Shares will be listed only after an examination of the property by mining engineers. The list of shares traded in yesterday was arbitrary. Governors of the Exchange have not yet been elected, but will be installed March 1, or thereabouts.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 1, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
...	9	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
50⅞	50⅝	99,805	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48	50⅝	47½	50⅝	+2⅜
19½	20	200	Am. Car & F. Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
68	71	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
31	31½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31	...
8⅝	8½	350	*Am. Ice Co	8	8	8	8	— ⅜
31½	32	385	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31½	32	31½	32	...
21	21¼	4,165	*Am. Locomo. Co.	21¼	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
79	79½	320	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	79⅜	79⅝	78½	78⅝	— ⅜
50	50¼	1,800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49½	50	49¼	50	+ ½
92¾	93¼	830	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93¼	93½	92⅞	92⅞	—1
127⅜	127⅝	8,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	127½	128	126⅜	127⅛	+ ⅝
127	128	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	128	128	127⅞	127⅞	...
129½	130	20	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	...
95	115	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	10	10	10	10	— ¼
71	75	220	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	72	72	72	72	...
54	57	14	Ann Arbor pf.	54	54	54	54	...
70⅝	70½	38,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	70	70⅝	69⅞	70⅛	+ ⅜
91	91⅝	1,833	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	91	91⅝	90⅝	91¼	...
83⅜	83½	12,065	Baltimore & Ohio	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½	— ⅛
91	92	11	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	...
46¼	46⅝	31,620	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	47⅜	47⅝	45¼	46¼	— ⅞
118	118½	3,500	Canadian Pacific	117⅝	118¾	117⅜	118½	+ 1½
150	160	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	150½	150½	150½	150½	—1½
34⅜	34⅝	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	34⅛	34⅞	34	34½	— ⅜
36⅝	37¼	100	Chicago & Alton.	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
83⅝	84	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	...
165⅜	166	1,200	Chicago Great West.	165¾	166¾	164½	165¾	— ⅛
69	70⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
28⅝	28⅞	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½
144	144¼	14,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	144⅜	144½	143¼	144	— ¼
22¼	22⅝	425	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅝
5⅜	5⅝	600	Chicago Union Trac.	5⅜	5¾	5½	5½	...
50	51	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51	51	51	51	— ⅝
17⅝	18¼	300	Colorado & Southern.	18	18	18	18	...
56⅝	57	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	57	57	57	57	—1
25½	26⅝	10	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼	...
14⅝	15	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
191⅝	192	4,630	Consolidated Gas	193¾	193¾	191¼	192	—1½
20	20½	825	Corn Products Co.	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
70	73	115	Corn Products Co. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
165	167	1,000	Delaware & Hudson.	166	166⅞	166	166	—1½
21½	21⅝	350	Denver & R. G.	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
71½	72	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71	71	—1¼
27	28	100	Denver & Southw. pf.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
24	25	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21	21	21	21	—2¾
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas	76	76	76	76	— ½
11	11½	35	Detroit Southern	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	...
24½	25⅜	100	Distillers Securities	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
9	10	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	9	9	9	9	— ½
27⅜	27⅝	6,230	Erie	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
66⅛	66⅜	2,580	Erie 1st pf	66⅛	66⅝	66	66¼	+ ⅜
47⅜	47½	800	Erie 2d pf	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	...
169½	170	7,100	General Electric	170	170	169½	169½	—1
128⅝	129	1,285	Illinois Central, ex div.	129¼	130	129⅝	130	...
13⅞	13⅝	300	International Paper	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
39	39½	39	Iowa Central	21	21	21	21	...
198	198	200	Kansas City South.	19¼	19¼	19	19	—1½
36⅝	37¼	320	Kansas City South. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅝	— ⅛
29½	30	100	Lake Erie & West.	30	30	30	30	— ½
106¾	107	400	Louisville & Nashville.	106¾	107	106¾	107	...
143⅝	144	3,100	Manhattan Elevated	143¾	144¼	142⅝	143	— ½
87	90	400	*Met. Securities	88	88	87	87	—2½
120¼	120⅝	1,570	*Met. Street Railway.	120⅝	121¼	120	120½	— ⅛
12¾	12⅝	700	Mexican Central	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
129	130	50	Michigan Central	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119½	— ¼
17	17⅛	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	...
39¼	39⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
93	93⅛	6,500	Missouri Pacific	93⅛	93⅝	93¼	93½	...
40	40⅜	30	*Nat. Biscuit Co	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
15¼	15½	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
78	83	100	Nat. Enameling pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	—1
88	89	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ½
20	20⅜	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	— ½
119	119½	400	New York Central.	119¾	119¾	119⅜	119½	— ¼
8	8⅜	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	28	28	27¾	27¾	—2¼
137¼	137	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	131	131	131	131¼	...
3⅜	4	585	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
194	195⅜	191	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195⅜	195⅜	195¼	195¾	+ ⅜
23	23¼	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23	...
60¼	60⅝	1,900	Norfolk & Western.	60¼	60¼	59¾	60	— ⅛
86¾	87	100	North American	86¾	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	—1
27⅜	28	300	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	+1
120⅝	120⅞	30,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	120¾	121	120	120⅝	+ ⅛
101	101⅛	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	100⅞	101¼	100½	101	+ ⅛
71	72	355	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71⅝	71¾	71½	71½	...
21⅜	22	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
75	76	400	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	76	76	75¼	75¼	— ⅝
45⅝	45½	14,000	Reading	45¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	— ⅛
71½	72	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ¼
43	44¼	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44	44¼	44	44¼	— ¼
23⅝	24	7,200	Rock Island Co	23½	24¼	23⅝	24	— ⅛
64⅝	64¾	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64	64⅜	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,210	St. Louis & San Fran.	20⅝	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	St. Louis Southw.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
33	34	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33¾	33¾	33	33	—1
38	38½	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	38	38	38	38	— ½
50⅛	50¾	17,340	Southern Pacific	50⅛	50⅝	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
22	22¼	3,000	Southern Ry., ext.	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ⅛
83¼	84	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	83½	83⅝	83½	83½	— ⅛
37¼	37¾	3,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	37⅞	38	37¼	37½	— ⅛
25¾	25⅞	2,900	Texas & Pacific	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
37½	38⅛	10	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
92	93	100	Twin City Rapid Tr.	92	92	92	92	— ½
53	55	50	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	50¼	50¼	50	50	...
80⅝	81	22,100	Union Pacific	80¾	81⅜	80⅜	80⅞	— ½
46	47	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
7¼	8¼	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	7	7	7	7	— ½
7⅜	7½	900	*U. S. Leather.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	...
78	78⅝	412	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78	78	78	— ¼
8	8¼	345	U. S. Realty & Con.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
54	54½	2,450	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	54	54	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
13¼	13⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
102	102⅛	12,550	U. S. Steel.	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	14,700	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	55⅜	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
33	33¼	1,800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	600	Wabash	20½	20½	20½	20¼	— ¼
38⅝	38⅞	2,900	Wabash pf	39	39	38½	38⅝	— ¼
88	88½	100	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
165¼	166¾	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	164	166	164	166	—1
17⅜	18	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	17½	17½	17½	17½	—1
20	20⅛	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	250	Wisconsin Central	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
43½	44	570	Wisconsin Central pf.	44¼	44½	43½	43½	—1½
Sales		473,414						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Irregular Market.—Price movements in yesterday's market were very irregular, owing to the divergent movements of several prominent stocks at various times during the session, but, as indicated in the day's net changes, the general tendency of the market was downward. The principal source of such strength as the market showed was the advance in Amalgamated Copper, but though the sharp rise in this stock for a time favorably influenced the rest of the list, it did not afford sufficient support to prevent many net losses. Transactions were on a relatively small scale except in a very few stocks. Despite nearly 100,000 shares in Amalgamated and large sales in United States Steel and one or two other issues, the total for the day fell below 500,000 shares. The market declined probably more than from any other cause on account of the complete failure of the recent boom to attract outsiders, and those who joined in that movement have been left with the task of liquidating as well as they can.

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Amalgamated's Advance.—In striking contrast with the rest of the market was the great strength of Amalgamated Copper, which, besides being the most active stock of the day, rose more than 3 points from the lowest, and closed with a net gain of 2⅝ points. The advance was due to the announcement from Butte that the Montana Supreme Court had reversed the decision of the lower court in the Boston and Montana case, and that as a result of this reversal the Boston and Montana would be free to pay into the treasury of the Amalgamated Company several millions of dollars representing dividends that had been held up by the injunction granted more than two years ago by the lower court. Early in the day the action of the stock suggested anything but the expectation of good news, the opening in the stock being about as weak as that in most other parts of the list. In easy fashion Amalgamated sold from 48 down to 47½, but this was the turning point. It was reported in some quarters that the decision would be handed down during the day and that it would be favorable to Amalgamated. Later a special telegram to one of the news agencies announced that such a decision had been rendered, and its publication added to the upward movement in the stock, which had begun before the news became generally known. Comment was made upon the fact that the response of the stock to the good news was more marked than any such movement that the Street has seen in some time.

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Atchison continued to attract the attention which has been bestowed upon it for a number of days because of the strength which it has shown, often in the face of weakness in the rest of the list. Yesterday Atchison showed a further gain of three-eighths of a point, this after a reaction of half a point from the best price of the day. About 40,000 shares of the stock were dealt in, a larger total than was shown by any other railroad stock. The Street is still hearing that Atchison is being steadily accumulated by a prominent banking house closely affiliated with other railroad systems.

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United States Steel.—Notwithstanding the assertion that the resignation of John D. Rockefeller from the Directorate of the United States Steel Corporation was without special significance, the Street seemed inclined to sell the stock on the announcement. The preferred stock was second in the list in point of activity, and its decline of 1¼ points from the highest of the day was greater than its recent daily fluctuation. From 54¼, the low point, the price rallied to 54⅝, where it closed, with a net loss of an eighth.

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London did very little in this market. The total trading amounted to only about 10,000 shares, and the amount bought on balance was in the neighborhood of 5,000 shares. The principal buying was in Atchison and Union Pacific, among the other stocks bought being Ontario and Western.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—New York exchange was 25c premium to-day. Time and call loans were 4@5½ per cent.

Once more there was a show of activity on the home Exchange. Can issues were the centre of attraction of the early session. The common stock eased off to below 4 on fair sales and the preferred on trades aggregating some 1,200 shares before noon fell to 84½ and rallied to around 35. Biscuit shares were firm, the common selling well above 40 and the preferred holding at 103. West Chicago eased to 45, while Lake Street Elevated changed hands slightly above 2. Elsewhere there was fair trading at steady prices.

The summary of sales:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Am. Can	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
1,200	Am. Can pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼
50	Am. Rad.	47	47	47
195	Am. Rad. pf.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
10	Chicago Brew. pf.	8	8	8
15	Chic. Title & Trust.	91½	91½	91½
170	Diamond Match.	129	129	129
400	Lake St. Elev. rects.	2¾	2¼	2¾
698	Nat. Biscuit.	40½	40¾	40½
8	Nat. Bis. pf.	103	102¾	103
300	Nat. Carbon com.	28½	28	28
20	Quaker Oats pf.	80	80	80
30	Street's Stable Car.	30¼	30	30
22	Swift & Co.	100¼	100½	100½
279	Un. Box Board.	2¾	2½	2⅝
100	Un. Box Board pf.	19	19	19
50	West Chicago.	45	45	45

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—The stock market was dull and without feature, and while the volume of business was small, there was no pressure to sell, and prices were well maintained. United Electric Light and Power 4½s were strong, at 83, due in part to the belief that favorable developments will follow the identification of prominent New York interests with the property.

The transactions aggregated 699 shares of stock and $57,700 of bonds, and were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Seaboard R'way com.	10	10	10
15	Seaboard pf.	18½	18½	18½
3,135	Seaboard rights.	⅞	½	⅞
6	Northern Central.	90½	90½	90½
61	Consolidated Gas.	59½	59½	59½
600	United R'ys & E. com.	8⅝	8¼	8¼
3	Union Bank.	117	117	117

BONDS.

$3,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s.	103	103	103
2,000	United R'ys & E. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	Lex. St. R'ways 5s.	97	97	97
1,000	Maryland Tel. 5s.	70	70	70
10,000	United R. & E. P. 4½s.	83	83	83
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	24¾	24¾	24¾
4,000	At. Coast L. con. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾
10,000	At. C. L. 5s, ctfs.	111	111	111
9,000	At. Coast L. 4s, ot.	90	90	90
1,000	Con. Gas 6s.	100½	100½	100½
2,500	Va. Century 3s.	95⅜	95¼	95¼
200	Baltimore City 3½s.	111	111	111

CAR AND FOUNDRY EARNINGS.

The quarterly statement of earnings of the American Car and Foundry Company shows that for the three months ended Nov. 30 last the net earnings fell below those for the same period in 1902 by $590,760. The statement compares as follows with the figures for 1902:

	1903.	1902.
Net earnings	$1,561,485	$2,152,245
Dividend pfd. stock	525,000	525,000
Balance	$1,036,485	$1,627,245
Dividend common stock	150,000	300,000
Surplus	$886,485	$1,327,245
Previous	11,159,292	9,832,047
Total surplus	$12,045,777	$11,159,292

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday, to $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Grain receipts of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 3,521,075 bushels, a decrease of 1,061,914 bushels from the previous week and of 2,408,379 bushels as compared with the same week a year ago.

Bisbee (Arizona) dispatches state that the Shattuck-Costello group of copper claims has been sold to capitalists from the Lake Superior copper belt for $1,100,000.

A movement is said to be on foot to start a National bank at Irvington, N. J.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were 364,032 head, an increase of 23,439 for the week and a gain of 50,140 over last year.

The Monarch Mines and Smelters Corporation, it is stated, has been organized, with a capital of $30,000,000, under the laws of Maine, to take over some of the principal copper properties of Utah and Nevada.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The stock market was dull and featureless to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
705	Atchison	70⅝	70	70½
70	*Atchison pf.	91½	91½	91½
25	Boston Elevated	140¼	140¼	140¼
8	Boston & Albany	247	247	247
10	Boston & Maine	168½	168	168
1	Fitchburg pf.	136½	136½	136½
4	Man. & Law.	245	245	245
24	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	79½	79	79
85	N. Y. N. H. & H.	196	195⅝	196
100	Pere Marquette	80½	80½	80½
1	Pere Marquette pf.	72½	72½	72½
10	Rutland pf.	37	37	37
410	Union Pacific	81¼	80⅝	81
10	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

115	American	127½	127	127½
10	*New England	121½	121½	121½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
550	Am. Pneu. Service	4⅛	3¾	4¼
847	American Sugar	128	127	127⅝
12	American Sugar pf.	126	126	126
50	American Woolen	11	11	11
270	American Woolen pf.	70⅜	70	70¼
53	*Edison	236	235	236
25	Ga. Ry. & Electric	25½	25½	25½
20	General Electric	170	169	170
218	Massachusetts Gas	40⅞	40½	40½
147	Massachusetts Gas pf.	81⅜	81¼	81⅜
5	Mergenthaler	175½	175½	175½
1	*Pullman	217	217	217
85	Reece Button Hole	7	7	7
20	Seattle Electric	40	40	40
76	Swift & Co. rights	6c.	5c.	5c.
76	United Fruit	98	97½	97½
60	U. S. Rubber pf.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
241	U. S. Steel	11	10⅝	11
2,374	*U. S. Steel pf.	55½	54⅝	54½

MINING.

123	Adventure	2¼	2	2
400	Allouez	4½	4½	4½
13,908	*Amalgamated	50⅝	47½	50⅜
100	Arcadian	72⅝c.	52⅝c.	52⅝c.
200	Bingham	22½	22½	22½
1,120	Centennial	10¼	10¼	10¼
405	Con. Mercur	60c.	60c.	60c.
602	Copper Range	46	44	46
225	Daly-West	35	34½	35
275	Dominion Coal	61	60	60
5	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Isle Royale	8	8	8
40	Mass	4¼	4	4¼
200	†Michigan	5¼	4⅞	5½
220	Mohawk	37½	36¾	37½
10	Old Colony	1	1	1
105	Osceola	55⅞	59	55⅞
1,080	Parrot	23½	20⅜	23⅜
10	†Quincy	90	90	90
100	Santa Fé	2	2	2
770	Shannon	8¼	8	8
58	Tamarack	113	105	113
200	Trinity	5⅛	5	5
150	U. S. Coal & Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,580	United States	21¼	20⅝	21⅛
2,927	Utah	34½	32½	34⅛
25	†Victoria	3½	3½	3½
65	Wolverine	72	72	72

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

BOSTON

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 1, 1904.

Adams Express 4s 1,000 ..... 102¾
Am Hide & L 6s 5,000 80
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 15,000 ..... 99⅞ 3,500 ..... 99⅜ 57,000 ..... 99⅞
Adjustment 4s 5,000 ..... 89¼
Stamped 9,000 ..... 89¼ 500 ..... 89¾
Deb, Ser D 15,000 xd 98
Atlan Coast L 4s 2,000 ..... 93⅝ 35,000 ..... 93½
Atlan & Dan 4s 1,000 92
Balt & O gold 4s 2,000 ..... 101¼ 2,000 ..... 101⅝ 1,000 ..... 101¾ 1,000 ..... 101¼ 10,000 ..... 101⅜
S'w'n div 3½s 1,000 ..... 113½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 113½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s 5,000 xd 64
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 114
Canada South 2d 5,000 107
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s 23,000 ..... 70½
2d inc 5s 36,000 ..... 30¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 25,000xi 98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 103¼ 1,000 ..... 103½
Chi & Alton R R 3s 5,000 82
Chi & Alton 3½s 2,000 ..... 76½ 5,000 ..... 76⅝ 6,000 ..... 76⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 4,000 ..... 93⅜ 1,000 ..... 93⅝ 23,000 ..... 93½
Chi, M & St Paul, C & P W 5s 2,000 ..... 115¾ 2,000 ..... 115⅝
Chi & N'w'n gf 5s 4,000 ..... 109¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 103 15,000 ..... 102⅞ 4,000 ..... 102½
Chi, R I & P R 4s 20,000 ..... 71¼ 15,000 ..... 71⅜
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s 10,000 ..... 82 10,000 ..... 81⅞ 1,000 ..... 82 2,000 ..... 81⅞ 5,000 ..... 81¾
Chi Term Tran 4s 9,000 ..... 79½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 10,000 83
Union Pac 1st 4s 11,000 103
Union Pac conv 4s 4,000 ..... 97 1,000 ..... 97⅛ 3,000 ..... 97 3,000 ..... 97¼ 2,000 ..... 97¼ 2,000 ..... 97½ 2,000 ..... 97⅜ 1,000 ..... 97⅛
United Railroads of San Fran 4s 4,000 ..... 79⅞
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 30,000 ..... 72½ 45,000 ..... 72¼ 72,000 ..... 72 15,000 ..... 71¾ 5,000 ..... 71⅞ 10,000 ..... 72 10,000 ..... 71⅞ 72,000 ..... 72 10,000 ..... 71⅞ 73,000 ..... 72 12,000 ..... 71⅞ 50,000 ..... 72 7,000 ..... 72¼ 35,000 ..... 72 77,000 ..... 72¼ 20,000 ..... 72¼ 7,000 ..... 72¼ 28,000 ..... 72 10,000 ..... 71¾ 1,000 ..... 72 60,000 ..... 71¾ 8,000 ..... 110¾
St L & San F R R 2d 6s, Class B 8,000 105
St L & San F R R refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 83¼ 5,000 ..... 83½
St L S'w'n 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 93½ 4,000 ..... 93⅝
Cons 4s 5,000 ..... 73 5,000 ..... 73¼ 1,000 ..... 72¾ 5,000 ..... 73⅛ 20,000 ..... 72¾ 5,000 73
San A & A P 4s 15,000 ..... 80¼
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s 1,000 ..... 96¼
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s 3,000 ..... 68¾
South Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 89½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 31,000 ..... 113 11,000 ..... 113¼ 6,000 113
Stand R & T inc 2,000 ..... 37¼ 5,000 ..... 36⅞
Third Av con 4s 5,000 ..... 94¾ 1,000 ..... 94½
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s 10,000 83
Union Pac 1st 4s 11,000 103
Union Pac conv 4s 4,000 ..... 97 1,000 ..... 97⅜ 3,000 ..... 97 3,000 ..... 97¼ 2,000 ..... 97¼ 2,000 ..... 97⅜ 1,000 ..... 97⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Quick Resale of a Large Part of the Horton Block—Other Dealings in Vacant Property—Many Minor Transactions—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Further evidence of the lively movement in vacant property in the northerly part of Harlem was afforded yesterday in the announcement that nearly half of the J. M. Horton block—Eighth Avenue, Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third, and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets—had been resold by the Green-Baer syndicate, which purchased the property from Mr. Horton on Saturday. Through L. J. Phillips & Co. the syndicate has disposed of eighteen lots, having frontages of 225 feet on both One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets, beginning 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue—practically all of the "street lots" in the block. The buyers are Mandelbaum & Lewine, Harry Goodstein, and Harry Shwitzer. It is announced that the improvement of some of this property will be undertaken immediately.

Deals on 138th and 139th Streets.

Joseph Rosenthal was the buyer of the plot of eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, the sale of which, through Folsom Brothers, was reported a few days ago. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sale of the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 195 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to J. H. McHeffey.

Harry Goodstein has resold to Harry Shwitzer the plot, 75 by 100.10, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 425 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

No. 361 Fifth Avenue Transferred.

Charles W. West, who recently bought 359 Fifth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street, took title yesterday to the adjoining property, No. 361, 16.8 by 100. The transfer was made by Julia H. Chadwick for a nominal consideration over a mortgage for $45,000.

The Gunther estate has sold to W. C. Kemp 9 East Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 23 by 100.5.

John T. & James A. Farley have sold, through Charles T. Schuyler & Co., the new five-story American basement dwelling 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, 28 by 98.9.

Lewis H. May of the Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Jane Besthoff to Sophie Greenstein, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 60 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Sale of Lexington Avenue Corner.

H. J. Cochran has sold the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-third Street, a four-story brick flat, with stores, 17.6 by 80.

Myer Hellman has sold 1,660 and 1,662 Park Avenue, two four-story flats, corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 72, to J. L. Buttenwieser.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Annie Stark the four-story tenement 424 East Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

Church Buys on 134th Street.

The Mercy Seat Baptist Church has bought, through Philip A. Payton, Jr., a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. A church will be built on the property.

Siegel & Harris have bought the triple flat 502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Joseph Schreiner has sold the five-story flat, 27.10 by 100, at 231 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to Max Kohn.

Victor Steiner has sold the five-story flat 41 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Buyer of 125th Street Corner.

Charles Hoffmann, as the buyer of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently by the estate of Moritz Cohn. Mr. Hoffmann will build two additional stories on the present structures.

Henry Fox has sold, through Louis J. Bernstein, to Glucklich & Laighold, the five-story double flat 18 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; on lot 25 by 100.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham negotiated the recent sale of 1,707 and 1,709 Park Avenue, Rosie Buxbaum was the buyer.

Bank Street Property in a Trade.

Jacob A. Zimmerman has sold the two five-story flats 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, on plot 53 by 100, taking in part payment 117 Bank Street, a five-story building on lot 26 by 100.

Reid & Murphy sold for Mary J. Mitchell to J. A. Munson 317 and 319 East Thirty-first Street, two four-story brick tenements, each 20 by 98.9. The purchaser intends to alter the buildings for business purposes.

E. Levenson has bought the two four-story flats 221 and 227 East One Hundredth Street, each 25 by 100.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Building.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have leased for Jesse C. Woodhull the two top floors of the six-story building to be erected at 374 Fifth Avenue. The fosse is Aimé Dupont. The same brokers have also leased to M. Manowitch the first loft in the same building.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have leased for Joseph Fahys to Lewis De Graff & Son, for five years from May 1, the buildings 386 and 388 Washington Street and 73 and 75 Beach Street.

Sales of Lots at William's Bridge.

Edward Polak sold for Marcus Nathan the plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of Tenth Street, 165 feet west of White Plains Avenue; also, the plot on the south side of Eleventh Street, 105 feet west of White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge; also, for Charles Vim Riper and James Le Coste, 3,362 Park Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 20 by 86; also, for the same owners, 708 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, near Park Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 21 by 88; also, for R. Mazziota, the two-story frame building, lot 25 by 100, at 627 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street; also, for J. Hertz, the four-story double flat 889 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph D. Cronin has sold for William Reilly to Adolph Miller and Louis Frankel 1,096 Franklin Avenue, a three-story dwelling, with stable, on plot 32.6 by 105.

Charles M. Anderson, as broker, has sold to Peter Van Bergen the three-story brick dwelling 789 Walton Avenue. The buyer will occupy the house.

Buyer for Arverne Property.

Walter Schiffer has sold his cottage on Straiton Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, together with about six lots of ground. Lewis H. May of the Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the deal.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

184 Riverside Drive, east side, 110.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, 28.9 by 107.6, by 28.6 by 103.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Domeville Dunson, as trustee.....$55,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

159 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 105.3, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Herman Ludeman..... 16,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, 208 West Eightieth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,456; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 135 and 137 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 69.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $56,954.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, C. A. Kaleh, referee; 108 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 95.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $11,500.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, G. C. Norton, referee; 963 and 965 Rogers Place, west side, 475.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 16.5 by 47.1, respectively, by 71.9, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,219.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Edward E. Wise, referee, 252 and 259 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame tenement and three one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $10,066.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff sale, Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 50 by 94.5, one and two story frame buildings; all right and title of Otto H. Good on Feb. 5, 1903.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John P. O'Brien, referee, 2,157 Fifth Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $18,452.

At the County Court House, by Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the Commissioners for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of New York, 572 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, the block front between Tiebout and Valentine Avenues, 235 by 115.6, three-story frame dwelling, stable and vacant; also, Ellison Avenue, northwest corner of Marris Street, 75 by 100; also, Lots 1, 19, 20, 41, 68, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 115, 116, 120, 121, 129, 130, 134, and 135 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lawrence Street, north side, 131 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a three-story brick storage building, 21.7 by 77; Bernheimer & Schwartz of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, owners; L. Oberlin of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 513½ and 515 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 50 by 92.9; Kraus & Coleman, of 257 West Thirty-third Street, owners; T. W. Lamb of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 7 East Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; O. G. Jennings, Fairfield, Conn., owner; Flagg & Chambers of 35 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 362 to 370 Manhattan Avenue, to a sign; D. J. Menton of 264 Manhattan Avenue, owner; W. P. Cotten of 115 West Broadway, architect; cost, $450.

Nos. 50 to 54 John Street, to a four-story brick shop; M. A. Goodridge of 51 West Seventy-third Street, owner; H. Constable, 11 East Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick and stone store and dwelling, 28.1 by 35.4; Timothy F. Sullivan of 2,792 Third Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis of 516 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

AN ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL SOLD.

A. Cheshire Mitchell Gets the Grand Atlantic for $280,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Grand Atlantic Hotel and three cottages, at Virginia Avenue and the Beach, were sold to-day to the Kittatinny Hotel Company by Charles E. Cope. That company immediately resold the property to A. Cheshire Mitchell, late lessee of the Hotel Agnew, for $280,000. Mr. Cope then purchased of the company the Kittatinny Hotel, at Delaware Water Gap, for $150,000, which he will manage in the future. Mr. Mitchell will reopen the Grand Atlantic Feb. 11.

Sale of Meyer Jonasson's Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Summer cottages of Meyer Jonasson, the cloak manufacturer of New York, situated on Cedar and Green Avenues, at this place, were sold at public sale on Saturday afternoon. The property was appraised sometime ago at $85,000. The five cottages, which were furnished, brought $69,000, ranging in price from $10,000 to $19,000. Henry Boch, a Wall Street broker, who owns land adjoining, bought the Jonasson homestead.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Feb. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 78th St, 102.2x40; Ann A. Pollock to Alice E. Niver, (mtg $90,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,407, e s, 25x100; William H. Siegman to Abraham Rauh, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.. $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 822 and 824, w s, 50x 98.7x3x100.9; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Raphael Steinthal and another, (mtgs $52,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 25x100; Mary L. Heed and another to Philipp Freund, (mtg $27,000)..... 28,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,405, e s, 25x100; William H. Siegman to Henry Rauh, (mtg $21,000,) other considerations and.. 100

AVENUE A, 1,628, e s, 20x75; Pauline Blum to Cornelius Sheils, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x 98; David J. King and others, executors and trustees, to Anton Szilagyi..... 31,000

AVENUE D, n w corner of 6th St, 22.9x 94; Morris Bernstein to Myer Koch and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE D, n w corner of 6th St, 22.9x 52; Luder Hanken to Dora Wachtel, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.. 100

BARCLAY ST, n s, 80.8 ft w of Washington St, 22.3x100.3x23.11x100.5; Frederic R. Jones to Elsie D. Jones..... Nom

BYARD ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 21.10x49.11x31.10x49.9; Max Rolinick to Katie Selse, other consideration and.. 100

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 148 to 154, map of 211 lots of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station, 175x99.10x175x86.6; Patrick F. Mary Brown to Mary Brown. Nom.

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of 3d Av, runs w 98.6x n 24.9x e 98.4x s w 22.5x s w 2.11; Louise A. Christian and others to Walter F. Seaman, (mtg $16,000). Nom.

BROOK AV, s w cor of 149th St, 25x 90; William H. Maginnis to Samuel Warren, all title, (mtgs $24,000)..... 300

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of 3d Av, runs w 98.6x n 24.9x e 98.4x s w 22.5x s w 2.11; William H. Aymar, executor and trustee, and others, trustees, to Walter F. Seaman..... 19,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of 3d Av, runs w 98.6x n 24.9x e 98.4x s w 22.5x s w 2.11; Walter F. Seaman to William Isebring, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, 25x 87.6; Hyman B. Goldberg to Harris Goldman and another, (mtg $47,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Harris Goldman and another to Louis Abramovitz and another, (mtgs $54,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 37, s s, 24.9x100x24.8x 100; Abraham Kosower to Jacob Salmanowitz and others, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

BROWN PLACE, w s, 60 ft s of 134th St, 40x100; Henry M. Whitehead, referee, to Caroline F. Moulton..... 3,025

BROWN PLACE, w s, 60 ft s of 134th St, 40x100; Caroline F. Moulton to William S. Patten, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 231.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; Edward L. Parris to Louis Brandt and another; joint tenants..... 1,500

CEDAR AV, w s, 182.1 ft n of 177th St, 17.10x102,4x17.11x101.2; A. Wells Stump, referee, to New York House and School of Industry..... 1,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 101st St, runs w 100 x s 100.11 x e 31.10 x n 0.1; x e 68.2 x n 100.10; Hyman Sonn and another to Central Building and Improvement and Investment Company, (mtg $150,000,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 980, e s, 25.3x100; James R. Turner to Samuel Schacher and others, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x25; William Newman to George H. Tiemeyer, (mtg $46,000,) rerecorded, other consideration and..... 100

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x25; George H. Tiemeyer and another to Katie Hummel, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

DEY ST, 78, n e s, 20x68; Gertrude De L. Ludlam to James M. Bell, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 114, w s, 22x35.10x21.8 x8.10; Greenwich St, 116, 22x55.10 s w s x 21.8x —; Greenwich St, 118, 21x52.10 s w s x 16.8x50.1; Greenwich St, s w corner of Albany St, runs s 50x w 46.1x s 1x w 18.6x e 65; Louis M. Bailey to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... Nom

HUGHES AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 182d St, 24x95; Louis Eickwort to Max Davidson and another, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

JENNINGS ST, w s, 175 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, runs s w 128.8x14.9 x n 135.11x n e 12.8x s e 22; Ella L. Dorsett to R. Clarence Dorsett..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 467 and 469, w s, 50x100; Edward Nicholson to John Roth (mtg $47,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,007 to 2,015, e s, 72.1x99; Morris Weinstein and another to Gustav Wurtenberg, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 73d St, 17.2x80; Herbert J. Cochran to Alexander J. Bruen, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT, 27 ft s of proposed 234th St and 150 ft w of Church St, runs s 36x w 100x n 36 x e —; Frederick L. Smith to Mabel Grafmueller..... Nom.

LOT 53, amended map of Cammann estate, at Fordham Heights; John Kohrman to John C. Rodgers..... 2,100

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 39x85; Mary Stein to Rosa Haft, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x70; Frederick C. Schmidt to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 34th St, 25.4 x100; Duncan E. Cameron to Margaret S. E. Cameron..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 2,129 to 2,133, e s, 75x60; John Retslaff to Max Cohen, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 120th St, 25.11x70; Frank T. Noble to Philip Jacob, (mtg $23,000)..... 33,800

PARK AV, e s, 76.10 ft n of 77th St, 25.4x100; Catherine M. Schwenk to Mary H. Maynard, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, 3,076, e s, 28.3x 78.6x25x91.8; Josefine Deutsch to Julius H. Haas, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

PART of Lot 42, map of Morrisania, 92 ft s of 167th St, runs s e 40x s 47.5x w — x n 8; Lena P. Huether and others to Henry Friedgen..... 300

PLOT beginning at s e corner of exterior line of land of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, containing 74 91-100 city lots; Jane E. Johnson and others to Guaranty Trust Company, all title..... 18,727

PLOT beginning at s e corner of exterior line of land of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, containing 74 91-100 city lots; Elias M. Johnson and others to Guaranty Trust Company, all title..... 37,455

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 140, e s, 26.5x100; Elizabeth K. Hosford to Arthur M. Richmond, (mtg $90,000)..... 13,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton St, 25x65.6; Paul Hoffman to Louis Isaacs and another, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 315, s s, 25x80; Jacob Salmanowitz, and another to Fannie Waller, (mtgs $16,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 197, w s, 29.7x79.5x 25.2x63.11; Meyer Goldberg and another to August Schattman, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w cor. of 112th St, 18.5x200.11x100.11x148; Fannie Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, to Abrtham Ruth..... Nom

WYSE AV, 1,510, e s, 25x100; Charles H. Preston, receiver, to Oscar T. Norman.. Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 179th St, 60.10x83.2; Robert Russell, referee, to William D. Hoxie and others, executors and trustees..... 7,100

WEST END AV, s e cor of 83d St, 102.2x100; Colonial Bldg. Co. to Eliz. K. Hosford, (mtg $200,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 105.10 ft n of 162d St, 155 West, 25x99.3x 24.7x e 45.3x e 60.11x n 25; George K. Martin to Gertrude B. Martin, (mtg $5,000)..... gift

1-16TH PART of wharf or pier extending from w s of West St, North River, at foot of Murray St, behind Old Pier No. 28, with bulkhead, &c.; Frederic R. Jones to Elsie D. Jones, 1-16 part..... 100

1ST AV, 1,740, e s, 25.8x94; Louis Finkelstein and another to Louis Ray, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 1,740, n e corner of 90th St, 25.8 x94; Edward F. Hassey to Louis Finkelstein and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 43.10 ft s of 79th St, 16.8x94; August Oesting to Joseph Schwartz, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x106.6; Sarah Sibbald to Joseph Moses and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; George F. Miller to David Lerman, (mtg $17,500)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 797, w s, 19.9x70; Babetta Goldschmidt and another, executors, to Abraham Levy, (mtg $8,000)..... 15,500

3D AV, 1,837, e s, 24.6x100; Isaac Mannheimer to Eliza Lustic, (mtg $16,000).. Nom.

3D AV, e s, Lot 229, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; John Baron to Marie Baron..... Nom.

3D AV, s e cor of Wendover Av, 34.4x 100x32.5x100; Robert C. Wood t o Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $36,500), other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, 314, w s, 24.8x100; Joseph Milbank to Frank B. Martin, other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, 2,203, e s, 25x75; Isaac Freidman to Samuel Levin and another, (mtg $13,625,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, s e cor of 112th St, 25x100; Henry Marks to Rosa Kahl, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

57TH AV, 301, n 18.8x100; Julia H. Chadwick to Charles W. West, (mtg $45,000 Nom.

6TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 50x80; Abraham Boehm and another to William Kellner and others, (mtg $250,000) Nom.

6TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 90.10; William Richter to Katharine Maeder, (mtg $16,000)..... 23,150

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 75.8x 100; Emma C. Halliday to Charles E. Crowell and others..... Nom.

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 75.8x 100; Charles E. Crowell to Emma C. Halliday..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,102, e s, 25x100; Rosa Kahl to Henry Marks, (mtg $29,500,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, n s, being w ½ of Lot 035, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Harris Platkin to Molly Hines..... 1,550

11TH AV, s s, Lots 820 and 821, map of Wakefield, 100x228; Robert Wallace to Marcus Nathan..... Nom.

11TH AV, s s, Lots 820 and 821, map of Wakefield, 100x228; Marcus Nathan to Joseph Schneider..... Nom.

11TH ST, 424 East, 25x94.8; Donato Rabiloto to Michael Cannolo, (mtgs $17,000;) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 506 to 510, 75x103.3; Robert Friedman to Giovanni Maccarrone, (mtgs $78,000,) other consideration and.. 100

15TH ST, 129, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Pl, 12.6x103.3; Joseph B. Ecclesine to to Edward B. Ecclesine, ½ part..... Nom.

15TH ST, 129, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Pl, 12.6x103.3; Joseph B. Ecclesine to Edward B. Ecclesine, 1-6 part..... Nom.

15TH ST, 129, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Place, 12.6x103.3; Investors' Mortgage Company to John J. Saunders..... Nom.

16TH ST, 431 and 433 West, 50.4x92; Mary K., Richmond to Alexander S. Cohen and another, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH ST, 226 and 228 West, 50x103.3; William E. Good to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtgs, $40,500,) other consideration and..... 100

17TH ST, 616 East, 25x92; Adelia A. Carpenter and another, executors, to Leonhard Vogel..... 21,000

25TH ST, 536 West, 25x98.9; John J. Glynn to Albert E. Sunderhauf, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Frances Morris to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, (mtg $45,000)..... Nom

47TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; James A. Hawkesworth to Frank J. Kennedy..... Nom.

52D ST, 234 West, 20x100.5; Ella F. Pell to Adolph Frankfield, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

55TH ST, 177 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Bernhard G. Gunther and another to William C. Kemp, other consideration and..... 100

56TH ST, 417 West, 25x100.5; Minnie Glick to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $15,775,) other consideration and..... 100

70TH ST, n s, 240.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.2x 100.5; Elizabeth J. Simonson to Anna T. Kelly, other consideration and..... 100

70TH ST, s s, 236.1 ft w of West End Av, 25.2x100.5; Robert Wallace to Robert Wallace and another, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

76TH ST, 184 and 186 East, 50x102.2; William Prager to William Welkowitz, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

81ST ST, s s, 325.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x 102.2; Adam H. Wallach to Michael Michel, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, s s, 325.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x 102.2; Katharina Pfost to Hannah Walach, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25.11x 102.2; Frederick Lese to Herman Milgrim and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

84TH ST, 208 West, 26x102.2; Achilles Kohn, referee, to Whitehall Realty Company, (mtg $25,000)..... 3,450

84TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; George C. Erreger, Jr., to Edward Sick, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and.. 100

90TH ST, n s, 244.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25.4x 100.8; Seitz Realty Company to Joseph Seiferd, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.1; John Moran to Louis K. Eaton, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, n s, 79 ft w of 2d Av, 26x101; John Dannecker to David Salzberg, (mtg $12,500)..... 21,000

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Wendt to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 125x30.11; John Watts de Peyster to David Cohen and another; other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 240 x100.11; the Provident Realty Company to Siegfried Isenberg, (mtgs $38,500)..... Nom.

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Frederick M. Hoyt to Isaac Helfer..... Nom.

101ST ST, 50 to 54 East, 75x100.11; Julius A. Ellis to Max Orbach and others, (mtg $55,500)..... Nom.

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Isaac Helfer to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom

102D ST, 7 West, 27x100.11; Louis Keplinger to Thomas Blake, (mtg $26,000).. Nom

102D ST, n s, 217.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Rosa Haft to Ida Mandel, (mtg $16,500)..... Nom.

103D ST, 222 East, 25x100.9; Isaac Brummer to Sarah Makowsky et al, (mtg $9,000)..... Omitted

104TH ST, 419 East, 25x100.11; Rachel S. Beston to William Evans, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Fifth Av, 75x100.11; Louis Lese to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

105TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Irving Judis, (mtgs $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Lese and another to Tommaso Coronato, (mtg 15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Tommaso Coronato to Tommaso Coronato and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

106TH ST, 161 and 163 East, 56.6x100.11; Karl M. Wallach to Louis Rand, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Dora Hagedorn, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

108TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 200x 201.10; City Real Property Investing Company to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $170,000,) other consideration and..... 100

108TH ST, 151 and 153 West, 50x100.11; Henry F. Miller to Cathleen Turney, (mtgs $35,000,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, 106 East, 17.6x100.11; Louis Horbst to Emanuel Alexander..... Nom.

111TH ST, 110 East, 17.6x100.11; John T. Keely and another to Emanuel Alexander, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 17.6 ft e of Park Av, 17.6x 100.11; John J. Calder to Jacob Bluestein, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

111TH ST, 27 East, 25x100.11; Morris Lewkowitz to Louis Barnett, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, e s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x 100.11; Belle C. Greene to Herman Kratzenstein, (mtg $35,500)..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 216.5 ft w of 7th Av, 33.6 x100.11; Belle C. Greene to Morris Osmansky, (mtg $33,500)..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 17.6 ft e of Park Av, 17.6 x100.11; Mary Rusk to John H. Calder, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 183.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32.11x100.11; Belle C. Greene to Louis Pincus and another, (mtgs $33,000)..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x 100.11; Morris Osmansky to Joseph Rosenthal, ½ part, (mtg $33,500)..... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 4th Av, 17.6x 100.11; John J. Keely to Emanuel Alexander..... Nom.

113TH ST, 217 and 219 East, 51x100.11; Henry Goldwater to James Tyroler, (mtgs $36,000,) other consideration and.. 100

113TH ST, 142 West, 20.3x100.11; Adam Dunwalder to Mary C. Murray..... Nom.

113TH ST, 111 West, 25x100.11; Moses D. Moss to Isaac Gingold and another, (mtgs $22,200,) other considerations and 100

113TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x 100.11; Mary C. Murray, by attorney, to Leo Schwartzreich, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 221 East, 25x100.11; David Shapiro and another to Nathan Jacobs and another, (mtg $17,700)..... Nom.

114TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Lena Neuhof to Rosalie Hirshfield..... Gift

114TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Charles Garfiel to Louis Dansky, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 124 and 126 West, 50x100.11; Gustavus A. Rogers and another to Morris Freundlich, (mtgs $40,000,) other considerations and..... 100

117TH ST, n s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Thomas McLaughlin to Esther Trilling, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 272 West, 25x100.11; Benjamin Harris to Isidor D. Brokaw, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

121ST ST, 242 East, 27x100.11; Jennie Goldstein to Sigmund Wechsler, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

122D ST, 230 West, 34x100.11; Markus Pollak to Morris Levine, (mtg $34,000,) other considerations and..... 100

132D ST, 155 West, 25x99.3x 24.7x e 45.3x e 60.11x n 25; George K. Martin to Gertrude B. Martin, (mtg $5,000)..... gift

1-16TH PART of wharf or pier extending from w s of West St, North River, at foot of Murray St, behind Old Pier No. 28, with bulkhead, &c.; Frederic R. Jones to Elsie D. Jones, 1-16 part..... 100

1ST AV, 1,740, e s, 25.8x94; Louis Finkelstein and another to Louis Ray, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 1,740, n e corner of 90th St, 25.8 x94; Edward F. Hassey to Louis Finkelstein and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and..... 100

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1ST AV, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x106.6; Sarah Sibbald to Joseph Moses and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

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6TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 50x80; Abraham Boehm and another to William Kellner and others, (mtg $250,000) Nom.

6TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 90.10; William Richter to Katharine Maeder, (mtg $16,000)..... 23,150

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7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 75.8x 100; Charles E. Crowell to Emma C. Halliday..... Nom.

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13TH ST, 506 to 510, 75x103.3; Robert Friedman to Giovanni Maccarrone, (mtgs $78,000,) other consideration and.. 100

15TH ST, 129, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Pl, 12.6x103.3; Joseph B. Ecclesine to to Edward B. Ecclesine, ½ part..... Nom.

15TH ST, 129, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Pl, 12.6x103.3; Joseph B. Ecclesine to Edward B. Ecclesine, 1-6 part..... Nom.

15TH ST, 129, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Place, 12.6x103.3; Investors' Mortgage Company to John J. Saunders..... Nom.

16TH ST,

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

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On the Great South Bay; 25 miles from New York. Modern houses for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Villa sites for sale, restricted. Write for booklet.

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Bargain.—35 acres; good house, barn, outbuildings; stock; abundance of fruit; $4,500. Bohr, Spring Valley, N. Y.

12 acres; house 7 rooms; barn, stream; near depot; $2,300; terms. Bohr, Spring Valley, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Nutley, N. J.—Dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, electric light, gas, gas range, open nickel plumbing; all rooms decorated and hardwood finished; bath room, has white porcelain tub, tiled floor, and finished in white enamel; lot 80x120; streets lighted by electricity; walks flagged; 3 minutes to station; 45 minutes to New York; commutation, 18c, per day; will sell for $4,500, (worth $5,000;) small amount down, balance as rent. Apply Room 702, 32 Wall St., New York.

Homestead Farm, Warren Co., N. J.—One hundred and sixty acres, highest state of cultivation; two sets good buildings; superb spring water and streams; fully stocked and abundance of hay and grain; cost over one hundred; on account of age and illness will sell at forty dollars per acre. James M. Albert, Danville, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; excellent 10-room house, nearly new, No. 2 Fairfield St., rent $600. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

Farm for sale at Livingston, N. J.; 48 acres; 24 acres open; 24 acres wooded; large barn, wagon shed, fruit trees, and house, with 10 rooms; running water; stable room for 20 cows, 2 horses; 1¼ miles from railroad depot; price, $4,500. Apply John Koch, 34 Barbara St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Elegant new houses, fourteen rooms, large lot, on Palisades, nearly opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

For property in the Oranges inquire of C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J

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FINE LIGHT LOFTS,
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60 X 83.
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
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TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Will alter to suit tenant; N. E. CORNER 5TH AV. and 36TH ST., adjoining Tiffany's new building; 38.9 on avenue x 147 on street, with L, about 8,000 ft. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 32x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue, and leased to HIGH GRADE BUSINESS
on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

GROUND FLOOR FACTORY,
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER,
AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET.
CHAS. H. EASTON & SON,
114-118 West 42d St., or engineer at 317.

A BROADWAY CORNER STORE.
Double show window; above 90th St.; suitable for druggist or large business; rent, $1,800; good lease. Also half store, $60 monthly.
GIBBS & KIRBY, 2,705 Broadway, 103d St.

84TH ST., 135 EAST, ADJOINING CORNER—STORE ON FIRST FLOOR;
Good show windows; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Top loft, all light, 75x45; modern building; good power; steam heat; high ceiling; floor estimate to carry 200 lbs. per square foot. Thomas Todd, 36th St. and 1st Av.

A centrally located store, convenient to large department stores; examine immediately; 134 West 20th, near 6th Av. Treacy, agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings to let, west of Broadway, on Dey, Fulton and Vesey Sts., from May 1.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Lofts and stores, steam heat, &c., 14-16 Wooster St. Apply premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

First floor, 51 West 28th St.; fine location for ladies' tailor, furrier, &c. Janitor or Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

William St., 230, at Chambers.—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power; store and basement; will rent separate; rent low.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 54th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts and stores, fireproof building, 34 and 36 West Houston St. Apply premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Lofts and stores, 60x65 ft. Apply on premises or Buffett, 1,029 Park Av.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, Lofts.—New buildings, 14th St.; 1,000 to 20,000 feet. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Stable, 75x100, Manhattanville, near docks; 34 stalls; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE BRADFORD APARTMENT HOTEL, Opposite Central Park West.—Handsomely, newly furnished; private hall; private bath; modern improvements; popular priced restaurant, with meals served in rooms; no extra charge. Apply at office in restaurant, 430 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DE PEYSTER
AND
THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

157 East 31st St, New Building.
Large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; moderate rent.
Apply CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Ave.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 130-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH ST.
Six and seven rooms, elevator apartments; all modern conveniences; $35 to $50; also doctor's apartment. Premises, or ERNST, 55 Liberty St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Attractive apartments, Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; furnished, unfurnished; 2, 3, 4 rooms, bath.

Parlor floor; 8 rooms, bath; below 14th, near 5th Av.; rent, $50. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted.—Apartment house, west side, up town, for investor. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

HOTEL
GALLATIN
70-72 WEST 46TH ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Centre of the Fashionable Residential Section. Modern Homelike Hotel. Every appointment.
Elegantly furnished apartment, private baths, meals for two,
$30 per week, upward.
Handsomely furnished apartment, private bath, for two,
$15 per week.
Superbly appointed studio apartment of two rooms and bath, with north light. Furnished or unfurnished, decorated to suit. Cuisine of noted excellence. White service. Transients accommodated. Tel. 5608 38.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

551 WEST 136TH ST.	$65.00
548 WEST 160TH ST.	55.00
21 BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE.	70.00
481 WEST 145TH ST.	50.00
881 ST. NICHOLAS AV.	125.00
528 WEST 176TH ST.	50.00
633 WEST 135TH ST.	45.00

LOUIS BECKER, 2,003 AMSTERDAM AV., near 159th St. Telephone 87—High Bridge.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have quick cash purchasers for flats, tenements, and vacant properties, all sections; owners are requested to send us particulars.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
7 East 42d St.

Wanted—Cold-water flats or tenement houses showing good returns; property in Yorkville, between 72d and 90th Sts., east of 3d Av., capable of some improvement, will receive preference. Address Plumber, 1,496 2d Av., Advertising Agency.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Ernestus Gulick Co., estate agents, 244 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.—Cash quickly for Brooklyn property.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted—Flats, Tenements, or Apartment Houses for sale; cash buyers waiting. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

We have responsible client who will pay cash security for good income property on lease. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

Wanted.—Building or site for manufacturer; good shipping facilities, and near New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

Owners send me what you have; can sell any amount of cold-water tenements. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Wanted—Investment property for sale; we have buyers. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Equity of $15,000 in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantile Exchange, for free and clear country place or farm.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

$40,000 equity, elegant avenue, corner apartment house; rent $10,000; exchange, part cash and other property. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN L. FITZGERALD, plaintiff, against JOHN MYERS and Mary Myers, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Cheseborough Building Company, Bailey-Rogers Company, Limited; Minnie E. Ives, Theodore C. Camp, as Committee of Ferdinand W. Suydam; Magnus Levy, William H. Fischer, Charles E. Diefenthaler and Emile Kohler, as executors of the last will and testament of Benedict Fischer, deceased; Charles E. Diefenthaler, Ernest Roloff, and William H. Fischer; Abraham L. Sonn, Rosa Herrmann, and Caesar Hass, as executors of the last will and testament of Henry Herrmann, deceased; Eliza Lutz, as executrix of the last will and testament of Louis Lutz, deceased; John E. Ahrens, Charles Edel, and Charles H. Edel, Dora Koerner, Reuben Cronson, Benjamin R. Dusenberry, Frank Schmitt, Thomas Roberts, Stevenson Company, John Polhemus Printing Company, Bernard Greenberg, and Joseph R. Munter, composing the firm of J. Cohen & Company; Leopold Bischofsheimer, Theodore Weil, and Henry Bischofsheimer, John E. Thrall and Dora Thrall, his wife, defendants. Trial desired in New York County.—Supplemental Summons.—To the above-named defendants, John E. Thrall and Dora Thrall, his wife:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated January 15, 1904.
DECKER, ALLEN & CHATFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John E. Thrall and Dora Thrall, his wife, defendants:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry A. Gildersleeve, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1904, and filed on said day with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 29, 1904.
Yours, &c.,
DECKER, ALLEN & CHATFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fe 2-law-dw-T

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNA R. DAVID, plaintiff, against FORDYCE L. KELLOGG, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1903.
J. M. FERGUSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Fordyce L. Kellogg:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1903, and filed with a copy of the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the same day.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1903.
J. M. FERGUSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d29-1aw7wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,505.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK T. DALL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederick T. Dall of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Frederick T. Dall was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 1st, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MORRIS HELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Heller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 8th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 29th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX M. PAELTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max M. Paeltz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. U. S. District Judges, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 29th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 1st, 1904.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM BEEKMAN COX, Jr., plaintiff, against BRIDGET DEE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Fordham, County of New York and State of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, being part of the plot designated by the number twenty-four on a certain map of the Fewell Farm, made by Andrew Findley, Surveyor, dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, the premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Union Avenue, adjoining lot number twenty-three, and running thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of said lot number twenty-three one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly at right angles with said boundary line fifty-one (51) feet more or less to the land formerly owned by Thomas Carney; thence southerly along said Carney's land one hundred (100) feet more or less to said Union Avenue; and thence easterly along said Union Avenue fifty-one (51) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. The said premises as they now exist are more particularly described, and are bounded and contain as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pelham Avenue, distant 127.25 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Hughes Avenue and Pelham Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Hughes Avenue, 57.71 feet; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pelham Avenue 50 feet; and thence southerly and again parallel or nearly so with Hughes Avenue 60 feet to the northerly side of Pelham Avenue; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 50.90 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1904.
EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

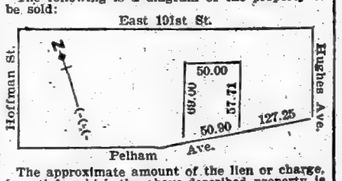

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,546.25, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $214.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $188.29 and interest.

Dated New York, 29th day of January, 1904.
EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.
f2-2aw8wTu&F&Feb23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DANIEL PRITCHARD, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH ANNA BUCHANAN and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 71 Beautiful Lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland Estate, situate at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 18, 1891, as Map No. 515, are known and designated by the lot Nos. 32 and 33, which said lots taken together are, according to said map, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Harrison Avenue distant 175.27-100 feet north of Morton Place; running thence westerly along the northerly line of Lot No. 34 on said map 130 85-100 feet to the easterly line of the land of the Croton Aqueduct Department; thence along the easterly line of said Aqueduct land in a northeasterly direction 33 71-100 feet to the southerly line of lands of the Ludlow estate; thence easterly along said southerly line 130 52-100 feet to the westerly side of Harrison Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Harrison Avenue 50 38-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1904.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Referee.
EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. There is no street number.

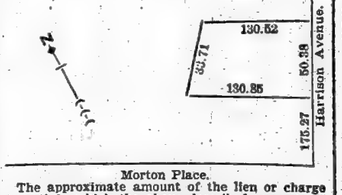

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,600.84, with interest thereon from the 29th day of December, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.67, with interest from the 8th day of January, 1904, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $865.83 and interest.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1904.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Referee.
ja19-2aw8wTu&F&f19

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER H. REILLY against OLIVER-REILLY COMPANY.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of the Oliver-Reilly Company, and of all property and effects of said corporation situate in the State of New York, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 15th day of July, 1904, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of July, 1904; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court made herein and bearing date the 2d day of December, 1903, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled proceeding by the 15th day of July, 1904, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered in this proceeding; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at my place of business aforesaid on or before said 15th day of July, 1904.

Dated Manhattan Borough, New York City, January 7th, 1904.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Receiver.
HENRY G. K. HEATH, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of THE APPLICATION OF HOLLAND PYRO ART CO. for leave to assume the name of "HOLLAND ART MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,413 of the Code of Civil Procedure that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1904, by the Holland Pyro Art Co., for leave to assume the name of the "Holland Art Manufacturing Company," and that application will be made to said court upon such presentation for such leave, and for such other and further relief as may be proper and necessary.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1904.
Yours, &c.,
EPSTEIN BROTHERS,
Attys. for Holland Pyro Art Co.,
No. 320 Broadway,
New York City.
ja26-1aw6w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRERICHS, FRIEDRICH W., otherwise known as FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRIEDRICH W. FRERICHS otherwise known as FREDERICK W. FRERICHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Euring & Geiger, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of May next. Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1903. CHRISTOPHER F. FRERICHS, Executor. EURING & GEIGER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o27aw6mo.

McCORMICK, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. McCORMICK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Mr. Matthew F. Doyle, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1903. THOMAS O'RORKE, Administrator. MATTHEW P. DOYLE, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
au18-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

9:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M. 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 300 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:35 A. M., Troy 5:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 8:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 106, 206, 416, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, x5.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., R	Lv. N.Y., R
Mauch Chunk Local	10.55 AM	17.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	13.55 PM	14.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*15.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1364 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Lackawanna Railroad.
Best Way to Buffalo.
Tickets at 167, 429, 1,183, 1,434 Broadway, N. Y.
338 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRI

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Information About Corporations.—Business corporations, their organization and management, and procedure. Send for our new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and materials. The Ronald Press, 20 Broadway.

Capital wanted for manufacture of new gas engine and air compressor; United States and foreign patents; engine perfected and ready for market; worth investigating. "Principals Preferred," Times Harlem.

Examinations and reports in industrial enterprises and inventions for investors; plans, specifications of new machinery and power installations. C. E. Whitney, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—Best heating, plumbing, and tinning business in City of Mount Vernon, with tools and machinery, for sale; no agents. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

To Any One Anywhere.—Keep present employment, but increase your income writing life insurance for me., P. O. Box 1,883, New York.

Tompkins & Tompkins, attorneys, 156 5th Av., cor. 20th St. (12th floor.) Hours after 1:30 P. M.

$35 for stamp collections and rare stamps. (Are found on old letters.) T., Box 218 Times.

Wanted—Cigar store for cash in the city limits. Address T, Box 183 Times Office.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 24th, near 7th Av.—Many pieces of oak and walnut taken in exchange and not desired in stock, at about one-third original cost; the largest stock of genuine Antiques in town; all rare bargains. Remember 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Autograph letters of famous people bought and sold by Walter R. Benjamin, 1,125 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

22d Street! 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

43d, 207 West.—Desirable rooms, large, small; homelike; moderate; excellent table; private family; references.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny single room; good board; references.

95th, 66 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class table.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room, with board; terms low; American family.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

84th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor front room, suitable for gentlemen; references.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; reference exchanged.

49th St., 131 W.—Sunny, well heated, front room; hot water; house private.

57th St., 337 West.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or singly.

93d St., 162 West.—Large, sunny rooms to let.

135th St., 2 West.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with board.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years; references required. Inquire elevator, The Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., city.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Dick Mailing Machine—Wanted a quick, steady man; references. A Box 101 Times Office.

Men Wanted.—Trip to England, $5; Germany, $10; Africa, $25. Office, 115 1st St.

Wanted—Stockkeeper in machine and electrical shop. A Box 151 Times.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Artist of many years' experience in teaching, wishes position as visiting teacher of drawing and painting; highest references, social and technical. Artist, Box 211 Times.

Cultivated woman, excellent reader, position to read aloud several hours daily; companion if desired. W K., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Has had experience; capable, energetic young woman; moderate. Norton, 150 Nassau, Office 1,137.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

DRESSMAKERS.

First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.

Houseworker—By American woman as general houseworker; small private family or flat; neat, economical worker; caretaker; car fare; city testimonials. American, Box 114, 617 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Care lawn, garden; willing, good habits; American; 27; single; city or country. A. Box 148 Times.

GARDENERS.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cook and Butler.—By young Japanese man; first-class cook and experienced butler; in private family; city or country; good references. A Box 149 Times.

Representative.—By young man; experienced salesman; also bookkeeping experience. A. O., Box 124 Times.

MORE CUBAN LOAN BIDDERS.

Havana Advices Say Speyer, Morgan, and National City Banks Will Compete with the Syndicate.

Private advices from Havana yesterday asserted that not only did the group of individual investors originally brought together for the purpose of financing the $35,000,000 Cuban loan, when the Commissioners were in this country, still intend to bid, but that three other interests, represented by Speyer & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., and the National City Bank, had signified their intention directly, or indirectly, of entering the field when the time comes, either for a part or the whole of the loan. Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, is already on his way to Cuba, and is expected to arrive in two or three days.

When the first loan bill was passed it was intended that this $35,000,000 obligation should provide for the payments of back interest on the Cuban revolutionary bonds recently taken care of by a special bill, the balance of the bid loan going to pay some part of the $60,000,000 due to soldiers of the Spanish wars.

It developed soon, however, that at least the full amount of the general loan would be required to pay a fair proportion of the indebtedness to the soldiery, and, therefore, as a first change, provision for the revolutionary bonds of 1896 and 1898 was eliminated.

It had been provided that the interest and sinking fund instalments should be paid from the proceeds of a special tax paid as internal revenue. The Cuban Commissioners, Gen. Mario Menocal and Signor Mendez Capote, who came to the United States in September, consulted with a number of private financiers who signified an intention to consider the loan, but objected to the provision establishing a special tax. It was desired that the loan be paid from the regular customs receipts.

The Cuban Commissioners, shortly after their return from this country, obtained the amendments recommended, and President Palma, in his message to the Congress on the subject of the bill, announced the tentative formation of the private syndicate to take up the whole loan.

St. Patrick's Borrows $250,000.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings has loaned to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral $250,000 for one year at 4 per cent. interest. The property mortgaged is designated as the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, part of the cathedral block.

To Assist the Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Delany has appointed Richard H. Mitchell to be Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the branch office in the Bronx in place of Douglass Mathewson. The place pays $4,000 a year. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the law firm of Morgan & Mitchell.

CALL GROUT DISCOURTEOUS

Board of Education Investigating Committee's Report.

Protest Against the Action Taken by the Board of Estimate on the Controller's Recommendation.

The Special Investigating Committee of Five, which was appointed by the Board of Education to work with Controller Grout in the attempt to discover where economies may be possible in the methods of the board, yesterday presented its first report, which was adopted. This treated of the causes that led up to the appointment of the committee, and gave a few letters that passed between Chairman Warburg and Mr. Grout. The report then continued:

During and since this correspondence the Controller's representatives have had free access not only to the Bureau of the Board of Education, but, as we are informed, to the schools where stores are inspected and teachers and Principals cross-questioned. The Controller has even gone to the length of seeking evidence against the Board of Education from discharged and dissatisfied employes.

Two official reports have been received from the Controller's office. The first, prepared by two persons whose qualifications for such judgment are unknown, but who are reported in The City Record as "expert accountants," is a lengthy report on the academic value of the course of study and also on the money spent in the purchase of books in which employes of the Board of Education are alleged to be interested. In this report no extravagance is shown, nor is any way pointed out in which expenses may be reduced, except by a revolutionary change in the course of study in elementary schools.

The second report is made by E. E. Schiff, Clerk to the Controller. It purports to show extravagance in the acquisition of sites and negligence in using such sites for the purposes for which they have been acquired. The report was given to the newspapers days before the meeting of the Board of Education, and the Board of Estimate took action upon it at once by passing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all applications for the acquisition of land for any and all public purposes shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the reasons which make the acquisition of land necessary, and also the date when the department, commission, bureau, or officer making the application can actually use the same for the purpose for which the land is to be acquired."

We are sorry that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has acted precipitately on the recommendation of the Controller on the strength of this report. We protest against this action not because of the resolution, which is unobjectionable in itself, but because we feel that before acting on a report of an accountant the Board of Estimate should have given the Board of Education an opportunity to be heard. Had such an opportunity been given it would have been demonstrated that any action of the latter board with regard to sites was fully justified by existing conditions.

We annex a report prepared by the Department of Buildings answering the report of the Controller's clerk, and we feel satisfied that this report will show that, as far as the present Board of Education is concerned, its action in the matter of selecting school sites and erecting school buildings has been guided by sound judgment and reasonable foresight.

While the Board of Education will always be pleased to give the Board of Estimate any information in its power, we respectfully request that the Board of Estimate will not take action upon reports concerning educational administration without giving the constituted educational authorities an opportunity to be heard.

While we do not impugn the motives of the Controller, we feel that his hasty publication of all reports intended to create a prejudice in the public mind against the Board of Education is officially discourteous and highly injurious to the public schools.

The Committee of Five will do everything in their power to co-operate with the Controller, and will give every report coming from his hands their most careful consideration. We feel, however, that charges in the newspapers against the Board of Education should not be resorted to until the Board of Education shall have shown an unwillingness to act on any proper suggestions the Controller may make to the committee.

The following resolution is therefore offered for adoption:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be, and it hereby is, respectfully requested to give the Board of Education an opportunity to be heard in matters relating to the administration of the schools of this city before any final action is taken thereon."

The supplementary report claims that an apparent effort is made in the report of E. E. Schiff, clerk to the Controller, to hold the present Board of Education responsible for the acts not only of its immediate predecessors, but those of officials of municipalities which were consolidated in 1898, and as far back as 1895. The report, which takes up in detail the sites referred to in Mr. Schiff's report, shows that about one-half of the sites named are for preservation of light and air, the prevention of encroachments, and so forth, and the remainder are to be improved in the immediate future or are so located as not to warrant the board in expending funds thereon at the present moment, when there are other sections of the city demanding immediate relief.

GROUT ANSWERS ROGERS.

Says Education Board by Its Methods Imparts Fictitious Value to School Sites—University Buildings Leased.

Although away from his office and resting at Atlantic City, Controller Grout continued his campaign against the Board of Education yesterday, sending to Deputy Controller Stevenson a letter which the latter made public. The letter is in reply to the open letter from President Rogers of the Board of Education, in regard to the cost to which the city has been put by the failure of the board to make timely use of school sites acquired, and in it the Controller says:

I have made no "reckless statements tending to discredit the Board of Education" nor any statements "in utter disregard of the facts." You pick up a statement which appeared in the news columns "that the Board of Education proposed to pay $125,000 for a specified site," which I did not make and which was only the news reporters' summary of conclusion of the facts which I presented to the Board of Estimate. You ignore the facts which I did present, facts which are undisputed and important, and with which you must be familiar, which show that the course of your department in dealing with the acquisition of land is directly responsible for the demand of a largely excessive price in this case as in many others.

An improved plot was chosen when vacant property was available in the immediate neighborhood, thus putting upon the city the needless expense of buying buildings in order to demolish them. Then, such was the course of your dealing that when the resolution of your board was transmitted to us in November last we found that your choice had been known to the owner since June or July, that counsel had been retained by him, and the usual effort begun to get from the city a price largely beyond what the property would sell to others for—in this case $125,000 for property worth but $72,000 and assessed for $59,500. We were able to get quietly an option on a better plot, of nearly twice the area, and vacant, for $117,000. Necessarily, I am quoting these figures from memory, but I think that they are substantially correct.

This, I submit, is not a businesslike way to purchase property. One might as well try to hunt birds with a brass band to announce his approach. It is not the first, it is not an isolated, experience with school sites, and I fear it will not be the last. While you have not, it is true, negotiated and forwarded an offer of $125,000 for a plot worth $72,000, you have, on the other hand, taken all the steps in the last ten months which have naturally resulted in such a demand. You pick out a site, you tell the owner you want it for city purposes, you thus give it a fictitious value—and all the while you ignore neighboring eligible plots and avoid the competition which might often give the city the advantage instead of the disadvantage in buying.

Mortimer J. Brown, Appraiser of Real Estate for the Department of Finance, made a report to the Deputy Controller yesterday in which he said that the total number of leases of buildings which the Board of Education requested the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to authorize during 1903 was seventy-seven. Of this number "twenty-seven of them, or about 35 per cent., were reported upon by the Building Department or the Department of Health as being, in their then present condition, unsuitable for school purposes."

EDUCATION BOARD ELECTIONS.

President Rogers and Vice President Babbott Again the Choice of Commissioners—Grout Criticised.

President Henry A. Rogers and Vice President Frank D. Babbott of the Board of Education were yesterday afternoon re-elected at a special meeting. No opposing candidates appeared. Mr. Rogers received twenty-nine of the thirty-five votes cast, while Mr. Babbott was unanimously elected. It is understood that the six blank ballots were cast by the supporters of Commissioner Abraham Stern, whose name had been prominently mentioned for the Presidency.

While the nominations for the Presidency were still open, Commissioner Abraham Stern aroused the indignation of the supporters of Mr. Rogers by asserting his right to express his opinion as to the kind of man required at the head of the board at this time. He said:

"I am opposed to the re-election of Mr. Rogers. My opposition is not personal in its nature, but I wish to be perfectly honest with you. I believe that the situation in the schools that has been brought on by the introduction of this new course of study makes it necessary that this board should have a more forcible man at its head than it has had during the past year."

Associate City Superintendent Clarence E. Meleney, who has charge of the truant department, and C. B. J. Snyder, architect and Superintendent of School Buildings, were re-elected without opposition. The re-election of Mr. Snyder aroused much enthusiasm because of Mr. Grout's recent attacks upon the Building Department. The nomination was seconded by Vice President Babbott, Chairman Adams of the Committee on Buildings, and by Commissioner Abraham Stern. Mr. Grout was criticised by the latter, who said:

"This board is accused of dilatory tactics in the preparation of plans and in the erection of school buildings. Our critic wants us to have on hand plans of buildings ready for every emergency. This is absurd, especially coming from the head of the city's Finance Department. He knows absolutely nothing of the needs. It is impossible to have plans ready, because it is impossible to foresee the shapes of the lots, the numbers of the children to be accommodated, and many other requirements. Further, is it right that all schools should look exactly alike, and that no art should be used in their construction? We cannot and will not erect cheap, ordinary, school buildings. They must be such as the city will be proud to own."

The board decided to oppose the bill that has lately been introduced into the Legislature by Senator James J. McCabe, and the object of which is to restrict the Board of Education in its choice of teachers to the applicants from this city.

Steps will soon be taken to curtail the present great length of the textbook list. The Board of Superintendents has been instructed to prepare a list, containing three or four textbooks of a kind for each grade, with accompanying prices. The Principals will then be instructed to choose the cheapest, if the cheapest are just as good as the higher priced books.

CHANNEL COLLISION BLAME.

Pilot Romayne, Guiding the Boston City, Says Pilot Carr, on Board the Colorado, Was at Fault.

Pilot R. G. Romayne, who was guiding the steamship Boston City out to sea when the Colorado struck her Sunday, made a report yesterday to the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association. In this report he lays the blame for the accident upon Pilot Carr of the Colorado, who is a member of the New Jersey Pilots' Association. He says that he was on the bridge of the Boston City when the accident occurred, and that he saw the Colorado when she was still more than half a mile away. The Colorado sounded one whistle, he says, and he sounded one whistle in return, giving consent to the Colorado's signal.

"I put our wheel over to go to starboard," he says, "and from the range I took with houses on shore I saw that our vessel answered to her helm. It did not seem to me that the Colorado altered her course in accordance with her signal, and I rang for our engines to stop and then to go ahead full speed. We had barely gained sternway when the Colorado struck us."

Secretary Nash of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association said yesterday that the pilot board would investigate the accident, and that if a complaint was made against either pilot he would be brought up on charges before the board. If charges are made against Carr he will be examined by the New Jersey board.

Wrecking crews from the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company were at work on the wreck of the Boston City all yesterday, and by night had made it evident that the vessel can be saved.

Generosity of an Exchange Member.

A runner for a prominent Stock Exchange house while making his rounds yesterday found in a hallway a certified cashier's check for $25,000 on the National City Bank. The boy reported his find to his office, where he was instructed to deliver the check to the drawee, who is a member of the Stock Exchange. The check was delivered to the board member of the firm, who thanked the boy and presented him with 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTES.

Grandparents' Right to Be Paid for Grandchild's Support.—Shortly after the death of Egbert De Freest, his deceased wife's father put in a claim against his estate for six years' care and support of his daughter Ethel. The latter had been taken into the family of her maternal grandparents fourteen years before, when but a week old, at the death of her mother. The testimony to support the claim was given by Mrs. Hidley, the grandmother. She said that on the day of his wife's funeral Mr. De Freest told her that he could not take care of the baby, and that she had better take the child home with her. This she did, and always treated Ethel as her own. Mr. De Freest afterward remarried and established another home. Nothing was ever said between him and the grandparents about their being paid anything for their granddaughter's care and support. The claim has been disallowed by Surrogate Heaton of Rensselaer County, to whom it was presented. He said in part: "One might reasonably find from the evidence and circumstances and action of the parties during all of these years that Mr. De Freest surrendered this child to its maternal grandparents, and that they accepted such surrender and voluntarily undertook to stand in the relation of parents to her. That such transaction was not the making of a contract upon either side covering the care and support of the infant based upon money consideration, but was a mutual arrangement for the best interests of the infant, based on the love and affection which the grandparents and the father had for this young child. The provision for the temporary care of the infant made on the day of the funeral was so satisfactory to all parties as time went on that no one desired to disturb the established pleasant relations, and, therefore, no thought of a contract expressed or implied was ever present in their minds. * * * If either party had desired to make this grandchild's care a subject of contract they had many years in which the way was open for the making of such agreement."

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Examination Before Trial.—An action brought by Frank Hart against the American Cotton Company was to recover damages for certain alleged false representations regarding the corporation's financial condition, on which the plaintiff was induced to purchase from the company a number of shares of its stock. Immediately after bringing the suit Mr. Hart applied to the Supreme Court and obtained an order for the examination of the Vice President and three Directors of the cotton company. On a motion by the latter, Justice Clarke has vacated the order because it appeared that the officers in question were not connected as such with the company until after the date of the sale of the stock to Mr. Hart. "The only purpose for the examination disclosed in the motion papers," said Justice Clarke, "is to obtain inspection of the books of the company to prove that the real condition of the defendant corporation at the time of the sale was as alleged in the complaint, and not as stated to the plaintiff by the then officers and agents of the company. As the parties sought to be examined were not at that time connected with the company, they have no knowledge of these facts. They would not be able to refresh their recollection and testify from the books. The information could, therefore, only be secured by making extracts from the books of the company. This may not be done under an order to examine a party before trial. Subdivision 7 of Section 872 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to an examination and inspection of the books of a corporation, is intended to compel the production of such books in order that they may be used simply as an incident, and in connection with the oral examination of a witness, who can testify from them, and not for the purpose of allowing an inspection and examination of them by the adverse party."

COTTON ABOVE 17 CENTS

Market Excited with Trading on a Tremendous Scale.

Net Advance of 82 Points in the August Option—Sully and Other Bull Leaders Smile.

Cotton, both spot and future deliveries, crossed the seventeen-cent mark yesterday in this city, while in New Orleans the July option touched 18 cents. Transactions were again on a tremendous scale, even though commission houses have been advising their customers to stay out. The market was again wildly excited, and there were some violent fluctuations during the morning session. In the afternoon trading became strong again and closed with advances ranging up to 82 points.

The latter advance—equalling $4 a bale—was made by the August option, which on Saturday closed at 16 cents. Yesterday morning it opened at 16.15, and at one time during the day touched 16.88. March, which had closed Saturday at 16.39 bid, opened at what was Saturday's asked price, 16.45. Before the day was over it had crossed 17 cents, and closed at 17.01, an advance of 62 points.

May cotton had closed Saturday at 16.76. It opened yesterday at 16.90, went up to 17.46, and closed at 17.41 for a net gain of 65 points, or $3.25 a bale. The July option opened above the seventeen-cent mark, after having closed Saturday at 16.88. It ran up to 17.55 and closed at 17.49, an advance of 61 points.

Spot cotton in this city was quoted at 17.25 for middling, an advance of 50 points. In the South, however, the prices at the leading spot markets remained stationary, except at New Orleans, until late in the afternoon, when advances of 25 to 50 points were reported, putting spot cotton then to a basis of 16 cents for middling.

There were no failures reported of any members of any of the Exchanges. The failure of Baxter & Co. of last week caused, however, much talk. As most of the firm's offices were in the South, and as most people in the South were bullish on cotton, the question was raised as to how the firm could have failed unless it had had very heavy obligations on the bear side.

D. J. Sully and the other bull leaders, when asked what limit they were setting to prices, simply smiled, as if to say, "I told you so."

LIVERPOOL MARKET UNSETTLED.

Sharp Advances in the Morning—Prices Very Irregular in the Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—After opening lower and fluctuating a little, cotton to-day began to advance, owing, it was believed, to speculation, February and March going up 20 points from the lowest quotation of Saturday, April and May going up 22 points, May and June 30 points, July and August 29 points, and August and September 20 points.

Prices gave way a little before 12:15 P. M., the official values being 10 to 21 points over Saturday's closing prices.

In the afternoon prices sometimes showed indications of advancing, but a preponderance of sellers brought prices down. A large amount of business was transacted amid considerable excitement, and prices were very irregular.

The market closed in an excited state, with quotations 5 points lower to 4 points higher.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Nervousness and Wide Fluctuations—Prices Higher Than at the Close on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The cotton market showed nervousness and wide fluctuations to-day, prices, however, being always considerably above the closing level of Saturday.

Liverpool cables were better than expected and induced a feverish opening, with prices from 10 to 38 points higher than the closing of Saturday. Profit taking by longs was heavy and the market was sensitive to every feature that presented itself. May first advanced 48 points, to 17.50, and fell off to 17.28, and other months showed similar fluctuations.

The spot market was quiet, with holders asking an advance of three-eighths.

COLOR LINE ON THE ETRURIA.

Dissension Among Passengers Over Frank Williams Singing at Concert—Tragedy and Romance on Liner.

When the Cunard Line steamship Etruria arrived yesterday from Liverpool it brought word of a tragedy, a romance, and dissension among the passengers over drawing the color line.

The tragedy was the loss at sea of Auguste Nordeaward, a steerage passenger. He was missed early on the morning of Jan. 28, and when he did not appear by noon a search of the ship was made for him. The vessel had had weather all during the trip, and the sea had been particularly high on the night of Jan. 27. Some of the officers think that Nordeaward might have been tossed over the side during the rolling of the vessel.

Miss Mary Kavanagh, a second cabin passenger, furnished the romance. The fact was learned through her ticket, on which was written, "To be married," so that the immigration officers would not detain her at Ellis Island. When reporters asked her if she had come all the way from Dublin to be married here she blushingly denied it, but presently a carriage drove up to the pier with her fiance, M. S. Leahy, an insurance broker, and together they drove off to the Paulist Fathers Church, where the ceremony was performed.

Frank Williams and Marie Young, two members of the Williams and Walker troupe returned on the Etruria from Europe. When the Chairman of the concert for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund looked over the passengers for volunteers, he asked the actors to do a little "turn," and they agreed. Some of the other passengers heard of the arrangement, and asked the printer to strike their names from the programme. The names did not appear.

The concert was going along nicely on Saturday night, when the Chairman rose and said that Mr. Williams would sing. One of the other passengers then jumped up and shouted, "I'm from Louisiana, and I don't want to hear and nigger sing at this concert. If he sings I leave."

The Chairman again asked Mr. Williams to sing, and several more persons left the hall with the man from Louisiana. Then, as Mr. Williams was about to begin another man shouted, "I object, Mr. Chairman, to the Mister before Williams's name. We'll just say that a larky named Williams is going to sing a coon song, and let it go at that." Williams sang, nevertheless, to the satisfaction of those who remained.

WOMEN FLEE BEFORE FLAMES.

Hundred Schoolboys Go Through Fire Drill Across the Street from Burning Down-Town Tenement.

About 120 persons, chiefly women and children, fled in excitement amounting almost to a panic from the fire which burned the top three floors of the tenement at 28 King Street about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building is six stories high, and those in the upper floors had to flee to the roof to get out. About $2,000 damage was done by the fire.

Mrs. Everett, a widow, with three children and three brothers, occupies apartments on the third floor. She was out in the country yesterday, where, being an invalid, she had gone for her health. The flue of the chimney has been out of order a week, it was said. Mary Everett, twelve years old, built a fire yesterday afternoon, and soon people began to cough, the smoke going into their rooms. Mrs. Dwyer, on the same floor as the Everetts, ran to the janitress, Mrs. Eisan, after a time, to complain that the house was afire, and the janitress went to the Everett rooms. She opened the private hall door, but was driven back by flames.

Mary Everett had by this time rushed from her room with her little brothers, and was on the way down stairs, shouting that the house was afire. Mrs. Dwyer got her five children and fled to the street, shouting "Fire!" The people through the house fled, shrieking, and tugging the children along with them, the latter terribly frightened. Those on the upper three floors had to go to the roof because of the dense nasty smoke through the lower part of the house. The excitement was intense, but no one was injured.

The fire burned through to the airshaft and then went up the west side of the building to the roof, burning the three upper floors on the west side. The firemen then controlled the flames.

Public School No. 8 is opposite the burned tenement. Principal Frank L. Tyson was in charge of about 100 youngsters who attended the Recreation Centre there, and when the fire was discovered Mr. Tyson put the school fire drill into force. The 100 boys stood at "attention," marched down stairs to the street, and from the beginning to the end sang lustily "Marching Through Georgia."

TO SETTLE GARTH ESTATE.

Widow of the Banker Obtains Letters of Administration.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday granted the application of Lillie McComb Garth, widow of Granville W. Garth, for letters of administration on his estate. The Surrogate had the matter under consideration for about ten days, being uncertain that Mr. Garth was dead.

Mr. Garth, who formerly was President of the Mechanics' National Bank of this city, disappeared from the steamship Denver on the night of Christmas, when the vessel was near Galveston, Texas. It is uncertain whether he was washed overboard by the storm then prevailing, or committed suicide by jumping into the Gulf. Mrs. Garth, in her application, placed the value of her husband's estate at $100,000 in personal property.

Appointed by the Mayor.

Mayor McClellan yesterday announced the appointment of three members of the Board of Examining Plumbers, as follows: David Jones of the Bronx, Denis Donegan of Brooklyn, and Robert McCabe of Manhattan. The compensation is $5 for each sitting of the board. The Mayor also appointed William De Wolf and Edward Peterson City Marshals for Richmond. The compensation is in fees.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

Alteration Sale.

The quick selling now going on to make alterations enables us to give an entire floor to our selection of Artistic Persian and other Oriental Rugs and upholstery fabrics.

The large stock of carpet sizes are marked 1/3 OFF.

1/3 OFF all patterns of carpets discontinued.

Also a wing on each floor is devoted to 1/3 OFF furniture.

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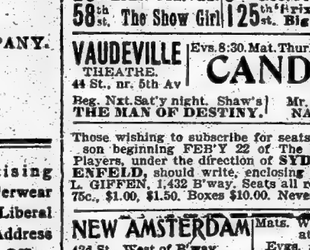

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Saturday. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. WM. GILLETTE —THIRD MONTH— THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 100th Time Thursday—Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 14 SONG HITS! 5,000 LAUGHS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. "Best of the midwinter plays."—World. Eleanor Robson MERRELY MARY ANN.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. VIRGINIA HARNED in E. H. Sothern's play, THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN WOMAN'S EYES

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.... Begins 8:10 Matinees Saturday at 2. VIRGINIA Comic Military Opera. EARL SERGEANT KITTY

MADISON SQ. Theatre. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs & Sat., 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, & Sat. 2:15 AN ENGLISH DAISY.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Every Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ADA REHAN & OTIS SKINNER

To-night, To-morrow and Thurs. Nights, in "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." Friday and Sat. Nights and Sat. Mat., "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." Beginning Wednesday, February 10th, WILTON LACKAYE in "THE PIT." Seats on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman." Special Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12th.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 3rd, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs., Feb. 4th, 8 P. M. Precisely.—7th Perf. PARSIFAL. Weed; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 5th, at 8.—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 6, at 2.—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippie, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8, (Pop. Prices.)—FIDELIO. Ternina, Seygard; Kraus, Goritz, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
PARSIFAL—Feb. 11, 16, 25. Seats now on sale. Extra Mat. Wash. Birth'y. Seats on sale Feb. 8. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. To-night, first time, & Every Evg., The Great European Laughing Success. "Der Detektiv."

"THE APOSTLES" Edward Elgar's Latest Work, TUESDAY EVG., FEBRUARY 9TH. Director.....FRANK DAMROSCH. THE ORATORIO SOCIETY Choir from Musical Art Society. Soloists: SHANNA CUMMING, JANET SPENCER, GWYLM MILES, FREDERICK WHEELER, E. P. JOHNSON and DAVID BISPHAM. For the benefit of the City History Club. Tickets now on sale at office Musical Art Society and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO-NIGHT THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FRENCH COOKS' BALL Societe Culinaire Philanthropique. Culinary Exhibition, 2 to 6 & 8 to 11. Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Ladies to Grand Culinary Exhibition, on sale at Madison Square Garden Box Office and at Leading Hotels, Restaurants, and Clubs.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fifth Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by Mr. FERRUCCIO BUSONI. Program: BEETHOVEN, Quartet, B flat major, Op. 18, No. 6; CAESER FRANCK, Quintet for Piano, Two Violins, Viola and Violoncello, F minor; HADYN, Quartet G minor, Op. 74, No. 3. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's 867 B'way.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 33 East 50th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 391 5th Ave., 16 W. 11th St., 116 Fifth Av., 22 Riverside Drive.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Afternoon, February 13, at 2:30. Piano Recital BUSONI. Tickets 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall & Ditson's. (Direct. C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. ONLY SONG RECITAL. Friday Afternoon, February 5, at 3. Schumann-Heink. JOSEPHINE HARTMAN.....Pianiste. Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50 at Ditson's and Box Office.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 200TH TO 207TH TIME. "THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN." GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Mon. Aft., Feb. 8, at 3. Piano Recital Alfred Reisenauer. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's 867 Broadway. EVERETT PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. HOCKEY MATCH. Hoffley School vs. St. Nicholas, Jr. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Admission, 50 cts. Music. Skates Free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A SPECIAL NEW PRODUCTION OF CHECKERS With THOS. W. ROSS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14th ST MATINEE TO-DAY. Cherry Blossoms Burlesquers. 2 BURLESQUES. NOVELTIES.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. VESTA TILLEY Boston Favorites, Prelle's Dogs, Wm. Gould, Herbert Brooks, others.

MURRAY HILL Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c., 35c., 50c. H. V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. THE GAY LORD QUEX. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs, 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST and Co., incl. LEONARD BOYNE. "The Marriage of Kitty."

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. Andrew Mack An Irish Gentleman. Next Week—THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow this morning and cold wave by night.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,874. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PEKING THINKS WAR A MATTER OF DAYS

Sees No Room for Further Dispatches.

Czar Now Considering Russian Response—Russian Activity Redoubled in Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The correspondent of The Times at Peking says that the best opinion at the foreign legations there is that the opening of a Russo-Japanese war is only a question of days. The sudden redoubling of Russian activity, as illustrated by the purchase of all the available coal in North China for Port Arthur, betokens the imminence of the danger.

The correspondent points out that the two new Japanese cruisers were due at Singapore yesterday. When once they have left that port they can steam direct to Japanese waters without danger of interception, and after their departure postponement of action adds advantage to Russia.

There seems to be no room for the exchange of further dispatches. The Russian reply to the Japanese note of Jan. 13 should reach Admiral Alexieff tomorrow. It is known to be unfavorable, finally rejecting the Japanese demand that Russia shall enter into an engagement to recognize Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

The reply cannot be accepted by Japan, says the correspondent, and is not meant to be accepted. Japan has not modified the irreducible minimum of her reasonable demands, but since the thing was first presented Russia has caused a material alteration in the situation by delaying her replies and proclaiming an advocacy of peace while pressing forward preparations for war. Hence, it is doubtful whether the acceptance now of the Japanese demands could be regarded by Japan as equivalent to the acceptance of the same proposals when they were first presented.

Immediate acceptance, to be satisfactory to Japan now, must, it is held, be accompanied immediately by the withdrawal from Manchuria of Russian troops other than those required to guard the railway and the frontier. To this Russia will not consent, so war is now inevitable. Such is the opinion entertained here by the best observers.

The Tokio correspondent of The Times gives what is believed in Tokio to be a correct version of the negotiations between Japan and Russia.

Japan proposed: First, that Russia should acknowledge Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, restore the Chinese administration, and recognize the equality and commercial rights of all powers in that province. Secondly, that Russia should acknowledge Japan's political influence in the whole of Korea.

Russia's reply recognized the treaty privileges already acquired by the various powers in Manchuria and also Japanese influence in Korea south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, the district northward being neutral.

Japan having intimated her inability to accept these terms, Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, replied that the question would be reviewed by the Council of State at St. Petersburg on Jan. 28.

The decision of the Council is now awaited.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The Czar now has before him the report of the Special Council on the Russian response. All the papers relating thereto were submitted to his Majesty yesterday by the Grand Duke Alexis and the Czar is giving them earnest consideration. His Majesty had not rendered his decision up to 6 o'clock this evening, and it is authoritatively said it may possibly be several days before the response is forwarded to Tokio.

Prices on the Bourse are again weak, 4 per cents falling a point.

"The announcement of the Russian mobilization precedes the Russian response, as a warning to Japan," says the Bourse Gazette to-day.

RUSSIAN FLEET READY.

The Warships at Vladivostok Are Prepared for Immediate Service and the Harbor Is Kept Free of Ice.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Vladivostok, dated to-day and issued here by a semi-official agency, says the Russian fleet at Vladivostok has been fully equipped for immediate service and prepared for sea. All the wood fittings of the ships were removed yesterday, and the harbor is being kept open by ice-breakers.

The fleet consists of four cruisers, the Gromobol, (of 12,336 tons,) the Rossia, (of 12,130 tons,) the Bogatyr, (of 6,750 tons,) the Rurik, (of 10,923 tons,) and a transport, the Lena.

New Coffee Fields for the Arbuckles.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2.—Advices were received here to-day that the Arbuckles have representatives in Mexico buying up many large coffee plantations in that country. It is stated that their object is to control the coffee production of Mexico and Guatemala.

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FIGHT IN BOX STOPS PLAY.

Row Over Seat Greates Panic at Third Avenue Theatre.

A fight in a box at the Third Avenue Theatre last night came near causing a panic among the audience, which had been worked up to a high pitch of excitement by the incidents of the melodrama "The Worst Woman in London."

The seats in the boxes at the theatre are sold individually. Among the occupants of the stage box on the right side last night were J. L. Slevin, twenty-two years old, a dentist, 116 East One Hundred and Second Street; a young woman he said was his sister, Charles Seelick, seventeen, 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, and three pretty young girls.

During the interval between the first and second acts Seelick left the box. When he returned, just after the curtain had risen on the second act, he found Slevin's sister sitting in the chair he had occupied. He asked her to vacate it, and when she refused he remonstrated. The young woman says Seelick pushed against her. This angered Slevin, who is said to have struck Seelick a light blow. Seelick returned it, and the next moment was sprawling in the laps of the three pretty young girls, unconscious and with three of his teeth knocked out by a blow from Slevin's fist.

All the women in the box and those in the audience who had noticed the altercation screamed, and two of the young women against whom Seelick had fallen fainted. In a moment there was the greatest excitement in the theatre. Some of the people rose from their seats and started for the doors. The action of the play stopped.

Manager Nixon, Patrolman Henry M. Summers, and some of the ushers shouted that there was nothing to be alarmed about, and the frightened members of the audience were quieted and induced to resume their seats.

Summers, on the complaint of Seelick, arrested Slevin and took him to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, the latter's sister accompanying the party. When they reached the station Slevin told his sister to hasten to the home of Alderman John J. Dietz and get the Alderman to come and bail him out. He was locked up, charged with assault.

AT LAW OVER NOXIOUS POND.

New York Merchant Sues to Protect His Summer Home in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 2.—Judge William T. Elmer of the Superior Court has given judgment for $100 in favor of Thomas B. De Witt, a wealthy New York merchant, who has a Summer residence in Lakeville, this county, against William L. Bissell.

Mr. De Witt claimed that the obnoxious odors arising from the pond when drawn down in the Summer had driven his family away from their villa for the past three seasons.

Bissell is also enjoined from leaving the pond so that the mud flats will be exposed.

HOLY LAND PURCHASE CRUSADE.

Greenwich Man Hears of Royal Conference in Spain About It.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 2.—Arnolds De Lisle of England, who is associated with Arthur Smedley Greene of this place in the new Holy Land purchase crusade, has sent word that he has accepted an invitation to meet the King of Spain and the Princess Eulalie to discuss the project of the restoration of Palestine and the humanitarian work in which he and Mr. Greene are engaged. Mr. De Lisle, who is of royal blood, is founder of the League of Peace and member of the Paris and Rome Educational and Peace Societies.

DUTY ON BENZINE ADJUSTED.

Union Petroleum Company Favored and Imported Cargo Will Be Landed in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The differences between the Union Petroleum Company and the customs officers at Marcus Hook as to the amount of duty to be imposed on a cargo of benzine brought from Holland on the British tank steamship Mexican Prince, was adjusted in favor of the Union Company to-day and the vessel allowed to proceed to this port.

The cargo which the Mexican Prince brought to this country is the first benzine ever imported into the United States, and was shipped here as an experiment. The petroleum is produced in Borneo, and the refined product is for consumption in the east. The crude product costs but about 25 cents a barrel in Borneo, while the price in Pennsylvania is about $1.85.

FOR EXTRADITION OF DODGE.

Hearing on Gov. Odell's Application Will Be Held in Texas To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2.—An application by Gov. Odell of New York for the extradition of Charles F. Dodge was brought here to-day by Detective John J. Herlihy of New York and Attorney Clarence Wharton of Houston. Attorneys for Dodge opposed the granting of the extradition and an ex parte hearing of the case before Gov. Lanham was set for to-morrow.

It is contended by Mr. Dodge's counsel that he is not guilty of the perjury charge made against him in the New York indictment, and that they will be able to show at to-morrow's hearing that the accused is a victim of cruel persecution.

MUNICIPAL STORE PAYS.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 2.—The first semi-annual report of the manager of the Municipal Grocery Store, operated by the City of Kenosha for the support of her dependents, was filed this afternoon and shows the city has received a profit of more than $2,000.

The report shows that during the six months ten families, with a total of forty-three people, have received all their food supplies from the store, and for these supplies the city is charged with $448.53. The expenditures for the same purpose during the last year before the opening of the store were $2,412.85.

Southern's Palm Limited To the East Coast of Florida,
Via Pa. R. R., Southern Ry. The splendor of equipment and punctual performance of the excellent schedule account for superior patronage of this great train. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

PANIC IN COTTON PIT

Sully's Unloading Coup Breaks the Market.

Bull Leader Finally Tries to Check Demoralization—Options Drop 136 Points—Struggle Between the South and the Cotton Mills Here and Abroad.

The cotton market went through a series of convulsions yesterday such as has seldom been known. Prices fluctuated up and down with a violence unheard of in the annals of the cotton Exchanges, the difference between high and low quotations amounting to 136 points, and when the closing hour came the result of the day's transactions of 2,000,000 bales were recorded in declines exceeding 80 points in all the present crop options.

The immediate cause of these record-breaking variations in the price movements is a struggle for supremacy in the cotton market such as has not been witnessed even on the Stock Exchange, except on rare occasions. In the present instance the forces which are opposing each other are Daniel J. Sully and his friends, with practically the solid South behind him, and the great mill interests of England and New England, with whom are allied some of the biggest interests in Wall Street. Up to two days ago Mr. Sully and his friends had the whip hand of the market. Prices were going up by leaps and bounds under the stimulus of their buying and that of their friends.

Yesterday the bears took a turn at it. It was well known that they had been "gunning" for Mr. Sully. He had been warned that if he did not desist he would find no mercy if the market should go against him. But Mr. Sully merely laughed, and, relying on the strength of his backers, continued buying cotton and putting up the market. He did not believe or realize that treachery might be used against him. But on Monday morning he became aware of the insecurity of his position.

SULLY'S UNLOADING COUP.

He at once decided to "take the bears by the neck," and he determined on the execution of a coup such as the cotton market had never heard of before. All day Monday he sold more than he bought. He had been doing this for some time, but never to such an extent as on Monday. On that day he sold through his brokers hundreds of thousands of bales, but when the market closed he still had great amounts of long cotton on hand. Yesterday he began to sell, though not in person, this cotton in large blocks. The market stood it for a time, at least as long as the buying orders from the country exceeded his offerings. Then it began to waver. Mr. Sully realized that if he continued to sell he would break the market beyond redemption.

So he stopped his selling orders, but a few moments later there began to be whispered about, first hesitatingly, then with more and more assertion, the rumor that Mr. Sully had liquidated his entire holdings and that he was going South for the rest of the Winter. As this report gained credence in its quick march around the ring the bulls became panic stricken. If Sully is out, what is going to become of the market, was their first idea. At once they began to sell.

The market, which had been declining all morning, with occasional rallies of from 10 to 20 points, suddenly burst out in an uproar of frenzy, and prices began to drop at a frightful rate. Within a few minutes demoralization reigned in the pit. Everybody wanted to sell, and thousands of bales were offered, with no one to buy. Down, down, down went the price.

Sully, as he stood on the outer edge of the ring of terror-stricken brokers, watched the excitement calmly at first. He had intended some kind of a break to "shake out" his weak followers. Then his countenance became grave, and at last, fearing that the market might go to pieces without hope of redemption, he jumped into the pit and attempted to stave the tide which had assumed proportions which he had not expected. His efforts were in vain. His voice was lost in the tumult.

After a while, however, there was a lull. The force of the selling movement had spent itself like a mountain torrent when all its sudden swelling waters have been exhausted. In the short breathing spell which followed it was found that in little more than an hour the active options had declined 136 points and thereabout, or $6.75 a bale. After that there were wild fluctuations up and down, seventy, eighty points at a time, but when the close came the market had steadied down at a level some fifty points above the lowest, although it was still feverish and nervous.

When the market first opened declines of from 7 to 16 points were registered. This loss could have been explained by lower cables from Liverpool, by a heavier movement of the crop, and by improved weather conditions in the South. But when the market kept on its downward course brokers began to try to find who was doing the selling. The result of their inquiries must have been reassuring, for the market soon began to recover, and the July option, after having sold down to 17 cents, went up again to the high point of the morning, 17.42. At 11:20 A. M., however, the market began to sell off again, with July, the market leader, at 17.20.

At this point there ensued a pretty struggle between the sellers and the buyers, and for an hour and a half there was little advantage apparent for either side. It was then that the reports of Sully's having liquidated began to be circulated. At once the market became nervous, and shortly after 1 o'clock there came the break which carried prices down from 125 to 136 points. This break in turn was followed by a violent rally of from 60 to 75 points, which was in turn succeeded by renewed weakness, accompanied by declines of over 40 points. In this manner the pendulum swung back and forth until the gong announced the close of business.

To illustrate the violence and the rapidity of the fluctuations, it may be said that one house sent to its floor member an order to buy 200 bales of May at the market price. The price was then 16.10. The first 100 bales were bought at 16.35, and the second hundred cost 16.70.

Another house had a buying order at the market for 500 bales of July. The ticker then showed that the price for July was 16.13. Within five minutes the order was reported as executed, and 100 bales had been bought at 16.25, 200 at 16.45, and the last 200 at 16.80. This order had been accompanied by a 20-point stop loss order at 16.55. The purchase had been scarcely reported and noted when the price declined again, and the floor member reported that he had executed the stop loss order, but instead of getting 16.55 for the lot he had to be satisfied with 16.45. Of course, this netted a loss to the customer. This particular man must have suffered considerably because of the fluctuations, as he traded in 5,000 bales, not one of the transactions showing a profit.

Against this may be recited the case of a broker on the floor, who also traded in 5,000 bales, but whose transactions showed a profit in every case.

HEAVY WALL STREET LOSERS.

It was partly because of these violent fluctuations that many firms refused to execute any new orders and discouraged customers as much as possible from going into or staying in the market. But there is another reason and that is that there are a number of houses in Wall Street who have so far suffered heavy losses in the cotton market, and these houses have sworn a big oath that they will not rest until they have Mr. Sully's scalp. They are keeping every one they can out of the market, in order to limit the market in which Mr. Sully will have to dispose of the remainder of his long cotton.

That he is still heavily loaded with long contracts is the firm belief of his enemies. They argue that if he could get people to believe that he was out of the market they would stop "gunning for his scalp." For this reason they said he had put out the stories of his having liquidated his holdings. For this purpose they said he had put out reports of a private settlement with some big shorts on Monday night.

In some quarters the reports of a private settlement were credited. Tne firms mentioned on the floor of the Exchange as having made a private settlement were the Gates firm and Stephen M. Weld & Co. The latter firm absolutely denied the report. John W. Gates is believed to have been heavily short of the cotton market, but he is understood to have covered most of his contracts on Saturday and Monday.

Mr. Sully, when asked about this report, as well as about the rumor that he had sold out his long cotton, declined to talk, but in his market letter he says that the reports of settlements were not true.

"I never talk about matters of private business," he said. "All I have to say is that I am still a believer in high prices for cotton and that I am going South on Saturday next for two weeks because I am in need of a vacation."

The price variations appear in the following summary of quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
February	16.60	16.40	15.90@16.00	16.70@16.75
March	16.93	15.85	16.19@16.20	17.01@17.04
April	17.00	16.93	16.36@16.40	17.21@17.30
May	17.32	16.05	16.57@16.58	17.41@17.43
June	17.33	16.30	16.57@16.59	17.44@17.47
July	17.42	16.15	16.45@16.46	17.49@17.51
August	16.75	16.00	16.17@16.18	16.82@16.85
September	14.25	13.75	14.00@14.02	14.27@14.35
October	13.00	12.80	12.85@12.87	12.90@12.95

In spite of the violent fluctuations no failures occurred, and, according to the officials of the Exchange, all margins had been made good. Spot cotton declined 50 points, and business was said to be almost at a standstill.

SULLY CLERKS' NIGHT WORK.

Cotton Bull Leader's Employes Eat and Sleep in His Down-Town Offices.

So large has been the business done by Daniel J. Sully and his firm in the last few weeks that a force of clerks has to stay in the offices in the Wall Street Exchange Building far into the night, working over the books and checking up accounts. A reporter who went to the Sully offices at 12 o'clock last night found five or six young men in full possession. They were as hard at work as if it were 10 o'clock in the morning, and they had just begun.

One very large room—the corner one of the suite—is laid aside now as a bedroom. In it are three or four single and one double bed. They are equipped with enough bed clothes for even the coldest weather. About fifteen stories from the ground, the clerks can look out over Wall Street and the whole financial district. One of them said last night he had not been home to sleep for three months. They find their present quarters very comfortable, they say, and do not have to waste some three hours every day going to and from home. More than this, they are literally "high in the financial world."

Not only is there a bedroom, but next to it are a dining room and a kitchen. These are devoted to the use of Sully and his associates in the day time, of course. At night, though, the culinary arrangements are at the disposal of the office force of clerks. All the materials are at hand, and they have only to turn on the gas under the range to have whatever they want to eat in a very few minutes. None of the firm stays down in the offices at night; there are only subordinates to do clerical work.

COTTON SHORT AT LANCASTER.

Germans Corner American Product, While British Mill Owners Await Fall in Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Lancashire cotton manufacturers have learned a lesson from their German rivals that they are not likely to forget.

The Lancashire men decided to leave American cotton alone and to wait until prices should fall, believing that they would be able to supply their wants considerably under current rates. Their course cost them dear, for the Germans stepped in and bought all the raw materials they could lay their hands on.

Now Lancashire mill men are frantic for supplies and are likely to pay tremendous figures for whatever they succeed in buying. Their only hope is that the Germans will find that they have overbought their requirements and will decide to unload.

LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADING.

Unchanged to Eight Points Higher Than at Previous Closing.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Cotton opened excited. Distant months were about 10 points and others about 25 points higher. The demand was active.

Trading was quieter than yesterday. At 12:15 P. M. values showed an advance of 18 to 22 points over the previous day's closing prices. In the afternoon the market was active, but prices declined—February, from 8.86 to 8.56; May and June, from 8.87 to 8.64, and July and August, from 8.89 to 8.67.

They rallied a little toward the close, which was easy, unchanged to 8 points higher than the previous closing.

EX-GOV. ALLEN COMING HERE.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 2.—Charles H. Allen of this city, ex-Governor of Porto Rico, has been tendered the Vice Presidency of the Morton Trust Company of New York.

Mr. Allen went to New York to-day to confer with the Directorate of the company, and it is understood that he will accept the office.

TO SHOUT FOR PARKER.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—It is the reported intention of Senator McCarren to have at least 500 men go to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in July as representing the Kings County Democracy and also as standing for the Parker sentiment in Brooklyn. Every man of the 500 will be a shouter for Judge Parker for the Presidential nomination, it is understood.

"We have taken time by the forelock in the hope of getting accommodations at the convention city," said the Brooklyn leader. "We want our delegation properly taken care of."

New Yorkers Sell Timber Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 2.—Charles Pratt & Co. of New York have sold over 30,000 acres of timber and coal lands in Webster County, West Va., along the Holly, Elk, and Gauley Rivers. The land was purchased by the Curtin Lumber Company, and the coal under the tract was bought by ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of Elkins.

KNOXVILLE HAS $400,000 FIRE, TWO LIVES LOST

Business Section of the Tennessee City Burned Over.

Chattanooga Was Called On for Help, but the Local Department Finally Controlled the Fire.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Fire in the heart of the wholesale district here to-night, caused a loss of nearly $400,000 and cost the lives of two men.

The dead are William A. Maxey, Captain of Hose Wagon Company No. 2, and John J. Dunn, a former fireman, who was assisting the regular firemen.

The fire started in the six-story Phoenix Building, on Gay Street, between Wall and Union Avenues, and the wholesale hat and millinery house of Murphy & Robinson. The firemen were unable to check the flames, which spread both north and south, into the store of Cullen & Newman, dealers in wholesale notions, on the north, and into the store of M. L. Ross & Co. on the south.

On the south the fire did not make further progress, but on the north, after gutting the Cullen & Newman establishment, it spread to Cullen & Shields's wholesale glassware and machinery house, which was entirely destroyed.

The blaze was stopped before it had much damaged M. B. Armstein & Co. The firemen had three lines of hose on the Ross building, which is four stories high, when the walls of the Phoenix Building crumbled and crashed through the roof of the Ross Building. There are reports that two spectators lost their lives, but this cannot be confirmed.

The estimated losses and insurance are as follows: Murphy & Robinson, loss $75,000, insurance, $60,000; Cullen & Newman, loss $80,000, insurance, $72,000; M. L. Ross & Co., loss, $75,000, insurance, $57,000; Cullen & Shields, loss $50,000, insurance, $30,000. Loss on buildings, $90,000, insurance, $70,000. Total estimated loss, $370,000, insurance, $300,000.

At the height of the fire Chattanooga was called on for aid, but was later notified that help was not needed.

CHICAGO IS HARD UP.

Deficit of $9,000,000—No Street Cleaning After May 1, Unless More Money Is Found.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Desperate for funds and facing a deficit of $9,000,000, Controller McGann has ordered the Board of Local Improvements to mandamus the West Park Board, through Corporation Counsel Toiman, to pay the assessments levied and confirmed in order that the credit of the city may be saved.

Never was there such gloom in the City Hall. City officials are amazed by a report from the Controller's office that their estimates of $18,162,724 have been cut to $9,138,626. They say that everywhere they turn they face bad news of the city's credit and a crippling of the Police and Fire Departments.

Superintendent Dougherty says that there will be no further street cleaning after May 1 unless he gets more than is accorded him by the Controller's estimate.

"My department will have to go out of business, then," he said.

Commissioner Williams was at home ill to-day, but Deputy Commissioner Stanhope declared that the Building Department force would be cut down.

"Recent events have proved that it is already too small, but the men won't stand for a cut in salaries. We must let them go," he explained.

RAN OFF WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.

Middletown Plumber Rode It Till He Made a Wreck on the Susquehanna Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Samuel Shaw, a plumber of this city, tried to run away with an engine of the Susquehanna and Western Railroad early this morning.

Engineer Charles Spitzer was making some repairs underneath the engine in the roundhouse, when suddenly the engine began to move, and Spitzer narrowly escaped death. The engine dashed down the track out of sight. A short distance ahead it picked up several freight cars and pushed them ahead until they jumped the track and went down the bank.

The engine was stopped by the wreck, and Shaw was found seated in the cab, in the midst of the débris, as unconcerned as if in bed. He would not explain his actions, and was locked up.

He may be sent for four years to State prison.

TO DISCIPLINE CARDINALS.

Action Against Three for Open Criticism of French Policy as to Religious Order Teachers.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Premier Combes, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day, announced his intention of taking drastic action against certain prelates for addressing open letters to President Loubet, criticising the proposed law further restricting teaching by members of the religious bodies.

Although no names were mentioned, it is well understood that the prelates referred to are Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, and Cardinal Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, who recently addressed such letters to M. Loubet.

M. Combes also informed his colleagues that the Minister of Justice had been charged with the preparation of a law making the Criminal Code applicable to prelates who publicly criticise or protest against acts of the Government.

VOTE NOT TO REAFFIRM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The Democrats of Franklin County met in convention at Winchester this afternoon for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention.

They resolved "that it would be unwise for the National Democratic Convention which meets in St. Louis to reaffirm the Kansas City platform and that we condemn the efforts of the Hon. William J. Bryan to this end."

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

COLOMBIANS REPORTED FIGHTING IN PANAMA.

Collision Between Them and San Blas Indians—Sailing of American Gunboat Bancroft Delayed.

PANAMA, Feb. 2.—A report has reached the Isthmus that Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas Coast, which is in Panamanian territory. It is impossible, however, to obtain reliable confirmation of this news.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was to have sailed to-day from Colon to Bocas del Toro, but these orders were countermanded at the last moment because of the report of fighting on the coast.

A letter was received here some time ago from Capt. Torres, commanding the Panamanian troops at Chepo, (on the south side of the Isthmus and directly south of the San Blas country,) saying he had decided to cross over to the Atlantic side. There is a possibility that the Indians are fighting with Capt. Torres's command, mistaking them for Colombians.

COLON, Panama, Feb. 2.—W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to Panama, sailed this evening for New York on the steamer City of Washington. Mr. Buchanan went to the Isthmus on a special mission, and it was not intended that he should be permanent Minister.

J. T. Ford, Consulting Engineer of the Colombian Government, has arrived here from Cartagena, and also goes north on the City of Washington. Mr. Ford declined to express his views regarding the situation in Colombia before reaching New York.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR DEFENDS PRESIDENT.

Mr. Clarke of Arkansas Indorses Panama Policy—Says Provocation Would Have Justified More Radical Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Clarke, the new Democratic Senator from Arkansas, made his maiden speech in the Senate to-day. He announced his indorsement of every position taken by the President in connection with the Panama revolt and in the negotiating of the treaty with the new State.

The question of the wisdom of building an Isthmian canal is no longer, Mr. Clarke said, a question for discussion. He contended that the recognition by the President of the Republic of Panama had been in all respects regular and in accord with precedents. This action he considered final and in none of its aspects subject to review by the Senate in dealing with the treaty.

Mr. Clarke said he could not find himself willing to obstruct an enterprise in which his State, as all other parts of the country, is interested because of any acts of the President which might not in all details meet approval. He disclaimed, however, any intention to criticise the President in any respect, for he felt that the provocation was such that Mr. Roosevelt, like Warren Hastings, might congratulate himself on doing so little when there was an opportunity to do so much.

He found so much provocation in the dealings of Colombia that he did not wonder that a man of the President's temperament had taken the position he had, and Mr. Clarke expressed surprise that more encouragement had not been given to the Panama uprising.

Mr. Clarke found in the treaty of 1846 justification for the attitude of the United States, and contended that Colombia did not have unlimited sovereignty in the sense that England, Germany, or France has. He declared that, as the republic is an accomplished fact, it would be "an act of foolhardiness for the United States to refuse to deal with it."

Senator Fairbanks, who preceded Mr. Clarke, devoted himself largely to a discussion of the question whether the United States was in complicity with Panama in the revolt of last November. He spoke of the importance of showing this charge to be without foundation, saying: "While we greatly desire an inter-oceanic canal, we are far more anxious that it shall be constructed without any taint whatever of National discredit."

He conceded, however, that the record made by the Government must supply conclusive proof on one side or the other of the controversy. "By it, and by it alone," he said, "the Administration must be judged," adding that for himself he would accept "the record as it has been made by the Executive Department and submitted to the Congress unless it is impeached by something more conclusive than vague suspicion, unsupported assertion, and wild conjecture.

"We are not left in uncertainty as to what was done by the United States in connection with the Panama revolt, for Secretary Hay says emphatically in his note to Gen. Reyes, Jan. 5, 1904:

"'Any charge that this Government, or any responsible member of it, held intercourse, whether official or unofficial, with agents of the revolution in Colombia, is utterly without justification.

"'Equally so is the insinuation that any action of this Government, prior to the revolution in Panama, was the result of complicity with the plans of the revolutionists. The department sees fit to make these denials, and it makes them finally.'

"This is a complete refutation of the charge that this Government had any complicity in the revolutionary movement. The American people will accept the emphatic denial of the Secretary of State without question or doubt."

FINDS PREACHER GUILTY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Feb. 2.—In star chamber session to-day the New Castle Presbytery tried the Rev. Robert A. Elwood for unchristian and unministerial conduct in preaching a sermon in favor of lynching, and found him guilty on three of the six counts of the indictment against him. A committee was appointed to fix the punishment and decided upon the following:

"A caution to Mr. Elwood to be more careful in the future." No censure was imposed.

The Rev. Mr. Elwood delivered a sermon on June 21 last intended, it was charged, to "excite the people to lynch" George White for the murder of Miss Mabel Bishop. Elwood was found guilty of having advocated the lynching of White in the event that the courts refused a speedy trial.

To Start New Bank in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—St. Louis capitalists were this morning invited to subscribe for stock in the Western National Bank, which is promoted by Col. Samuel H. Buck of Buck & Pratt, cotton merchants of New York, and others. A capital stock of $500,000 is proposed for the new institution, and it is stated that $800,000 of this amount has been subscribed.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, Friday, Feb. 5, 1904.—Adv

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY PASSES AWAY

Most of His Family at His Deathbed.

Peritonitis and Blood Poisoning Set in After a Severe Attack of Appendicitis—He Will Be Buried from Grace Church.

William Collins Whitney, Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's first Administration, street railway financier, and sportsman, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his residence, 871 Fifth Avenue. His death was due to peritonitis and blood poisoning following an operation for appendicitis performed last Saturday evening.

While Mr. Whitney had complained of feeling unwell for several days, he did not become alarmed until Friday. He attended a performance of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night, taking supper afterward with a party of friends. The pain in the lower segment of his abdomen became so severe the next day that he went home, and after a short consultation with his family physician an operation was decided upon.

Mr. Whitney's condition from the time that the operation was performed, it was admitted by those intimate with the family, was much more serious than indicated by the bulletins issued. These bulletins were not signed by the physicians in attendance, but were issued, it was explained, by Mr. Whitney's private secretary, Thomas Regan, as coming from the household.

Even as late as 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon this favorable bulletin was given out:

"Mr. Whitney's condition shows slight improvement."

The next bulletin, which was issued at 5 o'clock, announced that Mr. Whitney's death had occurred an hour before.

Just what time the change for the worse occurred, or if there was any decided change in his condition, was not disclosed by any of the physicians in attendance or by any members of Mr. Whitney's household.

A SECOND OPERATION.

It was generally understood, however, that Mr. Whitney had gradually lapsed into unconsciousness since morning, and that as a final effort to save his life a second operation was decided upon. That this second operation had been performed, and that Mr. Whitney had died while under the influence of an anaesthetic, was admitted by several of the household attendants.

Shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Regan hurriedly left the house and drove away in a carriage. Fifteen minutes later Mr. Regan returned accompanied by a trained nurse. The coachman carried into the house two cases of surgical instruments, which, he said had come from the residence of Dr. William T. Bull, who directed the operation on Saturday evening.

Dr. Bull himself arrived at the house soon afterward, and he was followed almost immediately by Dr. George W. Poole, a specialist. Dr. James, who had been constantly in attendance upon Mr. Whitney since Saturday, was the only other physician present.

Half an hour after the announcement of the death had been made Drs. Bull and Poole left the house, but would make no statement. When seen at his house, in West Thirty-fifth Street, later in the evening, Dr. Bull said:

"I have no statement to make. I can say nothing."

Dr. James left the Whitney residence at 6 o'clock and hurried away. He said at his home in West Fifty-fourth Street that any statement would be given out by Mr. Regan. The reporters were ushered into the Whitney house at 7 o'clock last evening, and were told by Mr. Regan that all information would be given out by Harry Macdona, who is connected with Metropolitan Street Railway interests, and was an intimate friend of Mr. Whitney. This information was typewritten, but it said nothing about a second operation, and both Mr. Regan and Mr. Macdona positively declined to describe or discuss the progress of the disease, or the changes, gradual or sudden, in Mr. Whitney's condition from 12:30 until 4 o'clock.

FAMILY AT THE BEDSIDE.

At Mr. Whitney's bedside when he died were his son, Harry Payne Whitney; his daughter, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. Henry M. Whitney of Boston, brother of the deceased, was expected from Boston last night. Payne Whitney, who was summoned from Thomasville, Ga., and Miss Adelaide Randolph, a daughter of Mr. Whitney's second wife, is on the way from Aiken, S. C. Both were expected to arrive late last night. Mr. Whitney's two sisters, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, were in the house at the time of his death. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Interurban Street Railway Company, also was in the house at the time.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, where Mr. Whitney was a pew holder, and the date of the funeral and the details of the arrangements, which are in the hands of Sexton H. Partridge of Grace Church, will be announced to-day, together with the list of pall bearers.

The interment will be at Woodlawn in the family plot, where the remains of Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney, who was Mr. Whitney's first wife; Olive Whitney, and a grandchild of Mr. Whitney, Flora Payne Paget, are buried.

The comparative suddenness of Mr. Whitney's death was a great shock to his friends, many of whom hastened to make inquiries as to his condition when the news of his illness was first made public. It is now understood that his condition was so grave that among those familiar with the case no hope was entertained for his recovery.

The operation on Saturday evening, to perform which Drs. Bull and Walker were hastily summoned, Dr. Bull being called in from out of town, disclosed the fact that the disease had attacked Mr. Whitney in a particularly virulent form. When the appendix was laid bare, it is understood, it was found to be in a highly inflamed condition and pus was flowing freely from the sac.

The sick man was nearly sixty-three years old, and although an excellent constitution helped him to rally slightly after the operation his age militated against him, and great physical depression all day Monday rendered him still less able to withstand the progress of the disease.

The case was complicated by peritonitis which set in after the operation, and was fully developed on Monday morning. Yesterday morning, although according to reports sent out he had passed a favorable night with less fever and inflammation, those who knew had faint hopes of his re-

covery, and these quickly disappeared before the ravages of the blood poisoning.

SOME OF THE CALLERS.

Thomas F. Ryan, one of Mr. Whitney's most intimate friends, and who was associated with him in a great number of enterprises, called at the house early yesterday morning and remained until noon. One of the first callers after the announcement of the death was ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root.

Daniel S. Lamont, who was President Cleveland's private secretary when Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, and who was made Secretary of War in Mr. Cleveland's second term largely through the influence of Mr. Whitney, and who afterward became associated with Mr. Whitney in his street railway enterprises, called shortly after 7 o'clock last evening and remained some time. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, mother of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Reginald Vanderbilt also called during the evening.

Another caller in the evening was Edward F. Brown, who probably was longer acquainted with Mr. Whitney than any man in this city. They were classmates at Yale.

"We came down to New York together on the same train in 1865," said Mr. Brown, after he came out of the house. "Mr. Whitney was very much downcast at the thought of coming to the city. I said to him: 'Whitney, isn't this great? We're not coming down here for Greek, but for bread and butter.'"

Mr. Ryan called again in the evening, and other callers were Col. William Jay and C. Oliver Iselin. Mr. Vreeland also returned to the house.

Mr. Vreeland, when he came out, was asked if Mr. Whitney died under a second operation.

"The statement covers all," he replied. The statement referred to was the one given out by Mr. Macdona, and contained the cause of death, and information as to funeral services and the burial.

Mr. Macdona, on leaving the house, was asked the same question. He said:

"You have an official statement covering all."

The question was put to him again, but he evaded a direct reply, saying:

"What's the use of denying all those inventions?"

"Will you let us add to the official statement," asked an interviewer, "a denial that Mr. Whitney died during the second operation?"

"The statement is exactly as they wished it," said Mr. Macdona.

Mr. Regan when asked the question referred to the statement. He admitted he had heard the rumor that Mr. Whitney died under the knife, but he said:

"When I heard that I took pains to deny it."

"Was not the second operation performed?" he was asked.

"I must refer you to the statement which includes the information I got from the doctor. I had no information from any of the physicians that Mr. Whitney died under the knife."

THE PHYSICIANS RETICENT.

Dr. James was asked again later last night for more information, and said:

"I left a signed statement at the Whitney house."

He refused to add anything to it. Mr. Regan was told about this, and he said:

"Dr. James left no statement here. All he said was in the first two lines of the official statement. He left the fact included there. No signed statement has been made by any of the physicians at any time."

When Dr. James was informed of Mr. Regan's statement, he said:

"I did leave a statement at the home of Mr. Whitney. I don't care to say anything further."

Dr. James, however, took a cab to the Whitney home, and paid a visit that lasted some little time. Then he left again, when he said:

"I have nothing to say." When he got home he issued instructions that he would see no interviewers, and that anything he might have to say in the way of a statement would be made from the Whitney house.

Dr. Myron Denton of 37 East Thirty-third Street said, when asked about the death:

"I really do not know much about the case. I was called in late. I am not in a position to talk officially about the matter, and would rather be excused from saying anything. Dr. Bull and Dr. James were on the case."

Dr. J. B. Walker, who assisted Dr. Bull at the operation on Saturday, said:

"I did not see Mr. Whitney to-day, therefore I could not say anything about the demise. I really can't talk about it. I refer you to Dr. James."

When asked if Mr. Whitney had died under the knife or an anaesthetic, he refused to answer.

Dr. Francis Delafield, who was called in consultation on Monday, refused to talk about the case and referred inquirers to Mr. Whitney's secretary, Mr. Regan.

Telegrams and cable messages began to pour into the house last night, but none of them was made public. One presumably was from Mr. Whitney's daughter Pauline, who married Almeric Hugh Paget. She was notified of her father's grave illness on Saturday, but Mr. Regan did not know last night whether or not she had sailed. She is the only member of the Whitney family who is not in this country.

TRIBUTES TO WHITNEY.

What ex-President Cleveland, Senator Gorman, Mayor McClellan, Charles S. Fairchild, and Others Say.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Ex-President Cleveland paid the following tribute to Mr. Whitney:

"The news of Mr. Whitney's death has greatly shocked me. As I think of him, my mind passing beyond recent years, dwells upon the days of my association with him in high official duty, recalls the time when I had the opportunity to enjoy his unreserved intimacy and friendly companionship. Our relations have never changed but the exigencies of life have forbidden recent close intercourse.

"Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work that interested him he actually seemed to court difficulties and to find pleasure and exhilaration in overcoming them. His conquest over the obstacles he encountered in undertaking to build up our navy afforded him greater delight than the contemplation of the great results he achieved in his department of the Government.

"His judgment was quick, clear, and astonishingly accurate; and when it was called into action his mental poise was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead it astray.

"While I remember all this with admiration and affection, I recall with more tender sentiment Mr. Whitney's devotion to his friends, his extreme consideration for all with whom he came in contact, his thoughtfulness for the ease and comfort of others, and his ready impulse to help those who needed help.

"I mourn the death of a friend of whom it can be truthfully said that in his character were combined mental traits of a high order and loving qualities of heart that grappled him to his friends with hooks of steel."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Gorman said: "The death of Mr. William C. Whitney is a great shock to me, as it will be to the entire country. It was my good fortune to know him well. Our acquaintance began in 1883, since which time I enjoyed as close and warm personal friendship as is possible to exist between men. Mr. Whitney was a most remarkable man—warm hearted, generous, and with the faculty of attaching friends to him such as few possess. He was endowed with rare ability, and in dealing with public affairs had a breadth of vision which made him the equal of any of his compeers, no matter how august. His death is a great loss to his friends, his party, and his country."

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Treasury at the time Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy—I knew Mr. Whitney best at Washington. I was always very much impressed with his ability to master a subject. That was shown in the way he mastered the subject of the navy in a very short time so that he knew it thoroughly. It was the same in all other things he undertook, whether in business or whatever it was he did. (Here Mr. Fairchild paused and wiped a tear from his cheek.) A very singularly bright intellect. Another thing that I saw a great deal of in Washington was his great kindness and hospitality. I used to be with him at his country house there alone, and I always found him full of information and interest. Of late years I haven't been thrown with him so much, only meeting him occasionally. Of course, I knew him away back in 1875, when Mr. Tilden was Governor. Then again in Washington. I always felt that to the start which Mr. Whitney gave to the navy the navy is due now. He came to know that it should be made a modern navy, and he got to know what a modern navy was, and what a modern ship of war was. After coming to New York I met him, but not frequently, in fact I saw very little of him here, but I knew him very well in Washington.

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Mayor McCLELLAN—My most profound sympathy is extended to the family of Mr. Whitney, for his death was a great personal shock to me. Mr. Whitney certainly must be regarded as the father of the present American Navy. It was his far-sightedness, industry, and energy that did so much to start the construction of the present modern battleships, and the people of the country owe to his memory a great debt of gratitude. He was an ideal American gentleman, a man of high personal and political ideals, and one of the greatest Americans of our day. His sudden call from the affairs of this world has plunged the entire Nation in mourning.

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SENATOR ALDRICH of Rhode Island—When I left Washington this afternoon I was informed that ex-Secretary Whitney was better, and when I reached New York the news of his death came as a severe shock. It was my personal pleasure to call Mr. Whitney my friend, and his death is a great loss to the American people. Fearless, kind, active, and energetic, he was the type of the true American, and in his life he did much to advance the interests of the people of this country.

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CHARLES F. MURPHY, leader of Tammany Hall—The death of Mr. Whitney has taken from the city one of the greatest of Democrats and one of the truest of men. He was a man whom all loved and respected, and his death is a great loss.

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JACOB H. SCHIFF—I am too greatly shocked to make any other expression than of deep sympathy. I met Mr. Whitney less than a week ago, and was then greatly impressed by the strength and soundness of his views on important matters. His passing away is a distinct loss to the community.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Col.—W. F. Vilas, who served as Postmaster General and Secretary of Interior under President Cleveland, said to-night:

"Mr. Whitney was the youngest member of Mr. Cleveland's first cabinet, and distinguished himself by his masterful abilities in rebuilding the navy, the work of which was almost entirely his own. He was well known also as one of the most skilful leaders of the Democratic Party, a thorough patriot in all his purposes, and his loss is a great one to the party, especially at this time. No worthy tribute can be paid to his memory in any few short sentences. I feel very deeply myself at his loss. Besides Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Dickinson, no other remains of the Cabinet which Mr. Cleveland formed in his first administration, and which attended him throughout his service. I had personally a keen admiration for Mr. Whitney's wise political judgment, and the skill and fidelity of his service in the Navy Department.

HIS RACING LAURELS.

Winner of the English Derby—Purchase of Hamburg—Patron of Saratoga.

By the death of Mr. Whitney the turf will lose one of its most active and enthusiastic patrons. His investments in horses and breeding establishments amounted, it is said, to $1,000,000, and while few important events during his turf career were placed to his credit, Mr. Whitney always supported a large stable.

At the time of his death he had at his breeding farm near Lexington, Ky., about one hundred brood mares and a number of stallions, among the latter being Hamburg, which he purchased as a six-year-old at the Marcus Daly sale in the Madison Square Garden on Jan. 20, 1901, for $60,000 after a most sensational struggle with J. B. Haggin, who was also determined to own the great son of Hanover, and Meddler, which was bought by Mr. Whitney at the dispersal sale of the Neponset Stud for $49,000.

He had about forty horses in active training, including Blue Girl, Endurance, By Right, Gunfire, King Hanover, and Yankee. Gunfire was entered in the coming Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps, and Leonidas also in the latter event, but these entries are voided by the death of their owner.

Despite Mr. Whitney's prominence on the turf, his connection with it was of comparatively recent date, as when he became a charter member of The Jockey Club at its organization in February, 1894, he did not own a horse. He was a volunteer subscriber to the Westchester Racing Association at the time of its organization in 1895, and a member at the time of his death. In 1898 he was one of five men who subscribed $5,000 a piece for five years to be offered as steeplechase prizes by the various racing associations, and he was a Steward of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association at the time of his death. He was also President of and the largest stockholder in the Saratoga Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Horse Show Association.

Mr. Whitney's most notable victory on the turf was the winning of the English Derby, with Volodyovski, in 1901. This horse was owned by the then Lady Meux, but the running qualities were leased by Mr. Whitney. The stakes, amounting to about $30,000, were distributed by Mr. Whitney among the London charities. The year before, in 1900, Mr. Whitney won the Futurity with Ballyhoo Bey, which horse was afterward sent to England, but broke down after his arrival there. Mr. Whitney made a second attempt to win the Derby with Nasturtium, for which he paid A. L. Aste $50,000, but was unsuccessful.

One of the principal victories of the Whitney Stable was the winning of the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park last year by the filly Gunfire, in the remarkable time of 1:38¼. Gunfire was subsequently defeated by a head in the Brooklyn Handicap by the three-year-old Irish Lass, owned by Mr. Whitney's son, Harry Payne Whitney, and H. B. Duryea.

In addition to his stables at his country place at Westbury, L. I., and his breeding farm near Lexington, Ky., Mr. Whitney was the lessee of Heath House, at Newmarket, England, and had maintained an extensive stable there, which was dispersed last December.

One of the horses sold at that time, Hands Down, by Meddler, is entered for the coming Derby by his present owner.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—While the death of William C. Whitney, President of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, popularly known as the "Saratoga Racing Association," is viewed in the light of a great loss to this place, yet it is generally believed that his passing away will have no serious effect upon Saratoga as a Summer resort or as a racing centre for running horses. The withdrawal of his big stable of racing thoroughbreds from the turf and especially from the Saratoga track would create a vacancy that cannot be easily supplied or filled at the present time, but it is highly probable that the Whitney horses will not be sidetracked by reason of his death.

Under the Whitney direction and management the Saratoga track was made one of the finest, most complete, and best equipped race courses in the country, and it was his purpose, as he often expressed himself, to make this "the finest and most attractive track in the world."

Notwithstanding several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by the Whitney management in creating a transformation scene at the track, he succeeded in placing it on a paying basis. Since he became identified with the track the association has more than doubled its acreage, and added to the number of tracks for racing at different distances. The buildings and stands were substantially rebuilt, and within a few days it was decided to build a commodious "public kitchen" or restaurant in the Horse Haven Annex of the running park.

The village of Saratoga Springs, which viewed William C. Whitney as a public benefactor, was greatly shocked to learn of his death. Sympathy and condolence were expressed to-night by Village President Adelbert Knapp, and the members of the village Board of Trustees, who in special session adopted a series of resolutions to that effect.

W. C. WHITNEY'S CAREER.

His Work in National Politics, at the Bar, as a Financier, and an Owner of Many Estates.

William Collins Whitney's activities extended in so many different directions and his success in so many diverse undertakings was so conspicuous that perhaps he cannot better be described than as one of the foremost of American citizens.

As a statesman he was an able, efficient, and far-sighted Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, and to him more than any other man, perhaps, is due the honor of having laid the keel of the greater American Navy. As a financier he built up the great Metropolitan Street Railway system, was a controlling factor in the direction of a score of successful enterprises, and amassed for himself a large fortune.

As a politician and a lawyer he was a power in organizing the County Democracy, and in the days of that body's strength he was its dominating force; his administration of the office of Corporation Counsel of this city for more than six years was marked by vigor and economy, and the fact that to Mr. Whitney was given the credit of having forced the nomination of Cleveland in 1882 made him a conspicuous figure in National politics.

Mr. Whitney's successes are attributed by his friends mainly to his great common sense. He possessed keen penetration, a faculty of rapid deduction, and a comprehensive grasp of essentials. His knowledge of human nature was almost intuitive, and he was famous for his rapid and accurate judgment of men. The constructive quality of his mind found congenial work in directing that able and wealthy band of capitalists known as the "Whitney group."

RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE WORK.

Seven months after his sixtieth birthday Mr. Whitney retired. Politics, he said, would engage him no more, and the business of the score of corporations he directed would no longer take his attention.

"I have worked hard for a good many years," he remarked, "and am going to take the rest that I have earned."

Mr. Whitney was born at Conway, Franklin County, Mass., July 15, 1841. His father was Gen. James S. Whitney, an independent Democrat, who under President Pierce's Administration was Superintendent of the Springfield Arsenal, and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buchanan. The son's preparatory education was at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., whence he was graduated, and he entered Yale College in 1859. One of his classmates was William G. Sumner, an authority on political economy. They divided the prize for English essays, and Mr. Whitney, when graduated in 1863, delivered the class oration. In 1865 Mr. Whitney was graduated from the Law School at Harvard College and came to practice law in New York.

Entering the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, late Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Whitney began his professional career, and, on being admitted to the bar, chose private practice, and rapidly, as partner of Henry F. Dimock, secured important clientage.

Mr. Whitney in 1864 was identified with the plans to change the New York Fire Department from volunteer to paid, and was with Dorman B. Eaton and Abraham R. Lawrence legal advisers of the Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters appointed "to promote the greater efficiency of the Fire Department." Mr. Whitney drafted Chapter 249 of the laws of 1865, which swept the volunteers out of existence.

Mr. Whitney's political affiliations were made late in the sixties, and 1870 saw him active in the campaign against the Tweed Ring as an adherent of the Apollo Hall Democrats. His energy and tact were conspicuous, and his associates were Hubert O. Thompson, William A. Pelton, Peter B. Olney, Edward L. Parris, Thomas C. Campbell, William H. Wickham, and Henry Havemeyer.

A result of Mr. Whitney's political associations was the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York, in the formation of which he was chiefly instrumental. Almost from the date of its foundation this organization wielded an influence in politics, because of the stand it took in favor of honest government and reform.

CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

At the Fall election of 1872 Mr. Whitney was the Apollo Hall candidate for District Attorney, his opponents being Charles Donohue, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court, the Tammany Hall candidate, and Benjamin K. Phelps, the Republican nominee, who was elected. This was Mr. Whitney's first and last office seeking through the suffrage. When the Tammany Society was reorganized he became a member of the General Committee from the Eighteenth District. It was after this that he concerned himself with the organization of the County Democracy. At this time he was School Trustee for the Twenty-first Ward.

In 1874 Mr. Whitney was active in the campaign that resulted in the election of Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham, and in December of that year, at a reception tendered by the Young Men's Democratic Club to Mr. Tilden, who first noticed Mr. Whitney when he was counsel for stockholders in the suit against the Chicago, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, Mr. Whitney said this in favor of "hard money":

"It is always easier to pay with a promise than to pay down ready cash. History shows what the fruit of such a policy is and must be. This was one road—before us there lay an easy path of apparent prosperity, plenty of money, and good times generally. This was the path the Republican Party chose deliberately and with full knowledge of what the result would be. The other path was one of struggle and difficulty, the narrow and thorny path, if you please, of economy and taxes, of the payment of the National debt, and the setting of the country as soon as might be on a firm, sound basis. When we departed from the path of virtue we were bound to lead the life of a spendthrift. This we did, and the day of reckoning has now come."

In August, 1875, E. Delafield Smith, the Republican Corporation Counsel, who had not pleased Mayor Wickham because he was dilatory in pressing the Tweed Ring suits, was removed, and Mr. Whitney succeeded him, and continued in office until 1882, when he sent his resignation to Mayor Grace.

When he entered office the suits against the city, the majority of them claims growing out of ring transactions, involved between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Some of his official victories were the defeat of the claim of the widow of the architect of the County Court House for a percentage on its cost, the parade ground claims, the piers timber claims, and the settlement for $30,000 of the two-million-dollar claim for ring printing and stationery.

With Mr. Cleveland's entrance into the Presidency in 1884, Mr. Whitney became Secretary of the Navy. He knew little about warships, but he did know that it was the function of his department to provide the country with a navy; and he undertook to provide it. He consulted the men who had been trained to know about warships, and he had bitter controversies respecting the merits of some vessels which had been contracted for before his appearance in office.

COULD BUILD NO NAVY.

He had to make this frank admission in his report for 1886:

> At the present time, and for many years to come, in the event of a conflict with either a first or second class naval power, it would be quite impossible for the United States as at present situated to produce within its territory either the armor required for armored ships or the guns necessary for their armament. Nor would it be possible for the navy of the United States to protect such articles in transit across the ocean in time of war. As at present situated, the country would be entirely defenseless in the absence of any ability to produce armor or the larger high-powered guns.

Shortly before his term expired, he said in his report:

> The department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction and those authorized shall have been completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or "commerce destroyers," having the highest characteristics, viz., of a size of 3,000 tons and upward and possessing speed of 19 knots and upward.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected President a second term Mr. Whitney was pressed to take a place in his Cabinet, and what place that should be was left to his own choice. This was after a heated campaign, in which peculiar conditions in the Democratic organization of this State had been shown—a campaign following a nomination that had been preceded by another campaign in which had been developed the causes for such conditions.

The delegation chosen by the organized Democracy of New York opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and presented the name of David B. Hill as its candidate. An element of the Democracy of New York State, repudiating the action of the organized Democracy and supporting the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, was present in force at Chicago. If it had, as indeed it did have, representatives and sympathizers in the regular delegation from New York, it had thereby no voice, for such was stifled by the unit rule and the vote of instruction of the State Convention, whose credentials the delegation bore.

Yet this element, organized, dominated and directed by Mr. Whitney, as the events showed, having in its ranks men of the first ability, speaking in the National Convention if it spoke at all, through the voice of another State, accomplished the unheard of and the unprecedented. It completely destroyed the prestige and influence of the accredited delegation, rendered the vote registered in opposition innocuous, made ridiculous the protest framed, signed, and circulated, declaring Mr. Cleveland couldn't carry the State, and accomplished the success of its candidate. Mr. Whitney was everywhere credited with the feat, and justly.

His term of office ended, Mr. Whitney returned to New York City to carry out his scheme to unite and systematize the operation of its railways. The cars then all were drawn by horses. Mr. Whitney took with him to New York Col. Daniel S. Lamont, who had been Cleveland's private secretary, to learn railroading, and made him President of the Avenue C Company. Later Mr. Whitney became Lamont's earnest advocate when President Cleveland sought a New York man for his Cabinet, and Lamont became Secretary of War.

Mr. Whitney's last conspicuous part in National politics was in 1896, when he made an unsuccessful fight to maintain the gold standard policy in the convention which nominated W. J. Bryan at Chicago.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES just before he left to attend the convention he pointed out what he considered to be the dangers in the free silver movement, and said that it was foolhardy for the United States alone to try to maintain the parity of gold and silver. In the letter he said:

> "Personally it is my opinion if the Democratic Party goes on to that platform (silver) at this time, it will meet the most disastrous defeat that any party has ever had in this country. I understand it is honestly believed in, and people think it will bring relief from present troubles; but between now and election day it will be pretty thoroughly sifted and the people of this country will not face the disturbance of values, the loss of confidence, the general distress and ruin which would come to their business interests in such a change in their standard of value as would arise from such action. And it will, in my opinion, overwhelm the persons who undertake it."

Mr. Whitney's subsequent activities were devoted to his financial enterprises, in which one of his chief associates was Thomas F. Ryan. H. H. Vreeland was "discovered" by Mr. Whitney. The extent of Mr. Whitney's interests may be inferred from the fact that at the time of his death he was a factor in the direction of the following corporations:

Central Crosstown Railroad Company, Director.
Clearwater and Raquette Lake Railroad, Director.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York, Trustee.
Cuba Company, Director.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company, Trustee.
Fulton Chain Railway Company, Director.
Guggenheim Exploration Company, Director.
Horse Show Association of Queens County, President and Director.
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, Director.
Metropolitan Steamship Company, Director.
Morton Trust Company, Director.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Trustee.
Nassau County Bank, Mineola, Director.
National Bank of Commerce, Director.
National Horse Show Association of America, Vice President and Director.
Raquette Lake Railway Company, Director.
Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, President and Director.
Western National Bank of the United States, Director.

HIS FAMOUS ESTATES.

Mr. Whitney was famous for the number of his estates. His magnificent city residence at 871 Fifth Avenue, on the corner of Sixty-eighth Street, with its rare tapestries, old paintings, and splendid furnishings, is one of the finest in the country, and is valued at $2,000,000. It was opened a little more than three years ago by a ball which Mr. Whitney gave for his niece, Miss Helen Tracy Barney. Among his other properties are:

Venetian palace in the Wheatley Hills, near Jamaica, including an estate of 5,000 acres.
Sheepshead Bay house, with private track and 300 acres.
Berkshire Hills mansion, with 700 acres of land surrounding it.
October Mountain house, with a large tract of land.
Stony Ford Farm, New York, used as an auxiliary to his Kentucky Stock Farm.
Adirondacks game preserve of 16,000 acres.
Lodge at Blue Mountain Lake with a fine golf course.
Blue grass farm of 3,000 acres in Kentucky.
Aiken (S. C.) estate, comprising a mansion, a race course, and 2,000 acres of hunting land.

Mr. Whitney was twice married. His first wife was Flora Payne, daughter of United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, Ohio, and sister of Col. Oliver H. Payne, who in later years gave her the Whitney mansion at 2 West Fifty-seventh Street and $1,000,000. Mrs. Whitney died Feb. 5, 1893. Her will left her entire estate, valued at more than $3,000,000, to her husband. Four children survived her—Harry Payne, who married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt; Pauline, who is the wife of Almeric Hugh Paget; Payne, who married Helen, the daughter of Secretary of State Hay, and Dorothy, who has not yet made her début.

In September, 1896, Mr. Whitney married Mrs. Randolph, the widow of Col. Arthur Randolph of the British Army. She was the second daughter of the late Dr. J. F. May of Baltimore. On Feb. 21, 1898, Mrs. Whitney was riding at Aiken, S. C., and, not bending low enough when passing under a small bridge, received a blow which dislocated her neck. Everything that wealth could do for her comfort and science could effect for her recovery was done. Her life was prolonged until May 6, 1899, when she died at Mr. Whitney's country home at Westbury, L. I., of paralysis resulting from the dislocation of the cervical vertebrae. Miss Adelaide Randolph and Arthur Randolph, who live at Mr. Whitney's Fifth Avenue home, survived her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have two children, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney one, and Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget one.

As a clubman Mr. Whitney was conspicuous. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Democratic, Yale Alumni, University, Century, Racquet, Jockey, New York Yacht, Suburban Riding and Driving, Automobile Clubs, Country Club of Westchester, the Society of the Mayflower, the New York Zoological, Municipal Art, New York Genealogical and the New England Societies, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1888 Yale conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

OVERCOME BY NEWS OF DEATH.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Susan C. Wakefield and Mrs. Francis W. Pickering, aunts of William C. Whitney, were crushed with grief early this evening on being informed by telegram that their nephew had passed away. They had learned of the operation and hoped and believed that he would recover. There was a great attachment between them.

As Mrs. Wakefield is eighty years old and Mrs. Pickering a few years her junior, and both are in frail health, it is feared that the melancholy news may have a serious effect on the venerable aunts. Both are widowed.

SETH WILKS OPERATED ON.

Ex-Assemblyman Submits to Surgeon's Knife for Appendicitis.

Ex-Assemblyman Seth Wilks was operated on for appendicitis yesterday at the sanitarium of Dr. Walker, at 33 East Thirty-third Street, by Dr. John Erdmann. His health had been subject to sudden depression for a year, and, after having had the advice of surgeons, it was decided that an operation would be advisable.

Mr. Wilks is the President of the Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, and was the only Republican ever elected to the Assembly from the district. He is the assistant cashier of the State excise office for Manhattan and the Bronx at 1 Madison Avenue, where he has been ever since the organization of the State Excise Department. His home is at 336 West Thirty-third Street.

Mr. Wilks was reported as doing well at the sanitarium.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:48 P. M.—Pier 36, North River; Clyde Steamship Company; damage, $100.
5:25 P. M.—323 Madison Street; Max Ferrer; damage, $300.
5:40 P. M.—1,047 Sixth Avenue; Wells-Fargo & Co.; damage, $1,500.
5:45 P. M.—152 Wooster Street; G. S. Cook & Co.; damage, $10.
6:15 P. M.—419 East Sixty-ninth Street; Michael Fitzpatrick; damage, $100.
6:20 P. M.—First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital; damage, $20.
11:45 P. M.—384 Broome Street; Mrs. J. Slattery; damage, $800.
1:50 P. M.—54 Rutgers Street; Herman Naisuiski; damage trifling.
2:00 P. M.—721 Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:00 P. M.—43 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
3:13 P. M.—333 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; William A. Grady; damage, $200.
3:45 P. M.—378 Washington Market; R. H. Parker; damage, $200.
4:55 P. M.—458 West Thirty-eighth Street; Julius Miller; damage, $15.
5:30 P. M.—14 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Jennie Smith; damage, $500.
5:45 P. M.—18 White Plains Road; Max Koffton; damage, $100.
8:05 P. M.—206 Pearl Street; Charles Hellten; damage, $1,000.
8:20 P. M.—100 Suffolk Street; Max Hardox; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—125 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; E. J. Kuntz; damage, $800.
10:20 P. M.—110 Canal Street; Frost & Sacks; damage trifling.
10:25 P. M.—20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; J. K. Rerselt; damage, $25.
10:30 P. M.—587 Third Avenue; Fisher & Zuckerman; damage, $2,300.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv

FIVE HURT IN AN ELEVATOR

Car Dropped Four Stories in a Broadway Building.

Was of Peculiar Construction and the Operator, It Is Said, Lost Control of It.

Five persons were injured, four seriously, in an elevator accident yesterday noon in the Arthur Building at 74 Broadway, in which an electric car of peculiar mechanism broke from the control of its operator and slid at full speed with its load of seven passengers from the fourth story of the building to the bottom of the elevator shaft.

The injured are: George A. Moe, thirty-five years old, 37 South Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J., a patent lawyer at 320 Broadway, whose left leg was fractured and who was taken to Hudson Street Hospital; John Caldwell, fifty years old, 217 West Eighty-third Street, a broker at 150 Nassau Street, internal injuries and shock; taken to Hudson Street Hospital; Charles W. Ray, thirty-two years old, manager, 66 Broadway, right arm fractured and suffering from shock; taken to Hudson Street Hospital; Oshmar De Fau, fifteen years old, 288 Macon Street, Brooklyn, employed as a messenger boy by a brokerage house, spine and legs badly sprained, taken to Hudson Street Hospital, and Frederick Barlow, thirty-five years old, 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, employed by W. J. Arkell, suffering from shock, taken to his home.

The car in which the accident occurred, according to the statement of a representative of the Otis Elevator Company, which installed it, was one of four in the building, which were unlike any others built by the company. None of the cars in the building carried inspection certificates. It was said that there had been trouble with them on more than one occasion. The car which broke down had carried a number of passengers up from the New Street corridor in the basement. In this number was W. F. Freeman, a mechanical engineer of 403 East Twenty-third Street, who said to the police afterward that he noticed that the clutches on the sides of the car were not working on the trip up, and warned the elevator man of the fact. At the third floor, Mr. Freeman said, he got off and the car continued its trip.

The crash of the car striking the bumpers at the bottom of the shaft, attracted a crowd immediately, and the New Street corridor filled with a throng of the curious, while the Broadway hall above was jammed from wall to wall with people who tried to get near enough to the shaft to see if any one was dead. The elevator door was forced open and the injured dragged out into the hall. The boy De Fau started to run for the Broadway door, but fell before he had gone a half a dozen steps and lay helpless on the tiling until an ambulance which had been summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital arrived. Moe, whose leg was broken, was stretched out in the hall with a chair under his head, while Caldwell and Ray were assisted to the bootblack's room off the basement hall. Hugh Hanna, the elevator man, was placed under arrest by the police of the Oak Street Station. He had been at work in the building for only two days.

A representative of the Otis Elevator Company made the following statement:

"Perhaps the most interesting feature of this unfortunate accident is the fact that the elevators in that building are the only ones of their kind in existence. They were invented by a Westerner who came to us several years ago, and asked us to manufacture some cars from his plans. They were installed in the building at 74 Broadway, and were immediately the despair of the operators who had to run them. The mechanism was found to be so complicated when put to practical use that we never built any more like them.

"In this connection it may be well to note that the car did not "fall," as the public generally supposes. The operator simply lost control of his car because of a complication of the regulating machinery, and it simply ran down the shaft at full speed. If it had dropped this distance the results would have been far more serious. As it was, the speed of the car was only what the motor gave it, and the force with which it hit the bumpers was accordingly lessened."

The following statement with reference to the accident was issued from the office of the Century Building Company, 74 Broadway, last night:

> After a most careful and thorough investigation, assisted by the most expert elevator men in the City of New York, the management of the office building at 74 Broadway has been unable to discover the cause of the accident.
>
> The elevator had been regularly and frequently inspected by the insurance company, the City Inspector, and the elevator manufacturers, and has always been found in perfect condition and running order.
>
> The elevator operator was a man thirty-nine years old, with upward of ten years' experience, and perfectly competent. The management is glad to say that the injured persons have not been as seriously hurt as at first reported.

SIXTH AVENUE CAR COLLISION.

Three men were hurt, none seriously, and two surface cars were badly damaged, while dozens of passengers, mostly women, were panic stricken when a Sixth Avenue car, No. 1,994, north bound, collided with a west-bound Twenty-third Street car, No. 1,398, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Misinterpretation of signals and slippery tracks were the causes of the accident.

Both cars were waiting on the near side of their crossings, when both motormen thought they got the signal from the switchman to go ahead. Both put on their power, but when they saw the danger reversed it. The Twenty-third Street car had almost cleared the Sixth Avenue tracks when the other car struck it, just in front of the platform. There was a crash of flying glass and splintering woodwork on both cars, and the passengers scrambled out in a hurry.

Andrew Murray, thirty-four years old, an electrician of 67 Ogden Street, Newark, on the Twenty-third Street car, was thrown into the street. His left hand was cut. John Connell, a carpenter, of the same address, was thrown against the jamb with violence. His back was hurt. Elias Riger of 114 East Ninety-eighth Street, who was on the rear platform of the Sixth Avenue car, was thrown forward and broke his nose against the door. The two motormen were cut on the hands and face by flying glass, but refused attendance.

"SURE, I RAN," SAYS MURPHY.

But the Private Lauds Bravery of Sergt. Brooks During Iona Island Disaster.

Members of the Brooklyn Navy Yard court-martial who are trying Sergt. William T. Brooks of the Marine Corps on a charge of "absenting himself from his post in time of danger" were thrown into fits of uncontrollable laughter by the unconscious humor of a witness called before them for the defense yesterday afternoon. The witness was Patrick C. Murphy, a private in the marine guard at Iona Island, under the command of Sergt. Brooks at the time the magazine there blew up, killing six men and destroying $125,000 worth of Government property. It was out of this accident that the charges against Brooks grew.

Murphy is a stolid, broad-faced Irishman. He looked firmly ahead as if on parade, and never moved an eyelash, while the dignified officers of the court were almost rolling off their chairs with laughter at his replies. His pronounced brogue added to the fun.

In answer to the first question, he said that he was asleep in bed when the first explosion took place. He was tumbled out by the concussion and tangled up in the blankets.

"What did you do then?" he was asked.

"Sure, I exthricated mesilf from the blankets," was the response. "The ceiling and the glass was tumbling about me head, and I thought the wurrld had come to an ind. After I got out of the blankets I made for the kitchen to put on me pahnts."

"What did you do after you got your trousers on?"

"Indade, I didn't get into me pahnts at all at all. The explosions wouldn't let me. I started to do it, and turned nie back to the window. I got one leg in, when another blast came, and it pitched me head first out of thim. Thin I tuk to me heels."

By this time the officers were roaring. Even Brooks, the accused man, was compelled to laugh, but the witness smiled not.

"Which way did you go?"

"I tuk the only way of escape. I made for the railroad."

"Did you run?"

"I did that. I should say anny one would run. It luked like as if the hivins wor explodin'."

"Do you know what time of day this was? Did you have a watch with you?"

"Ah, Sir, I only had me underclothes on."

"Well, did you consult any timepiece?"

"No, Sir, and I don't think any other fellow did either."

Murphy testified that when he got to the railroad tracks he was ordered to help put out the fire by Sergt. Brooks and declared that Brooks worked with the rest of the men. Several civilians also testified that they saw Brooks working to put out the fire, while exploding shells and masses of cement and bricks were flying through the air. The trial will proceed to-day.

TO JAIL FOR WAYWARD SON.

Henry Heintze, Jr., Ruined His Father's Business in Hoboken and Then Found Himself in Jail for Forgery.

Henry Heintze, Jr., twenty-seven years old, of 481 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Manning yesterday charged with inducing tradesmen near his home to cash four checks amounting in all to $80, and drawn on banks in which he had no account. He admitted his guilt, saying that shortly after his marriage, six months ago, he lost his position as motorman on a Public Service Corporation trolley car. Then his wife became ill, and rather than see her want for medical aid and medicine, he resorted to the expedient of raising money on checks. He was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Almost at the same time his father, Henry Heintze, Sr., of 139 Garden Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton, in that city, charged with embezzling $299.79 belonging to the Deutscher Krieger Bund, of which he was Treasurer. He admitted the shortage. The money, he said, had been taken by his son. Reinhart Hoppe, President of the bund, was willing to withdraw the charge if Heintze could make good the loss, but the prisoner said it was impossible to do so, and he was held in $500 bail.

The father said he used to be in the bottling business, but had been ruined by his reckless son.

The police of Jersey City verified the son's story of his sick wife, and the young man begged

DRAMATIC SCENE AS PARLIAMENT OPENS

Joseph Chamberlain Hears Son Defend Him.

KING EDWARD'S SPEECH.

Refers with Satisfaction to Alaska Decision—Campbell-Bannerman's Attack on Government's Fiscal Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—"My Right Hon. friend, the member from West Birmingham," as Austen Chamberlain described his father, was the central figure in the drama that marked the opening of Parliament to-day.

No playwright could have devised a more curious situation. For the first time in years Joseph Chamberlain took his seat as a private member of the House of Commons, and was separated from his ex-colleagues in the Cabinet by the gangway. From this seat he saw his son act as leader of the House of Commons, a position which Joseph Chamberlain, with all his years of Parliamentary experience, never attained, and speak in his defense in reply to an attack by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader.

Premier Balfour was laid up with influenza and therefore unable to be present.

King Edward opened Parliament to-day with all the ceremonial that has been in vogue since his Majesty's accession to the throne. Touching on the Alaska decision, the King said that on some points the verdict was favorable to the British claims and on others it had been adverse. Much as this last circumstance was to be deplored, it must nevertheless be a matter for congratulation that the misunderstandings, in which ancient boundary treaties, made in ignorance of geographical facts, are so fertile, have in this case been finally removed from the field of controversy.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Of the crisis in the Far East, the King said:

"I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between the Governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Korea, and a disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my Government can usefully render toward the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded."

Another point of interest to the United States was this reference to cotton:

"The insufficiency of the supply of raw material, upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends, has inspired me with deep concern. I trust the efforts being made in various parts of my empire to increase the area of cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success."

After mentioning the "political mission which, with the concurrence of the Chinese Government, has entered Tibetan territory in order to secure due observance of conventions," the speech concludes with the warning that, although the estimates have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, the burden imposed by the necessities of naval and military defense is "undoubtedly serious."

The King read the speech in a clear voice and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

THE GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED.

When the House of Commons assembled for business Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said he desired to question the Government regarding its attitude on the fiscal question. Sir Henry severely arraigned the Government's attitude on the fiscal question and announced that John Morley would in a few days introduce a more comprehensive amendment, involving the whole situation.

When Austen Chamberlain rose to reply in behalf of the party of which his own father is supposed to be the most powerful member, the House was spellbound. Until that moment Mr. Ackers-Douglas, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was generally expected to take Premier Balfour's place, and interest in the proceedings was heightened by the fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, had just concluded a merciless satire on Austen Chamberlain's father.

Joseph Chamberlain, who had sat unmoved under the ridicule of the Liberal leader, turned nervously toward his son, who now takes precedence over him. With his monocle in his eye, an orchid in his buttonhole, and his hands clasped across his knees, the most prominent figure in the British Empire sat and listened to his own defense from the lips of his son.

Austen Chamberlain spoke haltingly and under evident strain.

CHEERS HIS SON.

Now and again jeers greeted the youngest member of the Cabinet, whereupon, with unmistakable anger, his father turned his glance in the direction of the offender, and occasionally Joseph Chamberlain cheered his son on with an emphatic "Hear! Hear!"

Defiantly Austen Chamberlain accused Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman of attacking the Premier in his absence, and with a touch of pride he said: "The member from West Birmingham is here; he can speak for and look after himself."

On behalf of Premier Balfour Austen Chamberlain declared the House of Commons must first decide whether or not it desired any change at all in the fiscal system, and until that point was settled the Opposition demand for details of the Government's fiscal reform plan could not be granted.

The text of the amendment to the address in the reply to the speech from the throne, referred to by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and which will be moved by Mr. Morley in behalf of the opposition, is as follows:

"It is our duty, however humbly, to present to your Majesty that our effective deliberation on financial services is impaired by conflicting declarations from your Majesty's Ministers. We respectfully submit the judgment of this House that the removal of protective duties has, for more than half a century, actively conduced to the vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm and the welfare of the population, and this House believes that, while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment, and well-being."

SCENE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

When the House of Lords commenced business, Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader, said he hoped the Government's friendly offices had been offered to both powers in the Far East, especially to Japan, and asked for information from the Government regarding Somaliland and Thibet and the situation in South Africa.

Earl Spencer added that he hoped an early decision in regard to the Government's policy on the fiscal question would be reached, and announced that the Opposition would take every opportunity of bringing the question before the country.

Lord Lansdowne, responding, congratulated the House on the conclusion of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Italian arbitration treaties, deplored the situation in the Near and Far East, and expressed the hope that a pacific solution would be reached.

Commenting on the Alaska decision, Lord Lansdowne said that although the tribunal which disposed of the Alaska difficulty was not, strictly speaking, arbitral, its efforts illustrated the possibility of settling by other than diplomatic means long-standing, dangerous international differences. The condition of Alaska might have brought Great Britain into a serious and acute controversy with the United States. The finding of the tribunal doubtless was not entirely satisfactory to Great Britain, but no one expected it to be an entirely favorable verdict.

Lord Lansdowne was inclined to find some consolation in the fact that his military and naval advisers were confident that the two islands in Portland Channel which had gone to the United States were not of any strategical value whatever.

Concerning the Russo-Japanese dispute Lord Lansdowne said it was an axiom in diplomacy not to offer good offices until they were asked for. Neither of the disputants had asked for it.

The Thibet mission, said Lord Lansdowne, was political and not military. Coming to the fiscal question, he said the policy recommended by Mr. Chamberlain was not the policy of the Government, and Mr. Balfour had clearly defined the Government's policy. He (the speaker) did not conceal his sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's aspiration to draw the empire more closely together and to put the affairs of the nation on a more businesslike footing. If the reward of the success of such a policy was great, the punishment of failure was irreparable, and the Government was only prudent in declining to be rushed into such proposals.

From the best sources The Associated Press learns that the Government is not likely to be turned out on John Morley's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which is against any return to protective duties; but the general impression prevails that the Government will not be able to keep its forces together to see the session to an end.

The Irish party, which now almost holds the balance of power, held a conference during the day and decided to take no action until the Government has defined its intentions toward the Catholic University and the amendment to the Land Purchase act. It is probable that Mr. Redmond's adherents will abstain from voting for the present on any division which would endanger the Government. Mr. Redmond will enunciate the standpoint of his party to-morrow.

Sir Robert Finlay toward the close of the night session said he intended to amend the law dealing with company cases, such as those of Whittaker Wright. He declared that after careful consideration of the evidence at his disposal in 1902, it seemed to him that Wright's misstatements were really in support of the "corner," which would have rehabilitated the London and Globe Finance Corporation, and were made with the view of benefiting rather than injuring the shareholders. The Attorney General announced that the Government would pay the costs of the Wright prosecution.

Throughout this first sitting the Opposition appeared much invigorated with its successes in the bye-elections.

MME. HUMBERT AS A WITNESS.

Brought from Prison in Rich Gowns, She Threatens to Expose Many French Officials.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The appearance to-day of Mme. Therese Humbert before the Parliamentary Commission appointed to investigate the Humbert affair gave another opportunity for a display of her theatrical talent.

She opened her testimony by declaring she was not an adventuress, but begged the commission to believe that she was only an unfortunate woman. Mme. Humbert made vague insinuations against numerous public officials, saying that later she would produce documents to support her charges, and declared that some of her most important papers disappeared while they were in the custody of the Minister of Justice, M. Valle, notably the only paper bearing M. Valle's own name, which she could not replace.

Mme. Humbert will be again brought in from her prison at a later date and permitted to present the papers.

In spite of her prison régime the witness was dressed in a fashionable costume, and maintained her former jaunty appearance and the same bold, defiant attitude.

AUTHOR LEAVES $260,000.

"Henry Seaton Merriman's" Will Probated in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The will of Hugh Stowell Scott, better known as Henry Seaton Merriman, has been probated. It disposes of an estate valued at about £53,000.

Hugh Stowell Scott, the novelist, who took the nom de plume of Henry Seaton Merriman, was the author of many works, including "The Slave of the Lamp," "The Sowers," "The Money Spinner," "The Isle of Unrest," and "The Vultures."

PRINCESS IS ACQUITTED.

Prosecuting Attorney at Frankfort Moves to Dismiss Fraud Charges.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Princess Alexandra of Ysomburg and Budingen was acquitted of fraud to-day upon a motion of the State's Attorney, who said the evidence was not sufficient to convict her.

Her trial on the charges of fraud and breach of faith toward numerous firms at Frankfort, Munich, Kassel, Stuttgart, and Constance, with whom she contracted debts recklessly without having the ability to pay, began yesterday at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Jewish Emigration to America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Gomel, (Government of Moghilev,) says Jewish emigration to America is steadily increasing. Artisans as well as wealthy Hebrew householders are leaving. Three hundred families have just departed.

WOULD MARRY MISS PILGRIM.

Young Canadian Farmer's Letter to Judge McMahon, Who Was Merciful to the Girl.

After having been locked up in the Tombs for several days, Miss Florence Pilgrim, the young woman who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and who was released on Christmas Eve, was taken care of by a woman who was doing missionary work in the Tombs. As the girl had been a singer in the Brick Church, on Fifth Avenue, the case at the time attracted much attention.

Yesterday it was recalled by Judge McMahon of the General Sessions, who made public the following letter which he received on Monday:

Jan. 22, 1904.

To Judge McMahon, New York:

Sir—Having read an item in the papers about a Miss Florence Pilgrim, about her act of theft with regard to the welfare of her poor, old mother, I am sorry to hear of cases of theft under such circumstances. How is it so many of our young people, especially those living in the cities, are compelled to undergo such degrading schemes in order to get enough food to eat, and then not enough of the right kind of food to sustain enough nourishment to keep their bodies properly warm?

I must thank you most heartily for the kind way in which you have dealt with the case. I am sure the young lady bears a very good character, and I think the public will agree with me that the young lady is not to blame for the unlawful act she has committed under such very trying circumstances. Out here in the Northwest Territory, Canada, where peace and plenty abound, and where the people are a good, god-fearing class, we don't hear of one single case of such acts—not that I am giving the credit to the Canadian laws, but that out here in the country, where we can have everything we want to eat, drink, and wear, and where peace and enjoyment abound, there is no need of such unlawful deeds. Well, your Honor, before I close this letter I must let you know who is writing you as regards this case.

Well, it is a young bachelor, age twenty-one years, the owner of one-half section of land in the vicinity of Elmore, Assiniboia, who is in search of a wife, and I wish your aid in helping me to start a correspondence with Miss Florence Pilgrim, as I wish to get a beloved wife of this stamp. I assure you that she will have a good home, both for herself and her mother. So, thanking you for the kind way in which you have dealt with her case, I now close. Hoping this letter finds you all right and meets with approval as regards welfare, and hoping to hear from you by the nearest possible date, I remain yours very respectfully,

JOHN CARSS.

Elmore Post Office, Assiniboia, N. W. T.

"The young man is probably sincere," said Judge McMahon, "and he owns, according to his letter, about 1,200 acres, but as I am not a matrimonial agency I don't see how I can aid him unless by making his letter public. The young woman might see it."

Miss Pilgrim was arrested on a charge of shoplifting in a department store. The facts brought out after her arrest showed that she took a few articles from the store, hoping to sell them to obtain money to buy food for her mother, who really needed food.

COOKING POINTERS.

MISS LEMCKE, of the Greater New York Cooking School lectures on "Chafing Dish Cooking," at 10:30 A. M. and "General Cooking," at 2:30 A. M. Miss Lemcke in an authority on the culinary art.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

BARGAIN SUMMARY:

THERE'S a rare value in every line of this Bargain Story. There's the Furniture Sale; a Sale of Curtains; Sale of Housefurnishings, Grocery Saving, Silk Waist and Petticoat Sales, and Showings of New Spring Fabrics.

Annual February Sale Furniture: To-day is parlor furniture day

A DAY that will be memorable because of the remarkable values offered in fine artistic parlor furniture—those exclusive designs that vie with the made-to-order creations of the very best makes. Furniture that is as strongly built as if you had personally supervised the work.

We're sorry, though, that we've only a limited number of these Parlor Suites at these unusually low prices. If we had enough to last the week out at these extraordinarily low prices this sale would increase in volume every day by the sheer force of the values every patron received. We urge you to take advantage of to-day's saving prices.

You know genuine bargain news is as hard to keep as bad news, and those who buy will tell of the saving, and hence this great sale will set the whole town talking. But we've only a limited number of Parlor Suites at these prices.

If you are interested come by all means—come and share in these yearly values. We cannot begin to tell you all about the parlor furniture—but you can depend upon it that we've all styles that will harmonize with any furniture you may have, and the prices—well, we'll let you be the judge. The groups consist of 3 and 5 piece Parlor Suites—highly polished mahogany finished, and we guarantee the upholstering to be the very best both in workmanship and design; indestructible springs—your choice of all the newest and richest coverings. Fifth Floor.

Exceptional Values in 3-Piece Suites.

$34 for $52 3-Piece Suites.
$51 for $72 3-Piece Suites.
$55 for $85 3-Piece Suites.
$60 for $90 3-Piece Suites
$68 for $105 3-Piece Suites.
$75 for $115 3-Piece Suites.

$18 for $27 3-Piece Suites.
$24 for $32 3-Piece Suites.
$27.50 for $42 3-Piece Suites.
$32 for $48 3-Piece Suites.
$45 for $51 3-Piece Suites.
$62 for $77 3-Piece Suites.

Wonderful Values in 5-Piece Suites.

$62 for $104 5-Piece Suites.
$78 for $115 5-Piece Suites.
$92 for $125 5-Piece Suites.
$105 for $150 5-Piece Suites.
$120 for $190 5-Piece Suites.
$176 for $260 5-Piece Suites.

$30 for $40 5-Piece Suites.
$37.50 for $48 5-Piece Suites.
$40 for $52 5-Piece Suites.
$58 for $86 5-Piece Suites.
$55 for $99 5-Piece Suites.
$80 for $120 5-Piece Suites.

$1.65 for $2.50 American Golden Oak Dining Chairs.

This lot of dining-room chairs was marked especially for our February Furniture Sale. Made of genuine solid golden oak, rubbed polish finish with heavy durable box frames—closely woven glazed cane seats, very comfortable shaped backs, at a price that speaks for itself.

$2.25 for $3.75 Springs. American Heavy Tube Frames, the famous export model; closely woven wire, protected edges, built to last.

Here's a Sale of Rich Oriental Rugs.

THE hundreds of people who have selected Oriental Rugs from our rare collection during the last two weeks show that our prices are positively the lowest in New York, and these are the richest creations you've ever seen. Third Floor.

$16.95 for $26.50 to $30 fine Shirvan and Cabistan Rugs.

$21.50 for $23.50 and $35 Kurdistans, mostly antiques, large sizes.

$29.50 for $40 to $60 Antique Persian Rugs.

$10.75 for $16.50 Moussul and Ghendji Rugs—some antiques.

$4.15 for $5.75 Real Anatolian Mats.

$6.75 for $8.50 small Persian Rugs.

$2.95 for $5 Irish Point Curtains.

WE'VE only 800 pairs of $5 Irish Point Lace Curtains at $2.95, so if you desire a pair, and you will the moment you see them, you'll have to come early to-day. They're made on good quality net, with wide, heavy overwrought borders, 3½ yards long, full width—the best curtain bargain in New York. Fourth Floor.

$5.25 for $7 Mercerized Portieres of heavy reversible armure tapestry, choice of tassel fringe or silk rope finish; excellent value. Pretty enough to hang in any home.

98c. for $1.75 Down Cushions, 24-inch size, filled with fine quality down; isn't this a rare bargain?

$1.95 for $3 Oriental Couch Covers of reversible Oriental tapestry, 60 inches wide; knotted tassel fringe.

The Demand for our New 1904 Cotton Suitings is Unprecedented

WE DISLIKE to use the word "Fad" because it seems so commonplace, but then there's no other word that will adequately express the demand for our new 1904 Cotton Suitings. We're barely on the threshold of the season, but we're duplicating orders with an alacrity that is enough to make King Cotton smile. Main Floor.

We didn't pay King Cotton prices for these new 1904 Suitings, though. If we had you couldn't buy them at these wondrously low markings. We bought them under contract made before the rise, hence these prices. Your far-sightedness should lead you to select the materials you desire for the season now, for the passing of these rare values means you'll pay much more.

There's no use talking, these Cotton Suitings are the real swagger thing—they launder so well every time they're washed it's like turning out with a new gown so exclusive, and there's a style individuality about them that no other fabric will give. Here's a special February offering.

These Are the Desirable Fabrics That Come in White.

75c a yard for French Voiles, washable evening or summer gowns; 40 in. wide; the most beautiful fabric shown this season.

58c a yard for Lucien Etamines, in white with a daintily colored dash, full 27 inches wide.

75c a yard for embroidered figured Swiss Mulls for Confirmation, evening and street costumes; 31 in. wide; exclusive designs.

59c a yard for white embroidered Piques, embroidered in Switzerland; 31 in. wide, in the newest effect for Summer gowns.

In Colors We're Showing Organdies, Etamines, Etc.

39c a yard for the handsomest assortment of French Organdies, in white grounds with beautiful floral effects.

75c a yard for Etamines, very highly mercerized; woven and finished in Germany; in plain shades, as well as in plaids and stripes.

39c a yard for French Sateens. The cloth is not new to you, but the designs are; especially suitable for elderly ladies; grounds black and navy; white dots, sprays and figures.

25c a yard for the newest Knicker Suitings, made in America; one of the most popular fabrics for street wear made. In mixed effects.

Annual February Sale of Silk Waists.

THIS is without exception the greatest waist buying opportunity New York has witnessed. Six months' preparatory labor is represented in the magnificent stock of women's silk waists we are now selling. You couldn't equal it if you wanted to because many of the designs are as exclusive as they're beautiful and nobody wants to wear what every one else does, no matter how good the quality or low the price. Second Floor.

$3.85 The crowning feature of this great sale is the thought that our offering comprises the very cream of what Dame Fashion's market affords, and you'd think so, too, if you could have looked in on the crowds of enthusiastic buyers Monday and Tuesday. But no wonder, such values as $5 Waists at $3.85

'Twould be impossible to find a choicer line of waists in the city under $8.00. Each one is tailor made, elegantly fashioned and exquisitely trimmed. Desirable shades—of Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, the new Messaline and Japanese Silks—waists worth from $5 to $65, at $3.85 to $45.

$3.85 for $5 Tailor-made pin-stripe Silk Waists.
$4.90 for $6 Peau de Cygne Waists, lace front.
$5.45 for $6.50 Peau de Soie Waists, spring shades.
$6.75 for $9 Japanese Silk Waists, medallions.
$7.90 for $9.75 Peau de Cygne Waists, fancy designs.
$8.85 for $10.75 new Messaline Silk Waists.
$9.70 for $12.50 handsome Crepe de Chine Waists.

Annual February Sale of Silk Petticoats.

IF YOU WANT an all silk petticoat at a price at which the goods alone could not be bought, you owe it to yourself to attend this great February sale.

A manufacturer who handles this garment exclusively quoted us an especially low price on a large amount of work during a dull time in his factory. That was sixty days ago. This was an important step in our preparations. Second Floor.

$3.95 All the models were furnished by us—because we wanted to be sure of exclusive designs. The goods we supplied—that there might be no doubt as to quality. The manufacturer had ample time to do thorough justice to each stitch, and he did. $3.95

Result: A petticoat that for fine workmanship, its superior could not be found, at any price, and for the latter—well, what do you think of $3.95 for $5 black taffeta petticoats at such a figure? There are two styles. Then there are others for your choosing.

$5.95 is the special price of these fine black taffeta Petticoats, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches.

$6.95 for $8.50 Petticoats, black and colors; excellent quality taffeta, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle and full ruche.

$8.50 for $10.50 Petticoats of taffeta, black and color, good quality, made with deep graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with full ruches.

Introducing The New 1904 Silks at Unusual Saving Prices.

THE NEW 1904 SILKS are a revelation in picturesque elegance, and the variety is so great that they strongly tell of Dame Fashion's capriciousness, but with all she has a particular fondness for embroidered Shantung silks and natural Pongees—soft, clingy fabrics that lend themselves so admirably to the requirements of reigning modes.

Our showing of embroidered Shantung silks and natural Shantung pongees is well worth a special trip down town, and if you want to receive correct hints on silks for 1904, you must come here. They are silks in which durability as well as daintiness is embodied, and you'll agree you couldn't make a more discreet selection than to choose from their lustrous beauty. Main Floor.

There's a royal treat awaiting you—not alone in our showing, but in the price, as this sale affords these favorite silks at 57c. per yard. There will be such a craze for Shantung Pongee Costumes this year that you will surely want a gown, and you can not buy at this sale price later in the season. That's a very logical reason in favor of present choosing.

Here's a little fashion hint that will appeal to the smart dressers—when you buy your pongee silks for gowns, buy enough for a parasol to match and you'll have one of the most picturesque and fashionable outfits of the season. If you buy the material now you'll have your gown ready for the early spring days—and then there's the saving.

Natural Pongees are a sensible fabric—don't show the dirt, but look so cool and dressy that we must at least give whimsical Dame Fashion credit for choosing wisely this year.

57c. per yard for Natural Pongees full 24 in. wide. It's a Value You Cannot Duplicate Elsewhere.

$1 per yard, for embroidered Shantungs, natural color, 24 in. wide.

$1.25 per yd. for printed and openwork effects in colored Pongees.

95c. yd. for Pongee Silks, evening and street shades, the very richest effects your eyes ever met, and think how low the price. It's time now to have your gown made up.

$1 per yd. for Glace Taffetas, several effects for waists and shirt waist suits. This is another smart creation that will quickly spring into popular favor.

$1 per yd. for Jasper Louisine, Jacquard effects for entire costumes.

$1.25 per yd. for printed Satin Faconnes, exclusive styles, superior quality.

Story of a Great Saving: It's in This Grocery List.

THIS list of grocery items shows where the real economy is—a saving every day on things that are absolutely essential—foods that are guaranteed to be pure. Isn't it satisfying when you contemplate the goodness of every article and at the same time know that it costs so little? Here's news that'll stimulate any appetite. Sixth Floor.

HAMS—Armour's fine sugar-cured hams, 12 to 14 lbs. each, per lb. 13c

OLIVES—OLIVES—OLIVES—Choice large Queen Olives, worth 45c. qt. jar, special, full qt. screw-top Mason jar 33c

COFFEE—Hotel Cecil Blend, dry chestnut roast, ground or bean, 10-lb. air-tight drum, including French drip coffee percolator, $2.50; lb, 28c

TEA—Rich, smooth drawing English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Gunpowder or Formosa; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb 43c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's cut oaf or powdered; 5 lbs. 28c

BUTTER—Meadow Brook, expressed to us daily direct from the creamery; 5-lb. stone crock $1.27

BAKING POWDER—Stuart high grade, pure cream of tartar, costs less than the largely advertised brands controlled by the trust, lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can 15c

PASTRY FLOUR—Royal Stuart, the acme of perfection, 10-lb sack, 42c.; 5-lb. sack 22c

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart, made from pure cows' milk and cane sugar, 5 cans, 54c.; can 12c

PEPPER HASH—Made from chopped cabbage, celery, and red peppers, quart jar 25c

COCOA—Royal Stuart, the pure product of the cocoa bean, ½-lb. can, 6 cans, $1.14, can 20c

CRACKERS—Inner-seal, social teas, butter thin, 5 o'clock tea, or graham crackers, per pkg. 6c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart, ready rising, 3-lb. pkg.; doz., $1.70; pkg. 15c

MAPLE SYRUP—Royal Stuart maple sap, qt. bot, 30c; pt. bot. 22c

ROLLED OATS—Rolled kiln dried, oat flakes, 8-lbs. 25c

BREAKFAST FOOD—Royal Stuart, sterilized, 2-lb. pkg., 3 pkgs. 22c; pkg. 12c

NUTMEGS—Fancy Penang whole, grocery regular selling price, 15c per oz., special per lb. 65c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Cameron, concentrated, double strength, lemon or vanilla, ½ pt. bot. 38c

SALMON—Red Sockeye Fish, in rich oil, 1-lb. tall can, doz. $1.59; can 14c

MUSHROOMS—Extra fine, can 24c; first choice, can 20c; hotel size, can 12c

PEAS—French imported, extra fine, can 17c; Moyens, can 14c

PEANUT BUTTER—Made from Virginia peanuts, especially nice for sandwiches, jar 15c

NUTS—Choice mixed, 3 lbs. 39c

GRAPENUTS—Pkg. 11c

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara, new fruit, 4 lbs. 19c

PINEAPPLE—Singapore Pineapple chunks, 1½ lb. can, doz., $1.98; can 17c

PEARS—California, extra standard, sweet sugar Bartletts, 2½ lb. can, doz., $2.23; can 19c

ASPARAGUS—Royal Stuart California Mammoth, peeled, fine flavor; large 3 lb square can, 5 cans $2.12; can 45c

BAKED BEANS—Baked Boston style, 3-lb can, plain or in tomato sauce; doz., 92c.; can 8c

CORN—Creamy white sweet corn; 2-lb. can; doz., $1.48; can 13c

TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, fancy Jersey grown, large 3-lb. sanitary can; doz., $1.58; can 14c

TOMATOES—Choice whole packed, red ripe, qt. glass jar; doz., $2.97; jar .. 25c

SOAP—Laundry, well seasoned, 7 cakes 25c

Great Annual Sale Housefurnishings.

PRICES tell the story more eloquently than can we. Then you want to see the demonstrations of the Climax Food Chopper we sell at 85c., and the 3-minute Bread Mixer at $2.25. Basement.

19c for pt. Tea Pot like illustration, double coated gray enameled ware.

Double Coated Gray Enameled Ware.

45c for No. 7 Tea Kettle.
39c for 3-pt. Rice Boiler.
45c for 2-qt. Rice Boiler.
25c for 4-qt. Sauce Pan.
35c for 6-qt. Sauce Pan.
19c for 5-qt. Lip Sauce Pan.
23c 6-qt. Preserving Kettle.
45c for 17-qt. Dish Pan.

Articles for the Laundry.

6c. doz. for best handled Iron Wax.
95c for 5-ft. Folding Ironing Board.
4c for galvanized Pulleys.
59c for Cedar Wash Tub, 3 hoops, very good size.
25c for 50 ft. best Manila Clothes Line.
98c for Clothes Wringer, white rubber roll, strong wood frame.
75c for Wash Boiler made of heavy black tin, copper bottom.

For the Laundry.

$1 for Folding Wash Bench; holds two tubs & wringer.
9c for ½ gal. very powerful Ammonia.
65c for set of Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 irons, handle and stand.
75c for popular Carpet Sweeper.
25c for two Parlor Brooms, good corn.
6c for carton of 100 Clothes Pins.
69c for Ceiling Duster, made of lamb's wool, washable, 8 foot handle.
40c for 6-bar Folding Clothes Dryer; can be adjusted to the wall.
15c for Dust Brush, polished back.
25c for Nickel Sleeve Iron with Mrs. Potts' handle.

Articles for Cleaning

75c for 16-in. Floor Broom, long handle, highly polished back.
75c for popular Carpet Sweeper.
25c for two Parlor Brooms, good corn.
69c for Ceiling Duster, made of lamb's wool, washable, 8 foot handle.
15c for Dust Brush, polished back.

65c for Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, like illustration; 3 irons, handle and stands complete.

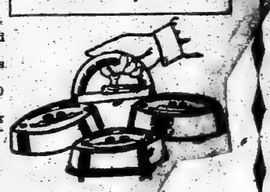

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Two Great Movements Dominate the Store News This Week

Every housekeeper who sees a spot in the home that a piece of furniture would make more comfortable or sightly, is interested in the story told elsewhere on this page. And no prospective housekeeper (even if the wedding is one or two months away) can afford to start out in life careless of such enormous savings as this February Sale offers. For we will hold furniture bought in this sale for a month or two, in all such cases; and deliver it when and where you arrange.

What woman does not wish for a new silk dress this Spring? If there are any such, they may pass this by. But the women who DO want silk dresses, or the silk linings for net, or other thin dresses, or silks for waists, or silks for any purposes whatsoever, will be enthused with the fine news that is told just below.

With the turn of the new month—and with us, the new store year—come inpourings of new merchandise, here, there, and all over the store. Public interest in Wanamaker's will grow greater each succeeding day, from now until all your Spring and Summer wants are supplied.

The Finest Array Of SILKS Seen In Many a Day

If we had announced a Spring Exhibition of New Silks, you couldn't have expected to find a more beautiful assemblage of these rich and popular fabrics. The Main Aisle counters are full of them. The Tenth Street and Ninth Street aisles are brilliant with them. The entrance to the Rotunda shimmers as it draws you into the very vortex of the silk-filled Rotunda itself.

The most particular woman who ever wore a silken gown will be abundantly satisfied, yes, delighted, somewhere in this wonderful and endless collection. For selection is not limited—perhaps, indeed, there is too much variety—for every kind and sort and color of silk is here; with savings large and decisive on them all.

Buying silks later will seem like extravagance to those who have seen the splendid offerings of this occasion.

Here are hints of the multitude of sorts:

Black Taffetas at 40c, worth 55c
Good Black Taffeta; 19 in. wide.

Black Taffetas at 50c, worth 65c
A better quality with excellent finish.

Polka-dot Liberty Satins, 50c, worth 65c
Small and neat polka dots on grounds of brown, black and navy blue with white dots.

Colored Taffetas, Superior, 55c, worth 75c
New shades from white to evening and street colors; Messaline finish; bright and durable.

Gun-metal Fancy Silks at 55c, worth 85c
Jasper or Gun-metal Silks—glace grounds showing neat white flecks and small designs.

Plain Black Foulard at 55c, worth 85c
Fine 23-inch Plain Black Foulard. Very serviceable for traveling dresses or waists.

Printed Liberty Satins at 55c, worth 85c
Imported; all in black-and-white or navy blue-and-white polka dots of many sizes.

Colored Peau de Cygne at 55c, worth 75c
One of the most popular plain silks made, in new and choice shades—white, ivory, cream, and all good light and dark shades.

Black-and-white Checked Silks at 55c, worth 85c
Shepherd's checks in a very serviceable 24-inch silk.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta, 55c, worth 75c
Fine, bright Black Taffetas with the word "warranted" woven in the selvage.

Imported White Taffetas, 58c, worth 75c
An excellent Messaline finish White Taffeta, with bright and lustrous finish.

27-inch Black Taffetas at 65c, worth 85c
Good, reliable Black Taffetas, 27 in. wide; with "guaranteed" stamped on the edge.

Chiffon Crepes at 65c, worth 85c
23 in. wide; in white, ivory, cream, pink, light blue and gray, besides cardinal and brown; bright and lustrous.

Colored Satin, Luxor at 65c, worth 85c
Excellent light and dark colors, including white, and all best shades; rich, mellow finish; suitable for all dress purposes.

Plain Black Lumineux at 65c, worth 90c
One of the very popular plain Black Silks seldom found under-price.

Printed Broche Liberty Satins at 65c, worth $1.25
A superior quality silk in various broche grounds, in a great variety of designs and colors; 24 in. wide.

Imported Black Guaranteed Taffetas, 65c, worth 75c
A fine and desirable quality, as it has the correct weight, finish and brilliancy.

Plain Colored Broche Liberty Satins, 65c, worth $1.25
Choice silks with self-colored broche dots; 24 in. wide. Light and dark colors, including black.

Imported White Taffetas at 75c, worth $1
20-inch White Taffetas; good body; firm and bright.

Fancy Jasper Louisines at 75c, worth $1
Fancy Louisines with neat satin dots, checks and small designs in the Jasper or gray-and-white glace effect.

27-in. Black Taffeta at 75c, worth $1
These taffetas have a desirable weave and finish, very durable. Do not crease easily.

Fancy Checked Mousseline Silks at 75c, worth $1.25
Splendid quality, in a score or more of choice, neat hair-line checks with dots, and a great variety of desirable color grounds.

White Louisines at 75c, worth $1
Fine, bright imported White Louisines.

Black Peau de Soie at 75c, worth 95c
Good, reliable quality. "Wear Guarantee" woven in the selvage.

Jasper Epingle Silks at 75c, worth $1
Rich Queen's gray silks, woven with the black and white threads raised here and there to form tiny neat dots, dashes and zigzag lines.

Fancy Colored Suiting Silks at 75c, worth $1
Many styles and colorings; of very neat check, barre and armure effects; long-wearing silks.

Black Peau de Cygne at 75c, worth $1
Rich black, soft finish and very durable.

23-in. Black Taffetas at 75c, worth $1
Three thousand yards of an extra good quality taffeta, made by a most reliable manufacturer. 23 inches wide.

Crepe de Chine at 75c, worth $1
Very desirable; white, colors and black.

Black Satin Damas at 75c, worth $1.50
Choice and rich designs of elegant imported Black Satin Damas, at half price.

Fancy Glace Gros de Londres at 75c, worth $1
In choice combinations of brown-and-black, cardinal-and-black, navy blue-and-black and jasper or gun-metal effects.

Gilt-Edge Black Taffetas at 85c, worth $1
These are a superior quality of fine black dress taffeta, made of finest silk obtainable, and never before sold under-price.

Fancy Louisine Silks at 85c, worth $1.25
Fine styles and colorings of warp-printed and woven fancy Louisines, in light and medium combinations.

Extra Quality Black Satin Damas at 95c, worth $2.50
Rich, small and medium designs of elegant French Satin Damas.

White Duchesse at 85c, worth $1.15
20-inch White Duchesse of fine quality and finish.

Yd.-wide Black Taffeta at 95c, worth $1.25
A quality that we have sold hundreds of pieces. "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage.

Black Satin Duchesse at 95c, worth $1.25
The well known Stirling brand of Black Duchesse, at a low price.

36-in. Black Peau de Soie at $1, worth $1.50
A splendid quality for dress uses; being 36 in. wide, it cuts to better advantage.

Natural-Colored Pongees at $1, worth $2
One yard wide, in the natural bamboo color; a very fine quality.

36-in. White Taffetas at $1, worth $1.35
An unusual width and price for fine White Taffetas.

Rotunda, Main, Ninth and Tenth st. Aisles.

The FURNITURE SALE Presents Special Offerings In BEDROOM FURNITURE

Yesterday brought some splendid additions to this February movement. Monday we told particularly of Parlor Furniture; yesterday the main story was of Dining-room Furniture. Today, by reason of timely arrivals, we have remarkable news to tell of Bedroom Furniture.

Perhaps the most important group in the day's news is the collection of

High-class Brass Bedsteads

From one of the largest and best manufacturers of these goods in the world. They are the same as our own regular stock; and better brass bedsteads are not made, either in the matter of construction, style, or finish. Of some we have only a single bedstead, of others we have as many as twenty-five. Here are brief descriptions and prices:

At $25, from $34—Six 3 ft. 3 in. size, seven 4 ft. 6 in. size; continuous pillars; 1¼-inch tubing; ⅝-inch fillers; fancy center husks; large husks on pillars; head-piece 60 inches high, foot-piece 41 inches high; highly polished and best quality lacquer.

At $28, from $35—Six 3 ft. 3 in. size, five 4 ft. size, twenty-seven 4 ft. 6 in. size; 2-inch pillars; ⅝-inch top rail; ½-inch fillers; 3⅝-inch vases; extended foot; large husks on foot pillars; head-piece 64 inches high, foot-piece 44 inches high; highly polished.

At $40, from $55—Four 3 ft. 3 in. size, seventeen 4 ft. 6 in. size; 2-inch continuous pillars; ⅝-inch fillers; cast brass head and foot ornaments; head-piece 60 inches high, foot-piece 42 inches high. A very fine bedstead and a popular style.

At $48, from $65—Six 3 ft. 3 in. size, two 4 ft. size, twenty-nine 4 ft. 6 in. size; 2-inch pillars; ten ⅝-inch fillers; extended foot with cast brass goose-neck connections top and bottom; cast brass T ball connections; large husks; fancy spindles; head-piece 68 inches high, foot-piece 48 inches high; highly polished and finely lacquered. One of the most showy and massive Bedsteads we know of.

$24, from $33—3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$27, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size.

$30, from $42—3 ft. size.
$30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$32, from $45—4 ft. 6 in. size.

$35, from $50—3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$36, from $48—3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

$40, from $55—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$42, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$45, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$45, from $65—4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.

$50, from $60—4 ft. size.
$60, from $80—4 ft. 6 in. size.
$90, from $120—3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.

Supplementing the Sale of Brass Bedsteads, are these fine offerings of the other furniture required for the well-appointed bedroom. Finer Chiffonniers and Dressers are not to be found, in the best regular stock; yet see how decisive are the reductions on prices—and the variety to choose from is most satisfying.

Chiffonniers
$5.75, from $7—Golden oak
$8.50 from $10.50—Golden oak
$16, from $22—Golden oak
$17.50, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$19, from $25—Curly birch
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$20, from $27—Golden oak
$20, from $32—Curly birch
$22, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $32—Golden oak
$24, from $34—Golden oak
$24, from $37—Mahogany
$25, from $37—Curly birch
$27, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Curly birch
$32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple

Chiffonniers
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $48—Curly birch
$35, from $46—Mahogany
$35, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$35, from $46—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$43, from $70—Mahogany
$44, from $55—Mahogany
$46, from $60—Mahogany
$48, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$55, from $80—Mahogany
$68, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $95—Mahogany
$75, from $100—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Mahogany
$88, from $110—Mahogany

Dressers
$9.50, from $12—Golden oak
$10, from $13—Golden oak
$16.50, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $26—Golden oak
$19, from $28—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Curly birch
$23, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $32—Golden oak
$25, from $32—Mahogany
$25, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $33—Curly birch
$25, from $36—Golden oak
$27, from $36—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $45—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple

Dressers
$31, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
$34, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $47—Mahogany
$35, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$35, from $50—Golden oak
$36, from $50—Golden oak
$37, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
$38, from $50—Mahogany
$40, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $60—Curly birch
$40, from $50—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $56—Mahogany
$65, from $80—Mahogany
$80, from $110—Mahogany

Toilet Tables
$8, from $12—Golden oak
$10, from $16—Golden oak
$12, from $18—Golden oak
$15, from $22—Mahogany
$15, from $24—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Curly birch
$18, from $25—Mahogany
$22, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$23, from $35—Golden oak
$27, from $37—Bird's-eye maple
$27, from $37—Mahogany
$28, from $38—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$45, from $70—Mahogany
$42.50, from $52.50—White m'h'y
$60, from $90—Mahogany

"Spot" Overcoats $17.50

We quote Men's Winter Overcoats for spot delivery at $17.50 today. These overcoats are unlike cotton in that they have a *past* as well as a *future*. The past stopped yesterday. It was $25. The future begins right now, and lasts at least until next winter, when the same overcoats will cost you $25 again. And we'll merely hint at the *present* of $7.50 that is practically made to every purchaser.

We never knew better overcoats for $25 each—neither did you. Fine Oxford mixed or black velours, with pure silk merveilleux linings. And because we don't want to pack them away for another season, we say

$17.50 Each

today. All regular sizes, from 34 to 44, are represented by one or more coats; stout sizes in 37, 42, 44 and 46, and long size in 34—just one. Be early to get first pick.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boy-Warmers, $5

Don't know any way to keep the boy better, more warmly or more stylishly dressed than by the investment of $5 in one of these *Wanamaker Special Double-breasted Suits.*

They're getting better every season; because we're always spurring the maker on to better his hitherto best.

The 1904 style is the best so far; made of sturdy blue cheviot; with double seats and knees; seams silk-sewed, and taped. All sizes, 8 to 16 years, *$5 each.*

Might mention some Flannel Blouse Waists, 6 to 13-year sizes, formerly 85c, at **50c each.** Second floor, Ninth street.

"Princess May" Suede Gloves at $1

They are the pick of all Women's Suede Gloves at a dollar. It took trying, to reach that proud pinnacle; but the best of French makers helped us, and the gloves show, in their style and quality, how well they succeeded.

There are blacks and whites, and the dainty new shades that hint of the coming Spring—grays, mode and tans. $1 a pair. Tenth street.

The Web

By Frederick Trevor Hill

Here is a brilliant new story, with a refreshingly original plot, and a deep one. It throws the glaring searchlight of truth on the trickeries that delay the law. The book is filled with characters that win the reader's immediate interest. The story is most dramatic, and the interest frequently grows most intense. Big-hearted Dave Maddox undertakes a legal battle against a powerful corporation, with both money and political "pull." Then tangles of two love affairs add complexities that are most heart-breaking, right on the eve of victory.

The ultimate triumph almost makes the reader jump up and shout.

It has been some time since we recommended a book to our public; but this is one we can recommend most heartily.

Price, $1.08. By mail, postpaid.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Proper Headgear for An Old-fashioned Winter

Men's and Boys' Winter Caps, and most of them reduced an average of one-third in price. That's the story in a nutshell.

Caps of cloth, of plush, of genuine seal—made to snuggle down over one's ears; for sleighing, skating, or just plain city locomotion, on foot or trolley-car. These prices:

Men's Cloth Caps, 50c and $1: were $1, $1.50.
Boys' Cloth Caps, 50c and 75c; were 75c, $1.
Plush Caps, $1 and $1.50; were $1.50, $2.50.

Sealskin Caps; genuine, one-piece—
$8, from $12. $15, from $20.
$10, from $15. $18, from $25.
$12, from $18.

Hockey and Skating Caps, 50c and 75c.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Half, or Less, to Pay On These Girls' Coats

We're willing to concede to you from half to two-thirds of the original value of these Winter Coats for girls of 6 to 12 years; if you'll take them away quickly.

Not many; and a round-up of a variety of styles; but all pretty, and warm, and well-made. Reefers and Coats of popular materials, now

$5 Each

Formerly $10 and $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pretty Things From Paris For Luxury-loving Women

The Little French Shop holds a multitude of tempting suggestions, these days of cold, and wind, and snow, for women who seek dainty, warm garments for informal indoor wear.

Charming Dressing Sacques, for instance, of soft French flannel or albatross; in a variety of distinctive styles, at $5, $7, $8 and $8.50.

Also negligees of albatross, in many typically French effects, at $12, $15 and $25.

Second floor, Fourth ave. and 10th st.

Flannelette Garments

Their comfort, neatness and general attractiveness speak for themselves; and the little prices make them very easy to get:

Short Petticoats

At 25c—Neat stripes, with scalloped edge.
At 50c—In stripes; umbrella ruffle, edged with torchon lace.
At 65c—In gray stripes, with umbrella ruffle; braid at bottom.
At 75c—In pink or blue; deep umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of torchon lace. Worth $1 to $1.50.

Second floor, Rotunda.

Nightgowns

At 85c—In white; yoke back and front; collar with crocheted edge of pink and blue.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Shoe Satisfaction At Small Cost

We tried to anticipate inventory by getting all the odd lots out of the way before the lead-pencils and green sheets were in order. But some shoes evaded us, until we were confronted with them in black on green.

Now we have caught and tagged them; and the result is some very tempting lots of seasonable Shoes for men and women, at clear-out prices:

Men's Shoes

At $1.90, from $2.50 and $3—Several lines culled from our regular stock and put at this price. Some box calf, kidskin and wax calfskin; all are sturdy weights for snappy days.

At $2.40, from $3.50—Men's fine kidskin and box calf lace shoes; well modeled; welted and stitched soles of oak-tanned leather; only the most desirable shapes.

Women's Shoes

At $1.50, from $3—Women's fine black kidskin shoes, with heavy stout welted soles, tipped; lace and some button; neat square heels; mostly narrow sizes.

Women's Slippers, 50c

Four hundred pairs of Women's black felt Slippers, made over easy, yet shapely lasts; felt soles; no heels. Just the things for cold evenings around the house. Fourth avenue.

Axminster Carpets *Reduced Nearly 30 Per Cent.*

While you are buying new furniture, it's an excellent, and consistent time to buy Carpets for an appropriate foundation—particularly when you can make parallel savings on Carpets of such standard grades as these.

We offer today about forty handsome patterns of Axminster Carpets, of the famous Bigelow, Hartford and Smith makes, at about the usual cost to manufacture:

Bigelow Axminster, at $1.25 a yard, regularly $1.75.

Hartford Axminster, at $1 a yard, regularly $1.40.

Smith's Axminster, at 90c a yard, regularly $1.25. Third floor.

The Handkerchief "Seconds" At 12½c and 15c

Told you so. There was a rush for these all-but-perfect handkerchiefs yesterday that we expected. Men and women jumped at the chance to get for 12½c or 15c, handkerchiefs that usually sell for 20c to 75c, without the trifling flaws that make these seconds.

All pure linen, plain hemstitched in varying widths of hems, hand-smoothed finish; and made by the largest manufacturer in Belfast.

Still good picking today—there were 12,000 to start with.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 15c

Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Broadway.

Concerning Dan Cupid

Saint Valentine and Cupid will be "at home" in a good many different places on the Fourteenth; and it is meet and proper that the occasion be marked with fitting ceremonies.

As to the decorations, we can help you; whether you are planning a lunch, a dinner, or an evening party, Valentine favors, charming and original, are here aplenty:

Paper Hearts, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Satin Hearts, 35c and 50c.
Crystal Hearts, 15c and 25c.
Card Hearts, 10c, 15c and 25c.
Bisque Cupids, 10c and 25c.
Box Cupids, 15c and 25c.
Bow and Arrow, 5c, 10c and 15c.
Dinner Cards, $1 a dozen.
Counters, 20c a dozen. Cupids, 60c dozen.
Mottoes, $1.50 a dozen.
Heart Pies, $4 and $5 each. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HOME RULE HAILED

Odell's Plan Received With Much Enthusiasm.

Favored by All Democrats—Republicans Apparently Divided—Governor Probably Can Carry His Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Members of the Legislature, Republicans and Democrats, were vastly surprised to-day by the authoritative exposition in THE TIMES of the plan of Gov. Odell, which is understood to be approved by Senator Platt, to solve the excise problem in New York, so far, at least, as the Legislature is concerned, by the enactment of legislation which will afford, not only to New York, but to all of the cities of the State, a broad measure of home rule.

"Home rule" was an overshadowing topic here to-day. Scarcely anything else was talked about. Democratic leaders could not credit the good faith of the proposal. They expressed their belief that the Governor would not have the courage to bring forward any such comprehensive plan of self-government for cities as was outlined. They said, however, that if he did they would unanimously support it.

The attitude of the Democrats makes it more than probable that the Governor can carry his plan through the Legislature, even though some of the up-State Republicans should be inclined to dissent from it. Interviews had with some of the prominent Republican leaders in the Legislature to-day, however, indicate that, although, with a few exceptions, they are not enthusiastic about the Governor's home-rule proposal, they will almost certainly support it if the Governor does not abandon his intention of making the issue.

The political friends of the Governor indorse his plan as a master stroke. They characterize it as statesmanship of a high type, and predict that if he stands by his colors he will not only triumph in the Legislature, but will become a National figure. Republicans in the Legislature, it is declared, cannot afford to antagonize the legislation if the Governor stands for it, as for them to do so would be likely to be perilous for the interests of the Republican organization.

The following are the views on the Governor's home rule plan advanced by some of the leaders in the Legislature:

Speaker S. Fred Nixon: "Though I would like to have New York vested with certain home rule privileges, yet I know that there are many people in the City of New York who would prefer to get away somewhat from the New York Board of Aldermen. Whether it would be advisable to grant the Board of Aldermen of New York such broad jurisdiction as the plan contemplates, however, is a matter of doubt. I see nothing to be gained by attempting to hide the Sunday opening of saloons in a general act. I don't believe people are so easily misled."

Assemblyman Burnett, Chairman of the Committee on Cities: "The language of home rule sections of the Constitution is clear and comprehensible. It would appear as if a most liberal and comprehensive home rule statute could be legally enacted by virtue of these provisions. I do not know what the Governor may have in mind along this line. But we may rest assured that if he is working upon such a proposition it will be thoroughly considered. The Governor is thorough and always knows what he is about.

"Personally, I have always been in favor of measures conferring upon or permitting to municipal communities local authority of administration and home rule to as great an extent as is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions."

Senator John Raines, majority leader of the Senate: "Why, if such a thing should be done, it would not be long before a howl would go up from one end of the State to the other. The cities that now clamor so hard for 'home rule' would be back here two years hence, probably before, begging the Legislature in the name of common sense to repeal the act making them self-governing. Such a scheme, if enacted, would be going to extremes."

Senator Thomas F. Grady, minority leader of the Senate: "The Democrats will stand for it."

Senator Victor J. Dowling, Charles F. Murphy's representative in the Senate: "I cannot conceive of the Republican Party granting home rule to New York or any city. I don't believe it will be done. I don't believe the proposition is advanced in good faith."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren: "The proposition is too good to be true. If the Republican leaders have awakened to the fact that their continued infringing of the rights of the people of New York City to govern themselves had lessened the vote for the Republican candidates in that city, it might be said that a recognition of that fact now is a confession of an erroneous policy for which the Republican Party is and has been responsible. I hail with joy the prospect of a grant of that power which I believe ought to be resident in the local government. I need not say that any amendment of the charter having for its object the conferring upon the people of our city the largest powers will not only meet with my approval, but I believe, with the approval of every Democrat in the Legislature."

ODELL HERE SEEKING ADVICE.

Consulting Root and Black Upon the Proposed Home Rule Legislation—City Officials Pleased.

Gov. Odell came to the city yesterday and, while he attended the Charity Ball in the evening, spent practically all of his time discussing with Republican attorneys and leaders the proposed plan of the organization to give a larger measure of home rule to the cities of the State, and especially New York. Friends who talked with the Governor declared that he is anxious to shift from his own shoulders to those of Mayor McClellan all further blame and responsibility which the people may give on the subject of Sunday opening and the proper regulation of gas and other local matters.

During the early evening the Governor was at the Union League Club and had a long talk with Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, going over the "home rule" plan in detail and discussing the proper form of a measure or of measures to carry it into effect. While the Governor has a very clear idea of what he wants in this direction, and which is along the lines published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in a dispatch from Albany, he is much in doubt whether the desired end can be accomplished by a single general measure or whether several bills will be necessary. For this reason he desired the counsel of Mr. Root, and will have a further talk with him to-day. He also will see ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and go over the matter thoroughly with him.

The Governor has clearly intimated that he will largely depend on the judgment of these two attorneys as to the best form for the measures to take and his talks with them to-day will be followed by a further conference at Albany later in the week or early next week. It is even suggested that Mr. Root and Mr. Black may work out some desirable form as a basis for the work of the legislators who will have charge of the bills in the Senate and Assembly.

In addition to discussing the legal aspect of the matter the Governor also spent some time yesterday afternoon with Republican organization leaders as to the political ends to be desired. Charles H. Murray, Chairman of the County Committee, and William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, were with the Governor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and made engagements with him for this morning, when the situation will be thoroughly canvassed. As to the proposed legislation itself the Governor was unwilling to express himself for publication. He intimated, however, that the details contained in the Albany dispatch to this paper were correct, and also said that the general line of policy to be pursued would be settled upon definitely within the next few days.

"In addition to the men named, the Governor saw Edward Lauterbach and Alexander T. Mason yesterday, and with them went over the troubles in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where the Lauterbach-Elsberg-Mason people are seeking to have invalidated the election of Alderman Franklin B. Ware as the district leader. It was generally said about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the committee of five, which has the contest under consideration, will report in favor of seating Mr. Mason again as the district leader.

After seeing the Governor, Messrs. Murray and Halpin declared that the plan to give a large measure of home rule to the city had the full approval of the State and local organizations of the Republican Party, and also the cordial support of Mr. Odell, hence would be carried through the Legislature.

"The Republican Party in the Legislature has become tired of having to bear the brunt of attacks in every campaign as to what it has or has not done for the city," said Mr. Murray. "It now has come to the time where the party intends to put the full responsibility where it belongs, and will not longer give Democrats an opportunity to charge all manner of things for campaign purposes."

Gov. Odell's plans for to-day are not complete, but he will be here until late in the afternoon at least. He said last night that he might stay over and attend the Root dinner at the Union League Club to-night, but was somewhat in doubt as to his ability to do so.

When Mayor McClellan was spoken to yesterday in regard to the proposed home rule plan for New York City he was inclined to be surprised, but expressed his pleasure.

"I was very much cheered when I read the Albany dispatches this morning," he said. "The city officials, I am sure, are perfectly willing to accept any responsibilities which are placed upon them as long as they are along the line of home rule for New York. We believe in the principle of home rule, have resented the long line of pilfering on the part of State authorities of our rights, and certainly are ready to undertake anything in the line of city government which the Legislature shall accord. Before committing myself to any proposition outright, however, I should want to examine the text of any bills that may be introduced."

"Do you think that any such favorable measures will pass this Winter?" the Mayor was asked.

"I certainly hope so," he replied. "I also hope that if we city officials are to be given the full enforcement of excise matters we shall have all of the moneys raised in the city from excise licenses, whereas now we only get half of them. The money is raised here, and it should be expended for public purposes and improvements here."

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, whose department will be one of the principal ones affected by the proposed legislation, was much pleased at the attitude announced by the Governor and the legislative leaders.

"For years we have fought for a greater measure of self-government," he declared, "and now if the Republican organization grants it to us I feel sure we will make proper use of it. In the present gas reform agitation we are helpless as matters now stand, and we shall welcome any relief."

HARBURGER CHARGES BRIBERY.

Says the Gas Companies Control Legislation at Albany and Throttle Relief Bills.

Julius Harburger, Under Sheriff, and Tammany leader in the Tenth District, declared that the gas companies control legislation and throttle relief bills, in a speech which he made last evening at a meeting of the Tammany Club of the Tenth District at 42 Second Avenue. Sheriff Erlanger was another speaker at the meeting, over which Judge Roesch presided.

Mr. Harburger said that while a member of the State Legislature, from 1898 to 1901, he introduced bills for the reduction of the price of gas and also to compel companies to give better and purer gas. None of the measures was passed because the Gas Committees of the Legislature were packed by members supposed to be in the pay of the corporations, while a horde of lobbyists thronged the chamber, reinforced by the best legal talent which the companies could employ.

"Some members of the Legislature," declared Mr. Harburger, "are nominated and elected for the especial purpose of protecting the interests of the corporations in whose pay they are."

CALL FOR GAS REGULATION.

Directors of Merchants' Association Empower Committee to Act.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution with reference to the quality of the gas supplied in New York, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the quality and price of gas and the conditions under which it is supplied to the people of this city, should be fully regulated by law, and the Committee on City Conditions is hereby empowered and instructed to take such action as, in their opinion, may be desirable to promote the passage by the Legislature of measures suitable for the purpose.

The preamble to the resolution says:

It is a matter of public notoriety that the gas now actually supplied is deficient in illuminating power, and it is generally alleged and believed that it is adulterated by the excessive admixture of air and other ingredients, which increases its bulk at the expense of its illuminating and heating powers.

That the gas is delivered at an excessive pressure, whereby the quantity of mixed air and gas passing through the meter and registering is greatly increased beyond the quantity of genuine gas necessary to produce an equal illumination, with the result that the consumer is required to pay at the rate of $1 per 1,000 cubic feet for an admixture of air and gas as registered by the meter, which is far in excess of the quantity of real gas actually consumed.

As the Health Department alleges that the condition of excessive pressure and inferior quality of gas is exceedingly detrimental to the public health, and as the Mayor of the city has said that the existing laws and ordinances do not afford a sufficient means for properly regulating these matters in the public interest, the Merchants' Association pass their resolution.

The board approved of a bill providing for the removal of derelicts and the construction of a special vessel for that purpose, and of a bill for providing an up-town Post Office in New York. The bill for the compulsory use of the metric system was condemned.

EDUCATION BILL UP TO-DAY.

Unification Measure to be Introduced This Morning in Both Houses—Two Changes Made in the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The bill for the unification of the educational departments of the State will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Lewis, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Education, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Wainwright.

The joint committee of the Senate and Assembly met this afternoon, and a change was made in relation to the issuing of warrants in the financial department of the proposed new department. Also, a change was made so that no exception shall be made against a non-resident for the office of Commissioner of Education. The latter change is admittedly for the particular benefit of Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois.

The bill reducing the number of Regents to eleven and providing for the election of a Commissioner of Public Education for a term of six years at a salary of $7,500 a year, with $1,500 for expenses, and giving almost unlimited power to that Commissioner, will probably be on the legislators' desks in printed form before the end of the week.

It is the present intention of the Legislature to elect two Regents soon without relation to pending educational legislation, one to succeed the late Carroll E. Smith of Onondaga, the other to succeed the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, now a Bishop in the Island of Cebu, Philippines.

Edward Lauterbach of New York is declared to have been selected to fill one of the places, and there is a desire to have a Catholic layman succeed Bishop Hendrick.

Those favoring the measure are credited with having control of the situation sufficiently to name the two Regents to be elected soon, and it is declared if they can dictate the naming of four more out of the remaining nine, they will have a majority of the new board, and therefore be in a position to influence the naming of the bureau heads and chief lieutenants of the Commissioner of Education. It is generally believed that President Draper will be called from Champaign to take the new position, and that he will name Charles B. Skinner, Danforth E. Ainsworth, and J. Russell Parsons as his chief deputies.

Senator Foley to-day asked for a hearing on the bill before the joint Educational Committee, and read a telegram from the Catholic Club of New York asking for such a hearing.

In the Senate to-day it became apparent that there was a considerable demand for hearings on the proposed Educational Unification bill. Senator Foley read a telegram from the Catholic Club of New York requesting such a hearing, and Senator Lewis, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Education, said:

"The committee decided some time ago that no further hearings would be given, and that the bill should be reported to the Senate, which might refer it to the standing Educational Committee, which could give as many hearings as it wishes to on the bill." The discussion was proceeding, when Senator Raines, in the chair, ruled that it was out of order.

FAVOR TO STEAM RAILROADS.

Cold Car Bill Doesn't Affect Them "Because They Objected."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The bill introduced by Senator Russell adding a section to the Penal Code compelling railroads in cities of the first-class properly to heat every car when in operation, and which bill was aimed particularly at the surface roads in New York to remedy present conditions, was laid aside in the Senate to-day, following an objection by Senator Raines.

The majority leader objected to the measure, he said, because steam railroads were not made amenable to the provisions of the act. Senator Raines suggested amendment, believing the bill dangerous in the form it appeared.

Senator Elsberg, Chairman of the committee from which the bill was reported, declared that it was impossible at times to heat every car of a passenger train in case of accident and that steam roads were exempted also because they had objected to the bill, and he believed it unfair to include them.

TO AMEND BUILDING LAW.

Scheme to Change Restrictions as to Projections, Which Now Annoy Architects.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A bill which seeks to amend the New York charter in relation to projections from buildings was to-day introduced in the Assembly by C. F. Bostwick of the Nineteenth New York District. Two new sections provide that the word "projection," as used in the act, shall mean any encroachment beyond the building line of any street, avenue, or public place in the city, by any building, ornament, or projection, and the Board of Aldermen is empowered to fix the rate of compensation payable to the city for projections as understood under the purposes of the act. It is also provided that such projection cannot be built without the approval of the Bureau of Buildings for the borough in which the building is erected.

Under existing ordinances, a builder can lawfully erect a bay window extending through the whole height of his building and projecting three feet into the street, while balconies, stringpieces, and many other minor projections introduced for ornament, and offering no sensible obstruction to light or air, or to the public use of the street, are unlawful. Again the Park Commissioners will permit any projection which appeals to their judgment, whereas on streets not within their jurisdiction, nothing can be erected which is not specified in some ordinance. This state of affairs has been found by builders, architects, and conveyancers to be an intolerable inconvenience.

An effort is made by the bill to simplify the whole situation and reduce it as nearly as possible to a scientific basis by a statute which shall extend to the whole city the same general provisions which have heretofore been thought to apply within the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator RAINES'S—Appropriating $41,500 for a pavilion and other improvement at Quarantine Station on Hoffman's and Swinburne's Islands.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Appropriating $250,000 for an extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts Building in Central Park, New York City. The measure authorizes the issuing of bonds by the city for that purpose.

Assemblyman DAVIS'S—Providing proper sanitation, ventilation, and protection from fire for school houses and public buildings in villages and cities other than of the first or second class throughout the State.

Assemblyman ADAMS'S—Providing that all rules and regulations for parks in the City of New York, the Building Code, and Sanitary Code shall be filed at the office of the City Clerk.

Assemblyman RILEY'S—Providing that members of the uniformed force of the Street Cleaning Department in New York City shall receive double pay on Sundays and holidays.

Assemblyman PRINCE'S—Providing that in New York City a sufficiently able relative of a poor person may be compelled by a Magistrate to support him.

Assemblyman BARRETT'S—Increasing the salary of officers for each District Court in New York City from $1,000 to $1,200.

Assemblyman PRINCE'S—Providing that in New York City when recovery cannot be had or a judgment remains unpaid on a bond given by a defendant in abandonment proceedings, the City Magistrate may issue a warrant for arrest and require him to give new security, or in default thereof may commit him to imprisonment not exceeding six months in any year.

Assemblyman THONET'S—Providing that all copyists or recording clerks not exceeding thirty-five years of age appointed by the Register of Kings County shall have a salary of $1,200 each.

Assemblyman WEMPLE'S—Providing that there shall be no open season for grouse, woodcock, and quail in Schenectady County prior to Sept. 30, 1906.

Assemblyman RILEY'S—Compelling street-railway companies in Brooklyn to station a switchman to operate all switches where otherwise it would be necessary for the conductor or motorman to leave the car to operate the same.

Assemblyman NYE'S—Requiring steel cars in all tunnels or subways more than a mile in length, but exempting the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad as to its tunnel in New York City. For violation a fine of $500 per car is imposed, and the Directors of the companies are made guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined $1,000, or not more than one year's imprisonment, or both.

Mr. STEELE—Allowing the Town Board of any town to fix the compensation of Assessors in their town at $3 per day.

The Assembly to-day passed six bills, including those of—

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Two bills relative to the militia, and providing that a third officer shall be appointed on the Board of Appraisal of lost property in case of disagreement, and allotting to a regiment of heavy artillery one Electrician Sergeant; three if the regiment consists of more than ten companies.

Mr. FINCH—Allowing the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Ascension in New York City to establish an endowment fund.

The Senate advanced several bills to third reading, including those of—

Senator BRACKETT—Permitting continuance of partnership name as the name of a limited partnership.

Senator ELSBERG—Relative to commitment of women for short terms.

Senator BRACKETT—Prohibiting the use of corporate names intended to deceive the public because of the similarity of them to the names of existing corporations.

Senator MARTIN—Incorporating the Personal Property and Loan Association of New York.

ANACONDA PRESIDENT OUT.

William Scallon Resigns Managership of the Amalgamated Properties.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 2.—William Scallon has telegraphed from New York that he has resigned as President of the Anaconda Copper Company and manager of the Amalgamated properties in Montana. The resignation was tendered some time ago, but rejected, and this time is unreserved and takes effect immediately. The reason given is pressure of private affairs. No intimation as to Mr. Scallon's successor is given.

Mr. Scallon has been in New York since Dec. 14. He has been President of the Anaconda Company, and in charge of the other Amalgamated interests here since the Amalgamated Company was organized. In announcing his resignation Mr. Scallon says:

"The organization of which I have had charge is now in good shape, the relations between the company and the men are generally of the best. The most important crisis in the history of Amalgamated affairs in Montana has been successfully passed, and I feel that I can consistently retire."

President William Scallon of the Anaconda and other officials of the Amalgamated Copper Company kept themselves inaccessible yesterday, in spite of the fact that the telegraph brought reports of Mr. Scallon's resignation as President of the Anaconda and as general manager of the Amalgamated properties.

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STEEL FOUNDRIES COMPANY EXPLAINS

Schwab Concern Issues a Statement of Its Trouble.

Its Shares Dropped from the Stock Exchange List Because of an Accountant's Mistake, the Officials Say.

The Directors of the American Steel Foundries Company held a meeting yesterday, after which they gave out an official statement regarding the action of the Stock Exchange in striking the shares of the company off the list. This statement is several pages long, and places the blame for the alleged mistake, which the Governors of the Stock Exchange called misrepresentation, on the accountants. The statement says in part:

"At the time of the formation of this company it was provided that $500,000 cash working capital should be supplied by the vendors in addition to such amounts of cash as the constituent companies might have in their treasuries at the time they were taken over.

"On Aug. 30, 1902, the counsel of the company by letter to Jones, Caesar & Co., the public accountants, who were then engaged in preparing the first balance sheet, gave them explicit information concerning the resources of the company, and the item of $500,000 additional working capital.

"If this letter had been followed no error would have occurred, but four days later in a telephone conversation between counsel and a representative of Jones, Caesar & Co. the former referred to the item of $500,000 additional working capital, and the accountant understood he meant a still further sum of like amount, and made a mistake of including in the item of cash and cash assets on the balance sheet two amounts of $500,000 instead of one amount. The error was not intentional, but was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the accountant.

"The erroneous addition of the amount of $500,000 was called to the attention of the Executive Committee in February, 1903. The committee at once ordered the matter thoroughly investigated.

"At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors May 19, 1903, a resolution was adopted directing that the error be corrected, and also that the officers of the company advise the New York Stock Exchange of said error and the correction thereof.

"The officers of the company deemed it best to call the matter to the attention of the stockholders at the regular annual meeting, held Sept. 15, 1903. This was done, and the action of the Board of Directors was unanimously approved by the stockholders. Subsequently the officers of the company called the attention of the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange to the mistake and correction which had been made."

At the meeting yesterday Gen. Charles Miller was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee. George B. Leighton was elected Second Vice President. The board will act on the dividend as soon as an inventory as of Jan. 31 shall have been taken. The board acted unanimously. It was announced, on all questions yesterday.

MINING CONFERENCE AT ODDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Members of the Scale Committee of the joint conference between the operators and mine workers of the central competitive district are working to-day from widely separated viewpoints and with little immediate prospect for an agreement. The operators' position was expressed to-day by Mr. Robbins, who said:

"We must have a substantial reduction in wages, and the sooner the demands for the run-of-mine basis and the 7 cents differential are eliminated from the wage controversy, the sooner will the operators and miners get down to a substantial basis for an agreement or disagreement."

At a conference to-day the miners decided to stand by their original demands. The operators in a declaration have abandoned their specific demand for a 15 per cent. reduction, but insist upon "a substantial reduction" in wages.

President Mitchell made a statement in the conference that under no circumstances would the miners accept a reduction in wages, but it is understood that the miners have agreed to compromise by accepting the present scale and conditions. This the operators have refused, and the entire matter has been left to a Sub-Scale Committee.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S GIFT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—The gift of $50,000 by John Hays Hammond of New York, the mining engineer, for a metallurgical laboratory at Yale has just been increased by Mr. Hammond to $100,000.

In announcing this additional gift, Prof. R. H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School, says that it makes possible the construction of a laboratory of adequate size, with an equipment suited for all modern requirements. Mr. Hammond is Professor of Mining Engineering in the university.

Italian Training Ship Coming Here.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The Italian training ship Amerigo Vespucci, which has been anchored at this port for ten days, sailed for New York to-day. The Amerigo Vespucci is under command of Count Di Revel, and there are 300 naval cadets aboard. The warship was escorted down the Chesapeake Bay by the city's ice boat, Latrobe.

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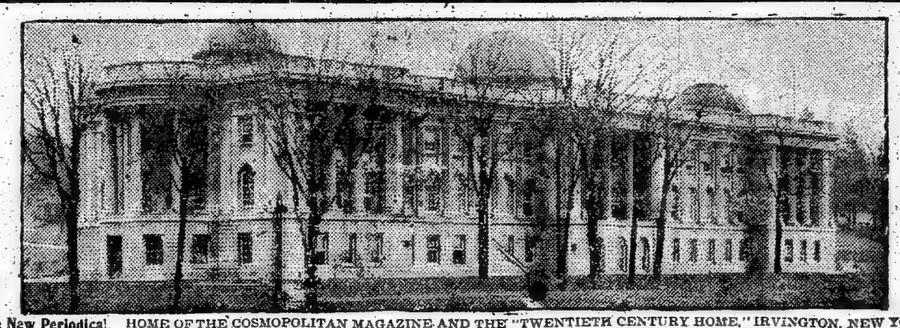
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WEST VIRGINIA BANK FAILS.

Controller of the Currency Closes Doors of the Traders' National of Clarksburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Traders' National Bank of Clarksburg, West Va., has been closed by order of the Controller of the Currency, and National Bank Examiner C. B. Robinson has been appointed temporary receiver. The bank was organized April 15, 1891, with T. M. Jackson as President and S. H. White cashier.

The Controller is not in possession of sufficient information to enable him to state the exact cause of failure.

The bank's last report of its condition to the Controller, dated Nov. 17, 1903, showed a capital stock of $85,000, undivided profits of $84,000, deposits amounting to $975,-699, and loans and discounts $829,325.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Feb. 2.—The Traders' National Bank is the largest bank in the city, with assets of $1,250,000. It is thought the bank will resume business.

FRAUD ALLEGED IN FAILURE.

Creditors of a Dayton Machine Company Make Serious Charges Against the President, Its Receiver.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Judge Thompson in the United States Court to-day heard Samuel Untermyer of New York and Messrs. Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith, Hoadley & Hepburn of Cincinnati, as attorneys for unprotected creditors of the Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vale Company of Dayton, Ohio, on their application for an examination of the books of the company, which went into bankruptcy last month, with H. E. Talbot and W. Bernshaw as receivers. Talbot was formerly President of the company, a New Jersey corporation, with a million dollars capital.

The company was a large manufacturer of steam pumps, turbine water wheels, and oil well machinery. The unprotected creditors charge that the losses were exceptionally small and the net results profitable, but that manipulation has wiped out the stock and threatens to do it with the bonds as well as unprotected credits amounting to $273,000.

It is charged that J. D. Platt made his son, Frank Platt, Treasurer, and his son-in-law, E. M. Thacher, Secretary, and now holds $85,000 of preferred claims. Although Platt claims to have indorsed notes for the company, he has, it is said, $350,000 of book accounts assigned to him, and holds a lien title of over $400,000 on the new plant.

John A. McMahon of Dayton, counsel for Platt, declared that the referee and trustees would make a complete showing of the books.

Referees will hear all cases at Dayton to-morrow, and creditors will meet at Dayton Feb. 15 to elect a trustee. Several more suits against the company were filed to-day.

MARYLAND TRUST SUIT.

Bills Filed Against Leading Stockholders to Enforce Their Statutory Liabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Bills were filed to-day against Henry Walters, Alexander Brown, Seymour Mandelbaum, J. Wilcox Brown, Joshua Levering, Leopold Strouse, L. F. Loree, and other leading financiers as stockholders of the Maryland Trust Company to enforce their statutory liabilities. The plaintiffs are George Gunther, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

The petitioners say they are creditors of the Maryland Trust Company to the extent of $101,470.83. Mr. Gunther charges that the stockholders are liable for double the amount of stock which stands in their name.

Judge Dobler signed an order requiring the defendants to show cause by March 1 why their double liabilities should not be enforced.

The bill recites that the aggregate amount of claims against the company is $5,726,894.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was again adjourned yesterday until March 15. The meeting was originally called for last October, but it could not then be held because of an injunction granted by Judge Sanborn in the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota. This injunction prevents the Northern Securities Company, which holds almost the entire capital stock of the Northern Pacific Company, from voting this stock at any stockholders' meeting.

There is not enough stock outstanding to enable the Northern Pacific to hold a stockholders' meeting. The adjournment to Feb. 2 was taken in October, because it was thought that by that time the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case would have been rendered. This expectation was not fulfilled, and the adjournment yesterday was taken to the next possible date after such a decision may be rendered.

DINNER GIVEN TO I. A. HOPPER.

A dinner was tendered to Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, at the Manhattan Club, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, last night. The affair, an informal one, was to allow a number of Mr. Hopper's friends to congratulate him on his appointment.

Among those present were Charles F. Murphy, Lewis J. Conlon, James A. Deering, James Dunne, Francis Higgins, Forbes J. Hennessey, Philip J. Britt, William N. Penny, Thomas C. Dunham, John Peirce, John B. McDonald, William S. Rodie, Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, John H. Spellman, Justice Delehanty, and Charles W. Dayton.

Receiver for Street Railway Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day denied the petition for a receiver of the Middleborough, Wartham and Buzzard's Bay Street Railway Company, which had been brought by the American Electrical Works Company and the Augusta Trust Company, unsecured creditors with claims aggregating about $20,000. The petition was opposed by a number of creditors who desired to have the road operated so as to pay its indebtedness.

WANT WEST SIDE TUNNEL.

Property Owners Appeal to the Rapid Transit Board—Call McDonald's Plan Inadequate.

Ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the West Side Rapid Transit Association, sent to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday the following letter:

The West Side Rapid Transit Association is, as you may remember, an informal but numerous group of west side property owners, (especially householders and storeholders along Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, and Ninth Avenues,) whose purpose of organization has been to aid in procuring an underground route convenient to the local and public interests which they have and represent.

This association has read Mr. Belmont's communication of last week to you, and the accompanying letter of Mr. McDonald to him, in which Mr. McDonald makes no suggestion more convenient to us west-siders than that the tunnel shall proceed down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Fourteenth or Twenty-third Street and thence south, with a shuttle-train route or a moving platform from Thirty-third Street and Broadway to the new Pennsylvania station.

No such arrangement as Mr. McDonald suggests will afford rapid transit for the west side. I shall not criticise his plan for a tunnel down Broadway further than to say that its construction before the west side tunnel has been built would not, in our opinion, meet the needs of the lower west side. It is said that the new Pennsylvania Railroad will land 40,000,000 passengers a year. This vast tide of travel is not to be disposed of by means of a shuttle train or a moving platform running over to Broadway. The congestion of passengers along the Seventh and Eighth Avenue surface routes is already heavy, and when to it is added the overflow from the new Pennsylvania depot, if nothing more is provided for relief than a shuttle train or a moving platform, the situation will be quite hopeless.

We, therefore, respectfully ask action by your commission for the building of a main line on either Seventh or Eighth Avenue as advocated by our association a few months ago when you courteously heard me as its representative. What we are asking is not merely to be taken from one of the big depots to the other, but to be distributed over the city.

HIS IDENTIFICATION SLIP.

Dead Man Had Terse Biography of Himself in His Pocket.

Patrolman Peterson of the Mercer Street Station, found a man lying unconscious in the hallway of 206 Wooster Street early yesterday morning. The policeman summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Lawson responded. While he was examining the unconscious man the latter died. The body was removed to the station house and a search of the clothes made for means of identification. On a slip of paper was found the following:

"I am C. Winter.
"I was born in 1840.
"I have no home.
"I have no occupation.
"In case of death don't notify any one.
"I am subject to heart trouble."

In the pockets were also found a pair of eyeglasses, a piece of soap, a handkerchief, a knife, and a key. The body was removed to the Morgue.

CONSTIPATION
is the starting point of disease. It can be easily removed by taking, on arising, half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water,
Hunyadi János

FOR A NEW POST OFFICE

New York Delegation in the House Holds a Conference.

Sub-Committee Appointed to Formulate a Plan of Action—Question of a Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The New York delegation in the House held a meeting to-day to decide on the best course to pursue in securing a new Post Office for that city. After long discussion a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Goldfogle, Rider, Douglas, and Dunwell was appointed to formulate a plan of action and submit it to the delegation on Friday morning.

One rock in New York's road to a new Post Office is the fact that some of the new members of the Congress refuse to be impressed with the warnings of their more seasoned colleagues. They seem possessed with the idea that as soon as Congress discovers that New York "is united" for any particular form of action it will surrender to New York. New York was united in the last Congress, but gained nothing by it.

Most of the discussion to-day was over a resolution offered by Mr. Rider that the delegation work for a $2,000,000 appropriation, to be included in the Sundry Civil bill, for a Post Office on the Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street site. Mr. Sulzer thought it unwise to pledge the delegation to any form of legislation, or to specify any particular site. He offered a substitute providing that the delegation appear before the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and urge legislation without binding itself to any articular kind.

"Look what happened in the last Congress," said Mr. Douglas, who took the same view. "If we try to force a site, that's an end of the Post Office."

Mr. Rider thought that if the delegation were "united" many of these difficulties would disappear.

Mr. Sulzer in response said he knew for a fact that no new legislation for a Post Office could be passed at this session. Mr. Scudder wanted to know how he knew.

"I have discussed it with people who know," replied Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Rider made some remarks indicating his belief that these people whom Mr. Sulzer had consulted were not impressed with the fact that New York was united. He finally, however, moved the appointment of the committee of four. Mr. Sulzer declined to serve on it, and it was made as above stated.

Messrs. Goldfogle and Douglas have both had experience in the matter of trying to get a new Post Office for New York, and will very likely prevail on their colleagues on the committee to urge legislation without specifying the kind in advance. Sulzer's plan contemplated having the delegation find out the most promising sort of legislation and then work unitedly for that.

It is possible that most of the Post Offices on Staten Island will be consolidated with the New York City Post Office. A movement to this end has begun, but no action has yet been taken by the Post Office Department. Suggestions have been made for similar consolidations around Boston, St. Louis, and other large offices. A factor which may determine the policy of the department is the feasibility of thus doing away with the practice of "over-sales" at small offices. Under this practice the Postmasters of the small places, whose salaries are fixed according to their receipts, make heavy sales of stamps which are used as postage on matter mailed in the neighboring city.

CUBANS OFFER AN APOLOGY.

Acting Mayor and Other Officials of Cienfuegos Call on Consul Baehr—Investigation Ordered from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Minister Squiers at Havana has made a brief report by cable to the State Department of the incident at Cienfuegos last Sunday when the American flag was said to have been desecrated.

Mr. Squiers transmits a report to him by Consul Baehr at Cienfuegos, dated Jan. 31, in which he relates how upon entering the consulate that morning he found the door was smeared and steps covered with mud. The consul notified the police, and they ordered an immediate investigation. Later, the Acting Mayor, accompanied by a number of other officials, called at the consulate and expressed their regret at the occurrence.

The Federal officials at Havana have ordered a thorough investigation.

FLAG TO COME DOWN AGAIN.

Stars and Stripes Hoisted Over Borneo Coast Only as a Precautionary Measure.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Ernest W. Birch, Governor of British North Borneo, just arrived here, says Gen. Leonard Wood, while recently at Sandakan, capital of North Borneo, informed him that the question of the ownership of the islands off the coast of Borneo, over which a United States war vessel had hoisted the American flag, would be amicably settled, as there was no strong desire on the part of the Americans to keep them.

The Governor asserted that, although there was no documentary evidence thereof, the islands undoubtedly belong to the Chartered Company of North Borneo, which has administered them since 1883.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Investigation here shows that Gen. Wood was fully authorized to make the statement attributed to him relative to an amicable settlement of the ownership of the islands off the coast of Borneo. The issue as to ownership of these islands was made by the dispatch to those waters by Admiral Evans of the gunboat Quiros, which hoisted the United States flag on some of the islands.

They are said here to be practically worthless, but, fearing that the Sultan of Jolo might undertake to bestow them on some other nation, the question of title was placed in the hands of Gen. Wood, with the understanding that the islands are to be declared part of either the British or the American possessions.

SENATOR HANNA'S CONDITION.

Overexertion at the Gridiron Club Dinner Caused a Slight Relapse, but He Is Better Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The fact that Mrs. Prentiss Baldwin, a sister of Senator Hanna, with her husband, stopped over here on the way to Thomasville, Ga., gave rise to rumors to-day that Senator Hanna was dangerously ill. The Senator was at the Gridiron Club dinner on Saturday night and remained until the close of the dinner, at midnight, when he made a short speech. This effort overtaxed his strength and he was not so well yesterday, but was much improved to-day.

Dr. Rixey gave orders to-day that the Senator must have absolute rest and forbade him receiving any visitors. The doctor hopes to have the Senator strong enough to go out in a few days. It is probable that, before resuming his duties at the Capitol, Mr. Hanna will make a visit to Thomasville.

DELEGATE FROM PORTO RICO.

The House Confers Additional Privileges on Commissioner Degetau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—After persistent effort, Federico Degetau, the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, has at last secured the much-coveted privilege of representing in the House of Representatives his people by word, if not by vote. The House, despairing of getting concurrent action by the Senate, to-day passed a resolution giving the Porto Rico Commissioner the right to take part in debate on the floor, to serve on committees, and to introduce bills. The Speaker has appointed Mr. Degetau a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

There is pending a bill to make Porto Rico a Territory, and to give the island a Delegate in the House. A bill to this effect twice passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Degetau is a graduate of the University of Madrid, one of the founders of the French society for arbitration among nations, and has sat as a member in the Spanish Cortes. He was Secretary of the Interior of the first Cabinet of Porto Rico under the provision. He represents a population of 953,000 people, and of the 108,000 votes cast at the first election he received 73,000.

Taking advantage of the enlarged powers granted him by the House to-day, he introduced a bill to "expressly declare the citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States." The bill was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

DEFENSE OF GROFF BROTHERS.

"We Will See Quay and Put Him on to Machen," One of Them Says He Told the Other.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Testifying in his own behalf in the postal trial to-day, Diller B. Goff, a brother of Samuel A. Groff, declared that when he sought to introduce the letter-box fastener into the Postal Service he had no idea of "reaching" Machen through Dr. Lorenz or anybody else, directly or indirectly. He denied that Machen's name had ever been mentioned to him at the time Dr. Lorenz made the agreement in 1895 with the Groff brothers. When he sent checks to Dr. Lorenz in Toledo, he said, he knew nothing of any remittances being forwarded by Dr. Lorenz to Machen.

Mr. Groff said that when the price of the fastener was reduced from $1.50 to $1.25 he told his brother, "We will stand it this time, but if there is any more reduction we will see Quay and put him onto Machen."

Samuel A. Groff, another defendant, who preceded his brother, told of the various steps taken by him to interest postal employes and officials in the invention, and testified that although he had been to see Mr. Marche, Machen's Chief Clerk, about the matter, he never was able to see Machen, who always seemed busy.

In fact, he continued, there were so many people offering inventions to the department it was next to impossible to see anybody. He was surprised, he said, when the Post Office Inspectors called on him, and added that to be implicated in any alleged fraudulent transactions was the last thing he expected.

American Artillery Leaves Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 2.—The United States transport Sumner sailed from here this morning with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Batteries of artillery. A battery of Cuban artillery, trained by American officers at Havana, arrived here Sunday afternoon on the steamship San Juan, and has occupied the Punta Gorda and Socapa Forts.

European Squadron Sails.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The United States European Squadron left Beirut this morning for the West Indies.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Bills were introduced in the House to-day as follows:

By Representative BAKER of New York—A resolution inquiring of the Public Printer whether the horses or carriages in use by his department have been used during the past fiscal year by any person not connected with the department.

By Representative STEVENS of Minnesota—A bill providing that by-products of wheat imported in bond for manufacture into flour may be taken from bond for domestic use upon payment of the duty thereon.

By Representative STEPHENS of Texas—A resolution directing the Attorney General to make to the House a full report of his investigation of the charges of corruption in the Indian Territory.

By Representative HEARST of New York—A bill to strike from the act of Feb. 19, 1903, to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States the section abolishing imprisonment as a part of the penalty.

TO INSPECT 19 THEATRES.

City Employes to Find Out Whether Managers Have Met the Mayor's Demands.

Inspectors of the Fire, Health, and Building Departments will start out at 9 o'clock this morning to inspect the nineteen theatres which Mayor McClellan says had not begun making alterations for better fire protection, when on Saturday last he notified them that unless they began work in good faith by Tuesday at midnight they would be closed up.

"All is in readiness for the inspection in the morning," said the Mayor last evening. "The three departments will make their inspections simultaneously, so that there can be no conflict and no throwing of responsibility from any one's shoulders. It will take all day, I presume, to complete the inspections of the nineteen theatres, and the reports of the Inspectors can scarcely be in my hands before Thursday morning. At that time I shall be thoroughly advised of the situation in regard to each house and then shall act."

"Have any of the managers of the houses in question been to see you in regard to the situation?" the Mayor was asked.

"Have they?" retorted the Mayor. "Well, I should say that out of the nineteen some 150 have already been here. They all say they have made the changes required by the departments, but I will depend upon what the Inspectors report as to that. Some of the managers think me unreasonable, and others want to find fault with what I have done, but I am going right ahead, and on Thursday vigorous action will be taken."

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary Taft was warmly welcomed by his associates. The new Secretary weighs something over 225 pounds, and in taking his seat he remarked that the chairs were so low that a heavy man would find difficulty in rising.

The Navy Department has been informed that the President's yacht Mayflower has arrived at Norfolk on her way to this city from Colon, where she served for a time as Admiral Coghlan's flagship.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in National Rifles' Armory Hall, Washington, Feb. 11 to 17, inclusive.

William O. Conway, who has been law clerk of the General Land Office for a quarter of a century, and has been in the service of the Government as an official of the Interior Department for fifty years, received a loving cup from his friends in the department to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Capt. Louis R. Burgess, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifteenth Company to the unassigned list and will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of San Francisco, for assignment to staff duty.

First Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty with the Seventeenth Company, to take effect upon the arrival of that company at Fort Washington, Md., and will then proceed to join the Seventh Battery, Field Artillery.

Capt. Albert L. Mills is transferred from the First to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop L, and Capt. Godfrey H. MacDonald, from the Tenth Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop H.

Navy.

Commander S. A. Staunton is detached from duty in connection with the General Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, and ordered to the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, for temporary duty.

Lieut. B. H. Bierer is ordered to the Maine Feb. 7 for temporary duty, thence to the Illinois.

Assistant Naval Constructors R. D. Gatewood, J. L. Ackerson, and D. R. Battles are appointed with the rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from Dec. 1, 1903.

Boatswain J. H. Doyle is detached from the Hancock, navy yard, New York, Feb. 3, and ordered to duty at the naval coal depot, Bradford, R. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Arrived—The Mayflower at Norfolk, the Buffalo, Decatur, Dale, Barry, Chauncey, and Bainbridge at Algiers; the Newport and Culgoa at Colon, and the Pompey at Shanghai.

Sailed—The Alexander, from Alexandria for Port Said; the Hartford, from Cape Haitien for Port Liberte.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Is primarily a family Whiskey—to be taken in moderation for the good it does. Helps to retain health as well as to regain it.

MR. WILSON RAPS COLLEGES

Says Money Given to Educate Farmers Is Spent Otherwise.

Predicts That Diamonds Will Be Made in This Country, and That Tea Will Be Picked with Reapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day made public Secretary Wilson's address before it on the work of the Agricultural Department, delivered in executive session a few weeks ago. The full report shows that the Secretary indulged in lively comments on many subjects. Incidentally he sharply criticised the work of colleges in general.

"We are helping institutions of education throughout the country," he said. "Seven years ago there was not a lecture delivered anywhere in the United States on metereology. We have furnished the services of fourteen gentlemen to lecture in universities and colleges in the States along those lines for the purpose of having eventually scholars in the land along those lines.

"I have never had any mercy on institutions that take money from the Federal Government and do not use it for the purpose for which Congress appropriated it, and I have laid the lash unsparingly on any Cornell man I have ever met, no matter where or when. They were better endowed than any institution in the land, and should be doing the best work of any institution in the land, yet never did anything. They have disgusted the State of New York to such a extent that, in despair, it had to go and establish an experimental station under its own auspices at Geneva.

"We sent a man down to start them in soil physics. I inquired how he was getting along, and found that he got seventy-five students within a few days and had to shut the door. That is all any one man can teach, and I think it is rather more. Now, we will let that man get those people well started along and then will bring him back or they will have to pay his salary."

He praised the work of the experimental stations, and added:

"I wish the colleges were doing as well. The colleges are doing better than they have been, but the disposition to educate lawyers and doctors and dentists and preachers and typewriters still prevails in the land a little more than it should. That money goes from Washington to these institutions to educate the farmer and the mechanic—that is the intention of it—and because as a general thing there is no fee charged people who want a free education are apt to sneak in and then start off in some other direction when they get through.

"I remember being at Berkeley, Cal., when President McKinley was there last, and I saw a class of 150 graduates. Berkeley gets $75,000 a year from Washington. There was not a farmer in the lot, not one.

"I want to see every mortal thing that is produced or can be produced on American soil produced here that we want to use. We have been paying $100,000,000 a year and more for the winds and waters that blow and flow over the country that are changed by foreigners into sugar. Why should we pay that hundred million? A fourth of all we import can be grown in the United States. The $200,000,000 worth that we cannot produce in the United States can be produced in these new island groups of ours.

"Of course our ladies want to buy feathers and diamonds and laces and all that from foreign countries, but there is no reason why these things should not be made here some day."

"Including diamonds, I suppose?" said Chairman Wadsworth.

"Including diamonds," answered Mr. Wilson.

In an allusion to hydrophobia he said:

"If you muzzle every dog in the District of Columbia and allow no other dog to come rabbies will not come in. You could do that. The love for the pup is stronger than the love for man, woman, or child in the District of Columbia, and dogs cannot be muzzled here."

BREACH OF PROMISE ENDURES.

Damage Suit Started Twenty Years After Alleged Agreement.

The suit of Miss Caroline Smyth to recover $20,000 damages from Edward J. Greacen because he failed to keep his promise to make her his wife, which promise was made twenty-two years ago, will go to trial in the Supreme Court, the demurrer of Greacen having been overruled by Justice Bischoff yesterday.

It was on May 21, 1882, Miss Smyth says, that Greacen promised her "within a reasonable time." She began her suit in the Spring of 1902. Mr. Greacen based a demurrer on the plea that as Miss Smyth was presumably of marriageable age in 1882, when the alleged promise was made, she should have made her demand for specific performance somewhat sooner than 1902.

Justice Bischoff holds that the demurrer was not well founded. Had the contract of marriage, he says, fixed a particular day for the ceremony, the defendant's refusal to marry on that day might have precluded her later demand for performance. But as no specific time was fixed, her readiness to perform at any and all times may be deemed to have continued as she alleges.

WESTCHESTER ROAD REPORT.

Company's Application Favored by a Majority of the Aldermanic Committee.

Aided by a favorable report from the Committee on Railroads, the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company for permission to cross streets in the Bronx for the construction of its line came before the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon. No further action was taken by the board, although the report from the committee was signed by six members, Aldermen Haggerty, Sullivan, McCarthy, Gass, Downing, and Gaffney. Alderman McCall notified the board he would have signed the report, but that he was absent unavoidably from the meeting which ordered the report. The other two members, Goodman and Wafer, refused to sign the paper, Goodman informing the board he would present a minority report next week.

The application of the New York and Port Chester Road for the same permission still slumbers in the committee. A protest from the company was received by the Board of Aldermen yesterday and sent to the Railroad Committee, where the resolution is.

The new company, the Westchester, is understood to have the backing of Metropolitan and Philadelphia traction interests. City Clerk Scully received a letter yesterday from the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, favoring the Port Chester application and opposing the Westchester application. A similar letter was addressed to the City Club by the Taxpayers' Alliance.

During the meeting the board approved an issue of special revenue bonds for an additional $25,000 for the city exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

Alderman Owens presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the board to ask the Rapid Transit Commission to do what it can for the extension of the subway system through the east side to Harlem, and to have the Railroad Committee of the Aldermen hold a public hearing on the proposition.

IRONWORKERS' WAR ENDS

Local No. 2 and the New Housesmiths' Union Agree to Disband.

Four Branch Unions to be Formed Under the Control of an Executive Board.

It was definitely announced yesterday that the long fight between Local No. 2 and the New York Housesmiths' Union had at last been settled on an entirely unexpected basis. Both organizations have agreed to disband and four branch unions will be formed of their members to be under the control of an Executive Board.

The disbandment has actually taken place and preliminary steps have already been taken to carry out the plan. The first of the locals was formed quietly in Brooklyn two days ago, and a second was formed in Jersey City yesterday. The locals will consist of single unions of structural iron workers in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and a union of finishers besides in Manhattan. All four are to receive separate charters from President Buchanan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and it was mainly through his efforts that this settlement was brought about.

In the settlement no discrimination is made as to whether members belonged to Local No. 2 or the new union. Each branch will elect its own officers. This is a large concession from the new union, which up to the present had held to the point that it would stand by its own officers. The four branches will represent about 6,500 structural iron workers and finishers throughout the metropolitan district.

Secretary C. E. Cheney of the Iron League said yesterday evening regarding the settlement of the trouble:

"It was necessary that this settlement should have been reached before the employers could place any estimates. Both unions may be regarded as out of existence. We expect that the Joint Executive Board will sign the arbitration agreement for the four locals, as it will be necessary for a responsible body representing the whole to do so."

CHARGES MALICE IN ARREST.

Ex-Skipper of George B. Campbell's Yacht Sues Owner for $10,000.

Upon a complaint of Charles F. Harris, ex-skipper of the yacht Roamer, Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday arrested George B. Campbell, son of Col. T. C. Campbell, the lawyer, who died on Jan. 4 last as a result of exposure and hardship encountered in the wreck of the Roamer on a small island in the Bahamas. Harris had begun an action in the Supreme Court in Queens County against Campbell to recover $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Campbell gave bail of $2,000 immediately upon his arrest and was released.

In his complaint Harris says that George B. Campbell employed him in August last as skipper of the Roamer for a voyage from this city to Haiti. When they got to Delaware Bay, he says, Campbell had him, along with the steward and a sailor, arrested on a charge of mutiny. All were locked up for fifty-seven days, Harris avers, in cages such as are used for wild animals, and denied the privilege of communication with any one, even counsel. The trial resulted in their acquittal. Harris says that Campbell and a guest tried to run the yacht, and, since he was skipper and responsible, he would not permit it. The incident which caused the arrest, he says, was a dispute between him and his employer as to the position in the boat of a barrel of naphtha.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE PRIZES.

Contestants Chosen, but the Awards Are Not Announced.

The Committee on Competitions and Awards of the Architectural League met in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon and selected the designs for the gold and silver medals, the President's prize, and the Henry O. Avery prize.

The medal competition was for the best drawings for "A Recreation Pier," the President's prize for the best design for a stained-glass window, representing "The Annunciation," and the Henry O. Avery prize for the best design for an electrolier suitable for a newel post in the hall of a public library. The President's prize is open to the members of the league only.

Although the selections were made yesterday, the awards will not be made public until the annual dinner of the league Feb. 12, at which time the recipients of the prizes will be the guests of the league. The members of the committee are J. Langdon Schroeder, Chairman; Kenyon Cox, and Herbert Adams.

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CENTRAL PARK MOSQUITOS.

Dr. Southwick Says There Never Were Many, and Cleaning of the Lakes Has Exterminated Them.

After having spent most of the appropriation made by the city for cleansing the lakes and pools of Central Park, the Park Department is now ready to announce that it has gotten rid of mosquitos. Incidentally the Investigating Committee, composed of City Entomologist Dr. E. B. Southwick and Dr. William N. Berkeley of the Board of Health, has reported that there never were many mosquitos of the anopheles genus in the Park, despite assertions to the contrary made by physicians and others.

These statements were made by Dr. Southwick at last night's meeting of the American Entomological Society in the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West.

"Dr. Berkeley and myself," he said, "found hardly any anopheles anywhere in the Park, and I don't believe there ever were enough to amount to much. We did find some of the culex variety."

In clearing the ponds and lakes, he continued, they found many fishes, which were rather unevenly distributed. These were divided up so that all the waters could have their share. The division had resulted in scattering enough fish to eat up all the mosquito larvae, and even heretofore the larvae had been devoured largely by them. The work of clearing included the removal of more than 2,000 loads of aquatic weeds and dead leaves and other decayed vegetation from the pools, and the building of fine graveled and concreted borders in place of the disordered undergrowth that formerly surrounded the lake banks.

While the operations of the clearing committee have been reported from time to time, Dr. Southwick's announcement was the first public notice that the work was practically finished. He said that the only work of removal now remaining was at one of the lakes near One Hundredth Street and Central Park West.

$115,000 for Oil Companies to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—By a final decree in the suit of C. W. Stone and others against the Washington and the Marshall Oil Companies and the Taylorsville Natural Gas Company, an action over oil delivered into the defendants' pipe lines, the defendants are required to pay the plaintiffs $112,-965 and a Master's fee of $3,000.

The Montgomery's Commander Disabled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Commander Dunlap, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, cables the Navy Department to-day from San Juan that Commander Nathaniel J. K. Patch of the Montgomery had fallen and broken his leg. The accident will incapacitate him for three months, and Commander Clinton C. Curtis, Ordnance Officer at the New York Navy Yard, has been selected to succeed him.

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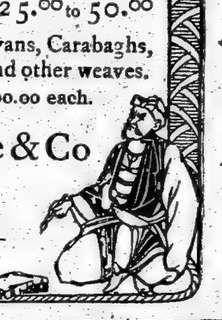

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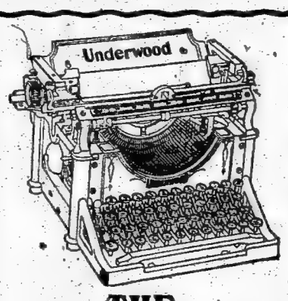

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NEWS OF THE DRAMA

"Der Detektiv" the New Farce at the Irving Place Theatre.

Miss France Hamilton's Entrance Through the "Doll's House" Hoop —Sunshine and Champagne in Ibsen.

Farce again rules at the Irving Place Theatre. "Der Detektiv," a four-act piece from Berlin, by Ernst Gettke and Victor Leon, full of local slang and up-to-date hits at the virtues of typewriters and the stench of automobiles. It is on for an indefinite run; and, judging by the uproar that greeted it last night, its stay will be long. The modern detective bureau, with its machinery for nosing out marital infidelities, and spying on the indiscretions of gay daughters of the family, offers obvious opportunities for mistaken identities and a play of cross purposes. It is only wonderful that it has not long ago been utilized. Perhaps it has!

The "detective" of the title is, of course, not a detective at all. He is a young man who has been writing letters to a young woman, and who, happening to be in the detective bureau, is mistaken by the girl's mother for a detective, and set on the trail of the letter writer—his own trail! In his assumed character of detective he visits the young woman and her sister in the guise of a dressmaker, and assists in a robbing and disrobing act. "A dressmaker is not a man," one young lady remarks, as she bares her arms, shoulders, and knotted ribbons of blue; but this dressmaker acts very like a man to the obvious delight of the audience.

A more novel complication is that in which an ancient rake, admirably played by Gustav von Seyffertitz, having got into hot water with his wife, is helped out by the bureau. A detective makes up as his double, and is thus for a consideration, made the scapegoat of the old reprobate's sins. It is a field day for the old boy, and the audience howls at the way he carries off the situation; but joy comes before a fall. He makes up to his double's wife, and is exposed by the hitherto complaisant goat.

But enough! A farce is a farce. "Der Detektiv" is not of the first order, having little to commend it in the way of fresh character drawing or novel absurdity. The idea is new, but the use of it is in the stereotyped manner. But on the stage the old jokes share the happy fortunes of old wines, old fiddles, and old friends. "Der Detektiv" will prosper.

Von Seyffertitz has only to pull a mug or kick up his heels at the Irving Place to make Laughter hold both his sides. As his wife, Elisabeth Ariaani is a robust and commanding humorist, who makes all her points. The company also includes Richard Schlaghamer, Bertha Rocco, Muriel Hope, Ida Frey, Julius Haller, Hedwig von Osterman, Matthias Claudius, Julius Kobler, and others of the familiar favorites. They are always most at home in this sort of piece.

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The theory that anybody can act Ibsen was rudely shaken yesterday afternoon by Miss France Hamilton's presentation of "The Doll's House" at the Manhattan. All that is required, it has been averred, is to be just a humdrum citizen in skirt or trousers and utter the lines. You press the button, so to speak, and Ibsen does the rest. Only "the rest," in the opinion of these theorists, is nothing much to speak of.

Of all but one of Miss Hamilton's company very little need be said. Some, like Miss Viola Fortescue, who played Christina, were simple, intelligent, and sincere, and therefore unobjectionable. Others, like Mr. Henry Weaver, who played Thorval, was none of those things, and so roused the risibilities of even a friendly audience that the play ended in bursts of laughter.

Miss Hamilton was last seen here as the dancing Geisha in "The Darling of the Gods"; and it was to provide a striking entrance for her in a more artistic field that "The Doll's House" hoop was raised in the histrionic arena. If this phrase were to be taken literally, it might be better for Miss Hamilton. In dancing the famous tarantella, (which Mrs. Fiske balked so notably in her last performance of Nora,) she showed vast hippodromic possibilities. It was a real dance, full of grace and fire, with a red skirt that floated and soared. If it lacked an emotional and psychologic grasp on the dramatic meaning of the moment, it afforded plentiful glimpses of the props of terpsichorean understanding. Like the Irishman of anecdotal memory, Miss Hamilton had the match, and needed only the pipe and tobacco.

For the rest, what Miss Hamilton evinced was an intelligent intention that never "heightened and kindled" (the phrase is Matthew Arnold's) into an effect. Like many a daughter of the elder Thespian school, you knew she was an actress because you saw her acting. Her simulation of the air of the macarooning "song bird," the animate "squirrel," (as Thorval called her,) fairly creaked on the hinges. In the emotional passages she caressed her phrases vocally and looked uneasy. If it had not been for the play—the dramatic intensity of which succeeded, as it always does, in making one forget its own drab and diseased atmosphere—one would have been a trifle impatient at Miss Hamilton for calling her audience out of the crisp and invigorating midwinter sunshine.

Query: Have they no crisp, midwinter sunshine in Norway? They have champagne there, and Ibsen is never tired of showing it on his scene. But it is mainly drunk by youths whose fathers have eaten asparagus and oysters, and whose spines or cherry-colored velvet brains are, in consequence, yet on the paretic edge. And as for the sunshine they see—it comes from a cherry-colored velvet sun!

But to our text. The one performer yesterday who put life and blood into his part was that experienced and masterly professional actor John E. Kellard, who even now is night by night sweetly kittying in romantic drama at the Belasco. Mr. Kellard was Krogstad, and he infused the part with such a fund of bitterness, revolt, and despair, crowned by a moment of strange, half-realized joy, as it has not in our experience been invested with before. It was a virile and vehement performance and withal absolutely in the right key of intense naturalism.

If it had not been for the dramatic content of the play and for Mr. Kellard's acting, even the devoted Ibsenites might have been driven to the side of those who, in Mr. Archer's phrase, have been engaged for half a generation in sealing the mausoleum of Ibsen.

HENRY MILLER'S NEW PLAY.

"Man Proposes" Produced at New Haven—"The Dictator" to be Seen To-morrow Night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2.—Henry Miller at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night produced a new English comedy called "Man Proposes." The play is by Ernest Denny, is in four short acts, and met with warm approval by the audience. The piece deals with the difficulty a self-sacrificing nobleman encounters in defending his scapegrace younger brother, who assumes his title and falls in love with the girl he himself wishes to marry.

Mr. Miller as the elder brother was warmly welcomed. H. Hazzard-Short, Dorothy Hammond, Walter Allen, Helen Tracy, Elinore Sheldon, and Mrs. Felix Morris took the secondary parts.

On Thursday evening Willie Collier will produce at the Hyperion Theatre the Richard Harding Davis piece, "The Dictator."

ANDREW MACK IN HIS ELEMENT.

His Successful Revival of the Drama, "An Irish Gentleman."

Andrew Mack is surely in his proper element in the revival at the Fourteenth Street Theatre of Ramsay Morris's romantic drama, "An Irish Gentleman." Monday night there was a big first-night crowd to see it; last night the house was even more crowded, and the enthusiasm at the new songs introduced by Mr. Mack knew no bounds. Among the songs were "My Heart's Delight," "The Dove Song," and "An Irish Street Singer."

This play, which closes Andrew Mack's engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is said to be his favorite. He seems to rise in this drama to the loftiest heights of sentiment and patriotism, in doing which, of course, he brings delight to all Fourteenth Street.

BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE.

Maybe it was just another case of professional jealousy. They are cockatoos—the birds on exhibition at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week—and when their turn came gave no evidence of possessing dulcet singing voices, whatever other attributes one may be willing to credit them with.

The trouble started when Eleanor Falke made her entrance. Maybe it was because she wore a gown of lurid red so brilliant that the brightest plumage in the lot might seem dull in comparison. Then, too, Miss Falke does possess a singing voice.

The cockatoos were to be next on the programme, and for the time being were concealed from the audience by a drop. Miss Falke's first number was loudly applauded, and she reappeared and began the second. Then the screeching began.

It seemed as if every bird in the troupe had a grudge against the singer and was doing its best to "get even." The singer smiled pleasantly—one of those nice, made-to-order stage smiles that are so entrancing; but when the queer noises continued she said things under her breath. The things she said were not part of the words of the song, it is certain, but they were not uttered with enough distinctness to make them entirely intelligible. Miss Falke may have been merely voicing her enjoyment of the occasions. But that seems doubtful.

It is to her credit, however, that she made no very marked demonstration of impatience, although the situation must have been exceedingly trying. The noise did not cease until she began her last number, but even a cockatoo could hardly fail to respect the manner in which Miss Falke sang "Bedella." That is really an artistic tidbit, of the kind one rarely gets in vaudeville.

***

Rose Naynon is the name put down on the programme as the moving spirit behind the "marvelous troupe of trained tropical birds." There was really no necessity for their exhibition of ill-breeding, which only served to remind one that they could not sing, no matter how hard they might try. Fortunately, they don't attempt it. But they are successful enough in other lines to cause one to deplore their bad manners.

When the drop was raised they were revealed in all manner of attitudes. Some perched solemly on horizontal brass bars, others hung from rings, still others fluttered here and there about the scene. Mme. Naynon is a large woman, who likewise dresses in red. She is assisted by—or does she assist?—a tall, military-looking personage, and the pair keep the feathered artists busy for half an hour or so doing all manner of wonderful tricks.

Some of the birds do gymnastic stunts; others perform in the tumbling, jumping, and trapeze lines.

At one point in the performance a small gilded coach is brought in, and immediately two small birds fly down and take their places in the inside of the vehicle. Another hitches himself to the shafts and a big fellow mounts the seat. Then off they go around the stage.

Occasionally Mme. Naynon selects a bird, whispers in its ear, and it flies out into the auditorium, over the heads of the audience, sweeping back to the stage promptly and landing with unerring aim upon the woman's arm.

The finale of the act is picturesque. The man goes to the rear of the theatre, while the woman stands in the centre of the stage, ringing a small handbell. The man lifts the cover of a large hamper, and one by one a flock of white doves fly straight to the woman, perching upon her arms, neck, and shoulders until her head and face are hidden from sight in the surrounding mass of beautiful white plumage.

***

The dramatic feature of the Proctor bill this week is provided by Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, who appear in a sketch, "The Halfway House," written by Ezra Kendall. Mrs. Fisher's part is little more than a feeder for that of her husband, who in the part of a rural hotel man reveals a comic ability of a higher order than one often sees in these offerings. He is quiet, unctuous, and amusing in an entirely legitimate way.

The woman is an actress, who has come to the little country hotel expecting to meet a manager who had written her to join his company at that point. She is clearly disgusted with the place, and asks the little man if the town is on the map.

"It's not printed on it," he drawls, "but I put it on that map over there with a pencil. Then a drummer come along and rubbed it out."

She asks him if it is a good town for actors.

"It must be," is the reply. "They seem to like the place, all right. Most of the troupe that showed here two weeks ago are here yet."

He tells how one actor managed to evade paying his board bill.

"'He was here two days,' he remarks, 'and then he tried to light out without payin'. But I caught him and took him before the Judge. Didn't do me no good, though. The Judge told him he was entitled to two weeks' board free."

"How was that?"

"'Well, you see, we had a sign out, 'A week's board free if you can beat this hotel at a dollar a day.' He done it, all right, the Judge said. Then that fellow sold his claim to the Judge for a dollar and ten cents, and the Judge has been eatin' up his decision ever since."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Vesta Tilley, Andrew Mack, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Amelia Summerville, and Edna May Spooner will perform at the Actors' Church Alliance benefit at the Manhattan Theatre Friday afternoon. An act from "The Virginian," an original play by Robert Edeson, the third act of "Othello," and "The Sacrament of Judas" will be presented. Miss Amelia Bingham will also appear. The curtain will rise at 1:30.

***

Ralph Stuart has been approached in regard to heading a company at a new theatre which Henry E. Corey, a real estate agent, says he and some of his associates are to build near the Circle. Mr. Stuart has not yet decided what he will do about the matter.

***

It seems that Sydney Rosenfeld, after all, will not open in the Savoy Theatre Feb. 22. The "deal" is off. There are different reasons given for the failure of Mr. McKee, manager of the Savoy, and Sydney Rosenfeld to come to an agreement. One is that Mr. McKee broke off negotiations; another is that Mr. Rosenfeld would not agree to take the house because the management of it would not make certain alterations. Meanwhile nobody knows positively where the Century company will find a home.

***

Virginia Harned will begin her tour in "The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes" Monday, Feb. 15. She will not appear in another play this season.

***

Charles Frohman has re-engaged Henry Ainley for next season. Mr. Ainley is now Miss Maude Adams's leading man. He will play in London next season.

***

Grace Belmont, in the cast of "Sergeant Kitty," was taken ill in the middle of a song last night at Daly's. Her understudy, Victoria Stuart, took up the words while Miss Belmont was being carried off the stage. It was a lightning-quick change—perhaps the quickest on record.

Progress of Weber & Fields's Train.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Weber & Fields's special train passed through Chicago today on its unbroken run from New York to San Francisco. The train arrived here over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and departed over the Rock Island, the latter road expecting to land it in San Francisco Saturday morning. The trip is the longest ever made by a theatrical organization without a break.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET

Fifth Concert of Its Season Given in Mendelssohn Hall.

Quartets by Beethoven and Haydn, and Franck's Quintet with Ferruccio Busoni.

Mr. Kneisel provided an ample antidote at his fifth concert last evening to the music of Cesar Franck for which he has so enthusiastically made propaganda in recent years, and which he again presented to his public. The concert began with the last of Beethoven's set of six quartets, Opus 18, and closed with Haydn's quartet in G minor, Opus 74, No. 3; and between them came Franck's piano quintet. Here was music of the purest and clearest type of classical quartet style, with one of the most characteristic utterances of the daring innovator, whose work has been so long in gaining even qualified acceptance and who speaks in an idiom that has grievously offended the principles and tastes of those who hold by the older art.

Mr. Kneisel and his associates have rarely played with so great a fervor and warmth, so exquisite a beauty of tone, so perfect a finish of detail, and so complete a union of all their powers in a homogeneous and balanced whole as they did last night; nor have they often exhibited the higher, intangible qualities that go to make up what is called style—that which gives the supreme distinction to their playing. They were displayed at their fullest in the quartet by Beethoven, which is one of the least often heard of that early series, though surely it is not lacking in the freshness and spontaneity, the originality struggling for utterance, through the precepts of an earlier time, that mark its fellows.

There were energy, vitality, delicious euphony in the performance; in the adagio a hymning of its highest poetry and beauty. Haydn's quartet, too, is one of the less familiar of his many works in this form; though, as it chanced, a hearing of it had been given in the same hall within a week. The performance was no less finished in detail and in the perception and realization of the larger outline of the whole. Especially fine were the breadth that was imparted to the adagio with its touch of rhapsodical elaboration and the brilliancy of the last allegro.

Last evening's performance of César Franck's quintet was the third that Mr. Kneisel has given within the space of a few years, but there seems to be little more positive acceptance of it than there was at the beginning. It is one of his later, maturer works, and is as complete a realization of the composer's individuality and ideals as to music as any of his instrumental compositions. There are undoubtedly beauties of a rare kind in it. Its spirit is of mystic detachment, almost of other-worldliness, closely akin to that of the quartet that Mr. Kneisel gave here earlier in the season. And, like that, it moves in a mood of vagueness, of irresolution, with outbursts of fervid passion, but of passion still undefined.

Its thematic material is as near nothing as music well can be; yet through the moving of these voices speaking in uncertain tones there is developed a harmonic web of entrancing, ever-changing beauty, and an instrumental color of the richest quality. Into the tone of the strings the scnorities of the piano are interwoven with the subtlest skill—a skill which was brought to the fullest realization last evening by the playing of a great artist, Mr. Ferruccio Busoni.

It was of the most sensitive mastery, delicate in its gradations of color and dynamics, and blending with the tone of the other instruments, subordinated where subordination was prescribed, yet charged with an authority of its own—ensemble playing of the highest type. Together the five penetrated to this inmost spirit of the quintet, and it could hardly have been that the work failed to impress itself in certain ways and in certain degrees upon even those least submitted to its spell.

MR. FRANKO'S OLD MUSIC.

Instrumental and Vocal Pieces of the Eighteenth Century at the Lyceum Theatre.

At Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of old music there is never any of

The fretful stir
Unprofitable, and the fever of the world

to hang upon the beatings of the heart. The atmosphere of eighteenth-century music is generally a placid one to modern minds—placid, though distinction, charm, and sentiment are not lacking in it. Nor were they lacking yesterday afternoon at the second of these concerts, given in the New Lyceum Theatre before an audience somewhat larger than that which heard the first of the present series a few weeks ago. The programme gave some delightful glimpses into music by eighteenth-century composers whose names, and little more, are known to readers of musical history, and closed with one of the most familiar symphonies of Haydn.

The symphony gave a singular pleasure played in those surroundings. Small though the orchestra is, it is of about the size to which Haydn was accustomed, and in that small auditorium the symphony showed how greatly the feeling of intimacy, of close contact with the music signifies in works of this kind and period. It sounded, indeed, bigger and more important than it does from the largest of orchestras in one of the large concert halls of to-day. The concert was opened with two excerpts from "Le Billet de Loterie," a once-famous opera by Isouard, a French composer whose airs are still occasionally sung in concerts with no historical purpose. They were the overture, full of naïve melody and some effective scoring on simple lines, and a "scène et rondo" for soprano that shows the true Gallic expression in music of a comic operatic situation, an expression that is not only thoroughly characteristic but most adroitly uses the peculiarity of the rondo form to gain its end. The heroine, continually protesting that she will never consent to sing, consents. Her protestation forms the first subject, which, in the musical as in the poetical "rondeau," is continually repeated after the introduction of new material, and the new material is the successive songs she sings—a "simple and gracious air," a romance and an air of "cadence and roulade," as she herself describes them. This piece was sung by Mme. Anna Arnaud, a soprano singer not known in New York concert halls, with much grace and charm of style. She quite caught its spirit, in fact, and though her voice is somewhat veiled, especially in its middle range, she has command of good phrasing and facile coloratura. She sang equally well an air from Bartl's opera, "Fra i due Litiganti," a work that has tasted of immortality through Mozart's little quotation from it in the last act of "Don Giovanni."

A special interest attached to the set of six pieces from the opera of "Ernelinde," by Philidor, music quite unknown to this generation of music lovers, though its author's name is famous in the history both of music and of chess. The pieces, largely in those dance forms that were essential components of the opera of two centuries ago, are of charming rhythmical individuality and melodiousness. Their archaic quality seems unquestionable to-day, and probably there were few in the audience who could have determined upon what grounds Dr. Burney, who heard the opera in Paris, decided that its "ingenious composer had quitted the ancient opera style of his country" when he composed it.

ADA REHAN SEEKS FIGURES.

Actress Demands Statement of Box Office Receipts and Profits.

Ada Rehan sent her lawyer to see her managers yesterday for the purpose of serving formal notice that she did not think they were behaving properly. The lawyer called on Liebler & Co., managers of the Rehan-Skinner tour, and Joseph Buckley, the actress's business manager, and informed them that she demanded to see a daily statement of her show's box office receipts and also a tabulation of her share of the profits.

According to her contract, Miss Rehan not only gets a salary, but also is to receive a percentage of the net profits. A member of the firm of Liebler & Co. gave their side of the dispute as follows:

"Of course, we haven't made a division of the profits yet, because the tour is far from ended, and we cannot tell at this stage whether there will be any 'net' profits. We are perfectly willing to show Miss Rehan a daily statement of the box office receipts, but obviously we can't tell what is her share of the tour's 'net' profits."

The Rehan lawyer and the Liebler lawyer will meet to-day to discuss the matter.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

WOMEN'S MATCH.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 142; Mrs. Gardner, 137. Total, 279.
New York—Mrs. Engelhardt, 141; Mrs. Lester, 126. Total, 267.
SECOND GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 169; Mrs. Gardner, 138. Total, 307.
New York—Mrs. Engelhardt, 137; Mrs. Lester, 155. Total, 292.
THIRD GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 209; Mrs. Gardner, 135. Total, 344.
New York—Mrs. Engelhardt, 102; Mrs. Lester, 158. Total, 260.
FOURTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 116; Mrs. Gardner, 168. Total, 284.
New York—Mrs. Engelhardt, 155; Mrs. Lester, 148. Total, 303.
FIFTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 194; Mrs. Gardner, 176. Total, 370.
New York—Mrs. Engelhardt, 119; Mrs. Lester, 189. Total, 308.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.
Harlem, Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lorelle Bowling Club—Mrs. Holldeck, 86; Mrs. Spies, 110; Mrs. Hugushoff, 112; Mrs. Leopold, 99; Mrs. Heyne, 136. Total, 543.
West Side Bowling Club—Mrs. Denninger, 162; Mrs. Schlosser, 128; Mrs. Schwacke, 91; Mrs. Ruckert, 96; Mrs. Sengler, 126. Total, 603.
SECOND RACE.—Golden Link Bowling Club—Mrs. Krickbaum, 161; Mrs. Ulrich, 124; Mrs. Yeager, 136; Mrs. Gumpert, 110; Mrs. Kubler, 121. Total, 652.
Lorelle Bowling Club—Mrs. Holldeck, 100; Mrs. Spies, 102; Mrs. Hugushoff, 160; Mrs. Leopold, 94; Mrs. Heyne, 147. Total, 603.
THIRD GAME.—West Side Bowling Club—Mrs. Denninger, 130; Mrs. Schlosser, 89; Mrs. Schwacke, 101; Mrs. Rucker, 136; Mrs. Sengler, 143. Total, 599.
Golden Link Bowling Club—Mrs. Krickbaum, 125; Mrs. Ulrich, 83; Mrs. Yeager, 136; Mrs. Gumfert, 99; Mrs. Kubler, 113. Total, 556.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Prudential No. 2 Bowling Club—Crum, 186; Rocricuet, 171; Hann, 173; Young, 137; Conn, 190. Total, 857.
Mutual No. 1 Bowling Club—Babcock, 173; Carbonell, 155; Miller, 151; Whitney, 208; Garrison, 165. Total, 852.
SECOND GAME.—Prudential No. 2 Bowling Club—Crum, 107; Rocricuet, 126; Hann, 186; Young, 154; Conn, 184. Total, 817.
Equitable No. 1 Bowling Club—Sreedberg, 193; Rudd, 157; Swenson, 149; Messert, 194; Bernard, 180. Total, 873.
THIRD GAME.—Mutual No. 1 Bowling Club—Babcock, 158; Carbonell, 190; Miller, 171; Whitney, 164; Garrison, 157. Total, 800.
Equitable No. 1 Bowling Club—Sreedberg, 152; Rudd, 151; Swenson, 146; Messert, 171; Bernard, 160. Total, 800.

TRUST COMPANY LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Trust Company of America Bowling Club—Tolbeteck, 130; Drew, 117; Bourke, 162; Kuper, 174; Douglass, 129. Total, 712.
Lincoln Trust Company Bowling Club—Calhoun, 205; Fluke, 143; Carroll, 138; Wilson, 209; Bray, 145. Total, 840.
SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America Bowling Club—Tolbeteck, 152; Drew, 148; Bourke, 140; Kuper, 161; Douglass, 180. Total, 781.
Lincoln Trust Company Bowling Club—Calhoun, 180; Fluke, 182; Carroll, 146; Wilson, 150; Bray, 244. Total, 852.
THIRD GAME.—Trust Company of America Bowling Club—Tolbeteck, 149; Drew, 83; Bourke, 117; Kuper, 165; Douglass, 190. Total, 704.
Lincoln Trust Company Bowling Club—Calhoun, 146; Fluke, 182; Carroll, 134; Wilson, 231; Bray, 145. Total, 838.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Eldorado Alleys.

First Game—Gates, 168; Rothermel, 169.
Second Game—Gates, 163; Rothermel, 183.
Third Game—Gates, 153; Rothermel, 190.
Fourth Game—Gates, 125; Rothermel, 162.
Fifth Game—Gates, 173; Rothermel, 188.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.
Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Glass, 187; Dickerson, 167; Collins, 139; Lehr, 156; Smith, 152. Total, 801.
Fraternity Bowling Club—Richardson, 136; Voorheis, 124; Nafis, 178; Hutchins, 149; Greible, 188. Total, 775.
SECOND GAME.—Fraternity Bowling Club—Richardson, 127; Voorheis, 124; Nafis, 154; Hutchins, 139; Greible, 130. Total, 674.
Brevoort Bowling Club—Dunn, 161; Foley, 143; Sand, 180; Williams, 163; Woodling, 145. Total, 742.
THIRD GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Glass, 123; Dickerson, 168; Collins, 136; Lehr, 182; Smith, 154. Total, 783.
Brevoort Bowling Club—Dunn, 150; Foley, 118; Sand, 142; Williams, 151; Woodling, 141. Total, 697.

(SECOND SECTION.)

FIRST GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Austin, 149; Losee, 188; Reeveland, 219; Hickok, 189; Barber, 138. Total, 813.
Gilbert Bowling Club—J. L. Arneberg, 152; Hill, 135; Bishop, 173; Oest, 191; A. M. Arneberg, 163. Total, 824.
SECOND GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Austin, 156; Losee, 177; Reeveland, 144; Hickok, 176; Barber, 154. Total, 807.
Palm Bowling Club—Leary, 169; Henry, 168; Smith, 171; Beckerman, 172; Graf, 173. Total, 843.
THIRD GAME.—Gilbert Bowling Club—J. L. Arneberg, 136; Hill, 163; Bishop, 132; Oest, 227; A. Arneberg, 152. Total, 801.
Palm Bowling Club—Leary, 175; Henry, 159; Smith, 144; Beckerman, 231; Graf, 143. Total, 882.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ellingswood & Cunningham Bowling Club—Carthy, 156; Carpenter, 127; Singer, 177; Hackley, 146; Wood, 181. Total, 787.
Clark, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Labough, 167; Stewart, 129; Doyle, 139; Corey, 174; Lee, 162. Total, 771.
SECOND GAME.—Ashland & Co. Bowling Club—Mott, 164; Wright, 166; Jack, 129; Herr, 180; Roberts, 233. Total, 872.
Clark, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Labough, 147; Stewart, 177; Doyle, 124; Corey, 150; Lee, 184. Total, 782.
THIRD GAME.—Ashland & Co. Bowling Club—Mott, 128; Wright, 138; Jack, 99; Herr, 136; Roberts, 199. Total, 700.
Ellingswood & Cunningham Bowling Club—Carthy, 159; Carpenter, 122; Singer, 153; Hackley, 127; Wood, 143. Total, 714.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bohemian B. C. Bowling Club—Guerk, 170; Adamec, 130; Havlin, 131; V. Villim, 192; F. Villim, 148. Total, 769.
Palisade B. C. Bowling Club—Doherty, 165; Cave, 152; Wilkes, 166; Frost, 128; Gerring, 142. Total, 753.
SECOND GAME.—Palisade Bowling Club—Doherty, 135; Cave, 128; Wilkes, 133; Frost, 169; Gerring, 136. Total, 701.
Hudson B. C. Bowling Club—Tilley, 184; Whiteman, 190; Miller, 166; Martin, 192; Smith, 121. Total, 843.
THIRD GAME.—Hudson B. C. Bowling Club—Tilley, 195; Whiteman, 212; Miller, 193; Martin, 150; Smith, 157. Total, 907.
Bohemian Bowling Club—Guerk, 193; Adamec, 143; Havlin, 168; V. Villim, 169; F. Villim, 199. Total, 872.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:09	Sun sets	5:19
Moon rises	8:08		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:47	Gov. Isl'd	9:12
H. Gate	11:08		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	9:17	Gov. Isl'd	9:46
H. Gate	11:41		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manaval Trinidad and Grenada	10:00 A. M.	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Wells City, Swansea	.....	.....
Virgil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Corinthian, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prince Acalbert, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana and Mexico	.....	.....
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
Orizaba, Nassau and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	
Citta di Messina, Antigua, Martinique, and Guadaloupe	12:30 P. M.	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Dominica, and Barbados	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Minnehaha, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of closing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb §25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

‡Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 30; Hongkong, Jan. 2; Shanghai, Jan. 5; Yokohama, Jan. 13, and Honolulu, Jan. 23, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Jan. 30. Due in New York tomorrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 3.

Anchoric, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Arapahoe, Charleston, Feb. 1.
Blucher, Hamburg, Jan. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Columbia, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
El Monte, Galveston, Jan. 28.
Finland, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Hohenzollern, Genoa, Jan. 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
St. Fillans, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 23.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 3.
Indiana, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.

FRIDAY, F

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

REPUBLICANS AND HOME RULE.

The first impression the average New Yorker is likely to derive from the news that the Republicans in the Legislature are planning to give substantial home rule to this city is that of timidity toward "Greeks bearing gifts." We have learned by bitter experience that neither of the political party machines has in the past really favored real home rule for New York, since each of them in its own way has been able to profit by the present régime without being responsible for it.

Still, there are reasons why the Republican majority, if their leaders were wise enough to see the facts as they actually are, should wish home rule here. One very strong one is that the persistent denial of it has strengthened the Democratic Party here and made the retention of control of the State extremely difficult. So long as the Republicans are held accountable, as they were last Fall, for instance, for the policy in force as to the excise question, the hostile sentiment so awakened will tell against them. That sentiment, aroused by the local situation, came very near costing the Republicans the State in 1902. The big Democratic majority of that year was increased last year, and, if it could be rallied to a strong candidate for the Presidency this year, it would threaten the loss of the State to the Republicans both in the State and National elections. It is evident that the local Republican leaders, though they are not fully enlightened on the subject, are far less inclined to the old system of control from Albany than they formerly were. It is not impossible that the party may gradually come to see that it would be safer as well as essentially more just to give the city substantial home rule. It would "delimit" party contests, and make State politics a simpler game than it is now.

Essentially more just, home rule certainly would be. We know the argument that the city is only a corporation created by the State, and that its Government must proceed from authority lodged in the State. That is a perfectly sound theory of constitutional law. But it is to be applied in the light of the fact that the city casts more than 40 per cent. of the vote of the entire State, and that the property interests here centred are far more than those of the rest of the State. While it is conceded that the State has the legal right to deal with the city according to its discretion, it is morally bound to use that right so as to leave the city the control of affairs peculiarly its own. The party that stubbornly refuses to do so runs great risks. It tends to alienate voters who on other grounds would support it. Exactly what are the things that should be left to the city is a matter for consideration. But the main lines of division are plain enough. We should be allowed to deal with the mode of taxation by which we will raise our share of the State burden and the means for our own government. We should be allowed to deal with the franchises within our own territory for transportation, for gas, electricity, &c., and, as far as possible, for water. And we should be allowed to deal as we think best with the sale of liquor and the conditions imposed upon it. We have made much progress in the direction of home rule in the past twenty years, and the result has, on the whole, been decidedly for the better. We are prepared for a fuller measure, and we ought to have it.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

At the close of the first seven months of the fiscal year in 1903 the receipts had exceeded the expenditures by a little more than $28,000,000. At the corresponding period this year the excess of receipts had dwindled to $1,641,680. This difference is due to the falling off of receipts and to the increase of expenditures. The receipts are $15,000,000 less and the expenditures some $11,000,000 more. It needs a mind no more acute than that of the immortal Micawber to perceive what must be the effect of this double process if it is continued.

The returns for the month of January, which we published yesterday morning, show that, so far from the process being checked, it is going on with accelerated speed. In that month the receipts not only fell to the level of the expenditures, as is the case for the seven months, but fell below them by nearly seven millions of dollars, ($6,784,183.) It is true that the expenditures of January are always greater than the monthly average, and it is not to be expected that the remaining five months will show a deficit, as the past month has. Nor is it, on the other hand, safe to assume that the deficit will be made up and a surplus accumulated of $14,000,000, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his latest report. Unless there is a sharp revival of receipts, which it is rash to assume, it is most probable that the Treasury will only come out about even at the close of the fiscal year. Compared with the large surplus of the preceding years, this prospect ought to contain a lesson for Congress.

Will it? We gravely doubt it. In the three large supply bills so far in shape there has been no indication of a saving sufficient to establish equilibrium. There is now before the House a Service Pension bill that would banish all hopes of making both ends meet in many years, without increased taxation. Of course, it will not be pressed this session, and is intended mainly for campaign purposes, but that is the history of previous extravagance in pensions, and it is found very hard to get away from the implied promises in such proposed measures. The votes secured by bringing them in can only be retained by passing them. The chief difficulty in this matter of balancing receipts and expenditures is that the two branches of legislation are in the hands of different committees, and there is very little effective co-operation between them, while there is no responsible control of the two, except in the House. There it is too scattered to be of value, and log-rolling, and political pressure take the place of careful study of the real interests of the people.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

By far the most significant passage in the speech from the throne with which King EDWARD opened Parliament is the following:

> The insufficiency of the supply of raw material, upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends, has inspired me with deep concern. I trust the efforts being made in various parts of my empire to increase the area of cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success.

Assuming that the situation is as urgent as it is here represented to be, this reference to a current commercial situation we believe to be an innovation in speeches from the throne. At least we recall no precedent for it. It has been for two generations the theory of the British Government that commercial and industrial crises were to be left to settle themselves under the operation of the natural laws of trade. Here, on the contrary, is a clear intimation that legislation can profitably "do something" in relation to them, since otherwise they would have no place in a speech from the throne. The something might conceivably take the form of a bounty on "British-grown" cotton. At any rate the reference is sure to be eagerly hailed and made the most of by the followers of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and by that statesman himself, who has committed himself to the project of doing something for British trade by act of Parliament.

THE SUBWAY STRIKE DISCUSSION.

The discovery of the delegates to the Central Federated Union that the workmen employed on the subway have no grievance which would justify some thousands of men in entering upon voluntary idleness in the middle of a hard Winter shows that sound common sense hath its occasional victories no less renowned than those of professional demagogy. The most alarming fact brought out in the stormy and protracted discussion was that the company installing machinery in the Fifty-ninth Street powerhouse employs union and non-union men impartially. Of course this is very bad, and under some conditions would abundantly justify a strike, but perhaps these conditions are not those which exist at the moment. There are a good many men walking the streets, and occasionally into the police courts, because of inability to recover "jobs" lost for reasons no better than this, and possibly this consideration may have had weight with those urged to join the noble army of unemployed martyrs. The sacrifice of CURTIUS was admirable, no doubt; but if one by jumping cannot close the gulf, all he accomplishes is the sacrifice of a man and a horse, which is not admirable. His reward is that people call him a fool.

One significant remark was made in the discussion, which furnishes food for thought. Mr. FITZGERALD of the Marble Workers said: "Things are going to the bad. There are more non-union men in Manhattan now than there were five years ago, and this applies to every trade in the city." Assuming this to be true, it is natural to conclude that the management of the unions has not been of the kind conducive to the greatest success of the labor movement. It suggests that quite another line of policy would be in the direction of success. The average man who is not a labor partisan, and consequently knows very little about it, will be apt to conclude that until the unions make it to the interest of the workman to become affiliated with them they will make progress backward.

DR. RAINSFORD AND THE Y. W. C. A.

The rather characteristic brusquerie of Dr. RAINSFORD in his address to the Young Women's Christian Association seems to have disinclined some of his hearers to attend to his remarks. And yet upon the particular subject upon which he spoke, the ways and means whereby the more fortunate of New York women can help the less fortunate, the rector of St. George's speaks not only with authority, but with the highest authority. For twenty years he has been doing invaluable and unrivaled work precisely along that line, and he knows, if any man does, how that work is best to be done.

Some readers may be moved to contrast Dr. RAINSFORD'S appeal to well-to-do women to visit their less fortunate sisters with the apprehension and alarm of Mr. JEROME at the proposal of some honorable and well-meaning women to make a "house-to-house" canvass of the tenement districts in behalf of municipal reform. For Mr. JEROME also knows something about "the working classes." There is no real contradiction. We may be very sure that Dr. RAINSFORD does not mean to inculcate upon the girls and young women of New York who are blessed with means and leisure, and who are anxious to do good, the methods of the English "lady district visitor." In England, where class distinctions are recognized on both sides and without resentment, those methods are quite natural, as is the inevitable condescension on the part of the "superior." It was, however, evidently of the disastrous results of this condescension that Mr. JEROME was in dread when he implored the ladies of his acquaintance to give up their well-intended project. Perhaps it is the same feeling that induces Dr. RAINSFORD to exclaim: "The Lord deliver me from the highly developed lady board member." No doubt the combination of ardent sympathy and perfect tact which Dr. RAINSFORD seems to desire in his "workers" is hard to attain. But we should say that it might be attained if the girls and young women who are anxious to do good would place themselves under competent direction, and there could be none more competent than that of the rector of St. George's.

Whether Dr. RAINSFORD was entirely fortunate in his illustration by the Broadway Tabernacle of the mischief done by the up-town movement of rich churches may be questioned. A church that faces the elevated railroad is not in a very eligible situation. But the great work he has done in St. George's emphasizes the need of more churches like St. George's, and like Trinity, which shall establish themselves where they are most needed, and where they cannot be moved, leaving their "mission chapels," if necessary, to represent them in the fashionable quarters of the town. It is not, as he insists, in the fashionable quarters that there is most need of splendid services, of attractive music, and of convincing preaching. Such churches as he desires for the east side can be maintained there, very likely, only upon condition of being endowed. But every such church would be, as St. George's is now, a practical proof of the brotherhood of men and the sisterhood of women, and would or should become a centre of civilization of the greatest civic value.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Judged by any of the tests applicable to a human career, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY must be considered one of the most remarkable men the country has ever produced. Gifted with abilities of a very high order and with almost unfailing judgment, his activities in business and public affairs brought him success and distinction, while in the private relation his wonderfully fine and agreeable social qualities and his cultivated taste for the elegant things of life won for him the friendship and admiration of a very wide circle who will deeply and sincerely deplore his death. Mr. WHITNEY was quite unequaled in this or any past generation of Americans for what he got out of life and for the return which he made to society and the country out of his own gifts and opportunities.

The remarkable ability which brought Mr. WHITNEY high honors in later life was first exhibited in his reorganization of the office of Corporation Counsel in 1875. He found the office demoralized and inefficient. The city's interests were ill-defended. It was continually losing suits, and actions involving immense sums were pending. He called about him—and in this he showed that sound and penetrating judgment of men which always characterized him—a group of able young men every one of whom, we believe, has since that time had a useful and conspicuous career. He divided the work of the office among them, impressed upon them that great diligence and industry would be required in the performance of their duty, and then set before them his own inspiring example. The consequence was immediate and salutary. System succeeded to disorder, suits were faithfully and ably tried, and the city at once began to win instead of continuing to lose in the courts.

When Mr. WHITNEY accepted the office of Secretary of the Navy in Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration, he found the United States about on a par with Portugal in respect to naval equipment. With the same energy and capacity which he had exhibited in the office of Corporation Counsel he applied himself to the task of creating a navy. When he left the Navy Department in 1889, including ships in commission, under construction, and authorized we stood second among the nations in respect to unarmored cruisers, and had a navy that is beginning to be worthy of our rank and commercial interests. Mr. WHITNEY'S business abilities were of the very highest order. His capacity for organization, his judgment of men, the celerity and soundness of his decisions, his breadth of view, and his wonderful quality of foreseeing and picturing forth future conditions made his the dominant mind even among the extraordinary men who were associated with him in the management of great undertakings. It was the possession of these great qualities that alike in public office and in business won for Mr. WHITNEY his high rank among successful Americans. Opportunity he did not wait for—he created it. His was an essentially originating mind. He was singularly open to suggestion, but it was commonly from him, whether in business or in politics, that the sound and prevailing suggestion came.

It was perhaps in politics that Mr. WHITNEY arose to those heights where rivals are fewest or are altogether surpassed. We question whether, in respect to skill in political management, he was surpassed by any American of whom this generation cherishes either the memory or the tradition. It was only a campaign of great weight and moment that could bring into full play his splendid abilities. He preferred his ease to the pleasures of minor politics. In the early battles of the County Democracy, however, he was a conquering force, and he made his skill and his influence felt in the Tilden campaign. But it was in the campaign of 1892, which resulted in the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, that his marvelous control over the mechanism and the resources of politics had its most convincing exhibition. If there ever was a citizen of this country who had the right to aspire to its Presidency it was WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. By inclination and by the possession of statesmanlike ability that high ambition was justified to himself and to his friends. In the year 1892 the opportunity appeared to be at hand. It was very likely in his mind that he might be the candidate chosen. But early in that year two conditions were disclosed. The first was a desire among Democrats for the renomination of Mr. CLEVELAND; the second, an organized and formidable opposition to Mr. CLEVELAND with the view to securing the prize for another aspirant. Mr. WHITNEY did not hesitate. He determined that the controlling motive of his action during the campaign must be loyalty to his former chief. He had no sooner reached that conclusion than he saw that a task worthy of his highest efforts awaited him. The so-called "snap convention" in New York had already chosen and instructed a delegation opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND. Work in that interest had been done in other States. The danger was visible, it was time to begin the battle. Mr. WHITNEY accordingly summoned to a conference at his house some of the leading Democrats friendly to Mr. CLEVELAND in many States. They came unheralded and unnoticed. The newspapers were never aware of the visit of these gentlemen, coming one by one and silently betaking themselves to Mr. WHITNEY'S Fifty-seventh Street house. In that conference the work of the Chicago Convention was carefully and minutely planned. To every man was assigned his task. Nothing was left to chance. Mr. WHITNEY and his friends went to the convention in confidence, they came away in triumph. Mr. CLEVELAND was nominated on the first ballot, just as they had arranged that he should be. Even when in the heat of the convention the hostile free-trade plank was put forward in order to make a test of strength Mr. WHITNEY baffled the anti-Cleveland forces by hurriedly sending around word that they should vote for the plank. This was a characteristic display of his generalship.

If anything could assuage the disappointment of a man who has himself failed to become President, it would be such a letter of deeply grateful appreciation as that which Mr. CLEVELAND sent to Mr. WHITNEY after his election, following upon a canvass in which the labors of Mr. WHITNEY had been as untiring as his plans and his tactics were admirable. Anything in the gift of the President-elect he could have had—he declined to accept anything. It was his sufficient recompense that he had led his party to victory.

The conclusion of the Cleveland campaign of 1892 marked the retirement of Mr. WHITNEY from political activity, for which he had displayed such a wonderful aptitude. From that time until about two years ago he devoted himself chiefly to business, and then, at the age of sixty, declaring his retirement from business, he made it his occupation to seek out the enjoyable things of life and to promote the enjoyment of his friends. He interested himself in racing, and was instrumental in lifting that great sport out of the low state into which it had fallen. He filled a beautiful city house with art treasures of high worth and beauty. He acquired estates in Massachusetts, in the Adirondacks, on Long Island, and in the South, finding a delightful and wholesome recreation in beautifying and developing them. He entertained with a hospitality at once generous and elegant, denying to himself and his friends no rational pleasure.

To any one who has observed the career of Mr. WHITNEY it is evident that he had wider interests and was devoted to the attainment of more objects than fall within the scope of most men's desires. Neither to the amassing of a fortune, nor to politics, nor to pleasure did he give himself wholly up, but to each in rational measure and due proportion. The breadth of his interests made his life an unusually full one, made him an exception among the conspicuous personages of the time, while the warmth of his friendships and his unfailing desire to promote happiness and success won him friends far outnumbering the usual allotment even of much admired men. It was a well-rounded, noble, and distinguished career, untimely ended.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent of our neighbor, The Sun, who, for one reason or another—several are easily imaginable—has wearied of hearing the Anglo-Saxons vaunt their own virtue and prowess, makes a few brief remarks in which we are deeply pained to see the promise and potency of an impassioned dispute. Of course we hate tribal bickerings, and would ourselves never, never, never either start or engage in them, but they seem to be enjoyed by the participants, and who would have the heart to refrain from notifying the tribesmen on both sides when a fight is on? In the spirit of purest benevolence, therefore, we will rehearse this belligerent person's taunts as fully as we dare. "The Anglo-Saxons," he begins, "were beaten in one battle, the battle of Hastings, and never afterward offered serious resistance. They settled down to become serfs, on land that had been their own, and the worship of nobility in England to-day is a relic of the doglike servility with which the Anglo-Saxon treated his Norman lord." Having thus gently inserted the knife, the genial controversialist proceeds to turn it rapidly in the wound. "The Norman blood," he continues, "remained in the ascendancy in England for centuries, but at this date it has practically disappeared, and England's fortune are left in the hands of the dull and spiritless Anglo-Saxon. Her power and her wealth are understood to be on the wane, for we cannot but think that they are when we hear the weak and unmanly confessions of failure that come from the lips of her most prominent men." Then comes the inevitable boast of the critic of boasters—the tribal cry that always answers the tribal cry: "She turns now to a nation that threw her off, that fought her, and against which she fought until she felt that she needed assistance. While cultivating the friendship of a land that holds all races, she talks loudly of the glories of one race, the race whose position in Europe must be maintained by the Irish, the Germans the Italians, and the Hebrews of America. It is a strange pride that can boast so loudly while it is calling loudly for help." Now let the sports begin in earnest. The challenger of the Anglo-Saxons has made a judicious use of truth—just enough of it, that is, for his purposes—and the champions on the other side are expected to be equally sparing of that precious material, else would the quarrel come to a sudden end and everybody be disappointed. All the contestants are especially debarred from mentioning the fact that the ancient and modern definitions of "Anglo-Saxon" are utterly different, for animosity and interest can only be maintained by treating both of them as current and employing one or the other as suits taste or convenience.

—Of the dozen or more elevated railway stations that are the cause of constant and just complaint, that of the Ninth Avenue line at Cortlandt Street is probably the very worst, thought that of the Third Avenue line at Houston Street runs it hard for the evil eminence, and both are bad enough to threaten daily a panic crush in which scores of lives will be lost. The Cortlandt Street atrocity is most often mentioned in angry letters to the newspapers, but perhaps that is only due to the fact that a majority of the people who use it to the constant peril of life and limb belong to a more articulate class than the east siders. At any rate, that station is certainly just about as bad and dangerous as it could possibly be made without rendering it altogether useless—and to do that, indeed, would be largely to improve the outrageous structure, for it would then cease to be a menace to the public safety. And what the station is now it has been for many a year. Built in the days when nobody had the slightest realization of the demands to be made on its facilities by the elevated traffic, it has since remained practically unchanged in all respects except the length of the platform, and wholly unimproved as regards the apology for a stairway. There has never been a moment in all these years when to remedy all the trouble and danger was not merely the question of spending money, and only a little money at that, since there has always been available a means of bringing the abutting property owners to reasonable terms if they were disposed to demand more than fair compensation for a slight injury to their property by the widening of platforms and the construction of new stairways. Yet even now we are told that the company is trying to get consents for the long needed improvements! "Trying" how? By offers to buy, and, those failing, by appeals to the courts in condemnation proceedings? Or by requests that the desired property and privileges be given to the company for nothing? The embarrassing situation in which the Iroquois fire has left a number of Chicago officials who ignored the existence of evils hardly worse than this one might well be the subject of reflection for several of our own, both municipal and State. When the inevitable and invited disaster comes there will be some vehement questionings directed at these now calm officials, and they are likely to find much difficulty in explaining their present contentment with the unendurable. As soon as the Mayor brings the theatre managers to terms he could not do better than turn his attention to these abominable mantraps on the elevated roads. He could not do anything about them directly, perhaps, but he could do a lot indirectly, and there is nothing whatever in the way of an almost instant removal of every cause of serious complaint.

—And while on the subject of elevated railways, one might humbly ask why two policemen have been assigned to handle the crowds that assemble twice daily on a large number of the more popular—that is not the right word, but it will do—on the more popular stations. There is a vast amount of distinctly public work that requires doing by the policemen of this city, and for the proper performance of that work the police force is admittedly, or avowedly, much too small. And yet a lot of them are to be employed several hours each day in tasks that really seem to be an essential and indisputable part of the ordinary operating processes of the elevated railways, which are, after all, private corporations, conducted for private profit. That more men than have hitherto been employed are needed to handle the throngs on the stations will be denied by nobody, but we have never heard of any difficulty in getting all the men desired at "the prevailing rate of wages" for work of this kind, so—why policemen? As a temporary expedient for meeting grave dangers they are well enough, but surely such assignments will not be permanent or even prolonged beyond the time necessary for the company to secure the number of servitors it needs.

NUGGETS.

A Man of Genius.

"A man of genius, you said?"

"Yes, he failed in art and actually admitted it—then went into business and succeeded."—Detroit Free Press.

Used to Close Quarters.

"Newlyrich doesn't seem to mind living in that high-priced apartment, even if it is hardly big enough to turn around in."

"No; he used to be a cook on a dining car, you know."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

He'd Take Coffee.

"Bring me some coffee," said Mr. Nurox, as he finished his dessert.

"Demi-tasse?" inquired the waiter.

"Sure, if that's the best you got, and, say, bring one o' them little pots full of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Boston Sociability.

Aunt Jane—You look unusually happy this evening, Clara.

Mrs. Turner—Yes, I've been out making calls all the afternoon.

Aunt Jane—Been meeting some real nice people, then?

Mrs. Turner—On the contrary, everybody was out. I've had a lovely time.—Boston Transcript.

SUCCESS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

One man supposes that success
Is having money piled away,
Is owning ships and bonds and stocks
And busy mills and grazing flocks,
And making all he touches pay.
But such a man may be as far
From what is true success as they
Who beg for bread and butter are.

Another thinks success is his
Whose fame has traveled everywhere,
Whose picture hangs on every wall,
But he may be as far from all
That they who are successful share
As is the man who sits alone
In tattered garments and despair
And dies unenvied and unknown.

Success is not for him who gains
His wealth, his power, or his fame
By overthrowing others who
Have rights and who aspire, too—
Success is not mere strength to claim
Whatever Greed would have and hold;
'Tis more than just another name
For getting high and winning gold.

THE MACK AND STRANG COLLECTIONS.

Orientalia at Auction in the American Art Galleries—Works by a Scottish Etcher.

A small collection to be sold this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Thomas F. Kirby at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, represents a good deal of discriminating work on the part of the collector, Thomas A. Mack. He has bought slowly and with no little taste not only here and in Europe but in China and Japan. The collection numbers 134 pieces, and contains Japanese, Chinese, Dutch, Danish, and other porcelains, antique Oriental bronzes and enamels, Indian as well as Chinese and Japanese textiles and embroideries, Oriental rugs and descend-du-lits made from the skins of leopard, bear, tiger, and buffalo. It is just such a gathering as a man of taste brings around him who is not a globe-trotter, but remains for some time in different parts of the world.

A notable piece is No. 129, an Imperial Chinese carpet 98 by 69 inches, worked in ground with silver and gold thread and decorated with rich conventional flower designs in the bold Chinese fashion; other designs, some of them animal figures, are executed in "three-pile weaving." The antique Tebriz, the Khorassan, and the old Afghan carpets are much larger, but owing to the restrictions of the Mohammedan religion they have no figures of living things. The Tebriz has a rich centre with geometrical designs and religious emblems.

A Samarsand carpet, 195 by 120 inches, has four imperial dragons, the soul-jewel or magic pearl, fire emblems, and cloud-forms suggesting a Chinese influence. Mr. Mack has collected Navaho blankets, Cashmere scarfs, and Chinese temple hangings, brocades, and mandarin gowns. There are screens and Chinese teakwood tables, bronze vases, candlesticks, incense burners, and statuettes picked up in China, vases and snuff bottles of porcelain, ivory carvings, and netsukes which are spoils of a stay in Japan. The little collection comes to the hammer at a time when high prices can hardly be expected, and is likely to afford bargains to the industrious hunter.

William Strang's Work.

The Keppel Galleries, 20 East Sixteenth Street, will contain until Feb. 6 a very noteworthy exhibition of drawings, etchings, dry points, and mezzo-tints by the Scottish artist, William Strang, who is now in New York.

Etchings by Mr. Strang are well known to the London public, and not unknown on this side of the Atlantic, but this is the first exhibition here that will give one an idea of the scope of his work. His later etchings are far more virile than those we used to see; he has lost a certain stiffness, not to say self-consciousness, that once appeared to be a necessary ingredient in works that were nevertheless very far from commonplace. The series to illustrate "Don Quixote," for example, shows a surprising power of composition and ability to vary the kind of etching as well as the groups. At times these pictures are like Goya in their savage audacity, as in the scene of Don Quixote's madness when he falls foul of the wine skins, or when he seizes Maritornes.

The burning of Don Quixote's books of chivalry during his illness has a tragic intensity of purpose, as his relatives march toward the flaming furnace laden with the dangerous tomes. Very different is the spirit of and the execution in the etching called "Dorothea." The girl is in the dark foreground, and between two big trees the distant hill and the light sky to the west appear in the finest gradations of tint—a masterly etching, this! Another batch that reflects the spirit of a famous ballad consists of nine etchings for "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

Sometimes Mr. Strang crowds his field too much; sometimes there is a lack of distance between near figures and distant, but he reflects the impression of the verses illustrated in a very marked fashion. Some thirty etchings illustrate the tales of Rudyard Kipling, but in these one misses the Orient; they are too much like the mediaeval German woodcuts.

As a portraitist Mr. Strang has developed into a very strong workman. His three etched half-lengths of Rudyard Kipling, one of them with Kipling's puppets in his arms, are excellent; less so that of Austin Dobson, whom he has made too fierce. Sir Charles Dilke, Thomas Hardy, Sir Ian Hamilton, and his own self portraits are capital heads. Rather too austère and mediaeval is the portrait of Alfred Tennyson. Some of these are in fine silver-point, very perfectly drawn. Among the groups notable in handling or in composition are "The Socialists," "Woman Feeding a Child," "The Preacher," (a scene in a conventicle with listeners dour and devout,) "The Wrestlers," (a fine study of balance,) "The Monk," (excellent for the play of light on skull cap and scroll,) "The Mourners," (a nocturne with two dark figures,) "The Sieve Mender," &c. Sometimes one feels the influence of Millet, or again it is Rembrandt, or some old German like Dürer or Schöngauer. These original designs, not illustrations for books, are particularly worth examination.

A series of drawings with tint, portraits from the life, prove the exceptional power of Strang in this line. Here we have Rudyard Kipling again, a whole family of Buckleys, a likeness of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, (with modest, downcast eyes,) a fine silver-point of the old Shakespearean De Furnival, a charming profile of Miss Mildred Barnes of New York, portraits of Mrs. Frederick Macmillan and Frederick Keppel, the sons and daughters of the artist, and a striking half-length called "Study of a Girl."

These portraits are executed in the simple, straightforward style of Holbein, and make an excellent impression.

ART NOTES.

The third of the Carnegie libraries will be opened in a few weeks at 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on a site furnished by the city. It is designed by McKim, Mead & White. The first was James Brown Lord's design, opened Dec. 13, 1902, and stands at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second was by McKim, Mead & White, and is at 31 East Broadway. Libraries probably to be ready in June, 1904, are those at Sixty-seventh Street East, near First Avenue, designed by Babb, Cook & Willard; at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the corner of Bennett Street and Heberton Avenue, designed by Carrère & Hastings, and in Bronx Borough, corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, designed by Babb, Cook & Willard. Another library for Richmond County by Carrère & Hastings is in course of erection at Tottenville on the Amboy Road, near Prospect Avenue.

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Among the sculptures by Rodin shown at the new exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers in London is a "sketch" cast in bronze representing the visit of a spirit or angel to a woman in deep sorrow. The composition does not please everybody. The woman has thrown herself face downward on the ground, and as her knees are bent the soles of her feet are uppermost. The spirit floating above her is supported on the soles of the woman's feet. A wave of Rodin worship has rolled over the London papers, but here and there a voice of protest is raised by the submerged tenth among the critics, timidly pleading that this composition is beyond their ken.

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That astronomers are apt to neglect earthly things by reason of their constant gazing in the sky is an axiom with the draughtsmen for the comic journals. This will not be belied by an incident which happened to the Astronomical Society of Göttingen. A portrait of the astronomer Gauss in his twenty-sixth year was distributed in black and white reproductions to all the members as a souvenir of a recent meeting. Some one became suspicious of this portrait and began to direct his telescope on lower levels than the moon; when it was discovered that the likeness is that of Bessel, director of the Königsberg Observatory. The star-gazers can at any rate console themselves with the fact that Bessel is also of the family.

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Pope Pius X. has received from the painter Pietro Vanni the large picture which gained for that artist a gold medal at the International in St. Petersburg in 1902. In its frame it measures 23 feet by 13. It represents the funeral ceremonies of Raphael, as the corpse, accompanied by the artists of Rome, is borne within the portals of the Pantheon.

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To celebrate the one hundredth birthday of "Don Quixote," the immortal comedy of Cervantes, an illustrated paper in Madrid has announced a competition with a prize of 5,000 pesetas. Painters, illustrators, sculptors, and photographers of all countries are asked to send in to the editorial offices of "Blanco y Negro" of Madrid designs representing the knight of La Mancha himself. Pictures must be 45 centimeters high and 30 wide; sculptures must not be more than one meter high. Designs in competition must reach the jury on or before Oct. 30. A certain number of the designs will appear in a special number of "Blanco y Negro."

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A portrait of Marie Antoinette by Jacques Louis David has been discovered by Mr. Hülsemann of Wiesbaden. It was painted in 1790, and carried to Germany by royalist refugees, where it became the property of a family in Westphalia. While it was known that David painted such a portrait in the same year that he finished "Arrival of King Louis XVI. in the National Convention on Feb. 14," its whereabouts was not ascertained until recently. When found it was scarcely to be recognized as a portrait at all, but after the dirt and varnish had been removed it proved to be in good condition. It is a bust, executed with great simplicity—smooth hair with part, a single rose, one long curl over the shoulder. She wears a dark green dress low in the neck, while the background is largely composed of the royal mantle arranged in handsome folds. Name and date appear in the left hand lower corner. The French Government has been searching for this picture, and if it buys it will have to pay a round price, since in France, at least, pictures by J. L. David fetch very large sums.

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The following paintings are announced as the purchases made for the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, to be placed in the permanent collection: "Moonrise at Twilight," by Charles H. Davis of Connecticut; "Girl in White Waist," portrait by Robert Henri of Pennsylvania; "Abandoned Quarry," by W. L. Lathrop of Pennsylvania, and "The Robbers," scene at night on the Palisades, by Van Dearing Perrine of New York. These four pictures have just been chosen from the exhibition held at the Institute in November and December.

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The sculptor Hugh Cairns has presented to the Caledonian Club of Boston a group of Robert Burns and his Highland Mary clasping hands. The figures are of heroic size, being nine feet high. Both face one way and stand against a background in complete relief.

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A recent decision of a law court in Paris is to the effect that a restorer of objects of art cannot retain possession of such objects in order to force the owner to pay him what he demands. He must give them up and apply to the courts for redress if he considers that he has been insufficiently paid.

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The Copley Society of Boston proposes to open an exhibition of works by James McNeil Whistler on Tuesday, Feb. 23, and will receive loans of pictures in Boston at Copley Hall, Clarendon Street, up to Feb. 17. The society will insure loans from fire and damage in transit both ways and during the exhibition, if notified in advance and guaranteed that the objects will be packed by experienced men.

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Mr. Frank Wilbert Stokes, whose remarkable pictures of scenery and auroral displays in the arctic and antarctic were shown last year at the National Arts Club, has been exhibiting his paintings this week at the Lotos Club. Mr. Stokes lectured last Summer before the French Société Géographique in Paris.

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An interesting compilation of the known ornaments in metals belonging to the Indians of New York State, by Mr. W. M. Beauchamp, is published at Albany in Bulletin No. 73, by the New York State Museum. Specimens are reproduced in thirty-seven plates. The great majority belong to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and are more or less influenced by the whites, many being medals and rings with religious emblems introduced from Europe.

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February will see the Architectural League's exhibition at the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh Street. The annual dinner will be held Friday, Feb. 12, and the opening reception the next evening. The public will be admitted at noon on Sunday, Feb. 14. There will be two days of the week, Tuesdays and Fridays, when an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged; at other times entrance is free. The gal- Everett Waid that on Architecture. The

MANY BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Will of Mrs. E. W. Aldrich Leaves $80,000 to Religious Institutions.

Bequests to several charitable and religious institutions, aggregating $80,000, are included in the will of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich, who died at her home in this city recently. The will, which was executed April 5, 1900, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It disposes of an estate estimated at $1,000,000.

The bequests are as follows: Calvary Church of this city, $20,000, to be kept as an endowment fund; University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000 each; St. Luke's Hospital, Home for Incurables, New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Henshaw Memorial Church at Baltimore, Md., $5,000 each; Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, $2,500 each; Boys' Orphanage of St. John's, Waverley, Baltimore, Md., and St. Peter's Church, Bay Shore, L. I., $1,000 each.

The will establishes a dozen trusts for the benefit of relatives and friends, and provides for a few servants. The residuary estate is left to her children. The executors and trustees are James H. and Spencer Aldrich, the Rev. James N. Steele, Jacob B. Underhill, and Thomas U. Dudley, Jr.

CHARITY BALL A SUCCESS

Nursery and Child's Hospital Benefit Function Attracts Many.

Waldorf-Astoria Given Over Last Night to Attendants at Brilliant Affair—Many Notables Present.

The Charity Ball, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, took place last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and was a most brilliant affair. The immense hotel was practically given over, from top to bottom, to the comfort and convenience of those who participated in the programme. There were present men and women prominent in all walks of life, including Gov. Odell and his staff, representatives of the army and navy, and many city officials. Floral decorations never have been conspicuous at the Charity Ball in former years, and there was no exception to this rule last night.

At one end of the large ballroom on the first floor the word "Charity" blazed out from electric bulbs. Music was furnished by three bands—Lander's, in the ballroom; Clappe's Orchestra, in the Astor Gallery, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard Band in the Myrtle Room.

The guests entered by the Thirty-third Street entrance and assembled in the Myrtle Room, where they were received by Mrs. Thomas Hicks. Preliminary to the grand march there was a concert, which lasted somewhat less than an hour. The march did not start until 10:45, when the line formed in the Myrtle Room and the procession proceeded through the north corridor and anteroom into the grand ballroom. It was led by the Floor Committee, with George Hammond Sullivan at its head. The members of the committees were as follows:

William Martin Aiken, Grosvenor Atterbury, Theodore L. Bailey, Capt. C. M. Buckey, S. D. Babcock, Jr., Henry W. Bull, James R. Burnet, E. Percy Bramwell, Philip Birckhead, James A. Blair, Jr., Edward N. Crosby, Howard Constable, Amory Carhart, Arthur F. Cosby, Minturn Post Collins, Gano S. Dunn, Eugene Floyd Du Bois, Arthur L. Doremus, Frank D. Denton, I. Langdon Erving, Edward R. Finch, Legrand Canon Griswold, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Lewrence L. Gillespie, De Forest Grant, Renwick C. Hurry, Roland Holt, E. T. Babbitt Hyde, James Anderson Hawes, Thomas J. Hallowell, Loring T. Hildreth, Reginold Jevons, Frederick D. Juilliard, Messmore Kendall, Robert E. Livingston, Edward de Peyster Livingston, McRa Livingston, Russell Landale, James Clark McGuire, David M. Milton, Oliver Carter Macy, Dunlevy Milbank, Hugh K. Milliken, Auguste Montant, Frederick Potts Moore, Edward T. McLaughlin, William R. McLaughlin, Huntington Norton, Franklin A. Plummer, Archie B. Quarrier, T. J. O. Rhinelander, Leyman Rhoades, Evan Shelby, A. F. Schermerhorn, Charles B. Samuels, Clarence Storm, Frederick H. Stone, Burritt Shepard, Francis F. Spies, Edward L. Tinker, Killaen Van Rensselaer, E. Burr Wells, William Wheelock, Henry Warner, F. S. Woodruff, R. W. G. Welling, Wm. P. Wainwright, Robert Walker, Leonidas Westervelt, Alexander S. Webb.

Then came the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, consisting of:

Mrs. E. I. Berwind, Mrs. Henry C. Eno, Mrs. Joseph Milbank, Mrs. L. L. Stanton, Mrs. E. F. Sampson, Mrs. W. W. Heaton, Mrs. H. C. Adams, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Robert Nicoll, Mrs. James D. Layng, Mrs. J. I. Goodwin, Miss Hunt, Miss Caroline H. Patterson, Mrs. C. Francis Roe.

Following in order came numerous patronesses, and then the Governor and Mrs. Odell, with the Governor's staff, composed of:

Brig. Gen. N. H. Henry, Lieut. Col. W. Littauer, Lieut. Commander Alfred B. Fry, Major John I. Byrne, Capt. John T. Sadler, Capt. S. P. White, Capt. E. W. Dayton, First Lieut. T. Barron, First Lieut. A. S. Chatfield, Major H. K. Bird, Lieut. Col. C. H. Sherrill, Major C. O. Davis, Major R. H. Laimbeer, Major A. E. McIntyre, Capt. C. L. De Bevoise, First Lieut. C. Matlock, First Lieut. William L. Thompson, First Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Next came Major Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin and staff, and following them was the Medical Board of the hospital and other guests. There were many officers present from Governors Island and Forts Wadsworth and Totten, all in full uniform. Forts Schuyler, Hamilton, and Slocum were also represented, and there was a delegation from the navy yard.

During the evening Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained the Governor and Mrs. Odell, and also Major Gen. and Mrs. Corbin. Supper was served in the large dining room and in the palm garden. In the course of the evening dinners were given by Mrs. James A. Goodwin, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. James Blair, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Hicks, and others. There were parties from the Cotillion of Eighty, the Madison Dances, the Junior Cotillion, the Century Dances, and the Fortnightlies.

Some of those who occupied boxes were Mayor and Mrs. McClellan, N. H. Henry, Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. Lewis T. Youngs, Dr. Allen M. Thomas, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. J. J. Goodwin, Mrs Gorham Bacon, Mrs. G. H. Wetherbee, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Mrs. Henry C. Eno, Mrs. William Moore, Mrs. James A. Blair, Mrs. de Forest, Mrs. Frank B. Porter, and Mrs. H. H. Rogers.

CHEFS' WORKS ON DISPLAY.

Creations of Art of Cookery Exhibited at French Cooks' Ball.

Game and fish, sugar and bread and vegetables, common and rare, fashioned into marvelous creations of the art of cookery were exhibited in connection with the thirty-eighth annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, or French Cook's Ball, at the Madison Square Garden last evening, and transformed the large concert hall, where they were displayed on a vista of long tables, into a veritable gallery of art.

The exhibition began in the afternoon, when many women from the fashionable districts of the city admired these works of the most famous chefs of whom the country can boast. Then the doors were closed for a few finishing touches. During this interim several flashlight photographs were taken of the rich display. Strangely enough, a department store—Simpson Crawford Company—competed for the honors with the great hotels, restaurants, and clubs. Pierre Buisson, their chef, exhibited a towering piece, "Les Quatre Saisons," which received a place of honor in the centre of the hall. It was built in tiers, composed of good things peculiar to the different seasons, and about the base was a small regiment of soldiers drilling.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, Gustave Nouvel, chef, displayed a tremendous "Galantine de Chapon à la Diane." Ferdinand Rassat, chef of the Wool Club, was represented by "The Sea Shell Fountain," with real water playing and live goldfish swimming about the pool. P. Maresi, C. Lisero, chef, displayed among other pieces "Culinary Progress," a cook in official attire, climbing over the summit of the terrestrial globe; Schall & Co.'s "Washington Crossing the Delaware," was modeled from the historic painting. The Café Martin cooks, Justin Balard chef, and A. Gambard, Léon Durel, François Degrafe, Xavier Landry, Vincent Wassilevski, and F. Andrieux, exhibited many strange devices frozen in pure, crystal ice.

Other exhibitors were Rector's, Charles Perraudina, and Ernest Schupbach, chefs; Palais Royal Cooking School, Mme. Auguste directrice; Albemarle Hotel, Emile Hertzog chef; Hotel Cadillac, Léon Stoeklein chef; Morton House, R. H. Silverbrand chef; Hotel Logerot, A. Delpeusch chef; Hotel Netherland, Jean Roth chef; Delmonico's, Prosper Grevillot chef; Hotel Ansonia, Emile Gigoux chef; Grand Union Hotel, Leon Derouet chef; Murray Hill Hotel, A. Boggi chef; Republican Club, Jean Bastien chef, and the New York Club, Louis Riehl chef.

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC DEAL.

A New York Concern Secures Control of an Important Interurban Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Feb. 2.—The Construction Company of North America of New York has secured control of one of the most important interurban railways in the State. The company has been building the interurban line from Sheboygan to Plymouth, and the new power house of the Sheboygan Light, Power, and Railway Company, and with the securing of control will come the transfer to the New Yorkers of the local electric system as well.

The properties are worth about $1,000,000, but the importance of the deal is in the fact that this road will be the vital link in the proposed line from Fond du Lac to Kaukauna, forty-five miles in length.

MORE MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

Senate Committee Reports Urgent Deficiency Bill, Which Carries an Additional $4,600,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Appropriation Committee to-day reported the Urgent Deficiency bill, to which amendments have been made involving a number of additional appropriations. The principal addition is the item for authorizing the payment to the St. Louis Exposition of $4,600,000, which is to be reimbursed to the Government from the receipts for admission. In case of default the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to supervise the collections and take possession of all receipts.

One feature of the amendment is giving Gov. Francis and the exposition managers considerable concern. It provides that of the amount advanced $100,000 shall be paid to the Board of Lady Managers, who are permitted to expend the money regardless of the exposition management. By the terms of this proviso the World's Fair Board would have nothing whatever to say regarding the expenditure of the sum set aside for the lady managers.

President Francis is very much disappointed with the action of the committee and will make an effort to have it struck from the bill. There is no objection to giving Mrs. Manning and her Board of Lady Managers the amount asked for, but there is objection to having the money expended possibly in an unbusinesslike manner, as the exposition is required to eventually provide the money.

The total amount carried in the bill as reported by the Senate Committee is $16,378,411. Those Representatives who expected the Senate would insert an amendment providing for paying mileage for the extra session will be disappointed. The question of allowing additional mileage was not even considered by the committee.

TO INCREASE STATE FUND.

Bills to Ask for $100,000 More for New York at St. Louis.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—An additional appropriation of $100,000 will be asked for in bills to be introduced in a few days in the Legislature for the New York State exhibit and building at the St. Louis Exposition.

It is to be urged that New York State, its size and population considered, has made a smaller appropriation than the majority of the States. So far as can be learned the Republican leaders of the Senate and Assembly are favorably inclined toward the additional appropriation.

WOULD GET WATER CHEAPLY.

Opposition to Ordinance Benefiting a Street Sprinkling Concern.

When the Board of Aldermen comes to consider the proposed ordinance introduced a week ago by Alderman Marks and reported favorably by the Committee on Laws and Legislation yesterday, authorizing the Borough Presidents to permit private street sprinkling corporations to do business in the various boroughs under specified terms, a lively session is expected.

Under the terms of the measure such a corporation may proceed to do business on going through the formalities with the Borough Presidents, and by paying $25 a month rental to the city for the use of water for each cart that uses the public hydrants. All carts loading from private sources shall, however, only pay the usual trucking license fee of $5 a year. Under such a proposition the carts of the street sprinkling company could be loaded from any one of thousands of unmetered premises and therefore would save annually the difference between $25 a month or $300 a year and $5 a year.

The street sprinkling of the city now is done by the Street Sprinkling Association, a Virginia corporation, which make approximately $60,000 a year out of the privilege. It collects 25 cents a month from each householder in front of whose property the carts sprinkle during some eight months of the year. For years this company operated under a franchise, but it expired in the city more than a year ago, since which time it has continued to operate, but without any authority. The proposed ordinance would permit the association to renew its rights for another ten-year period.

During the life of the peceding Board of Aldermen a similar resolution in many respects was presented and passed, but finally was withdrawn because Mayor Low threatened to veto it. When the resolution was favorably reported yesterday Gen. Sickles and Alderman Meyers refused to sign the report, and will submit a minority report at the next meeting.

"PORTRAIT" SELLER ARRESTED

Randal, Also Known as Renington, Tried to Raise Money on Unrecognizable Likenesses of Well-Known Persons.

Ferdinand S. Randal, aged fifty-five, who says he is an artist, and boards at 50 West Twelfth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on lower Broadway charged with begging. He had a dozen or more small hand-painted portraits, some of which bore the names of prominent society women. These pictures he sold to merchants, he said, and when he could make no sales he would ask for alms, saying that he was on the verge of starvation. When he was taken to the Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Ommen held him without bail until Saturday morning, and in the meantime he will remain in Bellevue Hospital, there to be examined as to whether he is sane or not.

Among the pictures in the prisoner's possession were what purported to be portraits signed with the names of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Miss Clark, Miss Julia Foraker, Baroness Sternberg, and Richard Croker. In none of the pictures did the features resemble in any way the intended originals. About the portrait of "Mrs. Oelrichs" the artist had drawn a Masonic design, the square and compass.

Inquiry at the West Twelfth Street address developed the fact that the man had chosen to be known there as Remington. The police say he has a wife and two children in Philadelphia. He appeared greatly distressed when the Magistrate and policemen in court laughed at the portraits.

"If you could see the originals," he said, "you would not be so hasty in your comment."

At Bellevue Hospital he said he was a widower and gave as the name of his next friend Constance Randal, but refused to say what relation she was to him or where she lived.

GEORGE ADE'S LUCKY SHOT.

It Was a 25 to 1 Play and Produced a Big Roll.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—George Ade, the humorist, passed through Atlanta to-day en route to New York from New Orleans in high glee over a killing which he made at the Crescent City races. "I was lucky straight through," he said, "and managed to finish up my two weeks well ahead of the game, thanks to my final jab at the books. I had an even $100 on a 25-to-1 shot, and here's what I won," concluded Mr. Ade, showing a roll about the size of a cypress log.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Haight—Coppell.

The marriage of Louis Haight, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haight, and Miss Florence Douglass Coppell, a daughter of the late George Coppell, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion. There was a full choral service.

The bride, in a trained robe of white satin trimmed with point lace and wearing a point lace veil, was escorted to the chancel by her brother, Arthur Coppell, who gave her away. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her attendants were her youngest sister, Miss Grace Coppell, who was the maid of honor. Another sister, Mrs. Lawrence Elliman, and Mrs. William Rockwell, a sister of the bridegroom, were the matrons of honor. She had no other attendants. The maid and matrons of honor were frocked alike in filmy gowns of white lace over chiffon, and wore large white hats trimmed with tiny white roses. Instead of bouquets they carried large frilled muffs of white chiffon trimmed with sable.

Mr. Haight's best man was Robert F. Potter, and the ushers were Dr. William Rockwell, Herbert Coppell, George Adee, Robert W. Wrenn, Charles Hurkamp, and Fletcher Harper.

The church decorations were palms with Easter lilies on the altar. The church ceremony was followed by a small reception at the new residence of the Misses Coppell, 5 West Forty-sixth Street, and was for relatives and intimate friends only. The house decorations were also white and green. After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Haight will live for the rest of the season with Mrs. Haight's sister, Miss Coppell, at the Forty-sixth Street house.

Walker—Sarlls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The marriage is announced of William L. Walker to Mrs. M. Gillion Sarlls, both of New York. The bridegroom is a Director of the American Tobacco Company, and is well known in business circles. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Charles E. Cheney at his residence, 2,400 Michigan Avenue. The bride was given away by her brother, Charles H. Stevens. Only immediate relatives were present. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the Auditorium Annex. Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for Hot Springs, Va., before returning to New York, where they will be at home at the Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Jarves—Jackson.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Miss Elsie Jackson of Washington and Deming Jarves of Boston were married at the Capitol to-day by Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome.

The witnesses for the bride were her brother, H. W. Jackson, who came here purposely from New York, and Count De Brazza and Herr Van Der Hoos of the German Embassy. The witnesses for the bridegroom were Ambassador Meyer, Consul General Decastro, and Duke Del-Monto, who is Mr. Jarves's nephew.

Sears—Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Miss Ruth Williams, daughter of Mrs. T. B. Williams of Commonwealth Avenue, and Dr. George Gray Sears, Harvard, '85, were married at noon by the Rev. James H. Woods to-day at the old Weld estate, Weld Street, West Roxbury.

Only the immediate friends and relatives were present, and the bridal couple were unattended. The bride, who was given away by her brother, R. B. Williams, wore white chiffon velvet en train, trimmed with rare old lace and tulle veil.

BRADLEY-CALL MARRIAGE.

Revenue Cutter and Barge Office Service Represented at Wedding.

Capt. James A. Bradley of the revenue cutter Hudson was married yesterday to Mrs. Anna Call of Hackensack, N. J., at the Marble Collegiate Church. The Rev. Dr. Burrell officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Feehan, Miss Moran, Miss Waters, Miss Mooney, and Miss Walker, all matrons at the Barge Office. Capt. Newcomb of the immigration tug Chamberlain, acted as best man, and the bride was given away by Lieut. Foote, the naval officer on the Hudson. The couple will go to Norfolk to spend the next few weeks.

Capt. Bradley is one of a family that has been in the revenue service about this port for many years. His son, Capt. James Bradley, is the commander of the cutter Manhattan, and his cousin, John Bradley, is commander of the cutter Mackinac. Capt. James A. Bradley had two sons by a former wife, both of whom are now in the United States lighthouse service.

Capt. Bradley himself has been in the revenue cutter service for a generation. Recently he was highly praised by his superiors for his coolness and judgment, when he saved his cutter from being run down by a four-masted schooner. The Hudson was made fast to the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm in the bay when the schooner bore down on the cutter. An accident seemed inevitable until Capt. Bradley ordered the lines cut away, and sent his own vessel astern, while the steamship went ahead at full speed, and the schooner passed between the two.

Mrs. Hepburn's Charity Fair.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges the receipt of $50, the proceeds of a fair given at the home of Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Misses Natalie Clews, Beulah Hepburn, Gladys Jones, Isabel Foote, Eleanor Bartlett, and Mary Duell. Lemonade, candy, and fancy articles of various kinds were sold. The contribution of $50 will provide February coal for sixteen families containing sixty-four children.

Astor Library's Fiftieth Anniversary.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Astor Library on Feb. 1, 1854, yesterday afternoon a committee of the United German Societies, consisting of Prof. Albert J. V. Kern, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, A. Arns, William W. Knabe, and C. Stolberg, presented to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, a laurel wreath to decorate the bust of John Jacob Astor that stands in the reading room of the Astor branch of the New York Public Library.

ROULETTE WHEEL IN SCHOOL.

Sixty Lawrenceville Students Involved in Gambling Disclosure—Relatively Large Amounts Said to Have Been Won and Lost.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The Lawrenceville Preparatory School is stirred over the confessed operation of a roulette wheel and other forms of gambling in the upper house, or fourth form class, which is to graduate in June. The school sends its graduates to all the big universities, but more especially to Princeton. About sixty students are involved in the disclosure. The Faculty has confiscated the apparatus, and forbidden the players to leave the campus.

President Henry W. Green of the Board of Trustees and Head Master McPherson, who is in charge of the school, affirm that the wheel was only a small pasteboard affair, such as may be bought at almost any department store as a toy, and that no boy lost more than $1.50. The other stories afloat say that occasionally gambling was kept up all night, and that some of the boys won and lost relatively large amounts of money. It is known that a number of the students had to write home for money.

The discovery was made by Prof. Beaumont, who happened suddenly upon the paraphernalia. The Faculty has not as yet decided what punishment will be visited upon those involved. Practically one-half of the class has been mixed up in the affair.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesday is always a popular day for weddings, and in town there will be celebrated at 3 o'clock this afternoon the marriage of Miss Margot Stone, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Stone, to the Count Alexander von Beroldingen at the Church of the Incarnation. At St. Matthew's Church Eugene Irving Hanson and Miss Emma Houghton Berry will be married, and at South Orange, N. J., Miss Katherine A. Chew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Prouty Chew, and Robert E. Tod will be married. At St. James's Episcopal Church will take place the wedding of Miss Edith Leavitt Ransom to Arthur Storey Witherspoon.

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Mrs. Friedrich E. Suse will give a small and early dance on Friday evening, Feb. 12, for her daughter, Miss Katarina Suse, at her residence, 784 Lexington Avenue.

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Mrs. Joel Nott Allen (Miss Fanny Walton Ogden) will give a reception on Thursday afternoon at her residence, 202 West Seventy-fourth Street.

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Mrs. Cooper and her sister, Miss Bibby, of East Fifty-fourth Street, have formed a whist club along the lines of the old Dana Whist Club, which is to meet on Thursday. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibbes Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. Powers Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Suse, Dr. James Parker and Mrs. Parker, Col. Chisholm, William Bibby, and Stacy Clark.

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The third and last of the Junior Cotillions for the present season was danced last night at Sherry's. Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, assisted by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Charles Peabody, and Mrs. William Robison, received the members and guests. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps, with Miss Howland as his partner. The favors, as usual, were pretty trifles. There were many débutantes present, including the Misses Edith and Dorcas Williams, Miss Lillian Morrison, Miss McAfee, the Misses Vanderhoef, Miriam Blagden, Amelie Ripley, Ruth Ashmore, Ellen Mercer Atterbury, Helen and Edith Read, Katharine and Constance Pratt, Gertrude Greene, Eleanor Crosby, Christine Roosevelt, Dorothy Roosevelt, Marie Montant, Georgette Collier, Anita Boulton, Laura and Ellen Delano, Anita Peabody, and Sophie Langdon.

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Dr. Daniel E. Wynkoop and Mrs. Wynkoop gave a small dinner last evening at their Madison Avenue home. The guests included Dr. William Lanman Bull and Mrs. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clinton, Dr. Thomas Thacher and Mrs. Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scarborough, Miss Merwin of Washington, and Dr. G. H. Wynkoop. They will entertain again at dinner on Thursday evening.

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A suburban wedding to-day of interest will be that of Miss Minnie A. Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Lawrence, of New Brighton, S. I., to Norman D. Gardiner of Garden City, L. I. The ceremony will take place at Grymes Hill, S. I.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will sail in the Spring for Europe. The Nourmahal will shortly be sent abroad, and will await orders at Cannes.

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Mrs. Edward Lyman Short gave a small card party last evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex.

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Mr. and Mrs. Antony Wallach of 12 East Sixty-third Street left yesterday for the Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga., where they will remain until about April 1.

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Mrs. Oscar Livingston gave a luncheon, followed by a reception, yesterday in honor of the Countess Laugier-Villars, who was Miss Livingston. The guests were all members of the Colonial Dames.

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Dr. J. Duncan Emmet will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Dinners will also be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond.

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Among those sailing yesterday for Europe were Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell and the Misses Russell of 47 Park Avenue.

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Center Hitchcock, who has been quite ill with pneumonia at his residence, in East Twenty-ninth Street, is on the road to recovery. Henry Winthrop Gray has also been on the invalid list, but is also convalescing.

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A benefit for the New York Kindergarten Association was given by Arnold Daly and his company yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre. The play was "Candida." Among those who attended were Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. William Butler Duncan Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Myles R. Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Helen Gould. The same company will appear at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday next in "The Man of Destiny," and the proceeds also will be used for the kindergarten.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Cabinet Dinner in Honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt—Cardinal Gibbons Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Another of the series of dinners in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt by members of the Cabinet was given to-night, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock being hosts. White roses, with quantities of ferns, gave an airiness to the decorations, the scheme being carried out throughout the house. To dine with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were invited Mrs. Hay, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Secretary Taft, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Secretary Moody, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Secretary Cortelyou and Mrs. Cortelyou, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Hobart, and Representative R. R. Hitt.

Senator and Mrs. Kearns of Utah were the hosts at a handsomely appointed dinner this evening in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, who came from Baltimore for the occasion. To meet him were present the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. de Azpiros, the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy and the Countess di Cellere, Archbishop Ireland, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Mgr. O'Connell, Rector of the Catholic University; ex-Senator and Mrs. Carter of Montana, Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff of New York, the Rev. D. J. Stafford, Miss McKenna, Miss Millard, and Miss Day.

Miss Roosevelt and Miss Eleanor Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patterson, were the guests of honor at a dinner for young people to-night at which Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter were hosts. Miss Nancy Leiter, who has just returned from Europe, thus had the opportunity of meeting her former friends, and Joseph Leiter came from New York to be his mother's guest for the occasion. Twenty young people were invited.

An enjoyable subscription dance took place this evening in the New Willard ballroom, where a company of 300 assembled between 10 o'clock and midnight. Both ballrooms were used, the large room for dancing and the second for supper. The Marine Band furnished the music.

Mrs. Robert Patterson acted as hostess of the evening, and received for the committee of women who organized the dances. This committee consisted of Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Townsend, and Miss Patten. The subscribers and their guests included, in addition to the families of the committee, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller, the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, the Danish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow of the British Embassy, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Durand, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Harrison, Miss Leiter, the Misses Horstmann, Miss Griscom of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. De Chair of the British Embassy, Baron and Baroness Bussche of the German Embassy, and Mr. De Ring of the British Embassy.

IN THE SHOPS.

A corner desk is a pretty and convenient piece of furniture, with shelves above and below the desk proper.

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There are many conveniences for women in the furniture that is made nowadays. One odd piece is a work table, a deep box set on legs. There are covers folding over the top, these when open turning down on either side and fitting into the woodwork of the frame. The covers form panels which work into the scheme of the decoration. Inside the box, which is spacious, is a sliding tray, and there is a drawer at either end.

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A sewing cabinet is another piece of furniture especially intended for women's use. It is a shallow wall cabinet with a single door, which when open reveals the inside set with pins of varying length for the spools of silk, cotton, linen, &c. The cabinet proper is fitted with compartments, and when ready for use—and it may be bought fitted—has a pin cushion, scissors, and other sewing utensils, these being as few or as many as may be desired.

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The bridal chest is something that the young woman of these days does not disdain even if she does not always take up her distaff and spin a quantity of household linen as did the maiden of old times. The chest is a delight to have, and like everything in the nature of a box is something in which a woman takes a special pleasure. In the large sizes these may be used for wood boxes. When desired it used for the bridal chest the box is finished with padlock and key. Smaller boxes are regular shirt waist chests. Inside is a lattice work shelf set across half the box and movable, sliding back and forth. These pieces are in the mission style, with the simple lines and natural finish of the wood. Many of the pieces are made on lighter lines than the first reproductions of this old-style furniture.

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A small wall closet for medicines has double doors which, when open, show the insides lined with bottles, big and little, ready to be filled. In the body of the cabinet are many compartments for scissors, lint, sterilized cotton, court plaster, and the various articles required for first aid to the injured.

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The chair in which the man delights suggests, at first sight, the prie-dieu. The seat is of ordinary height and almost three-cornered in shape and wide in the front. The back of the chair is narrow and topped with a small wooden box. It is this which suggests the prie-dieu, the rest for the books. It is something quite different, however, being intended for holding the man's tobacco. The man can sit comfortably across this chair with his arms on the back in the way he likes, in his hours of relaxation, and more conveniently than in the broader chairs.

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Haircloth is one of the materials which is used frequently with the solid pieces of furniture, and it is one of the most satisfactory materials. It has all the old-time durability, and that is almost the only likeness. It is soft and flexible, with a rather dull finish, and none of the slippery shininess of the old haircloth sofa days. It comes in beautiful, soft colors, reds and greens, and makes an excellent background for cushions and a good quiet color to blend with the furnishings of a room. It is rather expensive, being only 24 inches wide and about $3.50 a yard.

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An odd little card table in the natural finished wood is convenient for the small house or in a larger one where small tables are called into requisition frequently and put out of the way between times. This table has the top formed of four pieces of wood and a movable arrangement of legs. When ready for cards the table is square, but when closed two of the four pieces forming the top are folded over the two others, making the table of two-board width. The legs slide together under this narrow top, and there is a small table to be pushed up against the wall, still a table, ready for use, but occupying little room.

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There are chairs that fold up in similar manner, and any number of them can be tucked away upon a shelf or in a closet. The difference between them and the usual makeshifts is that the chairs are respectable members of the chair world when in use and not of the camp chair variety.

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Odd little foot stools are made with the standards of the sawbuck, cross sticks being used, and the tops are covered with different materials that give good effect and service at the same time.

EX-PREMIER OF TASMANIA DEAD.

Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon Was Also Noted as an Author.

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, Feb. 2.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, former Premier and leader of the House of Assembly in Tasmania, is dead.

Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon was Premier and leader of the House of Assembly, Tasmania, from 1894 to 1899. In 1901 he was elected senior member for Tasmania, House of Representatives, Commonwealth.

He was the son of Henry Braddon of Skisdone Lodge, Cornwall, born June 11, 1829, and was educated at the University College, London. In 1876 he married Miss Alice Smith, daughter of W. H. Smith. He was the author of "Life in India" and "Thirty Years of Shikar." He was also a keen sportsman and an enthusiastic whist player.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Carr.

James Carr died Jan. 31 at his home, 840 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Hanley, England, July 20, 1820, and came to this country in 1844, securing employment as a potter in the Jersey City Pottery, which was about the only pottery in the country at that time.

In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of crockery for himself in South Amboy, N. J. Four years later he moved to New York, and established the New York City Pottery in West Thirteenth Street, which he continued until 1889, when the West Washington Market moved to that location, and he discontinued the pottery, building warehouses for market purposes, which he held until his death. Mr. Carr was identified with the First Church of Disciples of Christ in West Fifty-sixth Street for fifty-nine years. He is survived by four sons and three daughters.

George Winthrop Thorne.

George Winthrop Thorne of this city died in Paris on Sunday, according to a cabled death notice published yesterday. This is believed to be "Winnie" Thorne, who a generation ago was prominent in New York society as a close comrade of James Gordon Bennett, whose example he has followed in making his residence abroad for many years. Mr. Thorne still retained his membership in the Union Club and the customary notice was posted. Mr. Thorne was sixty years old and made almost a yearly trip to this country, when he spent his time with John Mott at Bellport. He married Miss Beckwith, a sister of "Baby" Beckwith of this city, who married a British nobleman. Mrs. Thorne lived but a short time after her marriage.

Ex-Congressman Otero Dead.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Feb. 2.—M. S. Otero, probably the wealthiest man in New Mexico, Delegate in Congress from 1879 to 1888, and one of the leading business men of the Territory, is dead at his home here of apoplexy. He was a cousin of M. C. Otero, at present Governor of New Mexico.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. WILLIAM A. PENNOYER, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Catskill yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was a member of Company A, Ninety-fifth Regiment, New York Infantry.

STEPHEN HUBBARD LATHROP, formerly a prominent banker and flour manufacturer and cashier of the Oswego Custom House under four Presidents, died at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-nine years.

Mrs. LOUISE J. CHASE, wife of George L. Chase, President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, died at Hartford, Conn., suddenly yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight. Mrs. Chase was the most intimate friend of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, the poetess, and an indefatigable worker in charitable enterprises.

JOHN T. HINDS, sixty years of age, a retired actor, died yesterday at the Morris Heights Hotel, 1 Dock Street, the Bronx, of pneumonia, after an illness of only a day or two. In his prime he enacted the principal parts in most of the well-known Irish dramas, and was contemporary with some of the leading American actors. For two years past he has lived at the Morris Heights Hotel. The Actors' Society will take charge of the body.

STEPHEN FISKE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Stephen Fiske, dramatic editor of The Sports of the Times, has been critically ill at his residence, 64 Fifth Avenue, for the past few days. He contracted a severe form of rheumatism during the recent wet weather, and this has become complicated with kidney disease. His condition was said to have changed a little for the better at the office of his paper yesterday.

Mr. Fiske is sixty-four years old. While a reporter he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour in 1860, and President Lincoln in 1861. He became manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1874, where he presented Mary Anderson and Modjeska. Four years later he joined the staff of The Spirit of the Times as dramatic editor, and was continued in that position when the name of the publication was changed to The Sports of the Times.

HITS AT ARKANSAS GOVERNOR.

Ex-Senator Jones Anxious to Free the State "from the Shame of Such a Creature."

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—Lieut. Gov. C. N. Killough has received a letter from ex-United States Senator James K. Jones of Washington, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in which he says:

"I am gratified by what you think is the feeling over the Gubernatorial situation in Arkansas. I am very anxious that Arkansas shall if possible be freed from the shame and disgrace of having such a creature as Davis in that office. I confess that I have no especial regard for Wood, but he is infinitely preferable to that scandal-monger Davis.

"I hope after the Supreme Court adjourns to be at home, and if I can help toward the restoration of decent politics, I will be into it the full length of my cable tow, but I shall never embarrass my friends by any candidacy of mine again."

$21,000 GONE; BANK FAILS.

Cashier, Suspected of Taking the Money, Flees from Altemont, Mo.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—The Deford and Barkdale Bank at Altamont, near here, went into the hands of a receiver to-day owing to the embezzlement of $21,000 by the cashier, Lee Deford.

The assets and liabilities are not known. Deford has escaped. He confessed the theft to his father before leaving.

THE WEATHER.

EASTERN NEW YORK—Snow early this morning, followed by clearing and colder, cold wave by night in west and extreme south portion; brisk to high southwest to northwest winds; fair and cold to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Northwestern storm has moved from Western Minnesota to Lake Ontario, since Monday night, with slightly decreased intensity, and accompanied by southwest gales and

FAVOR MEDAL PLAY GOLF

Metropolitan Delegates Opposed to Match Play System.

Several Changes in Officers at the Annual Meeting—Baltusrol Offers Links for Local Championship.

It was decided by a unanimous vote last night at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association to retain the qualifying round in the annual championship tournament this coming season. The vote practically means that the qualifying round will undoubtedly be retained for all forthcoming tournaments, as the sentiment against the system of all match play, which was adopted last year as an experiment, was very strong.

The meeting was held in the Metropolitan Club, and twenty-six of the forty-nine clubs now in the organization were represented by one or two delegates. President Horace Russell was re-elected for another year, but the Vice President, Charles F. Watson of the Essex County Country Club, presided, as Mr. Russell with his family sailed for the Mediterranean yesterday morning on the Auguste Victoria.

Several changes were made in the other officers of the association, the principal ones being: Vice President—Newbold Edgar, Shinnecock; Secretary—F. A. Snow, Tuxedo; Treasurer—Lionel H. Graham, Baltusrol; Executive Committee—C. F. Watson, Essex County; W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's; W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, and Harvey Murdock, Nassau Country. Mr. Morgan was the retiring Secretary. He declined a renomination, as he is the nominee for the Secretaryship of the United States Golf Association, the annual meeting of which comes next week.

Daniel Chauncey, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association, made the motion to retain the qualifying medal play round in the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Association. He explained that he had voted for the all-match play method last year in the National body, as he believed in giving the principle a trial, inasmuch as many members seemed to think it would be an improvement. For himself, he had been disappointed, the all-match play method had tended neither to better golf nor to greater interest in the tournaments where it had been tried. If anything it had lessened the interest. He believed that the qualifying round, by bringing out the best competitors to meet in the match play rounds, kept the strong players to the front and was productive of better matches.

Charles B. Macdonald, who represented the Meadow Brook Club, and who is a Scotch bred golfer himself, having been brought up to the game on the historic links of old St. Andrews, also spoke strongly in favor of the qualifying round, which is purely an American institution, as in England and Scotland all the big tournaments are conducted entirely on the match-play system. Not a member spoke in favor of the match-play system, and the unanimity of the vote is an indication that the same result will be seen at the meeting of the National association next week.

The selection of a club for the annual tournament of the local association was left to the Executive Committee. It will be held, as formerly, toward the end of May. The Baltusrol Golf Club was the only club to offer its course for the event. One or two other clubs have been considered, but final selection will be made by the committee within a few weeks.

Both the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports showed the association to be in splendid condition. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $76, the first time in the history of the organization that such a favorable showing has been made. The total income was $592. The Secretary's report showed that four new clubs had been elected during the year, the New York Club, which is composed of members using the public links at Van Cortlandt Park; Country Club of Lakewood, Siwoney Country Club of Mount Vernon, and the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport. Three clubs have dropped, the Pelham, Harbor Hill, and Lakewood Golf Clubs.

A resolution in memory of the late Granville W. Garth, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, was adopted. He was a member of the Executive Committee and was referred to as a good friend of the game.

Among the prominent delegates present were James A. Stillman and W. J. Travis, Garden City; Granville Lane, Tuxedo; Adrian H. Larkin, Yountakah; Charles B. Macdonald, Meadow Brook; W. F. Morgan and L. H. Graham, Baltusrol; Paul Wilson, Montclair; H. Waterbury and F. M. Wilson, Englewood; L. E. Embree, Oakland; J. W. Thornell, Seabright; C. F. Watson, Essex County; C. Seasongood, C. D. Bernheimer, Hollywood; J. W. Dorland and W. R. Moon, New York; John Neilson, Larchmont Yacht Club; Daniel Chauncey and J. P. Phillips, Dyker Meadow; W. E. Hodgman and C. W. Dayton, Jr., St. Andrew's; J. Raymond Boyce and A. D. Compton, Westchester; Robert Goodbody, North Jersey; R. H. Williams, Morris County; T. Metcalf Thomas, Shinnecock; Harvey Murdock, Nassau Country; C. B. Van Brunt and H. S. Burns, Crescent Athletic; W. Lowery and E. T. Alcott, Fox Hills.

SCHOOLBOYS BEAT SOLDIERS.

Charles Commercial School Hockey Team Wins in Brooklyn Rink.

The Charles Commercial School hockey team easily defeated a team representing Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, by a score of 6 to 0 last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The soldier boys never had a chance to score, although they fought hard to keep the score of the schoolboys down. The three Blake brothers, who play on the forward line for the school, did the best playing.

The winners did most of their scoring in the first half, C. Blake making two goals, with Cook, A. Blake, and W. Blake each scoring one. In the second half the schoolboys seemed to tire, and Gloistein shot the only goal of the period. Line-up:

Co. A, 23d Regt.	Position.	Charles School.
Haviland	Goal	Shaler
O'Connor	Point	Burton
Hughes	Cover point	Cook
Hart	Forward	A. Blake
Webster	Forward	W. Blake
Milkman	Forward	C. Blake
Ingersoll	Forward	Gloistein

Goals—C. Blake, 1; A. Blake, 2; W. Blake, 1; Cook, 1; Gloistein, 1. Referee—Arthur Lifton, Crescent A. C. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Crescent Hockey Team Not to Disband.

"Some people," said Charles J. McDermott, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, yesterday, "are much concerned over the Crescent's hockey team. The report intimating that the club had become tired of the team and would disband is simply ridiculous. We do not get tired of good things so quickly. The championship of the Amateur Hockey League is again within our grasp, and the fact that we were defeated the other night does not disturb us. All the players are training hard for the next game with the Wanderers, and when the conflict is over the Crescents will be found on top. No, the Crescent team will not be disbanded, and no such thing has ever been talked of in the club."

Heffley School Wins at Hockey.

The hockey team of the Heffley School of Brooklyn defeated the St. Nicholas Juniors at the St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, last night by a score of 9 to 1. In the first half the home team made a good showing, and though unable to score themselves, held the visitors down to 2 goals, but in the second period the Heffley team scored 5 goals to 1 for the locals.

Lawrence A. C. Basket Ball Game.

The second, or college, basket ball team of Yale University will play the Lawrence Athletic Club on Saturday in the Columbia gymnasium at 8:30 P. M. The Lawrence Athletic Club is one of the clubs belonging to Christodora House, 147 Avenue B. This is the first time that the Columbia gymnasium has been handed over to outside teams. President Nicholas Murray Butler wrote, referring to the plans for this game: "I am greatly interested in the proposal."

The Lawrence Athletic Club line-up is as follows: J. Haupt, (Captain,), left forward; J. Ginnerty, right forward; B. Zimmerman, centre; S. Springer, left guard; J. Stern, right guard; A. Ashbyll, substitute.

John J. Pallas, President of the Department of Parks, has given the use of the Hamilton Fish Park gymnasium for practice two evenings in each week, Mondays and Fridays. The gymnasium has for many months lain idle and unlighted at night, though the apparatus is excellent. John T. Oakley, Commissioner for the Department of Gas, Electricity, and Lighting, when he heard that the boys needed the hall to get into shape for the Yale game, ordered his department to swing two arc lights from the rafters.

Tickets for the game are on sale at Christodora House.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Santa Teresa in the fifth race was the only beaten favorite here to-day. Weather clear and mild; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Duellist, 109 pounds, (W. Fisher,) 11 to 5, won; Typhonic, 108, (Helgesen,) 13 to 1, second; Ralph Young, 95, (McIntyre,) 17 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Tom Kiley, Presentation, Russell Garth, Jesette, Stand Pat, Fitzbrillar, Four Leaf C., and Hickory Corners also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile. McWilliams, 132 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 8 to 5, won; Burning Glass, 127, (Callahan,) 9 to 2, second; Leviathan, 127, (W. Fisher,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:44 3-5. Felix Bard, John E. Owen, Oclawaha, Russellton, and Denny Duffy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Scorpio, 109 pounds (Gannon,) 7 to 10, won; Sadducee, 97, (McCafferty,) 7 to 2, second; Roue, 97, (Livingston,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:05 1-5. Jimalong, Gracious, Caterpillar, and Shaitan Parnassus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. New York, 127 pounds, (H. Phillips,) even, won; Over Again, 118, (Gannon,) 14 to 5, second; Parisienne, 116, (Hicks,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:15. Casuvina, Wolsey, Blue Blaze, Cohasset, and Octo Cafe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and five-eighths. Compass, 90 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 18 to 5, won; Eliza Dillon, 87, (J. Hennessy,) 7 to 1, second; Santa Teresa, 93½, (Robbins,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:52 1-5. Handspinner, Bob Hillard, Vesuvia, and Julius Werner also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Hands Across, 108½ pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 10, won; Doctor Stephens, 101, (C. Irwin,) 4 to 1, second; Hymettus, 98, (Pieratt,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Exclamation, Bugle Horn, and Licorice also ran.

Entries for To-day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; purse. Alamode, 90 pounds; Seagraves, Duncan, Eclectic, Mammon, Plautus, and Establish, 92 each; Midshipman and St. Jolly, 95 each; Albany Girl, 103; Aminte, 108; Badger, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; selling. Sonya, Logistela, The Doctress, and Miss Galore, 102 each; Margery Gaffney and Fair Una, 107 each; Easter Joy, 110.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Ghats, Shortcake, Light Out, and Ora McKinney, 88 each; Any Day, 96; Docile, 96; Rachel Ward, 91; Totuness, 92; Chanley, 93; Second Sight, 94; Ethel Scruggs, 97; Miss Kelton, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Computation, 92 pounds; Huzzah, 92; Mad Mullah, 93; Dereszke, 102; Ascension, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Venus Victrix, 94 pounds; Free Admission and Whitmore, 96 each; Hast, 89; Jena, 92; Full Back, 93; Tuscan Cantrill, 96; Velos, 99; Mauser, 102; Bessie McCarthy, 105; Col. Tyler, 107; Arden, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Lady Mistake, 103 pounds; John Coulter and The Guardsman, 112 each; Will Shelly, 113; Decoration, Mamselle, and Bob Hilliard, 115; Shogun, 116; Glendon, 118; Uranium, 110; Bourke Cockran, 112; Fair Lass, 108.

Brooklyn Horse Show Dates.

At a recent meeting of the Horse Show Committee of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, E. T. Bedford, Chairman; Allan Pinkerton, Secretary; Herbert L. Pratt, Treasurer, it was decided to hold the twelfth annual Horse Show at the clubhouse April 28, 29, and 30. A number of open classes in addition to the club classes will be added to the prize list, both in the saddle and heavy-harness classes, and the indications point to even a more successful show than that which marked the year 1903, which was a record from an exhibition point of view. Entries are expected from a number of new exhibitors as well as from the old exhibitors, who will show their many time blue and champion winners. The prize list will be ready for distribution about the 15th of March.

Bonhag Will Concede Handicap to Joyce

George Bonhag and John Joyce are both entered in the two-mile handicap race at the joint games of the Pastime Athletic Club, and Company K of the Eighth Regiment, to be held at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on Saturday night. Owing to his recent victory over Joyce in the race for the two-mile indoor championship at the games of Columbia University, Bonhag will start from scratch, conceding his rival a short handicap.

Bonhag has improved wonderfully during the past year, and his friends believe that Alex Grant of the New York Athletic Club is now the only man in the country that can give him a close race at two miles. George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment will attempt to break the record for armory tracks in the two-mile bicycle handicap. In a recent race Cameron came very near making new figures for two miles.

St. Louis Club Wants O'Neill.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 2.—"Jack" O'Neill, who was traded to the Chicago National League Club by St. Louis, has refused Manager Selee's ultimatum. It is said the St. Louis Club's patrons are insisting on O'Neill's retention, and that it is likely the trade will be called off.

THE REQUISITE AT SMART FUNCTIONS.

GIANT STRIDES!

All Records Broken.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE WORTH $5.00

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The leading styles originate in Brockton, the manufacturing centre of men's fine shoes in this country.

Styles Originated by My Expert Model Maker are Copied Everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere.

My Own Secret Process of Tanning the Bottom Soles produces more flexible and longer-wearing leather than any other tannage.

Every Gentleman should have Three Pairs of Shoes to Dress His Feet properly on all occasions.

He should have a pair of Viscolized waterproof, heavy double-sole shoes for wet weather; a pair suitable for pleasant days, and a pair of Patent Leather Button shoes for dress. Don't pay $15 to $18 for these three pairs; you can get as much style, comfort and service in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 Shoes.

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BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Conklin and Dr. Mial the Winners in Amateur Tournament.

Townsend No Match for Chicago Man in Second Day's Play of the National Contest.

An overwhelming defeat for Arthur Townsend, billiard champion of the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, at the hands of Charles F. Conklin of Chicago and a well-played match by Dr. L. L. Mial and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg set the ivory balls rolling at a lively rate yesterday in the National amateur championship billiard tournament. At both matches the music room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, was crowded with followers of the game.

The afternoon contest at the fourteen-inch balk line, with two shots allowed in balk, brought out a great number of women, who showed their appreciation by their applause. It was in this match that Dr. Mial, always a dangerous opponent, defeated Poggenburg by the score of 300 to 247. Conklin ran away from Townsend in the evening session of the tournament. Throughout this match the play was painfully one-sided, and Conklin won by the score of 300 points to 73. Conklin's average was 11 14-26, which indicated that he is surely one of the strongest players of the meeting.

In the first match both Dr. Mial and Poggenburg scored high runs of 73 carroms. The latter had nursed the balls in the closest sort of fashion and seemed in a fair way to continue on past the 100 mark. When he essayed his seventy-fourth shot the balls lay in an easy position—so easy, in fact, that no one paid any particular attention to the shot. Just as he was drawing his cue back to give the stroke Poggenburg suddenly relaxed and stepped away from the table. "I have fouled; it is your turn," he said to Dr. Mial. The latter looked surprised, and then Poggenburg explained that he had touched and moved the ball with his cue without making the shot.

Dr. Mial followed with a run of 18 that brought him to within one point of the end of his string, and then missed an easy one. Poggenburg carromed 5 and then sat down while Dr. Mial negotiated the single carrom that gave him the victory.

Earlier in the match, on his twentieth turn at the table, Dr. Mial made a foul by shooting with the wrong ball. Throughout the match Dr. Mial played close and consistent balk line.

Poggenburg suffered at first from an overraining for position. This caused him to find all of the holes around the object balls and did not allow him to get into position for the close work that is his strongest point. The summary:

Dr. L. L. Mial—0 12 16 8 8 0 0 3 3 35 10 2 7 7 32 1 1 0 0 0 0 33 4 73 10 16 0 0 13 1. Total, 300 points; average, 10; high runs, 73, 35, and 32.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—1 2 0 33 1 4 0 0 0 9 7 3 0 0 0 0 28 0 0 0 0 8 4 50-5 0 8 6 73 5. Total, 247 points; average, 8 15-29; high runs, 73, 50, and 33.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Conklin demonstrated the strength of his cue work at the beginning of the evening match.

The superiority of the Chicagoan's play was due to his excellent skill and judgment in position work. He rarely used a cushion shot, seemingly being more certain of his draw shots, which were perfection. Several times he drew the cut ball half the length of the table in negotiating the carrom. In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh innings the balls lined up badly for him. and he played clever and difficult masse shots with exceeding ease. With all of his close play, Conklin was caught only once by the balk-line penalty. This was in the fifteenth inning, when his gentle stroke failed to roll the red ball over the chalk line.

Townsend only counted once in double figures. This was in the fifteenth inning, in which he made 22. The summary:

Charles F. Conklin—2 21 68 2 9 0 7 0 15 32 4 9 15 0 30 1 5 10 4 0 11 27 0 0 22 6. Total, 300 points; average, 11 14-26; high runs, 68, 32, 30.

Arthur Townsend—0 2 1 0 3 6 3 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 6 2 5 0 8 0 6. Total, 73 points; average, 2 23-25; high runs, 22, 8, 6.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

This afternoon Edward Gardner will meet De Mun Smith and in the evening Poggenburg will meet Marcotte.

Athletes for Ninth Regiment Games.

With many prominent athletes in the local world already entered for the events of Company G, Ninth Regiment, in the games at the armory, West Fourteenth Street, on Feb. 16, some stirring sport is assured. The contests will embrace running races at all distances from sixty yards to a mile and a half, all handicaps; a two-mile bicycle race, and an inter-club relay handicap at one mile, in which all the athletic organizations in the Metropolitan district will be represented.

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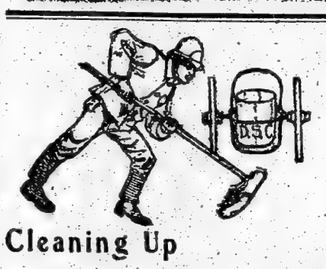

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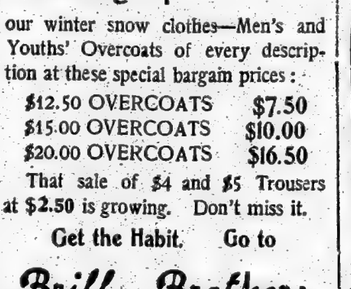

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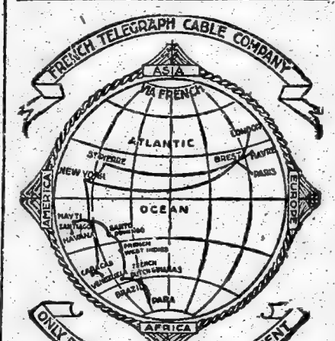

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300 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private artesian wells; French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdressers; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. B. Thompson & Co., Atlantic City. N. Y. office, 3 Park Place. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES

Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Bell Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

Directly on the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Hot and cold salt water in every bath. Long distance telephone service in bedrooms. Sun parlor, cafe, grill room, orchestra. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Propr.

WESTMINSTER,

Kentucky Av., near Beach. Reopens February 15. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $8 to $12.50 weekly. CHAS. BUHRE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

See to-day's adv. in Brooklyn Eagle.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, New Jersey's leading resort. Grand Ave. Hotel, Tenney House, The Kingscourt, and Buckingham are now open.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE MANOR Albemarle Park ....

An Exclusive Inn.

Everything modern and convenient. Several attractive cottages. Private clubhouse in the grounds, with bowling, pool, billiards, tennis, etc. Golf links within 500 yards. The best of everything. For further information address ALBEMARLE PARK CO., Asheville, N. C.

Asheville, N. C.

Victoria Inn Select, homelike, modern. Write for booklet. Mrs. A. D. Martin, Prop.

The Benbow, Greensboro, N. C. Modern Hotel. Tourists' Rendezvous.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.

Beautifully situated. Tasteful appointments. Cuisine unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Golf the year round. Send for booklet, "Just Far Enough South." L. B. MANVILLE, Superintendent.

SHERWOOD INN.

Old Point Comfort, Virginia; open all year; delightfully situated, opp. entrance Fortress Monroe. An ideal place for a Winter's sojourn. Special rates week or month. Booklet at Times or H. C. WILSON, Mgr.

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BERMUDA

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.

THE PRINCESS HOTEL

Open from December to May.
Accommodates 250 guests. For terms, &c., Address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

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Wright's Hotel, Columbia, S. C. Tourists accom. H. C. Wright, Prop.

Magnolia Inn, Aiken, S. C. A modern family hotel. Rates, Booklets. Henry Busch, Prop.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, Plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS A. KAVEN, City Real Property Investing Company, Laura Bayles, John Muller, and "Mary" Muller, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; "Mary" Brandt, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; "Gordon" Brandt, the name "Gordon" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Ruggiero Buongiorno, John S. Forgotson, Leopold Kaufmann, and Edward Kaufmann, The New York Veal and Mutton Company, Thomas Young, Jr., Emanuel M. Klein, Julius Lang, Alexander Von Aesch, Theodore Roehrs, John B. Gibson, Morris D. Sacks, Edward Sacks, Sam Hass, Aspell & Company, Department of Health of the City of New York, George Schuneman, Pulaski Terweilliger, Francis A. H. Bergmann, Bruce E. Chilton, and William S. Parmlee, John Noble Stearns, Solomon L. Parkas, Stephen G. Patterson, Herman Drussel, H. Koehler & Company, Frederick A. Aldrich, New York Industrial Wire Company, William Endemann, William Endemann, Jr., and Paul Endemann, Isaac H. Leiter, Albert Falk, Jacques Kahn, Charles H. Nicoll, Michael Jonas, Jacob Menrer, George W. Grote, Theodore E. Hergert, Louis Livingston, and Isaac Livingston, Joseph Elias, Charles Block, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1903.

PHILIP S. DEAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants above named, John Muller and "Mary" Muller, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York on the 22d day of December, 1903.

PHILIP S. DEAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
de23-1aw6wW&fe3.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY A. HUESTON, plaintiff, against SARAH H. W. CARROLL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Dec. 7th, 1903.

FELIX H. LEVY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah H. W. Carroll, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1904.

Dated, New York, January 6th, 1904.

FELIX H. LEVY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja6-1aw6wW&f17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN C. GULICK, plaintiff, against ROSALIA CONIGLIO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and City of New York, on the eleventh day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-third Ward in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty six and 53-100 (226.53) feet southerly along said line from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of Third Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and twenty-and 12-100 (120.12) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eagle Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and twenty-three and 2-100 (123.03) feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Third Avenue twenty-five and 17-100 (25.17) feet to the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and known as Number 3,218 Third Avenue, and being the same premises conveyed by Abraham Schneider and wife to Giuseppe F. Rando by deed dated May 18, 1901, and recorded June 12, 1901, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 28, page 237, and by said Rando conveyed to Rosalia Coniglio by deeds dated July 30, 1901, recorded December 10, 1901, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 29, page 345, and March 8, 1902, and recorded March 11, 1902, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 30, page 216.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff in Person, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is known as 3,218 Third Avenue:

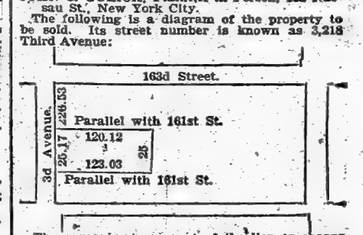

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,333.82, with interest thereon from December 7th, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $395.57, with interest from December 17th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $926.88 and interest.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 11th day of January, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the P. H. BRESNAN TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of H

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

CAUSE OF TEXAS FAILURES

Kirby Lumber Company Failed to Make a $210,000 Payment.

Both That Corporation and the Houston Oil Company Own Assets of Great Value and Are Solvent.

In explanation of the appointment of receivers Monday for the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company, both Texas corporations, it was said yesterday by interests identified with the latter company that the facts which led up to the receivership were these:

The Kirby Lumber Company, under the terms of its contract with the Houston Oil Company, was under obligation to pay into the Maryland Trust Company as trustee on Jan. 10 last the sum of $700,000, out of which the interest on the Kirby Lumber certificates, amounting to about $210,000, which fell due Feb. 1, would have been paid.

Instead of making this payment, the Kirby Company tried to persuade the trustee to accept the $210,000 required for interest and allow time for the payment of the remainder of the $700,000. This the trustee refused to do, and instead carried out the plan for the appointment of receivers.

The names of the receivers as announced yesterday were F. A. Reichardt of Houston, Texas, and Thomas H. Franklin of San Antonio for the Houston Oil Company, and N. W. McLeod of St. Louis and B. F. Bonner of Houston, Texas, for the Kirby Lumber Company. Mr. Reichardt is cashier of the Planters and Mechanic's National Bank of Houston, of which John H. Kirby is President, and is Vice President of the Kirby Lumber Company. Mr. Franklin is President of the Houston Oil Company, and has held that position since its organization. Mr. Bonner is a Vice President of the Kirby Lumber Company and Mr. McLeod is a prominent St. Louis lumber man.

John H. Kirby is now in this city. Regarding the court proceedings, he said:

"The action taken in the courts is to be deplored, but in my opinion the result will be beneficial to both corporations. We resisted this action, however, in every way we could, but now that it has been forced upon us we shall endeavor to carry through the financial plans temporarily interrupted by these proceedings.

"Both corporations own assets of great value, and both are thoroughly solvent. The timber estate owned by the Houston Oil Company cannot be duplicated anywhere in the South, and is of enormous value. The manufacturing plants of the Kirby Lumber Company make it the largest single producer of pine lumber in the world. The business is profitable, and the only and sole cause of the present trouble lies in the fact that the securities issued by the Houston Oil Company have not been marketable."

Wall Street is particularly interested in the appointment of receivers for the Kirby Lumber Company for the reason that interests identified with the Atchison and with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads have a large interest in the Kirby Lumber Company. Representatives of several banking houses more or less closely associated with the two companies which have just been placed in receivers' hands said yesterday that the assets of the companies were of undoubted value, and that the proceedings were really the outcome of internal discord.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 2.—In consequence of the appointment of receivers for the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company, a small run was started on the Planters and Mechanics' National Bank shortly before noon to-day. The other banks of the city tendered the Planters' Bank all assistance necessary. They were not called upon, however, as the bank was able to meet every demand. The run was of short duration.

THE 'FRISCO NOT AFFECTED.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2.—It was said here to-day on trustworthy authority that the financial difficulties of the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company will not in any way affect the plans of the 'Frisco in the expansion of its system in the lumber region of East Texas.

The 'Frisco acquired an interest amounting to $2,000,000 in the Kirby Lumber Company more than a year ago. Recently a company was organized composed of the 'Frisco and Kirby Lumber Company interests for the purpose of building a railroad from Houston to the Sabine River, passing through the timber tracts of the lumber company. This company has taken over about 150 miles of logging railroads belonging to the Kirby Lumber Company.

GENERAL APPRAISERS' SCHEDULE.

Acting President Wilbur F. Lunt of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday that the three subboards would hear protests as follows:

Board No. 1, Feb. 4, 11, 18, and 25, March 3, 10, and 17; Board No. 2, Feb. 9, 16, 23, March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Board No. 3, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 20, March 2, 9, and 16.

Board No. 1 will hear cases affecting chemicals, coal tar products, drugs, earthenware, earths, feathers, furs, glass, jewelry, marble, stone, medicinal preparations, musical instruments, oils, paints, toys, toilet articles, wood, and wool. Board No. 2 will handle beads, books, paper, braids, cotton, flax, jute, embroideries, fish, laces, metals, silks, trimmings, and wearing apparel. Board No. 3 will hear protests on administration cases, agriculture, fruits, provisions, buttons, free list, india rubber, paintings, spirits, statuary, sugar, and sundries.

Board No. 1 will hear reappraisement cases on Tuesdays and classification cases on Thursdays, Board No. 2's days will be Wednesday and Tuesday, and Board No. 3's days Thursday and Wednesday.

Receiver for a Delaware Gas Company.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 2.—Judge Gray, in the United States Court to-day, appointed Robert Penington receiver of the New Castle Gas Company, at the suit of Receiver Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company, the latter company being a creditor of and stockholder in the New Castle Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Sir Neville Lubbock, K. C. M. G., has been elected a Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London.

William L. Ely has been appointed Missouri State agent of the Insurance Company of North America to fill the vacancy due to the retirement of D. R. Davenport.

George D. Vail has been appointed general agent of the American branch of the Sun Insurance Office of London.

Roth & Co. have been appointed Buffalo agents of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

T. P. Herbert has been appointed special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for Minnesota and North Dakota.

The commercial bodies of Galveston, Texas, are trying to secure lower marine insurance rates on cotton, declaring that they have been charged one-half of 1 per cent. more than other Southern ports. They say that conditions at Galveston are unusually favorable and that there is no reason for the discrimination.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, and James McCrea, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—The Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, Trenton.

GRAND—Admiral Franklin Hanford, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

CAMBRIDGE—Count Rubido Zichy, Attache of the Austrian-Hungarian Legation, Washington.

EVERETT—Henry Wharton, Philadelphia.

FEWER DIAMONDS IMPORTED.

Appraiser's Report for January Shows a Falling Off.

A statement was prepared for Appraiser George W. Whitehead yesterday, showing the business transacted at his office last month, as compared with January, 1902 and 1903. It was as follows:

"A statement of the transactions in the office of the Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York for the month of January is as follows, compared with former years:

Number of invoices and appraisement orders:	
1902	31,344
1903	36,949
1904	33,736
Number of packages examined:	
1902	85,720
1903	73,118
1904	68,505
Appraised value of merchandise:	
1902	$44,782,476.92
1903	50,059,039.22
1904	43,443,786.33

"The value of importations of precious stones during the last month is $1,302,194.80, as compared with $2,023,254.39 during the month of January last year."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Coarsely Ground Fire Clay Dutiable at $1 a Ton—Other Rulings.

General Appraiser Thaddeus S. Sharretts yesterday sustained a protest by Frank P. Dow of Seattle against the action of the Collector at Port Townsend, Washington, in assessing duty at $2 a ton on coarsely ground fireclay. The importer claimed that it was dutiable at $1 a ton.

A protest by Julius Steinfeld of New York against the assessment of 60 per cent. as embroideries on embroidered ramie doilies, table covers, &c., was overruled by General Appraiser De Vries.

Protests sustained were by J. W. Masters & Co. and D. A. Shaw & Co., New York. Protests overruled were by James F. White & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., Schering & Glatz, Calhoun, Robbins & Co., John Menke & Co., and Charles R. Wuenlig.

SHEET STEEL GOES UP.

Rival Companies Had Reduced Price Below Cost.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Because they found present prices to be below actual cost of production, independent sheet steel manufacturers have advanced the price $2 a ton at least.

The American Sheet Steel Company's cut of $8 per ton was met by the independents with a further reduction of $2. Hereafter the quotation will not be less than $47 a ton at the mill.

The price of bar iron has also been advanced $1 to $3 a ton. Hereafter $26 will be the minimum price for choice specifications.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,050,822, compared with $12,564,473 in the preceding week and $11,592,984 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $52,068,786, against $54,412,130 in the corresponding period last year.

THE MERCER STREET FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 1st inst. you do us, unintentionally no doubt, a great injustice by publishing an account of the fire at 121 Mercer Street, which has caused some talk and might lead to injuring us in a business sense.

We have no doubt that upon learning the facts in the case you will readily correct the mistake made in your report.

The fire in the building mentioned, of which we occupied the third floor only, originated, as you properly say, in the second floor, which was not occupied in any part by us.

Our loss is a very severe one, not nearly covered by insurance, and we feel that no reflection should be cast upon us of our loss through a mistaken impression in the trade.

KATZ & AUERBACH.

New York, Feb. 2, 1904.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHRISTLIEB & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution for $1,218 against Alphonse Christlieb and Daniel Lamm, who compose the firm of Christlieb & Co., importers of hosiery at 81 Franklin Street, in favor of Nathan M. Markwell, for goods sold to the firm by the Kalamazoo Knitting Company. When the Sheriff went to their place of business yesterday to make a levy he was informed that all the stock belongs to another firm, through which their business was transacted. They began business on Jan. 1, 1899, and were previously employed for many years by Otto Heinze & Co.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL WOLFSON.—Samuel Wolfson of 2,460 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,046 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Philadelphia in 1900.

ROBERT C. GALINDO.—A meeting of creditors of Robert C. Galindo, cigar manufacturer of 20 Fulton Street, was held yesterday before Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, and James B. Ludlow was elected Trustee. He has been the receiver of the estate. The liabilities are $46,027 and nominal assets $72,751.

LOUIS HELMAN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to Louis Helman, formerly a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 30 Suffolk Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 25, 1902, with liabilities of $28,448 and no assets. The referee was of the opinion that some property is held by others for Mr. Helman's benefit, and that he has some interest in the business which has been conducted in the name of his wife since his failure.

CHARLES E. HAFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles E. Haff, whose stables are at 304 and 306 West Forty-ninth Street, by Thomas Lenane, doing business as P. Lenane & Brother, a creditor for $540. It was alleged that Mr. Haff on Dec. 3 executed a chattel mortgage on horses, wagons, trucks, &c., for $46,000, to the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company and James Rozell to prefer them, and the mortgagees have taken possession of the mortgaged property. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James McKeen temporary receiver of the assets, on the application of Wesselman & Kraus, attorneys for the petitioning creditor, who is required to give a bond of $1,000, and the receiver's bond is fixed at $10,000. It was stated that the chattel mortgage has been foreclosed and the mortgagees are about to sell the property, which is estimated at over $25,000. The chattel mortgage covers 110 wagons and trucks and 170 horses. It was alleged that the mortgage was given to secure an antecedent debt. Mr. Haff has been in the boarding stable business for twenty years and had a large trucking and delivery service for many of the large stores in this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLISON, Jennie E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs $110
BLACKMAN, Mary—Acker, Merrall & Condit 147
BRAMFELD, Leo L.—Barnes Manufacturing Company 246
CALIFANO, John and Carmela—P. R. Ferrari 184
CASSESE, Biaggio—J. H. Griffin 76
CONWAY, Michael P., and Hugh Worthington—People of State of New York .. 1,500
CRAWFORD, James R., William M. Blount, James R. Faircloth—R. A. Lyttle and another 132
CANIMITI, Salvatore—A. Finkelstein 39
COHEN, George—H. R. Mulford Company 77
CARDOT, Albert—The Alden Spears Sons Company 675
CARMAN, Albro R., and Willis S. Cooke, Jr. 2,709
CURLEY, Edward F.—J. F. Palmer 88
DUREIMAUS, John C.—H. Simms 143
DAY, Joel A., and Frederick A. Sawyer —D. Sinclair 15
EICHNER, Nathan—L. Dortman 09
EMERSON, George H.—A. G. Schoenmaker Company 32
FROEHLICH, Henry J.—L. Ettlinger 188
FRUCHTMAN, Daniel—Mutual Milk and Cream Company 60
GERMANN, Jacob—D. S. Levy, executor. 350
GARDNER, James L.—B. K. Bloch 183
HAMMER, Isidore, Samuel Bauman, and Morris Stahl—E. A. Price and another.. 27
HOWARD, Carlton G.—A. E. Wood and another 86
HIGGINS, Francis T.—Herrmann Furniture Plumbers' Cabinet Works 569
HAMBRECHT, Christopher—H. Kromer and another 52
HARNUS, Harry W.—J. I. King 62
MANHATTAN FREIGHT AND PASSENger Elevator Company—C. Bayer and another 246
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Doyle 1,488
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY—G. Way .. 374
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF INDIana—C. G. Finkler, costs 130
GREATER NEW YORK BASEBALL Association—A. S. Wickham 291
SUPREME COMMANDERY, UNITED ORder of the Golden Cross of the World—M. Robinson, costs 113
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—G. E. Kitching 3,022
GEORGE B. PURVIS THEATRICAL Construction Company—H. W. John Manville Company 112
INNOVATION TRUNK COMPANY—I. H. Buckman 1,187
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Greene 356
KNEELAND, Sylvester H.—G. C. Harris. 1,006
KRAMER, Rudolph—Mutual Milk and Cream Company 97
KAKORAVECK, Mary—Mutual Milk and Cream Company 69
KLUNE, George W., as Marshal—M. Levy, costs 24
KLUCKMAN, Samuel—American Mineral Water Machine Company 125
LUNZKY, David—P. Horowitz and another. 27
LEE, James, and Charles H. Seabrook—M. E. Donnelly, costs 111
LEFIN, Leon A.—J. De Galindez and another, costs 72
LEE, Richard E.—E. Stoddard and another 454
LANDERS, John H.—Siegel-Cooper Company 44
MORRILL, J. Lee, executor, &c.—A. Moran, costs 188
MARSH, John F.—A. Sliz 121
MERRITT, Charles A.—F. Haw 402
MARX, Charles—S. Slade 121
NEWMAN, William M.—Riverside Bank.. 1,067
PERLUS, Clara—Mutual Milk and Cream Company 120
PELL, Duncan C.—A. O. Pell, costs 57
QUEAL, Herbert P.—E. J. Eisele and another 160
RAVEN, Charles T., and Adolph Schmidt—A. Sliz 84
ROCHE, Patrick H.—H. P. Mulvany 300
RAVITCH, Joseph and David—S. Ginsberg 303
RAE, Alfred F.—A. R. Ackert 36
ROLLANS, Jordan J.—S. E. Bowman and another, costs 116
RAINER, Charles G.—H. B. Mingle 75
SILBERMINTZ, Rachel—J. Klein and another 552
SCHUBERT, William—G. P. Baulden 130
STEMMLER, Theodore W.—G. Leonardi and another, costs 104
SEAR, Richard J.—Siegel-Cooper Company 31
SLIGHT, William A.—Harrison Brothers & Co. 327
SMITH, Charles H.—T. Seckel and another 44
TANGREDI, Teresa—T. A. Briggs 534
THOMPSON, Sarah G.—P. Clarke 45
TRANTEL, Marie—F. V. Conlon 428
WADSWORTH, Eugene M.—F. Madleuer. 122
WHITE, Frederick R.—W. B. Franke 5,131
WESTLAKE, Albert—H. Ill 135
WITHERBEE, Thomas—Trade Advertising and Publishing Company 105
WIENER, Jacob, and Jacob Ries—B. Sudenberg 115
YOUNG, Jefferson—New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company 431

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

ARCHITECTS' REALTY COMPANY—City of New York 264
GLOECKNER, Ernest G. and August Faust—B. Levy, Jan. 5, 1904 522
GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC of the City of New York—F. V. Liekens.
HEFFERMAN, George H.—Edgar A. Mead, assignee, Nov. 9, 1903 1,983
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Johana Hausen, administratrix, Dec. 21, 1903 3,000
J. H. MOHLMAN COMPANY—W. Teetsel, June 23, 1903 1,154
J. H. MOHLMAN COMPANY—W. Teetsel, Jan. 15, 1904 97
LAJOTTE, Charles—A. Freeman, June 24, 1903 128
KELBRETH, J. C. and Nora M., S. Lord and another, Sept. 4, 1903 683
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. A. Ruch, Jan. 4, 1904 291
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company, M. A. Ruch, March 11, 1903.. 5,434
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company, F. Boss, Dec. 15, 1903 1,007
McWALTERS, John P.—G. Brunswick, May 3, 1900 23
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Tekulsky and another, Jan. 12, 1901 839
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NEVILLE, Thomas P.—City of New York, Sept. 16, 1903 650
MURRAY, Agnes—E. Clouden, Feb. 6, 1901 129
MORTON, Joseph, and Richard Mack—People of the State of New York, Feb. 16, 1903 300
GLICKSTERN, Benjamin, and Fannie Klein—People of the State of New York, Oct. 3, 1903 1,000
Woodley, domestics; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; J. S. Bouder, notions; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss M. Ryan, flowers and feathers; 395 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Paris, Texas; W. G. Burton, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. Rosenbloom, notions; Gregorian Hotel.
Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. S. Gray, furnishing goods; J. B. Davis, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schneider, P. H., Company, Akron, Ohio; P. H. Schneider, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Shillitto, John W., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, ribbons, and laces, 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Lewis, A. T. & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear, 31 Union Square; Westminster Hotel.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, cloaks and suits, 58 West Fourteenth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Anderson, J. H., & Co., oHpkinsville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Mayer, W., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 700 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Dannenberg Company, Macon, Gr.; W. Dannenberg, cloaks and waists; S. J. Danenberg, cloaks, notions, and laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Zion Co-operative Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; B. Patrick, Jr., notions; 43 Leonard Street.
Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Scranton, Penn.; I. Goldsmith, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 447 Broadway.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Banchikies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods, silks, and linings; W. G. Weller, domestics; Hotel Earlington.
Rosenthal, G. I., Harrisburg, Penn.; dry goods; J. H. Foster, furnishing goods; Miss M. Saunders, millinery; Hotel York.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Buck, laces; Miss S. Spaner, trimmings; Holland House.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. Kirkpatrick, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Morse, Mrs. E. D., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.; W. Connors, carpets; Hotel Navarre.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Trimble, shirts; 3 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Brett, G. E., Monkato, Minn.; F. Kruse, dry goods; J. E. Brett, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Watts, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions; 52 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Gerachty, notions, trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Morgan, cloths; T. W. Walsh, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Epstein, J., Bltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.
Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dress goods; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss A. Vickers, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss M. Hawkes, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; A. Long, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Leriche, carpets and upholstery goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon; R. C. Baker, trimmings, ribbons, and laves, 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Spatz, infants' wear; Miss B. Solomon, fancy goods; 685 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rauh, dry goods, 585 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... A	.95½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.10
Cotton, middling	16.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09 1-16
Sugar, granulated	4.40
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 86@90c; No. 3, 78@88c; No. 2 red, 90¾@93¾c; No. 2 corn, 47¾c; No. 2 yellow, 48¼c; No. 2 oats, 44c; No. 3 white, 42@43¾c; No. 2 rye, 60c; good feeding barley, 38@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.17; prime timothy seed, $3.05; mess pork, per bbl, $13.25@$13.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.30; short ribs sides, (loose) $8.50@$8.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.87½@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$11.

COTTON.—The market broke from 110 to 136 points and in about twenty minutes recovered nearly 75 points of the loss. The day showed elements of sensation from the very beginning. In the early trading there was a rumor that a certain large short interest had made a private settlement, and this was responsible for a break of about half a cent, which, however, had been practically recovered as a result of continued support by New Orleans bull leaders, when the trade heard that Mr. Sully, the local bull leader, having cleaned up his trades, was about to start on an indefinite vacation. When this report became known the market in a twinkling was transformed into a perfect bedlam of pushing, gesticulating brokers whose one idea appeared to be to sell cotton. In a moment March had dropped from 16.91, the high point of the morning, to 15.90; May from 17.32 to 16.05, and July from 17.42 to 16.15, this being a net decline on the positions named of 111@136 points. Inside of twenty minutes, however, the face of things had changed. Sellers on the decline started covering, and with New Orleans sending most bullish messages, the market rallied from 70 to 75 points. Part of this recovery was lost later, but the market was finally steady, with the three active months 20 to 52 points up from the bottom, but with the old crop at a net decline of 65@87 points, while the new was 5 to 27 points lower. Sales were estimated at 2,000,000 bales, equal to the largest day's transactions on record.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	16.60	16.60	16.40	15.90@16.00
March	16.85	16.93	15.90	16.19@16.20
April	16.93	17.00	16.93	16.36@16.40
May	17.25	17.32	16.05	16.57@16.58
June	17.31	17.33	16.30	16.57@16.59
July	17.42	17.43	16.15	16.69@16.96
August	16.72	16.75	16.00	16.17@16.18
September	14.20	14.25	13.75	14.00@14.02
October	13.00	13.00	12.80	12.85@12.87
December	12.50	12.02	12.40	12.40@12.50

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Spot cotton regular; sales, 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 2,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales, American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 4.96d. Futures opened irregular, 22 to 25 points higher. Closed easy, net unchanged to 8 points higher. February, 4.61; February-March, 4.61; March-April, 4.61; May, 4.63; May-June, 4.71; June-July, 4.72; July-August, 4.72; August-September, 4.52; September-October, 7.48; October-November, 7d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths very firm, but prices asked check business.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Not only was the wheat market well supported, but the buying extended to the whole grain and provision list, sending prices on everything up to a considerably higher level, wheat closing ½@1c above the previous day, with late months the strongest. No. 2 red closed 94c, elevator, and 95¼c, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 91¾c; No. 2 hard, 82@84c; May, 86¾c; July, 80¼@80¾c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 44c; May, 44¾c; July, 47½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 40½c; May, 42¾c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 90@91c; No. 2 Northern, 84@88c; May, 91¼@91¾c. Rye, No. 1, 65@67c. Barley, No. 2, 63c; sample, 38@60c. Corn, No. 3, 42@43c; May, 51¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 2.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 91¾c; No. 1 Northern, 90½c; No. 2 Northern, 87¾c; May, 90¼c; July, 89c; September, 78½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.90@$5.30; Winter straights, $4.25@$4.40; Winter patents, $4.35@$4.65; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.20@$3.30. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull; quoted $2@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.40@$3.45; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.85. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.90@$3, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.40; coarse, $1.05@$1.06. FEED—Western Spring, $20.75@20.85, to arrive, 200 lb sacks; standard middling, $20.70; flour do, $23.50; reddog, $24.50; city bran, $21@22, bulk and sacks; middling, $22.50@$24.50; reddog, $25.50; hominy chops, $22.50 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.93	0.3½	92 15-16	93⅜
July	.87⅝	88⅛	87⅝	88
September	.81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82¼
Corn—				
May	.57⅛	57½	56¾	57⅝
July	....	....	....	55

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.90¾	92	90¾	91⅝
July	.82⅞	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜
September	.78¼	78⅝	78¼	78¾
Corn—				
May	.50⅞	52⅛	50¾	51⅞
July	.48⅝	49	48½	48¾
September	.48⅛	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜
Oats—				
May	.44½	45½	44⅛	44⅞
July	.38⅝	39½	38½	38⅞
September	.33¼	33¾	33 1-16	33⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.40	$7.55	$7.37½	$7.50
July	7.50	7.57½	7.40	7.57½
Ribs—				
May	6.70	6.80	6.67½	6.75
July	6.82½	6.92½	6.82½	6.90
Pork—				
May	13.15	13.50	13.15	13.45
July	13.47½	13.47½	13.47½	13.47½

COFFEE.—Record-breaking activity developed in the market, the sales reported footing up 555,250 bags, surpassing any day's transactions in the history of the Exchange. The activity was accompanied by a decline of from 40 to 50 points, the greatest setback reported since the inauguration of the present bull movement. The market opened irregular at an advance of 10 points to a decline of 10 points. At the close there was a net decline of 40@50 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.55@7.65
March	8.15	8.20	7.65	7.65@7.70
April	....	....	....	7.80@7.85
May	8.45	8.45	7.95	7.95@8.00
June	....	....	....	8.10@8.20
July	8.65	8.80	8.30	8.30@8.35

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14.75@$15.25; family, $15; short clear, $16.25@$16. BEEF—Mess, $8@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; 140 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¼@7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 7¾@8c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5@5¾c. LARD—7.70c; city lard, 6¾@7c; refined lard, South America, 8.25c; Continent, 7.75c; Brazil, kegs, 9.25c; compound, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 9½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 64@64½c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.70@$2.80; oil, barrels, $4.70. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.55@$3; E, $3; F, $3.10@$3.15; G, $3.20@$3.30; H, $3.45@$3.50; I, $3.45@$3.50; K, $4.25; M, $4.50; N, $4.80; W G, $5; W W, $5.25.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—Resin, $2.50. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 22 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.50, $4.25, and $4.25.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGEST DIAMOND AND JEWELRY SALE

Ever Held in NEW YORK CITY. The Entire STOCK AND FIXTURES of the late

Mrs. Theresa Lynch

HARMON A. PERKINS and PETER MAYERS, Executors, Will Be Sold

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

CHAS. S. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, sells, commencing this day,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1904,

AT 10:30 A. M.

AT 1 & 3 UNION SQUARE,

and continuing until stock is sold, the entire contents of said establishment, consisting of: Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls; Sapphires, and other Gems set in Pendants, Brooches, Chains, etc. One Handsome Pearl Necklace. Five Beautiful Pearl Necklaces (with Diamonds). One Diamond Tiara.

WATCHES. Diamond Studded, Split Seconds, Repeaters, Waltham, Elgin and Many Fine Movements.

SILVERWARE. Solid Silver Sets, Cups and Spoons, Novelties, etc.

Clocks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Antiques, Snuff Boxes (Diamond Studded), Swords, Fans, &c. One Seth Thomas Street Clock.

FIXTURES: 6 Marvin Safes, Show Cases, Wall Cases, Mirrors, etc.

Dealers invited. Goods sold without reserve. Descriptive Catalogue.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Get Away For a Short Rest.

A Short Trip will Do You Good.

You can go any day but Sunday to

NORFOLK, OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tickets and Stateroom reservations at

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

Stock Exchange business still fails to develop any general tendency of prices, but continues to be interesting in spots. Amalgamated Copper's claim to be one of those spots rests upon the very essential fact that it provided more than one-quarter of the day's very small business, and closed 1⅜ down, at only ⅛ above the day's lowest. There was much comment upon this singular result of the effect of about as favorable a decision as Amalgamated could expect. To be sure, the speculative rule is to sell upon expected good news. But this news was not expected—that is, was not expected by everybody. The rule would apply, of course, to any business done by anybody who knew, or had any reason to anticipate more or less intelligently what the decision might, could, would, or should be. That is to say, the rise in Amalgamated for the past few weeks is all that could be expected reasonably from the decision, and the distribution having been made, prices naturally relapse until the game can be worked again. There are very interesting principles involved in the litigation, and sympathies tend to run strong with one party or the other. But it is perfectly understood that the principles are only the lawyers' discoveries or inventions under cover of which the contention proceeds. The fight by and against Amalgamated is as interesting and dramatic as any story told regarding Standard Oil in the days before it became rich enough to indulge in respectability and abjure the methods of its struggling immaturity. Copper and Steel will doubtless become as model trusts as oil and sugar after they, too, have gone through their teething troubles. Meanwhile the temptation to enlarge upon the merits of the case must be repressed sternly, recompense being found in as pretty a fight in and out of the stock market as any one can wish to see.

United States Realty retained 3 points of a larger rise, and is another example of an interesting movement of much specific interest, and yet without effect upon the general market. In this case the appreciation, although associated with sundry changes of management and proposals for benefiting the property, also rests upon the well-known fact that the quotations do not represent the value of the concern realizable in liquidation. This fact is a better backing for improvement than the ostensible cause of the rise. In other respects the day's business lacks interest, either because of small trading or small movement upon larger transactions. Pennsylvania, for instance, fell only ⅝ upon a report of traffic and earnings which might be thought to warrant a larger fall. And yet it is quite possible to argue that if Pennsylvania's earnings suffered no more than that upon the abnormal slump in the steel trade, it must be doing a wonderful general business and be in position to respond promptly and largely to any improvement in the iron business. The bond market was not large nor conspicuously strong.

It remains true that the larger interest of the moment centres in the commodity markets. Oats again made new high records, and corn and wheat were strong. But coffee and cotton broke badly, both upon liquidation. This was especially true of the more important staple. Cotton having reached the highest price for a generation on Monday, yesterday broke probably all records for a single day's movement by its fall. The strength of the market lately has not rested in any intrinsic considerations of supply and demand and what it is possible to sell cotton for without inviting the substitution of wool and other fibres. The ruling consideration has been to decide how far it was feasible to take prices up and compel the shorts to settle rather than to take chances upon the market favoring them later. It is possible to imagine that facts—some published and others possibly known to the leaders—convinced them that it was necessary to liquidate to take profits. Or possibly yesterday's liquidation is proof that profits have been taken. The chief bull's announcement of intention to take a holiday is compatible with either hypothesis, and hence it is not necessary to ask what would happen if yesterday's slump were to be repeated and he were not at hand to rally the market, as his friends claim he did yesterday.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy..... ½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. ½
Am. Hide & L. pf... ½	New Cent. Coal..... 2
Cent. of N. J..... 1½	Pacific Mail..... 1½
Col. Fuel & I..... 1	Ry. Steel sp..... 1
Col. So. 2d pf..... ¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf..... 1¾
Del. & Hudson..... 1½	U. S. Realty pf..... 3
Dul., S. S. & A..... ½	Westinghouse ..... ½
Hocking Valley pf... ¾	Wis. Central pf..... 1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper..... 1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M. ..
Am. Cotton Oil..... ⅝	pf. 1½
Am. Sugar..... ⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf..... ½
Anaconda Copper... 1½	N. Y. Central..... ½
B'klyn R. T..... ½	Penn. R. R..... ⅝
Chi. & Alton..... ⅜	Pressed S. Car..... ½
Chi., M. & St. P.... ⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ½
Corn Products..... ⅜	U. S. Rubber pf..... 1¾
Det. So. pf..... 1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf... 2¼
Evans. & T. H..... 1½	

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Eq. G. & F. of Chi. 6s 2¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s..... 1¼
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d. 1½	U. S. Leather 6s..... 1
Lake Erie & W. 1st. 1	Va. Mid. gen..... 1
N. Y. & Queens El. L. & P. 5s..... 1	

Bonds Declined.

Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 2.....	390,918
To date this year.....	13,100,073
Corresponding date last year.....	17,073,850

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 2.....	$2,514,000
To date this year.....	$84,295,500
Corresponding date last year.....	$77,729,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

National Steel and Wire Co. on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Butterick Co.
Cannelton Coal Co. of West Virginia.
Chelsea Realty Co.
Diamond Match Co.
Ensley Land Co.
H. Krantz Manufacturing Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Metropolitan Tobacco Co.
Success Co.

LONG ISLAND BONDS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have offered for public subscription at 99 per cent. and accrued interest, an issue of $10,000,000 refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The subscription will be opened Feb. 9. Allotments made upon subscriptions are to be paid for Feb. 16.

These bonds are a refunding mortgage on the property of the company. The entire authorized issue of these bonds is limited to $45,000,000, of which $10,000,000 constitute the present issue, and of the remaining bonds, $26,605,000 are reserved to refund or retire the unified and other old bonds, of which no further issues may be made.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously by the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft in Berlin, and at their branches in Frankfort and Bremen, by Warburg & Co., and by the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, and by the Swiss Bankverein and Von Speyr & Co., in Basle. Subscriptions will also be received in Boston by Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., and in Philadelphia by Sailer & Stevenson.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increasing dullness made yesterday's stock market still less interesting than its predecessors, and were it not for the heavy trading in Amalgamated the session would have been even flatter than it was. Prices again showed considerable irregularity, but the net changes included many more gains than had been shown the previous day. With few exceptions, however, the variations in price were not of importance, practically the only issues which showed other than fractional changes being the very inactive stocks. The market has again become so entirely a traders' market that, barring a very few issues, stocks are governed not by anything related to their own affairs, but merely by the position assumed from moment to moment by the traders.

***

Traders Differed.—There was considerable difference of views among traders in regard to the market, particularly during the early part of the day, but the sharp break in Amalgamated after its strong opening threw a damper on those who had been inclined to work for higher prices, and probably served to increase the number of traders on the bear side. It was said that for the first hour or two one element among the traders tried to advance prices in sympathy with Atchison and Amalgamated, while the rest of the room thought the selling that forced down Brooklyn Rapid Transit furnished good excuse for working in the opposite direction. Before the end of the day came the latter element appeared to have the firmer hold upon the situation, especially when their efforts were reinforced by Amalgamated.

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Amalgamated.—The opening in Amalgamated Copper was at a considerable advance over the previous day's close, and for a time it looked as if the movement of Monday would be repeated. But after selling more than a point above the best price of the previous day on the purchase of large blocks of the stock there was a quick reaction, which more than wiped out the profits shown by the initial advance. From 51⅞ the price dropped to 49½, and it rallied only an eighth of a point from the lowest. It showed a net loss of 1⅜ points, as compared with the previous day's gain of 2⅝ points. Varying views as to the importance of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Montana on Monday were given circulation in the Street during the day, but the movements in the stock seemed more the result of the general position of the market than of continued consideration of Monday's decision. Trading in the stock was on a very large scale, being more than a quarter of the entire day's business, over 100,000 shares out of a total of less than 400,000. Only seven other stocks in the list showed as much as 10,000 shares.

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Stocks Affected by Cotton.—The market was extremely dull all afternoon, partly as a result of the excitement in the cotton market, which absorbed the attention of Wall Street. Between noon and 2 o'clock only about 70,000 shares were dealt in, and if the trading in Amalgamated were eliminated the total would be considerably smaller. This midday dullness has been one of the characteristics of the highly professional market that with few interruptions has prevailed for many weeks. The efforts of traders to influence the market appear to be concentrated upon the opening and the closing of the market, and when the traders go to lunch the market could almost afford to go with them.

***

London was a very small factor in yesterday's trading. Such transactions as were made for London account, however, were nearly all on the buying side. There was some activity in the foreign trading just at the opening of the market here, but the movement spent its force in the purchase of about 3,000 shares during the first fifteen minutes, and after that the business was at a standstill.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The local money market is practically unchanged. Money at the Clearing House is somewhat firmer.

Call loans stood at 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent.; New York funds, par @5c premium.

The clearings were $26,138,144 and the balances, $2,242,672. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86¼	
Sterling	4.85¾	4.83
Commercial		4.82
Francs	5.16⅞	5.19⅝
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The stock market was rather dull. The arbitrage brokers found plenty to do at the opening, owing to the wide range between the quotations here and in Wall Street on Amalgamated, which opened up 2⅜ here, at 53, and then sold down to 50¼. Parrot was taken in hand and advanced 5⅜, to 29½, later selling off to 25. Utah was up ¼, at 34½, but fell to 33½. Copper Range sold down from 46 to 44¼. Calumet and Hecla sold at 460@459. United States Mining lost ½, to 20¾, and Bingham lost ½ to 22.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
303	Atchison	71	70½	70
3	Atchison pf.	91½	91½	91½
70	Boston Elevated	140¼	140¼	140¼
81	Boston & Albany	247½	247	247
5	Boston & Maine	193¼	193	193¼
5	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
2	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	122	122	122
3	Connecticut River	277	277	277
50	Fitchburg pf.	136¼	136	136
5	Mass. Electric pf.	79	79	79
2	Manchester & Lawrence	245	245	245
61	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195¾	195	195½
1	Old Colony	202	202	202
150	Union Pacific	81½	81	81
21	West End	91	91	91
25	West End pf.	109	108½	109

TELEPHONES.

203	American	127½	127	127¼
14	New England	12½	12½	12½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Pneumatic Serv.	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
582	American Sugar	128	127¼	127½
200	American Sugar pf.	120½	127	126½
467	American Woolen pf.	71	70	70¼
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Edison	236	236	236
10	Massachusetts Gas	48½	48½	48½
15	Massachusetts Gas pf.	81½	81½	81½
45	Mergenthaler	176	175¾	176
6	*Pullman	215½	215½	215½
20	*Swift & Co.	100¼	100¼	100½
168	Swift & Co. rights	3c	3c	3c
12	United Fruit	98	97½	98
74	United Shoe Machine pf.	29¼	28¾	29¼
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	60¾	50¾	50¾
125	United States Steel	10½	10⅛	10⅜
925	*United States Steel pf.	55⅝	55	55

MINING.

60	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
100	Allouez	4½	4½	4½
20,049	*Amalgamated	53	49¼	49¼
600	Arcadian	50c	25c	25c
25	Arnold	27½c	27½c	27½c
410	Bingham	22¾	22	22
45	Calumet & Hecla	460	459	459
500	Centennial	16½	15½	15½
250	Consolidated Mercur	60c	60c	60c
470	Copper Range	46	44¼	44¼
120	Daly-West	35	35	35
150	Dominion Coal	61	61	61
50	Mass	4¼	4¼	4¼
140	Mohawk	37½	36¾	36¾
85	Osceola	90½	86	86
2,304	Parrot	29½	25	25
53	*Quincy	90	90	90
450	Santa Fé	2½	1⅞	1⅞
210	Shannon	8¾	8	8
350	Trinity	5¼	5	5
695	United States	21½	20¾	20¾
1,155	Utah	34½	33¾	33½
215	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
75	Winona	6 9-16	6 9-16	6 9-16
19	Wolverine	73	73	73

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

NATIONAL SURETY ACTION.

W. B. Joyce Elected President—Executive and Finance Committees Named.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the National Surety Company yesterday William B. Joyce, for many years Northwestern Manager of the company at St. Paul, Minn., was unanimously elected President of the company, as it had been expected he would be. The reports of the Executive and Finance Committees were approved and the action of the Executive Committee in appointing Mr. Joyce Acting President upon the resignation of Mr. Dean was also approved.

The Executive Committee reported that the company was in splendid condition, had a first-class business upon its books, and that the reports which had been circulated by parties not interested in the welfare of the company, to the effect that it was to discontinue business, were untrue; that the company was, on the contrary, to continue in business under a more aggressive management and policy than heretofore; that the loss ratio in the business of the company was very low in contrast with the volume of business transacted, and that the effort would be made to keep the loss ratio at a low figure. The Finance Committee reported the assets of the company to be intact.

Mr. Joyce, upon assuming the chair, assured the Directors that his best efforts would be had in serving the interests of the company and that the company's income for the first twenty-two days of January last showed an increase of $33,548.96 over the income for the first twenty-two days of January, 1903.

President Joyce appointed as Executive Committee, to serve until February, 1905, the following: Marshal S. Driggs, Chairman; John A. McCall, S. R. Bertron, E. S. French, Edwin Gould, and F. Q. Brown, and as Finance Committee, to serve for the same period, J. Edward Simmons, Chairman; A. B. Hepburn, James McMahon, and James A. Blair.

Thomas F. Goodrich was re-elected Vice President. The other officers of the company are William J. Griffin, Second Vice President, and Ballard McCall, Secretary.

EQUITABLE BANK'S PAPER.

Special Report Asked For by the Controller of the Currency.

The Controller of the Currency has requested the officials of the Equitable National Bank, at 808 Broadway, to make a special report as to its actual financial condition and as to the doubtful paper still stored in its vaults. The report is being prepared, and will be sent to Washington in a few days. An officer of the institution said last night that the bank's capital was in no wise impaired.

Previous to the election of C. R. Schultz as its President and the change of control that placed it under its present management, the Equitable National Bank made a number of bad loans, and consequently its condition became generally unsatisfactory. The public was informed of the state of affairs, and the Controller's attention was called to it last June. An assessment of 25 per cent. on the stockholders followed.

Since the accession of President Schultz, who is the youngest bank President in New York, the bad loans have been written off, and an investigation has been launched to ascertain the character of uncertain paper in the vaults, with the result that the true value of these doubtful papers has been determined, so that a report can be made to the Controller. O. T. Reeves, Jr., the cashier, saw the Controller in Washington on Saturday last, when the latter asked for an early report. Mr. Reeves, who is himself an old bank examiner, said yesterday that the capital was not at all impaired by the bad loans.

It was learned last night that a large bank down town had been negotiating for the purchase of the Equitable's stock, but the officials of the Equitable were not ready to announce the name of the would-be purchaser. One of them said that the Equitable's deposits had increased greatly under the new management.

The Equitable is capitalized at $2,000,000, and its Directors are Sol Heller, Charles L. Taylor, C. T. Klein, C. H. Treat, James Forster, M. A. Rice, Theodore Hanson, August Zinsser, Jr., E. B. Rubsamen, David A. Faulkner, and Edward A. Spenjamin.

Under the former régime, before the change of control, James M. Bell was President, and James S. O'Neale, cashier, while the Directors were Mr. Bell, John Carraway, E. G. Gilmore, Charles E. Lambert, William G. McAdoo, C. R. Schultz, Charles L. Taylor, and Phelps Smith.

PHIPPS IN THE STEEL BOARD.

The Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation held a meeting yesterday, at which the resignation of John D. Rockefeller was read and accepted.

Henry Phipps was elected a Director to fill the vacancy. Mr. Phipps has been considered an ally to Henry C. Frick, and his election to the board is believed to mean that Mr. Frick, who has opposed the Carnegie interests, will make his influence felt in the affairs of the Steel Corporation.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches, the Cripple Creek production for the month of January was valued at $1,780,000.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $2,513,651, as compared with the previous week, and $1,542,162, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of one share of Bank of Commerce stock at 212.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent.

A fair demand for National Biscuit common stock that lifted the price to 41 was the feature of trading in local securities during the morning session. The preferred barely touched 103½.

Very little interest was manifested in other issues. Edison sold at 150, Union Traction preferred at 30, and Tool near 25. Tool bonds were firm at 48. Lake Street Elevated stock sold above 2, the income bonds at 27½, and the first mortgage 5 per cents at 99.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	American Can pf.	35	34⅝	35
25	Chicago City	167½	167½	167½
100	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	25½	25	25
37	Chi. Title and Trust	91½	91	91½
144	Chi. Union Traction	5½	5½	5½
150	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	30	30	30
15	Diamond Match	128½	128½	128½
100	Lake St. L rcts	2¼	2¼	2¼
489	National Biscuit	40¾	40½	40¾
18	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
400	National Carbon Can.	28	28	28
5	North Chicago	73¾	72¾	72¾
10	South Side L.	93½	93½	93½
50	Street's Stable Car com.	29¾	29¾	29¾
139	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾
220	Union Boxboard	2½	2¾	2¾
350	Union Boxboard pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼
45	West Chicago	47	47	47

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—The transactions on the local stock market to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Brewing	23¾	23½	23½
10	Brewing pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
15	Con. Ice pf.	32½	32½	32½
100	Crucible Steel	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Crucible Steel pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
25	Fireproofing	7	7	7
20	Fireproofing pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Luster Mining	10	10	10
700	Mfrs. Light & Heat	28¾	28	28
50	Ohio Fuel	36½	36¼	36½
9	Philla. Co. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
235	Pitts. Coal pf.	49	49	49
20	River Coal	25¼	25¼	25¼
20	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
285	U. S. Steel pf.	55½	55	55
60	Electric 2ds	83¾	82¼	82¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Frick Coke 5s	103½	..	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money was slightly easier, with rates for five to eight months at 4¼ per cent., for three and four months at 4 per cent., and sixty to seventy-five days at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. All industrial money loaned for 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for four to six months. Bids of 4¾ per cent. were made for money for one year.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $285,731,978; balances, $5,559,769; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $945,591.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.85½; cables, $4.85¾. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.82¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18¾ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94 7-16 and 94 11-16@94¾; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25@30c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The ease of money in the market to-day weakened discounts. There was talk of a reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount Thursday next, but this is not thought to be likely unless peace in the Far East is assured.

On the Stock Exchange the majority of the sections were persistently dull and subject to alternating fears and hopes regarding the situation in the Far East. The transactions were confined to small investment business.

Consols and home rails were quietly steady. Americans opened quiet, picked up a fraction, were neglected, and closed firm. Foreigners were fairly cheerful. Japanese recovered slightly.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 87⅞; consols, for the account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 72⅜; Atchison preferred, 94; Baltimore and Ohio, 86½; Canadian Pacific, 122¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western, 17⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148½; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 28½; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville and Nashville, 110; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 123; Norfolk and Western, 62¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 23⅞; Pennsylvania, 62½; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 23⅜; Reading first preferred, 41; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 23; Southern Railway preferred, 86¼; Southern Pacific, 51⅞; Union Pacific, 83⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 56½; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 40.

Bar silver firm at 26 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.60; Lisbon, 22.50.

Bullion amounting to £72,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. The sum of £5,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America, and £250,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Discouraging news from St. Petersburg and the reported failure of an important commercial house here caused weakness on the Bourse this morning. During the afternoon, however, there was a perceptible recovery, especially in Russian industrials. Russian imperial 4s closed at 99.45.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks.

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BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Canadian Pacific was higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 19,400,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 300,000 marks, other securities increased 14,380,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 17,920,000 marks.

MARKETS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 2.—There was a decreased volume of business transacted on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; even the arbitrage issues lagged. Consolidated Lake Superior common continued in good demand; the orders have been traced to New York sources. General Asphalt common is also increasing in activity, and on sales of 701 shares its price advanced 1½ points, the preferred remaining dull and firm.

Philadelphia Company, preferred, receded ½, and United Gas recovered ¾. These were the most important price changes.

Total sales, 13,851 shares, $45,300 bonds.

The day's transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amalgamated Copper	51¼	50⅝	50⅝
15	American Railways	45	45	45
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
140	Cambria Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
4,360	Consol. Lake Superior	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
150	Electric Co. of Am.	8 3-16	8 1-16	8⅛
100	Erie	27½	27¼	27¼
701	General Asphalt	14½	14	14½
25	General Asphalt pf.	39	39	39
4	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	Lehigh Navigation	66¼	66¼	66¼
925	Marsden	3¾	3¼	3¾
1,167	Penna. R. R.	60¾	60	60
13	Phila. Traction	97¾	97¾	97¾
550	Phila. Electric	6⅛	6	6 1-16
120	Phila. Co. pf.	46	45½	45½
200	Phila. Rapid Transit	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,600	Reading	22 13-16	22⅝	22⅝
100	Rock Island	23¾	23¾	23¾
6	United Cos. of N. J.	266	266	266
619	United Gas Imp.	86½	86	86½
11	Union Traction	47½	47½	47½
725	United States Steel	10¾	10⅝	10¾
2,210	United States Steel pf.	55¾	54⅞	55

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—The market was slightly more active to-day, and prices were a shade lower. Maryland Telephone 5 per cent. bonds gained 3 points and United Electric Light and Power 4½s were 2 points higher, but as both transactions were marked up on the sale of one bond each, the advance made no impression.

The total sales were 2,505 shares of stock and $86,800 of bonds.

The transactions were:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Seaboard Ry. com.	10	9¾	9¾
450	Seaboard Ry. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Seaboard stock rights	½	½	½
52	Northern Central	91	91	91
182	U. S. Cotton Duck com.	2¼	2	2¼
125	G. B. S. Brew. com.	5½	5¼	5½
1,300	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	8¼	8	8
40	Maryland Casualty	46	46	46
10	U. S. Fidel. & Guar.	110	110	110
25	Int. Trust	88	88	88
75	Nat. Howard Bank	11½	11¼	11½
6	Nat. Union Bank	117	117	117

BONDS.

$2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	103	103	103
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	56¼	56¼	56¼
26,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	92¼	92	92
1,000	Ann. & Potom. Rys. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	73	73	73
1,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	106	106	106
34,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	48¾	48	48
6,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	24¼	24¼	24¼
5,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,700	Atlantic C. L. 4s ctfs.	90	90	90
1,100	Virginia Midland 5th 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
4,000	Con. Gas 4½ ctfs.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	111	111	111

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The volume of trading in the outside market yesterday was small and the number of stocks traded in was limited. Reactions of fractions were made in all the issues that showed even small activity, but these declines were not especially significant. Contrary to the movement of Monday, very little interest was shown in the bond department, which practically was neglected. The sale of St. Louis Transit at 8⅞ creates a new low record for this stock, while United Railways of St. Louis preferred declined ½, to 56½. Seaboard Air Line stocks sold ex rights yesterday, with practically no change in quotations after making allowance for this difference in the price. Interborough Rapid Transit, which had such a substantial advance recently, is gradually dropping back, yesterday selling as low as 105. Northern Securities showed very little activity, but a good buying power kept the price around 94, and the final sale, at 93¾, the lowest, is a decline for the day of ¼.

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UNITED COPPER was not materially affected, as far as the price of the stock is concerned, by the decision in favor of Amalgamated Copper, no transactions being reported and the quotation remaining unchanged at 7 bid, offered at 10.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	12	12	12
400	Bay State Gas.	7-32	7-32	7-32
182	B'klyn Un. Gas rights.	15⅛	15	15
900	Con. Lake Superior	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
20	Electric Boat pf.	45	45	45
3,100	Greene Con. Copper	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,900	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	50	45	50
400	Hackensack Meadows	24	21	24
200	Havana Tobacco	34	34	34
600	Interbor. Rap. Transit	105¾	105	105
600	Inter Mer. Marine	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
550	Light, Fuel & Power	18¼	17⅞	18¼
400	Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Montreal & Boston	11-16	⅝	⅝
130	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	4	4	4
1,090	Northern Securities	94	93¾	93¾
10	Otis Elevator pf.	88	88	88
100	St. Louis Transit	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
190	Seab. Air L. ex rights	9¾	9¾	9¾
130	Seab. A. L. pf. ex rts.	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
1,000	Seaboard A. L. rights.	9-16	½	½
200	Shannon Copper	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Standard Oil	662	662	662
100	Tonopah Min. of Nev.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
150	Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	56½	56½	56½
100	Wash. Ry. & El. pf.	47	47	47

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	†Nassau Electric 4s	80	80	80	
2,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr., w. i.	79	79	79	

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
American Can pf.	34½	35¼	34	34⅝
American Chicle	100	104	98	100
American Chicle pf.	78	80	78	80
American De Forest	..	5	..

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1904.

Am Hide & L 6s 5,000 80
Am Spirits Mfg 6s 3,000 ..... 80¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 93
1,000 ..... 93½
At, T & S F gen 4s 23,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99⅞
500 100
5,000 ..... 99⅞
500 ..... 100⅛
1,000 100
103,000 ..... 99⅞
500 100
2,000 ..... 99⅞
Adjustment 4s 15,000 ..... 89½
Stamped 10,000 ..... 89¼
Atl Coast Line 4s 25,000 ..... 93¼
6,000 ..... 93⅜
10,500 ..... 93½
B & O gold 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅝
16,000 ..... 101⅞
11,000 ..... 101½
8,000 ..... 101⅝
P. L. E & W V 4s 2,000 97
2,000 95
S W Div 3½s 10,000 ..... 85⅞
500 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85⅝
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 100½
3,000 ..... 100½
8,000 ..... 100⅝
Canada So 1st 6,000 103
28,000 ..... 102⅞
Cent of Ga cons 5s 3,000 ..... 105½
2d inc 5s 5,000 ..... 30½
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 131
Cent Pac gtd 4s 14,000 ..... 98¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 500 ..... 84½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 6,000 116
9,000 ..... 116¼
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 107½
Chi & Alt 3½s 22,000 ..... 76½
C, B & Q 4s jt bds 30,000 ..... 93¼
100,000 ..... 93⅜
50,000 ..... 93⅜
4,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 93
Registered 10,000 ..... 93¼
C, M & St P, C & P West 5s 3,000 ..... 115⅞
H & D Div 7s 4,000 ..... 117¼
So Wn Div 6s 1,000 ..... 109¾
C, R I & P gen 4s 25,000 ..... 102½
C, R I & P R R 4s 10,000 72
2,000 ..... 71½
10,000 ..... 71⅞
Coll trust 5s 5,000 ..... 81½
5,000 82
10,000 ..... 82½
C, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 ..... 131½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000 ..... 97½
Cin, W & M 4s 2,000 98
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 87⅛
6,000 87
1,000 ..... 87½
Consol Tobacco 4s 1,000 57
10,000 ..... 56⅞
1,000 ..... 56⅝
40,000 ..... 56⅞
1,000 ..... 56⅜
4,000 ..... 56⅝
58,000 57
15,000 ..... 57⅛
5,000 ..... 57½
Den & R G con 4s 25,000 98
1,000 ..... 98½
2,000 98
8,000 ..... 97¾
Det, M & M 1 g 7s 4,000 82
4,000 83
5,000 ..... 82½
5,000 82
Dist Sec Corp 5s 1,000 ..... 06½
E T, V & G con 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 118½
Equitable G & F of Chi 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 101¾
Erie 1st con 4s 10,000 ..... 98¼
6,000 98
Erie 1st gen 4s 18,000 ..... 86⅞
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s 5,000 ..... 90⅞
Ft W & D C 1st 4,000 105
2,000 ..... 105½
Ft W & R G 1st 2,000 ..... 73¾
Gal, H & S An 2d 2,000 102
Gen Electric 3½s 25,000 88
G B & W deb cts, B 10,000 ..... 13¾
Hocking Val 4½s 1,000 ..... 105½
8,000 ..... 105¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 1,000 ..... 102½
Internat Paper 6s 4,000 106
K C, Ft S & M 4s 22,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 80¾
39,000 80
Kan City So 3s 1,000 ..... 70½
5,000 70
Lacka Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 ..... 93½
L E & W 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 118¾
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 1,000 ..... 101⅝
9,000 102
Long Island gen 4s 1,000 ..... 100½
Long Isl unified 4s 2,000 99
9,000 ..... 99½
L & N unified 4s 2,000 99
L & N-So Ry jt 4s 2,000 ..... 91¾
1,000 92
Met St gen 5s 1,000 ..... 112⅝
10,000 113
4,000 ..... 112⅞
Mex Cent 4½s 5,000 ..... 93¾
6,000 94
Mex Cent con 4s 2,000 69
Total sales $2,514,000

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 98
1,000 ..... 97¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 500 ..... 77½
11,000 ..... 78½
M, K & T of T 5s 11,000 100
10,000 ..... 99⅞
6,000 100
5,000 ..... 100⅛
Mo, K & T ext 6s 2,000 ..... 98½
3,000 ..... 98¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000 ..... 119½
9,000 ..... 119⅞
Mo Pac tr 5s 2,000 107
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 75¾
2,000 ..... 76¼
N Y C & H R deb 5s, 1934 1,000 ..... 102⅜
Gen 3½s 39,000 ..... 98¼
L S col 3½s 5,000 88
N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000 ..... 103½
4,000 104
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s 10,000 ..... 91⅛
N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s 1,000 ..... 100½
Norf & W con 4s 7,000 ..... 97⅝
Poch C & C 4s 11,000 ..... 90¼
Northern Pacific 4s 5,000 ..... 103¼
Northern Pac gen 3s 1,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 ..... 72⅝
15,000 72
500 73
Ore S L 4% & partic 33,000 93
1st con 5s 500 113
Penn gtd 4½s 10,000 ..... 108⅝
Penn conv 3½s 28,000 ..... 90¾
People's G & C of Chi 1st con 6s 1,000 ..... 118⅞
Refunding 5s 1,000 104
Reading gen 4s 1,000 ..... 96¾
2,000 ..... 96½
27,000 ..... 96⅝
St L, I M & S gen 5s 10,000 ..... 113⅝
14,000 ..... 113½
St L & S F gen 6s 1,000 ..... 124½
2d 6s, Class B 1,000 105
St L & S F ref 4s 1,000 ..... 83⅜
St L S W 1st 4s 1,000 94
4,000 ..... 93⅝
Cons 4s 3,000 73
15,000 ..... 73½
3,000 ..... 73⅜
Seaboard A L ref 5s 5,000 ..... 86½
Southern Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 89½
Southern Pac 4½s 15,000 ..... 99¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 113
M & O coll 4s 1,000 ..... 95¼
St L Div 4s 2,000 ..... 94½
3,000 95
Stand R & T Inc 1,000 ..... 3¼
5,000 3
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 116¾
T, St L & W pr ln 3½s 6,000 83
Tol, St L & W 4s 16,000 ..... 71½
18,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71½
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 103
5,000 ..... 103⅛
1,000 103
10,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 103
2,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 103
1,000 ..... 102⅞
500 ..... 102¾
2,000 ..... 102⅝
Union Pac conv 4s 3,000 ..... 97⅜
4,000 ..... 97¼
30,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97⅜
40,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97⅜
Un R Rs of S F 4s 27,000 ..... 70¾
U S Leather 6s 5,000 110
U S Steel Corp 5s 27,000 ..... 72⅜
2,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72⅜
5,000 ..... 72⅝
9,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72¼
35,000 ..... 72⅛
21,000 ..... 72⅜
34,000 ..... 72½
1,000c 72⅜
37,000 ..... 72½
6,000 ..... 72⅝
47,000 ..... 72¾
50,000 ..... 72⅞
12,000 ..... 72¾
65,000 ..... 72⅞
15,000 ..... 72⅝
10,000 ..... 72⅝
3,000 ..... 72¾
4,000 ..... 72⅝
2,000c 72⅝
102,000 ..... 72½
20,000 ..... 72⅝
3,000 ..... 72½
15,000 ..... 72⅜
38,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 ..... 72⅛
Registered 3,500 ..... 72⅝
Va I, Coal & C 5s 10,000 68
30,000 ..... 67½
Va Mid gen 5s 3,000 ..... 111½
5,000 112
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 115½
Wabash deb, B 30,000 66
20,000 ..... 66⅛
5,000 ..... 66⅜
15,000 ..... 66⅛
50,000 ..... 66½
5,000 ..... 66¾
2,000 ..... 66⅝
5,000 ..... 66⅞
3,000 ..... 66⅜
10,000 ..... 66¼
West Shore 4s, reg 6,000 108
W U ref & r e 4½s 10,000 ..... 103¼
5,000 ..... 103½
W & L E 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 113½
W & L E 1st con 4s 2,000 ..... 90½
Wis Cent gen 4s 12,000 90

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Incorporated to-day: The Scheuer Factory, New York, pocketbooks and purses; capital, $300,000. Directors—Charles Scheuer, Sylvan Bier, and H. S. Boudler, New York.

Steam Economy Company, Port Henry, Essex County, machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. R. Sherman, G. D. Sherman, and Alonzo McDonald, Port Henry.

The Green Premium Stamp Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. A. O'Neill, Stamford, Conn.; W. W. Wilson, New York, and F. M. Pierson, New Rochelle.

North Riverside Drive Improvement Company, New York, real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—James Pilkington, W. R. Comfort, and Douglas Nicholson, New York.

Plumbers and Steamfitters' Supply Company, Buffalo; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. F. Fell, A. K. Sage, and G. A. Jeffrey, Buffalo.

Grady Bookbinding Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. E. Grady and W. J. Cleary, Brooklyn, and W. F. Stack, Jersey City.

American Corundum Company, New York, minerals and ores; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. B. Burnet, New York; R. M. Page, Brooklyn, and G. W. Scott, Asbury Park, N. J.

Interstate Commercial Corporation, New York, oil and timber lands; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. W. Young and Joseph Dawson, Philadelphia, and E. F. Porter, Brooklyn.

Bristol & Bristol, New York, stationers; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. A. Bristol; I. B. Bristol, and H. P. Bennett, New York.

Roosevelt Medical Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. W. Chappell, M. W. Waterman, and A. L. Townsend, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Home Fuel Saving Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—James B. Snelgrove, F. L. Mansley, Philip Dohn, Louis A. Fischer, J. W. Stearns, A. J. Robertson, George D. Lane, and George R. Barnes.

The Farnham Cheshire Lime Company, Jersey City; capital, $350,000. Incorporators—C. J. Curtin, Louis Focht, and Edward S. Savage.

The Scott Land Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Darling, F. H. Waggoner, and John C. Ruston.

The Ooxer Manufacturing Company, machinery, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Myron A. Wolfson, Moses Wolfson, and William E. Lawrence.

The Vettermann Provision and Packing Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Louis Vettermann, John Imhoff, and Charles Haag.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 2.—Merchants' Sales Company of Chicago, to deal in books, stationery, and supplies for merchants; capital, $400,000.

Cleveland Securities Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to mine quartz and operate placer mines; capital, $250,000.

Merdemen Company of New York, to purchase an interest in real estate; capital, $1,250,000.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS,

54 William St., New York,

Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

Investment Securities

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany.

Dick & Robinson,

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for municipalities and corporations. Dealers in Government, municipal, railroad and other selected securities.

30 Broad St., NEW YORK. Real Est. Tr. Bldg. PHILADELPHIA.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds

and other

Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

TRANSACT

A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

Bonds for Investment

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS.

PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK, BOSTON.

CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON. BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

480 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of V. C. KING & CO., 115 Broadway, this city, between THOS. F. BARRETT and V. C. KING is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, all communications to be forwarded to THOS. F. BARRETT, Hotel Traymone, Atlantic City, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHIELDS FOR GUN CARRIAGES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1904—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. March 1, 1904, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department with 40, more or less, 4½-inch shields for 6-inch barbette carriages, model of 1900. Bids will be received for all or for any number of lots of ten each of above shields. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ord.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$227,817,430
Gold	98,134,130
Silver	23,003,664
United States notes	9,533,425
Treasury notes of 1890	79,189
National banknotes	18,458,784
Total receipts this day	1,044,484
Total receipts this month	6,499,875
Total receipts this year	325,925,718
Total expenditures this day	1,550,000
Total expenditures this month	4,610,000
Total expenditures this year	322,394,164
Deposits in National banks	172,915,152

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$470,248,939
Silver dollars	464,411,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,705,852
Silver bullion of 1890	7,583,148
Total	$949,948,939

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding less	$17,420,930
Gold certificates in Treasury	470,248,939
Silver certificates outstanding	464,411,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,289,000
Total	$949,948,939

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,713,200
Silver coin and bullion	14,749,091
Silver certificates	8,254,573
United States notes	9,533,425
Other assets	29,719,224
Total in Treasury	$142,969,513
Deposits in National banks	172,915,152
Total	$315,884,665
Current liabilities	88,067,235
Available cash balance	$227,817,430

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3D,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, Esq., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

10 shs. United States Steel Corp. common.
10 shs. United States Steel Corp. Pref.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

$5,000 Lehigh & Hudson River R'way Co. 1st 5s, 1911.
$5,000 Warwick Valley R. R., 2d 6s, 1912.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

23 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pfd.

BY ORDER OF LA ROY S. GOVE, TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

2 shs. Oscar M. Lipton Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$16,000 Union Talc. Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1916.
50 shs. Smoke Prevention Co. of America.
15 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Varick Bank.
22 shs. North American Trust Co.
350 shs. Old Terrible Mining Co.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
20 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
178 shs. Gas Consumers' Benefit Co.
75 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
$5,000 Delaware Securities Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
8 shs. Havana Dry Dock Co. pfd.
$85,000 Great Northern Ry. of Canada Terminal & Postal Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1951. Jany. & July, 1902. Coupons on.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
112 shs. 23d Street Railway Co. Guar. 18 p. c.
10 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
25 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
20 shs. First Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
90 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
10 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1949, Dec., 1903, Coupons.
$1,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1924, Nov., 1903, Coupon.
25 shs. First National Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Money Order Assn.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
5 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
10 shs. Park Bank.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Texas & Pacific R'way 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Income Bds., 2000.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
16 shs. N. Y. Natl. Exchange Bank.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
35 shs. National Park Bank.
100 shs. United Gas & Electric Light Co. of Sandy Hill & Fort Edward, N. Y.
5 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
2 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co., (U. T. ctfs.)
$10,000 Sturgis, Goshen & St. Louis R. R. 1st 3s, 1989, guar.
50 shs. New Amsterdam Bank.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
30 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
100 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
20 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$5,000 American Ice Co. Coll. Trust, Sks. Fd. 5s, 1922.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
$10,000 City of Bridgeport, Ala., 6 p. c. Public Sewer Bds., 1917.

The Worst Enemy of Legitimate Mining Is the Mining Fakir.

Hypocrisy is the tribute that vice pays to virtue. The good whose methods are imitated are flattered.

Four years ago our office, on the recommendation of the property by Professor Treadwell, put the Greene Consolidated Copper Company on the market, and later followed it up with the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY, which was not only recommended by Professor Treadwell, but named after him.

Those who followed our lead in the Greene bought stock at $5 a share and sold it within twelve months for $40.

Professor Treadwell believes that the Treadwell is a better and more valuable property than the Greene, while the Treadwell Company has but little more than one-third the Greene's capitalization.

Swarms of imitators, incapable themselves of taking the initiative, have imitated the methods we have employed to raise the capital for these two meritorious and valuable enterprises, and have attempted, under our cover, to foist on the public things of little value at enormous prices.

The fact still remains that the Greene is now producing one-sixth the copper of the world, and the Treadwell will soon be producing another sixth, and, having a small capitalization and economical management, may be expected to pay very handsome dividends.

It can afford to let the imitators continue their imitations, for its place among the world's copper producers and dividend-payers is already assured.

Price of the stock will be quoted on application.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary, 27 William Street, New York.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building

59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 7,350,150.56

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, Frederic Cromwell, Wm. H. McIntyre, Michael Coleman, G. G. Haven, E. W. Coggeshall, Hugh J. Grant, Ernest Ehrmann, Henry Morgenthau.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 41, 79, 115, 190, 269, 280, 308, 363, 398, 399, 546, 616, 618, 665, 688, and 696, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1, 1904, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1, 1904.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-six 29-100 dollars ($21,346.29.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 8th, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.

Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00

INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 15 Nassau Street
Surplus, $8,500,000 Equitable Building

WANTED—BY PROMINENT COMMISSION HOUSE, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PARTY TO START AND MANAGE FOREIGN BANKING DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS, GIVING PARTICULARS, W., BOX 204 TIMES OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby, bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

41	926	1772	2901	3684	4669	5252	6271	7222
50	966	1799	2903	3785	4715	5342	6300	7420
62	1008	1842	2937	3835	4779	5436	6303	7570
102	1014	2047	2957	3841	4831	5446	6304	7620
144	1123	2059	2977	3905	4841	5458	6425	7625
155	1138	2134	3163	3935	4852	5548	6446	7711
225	1282	2138	3178	3958	4854	5689	6465	7728
499	1310	2165	3232	3971	4865	5693	6560	7802
570	1373	2296	3242	4000	4940	5707	6638	7864
576	1442	2448	3311	4027	4968	5781	6639	7910
668	1526	2495	3366	4084	4986	5808	6800	7916
671	1564	2510	3367	4298	5016	5974	6905	7984
702	1603	2514	3400	4414	5032	6001	6925	8015
719	1635	2515	3616	4446	5052	6035	7134	8062
738	1665	2588	3620	4556	5174	6111	7150	
761	1736	2686	3638	4567	5192	6123	7180	
792	1737	2758	3660	4659	5201	6265	7214	150

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of March, 1904.

New York, January 29, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 50 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby, bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

50	687	1131	1904	2492	2716	3470
109	697	1132	1933	2502	2728	3487
323	770	1142	2159	2566	3097	3629
326	790	1144	2233	2588	3139	3668
333	802	1380	2322	2597	3341	3673
513	854	1424	2396	2622	3376	3677
514	970	1625	2431	2663	3463	3841
						3889—50

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of March, 1904.

New York, January 29, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certain Certificate of Deposit of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Number 2,641, dated March 26, 1903, issued to Mary Stewart for $15,000, of which $11,500 is still unpaid, has been lost in the mails. All concerned are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not issue to said Mary Stewart in lieu of the lost certificate.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

H. J. REDFIELD & CO.

Members of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Bankers and Brokers,

45 Broadway, New York.

A general banking business transacted. Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Correspondence Invited.

JACOB BERRY. H. L. BENNET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,

Members { New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange. Phila. Stock Exchange.

ESTABLISHED 1865,

44-46 Broadway, New York.

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BARNES & CHAPMAN,

STOCK BROKERS.

Members

N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, 25 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 3880 Broad.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000.

The Long Island Railroad Company.

Four Per Cent. Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Principal payable March 1st, 1949.

Interest payable semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st, in the City of New York.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of the State of New York.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000 AND $500 WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION AND PRIVILEGE TO RECONVERT REGISTERED BONDS INTO COUPON BONDS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of The Long Island Railroad Company, under date of January 19th, 1904, writes us in part, as follows:

"The 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of The Long Island Railroad Company are to be secured by a mortgage on all the railways and railway property of The Long Island Railroad Company, subject only to sectional and the unified bonds outstanding, which now amount to a total of a little over $26,000,000. **THE PAYMENT OF THE $10,000,000 BONDS NOW SOLD IS FURTHER SECURED BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, ENDORSED ON EACH BOND.** The Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds are the direct obligation of The Long Island Railroad Company, and the authorized issue is limited in amount to $45,000,000. Of the total authorized issue $26,605,000 are reserved to take up the sectional and outstanding unified bonds, further issues of which have been abrogated. The proceeds of the $10,000,000 bonds sold to you are to be applied to the corporate needs of the Company, among which are the following: (a) The reconstruction, at joint expense with the City of New York, of the ten miles of track between Bay Ridge and the terminal of the New York Connecting Railroad. This route to be used for local traffic, and for a large through freight traffic between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. (b) The reconstruction of tracks on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, now in progress, at joint expense with the city. (c) Additional freight and passenger terminals; additional running tracks. (d) Additional equipment for both steam and electric service, etc.

"THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD IS RAPIDLY BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RAILROAD SYSTEMS WITH TERMINALS IN NEW YORK CITY. BESIDES HAVING A VERY LARGE LOCAL TRAFFIC (WHICH WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED WHEN THE TUNNELS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN ITS TERMINI AND NEW YORK CITY ARE FINISHED), IT WILL FORM THE LINK BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD, FOR BOTH FREIGHT A

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

RECORD. COFFEE MARKET.

Selling Said to be Augmented by the Liquidation of an Overtxtended Long Interest.

Record-breaking activity, coupled with considerable excitement, developed in the coffee market yesterday. After opening irregular at an advance of 10 points to a decline of 10 points, the market was hammered down by the persistent selling of importers until stop orders were reached.

The selling was augmented by the liquidation of a long interest that had apparently become somewhat everextended during the advance of 3½ cents in the last few months. The market closed steady at a net decline of 40 to 50 points, (about half a cent a pound,) with sales reported of 555,000 bags, this representing the largest day's business in the history of the Exchange.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 20 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 56¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 1.85, 1,000 Brunswick at .06½@.06, 1,000 Comstock at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 200 Crown Point at .30, 100 Mexican at 1.60, 100 Ophir at 3.75, 1,000 Phenix at .12@.11, 600 Potosi at .23@.22, 400 Sierra Nevada at .63, 300 Yellow Jacket at .50@.49.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Aita	.08	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.28	.28
Belcher	.37	.35
Best & Belcher	2.35	1.70
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	1.15	1.05
Challenge Consolidated	.29	.22
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	1.05	1.00
Con. California & Virginia	1.60	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.28	.29
Gould & Curry	.33	.32
Hale & Norcross	.73	.72
Julia	.05	.04
Justice	.09	.09
Kentucky Consolidated	.04	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.07
Mexican	1.65	1.60
Occidental Consolidated	.88	.90
Ophir	3.80	3.70
Overman	.38	.34
Potosi	.22	.23
Savage	.51	.47
Sag Belcher	.10	.09
Sierra Nevada	.63	.62
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.20	.20
Union Consolidated	.83	.87
Utah Consolidated	.24	.24
Yellow Jacket	.49	.48
Silver bars	56¼	56½
Mexican dollars	43@45	43@44
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 2.—Gardner & Co. report transactions to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Anaconda	14	17½	15	18
C. K. & N.	18	19½	18	20
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	8	8	8¾
Dante	3	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
Doctor Jackpot	7¾	9½	7	8
Elkton	59	61	57½	60
El Paso	61¾	62	61½	62½
Gold-Dollar	5½	6	5⅝	6
Golden Cycle	55½	58	57	60
Gold Sovereign	4⅞	4½	4¼	4½
Isabella	20	22	13½	17½
Jackpot	7	8	6½	7
Keystone	4⅜	4¾	4½	4¾
Lexington	4¾	5¼	4⅝	5
Little Puck	2½	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Little Bessie	2¾	3½	2⅝	3½
Mollie Gibson	1½	2½	1½	2½
Mary Cashen	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅞
Mono Anchor	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
New Haven	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3½
Old Gold	8⅞	8¼	8¾	9
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	4	4⅛
Portland	172	200	150	180
Rose Maud	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
Rose Nicol	2	3	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	3	3½	3	3½
Vindicator	60	70	60	85
Work	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Jan	$33,531	$35,522	.....
From July 1	1,048,823	950,265	.....
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	86	70	70
3d week Jan	8,463	5,079	.....
From July 1	229,111	132,688	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
4th week Jan	158,500	153,354	$141,347
Month	477,300	456,783	424,237
From July 1	3,925,803	3,874,000	3,475,438
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,856,874	1,818,465	1,633,119
Op. expenses	1,112,493	1,077,406	896,727
Net earnings	744,381	741,059	736,392
Total income	755,262	750,892	745,418
Charges	404,343	353,035	357,453
Surplus	348,920	395,857	387,965
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for December—			
Gross earnings	193,197	162,227	117,157
Exp. and taxes	162,736	119,330	87,515
Net earnings	30,461	42,897	29,642
Gross, 12 months	2,020,248	1,276,512	1,131,532
Exp. and taxes	1,600,354	896,170	706,049
Net, 12 months	425,294	380,702	425,483
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for December—			
Gross earnings	190,925	202,265	203,800
Operating ex	136,153	142,828	138,790
Net earnings	54,772	59,437	65,008
Total income	55,362	60,251	64,886
Charges	86,642	88,642	73,641
Deficit	33,280	28,391	13,755
Gross, 6 months	1,367,536	1,430,923	1,350,441
Net, 6 months	443,774	533,253	506,791
Total income	467,909	537,096	509,071
Deficit, 6 months	63,941	*5,246	*37,221
*Surplus.			
INTERNATIONAL TRACTION of Buffalo for December—			
Gross earnings	325,464	309,871	270,850
Operating ex	190,072	169,957	174,523
Net earnings	135,392	139,914	95,827
Charges	134,365	132,822	128,241
Surplus	1,027	7,092	*32,414
*Deficit.			
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for December—			
Gross earnings	602,426	518,195	505,279
Ex. and taxes	390,512	308,001	322,737
Net earnings	211,614	150,193	182,542
Gross, 6 months	3,286,310	3,067,723	2,798,516
Ex. and taxes	2,384,992	2,195,804	1,901,506
Net, 6 months	901,318	872,419	897,010
MINERAL RANGE for December—			
Gross earnings	46,784	42,723	42,247
Operating ex	50,972	39,382	42,018
Net loss	4,188	13,341	229
Total net loss	4,050	13,520	284
Deficit	15,782	6,177	8,346
Gross, 12 mos	290,219	278,498	302,734
Operating ex	257,043	224,390	247,718
Net, 12 months	32,276	54,108	55,018
Total income	32,613	55,054	55,346
Deficit, 12 mos	26,096	3,626	*3,814
*Surplus. †Gain.			
NORFOLK & WESTERN for December—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,826,154	1,648,647	177,507
Expenses	1,180,217	972,338	207,879
Net earnings	645,937	676,309	*30,372
Charges	227,890	212,936	14,954
Surplus	418,047	463,373	*45,326
From Jy. 1, gross	11,383,330	10,038,665	1,344,665
Expenses	6,959,618	5,979,267	980,351
Net earnings	4,423,712	4,059,398	364,314
Charges	1,348,845	1,272,970	75,875
Surplus	3,074,867	2,786,428	288,439
*Deficit.			
PENNSYLVANIA, for lines east of Pittsburg, (directly operated,) for December—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	8,045,704	8,944,804	7,721,094
Op. expenses	6,516,607	6,727,807	5,020,397
Net earnings	2,127,097	2,219,097	2,701,297
Ratio op. exp	75.5%	74.3%	65.0%
Gross, 12 mos	114,611,212	104,548,112	93,214,612
Op. expenses	79,282,150	69,040,150	59,768,650
Net, 12 months	35,229,062	34,987,962	33,445,962
West of Pitts. and Erie, (directly operated)—		December.	12 Mos.
		—Decrease.—	
Gross earnings		323,600	*5,193,600
Op. expenses		66,200	*3,591,400
Net earnings		257,400	†1,397,800
*Increase.			
NORTHERN CENTRAL for December—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	824,240	801,940	643,040
Op. expenses	682,142	599,042	482,742
Net earnings	141,298	204,898	160,298
Gross, 12 months	10,310,048	8,455,648	8,269,848
Op. expenses	7,973,611	6,104,811	5,754,711
Net, 12 months	2,336,437	2,351,837	2,512,237
PHILA., BALTIMORE & WASH. for December—			
Gross earnings	1,128,203	1,066,363	953,861
Op. expenses	872,153	781,553	687,853
Net earnings	255,750	284,810	266,050
Gross, 12 months	13,049,949	12,396,049	11,791,049
Op. expenses	9,618,528	8,236,428	7,897,128
Net, 12 months	4,031,021	4,160,521	3,894,521
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for December—			
Gross earnings	243,974	223,374	213,074
Op. expenses	277,963	233,163	224,863
Deficit	33,989	9,789	11,789
Gross, 12 months	4,260,558	3,893,658	3,678,558
Op. expenses	3,314,742	2,891,142	2,759,442
Net, 12 months	945,816	1,002,516	919,116
TWIN CITY R. T. for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—			
Pass. earnings	4,042,220	3,591,549	3,150,498
Miscellaneous	21,799	20,022	23,478
Net earnings	2,185,888	1,982,042	1,753,524
Int. and taxes	721,041	711,718	666,638
Applic. to divs	1,454,847	1,270,324	1,091,486
Dividends	1,035,550	979,202	810,000
Surplus	419,297	291,062	281,486

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Condition of Life and Fire Companies, Large and Small.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following abstracts are taken from additional statements made by various companies for the year 1903 to the State Superintendent of Insurance on Jan. 1 last:

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

New York Life, New York City—

Total new premiums	$16,225,782
Total premium income	73,382,174
Death claims	16,860,082
Matured endowments	4,305,141
Total income	88,269,531
Total disbursements	52,883,459
Value of outstanding policies	300,361,767
Net reserve	300,090,347
Total additional reserves	47,105,046

Mutual Reserve, New York City—

Total new premiums	$409,710
Total premium income	4,293,790
Death claims	2,778,384
Total income	4,711,232
Total disbursements	4,663,637
Value outstanding policies	4,203,000
Net reserve	4,203,000
Surplus	506,588

Security Mutual, Binghamton, N. Y.—

Total new premiums	$343,360
Total premium income	1,211,808
Death claims	384,564
Total income	1,831,478
Total disbursements	1,069,999
Value outstanding policies	1,284,578
Net reserve	1,284,578
Surplus	591,714

Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee—

Total new premiums	$3,626,934
Total premium income	26,155,649
Death claims	6,148,809
Matured endowments	1,083,738
Total income	33,835,273
Total disbursements	21,036,545
Value outstanding policies	145,035,854
Net reserve	145,035,854
Surplus	5,614,764

Colonial of America, Jersey City—

Total new premiums	$117,532
Total premium income	364,588
Death claims	80,554
Total income	512,343
Total disbursements	455,403
Value outstanding policies	216,635
Net reserve	210,280
Capital stock	150,000
Surplus	9,354

Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.—

Total new premiums	$566,501
Total premium income	2,969,606
Death claims	1,048,493
Matured endowments	141,165
Total income	3,782,876
Total disbursements	2,515,811
Value outstanding policies	10,101,438
Net reserve	10,016,501
Surplus	715,704

Aetna, (Life,) Hartford, Conn.—

Total new premiums	$1,427,472
Total premium income	8,896,453
Death claims	2,825,462
Matured endowments	1,607,639
Total income	14,558,874
Total disbursements	9,866,033
Value outstanding policies	57,037,073
Net reserve	57,586,091
Capital stock	2,000,000
Surplus	3,671,756
Dividends paid stockholders	193,750

Aetna, (Accident, Health, & Liability,) Hartford, Conn.—

Net cash received for premiums	$2,826,801
Paid for losses—Accident	692,116
Health	55,806
Liability	210,319
Dividends to stockholders	43,750
Assets	68,007,862
Reinsurance reserve	1,068,882
Net surplus	3,071,756

Union Mutual, Portland, Me.—

Total new premiums	$342,939
Total premium income	1,973,288
Death claims	605,995
Matured endowments	166,327
Total income	2,386,627
Total disbursements	1,693,803
Value of policies in force	9,511,882
Net reserve	9,568,437
Surplus	563,565

Guarantee Company of North America, Montreal, Canada—

Total net cash premiums	$204,910
Total income	254,853
Paid policy holders for losses	26,857
Dividends to stockholders	81,308
Total disbursements	174,915
Reinsurance reserve	111,089
Net surplus	747,689
Assets	1,232,714

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Assets.	Net Reserve.	Reinsurance Surplus.	Net Surplus.
German, Pittsburg.	$675,410	$354,909		$287,020
Salamandra, Russia, (New York).	1,132,040	586,874		383,515
Remit. home off.	100,000			
Virginia, (Fire and Mar.,) Richmond.	932,052	433,092		198,155
Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.	934,080	307,861		275,468
Assurance Co. of America, N. Y.	1,186,099	443,603		250,821
Seaboard Fire Underwriters, N. Y.	9,628	12,269		21,460
International Fire Office, New York	93,152	13,619		75,855
Inter-Insurers of America, N. Y.	4,506	.....		.....
Merchants' Fire Lloyds, N. Y.	107,116	23,793		64,523
N. Y. and N. E. Underwriters at Lloyds of N. Y.	28,103	15,032		*20,655
Mercantile Lloyds, Buffalo		19		†35,000

*Liabilities. †Liability of underwriters.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

126—Shadbolt vs McKee.
122—Koewing vs Wilder
123—Kruger vs Constable
124—Klauder Weldon Co vs Standard Oil Co.
125—Armstrong vs The Anson M Bangs
126—In re Dauchy

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

80—Ronan vs Indem Mut Ins Co

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Feb. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

18—Pitman vs McKane
19—Fox vs Mahony
20—Pfeifer vs Supreme Lodge, &c
25—Lincoln Nat Bank vs Fischer-Hansen
26—Houghton vs Steiner
27—N J Steel & Iron Co vs Robinson
28—Pesant vs Met St Ry Co
29—Elstner vs Man Ry Co
31—Small vs Burke
34—Groarke vs Laemmle
35—Kitchings vs Brown
36—Engle vs Union Sq Bank
40—Treanor vs Met St Ry Co
42—Harrison vs Wilson
47—Egbert vs Hanford Produce Co
45—Wentsch vs Wentsch
46—Union Dime Co vs Bigley
47—Ciciolo vs Ebling Brew Co
48—McWhirter vs Bower
49—Moormann vs Van Der Sandt
50—Same vs same
51—People, &c, vs Kremer
52—Same vs Mesce
53—Grace vs Fassatt
54—People, &c, vs Metzser
55—Bruce vs Hunecke
56—Lowisohn vs Dall
57—Nechels vs Ind Order B A
58—Werner Co vs Bonnell
59—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co (in re Eckstein)
60—Lewis vs Jacobs
61—In re Crescent Av
62—In re A New St
63—In re Arthur Av
64—Cullinan vs Quaal
65—In re North Amer Leather Co
66—Ellis vs Pool
67—In re Adams
68—In re Roberts
69—In re Solomon
70—Epstein vs Horowitz
71—Macomber vs Strahan
72—Ind Verein, &c, vs Lenenhaar
73—Randall vs McMurray
74—In re Fischer.
75—Saas vs Jarmulowsky
76—Guerrero vs Soc'y St Stephen, &c
77—Antonio vs Ryan
78—Leverino vs same
79—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Bechtloff)
80—Same, (in re Justo)
81—Same, (in re Jacobson)
82—Same, (in re Gerty)
83—Same, (in re Raffanello)
84—Same, (in re Wilbur)
85—Same, (in re North Broadway)
86—Ogle vs Cunningham
87—Mencke vs Murphy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes.

3550—Strauss vs Wells
4380—Coleman vs Towney
General calendar
3302—Griswold vs Cauldwell
3008—Rossman & Bracken Co vs Parsons
2816—Boessneck vs Iselan
2441—Hinds vs Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co
2587—Felber vs Bruencker
2708—Kessel vs Kessel
592—Scheper vs Ablowich
607—Kashare vs Kaufman
2919—Goldberg vs Krakower
2923—Wuest vs Wuest
2980—Nesbit vs Braker
1076—Montana Ore Pur Co vs Morse
2012—Buckhout vs Schmitz
1885—Jacoby vs Farmer
2198—Porter vs Post
1375—Hall vs Hoenighaus
1640—L D Garrett Co vs Clarke
3068—Sibley vs Sibley
3006—Vail vs Randall
3115—Harris vs Harris
3118—Rauci vs Cicala
3130—Muller vs Bonagur
3136—Davis vs Davis
3153—Morrison vs Mitchell
3154—Burmeister vs Mohlman Co
3163—Fischer vs Berger
3169—Greenberg vs Goldberg
3184—Schaefer vs Schaefer
3199—Bootwell vs Swan

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Edward F Duffy alias Edward Davis

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14347—Gibbons vs Randolph
14390—Slawson vs McDowell
14432—Alwirt vs Keller

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

13504—Kelly vs Jones
3210—Imp & Trad Nat Bk vs Haecke
4269—Levy vs Wolz
4185—Bogardus vs Met St Ry
4221—Magee vs same
13557—Weiner vs Int St Ry
3391—Rothschild vs St John the Baptist Foundation
14000—Pietrofesa vs D, L & W R R
4048—Bab vs Brown
4500—Emerson vs Man Ry
3576—Maclay vs Met St Ry Co
4225—Carss vs Jones & Laughlin
4288—Bienestock vs Met St Ry Co
4308—Lyons vs Clark
12862—Rowan vs Wells, Fargo & Co
4577—Sommers vs Met St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5011.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cas on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cas on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 4699—Clausen & Price Brew Co vs Finegan
Inquest, 4706—Fairfax vs Hume
4610—Guth vs Hauff
13950—Johnson vs City of New York
4478—Myers vs American Field Pub Co
4693—Sears vs Heilbronner
4697—Delcado vs City of New York
4670—Weill vs Fitzpatrick
4698—Delgado vs City of New York
4714—Cotter vs 3d Av R R Co
3961—Grant Park Bk vs Zoncada
4532—Bachman vs City of New York.
13435—City of New York vs Inter St Ry Co
13304—Same vs Worth
13970—Same vs Epstein
14012—Same vs Fid Loan Assn
14048—Same vs Feigenspan
14052—Same vs Cumming
14060—Same vs Diecke
4567—Rawitzer vs Beekman Co
4503—Grosse vs White
9519—Masterson vs City of New York
13077—Smith vs Smith

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Alfred Aldridge.
William Klinkel.
James R. Townsend.
George B. Deane.
Jane A. Hartshorne.
Ann E. Penny.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1983—Jacob Kantrowitz
1984—Felix Marx
1985—Catharine Schoenfeld
1986—Maria Schlafer
1987—Alpheus D Du Bois
1988—Elizabeth Mathiesen
1989—Josephine R Fisk
1990—Samuel Taylor
1991—John M Dilks
1992—Michael Bowen
1993—Michael L Hiller

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1352—Efromson vs 1627½—Siegel vs cific Fire Ins Co
748—Fallon vs Destuch
1348—Ronde vs Marx
1636—Leocese vs Societe, &c
1542—Hilgert vs Bloch
1105—Broaker vs Morrill
935—Glatstone vs Marks
1164—Burns vs Burns
4934—Alexander vs Gould
1556—Dressner vs Littauer
1011—Fox vs Johnson
Met St Ry Co
4202—Kuehner vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2240—Hymes vs Int St Ry
2241—Lynch vs same
2258—Setelsky vs same
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.
5944—McAllister vs Schwartz
6731—Chalken vs Gancher
5418—Gibbons vs Bank for Savings
6661—Jefferson Bank vs Goldberg
6822—Eden vs Lustig
6780—Kuntz vs Frank
6654—Gluckman vs Jaeger
6807—Schwab vs Solomon
6677—King Collar Button Co vs Heiter
6633—Nahm vs Solomon
6569—Van Schaick vs Harvey
6657—Lehrer vs Landes
6748—Allen vs Euell
6906—Righter vs Riverside Cold Storage Co
Equity and non-jury case.
460—Berger Mfg Co vs Lewin

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6640½—Benjamin vs Met St Ry
6065½—Epstein vs Hankinson
576—Cohen vs Rosenfeld
2013—Gottfried vs Natter
981—West vs Moore
1568—Von Lange vs Fuhrman
2334—Scheck vs Int St Ry Co
2335—Gabriel vs Man Auto, &c, Co
2336—Levin vs Drusin
2338—Connolly vs F W Seagrist, Jr, Co
2339—Dreicer vs Union Ry Co
2340—Clark vs Int St Ry Co
2341—Kneale vs Columbia Amusement Co
2342—Cutter vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar cleat.

3902—Brounoff vs N Y City Church, &c, Society
2088—Wendell vs Wallace
1765—Glickstein vs Int St Ry
1767—O'Donnell vs same
1665—Hooper vs Aufrecht
1448—Bernstein vs Int St Ry
1375—Moore vs Ennis
2055—Maggio vs Int St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 2358.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

—Carmen Dundenes
2—William Davis
3—James Kelly
George Smith
William Hayes
4—Albert H Viles
James S O'Brien
5—Isaac Levy
6—Herbert E Talcott
7—Asik Lewitt
8—John Tully
James McCarthy
9—Oliver Leighton
10—Vincenzo Pompurelli

To fix a day for trial.

1—George L Ford

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newberger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Henry Jackson
2—Louis Sock
3—Thomas Farrell, alias Gus Willerick
4—Walter Davis
5—Robert Young
Joseph Barentt
6—Enrico Cebano
7—Chim Sett
8—Otto Altenberg
9—Etta Oritz
10—James Biggio
11—Samuel Arnelli
Angelo Roro
12—Edward Martin
13—Samuel Dunay

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Sandford, Lord, and Gray for the People.

1—Tony Munday
2—Louis Mascacco
3—Sam Geltzholtz
4—Kate Kelly
5—Benedetto Romero
6—Harry White
7—Richard Granziado
8—Harry Hirschfield
Martin Quinn
9—James Richards
10—Joseph Kinsler

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and O'Connor for the People.

1—William E Todd
2—Georgie Sprague
3—John Jones, alias Patrick Dempsey
4—Charles Rosenstreich
5—Charles Finneran
6—William O'Neill
7—Francesco La Greu
8—James Galvin
9—Thomas Merley
10—Fred Cooper
11—William O'Brien
12—John Chamkiik
13—John J Jones
14—Thomas J Bannon
15—Nathan Taylor
16—Frank Sauer
17—Squillance Salvatore
18—Moritz Xeimer
19—Edward Volke
20—Holbrook Jones
21—Charles Weiss
22—Pasquale Ferzano

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Louis F. Buff et al. vs. Subway and Suburban Construction Company—Moses R. Ryttenberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—National Citizens' Bank vs. Provident Realty Company—Charles Putzel. American Mortgage Company vs. Friedman—Julius H. Cohn. In re Sheafer—Otto L. Sternfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Williams vs. Backus—Paul L. Kiernan.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Barnard vs. McDonald—William J. A. Caffray. Russell vs. Russell—Charles C. Leeds. Franco vs. Franco—A. Oberstein.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—People, &c., vs. New York Building Loan-Banking Company (in re Hassett)—Ernest Hall.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Levin vs. Springer—Edward A. Maher, Jr.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3316, 3513—Wulff vs 5th Av Coach Co
3325, 3324—Boland vs B H R R
3326, 3327—Abbott vs Int St R R
3334—Levin vs B H R R
3335—O'Connell vs same
3336—Condon vs same
3238—Brown vs same
1498—Weiss vs Bernstein
3338—Tyderman vs Prince Line
3346—Layton vs Met St R R
3352—Van Houten vs B H R R
3369—Huffman vs Hegeman & Co
3362—Cloromonte vs B H R R
902—Goldenberg vs Levy
3055—Greenbaum vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3371—Siegfried vs Obermyer & Liebman
3375—Singer vs B H R R
3377—Katz vs Int St R R
3379, 3380—Dresch vs B H R R
3339—Colgan vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

2928—Schack vs B H RR
2970—Neidesh vs same
2813—Seldman vs Long Island R R
2994—Owens vs Man RR
2375—Quinn vs N Y Dock Co
2927—McElhinney vs same
2173—Barton vs Legion of Honor
2817—Muhlstein vs Burns
502—Schildmacher vs Liebmans' Son's Br
2842—Carley vs Freedman
2724—Bloom vs Broessler
1875—Frank vs B H R R and City of N Y
3293—Brightson vs Cahill
152—Latus vs City of Brooklyn
3249—Frazelle vs B H R R
7409—Baynard vs Stand Co
3172—Bleding vs City of New York
2972, 3244—Pymm vs same
3184—Lubbe vs American Sugar Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3418.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

827—Butcher vs Nachamsohn
671—Jacobson vs B'klyn Lumber Co
694—Walbridge vs Germania Club
765—Diresta vs Diresta
755—Styler vs Styler
672—Rollo vs Societa Italiana
81, 82—Mann vs Sup Council, A L of H
793—Dreier vs Valentine
849—Slafer vs Slafer
850—Nelligan vs Nelligan
857—Graveman vs Wildfeuer
860—Von Cleaf vs Calvi
861—Schad vs Schad
865—Freedman vs Roberts
873—Krause vs Krause
874—Graham vs Byrnes
875—Monquais vs Com Fire Ins Co
876—Blafstein vs Friedman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—

Clothilde Bendheim, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100
114TH ST, 21 East, 22x100.11; Harry Matz to Jacob Furmann, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100
115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Jane J. Thayer and others, executors and trustees, to Joseph Rosenthal and another..... 27,000
117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Henry Anstice to Herman Benz, quitclaim..... Nom.
117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Ann A. Dawson to Herman Benz, quitclaim..... Nom.
117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Josiah Anstice to Herman Benz, quitclaim..... Nom.
117TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 50x100.11; Alice M. Beck to Barnet Berkman, and another, (mtg $55,750,) other consideration and..... 100
117TH ST, 51 West, 26x100.11; Charles Stuart to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $20,000) Nom.
118TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Isaac A. Benequit, ½ part, (mtg $31,500)..... Nom.
118TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emanuel Hochheimer to Jacob Abrahams and another, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and..... 100
118TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 50x100.11; Joseph Cohn and another to Abraham Unterberg and another, (mtgs $43,500,) other consideration and..... 100
129TH ST, 215 West, 25x100.11; Frederick C. Ampfer to Frederick Paschke, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100
122D ST, 159 East, 25x100.11; Kate Gunner to Ann K. G. Gunner, (mtgs $22,000) Nom.
123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x100.11; George W. Worth to Irving F. Dorland, (mtgs $13,000)..... Nom.
132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9 x99.11; Mary H. Johanson to Ellen A. Farrell, (mtg $6,000,) other considerations and..... 100
134TH ST, 322 East, 25x99.10; Susannah Schaefer to Mary Dressel, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100
134TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Sandor Kohn to Antolnette Petry, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.
134TH ST, 310 and 312 West, runs s 70 x w 0.2½ x s 29.11 x w 50 x n 99.11 x e 50.1; Cathleen Turney to Selig Citron and others, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100
134TH ST, 310 and 312 West, runs s 70 x w 0.2½ x s 29.11 x w 50 x n 99.11 x e 50.1; Albert Schumacher and another to Cathleen Turney, other consideration and..... 100
135TH ST, s s, 382 ft e of Willis Av, 16x100; Geogiana M. Cole to Henry T. Cole, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.
136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home St, 50x100; Ray Kessler to Elias Gussaroff and others, quitclaim..... Nom.
136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home St, 50x100; Michael J. Egan to Elias Gussaroff and others, (mtg $20,000)..... 100
143D ST, 699 East, 25x100; Clifford J. Goelchius to Daniel O'Shea, other considerations and..... 100
144TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 59.6x99.11; Jacob Herb and another to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $40,000)..... Omitted
146TH ST, 305 West, 25x74.11; Thomas J. McBride to Simon Myers and another, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.
149TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; Thomas F. Gilroy to Andrew J. Larkin..... Nom.
149TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Thomas F. Gilroy, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.
162D ST, s s, 314.5 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Eliza W. Thym to Charles Kronenthal and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
167TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x85; George Stark to James N. Butterly..... Nom.
169TH ST, 689 East, 27x73.10; Henry Ahr to John G. Bohlin, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100
169TH ST, 687 East, 27x73.10; Henry Ahr to Napoleon Bohlin, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 928; Anthony Sauer to Diedrick Eckhoff, 5 years....$2,500 and 2,000
ESSEX ST, 77 and 79; Fany or Fannie Lefkowitz to J. Berkowitz and another, 3 years..... 720
LEONARD ST, 121, n w corner of Elm St; Adolph M. Bendheim to George Eichenwald and another, 10 years....$4,000 and 5,000
PEARL ST, 368; Sophia W. Adams to Charles E. Fisk, 2 years..... 1,200
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 9; Robert Lawson to Henry A. Tadman and another, 3 years..... 960
WILLIS AV, 460; Louise S. Friess to Joachim Detjen, 4 years..... 1,110
WOOSTER ST, 145; Morris Feigel and another to J. S. Baker, 5 years..... 1,300
3D AV, 335; Virgil R. Gazzo to Louis Septowitch and another, 5 years..... 3,350
3D AV, 280; estate of James Mullaney to Julius Schwarzwald, 3 years..... 1,000
6TH AV, 1,335; Henry Marks to Max Kahlert, 5 years..... 2,136
10TH AV, 450; John J. Duffy to Joseph P. McCarthy, 10 years..... 1,800
27TH ST, 455 West; Ernestine Harris and another to Hyman Abraham and another, 3 years..... 2,200
27TH ST, 457 and 459 West; Ernestine Harris and another to Hyman Abrahams and another, 3 years..... 4,400
42D ST, 202 West; William A. Bryan to Mary E. Reardon, 3 4-12 years..$2,800 3,000
45TH ST, 154 East; Anna M. Kristic and another to Rosanna Byrne, 4 2-12 years.. 1,150
59TH ST, 10 East; Harry L. Taplitz to Harry J. Shandal, 5 years....$3,300 and 3,600
73D ST, 326 East; The Land and Mortgage Company; Bohemia to Emil Jursik, 5 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, Jacob, and another, to Emanuel Hochheimer; 118th St, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $18,500, installments..... 3,500
ALEXANDER, John, to Conrad Gross and another; Manhattan Av, e s, 27.10 ft n of 101st St, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years.. 7,078
BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 16,000
BAKER, John O., to Title Insurance Company; Broadway, e s, 26.2 ft s of 44th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....250,000
BENDHEIM, Clothilde, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, executor and trustee; 113th St, 5 West, prior mtg $5,000, installments..... 2,500
BERRIAN, Mary F., to Elizabeth Wright; Boston Road, s s, 148.11 ft e of intersection of s s of Boston Road and n s of Woodruff St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,700
BEVERWYCK COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 39 and 41 West 27th St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent...100,000
BOHLIN, John G., to Henry Ahr; 689 East 169th St, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years..... 2,500
BOHLIN, Napoleon, to Henry Ahr; 169th St, 687 East, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years.. 2,500
BUSSELLE, Alfred, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 29 East, 3 years..... 25,000
CHARLES, Emily, widow, to United States Trust Company of New York; 42d St, 48 and 50 East, interest and time due as per bond..... 50,000
CHESSLER, Harry, to Jacob Bermann and another; 56th St, 418 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,750
COHEN, Herman, to William Jackson and another, executors; Manhattan Av, 374, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year..... 4,000
DAVEY, Andrew, to Albert Koster; Willis Av, 221 West, n w corner of 137th St, 1 year..... 12,000
DORLAND, Irving F., to George W. Worth; 123d St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $13,000, installments..... 1,885
DREWS, Anthony, and wife to Frederick W. Trumpler; 9th St, (A'v.) s s, 205 ft e of 4th Av, (St.) Wakefield, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 100
EHRMANN, Leopold, to Benjamin Stern; 103d St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $21,000, due Nov. 30, 1905, 6 per cent..... 12,500
EVANS, William, to Rachel S. Beston; 104th St, 49 East, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000
FIX, Frank, to Samuel Greenfeld; Pitt St, n w 150 ft s w of Houston St, prior mtgs $20,600, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000
FIX, Frank, to Simon Hoffmann; Pitt St, n w s, 150 ft s w of Houston St, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 6,500
FOX, Samuel, to Ambrose Conrad; Hoffman St, s e s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, 10 years..... 3,000
FOX, Julius B., to William Rankin; 158th St, 221 West, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
FRANKE, Leo, and another to Leopold Yankauer; 1st Av, 3,491, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 107th St, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $34,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,800
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 107th St, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg, $44,800, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000
FRITZ, Julia, to New Amsterdam Realty Company; 40th St, 337 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
GASS, Lina, to Elizabeth Rippel; Intervale Av, n w s, 208.5 ft n e of 169th St, prior mtg $4,200, due Aug. 5, 1907, 6 per cent.. 1,300
GEIGER, Mary, to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 143d St, prior mtg $163,000, 5 years..... 37,000
GLOKNER, E. O. A., to E. Glokner; 156th St, 417 West, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000
GLOKNER, S. O. A., to William R. Walker and others, executors and trustees; 156th St, 417 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000
GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to George E. Holferith; 3,464 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,500
GOLDGEIER, Adolph, to Maria Maas; 11th St, s s, w ½ of Lot 274, map of Unionport; 11th St, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000
GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to American Mortgage Company; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, 1 year..... 24,000
GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to American Mortgage Company; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
GOLDSTEIN, Annie, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 58th St, 148 East, 5 years... 25,000
GOODSTEIN, Harry, to Charles Stuart; 117th St, 51 West, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 6,000
GRAFMUELLER, Mabel, to William W. Irving; lot begins 27 ft s of 234th St, proposed, and 150 ft w of Church St, runs s 36x w x00 to e s Corlear St, proposed, x n x e — to beginning, 5 years. 700
GUSSAROFF, Elias, and others to Michael J. Egan; 136th St, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 2 mtgs, 2 years, 6 per cent., each... 2,272
GUTMANN, Christian, to Sigmund Cohn; 2d Av, 2,269, prior mtg $6,000; due Aug. 1, 1904..... 2,000
HARPER, John, to Jeanette Herzig and others, executors; 125th St, 255 and 257 East, two mtgs, 5 years, each..... 18,000
HECHT, Michael, to Benjamin Robitzek; Union Av, w s, 25 ft n of Beck St, 3 years..... 5,000
HELFER, Isaac, to Albert H. Atterbury; 1st Av, 2,011 to 2,015, (3 mtgs —,) installments and 5 years, 6 per cent., each. 7,133
HENRY, Louise B., to George Y. Renshaw; 71st St, n s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
HOROWITZ, Joseph, to Alfred Pardo; 62d St, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 700
JAFFIN, John J., to Charles Thomsen; 100th St, 316 East, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
JAFFIN, John J., to Isaack Selig; 100th St, 111 and 113 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000
JAFFIN, John J., to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 100th St, 111 to 115 East, 3 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 20,000
JENNY, John G., to Sarah A. Baker and others, trustees; 37th St, 228 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000
KEARNS, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 143d St, s s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,500
KLEIN, William, and another to Simon Hoffmann; Pitt St, 133, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500
LAEMMLE, Katharina, to Irving Savings Institution; 90th St, 310 East, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 6,000
LARKIN, Andrew J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Convent Av, s w corner of 140th St, due Jan. 1, 1909.. 35,000
LEWINE, Solomon, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 107th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $76,800, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 60,000
LEWINE, Solomon, to Harris Friedman; 107th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $51,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,800
LILLEY, Frederick C., and another to Louis Eickwort; Burnside Av, 574, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 400
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Abraham Stern; Grand St, 444 to 452, n e corner of Ridge St, 20, prior mtg $135,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000
LIPMAN, Max, and another to St. Luke's Hospital; Grand St, n e corner of Ridge St, 43.10x100, 5 years..... 72,000
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, n s, 43.10 ft e of Ridge St, 5 years..... 63,000
LOEB, Marsa, to August Helmstetter; 48th St, 527 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000
LUND, Frances D., to American Mortgage Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 53d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000
LUNITZ, Jacob, to Juliette Kaemmfert; East Broadway, s ½ part of Lot 36, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
LUSTGARTEN, Rosie, to Charles Thomsen; 2d St, 223, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500
MANHASSET REALTY CORPORATION and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent.750,000
MARKUS, Barnet, to William Nelson; 37th St, 212 West, (mtg $10,000,) demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000
McEVOY, Dennis, to Mayer S. Bernheimer and another, executors; 26th St, 122 West, 3 years..... 15,000
McEVOY, Dennis, to Bernhard Freund; 1st Av, 856 and 858, s e corner of 48th St, 1 year..... 2,500
MICHELSON, Lena, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 155 and 157 East 4th St, prior mtg $60,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000
MILBURN, John G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 16 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000
MUNSON, Edward A., to Mary J. Mitchell; 31st St, 317 East, prior mtg $4,000, 5 years..... 3,500
MUNSON, Edward A., to Mary J. Mitchell; 31st St, 319 East, prior mtg $5,000, 5 years..... 2,500
MYERS, Simon, and another to Thomas J. McBride; 146th St, 305 West, due Aug. 2, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,500
NICHOLS, Dana L., to Joseph Bird, trustee; 119th St, 15 West, 3 years..... 9,500
OSHINSKY, Israel, to Charles Thomsen; 100th St, 117 East; prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
OSHINSKY, Israel, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 100th St, 117 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 20,000
OSNOWITZ, Fannie, to Samuel Kahn and another; 3d St, 325 East, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
OSNOWITZ, Fannie, to Leila R. Martin; 3d St, 325 East, 5 years..... 9,000
OSSERMAN, Edward, to Max Marx; 108th St, 153 West, prior mtg $19,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
PATTON, James G., to Kate B. Belloni; Jackson Av, e s, 75 ft n of 158th St, 3 years..... 2,000
REILLY, Emma, and another to John M. Robinson; 84th St, 329 West, 1 year... 18,000
ROBERTS, Isaac, to Mary K. Eichhorn; 39th St, 536 and 538 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $20,000, 5 years, each..... 5,500
ROSENSTEIN, Maurice, to Louise C. Mohlman; Brook Av, 1,004, 3 years.... 12,000
ROSENTHAL, Joseph, and another to Jane J. Thayer and others, trustees; 115th St, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 20,000
ROTHFELD, Sarah, to Bank of M. and L. Jarmulowsky; 11th St, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, building loan, prior mtg, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,800
SCHEINHOUS, Lippe, and another to Meta B. Finck and others; 3d Av, 1,875, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent... 10,250
SCHEINHOUS, Lippe, and another to Max Kotzen; 3d Av, 1,875, prior mtg $24,250, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500
SCHWARZ, Solomon, to Max Mandelbaum and another; 2d Av, 1,442, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500
SHEA, James, to Edward Goldschmidt; 54 Market St, 1 year..... 13,000
SHEA, James, to Edward Goldschmidt; 54 Market St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
SIEGEL, Harry, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 2,158, 5 years..... 16,000
SIEGEL, Harry, to Jonas Weil and another; 2d Av, 2,158, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000
SOCIAL HALLS ASSOCIATION to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Clinton St, 151 and 153, due March 1, 1905.... 90,000
STEINFELD, Morris, to Louis Cohen; 112th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 15,728
STRAUSHEIN, Nicholas, Joseph Hofmann; 113th St, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 5,000
STROMEYER, Emanuel, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22d St, 223 and 223½ East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000
THE ABYSSINIA BAPTISTE CHURCH to Frances Morris; 40th St, s s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 7,339
THE ABYSSINIA BAPTISTE CHURCH to Celine M. Decombs; 40th St, s s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 6,000
TOWART, William, to Amelia Krieger; Stebbins Av, e s, 163.4 ft n of 165th St, due July 1, 1905..... 2,000
TROLL, Cornelia, to Joseph Bermel; Lot 536, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 375
TURNEY, Cathleen, to Anna C. Schumacher; 310 West 134th St, 3 years..... 12,500
TURNEY, Cathleen, to Albert Schumacher; 312 West 134th St, 3 years..... 12,500
WEINSTEIN, Charles I., and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 108th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,500
WHITE, Anna C., to Carlos S. Cooke and another, trustees; Broad St, s s, Lot 85, map of Fairmount, 3 years..... 1,200
WOHLMANN, John H., and another to Leopold Guggenberger; 8th Av, w s, 76 ft n of 130th St, 1 year..... 1,000
WOOD, Clinton W., to Helen J. Allen; Lots 23 and 24, map of Hudson P. Rose, due Jan. 1, 1911..... 650
WOODHULL, Jessie C., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 31st St, 35 and 37 West, 1 year, 6 per cent....175,000
WYSE, Marie S., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 23d St, 29 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000
ZEICHNER, Lena, to Louis Gordon and others; 6th St, s s, 288 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $21,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., and another to Henry C. Lytton..... 23,000
BURTON, Bethel, to Wingfield G. Burton..... 1
BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Joseph H. Cohen..... 2,500
BUTTENWIESER, Leah, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 3 assignments, other consideration and..... 100
EICHHORN, Mary K., to William Buhler, two assignments..... 11,000
GAGAN, James D., to John Paret, Jr., and others, trustees..... 1
GEBHARD, Angelica, to August Gebhard. 1
GERLACH, George, to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, five assignments..... Various amounts
GOLDSCHMIDT, George B., and others, trustees, to Henry Merz and others, trustees..... 20,117
GOLDSCHMIDT, E., to Henry Merz and others, trustees..... 5,097
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles Weinberg, other consideration and..... 100
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, and another to Julius M. Cohen..... 3,000
HAMILTON BANK to Rose Seiniger..... 1
JACOBS, Henrietta, to Herman Fichter... 2,500
KINNEY, Louise G., guardian, to Julius Fleischhauer..... 8,000
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to the House of Rest for Consumptives.... 38,000
LISNER, Minnie, to Lamar Ross, assigns two mortgages..... 1
MAX, Clara, and another to Hyman Horwitz, three assignments..... 4,500
MERZ, Henry, and others, trustees, to Edward Goldschmidt..... 15,188
PAFF, Philip, trustee, to Agnes L. Rodgers, guardian..... 7,000
PURROY, Henry D., to Catharine L. Purroy..... 10,000
PURSER, George H., Jr., executor, to Elgiva E. Romer, two assignments..... 4,983
ROSE, Hudson P., to Helen J. Allen, 2 assignments..... 650
THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK to the Mount Olivet Baptist Church..... 7,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louis Beck..... 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to United States Trust Company.. 250,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Josephine Zeman..... 10,000
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 250,000
UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 102,500
WEERENBACH, Electa M., administratrix, to Michael Regan..... 2,700
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Jacob Herb. 1,523
WEIL, Jonas, to Peter Freese..... 1,523
WINANS, Benjamin W., trustee, to Fielding L. Marshall..... 8,095

Mechanics' Liens.

18TH ST, 248 to 252 West; A. B. and W. T. Westervelt against David W. Stein, owner; John Maher & Son, contractors.. 192
31ST ST, 32 West; Samuel Epstein against Isaac Walker, owner; George Brown, contractor..... 152
47TH ST, 129 and 131 West; Buffalo Forge Company against Somerset Hotel Company, owner; Ezra R. Champion, contractor..... 386
124TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Jackson Brothers against Aaron M. Janpole, Louis Werner, and Abraham A. Edelman, owners and contractors..... 1,650

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

11TH ST, 318 East; Bank of M. and L. Jarmulowsky loan to Sarah Rothfeld.... 12,000
107TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 80x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine loan to Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg..... 40,000
107TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 120x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine loan to Solomon Lewine..... 60,000
106TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 200x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine loan to Charles I. Julius and Max Weinstein..... 85,000

Statement as to Mechanic's Lien.

Joseph Batt, against whose property at the northwest corner of Division and Ridge Streets a lien was filed on Monday in the sum of $1,050, says the claim is an unjust one, that he is not indebted to the lienor, and that the lien will be bonded immediately.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 378 to 380; Fred E. Steuhl against Ann A. Pollock and another, Dec. 23, 1903..... 112
NASSAU ST, 5 to 9; Sutphen and Myer against Hanover National Bank and another, Jan. 6, 1904..... 391
7TH AV and 23d St, s e corner; James Curran Manufacturing Company against G. L. Lawrence and another, Feb. 26, 1903..... 383
36TH ST, 310 East; Samuel Mundell and another against John Poe, July 16, 1903. 58
135TH ST, 558 East; Jacob S. Halpin and another against Ellen Kerby and another, Jan. 20, 1904..... 421

Lis Pendens.

MORNINGSIDE AV WEST and 117th St, n w corner, 100.11x120; the State Bank against the Trinity Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Bronner.
7TH AV, 562, leasehold; Gerson Seklir against Marcus Krizer, individually and as administrator, and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, P. Hellige.
8TH AV, 212 and 214; 25th St, 267 West, and 26th St, 260 West; Theodore Westing against Henry C. Miner, individually and as executor, and another, (action conceled to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.
19TH ST, 31 and 33 West, and 20th St, 28 and 30 West; Broadway and 20th St, n e corner, 102.2x47.10x irregular; Herman Kertscher and another against William Dewey, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
96TH ST, 143 West; William Rankin against Samuel J. Hyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Quackenbush.
114TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Louis Jerkowski and another, executors, against Louis Wirth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal & Blumenstiel.
118TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 15x100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against Olivia White, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.
128TH ST, 40 West; Emma E. Knapp against the Equitable Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Foster.

REAL ESTATE.

1883 1904

More Than Twenty Years

Experience in examining titles.
141 Lawyers constantly engaged in the work.
Possession of all the records there are.
Eight Million Dollars backing every title insurance policy.
Is it surprising that this Company is doing the great bulk of the title examination and guarantee business of New York City?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Not Over 4 Per Cent.

Contrary to the general supposition of borrowers, not over 4 per cent. of Mortgage loan propositions receive serious and practical consideration from lenders, owing to the impractical way in which they are submitted.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

6% FIRST MORTGAGES.

Bend five years on improved and unimproved properties, guaranteed by thoroughly responsible corporation.
E. J. B., 209 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Wharf next 39th St. Ferry, sale or lease, suitable manufactures, warehouses, &c.; 200 to 400 feet long, 200 feet wide; large building, deep water all sides. Pierson, 35 Nassau St, Manhattan. Telephone 7495 Cortlandt.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Nutley, N. J.—Dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, electric light, gas, gas range, open nickel plumbing; all rooms decorated and hardwood finished; bath room has white porcelain tub, tiled floor, and finished in white enamel; lot 80x120; streets lighted by electricity; walks flagged; 3 minutes to station; 45 minutes to New York; commutation, 18c. per day; will sell for $4,500, (worth $5,000;) small amount down, balance as rent. Apply Room 702, 32 Wall St., New York.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; excellent 10-room house, nearly new, No. 2 Fairfield St., rent $600. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

Farm for sale at Livingston, N. J.; 48 acres; 24 acres open; 24 acres wooded; large barn, wagon shed, fruit trees, and house, with 10 rooms; running water; stable room for 20 cows, 2 horses; 1½ miles from railroad depot; price, $4,500. Apply John Koch, 34 Barbara St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Elegant new houses, fourteen rooms, large lot, on Palisades, nearly opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

For property in the Oranges inquire of C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Farm for Sale, Oakland, N. J.—Sixteen acres; price, $2,600. C. A. Klinch, 273 West 70th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Property Owners.—We will lease your entire apartment houses, flats, tenements; give cash security; pay rent promptly, and save you all kinds of trouble. Call or send list of what you have. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau St.; Tel. 5354 John.

Have quick cash purchasers for flats, tenements, and vacant properties, all sections; owners are requested to send us particulars.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,
7 East 42d St.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Ernestus Gulick Co., estate agents, 244 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.—Cash quickly for Brooklyn property.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted—Flats, Tenements, or Apartment Houses for sale; cash buyers waiting. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

We have responsible client who will pay cash security for good income property on lease. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

Wanted.—Building or site for manufacturer; good shipping facilities, and near New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

Owners send me what you have; can sell any amount of cold-water tenements. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Wanted—Investment property for sale; we have buyers. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Have clients waiting for vacant dwellings; particulars at once. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Wanted.—Apartment house, west side, up town, for investor. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PARK AVE.,
on Carnegie Hill.—Desirable corner, altered, dwelling, having four stores and one tenant in upper part; fully rented.
Price and terms on application to
H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
1,934 Broadway, at 65th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A 5-story double flat, West 102d, near Columbus Av.; $25,500; rent $2,780; 5-story double flat, West 118th, near 8th Av.; $22,500; 5-story double flat, West 138th, near Lenox Av.; $26,000; rent $2,804. Bargebuhr, 1,395 5th Av., near 110th.

Harlem.—Five-story apartment houses; several to exchange, equities over bank mortgages, $15,000 or more, all well rented; desirable investments. Call on Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

Amsterdam Av., Near 131st St.—Three 5-story flats, $26,000 each; East 119th St., near 2d Av., 5 flats, 100x100.11; asking $13,250 each. I have a large list; call or write. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

$200,000 AT 4%.
Choice properties only. Amounts to suit.
FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—West 60th, near Amsterdam Av., five-story twenty-family apartment, 25x100.5; price, $20,000; rents, $2,520.
W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av., near 12th St.

$6,750—LOT, bargain, 125x100, south side of 39th st., 100 feet east 5th av., worth double; rare chance for builder or speculator. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Five-story flat, rentals $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, with stores, $15,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—114th, near 2d, five-story tenement; $16,500; rents $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 86th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Less than $30,000 will buy two four-story double tenements, 50x100, in 60s; splendid future. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

West 103d.—Positive bargain; 5-story, single apartment; splendid order. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau St.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Southeast corner of 32d St. and Lexington Av. for sale; 5-story flat; to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Private house, Edgecombe Av., fine condition; price $12,500; $2,500 required. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lots! Lots! Lots!—A large plot of 42 lots, upper Harlem, near subway station. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Cheap.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; Avenue below 140th St.
W. H. Falconer, 6th Av., near 12th St.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17 St., near Ave. A.	Two 5-story flats, one single and one double; price, $38,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
89th St., near Columbus	5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; price, $26,500; great bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
50 St., near 10 Ave.	6-story, 24 families, 2 stores, 28x96; price, $26,500; rent, $3,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
35 St., near 9 Ave.	5-story, 20 families, 2 stores; fully rented; price, $25,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West 114th St.—Five-story double; $24,000; mtg. $19,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Bargain!—Two lots, 139th, near Lenox Av.; asking $11,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot 75x98.11, excavated; 139th St., near Lenox; $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—144th St., near 7th Av.; three full lots, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Block front, 7th Av., between 147th and 148th Sts.; $100,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Six full lots, 139th St., near 5th; $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap!—Two full lots, 138th St., near 5th; asking $12,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

136th to 137th Sts., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

144th St., between Lenox and 7th, four lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap!—148th St., near 7th Av.; three lots; price, $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors!—$4,000.00 equity pays 20%; newly renovated triple flat. Owner, 200 2d Av.

Bronx.

$13,500 4-story double flat; cold water; mtg. $9,500, at 4½%; little cash needed.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22d Street. 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

33d, 207 West.—Desirable rooms, large, small; homelike; moderate; excellent table; private family, references.

43th St., 65 West.—Under new management; large and small rooms; good home cooking; references.

80th St., 123 West.—Desirable double and single rooms; handsome furnishings; best table board.

85th St., 9 East.—Well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 week up.

33d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny single room; good board; references.

36th, 36 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class table.

125th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room, with board; terms low; American family.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; reference exchanged.

55th St., 105 East.—Large back room, with private bath; moderate. Etgens.

57th St., 337 West.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or singly.

135th St., 2 West.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with board.

Lexington Av., 610, Corner 53d.—Elegantly furnished parlor, bedroom, bath; private family; $6. Gagnée.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Wanted—A Remington stenographer; salary $15 per week; permanent position. Address, stating experience and reference, Box A. E., 112 Times Office.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years; references required. Inquire elevator, The Brunswick, 59th St. and Madison Av., city.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Artist of many years' experience in teaching, wishes position as visiting teacher of drawing and painting; highest references, social and technical. Artist, Box 211 Times.

Cultivated woman, excellent reader, position to read aloud several hours daily; companion if desired. W K., Box 211 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

DRESSMAKERS.

First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

GARDENERS.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place, best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bartender.—A1; 5 years with last employer; reference. Arthur Boeckh, 165 East 125d St.

By epileptic young man in hospital; treatment for return pay. P. Baus, 320 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

Cook and Butler.—By young Japanese man; first-class cook and experienced butler; in private family; city or country; good references. A. D., 149 Times.

Draughtsman.—By young man as assistant to engineer; tracer, blue printer, sketches; railroad experience; references. F. A. M., Box 206 Times Office.

Driver.—Delivery or bakery wagons; American young man; single; good habits; reference; city or country. A., Box 148 Times.

Middle-aged man wishes position. 1,144 3d Av., Stolberg.

Young man, educated, good appearance, clever conversationist, desires afternoon or evening employment. J. F., 1,734 2d Av.

REFUSES TO PRODUCE BOOKS.

L. L. Todd's Action in Blanchard Company Suit Before Justice Bischoff.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday heard arguments and reserved decision on a motion to punish for contempt of court Louis L. Todd, proprietor of the Marlborough and Vendome Hotels, for refusing to obey a Supreme Court order to produce the books of the C. A. Blanchard Company, which, it is alleged, is the owner of the two hotels. Mr. Todd said that he refused to produce the books on the ground that they might incriminate him.

John A. Pray and Isaac W. Chick, surviving members of the firm of John H. Pray, Sons & Co. of Boston, which owns $24,000 worth of stock of the Blanchard Company, are suing Mr. Todd and the other Directors for an accounting, alleging that Mr. Todd got hold of the company, manned it with his own men, supplied "dummy" Directors, and appropriated to his own use certain money belonging to the stockholders.

At the hearings before Referee George Hess, held recently, it developed, according to affidavits submitted yesterday, that Rollin H. Neale, some time confidential clerk to Todd at the Vendome, was President of the C. A. Blanchard Company, and that he acted under Todd's orders and knew but little of the affairs of the company. He said that he had never seen the books of the company, and his only act as President was to verify the answers of Mr. Todd in the suit for an accounting.

LEGAL NOTE.

ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT NOT FRAUDULENT.—An ante-nuptial agreement between a Mr. and Mrs. Levy provided that the former was to give the latter $1,000 at his death, and also his household furniture. In return Mrs. Levy was to relinquish her right to dower. The couple were married in December, 1898. Mrs. Levy was then about fifty-two years of age. She had been married twice before. Her business was that of a milliner, and she earned $3 a day. Mr. Levy was an old man, and a widower of five months. An action which Mrs. Levy brought in the Supreme Court against Mr. Levy to establish an alleged fraudulent character of the ante-nuptial agreement has been decided in Mr. Levy's favor. Justice Davis, before whom the case was tried, finds that Mrs. Levy took considerable precautions in ascertaining exactly what the agreement meant before she signed it, and that it was through her that several amendments were made to the instrument before it was executed. "The testimony shows," said Justice Davis, "that at the request of the defendant, a few days before her marriage to him, she went to the office of his attorneys, where she received the paper in question. It did not then contain the names of the parties; nor did it contain certain of the interlineations now appearing upon it, and which are referred to below. She took the paper away with her, and submitted it to an attorney. It was then discovered that it contained no provision as to the furniture. Accordingly she returned with the paper to the defendant's attorneys, and the following words were inserted: 'and all household furniture that I own at the time of my death.' The agreement was then executed and taken away by the plaintiff. She recorded it on Feb. 23, 1899, and retained possession of it for about three years thereafter, without having made any objection to it during that time. It is highly improbable that after the preliminary examination of the document on the part of the plaintiff's attorney, and the precautions she took in causing amendments to be made to it, she was not fully aware of all its provisions."

Record Kings County Mortgage.

What was said to be the largest mortgage ever filed in the office of the Register of Kings County was one for $45,000,000 placed on record there yesterday. It was a trust mortgage made by the Long Island Railroad Company through the Equitable Trust Company as trustee. For the purpose of securing payment of the mortgage the railroad company has assigned all its property to the trustee, and will issue 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds of $500 each to the full amount of the mortgage. The money obtained is to be used for the improvement and maintenance of the railroad property.

LOAN SHARKS TRY BRIBERY

Want Mr. Kressel to Stop His Campaign Against Them.

Said to Have Raised a Fund of $25,000—Assistant District Attorney Exposes Their Methods.

It was rumored about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that an attempt had been made to bribe Assistant District Attorney Kressel, who is making war on the money-loaning sharks in the big office buildings. According to the story set afloat Mr. Kressel had been approached by the representative of a syndicate of men who make it a practice to charge exorbitant rates of interest to persons who borrow money on their salaries. This man, it was said, had informed Mr. Kressel that a meeting of those he represented had been held in a Broadway office building and $25,000 was subscribed for the purpose of getting Mr. Kressel to stop further prosecution.

When Acting District Attorney Rand heard of the story he sent for Mr. Kressel and asked him if he desired to make the matter public. Mr. Kressel answered that he did not at this time wish to confirm the rumor, nor did he wish to deny it. He intimated that he had set a trap for the man referred to and was of the opinion that anything he might say on the subject might result in frustrating his plans.

"No matter what these people attempt," said Mr. Kressel, "it will not deter me from following them up. The Justices in the Special Sessions are supporting me in the fight against the sharks, and in the future instead of fining those convicted will send them to prison. For a fine they care nothing, and go right back to their nefarious business."

Mr. Kressel showed one of their printed cards with a schedule of their rates. The card explained that a person earning a salary of $10 a week might borrow as much as $18, and a person earning $11 was entitled to apply for a loan of $22.50. A $13-a-week-salary man could borrow $31.50, and a person earning $50 might obtain a loan of $200. The limit was for a man who had an income of $115. He was allowed to borrow $450 provided he paid a sufficiently high rate of interest as in the other cases. If a man went to one of these places and arranged for a loan of $20, Mr. Kressel said, instead of receiving from the loan broker $20 in cash he received $18 and signed agreements to pay back $24. If he wanted the money for a term of four months he had to pay $26.40, and if the $18 was borrowed for five months he had to pay back $28. It was customary to loan but $90 on what was known as a $100 loan. If a man wanted a full $100 he had to apply for and sign a receipt for $111, and if borrowed for five months would have to pay back $156. The money had to be paid back in weekly installments in every instance, so that, really, the person borrowing did not have the use of all the money borrowed for the time specified.

Mr. Kressel said that after the sharks had discovered they were liable to arrest for usury they established in branch offices on the same floor as their own offices a concern under the name of "surety company." Then, before making a loan on a salary the applicant was required to first get a guarantee from the surety company. For this the surety company charged a fee which equaled that charged in the old way under the name of interest.

Mr. Kressel said warrants were out for a number of these offenders.

J. P. MORGAN GONE TO CANADA.

Just to Enjoy Himself, a Partner Says—Skating and Tobogganing All the Thing There Just Now.

J. Pierpont Morgan has for the time being thrown off the cares of business and has taken a run up to Montreal. Wall Street was slightly amazed when one of the news agencies sent out a statement to the effect that the steel and railroad magnate was in Canada, and there was some wild speculation as to why he had gone there. It was generally supposed that he was in Washington, and no explanation was offered for his sudden trip north. People often, it was explained, go to Montreal on their wedding trips. People also have been known to go there for other reasons, but to run up to the Canadian capital in midwinter merely for amusement's sake was unheard of. And yet that is what Mr. Morgan has done, according to one of his partners.

"He has gone to Montreal," explained this partner, "just to have some fun all by himself. He will be back in a few days, though."

It was added by those who heard of this pleasure trip that in Montreal midwinter fun consisted mainly in getting skates on and frolicking on the ice or sliding down the toboggan slide as stocks do in Wall Street.

WILLIAM STEINWAY'S ESTATE.

Appreciation of Properties May Result in Valuation of $1,000,000.

The estate of William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, who died in 1896, will at the final accounting, soon to be made, show a net value of much more than $1,000,000, instead of an indebtedness of $500,000. The impression that it was impaired to this extent came of an announcement of appraisement by Charles K. Lexow, which, however, had reference to the value of the real and personal estate in 1896. Since then, says Charles H. Steinway, one of the executors, the estate has developed to extraordinary prosperity, and the foresight and business acumen of William Steinway have been fully justified.

The assets of the estate were in 1896 in a very depreciated condition, and his equities were greatly involved. Creditors, especially banks, were, however, patient, and this policy on their part and wisdom on that of the executors resulted in the wiping out of all claims with interest and the leaving of a handsome surplus.

One of the assets was 8,023 shares, $100 par value, $300 present value, of Steinway & Sons stock. They have in eight years paid $1,345,000 in dividends, and all but 864 shares, which were retained by the estate, sold for $2,000,000. A tunnel franchise of the New York and Long Island Railroad was sold for $100,000. Factory property in Hamburg brought $100,000. The real estate, much of which will be tapped by the Blackwell's Island Bridge, has appreciated in value. It includes twoscore houses and thousands of lots on Long Island. This item of assets is put down for $500,000, although many believe that it will in a few years amount to a large fortune in itself.

The sale of the Gramercy Park residence of Mr. Steinway added $100,000 to the estate. The remaining Steinway & Sons shares are worth $250,000, bonds and stocks $150,000, and cash balances are from $40,000 to $50,000. The legacies and bequests under the will, which aggregated $80,000, have been paid.

COURT ORDER FOR EX-FIANCEE.

Bankrupt Student Would Stop Breach of Promise Suit a Year.

Bernard Woolf, medical student of 173 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday on account of a suit for breach of promise of marriage brought against him by Ray Schoen for $20,000 damages, has obtained an order from Judge Holt of the United States District Court for Miss Schoen to show cause on Feb. 8 why she should not be enjoined for twelve months from taking any further proceedings of any manner whatever in the suit, which is pending in the Supreme Court.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

"MONK" EASTMAN CAUGHT AFTER PISTOL BATTLE

Gang Leader and Companion in Fight with Pinkerton Detectives.

Prisoners Accused of Trying to Rob a Wealthy Young Man Whom the Sleuths Were "Shadowing."

After an attempted hold-up in the open street, followed by some sensational revolver play and a wild dash for liberty, William Delaney, better known to the authorities as "Monk" Eastman, leader of the east side gang which bears his name, which for years has defied the police and terrorized the residents of the Cherry Hill section of this city, was arrested early yesterday morning and later arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court, who held him in $2,500 bail on a charge of felonious assault with attempt to kill.

"Monk" Eastman has been arrested many times before for a great variety of offenses, sometimes alone and at other times with members of his gang, but while many of the latter have been sent to State prison, the "Monk" himself has always contrived in some fashion to get out of trouble. This time, however, the police declare that the charge against him will hold.

The arrest of Eastman and a companion, who gave his name as Christopher Wallace, was brought about by two Pinkerton detectives shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. "Monk" Eastman and his companion had attempted to hold up a young man of wealth who was being shadowed by the two Pinkerton men, and they fired a dozen shots at the detectives when they interfered. The identity of the young man the Pinkertons were following has been so far kept out of the case.

Eastman and his companion were caught at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, where they ran into the arms of Detective J. B. Healey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, closely pursued by the Pinkerton men, who had not been injured, though the shots had been fired at them point blank and at short range. With the assistance of two other precinct detectives who had been watching gambling houses in the vicinity and been attracted by the shooting, they were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where they were locked up.

The Pinkerton men in the case were Assistant Superintendent John Rogers of the New York agency and George S. Bryan, an operative. The young man they were shadowing it was said had been on a debauch, and was kept under surveillance at the direction of members of his family. The detectives had followed him from Rector's Broadway place along Forty-second Street to Sixth Avenue, where they saw him enter a restaurant. When he came out he stood in a near-by doorway counting money, and it was while thus occupied, according to the detectives, that the young man was confronted by the revolvers of Eastman and Wallace, whom a minute before the detectives had seen coming with several other men from a saloon in Forty-second Street, just west of the avenue.

Rogers and Bryan, pulling their revolvers, ran toward the man they were shadowing and threatened both Eastman and Wallace. Then followed a fusillade that continued until the men had fired nearly all the shots in their revolvers, when Eastman and Wallace took to their heels. The Pinkerton men kept up an intermittent fire as they started in pursuit, the two fugitives swinging round and returning their fire frequently. The only damage done by the fusillade was to a seventy-five-dollar plate-glass window in the Acker, Merrall & Condit store and to one window in the trunk store of Lewis & Conger, at 132 West Forty-second Street, through which one of the men threw his revolver. This, which the police declare was the property of "Monk" Eastman, was found in the store later with all its chambers empty.

Eastman when arraigned in court gave his address as 2,660 Second Avenue, and his occupation as a "newspaper speculator." He is a printer, but has not been working at his trade for many years. Eastman is twenty-nine years old. Wallace said he was twenty-four, a clerk, and gave his address as 162 Allen Street. The police say that Wallace really lives in a section of Houston Street known as "The Cut," and, according to Capt. Handy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, the police of the Madison Street Station have been looking for him in connection with a robbery involving about $1,700.

Both prisoners were represented by a lawyer, whose name is James E. Smith, and who is known about the West Side Court as "Plunkitt's man." He said he was willing to have his clients plead guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, but Magistrate Barlow declined to accept any such plea. Eastman when arraigned was held for felonious assault with attempt to kill, and against Wallace a charge of attempted larceny was entered.

TO TALK ON HAMPTON SCHOOL.

Negro Educational Discussion at Madison Square Garden Feb. 12.

The discussion of negro industrial education in the South as represented by the Hampton Institute, which will take place at a public meeting in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, will, it is expected, be one of the most interesting discussions of the sort ever heard in New York. Industrial education has been found to have an important bearing on the race problem, and this subject will be fully dealt with at the meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Armstrong Association.

Andrew Carnegie will preside, and addresses will be made by Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, and Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute. A male chorus of thirty Hampton students will sing Southern songs.

Wrong House Mentioned.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday published an article headed "Police Make a Big Haul," wherein an error was made in the address printed. The raid was made at 103 Third Avenue. At the address given, 109 Third Avenue, there is a furnished room house conducted by Samuel Stein, a stationer.

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HITS AT SCHOOL LIBRARY

Controller's Examiner, Mrs. Ford, Recommends Its Abolition.

Would Effect a Saving of $50,000 a Year, She Says—Gen. Wingate Criticises Her Report.

Urging the abolition of the school circulating libraries of the city, to effect a saving of $50,000 a year in the expenses of the Department of Education, Mrs. Mathilda Coffin Ford, who is the examiner detailed to go into the subject, reported to Controller Grout yesterday, and the report was made public by Secretary Oliver E. Stanton of the Finance Department. Later in the day Gen. George W. Wingate, Chairman of the Library Committee of the Board of Education, issued the report which he made in reply to the statement issued from the Controller's office. Gen. Wingate declares that Mrs. Ford was not appointed to make a dispassionate examination of facts, but to pick out something upon which to find fault.

Mrs. Ford's report is entitled "An Ill-Advised Plan for the Spending of $50,000 a Year." It sets forth that the scheme of the libraries is to provide books in the various schools for the pupils to read at home, but it declares the teachers are too overworked to operate these class libraries successfully; that the children are overloaded with their schoolbooks to carry home, and that better results could be obtained by teaching the children to go to the public libraries. The following summary is appended to the report:

1. New York receives an annual appropriation of some $22,000 from the State for the purchase of school libraries.
2. The city appropriates annually for the same purpose an equal amount.
3. This sum is now expended for circulating libraries for use in the home.
4. These circulating libraries are not needed, as the public libraries are already doing the same work better than it can be done by the schools.
5. If the school library money could be turned over to the textbook fund it would save the city $50,000 per year.

In conclusion the following suggestion is made:

In the light of the facts stated in this report I would suggest that the Corporation Counsel be asked for advice as to whether the school library fund can be turned over to the supply fund of the Board of Education.

Gen. Wingate in his reply says Mrs. Ford's report shows an utter lack of comprehension of the system and declares that the experience of years demonstrates that the children of the elementary schools do not use general library books to any extent, and that the object of the class libraries is to give to each class a small number of books suited to the capacity of the scholars of that class.

He says it is absolutely impossible for the public libraries to do the work which is being done by these class libraries, and furthermore declares that the suggestion of the Controller's examiner that the library money go into the supply fund of the Board of Education is flatly a violation of the law, as the money is appropriated by the city and State specifically "for school libraries."

ROGERS TO GROUT.

Reiterates That the Education Board Didn't Offer to Buy the 89th Street Site.

President Henry A. Rogers of the Board of Education yesterday gave out an open letter answering the one from Controller Grout that appeared in the morning papers. It reads in part as follows:

It is apparent that what you said was not accurately printed in the newspapers, but as it appeared in substantially the same form in a number of papers on Friday evening and also in the papers on Saturday morning I assumed that you were correctly reported. Apparently you took no steps to correct the false impression thus created. You certainly did not advise the Board of Education that you were not responsible for that impression.

Under the circumstances, I deemed it proper to call your attention to the fact that the Board of Education had made no proposition to purchase the Eighty-ninth Street site for $125,000 or any other sum. The verbatim report of what was said by you and by the President of the Borough of Manhattan regarding the site on East Eighty-ninth Street is calculated to create the definite impression that the Board of Education asked that the site be purchased at the price put upon it—$124,500. I called your attention to a statement reported to have been made by you in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the effect that the Board of Education proposed to purchase a site for $30,000 in excess of its value. To this you made no reply, and you ignore the matter entirely in your answer to my recent letter.

I have received a letter from Mr. Schappert in which he states that he is not the owner of any property on East Eighty-ninth Street selected by the Board of Education for school purposes and that he never offered the property to or sought to secure its selection as a site by the Board of Education.

FOR A NEW PENSION FUND.

New York Teachers' Association Approves Plan for 1 Per Cent. Deduction from Salaries.

The New York Teachers' Association, through its Board of Directors and Delegates, adopted yesterday the plans for a new teachers' pension system, prepared at the request of Chairman Harrison of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of the Board of Education.

These plans, which were published several days ago, are similar to those proposed by the 6,000 teachers of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, with the exception that this association desires that the present laws, giving to retired teachers not more than $1,000 a year and to retire Principals at not more than $1,500, continue in effect. The teachers of the other boroughs desire that all, upon retirement, receive 50 per cent. of their former salaries.

The opinion of ex-Attorney General Edgar G. Whitney had been sought by the Committee on Teachers' Interests, which prepared the plans regarding the legality of the main proposition of the scheme—to take 1 per cent. of the salaries of all teachers and Supervisors for the pension fund. Mr. Whitney states that it is his opinion that the Davis law places the teachers on the same footing as the police and firemen. These have long held the percentage system as one of the means of maintaining their pension funds. The Davis law, although binding on the Board of Education in setting a minimum and a maximum to teachers' salaries, he believes may be changed by the Legislature. This would permit of the deduction of a set percentage of the teachers' salaries by the Legislature for the benefit of the Teachers' Pension Fund.

"The Davis law," said Beverly Smith, "is the foundation of our salaries. If the Legislature weakens it to admit of the reduction of 1 per cent. of our salaries, what will prevent its going entirely to pieces?"

"The policemen and firemen have had a 2 per cent. deduction for the benefit of their pension funds for years," observed Chairman Chatfield of the Committee on Teachers' Interests, "and their salaries have been growing larger and larger."

"Are those who wish to change the Davis law not influential?" asked a lady teacher.

"Yes," answered Mr. Chatfield, "but we are more so."

$700 IN TRANSFER PENALTIES.

Court Allows Claims of Three Passengers Against the Interurban Street Railway Company.

Justice Herman Joseph of the Seventh District Municipal Court yesterday handed down decisions awarding $700 in fifty-dollar penalties for refusals by the Interurban Street Railway Company to issue transfers at various points.

The Justice in giving his decisions said that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in nowise affected the recovery for failing to issue transfers. This decision said that mandamus was not the proper action to be taken, but if the statutory law had been violated the recovery of $50 for each offense was legal. Justice Joseph said:

"I am bound to follow the ruling of the Appellate Term, which is now the law. The decision of the Court of Appeals simply shows the form of remedy, and does not affect the course of action by passengers who are refused a transfer."

Harcourt Bull, a lawyer of 15 William Street, who has many suits pending, was awarded the $700 for three clients—Henry H. Connelly, a keeper in the county jail, living at 1,042 Park Avenue, who secured $200; Frederick J. Redcliffe, address not given, who secured $250, and Homer M. More, also address not given, who recovered $250.

Mr. Connelly secured the four fifty-dollar penalties on the following violations: July 15, 1903, north-bound Madison Avenue car, refused transfer on west-bound One Hundred and Sixteenth Street car; July 24, transfer refused at same place; July 25, north-bound Lenox Avenue car, refused transfer at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, cross town, and July 25, west-bound One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street car, refused transfer at Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Redcliffe secured his $250 on the following cases: Oct. 27, 1903, north-bound Sixth Avenue car, refused transfer at Twenty-third Street; same date, Twenty-third Street car, refused transfer to Sixth Avenue, and three others cases of failure to issue transfers at the same points.

The five cases of Homer M. More on which penalties were recovered were all at the intersection of the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street cars, where transfers were refused. They extended in date from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4, 1903.

DIES AS PENSION IS SIGNED.

Rheumatism Ends Career of Policeman McQuade of Williamsburg.

While Police Commissioner McAdoo was signing an application yesterday for the retirement from the force on a pension of Policeman John B. McQuade of the Clymer Street Station, Williamsburg, Mr. McQuade died at his home, 262½ Havemeyer Street, Williamsburg, of rheumatism of the heart.

McQuade, who had been on the police force for more than twenty years, had for a long time been in poor health, and incapacitated from doing active police duty. A few weeks ago he made application to be retired on a pension, and he was ordered before the Board of Police Surgeons to be examined.

McQuade was too ill to comply with the request, and an investigation disclosed that he would probably never be able to do police duty again.

The Commissioner decided yesterday to sign the application. While the information was being transmitted by telephone to the Clymer Street Police Station a nephew of the policeman appeared and announced McQuade's death.

UPHOLDS J. H. BRYAN'S WILL.

Second Adjudication in Favor of Mrs. Fannie Burroughs.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday upheld the will made by Joseph Hamilton Bryan of 953 Madison Avenue, who died in November, 1899, leaving the bulk of his estate of $40,000 to Mrs. Fanny Temple Burroughs, his cousin. It was the second trial, Justice Stover having ruled similarly in 1900.

The testator's aunt, Mrs. Eliza Pringle, who was left a life income of $200 a year, moved to upset the will on the ground that Mr. Bryan was of unsound mind when he made it. She wanted to probate a previous will by which she and other relatives got $5,000.

An incident of the suit was the claim of a daughter of Supreme Court Justice Depuy of New Jersey, that she was Bryan's wife. She said they were married secretly, and the fact was not made known because Mr. Bryan had told her his father, a rich merchant, would disinherit him if he knew of the marriage. Mrs. Bryan has a suit pending in Kings County to establish her dower rights in the estate.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring
And Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)

An Early Importation of Parisian Gowns
from which adaptations will be made,
for a limited period, at
Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Ladies' Shoes
For Dress and Street Wear

Showing of Advance Spring Styles in
BLACK AND TAN RUSSIA CALF PUMPS,
WHITE BUCK AND WHITE CANVAS TIES
especially adapted for present wear at
SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS.

West Twenty-third Street

For years we've aimed at having the best $3 Derby that's sold—have worked over it, tested our hats and other $3 hats in every way.

Then we've talked $3 Derbies because we believe we have a good thing, a Derby better than the usual $3 Derby—to get it we pay several dollars a dozen more than is usually paid for a $3 Derby.

Our $4 Derby is of finer fur with more expensive trimmings—it is better in fact than many a hat sold at $5; but we don't claim it will actually outwear our $3 Derby.

Advance Spring styles in both.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

There's no Illusion about it. The trick is you can't tell 'em from the $80 kind. Come and See for Yourself. Dress Suits $35 and $40. Dinner Coats $20 and $24. Opera Hats $6 and $7.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street, 420 Corner Canal Street, 265 Near Chambers Street

Tompkins & Tompkins, Attorneys, 156 5th Av., cor. 20th St. (12th floor.) Hours after 1:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE.
CASINO MAT. TO-DAY. AN ENGLISH DAISY.
LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Every Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. ADA REHAN & OTIS SKINNER. TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT in "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." Friday and Sat. Nights and Sat. Mat., "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." Beg. Wed. Feb. 10—Seats To-morrow, 9 A.M.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production.
PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman." Special Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12th.
Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN- Next Friday at 1:30 P. M. All Star Benefit Actors' Church Alliance. Kyrle Bellew & Co. in "The Sacrament of Judas." Amelia Bingham, Robert Edeson, Andrew Mack, Vesta Tilley, many others. Prices $1.50, $1 & 50c.
KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th st. AMELIA BINGHAM Last week. Ev., S. Mat. Sat., 2:15. in Romantic Drama, OLYMPE. Next Monday, Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M. as Viola in VIOLA ALLEN TWELFTH NIGHT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A SPECIAL NEW PRODUCTION OF CHECKERS With THOS. W. ROSS. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44 St., nr. 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2:30. CANDIDA. Beg. Nxt. Sat'y night, Shaw's THE MAN OF DESTINY. Mr. DALY as NAPOLEON.
PROCTOR'S 23d St. COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c., 50c. Every Att. & Eve. Res. 75c. Bx Sts. $1. Imro Fox, 4 Lukens. Cun. Vau. 5th Av. "Love in Harness" Geo. Primrose, etc. 58th St. The Show Girl 125th St. Frixton Burgi's Big Vaudeville.
BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. & Lincoln D. LAST 3 WKS. THE MUSICAL SUCCESS, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID. Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS.
MAJESTIC B'way & Eve. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2. 59th St. Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays. 150th performance. Souvenirs Mon., Feb. 15. Babes in Toyland
VICTORIA Hammerstein's "Theatre of Varieties." 42 St., B'way. & 7 Av. Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25 & 50. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.
BELASCO Theatre. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, CROSMAN Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
AMERICAN. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. RALPH STUART in BY RIGHT OF SWORD. Spc'l Mat. To-morrow, 25 & 50c. EAST LYNNE.
NEW STAR Lex. Av., 107th. Mat. Mon., Wed., Sat. The Bowery After Dark. Terry & Mrs. Terry McGovern

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mottl.
To-morrow, Thurs., Feb. 4th, 5 P. M. Precisely—7th Perf. PARSIFAL. Weed; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 5th, at 8.—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 6, at 2.—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Riviere, (debut.) Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8, (Pop. Prices.)—FIDELIO. Ternina, Seygard; Dippel, Goritz, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8:30, (pop. prices.) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Sembrich, Walker; Plancon, Campanari. Entire Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8, (First time)—LA DAME BLANCHE, (in German.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Nival, (debut,) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 10, at 8—LUCIA. Sembrich, Caruso, (last appearance,) Campanari, Journet. Conductor,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,875. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAYNER FOR SENATOR

Gorman Men Defeated in Maryland Democratic Caucus.

Rasin, the Baltimore Leader, Persuaded Minor Candidates to Withdraw—Rayner Championed Admiral Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3.—With ten votes to spare Isidor Rayner to-night defeated both Gorman candidates for the United States Senatorship and was made the nominee of the Democratic caucus. He will be elected to-morrow to succeed Senator Louis E. McComas.

Mr. Rayner was chosen by the caucus after a long session, polling fifty votes against twenty-nine for ex-Gov. John Walter Smith and ten for Bernard Carter.

Thus closed the most exciting contest for Senator ever waged in the State. The victory of Rayner is a humiliation to Senator Gorman, and it was only accepted by that leader to-night to save his prestige as a Presidential possibility.

Notwithstanding the result of the caucus to-night, Gorman will not escape charges of treachery to ex-Gov. Smith, who is regarded by politicians as the one most entitled to the seat. It was Smith who, as Governor, called the extra session of the Legislature in 1901 to pass election laws which practically disfranchised negroes, made Maryland Democratic, insured the election of Gorman, and gave the Democrats a majority of fifty-two in the present Legislature. Smith's ambition was to go to the United States Senate at the end of his Gubernatorial term, and he was assured of Gorman's support.

For some reason Gorman brought out Carter, saying that Smith could not be elected in face of the public sentiment for Rayner. Smith, however, remained in the field with 32 votes, while Carter could only muster 11 at the most.

Rayner came to the Capitol with 38 votes, eight less than a majority of the caucus. The situation was further complicated by the candidacy of ex-Gov. Jackson, who had 5 votes, and Joshua W. Miles, who had 4 votes. Two attempts were made to choose a candidate in caucus, but on each occasion the leaders were afraid to invite a test.

Gorman was given to understand last week that the dead-lock in the Legislature was injuring his chances of securing the Democratic nomination for President. He was urged to put an end to the struggle by electing Smith or Rayner, and was advised to accept the latter, as he was the favorite with the non-political element.

Gorman had a long conference on Saturday with I. Freeman Rasin, the Baltimore leader. As a result Rasin came here to-day and a call was issued for a caucus by the Smith and Carter people. The Rayner element became alarmed, as it was known that Smith's supporters would advocate a secret ballot, and that Rasin could influence probably a half dozen Baltimore members to vote for Smith under cover.

The Smith call for a caucus was signed by fifty-eight members. Rayner's friends circulated a paper pledging themselves to vote for an open ballot and forty-eight names were obtained, two more than a majority.

Rasin gave his following the tip to-day to follow Gill, the Rayner leader on the floor. Rasin did not take everybody into his confidence and many of Rayner's friends felt that he was here to force a compromise candidate after demonstrating that neither Smith nor Rayner could be elected.

It was remarked, however, that shortly after Rasin began circulating among the legislative leaders, Jackson and Miles left for home. Jackson instructed his five supporters to go to Rayner if they saw no chance for himself, and Miles leaving no instructions for his four supporters, all of whom voted for Jackson at the joint session to-day.

When the caucus assembled to-night the issue was an open or a secret ballot. This was debated for nearly an hour. No one was admitted but legislators, and the doors were carefully guarded. The corridor was packed with Democratic leaders and workers, who had come from all parts of the State.

Rayner's friends in the caucus declared that the majority of the people of the State demanded an open ballot. "They have a right to know how we vote," exclaimed Mr. Wilson.

The vote on this question was 40 for a secret ballot to 49 against. While this vote indicated that Smith could not be selected it did not insure Rayner's immediate success. There was no assurance that the nine votes controlled by Jackson and Miles would remain with the Rayner members when it came to balloting on candidates.

There was no attempt to adjourn the caucus, and nominations were declared in order. Rayner, Smith, and Carter had their names presented. In a few minutes the vote was given out—Rayner, 50; Smith, 29, and Carter, 10. The nine members who had voted for Jackson and Miles joined the Rayner forces, along with two Smith men, Downs of Anne Arundel County and Hitchcock of Harford, and one Carter man, Robinson of Harford.

Senator Gorman, to whom Mr. Rayner was objectionable because of his personal independence and of his opposition to the machine, of which Mr. Gorman and his friends are in control.

While Rayner's election is a disappointment to Mr. Gorman it is the belief here among Maryland men that it will ultimately prove the best result that could have possibly happened for the Democracy of the State, as it will be the means of uniting the party in the election next November. Among the people at large Rayner was the popular choice, and his defeat would have been charged to Gorman and resented by Rayner's friends and admirers, with the result that a factional warfare would have been inaugurated and maintained which would have threatened Democratic domination in the State.

Senator Gorman declined to-night to express any opinion on the outcome and denied himself to all callers.

CAREER OF ISIDOR RAYNER.

Orator of Ability, but Chiefly Remembered as Schley's Counsel.

Isidor Rayner is one of the most prominent lawyers in Maryland. He served his State in the Legislature and as Attorney General, and was a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congress. While in the House of Representatives he became famous as an orator, but he became most conspicuous before the public as a defender of Rear Admiral Schley in the historic controversy that grew out of the awarding of credit for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on July 3, 1898.

Mr. Rayner is fifty-four years old, having been born in Baltimore April 11, 1850. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and at the time of his graduation attracted wide attention by his commencement oration. After a year's study in a law office in Baltimore he was admitted to the bar and it was less than two years when he became locally famous as a counselor and as a pleader.

In the Maryland Legislature, to which he was elected in 1878, he served on important committees, and when it was known that he was going to make a speech on a certain occasion, the galleries were sure to be crowded. After the first session Mr. Rayner devoted himself to the practice of law at Baltimore until 1886, when he received the nomination for State Senator, and was elected.

In the Fall of 1886 he received the nomination for Congress and was elected and served three terms, receiving a unanimous nomination each time and declining the offer of the nomination for the fourth term. During his first term in the House of Representatives Mr. Rayner took a leading part in debates, and in the second and third he gradually advanced until he held a conspicuous position in Congress.

He served on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Coinage, Weights and Measures, and Commerce. He was Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and conducted the famous contest for the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill, opening the debate upon the repeal with a speech that attracted wide attention. He was elected Attorney General of Maryland in 1899 after a hotly contested campaign.

For years Mr. Rayner has been recognized as one of the most popular and forceful speakers in the Democratic ranks. During every campaign for many years he has been in great demand by campaign managers.

Those who know Mr. Rayner personally say that his greatest ability is in the line of his chosen profession—the law. On more than one occasion Justices of high courts in his native State have complimented him in open court for the masterly way he conducted certain trials and have commented on his arguments to juries in terms of highest praise.

While Mr. Rayner was Attorney General the fact that his eloquence was reputed to have won many cases for him prompted him to say, "If I would worry me less to be hung myself than to hang any one by any power I might be able to exercise over a jury." He said that he did not think Providence meant that he should be a prosecutor.

The late Thomas B. Reed, while in the House and Speaker of that body, was an intimate friend of Mr. Rayner, although he differed from him in politics. Mr. Reed said on one occasion that there were "only three men in the United States whose speeches I would listen to for over five minutes; the first is Bourke Cockran, the second is Mr. Rayner, and the third is myself."

While he was known by his close personal friends as a witty man, Mr. Rayner would never perpetrate a joke while on the floor of the House. He abhorred the idea of being dubbed a "Congressional wit." Nevertheless he was very popular with the gallelefes.

In August, 1901, a month before the trial of Admiral Schley, " a Admiral wrote to Mr. Rayner, who was th a practicing law in Baltimore, and asked him to represent him at the hearing. Schley said that in addition to his hop... enlisting the distinguished services of this capable lawyer, he desired to have as his counsel a man from his own State. Mr. Rayner's defense of Schley will be remembered by those who followed the historic controversy of the navy officers. The peroration of his famous speech, which it took him five hours to deliver before the court, was widely published.

In private life Mr. Rayner spends most of his time in study. He is an omniverous reader, and, although in much demand as an after-dinner speaker, he declines most of the invitations to banquets and entertainments.

Mr. Rayner's wife is a daughter of the late William F. Bevan. They have one son, William B. Rayner, who is a member of the Baltimore bar.

LONG'S NAVAL HISTORY BARRED

Not to be Bought for Navy—Implied Criticisms of Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from Washington to-day state that "The New American Navy," the work of John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, will not be purchased by the Navy Department Bureau of Equipment for use on board United States naval vessels, probably because of its implied criticisms of President Roosevelt when the latter was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Long apparently was not much concerned over the statement when he read it in his office this afternoon. In reply to a question he said:

"This is a personal matter, and of course I cannot say much about it. I know nothing of the matter. Rear Admiral Converse, who is at the head of the Bureau of Equipment, which has charge of supplying ships' libraries, is one of the best officers in the navy, and I should not hesitate to say that the presumption is that anything he does is right."

ACTRESS SUES ROBERT E. LEE.

Bostonian the Defendant in $30,000 Breach of Promise Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Charlotte Helen Bates McNally, who is known to theatregoers as Helen Bates, of the Four Cohans company, to-day brought suit for breach of promise against Robert Emmons Lee, son of John Howard Lee, a wealthy Bostonian. Miss Bates asks $30,000 damages.

The defendant was a Harvard freshman in 1895, when he met Miss Bates, and it is alleged that two wedding days were set, the first Commencement Day, 1899, and the second Sept. 30, 1903. On both of these occasions, it is said, the objections of the elder Lee were brought forward by the young man as the cause of his action in putting off the marriage.

Mr. Lee was married Dec. 24, 1903, to Miss Florence Armstrong of this city.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

JUBILATION AT WASHINGTON.

News of Nomination Gives General Pleasure — Gorman Refuses to Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The news of the success of Isidor Rayner before the Democratic caucus at Annapolis was received here with jubilation among the many who have known him for years and admired him for his personal worth. The result was a complete surprise, as it had been regarded a foregone conclusion that Senator Gorman would eventually resolve the difficulties that beset the Democrats in the dead-lock and bring about the nomination of either Gov. Smith or Bernard Carter.

From the outset of the struggle Rayner was the strongest individual candidate, having led his competitors on every ballot in the joint convention. His followers adhered to him with a persistency that was most annoying to his opponents, who were encouraged in their opposition by

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WIDE SWEEP OF STORM

Snow Isolates Northern New York Counties.

Michigan and Indiana Also Snowed Under—Train Service Tied Up—Passengers Spend the Night in the Drifts.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Northern New York has been shut off from railroad communication for the past twenty-four hours. No trains reached here over the two northern divisions of the New York Central until this evening, when two trains arrived which had been over eighteen hours running about one hundred miles.

While the storm was not the heaviest of the season the railroad cuts were filled up fifteen feet high in many places. No mails have arrived or been dispatched to the northern counties since last night, and about half a dozen passenger trains were annulled to-day.

A dispatch from Oswego says that the most severe snowstorm of the season is prevailing there. A passenger train from Syracuse, due at 10 o'clock last night, arrived at Oswego at 8 o'clock this morning, having been stalled all night between Phoenix and Fulton. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train from New York was stalled for three hours outside the city.

No trains have arrived at Oswego on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg from the east and west to-day, and all roads have suspended outgoing trains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The Lake Erie and Western, the Logansport division of the Vandalia, the Michigan division of the Big Four, and other railroads in Northern Indiana have for 24 hours been blockaded by deep snowdrifts in cuts, and passengers have had some trying experiences on stranded trains. On the Lake Erie and Western, near Peru, one train was snowbound for 9 hours, until fifty laborers and many of the passengers dug it out.

Five engines failed to break a blockade on the Vandalia, near Cutler, and the snowbound passenger train was released by section men. Two other trains became stranded at the same point, two engines taking one of them north and three pulling the other train south. Trains on the Michigan division of the Big Four from Indianapolis have not run further north than Elkhart. Drifts as high as the coaches have been encountered at some points on this road.

Similar conditions prevail on the Michigan Division of the Lake Shore Road. Passengers have had to abandon some of the stranded trains on the northern roads and seek shelter and food at farmhouses or engage farmers to take them to nearby points with sleds. Many trains have been ten or twelve hours late.

No trains have run on the Lake Shore Road between Fort Wayne and Jackson, Mich., since noon yesterday.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—With a renewal of the snow blockade the question of fuel and provisions has grown more serious than ever in the district of Michigan lying between Saginaw Bay and the lower end of Lake Huron. Harbor Beach has had only one train since Jan. 16.

To-day the Père Marquette line, between Saginaw and Port Huron, was also blocked. The Michigan Central had to abandon two trains on its Bay City Division, and from the East the same road's trains are from half an hour to two hours late. No trains have been run over the Grand Trunk line to-day between Durand and Saginaw, nor have any moved to-day on the Lake Shore Road between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Elkhart, Ind.

Two Pere Marquette trains were stalled near Grand Junction all night and a third is snowbound at Zeeland. The Pere Marquette also has a train buried at Scottdale in ten feet of snow. The "Three I Line" is unable to move a train, and train service at Grand Haven is almost paralyzed.

The Grand Trunk Railway between Durand and Saginaw is still practically blocked with snow. The passenger train from Saginaw due here at 5:30 last night was stuck in the drifts a short distance north of Lennon until 5 o'clock to-day. A large force of men from here dug out the train with shovels.

WHAT THIS CROWD DID.

Man Reports to Station House with a Watch After an Experience on an Elevated Station.

"I don't know how I got the watch," said William McClusky of 208 Crotona Avenue in the Tremont Police Station last night, as he held up to the Sergeant's view a gold watch and chain worth about $125.

"What do you mean?" asked the Sergeant, eying the man suspiciously.

McClusky then explained that he had been on the elevated station at Tremont and Third Avenues and got into a crowd.

"I was pushed and tugged and hauled this way and that," he said, "and finally when I got myself clear, what do I find hanging on one of my coat buttons but this watch and chain. It wasn't mine and I wondered how a came by it. Then I came to the conclusion that I had unconsciously picked somebody's pocket."

The watch had a hunting case of eighteen-karat gold and a charm set with two diamonds was suspended from the chain. The cross bar of the chain was missing. McClusky turned the watch over to the care of the police, who will hold it until some one comes to claim it.

STANDARD OIL INDICTED.

Charged, with Its Agents, of Violating Tennessee's Anti-Trust Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Indictments have just been returned by the Sumner County Grand Jury against the Standard Oil Company, as principal, and O'Donnell Rutherford and C. E. Holt as agents, on the charge of violating the laws of Tennessee against conspiring in restraint of trade to control the price of goods brought into the State for sale.

Rutherford has been arrested, but Holt has not yet been apprehended. The offense charged is punishable by a fine of $5,000 and ten years' imprisonment.

The transactions which resulted in the indictments against Rutherford, Holt, and the Standard Oil Company took place last Fall. A representative of the Evansville Oil Company came to Gallatin and sold a carload of oil to different merchants.

Later Holt came to Gallatin and, it is charged, called upon the merchants and endeavored to get them to telegraph the Evansville Oil Company and countermand the orders. The charge is that he gave two merchants fifty gallons of oil each, and two others 100 gallons each to cancel their orders.

SENATOR HANNA HAS A SET-BACK, BUT IS BETTER.

Family Alarmed for Time, but Attending Physician Says Patient's Condition Is Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator M. A. Hanna had a set-back late this afternoon which, for a time, considerably alarmed his family, who had been encouraged to hope that he was recovering rapidly, but the congestive attack, which they feared, was averted to some extent by prompt action, and to-night the Senator, while not so well as early in the day, showed excellent rallying power and improvement over his condition at sundown.

The set-back came in the form of an attack that resembled sick spells that have seized the Senator on two or three occasions in the past few years. He was seized with a congestive chill.

Members of the family by the prompt application of remedies prevented the attack from becoming serious.

Dr. Rixey, the attending physician, called in Dr. Magruder, and when they left Mr. Hanna's home at 9 o'clock the Senator was sleeping soundly, and the physicians said they did not expect to return again until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Senator's pulse at the time of their visit was 76, his normal pulse being 72, and temperature 100, or 1 6-10 above normal. A thorough examination was made of Mr. Hanna's heart, lungs, and kidneys, and they were found to be all right. Dr. Rixey to-night said: "Senator Hanna's condition is not alarming, and I hope he will be out in a week or ten days."

The illness of the Senator is due to physical and nervous exhaustion, caused by an attack of grip and overwork.

At the request of Mrs. Hanna, Dr. Brewer, the New York physician, who has attended the Senator and members of his family at intermittent periods for the past twenty-five years, has been asked to come to Washington for consultation with the other physicians. He is expected to arrive here early to-morrow morning. Dr. Brewer attended the Senator when the latter was ill some weeks ago in New York.

His summons here, it is said, does not indicate any great alarm on the part of the Senator's family, but is to satisfy their wish that his advice may be had in the case.

Elmer Dover, Senator Hanna's private secretary, postponed his departure for Chicago, which he intended to make to-night, to attend the meeting of the sub-committee of the National Republican Committee to make arrangements for the National Republican Convention. Mr. Dover hopes to start to-morrow with Senator Scott.

WHEAT AT DOLLAR MARK ON CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Two Carloads Sold at That Figure to Millers—Highest Price for the Cereal Since June, 1898.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Cash No. 2 red wheat sold on the Board of Trade to-day at $1 a bushel, two carloads changing hands at that price. The wheat was bought by millers. Wheat has not sold so high in this market, either for spot or future delivery, since June, 1898, in which month the Leiter deal culminated.

The high prices being paid at Chicago are the direct result of the big deal in May wheat being engineered by Armour. May wheat sold to-day at the top price for the season at 94¼, a gain of 2⅜ to 2½ over yesterday's close. The advance was accompanied by active covering of shorts and much speculative excitement.

Prices for corn, oats, and provisions were also doing some lofty climbing. May corn was up 3½ cents, to 55 cents; May oats sold to 46¼ cents, a gain of 1¼@1⅜ cents, and May pork to $13.70, a gain of 25 cents. The display of bullishness was said to be largely the result of buying by speculators who have made big profits in cotton and have now transferred their dealings to the grain and provision markets.

The corn pit was the scene of a repetition of yesterday's enormous trading. The volume of business, in fact, was so large that the market was extremely hard to follow. One of the most striking features was the heavy buying of May corn by the prominent operator who is said to be practically in control of May wheat. The increased speculative demand was another noticeable feature.

Wall Street traders were said to be investing heavily in corn. At times the market took precedence over wheat, and larger gains were made in this pit than in either of the other cereals, May corn at one time showing an advance of 3½ cents over last night's close. Toward the latter part of the day the interests that had sold early turned active buyers, and the demand was so persistent that prices rose rapidly.

GRANTS DODGE'S EXTRADITION.

Texas Governor Complies with Gov. Odell's Application—Prisoner Seeks Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 3.—Gov. Lanham to-day granted the application of Gov. Odell of New York for the extradition of Charles F. Dodge, and the warrant for his return to that State for trial for alleged perjury in his divorce case was issued.

Attorneys for Dodge to-night filed an application in the Federal court at Houston for an injunction to prevent the removal of the prisoner until his condition can be examined. The temporary writ was granted and a hearing set for to-morrow. Habeas corpus proceedings are also pending at Houston and will be heard Friday.

There was strong resistance offered to the granting of the application. Dodge was represented by Attorneys A. H. Kaffenburgh of the firm of Howe & Hummel of New York, ex-Congressman Thomas H. Ball, and Sterling Meyers of Houston, while the attorneys who appeared for the prosecution were Clarence Wharton and District Attorney Lea of Houston. Mr. Wharton took the position that the papers submitted were sufficient to authorize the extradition of the accused. He said the Governor could not go behind the indictment, and that nothing bearing on the case except that contained in the papers submitted could be legally heard.

Mr. Ball submitted affidavits from three physicians of Houston to the effect that Dodge is a very sick man and that his life would be imperiled should he be forced to return to the severe climate of New York at this season. He took the position that granting the application for the extradition of the prisoner was entirely within the discretion of the Governor. He cited the fact that the Governor of New York refused to grant the application of the Governor of Texas for the extradition of officers of the Standard Oil Company, who were a few years ago indicted in the courts of this State. He also referred to the recent refusal of Gov. Odell to grant the application of the Governor of Missouri for the extradition of Mr. Ziegler, and said: "The Governor of New York, during the past sixteen years, has not granted an application of the Governor of Texas for the return of a fugitive to this State when a contest was made in the case."

Mr. Ball intimated that District Attorney Jerome of New York expects to bring to light sensational proceedings that will involve men of prominence in that city through the return of Mr. Dodge. This is said to be the reason for the strong fight that was made against the return of the accused to that State.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, To-morrow, Feb. 5.—Adv.

JAPAN'S PATIENCE NEARLY EXHAUSTED

Conferences at Tokio May Indicate Immediate Action.

A Report That Power Has Been Given to Viceroy Alexieff to Declare War on His Own Responsibility.

TOKIO, Feb. 3.—Events to-day indicate that the prolonged tension has reached a climax.

A specially summoned conference of the Cabinet, Elder Statesmen, and military and naval chiefs was held to-day at the residence of Premier Katsura.

The meeting, which lasted several hours, is believed to have been of much importance, though no details of the discussion have been given to the public. Possibly it foreshadows energetic action on account of the Russian procrastination.

The Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, was summoned from the country in the course of the night, and to-day the Emperor received him. Later Premier Katsura and Foreign Minister Komura had a long audience of the Emperor.

Although the Government officials continue reticent, it is manifest that the situation is of the gravest, and that a crisis is near at hand. The time in which the Russian reply will continue to be a factor in the situation is narrowing.

The patience of the Government is becoming exhausted. The highest officials make no pretense of concealing this, and if the expected answer is delayed many days longer the issue of an ultimatum by Japan will become inevitable.

The Japanese feel that the existing conditions have entitled them to a more prompt reply, and are bound to infer that the St. Petersburg Government is determined not to yield, but is utilizing the time to advance its preparations for war.

An unofficial dispatch yesterday said the Russian decision meant war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The statement printed abroad that the Russian reply is being held back while M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, communicates its substance to his Government is untrue. M. Kurino denies that the Foreign Office has given him an intimation of the nature of the reply.

The Associated Press is semi-officially assured that the Russian response will not be sent before Feb. 5 at the earliest.

The tension unquestionably is increasing, but beyond the decided Russian military activity there is little definite news.

The strain is manifested by the continuous semi-panicky condition of the Bourse. The papers still hope for peace, but they show a more skeptical tone. The Russ says the situation is now acute, but may not lead to war.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegraph Company, dated Tuesday, and forwarded by way of the frontier, says the Russian General Staff has given Viceroy Alexieff authority to declare war and open hostilities on his own responsibility, if circumstances render it necessary.

The dispatch adds that an imperial manifesto declaring war is expected if the Japanese Government does not accept the conditions proposed in Russia's response, which, it is asserted, will be Russia's last word.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, last night described the situation in the Far East as "certainly very threatening," but said that everything depended upon Russia's reply. "It is highly improbable," the Minister continued, "that Russia will make any aggressive move before the Japanese Government has received and considered the Russian reply. What Russia wishes to do is to throw the responsibility of taking the initiative upon Japan."

The foregoing utterances were provoked by the threatening press dispatches from St. Petersburg.

Just before the adjournment of the night session of the House of Commons a member asked the Government whether it had any information concerning the rumor that Russia had declared war.

To this question Home Secretary Akers-Douglas replied, "None whatever."

WAR MOVES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Russian Fleet Now Outside the Harbor —Troops Start for an Unannounced Destination.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 3.—In response to the Japanese war measures important naval and military movements have been effected here.

The Russian squadron heretofore inside the harbor, consisting of the battleship Retvizan, (of 12,700 tons;) the battleship Peresviet, (of 12,674 tons;) the battleship Czarevitch, (of 13,110 tons;) the cruiser Fremiaschek, (?;) the battleship Orel, (of 13,600 tons;) the cruiser Smiely, (?,) and the battleship Sevastopol, (of 10,960 tons,) have joined the outside fleet, consisting of the battleship Probieda, (of 12,674 tons;) the battleship Petropaviovsk, (of 10,960 tons;) the battleship Poltava, (of 10,960 tons;) the cruiser Diana, (of 6,630 tons;) the cruiser Pallada, (of 6,630 tons;) the cruiser Askold, (of 6,100 tons;) the cruiser Varyag, (of 6,500 tons;) the torpedo gunboat Bakan, (of 840 tons,) and the cruiser Boyarin, (of 3,200 tons.)

The last-named vessel has just arrived here from Che-mul-pho with complete Japanese charts of the Korean coast.

In consequence of the narrow and dangerous entrance at low water it took the warships three days to get out of the harbor. The accomplishment of this task is regarded as specially important, owing to the danger of the ships being immured by an accident in the channel.

The cruiser Djigit, (of 1,456 tons;) the torpedo gunboat Gaidamak, (of 500 tons;) the sloop of war Zabiyaka, (of 1,234 tons;) four gunboats, and the torpedo flotilla remain inside.

Simultaneously the Third Brigade of Siberian Rifles and two batteries of artillery started for an unannounced destination from Liao-Yang, South of Mukden.

Altogether about 9,000 troops have departed, leaving 10,000 men at Port Arthur, exclusive of the troops manning the fortifications.

In consequence of the military authorities monopolizing the use of the railroad, it has declined to transport any more commercial freight.

The telegraph company declines to accept any more press or private messages, as they will have to be sent via Che-Foo. Forty-eight hours quarantine has been ordered against Che-Foo "on account of smallpox."

The authorities declare that the naval and military dispositions should be regarded as precautionary, not as offensive.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 3.—Russia has ordered another 20,000 tons of Kai-Ping coal for delivery at Port Arthur, making 70,000 tons in a week. It is pointed out here that if war breaks out soon the coal will hardly reach its destination, as the stocks are low and steamships scarce.

It is reported that the Russians are building a railroad to connect Mukden with Sin-ming-Ting, thirty miles west of Mukden, on the railroad running to Shan-hai-Kwan and Tien-Tsin.

RUSSIAN WRITER'S REPORT.

Correspondent of the Novoe Vremya at Port Arthur Tells of "Calm Confidence" There.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—A correspondent of the Novoe Vremya who has just arrived at Port Arthur telegraphs an interesting description of his journey and the awful Winter conditions in Manchuria, including 47 degrees of frost and whirlwinds sweeping clouds of dust across the yellow, treeless wastes. He says:

"Crowds of wrinkled, filthy Chinamen assembled at the stations, and among them, like young oaks, towered the stalwart Russian frontier guards, with pale, energetic faces, and wearing sheepskin hats."

The correspondent found that Harbin extended over an area as large as St. Petersburg and hummed with life. He expected to find busy war preparations at Port Arthur, but instead there is "no fever, no loud talk, no hurried movements, but majestic Russia attending to her sovereign's work in calm confidence."

The conviction prevailing is that there will be no war. A conflict is not desired, although there is "undeniable evidence that a secret enemy is systematically endeavoring to hurry Japan into hostilities."

The correspondent also says:

"If there is war, the opinion prevails at Port Arthur that the United States, which for years has been preparing to monopolize the trade of the Far East, will be the gainer. The Japanese will be food for powder. Over their prostrate bodies America will get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, and eventually her millionaires will get the Chinese Viceroys under their thumbs, and American machinery will convert Asia into a factory, which will swamp the West with the products of Chinese cheap labor, exclude Europe from the Pacific, and leave her the prey to the vampire —Socialism."

JAPAN'S MEASURES SECRET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the commendable secrecy with which the Japanese Government has prepared against every eventuality precludes the sending of specific information by telegraph.

During the last day or two, however, says the correspondent, he has seen official memoranda relating to certain significant reforms of the service regulations which show that the tension has increased.

The correspondent adds that the self-control of the Japanese officials and public must excite admiration.

OCCUPY KOREAN RAILWAY?

Japanese Troops Landed, According to a Russian Dispatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Seoul-Fu-san Railroad has been occupied by Japanese troops, according to a dispatch from Vladivostok.

The telegram adds that the Japanese have taken field guns to Söul for the protection of their legation, and that they are building barracks for the accommodation of cavalry.

ORDERED TO GIVE ACCOUNTING.

American Bell Telephone to Show Books to Western Union.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court to-day ordered the American Bell Telephone Company to give an accounting to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the successful plaintiff in a damage suit involving millions against the Telephone Company.

Everett W. Burdett was appointed special master to take charge of the accounting and to hear all evidence that may be presented. The suit of the Western Union Company was to recover royalties from the American Bell Company on certain inventions, and the present action is concerning the amount of money to be paid over.

GOV. DOCKERY IS WROTH.

Declares Ziegler's Threats of "Retaliation" Add Insult to Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—The news telegraphed from New York that William Ziegler, the baking powder promoter, will try to retalitate on Missouri officials in general and on Evelyn Baldwin in particular has aroused the State officials to wrath.

When the news came that Gov. Odell had refused to grant the extradition of Ziegler to Missouri, Gov. Dockery said nothing more than that Gov. Odell had made a mistake. But when Ziegler's threats were printed, Gov. Dockery said a number of things that he would not like to see in type. He also said some things he would like to tell the New York officials.

"You may say," said the Governor, "that Mr. Ziegler could have had as fair a trial in Missouri as he could have had in New York. It is Gov. Odell's prerogative to refuse to give him up if he wishes, but when it comes to Ziegler's talking about retaliation, it is adding insult to injury. Baldwin stated nothing regarding Ziegler in Missouri, but merely was one of the thirty or forty witnesses who spoke only after the examination had implicated Ziegler.

"No, I do not say I would retaliate on New York for allowing first Kelley and then Ziegler to escape us, but it is not a very efficient way for New York to take ever to get back New York fugitives from Missouri."

DUG UP STREET FOR DOG.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Feb. 3.—A terrier owned by Thomas Masson, editor of Life, and which carried off one of the prizes at the recent dog show in New York, came near freezing to death in a drain pipe, where it had become wedged four feet from the street outlet, while chasing Mr. Masson's maltese cat yesterday.

The dog had been missing for several hours before it was located. It was not until a force of Italians had dug the drain pipes out of the street that the half-frozen animal was released. Fully a hundred persons witnessed the rescue, and cheered as the terrier was carried to its home.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

You may trust Piso's Cure to stop coughs and relieve sore spots in the lungs. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

ELIHU ROOT LAUDS THE PRESIDENT

He Declares America Shall Have the Canal.

Outbreak of Cheers Follows John W. Griggs's Tribute to the ex-Secretary of War at Union League Dinner.

Surrounded by as representative a gathering of Republican politicians and financiers as might be collected in the City of New York, ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root delivered in the banquet hall of the Union League Club last night an impassioned address, lauding President Roosevelt and the Roosevelt Administration, decrying the detractors of the President, and defending his policy in its entirety.

That the dinner at which Mr. Root made his speech had been arranged by his admirers in the club for the purpose of extolling his record as Secretary of War was announced beforehand. That the organizers of the testimonial had the further intention of launching a boom, at least a small one, for Mr. Root's candidacy for the Presidency of the United States was admitted by members of the club late in the evening.

This fact caused the ex-Secretary's laudation of Mr. Roosevelt to be all the more striking, nor was the impression he made upon his hearers lessened when a succeeding speaker, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, reached his climax by pointing to Mr. Root and saying:

"It is a glorious thought that a man in civil life can leave his livelihood and strive and suffer for his country. The time will come when we say to you: 'You have been faithful to us in a few things; we will make you ruler over all.'"

CHEERING FOR ROOT.

The cheering that had interspersed and followed the ex-Secretary's extolling of Mr. Roosevelt was tremendous, but that which came after Mr. Griggs's closing sentence far eclipsed it. Every one in the room rose and shouted. Napkins were waved and thrown into the air. Cheer after cheer was given, until the long room cast its echoes through the whole building, the idling clubmen down stairs were roused from their quietude, and out in Fifth Avenue the late passers-by wondered if pandemonium had broken loose inside.

"That's the stuff!" shouted Charles A. Moore, who was one of President McKinley's warmest friends, as Mr. Griggs sat down.

The cry was repeated up and down the long tables, at which were seated 255 men, selected to typify what was best known in Republican politics and Republicans of the business world. Mr. Moore led the cheering, in which none seemed averse to joining, and about the only unmoved man in the room was Mr. Root himself, who puffed complacently on his cigar until the noise had subsided.

The speechmaking had started late, after a long and elegant menu. President Cornelius N. Bliss of the club, acting as Toastmaster, read a cablegram from Ambassador Choate and several other messages of regret, and then the guest of honor was introduced.

Having waited fully two minutes for the cheering that greeted him to subside Mr. Root began one of his characteristic perorations, extolling the club's past achievements and his affection for it. He had returned to his old friends, he said, from a life in which criticism had been rampant. In that life he had learned that the legislative branch of the Government was a drag on the executive, who was always asking what the legislative was unwilling to give. He had returned from a period of exercise of wide and arbitrary power, for no power on earth is so despotic as the military.

"This military power," he said, "after dwelling on the range of martial rule, "should be adapted only to the time of war, and should cease as soon as possible after the coming of peace."

He said he had returned to private life with the belief that the club's principles, the principles of civil and religious liberty, never were more safely conserved that at present. He returned from an atmosphere of loyalty and self-devotion.

"President McKinley," he cried, and the tears streamed down his cheeks, "dear to all our hearts, and dearer to me than I had believed it possible for any man to become after a reached maturity, is dead. That vigorous man, member of this club, has taken his place." [Cheers.]

The United States Government, continued Mr. Root, had acquired the capacity to govern men wherever they might be found. Its army officers had become trained teachers, collectors of revenues, Governors of provinces, and always had proved themselves to be but simple, liberty-loving American citizens.

"The new Republic of ours," he said, "governs itself on the old principles of American freedom. Its star is in the heaven to lead all the republics of South America. And let me tell you, my friends, that they see the star. All the Spanish-Americans of the continent to the south of us are learning from America what they can do when led by our star of liberty. And in the Philippines, where they knew not freedom, for there was no freedom nor any law in the Philippines ere we came there, they are beginning to learn from us what liberty means. I look for the time when the Philippines shall assume substantially the same relation to us as Cuba now holds.

"But all this never could have been done without what rests in the word sovereignty. Never could we have rescued these people from the yoke of tyranny without the exercise of sovereignty. That sovereignty already has made a better day of liberty and law for the Philippines.

SHALL HAVE THE CANAL.

"The questions of five years ago are dead. New ones have arisen, but we shall be able to meet them. We shall have the canal. [Long cheering.] Guarding the neutrality of the isthmus, we shall give to the peoples of South America the freedom they have not known.

"We shall teach them liberty and how it ought to be used.

"I count it, my friends, as one of the greatest privileges of my life to have been able, on that day I cannot recall to memory without the deepest emotion, that day of our great sorrow when our lamented President McKinley was carried away, to have been able to stand by and hold up the hands of his true and loyal successor, The

for the protection of property and our institutions in the City of Washington.

"There is a better way to protect property, to protect capital, and to protect great enterprises than by the buying of legislators. There is a better way to deal with labor and keep it from rising into the tumult of unregulated and resistless mobs than by starving it or by buying or corrupting its leaders.

"There are some things to be thought of besides the speculations of the hour. There is the great onward march of American institutions, the development of our social system, the underlying faith and trust of our people in the laws under which they live. And the man in the chair of the Chief Magistrate of this great people, President not merely of you and me, but of all the eighty millions in the land, is charged under his high responsibilities so to administer the law that it shall have the confidence and respect of the people who have made it.

"He must take a view broader than the exigency of the moment, broader than the view of the individual; he must see to it that he goes with the people who make the law, guiding them with wisdom and strength, and guiding them always by the confidence they have in him and by the laws which he executes.

MR. ROOSEVELT CONSERVATIVE.

"I have said that President Roosevelt is the greatest conservative force for the protection of property and capital in the City of Washington. I could give you specific instances where he stood between men in Congress who greatly desired to pass extreme and violent measures by the strong and unwavering declaration: 'I will veto your bill if you pass it.'

"He is great because he is so just and fair and appreciates the feelings of all the great people. Therefore he has dared to say, 'I will veto your bill.'

"I would rather have my boys taught to admire as the finest thing in our life the honesty and frankness, the truth and loyalty, the honor and devotion of Theodore Roosevelt, than to have all the wealth of this great metropolis. The work of President Roosevelt has had more weight for good in this land than that of any score, or all his detractors put together."

Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, with Mr. Root sitting on his right, acted as toastmaster. The others at the guests' table were Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, ex-Speaker David B. Henderson, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Collector Nevada M. Stranahan, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, President Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, Major J. F. Hanson, President Louis Stern of the Republican Club, Augustus D. Juilliard, Warner Miller, Job E. Hedges, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, George F. Baker, ex-Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene, Charles Stewart Smith, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, and Whitelaw Reid.

The only vacant seat at the guests' table was that assigned to J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan is in Montreal.

Among those at the other tables, which filled the big dining room, were:

Samuel P. Avery,	Admiral A. S. Kenny,
Col. Charles H. Blair,	Rudolph Keppler,
Justice J. A. Blanchard,	Col. C. W. Larned,
C. N. Bliss, Jr.,	J. Edgar Leaycraft,
Cephas Brainerd,	Gen. A. McCook,
Capt. Frank H. Carpenter,	Col. J. McCook,
Col. William C. Church,	Theodore F. Miller,
Cyrus Clark,	Seth M. Milliken,
Justice John R. Clarke,	Charles A. Moore,
Gen. J. W. Congdon,	Gen. Edward C. O'Brien,
Judge Rufus B. Cowing,	J. Seaver Page,
Paul D. Cravath,	Col. A. G. Paine,
Gherardi Davis,	John H. Rhoades,
G. L. Ward,	Edward V. W. Rossiter,
Joel B. Erhardt,	George R. Sheldon,
J. Sloat Fassett,	Col. G. L. Shepley,
Sigourney W. Fay,	John A. Sleicher,
Hamilton Fish,	Robert A. C. Smith,
Capt. F. N. Goddard,	James Stillman,
William D. Guthrie,	Samuel Thorne,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Frank Tilford,
Gen. Warren M. Healey,	Charles H. Treat,
A. B. Hepburn,	J. R. Van Wormer,
Justice E. B. Hinsdale,	Col. J. W. Vrooman,
Col. Chas. F. Homer,	Gen. T. L. Watson,
Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard,	Ex-Magistrate T. F. Wentworth,
Frederic B. Jennings,	Ex-Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff.

The guests' table was on a slightly raised platform on one side of the room, which was decorated with American flags. On every table was a profusion of rare flowers. The diners were late in arriving at the club, and it was nearly midnight before the earliest began to leave for home.

SCHURMAN RESENTS ATTACK ON CORNELL.

Calls Secretary Wilson's Statement a Libel—Insinuations "Absolutely Without Foundation."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—President Schurman of Cornell University to-day expressed himself in an emphatic manner regarding the criticisms made recently by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, upon the work of Cornell University. Said President Schurman:

"Mr. James Wilson, formerly Professor of Agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and now Secretary of Agriculture in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, is reported to have said in an address recently made before the House Committee on Agricuture, with an air of superior authority:

"'I have never had any mercy on institutions that take their money from the Federal Government and do not use it for the purpose for which Congress appropriated it, and I have laid the lash unsparingly on any Cornell man I have ever met, no matter where or when. They were better endowed than any institution in the land, and should be doing the best work of any institution in the land, yet never did anything.'

"I do not think any Cornell man will mind what Mr. James Wilson calls his 'lash,' and if he chooses to exercise himself by applying it, why, let him go on. As to the other statement he makes to the effect that he has 'never had any mercy on institutions that take money from the Federal Government and do not use it for the purposes for which Congress appropriated it,' I have only to say that every cent of money received by Cornell University from the Federal Government is accounted for in annual reports presented to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Commissioner of Education, and the insinuation that any money received by Cornell University from the Federal Government has not been used in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress appropriating it is absolutely without foundation.

"In the light of the facts Mr. Wilson's statement of the magnitude of the sums received by Cornell University from the Federal Government can easily be tested. When he adds that Cornell University 'should be doing the best work of any institution in the land yet never did anything,' I appeal from this libel to the actual facts. If Mr. Wilson refers to the general work of the university to its Faculty, to its students, he is sufficiently answered by the appreciation of the large and growing public who patronize the university and the reputation it enjoys both at home and abroad.

"I presume, however, that when he says that 'Cornell University never did anything,' he refers to agriculture, and here, too, I refute him by facts. Cornell University has at the present time 287 students in its college of agriculture. No tuition is charged by Cornell University, or ever has been in the past, for students studying agriculture, whether as regular or special students. The tuition fees in other departments range from $100 to $150. Any one can reckon for himself the value of the instruction in agriculture, which Cornell University is bestowing gratis upon the State of New York.

"It is true that there are some universities in the West and Northwest which are land grant colleges of their respective States that are spending more money on their colleges of agriculture than Cornell University is. But the explanation of this fact is known, if not to our present Secretary of Agriculture, to most other persons who interest themselves in agricultural education. New York State is the only State in the Union in which an agricultural college of high rank—and the one at Cornell University is of high rank—has also been founded and developed without financial backing by the State."

Radium Located in Utah.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 3.—Discovery has been made in the northern part of Emery County, this State, of an immense deposit of rock which, it is said, contains a large quantity of radium. The deposit of this rock is located on a ranch, and can be traced to the surface for 3,000 feet. It is about 150 feet wide, and has been several times located for copper, but always abandoned.

Woman's History Is to be Published.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—At the fourth annual session of the Executive Council of the National Council of Women to-day Vice President Kate Waller Barrett of Washington announced a coming history of women in America, to be published by the Government.

PLANS FOR FUNERAL OF WILLIAM C. WHITNEY

Grover Cleveland and J. Pierpont Morgan Two of the Pall Bearers.

Supreme Court Justices Pay Tributes to the Dead Man—Sculptor Partridge Takes a Death Mask.

Funeral services for William Collins Whitney, who died at his mansion, at Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, will be conducted at Grace Church, Broadway, near Tenth Street, to-morrow, beginning at 10 o'cock. Admission to the church, because of its limited seating capacity, will be by card. Immediately after the services the casket and the mourning party will go to the Grand Central Station, and a special train will take them to Woodlawn Cemetery, where interment will be in the Whitney vault.

Pall bearers at the funeral, selected by the family of Mr. Whitney yesterday afternoon, will be:

Grover Cleveland,	Grant B. Schley,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Col. William Jay,
Elihu Root,	P. A. B. Widener,
Thomas Dolan,	H. McK. Twombly,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	G. G. Haven.

Final arrangements for the last rites will be made to-day by Mason H. Partridge, sexton of Grace Church. It had not been settled last night what clergymen would conduct the services, at which Rector W. R. Huntington will officiate.

The arrival of Mr. Whitney's second son, Payne Whitney, from Thomasville, Ga., was anxiously awaited at the house of grief yesterday, because his brother, Harry Payne Whitney, was so prostrated by the death of his father that he kept to his room and was barely able to attend to details of affairs which came to him as the head of the family. Mr. Whitney was accompanied by Miss Adelaide D. Randolph, his step-sister. Their train was two hours late, and it was nearly 6 o'clock when they arrived at the mansion. Mr. Whitney appeared to be agitated as he assisted Miss Randolph to alight, and in reply to a question said:

"This is a terrible blow to me. I cannot realize that my father is dead. Of course, in such circumstances I can say nothing as to the future."

Several hundred messages of condolence and sympathy by letter, card, and telegraph came to the Whitney home yesterday. They were laid aside for the family by Henry D. Macdona and Thomas J. Regan, William C. Whitney's secretary, and it was announced last night that for the present none would be made public. There were few visitors at the house who saw any of the bereaved. Among the callers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Charles S. Fairchild, and H. H. Vreeland. Those of the family at the mansion were Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Henry Whitney of Boston, Arthur Randolph, and Mrs. Henry Dimick. William C. Whitney's daughter, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, was reported as on her way to New York from England and to have cabled not to delay the funeral until her arrival.

Police Inspector W. W. McLaughlin complied with a request to call at the house in the afternoon, and when he left he said he had made arrangements to give adequate police protection at the funeral and that he would guarantee that there would be no confusion. Several Central Office detectives were detailed to duty in the house by Inspector McClusky.

By appointment with the family of Mr. Whitney, William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, called in the afternoon with an assistant and in the death chamber took a mask, which is now at Mr. Partridge's studio, 280 Fourth Avenue. Mr. Partridge said last night that he found Mr. Whitney's features composed—"a noble face"—and made an excellent cast of them, one of the best he ever made. He declined to show it and said that he did not know the intention of the family in regard to it. It was, however, evident that it would serve to perpetuate Mr. Whitney's memory in bronze or marble.

Drs. W. T. Bull, George W. Poole, and W. B. James, who attended Mr. Whitney on Tuesday when the fatal collapse came, declined yesterday to discuss in any way the circumstances of his death or the treatment of the patient.

Speculation was rife yesterday in regard to the fortune left by Mr. Whitney and its disposition, and many random guesses in regard to both were made, the figures ranging from $60,00,000 to $10,000,000, with wild statements to support the latter contention. An authority having ample opportunities for forming a correct opinion estimated Mr. Whitney's wealth at $20,000,000. He was, he said, rich to the extent of $50,000,000 "on paper" five or six years ago, but decided to consolidate all his interests, withdraw from business, and invest solely in securities of bedrock stability, and managed to sell out the bulk of his investments at top-notch figures. None were found who would give an idea of the disposition of the estate, except that Harry Payne Whitney's share would be ample to maintain his position as head of the family.

Record of the death of William C. Whitney was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, and several of the Justices paid tribute to the memory of the deceased.

"Mr. Whitney's signal abilities," said Justice MacLean, "and his amiable qualities I well knew and appreciated during a long acquaintance, going back to college days, and I now join with peculiar feeling in the common regret of the community over his untimely decease and in sincere sympathy for those whom he has left behind in great sorrow."

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton spoke briefly in praise of Mr. Whitney in Part I., Special Term, before Justice Bischoff, and in Part III., Special Term, before Justice Barrett. In responding Justice Barrett referred to the time when Mr. Whitney, as Corporation Counsel, and his associate, Francis Lynde Stetson, tried "the grave case of the executrix of the architect of this Court House against the city for commissions."

"The case took six weeks to try," said Justice Barrett, "and in it Mr. Whitney displayed the most extraordinary capacity in the grasping of the most minute and complex and difficult facts with regard to every item that went into the make-up of this great building. Since then Mr. Whitney has gone into other fields. I regard him as a great lawyer, a great Secretary of the Navy, and a great administrator, and above all, as the dearest of friends."

Justice Bischoff directed the Clerk of the Part to enter on the minutes of the court a record of Mr. Whitney's death, and to express the regret of the bench and bar on the loss sustained.

Hamilton Fish, Assistant United States Treasurer, said yesterday of Mr. Whitney: "Mr. Whitney rendered distinguished services first to this city as Corporation Counsel, and later on to the country as Secretary of the Navy. The Navy Department was rarely if ever more ably administered than while he was its head. In fact, he was a great administrator, in Government affairs and in corporate matters. He occupied a commanding position in the community, and his death is a distinct loss to the county and city, for whose interests he did so much."

NAVY LAMENTS WHITNEY.

Flags on All Ships and at All Yards to be Half Masted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—News of the death of William C. Whitney caused a painful impression here, particularly among the employes of the Navy Department and among naval officers who had served under the Whitney administration. The employes loved him because of his many warm traits of heart, his generous acts, and the active sympathy he always manifested in the welfare of the humblest workers in the Navy Department. He was always seeking to better their condition, and the clerks owed to him many indulgences which made their lot happier and their work less onerous.

Naval officers held him in high esteem because of an abiding belief on their part that to William C. Whitney was owing in great measure the present naval establishment. He was regarded by these officers as the father of the American modern navy.

Official notice of the late Secretary's death was taken to-day when the flag over the Navy Department Building and the annex were ordered to be placed at half mast and to be kept so until after the funeral.

Secretary Moody will issue an order to commanding officers of the navy to-morrow directing that the flags on all ships throughout the navy and at all Navy Yards and stations shall be half masted on Friday, the day of ex-Secretary Whitney's funeral. Secretary Moody has expressed a wish that every honor shall be paid to Mr. Whitney's memory.

EULOGIZED BY LEGISLATORS.

State Senators Grady, McCarren, Raines, and Malby Pay Tributes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The latter part of the Senate session to-day was devoted to eulogies upon the character and services of William C. Whitney. Speeches were made by Senators Grady, Raines, McCarren, and Malby.

Senator Grady said:

"I have the sorrowful privilege of offering a resolution which but feebly expresses the universal sense of loss pervading our whole community upon the intelligence of the death of one of our most distinguished citizens. I cannot at this time, for reasons which must commend themselves to every Senator, undertake even a reference to the great public service for which this Nation is indebted to a man who within a few hours has closed his earthly career, and confident that the gratitude of the Nation will be fully spoken, the grateful appreciation of the people of this State and of his own community will be properly voiced.

"As one who began his public career in the Legislature of this State, at his suggestion, went out from his office more than a quarter of a century ago to take a place in the halls of legislation, and who for every hour and moment of that time has had the privilege of recourse to his own unfailing friendship, to his enlightened judgment, and to his patriotic purpose for guidance in all of my official life, it is with a sorrowing heart that I offer this resolution for the consideration of the Senate:

"'Resolved, That the Senate, learning with a sincere regret of the death of the Hon. William C. Whitney, a distinguished citizen of this State, do now, out of respect to his memory, adjourn.'"

Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn said:

"Before the resolution is adopted I desire to say that I am particularly moved by the death of the Hon. W. C. Whitney. Not later than a week ago last Monday I spent nearly two hours with him, conversing on an important matter in which he was deeply interested, and I remarked at the time upon his good physical condition and his seemingly buoyant spirits, and learning last night of his death I was very deeply shocked. It was my pleasure to know him for many years very intimately, and I want to say in all sincerity that there never was a more conspicuous American gentleman in all that word implies than William C. Whitney. The breadth of his mind, the geniality of his disposition, his unbounded generosity and bonhommie were all characteristics that were embodied in his personality and that are very rarely found in one man. His many acts of charity that never came to public notice indicated to my mind that if there was one pleasure that he took in life it was helping those that he believed deserved and needed help.

"His distinguished public career, I believe, is pretty generally known to all Americans. He certainly was, as Senator Grady has said, one of the distinguished citizens of this State. His career as Secretary of the Navy was one that will mark the history of our country, and in his death many hundreds of people in this great State of New York have lost their best friend. I want to simply say that personally I feel very deeply his death and take this opportunity of paying my personal tribute to his memory."

Senator Raines said: "I could wish that I were more gifted with power of speech suitably to express the respect and the honor with which I regard the citizenship and official record of the gentleman with regard to whom the Senator from the Fourteenth has spoken so feelingly. I think we all must recognize that in his death the State and the Nation itself has suffered a loss. I believe that there is no office which he has ever been called on to fill that he has not filled with honor to himself and to the people as well.

"I do not understand that Mr. Whitney was born in the purple, but that he came up from what might be called the middle classes. And, if so, or whether that be distinctly so or not, there is in his career something which ought to be an encouragement to every American youth to-day. The days of progress in American society have not passed, but the avenues of success and advancement are still open and ever widening to the youth of America. To-day I have to concur most sincerely with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from the Fourteenth with regard to the great loss suffered by the people and the Nation in the death of this distinguished citizen. I desire most heartily to second the adoption of the resolution."

Senator Malby then added his tribute: "I trust that it will not be wholly regarded as out of place for one who never had the pleasure of Mr. Whitney's personal acquaintance to speak in terms of praise of his life's work. It is not always necessary for us to clasp the hand of a citizen or to hear his voice in order to make an accurate estimate of that record which he has left behind him for his State and his Nation.

"William C. Whitney's reputation was so large, so broad, so generous, so good, and so patriotic that it was not necessary to have been favored by his personal acquaintance in order to appreciate his exalted citizenship.

"He was greater than any party; he belonged to one party, but higher and above that; broader than his party, broader than any party, was his splendid service to his Nation. These services were of such a distinguished character that to-day all of the United States, every patriotic, intelligent heart has a feeling of sadness because of his sudden and unexpected end.

"Mr. Whitney, as Secretary of the Navy of the United States, perhaps performed the most signal service of almost any public officer of modern times. He saw into the future further than perhaps any other man of his time. He saw that it was necessary, if the United States of America was to take its position among the great nations of the world, as he believed it was destined to do, it must of necessity equip itself with modern arms upon the high seas. At that time it was he that set on foot the building of what to-day is a splendid navy, which has made us respected throughout the entire civilized world."

JOCKEY CLUB ACTS.

Racing Organization Decides to Attend the Funeral in a Body.

A special meeting of The Jockey Club to take action on the death of Mr. Whitney was held in the offices of the club in the Windsor Arcade, Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, with August Belmont presiding, and the following members present: J. Harry Alexandre, Perry Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, J. O. Green, J. B. Haggin, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, F. K. Sturgis, and A. F. Walcott.

Messages of regret were read from Jesse Brown and Clarence Mackay, and ordered placed upon the minutes of The Jockey Club.

On motion of the Chairman, August Belmont, and duly seconded, it was resolved that the organization attend in a body the funeral of Mr. Whitney at Grace Church. The following resolution, offered by F. K. Sturgis, Secretary of The Jockey Club, was adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. William Collins Whitney died at his home in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1904, it is therefore fitting that we, his sorrowing friends and associates, should meet and place upon our minutes a record of our respect for his many honorable qualities as a man, and our deep sorrow for the loss which we have sustained.

Gifted with rare intelligence and singular ability, it is given to but few men of Mr. Whitney's age to make as deep a mark upon the records of the community in which they reside as was his fortune. To the counsels of the Nation he brought a far-seeing assistance and advice, always advocating a courageous policy, and ever just and considerate of all. With an open hand and keen appreciation of what was best in the higher walks of art, literature, and science, his aid was never appealed to in vain.

Liberal and broad-minded in his patronage of sport, to those of us here assembled who had the good fortune to be constantly with him in matters pertaining to the best interests of the turf in this country, he has bequeathed a memory which will ever recognise how earnestly he strove for what was pure, honorable, and right, as well as what was wise, enterprising, and judicious.

His strong personality and many winning traits have truly endeared him to a wide circle of friends, and his death has created a void which for many years to come will be sadly and sorrowfully remembered.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed be handed to the family of Mr. Whitney.

GERRY EULOGIZES WHITNEY.

Yacht Club's Commodore Says the Democracy Has Sustained an Irreparable Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Immediately upon his arrival en route to New York from California with an invalid son, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the New York Yacht Club received a telegram announcing William C. Whitney's death.

"Since we were boys I have known William C. Whitney," he said. "He was a Democrat; I also am one, and I say the party has sustained an irreparable loss.

"There was nothing he touched he did not ornament. He was brilliant and a Democrat, and while a member of the Government he proved a friend of the South. He was cool and calculating in business, but warm and steadfast in friendship, and I think he leaves not a single enemy. He made a success of statecraft, and entering the field of sport he had no rival in that. In the affairs of the metropolis he took a deep interest, and though fully occupied he still found time to devote part of his stupendous energy to the welfare of the wards of the country, the helpless, abandoned little waifs who swarm the streets of New York.

"There is no man of any profession or trade in New York State, and certainly none in the country interested in the welfare and success of the Democratic Party, who will not feel his loss."

WHITNEY'S MOTHER POORLY.

Unable to Attend Her Son's Funeral Because of Advanced Age.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. James S. Whitney, of Brookline, mother of William C. Whitney, is in poor health, due to her advanced age, and, it is understood, will be unable to attend the funeral of her son. Mrs. Whitney was informed of his death last night by an elderly woman who is her companion.

Not long ago Mrs. Whitney was seriously ill and the family was apprehensive of the outcome. William C. Whitney came to Brookline and remained at the bedside until Mrs. Whitney became convalescent.

BERKSHIRE HILLS' LOSS.

Country Folk Near the Village of Washington Attached to Whitney.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 3.—The little town of Washington, situated on the crest of the Berkshire Hills, will feel the death of W. C. Whitney keenly. He owned about 13,000 acres near there, and annually spent $60,000 improving the property. Animals were its chief attraction, but a short time ago most of the elk were shipped to the Whitney estate in the Adirondacks, and the herd of buffalo was sold. There is a large house on the estate, but he used it little.

Mr. Whitney began acquiring land in Washington and Lee, Mass., seven years ago, and his taxes played an important part in the finances of both towns. He was popular with the country folks, although they saw him little, and allowed them or their friends the privilege of driving through his property at all times of the year. The natives showed their appreciation of his kindness by aiding Mr. Whitney in the protection of his game.

BOODLERS GOT $47,000.

FULTON, MO., Feb. 3.—In the trial of Col. Edward Butler, charged with bribery in connection with the city lighting bill, the first witness for the State to-day was J. K. Murrell, formerly a member of the House of Delegates and agent for the alleged combination of members in 1899. Murrell was among those indicted on the charge of bribery and he went to Mexico, but was induced to come back to St. Louis and turn State's evidence.

Before he cast his vote for the bill, Murrell said, Delegate Helms told him it would be "all right," meaning that everything was arranged with Butler. The lighting bill was killed by the House combination, and the boodle fund of $47,500, Murrell testified, was to insure reconsideration. Murrell then told how the nineteen members of the "combine" met at the home of Julius Lehmann and divided up the $47,500. He got $2,500, as did each of the others, he said.

Murrell also swore that the "combine" met and decided on $75,000 as the price for which they would pass the lighting bill. Subsequently, he said, he had a conversation with Butler, which he summarized as follows:

"Butler asked me what was wanted to pass the bill. I told him 'the boys' expected $75,000.

"'Well,' he answered, 'you fellows can have $47,500, not a cent more.'"

William Tamblyn, formerly Speaker of the House of Delegates and an associate of Helms and Murrell, testified that he talked with Butler about the lighting bill and that Butler said to him: "There is $2,500 for you, Billy, if you vote for the bill."

BANKER-HALL SALE ENDS.

The executors' sale of paintings, water colors, Japanese bronzes, bric-a-brac, furniture and other articles belonging to the estate of Mrs. Ellen J. Banker, of Irvington, N. Y., and paintings and water colors from the estate of Francis Hall, of Elmira, which began at the American Art Galleries on Feb. 1, ended last night, the total receipts for the three days being $25,080.60.

The proceeds of yesterday's sale exceeded those of any previous day, aggregating more than $14,000. Last night was devoted to disposing of the collection of pictures, which included ninety-one subjects. Of this number seventy-four were from the Hall collection. The remaining seventeen pieces, from the Banker collection, alone sold for $7,470.

The highest price paid for a single picture was $1,650, being the figure for which D. C. Sands obtained a painting by Eugene J. Verboeckhoven entitled "Sheep." H. O. Seixas paid $1,600 for "A Summer Morning," by Frederick Voltz. Theodore Heineman purchased a painting by Ernst Zimmerman called "Fishwife and Child" for $810. Mr. Zimmerman also paid $450 for "Dividing the Inheritance."

Other noteworthy pictures disposed of were "Sheep in the Village," which went to H. H. Pruser for $425; "Preparing for the Bath," which was bought by Mrs. O'Connell for $400; a life-sized picture of a maiden, entitled "Lorelei," sold to F. R. Gottsberger for $400; "Testing the Vintage," sold to C. Gottsburg for $300; "The White Mountains from Fryeburg, Me.," bought for $250 by Robert Reid, and "The Upper Hudson," bought by William Sittingham for $245.

GRAPE-NUTS.

Nibble

Grape-Nuts

when a bit

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FOUND FATALLY HURT AFTER RAID IN HOTEL

Victim Had Approved Police Descent on Alleged Poolroom.

Pell Thompson Is Discovered Unconscious in Passageway Near Cafe of the Putnam House.

Half an hour after the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station had made a raid on an alleged poolroom in one of the dining rooms of the Putnam House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, late yesterday afternoon, a man was found unconscious in the narrow hallway leading to the washroom back of the café. He had a fracture at the base of the skull, a deep scalp wound on the forehead, a depression of the frontal bone, a fractured left ankle, and other marks of a murderous attack.

At Bellevue Hospital the man was temporarily revived, and gave the name of Pell Thompson. He said he was a real estate broker and that he lived at 121 Newell Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. After some hesitation he later told Coroner Scholer, who was sent for to take his ante-mortem statement, that he was single. He told the Coroner that he had been attacked and beaten by two men. He declared that he had never seen either of the two men before. His condition is such that the hospital authorities say they believe he will die.

Coroner Scholer gave it as his theory that Thompson had been regarded by the friends of the men charged with being connected with the alleged poolroom as responsible for the police raid, and that he had been beaten in revenge.

From papers found in the victim's pockets the police believed that he was connected with the firm of S. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 Fifth Avenue. Word was sent to Mr. Pell, and, accompanied by a man who said that his name was MacVickar, called at the hospital.

Mr. Pell identified the patient as Pell Thompson, and said he was employed by the company as a clerk. He said Thompson was accustomed to play the races, and declared he had no doubt he had gone to the hotel for that purpose. He did not say that Thompson was related to the Pell family, although he bore that for a Christian name. Mr. Pell remained at the hospital only a short time.

The raid on the alleged poolroom was made about 4:30 o'clock by Capt. Gallagher and his two precinct men, Detectives Kenny and Difley, and the two colored policemen, Payton of Far Rockaway and Tisler of the Old Slip Precinct, who had been sent into the precinct to get evidence in the case.

Three men were arrested. A big crowd gathered about the hotel during the raid and there was much excitement. Capt. Gallagher alleges that the poolroom has been in operation there for some time and that the regular hotel telephone has been used in receiving returns.

The men arrested were Albert W. Boyd, who said he lived at the Putnam House and is charged with keeping a poolroom; Arthur Davis, also of the Putnam House, and William Graber of 180 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, the latter two being charged with being "common gamblers."

The raid was made on warrants issued by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court on affidavits made by Policemen Payton and Tisler, who declare that they made bets in the place on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

The excitement over the raid had died away when, a few minutes after 5 o'clock, a call for an ambulance was sent to Bellevue from the Putnam House. Dr. Blackwell responded, and took Thompson to the hospital. He then was unidentified, and his case was diagnosed as "fractured skull and acute alcoholism," and he was placed in the alcoholic ward. A few minutes later something of his identity became known through papers and letters found in his pockets, and he was transferred to a surgical ward. Dr. Frink there worked over the man for some time. He became conscious long enough to say:

"I am Pell Thompson of Rutherford, N. J. I am a real estate broker. Please communicate with my dear brother, C. A. Thompson, who is connected with the Board of Education. His telephone number is 1180 Plaza."

Then Thompson became unconscious again, but again revived when Coroner Scholer reached the hospital. To the Coroner the man said:

"I was in the Putnam House barroom when a small, slender man, smooth shaven, came up to me and invited me to have a drink. I accepted, and we had a drink. Then I went into the washroom. I came out a few minutes after and a heavy-set man, rather tall, was talking with the man with whom I had taken a drink. The big man, seeing me, came up and said: 'You have insulted my friend.' I replied that I had insulted no one, but the big man declared that I had. I denied it, and then said: 'I did not insult any one, and will have nothing to do with you people. You are a lot of grafters.'

"That is all that I remember. I was struck then and knocked down. I don't know which man hit me; I couldn't tell which one did it."

Asked if he were married, Thompson hesitated some time, and then said:

"Well; I am single."

Coroner Scholer then asked him if he had gone to the hotel to bet on the races, but Thompson replied:

"I'm not going to tell you anything about that. I'll tell you all about the assault, and who I am, but I won't tell you anything about the rest of it, nor for what purpose I went to the hotel. I never saw either of the two men before."

When the news of the assault had reached Capt. Gallagher he sent detectives Gallagher and Kenny to the hotel. They reported soon afterward that the man had fallen down and that there had not been any assault.

About nine o'clock Leonard R. Kerr, of 125 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and his son Lawrence R. Kerr, proprietor of the Putnam House, called at the East Twenty-second Street station. With them were City Magistrate Flammer and Philip Bloch, chief clerk of the Board of City Magistrates. Leonard R. Kerr gave bail for the three prisoners, it being accepted by Magistrate Flammer.

Lawrence R. Kerr said that both Body and Davis were respectable young men, and that for three years they had lived at the Putnam House. Graber, he said, had been a "Rough Rider" under Col. Roosevelt at San Juan. The police say they found three sets of loaded dice in his possession.

At the hotel it was said that Thompson, after the raid, had been heard to remark: "It serves them right; now they won't get any more of my money."

Two men on the outside of the hotel were heard talking, and one said to the other:

"Well, he got his all right, and got it good. It serves him right."

TIDAL WAVE IN BRITTANY.

BREST, Feb. 3.—A tidal wave swept the coast of Penmarch, Department of Finistère, last night.

One-third of the Commune of Penmarch is under water, many fishing boats were wrecked, and some of their occupants were drowned.

An immense amount of damage was done. The people living near the shore were obliged to flee from their homes.

Union Baptist Church's New Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Rev. Dr. R. W. MacCullough of the Lowell Avenue Baptist Church of this city announced to his congregation at a prayer meeting to-night that he would leave here on March 1 to become pastor of the Union Baptist Church, in Noble Street, Brooklyn. Dr. MacCullough has gained considerable reputation by his sermons, and received four calls to other cities. He accepted the one from Brooklyn.

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SCHOOL BILL FOUGHT

Democrats to Introduce an Opposition Measure.

Board of Regents' Secretary Declares Senator Lewis's Plan Would Further Entangle Education in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Coincident with the introduction into the Senate of the Educational Unification bill to-day as agreed upon by the joint Educational Committee, Secretary Parsons of the Board of Regents issued a scathing statement in relation to the measure. He charged that the bill would put every part of the educational system of the State in the hands of politicians, and took the stand that, rather than have such a bill enacted into law, it would be better to allow the differences between the Regents and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to continue, and the Legislature proceed to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction as in former years.

Senator Lewis's measure was, however, referred to the Committee of the Whole and recommitted to the Committee on Education, which will grant a hearing on the bill Tuesday next at 2:30 P. M. Assemblyman Wainwright will probably introduce the duplicate of the Lewis bill in the Lower House to-morrow.

The Democrats will fight the bill. Senator Grady was busy all this afternoon planning tactics for to-morrow, when a minority report on the educational unification scheme will be introduced, probably in the form of a bill which will provide for a three-headed commission.

The plan calls for the control of all tax-supported schools by three Commissioners, one to be elected by the majority in the Legislature, another by the minority, and the other by the Regents. A decision of one would be appealed to the whole commission. Under the proposition, each Commissioner would have charge of a department. The head of the system would be elected by the people of the State.

Accompanying the bill, as introduced by Senator Lewis, a memorandum was given out. The memorandum declares that the proposition is not in any sense an experiment, and that many States govern their educational department similarly. It is also stated that in order to secure a high-class man, an adequate salary should be provided and the term of office should be of reasonable length.

It was the hope of the joint committee that the bill would become a law before Wednesday next, when, under the law, the Senate and Assembly must meet to ballot for a Superintendent of Public Instruction, but delays have made its passage by that time impossible.

Therefore, the lawmakers will meet on Wednesday to ballot for a Superintendent of Public Instruction, but it is expected that an adjournment will be taken and no ballot had until the office of Superintendent becomes non-existent or some new solution of the problem is proposed. Meanwhile, Superintendent Skinner will hold over. It is even hinted that he may hold over until after the adjournment of the Legislature in the event that conditions do not make the passage of the bill desirable. This would allow him to remain where he is until next session.

It is the general impression that Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, if called to head the Educational Department, will come with the full understanding that Messrs. Skinner and Ainsworth are to be retained in some executive capacity. There was some talk that Secretary Parsons of the Board of Regents would also be retained, but in the light of his attack on the bill that impression has died out. The statement of Secretary Parsons with relation to the Lewis measure was made, he said, merely as a private citizen, and was in part as follows:

"It is not surprising that some right-thinking people have been misled by the good features in this bill. The educators of the State are practically unanimous in desiring the unification of our educational interests under a non-partisan Board of Trustees. But as half a loaf of good bread is better than a whole loaf of poor bread, so the present dual administration with one of its parts free from the intrusion of party politics is better than a unified system under which the entire field will be subject to political control.

"The present Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the Legislature invariably as a partisan and as a reward for party service. It is proposed to elect the new chief executive officer of the reorganized system in the same way. A well-meaning legislator said the other day that the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction had built up such a strong political machine that the Republican Party did not dare refuse to re-elect him for another term, and that the simplest way out of the difficulty would be to reorganize the entire system in a way that would not antagonize the present Superintendent. He did not seem to appreciate this, and said it would be another case of changing the frying pan for the fire.

"Though it is probable that the Legislature would see the wisdom of electing a good school man as the first Commissioner of Education, yet the opportunity is furnished for the development of a still stronger political machine than that which has been created by the present Superintendent, as it will embrace a far wider field.

"Even if the Regents should be permitted to elect succeeding Commissioners, which is highly improbable, the emasculation of the board which this bill, it seems to me, proposes, the probable weeding out of independent members and the retention of the pliable, will begin at once, and in six years will be fully accomplished. Then the Regents with their diminutive powers will serve as mere puppets with which to play on the credulity of the public.

"I believe every effort should be made to defeat this measure unless it can be amended by provisions to insure a non-partisan Board of Education, the appointment of the chief executive officer by this board instead of by the Legislature, and the responsibility of this officer to this board.

"I wish it understood that these views are not given in my official capacity as Secretary of the Regents, but solely as a citizen of the State, who has given the greater part of his life to educational work."

FIGHT TO KEEP AN OFFICE.

Strenuous Efforts for Commissioner Waldo in the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Marshall and Assemblyman Remsen, both of Brooklyn, urged to-day the reported plan of the Kings County organization to extend the term of Commissioner of Records in that county for five years more. Politics were played in the disposition of the measure to committee.

The office was created about five years ago as a temporary one. The occupant thereof was to collect, compile, and have charge of certain official records of the County of Kings. George E. Waldo is the incumbent, enjoys the favor of Leader Timothy L. Woodruff, and has prevailed upon him to try to have himself continued in office. The bill extends the term another five years and provides that the Republican County Judges of Kings shall appoint the Commissioner of Records. These are Judges Aspinall and Crane. They are about the only Republican county officers left, and their action has been discounted.

When the bill appeared in the Senate, Senator Marshall asked that it be referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs. It then appeared that the sponsors of the bill did not want the measure sent to the Cities Committee, for that would entail its transmission to Mayor McClellan of New York.

Senators McCarren, Burton, Whitlock and Cullen, all Brooklyn Democrats, voted with Senator Marshall and the Republicans to have the bill go to the Committee on Internal Affairs, which it did by a vote of 18 to 17. It was similarly disposed of in the Assembly.

TALK OF HOME RULE BILL.

Legislators Have Not Yet Got Odell's Outline of His Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Odell returned to Albany this evening. He refused to discuss his plan for home rule for New York and the other cities of the State and denied that he had conferred with Elihu Root as to the form the measure should take.

Republican leaders in the Senate and Assembly who were not consulted about the Governor's plan and who were anxious to learn in detail his views, expect to take up the subject with him to-morrow. The chances of a home rule bill in the Legislature, it would seem from opinions expressed here to-day, depend to some extent on whether the Governor and Senator Platt would be in accord on the proposition.

While the view taken here of the Governor's plan, speaking generally, can be said to be favorable, it is plain that many of the up-State Republican members of the Legislature are disinclined to give up the present opportunities they find in city legislation.

A TWO YEARS' ASSEMBLY TERM.

Revival of an Old Bill Said to Have Citizens' Union Support.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—A bill making the terms of members of Assembly two years was introduced in the lower house to-day by Assemblyman Prentice of the Twenty-fifth District of New York. Such a bill has been before the Legislature off and on for sessions past.

Prentice's measure is in the form of a concurrent resolution, amending the Constitution, and therefore would have to be voted upon by the people. According to its sponsor, the Citizens' Union desires the enactment of the bill. It is the Citizens' Union's idea to divorce State issues absolutely from city issues, and its members believe that one of the first moves in that direction would be the election of Assemblymen in years when city officers are not before the people for their suffrages.

Justiceship Fight in the Courts.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Attorney General Cunneen to-day announced that he had granted the application of Appleton L. Clark for permission to begin an action in the Supreme Court to determine whether he or Thomas W. Fitzgerald is legally appointed Justice in the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division, of New York City. Justice Fitzgerald was reappointed by Mayor McClellan, while Mayor Low named Mr. Clark.

Taking Judiciary Out of Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The first move toward taking up the Governor's suggestion that the power to designate Justices of the Supreme Court from one district to another be taken from the Governor and vested in the Court of Appeals or the Chief Justice thereof, was made this afternoon when the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly reported out Assemblyman Palmer's concurrent resolution.

Automobile Claim Against State.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Armand W. Brand, of Chicago, has filed a claim of $30,000, and Dr. J. Grant Lyman, of New York City, one for $1,220, against the State, for injuries received in an automobile accident at the canal bridge at West Seneca street, Syracuse, Sept. 14, 1903. The auto ran into the bridge while it was in a "lifted" condition.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator ELSBERG'S—Permitting casualty companies which insure against breakage of glass, to insure also against injuries resulting from the breakage of glass.

Senator TOWNSEND'S—Prohibiting the sale of trout taken from the forest preserves.

Senator GREEN'S—Increasing the salaries of special excise agents.

Assemblyman DONOVAN'S—Adding chapels and crematories to the institutions to which a person during his life may give property, in care of Trustees.

Assemblyman GRAFF'S—Constituting each can of deficient or adulterated milk a separate offense.

Assemblyman ROSENSTEIN'S—Compelling the marking of plated jewelry as such.

Assemblyman BECHTEL'S—Making building and mutual loan corporations preferred creditors of bank and trust companies, as savings banks are now.

Assemblyman WADE'S—Placing registered nurses in the same category as doctors and clergymen with reference to confidential communications of patients.

Assemblyman QUINN'S—Appropriating $100,000 for the deepening and improvement of Erie Basin, Buffalo.

Assemblyman MATTHEWS'S—Making it manslaughter in the second degree to shoot a human being while hunting. If death does not result the crime shall be felony, with imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding $500.

Assemblyman WOODS'S—Appropriating $5,000 for improving the outlet of the Seventh Lake of the Fulton Chain, and removing decayed stumps.

Assemblyman WADE'S—Appropriating $2,127.62 to the Lackawanna Transportation Company for taxes erroneously assessed from it, and to pay the costs to such company of its proceedings for a review of the action of the Controller in assessing the tax.

Assemblyman BECHTEL'S — Providing that whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of the District Attorney in any county, or when the District Attorney is sick or unable to serve and there is no assistant, the court may appoint a substitute for a period not beyond the adjournment of the court term in which he is appointed.

Assemblyman DOWLING'S—Providing for inquiry into the claim of Benjamin C. Levy for injuries received from planks falling from a building in New York City.

The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator BARNES'S—Providing for salary for a bookkeeper at the Rensselaer County Jail.

Senator BRACKETT'S — Permitting corporations to serve notice on the Secretary of State for the retention of corporate names during the pendency of proceedings questioning their right to those names.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Increasing the panel of the Sheriff's jury in New York County.

The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Patton's bill raising from $5,000 to $20,000 the limit of advance to canal division engineers.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON CASHIER.

George A. Rose, Who Robbed a Cleveland Bank of $187,000, Sent to Prison for Ten Years.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—George A. Rose, late Cashier of the Produce Exchange Bank, who recently confessed to embezzling $187,000 of the bank's funds, was to-day sentenced by Judge Dissette to serve ten years in the penitentiary.

The sentence was the extreme limit of punishment that could be inflicted under the Ohio laws for the offense. With good behavior Rose can reduce his imprisonment to six years and four months.

When brought into court to-day Rose was pale and greatly emaciated. Asked if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, the prisoner replied: "I am truly sorry for what I have done and am willing to take my punishment."

As a result of Rose's peculations, the Produce Exchange Bank was thrown into the hands of a receiver and the doors closed. Rose confessed that he had been using the bank's money for eight years in speculation.

FUGITIVE CASHIER ARRESTED.

Lee Deford, Accused of Robbing the Bank of Altamont, Captured.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 3.—Lee Deford, cashier of the failed Bank of Altamont, Mo., accused of embezzling $21,000 of the bank's funds, has been captured here. He has been sent to the Gallatin, Mo., jail.

Deford, who left Altamont before a warrant for his arrest could be served, drove from Altamont to Jameson, a distance of twenty-five miles, where he took a train for Council Bluffs. Officers had received word that he was in this vicinity, and a delay in Deford's train gave them time to reach the railroad station here before he arrived.

COOKING LECTURES.

MISS LEMCKE of the Greater New York Cooking School lectures on "Chafing Dish Cooking" at 10:30 A. M. and "General Cooking" at 2:30 P. M. Miss Lemcke is an authority on the culinary art. Her lectures are instructive and entertaining.
Basement.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

TO-DAY'S FEATURES

EVERY price is a salient feature of to-day's interest at the Simpson-Crawford Co's Store. Some of the special features: The Furniture Sale, Showing of 1904 Laces, Silk Waist and Petticoat Sale, Annual Sale Housefurnishings, Annual Sale of Books, Special Values in Women's Coats and Suits.

Economy of itself is a great revenue.—Cicero.

To-day it is Fine Furniture for the Library.

IN ALL New York there is no more powerful an exponent of Cicero's quotation: "Economy of itself is a great revenue," than our Furniture Department on the Fifth Floor, and doubly so just at this particular time of the year when the great annual February sale is in full swing. Ever since its advent Monday last the store has been filled to overflowing with eager buyers taking advantage of the unusually low prices that prevailed, and thousands of dollars have been saved thereby.

If you were among the number then you know, but if not you can't possibly begin to realize what you are missing. Many, after admiring a piece, suite or library set, upon ascertaining its special "sale" valuation would have become suspicious were it any other store. If anything was wrong it was the price. Quite simple, though, when you understand. Our customary order for this sale was double this year, and being placed "between seasons" the manufacturer reduced the price to us ⅛ to ½—wholesale. That same ½ and ⅓ we're giving to you NOW, for a short while.

When down town to-day call. Any question you may desire to ask will be made clear, we promise. One look at those luxurious leather arm chairs, couches, settees, handsome bookcases, library tables, bedroom, dining room sets and parlor suites all the way from Golden Oak to Rookwood, Vernis-Martin and back again, and then—a look at price tags constitutes the most potent furniture argument you'll find in many a day. And the crowning feature of it all is you take not a particle of risk. We do that for you, too—guarantee each single piece to *last*. So we rest the matter on your good judgment. Some sample valuations in library requisites follow. Better take a good look about the home library before you come, for the magnificent array is likely to puzzle you somewhat unless you are sure beforehand what you want.
Fifth Floor.

Library tables in genuine Mahogany, Birch (mahogany finish) and Golden Oak. Minute reproductions of Old Colonial designs. Genuine Chippendale effects of the Louis XV. & XVI. period. Also the newest and most practicable shapes.
$15.50 for $18.50 Library Tables.
$22.50 for $26 Library Tables.
$26 for $33 Library Tables.
$35 for $42 Library Tables.
$39.50 for $46 Library Tables.
$43 for $52 Library Tables.
$49 for $58 Library Tables.
$52.50 for $67 Library Tables.
$55 for $69 Library Tables.
$97.75 for $115 Library Tables.

Writing Desks in selected Golden Oak, Bird's-eye Maple, Circassian Walnut, Birch (mahogany finish) and genuine Mahogany in the latest and most artistic designs; fitted with superior quality French lacquered trimmings and large assortment.
$9 for $11.50 Golden Oak Writing Desk.
$11 for $14 Birch Mahogany Writing Desk.
$12.50 for $15.50 Golden Oak, mahogany finish, Desk.
$13.50 for $17.50 Birch, mahogany finish.
$14.50 for $18 Birch, mahogany finish.
$15.50 for $20, in Golden Oak, mahogany and maple.
$18.50 for $25.25, genuine Birch, mahogany finish.
$22.50 for $26.50, genuine selected mahogany.
$24.50 for $30, genuine mahogany.
$30 for $35; genuine mahogany.

To Particular People.

YOU'VE undoubtedly noticed that people of critical taste come to this store—there's valid reason for it, to be sure, and that reason is expressed in this one sentence:

"They have learned to recognize this store as the one place where the very latest modes receive their most adequate representation."

Keeping in close touch, as we do, with the world's foremost centers of style, we are quick to learn every movement of capricious fashion and to reflect it in our own peerless exposition of modern merchandise.

Paris almost daily contributes her many originations for women's dress and adornment, which we often show before they have been given a public exposition in the Rue de la Paix.

London gives us many hints in fabrics and men's wear. St. Gall and Plauen add their wonderful wealth of rich laces and rare embroideries, while from the far-lying Orient come wondrous floor coverings and hangings, woven full of mystic meaning and almost magic art.

From all these diverse sources goods are constantly pouring into this mammoth store, forming a wonderful exhibition of arts and crafts of many lands—an exhibit which is absolutely free and to which we are glad to invite all lovers of things beautiful, stylish and new.

Early Season Showing of the New 1904 Laces.

JUST an inkling to give you an idea of the dainty new lace conceits for 1904. You know Dame Fashion this year counts laces as her choicest treasures in the realm of trimming, and thus lavishes her choice idea in the new cotton creations—and not one will be fashionably complete without a generous use of lace. Here are the laces that will be in vogue for smart fashionable frocks.
Main Floor.

New laces from St. Gall, Venise, Crochet, Paraguay combinations of Venise and Batiste; two tone effects in Garlands, Galoons, Bands, Medallions, and separable designs, including rose and leaf effects, the correct trimming for Silks, Crepes, Voiles, etc., 95c to $6.50 per yard.

Allover Lace now in demand for making entire waists, yokes, etc., comprising Venise, Paraguay, Crochet, the new button designs; then there are the lighter effects on net grounds in Repousse, Lierre, Chantilly, Alencon, also new dotted nets, representing a collection of the most desirable styles from the great lace centers of Europe. $1.45 to $6.75 yd.

Fashion indicates that net top lace will be one of the most popular laces for the coming season. Our assortment includes only the most wanted kinds in the correct trimming widths. They are Lierre, Repousse, new Drop effect, Point Gaze (copies of the real point) Alencon, etc., appropriate for ruffles on coat or dress sleeves, fronts, in many choice and dainty designs—65c. to $2.50 yd. Valenciennes Laces in sets; round mesh edgings, insertions, allovers and medallion galoons to match, suitable for trimming organdies, mulls, dimities and other light summer fabrics.

New black laces in Venise, Crochet, Paraguay, Chantilly, etc., Bands, Galoons, Medallions and detachable designs. New applique effect, 75c. to $4.50 yd.

Embroidered Valenciennes laces in sets, edgings, insertings and galoons to match, new designs appropriate for trimming underwear and summer dresses. 15c. to 25c. per yard.

The New 1904 Corsets
Second Floor.

HAVE you seen the latest models in corsets? If not, come to us. Your information will be authentic and we've the very newest creations to show in the leading brands from $1 to $23, domestic and imported. Expert corsetiers in attendance adapts your figure to the model best suited for you to insure satisfactory results.

Clearing Sale Women's Coats.

$5.75 for $14.75 Values.

FROM THE January selling of Kerseys and Vicuna $5.75 coats there are left just 83 that have been priced at from $10 to $14.75, and they're worth it every one. Made of a splendid quality of Kersey and Vicuna, with or without shoulder capes, as you prefer, velvet or stitched yoke, pouch sleeve, and fine black satin lining—and you may accept our assurance that any was low priced at the former figures.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, '04 Styles.

We reserve the right to discontinue selling these suits at prices herein quoted. They are the advance Spring styles, and our reason for such reductions is excellent. Every suit, skirt or coat is a handsome advertisement, both for the wearer's good taste and our exclusive judgment. The materials embrace Cheviots, Broadcloths and Tweeds.
Third Floor.

$7.75 for women's Pedestrienne Skirts, seven and nine gore flare effects, habit, semi-habit and inverted plait backs, materials are tweeds and mannish suiting, absolutely correct hanging, beautifully tailored.

$16.50 for women's dress skirts of fine quality black veiling, nine gore, wide flaring, inverted plait back, all seams trimmed with Mexican stitching.

$24.75 for women's pedestrienne suits of high grade tweed mannish suiting, new patterns and colorings, semi-Norfolk coats, trimmed with vari-colored broadcloth and silk braid, military effects, taffeta lined.

$18 for the "Inverness" storm coat, a splendid dressy model, black and white striped effect, individual shoulder capes, velvet yoke, our own importations.

$29.75 for women's tailor-made suits of fine quality black broadcloth, Eton jacket, pouch sleeve, turnover cuffs, trimmed with light blue taffeta and silk hercules braid, seven gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, graduated kilted flare, trimmed with silk hercules braid.

Valentines.

Going to send Valentines this year? Girls, especially, will be interested in our superb display. It's Leap Year, you know. We're showing all the new creations and designs, many of which you'll find only at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Store, and they're reasonably priced, too.
Second Floor.

Continuance of great February Silk Petticoat Sale: $5 Values at $3.95.

THESE are the kind of garments that a sight of one would inspire an author to write another "Little Miss Petticoats," and as it is they have created a pronounced furor among the feminine world. Never before was there so much bewitching beauty embodied in so simple a garment with this lustrous fluffy silken ruching—just the kind to insure the graceful hanging of the dress shirt.
Second Floor.

Heretofore you've never paid under $5 to $12 for the same skirt and then oftentimes it was such an inferior quality, it was literally a waste of money to buy at all.

Is it any wonder then that we wax enthusiastic over this annual sale of 1904 when we are able to offer them at wholesale valuations? And could you but see the shoppers in our store in ecstasies over these beautiful creations, you'd say the enthusiasm was catching, and as a matter of fact the contagion is spreading alarmingly. We're not a bit afraid there'll be any left, for we know our patrons too well. On the contrary when we see customers buy two, three and in one instance, half a dozen, we feel that although there won't be enough for everybody, still we would prefer to have what there is as widely distributed as possible. To-day is your chance while stocks are full. Here are partial descriptions of a few:

$3.95 — $3.95

$3.95 for $5 Black Taffeta pure silk petticoats—two styles to select from.

$5.95 for fine black Taffeta Petticoats, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle; finished with two full ruches.

$6.95 for $8.50 Petticoats, black and colors, excellent quality taffeta, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle and full ruche.

$8.50 for $10.50 Petticoats of taffeta, black and colors, good quality, made with deep graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches.

February Annual Sale of Silk Waists, $3.85 for $5 Values.

THREE DOLLARS and eighty-five cents will buy you one of the prettiest, most stylish and fashionable silk waists in New York City, one that would cost you elsewhere $5 and over. This is not a clearing sale of the odds and ends of "left overs" from last season's modes; nor are the stocks from which you have to choose limited to a few patterns. Every solitary waist that is included in this annual event has been made to order for us specially, and more than that—the greater portion of the lot was cut on the most exclusive new 1904 models, furnished by us at the time.

$3.85 — Again: The selection of the materials was under our own personal supervision, and if a fabric was unworthy to grace a sale with ranging values from $5 to $65, it was promptly rejected. Positively the greatest silk waist value opportunity that has been offered in years. — $3.85

Aside from the beautiful qualities of these materials due credit must be given the important fact that that "something" that gives the more expensive garments their individuality when contained in one of lesser price enhances its value 100%. These do. Every waist is tailor made, elegantly fashioned and exquisitely trimmed and in all the desirable shades that are not for sale anywhere else. The fabrics are: Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, the new Messaline and Japanese Silks—Waists worth from $5 to $65, at $3.85 to $45 while they last. Best to come while the stocks are yet complete.
Second Floor.

$3.85 for $5 Tailor-made pin-stripe Silk Waists.
$4.90 for $6 Peau de Cygne Waists, lace front.
$5.45 for $6.50 Peau de Soie Waists, spring shades.
$6.75 for $9 Japanese Silk Waists, medallions.
$7.90 for $9.75 Peau de Cygne Waists, fancy designs.
$8.85 for $10.75 new Messaline Silk Waists.
$9.70 for $12.50 handsome Crepe de Chine Waists.

A Great Sale of Books.

OF PROPORTIONS so colossal and involving price concessions so entirely beyond all precedent as to mark an event more notable and momentous than has ever taken place in America, now in progress at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Store.

Purchases aggregating a total valuation of over **75,000 Dollars**

Now on sale at discounts ranging from 30 to 75 per cent. from the lowest retail prices that prevail anywhere in the United States, tens of thousands of good books.

Impossible to describe in detail even a representative collection from a stock that reaches such proportions as this. The Simpson Crawford Co.'s Book Store—the largest and finest in the country—is literally stacked from end to end of its vast extent—on tables, on counters, in fixtures, everywhere, with
Second Floor.

The very cream of new and standard books from America's foremost publishing houses, which we now place on sale at the most far-reaching cut prices ever attempted.

Among the publishing houses whose leading books are represented in this sale are:—

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. — *Dodd, Mead & Co.* — *The Macmillan Co.*
Little, Brown & Co. — *Harper & Bros.* — *Bobbs-Merrill Co.*
Chas. Scribner's Sons. — *G. P. Putnam & Sons.* — *Etc., etc., etc.*

Collectors for public and home libraries wherever they may be, for many hundred miles round New York, will find it an occasion worthy of a special trip. Book lovers from far and near are flocking here by the thousands to participate in this wonderful event.

Recent Publications, $1.08 Fiction at 69c. in This Sale.

NOTICE—We will, under no circumstances, sell to book dealers at prices quoted herein, nor allow more than six copies of the $1.08 Fiction at 69c. to any one customer. No mail orders filled and none sent C. O. D. These prices take effect with issuance of announcement.

Great Annual Sale of Housefurnishings.

TO-DAY we start the greatest saving event New York has ever known—our great Annual Sale of Housefurnishings with reductions of one-third. These are some of the wonderful values that are bound to throng our great basement with economical buyers to-day, the opening day. We want you to be among them.
Basement.

10c. for 100 Paper Napkins, worth 15c. 15c. for 25c. Fairy Lamps.
15c. for 3 dozen Lace Paper Doylies.

Demonstrations.

LET us show you how the THREE-MINUTE BREAD MIXER and the CLIMAX FOOD CHOPPER work. The former makes the dough and bakes the bread. It is so simple a child can operate it. Sells for 2.25. The Food Chopper chops any kind of raw or cook meats or vegetables and fruits in fine or coarse clean cut bits. Sells for 85c, worth 1.10.

Articles for the Laundry.

6c doz. for best handled Iron Wax.
95c for 5-ft. Folding Ironing Board.
4c for galvanized Pulleys.
59c for Cedar Wash Tub, 3 hoops, very good size.
25c for 50 ft. best Manila Clothes Line.
98c for Clothes Wringer, white rubber roll, strong wood frame.
75c for Wash Boiler made of heavy block tin, copper bottom.
$1 for Folding Wash Bench; holds two tubs and wringer.
9c for ½ gal. very powerful Ammonia.
65c for set of Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 irons, handle and stand.
75c for round Clothes Hamper, 24 in. high.
6c for carton of 100 Clothes Pins
49c for 6-bar Folding Clothes Dryer; can be adjusted to the wall.
25c for Nickel Sleeve Iron with Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons.

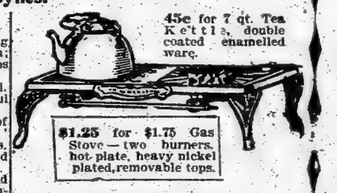

45c for 7 qt. Tea Kettle, double coated enamelled ware.

$1.25 for $1.75 Gas Stove—two burners, hot plate, heavy nickel plated, removable tops.

Kitchen Utensils.

39c for 10-qt. Bread Raiser.
25c for large size Pastry Board.
24c for Jap. Bread Box.
12c for Gas Torch and Tapers.
10c for steel Oyster Fryer.
9c for Russia Iron Omelet Pan
15c for 10-lb. Flour and Sugar Canister.
98c for 2-ft. Kitchen Tables.
9c yd. for 5-4 Table Oilcloth.
29c for Galvanized Garbage Can.
$1 for Corrugated Ash Can, 17x21.
9c for 10-qt. Galvanized Pail.
23c for good, strong Coffee Mill.
85c for Climax Food Chopper.
$2.25 for Bread Raiser.
65c for set of 6 Table Mats, palm leaf.
$1.75 for 5-o'clock Tea Kettle and Stand.
$1.75 for Nickel Chafing Dish, wrought iron stand, blazer and hot water stand.
50c for Nickel Serving Trays.

Articles for Cleaning.

75c for 16-in. Floor Broom, long handle, highly polished back.
75c for popular Carpet Sweeper.
25c for two Parlor Brooms, good corn.
69c for Ceiling Duster, made of lamb's wool, washable, 8 foot handle.
15c for Dust Brush, polished back.
8c for round Whisk Broom.
10c for Wool Duster, all colors, various sizes.
5c for Magic Polish.
25c for large bottle Electrozone.
25c for Turkey Feather Duster, extra large.
9c for Rattan Carpet Beater.
25c for can of Edith Silver Polish.
9c for large Scrub Brush.
5c for pkg. X-Ray Stove Polish.

19c for China Cereal Jar blue and white.
19c for China Salt Box blue and white.
95c for this handy Japanned Spice Cabinet. With Salt Box & Cereal Jar $1.33.

Double Coated Enamelled Ware.

19c for 1½ qt. Tea Pot.
23c for 2-qt. Coffee Pot.
39c for 1½-qt. Rice Boiler.
45c for 2-qt. Rice Boiler.
25c for 4-qt. Berlin Saucepan
15c for 4-qt. Lip Saucepan.
45c for 17-qt. Dish Pan.
89c for 10-qt. Bread Raiser.
15c for 4-qt. Preserving Kettle.
23c for 6-qt. Preserving Kettle.

Bath Room Requisites.

29c for 18-in. heavy nickel plated Towel Bar.
69c for 3-prong Towel Arm.
$1.98 for Bath Spray, fits any faucet.
95c for oak Bath Seat.

Articles for the Table.

98c for $1.50 Carving Sets.
$1.19 for set of 6 Knives and Forks.
15c for Nickel Call Bell.
$2 for extra heavy Poultry Snip.

First Spring Presentation of
New Costumes
And Tailor-Made Dresses

Today we make a large exhibition of Spring Gowns for Women, from full stocks; in all the various sorts of dresses, for morning, afternoon and evening wear. The groundhog may use his own pleasure and discretion, as to when he will make his Spring appearance; but New York women are already tiring of their Winter wardrobes, and will welcome the fresh and charming new dresses that America's best makers have prepared for them.

We have no Winter stocks to make us hold back the new things. Women who have a new dress to buy during these late Winter days may choose it from the brightest, newest, handsomest Spring styles; whether it be for street or more formal dress wear.

The present exhibition is also a broad exploitation of the new styles; and as such will be extremely interesting to all New York women.

Noticeable features among the dresses shown are the sloping shoulders—many of the sleeves running entirely over the shoulder, to the collarband. The skirts are very full, some falling full from a yoke. The materials of the costumes are soft and clinging, and there is very elaborate use of laces and lingerie trimming. The dainty shades prevail, even in afternoon dresses. Pink and blue, cream and light brown being most prominent.

Prices of the Costumes range from $60 to $170.

The new Tailor-made Suits show very smart jackets—some in 26-inch length, some handsome Etons, and most attractive blouse jackets. Here, too, are seen the sloping shoulders, and the tendency toward full skirts, with the fullness tucked away into the neatest plaits. The trimmings show braids, in black and gold, and touches of embroidery. The materials are serges, cheviots, tweeds, broadcloths and voiles. Skirts that just clear the ground will be in high favor; but many are shown in dress lengths as well.

Prices range from $10 to $95. Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Suits, $10
Worth $2 to $5 More

By their original tags you shall know them—$10 does not begin to do them justice as a price-mark. But we're willing to pay a penalty of $2 to $5 on each of these Men's handsome Winter Suits, for having allowed size-ranges to become broken; if you will come quickly for them.

In stylish fancy black and blue cheviots, single-breasted sack style; finely made; formerly $12 and $15, now

Ten Dollars a Suit

Then an item of interest in the shape of *Youths' Sack Suits at $10,* formerly $13.50 to $15. Of stylish fancy cheviots in medium colors; sizes 16 to 19 years. Small men taking up to 35 chest measure, can share in this good luck. Second floor—Fourth avenue.

Mourning Millinery

In no species of millinery are good taste and quiet refinement more imperative, or more conspicuous by their absence when lacking, than in Mourning Bonnets and Hats.

In this new, early Spring showing the distinctive ideas of our own milliners are submitted for your critical inspection. There is a wide variety in shapes—the newest types of bonnets, turbans, toques and hats are presented. Crape is very much in evidence, combined with silks, chiffons, dull jet and snake-like ornaments.

A group of charming hats for younger girls is noticeable—one of them a broad-brimmed hat of crape with a very smart bow of ribbon, another an attractive combination of chiffon and lace applique.

Prices are $8 to $20.
Second floor, Broadway.

An Odd Offering of
Boys' WASH SUITS at $1.65

It concerns Two Hundred and Fifty handsome, fresh Washable Sailor Suits for boys of 4 to 10 years—a Spring offering, really, projected right into the middle of Winter.

But mothers will buy pretty Summer clothes for their boys in February every time, when savings are as big as this. And then there are lots of mothers who put their boys into washable suits at any time, winter or summer, that they take the notion.

Materials of the suits are chambray, galatea, pique, duck, and white and tan linen; and style and making are of the best. The actual valuation figures run like this

100 Suits worth $2.25.
92 Suits worth $2.75.
40 Suits worth $3.25.
11 Suits worth $4.
7 Suits worth $4.50

Every one of them now at

$1.65 a Suit

And that just at a time when the market is practically bare of similarly tempting offerings. Second floor, Ninth street.

A Silk Sale
That Has the Scope Of a Regular Stock

Run your eye down the following splendid list of under-priced Silks. Doesn't it read more like a catalogue of regular stock silks for the coming season, such as you would expect to have to pay full prices for, than a wonderfully varied group of standard Silks at bargain prices?

That is one of the anomalies of the silk trade nowadays, that lets such rich plums of offerings as these fall to the shrewd buyer, just when the Spring silk business is beginning, when most women must have silks at any cost.

With the field of possible demand so thoroughly covered, as it is here, that woman is indeed a *rara avis* who cannot supply her season's needs of silks here and now, at emphatic savings:

Black Taffetas, 40c; worth 55c
Black Taffetas, 50c; worth 65c
Polka-dot Liberty Satins, 50c; worth 65c
Colored Taffetas, Superior, 55c; worth 75c
Gun-metal Fancy Silks, 55c; worth 85c
Plain Black Foulard, 55c, worth 85c
Printed Liberty Satins, 55c; worth 85c
Colored Peau de Cygne, 55c; worth 75c
Black-and-White Checked Silks, 55c; worth 85c
Guaranteed Black Taffeta, 55c; worth 75c
Imported White Taffetas, 58c; worth 75c
27-inch Black Taffetas, 65c; worth 85c
Chiffon Crepes, 65c; worth 85c
Colored Satin Luxor, 65c; worth 85c
Plain Black Lumineux, 65c; worth 90c
Printed Broche Liberty Satins, 65c; worth $1.25
Imported Black Guaranteee Taffetas, 65c; worth 75c
Plain Colored Broche Liberty Satins, 65c; worth $1.25
Imported White Taffetas, 75c; worth $1
Fancy Jasper Louisines, 75c; worth $1
27-inch Black Taffetas, 75c; worth $1
Fancy Checked Mousseline Silks, 75c; worth $1.25
Black Peau de Soie, 75c; worth 95c
Jasper Epingle Silks, 75c; worth $1
Fancy Colored Suiting Silks, 75c; worth $1
Black Peau de Cygne, 75c; worth $1
23-inch Black Taffetas, 75c; worth $1
Crepe de Chine, 75c; worth $1
Black Satin Damas, 75c; worth $1.50
Fancy Glace Gros de Londres, 75c; worth $1
Gilt-edge Black Taffetas, 85c; worth $1
Fancy Louisine Silks, 85c; worth $1.25
Extra Quality Black Satin Damas, 95c, worth $2.50
White Duchesse, 85c; worth $1.15
Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 95c; worth $1.25
Black Satin Duchesse, 95c; worth $1.25
36-inch Black Peau de Soie, $1; worth $1.50
Natural-Colored Pongees, $1; worth $2
36-inch White Taffetas, $1; worth $1.35

Rotunda, Main, Ninth and Tenth street Aisles.

FINE FURNITURE
In This February Sale

Low-priced goods are common to all special sales. Fine goods, that are low-priced, are rarely to be found in such offerings—largely because such furniture has an intrinsic value that does not depreciate from one season to another. It is always worth, and will bring, the market price. Perhaps it will not sell so quickly as lower-priced sorts; but it is sure to bring its price, sooner or later.

Thus it is in *fine* goods that the WANAMAKER FURNITURE SALE takes a position where it has no rival in the trade.

The low-priced furniture is here, of course; and that we have told of before. Today we tell something of our splendid assortment of *fine* Furniture for the Dining-Room and Parlor:

Parlor Suites

$37.50, from $75—Two pieces, mahogany frames, damask cover.
$40, from $60—Three pieces mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$45, from $75—Three pieces, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$50, from $80—Two pieces, mahogany frames, velour cover.
$55, from $90—Three pieces, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$75, from $110—Three pieces, mahogany frames, damask cover.
$60, from $120—Three pieces, mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
$110, from $220—Three pieces, gold frames, tapestry cover.
$130, from $190—Three pieces, mahogany frames, damask cover.
$135, from $210—Three pieces, gold frames, damask cover.
Other Parlor Suites at similar reductions, from $24 upwards.

Parlor Cabinets

$25, from $36—Mahogany; one glass shelf, mirror back.
$35, from $47—Mahogany; glass shelves and mirror back.
$38, from $55—Mahogany; glass shelves and mirror back.
$48, from $70—Mahogany; glass shelves and mirror back.
$75, from $125—Mahogany Corner Cabinet.
$90, from $135—Mahogany Empire Cabinet, richly decorated.
$100, from $150—Gold Cabinet, carved; mirror top.
$125, from $175—Gold Cabinet, onyx and mirror top.

Parlor Cabinets

$190, from $215—Mahogany; Sheraton design, richly inlaid.
$200, from $275—Gold Cabinet, hand-painted decorations.
$250, from $375—Imported satin-wood Cabinet, inlaid with fine marquetry.
$300, from $345—East India rosewood Cabinet, richly hand-painted; onyx top, mercurized brass trimmings.
Other Parlor Cabinets, at similar reductions, from $25 upwards.

Sideboards

$65, from $100—Mahogany
$75, from $110—Mahogany
$88, from $125—Golden oak
$85, from $130—Mahogany
$100, from $150—Golden oak
$110, from $165—Mahogany
$112.50, from $150—Mahogany
$115, from $175—Golden oak
$120, from $180—Golden oak
$140, from $175—Mahogany
$140, from $210—Golden oak
$160, from $240—Weath'd oak
$180, from $270—Golden oak
$193, from $290—Mahogany
$250, from $350—Mahogany
$300, from $375—Mahogany
Other Sideboards, at similar reductions, from $36 upwards.

China Cabinets

$37, from $42—Golden oak
$44, from $50—Golden oak
$50, from $75—Imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $80—Mahogany

China Cabinets

$65, from $88—Mahogany
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$67.50, from $100—Mahogany
$73, from $110—Mahogany
$80, from $120—Mahogany
$90, from $125—Mahogany
$90, from $135—Mahogany
$100, from $150—Golden Oak
$120, from $180—Weathered oak
$120, from $180—Golden oak
$120, from $165—Mahogany
$123, from $185—Mahogany
$183, from $275—Golden oak
$180, from $240—Mahogany
Other China Cabinets, at similar reductions, from $12 upwards.

Extension Tables

$25, from $35—Golden oak
$30, from $38.50—Mahogany
$30, from $50—Mahogany
$40, from $50—Golden oak
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$43.50, from $55—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$50, from $80—Mahogany
$52, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Golden oak
$66.50, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $105—Mahogany
$73.50, from $110—Golden oak
$76.50, from $115—Mahogany
$80, from $115—Mahogany
$90, from $115—Mahogany
$90, from $135—Mahogany
$95, from $135—Mahogany
Other Extension Tables, at similar reductions, from $10 upwards.

Bookcases

$8, from $10.50—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Im. Mahogany
$35, from $53—Golden oak
$49, from $73—Golden oak
$55, from $75—Golden oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$75, from $115—Golden oak
$143, from $215—Golden oak
$147, from $220—Mahogany
Other Bookcases at similar reductions, from $8 upwards.

Women's Desks

$12, from $15—Golden oak; two drawers, drop-lid.
$18, from $40—Golden oak; drop-lid, fine finish.
$25, from $35—Golden oak; carved, drop-lid.
$40, from $95—Tuna mahogany; two outside shelves; richly inlaid with fine marquetry.
$45, from $65—Bird's-eye maple; richly carved.
$65, from $92—Mahogany; richly carved.
$76, from $110—Mahogany. Empire design, rich brass trimmings.
$70, from $95—Mahogany; Colonial design, richly carved.
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Colonial design, richly carved.
Other Women's Desks, at similar reductions, from $9.75 upwards.

Fourth floor.

50c Fancy Striped Silk-and-Cotton
Eolienne at 28c

This is the daintiest and filmiest of all the sheer Dress Fabrics that will be used for Spring and Summer gowns. The sheer Eolienne ground—silk one way and cotton the other—is beautified by the prettiest stripes of mercerized cotton or the real silk. It is one of the handsomest and most artistic fabrics that we have ever sold under-price.

The collection includes about ninety of the most attractive patterns that came from the looms—a choicer assortment could not be had at the regular price; and these are little more than half.

There are faille edged satin stripes, figured satin stripes, and figured lace stripes, in white or color, on grounds of white, light blue, light pink, deep pink, cadet blue, reseda, cardinal, linen color and black.

Regular 58c goods at 28c a yard. Rotunda.

Artistic Pictures
At Materialistic Reductions

There's something eminently practical about the way we have shortened prices on these groups of handsomely framed pictures, in attractive subjects.

Reason is, not many of a kind; and we're averse to small lots. Thus such prices as these are explained, on pictures well worth possessing:

At $6, formerly $7.50 to $10

Carbon Photographs; a fine assortment of subjects, reproductions of famous pictures, framed in various styles.

At $7.50, from $10,
At $10, from $17.50

Coliseum and Forum, in two sizes of carbon photographs, framed in ornamental oak frames.

At $20, from $30

Colored Photogravures, in all-gold frames. Subjects, "Gossips," "Victor's Return" and others.

At $15, from $20

Colored Photogravures, in all-gold frames. Subjects, "The Invitation," "Recitation," and others.

At $12.50, from $20

Colored Platinum Photographs, "The Tennessee Madonna," framed in all-gold frames.

Also a choice group of Oil Paintings and Water-colors, by eminent foreign artists, at reductions of one-fourth to one-half. Fifth floor.

Valentines are Here

You can spend as little as two cents for a tender message over Cupid's private wire, or shroud your feelings in an elaborate hand-painted satin sachet for handkerchiefs, at $6.50.

Those are the poles of our collection of Valentines, and in between are zones in variety—temperate, even torrid.

It's a pretty showing, and best choosing is now. Book Store, 9th st.

Lillian Corsets
For Fastidious Women

The best efforts of Paris corset designers were employed in the planning of these superb Lillian Corsets. The most highly skilled experts made them.

Full as they are of French grace, beauty and style, they are very moderately priced among imported corsets.

Hints of a few favorite models among this most complete collection:

At $5—Of fine French coutil, finished with fancy silk braid.
At $8.50—Of blue and white fancy broche silk; ribbon-trimmed; garters attached in front.
At $10—Of strong white coutil; splendid model for women with large hips and abdomen, double supporters.
At $12.50—Fancy silk and broche; low bust, long hips, extra wide silk webbing supporters front and side.
Also other stylish models, ranging from $15 to $30.
All the above corsets fitted without extra charge, by experienced fitters.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats

Black taffeta; spick and span, new in style, attractively priced. Small wonder that merely mentioning them makes them vanish from our shelves.

One style at $5, has deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with plain ruffle.

Another, at $6.50, has deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce with full ruche at bottom, and percaline foundation. Others are priced at $8, $10.50 to $30.

Then here's a group of

$2 to $2.25 White Petticoats, $1.50

Of muslin; deep umbrella ruffle, plaited with embroidered ruffle at bottom.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Some New Waists

It's difficult to get much variation on the themes of box-plaiting, stitching, simple yoke, and so on, that distinguish the average tailored waist.

The differences in these new Tailored Waists of black brilliantine or white or black nun's veiling are hard to specify; but the discerning Woman will recognize the new touches. And they're pretty enough to repay investigating.

The black Brilliantine, $2.25 to $3.75.

The black or white Nun's Veiling $2.75. Second floor, Tenth street.

Dependable Bedding
Priced Below Par

February values in Mattresses, Springs, Pillows and Bolsters go hand-in-hand with the splendid savings offered by the Furniture Sale, thereby completing the furnishing of that very important part of the house, the bedroom.

Note these thorough-going economies on bedding that is comfortable, full of good service and hygienic:

Mattresses

At $18, worth $22—Pure white South American horse-hair; full size, 54x76 in.; 1 or 2 parts; 40 lbs.
At $14, worth $18—Pure black horse-hair; full size, 54x76 in.; 1 or 2 parts; 40 lbs.
At $12, worth $16—Extra black mixed hair; full size, 54x76 in.; 1 or 2 parts; 40 lbs.
At $9.50, worth $12—Good black mixed hair; full size, 54x76 in.; 1 or 2 parts; 40 lbs.
At $7.25, worth $10—Special black mixed hair; full size, 54x76 in.; 1 or 2 parts; 40 lbs.
At $8.50, worth $11.50—Cotton, laid in layers; 45 lbs.; full size, 54x76 in.; in 1 part.
All the above in smaller sizes at proportionate prices.

Box Springs

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair-top, for wood or metal bedsteads; full size, 54x75 in.
At $8, worth $10—Rabbet edge, upholstered hair-top, for metal bedsteads; full size, 54x75 in.
At $4, worth $5—All-steel woven wire Springs; all sizes.
At $2.75, worth $3.25—All-steel woven wire Springs; all sizes.
At $10—Steel woven wire Divan and felted cotton Mattress, complete; 30x74 in. Made to sell at $13.50; worth $18 at present market prices.

Pillows and Bolsters

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows; 20x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.63, worth $3.15—Same, 22x30 in., 3½ lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters; 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TARIFF TALK IN SENATE

Mr. Gorman Injects Subject in Debate on Exposition Loan.

In Reply to Maryland's Senator Mr. Spooner Announces No Revenue Revision This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Gorman, in the course of a spirited debate in the Senate this afternoon over the proposition to loan the St. Louis Exposition $4,000,000, said that the necessity for economy, as advocated by Mr. Lodge, demonstrates the failure of the Republican administration to properly conduct the affairs of the country. He said that our present era of prosperity was on the wane, and intimated that a revision of the tariff was badly needed to replenish the national treasury.

Mr. Spooner made the important and apparently authorized announcement that the Republican party did not intend to enter into a revision of the tariff at this session of Congress.

Asked why, he replied that the reason was found in the fact that such an effort would too greatly disturb the business interests of the country. A Presidential election was entirely a sufficient disturber of business without adding unnecessarily to the complications.

The Senate adjourned without concluding the debate, which originated with Mr. Bailey's point of order that the proposed loan is legislation not authorized by existing law.

Mr. Lodge declared the loan proposition went too far, and added that he would rather see the money given outright than loaned. On account of the condition of the Treasury and the warnings sounded against extravagance, however, it was not consistant to ask for such appropriations.

Mr. Gorman replied: "Can it be that the conduct of the financial affairs of the country has been of such a character that we are to be estopped from giving the necessary aid to an exposition to which all the world is looking forward as the greatest event since 1876?"

He said that all the great ports of the country needed better harbors and asked if the commercial interests were to be hampered and checked by the "stand-pat" policy, and because of the lavish expenditures made on account of war. He was delighted that Republicans had brought to light that the present revenue laws were a failure, and it was well for the country to know that the refusal to amend and change them was due to the fear caused by the approaching campaign.

"Reduce your duties," he said, "and meet the competition that is coming and coming rapidly."

Mr. Spooner said the speech of Mr. Gorman was purely partisan. He assured Mr. Gorman that he need not fear for the prosperity of the country and for a revenue that would be adequate to enable us to do all that we ought to do. The question of imperialism had been before the country and had been beaten. He agreed with Mr. Newlands that that issue would not be raised again, but he did not agree that the eyes of the people had been closed by dollars to the demands of liberty.

Mr. Tillman—Neither can we tell what part Gov. Cummins with his Iowa idea will play in the Republican Convention.

Mr. Spooner then supported the proposition for a loan to the exposition.

Mr. Elkins said he already could see a probable deficit in the Treasury, and said that if this appropriation should be made it would be necessary to stint other appropriations, possibly in support of our rule in the Philippines, "which," he said, "is right and just."

Mr. Tillman referred to the "loan" or "gift," the latter, he thought, as it was not likely that the Government would ever get anything back. In the course of his remarks he said South Carolina had a share of the steal, and that had been secured by other cities and he had helped to get it. What he meant was that this expenditure of money was unlawful and unconstitutional.

Mr. Spooner remarked that the Senator from South Carolina had put himself on record as participating in a steal.

"What I mean," declared Mr. Tillman, "is that when Congress takes money from the people and gives it away for expositions it amounts to a steal. What I want to know is, how far we are to go, and how much longer we are to participate in—"

"Steals," interjected Mr. Spooner.

"Yes, steals," said Mr. Tillman, defiantly.

AMERICAN FORCES IN PANAMA.

President Gives Senate Details of Invasions—Orders of Navy Withheld.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a mass of correspondence in response to Senator Gorman's resolution calling for the dates and circumstances under which the United States used military forces in the internal affairs of New Granada or Colombia, and whether such uses of military forces were on the initiative of the United States or by the request of New Granada or Colombia or in consequence of any official representation of either. The resolution also called for copies of the orders by the Navy Department relating to such use of military force.

The circumstances under which forces were landed are given by the President in detail, but orders by the War and Navy Departments concerning the inner workings of such department and which constitute a part of the records of the offices of military and naval intelligence are withheld, on the ground that the disclosure of such confidential matters would be incompatible with the public interest.

As a preface to the correspondence, Acting Secretary of State Loomis writes a letter in which he says United States forces have been landed on the Isthmus of Panama ten times.

The first was in October, 1856, at the request of Panama authorities, and the second in September, 1860, with the sanction of Panama authorities. Other landings were as follows: May, 1861; June, 1862; March, 1865; in 1866, the month not given; in 1873, in 1885, in November, 1901, and in September, 1902. The last-mentioned landing was the only one made without actual request from the Government of the Isthmus.

Acting Secretary Loomis says further that "on one occasion United States forces were landed solely on the initiative of the United States—namely, in September, 1902—when the Panama authorities were duly notified of the proposed landing," and that the forces of the United States have never been employed in the internal affairs of New Granada or Colombia otherwise than to protect United States property and maintain order and the freedom of the transit on the Isthmian territory under the provisions of the treaty of 1846."

STOPS FAVORITISM IN NAVY.

Rotation to be Order of Detail at Washington, Says Moody.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Moody has made a rule regarding the detail of navy officers for duty at Washington which will create dissatisfaction in local society circles, where naval officers have been prominent for many years. In looking over the record of those who have been dong duty at Washington from time to time Secretary Moody discovered that certain officers, following every tour of sea duty, managed to secure a detail for shore duty at the Navy Department.

Many of these officers are wealthy and maintain large establishments at the capital, and their families are among the prominent people in so-called "society" circles. Mr. Moody has therefore directed the Bureau of Navigation, from which details are made, to refer all applications of officers for duty at the Navy Department or the Washington Navy Yard to him, and to make no assignments for duty at the National Capitol without his knowledge and approval.

Hereafter naval officers who have not had service at Washington will be given the preference for shore duty here. Due regard to fitness and qualifications for the duties to be discharged will of course not be overlooked.

LORENZ OWED MACHEN.

The Accused's Explanation, in Postal Trial, of Sums Paid the Government Official.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Counsel for the defense in the postal fraud trial to-day produced a note dated July 1, 1893, for $25,000, drawn by George E. Lorenz, in favor of August W. Machen. In the opening statement of the defense, Mr. Kumler, in behalf of Lorenz, said he would prove the existence of an indebtedness of this amount on the part of Lorenz to Machen. The note, he said to-day, was offered for this purpose and as explaining the various remittances forwarded by Lorenz to Machen.

A hundred or more notes aggregating over $53,000 were identified by President S. D. Carr of the National Bank of Commerce of Toledo, Ohio, as having been discounted by his bank on the indorsement of Lorenz and his brother and Machen, the loans having been made to enable them to develop their oil properties in Wood County, Ohio. Mr. Carr further testified that Machen had sold out his interest to Lorenz, the bank thereafter accepting the single indorsement of George E. Lorenz.

Earlier in the day Diller B. Groff produced various checks in favor of his brother as evidence that he had paid him all that was due as his share of the profits. Mr. Groff explained his failure to send remittances to Lorenz after November, 1902, by the fact that the Government still owed Groff Brothers $13,000, and that it was necessary to pay the manufacturers of the fastener. J. N. McGill, a patent attorney, testified that the Miller device which had been referred to in the course of the trial was an infringement of the Groff fastener.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Surveyor of Customs—Frederick A. Kuntzsch, Port of Syracuse, N. Y.

Appraiser of Merchandise—Fred W. Edwards, District of Pittsburg, Penn.

Postmasters:

Connecticut—R. Clifford Tyler, Chester.

Delaware—John K. Chambers, Newark.

New Jersey—James W. Danser, Freehold.

New York—Eugene P. Strong, Bay Shore.

Vermont—John Metcalf, Fairhaven.

Also a number of promotions in the army and navy.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

John Todd Hill, Connecticut, Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Charles Lewiston, Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin.

POSTMASTERS.—New York—William S. McLaughlin, Avon; John M. Brown, Port Jefferson; Owen H. Willard, Randolph.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House has passed a bill, which is before the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of War to bring to the United States on one of the Government transports 600 teachers of the public schools of Porto Rico and twenty-five necessary attendants, for the purpose of enabling the teachers to attend the various Summer schools of the universities and colleges of this country.

Minister Thompson, who reported to the State Department the arrangement he had made with Brazil looking to a betterment of customs duty on certain American imports, has advised the department that the changes in duty will become operative on March 15 next.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts introduced a bill providing that $2,500 annually shall be paid to members of Congress in lieu of mileage, clerk hire, stationery, and office quarters. The bill in effect repeals the legislation for the new office building of members.

The State Department has installed the new press with the great seal of the United States, which replaces the one that has seen service for more than a quarter of a century. The press weighs 1,200 pounds, and the seal is far superior in artistic beauty and from a mechanical point of view to the old seal.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department detaching Admiral Sigsbee from command of the League Island Navy Yard and assigning him to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, in place of Admiral Lamberton. Admiral Sigsbee will sail from New York Feb. 12.

Judge Penfield, Solicitor of the State Department, has gone to Indiana to consult with the Republican Party managers concerning his candidacy for the Governorship.

PRESIDENT TO GRAND ARMY.

Civil War Soldiers Set Standard, He Says—Gen. Miles Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Roosevelt, Gen. John C. Black, the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army; Secretary Taft, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and other well-known officials were guests of honor at the banquet to-night at the Department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The President arrived at the banquet hall shortly after 10 o'clock and was given a cordial reception. He listened to a patriotic speech by Gen. Black, and was introduced to the large assemblage by Thomas S. Hopkins, the toastmaster.

The President spoke for about a half hour. He paid a tribute to the Grand Army and its work, and in a general way spoke of the duties of citizenship and of the lessons taught by the civil war.

"I wish to say in closing," he said, "on behalf of the younger men, that we would indeed be pretty poor characters if we did not feel it obligatory on us in peace, and, if need should arise, in war, to try in some degree to rise towards the standard which you, the men of the great civil war, have established for us alike in peace and in war."

In the beginning of his speech the President said he had made it a point, because of the pressure of official duties, not to accept social invitations this Winter, but he added that when it comes to a dinner given by the Grand Army with the Commander in Chief as its guest nice customs must curtsey to a great crisis.

MRS. HERMANN'S ENERGY WINS.

In the Queens County Supreme Court, before Judge Garrettson, the jury which for the last ten days has been hearing the evidence in a suit brought by the H. Hermann Sawmill Company against James Swan and Floyd Day of Beattyville, Ky., yesterday brought in a verdict of $24,690.15 in favor of the plaintiff.

The Hermann Company contracted to deliver, sawed into lumber, 23,000 poplar trees. The defense admitted that if the whole had been delivered there was a balance due as claimed, but alleged that there had been a default of 7,000 trees in the delivery.

Mrs. Rose Hermann, society woman and widow of Henry Hermann, who as head of the company through her business tact amassed an enormous fortune, went on the stand to tell how she had gone to Kentucky and forced a score of mountaineers as witnesses to testify in the company's behalf. These mountaineers recently visited the Mayor in the New York City Hall in the characteristic garb of their region. When they came here they all carried small arsenals, but discarded their weapons upon Mrs. Rose Hermann's solicitation. To obtain her witnesses in the suit she personally drove hundreds of miles through the mountains.

Her purpose in bringing on the mountaineers was to account for the starting from the forests of the contract number of trees. Some of the poplars had to be carted as much as 200 miles. It was then shown that the mill work was done and the full amount delivered.

Forty witnesses in all testified, and it took four whole days to read other depositions taken in Kentucky.

BITTER DEBATE IN HOUSE

Goebel Murder the Subject of Intensely Partisan Encounter.

Kentucky and Indiana Members Display States' Feeling Over Affair—American Jews in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—This was the most exciting day the House has had this session. The Democrats charged the Republicans with making murder a political crime, sheltering a fugitive from justice, and reversing the intent of the Constitution with regard to extradition laws in the interest of a Republican assassin. The day was an anniversary of the murder of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky. Excitement rose high, and the House was crowded throughout the debate, which lasted almost all the afternoon. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration at the time.

Mr. James (Dem., Ky.,) started the discussion, which was over the refusal of Gov. Durbin of Indiana to surrender ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, charged with complicity in the murder of his rival, Gov. William Goebel. Mr. James introduced a bill to authorize extradition proceedings in Federal courts when the Governor of one State refuses to honor extradition papers from another.

The Democrats were beside themselves with delight over his arraignment of the Republicans, particularly when he denounced President Roosevelt as "the distinguished rough rider, who, as Governor of New York, violated all precedents by saying to Taylor, 'Come to New York and you shall be immune.'"

The President's reference in favor of extradition treaties in his message was ridiculed by Mr. James in view of the failure of the Governor of Indiana to extradite Taylor.

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) defended Gov. Durbin. His argument was to the effect that it would be impossible for Taylor to have a fair trial in Kentucky, and he pointed to the case of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted of Goebel's murder, as proof.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. James, "that the Governor of Indiana refused to surrender Taylor before Powers was ever tried, and before he could have known whether Powers would have a fair trial or not?"

Mr. Crumpacker said it was.

"Didn't Taylor show the same remarkable foresight," asked Mr. James, "when he granted a free pardon to Powers before Powers was even arrested?"

"Possibly, possibly," said Mr. Crumpacker, amid Democratic laughter.

Mr. Crumpacker's attack on the State of Kentucky aroused John Sharp Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) who made a speech which aroused the Democratic side to a pitch of the wildest enthusiasm and excitement. He declared Crumpacker's speech to be "a disgrace to American civilization."

"Edmund Burke did not know how to draw an indictment of a whole people," said Mr. Williams, "but the gentleman from Indiana can teach him how to do it, and to do it by innuendoes and hints gathered from newspaper reports."

Indiana and Kentucky were separated by a river, he said, and Mr. Crumpacker's argument was that on the left-hand side of that river all was corruption and vileness, and on the right-hand side all was political purity.

"Kentucky," he concluded, "will continue to go Democratic until the Republicans of that State cease to march under the banner of assassination."

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) defended President Roosevelt's extradition treaty recommendations. The general indictment of the President and the Republican Party, he said, was not well founded, neither was the criticism of Gov. Odell of New York, made by Mr. James (Ky.,) for his refusal to extradite Ziegler on demand of Missouri.

Mr. Adams (Penn.) in beginning his annual speech in favor of the reorganization of the Consular Service said he was performing a very good office by interposing a buffer between Indiana and Kentucky. He presented a bill for the reorganization of the Consular Service, which, he said, was indorsed by the business interests of the country.

The discussion was brought back to the Goebel murder. Mr. Hemenway (Rep., Ind.,) made a speech urging the Democrats of Kentucky to cool off and not be so excited about the murder of Goebel. This provoked Mr. Stanley (Dem., Ky.,) to deliver a speech in which he declared that he had not believed partisanship could go so far.

"To make murder a political question," he said, "is amazing to me. If when Lincoln was shot some disciple of this new philosophic school, which makes assassination a subject for debate, had addressed the mourning people of this country, telling them to keep cool, not to get excited, and to remember that Booth's deed was a political crime, I would not have been more astonished."

"Didn't Goebel kill a man?" asked Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.)

"Goebel shot Sanford in self-defense," retorted Mr. Stanley. "He shot Sanford through the brain. When Goebel was picked up there was a bullet through his own body. Only two shots were fired. Will the gentleman from Iowa tell me how a man with a bullet in his brain could shoot Goebel through the body? Which fired first?"

Mr. Harrison (N. Y.) discussed for ten minutes what he characterized "the insulting treatment by the Empire of Russia of American citizens who are Hebrews and who go to that country." Mr. Harrison advocated the Goldfogle resolution requiring equal treatment to be accorded to citizens of the United States regardless of religion. He called attention to the statement of the State Department that this was not now the case, and that passports issued to Jews to go to Russia were not a guarantee of safety. What was needed, he said, was a new example of American diplomacy, which would tell the truth.

Opposition to reciprocity with Canada was the text of a thirty-minute speech by Mr. Volstead, (Minn.) Free wheat from Canada, he maintained, would be a decided commercial detriment to this country, as millions of bushels would be brought in under reduced freight rates and the price would go down.

PHYSICIAN DIES IN STORE.

Dr. Thomas Had a Ten-Cent Meal Ticket When Stricken.

Dr. Edward Thomas, seventy-five years old, formerly of New Berne, N. C., died in a cigar store at 336 Pearl Street last night. Where he had been stopping in the city is not known, but in the pockets of his well-worn clothing was found a ten-cent meal ticket and a programme of an entertainment given at the Bowery Mission, 55 Bowery, on Nov. 17 last.

Thomas, who was very feeble, dragged his way into the little cigar store and said he felt ill. He asked that a doctor be summoned.

Policeman Driscoll of the Oak Street Station was called and he asked the man his name and address. He gave the above name and said he had a friend named Eugene Pinckney at 19 Fulton Street. Then the old man settled back in his chair and became unconscious. He died, probably from heart disease, in a few minutes. The body was sent to an undertaker's at 26 Madison Street.

WINAN'S GOODS AT AUCTION.

Furnishings of Mansion of ex-"King of Staten Island" Bring Only Half Prices.

The household goods of Erastus Wiman, once known as the "King of Staten Island," were put up at auction sale yesterday at Turn Hall, on Brook Street, Stapleton, Staten Island. The sale is of antique furniture, chinaware, bric-a-brac, valuable rugs, glassware, books and pictures, which formerly helped to furnish Mr. Wiman's handsome mansion on Wall Street, St. George. The mansion was sold to the Staten Island Club some time ago.

Mr. Wiman now lives with his wife in a modest home on Wall Street—seventy years old and a hopeless paralytic. At one time he was manager for the R. G. Dun & Co. mercantile agency, and when in receipt of an income of $80,000 to $90,000 a year, was the promoter of many schemes for the improvement of Staten Island.

From Robert Garrett he secured a promise to make the island a terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which, owing to Mr. Garrett's death, was not done, and the deterioration in value of the land Mr. Wiman had bought on the island precipitated his failure, in 1894. But his real estate was not in his own name. He later became interested in the Mutual Mercantile Corporation. The venture was not a success, and since then Mr. Wiman has been broken down, physically and financially.

The sale was not concluded last night and will be continued this morning. Both Auctioneer Cornell and Harry Wiman, son of Erastus, stated the goods were not bringing more than 50 per cent. of their value.

Lansdowne

The Dress Fabric of Greatest Beauty and Utility

Comes perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

W. M. FREAD

For sale at all good stores

BROKER COMMUTERS ARRESTED

Fined in Jersey City for Refusing to Pay Fare on the Pennsylvania Road.

Richard M. Hurd and Charles Lebaire, brokers of Manhattan, who reside at Locust, near Atlantic Highlands, N. J., were arraigned before Justice of the Peace E. A. Ransom in Jersey City yesterday, charged with refusing to pay their fare on a Pennsylvania Railroad train.

They explained that they had tickets from Locust to New York issued by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, on a branch of which their town is located. To do this it was necessary for them to change at Matawan, on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, to a train for New York over the Central Road. The New York and Long Branch Road is operated jointly by the Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. By a traffic agreement each honors the tickets of the other on the Long Branch Line, which extends northward to Perth Amboy, but no further, both the big roads having their separate lines from that place to New York.

The local train, it happened, missed connection with the usual Jersey Central train and the men boarded a Pennsylvania train from Asbury Park, in charge of Conductor David B. Tice, rather than wait longer. Conductor Tice explained to them that he could only carry them as far as Perth Amboy on the Jersey Central tickets, and that they would have to pay 60 cents each to continue their journey on the Pennsylvania Line. They refused to do this or to leave the train, and Mr. Tice telegraphed ahead, with the result that a policeman was waiting to arrest them as the train rolled into the Jersey City terminal.

The Justice fined them a total, with costs, of $9.20. They paid, threatening to sue the Pennsylvania Railroad for damages.

McADOO'S ELEVATED GUARDS.

Commissioner Says Assignment of Patrolmen to Stations Is Temporary—Decrease in City's Accidents.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was asked yesterday about the rumors that he was going to make a "shake-up" in the Brooklyn police force. He said that the stories were wholly unfounded, and he had no such intention.

Referring to the comment that it was not thought proper for the Commissioner to provide the elevated road with patrolmen at the stations, when the city had to pay their expenses, he said that it was only on account of the bad conditions at the present time, and to try to prevent accidents similar to that on the Sixth Avenue line a week ago last Tuesday night.

A list of the elevated stations to which he has assigned patrolmen was given out by the Commissioner as follows:

Cortlandt Street, Sixth Avenue, one man.
Park Place, Sixth Avenue, one man.
Rector Street, Ninth Avenue, one man.
Cortlandt Street, Ninth Avenue, one man.
Barclay Street, Ninth Avenue, one man.
Rector Street, Sixth Avenue, one man.
Warren Street, Ninth Avenue, one man.
Franklin Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Christopher Street, Ninth Avenue, two men.
Houston Street, Ninth Avenue, two men.
Grand Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Grand Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Canal Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Houston Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Ninth Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Bleecker Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Eighteenth Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, two men.
Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue, one man.
Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, one man.
Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Eighteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.
Twenty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, two men.

This makes a total of forty-four patrolmen. The Commissioner said that the arrangement was only temporary.

The Commissioner added that in response to frequent requests he had stationed a patrolman at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus and Ninth Avenues.

The Commissioner also gave out a list of accidents that have taken place during January of 1904, compared with the same month in 1903. It is as follows:

	January, 1903.	January, 1904.
Collisions with cars	39	30
Struck by cars	39	19
Struck by trucks, cabs, &c.	31	41
Run over by trucks, cabs, &c.	18	19
Falls from cars	18	12
Runaways	16	13
Fell getting off cars	13	8
Fell getting on cars	9	10
Run over by cars	7	..
Struck by automobiles	6	1
Collisions trucks, cabs, &c.	3	2
Collisions with elevated pillars	3	1
Ran into obstructions	3	1
Struck by bicycles	2	..
Collapse of temporary bridges	1	..
Collisions with automobiles	1	1
Collision with bicycles	1	..
Run over by automobile	1	..
Fell from wagon, stealing a ride	1	..
Scaffold struck by truck	..	1
Fell from bicycle into excavation	1	..
Total	213	159

This shows a decrease of 54 accidents for the month.

Neidig Temporary President.

Robert E. Neidig, ex-President of Local No. 2, and P. C. McGuire of the New York Housesmiths' Union, have been elected temporary President and Secretary respectively of the four unions of ironworkers which are being formed until they hold meetings and elect officers. The ironworkers in Manhattan will be formed into a local at Maennerchor Hall to-night, and a local of finishers and helpers will be organized at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, on Tuesday next.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

James McCreery & Co.

ANNUAL SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES

February the 2nd to the 7th.

Jouvin and Standard Makes.

Latest tints of pearl white, mode, tan, buff, blue, green, brown, red,—and black.

1, 2 and 4 button Fastening, or 1, 2 and 3 Clasp.

Paris Point or heavy Embroideries,—self-color, black or white.

1.00 per pair

Misses' Piqué-sewn and Over-seam Kid Gloves, Tans, grey and pearl white.

75c per pair

Twenty-third Street.

C. C. Shayne, Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

February Discount Sale of Manufactured Furs.

Fox, Moleskin, Squirrel, Bear.....20 per cent. discount
Chinchilla, Marten, Alaska Sable (skunk).....15 per cent. discount

(Note.—Fox and Chinchilla are fashionable, but not recommended for service.)

Ermine, Lynx, Mink, Otter.....10 per cent. discount

Fur-lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats, Fur-lined Circulars, Fur Capes and Sleigh Robes at 25 per cent. discount.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

MUFFS, SCARFS, BOAS, VICTORINES, DOLMANS, &C.

1/3 LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Sealskin and Persian Lamb Jackets and Coats.

NEWEST STYLES; ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

MGR. FARLEY GOING TO ROME.

Many Priests to Wish the Archbishop Bon Voyage—Rumor as to Diocesan House Mortgage.

Many priests of the Archdiocese of New York will accompany Archbishop Farley to the pier this morning from which he sets forth on his first visit, Ad Limina, since his consecration. The Archbishop sails on the Prince Adelbert direct to Naples, from whence he will go to Rome by rail. He is accompanied by his former secretary, the Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, now Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and the Rev. James V. Lewis, his present secretary.

The party will remain in Rome for four or five weeks, returning to New York just before Holy Week, in order that the Archbishop, according to custom, may celebrate mass in the cathedral on Easter Day. A few days may be spent in Paris, however, before the party sets sail for home.

The Archbishop carries a letter from the American Archbishops to heads of the Church in Rome, one small portion of which, it was hinted yesterday, is in the shape of a mild protest from American Catholicism against the recent edict of the Vatican against the presence of female voices in church choirs. It is generally felt that American conditions are such, it was said, that the strict enforcement of the promulgation would work very great hardship here.

The publication that the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral had mortgaged the Diocesan House property, on Madison Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, for the sum of $250,000, gave rise to a rumor yesterday that the money would be applied to the removal, at once, of the debt on St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is within a very few thousand dollars of that amount. Little credence was put in the rumor by any one who heard it.

Father Lewis, the Archbishop's secretary, said he hadn't even heard of it. One who related the rumor added to it that if Archbishop Farley were able to tell authorities in Rome, during his visit, that nothing was lacking for the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, certain interests would be greatly enhanced.

ASKS FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT

Mayor Writes to Members of Congress Urging New York City War Claims.

Urging the members of Congress from this State to press for passage the pending bill to reimburse the City of New York for money advanced in 1861 to aid in the defense of the Union, Mayor McClellan yesterday wrote a letter to all of his former colleagues in the State delegation in the House, and also wrote on the same subject to Senators Platt and Depew. In his letter the Mayor said:

The United States has, in many instances, recompensed other cities and States for similar outlays, and for many years this city has petitioned the National Government for this act of justice.

I do not feel that I should countenance the applications of those who desire to represent the city in advancing this measure on the contingency of sharing in any award which may be allowed. If this money is recoverable it should go into the City Treasury without any deduction. Furthermore, I am suspicious of business connections with persons dealing with legislative bodies, and municipal corporations especially should show the example of discouraging such relations.

Any professional legal services needed will be furnished by the city without expense, and the Corporation Counsel will, on notice, appear whenever required and will make argument and submit briefs before any department or committee.

The amount involved is about $800,000.

Y. W. C. A. NEEDS MONEY.

A Nearly Empty Treasury at the Beginning of the Year.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York presents a very urgent appeal for immediate help to maintain its present well-established work and to meet the imperative demands upon it in every department.

Its religious, protective, and educational work is well known. Its power and its usefulness are daily proved. The new year opens with a nearly empty treasury, but the managers have faith to believe that this statement of need will bring the desired assistance. Donations may be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, George F. Butterworth, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $20 with which to pay the rent for three months for a widow with four children.

The bureau also appeals for $25 to pay rent for two or three months and help a widow with three children.

The bureau appeals for $30 for two deserted wives, one with two children, and the other with one child, who are to live together, one going out to work, while the other takes care of the children.

Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

New York City's Great Local Reference Book

The Eagle Almanac

It is more useful to New Yorkers than other almanacs because most of the book is devoted to city affairs. It answers every municipal question and is an accurate record of the past year.

It is used in Libraries, Public Schools, Business Offices and in the Home. Get it at once and you will want it every year.

Durably bound in cloth, 50 cents.

By mail, 65c. On sale at newsstands or address

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.

Most Interesting Art Event of the Present Season.

THE Fifth Av. Art Galleries

366, 368 Fifth Av. (near 34th St.)

Will this (Thursday) evening, Feb. 4, promptly at 8:15 o'clock, commence the two days' sale at Public Auction of the well-known private Art collections of

Mrs. Helen Dinsmore and Mrs. E. Le Roy Stewart,

with a few other important canvases:

Gerome, Henner, Asti, Berne, Bellecour, Gainsborough, Aurp, Thos. Moran, Monchablon, Passini, Piot, Twachman, Rembrandt, Roybet, Theo. Weber and Felix Tiem are among the masters choicely represented in this sale.

Conclusion of sale to-morrow (Friday) evening at the same hour (8:15).

ALSO

on Friday Afternoon promptly at 3 o'clock, SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION of the charming and valuable G. H. Erskine PRIVATE COLLECTION of RARE old CHINESE PORCELAINS, Pottery, Robes and Curios.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Your Hands—or Ours?

If you are familiar only with the music box in which you have to change each disc with your own hands, you will be interested in the Corona, manufactured by the Regina Music Box Co., New York, which automatically changes the disc.

The Regina Corona

stands 5½ feet high, has piano sounding-board, and by the automatic device which changes the tune discs it will play different tunes half an hour without any attention.

The steel hands of the Regina take the place of your hands, giving pleasure without trouble.

"Easily Played Easily Paid"

Come in and learn how it may be bought on the easy payment plan and hear it play.

Siegel-Cooper Co., Manhattan
Fred'k Loeser & Co., Brooklyn
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REGINA "Queen of Music-Players"

A Rare Delicacy

Cresca Figs and Stuffed Dates

Cresca Figs, big, plump, and luscious—sweet, tender dates stuffed with an assortment of candied fruits and nuts—put up together in imported grass baskets—making a treat for an epicure.

For sale by PARK & TILFORD and all leading dealers.

Put up by

REISS & BRADY

MORE, Than a Little Better.

Oculists.

To help your eyes is to help your health. Consult these Ehrlich Oculists:

A. W. Brewster, M. D., 217 B'way. (8 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Dispensary.)

G. B. Brigden, M. D., 1345 B'way. (15 years in private practice.)

M. Kanyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Av. (8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

Ehrlich

OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.

25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 13th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.

STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

COMFORT AND "LION BRAND" 4-PLY COLLARS AND CUFFS

GO HAND-IN-HAND

COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS
CUFFS, 25 CENTS A PAIR

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

FOR CONSTIPATION

Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi János

ASTHMA

HAY FEVER, CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia

PROMPTLY CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

J. Espic, 249 Rue St. Honoré, Paris
E. Fougera & Co., New York, and all Druggists

MANY THEATRES COMPLY

Only Two Playhouses Backward in Meeting Demands.

Mayor Learns That the Delinquents Let the Required Contracts at the Last Moment.

As a result of the action taken by Mayor McClellan against the theatres of the city whose managers declined at first to comply with the demands of the Fire, Health, and Building Departments, it is probable that no house will have to be closed and the entire matter will be settled to-day. Of the nineteen theatres notified by the Mayor on Saturday last that unless they began making the required changes by last Tuesday at midnight they would be closed, only two had not begun the changes yesterday when the inspectors of the three departments started out to see what houses had not come to time.

There were plenty of rumors yesterday about the City Hall that the two theatres in question, which are located on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, would be closed during the afternoon, and at one time the Mayor received a telephone message from Dr. Darlington, the Health Commissioner, saying that he did not intend to allow the houses to open their doors last night. Late in the afternoon, however, just before the Mayor left his office, word was received that the managers of the houses in question had just let a contract for the changes ordered to be made and that the work would be begun to-day. With this understanding it is not likely that further action will be taken, save to see that the changes are begun at once and that the work is pushed with all possible speed.

Early yesterday morning the joint inspection of the nineteen suspected houses was begun jointly by the men of the three departments interested. Health Commissioner Darlington took charge of the inspection and personally inspected the houses with the men under him, but he declined to give the names of any of the houses looked after, saying that if they made the required changes nothing further need be said of the matter. Dr. Walter Bensel, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, also looked after part of the inspections, and he looked after many houses other than the nineteen on the suspected list, to see that the other managers were carrying out their promises properly.

"We are not seeking to make the enforcement of any regulations a hardship," said Dr. Darlington after the work had been completed, "but we want to be convinced that there is an honest intention on the part of the managers to comply with the rules that have been laid down. The terms of the order were specific and there should have been no misundrstanding as to the meaning. In one instance a manager removed five hundred seats in the gallery of his theatre, and there is no question but that others could make much better progress than they have made so far."

When Mayor McClellan was seen just before he left his office, he said that in the case of the two playhouses which earlier in the afternoon it had been thought necessary to close, an additional inspection had been ordered at the urgent request of the managers, and that nothing definite would be decided till to-day.

"The reports of the Inspectors will be made out this evening," he said, "and they will be in my hands at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Then I shall take action in any case where it has been reported that the managers have not kept faith and are not making the promised changes. So far as I am informed now there are but two such cases, and the reinspection late this afternoon may relieve them if they take proper steps in the meantime."

It was after this that the word of the contracts for the changes came to the City Hall.

"If any of the managers wish a contest with me in the courts on this matter," said the Mayor, "I shall be willing to accommodate them."

Some of the violations which Dr. Darlington aims to stamp out are these: That all doors should be made to open outwardly at all times, and that the fastenings be such as require no lock; asbestos curtains for the stage running in iron sheaves and iron grooves; dressing rooms to be separated from the stage by a fire wall, and if underneath the stage the stage flooring must be of fireproof material; all border lights to be strung on wire cable or metal chain; all long runs or fire escape stairs to be broken by proper platforms at frequent intervals; removal of all railings from exits on the promenade floor; additional exits; red lights and letters of proper size over exits; diagrams on the theatre programmes showing all exits; no storage of scenery underneath the stage; removal of any box office obstructing the lobby, and proper exits from galleries.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AGAIN.

Another Great Performance of Wagner's Love Tragedy at the Opera House.

Another fine performance of "Tristan und Isolde" was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House that enlisted all the forces that made the last one so memorable. Mme. Ternina was the Isolde. Mr. Kraus the Tristan, Mme. Homer the Brangaene, Mr. Van Rooy the Kurwenal, Mr. Kloepfer appeared for the second time as the King. Mr. Mottl conducted. There is no higher artistic enjoyment, no more potent stirring of all the emotional forces that are subject to the sway of the lyric drama than these artists can offer when they work together with such burning enthusiasm as they do in this representation.

Last evening's repetition went to confirm the impression that has been made by her recent appearances that Mme. Ternina's voice has really recovered from the marked indisposition that her admirers were forced to hear in the early part of the season with very heavy hearts. It sounded full and beautiful at almost every point, seemed quite under her full command, and again it thrilled with the accents of her incomparable eloquence. The restoration to her full powers of this artist, one of the very greatest that is now to be heard upon the lyric stage, may well raise hopes in the minds of her admirers that her departure from the Metropolitan Opera House may be long delayed.

The performance last evening, though it lacked none of the essential qualifications in the first act, reached its highest level in the second, when Mme. Ternina and Mr. Kraus were roused to the highest pitch of vehement and unconstrained passion. Mr. Kraus, while he did not rise quite to the level of his last representation of the knightly hero, sang immeasurably better than he did as Siegmund a few nights ago. His singing in the duet, "O sink' hernieder," with Mme. Ternina in the second act was excellent, and in the last act there was the note of conviction in the outpourings of fevered delirium, into which he puts all there is of power, dramatic expressiveness, and tragic intensity in his voice and acting.

Mr. Kloepfer showed once before how fine and sensitive is his appreciation of the true pathos and dignity of King Marke, and he presented that personage last evening in the most sympathetic manner. He makes it a real and a living figure. His address he delivered in beautiful style with consummate declamatory skill, with a voice of vibrant and touching quality and with enunciation as nearly perfect as it is often the privilege of this public to hear. Of Mr. Van Rooy's rugged and tender-hearted impersonation of Kurwenal, and of Mme. Homer's admirable Brangaene there is little to say, except that they were among the most entirely satisfactory features of the performance.

First rather than last should be the mention of Mr. Mottl's magnificent reading of the orchestral score, which reveals new beauties and new power at every repetition, is full of infinite subtlety, of all-compelling and triumphant sweep, and fills every measure of the music with heart's blood.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Owing to the late arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on which are both the soprano Mme. Ackte and the tenor Frau Naval, "Die Weisse Dame" cannot be presented Monday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. In place of it has been substituted "Elisir d'Amore," with Caruso. The insertion of this opera into next week's programme will give opera-goers an unexpected opportunity to hear the Italian tenor, as he intended to appear only twice more before his departure a week from to-morrow.

***

To-night at the Waldorf-Astoria Julian Pascal will give a concert. The Misses Wall, two Swedish sisters, will play on the violin and the piano. They are the feature of the programme.

***

"East Lynne" will be presented at the American Theatre this afternoon by Ralph Stuart and Jessaline Rodgers, with the rest of the "By Right of Sword" company.

***

The Heights Club gave a theatre party at the Harlem Opera House last night. There were seventy of them in all to see Miss Marie Tempest in "The Marriage of Kitty." After the performance there was a banquet at the clubhouse.

***

The theatrical effects of Lester Wallack and his stock company will be sold Feb. 17 at the Knickerbocker Art Galleries, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street. The collection will be placed on view Saturday, Feb. 13. Charles E. Smith will conduct the sale.

FAVOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Principals Write to Superintendent Leland Indorsing the Work of His Department.

Many prominent school Principals have written to Claude G. Leland, Superintendent of Libraries in the public schools, expressing their approval of the system.

"Mrs. Ford, Controller Grout's investigator, gives the impression in her report that the majority of teachers and Principals are opposed to the libraries," said Mr. Leland yesterday. "This is not true. Of course, there are always some 'kickers.'"

John A. Loope, Principal of Schools Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 36, Queens, writes that his teachers and assistants are a unit with him in supporting the system. He has had six years' experience with class libraries, and finds them most valuable in the lowest grades.

"I find the class libraries of great value in school work," says John Doty, Public School No. 21, Manhattan. "To the younger children they give an opportunity which in many districts would not otherwise occur to become familiar with the children's classics. To the older children they offer a preventive substitute for sensational literature."

William A. Boyian believes that it is incumbent on teachers to inculcate a love of good literature. He says in his letter:

"Those Principals and teachers who regard school libraries as a nuisance and a burden belong to one of two classes: The disguised ignorant, or those who labor under the impression that the schools exist for their benefit, and not for the benefit of the children."

"I find the libraries one of the greatest helps in the work of the schools," announces J. V. Witherbee, Public School No. 106, Brooklyn. "The effect is at once seen on the composition work. The pupils are eager for library privileges. In many quarters of the city English is a foreign language, and every good book that a teacher can inspire a pupil to read is a great help toward Americanizing him."

"The books in the classrooms simply interest the children in reading," Superintendent Leland continued after showing the letters. "They do not oppose the public libraries, but prepare for them."

Gen. Wingate, Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Libraries of the Board of Education, said that many foreign children came to the schools with English vocabularies of scarcely 100 words, and were utterly incapable of choosing books at a regular public library, while the teachers in the classes could assist them.

FIND SCHOOLS UNSANITARY.

Brooklyn Health Commissioner Practically Condemns One Building and Points Out Evils in Others.

In a report which he submitted yesterday to the Board of Education Health Commissioner Darlington practically recommended the temporary closing of one public school in Brooklyn and the disuse of certain classrooms in two other schools in that borough. The Commissioner also urged improvement in the sanitary conditions in nine other schools in Brooklyn.

The recommendations followed an investigation made by Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts. The school which has been practically ordered closed is No. 66, in Osborn Street, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. This school is an old one-story frame structure. Superintendent Roberts found that the building was insufficiently heated, the arrangement of the classrooms bad, and the plumbing defective. He considers the building unfit for use in its present condition.

Defective plumbing was found in School No. 72, at New Lots Road and Schenck Avenue. The report recommends that the use of several classrooms there be discontinued and the building given an overhauling. The plumbing in School No. 86, at Irving Avenue and Harman Street, was found to be in need of much repairing, and it is suggested that the use of some of the rooms there also be discontinued. School No. 28, on Herkimer Street, was found to be dangerously overcrowded and filled with bad odors, due to the bad state of the plumbing. Poor lighting and ventilating arrangements, defective plumbing, and other sanitary faults were found in the following schools: No. 109, in Dumont Avenue; No. 116, Knickerbocker Avenue; No. 70, Patchen Avenue; No. 83, Bergen Street, and the Truant School, in Jamaica Avenue, East New York. At No. 68, on Bushwick Avenue, it was found the water supply was insufficient, while at No. 121, Canarsie, there was no water supply at all.

The report was turned over to Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder.

TRIAL OF MISS McCAFFERY.

Commissioner Everett to be Board's Counsel in Proceedings.

Commissioner A. Lee Everett of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of the Board of Education will be the counsel of the board during the trial of Sara J. J. McCaffery of Public School No. 116 before the Committee on Elementary Schools. Edward W. Stitt, Superintendent of Districts Nos. 8 and 12, has entered the charges of insubordination and gross misconduct against Miss McCaffery. Her counsel will be J. Clancey.

"Gross misconduct," said Associate City Superintendent Stevens yesterday, "does not mean as much as the layman would suppose. The charter uses the term as one of the four charges on which a teacher may be removed. Consequently any misconduct for which a teacher is brought to trial is 'gross.'"

GROUT CONTINUES ATTACK.

Report on Board of Education Charges Wastefulness in Furnishing Supplies.

Controller Grout continued his strife with the Board of Education yesterday by making public a voluminous report of R. B. McIntyre, an examiner, assisted by Edward Feeney, in connection with the disbursements of the board. Various alleged evidences of wastefulness in furnishing supplies and of manipulation of work are cited.

The report speaks particularly of the contract with the J. W. Pratt Company, the department printing contractor, for 1903, in which it is asserted "there is room for economy in the distribution of printed supplies and necessity for a close supervision of printing done for the board."

CONCERNING THE ACTORS

Repetitions of the Same Role Not Always Tedious.

When Audiences Seem Least Appreciative—W. J. Ferguson Relates Some Anecdotes of His Career.

"Don't you get awfully tired of playing the same part so often?"

That is a question almost invariably put to actors by laymen meeting them for the first time. Occasionally an actor will acknowledge that the frequent repetitions necessary in these days of long runs become tedious eventually, but more often the player finds occasion to explain that there are compensating features in conditions as they exist. It is only the fewest number, perhaps, who insist that by a long continuance in the same rôle they are enabled to attain to a degree of artistic excellence that might otherwise be impossible. Doubtless that is true in some cases, although it is equally certain that a part may be played so long that all spontaneity is dissipated and the semblance of reality in the impersonation lost.

The usual explanation of actors, however, is that the varying quality of their audiences serves to keep them interested in what they are doing. If every audience received a play in exactly the same manner, it is altogether likely that the continuous repetition of a rôle would become exceedingly monotonous. Fortunately for the actor, he seldom knows just how his effort is going to be received by the people out front. It is true that in a comedy the laughs usually punctuate the dialogue in exactly the same places night after night, and the heroic outburst of the melodramatic hero is pretty sure to evoke a round of applause at precisely the same point in each performance. But the volume of laughs and the insistence of the applause are by no means always the same.

The actor's interest in his work is to a certain extent kept alive by reason of this difference in the results. A speech that is received with a scream one night may evoke only the faintest ripple of merriment the next time it is spoken, and the actor who has failed to get a "hand" at just the point where it usually follows his effort returns to his dressing room with something to think about.

Actors know that applause and laughter are sometimes dependent upon the most delicate shadings in their portrayals. And they also know that on some nights hardly any effort on their part is required to evoke responsive laughter and applause that on other nights are denied them no matter how hard they may labor.

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There are innumerable little comedies and tragedies of the theatre that the people before the curtain know nothing about. Not so very long ago an actress in this city made a pronounced hit in a play which was numbered among the season's few successes. Night after night her strongest scene was applauded to the echo, and again and again the curtain had to be raised to allow her to bow her smiling acknowledgments to the enthusiasts out front. But each time the curtain fell, screening the actress from the audience, her tongue went out in derisive mockery at those who were paying her that unusual compliment of unrestrained applause.

To the casual spectator of the incident the actress's attitude seemed most ungracious, but she vouchsafed an explanation of it which may or may not seem sufficient as one sees fit to view it.

"For years," she said, "I have worked and slaved and fretted for recognition here in New York. In other cities they have respected my efforts for a long time. Here it was always bad business, bad notices, and cold, cruel treatment. Now I have them exactly where I want them. No, I'm not unappreciative, but [and the little tongue went out again] that's just the way I feel about it."

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Oddly enough, although Saturday night is generally considered about the best in the week from the box office point of view, the players usually look upon it as one of distinctly frapped audiences. Just why this should be so is not easily understood. On Saturday night deadheads are rigorously excluded from all New York theatres, and the large audiences in attendance might generally be expected to make for enthusiasm, especially as it is obvious that they have all paid their money and are apparently out to enjoy themselves.

It is also a peculiar fact that the Monday night audience comes nearer in quality to that of Saturday night than any other of the week. Monday night there are usually more persons in the theatres who have come in on passes than on any other night of the week. It is for Monday, as a rule, that the billboard passes are written, and in almost every theatre in town that night one sees a share of deadheads in the orchestra chairs.

In this case it seems not improbable that the lack of appreciation follows the natural tendency on the part of people to care little for that which has been attained easily and without expense. But that does not explain the attitude of the paying Saturday nighters.

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W. J. Ferguson, who is now playing the part of Monsieur Trevoux in James K. Hackett's production of "The Secret of Polichinelle" at the Madison Square Theatre, has been on the stage longer than almost any other actor now playing a leading rôle in New York. He has had some extremely amusing experiences, one of which occurred in the same dressing room he is now occupying at the Madison Square, and with which Richard Mansfield is identified.

Mansfield was just about to produce "Beau Brummell," in which Mr. Ferguson had been engaged to play the part of the Valet. During the rehearsals of "Beau Brummell" Mr. Mansfield was extremely doubtful of its success, and the night of the dress rehearsal his lack of confidence reached the limit of discouragement. After the first act, while the stage was being set for the second, he went next door to Ferguson's room, and, casting himself disgustedly down upon a chair, said: "Well, Billy, it's no use going on with this thing. It will never be a success. I think I'll telephone to the newspapers to change our advertisements to read that we will put on 'A Parisian Romance' for a few extra performances in place of 'Beau Brummell' until we can find something else to fill the gap."

"Nonsense, Mansfield," said Ferguson. "What are you thinking about? This play is going to make a great hit, and I know it."

Ferguson was at the moment adjusting a new wig which he had bought. It was one of the finest creations of the wigmaker's art and had cost a considerable amount. Mansfield viewed it sadly.

"I'm sorry, Billy," he said, "that you bought such an expensive wig, for this piece will never last over a week or two at the outside."

"Don't you believe it," answered Ferguson. "Will you give me the price of this wig on our hundredth night?"

"Indeed, I will," answered Mansfield, "and mighty gladly."

How the play was produced, what a success it was, and how it ran for not only one hundred, but a great many hundred, nights is now theatrical history.

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Although he has been on the stage ever since he was a boy, Mr. Ferguson's father and mother were very strict church people and never allowed him to go to the theatre. In fact, the only whipping he ever received in his life was administered to him by his grandfather in punishment of his having stolen away from home and gone to a matinée. Yet, opposed as his father and mother were to the theatre, it was through them that he first went on the stage. His father was the teacher of a Sunday school class and allowed his son to take part in a series of dramatic recitations which were given in the church parlors by the pupils in the Sunday school. It was at this entertainment that John T. Ford, a great friend of the elder Mr. Ferguson, saw the boy and thought that the germ of comedy lurked in his nature.

Ferguson was always extremely fond of the theatre and went to one whenever he could escape the watchful eye of his parents. It was very hard for him to get away from home at all, and he was always obliged to be in the house on the stroke of 10, in consequence of this he saw "Richard III." six times before he had ever seen the third act, for he was always obliged to leave the theatre and run home by 10 o'clock in order to escape punishment.

An experience somewhat similar to that narrated in connection with "Beau Brummell" happened to Ferguson when W. J. Florence produced "The Mighty Dollar," which ran for over two hundred nights at the old Park Theatre and then moved over and stayed a similar length of time the following Summer at Wallack's. At one of the rehearsals Mr. Ferguson, who played the part of Lord Cairngorm, in a certain scene raised an umbrella which he intended to use in a certain bit of business. Theatrical people are superstitious to a marked degree, and a raised umbrella is one of the veritable hoodoos and most dreaded signs in the profession. Mrs. Florence actually fainted at the sight of the raised umbrella, and when she recovered opened her eyes and said: "Oh, Billy, the play will surely fail! Oh, that awful umbrella!"

The author, the late Benjamin Woolf, did not share the superstition and laughed heartily over it. On the opening night he came up to Ferguson and asked if he had the umbrella. "Yes," replied the actor, "and I am going to carry it in that scene raised." Woolf smiled, said all right, and walked out to the front. His confidence was rewarded by a fortune in royalties.

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It is a curious fact in the history of the Madison Square Theatre that Ferguson has been a member of the cast of practically every one of its great successes, and superstitious as all theatrical people are, every one connected with "The Secret of Polichinelle" felt new confidence in the outcome of its first performance when this fact was jokingly commented upon at the rehearsals.

Speaking of the little things which make or break a play, the other night, Ferguson said, "One of the most striking instances of this which ever came under my notice was 'Colonel Sellers,' Mark Twain's first play, which made a pot of money for every one connected with it. John T. Raymond had secured it and tried it out in the Summer with a stock company in Buffalo. The big scene in the piece was a murder trial, and, as it was written the heroine of the play was convicted of murder, for the evidence against her was simply overwhelming. In Buffalo the piece was a flat failure, and Raymond came to New York without a cent of money or a gleam of hope or enthusiasm. He managed to work up a little of the latter, however, and went down to Sheridan Shook, who was then in the height of his success at the Union Square Theatre. From Mr. Shook he borrowed $300, and from some other friend he managed to scare up some props and scenery.

"Everybody during rehearsals made the thing more or less of a farce, even Mark Twain himself. One day Twain said, in a joking spirit, with no idea at all that we would take up his proposition seriously: 'Boys, let's all take a vote on whether the heroine should be found guilty or not, and if you fellows decide she shall go free, go free she shall.'

"After a few minutes' bantering back and forth this was done, and the company unanimously voted that she be declared not guilty. This was the way the piece was played. Its success was wonderful, and I attribute every bit of it to the fact that just in the spirit of joking we changed the verdict from guilty to not guilty. And it is by just such little things as these that theatrical successes are made or lost."

ART NOTES.

The watercolors by F. Hopkinson Smith at the Noé Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, will remain until the thirteenth. They contain Venetian and English views in equal parts, together with a few American landscapes and marines. At the Knoedler Galleries one may see the original study of Abraham Lincoln made by Frank B. Carpenter for his large historical painting now at Washington, "The Proclamation of Emancipation," as well as sketches for Seward, Stanton, Chase, Welles, &c. At the Holland Art Galleries, 59 West Thirty-third Street, is an example of Federigo Maldarelli, dated 1872, being two partially draped figures of young women in a Roman bath. "The Pompeiian Bath" is said to have been an order of the late Re Galantuomo of Italy, grandfather of the present King. It has been for a quarter century in the house of an amateur at Rochester, N. Y.

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A new place for the sale of American pictures, and down town, too, is the shop of Mr. James Rice, Jr., at 12 John Street. Jewelers and watchmakers seem to have a natural affinity to works of the fine arts; painters especially are apt to leave pictures at such shops for sale. Mr. Rice has already a small gallery full, and invites picture lovers to examine them.

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The seal made for Sir Walter Ralegh when he was appointed Governor of Virginia has been presented to the British Museum. It is one of three silver seals belonging to Ralegh which came to the hammer some time ago. About three inches in diameter, it has for coat of arms three fusils or guns "in bend" with a martlet or bird, (to denote a younger son,) a crest, supporters, &c., and the date 1584. In capitals the following Latin legend runs round the border: "Propria Insignia Walteri Ralegh Militis Domini et Gubernatoris Virginiae." A second seal shows a mounted knight in complete armor with the Ralegh arms on the shield and the housings of the charger. This is for Warden of the Stannaries, Governor of the Island of Jersey, and Captain of the Queen's Guard. The third has the sixteen quarterings of Ralegh with three crests, supporters, and the motto "Amore et Virtute." Messrs. Crichton Brothers of Bond Street, London, who presented the originals to the British Museum, have had electrotype copies made, which are to be sold at a guinea the set.

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At the London show of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers there is an example of Claude Monet's work in still life dated 1868, before he began to paint in the plein-air style which has "made school" since 1870. The "Déjeuner," says a writer in The Athenaeum, is singularly like a Manet, more brutal, less artistic, but still with something of the feeling for style which Manet never lost, but which disappears from Monet's works with the onset of quasi-scientific theory. "There are passages of delicious color in the grays of the tablecloth and the half-transparent pinks of the eggs—passages that make one think, curiously enough, of Chardin. Chardin, too, though with more consciously artistic effort and a finer taste, got his harmonies by a similar intense apperception of the influence on local color of air and light. ces deux harmoniques universels,' as Diderot, who had already foreseen this modern theory, calls them. This picture alone would suffice to show that the motive of impressionism was a genuinely artistic one, and that at this early stage, while its discoverers were hot in pursuit of a new kind of beauty, it amounted for them to a genuine inspiration."

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M. William Bouguereau, who recently resigned the Presidency of the Old Salon, after holding the place three years, gave great satisfaction as a representative of the old classical traditions in contradistinction to the modern ideas of the New Salon. He was also a very ornamental President, owing to his very distinguished personal appearance and his polish of manner. Mme. Bouguereau was formerly Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, an American lady who paints very nearly in her husband's style. M. Tony-Robert-Fleury, who has been elected in his place, was born at Paris in 1837, and studied under Delaroche and Cogniet. He began to exhibit at the Salon in 1866 with a big historical piece called "Warsaw, April 8, 1861," representing the slaughter of 4,000 Poles by the Russians in front of the palace. He is the son of Nicolas Robert-Fleury, the historical painter, who was born at Cologne in 1797, when the Rhine was part of France, and came within seven years of reaching the century mark, dying in 1890. Nicolas was a Member of the Institute, Commander of the Legion of Honor, medalist in 1824, 1834, 1835, 1838, and 1867, for five years professor in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in 1864 a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, and for one year Director of the French School at Rome. His son has painted the ceiling in the Luxembourg, glorifying French sculpture, and the wall-painting in the Hôtel de Ville in honor of Architecture. Besides other medals, he took the First Class at the Universal in 1878, and a Gold Medal at the Universal in 1889. In 1884 he was promoted to Officer of the Legion of Honor. He will preserve the traditions of the Old Salon even better than Bouguereau. A member of this Salon, an Alsatian named Honoré Umbricht, has come out with a protest against the inroads of foreign exhibitors at the Salon. This complaint is at the bottom of the recent movement to found a third Salon, which is to be for Frenchmen alone. M. Umbricht does not demand exclusion of all foreigners, but the limitation of foreign entries to a certain percentage of canvases.

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A fire at Knepp Castle, near West Grinstead, in Sussex, England, has destroyed or damaged a good many old paintings by Holbein, Van Dyck, and other masters belonging to Sir Merrik Burrell, the latter and Lady Burrell, who is a niece of the late William Winans of Baltimore, having barely time to escape the flames. One picture lost was valued at $125,000. The original Knepp Castle was one of six keeps erected by the De Braose family under the Norman Kings to defend the six "rapes" of Sussex. King John seized Knepp Castle after the forfeiture of the Braose estates. It has been a ruin for centuries. The modern castle is half a mile distant. There are or were eight Holbeins, including portraits of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Sir Edward Rich, Chancellor to Edward VI., Anne of Cleves, and Cromwell, Earl of Essex. By Philippe de Champagne is a likeness of Loyens, Chancellor of Brabant, and by Frans Hals a portrait of Cornelius van Tromp. There is a full length of Henrietta Maria by Van Dyck and a portrait of Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely. What has been lost and what saved is still to be learned.

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During the exhibition of the Architectural League there will be three Wednesday evening lectures free to the public. On Feb. 17 Mr. Charles M. Kurtz will lecture on the St. Louis Fair; on Feb. 24 Mr. John M. Carrère will talk on the remodeling of cities, and on March 2 there will be a talk on some other subject architectural by a lecturer not yet named. All will be illustrated by pictures on the screen.

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The Metropolitan Museum of Art has received in legacy from Miss Celia Norton a marble statue by Martinoli called "Listening to the Birds." The paintings by A. Wüst left to the city of Portland, Me., have been mentioned in this column. Another bequest by Miss Norton is an oil painting by Wüst which took a gold medal at one of the Paris exhibitions; this goes to the Boston Public Library.

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A bill appropriating $8,000 for a statue of Matthew Fontaine Maury of Virginia has been introduced in the Senate of that State by Col. William H. Stewart of Portsmouth. Maury is the officer who charted ocean currents and did much for commerce in other ways by increasing the safety and dispatch of sea travel.

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J. W. COTTOM.

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TAMMANY LEADERS MAY URGE M'CLELLAN

Fornes Sounded as to His Course Should He Be Acting Mayor.

Talk for Grover Cleveland Regarded by Many as a Cover for the Possible Presidential Candidacy of the Mayor.

Since the return of Charles F. Murphy from his vacation at Mount Clemens, Mich., there has been a great revival of Cleveland talk among the leaders and the rank and file of the Tammany organization, although Mr. Murphy himself has kept in seclusion since arriving in the city.

Despite the talk in favor of the nomination again of the ex-President, there are several evidences that the Tammany leaders have not passed over the idea that Mayor McClellan may prove yet to be the candidate of the National Convention, as shown by the fact that they have sounded carefully Charles V. Fornes, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the man who would be Acting Mayor for several months in the event of McClellan's nomination and election.

After going over the matter with Mr. Fornes it is understood that the Tammany men, from Mr. Murphy down, are confident they could depend on Mr. Fornes not to disturb any of the McClellan appointments to office, and also to carry out the wishes of the organization on public matters.

As for the Cleveland talk, which is regarded by some as merely to cover the McClellan preference until such a time as it would be wise to bring it forward, there were several expressions made public yesterday. Frank A. O'Donnell, President of the Tax Board, until recently Treasurer of Tammany Hall and one of the closest personal friends of Mr. Murphy, came out with a statement during the day in which he said that prominent Democrats from all over the country are favoring Cleveland for standard bearer again.

"Of course I know that Mr. Cleveland has said he cannot again be the candidate," said Mr. O'Donnell, "but there also is a general feeling that if he were given the nomination by the majority and the best element of the party he will accept. Since the first of the year through my connection with the Tax Department I have met prominent men in all walks of life who have declared themselves for Cleveland, saying that if nominated he would be overwhelmingly elected. They all express the belief that if the nomination should come to him in the right way he would make the run, as the Democrats who left the party in 1896 and who stayed out in 1900 would come back again if Mr. Cleveland were nominated. As to Judge Parker, there is a general feeling that he would not be as strong a candidate in this State as Mr. Cleveland."

Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch also came out yesterday in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, saying that many Democrats who twice fought Mr. Bryan from outside their party have now come to the conclusion that they must fight him from the inside, and therefore think Mr. Cleveland the right man to bring before the convention.

Men close to inside Tammany politics let it be known, however, that Mr. Murphy has been more than anxious to find out exactly the attitude of Mr. Fornes toward the organization, showing a keen desire to know whether the organization would be able to depend on Mr. Fornes in the event of McClellan showing such strength between now and convention time that it would be advisable for the State delegation to come out for him, especially if Mr. Cleveland should take himself further out of the race and leave a demand for a New York man as the candidate.

It became known yesterday that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Fornes have had several meetings of late, and that Mr. Murphy has become convinced that the organization would be safe with him as Mayor. It also became known that Mr. Fornes has given a promise to two leading Tammany men who called on him a few days ago from Mr. Murphy, to the effect that if he should become acting Mayor for any space of months he would not disturb any of the McClellan appointments, and would at the same time take counsel of the Tammany leaders on matters of a political nature that might come before him as acting Mayor.

Thus, while the Tammany leaders are continuing to talk Cleveland, they are at the same time keeping an eye on the attention being paid to Mayor McClellan and will not be slow to take advantage of it should the situation take a proper look, knowing, as they now do, that they have nothing to fear from Mr. Fornes, who is said to have let his friends understand that he regards his present position in office and in the party organization as far more to be desired than the position which he formerly occupied as a Fusion official.

WANT CHANGE IN PRIMARIES.

Richmond County Democrats Want Them Held by Election Districts.

Under the leadership of Democrats who object to the established methods of holding primary elections in Richmond County a movement has been launched to demand that the election district, rather than the Assembly district, be made the basis of such elections. The Republicans of Staten Island already have their primaries by election districts. The first of a series of meetings to urge the change was held at Richmond County Hall, Tompkinsville, night before last.

James J. Coleman, who lives on Staten Island and has an office at 120 Broadway, acted as Secretary. He said yesterday:

"Heretofore the main body of Democrats over our way have had no voice in the primaries. Those who are moving for the change of system will have meetings every Wednesday in various sections of the island until we gain our point."

APPOINTMENTS BY DELANY.

Corporation Counsel Distributes Some Offices in Brooklyn and Queens.

Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday named James F. Quigley, an ex-Police Magistrate, to be an Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Brooklyn Bureau of Street Opening, at a salary of $4,000. He takes the place of Charles S. Taylor. Philip D. N. Meagher is named as Mr. Quigley's assistant, at $3,000 a year, taking the place of R. A. Brackenridge. William Hughes also is named as a trial assistant in the Brooklyn office at $6,000, replacing H. Brush. Mr. Hughes held this place under the Van Wyck administration, and then gave way to Mr. Brush, whom he now succeeds. Edward Malone is named as an assistant for Queens at $2,000 a year in the place of R. Weed.

City Chamberlain Keenan announced the appointment of Abraham Rossman of 175 East Ninety-fifth Street to be chief warrant clerk at $2,500 a year.

WHITAKER MAY MAKE CONTEST.

Report That ex-Alderman Will Be Named Against Cockran.

Republicans of the Twelfth Congress District will meet in convention this evening at the Civic Club, in East Thirty-fourth Street, to nominate a candidate to oppose W. Bourke Cockran at the special election to be held on Feb. 23 to elect a successor to George B. McClellan.

It was reported last night that ex-Alderman William J. Whitaker will be nominated to make the fight against a normal Democratic plurality of 14,000 votes. Whitaker was elected Alderman in 1901 from the Twentieth Aldermanic District, being the only Republican ever elected to that office from the district. He is a Goddard man. The report that Charles W. Anderson, the negro orator, would be nominated by the Republicans was emphatically denied yesterday.

ANTI-PARKER MOVE PLANNED.

Bryan Men Arrange for an April Dinner to be Held in Albany.

Seeking to hit at ex-Senator David B. Hill and to injure the boom of Judge Parker for the Presidential nomination, members of the radical Bryan element of the Democracy in this city have arranged to give a dinner at the Stanwix Hall in Albany on the night of April 2. Judge Parker and ex-Senator Hill both will be invited, but neither will be asked to speak, and so their declinations are expected. In this way it is expected that the breach between the old Bryan men and the ex-Senator may be widened.

The movement for the dinner is in the hands of the men who got up the reception here to Mr. Bryan when he returned recently from abroad, and they are counting on having ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, City Court Judge Samuel Seabury, and Henry George among the speakers of the evening. They have secured the support of the Herrick men in Albany County to their plan, the element led by Justice D. Cady Herrick being willing at all times to take part in any anti-Hill movement, and another outcome of the plan is expected to be the hottest kind of a fight in Albany County to keep Hill from going to the National Convention as a delegate.

Already the invitations have been sent out for the dinner, more than 300 in number, and many responses have been received, so the men back of the affair are counting on having it draw to a head in sufficient time to stir up trouble at the March primaries.

GOV. ODELL IN TOWN.

His Home Rule Policy Has Been Submitted to Elihu Root and ex-Gov. Black.

After conferring with several of the local Republican leaders Gov. Odell left the city yesterday and went to his Newburg home. The Governor was in the State Committee room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the morning, and saw Charles H. Murray, Chairman of the County Committee, and also William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, among others. One of the important matters gone over was the Treasurership of the County Committee, but it was announced that nothing had been decided as yet. Chairman Murray may have some announcements from the committee this evening.

The Governor discussed at length with his friends the home rule legislation proposed at Albany as the means of recuperating the party strength in the big cities of the State, but he declined to give any public expression concerning the details of the proposed measure, although one of his friends let it be known that the proposition is as yet merely in a tentative stage, and that no definite course has been determined upon.

Both ex-Secretary Root and ex-Gov. Black are said to have been consulted on the matter, and they are working on some ideas which may be presented to the Governor next week, and then if acceptable to him the suggestions may reach the Legislature in the form of bills.

The Governor let it be known that he is at this time in favor of giving the city the fullest measure of home rule that is permitted by the State Constitution and also that he favors the general idea of the New comb Sunday opening bill, but thinks it should not stand as a separate measure, but rather as a part of the general home rule legislation.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the Governor was asked about the general comment on the tardiness of the present session in its work.

"I don't see where the tardines comes in," said the Governor. "The present session is up to schedule for this time of the year. A year ago this time one bill only had been passed and sent to the Executive Chamber, while this year two have reached that stage. Things will be getting liveller soon."

HAGAN ANGERED BY RAID.

Police Captain Chops Up Billiard Table in Alleged Poolroom and Tammany Leader Is Nettled.

Capt. Charles D. Kemp of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday conducted a raid on an alleged poolroom over a saloon at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street. The prisoners taken were John Wilson of 241 West Sixty-sixth Street, charged with maintaining the alleged poolroom, and Frank Williams of 208 West Sixty-fourth Street, charged with aiding and abetting.

A man who said he was George Smith of Mills House No. 1 told Capt. Kemp yesterday afternoon that he had played the races at the alleged poolroom, had won his bet, but could not collect his winnings. He showed the Captain a blue card, on which was marked "The W. Club." Capt. Kemp gave the card to Detective Boll, and told him to get into the alleged poolroom, while the Captain with Detectives Isbel, Johnson, Pierce, and Hickey, took up a position inside the storm doors of the Marie Antoinette Hotel, opposite the place raided.

Boll went inside, but soon appeared at the door and gave the signal. Then he went in again. Kemp and his four men made a rush for the place. They found Boll with his hands around the doorman's throat. Then they ran upstairs, smashing in two or three doors with an axe on their way, and, entering a large room, found about fifty men in all stages of panic. On a billiard table in the centre of the room the police say they found a set of dice with which Boll says craps had been played. Capt. Kemp chopped the legs of the table into kindling wood.

The prisoners had hardly reached the police station when James J. Hagan, ex-Warden of the Tombs, who at the last election beat John B. Sexton for the leadership of the Nineteenth Assembly District, came in. Sergt. Rehan was behind the desk.

"Magistrate Mayo will be down here at a quarter past 7 to bail these men out," he said, and then turned to Capt. Kemp.

"Why did you chop that billiard table to pieces?" he demanded angrily. "There was no reason for that."

"That table had been used for gambling purposes, and I'll chop up anything I like that has been used in that way," retorted Kemp. Inspector Walsh had entered the station, and he nodded approvingly.

Punctually at 7:15 Magistrate Mayo, accompanied by a lawyer, entered the station. After accepting bail in $500 each for the two men, which was furnished by George Fornes of 200 West Sixty-fourth Street, Magistrate Mayo and the lawyer went around to the Tammany headquarters on Broadway, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. After remaining there a little while the Magistrate was driven away in a cab.

Down on the street in front of the headquarters Mr. Hagan talked about the raid and poolrooms in general.

"I've done all I could to help the police drive poolrooms out of this district," he said. "Ask Capt. Kemp himself if a haven't."

When the question was put to the Captain he replied:

"He hasn't helped me in any way, and I don't need and won't have any meddling with police business by politicians in my district."

MAY CRITICISE ROCKEFELLER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Members of the University of Chicago Faculty may criticise at will, favorably or otherwise, the actions of John D. Rockefeller, the institution's most liberal benefactor, without fear of dismissal. At least this is the substance of a statement made by President Harper to the senior class at the university to-day in response to a question. It was asked by one student:

"Would any professor be dismissed for criticising John D. Rockefeller in relation to the Standard Oil Company and public affairs?"

President Harper replied: "The members of the Faculty have a right to speak as they please. The university stands for free speech. No professor has ever been dismissed for expressing his opinion on any subject. When Dr. Von Holst was here the university received numerous letters from all parts of the country insisting on his dismissal, accusing him of uttering seditious sentiments. At that time the university issued a statement that every man was entitled to free speech. The university is above such things as interfering with a man's right of speech."

SERIOUS COAL DISPUTE

Disagreement Over Wage Scale in Central District.

Possibility of Another Big Strike Discussed—Second Joint Conference to be Held.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The possibility of another big coal strike is strongly emphasized by the failure of the conference of coal operators and miners, which has been in session here to settle the differences between employers and employed in the central competitive district, to arrive at an agreement. The scale committee for the miners to-day reported the present wage scale as their ultimatum, and the operators insisted that nothing but the 1902 scale, or a reduction of 12 per cent. in wages, would satisfy them. The convention then adjourned after the appointment of a committee to arrange for another conference to be held, probably on Feb. 15.

The possibility of a final disagreement and suspension of work is a topic of conversation among the miners and operators to-night. Leaders on both sides refuse to go into a discussion of the general effect of a possible suspension of operations on April 1.

"All I will say at this time," said W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the Illinois Miners and Chairman of the joint scale committee, "is that a suspension in the bituminous fields would be a National calamity, and if continued for any length of time would in effect dwarf the anthracite strike into insignificance. Every effort should be made to prevent it.

"By that, I do not mean to say that the miners are afraid of such a conflict, or that their demands should not be strictly enforced."

W. S. Bogle, the Indiana operator, said: "This is not the time to discuss such questions, but I will say this much—the country will have almost sixty days in which to prepare for a suspension, if it comes. The other districts produce a great deal of coal, and I do not think that a suspension in April would cause great inconvenience."

The Indiana operators assert that the cheaply mined coal of West Virginia is entering their markets. The fight for the reduction, however, has been essentially that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania operators, who assert that they are in direct competition with the West Virginia operators.

The ground upon which the miners take their stand is that the competition of the operators in the central competitive field and those outside is not as keen as the operators would have them believe. The miners say that at least in Ohio and Pennsylvania their men have not steady work, and that all over the central competitive field the cost of living is such at this time that they cannot accept a cut in wages and maintain a fair standard of living.

The miners have $1,000,000 in their National treasury. The Illinois miners have $600,000 in their own treasury, and the other States have at least $400,000, making $2,000,000 of cash available for any emergency.

CLERKS JOIN STRIKERS.

Go Out with Freight Handlers Who Quit on New Haven Road Piers—New Man Attacked.

A strike of from 250 to 300 freight handlers on the piers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, between Rutgers Street and Gouverneur Slip, to enforce a demand for 25 cents an hour, which went into effect on Tuesday, was augmented yesterday by a strike of thirty delivery clerks. The freight handlers are members of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union, and made a demand first on F. H. Connolly, the agent of the company, for 20 cents an hour from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, whether there was work for them or not. This was readily granted. Then they decided to demand 25 cents an hour, which Mr. Connolly refused, and the strike took place. Mr. Connolly says that the strike was the result of the discharge of Edward F. Carroll, the President of the union, who worked at the Montgomery Street pier.

The arrival of twenty or thirty new men to work at Pier 52, near Montgomery Street, caused the only disorder during the day. A crowd of strikers gathered and five of them attacked Eugene Gilchrist, a clerk at the pier, who had tried to assist the new men. He was dragged from the pier and roughly handled. Then he was told to go home, and hastened to obey the order. The strikers were proceeding to make matters lively for some of the new men when several policemen appeared and the rioters scattered.

President Carroll of the union then exacted a promise from the men that they would keep sober and stay away from the piers. Capt. Shaw of the Madison Street Station, who kept in the neighborhood of the piers for the remainder of the day, said that the men showed an inclination to keep this pledge.

The new men who had been hired were taken away on a tug at 6 o'clock in the evening for fear of a demonstration by the strikers. Agent Connolly said:

"None of the strikers has returned to work, and by to-morrow morning, if they are not back at work, we will make the first serious attempt to fill their places."

LONG SKIRTS A GRIEVANCE.

Some of the Waitresses, About to Organize, Would Prefer Bloomers.

Frederick Bauman, general organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, has called a mass meeting of waitresses in coffee and cake saloons and other places at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, for Feb. 15, to organize a waitresses' union.

According to Bauman, the waitresses are eager to be organized, and some of them, he says, want to be relieved from the tyranny of long gowns, which annoy them when attending customers. A few of them, he says, hint at bloomers, being willing to sacrifice grace to utility.

TRAIN PLUNGED DOWN BANK.

Fatal Wreck of Montreal to Boston Express Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—The Canadian Pacific express for Boston and Montreal, which left this city at 8:40 A. M. to-day over the Intercolonial Railroad, was wrecked at Milford, about thirty-six miles from this city, and one person is known to have been killed and many injured.

BANKS TO LOSE STATE FUNDS.

Pennsylvania's Deposits to be Redistributed on May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—Notices will shortly be served on the banks of Pittsburg which hold large amounts of State funds that on May 1, when William L. Mathues becomes State Treasurer there will be a redivision of the funds in banks, and Pittsburg will lose about $4,000,000 of the total deposited here.

The Pittsburg banks have begun calling loans on stock certificates and bonds, and the action is having its effect on local stocks. Most of the banks pay the State 2 per cent. for the use of the State funds, and they have been securing 5½ and 6 per cent. lending it out.

UNION DRIVES FACTORY OUT.

Kentucky Company Will Move Its Plant to Rochester, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Because the International Wood Workers' Union has insisted that the Force Handle Manufacturing Company of New Albany shall allow it to dictate the employing policy of the company, the factory has been idle for two weeks, and the company has decided to move the plant to Rochester, N. Y.

The factory has employed 300 men, and has been one of the most substantial in that city. Two weeks ago the company discharged one of the men for incompetency and insubordination, and the union demanded his reinstatement, which was refused. All the men then walked out and refused to listen to anything but the reemployment of the discharged union man.

NEWARK BOY KILLS HIMSELF.

Took Carbolic After Concealing from Parents His Discharge by His Employers.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Jacob Rausch, fourteen years old, committed suicide at his home, 82 Monmouth Street, to-night with carbolic acid. When the boy reached home from, as his parents supposed, his place of employment, Wiss & Co.'s, he told his mother that he had seen in a baker's window an iced cake he would like to buy.

His mother gave him 10 cents and he left the house. He returned in about ten minutes and staggered and then fell in the hallway. As his father picked him up he saw a bottle clenched in his hand. He spilled carbolic acid out of the bottle and against the father's cheek, burning it. Wiss & Co. informed the family that the boy had been discharged last Saturday because he was tardy delivering packages. He said nothing of his discharge at home, and it is supposed that he realized he could not much longer play the double part.

POSTUM.

DIDN'T BELIEVE

That Coffee Was the Real Trouble.

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended to them, but finally find out that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says:

"For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker, but didn't suspect that as the cause. I doctored with good doctors and got no help, then I took almost anything which some one else had been cured with, but to no good. I was very bad last Summer and could not work at times.

"On December 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over twenty-four hours at the most, and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything; everything distressed me, and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum. The change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed.

"The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day, so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily with no headache, heart trouble, or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a wonderfully strong story, but I would refer you to the First National Bank, the Trust Banking Co., or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore., in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me," a ten days' trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life.

"There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

PLANNED TO TRAP SHARKS

Prosecutor Sought to Fix Bribery Charge on Usurers.

Assistant District Attorney Kressel Admits That $2,500 Was Offered to Him to Permit an Acquittal.

Assistant District Attorney Kressel admitted yesterday that an attempt to bribe him had been made by the representatives of the money-loan shark syndicate. He said, however, that instead of $25,000 the amount offered to him was $2,500.

"A week ago last Friday," said Mr. Kressel, "a lawyer came to me and said that I could get a lot of money if I would drop the cases against the loan sharks. He said that there were a large number of firms in New York engaged in the money loan game, and that they were willing to put up a large sum to stop the prosecution. He said that if I would agree to let one certain case go by default that it would be worth $2,500 to me.

"I asked him what he meant by that, and he said that he simply meant that he was in a position to make me wealthy in a hurry in case I so desired. He said it would be cheaper for the sharks to pay me than to pay fines in the court, and that he simply wanted me to let him win one case so he might establish a precedent.

"For the purpose of trapping him I made another appointment. Before leaving me, however, he said the representatives of the various loan associations had made arrangements to meet that Friday night at the Grand Union Hotel for the purpose of raising the money that was to be given to me. I made up my mind to trap the entire bunch, and was in my office arranging for it when I was approached by a personal friend, who said he had come to see me at the request of a friend of his, who was anxious that I should do a favor.

"I was then introduced to another man, who said he was engaged in the business of loaning money on salaries. This man said there was a lot of money in the game, and added that some day I might happen to cause his arrest. He wanted to head off anything of this sort. He thought the best way to head it off was to see me and offer me money. He confirmed the story of the meeting in the Grand Union Hotel, and said he was going to attend. He agreed to report to me all that took place.

"I was to see him to-day about it, but the publication of the attempted bribery story evidently scared him away. The meeting was held, however, and the $2,500 was raised, but the publication scared away even the lawyer who had approached me on the subject. I reported the facts to Acting District Attorney Rand on Jan. 23.

"Cora B. Oliver and Mary Jones, who were arrested a few weeks ago for usury, were arraigned to-day in the Children's Court before Justice Wyeth for the reason that he had issued the warrants. The Justice delivered a lecture to them and held them for further examination. They were arrested on complaint of James I. Collins, a telegrapher, who alleges that he was compelled to pay $77 for a loan of $45.

"A third prisoner was Victor Beaver, who, under the name of the Washington Real Estate Company did business at 230 Grand Street. He was arrested to-day on complaint of William Sadman, who obtained a loan of $45 on chattels on March 7 last and paid back $75.50 to Beaver. He was arraigned and held for examination on March 7.

"I understand that District Attorney Clarke over in Brooklyn has refused to take up the case of a man who complained against Tolman & Co., another firm, because Mr. Clarke believed the loan broker was protected by law against interference.

"Well, while I don't want to be considered as criticising Mr. Clarke, I want to say that I succeeded in convicting Tolman & Co.'s representatives, two women, who were tried and fined here in the Special Sessions."

When Mr. Kresser was asked whether the men who had attempted to bribe him would be prosecuted he said that was a matter to be considered later on.

Death of Frederick Lohbauer.

Frederick Lohbauer, who came into notice four years ago by his fight with the Country Club over a resort he started adjoining their grounds, died yesterday in his fifty-fifth year at his residence, Throgg's Neck. He fitted up a villa at Throgg's Neck, L. I., adjoining the club grounds as a Summer resort. The club objected to the noise of the steam calliope on the merry-go-round, but the decision was in his favor.

TROUBLE ON THE OLD BRIDGE.

One Man Arrested, Two Persons Hurt, and a Trolley Car Derailed.

The arrest of one man, the presence of two others suffering from painful injuries, and the derailing of a car on one of the upper loops, all within a half hour at the height of the Brooklyn Bridge crush, gave home-going Brooklynites enough excitement for one evening.

The trouble began when a Flushing Avenue car just before 6 o'clock, left the rails on the upper loop while still loaded with passengers. It was twenty minutes before employes of the railroad replaced the car, and meanwhile many persons who were able to extricate themselves from the disorder that followed went upstairs and took elevated trains.

At the height of the confusion Rocco Leonardo of 15 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street approached Patrolman Miller, who had his hands full with ordinary matters, and said that he "guessed" his arm was broken. He said that he sustained the injury while at work on Pier 7, in Brooklyn. Dr. Wells of the Hudson Street Hospital fixed up his arm and Leonardo went home.

The next bit of excitement was the arrest of Charles Kanfield, twenty-two years old, of 200 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, who, after rushing through the crowd, knocking down women and children, was captured by Patrolman Rumpe. He swore and fought savagely when the officer arrested him, but was overpowered and locked up at the Oak Street Station.

The climax of all this trouble for the harassed policemen came when an eleven-year-old boy, Peter Bornadi of 11 Madison Street, appeared with a terrible gash on his forehead. The cut was ten inches long and the scalp hung down clear across his forehead. He had been playing on a pile of coal in front of 222 William Street, and was struck by the chain holding the tailboard of a coal wagon. He was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that he would recover.

SMASHED PORTRAIT IN COURT.

The destruction by order of court of a crayon portrait of a handsome woman was one of the scenes enacted in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday. The picture had been made by a portrait company in Manhattan on an order of Richard Newman of 1,189 Myrtle Avenue.

He had summoned representatives of the company to explain why they refused to return him the small photograph of his fiancée, from which the crayon had been drawn. When Newman gave the order for the crayon he was assured, he said, that the picture would not cost him anything—only the frame would be charged for. He not only refused to take the portrait, but wanted back his fiancée's picture.

This was handed to him in court yesterday, and then he demanded that the crayon portrait be destroyed; he did not want it talked about for advertising purposes.

The agent of the company produced the crayon and in full view of the Magistrate and spectators drove his fist through it, and the case was dismissed.

Charles E. Rector Convalescent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Charles E. Rector, proprietor of Rector's restaurants in Chicago and New York, who has been ill with grip at the Grand Pacific Hotel, has so far improved that his physicians have consented to his taking a Southern trip. He will leave on Friday for Palm Beach to spend several weeks, going later to Havana.

Capt. Charles C. Cornwell Dead.

Capt. Charles C. Cornwell died yesterday at his residence in Scarsdale. He was born in New York. He was appointed acting midshipman at the Naval Academy, Sept. 24, 1864, and was graduated in 1868. In 1872 he was commissioned a Lieutenant. He was assigned to duty in connection with the Naval Observatory during 1884-5 and Superintendent of Compasses, 1885-7. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander Feb. 7, 1893. He was raised to a commandancy Dec. 25, 1898, and was assigned to the Petrel. In December, 1899, he became commandant of the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., remaining there till June, 1900. The funeral services will be held on Saturday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. D. J. Garth, at 1:30 o'clock.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

It always has the preference for medicinal use.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES with distillers certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Mount Vernon Whiskey was given the Gold Medal.

Cook & Bernheimer Co.
New York

Welsbach

25% increase in sales of genuine Welsbach mantles prove their superiority in strength and brilliancy.
15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cents.
All Dealers.

The Welsbach Store — 1133 Broadway
This Shield is on the Burner 42

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Tomatoes. Solid Cold Pack Red Ripe 3 lb. can for 6c.

STORES EVERYWHERE. 119 RETAIL BRANCHES

Flour. 7 lbs. of the Best Hard Spring Wheat Flour for 19c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

"Economy Means Independence."

"The money that you save now means leisure in the future."—New York Newspaper Editorial.

There is vastly more truth than fiction in those words. One of the best ways to economize is to buy groceries at the James Butler Stores. It is true economy—wise economy—because you get the best, the purest for less than inferior grades cost elsewhere. Buying inferior goods isn't economy. Impaired health is apt to result, and that means expense. So, we repeat, one of the best ways to economize is to buy groceries at the Butler Stores—you get the best for the least.

PICNIC HAMS. None finer to be found anywhere; very special at, lb. 7c

SWIFT'S BACON. Lean, sweet, boneless, lb. 13c

Mocha and Java Coffee. THE BEST—5 lbs., $1.15; 1 lb. 25c

Best No. 1 TEAS. Every wanted blend; 3 lbs., 1.00; 1 lb. 35c

"Peerless" COCOA. Fine, rich, nutritious; ½-lb. cans, 17c.; ¼-lb. can 9c

CRACKERS. Social Teas, Red Grahams, Butter Thins, package 8c

POWER. The well-known Cereal, a full-size package 5c

"Triumph" OATS. Fine quality white rolled; package 9c

"Eastview" PEAS. Fine quality; three cans for 25c

ORANGES. Navels from Cal. and Fla.; 3 sizes, doz., 35c., 29c. and 25c

FRENCH PEAS. Small, green, tender, can 11c

Liquid Sweets.

Maple Syrup—Rich and delicious, pints, 15c.; ½ pints 10c
New Orleans Molasses—The genuine, quart bottle 12c
Golden Drip Syrup—Very popular because very good, quart bottle 12c
Strained Honey—A superior grade, a lb. bottle, 15c.; ½ lb. bottle 10c
"Peerless Sauce"—Smooth and pleasing in flavor, pints, 15c.; ½ pints 10c
"Peerless" Ketchup—Made of solid ripe Tomatoes and purest spices, pints, 15c.; ½ pints 8c
Pure Salad Oil—Won't get rancid, quarts, 15c.; pints, 10c.; ½ pints 5c
Vinegar—White Wine or Cider, a quart, for 7c

Canned Fruit.

Sliced Peaches—California, in heavy syrup, delicious, a lb. can for 10c
Pineapple Chunks—Heavy syrup, a lb. can for 10c
Strawberries—Palate pleasing, a lb. can for 10c
"Eastview" Pears, Peaches and Apricots—Heavy syrup, superior quality, a can of any for 15c

Extracts.

"Peerless" Lemon or Vanilla Extract, per bottle 15c
"Our Own" Lemon or Vanilla Extract, per bottle 10c
"Eagle" Vanilla or Lemon Extract, per bottle 5c
English Mustard—Excellent strength, ¼-lb. can 10c
White Pepper, ¼-lb. can 10c
Black Pepper, ¼-lb. can 8c

Cereals—Flours.

"Aunt Nanna's" Pan Cake Flour—Use it if you want palatable hot cakes for breakfast, package 9c
"Blue Ribbon" Self-Raising Flour—One of the best on the market, a carton for 10c
Yellow and White Meal—Good Fancy Southern brands, 3-lb linen bag for 9c
Rye and Graham Flour—High grade, 3-lb. linen bag 10c
Entire Wheat Flour—one of the most healthful, 3-lb. linen bag for 13c
"Peerless" Prepared Flour—housekeepers praise it highly, 3-lb. package 10c
"Peerless" Prepared Buckwheat—It's Butler's—so you know it is good; 3-lb. package 10c
Best Carolina Head Rice—choice indeed, 3-lb. linen bag 25c

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS. All kinds, a can for 8c

"Blue Ribbon" Pearl TAPIOCA. Finest, a package 6c

"BLUE RIBBON" FARINA. None better, a pkge. 6c

Best New York State Cream CHEESE. Superior flavor, a pound for 13c

IMPORTED SARDINES. The genuine French, packed in pure olive oil, 3 cans for 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

25c. WILL BUY
3 Cans of Vegetables. These:
1 Can Solid Pack Tomatoes,
1 Can String Beans,
1 Can Early June Peas.

CONDENSED MILK.
None finer made than these:
"Butler's," 3 cans for 23c
"Liberty," 3 cans for 25c

RED ONIONS.
Grown in Long Island's fertile soil.
Basket for 23c
Peck 38c

APPLES.
Choice Baldwin and Greenings.
Basket for 25c
Peck 40c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEW.

If it be true that Gov. ODELL is seriously supporting a measure of real home rule for the city he shows a clearer perception of the future interests of his party and of himself as its leader than in any previous period in his career.

He might have learned some time ago by careful consideration of the consistent policy of Tammany that there is nothing that machine dreads so much as a sound measure of home rule with regard to the affairs of this city. So long as the Tammany leaders could make terms at Albany, and they generally could, they could get out of the ruling of the city about all they wished and escape any practical acountability for it. With the power in their hands here, and the chance to make deals at Albany, they were uniformly, in their happy phrase, "on easy street." It is undoubtedly true that their opportunities for deals at Albany have been much restricted under the influence of Gov. ODELL as compared with the years when Mr. PLATT was in undisputed control. At the same time the gradual extension of the principle of concentrated responsibility as well as authority in the city, due to the changes in the city charter, has changed the relations of Tammany in a marked degree. It can no longer be the trading concern it was wont to be. The sirgle Commissioners and the Mayor's increased power both of appointment and removal have tended to compel Tammany to stand by itself, to form its own policy, and to be prepared for facing public opinion.

Now if the Governor really desires to emphasize and intensify this accountability and to force the city to act on its own affairs independently, he will undoubtedly strengthen his party in the State. New Yorkers can then vote as they choose on local matters and equally as they choose on State matters. The party in power in the State will no longer be held responsible for results in this city, except when it is in power in the city as well, which will probably be rarely. As matters are now, the control of the city at Albany is a constant source of weakness to the Republicans, and one that is steadily increasing. If the Governor has come to understand that fact he is to be congratulated.

OUR NEW POST OFFICE.

Congress seldom appears to less advantage than when it is dealing with any measure affecting this city. Because New York is very rich, therefore it has no rights, seems to be the reasoning which satisfies many members of Congress. The position of these was frankly avowed by one of them when the project for a new Custom House was under consideration, in declaring that if New York wanted a Custom House New York ought to built it. Considering that the New York Custom House is by far the greatest single source of revenue for the United States, such talk appears even more childish than provincial.

Our present need is of a new Post Office, and no member of Congress who has already served a term has any excuse for not knowing how urgent that need is. The fact is that the Post Office, which is by far the most profitable in all the country, is compelled to do its work under disadvantages that would be removed at once, by act of Congress if they were incurred in the postal service of any third-rate city. New members of the New York delegation, our Washington correspondent informs us, think no more necessary to prove than that the delegation is "united" in the demand for more adequate postal facilities. More experienced members know better. We note with regret that Mr. SULZER, who has labored in this cause with much zeal and intelligence, has grown weary in well doing, and declines to have anything to do with this latest effort to break in upon the apathy of Congress. It is to be hoped, however, that the New York members will at least make such a public statement of the case as will leave no member of the House in doubt as to its merits, and will put the responsibility of defeating an appropriation most important to the public service on the men to whom it belongs.

UNCLE SAM AND ST. LOUIS.

Very likely the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was too ambitiously conceived. It started out to "beat Chicago," perhaps incidentally in merit, but at any rate in magnitude. And to do this with about half the population which Chicago had ten years ago and with no greater proportional wealth or public spirit. To realize their ambitious project the promoters of the exposition raised sixteen millions, of which five millions were advanced by the United States, in addition to a very liberal appropriation for the Government exhibit. Now the money is all gone and they need between four and five millions more. It is quite certain that they cannot open the exposition in a creditable or promising way without it, and they have gone to Congress to get it.

It is to be supposed that they will get it. It is true that they have encountered unexpected opposition from "labor," which has raised the cost of construction by some 25 per cent. It is also true that they ought originally to have cut their coat according to their cloth, as, making all allowances, they conspicuously failed to do. All the same, our National credit is involved in the fair, to which we have invited foreign nations to contribute and to which they have contributed with unprecedented liberality, a liberality testifying their increased sense of our National importance. Congress ought to take every possible guarantee for the repayment of the money, and to make its loan a first lien upon the receipts of the fair, but, that done, there seems to be no help for it but to make the necessary advance.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH COTTON.

How much or little basis his Majesty King EDWARD has for the "trust" he expresses in the ability of those who are trying to grow cotton in various parts of Great Britain's colonial possessions is at the moment of interest to American producers of the staple. Looking at the facts of the case dispassionately and weighing them fairly, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that an attempt to force cotton culture by artificial means would result in very little benefit to the manufacturing interests of Great Britain.

That the cotton yield of India could be increased, especially if it receives sufficient encouragement, is no doubt true; but it is not a desirable grade of cotton and does not seem to be susceptible of improvement. Probably as the result of climatic conditions, Indian cotton is very different from American cotton. It adheres to the seed with such tenacity that it cannot be separated by the saw gin, which makes the ginning expensive and unsatisfactory in results. The fibre is short and rough, and is available for use only in the coarsest and commonest grades of cloth. It is used much more largely in Germany than in Great Britain. German cotton goods are mostly of the cheaper grades, which do not compete with those made in England. Experiments in differentiating the Indian plant by the importation of American seed yielding the grade of staple which can be handled in the saw gin have been repeatedly made, but have been uniformly unsuccessful. Evidently the natural conditions do not favor the raising in India of the kind of cotton the British manufacturer wants and must have.

The outlook for cotton from Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, is not as good as the English papers have lately been at pains to represent. What has thus far been produced in that locality is short, rough, and of low average grade. Its appearance is that described in the trade as "woolly." It has thus far given no promise of entering into serious competition with American cotton, but is useful in supplementing it. The very limited success which has attended the efforts to bring the Indian staple up to the standard of British manufacturing requirements during more than a quarter of a century, and in fact since our civil war began, should induce conservative views as to the prospects of the South African development.

Dr. EDWARD ATKINSON, who has devoted a lifetime to the study of cotton, is unalterably of the opinion that no cotton useful as a substitute for the American staple can be produced in any tropical country where it is a perennial plant. The natural conditions which give this country its conspicuous advantage in cotton growing which is unparalleled and beyond imitation, are summarized by him as follows:

> Owing to the physical geography of the cotton States and of Texas, the mountains lying back of the cotton lands on the Atlantic Coast intercepting the humid atmosphere brought up by the Gulf Stream leading to frequent showers, seldom destructive rains, gave the ideal conditions for growing cotton on the uplands, and a like measure of humidity coming in from the Gulf of Mexico rendered the conditions of the black lands of Alabama and of Mississippi even more conducive to the making of the best cotton of the green-seed variety, the great cotton of commerce. No attention need be given to the Sea Island variety; it is insignificant and negligible. Again, warm currents laden with humidity, as I am informed, come up from the southwest over the northern section of Texas, of Oklahoma, and of the Indian Territory. These conditions, conducive to the growth of the plant, are coupled with Winters by which the plant is kept annual, and that is necessary, with constant renewal of seed or improvement of seed, to maintain the best varieties of the great staple of commerce.

A wholesome and menacing competition would probably be the best thing which could happen to the planters of our cotton belt. That it is not in sight is to be regretted.

ANOTHER DOCTOR-GENERAL?

There is no denying that the army has been scandalized by the nomination of Gen. WOOD to a rank which will make him eligible to command the United States Army. For Gen. WOOD has absolutely no claim to be regarded as a professional soldier, except that which arises from a few weeks' service in Cuba as Colonel of a regiment of volunteers. He has done good public service, but it has not been military service. Distinctly it is not good for the army that it should be in danger of being commanded by a man whose real claim to command is the personal confidence and friendship of two successive Presidents.

But the scandal of Gen. WOOD'S promotion is overshadowed by the proposed conferring of equally high military rank upon another physician, who has no pretensions at all to be regarded as a professional soldier. Gen. AINSWORTH, at present the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, was for eight years an army Surgeon, and has for twelve been in the employment indicated by the title of his office. In this office he has done excellent service, but service in no sense military, service which ought to be rewarded, but which cannot be rewarded with high military rank without arousing the just resentment of every real soldier in the United States Army. Yet an item appeared in the Army Appropriation bill, from which it has been removed on a point of order, providing for the consolidation of the Record and Pension Office with the Adjutant General's Department and promoting the head of the former to the headship of the combined offices with the rank of Major General.

Evidently no surer mode could have been devised than this of at once scandalizing and demoralizing the army. The Army and Navy Journal expresses strongly, but none too strongly, the indignation with which this proposition is received by the army. It inquires:

> Is it by preparing the way for the ultimate selection for the head of the army of a medical officer, with but limited experience with troops, and for the senior Major General of a medical officer absolutely without experience with troops, that President ROOSEVELT and Secretary ROOT hope to provide for the future efficiency of our army?

These inquiries are entirely justified, excepting that we have reason to believe that they are misdirected. The Army and Navy Journal naturally assumes that this very objectionable provision emanates, like the rest of the measure in which it is found, from the War Department. But we are credibly informed that it does not, and that it was inserted after the measure left the department and before it was introduced into Congress. If this be true, "President ROOSEVELT and Secretary ROOT" are relieved from all responsibility in the premises, at the expense of some person or persons unknown. It is greatly to be hoped, on his own account, that Gen. AINSWORTH himself was not a party to this performance.

GOMPERS ON DEPRESSION.

A few days ago, at the International Convention of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Mr. GOMPERS for the first time, so far as we are aware, officially recognized the existence of conditions unfavorable to the chief contentions of labor, admitted that depression in most industries, and especially in those connected with the building trades, had been reached, and advised wage earners to prepare themselves for hard times by cultivating habits of frugality. This was good advice; but the effect of it was somewhat derogated from by a plea for an increase of the per capita tax levied for the purposes of the National Federation, owing to the great expense involved in spreading unionism. Frugality on the part of wage earners which begins in increased assessments for the extension of unionism in the only direction in which such extension is possible, among the occupations of the relatively unskilled who use the power of organization as it is now used in Chicago and would be used everywhere if the plans of the National Federation could be carried out, is not likely to profit them much at the moment or ultimately.

The interest in Mr. GOMPERS'S advice to the building trades laborers resides in its sharp contrast with his recent public utterances denying that any conditions unfavorable to labor existed other than those resulting, or likely to result, from reductions in wages, urging those addressed to resist such reductions and assuring them that it is better to make such a fight and lose it than to submit to the lowering of wages on the plea of necessity and the specious argument that the labor costs of manufactures are out of proportion to selling prices. If Mr. GOMPERS was right in that contention he was clearly wrong in what he told the building trades laborers. This is unimportant, perhaps, but since the American mechanic, whatever his collective unwisdom, is not lacking in capacity for thinking when alone and uninfluenced by the eloquence of his leaders, such Protean facility in change as Mr. GOMPERS displays might very well suggest doubts as to whether anything he says can be taken quite seriously.

TRUCK LOADS AND HORSE LOADS.

The conditions established by Winter weather in the streets of New York are extremely hard upon horses. We do not expect drivers to learn from experience that it does not pay to load a wagon with a heavier load than the horse or horses can draw, but it seems as if horse owners might in time come to appreciate that practicable loads are moved more cheaply than loads too heavy for the motive power, and would not put at risk a hundred or more dollars in horseflesh for the possible profit of carrying an extra quarter-ton of load.

The public has certain rights in this matter which would warrant making the loading of trucks a matter of police supervision. If a horse or team of horses can do the work expected of it and keep a load moving it may be that no other supervision is needed than that suggested by considerations of humanity. If, however, owing to the coincidence of a heavy load, smooth shoes, and a slippery street a truck is stalled and traffic delayed in consequence, the person responsible for such congestion of a thoroughfare commits an act from which hundreds and possibly thousands of persons suffer direct and immediate injury, and this should be discouraged by the imposition of adequate penalties. No man has a right so to load a truck as to make it an obstruction. An accident might be excusable, but an overload is not an accident. It is a deliberate abuse of the highway privilege, and should be made a misdemeanor.

The arithmetic of loads and traction is very simple. As Commissioner WOODBURY shows in his report to the Mayor under date of Jan. 28, a good horse drawing a suitable vehicle will haul one ton of material twenty miles a day, and no more without a wear and tear destructive of the horse and his equipment. The mechanical equivalent of this is twenty tons moved one mile, but it does not follow that a horse can pull twenty tons in one load, as many truck drivers seem to think. The twenty ton-mile standard is one which the Street Cleaning Department has established from experience. It is based upon good roads. When the streets are slippery and the hauling "heavy" by reason of ice or snow on the pavement, the practical efficiency of a horse is reduced 50 per cent. He does just as much work, and perhaps a great deal more, but he cannot pull as many pounds of load. To assume that he can is to put whatever the horse is worth in jeopardy, and incidentally to do a willing beast an inexcusable cruelty. If these are not matters of police regulation they should be.

STEEL CARS FOR THE SUBWAY.

We learn that an order of two hundred steel cars for the subway equipment has been decided upon. If not already placed, it should be very deliberately considered.

Steel cars will not burn, but when that fact is stated about all has been said in their favor which suggests itself. In every other respect they would seem to be wholly unsuited for the subway service. It does not appear that a steel car can be made in such a way that it will not be as noisy as a tin can tied to the tail of a frightened and fugitive dog. Corrosion must be prevented, and with present methods that may be found difficult. Under favorable conditions steel cars go through the process of "sweating," which means that they condense on their metallic surfaces any excess of moisture in the air. This will create discomfort and prove a source of danger to those who have what the physicians call a rheumatic diathesis. The greatest danger, however, would arise in case of accident. If any part of the car body should come into metallic connection with the main conductor it would be electrified to such a tension that it could not be safely touched, doors could not be opened, and terrible results might follow.

English and French experience in this matter is safe to follow in New York, at least for the present. Wood so treated as to be fireproof throughout is the best car material known in the present state of the art. It is dry, much less resonant than sheet steel held together with rivets, a very poor conductor of electricity, and indestructible by fire. It can be cut through with axes if need be, whereas a steel car, if collapsed or otherwise badly deformed, would be difficult of even partial demolition. The steel subway car would be a very hazardous experiment, and one which at present there is no necessity for making. The problem of noise is one which perhaps can be solved only in the light of experience, but to forget it would be to invite what has cost the London underground railroads a great deal of money and trouble.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Commenting upon what President HADLEY of Yale did and didn't say about the special temptations of poor men in politics and the wisdom of securing a measure of independence of the pecuniary rewards of politics before entering that field of endeavor, The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer admits the general excellence of President HADLEY'S advice, and that some men in politics do succumb to temptation because of their poverty. It inclines, however, to the belief that political activity, or even office holding, should no more be confined to men with "some measure of independence" than to those actually rich. "Is it not," asks The News and Observer, "oftener the man of fair means who wishes to use his 'pull' to get rich, or to increase his wealth rapidly, who is the promoter of schemes of graft and corruption, than the man who needs the money to support his family? Go into any branch of government, from a Board of Aldermen to the United States Senate, and the men in all these bodies who are the most dangerous to good government and civic righteousness are not the men who are dependent upon their salaries, but men of means—often the very richest." This is a neat, if not a very important, contribution to the controversy. The weakness of the position assumed lies perhaps in the rather large possibility that most or many of these richer corruptionists originally lost their moral bearings while poor, and, if one chooses to say so, because they were poor. But after all, why is the public's business so different from other business that it should not be conducted on business lines, offering a career, and incidentally an assured living, to those who enter it on a small salary as they would enter any other trade or profession to which inclination or circumstances inclined them? It is hard to tell why the temptations of the public servant are any more numerous or any greater than those of the man who has daily access to another employer's cash drawer. Possibly there would be no controversy at all if the "spoils system" had not so thoroughly affected the instincts and outlook of every one of us and forced us to feel, even if we do not think, that cities, States, and nations are not employers like other employers, giving wages for work done and adequately rewarding skill and experience.

—After delay ludicrously prolonged the Delaware Presbyterians have decided that the Rev. ROBERT A. ELWOOD is guilty on three of six counts in the indictment brought against him for advising resort to mob violence in cases where the mob considers the law unduly deliberate, and as punishment they have inflicted upon him—a caution to be more careful in the future! No "censure," it is explicitly announced, was imposed upon the impulsive person, and of course none upon the not very much more impulsive members of his congregation who found in his sermon justification for burning a negro alive. We gather from the proceedings of this "trial" that the New Castle Presbytery does not approve of lynching, or at least not of clerical incitement to lynching, but one must draw a somewhat laborious inference to reach the conclusion that they actively disapprove of either. No doubt the inference can and should be drawn from that caution to be more careful—which nobody is to mistake for a censure—and yet it does seem as if this task might have been performed for us by the Presbytery. However, ecclesiastical courts have ways of their own, and the layman to whom those ways are inexplicable or repugnant has, in these fortunate days, the easy remedy of ignoring them altogether, so there is no particular reason why he should either criticise or find fault with the decisions reached by courts whose writs run only to those willing to receive them. Once it was different, and in those days the decisions were also different—so different that the convicted man was left in no doubt whatever that something had happened to him, and ecclesiastical caution against the repetition of a given offense usually took a form so effective that its repetition was impossible—in this world, at least.

—Again the case of Small College vs. Big University has been argued, this time in the annual report of President STEWARDSON of Hobart. It is done extremely well, too, with rather unusual moderation of statement and with no attempt to prove more than enough, but of course the counsel's conclusion is that the small college has a place in our educational system that nothing else could fill, and that it is the very best of colleges for the students for whom it is the very best of colleges—which nobody can deny or even wants to. A reader of the President's report cannot help noting, however, that he appeals for more money with which to get more teachers and better ones—in other words, that he would make changes in his small college that will, as far as they go, tend to make it a bigger college, and ultimately a big one. This excites a smile, but it is entirely genial, and implies no criticism. And very human indeed, for a college President, whom, somehow or other, we all expect to be just a little inhuman, is the paragraph in which he explains why the mere joy of teaching is not quite enough to keep all of the ablest professors, even at Hobart. That institution, he says, has profited long and much from the disinterested services of distinguished men, whose salaries were far below their deserts, but—"if we are for the future to obtain and keep professors of first-rate quality, we must pay them proper salaries." The statement of reasons why this is so is really delightful: "The professor, of all people in the world, thinks least of money for money's sake. His master passion is not wealth but knowledge. Nevertheless he is a man for all that. He falls in love as other folk and would be married and possess a home. These domestic wants satisfied, his chief cravings are students to teach and the proper tools, literary or mechanical, with which to pursue his researches and disseminate his thought. Possessed of these cravings, he naturally wishes to gratify them, and he will of necessity gravitate to that spot where he can teach and study to the best advantage." Which is all quite true, and the sons of Hobart should get busy with their pursestrings.

—A feminine sociologist has at last discovered not only an explanation why men forget to mail the letters intrusted to them by their wives, but also an excuse for it that is complimentary to the men—which is just like a woman for all the world, however unlike a sociologist it may be. She says the men forget the letters because their own work is carefully systematized and specialized, so they have no practice, and no acquired skill, in the performance of little odd jobs like this one, while women, whose jobs are—or were—all little and odd, with no relation one to the other, can assume an almost infinite number of them and forget none, even the new ones. That is a very pretty theory, and it will awaken a vast amount of masculine gratitude. Certainly no man ever thought of that excuse, or of any half as good.

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re a history of the Maybrick case, which appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 31, under the heading "Mrs. Maybrick Free," we read:

> SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S BELIEF.
>
> Sir Charles Russell, afterward Lord Chief Justice, was counsel for Mrs. Maybrick. Up to the time of his death he insisted that his client was innocent, and was one of the most active persons in seeking her release. The trial was extremely bitter. The public feeling at the time was against Mrs. Maybrick.

Will you be good enough to permit me to say that Lord Russell never insisted on anything of the kind—never! The nearest approach made by that distinguished Irishman to such a conclusion was his (Lord Russell's) oft-repeated assertion that, taking the evidence against Mrs. Maybrick into consideration, she was unjustly convicted. In The Review of Reviews of Sept. 15, 1900, there appears a character sketch, "Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England," written by Mr. Stead, and with your acquiescence I quote from the described article:

> Over and over again he [Lord Russell] said to me: "I say nothing as to her guilt or innocence, but I do assert without hesitation that she was wrongly convicted. No one ought to have been condemned on such evidence." He did what he could to secure her release. But whether Whig or Tory reigns in Downing Street, the door of Mrs. Maybrick's cell has never been unlocked.
>
> In conclusion, permit me to say that a European jury is very likely to look with grave suspicion upon a wife who looks with equanimity on a dying husband, while writing to her lover describing the progress the former is making toward eternity. Had there been no Mr. Brierly there would have been no trial; hence no conviction.

MAJOR RUDULPH FITZPATRICK.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

FROM AN OBJECTIVE POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here amid the snowclad stretches of old "Mount Washington," eloquently suggestive of another historic spot, and another severe Winter—that of Valley Forge—we can listen to the discussions in the Albany Senate, and consider them from an objective point of view.

The Decision of Paris was a small matter compared with a question now before our legislators at Albany; and therein lies the difference, for that fateful decision was wholly personal, and this question is wholly national. From the moment that the Morris house was acquired by the metropolis of the United States, all personal questions sank out of sight, and only its glorious revolutionary history rises before us. All American citizens are interested in its revolutionary history, (it has no other) in its care, and in the fact that New York City shall have one especial place for relics of the men and times of revolutionary history.

It goes without saying that all patriotic societies of New York City, Colonial or revolutionary, would gladly place such pictures and relics there. The ownership of a picture could not constitute a claim for the individual custody of a historic house. Then we should have portraits of Washington, Greene, Putnam, Hamilton, Nathan Hale, and others, never forgetting Steuben, who forged the army at Valley Forge. There we should remember the prisoners of Fort Washington, who died in the prison ships; 8,000 marched down from Fort Washington; only 600 lived to be free men. The inspiring history of the house is in no instance Colonial, but belongs to the revolutionary period; the battle for representation and freedom which was won, and is our inheritance, and which we teach to our children. How can we thank the Continental Army enough? With what devotion will every patriotic organization join to make the house express its history!

The Daughters of the American Revolution have the logical right and the responsibility of leading in this matter. Their organization took the initiative in pressing for the acquisition of the house by the city. All the history of the house and its associations sacred to the Nation are revolutionary. It is the purpose of all the revolutionary organizations to preserve such history. The Daughters of the American Revolution, 42,000 strong, wish to make the house a mecca, and the General Committee, including every New York City chapter, by the right of representation, was organized a year ago to begin the work.

Mrs. T. H. BOORMAN, Daughter of the American Revolution.
Fort Washington, New York City, Feb. 2, 1904.

GOV. VARDAMAN'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi has spoken and earth still rests on its foundations. By the by, who is Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi? Until to-day I had never heard the name. I think it was the Genial Autocrat who said that it was possible to tell a man's station in life by his manner of expressing himself. But I confess that if the papers had not so stated I would never have imagined that such words were spoken by the Governor of a State in the American Union. Neither would the Autocrat or any one else.

I used to think that the qualifications of an American Governor included intelligence, moderation, and at least a respect for truth. Evidently such qualifications are not insisted on in certain parts of the Union. Gov. Vardaman asserts that the negro as a race is "deteriorating morally every day;" that "they are more criminal as freemen than as slaves," and that "those who can read and write are more criminal than the illiterate." In common politeness I shrink from giving such assertions their names in plain English. Decency compels me to "draw it mild." I can merely say that it is a manifest tampering with the truth, cruder and more criminal than the ordinary suppressio veri et suggestio falsi.

Are the people of Mississippi all marines? If not, why spin them such yarns? Gov. Vardaman's position is not a new one. It is the same old Southern superstition that if the negro is educated he will become more wicked than he would be if steeped in ignorance. But Southerners are very rash and illogical in their premises when handling the negro question. We all remember how the South declared during the civil war that the negro would not work without physical compulsion, and we see that the success of Tuskegee, Hampton, and the numerous negro industrial schools proves the assumption to be false. When the Southerners perceived this they took other ground, and declared like Gov. Vardaman that education makes the negro a criminal. The fallacy of this is so evident that none but a sand-blind demagogue can fail to see it. If education for the negro results only in deeper criminality, then our Dubois, Dunbar, Washington, Miller, Chesnutt, and Bruce must be in a dangerous plight; for according to Gov. Vardaman they would constitute a class of deep-dyed criminals. And our talented tenth would be but a felonious fraternity. It almost provokes one to say in the caustic words of Job, "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you!" Fortunately for us negroes all wisdom is not contained in the South. When there is a dearth of it in Dixie land we may, perchance, find it elsewhere.

Gov. Vardaman's statistics seem curiously topsided—as much so as his lame logic. He declares that "the minimum of negro illiteracy is in New England, and the maximum in South Carolina, Lodisiana, and Mississippi." Granted. He then asserts that the negro in New England is four and a half times more criminal than in the States mentioned. Four and a half times! And yet we hear no plaint from New England. Can it be that New Englanders are less observant than Southerners? Or is it a case of "it's all in your eye, Mary Ann!"? The Governor states (on his own authority) that you can scarcely pick up a newspaper without reading of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro, and that this is but the manifestation of the negroes' aspiration for social equality. Ah! Now we have the crux of the matter! Now we know the reason of the Governor's inverted love for the negro! It is the fear of "social equality," that bugaboo which converts Southern cavaliers into fiendish, murder-mad lynchers.

Poor Governor! Small wonder is it that under such a weight of apprehension his reason gives way. But really, there is no cause to fear, as the application of a little common sense would have shown. For if as Spencer observes, the pedigree of an idea is a good index to its original value, then the character of those who hold it is as good an index to its present worth. Now if we examine this chimerical idea of "social equality" and "the white man's danger," whom do we find to be its great high priest? Tillman, the mobocrat, chief of the blue-jean aristocracy of the South, knight of the Pyric Order of the Rope and Flame, and Lord of the Lawless Legion of South Carolina. It is he and such men as he who raise this false issue as a cloak to cover their doubtful political dealings.

Now, it is a fact not generally known to the American public that negroes do not desire this "social equality;" the intelligent, because they know that no government can legislate one man to the table of another; and the unintelligent because they cannot raise their thoughts so high. Only the pitchfork politicians of South Carolina, Mississippi, and such places would invent such an improbable tale, and only their illiterate and gullible myrmidons will believe it. Gov. Vardaman and the others cannot convince us that we are not progressing, for if he appeals to statistics, so can we. We can point with pride to our property holdings and other real estate to the amount of tens of millions of dollars; to our black doctors, lawyers, inventors, artists, mathematicians, sociologists; and, last but not least, to our army of industrial laborers. We can truthfully say that no people struggling against such adverse circumstances has advanced so rapidly in such a short time. The Dixie demagogues know it, and as Mr. Bigelow says, "this is what riles them." But the villifications of a Vardaman cannot intimidate us now.

Gov. Vardaman like many another demagogue desires the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. We would suggest to the Governor that he read the first two paragraphs of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. He would then learn for the first time that there are such things as "inalienable rights." The pitchfork politicians are unable to see that in a republic there can be but two classes of people—citizens and aliens. As soon as a subordinate class is introduced it ceases to be a republic in fact, whatever it may be in name. For the good of the country we hope that Governors of the Vardaman variety and inaugural addresses a la Vardaman are not overplentiful.

HUBERT HARRISON.
New York, Jan. 28, 1904.

ELEVATED STATION CRUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be pleased to supplement my letter of Jan. 30 with the following fact:

One morning last week, while patiently making my way to the street at the Ninth Street elevated station, I was almost lifted off my feet by the pack of humanity that surrounded me, and had I not been strong enough to fight for my footing, would most likely have been tumbled down the stairway. If folks of my build and strength—and the former is 6 feet—have difficulty in keeping their footing, what will become of our weaker friends?

Something ought to be done immediately, or the near future will bear the tale of some awful accident in these places.

DOWNTRODDEN TOILERS.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

GEN. BLACK AND OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think Gen. Sickles is in error when he thinks Gen. Black would stampede old soldiers if nominated for President. As a "total wreck" he drew the highest possible pension while enjoying a large salary as Commissioner of Pensions. In order to help Cleveland he underestimated his budget $12,000,000, which had to be made good under the next Administration. To effect this "economy" his underlings on the "unjust steward" plan, reversed, cut down, or disallowed legitimate claims.

In my own case, for six wounds and lost eyesight, I was rated at $21 a month. I get $15, and was denied the arrears! Under the law I deserved all that was coming to me or nothing at all. I can get no redress, because it is a res adjudicata. So Uncle Sam, for whom "I fit and died" was made by unworthy servants to swindle.

P. C., 211,632.
New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

BANKS AND CLEAN MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not strange that when the fear of vacteria is so great that even the milk of the Lord's distilling is a greater terror to us than "distillery milk" used to be we pay so little attention to the danger of transmitting disease by our medium of exchange?

Whoever christened it "filthy lucre" christened better than he knew. Money is, indeed, the root of all kinds of evil. How these bills and bits and nickels swarm with devilish life in the imagination of us bacteriophobes. Where have they not been? In whose hands? In what dirty pockets? What houses have they come from? What mouths have these nickels and bits of silver been in? How have we lived so long, with the myriads of disease germs passing from hand to hand? Verily, the Lord is good.

I suspect that the cleansing of bills has been thought quite impossible, but, as there is a real danger here, let me suggest a method of relief. Let the State compel every bank to cleanse and sterilize all money paid out. Of course, every bank says "we cannot"; but is it beyond the ingenuity of Americans to devise a workable system of disinfection even for this? A fortune awaits the man or woman who has ready for the market upon the passage of a law compelling disinfection a machine that will wash, disinfect, and iron the paper currency passing through it. If it should count it and put it up in packages for the next morning's use, so much the better.

H. G. N.
Sherburne, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1904.

THE LIGHTING MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on the remarks made by John De Witt Warner before the Acorn Club concerning home rule for the city, published in your edition of the 1st inst., in alluding to the matter of gas and electricity, "that it was only a matter of time when all the companies serving the city would be in one vast combination unless the citizens of New York stepped in and demanded the control of their own affairs in their own way." It is a singular fact that a gentleman so well versed in matters pertaining to this city should not be better informed as to its gas and electric lighting.

As a matter of fact, for several years the Consolidated Gas Company has practically owned and now controls every gas and electric light company of Manhattan. A more outrageous monopoly never existed. There is scarcely a consumer that cannot bear witness to the imposition practiced upon the patrons of gas and electricity by this octopus and the impossibility of obtaining redress, however obvious the imposition is. If their demands are not complied with, a threat is made to cut the lighting off, in which case the sufferer must either go back to kerosene and dips or submit.

It seems impossible that an intelligent community permits this wrong to exist. The Legislature during its present session, it is hoped, will come to the relief of the people; if not, the subject promises to be made a leading one at the next election of representatives to Albany. No longer will they submit to the arbitrary action of this gigantic lighting monopoly.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

BLOCKING OF FIRE ESCAPES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very glad to see through your paper that some one has observed the conditions of some of the fire escapes up here on the hill. Ours is a glorious neighborhood because of the fresh winds from the river, but insurance is $2.75 per $1,000, and our fresh winds might cause some trouble in case one of our high buildings took fire. Yet, in spite of this, a vast number of tenants in this locality insist upon blocking the fire escapes with rubbish, thus cutting off outside escape when the calamity comes, and all the efforts of landlords and janitors seem to be toward filling their apartments regardless of the habits of their tenants.

The writer can see no reason why this state of affairs should be tolerated, and predicts a fatality in this section if tenants do not come to their senses and exercise a little caution, both for themselves and their neighbors.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.
New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

His Views Are Changed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. W. J. Bryan, who for some years past has been advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any foreign nation, has modified his views to some extent; he would now bring about such coinage without any aid or consent whatever.

J.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1904.

NUGGETS.

Ups and Downs.

"Oh, well, everybody has his ups and downs."

"That's right. Just at present I'm down pretty low because I'm hard up."—Philadelphia Press.

Beyond Belief.

"If you had $1,000,000 what would you do?"

"I don't know that I'd do anything," answered Mr. Ardluc. "I'd probably wake up and find it wasn't so."—Washington Star.

One of Chicago's Finest.

Stranger—Say, what car do I take for my hotel?

Officer—If I catch you taking any car for a hotel I'll make trouble for you.—Chicago News.

Debt and Happiness.

Blodgett—I should think it would be awful to be in debt the way you are.

Tilding—Oh, I don't know! I've known lots of people who owed money and I've known some who had money owed to them; and the latter always seemed to be the more unhappy.—Boston Transcript.

The Name That Wins.

"He's making money out of his cigars now."

"Oh, yes; he sells the 'Delicious Smoke,' doesn't he?"

"No, he couldn't sell that. He calls it 'Fuma Deliciosa' now, and it's a winner."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE DAY OF THE AUCTION SALE.

Aloysius Coll in February Housekeeper.

The farmer-folk come over the hill,
And up from the neighboring vale
To bid and bargain for, and buy
The last of my goods for sale!
The posters out on the country-side
Said: "Everything must go!"—
But I'll have to turn my eyes away
From one poor bid, I know.

One cheap little bid of a mother young
Who lives a mile to the west;
She has come to bid my cradle in
For the babe upon her breast—
The cradle bought for a mother-bride
And a babe of love's first dawn—
I'll have to turn my eyes when I hear
That "Going—going—gone!"

I remember how the song of the lark
In the sky came trembling down
The morning I brought the little crib
In my wagon out from town!
The daisies curtsied along the road
And the thrushes took a peep—
I know they guessed that the tiny bed
Was a nest for a baby's sleep!

And while the larks and the thrushes piped
In the morning diamond-dewed,
The mother sang by her downy nest
And the baby crowed and cooed;
Till the baby's fancy passed away
One night on a starry gleam,
And the mother followed him, to hear
The end of his little dream!

What need of a house and a cradle now?
What need of a nest for me?—
The silence is my only mate,
And my babe is memory!
I give the crib to the mother young
With the babe on her breast at play—
But I'll have to turn my eyes, I know,
When she carries it away!

MR. CHAMBERLAIN UPHELD

Liberal Unionist Organization to be Maintained.

Only Two Members of the Council Vote for the Duke of Devonshire's Proposal to Dissolve.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Liberal Unionists at a meeting of their Executive Council held here yesterday decided to maintain their organization. The meeting was called to discuss the situation arising from the publication on Jan. 11 of the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Chamberlain presided and made a speech setting forth the necessity of the existence of the association. He said nothing had happened in any way to interfere with its future usefulness, and added that the danger which the association was formed to combat could only disappear by a declaration of the Irish Party that it had abandoned all hope or intention of converting Great Britain to home rule.

Only two members voted against the resolution providing for the maintenance of the association.

Another resolution instructed the Council to assist Liberal Unionist candidates without regard to their opinions on the fiscal question, the only qualification necessary being their readiness to support Premier Balfour

The decision of the Liberal Minister is a victory for Mr. Chamberlain and a defeat for the Duke of Devonshire.

In the correspondence referred to the Duke held that the Liberal Unionist Association ought to be dissolved with as little bitterness and recrimination as possible. Mr. Chamberlain held that it ought to be maintained for the purposes it was founded to subserve, and that its members ought to decide for themselves what attitude it ought to assume toward the fiscal controversy.

IRISH THREAT TO MINISTRY.

Mr. Redmond Says His Party Will Oppose the Government Unless Home Rule Is Promised.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—"For the Irish Party there is no such thing as an alternative policy to home rule," declared John Redmond in the House of Commons yesterday as he resumed the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Redmond informed the Liberals that it was a delusion to suppose they could count on Irish support by promising an alternative policy to home rule. The Irish, he said, would rather govern themselves badly than be governed well by another nation.

The Government's course regarding the Irish university question, he said, was a dishonest evasion of an admitted duty and grievance which poisoned the life of Ireland and condemned her to failure in the struggle of nations. The Government had played the "Devil's game of false promises" too often.

Referring to the land question Mr. Redmond said the failure of last year's act proved that this Parliament had neither time nor capacity to legislate satisfactorily for Ireland.

Mr. Redmond concluded by saying it would be the duty of the Irish to oppose the Government unless it foreshadowed some appreciable advance on the road to home rule.

Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply, announced the Government's intention to introduce an act amending the Irish Land act and clearing up all the doubtful points.

In regard to the university, Mr. Wyndham said the Government had no intention of legislating at present. It was useless to attempt anything until a more substantial agreement had been arrived at between all the parties in Ireland.

With reference to Mr. Redmond's demand for home rule, Mr. Wyndham said Mr. Redmond's object seemed to be to prove that he was the real head of the third party in the House of Commons, and that it demanded a separate Parliament for Ireland. The Chief Secretary denied that he had ever proposed Irish legislation with a view to giving home rule to Ireland, or as a concession for the purpose of changing the views of the Nationalists. He also denied that he had any understanding with the Irish Party for any purpose.

Mr. Wyndham said he did not believe the Irish question would be settled for at least fifty years. Even if Ireland had her own Parliament she could not, in the present state of the money market, find £150,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Land act.

Thomas W. Russell (Liberal-Unionist) said the tenants in Ulster were unable to participate in the benefits of the Land act, owing to the attitude of the landlords. He added that the tenants of the north of Ireland were not easily roused, but when they were roused they would force a settlement.

At the night session Joseph Devlin (Nationalist), bitterly denounced the Government as "double-faced and hypocritical," and said the only remedy for the Irish grievances was a measure of self-government.

GERMANS AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN.

Think His Fiscal Proposals Inimical to Their Manufacturing Interests.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Germans are watching with great interest the progress of events in the British Parliament with special regard to the question of fiscal reform.

Germany feels that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are inimical to her manufacturing interests, and her sympathies are therefore with the British Parliamentary party which is lined up against those proposals.

HAITIAN REBELS MASSACRED.

Government Troops Killed Every Person They Found in One House In Port au Prince.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mail advices from thoroughly authentic sources which reached several persons in Washington today indicate that a terrifying state of affairs has existed recently in Haiti.

One letter from Port au Prince says: "Affairs here are in a state of wild and dreadful disorder." It tells of a plot to take possession of the city in the absence of the President, Gen. Nord. Gen. Maximo Monplaisir was one of the leaders in it.

"Learning of the conspiracy," the letter says, "the Military Governor of the city with a number of soldiers broke into the house where Monplaisir and a few of his friends were gathered. Orders were given to shoot all those within on the spot.

"Those who were killed were Monplaisir, his son, one or two other persons, and a servant. Among those who escaped was the writer. The owner of the house escaped by jumping out of a second-story window, and in so doing broke his leg, but managed to crawl to the house of a German, who gave him shelter.

"The military authorities imprisoned his wife. Hearing this, the man informed the authorities if they would release his wife he would return to his house. He kept his word, returning to the house, where the authorities found him in bed after a physician had set his leg. Without any ceremony they killed him by firing thirteen bullets into his body.

"The foreign residents then became alarmed, and the German Admiral informed the authorities if their action did not cease he would land marines and take possession of the city. This stopped further proceedings.

"Nearly all of the legations are full of refugees, even the American Legation has fourteen. Most of these reached the legation by scaling the rear wall, some seventeen feet high. The legation was surrounded by troops when the French steamer left, and a close watch is being kept on it."

GERMAN GARRISONS RESCUED.

Windhoek and Okahandja Relieved After Heavy Losses—Governor of the Colony Safe.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The following cablegram has been received from Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, from the commander of the German gunboat Habicht:

"The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja have been relieved by Frankes's company, with two guns. The relief of Okahandja occurred Jan. 27, Emperor William's birthday, and was without losses.

"On Jan. 28 there occurred a terrific battle between the gallant little German force and the enemy, who numbered thousands. The engagement lasted for six hours and ended with the storming of the main camp of the enemy, situated on Kaiser Wilhelm Mountain. Four Germans were wounded. After this defeat the enemy withdrew to the Otjisangati Hills, but we succeeded in getting away all the stolen cattle.

"The losses so far are known to be forty-four settlers, including women and children, killed, and in most cases the bodies were mutilated. The military losses amount to twenty-six, and there have been fifty other fatalities."

GEN. T. L. JAMES MARRIED.

Ex-Postmaster General Weds Miss Edith Colbourne of Stratford-on-Avon, England.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Gen. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General of the United States, was married to-day in Shakespeare's Church, the Holy Trinity, at Stratford-on-Avon, to Miss Edith Colbourne, daughter of ex-Mayor, now Alderman William C. Colbourne, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Numerous relatives and friends were present.

Announcement of the engagement of ex-Postmaster General James to Miss Colbourne was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES last November. Then the prospective bridegroom said guardedly that the nuptials would be "next Summer—probably in August."

Miss Colbourne, who is an accomplished woman, much the junior of her husband, who is a septuagenarian, was a friend of his second wife, who died a year ago.

Gen. James, who is President of the Lincoln National Bank and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, sailed on the Lucania on Jan. 23. Gen. James had arranged to be married by special license by the Vicar of Holy Trinity Church at Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. George Arbuthnot, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Bloom, Vicar of Whitchurch.

Gen. and Mrs. James will sail for America on the Campania, which leaves Liverpool Feb. 13. Gen. James's home is at Highwood, N. J.

RECORDS OF KAISER'S VOICE.

Phonographic Matrices Made for American Institutions—To be Kept for Historical Purposes.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Phonographic records of Emperor William's voice, on metal matrices, will be the first deposits made in the phonetic archives that are to be kept at Harvard University, and in the Congressional Library and the National Museum at Washington. The Emperor, upon the application of Dr. Edward W. Scripture, the psychologist, of Yale University, through the United States Ambassador here, has given two examples of his voice for permanent preservation.

Dr. Scripture, in a memorandum submitted to the Court Marshal, said:

"The phonetic archives are to include records from such persons as will presumably have permanent historical interest for America. The importance of the undertaking can be estimated by considering what would have been the present value of voice records by Demosthenes, Shakespeare, or Emperor William the Great. An Advisory Committee of eminent Americans has prepared a list of ten living Americans of the first historical importance whose voices will be preserved. I wish to record his Majesty's voice as the first European record deposited in the archives."

IN THE SHOPS.

A small turtle which is to be seen in one of the up-town shops has upon its shell, which is metal, the words, "I have three feet which measure 36 inches." The turtle is a tape measure, and costs 50 cents.

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There are many mixed straws to be seen in the new hats which are for Southern wear. One of these which shows blue and green and red is in the three-cornered shape, and has an opening an inch or so wide around the turn-up brim; this laced together with red ribbon. The hat is trimmed around the crown with red ribbon ruchings.

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A large hat of black and white straw mixed is trimmed with a strip of broad black velvet ribbon, which is edged with gold braid. The velvet is held to the crown on one side with a large gold buckle, and then slants across the hat and is carried under the rim at both back and front. It is a unique trimming, leaving one side of the hat entirely plain.

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A hat of a deep, bright blue has set around the outside of the rim medallions of green, and a green and blue straw band is carried around the hat crown and finishes in the front with a trim bow of the straw.

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A big black hat has the effect of a buckle set lengthwise across the front, this formed of tiny pink rosebuds.

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A boa for Summer wear is of white ostrich feathers, the usual round style that is most often seen in these feathers, made with small tails of the feathers pendent from that part of the boa around the neck.

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Some of the most beautiful shirtwaists are of the fine sheer linen embroidered. These are set closely with fine tucks across the shoulders and round the neck in front, giving plenty of fullness, and below the tucks the entire bodice is embroidered in fine handwork. A waist like this will cost $30.

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Drawn work is seen in the heavy linens used for shirtwaist suits. One of these has a band of the drawn work, forming a heavy, openwork design in a five or six inch band down the front of the skirt; there is a broad band down the front of the waist, straps of it down the shoulders, and the wide cuffs are made in the same way. Different stocks are worn with the suit.

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Many shirtwaist suits in the colored linens are tucked or plaited. The upper part of the bodice will be set with tucks nearly half an inch wide, the lower part being full. A plain place five or six inches wide is left down the centre of the skirt, and the remainder of it is tucked lengthwise to match the upper part of the waist. Or the waist is box-plaited—the plaits in similar proportions—and the skirt is also plaited with a plain strip down the centre of the front.

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One of the prettiest of the wash stocks has the stock proper made of fine lawn set with quarter-inch, hemstitched tucks, and the tie, which ties in a moderate-sized bow with ends, has these pointed and hemstitched, and inside the hem is embroidered with dots or in small flower designs, all in white. They cost $1.50.

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Pretty embroidered canvas stocks have the top of the stock proper set with small figures in the Russian cross-stitch in color, and the ends to the bow are finished with the same embroidery. Two tiny straps button up from the base of the stock in front and over the centre of the bow. These can be opened to let it out plain when it is laundered. They are pretty stocks and cost $1.

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Doylies embroidered with small oval figures or with little sprig designs, the leaves openwork, are very pretty.

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Soft Persian effects are seen in the new Spring shirtwaists.

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Mohair for Spring wear is to be found in blue and green plaids of different sizes.

CLOTHING MEN'S BANQUET

Congratulated on a Year Free from Labor Trouble.

The Rev. Dr. Wright Talks to Members of the New York Association on "Ethics of Business."

About 300 members of the Clothiers' Association of New York and their guests made merry at the twenty-first annual banquet of the organization which was held last night in the large Marie Antoinette ball room at the Hotel Savoy.

President Marcus M. Marks presided. The speakers included the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, William A. Prendergast, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association; Julius Henry Cohen, and ex-Justice Julius M. Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions. Messages of regret were read from President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Mayor McClellan, and District Attorney Jerome.

After a toast had been drunk to the President of the United States, Mr. Marks responding to the toast "Our Association," said in part:

"There is much cause for congraulation in the fact that during the year 1903, in which so many manufacturing industries were torn asunder by internal strife, the clothing trade in New York continued in all its departments without a moment's interruption by strike or lock-out. Our local labor question is in the hands of the New York Clothing Trade Association, of which many of us are members. It is true that we have from time to time shortened the workday and increased the pay as trade conditions permitted. So, ultimately, did those trades which suffered strikes and lock-outs. We gave up no vital principle—we stood together like one man for liberality, but also for justice and right, and the result is a full justification of our method of 'round table' conferences."

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Wright, whose topic was "Ethics of Business":

"One cannot know the ethics of business without knowing business," said he, "and I imagine from my slight experience that you business men always go at ethics from the business end.

"It is a difficult thing to apply business ethics, and I honor the man all the more who can overcome that difficulty, who can achieve a spotless character and blameless career in the midst of the fierce contest of passion and competition which business inevitably provokes.

"The soldier is being idealized not so much because he sets out to kill, as on account of his willingness to be killed. Leaving pleasure behind, and with only death and danger ahead, he goes forward unflinchingly at the call of command. If a merchant can show that at times he can stand a loss for principle, he shows then that there are martyrdoms in the market place as well as upon the battlefield. Such a merchant has hallowed his calling and elevated man, and having the most efficient practical mind and the largest direct influence over the masses of the people with whom he necessarily comes in contact, he will become one of the shepherds of the people, he will lead a flock of life whither it should go by the still waters and into the green pastures. He will be one of those whom people will also delight to honor, whose name shall shine radiantly as the stars forever and forever on the firmament of humanity."

William A. Prendergast, speaking to the topic "Our Sister Associations," said:

"Among the most beneficent influences of association we find the spread of a broad spirit of racial and doctrinal commingling, a wider understanding between men of all classes and creeds, which is now a distinguishing element of our national life and which is the product of business friction between so many minds cast in different molds, and of social intercourse."

Mr. Cohen, who did not speak to any set topic, said that business men in this city as a rule did not in their capacity of business men carry their part of the burden in such public movements as rapid transit reform, and the curbing of the Gas Trust. He also declared that they were lax in prosecuting commercial crimes, which he took as a sign that the morale of the business man was not as high as that in other professions.

Justice Mayer, who was the last speaker of the evening, took issue with Mr. Cohen on the latter point. He said that if business men were remiss in prosecuting commercial swindlers, it was because the criminal laws in commercial cases did not give the business man a fair show, and said it was time the law was amended so as to remedy this defect.

LETTER CARRIERS DANCE.

Madison Square Garden Crowded with a Gay Throng from Many Cities.

From early yesterday afternoon until the small hours this morning the 2,100 members of the New York Letter Carriers' Association made merry at the Madison Square Garden. The galleries were packed, all the way to the rafters of the huge building, with the friends, wives, and sweethearts of the letter carriers. Postmaster Van Cott and his entire staff, too, seemed to get keen enjoyment from the occasion. Many visiting carriers from Jersey City, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Yonkers, Albany, and Philadelphia came over to join in the festivities.

The Ball Committee of thirteen members, headed by James M. O'Donnell, and the Arrangements Committee with James McCave as Chairman, saw that the invited guests were served with a banquet in the concert hall of the Garden. Here there were food and drink in abundance, and the gayety and liveliness prevailing were in proportion to the abundance of more material cheer.

In the afternoon a concert of six instrumental selections was given. It was about 8 o'clock when the crowds began to pour in, and soon the Garden reached the point where it could hold no more. On the vaudeville bill were the Great Webb Four, Libbey, Trayer, Baylies & Co., La Velle, Slivers, Oakley, Sigh and Seabert, the Pantomime Troupe, and the Toozooin Arabian Acrobats.

About midnight came the dancing. The vaudevillists and their funny tricks were forgotten. When the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Fuller, struck up a lively two-step all the Garden was in a whirl and the variety of color was dazzling.

FIRST BATTERY'S NEW HOME.

Mayor McClellan Presents a Golden Armory Key to Capt. Wendel.

With the presentation by Mayor McClellan of a large golden key to its commander, Capt. Louis Wendel, the First Battery, National Guard of New York, took official possession last night of its handsome and commodious new armory, at 56 West Sixty-sixth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

At the close of the evolutions, which were reviewed by the Mayor, Gen. Joseph Wheeler gave five long-service medals to as many members of the battery, Sergt. George H. Bloomer, Sergt. Frederick C. Schuler, Corp. William Paschke, Private William L. Fuch, and Private Edward H. Martini, the two latter being members of the Hospital Squad.

Capt. Wendel received, in recognition of the event, two large floral horseshoes, one from Mrs. McClellan, wife of the Mayor, and another from the members of the Second Battery.

After the presentation ceremonies the battery and its guests were entertained by Capt. Wendell at supper in one corner of the armory, which had been arranged for the purpose. This was followed by a grand march led by the Captain and followed by dancing until morning.

D. A. R. to Present Farce Comedy.

A dramatic and musical entertainment will take place this evening in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the General Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A musical farce comedy, "The Latest Edition," is to be performed. Tickets at $2 each may be obtained at the door.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Weddings were the feature of yesterday; this evening will be one of dinners. Among those entertaining will be Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. The Whitehouse dinner is for the Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller, the Austrian Ambassador and his wife, who have come over from Washington for a fortnight's visit. Mrs. Joel Nott Allen of 202 West Seventy-four Street will give a reception this afternoon. There will be a meeting this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons of the Thursday Evening Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from Florida and will later go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will sail at the end of the month.

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The two young sons of Lady Herbert sailed yesterday for England. They had been here since the Christmas holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

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Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull will give a musicale at Sherry's on Thursday afternoon of next week. David Bispham will sing and M. Jacques Thibaud will be another of the artists.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Stephanie de Neuville. A theatre party will be given this evening by Amadée Moran, to be followed by a supper for Miss Frith, one of the débutantes of the Winter.

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Mrs. Daniel Bacon and Miss Bacon will give the first of their musical afternoons to-day. There will be a second on next Tuesday.

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The only large dance for this evening is that of the class known as the Century, which will take place at Delmonico's.

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To-morrow evening there will be several dances. Among the most notable will be that of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly for Miss Ruth Twombly and the second of the Farmington dances. The latter will take place at Sherry's.

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The Wednesday Evening Card Club, organized by Mrs. Eugene Parsons and Miss Eleanor Livingston, had its second meeting last evening at the residence of the Misses Codington, 24 West Fifty-eighth Street. The evening was devoted to bridge. Among the members of the club are Miss Emily Nicoll, Miss Virginia Whitfield, Miss Edna Storm, Percy Clarke, Eugene Parsons, Philip Fry, Harold Dodge, Philip Minton, Stewart Barnes, Acton Poulet, T. Buchanan Gilford, and Bayard Halstead.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner last evening for her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, at which the guests were young people.

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Robert Louis Stevenson's "Macaire" and a fifteenth century French comedy "Maître Patelin" are to be given at Barnard College this afternoon, to-morrow, and Saturday at 2:15 o'clock for the benefit of the Students' Aid Committee of the Alumnae Association. "Macaire" will be produced for the first time in this country, and "Maître Patelin" has been especially translated into English for this production. The plays are given under the patronage of the following:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan,
Mrs. Charles E. Alexander,	Mrs. Alfred Meyer,
Miss Helen Dawes Brown,	Mrs. Robert B. Minturn,
Mrs. Silas Brownnell,	Mrs. John J. McCook,
Mrs. Julius Beers,	Mrs. Henry Munn,
Mrs. Joseph Bloomingdale,	Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Mrs. Simeon Borg,	Mrs. Albert G. Milbank,
Mrs. John S. Barnes,	Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn,
Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell,	Mrs. George Havens Putnam,
Mrs. Walter Damrosch,	Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge,	Mrs. Victor Sorchan,
Miss Laura Drake Gill,	Mrs. Henry Seligman,
Miss Jeanette Glider,	Mrs. James T. Stranahan,
Mrs. John Henry Hammond,	Mrs. James Speyer,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,	Mrs. Benjamin Stern,
Mrs. E. Henry Harriman,	Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff,
Mrs. Adrian H. Joline,	Mrs. Roderick Ferry,
Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings,	Mrs. Frederick S. Wait,
Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt,	Mrs. Stanford White.

The audience is to be limited to women, as the parts in the plays will be taken exclusively by alumnae.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Peruvian Minister and Señora Calderon entertained at dinner to-night the Mexican Ambassador and Señora de Aspiroz, M. du Martheray, the Swiss Minister; Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Loomis, Countess Antonelli, Miss Southerland, the Misses Calderon, Commander Schaefer, and Herr du Vernois of the German Embassy, and Robert Roosevelt.

Senator and Mrs. Thomas C. Platt gave their first dinner party this evening, when twenty-eight guests gathered about a beautifully decorated table in the private suite of the Arlington Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Platt are living. The company included Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Miss Cockrell, Senator and Miss Kean, Senator Hale, Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth, Representative and Mrs. Payne, Representative and Mrs. Dwight, Representative and Mrs. F. E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Allen, and Mrs. Kauffman.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Speaker and Miss Cannon.

PALM BEACH NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Charles T. Crogin this afternoon gave a tea to Mrs. Walter Heiston at her cottage on Lake Worth. Among the New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. J. D. Adams, Mrs. Fremont Smith, and Mrs. Frederick Robert.

Paul Waterman is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Post have joined the New York colony at the Poinciana.

Other New Yorkers to arrive to-day are Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, Mrs. L. E. Wells, Miss Wells, and Mrs. M. E. Foster.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Von Beroldingen—Stone.

The wedding of Count Alexander von Beroldingen of Austria and Miss Margot Stone, youngest daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor.

The church was decorated with palms and pink and white flowers, and standards of large white flowers were placed in rows each side of the nave.

The bride, in a trained white satin robe, garlanded with orange blossoms and trimmed with point lace, walked to the chancel with her cousin, William Foulke, and was given away by her mother, Mrs. Stone. Her veil was of point lace, and her bouquet was of white orchids and valley lilies.

Miss Emma Stone was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mamie Pomeroy, a cousin of the bride; Miss Gertrude Wood, Miss Mary Fowler, and Miss Evelyn Blight. Their frocks were pink chiffon cloth trimmed with cream lace, and all wore large pink tulle hats with pink feathers and carried armfuls of pink roses. Mrs. Stone was in a gray chiffon gown trimmed with lace, and wore a small gray toque with ostrich tips.

Groesbeck Fowler was the best man, and the ushers were Count Ivan von Rubido-Zichy of the Austrian Embassy at Washington; Ives Goddard of Providence, a cousin of the bride; Edgar Phelps, Forbes Morgan, Fitzhugh Townsend, and Walter Taylor.

The church ceremony was followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the Stone residence, 123 East Thirty-eighth Street. The house decorations were in pink and white.

Among the invited guests were:

Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler,
Johnston Livingston,	Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Miss C. C. Pomeroy,	Miss Evelyn Parsons,
Mrs. Robert Goddard of Providence,	Miss Cynthia Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont,	Miss Annie Best,
Mrs. Henry Post,	Miss Rita Barbey,
Miss Post,	Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fowler,
Mrs. George Stone,	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post,
Miss Stone,	Mrs. Alfred Chapin,
Mrs. Cameron Stone,	Miss Grace Chapin,
Mrs. Russell Sage,	Mrs. Walter Taylor,
Mrs. Edgar Phelps,	Miss Foulke,
Mrs. Robert Winthrop,	Philip Clark,
Miss Winthrop,	Miss Katharine Hare,
Miss Trevor,	Mrs. Field,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson,	Miss Mary Field,
Charles Lanier,	Mrs. Pendleton Rogers,
Miss Smith Cliff,	Miss Emily Rogers,
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood,	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glyn,
Mrs. Harold Brown,	Mr. and Mrs. Davis,
Mrs. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Fanshawe,
Mrs. Henry I. Barbey,	Miss Emma Rutherford,
Countess Laugier Villars,	Miss Ella de Peyster,
	Miss Kane.

Tod—Chew.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 3.—The wedding of Miss Katharine Alexander Chew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Prouty Chew of Tillou Road, South Orange, to Robert E. Tod of New York, which was solemnized in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, this afternoon, was one of the most elaborate social functions of the season in the Oranges. The church was crowded with people notable in social circles in the Oranges, New York, and the vicinity. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Andrew Tod of New York and brother of J. Kennedy Tod, in whose banking firm he is a partner.

Pryor—Young.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Miss Annie May Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Young, and William Walsh Pryor were married in the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church to-night in the presence of many relatives and friends. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Ella W. Young, as maid of honor, and Frederick L. Pryor, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

Gardiner—Lawrence.

At Grymes Hill, Staten Island, the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Minnie Lawrence, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Lawrence, was married yesterday to Norman Bentley Gardiner, son of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. The best man was Philip Parkhurst Gardiner, and the ushers were Robert Cutting Lawrence and Bentley Gardiner. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Augustin N. Lawrence, George N. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hollister, Miss Catharine Jewett, Argyle Parsons, Miss Viola Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ball, Abel I. Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, Selah B. Strong, Thomas S. Strong, Jr., Asa Bird Gardiner, Jr., and George Austen Gardiner.

Witherspoon—Ransom.

The wedding of Arthur Storey Witherspoon and Miss Edith Leavitt Ransom, daughter of Mrs. George W. Ransom, was celebrated yesterday in St. James's Church. Miss Gertrude Witherspoon was the maid of honor and the best man was Alexander Mason.

The ushers were Samuel Riker, Jr., Percy Clark, Philip Minton, and J. Searle Barclay, Jr. The church ceremony was followed by a breakfast at Delmonico's.

BARNARD GIRLS' ANNUAL DANCE.

Four Hundred Guests at the Ball in the College "Gym."

Barnard College juniors held their annual ball in the gymnasium of Columbia University last night and entertained about 400 guests. The "gym" was tastefully decorated with the college colors of blue and white and with many flags and trophies won in the field of sport by the girl athletes of the college.

After twelve dances supper was served in the spacious alumni dining hall at the University Commons, which was decorated with college banners from many universities. The swimming pool beneath the gymnasium proper was lighted and many couples sat out their waltzes by its shady banks.

The committee of juniors in charge of the dance was composed of Misses Florence Altman Nizer, Chairman; Helen Anderson, Ella Fetterich, Elise Ehrich, Alice Rheinstrom, Cecil Dorrian, Frances Purdon, and Cyril de Vou.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Henry Anderson, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Frederick G. Bryson, Mrs. John Purdon, and Miss Laura Drake Gill, Dean of the college.

Syracuse Alumni to Dine.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the New York alumni of Syracuse University will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Hotel Manhattan. Among the speakers will be Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York University, Henry Clews, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and George H. Daniels.

Teachers College Alumni Luncheon.

The alumni association of Teachers College will hold its midwinter luncheon Saturday, Feb. 6, at 1:30 P. M., at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street. The following speakers are to be present: Dean Russell, Dean Gill, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Croswell, and Dr. Backus.

Marietta Alumni Dinner.

The New York alumni of Marietta College will hold their annual dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel this evening. There will be on exhibition a large number of interesting documents and photographs relating to the early settlement of the Northwest, and relating especially to the pioneers who settled at Marietta, Ohio.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Mitchell Townsend.

Edward Mitchell Townsend of the firm of E. M. Townsend & Co., in this city, who died at the Hotel Plaza on Tuesday night, was born in New York in 1829. At the time of his death Mr. Townsend was a Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, and of the De Milt Dispensary, First Vice President of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, a Trustee of the House of Refuge, and a member of the Union, Century, and Merchants' Clubs. His home was at Oyster Bay, N. Y., and a close intimacy existed between himself and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Townsend is survived by two sons and two daughters—Edward M. Townsend, Jr.; Howard Townsend, Mrs. Montant of this city, and Mrs. Kingsbury, who lives in Connecticut.

Abby Pitman Lathers.

Abby Pitman Lathers, widow of Col. Richard Lathers, who died at her home, 248 Central Park West, on Tuesday, will be buried from the Protestant Episcopal All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, this morning at 11.

Mrs. Lathers was the eldest daughter of Charles N. Thurston of this city, and was married July 9, 1846. At Col. Lathers's country seat, Abby Lodge, near Pittsfield, Mass., named for her, she presided over many notable meetings of Union and Confederate ex-officers at entertainments given by Col. Lathers to promote sectional friendships.

Col. Lathers died at his home on Sept. 17 last, leaving an estate estimated at $600,000, and, after his wife's death, an oil painting of himself to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Lathers leaves a son, Richard Lathers, and five daughters, one of whom married a son of Bishop Simpson.

Benjamin Pickard, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Benjamin Pickard, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and Liberal member of Parliament for Normanton, Yorkshire, died today from heart disease.

He was born in 1842, and began work in the mines at twelve years of age.

Mr. Pickard was a member of the British Peace Deputation which visited Washington in 1887. He attended about eighteen congresses of trades unions, and organized international congresses of the miners of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium.

Samuel Ayres.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Samuel Ayres, one of the most prominent boat builders on the Hudson River, died here to-day from heart disease. He was born in England, and came to this country when an infant.

He built some of the fastest boats afloat, including the Arrow for Charles R. Flint, the Utopia for John Jacob Astor, the Elide for E. Burgess Warren, and the Wolverine for J. Lorillard.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS W. FORD, who had been City Surveyor for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his residence, 5 Mount Morris Park West, in his sixtieth year. He was born in this city, and at the age of eighteen became an Assistant City Surveyor. He is survived by his wife and six sons.

CHARLES SIDNEY ADAMS died at his home, 9 Willow Court, Jersey City Heights, yesterday of pneumonia, aged seventy-four years. He was born at Amherst, Mass., and had lived in Jersey City forty-one years. He was a commercial traveler, but retired ten years ago. He leaves three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. LUCINDA TENNEY WELLES, widow of William A. Welles of Rochester, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Diller of 1,198 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged ninety-one. Her husband, William A. Welles, who died in 1848, was editor of The Rochester Post and also of The North Star of that city. He died in 1848.

WILLIAM ARTHUR HAMILL, for many years the recognized leader of the Republican Party in Colorado, died yesterday from blood poisoning, aged seventy years. He was a business partner of the late United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, and one of the foremost mining Superintendents in the West.

ALEXANDER GEDDES, a member of the Newark Board of Health, died of apoplexy at his home, 497 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., at noon yesterday, aged sixty-four years. The deceased was for many years general manager of the licorice manufacturing concern of McAndrews & Forbes, and is survived by a widow and several children.

NEWTON TALBOT, Treasurer of Tufts College since 1887, died in Boston yesterday from heart disease, aged eighty-nine years. Mr. Talbot spent the greater part of his life in Boston, where he served in the City Council and as Street Commissioner. He was the oldest officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, of which he was made Adjutant in 1848. He is survived by a widow.

ANDREW JACKSON, Past Commander of Fletcher Webster Post, G. A. R., died yesterday at Brockton, Mass., aged sixty-five years. He entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war and served with great distinction. He was twice wounded and once made prisoner. On the first day of the battle of Gettysburg the bearer of the colors for the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment was wounded. Jackson saw the colors fall, but he seized them before they touched the ground and kept them up.

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day; fresh west winds; fair to-morrow, with rising temperature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—High pressures and low temperatures prevail generally to-night east of the Rocky Mountains, the temperatures ranging 3 to 27 degrees below the seasonal average, except in the Gulf States. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are somewhat also abnormal, with a moderate disturbance near the extreme North Pacific Coast.

There has been snow since Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake regions, followed by clearing weather in the two former districts. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. Low temperatures will continue Thursday east of the Mississippi River, followed by warmer weather Friday. In the West temperatures will rise Thursday.

There will be snow Thursday in Montana; Thursday night or Friday in the Northwest generally, and on Friday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. In the Atlantic States, the South, Southwest, and extreme West the weather will be fair, except in the North Pacific States, where there will be rain or snow.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk southwest to west, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh westerly, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf Coast light northeast, and on Lake Michigan variable becoming easterly and fresh.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECAST.—Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Eureka northward.

FOR

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Smith and Poggenburg Winners in National Tournament.

Canadian Champion No Match for the Winner of the Evening Game at Liederkranz Club.

Interest in the National amateur billiard championship tournament centred yesterday upon the first appearance of the ex-champion Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J. He had been regarded as one of the most formidable bidders for the honors this year, and the music room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, was crowded to its capacity. Gardner, however, failed to come up to expectations as he was defeated by J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis by the score of 300 points to 282. Gardner, while playing poorly at the start, amply repaid the spectators for the length of the game in the final inning. He took his turn at the table when Smith was within a point of victory and made a superb run of 64, the majority of which were the hardest sort of shots.

In the evening game J. Ferdinand Poggenburg defeated the Canadian champion, Arthur Marcotte, by the score of 300 to 157. Poggenburg played the most consistent 14-inch balk-line, with two counts allowed in balk, yet seen in the tournament. His run of 60 on his seventeenth turn at the table contained a brilliant bit of fine nursing that was refreshing after all the open-table play.

Throughout the evening match it was a case of the close balk-line player against the cleverness of an accurate cushion carrom man. Poggenburg started badly, but he managed to get the balls to his liking in the ninth inning, and from that on until the end he counted frequently in double figures. His first run of any size added 39 buttons to his string. The last shot of this run was a carefully gauged kiss shot off the cushion. But the kiss left the balls badly and terminated the run.

Two innings later Poggenburg made a run of 25 that was filled with dazzling massé shots, as the balls lined up in the most exasperating manner. The seventeenth shot was the most brilliant of all, as one object ball and the cue ball lay in a corner and the second object ball clear across the table. Yet Poggenburg fearlessly played a massé, and as the balls clicked the crowd cheered his nervy exhibition and skill.

Beginning with the seventeenth inning, Poggenburg successively made runs of 60, 21, and 21. These put him well along into his third hundred points, while Marcotte was just turning his first hundred mark. It was here that the Canadian also played his best with runs of 16 and 21. All of these carroms were negotiated on open-table play, and his general excellence in this direction seemed to put him ahead of Conklin, the Chicagoan, as the strongest of the open-table billiardists in the tournament.

Smith, the St. Louis amateur, defeated Gardner in the afternoon match, mainly because of the long lead which Smith was enabled to get at the start, for his billiards were very uneven throughout the entire competition. Gardner's beginning was very poor, as all of his attempts at position play went awry. It was not until Smith had obtained a lead of more than 100 points that Gardner indicated his ability and the return of his stroke. Summary:

J. De Mun Smith—8 0 0 26 24 1 5 16 15 3 3 3 4 0 9 2 0 29 4 15 13 1 3 14 22 0 2 5 14 1 0 3 0 3 3 2 0 16 0 12 0 1 1. Total, 300 points. Average, 6 38-44. High runs, 34, 29, and 28.

Edward W. Gardner—16 5 23 3 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 27 2 14 0 0 3 4 8 23 0 1 0 2 1 2 0 17 6 0 1 2 7 1 2 3 1 4 0 0 13 10 0 15 64. Total, 282 points. Average, 6 18-44. High runs, 64, 27, and 23.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—0 1 12 0 1 5 1 0 39 3 25 0 20 15 0 2 60 21 21 0 2 6 1 3 28 1 16 10 4 3. Total, 300 points; average, 10; high runs, 60, 39, and 28.

Arthur Marcotte—7 15 1 1 3 0 6 2 0 10 2 3 9 3 10 1 16 21 0 0 3 26 3 3 0 0 7 0 5. Total, 157 points; average, 5 12-19; high runs, 26, 21, and 16.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

The contests to-day will bring Conklin and Smith together in the afternoon, and Dr. Mial and Townsend in the evening. To-morrow afternoon Conklin will play Marcotte and in the evening Gardner meets Poggenburg. The games for Saturday are: Smith against Dr. L. L. Mial in the matinée match, and Poggenburg and Townsend in the evening.

BANNER FOR HOCKEY TEAM.

De Witt Clinton School Wins Trophy by Defeating High School of Commerce.

The hockey team of the De Witt Clinton High School, by its victory over the seven of the High School of Commerce, in the second of a series of three match games, played at the Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon, won a banner offered to the winner of two of the three games of the series. The third game, which is scheduled for Feb. 16, will be played, though its result will not affect the award of the banner.

In the first half of yesterday's game the De Witt Clinton team played a much stronger game than their opponents, scoring three goals to a solitary one by the High School of Commerce team. The latter, however, pulled themselves together in the second half and, by playing a good defensive game, held the De Witt Clinton players down to a single additional goal, making the final score: De Witt Clinton, 4; High School of Commerce, 1. The line-up follows:

De Witt Clinton, 4.	Position.	H. S. of Com., 1.
H. Hart	Goal	List
F. Friedman	Point	Geis
Jackson	Cover point	Jones
H. Stanton	Forward	Doran. Hardwick
Dawson	Forward	Fletchtiger
Struthers	Forward	Tonr
V. Frank	Forward	Hayden

Goals for De Witt Clinton High School—Dawson, (2,) Struthers, Frank. Goal for High School of Commerce—Hayden. Referee—James Cogan, Olympia Field.

Harvard Beat Brown at Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—Harvard defeated Brown in a one-sided but rough hockey contest on the Holmes Field rink by a score of 7 to 0 this afternoon. Brown's forwards were weak, but her defense was excellent; but for the splendid stops by Hill and Otis, the Crimson team would have made a much larger score. Carr and Wilder played excellently for Harvard, but the former mixed it up pretty roughly on two occasions, and was penalized by being put temporarily out of the game. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
Newhall, Kernan	Forward	Sweet, Marble
Southgate	Forward	Chase
Wilder	Forward	Lane
Townsend	Forward	Paine
Clothier	Cover point	Hunt
Carr	Point	Otis
Ivy	Guard	Hill

Score: Harvard, 7; Brown, 0. Goals—Kernan, Newhall, Townsend, Souther, Wilder, 3. Referee—H. S. Stoddard. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

SPORTS ON HORSEBACK.

Mounted Egg and Spoon Races and Tug-of-War Contests at Local Riding Academies.

An egg and spoon race on horseback was an amusing feature of the Wednesday evening music ride at Durland's Riding Academy on West Sixty-sixth Street last night. The competitors were Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. Edward Keys, Miss Schott, Miss Carrie Krauss, Mrs. G. Echmeyer, and Mrs. J. W. Orth. The distance was eight times around the arena, and the winner was Mrs. Gerken.

There was also a basket-ball game on horseback between the Reds, composed of J. Rabbott, M. Tynan, Charles Geyer, and J. G. Hungerford, and the Blues, composed of William Montgomery, C. Trustum, J. Snedeker, and Marshall Clapp. Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second period Geyer and Clapp each scored two goals, making the result a tie.

A tug-of-war on horseback enlivened the weekly music ride at the Central Park Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last night. The teams were as follows:

Saddle and Bridle Club—Schroeder, Thomas, Duncan, Lang, and Wainwright.

Monday Evening Riding Class—Woodley, Monell, Ireland, McCork, and Huntington.

The Saddle and Bridle won two of three heats and the contest. Forty-eight couples took part in the ride, among the number being Miss Montgomery, Miss E. B. Winter, the Misses Bauman, Dr. and Mrs. A. Sturmdorf, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kloh, Miss Wheeler, Miss F. L. Brown, Miss Blaisdell, J. E. Tooker, R. W. Davis, M. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Salomon, R. K. Thomas, Dr. C. J. Pick, and Miss Bower.

BROOKLYN ICE SPORTS.

Class Skating Races and Hockey Match in Clermont Avenue Rink.

M. Loewi won the one-mile Class A handicap skating race last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Loewi had a handicap of 120 yards, and he just managed to get in ahead of T. Hayward, who finished second. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club, who started from scratch, fell after going about a half a mile.

K. McVaugh, a Polytechnic School boy, won the Class B handicap in good style from a field of twelve starters. C. L. Cook captured the half-mile novice by about two yards. Summaries:

One Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by Loewi, Brooklyn, (120 yards;) T. Hayward, Brooklyn Skating Club (20 yards,) second; S. D. Kirk, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:52.

One Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by K. McVaugh, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (50 yards;) C. Granger, Trinity School, (scratch,) second; H. Bender, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:59 4-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by C. L. Cook, Brooklyn; H. B. Denis, Brooklyn, second; A. Blake, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:42 4-5.

Hockey teams from the St. Paul School of Garden City, L. I., and the Wanoka Athletic Club of the Indian Amateur League of Brooklyn, played a game before the skating races were decided, and the Wanoka team won by a score of 4 to 0.

Ward and Bissell were ruled off for several minutes for rough playing. The game was rather tame in the first half, La Montagne of the Wanoka Club shooting the only goal during this period. In the second half, Donohue, Earl, and Burtenshaw each scored a goal for the Wanokas, while the schoolboys failed to score. Line-up:

St. Paul.	Position.	Wanoka.
Lang	Goal	McNulty
Norton	Point	Kennedy
Ward	Cover point	Nichols
Richardson	Forward	Burtenshaw
Bissell	Forward	Earl
Caligbry	Forward	Donohue
Wilcox	Forward	La Montagne

Goals—Burtenshaw, 1; Earl, 1; Donohue, 1; La Montagne, 1. Referee—Mr. Bray.

FRENCH ATHLETES COMING.

Movement on Foot to Raise Funds to Send Teams to the St. Louis Fair.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Deputies Berteaux and Lachaud are at the head of a movement to give strong Government support to sending representatives of various French sports to St. Louis.

It is proposed to raise $12,000 for this purpose, the Government appropriating half the amount. The sports will include track and field athletics, shooting, and fencing. M. Berteaux says the American universities spent $30,000 in sending athletes to compete at the Paris Exposition, and that it is a matter of national pride that proper reciprocation be made.

BASKET BALL BY EXPERTS.

Columbia and University of Pennsylvania Players in Form for Game To-morrow Night.

The basket ball players of Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania are reported to be in excellent form for their contest to-morrow night in Columbia gymnasium. Both teams will be represented by their strongest players, and it is expected that the game will be productive of vigorous and skillful play. Columbia now leads for the intercollegiate championship, with victories over Harvard and Cornell, but Pennsylvania is a close second. In to-morrow night's game the students from Philadelphia are confident of lowering the colors of the Blue and White, thus placing them in line for the highest college honors at the game. The line-up of the two teams will be:

Columbia.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Fisher	Right forward	McCrudden
Allen	Left forward	Kunkle
O'Connell	Centre	Hayes
Hurley	Right guard	Bennett
Rogers	Left guard	Lawrence

Referee—H. C. Evans of Philadelphia. Umpire—F. T. Quigg, New York Athletic Club.

De La Salle Basket Ball Champions.

De La Salle Institute, which has won the basket ball championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association for the past three years, will hold the title for another season, as the team of Barnard School, which was the only member of the league to dispute De La Salle's right to the title this year, has withdrawn from the contest, and the championship game between these two teams, which was to be played on Saturday at Dr. Savage's Physical Institute, has been declared off. The other schools in the league, Cutler, Berkeley, and Columbia Grammar, declined to enter teams against De La Salle this year.

Basket Ball at De La Salle.

At De La Salle Institute, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, last night, the senior basket-ball team of the institute defeated the five of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn by the score of 25 to 10, and the De La Salle juniors won from the Brooklyn Latin School team by 58 to 3.

Cory Leads in Palm Beach Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 3.—The qualification round of eighteen holes for the Lake Worth and Consolation Cups took place to-day. Both Cory and Moller played in excellent form, while Root, who has been playing good golf, was very erratic, and Paul Waterman was decidedly off his game. The scores of those who qualified for the match play rounds follow:

	Total.		Total.
C. B. Cory	78	A. W. Black	87
John Moller, Jr.	75	H. Pane	87
D. B. Martin	81	H. K. Bolton	88
D. O. Wickham	81	P. Waterman	88
E. M. Root	82	F. Ellis	89
W. M. Burton	82	G. P. Tangeman	90
D. Lloyd	86	E. P. Goodwin	90
E. D. Chamberlain	86	N. Kauffman	90
F. S. Armstrong	86		

Stamford Yacht Club Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the Stamford Yacht Club was held last evening at the Suburban Club. These officers were elected:

Commodore—Walton Ferguson; Vice Commodore—James H. Herman; Rear Commodore—Richard H. Gillespie; Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert Lawton; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. A. G. Weed, Jr.; Measurer—I. Franklin Wardwell; Chaplain—The Rev. Harry H. Beattys.

Directors—Wallace D. Barkley, Henry P. Bartlett, George Blickensderfer, Clendenin Eckert, George H. Hoyt, Charles H. Leeds, Lewis B. Moore, Alfred S. Pitt, Dr. A. H. Scofield, and James D. Smith.

Boston A. A. Asked to Join Oarsmen.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—At the annual meeting of the New England Amateur Rowing Association to-night it was voted to extend an invitation to the Boston Athletic Association to again become affiliated with the former organization, from which it withdrew a year ago. These officers were elected:

President—Dr. George E. McGrath, Union Boat Club, Boston; Vice President—F. J. Clark, Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield; Secretary—J. J. Corrigan, East Boston Athletic Association and Rowing Club; Treasurer—J. P. Fox, St. Alphonsus Boat Club, Roxbury.

NEW MOTOR BOAT CLASS

Provision to be Made for Racing Craft of High Speed.

American Power Boat Association Discusses Handicaps and Elects Officers for the Coming Year.

Questions of classification, ratings, and handicap allowances formed topics of considerable discussion last night at the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association, held in the Hotel Spalding, 127 West Forty-third Street. Delegates from most of the clubs in the organization were present, and the sentiment of all was that the coming season would be a remarkably active one, several of the members present saying that they knew of fast boats being built especially for the big races to be given by the association.

The officers for the new year were elected as follows: President, W. H. Ketcham; Secretary, Anson B. Cole; Treasurer, J. H. Wainwright; Measurer, H. J. Gielow; Executive Committee, Dr. E. B. Sherwood, F. N. Waterman, Frederick A. Hill, and J. H. McIntosh.

The subject of classification and ratings for big boats occasioned a long discussion. Under the present rules the big boats and those of high power are practically prevented from winning, as they have to allow almost prohibitive handicaps. In the present rules there is no separate class for the high speed boats, and J. H. Wainwright of the American Yacht Club made a motion that the Executive Committee should be instructed to make provision for an additional class, to include the so-called autoboats. This was carried, with the understanding that whatever class may be provided for the rules pertaining to it will not go into effect until Fall, as the Executive Committee is to report its plan for the new class to the general body.

"There was some doubt what should be the proper term for the new style of motor boats of excessive horse power.

"Call them high speed launches," suggested H. J. Gielow of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and it met with unanimous approval.

Several amendments to the articles of association were adopted. One of the most important fixed definitely the style and design for the association's prize pennants. The first prize will be a pennant having a blue field, with a white propeller in the centre. The second prize will be a pennant with a red field, while the third prize will have a white field and red propeller. On each flag the class letter will be placed in the upper left hand corner and the year in the lower right-hand corner.

BASEBALL PEACE COMPACT.

Pacific Coast League Taken Into National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The meeting of the baseball owners of the big leagues here has resulted in the Pacific Coast League being taken into the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs. Eugene Bert, President of the Pacific Coast League; James Morley, manager of the Los Angeles team, and Henry Harris of the San Francisco team, represented the Pacific Coast League. The Eastern men were "Ban" Johnson, representing the American League; James A. Hart and Edward Hanlon, representing the National League.

The conference was brief, and while the full details were not given out, it is understood that the Eastern men granted the Pacific Coast League many concessions. It was admitted into a special class by itself, and will rank next to the two major leagues and above the three classes of minor leagues.

According to the terms agreed upon, the Eastern leagues will not be allowed to take any players signed by the Pacific Coast League, and vice versa. There is a controversy over twenty different players, and Hanlon promises to send the list by Feb. 20, when all awards will be made. The principal dispute at the present time is over the service of Frank Dillon, first baseman of the Los Angeles team. Hanlon claims that he signed Dillon for Brooklyn on Sept. 15, while Merley asserts that he signed him on April 1. No salary limit was placed on the Pacific Coast League.

Before the agreement will become final it will have to be passed up to the National Baseball Association for its ratification. That board will not meet for two weeks yet. Johnson and Hart immediately departed for the East after the conference, but Hanlon will remain here for some time.

Trotting Races on Lake George.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A large crowd witnessed the Lake George trotting races on the ice this afternoon. In the 2:13 class, Wyreka, belonging to Clothier of Glens Falls, won in three straight heats. Best time—2:17½. Griffing & Leland's Brownies, Glens Falls, second; M. J. Dwyer's Elmer D., Saratoga Springs, third.

In the 2:40 class, George Russell's Victor, Lake George, won in three straight heats. Best time—2:27.' James Dougerey's Evangeline Rex, Glens Falls, second, and U. C. Smith's Jersey Lightning, Glens Falls, third.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Ascension and Bessie McCarthy were the winning favorites here to-day. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Alamode, 90 pounds, (L. Wilson, 9 to 2, won; Duncan, 98½, (W. Fisher,) 13 to 5, second; Mammon, 93, (W. Hennessy,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:42 4-5. Aminte, Eclectic, Establish, Seagraves, St. Jolly, Plautus, Albany Girl, Midshipman, and Badger also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Miss Galore, 102 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 7 to 2, won; Sonya, 102, (W. Fisher,) 8 to 1, second; The Doctress, 102, (Livingston,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:49 3-5. Ester Joy, Logistell, Margoy Gaffney, and Fair Una also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Docile, 86 pounds, (Jenkins,) 10 to 1, won; Miss Melton, 103, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 5, second; Totness, 93, (W. Hennessy,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Ethel Scruggs, Ora McKinney, Chanley, Any Day, Short Cake, Ghats, Rachael Ward, and Lights Out also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Ascension, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 5, won; De Reszke, 102, (W. Hennessy,) 3 to 2, second; Huzzah, 102, (McIntyre,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:26 1-5. Computation also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Bessie McCarthy, 105, (Salling,) 6 to 5, won; Col. Tyler, 108, (Helgesen,) 7 to 1, second; Fast, 91, (McCafferty,) 17 to 1, third. Time—2:09. Mauser, Judge Cantrill, Venus Victrix, Arden, and Jena also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. The Guardsman, 112 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 1, won; Decoration, 115, (Minder,) 9 to 1, second; Mamselle, 115, (W. Fisher,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:43.

Entries for To-day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. Great Star, Pirate's Daughter, Satchel, 96 pounds each; Cicales, Urchin, 98 each; Frank M., Captain Hamm, 103 each; Blue Blaze, Pronta, 104 each; Exapo, Bengal, 106 each; Free Admission, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Legation, Julia Junkin, 97 pounds each; Sid Silver, MacBeth, 101 each; Lady Brockway, Travers, Barkle-more, 102 each; Frank Rice, Palmist, 104 each; Caterpillar, 106; Boundling, 108; Ben Howard, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Circular Joe, 88 pounds; Feronia, Our Nugget, 97 each; Fickle Saint, Ponca, Stand Pat, Gus Lanka, Kabyle, 99 each; Fort Plain, 100; Sadducee, 101; Invincible, 102; Joe Goss, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Lady Free Knight, 90 pounds; Exclamation, 101; Bondage, 102; St. Tammany, 103; Lev Dorsey, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; seven and a half furlongs. Albertola, 88 pounds; Red Man, Tom Kiley, Trogan, 103 each; Miss Rillie, Aggie Lewis, 104 each; Harmakis, Foresight, 109 each; J. P. Mayberry 115.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Lampoon, 90 pounds; Veloz, 95; Wellesley, 96; Floyd K., 102; Gravina, 102; Sir Paul, 106; The Messenger, 108; Charlie Thompson, 109.

Yale-Penn Swimming Race Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Yale and University of Pennsylvania swimming teams here to-day it was decided to hold a dual meet at the University of Pennsylvania. Yale and Pennsylvania have met twice before in a swimming contest, each winning a match. Both of the previous contests were held in New York.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

THIS week we are talking about a cigar that will save you four cents a piece and give you a smoke equal to the ten cent straights you are accustomed to. It's the bigness and the directness of our business that enables us to do it. Step into the nearest store and try the

CAP'T. MARRYAT (Invincible)

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Clear Havana filler. Sumatra wrapper. Hand made. Mild and smooth. Try it to-day.

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

This price holds good anywhere in the United States. Send cash, money order or check, to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade preferred.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

STORES ALL OVER—ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mrs. Engelhardt and Mrs. Lester, the New York representatives in the bowling match against Miss Henkes and Mrs. Gardner of Chicago, showed considerable improvement in their play last night at the Harlem Circle Alleys. They won one game, and at the close of the night's exhibition were 98 pins behind, as against 154 on the first night.

The best games played in the Greater New York individual tournament thus far was decided last night at the Brooklyn Palace Alleys, Fulton and Jay Streets. Allen, who represented the home alleys, and Dickson of the Fulton Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, were the contestants, and Allen won five straight games. He scored a total of 1,076 pins, an average of 215 1-5, the highest average of the tournament. Dickson's total was 949 pins, an average of 189 4-5.

Scores of the tournaments follow:

WOMEN'S MATCH.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

SIXTH GAME.—Chicago—Mrs. Gardner, 144; Miss Henkes, 156. Total, 300. New York—Mrs. Lester, 145; Mrs. Englehardt, 121. Total, 266.

SEVENTH GAME.—Chicago—Mrs. Gardner, 158; Miss Henkes, 190. Total, 288. New York—Mrs. Lester, 179; Mrs. Englehardt, 145. Total, 324.

EIGHTH GAME.—Chicago—Mrs. Gardner, 154; Miss Henkes, 142. Total, 296. New York—Mrs. Lester, 113; Mrs. Englehardt, 133. Total, 251.

NINTH GAME.—Chicago—Mrs. Gardner, 168; Miss Henkes, 172. Total, 340. New York—Mrs. Lester, 157; Mrs. Englehardt, 146. Total, 303.

TENTH GAME.—Chicago—Mrs. Gardner, 148; Miss Henkes, 165. Total, 313. New York—Mrs. Lester, 147; Mrs. Englehardt, 158. Total, 305.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Brooklyn Palace.

First Game—Allen, 224; Dickson, 191.
Second Game—Allen, 216; Dickson, 202.
Third Game—Allen, 216; Dickson, 184.
Fourth Game—Allen, 195; Dickson, 179.
Fifth Game—Allen, 225; Dickson, 193.
Averages—Allen, 215 1-5; Dickson, 189 4-5.

SILK LEAGUE.
Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Vietor & Achelis Bowling Club—Mertz, 154; Rohrs, 162; Roeck, 129; Gallussere, 126; Schmeid, 170. Total, 701.

Abbegg & Rusch Bowling Club—Murphy, 163; Prior, 145; Howell, 102; Pommer, 125; Martin, 189. Total, 724.

SECOND GAME.—Vietor & Achelis Bowling Club—Mertz, 194; Rohrs, 198; Hermann, 137; Gallussere, 157; Schmeid, 171. Total, 857.

Abbegg & Rusch—Bowling Club—Murphy, 127; Prior, 123; Howell, 141; Pommer, 140; Martin, 164. Total, 695.

THIRD GAME.—Vietor & Achelis Bowling Club—Mertz, 144; Rohrs, 151; Hermann, 164; Gallussere, 182; Schmeid, 134. Total, 775.

Abbegg & Rusch Bowling Club—Murphy, 127; Prior, 168; Howell, 166; Pommer, 159; Martin, 176. Total, 838.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Eldorado (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Bowling Club—Brachold, 173; Soerd, 154; Strickroth, 156; Wannamacher, 176; Alberts, 162. Total, 821.

Gen. Putnam Bowling Club—Allen, 186; Rowland, 154; Clayton, 144; Hutchinson, 136; Glock, 173. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—A. Keifer, 172; Hasse, 169; Miller, 191; Moore, 167; C. Keifer, 171. Total, 892.

Gen. Putnam Bowling Club—Allen, 159; Rowland, 171; Clayton, 149; Hutchinson, 171; Glock, 158. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—A. Keifer, 167; Haase, 205; Miller, 145; Moore, 167; C. Keifer, 211. Total, 895.

Dauntless Bowling Club—Brachold, 190; Soerd, 161; Strickroth, 166; Wannamacher, 163; Alberts, 178. Total, 858.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Arnold Print Works Bowling Club—Bennett, 160; Weiss, 153; Pierce, 159; Curtis, 135; McNell, 170. Total, 777.

American Can Company Bowling Club—Starr, 125; Noble, 138; Oxley, 141; Pattenden, 134; Pauley, 178. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.—Arnold Print Works Bowling Club—Bennett, 179; Weiss, 145; Pierce, 112; Curtis, 167; McNell, 168. Total, 771.

American Woolen Company, Bowling Club—Franklin, 175; Jackson, 151; Lansing, 136; Cantrell, 126; Warmouth, 201. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.—American Can Company Bowling Club—Noble, 181; Starr, 189; Pattenden, 143; Pauley, 163. Total, 846.

American Woolen Company Bowling Club—Franklin, 168; Jackson, 118; Lansing, 157; Cantrell, 116; Warmouth, 156. Total, 765.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Bowling Club—Mayland, 214; Jewell, 215; Smith, 141; Sellers, 181; McNell, 181. Total, 932.

Peerless Bowling Club—Jacobs, 183; Bruyn, 151; McCafferty, 129; Hyer, 181; Oakes, 171. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Peerless Bowling Club—Jacobs, 161; Bruyn, 158; McCafferty, 149; Hyer, 128; Oakes, 177. Total, 773.

East New York Bowling Club—Douglass, 167; Smith, 176; Senior, 171; Holmes, 149; Zipfel, 183. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.—Lefferts Bowling Club—Mayland, 166; Jewell, 203; Smith, 135; Sellers, 183; McNell, 164. Total, 851.

East New York Bowling Club—Douglass, 177; Smith, 132; Senior, 182; Holmes, 149; Zipfel, 182. Total, 822.

(SECOND SECTION.)

FIRST GAME.—Vigilantia Bowling Club—Wiesner, 136; Baker, 170; Conklin, 127; Phillips, 171; Ogilvie, 139. Total, 743.

De Long Bowling Club—Ross, 176; Davis, 171; Leech, 212; Acker, 149; Engelhardt, 138. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—Vigilantia Bowling Club—Weisner, 159; Baker, 161; Conklin, 167; Phillips, 150; Ogilvie, 161. Total, 798.

Borkeley Bowling Club—Hertzog, 149; Ruth, 178; Taylor, 161; Whitbeck, 127; Egelhoff, 231. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Bowling Club—Rose, 154; Davis, 192; Leech, 113; Acker, 186; Engelhardt, 175. Total, 820.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Hertzog, 150; Ruth, 198; Taylor, 158; Whitbeck, 203; Egelhaff, 222. Total, 931.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—First National Bowling Club—Church, 162; Walker, 152; Nelson, 171; Harriman, 162; Stern, 120. Total, 767.

Lincoln National Bowling Club—McDonald, 124; Frey, 186; Warts, 185; Marshall, 180; Earley, 165. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.—Bank of Commerce Bowling Club—Strand, 192; McDonald, 170; Scout, 168; Kelper, 167; Stodda, 180. Total, 857.

Kountze Brothers Bowling Club—Forsback, 202; Schnude, 158; Steiner, 129; Loomis, 131; Schmidt, 159. Total, 779.

THIRD GAME.—First National Bowling Club—Church, 188; Walker, 149; Nelson, 138; Harriman, 103; Brown, 169. Total, 745.

Kountze Brothers Bowling Club—Forsback, 169; Schnude, 185; Steiner, 168; Loomis, 145; Schmidt, 168. Total, 835.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Werneke, 169; Newkirk, 179; Bluff, 165; Richardson, 200; Rand, 188. Total, 898.

Mutual No. 2 Bowling Club—Disborough, 115; Moore, 114; Davenport, 187; Celser, 143; Grinda, 156. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Werneke, 227; Newkirk, 181; Bluff, 173; Richardson, 170; Rand, 181. Total, 932.

Colonial Bowling Club—Landers, 147; Cross, 145; Kelley, 156; McNichol, 188; Rooney, 144. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Landers, 188; Cross, 137; Kelley, 139; McNichol, 184; Rooney, 186. Total, 834.

Mutual No. 2 Bowling Club—Celser, 121; Moore, 275; Davenport, 192; Desborough, 114; Grinda, 154. Total, 856.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nassau Bowling Club—Carbonell, 135; Stivers, 181; Begien, 132; Reddy, 170; Carrison, 125. Total, 763.

Nonpareil Bowling Club—Shoemaker, 156; Dux, 152; Moran, 124; Hunken, 165; Pierce, 143. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.—Nautilus Bowling Club—Church, 181; Dana, 156; Henderson, 173; McKevitt, 185; Rogers, 171. Total, 866.

Nonpareil Bowling Club—Shoemaker, 164; Dux, 145; Moran, 204; Hunken, 181; Pierce, 152. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.—Nautilus Bowling Club—Church, 193; Dana, 130; Henderson, 150; McKevitt, 160; Rogers, 134. Total, 776.

Nassau Bowling Club—Carbonell, 139; Stivers, 168; Legien, 160; Reddy, 149; Garrison, 161. Total, 777.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Charles Head & Co. Bowling Club—Sackett, 151; Cain, 122; Mangan, 161; Campbell, 114; McGoldrick, 156. Total, 764.

R. H. Thomas & Co. Bowling Club—Nichols, 168; Schwinn, 143; Halstead, 115; Sheeran, 119; Lasher, 106. Total, 650.

SECOND GAME.—Post & Clyde Bowling Club—Norton, 163; Floyd, 154; Hasbrouck, 158; Eppel, 137; Robinson, 160. Total, 772.

R. H. Thomas & Co. Bowling Club—Sheeran, 150; Schwinn, 142; Halstead, 142; Lasher, 138; Nichols, 174. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.—Post & Clyde Bowling Club—Norton, 168; Floyd, 233; Hasbrouck, 170; Eppel, 152; Robinson, 158. Total, 841.

Charles Head & Co. Bowling Club—Campbell, 141; Cain, 153; Mangen, 177; Sackett, 136; McGoldrick, 121. Total, 731.

New Yorker Captain of Navy Fencers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3.—Midshipman Raymond P. R. Neilson of New York, a member of the Second Class, has been selected to captain the Naval Academy fencing squad to succeed Roland R. Riggs, who graduated on Monday. There are three more dual contests yet to come off here, preliminary to the inter-collegiate tournament which takes place in New York April 1 and 2. The home events are with Pennsylvania, Cornell, and New York Turn Verein on the 20th, 22d, and 24th of the present month.

Mayor Stops Boxing at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 3.—Mayor William C. Mayburg has notified Police Commissioner Fowle that no more boxing contests will be permitted in this city. The fight last night between "Joe" Gans and "Mike" Ward, in which Ward was punished so badly that it took him an hour before he recovered sufficiently from a knock-out blow so as to leave the armory, and last week's knock-out of "Ben" O'Grady of Buffalo at the Detroit Athletic Club were the cause for the Mayor's action.

Duryea's Setter Wins Champion Race.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The annual field trials were finished to-day with the running of the annual champion race. It was won by Mohawk, a setter owned by Herman B. Duryea. The judges' decision did not meet with general satisfaction.

FOOLED COURT INTERPRETER.

County Cork Product Twirled His Mustachios as Would an Italian Brigand.

When the case of Michael Laton, charged with larceny, was called in the Special Sessions yesterday one witness testified for the prosecution, and then the defendant, a dark-skinned man, took the stand in his own behalf. He proceeded to curl his black mustache and grated his teeth together like a typical Italian brigand. Interpreter Simonson, who handles eight languages and twenty dialects, planted himself in front of the fierce-looking man and proceeded to hurl a few questions in every language he knew. After the interpreter had been talking for five minutes, the defendant, who had been gazing at him critically, turned to Presiding Justice Deuel and said:

"If it plaise yer Honor, I don't know what this dago is trying to charge me wid; but I declare ter all that's holy, I'm not guilty."

Everybody laughed but Interpreter Simonson. He bit the top from a lead pencil and spat it over the lawyers' rail.

"What countryman are you?" asked Justice Deuel.

"What county man?" repeated Laton. "Why, I'm from Cork, Sir."

He was acquitted.

Found an Egg Within an Egg.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 3.—James Fraser, the Superintendent of Cedar Court, which is the country estate of Otto H. Kahn and Henri P. Wertheim, has a curiosity in the shape of a hen's egg with a double shell. It is an egg within an egg, both eggs being perfectly formed. The outside shell is three and one-half inches long by four and a quarter inches in circumference. The inside egg is about the size of an ordinary hen's egg. Both eggs had perfect shells and both eggs had white and yolk. The double egg, which has been blown, is now on exhibition.

To Model a Statue of Gen. Sniper.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The contract for modeling the equestrian statue of Gen. Gustavus Sniper for the $40,000 monument to him which is to be erected in this city was to-day given to Frederick Moynihan, a New York sculptor.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

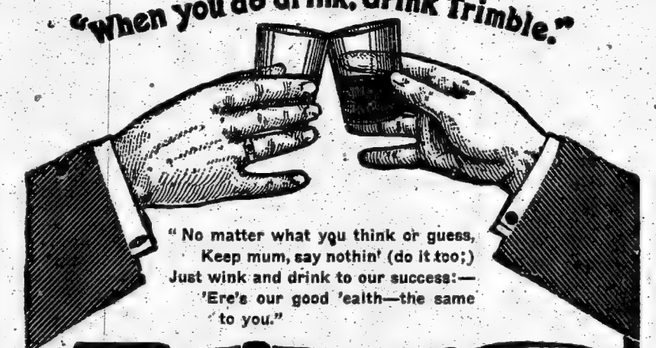

"No matter what you think or guess,
Keep mum, say n

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

BIG PERFUME IMPORTS.

American Manufacturers Complain of Growth of the Trade.

The constant increase in the imports of foreign perfumes formed the most important subject of discussion at the Convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers of the United States, in the Down Town Club yesterday.

It was stated in the report of the Committee on Imports that the value of last year's imports and undervaluations, at the value of last year's imports, with duties and fair profits for the importers, was not less than $1,500,000. This was an increase of $115,172 above the figures of the preceding year. It was said in the report of Richard A. Hudnut of New York, the Vice President, that domestic manufacturers give 50 per cent. better value, but still people will buy foreign articles. The tariff was said to be at top notch, so no more help from that source could be expected. A special agent has been employed in the last year to investigate alleged undervaluations. One result has been an advance by a leading importer of the price of eau de quinine.

A committee reported that the manufacturers of perfumery bottles had reduced cash discounts from 2 to 1 per cent., and the regular terms from sixty to thirty days. It was said that the glassmakers form a combination which constitutes a monopoly harmful to the perfumery interests.

ASK RECEIVER AND INJUNCTION

Shareholders of Mineral Hill Mining Company Seek Court Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Columbus O'Donnell Lee, Jacob Lindley, and R. H. Pleasants, receivers of the Tyson Mining Company, filed a bill to-day for a receiver for the Mineral Hill Mining Company.

The bill states that the plaintiffs' own 6,454 shares of the capital stock of the Mineral Hill Mining Company, and are also creditors for $79,643.30. It is alleged that the company is insolvent; that its liabilities are largely in advance of its assets, and that it is no longer doing business.

An injunction is also asked to prevent the officers of the defendant company from interfering with the control of the company's assets by the court. The Mineral Hill Mining Company has a capital stock of $500,000.

CUSTOMS COURT DECISIONS.

Crude Tartar Entitled to Benefits of French Reciprocity Agreement.

In the United States Circuit Court a decision was filed yesterday by Judge Lacombe declaring that crude tartar is a product of France, and in accordance with the treaty of reciprocity should be entered at the Custom House on payment of a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty. This disposes of the Tartar Chemical Company's case, the decision carrying into effect the findings of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Wheeler filed a decision on the appeal made by Emile L. Boas from a ruling of the Board of United States General Appraisers. Two models of Hamburg-American Line steamships were assessed by the board at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The Judge holds that the miniatures are free of duty.

ITALIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

General Appraiser Hay's Ruling on Wine Under Its Provisions.

United States General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay handed down a decision yesterday elucidating the law affecting the dutiability of goods under the reciprocity agreement with Italy. The ruling was on a protest by A. Morello of New York against the assessment of $1.60 a case on wine shipped by George Kinen & Co., Limited, of Frankfort, Germany, and alleged to be produced in Italy. On this was based a claim that the duty should have been $1.25 a case under the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Hay decided that the goods must be both produced in and shipped from Italy to be entitled to the benefits of agreement.

General Appraiser De Vries overruled a protest by the R. Hanlon Millinery Company of St. Louis against the assessment of 60 per cent on certain braids made of hemp as trimmings. The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 15 and 20 per cent., according to their condition under the paragraph providing for braids of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan.

FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSION.

Cuban Freight Rates from Europe and This Country Compared.

The Advisory Board of the Foreign Trade Association of America held its first meeting yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President of the association, Aristides Martinez, Warren G. King of the General Chemical Company addressed the meeting, outlining the duties and purposes of the board. It was the duty, he said, of the Chairmen of the various trade committees comprised in the board to advise the Directors of the association of existing evils in their particular branches of the export trade for the purpose of complete co-operation in securing relief.

In the course of his talk Mr. King referred to the question of Cuban freight rates, which the association is now considering, and said that a schedule showing the comparative difference between European rates and rates from the United States was being prepared for presentation at the next meeting.

Crockery Jobbers' Meeting.

The Crockery Jobbers' Association of America opened their annual convention yesterday at the Holland House. About forty members were present. There was some discussion of the practice of the manufacturers' agents in New York injuring the trade of the jobbers by selling directly to the retailers. Conferences were held with manufacturers' agents and members of the New York Crockery Board of Trade.

Board of Trade's Officers.

The Board of Directors of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday re-elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—John H. Washburn, James Talcott, and John M. Peters; Secretary—Frank S. Gardner; Treasurer—Frank O. Herring.

GLASS TRUST BREAKS UP.

The Practical Dissolution of the Tableware Combination.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—The National Glass Company of this city has sent out a circular letter notifying the trade that hereafter the factories controlled by it will be operated independently.

This practically amounts to a dissolution of the tableware combination which was formed a few years ago, and was capitalized at $5,000,000. It at first controlled twenty-one factories in various parts of the country.

Judgment for Architect's Services.

A judgment for $11,410 was entered yesterday against the Provident Realty Company of New York—G. Keister..... 11,410

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Commenting upon conditions in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of today:

A good deal of interest attaches to the meeting at Cleveland to-morrow of the miners and shippers of lake ores, at which prices for the coming season of 1904-1905 are to be discussed. It is well known that the accumulations of ore on the docks at Lake Erie ports are very large, and that the amount to be mined this year will be very small. In fact, it is understood that the leading interest will operate only those mines on whose product royalties must be paid, keeping the free mines idle. Sales for the next season have been exceedingly light thus far, and the condition of the pig iron market is such that merchant furnaces will need tempting figures before they take hold.

The time is again coming around when sellers of Southern foundry iron are more eagerly looking for business for forward delivery. The heavy bookings of the last quarter of the last year took care of a considerable part of the stock, of current output, and of production for the first two months. It is now a question to provide for the second quarter, and the feeling is weaker, with some sellers now quoting on the basis of $9.50 for No. 2 at Birmingham. Some fair quantities are under negotiation both as to basic and as to foundry grades.

Furnaces on the lake shore and in the Central West are making low figures, and reports of $12 for No. 2, at furnace, are current.

The United States Steel Corporation is blowing in additional stacks, and has very largely increased production to cover requirements. The drastic measures of November and December have told, and it is understood that even with the new capacity at work the requirements are urgent.

Specifications for steel are coming in at a more lively rate, and tonnages is increasing.

The sale of 40,000 tons of steel rails by an Eastern mill to the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been causing a good deal of comment and discussion. It is understood that the price was $21.25, Montreal, which is lower than was arranged for. It is figured that it nets the mill about $18, but it must be remembered that the works in question have the advantage of a drawback of the duty on the foreign ore, which is used almost exclusively. This would figure upward of $1 per ton of rails, taking account of waste in conversion.

The paucity of orders from the railroads has brought to grief a very long established pool—that on locomotive tires. Lately open hearth steel tires have sold as low as 2.50 cents, delivered at distant Western points.

The arrangement existing among the three leading mills of the Central West which make hoops and bands has gone to pieces, and low prices are being made. Since this happened on the eve of fixing prices for cotton ties, an open market for the latter seems certain.

Reports from the wire and tube trades continue excellent. The condition of the latter is reflected by sales aggregating over 10,000 tons of skelp. Reports relating to the bar trade are mixed. Some note a very good tonnage and others complain of local cutting.

A somewhat better volume of business is coming out in plates and in structural material, but even with this encouragement the tonnage is quite inadequate.

The independent sheet manufacturers, at a meeting held last week, appointed a committee to confer with the leading interest on prices. Pending this conference, lower quotations have been withdrawn, but all announcements at an advance are decidedly premature.

AGAINST MILK CONTRACTORS.

Farmers Supplying Boston Plan to Control the Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The removal of the milk distributing business from the hands of the contractors in Boston is contemplated by the decision to-day of the New England Milk Producers' Association to form a corporation which will handle the milk itself and thereby control the market.

About 35,000 cans of milk now enter Boston by rail every day, and the farmers said to-day that with 25,000 cans of this supply pledged to the new company they would practically have a monopoly of the business.

Oil as Fuel for Long Voyage.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The big steamer Nebraskan, which came into port from San Francisco last Saturday for repairs, sailed to-day. While here she took on one thousand barrels of fuel oil. The run to New York will be made with oil for fuel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BRONX ICE CREAM COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Forges has received three executions aggregating $1,550 against August Hoggenkamp and Frank C. Munn, who did business as the Bronx Ice Cream Company at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, the largest being in favor of F. & J. E. Ramsteck. When the Sheriff went there yesterday to make a levy he found the factory not running, and was informed that the machinery was covered by a chattel mortgage of $2,500, and could not be levied upon. Mr. Roggenkamp started the business in May, 1900, and Mr. Munn became a partner in March, 1903.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MOSES W. ZIPKIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Moses W. Zipkin, tailor and costumer, formerly at 281 Grand Street, show liabilities $6,422 and nominal assets $510, consisting of stock taken by the receiver $300 and cash in bank $10.

ALEXANDER A. ARTHUR.—Alexander A. Arthur, broker and promoter, of 66 Broadway, has been granted a discharge in bankruptcy by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 12, 1903, with liabilities $118,641 and nominal assets $196,150. It was said that he lost a fortune in the Middlesborough Town Company in Kentucky.

NATHAN SCHLESSEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Nathan Schlessel, manufacturer of cloaks at 132 and 134 Greene Street, show liabilities $165,576, of which $34,500 are secured, and nominal assets $31,013, consisting of real estate, $20,000, consisting of a dwelling at 213 East Seventy-second Street, mortgaged for $16,000; cash $10,000, realized by the receiver from sale of stock and fixtures and collection of accounts; cash in bank, $13, and equity in assigned accounts, $1,000. In addition to the above liabilities there are claims of 300 workmen for wages, the amount being unknown. There are about 150 creditors, among them being Columbia Bank, $11,500, secured; Central National Bank, $3,000, secured; Fourteenth Street Bank, $3,000; M. Borck, $12,000, secured; Harry Maurer, $4,000, secured; I. Blumberg, $3,000, secured; American Woolen Company, $19,018; Bernheimer & Walter, $5,077; William Iselin & Co., $5,938; Niagara Woolen Mills, $6,683; William Openhym & Son, $6,053; Abegg & Rusch, $1,761; Leon Manufacturing Company, $3,230; S. Nachtigall & Co., $3,176; William Schroeder, $2,903; L. Salzberg, $2,500.

FRANK W. WEISS.—Frank W. Weiss, residing at 1,235 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $37,019 and no assets. Mr. Weiss was in the liquor business for twenty years. He had a saloon at 697 Broadway for ten years up to April, 1903, and also another place at 1,420 Broadway. He leased the building at 1,420 Broadway for twenty-one years from May 1, 1902, at a rental of about $10,000 a year, and fitted it up elaborately as a saloon and hotel, but the venture did not prove a success, and he sold the place in April, 1903. The petition in bankruptcy, it is said, is on account of losses sustained there. Among the creditors are the Consumers' Brewing Company, $15,775, secured by fifty shares of stock of the United National Bank, valued at $6,000, and chattel mortgages aggregating $11,000 on the fixtures of the saloons at 697 and 1,420 Broadway, and $891 unsecured; Charles Sieburg, $1,310 for fixtures at 1,420 Broadway; Samuel Meyers, $2,800, money loaned; Eva Knoll, $2,000, money loaned, and Haaren & Menken, $3,328 for liquors. The City of New York is a creditor for $4,792 on nine judgments obtained against him on April 29, 1903, by the Corporation Counsel for violation of a city ordinance.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Jed E., Jr.—B. T. Rhoads, Jr., costs..... $112
BOOS, John—H. T. Pond..... 66
BARTON, Mary A.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 386
BIRD, Joseph—F. B. Wiley..... 1,684
BOGARDUS, Augusta—H. S. Hathaway.. 94
CORAM, Chester D.—J. J. Duffy..... 372
COHN, Joseph—J. Ruffert..... 3,529
COHEN, Adolph—H. Falk and another.. 88
GOLDBERG, Morris—A. Deane..... 94
GOTTLIEB, Louis S.—L. Browdy..... 944
GENT, John G.—Knickerbocker Trust Company..... 522
GORDON, Samuel I.—A. L. Blumenthal.. 99
GAUGLOFF, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 109
HARTMAN, George—Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Company, costs..... 89
HELLER, Richard—Indianapolis Abattoir Company..... 52
THE PROVIDENT REALTY COMPANY of New York—G. Keister..... 11,410
SOCIETA CASTELAMARE of New York—V. Fumagalli..... 111
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Gundersen..... 359
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—H. Brien and another..... 5,838
E. H. BARNES COMPANY—City of New York..... 100
FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland and Patrick Gallagher—J. J. Davis, trustee..... 3,738
AMERICAN FIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY—E. J. Myers..... 783
JOSEPHSON, Hannah—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 121
KORN, Charles—M. Hallinan and another, costs..... 74
KATZ, David—Fox Board and Lining Company..... 190
KIRSCHNER, Hyman—L. Levy..... 86
KIMPTON, Edward—H. H. Collins..... 859
KISELGOFF, Max—C. F. Kastenhuber and another..... 644
LOWENSTEIN, Jacob—Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Company, costs..... 89
LANCASTER, James H.—Plaisted Printing Company..... 15
LEESON, William G.—Terry & Tench Construction Company..... 130
MEYER, Frederick—M. Staley and another..... 76
METZGER, Sylvain—Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, costs..... 89
MARX, Nathan—Crandall-Godley Company..... 179
MITCHELL, Lucy B.—L. Mobach..... 111
McGRATH, William J., and John F.—T. H. Sheldon Manufacturing Company.... 102
PARNES, Louis, and George Goldfeder—H. B. Claflin Company..... 207
PRIEST, Mabel, or Parker, and Alice Kauser—Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York..... 788
POTTS, Edward C.—J. R. Campbell..... 338
PENTLARGE, Theodore—W. H. Ivimey.. 114
ROBINSON, Charles L.—National Printing Company..... 159
ROBINSON, Horace S. G.—A. H. Thorpe. 1,781
REIMER, Celia—G. M. Hydeman and another..... 122
RUSSELL, Robert—J. Jacobs and another. 107
SPIESS, Bruno S.—A. Isaac..... 91
SCHOTOFF, Julius—M. Claman..... 40
SERRINE, Nelson—B. K. Bloch..... 156
SPROESSIG, Christiana A.—F. Capodilupo..... 164
SHELDON, Paul—Manhattan Transit Company..... 1,651
TOBEY, Edward A.—H. Denisch..... 105
TRACY, Anna—A. L. Swift..... 189
TARTAGLIA, Simoni—P. Stromberg..... 66
WAGAMAN, Henry P.—C. MacAulley.. 2,827
WAGNER, Peter, Margaret, and William H.—J. Bradley, costs..... 89
WALBRIDGE, Mary W.—S. R. Houston. 91
WESENDONCK, Walter, Leo Lorenz, and Alwin Goth—P. F. McDonald..... 1,227
WOLZ, Peter—S. Levy..... 243
ZATZ, Henry, and George—M. Cohen..... 169

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BEECHER, Robert L.—H. L. Webb, July 22, 1903..... $124
BROWER, Eleazer B.—M. Shwitzer, Sept. 30, 1903..... 77
FLEISCHER, Abraham H.—F. B. Ohlbaum, June 12, 1900..... 467
FUCHS, Desze—Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Dec. 9, 1895..... 26
FULLER, Charles A. and Charles V. Halley—E. L. Angell, Jan. 23, 1904..... 278
LAHM, Isaac—M. Rosenstock and another, May 22, 1896..... 255
JACOBS, Ida—M. A. Rose, Jan. 2, 1904... 44
KIRSHBERG, Elias—M. Levy, April 27, 1894..... 253
LIPPMANN, Israel—J. Simonelli, Oct. 12, 1903..... 1,594
LIPPMANN, Israel—J. Simonelli, Jan. 28, 1904..... 99
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Gallagher, May 26, 1903.. 774
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Reynolds, Dec. 14, 1903... 1,418
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Geary, administratrix, July 1, 1903..... 120
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Geary, administratrix, Dec. 23, 1903..... 137
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Geary, administratrix, Dec. 20, 1902..... 17,437
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Plitt, Dec. 11, 1903..... 897
NEW YORK AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP Company—C. L. Robinson, Nov. 25, 1902. 109
NEW YORK AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP Company—C. L. Robinson, Feb. 28, 1902. 8,841
OCHS, Moses—H. Josephy, April 30, 1891. 186
REARDON, Annie E.—M. Leiberman, Jan. 21, 1904..... 520
SCHWARTZ, Filly—S. Lorber and another, Dec. 31, 1903..... 59
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—W. J. Nixon, Dec. 12, 1903..... 781
UPDIKE, Fannie M.—M. E. Herrick, Feb. 4, 1901..... 1,262
VOGEL, Mendel—H. Bloch and another, Feb. 4, 1895..... 390

Judgment Reversed.

KRAMER, Edwin G.—G. S. Kramer, May 15, 1903..... $1,000

Judgment Vacated.

FLEISCHER, Abraham H.—F. B. Ohlbaum, April 23, 1900..... $379

Judgments Canceled.

SROKA, Lorin—L. Stefanini, Jan. 15, 1902. $2,200
SCHWAB, Abraham, Leo L., Gabriel, and Nathan—F. S. Passavant and another, July 13, 1892..... 3,762
SCHWAB, Nathan—C. M. Britton and another, July 27, 1894..... 158

New Jersey Stockholders Sued.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Over 400 persons, with claims aggregating $66,115, are complainants in a suit started in the Court of Chancery to-day against John A. Willet of Paterson and other New Jersey stockholders of the State Bank of Monte Vista, Cal. The bank failed in 1899, and the depositors, among whom are the complainants in this suit, were not paid in full. The stockholders are being sued under the law which makes them liable for double the amount of their stock.

License Squad Under Capt. O'Brien.

Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that he had ordered the transfer of the License Squad, which has been under the Mayor's Marshal at the City Hall. Hereafter the squad will report at the City Hall Police Station to Capt. Stephen O'Brien. The men will perform the same duties as formerly. The squad consists of Sergeant Michael B. Snyder, Roundsmen Francis J. Kavanagh and Joseph A. Howard, and twenty-eight patrolmen.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John W. Griggs, New Jersey; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland; Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Washington, and Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence; George Ade, Chicago, and Rear Admiral James Entwistle, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—John S. Cowles, Atlanta, and Jacob Lippincott, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Major S. A. Wolf, United States Army; Col. W. H. Boyle, United States Army, and James A. Shelton, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, and C. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, Vt.

MANHATTAN—H. D. Morrison, London; A. H. Lippincott, Boston, and J. C. MacGregor, Nova Scotia.

PLAZA—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.

SAVOY—I. d'Mitrowitsch, Belgrade.

NETHERLAND—Leo A. Guiterman, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. G. L. Carpenter, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank Lane, London, and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. C. C. Shippen, Baltimore, and Palmer L. Bowen, Paris.

BELVEDERE—Dr. W. Koort, Berlin.

ASTOR—Commander R. R. Riggs, United States Navy, and the Rev. Dr. C. Hughes, Fall River, Mass.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CADILLAC, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Cobbs & Mitchell flooring plant, one of the largest of its kind in the United States, valued at $200,000, was damaged to the extent of $35,000 by a fire to-night.

MELROSE, Mass., Feb. 3.—An overheated furnace in a three-story wooden business and tenement block on Emerson Street caused a $20,000 fire to-day. The S. N. Benson heirs owned the building, and it was occupied by George L. Lawrence, newsdealer; C. F. Hancock, grocer; W. T. Kirmes, barber; J. Russe, fruit dealer, and the families of George Goodwin and Harry Blauveldt. Mr. Blauveldt was the only one not covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—32 Rivington Street; A. L. Wolf; damage trifling.

3:45 A. M.—588 and 590 Broadway; Sass & Sailor; damage, $10.

4:45 A. M.—1,610 Amsterdam Avenue; Samuel Henson; damage trifling.

11:15 A. M.—108 West Sixty-fourth Street; Morris Byers; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—Southeast corner of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and King's Bridge Road; Robert Dieman; damage, $10.

1:35 P. M.—112 Second Street; Louis Schingold; damage, $250.

2:30 P. M.—1,000 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mrs. Martha Hay; damage, $2,000.

2:50 P. M.—333 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Rose Spruill; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—514 West Thirty-ninth Street;

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; S. D. Boucher, cloaks, suits, and waists; H. G. Metzger, ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Clark, dress goods and silks; W. H. Mann, domestics; 57 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mme. Leah, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

Rubel, A., & Co., Aberdeen, Miss.; J. Rubel, Jr., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rubel, J., & Co., Okolona, Miss.; J. Rubel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Walker Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Bietus, dress goods and silks; G. D. McRae, notions and jewelry; Mr. Sheep, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; A. M. Barber, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; J. S. Emery, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, leather goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneeberger, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Burns & Bell, Colorado, Texas; F. Burns, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Casper & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Casper, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Brett, boys' clothing; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Rogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Howe, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. G. Morrissey, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Omead, G., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. A. Cregin, cloaks and suits; 874 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williamson, S., & S., Lancaster, Penn.; dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Mohr, J., & Son, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, linens and white goods, 288 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; F. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. P. Newcomb, house furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

"Outlet," Providence, R. I.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, hosiery and gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, 72 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denbigh & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Roebush, domestics, 2 Worcester Street; Hotel Vendome.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; J. C. Thomas, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear, 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Loeb, S., & Brother, Columbus, Miss.; S. Loeb, dry goods; J. A. Loeb, dry goods; Hotel York.

Rice, J. H., & Friedmann Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedmann, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, notions, cloaks, and housefurnishing goods; A. Nachman, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Brittain, G. M., Reading, Penn.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; cloaks, suits, waists, and laces; R. Lyle, dry goods, 395 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Bernd, J. D., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. P. Rose, white goods, hosiery, notions, and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Hagar & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces, trimmings, millinery, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, flannels, linens, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wiest, F., Sons, York, Penn.; G. L. Wiest, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Enwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. P. F. Sweeney, cloaks, suits, and wrappers; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shaner, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Warner Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Warner, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gray, ladies' and infants' wear; W. M. Calkins, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Marquis, housefurnishing goods; Winsonia Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., & Brother Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Bemis, dress goods; 4 Washington Place; Criterion Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Leo, carpets and rugs; 530 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; H. A. Buckingham, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; C. A. Cahoo, cloaks and suits; J. D. R. Lamson, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dodge Dry Goods Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Croker, cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dodge Dry Goods Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Dodge, notions; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and dress goods; 530 Broadway; Morton House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; E. Hulce, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, hosiery, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. A. Evans, domestics and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Hundley, ladies' waists; 43 Leonard Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:07	Sun sets	5:20	Moon rises	9:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:37	Gov. Isl'd	10:02	H. Gate	11:58
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:07	Gov. Isl'd	10:36	H. Gate	12:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Corinthian, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prince Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana and Mexico	.....	.....
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
Orizaba, Nassau and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Citta di Messina, Anguan, Martinique, and Guadaloupe	12:30 P. M.	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Pontabello, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Dominica, and Barbados	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of closing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Progreso, Campeche, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Tabasco, Carmen, Sisal, and Champoton, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Yucatan, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Bahama Islands, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Turks Island, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Porto Rico, via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, via Galveston, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, via Eagle Pass, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

It is still necessary to explain the stock market by the commodity markets. No reference is intended to the old maxim that strong produce markets mean weak rails. That maxim belongs to the archaic era when prices reflected values, and when dear commodities signified scarcity of supply and hence meagre traffics. We have traveled a long way from that. Now the sole question is not what things are worth, nor how much there is of them, but what quantities of them traders are willing to buy or sell. People who sell coffee to those who drink it—that is, who consume it—are chuckling at the bull movement. They are selling the real article, of which they have plenty, and buying contracts to deliver it back to them against the time when they shall want it and know what to do with it. Of course, they may be mistaken in their idea that the coffee market cannot be manipulated like the cotton market, just as the cotton bears were mistaken regarding their market, even though there is not even yet any sure sign that they are mistaken regarding the crop. Their argument that because there was cotton enough for consumers of cotton therefore the market ought not to rise was logical enough, but it left out of consideration that the price of contracts depends more on the volume of buying than on the supply and demand of the staple. The situation in the cotton market is the logical explanation of the weakness of both the cotton and stock markets. The liquidating cotton bulls naturally liquidated coffee. And the volunteer leaders of the stock market, who are understood to have also contested the leadership of the cotton bulls, are said to have found reason in the events of the week to have moderated their activities on both Exchanges. It is the unusually close speculative connection between all these markets which explains the universality of the present speculative nausea.

There is here not a single consideration worthy of attention by students of values or of any logical, meritorious reason for changes in prices. There is nothing current of the sort except in circles too limited and sensible to have any influence upon the bold, foolish, and disquieting markets we have been passing through. Conventional discussion of prospects regarding the war, the crops, and the political and monetary outlook is a very proper tribute to the proprieties, and there was quite a quantity of it by those doing little in the markets, and therefore having leisure for such subtleties. The weakness of cotton and the strength of the produce markets—wheat making new high records—was thought consistent with the warlike telegrams, and they in turn were thought to negative the previous anticipation of a reduction of the English bank rate, thereby removing a possible stimulus to our stock market. This disturbance to the international money market was thought likely to be concurrent with a specific strain upon our domestic money market through lessening deposits in the National banks to make the Panama Canal payments. But a minimum anxiety, or rather none, was felt on this account at this time. Later on effects may be apparent, but with call money at 2 per cent. as a maximum, and with time money in excess of borrowers' requirements, as shown by refusals of tenders of accommodation at moderate rates, interest is confined to the technique and details of an unusual operation rather than to its effect upon the price of credit. It is pretty well understood that the Treasury will simply transfer the requisite proportion of its banking credits to bankers nominated by the payees under the canal law, and the bankers will remit at convenience through the exchange market according to provision already made. To that extent the exchange market will lack support, and the money market will be undisturbed according to the time and skill used in carrying through the business. Neither is likely to be lacking, and the money and exchange markets are expected to be correspondingly normal, with usual and seasonal fluctuations.

The stock list was so consistently weak that it is invidious to specify instances. The franchise stocks naturally suffered from the usual cause when the Legislature is sitting. And among this group those associated with the universally regretted death of a capitalist long and favorably connected with them suffered more than others, and yet moderately through understanding that his affairs are so arranged as to obviate any pressure for settlement. Brooklyn Rapid Transit also had a rather exceptional fall, and Delaware and Hudson was not kept from declining with the rest by an announcement beneficial to stockholders. The coalers were weak, and so were properties like Pennsylvania. The Steel stocks resisted the fall as well as almost anything. It was not an uninteresting day, but a tour of the leading offices was far from inspiriting. Some good observers thought for the first time in weeks that they detected some selling by owners.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more, were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & Alton	⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	8⅞
General Electric	1½	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Am. Sugar pf.	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Anaconda Copper	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	½	At., T. & S. F.	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅛	At. T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛
Am. Ice pf.	½	Atl. Coast Line	1¼
Am. Smelting	½	B'klyn R. T.	2⅛
Am. Smelting pf.	1⅛	Cent. of N. J.	2½
Am. Sugar	1	Ches. & Ohio	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	1¼	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	North American	2⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	⅞	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Con. Tob. pf.	1	Reading	⅝
Corn Prod. pf.	2¼	Rubber Goods	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Erie	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. 1st pfs.	12
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Int. Pump	2	Southern Pacific	⅛
Iowa Central	1	Southern Railway pf.	⅛
Kan. C. So. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Lake Erie & W.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Manhattan	1¼	Union Pacific	⅛
Met. St. Ry.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Met. Securities	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅛	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1	Wabash	½
Missouri Pacific	1	Wabash pf.	½
Nat. R. of M. pf.	¾	Westinghouse	⅜
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s.	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 3	449,862
To date this year	13,549,935
Corresponding date last year	17,986,757

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 3	$2,663,500
To date this year	$86,959,000
Corresponding date last year	$81,254,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cleveland and Sandusky Breweries preferred stock.

POSTPONED ANNUAL MEETING.

Pabst Brewing Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Tone of Business.—Accompanying some increase in transactions as compared with the previous day, the stock market yesterday passed from irregularity to weakness, with the result that closing prices, with very few exceptions, showed net losses. Even among the active stocks, which for a number of days had been moving within a narrow range, there were several declines exceeding a point, and among the less active issues there were numerous such losses. The day's business was somewhat better distributed than that of Tuesday, partly owing to the fact that Amalgamated lost its place at the head of the active issues, and instead of supplying a quarter of the total was credited with less than one-tenth. There was some indication that traders who had assumed the bear side of the market were responsible for the general weakness of prices, their task of depression being rendered relatively easy by the apprehension caused by the course of the commodities markets and the increased uncertainty of the Far Eastern situation. Those from whom the market has recently received its principal support were apparently unwilling to put forth any great effort to hold prices up. Doubtless the events of last week convinced the recent leaders of the difficulty of moving prices upward in the face of general public apathy.

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Pennsylvania appeared to be singled out as a point of attack, and it was both the most active stock of the day and one of the weakest. Special reasons to account for the day's selling movement in Pennsylvania were wanting, but despite such assistance there was a break of 1⅝ points in the stock, which closed without rallying at all from the lowest of the day. About 75,000 shares were dealt in, which was nearly twice as much as the next largest total. Pennsylvania's decline was particularly interesting in view of the fact that by common report it is one of the stocks in which the short interest has been largest. It would be interesting to know how far this short interest was increased as a result of yesterday's selling, and whether or not sufficient real stock came upon the market to be of any material assistance to those who may have sold the stock at the higher range of last week.

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Tractions.—Notwithstanding the general belief that the death of the financier prominently identified with traction interests in New York would not result in any immediate liquidation in the securities in which he was largely interested, declines exceeding the average were yesterday recorded in several of these stocks. Metropolitan Street Railway, on trading in less than 6,000 shares, closed 1⅞ points lower, and Metropolitan Securities, the dealings in which amounted to only 500 shares, showed a net loss of 2 points; Consolidated Gas ended the day with a net loss of three-quarters of a point. It was in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, however, that the heaviest loss among the tractions occurred. This was in all probability due to the liquidation of a considerable amount of stock by one of the several pools that recently were operating in this issue. Over 30,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold during the day from 45¾ down to 43⅛, and the close at 43⅝ showed a net loss of 2⅛ points. It was said that the interests who were the principal sellers yesterday had been liquidating their holdings for several days.

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United States Steel, which several days ago was declining while the rest of the market advanced, still maintained its contrary course, selling up fractionally, despite the weakness of the list in general. On trading in about 40,000 shares the preferred stock sold as low as 54⅜ and as high as 55⅝, ending the day at 55, with a net gain of one-eighth of a point. There was no change in the common, which was very dull. Much bearish talk in regard to the Steel stocks is still heard, having doubtless been revived by the recent statements to the effect that the improvement in the steel trade has not been as great as recent reports had stated.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Sentiment among local traders was extremely bearish to-day, and it found reflection in the market, although operators were doing their largest business in the New York issues. Enough stock was pressed on the market to send prices lower, although in most cases the recessions were slight, including ½ in Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, ⅝ in General Asphalt common, ½ in the preferred, ¾ in Lehigh Navigation, ¾ in Philadelphia Company, ⅝ in United Gas, and ½ in Union Traction. It was stated that the late Wm. C. Whitney had no interests in the local market beyond his holdings of Electric Storage Battery, the stock of which was offered to-day at 60, without bringing out a counter bid. Consolidated Lake Superior common kept active and firm. Total sales, 24,896 shares; $62,400 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Amalgamated Copper	49¼	49½	49½
50	Am. Railways	44¾	44¾	44¾
100	Atchison	69¾	69¾	69¾
800	Brooklyn R. T.	45	43¾	44
640	Cambria Steel	19¾	19¼	19¼
5,550	Con. Lake Superior	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
25	Con. Traction, N. J.	63½	63½	63½
130	Elec. Co. of Am.	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Erie	27½	27½	27½
108	General Asphalt	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	General Asphalt pf.	39	38½	38½
5	Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	51	51
6	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Lehigh Navigation	65½	65½	65½
200	Marsden	3¾	3 3-16	3 3-16
2,745	Penn. R. R.	60	59 5-16	59 9-16
300	Phila. Electric	6	6	6
880	Phila. Co.	41¾	41	41¾
22	Phila. Co. pf.	45½	45½	45½
1,000	Phila. Rap. Tran.	14¾	14¾	14¾
5,588	Reading	22½	22 1-16	22 3-16
4	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	40
34	United Co.'s of N. J.	260	256	256
324	United Gas Imp.	86¾	85¾	86
2,401	Union Traction	47½	47	47½
605	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,500	U. S. Steel pf.	55	54½	55
100	Un. Trac. Phila. pf.	49	49	49
495	Warwick Steel	3¾	3¾	3¾

BERGEN GAS OFF THE LIST.

Governors' Action Drew Attention Because of This Week's Trading.

The capital stock of the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, N. J., was stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday by action of the Governing Committee. The stock had long been on the inactive list, but the notice that it had been stricken from the list attracted attention in view of the fact that on Monday there appeared for the first time in months a quotation of it, and because it was one of the issues involved in the Marquand-Seventh National Bank troubles.

It was learned later that more than two-thirds of the stock of the company had been taken up by a committee of stockholders in pursuance of a reorganization plan now under consideration, and explanation was made officially at the Stock Exchange that the action was without significance.

Stock Exchange Seats Higher.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange are still rising in price, and the latest report of sales place the figure at which the transfers have been arranged at $70,000 as against $69,000 for the transactions reported previously. At $70,000 few seats, it is understood, are in the market, and the demand bids fair to continue larger than the supply, despite the fact that a number of members of brokerage houses in which several members are also floor members of the Exchange have recently shown evidence of the opinion that the capital tied up in their seats can be better employed in investments.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

10 shares United States Steel Corporation common, 10⅞.
16 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred, 54¾.
$5,000 Lehigh & Hudson River Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1911, interest January and July, 103½.
$5,000 Warwick Valley Railroad Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1912, interest April and October, 112.
2 shares Oscar M. Lipton Company, 300.
22 shares North American Trust Company, 250.
350 shares Old Terrible Mining Company, $1 per share.
75 shares E. W. Bliss common, 125.
1 share Jekyl Island Club, all dues paid to January, 1905, and sold subject to by-laws and constitution of club, $550.
25 shares National Citizens' Bank, 187½.
25 shares National City Bank, 271.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange, all dues paid, $151.
10 shares Gallatin National Bank, 395.
$5,000 Texas & Pacific Railway Company second mortgage income 5 per cent. bonds, due 2000, unlisted, 75.
$5,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, 106.
5 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 625.
10 shares National Park Bank, 495.
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 594½.
10 shares American Exchange National Bank, 229¾.
2 shares William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company Voting Trustees' certificates, 18½.
5 shares Morton Trust Company, 905.
5 shares National Park Bank, 500.
5 shares Fourth National Bank, 210¼.
10 shares American Exchange National Bank, 229¾.
5 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 626.
2 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 292.
5 shares Central Trust Company, 1,980.
20 shares Phenix National Bank, 106¾.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The New Haven Water Company, it is stated, has increased its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000 for the purpose of building a filtration plant.

According to Chicago dispatches a special meeting of the South Side Elevated has been called for April 7 to vote on an increase in the capital stock to $17,550,500.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches state that the remaining ten mills of the American Tin Plate Company at South Sharon will be placed in operation immediately.

Harrisburg (Penn.) advices states that the Central Insurance Company of Pittsburg has filed a notice with the Secretary of the Commonwealth that it has increased its capital stock of $150,000 to $175,000, and the Westinghouse Machine Company has increased its stock from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The money market is firmer.

Call loans to-day 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2¼@3 per cent.; New York funds, 10c premium.

The clearings were $26,162,385 and the balances $1,471,752.

The foreign exchange market is dull but steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86⅝	
Sterling	4.85¾	4.83
Commercial		4.82
Francs	5.16⅞	5.19⅜
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40¾

The Sub-Treasury has made application for membership in the Clearing House.

Trading was dull in stocks. Amalgamated was fairly active in the down grade, but there were few transactions in the other coppers. Calumet and Hecla went off, but the losses were not significant, as a few sales of this stock are likely to put it off a number of points. The tendency of the coppers as a whole was downward. The other local specialties, Massachusetts Gas, Massachusetts Electrics, and Telephones, were quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
460	Atchison	70	68⅞	69½
27	Atchison pf	91⅝	91½	91⅝
67	Boston Elevated	140¼	140¼	140¼
44	Boston & Albany	247	246¾	247
74	Boston & Lowell	233	233	233
4	Boston & Maine	168¾	168	168¼
5	Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
2	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	145	145	145
19	Illinois Central	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
100	Mass. Electric	21½	21½	21½
15	Mass. Electric pf.	73	73	73
166	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195½	195	195
6	Old Colony	203	202	203
10	Rutland pf	37½	37½	37½
300	Union Pacific	81	80	80
5	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91
7	West End	91	91	91
1	West End pf.	109	109	109

TELEPHONES.

637	American	127½	126	126¼
19	New England	121	120	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
1,565	Am. Sugar	127	125¾	125¾
110	Am. Sugar pf.	126½	126	126
230	Am. Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼
530	Am. Woolen pf.	70¼	69¾	70
54	Edison	236	236	236
50	Ga. Ry. & Electric	25	25	25
32	General Electric	171	170½	170½
325	Mass. Gas	40¾	40½	40¾
6	Mass. Gas pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾
29	Pullman	216	215	215
250	Seattle Electric	42	40	40
3	Swift & Co.	100	100	100
5	Swift & Co. rights	5c	5c	5c
6	United Fruit	98	98	98
35	United Shoe Machine	47¾	47½	47½
75	United Shoe Machine pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼
310	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10½	10½
387	U. S. Steel pf.	55	54½	54⅝

MINING.

205	Allouez	4¾	4½	4½
6,986	Amalgamated	46⅝	45½	45½
670	Arcadian	35c	35c	35c
100	Bingham	21¾	21¾	21¾
300	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c
5,550	Calumet & Hecla	450	445	445
175	Centennial	16	15¾	15¾
30	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
700	Con. Mercur	60c	60c	60c
380	Copper Range	44	43¾	43¾
135	Daly-West	35	34¾	35
270	Dom. Coal	61	60	60½
50	Granby	3½	3½	3½
1,250	Guanajuato	85c	80c	85c
95	Mohawk	36	36	36
75	Old Dom	10	10	10
382	Osceola	56	56	56½
382	Parrott	25½	24¾	24¾
26	Quincy	87½	85	85
190	Shannon	8	8	8
17	Tamarack	105	105	105
206	Trinity	5	4¾	4¾
20	U. S. Coal & Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,120	United States	20¼	20¼	20¼
580	Utah	33¾	32¾	33¾
60	Winona	6¼	6¼	6¼
46	Wolverine	72	72	72
20	Wyandotte	1	1	1

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼ per cent. for five and six months, 4 per cent. for three and four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, and 4¾ per cent. for one year on mixed loans. All industrial money loaned at 4½@4¾ per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $216,968,356; balances, $11,801,026; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,816,487.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅛@4.83; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.85⅞. Commercial bills were $4.82@4.82½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅛ and 5.18¼ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94 7-16 and 94¾; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The abundance of money and the scarcity of bills in the market to-day caused declines in rates.

On the Stock Exchange business displayed hesitation bordering on stagnation, but the undertone was firm, the King's speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday having been well received. In various departments a condition of keen expectancy existed. Consols recovered from a decline which marked the opening. Americans opened dull, receded slightly, became inactive pending developments in the Far East, recovered a fraction, and closed easy. Japanese and Russian securities were rather easier.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87⅞; consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 72½; Atchison preferred, 94; Baltimore and Ohio, 85⅝; Canadian Pacific, 122; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 147½; De Beers, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 28⅜; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 109⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 122⅜; Norfolk and Western, 62; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 23½; Pennsylvania, 61⅜; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 23½; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 22⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 86; Southern Pacific, 51⅛; Union Pacific, 83⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 10⅝; United States Steel preferred, 56½; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 40.

Bar silver weak at 25¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅜ to 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅛ to 2 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.60; Lisbon, 22.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £209,000. The sum of £560,000 was withdrawn, £550,000 of which was for shipment to South America and £10,000 to Portugal.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, owing to contradictory advices in regard to the Russo-Japanese situation. Later they improved, Russian Imperials Fours and industrials notably strengthening on a report that a Russo-Japanese agreement was likely. At the close prices were firm throughout. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 99.80.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates short and three months' bills 2¼ per cent.

Anaconda Copper Change Reported.

It was reported in Wall street yesterday that H. H. Rogers would succeed William Scallon as President of the Anaconda Copper Company, and that a general reorganization of the Amalgamated properties in Montana was a step likely to be taken in the near future. In connection with the reorganization reports explanation of Mr. Scallon's resignation was made to the effect that he had resigned on account of differences with the controlling interests in the Amalgamated Copper Company.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—New York exchange sold at a premium of 10c. before clearings and 20c. after clearings.

While there was a fair demand in Biscuit shares at the opening of the local Exchange to-day the general lower trend in speculative markets had something of an effect on prices. Biscuit common, which sold yesterday at 41, changed hands close to 40. Can shares were traded in liberally, some 500 shares of preferred stock changing hands before noon and taking the price off a point to 34. Match was firm on first sales, but eased later. Tool sold at 24½. Union Traction issues were steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	4	3⅞	4
450	American Can pf.	34½	33⅞	34
55	American Radiator	46	46	46
50	Atchison	70	70	70
1	Chicago City Railway	165	165	165
99	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
150	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	25	24½	24½
60	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30	30	30
100	Diamond Match	128¾	128½	128½
961	National Biscuit	40¾	40¼	40¼
30	National Biscuit pf.	103	102¾	102¾
25	Quaker Oats	46½	46½	46½
60	Quaker Oats pf.	80	80	80
100	Street's Stable Car	20½	20½	20½
17	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The volume of business to-day was small, but as there was an absence of pressure to sell prices were steady. Transactions of Seaboard Air Line Railway stock were ex-stock rights, and though the sales of the common stock were at 9¼ it closed 9⅞ bid. The transactions amounted to 660 shares of stock and $47,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Seaboard Ry. common	9¼	9¼	9¼
210	Seaboard Ry. pf.	17⅞	17	17⅞
900	Seaboard stock rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Atlantic C. L. common	110	110	110
200	U. S. Cotton Duck com.	2	2	2
10	George's Creek Coal	85	85	85
50	Con. Coal	71	71	71
20	G. B. Brew. com.	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	United Rys. & El. com.	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Maryland Casualty	46	46	46

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Un. Rys & Elec. Inc.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅞
16,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	92	91⅞	91⅞
2,000	Charles. Con. El. Ry. 5s.	103	103	103
2,000	City Passenger	106¾	106¾	106¾
4,000	Atl. Coast L. Con. 4s.	93½	93⅜	93⅜
500	Consolidated Gas 6s.	109½	109½	109½
9,000	Consolidated 5s	111	111	111
3,000	Albany & Northern 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	Northern Cent. 6s, 1904.	101	101	101
2,000	Wilming. & Weldon 5s.	115¼	115¼	115¼
500	Mo., K. & Texas 4s.	98	98	98
3,000	Pitts & Alle. Tel. 5s.	72½	70	72½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—Following were the transactions in the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Crucible	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
50	Crucible pf.	26½	26½	26½
352	Fireproof pf.	23½	23	23½
425	Mfrs. Light & Heat	28½	27⅝	28
53	Ohio Fuel	36¼	36¼	36¼
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
482	Pittsburg Coal pf.	48½	48	48
35	Pittsburg Plate Glass	112	112	112
200	United States Steel	10¾	10½	10⅝
30	United States Steel pf.	54⅝	54½	54⅝
535	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	82½	82	82

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in two or three stocks the trading yesterday in curb securities was on a very narrow scale and little activity was shown. The weakness of stocks on the board aided materially to depress prices in outside issues, with resultant declines of as much as 4 points in several stocks. The stocks to suffer most were the Havana Tobacco issues, both closing at the bottom for losses of 4 points. There were 2 points between trades, the total transactions being only a few hundred shares in each. Electric Vehicle common showed considerable weakness at the opening, declining 2⅜ points on a single transaction of 200 shares at 8; subsequently the stock was bid up to 9, with no further sales. Northern Securities was heavy, with the rest of the list easing off nearly a point on moderate trading to 92⅛. The bond department showed improvement, with larger totals than on the previous day, but Buffalo Gas 5s were weak, selling at 65, the best bid after the sale being 65.

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LIGHT, FUEL AND POWER OF WEST VIRGINIA proved an exception to the general market movement, being quite active and advancing 3¼ points, to 21½.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	American Can	4	4	4
100	American Can pf.	34½	34½	34½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12	12	12
100	Bostop, Hart. & Erie	$2	$2	$2
400	Bay State Gas	7-32	3-16	3-16
110	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108½	107½	107½
200	British Columbia Copper	2¼	2⅛	2¼
105	B'klyn Union Gas rts.	$15⅛	$14⅝	$15
200	Buffalo Gas	3¾	3½	3½
500	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4¼	3⅞	4¼
200	Electric Vehicle	8	8	8
300	Gold Hill Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
6,100	Greene Con. Copper	11⅜	10¾	10¾
2,500	Greene Con. Copper rts.	45	45	45
200	Havana Tobacco	32	30	30
450	Havana Tobacco pf.	42	40	40
100	Interbor. Rapid Transit.	105	105	105
205	Int. Merc. Marine pf.	20¼	20	20
1,400	Light, Fuel & Power	21½	18¾	21½
200	Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225	Monattan Transit	11 16	11-16	11-16
1,500	Northern Securities	93⅜	92⅛	93
460	Seaboard Air Line	9⅞	9	9
690	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17¼	$16⅞	16⅞
3,590	Seaboard Air L. rights	9-16	½	½
100	Shannon Copper	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Union Copper	¼	¼	¼
100	United Box Board pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Wash. Ry. Elec. pf.	47	47	47

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	65	65	65
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	110	110	110
17,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	79	78½	79
1,000	U. S. St. col. tr. 5s, Ser. D.	103½	103½	103½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3½	4	3½	4
American Can pf.	33¼	34½	34¼	35½
American Chicle	98	100	98	100

COTTON SLUMPS AGAIN

Sully Appears to Have Succeeded in Unloading.

This Step Said to be Due to His Chief Backer, Edwin Hawley—Guesses as to the Extent of the Bull Leader's Profits.

The aftermath of Tuesday's break in the cotton market came yesterday, when the present crop futures took a further drop of some 50 points or more in the very first hour of trading. After the force of this decline had spent itself, the market became dull, with small transactions and prices showing a tendency to recover. As a result the market closed not more than 32 points down, at least so far as the active options were concerned.

Daniel J. Sully and his bull pool were not in evidence, and the fact that he had succeeded in unloading almost his entire line became apparent to the traders on the floor. There was much gossip about his probable profits, but all estimates to express these profits in figures were, of course, mere guesses. That they were large there can be no doubt, and it was said that they amounted to 135 per cent.

The temporary disappearance of Mr. Sully from the market is understood to have been due not so much to his own desire, but to the advice of his chief backer, Edwin Hawley. According to the gossips, Mr. Hawley made Mr. Sully quit because of his belief that the speculative position of the market had become too strained. This is the second time that Mr. Sully has quit before the season was over. He did the same thing last year, and then as now others stood ready to take up the market where he had left it.

Col. Brown, the New Orleans bull, according to dispatches from New Orleans, still believes in higher prices, and has indicated that he has no intention of getting out of the market. Wires from other Southern points told of continued bullish sentiment among Southerners, but in spite of these declarations it was noticeable that the buying power was limited.

During the lull of yesterday more attention was paid to the ordinary factors which influence cotton prices. The crop movement showed a little heavier and brought out the statement that if it continued at its present level the crop would be 10,500,000 bales. The probable showing of the forthcoming ginners' report was discussed, and the statement was made that the crop in Texas already exceeded the estimate of the Agricultural Department, although there were still six months of the present crop year to come.

War news also had a dampening influence on speculation, so that the pit for the greater part of the day was listless and dull, in curious contrast to the exciting scenes of the day before. The dullness was welcomed, however, as it gave everybody a chance to rest up. The brokers are all tired out and the office forces, both of the Exchange and of the brokers' offices, are nearly exhausted with the strain of the last few months.

COFFEE ALSO SLUMPS.

Consequence of Sully's Retirement from Speculative Leadership.

Tuesday's decline in the cotton market was reflected yesterday in a sensational break in the coffee market. Daniel J. Sully, who on Tuesday retired from the leadership of the cotton bulls, at least temporarily, was known also to have a large interest in the coffee market.

He has been a bull on coffee for some time, and when he was elected a week ago a member of the Coffee Exchange he demonstrated his bullish ideas by buying large amounts of September coffee at about 8.90. He was credited with taking over 200,000 bags of that option, and the prediction was made that he would be as successful in coffee as he had been in cotton. It was strange, however, to see the eagerness with which large chunks of September coffee were handed out to him by some of the people who have been putting up coffee from the low level of last Spring.

Since the day of Mr. Sully's election coffee futures generally and the September option particularly have not shown any marked tendency to go up. In fact, there has been a gradual decline, which yesterday culminated in a violent break. The drop came right on the opening. The first call brought out heavy selling orders from everywhere, and under the offerings, which amounted to nearly 100,000 bags, the market broke from 5 to 55 points.

There was an attempt made to rally the market, but it ended in a dismal failure, and at one time the declines approximated nearly a cent a pound. It was said that during the morning there were offered at one time 200,000 bags without any bids. September, which Mr. Sully had bought at 8.90, closed at 7.95, and other months showed similar declines. The dealings were the largest on record, being estimated at 650,000 bags.

HEAVY SLUMP IN LIVERPOOL.

Great Excitement After the Receipt of New York's Opening Prices.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The cotton market opened lower, and with business active. There was little excitement. At 12:15 P. M. values were 6 to 26 points lower than the previous day's closing.

The afternoon market showed weakness. After the receipt of New York's opening prices great excitement prevailed, and prices dropped rapidly. March and April touched 8.10, and May and June 8.18. Prices steadied somewhat before closing unsettled at 7 to 44 points decline.

For March and April the highest quotation was 8.50, and the lowest 8.10, showing a net loss of 56 points from yesterday's closing; April and May, 8.52 and 8.15; May and June, 8.60 and 8.18; June and July, 8.60 and 8.20, and July and August, 8.60 and 8.16.

The official price of spot cotton was reduced 44 points.

DECLINES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Wide and Rapid Fluctuations—Prices Well Below Tuesday's Close.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Extremely wide and rapid fluctuations characterized to-day's cotton market. Prices remained below the close of yesterday, but prominent bulls were predicting that to-day would be the turning point. This prediction was based on the idea that an extensive weak long interest has been ginned out in the declines of the last two days, and that a heavy short interest has been created that will be forced to cover.

Declines in the American markets yesterday and the weakness in the English market started another decline here to-day. Recoveries followed each break, but selling was heavy and evidently for short account, and prices stayed well below yesterday's close.

May first lost 54 points, recovered 30, fell off 20, recovered to $16.82, and fell to $16.69.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON ACTION

New Stock to be Issued in Order to Refund an Expiring Mortgage—Shares Decline on 'Change.

The Delaware and Hudson Company announced yesterday its plans for the purpose of refunding an expiring mortgage and to repay the company for expenditures for permanent improvements which have been so far financed out of net earnings. The idea underlying the plan is the elimination of fixed charges which are ahead of the stock and the issue of new stock to take the place of the bonds.

The announcement was made after a Directors' meeting yesterday afternoon, when the following statement was issued:

After mature consideration, the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company has decided, subject to the approval of the stockholders, to continue the long-established policy of the company under the circumstances and issue new stock to the amount of $7,000,000 for the extinguishment of the $5,000,000 of bonds of the New York and Canada Railroad Company and to provide for obligations incurred to meet the expense of standard gauging the Chateaugay Railroad, extending from Plattsburg to Lake Placid, and for the present bonds upon that road. These last two items will amount to about $2,000,000. The Chateaugay Company is leased to the Delaware and Hudson, which controls its stock.

The new stock will be offered to present stockholders at 135, and each stockholder will have the right to subscribe for one share for every five shares that he now owns. The stockholders will thus have an opportunity to subscribe for the new stock at a very low price, and will have the benefit of whatever profit there may be in the refunding operation.

The fixed charges of the company will be considerably reduced and the process will be continued of converting its capitalization from fixed indebtedness into the right to participate in profits. The balance of cash realized from the issue, being the premium upon the stock above par, will accrue to the treasury of the company. The propriety of this will be seen from the fact that within the last three years, without counting improvements to the coal properties which are paid from the income thereof, the company has expended from its treasury more than $5,500,000 for new coal lands, purchased betterments for its railroad property, and new equipment without any issue against the same.

The amount to the credit of the sinking fund, by reason of the coal production of last year and the present year, amounting for the two years to about $500,000, will be available for purchasing such new stock, if any, as the present stockholders may not desire.

Delaware and Hudson stock declined in anticipation of this announcement 1¼ points, to 166.

REALTY MERGER'S NEW HEAD.

Harry S. Black Chosen President—Committee Named to Consider Financial Plans.

Harry S. Black was elected President of the United States Realty and Construction Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday afternoon. Henry Budge, Frank H. Ray, and John W. Gates were chosen to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee. There were no new Directors elected, and for the present the board will have only twenty members. Prior to the wholesale resignations of about a month ago there were thirty Directors.

A committee was appointed yesterday to consider plans for the reorganization of the company's finances, although that any specific plan along these lines has yet been formulated was denied by the officers.

An alleged basis of reorganization, which was the subject of much gossip during the day, but concerning which President Black and the other officers of the company were silent, provided for an issue of first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $21,000,000 and new stock to the amount of $16,200,000. Under this plan it was said that the holders of the present preferred stock would receive 70 per cent. of their present holdings in the new bonds and 30 per cent. in the new stock. Holders of the common stock would get 20 per cent. of their present holdings in the new stock.

The company is at present capitalized on a basis of $66,000,000—$30,000,000 of which is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $36,000,000 common. Of the preferred there has been issued $27,011,000 and of the common $33,198,000. Three dividends on the preferred stock were paid, the last one that of July 1, 1903. The company's first statement, issued on June 30, 1903, and covering a period of nine months, showed net earnings of $1,417,686, although $487,625 of this amount represented an estimated increase in the value of some of the company's real estate holdings.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Incorporated to-day:

Municipal Bond and Securities Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—M. H. Briggs, A. C. Reeves, and R. N. Burgess, New York.

Holtz Economy Service Corporation, New York; (printing:) capital, $150,000. Directors—Max Holtz, C. G. Phillips, and C. T. Root, New York.

Employers' and Teamsters' Accident Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. A. Israel and Henry Weinstein, New York, and Mitchell Stone, Brooklyn.

Clark-Horrocks Company, Utica, (fishing tackle:) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. A. Clark, H. J. Horrocks, and J. H. Horrocks, Utica.

International Art Publishing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward Wolf and Isaac Wolf, Jr., Philadelphia, and Samuel Gorre, New York.

Federal Land and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. F. Dowsing, C. E. Dowsing, and Luman Handley, Jr., Troy.

The Bowne Park Company, Queens Borough; capital, $30,000. Directors—John Dayton and E. J. Clancy, Flushing, and J. J. Lawrence, Jr., New York.

Automatic Press Feeder Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. L. Bennett, C. G. Macy, Jr., B. I. Finklestein, New York.

The Purveyor Company, New York, (liquors;) capital, $20,000. Directors—A. G. Bernheimer, T. Stevens, and B. L. Hollander, New York.

Monroe Realty Company, Bronx Borough; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. I. Halprin, Bernard Green, and J. Cohen, New York.

Columbia Egg and Provision Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. J. Toomey, T. H. Toomey, and G. H. Werner, New York.

Amsterdam Amusement Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. R. Anderson, E. C. Wayburn, and Louis Abrams, New York.

The Calendar Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Abraham Levy, H. H. Kutner, and Samuel Goldstein, New York.

International Exploring Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—G. Nicholas and D. Dupignac, New York, and C. B. Cory, Boston.

The Maple Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Samuel Goldstein, H. H. Kutner, and Abraham Levy, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3:—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Syndicate Oil Company of Bedford, Penn., to sell crude petroleum and its products; capital, $60,000.

Central Trading Stamp Company of Scranton, Penn., to issue and sell trading stamps and to encourage the use of cash in mercantile business; capital, $50,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The World Axle Grease and Fluid Lubricator Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Leon A. Berger, Bertholo Hauser, Edwin Berger, William Meakin.

Mercedes Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—John J. Treacy, Benjamin Treacy, John J. O'Reagan, Mark A. Sullivan, John Milton.

The National Switchboard Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. McGrath, Gustavus A. Conover, George E. Griswold.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Willard E. Burch, Hospital Corps, Fort Wood, N. Y., will be sent not later than Feb. 15 to the general hospital, Washington Barracks, and will report to the commanding officer thereof, who will send him to Manila with the first detachment of company of instruction going to that station.

First Class Sergt. Earle W. Binkley, Signal Corps, now at Denver, Col., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for the purpose of installing the telephone system at that post.

Sergt. James H. Wells, Hospital Corps, now in Washington, will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Contract Surgeon John L. Burkart, now at Grand Rapids, Mich., will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. H. L. Holcombe is ordered to San Diego, Cal., and will assume charge of construction of the proposed coaling plant when it is begun.

Surgeon A. G. Grunwell is granted three months' sick leave from Feb. 2.

Assistant Surgeon S. G. Heiner is ordered to the naval hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Stoops is ordered to the naval hospital, Norfolk.

Warrant Machinist W. E. B. Grant, retired, is ordered to duty at the naval recruiting station, Baltimore.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Arrived—The Montgomery at San Juan, the Standish at Annapolis, the Amphitrite at Key West, the Columbia at Guantanamo, and the Alexander at Port Said.

Sailed—The Nero, from Panama for San Francisco; the Machias, from Port Said for Alexandria; the Pompey, from Shanghai for Chemulpo, and the Callao, from Hongkong for Canton.

The Lawrence has been detached from the coast squadron.

STEEL FOUNDRIES CASE.

Jones, Caesar & Co. Say Max Pam Instructed Them to Change the Balance Sheet.

Explaining their connection with the balance sheets of the American Foundries Company, whose shares recently were ordered off the list of the Stock Exchange, Messrs. Jones, Caesar & Co., public accountants, last evening gave their version of the alleged mistake in the Foundries Company's statement to the Exchange as follows:

"Our attention has been called to the statement issued by the Directors of the American Steel Foundries to the stockholders yesterday. This statement contains inaccuracies and omissions, which in justice to ourselves we feel bound to at once correct.

"On Aug. 30, 1902, Mr. Max Pam, counsel of the company, wrote instructing us to change the balance sheet previously submitted so as to add additional $500,000 working capital, and thus show current assets to be $4,166,000. We carried out these instructions and submitted a balance sheet including the $500,000 due from the vendors, so making the total current assets $4,166,109.42. Upon this balance sheet being submitted to Mr. Pam, Sept. 3, a consultation between him and ourselves showed that an additional $500,000 of working capital was to be provided by the vendors, making a total of $1,000,000. The necessary alterations were made and the amended balance sheet, showing the current assets at $4,666,109.42 in the previous balance sheet, was sent to Mr. Pam on the same day with the following letter:

We inclose herewith balance sheet amended in accordance with your instructions by telephone. You will note also that the net current assets now appear at $4,666,109.42. We regret that in the account previously sent you, by a clerical error the first $500,000 of working capital was inadvertently omitted. The net current assets now appear at $5,176,886.58.

"It should have been clear from the above-mentioned letters and accounts that $1,000,000 of cash assets had been included therein as due from the vendors in accordance with our understanding of the request made by Mr. Pam.

"Subsequent balance sheets of the company were prepared from the books as of Aug. 31 and Sept. 30, in each of which the amount of $720,000 due by the vendors ($280,000 having been paid in August) was clearly stated as an asset of the company, and these balance sheets were furnished to the company by ourselves, no exception being taken to them by any one on behalf of the company and no suggestion being made that the $720,000 was not collectible.

"In November the statements of July 31 were sent in to the Stock Exchange as the basis of the application to list the stock, as well as a condensed form of the balance sheet of Sept. 30, to make it similar in form to that of July 31. At the time when these balance sheets were sent in we made inquiries of an official of the company as to the balance of $720,000 still appearing to be due from the vendors, and were informed by him that $220,000 had been collected during October, and that there was no reason to suppose that the balance would not be collected in due course.

"Balance sheets for Oct. 31, Nov. 30, and Dec. 31 were afterward prepared from the books and submitted to the company, each one showing an asset of $500,000 due by the vendors; but it was not until the December balance sheet came before the Directors early in February that any question was raised as to the incorrectness of this item."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,478,052
Gold	94,831,020
Silver	23,115,927
United States notes	9,623,429
Treasury notes of 1890	69,287
National bank notes	18,206,949
Total receipts this day	1,730,757
Total receipts this month	8,230,641
Total receipts this year	327,656,484
Total expenditures this day	1,390,000
Total expenditures this month	8,080,350
Total expenditures this year	323,784,104
Deposits in National banks	172,872,170

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$350,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$471,789,749
Silver dollars	465,423,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,115,852
Silver bullion of 1890	7,151,148
Total	$952,479,749

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$15,703,120
Gold certificates in Treasury	471,789,749
Silver certificates outstanding	465,423,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,267,000
Total	$952,479,749

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,127,900
Silver coin and bullion	18,795,610
Silver certificates	9,320,317
United States notes	9,623,429
Other assets	29,473,494
Total in Treasury	$141,340,750
Deposits in National banks	172,872,170
Total	$314,212,921
Current liabilities	84,734,869
Available cash balance	$229,478,052

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25⅝d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Belcher sold at .36@.37, 500 Brunswick at .06, 10 Caledonia at 1.05, 400 Comstock at .07, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60@1.65, 200 Crown Point at .30, 500 Elkton at .56, 300 Justice at .11, 150 Ontario at 4.50, 500 Ophir at 4.00, 1,100 Phenix at .10, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, 100 Portland at 1.85, 300 Potosi at .23, 150 Savage at .45, 200 Silver Hill at .74, 1,000 Work at .08½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.26	.28
Belcher	.34	.37
Best & Belcher	2.15	2.25
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	1.05	1.15
Challenge Consolidated	.26	.28
Chollar	.20	.23
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. California & Virginia	1.60	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.03
Crown Point	.24	.28
Gould & Curry	.31	.33
Hale & Norcross	.68	.73
Julia	.03	.05
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Consolidated	.04	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.07
Mexican	1.55	1.65
Occidental Consolidated	.80	.80
Ophir	3.65	3.80
Overman	.35	.38
Potosi	.20	.22
Savage	.45	.47
Sag Belcher	.06	.10
Sierra Nevada	.60	.63
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.20	.20
Union Consolidated	.81	.83
Utah Consolidated	.24	.24
Yellow Jacket	.48	.49
Silver bars	55⅝	56¼
Mexican dollars	43@45	43@45
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 3.—Gardner & Co. report transactions to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Anaconda	14	17	14	17½
C. K. & N.	18	19½	18	19½
C. C. Con	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Dante	3½	3½	3	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	8	8½	7⅝	9½
Elkton	60	61	59	61
El Paso	62	62½	61½	62
Gold Dollar	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
Golden Cycle	55	58½	55½	58
Gold Sovereign	4	4⅛	4	4½
Isabella	19½	20	20	22
Jackpot	7⅛	8½	7	8
Keystone	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Lexington	5	5½	4⅞	5¼
Little Puck	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Little Bessie	3	3⅜	2⅝	3½
Mollie Gibson	1½	2½	1½	2½
Mary Cashen	2	2½	2	2½
Moon Anchor	10	12	9½	10½
New Haven	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Old Gold	8¾	10	8½	8¼
Pharmacist	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½
Portland	150	200	172	200
Rose Maud	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
Rose Nicol	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	3⅜	3½	3	3½
Vindicator	60	85	60	70
Work	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1904.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Milw Gas Lt 4s	
2,000	93¾	1,000	89¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
76,000	99⅝	1,000	98
2,000	99¾	1,000	97⅝
2,000	99⅝	1,000	98
21,000	99⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
7,000	100	1,000	78
Adj 4s, stamped		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	89¾	3,000	99⅞
500	89¾	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		3,000	76
10,000	93¾	N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	
33,000	93⅞	10,000	98¼
Balt & O gold 4s		10,000	98⅝
10,000	101¾	L S col 3½s	
16,000	101⅝	2,000	88
P, L E & W V 4s		10,000	87¾
8,000	95½	N Y, C & St L 4s	
B'w'n div 3½s		2,000	103⅝
5,000	88¾	6,000	104
4,000	88¾	N Y, Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
2,000	88¾	5,000	91⅛
B'klyn Un El 1st		16,000	91
2,000	100⅝	Nor & W con 4s	
10,000	100⅝	24,000	97½
2,000	100⅞	5,000	97⅝
Canada South 1st 5s		Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
1,000	102⅞	8,000	90
Canada South 2d		North Pac 4s	
3,000	107	2,000	103
4,000	106⅞	1,000	103¼
Cent of Ga con 5s		500	102½
5,000	105½	Ore R & N con 4s	
1,000	106	2,000	99¾
1st inc 5s		Oregon Short Line, partic bonds	
1,000	70	1,000	92⅝
2d inc 5s		9,000	92⅝
1,000	30	21,000	92¾
3d inc 5s		Penn, conv 3½s	
25,000	19½	5,000	96⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s		100,000	96¾
9,000	103½	Peoria & E inc 4s	
3,000	103⅝	5,000	64
Ches & O con 6s		Reading gen 4s	
1,000	116	4,000	96¾
Ches & O 6s, Ser A		1,000	96½
1,000	108¼	2,000	96⅝
Chi & Alton R R 3s		20,000	96½
3,000	82½	5,000	96⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s		Rio Gr West 1st	
2,000	76½	5,000	98¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		St L, I M & South gen 5s	
21,000	93½	1,000	113⅜
5,000	93⅝	2,000	113
10,000	93½	Unify & ref 4s	
5,000	93⅞	11,000	85½
2,000	93¾	St L & San F R R gen 5s	
2,000	93¾	5,000	110⅝
8,000	93½	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
Denver div 4s		10,000	83½
1,000	99	35,000	83½
Chi, R I & Pac 5s		5,000	83¼
1,000	105¾	5,000	83½
Chi, M & St Paul, C & P W 5s		St L S'w'n con 4s	
1,000	115⅜	12,000	73
5,000	116	5,000	72⅝
H & div 7s		5,000	72¾
3,000	117¾	5,000	72½
2,000	118	1,000	73
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s	
6,000	102	4,000	96⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
5,000	71¾	1,000	68⅝
5,000	71⅞	South Pac 4½s	
6,000	71¾	1,000	99¾
8,000	71½	6,000	99
48,000	71⅝	14,000	98⅝
5,000	71½	South Pac 4s	
10,000	71⅝	2,000	89¼
25,000	71½	Stand R & T inc	
10,000	71⅝	10,000	2½
23,000	71½	Third Av con 4s	
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s		2,000	94⅝
30,000	82	Tol, Peo & W 4s	
20,000	82½	1,000	87¾
30,000	82	Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	83¾	4,000	71¼
40,000	81½	Ulster & Del 1st	
10,000	81¼	4,000	106⅛
Chi Term Tran 4s		2,000	106¼
1,000	79	Union Pac 1st 4s	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	103
1,000	97½	500	103¼
St L div 1st		20,000	102⅞
5,000	100¾	2,000	103
4,000	100⅝	Registered	
Col F & I conv 5s		3,000	102⅜
5,000	71	Union Pac conv 4s	
Consol Tobacco 4s		5,000	97⅜
10,000	56⅞	40,000	97¼
10,000	57	75,000	97⅛
2,000	56⅞	10,000	97
1,000	56¾	1,000	97⅛
2,000	56⅝	88,000	97
10,000	56⅝	United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
1,000	56¾	28,000	79¾
2,000	56⅛	25,000	79⅞
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s		U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
1,000	118½	90,000	72
Erie 1st con 4s		5,000	72¼
4,000	98¼	5,000	72¾
Erie 1st gen 4s		1,000	72¼
1,000	86	20,000	72¼
8,000	85¾	241,000	72
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		64,000	71⅞
2,000	90⅞	45,000	71⅞
Ft W & D C 1st		14,000	71⅞
2,000	105½	7,000	71⅞
Hudson Co Gas 5s		2,000	71⅞
1,000	104¾	70,000	71⅞
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		1,000	71⅞
1,000	102¼	119,000	72
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s		Registered	
5,000	99	1,500	72
Int & G N 2d 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	99	9,000	115⅞
10,000	99¼	2,000	115½
5,000	99	Wabash 2d 5s	
Inter Paper 6s		25,000	106½
1,000	106	Wabash deb B	
K C, Ft S & M 4s		20,000	65¾
13,000	80	17,000	66¾
25,000	78¾	14,000	65½
9,000	79¾	10,000	65¾
Lacka Steel 5s		95,000	65
5,000	93¼	15,000	64¾
Leh & W B Coal ext gld 4½s		15,000	64¼
4,000	102	15,000	64¼
Long Island unified 4s		15,000	64¼
8,000	99	5,000	64¼
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s		23,000	64¼
3,000	98¾	3,000	64¾
11,000	98½	5,000	64⅞
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s		5,000	64¾
10,000	91¾	3,000	64¾
Manhattan con 4s		5,000	64⅝
1,000	103⅜	3,000	64½
Met St ger 6s		5,000	64¼
1,000	112¾	Westinore 4s	
Mex Cent 1st inc		2,000	108¾
60,000	15	Wilk & East 1st	
3,000	14⅝	6,000	108
7,000	14½		
Mex Cent 2d inc			
25,000	8		
Total sales	$2,663,500		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,488	2,484	2,367
4th week Jan	$564,042	$561,176	$534,645
Month	1,771,409	1,672,453	1,680,210
From July 1	14,038,138	12,518,037	11,597,828
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	685,208	647,321	628,582
Exp. and renew	515,022	465,341	454,557
Net earnings	169,586	181,982	174,025
Gross, 6 months	4,161,909	3,967,913	4,020,448
Exp. and renew	3,180,821	2,784,333	2,815,672
Net, 6 months	1,281,082	1,172,686	1,213,774
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for December—			
Gross earnings	132,874	161,420	138,226
Op. expenses	99,308	119,044	106,581
Net earnings	33,566	42,376	31,645
Charges	17,833	17,833	17,066
Surplus	15,733	24,543	14,579
Gross, 6 months	750,027	851,573	848,764
Net, 6 months	148,087	210,752	148,493
Surplus, 6 mos	39,089	123,754	146,463
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. for December—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,910,617	3,531,963	378,654
Ex. and taxes	2,742,309	2,515,293	227,016
Net earnings	1,148,308	1,016,670	131,638
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	28,011,385	21,320,089	1,691,295
Ex. and taxes	16,136,475	14,956,454	1,180,020
Net earnings	6,874,910	6,363,635	511,275
MOBILE & OHIO for December—			
Gross earnings	585,495	620,583	44,912
Operating ex	438,684	398,085	40,599
Net earnings	226,812	222,498	4,314
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,925,884	3,627,006	298,877
Operating ex	2,650,104	2,448,433	201,731
Net earnings	1,275,779	1,178,573	97,146
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	529,597	462,106	67,491
Operating ex	404,408	348,941	55,467
Net earnings	125,189	113,165	12,024
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,429,929	2,908,455	521,474
Operating ex	2,663,776	2,183,539	480,237
Net earnings	766,153	724,916	41,237
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—			
Gross earnings	272,557	216,203	56,354
Operating ex	214,025	171,747	46,278
Net earnings	58,532	44,456	10,076
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,564,202	1,342,934	221,268
Operating ex	1,201,208	998,677	202,531
Net earnings	362,994	344,257	18,737
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RY. CO. for December—			
Gross earnings	153,819	145,687	8,132
Ex. and taxes	106,517	104,106	2,411
Net earnings	47,302	41,581	5,721
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	858,067	769,913	88,154
Ex. and taxes	638,297	550,653	87,644
Net earnings	219,770	219,260	510

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DIAMOND MATCH for the year ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Profits	1,824,089	1,957,674	2,021,072
Dividends	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,482,787
Surplus	324,089	457,674	538,285
Previous surplus	2,194,593	1,736,919	1,198,634
Total	2,518,682	2,194,593	1,736,919
Charged off	1,518,682		
Profit & loss sur	1,000,000	2,194,593	1,736,919
MARYLAND COAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Coal account credit Dec. 31	1,492,880	1,064,753	428,133
Coal on hand, (cost)	8,151	5,333	2,818
Interest received	38,495	23,862	14,633
Prof. sec. sales		2,397	*2,397
Total profits	1,539

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operators Buy Another of the Watt Estate Blocks in Harlem—High Price for Madison Avenue Corner—Sale of Lexington Avenue Corner—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

A. L. Mordecai & Son and William R. Lowe have sold for Thomas L. Watt to the Broadway-Reliance Realty Company the block bounded by Seventh Avenue, Macomb's Dam Road, and One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, with the exception of two lots at the northeast corner of Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The property sold includes forty-seven lots.

Henry Russell has bought from Mrs. Mary Kolbe a plot of five lots on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Leo S. Bing has bought the five-story apartment house 137 Edgecombe Avenue, 25 by 116.

Madison Avenue Corner Deal.

Charles & Co. are the buyers of the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100, sold recently by Charles Miller. Charles & Co. are the owners of 48 and 50 East Forty-third Street, and also occupy the southwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-third Street, owned by the New York Central Railroad. The price paid for the Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street corner is said to be $300,000—a new record for that neighborhood. The property sold in 1872 for $65,000.

Capt. Goddard Gets Ledyard House.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, who recently bought the dwelling 2 East Eighty-seventh Street, has sold his residence at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street to Capt. F. Norton Goddard. Capt. Goddard's residence is at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and his purchase of Mr. Ledyard's property is said to have been made with a view to protecting the neighborhood against any undesirable improvement. Together with the corner property, a three-story dwelling on plot 49.5 by 95, Mr. Ledyard also sells the adjoining house 269 Lexington Avenue, 16 by 95.

Mr. Ledyard has bought, through Francis B. Robert, the lot 116 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, and will erect thereon a private stable. The seller of the property was Mrs. Lee K. Lawrence.

West End Avenue Dwelling Sold.

Francis B. Robert has also sold for Mrs. Margaret Sheridan the three-story dwelling 706 West End Avenue, 16 by 80. The buyer will occupy the house.

William B. Aitken is the buyer of the dwelling 312 West Seventy-eighth Street.

A. G. Agnew is reported to be the buyer of 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, sold last week by the Fifth Avenue Construction Company.

Upper Madison Avenue Purchase.

The Horwitz Realty Company has bought from Weil & Mayer the entire block front, 201.10 by 100, on the east side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets.

The same company has sold 134 and 136 East Second Street, 40 by 100; 189 East Third Street, 25 by 96; the four new six-story tenements, 208 to 214 East Seventh Street, and the five-story tenement 438 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.

Leonard Weill has bought from Jacob Levy 125 and 127 West Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

Private Sale Follows Auction.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Frances A. Wilson, 47 East Eightieth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, 23 by 83. This property was sold under foreclosure yesterday, and was bought in by Victor W. Hungerford, representing interested parties.

The Lacy estate has sold the four three-story dwellings 167 to 173 East Eighty-second Street, on plot 76.8 by 82.

Deal for West Ninth Street Building.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Denison P. Chesebro to Kempner Brothers the Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, 33 East Ninth Street, a four-story business building, 27 by 92.

Upper East Side Dealings.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for James Fay the three-story and basement dwelling, 305 East Sixty-second Street, 16 by 100.5.

Louis Lese has sold to L. B. Wasserstrom, 232 and 234 East Eighty-third Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 102.2.

The property 212 East Forty-sixth Street, sold recently through Nicols & Lummis, was bought by the Shelter for Respectable Girls.

William L. Sutphin is the buyer of 130 East Sixtieth Street, sold recently through N. A. Berwin & Co.

Sale on Upper First Avenue.

Matthew F. Mulvihill has bought the five-story triple flat with stores, 2,349 First Avenue, 25.2 by 100.

L. & A. Pincus have resold 146 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat on plot 33.4 by 100.11.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Gussaroff & Steindler 121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a three-and-one-half-story dwelling, on a lot 16 by 100.11. Isidor Ginsberg is the buyer.

A. Hollender has bought from Morris Duklauer the single flat 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Estate Sells at West 45th Street.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for the estate of Samuel F. Engs to Goldberg & Greenberg 542, 544, and 546 West Forty-fifth Street, four and five story tenements, on plot 75 by 100.5.

Polstein Brothers have sold to Samuel Ramer the six-story tenement 229 and 231 East Twenty-first Street, on plot 46 by 98.9.

Upper Broadway Building Project.

The Manhasset Realty Company has secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company a building loan of $730,000, covering the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets.

Builders Sell on Second Avenue.

H. Eisenstadt and Aaron Marcus have sold for Braverman & Silverman, builders, the new apartment house at 97 Second Avenue, 24.6 by 105.

I. Cohen has sold for Henry Strauss to Gordon, Levy & Co. the five-story tenement 533 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Joseph Wolkenberg to a Mr. Rosenblum the tenements 605 to 611 East Fifth Street for $148,000, taking in part payment the property at the northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Avenue A.

The same brokers have also sold for S. L. Kaye to Harry Fishel 13 and 15 Ludlow Street for $50,000. The property consists of a lot 39.11 by 89.3, and has been sold by Mr. Fishel to builders.

Pope & Brother and D. Gallo, in conjunction with Samuel Chochlow, have sold for the Italo-American Realty Company the northeast corner of Macdougal and Bleecker Streets, three old buildings, on plot 50.6 by 75, to John Brown, who will improve the property with a six-story tenement.

Charles and Henry Friedman have sold the six-story tenement at the northwest corner of Clinton and Madison Streets, on plot 50 by 95.

Quick Resale on 136th Street.

Gussaroff & Steindler have resold 865 and 867 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, four-story and basement triple flats, 50 by 100, two out of eleven houses which they bought recently from Michael J. Egan.

Clement H. Smith has sold for R. Clarence Dorsett 1,124 and 1,126 Simpson Street, two frame dwellings on plot 50 by 100; also, for Marcus Nathan to Mr. Dorsett the plot, 50 by 135 and irregular, on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Meyer Goldberg and Abrahamn Greenberg have resold to Lederer & Burtz the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 90.

Dealings in Brownsville.

Louis Levin has sold to Abraham Cohen a plot 50 by 100 on Stone Avenue, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The buyer will erect a large brick building to be used as a candle factory. About 200 persons will be employed, and the plant, including two brick structures now on the property, will be one of the largest of its kind in this country.

The same broker has sold for Yetta Davis to J. Moses the triangle at the Eastern Parkway Extension and St. Mark's Avenue.

A. Barasch and S. Rose have sold for M. Yudelson to M. Rudwich and N. Machten 34 and 36 Junius Street. The same brokers also have sold for the same owner to Meyer and Harry Cohn 45 and 47 Powell Street, 50 by 100; also, for L. Levin and Hyman Meyersohn to Joseph Moses and Siegel Brothers thirty-five lots on Bergen Street, between Hopkinson and Saratoga Avenues.

Hudson Realty Company Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson Realty Company held yesterday the following were elected Directors for the coming year: Joseph Fox, President of the Columbia Bank; Henry S. Herrman, President of the Union Exchange Bank; Leopold Stern of Stern Brothers & Co., Gustav Heidelberg of Einstein, Wolff & Co., Max J. Lissauer of Lissauer & Co., Samuel Weil of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Morris S. Barnet, Jesse W. Ehrich, Leon S. Mendel, Samuel E. Jacobs, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, and Maximilian Morgenthau.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

257 and 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 178 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 40 by 99.11, two story and one-story tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company $57,900

261 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 15,000

5 Seventh Avenue, east side, 43 feet north of Fifty-ninth Street, 21.6 by 35, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ernest Harvier 10,620

By Philip A. Smyth.

47 East Eightieth Street, north side, 72 feet east of Madison Avenue, 23 by 82, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Victor W. Hungerford.. 49,000

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

15 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100.4 feet west of Madison Avenue, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank 14,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

400 East Seventy-eighth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, 25 by 77 by 25.6 by 73, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiffs, W. E. Degnan and others 40,250

907 Boston Road, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running through to 3,310 Third Avenue, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to Thomas J. Daly 7,130

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, R. H. Hibbard, referee, 181 Second Avenue, west side, 88 feet south of Twelfth Street, 20 by 100, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,552.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel Nason, referee, 134 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 73, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,609.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, L. J. Phelps, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,413.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 81 and 83 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40.3 by 58.7; L. E. Kleban of 171 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 170 feet west of Third Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6 by 87.11; Kanter & Tauber of 752 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

Castle Hill Avenue, east side, 302 feet south of Crosby Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Norbert Robillard and J. E. Sayze, St. Raymond's Park, owners; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,330 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; with stores; M. Charivat, premises, owner; W. Flanagan, Jr., of 69 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 50 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,638 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement; C. Daniel of 38 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 744 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 82 and 84 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Teichbaum & Klein of 309 East Ninth Street, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 140 East Ninety-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,203 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Levin of 189 Avenue E, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 62 University Place, to four-story brick stores; H. Blumenstock of 11 Washington Place, owner; W. J. Dilthey of Union Square, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

ALLEN ST, 200, e s, 25x87.6; Joseph W. Smith and another to Samuel Weiser and others, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 482, w s, 25.7x100; James J. Loonie to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 482, w s, 25.7x100; Isaac Heifer to John Wynne and another, (mtg $32,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE D, 407, w s, 24.3x93; Filip Schwartz to Jennie Lorber, (mtg $20,800,) other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, 461, w s, 24.11x90; Robert L. Bonn to Jacob Herb, (mtgs $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; Anna M. Tucker to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtgs $8,750)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 160, n s, 25x90; Frank Hillman and another to Louis Klepper, (mtgs $42,500)..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, 691, w s, 16.8x115; Marcus Nathan to Lena Pullman, (mtg $4,750,) other consideration and..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 125 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Fannie Rosenblum to Ida Oshinsky, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, 39, w s, 25x87.11; Fannie Wolf to William Feinberg and another, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 56 and 57, w s, 50x99.9x80.1x irr; William Feinberg and another to Fannie Wolf, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and 100

KATONAH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Hyatt Place, 50x100; Mary E. Monaghan to William H. Cauvet..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 294, s s, 23x108; Samuel Kleban to Jakob Leeb, (mtg $28,000).. Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 440, e s, 25.3x95; Henrietta Kahn to Kalman Silverman and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MELROSE AV, 918, e s, 20x73.10x20x74.3; Charles F. Graf to Christian Muehl, other consideration and..... 100

MORRIS AV, 855, w s, 25x94; James H. Baker to Francis Habelitz, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PALISADE AV, e s, at s line of lands of Lewis H. Lapham, 126.10x irregular to land of N. A. Boynton; Henry Schmitt and another, trustees, to Harry M. Merriman..... 18,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 80x25; George V. N. Baldwin, executor, to Newman Dube..... 18,000

RUTGERS ST, s e corner of Madison St, 22x100.6; Samuel Hepner and another to Leopold May, (mtg $59,250,) other consideration and 100

SPRING ST, 9, n s, 25.3x101.6x25x95.3; Hyman Reubenstine to Saverino Guardino and others, (mtgs $46,000)..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x74.11; George B. Tobias to Jacob Gordon, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and

WILLETT ST, 51, w s, 30.3x98; Harry Harris and others to Isaac Nagel, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

1ST ST, 407, e s, Lot 218 and s ½ of Lot 216, partition map of Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn; Christina Grant to Alexander Grant, (mtg $1,800)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,124, e s, 25x75; Morris Koslow to Jacob Weinstein, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D ST, n s, 316.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Ray Cole to Mali Goldstein, all title 352

3D AV, e s, 82.2 ft n e of 82d St, 20x100; Catherine A. Ashmead to Charles A. Ashmead ..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,753, e s, 25x90; Thomas W. Jones, executor and trustee, to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $13,000)..... 20,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; Henry Bischoff to Metropolis Securities Company, (mtg $60,000)..... Nom.

KEATING, Isaac H., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Teller Av, n w s, 283.10 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year..... 3,500

KLEPPER, Louis, to Frank Hillman and another; Broome St, 160, n e corner of Attorney St, prior mtg $42,500, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

KOONER, Louis, to Martha Barnard; 119th St, 115 and 117 East, prior mtgs $42,500, 2 mortgages, 3 years, 6 per cent., each 2,750

KUHLKE, Christopher A., or Alfred, and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 8th Av, 411, n w corner of 25th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 28,500

LESE, Louis, and others to John Dieckmann; 139th St, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 17,000

LESE, Louis, and others, to John Dieckmann; 137th St, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 13,500

LESE, Louis, and others to John Dieckmann; 137th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 21,500

LORE, Jakob, to Samuel Kleban; Madison St, 284, installments, 6 per cent.... 6,000

LORBER, Jennie, to Filip Schwartz and another; 5 Avenue D, prior mtg $20,800, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 9,800

MARTINEZ, Frances T., to Frances H. Catlin; 141st St, n s, 414 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

MARTINEZ, Frances T., to Frances H. Catlin; 141st St, n s, 414 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 2,000

McBRIDE, Peter, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lorillard Place, n w s, Lot 132, map of Powell estate, 1 year..... 500

McKETRICK, Lucy A., to Evelyn A. Mossman; 218 West 29th St, 3 years.... 12,500

McSHERRY, Maria, to Catherine T. Schieffiin; Columbus Av, 726, prior mtg $28,000, due Feb. 28, 1907..... 2,000

MERRIMAN, Harry M., to Charles S. Hungerford and another, executors; Palisade Av, e s, at s line of land of P. O. Strang and now Louis H. Lapham, 126.10x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 2,000

MERRIMAN, Harry M., to Charles Dickinson, executor; Palisade Av, e s, at s line of land of P. O. Strang and now Louis H. Lapham, 126.10x irregular, 5 years 12,000

MUEHL, Christian, to John F. Frees; Melrose Av, 918, 5 years..... 6,500

MUEHL, Christian, to Charles F. Graf; Melrose Av, 918, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years 2,500

NAGEL, Isaac, to Harry Harris and others; Willett St, 51, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

OSHINSKY, Ida, to Fannie Rosenblum; Eldridge St, w s, 125 ft s of Grand St, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 6,900

PULLMAN, Lena, (name omitted from caption,) to Marcus Nathan; Cauldwell Av, 691, prior mtg $4,750, due Dec. 31, 1904, 6 per cent..... 200

RINGLER, Frederick A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 93d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

RYSHPAN, Solomon, to Theresa Montesser and another; Orchard St, 176, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 82,500

SCHEFER, John, to August Zoller; 86th St, 540 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

SEE, Milton, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37th St, 126 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

SEGAL, Millie, to Joseph J. Buttenwieser; 100th St, 158 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 17,000

SILVERMAN, Kalman, and another, to Henrietta Kahn; Manhattan Av, 440, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; Houston St, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent..... Nom.

THEISE, Isaac R., to Arnold J. D. Heins; 84th St, n s, 81.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Morris Koslow; 2d Av, 2,124, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,700

WIESER, Samuel, and others to Joseph W. Smith and another; 200 Allen St, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,500

WOKOUN, Frank, to Clara Sanger; 1,412 Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WOLF, Fannie, to William Feinberg and another; Forsyth St, 55 and 57, installments, 6 per cent..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to the State Bank 1

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lincoln Trust Company, 4 assignments.. Various amounts

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G., and another to Joseph B. Bloomingdale 1,500

COHEN, Louis, to F. William Heide..... 10,500

FREES, Magdalena, to Bernardina F. E. Hake and another 2,284

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Josephine Morgenthau; other consideration and.... 100

HEINSHEIMER, Alfred M., to Seymour Realty Company 1

KENEDY, Elizabeth T., to George A. Quimby, as Com..... 6,000

KLEIN, Harry, to Isaac Blumberg..... 1

LESE, Louis, to Abraham Marics..... 1

LOHMANN, Regina P., to John Bopp.... 14,000

MILLER, H., trustee, to Stephen Duncan. 20,000

NEW JERSEY REGISTRATION AND Trust Company to Franklin L. Gunther.. 1

PURSER, George H., executor, to Elgwa E. Romer 1,435

RAU, Alfred M., to Jacob Marx..... 1

ROTTKAMP, John, to Eva Wiese 2,000

SEMIGER, Lillie B., to Hamilton Bank... 1

STEINFELD, Morris, to Louis Cohen..... 10,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emily L. Stewart, guardian.. 6,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, executor, to United States Trust Company 9,000

WAY, Edward G., individually and as administrator, to Pearl Wolfe..... 1

WILLETS, Howard, administrator, to Howard Willets, executor, 3 assignments ..... Various amounts

WYNNE, James, to Charles Wynne..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 94 and 96; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit Company against Abe Seigel, owner and contractor..... $345

CHERRY ST, 407; Israel Kessler against Mary Blumenthal, owner; Samuel Tuchfeld, contractor..... 140

MADISON AV, 273; Henry Haulein & Son against Morris Loeb, owner; John J. Brady & Co., contractors..... 455

PELHAM AV, Southern Boulevard, Webster Av, and Bronx Park; Charles F. McCabe against St. John's College, owners; John Maher & Son, contractors.. 156

WATER ST, 312; Antonio Bonague against George W. Bedell, owner; Samuel Cuperman and another, contractors..... 1,850

6TH AV, 1,047; Joseph P. McHugh & Co. against Albert B. Hilton, owner and contractor..... 353

7TH ST, 295 and 297 East; Isaac Kleinfeld against John Greenberg and another, owners; Levenson & Lederer, owners and contractors..... 234

87TH ST, 2 East; William Henderson against William H. Bolton, owner and contractor..... 351

126TH ST, 152 and 154 East; George Mongo against George Merle, owner; Justice J. Smith, contractor..... 676

138TH ST, s w corner of 3d Av, 25x114; James J. Conroy against the estate of Alonzo Carr, owner and contractor..... 215

164TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Stebbins Av, 82x73.6; Doane & Jones Lumber Company against Joseph M. Petch, owner; Andrew T. Doyle, contractor..... 558

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, w s, 108th to 109th St, 201.10x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Manhasset Realty Company.750,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

7TH ST, 295; Samuel H. Levy against Levenson & Lederer, Dec. 22, 1903.... $75

7TH ST, 295 and 297; Michael Marx and another against Levenson & Lederer, Jan. 4, 1904..... 461

7TH ST, 295 and 297; Jacob Appiebaum against Levenson & Lederer, Dec. 21, 1903..... 115

7TH ST, 295 and 297; Louis Frucks against Levenson & Lederer, Jan. 11, 1904..... 195

7TH ST, 295 and 297; Adolph Schwartz against Levenson & Lederer, Jan. 12, 1904..... 275

7TH ST, 295 and 297; Sender Greenwald against Levenson & Lederer, Dec. 19, 1903..... 700

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 26 and 28; Jacob Seider and another against Abraham Levy and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, B. Reass.

RYER AV, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25.1x98.2x25.1x98.4; Emily D. Chamberlain against Winslow E. Busby and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Meyer.

RYER AV, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25.1x98.2x25x98.4; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Edward F. Howe, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, 63x100; Walter S. Sheafer and another against Walter B. Fosdick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 100x100; Henry Shafer against Walter B. Fosdick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.

WALTON AV, e s, 175 ft s of Belmont Place, 50x100; Romain Brown against Louis R. Berg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.

7TH AV, e s, 75.4 ft n of 48th St, 25x100; Eliza A. Finn and another against Thomas H. Blakeney and another, (partition;) attorneys, Theall & Beam.

8TH ST, e s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 27.6x97.6; Joseph Kreinik against Elise A. Canton, (specific performance;) attorney, J. Rieger.

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Bronx; G. De Witt Clocke and another, trustees, against Annie Troman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.

84TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Paul P. Zubiller and another, (partition;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA.

California ranch and olive orchard of 5,000 trees for sale; orchard now producing olives for pickling and olives for oil; table land; most equable climate; within eight miles of the famous Del Coronado Hotel and four miles from end of motor road; full view of the Pacific Ocean. Address Fortescue, The Burlington, 10 West 30th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Equity of $15,000 in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantile Exchange, for free and clear country place or farm. JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

$40,000 equity, elegant avenue, corner apartment house; rent $10,000; exchange, part cash and other property. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r, will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on

FEBRUARY 9th, 1904.

The Morgan Iron Works Property,

consisting of

70 Lots on North and South Sides of E. 9th St. & South Side of E. 10th St.

and Valuable Adjoining

Water Front on East River.

Sale by order of Executors of Estate of JOHN ROACH, DECEASED.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attys., 32 Nassau St. Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 115 Broadway. Telephone, 2,481 Cort.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business or Apartments. ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.

JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A 5-story double flat, West 102d, near Columbus Av.; $25,500; rent $2,780; 5-story double flat, West 118th, near 8th Av.; $22,500; 5-story double flat, West 138th, near Lenox Av.; $26,000; rent $2,804. Bargebuhr, 1,305 5th Av., near 115th.

Harlem.—Five-story apartment houses; several to exchange, equities over bank mortgages, $15,000 or more, all well rented; desirable investments. Call on Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

Amsterdam Av., Near 131st St.—Three 5-story flats, $26,000 each; East 119th St., near 2d Av., 5 flats, 100x100.11; asking $13,250 each. I have a large list; call or write. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

$200,000 AT 4%.

Choice properties only. Amounts to suit. FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

$6,750—LOT, bargain, 125x100, south side of 39th st., 100 feet east 5th av., worth double; rare chance for builder or speculator. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bargain.—West 60th, near Amsterdam Av., five-story twenty-family apartment, 25x100.5; price, $20,000; $2,525 cash. W. H. FALCONER, 100 4th Av., near 12th St.

Five-story flat, rentals $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—13th, near "E," tenement, with stores; price, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—114th, near 2d, five-story tenement; $16,500; rents $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 86th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Less than $30,000 will buy two four-story double tenements, 50x100, in 60s; splendid future. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Business property, near subway station, on West 125th St.; entertain free and clear lots and cash. Furrier, P. O. Box 251.

Cost of foreclosure, dwelling, with extension, open plumbing; below 125th St.; big bargain. SHAW & CO., 113 West 125th St.

West 103d.—Positive bargain; 5-story, single apartment; splendid order. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau St.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Southeast corner of 32d St. and Lexington Av. for sale; 5-story flat; to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Private house, Edgecombe Av., fine condition; price $12,500; $2,500 required. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lots! Lots! Lots!—A large plot of 42 lots, upper Harlem, near subway station. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17 St. near Ave. A.	Two 5-story flats, one single and one double; price, $38,000.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
89th St. near Columbus	5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; price, $26,500; great bargain.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
50 St. near 10 Ave.	6-story, 24 families, 2 stores, 28x96; price, $26,500; rent, $3,000.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
85 St. near 9 Ave.	5-story, 20 families, 2 stores; fully rented; price, $25,000; bargain.	E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Cheap.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; Avenue C, below 14th St.

W. H. Falconer, 100 4th Av., near 12th St.

Bargain!—Double flat, 82d St.; rents, $4,150; price, $38,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

113th St., near Lenox.—Modern double flat; rents, $3,100; price, $28,500. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Sacrifice!—Must sell corner apartment, vicinity 110th St., St. Nicholas Av. Corse, 220 Broadway.

West 114th St.—Five-story double; $24,000; mtg. $19,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Bargain!—Two lots, 139th, near Lenox Av.; asking $11,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot 75x99.11, excavated; 139th St., near Lenox; $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—144th St., near 7th Av.; three full lots, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Block front, 7th Av., between 147th and 148th Sts.; $100,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—Six full lots, 139th St., near 5th; $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap!—Two full lots, 138th St., near 5th; asking $12,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

136th to 137th Sts., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

144th St., between Lenox and 7th, four lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap!—148th St., near 7th Av., three lots; price, $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights.—Triple flat; rents, $3,500; price, $29,500; also two double flats; rents, $6,560; price, $60,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bronx.

1-family house, new, $4,500; 2-family house, new, $4,800; 3-family houses, $5,000 to $7,000; all choice up-to-date improvements; small amount cash required; mortgage can remain indefinitely.

Five-story double flat, 10 families, $17,000; rents $1,900; 4-story, 8 families, $15,500; rents $1,600; 18-family house, $25,000; rents $2,700.

JOHN T. SMITH, 512 East 138th St.

Just Completed—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently located on 162d Street, between Morris and Teller Avenues, Bronx. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Avenue, Manhattan.

Choice lots for apartment houses, 50x124 feet, 81x130 feet, 40x160 feet, 44x100, three fronts; 40x116, corner; 60x100, corner; 5 and 11 lots corner Boston Road; 30 lots on Prospect Av., near 169th St.; 24 lots on Trinity Av., 156th St.; cheap. Rule, Boston Road and 169th St.

A very prominent corner lot, excavated, overlooking Boston Road; a great bargain for $5,000; worth much more. Rule, Boston Road and 169th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avenues; lot, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

Big bargain for quick purchaser; 2 4-story triple flats, fully rented, $1,910; price, $16,500. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Brook Av., 1,522, four-story double flat; all improvements; full lot $14,500. J. Leitner, corner 3d and Wendover Avs.

BARGAIN!—BUILDERS: Concourse property for sale, Owner, DUNDON, 2,051 5th Av.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 196th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Eight lots, sewer; near trolley; price $3,800; cash, $1,800. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

$5,500 buys 341 Madison St., near Tompkins, 3-story, basement, cellar stone dwelling; all improvements; perfect order; immediate possession; house open.

$3,000 buys 459 Union St., near Hoyt, two-story, basement, and cellar brick dwelling; eight rooms; improvements. See tenant on premises.

$2,150 buys 3-family flat, all improvements except bath; rent, $350; 15 rooms; Atlantic, Schenectady Avs., Brooklyn. P. O. Box 138.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MERRICK, L. I.
MERRICK, L. I.

On the Great South Bay; 25 miles from New York. Modern houses for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Villa sites for sale, restricted. Write for booklet.

W. J. K. KENNY and WM. GEORGE FOST

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

124—Klauder Weldon Co vs Steadwell Co
126—Armstrong vs The Anson M Bangs
128—In re Dauchy
131—McCarthy vs West field Plate Co
129—L V R R Co vs Dupont
130—In re Moench
132—Neal vs The Edgar L Allen
133—Am Saddle Co vs Sager Gear Co
34—Norwich & N Y Transp Co vs Ins Co of North Am
135—Same vs Security Ins Co
136—Same vs Firemen's Fund Ins Co
37—Same vs Chubb

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

1—Du Bois vs. SS. Montserrat.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

26—Houghton vs Steiner Co
27—N J Steel & Iron Co vs Robinson
29—Eisner vs Man Ry Co
31—Small vs Burke
34—Groarke vs Laemmle
35—Kitchings vs Brown
40—Treanor vs Met St Ry Co
42—Harrison vs Wilson
47—Egbert vs Hanford Produce Co
46—Wimmer vs Met St Ry
50—La Montagne vs Bank of N Y
51—Pritchard vs Edison Co
55—Rabinowich vs Friedman
60—In re Union Trust Co
62—Duncan vs Somers

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Elec Arts Co vs Carleton-Chase Elec Co
2—Egan vs Morris
3—Bogue vs Maryland Smokeless Coal Co
4—Stampel vs Tobin
5—Van Norden Trust Co vs Smith
6—J Ellwood Lee Co vs Merchant Marine Hospital Service
7—Am Steel & Wire Co vs Liberty Chuck, &c, Co
8—McCormack vs Coddington
9—Newberg vs Bamberger
10—Heal vs Willmott
11—Rogers vs Clyde
12—Speer vs Speer
13—Greenberg vs Greenberg
14—Thorn vs Spann
15—Goldschmidt vs Connors
16—Woolworth vs Woolworth
17—Sears vs Williams
18—Van Wagenen vs Barry
19—Ramsey vs Darrin
20—Same vs same
21—Clement vs Clement
22—McQulen vs Leonard
23—Jackson vs Jackson
24—Leighton vs West
25—Austin vs Miller
26—Balt Mach Wks vs McKelvey
27—Curnen vs Reilly
28—U S Casualty Co vs Merritt & Chapman Co
29—In re Butterick Pub Co
30—Carr vs Stafford
31—Egan vs Morris
32—Saberski vs Saberski Co vs Smith
33—Jackson vs Jackson
34—Jelliffe vs Montanye
35—Stempel vs Tobin
36—People, &c, vs Bennett
49—Levy vs Brokaw
50—Cochrane vs Mantz
51—In re Gerding
52—Ciciolo vs Elm Brew Co
53—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Liberty Av)
54—Leonard vs Leonard
55—Same vs same
56—Vogel vs St Mary's Lit Assn
57—Teichner vs Berger
58—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Paytors)
59—Same, (in re Papiors)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer.

375—Evans vs M Hartley Co
General calendar
3302—Griswold vs Cauldwell
602—Schaper vs Ablowich
1040—L D Garrett Co vs Clarke
3180—Muller vs Bonagur
3164—Schaefer vs Schaefer
6190—Bbotwell vs Swan
500—Shaleyer vs Pings
1339—Reuder vs Rosenstein
8296—Kaltenbach vs Herts
4116—Mergenthaler vs Hannoch
3390—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co
4642—Schnassler vs Fire Ins Co of Phila
2052—L D Garrett Co vs Appleton
961—Clark vs Heylman
3329—Smith vs Dollard
3531—Williamson vs Dutton
3536—Weinstein vs Feinstein
3347—Dyer vs Langley
3348—Goldstein vs Rosenblum
3349—Met Sav Bk vs Green
3357—Smith vs Petrakian
3385—Simpson vs Simpson
3378—Fernschild vs Fernschild
3387—Turtle vs Obermann
2397—Lord vs Lord
3402—Stein vs Marks
3403—De Mott vs Deutsch
3407—Deutsch vs Alexander

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—James Plunkett. 2—Edward F. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14150—Boller vs Boller
12177—Wenzel vs Butler
12300—Cleve Steel Co vs Levy
14499—McGrath vs McGrath
13884—Miller vs Hornburger
14316—Ewing vs National Elec Purification Co
14054—Haaren & Meinken vs Sinell
14433—Radle vs Roe

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

13504—Kelly vs Jones
13857—Weiner vs Int St Ry
14000—Pistrofess vs D, L & W R R
4048—Bab vs Brown
4225—Carse vs Jones & Laughlin
4288—Bienestock vs Met St Ry Co
4309—Lyons vs Clark
4577—Sommers vs Met St Ry Co
4170—Vetter vs same
4652—Brown vs Ingersoll
4656—Bryant vs Met St Ry Co
4657—Mahoney vs same
4657—Wahmann vs same
4704—Brewster vs same
4705—Wolf vs same
4709—Barron vs same
4718—Rivers vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5011.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

3116—Jacob vs Thompson
4668—Delgado vs City of New York
2961—Nat Park Bk vs Zoncada
3619—Masterson vs City of New York
4682—Korn vs Ebling
4747—Kiernan vs Union Ry Co
4738—Powers vs Stalb
4764—Jurick vs Lindner
3651—Cohen vs Tamsen
4541—Davis vs Goodman
13112—City of New York vs Gleiser
4235—Magee vs Mayor, &c
4466—Howard vs Bank of the Metropolis
4361—Bigley vs City of New York
4685—Kleist vs Waring
13775—City of New York vs Koster
4060—Aspegren vs Windmuller
4669—Stannard vs. Robt Mitchell Furniture Co
4743—Wilkins vs Nassau Newspaper Del Exp Co
4781—Clark vs Maher
4790—Williams vs Westcott Exp Co
4804—Lande vs Schlosberg
4808—MacCarry vs Barnesville Mfg Co
4810—Balt Mach Works vs McKelvey
4810¼—Bickford vs Herold
4816—Quinn vs Radley
4826—Ruppert vs Fortterfield Vehicle Co
4829—Beston vs Van Schleimer
4831—Henel vs Murray
4832—Farrell vs Suare
4828—Esno vs Electric & Triest
4836¼—Dartigneave vs Smith
4839—Osborne vs Lyons
4851—Watriss vs Allaway
4852—Wittenberg vs Lehigh & Wilkes C Co
4855—O'Donnell vs 3d Av R R Co
4856—Jermyn vs Allison
4862—Troll vs Weser
4863¼—Sturgis vs Weir
4868—Blank vs Pacific Fire Ins Co
4892—Flynn vs Mayor, &c
4893½—Davidoff vs Adler
4907—Barston Stove Co vs Anway
4908—Rothschild vs Rothschild
4902—Connelly vs S I Midland R R Co
4916—Feldman vs Streicher
4919—Klee vs Badt
4929—Rosen vs Mahler
4933—Feinblatt vs City of New York
4934—Cohon vs same
4939—Haager vs C G Conn Co
4946—H W McWhirter Co vs Seitz
4963—Pluckham vs Am Bridge Co
4958—Hasse vs Palmieri
4963—Topolsky vs Gen Incand Arc Lt Co
4964—Perkins vs Steingraber
4967—Benjamin vs Cram
4968—Gelman vs Fargo
4977—Matthews vs Sire
4988—Hamilton Fire Ins Co vs New Amsterdam Gas Co
4989—Hanover Fire Ins Co vs same
4993—Ryan vs Skelly
4998—Russell vs Hawke
5000—Linxmeyer vs Schmitt
5011—Miller vs Sarasohn

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lizzie Turner, Emil Elsas.
Elizabeth W. Aldrich, Ann E. Burkhardt, James B Hosford, Minna Stewart, Adam Herrmann,
Caroline E Richards At 11 A M.
Anna H Obertreuffer, Alfred Aldridge At 2 P. M.
William Schwager, Catherine Bracht

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

748—Kessler vs Deutsch
1636—Leocese vs Societe, &c
1542—Hilgert vs Bloch
1106—Broaker vs Morrill
1305—Glatstone vs Marks
1536—Dressner vs Littauer
1011—Fox vs Johnson
1033—Kornweiss vs Greenspan
1932—De Berkeden vs Safety, &c, Co
1906—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1164—Burns vs Burns
1627½—Siegel vs Met St Ry
640—Tellary vs Souhami
1933—McCrudden vs 42d St, &c, Ry
4202—Kuehner vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2258—Setalsky vs Int St Ry
2259—Maass vs Fischer
2262—Munzer vs Kaye
2266—Weinstock vs Levy

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

981—West vs Moore
1991—Sakelensky vs Stromberg
2317—McQuade vs Met St Ry Co
2225—Bogart vs L I R R Co
6640½—Benjamin vs Met St Ry Co
2359—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co
2360—Murphy vs Weil
2361—Patterson vs Parell
2362—Miller vs David Mayer Brew Co
2363—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co
2364—Heron vs same
2365—Weiss vs Ind Order B Abraham
2366—Bustiello vs Wells, Fargo & Co
2367—Same vs Southern Exp Co
2368—Watkins vs Int St Ry Co
2369—Nitsche vs same
2370—Lio vs same
2371—Bulmer vs Wells & Newton Co
2372—Robbins vs same
2373—Rosenberger vs Mayer
2374—Feeney vs Williams
2375—Weber vs Lieberman
2376—Greene vs Welch
2377—Schneider vs Int St Ry Co
2378—Moses Strauss Co vs Zahn
2379—Dollinger vs N J Steamboat Co
2380—Milsner vs Int St Ry Co
2381—Levy vs same
2382—Doyer vs Steda
2383—Same vs same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

6780—Kunts vs Frank
6657—Lehrer vs Landes
6677—King Collar Button Co vs Helter
6770—Stitch vs Safer
6370—Burzimsky vs Gold
6410—Miller vs Du Vivier
4804—Katze vs Stonehill
6009—Rhinelander R E Co vs Tappen
6561—Osman vs Polansky
5410—Jameson vs Philippine, &c, Co
6850—Shapiro vs Epstein
6504—McMichael vs Jackson
6636—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Magnus
4065—Du Barry vs Morelli
6808—Rush vs Hill
Equity and non-jury cases.
466—Berger Mfg Co vs Levin
460—Danzinger vs Lais
464—Goldstein vs Garfiel

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1765—Glickstein vs Int St Ry
1767—O'Donnell vs same
1448—Bernstein vs Int St Ry
1375—Moore vs Ennis
2055—Maggio vs Int St Ry
2119—Quinn vs Pelham Hod Elev Co
1185—Butler vs Met St Ry
1652—Aaron vs Met St Ry
1473—Levittas vs Met St Ry
1657—Butler vs Newton
2286—Mayer vs Horenberger
2291—Sauter vs Int St Ry
2296—Goldstein vs Asen

Highest number reached on regular call, 2883.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Henry Miller
2—Charles Reilly
3—James Kelly
George Smith
William Hayes
4—Oliver Leighton
5—John Delaney
6—Anna Mahler, alias Emma Miller
7—Carmen Dundenes
To fix a day for trial
1—Jacob S Freedman
2—Charles E Ongley
Pleading
1—Marco Trebi
2—Jerry O'Leary
William Corcoran
3—John J Reilly
4—James F Morris
5—Beno Meyers
6—Henry Blair
7—Sam Goldberg
8—Frank Stefano
9—George Wagner
10—John J Shepard
11—George E Bundi
12—John Schaumloeffel
13—Cora Smith
14—William Hargie
15—Bertha Johnson
16—Bertha Smith

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Giuseppe Granatello
2—Raimondo Bore
3—Harry Goldman
Harry Mitchell
4—John Clarke
5—Henry Jackson
6—Julius Norrell
7—Samuel Dunay
8—Edward Martin

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Sandford, Lord, and Gray for the People.

1—Joseph Gleason
2—Mary Jones
3—Henry James
4—Roscoe W Lewis
5—Raffaele Baccagna
6—Kate Kelly
7—Benedetto Romero
8—Louis Musacco
9—Sam Geitzhoits
10—Harry White
11—James Richards
12—Frank Capabianco
To fix a day for trial
1—William Butler
2—Alma Padro

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Francis
2—Thomas Pritchard
3—Thomas Pritchard
4—John J Jones
5—Fred Cooper
6—Edward Volke
7—Thomas Marley
8—Francesco Lagrau
9—William O'Neill
10—Charles Finneran
11—Moritz Zelmer
12—Nathan Taylor
13—John Chenlick
14—William O'Brien
15—Squillance Salvatore
16—William E Tod
17—Charles Rosenstreich

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re John Kelly & Co.—Henry B. Culver, Tabler vs. Tabler—Henry B. Culver, McDermott vs. Yerlin—George F. Austin, Mohr vs. White—John W. Hutchinson.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Pick vs. Weinstein—William C. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Kutinsky vs. Jaroslawsky—Roger A. Pryor.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3535—O'Connell vs B H R R
3336—Condon vs same
3238—Brown vs same
3338—Tyderman vs Prince Line
3346—Layton vs Met St R R
3362—Cloromonte vs B H R R
3055—Greenbaum vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3375—Singer vs B H R R
3377—Katz vs Int St R R
3382—Colgan vs B H R R
3383—D'Avauro vs same
3389—Hickey vs same
3391—O'Connell vs Edison Electric Co
3392, 3401—Devine vs B H R R
3393—Washer vs Int St R R
3397—Koch vs B H R R
3402—Schlusser vs same
3403—Holt vs same
3405—Anderson vs Albrene Stone Co
1363—McCormack vs Mandelbaum
7372—Cullinan vs Gruenwald
2222—Kindergan vs Leekowits
2980—Freeport Land Co vs City of New York
2999—Miller vs same
3000—Randall vs same
1970—Casey vs Lewisohn Brothers
2860—Holzhauser vs B H R R
2939—McLaughlin vs Com'l Advertiser
2928—Schaw vs B H R R
2976—Neidech vs same
2813—Seidman vs Long Island R R
2984—Owens vs Man R R
2375—Quinn vs N Y Dock Co
2927—McElhinney vs same
2178—Barton vs Legion of Honor
2817—Mahlstein vs Burns
502—Schildmasher vs Liebmanns' Sons' Br
2842—Carley vs Freedman
2724—Bloom vs Broessler
1875—Frank vs B H R R and City of N Y
3293—Brightson vs Cahill

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

152—Latus vs City of Brooklyn
3240—Frazelle vs B H R R
7496—Baynard vs Stand Mills Co
3172—Bleding vs City of New York
2972, 3244—Pymm vs same
3184—Lubbe vs American Sugar Co
7783—Pinto vs Pinto
7784—Purdy vs Purdy
7563—Weintraub vs Guilfoyle
3288—Kelly vs Milliken
585—Hart vs McKenna
2858—Eaton vs Hall
7580—Lawson vs Lawson
3082—Siversen vs Jenks
1404—Toye vs B H R R
3330, 3331—Duyckinck vs City of New York
3297—Quinn vs Condon
2795—Hinners vs B H R R
3406—Pearsall vs Robinson
3409—Clyde vs Int St R R
3410—Martin vs B H R R
3411—McNiele vs City of New York
3412—McShayne vs B H R R
3415—Susnofsky vs Prensky
3418—Saldinari vs Cunningham Co
3418—Burns vs American Ice Co
6126—Cullinan vs Ellis
3035—Harris vs Met St R R
3419—Tageman vs De Dion Bouton Co
3420—Krotz vs B H R R
3421—Ganzle vs same
3422—Paynter vs Imperiall
3424—Ruther vs Du Bois Sons' Co
3429—Sworn vs Int St R R
3030—Mayorga vs same
3432—Rosenson vs Goodson
3433—Wickman vs B H R R
3434—Cook vs Int St RR
3435—Winslow vs Stoothoff
3436—Colby vs Steamobile Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3436.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

694—Walridge vs Germania Club
765—Diresta vs Diresta
755—Styler vs Styler
672—Rollo vs Societa Italiana
61, 83—Mann vs Supervisors, A L of H
733—Dreier vs Valentine
850—Nelligan vs Nelligan
857—Graveman vs Wildfeuer
865—Freedman vs Roberts
873—Krause vs Krause
887—Knight vs Johnson
890—White vs White
892—Ackley vs Ackley
898—Canton Steel Roofing Co vs Ballerson
899—Ash vs Smith
896—Gumm vs Union Surety Co
839—Bevan vs Giblin
808—Kelsey vs Kelsey
686—Heilbrun vs City of New York
845—Smackey vs Sharkey
723—Coccia vs B H R R
899—Diemer vs Deinhardt
900—Clernand vs Clernand
901—Goodman vs Goodman
905—Hogan vs Smith
904—Jarashow vs Cohen
905—Breitenstein vs Kaufmann
906—Clyde vs Wallum
907—Sawtell vs De Monde
908—Schwerdin vs Holly
909—Straub vs Reisenburger
910—Mathews vs Ennis
911—Adamson vs Shipman
912—Carman (Action 1) vs K E R R Co
913, 914—Same (Actions 2 and 3) vs same
915—Meltzer vs Dietlein

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Mareau, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Webster
Same vs O'Neil
Same vs Walbert
Same vs Markie
Same vs Thompson
Same vs Connoy
Same vs Reilly
Same vs Esposito
Same vs Anderson

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

852—Lauffer vs Born
843—Beyer vs Isaacs
845—Hazelwood vs Meserole
153—Reid vs Weidmann Brewing Co
1159½—Schaad vs Merrill
859—Ortega vs Mayo
871—O'Connor vs Arnold
619—McIntosh vs Gibb

Westchester County Court.

Day Calendar for Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

384—Reicke vs Union Ry Co of N Y City
387—Parker vs National Surety Co
429—Narrin vs Union Ry Co of N Y City
430—Dalton vs Yonkers R R Co
435—Dolan vs West Elec Ry Co
440—Castaldo vs same
442—Lane vs N Y, N H & H R R Co
448—Bauer vs Int St Ry
450—Strahan vs same
451—De Stefano vs Peekskill Ltg & R R Co
454—Goldstein vs Yonkers R R Co

Queens County Calendar.

Calendar for Feb. 4, 1904.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

5—Callahan vs. Shank.
30—Chivers vs L I R R
31—Same vs same
44—Ficken vs same
46—McDowell vs East River Gas Co

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MELVILLE M. ELLIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Melville M. Ellis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on 15th of February, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 3, 1904.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M., Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖2:00, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, 19:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25AM	*11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55PM	*1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:25PM	* 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner Pittsburg, Cleve....* 3:55pm. * 4:00pm. Limited "Pittsburg Express"* 9:55pm. *10:00pm. Buffet Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner Cincinnati, St. Louis.* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet Norfolk .....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street, Baggage checked from hotel.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ELISE SHEPARD, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. SHEPARD, defendant.—Trial desired in County of New York.—Summons with notice.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, answer or demur, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 23d, 1903.

ALFRED HUGHES, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To Charles B. Shepard, the above-named defendant, of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated the 4th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, November 23d, 1903.

ALFRED HUGHES, Attorney for Plaintiff. No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MELVILLE M. ELLIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Melville M. Ellis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on 15th of February, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 3, 1904.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:00 A. M.,
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30, St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45	P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30	P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 9:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 108 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, n25.25, x5.45.

	L.v. N.Y., A	L.v. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	†6.55 AM	†7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
Black Diamond Express	*10.35 AM	*10.20 A

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22d Street 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

48d, 207 West.—Desirable rooms, large, small; homelike; moderate; excellent table; private family; references.

48th St., 65 West.—Under new management; large and small rooms; good home cooking; references.

83d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny single room; good board; references.

95th, 96 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

An elegantly furnished apartment to sub-let, two, $10 weekly; including meals, one $17, two $25; transients. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; reference exchanged.

57th St., 337 West.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or singly.

135th St., 2 West.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with board.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

Wanted—A thoroughly competent French maid who knows something of hairdressing and has city reference Apply, after 10, at 162 West 47th St.

Wanted—A Remington stenographer; salary $15 per week; permanent position. Address, stating experience and reference, Box A. E., 112 Times Office.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years; references required. Inquire elevator, The Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., city.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Artist of many years' experience in teaching, wishes position as visiting teacher of drawing and painting; highest references, social and technical. Artist, Box 211 Times.

Cultivated woman, excellent reader, position to read aloud several hours daily; companion, if desired. W. K., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Remington operator; 3 years' experience; where accuracy will be appreciated; drug business preferred; no agencies; $12-$14. Address Burris, 142 East 40th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young lady; experienced; reference. Bloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

8c. *line—3 times, 22c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

DRESSMAKERS.

First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.

Housework.—Good cook and waitress; plain washing; city reference; city or country. Call, 277 2d Av., cor. 42d St., 1 flight; carfare.

LAUNDRESSES.

Laundress.—By a young girl as second laundress or kitchenmaid in private family. 339 West 38th St., McGuire's bell.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

Wanted—An experienced man as valet and butler; must have good city references. Apply, giving references and stating wages expected, to Butler, P. O. Box 822.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

8c. *line—3 times, 22c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

BOOKKEEPERS.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one. Reynolds, 401 West 164th St.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Care one or two horses, lawn, garden; willing, good habits; American; 27; single; reference; city or country. Box A 148 Times.

GARDENERS.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place, best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young man with executive ability and broad experience desires position; not afraid of responsibility. Young, 153 6th Av.

Cook and Butler.—By young Japanese man; first-class cook and experienced butler; in private family; city or country; good references. A Box 149 Times.

Draughtsman.—By young man as assistant to engineer; tracer, blue printer, sketches; railroad experience; references. F. A. M., Box 200 Times Office.

Draughtsman.—Position desired as tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

SILK FIRM'S JAPAN INVOICES.

John McClain, Deputy Consul General at Yokohama, Testifies.

John McClain, Deputy Consul General of the United States at Yokohama, Japan, was the principal witness called by the Government yesterday in the trial of Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the importation of silk, in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. McClain testified to the consulation of invoices by Walter Tucker of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of Yokohama, and to their reconsulation at increased weights by Mr. Tucker. The defense objected to the admission of this evidence on the ground that there was nothing to show that the Yokohama house had anything to do with A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of New York, in which Cohn was a partner. Judge Thomas, however, received the invoices and Mr. McClain's evidence against both defendants.

The only other witness was T. D. Smith, an examiner in the Appraisers' stores, who succeeded Browne and who testified to examining and weighing Rosenthal & Co.'s importations and finding them in excess of the invoiced weights. He declared that when the goods were reweighed in the presence of Mr. Cohn, at the latter's request, he appeared to be very much surprised at the result.

The line of defense was indicated partly by Frank Platt in his cross-examination of Smith, when he asked if it were not a fact that from 10 to 15 per cent. in weight was added to silks by dyeing and finishing. This question was ruled out, however, by Judge Thomas. The case will be continued this morning.

GOAT HUNT IN JERSEY CITY.

Herd Escaped from a Wagon and Give Police a Lively Chase.

The reserves of the Seventh Street Police Station, Jersey City, were ordered out yesterday for an impromptu goat hunt, with orders to arrest every stray goat found between the Central stock yards and the Hoboken line.

Edward Cahill, a wholesale butcher of Hoboken, had received a consignment of eighteen goats from the West. He loaded the goats into a wagon and started for home. On the way the tail board of the wagon fell down and before Cahill could dismount the eighteen goats were scampering in all directions.

He ran to a telephone and summoned the police and the hunt began. The police succeeded in finding only three of the animals.

BOY MULCTS CITY IN $1,500.

Editor's Son Had Arm Broke by Fall on a Sewer Grating.

A jury before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict against the city for $1,500 damages in favor of Chester P. Johnson, the eleven-year-old son of Willis G. Johnson, editor of the Orange-Judd Publishing Company.

The boy was riding a bicycle up Fifth

CRITICISES BUTLER AND QUITS COLUMBIA

Prof. MacDowell Follows Prof. Woodberry in Resigning.

Declares University President Rejected Plan to Make Department of Music Practicable—College Graduates "Barbarians."

Following directly upon the resignation of Prof. George Edward Woodberry of the Department of Comparative Literature of Columbia University came the announcement yesterday that Prof. Edward Alexander MacDowell, head of the Department of Music in the same institution, will leave the university. Prof. MacDowell said that the primary cause for his action was dissatisfaction with the way that the university authorities had treated his department, but now that Prof. Woodberry was out of the university he would have resigned anyway.

"Woodberry," said Dr. MacDowell, "was the only spark of the ideal left at the university."

The Division of Fine Arts, of which Prof. MacDowell's department is a part, also includes the School of Architecture and the Department of Comparative Literature. Last Spring Prof. William R. Ware, Dean of the School of Architecture, resigned. There was much talk at the time and the students and graduates of the school started a petition for his return. The trouble in Prof. Woodberry's department culminated in his resignation last Monday.

Prof. MacDowell will hand his resignation to the trustees at their next meeting, and will also present a letter giving his reasons for his action. The main cause for his dissatisfaction has been the fact that the university and President Butler have been unwilling to accord to his department what he deems necessary for its progress and efficiency.

Prof. MacDowell expressed himself yesterday as being entirely at variance with the policy which has been pursued in relation to the Department of Music and the School of Fine Arts. He said that he had been at Columbia for eight years, and that the sum total of his work was a great disappointment to him. During the time of his service, he said, he had only had three pupils with whom he was entirely satisfied. Improper methods, which the university prescribed for the department, as well as paucity of material, were the causes of this poor showing. He had been led to believe that in time the university would accord what was necessary to make the department more useful. When this did not come, however, he drew up a scheme for bettering the conditions and submitted it to President Butler.

The President did not sympathize with Prof. MacDowell's plans, declared them revolutionary, and refused to allow the scheme to be put into effect. "Then," said Prof. MacDowell, "the only alternative left for me was to resign. I was wasting my time under the old system, and my suggestions for making the work practicable were disregarded."

"The Division of Fine Arts," continued Prof. MacDowell, "as at present organized, is inefficient and practically useless. We are organized into a separate division including the Department of Architecture, the Department of Comparative Literature, and the Department of Music, but we have no representation in the faculty. Columbia turns out thousands of students, but as far as general culture is concerned, college graduates are the merest barbarians. When they build a house they have no ideas of their own for its decoration, but must hire an architect. When they buy a picture, they have to consult an expert, and when they go to a concert, they do not know what the music means and as a general rule are insufferably bored. It needs such a school as a Department of Fine Arts and the instruction given by it to impart to them the general cultural ideas that make men civilized. The great body of college men do not even know what fine arts are."

"I had hopes," continued Prof. MacDowell, "that my intention to resign would not become generally known until I had formally presented the matter to the Trustees. President Butler asked that I prepare a paper criticising the Department of Fine Arts and giving the reasons for my resignation, and submit the same to the Trustees. I am at work on this now."

The essential principle in Prof. MacDowell's scheme for the improvement of his department was the bringing of the students more closely in touch with the Department of Fine Arts and making it a stronger feature of the undergraduate course.

FEDERAL CONVICT LOSES SUIT.

On Second Sentence Must Serve Out Commutation Previously Received Under State Laws.

Judge Edward B. Thomas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, in dismissing a writ of habeas corpus obtained in the interest of Joseph Walters, a counterfeiter twice convicted in the Federal Courts of this district, yesterday handed down a decision in which he holds that the State commutation laws apply to Federal prisoners, and that the convict must serve 22 months in Sing Sing, which he earned for good behavior under his first conviction, but which he lost when found guilty a second time within the period covered by the commutation allowed him.

Walters was sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary on May 9, 1893 by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the term of six years, and was discharged on July 13, 1897, having earned a commutation for good conduct of one year and ten months. Within a year and ten months after such discharge, on March 13, 1899, he was convicted of felony and again sentenced to a term of seven years and to pay a fine of $2,500. It was directed that the second sentence should be executed in Sing Sing prison, and that Walters should stand committed until the fine was paid. He has served the second term, and, aside from the payment of the fine, would be entitled to a discharge on account of commutations allowed by the statute of the State were it not for the State law under which he was held to serve a further time equal to the commutation received upon the former sentence in the action in the same Federal Court.

EQUITABLE EMPLOYE'S RISE.

W. B. Brenner, Once H. B. Hyde's Clerk, Now Assistant Treasurer.

By electing W. B. Bremner Assistant Treasurer yesterday the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at its annual meeting followed out its policy of many years in choosing its officers from among men who have risen from subordinate positions in the company, either in the field or in the home office.

Mr. Bremner has risen from an office clerkship in the Equitable to his new position as Assistant Treasurer. He was born in Prince Edward Island Dec. 24, 1870. Coming to this city six years ago, he entered the office of Henry B. Hyde, founder of the Equitable, in the capacity of clerk. For some time he was an assistant to W. H. McIntyre, the Fourth Vice President. When Henry B. Hyde died, Mr. Bremner became assistant to James H. Hyde, the present Vice President of the Equitable.

HER 103D BIRTHDAY.

Brooklyn's Oldest Woman Suffers an Anniversary Disappointment.

family are to move to another house in the neighborhood.

"Aunt Rachel," as she is affectionately called, was quite disappointed because the arrangements for the moving could not be completed in time for the celebration of her one hundred and third birthday.

SHIPMASTER'S HASTY WOOING.

Capt. Birch Won His Bride the Evening of the Day He Saw Her Smile—Honeymoon Trip to China.

When the bark Kenmere of the Standard Oil Company's fleet sailed out of the harbor yesterday she carried a couple on their honeymoon. The bridegroom was Capt. T. E. Birch of the vessel, and the bride was formerly Mrs. Agnes Sheriff, a stewardess on the steamship Teutonic. The trip will last at least four months, for the bark is bound for Hongkong.

Capt. Birch received a leave of absence about four months ago in order that he might visit his mother, who lives in Liverpool. Recently he returned to this country on the Teutonic, and as the vessel docked noticed a woman on the deck below him whose face was turned toward him, and who was smiling. The smile was directed toward one of the seamen on the steamship, but glancing off it struck the Captain, who went post-haste to the seaman and asked to be presented to the woman, who was Mrs. Sherrif.

Capt. Birch invited the stewardess to the theatre, and that evening, just as the comedian was in the midst of his most elaborate bit of funmaking the sailor popped the question. Mrs. Birch said yesterday that he made her lose the point of the best joke of the evening.

Directly after the performance the couple went to a near-by clergyman and had the ceremony performed, after which they had a wedding supper at one of the up-town hotels. Then the Captain learned that his bride was a widow, and that she had three sons in England, ranging from seven to fourteen years in age. She said that they were all at school. The Captain at once wrote a letter to them, in which he inclosed his picture, and told them to be good boys until their mother returned from her honeymoon.

Yesterday before sailing Capt. Birch presented his wife to Philip Ruprecht, the marine manager of the Standard Oil Company, and told him of the wedding. As the Kenmere left her pier Mrs. Birch smiled good-bye to the reporters, who then understood how the Captain had been made a captive.

EAST SIDE SUBWAY ROUTE.

Property Owners Object to Tunnel Under Lexington Avenue, and Suggest First Avenue as Preferable.

The Citizens' East Side Improvement Association, composed of property owners from the district east of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and One Hundredth Streets, will present to the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-day a protest against the proposed Lexington Avenue subway and an argument that the future east side tunnel line ought to be further toward the East River. The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, in replying to the commission's request for suggestions as to needed tunnels, has declared in favor of the Lexington Avenue route. The Interurban, or Metropolitan, interests have not made public what they will propose to the commission, but it is understood they are to favor a tunnel further east.

In its appeal to the board the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association will urge that First Avenue offers the best route for the east side tunnel, being convenient to the approaches of bridges and wide enough for a four-track road to be built under it, together with pipe galleries. This sort of a road, they say, can be built there without disturbing the abutting properties much, whereas in Lexington Avenue the tunnel work will be a nuisance. The time of building, they will tell the board, will be less and the expense smaller, as the soil is free from rock and there is no surface electric line to handle during the excavating.

On account of the steep grade known as Duffy's Hill, in upper Lexington Avenue, they point out that an unsightly viaduct will be necessary for that hill to the Harlem River, if the original plan is adopted. First Avenue, on the other hand, is without severe grades. Traffic on Lexington, they claim, would be brought to a complete standstill on account of the narrowness of the thoroughfare, and finally the east side property owners generally prefer First to Lexington Avenue for the tunnel route. In support of this last contention they will cite the petition, with more than 5,000 signatures, recently handed to the commission.

The Mayor and Controller also are to receive the written protest of the association to-day.

SUED FOR TYPEWRITER'S BILL.

Broker Jacobs Refuses to Pay for Dry Goods Miss Parker, It Is Said, Bought as "Mrs. Jacobs."

A suit has been begun in the City Court by a Sixth Avenue department store to recover from Isaac M. Jacobs, described in the papers as a banker and broker at 74 Broadway, $267 for goods supplied to Madaline Parker, Jacobs's typewriter, who, it is claimed, represented herself as "Mrs. Isaac M. Jacobs." Miss Parker was arrested recently on a charge of fraud in connection with these purchases, but was dismissed when arraigned in a Municipal Court.

An affidavit by the credit man of the firm stated that the defendant on Sept. 10, 1903, in conversation with him over the telephone, got permission to open an account at the store after giving satisfactory references. Thereafter on several occasions the young woman made purchases in the name of Mrs. Jacobs, and when the credit man called up Mr. Jacobs again over the telephone Jacobs told him, the affidavit says, that the young woman was not his wife but his typewriter, but that the purchases were all right and would be paid for.

The real Mrs. Jacobs subsequently called at the store and told the credit man, according to his affidavit, that "Mr. Jacobs was a philanthropic man and had authorized Madaline Parker, his typewriter, to make purchases in his name, and that she was to repay him in weekly installments out of her wages."

The answer put in by Mr. Jacobs admitted liability for goods to the amount of $129, which he said were purchased by his wife, but denied that he was responsible for the balance. Application has been made to have the case put on the short cause calendar.

BOY "SPOTS" A FAGIN GANG.

Twelve-Year-Old Son Aids Detective Rein to Do Some Work.

Abundant proof that he is fitted to follow in the footsteps of his father, Detective Sergeant Michael Rein, was afforded by twelve-year-old John Rein when it became known yesterday in Jefferson Market Court that the boy had been chiefly instrumental in effecting the capture of an alleged Fagin and two members of his band who were operating among women shoppers.

As a result of his detective work, Harry Winters, twenty-two years old, of 242 Third Street, was held, as the Fagin of the crowd, in $3,000 bail for examination to-morrow. The other prisoners, Jacob Tipinich, ten years old, of 79 Stanton Street, and Hyman Goldberg, twelve years old, of 148 Ludlow Street, made full confessions to the court.

Detective Rein had seen boys busy among the women in front of the store windows on Sixth Avenue, and Tuesday he took the boy along to help in their detection. Presently Rein, the elder, recognized a boy as one who had stolen a pocketbook and $10 from a woman and sent "Jack" after him, with instructions to report as soon as he saw him hand anything to Winters, whom he also pointed out. The young policeman plunged into the crowd before a hair store window near Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and soon came dashing out again.

"Papa, that man has a watch in his hand!" he cried. Rein leaped between the startled shoppers and seized Winters as he was about to drop a small gold watch, while "Jack" caught both the boys and held them until help came.

Goldberg and Tipinich said that they met Winters in a Norfolk Street candy store on Monday, and he said to them, "Let's go on the make," and drilled them in deftly opening a chatelaine bag and abstracting [illegible] Then he took them into Sixth

MERCHANT SUES LITTAUER

James Stern Says Representative Conspired to Injure Him.

Charge That the Congressman's Influence Was Used in an Effort to Pervert Justice in Fulton County.

Charges of conspiracy and the use of political influence for the purpose of perverting justice are made against Representative Lucius N. Littauer in a suit to recover $20,000 damages brought against him and other defendants by James Stern, a commission merchant of this city, for injuries "to his good name, fame, and reputation."

The papers in the action were served last December, but the fact that it was pending did not become public until yesterday, when Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Mr. Stern, made application in the Supreme Court for an order compelling the various defendants to accept notice of trial. The motion will come up for argument before Justice Bischoff in Part I. to-morrow.

The defendants to the action, besides Representative Littauer, are Eugene Littauer, his brother; Leonard Bronner, a member of the law firm of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner of 309 Broadway, and Andrew J. Nellis, a lawyer of Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y. Eugene Littauer is now in Europe, and it was on the ground that he had not been served with summons in the action that the notice of trial was returned to counsel for Mr. Stern by the lawyer for the other side.

From the complaint in the action it appears that in 1902 the Manhattan Glove Leather Company, of which company it is asserted Representative Littauer owns practically the entire stock, obtained judgments against the Pings, Pinner Company, which manufactured and imported kid gloves. The judgments aggregated $2,428.56, and were returned wholly unsatisfied, whereupon sequestration proceedings were started by the plaintiff company, ex-Justice Julius Langbein being appointed temporary receiver of the Pings, Pinner Company. In the course of these proceedings it was brought out that Mr. Stern, the plaintiff in the present action, had advanced some working capital to the Pings, Pinner Company. According to the complaint, Mr. Bronner, as counsel for the Manhattan Glove Leather Company, and also for the receiver, examined the books and contracts of Mr. Stern, and had ample opportunity to learn that the latter stood in no connection except that of a factor to the defendant firm.

Nevertheless, it is affirmed, Mr. Littauer demanded with threats that Mr. Stern pay the unsatisfied judgments, sever all connection with the Pings, Pinner Company, and even restrain them from selling any goods on the advances furnished by him. Mr. Stern did not comply with these demands, and what next happened is stated in the complaint as follows:

"With the intent to annoy and harass the plaintiff, and in the attempt to coerce him into a payment for which he was not liable, and for which the defendants and said Manhattan Glove Leather Company knew he was not liable, the defendants Littauer and the defendant Bronner then procured a pretended assignment to said defendants Littauer of said claims of the Manhattan Glove Leather Company, in order to enable said defendants to institute the suit hereinafter referred to in Fulton County, which is embraced in the Twenty-second Congressional District of New York, which district the said Lucius N. Littauer represents in Congress, and in order to enable said defendants Littauer to sue thereon in Fulton County in the hope that the influence of the defendant Lucius N. Littauer might be of advantage to them, and in the hope that they might be able to secure an unfair advantage of the defendant (the plaintiff herein) in said suit.

It is further charged that the assignment was conceived by the Littauers and Mr. Bronner "wilfully and maliciously, and for the purpose of perverting the processes of the law from their proper uses and designs," and for the purpose of coercing the plaintiff by "trickery and cunning" into a settlement of the claims. Littauer and Bronner well knowing, it is charged, that this result could not be arrived at "by the ordinary and legitimate procedure and processes of the courts."

Mr. Stern engaged counsel to represent him in the Fulton County courts, and through him obtained twenty days' extension of time in which to file an answer, notice of which was served on Mr. Nellis, the opposing counsel, on May 9. Nevertheless, it is affirmed, the lawyer had judgment entered against Mr. Stern on the ground of non-appearance, and caused an order to be entered in the courts in this city as the result of which the Sheriff invaded the place of business of Mr. Stern and made a levy.

Mr. Stern considered that through this action he had suffered such injury to the reputation of himself and his firm that he was prompted to take the pending action, now that the judgment obtained by Mr. Littauer has been vacated by a Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Ogdensburg, and the decision of this tribunal has been confirmed both by the Appellate Division and within a fortnight by the Court of Appeals.

The answer to the complaint is a general denial. The suit is to be tried before the present term of the court.

ANTE-NUPTIAL GIFT VALID.

Justice McCall Decides That Bankruptcy Trustee Cannot Take $12,000 Transferred to Mrs. McArthur.

Supreme Court Justice McCall yesterday decided a legal dispute which has back of it a romance, in which Thomas J. McArthur and Miss Laura Shave were principals, holding that a transfer of property which McArthur made to her before their marriage was not invalid, as asserted by Thomas G. Barry, trustee in bankruptcy of McArthur.

McArthur lived at Miss Shave's boarding house for about eight years. They became engaged, but Miss Shave told her fiancé that she would not be his wife until he was successful in business and proved his ability to earn enough money to support them well. McArthur fell ill and Miss Shave practically nursed him back to life. Incidentally McArthur became indebted to her for about $4,000 for board and money loaned.

When he regained his health he took out in her name patent rights on an invention he had been working on during his illness, and when a company was organized to exploit it she assigned the rights to the company for stock.

McArthur's brother, John, died in April, 1897, leaving him about $16,000. McArthur said if Miss Shave would marry him at once he would not only pay her the $4,000 which he owed, but would transfer to her the balance of the legacy from his brother's estate. The assignment was executed in April, 1897, and was witnessed by Charles McArthur, a brother of Thomas. The marriage of McArthur and Miss Shave did not take place until the following January.

In July, 1899, Thomas McArthur was adjudged a bankrupt and Thomas G. Barry appointed trustee. Barry asserted that the assignment of the $12,000 balance of the inheritance should be set aside as in fraud of creditors, but Justice McCall decides that the wife is entitled to retain this fund, saying that she evidently meant just what she said when she told him she would never marry him until he was able to provide for her, and their long engagement was proof of this.

CONEY ISLAND FIRE PLANS.

Methods That May Be Adopted to Protect Seaside Property Against Flames.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is at work on a scheme to give Coney Island [illegible] protection. Property worth a

THE ground hog's shadow said forty days more of cold, wintry weather. Beyond shadow of a doubt these unusually tempting prices (to close them out) will make people step lively.

Not many, but handsome, stylish goods. Men's long, loose boxy Overcoats (34-48 chest) regularly $25, $22, $20, $18 and $15, reduced to $12.50. Young Men's Paddocks, Belted Tourists and full length Overcoats (32-35 chest,) regularly $25, $22, $20 and $18, at $12.50. Boys' Overcoats (7-14 years,) regularly $15, $12, and $10, reduced to $7.50. Some of these are the best values we've ever offered.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.
All 3 Stores.

$12.50

"Really considerable difference in the figures."

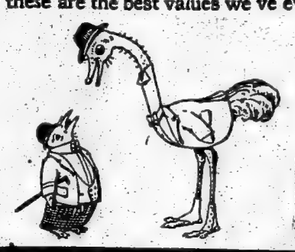

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Horner's Furniture

EXCLUSIVENESS:
STYLE: TONE: QUALITY:
MODERATE PRICES.

These are the distinguishing features of our stock. Shows the perfection of high-class furniture making. Presents widest range of choice, whether wanted for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Hall or Library.

REDUCTIONS.—To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on a large number of Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as on many single pieces of Furniture, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine goods away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

have a pumping station at Neptune Avenue and Twelfth Street and a stand pipe twelve feet in diameter and a hundred feet high, a twenty-inch main in Twelfth Street and a sixteen-inch main in Surf Avenue, from West Seventeenth Street to the western end of the Concourse, with mains in the streets leading to the beach and the larger amusement plants.

The pump will have a capacity of 80,000 gallons an hour with a pressure to throw a stream of 250 gallons a minute seventy-five feet high. The pumping station capacity will be 4,000,000 gallons a day.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFENSE OF USURY UPHELD.—Simpson vs. Hefter was an action against a second indorser on a four months' promissory note for $1,000. The maker of the note was one Marx, who was also the payee. He indorsed it, and so did the defendant, Hefter, without value, for the accommodation of the firm of Goldberg & Harrison. The firm then sold the note to the plaintiff, Simpson, for $940, or $40 in excess of the legal rate of interest. The instrument came into Mr. Simpson's hands shortly after its date, and of course was negotiated before maturity. A defense of usury is upheld by Justice Delehanty of the City Court. "When, therefore," said the Justice, "the plaintiff purchased the $1,000 note in suit for $940, he exacted thereby a promise to pay interest at a prohibited rate, and the promise, by force of the statute, was void. Upon the delivery of the note to, and the payment by, him of the $940 the transaction was complete. The instrument did not take effect as a valid obligation until discounted by plaintiff. It may be assumed that before advancing his money thereon he supposed he was purchasing an obligation which bound the parties whose names appeared upon the same. But as was said in Clark vs. Sisson, (22 N. Y., 316:) 'These circumstances do not relieve the case; neither the drawer nor the acceptor (here the maker or indorser) made any representations to the plaintiff beyond the language contained in the contract itself. But if the words of a contract are to be taken as a representation of facts, which estops the party who makes the obligation from interposing a defense inconsistent with that representation, then all contracts must be deemed valid, which appear to be so on their face, and not only usury, but duress and fraud can no longer be alleged.' When a note has a valid inception it is not usurious for the holder to sell it for what it will bring. On the other hand, if it is transferred at a discount beyond the legal rate of interest, not yet in a legal sense having had its inception, the transaction is usurious. The note in suit never had its inception until discounted by plaintiff, because suit could not have been maintained upon it prior to that time. * * * The defense stated is founded on the loan in question. The law is that no one shall loan money exacting for its use more than legal interest. While it is well settled that the intention to take usury must have been the full contemplation of the parties it is sufficient to show the existence in fact or law of the corrupt purpose or intent in connection therewith. This, in my opinion, the record reveals."

***

LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—A prima facie case of negligence, rendering a city liable to a traveler injured by the explosion of a boiler under the sidewalk, in the absence of evidence that it exercised reasonable care in the premises, is held, in the case of Beall vs. Seattle (61 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 583,) to be made out by showing that it consented to the maintenance of the boiler there under conditions which were a violation of a city ordinance prescribing the structural work to be used in case the space under the walk was to be utilized. A note to this case collates the other authorities on liability of municipal corporations for injuries to travelers caused by persons using the space under the street.

***

RIGHTS OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A street railway company is held, in the case of Lucas vs. St. Louis & S. R. Co., not to be guilty of negligence in building, in a public street for the accommodation of its passengers, a platform around the stump of a pole which had been left by an electric light company, and which the railroad company had no right to remove, so as to render it liable to one who stumbles over it and is injured in attempting to board a car. In the case of Sams vs. St. Louis & M. R. R. Co. a street railway company is held not to be within the provisions of a statute making corporations owning or operating railroads liable for injuries to one servant by the negligence of another while engaged in the work of operating such railroad. These two cases are reported in 61 Lawyers' Reports Annotated.

MAYOR LEAVES OUT THE 'OBEY.'

In Performing Marriages Mr. McClellan Makes the Bride Promise to "Comfort" Instead.

In future, whenever a young woman contemplating marriage desires to dodge the word "obey," she is advised to have the ceremony performed at the City Hall, and by Mayor McClellan. His Honor went on record yesterday as unalterably opposed to the use of the word in ceremonies performed by him, although he did say he would use it if any couple coming before him should insist upon it.

The Mayor joined his second couple yesterday, that is, as Mayor, for ten years ago, while he was President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. McClellan was a favor-

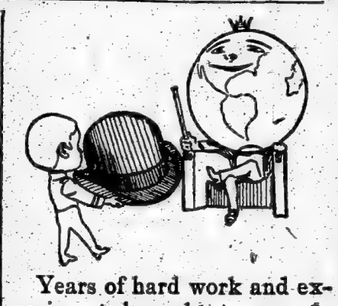

Years of hard work and experiment brought to our $3 Derby a degree of excellence which few makers of $3 hats aim at, much less attain. Naturally they cost us considerably more than would an ordinary $3 hat.

But when we reached a point where a better hat couldn't regularly be sold for $3, we offered a $4 Derby—of finer fur, more expensive trimmings and leather, a Derby that's better than many a $5 hat.

Early spring blocks ready in both qualities.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WANTED:—Ideas for advertising Corsets and Women's Underwear by a large manufacturer. Liberal payment for suggestions accepted. Address Manufacturer, care A Box 202 Times Office.

Tompkins & Tompkins, Attorneys, 156 5th Av., cor. 20th St. (12th floor.) Hours after 1:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. WM. GILLETTE in THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. Extra Mat. Feb. 12.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 100th Time To-night—Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL in THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. "Best of the midwinter plays."—World. Eleanor Robson in MERELY MARY ANN.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. VIRGINIA HARNED in E. H. Sothern's play, THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN WOMAN'S EYES

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD in THAT MAN AND I.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8:10 Mats. Sat. & Feb. 12, 2. VIRGINIA EARL in Comic Military Opera. SERGEANT KITTY

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE.

CASINO MAT. Saturday AN ENGLISH DAISY.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Every Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT. ADA REHAN & OTIS SKINNER in "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." To-morrow and Sat. Nights and Sat. Mat. "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." Beg. Wed., Feb. 10—Seats To-day, 9 A. M.

WILTON LACKAYE in "THE PIT." WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. T'd'y & Sat., 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman." Special Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12th.

Smoke up! Have a Lottie Lee with Sassafras Livingston Who's Sassafras? He's the funniest colored person ever. Keeps the house bursting with laughter throughout George Ade's quaint comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN, at WALLACK'S, Broadway and 30th St. When Sassafras isn't making folks laugh, others are. There's no let up. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th st. AMELIA BINGHAM in Romantic Drama. OLYMPE Next Monday. Sale To-day, 9 A. M. VIOLA ALLEN as Viola in TWELFTH NIGHT.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44 St., nr. 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:30. CANDIDA Reg. Nxt. Sat'y night, Shaw's THE MAN OF DESTINY. Mr. DALY as NAPOLEON.

and substituted in their stead "love, comfort, and honor."

"No, I did not use the word 'obey,'" said the Mayor afterward, "for I never have used it as it is in the ritual. The word was in the form from which I read, but I omitted it purposely. When I was known as the 'champion marrier' during my

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evg. at 8 P. M. Precisely—7th Perf. PARSIFAL. Weed; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 5th, at 8.—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 6, at 2—CARMEN. Calve, Lucon; Riviere, (debut,) Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8, (Pop. Prices.)—FIDELIO. Ternina, Seygard; Dippel, Goritz, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8:30, (pop. prices.) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Sembrich, Walker; Kraus, Plancon, Campanari, Entire Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 10, at 8—LUCIA. Sembrich, Caruso, (last appearance,) Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna, (last appearance.)
Thurs., Feb. 11, AT 8 P. M., prec'y—(8th perf.) PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Hinrichs—and Delibes' Ballet, COPPELIA. (First time,) Varasi, Braun; Francioli and corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.
PARSIFAL—Feb. 16, 25. Seats now on sale. Extra Mat. Wash. Birth'y. Seats on sale Feb. 8. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Ev'y Evg. & Sat. Mat. The Great laughing success, "DER DETEKTIV"

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1904.
Tickets, $10, for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and Reserved Seats for sale at Ar

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer to-day; cloudy to-morrow; fresh south winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,876. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

MAYOR ORDERS SIX THEATRES CLOSED

Had Failed to Comply with Instructions of Authorities.

Five Shut Up Entirely, and the Other Closes Gallery Complained Of—One Play Hastily Transferred to Carnegie Lyceum.

The investigation set on foot by Mayor McClellan following the fire at the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago culminated yesterday in an order issued by him directing that six theatres in this city be closed until their managers had complied with instructions given by the authorities, with a view of safeguarding the public in case of fire.

The theatres ordered closed are the Grand Opera House, the Madison Square, Prncess and Vaudeville theatres, Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall, and the small vaudeville theatre attached to Huber's Museum. All these various playhouses were dark last night in compliance with the Mayor's orders, except the Grand Opera House, where the usual performance was given without interference, after the top gallery—the only part of the theatre against which there was any complaint—had been closed.

The order was issued by the Mayor after he had received the joint report of the Health, Fire, and Building Departments setting forth the result of an inspection of the various playhouses in the city undertaken by them on Wednesday, subsequent to the expiration of the time limit fixed by Mayor McClellan in his final warning sent last week to the managers. The Mayor received the report yesterday morning and immediately called Health Commissioner Darlington and Corporation Counsel Delany into a conference, which was of two hours' duration, and where—at the suggestion of the latter—it was decided to take the action and to invoke the broad powers vested in the Health Department to carry the order into effect.

The formal instructions in the matter were conveyed to Commissioner Darlington in an official communication signed by the Mayor. Copies of this communication, accompanied by a letter from the Commissioner warning the managers that proper steps would be taken to enforce the Mayor's order, were sent around to all the managers yesterday afternoon. In the meantime the Mayor had directed Police Commissioner McAdoo to render the Health Department all necessary assistance.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES GIVEN.

In three of the theatres mentioned—the Madison Square, the Princess, and the Vaudeville—matinée performances were given in the afternoon. No attempt was made to interfere with these, but detachments of police were on hand at each place in time for last night's performance. In no single case, however, was there any necessity for them to resort to drastic measures, for with the exception mentioned there was no disposition on the part of the managers to take issue with the Mayor in the matter of closing.

The trouble with the Grand Opera House was with the top gallery; all other parts of the house are built fully in accordance with the law and the demands of safety. In the gallery there were some benches. Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health, ordered these to be removed and chairs to be substituted. The Building Department, however, Manager Springer of the theatre says, let him know unofficially that the benches were not a violation and that they were as safe, if not safer, than the chairs. But he, since the point was not settled, shut up the gallery of his own accord, and no tickets to it were sold last night.

"I have not received any notice from the Mayor to close," said Mr. Springer. "The only notice came from the Department of Health. The only complaint was about the gallery, and as long as I have closed that I don't see how I have offended. I have made all changes recommended, and if the city departments agree that the benches should be replaced by chairs, I will replace them. For the present, until the matter is settled, the gallery will stay closed."

There was much suppressed excitement around the broad lobby of the playhouse. The patrons of the theatre number thousands of west siders, and after reading in the papers that their favorite place of amusement was going to be closed, they came to see what would happen. As the time drew near for the curtain to rise on "The Earl of Pawtucket" there were many inquiring glances cast at the Police Captain, the Sergeant, and the patrolmen standing around. But they stood stolidly silent, giving no sign that anything unusual was expected of them. The crowd fairly besieged the box office windows. They kept buying tickets, then they poured in and took their seats.

Though the Mayor's order included the Vaudeville Theatre on Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, it did not have the effect of stopping the usual performance of Bernard Shaw's "Candida," scheduled for last night. Manager Winchell Smith, who leases the Vaudeville from Charles Frohman, as soon as he was apprised that his theatre was about to be closed, instead of wasting his time in vain protests, made arrangements with the management of the Carnegie Lyceum, and "Candida" opened there last night with a good sized audience and very little delay, though the change had to be effected in the scant three hours intervening between the closing of the matiné, and the opening hour of the night's performance.

In such haste were the preparations for the change made that neither the actors nor the members of the orchestra and other employes of the theatre when they left at the close of the matinée had been informed that it was going to occur. Manager Smith had the actors informed by telephone or by messenger, and when the musicians arrived a few minutes before 8 they were bundled into two waiting carriages with their instruments and sent to the Carnegie Lyceum. The scenery and properties had already been loaded on wagons and sent to their destination.

Nearly every seat in the house had been sold. Posters in the lobby informed would-be patrons of the change, and others who ordered their seats by telephone were then told that the performance would be given at the Carnegie Lyceum. All seemed to take the news philosophically, and in no single instance was there a demand that the money be refunded.

"The play has only until the end of this week to run," said Mr. Smith to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "and I am determined that it shall run its course, no matter at what discomfort to me and my company, rather than disappoint my patrons. To-morrow I will probably put on 'Candida' at Mendelsohn Hall, or perhaps at the Waldorf-Astoria. I have made up my mind that we are going to play every night, even if I have to hire a furnished room to give my performance in. By Saturday evening, when Bernard Shaw's 'Man of Destiny' is scheduled to open here, I am confident all necessary repairs will have been made so that the performance can go on without interference.

"I have no grievance as the result of the Mayor's action. I consider the demands made in regard to this theatre quite reasonable, and would have complied with them long ago if it had not been for the fact that I took the lease on this house only two weeks ago, after the Mayor had held his conference with the managers, and that thus I was not fully informed of what was wanted."

The Vaudeville is the smallest playhouse in the city. It has a seating capacity of less than 600. It is provided with six exits, and the only complaint, according to Mr. Smith, has reference to the proscenium wall, which has to be remodeled to permit of the asbestos curtain being hoisted and lowered in grooves. Manager Smith put men to work at once to complete the required alteration.

AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

Sergt. Shibles and four policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station went to the Princess Theatre, on Broadway, near Twenty-ninth Street, where Kyrle Bellew appears in "Raffles," to see that the closing order was complied with. By that time the sale of tickets for the evening performance, which had been in progress all afternoon, had been discontinued, Samuel and Lee Shubert, the managers, having decided to close the theatre for the present.

Patrons who had purchased their seats in advance and put in an appearance were told at the box office that their money would be refunded if they so desired, but it was said last night that less than $50 had changed hands as a result, most of the ticket seat holders preferring to take seats for some future performance in exchange. It was said that the theatre would speedily reopen. At times there was a good-sized crowd in the lobby, and some vexation was expressed at the closing of the theatre, but there was no disturbance, and the police had nothing to do.

The Messrs. Shubert took the same course in regard to the Madison Square Theatre, also managed by them, and where "The Secret of Polichinelle" is playing. Policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station had been sent there to see that no performance was given.

The Messrs. Shubert declined to make any comment on the Mayor's action or explain in what respect they had failed to comply with the directions given by the departments concerned in the investigation. It is understood, however, that the chief objection in the case of the Princess is that this is an up-stairs theatre.

At the Madison Square Theatre the changes ordered, it is learned, include the putting in of standpipes, the erection of a water tank on the roof of the structure, the equipment of the theatre with automatic sprinklers, and the taking out of the heating apparatus. Contracts for all these changes, it was said, had been let by the owners of the property, as also in the case of the Princess Theatre, which is owned by the Gilsey estate.

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. announced that Kyrle Bellew would certainly appear in "Raffles" Monday. Whether the play will open in New York or another city is not known yet, but it will certainly open somewhere, Mr. Tyler says.

Patrons of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, found the house closed last night and four policemen, a Sergeant, and three firemen on hand to see that no one got in. Those who had purchased tickets were instructed by the police to apply at the box office for their money, which was promptly refunded. On the theatre was a sign reading: "Closed for Repairs. Will Open in a Few Days."

"We are making the alterations asked for by the Mayor as rapidly as possible," said General Manager Benjamin F. Hurtig. "We have twelve men working on the stage making changes, which include stand pipes and sprinkling appliances. They are going to work day and night."

Commissioner Darlington's order to close reached Huber's Museum on East Fourteenth Street, about 7 o'clock. It specified that the theatre should be closed immediately, but that the museum proper was in no way affected by the order. The show, which is given in the theatre hourly, had about ended when a Sergeant from the Fifth Street Police Station and five patrolmen entered the museum to see that the order was enforced.

Manager Anderson said that the closing of the theatre meant a loss of at least $400 a day and the throwing out of employment of thirty-five or forty vaudeville artists, most of whom had just come on from Chicago, after having had a tough time of it in the Western city.

"We were ordered about ten days ago," he said, "to build a proscenium arch of iron in front of the curtain and put in an automatic skylight over the stage. At present we have a proscenium arch of wood covered with sheet metal. To put in the new arch it is necessary to build a brick wall and a stone foundation beneath the stage. This we started several days ago. The contract for the skylight was given out to a firm in Eighth Street several days ago, and we have to wait until it is built. In addition to this we have been ordered to set our orchestra chairs in the theatre further back, so that there will be a space of thirty-two inches between the chairbacks."

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S WARNING.

After the conference at the City Hall Mayor McClellan gave out an interview in explanation of his action, and also gave it to be understood that besides the theatres ordered closed there were some others which were closely watched and would be closed if it should be found that they were not going ahead with their repairs in good faith.

"The other theatres have on most occasions shown a commendable spirit in carrying out the recommendations of the several departments," said the Mayor. "In some cases urging has been necessary, but with the exception of the six theatres which I have named all are carrying out the recommendations. I intend to have this board make an investigation after those alterations are made, and will keep this board alive. I will see that it makes inspections every three months. The six theatres which I have ordered closed have failed to begin to carry out the recommendations made in good faith. They have been given ample time—more than ample time. No other course than to close them is left to me if I am to protect the public."

"In what respect have they failed to act? What recommendations were made?" the Mayor was asked.

"They have failed enough to warrant this commission to report unanimously that they are unsafe and ought not to be allowed to remain open," he replied.

"How about the Brooklyn theatres?"

"That matter is in the hands of Borough President Littleton. He has closed some of the galleries, I understand. He told me last week that he has the matter in hand and will enforce the law to the letter."

Not the least important result of yesterday's conference is the creation of the permanent joint commission referred to by the Mayor, composed of officials from the Health, Fire, and Building Departments, to exercise supervision over the various playhouses in this city and see to it that they comply with all laws and ordinances having reference to sanitary conditions and the proper safeguarding of the public in case of fire. This commission is composed of the following officials: Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan Dr. Walter Bensel, representing the Health Department; Chief Engineer R. B. Miller, representing the Building Department, and Battalion Chief W. T. Beggin, representing the Fire Department.

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PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR HOME RULE BILL

Gov. Odell to Call a Conference of Leaders Soon.

Democrats Introduce Two Home Rule Measures, but They Are Thought to Have Little Chance of Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Gov. Odell to-day announced that a conference will be held in Albany in the near future to be composed of Republican leaders in the Legislature and prominent Republicans from various parts of the State, to discuss the broad proposition of according to the cities of the State a reasonable measure of home rule.

Two home-rule measures were introduced in the Legislature to-day by Democrats. One of these, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Foley and in the Assembly by Assemblyman McKeown, was prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy and is understood to have the indorsement of Mayor McClellan. It provides for an amendment to Section 2 of Article XII. of the State Constitution so that all city legislation enacted after the next election of State Senators, which will be in November, if vetoed by the Mayors of cities cannot be passed over their veto without a two-thirds vote in favor of the measure in both houses.

The other Democratic home rule measure was introduced in the Senate by Senator Dowling, Charles F. Murphy's personal representative in the Legislature, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Palmer, Democratic minority leader.

The Dowling-Palmer measure is sweeping in character and bears evidence of hasty preparation. Mr. Palmer admitted that he had worked on it until the early hours of the morning. It provides practically absolute home rule for all the cities of the State after May 1, 1904. The cities are to fix the fees for liquor licenses and the hours during which liquor may be sold on any day. They are also to enjoy all the excise revenue. The Mayor of a city is to appoint an Excise Commission having the same powers for his local city that are now enjoyed by the State Commissioner.

The Metropolitan election law for New York City is to be repealed and the metropolis is to conduct its elections under the general election laws of the State. Local legislative bodies are to grant franchises to public service corporations and regulate the use of the franchises.

While the Foley-McKeown measure was taken seriously, the general impression of the Dowling-Palmer resolution was that it was introduced for political effect and without any idea whatever that it would be passed.

But if the Democratic leaders imagined that they could disconcert the Governor by "going him one better," they made a mistake. It was shortly after the news of the introduction of the Dowling-Palmer resolution reached the executive chamber that the Governor made his announcement of the home rule conference which he is to call probably within the next two weeks.

In making his announcement the Governor showed plainly that he was pleased over the reception which had been given the home rule proposition, and he was even more pleased to-night when he was informed of the indorsement of his plan by influential Republican leaders in the various sections of the State. In speaking of the proposed conference, the Governor said:

"No one man will settle this matter. Of course, I have ideas about the best way to settle the matter, but I shall not insist upon my way. A good many heads will cooperate in settling it. You know I am a great believer in conferences."

When pressed to give his ideas as to the lines any home rule measure should follow the Governor said: "Not at this time. I do not wish to say anything to prejudice any one. In a general way I believe that something ought to be done to remove the ill-feeling that exists in the rural communities and the cities. The farmer and the high license man have not been getting along very well together, and I think something can be done to put them on better terms."

Asked if he thought it would be advisable to appoint a special commission to prepare a measure for home rule, the Governor said: "No. The Legislature is quite competent to handle the subject."

The Governor referred jestingly to the Dowling-Palmer measure, saying: "I suppose it separates the city altogether from the State. Well, I'll consider that bill when it gets up to me in the usual course."

There are signs that the Governor's proposition is taking hold of the leaders of the Republican organization. William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, said:

"It is only fair that the City of New York should have its dependence upon the Legislature or authority to take desired action in each specific matter that may come up reduced to a minimum. All that has been said in support of the contention that the metropolis should have the right to make its own regulations of liquor traffic within its limits is applicable with equal force in the matter of regulation of the operation of the traction and illuminating companies."

William Halpin, Executive Chairman of the New York County Republican organization, was at the Capitol to-day and had a conference with the Governor on the home rule proposition.

"I believe," said Mr. Halpin, "that if the Legislature will give us a fair measure of home rule for New York City, the result of such action will be to increase the Republican vote in New York City by from 15,000 to 20,000. Whatever Tammany may do with regard to the proposition, the fact remains that the Governor initiated it, and his will be the credit.

"The question of local option in liquor traffic will be included in some way. The introduction of home rule bills by Democrats does not confuse the situation. I think the prospect for the passage of a reasonable home rule measure is bright."

THIEF ROBS J. B. DILL HOME.

Robber, Fired on, Escapes with Jewelry Valued at $4,000.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—The residence of James B. Dill, the corporation lawyer, at 83 Harrison Street, was robbed of jewelry valued at $4,000 while the family was at dinner this evening.

The thief, who went through the rooms gathering his plunder, was discovered by a maid. She screamed and the man ran, leaving by the window through which he had entered, and leaping from the porch to the ground.

Mr. Dill ran out when the alarm was given and fired one shot, but the man kept on. Mr. Dill ran out to the sidewalk and fired a second shot as the man ran along Harrison Street toward Central Avenue. The thief escaped.

EXPEL PRINCETON STUDENTS.

Five Freshmen Dismissed for Cheating at Examination.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Five students of the freshman class have been expelled from Princeton University on the charge of cheating in examinations. John N. Thompson and Thomas Kinney, both of Princeton, have been held in $1,000 bail each on the charge of larceny.

It is charged that they, in connection with others, have been guilty of having approached several students and offered the papers for sale. One of these students reported the offer, and an investigation, it is said, disclosed that five students had been guilty of purchasing the papers and using them to pass their examinations. Their dismissal followed.

LARCHMONT COTTAGE BURNED.

Jackson Gouraud's Summer Home, La Hacienda, Destroyed—Woman Caretaker Rescued.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 4.—La Hacienda, the handsome Summer home of Jackson Gouraud of 439 Madison Avenue, New York City, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $50,000, including the building, its furniture, and a choice assortment in the wine cellar.

The house stood on Beach Avenue, close to the Sound, and a half mile from the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse. The fire started about 2 o'clock. Chief Mayhew Bronson thinks it was caused by a defective flue. The Gouraud family is at present at the town house. Mrs. Cousins, the caretaker, was on the upper floor, and the fire had spread over the whole lower part before she knew of its existence. By the time the firemen reached the scene the flames were breaking out from all sides. A ladder was run up, and F. W. Flint carried Mrs. Cousins to safety and also rescued a valuable dog belonging to Mr. Gouraud. The firemen were hampered by frozen hydrants, and the house burned to the ground.

Mr. Gouraud reached here a couple of hours after the house was destroyed, and, after viewing the ruins and seeing there was no hope of salvage started back for New York. He said he could not say just how much insurance he had on the building and contents, but knew it would not cover the loss.

STAMFORD TOWN HALL BURNED

Fire for a Time Threatened Business Section of the City.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—The Town Hall, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the State, was totally destroyed by a fire to-night, which for a time threatened to spread throughout the entire business portion of the city. The hall, with its contents, was worth about $150,000. The fire made a brilliant spectacle, and could be seen for miles around. There was practically no water pressure, because the hydrants in the centre of the town were frozen. Several business blocks and the Congregational Church caught fire, but it was soon extinguished. The fire is attributed to crossed electric wires.

Mayor Leeds telephoned for assistance to Bridgeport, Greenwich, Port Chester, and New Canaan. In the Town Hall were the Post Office, the Town Clerk's office, Probate Court, City Court, the Mayor's office, and various other public offices, together with lawyers' offices, and on the first floor private shops. The Post Office was completely destroyed, but all the first-class mail matter was saved. A temporary Post Office is being fitted up to-night across the street. Most of the land records were rescued from the Town Clerk's office.

The Town Hall was erected in 1870. Part of it was a theatre with a seating capacity of 1,200, which was used for town meetings and various public gatherings. Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" in it once, and for many years it was the only theatre Stamford possessed. Two weeks ago the Fire Marshals reported the building unsafe for public gatherings, and made various recommendations for alterations. These were to be formally incorporated in a resolution to be adopted by the Common Council next Monday. The Fire Marshal recommended that no public gatherings be held in the hall until alterations were made. There were only a few employes of offices and shops about the building when the fire started, and no one was hurt.

AIM AT THE FAIR TRAFFIC.

Wabash Gets a Through Line from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—An alliance just formed by the Wabash and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads involves the Vanderbilts in the Gould-Cassatt contention. By the alliance, a new through passenger route is established from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to St. Louis.

Both the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests are said to be disturbed by the new move of the Wabash, which is intended to give the latter the bulk of the St. Louis Fair traffic. The Baltimore and Ohio and Vandalia lines, both controlled by the Pennsylvania, and the Big Four, controlled by the Vanderbilts, have had practically a monopoly on the business from Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Though the distances by their lines are shorter than by the new Wabash route, the latter is held to secure an advantage in having the only direct line into the Fair grounds, occupying practically the same position that the Illinois Central held during the World's Fair in Chicago.

CHICAGO TRACTION WAR.

Union Company Now in a Position to Block Any Unsatisfactory Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Union Traction interests by a coup have secured the whip hand in the street railway franchise situation, and it is not unlikely that they will be able to force the Chicago City Railway Company to make a fight to sustain any rights that there may be under the ninety-nine-year act.

The Union Traction interests, it is admitted by South Side shareholders, are in a position to block any franchise settlement which is not satisfactory to them.

Just how much of the South Side Company stock the Union Traction interests hold is not known.

MINE SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Only Man Who Lived Through the Harwick Disaster Tells of His Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The first and only authentic interview with Adolph Gunia, aged eighteen, the lone survivor of the Harwick Mine disaster, was made to-day, the first day that Gunia has been able to talk since the explosion.

"I was working about 240 feet from the main shaft," he said, "when suddenly the air became very cold. I thought I would freeze. Men were working all about me, but none within 300 feet. The cold air was immediately followed by blinding light. Then I knew no more. When I awoke, I do not know how long after, I was lying face down upon some timbers. I cried for help into the darkness for an hour. Then I heard the voices of the rescuing party and called to them. Then I became unconscious and know no more."

Gunia, who speaks English fluently, is recovering his sight, but will be in the hospital for several weeks owing to his burns.

SCHWAB YIELDS ALL IN SHIPYARD FIGHT

Litigation of Bondholders Is Brought to Abrupt End.

CONTROL OF TRUST FIXED

Max Pam to Leave Reorganization Committee and Protective Committee's Men to be Taken In.

Through a complete surrender of Charles M. Schwab on every issue pressed against him and his adherents by the four first mortgage bondholders who brought suit last Summer for the appointment of a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company, the way was paved last night for a reorganization of the corporation in the interest of all bondholders. That will have the effect of ending the litigation in which the concern's affairs have been involved for seven months.

A reorganization plan, substantially that proposed by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Bondholders' Protective Committee two weeks ago, when negotiations were opened looking to the final settlement, was put out by Receiver James Smith, Jr., at the request, and with the express sanction of the Sheldon reorganization committee, whose former plan, turning over the properties of the shipbuilding construction to Mr. Schwab, was the particular act which started the suit for a receiver.

The plan was accepted by Mr. Untermyer as accomplishing the end toward which his receivership suit and general participation in all the shipbuilding company litigations has been directed.

The new plan contemplates the organization of a new corporation, which is to be called, for the present purpose at least, the Bethlehem Steel and Shipbuilding Company. It is to be capitalized at $30,000,000, the stock divided into $15,000,000 common and $15,000,000 preferred, with an issue of $3,000,000 collateral trust sinking fund 6 per cent. ten-year gold bonds, put out for the purpose of furnishing working capital. Of the capital stock, Mr. Schwab, as in the proposals of the last two weeks, is to receive $9,000,000 preferred and $8,000,000 common, while the first mortgage bondholders will receive the remaining $6,000,000 preferred and $9,000,000 common.

On these points there has been substantial agreement between the two sides of the controversy, since the basis of the new plan was originally evolved by Samuel Untermyer two weeks ago. Every remaining feature of the plan issued last night contained a substantial concession on points insisted upon by the Bondholders' Protective Committee as vital to the conservation of their interests and those of every first mortgage bondholder against the domination of the concern by Mr. Schwab. These points—the last of which was conceded after 6 o'clock last evening—are:

THE CONCESSIONS MADE.

That the Reorganization Committee of the Shipbuilding Company, through the retirement of Max Pam, late representative and personal counsel for Charles M. Schwab, and the addition of Pliny Fisk of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers concerned in the new issue of bonds, and of Max Nathan of the Bondholders' Protective Committee shall no longer be subject to Schwab control. The reorganized committee becomes, then, George R. Sheldon, Chairman; Charles S. Fairchild, President of the New York Security and Trust Company; John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company; Pliny Fisk, Max Nathan, and Charles W. Wetmore, President of the North American Company.

That this new Reorganization Committee, with James Smith, Jr., represented as receiver, all the interests concerned in the shipbuilding tangle, shall select the new Board of Directors, subject to the approval of Thomas F. Ryan of the Morton Trust Company, for the managers of the syndicate underwriting the new bonds.

That all the floating indebtedness of the United States Shipbuilding Company fastened to the constituent properties through the method of their acquisition by the combination shall be paid as incidental to the reorganization.

That the alleged fraudulent bonds, given to vendors of constituent properties on the formation of the United States Shipbuilding Company, be left for determination as to their validity in the courts when the first mortgage comes to be forecloses under the reorganization plan.

The new reorganization plan leaves the bondholders in the shipbuilding company free to accept or fight, as they may feel inclined. There are, of course, several bondholders' interests not specifically included in the agreement reached last night between Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Bondholders' Protective Committee; the receiver, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Sheldon Reorganization Committee. One of these interests is that of the Commonwealth Trust Company, successor to the Trust Company of the Republic, which has $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds deposited under the old Sheldon plan, and claims $500,000 more. Another is the collective interest of up-State investors in the shipbuilding company securities, of whom Gov. Odell is one, to the extent of $180,000 cash, and Charles H. Kavanagh of Saratoga, recently prominent in threatened litigation against the defunct Sheldon syndicate, is another.

Others are individuals here in New York who purchased at 75 per cent. of 90, the original price, the bonds taken up by the Sheldon syndicate from the security pledged on the various trust company loans, which bonds have been selling all the way from twelve to twenty during the progress of the litigation. These last, together with the trust company, have been depositories with the Sheldon Committee under the old plan of reorganization, their holdings being turned over to the committee by the Sheldon syndicate which controlled them until Jan. 29 last.

FREES DEPOSITED BONDS.

The issuance of the new or modified plan, as it is called by the committee in its official pronunciamento, frees all the bonds deposited under the old plan, according to the statement of William Nelson Cromwell last night. It will, therefore, remain to be determined whether the holders of bonds not specifically involved in the agreement between counsel for the Reorganization Committee and the Bondholders' Protective Committee will leave their deposits in support of the new reorganization or, if not depositors, will come in under it.

There is still another interest to be reckoned with in the reorganization, the strength of which is problematical at the present time, and to be gauged only from statements made as to intentions. That is the small stock interest in the old company which stands for an actual payment of money on the part of the holders. Such stock was sold under the Harris, Gates & Co. priority sale agreement with Charles M. Schwab and J. P. Morgan & Co. as syndicate managers. Whether this stock will be content to remain in the old company or will come in under the new plan is a matter of conjecture.

SENATOR HANNA'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Physicians Predict that He Will Be Up in a Week, Though Physical Exhaustion Is Great.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There was no distinct change to-day in the condition of Senator Hanna, who is suffering from grip and great physical exhaustion. In their morning report the attending physicians said there were no alarming symptoms, and to-night they express the belief that if there are no untoward developments in the case the Senator will recover in a reasonable time. To-night, after the consultation of the physicians, Dr. Rixey made the following statement:

"There is no change in Senator Hanna's condition since the morning report. He was resting well at 8 o'clock. A blood examination is being made, and a report will be made at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. If everything goes all right from now on we will have Senator Hanna up in a week and send him away to recuperate.

Dr. Rixey ascribes the irritation which had set up in his patient's stomach to the resulting effects of grip. He does not anticipate that the examination of Senator Hanna's blood will show the presence of typhoid. If it does, however, he explained that it would be only in an "irregular" form. The blood examination was determined on, he said, as a precautionary measure, with the view to ascertaining the presence of any suppuration anywhere. Dr. Rixey said that Mr. Hanna by no means had exhausted his strength.

The Senator is unable to take any solid food, and to-day his nourishment has been confined to milk. He is in consequence very much weakened. His pulse to-night is said to be normal, with temperature slightly over 100, or a little more than two degrees above normal.

Dr. George E. Brewer of New York, who was telegraphed for by Mrs. Hanna, arrived this morning, and a consultation of the three physicians engaged in the case followed. This bulletin was given out immediately after the consultation:

"At the consultation held this morning no few feature was found in Mr. Hanna's condition. He is suffering from a recurrent attack of grip, with an unusual amount of physical depression. There are no alarming symptoms and no reason to believe that recovery will not take place in a reasonable time."

Dr. Brewer left on the 12:45 train for New York.

The possible development of typhoid fever or kidney trouble is the chief source of apprehension of the attending physicians. On account of Mr. Hanna's condition, Elmer Dover, secretary to the Senator, who had arranged, as Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to go to Chicago to attend a sub-committee meeting, has abandoned that trip. Senator Scott of West Virginia, a member of the committee, left for Chicago to-day.

ALLEGE TRICK BY OIL TRUST.

Texas Independent Producers Say the "Duster" Scheme Fooled Them.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—Reports of a revival of the Spindletop Oil Field were confirmed to-day to the extent of developing a peculiar state of affairs in which the Standard Oil Company is charged with having tricked Texas and independent producers.

The Spindletop wells ceased to gush several months ago, and all producing wells known have been using pumps. To-day a report is confirmed that three gushers have been brought in. Investigation reveals that Standard Oil interests own and control all that land. It is also claimed that a number of the wells reported as dusters a year ago are producing wells, and that the duster trick was planned and carefully executed by the Standard representatives working in the Texas field.

BACK TO STAGECOACH TIMES.

Northwestern Connecticut People Complaining of Railroad Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 4.—Following the example of other railroads in New England, the Central New England Railway, Poughkeepsie Bridge route, running from Hartford to Campbell Hall, N. Y., will lay off three crews, two passenger and one freight, on Sunday, when a new time card will go into effect on the road.

The changes to be made will give towns in Northwestern Connecticut the poorest service since the days of the stagecoach. Petitions are already being circulated in several towns asking for better accommodations.

Officials high up in the management of the road are at loggerheads, and there are persistent reports that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road is negotiating for the purchase of the Poughkeepsie Bridge route. President Mellen neither confirms nor denies this.

MILLION FOR EDUCATION.

James A. Woolson Leaves Boston University $600,000, and Radcliffe and Wesleyan $300,000 Each.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 4.—Boston University will receive eventually $600,000 and other institutions will benefit under the terms of the will of the late James A. Woolson, a banker of this city, which was filed for probate here to-day. The other large bequests are $300,000 to Radcliffe College and $300,000 to Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass.

This money, amounting to $1,200,000, is left in trust to Mr. Woolson's wife and two daughters and for their issue, if any, as long as they live, and then it is to be distributed as noted. The Methodist Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., receives $1,000.

SUICIDE LIKE HER BROTHER'S.

Miss Laura M. Curtis Takes Her Life in Chicago by Swallowing Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Miss Laura M. Curtis, sister of Attorney O. N. Curtis of New York, committed suicide as the result of a deranged mind, according to testimony introduced at an inquest.

The woman swallowed carbolic acid in the home of Mrs. G. G. Bellows, wife of Attorney G. G. Bellows, 8 Germania Place. She was sixty-five years old, and had just left the German-American Hospital.

Mrs. Bellows says that Miss Curtis's brother ended his own life in a similar way and that her sister is now in a sanitarium.

FORGOT HUSBAND IN WILL.

Mrs. Moore Left $15,000 to Tuskegee and Other Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Annie E. Moore, an ex-teacher in the Altoona High School, died in Baltimore a few days ago, leaving an estate of $15,000. Her will was probated to-day, and by it she leaves $6,000 to the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

She also made bequests to the Altoona Hospital and Presbyterian Church amounting to $3,000. The remainder of the estate is to be divided between Tuskegee Institute and the Lincoln University.

Mrs. Moore cut off her husband without a cent.

RUSSIA'S REPLY SENT TO JAPAN

It Is Believed the Demands as to Manchuria Are Refused.

FURTHER WARLIKE MEASURES

A Report That 6,000 Russian Troops Will Try to Land in Korea To-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Russian response to the latest Japanese note was sent to Tokio to-night.

It is understood that when Foreign Minister Lamsdorff presented his views on the note to the Czar on Tuesday he expected an immediate decision, but the Czar informed Count Lamsdorff that he would take the matter under consideration.

The feeling in the higher circles is that Russia has offered substantial concessions, but that she cannot meet Japan's wishes regarding Manchuria or agree to Japanese fortifications in Southern Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—One of the dispatches to The Times this morning from Russia says it is impossible to believe that war will be averted. Russia will make no concession and the Czar's hesitation has been overcome.

Another dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg quotes an official of the Foreign Office as declaring that it was open to the Czar to alter the entire tenor of the reply to Japan at the last moment, so that nothing absolute could be affirmed regarding the note.

It is reported in well-informed quarters that Russia practically concedes Japan's demands in regard to Korea, but refuses to place on record recognition of the sovereignty of China in Manchuria, or even to discuss Manchuria with Japan.

It is believed that Russia will soon publish a communication in regard to the negotiations.

There is some talk of probable ulterior motives for the extraordinary delay in the answer to Japan's note, but the official explanation is that it was necessary to consult Viceroy Alexieff, and that time was also required for framing the reply to conform to the wishes of the Czar that it be as unobjectionable as possible.

The correspondent who sends this dispatch says the Czar's wish for peace has undergone no change, for what he said on New Year's Day he repeated at a luncheon in honor of the German Emperor's birthday.

The greatest danger the Russians pretend to see is the strength of the war party in Japan, in comparison with which, it is declared, the Russian war party is insignificant.

In the last few days there has been a sensible increase in pessimism at St. Petersburg, and much depression in financial and commercial circles.

It is regarded as ominous that general orders announce that officers of all regiments of guards will be permitted to volunteer for service in the Far East. Such an order had not been issued since the Russo-Turkish war.

OMINOUS MOVES BY RUSSIA.

Japanese Told to Prepare to Leave Vladivostok—Troops Being Sent to the Yalu River.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—According to official news received in Tokio, says The Times's correspondent in the Japanese capital, houses for billeting Russian soldiers are being hastily prepared at Kai-Chow, Hai-Cheng, Liao-Yang, and elsewhere.

At Liao-Yang 1,000 carts have been requisitioned, of which over 100 are being dispatched daily for the transport of ammunition and provisions to Feng-wang-Chen.

The Russians have begun the dispatch of troops to the Yalu River.

The Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostok received notice on Wednesday from the Russian commandant there that a state of siege might be declared at any moment, and that therefore the Japanese should be prepared to leave; otherwise they would be ordered to repair to Khabarovsk, Siberia.

All this, says The Times's correspondent, contrasts strangely with Russia's peaceful professions.

RUSSIANS TO INVADE KOREA?

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to The Central News from Söul says that about 6,000 Russian troops have sailed from Port Arthur and will endeavor to land at Chemul-pho, the port of Söul, to-morrow.

MANY CONFERENCES IN TOKIO.

Cabinet, Elder Statesmen, and Army and Navy Chiefs in Almost Constant Communication.

TOKIO, Feb. 4.—Another Cabinet meeting was held this morning. The Ministers met again this afternoon, when the Emperor was present.

Premier Katsura and his associates in the Cabinet gave a dinner to-day to eighteen representative Peers, and communicated to them the nature and progress of the negotiations with Russia.

The Marquis Ito had a private audience with the Emperor, at which the situation was discussed.

These and other incidents clearly indicate the seriousness of the situation.

It is generally believed that Russia is massing troops north of the Yalu River to

most constant conference or communication. There is, however, no indication of the course they intend to pursue. The belief is prevalent that Russia is seeking to provoke Japan to take the initiative.

The first break in the reticence of the Japanese Government was the publication to-day of four official dispatches from Manchuria and Siberia, which are significant, showing as they do the trend of events.

One of these dispatches says the Government has been informed that the Russian fleet has left Port Arthur. Its destination is not known.

Another dispatch is to the effect that the Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock was notified on Wednesday by the commander of the Russian garrison that the latter might at any time, in accordance with orders from St. Petersburg, have to proclaim a state of siege. Consequently he desired the agent to make preparations for the eventual departure of Japanese residents.

Other official reports tell of marked military activity in Manchuria.

FLEET BACK AT PORT ARTHUR.

It Is Reported It Was Manoeuvring Against a Japanese Fleet Off Wei-hai-Wei.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 4.—The Russian fleet returned here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

It was manoeuvring, it is reported, against sixty Japanese warships off Wei-hai-Wei. The report has gained credence that this was a "ballon d'essai."

The fleet, which was under Admiral Stark, put to sea at dawn yesterday. It has now taken up its anchorage outside the harbor.

The quarantine against Che-Foo has been removed.

SHARP RISE IN WAR RISKS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The ominous rumors circulating here of the imminence of hostilities in the Far East caused the rates on war risks at Lloyd's to bound upward yesterday from 40 to 70 guineas per cent.

REVOLT IN KOREA EXPECTED.

Foreigners Fear Massacres — Russians Said to Claim Further Concessions.

SEOUL, Feb. 4.—Further disturbances in the country, caused by the Tong-Hak revolutionary society, are reported. Thousands of armed men have declared that they are not Korean subjects. The malcontents are divided into three separate organizations.

It is thought that a general insurrection will occur next Spring.

Foreign citizens at various stations in the country have confirmed the reports that the Korean officials are pro-Russian, and have asked for the appointment of foreigners in order to insure their personal safety.

It is stated that the Russians now claim that the Yalu River timber concession covers all branches of the Yalu.

Affairs in Soul are quiet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Advices received here from Korea say that the feeling of panic is general there and that depression prevails at all the seaports, where eventual massacres of foreigners are apprehended.

The Europeans are preparing to send their families to Shanghai.

Every steamer from Japan, it is added, conveys to Korea many Japanese officers and soldiers in disguise, and their presence in such numbers is regarded by the Russians as being a secret occupation of Korea.

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON AMERICA.

The Novoe Vremya Says This Country Is Intriguing Against Europe so as to Get Fresh Markets.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the opinion of the Novoe Vremya and its Port Arthur correspondent the United States occupies the position hitherto held by Great Britain as an aider and abettor of Japan.

In this rather extraordinary attack the Americans are represented as the instigators of both the Japanese and Chinese against Europe for the purpose of seizing and monopolizing fresh markets for America and flooding the old world with American scientific inventions and machinery.

The Americans are compared with the Martians in the fantastic novel by Mr. Wells, swooping down upon the older peoples, with the yellow races as skirmishers.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Percy Says Britain Has Made Frequent Representations to Russia as to Manchuria.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Several questions were put in the House of Commons yesterday with the object of eliciting information regarding the Far Eastern situation, the steps taken to avert war, whether the British Government alone, or in conjunction with the United States Government, had pressed Russia to evacuate Manchuria, &c.

Earl Percy, Foreign Under Secretary, declared that in view of the present state of the negotiations between Russia and Japan it would be manifestly improper to make any observations on the situation. The British Government, he added, had made frequent representations to Russia in regard to the delay in the evacuation of Manchuria.

Lord Percy confirmed the reports that the Russians had removed several of the employes of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, from the native customs office at Niu-Chwang, and had replaced them by Russian nominees. Representations, the Earl added, had been made on the subject at St. Petersburg.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS LEAVE SUEZ.

SUEZ, Feb. 4.—The Russian battleship Oslabya, the transport Saraloff and three torpedo-boat destroyers sailed this morning for the Far East.

WAR OR PEACE TO-DAY.

Diplomats at Washington Expect the Question Will Be Settled—Gloomy View of Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"War or peace will come with to-morrow."

This is the general opinion in the Diplomatic Corps here. Both at the Russian Embassy and at the Japanese Legation the situation in the Far East is described as grave.

It is stated at the Russian Embassy that the St. Petersburg Government has made a determined and earnest effort for peace, even going so far as to offer magnanimous concessions in Korea. The question of Manchuria Russia is unwilling to discuss, taking the ground that this is a subject for negotiation between St. Petersburg and Peking, and not between St. Petersburg and Tokio. In the opinion of the Russian Government, Japan's legitimate interests in Manchuria do not exceed those of the

PROBABLE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

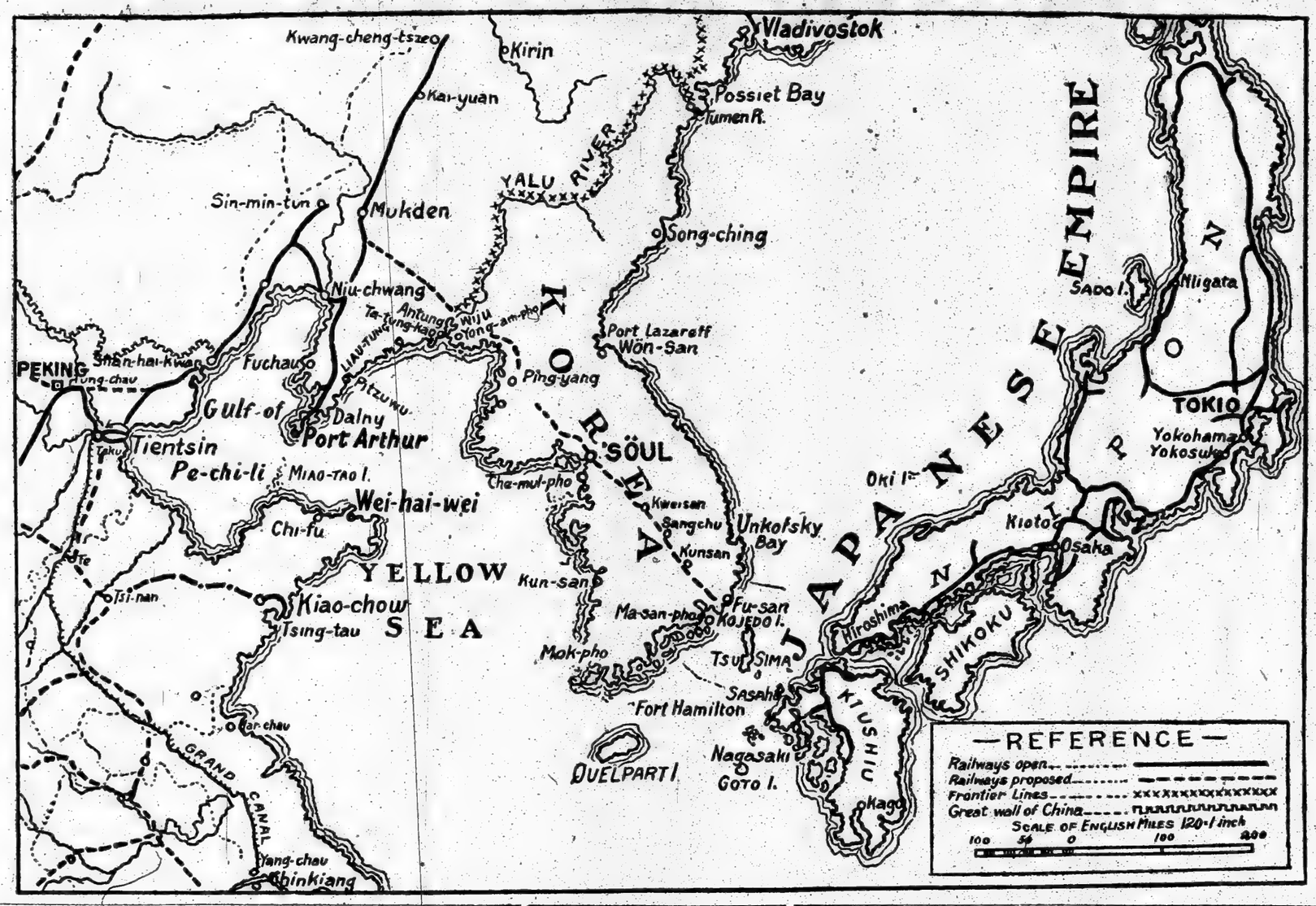

ting forth her position, and briefly reviewing the various steps in the negotiations.

The State Department has received advices from various points touching the Russo-Japanese situation, all of a decidedly gloomy tendency.

One of the most significant dispatches, in the view of officials, confirms the press dispatch from Tokio respecting the notification to Japanese at Vladivostok to prepare to leave the town, a measure which is rarely resorted to except in case war is regarded as an absolute certainty. The advice on this point does not indicate that any Americans have been affected by the notice, although it is understood that the purpose of the Russians is to prevent any spying at Vladivostok, which is to be made the principal base of naval operations in the event of war.

Another report is to the effect that six regiments of Russian troops have departed from Niu-Chwang for Korea, but this is not confirmed.

A statement is current in diplomatic circles here to the effect that in anticipation of the outbreak of hostilities the Japanese Government has for months past been maintaining a perfectly equipped detective system throughout Manchuria, and that Japanese spies are now in a position completely to sever the Russians in Manchuria from their base by destroying every culvert and bridge on the Manchurian railway.

Regarding the movements of the American Asiatic fleet, which now is in Philippine waters, it can be stated that no decision has been reached except the provided that one that the fleet shall make no move which can possibly be construed as a departure from the Washington Government's policy of "complete neuartlity in the Far East."

AMERICAN WARSHIP AT CANTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Significance is attached in naval circles to the official announcement by the Navy Department today that the monitor Monterey has left Hongkong for Canton. In view of the recent report that the foreign quarter in Canton had been threatened, it is believed here that the departure of the Monterey for that place may have been influenced by the report of unrest there.

The gravity of the Far Eastern situation gives added significance to the movements of the American men-of-war in Chinese waters because of the belief generally felt in official circles here that a Russo-Japanese war would be certain to precipitate disturbances in China.

JAPAN'S NATURAL ALLIES.

Dr. W. W. Keen, at Brown Alumni Dinner, Says America and Great Britain Should Help Island Empire.

Dr. W. W. Keen, the eminent Philadelphia surgeon, who returned not long ago from an extended trip through the Orient, aroused a large gathering of college men, including many distinguished New Yorkers, to a high pitch of enthusiasm last night by delivering a speech hailing this country and Great Britain as the natural allies of Japan in the event of a war between that nation and Russia. The local association of alumni of Brown University was celebrating its annual banquet in one of the dining rooms of the University Club.

"In the sixteenth century," said Dr. Keen, "the nation which controlled the commerce of the Mediterranean controlled the world; who controls the trade of the Pacific in future will rule the world. The fight of the present century will be upon the Pacific. It will be between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon—the Slav representing power in government and typifying antagonism against the mass of the people and against education; the Anglo-Saxon, or the United States and Great Britain, representing education, standing for liberty and for the uplifting of humanity.

"It is that fight we are facing, and when little Japan fires the first gun—it may be to-morrow—she will be fighting our battle. And I hope that Great Britain and America, if it may be so, will uphold that brave little nation when she fires the first shot for freedom."

The cheering that greeted this sentiment was tremendous.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown, took up "Summer Ball Playing." Not a single college baseball nine, he said, would fail to question the eligibility of every other nine it would meet during the coming Spring. He said he knew of some of the best students, athletes, who had been compelled in the past to avoid what seemed to them the least objectionable method of earning vacation money, because of the prejudice against Summer ball, and had become book peddlers and waiters instead.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island came next. "Sometimes," he said, "when I'm in a despondent mood, I think that the American college is riding to its own destruction, and that the sooner it gets there, the better."

He decried the disparaging of Latin and Greek. Not long ago while he was visiting a great Western university, he said, he was confronted on all sides with a "stately cadence," which, begging the audience's pardon for quoting so strange a thing, ran as follows:

What we done.

SCHWAB YIELDS ALL IN SHIPYARD FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

bonds. As all stock is wiped out under the new plan, there is opportunity for the holders who bought from Harris, Gates & Co. or other holders who think that they have a valid claim, to bring suits looking to establish their alleged rights.

Suits are possible also by the bondholders who do not accede to the plan. They would come through the intervention of such bondholders in the actions to foreclose the two mortgages on the shipbuilding properties, or possibly in collateral actions of a civil or criminal nature against individuals concerned in the original flotation of the Ship Trust.

These are threatened by interests up-State, and the assertion is made that Edward Lauterbach, representing the bonds controlled by Gov. Odell through the Newburg Bank, will be counsel here in the management of the cases, while Senator Brackett, counsel for Mr. Kavanagh will take care of the outside litigations. Yesterday Mr. Lauterbach would not declare himself further than to say that he represented Gov. Odell, and had not determined his course of action.

From Saratoga and Albany came reports of pending criminal actions against those of the promoters accused of criminal acts in connection with the formation of the company, and of a pending legislative investigation. It is intimated, however, at this end of the line that the events of last night may put another face on the matter, and induce angry spirits to accept the settlement.

END CAME SUDDENLY.

The wind-up of the litigation backed by the Bondholders' Protective Committee yesterday came as suddenly as did the first intimation of concessions by Mr. Schwab two weeks ago last Tuesday night. There had been conferences of both sides during the day, but always with one point of absolute divergence of opinion—the control of the Board of Directors of the reorganized company. The Sheldon committee was willing to concede everything else as contained in the final plan, but up to 6 o'clock still persisted that the new Board of Directors should be chosen by the old reorganization committee and the receiver, subject to the approval of Mr. Ryan.

This Mr. Untermyer would not accept, and although it was announced on behalf of the committee that a public statement would be made in the evening, no answer was made for the complaining bondholders that the proposed new plan, as last presented at that time, would not be satisfactory and that the fight would go on.

When the reporters called at the residence of William Nelson Cromwell, 12 West Forty-ninth Street, the plan of reorganization, with an accompanying circular explaining the bond issue, a notice of condition of deposit to bondholders, and a hastily prepared explanation of the elimination of Max Pam were given out, with explanation by Mr. Cromwell that Mr. Untermyer had not at that time consented to the provision of the reorganization plan method of choosing the Board of Directors.

This method was the same as that finally approved, of which outline was given above, except that the Reorganization Committee at the time when Mr. Cromwell was talking to the newspaper men, consisted of Messrs. Sheldon, Fairchild, Borne, Fisk, and Wetmore, without the addition of Mr. Nathan of the Bondholders' Protective Committee.

The reorganization plan circular contained a letter from Receiver Smith to the Sheldon committee, stating that the receiver had, in compliance with requests and to recent waste of assets incident to continued litigation, prepared a plan. The explanation of the elimination of Max Pam was as follows:

In view of the attacks that have been made upon the Reorganization Committee in the course of the pending litigation on the ground that Mr. Schwab's personal attorney was a member of that committee and one of its counsel, and in order that there should be no occasion or excuse for any claim that Mr. Schwab was dominating or controlling in the reorganization, Mr. Pam decided to relieve the situation from any such possible embarrassment or criticism and tendered his resignation as a member of the committee and as one of its counsel. Thereupon Mr. Pliny Fisk of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons was elected a member of the committee in Mr. Pam's place.

From Mr. Cromwell's residence the reporters went to that of Mr. Untermyer, at 675 Fifth Avenue, and waited for fifteen minutes while Mr. Untermyer talked over the telephone. When the conversation was ended Mr. Untermyer said:

"Gentlemen, the fight is over."

MR. UNTERMYER'S EXPLANATION.

Subsequently he made the following statement as explaining the position of his side of the case:

"Under the guidance of the receiver we have at last evolved a plan which does a fair measure of justice to the bondholders. It is in striking contrast to the indefensible Sheldon plan which precipitated this contest. The final collapse of that attempt to confiscate the bonds is a reminder that security holders who choose to invoke the law and have the courage to assert their rights can always safeguard their interests. It has been arranged:

1. That Mr. Max Nathan of the Bondholders' Protective Committee becomes a member of the new Reorganization Committee.
2. That Mr. Pam disappears from the committee and Mr. Pliny Fisk takes his place.
3. That all the charges and expenses of the Protective Committee are borne and paid as a part of the reorganization.

ive Committee and of the bondholders represented in it are secured through Receiver Smith, who is there to represent their interests. Upon a conservative valuation of the new securities, valuing the preferred stock at 75 and the common at 25, the present bonds are worth about 50 cents on the dollar under the new plan, as against 12 cents, which was their market value under the Sheldon plan that was being forced down the throats of the bondholders when this contest was begun.

"The shipyard plants have been estimated to be worth about $6,000,000, which is 40 cents on a dollar on the first mortgage bonds, so that this plan reserves to the first mortgage bondholders in new securities, their full proportion of the properties in which the bondholders are interested.

"The adoption of the plan should not interfere with the continued effort of Receiver Smith to defeat the fraudulent bonds, and it may be remembered that whatever is saved in that direction will go to increasing the value of the valid bonds."

The security issues of the new company are to be in detail as follows:

(1.) COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS, $3,000,000, bearing interest from a future date to be hereafter fixed by the Reorganization Committee and syndicate managers and to be secured by the pledge of all the capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company and of the subsidiary existing or new shipbuilding companies, to which later the several properties are to be transferred after foreclosure, free from any lien or charge (less only sufficient shares to qualify directors;) with provisions for a sinking fund of $200,000 per annum.

On the new bonds the subscription scheme is to be as follows: To assenting holders of existing twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral and mortgage bonds (known as Bethlehem collateral bonds) the option to subscribe at 87½ per cent. of their par value for $150 in new bonds in respect of each $1,000 existing collateral and mortgage bond, to participate pro rata in the profits under the selling agreement, upon the terms and conditions mentioned in Division VIII. hereof, $1,500,000.

To assenting holders of existing first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds the option to subscribe at 87½ per cent. of their par value for $100 in such new bonds in respect of each $1,000 of existing first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, and to participate pro rata in the profits under the selling agreement, upon the terms and conditions in Divisions VIII. hereof, $1,500,000.

(2.) SEVEN PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, $15,000,000.

The holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled out of any and all surplus or net profits to receive non-cumulative dividends whenever the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors at the rate of but not exceeding 7 per centum per annum for each and every fiscal year before any dividend for such fiscal year shall be declared, set apart for, or paid upon any other stock of the corporation.

In addition thereto, in event of the dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive the par value of their preferred shares before anything shall be paid upon the common stock out of the assets of the corporation.

(3) COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, $15,000,000.

The distribution of the stock issues to holders of the first and second mortgage bonds is provided for as follows:

NEW 7 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK.

To assenting holders of existing twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral and mortgage bonds, 90 per cent. in new preferred stock	$9,000,000
To assenting holders of existing first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, 40 per cent. in new preferred stock, (leaving a small, but at present unascertainable, surplus toward reorganization purposes)	6,000,000
Total	$15,000,000

NEW COMMON STOCK.

To assenting holders of existing twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral and mortgage bonds, 60 per cent. in new common stock	$6,000,000
To assenting holders of existing first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, 60 per cent. in new common stock, (leaving a small, but at present unascertainable, surplus toward reorganization purposes)	9,000,000
Total	$15,000,000

The plan continues in explanation of the purchasing agreement for the new bond issues:

The committee has entered into an agreement with the Morton Trust Company and Thomas F. Ryan, as syndicate managers, dated Jan. 27, 1904, and filed herewith, which agreement provides for the purchase and sale of the entire issue of the new bonds at 87½ per cent., or, in the aggregate, $2,625,000, so as to guarantee the cash requirements for consummating the plan and working capital without compulsory assessment on the bondholders.

SALE OF NEW BONDS.

The said syndicate managers have arranged with Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, who are participants in the syndicate, for the sale of said new bonds under a selling agreement which is to provide that the holders of the two existing issues of bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company assenting to the modified plan shall be entitled to subscribe for their said proportion of new bonds at said price of 87½ per cent. of their face value, upon condition that the bonds so subscribed for shall be left with said bankers with the right in the latter to sell the same at a price netting subscribers not less than said cost and accrued interest, at any time within six months after the issue and delivery thereof by the new company; such subscribers to be entitled to participate pro rata in whatever profits shall result from the sale of said bonds at an advance over said cost, after deducting the bankers' reasonable commissions and expenses; but to have the right, to be exercised at the time of said subscription, to withdraw the bonds from sale, subject to retention by Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons until the expiration of said period of six months, at which time any bonds so withdrawn from sale or remaining unsold (if left subject to sale under the foregoing provision) shall be delivered to the said subscriber on demand without charge.

Accompanying the plan there was issued a statement of the committee to the effect that all expenses of the litigation here and elsewhere and of the reorganization would be paid by the depositing bondholders to the

and a large proportion of the first mortgage bonds.

SHIPYARD TRUST HISTORY.

Formation and Troubles of the Combination That Culminated in the Receivership Suit.

The history of the United States Shipbuilding Company dates from the late Spring of 1902, when attempt was made to combine the seven original constituent properties and to float security issues here and abroad. There had been two attempts prior to that one to form a shipbuilding combination, but neither reached a definite stage through the failure of parties involved in the tentative proposals to agree on a plan of organization.

One of these, in which the Vickers-Maxim Company of England and the Cramp interests were concerned, was the occasion for the purchase by Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem steel properties, which were to figure so largely in subsequent shipbuilding history.

The United States Shipbuilding Company as originally organized was capitalized at $3,000, which was promptly raised to $20,000,000 by the board of "dummy" Directors when the seven constituent concerns were purchased in June, 1902. In that same month the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., managers of the United States Steel syndicate, had purchased from Charles M. Schwab, then President of the Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem property.

Through June and July attempts were made to float the issues of the shipbuilding company. The Trust Company of the Republic took a large interest in the American underwriting, and a "syndicate" of foreigners were said to have interested themselves in the foreign subscription. The foreign subscriptions were called in part late in July, but the response was disappointing.

It was about the middle of August when an arrangement was entered into between Messrs. Schwab and Max Pam, his counsel, on the one side, and Lewis Nixon, President of the shipbuilding company, and D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Trust Company of the Republic, on the other, for the purchase of the Bethlehem property. That purchase, when completed, left Bethlehem in the shipbuilding company under a mortgage which has been the centre of contention during the whole of the litigation just closed.

It has been asserted by the complainant bondholders that the terms of the Bethlehem mortgage placed the absolute control of the shipbuilding company in the hands of Charles M. Schwab, and made it possible for him when bankruptcy was imminent, in April of 1903, to dictate a plan of reorganization for the properties which would enable him still in control of the company to accomplish the foreclosure of his mortgage, under the plan of reorganization a first mortgage on all of the properties—and wipe out the entire remaining interests in the ship combination.

A series of unfortunate banking transactions whereby the Trust Company of the Republic, in order to facilitate the Bethlehem purchase and to furnish money to the ship combination in the Summer of 1902, had made loans far beyond its resources, had produced a condition in the Fall of that year which led to the formation of the Sheldon syndicate.

That was an organization intended ostensibly to save the trust company from disaster, but it was not known by those who contributed to it as a means of taking up the securities pledged on the trust company loans how extended the difficulty was. Nor was it known by the managers themselves that the conditions under which the shipbuilding company had been formed made it impossible for the combination ever to meet its fixed charges, to say nothing of paying stock dividends.

The Sheldon Syndicate and the Sheldon Reorganization Committee have been closely allied during all their career. The syndicate controlled the great majority of first mortgage bonds, and the Reorganization Committee represented the Schwab idea of what was fair for the second mortgage bonds. Through its powers, conferred by the syndicate agreement, the Sheldon Syndicate was able to deposit with the Reorganization Committee all the first mortgage bonds held by it in support of the Schwab plan.

When the litigation was started by the complaining bondholders, in June, 1903, there were but 214 bonds backing the application for a receiver. During the months of battle which ensued, in which the secrets of the shipbuilding company were disclosed, the bonds of the Protective Committee were ranged against the millions held by the Schwab interests.

On Jan. 29 last the Sheldon syndicate expired, and the bonds controlled by it, although deposited with the Reorganization Committee, became free to join in the fight then about to be waged to break the validity of the Bethlehem mortgage and loosen the grip of Mr. Schwab on the United States Shipbuilding Company. It was five days after this that the complete surrender of the Schwab party was recorded.

ODELL OPPOSED TO INQUIRY.

Fears Legislative Action on Shipbuilding Trust Would Create Wrong Public Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

vestigation," he added. "This much I will say, that my investigation of the methods pursued by the trust have convinced me that my clients, C. H. Kavanagh and Gen. Francis V. Greene, lost their money through unfair dealing, and I intend to get it back for them if its restitution can be compelled under the law."

It is understood that Senator Brackett would have introduced the resolution for an investigation before this, were it not for the fact that Gov. Odell is opposed to such action because of his beliefs that, being a large holder of shipbuilding bonds, the public might get the impression that he was seeking to use the Legislature to recover his losses.

SEES ROOSEVELT DEFEAT.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 4.—Col. John McClure, known as "Poker Jack" and a life-long Southern Republican, lawyer, and capitalist, predicts the defeat of Roosevelt should the Presidential nomination be given him.

"If Mr. Hanna's health were good I'd wager a round sum that he received the nomination," said Col. McClure. "The South will support a scarecrow in preference to Mr. Roosevelt. State committees are indorsing his Administration now, but wait. There'll be a different tale."

NO CARS TO HAUL GRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—Although Western railroad lines have place in effect the lowest grain rates for years, these same roads are failing to provide cars for shipping the grain, and no more wheat and corn are moving on the low rate than have been hauled on the higher rates during the past few months. One large concern in this city to-day stated that only one Western road is at present furnishing cars to meet the demands. Shortage of equipment is given as the excuse.

It is believed by large shippers that the railroads are holding back the cars for grain shipments, expecting the grain rates soon to be increased.

LESS KENTUCKY WHISKY.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—That a secret compact exists among the ruling distillers of Kentucky to reduce the output this year is asserted by John B. Thompson, who was President of the Kentucky Distillers' Association for eight years. The total production is estimated at 12,000,000 gallons. The fact that practically none of the large distilleries are being operated at full capacity is cited as an indication that the market is being manipulated for speculative purposes.

The probability of such a compact is regarded as strong, because it is said that 90 per cent. of Kentucky's production is in the hands of twelve or fifteen companies and firms.

Tin Plate Men Will Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The independent tin plate manufacturers of the United States, comprising about eighty-eight concerns, are going to form an association for the conservation of their interests. The details of the scheme have not been worked out yet, but a meeting for that purpose will be called within ten days, probably in this city.

Strawboard Company's New Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Stockholders of the American Strawboard Company at their annual meeting elected, with one exception, a new Board of Directors. This was done in accordance with the change in the United Box Board Company, which controls the American Company. The Barber interests now dominate the American Company's Directorate. Net earnings on the stock were 5.97 per cent., the best since 1892.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:45 A. M.—29 West Seventy-second Street; Hyman Sonn; damage, $15,000.

3:58 A. M.—167-169 Clinton Street; Wendell estate; damage, $3,000.

9:45 A. M.—133 East Broadway; Podleah & Greenberg; no damage.

10:40 A. M.—340 West Seventeenth Street; M. Poland; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—489 St. Nicholas Avenue; G. M. Polloin; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—458 East Tenth Street; M. Derger & Sons; damage, $1,000.

4:45 P. M.—122 Fulton Street; Wilson Press; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—157 West Fifty-third Street; Ruth Maxwell; damage, $50.

6:05 P. M.—333 Stanton Street; Joseph Horvatto; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—17 Park Place; Charles A. Grifford; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The plant of the Prints Degreasing Company, in the

Automatic Electric Block Signals

Protect trains on the LEHIGH VALLEY Railroad

The great Double Track Scenic Highway between New York and Buffalo.

Ferry terminals, West 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., New York, and Annex Ferry, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES: 355 and 1234 Broadway, New York.

BANQUET TO MR. PALLAS

Labor Union Men Honor the New Park Commissioner.

Lewis Nixon and Bird S. Coler Among Those Who Praise Him—Coler's Tribute to James McCartney's Memory.

The leading men of the labor organizations of the city to the number of 250 assembled last night at a banquet held in Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 and 69 St. Mark's Place, to celebrat the appointment by Mayor McClellan of John J. Pallas as Commissioner of Parks. A beautifully engrossed testimonial expressive of the affection in which he was held by the confederated toilers of New York was presented to Mr. Pallas.

P. J. McNulty, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, opened the speaking, saying:

"Life would be without spice and uninteresting if it were not for association, and if the workingman did not belong to an organization his life would be a burden and he would be a serf. God has inspired some to be leaders, to avoid that calamity. We feel a natural pride in this workingman who has won distinction in the community, and feel that as united workingmen we share in the glory of Commissioner John J. Pallas. May his shadow never grow less."

He then introduced Lewis Nixon, who he described as perhaps the largest employer of labor who had had the greatest experience with organized labor. When Mr. Nixon could be heard he said, in part:

"Mr. Pallas is a friend of mine. For many years I have known his ways and his methods. There is now a dreadful charge against him. Samuel Gompers has brought the charge that since he has entered into his duties as the Commissioner of Parks he has been violating the eight-hour working day, laboring in his office fourteen hours and more a day!

"You have assigned me to the toast 'Labor in Politics.' Now, I don't think that you have to be too much politicians, though politics should be immeasurably interesting to you. The laboring man has the keenest interest in good transportation, clean streets, decent tenements, and the question of the gas supply. In his modst quarters his wife must largely depend on gas in her cooking. His gas should be good, and he must see to it that it is good.

"My advice to the workingman is that in his deep interest in politics he should unite himself to one or the other of the two great parties. I have heard it said that the laboring man should have a ticket of his own. His power is in throwing his influence with the one or the other of the two great parties. There must be a cleavage of political opinion. It is healthful for the Nation. When he throws his influence one way or the other he gets what he wants, but if he stand individually he is apt to read election returns like those the Prohibitionists read."

Bird S. Coler, who was introduced as the man who had been the watchdog of the Treasury of New York and who was assigned to speak on the topic "Public Service," said, in part:

"I am a workingman myself. When I first knew Commissioner Pallas he was on the stage on the Bowery. He was then the President of the Actors' Union. I met him, the first day I was Controller, and the last day of that office, and I met him the first day I was a candidate for Governor, and I am glad to say that he came to me the day after the election.

"I think now that the best thing I could do for him would be to show him how to get around the civil service law, but I can't do that as I believe in the civil service. John J. Pallas once saved my life. I was leaving a building and was taken for a boss when a man started to throw a brick at me. Pallas yelled to him: 'Drop it. It's not union made!'

"To get back to the subject assigned to me, public service means the great opportunity to do good. Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring was a good man. So, too, was Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney. He died as a regular in the public service. He was the first to give me warning of Ramapo. He was offered $1,000,000 to keep secret or to resign. He refused, and, when he was dying, sent a substitute to represent him until it was possible for us to defeat the conspiracy to rob New York of untold millions. Yet there is no man to-day to put a wreath on his grave like that of Waring. The guest of honor to-night is a regular of the regulars, and I will vouch that he will stand for the city in the same way."

Father Doyle, speaking on the topic "The Church and the Workingman," praised the Church and the Pallas. "The alliance between the labor movement and the Church is a marriage, where there is no divorce, and one which no man may part asunder," he said. "The labor movement needs all the deepest ideas the Church stands for. It is impossible for it to succeed without the principals for which the Church stands. Civilization without religion is paganism."

Samuel Seabury, who responded to the toast "The Courts and Labor," said the progress of labor had been slow, painful, but steady, so that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that though legislation looking to fixing a wage scale and hours of labor between individuals could not be held constitutional, yet such an arrangement between municipalities and labor employed by them could be regulated by legislation. This he declared one of the greatest victories.

The Rev. Thomas Gregory spoke of the "Pulpit and the Press." Samuel B. Donnelly, speak of "Conciliation and Arbitration," said that arbitration was not an institution in which the workingman had the fullest confidence. The American laborer was not sure of the living up to the awards of arbitrators chosen by law as in some other countries, but the problem would be solved sooner or later.

The testimonial to Commissioner John J. Pallas was presented by John N. Bogart.

WHEN THE Coffee Becomes an Enemy QUIT!! And save what's left of your health. EASY TO QUIT when you take on well-made POSTUM COFFEE.

GORMAN LOSING PRESTIGE

Rayner's Victory Gives His Presidential Boom a Set-back.

Southern Democrats, on Whom He Relied, Point to His Defeat and to Failures in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"It is the action of a Democratic caucus. Whatever action a Democratic caucus or convention takes is always satisfactory to me, and I abide by it."

This was Senator Gorman's comment tonight on the victory of Isidor Rayner, the independent candidate who defeated Mr. Gorman's machine in Maryland.

Mr. Gorman's prestige is unquestionably damaged by Rayner's successful fight. For a week or more Southern Democrats have been saying that the Senator could not control his own State and that his Presidential candidacy was affected by the fact.

"He did not want Rayner elected because Rayner is too able a man," said one prominent Southern Democrat three days ago. "Gorman does not want to share the limelight with anybody. He wanted to be the Senator from Maryland; he did not want to be one of the two Senators from Maryland, as he will be with Rayner elected. He has got himself in a bad way, for he has demonstrated that his grip on his own State is not strong enough to enable him to beat the popular choice."

This sentiment has been intensified by Rayner's struggle and Mr. Gorman's reluctant surrender to the popular desire at the last moment has done little to modify it. His prestige has already been badly damaged by the constant and uninterrupted succession of failures marking his attempt to lead the Senate Democrats. Unless he can recoup his fortunes by some bold stroke of leadership at the capital, his Presidential boom is likely to be relegated to the "scattering" class.

Though Mr. Gorman was heralded as a brilliant leader, just the man to solidify the Democratic forces and marshal them to victory, his leadership has resulted little better than did that of James K. Jones of Arkansas. His Cuban reciprocity policy was scouted and dissipated into ineffectiveness by the Senators whom he attempted to lead in opposition to their own wishes and to the policy of House Leader Williams. His attempt to unite them on his own Panama Canal policy has met with such signal failure that he will not submit the question to a caucus because of the certainty that a verdict would be formally recorded against him.

These are the only attempts at leadership he has made, and his failures are not counterbalanced by any successes. All this has been a matter of much comment among the Southern Democrats, from whom he draws his principal support for the Presidency. It is being commonly said that the old politician's hand ras lost its cunning, and that his skill has departed.

But one last argument has remained as the standby of the Gorman men. They have pointed to his control of his own State as proof that he is still the invincible political leader of old. Warfield's majority for Governor was small, but it was won on the race issue, which Mr. Gorman made, and his victory has been pointed to as proof that Gorman controls the State.

But Rayner's victory has given a black eye to that last argument, in the opinion of the Southern men.

TO ELIMINATE NEGRO VOTE.

Bill to So Amend Constitution Introduced in Maryland Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 4.—In the State Senate to-day Senator Wilson introduced a bill the acknowledged purpose of which is to eliminate the negro vote in Maryland. The bill provides for the submission to popular vote of a constitutional amendment which limits the right of suffrage to adult male citizens of the State who belong to one of three defined classes, and the registers of voters are directed to refuse the registration of all others. These classes are:

First—Those who can read a section of the Constitution of the State which the registers shall submit to them, and give a reasonable explanation of it.

Second—Those who were, prior to Jan. 1, 1869, competent to register under the laws of this State or any other State; and,

Third—Lineal descendants of those qualified to register and vote under the preceding section.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

MURRAY NAMES ADVISERS.

Members of Republican County Advisory Committee Made Public.

As the result of his recent conferences on the subject with Gov. Odell, Chairman Charles H. Murray of the Republican County Committee last night announced the appointment of the Advisory Committee to the County Committee, the selections being made with especial reference to the important Presidential and Gubernatorial campaigns impending. Each of the men named has been put on the committee with a special view to his abilities to raise funds and to influence large interests during a campaign.

Cornelius N. Bliss is made the Chairman of the committee, the rest of the membership being ex-Secretary Elihu Root of the War Department, Louis Stern, Gen. James S. Clarkson, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Jacob Schiff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; A. D. Juilliard, Edward Lauterbach, Cleveland H. Dodge, Isaac N. Seligman, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The membership of the Finance Committee has not yet been decided upon, and will not be announced for several days.

COCKRAN WITHOUT OPPONENT.

Republicans to Make No Congressional Nomination in Twelfth District.

Fearing the effect of a possibly abnormal Democratic plurality, at the special election to be held on February 23, the Republicans of the Twelfth Congress District last night declined to make any nomination in opposition to W. Bourke Cockran, who was named by Tammany on Monday night. This course was decided upon at a conference held at County Committee headquarters yesterday afternoon, and was carried into effect at the convention held in the evening at 225 East Thirty-first Street.

The Republican leaders said that there was a general apathy among the Republicans of the district while the Democrats were doing everything in their power to get out a big vote so as to get all possible benefit and prestige for the coming Presidential fight.

Charles K. Lexow was made the Chairman of last night's convention, and, notwithstanding the fact that it already had been decided to make no nomination, he make a speech on taking the chair, in which he called on all Republicans to work hard on the day of the special election and also on the day of the next general election.

After he had finished Capt. F. Norton Goddard addressed the chair, stating that there were several reasons why no nomination should be made in the district, some of the reasons being national and others local and particular to the moment. He said that one Democrat more or less would not disturb the large Republican majority in the House, and that with Tammany in control of the police at this time many illegal votes would probably be cast in the district for the special election.

He also said that Attorney General Cunneen had rendered an opinion that Superintendent Morgan of the Bureau of Elections could not appoint any more special deputies or interfere with an election. In view of these facts Capt. Goddard said no nomination would be made and so he moved that the convention adjourn subject to the call of the chair.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS ARE ANTI-BRYAN.

Committeemen Oppose Kansas City Platform—Opinion Unanimous Against the Nebraskan Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Bryanism has been repudiated by the leaders of the Democratic Party in this State and the determination announced not to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, and to allow Mr. Bryan to dominate the party no longer. All the members of the State Committee are agreed in this opinion. The State Convention was called to meet in Nashville on May 25 to nominate the State ticket and select the delegates to the National Convention. The declarations of the members of the committee follow:

JOHN S. DENTON—I would be for Grover Cleveland were he a candidate. Should he be nominated he would be elected beyond all question. I believe all dead issues should be neglected, and the party should make a platform which will commend itself and be commended by conservative business people. Mr. Bryan has had two opportunities, has been in control twice, and the party was disastrously defeated both times. I am opposed to his dominating the convention, and am for any candidate who is safe, conservative, and available.

HENRY DICKERSON—I am for Judge Parker. I am against the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, and opposed to Bryan's dominating the convention. We want to win this time.

W. H. HARTFORD—I am for Parker. I don't believe the Kansas City platform should be reaffirmed. We want a conservative platform that all Democrats can agree on. I am not willing for Bryan to dominate the convention.

ALBERT S. CALDWELL—I am for Gorman. I am not in favor of reaffirming the Kansas City platform. I don't think Bryan can dominate the convention, and am not in favor of his doing so.

W. W. OGILVIE—I have no choice for President. I am opposed to reaffirming the Kansas City platform, and don't think Bryan will dominate the St. Louis Convention.

S. J. EVERETT—I am for Parker. I am not in favor of reaffirming the Kansas City platform in whole. I am for a platform of living issues. I am opposed to Bryan or any other one man dominating the convention.

CHAIRMAN F. M. THOMPSON—I am for Parker. It is not necessary to affirm the Kansas City platform. The scheme of human wisdom was not exhausted in it, and doubtless there will be men in St. Louis able to write a platform without being either hindered or bothered by the Kansas City platform. I am not in favor of any one man dominating the convention.

W. A. CARTER—If I am not for Gorman I have no choice. I am opposed to reaffirming the Kansas City platform. I was opposed to it before. I don't want Bryan or any other man to dominate the convention.

NEWTON H. WHITE—My first choice is Olney and second Parker. I am not in favor of reaffirming the Kansas City platform in its entirety. I am certainly not in favor of Bryan dominating the convention.

R. E. L. MOUNTCASTLE—I have no preference for President. I am not in favor of reaffirming the Kansas City platform as applied to present conditions, and I am not in favor of any one man dominating the convention.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP PLAN.

Northwestern University's Unusual Standards for the Award of Free Training.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Northwestern University has established in the College of Liberal Arts 100 scholarships, open to students from any part of the country who may be able to comply with the conditions. The scholarships are to be assigned upon a new basis which resembles in some respects that of the Rhodes scholarships.

The chief emphasis in the selection of students will be laid upon promise of superior achievement or probable fitness for public service after leaving college.

The principal elements to be considered in the selection of applicants are force of character and power of leadership; qualities of manhood, such as energy, truth, courage, and so on; intellectual ability so marked as to make it clearly worth the while to devote to its training the time, money, and effort involved in a college education; physical vigor such as will justify the hope that if the candidate completes the college course he will be in good physical condition to meet the problems of actual life, and qualities of temper and bearing such as give evidence of the probable acquisition of the manner of the educated gentleman.

The faculties of high schools and academies will be invited to nominate candidates from their graduates, and from this eligible list the university will select the most promising applicants for the scholarships.

OFFER OF $617,000 ACCEPTED.

Brooklyn Academy of Music Property Attracted Only One Bid.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music met last night in the building of the Long Island Historical Society and determined to accept the offer of $617,000 made for the Academy property by the D. & M. Chauncey Company of 207 Montague Street, that borough.

Two weeks ago the Directors advertised for bids for the property and placed an upset price of $600,000. Yesterday they found that the D. & M. Chauncey Company's bid was the only one made. It was decided to leave the disposition of the funds to the stockholders.

Dinner of the Delaware Society.

The fourteenth annual dinner of the Delaware Society of New York will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 18, at 6:30 o'clock. Toasts will be responded to as follows: "Our Native State," Gov. John Hunn; "The City of New York," Thomas C. T. Crain, Tenement House Commissioner; "The Delawarean at Home," Senator J. Frank Allee of Delaware; "Our Country," Charles H. Treat, Collector Internal Revenue; "Delaware and the Eastern Shore," William G. Kerbin of Snow Hill, Md., and "State Societies in New York," the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, President of the Maryland Society of New York. Any Delawarean residing in New York or its vicinity who has not received a notice is requested to send his name and address to the Secretary, W. H. Stayton, 30 Broad Street.

Missouri Freight Rates Reduced.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—The Missouri Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day adopted a maximum distance freight rate schedule for this State. It makes a reduction in freight rates in Missouri about as follows: On grain from 30 to 35 per cent.; on live stock from 5 to 40 per cent.; on soft coal about 50 per cent.; on hard coal about 25 per cent.; on lumber about 15 per cent.; on merchandise from 5 to 50 per cent., and on other classes from 6 to 50 per cent.

A Government Tug Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Gen. Henry J. Hunt, the first of four sea-going tugs built at Neafie & Levy's shipyard for the United States Army, was launched today. The tug was named by Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Major Arthur Murray of the Artillery Corps, United States Army. It is expected to have two of the other tugs ready to leave the ways in about two weeks.

Boy Convicted of Starting School Fire.

Russell Luckenbauer, thirteen years old, charged with having attempted to burn Public School No. 108, at Arlington Avenue and Linwood Street, East New York, was yesterday found guilty of arson in the second degree in the Brooklyn Children's Court and committed to the disciplinary training school at Parkville by Justice Wilkin. On Jan. 8 last a fire was started in a cold-air box connected with the furnace in the basement. The blaze was put out before gaining headway. There were about 2,000 children and teachers in the building at the time.

SAYS FRAGNER SWINDLED HER.

His Wife Declared the Convicted Lawyer Got Her $10,000—Will Seek to Have Marriage Annulled.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Dorothy Kalmer Fragner, wife of Albert M. Fragner, the lawyer who was sentenced to Sing Sing for six and a half years on Monday for defrauding clients, had discovered that he had defrauded her, too, and that she intended to have her marriage to him annulled.

Mrs. Fragner was a daughter of the late Otto Kalmer, and inherited from him among other property $10,000 worth of bonds. Fragner was her lawyer as well as the attorney for her two sisters, Camille and Edith. In addition to the $20,000 worth of bonds stolen by him from her sisters, it now develops that he obtained all of the $10,000 worth of bonds belonging to his wife. In addition to this it was learned yesterday that Fragner had stolen from a number of people, and had even succeeded in bunkoing two of the attaches of the District Attorney's office.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP DEAD.

Had Been Congressman and President of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 4.—William Darius Bishop, formerly President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, died at his home on Washington Avenue at 11:30 this morning after a prolonged illness of heart disease. In the early part of the Winter he had been taken to his home in a partially unconscious state from a business meeting, on account of his heart weakness. His wife and children were at his bedside when he expired.

He was the son of Alfred and Mary Ferris Bishop, and was born in Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 14, 1827. His father was one of the greatest canal and railroad contractors in the country. Among the great works he projected were the Morris Canal in New Jersey, the bridge over the Raritan at New Brunswick, the Housatonic, the Saratoga, the Naugatuck, and the New York and New Haven Railroads. The son was graduated from Yale in 1849, and took up the uncompleted contracts of his father. He was the first Superintendent of the Naugatuck Road, and later its President. In 1867 Mr. Bishop was elected President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He remained the head of the road until March 1, 1869, when ill-health forced him to relinquish active duties, and he resigned. He remained on the Board of Directors, a position that he held until his death.

In politics Mr. Bishop was a Democrat. He developed while at Yale a keen taste for debate, and was elected Professor of the Linonian Society, at that time considered one of the high honors of college life. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, representing the Bridgeport district. From 1858 to 1860 he was United States Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Bishop also held numerous State offices. In 1871 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and in 1877 he was chosen a State Senator. His last political activity was when he appeared against W. J. Bryan in the first McKinley campaign. He married Miss Julia A. Tomlinson in 1850. Six children were born of the union. Besides Mrs. Bishop, one daughter and four sons survive. They are Mary Ferris Bishop, Dr. Russell T. Bishop, Gen. Henry Alfred Bishop, William D. Bishop, Jr., and Nathaniel Wheeler Bishop.

EDITOR OF PUCK DEAD.

Adolph Schwarzmann Said to Have Originated Many of the Best Ideas for the Publication's Cartoons.

Adolph Schwarzmann, who with the late Joseph Keppler founded Puck, died yesterday morning at his residence, 691 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Schwarzmann had been ill for six weeks. Ever since Puck was founded, in 1876, he had been the editor in chief and had guided its attitude toward politics, while Mr. Keppler had been one of its leading cartoonists and artists.

Mr. Schwarzmann was born in Germany in 1838. After learning the printer's trade he came to this country, having little more than this skill as his asset. He made various ventures, and finally settled on journalism, becoming an assistant editor on Frank Leslie's. There he met Joseph Keppler, who was drawing cartoons for the publication, and they left Leslie's to found Puck, taking the firm name of Keppler & Schwarzmann. Mr. Schwarzmann had nearly $10,000, which formed the larger share of the firm's assets, but the partners went in on terms of half and half. It is said that Keppler had started a paper before this in St. Louis bearing the name of Puck, but had failed in the venture.

At first Puck was printed in German, but the partners soon changed it to an English publication. In less than a year the weekly proved a success. Besides Keppler, "Manny" Valentine and Gillam were early contributors to the cartoons of Puck.

Mr. Schwarzmann was credited with originating many of the best ideas for cartoons, although he was unable to draw cartoons himself.

At his country home on Shelter Island Mr. Schwarzmann spent much of his time sailing his steam yacht Turbese. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Shelter Island Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Germania, and the American Geographical Society. He also was connected with many charitable organizations. Besides his share in Puck, he was President of the J. Ottmann Lithographing Company and owned a large part of the building on Houston Street where the weekly is published. He is survived by his wife and son.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford Smyth Dead.

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford Smyth, wife of Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of the Andover Theological Seminary, died suddenly this morning at her home, 210 Main Street. She attended an anti-suffrage meeting in Boston last Saturday, and on her way home contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia.

Mrs. Smyth was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Dwight of Portland, Me., who was the son of President Dwight of Yale. Her mother was a member of the distinguished Bradford family of Philadelphia. She was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the noted theologian. Besides her husband she leaves a sister, Miss Dwight, who resides in Andover, and a brother, Henry Dwight of Philadelphia. Mrs. Smyth took a prominent part in the religious life of Andover, was active in philanthropic work, a prominent anti-suffragist, and took great interest in the work of the woman's branch of the Home Missionary Society. She was very popular among and a great friend to Andover students.

Broker Dusenbury Dies Suddenly.

Joseph Warren Dusenbury of 92 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy. He was prostrated at Bergen and Duncan Avenues, and was carried to the house of Engine Company No. 9, where he expired before medical aid could be summoned. He was born in Jersey City in 1852. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and was on his way to business when prostrated. His wife survives him.

Senator Clark Sails for Bermuda.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, and Miss Talmage of Washington sailed on the Quebec Line steamship Trinidad for Bermuda yesterday.

CUBA IS LEFT TO CUBANS

Last American Troops Leave the Island.

President Palma's Expression of Cuba's Gratitude to the United States—Final Ceremonies.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The last vestige of the American occupation of Cuba disappeared this afternoon, when the American flag was lowered from the Cabana barracks and the last battalion of American soldiers boarded the United States Army transport Sumner.

Standing on the wind-swept plain near Cabana Fortress, between lines of American and Cuban troops, President Palma voiced his appreciation of what Americans have done for Cuba.

After the soldiers had presented arms the American flag was slowly lowered from the staff over the barracks, a salute of twenty-one guns being meanwhile fired from the fortress. The Cuban flag was then raised in its place and also saluted with twenty-one guns. President Palma addressed Minister Squiers and Major Brown, Commander of the American troops, in English, saying:

"On this momentous occasion the sincerity and depth of my feelings overcome me and my heart must supply my deficiency of words. We now see leave our shores the last troops the United States left in Cuba after helping us to secure our independence and the blessings of freedom.

"They could stay longer under some pretext or they could impose upon us an unjust demand. But, on the contrary, the Government of the United States willingly proves its disinterestedness and the sincerity of the aid it rendered us by taking these troops away, and shows us that we have, as an independent people, the confidence of one of the most powerful nations on earth.

"This act of the United States in withdrawing its troops from Cuban territory reflects upon them everlasting glory and makes us proud of ourselves, for it means that nobody doubts our competence to govern ourselves or our ability to maintain peace and order and guarantee the rights of all the inhabitants of this island.

"This new consideration shown us, together with the services we have previously received at their hands, will bind the Cuban people to the American people forever in a strong tie of sincere gratitude."

Major Brown replied to President Palma and thanked him for his kindnesses to the American officers and soldiers. He expressed the hope that President Palma would serve many years as President of Cuba.

There were many more American spectators present than Cuban, and the only diplomat to witness the departure of the Americans was the Chinese Minister, who was accompanied by his staff.

The Sumner will sail to-morrow, leaving the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Companies of Artillery at Fort Barrancas, Florida, and taking the others to Fort Washington, Maryland.

MRS. MAYBRICK IN A HOME.

To be Released in the Summer—Statement by the British Home Secretary.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Home Secretary Akers-Douglas confirmed the reports that Mrs. Florence Maybrick had been removed from Aylesbury prison to a convalescent home, where she will remain until the Summer, when she will be allowed her freedom. The Home Secretary said a license had been granted to Mrs. Maybrick under the Penal Servitude acts.

"In accordance with the wishes of the authorities of the home and with Mrs. Maybrick's own earnest desire, which is, I think, entitled to consideration," added Mr. Akers-Douglas, "I do not propose to make public any further details as to the time or place of her release."

The Associated Press can announce with authority that Mrs. Maybrick is now in a home in a distant part of England and under the care of the members of a religious sisterhood. She is kept under surveillance, but to all intents and purposes her life now, compared to her existence in Aylesbury Prison, is that of a free woman. She will remain where she is until next July, when her punishment will be ended under the special license, and she will be allowed to go free, subject to the usual conditions governing ticket-of-leave convicts.

The transfer of Mrs. Maybrick from a penal prison to a quiet country home constitutes an almost unprecedented action on the part of the authorities. It was due to the mediation of Adeline Marie, Duchess of Bedford, who, as a Visitor to Aylesbury Prison for many years, has taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick, and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of her punishment to the extent of her being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls.

The Home Office several months ago agreed to meet the request of the Duchess of Bedford, although it imposed a pledge of secrecy. Therefore, in order to permit her hair to grow out again and for the recuperation of her health, Mrs. Maybrick was quietly transferred to this private institution, where, although she is still actually a convict under a life sentence, she lives unknown and unnoticed and in a freedom that belies her real status.

The mystery with which this change in Mrs. Maybrick's situation was effected excited the keenest interest here, and gave rise to numerous stories that she had been released. These, as previously stated in these dispatches, were utterly without foundation.

Mrs. Maybrick's exact whereabouts are guarded with extraordinary secrecy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In view of the suggestion that has been made in the press to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick when released from prison may not be permitted to land in the United States on the ground that she has been a convict, it is learned that that issue will probably be avoided by the simple device of taking out a passport from the United States embassy in London.

While the doctrine is not absolutely settled, the State Department's practice has been to admit the right of an American woman who has married an alien to regain her citizenship in America on the death of her husband by a mere assertion of her desire so to do.

Mrs. Maybrick therefore may come into the United States as an American citizen, and as such would not be subject to the operations of the exclusion laws, which apply only to foreigners.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

All the Heads of Departments at the War Office Dismissed.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In pursuance of the army reforms all the heads of departments of the War Office yesterday received letters of dismissal and were notified that they would be employed elsewhere.

Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief of the forces; Lieut. Gen. Lord Grenfell, commanding the Fourth Army Corps; Lieut. Gen. Sir John French, in command of the First Army Corps, and Lieut. Gen. Sir William Butler, commanding the West District, have been invited to join the new Army Council.

AMERICANS WRONGLY ARRESTED.

Messrs. Hurt and Ireland Victims of a Police Mistake at Nice.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Inquiry concerning the detention of Mr. Hurt and Mr. Ireland, two Americans, at Nice, has brought out the following facts:

On Jan. 26 the police of Nice arrested Mr. Hurt, considering him to be a man named Hurst, who was wanted by the Paris police. Mr. Ireland, on hearing of this, went to explain and to identify Mr. Hurt, and he also was held as an accomplice. The United States Consular office immediately proceeded to demand proofs of identity, the authorities replying that two days would be required, which resulted in showing that a mistake had been made in taking Mr. Hurt for the man Hurst.

Unfortunately, the two men had borrowed a few insignificant sums, owing to delay in the arrival of funds from home. Hearing of these loans, the authorities continued the investigation, in the meantime holding the men.

To-day Messrs. Hurt and Ireland were brought before an examining Magistrate, and their examination, which was conducted in the presence of the consular lawyer, resulted in establishing the fact that there were no specific charges against them, and that their original detention was due to the authorities having mistaken Mr. Hurt for the man Hurst.

This evening the Judge gave a decision that there was no evidence against the men, and the United States Consulate immediately urged the prefectoral authorities to liberate them.

CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS DEFENSE.

Replies to an Attack in the Commons—Going on a Long Holiday.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Robson (Liberal) moved an amendment to the Address, setting forth that the evidence presented to the War Commission disclosed grave mismanagement and negligence on the part of the Government during the South African war.

In a lengthy review of the preparations for the earlier conduct of the war Mr. Robson severely criticised Premier Balfour and ex-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and at the conclusion of his remarks asked if Ministers capable of such conduct were fit to conduct the affairs of the nation.

Mr. Chamberlain, in defending himself against Mr. Robson's attack, said it was intended to hold him up to derision. He declined to accept individual responsibility for the South African war or its conduct, and said that peace was made impossible because Mr. Kruger hoped for foreign assistance and was misled by the attitude of the British Parliamentary Opposition into believing that Great Britain was not in earnest.

Regarding attacks on the "new diplomacy," Mr. Chamberlain held that it should be made perfectly clear in diplomacy what Great Britain wanted.

Mr. Chamberlain will start on Feb. 11 on a two months' holiday. He declines to say where he is going because it is his desire to have a complete rest and not to be troubled with correspondence.

FISCAL DEBATE BEGINS MONDAY.

Mr. Morley to Introduce His Amendment in the Commons That Day.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—John Morley announced in the House of Commons yesterday his definite intention to introduce on Feb. 8 his fiscal amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, even if Premier Balfour is absent.

Previous to this announcement Home Secretary Akers-Douglas, on behalf of the Government, said he was willing to give facilities for an adequate discussion of the fiscal question if the amendment was withdrawn.

A storm of protests which issued from the Opposition benches decided Mr. Morley to carry out his original plan.

The text of the amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which will be moved by Mr. Morley on behalf of the Opposition, is as follows:

"It is our duty, however humbly, to present to your Majesty that our effective deliberation on the financial services is impaired by conflicting declarations from your Majesty's Ministers.

"We respectfully submit the judgment of this House that the removal of protective duties has, for more than half a century, actively conduced to the vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm and the welfare of the population, and this House believes that, while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the National strength, contentment, and well-being."

F. W. VANDERBILT'S NEW YACHT.

The Conqueror Launched at Troon, Scotland—A Palatial Vessel.

TROON, Scotland, Feb. 4.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt's new steam yacht Conqueror was launched here this afternoon.

Mr. Vanderbilt practically gave the designer, George L. Watson, a blank check as regards cost. The yacht is a palatial vessel of 1,200 tons, provided with a shade deck amidships, which is unusual on private yachts.

The new Conqueror is a powerful and handsome twin screw vessel, with the traditional clipper bow. She is 239 feet long on the water line, with a beam of 32 feet 6 inches. Her screws will be driven by two sets of quadruple expansion engines of about 2,700 horse power.

Internally the vessel will be fitted in sumptuous fashion. The furnishings and decorations of several of the larger cabins will be intrusted to a Parisian firm.

The principal sleeping accommodation is on the lower deck. There is a large deckhouse on the main deck, containing dining saloons, boudoirs, galleys, pantries, &c., with a long passage to allow guests to go from end to end of the vessel under shelter. Accommodation for the officers and crew is provided forward.

The Globe AND Commercial Advertiser

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The extraordinary demand for THE GLOBE is so much larger than was counted on that it is necessary to ask the indulgence of the public for the delays of the last three days. Adequate mechanical facilities are being secured that will ensure prompt distribution of a sufficient number of copies of the paper for all who want them.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

11c Sale Sheet Music 11c
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
The following music, which is sold regularly at 50 and 60 cents per copy, we offer at the special price of 11 cents per copy. Add 2 cents for each piece ordered by mail:

11c LAUGHING WATER 11c
The Song Hit of "Mother Goose."

The Girl You Love. Three Little Maids.
My Palm-Leaf Maid. (Charlotte Wiehe's big hit.)
Sammy. Wizard of Oz.
I'm Sorry I'll Be Busy All Next Week.
Good Bye, Lisa Jane.
Ki-Yo.
Mendelssohn's Spring Song. With Words.
For Home and Ireland. Andrew Mack's
We'll Hurry to Church. Big Song Hits.
I Love You. Knickerbocker Girl.
Josephine, My Joe.
Keep on a-Shining, Sil'ry Moon.
I'd Like to Hear That Song Again. The Office Boy.
I Don't Want To Be a Lady. Mother Goose.
If I but Knew.
Still in the Old Front Line. Mother Goose.
Down on the Farm.
Two Eyes of Brown. Jessie B. Davis's hit, "Erminie."
There's Nobody Just Like You; big hit.
Boys in the Gallery for Mine.
Up in a Cocoanut Tree.
Let Us Swear It in the Pale Moonlight.
By the Sycamore Tree; Rogers Bros.
She's My Girl; Runaways.
Pansy Faces. Mother Goose.
You Are My Star; Andrew Mack.
Love in an Orchard; A Girl from Dixie.
Queen of the Bungalow; Rogers Bros.
Rip Van Winkle.
Boys and Girls; Mother Goose.
Du, Du, Liegst Mir im Herzen; Comic hit.
Clarinda; waltz song hit.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.
11c Just out. Harry Bulger's Big Hit in "Mother Goose." The greatest song craze of the Country. 11c

Laces and Graces.
Valse Ideal; very pretty.
In Old Vienna Waltzes; new.
Billionaire Two-Step.
La Coquette; intermezzo.
The San Dance; big hit.
The St. Louis Rag; very popular.
The Fox Hunter's March and Two-Step.
Jack Tar; by Sousa.
Humpty Dumpty Two-Step; fine.

11c LAUGHING WATER 11c
The Instrumental Craze of the Country. For Piano.
The Crown Dance Folio (Acknowledged the Best).....(special) 28c., by mail 25c
The Crown Mandolin and Guitar Folio (4 books).....18c. per book, by mail 21c

Also the Following Popular Classic Music, 7c. Copy.

Intermezzo from Cavalleria.
Old Folks at Home.
In Dreams I Dwell with Thee. (2 keys.)
My Old Kentucky Home.
Under the Double Eagle.
Mendelssohn's Spring Song.
*The Little Princess.
*Toba. (Beautiful.)
Love's Old Sweet Song.
Jerusalem.
Lost Chord.
In Old Madrid.
Mendelssohn's Wedding March.
*Scarf Dance.
Twilight.
Melody in F. Rubinstein.
Fifth Nocturne.
Over the Waves Waltzes.
Black Hawk Waltz.
The Flatterer.
Minuet by Paderewski.
Ave Maria.
April Smiles.
Calvary.
Silvery Waves.
Dreams of Paradise.
Simple Confession.
Monastery Bells.
Orange Blossoms Waltz.
Jolly Fellows March.
Remember Me.
Poet and Peasant.
William Tell.
Psalms.
*Broken Links.
*Good Night Is But Your Last Good-by.
Still as Night.
*Old Hickory March.
*Tell Me Not.
*Midnight Patrol.
*Dance of the Katzenjammer Kids.
*Crimson Lily Waltzes.
In Sweet September.
*Apollo Gavotte.
*Would You?
'Tis Not True.

NOTE.—The pieces marked * are sure to please and are highly recommended by us. We solicit and pay special attention to mail orders, and are prepared to fill orders from teachers and musicians promptly at special reduced rates.

The Above Sale All Day Friday and Saturday.

CANCEL HOTEL RESERVATION.

Society People, on Mr. Whitney's Death, Give Up New Orleans Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—Seventy-two hotel reservations have been cancelled since the death of William C. Whitney. For a week people prominent in New York and Newport society circles have been securing accommodations here, and it is a tribute to the memory of Mr. Whitney that most of these were yesterday countermanded.

Just a few days before he was stricken Mr. Whitney reserved apartments at the St. Charles Hotel for a large party he proposed to bring here for Carnival week. Among its members were Mrs. "Jack" Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Whitney of Boston, Harry Payne Whitney and wife, and Countess Anton Polotowski of Warsaw. Harry Lehr and party have cancelled their reservations for similar reasons.

COAL STRIKE BROKEN.

Maryland Mines Are Once More Operating and Making Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 4.—The big miners' strike at the Myersdale field, where 3,000 men went out Dec. 16, is practically broken, despite the strikers' meeting in Myersdale last night, when they received a telegram of sympathy from John Mitchell, who advised them to remain firm.

The Somerset Coal Company has started up the Summit and Elk Lick mines, is making heavy shipments, and is building houses for strike breakers, saying it can get all the men it wants.

STOPS TROLLEY LINE WORK.

Frank Jay Gould Will Not Accede to Demands of Richmond Council.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4.—Because the City Council threatens to require the Virginia Passenger and Power Company to install a combined double overhead trolley and underground conduit system at an enormous expenditure, Frank Jay Gould, the principal owner of the road, has ordered all work of improvement in this city and Petersburg to stop, and several hundred men are idle in consequence.

The projected sixteen-mile branch line to Ashland has been abandoned temporarily. The city is waging a determined war to prevent the destruction of water pipes by electrolysis.

PLAN TO FIGHT QUICKSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 4.—In the hope of solving the problem presented by the quicksands that caused so much trouble on the cut-off across great Salt Lake the Southern Pacific engineers have adopted a new scheme. It is now planned to build a permanent trestle 3,000 feet in length on piles instead of using an embankment.

Four new pile drivers have been begun and two derricks are being put together at Lakeville. The piles to be used will be from 70 to 130 feet in length. It is hoped by these permanent trestles to overcome the obstacles of the freak lake that has caused so much trouble. It is thought the piles will by friction and suction hold the causeway where the embankment experiment failed.

MYSTERY AT HAGGIN'S FARM.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—During the past few days four department managers at J. B. Haggin's Elmendorf Farm have resigned, and this once busy place is now as inactive as a deserted village. All improvements have stopped, and more than 200 employes, including many of the stud grooms, have been dropped from the payroll. Manager C. J. Enright announced to-night that he is only holding on until his successor shall have been named by Mr. Haggin.

The office here can offer no satisfactory explanation, but gives assurances that there is no shortage in any of the accounts. Chief Bookkeeper C. H. Berryman is now in New York conferring with Mr. Haggin. He says it would be impossible for any one man to misappropriate funds under the system of keeping the records in Mr. Haggin's office.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Let Us Start Work On Your Spring Shirts

Then your shirts will be ready for you when you want to put them on; and that won't be long now.

Our Custom Shirt Organization is all ready, with the full and complete assortment of shirt fabrics; and our very best custom shirt makers can now give greater care and time to the doing of your work, than will, of course, be possible later on, when everybody is in a rush.

You can give us the order now, and we'll deliver the shirts when you wish them.

We have the handsomest showing of *exclusively new* imported shirt fabrics to be found in the city; and we guarantee to give you the best fitting and the best finished shirts you ever wore.

We can show you the samples, and measure you to a little better advantage if you come to the store; but if this is not convenient, we will send a competent man to show you samples and take measurements, at any time or place that you suggest—office or home, day or evening.

At the Sign of The Best Shirt, Broadway and Ninth street.

The Tailored Suits Are Holding Court

Admiration and interest were dominant notes yesterday, among the throng of women who came to see the new Tailored Gowns.

And these deserve every bit of the enthusiasm they evoke; for never have "tailored gowns" gotten away so far from the strict simplicity of their prototypes as they have this season.

The period of 1830 has wrought the change, by imposing the sloping shoulders and the full skirts of the dress of that day upon the dress of 1904.

The showing is well worth seeing; meanwhile, here are hints of some important price-groups:

Suits with skirts that clear the ground:

At $25—There are Eton Suits of cheviot; in blue or black; with stylish trimming of black and gold; gored skirts; braid-trimmed; plaited front.

At $26 to $30—Eton and Military Suits, with braid trimmings. Skirts have plaited effects, others plain gores.

At $32 to $42—Suits of cheviot, serge, broadcloth and tweeds; jaunty new jackets with pretty touches of trimmings.

Among the Suits with full-length skirts:

At $30 to $63—There are Suits of etamine, broadcloth, cheviot and voile; blouse and Eton jackets, trimmed with braid, embroidery and other pretty trimmings. These suits are silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Going to Move in May?

Buy Your FURNITURE Now, And Get Half as Much More for the Same Investment

That's the story in a nutshell. And the statement is an incontrovertible fact.

You select from Furniture as fine and handsome as can be found in the best regular stock.

You have even a broader variety than usual to choose from.

Every piece is as fully guaranteed as though you paid its regular price for it.

Yet, much of the furniture is worth double its February price; the largest part of it is worth a half more than its February price; and the very choicest and most staple goods in the sale, are worth a third to a quarter more than you need pay at this time.

And, further; you may select the furniture that you wish now—enjoy all the benefits of the large economies offered—and have the goods delivered later on in the Spring, when you are ready for them. This arrangement takes away the last possible reason for waiting, and paying half as much more for what you buy.

Here are suggestions in detail, of the splendid values offered:

$4 Oak Rockers, $3

Golden oak finished Rockers with wood seats; banister back, carved top, shaped arms, well built and finished. Just fifty to sell.

$10.50 Bookcases, $8

Imitation mahogany; 46 in. high, 25 in. wide, one glass door, three adjustable shelves, well built and highly finished.

$24 Cheval Glasses, $18

Quartered golden oak; shaped legs, fine construction, neatly finished frame with French plate mirror, 18 in. wide, 48 in. long, beveled edges. This cheval glass also in white enamel, curly birch, imitation mahogany.

$32 Dressers, $24

Quartered golden oak; top 44 x 20 inches, four long drawers; French plate beveled mirror, 30 x 24 inches; neatly moulded and highly finished.

$13.50 Extension Tables, $10

Quartered golden oak; square top 42 x 42 inches, moulded rim, fluted legs, 6 feet long when extended, highly polished.

$3.50 Desk Chairs, $2.75

Quartered golden oak Desk Chairs, highly polished, panel back, carved top, French legs. Fifty to sell.

$37 Birch Chiffonniers, $25

Curly birch; highly polished, selected wood, serpentine front, top 33 x 21 inches, three large and two small drawers and bonnet box; French plate mirror, 22 x 18 inches; fine construction.

$34 Brass Bedsteads, $25

Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 1¼-inch continuous pillars, head-piece 60 inches high, foot-piece 41 inches high, fancy husks, highly polished and lacquered.

$45 Wardrobes, $28

Mahogany, of fine construction and finish; round top, neatly moulded and carved, single door, one large drawer outside, bird's-eye maple inside lining; 53 inches high, 29 inches wide, 17 inches deep inside.

$10.50 Oak Chiffonniers, $8.50

Golden oak; shaped top, 31 x 18 inches; five long and two small drawers; beveled plate mirror, 16 x 20 inches; paneled ends.

$18 Extension Tables, $13.50

Golden oak; quartered oak top and rim, turned legs, round top 44 inches in diameter, 6 feet long when extended, highly polished.

$12 Mahogany Chairs, $7.50

Colonial design high-back Chairs, suitable for bedroom or living-room, flat slat back panels, rush seat, dull finish, artistic design.

$34 Chiffonniers, $24

Mahogany; top 36 x 19 in., oval French plate mirror 15x22 in., four large drawers, two small drawers, dust-proof lining between drawers, fine construction and finish.

$35 Brass Bedsteads, $28

Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. brass bedsteads; head-piece 64 in. high, foot-piece 44 in. high, 2-inch pillars with 3½-inch vases, extended foot-piece, ⅝-inch top rail, ½-inch fillers, highly polished.

$33 Dressers, $23

Bird's-eye maple; full swell front, top 41 x 22 in., French pattern plate mirror 24 x 30 in., three large drawers, top drawer partitioned, fine finish.

$32.50 Extension Tables, $24

Golden oak; claw feet, deep rim, all quartered oak, round top 48 inches in diameter, 8 feet long when extended, highly polished.

$9 Rockers, $6

Quartered golden oak; large size; shaped wood seat, flat cross panel back, easy arms, highly polished. Thirty-eight in the lot.

$27 Bookcases, $20

Golden quartered oak; two sliding doors, leaded glass, three shelves, 48 in. high, 40 in. wide, highly polished.

$25 Toilet Tables, $16

Mahogany; top 36 x 20 in., two drawers, shaped legs, highly polished, pattern plate mirror 22 x 20 in.

$21 Extension Tables, $16

Golden oak; 42-inch square top, pedestal center legs, quartered oak top and rim, highly finished, 6 feet long when extended.

$13 Dressers, $10

Golden oak; top 38 x 21 in., two large and two small drawers, French plate mirror 18 x 30 in., moulded edges, well built and finished.

$10.50 Rockers, $6.50

Imitation mahogany; Colonial design, wood seat, spindle and banister back, easy arms, inlaid marquetry panel top, highly polished.

$65 Brass Bedsteads, $48

Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; extended foot-piece with cast brass goose-neck connection top and bottom, cast brass T ball connection, head-piece 68 in. high, foot-piece 48 in. high, 2-inch pillars, ⅝-inch fillers, fine construction, highly polished and lacquered.

$47 Mahogany Dressers, $35

Serpentine front and top; 48 x 23 inches; two large drawers, two small drawers, moulded edges, shaped legs, upright oval French plate mirror 24 x 34 inches, fine construction and highly finished.

$55 Brass Bedsteads, $40

Full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 2-inch continuous pillars, head-piece 60 in., foot-piece 42 in. high, cast brass ornaments, highly finished, fine construction and popular pattern.

Fourth floor.

A Tale of Trousers

Man, the bifurcate, will be interested in this lavish provision for his nether extremeties. Every suit should be made with two pairs of trousers. It isn't; hence this chance for you to make a deficiency appropriation—a modest one, you'll admit:

$5 Trousers at $3.75

Striped Worsted Trousers, from a maker who got hold of the handsome materials at a particularly low price. Fully and conservatively worth $5, at $3.75 a pair.

$6.50 to $8 Trousers, $5

Fine Striped Worsted Trousers, in patterns that sold earlier at $6.50 to $8—now $5 a pair.

Cheviot Trousers at $3.50

All-Wool Striped Cheviot Trousers, stylish, serviceable and excellent value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

St. Valentine Favors

Apparently more parties than ever will be given this year, with the Feast of St. Valentine as an underlying *motif*. There's a steady demand for the pretty trifles that add so much to the setting of the dinner table, or the merriment of the dance—hearts, bows and arrows, cupids, in all sorts of appropriate guises.

You'll find them all here in our Candy Store—and this hint is better than a list; for you must see them, to appreciate them properly.

Basement.

Catch One of These Coats for the Boy

Prices on these snug Winter Coats for Boys have dwindled as though there were not weeks and weeks of cold weather ahead.

Not many of the coats left—that's why there's not much of the prices left. And, if you're quick, you—and your boy—can profit by the latter without being bothered by the former:

$9 to $12 Overcoats at $6.75

Fine Winter Overcoats of Oxford frieze, and a few of cheviot. Sizes 8 to 13 years.

$5 Reefers at $3

The smaller boys get the benefit here—Reefers of chinchilla or frieze; in 3 to 6-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SPRING SUITS for Girls

The first of the Spring styles in Suits for Girls of 14 to 18 are here.

We are a bit delighted with the showing, ourselves—it is so new, and varied, and pretty. You'll notice some very attractive mixtures, first off—then you'll be charmed with the light-hearted effect of the suits—they're gay with brass buttons, and strappings of colored braids on collar, cuffs and lapels.

There's a curious double jacket effect to be noticed on many of the Eton blouses; and some of them are oddly trimmed at the back, in addition. Then there are some charming examples of the new 23-inch coats, with fitted backs.

Of course, workmanship and finish are above criticism; while prices are moderate—$15.50 to $45.

Second floor, Ninth street.

All-but-Trimmed Hats

A Bevy of New Styles

The first impression one has of the display is of almost prodigal variety. Here are scores and scores of styles, shapes, combinations and designs—all achieved with about half-a-dozen different materials—glistening mohair and horse-hair, or satin-finished straw braid, chiffon, silk and malines. These are interwoven and blended in endless variety of new effects—all with a tendency to the elaborate.

Some of the hats are quite ready to wear—difficult to see where more trimming could be added. Others lack but a little extra touch—perhaps a spray of flowers or foliage. And all are practical, as well as stylish, and dressy enough for all but quite formal occasions.

In black and light colors—$1.25 to $7.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wash Shirt-waist Suits

Their First Appearance

Women bound South will be glad to take these earliest Shirt-waist Suits along with them, to wear under a sub-tropical sun. Other women, whose lot is cast in New York, will be glad to get a first glimpse of what we have prepared for warm weather; and perhaps lay away, for a few months, such suits as may strike their fancy.

The Shirt-waist Suits are of linen, cheviot, lawn, percale and gingham, in white, plain colors, dots, neat figures or checks. Some have their tailored plainness relieved with stitching, strappings and pipings, others have lace or braid insertion. The skirts are made in various effective styles, and all are in walking length.

Prices are $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Practical Petticoats

Women can't wear silk or white petticoats all the time; and for the other times such sensible, practical, yet good-looking kinds as these are most acceptable. All the styles are new, and the pricing is very moderate:

Sateen Petticoats

In black; nine styles; deep umbrella ruffle with cluster plaited ruffles at bottom. Others with deep accordion plaited ruffle with circular hemstitched ruffle below. At 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Moreen Petticoats

In black; deep circular or umbrella ruffle, cluster plaited or stitched bands. Others with hemstitched ruffle. All are full-width skirts. At $3.75, $4.50, $5.

Mohair Petticoats

In black; deep umbrella or accordion plaited ruffle with stitched bands or plaits. Others with accordion plaiting or circular ruffle of taffeta with hemstitching. $2.50, $2.75, $3.75, $4.50, $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

"Seconds"—Fittingly Priced

As usual, you'll have to hunt for the defects that cast these Handkerchiefs out into the class of "seconds." Takes the lynx-eyed maker to discover them, often—his reputation depends on his alertness.

And see what dreadful things happened to the prices:

12½c, instead of 25c to 40c
25c, instead of 50c to $1

Tenth street aisle.

Hot Water Bottles

At Half Price

Most sales of Hot Water Bottles have a string to them—"seconds."

But this is a different sort of a sale—perfect. Every bottle is first quality, and brand new. Maker had too many. Two, three and four-quart sizes, that sell regularly at 75c to $1, at

40c Each

Also a lot of excellent *Toilet Soap*, violet, olive, or witch hazel odors; 3 cakes in a box, *at 10c a box.*

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Women's Coats at $7.50

Some February Good Fortune

Most women have settled down philosophically to the sundry weeks of good, hard winter that apparently lie still ahead of us. But many of them are looking ruefully at their winter coats, and wondering whether they'll last to the bitter end.

They needn't worry on that score—today handsome, new Winter Coats cost but

$7.50, instead of $12 to $20

Two hundred of them, fresh from the factory; all stylish and well-made; and worth $12 to $20, at a low estimate, earlier in the season. The maker wanted to turn his attention to Spring Wraps, and preferred to turn these winter coats into ready cash.

They are of black kersey and dark Oxford zibeline, in hip and three-quarter lengths, and a variety of decidedly handsome styles.

Truly a welcome offering, and one that isn't likely to be duplicated this season.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes That Save Grip and Money

Safe to say that if half the people who are laid up with grip nowadays had kept their feet dry, they would have escaped scot-free.

We can suggest an admirable specific for wet feet—good shoes. The prescription's gratis, and the shoes—for men, women and children—are priced in regular cut-rate fashion. Lay up a pair for a rainy day, before you get laid up yourself:

$2.40 for Men's Shoes that were made to sell at $3, $3.50 and more—

Splendid shoes of box calf and kidskin, made on stylish lasts by a concern catering to the best trade. Only a small lot but of exceptional interest.

$2 for Boys' Shoes that we sold at $2.50 and $3—

A change in our business relations compels us to discontinue the line. The quality is high, durability proven, styles just right. Sizes 13 to 5½, in half-a-dozen styles.

$2.20 for Women's Shoes that would be fair value at $3—

Kidskin of extra good character; made up on stylish lasts, with welted soles of oak leather. Six styles to choose from, and a wide range of sizes and widths.

$1.20 for Girls' and Small Boys' Shoes that are worth $1.50—

Made to give the maximum of service without sacrificing comeliness. Kid and box calfskin, button and lace, with some extra heavy lace shoes for the boys. Sizes 9 to 2 and 11 to 2, in widths to fit most feet.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

The SILK SALE Is a Tremendous Success

And it is a success richly deserved. We never sold so many silks in three days before. Neither did the New York public ever see such a broad and desirable array of new and beautiful silks offered under-price, until last Tuesday morning.

But with all the selling, there seems to be little less variety than at the beginning. Quantities were enormous at the beginning—eighteen thousand yards of one kind, about ten thousand yards of another, seven thousand, three thousand—thus there has been ample to meet three days' demands—and plenty still for today and tomorrow. But it will be unwise to wait an hour longer than you can help now.

Briefly, here are the general groups to make selection from; and information about new prices:

Plain Black Silks

Black Taffetas at 40c, worth 55c
Black Taffetas at 50c, worth 65c
Guaranteed Black Taffeta, 55c, worth 75c
Plain Black Foulard at 55c, worth 85c
Black Chiffon Crepes, 65c, worth 85c
Plain Black Lumineux at 65c, worth 90c
Imported Black Guaranteed Taffetas, 65c, worth 75c
27-inch Black Taffetas at 65c, worth 85c
27-in. Black Taffeta at 75c, worth $1
23-in. Black Taffetas at 75c, worth $1
Black Peau de Soie at 75c, worth 95c
Black Peau de Cynge at 75c, worth $1
Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 95c, worth $1.25
Black Satin Duchesse at 95c, worth $1.25
36-in. Black Peau de Soie at $1, worth $1.50

Fancy Black Silks

Black Satin Damas at 75c, worth $1.50
Extra Quality Black Satin Damas at 95c, worth $2.50

White Silks

White Taffeta, 55c, worth 85c
Imported White Taffetas, 58c, worth 75c
White Chiffon Crepe, 65c, worth 85c
Imported White Taffetas at 75c, worth $1
White Duchesse at 85c, worth $1.15
36-in. White Taffetas, $1, worth $1.35

Printed Silks

Polka-dot Liberty Satins, 50c, worth 65c
Printed Liberty Satins at 55c, worth 85c
Printed Broche Liberty Satins at 65c, worth $1.25

Fancy Silks

Gun-metal Fancy Silks at 55c, worth 85c
Black-and-white Checked Silks at 55c, worth 85c
Plain Colored Broche Liberty Satin at 65c, worth $1.25
Fancy Glace Gros de Londres at 75c, worth $1
Fancy Colored Suiting Silks at 75c, worth $1
Fancy Louisine Silks at 85c, worth $1.25
Fancy Jasper Louisines at 75c, worth $1
Jasper Epingle Silks at 75c, worth $1
Fancy Checked Mousseline Silks at 75c, worth $1.25

Plain Colored Silks

Colored Taffetas Superior, 55c, worth 75c
Colored Peau de Cynge, 55c, worth 75c
Chiffon Crepes, at 65c, worth 85c
Colored Satin Luxor at 65c, worth 85c
Crepe de Chine at 75c, worth $1
Natural-Colored Pongees at $1, worth $2

Rotunda and Main aisle.

28c for These Charmingly Crisp 50-cent Silk-and-Cotton Eoliennes

Seemed as though every woman who came by the tables yesterday, on which these dainty Eoliennes were piled, stopped and bought a dress-pattern. Great inroads were made on the 30,000 yards we started with.

No wonder—you never saw cooler-looking Summer materials than these, sheer and fine, with the sheen of the silk, and the firmness of the cotton that go to make up the fabric.

Colors, too, are bewitching, such as gun-metals, cool greens, pale blues, pinks, white, linen color, and cream, with silk stripes of a darker shade, or white, or black, or a bright contrasting color.

Dainty summer or evening dresses by the thousand will be the outcome of the offering—that's easy to see.

For the price-saving is *nearly half*, before the season has even begun!

28c. Instead of 50c a Yard

Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GIRLS IN GUISE OF MEN

Barnard Alumnae Appear as "Perfect Gentlemen" in Two Plays.

Smoke a Pipe and Cigarettes and Use Words Beginning with a Big, Big D, but Exclude Male Friends from Performances.

Barnard College needs money for her running expenses, and her loyal Alumnae Association has come to her rescue, and yesterday, in the pretty Barnard College theatre, gave a couple of plays for which they asked $2 a ticket and notified all the men friends of the establishment that they need not apply. These must have heeded the warning, for there were only bonnets and frocks, caps and gowns in the audience, the only three men in sight being the musicians, who did not count, being professionals, and even they were tucked away in a corner where they were as much out of the line of vision as possible.

All these precautions were taken because the alumnae girls, most of them last year's graduates, were appearing in buskins and breeches, silk stockings and knickerbockers, smoking cigarettes and a pipe—no one in the audience knew what was in that pipe—and even in the excitement of the last act slipping out words which began with big, big D's.

"What do these curls of smoke mean?" asked Macaire, smoking a cigarette, of Bertrand, smoking a corncob pipe.

"Damn poor bacco," answered the latter calmly.

"Maitre Patelin," a fifteenth century play, and "Macaire," by Robert Louis Stevenson and William Earnest Henley, were the mediums chosen by the girls to display their histrionic talent. In the first play, with five characters, four are men, and in the latter out of ten characters eight are masculine, to say nothing of a handful of soldiers thrown in for good measure. They were a gallant lot of men, too, in their red coats, if they could not have passed muster for height in all regiments. They were also good shots, for one of them fired the pistol which killed Macaire and made a grand finale to the afternoon's entertainment.

"Maitre Patelin" was translated from the French for the first time for this occasion by Evelyn Osborne and Elinor T. B. Endicott of the class of 1900. "Macaire," which was the original of "Erminie," has not been seen on the boards, and both were chosen for their originality. That was what the girls themselves said, but there are other people who have hinted that even the dignified members of the alumnae were not above showing what good gentlemen they could be upon occasion.

"Maitre Patelin" did not offer much scope in the way of masculine dress, as its Judge was in long robes, its lawyer in ankle-length skirts, as were also its halberdiers, two tall Amazons, and trousers were worn only by the draper and Lambkin, a shepherd boy, Miss H. M. Rogers, a clever little comedian. The most effective costume was donned by Master Patelin, Miss A. G. Cahn, the knave lawyer, who practices one of his knavish tricks with the aid of a long "nighty" and peaked nightcap slipped on over his masculine robes.

"Erminie" without the music is "Macaire," and it was exceedingly well acted. Miss A. G. Ware as Macaire was the star of the play. Proportions are difficult to obtain in a piece where all the actors are women, but Miss Ware must be nearly six feet in height, and had the general characteristics of the jolly, philosophical, poetical scapegrace gentleman. She took the part so well and was so letter perfect in the long lines that it was difficult to believe that the play had been rehearsed for only a month. A regular actor does not, perhaps, drop his stick, a man always remembers not to sit on his hat, and has no difficulty in finding things in his pocket, but as for the latter no woman could be expected to understand such an unaccustomed luxury, and this was a first performance.

Miss E. Osborne as the Marquis, with white hair and beard, in red velvet and lace, had a really marvelous make-up, and no one seeing her would have taken her for anything but a perfect gentleman, or hearing her have doubted that she was a perfect lady. Dumont, the landlord, was equally well made up—a well-rounded individual, neatly silk stockinged, and with a jovial red face. Charles was a pretty and ladylike youth; but all the parts were well taken, the make-ups were good, and the play was of genuine interest, the last scene between Macaire and Bertrand being especially effective.

Both plays will be given again to-day and to-morrow at the College Theatre, Broadway and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, at 2:15 o'clock.

The cast of "Macaire" is as follows:

Robert Macaire	A. G. Ware, 1903
Bertrand	A. G. Cahn, 1903
Dumont, the landlord	A. Stillwell, 1900
Charles, Dumont's supposed son	K. Armstrong, 1902
Goriot	H. M. Rogers, 1903
Marquis, Charles's father	E. Osborne, 1900
Brigadier	G. M. Drew, 1899
Notary	E. Alsberg, 1902
Ernestine, Goriot's daughter	M. G. Townsend, 1901
Aline	E. Totten, 1902

A. C. J. Bamberger made a very pretty Wilhelmina in the first act, and M. L. Eaton a wise Judge with a false nose. The girls had a professional coach, Eugene B. Sanger.

LUNA PARK OWNER HOME.

Thompson Says Iroquois Theatre Fire Has Affected European Playhouses.

Fred Thompson of Thompson & Dundy, proprietors of Luna Park, at Coney Island, returned home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday.

"I've been all over Europe," he said, "collecting attractions for Luna Park, and I now think I have enough things to cover the whole of Coney Island. I have been to Morocco and other North African countries, too.

"Some of the things I have arranged to have sent here are a herd of sixty performing elephants, twenty Arabian barbs from the prize stud of the Sultan of Morocco, a band of Riffians, and a Moorish band which has never been out of the City of Fez. Then I speculated a little in walls, and bought a few of those about Tangier. The designs are rather odd, and as soon as the walls I bought arrive we will rebuild the Tangier section of Luna Park and put in the real thing.

"I visited most of the leading European theatres while I was away, and I find that the Iroquois Theatre fire has resulted in the bringing out of all of the ancient and modern appliances they have to insure safety. They take some of the most senseless precautions, and render it practically impossible for a manager to run a playhouse.

"People over there have felt the Chicago disaster, and they will not get over it for a long time. The only paying show I found in all Europe within the last month was Bostock's animal show in Paris. All of the other places are playing to almost empty houses."

Felix Weingartner Here.

Felix Weingartner, the conductor, arrived here on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday. He was much distressed at having to spend two extra days on the ocean, as he can stay only fourteen days in America. On account of the delay he will have to miss seeing Niagara Falls. Mr. Weingartner is one of the most eminent of the German conductors. He came to direct the next public rehearsal and the concert of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall. He is much interested in the American production of "Parsifal." It was thought in Germany, he said, that after the first performance the crowds would drop off and "Parsifal" would fall.

John J. Dooley to See "Mr. Dooley."

Friends of John J. Dooley, who made such a hot fight for the Tammany leadership in the Twenty-third Assembly District last Fall, only to be defeated by Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy, will be the guest of his friends in the district at a big theatre party to be held to-night at the Metropolis Theatre, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The attraction at the house is "Mr. Dooley," hence the party. Accompanying the party will be the big bald-headed American eagle given last Fall to Mr. Dooley by Sir Thomas Lipton, "Little Mamie Dooley," the mouse, and "William Dooley," the mascot dog, also will be in attendance. An army of hand organs will be at the playhouse, all grinding out the classic strains of "Mr. Dooley."

William Collier in New Davis Piece.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 4.—William Collier began his starrring career under Charles Frohman's management at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night in a farce by Richard Harding Davis called "The Dictator." The story centres around a New Yorker and his valet who have to go a South American port under suspicious circumstances. On the steamship the New Yorker assumes the name of the American Consul who had stirred up a rebellion in the town and complications follow. Mr. Collier was supported by Edward Abeles as the valet, John Barrymore, George Nash, Emmet Whitney, F. Mellish, Nanette Comstock, Lucille Watson, and Louise Allen.

One Link in Belasco's Theatre Chain.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—A private telegram received here states that David Belasco will build a theatre in this city to form a link in a contemplated theatrical chain through the South.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner will close their season at the Lyric Theatre with three performances of "The Taming of the Shrew" to-night, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow night. They appeared in this two weeks ago, and their success was so great that the run of "The Merchant of Venice" was shortened so that "The Taming of the Sherw" might go on again.

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Mme. Schumann Heink will make her first appearance this season at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Her programme includes a group of Schubert songs, Schumann's song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," and a third group consisting of selections from Wagner, Richard Struss, Hugo Wolf, Becker, and Harry Burleigh.

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The Actors' Church Alliance benefit will take place this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the Manhattan Theatre. Many stars will be among the entertainers.

IROQUOIS FIRE COMPLICATION.

"Mr. Blue Beard" Properties Were English and in Lieu of Duty Bond Was Filed for Return.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The United States Government has now become a party to the complications growing out of the Iroquois Theatre fire. A question of international law has developed and the discovery has been made that an English company and British fire insurance interests will suffer a large part of the financial loss instead of the New York theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger.

"Mr. Blue Beard" was considered the most pretentious extravaganza ever sent on the road in America. The scenery, costumes, and the greater portion of the electrical effects were owned by the Drury Lane Company of London, England. They were leased by Klaw & Erlanger—not purchased. As a consequence, when the spectacular mass of light and color was brought to the United States for temporary use, a bond was filed with the Government guaranteeing that the property would be exported to its owners within a period of six months. It is that bond that the claimants are now seeking to obtain from the Government.

At the same time representatives of Klaw & Erlanger are engaged with equal industry in an effort to secure a release of the bond through proof that the property is now non-existent. The value of the scenery, wardrobe, and effects is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000. The bond for its return was for $18,000.

COLLEGE MAN AS A SOLDIER.

Gen. Wheeler Praises Educated Fighter at Syracuse University Banquet.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler told the New York alumni of Syracuse University at their annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan last night what a great fighter the college man is.

"We had a good test of our college men in the Spanish war," said Gen. Wheeler. "Our worthy President had a regiment, [cheers,] one battalion of which was composed almost entirely of college men. They had to stand a searching comparison with two other battalions composed of hardy frontiersmen who had had many years of experience in handling arms and fighting Indians. And those frontiersmen took off their hats and bowed low to the college men in recognition of their bravery and efficiency in the field."

Other speakers at the banquet were Chancellor McCracken of New York University, John D. Archbald, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company and President of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University; George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad, and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University.

MISHAP TO A LINER.

The Switzerland Damaged by a Heavy Sea—Returning to Southampton.

FALMOUTH, England, Feb. 4.—The Red Star liner Switzerland, Capt. Rogers, from Antwerp Jan. 27 for Philadelphia, which passed the Scilly Islands at 3:10 P. M. today, in returning.

She signalled that she was struck by a heavy sea, and that her funnel was much damaged that she was proceeding to Southampton and that assistance was not required.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY SAILS.

Prelate Departs for Rome to Pay Respects to Pope.

Archbishop Farley, accompanied by the Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, the Rev. Daniel McMackin, the Rev. James B. Lewis, and Edward Farley, sailed yesterday for Rome on the steamship Prince Adelbert, to visit the Pope. Over 200 people, including many of the leading Roman Catholic priests of the city, were at the Hoboken pier when the vessel sailed, to see the Archbishop off and wish him a pleasant voyage.

Before sailing Archbishop Farley said that he was making the trip solely to pay his respects and those of the local Roman Catholic clergy to the Pope and to give over the Peter's Pence to the proper authority. He said he would be back by Easter, and would personally conduct services in the cathedral on that day.

The saloon of the vessel was well filled with floral gifts for the Archbishop, who held a reception there for a few minutes. After the vessel sailed he stood out on the deck, waving his hat to the crowd on the pier until the steamship passed out of sight. During the Archbishop's absence Mgr. Mooney, the Vicar General of the diocese, will look after his business.

A YAQUI INDIAN OUTRAGE.

DENVER, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Guayamas, Mexico, says that passengers arriving from Ortiz, on the Sonora Railroad, have brought the first news of a terrible outrage committed by Yaqui Indians.

The stage which runs between Ortiz and Las Cruces was held up by savages and all the six passengers were killed.

There were fifteen Indians, according to one of the victims, who did not expire until he was picked up by a party of vaqueros traveling in the opposite direction. When the massacre was discovered, officers in charge of the garrison at Ortiz were notified, and a detachment of mounted troops has gone in pursuit of the Indians.

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, bridge whist, and the "lost art of conversation." Striking contrasts between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views expressed in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7. —Adv.

NEWS OF THE DRAMA

Novelties of Interest Disclosed by the Empire Students.

A Swedish Play by Strindberg and an Italian by Mariani, Both in the Latest Manner—The Murray Hill Again.

Two foreign plays of very unusual interest swung into our horizon for a moment yesterday afternoon during the sixth matinée of the Sargent School of Acting, at the Empire Theatre. The qualities of both were somewhat obscured by the acting, which, while faithful and earnest, had scarcely the requisite keenness of psychology or dramatic intensity. But as to the interest of the two pieces there could be no question.

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"The Stronger" is a bit of a one-act piece by August Strindberg, the brilliant and bizarre Swedish playwright who threatens to succeed Ibsen as the pet of the advance guard on the Continent. It is presented in a capable translation by Edwin Bjorkman. The cast is limited to two women, and only one of them speaks. The other does a heavy thinking part, however. She has been the love of a man's youth, the lady who does all the talking is his wife. The two meet in a café. At the rise of the curtain the wife does not know the past relationship between the other and her husband. There has always, however, been a certain distance in their attitude toward each other; and now an atmosphere of constraint develops that, while it imposes silence on the one, goads the other to a flood of speech. It is random, half distracted speech, and yet more intimate than thought. Little by little, as the wife talks on, things take form upon her tongue that have hitherto been not even in her mind—only vague, unrealized instincts. She divines all the other has meant in her husband's life. His habits of mind he has taken from the woman now mute, the phrases he uses, and the very dishes he prefers to eat. The wife herself, moreover, through her husband, has come into the inheritance of the mute woman's individuality—the chocolate she is drinking in the café as they talk is a taste acquired from her by way of the husband. Her first feeling is of horror, of rage, almost of despair at the extent of the other's influence in her husband's character. The mute woman watches every new phase of the wife's agony out of eyes that are cold and dead, their light burned out by unhappy passions. But little by little the wife's mood changes. She realizes that whatever the man's past may have been, his present is hers. Of the two who have unconsciously fought for sway in the man's heart, the wife is the stronger.

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"Conscience" is a two-act piece by Frederico Mariani, one of the school of Italian playwrights whose work is as normal and as wholesome as that of d'Annunzio is morbid and corrupt, and who are therefore heard of only on obscure occasions like the present or when a play of the leader of the school, Roberto Bracco, is given at the Irving Place Theatre.

"Conscience" is a play with a theme, and the theme is the code that approves of a man who kills his wife on finding her in another man's arms. The husband of the piece, having been acquitted of his crime, has spent his life in seclusion, a prey of melancholy but unrepentant. When the action begins, five years later, he finds himself in the precise position his wife had been in. The husband of the woman he has learned to love, however, is an open Lothario, and the wife, who is a bit of an Italian Ibsen lady, proposes that they fly together. But his conscience is rigid, and he goes off, apparently to kill himself.

The tendency of the play is to point out in terms of actual life the brutality of murdering the wife found in adultery, and incidentally, as it seems, to plead for greater candor and pity in dealing with such situations. It is a thrilling little play, written with great knowledge of the heart, great stagecraft, and some humor. It was, however, hopelessly beyond its interpreters of yesterday.

The version used was an "adaptation" by David Drummond, which, with unaccountable unintelligence, makes the profligate husband and the Ibsen wife English folk, while the man of monogamous conscience is an Italian. Such is the topsyturveydom of "adaptation."

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The Murray Hill stock company is with us again and giving better entertainments than ever! How the change has come about deponent knoweth not, but the joyful fact is that it has become possible for Mr. Henry V. Donnelly, who lately suspended business for the lack of plays, to secure the use of the plays that have lately run their course in the syndicate houses of Broadway. It began with Anthony Hope and "The Prisoner of Zenda." Just now Pinero holds the boards. This week it is "The Gay Lord Quex," with Edwin Holt as the gay Lord and Miss Edna Phillips as Sophie. Large houses attest their pleasure. Next week it will be "Trelawny of the Wells." Jones, Barrie, and Carton, Fitch, Thomas, Gillette, and the rest will, it is presumed, come in due turn. The playwrights of the past ten years have been on a higher literary level than has often been reached in the history of the English drama, and anything that disseminates their influence is to be welcomed.

TWO NEW SINGERS ARRIVE.

Mme. Ackte and Fran Naval Reach Here on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for the Metropolitan Opera.

On the belated Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which reached this port yesterday, came two singers for Mr. Conried's metropolitan forces. They are Mme. Ackte, the young Finnish soprano, who has been so popular in Paris of late, and Fran Naval, the tenor. They will appear throughout the remainder of the operatic season. Only four rôles are definitely scheduled for Mme. Ackte so far. They are Marguerite in "Faust," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Elizabeth in "Tannhauser," and Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet." Her first appearance will be in "Faust." Later she may decide to sing in "Pagliacci" and "La Traviata." M. Naval will sing in "La Dame Blanche," "Rigoletto," "La Tosca," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and other operas. He will probably make his début here in "La Dame Blanche."

Mme. Ackte is almost direct from her native land. She reports that the people are in the utmost distress, and that thousands of them are leaving as fast as they can get out of the country. They are not even permitted to speak their own language in public, the one exception to this rule being that they are allowed to sing opera in Finnish.

When in Dresden Mme. Ackte received a visit from Siegfried Wagner, son of the famous composer. He brought a very cordial letter from Frau Wagner, inviting Mme. Ackte to sing at Baireuth this season. Other engagements forbade her accepting, but she hopes to go there and sing in "Parsifal" in the next year or two. Her engagement with Mr. Conried is for only three months, but it is likely that she will come here again next season.

Julia Marlowe May Play This Spring.

Julia Marlowe, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, may return to the stage this Spring. It was her intention, when she closed her season last November, to take a long rest and not to appear again until next Autumn, when she is to be a co-star with E. H. Sothern, presenting Shakespearian plays under Charles Frohman's direction, but her health is so improved after a Mediterranean trip that she is eager for work and may be seen in a new play in New York within a month.

MR. CONRIED VICTORIOUS

Wins Suit in Germany Against a Munich Writer.

The Defendant to Pay a Small Fine, All the Costs, and for the Extensive Publication of the Judgment.

MUNICH, Feb. 4.—The suit of Director Heinrich Conried of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, against Herr Conrad, a Munich writer, for an attack on the director as a result of his production of "Parsifal," was heard to-day. Herr Conrad's article was entitled "The Robbery of the Grail."

Herr Conrad, in the course of his examination before the court, justified his violent language as being the result of the "moral indignation" which seized him, as a German and as a Wagnerian, when he heard of the New York production.

Commercial Councilor von Gross of Baireuth, representative of the Wagner heirs, testified that the Wagner family had not received a cent from the Baireuth performances. All the receipts were devoted to paying the expenses of the festival plays. Frau Cosima Wagner was fighting solely from ideal motives. She had repeatedly refused millions, particularly from the United States, for permission to produce "Parsifal." Attempts to give it there had failed for a long while, because of the impossibility of securing an orchestra score except upon the personal pledge of the buyer not to produce the opera.

It was only after Herr Schott, a music publisher of Mayence, had published a pocket edition, which, the witness said, Herr Conried reported he had bought in Berlin through an elevator boy, that the production in New York was rendered possible.

Herr von Possart, General Manager of the Royal Theatres at Munich, testified that Herr Conried said last Summer that if only five German managers could be found who would declare they would not produce "Parsifal" until after 1913, when the copyright in Germany expired, he would abandon his plan of giving it in New York.

Herr von Possart defended Herr Conried, who, he said, had acted within the American laws, and had only offended the sentiment of reverence toward Wagner. He also defended the German singers who took part in the New York production, except those owing special obligations to Baireuth. Herr von Possart further declared that he meant to produce "Parsifal" after the expiration of the copyright.

Prof. Krause attacked Herr Conried as being "a smart business man, whose devotion to German art is mere self-advertising."

Herr Oppenheim, a writer, justified Herr Conrad's violent language, and said his course was ideal and unselfish.

Herr Conried's lawyer, Judicial Councillor Heibling, asked the court to impose severe punishment for such a grave insult.

The judgment of the court was against the defendant, Herr Conrad, who must pay a forty-dollar fine or spend twenty days in jail. He is to pay all court costs and lawyers' fees, as well as for the extensive publication of the court's finding for a period of twenty days.

"PARSIFAL" REPEATED.

Last evening's performance of "Parsifal" at the Opera House will not rank as one of the best that have been seen there this season. It was the seventh in the series, and Miss Weed was the Kundry. All the participants strove earnestly, like the sincere artists they are, and Mr. Hertz was unsparing of himself and of his men as ever in his effort to keep up the spirit that he has inspired in the production, but especially in the beginning there seemed to be a weight resting upon it. Things were better in the second and third acts. The transformation in the first act was illtimed, and the Hall of the Grail was disclosed before all the preparations for it had been quite completed. The destruction of the magic garden, in the second act, on the other hand, was more effectively accomplished than it has been at any of the recent performances, and all the scenic devices in it worked to perfection. What slips there were in this element of the performance, however, were not of a sort seriously to disturb the general impression, which, it was plain, was sunk deep into the hearts and minds of the audience. Profound attention and a reverential attitude prevailed, as they have before. The house was as full as it has been at any of the previous representations, except, perhaps, in the standing room. But how the public is beginning to view "Parsifal" with a presentable Kundry instead of a great one is shown by the fact that before the hour of beginning the performance had arrived the speculators upon the sidewalk were selling ten-dollar tickets for $5.

Theatre for Century Players.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask permission to make one public statement over my own name. I have organized what I can justly call one of the finest companies ever seen in New York—the Century Players. I shall begin my season on or before Feb. 22. Just at which theatre is dependent alone on the question of public safety. Surely no one can find fault with me for first organizing a company good enough for the best theatre and then trying to find the best theatre for that company. SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

New York, Feb. 4, 1904.

WILL START AN OYSTER FARM.

Raising the Bivalve in Arkansas, Many Miles from the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMMOTH SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 4.—Col. H. G. Cary of Springfield, Ill., and R. S. Kirkpatrick of Newport, Ky., are making arrangements to found a new industry at this place. They have completed preparations for the establishment of an "oyster farm" on the shoals of Salt River just above this town.

Two Memphis capitalists are interested in the venture. The peculiar flavor of a bivalve found here has enabled the firm to establish a good business. The inland oysters are said to find a ready market.

FIREMEN HURT IN JAMAICA.

The plant of the Hygienic Ice Company on South Street, Jamaica, was destroyed by fire which was discovered at 11:30 last night. A general alarm was turned in, as the frame buildings covered several acres of ground and many of the hydrants near the fire were frozen. The volunteer firemen of Jamaica, Richmond Hill, and other places responded. They could do little, however, except protect surrounding property.

While fighting the fire several firemen were slightly hurt. One of them, William Beatty of Jamaica, had to be taken to St. Mary's Hospital. His injuries, however, are not serious. The loss was estimated at $35,000.

Joseph F. N. League Ball Feb. 7.

The Joseph F. N. League will hold its fourth annual ball at the Harlem Casino Sunday evening, Feb. 7. This organization is a charitable one, whose motto is "Aid the Worthy Youth." The Joseph F. N. League's officers are Benjamin Robinson, President; Frank Fabian, Vice President; Benjamin Natkin, Treasurer; Michael Stern, Sergeant at Arms; Jennie Natkin, Secretary, and Sophie Virtel, Financial Secretary.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...7:06	Sun sets...5:21	Moon rises..10:29

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...10:27	Gov. Isl'd..10:54	H. Gate...12:50
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...10:59	Gov. Isl'd..11:28	H. Gate....1:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Havana and Mexico	.....	.....
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
Orizaba, Nassau and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Citta di Messina, Antigua, Martinique, and Guadaloupe	12:30 P. M.	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Fontabella, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Dominica, and Barbados	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Minnehaha, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santurce, Port Rico	9:00 A. M.	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of closing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Jan. 9; Sydney, Jan. 11; Auckland, Jan. 15, and Honolulu, Jan. 25, reached San Francisco on the Ventura, and are due in this city Feb. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 5.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 3.
Indiana, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 30.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 4.
St. Fillans, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston, Feb. 4.
Comal, Galveston, Jan. 30.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 25.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 30.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 30.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

Cearo, San Juan, Feb. 2.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Palatia, Naples, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

Hathor, Calbarian, Jan. 28.
Royal Exchange, Matanzas, Jan. 29.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 26.
Hohenzollern, Genoa, Jan. 21.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 1.
Atlas, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 25.
El Alba, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
El Paso, Boston, Feb. 3.
Tallahassee, Boston, Feb. 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 3.
Catania, Santos, Jan. 9.
Boystad, Pogi Inglis, Fla., Jan 23.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Blucher, Hamburg, Jan. 23. South of Fire Island at 10:19 P. M.

Sailed.

British Empire, for Antwerp.
Idaho, for Hull via Gravesend.
Hugin, for Macoris.
Deutschland, (Gank,) for Flushing, for orders.
Montevey, for Havana and Mexican ports.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Prinz Adalbert, for Naples and Genoa.
Anglo Canadian, for Bombay, Calcutta, &c.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Claverly, for Singapore, Manila, &c.
La Champagne, for Havre.
El Sud, for Galveston.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Hermod, for Norfolk.
Jason, for Tampico and Havana.
Kong Haakon, for Baltimore.
Julia Luckenbach, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Maverick, for Port Arthur, Texas.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 4, at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Hindoo, at Hull, Feb. 3.
Aurania, at Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Cedric, at Queenstown, Feb. 4.
Carpathia, at Trieste, Feb. 1.
Georgia, at Bordeaux, Feb. 1.
Hekla, at Copenhagen, Feb. 1.
Excelsior, at Hamburg, Feb. 2.
Swazi, at Table Bay, Feb. 3.
Peninsular, at Lisbon, Feb. 4.
Picqua, at Malta, Feb. 4.

Sailed.

Celtic, from Queenstown, Feb. 4.
Pretoria, from Bermuda, Feb. 4.
Vincenzo Bonanno, from Port Empedocle, Jan. 29.
Bellaggio, from Santos, Jan. 31.
Mesaba, from London, Feb. 4.

Passed.

La Touraine, the Lizard, for Havre, Feb. 4.
St. Andrew, Prawle Point, for Antwerp, Feb. 4.
British Monarch, Malta, for New York, Feb. 3.
Sloterdyk, Beachy Head, for New York, Feb. 4.

Efficient Service at Reasonable Rates is rapidly spreading the Telephone Habit

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
15 Dey Street

"Name on Every Piece."

LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-Me-Nots"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 35c. and 60c.
"Chocolate Molasses Brittle"	½ lb. 25c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Beginning To-day We Present The
Final Clearing Sale of
Suits and Overcoats for Men

SUITS FOR MEN.

Single and Double Breasted Sack Coat Models, of Cheviot, Tweed, Worsted, or Cassimere in mixtures, and of Cheviot, Thibet or Serge, in black or blue. To augment the above garment we will also offer several hundred light and medium weight suits for Spring wear.

Formerly up to $20.00,
At $11.00.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN.

Belted Tourist and Box Models of various high grade fabrics. Of the Tourist Coats we have all sizes. Box Models are for the most part from 38 to 48.

Formerly $15.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00,
At $13.00.

For Friday and Saturday We Present
A Clearance Sale of Shirts for Men
At Prices Extremely Reduced.

Stiff Bosom and Plaited Shirts

Of Madras, in neat woven or printed designs, attached or detached cu

SENATOR GORMAN SAYS ARMY IS TOO LARGE

Thinks Also That Present Navy Need Not Be Increased.

Senators Lodge, Foraker, and Bailey in Lively Debate on Comparative Republican and Democratic Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—This was a field day in the Senate for stump speeches, of which there were a goodly number. Senator Lodge presented a carefully prepared comparison of Treasury statements designed to show that the balance of trade in favor of this country was destroyed by the Wilson tariff, and that the election of Cleveland in 1892 on a platform pledged to tariff reform started the period of financial distress that ensued. Senator Gorman followed Mr. Lodge, as he did yesterday, and spoke with great force of the present responsibilities of the party in power.

He pleaded the Statute of Limitations against the conditions that prevailed ten years ago, and said that the industrial conditions now were similar to those of 1892, and that it was a time to economize. He condemned the maintenance of a large standing army and the enlargement of the navy, predicting that it would get us into trouble. Any greater number of ships than might be required to maintain the Monroe doctrine and protect American interests abroad, he pronounced unwise and menacing to the welfare of the country.

Mr. Gorman, when he rose to speak, disclaimed any intention to follow Mr. Lodge in comparing the Cleveland administration with others, for it could not be made fairly. Yet it was, he said, fair to say that Mr. Cleveland had been compelled to meet a condition in the Treasury so serious that a Republican Secretary of the Treasury had said that bankruptcy was threatened.

Commenting on the present condition of the country's finances, Mr. Gorman said that it was due to the immense expenditures made in preparation for war—$82,000,000 last year for the navy and $118,000,000 for the army, in a time of profound peace. He denied that he had been an enemy of the upbuilding of the navy. On the contrary, he would have a navy ample to guard American interests everywhere. But he had no idea of a navy to compete with that of Great Britain or Germany, because our conditions did not require such a navy. He did not want a navy for display, but for service.

"I want economy in it," he said, and he called attention to the effectual aid given to Venezuela during the Cleveland Administration. "We did that," he said, "at a cost of $16,000,000 a year, and now we pay $82,000,000 for a navy with which to threaten Colombia." He would reduce the expenditures in the navy and he would scale the army down from 100,000 men, as now authorized, to 50,000.

Mr. Gorman commended the removal of our fleet from the scene of trouble in the Orient by order of the President, saying the brave commander of the fleet would like to take part in any trouble. It was rumored, he went on, in high naval circles, that the United States was marching around the globe with a chip on its shoulder, with a taunt to Germany to knock it off.

Senator Foraker made a characteristic political speech, quoting the Democratic Party platforms and pointing in detail to the figures cited by Senator Lodge to prove that under Republican administration and tariff legislation the present era of prosperity had set in and was to continue.

He announced his suport of the amendment to loan $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, and expressed regret that the question should have been given a political hue. He expressed surprise at Mr. Gorman's remarks concerning the condition of the finances of the country at the close of the Harrison administration. Every one knew, he said, that the country had enjoyed unprecedented prosperity in that administration, and until after the election of Mr. Cleveland in November the prosperity of the country continued and the confidence of the people generally was supreme. He attributed the change in conditions to the election of Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress, all pledged to repeal the McKinley law and give us an approach to free trade—a tariff for revenue only. The panic which culminated in 1893 began, he said, the morning after the election of 1892. It was then that bankers began to call in their loans, importers to reduce their orders, and manufacturers to shorten their pay rolls.

Replying to a question from Mr. Patterson, Mr. Foraker said that strikes were to be expected under any administration except the Cleveland Administration, when the only strikes heard of were strikes on the part of men who were "striking out after a job."

Senator Bailey assailed the statistics that had been presented, and from the official figures of the Treasury Department showed that there had been larger balances of trade in the favor of the United States during the years of the second Cleveland Administration than under the preceding Harrison Administration. He attributed the prosperity of the country to good crops and the industry of the people. "Rain and sunshine, and not the Dingley tariff, have made us rich," he exclaimed, "and it is an impiety to ascribe to a law what is the gift of God."

He declared that Mr. Foraker's speech proved too much, and said that Mr. Foraker had found it necessary to "compare himself with himself." For instance, he said, he had shown that the prosperity of the country in 1908 was much greater than in 1902, notwithstanding the administration was the same. It was not true, he said, that the Democratic Party was the party of hard times. "No more calamity cry for us," he added.

Mr. Bailey said that he was no apologist for Mr. Cleveland. "But," he continued, "unpopular as was Mr. Cleveland, he was not more so than will be the man whom you will elect next November, if you elect any one. In fact, I have never known of a candidate who so many favor and so few want as the present occupant of the White House."

CRUM RESOLUTION PASSED.

Judiciary Committee to Report on Status of Charleston Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Senate to-day passed the amended resolution of Senator Tillman asking the Judiciary Committee to report on the status of Dr. Crum, who is serving as Collector of Charleston, S. C., under a recess appointment, and whose appointment Senator Tillman believes to be illegal. Before the resolution was taken up Senator Hale asked the South Carolina Senator to allow action to be taken without debate in order that time might be saved for consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Tillman declined with characteristic bluntness, declaring that he did not want to send his baby out into the world without any clothes. He then proceeded to make a speech on his resolution.

Mr. Tillman declared that in the Crum case the statute had been violated, and in the case of Gen. Wood the Constitution had been opposed. He further said that Crum was not a fit man for the position, and that the community had made many protests against his selection.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's remarks, one of his resolutions was amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Hale, so as to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate, "What constitutes a recess of the Senate and what are the powers and limitations of the Executive in making appointments of such cases." In this form it was agreed to. The other resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning Crum's appointment, was indefinitely postponed.

FOR THE NAVY $95,000,000.

Admiral Dewey's Construction Ideas Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Admiral Dewey's suggestions in favor of heavy fighting ships for the navy prevailed to-day with the House Committee on Naval Affairs over the recommendation of the General Board, submitted by Secretary Moody.

The Naval Appropriation bill was completed by the committee after a hearing granted Admiral Dewey. It carries an aggregate appropriation of $95,000,000. The new ships authorized are one battleship, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, and two squadron colliers. The appropriation of $500,000 made last year for two submarine boats was reappropriated, the boats to be purchased in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

This construction programme gives a total of 44,000 tons of heavy fighting ships, as compared with 62,000 tons last year. The heavy construction provided will cost $21,750,000, while the lighter construction will bring the cost of the building programme up to $28,000,000.

The recommendation of the General Board was for one battleship, one armored cruiser, three protected cruisers, four scout cruisers, and two colliers. The committee eliminated entirely the three protected cruisers and one of the scout cruisers recommended by the board and added one armored cruiser, in accordance with Admiral Dewey's advice.

Provision was made for an armor plate factory, to cost $4,000,000, which the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to construct in case he cannot secure armor from private bidders at a reasonable price. For the Guantanamo (Cuba) naval station an appropriation of $365,000 was made, and for that at Olongapo, P. I., $862,000 was authorized.

An addition of 3,000 men is authorized to the personnel of the navy.

U. S. MARSHAL DISMISSED.

Incompetence the Charge on Which President Acted in Indian Territory—Deputies to Go, Too.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Acting upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, which was based upon an investigation of the charges against certain officials under the Department of Justice in the Indian Territory, the President has removed from office Benjamin F. Hackett, United States Marshal of the Central District of the Territory.

Hackett's successor will be instructed not to retain as deputies Frank S. Genung, T. P. Hackett, J. E. Emmert, H. F. Donathan, W. W. Wall, T. D. Smith, John A. Hunt, H. K. Wall, and J. T. Hackett, nor as jail physician Dr. M. C. Wilson. Marshal Colbert of the Southern District will be directed to dismiss Deputy Marshals George F. Gates and Oscar Wilkinson. The investigation also resulted in the removal of Deputy Marshal J. C. C. Rogers and Constable H. L. Rogers of the Northern District.

The charges against Marshal Hackett were incompetence and failure to punish his subordinates for misconduct, particularly in permitting the escape of one Short, indicted for manslaugter. Deputies Genung, T. P. Hackett, J. E. Emmert, and Jail Physician Wilson were the persons involved in this escape.

The other deputies dismissed were charged with drunkenness, permitting prisoners to escape, and violating the law concerning the introduction of intoxicants to the Territory.

SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Gillett's Bill to Fix Pay at $7,500 a Year Would Not Really Increase Them Much.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Gillett (Mass.) has introduced a bill in the House providing for fixing the annual compensation of Senators and Representatives at $7,500, an increase of $2,500. To make up for this increase the bill repeals all laws allowing clerk hire, mileage, office rent, and so on.

The effect of the passage of this bill would be to reduce the amount of money now drawn by Senators and Representatives from States that are distant from Washington, and it would be of very little benefit to others. For clerk hire the sum of $1,200 is now allowed, and for stationery $125. Add the mileage to those sums, and the proposed salary of $7,500 would not be much of an increase. The bill of Mr. Gillett went to the Appropriations Committee.

FORT AT WHITE HOUSE.

Built of Snow by Archie Roosevelt and Commands the Entrance to the President's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A fort has been constructed within a day or two directly in front of the President's office and so placed as to completely command the entrance to that building. It is named "Fort Archie," and is the handiwork of Archie Roosevelt, one of the President's sons. The work of construction was commenced late yesterday afternoon and completed last night.

The fact that it is constructed of blocks of snow in imitation of granite does not lessen its warlike appearance. The fort is an extensive affair. It is more than eight feet high and is at least ten feet across. The guns have not been mounted on the fort, but it is the intention of Archie to complete the armament at an early date.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS MEET.

Secretary Taft Addresses Convention—Ex-Gov. Black Takes Luncheon with President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—A large number of New York Republicans are here in attendance on the meeting of the National Republican Editorial Association and the Republican Editorial Association of New York. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and Secretary of State John F. O'Brien are among the visitors and the former addressed the association to-night. Mr. Black to-day called on the President and took luncheon at the White House. He had little to say about politics and would express no opinion regarding the talk that he was to be coached for the Senate to succeed Mr. Depew, or as to whether the New York delegation to the Chicago Convention would be instructed to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. O'Brien, however, was positive that the delegates to Chicago will go instructed to support Mr. Roosevelt. He added that there was a sentiment that Mr. Black should represent the State in "some high and honorable position."

In opening the convention to-night, John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly and President of the National Association, said in part:

"In the clear light of history every patriotic citizen should sincerely rejoice that we have had Presidents with the wisdom to look ahead and with courage to go ahead further and faster than the people. To these prescient minds are we indebted for the Louisiana purchase, the acquisition of Alaska, the freedom of Cuba, the planting of our flag in the Far East and its retention there, and to our stalwart, honest, courageous, typical young American President, Theodore Roosevelt, we will be indebted, during the next four to six years, I sincerely believe, for the construction of the Panama Canal, for much needed and long sought protection for American shipping, for reasonable and advantageous reciprocity, a sounder system of finance, and the maintenance of our national honor wherever or by whomsoever it may be assailed."

Secretary of War Taft was introduced to the editors by President Sleicher as "the Philippine issue," and took advantage of the opportunity to refute some of the statements made about the alleged unhealthy conditions in the islands. The islands, he said, are a pleasant place to live in if one observes the ordinary rules of hygiene.

Besides ex-Gov. Black, Senator Depew also made a speech. The convention adjourned at 9:30 to attend the President's reception at the White House.

FIRST CANAL PAYMENT

Government Depository Banks Told to be Ready.

$30,000,000 to be Withdrawn from Them Probably in Ten Days—No Disturbance of Money Market Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Shaw to-day sent the following letter to all national bank depositories holding special Government deposits regarding prospective calls for funds on account of the Panama Canal purchase:

"It seems probable that the Government will be called upon in the near future to pay $30,000,000 preliminary to the construction of an interoceanic canal. In addition to this, there are outstanding approximately $5,000,000 of United States bonds, which by their terms matured on Feb. 1, 1904, and Congress is considering a proposition to loan between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. To meet these probable demands it will be necessary to withdraw at least $30,000,000 from depository banks.

"You are therefore requested to make immediate preparation for the payment, on demand, of 20 per cent. at New York. In the near future, possibly within ten days, you will be asked to transfer this amount to some one of the New York depositary banks, to be used in a settlement for the canal right of way.

"If you desire to sell at once a portion of the securities now held by the Government against your deposit you will so inform this office, and arrangements will be made for the immediate transfer, so as to avoid actual withdrawals from channels of trade.

"The department will surrender no United States bonds held as security for deposits with any bank until such bank has withdrawn all State and municipal bonds now held as such security, but securities of the District of Columbia, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii will be retained, if desired."

Although Secretary Shaw's announcement of the prospective withdrawals of Government deposits with the banks attracted interested attention in Wall Street yesterday, it did not cause any apprehension of a disturbance in the money market. The ten days' notice given by the Secretary was further commented upon as being likely to minimize the effect of the transfers and, beyond this, it was thought that when the ultimate payments were made to stockholders in the Panama Canal Company the conditions prevailing would prevent more than a ripple on the surface of the financial situation.

The President of one of the large down town national banks said of the matter:

"I don't look for any trouble at all, and hardly believe that we would know anything was happening if not immediately concerned in making the transfers. There is on deposit in the national banks of the country about $166,344,119 of Government money, and of this approximately $38,899,000 is in New York banks. The call will bring therefore about $22,700,000 from country banks into New York and will affect the transfer here of about $7,300,000 from depository banks to the institutions designated as agents of Panama and of the shareholders in the matter. So far as the latter transaction is concerned, it will never be noticed, and the effect of the influx of money from outside, if any, will be to lower the rate of interest.

"As regards the ultimate payment, it is doubtful if it will cause any embarrassment, for a variety of reasons. In the first place it is likely that some considerable proportion of the stock in the Panama Company is owned in the United States. Estimates vary on this point, some having it that as high as 50 or 60 per cent. is going to stay here. I think that from 40 to 50 per cent. would be a fair estimate of the American holdings.

"However, with foreign exchange in its present condition it is probable that the majority of money to be paid out to foreigners will remain here to be used in meeting other obligations or to find other investment. The Panama payments afford interesting opportunity for the study of financial conditions, but I doubt if they have greater significance to us."

It was said yesterday that a number of institutions would probably become depositories eventually for some portion of the money. The bulk of it will pass through the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents for the Panama Government, but it was believed that the private stockholders in the Panama Company would probably in a number of instances have representatives of their own.

The National City Bank, in a circular issued yesterday, said:

"There is naturally much interest in the effect which the transfer of $40,000,000 to the Panama Canal stockholders and $10,000,000 to the representative of the Panama Government will have upon our own money market. In this connection it is interesting to note the opinion which is held in financial circles in Paris, that perhaps half the Panama Canal stock is now controlled by American interests, and the payment will therefore largely remain in this country."

END OF CANAL FIGHT NEAR.

Expectation Is That 24 Democratic Senators Will Vote for the Pending Treaty with Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Leading Senators on both side of the Chamber cherish the belief that they see the end of the long discussion of the Panama incident. They take the sending out of the circular to depositary banks calling in 20 per cent. of the deposits for the purpose of paying the Panama Canal Company for their property and the Republic of Panama the $10,000,000 for the concession of the canal strip as an indication that the ratification of the pending treaty is a foregone conclusion.

It is understood that the Democratic Senators will hold another caucus this week and come to some conclusion as to the language of the proposed resolution suggesting an indemnity to Colombia. They have agreed that there shall be no censure of the President in the resolution and that it shall allege no ground of complaint of Colombio, but simply make offer to consider the claim for indemnity.

The two-thirds vote necessary for ratification will be easily obtained. The Democratic Senators who will vote against the treaty, as far as known definitely, are Bailey and Culberson of Texas, Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Teller and Patterson of Colorado, and Daniel of Virginia. Senator Martin, who voted with his colleague against the Hay-Herran treaty, is claimed by the friends of the treaty. It is regarded as certain that twenty-four Democratic Senators will vote for the treaty, making the total vote eighty-one.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Bills were introduced in Congress to-day as follows:

By Representative JENKINS, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary—A bill extending the statute of limitations to five years, with a proviso that it shall not authorize prosecutions already barred by existing law; also a bill abolishing the office of Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, and providing for the appointment of a solicitor to be appointed by the President.

By Representative MARTIN of South Dakota—A resolution requiring the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the low prices of beef cattle since July 1, 1903, and the unusually large margin between the prices of beef and the selling price of fresh beef, and whether these conditions have resulted from a trust or combination.

BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate to-day passed a bill directing the Director of the Census to co-operate with the Secretary of the State of Michigan in taking the census of manufacturers in Michigan.

The House passed the following bills:

Diplomatic and Consular appropriation, carry $1,966,600.

To modify and amend an agreement with the Devil's Lake Indians of North Dakota.

Authorizing the Mercantile Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River at North Charles, Penn.

Conveying to the town of Winthrop, Mass., a certain tract of land for a public highway.

Authorizing registrars and receivers of United States land offices to furnish, for a fee, transcripts from their records.

CITIZENS' UNION'S PROGRAMME.

Committee Recommends Public Ownership of Utilities and Home Rule.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union, yesterday made public the findings of the City Committee on a legislative programme for this Winter, and as a result of the deliberations of this committee the union will demand constitutional amendments to permit municipal ownership of all public utilities and also absolute home rule. The committee has been meeting regularly for the last three weeks, going over affairs, and now has framed its demand of the Legislature for the enactment of the constitutional amendments for submission to the people.

The municipal ownership amendment, as proposed by the union, would give the city power to own, operate, control, or lease its transportation facilities, the supply of water, gas, and electricity, its docks, including warehousing, its sewers, bridges, and ferries.

The home rule amendment proposed would restrict the Legislature from passing any laws interfering with the city's autonomy in the above matters, except at the request of or with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen or other city officials having charge of the city appropriations.

The committee also reports that while it is not deemed wise to change the constitutional provision limiting the city's indebtedness to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate in order to make possible the carrying out of the policy embodied in the constitutional amendments proposed, the indebtedness created for the development and acquirement of its water supply and docks, which are largely remunerative, should be excluded from the computation of the city's debt.

"In taking this action," said Mr. Cutting, "the union is keeping well within the lines of the policy laid down by the Tilden Commission of 1875, and has added the conservative qualification that the power asked for shall only be exercised by the affirmative action of both the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"The recommendations of the Tilden Commission, which was composed of William M. Evarts, Samuel Hand, E. L. Godkin, John A. Loot, Josiah M. Van Cott, James C. Carter, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Allen Butler, Simon Sterne, and Henry F. Dimock were very sweeping. One of the propositions was that 'the Legislature shall itself have no power to pass any law for the opening, making, paving, lighting, or otherwise improving or maintaining streets, avenues, parks, or places, docks or walls, or for any other local work or improvement in or for the city.' In a word, complete and absolute home rule over all the city's so-called public utilities.

"The union is not prepared to recommend so comprehensive a measure, and moreover, so that its attitude may not be misunderstood, it unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the purpose of the City Committee in adopting the report of the Franchise Committee, with proposed amendments, is not to commit the Citizens' Union to any policy as to municipal operation. But it is realized that if such power be not granted to the city it will not have complete control of its public services, and will be at the mercy of combinations of contractors and others. The power to operate is essential to a complete grant of power.

H. C. HILMERS OWES $3,102,830.

Former Partner in Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. Files a Petition in Bankruptcy.

Herman C. Hilmers, a broker, of 35 Broadway, who resides at 350 Fifth Avenue, and who was a partner in the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., grain and stock brokers, which failed in November, 1891, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of liabilities incurred as a partner in that firm.

Mr. Hilmers's total liabilities are $3,102,830, and he has no assets. Among the creditors mentioned in his schedules are the Union Pacific Railway Company, $552,961; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $484,623; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, $268,855; Merchants' Bank of Canada, $243,539; Watson Brothers, $137,000; W. L. Lawson & Co., $122,000; estate of Robert E. Dietz, $98,500; estate of Carl Wiechers, $108,538; estate of George F. Wiechers, $101,393; estate of Cyrus W. Field, $138,987; John V. Cockcroft of Sing Sing, $97,000; Phenix National Bank, $50,000; Manhattan Company, $85,000; Ellis H. D. Lessen of Schlesswig, Germany, $93,393; Selma Ellis Kisstein of Potsdam, $93,397; Arthur L. Barney, $36,683, and James R. Keene, $6,660.

The firm made an assignment on Nov. 27, 1891, which was afterward set aside, and Norman E. Dike was appointed receiver on Dec. 2, 1893, at the instance of Robert E. Dietz. Daniel A. Lindley, one of the partners, went through bankruptcy three years ago.

TO TAKE UP PIER EXTENSION.

Mayor McClellan Will Urge the Chelsea Dock Plan Again on the War Department.

Undiscouraged because the Low administration was unable to get the consent of the Federal authorities to the Chelsea dock improvement plan, Mayor McClellan and Dock Commissioner Featherson said yesterday that they intend to bring the matter to the attention of Secretary of War Taft at an early date. They believe that, although Secretary Root approved the adverse findings of his Harbor Board, the new Secretary may be more favorably inclined toward the idea.

Both Mayor McClellan and Dock Commissioner Featherson agree with their predecessors in office that this improvement must be made in order to retain the Cunard Line as a Manhattan docking company, and they also believe that the improvement would have the effect of bringing the Hamburg-American Line over here from Hoboken, where they now have 1,000-foot piers. The Chelsea improvement contemplates the extension of every pier between Little West Twelfth Street and West Twenty-third Street, so that they will be at least 900-foot piers instead of 800-foot piers as now.

"It is a matter of vast importance to the commercial interests of this city," said the Mayor, "and all New Yorkers should unite to bring about the desired result. I can see no good reason why the authority to make the extension should be denied."

"JOHN DOE" LOSES HIS WIFE.

She Has Her Marriage to Fraudulent "Count de Sorentte" Annulled.

Henrietta Bailly, who on Jan. 15, 1896, became the wife of a man whom she believed to be "August Marie Joseph, Count de Sorentte," a member of the French nobility and the owner of a chateau at Vendeuvre, France, had that marriage annulled in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Miss Bailly, who is a daughter of Pierre Bailly, of 140 West Fourth Street, was wooed by the Frenchman for several months, and during that time he told her a very great deal about the greatness of his family and their large possessions. Soon after the marriage, however, "Count de Sorentte" disappeared, and has not been heard of since by the members of the Bailly family. It was not until his disappearance that they thought of questioning the validity of his claim to the title, which they now declare to be fictitious.

Not being certain of her husband's right name, the woman brought the action in the Supreme Court against "John Doe," and when Justice Bischoff heard the circumstances he decided to free her from her unknown husband.

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, bridge whist, and the "lost art of conversation." Striking contrasts between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views expressed in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7. —Adv.

HORSES FOR THE PRESIDENT

Six Arabian Stallions Arrive Here from Morocco.

Gift of the Sultan to Mr. Roosevelt and His Family—Costly Caparisons to Follow.

Six fine Arabian stallions arrived here yesterday on the steamship Hohenzollern, from Tangier, the gift of the Sultan of Morocco to President Roosevelt. One of the men in charge of the horses said that there was one for the President, one for Mrs. Roosevelt, and one each for four of the children. The trappings which go with the horses will arrive here on the steamship Deutschland when she returns from her trip to the Mediterranean.

One year ago President Roosevelt sent the Sultan of Morocco, through Vice Consul Langermann, a horse, a mule, five dogs, and two goats. All of these animals were of the best stock the President could secure. The Sultan was greatly pleased with the gifts, and at once prepared a return present. The best saddlemakers were ordered to make six of the finest saddles that their art allowed, and the masters of the Sultan's stables were told to select and break to saddle six of the best horses in the stable.

When the animals arrived yesterday they were in first-rate condition. Their quarters, in between decks aft, had been well padded. Vice Consul Langermann selected four men and two boys from his own servants to take the horses from Fez to the seaport town of Tangier. Special cars were provided for the journey, and right of way was given to the train, so that it might reach Tangier in time to catch the Hohenzollern.

Once on the vessel, the horses were left under the charge of the baggagemaster, two sailors, and two Arabian horsemen. The Arabs were engaged for six months by the Vice Consul, and they expect to go to Washington with the horses and to look after them until the President and his family become acquainted with the animals. Both men are of medium size, very dark, with black whiskers, and wear the fez and long robes, which are wrapped many times about them. They have a slight knowledge of English, and are very proud to think that they come from the service of the Sultan of Morocco to enter the service of the President of the United States. Their names are Mohammed Benjelali and Sheriff Rustief.

Three of the horses are gray, two are fox colored, and the other one is white. All, with the exception of the latter, are of medium size, fine limbed, and with very long hair and manes. The white one, which is said to be for the President himself, is without a spot of any other color, and stands somewhat higher than the rest. It is about seven years old, and was formerly used by the Sultan. The other horses are three and four years old, and have never been used before.

Mohammed Benjelali said that the saddle made for the President is the finest piece of work ever done in Morocco, and its value cannot be estimated. It is very heavy and made of leather, carved in Moorish design, and inlaid with gold, silver, and precious stones. He said that the pedigree of the horses, while unknown to him, was kept in Morocco, and that the ancestors of these horses for generations back were among the best blooded in the country. A letter, he said, which Consul Langermann, who is coming on the Deutschland, will bring himself, contains their names, which were given by the Sultan himself.

At the Custom House it was said that a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem would have to be paid on the horses, and an additional $30 for each horse valued at more than $150, if the horses are brought here for other than breeding purposes.

This is the second time a President of the United States has received horses from a foreign ruler. In 1879 Gen. Grant received two milk-white Arabian stallions from the Sultan of Turkey. They were taken to Brightwood, near Washington, and later out West, but were never used for driving by Gen. Grant.

ROGERS DEFENDS SCHOOL SITE.

President Rogers of the Board of Education has sent a letter to Mayor McClellan, which was received yesterday, defending the action of the board's Committee on Sites in recommending the selection of the East Eighty-ninth Street site for school purposes. This is the property which was assessed at $59,500, which Controller Grout declared recently in the Board of Estimate to be worth not more than $83,000, and for which the city is asked to pay $124,900.

Mr. Rogers declares that the site in question is far better for school purposes than the property further down Avenue A, a block away, which the Controller said could be had for $117,000, although twice as large as the Eighty-ninth Street site. The latter site is wanted by President Rogers, who says it is more valuable for school purposes because of being on a side street, and also because the land is six feet above the level of Avenue A. He also denied that Alderman Schappert is in any way interested in the property, denying the statement made by one of the Controller's examiners. President Rogers asks that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment give its assent to the site selected by the Board of Education.

RESPONDENT HAS BROKEN NECK.

Naomi Sherwood Boller, when she appeared before Justice Leventritt and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday was defendant in an action brought by William Newbold Boller for an absolute divorce, attracted considerable attention because of the fact that she is one of the few persons who have survived a broken neck. She received the injury while riding on horseback with her husband.

Capt. T. E. Lawton of 140 Nassau Street is named in the suit, and he said yesterday that he was glad of it, because it would give him the right to testify in Mrs. Boller's defense, and make public the persecutions which Mrs. Boller alleges she has been subjected to by her husband. The trial was not completed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis transmitted to the House to-day a memorial from the Wales Island Packing Company of New York praying for relief on the ground that the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal placed their canning plant on the Canadian side, which, it is contended, will prevent the continuance of the business of the concern.

The greater part of the $7,250,000 which the Philippine Government has undertaken to pay for the friars' land will, after all, remain in the archipelago. It is to be paid over to the Church authorities to be applied for the benefit of the Church in the Philippines.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, carries a total of $5,711,240, an increase of $233,080 over the current law. Chairman Wadsworth's report says $10,750,000 is spent annually for the promotion of agriculture in the United States.

An order for the first issue of the new Louisiana Purchase Exposition postage stamps, which are to be placed on sale at all Post Offices in the United States May 1, has been sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden.

A large delegation of manufacturers today opposed the bill requiring inspection and licenses as engineers of operators of gasoline launches before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Their principal argument was that it was class legislation; that there was very little danger in the operation of a gasoline engine, and that to require the operator to be licensed would work a hardship on many owners.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The special order of Jan. 30 is amended to read as follows: "The Board of Ordnance and Fortification is reorganized and will consist of the following-named officers of the army and the civilian member heretofore appointed by the President:

"Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery; Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Ramsay D. Potts, Artillery Corps; Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Artillery Corps; Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, civilian member; Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, Recorder."

Post Quartermaster Sergt. Richard Barthelmess, Chief Musician Joseph F. Hernandez, Tenth Band, Artillery Corps, and Chief Musician John Hayes, band, Third Cavalry, have been placed on the retired list.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Major Homer W. Wheeler, Eleventh Cavalry.

The resignation of First Lieut. Anton Seeman, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 29.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee is detached as Commandant, navy yard, League Island, Feb. 11, and ordered to command the South Atlantic Squadron.

Capt. W. H. Emory is ordered to command the Hancock navy yard New York, Feb. 9.

Capt. G. C. F. Wilde is detached from the navy yard, Boston, Feb. 10, and ordered to duty as Commandant, navy yard, League Island, Feb. 11.

Capt. A. S. Snow is detached from command of the Hancock, navy yard, New York, and ordered to the navy yard, Boston, for duty as Captain of yard, Feb. 10.

Commander J. C. Wilson's orders of Jan 13 and 19 are modified, and he is granted two months' sick leave.

Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, and ordered to command the Montgomery.

Commander R. H. Galt is ordered to additional duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Assistant Naval Constructor S. F. Smith is detached from the navy yard, New York, Feb. 22, and ordered to the Asiatic Squadron for duty in the Department of Construction and Repair, at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., and to duty in charge of that department upon the detachment of Assistant Naval Constructor W. P. Robert.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. P. Robert is ordered detached from the naval station, Cavite, May 1, and ordered to Washington for temporary duty in Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Ensign C. Goodrich is commissioned from June 7.

Midshipman F. E. McMillan is ordered to the Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Chief Carpenter W. A. Barry's orders placing him on the retired list of the navy are canceled. Carpenter A. Burke is detached from the Baltimore and granted sick leave for three months. Acting Carpenter P. Sarsfield is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Baltimore. Acting Warrant Machinist L. C. Higgins's orders to the Texas are revoked, and he will continue duty on the Alabama.

Pharmacist E. T. Morse is detached from the naval laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 21, and ordered to the naval station, Cavite, sailing from San Francisco. Second Lieut. C. R. Sanderson is appointed in the Marine Corps from Jan. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

Arrived—Lawrence, at Pensacola; Monterey, at Canton.

Sailed—Iowa, from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Hartford, from Fort Liberte for Monte Christe; Don Juan de Austria, from Suez for Port Said.

The Commandant, navy yard, Boston, has been directed to place the Marietta in commission.

Who Wins?

If it is a case of curing a cough or cold, there is but one answer; Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has been a winner for years, and is as successful as ever. Sold by all druggists.

Piso's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

If You've the Invitation, We've the Dress Suit or Tuxedo.

FULL Dress Suits and Tuxedos have a distinct function. No other garments can take their place. If you want to be correctly dressed for any affair after six o'clock it is imperative that you wear either a full dress suit or tuxedo. In this season of balls, dances and various entertainments doubtless you will attend a few. Have you thought of your evening clothes? If not it is high time to come here and try on some of our garments. You will find that they fit faultlessly, that they have more tone and dignity than the ordinary ready-made sort. But you don't have to pay any more for that at Vogel Brothers.

Tuxedo Suits at $20.

Made of black unfinished worsteds, silk shawl collar, with wide silk braid down the outside of trousers. Your tailor would charge you $30 for a suit like it. Our special price is $20. Tuxedo Coats, separate, $12.50.

Full Dress Suits at $25.

Made of a fine, smooth finished black dress whipcord, silk faced to the button holes. A custom tailor would charge you $35 for a suit like it. Our special price $25. Same suit silk lined, special at $30.

Silk Opera Hats, $5. And every other thing to go with evening dress.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Open Saturday Night Till 10:30.

C. C. Shayne, Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

February Discount Sale of Manufactured Furs.

Fox, Moleskin, Squirrel, Bear.....20 per cent. discount
Chinchilla, Marten, Alaska Sable (skunk).....15 per cent. discount
(Note.—Fox and Chinchilla are fashionable, but not recommended for service.)
Ermine, Lynx, Mink, Otter.....10 per cent. discount

Fur-lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats, Fur-lined Circulars, Fur Capes and Sleigh Robes at 25 per cent. discount.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

MUFFS, SCARFS, BOAS, VICTORINES, DOLMANS, &C.

1/3 LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Sealskin and Persian Lamb Jackets and Coats.

NEWEST STYLES; ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

VINCENT says

THE ground-hog said: "More winter."
All the weather men say: "Cold wave coming"
I say: "Stein-Bloch winter suits and overcoats one-third off price"
I say, moreover, that these Stein-Bloch clothes are far and away the greatest values ever offered in New York—that is, if you consider good cloth in the most up-to-date patterns, well put together and so thoroughly tailored at every point as to hold its shape, constitute value.

What the ground-hog says and what the weather man says I do not vouch for.

What I say I know to be true.

The prices tell their own story, and if you know anything about clothes the goods tell their story, too.

$15 Suits and Overcoats,	$10.00
$25 " " "	14.00
$30 " " "	18.00
$40 and $45 Overcoats,	24.50
$50 and $55 "	$31.50

Broadway—22d Street.
Sixth Avenue—12th Street.

James McCreery & Co.

House Gowns
3rd Floor.

Accordeon pleated. Albatross Negligee Robes, 11.50

Cashmere Wrappers or Albatross Negligee gowns, trimmed with Ribbon. 12.50

French Flannel Kimonos. 7.50 and 10.00

Remaining Stock of Eiderdown Robes. 3.75 and 5.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Jewelry Dep't.

2500 Imported Lorgnette, gilt or oxidized chains,—set with topaz, turquoise, coral, emerald, sapphire and garnet. 75c. each.

LINER'S ROUGHEST TRIP

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Delayed by Three Fierce Storms.

Five of Her Ventilators Carried Away in a Hurricane and the Vessel Forced to Stop.

After the longest and roughest voyage from Bremen to New York in her history, the big steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday none the worse for her battle with the elements, but coated with ice as a result of the intense cold she experienced on the last day of her run. Three storms were met on the way, and these were accompanied by such high seas and such strong gales that the big vessel was almost two days behind her usual time, making the voyage in seven days, twelve hours, and twenty-three minutes from the outer mark of Cherbourg Harbor to the Sandy Hook Lightship.

As the steamship passed by the Cherbourg breakwater one week ago Tuesday, she poked her black nose into a strong southwester, which caused much discomfort among the passengers. That night the wind increased in force and worked around to the west, piling up great head seas, some of which broke over the forward deck with terrific force. This storm lasted all Tuesday night, and was not left behind until after midday on Wednesday.

Thursday brought another blow, worse than that of the days before. Early in the afternoon the barometer fell suddenly, and soon a gale of seventy miles an hour was raging, bringing with it fierce squalls of snow and sleet, which froze to the rigging wherever it struck, and made it impossible for any one to go out of the cabin. So fierce were the seas that for almost a day the vessel ran at one-half her ordinary rate, logging but 248 knots. The vessel for the two days that this storm lasted rolled and pitched so that only the best seamen were able to appear at the table in the saloon, and the ship's doctor was kept busy making his round of seasick passengers.

The gale finally broke on Saturday, and the sea calmed once more, but in less than twenty-four hours the elements again broke loose, and so badly did the vessel act that most of the passengers remained in their bunks, for fear of being thrown down and injured. Toward midnight a full-sized hurricane developed. At first it came from the west, but in a few minutes it turned off to the southwest, and for the next three hours the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse faced the worst weather she has ever met. When the blow started all of the movable things on deck had been made fast, but the big ventilators, which can stand almost any weather, were left out. When the hurricane reached its height five of these big iron cylinders were carried away. The first to go crashed to the deck with a sound that made all of the passengers think the ship had been struck by another. One after the other the ventilators were torn away, and all but one carried over the side and lost.

For an hour the steamship faced the blow, and then Capt. Cuppers ordered his vessel hove to, to await the passing of the gale. The passengers could not sleep because of the pounding of the sea on the decks, and when Capt. Cuppers said yesterday that he had had but fourteen hours' sleep during the entire voyage, many declared that they had not had as much. Monday morning at length dawned, and with it came a calmer sea and decreasing wind. The vessel then made good time to port, and, though the air was very cold, all of the passengers enjoyed that last three days of the trip.

Passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse told of one woman passenger who tried her luck in the smoking room with the card players, and who lost considerable of her money. She was in on every pool, they said, and was always eager to get into the card games, but on every occasion she lost.

TRIP OF THE OCEANIC.

Liner Lost Twenty Feet of Railing in Struggle with Huge Head Seas.

The White Star Line steamship Oceanic reached her pier last night shortly after dark, more than a day overdue because of the very bad weather experienced during almost the entire trip from Liverpool. Many of the passengers who are old sailors said on landing that they had never before passed such an uncomfortable trip, the sea having prevented them during almost the entire voyage from going on deck. On Sunday night the vessel passed through the hurricane, which was reported by other vessels which arrived yesterday from Europe.

The Oceanic did not reduce her speed, but continued to plow through the great head seas which rolled at her and piled over her from time to time. Shortly after midnight on Monday one great mass of water that the sailors describe as a "grandfather" struck the vessel, almost submerging her. It tore away twenty feet of the starboard railing forward, throwing it against the cabin with such force that it made a sound like the boom of a great gun, and seemed as though it would carry away the deckhouse.

J. Bruce Ismay, Chairman and Managing Director of the White Star Line, was a passenger on the vessel. He was met by Clement A. Griscom, the President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Manager of the American Line. Mr. Ismay will make an inspection of the Dominion Line, running from Boston to the Mediterranean, which was recently taken over by the White Star Company. He was asked concerning the rumored changes in the Ship Trust and about the rumored resignation of President Griscom, but he denied all knowledge of the subjects.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, who returns from a trip to Germany, said many officers were securing leave, and in case of war between Russia and Japan would be found fighting with Japan.

Wiman Furniture Sale Brings $1,200.

The sale of furniture from Erastus Wiman's former mansion, on Wall Street, Stapleton, S. I., was concluded by Auctioneer Daniel T. Cornell at the Turn Hall there yesterday. The proceeds from the sale amounted to $1,200. It was supposed that paintings, bric-a-brac, and other valuable articles were to be offered for sale, but it appears that these were taken by Mr. Wiman when he moved into the smaller house he now occupies. Most of the articles put up at auction were large pieces of furniture, and these brought about 50 per cent. of their real value. Mr. Wiman, who is seventy years of age, is now a hopeless paralytic.

Kitchen Range Explosion Hurts Woman.

By the explosion of a water-back in the kitchen of James Guthrie, at 143 Ferry Street, Jersey City Heights, yesterday, Mrs. Guthrie was severely injured and the kitchen wrecked. Mrs. Guthrie made a fire in the kitchen range and was pouring water into a kettle when there was an explosion. The range was shattered and pieces of iron were blown in all directions. One of the pieces struck Mrs. Guthrie in the right hand, lacerating it badly. She was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and was found lying on the floor by her husband. The explosion is attributed to the freezing of the pipes leading to the water-back, which prevented the escape of the steam.

Invalid Probably Fatally Burned.

Joseph Horvatto of 333 Stanton Street, an invalid, suffering from palsy and various other complaints, was probably fatally burned last evening through the upsetting on a stove of a pan of fat with which he was preparing the evening meal for his wife and son, who have been the providers for the family, while Horvatto attended to household duties. The blazing fat set fire to his clothing. Michael Ackerman, a neighbor, and Patrolman Kuhn of Union Market Station, went to his rescue, and with blankets put out the flames that enveloped him, and he was taken in an ambulance by Dr. Emily Dunning to St. Vincent's Hospital.

AGAINST SCHOOLS IN PARKS.

President Van Rensselaer of the Public Education Association, Appeals to the Mayor.

The Public Education Association yesterday sent a letter to Mayor McClellan, asking him to withdraw his support from the project to erect temporary school buildings in the public parks to relieve the present overcrowding in the schools. The letter was as follows:

Dear Sir: The Executive Council of this association, organized under the Regents of the State of New York especially to further and to safeguard the interests of the school children of Manhattan and the Bronx, instructs me to petition most earnestly that you will not favor the proposal to erect temporary school buildings in some of the parks of the city.

While it is a matter of great importance that every child in New York shall be given full-time instruction in the schools, practically no child is now entirely excluded from them, and the half-time classes which now receive some of the youngest serve their needs more adequately than is generally understood.

The erection of temporary school buildings on park sites, we believe, would most probably mean their retention in permanent use. In any case a most unfortunate precedent would be set, for it is only by means of unremitting and earnest efforts on the part of the public that the parks have hitherto been preserved for the uses they are intended to serve, well-intentioned persons constantly desiring to have portions of them devoted to ends which, however desirable in themselves, would involve a lessening of the utility of the parks as such.

The preservation of every foot of the parks, and especially of the smaller ones, in the crowded parts of the city, appears to your petitioners even more essential to the welfare of the children of New York than the immediate accommodation of every child in full-time classes at school. Therefore we beg that the proposal aforesaid may not receive your support. Very respectfully,

M. G. VAN RENSSELAER, President.

SCHOOL CLEANERS IN DEMAND.

Supply on Civil Service List Exhausted —Experimenting on System.

Henry M. Devoe, Supervisor of Janitors under the Board of Education, is unable to obtain cleaners for the schools, which the Committee on Care of Buildings, in response to a request made by the last Civil Service Commission, has chosen for experimentfng with the new system of hiring janitors' assistants.

The new system requires that assistants be appointed from lists prepared by the Civil Service Commission. These lists are now exhausted, and President McCooey has promised to hold new examinations for men and women cleaners in order to prepare new ones. The schools that are being experimented with are the Morris High School, Public School No. 188, the Curtis High School in Richmond, and Public School No. 17 of the same borough. Mr. Devoe fears that it will be necessary to hire any cleaners he can get for the present in order to keep the schools open.

EASTMAN TWICE INDICTED.

Bill Found for Attempted Murder and the "Monk" May Get a Twenty-five-Year Sentence.

The Grand Jury yesterday filed two indictments against "Monk" Eastman, otherwise known as William Delaney, who had been locked in the West Fifty-fourth Street prison since Monday last, when he was arrested, after a pistol fight, charged with attempting to rob a man in Forty-second Street.

Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau heard that Eastman had attempted to kill a young man named Harry Lewis two weeks ago at First Street and Second Avenue by firing two shots at Lewis. Yesterday the Inspector took Lewis before the Grand Jury and this shooting story was told. On the strength of it the Grand Jury acted under a recently amended law which provides a penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment for attempted murder. After indicting Eastman in that court the Grand Jury listened to the story told by the Pinkerton detectives and the others who figured in the shooting episode in Forty-second Street on Monday. For the part he took in that affray Eastman was indicted for assault in the first degree.

After being removed to the Tombs Eastman declared that the police were bent on "sending him up the river" this time, but he thought he would be able to beat them out with the aid of a good lawyer.

MUST KEEP BOY IN STATE.

Court Rules on Movements of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. J. Smith's Son Pending Separation Suit.

Mrs. Arthur L. J. Smith of Brooklyn, who is suing for a separation on the ground that her husband is inordinately and unbearably jealous of her, and has a too fiery temper, and who on Wednesday had a lively dispute with him in the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City over the custody of their nine-year-old boy, was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Leventritt yesterday not to take the child from the jurisdiction of the court.

L. L. Delafield, Mr. Smith's attorney, told Justice Leventritt that the reason Mrs. Smith's departure with the boy on Wednesday had been interferred with was that it was suspected that she intended to remove him from the jurisdiction of the court, which a few days ago decided how the lad's time should be divided between the quarreling parents. That was denied by A. H. Hummel, Mrs. Smith's counsel.

A supplementary order signed yesterday directed that Mr. Smith should have custody of the boy during school hours and between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock each day, and also on Saturdays, Sundays, and other holidays. Mr. Smith remains at his residence, 110 Prospect Park West, and his wife is living at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith will appeal to-day from the order requiring him to pay her $50 a week alimony.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Marie C. Seguin, Who Died in Denmark, Remembers New York Institutions.

Marie C. Seguin, formerly a resident of this city, who died in Svendborg, Denmark, Oct. 24 last, in her will, which was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, bequeaths $10,000 to the Sheltering Arms of New York, $10,000 to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, $10,000 to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, and $10,000 to the Royal Academy of Music of London. The gift to the Royal Academy of Music she directs shall be used as a fund to be known as the Edward and Annie Seguin Scholarship, to be awarded by competition to vocalists born in the United States of America or in Great Britain.

To Miss Charlotte Mathiesen of Svendborg, Denmark, the testator leaves $10,000, together with her wardrobe and many of her jewels, and to Orison Hamilton Smith and Katherine Seguin Smith, "children of my friend Orison B. Smith," $10,000 each. The will names as executors Orison B. Smith, Sinclair Smith, and James S. Greves of this city, and bequeaths to them in trust the sum of $30,000, the annual income of which is to be paid to Edward S. R. Seguin, a nephew, of Indianapolis, Ind., until he is thirty-five years old, and then he is to receive the principal. Many bequests are made to cousins and family friends and the residue of the estate is left to the nephew, Edward S. R. Seguin.

Held for Fraud in Damage Suit.

Albert Steinberg of 194 Grand Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to defraud the Public Service Corporation by pretending to have fallen from one of the company's cars. He alleged that one of his ribs was broken. His witnesses—James Dummer, Edward Alton, and James White—when taken to Police Headquarters, said they had not seen the accident, but that Steinberg had promised to pay them for giving testimony. Alton said he was to receive $25 and the others said they were to receive $10 each. Steinberg will be arraigned before Police Justice Higgins to-day.

EXODUS OF LOAN SHARKS

Seek Refuge in New Jersey from Prosecution Here.

Post Office Inspector Interferes with Plans and Profits by Ordering Mail Held Up.

The District Attorney's war on the money-loan sharks was continued yesterday, with the result that scores of money-to-loan-on-salary concerns packed up and moved out of New York, leaving word that they would be found doing business in New Jersey, where they believed they were safe from prosecution on usury charges. At least a dozen county detectives were out with warrants, but when they went to make the arrests they found the shark offices in the big down-town buildings deserted, and were informed of the wholesale removals to Jersey City.

Some of those who moved sent out circulars notifying borrowers that they had suspended business temporarily, but would receive installment payments due on loans through the mails. To-day they will learn that Post Office Inspector Boyle has taken action in the matter with a view to stopping them from using the mails. He has issued orders to hold up all letters addressed to the so-called loan corporations, with instructions to hold such mail until the person applying for it shall prove that he or she is entitled to receive it. This will give the District Attorney's office an opportunity to get at the heads of the concerns. So far there are ten cases pending in the courts.

"A peculiar thing happened to-day," said Assistant District Attorney Kresel. "A man who wanted to make a monthly payment of $6 on a loan of $24, which he had obtained from Mitchell & Co., and for which he was to pay back $36, went to Mitchell & Co.'s offices and found that the firm had moved. A man near the office door eyed him suspiciously and then asked him what he wanted. He said that he had come to pay over $6 due to Mitchell & Co. 'That's all right,' said the man at the door, 'go right up to the District Attorney's office and pay it to Mr. Kresel.' Of course the man at the door thought that I had sent the stranger to get evidence for another raid on Mitchell & Co., against whom we have a case pending.

"The stranger, who did not understand the situation, came here and handed the $6 to me, as he was told. When I smiled and gave him a receipt for the money he wanted to know more about it. I told him. I will accept all payments that come my way for use as evidence against the sharks, but this is the first I have received."

TO RELIEVE BRIDGE CROWDS.

Commissioner Best Will Submit Plan Within Two Weeks.

Bridge Commissioner George E. Best said yesterday that of the many plans considered by him during the last month for the relief of congested conditions at the Brooklyn Bridge three seemed worthy of special notice and would be laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment within the next two weeks.

The Commissioner would not go into details about any of the plans, except to say that they would probably be perfected and laid before the public on or about March 1. However, it is generally understood that the best-liked plan, which is believed to have the support of Chief Engineer O. F. Nichols, is a revision of the old Martin plan of constructing an elevated track up Centre Street, so that the elevated bridge trains could go up that way, and then follow the Delancey Street extension to the Williamsburg Bridge. By taking this plan and effecting connections on the Brooklyn side, a belt line would be effected, and with cars and trains running in both directions, it is believed that ample transportation facilities could be afforded for all Brooklyn residents.

The plan has been laid before the Mayor in a general way, and will have to come before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment because of the amount of money involved. When the expense of the relief plan was referred to the Mayor yesterday he said:

"It will be expensive; but it has been my experience since Mayor that everything for the benefit of this big city costs money."

THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

Republican Leaders Against Changing the Method Now Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The plan to elect the Presidential Electors of the State of New York by Congressional Districts this Fall instead of by the State at large, though generally discussed here with much interest, has not been seriously considered by the Republican leaders, according to Gov. Odell.

Most Republicans here believe that the plan would not work out with signal advantage to the Republican Party. It was declared that to go before the voters otherwise than to the people as a whole would be a confession of weakness on the part of the party.

It is declared, on the other hand, that the Republicans could afford much better than the Democrats to elect or cause the election of Electors to be by districts, for some of the up-State districts could not possibly be brought into the Democratic column, whereas very few of the districts as now laid out are so absolutely Democratic that the Republicans have not a fighting chance.

An Ex-Senator to Test Game Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Ex-State Senator A. B. Banks, head of the law book house, is being sued by the State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission for having in possession sixteen game birds during the close season. Mr. Banks had an opportunity to settle for $520, but he decided to test the matter in the courts, and the action was brought.

George Storm's Death Accidental.

George Storm, who was found shot in his office at the Owl Commercial Company, of which he was President, at 208 East Twenty-seventh Street, on the afternoon of Jan. 14, was not a suicide, according to the verdict at the inquest before Coroner Jackson yesterday. All witnesses agreed that the aged tobacco manufacturer was happy and contented just prior to his death, and the Coroner charged that the shot was accidental. The jury so found.

Grammar School Alumni Dinner Feb. 20.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Grammar School No. 69, which numbers 1,125 members, will take place at Shanley's Feb. 20. Jerome Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company is in charge of the affair, as Chairman of the Committee of Entertainment. An invitation will be extended to Mayor McClellan.

Prize Winners at Women's Art School.

The first prize, awarded in historic ornament classes at the New York School of Applied Designs for Women yesterday, was won by Miss May A. Seager. The second prize winner was Miss Florence A. Stevens. Honorable mention was made of Miss Sara B. Hill's work.

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, bridge whist, and the "lost art of conversation." Striking contrasts between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views expressed in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7. —Adv.

MORTGAGE RECORDING TAX

The Bostwick Bill Indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Tax Statistics by Counties—Restriction on Foreign Vessels Trading Between This Country and the Philippines Opposed.

The Committee on State and Municipal Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce at the regular meeting of the Chamber yesterday brought in a report through its Chairman, George F. Seward, indorsing the Bostwick bill to lay a recording tax on mortgages made after July 1 of 1½ per cent.

The report called attention to the fact that the Chamber, while having gone on record in favor of abolishing mortgage taxation, had at the same time in 1902 and 1903 recorded its opinion that as a compromise measure it did not oppose the mortgage tax proposition. The report further argued that the State was now committed to the $100,000,000 canal improvement project, for which bonds were to be issued for terms of not over eighteen years, the interest to be met by direct taxation, although the amendment to the Constitution now before the Legislature would permit the payment out of moneys derived from indirect taxation. The report continued:

Before this amendment can be submitted to the people, it must again receive the approval of the Legislature at its session one year hence. There is no reason to doubt that the Legislature will again approve it, and that the people will ratify the amendments at the election of November, 1905.

The revenue to be derived by the State from the mortgage recording fee has been estimated at $2,500,000 a year. Under the Bostwick bill this would go to the State. If so used it would provide, perhaps, five-sixths of the money needed to defray the interest on $100,000,000 of canal bonds.

It will be necessary, however, under the terms of the Constitution to provide also a sinking fund to retire the canal bonds. As no bonds can be issued to run more than eighteen years, the sinking fund requirements will cost annually considerably more than the annual interest on the bonds.

The following table of tax statistics presented with the report shows, in three columns, by counties, the total of personal taxes actually collected in 1901, the part of this personal tax derived from mortgage taxation according to an estimate of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Grange, and the share of each county in revenue from a recording fee that would realize $2,500,000 for the whole State:

Counties.	Tax Paid by Personal Property, 1901.	State Grange Estimate of Mortgage Tax.	Amount Share of $2,500,000 Tax to be Derived from Recording Fee.
Albany	$115,550	$11,555	$37,225
Allegany	28,775	2,377	6,300
Broome	40,331	4,032	14,275
Cattaraugus	37,707	3,770	10,100
Cayuga	37,954	3,795	14,050
Chautauqua	53,890	5,389	13,700
Chemung	15,020	1,502	10,900
Chenango	23,279	2,327	6,800
Clinton	19,348	1,934	4,000
Columbia	50,503	5,050	10,225
Cortland	13,624	1,362	5,100
Delaware	45,040	4,504	6,200
Dutchess	55,807	5,580	18,880
Erie	226,632	22,663	131,150
Essex	19,840	1,984	4,275
Franklin	20,852	2,085	4,650
Fulton	48,368	4,836	6,250
Genesee	32,844	3,284	10,000
Greene	22,174	2,217	5,500
Hamilton	851	85	250
Herkimer	33,038	3,303	8,925
Jefferson	41,461	4,146	14,925
Lewis	18,357	1,835	4,075
Livingston	26,114	2,611	11,075
Madison	27,257	2,725	8,700
Monroe	198,314	19,831	59,250
Montgomery	28,894	2,889	10,775
Nassau	43,114	4,311	11,875
Niagara	29,049	2,904	17,100
Oneida	178,904	17,890	24,350
Onondaga	186,393	18,539	45,075
Ontario	44,512	4,451	12,500
Orange	56,264	5,626	18,150
Orleans	20,723	2,072	6,475
Oswego	52,808	5,280	11,425
Otsego	31,196	3,119	8,975
Putnam	12,639	1,262	3,100
Rensselaer	75,470	7,547	30,600
Rockland	19,107	1,910	6,200
St. Lawrence	39,498	3,949	14,175
Saratoga	30,584	3,058	11,000
Schenectady	35,322	3,532	9,000
Schoharie	14,962	1,496	4,675
Schuyler	9,511	951	2,900
Seneca	22,490	2,248	6,400
Steuben	37,324	3,732	13,475
Suffolk	38,937	3,893	18,025
Sullivan	5,744	574	2,525
Tioga	25,163	2,516	5,625
Tompkins	22,598	2,259	6,350
Ulster	30,625	3,062	11,125
Warren	45,768	4,576	3,250
Washington	32,382	3,238	7,750
Wayne	32,356	3,235	11,000
Westchester	287,342	28,734	66,900
Wyoming	19,528	1,952	6,275
Yates	7,715	771	4,525
	$2,763,789	$276,378	$839,225
City of N. Y.	12,941,090	1,294,109	1,660,775
Total	$15,704,879	$1,570,487	$2,500,000

The Chamber voted on motion of Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce, to memoralize Congress for an extension of the term within which the provisions of the law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States should not be applicable to foreign vessels engaged in trade between Philippine ports or between the Philippines and the United States.

The committee sent to the Conference on International Arbitration reported favorably on the results of that gathering, submitting a report which will be considered at the next meeting of the Chamber.

"COLD CAR" BILL ADVANCED.

Senator Raines Talks About It "With Some Heat" and the Bill Goes to a Third Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Senator Russell's bill to force the companies operating railroads in the City of New York properly to heat their cars was advanced to a third reading to-day in Committee of the Whole, after Senators Russell, Raines, Malby, Elsberg, Burton, Marshall, and E. R. Brown had discussed it at length.

Senator Raines and Russell again argued with reference to steam railroads. It was declared that the original bill with relation to the heating of cars had been faulty in that it applied only to steam railroads; now the second applied only to cars run by other motive power than steam. At the end of the debate Senator Russell introduced another bill, which embraces the steam roads.

During the discussion it was declared that there had been "enough of these promises and perpetual inactivity on the part of the State Railroad Commission." Senator Malby declared that he wanted Brooklyn to be as warm as it desired, but he would like to see legislation which would benefit the entire State. He had hopes, he said, that such legislation would some time be enacted. "But," said he, "I suppose we must get Brooklyn and New York warm first."

Senator Burton described conditions on surface cars in New York and Brooklyn, declaring them conducive to disease, particularly pneumonia.

Senator Raines said, with some heat for such a cold subject, that he had been accused of holding up legislation desired by the people of the City of New York. He added that he had questioned the bill because of the peculiar exemptions first contained in it with reference to surface railroads. The bill attacked steam roads without seeming reason.

In following Senator Raines, Senator Russell caused the Senators to smile by declaring with pointed emphasis: "I, too, am becoming embittered against these corporations."

A TWO-EDGED LABOR BILL.

Mr. Prince's Measure Would Have Made It Hard to Convict "Sam" Parks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—There was introduced in the lower house to-day by Assemblyman Prince of New York, who is known as the representative of union labor in the Assembly, a bill making it a criminal offense to offer a bribe to any representative of a labor organization.

This measure would make it impossible for any person offering or giving bribes to testify against any one accepting the same, and he would thereby incriminate himself.

If this bill had been a law at the time Samuel J. Parks, now in Sing Sing prison, was before Recorder Goff for extortion, the conviction of Parks would have been made extremely difficult, if not impossible.

MINORITY EDUCATION REPORT.

Grady Says Majority Bill Brings Schools Into Politics.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The report and bill of the minority of the special joint committee on educational unification to-day was presented in the Senate by Senator Grady. The report deplores the resort to partisan division at the end of the special committee's labors, and declares that prior to the appearance of the bill presented by the majority, "a unanimous agreement of the joint committee had been arrived at, and the bill accompany this report, whose provisions have been published, was prepared and submitted to the individual members for approval as the fairest solution of the problem, to which all could lend their support. Said Senator Grady:

"It is to be regretted that it has been deemed politic by the majority of the committee to abandon all idea of educational unification upon the lines of public expectation, and to substitute therefor a plan of educational centralization under reprehensible partisan control, and make a perpetual issue in the field of party politics."

FOR WATER STORAGE.

A Measure Aimed to Meet the Needs of Both the Public and the Manufacturers.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A water storage bill, similar in purpose to that which created the State Water Storage Commission of 1902, is contemplated in a bill which Assemblyman Merritt of St. Lawrence expects to introduce early next week. He says that the question of conserving the available water of the State is becoming imperative. Municipalities must have pure drinking water, upon the one hand, and manufacturers must use it for power and waste disposal.

"The difference between my plan and the original water storage commission and the bills introduced last year to perpetuate it," Mr. Merritt said to-night, "is that whereas those plans involved a permanent salaried commission, my bill will provide for local commissions to meet local situations, appointed from time to time by the Supreme Court Justices in the districts concerned."

ALBANY NEWS NOTES.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Hayden's bill authorizing town boards to require fire escapes on places of amusement, factories, hotels, churches, and charitable institutions, and imposing a fine for violations, was reported out to-day by the Committee on Internal Affairs, with the amendment that the fine shall not be fixed at $5 but may be anything not exceeding $5 per day. The committee also decided to act favorably upon Mr. Slocum's bill authorizing Tax Commissioners to visit each town in their county annually or biennially in their discretion.

The Committee on Villages reported favorably to-day Mr. Wainwright's bill amending the village law so as to permit the incorporation of the village of Rye.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following bills were introduced to-day in the Legislature:

Assemblyman CUNNINGHAM'S—Appropriating $35,000 for a trades school and shop building at the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Senator WILCOX'S—Amending Chapter 637 of the laws of 1903, relative to verbal errors and inconsistencies which affect stock of railroad corporations and relative to payment thereon. Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy says that the bill would absolve the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad from the imperfections in its status due to failure to make payments on the stock or do work on the road."

Assemblyman CHANLER'S—Permitting limited fishing with tip-ups through the ice in Dutchess County in waters inhabited by trout.

Assemblyman COUTANT'S—Making the close season for grouse, woodcock, and quail in Ulster County from Dec. 16 to Oct. 15.

Assemblyman EVANS'S—Providing that the Rome asylum for unteachable idiots shall also accept the feeble-minded and also providing for an inspection every month, instead of every three months.

Assemblyman ROSENSTEIN'S—Requiring interest at 6 per cent. on cash security deposited by employes with employers.

Assemblyman DICKINSON'S—Providing that normal schools may be insured by the local authorities.

Assemblyman E. F. CHARLES'S—Providing that in villages having a sufficient water supply the property owners or occupants of any street may apply for street sprinkling, the expense to be assessed on the owners or occupants.

Assemblyman MERRITT'S—Providing that no municipality shall modify or change plans or specifications for the erection, alteration, or improvement of State buildings as made by the State architect.

Assemblyman REEVE'S—Providing that deer shall not be taken except between a half hour before sunrise and a half hour after sunset. At present it is between daylight and sunset; providing also that possession of wild deer or venison between Aug. 31 and the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in November, and between the second Friday after the first Tuesday and the 20th of November shall be conclusive evidence of a violation of this section unless it be shown that the same was lawfully killed within the State or was killed without the State.

Assemblyman COX'S—Providing that a divorce granted in another State to a wife on the ground of adultery shall be grounds for an award of alimony.

Assemblyman FISH'S—Providing in cities and villages of over 5,000 an extra day of registration—the first Saturday in September—for voters who show that they cannot be present at the subsequent meetings of the registration board.

Assemblyman MONROE'S—Permitting fishing with nets for bullheads, suckers, eels, and dogfish in certain parts of Cayuga Lake, providing a permit is first obtained.

Assemblyman THONET'S—Providing extra compensation for stenographers in Kings County Court in payment for extra copies of testimony.

Assemblyman HOOKER'S—Exempting persons driving traction engines or threshing outfits over four tons in weight across bridges from damages to person or property resulting therefrom.

Assemblyman COOK'S—Allowing Assessors in towns over 17,000 in Nassau County to employ a clerk at a salary not exceeding $900, and requiring them to keep their offices open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every day except Sunday, Saturday, and public holidays, and on Saturday from 9 to 12. Between Sept. 1 and July 1 the Assessors shall ascertain names of all taxable inhabitants and the taxable property.

Assemblyman LARUE'S—Legalizing the special election held Nov. 3 last in the town of Philadelphia, resulting in favor of the building of a public electric light plant and the issue of $12,000.

Assemblyman HOCKER'S—Providing that in cases of death by accident the burden of proof of contributory negligence shall rest upon the defense.

Assemblyman J. T. SMITH—Allowing towns in Dutchess County to take measures to exterminate tentworms and allowing the Highway Commissioner $2 per day for work in this connection.

Assemblyman COWAN'S—Allowing county moneys to be deposited in a bank which does not have a capital stock of at least $100,000.

Assemblyman COX'S—Making it a felony instead of of a misdemeanor, as at present, to abandon wife or children and leave them in a destitute condition.

Assemblyman PRINCE'S—Providing that any one who bribes or offers to bribe a labor union's representative shall be guilty of a felony, the penalty being fixed at five years' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000 or both.

Assemblyman COCKE'S—Providing that the City of New York may issue $200,000 corporate stock for completing the improvement of Silver Lake Park, in Richmond County.

Assemblyman ANDERSON'S—Fixing 2 cents as the fare for foot passengers on the ferry from Ninety-second Street, New York City, to Astoria, Long Island City.

Assemblyman SULLIVAN'S—Authorizing a rehearing of the charges against George Casey, formerly Chief Engineer of the Long Island City Fire Department.

Assemblyman WOLF'S—Providing that fish may only be taken by angling in the waters of Sheepshead Bay, Rockaway Inlet, or in any of the waters inside of a line drawn from the westerly end of Rockaway Point to the Centennial Tower on Coney Island.

Assemblyman BOSTWICK'S—Providing for a graded system of pay for doormen in the New York City police force.

Senator ARMSTRONG'S—Providing that after 1906 all wagons used on improved roads and in cities shall have tires at least four inches wide, or be properly rubber tired.

Senator AMBLER'S—Extending the privilege of voting on questions involving expense on property to women taxpayers in cities of the third class.

Senator KEENAN'S—Providing for a transfer tax clerk in Queens County, who shall receive $1,500 per annum.

Senator AMBLER'S—That there shall be no open season for deer in Dutchess County before Sept. 1.

Senator BARNES'S—Extending time for the commencement of construction of the Bennington and Hoosick Railway to June 30, 1910.

The Senate passed the following bills:

Senator BRACKETT'S—Amending the partnership law to permit the continuance of a limited partnership and the use of a partnership name.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Providing that when women are committed for terms of not less than six months and more than three years, proper records shall be kept of their commitment.

Senator ARMSTRONG'S—Striking out of the highway law relative to annual tax in towns adopting the money system the exemption of Nassau and Oneida.

Senator ARMSTRONG'S—Authorizing Supervisors or town boards in which any part of highways are located to offer bids and be awarded contracts for improvements on behalf of their respective counties and towns.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Assemblyman ROGERS'S—Appropriating $16,760 for retirement and interest of the public defense bonds.

Assemblyman NEWCOMB'S—For an increase in the pension of John Schnessler, ex-policeman of New York City, and for a reopening of the verification of the locality of the appointment of Solomon Cohen of the late New York police force.

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

(Established 1860.)

CORNELIUS DOREMUS, PRESIDENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

INCOME DURING 1903.

Premiums	$4,194,109.88
Interest and Rents	1,462,285.88
	$5,656,395.76

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1903.

Claims by Death	$1,161,139.71
Matured Endowments	816,854.27
Annuities	35,566.03
Dividends and Surrenders	880,086.00
Total paid to Policyholders in 1903	$2,871,947.01
Expenses, including Taxes, Fees, Commissions, Salaries, &c.	1,294,286.98
Excess of Income over Disbursements, for reserve funds	1,790,148.77
	$5,656,395.76

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	$14,896,030.00
State, City, Railroad and other bonds	10,776,189.14
Real Estate owned	3,116,145.50
Cash on hand and in banks	863,046.47
Loans on Policies	1,831,464.89
	$31,483,876.00
Add:	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	355,262.12
Deferred Premiums, net	202,575.00
Premiums in course of transmission, net	344,401.96
Total	$32,476,115.08

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund as per Certificate of New York Insurance Department, dated January 20th, 1904	$27,923,440.00
Reserve Fund for extra risks, surrender values, &c.	134,253.65
Death losses reported, awaiting proofs, &c.	164,675.86
Unpaid Dividends of 1903 due to Policyholders	42,074.54
Guarantee and Dividend Funds	4,506,671.64
Total	$32,476,115.08

Guarantee and Dividend Funds on the Legal Standard of the State of New York **4,506,671.64**

The Insurance Department of the State of New York calculates liabilities, except as to Policies issued since January 1, 1901, on the assumption that investments will earn 4 per cent. per annum. The assumption of a lower rate would reduce accordingly the figures of the Guarantee and Dividend Funds given above.

On a 3½ per cent. basis the Guarantee and Dividend Funds would be $3,658,879.64
On a 3 per cent. basis the Guarantee and Dividend Funds would be $2,492,813.64

which figures show the unsurpassed financial strength of the Company.

Payments to Policyholders Since Organization $53,213,335.61.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President. MAX A. WESENDONCK, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN FÜHRER, Actuary. CARL HEYE, Secretary.

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THOMAS ACHELIS, HENRY A. CAESER, HUBERT CILLIS, ALBERT F. D'OENCH, CORNELIUS DOREMUS, EWALD FLEITMANN, CARL GOEPEL, CARL KLOENNE, ALBRECHT PAGENSTECHER, ALFRED ROELKER, HEINRICH ROSE, HERMANN ROSE, HUGO SCHUMANN, JULIUS A. STURSBERG, CASIMIR TAG, WILLIAM

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. ROOT'S TRIBUTE.

No man who either heard or has read ELIHU ROOT'S speech at the Union League Club will call in question his entire loyalty to President ROOSEVELT, from whose Cabinet he has just retired. Nor will any one deny that the ex-Secretary has the full courage of his loyalty. It cannot be said, of course, that in his home city of New York Mr. ROOSEVELT would find himself, as Mr. BRYAN said he found himself, "in the enemy's country." But it is understood, to put it mildly, that there is in this city, especially among Republicans, a considerable distrust of the President's steadiness and sobriety of judgment. That sentiment Mr. ROOT openly challenged and reproved. He counted it one of the greatest privileges of his life, "when our lamented President MCKINLEY was carried away, to have been able to stand by and hold up the hands of his true and loyal successor, THEODORE ROOSEVELT." He continued:

> Men say he is not safe! He is not safe for the men who wish to prosecute selfish schemes for the public's detriment. He is not safe for the men who wish the Government conducted with greater reference to campaign contributions than to the public good. He is not safe for the men who wish to drag the President of the United States into a corner and make whispered arrangements which they dare not have shown by their constituents.

In the opinion of the ex-Secretary of War Mr. ROOSEVELT is an eminently safe President. "I say to you that he has been during these years since President MCKINLEY'S death the greatest conservative force for the protection of property and our institutions in the City of Washington." Evidently mindful of the fact that it is precisely in respect to this quality of conservatism that the great business interests of New York have their doubts, Mr. ROOT explained a little:

> There is a better way to protect property, to protect capital, and to protect great enterprises than by the buying of legislators. There is a better way to deal with labor and keep it from rising into the tumult of unregulated and resistless mobs than by starving it or by buying or corrupting its leaders. There are some things to be thought of besides the speculations of the hour. There is the great onward march of American institutions, the development of our social system, the underlying faith and trust of our people in the laws under which they live. And the man in the chair of the Chief Magistrate of this great people, President not merely of you and me, but of all the eighty millions in the land, is charged under his high responsibilities so to administer the law that it shall have the confidence and respect of the people who have made it.

It would be an ungracious task to submit Mr. ROOT'S eulogy to the test of analysis phrase by phrase, yet we suppose the language he used about Mr. ROOSEVELT might have been safely and with propriety used about any of the Presidents. An ex-member of the Cabinet of any of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S predecessors, possessed of Mr. ROOT'S capacity for straightforward, forcible expression, would upon a similar occasion have spoken in about this way. It is the familiar language of eulogy, and while it gives convincing proof of the ex-Secretary's loyal attachment, its effect in removing distrust of the President will depend largely upon the individual attitude of the hearer or reader.

Mr. ROOT wishes to convince New York that the President is a faithful yet conservative upholder of the law. That is the heart and meaning of his discourse. It is also the point in dispute. The men of the railroads and great combinations are told, not specifically by Mr. ROOT, but by the President's friends all and several, that the law compelled him to bring the action against the Northern Securities Company. His respect for the law was the motive of his action. The question is instantly suggested, if Mr. ROOSEVELT is so punctilious about the anti-trust law, why did he so roughly override the public law, the supreme law of the land, our treaty with Colombia? "We shall have the canal," said Mr. ROOT, but he forbore to enter into a detailed defense of the Panama transaction. How could he in an address describing Mr. ROOSEVELT as a conservative President? The "constructive recess" raises a further question. Is there any law for that? Does that sublimated idea of an infinitesimal point of time find any support in human reason? Where was the law for the anthracite strike commission? And was not the law a little mishandled in the promotion of Gen. WOOD? Sober-minded men have reached the conclusion that the interference in the coal strike was the reverse of a conservative act. But for the President the end of the struggle it is believed would soon have been reached, and it would have ended in a way to give far less aid and comfort to labor agitators, in a way that would not have served to encourage the spirit of unrest and the turbulence that has brought such loss upon the country's industries during the past year and a half.

The law is perhaps not the President's strong point, and conservatism is not his foible, we fear. Undoubtedly the President would like to enjoy the confidence of his own city and State. But if Mr. ROOT correctly interprets his wish he is unwilling to deserve its confidence by any display of tenderness toward "the speculations of the hour." There again the President's relation to law is brought into view. A chorus of protest went up the other day when it was hinted that Senator FORAKER'S amendment to the Anti-Trust act was to be construed as an overture from the President to Wall Street, and an instant disclaimer was heard coupled with the explanation that it would be very bad politics indeed for the President in the midst of his campaign for the nomination to assent to any mitigation of statutory savagery toward the trusts. The anti-trust law is a clumsy and unreasonable statute. Senator FORAKER'S amendment merely aimed to make it a reasonable law, leaving unimpaired the safeguards it provides against the injurious use of corporate power. Do we not want reasonable laws? When we discover that one of our laws is unreasonable ought we not promptly to amend it? But this amendment, of which the virtue is admitted, must wait, because to press it now would hurt the President's chances of getting the nomination. In other words, politics takes precedence over regard for good laws. Reasons of this nature make men disinclined to join with Mr. ROOT in his trustful view of the President.

THOSE JAPANESE CRUISERS.

Every American who remembers our false alarms six years ago must be reminded of the hopes and fears with which we were wondering about the progress of the Oregon by the announcements of the progress of the two cruisers bought at Genoa by Japan, and renamed the Kesage and the Nyasshin. Really, the case is more analogous to that of the two cruisers we bought out of British shipyards, and renamed the New Orleans and the Albany. There was doubt about those purchases, as there is now some doubt about the Japanese purchases, whether they would arrive in time "to get into the game." In our case, as everybody remembers, we only half succeeded. The New Orleans was duly delivered in time to do excellent service, but the Albany remained in the British shipyard until the close of the war. In the case of the Oregon, which was our own ship by right of construction and not of purchase, we all know how the doubt was resolved. But we remember the suspense while it remained, a suspense beguiled by one judicious naval officer in Washington who, being asked by a correspondent whether he was not afraid the Oregon would fall in with the whole of Admiral CERVERA'S squadron, cheerfully made answer: "No. I'm afraid she won't."

As to the Japanese ships which left Genoa with British crews aboard, and under the British merchant ensign, followed by British naval benedictions on Jan. 10, they arrived at Singapore Feb. 2, and had still some twenty-five hundred nautical miles to travel before reaching "their nearest home port," which would probably be Nagasaki. It is 1,440 miles from Singapore to Hongkong, which is the only port they would be likely to make in the Pacific, and where they would be likely to coal if everything were quite convenient. But, if war should be declared before they reach it, it is to be supposed that a friendly "tip" would meet them outside, warning them not to enter and subject the authorities of the port to the painful necessity of detaining them until the war should be over. After that, they would apparently be fairly secure from any Russian attempts to intercept them. Whether they would be lawful prizes if the Russians did intercept them may be a nice question, since, though undoubtedly fighting ships, they are manned by neutrals and noncombatants. But if Russia intercepted them she would at least be able to "neutralize" them for the purposes of this war. Wherefore it is to be expected that the Japanese will endeavor to postpone the declaration of war until this valuable naval reinforcement is available.

FACTS ABOUT THE PARCELS POST.

There is in various States of the Union an organization calling itself "The Postal Progress League." Its apparent object is to promote the extension of the Postal Service of the United States over as large an area and into as many new fields as possible, with especial favor to advertising publications and the carrying of merchandise. We do not quarrel with this purpose. Any number of citizens who choose have a right in this country to advocate such policies for the Government as will best serve their own interests. And they cannot be restrained from doing so in the professed service of the public interests. The Government has set a precedent in the protective tariff which is bound to breed all sorts of schemes on the same lines, and special freight business is quite as consistent with the principles of our Government as is taxing competition. Nevertheless, it is the duty of those who think that the later demands for the use of the power and the money of the Government for private profit are wrong steadily to oppose and expose attempts to increase that use.

We publish in another column a letter of the Second Assistant Postmaster General examining some of the statements of the Postal Progress League as to parcels post terms made by the British Government for service in this country. We refer our readers for the details to the letter. The substance of it is that the league had said that an American express company had contracted with the British Government to carry packages of eleven pounds from New York to San Francisco for 25 cents, whereas the real rate is 72 cents, and this is paid for any package to any point in this country outside of New York, Jersey City, or Hoboken. As the Assistant Postmaster General very pertinently remarks: "It is quite likely that if any prominent merchant, manufacturer, or fruit grower in this country desired to make the same arrangement with either one of the express companies it could be done."

But, we shall be told, if the express companies can profitably make such terms, the United States Government could do the same thing. Well, it could not, for the reason that the United States Government is not and cannot be organized to carry on private business profitably at the rates obtained in private business. In an article in the February number of The North American Review, ex-Representative E. F. LOUD, for many years the Chairman of the Post Office Committee in the House, makes the following statement:

> We have a striking example for comparison in the money order business. The Government and the express companies charge substantially the same rates. The Government nets a large loss. I assume the express companies make a profit, or they would discontinue the business. I do not overlook the fact that the printed reports give a large profit on the money order business; it can be demonstrated, however, that only a portion of the expense attending the conduct of the business is considered.

It is said by those who advocate the parcels post in this country that it is carried on in France, Germany, and Great Britain without loss. If that were so it would not follow that it could be carried on here without loss, for the conditions are very different. Population there is denser, distances are shorter. As a matter of fact it has never been shown that the business there is really carried on without loss. Mr. LOUD says that he has been credibly informed that, so far as England is concerned—and that is the only country that attempted to find the cost—so long as a separate account was kept of the service, it was found to be conducted at a considerable loss "and the only way in which it could be held to be a great success was to quit bookkeeping." That, we suspect, is the only way in which the parcels post can be recommended to the sober business sense of the people of the United States.

THE CLOSED THEATRES.

It is a cause for congratulation that the Mayor did not find in New York more than six theatres in such condition as to make it necessary or desirable to close them in the public interest. This shows, we think, that most of the managers are honestly desirous of meeting the reasonable requirements of the departments to which the Mayor looks for advice as to his official action.

The Iroquois fire was an object lesson which cannot have failed to impress the managers of theatres even more deeply than it did the Mayors and Commissioners of cities. Those not impressed by it to the extent of feeling and manifesting an eager desire to put their houses in as good order as possible are probably those who have found the business unprofitable and are not averse to following a line of policy which will relieve them of the responsibilities of their leases. It is quite possible that some of the theatres now closed were business mistakes and have had an experience of unsuccess discouraging those owning or leasing them from incurring the heavy expense of complying with the requirements of the local ordinances as at present enforced. It is difficult to imagine any other reason than this for failure to make even a show of compliance with the orders issued under the general powers of the Board of Health for the protection of life and health. These considerations might apply even to houses where at the moment what are understood to be successes are in progress. If the public want these plays they will be resumed elsewhere. Plays not financial successes are unfortunately numerous.

THE CAR-STOP ORDINANCE.

The apparent reluctance of the Board of Aldermen to rescind the new car-stop ordinance in obedience to a very emphatic and unanimous public demand makes it of interest to inquire who is benefited by this delay in undoing a foolish action. A satisfactory answer to this question is not easily found. It was not originally assumed that the street railroad companies wanted it. They said they did not, and it requires no very close reasoning to discover that it puts them to delay in several ways, especially at the crossings of streets occupied by double-track lines of surface cars. No apparent advantage could result to them from the new rule; and if their influence is employed to delay rescinding action on the part of the Aldermen it must be because they are desirous that the public shall have enough experience of the result of municipal regulation of surface car lines to suggest a doubt as to the advantages of municipal ownership.

Or perhaps the Aldermen are coy and wait to be coaxed. It is not a matter in which they probably expect to be clubbed into activity, and the sensation of being pleaded with may be one they would like to experience. This is even less likely to happen than the clubbing. The result of delay will be to cause the sane and normal citizen to think of the Board of Aldermen with contempt and to speak of it in the customary formula of malediction. Just how this will benefit the members or promote their happiness does not appear at first glance. However, there are many things about the Board of Aldermen which the average man does not understand, and to add another to the list will not complicate the subject.

MUSIC AT COLUMBIA.

It will be interesting for those who believe in the teaching of music in the universities to see just what suggestions Prof. MACDOWELL submitted to the authorities of Columbia University for the improvement of his department of music. He has been Professor of Music there for eight years, though not a member of the Faculty; he has been dissatisfied with the results achieved under the prevailing methods; he has formulated a plan for their improvement, which has been rejected, and Prof. MACDOWELL is moved to resign. The incident brings up the question of what the place of music is in a university course. As it is taught in the larger institutions of learning at present it is chiefly devoted to the practical side of music, and to the more practical side of the theory. The object has been generally avowed to be the training of composers or of music teachers.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that there should be, as Prof. MACDOWELL found there was, a "paucity of material" in his classes. He himself is a musician of great learning and accomplishment, and a composer of imaginative power; but it is not surprising that would-be composers, pianists, and teachers should prefer to get their training for their profession at places where music is more of a specialty than it is at Columbia University. Prof. MACDOWELL, as quoted in our columns yesterday, seems to desire for the department of music a much wider scope, a much more direct influence on the general culture that it is the business of a university to bestow; and he is right. College graduates, so far as general culture is concerned, are barbarians, he declares; and he would have music become a part of the general culture that makes men civilized.

That is, in truth, how a musical department in a university should be valuable. It should do a service for music similar to that which the literary departments do for literature. It should make knowledge of music a part of an educated gentleman's equipment; it should make the great composers stand side by side with the great poets and dramatists and essayists; it should make their place in history, their influence upon art, the elements of beauty, and the aesthetic significance of their works as important to know as the corresponding things in literature. Why should it not be as much a matter of mortification for a man with a claim to culture to acknowledge ignorance of BEETHOVEN and SCHUMANN and their works, as of SHAKESPEARE and KEATS and theirs? Prof. MACDOWELL seems to hold to such a view of the functions of a university musical department. If the plan he suggested to Columbia University involved its adoption, it is a thousand pities it found no favor. It might be revolutionary, but it would probably make for a higher standard of culture, and Prof. MACDOWELL is not alone in thinking that this is what Columbia needs.

A LOOKED-FOR TIME.

I look for the time when the Philippines shall assume substantially the same relation to us as Cuba now holds.—Ex-Secretary ROOT.

A good many of Mr. ROOT'S countrymen look for this time, too. A good many others look, and perhaps with greater confidence, for the time when Cuba shall assume a nearer relation to us than the Philippines now hold. Most property owners in Cuba look for the coming of that time, not with great confidence, it may be, but certainly with longing.

Mr. THEODORE L. FEVERELLY, who died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday, had been for forty-three years continuously in the service of THE TIMES. He entered its employ Feb. 10, 1861, less than ten years after the founding of the paper, and in point of service was by several years its oldest employé, a link between THE TIMES of to-day and THE TIMES of RAYMOND'S day. Mr. FEVERELLY'S duties in the business departments of the paper made him known to a very large number of persons who have had business with it, and all of them, we think, would cordially testify to his sterling worth, his never-failing courtesy, and his loyal devotion to the interests of THE TIMES. That testimony THE TIMES itself gives in all sincerity, and wishes to express in behalf of the members of the working force in all departments of the paper their sense of personal loss and grief in the death of this true man, loved friend, and associate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In one of the letters from school Principals with which the sorely harassed members of the Board of Education are endeavoring to refute the Controller's criticism of school libraries, there occurs a phrase that attracts attention, not only by its novelty, but also by the inquiries it arouses. The whole sentence reads: "Those Principals and teachers who regard school libraries as a nuisance and a burden belong to one of two classes: The disguised ignorant, or those who labor under the impression that the schools exist for their benefit, and not for the benefit of the children." It is the reference, as if to a well-established and easily recognized class, to "the disguised ignorant" that interests us. Is there such a class—is it possible to dress ignorance so as to make it appear, even for superficial observers, like real education? Of course, the question is one of the kind called "oratorical," for most of us know of persons who, though pretending to a considerable amount of education and information, yet possess almost nothing of either and only for the purposes of the census-taker can escape characterization as illiterate. Some of them pass muster in the ordinary relations of life, and to that extent may be said to disguise their abysmal ignorance, but it seems to us that their success, such as it is, in betraying themselves, is more a matter of avoiding dangerous topics, either by intention or good luck, than in any pretense of a knowledge they lack. Surely the use of uncomprehended words deceives too rarely and too briefly to count against the innumerable occasions when it brings the user into instant ridicule by all who hear him, even though no better informed than himself, and the attitude of understanding others when they are not understood can never be long maintained without disastrous consequences to self-esteem. The only effective disguise for ignorance of which we have any knowledge is some degree of education, obtained in school or out of it, and education destroys ignorance, not disguises it. Yet the Principal whom we have quoted doubtless meant something when he wrote his phrase, and we can all feel, even if we cannot very closely define, what he meant—or could, if he had not been writing about those whose especial profession it is to have education and to transfer it to others. Can it be that the disguise to which he referred was the possession of certain diplomas and certificates secured in mysterious ways at institutions that occasionally turn out very queer products without taking the trouble to mark them as in any way different from products not queer at all? He might at least tell us how largely represented his class of "the disguised ignorant" is among the teachers in the public schools.

—Police Commissioner MCADOO has been sufficiently moved by the general wonder excited by his assignment of policemen to act as station attendants for the elevated railway company to announce that he did this strange thing in order immediately to remedy a condition of grave danger, and that, anyhow, the assignments are only temporary. That is satisfactory, in that it reveals on the Commissioner's part an appreciation of the very peculiar and exceptional quality of the use to which he has put the city's paid servants, but the satisfaction does not go far. Of course, in case of an accident or a sudden emergency on an elevated platform or in an elevated train, it is right, and more than right, for the nearest policemen to do all they can to set things straight, but the twice-a-day crowding of many platforms is not an accident or a sudden emergency—it is a condition that has slowly developed, for reasons thoroughly understood by all, and by none better than by the management of the road, and we really cannot see why it should be remedied by the use of policemen, even for a single day. There would be just as much sense and propriety in calling for policemen to take the place of motormen or guards if the company had long neglected to hire a sufficient number of those employés to do the daily business of the road. It can get all the station attendants it needs without the slightest trouble, though of course not without the slightest expense, and for its refusal or failure to get enough of them the proper cure most certainly is not the filling of the empty places, for a month, a week, a day, or even a single hour, with men paid by the city. The only difference between the permanent and the temporary assignment of policemen to work for private individuals or corporations is a difference of time alone. It does not at all affect the question of propriety.

—A bill just introduced by Assemblyman MATTHEWS makes him guilty of manslaughter in the second degree who accidentally kills a human being while out in search of less valuable game, and, for the infliction of wounds not fatal prescribes a penalty of $500 fine or not more than five years in prison. There would be, we think, great difficulty in finding juries willing to impose punishments as heavy as those for offenses that involved no element of malice, and the chances are that a law so drastic would prove as hard to enforce as is the one against attempts at suicide, which is, as we all know, practically a dead letter, always avoided or evaded under one pretext or another. Moreover, now that we come to think of it, few reports of serious hunting accidents have been coming in for the last year or so. Just after the general adoption by hunters of the new ammunition that sends bullets with a force, and to a distance, far in excess of anything before attempted with light arms, there was what it is little exaggeration to call wholesale slaughter in the woods, and of the hunters as well as of the hunted. But that has for the most part stopped, and now accidents seem to be no more numerous than they were in other days, if, indeed, they are as frequent. The usual readjustment to new conditions has taken place, and the need for a particularly savage law like that of Mr. MATTHEWS is not apparent. Some people will be careless with guns as long as there are guns and people, but misfortune is not crime, and there is no use and some harm in nominally treating it as such—in the statute book. The horror that follows an unintentional killing of a fellow-man is not appreciably increased by fine and imprisonment, and it is doubtful if the threat of either or both would have any marked preventive effect.

—President SCHURMAN of Cornell raises the clear issue of veracity with Secretary WILSON, and the latter is certainly under no slight obligation either to prove his charges that the university has misapplied and wasted public funds or to withdraw them. The questions involved are not of opinion, but of fact, and as such they can be definitely settled with little trouble. Cornell officials have been accused before now of making mistakes, but not even those owners of Adirondack forest lands who objected to the doings of the Cornell School of Forestry ever went so far as to bring against the university itself what amounts to little less than the charge of intentional dishonesty. Between Secretary WILSON'S accusation and President SCHURMAN'S denial, all things considered, we think the denial much the stronger. Cornell's record is exsellent, both in intention and in achievement in many directions, and Secretary WILSON will have to be very much more explicit than he is in his remarks about "lashing" before he makes even a small impression in this part of the country.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"What are you going to do about it?" Those famous and historic words have been practically repeated by your correspondent, Martin Cafiisch speaking for the Consolidated Gas Company. He says they furnish gas that stands the test of candle power. They do! They will prove it in court; they will bring evidence that no cross-examination can break down. We unhappy, half-blinded users of their miserable gas know they don't. But we are helpless. Their proof is a great deal stronger than their light! We have seen the latter grow dimmer and dimmer. We have lighted burner after burner and still been unable to read, but the evidence is unanswerable.

So with their meters. An inexperienced State officer has said that four out of five overcount. He does not know that the company has proved—beyond all controversy proved—that meters cannot overcount! We gas consumers know that meters pay no attention to the amount of gas we use, that they will register for a month when every light is shut off just as much as when every jet is turned on full. But that makes no difference!

Legally they are slow and staid and sober, and above all honest—so honest that if they make an error in registering it is always against their masters. How far apart law and fact occasionally seem to get! What a truthful, honorable, respectable company it is.

I owned stock in that reputable company once. Then I could afford to laugh at the complaints of poor, unhappy, defenseless, helpless consumers, who were created to pay and as our prey, just as Cafiisch laughs to-day. They increased the stock four-fold without any additional payment on our part. I am not sure but they did this twice. Four times four is sixteen! Multiplied sixteen times its cost! Do you wonder that there is water in the gas? And so much water that it condenses and freezes at every cold snap?

But, as Cafiisch truly says, "the public has every reason to congratulate itself with the service, quality, and quantity rendered." In other words, "What are you going to do about it?" Perhaps it is only just punishment upon me that my gas has been out totally twice this Winter and half out all the rest of the time; that the poor little ones have been threatened with pneumonia or asphyxiation from gas stoves that the company persuaded me to put in under the implied promise that it would always furnish fitting fuel; that I cannot see to read by the gas, which will not even light a Welsbach mantle, and have to use lamps, and that the gas logs refuse to burn even when I have a glimmer of light at the jets which I should not take for a single candle power were it not for the legal testimony.

"What are you going to do about it?" The people get angry sometimes. They did with Tweed! The answer was the penitentiary! But without that the charter might be repealed! If twenty-one candle power is darkness, they might be compelled to furnish thirty! A rival company might be chartered, with a provision that it should never consolidate!

Oh, there are ways of answering that question and turning the contemptuous taunts of the company into howls of pain!

R. B. R.

New York, Feb. 2, 1904.

WHEN SHOPPERS SHOULDN'T RIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say, in reference to your excellent article of this morning, "Keep the Platforms Clear," that you speak of one side of the question involved and entirely ignore the other, namely, that much of the crowding at the stations from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street is done by belated women shoppers, who, to all intents and purposes, may as well shop at one time of the day as the other, and who purposely or otherwise (it is immaterial which) board the cars at the time of day when the down-town business people are returning to their homes.

The crowding from Rector Street up to Bleecker is sufficiently trying at all times, but, adding to this the hundreds and hundreds of women who crowd on at the shopping district, regardless of other people's comfort, and who show a determination to board a particular car, oblivious of the fact that another is immediately behind, it is not at all surprising that an accident such as happened to Mrs. Codrington occurred; rather, it is surprising that many more do not.

While I have very little to say in favor of the management of the elevated, still I think that in your criticisms you might look at this side of the question as well, and as your excellent paper is read by thousands of people in this city you might make some comment on the lines I have suggested which would be of much benefit.

WOMAN PASSENGER.

New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

THE PRESIDENT AND PANAMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having puzzled much, read much on both sides, and come to rest about it, may I add another to the letters you have kindly printed on this interesting and important subject. I wish to say, first of all, that I have always trusted and do still trust the sincerity of THE TIMES, though now differing in opinion from it.

We have taken for granted that Colombia rules with endeavor after justice, that she is deserving of the loyalty of her people. What shall we think when testimony comes such as this, for instance, from a responsible witness who has lived for years in Colombia, in close contact with Colombians of all classes and shades of opinion, who declares that the details of atrocities which he has himself witnessed cannot be described, they would be too revolting; that when powerless to interfere he has seen women sawn in halves by rawhide ropes because they refused to tell where their revolutionist husbands were hidden; has seen children tortured and flogged to death, and wounded men killed mercilessly on the field of battle; all this with the full knowledge and approval of the Government; that President Marroquin, who was Vice President under President Sanclemente, "came into power some years ago by the simple expedient of throwing Sanclemente into jail and seducing the military chiefs from the allegiance which he and they had sworn to that unfortunate men"; that the Congress at Bogota which rejected the Hay-Herran treaty has no better Constitutional right to existence than the President, an election having been held, it is true, but the polling booths guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, and whenever a Liberal came up to register his vote the soldiers drove him away at the point of the bayonet—this procedure being followed all over the country.

Is it any wonder that the Panamaians, who naturally come more into contact with foreigners, and are a different kind of people, desiring progress, have resented and rebelled against the tyrannical, retrograde, inhuman Government of Colombia for generations? How does their grievance compare with ours against England in 1776? Is there any comparison?

The other day I said to a friend, a thoughtful, conscientious, influential man, "Do you still feel troubled about the President's action toward Panama, as you did a while ago?" His reply was emphatic: "I think he did just right. I am coming to love a man for his enemies. I am tired of men who sit in their offices and criticise." Similar expression I hear on all sides, from those of all parties and of no party. To a relative, a Democrat, a man of conscience and no partisan, I put the question, "What do you think?" He said: "Roosevelt did the only thing he could do. He did exactly right. Democrats will oppose him as partisans. Republican leaders do not like him because of his bold opposition to the usurpation of the monopolies, and if they could only find some excuse not to nominate him they would be glad. The labor unions do not like him because of his seeking to check their encroachments."

They tell us that capital says, "We want a man for President who is more conservative than Roosevelt." This does not surprise us. A man more "conservative," more pliant, who will listen to policy, listen to money—such a man is wanted by the monopolies, and they engage to pay large money into the treasury if only such a man be put forward, and not this dreadful Roosevelt, who says, "It is right; we will do it."

A. E. S.

New York, Feb. 2, 1904.

THE PARCELS POST.

AN ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Postmaster General by W. S. Shallenberger, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, on the subject of British parcels post arrangements in the United States:

Post Office Department, Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, Jan. 6, 1904.

Hon. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt, by your reference, of a letter addressed to you by the Hon. V. H. Metcalf, under date of Dec. 22, inclosing a communication received by him from M. V. Hartranft, managing editor of The Fruit World Publishing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., who is also temporary Secretary of the California Postal Progress League, and have given it consideration in connection with various clippings on the same subject which The Fruit World Publishing Company is calling upon the public to forward to the President and to the department. Mr. Hartranft states that the producers of California demand a parcels post to facilitate intercourse between producers of fruit and consumers. He states that

"The British Post Office has made an arrangement with an American express company to carry parcels of merchandise weighing eleven pounds from New York to any point in the United States for 25 cents. This rate applies on packages mailed through the British Post Office to New York, and a rate of only 25 cents is added for continuing the package of eleven pounds from New York to San Francisco. For an American citizen to send a package of eleven pounds from California to New York costs an average of $2.50. The British Post Office is able to secure an American express company a rate of 25 cents on eleven pounds to any point in this country, but for the exclusive use of English people only. When the British Government can secure better mail facilities in the United States for the English people than Uncle Sam can secure in this country for our own people, it is time that somebody be heard from."

Replying to the inquiry for information on the subject, especially as to the contract claimed to have been made by the British Post Office with an American express company, I will say that it is not possible for me to obtain the exact terms of the contract entered into between the British Post Office and the express company referred to, but after careful investigation through an official of this office, I am able to give some information which indicates that Mr. Hartranft is laboring under a misapprehension as to the facts.

The British Post Office makes its rates of postage on merchandise parcels uniform to any point in the United States other than New York City and vicinity, but this does not imply that it pays the express company a uniform rate of compensation. The United States makes a uniform rate of postage on letters and packages of merchandise, four pounds and under, but it pays as a compensation for carrying these letters and parcels to all private carrying companies a rate proportionate to distance carried. The official "Post Office Guide," published in London, under date of July 1, 1903, Pages 524 and 525, gives rates of postage on parcels to New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken:

Not exceeding 3 lbs.	1s.
Not exceeding 7 lbs.	2s.
Not exceeding 11 lbs.	3s.

To all other places in the United States:

Not exceeding 3 lbs.	2s.
Not exceeding 7 lbs.	3s.
Not exceeding 11 lbs.	4s.

But opposite these rates the "Post Office Guide" further states:

"The American express company has agreed to perform all customs formalities and to defray the United States Government "Sample Office" or "Storage" fee for a fixed sum of 2s. per parcel. This charge, which is additional to the ordinary customs tariff, should be either fully prepaid by the sender or not prepaid at all."

It will thus be seen that the statement of Mr. Hartranft is misleading when he says that this rate, namely, 25 cents, applies on packages mailed through the British Post Office to New York and a rate of only 25 cents is added for continuing the package from New York to San Francisco, leaving the impression, as he clearly does, that a package of eleven pounds, of which he is speaking, to New York is at the rate of 25 cents, whereas the figures quoted show that it is at the rate of 72 cents, or 3s. Again, the American express company, instead of receiving 25 cents for carrying a parcel of eleven pounds from New York to California, receives a certain sum which is equivalent to a uniform charge of 72 cents for each and every parcel, regardless of its weight or distance carried, from New York to any point within the United States, the service performed by the express company in handling these parcels, large or small, being to receive them from the British Post Office at the Port of New York, pass them through the Custom House and forward to destination. It is quite likely that if any prominent merchant, manufacturer, or fruit grower in this country desired to make the same arrangement with either one of the express companies, it could be done. A large proportion of the parcels would be small and would be carried short distances, so that a fixed rate of 72 cents for receiving and forwarding all parcels of eleven pounds and under, regardless of weight or distance, is no doubt fully remunerative to the express company.

By the terms of the British parcels post, a parcel weighing eleven pounds is subject, therefore, to a charge of 72 cents plus 72 cents, or $1.44, when sent to any point in the United States other than New York or vicinity. Many of these parcels are carried very short distances beyond New York, while a very few of them are carried as far as the Pacific Coast. I venture to say that the express company, in estimating the proportion of nearby deliveries to its distant deliveries of parcels, has fully compensated itself for the service it renders Great Britain at rates commensurate with those charged our own people.

Mr. Hartranft, before stating that a rate of only 25 cents is added for continuing a package of eleven pounds from New York to San Francisco, should have ascertained that the additional 48 cents for every parcel, large or small, regardless of where it was to be delivered, received by the express company did not, in fact, compensate the company at the rate of $2.50 for every parcel carried to San Francisco. The arrangement between the British Post Office and the American express company is somewhat analogous to that which exists between the United States Government and the railroads. The United States charges 2 cents for sending a letter from New York to California, and the same amount for sending it from New York across the river to Jersey City. On the same principle, Mr. Hartranft might say that the United States has an arrangement with the railroads whereby there is no charge whatever for continuing the transmission of a letter from Jersey City to San Francisco. The fact is that the railroad companies receive compensation for the carriage of letters from New York to San Francisco on the basis of mileage. The United States, on the contrary, charges a uniform rate of letter postage regardless of distance, which rate more than reimburses. So I apprehend the British rate on parcels, being $1.44 for a parcel weighing eleven pounds, to all points in the United States other than New York City and vicinity, a large proportion of such parcels going to nearby places, fully compensates itself and at the same time fully reimburses the express company for the general business transacted.

A careful comparison of postal routes, fees, and charges in the British postal service with those of the United States, justifies the claim that, considering the wide extent of our territory, our people have the cheaper service.

The question raised by Mr. Hartranft as to the duty of the General Government to market the produce of the farmer and fruit grower through the medium of the mail service transportation, or establish a domestic parcels post for the transmission of merchandise parcels generally, with the understanding that a uniform rate, regardless of distance, will be charged, is one upon which our people widely differ, and which Congress alone can settle. Very respectfully,

W. S. SHALLENBERGER.
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

NUGGETS.

Always Fly Away.

Riches have wings all right, but they are, it would seem, trained only for an outward flight.—Judge.

Tactful.

"At what age do you consider women the most charming?" asked the inquisitive female of more or less uncertain age.

"At the age of the woman who asks the question," answered the man, who was a diplomat.—The New Yorker.

Boston Interchange.

Billings—Well, I must say I never saw such cheek!

Taylor—That's because you are so confoundedly far-sighted, you know. You can't see things right under your own eyes."—Boston Transcript.

Narrow Escape.

Wiggins (the coachman)—What a shocking accident almost happened as I was driving mistress in the park this morning!

Bobbins (the butler)—Wiggins!

Wiggins—Oh, yes; a fat man slipped and fell, sprawling on the ground most comic, and I came near smiling.—Browning's Magazine.

Fitted the Event.

"See here," said the city editor, "I wish you would get away from trite old expressions as much as possible. Here you have written that at a certain point in this big meeting 'the silence was impressive.' Now, that is a saying—"

"That is especially apropos," replied the dignified press person; "it was a meeting composed entirely of women."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

WORDS.

Lawrence F. Deutsman in New York Observer.

Words, merely words, yet how much they mean,
Spoken in jest and spoken in spleen,
Spoken in haste and spoken in woe,
Yet often more crushing than a blow,
Often unkind and often untrue,
Oh, what great mischief mere words can do!
Mischief that nothing can mend or still,
Once said, they must stand, be they good or ill.
So many have wished in deepest pain
That a hasty word were back again!
So many have lost a dear, good friend
Saying mean words they did not intend.
Many a heart that's bereft and alone,
Behind the briers that around have grown,
Longs for the words of a bygone day,
When the heart was warm and love held sway—
Longs for the words that it would not hear,
But now in the flight of time grown dear!
Many a grave were long unbroken
But for some words unkindly spoken.
While many a loving word has saved
Vicious souls from the ill they craved,
And desperate ones from suicide—
Oh, the range of words is great and wide!

Words may be cheap, but kind ones are dear
To the heart devoid of other cheer;
Kind words will make a kindly heart,
If the latter at first do not impart.
The words of cheer of its own accord,
Surely mere kindness we can afford!

MR. WHITNEY'S FUNERAL

Programme of To-day's Services in Grace Church.

Police Arrangements for the Procession from Sixty-eighth Street—Resolutions of Regret by Various Bodies.

At the funeral services to-day at Grace Church for William Collins Whitney the officiating clergymen will be the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, and, representing Bishop Potter, the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany. The ritual will be the simple Episcopal service, and no funeral address will be delivered. The committal will be pronounced at Woodlawn Cemetery. A feature of the services will be a full choral programme, under the direction of Musical Director James Morris Helfenstein, the vocal part being taken by the entire Grace Church choir of twenty-eight men and boys. The choral and musical service will include:

Processional—Funeral March.....Chopin
Anthem—"I Heard a Voice".....Goss
Psalm—"Lord, Let Me Know Mine End".....Felton
Close (after benediction)—"Sevenfold Owe Men".....Stainer

The church will be decorated with palms, flowers, and ferns, and florists had almost completed the work last night. The hundreds of floral tributes sent to the Whitney mansion will be taken to the church early to-day and banked around the pulpit, before which the casket will be placed on pedestals.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, took a personal interest in the police arrangements to secure order and the passing of the funeral cortège from Sixty-eighth Street to Grace Church without possibility of annoyance. Inspector W. W. McLaughlin will be on duty at the Whitney mansion, with Capt. W. G. Hogan of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, a Sergeant, and thirty patrolmen. The cortège will be escorted by six mounted policemen as couriers. The route of the funeral party will be down Fifth Avenue to Eleventh Street and Grace Church. The intersecting streets will be policed by details from the various precincts on the line. At the church Senior Inspector Moses W. Cortright and Inspector Elbert O. Smith will have 200 policemen to preserve order.

The general public will be admitted to all but the central aisle of the church, but scrutiny will be exercised so that preference will be given to regular attendants at services. The central aisle will be reserved for friends of the family, and those identified with the corporations of which at one time Mr. Whitney was an officer. The chief mourners will occupy pews north of the casket, and the pall bearers pews south of it. Carriages are to approach from the south and turn to Fourth Avenue by Thirteenth Street, taking up again from the south. At the Grand Central Station Inspector McLaughlin will have charge of a squad of policemen in Vanderbilt Avenue, whence the special train for Woodlawn will be boarded.

Details of the funeral arrangements and other matters of urgency were at the Whitney mansion decided on by H. H. Vreeland, Henry D. Macdona, and Thomas J. Regan. It was finally decided that none of the hundreds of messages of condolence and sympathy would be made public. It was also announced that Mr. Whitney's daughter, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, had not left Italy, because it was impossible to delay the funeral until her arrival.

The members of the family who will attend the funeral are Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whitney, Mr. and Miss Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Dimock, Miss Mary Whitney, Miss Ruth Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, the Misses Barney, Ashbel Barney, J. S. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Bingham, Mr. May, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, and Mrs. and Miss Bend.

It was stated on authority that there would be no "reading of the will," as such custom does not obtain nowadays, but that some information in regard to Mr. Whitney's disposition of his estate might be made public in a couple of weeks.

Supreme Court Justice Barrett announced yesterday that in order to permit the bench and bar to attend the funeral of William C. Whitney the calendar in Justice Barrett's court, Special Term, Part III., will not be called until noon to-day.

The Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society will attend the funeral in a body. The following notice was sent to the Board of Managers yesterday:

The Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society learns with great regret of the death of their associate, the Hon. William C. Whitney, who was one of the earliest and best friends of the society, and to whose generosity the Zoological Park is indebted for some of its most valuable animals.

Resolutions of regret were also adopted by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Capt. Perry, Chairman of the committee of naval officers in charge of the bi-weekly dances in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, announced yesterday that the dance set for this evening would be postponed because of Mr. Whitney's death.

NATIONAL PLANT GUILD.

Mr. Whitney's Gifts of Flowers to the Poor Referred to at a Meeting.

At the meeting of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, at the residence of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, yesterday, Mrs. Stuart, the National Secretary, who presided, referred to the help given the organization by the late William C. Whitney, $100 a year and flowers from his house for distribution when any important social function had been held among people in the tenement house districts.

"A little bunch of violets at his funeral will show their gratitude," said Mrs. Stuart. "I had hoped that his life might be spared because of the prayers being offered for him by the poor people in the tenements.

Dr. Willard Parker told of the benefit of flowers in hospitals, and Mr. Strobenmuller of the ethical and spiritual value of flowers to children in the schools, and of a school near Poughkeepsie where sixteen scholars supply the 10,000 children of the district of which he is Superintendent with subjects for nature study; Mrs. Henry Parsons of the School Board told among other things of 6,000 strawberry plants distributed to the school children.

The organization wishes plants, flowers, fruits, jellies, and active workers. It has over fifty out-of-town branches. Mrs. Morton is President of the Rhinecliff branch and Miss Mary Morton Secretary.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be three dances and several dinners. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give at her Fifth Avenue residence a dance for her younger daughter, Miss Ruth Twombly. At Sherry's there will be the second of the Farmington dances, managed by graduates of the Porter School. Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mrs. W. B. Leeds are among those who will give dinners this evening.

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Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel this afternoon will show her wedding presents to her more intimate friends, after which tea will be served. Her marriage to Dr. J. Duncan Emmet will be the leading event of Tuesday.

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Mrs. Henry G. Barbey will give a luncheon on Wednesday next, and on Thursday Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Jr., will have a bridge party.

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Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street entertained the Thursday Evening Club last night. M. Gilibert sang, and Miss Anna Ottan, the violinist, played. Miss Clara Otten and Adrian Ray were at the piano. There was a supper after the music. Among the members of this club are Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mr. and Mrs. V. McN. Bacon, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, and Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter.

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Mrs. W. W. Heppin gave a reception yesterday, and will have a second on next Thursday. Mrs. Joel Nott Allen also gave a reception yesterday afternoon.

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Mrs. Daniel Bacon and her daughter, Miss Lucille Bacon, yesterday gave the first of two "at homes." The second will be on next Thursday. On Saturday evening Mrs. Bacon will give a dinner for Miss Bacon, which will be followed by bridge.

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Mr. and Mrs. James McLean will give a dance this evening in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club for their youngest daughter, Miss Alice McLean, a débutante of the season. There will be no cotillion. The dancing will be preceded by a small dinner, and about midnight a seated supper will be served.

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Amadee Moran gave a large theatre party last evening for Miss Louise Frith. A supper at the Moran residence, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, followed the play, and later there was dancing. There were about forty guests in all.

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There has been a large sale of tickets for the concert on Monday afternoon for the benefit of sick and destitute sailors. Mme. Sembrich and her husband, Prof. Stengel, are to be among those who will be present. The tickets at $5 each may be obtained from Mrs. Edward Levrich, 30 East Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street; at Tyson's, and at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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This evening will take place the midwinter ball at Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia. This is one of the largest entertainments of the kind in that city, during the Winter season, and many New Yorkers will go over to it.

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Yesterday there were dinners in plenty. Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Halsey.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay will again appear in the literary world as an author. This time her work is a novel, "The Stone of Destiny," which will be issued next week.

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The whist club formed by Mrs. F. Livingston Cooper and her sister, Miss Bibby, met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Cooper, 111 East Fifty-fourth Street. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Mrs. W. Gibbs Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. Powers Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Susé, Dr. and Mrs. James Parker, Col. Chisholm C. Stacy Clark, and William Bibby.

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The Lenten sewing class which is organized every year by Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers and Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote will have its meetings this year in Morristown on Tuesdays, beginning with Feb. 23. Women to the number of about 100 will meet at Mrs. Foote's every Tuesday afternoon and sew for All Souls' Hospital.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Millet are settled for the Winter at the Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 4.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned to New York to-day, having, it is understood, rented a house here for the Summer, which he will occupy in connection with his Sandy Point farm.

Mrs. H. A. Bentley has closed her house on Ayrault Street and has taken rooms at the Robinson.

Col. William Ennis, United States Army, commanding the artillery district of Narragansett, gave a dinner last evening at Fort Adams.

J. Pierpont Morgan has been elected a Director of the Newport Trust Company in place of the late William C. Schermerhorn.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons was again the guest of Washington friends to-day, when he came from Baltimore for luncheon with the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller at their embassy, on Connecticut Avenue. The company to meet the guest of honor included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Mgr. O'Connell, Rector of the Catholic University; Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Fatten, Baron Giskra, Count Heyos, and Ivan Rubido Zichey, all of the Austrian Embassy.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand were hosts at a dinner party at the embassy to-night, when their guests were Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. Martheray, the Swiss Minister; Bishop Ireland, Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. McKenna, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Kearns, and Lieut. Commander de Faramond, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy.

IN THE SHOPS.

In a very beautiful pair of white silk stockings one of the inserts of lace is unique, being in the shape of a butterfly with raised wings. There are four insertions of lace on the upper part of the foot and front of the ankle. The one lowest on the toe is small and pointed, the one above that is a flower, the next a pointed piece of lace similar to the first, but larger, and the fourth and last insertis the butterfly, a design used frequently in both lace and embroidery, but in this instance having this added beauty of a pair of wings of the lace which stand out from the lower part of the design as the wings of the butterfly would if in motion.

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Another beautiful pair of stockings, also white, and with white embroidery, has a design of clover and clover blossoms worked over the instep. The four-leaf clover is used for luck.

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Among the bolero garments that will be worn the coming season are charming little boleros done in Irish hand embroidery upon fine lawns. These are without sleeves. In the same style of embroidery are yokes and stocks made of one thickness of the thin white material, the yokes attached to the stock. They are ready for the early purchasers.

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There is a particular charm in the artificial flowers of the Japanese. They have an artistic quality, and a single spray of their blossoms has more expression than a gardenful of other made flowers. There is good workmanship in the best of them, and the prices are in accordance. A spray of wistaria, which is one of the most beautiful of the flowers, including one large and a half-developed blossom, will cost $2. One long individual blossom will cost $1.50. Apple blossoms are $1.50. A spray and poppies, which vary in size and quality, are 35 cents, 75 cents, and $1. Chrysanthemums are 50 cents.

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Here is a chance for the musician. An "old Venetian violin" can be bought for $145. It is in one of the pawnshops.

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There are many dainty things in room slippers. In mules with reasonably high heels, there are exceedingly pretty things in black satin, jetted, with a ruching of black gauze ribbon around the edge of the toepiece, finishing at one side with a small bow. More delicate in effect and less becoming to any but a very tiny foot, are slippers in white brocade, with a design of roses upon them and finished with flowered ribbons. A pretty pair made of a tapestrylike material is finished around the edge with cord showing the colors of the material. There are gray slippers with the bead embroidery to match. Yellow brocade is less individual.

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Among the bargain embroideries are some in Turkish handwork upon silk, with heavy gold designs running through them. They are long, broad pieces for the tops of upright pianos, or they could be used for mantle draperies when the materials will agree with other furnishings. The colors are delicate, and would not be good everywhere. The embroidery is characteristic, showing Turkish hieroglyphic effects. The prices are $6 apiece, and have been $10.

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Hand embroidery was never less expensive than at the present time. A beautiful set of collars and collars and cuffs of the finest white wash material is embroidered in a heavy raised vine design. The three pieces cost $4.50.

***

One of the prettiest patterns in the new thin French printed wash goods is on very sheer white material, with a stripe a little more than a quarter of an inch wide, being a trifle heavier. The design is the wild aster, or Michaelmas daisy, that pretty flower of the Fall, in a delicate violet shade. Clusters of the blossoms in small size run over the material. This is rather new in flower designs.

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Attractive chairs in slender design, of mottled bamboo, have leather seats.

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Sandalwood fans prettily cut can be had for 65 cents.

THEODORE L. PEVERELLY.

Theodore Lawrence Peverelly, who was for forty-three years a member of the business staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died last evening at his home, 336 Madison Street, Brooklyn, after a brief illness. His death was due to pneumonia and heart failure. Mr. Peverelly was taken ill on Friday night of last week and sank steadily, despite the devoted care of his family and the close attention of his physician. When the end came last evening all the members of his immediate family were at his bedside. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

In newspaper business circles in this city there was perhaps no man better liked nor more generally respected than Theodore L. Peverelly, and the news of his death proved a shock to the many who had come to know him as a friend and to admire him for the earnestness and truth in his character as a man.

By birth Mr. Peverelly was a New Englander, his native place being Boston. He was a son of Augustus Peverelly of that city. When a young man he came to New York, and his first employment was with THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was forty-three years ago this month that he entered the service of the paper, in the publication office. He soon attracted particular attention from his employers for the care and faithfulness with which he performed his duties, and became one of the most trusted and valued employes of the office. This reputation so early established continued with Mr. Peverelly through all the years of his service.

One of his most treasured possessions was a book in which he kept a large number of letters he had received from time to time from the owners and editors of the paper and from business people with whom he came regularly in contact, congratulating and complimenting him upon his long and faithful service with one institution.

In a letter which Henry J. Raymond wrote to Mr. Peverelly in 1868, in behalf of the paper, the writer said: "We wish to express our gratification at the faithful and painstaking manner in which all your duties have been performed."

George Jones wrote him in 1883 as follows: "Yesterday you completed your twenty-two years of service with THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I desire to say no man in its service has done more faithful work than you have done."

Mr. Jones's confidence and trust in Mr. Peverelly were shown otherwise than in mere words. During the former's many absences from the city he left a power of attorney with Mr. Peverelly to act for him in all business matters.

At the time of his death Mr. Peverelly held the position of chief clerk in the advertising department.

He married Miss Adeline Barton, daughter of James Barton of Manhattan. She survives him, as do also four children—Mrs. H. A. Playle, Miss Josephine Peverelly, Theodore L. Peverelly, Jr., and Walter Peverelly.

"POET OF MONROE" FOUND DEAD.

James Wheeler, Well to Do, Killed by Exposure.

SHELTON, Conn., Feb. 4.—James Wheeler, locally known as the "Poet of Monroe," was found dead to-day in the little house where he lived alone. His death was due to exposure. Judging from the appearance of the body, Wheeler had been dead several days. Both hands and feet had been gnawed by pet squirrels, which for the past few years had been his only companions.

Wheeler was a well-to-do man and a stockholder in the Birmingham National Bank.

Obituary Notes.

MARSHALL DUNLAP, who for the past twenty-five years had been an inmate of the State Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., died yesterday at the age of eighty-three years. He had been ill in the hospital for the past eight years.

ANDREW ROYAL, the first Mayor of the City of Pueblo and a leading Democrat of Colorado, is dead at his home there after an illness of several months. He went to Pueblo twenty years ago from St. Joseph, Mo., where he founded The St. Joseph Gazette. Mr. Royal was seventy years of age.

MISS ANNA C. VOORHIS, daughter of the late Albert Voorhis, died on Wednesday night at the Palmer House, Main Street and Maple Avenue, East Orange. While visiting friends at Lakewood in December last, Miss Voorhis opened a door which she supposed led up stairs, but which instead led down. She plunged head forward to the bottom of the steps and injured her spine.

Appeals for the Poor.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $100 for a German widow with three children, all of whom are too young to work.

For $250 to pay rent and assist with food for one year, a widow with six children under thirteen years of age.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

THE WEATHER.

EASTERN NEW YORK—Fair to-day, with rising temperature; to-morrow partly cloudy and warmer. Fresh south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Conditions have changed but little east of the Mississippi River. High pressure continues, with temperatures from 10 to 18 degrees below the seasonal average, except in the South, where they are somewhat higher. The weather has been fair except in the lower lake region, where snow has continued. West of the Mississippi the temperatures have risen decidedly, accompanied by rapidly falling pressure with a marked disturbance over British Columbia. This disturbance has thus far caused rains from Central California northward, and snow and rain in Western Nevada and the North Slope.

There will be snow or rain Friday west of the Rocky Mountains and in the Northwest, extending during Friday night and Saturday into the slope region, the central valleys and the lake region. Local snows are also probable Friday in the eastern lower lake region. In the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday. It will be warmer Friday in the middle slope, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the lake region, and warmer Saturday in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region. It will be decidedly colder in the plateau and Central Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Northwest Friday and Saturday, and colder Saturday in the slope region and Upper Mississippi Valley.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh southwest to south, becoming easterly Saturday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh south to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh south, and on Lake Michigan fresh south, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh southwest to southeast winds, and fair weather in the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECAST—Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from San Diego northward, and warnings have been issued for high winds in Nevada and interior of California.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday, with rising temperature; fresh south to southeast winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer; light to fresh to east winds.

New Jersey—Fair Friday, with rising temperature; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer; fresh south to southeast winds.

South Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh east winds.

North Dakota—Snow Friday, colder at night; Saturday snow.

South Dakota—Snow Friday, colder in extreme west portion; Saturday snow and colder.

West Virginia—Fair Friday, warmer in west portion; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by rain or snow.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Friday, except snow near Lake Erie; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, with snow or rain; fresh south to southeast winds.

Western New York—Snow, warmer Friday, except fair in southeast portion; Saturday cloudy, with probably snow; south to southeast winds, increasing Friday night.

Minnesota—Snow and warmer Friday; Saturday snow and colder; increasing east winds, shifting to northwest, Saturday.

North Carolina—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy; fresh southeast to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
8 A. M.	42	17	22
6 A. M.	40	16	20
9 A. M.	41	15	22
12 M.	44	16	24
4 P. M.	49	17	23
6 P. M.	54	16	22
9 P. M.	48	18	20
12 P. M.	38	17	20

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21½
Weather Bureau	17
Corresponding date 1903	44
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The thermometer registered 15 degrees at 8 A. M. and 17 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 20 degrees at 8:30 P. M. and the minimum being 15 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 46 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

GARDINER—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of the bride, Grymes Hill, S. I., by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Lawrence, to Norman B. Gardiner.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At his residence, No. 9 Willow Court, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1904, Charles Sidney Adams, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral private.

CONSTANTINI.—On Feb. 4, 1904, Marie, widow Ernst Constantini, in her seventy-ninth year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 506 West 143d St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CORNWELL.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., Feb. 3, Capt. Charles C. Cornwell, United States Navy.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at residence of his sister, Mrs. D. J. Garth, Scarsdale, on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 1:30 P. M. Special car will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:35; carriages will be in waiting at Scarsdale.

DIED.

FORD.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1904, Francis W. Ford.
Funeral services at his late residence, 3 Mount Morris Park West, Friday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, New York City, Saturday, 11 A. M.

GEDDES.—Suddenly, at his home, 497 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1904, Alexander Geddes, aged 66 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited. Interment in Fairmount Cemetery.

HOLLINGSHEAD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, Alice Hollingshead, at her late residence, 55 West 36th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

KELLY.—Thursday, Feb. 4, 1904, at her home, 229 West 24th St., Mary E., widow of the late Edward Kelly.
Funeral (private) at convenience of family.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1904, at her residence, 810 West 78th St., Marie Phelan Hogue, beloved wife of John Colby Moore.
Funeral services at Holy Trinity Chapel, 82d St., near Broadway, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock.

PERRIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1904, John Corbey Perrin, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 248 West 98th St., on Friday, Feb. 5, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Saturday.

PEVERELLY.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, 1904, at his home, 336 Madison St., Brooklyn, Theodore Lawrence Peverelly.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on the 1st inst., Mary J. Rogers, widow of Henry Rogers.
Funeral from her late residence, 60 West 95th St., Friday morning, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

SCHWARZMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, at his residence, 691 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, aged 66 years, Adolph Schwarzmann.
Funeral services will be held at his residence on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

TOWNSEND.—At the Hotel Plaza, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1904, Edward Mitchell Townsend, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 5, at 9:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. New Orleans papers please copy.

WESTERVELT.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, 1904, Mary C., the widow of Albert C. Westervelt.
Funeral services from her late residence, 1,140 Broad St., on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1904, Mary Dunbar, eldest daughter of the late Lucy Dunbar and Heman Lincoln White.
Funeral services from No. 538 Madison Av., Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITNEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1904, at his residence in New York, aged 62 years, William C. Whitney.
Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Friday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.—The Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, having learned with profound sorrow, of the death of William C. Whitney, a founder, a former President of the club, and realizing that in his death the Nation has lost an illustrious statesman, the community a valued citizen, and this club a loyal member. Therefore, be it
Resolved, That out of respect to his memory, the officers and members of the club shall attend the funeral.
JNO. FOX, President.
WM. E. WYATT, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
Members are notified that the funeral services of the Hon. William C. Whitney will be held at Grace Church on Friday, February 5th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Rev. RODERICK TERRY, Governor.
FRANK BROOKFIELD, Secretary.

WILLIS.—At his residence, 311 West 54th St., Feb. 3, 1904, John T., son of the late Samuel Jones Willis.
Funeral service at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Manhasset, L. I.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery. Station centre of 73 acre Park; plots outside. Office, 25 Broad St.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Has a larger *paid* circulation than any other weekly periodical in America.

669,700 Copies

is the net paid-for edition this week. No returned unsold copies from newsdealers; no unpaid subscriptions; no free sample copies to inflate its circulation figures.

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society
Of the United States.

HENRY B. HYDE, FOUNDER.

Forty-fourth Annual Statement, for the Year Ending December 31, 1903.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$74,345,110.94
Real Estate in New York, including the Equitable Building	21,776,594.13
United States, State, City and Railroad Bonds and other investments (market value over cost, $15,055,296.00)	195,454,966.00
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $25,265,758.00)	20,333,500.00
Policy Loans	18,834,127.74
Real Estate outside of New York, including 12 office buildings	15,439,281.54
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	25,625,769.16
Balance due from agents	1,521,245.95
Interest and Rents. (Due $110,677.93 Accrued $122,125.14)	232,803.07
Premiums due and in process of collection	5,153,164.00
Deferred Premiums	2,509,473.00
Total Assets	**$381,226,035.53**

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$58,637,889.63
Interest, Rents, etc.	15,080,461.30
Income	**$73,718,350.93**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$18,318,482.94
Endowments and deferred dividend policies	7,682,083.44
Annuities	883,278.00
Surrender Values	2,383,532.34
Dividends to Policyholders	5,682,295.55
Paid Policyholders	**$34,949,672.27**
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	7,734,569.13
All other disbursements	6,808,769.75
Disbursements	**$49,493,011.15**

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.
FRANCIS W. JACKSON, *Auditor.* H. R. COURSEN, *Assistant Auditor.* A. W. MAINE, *Associate Auditor.*

LIABILITIES.

Assurance Fund (or Reserve)	$303,457,838.00
All other Liabilities	4,414,059.50
Total Liabilities	**$307,871,897.50**
Surplus	**$73,354,138.03**

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance	$1,409,918,742.00
New Assurance	$322,047,968.00

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. The Reserve as per the independent valuation of the N. Y. Insurance Department, is $301,632,153. For Superintendent's certificate see Detailed Statement.
J. G. VAN CISE, *Actuary.* ROB'T HENDERSON, *Assistant Actuary.* R. G. HANN, *Associate Actuary.*

We have examined the accounts and Assets of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, V. P. SNYDER, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, GEO. H. SQUIRE,
Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *President.* JAMES H. HYDE, *Vice-President.*
GAGE E. TARBELL, *Second Vice-Pres't.* GEO. T. WILSON, *Third Vice-Pres't.* WM. H. McINTYRE, *Fourth Vice-Pres't.*
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Secretary.* THOMAS D. JORDAN, *Comptroller.* SIDNEY D. RIPLEY, *Treasurer.*
H. R. WINTHROP, *Asst. Secretary.* M. MURRAY, *Cashier.* W. B. BREMNER, *Asst. Treasurer.*
S. C. BOLLING, *Superintendent of Agencies.*
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D., *Consulting Medical Director*, W. R. BROSS, M. D. and ARTHUR PELL, M. D., *Medical Directors.*

DIRECTORS.

J. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE,

LOUIS FITZGERALD,	JOHN A. STEWART,	LEVI P. MORTON,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,	E. H. HARRIMAN,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	A. J. CASSATT,	WM. A. TOWER,	JAMES J. HILL,	ALFRED G. VANDERBILT,
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V. P. SNYDER,	BRAYTON IVES,	J. P. de NAVARRO,	SIDNEY D. RIPLEY,	JAMES B. FORGAN,
SAMUEL M. INMAN,	BRADISH JOHNSON,	M. B. INGALLS,	JOHN SLOANE,	JOSEPH T. LOW,

N. B.—FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE DETAILED STATEMENT.

COURTNEY WINS HIS POINT

Cornell Will Allow Him Free Scope in Crew Affairs.

Prof. Durand and the Athletic Council Adjust All Difficulties—Lueder Likely to be Assistant Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The trouble between Coach Courtney and the Rowing Committee of the Cornell Athletic Council was adjusted to-day, and on Monday the regular training will be resumed as if nothing had happened.

It is understood that all of Mr. Courtney's requests were granted, and that his powers were definitely outlined, so that no more complications will be likely to arise. The council seemed anxious to do everything possible to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty with the veteran oarsman, and the agreement reached was entirely satisfactory to all.

A conference was held this afternoon in the office of Prof. Durand, the President of the council, and advisory member of the Rowing Committee. All that occurred has not been given to the public, but it is known that everything that had previously been done in the way of engaging an assistant coach for Mr. Courtney was undone, so that a fresh start can now be made to find a man to succeed Freddie Colson.

E. R. Sweetland, '90, who was first offered the position, and C. A. Lueder, 1903, who was engaged while negotiations were still pending with Mr. Sweetland, were present at the conference. The misunderstanding which arose was entirely adjusted. After the trouble arose Mr. Sweetland was engaged to coach the Ohio State University football team, so that now he is not available for the place. Although the position may be tendered to Mr. Sweetland as an act of courtesy, he will decline it. The place will without doubt be given to Mr. Lueder. In any event, the selection will be in accordance with Mr. Courtney's wish, and will be made in a way that no similar complications will be possible.

Capt. Coffin and Coach Courtney are equally well pleased over the adjustment of the difficulties. In the meantime it is generally believed that Mr. Courtney's position has been strengthened, and that there will be no tendency to interfere in any way with the veteran coach's work in crew affairs.

The Council adopted a resolution which permits the adding to the contract with Courtney a clause providing that he shall select the members of the Cornell crews and that he shall designate the oarsmen who shall eat at the 'Varsity training table.

Ben O. Williams of Denver was elected manager of the Cornell football team for next season, at the meeting of the Athletic Council to-day. The election of James Lynah of Savannah, Ga., as Captain of the football team was ratified.

EASY HOCKEY VICTORY.

Wanderers Score Five Goals and Prevent the New York A. C. from Counting.

The Wanderers' Hockey Team, the leaders in the contest for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, defeated the seven of the New York Athletic Club in a one-sided game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 5 to 0. The first goal was scored by Gordon four minutes after play began, the puck striking Hunt and carroming within reach of Gordon, who quickly shot it into the net. Five minutes later Hornfeck scored unassisted from a scrimmage in front of the New York goal, and a few minutes before the period ended Clarke made the best individual play of the evening, scoring on a long drive from the side of the rink. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 0 in favor of the Wanderers.

In the second half the New York team made desperate efforts to retrieve their lost fortune, but without success, and two more goals, both made by Hardy, were added to the Wanderers' score before the period ended. The first was made after eight minutes of play, the puck having been worked down to one side of the New York goal, where Hardy finally landed it. Following this play Hoblitz of the New York team received a crack on the head from a hockey stick in the hands of one of the opposing players which put him out of the game for a few minutes and caused an intermission of play.

Five minutes after the game was resumed Hardy scored again, this time from a scrimmage directly in front of the New York goal, making the score 5 to 0 in favor of the Wanderers, and a few minutes later the timekeeper's whistle ended the game. The line-up follows:

Wanderers, 5.	Positions.	N. Y. A. C., 0.
Hayward	Goal	O'Donnell
Carruthers	Point	Hunt
Howard	Cover Point	Fenwick
M. Hornfeck	Forward	Cooligan
K. Gordon	Forward	Harmon
Clarke	Forward	Wills
Hardy	Forward	Hoblitz

Goals for Wanderers—Hardy, 2; Clark, Hornfeck, Gordon. Referee—H. Drakely, Crescent A. C.

Hockey Victory for Brooklyn School.

The Brooklyn Latin School hockey team defeated a team representing Chappaqua Institute of Chappaqua, N. Y., by a score of 5 to 0 last night, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The line-up:

Chappaqua, 0.	Position.	Brooklyn, 5
Vasconcellos	Goal	De Silver
Sherman	Point	Mallory
Smith	Cover point	Sanford
Huntington	Forwards	Carhart
Bell	Forwards	Catlin
Manley	Forwards	Southwick
Morris	Forwards	Pratt

Goals—Carhart, 3; Catlin, 1; Pratt, 1. Time of game—Twenty minutes halves.

SQUASH AT NEW YORK A. C.

Walbridge Wins First Match in Championship Tournament.

A squash tournament for the championship of the New York Athletic Club was begun yesterday at the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, with twenty-one entries. The first match was between G. H. Walbridge and T. F. Hardy and resulted in favor of the former player, who won three of the four games played. The score in detail was:

FIRST GAME.

Walbridge	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	6—15
Hardy	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

SECOND GAME.

Walbridge	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	1—3
Hardy	1	3	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	0—15

THIRD GAME.

Walbridge	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	1—15
Hardy	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3—10

FOURTH GAME.

Walbridge	1	1	1	0	5	1	2	0	2	2—15
Hardy	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	—7

One match a day will be played until the tournament is concluded.

Cory Beaten in Palm Beach Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4.—The feature in the golf match to-day for the Lake Worth Cup was the game between C. B. Cory and W. W. Burton. Cory was the favorite, but the remarkable steadiness of Burton won the game by a single hole. The match between John Moller and Paul Waterman was also a good one, but Moller won. The second match-play round, finished in the afternoon, resulted as follows:

Lake Worth Cup.—W. W. Burton beat C. B. Cory 1 up. D. B. Martin beat E. P. Goodwin 3 up, 4 to play; F. S. Armstrong beat D. O. Wickham 1 up; J. Moller, Jr., beat P. Waterman 3 up, 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—A. M. Black beat G. P. Tangerman 3 up, 2 to play; E. M. Root beat H. Fam 4 up, 3 to play; D. Lloyd beat F. Ellis 1 up; H. K. Bolton beat E. D. Chamberlain 1 up.

Lawn Tennis Meeting To-day.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A call was issued to-day for the twenty-third annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, to be held Friday, Feb. 5. The meeting will be at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

MULLEN MAY PLAY HERE.

Frank Farrell Wants Detroit Pitcher for Greater New York Club—Pulliam Talks Peace.

Manager Barrow of the Detroit Baseball Club of the American League arrived in town yesterday. One of the things that brought him here was the hope of signing Outfielder McIntyre, who lives on Staten Island. The chief reason, it is thought, is to talk with the Greater New York Club officials about a transfer of players. For some time Manager Clark Griffith has been trying to secure Pitcher Mullen from the Detroits, but the ideas of the Western men as to the value of Mullen have been so excessive that negotiations between the two clubs have been at a standstill. Now, it is believed, that after a conference between Frank Farrell and Manager Barrow the New York Club will be able to sign Mullen and in exchange send a couple of players to Detroit.

President Pulliam of the National League declared yesterday that he was anxious for the war, so to speak, to cease, and hoped for an amicable settlement of the differences with the American League. But, said Pulliam, "President Johnson must live up to the peace agreement, which states that each league shall appoint a committee to arrange a schedule of games that will not be conflicting. The National League has appointed its committee, but the American League has not. If President Johnson wants affairs to run as smoothly as they did last year he should select his schedule committee and then let the two committees confer.

"The National League has two schedules arranged, either or both of which may be changed entirely."

CURLING FOR POINTS.

MacKenzie and McDuff Win Honors in Caledonian Club Competition.

Over forty members of the New York Caledonian Club competed on Wednesday night at the Hoboken Rink for prizes in the annual curling point competition. It was one of the largest competitions of this class ever held by the club, and the curlers did not finish the events until long after midnight. All of the noted Scotch curlers in the club were out, and the fight in the regular contest was keen. So well did some of the leaders hurl the stones that a new point record was expected, and but for the irregular condition of the ice this would probably have been accomplished. As it was, Joseph Connell won leading honors with a total of 22 points. Charles MacKenzie and Robert Lauder tied at 20 points for second prize, but in the play off MacKenzie won, and Lauder got the third award.

In the novice class for two prizes, interest was at fever heat. Chieftains William McDuff and John Ferguson made a hot fight from the start for first place. In the last round both won four points by twice "chipping the winner," and the curling enthusiasts gave the contestants hearty applause for this clever exhibition. McDuff, however, won the match with a total of 13 points, while Ferguson scored 10 and took the second prize.

Chief William G. Reid had general charge of the match, which was very successful in every particular.

Novel Launch for W. A. Brown.

A launch in which comfort will not be sacrificed to speed is being built for W. A. Brown of this city from designs by George Crouse Cook of Macconnell & Cook, 52 Broadway, in accordance with the United States Navy standard. The launch will be used by the owner at his Summer home on Shelter Island. The launch is 36 feet over all, 8 feet beam, 4½ feet depth, and with a displacement of some 12,000 pounds on a draught of 2¾ feet, and is being built at City Island.

The designers have worked out a propellor design on which a speed of twelve miles is guaranteed in a continuous run. The hull is to be constructed of select oak, cedar, and pine. The elements of stability and strength were very carefully worked out, and the absolute safety of the launch is assured by watertight subdivision and supplementary air tanks which extend under the deck on the port and starboard sides throughout the length of the boat.

New Record for Century Wheelmen.

The Century Road Club Association claims a new yearly record for Thomas E. Finger of the Long Island district. He is credited with 101 centuries and a total of 13,113 miles for 1903. During the year he rode thirty-six single centuries, ten doubles, eight triples, one quadruple, one of seven continuous centuries, and one of ten continuous centuries.

Preparations are being made by the Century Association for its Spring run. The century will be conducted jointly by the Eastern District and Long Island District.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Pronta was the only winning favorite to-day. Free Admission fell on the first turn in the first race and Gannon's collarbone was broken. Urchin fell over the prostrate horse, and Jockey C. H. Harris's ankle was sprained in the fall. Pirate's Daughter also fell, but Sinclair, who rode her, escaped unhurt. The animals escaped serious injury. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Pronta, 105 pounds, (T. Dean,) 3 to 1, won; Satchel, 96, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, second; Bengal, 110, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Exapo, Blue Blaze, Ciales, Great Star, and Frank M. also ran. Pirate's Daughter, Urchin, and Free Admission fell.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs.—Travers, 102 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 4 to 5, won; Ben Howard, 114, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, second; Sid Silver, 102, (Minder,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Boundling, Macbeth, Barkelmore, Caterpillar, Palmist, Frank Rice, Lady Brockway, Julia Junkin, and Legation also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Fort Plain, 100 pounds, (Davisson,) 7 to 1, won; Sadducee, 109, (McCafferty,) 7 to 10, second; Joe Goss, 109, (Fuller,) 14 to 5, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Invincible, Fickle Saint, Feronia, Circular Joe, and Kabyle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; handicap. Lew Dorsey, 104 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 18 to 5, won; Exclamation, 101, (Phillips,) 8 to 1, second; Bondage, 102, (McIntyre,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:44 4-5. St. Tammany also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Harmakis, 109 pounds, (Pieratt,) 18 to 2, won; Redman, 100, (McCafferty,) 15 to 1, second; Forelight, 100, (Fuller,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Aggie Lewis, Trogan, Miss Rillie, J. P. Mayberry, and Albertola also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Messenger, 118 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 4 to 1, won; Velos, 95, (Huston,) 20 to 1, second; Gravina, 103, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1.47 4-5. Charlie Thompson, Floyd K., Welleley, and Sir Paul also ran.

Entries for To-day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Allegrette, 94 pounds; Regian, 96; Trossachs and Claremont, 99 each; Gus Heidorn, 103; Haven Run and Sneer, 95 each; Miss Melton and Arnold H., 99 each; Duncan, 101; Ralph Young, 104; Port Warden, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; purse. Vestry, Neither One, Sabot, Eyra, Mrs. Frank Foster, Sweet Nell, and Optional, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Kitty Clyde, 97 pounds; Reckoner, 101; John, 102; Barkelmore, 104; Bard of Avon, 106; Lingo, 108; Atheols, 100; Doctor Hart, 102; Decoration, 103; Felix Bard, 106; Sir Kingston, 107; The Guardsman, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Any Day, 79 pounds; Pinky B., 99; Mamselle, 91; Marco, 98; Lovable, 100; Prodigal Son, 101; Alwayr Faithful, 79; Ethel Scruggs, 84; Feronia, 96; Ponca, 98; Inspector Shea, 100; Ciales, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; purse. Lilly Brook, 90 pounds; Lady Greenwood, 100; The Druggist, 107; Minnie Siemmer, 107; Dixie Land and Garrett Wilson, 110; Lythelist, 100; Hannibal Bey, 103; Carrie Potter and Truffle Hunter, 107; Michael Byrnes, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. The Wizard, 78 pounds; Ginspray, 85; Blue Mint, 90; Mauser, 83; Past, 90; Bessie McCarthy, 94.

Big Stakes for Buffalo Racing.

The Buffalo Racing Association, which will hold its first meeting of 1904 at Kenilworth Park, Buffalo, beginning on Monday, June 6, and continuing for eighteen days, announced yesterday its stake programme. The feature will be the Buffalo Derby, of the guaranteed value of $6,000, of which the winner will receive $5,000, the second $750, and the third $250. The stakes throughout are of generous value.

The success of the meeting at Kenilworth last Autumn makes assured a generous entry list, not only from the North and the West, but from stables about the metropolitan circuit. The stakes will close on Feb. 23.

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BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Conklin and Mial Win in National Tournament Play.

Arthur Townsend, After Being Well in the Lead, Succumbs to the Local Competitor.

Long and hotly contested billiard matches were the order yesterday in both the games of the National amateur championship tournament at the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. In the afternoon the Chicagoan, Charles F. Conklin, defeated J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis by the score of 300 points to 246. Smith gave a nervy exhibition of uphill play toward the end of this match, and counted a run of 50, the best of the competition. It was the second defeat for Smith, and this, it is thought, puts him out of all chance of winning.

Arthur Townsend of Brooklyn also met his second defeat in the evening game, when he was beaten by Dr. L. L. Mial of this city. The score was 300 points to 263. A superb bit of balk-line billiards, which resulted in a run of 52, placed Dr. Mial in the lead after Townsend had lead through nearly all the match.

Both contestants found it difficult to negotiate the carroms at the beginning of the match. Dr. Mial was the first to count in double figures. This run began well and promised much, for Dr. Mial had the balls under control and was playing close balk line. On his thirteenth shot, however, he failed to drive both object balls beyond the chalk lines.

Townsend began to show the excellence of his balk line and position play in the thirteenth inning. This run had several hard cushion and massé shots, but the gem of the collection was a combination of a massé and kiss, with the balls lying close in one of the corners. Three innings later Townsend backed his run by another of 20 and followed it with 6, 40, and 38. Both of the larger clusters of carroms were high-class exhibitions of position play and skillful holding of the ivory balls along the line and rail.

As Townsend improved Dr. Mial fell off. His set-back was only temporary, however, for he soon came up with runs of 32 and 35. Dr. Mial began his thirty-third inning with a steadiness that developed as he went along. The carroms fairly rippled off his cue as he held the balls close and made a run of 52. This gave him a commanding lead, and he backed it with a cluster of 30 and won the match.

The afternoon contest proved to be lamentably slow, and was only enlivened by the spirited rally that De Mun Smith made toward the end with runs of 50 and 39.

Conklin's billiards were poor at the start. He failed to negotiate either [illegible] cushion or draw shots and to count in double figures until his nineteenth turn at the table. Then he put in a fine run of 41 by rather forceful ball to ball billiards. The run put him on even terms with Smith at 107 points. A pretty inning of open table play in which Smith counted several times on long drives and three cushion carroms followed and again Smith took the lead with a run of 20. Conklin abandoned his efforts to play fine in the next few innings, and in the twenty-fifth inning made a run of 36 followed by 52 and 27 that put him well along in his last hundred. Smith had a hard time of it for a while and then he counted a run of 50. He followed it up with 33, but Conklin had the game in hand and won. The scores:

Charles F. Conklin—3 9 7 1 7 3 4 1 0 1 3 8 2 7 4 2 2 2 4 1 0 3 2 1 9 3 6 0 3 2 2 12 2 7 0 6 1 2 8 18 26 2 4 2 0 1. Total—300 points; average, 7 6-42; high runs—41, 36, and 32.

J. De Mun Smith—13 0 0 8 1 2 2 5 3 1 0 1 1 3 0 6 4 0 4 2 6 4 20 6 0 0 5 2 0 1 0 1 1 6 0 0 3 8 2 1 6 1 1 0 1. Total—246 points; average, 6; high runs, 50, 39, and 31.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Dr. L. L. Mial—0 4 3 12 5 4 0 2 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 2 0 10 20 21 0 32 7 1 0 35 1 0 0 3 10 1 9 5 2 1 30 5 0 3 3. Total, 300 points; average, 7 27-39; high runs, 52, 35, and 32.

Arthur Townsend—0 3 3 0 0 14 8 4 13 1 0 2 8 2 0 0 0 20 6 40 38 5 4 0 0 8 4 2 0 0 3 11 6 16 11 1 1 11 1 4 5. Total, 263 points; average, 6 29-39; high runs, 40, 38, and 20.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

The match this afternoon will engage Conklin and the Canadian champion, Marcotte. The evening session will be observed as "ladies' night," and the competitors will be the Liederkranz Club champion, Poggenburg, and Gardner.

MANY RUNS FOR WHEELMEN.

The Century Road Club of America has prepared an interesting schedule of events for the year, and the inducements offered to members far exceed those of any previous year. Charles L. Shoenert, the New York State Centurion, has appointed all his deputies and committees, and announces that there will be three regular open century runs—the Spring Century, the Moonlight and Double, and the Fall Record Runs. Then there will be a series of informal century runs, beginning the first Sunday in April. They will be open to cyclists, but non-members of the Century Road Club of America will not be allowed to compete in runs where prizes are offered. The New York Division will also conduct a number of road races.

Eighteen gold medals are offered for State competition only, one of which will go to the member who lowers the 100-mile unpaced road record, made over an official course on Long Island. A number of National medals will also be awarded, and riders covering 5,000 miles or over will receive handsome certificates.

In the century competition for last year George W. Seaward of Brooklyn led, with sixty-six centuries, followed by Andrew Clausen, with fifty-five. F. E. Mommer headed the New York contingent, with thirty-six, and Jersey City's leading representative was Thomas J. Walsh, with twenty-six to his credit. The names of four women appear in the list of the 773 centuries. Mrs. R. Mansterman of New York being credited with twenty-five, Sadie Knowlton of Boston, four; Margaret Gast, two, and Mrs. Trout of Buffalo, one.

The leaders in the mileage competition were Andrew Clausen of Chicago, 10,399 miles; Thomas J. Walsh of Jersey City, 7,137; Thomas W. Hull of Hull, England, 6,299, and Charles L. Shoenert of New York, 6,174.

Trap Shooting at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 4.—The trap shooting tournament to-day, thirty singles and ten doubles, at fifty targets, was a well-contested one. H. Nelson Burroughs of Philadelphia won the trophy with 35. M. C. Parshall of Warren, Penn., scored 33; Herbert L. Jillson of Worcester, Mass., 30; Arthur C. Ketcham of New York City 27, and C. A. Lockwood of New York City 26.

To Form District Athletic Leagues.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public School Athletic League will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 8, at the office of Henry A. Rogers in the Board of Education Building, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The objects of this meeting are to increase the number of Directors from eighteen to thirty-five, to consider and adopt plans for the organization of district leagues, and to decide upon events for championship meetings.

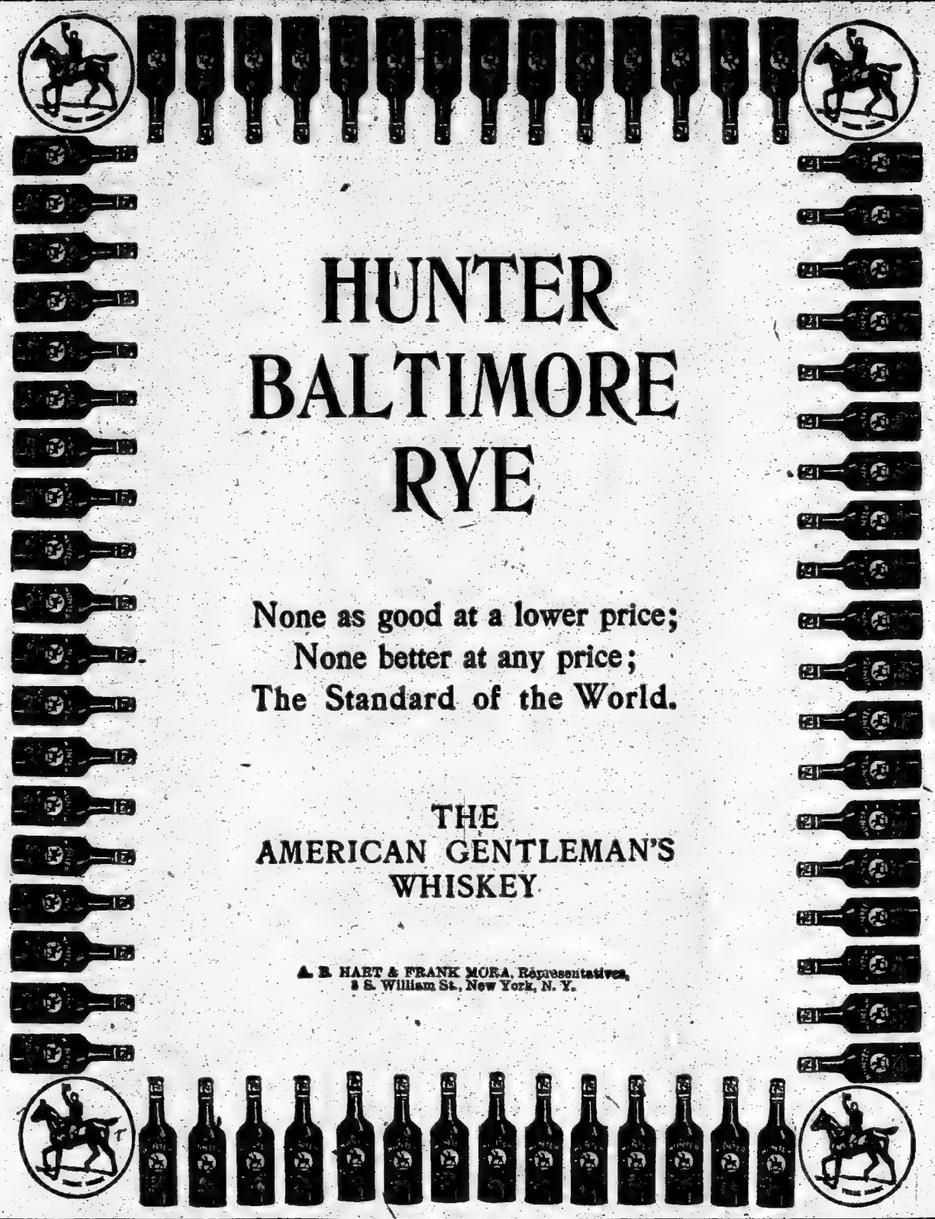

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The third night's play for the Women's Championship at the Harlem Circle did not show any improvement in play on the part of the New York representatives, Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Engelhardt, and the Chicago team, Misses Henkes and Gardner, won four of the five games decided. The Western women are now in the lead by 332 pins, an advantage that can hardly be overcome by the home bowlers. The last five games of the match will be played to-night.

Scores of last night's tournaments:

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Apache Bowling Club—Mrs. Zehder, 155; Mrs. Drauen, 112; Mrs. Eckert, 129; Mrs. Kennedy, 102; Mrs. Grafenecker, 142. Total, 643.

Kos Bowling Club—Mrs. Grant, 116; Mrs. O. Hess, 133; Mrs. W. Hess, 105; Mrs. Goldberg, 118; Mrs. Fleshner, 126. Total, 598.

SECOND GAME.—Kos Bowling Club—Mrs. Grant, 83; Mrs. O. Hess, 90; Mrs. W. Hess, 113; Mrs. Goldberg, 126; Mrs. Fleshner, 100. Total, 512.

Harlem Circle Bowling Club—Mrs. Klump, 110; Mrs. Wilson, 106; Mrs. Stern, 144; Mrs. Lough, 103; Mrs. Ambrose, 126. Total, 589.

THIRD GAME.—Harlem Circle Bowling Club—Mrs. Klump, 106; Mrs. Wilson, 95; Mrs. Ambrose, 116; Mrs. Lough, 120; Mrs. Stern, 114. Total, 554.

Apache Bowling Club—Mrs. Zehder, 121; Mrs. Drauen, 115; Mrs. Eckert, 133; Mrs. Kennedy, 116; Mrs. Grafenecker, 182. Total, 667.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harlem Circle Alleys.

ELEVENTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 156; Mrs. Gardner, 139. Total, 295. New York—Mrs. Lester, 144; Mrs. Engelhardt, 144. Total, 288.

TWELFTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 167; Mrs. Gardner, 164. Total, 331. New York—Mrs. Lester, 153; Mrs. Engelhardt, 141. Total, 294.

THIRTEENTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 185; Mrs. Gardner, 146. Total, 331. New York—Mrs. Lester, 174; Mrs. Engelhardt, 100. Total, 274.

FOURTEENTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 142; Mrs. Gardner, 152. Total, 296. New York—Mrs. Lester, 154; Mrs. Engelhardt, 194. Total, 348.

FIFTEENTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 144; Mrs. Gardner, 171. Total, 321. New York—Mrs. Lester, 147; Mrs. Engelhardt, 136. Total, 280.

Total pins for three nights—Chicago, 4,695; New York, 4,363.

(SECOND SECTION.)

FIRST GAME.—Palm Bowling Club—Leavy, 145; Henry, 196; Smith, 157; Reckerman, 143; Graft, 141. Total, 782.

Gramercy Bowling Club—Engel, 154; Gahlbender, 158; Heim, 157; Christman, 147; Eiseman, 186. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.—Palm Bowling Club—Leavy, 185; Henry, 191; Smith, 154; Reckerman, 160; Graft, 200. Total, 890.

Commonwealth Bowling Club—Failek, 151; Folk, 191; Brown, 162; Henry, 172; Ebbets, 226. Total, 902.

THIRD GAME.—Gramercy Bowling Club—Engel, 175; Gahlbender, 169; Heim, 123; Christman, 163; Eiseman, 222. Total, 852.

Commonwealth Bowling Club—Failek, 131; Folk, 125; Brown, 141; Henry, 142; Ebbets, 197. Total, 736.

GREATER NEW YORK INDIVIDUAL TOURNAMENT.

Yorkville Alleys.

First Game—Villem, 190; Wilkens, 131.
Second Game—Villem, 189; Wilkens, 169.
Third Game—Villem, 172; Wilkens, 185.
Fourth Game—Villem, 215; Wilkens, 155.
Fifth Game—Villem, 162; Wilkens, 213.
Sixth Game—Villem, 183; Wilkens, 197.
Seventh Game—Villem, 179; Wilkens, 193.
Eighth Game—Villem, 183; Wilkens, 199.

Monarch Alleys.

First Game—De Rivera, 154; Bauer, 183.
Second Game—De Rivera, 198; Bauer, 146.
Third Game—De Rivera, 182; Bauer, 170.
Fourth Game—De Rivera, 179; Bauer, 182.
Fifth Game—De Rivera, 191; Bauer, 168.
Sixth Game—De Rivera, 179; Bauer, 192.
Seventh Game—De Rivera, 180; Bauer, 176.
Eighth Game—De Rivera, 167; Bauer, 170.
Ninth Game—De Rivera, 180; Bauer, 159.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fred Reinert's (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Gehrs, 159; Valentine, 199; Swan, 179; Rushmore, 157; Saddington, 165. Total, 857.

Greenwich Bowling Club—Salkland, 174; Vansan, 169; McGrane, 133; Gifford, 184; Platt, 145. Total, 805.

SECOND GAME.—Netherland Bowling Club—Schmidt, 137; Black, 108; Scales, 115; Whitehead, 93; Klusplies, 181. Total, 807.

Greenwich Bowling Club—Salkland, 138; Vansan, 171; McGrane, 167; Gifford, 222; Platt, 183. Total, 883.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Gehrs, 191; Valentine, 174; Swan, 155; Rushmore, 167; Saddington, 154. Total, 841.

Netherland Bowling Club—Schmidt, 182; Black, 71; Scales, 80; Whitehead, 115; Klusplies, 182. Total, 587.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Dominick & Dominick Bowling Club—Beach, 126; Smyth, 112; Callender, 116; Rixon, 148; Rilian, 201. Total, 703.

C. I. Hudson & Co. Bowling Club—Taggert, 163; Walsh, 146; Halliday, 117; Amory, 201; Bogart, 151. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—S. B. Chapin & Co. Bowling Club—Carson, 142; Sawyer, 95; Sinsabaugh, 117; Nelson, 119; Dewaid, 145. Total, 618.

Dominick & Dominick Bowling Club—Beach, 124; Smyth, 143; Callender, 115; Rixon, 131; Rilian, 187. Total, 650.

THIRD GAME.—C. I. Hudson & Co. Bowling Club—Taggart, 149; Walsh, 146; Halliday, 118; Amory, 138; Bogart, 136. Total, 687.

S. B. Chapin & Co. Bowling Club—Carson, 135; Sawyer, 107; Sinsabaugh, 117; Nelson, 139; Dewaid, 176. Total, 674.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Eldorado (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Forrest, 152; Williams, 164; Toombs, 139; Kofler, 157; Laux, 163. Total, 805.

Welcome Bowling Club—Robinson, 181; Ochs, 152; Hummel, 156; Titther, 161; Dinsmore, 367. Total, 916.

SECOND GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Forrest, 152; Williams, 212; Toombs, 141; Kofler, 182; Laux, 180. Total, 867.

Fulton Bowling Club—Lovell, 166; Schmidt, 155; Clue, 166; Silveria, 140; Firmbach, 169. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Lovell, 218; Schmidt, 163; Clue, 128; Silveria, 156; Firmbach, 142. Total, 807.

Welcome Bowling Club—Robinson, 188; Ochs, 172; Hummel, 165; Titther, 169; Dinsmore, 186. Total, 880.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Provident Savings Bowling Club—Beceu, 183; C. Reimer, 170; Westcott, 135; T. Reimer, 160; Hallidy, 165. Total, 813.

Prudential, No. 2, Bowling Club—Crum, 203; Rocricuez, 151; Haum, 165; Young, 176; Bonn, 185. Total, 870.

SECOND GAME.—Prudential, No. 2, Bowling Club—Crum, 163; Rocricuez, 168; Haum, 173; Young, 162; Bonn, 185. Total, 853.

Empire State Bowling Club—Dritts, 104; Tunelius, 125; Fett, 153; Block, 148; Beilman, 196. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Empire State Bowling Club—Dritts, 132; Tunelius, 118; Fett, 162; Block, 169; Beilman, 114. Total, 695.

Provident Savings Bowling Club—Hallidy, 173; C. Reimer, 135; Westcott, 133; T. Reimer, 168; Beceu, 138. Total, 747.

TRUST COMPANY LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—United States Mortgage and Trust Bowling Club—Adam, 145; Murphy, 169; Hopkins, 144; Bernes, 142; Ball, 124. Total, 724.

Morton Trust Company Bowling Club—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—United States Mortgage and Trust Bowling Club—Adam, 143; Murphy, 164; Hopkins, 135; Berner, 175; Ball, 183. Total, 798.

Morton Trust Company Bowling Club—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—United States Mortgage and Trust Bowling Club—Adam, 166; Murphy, 160; Hopkins, 164; Berner, 158; Ball, 169. Total, 817.

Morton Trust Company Bowling Club—Forfeited.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—De Witt Clinton Bowling Club—Southwell, 137; Jaderlund, 141; Connolly, 192; Fuleter, 130; Weber, 138. Total, 738.

Morning Star Bowling Club—Marques, 212; Bernhardt, 139; Hatrich, 213; Liboni, 190; Vardyke, 136. Total, 940.

SECOND GAME.—De Witt Clinton Bowling Club—Southwell, 180; Jaderlund, 162; Connolly, 141; Fuleter, 152; Weber, 224. Total, 858.

Empire State Bowling Club—Conroy, 125; Farr, 201; Coates, 132; Adams, 147; Higgins, 162. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.—Morning Star Bowling Club—Marques, 202; Bernhardt, 137; Hatrich, 104; Liboni, 135; Vandyke, 208. Total, 786.

Empire State Bowling Club—Conroy, 123; Farr, 141; Coates, 139; Adams, 163; Higgins, 115. Total, 681.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Rehbein, 170; Kamper, 178; Freidheim, 149; Wolff, 179; Baar, 165. Total, 841.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Klumpp, 170; Smith, 161; Arndt, 132; Mauch, 116; Klaucher, 125. Total, 726.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Klumpp, 179; Smith, 114; Arndt, 129; Mauch, 163; Klaucher, 169. Total, 754.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Stewart, 196; Belden, 122; Pleines, 162; Murphy, 158; Coleman, 144. Total, 772.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Stewart, 147; Belden, 144; Pleines, 144; Murphy, 125; Coleman, 168. Total, 728.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Rehbein, 166; Kamper, 137; Freidheim, 124; Wolff, 131; Baar, 172. Total, 730.

De La Salle Wins at Basketball.

The basket ball team of De La Salle Institute easily defeated the boys from Dwight School in De La Salle's gymnasium, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, the score being 25 points to 1 in favor of the home team. The feature about the game was the unusually fast play of De La Salle's representatives. The line-up:

De La Salle, 25.	Position.	Dwight, 1.
Baleffry	Right forward	Wood
McMahon	Left forward	Reener
J. Meenan	Centre	Troupe
D. Meenan	Right guard	H. Renner
A. Farrell	Left guard	Aldcorn

Goals from field—Baleffry, 3; McMahan, 6; J. Meenan, 2; D. Meenan, 1. Goals from foul—McMahon and Wood. Referee—E. Haurahan. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Skaters Leave for Pittsburg Races.

Morris Wood, the National skating champion of the Euclid School, Brooklyn; P. J. Kearney and H. P. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club; Guy G. Lipman, E. A. Taylor, and T. F. Hayward of the Brooklyn Skating Club; Hugh Palliser of the Herkimer Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and Edward J. Mulligan of the Pawnee Athletic Club left yesterday for Pittsburg, where they will compete in races of the National Amateur Skating Association to-morrow. They have been entered for the one and five mile world's indoor championships and the half and one mile National championships.

Clergyman Patents a Golf Putter.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 4.—A patent for a golf putter has been granted to the Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, East Grange. The putter has an adjustable handle with a rectangular aluminium head, and can be used by either a left-handed or a right-handed golfer. The Rev. Mr. Davis is a member of the Essex County Country Club, and it was while playing over its golf course that the idea of this putter suggested itself to him.

World's Trotting Record on Ice.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A new world's record of 2:16 was established on the ice on Lake George to-day in the free-for-all race, when Vinco, owned by John J. Gunningham of Sandy Hill, broke Geesner's record of 2:16¼, made at Ottawa last Winter. Vinco went the other heats in 2:17¼ and 2:19. Elmer D., owned by M. J. Dwyer of Saratoga, was second.

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Duty on Art Importations—Other Rulings.

Judge Byron S. Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by John Wanamaker against the action of the Collector at Philadelphia in assessing duty at 50 per cent. on a lapis lazuli bust of Diana, which was valued at 496 francs. The assessment was made on the ground that the material of which it was made was of the same general character as marble, alabaster, &c. Admission was claimed for it as a precious stone, cut but not set, at 10 per cent., at 35 or 45 per cent. as a mineral substance, and at 20 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article. Judge Waite said in his opinion that the bust was properly dutiable as statuary at 20 per cent., but that, as that claim had not been made by the importer, the assessment at 50 per cent. must stand.

Judge Waite sustained a protest by Perry Ryer & Co. of New York on the assessment on two marble statues or caryatids representing a Faun and Flora, and described as from 150 to 250 years old, and having a net value of 3,000 francs. The figures were eight feet high and in three pieces. Judge Waite declared that this might cause some doubt as to the meaning of the clause in the statuary provision of the law, requiring that statuary be "carved from a solid block" of marble, but he decided that this clause was not meant to apply to such cases. They were admitted at 15 per cent. as statuary under the reciprocal agreement with Italy, instead of at 50 per cent., as originally assessed.

A protest overruled by Judge Waite was by William Baumgarten & Co. of New York, and covered the same ground as the one just described. The articles were a Borghese vase valued at 2,600 francs and two ornamental vases worth 1,800 francs. They were of Carrara marble and replicas of well-known works of art, but the 50 per cent. assessment as manufactures of marble was allowed to stand.

General Appraiser McClelland sustained a claim by Charles M. Taylor's Sons of Philadelphia for a twenty-five per cent. duty on certain chalk, bolted but not ground, instead of 1 cent a pound.

W. F. WAKEMAN A WITNESS.

Ex-Appraiser Testifies in the Alleged Silk Fraud Trial.

Ex-Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman was called yesterday afternoon to testify against Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne, in the alleged silk fraud trial in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Wakeman described his removal of Browne from the office of silk examiner on July 30, 1901, and testified to the routine work of the Appraisers' office. He was still on the stand when adjournment was taken, and will continue his testimony to-day.

Another effort was made by the Government to introduce the conversation between Walter Tucker of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of Yokohama and Deputy Consul General McClain on the reconsulation of certain invoices. Judge Thomas, however, refused to admit it. Mr. Nicoll elicited from Mr. McClain that he had been living at the Kensington Hotel, in New York, for about seven months.

J. D. Smith Browne's successor as examiner of silks was cross-examined by Frank H. Platt on his testimony as to discrepancies in weights, values, &c., in the Rosenthal invoices. Mr. Platt laid special stress on the varying weight of silk due to atmospheric conditions and moisture.

WANT CHEAPER ALCOHOL.

Manufacturing Perfumers Ask That Tax Be Reduced.

At the convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, in the Down Town Club, yesterday, resolutions were adopted demanding an amendment to the internal revenue law for the purpose of reducing the tax on alcohol as used in the arts from $1.10 to 70 cents a gallon. A bill has been introduced in Congress to effect this. A bill to encourage exports of perfumes was approved, also a bill providing for untaxed denaturized alcohol for industrial use.

It was decided to begin an educational campaign for the purpose of getting Americans to buy domestic instead of foreign perfumes.

Officers were elected as follows: President—H. S. Woodward, Rochester, N. Y.; First Vice President—Adolph Spiehler, Rochester, N. Y.; Second Vice President—Frank E. Marsh, New York; Secretary—James E. Davis, Detroit; Executive Board, three years—Theodore Ricksecker and Sturgis Coffin, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO BROKERS FAIL.

Bolton, De Ruyter & Co.'s Troubles Attributed to Sharp & Bryan Suspension.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Bolton, De Ruyter & Co., general commission brokers in grain, provisions, stocks, and bonds in this city, have sent out a notice calling for a meeting of creditors to-day. The suspension of the firm, which conducted a large business with Chicago and New York, is practically announced.

As yet the amount involved in the failure is only a matter of conjecture, but there is an impression that the sum will approximate $250,000. The losses, it is said, will fall chiefly on local customers. The embarrassment of the firm began, it is said, when the failure of Sharp & Bryan of New York took place, in September last, as it was the correspondent of the New York house in this city.

Receiver for Realty Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day appointed Henry J. Berry receiver for the Urban and Suburban Realty Trust Company on the application of Harry B. Wittenberg of Jersey City. Mr. Wittenberg holds a note of the company for $10,000, which he says has gone to protest. He said the note was given to him by Mrs. Emma Peter, wife of the President of the company, Eli Peter. Mrs. Peter, he says, owns about 85 per cent. of the capital stock of the company, which is capitalized at $100,000. Mr. Wittenberg said in court that the company had obligations outstanding amounting to $314,305.81, and there was less than $1,000 in the company's hands to meet them.

Germania Life's Statement.

The forty-fourth annual statement of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York shows assets of $32,476,115.69, having been increased during the year just closed by $1,780,534.79. The surplus was $4,506,671.04, and the income $5,656,395.76. The income saved of $1,790,148.77, after deducting disbursements of $3,866,246.99, was added to the reserve for the future protection of policy holders. The payments to policy holders since organization amount to $35,213,335.61. During the year William Stewart Tod and Julius Stursberg were added to the Board of Directors.

Print Prices Advanced.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. announced yesterday an advance in the price of prints. The following lines went up ¼ cent to 5½ cents a yard: American indigos, indigo and golds, Calcuttas, black and whites, black and golds, grays. Shirtings went up ¼ cent to 5 cents. American B and C indigos were placed at 9 and 8 cents respectively, an advance of ½ cent a yard on each.

Admitted to Partnership.

Harry S. Stone has been admitted into partnership with Gilbert Plowman, hay, straw, and grain commission merchant, with whom he has been connected for twelve years.

READING DIVIDEND 2 PER CENT.

Directors Announce Semi-Annual Payment on First Preferred Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Board of Directors of the Reading Railway Company to-day announced that a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent had been declared on Reading first preferred. This action was taken at the October meeting of the board at the same time the 1½ per cent. semi-annual dividend was declared on the Reading second preferred, but no announcement was made of the fact until to-day.

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, bridge whist, and the "lost art of conversation." Striking contrasts between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views expressed in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7. —Adv.

Missouri Pacific Two-Year Notes Sold.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company sold on Tuesday last $6,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. secured notes to Baring, Magoun & Co. of this city and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. These notes have already been resold to investors, principally in France, Holland, England, and New England.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Incorporated to-day:

Richards-Randall Telegraph and Telephone Supply Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. M. Jerome, F. M. Randall, and G. C. R. Marshall, New York.

Brooklyn Foundry Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. B. Banton and B. Moore, New York, and H. H. Hull, Brooklyn.

Nelden Institute and Sanitarium, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. L. Nelden, George Nelden, and A. G. Koelble, New York.

Rolled Plate Metal Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. O. Rinehart, Pittsburg; E. E. Rinehart, Jr., Stamford, Conn., and L. A. Smith, Brooklyn.

Sol Young, Inc., New York, (photographer;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Sol Young, E. Derches, and A. Hut, New York.

Fleischmann Vienna Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. H. Fleischmann, J. M. Lesser, and Theodore Long, New York.

Rapid Sticking Machine Company, Gloversville, Fulton County; capital, $40,000. Directors—Chester Shepard, Johnstown; J. Lebenheim and James B. Lebenheim, Gloversville.

Auto Renting Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. J. Hickey and J. J. Riley, Mount Vernon, and E. J. Haines, New York.

United States Steel Mat Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—L. R. Atkins, F. A. Turner, and E. Del Castillo, New York.

Wright, Veith & Newman Company, Rockville Centre, Nassau County, (embroideries;) capital, $25,000. Directors—H. S. Wright, A. G. Veith, and M. M. Newman, Rockville Centre.

Anderson Transfer Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. T. Anderson, E. E. Low, and M. B. Feency, New York.

Third Avenue Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. G. Bellah and Annie B. Bellah, New York, and J. W. Bellah, New Rochelle.

The Corporations and Taxpayers' Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Desch, Jr.; J. J. Silver, and Charles Hoodley, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 4.—The Erie Consolidated Company of Philadelphia was chartered at Dover to-day to deal in and operate mines. Incorporators—William S. Palmer, Charles F. Elkington, Henry Palmer, Jr., Jonathan Wright, all of Philadelphia, and William N. Pyle of Wilmington; capital, $1,000,000.

Placing the Blame.

"Could you forgive a political opponent who managed to take an unfair advantage of you?"

"I might forgive him," answered Senator Sorghum, "but I could never forgive myself."—Washington Star.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN T. HUNT.—John T. Hunt, who did business under the style of Zindars & Hunt, electrical contractors and manufacturers, at 127 Fifth Avenue and 52 and 54 Grove Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward B. Tompkins. Mr. Hunt started in business in 1879 with C. E. Zindars as a partner. They continued together until 1897, when Mr. Zindars withdrew and the latter's wife became partner up to February, 1903, when Mr. Hunt bought her interest, and he has since continued the business alone under the old firm styles. Wheeler, Shafter & Eisler, attorneys for the assignee, said that the causes of the assignment were the long strike in the building trade last Summer and Fall and the recent stringency in the money market. They could not give any figures at present as to liabilities and assets. The trade estimate the liabilities at $25,000.

Out of Town.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—The Oswego Machine Works Company, manufacturers of paper cutters, which was incorporated ten years ago with a capital of $60,000, has filed a petition for voluntary dissolution. The assets are quoted at $18,000, with liabilities of $9,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Application was made yesterday for a receiver for the Union Foundry and Machine Company at Catasauqua. The plaintiffs are Rogers, Brown & Co. of New York, who claim a credit of $15,312. There is a mortgage on the plant of $21,000 and the bonds mature on Feb. 15. The liabilities of the company are $70,000 and the assets $50,000. The court fixed Wednesday, Feb. 17, as the date for the hearing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS POLLOCK.—Louis Pollock, who resided at 971 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,337 and no assets. The debts were contracted last year, when he kept a restaurant.

ISIDOR MAGID.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Isidor Magid, who did business as I. Magid & Bro., dealer in jewelry at 415 Broadway, show liabilities $18,235 and nominal assets $7,312, consisting of merchandise, $4,000; accounts, $2,562; fixtures, $250, and shares of stock, $500.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co., bankers and brokers of 71 Broadway, was held yesterday before William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and Henry B. Ketcham, the receiver, was elected Trustee with a bond of $25,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Aug. 5 last.

BENNO L. ZANDER.—Benno L. Zander, residing at 7 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $50,070 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of B. L. Zander & Co. at Giddings, Texas, who failed in January, 1886. Among the New York creditors are Bates, Reed & Cooley, $1,458; George A. Clark & Brothers, $509, and Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., $234.

CHARLE H. STORM.—Charles H. Storm, residing at Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $77,967 and no assets. The liabilities are all on account of indorsing notes of the Khedivial Company, manufacturers of cigarettes at 278 West Broadway, of which he was formerly President and which company has recently compromised at 30 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are chiefly to the Market and Fulton National Bank, $20,002, secured; German Exchange Bank, $30,000, secured; Hibernia Banking Association of Chicago, $22,663, secured, and Aaron Guedalla, $5,212, secured.

MEYER HERTZBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Hertzberg, wholesale dealer in cutlery at 132 Church Street, by Meyer Vessel, as creditor for $3,136, for money loaned. It was alleged that Mr. Hertzberg is insolvent and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. The business was started by his father in 1875. He became a partner in 1892, and succeeded his father in January, 1898. His inventory of Dec. 10 last showed assets $29,000 and liabilities $5,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Julius M. Mayer receiver of the assets on the application of Steuer & Hoffman, attorneys for Mr. Vessel, who stated that the liabilities are $16,000 and assets not over $7,000.

WILLIAM H. EBLING.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Ebling, Jr., who resides at Mount Vernon, and was formerly a builder in this city, with an office at 1 Madison Avenue, by the following creditors: Philip H. Felt, $400; Charles Levy, $1,300, and the Bradley & Currier Company, $800. It was alleged that he is insolvent and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Mr. Ebling went into building operations in 1899, and the most important work was the erection of a hotel at Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue. He became financially embarrassed and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors on Dec. 13, 1900. His schedules then showed liabilities of $422,718, nominal assets of $504,465, and actual assets of $119,456. Samuel P. Tuil, the assignee, was discharged on June 22, 1903. The petition in bankruptcy filed yesterday was precipitated by a suit pending in the Supreme Court against Mr. Ebling by Louis Korn for commissions as an architect, and Judge Holt of the United States District Court granted an injunction staying the suit.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Max—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	$15
AHRENS, Henry J.—A. Weiffenbach	126
ARDECK, Agnes—Metropolitan Printing Company	169
BURETTI, Leonie—S. Kahn	534
BROWN, Walter—Real Estate Record Association	37
BENOIT, Adolphus H.—Siegel-Cooper Company	288
BROGAN, Charles—R. A. Beatty	40
BROWN, Lucile B.—E. E. Cochran	334
CHEREIDI, Giuseppe—A. Lorrocco	55
CHEREIDI, Giuseppe—A. Lorfocco	72
CAMPBELL, Horace J.—John Rohan & Son	611
COOPER, Anna A. and Henry G.—Mount Morris Bank	836
COHEN, Harry J.—M. Zeagri	13
CHAUVET, Cordelia D.—M. S. Ives, costs	585
COHN, Joseph R., and Frank Grossbait—City of New York	44
DI GIACONIO, Pasquale—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	10
DE LEVY, Joseph B.—G. H. Foster	233
DOMINICK, Ellen A.—C. Jiran	31
EMANUEL, Joseph F.—S. Muller	90
ERBE, Elizabeth—G. C. Fox	1,989
FINEGAN, Thomas—Clausen & Price Brewing Company	9,822
FISHER, May—H. Pitney	95
FOX, Robert R.—S. Bassel	9,444
GIBB, John, Howard, and Arthur—E. R. Dinsmore	3,573
GULICK, Horace M.—American Glue Company	453
GEDDES, James P.—S. E. Weller	884
GOODMAN, Samuel S.—S. Shapiro	1,508
HENRY, John R.—P. Bronnoff	374
HARRIS, William, and Elizabeth Hafner —People of the State of New York	2,500
HOWES, George—G. Kush	150
HALPEREN, Joseph, and Moses Stonehill —M. Cohen and another	103
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—J. G. Hurnuze	423
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Steuer	673
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—H. Hyams	190
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—W. Bente, costs	111
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINAting Company of New York—E. P. Miller and another	4,922
UNITED WINE AND TRADING COMpany—A. Platz	60
CONRAD ENRICH'S BREWERY—American Malting Company	4,984
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Mendelsohn	211
JULIUS, George—T. W. Langeur	135
JACOBSON, Albert—M. Lehman	104
LEVINE, George, and Harris Wolkind—J. Greenberg	105
MALANITZSKI, Maly—K. Davis	532
MILLER, Annie—E. Wolcott, administratrix	1,232
MONTGOMERY, Edward L.—K. Martin	370
McMALON, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
NORTH, William—O. Gribben	167
RAINS, Samuel G.—A. W. Teale and another, costs	86
RAINS, Samuel G.—E. W. Emery	194
SCHMIDT, Joseph—Julius Kessler & Co	85
SCHULMAN, Samuel—L. Goldberg	67
SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F. and Frank E. —E. A. Robinson, costs	25
SIEBRECHT, Henry A., and Henry A., Jr.—E. T. Gerry	1,490
SMITH, George D.—J. Wolf	165
SMITH, De Lancey F.—A. R. Mack	76
WHIPPLE, Leander E.—E. B. Hall & Co., incorporated	438
WITTEMANN, Rudolph and Jacob F.—S. L. Cohen and another	4,397
WETTERER, Matilda—I. M. Natkins, costs	170
WHITE, Charles H.—Mail and Express Company	1,145
WENGNER, John—M. S. Jerome	500
WALSH, William F.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	43
WINTJEN, Behren, and Conrad Curich—American Malting Company	4,984

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BESTON, Rafsia S.—H. J. S. Hall, executor, Feb. 23, 1898	155
BISCHEL, George—E. L. Spellman and another, Dec. 6, 1903	153
CONOLLY, Henry A.—M. F. Wynn and another, July 20, 1903	266
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Lefkowitz, April 11, 1903	2,148
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Lefkowitz, Dec. 30, 1903	97
MULVANY, Mary C.—P. Freed, Feb. 4, 1901	141
MULVANY, Mary C.—I. Poliak and another, Dec. 17, 1900	171
MULVANY, Mary C.—R. S. Morris, Dec. 21, 1900	94
MULVANY, Mary C.—C. H. Mullen and another, May 13, 1901	1,700
PARKE, Elizabeth C.—R. Pehlman, Dec. 11, 1899	568
ROSENBLUM, George—E. Shipman, Feb. 11, 1903	715
RUSSELL, Charles—J. Macdonald, Feb. 9, 1903	156
STERN, Moses—S. Hirsh and another, Oct. 9, 1903	3,923
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. Warner, May 9, 1903	185
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. L. Warner, July 15, 1902	5,084
TAYLOR STEAM ECONOMIST COMpany, Rees Taylor and William Baldwin—Watertown National Bank, May 16, 1901	1,847
TRI-STATE DAIRY COMPANY—J. A. Mills, Jan. 25, 1904	130
WATT, Archibald—George R. Van De Water, Feb. 1, 1904	12
WEUMAN, James M.—E. Horne, administratrix, Oct. 7, 1889	396

Judgments Reversed.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Goldkranz, June 27, 1903	$380
ROLLINS, Jordan J.—Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company, Jan. 21, 1903	109
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Hayes, June 25, 1902	80
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Hayes, Feb. 13, 1902	960

Judgment Released.

SCHWALM, Frank P.—J. L. Tobin, Dec. 29, 1903	$466

Judgments Vacated.

LITTLE, Robert F.—C. A. Hall, Nov. 20, 1903	2,125

Judgments Canceled.

MONTGOMERY, Richard M.—J. L. Montgomery and another, May 1, 1891	$9,858
MONTGOMERY, Richard M.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Dec. 29, 1900	353

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Cadwalader Biddle, Philadelphia; George W. Stevens, Richmond; B. N. Baker, Baltimore, ex-Congressman John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOLLAND.—Col. Alexander Rodgers, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE.—Th. Lewald, Berlin; M. Freyseben, Austrian-Hungarian Consul General to Montreal.

MANHATTAN.—Sir William Van Horne, Montreal.

ALBEMARLE.—Sir Charles and Lady Ross, Montreal; H. Bloomfield, London.

HOFFMAN.—Major R. Baxter, Rochester; Sumner Wallace, Boston.

WESTMINSTER.—The Right Rev. Robert S. Page, Oxford, England.

BELVIDERE.—Baurable Morring, Berlin.

NEW AMSTERDAM.—W. A. Calhoun, Buffalo.

EVERETT.—Dr. Max Reich, Berlin.

ASTOR.—J. E. Price, Chattanooga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Tobey-Furn Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Schults, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinary; 631 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mester, B. A., Trenton, N. J.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. B. Freeman, clothing; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Summerfield, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Sherwood, Higgs & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; S. Higgs, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stull & Sonniksen, San José, Cal.; L. Sonniksen, notions and furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; W. H. Pillew, dress goods, silks, and linings; A. B. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. H. Norton, notions, laces, and ribbons; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; P. McIwain, domestics; Hotel Earlington.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, linens, white goods, laces, and notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Holland House.

Davis, R. D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. D. Davis, cloaks, waists, ladies, and infants' wear; Miss E. Lucas, millinery; 395 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. O'Brien, silks, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Hotel York.

Gemmell & Burnham, Hartford, Conn.; H. E. Burnham, dry goods; Hotel Marloborough.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and dress goods; Brown Thompson, furnishing goods; F. D. Fox, candy, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. B. Frear; bicycles; Hotel Navarre.

Liepold Brothers, Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, dress goods, millinery, and notions, 756 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Solomon, S., & B., Wilmington, N. C.; I. W. Solomon, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Oestricher, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss H. Bales, infants' wear; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Munzer, cloaks and suits, 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenblom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Gregorian Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Persse, carpets and rugs; Victoria Hotel.

Schener Brothers, Eufaula, Ala.; N. Schener, notions; H. Schener, clothing, carpets, and millinery; 758 Broadway.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; F. W. Ives, leather goods, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery, notions, and cloaks; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. Hirsch, dress goods and linings; 487 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Taylor, G. R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; W. A. Remper, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Serle, Gardner & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Gardner, linens; 11 Washington Place; Grand Hotel.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, ribbons, laces, and trimmings; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Filene, William, & Son, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Meers & Hogan, Scranton, Penn.; J. P. Meers, dry goods and notions; Victoria Hotel.

Mistrot, H. B., & Co., Waco, Texas; J. L. Mistrot, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albermarle Hotel.

Stricker, Beitman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, pants; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and dress trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Zion, Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. Patrick, Jr., notions, 43 Leonard Street; Dewey Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss E. Cox, millinery, 874 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; L. B. Guy, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Griffiths Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Griffith, millinery; Holland House.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, furnishing goods, corsets, and millinery; 338 Broadway.

Rich, M., & Brothers' Company, Atlanta, Ga.; M. G. White, dress goods and silks, 415 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits, and waists; T. H. Reeves, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Gillen, domestics and dress goods; 215 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. Le Baron, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Spalding.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, general buyer; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Chapman, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Smith, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.95
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	10.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@93c; No. 3, 80@92c; No. 2 red, 93@97½; No. 2 corn, 52¾; No. 2 yellow, 52¼; No. 2 oats, 43¼@43¾c; No. 3 white, 43¾@45¼c; No. 2 rye, 62c; good feeding barley, 39@41c; fair to choice malting, 47@58½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $3.15; mess pork, per bbl, $13.82½@$13.75; lard, per 100 lb, $7.42½@$7.45; short rib sides, (loose,) $8.62½@$8.87½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.87½@$7; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $16.75@$11.

COTTON.—Reports that war had actually been declared between Japan and Russia threw the cotton market into the wildest confusion. It opened at a decline of 47@59 points on the old and of 15@20 points on the new crop months. Following the call there was some hesitation. Then it was noted that Liverpool had broken badly, losing about 106 points on March and 90 on July. This sensational weakness right in the stronghold of bull speculation struck terror to the smaller longs, and there was a wave of liquidation that carried prices down to a net loss of 61@66 points on the three active options. At this level the local bull leader entered the market and, bidding for May and July, restored confidence somewhat, while at the same time Liverpool, which had been going down 4 points and sometimes more at a clip, steadied up; New Orleans also became steadier, and the local market around midday was back to within 10@13 points of Wednesday night's closing prices. Following this there was considerable irregularity, but a fair degree of steadiness, until along in the last hour, when the rumor of actual war precipitated the market into the wildest confusion. Inside of twenty minutes July had lost 70 points here and about 160 points in New Orleans. The market had been so nervous and confidence in the bull campaign so absolutely shaken that it closed but a little to start a slump in values. From 15.83, the best point, March here broke to 14.77; May from 16.12 to 15.09, and July from 16.22 to 15.23. This meant a net loss of from 114@116 points on these positions. The market at the close was very nearly at the bottom, or net 104@152 points lower on the old and from 35@50 points lower on the new crop options. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	15.16	15.16	15.16	14.60@14.70
March	15.40	15.83	14.77	14.85@14.90
April	15.57	15.78	15.55	15.00@15.05
May	15.70	15.82	15.09	15.20@15.22
June	15.80	15.80	15.60	15.23@15.20
July	15.85	16.22	15.23	15.28@15.32
August	15.30	15.74	14.45	14.53@14.55
September	13.60	13.74	13.50	13.40@13.45
October	12.00	12.70	12.25	12.30@12.35
December	12.00	12.00	11.95	11.85@11.90

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales. Middling upland, 5.08d. Futures opened irregular, 12@17 points advance; closed excited, 15@20 points lower; February and February and March, 8; March-April, 8.05; April-May, 8.08; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 8.12; August-September, 7.02; September-October, 6.96; October-November, 6.67. Manchester—Yarns and cloths demoralized.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—To even a greater extent than heretofore did the wheat market yesterday share the excitement which has been a feature in cotton and coffee for so long a time. A war scare started the market off active and higher, and throughout the day bulls prevented it from showing any notable reaction, while after the close all previous figures were eclipsed, the market leaving off strong at 96½c, with subsequent sales on the late curb at 97c, based on a rumor that war had actually been declared. In all grain markets speculative trade showed a decided broadening. The public evidently has come around to the bull belief that the present movement is not so much a matter of war between Japan and Russia as it is of the strong domestic situation, including a marked increase in consumption and light supplies of good wheat. No. 2 red closed at 95c, elevator, and 95½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.03⅞, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—Close: Wheat, May, 93@93¼c; July, 92¾c; September, 79¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, 93½@93⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 90¼c; No. 3 Northern, 86@87½c. Flour—First patents, $4.80@$4.90; second patents, $4.70@$4.80; first clears, $3.50@$3.60; second clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran—In bulk, $14.25@$15.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 93¾c; May, 88¾c; July, 82¾@82½c; No. 3 hard, 84@85¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45½c; May, 40⅞c; July, 40½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 44½c; July, 37¼c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 4.—Wheat—Close: No. 1 hard, 94¾c; No. 1 Northern, 92¾c; No. 2 Northern, 90¾c; May, 92¾c; July, 92¾c; September, 80¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Northern, 88@90c; May, 95¾c. Rye—No. 1, 65@66c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 38@59c. Corn—No. 3, 42@43½c; May, 56½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.85; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.35. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.40@$3.45; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.85. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.90@$3, as to brand. BAGMEAL—F

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

Yesterday did not turn the balance for peace or war, but by the mere lapse of time the crisis is certainly nearer. Our news is always a little late, and does not reach us through original or unprejudiced channels, so that the facts are always subject to discount according to the date line, and there is customarily some inconsistency between the reported facts and the interpretation which those nearest the scene place upon them. For example, on no day have the telegrams been more disquieting, yet London came a buyer in this market. This illustrates the uncertainty of war news as a market factor, and the point is made even plainer by the close of the cotton market, which developed a case of nerves of the most feminine sort. War has been writ and printed so large and for so long a time that it might be supposed to have lost its explosive qualities, but yesterday a comparatively harmless and inconclusive bit of alleged "news" coming over the ticker set the pit aflame in an instant. The decline which followed has never been exceeded for suddenness, animation, or disappearance of paper values. At New Orleans the collapse was even worse. Yet these markets had no especial news. It is an easy choice between the alternatives that the cotton market was overwrought, or that its fall indicated information or intelligent judgment regarding the chance of hostilities. The coffee market opened in semi-panic, and the Chicago produce markets were stronger than our own.

Meanwhile the stock market was placid but weak. It neither negatived nor supported inferences regarding the news which so disturbed the other exchanges. The general movement was small and dull, but the specific movements were somewhat numerous and wide. The Steels were thought to show support, and they certainly acted well under unfavorable market conditions, showing a readiness to respond to any really good news regarding the industry. United States Realty lost some of its recent improvement with circulation of specifications regarding the readjustment of its finances, although they were accompanied with suggestions that the new securities would have values and perhaps prices satisfactory to the interests which have been associated with the undertaking from the beginning. Delaware and Hudson's price movement also gave a chilly response to the announcement of rights to stockholders to take the new issue pro rata. Pennsylvania acted better under reports of another issue of stocks or bonds. It lost a point, to be sure, but upon official denial of the story it promptly reacted, losing only a ¼ on the day. If the denial had not been forthcoming, the fall would doubtless have been continued, for the Street is in no temper to hear of more capital applications even by Pennsylvania, or perhaps rather, especially by Pennsylvania, whose needs have been supplied so amply and so recently. The bond market was a trifle more active, but the improvement in prices was most marked in Steel 5s. The Rock Island issues, however, were firm, and Wabash Bs were active without change to speak of.

Secretary Shaw issued his letter preliminary to the Treasury's call for 20 per cent. of its deposits in the National banks, "possibly within ten days." The letter has a suggestive sentence regarding facilitating any desire by the banks to market securities held by the Treasury against deposits in the banks. It is not necessary to assume that any considerable amount must be liquidated, or that there would be any difficulty about it with securities of this high class. Upon the contrary, it is altogether more likely that considerable portions of the amounts payable by the interior banks are already now in New York, being attracted here by payment for deposits which also serve as reserves by the banks thus favored under the law. Canadian Pacific reported a decrease of net for January of $251,000. Southern Pacific reported an increase of net for December of $627,092, and an issue of $15,000,000 bonds. It must be admitted that a good foundation has been laid for them, and their appearance may advantage Union Pacific as much as dividends would benefit Southern Pacific's weary stockholders. The friction in adjusting the wage scale in the central competitive soft coal district cannot be classed among the day's good news.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalm. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F., C. E.	
Am. Woolen pf.	¾	I. ctfs.	5
Chi. & Alton	1¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
C. C. C. & St. L.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
General Electric	1	Un. Pacific pf.	½
Pacific Mail	1	U. S. Steel pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Locomotive	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	¾	Nat. Enameling	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	People's Gas	¼
Anaconda Copper	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pullman	2
Canadian Pacific	¾	Ry. Steel Sp.	1¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F., C. E.	
Col. South.	½	I. pf. ctfs.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Un. Bag & P. pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	2
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	U. S. Realty	⅝
Detroit South.	⅞	U. S. Realty pf.	1½
Detroit South. pf.	3	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Dist. Securities	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C.	1¼	Wabash pf.	½
General Chemical	3½	Westinghouse	
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	8	Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	1¾
Iowa Cent. 1st.	2⅞		

Bonds Declined.

Dist. Sec. 5s.	1	W., M. W. & N. W. Det. So., Ohio So. 4s.	2½
		5s	5¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 4	507,072
To date this year	14,057,007
Corresponding date last year	18,487,912

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 4	$3,043,000
To date this year	$90,002,000
Corresponding date last year	$84,366,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Elevated Railroad.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway common and preferred stock.
Chicago City Railway.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries.
Norfolk and Western Railroad preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway common stock.
West Chicago Street Railway.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Groscup and Sterling Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Course of Prices.—In the list of changes resulting from yesterday's transactions in the stock market the declines considerably outnumbered the advances, but the course of the day's trading was only imperfectly shown by the final changes. There were several well-defined movements in prices resulting apparently from the changing tactics of the professional traders. At the start prices declined rather sharply under the leadership of Pennsylvania, which looked very weak during the first half hour's trading. From this early decline there was a substantial recovery on somewhat larger trading than had been recorded the previous day, there being apparently considerable desire on the part of some to cover their short contracts. By 2 o'clock the recovery from the low price in the active issues amounted on the average to about one point, and for a time the market remained steady at this level. Shortly before the close quotations weakened again, and this second downward movement left most of the active stocks below the prices at which they had closed on Wednesday.

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War Rumors.—The reaction during the last half hour followed the publication of foreign dispatches to the effect that Russia and Japan were on the point of actual conflict, and that the long-expected war was as good as begun. In some quarters it was claimed that definite information that war had actually been declared had been received, though many remained skeptical of the reports on account of the numerous instances in the past when similar rumors proved unfounded. London's attitude did not suggest that war was looked upon as imminent, for, although its trading in this market was small, it was practically all on the buying side. One of the arbitrage houses said yesterday that they saw no indication of the buying orders which come from London being inspired from this side, as in some quarters has been suggested. The theory with some has been that apparent purchases by London of American stocks have been directed from this office for the purpose of influencing prices at the opening of the market here.

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Pennsylvania.—Emphatic denials were published during the day of the rumors to the effect that a further stock issue or additional bond sales were contemplated by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That the road needed additional money was offered as an explanation of the decline which occurred in the stocks on Wednesday and of the further weakness which it displayed during the first part of yesterday's session, but the report was received with incredulity on account of the general belief that the recent addition to the company's available funds through the seventy-five-million-dollar stock issue would be ample to supply all its needs for some time to come. Pennsylvania was the most active stock of the day, reaching a total in excess of 100,000 shares, but such significance as this activity might possess seems to disappear to a large extent in the fact that, despite this heavy trading, there was a change of only a quarter of a point in the price of the stock. Presumably a very large proportion of the 100,000 shares represented nothing more than the rehandling several times of the same stock. The heaviest trading was at 118, at which price numerous large blocks of the stock changed hands, including one of 8,000 shares and another of 6,000 shares.

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United States Steel did much to change the market from weakness to firmness after the downward movement with which the day began. It was said that the stock was receiving inside support, and this induced some short covering and brought about a more hopeful feeling in regard to the market generally. It was the first time in many days that the Steel stocks had done anything to improve the general list. The preferred stock advanced from 54⅞ to 56, and despite a half point reaction ended the day with a net gain of half a point. There was some increase in the trading in the common stock, which shared the strength of the preferred to the extent of a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

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Delaware and Hudson, upon the announcement of a proposed issue of new stock to the extent of $7,000,000, to be subscribed for by the present stockholders at 135, declined 2½ points, to 163½. It was calculated that the rights resulting from the new stock issue were worth about 6. Among the suggestions offered for the decline in the stock was that it had been expected that the price at which the new stock would be offered would be somewhat lower than it proved to be, and that therefore the privilege was not quite as valuable as had been expected.

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United States Realty preferred sold down to 54⅞, and at the close showed a net loss of 1½ points. The trading in the stock amounted to about 12,000 shares, being considerably larger than the total in the stock on several recent occasions, when the movement in the price was even greater. The decline followed the publication of a plan to readjust the company's securities, the terms as rumored being an issue of bonds to take the place of the preferred stock.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The character of to-day's trading was unchanged from that of yesterday. The only active stocks were the Arbitrage issues and Consolidated Lake Superior. Prices did not get far away from last night's level, and the range for most of them did not exceed a quarter. Reading Directors announced a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred, payable March 10; it calls for $460,000. In addition, $473,900 was paid into the sinking fund of the general mortgage. Total sales, 22,910 shares; $82,600 bonds. The summary follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
101	American Cement	7½	7¼	7¼
15	Amer. Iron & Steel	4½	4½	4½
500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43⅜	43	43⅜
320	Cambria Steel	19⅝	19	19⅝
3,800	Con. Lake Superior	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
25	Diamond Steel pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
810	Erie	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
105	General Asphalt	14⅝	14½	14⅝
508	General Asphalt pf.	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
5	In. Co. of N. Amer.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
300	Marsden	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
200	Penn. Elev. V. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,484	Penn. R. R.	59 5-16	59 5-16	59 3-16
50	Philadelphia Trac.	97½	97½	97½
250	Philadelphia Elec.	6 1-16	6	6
450	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41	41¼
200	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
160	Phil. Rapid Transit	14½	14½	14½
6,742	Reading	22 3-16	21 13-16	21 15-16
207	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39½	39¾
100	Rock Island	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
100	Southern R. R.	21¾	21¾	21¾
500	Tidewater Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
90	United Gas Imp.	85¾	85¾	85¾
34	Union Traction	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,070	U. S. Steel	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝
2,810	U. S. Steel pf.	56	55	55⅝

JANUARY BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at ninety three cities during the month of January, according to figures compiled by Bradstreet's, amounted to $9,364,483,232. Commenting on these figures Bradstreet's says:

January bank clearings were larger than those of December, and, in fact, exceeded those of any preceding month since July, 1903, but show large decreases from the corresponding months one, two, and three years ago. The expansion over December is found to be entirely at New York, and, probably reflects increased speculation at that centre and a few outside cities. With New York excluded, clearings are found to be smaller than those of December and of January a year ago. New England, the Middle States, and the West and Northwest show decreases from a year ago, while the South, the Southwest, and the Far West show gains. Much of the gain at the South is found to be due to the expansion at New Orleans, which has held first place among Southern cities for some time past, probably because of cotton speculation. Other large cities showing gains in January over a year ago are St. Louis and Kansas City in the Southwest, Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Los Angeles in the Far West. The list of cities showing decreases is a long one, including Boston, Providence, and Hartford in New England, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Buffalo in Middle States, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, and Louisville in the Central West, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, and Milwaukee in the Northwest, Baltimore in the Southern group, and San Francisco in the Far West.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Concerning the movement of commodity prices during the month of January Dun's Review says:

The Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption rose to $102.028 on Feb. 1, against $100.142 a month earlier and $100.920 a year ago. The advance of 2 per cent. during the first month of the current year was chiefly due to the speculation in grain and cotton. Other net changes were comparatively small, but the large rise in the leading farm staples of heavy per capita consumption produced the highest level of prices in over two decades, with the exception of May 1, 1902, when much higher quotations prevailed for grain and meats because of the short corn crop in the preceding year. It is a well-recognized fact that the present situation is far from normal, for there is not the vigorous demand for all products that is the wholesome concomitant of industrial activity with full employment of labor at high wages, such as existed two years ago. On the contrary, there has occurred a contraction of manufacturing, and a large number of even the most skilled workmen are unemployed, while wage scales have been reduced. These facts are emphasized by the decline in the metals class. But the boom in cotton has lifted the clothing class to the highest point in twenty years, and rumors of war in the Far East has accelerated the rise in breadstuffs. Hence, the January advance in prices may properly be termed artificial.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 10 shares of First National Bank stock at 620; 10 shares of Bank of Commerce at 211, and 5 shares at 210.

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Springfield (Ill.) dispatches state that the Illinois Central interests have incorporated there two companies to build branch railroads in coal districts a total length of fifteen miles.

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According to Denver dispatches an electric railway, capitalized at $1,000,000, is projected for freight and passengers through Weld and Larimer Counties.

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Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines, east of Pittsburg and Erie, for the week ended Jan. 30, it is stated, were 768,558 tons, making the total for the year to date 3,031,125 tons, against 3,336,400 tons last year.

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Boston advices state that the Dominion Coal Company's output of coal for January was 201,721, against 278,471 one year ago, 202,804 in 1902, and 469,713 tons in 1901.

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According to Charlotte (Tenn.) dispatches a railroad is being considered from the mouth of the Harpeth River to Clifton, Wayne County, through a rich, undeveloped country.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The money market is firmer. Rates have not changed, but the banks are putting out funds with less freedom than they were a week ago.

Call loans to-day, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10c premium.

The clearings were $24,647,369 and the balances $1,012,699.

The foreign exchange market is firmer. Sterling rates have been advanced ¼ cent all around. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86⅛	
Sterling	4.86	4.83¼
Francs	5.16⅛	5.19⅜
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅜
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅜

The stock market was largely given over to trading in Amalgamated, although there was some trading in Steel preferred, Sugar, and Telephone. Massachusetts Gas preferred became a little more active, and American Woolen, common and preferred, had a moderate demand. Utah went below 33. The other coppers were quiet. Dominion Coal lost a fraction.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Atchison	69½	68⅞	69½
125	Boston Elevated	140¼	140¼	140¼
1	Boston & Albany	246½	246½	246½
4	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
4	Fitchburg pf.	136	136	136
125	Mass. Electric	22	21¾	22
18	Mass. Electric pf.	78	78	78
15	Mexican Central	11⅝	11½	11⅝
210	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195½	195	195⅝
10	Pere Marquette pf.	73	73	73
75	Rutland pf.	39	38	38
428	Union Pacific	80¼	79¾	70⅞
5	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91
11	West End pf.	109	109	109

TELEPHONES.

420	American	126½	126	126
11	*New England	121½	121½	121½
3	Western	10	10	10
5	Western pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	14	14	14
44	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	76	75	75
202	Am. Pneu. Service	4⅝	3½	4⅝
50	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	20	20	20
1,317	Am. Sugar	126⅝	125	125⅝
40	Am. Sugar pf.	126¼	126	126¼
300	Am. Woolen	10¾	10¼	10⅝
520	Am. Woolen pf.	70¼	69¾	70
29	Edison	236	235	236
150	Gas. Securities	40½	40½	40½
732	Mass. Gas pf.	81½	81	81
1	Mergenthaler	176	176	176
8	Seattle Electric pf.	92	92	92
10	†Swift & Co.	100	100	100
50	United Fruit	97	97	97
200	United Shoe Machine	47½	47½	47½
5	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7¾	7¾
280	U. S. Steel	11⅛	10⅝	11
665	*U. S. Steel pf.	56	54⅞	55⅝

MINING.

180	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
275	Allouez	4½	4¼	4¼
4,942	*Amalgamated	49¼	48	48
50	Arcadian	50c.	45c.	50c.
100	Bingham	21½	21¼	21½
50	Bonanza	40c.	40c.	40c.
14	Cal. & Heckla	440	440	440
223	Centennial	15⅞	15¼	15½
395	Copper Range	43¼	43	43¼
135	Daly-West	35½	35	35½
155	Dominion Coal	60	59	60
30	Mohawk	36½	36¼	36¼
100	Mont. & Boston	62½c.	62½c.	62½c.
270	Osceola	57	56	56½
330	Parrott	24½	24	24½
2	*Quincy	87½	87½	87½
250	Rhode Island	1	1	1
5	Santa Fe	1	1	1
25	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
495	Trinity	5	4¾	4¾
210	U. S. Coal & Oil	9⅛	9	9
305	United States	20½	20¼	20½
715	Utah	33¼	32⅜	32⅜
45	†Victoria	3½	3¼	3¼
110	Winona	6½	6	6

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—New York exchange was at 20c premium to-day. Time and call loans were 4@5½ per cent.

There was a fair resumption of the recent demand for Biscuit common and a renewal of gossip that war would help the business of the Biscuit company, but aside from this there was the knowledge that good interests have absorbed the stock almost as fast as offered. The stock rose to-day fractionally and hung close to 41. Can preferred was sold on strike talk and reached 38½. North Chicago eased off again close to the limit, and South Side Elevated hit 92. Tool bonds were firm, selling at 49½. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
395	American Can pf.	34	33½	33½
100	American Radiator com.	45	45	45
10	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
153	Diamond Match	128½	128½	128½
1,538	National Biscuit	41	40⅝	40½
5	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
10	North Chicago	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Northwestern Elec. com.	17	17	17
105	South Side Elevated	93	92	93
50	Street's Stable Car	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
50	Swift & Co.	101½	101¼	101½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼ per cent. for five and six months, 4 per cent. for three and four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, and 4¾ per cent. for one year on mixed loans. All industrial money loaned at 4½@4¾ per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $211,345,842; balances, $11,617,920; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,102,-105.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83⅞ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8290@$4.83; demand, $4.8560@$4.8565; cables, $4.8590@$4.8595. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.18⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94⅞ and 94⅜ plus 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Money is in quiet demand in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer. The outflow of gold checked the taking of bills at the recent low rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and uninteresting, the Far Eastern situation inducing caution. Consols declined. Home rails mostly were depressed. Americans, after a weak opening, became fairly steady, at parity, but receded later and closed steady. Japanese and Russian securities weakened, but subsequently partly recovered.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87¾; consols for account, 88; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 71⅝; Atchison preferred, 93¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 85; Canadian Pacific, 121; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34⅞; Chicago Great Western, 16¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146½; De Beers, 19⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73½; Erie, 28⅛; Erie first preferred, 67⅜; Erie second preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 133; Louisville and Nashville, 108½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅜; New York Central, 122½; Norfolk and Western, 61¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 22⅞; Pennsylvania, 60¾; Rand Mines, 7⅜; Reading, 22½; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 22½; Southern Railway preferred, 83; Southern Pacific, 70¼; Union Pacific, 82½; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 58½; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 39.

Bar silver steady at 25 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £130,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.30; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, and the tone was indecisive, owing to the indefinite Russo-Japanese advices. Trading opened heavy, revived slightly, and then closed heavy. Russians were practically unchanged. Russian imperial 4s closed at 90.80. Other internationals and industrials shared in the feeling of indecision.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 82½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker, owing to the latest advices received from Tokio regarding the Far Eastern situation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £662,000; circulation increased £82,000, bullion decreased £579,426, other securities increased £538,000, other deposits decreased £915,000, public deposits increased £808,000, notes reserve decreased £668,000, Government securities increased £1,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week as 48.02 per cent., as compared with 49.20 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 26,000,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 54,850,000f, gold in hand decreased 375,000f, bills discounted decreased 122,325,000f, silver in hand increased 2,725,000f.

Steamboat Company Borrows $80,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A mortgage was filed here to-day by which the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company borrows $80,000 from the Union Trust Company of this city to cover its indebtedness. The steamboat company issues 100 first 6 per cent. mortgage bonds of $500 each, payable Jan. 1, 1924.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4.—To-day's trading on the Stock Exchange was extremely dull, the transactions amounting only to 365 shares of stock and $23,000 of bonds. Considerable interest was shown at the opening as to the effect of the offering of 3,495 shares of the Citizens' National Bank stock, which had been advertised for sale yesterday afternoon after the close of the Exchange at $25. As was anticipated, the throwing of the large block on the market was without effect, except to fix the price for the time being at $25 a share, about 2 points less than the recent selling price. The stock is owned by interests identified with the American Ice Company, who hold in all a little over 10,000 shares, par value $10. The holders have become displeased at the action of those now in control of the bank in connection with loan collaterals, and hence their action in regard to the disposal of the stock.

To-day's transactions on the Exchange were:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Seaboard Ry. common	9	9	9
10	Seaboard rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Atlantic Coast L. com.	109	109	109
98	Citizen's Natl. Bank	25	25	25

BONDS.

$1,000	Geo. & Ala. cons. 5s	103	103	103
2,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 5s	56½	56½	56½
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	Charleston Railways 5s	103	103	103
10,000	At. Coast L. con. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Maryland & Penn. inc.	48	48	48

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—Following were the transactions in the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Brewing	24	24	24
10	Brewing pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼
350	Crucible pf.	27	26½	27
415	Fireproof pf.	24	23¾	24
15	Luster Mining	10	10	10
619	M. L. & H.	28¼	28	28
41	Ohio Fuel	36⅞	36¼	36½
350	Pittsburg Coal	13¼	13	13¼
151	Pittsburg Coal pf.	48	47	48
83	Pittsburg Plate Glass	112	112	112
400	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
250	West. Electric 2d	83	81¼	81¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in unlisted stocks yesterday resembled greatly the dull times of the latter part of last year, very little activity being shown and prices sagging off. So small were the totals for the day that of Northern Securities only a few hundred shares were sold, while very little Greene Consolidated Copper exchanged hands. The bond list was given better attention comparatively than the stock list, with weakness in the Cuban 6s of 1896, which sold off 2½ to 107½, and strength in the New Orleans Railways 4½s, which touched 80½, closing still higher in quotation. Electric Vehicle common regained some of the severe loss sustained on Wednesday, when it sold off to 8, and a single sale at 9⅛ marks a gain of 1⅛.

***

STANDARD OIL showed the greatest decline of the day, with a sale at 650, a loss of about 12 points.

***

BROOKLYN UNION GAS rights showed considerable activity, about 900 shares selling down to 14, a loss of a full point.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brooklyn Ferry	8½	8¼	8¼
1,000	Buffalo Gas	3½	3	3½
901	B'klyn Union Gas rights	14¾	14	14
350	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	*4⅝	4⅜	4½
100	Electric Vehicle	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	14	14
7	General Asphalt	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	General Asphalt pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
300	Gold Hill Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
600	Greene Con. Copper	11¼	11	11¼
10,150	Greene Con. Cop. rights	$46	$45	$45
100	Hackensack Meadows	24½	24½	24½
10	Havana Tobacco pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
385	Inter. Rap. Tr.	*100⅜	105	105
620	Light, Fuel & Power	23	22	22½
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	Montreal & Boston	11-16	⅝	11-16
400	Northern Securities	92⅞	92¾	92¾
50	Otis Elevator pf.	88	88	88
20	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	99½	100
280	Seaboard Air Line	9	*8⅞	9
200	Seab'd A. L. pf., rts. on	17	16¾	17
300	Seab'd A. L. pf., ex rts.	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Seab'd A. L. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Standard Milling pf.	19	19	19
10	Standard Oil	650	650	650
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
600	Union Copper	¾	11-16	¾
425	White Knob Copper	7	7	7

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ches. Transit 5s	100	100	100
4,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	107½	107½	107½
20,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	80½	80¼	80¼
5,000	Seab'd A.L. 3-yr.5s, w.i.	78½	78½	78½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3½	4	3½	4
American Can pf.	33½	34	33½	34½
American Chicle	98	100	98	100
American Chicle pf.	78	80	78	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	99	100½	99	100½
American Motive Power	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	4	2½	4
Amer. St. Foundries pf.	30	40	30	40
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	87	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2½	3½	2½	3½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	11½	12½	11½	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	87½	89	87½	89
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5½	6	5½	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	..	118½	120
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	107¾	107	108
British Columb

TRUST CONCERNS TO MERGE.

Action by Directors of the McVickar Realty and the Empire State Companies—Officers Are Selected.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the combination of the McVickar Realty Trust Company and the Empire State Trust Company, negotiations for which were started in December last, had been authorized by the Boards of Directors of the two companies, and that the question soon would be submitted to the stockholders for final action. As the Boards of Directors of the two companies represent more than a controlling interest in each one of the companies, the sanction by the shareholders is a foregone conclusion.

The process of consolidation is that the McVickar Realty Trust Company acquires the Empire State Trust Company, and then changes its name into the Empire Trust Company. The capital of the new company will be $1,000,000, and the surplus $500,000. The combined capital of the two companies is $2,000,000, and it will therefore appear that the capital will be cut in half. Hence the shareholders in the old companies will receive a certain proportion in cash. Information on that point could not be obtained yesterday, but it was reported that the cash distribution to the shareholders of each company would be about $40. The new company will start business with deposits aggregating several millions of dollars. Its future location has not yet been decided on, but the officers for the new company have been selected as follows:

Leroy W. Baldwin, President; H. W. McVicker, First Vice President; W. E. G. Gaillard, Second Vice President; Francis Burton Harrison, Third Vice President; Duncan D. Parmly, Fourth Vice President, and E. D. McGreal, Trust Officer. The Secretary of the company will be H. M. Gough, the Treasurer, Livingston Wetmore, and the Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, E. M. Rollin.

Messrs. McVickar and Gaillard will have charge of the real estate department, and President Baldwin will take hold of the banking end.

EQUITABLE LIFE'S YEAR.

The forty-fourth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, just issued, shows total assets of $381,226,035.53, and liabilities $307,871,897.50, the surplus being $73,354,138.03.

The company during 1903 paid dividends to policy holders amounting to $5,682,205.55 in a total payment to policy holders of $34,949,672.27. The new business secured totalled $322,047,168, and the total amount of outstanding insurance is $1,409,918,742.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Feb. 4, 1904.

Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
2,000	7½	2,000	91
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s	
5,000	93¼	1,000	100½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
11,000	98⅝	1,000	90
6,000	99⅞	North Pac 4s	
2,000	99¾	500	102⅜
Adj 4s, stamped		1,000	103
4,000	88½	5,000	103¼
Atlan Coast L 4s		North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	93¼	8,000	72½
10,000	93⅛	500	72¼
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		2,000	72½
500	94	2,000	72
3,000	94⅞	Oregon Short Line partic 4s	
Gold 4s		5,000	92⅞
21,000	101½	15,000	92¾
6,000	101⅜	1st con 5s	
S W'n div 3½s		1,000	113½
10,000	88¾	3,000	113
500	89½	Penn gtd 4½s	
500	89½	2,000	108⅝
Brooklyn Un El 1st		Penn conv 3½s	
5,000	100⅝	2,500	96⅝
5,000	100½	Pitts, C C & St L 3½s, Ser E	
Canada South 1st		1,000	91
20,000	102¾	Reading gen 4s	
12,000	103	10,000	96⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s		Rio Gr West 1st	
2,000	70½	1,000	96
2d inc 5s		St L, I M & South gen 5s	
2,000	29½	3,000	113¼
3d inc 5s		St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s	
10,000	19¼	1,000	85½
Ches & O gen 4½s		St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
5,000	103½	15,000	83½
Chi & Alton R R 3s		12,000	83¼
5,000	82¼	28,000	83
4,000	82½	1,000	83½
Chi & Alton 3½s		5,000	83¼
5,000	76¼	St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
41,000	76	1,000	94
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		Caledonia	1.00
6,000	93⅜	Challenge Consolidated	.22
5,000	93½	Chollar	.18
30,000	93⅜	Confidence	.95
2,000	93½	Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.55
8,000sF	93⅜	Consolidated Imperial	.02
45,000	93½	Crown Point	.25
2,000	93¼	Gould & Curry	.31
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s		Hale & Norcross	.70
1,000	107	Julia	.03
Chi, M & St Paul, H & D div 7s		Justice	.07
3,000	118½	Kentucky Consolidated	.03
Chi & N W'n con 7s		Lady Washington Consolidated	.07
1,000	129¾	Mexican	1.50
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Occidental Consolidated	.78
1,000	102¼	Ophir	3.60
2,000	102½	Overman	.32
24,000	102⅛	Potosi	.18
1,000	102½	Savage	.45
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		Sag Belcher	.07
10,000	71¼	Sierra Nevada	.57
83,000	71	Syndicate	.04
5,000	70¾	St. Louis	.12
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s		Union Consolidated	.77
5,000	81¼	Utah Consolidated	.22
25,000	81	Yellow Jacket	.48
1,000	81½	Silver bars	55½
11,000	81¾	Mexican dollars	43@.45
5,000	81¾	Drafts, sight	12½
20,000	81¾	Telegraph	.15
10,000	81¼		
C, C, C & St L gen 4s			
5,000	97½		
St L div 1st			
1,000	101		
Col F & I conv 5s			
2,000	70½		
5,000	77		
5,000	77½		
3,000	78		
11,000	79		
Col F & I gen 5s			
1,000	95½		
Col & S South 1st 4s			
7,000	87		
Consol Tobacco 4s			
11,000	56½		
58,000	56		
25,000	55¼		
5,000	56		
5,000	56½		
Det City Gas 5s			
1,000	98½		
Detroit South, Ohio South div 4s			
5,000	83½		
Dist Sec Cor 5s			
1,000	66		
19,000	65½		
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s			
4,000	118¾		
Erie 1st con 4s			
10,000	93¼		
Erie 1st gen 4s			
5,000	85⅞		
8,000	85½		
1,000	85⅝		
10,000	85½		
1,000	85⅜		
Registered			
1,000	85¾		
Hocking Val 4½s			
1,000	105½		
Ill Cent 4s, 1953			
1,000	102¼		
Int & G N 2d 5s			
35,000	99¼		
10,000	90½		
Iowa Cent 1st 5s			
4,000	112		
Kan City & P 1st			
5,000	85¾		
K C, Ft S & M 6s			
3,000	118½		
Kings Co El 4s			
1,000	85		
Lacka Steel 5s			
10,000	93½		
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s			
2,000	101½		
Long Dock 6s			
2,000	131		
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s			
1,000	98⅝		
20,000	98¾		
25,000	98½		
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s			
9,000	91½		
Met St gen 5s			
1,000	112⅝		
Mex Cent 4½s			
3,000	93⅛		
Mex Cent 1st inc			
4,000	14⅜		
18,000	14½		
Mo, K & T 1st 4s			
500	97¼		
10,000	97⅛		
Mo, K & T ext 5s			
6,000	98⅝		
Mo Pac tr 5s			
2,000	107		
N Y Cent & Hud River, L & col 3½s			
10,000	87¾		
Ore R & N con 4s			
22,000	100		
Total sales	$6,043,000		

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 53½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 2.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .05½@.06, 400 Chollar at .22@.21, 300 Comstock at .07, 2,000 Comstock bond at .10½@.11, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 200 Elkton at .57, 500 El Paso at .65, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .06, 200 Horn Silver at 1.25, 500 Isabella at .20, 200 Mexican at 1.55, 200 Occidental at .75, 150 Ophir at 3.60, 1,600 Pharmacist at .10@.04½, 600 Phenix at .10, 500 Potosi at .20, 500 Portland at 1.80, 100 Silver Hill at .75, 400 Union Consolidated at .80@.81, 1,000 Work at .08½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.23	.26
Belcher	.33	.34
Best & Belcher	1.85	2.15
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	1.00	1.05
Challenge Consolidated	.22	.20
Chollar	.18	.20
Confidence	.95	1.00
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.55	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.25	.24
Gould & Curry	.31	.31
Hale & Norcross	.70	.68
Julia	.03	.08
Justice	.07	.08
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.07
Mexican	1.50	1.55
Occidental Consolidated	.78	.80
Ophir	3.60	3.65
Overman	.32	.35
Potosi	.18	.20
Savage	.45	.45
Sag Belcher	.07	.08
Sierra Nevada	.57	.60
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.20
Union Consolidated	.77	.81
Utah Consolidated	.22	.24
Yellow Jacket	.48	.48
Silver bars	55½	55⅝
Mexican dollars	43@.45	43@.45
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 4.—Gardner & Co. report transactions to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Anaconda	15	17	14	17
C. K. & N.	16	18½	16	18½
C. C. Consolidated	7½	8	7½	8
Dants	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Doctor Jackpot	8½	9	8	8½
Elkton	60½	60⅝	60	61
El Paso	62	62⅜	62	62½
Gold Dollar	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Golden Cycle	55	58	55	58½
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4½	4½	4⅝
Isabella	18	19½	19½	20
Jackpot	4¼	4⅜	7½	8¼
Keystone	4¼	4⅜	1½	1⅝
Lexington	4⅜	5	5	5⅛
Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Little Bessie	3⅜	3½	3	3⅜
Mollie Gibson	5¼	10	1½	2½
Mary Cashen	1½	2¼	2	2½
Moon Anchor	10¼	12	10	12
New Haven	3¼	3⅜	3½	3⅝
Old Gold	8¾	9¼	8⅜	10
Pharmacist	4½	5	4½	4½
Portland	175	194	150	200
Rose Maud	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Rose Nicol	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	3¼	3½	3½	3½
Vindicator	60¼	85	60	85
Work	7⅜	7½	7¼	7⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$229,715,742
Gold	98,603,812
Silver	22,766,627
United States notes	9,771,127
Treasury notes of 1890	67,771
National banknotes	18,157,184
Total receipts this day	1,881,720
Total receipts this month	10,112,361
Total receipts this year	329,038,304
Total expenditures this day	1,660,000
Total expenditures this month	7,660,000
Total expenditures this year	325,444,161
Deposits in National banks	173,450,882

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$469,652,989
Silver dollars	465,602,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,088,852
Silver bullion of 1890	7,151,148
Total	$950,494,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,402,880 gold certificates in Treasury	$469,652,989
Silver certificates outstanding	465,602,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,240,000
Total	$950,494,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$31,200,932
Silver coin and bullion	13,670,684
Silver certificates	9,096,536
United States notes	9,771,127
Other assets	29,488,312
Total in Treasury	$143,226,908
Deposits in National banks	173,450,882
Total	$316,677,880
Current liabilities	86,962,138
Available cash balance	$229,715,742

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS.

PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST. 100 WEST 125TH STREET. THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-six 29-100 dollars. ($21,346.29.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 8th, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.

Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $1000,000.00

INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	500	472	472
4th week Jan.	$140,002	$180,738	$154,359
Month	471,511	560,294	478,518
From July 1	4,514,268	4,286,284	3,838,163

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

4th week Jan.	62,100	51,300	.....
Month	211,800	154,700	.....
From July 1	1,939,000	1,278,900	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	8,044	7,590	7,590
4th week Jan.	802,000	944,000	790,000
Month	2,896,000	3,147,000	2,620,000
From July 1	27,802,497	25,661,903	22,517,549

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
4th week Jan.	99,872	144,025	126,028
Month	412,883	519,807	452,457
From July 1	3,681,874	3,677,152	3,269,669

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	2,308	2,378	2,393
4th week Jan.	393,700	458,300	406,200
Month	1,211,000	1,341,700	1,340,200
From July 1	10,001,500	10,444,300	10,350,000

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	162	162	162
4th week Jan.	35,955	43,436	36,894
Month	118,157	129,857	116,666
From July 1	1,065,458	1,027,319	881,550

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	347	347	347
4th week Jan.	33,043	111,703	105,654
Month	392,269	430,855	407,521
From July 1	2,976,292	2,812,249	3,105,714

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,580	1,397	1,323
4th week Jan.	271,133	269,252	228,954
Month	877,262	767,006	650,377

PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	2,084	2,084	1,779
4th week Jan.	226,256	272,132	263,175
Month	773,626	801,353	734,994

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	436	436	430
4th week Jan.	61,252	77,201	67,215
Month	229,701	244,850	220,738
From July 1	2,222,353	1,846,603	1,707,387

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—

Mileage	88	88	88
1st week Jan.	11,262	8,331	.....
From July 1	320,457	242,371	.....

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	469	469	460
Month January	281,837	327,110	267,283
From July 1	2,520,183	2,381,256	2,055,888

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for December—

	1903.	1902.	Increase
Gross earnings	4,168,007	3,903,803	264,204
Exp. and taxes	2,460,638	2,410,575	50,062
Net earnings	1,707,369	1,493,228	214,141
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	26,203,657	25,177,967	1,025,690
Exp. and taxes	15,946,562	15,570,168	376,394
Net earnings	10,255,065	9,607,799	647,296

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for December—

	1903.	1902.	
Gross earnings	3,186,465	3,005,904	2,495,068
Op. expenses	2,088,994	1,903,801	1,573,596
Net earnings	1,099,471	1,102,103	921,472
Ratio op. exp	65.5%	63.3%	63.0%

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE reports for the six months ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	18,853,230	17,488,195	15,171,427
Op. expenses	12,818,321	11,632,866	10,281,927
Net earnings	6,034,909	5,855,329	4,889,500
Ratio op. exp	68.4%	66.5%	67.8%
Other income	766,907	581,549	510,074
Total income	6,735,416	6,436,878	5,399,574
Charges	3,316,794	3,159,045	2,908,840
Net income	3,418,622	3,277,833	3,072,110
Dividends	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,375,000
Surplus	1,918,622	1,777,833	952,464

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for December—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	48,039	40,472	7,567
Op. expenses	40,378	27,806	12,572
Net earnings	7,661	12,666	*5,005
Total income	9,475	14,832	*5,357

*Decrease.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for December—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	531,962	513,454	510,402
Op. expenses	305,092	280,738	222,320
Net earnings	226,890	232,716	288,082
Gross, 6 months	4,034,515	3,995,555	1,852,988
Op. expenses	1,907,190	1,876,975	1,054,205
Net, 6 months	2,127,623	2,118,590	798,783

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for December—

Gross earnings	40,795	42,008	50,759
Op. expenses	23,388	22,031	28,889
Net earnings	17,407	19,977	21,870
Total income	17,407	20,006	14,196
Deficit	426	†901	†3,837

†Surplus.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for December—

Mileage	8,976	8,812	8,794
Gross receipts	8,625,772	7,972,236	7,356,810
Exp. and taxes	5,462,715	5,438,330	4,821,493
Net receipts	3,163,057	2,535,906	2,535,317
Ratio op. expenses	63.3%	68.2%	65.5%
Misc. receipts	9,617	24,909	.....
Total income	3,172,674	2,560,875	.....
Charges, better., & additional	2,584,081	3,391,377	.....
Surplus	588,593	*830,502	.....
Gross, 6 months	49,761,561	45,983,512	43,728,543
Exp. and taxes	32,795,890	30,632,107	27,449,595
Net receipts	16,965,671	15,351,405	16,278,948
Misc. receipts	193,431	382,612	.....
Total increase	17,194,102	15,734,017	.....
Charges, better., & additional	17,199,186	13,807,547	.....
Deficit	35,084	3,073,830	.....

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION DATED MAY 25, 1903.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit, issued under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated May 25, 1903, made between the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee, the City Trust Company of New York, as Depositary and Holders of Securities of and Claims against the United States Shipbuilding Company:—

The undersigned Reorganization Committee requested Hon. James Smith, Jr., the Receiver, to formulate such modifications of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as would receive his approval, and in his judgment, would be fair to all classes of security holders.

In response to this, the Receiver has addressed the Committee the following communication:

New York, January 25, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with your request, I have for some time past been considering a modification of the plan of reorganization of the United States Shipbuilding Company which would be likely to be acceptable to both classes of bondholders and would tend to prevent the sacrifice and waste of the assets which will necessarily result from further and protracted litigation. After carefully considering the relative values, earning capacities, and future requirements of the shipbuilding and Bethlehem properties, I have formulated a plan of reorganization, an outline of which I submit to you herewith. I believe it to be conservative and to fairly recognize the just rights of the respective bondholders, and I therefore recommend its adoption.

Yours truly, JAMES SMITH, JR., Receiver.

To Mr. GEORGE R. SHELDON, Chairman, Reorganization Committee.

The Reorganization Committee has accepted the plan so proposed by the Receiver.

Notice is given hereby that the undersigned Reorganization Committee has unanimously adopted the following modifications in the said Plan and Agreement, dated May 25, 1903, and that, pursuant to Article Fifth of said Plan and Agreement, a statement of the proposed change and modification of, or departure from, the original Plan and Agreement has been filed this day with the City Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, in lieu of the provisions of Divisions III., IV., V., and VI. thereof. The following is a summary of such modifications:

III.

NEW SECURITIES.

1. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS..... $3,000,000

Bearing interest from a future date to be hereafter fixed by the Reorganization Committee and Syndicate Managers and to be secured by the pledge of all the Capital Stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company and of the subsidiary existing or new Shipbuilding Companies, to which latter the several properties are to be transferred after foreclosure, free from any lien or charge (less only sufficient shares to qualify Directors); with provisions for a Sinking Fund of $200,000 per annum.

2. SEVEN PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK..... $15,000,000

The holders of the Preferred Stock shall be entitled, out of any and all surplus or net profits, to receive non-cumulative dividends whenever the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors, at the rate of, but not exceeding, seven per centum per annum for each and every fiscal year before any dividend for such fiscal year shall be declared, set apart for, or paid upon any other stock of the corporation.

In addition thereto, in the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, the holders of the Preferred Stock shall be entitled to receive the par value of their Preferred Shares before anything shall be paid upon the Common Stock out of the assets of the corporation.

3. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK..... $15,000,000

Total Mortgage and Capital Liability..... $33,000,000

IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES.

1. NEW COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS:

To assenting holders of existing Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds (known as Bethlehem Collateral Bonds), the option to subscribe at eighty-seven and one-half (87½) per centum of their par value for $150 in new bonds in respect of each $1,000 existing Collateral and Mortgage Bond, and to participate *pro rata* in the profits under the Selling Agreement, upon the terms and conditions mentioned in Division VIII. hereof $1,500,000

To assenting holders of existing First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds the option to subscribe at eighty-seven and one-half (87½) per centum of their par value for $100 in such new bonds in respect of each $1,000 of existing First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, and to participate *pro rata* in the profits under the Selling Agreement, upon the terms and conditions in Division VIII. hereof 1,500,000

Total $3,000,000

2. NEW SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK:

To assenting holders of existing Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds ninety (90) per centum in new Preferred Stock $9,000,000

To assenting holders of existing First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, forty (40) per centum in new Preferred Stock, (leaving a small, but at present unascertainable, surplus toward reorganization purposes) 6,000,000

Total $15,000,000

3. NEW COMMON STOCK:

To assenting holders of existing Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds, sixty (60) per centum in new Common Stock $6,000,000

To assenting holders of existing First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, sixty (60) per centum in new Common Stock, (leaving a small, but at present unascertainable, surplus toward reorganization purposes) 9,000,000

Total $15,000,000

Floating indebtedness of the United States Shipbuilding Company and the subsidiary companies incurred for materials, supplies, labor, and moneys loaned, to be paid, or assumed, by the New Company when ascertained and finally determined.

V.

ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES.

Upon the organization of the New Company, the only fixed charges aside from taxes (and including interest charges upon the underlying mortgages of the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company) will be as follows:

For interest on the underlying Bonds of the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company	$517,550
For interest and Sinking Fund on the Ten-Year Bonds of the New Company	380,000
Total	$897,550

VI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEW COMPANY.

The first Board of Directors of the New Company to be classified and to consist of nine members, divided into three classes, one class to hold office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and such first board to be selected by agreement between the Reorganization Committee and Hon. James Smith, Jr., Receiver, with the approval of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, representing the Syndicate Managers.

VII.

CONDITIONS OF WITHDRAWAL.

BONDS: The Committee determines that the share of their expenses and obligations (in curred for fees and expenses of counsel in the several States in respect of the foreclosure and other litigations; advertisements, printing, etc., etc.,) to be borne by the holders of certificates for the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, who may surrender such certificates for withdrawal of such bonds under the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, is the sum of One Per Centum upon the par value of such deposited Bonds, to be paid upon such surrender and withdrawal.

STOCK: In view of the developments since the Plan was formulated, as to the value and earning capacity of the Shipbuilding plants, it is impracticable to provide for any distribution of new securities among the holders of the existing Preferred and Common Stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and hence, in that respect, the existing Plan will be abandoned, and holders of stock who have deposited thereunder will be entitled to withdraw the same without charge or expense.

VIII.

PURCHASING SYNDICATE.

The Committee has entered into an agreement with the Morton Trust Company and Thomas F. Ryan, as Syndicate Managers, dated January 27, 1904 and filed herewith, which agreement provides for the purchase and sale of the entire issue of the new Bonds at eighty-seven and one-half (87½) per centum, or, in the aggregate, $2,625,000, so as to guarantee the cash requirements for consummating the Plan, and working capital, without compulsory assessment on the bond holders.

The said Syndicate Managers have arranged with Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, Bankers, who are participants in the syndicate, for the sale of said new Bonds under a Selling Agreement which is to provide that the holders of the two existing issues of Bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company assenting to the Modified Plan shall be entitled to subscribe for their said proportion of new Bonds at said price of 87½ per centum of their face value, upon condition that the Bonds so subscribed for shall be left with said Bankers with the right in the latter to sell the same at a price netting subscribers not less than said cost and accrued interest, at any time within six (6) months after the issue and delivery thereof by the new Company; such subscribers to be entitled to participate pro rata in whatever profits shall result from the sale of said Bonds at an advance over said cost, after deducting the Bankers' reasonable commissions and expenses; but to have the right, to be exercised at the time of said subscription, to withdraw the bonds from sale, subject to retention by Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons until the expiration of said period of six months, at which time any Bonds so withdrawn from sale or remaining unsold (if left subject to sale under the foregoing provision) shall be delivered to the said subscriber on demand without charge.

The acceptance of this Modified Plan by the holders of the entire issue of the "Bethlehem Collateral Bonds" and also by the holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds already is assured. Copies of the said Agreements between the Reorganization Committee and said Syndicate Managers, and between said Syndicate Managers and Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, and between the Reorganization Committee, C. M. Schwab, and The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, have been filed with City Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

Depositors and Certificate holders may obtain copies of the Proposed Modification of the Plan and Agreement, and may inspect said Agreements upon application to the Depositary.

This notice will be inserted at least twice in each week for two successive weeks, beginning on February 5, 1904, in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation published in the City of New York, and the final publication will be on February 23, 1904. Within one week after such final publication, all holders of the outstanding Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company may surrender

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Rear of first loft, 50x30; steam, elevator. 3 East 13th St.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, Lofts.—New buildings, 14th St.; 1,000 to 20,000 feet. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Stable, 75x100, Manhattanville, near docks; 34 stalls; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Elegant 6th Av. store, near 17th St. $5,500; quick action necessary. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Lofts and stores, steam heat, &c., 14-16 Wooster St. Apply premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts and stores, fireproof building, 34 and 36 West Houston St. Apply premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Second loft, 75x75; light on 3 sides, with or without power; large elevator. 673 to 679 Water St., near Jackson St., N. Y. City.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Studio to rent, cor. 5th Av., Broadway, and 25th St. Cuskley, 1,122 Broadway.

84TH ST., 135 EAST, ADJOINING CORNER—STORE ON FIRST FLOOR;
Good show windows; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

To Lease—No. 11 Jay St.; 5 stories and basement; strong building, with elevator.
E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Opportunity for insurance or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Apply to WILLIAM HARVEY, Superintendent.

A.—70 GREENE ST.
Two upper lofts of four-story building, 25x90 for light manufacturing; rent only $900. Would rent separately.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 32x90; extra high ceilings. FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue, and leased to HIGH GRADE BUSINESS on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

8 EAST 42D ST.—OFFICES:
Large, light; steam heated.
First floor, front, 25x50.....$1,200
Second floor, rear, two adjoining..... 450
Third floor, front, small..... 180
Apply janitor or BENJ. ANDREWS, 500 5th Av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Will alter to suit tenant; N. E. CORNER 5TH AV. and 34TH ST., adjoining Tiffany's new building; 38.9 on avenue x 147 on street, with L, about 8,000 ft.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

STORE, 111 NASSAU ST.,

With basement and sub-basement, 25x100; through to Theatre Alley. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 602.

N. E. CORNER NAASAU AND FULTON STS.
Two large corner floors, 50x75, very light, (22 windows each,) especially adapted for printing business; steam heat and elevator; together or separately; term of years from May 1; also two large, light corner lofts, 30x75; Nassau and Ann Sts., for term of years; immediate possession; rent free to May 1.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nassau, corner Fulton St.

LOFTS.

FIREPROOF BUILDING. STRONG LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, AMPLE POWER AND WATER SUPPLY. 1,900 SQUARE FEET EACH.

BURR, Cor. Frankfort and Jacob Sts.

MORTON BUILDING,

116 NASSAU STREET.
Second floor, commanding fine
DISPLAY ON NASSAU ST.
Especially suited for Merchant Tailor. Also few desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, AGENT. (PREMISES).

FINE LIGHT LOFTS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, 60 X 83. EAST 19TH ST.,

close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Desk room wanted by printer and stationer. M. M., Box 202 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

55th Street, 332 West.—For sale or to let, three-story and basement fourteen-room brick house; furnished or unfurnished. Owner on premises.

A four-story dwelling, on West 65th St., near Broadway; rent $1,500; immediate possession. For permit, apply to H. C. Senior & Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

A desirable three-story, high-stoop dwelling, 143 East 44th Street, 20x45x100; eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1st. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE BRADFORD APARTMENT HOTEL.
Opposite Central Park West. Handsomely, newly furnished; private bath; modern improvements; popular priced restaurant, with meals served in rooms; no extra charge. Apply at office in restaurant, 430 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Attractive apartments, Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; furnished, unfurnished; 2, 3, 4 rooms, bath.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Eight rooms and bath, second single apartment, perfect order; attractive entrance; 107 West 88th St.; hall attendance. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

THE GRANTLEY, 557 WEST 124TH ST.

Six and seven rooms, elevator apartments; all modern conveniences; $35 to $50; also doctor's apartment. Premises, or ERNST, 35 Liberty St.

"TREVYLLIAN"

NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

157 East 31st St, New Building.

Large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; moderate rent.
Apply CHARLES HIBSON & CO., 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

New high-class apartment house,
311 East 68th St., corner Second Avenue,
in block with Schermerhorn private residences.
Suites of 5, 6, and 7 Rooms.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
long distance telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St.
1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEE W. GREINER, (GREINER SHOE MFG. CO.,) Bankrupt.—Number 6,704.

To the creditors of Lee W. Greiner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Lee W. Greiner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 3, 1904.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwellings to be Built on East Fiftieth Street—Many Vacant Property Deals in Harlem—Amsterdam Avenue Block Front in a Trade—Results at Auction.

The United States Realty and Construction Company is reported to have sold the plot, 80 by 100, on the north side of Fiftieth Street, 75 feet west of Park Avenue. The property will probably be improved with high-class dwellings.

Wilbur C. Fisk has sold 13 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 100.5. A Mr. Walker is said to be the buyer.

Lots Traded for Apartment House.

Max Marx has sold, through Hall J. How & Co., to Clementine M. Silverman, the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, 201.10 by 100. In part payment Mrs. Silverman gives the seven-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 50.11 by 100.

Another Resale in Crimmins Block.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has resold six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, part of the seventeen lots in the Crimmins block which were purchased by the company.

Jacob Scheer has sold to a Mr. Purchin three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100.

Leonard Weil has resold to Halprin, Lewin & Diamondston the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 56.3 by 99.11.

Sale of Bradhurst Avenue Corner.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Myer Hellman, to L. S. Bing, the plot at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 125 by 100.

The estate of William Denyse has sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Builder Buys on 111th Street.

Sidney W. Hughes, in conjunction with L. J. Phillips & Co. and S. Marcus, has sold for the estate of Mayer Goldsmith the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The buyer is Louis Bloch, a builder, who will erect two apartment houses on the property.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

Renwick C. Hurry has sold for John Irving, Jr., 2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, 30 by 100.

Murray & Hill have sold to George Pfaff the two five-story triple flats 512 and 514 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Sonnabend & Gromer have sold for John Kafka, to Nathan Drapkin, 312 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 26.3 by 100.11.

A. Guthman & Co. have sold to S. Held 244 and 246 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11, two out of a row of six recently purchased by the sellers from Michael Walz.

A. Guthman & Co. have bought from Mary McManus 240 East One Hundred and Twenty eighth Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 99.11.

Seventh Avenue Property Sold.

T. Scott & Son have sold 1,989 Seventh Avenue, a five-story single flat, with store, 20 by 98, for Josephine Lederer; also, 56 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, for Eugenie Haybach.

Alice Nones has sold 168 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story double flat, 35 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for S. P. Robinson to Samuel Burnett 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 75 by 100. The property recently sold, through the same brokers, by Joseph Wolkenberg to a Mr. Rosenblum was 705 to 711 East Fifth Street—not No. 605 to 611, as was reported. In part payment Mr. Rosenblum gave the northwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street.

M. Glass, as broker, has sold to Well & Mayer the two flats 262 and 264 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 60 by 100.

Inspector Titus Buys a House.

Inspector George F. Titus is the buyer of the dwelling 109 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the sale of which by James C. Picken was recently reported.

Winthrop Parker has sold 317 West Ninetieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.8. Albert Strauss, the present tenant, is the buyer.

Mandeville & Collins have sold for E. L. Landon 304 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, 18 by 86.2.

Operators Buy on Park Avenue.

Silverman & Levy have bought from Well & Mayer 1,042 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, 25.8 by 90, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Joseph R. Stein and John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for Minnie Glauber to Herman Baehr 110 East Ninetieth Street, a five-story flat, 27.6 by 100.11.

East 110th Street Deal.

D. Hoexter has sold for E. D. Farrell to Lowenfeld & Prager 223 and 225 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, old buildings, 50 by 100.11; also, for Leopold Hutter to a Mr. Rohm the plot at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 40 by 100.

Goldberg & Greenberg have sold to Vogel & Lenkowsky 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Joseph R. Stein has sold for Maurice Isaacs to Adolph Kornbluth 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 17.9 by 99.11.

First Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Emanuel Simon has sold for John Schreiner, 1,265 and 1,267 First Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, two five-story tenements, 49.7 by 75.

A. Kassel has sold to Frankel & Werner the three six-story buildings 324, 326, and 328 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Mr. Kassel has also sold to Krakaur & Sulzer the three similar adjoining houses, 330, 332, and 334.

Theodore Cox has sold for Robert Pensel 414 West Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Buyers of Eightieth Street House.

G. E. and G. Fountain are the buyers of the dwelling 47 East Eightieth Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the sale of the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street for Charles Miller to Charles & Co.

Jackson & Stern are the buyers of 126 and 128 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, sold recently by Mary J. Brennan.

Activity in Henry Street.

J. Salomon has sold for Weil & Mayer to Ernest Plaht the six-story tenement 71 Henry Street, the buyer giving in exchange the similar property 45 Chrystie Street.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for M. Lipsman to a Mr. Sollasky the northeast corner of Henry and Rutgers Streets, 25 by 100.

Ruland & Whiting Company has sold to a client of Philip Slatchetsky 112 Henry Street, a five-story tenement.

Cornell Company Sells in the Bronx.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company to John F. and John M. Blackman the two-story and basement business building on the west side of Third Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, on plot 30 by 150. This completes the sale of the Cornell holdings in the Bronx, all having been disposed of through the same brokers.

Jonas & Co. have sold for Neville & Bagge 151 Brook Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 90.11.

Max Marx has sold to R. Herter the lot at the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 88.2 by 100. In exchange Mr. Marx takes the five-story flat 153 East Fifty-fourth Street, 28 by 100.5. C. H. Smith was the broker in the deal.

M. D. Stokem has sold to Felix H. Levy the property 679 and 681 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

McQuay & Co. report that they have sold to a Mr. Franklin of Providence, R. I., the two-story dwelling 1,358 Teller Avenue.

Alterations to Fifth Avenue Dwelling.

The five-story dwelling at 1,034 Fifth Avenue, owned by Helen C. Robbins, is to be enlarged and remodeled at an estimated cost of $35,000. The present stable on the rear of the lot is to be removed to make way for a five-story rear extension which will give the dwelling a total depth of 124 feet. The house is to have a new Colonial façade, and the interior is to be reconstructed of fire-proof materials. The architect is William Strom.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.:
181 Second Avenue, west side, 88 feet south of Twelfth Street, 20 by 100, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to G. Halk..... $6,700
134 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 73, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. H. Chasman..... 6,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, 91 Broad Street, southeast corner of Stone Street, 10.6 by 20.3 by 13.10 by 20.6, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $14,990.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Irg. Bachmeyer, referee, 103 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 82.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 25.8 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $24,912.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 217 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick factory, 22.6 by 95; C. Schwarz, Woodlawn Heights, owner; L. Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Worth and Mulberry Streets, northwest corner, for five-story brick lofts and store; P. Acritelli of 243 Elizabeth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $15,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 62 feet west of Union Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 63 by 49; Risinimi Amelio of 181 Hester Street, owner; William M. Rouzee of 84 Fifth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Union Avenue, for three five-story brick tenements, one, 84.7 by 41.8, and the other two, 48.8 by 81.8; Frederick Ohmels of 30 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 71 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Neuman of 143 Suffolk Street, owner; O. Russman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 196 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts and store; Central Trust Company of 54 Wall Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 142 Cherry Street, to two six-story brick tenements and stores; N. Schroeder of 86 Oliver Street, owner; M. Mueller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,034 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick building; H. C. Robbins of 71 Park Avenue, owner; W. Strom of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 1,038 and 40 Worth Street, to five-story brick lofts; estate of W. Wyman, Baltimore, Md., owner; A. G. Hoe of 10 Liberty Place, architect; cost, $750.

No. 601 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Beuler, premises, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 29 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. Beusselle of 1,133 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 7 and 9 Mott Street, to six-story brick lofts and stores; J. B. Smith, premises, owner; D. Blumner of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 214 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; J. A. Deane, premises, owner; R. Craig, architect; cost, $75.

No. 66 Spring Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; W. R. Gillett of 396 Broadway, owner; T. W. Lamb of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,356 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. Katz of 30 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 2,302 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southwest corner of Locust Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 93; Grandville Gibbons of 315 Locust Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

ALLEN ST, 9, w s, 25x87.6; Isidor Singer to Louis Rubenstein, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.
ARMAND PLACE, s e s, 125 ft s w of Perot St, 25x85; John Chestnut to Margaret Watt $100
CONVENT AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; Robert Oppenheim to Pearl Wolfe, (mtgs $17,500) ..... Nom
DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; Benjamin Weil and another to Isidore Colle, (mtg $37,000) ..... Nom.
ELDRIDGE ST, 202, e s, 24.4x88; Adolf Mandel to Morris Calender and another, (mtg $25,000) 100
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Elizabeth A. Peterson to Elizabeth Oswald, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
FRANKLIN AV, s e corner of 166th St, 137.6x144x138.7x144; Elizabeth Morris, executor, to Edward A. Barry 29,000
FRANKLIN AV, s e corner of 166th St, 137.6x144x138.7x144; Elizabeth Morris and another to Edward A. Barry, quitclaim ..... Nom.
GRAND ST, 34, n w corner of Thompson St, 20x60.10; Grand St, 36 and 30, n s, runs w 60.2x n 81x e 100x s 20x w 40x s 61; Grand St, 32, n e s, 20x61; Thompson St, 25, w s, 20x101; Samuel Wacht to Max Kessler, (mtg $76,285) ..... Nom.
HENRY ST, 112, s s, 25x100; John H. Henshaw to Isaac Lipschitz, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.
HOUSTON ST, 135, s e corner of Forsyth St, 28x74; William Solomon and another to Josef Preiser, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100
LEXINGTON AV, 2,112 and 2,115; 127th St, 143 East, runs n 99.11x w 35x s 36x e 20x s 63.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Maximilian Frankel 1,000
LOT 18, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward, 25x100; Joseph J. Gleason to George Locke and another 650
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x70; Jonas Weil and another to Albert M. Kahn, (mtgs $17,500) ..... Nom.
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 25x100; Sophia Mayer to Albert M. Kahn, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.
MELROSE AV, s w corner of 160th St, 98.9x49; Jacob Cooley to Thomas D. Malcolm, all title 5,550
MELROSE AV, s w corner of 160th St, 98.9x49; George T. Purves to Agnes Purves, all title ..... Nom.
MELROSE AV, s w corner of 160th St, 98.9x49; Agnes Purves to Thomas D. Malcolm, all title ..... Nom.
MELROSE AV, s w corner of 160th St, 98.9x49; Robert C. Beatty, trustee, to Thomas D. Malcolm, all title 11,128
MORRIS AV, w s, 26.8 ft n of 151st St, 32.2x100; Annie Merklinger to Charles Rieber, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.
ORCHARD ST, 108, e s, 21.10x50x22x50; Hugo E. Distelhurst to Morris Weinstein, other consideration and 100
PARK AV, West, w s, 91.5 ft s of 183d St, 48x80.5x48x80.6; the Modern Improvement Company to Adolphus L. Rake, and another ..... Nom.
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 67.1 ft e of Eldridge St, 22.1 by 80; University Settlement Society to the City of New York.. 25,500
SEVON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson ave, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Henry Quist ..... Nom.
WEST END AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x67; Robert C. McCormick, referee, to Arthur W. Saunders 20,000
WEST END AV, 845, w s, 22.3x100; Max Blanck to Isaac Lazarus ..... Nom.
WHITE ST, 34, n s, 25x55; Max Marx to Alfred E. Davidson, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration and 100
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of 180th St, 114x105; Thomas P. Connor to John W. Fincke, other consideration and 100
2D AV, 1,832, e s, 24x100; Charles Bauer and another to Gustave Hirsch, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100
2D ST, n s, 221.3 w of Avenue A, 0.6x100; Samuel Makransky and others to Samuel Mandel and another ..... Nom.
3D AV, 1,751, e s, 25.5x90; Simon Adler and others to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100
3D AV, 3,401, w s, runs w 197.10x s 22x w 149x s 42.8x n 25; Julius Brunnings to Katie Ledogar, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100
5TH AV, n s, part of Lot 171, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Gertrude L. Marling to Adolphus T. Sieker, (mtg $180) .. Nom
7TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 40x97.6; John J. Greenberg to Louis Wolff, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.
7TH ST, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x97.6; Sarah Stein to Charles H. Goodfield and another, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100
8TH AV, 174, e s, 23.5x90; Abraham Gruber, trustee, to County Realty Company, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom
11TH AV, w s, 20 ft s of 47th St, 30.5x80; Isabella Arendt to Joseph W. Cushman and others, executors and trustees, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 50x103.3; Max Baron to Gesine Schroeder, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.. 100
25TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; the Durant Land Improvement Company to Bishop Gutta Percha Company ..... Nom.
27TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 37.6x98.9; Leopold Michael to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
34TH ST, s s, 186.9 ft e of 8th Av, 13.3 x 84.6; George Clarke to William M. Bunn, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.
34TH ST, 414 West, 20x98.9; George Spurgeon to Robert Pensel, (mtg $16,000) 22,000
39TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; Catherine B. Lachat to Josephine Lachat ..... Nom.
48TH ST, 321 West, 18x100.5; Bartholomew McKeon to Peter Malone, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
62D ST, 232 and 234 West, 50x100.5; Elias Kempner to Marcus Kempner ..... Nom.
63D ST, 409 East, 25x100.5; Lena Gurgel to Adolph Lipkowitz and others, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100
70TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Radcliffe Baldwin, executor, to Anna Von K. Baldwin, (mtg $22,500) .. Nom.
77TH ST, s s, 67 ft e of 3d Av, 19x82.2; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jacob Bernadik, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100
78TH ST, 280 East, runs s 102.2 x e 25 x n 50.8 x w 0.1 x n 51.6 x w 24.10; Oscar Krueger to Henry Dreyfoos, other consideration and 100
78TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Clementine Sostman and another to Frances Marx, (mtg $10,700,) other consideration and 100
81ST ST, s s, 73 ft e of Avenue A, 25x51.2; Hannah Driver to Annie Lemen, (mtg $11,000) 13,400
84TH ST, 208 West, 26x102.2; Mabel Braender to Whitehall Realty Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.
90TH ST, 22 West, 25x100.11; William Rankin to Max Schneider and another.... Nom.
103D ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Frederick R. Harnisch and others to Meyer Lefkowitz, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Mendel Diamondston to David Frankel and another, (mtgs $20,100,) other consideration and 100
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 124.8x100.11; William G. Park to Harris Mandelbaum and another, quitclaim.... Nom.
109TH ST, 62 East, 17x100.11; Richard B. Schoeler to Aaron Drusin, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100
113TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Louis Rosenwalke to Isaac Kaufman, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
114TH ST, 236 West, 25x100.11; Markus Pollak to Theodore Weis, (mtg, $25,000,) other consideration and 100
114TH ST, 238 West, 25x100.11; Markus Pollak to Isaac Schiessinger and another, mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
116TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x100.11; Jacob Lederer and another to Samuel Wacht, (mtgs $90,800,) other consideration and 100
122D ST, 451 and 453 East, 50x100.11; Becky Levy and another to Minnie Stern, (mtgs $29,000) ..... Nom.
124TH ST, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 52x100.11; Alfred E. Davidson to Albert Wintermitz, (mtg $67,500) ..... Nom.
128TH ST, 238 East, 26x99.11; Mildred A. Russell to Albert E. Sunderhauf, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.
128TH ST, 238 East, 26x99.11; Albert E. Sunderhauf to Blanche G. Hoyle, (mtg $17,800) ..... Nom.
132D ST, 26 and 28 West, 66.8x99.11; Robert Wallace to Jacob A. Zimmerman, quitclaim, correction deed ..... Nom.
132D ST, 26 and 28 West, 66.8x99.11; Eureka Realty Company to Max Marx, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and... 100
136TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Edwin M. Taylor, guardian, to Florence L. Ostrander, 5-6 part ..... Nom.
142D ST, 143 West, 27x99.11; Johanne C. Neumann to Frederick C. Schmidt, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100
143D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 200x99.11; William W. Astor to Abraham Ruth ..... Nom.
144TH ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x99.9x50x99.8; Charles F. Post to Mouritz F. Westergren, other consideration and 250
147TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; M. J. Davis to George Gipson, (mtg $10,500) ..... Nom.
147TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11; William Ferguson to Jessie A. Mather ..... Nom.
148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to Jacob A. Zimmerman, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100
156TH ST, 906 East, 25x90; Daniel Kraus to Regina Bracken, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.
176TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broad St, 25x100; Richard J. Feil to Margaret Robinson ..... Nom.
176TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broad St, runs s w 100x s 6.9x n e 100x n w 50; James D. Rogers to Margaret Robinson..... Nom.
176TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broad St, runs s w 100x s e 75x n e 100x n w 75; Margaret Robinson to Mary E. Murphy..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 162; Lemuel Baum to Harry Dorman, 3 years $276
MADISON ST, 330 to 336; Herman Klausner, agent, to Mathias Lost, 2 years.. 840
3D AV, 451; William Lamken to Emil Daune, 6 3-12 years.....$1,600 and 1,800
30TH ST, 9 East; Cornelia K. Barr and another to Haskel Silverman, 5 years.... 3,200
30TH ST, 311 and 313 West; Milton M. Reismann to Emanuel Kapelsohn; 5 5-12 years 2,800
105TH St, 225 East; Simon Lefkowitz to Harris Rabinowitz and another, 3 years. 2,700
115TH ST, 317 East; Antonio Capo to Luigi De Felippo, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Herman Raabe and another; 124th St, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 1 year $3,000
BARRY, Edward A., to Elizabeth Morris, executrix, and others; Franklin Av, s e corner of 166th St, due Aug. 9, 1905 24,000
BERRADIK, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 76th St, s s, 67 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY to Fannie V. N. Ramsdell and another, trustees; 25th St, s s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year $10,000
BLOCK, Louis, to Joseph J. Frank; 9th St, 725 and 727 East, prior mtg $37,500, due April 9, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000
BLOCK, Louis, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 9th St, 725 and 727 East, 5 years 37,500
BRACKER, Regina, to Daniel Kraus; 156th St, 906 East, 3 years..... 4,000
BROWN, Mary, to John B. Ryer; Bronxdale Av, w s, being Lots 148 to 150, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,500
BROWN, Mary, to John B. Ryer; Bronxdale Av, w s, being Lots 151 to 153, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,800
CALENDER, Morris, and another to Adolf Mandel; Eldridge St, 202, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,675
CARRIZZO, Giacinto, to John Palmieri; 111th St, 220 and 222 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000
CIMILLO, Concetta, to Mary Mayer; Arthur Av, w s, being Lot XO, map 70 lots of Cedar Hill plot, Powell Farm, demand 2,500
COLLE, Isidore, to Benjamin L. Weil and another; Delancey St, n e corner of Sheriff St, prior mtg $37,000; 9 years, 6 per cent 9,000
COOPER, Michael, to Joseph F. Steer; 1st Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, due March 1, 1909 20,000
DREYFOOS, Henry, to Florence S. Koshland; 78th St, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av; 5 years, 4½ per cent. gold 14,000
DRUSIN, Aaron, to Richard B. Schoeler; 109th St, 62 East, prior mtg —; 5 years, 6 per cent 2,150
ECKHARDT, Susan A. V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 184th St, 567 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 4,000
FINCKE, John W., to Isabella S. Wall; 8th Av, w s of White Plains Road, 3 years 5,000
FINKELSTEIN, Jacob, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Madison St, 235, 3 years..... 21,000
FLYNN, Joseph E., to James S. Bolton and another; Grand Av, w s, 100 ft n of John St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 400
FORDHAM, Mary E., and another to Mitchell, Valentine; Washington Av, e s, 146.6 ft n of 2d St, Westchester, 3 years 2,500
FOX, Julius B., to Leopold Michel; 27th St, 312 and 314 West, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years..... 13,000
FRANKEL, David, and another to Mendel Diamondston; 104th St, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $17,000, due Sept. 1, 1909, 6 per cent ..... due
FRANZ, Louisa, to William H. Taubert; 24th St, n s, 78.2 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000
FUCHS, George, to Cordelia E. Yoelin, administratrix; 15th St, 42 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 76,000
FUCHS, George, to Realty Operating Company; 15th St, 42 West, prior mtg $70,000, demand, 5 per cent 11,000
GREENBERG, John, to American Mortgage Company; 7th St, 205 and 207 East, 3 years 35,000
HERTER, Rosamond, and another to C. Elliott Minor; Manhattan Av, 503, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, collateral 2,000
HILLS, Carolina M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th St, 603 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000
KESSLER, Max, to Samuel Wacht; Grand St, 26 to 34; also Thompson St, 25, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 33,715
KESSL

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

126—Armstrong vs The Anson M Bangs Co
126—In re Dauchy
127—McCarthy vs Westfield Plate Co
128—L V R R Co vs Dupont
130—In re Moench
132—Neal vs The Edith L. Allen
134—Norwich & N Y Transp Co vs Ins Co of North Am
135—Same vs Security Ins Co.
136—Same vs Firemen's Fund Ins Co
137—Same vs Chubb

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases:

1—McCaslin vs Link Belt Eng Co
2—Consol Retail Booksellers vs Ward
3—Bayard vs Emery
4—Haff vs Merchants' Coal Co
5—Hinkle vs Post
6—U S vs Carter
7—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs Atteaux
8—Westinghouse vs Knobloch & Busch
9—Drexel vs Hoadley
10—Miller vs Mut Res Fund Life Ass'n
11—U S vs Carter
12—Flaherty vs American Surety Co
13—Morehead vs Southern Pacific Co
14—Wyckoff, Seamans & Co vs Derby Desk Co
15—Willard vs Tribune Association
Cases noticed.
16—Hogg vs Hoag
17—Edison Phono Co vs Switky
18—White vs Shonnard Mfg & Trading Corp
19—Bates Mfg Co vs Bates Machine Co
20—Colliery Engineer Co vs Ewald
21—Nat E Stamping Co vs New England Enameling Co
22—Same vs same
23—Am Graphophone Co vs Leed & Catlin Co
24—Same vs Nat Phono Co
25—Barnes vs Atlantic Transport Co
26—N Y Phono Co vs Nat Phono Co
27—Allen vs Gray
28—Dancel vs United Shoe Mach Co of N J
29—Mumford Rubber Co vs Hartford Rubber Works
30—Consol Rub Tire Co vs Finley Rub T Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

15—Astor vs SS North Star
16—Maine SS Co vs Sarah Nourmahal

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

105—Timmins vs Scow 49
108—Whiting vs Pendle

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.: MacLean and Davis, JJ.

Blair vs. McAdam.—Case returned to the files. Memorandum per curiam.

Eickhoff vs. Johnson. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Goodman vs. Rocker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Cohen vs. Nelle.—Order of Sept. 14, 1903, reversed and final order modified, awarding the tenant, costs, his actual disbursements, not exceeding $10, besides the fees of witnesses from outside the county, and as so modified, the order is affirmed, with costs, to appellant.

Perine vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Murray vs. Lease.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Stern vs. Bowen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Baker vs. Griffin.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Cluster Gaslight Company vs. Starr.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Memorandum per curiam.

Krischewsky vs. Battalli.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company vs. The Robbins & Meyer Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Leavitt vs. Katzoff.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Richl vs. Levy.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

City of New York vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event, in each case. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J. Concurring opinion by Greenbaum, J. Freedman, P. J., concurring in both opinions.

Union Pacific Tea Company vs. Union Surety and Guarantee Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event, unless the respondent consent to deduct the sum of $20.48, in which case the judgment is modified by reducing the amount to $388.03, and as so modified, affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Phelps vs. Becker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Stendal vs. Ackerman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Feb. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Langley vs McKernon
2—Ahneman vs Hilton
3—Bolles Sash Co vs Kohart
4—People, &c., vs Cellano
5—Hall vs Little
6—Snead vs Met St Ry
7—In re Whitlock Av
8—Trauber vs 3d Av R R Co
9—Gmaehle vs Rosenberg
10—Gray vs Siegel-Cooper Co
11—Odendall vs Haebler
12—Mut Loan Assn vs Lesser
Non-enumerated motions.
3—Bliss vs Duffy
Acre Sq Bldg Co

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Stephani
2—Cockrell vs Washington
3—Rogers vs Clyde
4—Weinstein vs Israelson
5—Israelson vs Weinstein
6—Van Brunt vs Claussen
7—Stein vs Littauer
8—Fletcher vs Selleck
9—Kehoe vs City of N Y
9—People, &c., vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Ryon)
11—In re Chrisfield
12—Schelle vs Man Ry
13—Schendel vs same
14—Renwick vs same
15—Payne vs same
16—Stockmann vs Potter Wall Paper Co
17—Ivanovich vs Burhorn
18—H W Caldwell & Son Co vs Stillwell, &c, Co
19—Same vs same
20—Wright vs Campbell
21—Reis vs McCooey
22—Fidelity & Casualty Co vs Kirk
23—Same vs Dunfee
24—Gerow vs Mackay
25—Aron vs Schmidt
26—Koppel vs Demorest
27—Merwin vs Tully
28—In re U S Trust Co
29—Stern vs Lyons
30—Salimbein vs Societa, &c
31—Cohn vs Berman
32—Smith vs Smith
33—Sloan vs Sloan
34—In re O'Meara
35—Pitt vs Geering
36—Jordan vs Wick
37—In re Benjamin
38—Moore vs People's Nat Bk
39—Dorsett vs Union Surety Co
40—Moran vs Moran
41—Cooper vs Dunlaps
42—Heilman vs Michelson
43—Rosener vs Zins
44—People, &c., vs
45—Kohl vs Kohl Fisher
46—Everard vs Astor
47—Flaum vs Zabawski
48—Kirafly vs Kirafly
49—In re Dodge
50—Crawford vs Baor
51—In re Anopel
52—Fletcher vs Selleck
53—Edmunds vs Stern
54—Kip vs Hollingsworth
55—Rodgers vs Mahoney
56—People, &c, vs Simon
57—Zeiman vs Elsner
58—Woolworth vs Woolworth
59—In re Adams
60—Keenan vs Redmond
61—Hall vs Little
62—In re Hand
63—Polsky vs N Y Transp Co
64—Evers vs George
65—Atno vs Fragner
66—Grathwohl vs Couch
67—In re Moore
68—Valadier vs Valadier
69—Krauenbitter vs Krauenbitter
70—People, &c., vs Steiner
71—Same vs Bracker
72—Same vs Wiener
73—Same vs Plumb
74—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Kenakile)
75—Same, (in re Giordano)
76—Same, (in re Muller)
77—Same, (in re Foley)
78—Am Steel & Wire Co vs Liberty Chuck, &c, Co
79—Am Steel & Wire Co vs Liberty Chuck, &c, Co
80—Kip vs Hollingsworth
81—Eastman vs Weir
82—Mencke vs Murphy
83—In re Crane & East Co
84—In re Savage
85—Rosenkrantz vs Silberman
86—Sloan vs Sloan
87—Friedman vs Shunko
88—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Pine St)
89—Same, (in re Appraisals)
90—Same, (in re Sanford Av)
91—In re West 259th St
92—Ruppert vs Int St Ry
93—Hamilton vs same
94—McGuire vs McNeilly
95—H W Caldwell & Son Co vs Am Const, &c, Co
96—Frieman vs Frieman
97—Oliveri vs Oliveri

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 12 M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

4397—Klein vs Wells General calendar.
4116—Mergenthaler vs Hannoch
661—Clark vs Heylman
3331—Williamson vs Dutton
3461—Meinhardt vs Meinhardt
3477—Charmiack vs Reif
3481—Same vs Colifano
3525—Cahill vs Dunn
3540—Zimmer vs Schoenwald
3548—Abel vs Hawes
3558—Woodlie vs Hevier
3565—Kessel vs Kessel
3610—Buckhout vs Schmitz
3792—Vail vs Randall
3805—Theobald vs Smith
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4166.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Edward F. Duffy, alias Edward Davis

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14150—Boller vs Boller
14423—Wilson vs Granger
14424—Same vs same
12831—Raphael vs Katz
14507—West vs West

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

14000—Pietrofesa vs D, L & W R R
4048—Bab vs Brown
4288—Bienestock vs Met St Ry Co
4308—Lyons vs Clark
4577—Sommers vs Met St Ry Co
4633—Brown vs Ingersoll
4657—Mahoney vs Met St Ry Co
4687—Wahmann vs Herold
4828—Eno vs Electric & Triest
4832—Farrell vs Snare & Triest
4852—Weitenberg vs Lehigh & Wilkes C Co
4855—O'Donnell vs 3d Av R R Co
4856—Jermyn vs Allingson
4862—Troll vs Weser
4863½—Sturgis vs Weir
4892—Flynn vs Mayor, &c
4933—Pluckham vs Am Bridge Co
4958—Hasse vs Palmieri
4963—Topolsky vs Gen Incand Arc Lt Co
4761—Ziegler vs same
4765—Hanamann vs same
4777—Foster vs same
4784—Lind vs same
4800—Zeisner vs same
4413—Century History Co vs Williams
12862—Rowan vs Wells-Fargo & Co
1244—Hall vs Met St Ry Co
4819—Carter vs same
4822—Rosenwater vs same
4840—Fiori vs same
4843—Lebofsky vs same
4853—Taylor vs same
4854—Guariri vs same
4864—Furiong vs same
4868—Garrambonl vs same
4869—Prescott vs same
4884—Gray vs same
4886—O'Brien vs same
4904—Hanover vs same
4905—Fitzgibbon vs same
4906—Same vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5011.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 4733—Carrington vs Amer Motor Co
Inquest 4771—Charles vs Smith
Inquest, 4929—Rosen vs Mahler
3116—Jacob vs Thompson
9519—Masterson vs City of New York
4758—Powers vs Staib
Abendschein Co
4781—Clark vs Maher
4796—Williams vs Westcott Exp Co
4804—Lande vs Schlosberg
4810½—Bickford vs Eclectric & Triest
4832—Farrell vs Snare & Tries
4852—Weitenberg vs Lehigh & Wilkes C Co
4855—O'Donnell vs 3d Av R R Co
4856—Jermyn vs Allingson
4862—Troll vs Weser
4863½—Sturgis vs Weir
4892—Flynn vs Mayor, &c
4933—Pluckham vs Am Bridge Co
4958—Hasse vs Palmieri
4963—Topolsky vs Gen Incand Arc Lt Co
4964—Perkins vs Steingraber
4968—Gelman vs Fargo
4988—Hamilton vs Fire Ins Co vs New Amsterdam Gas Co
4989—Hanover Fire Ins Co vs same
5011—Miller vs Sarasohn
13433—Dempsey vs City of New York
13059—Williams vs same
13060—Same vs same
4648—Kraus vs same
4289—Schnebel vs Cohan
4118—Morris vs Moore
4677—Hahlo vs Marshall
4678—Sessa vs De Lemma
4686—Oberfelder vs Nat Distilling Co
4672—Hahlo vs Scherich
4674—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4693—Sears vs Heilbronner
14060—City of New York vs Diecke
4503—Grasse vs White
4574—Parker vs Melville
4755—Leo vs Monaghan
4816—Quinn vs Radley

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5011.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Harris Ablowich
2—Charles Jurgens
3—Josephine M Shannon et al
4—Mabel F Shannon et al
5—Michael Grady
6—Albert or Harry Jaffe
7—Therese Friedmann
8—George Muller, Sr
9—Horace Farnham
10—Charles H Thompson
11—Louis Jackson
12—Gottlieb Gennert
13—James Cunningham
14—Ella F Bunting
15—Henrietta Bowman
16—William Ginter
17—Henry G Fisk
18—Raynor M Gardiner
19—Ann Clare
20—Dorothy Gardiner
21—Bartlett S Marshall
22—Bartlett S Marshall
23—Juliet Hartz
24—Michael Schlegelmilch
25—Kate Crowley
26—James F Curtin
27—Jesse Hoyt
28—Daniel O'Farrell
29—Isabella M Murphy
30—Ellen O'Connor
31—Charles Wagner
32—Catharine A Kelly
33—William H Rowan
34—Caroline L Macy
35—John J Burke
36—Francis Bazzoni
37—George A Wheeler
38—Josephine Meyer
39—John Crean
40—Janet Hynes
41—William W Wotherspoon
42—Fanny P Clark
43—Harry W T Candidus
44—J Richet
45—Lucien Brown
46—Georgiana H Bates
47—Charles P Diefendorf
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Roger O'Connor
Volintje Prikkel
Margaret McDonald
Annie E King
Johanna Schoen
Caroline M Weaver
Froch F Bullard
Edward H Townsend
Lizzie Turner
At 2 P M
Mary Flynn
James Swann

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1542—Bilgert vs Bloch
1164—Burns vs Burns
935—Glatstone vs Marks
1627½—Siegel vs Littauer
1556—Dressner vs Met St Ry
640—Tellary vs Souhami
1011—Fox vs Johnson
1638—Kornweiss vs Greenspan
1202—Kuehner vs Met St Ry Co
1932—De Berkeden vs Safety, &c, Co
1105—Broaker vs Morrill
1905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1933—McCrudden vs 42d St, &c, Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2265—Weinstock vs Levy
2275—Hamilton vs same
2268—Muller vs Int St Ry
2276—Coughlin vs same
2272—Gleason vs same
2277—Same vs same
2273—Silver vs same
2278—Maurer vs Met St Ry
2274—McCarthy vs same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Figlalons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

0640½—Benjamin vs Met St Ry
2295—Tueni vs Int St Ry
1099—Schrader vs Haupt
2396—Kahl vs Man Ry
1623—Alberese Stone Co vs Marx
2397—Goldenburg vs Downing
2384—Orcese vs Int St Ry
2398—Long vs Int St Ry
2399—Frankel vs Hofstetter
2385—Marchese vs same
2400—Kirschbaum vs Meyer
2386—Fox vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2401—Faulkner vs Union Mica Co
2387—Bloch vs Freund
2402—Parziallo vs Int St Ry
2388—Girard vs Union Ry
2403—Waters vs same
2389—Bensinger vs Hurwitz
2404—Shortell vs Egsein
2390—Hammerstein vs Delmling
2405—Cohen vs Man Ry
2391—Moses vs Int St Ry
2406—Kent vs Subin
2392—Gottlieb vs Met St Ry
2407—Duncan vs Spalding
2393—Rio Tinto Mining Co vs Bloch
2408—Hagedorn vs Home Ins Co
2394—Goldberg vs McElroy
2409—Schneers vs Bolles
2410—Talcott vs Rose

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6770—Stitch vs Safer
6859—Ireland vs Hygienic Fibre Co
6655½—Margulies vs Goldstein
5786—Genstor vs Kraus
6748—Allen vs Euel
6787—Werthelmer vs Manor Park Land Co
6752½—Morris vs Dayton
6811—Sullivan vs Rutzler
6672—Wilmerding vs Navasky
6799—Ehrent vs Chesley
6385—Blumberg vs Fleck
6817—Allentown Nat Bk vs Wolf
6788—Libby vs Uhlfelder
Equity and non-jury cases
6859—Gluckman vs Merkousky
464—Goldstein vs Garfiel
6830—Silverstein vs State Bank
472—Sirelli vs Ludlam

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2055—Maggio vs Int St Ry
1473—Levittas vs Met St Ry
2119—Quinn vs Pelham Hod Elev Co
1657—Butler vs Newton
1165—Butler vs Met St Ry
2286—Mayer vs Horenberger
1652—Aaron vs Met St Ry
2291—Sauter vs Int St Ry
2296—Goldstein vs Asen

Highest number reached on regular call, 2410.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Thomas Farrell, otherwise called Gus Willerick
2—Walter Davis
3—James Anderson
4—Louis Hirschberg
5—Otto Altenberg
6—John Clarke
7—Emilio Esquavar
8—Daniel E Webster
9—John Rewel
10—Raimondo Bore
11—Giuseppe Grantella

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

Pleadings

1—John Delaney
2—Owne vs Dougherty
3—Thomas F Shanley
4—Michael Scheer
5—James Connors
6—Joseph Greenspan
7—Annie Miller
8—Katie Ryan
9—Walter Davis
10—James Kelly, George Smith, William Hayes
11—Henry Miller
1—Anthony Wondrasek
2—Joseph Chiforo
3—Annie Schwab
4—Charles Keller
5—Robert H. Brown
6—Anna Maier, alias Otella Maier
7—Nicola Skelton
8—Max Dubler
9—Joe Hoffler
10—Henry Gottlieb
11—Marco Tieli

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Sandford, and Gray for the People.

1—Harvey James
2—Richard M Measel
3—David Lieberman
4—Joseph Gleason
5—Roscoe W Lewis
6—Benedetto Romero
7—Sam Geltsholtz
8—Frank Capablanco
9—Henry White
10—Francesco Del Monte
11—Tony Morano

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and O'Connor for the People.

1—Andrew Maxwell
2—Frank Sauer
3—Morits Ziemer
4—John Chenlik
5—William O'Brien
6—Charles Finneran
7—Squiliance Salvatore
8—William E Todd

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Adolph Rusch vs. Philip F. McDonald—Max L. Schallek.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Randall vs. McMurray—Isaac Bell Brennan. Speer vs. Speer—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Adler vs. Grand Theatre Company—Samson Lachman.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Becker vs. Lesourd—Warren Leslie. Gussaroff vs. Hannigan—Joseph Goldstein. Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Hayes—George Burnham, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Chelsea Realty Company vs. Hayman—John T. Dooling.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

Short cause calendar. Regular calendar.

7782—Joice Armols, an alleged incompetent
4086—Waters vs City of N Y
6259—Dauchy vs Grumiaux
7449—Rachmiel vs Armour Packing Co
7466—Friedman vs Krupitzky
6962—Story vs Prudential Ins Co
6319—Heidt vs Mousette
6037—Valentine vs Calhoun
6712—Brinker vs Payton
5592—Beadleston & Woerz vs Carruthers
7396—N Y & Brooklyn Brewery vs Clarkson
6729—Blatner vs Berean
6407—Bristow vs Oldham
6947—Norwood vs Brown
7397—Merlino vs Leone
7279—Fallert Brewery vs McCabe
7074—Weiner vs Gottlieb et al
7742—Mackenzie vs Tritschler
7782—Gru vs McInerney
7360, 7361—Stuyvesant Heights Bank vs Ulber et al
7247—Loeffler vs Lycett
7634—May vs Cook
7636—Egan vs Noble
6665—Thurston vs Lotze

Highest number reached on regular call, 3436.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

765—Diresta vs Diresta
755—Styler vs Styler
672—Rollo vs Societa Italiana
81, 83—Mann vs Sup Council, A. L. of H
793—Dreier vs Valentine
850—Neilligan vs Neilligan
857—Graveman vs Wildfeuer
863—Freedman vs Roberts
880—Douglas vs Douglas
873—Krause vs Krause
890—White vs White
889—Canton Steel Roofing Co vs Ballerson
896—Gunn vs Union Surety Co
839—Bevan vs Giblin
680—Heilbrun vs City of New York
845—Sharkey vs Sharkey
723—Coccia vs B H R R

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marcan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—No day calendar. Arraignment of prisoners and naturalization of citizens.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1113—City Real Estate Co vs Hollister

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Call calendar.—Opens in Room 10 at 2 P. M.

839—Schmeding vs Province of St Joseph
878—Milbauer vs Wolff
869—Hirshkowitz vs Nassau Elec R R
746—Jung vs Selner
807—Kallner vs Huntermark
868—Brooks vs O'Grady
893—Kehrer vs B H R R
812—Allen vs Day
850—McFarlane vs B H R R
867½—Judson vs Chambers
875—Scott vs B H R R
878—Millard vs same
879—Benequit vs Miles
880—Segal vs B H R R
295—Hyams vs Bklyn Furniture Co
881—Coby vs Stillman
882—Barrone vs Corrona
883—Donahue vs B H R R
885—Oldenburg vs Deaton
886—Waechtler vs B H R R
887—Ray vs Hunter
888—Griffin vs Jackson
889—Miller vs Morgan
890—Evans vs B H R R
891—Anderson vs Berry
669—Granger Co vs McKee
590—Goldstein vs Gabriel
893—Sicuranza vs B H R R
894—Collins vs Furey
895—Kraft vs B H R R
896—Nicoll vs same
897—Weiss vs Mahland
899—Cordes vs B H R R
900—Mead vs Huber Brewery
901—Wilson vs Dooher
902—Meyer vs Koch
903—Swilky vs B H R R
904—Stickevers vs Maguire
905—Romano vs B H R R
906—Silvey vs same
908—Feltman vs City of New York
910—Dinnerstein vs B H R R
911—Lynch vs same
912—Fitzsimmons vs same
913—O'Connor vs same
914—Blake vs Meyers
915—Ward vs Maguire
916—Herkner vs B H R R
917—Stanley vs Robins
918—Wells vs B H R R

Westchester County Court.

Day Calendar for Feb. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

387—Parker vs National Surety Co
440—Castaldo vs West Elec R R
442—Lane vs N Y, N H & H R R Co
448—Bauer vs Int St Ry
450—Strahan vs same
451—De Stefeno vs Peekskill Ltg & R R Co
454—Goldstein vs Yonkers R R Co
459—Quinby vs Fairlawn Cemetery Co
389—Cheever vs N Y Transportation Co

Queens County Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 P. M. No day calendar. Court adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ZELTNER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,945.

To the creditors of William H. Zeltner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1903, the said William H. Zeltner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 4, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, February 5, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a valuable music cabinet, bookcase, typewriter desk, roll-top desk, screen, letter press, one rapid roller copier and stand, chairs, &c. Order of M. L. McKEE, Receiver.

WENTWORTH, LOWENSTEIN & STERN, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, —7:55 A. M. week-days and 9:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Tuesday night, February 2d, either at Sherry's or the Waldorf-Astoria, a diamond BUTTERFLY PIN. A generous reward will be paid for return of same to 53 East 55th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22d Street, 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

43d, 207 West.—Desirable rooms, large, small; homelike; moderate; excellent table; private family, references.

48th St., 65 West.—Under new management; large and small rooms; good home cooking; references.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny single room; good board; references.

95th, 66 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

137th St., 261 West.—Highclass boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; reference exchanged.

57th St., 337 West.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or single.

135th St., 2 West.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with board.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

Madison Av., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years; references required. Inquire elevator, The Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av., city.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Wanted—An experienced man as valet and butler; must have good city references. Apply, giving references and stating wages expected, to Butler, P. O. Box 822.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Artist of many years' experience in teaching, wishes position as visiting teacher of drawing and painting; highest references, social and technical. Artist, Box 211 Times.

Cultivated woman, excellent reader, position to read aloud several hours daily; companion if desired. W. K., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young lady; experienced; reference. Bloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

COOKS.

Cook.—By a young woman, competent cook, in private family; soups, desserts; reference. 203 East 44th St.

DRESSMAKERS.

Expert dress and coat maker wishes a few more customers by the day among the wealthier classes. Mrs. Meagher, 404 East 51st St.

First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.

Houseworker.—American woman, general housework; small private family or flat; neat, economical worker; caretaker; carfare; city testimonials. American, Box 114, 617 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one. Reynolds, 481 West 164th St.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Care one or two horses, lawn, garden; willing, good habits; American; 27; single; reference; city or country. Box A 148 Times.

GARDENERS.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

Gardener. — To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 50 Barclay St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young man with executive ability and broad experience desires position; not afraid of responsibility. Young, 153 6th Av.

Bartender.—A1; 5 years with last employer; reference. Arthur Boeckh, 165 East 123d St.

Carpenter.—Good all-round jobber in shop or real estate owners. T., Box 201 Times Office.

Draughtsman.—By young man as assistant to engineer; tracer, blue printer, sketches; railroad experience; references. F. A. M., Box 206 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Young man, aged 20, desires position as stenographer and Remington typewriter; high school and business school graduate; references: $10 per week. W. C., 114 East 83d St.

NEW SITE FOR ORPHANS' HOME.

Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be at Convent Avenue and 135th Street.

The Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the property of which institution at Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street was among those acquired by the New York Central Railroad, has bought as the site for its new buildings the block front on the west side of Convent Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The purchase also covers three adjoining lots at the rear on either street, so that the entire plot includes fourteen city lots.

The seller of the property is John O. Baker, who in real estate transactions usually represents Charles T. Barney and his associates. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., and Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

The asylum's property at Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100 by 200 feet in size, was deeded by the institution to the Guaranty Trust Company, representing the New York Central Railroad, on Dec. 23, 1903. The expressed consideration was $250,000, which sum will be sufficient to pay for the new site and leave a considerable balance to be dvoted to the erection of a group of buildings. Work on the latter, it is understood, will be begun this Spring.

The management of the asylum is at present in the hands of Mrs. E. R. Stevens, First Directress; Mrs. Isabel M. Cammann, Secretary; Mrs. George F. Crane, Treasurer, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stiles, Matron.

GOELETS SWEAR OFF TAXES.

Claim Newport as Their Residence—Charles W. Cooper's Heirs Act.

Robert Goelet and Mrs. Henrietta Goelet swore off their personal taxes yesterday on the ground that they are non-residents of the City of New York, both claiming Newport as their residence. Robert Goelet was assessed for $100,000 on personal property, while Mrs. Henrietta Goelet was assessed for $80,000.

The heirs of Charles W. Cooper also swore off the personal assessment against the Cooper estate, also on the ground of non-residence, they claiming Tuxedo Park as their home. The assessment against them totaled $1,000,000.

A Dinner at the Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hawes gave a dinner last evening at the Hotel Savoy. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Justice and Mrs. James A. Blanchard, Mrs. Butler, William H. Butler, George P. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleason, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Swords, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, tackling whist, and the "lost art of conversation." Striking contrasts between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views expressed in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7. —Adv.

WILD SCENE IN PIT WHEN COTTON SLUMPS

Sully Apparently Uninterested by the 140-Point Decline.

War Rumor in the Afternoon Transforms Scene of Comparative Quiet Into Wild Struggle to Sell.

The bottom dropped out of the cotton market yesterday and the active options of the present crop season declined from 107 to 140 points. The futures of the next crop season sold off from 25 to 35 points, and the entire market closed in a demoralized condition. Daniel J. Sully, the one-time bull leader, looked on while the market went to pieces, apparently without any interest. He made no efforts to stem the tide, and in fact did not trade at all to any extent, so far as could be learned. There was a report that he had gone short of the market, and that the decline was rather encouraged by him and his backers. This report, however, found few believers.

The greater part of the day, when he was present at all, he spent his time in the smoking room, and it was only toward the end of the session that he appeared in the ring and bought a little.

The opening of the market was decidedly weak, although not very exciting. Active options sold off from 42 to 58 points on the call. This was due mainly to the cables from Liverpool, which showed that that market was almost in a panic, notwithstanding the late strength displayed in New Orleans on Wednesday afternoon. Matched against that weakness were bullish dispatches from New Orleans, where the bull leaders were quoted as predicting much higher prices. They were going to demonstrate that the New Orleans market was the primary market, entirely independent of the New York market, and that it made no difference what happened on the latter Exchange. But when the New Orleans market opened it showed sensational declines, and prices here thereupon declined further from the opening.

The market began to rally slightly about 11 o'clock, and in New Orleans there were recoveries of more than 50 points. In Liverpool, however, the market continued weak, with prices constantly declining, quotations often being 5 points apart between sales. The New Orleans market continued to recover with sharp advances between transactions, and at last the pit in this city changed its tone, and things began to look better for the bulls. By 1 o'clock the market had slowly crawled up to within a few points of the closing prices on Wednesday.

Then there came a decided lull in the trading. There was little doing, and many of the members retired from the ring to rest. In this way things continued until about 2:30 o'clock. At that hour there came out on the ticker a cable from London saying that a dispatch to The Evening News said that Japan had refused to further negotiate with Russia, and that this was construed to mean war. The report spread like wild fire, and although the afternoon papers announcing that war was certain had been around the Exchange for several hours, with nobody paying any attention to them, the announcement on the ticker was immediately followed by one of the most sensational declines yet seen.

In a few minutes the pit was transformed into a seething mass of struggling men, all of them with selling orders, and all of them frantic to get out as near the top as possible. Quotations melted away under the avalanche of cotton, and with lightning rapidity the market went down the scale until the July option had touched 15.23, which is about 2.50 cents below the high prices of Monday last.

More sensational than the decline in this city was the market in New Orleans. There the maximum decline from the high point of the day, which in the July option was 17.30, reached at about 1 o'clock, extended over 160 points, or $8 a bale. July in that city dropped from 16.35 to 15.70 in five minutes. It immediately recovered to 16.30, and then declined again to 15.88. After the market here had closed the board showing the New Orleans prices became the centre of interest to the brokers, and from the expressions of many of them it was not difficult to see that they were rather pleased with the failure of the Southern bulls to keep up the price.

The range of quotations in this market is shown in the following table:

	Open.	Close.	Wednesday.
March	15.16	14.85@14.90	15.93@15.95
May	15.75	15.20@15.22	16.25@16.26
July	15.80	15.28@15.32	16.37@16.39
August	15.30	14.53@14.55	15.85@15.87
September	13.60	13.40@13.45	13.75@13.80
October	12.60	12.20@12.25	12.80@12.81

	High.	Low.
March	15.83	14.77
May	16.12	15.09
July	16.22	15.23
August	15.74	14.45
September	13.74	13.50
October	12.70	12.35

The net declines for the day amounted to from 35 to 109 points.

Announcement was made that the report of the Census Bureau on the amount of cotton ginned up to Jan. 15 would be made public on Feb. 9, at noon.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES BREAK.

War Rumors Cause a Decline of 168 Points and a Panic Ensues on 'Change.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—About the worst break in the history of cotton future trading in New Orleans occurred to-day, when, on vague war rumors, prices were sent down until they were from 166 to 180 points lower than the close of yesterday and May was $9 a bale cheaper.

At the opening March went off 106 points from yesterday's close, to 15.50. Prominent bulls supported the market and prices recovered. Soon after the noon hour a telegram was received from Chicago saying that cables had been received there telling of the declaration of war between Japan and Russia.

Values commenced to slide swiftly downward, and in five minutes the ring was in a panic. The general desire was to sell, no matter what price the cotton offered for sale brought. Hundreds of the thousands of bales of cotton were thrown into the ring, and sellers exceeded buyers ten to one. This mad scene lasted until well on toward the close of the market. At this stage the bull leaders again took a hand in the operations, and, by buying everything offered and by strenuous bidding, quickly sent prices up 50 points.

The market, however, had a weak undertone, and prices again sagged toward the close. At the close prices were from 147 to 168 points lower than the close of yesterday. On the curb the weakness continued, and at the close of the curb trading prices were again at about the lowest levels of the day. March was 166 points lower than the close of yesterday at 14.90; May was 168 points lower, at 15.45, and July was 180 points lower at 15.70.

FURTHER SLUMP IN LIVERPOOL.

Prices Close 15 to 20 Points Lower Than on Wednesday.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—After opening quiet, the cotton market began to give way under pressure of sellers. Selling orders came in from practically every part of the world and a large and exciting business was done. The greatest ranges between the highest and lowest were February, 40 points; March and April, 43; April and May, 48; May and June, 50; June and July, 46; July and August, 49, and August and September, 43 points.

In the afternoon the market was at times lively and excited. Fluctuations were not so great as during the early session, but there was more excitement. It was reported that 10,000 bales of May and June changed hands in one transaction at 7.89. In the late trading the market steadied and advanced, and closed very unsettled and excited, with prices 15 to 20 points lower than on the previous day.

Cotton Ginning Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Announcement was made to-day by the Census Bureau that a cotton ginning report will be issued Tuesday, Feb. 9.

HEAVY BREAK IN COFFEE.

Excitement in the Exchange When Record Drop Is Recorded—Sales Total Nearly 1,000,000 Bags.

There was great excitement in the coffee market yesterday. Prices dropped about one cent a pound, or $1 a bag. Never before in the history of the Exchange has there been known such activity as that of yesterday. The first call, which it generally takes about five minutes to complete, yesterday took three-quarters of an hour, and three men were employed. The first official was exhausted before July was reached. It is said that he actually fainted from the exhaustion due to the necessity under the rules of the Exchange of registering every sale under the call. The second man was not accustomed to the work and he gave out soon afterward, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the third man carried the call to the end.

All records for business were broken on this call, nearly 150,000 bags being sold. The near months opened with declines of not more than 15 points, but when the May option was reached there were so many selling orders that quotations fell off about 50 points. The succeeding months showed similar losses, September, in which Daniel J. Sully, the cotton bull, had a large interest, showing a particularly heavy decline, which amounted to nearly 75 points.

The break which convulsed the coffee pit yesterday morning was the greatest known in the history of the Exchange. After the call prices continued to crumble away until the afternoon, when a rally set in, under which prices recovered some 30 points.

Fluctuations like those of yesterday have never before been known on the Coffee Exchange. They were accompanied by the heaviest transactions on record, the total sales during the day footing up nearly 1,000,000 bags.

PALLAS CUTS SALARIES.

Park Commissioner Declares That Heads of Department Were Grossly Inefficient and Wasteful.

Mr. Pallas, Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, announced yesterday that he had found it necessary to order a reduction in the salaries of the employes of the Park Department, which will affect 300 men.

"In ordering this reduction I feel bound to explain that it was necessary on account of the deplorable condition of affairs which I found in the department when I assumed charge," said Mr. Pallas. "The annual appropriation for the department is $430,000. Against this there is a bi-weekly payroll, a monthly payroll, and a weekly payroll. The weekly payrolls from 1898 to 1903 were as follows: In 1898, $4,492.10; 1899, $4,780.05; 1900, $4,780.05; 1901, $5,715.16; 1902, $5,524.74; 1903, $11,104.13. There was also in addition to these payrolls $75,000 worth of supplies which had to be purchased out of the annual appropriation.

"On Jan. 1, 1904, there was nominally at the disposal of the department a special appropriation of $175,442.33, but not only is this sum practically mortgaged for the completion of work already begun, but it has already been depleted to the extent of $30,000 by the wasteful organization which I found in vogue when I assumed control of the department. Not less than $125,000 was wasted during 1903. It also seems strange to me that improvements should be begun during the month of December of last year, when it could not be continued advantageously or successfully.

"During November, 1903, salaries and the pay of men in the department were increased by $23,322.75, notwithstanding the fact that the department was already embarrassed by lack of funds. The only explanation I can offer as to why these things should have been done is that the heads of the department were grossly inefficient. It also seems to indicate either a lack of public spirit or a desire to embarrass the present administration."

UNITED STATES REALTY PLANS.

James Stillman, J. W. Gates, Henry Budge, and F. H. Ray Named as Reorganization Committee.

James Stillman, John W. Gates, Henry Budge, and F. H. Ray have been named as the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the United States Realty and Construction Company to formulate the plan for the reorganization of the company's finances.

Officers of the company were still emphatic yesterday in their assertion that nothing of definite character as to the financial reorganization has yet been determined, but it was said in well-informed circles that the plan which has the support of those now in control of the corporation calls for an issue of 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $18,000,000 and of new stock to the amount of $14,000,000.

The $18,000,000 in bonds would permit the present preferred stock of $30,000,000 to be exchanged for them at a valuation of 60. If the remaining 40 per cent. of the par value of the preferred is exchanged for the new stock, there will remain out of the $14,000,000 of the latter which it is proposed to issue $8,400,000 to go to the present common stock holders. This would permit the exchange of the present common stock, amounting to $36,000,000, at a valuation of 30. Of the authorized preferred stock of $30,000,000, however, only $27,011,000 has been issued, and of the $36,000,000 of common only $33,198,000, so that if the conversion plan is applied only to the stock actually outstanding the foregoing figures, at which the securities would be exchanged, would be slightly changed.

The company, it is said, will be fully able to meet the interest on the proposed bond issue, which will amount to $810,000 annually. The company's income at present from its real estate investments alone, and without the profits of the construction branch, is said to be nearly $800,000, and with the improvement of some of its vacant properties, now being carried forward, this figure is likely to be substantially increased.

When the Stockholders' Committee, headed by James Speyer, sought to gain control of the company it caused a thorough examination of the company's finances to be made, and, according to reliable report, found first-class assets to the amount of $24,500,000.

RICHMOND WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Oakley Says Company's Proposed Rates Are Worse Than the Ramapo Project.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity held a long conference yesterday with his chief engineer, Mr. Hill, and with Turner A. Beall, representing the New York and New Jersey Water Company, which wants to make a contract with the city to supply the Borough of Richmond with water.

The proposition of this company is to pipe the Kill von Kull so that it will be able to supply up to 15,000,000 gallons of water a day at a price to the city of $80 a million gallons for whatever is used. Commissioner Oakley regards this price as too high, and says that even $65 or $70 a million gallons would be excessive, running higher than the proposed prices of the old Ramapo Company.

At the present time three companies furnish water to Staten Island, the supply aggregating about 6,000,000 gallons a day. Mr. Beall argues that the borough should have between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons a day. On the other hand, Engineer Hill of the department believes the present supply of 6,000,000 gallons would be sufficient if new pipes and new pumps should be installed on the island, and Commissioner Oakley will ask for an appropriation of $500,000 for this purpose.

STOCK CERTIFICATE RAISE

Campbell, It Is Said, Sought Loan on Forged Instrument.

Instead of One, It Called for Ninety-one Shares—Broker Is Arrested and Held in Bail.

Robert S. Campbell, who said he was President of a corporation and that he was a grain broker and member of the Produce Exchange, was arraigned before Justice Wyeth in the Criminal Court Building yesterday. It was alleged that he had tried to obtain a loan of $5,000 on a one-share certificate of stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which certificate had been raised so that it read "ninety-one shares."

According to the story told yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Kresel, Campbell purchased, through his brokers, one share of stock in the smelting company. This certificate bore a particular number and also Campbell's name. It was delivered to him personally. At the time of its delivery it read "one share," and the figure "1" was canceled on the margin.

George W. Dresser, a note broker of 41 Wall Street, says that Campbell presented the certificate to him, saying it was for ninety-one shares of stock, and he was anxious to leave it as security for a loan of $5,000. Mr. Dresser examined it and saw that it read ninety-one shares. The marginal numbers 9 and 1 were canceled, making the certificate represent 91, as stated on the face of it. Noticing nothing unusual about it, Dresser sent it to Tracy & Co., at 40 Wall Street, to negotiate the loan of $5,000 for Campbell. Tracy & Co. believed the certificate to be all right, but, not knowing Campbell and to make sure that Campbell really owned it, sent it to the home office of the American Smelting and Refining Company. There the transfer books were examined, and it was then learned that the certificate had been issued for one share. The smelting company then caused Campbell's arrest. Justice Wyeth committed him to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

After having been locked in the Tombs Campbell secured a bondsman in the person of H. A. Jackson of the Belleclaire Hotel. Then as soon as he was released an officer with a warrant from the Jefferson Market Court appeared on the scene, and, according to Mr. Kresel, Campbell was charged with figuring in a fraudulent bond case in which a woman was the complainant. By making a money settlement in that case, Mr. Kresel said, Campbell was permitted to go free.

"He next called upon me," said the Assistant District Attorney, "and said he had been sent by his counsel, James W. Osborne, to tell all that he knew about the forged stock certificate. He asserted that after he received the certificate of one share he sold it to a friend. Some time later, he said, this friend came back, bringing a certificate reading "ninety-one shares," for which he wanted $1,500. Campbell declared that he had paid this amount to his friend, who then sailed for Europe. Then he took the certificate to Dresser to obtain a $5,000 loan on it, he said, believing it to be a genuine certificate for ninety-one shares of stock in the smelting company.

"I asked him to give the address of his friend who had figured in such a remarkable transaction. He said he did not know whether the friend had gone to Liverpool or to London. 'Don't you know where your friend lived here?' I asked, and he said he did not know. He could not explain how his name on the certificate had not reminded him of the one share of stock which he had purchased originally.

"I learned that at the time he purchased this one share he also received from his brokers one share of Western Union stock and one share of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. When I asked him what his object was in buying just one share of stock in each of these big corporations, he said his wife had advised him that it was a good investment."

Counsel for Campbell told Magistrate Wyeth that he would waive examination and let the case go to the Grand Jury.

"Then you will have to get a new bondsman," said Justice Wyeth. "I will release this man now under the old bond with the understanding that he will produce a new bondsman here on Monday next."

Campbell then started for his home in Yonkers.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARRIAGE AGREEMENT.—For quite a number of years Thomas McArthur and Laura Shave were engaged to be married. Miss Shave made it a condition precedent to becoming McArthur's wife that he must be successful in business, or be amply able to provide for her. Because of this determination on her part, they were not married until January, 1898, when McArthur fell heir to a legacy of $16,000, left him by a brother. During the years of the engagement, McArthur had boarded at Miss Shave's home, and had become indebted to her in the sum of $4,000. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and, as evidence of his desire to meet his obligations, he took out, in Miss Shave's name, certain patent rights. Immediately after being told of the legacy, McArthur paid his debt to Miss Shave, and, on their marriage, assigned to her the balance of his windfall. A formal assignment was entered into, which was witnessed by McArthur's brother Charles. This brother, it appears from an opinion rendered by Justice McCall, in an action brought by certain creditors of McArthur, was led, through vindictiveness and hatred, to testify that the assignment agreement was conceived and executed in fraud of these creditors. Charles McArthur, said Justice McCall, sought while on the stand to impress the court that in testifying he was performing very reluctantly a duty that was unpleasant to him. He kept reiterating his great affection for his brother, yet was forced to admit that he was bearing a portion of the expense of the trial. "Without the witness's testimony," continued the Justice, "there was not a scintilla of proof that Mrs. McArthur, at the time of the assignment, knew that there were other creditors of her husband besides herself. Miss Shave swears positively she never heard of any creditors, and even Charles McArthur himself, who witnessed the execution of the instrument, by which he knew his brother, an alleged debtor, was transferring nearly all he had in the world, never told her a word about his being a creditor. Can any one assail the contention of these defendants that the assignment, in part, was a consideration to Miss Shave to marry, and can any tenable argument be advanced against the validity and legality of such consideration? It is true these defendants, many years previously, entered into a contract to marry, but upon the express condition exacted by Miss Shave that she would not marry him until he was able to provide for her. No one knew better than she that at the time of their engagement he could not provide for her, and the long period of their engagement, ending in marriage only when he was able to meet the requirements exacted, is best proof that she meant just what she contracted to do, and unless the elements of fraud of creditors, to which she was a party with guilty knowledge, should vitiate their transfer, she cannot in equity be deprived of her rights. I cannot, as before intimated, find the slightest justification for such a finding."

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RIGHT OF REJECTION.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the case of Zipp Manufacturing Company vs. Pastorino, (97 Northwestern Reporter, 905,) treats of the right of rejection under an agreement allowing tests of goods sold. The action was to recover for vanilla sold to candy manufacturers and returned as unsatisfactory. It appeared, without dispute, that a satisfactory test could be made by using a few ounces, and that the defendants used from four to six daily for more than six weeks, during which time they sold a large quantity of candy so flavored, though by their own admission they found the vanilla unsatisfactory on the first test. It was held that the candy manufacturers could only use for testing purposes such quantity as was fairly and reasonably necessary to determine its quality, and that having gone beyond this they had made it their own, and had lost the right of rejection.

FIRE'S HAVOC IN MANSION

Art Works Destroyed in House Once Owned by L. G. Tewksbury.

Hyman Sonn and Family Have Narrow Escape—$30,000 Worth of Jewels Saved from the Flames.

Sumptuous decorations and many valuable works of art were destroyed by a fire which raged through the four-story residence of Hyman Sonn, 29 West Seventy-second Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, causing the owner and entire household to flee to the streets in their night clothing.

Louis G. Tewksbury built the house a few years ago when he vainly aspired to be a great leader of finance. It is one of the most lavishly ornate private houses in the city, and many elaborate entertainments were given there before Mr. Tewksbury failed and disappeared from the city, going, it was said, to Mexico. It was estimated to have cost $500,000, but Mr. Sonn bought it quite recently for $135,000. He spent $50,000 on repairs and alterations, and only moved in last week, having lived at the Ansonia with his family while he supervised the reconstruction. Among the pictures destroyed was "The Husking Bee," by Mosler.

Electricians had not yet finished their work in the basement, and the theory is that a break in the insulation started the fire. Ella Salay, a servant, awoke in her room on the third floor to find it filling with smoke, and roused the household. Mr. and Mrs. Sonn were sleeping on the second floor. Mrs. Sonn's first thought was of their children, Edna and Sidney, who were sleeping on the floor above. She ran to them and brought them down the staircase. Before starting down the last flight Mrs. Sonn saw that all the others in the house, including the four women servants and two Japanese men servants, were close behind her. With great presence of mind she called to them to hold their night clothing over their mouths and noses, and then she led the way to the street. J. Van Vechten Olcott, who lives two doors east, opened his house to the family, and their exposure was brief. He also directed his servants to supply hot coffee to the firemen.

Some passer-by turned in the alarm. As the firemen entered there was a heavy explosion of gas in the basement. It dislodged a piece of marble wainscoting in the entrance which cut a bad gash in the right knee of Lieut. Hennessey of Engine 74.

The flames were at their height when Mr. Sonn remembered that Mrs. Sonn's jewelry and diamonds, worth $30,000, had been left in their bedroom. The fire was attacked in that part of the building, and presently Mr. Sonn, with Acting Chief Kruger and a fireman, reached the spot, and found all but a few of the precious stones unharmed. Chief Kruger estimated the damage to the building at $15,000, taking no account of the embellishments which were entirely destroyed.

WOMEN TAKE SUBWAY TRIP.

Perry Belmont Invites Guests to a Handcar Journey.

Perry Belmont, who is a Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, invited a party to take a handcar trip through the subway yesterday afternoon. His guests were Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Contractor John B. McDonald, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable. Leaving the City Hall or loop station at 1 o'clock on a dummy car attached to a lever car manned by eight Italian laborers, the travelers proceeded to the Manhattan Valley Viaduct, making their final stop at the elevated station over Manhattan Street. Then they went to Claremont for luncheon.

It was a cold trip, but the women of the party, well wrapped in furs, said they didn't mind that at all.

PHYSICIAN A VICTIM TO DUTY.

Dr. J. G. Rooney, Who Attended Injured Firemen, Dies as Result of Exposure.

Dr. Joseph G. Rooney of West Hoboken died yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. His death was the result of exposure on the night of Jan. 18, when he attended a number of firemen who had been injured at a fire on Jersey City Heights.

It was one of the coldest nights of the Winter, and the doctor worked over the injured men with his sleeves rolled up. The next day he had to go to the hospital. His hands were badly frostbitten, and subsequently gangrene set in, the progress of which it was found impossible to stop.

Dr. Rooney formerly resided on Jersey City Heights. He was a member of an old West New York family and was formerly Town Physician of that place.

SHAEFER DIVORCE TESTIMONY.

Evidence Submitted in Support of Husband's Plea for Separation.

The trial of the suit of Gen. Emil Schaefer, the wealthy brewer, against Aurelia Elsa Schaefer for an absolute divorce was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday. Gen. Schaefer names Gorman A. Worth, a broker, as co-respondent.

The testimony yesterday consisted of the stories of a private detectives, who said he followed Mr. Worth and Mrs. Schaefer through many towns in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania last Winter. It was told how Mr. Worth and Mrs. Schaefer took up a residence at Morristown, N. J., and lived there until Worth was arrested.

While the case was on before Chancellor Pitney Mrs. Schaefer disappeared, taking with her her two children. The story of her flight and Gen. Schaefer's pursuit and of his fight for possession of his children was widely exploited at the time. Mrs. Schaefer filed an answer to the charges in the divorce action, but made no defense when the case came up for hearing, and Justice Barrett said that he would sign the decree asked for as soon as the transcript of the evidence had been handed to him.

MAURICE FEATHERSON FINED.

Offender Not a Tammany Leader as Magistrate's Words Imply.

Maurice Featherson was fined $3 by Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for being intoxicated. Patrolman Devany of the Mercer Street station arrested Featherson on West Third Street on Wednesday night.

Magistrate Ommen said to the prisoner: "You Tammany fellows probably think you can get off under this administration. Why, I had Pat Keenan and Dick Croker before me the other day, and I fined Keenan $10." Featherson paid his fine. Featherson is not the Dock Commissioner and Tammany district leader.

Read This:

To-day we start a sale of "EFF-EFF" BLACK SUITS.

FECHHEIMER-FISHEL CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, N. Y., wishing to introduce "EFF-EFF" Clothing to new wearers, have sold to us at great reductions their entire winter stock of Men's Black Suits.

Because they get the benefit of our advertising their name they made the price small to us. We make it small to you.

Regular $18 and $20 "F. F." Sack Suits of black thibet and unfinished worsted..... $13.50

Regular $22.50 and $25 "F. F." Sack Suits of best grade black thibet and unfinished worsted.... $16.50

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores:

279 Broadway.
47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 6th Ave.
125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

Need a new overcoat?

Our surplus overcoats were closed out in the sale held at New Year's, leaving only a choice variety of the most desirable lines for the rest of the overcoat season.

Many of those lots are now depleted by the unusually active January trade and we've concluded to practically wipe out the overcoat stock that ranged in price from $25 to $40.

Regular lengths, full lengths and a few tourists.

Many silk lined.

To-day, choice of about 2000 of these high grade overcoats.

$20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

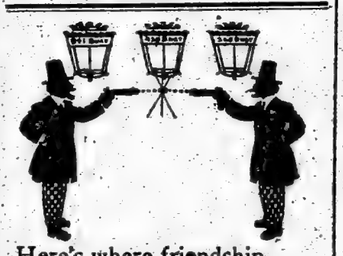

Here's where friendship Ceases—
When Trousers are over-Worked. It's wonderful how New Trousers trim up an Old Coat and Vest.
Just a little tired?
Give them an occasional Rest, $4.50 to $9.00.
Sale of Woolen Bath Robes. Reduced from $5.00 and $7.00 to $3.65.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. Theatre, Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
CASINO MAT. To-morrow AN ENGLISH DAISY.
LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Every Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. To-night. To-morrow Mat. and Night, ADA REHAN & OTIS SKINNER in "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." Beg. Wed., Feb. 10—Seats Now Selling.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production.
PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman." Special Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Feb. 12th.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. To-Da At 1:30 All Star Benefit Actors' Church Alliance. -THE VIRGINIAN- Kyrle Bellew & Co. in "The Sacrament of Judas," Amelia Bingham, Robert Edeson, Andrew Mack, Vesta Tilley, many others. Prices $1.50, $1 & 50c.

HUDSON ROBERT EDESON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "A rattling good comedy." Mail & Ex. RANSON'S FOLLY By Richard Harding Davis. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th st. AMELIA Last week Ev., & Mat. Sat., 2:15. BINGHAM in Romantic Drama. OLYMPE Next Monday. Tickets on Sale. VIOLA ALLEN as Viola in TWELFTH NIGHT.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St. & 8th Av. "Under Southern Skies." Sat. Mat., 25 & 50c. SUNDAY—FIRST Big Concert, 25 & 50c. NEXT WEEK. JAS. K. HACKETT, "The Crown Prince." SEATS READY.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Lincoln D. LAST 3 WKS. THE MUSICAL SUCCESS, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS.

BELASCO CROSMAN Theatre, Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42 St., B'way. & 7 Av. Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25 & 50. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! GRAND LAWRANCE D'ORSAY. Earl of Pawtucket. N'xt W'k—A Chinese Honeymoon

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY. THE OTHER GIRL.
NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. WM. GILLETTE. Extra Mat. Feb. 12. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE FOUNTAIN OF FUN. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING.
GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. "Best of the midwinter plays."—World. Eleanor Robson MERELY MARY ANN.
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. VIRGINIA HARNED in E. H. Sothern's play, THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN WOMAN'S EYES
SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I.
DALY'S B'way & 30th.... Begins 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 12, 22. VIRGINIA Comic Military Opera. EARL SERGEANT KITTY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-night, at 8.—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat.,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; winds east to south.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,877. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HANNA HAS TYPHOID

Condition, However, Is Good and Without Complications.

Blood Test Shows the Typhoid Bacillus —The Senator's Physical Weakness and Age Cause Uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Hanna's illness is officially pronounced by his physicians to be irregular typhoid, or typhoid fever with the fever symptoms less regular and marked than in the pronounced types of the disease.

It is said that there are no organic complications to add to the seriousness of the case, but the Senator at the time of the attack was in a worn-out condition, so that his extreme physical weakness and nervous depression, coupled with his age, sixty-six years, and recently frequent rheumatic attacks, makes the case one of much more gravity than an attack of typhoid of a comparatively mild character.

Thus far only the two following bulletins have been issued, the first one having been given out at 7 o'clock this evening and the other at 9 o'clock this morning:

"The Senator's general condition is good. There were no complications. His temperature at 6 o'clock was 101.6 and his pulse 80."

"Senator Hanna has typhoid fever. The diagnosis is confirmed by the complete blood examination reported this morning by Dr. Edward Behrend. The Senator rested fairly well last night, and this morning his temperature is 100, pulse 82."

The evening bulletin was issued soon after a consultation of physicians, which was participated in by Dr. Osler of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, who examined Mr. Hanna several days ago.

Dr. Rixey called again to see the Senator shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. His object was simply to take Mr. Hanna's temperature, which he found at that time to be 102.2—higher, he remarked later, than it had been at any time since he has been attending the Senator. This, however, the doctor did not consider alarming, as it might be due to certain local causes not directly the result of fever. The 8 o'clock call was the last Dr. Rixey intended to make for the night, unless something unexpected should occur.

SENATOR HANNA CHEERFUL.

The most satisfactory aspect of the case to-day to the Senator's family and friends was the cheerful and bright manner of the Senator, despite his almost utter prostration. This they attribute in part to slight improvement in his general condition and to his relief at the announcement of the exact character of the disease.

To-day the Senator took milk nourishment several times and the pain which he has felt in the stomach was relieved by the administration of a sedative. Late to-night the physicians declared that there was nothing immediately alarming in Senator Hanna's condition.

The crisis of the fever is not expected before the middle of next week. The Senator is entirely conscious and to-day insisted on some papers being brought to him for his signature, but was so weak that when he was put off two or three times he dropped into slumber from exhaustion. He gained considerable rest during the day, but to an extent his sleep was the result of his weakness.

The physicians to-night expressed confidence in the Senator's recovery, but admitted that, even if no complications or unforeseen developments of any kind occur, recovery will be a matter of weeks, and will require, meanwhile, the most careful and painstaking nursing. No one save Mrs. Hanna, Miss Phelps, the Senator's niece, and Elmer Dover, his private secretary, and the doctors and the nurses are permitted to see him. President Roosevelt walked over to the Arlington Hotel from the White House this morning to inquire about Senator Hanna's condition, and saw Mr. Dover, with whom he talked for ten minutes.

DOCTORS IN ATTENDANCE.

The physicians gave some consideration to the fact that most of the Senator's relatives are out of the city, several of them are as far away as Thomasville, Ga., but decided that, for the present at least, there was no occasion to send for them. It is hoped soon to bring about a sufficient improvement in Senator Hanna's condition to permit his removal to Thomasville.

Five physicians were in attendance to-day—Dr. Rixey, the regular family physician; Dr. Magruder, Dr. Brewer of New York, Dr. Behrond, an expert who examined the Senator's blood for typhoid indications, and Dr. Osler.

The physicians are unable to say where the Senator caught the fever. There is a typhoid epidemic at Columbus, Ohio, which city the Senator visited last month. He left there about Jan. 13 and became ill about nine days after that time.

A great number of inquiries, telegraphic, mail, and personal, have been made about Senator Hanna's condition. Gov. Herrick spoke over the long-distance telephone from Columbus to-night and asked to be kept constantly informed of the progress of the case. Mr. Dover told him that he believed the situation thus far was not alarming, that Senator Hanna's temperature had risen a little, but that it was believed the case was a mild one.

The physicians say that the crucial point in the illness should be passed in about a week. They add that the case is somewhat like "walking typhoid," which accounts for the recent fluctuations in the fever and the general condition of the patient.

The family, it is said, instead of being alarmed at the diagnosis of typhoid were somewhat relieved at the announcement. They realize the seriousness of the situation, but feel that there might have been other developments that would have proved of much more gravity.

Dr. Behrond has made two tests of Mr. Hanna's blood. The first one showed the presence of the typhoid facilius, but a second test was made to confirm the first. At present the patient's sole diet is milk, and it has not yet been found necessary to administer stimulants.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator Hanna, received a telegram from Private Secretary Dover at Washington to-day saying that the Senator's illness has been pronounced typhoid fever by the attending physicians. Mr. Dover said the Senator was resting comfortably and that the indications were that the case would be a very mild one.

Subsequently D. R. Hanna had a conversation with Mr. Dover over the long-distance telephone, and at its conclusion stated that the information received was of a reassuring nature. He added that the members of the family here would not go to Washington unless the Senator's condition became more serious than at present.

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DECREE AROUSES CATHOLICS.

New Orleans Priest Criticises Pope's Order Forbidding Women to Take Part in Church Music.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5.—Catholics here, even priests, have been aroused and are indignant at the decree of the new Pope which forbids women taking part in the music of the church, and also forbids every form of music except that of the most sacred character.

The works of the masters of music in the past are to be cast out as worthless for sacred purposes. A few masses of Mozart, one by Schubert, one by Hummel, and one by Gounod are permitted, but even these will be pruned down to the slow chant. Band music, save by special dispensation, will not be allowed.

"The decree has not yet reached America and New Orleans, and we can therefore take no official cognizance of it," said Father Scotti; "while it has not been received, it is generally known, and Bishops in the East have decided to remonstrate. We hope they will succeed, because the step would be the ruination of the choir here."

"Assuming that it is true," said F. C. Font, organist of the Jesuits' Church, "I do not believe it is practical. Here in New Orleans it would disrupt the choirs altogether. I do not believe that a single church in the city, except the Jesuits' Church, could meet with the requirements of it. Not long ago I was talking with Father Young of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in New York, and he told me that it was impossible to keep a choir of boys and men properly trained to the Gregorian chant."

ADAM NEIDLINGER'S WILL.

Estate, Valued at $400,000, Left to Widow and Children.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The will of Adam Neidlinger of West Park and New York, the wealthy part owner of the American Malting Company, who died suddenly as the result of a fall while returning after a drive in New York several weeks ago, was filed for probate in the Ulster County Surrogate's Court to-day.

Mrs. Neidlinger receives the household effects, pictures, jewelry, horses and carriages, and an annuity of $10,000. The use of his New York house is also given her during her life, and at her death the property descends to their children. The executors are directed to pay the testator's son, William A. Neidlinger, an annuity of $2,000. The remainder of the estate is to be divided among the children, except that the daughters are to be charged with what they received before Mr. Neidlinger's death, amounting to about $22,000 each.

The value of the estate is stated in the petition to be $75,000 real and $325,000 personal property.

ALIAS TO PROTECT FAMILY.

"J. A. Ogden," Accused in Chicago of Forgery, Says He Is W. E. Rollins.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Asserting that he had taken an alias to protect his wife and family, "J. A. Ogden," arrested on a charge of forgery, admitted at the county jail to-day that he was W. E. Rollins, formerly Western manager for a New York stationery company. He said he had come to Chicago from New York three years ago, opened an office here, and conducted business for a trade journal.

"There isn't any use trying to conceal my identity any longer," said Rollins. "My only purpose in taking the name of Ogden was to protect my wife and my family in New York. I had hoped to weather the case out without hurting them. However, I couldn't get the $1,600 bail asked, and I felt I could not remain here and not tell my wife where I was. I hope to have my friends get me out soon."

He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the cashier of the Chicago Savings Bank.

WEST'S CONFIDENCE IN EAST.

Heavy Purchases of Eastern Bonds by Western Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—The Western confidence in the financial condition of the East is illustrated by the recent heavy purchases by Western banks of Eastern bonds and commercial paper. Last Fall the lists received from the East gave opportunity for investment at rates ranging from 5 to 7 per cent., but such was the hesitancy among Western banks as to the conditions in the East that very little was taken.

The present offerings are at 4 to 5½ per cent., and include a gilt edged list of paper. The opinion is rife that this is a good time to buy. Stocks are not in favor, but bonds and all secured commercial paper are considered good investments.

Farmers especially are beginning to put savings into securities. This is a comparatively new movement among the farmers of the Missouri Valley.

SPANISH COLONY FOR MEXICO.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 5.—The steamship company operating a line of vessels between Vera Cruz and Spain has entered into a contract with the owners of nearly 4,000,000 acres of land, situated in Southwestern Mexico, to colonize the tract with 6,000 families, which will be brought direct to Mexico from Spain.

The land is owned by P. Valenzuela and others of San Juan Bautista Mexico. Julio Mass De Saturastegui signed the contract as the representative of the steamship company.

Mishap to the German Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Crown Prince Frederick William was thrown from his horse while riding at the head of his company of guards at Potsdam to-day. The horse shied and then fell with his rider, creating considerable alarm. The Crown Prince was assisted to his feet by his brother officers and was soon able to remount and resume his place at the head of the company.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages,
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA CO.'S LOAN

Bond Issue of $50,000,000 Arouses Interest in Wall Street.

Rumors of a Settlement of Trouble with Gould Lines—May Acquire the Western Maryland.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Pennsylvania Company had arranged a loan of $50,000,000 for purposes which were only partially revealed. Wall Street believed that the loan had some bearing on the plans for the establishment of relations between the Pennsylvania and the Gould lines, and this belief was not discouraged by representatives of those interests.

According to the statement of one of the syndicate representatives, the purpose for which the money is to be used is the practical doubling of the present capacity of the Pennsylvania between here and Chicago, and the carrying out of certain plans which might in some way include the acquisition of the Western Maryland, which was to have been the eastern outlet of the Wabash.

Definite information on that point was not obtainable, but the idea has prevailed in financial quarters that the Norfolk and Western was to be the line which would finally secure control of the Western Maryland. The Goulds, it was said, had declined any proposition which would contemplate the placing of their projected eastern outlet in the hands of any road in the management of which Pennsylvania interests predominated. The Norfolk and Western is not such a road, as the New York Central is almost as largely interested in it as the Pennsylvania. Besides, the Norfolk and Western is a soft coal road, as is the Western Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio, which latter is the road which would have suffered most from the rivalry of the Western Maryland in other than friendly hands.

A representative of one of the contending interests said that the entrance of the Wabash into Pittsburg was not a disputed point, but that possibly it might obtain better facilities than it could enjoy independently if amicable relations with the Pennsylvania were established. He would not, however, go so far as to say that these amicable relations had been established, adding that, however, the outlook was bright for an early truce, if truce it could be called, where there had been no active enmity for some time.

The stock market, however, did not bear out the idea that definite conclusions were any nearer than they have been for the last two months. Pennsylvania sold off to 116⅞, a net loss of 1⅜ points for the day. Norfolk and Western was one-half of 1 per cent. lower, Baltimore and Ohio was down seven-eighths of a point, and the Wabash issues were weak, the preferred stock selling off ⅝ and the debentures losing 1½ points. In view of the fact that the purchase of the Western Maryland would put in the treasury of the Wabash a large sum of money which it had expended on this road, would insure to the Wabash outlets to the Atlantic, not only at Baltimore through some joint ownership arrangement, but also possibly in this city, as well as additional facilities in Pittsburg, the financial district could not make out why its issues should be weak.

Nevertheless, the assurances that the surviving Pennsylvania-Gould differences might soon be smoothed over were made in so much more definite form that the opinion that the new loan had a very close connection with these plans became firmly settled.

The loan, it was learned, will be for eighteen months at 4½ per cent., and negotiations are practically completed to place it in this city, London, and Berlin. The price at which the notes are offered is very nearly par. It was stated that there would be neither a bond issue nor a stock issue in contemplation. The company will receive the money April 1, and will give coupon notes secured by collateral. The loan will not be offered to the public, but will be taken by large interests.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to-day:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not issuing any notes or obligations, nor does it propose to do so. The negotiation for a $50,000,000 loan alluded to in a New York dispatch no doubt refers to the arrangements made by the Pennsylvania Company, which operates the lines west of Pittsburg, comprising a system of some 5,000 miles, and provides for its financial needs. These lines serve a territory where the growth of the steel and like industries made exceptional demands during the last year upon the railways for increased facilities and betterments.

"For the purpose of providing for the expenditures already made, and for similar work to be done this year, the company has arranged for the loan referred to, which will be permanently financed before its maturity. The money is not to be used to purchase or control any properties or syndicates connected with other railway systems."

It was said here to-night that portions of the loan are being offered in this city by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York in blocks of $2,500,000, and that similar offers are being made in Boston and other financial centres. As the amounts are larger than any single financial institution is likely to be willing to assume, the formation of sub-syndicates in the smaller financial centres will probably follow.

NO WESTERN MARYLAND DEAL.

Official Denial of the Report That the Pennsylvania Will Acquire the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—Vice President and General Manager Landstreet of Gould's Western Maryland Railroad, the proposed Wabash extension to this city, to-night pronounced as preposterous the report that there was a deal on for the acquisition of the Western Maryland by the Pennsylvania.

"We are going straight ahead with our work," he continued, "and I am sure that no plan of selling the Western Maryland to the Pennsylvania was ever contemplated."

TO DOWN "LANDLADIES' TRUST."

St. Louis Boarders Organise to Fight for Their Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The "landladies' trust" is not to be permitted to rise to monopolistic power without a protest on the part of those most affected—the boarders. A meeting of forty of these boarders was held here last night, right in the heart of "the enemies' country," at 1,603 Locust Street, one of the rooming houses owned and conducted by Mrs. Ida Clark, promoter of the "landladies' trust."

A committee was appointed to confer with the "landladies" and seek to persuade them to make concessions, at least to their regular boarders. It was not decided definitely what this request should be, but one plan is to ask for contracts with the regular boarders for the Summer at the present prices. The committee meets Monday evening, and the boarders assemble on Saturday evening of next week to hear the committee's report.

ABEEL HERE A PRISONER.

Refuses Summons in Action Brought by Miss Anderson—Reported to be for $100,000 Damages for Breach of Promise.

James Neilson Abeel, who was indicted by the New York County Grand Jury on a charge of forging the name of J. B. Van Every, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to an alleged note of introduction to Miss Eleanor Anderson, telegraph operator in the Grand Hotel, after which, it is said, he made love to the young woman, was brought to this city from Welland, Ontario, last night and lodged in a cell at Police Headquarters. It is alleged that he used the name of "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," in his relations with Miss Anderson.

As the prisoner left the train a process server tried to hand to him a summons in what at the station was said to be a suit for $100,000 damages for breach of promise brought against him by Miss Anderson. Abeel refused to take it, but the process server rubbed it across the prisoner's neck and, letting the paper fall, said:

"It touched his body, anyway."

The summons fell on the sidewalk, and Detective Sergeant Valley, who was there to meet the prisoner, picked it up. John M. Parker, who with Martin Lynch, his partner, both of Owego, N. Y., is counsel to Abeel, said that the summons would not be operative, as Abeel had not accepted it.

Abeel was traced to Welland, captured there some weeks ago, and held for proper extradition papers. Detective Sergeant Collins of this city was in charge of him, and they started yesterday on the Southwestern Limited. They arrived in the Grand Central Station at 8:20 o'clock, the train having been delayed two hours and a half by a snowstorm up the State.

Abeel was handcuffed to Collins. In addition to Detective Sergeant Valley, three detectives stationed in the station were also at the train. No one was allowed to speak to Abeel. There was a crowd in the station to meet the train, but few knew who the prisoner was, and no attention was paid to him.

Handcuffed to Collins and with Valley on the other side of him, Abeel walked to a Madison Avenue car and the three men boarded it. They sat in a corner and no one noticed the man was handcuffed to the other alongside him. They rode to the Bowery and Houston Street and then walked to the Mott Street entrance of Police Headquarters.

Abeel was taken before Sergt. Pfaehler to give his "pedigree." When asked his residence he said he lived "all over the country." Then he said he lived in Waco, Texas. He gave his age as twenty-four years, and admitted to having no occupation. He had nothing more to say, and was taken to a cell. No one was allowed to see him.

B. H. Stern of 353 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, of counsel for Miss Anderson, was questioned last night about the suit against Abeel.

"I want to deny any talk of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar suit," he said.

"What is the amount asked for by way of damages?" he was asked.

"I have nothing more to say," he answered. "I cannot talk about that now. I won't say whether the action is for breach of promise to marry or not."

GOELET TAXES AT NEWPORT.

Robert Pays on $25,000 Personal Property—Estate Taxed on $616,500.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.—Robert Goelet, who yesterday asked the New York Tax Assessors to strike from the list the tax assessed on $110,000 personal property, on the ground that he is a citizen of Newport, was taxed here last year on $25,000 personal property.

Mrs. Harriet Goelet, his mother, who asked to be relieved of a tax in New York on $80,000 personal property for the same reason, is not taxed personally in Newport, but with George G. De Witt, as executor of the estate of the late Ogden Goelet, was last year taxed on $250,000 personal property. The heirs of Ogden Goelet are taxed on $616,500 real estate for Ochre Court.

PLANS TRANS-ALASKAN ROAD.

Railway Through American Territory Said to be Financed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 5.—Six wealthy Chicagoans have contracts to furnish money for building the Alaska Central Railroad, from Resurrection Bay to Atwood, on the Tana River, 413 miles. It will be the first trans-Alaskan road built entirely through American territory. Telegrams to the effect were received to-day by ex-Gov. McGraw from General Manager George Dickinson, ex-General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railway. They, together with George Turner, F. August Heinze of Montana, and Capt. E. E. Caine comprise the Directors of the Alaska Central Company.

Manager Dickinson wires that rails, locomotives, and cars have been ordered for immediate delivery, enabling the company to commence construction work in May. Contract for building the line has been taken by Dowdell & Co., Chicago contractors. At least twenty miles of the Lake Kenai section will be built this Summer. Resurrection Bay was selected as the southern terminus because it is open the year around, the thermometer never going to zero. Central Alaska, to be developed by the road, has vast forests of spruce, hemlock, and maple, besides mineral resources.

TO STOP OVERCROWDING CARS.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The overcrowding of street cars has become such an annoyance in Cleveland that the Board of Health at its next meeting on March 4 will take vigorous steps to put an end to it. At that meeting a resolution will be adopted making it a violation of the law to overcrowd the cars. The limit will be the number that can be seated and a reasonable number standing, but no crowding will be permitted.

The Board of Health claims the conditions that prevail in Cleveland cars at certain periods of the day are a menace to health, and Mayor Johnson and the city Law Department declare that the board has power to regulate the condition of the cars, just the same as it can regulate the sanitation of public buildings. Sanitary officers will be expected to enforce whatever rules are made.

H. W. Oliver Thought to be Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Henry W. Oliver, one of Pittsburg's most prominent citizens, who has been ill at his home, is not expected to live until morning. He has been unconscious all day and his family is at his bedside.

Summer in Winter
can be found at the delightful resorts in Florida, reached quicker by the Seaboard Florida Limited. Short line—short time. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Singers and Public Speakers will find Piso's Cure an effectual cure for hoarseness. 25c. —Adv.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE IS SEIZED BY POLICE

Sale of Tickets Is Kept Up, but Holders Are Turned Away.

Management, Despite Mayor's Warning, Disposes of Seats for This Afternoon and Evening.

Mayor McClellan yesterday made a threat that he would close the Grand Opera House, even if it took 1,000 policemen to do it, and last night his orders were executed. Two hours before the performance was to begin, officals of the Health Department at the head of a squad of sanitary policemen and a detachment of police from the West Twentieth Street Station, commanded by Capt. Cottrell, swarmed into the lobbies and corridors of the playhouse, and before this show of strength the management yielded.

The Grand Opera House was the only one of the six theatres included in the closing order which failed to comply on Thursday evening. None of the others made any attempt to give a performance last night, and Commissioner Darlington had sent to each of them members of his sanitary squad to see that they did not get a chance.

Up to a few minutes before the arrival of the Health Department officials at the Grand Opera House the management had maintained that last night's performance would be given. Then Capt. Cottrell hurried into the lobby of the theatre and told Assistant Manager Douglas that there would be trouble if any attempt was made to open the theatre. It was only then that the sale of tickets was discontinued.

Capt. Cottrell went away, but ten minutes later reappeared at the head of a dozen of his men. At almost the same time Dr. Walter Bensel, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan, and Harold G. Murray, private secretary to Health Commissioner Darlington, arrived, accompanied by fifteen members of the sanitary squad, commanded by Sergt. Patrick J. Gray and Roundsman Robert Henry.

The regular policemen were placed in front of the Twenty-third Street and the Eighth Avenue entrances to the playhouse, and were scattered throughout the vestibules, while the members of the Sanitary Squad were drawn up to form a solid blockading line in front of the ticket taker's gate. At the same time the officials informed Assistant Manager Douglas that he could consider the theatre closed for the evening. The same information was conveyed to John H. Springer, the manager, who arrived a few minutes later, accompanied by his lawyer, Elmer E. Crandall of Truax & Crandall.

Tickets had been sold throughout the day and for many days ahead, and Mr. Douglas said last night that the advance sale of seats for last night's performance amounted to about $1,000. The policemen had a wait of almost an hour and a half before the first of the would-be patrons of the evening performance began to arrive. Those who applied for seats at the box office were told that in all probability there would be no performance. Some of these went away, while others remained to see what would happen.

Fully 1,500 persons had obtained their seats in advance, and they expressed a great deal of vexation when they were told that in order to get their money back or have their seats exchanged for some other performance they would have to form in line. This involved a long wait, as the line sometimes reached out into the street.

Among the crowd in the lobby was a party of thirty-four who had come all the way from Hackensack to see "The Earl of Pawtucket." To make sure that they would not make the trip in vain, they had sent to the box office in the afternoon to find out whether the play would go on. The inquirer was assured that it would. The remainder of the party arrived just a few minutes before opening time, and were then told that there would be no performance.

In the lobby stood a tall man, with a sweeping mustache, who spoke with a pronounced drawl. It was Lawrance D'Orsay, who takes the title rôle in "The Earl of Pawtucket." He was chatting with Dr. Bensel, and gazing disconsolately now and then at the ticket window where so much money was being passed the wrong way.

"Er, I say, doctor, if I could keep some of this money in the box office by telling them I am the Earl and making a speech, wouldn't it be great?"

"I would," agreed Dr. Bensel. "It would be all right if we had not been sent here to make you shut up."

Manager Springer was in conference with his lawyer practically all day. He said last night that he had made no attempt to obtain an injunction against the Health Department, but declared positively that the theatre would open for to-day's matinée. At the box office tickets were sold for both the matinée and for to-night's performance, even after the police had stepped in.

Mr. Springer declined to say on what he based his assurance that the theatre would re-open to-day, but asserted that he did not depend upon any injunction, although one could be obtained in an hour. Crandall said he had no statement to make regarding the situation. It was learned, however, that the management expects a re-inspection to-day, and that this will lead the authorities to change their mind in regard to the safety of the playhouse.

Both Dr. Bensel and Commissioner Darlington's secretary, Mr. Murray, were positive in declaring that the Grand Opera House would not be re-opened until the completion of the required changes. These, he said, did not affect merely the gallery, as asserted by the management, but every part of the house.

"It is for the Gould estate, which owns this property, to make the necessary alterations," said Mr. Springer. "I am quite satisfied that the house is safe. In the meantime I estimate that I have suffered $50,000 damages by this closing order. I suppose I will have to look to the owners of the property for redress."

The Mayor's secretary, John H. O'Brien, said last evening that the Mayor had instructed Corporation Counsel Delany to begin an action against the Grand Opera House to recover a penalty of $250 for violation of an order of the Health Department.

Both the Mayor and Police Commissioner McAdoo said that the failure of Capt. Cottrell to close the Grand Opera House on Thursday night was due to a misunderstanding. Capt. Cottrell had been instructed to take his orders from Commissioner Darlington, and the Commissioner did not appear. He explained that to Mr. McAdoo, and as a result Cottrell was exonerated. Similar instructions, it seems, had been given to all the police officials whose services had been enlisted, and if the other five theatres had not closed of their own accord, it is likely that there would have been no interference with their remaining open on Thursday night.

It was learned yesterday that the repairs necessary in the various theatres that were closed will require a considerable time instead of one or two days, as was first announced. At the Vaudeville Theatre it was said last night that ten days probably would elapse before it can be reopened. Last night the performance of "Candida" was given at the Strollers' Club, which had been thrown open to Manager Winchell Smith and his company. The play will be at the Strollers' Club to-night as well, but the matinée this afternoon will be given in the Carnegie Lyceum. By next week Mr. Smith hopes to be able to obtain some theatre for the production.

Liebler & Co. yesterday announced that they would send "Raffles," which has been playing at the Princess, on a week's tour through New England, beginning Monday. The next Monday it will open at the Savoy. James K. Hackett's production, "The Secret of Polichinelle," which has been playing at the Madison Square, it was reported last night, would be sent to the Garden Theatre.

SANTO DOMINGO REBELS KILL AMERICAN SAILOR.

Fire on the Cruiser Yankee's Launch—Captain Ordered to Take Drastic Measures in Revenge.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 1.—The insurgents this morning deliberately fired on the launch of the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, killing J. C. Johnston, the engineer. The bullet entered his head above the eye.

United States Minister Powell has directed the Captain of the Yankee to take drastic measures to avenge Johnston's death and this insult to the American flag.

Johnston will be buried on shore this afternoon.

The German Consul here requested Minister Powell to afford protection to Herr Worman, the German Vice Consul, in order that he might bring his family into the city. The insurgents had given the family forty-eight hours to leave the point where they were residing or suffer the consequences.

Mr. Powell secured a guard of sixty men from the United States cruiser Columbia, informed the Government that it was the intention of the German Consul and himself to bring Herr Worman's family into the city, and asked the Government to order its troops not to fire upon the party while it was on its mission.

The guards started out. As soon as they passed outside the city they were covered by the guns of the Columbia. No attack was made, and the Worman family and their effects were brought back here in safety.

All the houses outside of the city walls have been pillaged. The insurgents are desperate and are destroying foreign property wherever they find it.

Mr. Powell has received urgent appeals to protect foreign property against this pillaging, and the Columbia may be compelled to land marines to do so.

The firing around the city continues. The situation is serious, the prices of provisions are very high, and the poor are suffering for want of food.

This city is surrounded by insurgents. They have sent to the Government a demand that the city surrender within twenty-four hours, threatening otherwise to enter it by force. The Government has made no reply to this demand, and an attack is expected. The fortifications are strongly guarded, and preparations are being made to resist the insurgents.

INJURY TO IOWA'S GUNS WORRIES NAVY OFFICIALS.

Battleship Blows Off Muzzles of Her Eight-Inch Weapons—Fear That Older Guns Are Weak.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—The battleship Iowa while testing her batteries on her way down the coast yesterday blew off the muzzles of both eight-inch guns in her forward starboard turret. Flying fragments smashed one of the ship's whale boats, but no one was hurt. Both guns are fractured, and the barrels are badly swollen.

The Iowa is now in Hampton Roads. She came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Norfolk for coal preparatory to joining the Caribbean Squadron at Culebra, but the accident will prevent her sailing south.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Immediately on receipt of the telegram announcing the accident to the Iowa, Secretary Moody sent a dispatch for full details and ordering the Iowa to proceed at once to New York for examination and repairs.

This second explosion on the Iowa within less than a year has much displeased the officials of the Navy Department. The cause of the explosion off Panama last year, in which there was a loss of life and considerable damage to the ship, remains a mystery. Several boards attempted to clear it up, but without definite result. The alarming feature of these two accidents is the apprehension growing in naval circles that the older guns of the navy are not strong enough to permit the use of smokeless powder. It is declared that none of the guns on the Iowa had been fired much over a hundred times. It was said to-day that the Iowa had recently been supplied with a new allotment of powder, which had been thoroughly tested.

BANDIT INVADES PRIVATE CAR.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—President Robert Erwin of the Atlantic Coast Line and his secretary, W. R. Sullivan, were the victims of a negro bandit while returning to Savannah at 3 o'clock this morning in Mr. Erwin's private car. The car was attached to the Atlanta-Savannah Limited of the Georgia Central. At the hour named Erwin and Sullivan, who were sleeping soundly, were aroused by a negro, who covered them with a pistol and called for their money and valuables. They passed over a roll of bills and some jewelry. The bandit, still covering them with the pistol, began to back toward the door of the car, but stumbled.

The noise attracted the porter, who grappled with the robber. The latter shot the porter in the thigh and leaped from the train. It is supposed the negro boarded the private car when the train stopped at a water station.

When the train reached here this morning Erwin and Sullivan had to remain in the private car until they could send out and get clothing. They were reticent as to the amount of money secured by the robber.

MRS. VAN WYCK INJURED.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Margaret E. Van Wyck, who is a sister-in-law of ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York City, was seriously injured this afternoon by a trolley car. As Mrs. Van Wyck was crossing the track the car knocked her down and dragged her some distance. Mrs. Van Wyck is sixty-four years old, and it is feared her injuries may prove fatal. She is the widow of Samuel Van Wyck.

ELKINS FOR SECOND PLACE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—"I am for Senator Elkins for Vice President because I think it time the Republican Party recognized West Virginia as one of the States which broke up the 'solid South,'" said Senator Scott to-day.

"My State broke away from Democratic control at a time when its appearance in the Republican column was significant. It is in the Republican ranks to stay, and I think it has a right to ask for representation on the ticket.

"As to the Hanna boom, Mr. Hanna has never agreed to allow his name to be used. There is no one closer to him than I am, and never, by a single word or act, has he allowed the mention of his nomination. Great pressure was brought to bear on him after the Ohio elections, but he never wavered."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

JAPAN GIVES UP HOPE OF PEACE

Has Not Received Russia's Reply and May Not Wait for It.

Baron Hayashi Says a Russian Refusal to Sign a Treaty Regarding Manchuria Will Mean War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It is generally believed, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that the councils of the Elder Statesmen on Wednesday and Thursday decided on the final measures to be taken in the event of an unfavorable Russian reply.

The Tokio press rejoices at the prospect of the termination of the long suspense and delay, which have been opposed to Japan's interests.

Voluntary subscriptions to the war fund exceed 2,000,000 yen, ($1,000,000.)

There is little credence of the persistent rumor that Russian troops are about to proceed to Korea at the request of that State.

The situation is now regarded as hopeless.

The Peking correspondent of The Times says all telegrams from Japan indicate the imminence of war.

Coal is being shipped in large quantities to Port Arthur.

There is no question that the undue prolongation of the negotiations has given opportunities to Russia of which she has not failed to take advantage.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the opinion of a diplomat conversant with the Japanese side of the Far Eastern negotiations the Tokio Government will not wait longer than to-day for the Russian reply unless, in the meantime, a satisfactory intimation is received as to its character.

The feeling in Japanese circles seems to be that if the note is longer delayed the delay is to be interpreted as merely for the purpose of giving Russia more time in which to prepare herself for the blow Japan is expected to strike.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—An interview, published here, with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, has attracted marked attention in the highest Government quarters, particularly his declarations that unless Russia signs a treaty carrying out Japan's demands war will result, and also his statement that Japan desires to be left alone and will object to any intervention from Great Britain tending toward inducing the acceptance of Russia's reply.

One of the officials in touch with Foreign Minister Delcassé said that if this interview was genuine, as it seemed to be, it was of the highest moment, as being an indication of the warlike attitude of the Japanese Government.

Baron Hayashi, besides reiterating his previous published statements that Japan will insist on a signed treaty recognizing China's rights in Manchuria, is quoted as adding:

"If Russia refuses this treaty we will fight."

"Is your Government unalterably determined on this course?" the Minister was asked.

"Absolutely," he is said to have replied. "We will not take promises. Too many promises have been broken, and now we insist upon a signed treaty."

The interviewer then asked:

"Suppose Russia's answer is conciliatory and reasonable but she refuses to go to the extent of signing the treaty you desire, will your Government then have recourse to arms?"

"That is precisely what I mean," replied the Minister.

"If the Government of his Majesty King Edward VII. asks Japan not to make war," continued the interviewer, "and requests her to accept Russia's reply, what will Japan do?"

"We shall," was the reply, "greatly object to such intervention, even coming from the King. We desire to be left alone in our duel with Russia. We do not want support or assistance. We desire to settle our own account with Russia."

In terminating the interview, Baron Hayashi was asked:

"Then you say that if Russia refuses to sign a treaty recognising China's rights in Manchuria that means war?"

"That will be war," replied the Minister.

Baron Hayashi added to the foregoing that he believed it to be the view of his Government, and that authority had been given to him to announce it.

The French officials express great surprise at the unqualified statements concerning war and as to Japan's intention not to accede to a British request against war.

The London correspondent of The Matin says he has submitted to Baron Hayashi a translation published in a London evening newspaper of the interview with the Minister printed here.

Baron Hayashi declared that the interview faithfully reproduced his utterances, and that he was ready to repeat them.

M. Motono, the Japanese Minister here, in the course of an interview, said:

"Contrary to the truth, there has been attributed to Japan an unbending attitude, while, as a matter of fact, Japan has not ceased to be pacific and conciliatory. I know we are accused of cherishing warlike designs and wishing for war at all costs, and there has been talk of an ultimatum and a threatening note.

"All this is untrue. When it becomes possible to establish the responsibilities in these matters by the publication of the documents showing the various phases of these complicated negotiations, it will be seen on which side were prudence and moderation. I can assure you that Japan has made great concessions. Each stage of the conflict has been marked by reiterated proofs of our good-will, and all now depends on Russia's reply to the last Japanese note."

READY TO INVADE KOREA.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says the newspapers there publish telegrams asserting that 20,000 Russian troops have been sent

centrated in the Yalu River Valley, with the probable intention of seizing North Korea.

REPLY NOT SENT TO JAPAN.

It Is Being Examined by Alexieff—Russian Official Says His Country's Policy Is Strictly Defensive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The draft of the Russian response to Japan, tentatively approved by the Czar, was telegraphed to Viceroy Alexieff last night.

In this respect the document follows the course of its predecessors. The Viceroy will have an opportunity to examine the phraseology and state any objections he may have before receiving final instructions to deliver the reply to Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, for presentation to Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister. It is expected that Viceroy Alexieff will respond without any delay, and that the answer will reach Japan on Monday.

While the contents of the response are carefully guarded it is known to be in a conciliatory spirit and form and to contain what are regarded here as important concessions, although maintaining Russia's former position on some of the main points covering Manchuria and Korea.

A diplomat who is in very close touch with the Russian side of the negotiations informed The Associated Press that Korea had again become the most difficult matter for adjustment. Russia, he said, could not agree to Japanese fortifications in Southern Korea.

"If the Japanese Government is sincerely desirous of avoiding war," he added, "it will find in the reply, "when it arrives, a basis for an arrangement. But if the Japanese authorities have made up their minds to remain unyielding the negotiations must end in an impasse. In any event, I do not see how Japan can break off the negotiations without replying to the Russian note and setting forth her minimum demands."

The news that the note had been sent to Viceroy Alexieff became public here this morning and caused an appreciable increase of anxiety as to the future. On the Bourse this was reflected by a further fall in the prices of securities, particularly imperial 4 per cents and lottery bonds, in which the public invests heavily.

The people for the first time seemed noticeably moved at the prospect of war, gathering in groups to discuss the situation. Increased activity was also apparent at the various Ministries, but the high officials, while not attempting to conceal the gravity of the outlook, remain calm, insisting that the steps taken by the Government leave a way open to a peaceful settlement.

They say the military and naval preparations have been forced on Russia by the open and hurried demonstrations of Japan, and add that misinterpretations are being constantly placed on Russian movements in the Far East. As an illustration, they cite the dispatch reporting the "mysterious" departure of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur.

The Chief of the Naval Staff said this movement was utterly without warlike significance, and that the warships merely left the harbor for a short cruise to try their engines.

The same official said Russian troops had not been dispatched to Che-mul-pho. "Russia's policy," he continued, "is strictly defensive. It is determined to avoid any provocation. Moreover, strategically, it would be folly to disperse our forces by sending warships or men to Korea."

The chief of the naval staff then pointed on a map to the Manchurian and Russian territory between Port Arthur and Vladivostok as being the Russian strong line of defense.

"The Japs will have a hard job to beat us there," he said. "This is a bad country for fighting, with a squadron at Port Arthur, four powerful cruisers at Vladivostok, and a strong army massed between them. Such is the Russian plan for a defensive campaign from which there is no likelihood of deviation."

The tone of the St. Petersburg newspapers is less optimistic. They seem to realize the acuteness of the crisis. The Novoe Vremya says that "if a tragedy must come we must be prepared to meet it." It is noticeable also that the papers are more freely discussing the war preparations, chronicling daily the departure of troops eastward from the various provinces. Practically every regiment is furnishing its quota for service there.

SUBMARINES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Russian Officer Says They Were Built on the Black Sea and Carried East in Sections.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A statement by a Russian officer who has lately returned from the Far East is quoted by the Moscow correspondent of The Times. He says that the Russian Pacific squadron possesses at least two submarines.

The submarines, says the officer, were built on the Black Sea, were carried East in sections, and were fitted together at Port Arthur, where they now are.

The officer also states that the mouth of the Amur River is heavily mined, and that the river is equipped with light craft, each patrolling about 100 verats (sixty-six miles) and carrying light artillery.

RAILS ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL.

Temporary Line on the Ice to be Built —The Work to be Rushed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—A semi-official dispatch from Irkutsk says:

"Telegraphic orders have been received here to forward immediately to Baikal a consignment of rails sufficient to lay thirty miles of track, with all necessary material for the construction work, across Lake Baikal between the stations of Baikal and Tanchoi.

"This order must be executed before the arrival of Prince Khilkoff, (Russian Minister of Railroad Communication,) who is expected on Feb. 10."

FLEEING FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

Japanese There Panic-stricken—Ruining Themselves in Their Hurry to Get Away.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—"The Japanese are flying panic-stricken," cables the Vladivostok correspondent of The Novoe Vremya, "and Japanese storekeepers are sacrificing all they possess in their haste to escape to Japan.

"Cases of oranges are selling for 5 cents, and furniture is being literally given away. They are practically ruining themselves in their hurry to get away before the outbreak of war."

Another dispatch gives a gloomy picture of the slump in trade at Vladivostok, says that clothes and money are scarce, and adds that constant street rows are occurring. War is regarded there is imminent. Even the Japanese and Russian children play at war games in the streets.

Further advices from Vladivostok say that over 1,000 Japanese girls embarked there for Japan yesterday, and that three other steamers are on the point of sailing for Japan with Japanese families, including many who left the Nikolskoye and Ussuri regions last Wednesday.

A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russian population is tranquil. Very few Russians are leaving, but many Japanese merchants are selling out and going home.

CABLES "AT SENDER'S RISK."

Notification by Companies Connecting with Far East May Mean That Japan Has Seized Offices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The State Department has been advised by the cable companies connecting the United States with the Orient that all cablegrams addressed to points in Manchuria, Korea, and Japan will be dispatched only at the sender's risk.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the Commercial Cable Company, the Anglo-American Cable Company, and all the other telegraph and cable companies with offices in this city were notified yesterday by their Far Eastern connections that cablegrams for Japan and Korea could be accepted hereafter only at the sender's risk.

CHINESE COURT MAY FLEE.

May Go to Sian-Foo in the Event of War—Viceroy Yuan Urges Alliance with Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the event of war, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, the attitude of the Chinese Court is problematical. Its flight to Sian-Foo for the second time is possible.

Divided councils perplex the Court. Lu-Chuan-Lin and the chief eunuch, Li-Lien-Ling, deplorable advisers at such a crisis, urge the Empress Dowager to leave Peking and go to Sian-Foo. On the other hand Prince Ching and other Ministers warn her of the folly of such a step.

As long as Russia refrains from moving troops inside the Great Wall the Court will probably remain in Peking, but if Russian soldiers come inside the wall, the Court will leave Peking unless restrained by the interference of other powers, who might warn the Court that flight from the capital would be regarded as equivalent to abdication.

Throughout any conflict China will preserve strict neutrality. The northern frontier of Pe-chi-Li Province will be guarded by foreign-drilled troops numbering 20,000—effective men, well disciplined, well armed, and regularly paid. They are inferior to European troops, but are improving every month, and are infinitely superior to the Chinese troops which attempted to resist the march of the allies to Peking in 1900.

Ammunition for China continues to arrive in considerable quantities. It comes largely from Japan, but also from Germany. In the present crisis the German dealers are reaping another harvest booking large orders.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—"Yuan-Shi-Kai (the Commander in Chief of the Chinese Army and Navy and Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li) and the Vice President of the War Board have memorialized the Throne, urgently insisting upon an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan to regain Manchuria," cables the Shanghai correspondent of The Globe.

"The memorialists," the correspondent adds, "maintain that the Japanese are better prepared for war than the Russians and are more disinterested."

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Allen, the United States Minister at Söul, cables the State Department that he is taking active steps to protect American citizens in the interior of Korea.

BLOODHOUNDS AFTER SLAYER.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 5.—A man hunt is on in Boyle County along the cliffs of the Kentucky River to run down the assassin of W. B. Rucker, assistant station agent and night operator of the Southern Railway Company at Danville, who was murdered last night.

Detectives and the Sheriff, with bloodhounds, are scouring the section. The dogs, headed by the famous hound Nick Carter, traced a money tray stolen from the station where the murderer or murderers had thrown it away some 300 yards from the room in which Rucker was killed.

John Camby, a negro, is under arrest charged with knowing something of the crime. He was taken to Nicholasville instead of Danville for safe keeping. The excitement is the greatest that this part of Kentucky has experienced in years.

ACCUSES COURT-MARTIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Fannie Fohs, the young New York woman who is suing Lieut. Oscar Haines of the revenue cutter Manning for breach of promise, has appealed to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, through her attorney, regarding insults and indignity which she claims were heaped upon her by members of the court-martial which yesterday concluded the trial of the Lieutenant on charges based on Mrs. Foh's allegations.

Her attorney was excluded from appearing before the court-martial until the Secretary of the Treasury directed the board to admit him. Especially aggravating, it is claimed, was the attitude of Lieut. Vanboskerck, the second member of the court, who is charged with showing open hostility to Mrs. Fohs and her attorney. The latter was seated by the court in such a position that he could not see Mrs. Fohs.

Mrs. Fohs also alleges that she was maligned by the attorney for Lieut. Haines and his stenographer. The latter is said to have insulted Mrs. Fohs in open court, members of which made no objection. The court refused to admit any testimony in support of Mrs. Fohs's charge of breach of promise. Lieut. Haines's parents reside at Camden, N. J., where they entertained her last Summer while she awaited Haines's return from Alaska in expectation of marrying him.

COAL STRIKE NOT EXPECTED.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg and Monongahela Coal Companies, said to-day:

"I do not fear that a strike will result because the operators of four States could not agree with the miners at Indianapolis. The miners have too much sense to insist on the scale of 1903 when every commodity is decreasing in price. We will meet again Feb. 15, and I expect a settlement will be reached."

William Dodds, local Secretary of the miners, who also attended the Indianapolis conference, said:

"I think that by the next meeting an amicable agreement will be reached. I do not anticipate a strike."

MAKES MONEY IN PRISON.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—According to dispatches received here to-day from St. Louis, A. W. T. Lawrence, formerly of this city, has made $40,000 by speculation in the cotton markets recently. Lawrence is a convict in the Missouri penitentiary, where he was sent some months ago to serve a two years' sentence for appropriating $2,000 from the West End Hotel at St. Louis, while employed at the hotel as clerk.

It seems that Lawrence manipulated the cotton market from behind the prison bars through J. E. Wright, a cotton broker of Kansas City.

Lawrence's wife, who lives in this city, said to-day: "I am sorry he has got more money. He is too extravagant; it won't do him any good."

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, bridge whist, and the "lost art of conversation." Striking contrasts between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7.—Adv.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH

Lucian A. Chapin, Insurance Agent, Kills Himself.

Advised Reading the Book "Conquering Success, or Life in Earnest," and Then Took Poison.

Lucian A. Chapin, fifty years old, of 214 West Eighty-fifth Street, who was at one time at the head of the Chapin Hat Company, 12 Astor Place, but who lately has been an insurance agent, committed suicide yesterday in the library of the Riverside Baptist Church, of which he was a member, at Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Chapin entered the church, found the sexton, Eric Johnson, working about the place, engaged him in conversation for a few minutes, and then went into the library of the church. A little later Johnson had occasion to go into the library and saw Mr. Chapin reading.

"Did you ever read this book, 'Conquering Success, or Life in Earnest,' by William Matthews?" remarked Mr. Chapin. "If more young men read that book there would be fewer failures in life."

Johnson agreed that it was a very good book and went out. About 4 o'clock he had occasion to return to the library and found Mr. Chapin sitting dead in his chair with the book still clasped in his hand. Dr. D. L. Hubbard of 135 West Ninety-fourth Street, was summoned and said the dead man had taken carbolic acid.

He had left two letters, one addressed to Dr. A. L. Moore, the pastor, and the other to Eric Johnson, the sexton. Dr. Moore, the pastor of the church, is in Philadelphia, and the letter addressed to him was not opened. The letter to Johnson read as follows:

My Dear Johnson: Am sorry to put you to this trouble. Please make arrangements to have my funeral at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Notify my brother-in-law, George A. Gail of 154 East Twenty-third Street. Please break the news as gently as possible to my dear wife.
(Signed) LUCIAN A. CHAPIN.

Mr. Gail was notified and went to the church. He could assign no reason for his brother-in-law's act.

"Mr. Chapin retired from business two years ago," he said, "and had a sufficient income to live comfortably on. However, he wanted to keep busy, so he peddled life insurance, thus adding a little to his income. When he left his wife this afternoon he seemed in the best of spirits."

Mr. Gail added that Mr. Chapin had a daughter who was in Massachusetts.

DANIEL F. APPLETON DEAD.

Delegate to the Fremont Convention of '56 and Founder of Waltham Watch Company.

Daniel Fuller Appleton, well known as a merchant and manufacturer of watches, died last night at 9:15 o'clock at his residence, 28 East Thirty-sixth Street. He was seventy-eight years old last Sunday.

Mr. Appleton was born in Marblehead, Mass., the son of Gen. James Appleton, and was educated in the public schools of Portland. He was trained in the watchmaking business by a brother, and became the partner of his employer under the firm name of Robbins & Appleton. In 1857 the firm became the owners of the then new and small watch works at Waltham, Mass. From this grew the American Waltham Watch Company, which now employs 2,500 hands, and to which Mr. Appleton gave his constant attention for half a century.

Mr. Appleton was a member of the first National Convention of the Republican Party held in Philadelphia in 1856, when Gen. Frémont was nominated for the Presidency. He was President of the New England Society in 1878 and 1879, and for a time was Vice President of the Union League Club. He was a member also of the Century, Metropolitan, Grolier, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He was twice married, first in 1853 to Julia, daughter of Nicholas P. Randall, and in 1889 to Susan, daughter of the Rev. John P. Cowles of Ipswich, Mass., and had three sons and two daughters—Francis Randall, Randolph Morgan, and James Waldingfield Appleton; Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt of this city, and Mrs. Charles S. Tuckerman of Boston.

STATE HOUSE PORTRAIT GONE.

That of Jersey Chief Justice, for Which State Won't Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—The picture of former Chief Justice Beasley is missing from the walls of the Supreme Court room in the State House because the artist did not receive his money for its execution. The picture was taken down from the wall to-day and shipped back to Artist Alexander in New York. The State has never paid for any of the many pictures of Justices of the Supreme Court which adorn the room, all of the pictures being gifts.

Artist Alexander came down from his original price, $1,000, to $500, but there was no appropriation to pay him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—Main and Beach Streets, City Island; Pelham Bay and City Island Railroad; damage, $100.

1:50 A. M.—311 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Nathan Levy; damage, $2,500.

2:25 A. M.—470 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Thomas Leherty; damage, $500.

5:10 A. M.—131 East Thirtieth Street; Walsh; damage, $1,000.

5:20 A. M.—289 Broome Street; Young Men's Christian Association; damage trifling.

6:30 A. M.—515 Pearl Street; Henry Hildebrand; damage, $25.

7:10 A. M.—167 Chrystie Street; Kaskel Hirsch; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—304 East Fourteenth Street; Moses Katz; damage, $200.

11:15 A. M.—5 Jackson Street; Meyer Sussman; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—64 Rutgers Street; Mary Hahlgs; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—55 Monroe Street; Joseph Sovitz; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—309 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Mrs. H. E. Halbrow; damage, $50.

1:15 P. M.—442 Rivington Street; M. Katzenberg; damage, $50.

1:20 P. M.—181 Clinton Street; Jacob Folstein; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—1,246 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—160 Essex Street; Rebecca Thre; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—646 and 647 West Forty-ninth Street; Dealers' Hygeia Ice Company; damage, $200.

5:20 P. M.—323 East One Hundredth Street; Jacob Mallinbaum; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—298 Pearl Street; Clock & Co.; damage, $1,000.

6:30 P. M.—65 Exchange Place; Haim's Lunch Room; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 5.—Fire partly destroyed the Indiana Brick Works to-day. Loss, $50,000.

ROCHESTER, Penn., Feb. 5.—The Smith Building and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire about midnight, entailing a loss of $75,000, partly covered by insurance. John Muller was arrested today, charged with firing the Smith Building.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Three firemen were injured and a whole company cut off by flames and nearly suffocated by gas and smoke at a fire in the Severance Building to-day at 278-288 Seneca Street. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of about $25,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 5.—A fire at Buckingham to-day destroyed the centre part of the town. Between twenty and thirty buildings, including business establishments, private residences, and the Masonic Hall, were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $120,000.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Fire today damaged the three-story brick block owned by J. H. Percy in this city, causing $6,000 loss; half insured. It was occupied on the ground floor by Percy as a liquor store and up stairs by K. Friedman, a cigar manufacturer; Alexander Brown, and John H. Bernard.

BRYAN ON BENNETT WILL.

He Says Money Was Left to Him So That He Could Lecture Without Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—W. J. Bryan has issued the following statement concerning the Bennett will.

"Philo S. Bennett died leaving an estate valued at about $800,000. He bequeathed $100,000 to his widow, who is past sixty years of age and without children. He allowed her more than the Connecticut law requires. He left $30,000 to a sister of his, who is the same age. He left $28,000 to a half-brother. He left about $30,000 to various colleges and charitable institutions in New Haven. He left me $50,000 with a suggestion as to its division. He left about $30,000 to be distributed, $20,000 by me and $10,000 by Mrs. Bryan, among colleges and charitable institutions. He left other relatives and friends an amount over $80,000.

"Had I accepted the $50,000 direct, as he requested, there could have been no contest, but I told him that perhaps the time would come when I would not need the sum. He then gave me the alternative of distributing it among institutions as I saw fit. He left a letter of instructions accordingly for his widow. While the will was written at my house it was not signed by him until he reached New York, 1,500 miles away, where he signed it in the presence of witnesses summoned by himself.

"He placed it in a vault, where it lay three years and a half, during which time he could have altered it had he seen fit. During that time he was constantly with relatives and friends, while I saw him only once or twice a year. He felt that I could accomplish more toward the public work in which I was engaged if I wrote and lectured without compensation, whereas it is necessary for me at present to receive compensation.

"I am willing that my political opponents shall have the facts, but it is only fair that they should state the facts."

THANKS FROM ROOSEVELT.

Sends a Letter to the Roosevelt League Which Indorsed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5.—The Roosevelt League of Nebraska, which some time ago passed resolutions indorsing Roosevelt for another term, to-day received a letter of thanks from the President for the stand which they have taken. The letter is as follows:

Washington, Jan. 21.

Mr. J. H. McClay, Secretary Nebraska Roosevelt League, Lincoln, Neb.

My dear Sir: The President has received your telegram of this date and directs me to convey to you and through you to the members of the Roosevelt Leagues of the State of Nebraska his cordial thanks for their friendly interest and kindly expressions.

Assuring you that your courtesy is greatly appreciated, believe me, Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.

THEATRE TO SUE CITY.

Albany Playhouse Proprietors Demand Damages for Closing Order.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A suit for $50,000 is to be brought against the City of Albany by the owners of the Empire Theatre of this city, whose license was revoked recently owing to the theatre having violated the city ordinance in respect to provisions for the safety of audiences.

The theatre people take the ground that the city authorities made themselves liable when they granted a license to the theatre at its opening. Construing this as assurance that the building was safe, the allegation will be made, the plaintiff went ahead and made contracts with various companies, for the fulfillment of which it is now held liable.

DEVELOPING ORANGE COUNTY.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—New York City real estate investors are turning their eyes to Orange County farms. A number of valuable farms have recently been purchased by people from that city. The purchasers are largely men who buy for speculation and who build and occupy houses as Summer residences while waiting for their properties to increase in value.

Many wealthy people, however, are buying for residence purposes only, and are expending large sums in beautifying their farms. Manning Stires, a New York lawyer, has purchased a seventy-acre farm near Goshen, the county seat of Orange, and will build a handsome Summer home. Another purchaser from New York City is A. V. Fraser, who has just acquired title to a seventy-four-acre farm at Monroe, which, it is said, he will improve.

VOLCANIC OUTBREAK IN JAVA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—A report received here to-day said an entire town in Java had been swallowed up by a volcanic eruption, and that hundreds of persons were killed.

The Colonial Office, however, later received a dispatch from the Governor of the Dutch East Indies, reporting the eruption of the volcano of Merapi, Java, and saying that twelve people were burned to death and twenty were severely injured. The eruption was accompanied by showers of red hot coals.

The Merapi volcano is situated in the district of Kadoe, Java. It was in violent eruption in 1849 and in 1872.

News of destruction wrought by volcanoes may be expected at any time from Java, the largest of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Western Java is a mass of mountains culminating in volcanic peaks, and Eastern Java has volcanoes in independent clusters. Few countries in the world have as many evidences of hypogene action and so many proofs of subterranean weakness.

It has been estimated that at various times the greater part of portions of Java has had its natural features changed by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, with losses of untold millions in money and tens of thousands of lives.

New Ore Docks at Geneva, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Jones & Laughlin, it is learned, have secured considerable land at Geneva, Ohio, bordering on the lake, and intend building ore docks. These will be connected with a railroad from Pittsburg to Geneva. E. K. Morse, a local engineer, has drawn plans for two bridges, one across the Monongahela River and another over the Ohio River at Smith's Ferry, Beaver County. The proposed line will be 150 miles long.

Freight Car's Contents Cause Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Four freight cars of a west-bound freight train were wrecked at Pond Eddy, near this village, this morning in a singular manner. The heavy iron castings in one of the cars became dislodged, and worked far enough to one side to topple the car over as the train was rounding a curve. The car, with three others, went down a high embankment.

The Glove of quality.
"Centemeri" KID GLOVE
Gloves worthy from our factory, Grenoble, France
This week—Long gloves for evening wear.
Guaranteed and fitted to the hand.
P. CENTEMERI & CO., 218 Fifth Ave., 36-21st St.

PERFUMED BATH FOR ARABIAN HORSES

Sultan of Morocco's Stallions Treated with Much Care.

Animals Are Intended for Exhibition at St. Louis Fair and Not as Gift to the President.

It developed yesterday that the six Arabian stallions which arrived on the Hohenzollern on Thursday are not intended as a gift for the President from the Sultan of Morocco, but are that potentate's contribution to the World's Fair at St. Louis, where the President probably will see them. The President may not receive such a gift save by an of Congress.

The stallions were taken to a riding academy in Hoboken late yesterday afternoon, where they will be kept until J. W. F. Langerman, formerly Vice Consul at Tangier, and now the agent to Morocco from the St. Louis Fair, returns to this country. He is due in Boston in a day or two.

Before the horses were taken from the Hohenzollern yesterday many persons went to the ship to see them, somewhat to the annoyance of the Arabian horsemen who are taking care of them, and who seemed to resent the intrusion. No child of luxury could be treated better than are the six chargers. At 9 o'clock they received their morning bath and some one who was taking a look at the high-bred steeds at the time picked up a cake of soap which was being used for the equine ablution. "Perfumed!" he exclaimed, in amazement.

About that time several photographers arrived, and threw the Arabian hostlers into a panic, the queer-garbed men running away from the cameras as though they were gatling guns. When inquiry was made regarding their behavior, one of the Arabians who can speak English fairly well explained that it is a belief in Arabia that a person who has a photograph taken thereby shortens his or her life by at least two years.

GRAIN RATES CUT AGAIN.

Chicago Great Western Announces Reduction to the East—Rock Island Withdraws Low Tariff to Gulf.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5.—The Chicago Great Western Railway has again cut the freight rate on grain to the East and with rates announced to-day places the traffic at the lowest point in years. In addition to the low rate, the Great Western is said to be the only Western line which will actually furnish cars to patrons.

To-day's announcements make a rate from the Missouri River to Chicago of 10 cents on wheat and flour and of 9 cents on coarse grains. To the Mississippi River on shipments destined beyond the Illinois and Indiana State lines a rate of 5 cents is made on wheat and flour and 4 cents on coarse grain. Railroad and grain circles expect another cut from the Northwestern tomorrow.

The Rock Island Railroad has withdrawn the low grain rates recently placed in effect between the Missouri River and the Gulf ports and has restored the old rate between those points. The new rate is so much higher than east-bound rates that the shipments of export grain to Southern points will cease and the flow will go toward the Atlantic seaboard. The notice of restoration received at the Rock Island office also says that the rate to points in the Mississippi Valley will be restored at the same time as the rise in the Gulf rates.

GOULD ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Plans for the Western Pacific Line From Salt Lake to San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 5.—There is no longer any doubt here that George J. Gould controls the Western Pacific Railway, which is to build from Salt Lake to San Francisco. The road will connect at Salt Lake with the Rio Grande Western, a Gould road. Surveyors have been at work on the eastern extension route for a year under the direction of V. Bogue, one of Mr. Gould's principal engineers.

The route chosen lies across the Great Salt Lake, through the Cedar Mountains at a low pass that will necessitate a 1 per cent. grade, thence west to Fergusson Springs and Dutch Mountain. The road will cross the Shoshone Range at New Pass, first covering Reese Lake, thence into the Humboldt Valley and to the north of Carson Lake. The grade from New Pass will be 2.2 per cent. From Wadsworth the grade rises seventy miles to Beckwith Pass, with a maximum rise of 1 per cent. Through this pass the line follows the Feather River in California, tapping the richest placer grounds of the State, and thence to Oakland.

Every indication points to rush work in closing the gap between Mr. Gould's present Western terminus and the Pacific Ocean. The line will be 800 miles in length.

The Western Pacific has been working quietly but swiftly and effectively for many months. It has already acquired several small lines in California.

LAWLESSNESS IN PHILIPPINES.

The Departure of Gov. Taft the Signal for Acts of Violence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The departure of Gov. Taft from the Philippines, according to advices received from the War Department, has resulted in encouraging a number of bandit gangs to renew their lawlessness. The natives seemed to interpret his leaving as a sign that the United States was weakening in its control of the islands, and they threatened to begin depredations as soon as he left.

At Santa Maria the natives attacked a mail escort and were with difficulty driven off after two of their number had been killed. Near Manila a bandit named Montalon, with a considerable band of followers, seized two Filipino members of the Secret Service and hanged them.

It is said that in Manila and Cavite the actors and the audiences in the theatres have shown a tendency to seditious utterances and actions. It is said that Gov. Wright has adopted strong precautionary measures.

KENTUCKY COLLEGE FEUD.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 5.—The alleged insults of Cadet Luke Milward, grandson of a man who was a Union officer during the civil war, to Miss Evelyn Hargis, daughter of the feud chieftain, County Judge Hargis of Breathitt County, were investigated by the board of inquiry of the State College, composed of Profs. White and Matthews and Major Byroade, to-day. Their report was handed to President Patterson of the college, and recommended that young Milward be admonished for certain remarks alleged to have been made to Miss Hargis.

The six mountain cadets who, it is alleged, attempted to chastise Milward and run him off the college ground, were reprimanded by the faculty. Milward was charged with making such remarks about Miss Hargis as: "She is from Jackson. Look out—she will shoot." Miss Hargis is a mountain beauty and her father, though a feudist, is one of the wealthiest men in Eastern Kentucky.

Arion Ball at the Garden.

The Arion ball was held in Madison Square Garden last night, or, rather, was still goin on when the newspapers went to press this morning. The scenes and ballets were as gay as usual, and everybody seemed to be having a jolly time.

Denial by Lady Willoughby.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Lady Willoughby denies the report that her son, Sir John Christopher Willoughby, is engaged to marry Miss Florence Hayward of New York.

INSURANCE.

Fifty-eighth Annual Report
OF THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:—

From the point of view of life insurance companies as investors the most striking incidents of the year 1903 were the great shrinkages in the nominal values or prices of the stocks of the railway systems, with a corresponding though much slighter shrinkage in the prices of their mortgage securities.

In only one point was the Connecticut Mutual affected by these events in common with all investors in securities of the highest class. The present market value of its corporate and municipal securities shrunk during the year about $770,000 on a par of $25,598,570, costing $25,906,461, with a present market value of $26,359,694. Of this $99,460.25 is in bank stocks; $729,616 in railroad stocks ($250,000 of which is held as collateral) which have changed little; the $25,077,384 of bonds are of the best class for security, and having as a rule many years to run, more favorable market conditions are likely to restore more or less of former higher prices; but meantime the apparent gross assets and surplus are just so much less than if prices had been maintained throughout the year.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The Company's experience for the year 1903 in the several other features incident to its business may be briefly stated as follows: An increase in its premium income; an increase in interest income; an increase in net assets; the usual persistence in its policies; an increase in the business in force; the same low rate of expense as in 1902; a mortality loss very considerably less than that expected, with a saving thereby of $482,510; a decrease in the holding of foreclosed real estate of $773,920.91. The details of the year's operations will be found in our financial statement.

That we have been able to maintain our traditional low rate of expense and yet keep good the amount of business in force is due to the faithful zeal of our agents for the true ideal of a mutual life insurance company; the best service for their clients at least expense to them; and this in face of the high commissions and bonuses paid to agents and rebates given to insurers by other companies, very difficult to withstand by the one or overcome in the other.

The death rate inevitably varies somewhat from year to year, and that for 1903, while very favorable was somewhat less so than in 1902. The care with which our risks are selected and the healthful character of the limited territory in which we operate have given us a very favorable experience throughout our history and are the reasonable assurance of its continuance.

INVESTMENTS.

The additions and improvements upon the Home Office properties have been substantially completed. We have a building which for durability, convenience, and attractiveness as a business structure is nowhere surpassed and is proving a good investment at its cost.

Ever since the panic of 1893, and due in some part also to the flood of stocks and bonds of corporate enterprises of all sorts of quality since offered to the public on more or less attractive representations, the market for real estate has remained in the quiet state into which it then fell. During the last year, however, we sold properties that cost us $588,289; 54 of these sold at some profit; 15 sold at a loss; the net gain on these sales was $186,030.49, due principally to that incurred on three pieces which came to us from some loans made many years ago upon properties the conditions of which changed unfavorably afterward. In this connection it will be of interest to state that during the year the Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut has made the examination of this company required of him by law every four years, in the course of which he valued the foreclosed real estate remaining after deducting the sales of that on which the loss was made as above noted at $349,742.39 less than its cost. As his valuation is but an estimate and we have sold several pieces since at considerably more than his estimate, and as our whole experience in these matters has shown that such valuations have been no guide to the outcome, we have made no change on our books further than to take up as a possible future loss the item of $349,742.39 as a liability under the head of "Contingent real estate depreciation account," thus giving practical present effect to a loss which may or may not be incurred.

We shall pursue the same course with our present real estate which has given us good results in the past: hold until local conditions favor sales at fair prices.

The only bonds on which interest is in default are those of the City of Galveston, payment having been suspended in consequence of the flood of 1900. The city's liability is unquestioned.

REDUCTION OF DIVIDENDS.

One of the principal events for us in the past year has been the decision of your Directors that in consequence of the conditions which have been progressively developing for the past ten years and more it was no longer expedient to draw so heavily on past accumulations of surplus in order to maintain the high scale of dividends which has obtained since 1881, and that it was expedient to reduce dividends to conform more nearly at least to the present ability to earn surplus. Since 1898 we have used current accumulations and have also drawn upon the then surplus to a very large amount in order to postpone as long as might be any reduction in dividends. The principal cause of our inability to earn as much surplus as during the years from 1881 to 1898 has been the slow but steady decrease in the rate of interest realized on investments, which would have caused a much earlier reduction of dividends, as was the case with other companies, but for the economies practiced in the management.

The circumstances of this reduction, which has been foreshadowed in our reports for several years, are set forth in full detail in a communication addressed to our policy holders which is being placed in their hands for their full information. It is, therefore, not repeated here except to say:

"While we have always striven, and always shall strive, by every legitimate means, to make the current cost as small as possible, we must never lose sight of the fact that insurance which is not secure is not worth paying for; and that, while we strive to make it cost as little as may be, we must be certain to make it cost enough to keep it indubitably secure against all foreseen contingencies incident to a business and to the investment of funds during long periods of time."

* * * * * * *

"It is proper, under the circumstances, to repeat: the Company's business continues to be conducted upon the same legitimate lines and by the same standards which have made its long history as a mutual life insurance company a record unequaled in beneficial results to its members and beneficiaries. The same conservatism, prudence, and unequaled economy are maintained; and its condition warrants the assertion that it will be able to utilize to the full all future conditions favorable to the earning of surplus; while in the distribution of it your Directors will have always in view the two-fold purpose: to make the annual payments of policy-holders as small as possible, and, in any event, to carefully and certainly maintain that strength which has always been one of its distinctive features."

EFFECT OF INTEREST.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the fact that any change in the average rate of interest takes effect much more slowly in a life insurance company than in a bank. The latter, having to be prepared for the contingency of sudden and great demands from its depositors, keeps its assets in short-time paper, which being frequently changed at current rates speedily reflects their changes. The life insurance company—if managed on sound lines—is subject to no such contingency, and is able to secure the best results by long-time investments; so that its assets as a body change but slowly and can reflect only the general tendency of rates over long periods. The effect of the downward tendency, which we foresaw in 1883, has come but slowly to its present development; and it finds us prepared with a reserve some $3,000,000 greater than it would have been had we continued to take new business on the old basis, as others did.

The present surplus by our own higher standard of solvency is $4,629,812.35, after allowing the contingent depreciation item of $349,742 already mentioned.

By the usual 4 per cent. standard of solvency it is about $3,000,000 greater, or say $7,500,000.

CONDENSED HISTORY.

It is a satisfaction again to call your attention to yearly growing exhibit of the unique total results of the Company's operations for fifty-eight years:

1846—1903.

Received:	
For premiums	$352,845,440.28
For interest	80,633,917.39
For rents	2,211,926.90
Balance profit and loss	1,722,018.34
Total receipts	$84,938,547.23
It has paid death claims for	$118,146,476.08
Endowments and annuities for	94,684,772.79
Dividends to Policyholders	9,883,075.14
for dividends. Policies in force	1,015,718.44
Taxes	86,004,160.11
Total expenditures	$227,147,886.89
Balances at assets, January 1, 1904	20,980,260.75
It has additional assets (see Statement)	11,621,196.43
Total assets	$259,749,344.07

A total returned to policy-holders or their beneficiaries, being 99.90 per cent. of the total premiums received.
It has paid for Expenses 5.64 per cent. of the total receipts.
It has paid for Taxes 1.03 per cent. of the total receipts.

Of the $227,147,886.89 which The Connecticut Mutual has received from its policy-holders, it has returned to them or paid to their beneficiaries $227,118,894.16, or 99.90 per cent. What it has so paid back and what it still holds as security for policy contracts aggregates $232,052,441.

EDITORS FOR ROOSEVELT

National Republican Association Urges His Nomination.

Calls Him a "Representative Type of the Best American Citizen"—President Addresses the Editors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Roosevelt and the National Republican Editorial Association, which is holding a joint session here with the Republican State Association of New York, to-day exchanged compliments. The President told the editors of the importance of their work, and the editors passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Roosevelt's Administration and declaring for his nomination for the Presidency. In his address the President said:

"I need hardly say how glad I am to welcome you here to Washington, and I am sure also that it is almost unnecessary for me to express my realizing sense of the importance of the work that you do. In the proper sense of the term, no man is more essentially a public servant than the editor, the man who, in the public press, not merely gives the news, but exercises so great a control over the thought of our country. And in speaking to you as my fellow-Republican, I wish you to know how every man here in Washington, who is striving to do what in him lies to serve his party or make that party serve the country realizes the dependence upon you and those like you throughout this land for making his purpose effective.

"It is upon your interpretation of the acts done here that we must depend for having these acts received at their proper worth by the people as a whole. I feel very strongly that what we need is simply to have the exact truth told, to have what we have done set forth as it has been done, and to have our purposes interpreted in the light not merely of our words, but of our deeds; and you know that that is all that we need, and to meet that need we depend absolutely upon you. Feeling this as I do, it is in no perfunctory manner that I greet you, and thank you for coming here."

The resolutions indorsing the President, which were unanimously passed, read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Republican National Editorial Association, in joint session with the Republican State Association of New York, declares that the splendid progressive and patriotic Administration of President Roosevelt justifies the general demand for his nomination by the Republican National Convention, which will assemble in Chicago June 21.

"We are convinced that no other candidate could bring to the ticket so great strength and sure success. Heartily indorsing his Administration, believing in his sincerity of purpose, his integrity of character, and his unselfish devotion to the public good, we regard him as a representative type of the best and most progressive American citizen. Dealing honestly, courageously, and independently with all the varied and conflicting interests of the country, he has won the well-deserved confidence and support of the American people.

"Resolved, That we pledge our best efforts to secure the unanimous nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President at the coming National Republican Convention."

Another resolution expressing the sympathy of the association with Senator Hanna in his illness was also adopted.

W. S. Cappeller of The Mansfield (Ohio) News spoke on the negro question, as did several other members. E. H. Morris of The Mocksville (N. C.) Record called on Republican editors everywhere to demand of their members of Congress that the provisions of the Constitution be enforced in the South as well as in the North. He declared that to vote the Republican ticket in the South meant ostracism alike to colored and white voters.

John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly, was re-elected President of the National Association.

The President this afternoon received the members of the two associations.

LAUD ROOSEVELT'S COURSE.

North Carolina Republicans Pledged to Work for His Nomination.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5.—At Greensborough to-day the Republican State Executive Committee met and named Grensborough as the place of holding the Republican State Convention on May 18. A resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the "able and patriotic Administration of President Roosevelt" and pledging its earnest and unqualified support for his nomination and election.

An amendment to this resolution congratulating the people on the course of the President regarding the Isthmian Canal and also on his attitude relative to capital and labor was also adopted.

ARRESTED ON A LINER.

Passenger Who Was Accompanied by Two Women Accused of Embezzling 4,000f. in Brussels.

Victor Von Isacker, a cabin passenger on the Red Star Line steamship Finland, was arrested upon his arrival here yesterday charged with being a fugitive from Brussels, where he is said to have embezzled 4,000f. There were two women with him when he came ashore, Alice Pleyn and Anna Colens. Isacker spoke of Miss Pleyn as his fiancée, but she was booked as Mrs. Isacker.

According to Isacker's statements, the charge against him is made by Perquay & Co., dealers in church fixtures in Brussels. He explained that he had loaned to the firm the money he is accused of stealing, and only took it back again. Pending the settlement of his troubles the two women were sent to Ellis Island. Isacker, who had with him some chalices besides $300 in money, was arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Pool by Detective Sergeants Moody and Aiken. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

CAUGHT THROUGH SWEETHEART

Girl Gave to Police Photo and Description of a Man Accused of Robbing Roosevelt Hospital.

Roosevelt Hospital has been robbed several times recently, losing several hundred dollars' worth of surgical instruments, horse harness, and other articles. The police last night arrested William Norton, twenty-two years of age, of 312 West Forty-second Street. They say the young man also has gone under the names of McKnight, McGonnigle, and McNaughton. He was locked up in the West Fort-seventh Street Station.

Norton used to be a driver and clerk at Roosevelt Hospital, but although he had not been in the service for some months, was accustomed until recently to visit the hospital almost daily and walk about as if he were on duty, so that the attendants believed he was still employed there, and paid no attention to him. When he ceased his visits and a number of articles had been missed, suspicion was directed toward him.

Detectives Shaughnessy and Londrigan learned that Norton was corresponding with a young woman in West Forty-ninth Street. They called on her last night and managed to get a photograph of Norton and a description of him from her. Then they set out, starting at 8:30 o'clock. Twenty minutes later they recognized him in a saloon. They called out, "Norton." Norton looked around, and in a moment was under arrest.

New Haven Woman Burns to Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Julia A. Coe, a widow, aged sixty-eight years, was burned to death to-day in her house, in West Cheshire. Neighbors discovered the house on fire, but the flames had made such headway that they could only stand by and see the building consumed. Mrs. Coe's body was found in the ruins at the foot of the cellar stairs. It is supposed that a lamp exploded.

YOUNG AMERICAN PAINTERS.

Show of Ideal Figures, Land and Seascapes at the Arts Club.

The exhibition of work by the impressionists has vanished from the galleries of the National Arts Club, carrying with it the reputation of having caused more violent talk and divergent comment in the press than any show in recent years. The new collection is supplied by tonalists and colorists, not so exciting, perhaps, to the talkers of the studios, but more satisfying to those who look for beauty in pictures and desire to be charmed rather than stirred on their aesthetic side. There are more finish and achievement in these pictures; but in many of them there is also promise, in the sense that one feels for their authors the possibility of greater things.

Such a painter is Frederick Ballard Williams. His "Diana," a plump young nymph in fluttering blue gown, is stepping, bow in hand, through an Autumnal glade, turning her head the while to watch the movement of the chase. There are both nobility and sweetness in her expression, though her proportions are neither slender nor elegant, and the background has a charming tone, one may feel that if repainted it would gain in atmospheric distance and retire better behind the figure.

"Summer" is a small sketch figure not altogether satisfactory in the lengths of leg, but exquisite in feeling, very lovely in pose and sentiment, charming also in color. "Woodland Glade" is another of these small figures of women sketchily treated. "Near Boonton, New Jersey," on the other hand, is a tumbling mass of water issuing from a mill pond, the flash and rushing of the stream capitally told. All these pictures are so many pledges of the future of an artist, who, having sentiment without sentimentality, stands at the beginning of an enviable career.

"Favrile" by Elliott Daingerfield is a half length of a woman gravely holding one of the products of Louis C. Tiffany's glass forges in her hand. It is an original idea, this consecration of one of the most famous achievements in American arts and crafts by a painting, and might well deserve a permanent place in an organization which has done so much to help the arts and crafts as this club has. Mr. Irving Couse sends two Indian pictures with firelight effects—"Moki Weaver" and "Campfire." Mr. Albert Groll offers nocturnes called "Sand Dunes," "The End of Day," and "Starlight," among which the last is particularly good.

Marines form a strong detachment. "Storm and the Iceberg" by Frank de Haven shows the contrast between the veils of rain descending from dark clouds, and the strange, sharply defined outlines of a berg on the horizon to the left, the latter differing in color from the ocean as well as the sky. "Surf Clouds" by George H. Bogert, a large canvas lent by Mr. George A. Hearn, offers a splendid example of cloud painting in the bank that rolls a little above the horizon, but it seems to need a somewhat stronger handling in the foreground of strand to perfect the balance between the land and the clouds swollen with unprecipitated rain. "October Sunset" by Bogert is a striking canvas painted in an entirely different manner, as if the artist had been influenced by the landscapes of Blakelock when he was at work on it. It is rich and draws the eye, but there is a certain emptiness in it, after all, as if it were not Nature but some other man's work that originated the impulse to make a picture—Nature, let us say, at second or third hand.

"The Frigate Saint Mary's at Funchal" is a blonde marine by Reynolds Beal, who also shows "Early Morning, Newport Harbor," both attractive works. Gifford Beal has a breezy marine called "Returning Home" and a picture from the Hudson—"Newburg Waterfront"—painted in marked contrast to the old pictures of the Hudson River School, the difference being as much in the handling of the paint as in the subject chosen. Paul Dougherty sends from oversea a vivid low-toned marine, "The Scilly Island Lights," and the "Return of the Herring Boats," painted with a dash and a richness of palette never found in modern British marine painters such as Brett. "The Mill Dam" by Childe Hassam is not a scene with falling water, but a landscape full of autumn tints, the view being from below the dam, and the marshy foreground having pools and runnels of water. It is wrought in a much less "stipply" way than we are used to in this artist, much broader in its handling, for example, than "August Moonrise at Sunset," a little upright picture with a nude woman seen from the rear on the edge of the water. In the mill-dam picture there is a forced note of hard turquoise in the small pools, which rings of harmony with the tone of the sky; but apart from this, the picture is exceptionally fine and seems to make a step on Mr. Hassam's part in the technical mastery of his brush. "The Rapids" by Cullen Yates is not so successful in the painting of the water of the stream that runs from left to right through a sullen waste of hills, as it is in the general impression of loneliness offered by the landscape at large. "The Harvest Moon" is a more balanced production, though not so impressive.

In good landscapes this little exhibition is rich. Thus, "Marsh Pool" by William Sartain is a very noble and beautiful bit, the sky and clouds, the copses fringing the horizon, and the low-toned foreground making a combination of strength and delicacy that will be enjoyed by fine tastes in landscape. "Near York, Maine," in its quiet dignity is suggestive of landscapes by the late A. L. Wyant, though not exactly the same in spirit or in touch. Another capital landscapist, but one unlike Sartain in that he is just beginning to be known, is Allen B. Talcott. Of his two pictures here, "The May Moon" and "November," the latter is the more attractive, owing to its grasp, the fineness of its tone, and the pleasing composition, with its autumnal grove of trees reflected in the still pool. Here are examples of Henry Golden Dearth from his French tour—"The Hunter's Moon" and "Nightfall, Normandy." Special attention is due the landscape by Clark Voorhees called "Lieutenant Valley," (whatever that name may signify,) owing to the delightful way in which he has painted the distance. "Autumn Woods" and "Moonlight," small landscapes by Jules Turcas; "Frosty Morning" and "The Red Cliff" by H. R. Poore are further pictures worth examining. Murphy, Dewey, W. H. Foote, and Lewis Cohen are also represented. The only example of still life is a painting of blackfish, clams, clam basket, &c., by Emil Carlsen, a little cool in tones, but done with the breadth and clever brush work usual in his canvases.

Scarce half a hundred in number, these pictures are very well selected to represent certain lines of contemporary American art. The exhibition closes Feb. 15 and may be seen by card of member.

Ernest Crosby's $50,000 Barn Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Fire tonight destroyed a handsome brick and stone barn on the property of Ernest Crosby, causing a loss of $50,000. The barn was in process of construction and was to cost $100,000 when completed.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 5.—John D. Payne of this place was to-day convicted of manslaughter, with a recommendation for mercy, for killing William Minks, the father of his sweetheart, Lizzie Minks. He will be sentenced next Tuesday. The maximum penalty is fifteen years' imprisonment.

Valentine Day Favors.

Outcault's Valentine Heart Boxes, including Lil Mose, Buster Brown, &c. 25c
All Nations Novelty Valentine Boxes, each 5c
Red Hearts, candy Boxes, each 25c., 15c., 12c., and 7c
Valentine Paper Napkins, per 100 ..... 35c
Second Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

Sale Pure Candies.

Whipped Cream Chocolates, lb. 25c
Chocolates, 35c. quality, 1-lb. box 25c
Bonbons and Chocolates, 30c. quality, 1 lb. 20c
Buttercups, all nut centres, per lb. 20c
Basement.

$10 Now It's a Great Clearing of All Our Men's $18 and $20 Suits and Overcoats, Choice $10

WE'RE going to fill this great clothing section with eager buyers to-day by sheer force of bargain value. That means prices are positively the lowest on suits and overcoats that are absolutely dependable. They're exquisitely fashioned, all hand tailored, guaranteed to fit, modelled after the most recent styles and made of material in which there's a full measure of serviceableness and neatness. Before we go further we'll tell you the sizes—34 to 44 in both the suits and overcoats. It's your good fortune that your size is included.

Second Floor.

$10 Now there's a great incentive for you to buy in that first paragraph, but we're not going to stop there. We want to give you an insight into our method of doing business—of organizing a clearing sale and making it eclipse any preceding event. Then you'll know why this section is filled to overflowing with particular men. $10

We intend that every sale shall set a new precedent. First we make it a point to have enough of the values we are talking about—a range of patterns, styles and sizes so comprehensive that every man, no matter how particular his tastes, shall be satisfied. That's the salient feature of this Saturday sale, for we have a range of patterns, &c., and enough of them, to insure every man satisfaction at $10.

$10 We're not talking about reductions. We come out square-toed and put a $10 price before your eyes and tell you positively that these suits and overcoats are bonafide $18 and $20 values. You know the quality of a real $20 Suit or Overcoat, so judge for yourself the worth of this sale. $10

The overcoats are handsome Friezes, lined with silk and worsted. Then there are fine suits and overcoats in black or blue, 44, 50 and 52 inches long. The suits are worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres—very handsomely tailored. We give you full sway. You have hundreds of $18 and $20 suits from which to select your choice, at the wondrously low price of $10.

$1.25 for men's $2 and $2.50 stylish hats—black Derbies in all the new shapes, all sizes—soft hats in black and gray. They are Hats that critical men are used to selecting because they are right. All sizes in this Saturday sale $1.25

$1.35 for Men's $4 Waistcoats.

$1.35 Last opportunity—we warn you. We've only enough of these handsome $4 Waistcoats to last one more day, so we urge you to come early if you want one. They're neat, dressy and perfect in fit, extraordinary bargains.

Young Men's $15 Suits, $8.50.

A saving of $6.50 for young men who select suits early at this Saturday sale. Sizes 14 to 48 years—stylish, perfect in fit, suitable for all occasions—the greatest bargain of the year. All of our $12 suits included at the uniform price of $8.50.

$3.75 for Boys' $5 to $7 Suits.

$3.75 Here are some great bargains for the boys—all our $5, $6 and $7 suits at the extreme low price of $3.75—sizes 7 to 16 years—Norfolk and double-breasted suits, blue serges and mixtures; sturdy and dressy.

5,000 $2 Shirts, now 98c.

FIVE THOUSAND fine French percale and printed corded Madras shirts to sell at 98c. Saturday. Several thousands of them are $2 values and equal in every respect to the $3 and $4 custom made shirts. Then there are included the $1.50 shirts, for their counterpart, if made by a custom shirtmaker, would cost $2.50, and they form a worthy addition, a wealth of interest to the sale.

Main Floor.

We've told you there are 5,000. That makes you think of enough shirts for an army of men. But it isn't a large number for the Simpson Crawford Co. when you consider that there are perhaps ten thousand men in Greater New York waiting for just such an opportunity as this. When you stop to think that many will want two, three, four and even a half dozen of these exquisite creations, these handsome patterns—doesn't it make the number look small?

98c 98c

This is a case wherein haste is imperative. You'll see the importance of choosing to-day and as early as possible, for these 5,000 shirts will disappear with startling rapidity. We've selected Saturday as the day for this sale because it is men's day. We give every man an equal chance, and we think you will see the importance of choosing $2 or $1.50 shirts at 98c.—there's such a great range of patterns that we'll guarantee you'll find satisfaction.

$1.95 the Stirring Price Annual Sale Silk Waists

FRIDAY was the greatest day of this far-famed annual sale of fashionable silk waists by reason of the greatest value—$1.95 each for a splendid lot of handsome garments in rich Jap silk. We're safe in saying it's the most popular waist bargain in New York and that's why we lay so much stress on it as a Saturday feature. Hundreds of particular women took advantage of the marvelous offering and we doubted that we'd have enough to supply the wonderful demand, but on looking through our reserve stocks found another lot untouched.

Second Floor.

We'll place the entire lot on sale to-day at this same extraordinary price and we want to say to you right here that they're the most charming creations you ever saw, even though others in their class *were* marked $3 or $3.50. They're made of dainty rows of hemstitching, beautifully trimmed with Cluny lace, clusters of tucks, tucked back, new turnover collar, full sleeve, two button cuff, white and black only, very smart and dressy. 1.95 1.95

Now about these waists at $3.95. They merit the praise that has been bestowed upon them, for they are among the season's most bewitching creations in silk. "They'd take a prize in a style show," if you'll allow us to recall the expression of one woman who bought three of them yesterday. Think of the richness she has added to her toilette. Wouldn't you like to do the same? Many of the designs are exclusive. There's a wealth of stunning conceits.

3.95 for those handsome stylish messaline china silks, made with six rows of Val. lace down front, tucked in between lace; handsomely trimmed collar and cuffs; tucked back; in white only, at 3.95.

3.95 for black peau de soie waists, entire front trimmed with cluster tucks, trimmed with silk medallions, tucked back, tab collar; you'll appreciate these waists at the price; black only, 3.95.

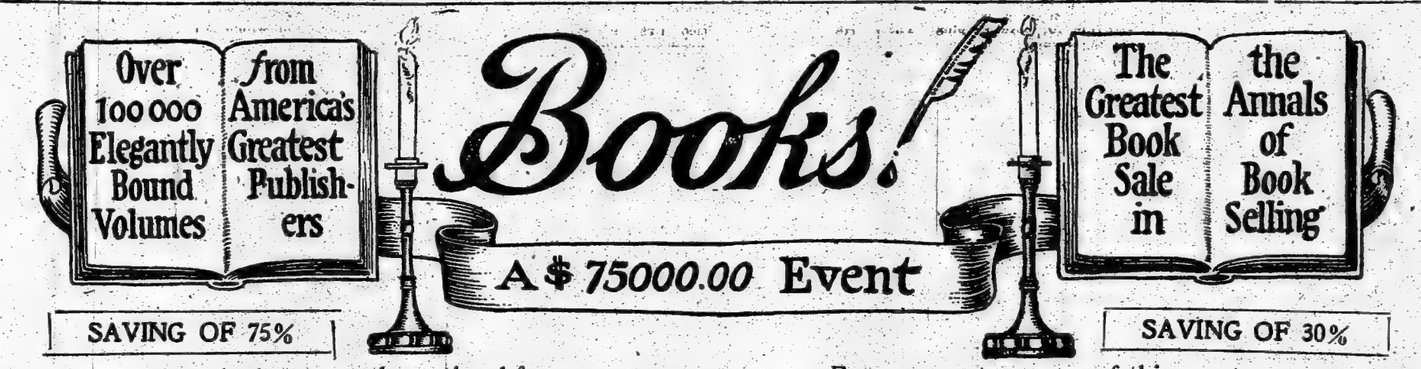

THIS colossal sale of books has created a national furore. *It is a revolution.* From ocean to ocean of this great country it has created a sensation the like of which has never been known since books have been written, printed and sold.

Publishers everywhere are nonplused at beholding the traditions and conditions of book retailing shattered to fragments.

Book departments and Book dealers alike are overwhelmed by a movement they are powerless to either check or counterpart.

It is a Sale of 75,000 dollars' worth of Books, representing the most popular fiction, the standard and finest publications of America's foremost publishing houses, which we offer at discounts ranging from 30 to 75 per cent. from the lowest retail prices that prevail throughout the entire United States.

The variety, the character and scope of this offering are as infinite as literature itself. What we quote here is but a fractional representation. Visit the Simpson Crawford Co.'s magnificent Book Store and you will find on the scores of tables and counters many a precious gem, many a valuable work of Science, History, Biography, Poetry, Fiction, Critical Literature, etc., that you have often longed to possess and which you now can add to your library at a smaller cost than ever you thought possible.

Second Floor.

Superb Library Sets.

In our beautiful Library room you will find the Immortals of Literature gathered in array more impressive than ever you have seen. Letterpress, paper, binding, illustrations and decorations all are combined in supreme elegance to worthily set these priceless gems of Literature.

Note the remarkable reductions. Never have such editions been offered at such prices.

No. or Sets	Author	Vols	Binding	Lowest Reg. Price	Sale Price	Saving Effected
60	**Dickens,** complete	15	Half Morocco	$28.00	$18.50	$9.50
30	**Dickens,** complete	15	Half Calf	27.00	17.50	9.50
32	**Scott,** complete	12	Half Morocco	25.00	16.75	8.25
18	**Scott,** complete	12	Half Calf	23.00	15.75	7.25
40	**Scott,** complete	12	Half Leather	12.00	6.00	6.00
23	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Half Morocco	22.00	14.50	7.50
17	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Half Calf	20.00	12.75	7.25
24	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Half Leather	11.50	5.90	5.60
110	**Thackeray,** complete	10	Extra Cloth	7.50	4.50	3.00
18	**Irving,** complete	10	Half Morocco	21.00	14.75	6.25
15	**Irving,** complete	10	Half Calf	20.00	13.50	6.50
22	**Eliot,** complete	8	Half Morocco	18.00	11.50	6.50
19	**Eliot,** complete	8	Half Calf	17.00	10.00	7.00
36	**Balzac,** Saintsbury edition	18	Half Morocco	35.00	22.75	12.25
27	**Balzac,** Saintsbury edition	18	Half Calf	33.00	21.50	11.50
15	**Balzac,** pocket edition	30	Limp Leather	33.00	24.50	8.50
6	**Shakspere**	20	Half Morocco	60.00	39.00	21.00
3	**Shakspere**	12	Half Levant	35.00	22.50	12.50
9	**Shakspere**	12	Half Calf	17.00	11.75	5.25
12	**Shakspere,** pocket	13	Full Levant	16.56	11.75	4.75
8	**Lytton,** complete	13	Half Morocco	29.00	18.50	10.50
10	**Lytton,** complete	13	Half Calf	27.50	17.50	10.00
3	**Cooper,** complete	16	Half Calf	24.00	16.75	7.25
30	**Cooper,** complete	16	Half Leather	13.75	9.50	4.25
93	**Cooper,** complete	16	Extra Cloth	11.00	6.90	4.10
6	**Ruskin,** complete	13	Half Morocco	24.00	16.75	7.25
6	**Ruskin,** complete	13	Half Calf	24.00	16.75	7.25
12	**Ruskin,** complete	13	Extra Cloth	11.50	6.90	4.60
12	**Modern Painters**	5	Half Leather	5.00	2.90	2.10
25	**Modern Painters**	5	Extra Cloth	3.75	2.25	1.50
6	**Fielding,** complete	7	Extra Cloth	4.75	3.25	1.50
18	**Macaulay's England**	5	Half Leather	4.75	3.25	1.50
57	**Macaulay's England**	5	Extra Cloth	3.25	1.90	1.35
35	**Gibbon's Rome**	6	Extra Cloth	4.50	2.50	2.00

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The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The lover of flowers thinks far more of the crisp arbutus buds that pop out on the hillside almost before the March snow is gone, than she does of a garden of flowers in June.

And, in like manner, the early buds of fashion, that appear first of all at WANAMAKER'S during these February days, are watched for and greeted with far more delight, than a storeful of stylish apparel, when fashion is in full bloom.

Profitable Information About Men's Clothing

This information is divided into three sub-heads. Each of them is worthy of careful consideration by every man who, while wishing to appear well-dressed, likes to do so in the most economical manner possible. For each offers Men's Clothing of the highest type, in style and quality, at prices notably moderate:

Black Thibet Suits, $15

Most unusual suits at this popular price. Made of fine quality black thibet; hand-padded coat-collars; hand-made button-holes; Venetian linings. In single-breasted sack style—finely finished throughout, and the best value ever offered at the price.

$15 Winter Overcoats, $10.50

At full price, $15, we were very proud of these overcoats. Now, at $10.50, they are a perfect "cinch." All-wool Oxford and black cheviot; black satin shoulder-lining, wool body-lining.

$5 Striped Trousers, $3.75

If the material for these Trousers were bought at full price, they would cost $5, instead of $3.75. Of fine striped worsteds, in handsome patterns.

Second Floor, Fourth ave.

Men's Suspenders At 25c, worth 50c

Just about five hundred pairs of first-class half-dollar Suspenders, in several different varieties. The webbings are all of durable sorts, made up in excellent manner, as to trimmings and finish. A clear saving of a quarter of a dollar on every pair. 25c.

Ninth street aisle.

The Best Suits for Boys

Price considered, you can't equal the two classes of Boys' Suits described here, in style, quality, durability and comfort.

It has taken hard work and constant endeavor to get them up to their present standard—and parents will admire the results attained, and approve of the economy:

Sailor Suits at $3.50

Smart little Sailor Suits of blue serge, trimmed with white or black soutache braid; in 3 to 12-year sizes.

Double-breasted Suits at $5

The "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted suits, of plain blue or fancy cheviot; sizes 8 to 17 years. Worth a full dollar more.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Silk Mufflers, $1

A man's muffler has been friend second only to his overcoat, this Winter. One manufacturer thought he saw a good thing, and he overdid it. Now we're distributing them for him; and saving men from a half a dollar to a dollar and a half on each one.

All are made of fine silks, in plain white, plain black, and dark colors, with neat figures and stripes. Made to sell for $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Now at $1 each.

Ninth st. aisle.

Some Fine, New $1.50 Percale Shirts

These are Fancy Stiff-bosom Shirts, of fine imported percale, from one of the most famous foreign manufacturers. They are in stylish designs and colorings—in fact exactly such fabrics as are used in $3 and $3.50 made-to-order shirts. They were made up in the best possible manner, in our own factory. Each shirt has one pair of detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 16½. $1.50 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

White Madras Pajamas, $1

Just two hundred and fifty suits of these nicely made and good-looking Pajamas for men. And we'll not be able to get them again for a dollar. They'll jump up with the price of cotton. The madras is soft and pleasant to wear; but very serviceable. The suits are made up in the best possible way—military collar, fly-front.

$1 a suit. Broadway and Ninth.

The New Dresses Attract Wide Interest

These are the days when every wide-awake woman is studying up matters of style. Fashion magazines are hungrily sought and eagerly scanned. New Spring dresses are to be started as quickly as possible, but they must be made in the most approved fashion.

WANAMAKER'S is the best of all fashion books.

In this, thousands of women agree fully, and the attendance in our costume store has been exceptionally large this week.

And hundreds of women are tired of the suits they bought last Fall. That's a special reason why we are so busy. The new Spring Suits are here, and they are plenty warm enough for immediate wear. And women who like to be first to wear the new things have seized the opportunity promptly.

This brief word of four new styles of Tailor-Made Suits:

Walking Suits of tweed, with Eton jacket; vests of braided cloth; gored plaited skirts; $18.

Walking Suits of covert cloth and cheviot, with Eton and strapped seam jackets, faced with taffeta; skirts with gored flare; at $25.

Walking Suits of cheviot, with Eton jackets; trimmed with braid and contrasting color broadcloth on collar and cuffs; gored skirts, also braid-trimmed; at $26.

Walking Suits of tweed; Eton coats made with shield front, edged with braid; at $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Silk-and-Cotton Eoliennes at 28c

These Eoliennes have been making lively and pleasing music in the Rotunda, during the last couple of days. They are just about the most attractive bargain that we have brought out for many months—judging by the impossibility that women find it to get past the counter that holds them.

Nothing more dainty could be imagined. The ground is of silk one way and cotton the other, and just as sheer as veiling, almost—though strong and durable for wear. The stripes are as beautiful, and in as rich relief as though they were embroidered on the material. The patterns show faille edged satin stripes, figured satin stripes, and figured lace stripes, in white and colors, on grounds of white, light blue, light and dark pink, cadet blue, reseda, cardinal, linen-color and black.

Regular 50c quality at 28c a yard.

Rotunda.

Our Salesmen Are Enthusiastic About This FURNITURE

They know whether their work is going to be hard or easy. This February, they say, the furniture sells itself. Every group is so fresh and handsome. There is so much solid mahogany among the parlor suites and the fancy chairs. There are so many pieces in the exclusive designs that you'd never expect to find in such an offering.

And, as to variety, we never had our floor so full. Selection, even at full prices, was never greater; and couldn't be better assorted.

You not only secure a $75 piece of furniture for $50; but you are abundantly convinced that you couldn't find a style that you would like better, even if you paid the extra twenty-five dollars.

These are reasons why the WANAMAKER Furniture Sales are such tremendous successes—reasons why careful housekeepers invest so largely in them—reasons why YOU cannot afford to let the month slip by, and these splendid opportunities go to your neighbors, while you pay half as much again for the same kinds of furniture.

Today we tell particularly of the fine LIBRARY FURNITURE that the Sale presents:

At $22, from $35—Mahogany Easy Arm Chair; plain seat and back, tapestry cover.

At $17.50, from $25—Mahogany Upholstered Wall Chair; fancy, fine quality moquette cover.

At $25, from $40—Mahogany Arm Chair; high wing back, plain upholstery sateen cover.

At $25, from $40—Mahogany Arm Chair; shaped legs, dark green velour cover.

At $27.50, from $42.50—Mahogany high back wing Arm Chair; figured tapestry cover.

At $30, from $46—Oak frame Arm Chair; tufted back, plain seat, figured tapestry cover.

At $30, from $45—Large Easy Chair; broad arms, plain seat and back, dark red leather.

At $32.50, from $40—Mahogany finished Arm Chair; green embossed velour cover, carved frame.

At $35, from $45—High back brown oak Arm Chair; denim cover.

At $40, from $50—Easy Chair; tufted back, plain seat, dark green leather cover.

At $40, from $55—Mahogany finished frame Sofa in three-toned velour, reds and cream.

At $40, from $55—Howard Arm Chair; Oriental rug cover.

At $42.50, from $65 — Mahogany Divan; carved claw feet, dark green embossed velour.

At $43, from $65—Turkish Arm Chair; tufted seat and back, taffeta cover.

At $45, from $60—Easy Arm Chair; tufted back and arms, olive green linen velour cover.

At $46, from $68—Easy Arm Chair; tufted, claw feet, taffeta cover.

At $46, from $70—Colonial high-back Sofa; richly carved frame, olive green embossed velour cover.

At $50, from $75—Mahogany Colonial Divan; richly carved spring seat, high arms, dark green embossed velour.

At $55, from $85—Three-piece Suite, sofa, arm and side chair; mahogany finished frames, tufted back, plain seat, dark green leather.

At $55, from $90—Jersey Easy Chair; oak frame, dark maroon morocco leather.

At $60, from $90—Gregorian Arm Chair; mahogany frame, loose seat cushion, green morocco leather.

At $60, from $85—Bridgeport Arm Chair; Oriental Kelim rugs.

At $60, from $80—Mahogany Settle; English design, richly carved frame, spring seat, dark maroon velour.

At $60, from $95—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; richly-carved frame, claw feet, loose arm rolls, striped olive velour.

A $65, from $100—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly-carved back, denim seat cover.

At $70, from $100—Oriental Easy Chair; Kelim rugs.

At $70, from $100—Oriental Easy Chair; Kelim rugs and Bagdad.

At $75, from $105—Gregorian Arm Chair; mahogany frame, loose seat cushion, open cane sides, olive green morocco leather.

At $75, from $115—English High-back Sofa; mahogany frame, loose seat cushion, richly-figured tapestry cover.

At $75, from $115—Turkish Davenport, large size; tufted, taffeta cover.

At $75, from $115—Davenport Sofa, large size; tufted seat and back, imitation mahogany legs, green leather cover.

At $90, from $125—Howard Easy Arm Chair; Shirvan Oriental rugs.

At $93, from $125—Two-piece Suite; oak frames, tufted backs, dark green leather cover.

At $100, from $145—Mahogany Sofa; Art Nouveau frame, richly carved, Art Nouveau rug cover.

At $100, from $145—Two-piece Suite; Oriental sofa and side chair, Kelim rugs and Bagdad.

At $125, from $180—Two-piece Suite; Middlesex sofa and arm chair, mahogany, frames, crimson glace mohair velour cover.

At $140 from $200—Alexander Sofa; large size, Oriental pattern, Shirvan rugs.

Fourth floor.

Flowers for Hat-Trimmings

At Half Prices

The hats of the period show an increasing tendency to be foliage and flower-trimmed, and Paris sets the pace. Hence it's interesting to such women as prefer to trim their hats at home, that we offer today

An Importer's Sample Line of Flowers for Millinery Purposes

at half their real values.

This most timely offering consists of *Foliage*, including Berries and Berry Foliage,

At 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c

worth 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

Flowers, including Lilies of the Valley, Buttercups, Roses, Lilacs, Wistaria, Forget-me-nots, Appleblossoms, Fuchsias, and a few wreaths,

At 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c

worth 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

28,320 Linen Handkerchiefs At 5c and 12½c Each

Once a year we take from a prominent factory every last handkerchief in their stock-on-hand. Last year there were four thousand dozens, which went in a thrice. This year slightly less—only 2360 dozens, and they'll go still more quickly.

All are pure linen, perfect, plain hemstitched, in a soft, smooth finish. And this is the very attractive way they're priced:

Women's 8c to 12½c Handkerchiefs at 5c

Sixteen different styles—not so many in the 12½c quality, but enough for early comers.

Men's 15c to 25c Handkerchiefs at 12½c

Eighteen styles, all plain hemstitched; soft finish.

Tenth street aisle.

An Unusual Offering of Girls' Fine Suits

These are some of the finest and handsomest Winter Tailored Suits for girls that our stock has included this season. In style, beauty of fabrics, and tasteful variety of trimmings, they are above criticism—broadcloths, zibelines and fancy mixtures, in blouse, Eton jacket and long coat effects, all silk-lined throughout. Sizes are 16 and 18 years only, and there are but few of a style. Hence the very marked reductions in price, to

$25 a Suit

instead of $37.50 to $55. A rare chance to get a remarkably handsome suit at an unusual saving.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets Reduced

When corsets that typify grace, beauty of design and excellence of quality, as Lillian Corsets do, can be bought for a third to one-half less than their usual prices, it certainly is a good time to buy them.

That's the case today, with these three fine models of Lillian Corsets:

At $8, from $9.50—Made of excellent quality French coutil; for the average figure; double hose-supporters attached.

At $5, from $10—Splendid new models for full figures; supporters attached at front and sides; bias cut and well boned.

At $3.75, from $5.50 — Fancy silk ribbon Girdles; adapted for slight figures, or for negligee wear. Long over abdomen; supporters attached.

Special attention given to fitting.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidery Strips *One-Third Below Value*

Edgings and insertions, in cambric, that have come to us fresh from the maker in St. Gall, Switzerland, are priced today *one-third below their worth*. They are his odd lengths, in strips of 4½ yards each, and priced this way:

20c strip, worth 30c to 35c.
30c strip, worth 45c.
40c strip, worth 55c to 65c.
65c strip, worth 80c to 90c.

Broadway.

Candies Twain

You're certain to be "crazy about them"—they're so delicious, and crisp and fresh. *And* so low-priced:

"Shellbark Sticklets" is the name of one kind. You know the shy, retiring hickory nuts of that name, if you've ever tried to crack them on a stone under the tree. Delicious, though, when you break through their defences. These are that kind, done up in long sticks of chocolate, vanilla or rose. 24c a pound.

The other candy is an old friend—Cocoanut Wafers. 'Nuff sed. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Fine Photogravures and Carbon Photographs, *Reduced*

The finely-framed pictures included in these offerings are veritable finds at their new prices. They comprise Carbon and Platinum Photographs, the latter colored, and Colored Photogravures, in a variety of well-chosen subjects. And, because lots are small, prices are greatly reduced, thus:

CARBON PHOTOGRAPHS at $6, $7.50 and $10, were $7.50 to $17.50—Excellent reproductions of famous pictures, also the Roman Coliseum and Forum.

COLORED PLATINUM PHOTOGRAPHS at $12.50, from $20—"The Tennessee Madonna."

COLORED PHOTOGRAVURES at $15, $17.50 and $20, that were $20 to $30, in a number of attractive subjects, including "Labor of Love," "Roses and Thorns," "Pleasant News" and "Zephyrs of Love."

Fifth floor.

Women's Lambskin Gloves A New Lot at 65c

We shall only have to murmur the news of these 65c Gloves gently, to cause alert women to come quickly for them.

They are brand new, soft, and excellent quality—the first shipment of the season. In tans, gray, mode, black and white—two-clasp. They are the very crystallization of economy—at

Tenth st. *65c a Pair*

Flannelette Petticoats

Warm, light and comfortable, neatly made, and low-priced. In plain colors or stripes, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace or braid, or plain scalloped edges, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Silk Umbrellas for $2.90 Usually $3.75 to $6

The least you can save on one of these handsome all-silk Umbrellas is one-quarter of its value. And from that up to half, according to your selection.

Over four hundred Umbrellas are in the lot, every one of them with high-grade frames, extra quality silk coverings, and specially-selected handles. We drove a hard bargain with the maker—you get the benefit.

The Women's Umbrellas, 26-inch, have a fine assortment of fancy handles, in pearl-and-silver and ivory-and-silver.

The Men's Umbrellas, 28-inch, have handles in new designs, of ivory, staghorn, and natural wood, silver-trimmed.

$2.90 Each, worth $3.75 to $6

Tenth street, Elevator Counter.

Where a Small Price Buys GOOD SHOES

There are a good many thousands of men and women, who wish to secure for themselves or their children, good, substantial shoes for the hard wear of the next few months, and not pay too much for them.

And good, solid, well-made shoes are not necessarily expensive. It all depends on the knowledge and honesty of the manufacturer. We know what shoe factories to trust; and we know the utmost about getting just such sturdy shoes, at the lowest possible prices. And we recommend and guarantee most fully, the good but inexpensive shoes, for men, women and children, told of below:

Shoes for Men

At $1.90—Box calf, lace, with welted soles.

At $2.40—Kid, calf, patent and enamel leather lace; welted soles; attractive styles.

At $3—"Wanamaker Wear-Well"—the *best* $3 shoe for men. Kid, calf and patent leather, in variety of styles and weights.

Shoes for Boys

At $1.50—Sturdy, well-made lace shoes, of box calfskin, with welted soles. Sizes 8 to 5½.

At $1.70—Youths' sizes in various lines that are reduced from much higher prices. Sizes 13 to 2.

At $1.90—A lot of shoes culled from our best grades; nearly all leathers. Sizes 2½ to 5½.

Shoes for Women

At $1.90—Kidskin lace and button boots, with welted and stitched soles of oak leather; various toe-shapes and widest range of sizes.

At $2.60—Patent kidskin lace and button; tops of soft dull-finished kid; straight-form last, with neat military heels.

Shoes for Children

At $1.20—Small boys' shoes in good supply; kid and box calf, lace; sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1.20—Girls' shoes of kidskin, with tips; spring heels, heavy sewed soles; either lace or button; sizes 11 to 2.

Fourth avenue.

Do You Like Music?

Do you have friends whom you would like to have entertainment for, when they come to see you?

Do you have children who tire out their mother sometimes, when they don't know what to get at?

Do you want to know something about the delightful modern home entertainer, that pleases young and old alike?

Do you want to know how easy it is to possess it?

Fill in the coupon below—tear it off right now—and mail it to us, and we will send you a little book explaining the whole thing.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Send me the book about the OLYMPIA MUSIC BOX, and information about the easy payment plan it offers.

Times 2-6-04.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SULLY ANGERED IN THE PIT

Broker Takes Bull Leader at His Word and Sells After Hours.

Violent Fluctuations in Cotton Over a Range of More Than Fifty Points—Exchange Members Tangled.

The great strain and excitement under which the members of the Cotton Exchange in this city have been laboring for so many months led to a sharp exchange of words between two of the members yesterday.

It was at the close of an exciting and exhausting day, during which prices had fluctuated over a range of more than 50 points. The market was sagging off when Daniel J. Sully made his appearance in the ring. He had at intervals been buying cotton all day. Working his way through the dense crowd of shouting brokers until he reached the brass railing which marks the pit he suddenly raised his voice and shouted one word, "May." At once there was an uproar, for this one word meant that Mr. Sully stood ready to buy May cotton. The market, which had been weak, turned abruptly and began to climb up some 20 points. Mr. Sully then bid for July, taking good care to buy as little as possible and yet to put the market up, for a strong closing here would have its influence on the market in Liverpool in the morning, which in turn would influence the market here. July cotton worked up to 14.95, but so much came out that there was a decline which took it down to 14.86.

Just at that moment the gong rang, and the hands of the big clock pointed to the closing hour. Mr. Sully leaned back from the rail over which he had been bending and with a satisfied smile called out, so that his voice could be heard over the subsiding din:

"Now you fellows can sell the market down if you want to," referring to a custom which is prohibited by the Exchange, and which is known as trading on the curb after hours.

Although only a week ago a by-law was passed providing a severe penalty for such trading, the rule is not strictly enforced, because it often happens that the market right at the close is so active that it takes some moments before it calms down. So Mr. Sully was taken at his word, and one broker, among others, offered the market down. It was David Miller, who had often executed orders for Sully. As Sully saw the prices recede he suddenly flushed and shouted:

"Here, you can't sell any more; look at the clock." It was then a few minutes after 3 o'clock.

Miller only stopped long enough to cry back:

"I'll sell if I can find anybody to buy." This raised a laugh around the ring, and Sully, growing angry, replied:

"Yes, and be fined, too."

"Let them fine me," answered Miller, and the incident was over so far as Miller was concerned, for having offered the July option down to 14.68 he withdrew from the ring. Sully did likewise, but he was too angry to keep still. He met Edward M. Weld, one of the Governors, and, turning to him, he said:

"You and all the officers of the Exchange saw it, but none of you did a thing to stop him."

Mr. Weld made some reply which could not be distinguished, as a large crowd had gathered about the two men. Sully then turned away. When asked if he was going to make a complaint he said:

"No, I'm not going to make a complaint. If I have anything to say I say it out right here."

He then explained that he had been accused of trading after hours on the Liverpool Exchange, but that he had not, and that it made him angry to see these methods used on himself. The incident caused a good deal of excitement and discussion.

The market itself was most erratic. Fluctuations were rapid, sometimes going up and dropping again twenty points in a minute. The opening was fairly steady, about 10 points lower to 7 points higher. The bulls then began to take hold and the market responded, July going up to 15.40, 15.50, and then 15.60 without intervening sales. New Orleans and Liverpool also showed the influence of heavy buying by the bulls, and everybody began to think the market would recover. But about 11 o'clock, or an hour after the opening here, another selling wave broke over the market.

The pit wavered and then followed a collapse. In a few moments July had broken from 15.62 to 14.10 or 15.2 points. May was down from 15.51 to 14 cents, or 15.1 points, while the other months showed losses of 80 points and more. Simultaneously the New Orleans and Liverpool markets went to pieces and there was a wild stampede.

The declines were so rapid that it was impossible to execute orders, and often the brokers did not know at what price they had bought or sold. One broker received an order to sell 1,000 July at 15.40. He jumped into the ring and sold as he thought at 15.40. It turned out that he really sold at 14.40. Discovering his mistake he at once covered his short sale at 14.13, thus inadvertantly making a profit. Another broker had bought 200 bales of May at 14.20. He then went to the telephone for a few minutes. Returning, he inquired what the price was. Some one answered "60," and the broker cried: "Which 60," not knowing whether 13.60 or 14.60 was meant.

After the break the market recovered 30 to 40 points. About the noon hour heavy buying by Sully and New Orleans steadied the market somewhat, but there were continued nervous fluctuations all during the afternoon, without any apparent reason.

The day's fluctuations are shown in the following table:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.75	15.15	13.75	14.40
May	15.10	15.51	13.99	14.72
July	15.30	15.82	14.08	14.84
August	14.60	14.90	13.25	14.15
September	13.45	13.45	12.60	13.05
October	12.25	12.50	11.80	12.35
December	11.75	12.05	11.40	11.75

In New Orleans, July opened at about 16.30, went down to 14.50, or 180 points; recovered 125 points, and then declined 40 points.

Spot cotton was also weak, declining 75 points, to 15.50, for uplands.

BROWN STAYS THE PANIC.

Cotton Bull's Speech Stops Demoralization of the New Orleans Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The great bull cotton campaign of the South tottered today, and for thirty minutes it looked like a total collapse. It was the wildest scene ever witnessed on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Everything was in a state of panic. The ring was in a wild uproar the thunder of which could be heard blocks away.

At the height of the turmoil W. P. Brown, the bull leader, mounted a chair at the side of the pit and took command of the situation. His stentorian voice rose above the tumult, and despite the panic he made himself heard.

"Stand by each other; be men," he shouted. "Don't become frightened. There is no panic. Cotton is safe. Hold on."

Brown's speech was short, but it stilled the panic. It is likely that it kept ruin from scores of large cotton houses. The brokers rallied around Brown. Every one stopped offering cotton.

"Stop offering your cotton 50 points under the market," Brown again shouted, his voice now being the only one heard.

"Stop! I say, stop! You will bring ruin to every one, yourselves included. Stand together and show the world that New Orleans is the greatest cotton market in existence. You can buy every bale New York has and never feel it. Take the cotton that is being offered and make money on it."

Springing from the chair, Brown instantly led the army of brokers to the pit and began buying cotton. He had checked the retreat. Every one followed him. In thirty minutes the panic had passed, conservative brokers began to buy slowly, and the market gradually reversed.

It is estimated 1,000,000 bales were thrown upon the market. Conservatively estimated, the loss could not have been less than $5,000,000. In three weeks cotton has slumped $19 per bale, or 380 points.

Brown was an enormous buyer to-day, taking at least 30,000 bales. His personal losses have not been estimated, but he paid all the way down to 14¼ cents.

WHO SENT COTTON TELEGRAMS?

Messages Signed "D. J. Sully" Induced Memphis Traders to Buy.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5.—Whether Daniel J. Sully of the bull clique in the cotton market wired Memphis traders messages that put them on the wrong side of the market or whether some daring operator used his name for the purpose of speculation, is a question that promises an aftermath.

Leading speculators here in the cotton market received telegrams from New York signed "D. J. Sully," saying that cotton would go to 20 cents, and advising them to buy. Many took the advice and bought. They are sorry now.

EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

Closing Prices 42 to 74 Points Below Those of Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The cotton market to-day was the scene of excitement from the opening to the closing. A large amount of business was transacted. Prices were irregular, and at 12:15 P. M. showed a loss of 25 to 50 points.

Afterward the market steadied a little, May and June advancing to 7.90, but immediately dropping to 7.65. Then a slump set in, aided by a preponderance of selling orders and the weakness in New York.

The market presented a scene of the wildest excitement, with prices continually dropping until the close, which showed a net loss of 42 to 74 points from yesterday.

COTTON DOWN IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 5.—The collapse in cotton in the United States, coupled with the Far Eastern news, has caused a heavy fall in contracts, and many speculators have sustained serious losses.

COFFEE MARKET QUIETER.

Wall Street Unloads Holdings and Breaks Prices Somewhat.

The remnant of Thursday's excitement in the coffee market remaining yesterday morning threatened to start a repetition of the wild scenes that had characterized the trading of the day before, and 100,000 bags came out on the call. As President O'Sullivan of the Exchange had requested the members, on account of the disturbance on Thursday, to assist the officials in maintaining order, the market steadied down soon, and the call was over in fifteen minutes.

Wall Street houses soon afterward unloaded a lot of holdings on the market. September broke from 7.30 to 6.80, and then recovered to 7.20. It was a comparatively easy market during the remainder of the day, with no suggestion of the stormy times that had thrown the traders of Thursday into a tumult.

MORGAN GETS RARE BOOKS.

Banker Acquires the Burchard Collection of Old Norman French Romances.

Announcement has been made that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the Lewis Sayre Burchard collection of Norman French romances, for which several universities and colleges of America have been anxious to bid, but have been hampered by the lack of ready funds.

The collection will be placed in the marble library which is being built at the rear of Mr. Morgan's house, 219 Madison Avenue. The sum which Mr. Morgan paid for the books is not known.

The Burchard library was gathered by a student of the chivalry of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and contains more rare illuminated manuscripts and block-printed books than any other collection in this country, with the possible exception of that in the Robert Hoe library.

Previous to his Canadian trip, Mr. Morgan conferred with his nephew, Junius S. Morgan, a banker at 44 Pine Street. He left word with him to look the collection over, and that if it was what it was represented to be, to buy it. Junius S. Morgan did as directed. He has been a collector of rare books since his school days, and the library at his home in Princeton is filled with ancient volumes worth a fortune.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 26 last a full account and description were given of the Burchard collection.

BROTHER-IN-LAW SUES COUNT.

Mr. Sachs Says Paul Martel de la Chesnaye Borrowed $12,150 by False Representations.

Paul Martel de la Chesnaye, said to be a French Count, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the instance of his brother-in-law, Claude Sachs, who has begun a suit against him in the Supreme Court to recover $12,150, which he says is the total of many loans made to keep his titled relative from embarrassing predicaments. The Count was not locked up because he was able to furnish $5,000 bail.

Sachs, who married a sister of the Count, says that his brother-in-law, by asserting that he was entitled to $100,000 from the estate of his sister, Mme. Maxwell Haddle, succeeded in obtaining the money.

Among the affidavits upon which Supreme Court Justice Davis granted the order of arrest was one by Madeline Martel de la Chesnaye, once the Count's wife, who obtained a divorce from him in May, 1903. She says that in the early part of 1902 her husband went to France to look after his interest in the estate, which he had talked about a good deal, and from investigation she then made she declares that the tale was fictitious, or if the Count ever had any such interest he transferred it to money lenders for loans made.

BROKERS' BENEFIT FUND.

Stock Exchange Plans Benefit for Employes, Policemen, and Firemen.

The Stock Exchange Benefit Fund Committee was organized yesterday to relieve cases of distress among its employes and for the relief of the families of policemen and firemen who may be injured or killed in the discharge of their duties. It is proposed to give one or more theatrical performances every year—amateur or professional—and every member of the Exchange will be asked to contribute.

The organization was formed largely through the efforts of George D. Mackay and J. M. Peopold, who with the following comprise the Executive Committee: S. L. Cromwell, J. B. Harriman, H. S. Sternberger, R. Keppler, Le Roy Frost, J. Lorimer Worden, H. N. Baruch, W. Burr, S. D. Bayer, J. De Wolf Cutting, C. Knaubiach, George J. Weaver, and Ernest Groesbeck. Mr. Keppler will be the Chairman of the committee; Mr. Mackay, Vice Chairman, and Mr. Frost, Secretary.

MACEDONIAN RELIEF FUND.

Following are the contributions received to date by the Trust Company of America as Treasurer of the Macedonian relief fund:

Balance reported	$1,316.72
First Church Christ. Scientist, Stockton, Cal.	43.50
Miss Lucy M. Dundas	10.00
Mrs. H. C. Groome	22.00
F. C. Burgess	5.00
Second Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J.	20.00
Daniel J. Bradley	1.00
De Witt Memorial Sunday School	15.00
James Glover	1.00
Beekman Baptist Church, Stormhille, Ky.	12.80
Miss Grace F. Hackett S. S. Class	5.00
Mrs. Kate E. Brush	25.00
Total	$1,476.82
Expenses and draft	988.00
Balance	$488.82

Dr. Jessup Ill; Wife Dead.

Mrs. George P. Jessup of New Dorp, S. I., wife of Dr. Jessup, one of the most prominent physicians in Richmond Borough, died yesterday of pneumonia, and her husband is critically ill with the same ailment. Dr. Jessup is said to have contracted the disease from his wife. Mrs. Jessup was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and was active in the work of the Moravian Church at New Dorp.

SCHWAB'S SURRENDER COST HIM $11,750,000

Estimate of Possible Profits Under Old Shipyard Plan.

Holdings Under New Agreement Will Leave Him Loser on Price Paid for Bethlehem Plant.

Whether the Commonwealth Trust Company, Gov. Odell, and the other outside interests would assent to the reorganization plan now approved by the Schwab-Sheldon faction and the Bondholders' Protective Committee remained yesterday the question of major interest in the United States Shipbuilding Company litigation.

The publication of the plan brought no expressions of opinion from the parties not concerned in the settlement agreement of Thursday night. It was said for the trust company that inasmuch as the time within which bonds might be deposited under the plan did not expire until March 5, there was no hurry about passing upon it—at least not until its terms had been carefully considered. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Gov. Odell and the representative here of the up-State holders of shipbuilding bonds to the extent of about $400,000, also declined to state his position yesterday.

Meanwhile talk of an action, participated in possibly by both the trust company and the Odell party, or possibly brought by each separately, went the rounds persistently yesterday.

It is known by those close to the Odell interests that there is a very decided opinion that whatever plan of reorganization the remainder of the bondholders may consent to the investors up the State are entitled to the money they sunk in their bonds and stock. In their effort, however, they will not have the support of the forces heretofore backing the probing of shipbuilding affairs, which now stand committed to the reorganization plan.

The reorganization plan itself was given a very careful consideration yesterday, and several inquiries were made regarding it. One of these was whether Mr. Pam, now of the Reorganization Committee, would receive compensation for his services as the committee's former counsel out of the reorganization expenditure. Another was a query why the dates borne by the various agreements involved in the reorganization plan were set in many cases as far back as Jan. 27, before the Sheldon syndicate expired. The following specific question was asked by one of the parties:

"If the agreement dated Jan. 27 was really made on that day, why did George R. Sheldon and the North American Company, syndicate managers under the original Sheldon syndicate agreement of Oct. 29, 1902, on Jan. 29, two days later, notify the subscribers to said syndicate that they would receive certificates of the Reorganization Committee appointed under the agreement of May 28, 1903, for bonds and stock of the shipbuilding company, without notifying them that they had two days prior agreed to this modification, making such stocks, at least, absolutely worthless?"

It was explained that the substantial features of the plan as regards the handling of the new securities had been agreed to long before the essential points covering the make-up of the new Board of Directors were conceded by the Schwab representatives.

Further examination of the plan as adopted indicated with considerable accuracy the relative interests of Mr. Schwab under the old plan and the new. Irrespective of his present holdings of first mortgage bonds, placed at $280,000 by counsel in the course of the receivership hearings, and worth, on that estimate, about $100,000 under the new plan, Mr. Schwab's Bethlehem plant represented a cost to him as follows:

Original price	$7,246,000
Interest due and waived under the settlement	500,000
Surplus accumulated, (old)	1,500,000
Total	$9,246,000

Under the reorganization Mr. Schwab will get $9,000,000 of new preferred stock, worth, at 75, $6,750,000; $6,000,000 of the common, worth, at 25, $1,500,000, making a total of $8,250,000, or $996,000 less than Bethlehem is reckoned to have cost him.

Contrasted with the holdings he would have had under the old reorganization plan, however, his loss becomes considerably greater. In those conditions his second mortgage bonds would have become a first mortgage of $10,000,000 on the entire properties, and the $4,000,000 accumulated earnings of Bethlehem since the organization of the shipbuilding company would also have been his. And in the event that the mortgage was foreclosed there would have been added the $6,000,000 value of the seven original constituent concerns. The total is $20,000,000, leaving a net loss to Mr. Schwab as between the two plans of $11,750,000.

As a result of the prospective settlement, the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the shipbuilding company were bid up 4½ points to 27 on the curb yesterday, although only ten bonds were offered. A quotation at 28 was recorded on the Stock Exchange, it being the first since last August.

DIED AT COMRADE'S BIER.

Col. Johnson Stricken While Leading Post Service Over Body of a Veteran.

The funeral of Col. George W. Johnson, a prominent Grand Army man of Brooklyn and civil war hero, who was stricken with heart disease and died a few minutes later while conducting funeral services over the remains of a civil war comrade on Thursday night, will take place to-morrow.

Col. Johnson was Chaplain of Clarence D. Mackenzie Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which Dennis Sullivan of 57 Hicks Street was a member. Mr. Sullivan died on Tuesday, and funeral services for him were held at his late home on Thursday night. Col. Johnson had just begun the service, when he suddenly fell back into the arms of a comrade.

Col. Johnson was sixty-five years old and lived at 87 Hanson Place. He was born in Baltimore, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers in the civil war. He took part in thirty battles, and at Corinth, when the color-bearer of the regiment was shot dead on the field, the Colonel, in the face of a hot fire, rushed out from the line, seized the fallen flag, and brought it safely back. For this he was complimented by Gen. Grant, and was also presented with a sword on the field by his comrades.

A NEW BROADWAY BUILDING.

Office Structure on Produce Exchange Bank's Beaver Street Plot.

An office building will be erected by the New York Produce Exchange Bank upon a plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Beaver Street, which it has owned for about four years. Forrest H. Parker, President of the bank, said yesterday afternoon that little can yet be announced regarding the matter, except that work will probably be begun on May 1. Plans for the structure will be prepared by Architect Ernest Flagg.

The corner is directly opposite the Produce Exchange, and overlooks Bowling Green and the site of the new Custom House. The bank's plot, according to a conveyance of Aug. 2, 1900, measures 49.7 by 49.10 by 43.7 by 32.5. It is at present covered by an old five-story building, the ground floor of which has been occupied by the New York Central Railroad.

Staten Island Charity Dance.

The twenty-ninth annual charity ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary was given last night at the German Clubrooms at Stapleton, S. I. About 500 attended.

Cotton and Coffee.

Effects on the speculation in these staples. How high prices will affect the jobbing trade in all the great centres shown by special dispatches published in THE TIMES of to-morrow. Attempts to "corner" the coffee market and their results.—Adv.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETS

Telegram of Sympathy Sent to Senator Hanna.

Secretary Easley Tells of a Big Railroad Strike Averted Through the Efforts of the Federation.

The first annual meeting of the Civic Federation of New York and vicinity, the first local branch of the National Civic Federation to be formed, was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway. About sixty members attended.

Senator Hanna was to have presided. Chairman Oscar S. Straus expressed regret at the Senator's illness, and spoke of his interest in the Civic Federation. "No man," he said, "worked in the cause of the work of this body with more untiring devotion than Senator Hanna."

Later the following telegram was sent by Mr. Straus to Senator Hanna:

At the annual meeting of the New York Civic Federation to-day the Chairman was instructed to convey to you the cordial greetings of all assembled, with the fervent hope for your speedy recovery.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Straus said that there was a good deal of criticism of the work of the Civic Federation. That was because it did not do its work with noise and clamor.

"I can say," he said, "that in 95 per cent. of the cases in which we tried to end labor troubles we succeeded. We are now preparing to form local bodies like this in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Denver. A branch has already been formed in Buffalo."

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of both the National and local Civic Federations, in a brief speech defined the aims, purpose, and scope of the National Civic Federation. He said in part:

"The popular idea in the public mind is that the Civic Federation is simply an organization to prevent or settle strikes through arbitration. It is frequently referred to as an arbitration court, while the fact is it has never arbitrated any question, and it is not constructed so that it could. The committee being entirely a voluntary body, without any power, never injects itself into any controversy until it has, through indirect channels, where neither party has appealed to it, sounded each side and learned that its efforts would be acceptable."

Secretary Easley added that owing to the tactful, patient work of its Conciliation Committee a strike which would have tied up an entire railroad system was averted. The strike had already been ordered by a two-thirds vote and was averted, the public being unaware that any trouble had been brewing.

Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association and President of the Mason Builders' Association, after describing the frequent strikes of the last four years which brought the building industry into a chaotic conditions, said:

"Largely owing to the efforts of this federation we have succeeded at last in emerging from a state of confusion to what we believe to be a condition of light. At the present time I can say that all the building trades in this city are operating under the same plan."

Robert E. Neidig, who headed the conservative element in the old union of iron workers when Parks held sway; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and a number of other members made speeches favoring the arbitration agreement, the Civic Federation plans, and arbitration generally.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted by which a committee of forty-five was appointed to elect the officers instead of electing them at the meeting. This committee will meet next week.

GOFF ON SOME GREAT NAMES.

Recorder Makes Comment About Morgan, Hanna, and Rockefeller.

After Michael McCarty and John Tully, longshoremen, had pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff yesterday to a charge of stealing a watch from the cabin of a canal-boat at Pier 9, East River, Lawyer Canton, who appeared for them, told the Magistrate that they were members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. When the Recorder asked more about the corps Lawyer Canton started to read a letter written on the corps' stationery, which told in the beginning who were among its Directors.

"John D. Rockefeller," he read; "Senator Mark Hanna, J. Pierpont Morgan—"

"Well, what about them?" asked the Recorder.

"Why," said counsel, "the names of such men seldom appear in these courts."

"That may be," the Recorder rejoined, "but I have heard many persons express the opinion that the gentlemen whose names you have just mentioned should be heard of in these courts much oftener."

Then he sentenced McCarty and Tully to the penitentiary for three months each.

LAWYER CHARGES PERJURY.

Action Against J. Clarence Sinclair in Which $10,000 Is Involved.

J. Clarence Sinclair, who said he resided at the Fairfax Apartment House, Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a summons issued by Magistrate Pool at the instance of Lawyer Cecil Campbell Higgins of 68 Wall Street, who accuses Sinclair of perjury.

The case grew out of an action brought by Sinclair in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 which he alleges Lawyer Higgins borrowed from him on a promise to invest it in Westchester County property. Sinclair had claimed in his complaint that Higgins was acting as his attorney at the time of the transaction. Higgins alleges, however, that he had simply borrowed the $10,000 and bases his perjury allegation on Sinclair's affirmation in his complaint that Higgins had acted as attorney for him.

When Magistrate Pool asked if any complaint had been drawn against Sinclair, Lawyer Douglas Levein, for Higgins, produced an affidavit charging the perjury.

"This is a case as to whether a warrant shall be issued," remarked Magistrate Pool. "I will set the matter down for Feb. 9. In the meantime a complaint can be drawn up and counsel may submit affidavits and we'll go into a hearing."

"I don't know just what is behind it yet," said Lawyer I. R. Oeland, Sinclair's counsel, "for I have just been retained. I do know, though, that my client has not yet got back the $10,000 Higgins received from him."

USED 69TH REGIMENT'S NAME.

Man Accused of Collecting Money Without Authorization Is Arrested—Police After Another.

Andrew H. Dillon, alias "Mike Dillon," alias "Mike O'Connor," forty-five years of age, giving his address as 254 East Fifty-fourth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Detective Sergeants Richard Manning and Michael J. Murphy, charged with larceny in collecting subscriptions of from $2 to $10 for a fund which Dillon stated was to be used for the St. Patrick's Day celebration of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and an alleged military organization which Dillon called "The Irish-American Volunteers."

The officers of the Sixty-ninth had complained of the actions of two men who were collecting money without authorization. Shortly after noon yesterday the police found Dillon in the offices of the Department of Taxes, 51 Chambers Street. In Room "H" Dillon had collected $3 from Assistant Chief Hennecke, when he was taken into custody. Magistrate Ommen held him in $1,500 bail for examination this morning.

It is said that the second man wanted is an Irishman and an ex-policeman, and that between them they have gathered in several thousands of dollars.

Advantageous

purchases of the very finest woolens can be made now; as we desire to close out at once our entire line of heavy weight fabrics.

We are presenting values that are appreciated by those who are accustomed to high-grade fabrics.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

BANKS WILL CONSOLIDATE

National Citizens' to Absorb Central National Institution.

Capital of Combination to be $2,550,000—Stockholders Will Ratify Plans on March 7—Minority Faction Objects.

Plans for consolidating the National Citizens' and the Central National Banks were unanimously approved yesterday at meetings of the Directorates of both banks. Stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock of the National Citizens' have informally consented, and holders of a majority of the stock of the Central have signified their approval. Final action is to be taken at special meetings on March 7.

The Central National will go into liquidation. The National Citizens' will increase its capital stock from $1,550,000 to $2,550,000 by the issue of 10,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, the additional $1,000,000 in capital to be used in acquiring the assets of the Central National.

The consolidation will be under the name of the Citizens' Central National Bank of New York. The expectation is that the present offices of the Central National, at 320 Broadway, will be used by the Consolidated Bank. The officers of the National Citizens', which is at 407 Broadway, will occupy their respective positions in the consolidation, as follows: President—Edwin S. Schenck; Vice President—Ewald Fleitman; Cashier—Henry Dimse. The Board of Directors of the National Citizens' will be increased from 17 to 26, so as to include the present members of both boards.

Although the action of both boards was unanimous, it became known that there is a minority faction which has opposed the project for consolidation, but apparently deemed it useless to carry the contest into the meeting. William M. Woode, Vice President of the Central National, said after the meeting that he had resigned as an officer and Director in the bank.

Edwin Langdon, President of the bank which is to be liquidated, would not talk of his plans. It is understood that he has not opposed the consolidation project.

In the Clearing House statement of Jan. 30 the standing of the two banks is given as follows: National Citizens'—Capital, $1,550,000; net profits, $667,900; loans, $7,495,200; specie, $1,720,400; legals, $440,000; deposits, $8,457,200; circulation, $632,400. Central National—Capital, $1,000,000; net profits, $573,300; loans, $9,233,000; specie, $2,124,000; legals, $844,000; deposits, $10,857,000; circulation, $935,000.

NOTABLE INSURANCE GHOWING.

Connecticut Mutual Life's Heavy Premium Rebates and Large Surplus.

Col. Jacob L. Greene, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, has just issued the fifty-eighth annual statement of that company.

During the past year the company has increased its premium income, its interest income, and its net assets; has maintained its phenomenally low expense rate, and has reduced by $780,000 its item of real estate held under foreclosure. It shows assets of $94,932,955, and a surplus which, according to its own low rate of figuring, is $4,680,000, and according to the usual 4 per cent. reckoning would be some $3,000,000 more. It has in force 70,150 policies, insuring $166,504,500. All of this is "straight" insurance.

During its business career the company has actually returned to policy holders 90.9 per cent. of all premiums received, a total of $227,118,894, and yet has accumulated the assets and surplus stated. This is one of the mysteries of finance, but a gratifying one to policy holders.

Change of FOOD is the Surest Cure

If your food don't keep you well you are not using the kind nature requires,

That's Plain

So try for 10 days a complete change.

Say for Breakfast a soft eggs, a little cooked fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream, a cup of Postum Food Coffee, 1 slice bread and butter, nothing more.

Then a meat and vegetable dinner at 6 or 7.

It may solve your problem, "There's a reason."

Try it and prove it. Then if you want to know "why" read the little book

"The Road to Wellville"

found in each pkg. of Grape-Nuts and Postum.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Morning Specials for Saturday.
(On Sale from 9 to 12 o'Clock Only.)
No Mail Orders—None sent C. O. D.

Unusual Special in Women's Suits.
$16.75 values for $8.50.
One hundred Women's Suits, made in long blouse shapes of Black Panne Cheviot and fine all wool Tweeds, trimmed with Novelty black silk braids, lined to waist with satin (9 to 12 o'clock) $8.50
Regular price $16.75.
(Third Floor—Special Table.)

Women's Muslin Underwear.
GOWNS—of cambric, lace and embroidery trimmed, DRAWERS—open and closed, CHEMISES and CORSET COVERS—slightly soiled from handling (9 to 12 o'clock) 29c
Value 49c. and 59c.
(Second Floor—Special Table.)

Infants' Department.
Boys' and Girls' L. Z. Ferris, H. & W. and Little Beauty WAISTS, with the "never come off" buttons, sizes 1 to 12 years—regular price 25c. (9 to 12 o'clock) 19c
Children's cosey warm CANTON FLANNEL KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS, 1 to 8 years—regular price 19c. (9 to 12 o'clock) 12½c
(Second Floor.)

Imported Taffeta Ribbons.
Fine imported Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide, the new metallic finish—all the wanted shades (9 to 12 o'clock) per yard 12c
(First Floor.)

25c. Turkish Towels, 12½c.
Another lot of those 25c. white Turkish Towels, extra heavy, with initials (9 to 12 o'clock) each 12½c
(First Floor, rear.)

350 Hot Water Bags.
One and two-quart, value 59c. to 75c. each (9 to 12 o'clock) at 35c
(First Floor.)

English Flannelettes.
We offer another lot of those choice Wash Flannelettes. They are very desirable for Waists, Wrappers, Kimonos and Children's wear—many new designs in addition to the regular floral effects, dots, &c., in light and dark grounds—elsewhere 15c. per yard (9 to 12 o'clock) at 7½c
(First Floor, Special Table No. 1.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THE VERY BEST!
NOTHING BETTER!

OLD CROW RYE

PURE, WHOLESOME, PALATABLE, HONEST
WHISKEY

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

The **Coward** Shoe
Good Sense
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Special Shoes For Deformed Feet.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL'S POST OFFICE OFFER

Formal Tender of Site Over Tracks at Forty-fifth Street.

Rental of $90,000 a Year Suggested for the Space, and Its Advantages Are Urged.

Correspondence relative to a proposition made to the Post Office Department at Washington by the New York Central Railroad Company for the construction of a new Post Office building over the company's tracks between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, to supplant Station H, was made public yesterday by Secretary Horace C. Duval at the Grand Central Station. The correspondence consists of a copy of a letter, dated Feb. 4, and sent by President W. H. Newman to Postmaster General Payne, and also a lengthy communication to President Newman from W. J. Wilgus, Fifth Vice President and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Company. President Newman's letter to the Postmaster General is as follows:

I believe your attention has been called to the advantageous location this company has to offer to the Government for a new Post Office Building over our tracks, within the space bounded by Lexington Avenue, Madison Avenue, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, as described in detail in the attached communication from our Fifth Vice President.

Our plans contemplate providing the Government with a working floor over the tracks of about 77,000 square feet, with an additional area for office purposes of about 19,000 square feet, making a total of slightly under 100,000 square feet, with building so arranged that mail can be handled to and from trains without the delay and expense of moving by wagons. We are prepared to offer, for rental to the Government, this space for a long period of years for the sum of $90,000 per annum. Any desired increase of space can be provided on a similar basis.

If this general proposition meets with your approval we are ready to discuss the details of location and arrangement with such representative as you may designate for that purpose.

In his letter to President Newman, Vice President Wilgus sets forth the principal advantages which, from his point of view, would accrue from the adoption by the Government of the proposition made by his company. These advantages he summarizes under four separate heads, namely, those of providing ample street and driveway facilities, those which would result from the Post Office's close proximity to through and suburban trains, those afforded by its general location, and those to be secured in various ways from having a Post Office at or near the Grand Central Station.

"In accordance with an act of the Legislature passed at last year's session," writes Mr. Wilgus, "and in pursuance of a contract executed with the City of New York last July, we are depressing and enlarging our Grand Central yard from Forty-second Street to Fifty-sixth Street, and in conjunction therewith we are to restore the cross streets north of Forty-fourth Street which have heretofore been severed by the old yard, carrying these streets over our depressed tracks. In addition, we are considering the building of a viaduct in Park Avenue from Fortieth Street over Forty-second Street to connect with elevated terraces on our own property along Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place, and thence continuing north over the new cross streets to a junction with Park Avenue at Forty-eighth Street."

Mr. Wilgus says that such an arrangement would add a new north and south avenue, which would serve measurably to alleviate the congested condition of vehicular traffic at that point. The depressed and enlarged surface yard north of Forty-fifth Street will, he says, embrace the space between Lexington and Madison Avenues, while south of Forty-fifth Street there will be twenty tracks within the main station, with platforms for passengers and spaces between each pair of tracks for the automatic handling of mail, baggage, and express matter. The suburban service is to be separated from the through train level, and will have a station and yard for itself beneath the through tracks. The suburban tracks, moreover, are to be designed with a view to connecting them with the Rapid Transit Subway.

"The company is preparing to erect an entirely new Grand Central Station building," continues Mr. Wilgus, "285 feet in width and extending from Forty-second Street to Forty-fifth Street, which will provide not only ample facilities for through and suburban trains and general offices for the company, but also an office building which will be one of the largest in the country. The plans of this new terminal contemplate a harmonious architectural treatment of all the structures, including the station, Post Office, and express buildings."

Mr. Wilgus points out that 75 per cent. of the mail matter to and from New York State and Canada, and also to the west and northwest, is carried over the lines centring in the Grand Central Station, while it is likewise the central station for incoming and outgoing New England mail. By locating the Post Office directly over the railroad tracks, the mails could, he says, be transferred to and from trains without the use of wagons, as at present. He estimates that the maintenance of Station H, which is near the Grand Central Railroad Station, now costs the Government about $70,000, while the Post Office building proposed "can be constructed and ready for use within three years, will afford about three times the area now used at Station H, and, according to the company's estimates, will cost the Government only about $20,000 a year more than it now pays.

TO PUSH FOR NEW BUILDING.

Local Delegation in the House, Urged by Depew, Agrees on Sulzer's Plan to Avoid Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Thanks to the timely aid of Senator Depew, Mr. Sulzer succeeded to-day in getting the New York City delegation in the House to adopt the course which seems to furnish the best chance for speedily securing a new New York Post Office. The chances for the adoption of the New York Central's proposition seem bright.

Mr. Sulzer was Chairman of the meeting which the delegation held to-day to receive the report of the committee appointed to devise ways and means. This committee consisted of Messrs. Douglas, Dunwell, Goldfogle, and Rider, and its report was presented by Mr. Douglas. It was to the effect that if a Public Building bill is reported there should be embodied in it a provision directing the President to appoint a commission of three citizens to select a site for the new Post Office and appropriating $2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be required.

Mr. Sulzer said emphatically that a commission had already been appointed to consider the site question and had made its recommendations. To appoint another commission and do the work all over again would simply be to delay the matter so that the new building could not get through this Congress, and would simply put the new Post Office back for at least two years.

Mr. Douglas warmly defended the plan of the committee. He said that an appropriation based on the report of the first commission would be knocked out if it got before the House.

Mr. Sulzer denied this. His plan was that a provision appropriating money for the site on the lines of the report already made be inserted in one of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Douglas stuck to his scheme for a new commission, and the debate became warm. At this juncture Senator Depew walked in. The delegation laid the matter before him, explaining the different positions taken by Sulzer and Douglas. Mr. Depew immediately took sides with Sulzer. The Pennsylvania and New York Central, he said, were acting in perfect harmony, and there was nothing to settle as between them. The plan of the Pennsylvania was ed, and a committe was appointed to get the appropriation into one of the big bills.

The committee is to confer first with Chairman Gillett of the Public Building Committee, and then with Chairman Hemenway of the Appropriations Committee and Speaker Cannon. There is little chance for a Public Building bill, and the outlook is that the provision will have to be put in the Sundry Civil bill.

The delegation will meet again Tuesday to hear the report of this committee and take further action if necessary.

New York Postal Report In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The report of the investigation of the New York Post Office has been received by Postmaster General Payne, but no intimation of its findings has been given out.

SENATE VOTES A FAIR LOAN.

Provision for $4,600,000 Left in Urgent Deficiency Bill—Political Debate Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The political debate in the Senate on the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, which has been in progress on a point of order for the past three days, came to a close to-day through a vote, which left the provision in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was passed.

In the course of the debate Mr. Patterson (Col.) said the successful fight on silver had been the forerunner of the Coxey army and the other phenomena that followed the panic of 1893.

Mr. Aldrich said that he judged Mr. Patterson would not look with great favor upon another term of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Patterson replied that he "certainly would not, in view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland had been false both to his party and his country."

He compared the offenses of Whittaker Wright with the conduct of J. P. Morgan and Mr. Schwab, and then entered into the details of Wright's trial by a British court and his subsequent suicide, adding that "there would not be many tears shed if some of the great financial lights who find their habitat in the United States should seek the same ending and from the same cause."

He then announced his intention not to press for a further recognition of free coinage by the Democratic Party, saying that "the party is worse than insane which continued to advocate a policy which the country has declared against."

When the Bacon resolution on the Panama Canal treaty was taken up, Mr. Mallory of Florida took issue with those who criticised the President for not turning to Nicaragua after the failure of the negotiations with Colombia. But the recognition given by the United States under the circumstances, he thought, was a just provocation for war by Colombia against the United States, and said the orders issued by the United States to our naval commanders in Isthmian waters were unjustifiable under the circumstances. But, notwithstanding these objections, he said he intended to vote for the treaty.

Mr. Heyburn of Idaho took occasion to make a brief argument in support of his resolution for the acquisition of Santo Domingo.

THIS COUNTRY'S COMMERCE.

Exports of 1903 Over a Billion and a Half—Imports Nearly a Third Less.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—According to a statement made to-day by the Bureau of Statistics the value of the merchandise passing out of the ports of continental United States in 1903 was more than a billion and a half of dollars. While the figures issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show "total exports" of $1,484,681,995, they do not include the shipments from the United States to Hawaii or Porto Rico, and if these were added they would bring the grand total to $1,508,314,082.

Turning to the import figures and adopting the same plan of including the merchandise received from Hawaii and Porto Rico, the figures for 1903 exceed $1,000,000,000 for the first time in any calendar year. From Porto Rico the value of merchandise received into the United States in 1903 was $10,152,923, and from Hawaii $29,519,731, and those, added to the imports from foreign countries in that year, bring the total merchandise received into the ports of the United States in 1903 up to $1,035,119,829.

The total increase in imports from 1870 to 1903 was $574,000,000, and the increase in exports during the same time was $1,105,000,000.

SCOPE OF SMOOT INQUIRY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is now expected that the Smoot inquiry will begin two weeks from Monday. When it will end, no man can say. The work that has been cut out for the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is essentially an indictment of the whole Mormon people. The number of witnesses will run up into scores, and they will come mainly from Utah. The cost of the investigation from present indications will be a sum that will make the bill for the investigation of the bribery of the Montana Legislature at the first election of Senator W. A. Clark look small.

The committee has decided not only to call witnesses to Washington, but to send a sub-committee, if necessary, to Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and New Mexico to inquire into the methods and conduct of the Mormon Church. President Joseph Smith and a long list of high officers, including his fellow-Presidents and the Apostles of the Church, will be summoned and put under examination.

PRESIDENT SURPRISES HUNTER.

Rejects the Candidate of the Only Republican Congressman from Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative W. Godfrey Hunter, the only Republican Congressman from Kentucky, had a disappointment to-day. He went to the White House to suggest the name of Judge Morrow of Mount Sterling, Ky., for Pension Agent. He understood the President to say that no appointment would be made until Judge Morrow's claims could be presented formally to him. Then he went down to the Capitol, where he was astounded to learn that the President had just sent in the name of Major A. T. Wood for the place. Major Wood, it seems, had been recommended by Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes.

There is a factional fight in Hunter's district, and Kentuckians say that Hunter's opponents will make the incident a campaign cry, alleging that Hunter is evidently persona non grata at the White House.

There was a close parallel to the Hunter incident a few weeks ago, when the President told the Kansas delegation to take a ballot and agree on a candidate for Federal Judge in Kansas. While they were balloting the President sent in Judge John C. Pollock's name.

TAKES UP DIETRICH CASE.

Senate Committee Hears Nebraska Senator in Self-Requested Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The committee appointed at the request of Senator Dietrich to investigate the circumstances surrounding his recent indictment in Nebraska in connection with Post Office patronage held its first meeting to-day. The committee consists of Senators Hoar, Platt, (Conn.) Spooner, Cockrell, and Pettus. Senator Dietrich was sent for and submitted all papers relating to the case.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

is rapidly coming into favor as a table beverage. Taken with effervescent water it makes a precious tonic for the weak in stomach and restores natural functions.

what each witness was expected to testify. The Postmaster General will be called upon for records. After the papers have arrived the committee will determine upon its course of action.

DUTY RATE ON ITALIAN WINE.

Board of Appraisers Decides It Is Outside of Reciprocity Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In a decision given out at the Treasury Department it is announced that the General Board of Appraisers has decided that Italian wine cannot, when shipped to the United States, have the benefits of the rates of duty arranged in the Italian reciprocity treaty.

The decision covers an importation of wine shipped by George K. Kinen & Co., Limited, of Frankfort, Germany, to A. Morello & New York. The Collectors assessed the wine for duty under the Dingley act at $1.60 per case. The importer protested against this, contending that it was Italian wine and dutiable at the reciprocal rate of $1.25 per case by virtue of the reciprocity treaty with Italy.

The decision says: "A commodity must be both produced in and exported from the treaty country in order to be entitled to the benefit of the treaty rates. While this may be done, though the product is shipped by way of some other country, and even where transshipped therein, it cannot be where such product becomes mingled with and becomes a part of the commerce of such other country."

AMENDS ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Hearst of New York to-day introduced a bill "to empower United States attorneys, without the direction of the Attorney General, to enforce the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law to read as follows in Section 4:

"The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States in their respective districts to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition, setting forth the case and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited.

"When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition, the courts shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may, at any time, make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises; but nothing in this act or in the acts of which it is amendatory shall be construed as to apply to trade unions or other organizations of labor organized to deal with hours of labor, wages, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Hanna to-day sent to the Senate a bill providing for a naval training station at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on Lake Erie, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota introduced a bill authorizing the consolidation of customs collection districts in the discretion of the President.

Senator Proctor introduced a bill authorizing marriages in the District of Columbia according to the custom of the Society of Friends or Quakers.

The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Amending the act approved Feb. 18, 1895, to amend the laws relative to Shipping Commissioners, approved Aug. 19, 1895, to prevent the detention of seamen's clothing.

Donating gun carriages to the State of Connecticut for use at Fort Griswold.

Providing for the transportation of 600 teachers from Porto Rico to and from the United States next Summer for purposes of study.

To expedite business in the United States District Court of Oregon.

A resolution directing the Postmaster General to send to the Senate the reports by Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, Messrs. Holmes, Conrad, and Charles J. Bonaparte, special counsel for the Government, on the charges made by S. W. Tulloch, formerly cashier of the Washington City Post Office.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Andrew T. Wood to be pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

The Sub-Committee of House Elections Committee No. 1, on the Moody-Gudger contest from the Tenth North Carolina District, to-day completed its report in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Gudger, Democrat.

The Senate Committee on Territories today authorized Senator Nelson to report favorably his bill to provide for the construction of roads in Alaska, for the maintenance of schools, and support of insane and destitute persons in the Territory.

Favorable reports on two resolutions were authorized to-day by the House Committee on the Judiciary. One calls on the Attorney General to inform the House as to the dates on which actions were brought against trusts, and as to whether any of such suits have been advanced on his motion on court calendars. The other asks the Attorney General to inform the House as to the investigation of alleged frauds in the Indian Territory.

FIRE IN THE MILLS HOUSE.

Does $25,000 Damage to Poughkeepsie Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Fire damaged the mansion of J. Ogden Mills, at Staatsburg, last night, to the extent of between $20,000 and $25,000.

Word was received by the caretaker of the Mills country place yesterday that a number of guests would be up from New York on Friday, and to have the ice on the river freed of snow. Many of the employes were engaged on the river when the alarm was given that the "gold room" was filled with smoke.

A fire brigade was hastily formed, and the blaze was attacked vigorously. Before it was extinguished, however, the "gold room" was charred and blackened, and many valuable paintings, draperies, and furniture had been ruined.

COLORED MAN'S EXPENSIVE TRIP

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Bishop F. W. Arnott of Xenia, satisfied his desire to ride to Mobile, Ala., in a sleeper for the convention of the council of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but it cost him $50 to do so.

The "Jim Crow" law, barring colored people from the privileges of cars occupied by white people, is in operation in many of the Southern States. Bishop Arnott found he could not obtain a single berth. Finally he ordered an extra sleeper from Cincinnati to Mobile. Instead of paying $4.50 for a berth, he paid $81.50 for a car. Then he

THE HOME OF THE COSMOPOLITAN AND THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME," IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

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CONGRESSMEN AS SEEDSMEN.

Texas Member Thus Characterizes Their Duties—Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Portions of the statement made by Secretary Wilson before the Agricultural Committee amused the House to-day when the appropriation bill for his department was under consideration. The bill subsequently was passed without amendment. The appropriation bill carries an appropriation for the eradication of a disease among animals known as "blackleg," and a motion was made, but not adopted by the House, to reduce the amount. Secretary Wilson's statement, which was read in this connection, says:

"Blackleg is a disease that affects young animals, mostly calves. The people had great difficulty in getting serum that was powerful enough to treat it. We make it here for probably one-tenth of a cent a dosen and we send out 1,500,000 dosen a year free to the people and the result is that wherever we send it blackleg is disappearing. We are pushing this work with the theory that if we can prevent blackleg it will die out.

"It is the same with rabies. If you muzzle every dog in the District of Columbia and allow no other dog to come in rabies will not come in. But you could not do that. The love for the pup is stronger than the love for man, woman, or child in the District of Columbia, and dogs cannot be muzzled here. This is the theory on which we are trying to experiment with blackleg and we are succeeding."

Mr. Rixey (Dem., Va.,) made a sharp attack on the Agricultural Committee for its slowness in establishing experiment stations. Mr. Wadsworth of New York, Chairman of the committee, undertook to pacify the irate Virginian. "The gentleman should remember," he said, "that Rome was not built in a day."

"No," reorted Mr. Rixey, resentfully, "and if Romulus and Remus had been on the Agricultural Committee it would not be built yet."

Mr. Sheppard (Dem., Texas,) made a determined but vain effort to bring about a reform in the matter of the distribution of seeds by the Government, and specially for the purchase of rare and untried seeds. He read a letter from a constituent who asked him to send certain seeds and in addition a suit of clothes. He declared that the system was degenerating into a farce, and said that if the Congressional comedy continues and drifts into a continuous performance, Congressmen will no longer be statesmen but seedsmen.

Mr. Sheppard developed to the merriment of the House, in a colloquy with Mr. Candler, that the latter had received a request from a man for a hat for himself and his wife.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) said he received a letter from one of his constituents a few months ago asking for a piano for his daughter.

Mr. Cochran wrote back that he was very sorry that he could not gratify him, but he was in the minority and could not get any allowance of pianos. However, he said, Mr. Bartholdt, being the only Republican from the State, could get all the pianos he wanted. He had just received twelve as his allowance.

In a few days Mr. Bartholdt got several letters asking for pianos, and now he is receiving four or five letters every day from Missouri making the same request.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

William W. Russell, Maryland, Secretary of Legation at Panama, Panama.

Chaplain William T. Helms, to have the rank of Commander in the navy.

"LIQUID SUNSHINE" ON TAP.

Members of the Technology Club Illuminate Their Interiors with Radio-Active Solutions.

"Liquid sunshine" was on tap last night for the New York Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the members showed their devotion to science by drinking a small glassful of the preparation. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Technology Club, which took place in the council room of the University Club, at 3 West Fifty-fourth Street. Among the club's guests who witnessed the novel experiment of taking radio-active solutions internally were Dr. H. J. Pritchett, President of the Institute; Dr. William J. Morton,, who prepared the formula of liquid sunshine; the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Hugo Lieber, T. C. Martin, Prof. William Hallock, Dr. George F. Kunz, Prof. George B. Pegram, Dr. M. Reeves, Carl H. Fowler, and Dr. H. Seymour Houghton.

Each member of the club was provided with a glass of water containing a small quantity of esculin, while at the side of his plate was a small capsule which had been rendered radio-active by exposure to radium. After the dinner was over these capsules were dropped into the respective glasses, and permitted to exhaust their powers of radiation on the surrounding fluid. None of the self-sacrificing scientists who drank the liquid became transparent afterward, although all were assured that from behind a screen and proceeded to dance. Minute balloons, similarly treated with a phosphorescent coating, floated here and there, and Mr. Gardner appeared with a phosphorescent cigar in his mouth which looked like a gigantic icicle. Two pasteboard chickens decorated with the paint were shown fighting over an egg, and a demonstration was given of the luminous effect of radium on willimite, kunzite, and other minerals.

Charles Neave of the technology class of 1890, who acted as toastmaster, introduced President Pritchett, who made an address, as did Dr. Morton and Dr. Savage.

POLITICS OF HOME RULE.

Results of Such a Measure Not Feared by Republicans—Independent Democrats to be Asked to Odell's Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Since Gov. Odell announced that a home rule conference would be held within the next two weeks in Albany Republican leaders in the Legislature, who were at first disposed to treat lightly the subject of a greater measure of self-government for the cities of the State, have changed their point of view. They now realize that the Governor is thoroughly in earnest, and before making any further comment they are awaiting the development of his plan.

It is now known that before the Governor made his announcement the subject had been canvassed thoroughly between him and the members of the New York County Republican organization. The probable political result of the enactment of a home rule measure was discussed, and the conclusion was reached that the Republican organization of New York had nothing to lose and everything to gain by such legislation.

Having made up their minds upon the political bearing which such a measure would have, the New York County Republican leaders are not in the least disturbed by the seeming readiness of Tammany to grasp at the additional power which it is proposed to give the municipal authorities.

Neither Chairman Murray nor Executive Chairman Halpin believes that the Dowling-Palmer sweeping home rule measure was intended in good faith. They believe that when a reasonable measure of home rule is offered by the Republicans, Tammany will antagonize it upon the ground that it does not go far enough. But their idea is that if Tammany does take such action the people will understand Tammany's underlying purpose, and even though the measure proposed should fall through Tammany's affected reluctance to accept "half a loaf," the Republican organization will receive credit for good intentions.

Gov. Odell has not yet sent out his invitation for the conference, but it is understood that some of the strongest Republicans in the State, as well as some independent Democrats who have made a study of municipal questions, will be asked to take part in the deliberations.

FOR MORE ELEVATED GUARDS.

Bill to Force Railroad to Employ Extra Men to Safeguard Crowds—Hits at Turnstiles, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Sherry to-day introduced a bill which provides that one man besides the ticket chopper shall be stationed on all elevated railroad platforms except between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 A. M. and between 4 P. M. and 7 P. M., when there shall be two men, in addition to the ticket chopper, to act as guards.

The bill is the outcome of the crushes on the elevated platforms which have become so flagrant of late that Police Commissioner McAdoo saw fit to station a policeman at stations where crowding was greatest in order to protect the traveling public. Mr. Sherry believes that it is no part of the duty of the police to act as special guards for the elevated company, and that the company should be compelled to employ sufficient men to prevent serious crowding.

The Sherry bill also provides that there shall be no turnstiles used on elevated stations requiring operation in whole or in part by the travelling public.

CLEARS REAL ESTATE TITLES.

Mr. Perham's Measure to Enable Controller to Cancel Certain Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Perham to-day introduced a bill which provides that "it shall be lawful for the Controller acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, to cancel in writing and annul any and all void assessment for local improvements heretofore or hereafter made, the only way in which such assessments can be canceled is by the enactment of a special bill by the Legislature. If Mr. Perham's bill becomes a law the Controller can, in all such cases, cancel the assessment, and thus do away with the lien on the property, which oftentimes acts as a handicap to its transfer.

FLAWS IN FRANCHISE BILL.

State Tax Department's Objections to Senator Fitzgerald's Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Senator Fitzgerald, whose bill amending the franchise tax law it was found would practically wipe out all of the important features of the present law if enacted, to-day said that he had no such intention and that his bill would be amended. He said that he would have the bill reprinted so as to restore the provisions of the present law now left out of the bill.

But even with this change the bill is certain to meet with serious objection. It was said to-day at the State Tax Department that the effect of the bill in the form to which its author now proposes to amend it would be to bring vital sections of the law into conflict and so invalidate the special franchise tax provision.

One section, it is held, would define intangible property as real estate and another would define it as personal property. If the personal property provisions were to stand, then the corporations could deduct their debts and so reduce the tax on the special franchise to almost nothing. The effect of this, it is declared, would be to deprive various localities of about $2,000,000 a year.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

persion of Taxis in the forest preserve, with salary of $1,500 and expenses.

Mr. NEWCOMB'S—Providing that inspection in New York City of paved pavements where the same have been removed or disturbed for pipe laying or foundation digging or any other purpose shall be performed by inspectors appointed by the Borough President in accordance with the provisions of the civil service law and paid by the city out of the funds deposited by the person or corporation by which such pavement is removed, or by the owner of the premises for whose benefit such removal is made.

Mr. FARRELL'S—That the New York City Police Commissioner may appoint Phillip Rosenberg as a patrolman if he has no physical defects and if his previous resignation was for good reasons.

Mr. WHITNEY'S—Permitting fishing with nets in Lake Ontario in the towns of Sandy Creek and Richland.

Mr. APGAR'S—Making life imprisonment the punishment for leading, taking, or enticing away a child under sixteen from its parents or guardian with intent to extort money or reward for its return, or to kill, injure, or criminally assault the child.

Mr. NICHOLS'S—Creating a Board of Equalization for Greene County.

Mr. HURD'S—Authorizing the Nyack Hospital to pay $2,250 to the Palisades Methodist Episcopal Church, and the same to the Piermont Methodist Episcopal Church, out of the estate of the late Charles H. Masten, received by the Nyack Hospital.

Mr. COTHREN'S—Making a sixth Municipal Court district in Brooklyn.

Mr. RENSEN'S—Providing that The New York State Law Register shall publish all legal notices except for the First and Second Judicial Departments.

Mr. RENSEN'S—Declaring it unlawful in effect of the first, second, and third classes for any person, firm, or corporation to charge interest at a greater rate than 6 per cent. per annum for loans on personal property.

Mr. PATTEN'S—Appropriating $238,000 from the canal debt sinking fund for payment of interest on the canal debt due during the fiscal

Interesting Features OF *TO-MORROW'S NEW YORK TIMES*

Ex-Secretary Root's
Experiences with the Ubiquitous "Interviewer." Always Suave, Sometimes Communicative, and Cleverly Evasive when Necessary.

The Circus
"Toby" Hamilton, the Clever Manipulator of Adjectives, Tells of Some of the Trials that Bust the Managers of the "Big Road Shows."

Society's Attitude to the Play
as ELISABETH MARBURY Sees It.
Knowing Both Society and the Theatre Intimately, this Clever Woman Talks Entertainingly of the Fads and Foibles of Social Life and the Fashionable Set as Affecting their Interest in Theatrical Productions.
Does Society Care More for Its Dinner than the Drama?
Are the Bridge Whist Tables and the Lack of Intellectuality Reasons for a Loss of Interest in the Theatre?
Is Conversation a Lost Art in the Fashionable Set?
Does New York Society Regard the Intellectual Man as a Mere Freak?
A Trenchant and Timely Talk on a Topic of Interest to Everybody.

Is Student Life in the Colleges of a Great City More Dangerous Morally
Than in the Smaller Towns?
Chancellor MacCracken of New York University and Dean Van Amringe of Columbia Discuss the Question in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.

Auto-mobile Boats
The Coming Fad Among Yachtsmen
Reasons for their Popularity and Descriptions and Pictures of Some of the New Craft.

"Toby M. P."
Henry W. Lucy Says England's Liberals Sadly Need a Strong Leader.
In his weekly letter he chats of Queen Alexandra's fondness for the veteran sailor, the late Admiral Keppel; of English politics generally, and the lessons of the by-elections in particular.

Artists and the Societies They Control
Do painters and sculptors injure their own interests by maintaining too close corporations? Charles de Kay of the National Arts Society discusses the question in Sunday's TIMES, and points out some truths that may help to solve the problem.

The Man in the Street
Who always has all the newest, brightest, and best of the current stories told by and about people you know.

Gossip About Fashionable Women, Clubs and Clubmen, Opera and Wedding Gowns.

Scores of Interesting Specially Prepared Articles, Bright and Breezy Short Stories, Poems and Sketches

Cotton Speculation and Prices
Effect of the high speculative prices on the jobbing markets shown by special reports from New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and New Orleans.
A marvelous week in the market. Cotton and stock speculation compared.

Striking Features of the Amalgamated Copper Litigation

Pennsylvania Railway's Affairs in 1903 and 1904

Coffee
Efforts to corner the world's supply of this staple, some with disastrous results.

Pure Food Legislation
Provisions of the two bills now before Congress relating to this important question.

Does Shakespeare "Spell Ruin" to the Theatre?
John Corbin Writes of Recent Shakespearean Productions and Tells Why They Have Alternately Failed and Succeeded.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"
will also be found in to-morrow's
NEW YORK TIMES
Order it from your Newsdealer to-day!

PLAN BIG AUTOMOBILE RUN

Endurance Contest Proposed from This City to St. Louis.

Leading Clubs Will Be Asked to Hold Simultaneous Runs to the World's Fair—June the Favored Time.

Plans are being made in automobile circles for the largest and longest endurance run ever held in this country. In connection with the endurance run itself, it is also hoped to hold a series of club runs, all to have St. Louis for their goal. If proper arrangements can be made the racetrack at St. Louis may be secured for a week or more at the close of the run, and besides being used as a garage, races and exhibition runs will be held. It is believed by those who are interested in the success of this scheme that it will prove one of the most enjoyable as well as practicable automobile events ever held in the United States. It would bring together not only the professional drivers and manufacturing representatives of the various popular machines, but would also bring out a large number of the most enthusiastic amateur lovers of motor vehicles.

It is probable that if any such ambitious plan is adopted it will be definitely settled next week at the automobile show in Chicago. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers is anxious to hold an endurance run to St. Louis this year, and propositions have been made informally to most of the leading clubs in the country to join forces with the Manufacturers' Association in giving club runs, so arranged that all the different runs may meet at St. Louis about the same time. The American Automobile Association is to have general charge of the club runs, so far as arranging regarding the dates and laying down a general plan to be followed. The club runs, of course, outside of conforming to whatever time may be set, will be managed by their respective committees or officers.

Secretary Gillette of the A. A. A. will leave for Chicago to-day, and Secretary Tucker of the Manufacturers' Association has been in Chicago for several days. It is generally believed that successful plans will be made so that a detailed programme of the run may be issued in a very short time.

Those who have been discussing the subject are inclined to believe that some time in June, probably from the middle to the end of the month, would be the most acceptable time for the run. The main event, the endurance run, will start from this city, and from one week to ten days will probably be given to the run to St. Louis. A stop would be made over Sunday. The roads are then in excellent condition, and there is no likelihood of a repetition of such distressing incidents as marred the run to Pittsburg last year, although from an automobile point of view it was a success.

The Pittsburg automobilists who have discussed the proposed plan are deeply interested, and promises have already been received from many owners of automobiles that they will be members of the regular club run. Chicago is counted on to send a large delegation, and other Western cities are expected to send good club representations, while many owners will probably make the run on their own hook, simply to be in St. Louis while the army of automobilists is there. Many would prefer this method of seeing the World's Fair, as it would give them an interesting trip through a large part of the country.

NARROW HOCKEY VICTORY.

Crescent A. C. Forced to Fight Hard to Beat Brooklyn Skating Club.

By the narrow margin of a single goal, made less than five minutes before the end of the game, the hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Brooklyn Skating Club seven at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, the score being 3 to 2. The match was one of the fastest and hardest of the season, as a defeat for the Crescents would have put them out of the contest for the local championship.

The game opened with aggressive play by both sides. The first goal was scored by Dobby from a scrimmage in about five minutes, and aroused the Brooklyn team to such an increased activity that a goal by Henderson, which tied the score, soon resulted. Henderson carried the puck almost to the Crescent goal and passed it to Bray, who failed to put it in, whereupon Henderson regained the rubber and made the score. A few minutes later Liffiton scored again for the Crescents unassisted, and just as the whistle blew for the end of the period Dobby made a goal, which was a second too late to be counted, the period ending with the score 2 to 1 in favor of the Crescents.

Play was very rough in the second half, and both Jennison and Bray were soon retired temporarily. The latter signalized his return to the ice by making a goal in a long shot from the centre, which again tied the score. Neither side seemed able to break the tie until a few minutes before the end of the game, when Liffiton made the decisive point by a lucky shot from a scrimmage in front of the Brooklyn goal. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 3.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 2.
Kennedy	Goal	Williams
O'Flynn	Point	Smith
Wall	Cover point	Jennison
Dobby	Forward	Burns
Shiebler	Forward	Bray
Sherriff	Forward	Henderson
Liffiton	Forward	Johnson

Goals for Crescent A. C.—Liffiton, (2;) Dobby. Goals for Brooklyn S. C.—Henderson, Bray. Referee—T. Howard, Wanderers.

A FAST MOTOR BOAT.

Launch Being Built in This City to Go Thirty-five Miles an Hour.

Motor boat records will attract considerable attention this coming season, judging from the amount of interest that is already being taken in the speed launches called automobile boats. A number of very fast boats of this description are being built, and within the next two months some fast trial trips may be looked for.

One of the latest indications of the growing interest in motor boats for speed is exemplified in the contract recently given to a prominent boat and yacht building concern on the Harlem River to build an automobile boat that will go thirty-five miles an hour. The boat will be ready for her trial trips within a short time, and if it comes up to expectations it will doubtless attract more than ordinary attention in local waters this coming Summer. The boat will be about 60 feet long, but no information has yet been given as to the horse power that the engines will develop.

BROWN'S ATHLETIC TROUBLE.

Action Upholding Athletes Who Have Competed for Money Causes Resignation of Two Professors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5.—The action of the Board of Directors of the Brown Athletic Association in repealing the rule which debarred students who have engaged in athletics for money from representing Brown in inter-collegiate contests, was followed to-day by the resignation from the board of Dean Alexander Meiklejohn and Prof. John E. Hill.

The Executive Committee of the university corporation at a meeting to-day declined to accept the resignations and adopted a resolution condemning the action of a majority of the athletic directors in taking so important a step before submitting the matter to the Faculty, corporation, and student body. Opinion at the university as to the wisdom of the new ruling is divided.

Squash at New York Athletic Club.

A. T. Hamlin and A. Smith were the contestants yesterday in the second match of the squash tournament for the championship of the New York Athletic Club. Hamlin proved his superiority at every point of the game, and had Smith completely at his mercy in the three games. Hamlin won the first in 15 to 0, the second in 15 to 1, and the third in 15 to 1.

COLUMBIA BEATS PENN.

Close Basket Ball Victory Gives Local Team Good Lead for Championship.

In the most closely contested basket ball game ever held in the Columbia gymnasium Columbia defeated Pennsylvania by a score of 17—15 last night. The game was one in the intercollegiate championship series, and the victory puts Columbia well in line for championsaip honors, as the Quaker five was regarded as one of the strongest teams in the league, having already defeated Harvard and Princeton.

There were times when Columbia clearly outclassed Penn, and other times when the reverse was true. The game was rough, Columbia offending most in the number of fouls committed.

When the game began play was very fast, each team showing a good attack, but meeting an impenetrable defense. Finally after six minutes' play McCrudden, on good team work with Lawrence, sent the ball spinning into the basket for the first score. This was added to by Hayes a moment later, who, with a neat goal, put the score at 4—0 for the Quakers. McCrudden, on a shot almost from midfield, made it 6—0. Here Columbia struck a faster pace, and Hurley in a mêlée tossed the leather into the basket. Fisher on a long throw scored cleanly before Kunkel got a goal from foul, cutting the tally at 7—4 for the visitors. Columbia had rather better team work than Pennsylvania, but this was offset by the Quakers' better defense, for the time being at least. At length Allen slid by the Pennsylvania guards for a pretty individual basket, which cut the visitors' lead to 7—6. Four times Columbia's players sent the ball spinning on the rim of the basket, but each time it rolled outside to the floor. Kunkel added a point to the Pennsylvania score by a goal from foul. Another point by Kunkel in the same way made the tally 9—6. With that time was up for the first half. This was the first occasion this year in a home basket ball game in which Columbia did not lead at the end of the first period.

The second half found Von Sholiy in place of Allen on the Columbia team. It was Von Sholiy who scored the first goal of the period for Columbia and Fisher who on a goal from foul made the score a tie at 9—9. Columbia, on another goal from foul by Fisher, at last went into the lead. Columbia again had half a dozen narrow escapes from scoring, but by poor shooting before Hurley on team play with O'Connell scored precisely, with the score 12—9. After magnificent team play by all of the Columbia five, Von Sholiy got a basket in handsome style. Kunkel got another solitary punt on foul, followed by a foul goal by Fisher. Kase, on a good goal on a side shot, cut down the Blue and Whites' lead by two punts, putting the tally at 15—12 for the local team. Kunkel, throwing a foul goal, added another punt to Penn's increasing tally. Kase, on a clear shot tied the score. Fisher redeemed his previous wild shooting by tallying a pretty goal, putting the score at 17—15 when time was up. The score:

Columbia.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Allen	Forward	Kunkel
Fisher	Forward	Kase
O'Connell	Centre	Hayes
Rogers	Guard	McCrudden, Capt.
Hurley	Guard	Lawrence

Goals from field—Fisher, (2,) Allen, Hurley, (2,) Kase, (2,) McCrudden, Kunkel, Hayes. Goals from foul—Fisher, (3,) Kunkel, (5.) Umpire—Mr. Evans, Pennsylvania. Referee—Frank Quigg, New York Athletic Club. Time of game —20-minute halves.

Basket Ball at Columbia To-night.

In the basket ball game to-night between the Lawrence Athletic Club's representatives and the Yale University second team in the Columbia University gymnasium, the local club is prepared to give the more experienced five from New Haven a hard contest for the honors. The teams will line up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Lawrence A. C.
Jellaffe	Right forward	J. Ginnerty
Jonas	Left forward	J. Haupt
Hull	Centre	Zimmerman
G. B. Leggett	Right guard	Stern
Anderson	Left guard	Springer
Fowley	Substitute	Ashbyll

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Conklin and Poggenburg Winners in Yesterday's Games of National Amateur Tournament.

Charles F. Conklin of Chicago and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of New York were the winning players yesterday in the continuation of the National amateur billiard championship tournament at the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Conklin defeated the Canadian champion, Arthur Marcotte, by the score of 300 to 132, while Poggenburg defeated the ex-champion, Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., by the score of 300 to 265. In his contest Conklin displayed great strength on his position play, and finished with the best average made thus far in the tournament—13 1-23.

At the beginning of the evening session at the table Poggenburg seemed nervous because of the great gathering of spectators, who were crowded too closely about the table. It was ladies' night, and many of the spectators were women. On the other hand, Gardner began strongly, and at one point he led by nearly 100 points. A run of 42, followed by one of 60, counted in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth innings, placed Poggenburg in the lead, and despite liberal safety play by Gardner Poggenburg was able to win several innings later.

In all of his runs Poggenburg displayed that delicate nursing stroke of the cue which none of the other players can duplicate. His massé shots were brilliant, and after his first nervousness wore off he played steadily until the close of the match.

Conklin scored his third consecutive victory in the afternoon match. Marcotte proved himself unequal to the task of playing close billiards. Conklin showed that invincible form of game which has won his matches. He played the balls rather widely, but in no sense was it open table work. However, the referee was rarely called upon to call the in and out of the balk line, for Conklin moved the balls rapidly about the table, always keeping the two object balls well placed before him. Summary:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Charles F. Conklin—28 10-0 1 0 12 4 44 2 2 1 37 12 2 15 10 66 5 4 0 1 42 2. Total, 300 points. Average, 13 1-23. High runs, 66, 42, and 37.

Arthur Marcotte—0 5 2 4 5 13 4 0 11 6 0 10 3 27 1 7 15 6 0 5 3 5. Total, 132 points. Average, 6. High runs, 27, 15, and 13.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

EVENING GAME.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—0 0 3 0 0 0 1 3 3 55 7 10 5 7 7 2 0 25 1 15 15 19 1 9 42 60 0 0 0 0 0 1 9. Total, 300 points. Average, 8 28-34. High runs, 60, 55, and 42.

Edward W. Gardner—12 0 34 7 0 0 12 8 8 2 5 31 11 5 16 0 1 19 18 18 10 11 15 7 0 5 1 1 2 0 0 2 0. Total, 265 points. Average, 8 1-33. High runs, 34, 31, and 19.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	0
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	2	0
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	2	1
C. Marcotte, Quebec	1	2
Dr. M. Smith, St. Louis	1	2
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	0	2
A. Townsend, Brooklyn	0	2

The games to-day are: Dr. Mial and Smith in the afternoon and Poggenburg and Townsend in the evening.

Moller Wins Palm Beach Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5.—In the semi-finals and finals in the golf tournament for the Lake Worth Cup, John Moller, Jr., of the Apawamis Club, Rye., N. Y., was the favorite, and the matches in which he played were followed by large galleries. In the morning he had a stiff battle with F. S. Armstrong, but in the afternoon he won handily from D. B. Martin by 4 up and 3 to play. The consolation cup went to E. W. Root of New York. The scores were:

Lake Worth Cup, Semi-Final Round.—D. B. Martin beat W. W. Burton 2 up and 1 to play. J. Moller, Jr., beat F. S. Armstrong 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Moller beat Martin 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup, Semi-Final Round.—E. W. Root beat A. W. Black 5 up and 3 to play; H. K. Bolton beat D. Lloyd by default.

Final Round.—E. W. Root beat H. K. Bolton 4 up and 2 to play.

The New Auto Boats.

Reasons why they have jumped into popularity explained in an illustrated article in SUNDAY'S TIMES. It tells you all you want to know about the new craft.—Adv.

ANNUAL TENNIS MEETING

English Plan of Ranking Players Opposed by Delegates.

American Team to be Sent to England to Regain Possession of Dwight F. Davis Trophy.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Dr. James Dwight of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, presiding.

At the outset the matter was taken up of following the English plan of having the official ranking of the players done by a man outside of the sport, although a follower of it. This was because of the dissatisfaction brought about by the placing of Kreigh Collins and W. H. Waidner, the Western doubles champions, fourth on the list of teams. "Bob" Wrenn spoke in defense of the work of the Ranking Committee. He asserted that no man other than one who played through the season was competent to judge of the players' positions; that, while mistakes might possibly be made, the committee was conscientious; that such men as Harry F. Allen, Beals C. Wright, and Holcombe Ward could not go far astray. No single man could give so good an estimate as three men, and he advised against any change. The matter was put to a vote and it was decided to hold to the former method.

On the subject of challenging the English Lawn Tennis Association for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup, which was won last season by H. L. Doherty and R. F. Doherty, there was limited discussion. All of the delegates were naturally in favor of sending over an American challenging team. It was decided that the matter could not be definitely arranged at the meeting and it was voted to put the details of arrangement and sending of a challenge in the hands of the Executive Committee. This committee is given full power to act. There is no doubt that a team will be sent over to make the endeavor to bring the trophy back to this country.

All of the regular fixtures on the lawn tennis schedule were awarded to the usual clubs. The dates will be arranged later by the Schedule Committee. The Olympic world's championship tournament at the St. Louis Exposition was also given official sanction, and it was stated that one of the leading tennis players of the country was at present in Europe seeking the entries of the leading players of the various countries.

Again the subject of the official ball, which caused so much trouble a year ago, came up. It was decided that the old ball will be used at all of the National championship tournaments, and that in all other tournaments several other makes of ball may be used, but must be so stated in the official announcement by the club holding the tournament.

The former officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are: President—Dr. James Dwight of Boston; Secretary—Palmer E. Presbrey of Boson; Treasurer—Richard Stevens of Hoboken, N. J. The men elected for the Executive Committee were William A. Larned, Malcolm D. Whitman, William J. Clothier, Raymond D. Little, Dwight F. Davis, Kreigh Collins, and Holcombe Ward.

Delegates from forty-nine clubs were represented at the meeting, and four new clubs were admitted to membership. The new clubs are Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.; Moyamansing Tennis Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; Sewanoy Tennis Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Country Club of Springfield, Mass.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The match of twenty games for what was stated to be the "women's championship of America" was finished last night at the Harlem Circle alleys. Miss Henkes and Mrs. Gardner, representing Chicago, showed their superiority over Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Engelhardt, the New York players, during the four nights of play, and won by a score of 6,279 pins to 5,876, a difference of 403 pins.

Another important event of last night's tournaments was the roll-off for first prize in the American National tournament between the Spartans and Belvideres at the White Elephant alleys. Only two of the three scheduled games were played, and the Belvideres won both.

At Charles Starr's Fifty-ninth Street alleys to-night the team that will represent New York in the National tournament at Cleveland next week, comprising Voorhees, Starr, Beam, Jackson, Shiman, and Egelhoff, will play a picked team from the Algonquins, Logans, and Circles.

Scores of last night's tournaments:

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 178; Mrs. Gardner, 168. Total, 346. New York—Mrs. Lester, 136; Mrs. Engelhardt, 151. Total, 287.

SECOND GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 159; Mrs. Gardner, 218. Total, 377. New York—Mrs. Lester, 142; Mrs. Engelhardt, 154. Total, 296.

THIRD GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 112; Mrs. Gardner, 149. Total, 261. New York—Mrs. Lester, 154; Mrs. Engelhardt, 149. Total, 303.

NINETEENTH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 159; Mrs. Gardner, 153. Total, 312. New York—Mrs. Lester, 168; Mrs. Engelhardt, 144. Total, 312.

TWENTIETH GAME.—Chicago—Miss Henkes, 165; Mrs. Gardner, 123. Total, 288. New York—Mrs. Lester, 145; Mrs. Engelhardt, 170. Total, 315.

Total Pins for Match—Chicago, 6,279; New York, 5,876.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Lithograph Company Bowling Club—Oelkers, 160; Sweet, 190; Bachur, 167; Schroder, 140; Malzacher, 193; total, 850. Mills & Gibbs Bowling Club—Francis, 159; Leigh, 116 Lehr, 176; Sands, 112; Dixon, 182; total, 745.

SECOND GAME.—American Lithograph Company Bowling Club—Oelkers, 123; Sweet, 211; Bachur, 202; Schroder, 133; Malzacher, 151; total, 820.

George Borgfeldt & Co. Bowling Club—Pflum, 211; Wallach, 170; Wambach, 146; McKeon, 191; Hoering 131; total, 858.

THIRD GAME.—Mills & Gibbs Bowling Club—Frances, 168; Leige, 82; Lehr, 122; Sands, 130; Dixon, 154; total, 654.

George Borgfeldt & Co. Bowling Club—Pflum, 161; Wallach, 121; Wambach, 132; McKeon, 148; Hoering, 156; total, 718.

GREATER NEW YORK INDIVIDUAL TOURNAMENT.

Grand Central Alleys.

First Game.—Egelhoff, 169; Dickson, 188.
Second Game.—Egelhoff, 177; Dickson, 201.
Third Game.—Egelhoff, 211; Dickson, 237.
Fourth Game.—Egelhoff, 215; Dickson, 162.
Fifth Game.—Egelhoff, 226; Dickson, 167.
Sixth Game.—Egelhoff, 204; Dickson, 182.
Seventh Game.—Egelhoff, 188; Dickson, 174.
Eighth Game.—Egelhoff, 170; Dickson, 183.
Ninth Game.—Egelhoff, 205; Dickson, 171.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Broadway Alleys.

INDIVIDUAL.—First Game—Warker, Philadelphia, 164; Arps, New York, 180. Second Game—Warker, 204; Arps, 186. Third Game—Warker, 103; Arps, 168.

(Two-Men Teams.)

FIRST GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 187; Dunbar, 158; total, 345. New York—Sanders, 200; Cadieu, 144; total, 344.

SECOND GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 146; Dunbar, 158, total, 347. New York—Sanders, 163; Cadieu, 168; total, 331.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 189; Dunbar, 168; total, 341. New York—Sanders, 192, Cadieu, 163; total, 355.

(Three-Men Teams.)

FIRST GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 193; Dunbar, 160; Denney, 176; total, 529. New York—Walter, 137; Schwartje, 180; Arps, 212; total, 505.

SECOND GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 208; Dunbar, 153; Denney, 182; total, 543. New York—Walter, 170; Schartje, 201; Arps, 170; total, 541

THIRD GAME—Philadelphia—Warker, 178; Dunbar, 152; Denney, 176; total, 500. New York—Walter, 191; Schwartje, 201; Arps, 179; total, 575.

(Five-Men Teams.)

FIRST GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 190; Dunbar, 179; Horan, 188; Frize, 181 Denney, 137; total, 852. New York—Walter, 189; Dumas, 200; Sanders, 159; Arps, 213; Cadieu, 166; total, 927.

SECOND GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 180; Dunbar, 156; Horan, 191; Trize, 170; Denney, 201; total, 898. New York—Walter, 166; Dumas, 167; Sanders, 180; Arps, 196; Cadieu, 169; total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphia—Warker, 175; Dunbar, 179; Horan, 178; Frize, 18; Denney, 212; total, 925. New York—Walter, 214; Dumas, 161; Sanders, 193; Arps, 228; Cadieu, 154; total, 952.

SILK LEAGUE.

Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fleitmann & Co. Bowling Club—Hasbrouck, 170; Ryan, 212; Bischof, 180; Kleyner, 148; Kakeissen, 153. Total, 873.

Greef & Co. Bowling Club—Krumme, 183; Wade, 123; Saith, 93; Schlatter, 117; Wichman, 194. Total, 634.

SECOND GAME.—Fleitmann & Co. Bowling Club—Hasbrouck, 159; Ryan, 214; Bischof, 193; Keerner, 182; Kakeissen, 160. Total, 877.

Greef & Co. Bowling Club—Krumme, 161; Wade, 113; Saith, 101; Schlatter, 157; Wichman, 154. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.—Fleitmann & Co. Bowling Club—Hasbrouck, 178; Ryan, 166; Bischof, 190; Kurner, 194; Kakeissen, 168. Total, 880.

Greef & Co. Bowling Club—Krumme, 146; Wade, 94; Saith, 139; Schlatter, 109; Wichman, 127. Total, 614.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall Bowling Club—Parsons, 178; Reitz, 185; Williamson, 148; Miller, 166; Keller, 158. Total, 887.

Probst, Wetzler & Co. Bowling Club—Nolan, 176; Blackmer, 189; Hermann, 190; McPartland, 122; Grady, 138. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.—T. L. Manson & Co. Bowling Club—Scott, 138; Cone, 194; Ducker, 142; Klepp, 183; Vos, 158. Total, 793.

Probst, Wetzler & Co. Bowling Club—Nolan, 147; Blackmer, 154; Hermann, 138; McPartland, 157; Grady, 170. Total, 756.

THIRD GAME.—T. L. Manson & Co. Bowling Club—Scott, 163; Cone, 134; Ducker, 155; Klepp, 128; Vos, 175. Total, 754.

McIntyre & Marshall Bowling Club—Parsons, 135; Reitz, 179; Williamson, 116; Miller, 172; Keller, 179. Total, 784.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Equitable, No. 2, Bowling Club—Longfield, 168; Tierney, 188; Driscoll, 171; Swenson, 189; Hoffman, 188. Total, 909.

Mutual, No. 2, Bowling Club—Carson, 170; Moore, 186; Davenport, 163; Ceisser, 185; Grinda, 150. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Equitable, No. 2, Bowling Club—Longfield, 134; Tierney, 126; Driscoll, 187; Swenson, 163; Hoffman, 199. Total, 759.

Equitable, No. 1, Bowling Club—R. Freedberg, 145; Lamar, 144; Coyle, 182; Hall, 139; Messert, 149. Total, 709.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual, No. 2, Bowling Club—Carson, 203; Moore, 154; Davenport, 159; Ceisser, 128; Grinda, 144. Total, 788.

Equitable, No. 1, Bowling Club—Lamar, 150; Driscoll, 177; Hall, 183; Day, 110; Swenson, 199. Total, 778.

FOURTH GAME.—Equitable, No. 1, Bowling Club—Freedberg, 161; Lamar, 171; Coyle, 195; Hall, 161; Messert, 164. Total, 822.

Washington Life Bowling Club—Maul, 102; Duncan, 143; Loeffler, 169; Xiques, 129; Burnett, 130. Total, 673.

FIFTH GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Wernecke, 180; Newkirk, 204; Cluff, 144; Richardson, 180; Rand, 204. Total, 892.

Prudential, No. 1, Bowling Club—Mackin, 183; Lewis, 173; Austin, 186; Schiff, 152; Ciocata, 180. Total, 846.

SIXTH GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Wernecke, 143; Newkirk, 127; Cluff, 104; Richardson, 183; Rand, 178. Total, 735.

Washington Life Bowling Club—Xiques, 85; Duncan, 112; Maul, 105; Loeffler, 109; Burnett, 133. Total, 546.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Tilley, 176; Buckbee, 178; Bauts, 185; Lockwood, 191; Heiles, 181. Total, 911.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 128; Riddell, 163; Schulte, 147; Maier, 165; F. Gerdes, 177. Total, 770

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Tilley, 181; Buckbee, 170; Bauts, 173; Lockwood, 147; Heiles, 161. Total, 882.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 175; Riddell, 137; Schulte, 166; Maier, 173; F. Gerdes, 147. Total, 798.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Bowling Club—Cowles, 171; Elliott, 142; Cayler, 132; Book, 187; Cornwell, 149. Total, 781.

Suburban Bowling Club—Wood, 190; Peterson, 189; Kapp, 147; Volbracht, 154; Schwartz, 189. Total, 878.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Bogardus, 190; Aim, 174; Van Ripen, 140; Hichman, 149; Martin, 180. Total, 833.

Harlem Bowling Club—Cowles, 145; Elliott, 136; Cayler, 129; Book, 155; Cornwall, 172. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Bogardus, 167; Aim, 108; Van Ripen, 169; Hichman, 190; Martin, 174. Total, 808.

Suburban Bowling Club—Wood, 176; Peterson, 162; Kapp, 114; Volbracht, 176; Schwartz, 169. Total, 797.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co. Bowling Club—Stokes, 158; Parmelee, 122; Pohlman, 104; Whitney, 195; Bucken, 158. Total, 735.

Chase National Bowling Club—Cohn, 157; Ferber, 157; Hunter, 146; Breed, 159; Booth, 194. Total, 783.

SECOND GAME.—Merchants' National Bowling Club—Dolan, 166; Anneu, 173; Van Herrick, 164; McKay, 173; Paynter, 162. Total, 838.

Kountze Brothers Bowling Club—Forsdyke, 182; Steimle, 145; Schmude, 116; Loomis, 126; Schmidt, 155. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Merchants' National Bowling Club—Dolan, 161; Anneu, 131; Van Herrick, 188; McKay, 143; Paynter, 194. Total, 817.

Kountze Brothers Bowling Club—Forsdyke, 223; Steimle, 149; Schmude, 148; Loomis, 111; Schmidt, 115. Total, 754.

FAST SPEEDWAY TROTTING.

Lively Brushes on the Snowpath Result in Many Exciting Finishes.

Mixed races, in which trotters were matched against pacers, were a feature of the sport on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. The snowpath was in excellent condition, despite the thaw. Blonde, A. B. Gwathmey's fast trotter, with a mark of 2:13¾, did some fast work in her best heat with the trotter Kingwood, (2:17¼,) driven by George Coleman. The breakaway was an even one, and the pair trotted head and head to the first quarter post, where Kingwood went out in front, and looked like a winner until he made a misstep and was beaten. Blonde also won the second heat.

George Buchman's dainty little pacing mare Trixie (2:20¼) was at her best, and after several warming jogs was turned to a good start with Pet Raven, (2:17¼,) driven by Michael Reid. For three-quarters of the way Pet Raven led, but when the final drive came was outfooted. Kingwood then defeated Trixie, and was in turn beaten by the black pacer Bennie Kirkland, (2:28¾,) driven by Louis Kahn. William A. Northrup's trotter Kalassa had several lively heats with George Grote's new bobtailed trotter.

The old trotting rivals Angelus, (2:12¾,) driven by Andrew Crawford, and King, Elmer Stevens's green gelding, again tried conclusions, but luck as well as speed seemed to be with Angelus. About the best-contested brush of the day, and the final one, was between Blonde and the old favorite Royal Rene, driven by Walter Kilpatrick. The pace was a furious one, and it seemed as though both were showing their top speed, until a touch of the whip caused Blonde to lengthen her gait, and she passed the post a winner.

Melville C. Boynton and his fleet black pacer Tony M. (2:14¼) proved a winning combination, as did Dr. Flagge with the snow trotter Gold Burr, (2:13¾.)

BASEBALL HARMONY ADVISED.

Hanlon Does Not Want the Various Clubs to Contract for Pacific Coast Players.

President Powers of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues received a telegram yesterday from Edward Hanlon, one of the owners of the Baltimore Club of the Eastern League, and who represented the National Association in the recent conference with the Pacific Coast League, which read:

Please request all leagues to refrain from contracting with the Pacific Coast League players, as that league will respect all National agreement requirements, pending committee's report.

This would indicate that a truce has been declared, and while Messrs. Johnson, Hart, and Hanlon, as a committee representing the major and minor leagues, received no power to act, they have succeeded in arranging matters satisfactorily with the Pacific Coast men.

Races for Annapolis Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 5.—The manager of the Naval Academy eight-oared shell crews has definitely arranged for the following races to be rowed on Severn River in the Spring:

April 30, University of Pennsylvania; May 7, Yale; 21, Georgetown.

The Pennsylvania and Georgetown contests will each be double-headers, Annapolis rowing her first and second crews against the Varsity and freshmen eights of these two institutions. Midshipman Logan Cresap of the second class is now manager of the navy crews, having been selected to succeed H. E. Kimmel, who graduated on Monday last.

Julian W. Curtiss to Coach Yale Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—An announcement was made to-night that Julian W. Curtiss, a former Yale oarsman, who for many years has been prominently identified with Yale athletics, will be advisory coach of the Yale University crew during the coming season. C. E. Adams has been appointed undergraduate head coach. John Kennedy will continue to have active charge of the crews.

Mr. Adams is a member of the senior class, and rowed in the four-oar crew at New London last June.

WORLD'S RECORD AT SKATING.

Morris Wood of Brooklyn Covers a Mile in 2:41 1-5, the Fastest Time Ever Made Indoors.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—The indoor amateur championship skating contests were begun at the Duquesne Gardens to-night. The speed was terrific, and a dead heat was skated in the second heat of the one-mile race by Morris Wood of New York and Fred J. Robson of Toronto, Canada. The time was 2:41 1-5, which broke the world's record for indoor skating. In the first heat of the same race Piper of Toronto fell down on the second lap and put two others out of the race. Pallister of Brooklyn fell, against the rink and was knocked senseless. In the two-mile United States championship race Piper took the lead, but was passed on the seventh lap by Bellefeuille. Piper fell and injured his ankle. Kearney also fell, and Hayward dropped out. Bellefeuille finished second, but was disqualified.

Summaries:

One Mile, World's Championship.—First Heat—Won by C. Bellefeuille of Winnepeg; Phil. Kearney of Brooklyn second, William Merritt of Verona, N. J., third. Time—2:45 3-5.

Second Heat—Morris Wood and Robson, dead heat; W. Merritt third. Time—2:41 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Morris Wood; C. Bellefeuille second, Merritt third. Time—2:48 2-5.

Two Miles, United States Championship.—Won by Harry Taylor of Brooklyn; W. Merritt second, Guy Lyman, New York, third. Time—5:47 4-5.

Riverside Yacht Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club was held last night at the Arena, 39-41 West Thirty-first Street, and the following officers were elected:

Commodore—George G. Tyson; Vice Commodore—William A. Hamilton; Rear Commodore—George J. Bassom; Secretary—John G. Porter; Treasurer—George T. Higgins; Measurer—T. E. Ferris.

Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, George T. Higgins, and George B. Clark; Membership Committee—George E. Marks, W. T. Taylor, and George A. Horsey; Entertainment Committee—W. J. L. Davids, George F. Walden, and M. L. Rork; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. H. H. Tyson; Chaplains—The Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., and the Rev. Charles W. Boynton.

Canadian Rowing Regatta Dates.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 5.—The annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at St. Catharines Aug. 5 and 6.

MAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Money and Rings Mysteriously Appear on Body of Supposed Victim of Gas —Hotel Employes Arrested.

Thomas Sullivan, thirty-five years old, Superintendent of the country place on the Lower Hudson of Henry J. Roberts, a lawyer and promoter of 132 Nassau Street, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a room at the Florence Hotel, at 137 Third Avenue. It appeared at first that death had been caused by gas asphyxiation, but several suspicious circumstances, including conflicting stories of employes and the mysterious reappearance in the room of money and jewelry, led to the arrest of four persons.

According to the story told to the police, Sullivan went to the hotel on Thursday night with a woman who he said was his wife. At midnight they went out, Sullivan telling the clerk that he would return and occupy the room he had engaged, as his wife was going out of town. He did return about an hour later. The odor of gas at noon yesterday caused an investigation, which disclosed Sullivan's lifeless body on the bed fully dressed.

Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second Street Station and his men began an investigation. They found that there was no money or jewelry on the dead man's person, but when Capt. Gallagher returned to the room after telephoning a hospital he saw that there were two rings on the second finger of the right hand, and another examination of the pockets revealed $137 in bills. It appeared, the Captain said, that the rings had been slipped on the finger after death, and he was certain the money was not in the pocket when he first went through them.

These facts and the conflicting stories of employes caused the arrest as "suspicious persons" of the following: John J. O'Connor, twenty-seven years old, a waiter, of 226 East Fourteenth Street; Minnie Baumgartner, twenty-nine, of 224 East Twenty-seventh Street, and Anna Dora, twenty-two, of 139 Pitt Street, chambermaids. Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon, who was summoned, said that an autopsy probably would be held to determine whether or not gas asphyxiation was the cause of death.

Capt. Gallagher said the Florence Hotel had a bad reputation. It had been twice raided, he said, and charges are now pending against Clauser & Sigmond, the alleged proprietors of the place.

Later Coroner Jackson took personal charge of the investigation, and ordered the arrest of Louis Shapiro, twenty-eight years old, a porter who had informed a policeman that there was a leak of gas in the hotel. He held O'Connor under $200 bail and Shapiro under $100.

NEGRO MURDER MYSTERY.

Killed By Shot No One Heard, and the Housekeeper is Missing.

Having been shot through the brain in the kitchen of his home at 331 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday, Nelson Laws, twenty-three years old, colored, a waiter in the Hotel St. James, at 149 West Forty-fifth Street, was left dying near a stove which burned so hot that his body was baking when discovered by his brother Charles about 4 o'clock. Mattie Colbert, known as Mattie Laws, housekeeper for Nelson, Charles and John, brothers, and all St James waiters, is suspected by the police and has disappeared. She had been with them for several years. The tenants of the house knew her, they say, as Mrs. Nelson Laws.

Both Nelson and Charles received word from Mattie yesterday morning, while working, that she was ill. They sent word back to get a doctor. When recess time for the waiters came, from 10 to 11:30, Nelson went to the house. Charles saw him leave and no one can be found who saw Nelson alive after that.

All the tenants were questioned

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THE QUESTION OF MANCHURIA.

Americans who have not followed the course of events in the Far East with any particular attention may be excused for wondering why Japan should be so insistent upon the point of the Russian recognition of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria as to be willing to go to war upon it. It might be an answer to such inquirers to remind them that Russia also makes this apparently trivial and formal point a casus belli. Unless the dispatches which bear the greatest appearance of being authorised and authentic are mere rumor and guesswork, Russia declines to bind herself to this acknowledgment, apparently upon the ground that she is already committed to it.

So she is, or so would any Power be which attached importance to its own repeated assurances, when they happened to conflict with its immediate interests. The fact, as every one knows who has followed the course of events in the Far East, is that Russia's course on this question has been one of the most tortuous and one of the most perfidious that any Power which pretended to a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" has ever taken upon any question. For three years Russia has abounded in assurances to which she could not very well be held of the innocence of her intentions with respect to Manchuria and consequently to China. Japan, the limit of whose endurance seems now to have been reached, insists that Russia shall repeat those assurances in a manner which will enable a Power in interest to hold her to them.

The general belief that Russia was negotiating a separate treaty with China, and in respect to Manchuria, appears to have been the immediate motive of the note of our State Department, communicated to the Powers on March 1, 1901, but not published till March 28. In this note China was admonished against making separate arrangements with any single Power. Such arrangements were made the subject of formal protest, and the desire of this Government to maintain the integrity of China was plainly set forth. The response was immediate. On March 9 the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg reported that Count LANSDORF had assured him that the Czar had no "intention of departing in any way from the assurance he had publicly given that Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese Empire as soon as circumstances admitted." There is, however, now no doubt, nor was there any then, that Russia was trying to make a separate and private bargain with China about Manchuria. That effort was a gross breach of faith, considering that Russia was proclaiming her adherence to the demand that the integrity of China should be preserved. It was a gross breach of faith also, seeing that the civilised world was then engaged in a joint movement for the improvement of conditions in China, for one of the Powers engaged in that movement to enter upon any private and separate arrangement or agreement with China whatever.

Russia has never said anything to contradict the assurance of Count LANSDORF to the British Ambassador. Neither has she ever done anything to make that assurance good. It was followed, the middle of the next July, by the seizure by Russia of the "American port" of Niu-Chwang. Then came a long course of diplomatic pressure upon her to get out of Manchuria, and a long course on her part of diplomatic equivocation to excuse her not getting out. Finally the pressure of the commercial nations induced her to fix dates for the evacuation of the several parts of Manchuria which she retained. But every one of these promises has been dishonored. And nobody has now any excuse for believing that Russia intends, or has ever intended, to keep faith with respect to Manchuria. It is her evident desire and intention to make the very utmost of her anomalous and undefined position in that province, to plead "Chinese sovereignty" when that will serve her turn, and "Russian interests" when that seems a plausible plea.

Even now, we learn from an apparently authentic dispatch from St. Petersburg, by way of Cologne: "Russia is disposed to recognise treaties concluded by other States with China, up to the time of the Russian occupation of China in Manchuria in 1900. But she is only disposed to recognise treaties concluded by China with other States, and not treaties concluded by China with Russia." Russia has just concluded a treaty with China, opening new ports in Manchuria, negotiated last July, and then announced to have been negotiated "with the assent of Russia." The care with which the State Department set forth exactly what it meant by the assent of Russia, and the manner in which that assent had been signified, would sufficiently show its knowledge with what a slippery customer it had to deal. The announcement of the conclusion of the agreement with China for the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria was accompanied by the following statement. The Secretary of State had met the Russian Ambassador at the Russian Embassy June 28. "The Ambassador then had in hand the necessary authorization from his own Government to make the pledges which are now in process of redemption. These pledges were reduced to writing by Mr. HANSON, the Russian Chargé, during his call at the State Department to-day." (July 16.)

No objection was ever publicly taken by the Russian Government to this account of the matter. But it is perfectly well known that Russian intrigues to prevent the formal execution of the agreement to which Russia had given her assent in advance began at once at Peking, and continued during the whole course of negotiation and ratification. After they had been baffled, and the United States had exercised its right under the treaty to appoint commercial representatives in Manchuria, the Russian censorship permitted the Russian press to denounce the United States for doing what it had the previous consent of Russia to do. And now, if we are to believe this plausible report, Russia intends to nullify the agreement which the United States had made not alone for itself, but for all the commercial nations.

What can be done with a nation like that, except to have all your dealings with it set down in black and white? And how can anybody who considers these things blame Japan for insisting that Russia shall once for all, and unmistakably, define her position by admitting the sovereignty of China in Manchuria, and admitting it in such a form that Japan can hold her to the admission?

SENATOR RAYNER.

The election of RAYNER gives cause for positive satisfaction, the defeat of GORMAN for deep and peculiar joy. Maryland has done well to send ISIDOR RAYNER to the United States Senate. He is an exponent and defender of sound Democratic principles, a qualification of high importance to the party in this period of returning reason. He is also a man of marked ability, another qualification not to be overlooked, since the Democratic Party has not in recent years been wise enough to choose its ablest men as Senators and Congressmen. Mr. RAYNER made an exceedingly good record during his three terms in Congress. It was the record of a man growing in strength and influence from term to term. He has the confidence of his associates and the respect of his opponents. It is fortunate that this once surely Democratic State is to be represented in the Senate for the next six years by a man of his force and soundness.

The check administered to the pretensions of Senator GORMAN is a piece of unmixed good fortune for the party. The assurance and the ambition of the Maryland Senator are quite irrepressible. He was not the man to retire into obscurity because his party has much disliked his view of politics and his way of representing Democratic interests in the Senate. He has too much ability, he has had too much practice and experience to be easily kept down. Possibly he has cherished the hope that he might be made the Democratic candidate at St. Louis. His defeat in the Senatorial contest puts that out of the question. Of all the candidates before the Maryland Legislature Mr. RAYNER was the least acceptable to Senator GORMAN. The election of Mr. RAYNER is equivalent to the overthrow of GORMAN as the State leader. Senator RAYNER will have much to say in the Senate and in Maryland politics. Mr. GORMAN henceforth will be in the position of a man who cannot control his own State. That removes his name from the list of Democrats who may be considered as available before the St. Louis Convention.

It is a good thing for the Democratic Party. Democrats who care at all for principle cannot consistently overlook or honorably condone the betrayal of the Democracy by Senator GORMAN when the Wilson Tariff bill was under consideration. Commercialism in politics then baffled the party, a narrow and ignoble selfishness triumphed over loyalty, and the party was paralysed at the moment when it was about to keep its promises to the people. The dominance even in a single State of the author of this ruinous work would be a source of weakness and confusion. It is well that Mr. GORMAN has been quieted.

POLITICAL UNIFICATION.

An Albany dispatch to our neighbor The Tribune states that "there is a growing belief that instead of any precipitate action on the educational plan presented by the majority there will be careful consideration and ample opportunity for an examination of the scope and details and for the presenting of amendments and suggestions by those interested in education."

It was our belief that the Republican majority would pause in its headlong rush to carry to enactment the bill putting the control of the State system of education into the hands of the Mayor of New York, a political purpose. It cannot be concealed. The leading men of the schools throughout the State are against it, they fear it. From the moment that it was seen that a Commissioner chosen for six years by the Legislature was to have the real power, that only the shadow of authority was to be left to the Board of Regents, and that Mr. SKINNER and Mr. AINSWORTH were to be retained "in minor positions," apprehension was awakened and protests were made, privately at first, but at length in a public manner. Now the Democratic minority of the joint committee has presented a report which denounces the bill as an attempt to place the educational system "deeper in the mire of petty partisan intrigue and control." The Republicans will be very rash indeed if they persist with the bill as drawn.

They should have been warned by the exposure of Superintendent SKINNER'S activity in collecting from Normal School Principals contributions for the Republican campaign fund at a time when his own re-election by the Legislature was pending. That was a flagrant example of politics in the schools. It revealed the dangerous opportunities under the proposed bill. The Republicans ought also to pay some heed to the protest of educators and teachers against the practices and the temper of Mr. SKINNER and Mr. AINSWORTH. It is not for the interest of the school system that they should be retained even "in minor positions." The election of a Commissioner by the Legislature would perpetuate the abuses and evils bred under the Skinner administration.

THE SHIPBUILDING PLAN.

It is a very ill wind that blows nobody good, and even the scandal of the United States Shipbuilding Company must in some measure have borne wholesome fruit. The long dispute is now on the way to settlement, and it is not untimely to consider what advantage, if any, has been reaped from the exposure.

It is chiefly the example that has been salutary. The methods employed in the organization of this particular "trust" were not sound or safe. Dummy Directors have been chosen and have acted in other organizations; other promoters, too, have put out an unconscionable amount of securities far in excess of known and ascertained assets; there have been strange doings in other consolidations, and use and custom have been set aside in favor of hugger-mugger, darkness, and indirection. Sometimes these gay practices of promoters have resulted in no harm and no scandal. But they are not safe, they are not necessary, and they certainly do lend themselves to abuse and wrong. The sensational disclosures in the Shipbuilding scandal make it extremely unlikely that those methods will be again resorted to, at least for the present, in undertakings of magnitude. As a warning the unpleasant affair will have its uses.

In business and financial circles there will be a natural rejoicing that an apparently acceptable plan of settlement has been devised, and that the litigation with all its possibilities of mischief, loss, and confusion has been ended. The Sheldon reorganisation committee puts forth a plan sanctioned by the receiver, and the Morton Trust Company and THOMAS F. RYAN are to act as syndicate managers in the reorganisation. All this indicates that a workable plan has been prepared. If it shall prove to be satisfactory and effective, ruin and waste of property will be averted, and a particularly ill-looking cloud will have disappeared from the business horizon.

SAFETY IN UNDERGROUND TRAVEL.

The importance of doing everything as well as possible in the equipment of the rapid-transit subway probably does not need to be called to the attention of the experts who are serving the Interborough management. It is emphasized, however, by the fact that since the accident of last year in the tunnel of the Paris Metropolitan Railway the falling off in the number of passengers carried by the underground railways of London has been very serious. In the case of at least two of the tubes it threatens the reduction of earnings below the dividend point. To have anything happen which would unsettle confidence in the safety of underground transportation in New York would be doubly unfortunate. Not only would it disappoint reasonable expectations of immediate success in the operation of this system and discourage for a time the excavation of new subways, but it would restore the congestion of the surface lines and the elevated system, and continue for an indefinite period the evils from which we now suffer.

The public is timid and has a good memory for a danger which has been made impressive by conditions of especial horror. Liberal investments in appliances which favor safety pay large interest. In these matters the Interborough management has been very liberal, we understand, and if it has been well advised, it can face its grave responsibilities with the confidence that it has done all it could to make its service comfortable and safe.

THE IRISH IN PARLIAMENT.

It is not surprising that the Irish leaders in the House of Commons should select the present moment to bring to bear on the Ministry all the pressure they can command. Nor is it surprising that the Ministry should resent such tactics. The majority in the House at the call of the Government is uncertain. At present it is sufficient to get along without the Irish vote. Should the Irish vote be withdrawn, the Government would be in a minority. Hence the Irish leaders have a chance to make their power felt.

But what is the object of the Irish leaders? Why do they wish to make the Government uncomfortable? Why do they wish to put it in a minority? Why do they wish to force a dissolution? Why do they wish to bring about a general election? Why do they wish to defeat the Government? Why do they wish to put the Liberal Party in power? Why do they wish to put Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN in the place of Mr. BALFOUR? Why do they wish to put Mr. JOHN MORLEY in the place of Mr. GERALD BALFOUR? Why do they wish to put Mr. JOHN BURNS in the place of Mr. LONG? Why do they wish to put Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE in the place of Mr. WYNDHAM? Why do they wish to put Mr. JAMES BRYCE in the place of Mr. GEORGE WYNDHAM? Why do they wish to put Mr. JOHN MORLEY in the place of Mr. WALTER HUME LONG? Why do they wish to put Mr. JOHN BURNS in the place of Mr. GERALD BALFOUR? Why do they wish to put Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE in the place of Mr. JOHN BURNS? Why do they wish to put Mr. JAMES BRYCE in the place of Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE? Why do they wish to put Mr. JOHN MORLEY in the place of Mr. JAMES BRYCE? Why do they wish to put Mr. JOHN BURNS in the place of Mr. JOHN MORLEY

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY LAID IN HIS TOMB

Great Throng of Distinguished Mourners at Grace Church.

Bishop Doane Assists Rector, and ex-President Cleveland a Pall Bearer—Wagon Loads of Flowers.

Grace Church was crowded to its capacity yesterday morning at the simple funeral services over the remains of William Collins Whitney. It is long since, if ever, there was such a large gathering of men conspicuous in the affairs of Nation, State, and city in any New York church to pay the last tribute of respect to one who had died a plain private citizen.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, under whom Mr. Whitney served as Secretary of the Navy, bringing to completion the first of the modern warships, walked with the first of the pall bearers. Mayor McClellan, with the heads of many of the city departments, was in the body of the church. The Supreme Court postponed business until noon so that bench and bar might attend, and the army and navy of the United States were represented by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin from Governors Island, commanding the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and their staffs in full uniform. Men at the head of the great corporations in which Mr. Whitney was interested, and delegations from philanthropic and scientific societies in which he was an active spirit, helped to make up the rest of the great throng. Over the beautiful floral tributes that literally filled the chancel towered many tall, waving palm trees.

Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortright and 200 policemen arrived at the church before the doors were opened at 9 o'clock, when there was a considerable crowd waiting to gain admittance. They cleared the sidewalk directly before the edifice, but allowed people to pass about their business until just before the cortège arrived. There was no disturbance, and very little crowding forward as the carriages discharged their distinguished passengers, but it was necessary to check a few too ambitious photographers who attempted to climb the church railings. The public was respectful as befitted the occasion, and when traffic stopped as the casket was borne from the hearse, motormen and conductors stood at their posts with bared heads out of respect for him who had long been their chief employer.

Herbert H. Vreeland, who grew to be a great street railway magnate under Mr. Whitney's tutelage, took charge of the arrangements and directed the seating of the congregation, and few who wished to attend were turned away, after those for whom places had been reserved had reached the church.

The cortège, preceded by six mounted policemen, came down Fifth Avenue from the Whitney mansion, to Eleventh Street, to the church, arriving at 10:12. The "Marche Funebre" of Chopin was rendered by James Morris Helfenstein, the organist.

Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany and the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, met the procession at the door and led the way to the altar, the Bishop intoning the burial service. The pall bearers, following, were Grover Cleveland, Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, Thomas Dolan, Grant B. Schley, P. A. B. Widener, H. McK. Twombly, Col. William Jay, G. G. Haven, and H. H. Vreeland, the last-named taking the place of J. Pierpont Morgan, who had gone to Montreal and found himself unable to return in time.

Behind the casket of mahogany, completely covered by a blanket of violets on top, with lilies of the valley and smilax on the sides, came the mourners, headed by Harry Payne Whitney, the eldest son, and Mrs. Whitney, and in their turn Payne Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Albert B. Randolph and Miss Adelaide Douglas Randolph, step-children of Mr. Whitney; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Miss Mary Whitney, Miss Ruth Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Ashbel Barney, J. S. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. May, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. G. H. Bend, and Miss Bend, Mrs. Aimeric Hugh Paget was the only one of Mr. Whitney's children who was not present. She is in Rome and ill, and was unable to return in time.

The service followed the simple ritual. After the casket had been placed upon the pedestals before the altar, Bishop Doane read the lesson, Dr. Huntington read the service and the prayer, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction. The full vested choir of the church sang the anthem, "I Heard a Voice," Gloss; the psalm, "Lord, Let Me Know Mine End," Pelton, and the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," a favorite of Mr. Whitney's, and at the close, "Sevenfold, Amen," Stainer.

Among those in the church were Elliott F. Danforth, John J. Delany, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, George L. Rives, Justice Vernon M. Davis, W. Bourke Cockran, W. Ordway Partridge, Alexander E. Orr, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Justice Charles F. MacLean, Charles W. Dayton, Dr. Walter L. James, Dr. William T. Bull, Charles B. Poor, James R. Keene, J. B. Haggin, F. K. Sturgis, A. F. Walcott, J. Harry Alexandre, James Galway, H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, Henry W. Macdona, James Creelman, J. Otis Green, J. H. Bradford, Andrew Miller, Edward G. Riggs, Police Commissioner Williams, McAdoo, Whitelaw Reid, Paul D. Cravath, J. B. McDonald, Levi P. Morton, Thomas Byrnes, ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

Among the organizations represented were the National Bank of Commerce, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Morton Trust Company, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Chamber of Commerce, the Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, the National Horse Show Association, the New York Yacht Club, the Coaching Club, the Meadow Brook Club, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the American Museum of Natural History, Manhattan Club, Democratic Club, and the Saratoga Association.

The floral offering of the Whitney family was a huge wreath of white orchids; this was placed in Mr. Whitney's pew, which, heavily draped, was otherwise unoccupied. A cross of violets eight feet high, standing before the lectern, came from the National Horse Association. The Coney Island Jockey Club sent a wreath of roses and orchids with a standard, which reached nearly to the top of the pulpit. P. A. B. Widener sent a wreath of hyacinths and violets. George B. Widener, a wreath of orchids and smilax; Lady Angela Forbes of London, a wreath of roses and violets; Sidney Paget, orchids and violets; Brooklyn Jockey Club, cross of violets and palms; John B. McDonald, a wreath of roses and gladia; Senator Platt, a wreath of violets; P. H. McMillan of Detroit, roses and lilies of the valley; Edith Sibyl Douglas, roses; Joseph Widener, violets and roses, and an elaborate wreath came from the Navy Department at Washington.

The hearse and carriages proceeded to the Vanderbilt Avenue side of the Grand Central Station, where a special train, made up of locomotive No. 1,421, the funeral car Woodlawn, and the parlor cars Robin, Goldfinch, and Orpheus, in charge of Conductor B. C. Trowbridge and Engineer W. Ross, was waiting. There were barely 100 persons on the train, which, running slowly, reached Woodlawn at 1:58.

Five wagons were necessary to transport the flowers to the Whitney plot on Observatory Avenue, close to the Jay Gould mausoleum. A circular space about sixty feet in diameter in front of the great square monument of polished granite had been cleared of snow and carpeted with evergreens, and on the north side a canvas screen had been erected for the funeral party. The flowers were tastefully bestowed about the plot before they arrived. About 300 residents of the neighborhood, mostly women, tried to crowd on this reserved ground, but were kept back by the police.

Dr. Huntington said the committal prayer as the casket was lowered into the grave. Two heavy slabs were quickly cemented over it, and the shovelers completed their mournful office when the fresh mound of loose earth was overspread with the rare blossoms that had covered the casket. The special train reached the Grand Central Station at 1:35 o'clock.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK'S RECITAL.

A Vast Audience Gathered in Carnegie Hall to Hear Her Singing of Songs.

There are very few people who can fill Carnegie Hall with such a throng of enthusiastic admirers by their sole unaided efforts (except for the services of an accompanist) as Mme. Schumann-Heink did yesterday afternoon—fill every seat in the auditorium and crowd the stage with several hundred people who could find no room elsewhere in the house. It was Mme. Schumann-Heink's first appearance in New York this season, and her only song recital. She gave a programme derived solely from the classical and modern German song composers, except for the first number, an air from an opera by the old Italian composer Rossi, and the last, a negro lullaby by the New York musician, Mr. H. T. Burleigh. There was unbounded and somewhat indiscriminate enthusiasm over everything she did, and unmistakable tokens were given of the high esteem in which the singer and her accomplishments are held by very many admirers in New York.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's artistic nature is essentially of a dramatic bent, and she has its advantages as well as its disadvantages when she applies herself to the singing of songs. It leads her to seek for a full expression of all the shades of significance in the music of what she gives, for an accentuation of all the points that contribute to the dramatic effectiveness. And she has a fine sense of reserve and of propriety in her exploitation of the means of a dramatic singer in interpreting songs. She indulges in no excesses of facial play or of gesture, nor does she forget that the concert stage and the operatic stage are widely separated. Yet there are certain other kinds of exaggeration that appear in her Lieder singing that may be attributed to the influence of her dramatic predilection—extravagances in nuances of all kinds, in accent, in contrasted dynamic effects, in rubato, in phrasing. She is naturally at her best in songs where there is a strong characteristic expression to be gained; in the subtler kind she is seldom so successful. The power, range, and richness of her contralto voice seem as great as they ever have been. As to the finish and style of her vocalization, there has often been room for questioning, and there was room for it in her singing yesterday. She has a tendency to force her lower tones even beyond their natural richness and fullness, and in her upper tones she is sometimes unsteady and somewhat off the pitch. And with all her vocal resource and all the dramatic devices of her singing there is a certain monotony of color and of effect that makes itself felt before she has reached the end of a long programme.

All these things counted for little with the vast throng of Mme. Schumann-Heink's admirers yesterday; and even those who considered them were fain to find much enjoyment in a large part of what she accomplished. There is an irresistible potency in the strong individuality and the personal equation that figures in all she does; and there was much that gave great pleasure in her singing, from whatever point of view it was regarded. There were repose and breadth in the old Italian air "O Rendimi," from Rossi's opera "Mitrane"; in Schubert's song "Du bist die Ruh'" there were many fine moments—her swelling and diminishing upon one of its notes were a singularly successful technical feat, though its appositeness in that particular place may be open to question. The imposing power of her declamation of "Die Allmacht" was again admired, as it has been of old. Her interpretation of Schumann's cycle "Frauenliebe und Leben" if of varying excellence. There was excess of emphasis in "Seit ich Ihn gesehen," and an almost superabundant vigor in "Er der Herrlichste von Allen"; and while there were many beautiful touches, as in the last one of the series, notably, she seemed to miss something of the intimate and poetic charm of it all. Franz's little inspiration, "Es hat die Rose sich beklagt," one of the highest points he ever touched, she identified herself with completely, and was called upon to repeat it; and the great difficulties of Richard Strauss's "Befreit," which she sang with a fine legato style and extraordinarily sustained power, appeared as nothing to her. This and Hugo Wolf's song "Heimweh" are both unfamiliar, and both were very well worth making known as Mme. Schumann-Heink did. If Becker's "Frühlingslied" is worth doing at all in such company, it must be done with more rhythmical incisiveness, more "swing," and fewer interruptions by a sentimental rubato than she gave to it. Mr. Burleigh's little "Lullaby" is pretty and unpretentious, but it, too, seemed hardly of sufficient substance for this occasion.

At the close of the first part Mme. Schumann-Heink was so enthusiastically recalled that she contributed an extra piece—the air "But the Lord Is Mindful of His Own," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Miss Josephine Hartmann, who played the accompaniments with much skill and discretion, gave Chopin's F minor "Fantasie." She, too, was recalled, and added Mendelssohn's E minor scherzo.

"L'ELISIR D'AMORE" AT THE OPERA

The anxiety on the part of the public to see and hear Mr. Caruso before he ends his engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House next week was doubtless the cause for the crowding into these last days of two performances of "L'Elisir d'Amore." A very large audience was present at the first of these, which was given last evening, and another is expected at the second, next Monday. A brilliant and spirited performance was offered it, in which Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso both sang in their best voice and acted in their gayest mood. Donizetti's sparkling and light-hearted comedy has had the fullest justice done it here in these last few weeks by these two great artists, as Adina and Nemorino, and by their companions in the cast. Mr. Scotti and Mr. Rossi are their admirable coadjutors in the parts of Belcore and Dr. Dulcamara. There was, as ever, great enthusiasm over Mr. Caruso's elaborate air in the last act, "Una Furtiva Lagrima," and a desperate attempt to make him repeat it finally succeeding, after such a continual interruption of the further progress of the opera and a literal forcing of the conductor's hand as is rarely witnessed at the Opera House.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The Green Room Club will give its annual full-dress rehearsal at the New York Theatre a week from to-morrow evening. William A. Brady has charge of the entertainment. Among those who will appear are De Wolf Hopper, Frank Daniels, the Rogers Brothers, Dan Daly, Willis Sweatnam, Emma Carus, Joe Cawthorne, Wilton Lackaye, Sam Bernard, Marie Dressler, Lew Dockstader, Templar Saxe, Charlie Eigelow, Charles Dickson, Gus Gill, Harry Bulger, Viola McIntyre, Virginia Earl, and W. H. Macart.

Cosmo Gordon Lennox, husband of Marie Tempest, is writing a one-act play especially for the Actors' Fund benefit, which takes place at the New York Theatre March 1.

It was stated last night that Jacob P. Adler, the Yiddish actor, at one time manager of the Grand Theatre company, had bought up all the stock of the company and would assume control over the playhouse immediately. It is his intention to put on a series of Shakespearean plays.

Playwright Enjoins E. H. Sothern.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—A temporary injunction restraining E. H. Sothern, the actor, from using or disposing of a drama entitled "A Holiday's Diversion" was granted to-day by Judge Kirby to E. D. Schoonmaker of Lexington. The petition demands that if Mr. Sothern refuses to return the manuscript the petitioner be granted damages and compensation.

EMPLOYES KEPT FROM SALOONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—General Superintendent J. P. Bradfield of the New York Central Railroad spent a part of to-day inspecting the railroad men's hotel at East Syracuse, and announced that the company had been so well pleased with the success of the venture that it would proceed to open similar hotels at Ravena, Minoa, East Rochester, and Little Falls.

The hotel in this city has more than met expectations, and arrangements were made to-day to double its capacity. The company's object in maintaining such places is to keep its employes away from saloons. No liquor is allowed in the hotel, and everything is clean and wholesome, while the prices are 25 cents for a meal and 10 cents for a bed.

DAZZLING WEDDING GIFTS

Miss Drexel Permits Intimate Friends to Inspect Them.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Her Marriage in the Cathedral to Dr. Emmet.

Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel showed her wedding presents yesterday afternoon to her intimate friends, after which tea was served. These presents are among the most beautiful weddings gifts seen in many a day. They included a diamond tiara, a pearl necklace, and a silver tea service from Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, Miss Drexel's mother, and, from Dr. Emmet, a large pink topas, set in diamonds, and forming a large pendant. These jewels will all be worn by the bride at her wedding.

Dr. T. Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, the parents of the prospective bridegroom, gave a superb silver service, with four dozen of each of the small pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr's gift was a set of gold crystal bonbon dishes and vases. Mrs. Eric Dahlgren gave six tall silver candlesticks of French design. Mrs. Lehr and Mrs. Dahlgren are sisters of Miss Drexel.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia gave a huge silver punch bowl. Another of Dr. Emmet's gifts to his future bride is an exquisite Japanese screen of carved ivory. This screen is some two feet long by sixteen inches in height, and is made in panels and joined by silver clasps, so that it may be folded. It is a very rare piece of work and of great value.

The floral and other decorations for the Emmet-Drexel wedding have been designed by one of the ushers, Boudinot Colt, and are to include great quantities of flowers and rich tapestries. Among the latter will be one that formed a decoration at the wedding of Miss Annie Gould and the Count Boni de Castellane. Roman garlands in pink roses are to be used in profusion and wax candles in antique sconces are to furnish the lighting. Dr. Emmet and his bride will receive in the drawing room between the two large windows, which are to be concealed by curtains of smilax, lilies of the valley, and pink roses, and they will stand under a baldachino of flowers.

The large entrance hall will be hung with tapestries with sconces placed above them, and Roman garlands of roses will be used at the top of the room. The back drawing room will be hung with old Genoa velvets of a soft, deep red, and the Roman garlands will be of deep pink roses harmonizing with the hangings. Here there will be Cardinals' chairs in red velvet and old gilt with a floral baldachino over each, and here the Archbishops and Bishops are to be. The dining room, back of the large hall, will be transformed into a bower of Spring flowers, and in it the wedding breakfast will be served by Delmonico.

The picture gallery of the Drexel residence will be changed into a palm garden and the walls will be lined with palms and yellow jessamine.

The decorations at the Cathedral will be comparatively simple. The sanctuary will be done entirely in white flowers, Ascension lilies and roses, and in the nave each pew to be occupied by members of the Drexel and Emmet families will be indicated by a tall standard of pink roses.

THE DAUERS' GOLDEN WEDDING.

Two Hundred Relatives and Friends to Banquet the Bronx Couple.

Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Dauer of 1,945 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding this evening with a dinner and reception. Covers will be laid for 200, and delegations are expected from the Ladies' Mozart Verein, the Mozart Verein, and other singing societies of this city.

Mr. Dauer came to this country from Bavaria in 1852 on the ship Elbe, which was fifty-seven days on the voyage. He did active duty during the draft riots, participated in the civil war, and was a member of the committee that welcomed Kossuth here in 1854. He married Miss Messinger of Hilbrun, Germany. Mrs. Dauer was President for twenty years of the Ladies' Mozart Verein of this city. Mr. Dauer was one of the charter members and President of both the Mozart Verein and Harlem Mannerchor.

Of their thirteen children eleven are still living, and they have forty-three grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last Saturday evening dance before Lent will take place this evening at Delmonico's. There will be another meeting of the class in the Easter season. The Badminton Club will meet this afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and to-night Mrs. E. Lyman Short will give her second entertainment of the week at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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The news that Miss Whittier, who in April is to be married to Ernest Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has become a Roman Catholic is not a surprise, as it was known that the bride to be had been receiving instructions for some time. During the time preceding and subsequent to her reception in the Church, she has not appeared in society. Miss Whittier has lived abroad a great deal, and always had a leaning to the faith which she has now embraced.

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Mrs. Schieffelin's card club met yesterday at her residence, in East Forty-fifth Street. Mrs. W. Lanman Bull was the hostess also of the Small and Early Bridge Club yesterday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey are at Palm Beach for the month of February.

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A dance was given last evening at the Catholic Club. This was the carnival dance, which is given each year about this time. Informal dancing was the order of the evening. A supper was served after midnight.

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Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. John W. Minturn, 22 Washington Square; Miss Katherine Dunham, 20 Washington Square, and Mrs. Frank W. Stokes, 3 Washington Square.

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Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of West Fifty-fifth Street gave a dance last evening for their youngest and débutante daughter, Miss Alice McLean, in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club. The dancing was preceded by a small dinner in one of the rooms on the second floor. Miss McLean and her young guests were seated at one table, and Mr. and Mrs. McLean with several older married people were at a second table. The dinner guests included Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Adeline Havemeyer, Miss Louisine Peters, Miss Ruth Ashmore, Miss Annie R. Tinker, Miss Margaret Smallwood, Miss Louise Scribner, and Harry Peters, Edward L. Tinker, Harry Ashmore, George Godley, George Brokaw, Lucius Merritt, Charles Dana, and George Schieffelin. The dancing, which was general, took place in the large room on the first floor, which was decorated with palms and roses. There were about 125 guests, and Brooks and Denton's quartet, harp and other stringed instruments, furnished the music. Miss McLean wore a white liberty satin frock trimmed with lace appliqué, and Mrs. McLean wore a pompadour silk trimmed with lace and pearls, and wore diamonds. Among the guests asked to the dance were:

Miss Dorothy Edwards,	Talbot Hyde,
Miss Ruth Stewart,	Walter B. Devereaux,
Miss Henrietta Weatherbee,	William Devereaux,
Miss Marguerite Lodw,	Harold Weekes,
Miss Florence Macy,	Alexander Rowe,
Miss Dorothy Manson,	Stephen Nash,
Miss Claire Ellsworth,	Herbert Wade,
Miss Margaret Hiss,	Alfred Wade,
Miss Helen Macy,	Henry Stevenson,
Miss Florence Harper,	E. Victor Loew,
Miss Elizabeth Dodge,	Thomas Manson, Jr.,
J. Inslee Blair,	Parent Lefferts,
Marcellus Hartley Dodge,	Vance Manson,
	Stuart Deming.

A seated supper at small tables seating six each and decorated with pink roses was served about midnight.

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Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a dance last evening at her Fifth Avenue house for her younger daughter, Miss Ruth Twombly, one of the débutantes of the season. The cotillion was led by Monson Morris, dancing with Miss Ruth Twombly, and there were five figures, one of which was a jester's. The favors were pretty and simple, and consisted of leather-bound calendars, and twine boxes, brocade penwipers, old-fashioned prints framed, bon and scarf pins, and long gilt staves topped with coque feathers and ribbons, and boutonnières. A seated supper at small tables placed in the dining room and large hall was served soon after midnight, and the dancing was in the large ballroom. The house was decorated with palms and with flowers from the Twombly conservatories at their New Jersey country place. About 200 guests were invited, and these included the younger set, and many of the débutantes of the Winter. Among those invited were:

Miss Helen Cutting,	Miss Susan Street,
Miss Lilias Livingston,	Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Miss Jean Reid,	Miss Gurnee,
Miss Catharine Dix,	Miss Muriel Robbins,
Miss Laura Delano,	Coster Wilmerding,
Miss Ellen Deland,	R. L. Gerry,
Miss Gwendolyn Burden,	J. C. Gray,
Miss Beatrice Mills,	Hermann Kinnicutt,
Miss Gladys Mills,	Roderick Terry, Jr.,
The Misses Ogden,	F. L. Polk,
Miss Eleanor Jay,	Marshall Kernochan,
Miss Frederica Webb,	William A. Burden,
Miss Natalie Knowlton,	I. T. Burden, Jr.,
Miss Marion Fish,	Reginald Ronalds,
Miss Janet Fish,	L. R. Wilmerding, Jr.,
Miss Caroline Drayton,	L. H. Hyde,
Miss Hoyt,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Miss Wenonah Wetmore	De Lancey Coster,
Miss Cornelia Harriman,	J. Coleman Drayton,
Miss Mary Morton,	Henry T. Sloane,
Miss Lena Morton,	B. M. Ferguson,
Miss Jessie Sloane,	Grosvenor Atterbury,
Miss Adele Colgate,	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.,
Miss Grace Chapin,	William Sloane,
Miss Violet Cruger,	Charles Lanier.
Miss Cynthia Roche,	
Miss Natalie Wells,	

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Another of the Farmington Dances was given at Sherry's last evening by the graduates of the Porter School. The cotillion, which was led by Franklin Plummer, was danced in the small ballroom and the favors were bunches of fresh violets for the girls and carnation boutonnieres for the men. There was a bit of sentiment about these floral favors, as they were sent from Farmington, Conn., by Chesney, as the committee in charge of the dance decided on using their school flowers. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Charles Buckley Hubbell, Mrs. J. Christie Bell, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Mrs. Walter B. James, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, and Mrs. William Gulliver. The short cotillion began at 10:30 o'clock and supper followed at midnight, after which there was general dancing. Among the out-of-town girls present were Miss Coggswell and Miss Katharine Hun of Albany, Miss Barber of Hartford, Miss Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., and among the out-of-town men were Leonard Mitchell of Cincinnati, G. R. Parks of Providence, R. I., and H. Pardee of Philadelphia. Others were:

Miss Louise Gulliver,	Miss Madeleine Evans,
Miss Susanne Merril of Boston,	Miss Margaret D. Lloyd,
Miss Mae Fall,	Miss Martha Strong,
Miss Frances Howland,	The Misses Hubbell,
Miss Eleanor Swan,	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dobbs Forrest,
Miss Dorothy Rand,	Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Doing,
Miss Jean Reid of Yonkers,	Miss Louise Thacher,
Miss Ruth Cheney,	Johnston de Forest,
Miss Eva Hoyt,	Miss Annette Whipple,
Miss Charlotte Stillman,	Miss Betty Sprague,
Miss Ruth Bacon,	Miss Jessie Wood,
Miss Mabel Bacon,	Miss Louise Cobb,
Miss Florence Borden,	Miss Rhoda Sargent,
Miss Edith Lounsbery,	Noel Carpenter,
Miss Alice Stanton,	Theron W. Strong,
Miss Agnes Hall,	Douglas Strong,
Miss M. S. Hall,	Harry Plummer,
Miss Mary R. Sloan of Princeton,	Reginald Wigham,
Miss Annie R. Mathewson,	A. T. Putnam,
Miss Lilian Morrison,	Oakley Vanderpoel,
Miss Helen Pardee,	Berson Prentice,
Miss Kate de F. Prentice,	H. M. Hollister, Jr.,
Miss Grace Gillette,	Clyde Du Val,
Miss Elisabeth Tuckerman,	George Phelps,
	Sartell Prentice,
	John Reid,
	E. S. Harkness,
	Ray Morris.

Mrs. Thomas Thacher and Mrs. Mathewson were among the patronesses who gave small dinners before the dance, to which they took their guests.

THE DEPEWS ENTERTAIN.

First Event of the Kind Since the Senator's Brother Died—Other Society News from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator and Mrs. Depew, who have been observing a period of mourning on account of the death of the Senator's brother early in the season, this evening entertained their first large company of the year. The occasion was complimentary to the members of the New York Editorial Association, now in session in this city.

Senator and Mrs. Depew, assisted by Senator and Mrs. Platt, welcomed the company in the small apartment between the ballroom and yellow drawing room. The two hundred or more guests invited to meet the visiting New Yorkers included the entire Congressional delegation from that State, the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and Senatorial families.

Senator and Mrs. Dryden gave a dinner this evening to a company which included the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, Senator Dillingham, Senator Warren, Gen. Chaffee, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Kinsey, Edwin V. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Kuyper, the son-in-law and daughter of the hosts.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chester gave a dinner this evening at their home at the Naval Observatory in honor of Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Campau, and Paymaster Billings, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson christened the ballroom of their beautiful new house, on Dupont Circle, to-night by giving a cotillion in honor of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Patterson. A hundred guests were present, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, her guest, Miss Lawrence of Boston; Miss Lena Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. McVicker of New York, Percival Lowell of Boston, and Clyde Runnels of Chicago. Major McCawley led the cotillion with Miss Patterson.

PALM BEACH HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Joseph Jefferson entertained the Fortnightly Club this afternoon, at which Mr. Jefferson read an essay. The Duchess of Sutherland was present.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. Benjamin Thaw.

James B. Townsend and John R. Suydam arrived here to-day.

Commodore and Mrs. Louis Luckenback are here for the Winter.

Other New Yorkers to arrive to-day are J. Schenck Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hodgman, Mr. and Mrs. William Powers, W. H. Powers, and R. D. Powers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells arrived this evening to inspect the interior work which is being done to their villa on Bellevue Avenue.

George Gordon King is at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Robert S. Hone is here from New York.

At a special session of the Probate Court to-day, permission was granted to the executors of the estate of John Nicholas Brown to withdraw certain stock of the estate for change of investment. This change is for the purpose of the Dickey estate in this city, for which Mrs. Brown as guardian of her son, John Nicholas Brown, pays $180,000.

Society's Attitude to the Play.

Is it a lack of intellectuality that makes New York's fashionable set practically ignore the theatre as a place of entertainment? A sprightly discussion of the subject by a New York woman of culture, intimate with both society and its theatregoers. The effect of late dinners, bridge whist, and the "set up" at conversation. A striking contrast between social life here and in the European capitals, as a trained and shrewd observer sees them. Spicy, clever, and novel views in an article specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 7.—Adv.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something new in teapots for the woman who delights in them. Most women do, for they represent every hospitable virtue and homely comfort. These teapots are not actually new, but so old that they are the next thing to it, and a little better, for they are reproductions of the old-time Staffordshire pottery, the Trentham ware, and the different pieces are marked on the under side: "Ye Olde English." This ware has the brilliant decorations of some time ago, and represents something of the cruder tastes of the people, but it is delightfully bright, and the prettiest thing in the world for the rough and ready effects of country homes. If the gayest pieces are too bright to please every one, no exception need be taken to the teapots in the prettiest design of all, the clover leaf decoration. This is not the four-leaf clover, but the ordinary variety—shamrock one can call it for a St. Patrick's Day tea. The leaves are about natural size, scattered over a white ground and a medium-sized pot—just the right size—can be bought for $1.75.

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There are other sizes, and a coffee pot in the same decoration can be bought for $3.

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It might be well to serve tea, if that is made, in what are called tumblers with the same decoration, for it may not be possible to get cups and saucers. The pottery tumblers with the clover leaves are of good size and cost 60 cents.

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A pretty little round bowl without a cover which would make a most satisfactory sugar bowl also costs 60 cents. This pottery does not come in sets.

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A charming bowl with the clover leaf decoration, the shape of a punch bowl, but much smaller, is a pretty dish for holding fruit, and costs $3.50.

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There are clover-leaf plates which cost $6.80 a dozen and a loving cup with three handles can be had for $1.25.

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There is a covered butter dish which costs $2.25, and to go to another extreme a tobacco jar will cost $1.75.

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There are capacious tankard jugs or pitchers, one of which will cost $1.50, and in the same design there are smaller pitchers. A candlestick in clover leaves is $1.75. Could anything be prettier than this Summerish green-and-white pottery for a veranda tea or anything of that nature?

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Perhaps equally attractive in this old English pottery is the design which introduces Monsieur Chanticleer and his family. One of the larger pieces in which this is used is a big, big pottery basket with a handle. This would be delightful filled with flowers, ferns, pussy-willows—anything pretty from the woods or a country garden. Full of lilacs, it would be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The colors are good. The edge of the rim, the lower edge, and the handle are a deep blue, the ground of the basket is white, and upon this is the poultry in dark colors, with a little bright green grass around them. This is for a big country hall or piazza.

***

A fern dish of the Trentham ware will cost $4.50, and another charming jar or bowl of medium size and in the shape of a gypsy kettle costs $6.75. The decoration upon this is exceedingly pretty—thistles and leaves.

***

A pretty little cracked-ice tub, decorated with fruit and leaves, costs $8, a jardiniere $5, and umbrella stands, decorated with large designs of roses in bright colors, are $17.50.

***

There are pieces of the pottery which are decorated with a clover design, leaves and blossoms; there are sweet pea designs, fruits of different kinds as well as many roses and the chanticleer family. Very charming vases are decorated with big purple plums and their leaves, and cost $7.75 each.

***

This ware makes delightful toilet sets for the country house sleeping room, and one of twelve pieces costs $22.25. The design upon this is particularly good, strawberry leaves and fruit.

Billesville Poor Loses a Friend.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 5.—Dr. John R. Hinkson died at his home, 544 Greenpoint Avenue, Billesville, early this morning of pneumonia. He had been sick only one day. He leaves a widow, but no children. Dr. Hinkson was forty-eight years old, a graduate of the Dublin Medical College, and at one time a professor of surgery in the Bellevue Medical School. He not only gave his attendance free to persons who had no money, but also provided them with medicines and the necessities of life, and consequently died practically penniless.

EX-STATE SENATOR ROE DEAD.

Instrumental in Exposing Great Ballot Frauds in Hudson County.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 5.—Dr. Joseph B. Roe, who was a member of the State Senate from 1888 to 1890, died at his home here to-day. He was 68 years of age. He served in the civil war as a surgeon. He was for many years active in Republican Party affairs.

Dr. Roe was a member of the special committee apointed by the State Senate in 1899 to inquire into the Hudson County ballot box frauds, and was instrumental in producing before the committee the testimony upon which sixty-four of the election officers were afterward sent to the State prison by Supreme Court Justice Job H. Lippincott.

Congressman Gardner, then a State Senator from Atlantic, was Chairman of the committee.

ELIZABETH VANDERBILT DEAD.

Aged Relative of the Old Commodore, Who Was Often Seen in Wall Street.

Miss Elizabeth Vanderbilt, eighty-seven years old, a daughter of Oliver Vanderbilt, who established the first ferry between Staten Island and Manhattan Island, died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodin, at 883 Columbus Avenue, Thursday night, of old age.

Miss Vanderbilt had said her father was a relative of Commodore Vanderbilt, but that they were business rivals. She had formerly lived in Morristown, but for the past twenty-five years had made her home with the Dodins. Until a few weeks ago she went daily to Wall Street on business, and was in comfortable circumstances.

A contest over her father's will between Miss Vanderbilt and her half brothers and sister, Edward W., James O., and Sarah Louise Vanderbilt, lasted eighteen years, but the Dodins never knew how it terminated.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon, and the interment will be in the Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island.

Funeral of Samuel Wechsler.

The funeral of Samuel Wechsler, for many years a leading dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, who died on Wednesday night, was held yesterday afternoon from his late home, 101 Garfield Place.

Mr. Wechsler was born in Germany sixty-three years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He organized the firm of Wechsler & Oppenheim, cloakmakers, on Fulton Street, near Clinton. Subsequently, with his brothers, he opened a big department store on Fulton Street, near Bridge, under the firm name of Wechsler Brothers.

For some years he had lived in retirement. He is survived by his wife and five children.

Funeral of Theodore L. Peverelly.

Funeral services for Theodore Lawrence Peverelly, the oldest member of the business staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died on Thursday night, will be held at his late home, 736 Madison Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Gen. John C. Black Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. John C. Black, Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission and Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is seriously ill here. He has overtaxed his strength, and is so physically prostrated that he will be forced to cancel all engagements for the next few weeks.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Rain and warmer to-day, probably preceded by snow in north and east central portions. Sunday rain on the coast; winds east to south.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The west storm is central to-night over Colorado, with also about the same intensity, and the pressure has fallen decidedly from the slope region eastward, accompanied by much higher temperature, except in New England and Eastern New York, the first warm day since Jan. 10. To the north and west of the storm centre the temperatures have fallen decidedly, but are not much below the seasonal average, except in Montana and North Dakota. There have been general rains west of the Rocky Mountains and in the Western Gulf States, and light snows and rains in the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley. There were also local snows in the Northwest.

There will be snow Saturday in the Northwest and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and rain or snow in the southern plateau, middle slope, and the lake region

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.
Rev. HOWARD JONES, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The Church from the Inside." Second in series by Pastor. 7:45 P. M.—Organ Recital, Chas. B. Ford, A. G. O. 8 P. M.—Rev. A. Massano, "A View of Eternal Life."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MACARTHUR preaches at 11 and 8; evening subject, "John Bunian—His Immortal Allegory" in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "God's Unfailing Love." 7:45 P. M., "Shut Out!" Baptism at night. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Bible School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.
REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D., President of Union Theological Seminary, will preach morning and evening.
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ., Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St. W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ's Earthly Ambition"; 7:45 P. M., "A Business Woman's Open Heart." Song service.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., near 8th Av.
Rev. A. B. MACLAURIN
will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Special music at every service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The Associate Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NEW YORK,
corner of Madison Avenue and 121st Street. Rev. Frederick Lynch, recently chosen the pastor of this church, will commence his services on Sunday—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

DUTCH REFORMED.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The pastor will preach.
4 P. M.—"The Redemption," Gounod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., The Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Matins and Holy Communion. 7:40 P. M.—Organ recital, (Lacey Baker.) 8 P. M.—Evensong and sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; preacher, rector, 8 P. M.; seats free; preacher, Rev. Mr. Bennett. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4; sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon at 11.
Musical service 4 P. M. Offertory—"The Holy City." (Gaul.) Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.
8 P. M., Evening Prayer.
Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.
Thomas Hunter, LL. D., President of the Normal College, will address men in the Parish House at 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion;
Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock
Children's Service.....3 P. M.
Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 46 EST 27E RUE.—Service religieux le dimanche, a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dean Robbins will preach in the morning. The Rev. David M. Steele will make an address in the afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon. (Right Rev. Bishop Courtney, D. D.)
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon, (Right Rev. Bishop Courtney, D. D.)

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Musical service, 8 P. M. Gounod's "Gallia" will be sung.

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject—"John Mitchell's 'Organized Labor.'"

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman, on "The Need of a New Way of Living." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93rd, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH,
West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.
DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach at 11 and 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—SUNday evening, Wesleyan evangelists, Mr. J. H. Cannon, leader; two weeks of soul stirring, soul winning meetings.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 60th St., Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., pastor.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning sermon followed by Communion of the Lord's Supper. Evening topic, "An Apostle in the Desert."
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek social devotional service Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. REV. ROBERT F. BAGNELL, Pastor.
Holy communion and sermon by pastor, 10:30.
Rev. Howard N. Russell at 7:45.
Tuesday, Grand Concert Choir and Orchestra.
Friday evening, celebration Lincoln's Birthday by Lincoln Legion.
Addresses by HON. W. S. BARNETT, HON. FRANK MOSS, and DR. BURRELL.
Meetings every night. ALL SEATS FREE.
Temperance Concert To-night.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 75TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.
REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Transparency of Character."
8 P. M.—"McKinley, the Christian Statesman."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Ave. and 56th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE FLOCK OUTSIDE THE FOLD."
8 P. M.—"AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SINNER."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the square and 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45—"The Highest Good."

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday, February 7th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8.
Vesper Service on Friday at 5 P. M.
(Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av. Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the fifth sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY"; preacher, the Rev. Professor Edward C. Moore, Ph.D., D.D., of Harvard University; subject: "THE CHURCH AND PUBLIC WORSHIP." All are welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.; communion, "The Lord's Supper"; Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

DR. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN will hold a great RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE at FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Mon. to Thurs., Feb. 15-18, 11 and 4 P. M., and Friday, Feb. 19, 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. The public invited.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Minister,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant.
Services on Feb. 7th at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: "The True Aim of Human Life." Afternoon Topic: "The Soul's True Resting Place". Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday, Feb. 10th, at 8:15. Preparatory service on Friday, Feb. 12th, at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. (communion) and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 126th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Madison Avenue, corner 24th Street.
Pastor,
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.
REV. WILLIAM W. COE,
Assistant Minister.
Rev. Dr. Parkhurst will preach, 11 A. M.
Communion service, 4 P. M.
Mr. Coe will preach, 8 P. M.
Bible school in chapel, 10 A.M.; classes for adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Pastor.
Rev. Allen W. McCurdy will preach 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory service Wednesday evening at 8.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.; evening, Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Communion services at 11.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"By Two and Two."
Evening—"Room for the Leper! Room!"
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning sermon.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Topic—"A Wholesome Repugnance."
Rev. Andrew Hageman, 8 P. M.—Topic: "Gideon: An Illustration of Faith, Prayer, and Courage."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 30TH St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Lord's supper will be observed at the morning service and new members received. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the evening on "Daniel and His Window Opened Toward Jerusalem."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Holy Communion at 10:15 A. M. Church service with sermon by the pastor, 11 A. M.; subject, "Public Worship: Is It Fundamentally Important?"

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M.; all cordially invited; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of Boston will conduct services and preach sermon.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "A Christian Statesman—Gladstone." At 7:30 P. M. Mr. Charles Barnard will speak upon "The Child in Bibleland." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th, Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; subject, "Walking with God"; Sunday school 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "Christian Unity." Evening, third in biographical series: "The True Abraham Lincoln."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 150 5th Av., at 3:30 P. M. to-day. Robert R. Doherty, Ph. D., teaches the lesson.

COME and HEAR Hermann Warszawiak, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, cor. 57th St. near 7th Avenue:
Subject: "The Thrilling Story of My Life; or, What Is the Reason?"
Miss Harriet Ware will sing. All welcome.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV. Sunday night, Feb. 7th, at 7:45, subject: RUSSIA
In History and Prophecy.
Half-hour song service before lecture.
ALL SEATS FREE.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30; 8 o'clock Evangelistic Service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, SUNday, 11:15, "Cromwell," in series "Art of Character Building Illustrated by Great Character Builders."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Morris W. Leibert, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

MRS. GRACE WEISER DAVIS will sing and speak at the SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Third Av., Sunday, Feb. 7, and for the two weeks following. Eight o'clock each night.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock. Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University. Subject: "Buddha, or the Religion of Pity." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, 331 WEST 57th.—Materializations, spirit communications, demonstrating immortality; Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 2. Mrs. Stoddard Gray, Mr. Hough.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Public lectures Sunday, 8:15 P. M.: "Evolution of Soul," Mr. E. Herrmann; next Tuesday evening, "Spiritualism," Mr. S. New.

34 WEST 20TH STREET, SUNDAY, 3:30, PROF. Bjerregaard. Thursday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Ursula N. Gestefeld, "Suggestion as an Adjunct to Medical Practice."

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.—SWAMI ABHEDANANDA of India, Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday, 3:15. Mystery of the Soul.

Parties to Crucible Steel Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—In the United States Circuit Court permission was asked by the Best Manufacturing Company for $3,906.88, and Bole, Ross & Co. for $19,000, to become parties to the suit of the Crucible Steel Company against the Clairton Steel Company.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 14, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Jesus forgives sins.—Mark, ii., 1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark, ii., 10.

It is said of John Wesley that when he was once preaching in Cornwall he saw a man whom he knew to be a pious tinworker in the hands of the constables. Calling him by name, Mr. Wesley asked an onlooker:

"What objection is there to Edward Greenfield?"

"Why, the man is well enough in other things," was the reply, "but his impudence the gentleman cannot bear."

"What impudence has he been guilty of?" inquired Mr. Wesley.

"Why, Sir, he says his sins are forgiven."

For this "impudence" he had been arrested, and would suffer punishment.

Probably the Scribes and Pharisees who heard Jesus say to the paralytic in this lesson, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee," had the same indignation against him for believing it. And this feeling has not died out even yet. For with very many it is esteemed a piece of unwarranted enthusiasm—if not of downright "impudence"—for any one to be sure of eternal life. Even many professing Christians never get any further than to say—and the often do it with apparent humility and reverence—that they want to be saved, or that they hope to be saved, or that they expect to be and trust that they shall be—but they would consider it a great piece of presumption to say that they were actually sure that they were now saved.

Such persons have probably reached "the full assurance of understanding," (Col., ii., 2,) so that they know that they can be saved, and perhaps to "the full assurance of hope," (Heb., vi., 11,) so that they expect eventually that they will be saved, but they have never come to "the full assurance of faith," (Heb., x., 22,) which so rests upon the finished work of Christ that they know they have already "passed from death unto life." (John, v., 24.) They think that eternal life depends upon something that they can do, and not entirely and absolutely upon what Christ has done for them, and so they never have any sure confidence, or abiding peace. When God blesses the ministry of their physician they are sure that they are perfectly restored to health and body, but they cannot understand how He can bless the ministry of His word, so that they can be sure of their soul's health. And yet our Lord Himself said of Himself: "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." (John, viii., 36.) They forget I, John, v., 10.

STORY OF THE PARALYTIC.

The story of the paralytic is told by St. Matthew, (ix., 1-8,) St. Mark, (ii., 1-12,) and St. Luke, (v., 17-26.) It occurred, St. Matthew says, in Jesus' "own city," and St. Mark says that the city was "Capernaum." For, although He was born "in Bethlehem of Judea," (Matt., ii., 4-5,) and was "brought up" in Nazareth, (Lu., iv., 16,) yet, when He entered upon His public ministry and was rejected at Nazareth, "He came and dwelt in Capernaum." (Matt., iv., 13.) In that city, which was thus "exalted unto heaven," (Matt., xi., 23,) He apparently made His home during all of that ministry, going out of it from time to time to make His journeys through Galilee and Judea, and returning to it when His work in each place had been accomplished.

For some time before this incident occurred, He had been away from the city on such a journey, preaching in "the synagogues throughout Galilee"—casting "out devils," and healing "a man full of leprosy"—with many others. (Mk., i., 32-45; Lu., v., 12-15.) Then, apparently, He was obliged to seek rest and renewed strength by withdrawing "into the wilderness" for prayer, (Lu., v., 16.) Where He went is not told. From St. Matthew's account, it would seem that it was "in the country of the Gergesenes," (Matt., viii., 28-34,) but the healing of the demoniacs which occurred there probably took place at a much later time. (Mk., v., 1-19; Lu., viii., 26-39.)

"After some days," (v. 1,) however, He returned by boat (Matt., ix., 1) to Capernaum. Then it was not long before it was noised abroad "that He was at home," (v. 1, margin, R. V.) The good news spread like wildfire, and again "all the city was gathered together at the door," (i., 33.) It was even a greater crowd than that which flocked around Him on the occasion we considered last week. But it was probably more than a week later. Now, "there was no room to receive them, not so much as about the door" (v. 2.) The street in front of the house, and on both sides of the entrance, was blocked by a compact mass of earnest, anxious, and needy people.

But—as is usually the case under such circumstances—there were probably many in the city who were not there, and who had not even a desire to see or hear the great Physician. Some did not feel that they had any need of His help, and some who felt their need had no ability to go to Him. Among the latter was the man to whom our attention is directed. He was lying in his home perfectly helpless, and he was fully conscious of his condition. He was suffering from a stroke of paralysis. St. Luke—who was a "physician," (Col., iv., 14)—says that he was "a man which was taken with a palsy," as if the stroke had come upon him suddenly and recently. It had probably, therefore, occurred on the eventful Sabbath whose miracles last week demanded our attention. Then he may have heard the gracious words which proceeded from Jesus's lips in the synagogue, and seen the wonderful cures He performed and—like Nicodemus—he probably said to himself, if not aloud, "No man can do these miracles that Thou doest except God be with him." (John, iii., 2.) But then he was perfectly well, and felt no need of anything that Jesus could give.

Now, however, he was just such a one as Jesus then helped, and he was deeply conscious of the fact. His mind was perfectly clear, and he was not necessarily suffering any acute pain. But the muscles of his body refused to obey the commands of his will. It may have been his limbs that were affected, or his speech. Perhaps it was both and he had but little power either to move or to make his wants known. He could not do that which he was willing and even most anxious to do.

This is the marked peculiarity of paralysis, or palsy. It is a physical condition very similar to the spiritual condition described by St. Paul when he says: "The good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." (Rom., vii., 19.) We see on every side of us, every day, men who are thus spiritually paralyzed. They know that neither their hearts nor their lives are what they ought to be, or even what they themselves desire that they should be, but they are utterly helpless to really change either the one or the other.

PAST ROSE UP BEFORE HIM.

Such was the condition of this unknown man of Capernaum. As he lay helpless upon his couch, with no prospect of relief unless death should relieve him, his past life evidently rose up before him, and, as it has done in many another case, it condemned him. Then if death should come it would only usher his guilty soul into the very presence of the God against whom he had sinned, and that without any "Advocate" to plead for him. The more he looked at himself, therefore, the more he longed for forgiveness, even if he never again had physical strength. For the sequel shows that the Lord heard and answered his prayer for his soul before He answered that for his body.

When in this condition word was brought to him that Jesus was again in the city. It gave him hope. In some way—we know not how—four men became interested in him, and were inspired with the same hope. Whether they were relatives, or neighbors, or servants, or entire strangers we are not told, and it does not matter. They undertook to carry him just as he was, lying upon his bed—probably a light mat—to Jesus. But when they came near the house where He was, they found the street blocked by an impenetrable crowd. This was a difficulty they had not anticipated, and, apparently, there was nothing to do but to turn back and wait for a more convenient season. But the sick man evidently felt that "now" was "the day of salvation," if ever, for him, and he could not be turned back. If he could not get in through the door, probably he could through the roof.

His bearers, entering into his earnest, determined spirit, at once with willing minds and hands carried him by the outside stairway of a near-by house, to the flat roofs of the row in which Jesus was teaching. Then it was an easy matter to reach the very house where He was, and with but little difficulty a portion of the roof was removed. It was probably a part of that portion which projected over the interior courtyard common to Eastern houses. Such houses, and such roofs, may be seen today in our land, in Santa Fé, and other cities of New Mexico.

When they had broken up the roof, or, perhaps, simply removed the parapet built around the central opening for safety as commanded by Moses, (Deut. xxii., 8,) "they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay," (v., 4.) It must have been a strange and solemn interruption to what was going on in the room below. As all looked at the slowly descending bed, probably many a willing hand was stretched out to receive the sick man, and gently lay him before the Master. But no one spoke. The man himself made only the silent appeal which helplessness always makes. In fact, his confessed helplessness was his strong argument. His act, and the act of his bearers, spoke louder than words and told of a faith which trusted everything to Him at whose feet he lay. All eyes were fixed upon Him.

He was sitting in the central court. Before Him were gathered not only the friends and neighbors of the householder, the prominent men of the city, and probably many soldiers from the Roman garrison, but also many "Pharisees and doctors of the law, which were come out of every town of Galilee, and Judea, and Jerusalem," (Luke v., 17.) It was a notable assembly, "and He preached the word unto them," (v., 2,) "and the power of the Lord was present," or, "with Him," (R. V.,) "to heal them," Luke v., 17.) Probably many in that audience experienced that healing power, but not all, for the "word of the Lord," even from the lips of Jesus Himself, as from those of His disciples in all ages, often proved to one, "the savor of life unto life," but to another, it was "the savor of death unto death." (II. Cor., ii., 16.) As the sequel shows, it was probably as on another occasion when "all the people that heard Him, and the publicans, justified God being baptized with the baptism of John. But the Pharisees and lawyers rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of Him," (Luke vii., 29-30.) They had never been convinced of sin, and therefore they could not understand the nature of forgiveness.

JESUS'S WORDS OF COMFORT.

But when Jesus looked upon the helpless man before Him, He saw at once the true state of his case, and the whole of it, for "He knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man; for He knew what was in man." (John ii., 24-25.) To Him the sick man was one who "longed to be perfectly whole," and, answering the prayer that came from speechless lips, He turned to him, saying: "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." (Matt., ix., 2.)

This blessed assurance perfectly satisfied the man that was sick. He asked for nothing more. He was evidently confident that He who had begun a good work in him would perform it to his entire recovery, (Phil., i., 6,) and the sequel shows that he "departed to his house glorifying God." (Luke, v., 25.)

But the Pharisees and Scribes were not satisfied. They did not speak aloud, but they "said within themselves, This man blasphemeth." (Matt., ix., 3.) "Who can forgive sins but God only?" (Mk., ii., 7.) "Who is this which speaketh blasphemies?"

Jesus heard their muttered thoughts, just as He had heard the muttered prayer of the paralytic, and at once He answered them in a way which utterly confounded the cavillers. They knew that He could heal, but they had no thought that He could also forgive, although they were well aware that it was no more in the power of a mere Man to heal than it was to forgive—but to God the one was as the other. So turning again to the sick man, Jesus said: "Arise, take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house. And immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all." (V. 11-12.) What a radical change! What "newness of life"! The man who had been brought there on a bed, went away carrying the bed on his shoulders. The logic was irresistible. Jesus "spake and it was done." (Psa., xxxiii., 9.) If He could heal as God, He could forgive as God.

It must be noticed, however, that it was neither as A Man, nor as "The Son of God," that He either healed or forgave. He healed, He said, that they might "know that the Son of Man" had power to forgive. (V. 10.) This title—"The Son of Man"—as we have before seen, was the special name by which He almost invariably designated Himself. No one else ever addressed Him by this title, and He never used it Himself after His resurrection. As clearly unfolded by Prof. Smeaton, ("Our Lord's Doctrine of the Atonement,") it always carried with it the idea that He was "The Last Adam," the second great representative Man, who stood for all other men before God and His Law. As such He took the sinner's place, and so, bearing the sinner's guilt, He was able to forgive the sinner's sins. For the word "for-give" simply means "give-for." This was what He was doing when on the earth—giving Himself for us. Therefore He had "power on earth to forgive sins."

In fact, it is only by such a transfer of obligations that forgiveness of any kind can ever be effected. The offended must take the place of the offender—the creditor the place of the debtor. For instance, if A owes B a thousand dollars, the fact is expressed on the account books of B by the simple entry:

A Dr. to B
For one thousand dollars.

If the debt is a just one, as long as such an entry stands B can legally claim all that it says is due him. But if he be willing to forgive the debt, the only way by which it can be removed from the record is for B to charge himself with the amount due him and make another entry.

B. Dr. to A.
For one thousand dollars.

Now, this is just what Christ, by His life and by His death—did for us. "He gave Himself for our sins," (Gal., i., 4,)—"The Just—for the unjust." (I. Pet., iii., 18,) and "with His stripes we are healed." (Isa., liii., 5.) Our sins are imputed to Him, and His righteousness is imputed to us. Thus "forgiveness" is not so much something to be received as it is a new position to be occupied. Before coming to Christ, the sinner stands before God condemned by His righteous law. But coming to Him as this paralytic came, penitent and believing, he finds that Christ has taken his place under the condemnation of the Law, and has died in his stead. Resting on this blessed fact, instead of being "condemned" by the Law, he is "justified" by the Law. He passes out from condemnation into liberty; out of rebellion against God into fellowship with God; out from among the aliens, into citizenship with the saints; out of restlessness into rest; out of death into life. Being forgiven, he stands in new relations toward God, and toward man. Then, like this paralytic, he goes on his way "glorifying God."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of knowing that sins are forgiven, and how is it illustrated?

Where did this incident take place, and what occurred when Jesus returned home?

What was the physical condition of this man, and what spiritual condition does it represent?

What was the effect of his condition upon his mind, and what was the effect when he heard of Jesus's return?

What did he do, and what was the result?

What effect did his cure have upon the Pharisees and Scribes, and how did Jesus meet their objections?

How is the nature of forgiveness illustrated and applied?

Rev. A. B. MacLaurin's Pastorate.

The Rev. A. B. MacLaurin will begin his pastorate of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, on Sixteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to-morrow morning. He was for nine years pastor of the Union Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, and for the past three years he has been pastor of the Central Church, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. The Sixteenth Church has just passed its seventieth anniversary, and the edifice is the oldest Baptist house of worship in the city.

AMERICAN FLAG AS TRADE MARK.

Appellate Division Decides It Is No Crime So to Use It.

"The interdiction by the State," said the Appellate Division yesterday by Justice Patterson, "of the use of a picture or representation of the American flag as a trade mark or upon trade labels, or in connection with an advertisement of merchandise, in no way relates to any one of the legitimate subjects to which the police power of the State extends." The Appellate Court therefore reverses an order dismissing a writ of habeas corpus which Jacob R. McPike sued out after he had been imprisoned for selling cigar boxes on which were printed representations of the United States flag, in violation of Sec. 640 of the Penal Code.

The Court holds, in short, that it is only a crime to present the flag in a degrading or belittling way. "There is nothing in the use of a representation of the American flag as a trade mark," said Justice Patterson, "or in connection with a trade mark or trade label, that inspires the idea that that flag is degraded or belittled."

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AUTOS MUST HAVE TAGS.

Law Requiring Registration and Numbering Not Unconstitutional, the Appellate Division Decides.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the decision of the Court of Special Sessions, which held unconstitutional that part of the highway law requiring the registration and numbering of automobiles. By the law manufacturers and dealers in automobiles were expressly exempted from the requirement, and because of this discrimination the Court of Special Sessions decided that it was class legislation and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. While it was provided that the act should not apply to manufacturers and dealers, it was to so apply when such manufacturers and dealers used their machines for private purposes.

The Appellate Division holds that the highway law does not require the interpretation placed upon it by the lower court. The Legislature, says the appellate tribunal, evidently deemed it unnecessary to require the registration of machines held in stock for sale. It did, however, indulge in the rational assumption that private owners become such with a view to using their automobiles, and it therefore required such owners to register and obtain a certificate.

Justice Laughlin, who gives the opinion, says: "If the manufacturer or dealer wishes to take a vehicle which he has in stock for sale or for repairs or on storage out upon the public streets and operate it by its own power he may secure that right by registering it as provided in Section 166 and attaching to it a tag with a number thereon corresponding to the certificate."

PAWNBROKER A BANKRUPT.

Leo Steiner the Second in That Business to Fail Since 1898—Speculated in Cotton.

Leo Steiner, pawnbroker at 427 Third Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. It is unusual for a pawnbroker to go into bankruptcy, and

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

GLASS FIRMS COMBINE.

Will Market the Product of Nine Companies in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—The combination of independent plate glass manufacturers which has been under discussion for over a week has been perfected. It will be known as the United Plate Glass Company, and was incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

The object of the company is to market the entire product of the nine concerns that compose it through offices to be established in Pittsburg. The total capacity of the factories is 15,000,000 feet annually.

DECISION ON WOOL DUTY.

Mixed Woods Must Pay Duty at Regular Rates.

General Appraisers Waite, Howell, and Fischer, sitting as a board of reappraisement, yesterday sustained General Appraiser Lunt and Appraiser Whitehead in the decision on a test importation of mixed wool by Stone & Downer of Boston.

It was asserted by the importers that the wool should be taxed at an average value. If this were done the entire importation would be entitled to a lower rate than that paid on the higher grade wools. By the decision announced yesterday each grade of wool in the importation will be taxed separately.

Duty on Plucked Poultry.

Poultry plucked but not drawn is dressed poultry and not a non-enumerated manufactured article, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Byron S. Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers on an appeal by G. C. Grisdale of Niagara Falls. Mr. Grisdale is an importer of Canadian poultry, and has been trying to obtain relief from the duty of 5 cents a pound on dressed poultry. The duty under the clause, he said, if applicable would be 20 per cent.

Low Water Closes Pulp Mills.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 5.—The Bowdoin Paper Mills will shut down next Tuesday for an indefinite period on account of the lack of wood pulp, the shortage being due to low water. The mills have recently been running on short time. Other mills are also shutting down. The river is constantly falling, and the outlook is not promising.

Imports of Dry Goods.

Imports and marketings of dry goods for the week were as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Total imports	$3,100,389	$2,653,414	$3,422,683
Total marketed	3,078,300	2,611,863	3,421,858

TRADE CONDITIONS.

In regard to general trade conditions, Bradstreet's says in its issue of to-day:

Weather conditions unfavorably affect trade and transportation throughout most of the West, while wildly fluctuating markets for cotton, coffee, and the cereals make the speculative situation of those staples a matter of concern. The feeling grows that a later opening of Spring trade and conservative buying are to be looked for in many lines. Exceptions are to be found at the South, which reports wholesale trade active, especially in fertilizers, live stock, and implements, all preparations looking to an immense acreage in cotton. Next to this may be classed the Southwest, which, despite cold weather, reports trade satisfactory for the season, the outlook good and bank clearings very large. Money is still abundant, because loans are very generally large and increasing, but Panama Canal requirements and any expansion in general trade may affect the tone in the near future.

Eastern trade reports are good as to retail Winter trade, which is said to have cleaned up old stocks of goods to a large degree. As to jobbing, no very irregularity is noted. Business with New York and Boston dry goods jobbers is still quiet, but shows signs of waking up.

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Wheat, including flour, exports, for the week ended Feb. 4 aggregate 2,004,226 bushels, against 2,017,802 bushels last week, 3,965,916 bushels this week last year, 4,800,457 bushels in 1902, and 4,681,813 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 101,334,264 bushels, against 150,957,540 bushels last season, 165,621,551 bushels in 1902 and 116,805,627 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,411,186 bushels, against 1,469,398 bushels, 2,400,376 bushels a year ago, 169,145 bushels in 1902, and 4,171,440 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 34,898,659 bushels, against 22,736,026 bushels last season, 20,537,182 bushels in 1902 and 115,953,500 bushels in 1901.

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Bank clearings for the week ended with Feb. 4 aggregate $2,145,045,497, a gain of 1 per cent. over last week, but a loss of 10 per cent. from the like week in 1903. Exchanges outside New York total $845,681,161, an increase of 5 per cent. over last week and about 1 per cent. above the corresponding week last year.

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Business failures for the week ended Feb. 4 number 216, against 242 last week, 208 in the like week in 1903, 247 in 1902, 250 in 1901, and 231 in 1900.

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Dun's Review says on the subject:

Sensational fluctuations in the great staples were the features of the week, cotton and coffee attaining new high records for the season, but subsequently declining sharply, while grain advanced. Speculative transactions were abnormally heavy in all the commodity markets, sales of coffee options in two days exceeding the business for the full month last year. Trade reports are irregular. Improvement at the South and West finding little response at the large Eastern cities. Persistent low temperature is providing a good demand for heavy wearing apparel and increasing the difficulties of transportation. Spring buyers are arriving in large numbers, with noteworthy eagerness to secure cotton goods, even at the enhanced prices. Lessened activity in some branches of manufacture, with the natural accompaniment of lower wages, failed to prevent an increase in the cost of living, Inc.

Foreign commerce at this city for the week showed a loss of $1,542,162 in value of exports, and imports were $1,071,188 smaller than in the same week last year. Security trading was lighter and quotations lower, but money remained easy, despite absorption by the Sub-Treasury and preparation for the Panama Canal payment. Railway earnings for January averaged 7 per cent. larger than in 1903, and bank exchanges at New York declined 15.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year, while at other leading cities there was a loss of only .5 per cent.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 216 failures in the United States during the week, against 242 for the previous week and 208, 247, 250, and 231 for the corresponding week of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 64; New England, 31; Southern, 22; Western, 56; Northwestern, 23; Pacific, 17, and Territories, 3. Canada had 25, against 18 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Examination of Bankrupts' Books.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—An examination of James H. Ives, in the matter of bankruptcy of James H. and William T. Ives, individually and as a member of the firm of Freeman, Ives & Co., dealers in cheese and butter, of Little Falls, was held before Referee Comstock yesterday. Owing to the system of bookkeeping, a complete examination could not be made, and an adjournment was taken to Feb. 10, at Little Falls, where Attorney Newberry, as trustee, is examining the firm's books.

Receiver for Furniture Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—Judge Sharp to-day appointed S. John Lion receiver for the National Furniture Manufacturing Company upon application of creditors. Mr. Lion gave bonds in the sum of $40,000, which would indicate the assets of the company to be half that sum. The company admitted the allegations in the bill and consented to a receivership.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BOARDMAN CONSOLIDATED PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Boardman Consolidated Publishing Company of 95 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $3,784, nominal assets $315, and actual assets $250.

ANTHONY MOSSOP.—Anthony Mossop, doing business as Mossop & Marsh, dealer in furniture and carpets at 1,041 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to James G. Patton. Mr. Mossop has been in this line of business off and on for the past twenty years, and at the above location since January, 1906, generally carrying a stock of about $5,000.

JOHN T. HUNT.—A meeting of creditors of John T. Hunt, who did business as Zindars & Hunt, electrical contractors, at 127 Fifth Avenue, who made an assignment on Thursday, was held yesterday at the office of Goeller, Shaffer & Eisler, 207 Broadway, and a committee was appointed to make an examination and report a basis of settlement. The liabilities are about $50,000 and assets estimated at from $28,000 to $30,000.

THISTLE, CORTADA & CO.—Thistle, Cortada & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 70 Pine Street, called a meeting of their creditors, which was held at the office of Einstein, Townsend & Guiterman, at 32 Nassau Street. Their liabilities are about $10,000 and assets $1,700, and an offer of 15 cents on the dollar was accepted by nearly all the creditors. Mr. Guiterman stated that the trouble was caused by the failure of Sutter Brothers, tobaco dealers, of Chicago. The firm started in business on April 1, 1902, and Mr. Thistle was also in the retail cigar business up town.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Mass.—Joseph Dolsey, manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $10,308; assets, $4,356.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—W. A. H. Grant, coal dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Coal strikes and building strikes are responsible. There is no statement of assets or liabilities.

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson has granted an order to show cause on Monday why a receiver should not be appointed for the Lambert Schmidt Telephone Manufacturing Company of Weehawken, N. J. The application is made by the New York Supply and Equipment Company, a creditor of the concern, which alleges that the telephone company has no funds to meet notes. The liabilities are placed at $140,125 and the only assets, it is said, are the buildings of the plant at Weehawken.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH CLUKOW.—Joseph Clukow, a bartender at 207 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $6,817 and no assets. He kept a saloon at the above address for a year.

NATHAN TEKULSKY.—At a meeting of the creditors of Nathan Tekulsky, who did business as Tekulsky & Co., wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 428 West Seventeenth Street, held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, Edward S. Thomas was elected trustee. The liabilities are $36,875 and assets $15,326.

ALBERT FREEMAN.—A meeting of creditors of Albert Freeman, who did business as Albert Freeman & Co., stock brokers, at 96 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Twenty claims were proved, aggregating over $15,000, and Abraham Isear was elected trustee. The liabilities are $33,330 and nominal assets $31,618.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUGUST, Harris—M. Levy	$42
BARDUSCH, Jacob, Jr.—W. Voegele	1,457
BLINN, Christian—J. Schwarz and another, costs	153
BARCHER, Charles A.—A. Quackenbush	636
CHRISTIAN, Eugene, and John M. Craig—Wood & Selick	336
CHERNICOWSKY, Marx—M. Herschensohn and another	121
CONOVER, Daniel J.—M. C. Peckham, administratrix	2,387
COHEN, Marvis O.—H. M. Levy	34
CULLINAN, Patrick W., Commissioner	86
DUNN, Laura C.—H. White	81
FRIEDL, Michael—M. J. Donovan	485
FLECK, John W.—I. Blumberg	195
FALK, Eleanor—K. M. Kaye	432
FALK, Julius P.—Siegel-Cooper Company	54
FISCHER, Edward L., and Samuel Zuckerman—M. Polokoff	672
FELLOWES, Cornelius, Jr.—E. H. Raymond	104
GOLDBERG, Annette, Harry Newman, and Simon Samuels—Jefferson Bank	218
GALLAHER, Edward B.—W. A. Bacher	179
HART, Joseph D.—G. W. Weeks	220
HOFFMAN, Joseph H.—J. F. Lutz	261
HILL, Nathaniel C.—H. H. Marion	496
HAMEL, Philias P.—Max Huncke Chemical Company	75
HARDY, Mary E.—A. M. Lasser	156
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Lichtgarn	348
INTERBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Bernstein and another	159
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Johnson	1,674
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. G. Johnson	628
DURTLEFT-SALVATOR TURF COMPANY—H. A. Geney	1,326
THE HOUSEHOLD LEDGER PUBLISHING Company—Neostyle Envelope Company	534
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Marcus	1,580
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Marcus	375
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Marcus	375
FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY—A. Wulff	913
FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY—R. Wulff, by guardian	8,011
R. & K. MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Tonawanda Board and Paper Company	1,018
FORT HILL FARM—B. Wright	44
THE HAY FOUNDRY AND IRON Works—M. Holt	2,762
HICKOK PRINTING COMPANY—H. Goldwyn	74
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Maloney	2,241
JACOBS, Isaac M.—R. S. Herbert	800
KELLY, Jane—J. Berman	26
KEENE, Charles A.—M. Schlesinger	253
LANDE, David S.—Bowery Bank of New York	827
McGAY, Frank B. and Robert J.—H. B. Tompkins and another, costs	180
MITCHELL, Laura B.—Flood & Conklin Company	132
MARIONE, Saverio—P. Stromberg	51
MICHELSON, Lena—L. G. Goldstein, costs	111
McELWEE, Alexander—M. Schwartz	270
NEUWELT, Adolph—New York Edison Company	40
OLCOTT, Susan B., or Loughran—Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children	1,301
OPPER, John Jr.—H. Freedman	60
PERCICANTE, James—L. Johnston	199
RORK, Townsend W.—E. J. Radle	188
REPHAM, Israel J.—F. R. Martin	275
RENDEL, Arthur E.—Edward Ogden Company	430
SCHWARZWALD, Abraham—H. M. Toch and another	29
STERRY, T. Hunt—D. E. Green and another	164
SCHUMANN, Gustav—J. S. Sills and another	41
SHENFKO, John, and Isaac Friedman—L. Cohn	453
SCHWEITZER, Benjamin—New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company	26
STONEHILL, Charles A.—R. Ratze	303
SEIXAS, Ernest P.—Merchants' Safe Deposit Company, costs	17
TASSIG, Henry C.—C. Weisel	28
TINKHAM, Herbert R.—Scott Paper Company	114
TURNBULL, Walter—C. A. Becker, executrix	2,410
WISE, Leo L.—J. Star	41
WALLACE, Robert—E. H. Wendell	507
ZIMMER, William—J. G. Walsh	70

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

ARMOUR, Herman O., and J. Adriance Bush—G. Palliser, Sept. 5, 1901	$1,311
BROZIN, Isaac, and Levy Goldstein—S. Schild, Jan. 23, 1904	477
GREATER NEW YORK BASEBALL ASsociation—G. O'Rudolphy and another, Feb. 2, 1904	224
GORDON, Osher—J. L. Weinberg, Jan. 10, 1905	45
KINSEY, Ernest U.—United States Mailing Tube Company, April 9, 1902	128
LENZYNSKY, Albert H.—G. H. Robinson, Nov. 20, 1896	839
LOWENSTEIN, Victor, and Harry—M. Hirschkind, Feb. 15, 1898	1,859
LOWENSTEIN, Victor and Harry—M. Hirschkind, Oct. 26, 1898	3,284
LAHM, Isaac—R. Ganoe and another, Jan. 19, 1895	154
MULVANEY, Mary C.—H. O'Neill, Dec. 22, 1900	245
McCAUGHAN, George—H. Bauer, Nov. 30, 1896	113
NELSON, Lydia—A. Engelhard, Sept. 30, 1907	1,198
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN, AND Hartford Railroad Company—H. Duffy, Jan. 12, 1904	343
QUACKENBOS, Henry, F.—L. S. Sire, Jan. 26, 1907	176
ROERICK, Thomas G.—E. H. Harding, executor, Sept. 25, 1903	548
SMITH, George D.—J. Wolf, Feb. 4, 1904	165
WOODRUFF, Amos E.—W. G. Alger, Nov. 23, 1903	24

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. W. H. Emory, United States Navy; A. G. Yates, Rochester; Richard Olney, Boston; ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., New Jersey; H. R. McCullough, Chicago; Russell Harding, St. Louis; E. T. Postlethwaite, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—F. M. Endicott, Tuxedo; Edwin S. Dodge, Boston; R. K. Wetmore, Newport.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Guy P. Asker, Chambersburg; Cabell Whitehead, Alaska; Dr. J. A. Turner, High Point, N. C.; Judge R. S. Woodruff, Trenton; ex-Gov. T. W. Hunt, Idaho.

BUCKINGHAM—Baron de Fersen and family, Vienna.

SAVOY—Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati; J. M. Warner, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE—Rear Admiral Schowler, United States Navy.

Safeguards to Citizenship.

From The Troy Times.

In an address before the New York Board of Trade and Transportation John B. Weber, who was Immigration Commissioner at the Port of New York under President Harrison, made at least one timely and practical suggestion. In the course of his talk he said that loose naturalization laws, rather than undesirable immigration, are responsible for the ills we suffer because of objectionable elements injected into the body politic.

Beyond question the point with regard to the failure hitherto to make the requirements for naturalization more exacting is well taken. It is notorious, and as humiliating and discreditable as notorious, that "the standard has been shamefully low." In fact, in many cases naturalization as often conducted is farcical so far as it implies any safeguards against the admission of unfit persons to the great privileges of American citizenship. What should be a grave and impressive proceeding is too often a wretched burlesque. Men who become citizens under such circumstances can hardly be expected to have a deep and lasting respect for the institutions of the advantages of which they thus come into possession, and it is not strange that evil consequences follow.

There is a great deal of timeliness and force in Mr. Weber's proposition that the standard of admission to American citizenship be raised and that the unworthy be excluded.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; I. Goldsmith, millinery, suits, and waists; 447 Broadway.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago Ill.; S. Lebolt, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street.

Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, upholstery goods and rugs; 106 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weil, H., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Lewis, cloaks, suits, and waists; 640 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; Hoffman House.

Weil, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. M. Brickner, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. C. Priddy, laces, trimmings, notions, jewelry, and books, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; R. Nordhoff, domestic clothing and furnishing goods, 74 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; F. Kahn, dry goods; Mrs. H. K. Ziemer, ladies and infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Taylor, John, & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Walker Brothers' Dry Good Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. E. H. Morris, millinery and ribbons, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss F. E. Llewellyn, umbrellas; 487 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Paris Millinery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Simon, millinery; 610 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; Hotel York.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, ladies' and infants' wear; 358 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. Jacklin, housefurnishing goods; 393 Broadway; linens, white goods, and carpets; 393 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. J. Swofford, woolens and dress goods, 51 Leonard St.; Hotel Navarre.

Green, L., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Long Jones Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, silks and dress goods; H. J. Stivers, dry goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Howell, W. V., & Son Company, Hamilton, Ohio; P. Robinson, furnished goods and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Frank, notions and furnished goods, 115 Worth Street; Everett House.

Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens' Hotel Imperial.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; ladies' neckwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. Avril, notions, jewelry, and photographic supplies; G. E. W. Burley, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selmo, Ala.; E. Ellasberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Osterag, furnishing goods; J. Link, cloaks; H. Schermerhorn, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cox, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; Miss Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. G. Davis, housefurnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Davison, Paxon & Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. White, dress goods and linings, 458 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 3 Greene Street.

Smith, H. L., Longview, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kilpatrick, T. Company, Omaha, Neb.; S. A. Murdock, cloaks and suits, 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Missouia Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; C. H. Putney, notions and millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Steedman, linens, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. Shoe, ladies and infants' wear, 14 Washington Place; Hotel York.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. S. Brown, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Capt. John S. Kulp, Medical Department, and First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps, is appointed to assemble at Philadelphia for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies or damages to Quartermaster's property received at that depot during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1904.

Contract Surgeon Edwin W. Patterson will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report for assignment to duty.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted First Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, Fifteenth Infantry.

The leave granted Second Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month.

Post Commissary Sergeant Anton Zimmermann, now at Alcitraz Island, Cal., will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Penn., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Navy.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton is granted three months' sick leave.

Commander J. C. Wilson is ordered to the army and navy general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Capt. C. C. Cornwall died at Scarsdale, N. Y., Feb. 3.

Commander A. G. Kellogg, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, for court-martial duty and such other duty as Commandant may assign.

Commander H. Morrell is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to command the Marietta Feb. 11.

Lieut. Commander D. Coffman is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. C. T. Owens is detached from command of the Hist and ordered to the Marietta Feb. 11.

Ensign H. Ellis and Midshipman W. J. Moses are ordered to the Marietta.

The following officers, recently promoted, have been commissioned: Capt. J. A. Rodgers, from Dec. 27; Surgeons R. C. Spear and E. M. Shipp, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander, from March 3; Pay Director C. W. Littlefield, with rank of Captain, from Dec. 27; Paymaster G. R. Venerable, with rank of Lieutenant, from March 3; Paymaster R. Spear, with rank of Lieutenant, from Nov. 4; Passed Assistant Paymasters E. M. Tricou and E. A. McMillen, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from Oct. 28.

In the Marine Corps—Col. A. C. Kelton, from Dec. 27; Lieut. Col. R. Dickman, from Dec. 27; Major G. Long, from June 18; Capt. R. R. Wallace, from Nov. 19; Capt. J. S. Turrill, from June 18; First Lieut. A. C. Rogers, from March 8.

Second Lieutenants appointed: W. P. Usher, L. P. Pinkston, A. P. Crist, E. W. Banker, W. E. Farber, W. M. Small, E. L. Bigler, R. E. Parquharson, W. N. Hill, T. Bunch, B. S. Berry, B. A. Lewis, and R. B. Putnam.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Arrived—Missouri, Texas, and Iowa at Hampton Roads; Machias at Alexandria, Don Juan de Austria at Port Said.

Sailed—Maine from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises...7:01	Sun sets...5:22	Moon rises.	11:35

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook...1:20	Gov. Isl'd..11:45	H. Gate...1:38
P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook...11:51	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY.) FEB. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston, Savannillas, Cartagena	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg		8:30 A.M.
Caracas, Porto Rico and Venezuela	8:30 A.M. *9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Citta di Messina, Argentina, Martinique, and Guadaloupe	12:30 P.M.	
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Concha, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Per Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Pentabello, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Dominica, and Barbados	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		9:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santurce, Port Rico	9:00 A.M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Bovic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of closing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A.M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. Sundays at 1:00 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P.M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P.M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P.M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. Sundays at 11:00 P.M. and 11:30 P.M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P.M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. Sundays at 11:00 P.M. and 11:30 P.M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P.M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P.M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P.M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hiojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A.M., 9:30 A.M., and 6:30 P.M.; Sundays at 7:30 A.M., 9 A.M., and 6:30 P.M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to February 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P.M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Jan. 9; Sydney, Jan. 11; Auckland, Jan. 15, and Honolulu, Jan. 20, reached San Francisco on the Ventura, and are due in this city to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY.) FEB. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston, Feb. 4.
Anchoric, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 3.
Indiana, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 26.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 30.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 30.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 30.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Jan. 31.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 6.
Coamo, Jamaica, Feb. 3.
Gertz, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 4.
Palatia, Naples, Jan. 24.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Feb. 4.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Chaucer, Barbados, Jan. 31.
Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
El Siglo, Galveston, Feb. 2.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Feb. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 30.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 28.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

City of Washington, Colon, Feb. 2.
Manitou, London, Jan. 28.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 4.
Hilary, Para, Jan. 29.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 8.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

Urd, Cardenas, Jan. 31.
Comal, Galveston, Jan. 30.
El Monte, Galveston, Jan. 30.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 1.
Blucher, Hamburg, Jan. 23.
Finland, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Catania, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 27.
Liguria, Genoa, Jan. 18.
Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 27.

Sailed.

Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Wells City, for Bristol.
Aldgate, for Cardenas, Valparaiso, &c.
Orizaba, for Santiago, &c.
Symra, for Havre and Cardiff.
Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Prins Willem I., for Port au Prince, St. Marc, &c.
Cimbria, for Newport News.
Julia Luckenbach, for Port Arthur, Texas.
August Korff, for Flushing.
Constance, for Philadelphia.
Tennyson, for Pernambuco.
Schwarzenfels, for Savannah.
Leon & Xill, for Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Corinthian, for Glasgow.
Frutera, for Port Maria and Kingston.
Aragon, for Georgetown, S. C.
San Marcos, for Brunswick and Mobile.
Tallahassee, for Savannah.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 5, at 9:30 P.M., southeast, moderate breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENC

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

Those who have thought this week's disturbed markets for coffee, cotton, grains, and stocks were war markets probably find confirmation of their views in yesterday's business. And even those doubting that the war has been the dominating factor cannot doubt that it is a contributing factor, so that it is only a question of degree, rather than of fact, whether foreign or domestic factors take first place. The rise in produce and the fall in cotton both logically and actually reflected the war factor in strongest degree, and yet an abnormal speculative position was indubitably the dominating and domestic factor. Coffee also is equally affected by its false speculative position, and less affected by war considerations. In none of these cases could the war alone have produced a market alternately strong and weak, with an ordinary week's fluctuations done and undone in a single session. And in yesterday's stock market in the early business the war no more than held the market in check. The early fall in Brooklyn Rapid Transit neither requires especial explanation nor is especially well explained by any phase of the war situation.

The day's real business and tone were not disclosed until the announcement of Pennsylvania's issue of $50,000,000 of notes. It was not liked in any quarter from any point of view. It not only conflicted with Thursday's denials in form, which ought to have been conclusive if the company is to retain the confidence of its friends. It conflicts as well with the tenor of the annual report, and with the sentiment of the moment against extension in any quarter or for any purpose. Yesterday's official statement suggests rather than states that the proceeds are designed at least partially for exceptional use, apart from ordinary construction or financing. In one phase this idea took the form of intimation that the Gould-Pennsylvania quarrel was to be settled by making such disposition of the Western Maryland as would put it equally at the service of both systems, without prejudicing either, or its subsidiary properties. At another time it would be worth the money. Perhaps it is worth the money now. But it costs now both the money and confidence in the system's administration. It is certainly unfortunate, and possibly unjust to the administration. The influence upon investors is not limited to Pennsylvania's constituency. It extends beyond even the systems included in the pressure to borrow some $400,000,000. It throws a light upon the money market interesting to every borrower. When Pennsylvania borrows at almost 5 per cent., and when it is added that in general esteem no other borrower would or could have been accommodated as cheaply, it is necessary to conclude that this year also is likely to be, as bankers say, a good banking year, that is, a good year for lenders whose credit is extended in solvent quarters, and whose investments do not depreciate more than profits from other sources.

The universality of this sentiment, and the universality of the day's declines, may be thought either coincidental or mutually confirmatory, according to the point of view. Confirmation may be found in the fact that Delaware and Hudson, which is also making a fresh issue, continued its fall rather beyond the day's average decline. Alton, Realty preferred, and Chicago Terminal resisted the fall almost alone, although the Steels fell less than the average. The bond market was less active and reactionary, but Shipbuilding 5s were dealt in for the first time since July, and at an advance both in the regular and curb markets. Forecasts of the bank statement indicate a gain of cash, but of smaller proportions than in recent years. The premature slackening of the flood tide of cash is attributed to the cotton speculation, which retains it in the South, and even makes unseasonable demands.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅞	Col. Southern	½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Consolidated Gas	1⅝
Am. Car & F. pf	1½	Delaware & Hudson	3½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Del., Lack. & West.	4
Am. Smelting	⅞	Denver & Rio Gr.	⅛
Am. Sugar	¾	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	1
Am. Sugar pf	1	Dist. Securities	½
Anaconda Copper	3½	Dul., S. S. & A.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Erie	⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Erie 1st pf	1
Baltimore & Ohio	⅞	Erie 2d pf	2⅛
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	⅝	General Electric	2¼
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	2¾	Illinois Central	½
Brunswick	1	Int. Paper	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	Kan. & Mich.	2
Central of N. J.	1	Kan. City South. pf.	¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝	Long Island	2
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Louisville & Nashv.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Met. Securities	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Mexican Central	⅝	St. Louis S'w'n	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	Southern Pacific	1
Mo., Kan. & T.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Mo. Pacific	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Nash., C. & St. L.	6	Tol. St. L. & W.	3½
Nat. Enameling	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2⅝
New York Central	½	Twin City	½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	½	Union Pacific	1⅛
Norfolk & West.	½	United Fruit	1
North Amer.	2⅛	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	2½
Pacific Coast	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Pacific Mail	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Penn. R. R.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
People's Gas	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Pressed S. Car	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Reading	1	Wabash	⅝
Reading 2d pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	1⅛
Republic Steel pf.	½	Westinghouse	2½
Rock Island	½	Wisconsin Central	½
Rock Island pf.	1½	Rutland pf.	8

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	6¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Col. Mid. 1st	1	U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s	2⅞

Bonds Declined.

Consol. Tobacco 4s	1¼	Peoria & East. inc.	1
Peoria & East. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 5	523,800
To date this year	14,580,816
Corresponding date last year	18,942,032

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 5	$2,092,500
To date this year	$92,094,500
Corresponding date last year	$87,672,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago City Railway.
Mexican Mineral Railway.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

General Decline.—It was not until the end of the session that yesterday's stock market developed the tendency which was shown in the list of final changes. The day began with a feeling of uncertainty arising out of the seemingly acute condition of the Far Eastern situation, but this resulted in dullness rather than weakness. Then came some selling induced by the course of the cotton market, the liquidation arising from this source being said to come from traders who had lost in the cotton market and were protecting themselves by sales of stocks. This selling, however, did not prove sufficient to weaken the list to any extent, and it was left to the announcement of a new loan by the Pennsylvania Railroad to bring about most of the losses which figured in the final changes. All of the active stocks lost more or less heavily on the day's transactions, and the net gain among the inactive issues was not sufficient to alter materially the general result of the day's transactions.

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Pennsylvania Loan Influence.—In practically all quarters the closing weakness of the market was attributed to the unfavorable impression created by the announcement that on top of the recent heavy additions to the Pennsylvania Company's capital a new loan amounting to $50,000,000 had been made. Very few commented upon the announcement in any favorable light, and some were outspoken in denunciation of what appeared to them a menace to the whole list. Before the details of the loan became known, various explanations of the rumored borrowings of the Pennsylvania were offered. It was suggested among other things that even though the road were borrowing it was in all probability merely the result of the road's having loaned on time at high rates a large part of the funds which it came into possession of last year through the stock increase and which were loaned out until such time as they might be actually needed. It was added that the company might be borrowing at a lower rate, awaiting the repayment of funds loaned last Fall. The statements made later in the day concerning the purposes of the $50,000,000 loan left no room for such an explanation.

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Trading in Pennsylvania.—Out of a total of about 525,000 shares, Pennsylvania supplied about 125,000 shares. Besides being by far the most active stock in the list it was the leader of the decline, showing itself a net loss of 1⅜ points. It closed at 116⅞, the low price of the day. During the morning there appeared to be less pressure upon the stock than on Thursday, and there was an advance of about ½ point from that day's closing price, sales being made as high as 118⅜. As the day advanced the report of a new loan was heard with increasing positiveness and coincidentally the stock lost all of its early strength and declined nearly 2 points from the high price of the morning. The possibility of the $50,000,000 loan being connected with the settlement of the differences between the Gould and Pennsylvania interests was commented upon, but in the movement of the stocks concerned there was little suggestion of such an outcome. Wabash preferred itself was one of the weakest of the active issues, selling as low as 35½ and closing at 36, with a net loss of 1¾ points.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again sold by the same interests which have been disposing of the stocks for a number of days, with the result that it showed a net loss of 2¾ points, being the heaviest of any of the recent single day declines which the stock has shown. In some quarters it was suggested that the selling of the stock, instead of coming from one of the pools recently operating in it, came from certain insiders who had not been parties to the recent manipulation. The day's trading in the stock amounted to about 25,000 shares.

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Delaware and Hudson.—Apparently the holders of Delaware and Hudson have not taken altogether kindly to the proposed increase in the company's capital stock, or, at all events, to the terms under which the increase is to be made. Over 7,000 shares of Delaware and Hudson, a total fairly large in this stock, were traded in, and the price fell from 163½ to 159, and closed at 159¾, with a net loss of nearly 4 points. The rights to subscribe to the new stock were quoted for the first time in the outside market at figures considerably below their value as estimated the previous day.

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Dull Opening—Active Close.—During the first hour of trading less than 100,000 shares were dealt in, although the total for the day was in the neighborhood of 525,000 shares. It happened that the usual distribution of transactions was reversed. The market opened listlessly, and for the first three hours the trading was on a very small scale. Then between 1 and 2 o'clock business amounting to about 120,000 shares was done, and during the last hour the trading amounted to nearly 200,000 shares. This, of course, was due to the influences which governed the day's business, the news that caused the activity becoming known only toward the end of the day.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Notwithstanding that 3,495 shares of Citizens' National Bank stock were thrown on the market yesterday at $25 a share, the stock to-day sold at $26, with the last sale a fraction lower. It was in demand all day at $25 without offerings. The large block has either been sold privately or withdrawn. Only 157 shares have been sold at the Exchange during the two days. The broker who had the stock in charge said that the entire amount had been disposed of at the price asked, $25 per share, and to-day's trading was confined to bonds, as there were only two issues of stock in the transactions, which amounted in all to 107 shares of stock and $92,500 of bonds. Prices were about steady, though inclined to sag. The transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,190	Seaboard Ry. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
40	Atl. Coast Line com	109	109	109
67	Citizens' Nat. Bank	26	25	25¾

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	96	96	96
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	88½	88½	88½
2,000	Carolina Central 4s	90	90	90
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	56½	56½	56½
52,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Ga., Carc. & North. 5s	106	106	106
14,000	Atl. Coast L. con. 4s	93½	93	93
5,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s, ctfs.	83	83	83
2,500	Consolidated Gas 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼
4,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	111	111	111
3,000	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Raleigh & Augusta	115	115	115

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 5, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
230	*230	100	Adams Express	225	225	225	225	...
9	9½	500	Allis-Chalmers Co	10½	9½	9	9	-½
46¼	46¼	42,560	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48	48¾	46⅞	47⅜	-1⅞
18¾	19	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	-⅞
67	67½	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	68¼	68¼	67½	67½	-1⅛
29½	31	125	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	...
4	4¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
7⅞	8	350	*Am. Ice Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
29½	30	1,650	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	-¼
20¼	20⅜	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20¾	20⅝	20½	20½	-¼
78	78¼	332	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78	78¼	-⅛
48	48¼	2,010	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅛	-⅛
91¼	91⅝	475	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	-⅜
124⅝	124⅝	11,285	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125	126	124⅞	124⅞	-¾
124	124½	225	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	-1
10	11	100	*Am. Woolen Co	10	10	10	10	...
69¼	70⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	-⅜
64	66	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	68	68	65	65	-3½
65⅛	66⅜	27,690	Atch., Top. & S. F.	69	69¼	66⅜	68¼	-⅞
89¼	89½	611	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅞	89⅝	89¼	89¾	-⅜
81⅝	81¾	16,543	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅜	82⅜	81⅞	81⅞	-⅞
91	92	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	-⅛
40⅝	40½	25,645	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43	43¼	40⅝	40⅝	-2⅝
5⅞	6¼	100	Brunswick City	6	6	6	6	-1
116¾	116⅞	3,550	Canadian Pacific	117¼	117½	116¾	116¾	-1
157	160	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	158½	158½	158	158	-1
32⅜	33	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅜	33¾	32⅞	33¼	-¾
7,620	Chicago & Alton	38	39⅞	38	39¼	+1¼		
84⅞	85	2,500	Chicago & Alton pf.	84	85	84	85	+2
15⅞	15⅝	665	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	-⅛
80	83½	300	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	83½	83½	83½	83½	-1½
141¾	142	14,980	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	142¾	143¾	141¾	141¾	-⅞
...	176	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176	176	176	176	...
163	165	400	Chicago & Northw.	163	165	163	165	...
10	10⅜	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+½
22	22½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	23	23	23	23	+1
5½	6	1,100	Chicago Union Trac.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅝	...
30	32	215	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30	30	30	30	-¼
30⅝	32⅜	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	-½
60	65	115	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	63	65	65	65	...
17	17½	110	Colorado & Southern	17	17	17	17	...
24½	25½	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	25	25¼	25	25½	-¼
13½	14	600	Col. & H. C. & I.	14¼	14¼	14	14	...
182	186	10	Commercial Cable	185	185	185	185	...
180½	190	6,250	Consolidated Gas	190⅝	191¼	189⅝	189⅝	-1⅝
103	105	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
18½	19⅛	60	Corn Products Co.	19	19	18½	18½	...
139⅝	140	7,860	Delaware & Hudson	163½	163½	159	159⅝	-3¾
268	270	100	Del., Lack. & West.	268½	268½	268½	268½	-4
20½	21¼	100	Denver & R. G.	20½	20½	20½	20½	-½
69½	70½	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	71	71	69¾	70	-1
10¾	11½	100	Detroit Southern	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-¼
...	64	50	Detroit United Ry.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	...
23½	24¼	125	*Distillers Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	-½
8	9	260	*Dul., S. S. & At.	9	9	8	8	-1½
26⅜	26⅝	12,480	Erie	27½	27½	26½	26⅝	-⅞
64⅝	64⅝	3,100	Erie 1st pf	65⅜	65⅜	64⅝	64⅝	-1
44	44¾	2,730	Erie 2d pf	45⅝	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	-2⅛
160	171	400	General Electric	172	172	169¾	169¾	-2½
128	128½	925	Illinois Central	128¾	129	128	128	-1
12¼	12½	100	Internat. Paper	12	12	12	12	-1⅛
64	66	10	Internat. Paper pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
71¼	73	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	72	72	72	72	...
26¾	30	100	Kanawha & Michigan	27	27	27	27	-2
18½	19½	200	Kansas City Southern	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	-⅜
34¾	35	700	Kansas City South. pf.	35¾	35¾	35	35	-¾
52	57	100	Long Island	53	53	53	53	-2
103½	104¾	2,400	Louisville & Nashville	105½	105½	104¼	104½	-1½
141¾	142⅜	1,900	Manhattan Elevated	143	143	141⅝	142	-1
83	85	100	*Met. Securities	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	-¾
117¼	117½	1,440	*Met. Street Railway	118½	118½	117½	117½	-1
49	51	53	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	50	50	50	50	...
108¾	107⅞	1,640	Mexican Central	11¼	11⅜	10¼	10⅝	-⅜
60¼	61	1,060	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	62	62½	59½	60½	-1½
120	122	30	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	122	122	122	...
16¼	16⅞	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	...
27	28	510	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38½	38½	37	37	-1½
90¾	91	11,650	Missouri Pacific	91¾	92	90⅜	90⅞	-1⅛
183	190	19	Morris & Essex	182½	182½	182½	182½	...
110	115	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	111	111	111	111	-6
40¼	40⅝	50	*Nat. Biscuit Co	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	...
102½	103½	15	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	...
19	20⅜	100	Nat. Enameling	20	20	20	20	...
19	19¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	...
117⅜	118	2,100	New York Central	118¼	118½	118	118	-½
138	140	12	*N. Y., & N. J. Tel.	140	140	140	140	...
...	618	1	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
21¼	21¾	3,620	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	-½
58⅜	59	4,400	Norfolk & Western	60	60	58⅝	59	-½
82½	84	349	North American	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	-½
51	56	200	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	-1½
65	66	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼	-½
28½	29	800	Pacific Mail	28¾	29¼	28	28	-1½
116¾	116⅞	130,615	Pennsylvania R. R.	118⅝	118⅝	116⅞	116⅞	-1½
99¾	99⅞	750	People's Gas, Chicago	100	100¼	99⅛	99½	-½
88	90	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
29⅜	30	290	Pressed Steel Car	30½	30½	29⅜	29⅜	-⅝
42⅜	43	11,800	Reading	43¾	44¼	42⅞	43	-1
79	80	200	Reading 1st pf	80	80	80	80	...
58⅝	61	200	Reading 2d pf	61	61	58⅝	58⅝	...
7¼	7⅝	100	†Rep. Iron & Steel	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	-⅜
43¾	44	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	45½	45½	43¾	43½	-1⅜
22⅞	23	7,272	Rock Island Co.	23½	23½	22⅞	23	-½
62¾	63	2,950	Rock Island Co. pf.	63	63¼	62½	62½	-1½
19½	20	1,300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19⅞	20	19½	19½	-½
37¼	39	100	Rutland pf.	37	37	37	37	-8
45	46	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	...
150	161	66	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	155	155	155	155	...
115	123	100	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf., stock ctfs.	122½	122½	122¼	122¼	+½
13¼	13⅝	400	St. Louis Southw.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	-1
32⅜	32½	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	32⅝	32	32⅜	-⅛
37⅞	38	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	38½	38½	38½	38⅝	+1½
47⅞	48	21,335	Southern Pacific	48¾	49⅛	47⅜	47⅞	-1
21¾	21⅞	3,410	Southern Ry., ext.	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	-⅜
81⅝	82¼	910	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	82¾	82¾	81½	81½	-1
91	95	100	So. Ry., M. & O. st. ctfs.	91	91	91	91	...
1¼	1⅝	175	Standard Rope & Twine	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
35⅝	36	1,650	Tennessee Coal & Iron	36½	37	35¾	35¾	-⅛
24¾	24⅝	1,900	Texas & Pacific	24⅝	24⅞	24	24⅛	-⅛
120	120½	200	Third Avenue	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	-½
23½	25	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	23½	23½	23½	23½	-⅛
35	36	550	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	36½	36⅞	36	36	-2⅜
88	89½	600	Twin City R. T.	89½	89½	89	89	-⅝
49	53	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	48	48	47	47½	...
77⅞	79	34,400	Union Pacific	80	80½	78⅞	78⅞	-1⅝
90	91½	100	Union Pacific pf	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	...
95¾	96¾	300	United Fruit Co	96½	96½	96	96	-1
44	45	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	45	45	44¼	44¼	-2¼
7	8	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	7½	7½	7½	7½	-½
105	110	10	U. S. Express	105	105	105	105	...
7¼	7¼	1,600	*U. S. Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	-⅛
76¾	77	1,275	*U. S. Leather pf.	77½	77½	76⅞	77	-⅛
7⅜	7⅝	700	U. S. Realty & Con.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
56¼	56¾	3,285	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	55	56¼	54⅞	56¼	+⅜
11⅝	12	600	U. S. Rubber	12⅜	12½	11⅝	11⅝	-⅜
48	49	320	U. S. Rubber pf.	50½	50½	48¾	48¾	-2
103⅞	107⅞	7,400	U. S. Steel	11	11½	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
54⅞	55	25,880	U. S. Steel pf.	55⅝	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	-⅝
29⅜	29⅝	3,180	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31½	31½	29½	29½	-2½
19	19¼	900	Wabash	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	-⅛
36	36⅛	11,500	Wabash pf.	37½	37⅝	35½	36	-1⅝
87⅝	88	512	Western Union Tel.	88⅜	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞	-⅜
160½	162	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	161	161	160½	160½	-2½
16½	18⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	-¼
47	50	50	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	-¼
18¼	19	530	Wisconsin Central	19⅞	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
43	44½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	43½	43½	42½	43½	-⅛
Sales		523,880						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

EXPLANATION BY ACCOUNTANTS

Jones, Caesar & Co. Tell How the $500,000 Figured in American Steel Foundries Report.

Jones, Caesar & Co., the accountants employed in making the statement of the condition of the American Steel Foundries Company which led to the unlisting of the stocks on the New York Exchange, made a statement yesterday in further explanation of their position. The statement says:

"The arrangements with regard to the working capital to be supplied by the vendors were in the hands of Max Pam, the general counsel of the company, and an amount of $500,000 as being due by the vendors was on the instructions received from him brought into the balance sheet of 31st July, 1902; subsequently, on further instructions from Max Pam, an additional $500,000 was brought into the balance sheet as being due by the vendors, and a letter was written to Max Pam, pointing out that this additional $500,000 had been brought in, and that the current assets had been increased from $4,166,000 to $4,666,000—the working capital to be supplied by the vendors now stood at $1,000,000.

"We are not auditors of the company, but were doing the clerical accounting for Mr. Pam. We did not sign the balance sheet at this date. The balance sheet was accepted by Max Pam as correct; it was submitted to the Executive Committee and was passed as correct.

"On instructions from the company, we opened the books on the basis of this balance sheet; $280,000 was paid in by the vendors in August, 1902, and the balance sheets of Aug. 31 and Sept. 30, 1902, were submitted, showing $720,000 still due by the vendors. This balance sheet was also passed as correct; a further $220,000 was paid the vendors in October, leaving $500,000 still due, and balance sheets were made for October, November, and December, showing this item. No query was raised about this amount being uncollectible until February, 1903; the $500,000 was then found not to be collectible from the vendors, and was ordered to be written off.

"No notice was given the Stock Exchange of the discovery of the error, as the minutes required, until November, 1903. In our certified balance sheet of July 31, 1903, which we prepared from the books and certified for publication, we gave effect to the adjustment of $500,000. This was our first certified public balance sheet. In making up this balance sheet we did so as the public auditors of the company.

"We were in no way interested in the promotion of this company; neither has any member of the firm held or sold any stock of the American Steel Foundries at any time."

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Reviewing the movement of currency during the past week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $2,264,200 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,853,300 and sent to the interior $2,754,100, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,540,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $3,099,200.

Receipts of new gold were $2,025,900, namely: $914,200 on New York Assay Office checks; $1,009,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly against deposits of Japanese yen, and $12,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The Sub-Treasury paid $325,800 in redemption of 5 per cent. bonds of 1904.

Other disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $19,531,300; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, retirement of circulation, 5 per cent. fund, &c., were $22,718,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $3,186,700.

The total gain, from the interior, $3,099,200, new gold $2,025,900, and bond redemptions $325,800, was $5,450,900; deducting the loss of $3,186,700 to the Sub-Treasury, the net gain was $2,811,200.

The net gain from the interior is smaller than for the corresponding week in any one of the three years next preceding. The decrease was caused by the speculation in cotton, which kept currency in the South from New York of about $1,500,000.

The loss of $3,186,700 on the Sub-Treasury operations proper is more than accounted for by the payment of the Central Pacific note of $2,900,000, and the deposit of $925,000 for the retirement of bank circulation.

There was a considerable decrease in the customs collections, which were $3,063,000, a daily average of $510,500, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $603,400. Pension payments were $968,000, comparing with $1,051,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $6,730,000 mutilated currency.

To List St. Louis and San Francisco Bonds.

Application was made to the Stock Exchange yesterday to list $2,529,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Philadelphia dispatches state that a meeting of stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company has been called for April 6, to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

According to Connellsville (Penn.) dispatches, 300 coke ovens were placed in blast and the tonnage increased 25,000 tons last week. The January production of the field was 686,020 tons, compared with 427,628 tons for December.

Chicago advices state that stockholders of the Lyon & Healy Company, at their annual meeting, voted to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $750,000.

According to Altoona (Penn.) dispatches, a representative of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company says that negotiations for the sale of the property to the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company have fallen through.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the Pottstown and Westchester Electric Railway will build a twenty-two-mile trolley between the places named, and thereby will complete a line from Philadelphia to Reading.

Joplin (Mo.) advices give the output of zinc ore for the month ended Jan. 30 at 43,956,510 pounds, which was sold for $707,600. The output of lead during the same period was 5,805,920 pounds, which sold for $157,900, making the total district value for the first month of the present year $865,500.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York increased $446,975, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $322,294, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Dullness and an apparent disposition on the part of the trading element to await developments were more pronounced to-day

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 5, 1904.

Adams Express 4s		N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	
1,000	102½	10,000	98¼
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
10,000	90⅞	5,000	91
12,000	90⅜	Norf & W con 4s	
1,000	90⅝	29,000	97⅜
Atlan Coast L 4s		Norf & W, Potsh C & C 4s	
13,000	93	1,000	90
1,000	93¼	North Ohio 1st 6s	
Balt & O gold 4s		2,000	111½
5,000	101⅜	North Pac 4s	
1,000	101½	1,000	103¼
S'w'n div 3½s		1,000	103½
1,000	88⅝	North Pac gen 3s	
Brooklyn Un El 1st		3,000	72
5,000	100⅝	8,000	72½
5,000	100½	2,500	72
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		1,000	72
1,000	113½	Ore R & N con 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		2,000	100⅜
5,000	105½	Oregon Short L 4s, partic bonds	
Cent of N J gen 5s		9,000	92½
1,000	131⅝	10,000	92⅝
Registered		Penn conv 3½s	
1,500	130	2,000	98⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s		5,000	98⅛
1,000	98⅝	Peo, G & C, Chi, 1st con 6s	
3,000	98⅛	3,000	119½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		Peoria & E 1st 4s	
2,000	85	1,000	97
1,000	85½	Peoria & E inc 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		5,000	63
1,000	116	Reading gen 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	96⅝
27,000	103½	8,000	96¼
6,000	103⅝	1,000	96½
Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s		Rio Gr West 1st	
1,000	101½	1,000	96¼
Chi & Alton 3½s		St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s	
5,000	76	1,000	85½
Chi & Alton R R 3s		8,000	85
10,000	82½	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		10,000	83
6,000	93⅜	St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
1,000	93½	3,000	93½
19,000	93¼	2d inc 4s	
10,000	93	15,000	73½
Registered		Coms 4s	
1,000	93	16,000	72¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		7,000	72¾
1,000	118	10,000	72¾
Chi, M & St Paul, C & P W 5s		10,000	72¾
1,000	118¾	7,000	72¾
Chi, M & St Paul con 7s		10,000	72¾
3,000	170	16,000	72¼
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909		7,000	72¾
15,000	106	10,000	72¾
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		11,000	72¼
2,000	70⅝	St Paul, M & M, Mont ext 4s	
2,000	70⅜	26,000	101¼
10,000	70¼	San A & A P 4s	
10,000	70¼	4,000	80¾
20,000	70⅛	7,000	80
3,000	70¼	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
10,000	70⅜	7,000	68⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s		South Car & Ga 1st	
45,000	81	1,000	104
75,000	80½	South Pac 4½s	
5,000	80⅜	2,000	98⅝
3,000	80½	South Pac 4s	
7,000	80⅝	10,000	89
20,000	80½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	80⅜	1,000	113¼
3,000	80½	5,000	113
C, St P, M & O 6s		3,000	112¾
6,000	131½	Standard R & T 6s	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	42
8,000	97⅝	1,000	43
2,000	97½	Texas & N O 1st 7s	
St L div 1st		1,000	101
10,000	101½	Tol, St L & W 4s	
Col F & I gen 5s		1,000	71
1,000	95⅞	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Col F & I conv 5s		2,000	102⅞
21,000	79	500	102⅝
4,000c	79	1,000	103
13,000	79	10,000	102⅝
10,000	79	Union Pac conv 4s	
Trust co ctfs		10,000	96½
31,000	71½	2,000	96⅝
5,000	72½	1,000	96¼
Col Mid 1st 4s		8,000	96⅝
1,000	60½	23,000	96⅜
2,000	61	11,000	96½
United Railroads of San Fran 4s			
Col & South 1st 4s			
5,000	87	15,000	79½
5,000	86⅞	U S Shipbuilding 1st s fd 5s	
Consol Tobacco 4s		40,000	28
7,000	56	U S Steel Corp s fd 5s	
29,000	55½	46,000	72⅝
5,000	56⅞	110,000	72½
3,000	56	21,000	72¾
15,000	55½	50,000	72½
5,000	55⅝	18,000	72⅝
14,000	55¼	3,000	72½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		15,000	72⅝
15,000	96½	15,000	72⅝
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 7s		50,000	72
6,000	82	20,000	71⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s		14,000	71⅞
2,000	65½	5,000	71⅝
Erie 1st con 7s		25,000	71⅝
1,000	133½	10,000	71⅝
Erie 1st con 4s		7,000	71⅝
5,000	98⅜	10,000	71⅝
14,000	98	11,000	71⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s		4,000	71⅝
2,000	85⅝	6,000	71⅝
2,000	85⅝	7,000	71⅝
9,000	85¼	Registered	
1,000	85⅜	500	72½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		Va & S'w'n 5s	
3,000	90⅜	5,000	104
Ft W & D C 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	105	2,000	115¼
Hocking Val 4½s		6,000	115¾
6,000	105½	Wabash deb B	
Hudson Co Gas 5s		10,000	64
10,000	105¼	5,000	63⅝
5,000	105	16,000	63½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		10,000	63⅛
2,000	103	14,000	63¼
Int & G N 2d 5s		1,000	63⅜
6,000	99	8,000	63⅝
Iowa Cent ref 4s		5,000	63⅜
1,000	89	1,000	63½
K C, Ft S & M 4s		5,000	63⅜
5,000	79⅞	10,000	63¼
1,000	80	20,000	63⅛
Kan City South 5s		20,000	63
7,000	70	10,000	62⅞
Lacka Steel 5s		40,000	62⅝
7,000	93	15,000	62⅝
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 6s		10,000	63
13,000	108	10,000	62⅜
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s		1,000	63
10,000	101½	5,000	62⅜
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s		10,000	62⅝
11,000	98⅜	25,000	62½
1,000	98⅝	5,000	62½
Mex Cent 1st inc		15,000	62½
20,000	14½	5,000	62⅜
Milw Gas Lt 4s		10,000	62⅝
5,000	90	1,000	63
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		21,000	63¼
11,000	97⅜	24,000	62⅝
2,000	97⅞	West Shore 4s	
Mo, K & T of T 5s		1,000	108⅜
10,000	100	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
6,000	100¼	2,000	90¼
7,000	100½	Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	100⅝	5,000	89⅝
9,000	100⅝	1,000	89½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s			
9,000	119½		
Total sales	$2,092,500		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week Jan.	$203,317	$219,498	$188,554
Month	595,756	618,728	597,755
From July 1	5,057,657	4,575,744	4,627,203
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
4th week Jan.	32,850	44,765	43,107
Month	110,173	138,774	133,622
From July 1	935,753	1,018,123	940,240
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,082	4,082	4,082
4th week Jan.	648,325	870,067	763,766
Month	2,253,378	2,634,200	2,278,978
From July 1	21,025,874	19,329,142	17,557,260
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,140	1,006	867
4th week Jan.	182,322	207,727	144,496
Month	483,679	513,036	431,914
From July 1	3,752,210	3,490,676	3,216,658
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	542
4th week Jan.	59,847	72,891	83,996
Month	180,830	220,294	244,041
From July 1	1,391,484	1,470,583	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
4th week Jan.	26,043	32,282	29,663
Month	92,239	102,701	92,047
From July 1	976,102	621,960	634,009
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,579	3,444	3,328
4th week Jan.	854,265	1,060,857	885,826
Month	3,052,805	3,060,752	2,724,756
From July 1	21,906,124	20,548,948	17,896,183
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
4th week Jan.	57,676	72,022	84,400
Month	207,237	212,219	259,543
From July 1	3,808,724	2,111,311	2,112,531
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,333	2,602	2,490
4th week Jan.	497,025	468,673	390,458
Month	1,493,745	1,403,338	1,311,024
From July 1	11,134,273	10,672,814	10,262,004
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,195	1,195
4th week Jan.	293,782	286,947	223,969
Month	890,141	813,618	700,133
From July 1	5,847,407	5,388,166	4,621,571
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,293	1,293
4th week Jan.	242,503	210,454	221,987
Month	686,771	594,658	640,566
From July 1	4,751,231	4,458,190	4,489,399
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,611	2,607	2,607
3d week Jan.	251,077	230,498	.....
From July 1	7,156,393	6,901,413	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Jan.	63,865	85,343	67,045
Month	238,386	257,493	212,783
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for December—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	1,237,888	1,446,503	1,447,189
Op. expenses	726,788	877,797	908,939
Net earnings	511,188	568,706	538,229
Total income	519,787	574,829	545,487
Charges, taxes, &c.	332,925	331,384	307,426
Surplus	186,842	243,445	238,061
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	176,842	233,445	228,061
Gross, 6 months	8,388,077	9,280,337	9,146,425
Op. expenses	5,444,120	5,509,789	5,585,818
Net, 6 months	3,543,957	3,770,606	3,552,607
Total income	3,629,185	3,834,057	3,600,501
Charges, taxes, &c.	1,906,732	1,948,519	1,839,007
Surplus, 6 mos	1,624,453	1,885,538	1,761,494
Dividends	1,110,000	1,110,000	60,000
Balance	514,453	775,538	1,701,494
Renewal fund	60,000	60,000	1,110,000
Surplus, 6 mos	454,453	715,538	591,494
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Mileage	7,139	7,132	6,921
4th week Jan.	1,196,478	1,194,715	1,096,378
Month	5,591,333	5,503,040	5,238,909
From July 1	38,702,717	24,838,138	22,414,613
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN reports for December—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	768,787	668,190	99,597
Op. expenses	491,658	509,046	*17,388
Net earnings	277,129	160,144	116,985
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	4,082,865	3,863,501	219,364
Op. expenses	2,709,791	2,659,057	50,734
Net earnings	1,373,074	1,204,444	168,630
*Decrease.			
SOUTHERN INDIANA for December—			
Gross earnings	107,850	72,294	35,056
Op. expenses	66,255	39,848	26,367
Net earnings	41,125	32,496	8,689
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	672,562	448,602	223,960
Op. expenses	354,527	218,347	136,180
Net earnings	318,035	230,255	87,780

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN STRAWBOARD for the year ended Dec. 26—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross profits	$562,624	$479,456	$300,325
Ex., int., dep.	204,337	199,745	236,879
Net profits	358,287	279,711	63,446
GENERAL CHEMICAL for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Net profits	1,187,076	1,507,551	1,358,347
Preferred divs.	600,000	564,960	564,960
Balance	587,076	942,591	793,387
Com. divs.	370,515	296,412	248,823
Balance	216,561	646,179	544,559
Chgd. off plant account	215,978	269,143	195,228
Surplus	583	377,036	349,331
Prev. surplus	1,615,473	1,238,437	889,106
Total surplus	1,616,056	1,615,473	1,238,437
During the year there was expended:			
New construction			$570,606
Repairs and reconstruction charged to expense			443,870

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25⅜d per ounce and in New York at 55½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 3600 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 200 Caledonia at 1.00, 300 Crown Point at .26, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .08, 100 Elkton at .02, 1,500 Gold Dollar at .06@.06⅛, 300 Hale & Norcross at .66, 300 Isabella at .20@.21, 50 Ophir at 3.50, 30 Ontario at 4.50, 300 Potosi at .20, 2,200 Phenix at .10, 100 Savage at .45, 200 Yellow Jacket at .47.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.22	.23
Belcher	.31	.33
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.85
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.98	1.00
Challenge Consolidated	.22	.22
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	1.00	.95
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.55
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.25
Gould & Curry	.32	.31
Hale & Norcross	.67	.70
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.07
Mexican	1.50	1.50
Occidental Consolidated	.78	.78
Ophir	3.75	3.60
Overman	.32	.32
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.45	.45
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.57	.57
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.13	.12
Union Consolidated	.76	.77
Utah Consolidated	.22	.22
Yellow Jacket	.43	.48
Silver bars	55½	.55½
Mexican dollars	.43@.45	.43@.45
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	7⅞	8
Anaconda	15	15½	15	17
C., K & N.	16	18½	16	18½
C. C. Consolidated	7½	8	7½	8
Dante	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
Doctor Jackpot	8¼	8½	8½	9
Elkton	53½	60	60¼	60¼
El Paso	61½	62	62	62½
Gold Dollar	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Golden Cycle	55	58	55	58
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
Isabella	16	17	16	19½
Jackpot	7½	8	4½	4⅞
Keystone	4	4¼	4½	4⅝
Lexington	4½	5	4⅝	5
Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Little Bessie	3	3½	3⅜	3½
Mollie Gibson	5¼	10	5⅞	10
Mary Cashen	1	1	1¼	2¼
Moon Anchor	10½	12	10½	12
New Haven	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Old Gold	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Portland	150	195	175	194
Rose Maud	3⅜	4¼	3⅜	3¾
Ross Nicol	2¼	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	1¼	2	1½	3½
Vindicator	60¼	85	60¼	85
Work	7½	7⅞	7⅝	7½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Pittsburg Brewing	24	24	24
60	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	46	45½	46
38	Crucible Steel	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Crucible Steel pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
94	Fire Proofing	7¼	7	7¼
290	Fire Proofing pf.	24½	24	24½
175	M. L. & H.	28½	27⅝	27⅝
25	Ohio Fuel	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
15	People's Pipe	20	20	20
15	Pittsburg Coal pf.	47⅜	47½	47⅜
40	Pittsburg Plate Glass	113	112	112
400	United States Steel	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
107	West. Air Brake	137½	137	137½
100	West. Electric 2ds	81½	80½	80½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Fire Coke 5s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	P. M. & C. 5s	90½	90½	90½

Building Company Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 5.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day by the M. Byrnes Building Company. The authorized capital stock is $50,000, divided into 500 shares. The subscribers are M. Byrnes, J. J. Byrnes, and Edward Nugent.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,680,569.91

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt,	Albert G. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon,	George W. Perkins,
Edward Eyre,	Eugene Kelly.
Peter Doelger,	Charles W. Morse,
James D. Layng.	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Albert B. Boardman,
Jas. Ross Curran,	Henry Helde.

$25,000 WANTED.

Reliable party wanted in high class railroad enterprise. To party competent to judge of the merit of the project and who will furnish amount named an important interest will be given. Any fair requirement met. State whether principal or broker. Brokers protected. Address

CONTRACTOR,
Box 203 Times Office.

NOTICE OF LOST CERTIFICATE OF STOCK. Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 9,030, issued January 15th, 1900, to Charles H. Bowne of Gouverneur, New York, by the National Bank of Commerce in New York for twenty (20) shares of its stock has been lost. All persons are hereby required to show cause to the said bank at its place of business, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 24th day of February, 1904, why a new certificate shall not be issued in lieu of said lost certificate.

CHARLES H. BOWNE,
Gouverneur, New York.

Dated New York, January 9, 1904.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of V. C. KING & CO., 115 Broadway, this city, between THOS. F. BARRETT and V. C. KING is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, all communications to be forwarded to THOS. F. BARRETT, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

LEHMAN BROS.,

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

BANKERS.
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, FEBY. 10TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

245 shs. Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. 1st Pfd.
240 shs. Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. 2d Pfd.
100 shs. Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. common.
5 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,155 54-100 Street's Western Stable Car Line Car Trust 5 p. c. Certfs., 1912.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
50 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Company of B'klyn.
10 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
50 shs. Greenwich Bank.
50 shs. Varick Bank.
20 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
15 shs. Mutual Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
$1,000 Corp. of Chamber of Commerce Income Bd.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
9 shs. First National Bank.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Ltd., with $150 Scrip & 4 shs. stock.
$2,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949, Dec., 1903, Coups.
$1,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1924, Nov., 1906, Coups.
$10,000 Auburn Light, Heat & Power Co. (Auburn, N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1929.
$5,000 Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Co. 1st 6s Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
105 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
$4,000 National Abrasive Manufg. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$192,000 Maryland Trust Co. 6 p. c. Timber Ctfs. Beneficial Interest Kirby Lumber Co. Contract, Mtge. of Houston Oil Co. of Texas as security, R Z Series D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q, due 1905 to 1912, inc.
1,800 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas Pfd.
3,350 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas common.
100 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
$16,000 Union Talc. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
5 shs. First Natl. Bank.
$10,000 New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co. 1st Con. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1951.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures of the Company.

Notice is hereby given that time for deposit of Debentures of said Company with the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, under the Refunding Agreement, dated December 11, 1903, is hereby extended up to and including FEBRUARY 6, 1904, after which time no Debentures will be received except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

The Committee will advance to holders of Continental Trust Company certificates the amount of the Interest falling due upon Debentures FEBRUARY 1, 1904. Holders of certificates are therefore requested to present the same on or after said date to the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, to receive the amount of such Intgrest and to have the fact of such receipt noted upon the certificate.

Dated New York, January 23, 1904.

JAMES A. BLAIR,
Chairman.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
JOHN B. BORNE,
Committee.

M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-six 29-100 dollars ($21,346.29.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 8th, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

IF YOU have need of a weekly quotation sheet, giving current prices for stocks and bonds, you will find the WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT published as part of the Sunday Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most compact and convenient reference publication issued.

Among the features which the Supplement contains are:

1. Calendar for the week, giving list of dividends, coupons, and interest payable, meetings and elections to be held.

2. A complete quotation list of all bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with range of prices for current year, last sale, bid and asked price, date of maturity and interest dates. From this information can be figured the yield of a bond without reference to any other publication.

3. Record of stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the week, giving the range for the year, the net change, amount of capital stock outstanding, date and per cent. of last dividend, and record of sales for preceding week.

4. Clearing House Bank Statement and reports of non-member banks.

5. Latest quotations of National and State bonds.

6. Money market conditions.

7. Quotations of outside securities.

8. Items of interest to general investors.

This SUPPLEMENT, with the Sunday Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be mailed for one year to any address, postage prepaid, upon receipt of Two Dollars and a half ($2.50). To foreign addresses, add $3.64 for foreign post.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION DATED MAY 25, 1903.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated May 25, 1903, made between the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee, the City Trust Company of New York, as Depositary and Holders of Securities of and Claims against the United States Shipbuilding Company:—

The undersigned Reorganization Committee requested Hon. James Smith, Jr., the Receiver, to formulate such modifications of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as would receive his approval, and, in his judgment, would be fair to all classes of security holders.

In response to this, the Receiver has addressed the Committee the following communication:

New York, January 25, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with your request, I have for some time past been considering a modification of the plan of reorganization of the United States Shipbuilding Company which would be likely to be acceptable to both classes of bondholders and would tend to prevent the sacrifice and waste of the assets which will necessarily result from further and protracted litigation. After carefully considering the relative values, earning capacities, and future requirements of the shipbuilding and Bethlehem properties, I have formulated a plan of reorganization, an outline of which I submit to you herewith. I believe it to be conservative and to fairly recognize the just rights of the respective bondholders, and I therefore recommend its adoption.

Yours truly,
JAMES SMITH, JR., Receiver.

To Mr. GEORGE R. SHELDON, Chairman Reorganization Committee.

The Reorganization Committee has accepted the plan so proposed by the Receiver.

Notice is given hereby that the undersigned Reorganization Committee has unanimously adopted the following modifications in the said Plan and Agreement, dated May 25, 1903, and that, pursuant to Article Fifth of said Plan and Agreement, a statement of the proposed change and modification of, or departure from, the original Plan and Agreement has been filed this day with the City Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, in lieu of the provisions of Divisions III., IV., V., and VI. thereof. The following is a summary of such modifications:

"III.

NEW SECURITIES.

1. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS $8,000,000

Bearing interest from a future date to be hereafter fixed by the Reorganization Committee and Syndicate Managers and to be secured by the pledge of all the Capital Stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company and of the subsidiary existing or new Shipbuilding Companies, to which latter the several properties are to be transferred after foreclosure, free from any lien or charge (less only sufficient shares to qualify Directors); with provisions for a Sinking Fund of $200,000 per annum.

2. SEVEN PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK $15,000,000

The holders of the Preferred Stock shall be entitled, out of any and all surplus or net profits, to receive non-cumulative dividends whenever the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors, at the rate of, but not exceeding, seven per centum per annum for each and every fiscal year before any dividend for such fiscal year shall be declared, set apart for, or paid upon any other stock of the corporation.

In addition thereto, in the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, the holders of the Preferred Stock shall be entitled to receive the par value of their Preferred Shares before anything shall be paid upon the Common Stock out of the assets of the corporation.

3. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK $15,000,000

Total Mortgage and Capital Liability $33,000,000

IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES.

1. NEW COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS:
To assenting holders of existing Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds (known as Bethlehem Collateral Bonds) the option to subscribe at eighty-seven and one-half (87½) per centum of their par value for $150 in new bonds in respect of each $1,000 existing Collateral and Mortgage Bond, and to participate *pro rata* in the profits under the Selling Agreement, upon the terms and conditions mentioned in Division VIII. hereof $1,500,000

To assenting holders of existing First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds the option to subscribe at

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, Lofts.—New buildings, 14th St.; 1,000 to 20,000 feet. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Stable, 75x100, Manhattanville, near docks; 34 stalls; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second loft, 75x75; light on 3 sides, with or without power; large elevator. 673 to 679 Water St., near Jackson St.; N. Y. City.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Opportunity for insurance or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Apply to WILLIAM HARVEY, Superintendent.

A.—70 GREENE ST.
Two upper lofts of four-story building, 25x90 for light manufacturing; rent only $900. Would rent separately.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

300 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 22x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue, and leased to
HIGH GRADE BUSINESS
on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

8 EAST 42D ST.—OFFICES:
Large, light; steam heated.
First floor, front, 20x50.....$1,200
Second floor, rear, two adjoining..... 450
Third floor, front, small..... 180
Apply janitor or BENJ. ANDREWS, 500 5th Av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Will alter to suit tenant; N. E. CORNER 5TH AV. and 36TH ST., adjoining Tiffany's new building; 38.9 on avenue x 147 on street, with L. about 8,000 ft. HERBERT A. SHERMAN.
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

STORE, 111 NASSAU ST.,
With basement and sub-basement, 25x100; through to Theatre Alley. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 602.

N. E. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS.
Two large corner floors, 50x75, very light, (23 windows each,) especially adapted for printing business; steam heat and elevator; together or separately; term of years from May 1; also two large, light corner lofts, 30x75; Nassau and Ann sts., for term of years; immediate possession; rent free to May 1.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nassau, corner Fulton St.

LOFTS.
FIREPROOF BUILDING, STRONG LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, AMPLE POWER AND WATER SUPPLY. 1,900 SQUARE FEET EACH.
BURR, Cor. Frankfort and Jacob Sts.

MORTON BUILDING,
116 NASSAU STREET.
Second floor, commanding fine
DISPLAY ON NASSAU ST.
Especially suited for Merchant Tailor. Also few desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, AGENT, (PREMISES).

FINE LIGHT LOFTS,
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60 X 83.
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Wanted— Desk room or small office below Central Park for reliable business man; references; moderate rent. Address Real Estate, Box 200 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

55th Street, 332 West.—For sale or to let, three-story and basement fourteen-room brick house; furnished or unfurnished. Owner on premises.

A four-story dwelling, on West 65th St., near Broadway; rent $1,500; immediate possession. For permit, apply to H. C. Senior & Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE BRADFORD APARTMENT HOTEL.
Opposite Central Park West.—Handsomely, newly furnished; private hall; private bath; modern improvements; popular priced restaurant, with meals served in rooms; no extra charge. Apply at office in restaurant, 430 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Attractive apartments, Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; furnished, unfurnished; 2, 3, 4 rooms, bath.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $20 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Eight rooms and bath, second single apartment, perfect order; attractive entrance; 107 West 88th St.; hall attendance. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

THE GRANLEY,
557 WEST 124TH ST.
Six and seven rooms, elevator apartments; all modern conveniences; $35 to $50; also doctor's apartment. Premises, or ERNST, 55 Liberty St.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $90.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

157 East 31st St, New Building.
Large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; moderate rent.
Apply CHARLES HIBSON & CO., 34th St. and Lexington Ave.

STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
520 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,598.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLA BAULAND, and otherwise known as Mme. Ella Morrison and also Ella Morrison, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt in the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Ella Bauland and otherwise known as Mme. Ella Morrison and also Ella Morrison, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1904.

NO. 6,707.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSCOE S. PRINDLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Roscoe S. Prindle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Roscoe S. Prindle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 5th, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	106	107¼
3s, c., 1918	106	107¼
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philippine 4s, 1111	112	..
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	150	..
Allis-Ch. pf.	58	65
Am. Coal	185	..
A. C. O. pf.	88	91
Am. Dis. Tel.	22	26
Am. Express	190	200
Am. G. Tw.	5½	6½
A. H. & L. pf	15	10½
Am. Lin.	10½	12
A. L. Co. pf.	28	35
Am. M. Co.	3½	4
Am. M. Co. pf	19	22
Am. Snuff	110	120
Am. Sm. pf.	85½	90½
A. T. & C.	82	86
Am. T. & T.	124¾	126½
Am. Tob. pf.	130¼	138
Ann Arbor	25	30
Ann Arbor pf.	53	56
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. Line	105	110½
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas	185	195
Buff., R. & P.	121	..
Buff., R. & P. pf., ex d.	131	..
Butterick Co.	47	51
Canada So.	65½	67
C. S. A.	101	..
C. B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	124
C. G. W. pf.	68	68½
C. G. W. pf., B	27⅝	28¼
C. St. P. M. & O., ex d.	140	145
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	170	180
C. C. C. & St. L.	77	79
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	95	105
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	75	80
Clev. & Pitts.	179	..
Col. So. 1st pf.	53	56
Consol. Coal	68	80
C. P. Co. pf.	69	72
D. & S. W.	1¼	..
D. & S. W. pf.	2¼	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	23½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. So. pf.	25	28
Dia. Match.	128	130
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40
D. S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	15
Erie & T. H.	60	65
Erie & T. H. pf.	75	80
Ft. W. & D. City	45	..
G. N.	54	57½
G. C. Co. pf.	95	98
Gold Sts. T.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	190
Hock. Val.	75	76
Hock. V. pf.	82¾	84
Homestake	48	52
Ill. Cent.	1.103½	..
Int. Power.	26	50
Int. S. P.	33¼	40
Iowa Cent.	20	21½
Iowa C. pf.	37	40
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	66	68
K. & T. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kn. Ice, Chi.	7½	10
K. L., C. pf.	46	54
Lac. G. pf.	100	105
L. E. & W.	26½	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
Lake Shore.	250	300
Man. Beach.	7	10
Md. C. pf.	110	..
M. W. S. El., Chi	15	18
Mich. Cent.	122	126
M. & St. L.	60	66
M. & St. L. pf	90	94
Nat. En. pf.	79	86
Nat. Lead.	15	16
Nat. Lead pf.	83	88
N. R. S. of Mex. pf.	37½	38½
New C. Coal	42	47
N. Y. A. B.	130	137
N. Y. B. & M. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	193½	195¼
N. Y., C. & St. L., 1st pf.	95	105
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	55	65
N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
N. Y., L. & W.	131¼	140
N. & W. pf., ex d.	88	92
Ont. Mining.	4½	5
Pac. C. 1st pf.	90	100
Peo. & East.	19	22
Pere Marq.	78	82
P. Marq. pf.	72	75
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	00	65
P., Ft. W. & C.	179	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
P. S. C. pf.	68	70
Pullman Co.	215	219
Quicksilver.	..	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock ctfs.	85	90
R. S. Sp. pf.	20¾	21½
R. F. S. Sp. pf.	73	75½
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R. W. & O.	31	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	76	79
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	11	13
St J. & G. I. 2d pf.	35½	40
St. J. & G. I. pf.	17½	19
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	75
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	70	83
Syracuse Lt.	40	..
Syr. Lt. pf.	24	..
T. P. & W.	27	29½
Tol. Peo. & West.	17	20½
Tol. Ry. & Light	20⅛	22
T. C. R. T. pf.	150	159
U. B. & P. pf.	4⅞	6
U. Rys. Inv.	10½	11½
U. S. C. I.	..	..
U. S. C. I. pf.	42	43
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	102½	105
Wells-F. Ex.	210	220
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$227,207,842
Gold	99,086,353
Silver	22,973,319
United States notes	9,996,644
Treasury notes of 1890	76,696
National banknotes	17,599,654
Total receipts this day	1,280,736
Total receipts this month	11,393,087
Total receipts this year	380,818,940
Total expenditures this day	1,460,000
Total expenditures this month	9,120,000
Total expenditures this year	326,904,164
Deposits in National banks	170,559,443

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$469,095,754
Silver dollars	465,889,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,106,852
Silver bullion of 1890	7,121,148
Total	$950,212,754
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,680,115 gold certificates in Treasury	$469,095,754
Silver certificates outstanding	465,889,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,228,000
Total	$950,212,754
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$81,406,238
Silver coin and bullion	13,507,381
Silver certificates	9,426,838
United States notes	9,996,644
Other assets	28,968,921
Total in Treasury	$143,306,122
Deposits in National banks	170,559,443
Total	$313,865,566
Current liabilities	86,657,724
Available cash balance	$227,207,842

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Incorporated to-day:

Stiles Galvanic Oil Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. O. Weisz and Annie Weisz, New York, and Edward Stiles, Hastings-on-Hudson.

H. White Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (brass and copper goods;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. White, E. L. White, and F. H. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Khalizog Silk Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. A. Pfeffer, E. H. Woodward, and W. H. Taubert, New York.

Alexander & Reid Company, New York, (tile and marble works;) capital, $15,000. Directors—W. C. Reid, E. E. Alexander, and C. C. Alexander, New York.

Powell & Martin Company, New York, (coffees and teas;) capital, $10,000. Directors—B. A. Powell and Emma B. Powell, Brooklyn, and C. H. Martin, New York.

M. J. Fitzgerald Company, New York, (belting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—M. J. Fitzgerald, T. P. Fitzgerald, and J. P. Fitzgerald, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5.—The National Distributing Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover this afternoon to buy, sell, and deal in novelties and office supplies; capital, $500,000.

Russian Insurance Co. Comes Here.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day authorized the Rossia Insurance Company of St. Petersburg to begin the business of fire insurance in this State. It has deposited with the Insurance Department $200,000 and has in the hands of United States trustees $300,000 additional. The Trustees are Hubert Cillis, Hugo Schumann, and Isaac N. Seligman of New York City. Carl F. Sturhahn of New York is the company's manager.

CUBAN DUTIES INCREASED.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—President Palma's decree increasing the rates of customs duties in accordance with the authority given to him by Congress was promulgated today, and takes effect on Monday.

The new rates are considered to be more favorable to European than to American importers. The latter hoped that a 30 per cent. increase, which is the maximum rate allowed by Congress, would have been placed on goods like linens, which the United States cannot manufacture in competition with Europe, but which might be substituted to some extent by cotton. The Americans also hoped for a more radical increase in the duties on cottons, which would have enabled goods from the United States to compete with the advantage of reciprocity against British and European cottons.

The President's decree fixes the increase on linens, silks, and woolens at 15 per cent. and that on cottons at 20 per cent.

The Senate's Tariff bill, which failed to pass, granted 50 to 100 per cent. increase on linens.

Under President Palma's decree the maximum increases of 30 per cent. are placed on all the main food imports from the United States, among these being poultry, game, lard, tallow, bacon, hams, fresh meats of all kinds, butter, cheese, condensed milk, all fish, oysters, eggs, all grains, flour, potatoes, and other vegetables, fruits, liquors, alcohol, beers, and biscuits; and also on cement and oils, except lubricating oils; cattle, shoes, &c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchases by Speculative Builders on East Fiftieth and Fifty-second Streets—Sale of West Fifteenth Street Building—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for Commodore Frederick G. Bourne the plot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 80 feet east of Madison Avenue, 70 by 100.5. The buyers, John T. and James A. Farley, will erect thereon three American-basement dwellings. The Messrs. Farley took title yesterday to the plot 80 by 100 on the north side of Fiftieth Street, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, the sale of which by the United States Realty and Construction Company was reported yesterday.

Details relative to the new building to be erected at Broadway and Beaver Street by the New York Produce Exchange Bank will be found in another column.

Buyer for Fifteenth Street Building.

John H. Berry has sold for George Fuchs the eight-story mercantile building 42 West Fifteenth Street to Leopold Peck of the firm of Hardman, Peck & Co., who gives in part payment two four-story flats 459 and 461 West Fifty-seventh Street, the three-story dwelling 48 Prospect Place, and the three-story dwelling 1,695 Monroe Avenue, Bronx.

George A. Bowmen negotiated the recent sale of the seven-story building 11 East Seventeenth Street for the Inter-River Realty and Construction Company.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Resold.

Philip Joseison has sold for Leo S. Bing to James Varnum Graham the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 102 by 107 and irregular. Mr. Bing bought this property a few days ago through the same brokers.

David Stewart has sold for John Wild the plot of five lots at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas (Eleventh) Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 by 125, to Max Marx, who gives in part payment the four-story American basement dwelling 542 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.

The firm of Joseph Eierhoff has sold for Joseph Eierhoff to Herman Scheideberg the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100, for $7,500; also, for Katherine Moran to Edward Nicholson a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, east of St. Ann's Avenue.

W. J. Huston & Co. negotiated the sale of the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for the Denyse estate. The grantors are the buyers. The property had been held in the family of the present sellers since 1852.

House Near Riverside Drive Sold.

Alfred Gutwillig has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 603 West One Hundredth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for H. J. Douglas to E. Diamond the four-story dwelling 42 East Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100.5.

Deal on West 36th Street.

William P. Rooney has sold for Walter W. Watrous 39 West Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story English basement dwelling on lot 18.3 by 98.9.

Apartments on 124th Street Sold.

Frank De J. Heyward has sold 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house known as Elmore Court, on plot 100.11 by 100, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Mrs. Mina Fried, through Samuel Seiniger, the five-story double flat 273 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, between St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenues, 25 by 100.

Purchase on West End Avenue.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham has sold the five-story flat 706 West End Avenue to Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., for $35,000.

Max Marx has sold, through Arnold & Byrne, to John Moran 458 to 462 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, three five-story flats on plot 75 by 99.11.

Samuel Burnett is the buyer of 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, sold recently by S. P. Robinson.

Operators Buy on Madison Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 1,586 to 1,592 Madison Avenue, four five-story flats, on plot 100.11 by 100, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets.

Bullowa & Bullowa, as attorneys, have sold the store property 2,099 and 2,101 Second Avenue, two five-story buildings, on a plot 50 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have bought 123 and 125 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two three-story frame dwellings, on plot 33.4 by 100.11; also, from the Bradley & Currier Company, 998 to 992 Brook Avenue, three four-story flats, on plot 81 by 100 and irregular.

I. L. Weinstein and Charles Goldberg were the brokers in the recent sale of four houses on Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, to A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chapek. The property has been resold through the same brokers to A. I. Unterberg.

Henry T. Sloane's New Residence.

Architect C. P. H. Gilbert has filed plans at the Building Department for the six-and-one-half-story fireproof residence to be built for Henry T. Sloane at 18 and 20 East Sixty-eighth Street. The house will be 37 feet wide, thoroughly fireproof, and fitted with all the modern conveniences of a high-class private dwelling. There will be electric passenger and servants' elevators, electric plant, &c. All the contracts have been awarded by the architect.

Tenth Avenue Lease to Troy Firm.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased for R. E. Thibaut to Beirmeister Brothers & Co. of Troy the entire six-story building 477 and 479 Tenth Avenue, for a term of ten years.

A. W. Mead has sold for S. Levin to the New Amsterdam Realty Company 773 Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, on lot 25 by 80.

Nursery Gets 86th Street Plot.

The plot, 50 by 138, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 175 feet east of Avenue A, was transferred yesterday by Sarah McC. Adriance to the Masters School Day Nursery, for a nominal consideration over a mortgage for $12,000.

R. Fulton Cutting a Seller.

R. Fulton Cutting has sold, through H. Kronowitz, to David Muscovitz, 223 to 229 Avenue C, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 114.9 by 88. Mr. Cutting has owned the property since 1886.

The same broker has also sold to David Jacobowitz 99 to 103 Avenue C, a six-story tenement on plot 59.9 by 83; also, to Max Wachsman, 342 East Houston Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 70.5; also, to Fix & Klein, 131 and 133 Pitt Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100; also, to Max Wachsman, 640 East Fifteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.3.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser, for about $28,000, the four-story front and rear buildings 75 Suffolk Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein, as broker, has sold for Louis Frank the new tenement 306 and 308 Madison Street, 39 by 100, for $90,000.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for Meyer Frank to Leon Taub the two six-story tenements, now in course of construction at 73 to 77 Avenue C, on plot 75 by 90.

Syndicate Sells Bronx Lots.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for the Danziger-Feuchtwanger syndicate fifteen lots at the southeast corner of Westchester Avenue and Dawson Street, fronting 200 feet on Westchester Avenue and 147 feet on Dawson Street; also six lots on the south side of Westchester Avenue, between Union and Beach Avenues, fronting 150 feet and with a depth of 83 feet on one side and 97 feet on the other.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for W. Simmons the plot 100 by 100 on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, for A. Fowler, the three-story frame dwelling on plot 50 by 100 at the southwest corner of Longfellow and Jennings Streets.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for John B. Callard to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot 75 by 90 on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

E. Osborne Smith has sold for John Monahan to G. Marks the three-story frame flat on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 170 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, High Bridge.

Max Kahn & Co. have sold the following properties in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn: Twelve lots on Thatford and Newport Avenues; also four lots at the corner of Stone and Riverdale Avenues, 100 by 100; also the corner of Pitkin and Vesta Avenues, 100 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The small parcel at the southeast corner of Broad and Stone Streets, 10.6 by 20.3, was sold at auction yesterday to Leonard Weill, an operator, for $16,700. The property was not struck down by Auctioneer Sherman until after thirty-seven bids had been taken. This diminutive lot is completely shut in by the eight-story building of the New York Telephone Company, which covers the rest of the block front on the east side of Broad Street, between Stone and Pearl Streets. When the telephone company built its structure it was willing to pay $80,000 for the little corner. The owners at that time wanted $100,000. They subsequently lowered their price to $80,000, but without inducing the telephone company to buy. After the new building had been built all around the corner the owners of the latter changed their ideas of its value, and in 1900 sold it to John E. Thrall for $20,000. Mr. Thrall borrowed $14,000 on it from the American Mortgage Company, and it was to foreclose this mortgage that yesterday's sale was held.

The only other offering at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By McVickar Realty Trust Company.
103 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 82.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 25.8 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to P. F. Kane.....$25,700

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, north side, 263.7 feet west of Terrace View Avenue, for one-story brick stores, 100 by 75; C. Weisbecker of 266 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; G. H. Budlong, 790 East Two Hundred and First Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 28 West Fifteenth Street, for seven-story brick lofts and stores, 25 by 82.8; Monmouth Building and Operating Company of 8 West Ninety-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 61 and 63 Rivington Street, for a four-story brick library, 40 by 80; New York Public Library of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner, to a six-story brick tenement; H. McCormack, Construction Company of 37 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Jefferson and Henry Streets, northeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; I. Burstein, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $500.

No. 281 Stanton Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; H. Goodstein of 29 Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 34 East Eleventh Street to a five-story brick tenement and stores; S. Perniciana of 432 East Eleventh Street, owner; Ebeling & Meyen of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,168 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; L. Breslauer of 568 Park Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 158½ Bowery, to a three-story brick building and stores; estate of A. Barth of 164 Bowery, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,451, e s, 25x100; William H. Flitner to Max Marx, (mtg $19,000) $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,451, e s, 25x100; Max Marx to Rachel Jonas and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.. 100

AV B, 200, w s, 18.4x60; Wilhelm Klingler to Gottlob Jaissle, other consideration and.. 100

AV D, s w s, 24.3x38; Jennie Lorber to Samuel Lorber and another, (mtg $30,600) 100

AV D, 56 and 58, n e corner of 5th St, 38.8x83; Minnie Jacobs and another to Morris Slifka, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.. 100

BELL AV, w s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x105; Land Company C of Edenwald to Mary Ryan.. Nom.

BROOK AV, 988 to 994, e s, 108.8x111.5x102.5x75.1; the Bradley & Currier Company to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $41,900,) other consideration and.. 100

CANNON ST, 129, w s, 20x100; Chone Jaffe to Jacob Schnur, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and.. 100

HONEYMAN ST, 200, n s, 225 ft e of Lewis St, 25x88; Mamie Kalter to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $16,050) 100

KEPLER AV, n w corner of 238th St, 100x100; 236th St, n s, 175 ft e of Oneida Av, 50x100; Louise E. Burton to Adelbert J. Howe, (mtg $7,000) Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, ... Lot 60, map of Anthony estate, King's Bridge Heights; James Hodge to Willard G. Bixby Nom.

LENOX AV, 401 and 403, w s, 46.10x90; Donald McLean, referee, to David Cohen 40,100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80; Martin Wulff to German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Church, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 43d St, 25x100; Charles Miller to Emily Charles and others, other consideration and.. 100

MADISON AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 75th St, runs n 20.2x irr 100x n .01½x s 6x s 20.4 x w 105; Thomas B. Ackerson to Silas H. Furman.. 100

PARK AV, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 75x150x80x150; Magdalena Fischer to Thomas Neary, (mtg $6,000) Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 75x150x80x150; Magdalena Fischer to Thomas Neary, (mtg $6,000) 100

PARK AV, 2,026 and 2,028, e s, 57.4x200.6x58.2x189.2; Peter Herlich and another, executors, to August Gross.. 39,000

3D AV, e s, 389.10 ft n of 174th St, 100x100; Hudson Realty Company to Selig Seligman, (mtgs $53,000,) other consideration and.. 100

7TH ST, 208 and 210 East, 50x90.10; the Horwitz Realty Company to Annie Przeworsky (mtg $50,000) Nom.

8TH AV, 398 East, 27.6x97.6; Elias A. Cantor to Joseph Kreinik, (mtgs $32,062). Nom.

8TH ST, 331 East, 24.9x93.11; Max Heyman to Rosi Neidenberg and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and.. 100

9TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x80; William H. Rowe to Samuel Levin Nom.

9TH AV, 773, w s, 25x80; Samuel Levin to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $18,000) Nom.

11TH ST, n s, 371.8 ft w of White Plains Av, 35.4x114; Alfred J. Cox to Richard E. Schoder, (mtg $3,000) Nom.

12TH AV, s s, being west one-third of Lot 818, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Henry J. Coggeshall, receiver, to Mark Aaron 75

12TH AV, s s, being west one-third of Lot 818, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Mark Aaron to William H. Keating, (mtg $3,000) Nom.

15TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; George Fuchs to Leopold Peck, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and.. 100

16TH ST, 47 West, 20x75 block; Ella C. David to Ella D. Kimball, (mtg $12,000). Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Catherine H. Hunt to Arthur H. Saunders, quitclaim Nom.

34TH ST, 36 West, 25x98.9; George C. Boldt to Louise A. Boldt, (mtgs $90,000) Nom.

40TH ST, 436 West, 25x98.9; Isabelle L. Dandridge to Barnett Cohen and others, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and.. 100

40TH ST, 438 West, 25x98.9; Reginald S. Jaffray to Barnett Cohen and others, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and.. 100

40TH ST, 440 West, 25x98.9; Walter L. Bogert and another to Barnett Cohen and others, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and.. 100

50TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 80x100.5; United States Realty and Construction Company to John T. Farley, (mtg $95,000,) other consideration and.. 100

77TH ST, 459 and 461 West, 33.4x100.5, (mtg $16,000,) Prospect Pl, 48, w s, 16.8x54, (mtg $5,000,) Morris Av, w s, 75 ft n of 173d St, 25x95; Leopold Beck to George Fuchs, other consideration and.. 100

73D ST, n s, 398 ft e of Avenue A; 25x102.2; Morris Franklin to Max Bell and another Nom.

74TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Susans Helmer to Henry Helmer, ¼ part, all title

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Nutley, N. J.—Dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, electric light, gas, gas range, open nickel plumbing; all rooms decorated and hardwood finished; bath room has white porcelain tub, tiled floor, and finished in white enamel; lot 80x120; streets lighted by electricity; walks flagged; 3 minutes to station; 45 minutes to New York; commutation, 18c. per day; will sell for $4,500, (worth $5,000); small amount down, balance as rent. Apply Room 702, 83 Wall St., New York.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; excellent 10-room house, nearly new, No. 2 Fairfield St., rent $600. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

Ridgewood, health resort of Northern Jersey, fine house; two acres; fruit, shade. Frank Stevens.

For property in the Oranges inquire of C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

NORTH SALEM, N. Y.

200 acres rolling ground; fine stream; house, 14 rooms and attic; large barns and outbuildings; excellent condition; trolley convenient; must sell. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA.

California ranch and olive orchard of 5,000 trees for sale or to rent, orchard now producing olives for picking and olives for oil; table land; most equable climate; within eight miles of the famous Del Coronado Hotel and four miles from end of motor road; full view of the Pacific Ocean. Address Fortescue, The Burlington, 10 West 30th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 63K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Berkshire Hills.—For sale, 19-room house and outbuildings, with 50 acres land, partly wooded; also 150-acre farm; an opportunity for gentleman to secure beautiful Summer home at a bargain. H. D. Lamson, Alandar, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have quick cash purchasers for flats, tenements, and vacant properties, all sections; owners are requested to send us particulars.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.,

7 East 42d St.

All kinds of real estate on Washington Heights for sale or rent. Send full particulars to Henry H. Dreyer, cor. of 169th St. and B'way.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Ernestus Gulick Co., estate agents, 244 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.—Cash quickly for Brooklyn property.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted—Flats, Tenements, or Apartment Houses for sale; cash buyers waiting. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Wanted—Full particulars of any seashore or Country property you wish to sell or rent. Cruttenden, Realty Specialist, Norwich, Conn.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

We have responsible client who will pay cash security for good income property on lease. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

Owners send me what you have; can sell any amount of cold-water tenements. M. L. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Prominent corner store and basement wanted to lease; suitable for cafe. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Wanted—Investment property for sale; we have buyers. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Have clients waiting for vacant dwellings; particulars at once. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Equity of $15,000 in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantile Exchange, for free and clear country place or farm. JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

$40,000 equity, elegant avenue, corner apartment house; rent $10,000; exchange, part cash and other property. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT JACOB, plaintiff, against "JOHN" EDWARD ADDICKS, first name "John" being fictitious, real first name unknown to plaintiff, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 4th, 1904.

DAVID CARLL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 30 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, "John" Edward Addicks, first name "John" being fictitious, real first name unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1904.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1904.

DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 30 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja30-law6wS&m12

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,687.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILBERT E. RATHBUN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Wilbert E. Rathbun of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Wilbert E. Rathbun was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 4, 1904.

NO. 6,487.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHLESSEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Nathan Schlessel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 5th, 1904.

NO. 6,718.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. STORM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Storm of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1904, the said Charles H. Storm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the oankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 5th, 1904.

NO. 6,698.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. TREMAIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George F. Tremain of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said George F. Tremain was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 4, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MILLER, SEARS & WALLING CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, February 6, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, tools, &c. Order of EDWIN LACOX, Trustee.

CHARLES DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Trustee, 10 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Washville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:22, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:22, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily, "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. New York and Florida Special, 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:35, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 6:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:25 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. —Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, d8.00, 12.25, 25.46.

	Lv. N.Y., R	Lv. N.Y., R
Mauch Chunk Local	†6.55 AM	†7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*66.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.60 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 255, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square W. 24d, 945 Columbus Av., 275, 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON, DIRECT. $2.25.

From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

MACHINERY.

Best equipped jobbing shop in the city; all modern machine tools; experimental work and manufacturing solicited. Empire State Engineering Co., 553-555 East 116th St., New York.

For Sale—A 5 horse power Excelsior electric motor, with starting box, A1 condition, at Lauter's printing establishment, 64 Ann St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESJARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—|4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"...	* 3:25 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:20 M.	*12:15m. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	* 3:40pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk.....	*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Old Dominion Line

THE RIGHT KIND OF REST is obtained by TAKING A SEA TRIP

Our Steamers Sail Daily, Except Sunday, for

NORFOLK OLD POINT COMFORT RICHMOND, VA., and WASHINGTON D. C.

Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River, N. Y. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

M. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

JAMAICA

"The Island of Palms and Sunshine."

THE UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES

afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT.

Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia, and Jamaica. Fare for Round Trip, including stateroom accommodations and meals, $75. One way, $40.

Address for information and booklets Division Passenger Agent,

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.
Pier 5, North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa., or Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Square. Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

St. Louis. Feb. 6, 9:30 AM | St. Paul, Feb. 20, 9:30 AM
New York. Feb. 13, 9:30 AM | Phila.. Feb. 27, 9:30 AM

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland.... Feb. 7, Noon | Kroonl'd, Feb. 20, 10:30 AM
Vader'd. Feb. 13, 10:30 AM | Zeeland. Feb. 27, 10:30 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

*Sloterdyk	Feb. 16	Rotterdam Mar. 8
Statendam	Feb. 23	Noordam Mar. 22
†Amsterdam	Mar. 1	Sterdam Mar. 29

†Steerage only. *Freight only.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA ..... Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU ..... Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
MESABA ..... Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA ..... Feb. 27, 2 P. M.

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria.... Feb. 6, 9 AM | Campania. Feb. 27, Noon
Umbria.... Feb. 13, 2 PM | Etruria, Mar. 5, 8 AM
Ivernia. Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Lucania, Mar. 12, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Aurania ..... Jan. 26, 11 A. M.

Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51 52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic.... Feb. 10, 1 PM | Majestic.. Mar. 2, 10 AM
Celtic.... Feb. 17, 6 AM | Oceanic.... Mar. 9, Noon
Cedric.... Feb. 24, 11 AM | Teutonic. Mar. 16, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

Yucatan, Feb. 9, 1 PM | City of Was., Feb. 16, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

Going to Florida?

FOR 9, 19 OR 28 DAYS?

A little Booklet tells all about a trip. Gives names of hotels, complete cost, &c. One had for the asking. Address or Phone 1303 Main.

HENDRICKSON'S TOURIST OFFICE, 343 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AT LOWEST PREVAILING RATES. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square. 'Phone—3960—Gramercy. New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

People who travel in our parties have a "snap," too—the conductors do all the work, and the fares cover all expenses. Here are some seasonable trips:

Florida—Feb. 12, 20 days	$135.00
Florida—Feb. 25, 18 days	$115.00
Havana—Feb. 13, 11 days	$95.00

Havana and Florida combined, Feb. 13, $115.00.

Mediterranean Tours, including Spain, Sicily, Italy, Riviera, etc., Feb. 18, 27, March 12, 26, $380 to $600.

Last parties to Egypt and Palestine, Feb. 18, 27. Send postal for programmes.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Three New York Offices: 261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St. 1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St. 540 Madison Ave., Cor. 60th St.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser....	Feb. 9, 10 AM	Kaiser..	Mar. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser....	Mar. 8, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 8 AM	Kaiser..	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr's.	Mar. 22, 8 AM	Kronprins..	May 3, 8 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

BREMEN DIRECT.

Main....	Feb. 16, 10 AM	Main....	Mar. 24, 10 AM
Neckar...	Mar. 8, 10 AM	*P. Alice..	Apr. 6, 10 AM
Rhein....	Mar. 10, 10 AM	*Barbarossa.	Apl. 7, 10 AM
*Bremen.	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Neckar...	Apl. 9 10 AM

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Hohens'n.	Feb. 13, 11 AM	Hohens'n.	Mar. 12, 11 AM
Lahn....	Feb. 20, 11 AM	Lahn....	Mar. 26, 11 AM
P. Irene.	Feb. 27, 11 AM	P. Irene..	Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise.	Mar. 12, 11 AM	K. Albert.	Apr. 9, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers 86 & 87, 9th St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Belgravia.	Feb. 6, 8:30 AM	Pennsylv'a.	Feb. 20, 7 AM
*Bluecher.	Feb. 11, 10 AM	Patricia.	Feb. 27, 1:30 PM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia..	Feb. 16, 10 AM	Fr. Adelb't.	Mar. 22, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar.	Feb. 25, 10 AM	Palatia..	Apr. 3, 10 AM
Phoenicia.	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Pr. Oskar.	Apr. 14, 10 AM

Cabin, $450, $60, $75, upward, According to Steamer.

Cruise to Nassau, West Indies & Bermuda from N. Y. March 8.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Mediterranean Cruise, $500 Up. 71 days, March 8, S. S. "Kurfurst," 13,182 tons. Spring and Summer Parties to Europe. Choice berths all lines, F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SALE.

$1 A WEEK BUYS ANY EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

Largest Stock of Records in the World. RECORDS EXCHANGED.

S. B. DAVEGA—Only Store, 32 E. 14th St. Also Open Mon., Wed. & Sat. Ev'gs.

"SUVLIGHT," the best incandescent gas lamp. By thumb movement of the Patt'd. ment the exact proportion of gas and air and the highest possible illumination are instantly obtained. 150 candle power. Saves 80% on gas bills. Never blackens mantle. Plain lamps, 75c., $1. Fancy and colored, $1.50. Suvlight Burner, 30c. Zee-Nest Heater, 50c.

This does the work. Suvlo Heat & Light Co. Mantles 10c. up. 1079 3d Ave. and 59 Park Place, N. Y.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway. Tel. 3240 Franklin.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.

Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs. Silk Portieres made from Silk rags. Harlem Rug Mfg. Co., 105 East 125th St., Telephone, Branch Office

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—On Tuesday night, Feb. 2, either at Sherry's or the Waldorf-Astoria, a diamond butterfly pin; $100 reward will be paid on return of same to 53 East 55th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22d Street 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hallroome, with board; table board; references.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Pleasant, sunny single room; good board; references.

95th, 66 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class table.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

135th St., 242 West.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated.

137th St., 201 West.—High-class boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; reference exchanged.

57th St., 337 West.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or singly.

135th St., 2 West.—Nicely furnished large and small room, with board.

Madison Av., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Room Wanted.—Reliable gentleman wishes comfortable room in reliable family, with or without board; references given and required. American, Box 200 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Wanted—An experienced man as valet and butler; must have good city references. Apply, giving references and stating wages expected, to Butler, P. O. Box 822.

WANTED—By dry goods commission house, well-educated boy for office. Address Office Boy, P. O. Box 498.

WANTED—Useful man on country place. Apply Monday, 9:30, 9 Pine St., Room 214.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Artist of many years' experience in teaching, wishes position as visiting teacher of drawing and painting; highest references, social and technical. Artist, Box 211 Times.

Are you too tired or too busy to do club or literary work assigned to you? Manuscripts compiled or prepared; confidential interview granted. Address Writer, Times, Harlem.

Cultivated woman, excellent reader, position to read aloud several hours daily; companion if desired. W. K., Box 211 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY AND OFFICE MANager.—Stenographer. Secretary, 315 Lenox Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young lady; experienced; references. Eloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID—FOOTMAN.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for a cook, chambermaid, and footman, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply by letter to 26 East 39th St.

First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced woman; would take family or gentlemen's washing home; private house, open-air drying; moderate prices; no acids used. 602 Lexington Av.

Males.

BARTENDER.—At; 5 years with last employer; reference. Arthur Boeckh, 165 East 123d St.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one. Reynolds, 401 West 164th St.

Butler.—By a young man, experienced; personal reference from present employer. Call or write 107 Riverside Drive.

Carpenter.—Good all-round jobber in shop or real estate owners. T., Box 201 Times Office.

Coachman.—Care one or two horses, lawn, garden; willing, good habits; American; 27; single; reference; city or country. Box A 148 Times.

Gardener and Florist or Rose Grower.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

Gardener. — To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 50 Barclay St.

A young man with executive ability and broad experience desires position; not afraid of responsibility. Young, 153 6th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TAKING PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSATION.—The decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court dismissing the complaint in the action brought in the name of the People against Charles Cohen to recover penalties incurred by him by having in his possession between Sept. 14 and Oct. 1, 1902, thirty-six wild birds, commonly known as snowbuntings, in violation of Section 33 of the forest, fish, and game law, was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division. Mr. Cohen's defense was that he bought the snowbuntings from a dealer in Quebec in 1900, and had had them on storage in their original packages from that time until October, 1902. His counsel argued that as it was lawful for him to have the birds in his possession in 1900, two years before the section under which it was sought to hold him became law, the act as to him would be unconstitutional. Justice McLaughlin for the court, after referring to the fact that the birds, under the authorities, were property, continued: "That the imposing of a penalty for having property in one's possession which had theretofore been lawful amounts to a confiscation of such property is equally well settled. The birds were purchased by the defendant, so far as appears, at a time when and a place where he had a legal right to purchase them. They were shipped to him, and thereafter remained in the original packages in which they were shipped. Prior to the passing of the act under which it is claimed defendant is liable the possession was lawful, and to hold that act made the possession thereafter unlawful is to accord to the Legislature power which it does not possess under the Constitution of the State, viz., to confiscate private property without compensation therefor."

DURYEA SEPARATION SUIT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday that the judgment appealed from in the separation suit of Nina Lane Duryea against Chester B. Duryea should be affirmed with costs. Justice McLaughlin writes the opinion, saying: "The defendant appeals from an interlocutory judgment in favor of the plaintiff for a separation, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. It may be conceded that the letter of June 29, 1901, from the plaintiff to her father-in-law, was improperly admitted in evidence, but it does not follow by reason thereof that the judgment appealed from is erroneous; on the contrary, we think it clearly appears the admission of this letter could not by any probability have injured the defendant, inasmuch as the result must necessarily have been the same if the letter had been rejected." Presiding Justice Van Brunt takes the opposite view, in these words: "I think the judgment should be reversed because of the receipt in evidence of the letter of June 29, 1901, which is admitted to have been error. A more glaring instance of allowing a party to give evidence in her own behalf in the shape of a letter has seldom been seen."

Ex-Capt. Gannon Loses Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the writ sued out by ex-Police Captain James Gannon to review the action of Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene in dismissing him from the police force. Gannon was dismissed on charges of neglect of duty. He was charged especially with permitting the maintenance of a disorderly house in East Fifteenth Street, known as the Webster House. Gannon was found at the place when a raid was made, but he claimed that he was there in the pursuit of his duty.

Student Life in a Great City.

Is it more dangerous morally than in a small college town? Chancellor MacCracken of New York University and Dean Van Amringe of Columbia University discuss the question in Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

EDWARD F. CROKER WINS; WILL BE REINSTATED

Appellate Division Decides ex-Fire Chief's Dismissal Was Wrong.

TO DON UNIFORM NEXT WEEK

His Trial by ex-Commissioner Sturgis Called Biased and Prejudiced—Corporation Counsel Will Not Appeal.

By a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, rendered yesterday, Edward F. Croker is to be reinstated as Chief of the New York City Fire Department. The case will not be appealed by Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, who was Croker's lawyer during the proceedings that ended in his dismissal by Thomas Sturgis, then Fire Commissioner under Mayor Low.

Mr. Croker will don his old uniform early next week, probably on Monday or Tuesday. His counsel are the successors of Mr. Delany's firm, Messrs. St. John, Talley & Sherrick of 27 William Street. Mr. Talley said last night:

"Now that the decision has been handed down the procedure for actually reinstating the Chief consists of having an order signed by the Appellate Division. In that order will be embodied the gist of the opinion. Before presenting it to the Justices for their signatures, we shall have to serve a two days' notice on the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioner, and if they wish to take the matter to the Court of Appeals they will serve us with a notice to that effect. In cases where the opinion is unanimous, as it is here, there never is an appeal by the city, however, and it is practically certain there will be none now."

Corporation Counsel Delany said his connection with Mr. Croker had ceased when he entered a city office on Jan. 1. Asked whether he would appeal the case he replied:

"I can't say anything about that, not having read the decision carefully, but I will say that any views I may have had in the past will not affect my action now. If I deem it wise to make an appeal I shall do so, and shall fight against Mr. Croker as ardently as ever I fought for him."

It was learned later that Mr. Delany positively would not appeal the case.

WHAT COMMISSIONER HAYES SAYS.

Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes said he would be glad to obey the court's order. Croker, he said, was as fine a fireman as there was anywhere. The same was his opinion of Acting Chief Kruger, he added, and the latter would simply remain a Deputy Chief as he had been all along. As to appeals and that sort of thing, the Fire Commissioner would have to refer inquirers to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Hayes made no secret of the fact that he was pleased with the court's views.

Mr. Croker himself, surrounded by a score or more of his old friends, was found early in the afternoon in the lobby of the Broadway Central Hotel, which used to be his favorite "hanging-out place" during intervals or relaxation while he was Fire Chief.

"The decision is just what I expected," he said. "I thougnt all the time that I would get fair treatment from the courts, and I knew well from the first that I would not get it from Sturgis. There was politics all through the game—that was all there was to it. They wanted to put me out, and they did it. I'd like to thank the press for its fair treatment."

Ex-Commissioner Sturgis said he would not make any statement regarding the decision until after reading it carefully and comparing its text with his own minutes of the Croker trial. He would do this today, he thought.

The charges under which Chief Croker was tried in the Fall of 1902 were seven in number, with fifteen specifications, and Commissioner Sturgis found the relator guilty of failure to enforce the requirements of the law for safeguarding the Park Avenue Hotel, of incompetency in failing to protect the same building from the coincident fire in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, of converting public property to private use by delivering hose to the Polo Grounds, of delivering hose to a lumber company without compensation, of conduct prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the department, of similar conduct in examinations under civil service rules, and of willfully seeking to force from the head of the eligible list, in order to make room for another man, a veteran fireman named Wilkenson.

The five Justices of the Appellate Division, Justice McLaughlin writing the decision, exonerate Mr. Croker from most of the charges against him and dismiss the others with the statement that he had no chance to offer a defense. The ex-Commissioner is described as having been far from an impartial judge, and the trial by no means a fair one.

It is stated by Justice McLaughlin that the "initial difference" seems to have arisen from an effort on the part of the Commissioner to compel Croker to take a vacation. It was a preconceived plan, says the court, to interfere with Croker in performing his duties as Chief. The Park Avenue Hotel charge relating to the height of the building is dismissed on the ground that "the method of measurement was justly criticised by the relator, but whether it came under the rule or not was a matter of administration confided to members of the force other than the Chief, whose duty it was to see that the regulation was observed."

In reviewing the charge of incompetency at the hotel fire, Justice McLaughlin says that it was not to be expected the building would catch fire from a stray spark and that Croker did all he could, and although he erred in judgment, that was not a cause for his removal.

HOSE SIMPLY STORED.

As to the hose charge, the hose was not sold, given, or loaned, but stored, and there was no conversion of public property, and besides the hose was delivered under the direction of the Fire Commissioner with no wrong motive on the Chief's part. The veteran kept from promotion by Croker, continues the Justice, was of defective eyesight, as the evidence showed, and there was not proper proof that Croker was guilty of any favoritism or disobedience of civil service regulations.

Relative to the charge of prejudicial conduct, the court decides that there was much contradictory evidence before Mr. Sturgis, and that Croker did not get an opportunity for a fair presentation of his case. The Commissioner persistently refused, according to the court, to let the relator have the chance to prove there was a conspiracy against him in the department.

The court says Croker's conduct in refusing to take the ordered vacation was not conduct unbecoming an officer, for a Court of Appeals decision has settled the fact that the Chief had a right to return and take up his work.

"Although we have not made an exact computation," says the court, "we think from our review of the record the relator has not exaggerated in asserting that during the whole trial several hundred objections were made by the relator's counsel, of which only four were sustained. Every objection, with the exception of two, made by the Assistant Corporation Counsel, was sustained."

The opinion ends as follows:

Our conclusion upon the whole record, therefore, is that, beginning with a disagreement between the relator and the Commissioner, in which the Court of Appeals has sustained the position then taken by the former, the Commissioner determined upon making cause for the relator's dismissal, and openly expressed his determination that there should be a speedy trial for the purpose; that the charges were preferred at the Commissioner's instigation, taken from the relator's entire record as Chief of the department, and comprising for the most part charges which, if they could have been sustained, should not have been permitted to be dormant for so long a time, and for which in many instances the Commissioner was unable at the trial to find any foundation; that the evidence presented as to the charges did not prove the relator guilty, but, on the contrary, with respect to some of those upon which he was found guilty, he was entitled to an acquittal, and with respect to the others he was prevented from fairly and fully presenting his defense; and that throughout the trial the Commissioner, in his rulings and by his attitude and conclusions, manifested a prejudice and bias which affected his judgment in holding the relator guilty and dismissing him.

It follows, therefore, that the writ should be sustained and the proceedings of the defendant (Commissioner Sturgis) annulled, with costs, and the relator reinstated.

The signatures with that of Justice McLaughlin are those of Justices Patterson, Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Laughlin. Justice Patterson adds an individual opinion as follows:

"I concur in the reversal on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to sustain any of the charges made against the relator."

A TRAGEDY OF THE ELEVATED.

Custom House Employe's Death Under Sixth Avenue Cars Said to Have Been a Suicide.

Bertram R. Schiff, thirty-two years old, a sugar tester for the Custom House, was killed by a south-bound Sixth Avenue elevated train at Twenty-third Street at 12:40 o'clock yesterday. Witnesses declare that he deliberately leaped before the train from the north end of the platform, one even saying that he shouted "Good-bye!" as he jumped.

Traffic was blocked for nearly half an hour while the body was being extricated. Schiff's body was identified by papers found in his pockets, and later by Harry Green of Arnold, Constable & Co. He lived at 92 Sylvan Street, Rutherford, N. J. Green said that less than an hour before Schiff had turned over to him some money he had collected for a local council of the Royal Arcanum, and seemed in a happy frame of mind. His only trouble, so far as known, was that his salary had been reduced through a reclassification of Custom House civil service employes a year ago.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 5.—Mrs. B. R. Schiff says her husband had absolutely no cause for taking his life. He leaves a young wife and two sons, three and eight years old. He was Regent last year of Rutherford Council, Royal Arcanum, and Councillor of Rutherford Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the last half of 1902, and a member of Boiling Spring Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and thirty-two years of age.

MAYOR MAY INVESTIGATE.

Curious as to How $75,000 Was Spent by ex-Borough President Cantor on Repairs to City Hall.

An investigation of the ways in which Borough President Cantor spent the $75,000 at his disposal for repairs and alterations on the City Hall during the time he was in office may be made by Mayor McClellan and Borough President Ahearn, as a result of happenings at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Ahearn asked for an appropriation of $15,000, which was granted, for redecorating, altering, and improving conditions at the Hall. The request brought a question from Controller Grout, who said that $75,000 already had been spent. "I will assure you," said Mr. Ahearn, "that the money is needed. Past work has been badly done and the building is in poor sanitary condition. The roof leaks and the drainage is bad."

"The work was abominable," said Mayor McClellan, "the pipes in the Mayor's office burst every time the mercury falls, and I think it would be well to find how the other $75,000 got away through our distinguished predecessors."

"I'll make a report on that subject," said Mr. Ahearn, "and I may ask that a committee be named for the purpose."

STATEN ISLAND FERRY PROJECT

Commissioner Featherson Proposes to Effect a Saving of $1,300,000 in the Terminal Structures.

Seeking a material curtailment of the expense to the city for acquiring and operating the Staten Island Ferry property, Dock Commissioner Featherson made a report to the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday in which he recommends changes which would effect a saving of $1,300,000 from the original plans offered by Commissioner Hawkes, his predecessor.

Commissioner Featherson asks the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to enable him to go ahead at once and make contracts for the construction of five new steel screw propeller boats, to cost $370,000 each, or a total of $1,850,000. These boats will be completed in 350 days from the time the order is given. He does not anticipate saving anything on the boats over the original estimates, but he expects to save on the terminals by adopting plans without the ornate architecture of the Hawkes plans, but including all of the utility features of the original ideas.

The report was referred to the Controller for examination on the part of his engineers, and on Thursday next at 11 A. M. a public hearing on the matter will be given.

PROF. PUPIN'S VICTORY.

Establishes His Patents in Germany Despite Postal Administration.

A cable dispatch just received from Prof. Michael Pupin of Columbia University, who is now in Berlin, announces his complete victory over the German postal administration on the contest to establish his patents of long distance and ocean telephone devices.

The American rights to the invention have been sold to the American Bell Telephone Company, and Prof. Pupin made arrangements for the sale of the foreign rights to the firm of Siemens & Halske of Berlin in the event that he could establish his patents. A contest was joined in German courts by several private concerns and has been waged for four years.

SURPRISE IN SILK CASE.

The Defense Declines to Cross-Examine Ex-Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman.

At the trial of Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged frauds in the importation of silk, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the defense announced that it had no questions to ask ex-Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, whose direct examination had taken place on Thursday afternoon. It had been expected that Mr. Wakeman would be subjected to a severe cross-examination.

The principal witness yesterday was B. B. Bonheim, examiner and analyst in the Appraiser's department at Chicago, who has been assisting W. Wickham Smith, the Special Assistant Attorney General, in the preparation of the case. His evidence was confined to the identification of invoices and other papers, and to a recital of weight shortages on some of the importations.

Judge Thomas before adjournment announced that the case must be ended next week.

LION CUB HAS A FROLIC.

Scratches a Man's Leg, Explores a Pocketbook, and Hides in an Icebox.

A lion cub six months old has since Monday been displayed in the window of a flower store kept by Daniel Cole, in Jersey City, as an advertisement for a play at a local theatre. Owing to the cub's general good character it was not caged.

Yesterday it wandered from the window and gave Mr. Cole so bad a scare by scratching one of his legs that he dropped his pocketbook. The animal quickly tore it into ribbons and seriously damaged a ten-dollar note it contained.

After satisfying its curiosity concerning the wallet the cub crawled into an open refrigerator occasionally used for flowers requiring cold storage, where it was impounded till restored to its parents at the theatre.

Civil Service Examination Exemptions.

Through a telegram received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday, it was learned that the State Civil Service Commission has approved the action of the local board in placing in the exempt class the ten additional assistants to the Corporation Counsel as requested by Mr. Delany. It also has approved the action of the local board in exempting from civil service examination the cashiers in the Department of Water Supply for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, and also the Secretary to the Deputy Water Commissioner.

Not the Hefter Referred To.

Leonard Hefter, importer, of 111 Fourth Avenue, writes that he was not the defendant in the usury case of Simpson vs. Hefter, the court proceedings of which were reported Thursday.

NEW COURT HOUSE SITES

Two Reports Submitted by the Commission of Selection.

Majority Favor Mulberry Bend, While the Minority Would Locate the Structure at Chambers Street and Broadway.

Unable to agree upon a site for the proposed new Court House, the members of the commission appointed to select a site yesterday made two reports to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the majority report favoring a site facing Mulberry Bend Park and the minority report the site on Broadway, Chambers and Reade Streets, taking in the present Stewart Building, running flush to the Hall of Records, and having an "L" extension back of the Dun and Vincent Buildings and running to Duane Street. The Mulberry Bend site would cost approximately $4,500,000 for the land alone, while the Stewart Building site would cost between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 for the land. The commission was required under the law creating it to select a site below Franklin Street.

William Lanham Bull, Charles S. Fairchild, and Charles A. Peabody, comprising the majority members, urge that the Mulberry Bend site be selected because it will allow between 150,000 and 200,000 square feet of land to be utilized, forming a park of about the size of the City Hall Park, in which the Court House could be so placed as to have ample grounds surrounding it. They declare that the Mulberry Bend site is as easily accessible as the Stewart Building site, because of the subway station near at hand and also because of the closeness to the Brooklyn Bridge. They also argue that by the time the Court House could be erected on this site office buildings of a high character would be in course of construction all about the section, which would mean the complete reclamation of the locality.

The site selected is bounded on the west by Centre Street, on the north by Leonard, on the east by Mulberry, and on the south by Pearl Street and Park Row, this locating it in close proximity to the Criminal Courts Building.

The majority members also report that they believe the building which would follow the construction of the Court House on the Mulberry Bend site would be of such a character that the increase in tax values for the improvements would be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the new property.

The minority members, ex-Justice William N. Cohen and E. M. Sheldon, declare the site selected by them, which would give the city 123,823 square feet for building, is the natural site for the Court House, and say the city is bound to select the best site irrespective of cost, and that the fear of adding to the expense should not induce the city to adopt a course that would prove a lasting misfortune.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on receipt of the two reports, set March 4 as the date for a public hearing on the question.

COUNSEL WITH ACCUSERS.

Principal McCaffery's Lawyer Is Made a Member of Complaining District School Board.

Officials of the Board of Education anticipate trouble for Sara J. J. McCaffery, Principal of Public School No. 116, from the fact that James Clancy, the counsel that she has retained to defend her during her trial before the Committee on Elementary Schools on the charges of insubordination and gross misconduct, has been appointed to District School Board No. 12, which has preferred the charges against the Principal.

In December that board passed resolutions supporting District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt in his proposal to prefer charges, and the members will be compelled to appear before the Committee on Elementary Schools during the trial. With his fellow-members must appear Mr. Clancy, who was appointed in January.

Associate City Superintendent Stevens denied that Commissioner A. Leo Everett who will appear for the prosecution, will or can take advantage of these conditions to embarrass Miss McCaffery's defense.

TAX TEACHERS FOR PENSIONS.

Board of Education Committee Practically Decides on Urging Half Pay After Thirty Years' Service.

School Superintendents, Principals, and teachers attended yesterday's hearing by the Board of Education Committee on By-laws and Legislation on the subject of a bill dealing with pensions for those school system employes to be presented to the Legislature. Two bills have been talked about, with adherents for each, and the hearing was had to get the majority opinion. It was decided practically that the committee will have framed a bill giving retirement on half pay after thirty years' service, with a tax of 1 per cent. on salaries.

Lyman A. Best, President of the Brooklyn Principals' Association, framed one of the two bills, which practically has been accepted by conferences of all the school teachers' associations of the five boroughs, but there was a hitch on the final decision of tax on salaries and ratio of pensions. The majority seemed to favor the tax of 1 per cent. But many favored the gradation of pensions. The women Principals decided that it was discriminating against them to retire them on half pay when the Principals among the men would get more pension money than they in the case of higher salaries.

PLANS FOR FREE LECTURES.

Slight Curtailment to be Made Because of Cut in Appropriation.

Assistant Supervisor Tasker of the Department of Free Lectures under the Board of Education said yesterday that few lecture centres would be closed as a result of the cut in the department's funds of $21,000, or more than 25 per cent. of the estimated requirements.

"We will open the lecture season later and close it earlier," said Mr. Tasker. "The pay of the lecturers will not be cut, but that of some of our employes may be."

Miss E. E. Whitney, who is at the head of the Recreation Department, and her assistants are making extensive preparations for the year on the understanding that the money necessary for the continuance of the special branches will be forthcoming.

NO "CAR AHEAD" FOR THEM.

Albany Suburbanites Spent Hours in a Barn and Will Sue Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Five residents of Pine Hills, a fashionable suburban section of this city, sat in a cold, dark trolley car in the barn of the United Traction Company two dreary hours last night because they refused to take the "car ahead."

The party entered the car at 1 A. M., and at Quail Street the conductor ordered all passengers to "take the car ahead." The men refused to do so, claiming that the car had been placarded with a sign signifying that it went to the Pine Hills terminus of the line.

The crew took the car to the barn, put out the lights, disconnected the heating apparatus, and went home. The rebellious passengers remained in the car until 3 o'clock when their ardor cooled, and they walked a mile and a half to their homes. They say they will sue the company for breach of contract.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

UPHOLD "CAR AHEAD" LAW

Appellate Term of Supreme Court Decides Against Company.

Ordinance Prohibiting Such Transfer of Passengers Held to be Valid and Reasonable.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court—Justices Freedman, Gildersleeve, and Greenbaum—rendered a decision yesterday upholding the ordinance which prohibits street surface railroad companies from compelling passengers to take a "car ahead," and imposes a penalty of $100 for each violation. Justice Gildersleeve wrote the opinion and both his colleagues concurred.

It is held that the ordinance which in substance requires street surface railroad companies to carry a passenger "to any regular stopping place desired by him upon such car's route," without change of cars except for transfer to a connecting line going in another direction, or in case an accident renders compliance impossible, is valid and reasonable. Justice Greenbaum, in a concurring opinion which he wrote, went further and said that were it not for the ordinance passengers on street cars would be subjected to peril, traffic would be congested, and much inconvenience caused.

The decision was on an appeal by the city from the decision rendered in the Tenth District Municipal Court dismissing the suit which the city brought against the Interurban Street Railway Company to enforce payment of the $100 penalty prescribed by the ordinance. The suit was based on the experience of William F. Peters, J. Arch McGovern, and Alexander Saxe, who in May, 1903, were asked to take the car ahead at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, and, declining to do so, were carried to South Ferry and thence to the barns at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where they were detained forty minutes before being taken to their destinations.

The railroad company contended that the Board of Aldermen did not have power to make such an ordinance, such power resting with the Board of Railroad Commissioners. It contended further that the sign "Columbus Avenue" did not mean any particular part of that avenue, and that the duty of the road was fulfilled when passengers were carried to Columbus Avenue if not through its entire length.

Justice Gildersleeve cites many authorities to prove that the functions of the Board of Railroad Commissioners "amount to nothing more than an inquest for information," and that their decision "has no binding or conclusive authority. * * * Its decision was merely advisory and recommendatory." He says that he does not think the Legislature intended by the enactment of the railroad law "to take from the City of New York that degree of autonomy which it has enjoyed in common with large municipalities throughout the country for years, and replace it by creating this board of Commissioners and putting it into office without the semblance of the power necessary to make its services of any value to the public."

The opinion dismisses the contention of the company that the sign "Columbus Avenue" on the car meant "to" and not "through" that thoroughfare in a very brief manner, saying that the interpretation is unreasonable, and in effect that the contention is a quibble.

The opinion says that nothing could more completely vindicate the reasonableness and necessity of the "car ahead" ordinance than the circumstances which attended its violation in this case.

SPECIAL SALE of fashionable striped Trousers, regularly priced $6, $5.50, $5 and $4.50, reduced to $3.50.

The remainder of the $30, $28, $25 and $20 Prince Albert Coats and Vests, Tuxedos and Full Dress Coats and Vests reduced to $15 at N. Y. store. Plenty of choice in the $25, $22, $20 and $18 Overcoats reduced to $12.50, really remarkable value.

High priced Suits reduced to $15.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Well, what do you think of them?"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Though it's not much more than mid-winter, the lots of high grade overcoats reserved from our New Year's sale have been so broken by the unusually active January trade that we decided to practically wipe out the stock.

So yesterday we put on sale some 2,000 overcoats, which have been from $25 to $40—some as high as $45.

That's a good many coats, and to-day finds all sizes left and as usual some of the best bargains.

$20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

To get in Her good graces see us.
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00.
Frock Coats and Vests $22.00 to $35.00.
Striped Trousers $4.50 to $9.00.
Patent Leather Shoes $3.50.
Overcoats and Sack Suits $5.00 to $15.00 off.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

WANTED:—Ideas for advertising Corsets and Women's Underwear by a large manufacturer. Liberal payment for suggestions accepted. Address Manufacturer, care A Box 202 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GOTHAM THEATRE 125TH ST. & 3RD AVE. — GRAND OPENING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, WITH GAY MASQUERADERS 2 GREAT BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE. Pop. Prices, 25c., 35c., & 50c.

AMERICAN. Last Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c. Next Week—"Quincy Adams Sawyer." — RALPH STUART in BY RIGHT OF SWORD

BELASCO & CROSMAN Theatre. Evs. 8. Mat. To-day. & Lincoln Day. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

GRAND Comedy — Lawrence D'Orsay Earl of Pawtucket Mat. To-day. N'xt W'k—A Chinese Honeymoon

B'way, Cor. 65th St. Refined Vaudeville Mats. Daily. Sunday Concerts. Amateurs Thursday. All Seats, 10c.

Star — Lex. Av., 107th. Mat. Mon. Wed. Sat. Bowery After Dark. Mr. & Mrs. T. McGovern Next Week—"If Women Were Men."

AMUSEMENTS.

HUDSON — ROBERT EDESON — THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. Eve. 8:30. "A rattling good comedy." Mail & Ex. — RANSON'S FOLLY By Richard Harding Davis. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

KNICKERBOCKER — AMELIA BINGHAM — Theatre, B'way & 38th st. Last week. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day, 2:15. In Romantic Drama. OLYMPE Next Monday. Tickets on Sale. VIOLA ALLEN as Viola in TWELFTH NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A SPECIAL NEW PRODUCTION OF CHECKERS With THOS. W. ROSS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

NEW AMSTERDAM — 42d St., West of B'way. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. Evgs. at 8. Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Four More Weeks. MOTHER GOOSE NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

NEW YORK — CHAUNCEY OLCOTT — B'way, 43th-45th Sts. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. in his new play TERENCE.

PROCTOR'S — 23d St. — 58th St. — COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c., 50c. Every Aft. & Evs. Res. 75c. Ex Sats. @1. 3rd Imre Fox, 4 Le Roy Sisters, Can-Vas. 5th "Love in Harness" Av. Geo. Primrose, etc. The Show Girl 125th Frixton Burgl'y St. Big Vaudeville.

MURRAY HILL. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c., 35c., 50c. H. V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. THE GAY LORD QUEX. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

CIRCLE — Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. VESTA TILLEY Boston Fadettes, Frelle's Dogs, Wm. Gould, Herbert Brooks, others.

MAJESTIC — B'way & 8th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed. Sat. 50th St. Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays. 150th performance Souvenirs Mon., Feb. 15 — Babes in Toyland

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE — THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL.

NEW LYCEUM — W. 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. WM. GILLETTE. Extra Mat. Feb. 12. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

HERALD SQ. — THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE FOUNTAIN OF FUN. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.

GARRICK — THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ANNIE RUSSELL. THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

GARDEN — THEATRE, 27th St. Mad. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. "Best of the midwinter plays."—World. Eleanor Robson MERELY MARY ANN.

CRITERION — THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. VIRGINIA HARNED in E. H. Sothern's play, THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN WOMAN'S EYES

SAVOY — THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I.

DALY'S — B'way & 30th. Begins 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 12-2. VIRGINIA EARL — Comic Military Opera. SERGEANT KITTY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

To-day, Matinee, at 2—CARMEN. Calve, Lassalle, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mottl. To-night, at 8, (Pop. Prices.)—FIDELIO. Ternina, Seygard; Dippel, Gorits, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.

Sun. Eve., Feb. 7, at 8:30, (pop. prices.) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Sembrich, Walker; Kraus, Plancon, Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.

Mon. Eve., Feb. 8, at 8—L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

Wed. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8—LUCIA. Sembrich; Caruso, (last appearance,) Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna, (last appearance.)

Thurs., Feb. 11, AT 5 P. M., prec'y—(8th perf.) PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorits, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Eve., Feb. 12, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Thompson; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Hinrichs—and Delibes' Ballet, COPPELIA, (First time,) Varasi, Braun; Francioli and Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.

PARSIFAL—Feb. 16, 25. Seats now on sale. Extra Mat. Wash. Birth'y. Seats on sale Feb. 8.

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CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. SIXTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL AND CONCERT. Friday, Feb. 12, at 2. Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8:15. FELIX WEINGARTNER CONDUCTOR. SPECIAL CONCERT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 8:15 P. M. Farewell Appearance of FELIX WEINGARTNER SOLOIST: REISENAUER ..... Piano. Seats Now on Sale.

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FEB 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ACCEPTING as the truth the rumor now in the air that Henry James, after a long absence, will return to his native land this year, to "stay a number of months in order to renew his impressions of this country," Herbert Croly contributes to The Lamp an uncommonly interesting article on James's self-expatriation, its advantages, and penalties. Interesting and suggestive Mr. Croly's article must be, rather than important or instructive. It is not possible to say definitely just what Mr. James has lost and just what he has gained, in art or in renown, by his expatriation. This generous critic has no doubt that Henry James is "the first American stylist of his generation." If this opinion is held by any large number of Mr. James's fellow-countrymen he has certainly gained that much, for his style, as it is now, is unquestionably the result of his living and working abroad. What his style might have been if he had settled down in the United States in the early eighties, to write about American life at close range, it would be as unprofitable to speculate upon now as it would be to speculate upon what measure of fame and pecuniary reward he might have secured in those circumstances. Mr. Croly's article is well worth reading, and it is only one of many in a literary periodical of unusual excellence. We commend it to our own readers. As for Mr. James, if he is really returning to his own land, we bespeak for him a hearty welcome. As an American abroad he has done honor to Americans at home.

The Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., has a temperate and well-considered editorial article on the recent controversy among the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the employment of "Tuckahoe" in the columns thereof. The Constitution [illegible]

sanely attributed by the writer of this article to the true cause, the untrustworthiness of the memory of ordinary men and women, "in matters with which they have not familiarized themselves by special study or some sort of preparation depending on personal interest." Testimony in law courts, says this writer, would be "very puzzling to juries were it not a well-established fact that the ear and the eye of the average man are not to be depended on." Our memories are in a rudimentary state. Perfected man will remember clearly all that he ever hears or sees, but the state of perfection is a long way off. The only thing this Southern critic objects to in the discussion is the misuse of the word "provincialism." It is true that the North and the East and West have their crudities and extravagances of speech as well as the South, the great cities as well as the rural districts.

Not many Mayors of New York in recent years have had the literary gift. The literary quality in the public utterances of Mr. Hewitt was always appreciable, to be sure, but Mr. Grant, Mr. Gilroy, and Mr. Strong had neither the inclination nor the skill to write books. Mr. Low's most important literary effort, apart from his speeches as President of a university, and his messages as Mayor, has been thus far the chapter on municipal government which he contributed to Prof. Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The present Mayor of New York, Mr. McClellan, will make his début as an author next week. His "essay" on "The Oligarchy of Venice" will fill a volume of 216 pages, and will be found, we venture to predict, an able and scholarlike treatment of an exceedingly interesting epoch of history. We fancy that it will not only tell the story of the rise and fall of that great republic of traders simply and clearly, but that with its profusion of references it will serve well as an introduction to the study of Venetian history for any one who cares to pursue the subject further.

In regard to the celebration of the forthcoming one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne, we are informed that the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., has had the matter under consideration since last May, and that the plans for the ceremonies July 4 are nearly completed. That some notice may be taken in other cities of a literary anniversary so interesting is not to be doubted, though the festivities of July 4 are generally in celebration of an event even more important in the history of this Nation than the advent on earth of the author of "The Scarlet Letter." But Salem, which is rich in memories of Hawthorne and of the subjects of his fancy, is the town most concerned in this matter. The Salem ceremonies will be participated in, physically or spiritually, by the whole English-speaking world.

We noted recently a report that Sir Herbert Maxwell is likely to be named as the authorized biographer of Lord Beaconsfield, the former Secretary of that great statesman, Lord Rowton, having died without taking up the work which he was expected to accomplish. By his will Lord Rowton left his papers in charge of Mr. Arthur E. Scanes, Secretary in London of the Westinghouse Electric Company, with instructions to select and set apart such as, in his opinion, ought to go with the papers of Lord Beaconsfield, which Mr. Scanes, it seems, had already arranged for Lord Rowton. Mr. Scanes is to be paid $1,250 for this work, and all papers and manuscripts that he shall set apart are to be forthwith delivered "to the person entitled to the custody of Lord Beaconsfield's papers."

The first two volumes of the new "History of Modern England" by Herbert Paul are now in the hands of the reviewers. So formidable a work is not to be hastily appreciated. Mr. Paul has been a journalist and a member of Parliament, as well as a critic of literature and a student of history. His new work begins with the downfall of the Peel Ministry, and the date line for publication [illegible]

MYSTIC INDIAN RITES.

The Purpose and Meaning of the Sun Dance of the Arapahoe Indians.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES DE KAY.

THE SUN DANCE among the Indians of the plains, the Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Ponca, Arapahoe and Kiowa, the Shoshone and Ute, the Pawnee and Mandan, has been a prolific cause of disturbance to the whites and of hard feelings on the part of the Indians because the whites have persistantly misunderstood its meaning. The extraordinary ceremonies connected with its observance and the fact that, while it brought together large bands of Indians of various nations, it was prepared with a good deal of mystery made it a target for the calumnies of settlers and Indian agents, who have often been only too glad to conclude that trouble was brewing, because trouble meant soldiers and opportunities for profit. Much of the persecution of the Indians, however, has come from honest ignorance and from nervousness over the apparently unaccountable movements that usher in and accompany this important ceremony. It has been the good fortune of Mr. George A. Dorsey, a student of anthropology of long standing, to watch a number of sun dances and have every minute detail connected with its rites explained by men who were the masters of ceremonies and also the teachers of those in lower grades of knowledge selected by them to perpetuate the mysteries.

More than half a century ago George Catlin witnessed a sun dance among the Mandans and wrote a very interesting account, first published in England, in which he described and pictured the goings on of a plains tribe still in possession of the buffalo. Some of the performances he suppressed because the British publisher objected; there were passages symbolical of nature worship too strong for the public of that day which remain in Catlin's manuscript. But the living Indians have dropped these objectionable features and there is little or nothing offensive in their present rites. Even the tests of endurance by suspension from the muscles of the back are now rare, and these tests are only survivals of the almost universal practice among savage races of proving the power of the young men to endure suffering, a practice that still cleaves to our race in school and college and in the initiatory nonsense of secret fraternities embraced under the general term of "hazing." Mr. Dorsey himself has been attacked lately for witnessing one of these tests of endurance, the charge being that he encouraged Indians to go through such an ordeal.

In 1901 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe were permitted to perform the ceremony and Mr. Dorsey was present. In 1902 a more complete performance was given, during which he made extensive notes. This book contains the results of his observations and has had minute revision with the aid of Hawkan, a leading Indian engaged for the purpose, who went to Chicago with the interpreter in order to insure accuracy in every detail. The ceremony requires eight days for its performance and would weary anybody who is not possessed by the spirit that animates Indians, a spirit of intense belief in the saving effects of such rites. They firmly believe that health, sustenance, and their continuance on earth depend on it. The man who pays for such a dance with his property and most anxious attention to all the traditional details is working not merely for himself, but for his fellows, who are grateful to him as to one who has "deserved well of the republic."

No season is set apart for this ceremonial, as is the case, for instance, with the corn dance; it is often postponed for one reason or another. Sickness in the family, dreams that frighten, the pressure of some danger, sometimes the observation that all is not right in the Indian's mind may induce a man to utter a pledge that he will have the ceremony performed. In former times the imminence of danger from outside, such as a disease or the threat of war, would be sufficient. An instance on record is the vow taken by an Arapahoe woman, prisoner to the Utes, while she was escaping to her kindred. Though as a woman she could not "erect the Offerings Lodge," her brother undertook to carry out her vow. The sun dance is not instituted as a cover to assemblages where plans are formed inimical to the whites, or with [illegible]

*THE ARAPAHOE SUN DANCE. THE CEREMONY OF THE OFFERINGS LODGE. By George A. Dorsey. [illegible]

ceremony for individual options of the body. The Arapahoe who was "lodge-maker" in 1901 was at times affected in his mind and restrained. His vow ran as follows:

"For the general good of the tribe, that the people may increase, that there be no more sickness, I vow to have performed for me the ceremony of the Offerings Lodge. I hope that you, Man-Above, will meet my desires and wishes for my race and for my own benefit, for my tipi, Iwiyawa, [my wife, and children. I pray that whatever I may undertake to do hereafter I may accomplish it to my best interest! All the people in the lodge who were present on this occasion said "Thanks!" and each person to whom the news was brought said "Thanks!"

Among the sacred implements necessary to a sun dance are a flat pipe, preserved by a special individual with the greatest care, and a wheel which contains a number of symbols. The latter is formed by a thin piece of wood, square in section, rudely carved with a snake's head and tail at its extremities, and bent to form a circle. At four points on the circle are two crosses and two signs of the thunderbird, like the designs on the gambling wheels of the plains Indians. Four complete sets of the tail feathers of the eagle are attached to it by four thongs. The inside of the wheel is painted red, to represent the Arapahoe, and the outside black, to indicate the earth. According to Hawkan, the disk represents the sun, the wood itself a tiny water snake called Henige, a harmless creature, and thus a symbol of the water that surrounds the earth. Some blue beads fastened to its neck represent the sky. The four inside markings (two crosses and two thunderbirds) stand for the Four Old Men frequently addressed during the ceremony. They are the four points of the compass, like the giant Bacabs of the Mayas in Yucatan, who appear in so many Indian myths and indeed among many peoples of the earth far removed one from the other. To them are given wave-offerings of smoke. These Old Men are represented of different colors among different tribes.

The Wheel as a whole may be said to symbolise the sun, earth, sky, the water, and the [four] winds. In the great Sun Dance dramatisation the Wheel itself is represented in the person of the "grandfather" of the Lodgemaker, or the Transferrer, as he is called.

The wheel is kept carefully wrapped by the keeper and at times is unwrapped when some one desires to make a vow before it. The person for whom this is done must provide a new wrapper, which is placed next the wheel, and the old wrappings are then added.

The camera has been used with great care in all parts of the ceremony, so that one sees the exact appearance of the men and women engaged and that of the singular paraphernalia. Unfortunately for picturesqueness, these Indians retain little of the aboriginal dress and accoutrements. It is disillusioning to see broad-shouldered farmers in their shirt sleeves placing the curious sticks, feathers, and other objects belonging to their rites, although the tremendous seriousness which they exhibit does not lack impressiveness. Very interesting are the colored plates, which show the face and figure embellishments prescribed for the different days. These are carefully painted according to old traditions and represent important ideas to those who put them on. We see here the origin of tattooing and can understand to a certain degree why the Old Britons and other races of Europe used woad to stain their bodies and why the instinct for tattooing has not yet died out among our boys and sailors.

Naturally enough, the performers, male and female, who paint themselves for these ceremonies have to discard clothes. The men retain a couple of small aprons only, the women wear a large piece of cloth or a buffalo robe, if one can be procured, which covers them from the waist to just above the ankles. A peculiarity about the face painting of both sexes is a line which frames the face; sometimes this line is made up of two or three parallel rows of dots, red, black, or green. At one time the face and body will be painted all one color, at another the whole person is arrayed in longitudinal stripes. Again, the face is painted green, and on the two black lines running up the arms and down the body and legs there are lozenge-shaped enlargements or islets of green. This is the paint for the lodgemaker who gives the entertainment and assists in the rites. But another day his face will be red, with a framing of yellow, and the islets on legs, arms, and body follow suit. A third day these colors are reversed, yellow ground and red framing. "Thunder paint" has round instead of lozenge-shaped islets. Not only do they put the ground color over their bodies, but in their hair, so that a man streaked heavily with black has black hair and one colored yellow has yellow hair.

There is decided cleverness in the adjustment of the colors of the designs to the ground tone. Some of the painting seems to have been suggested by animals and birds; one in which yellow is the ground, and green, black, and red are used for the designs is called the "Yellowhammer" and may be suggested by the familiar woodpecker. Designs that are found in all cases are a black dot on the nose, which represents a legendary buffalo calf, and tear symbols under the eyes.

Although Indians have a world-wide reputation for stoicism under torture and apparent indifference to the emotions, the singular fact is that weeping forms a part of many of their ceremonies. One of the early Sioux tribes met by the Jesuit missionaries near the great lakes had a general form of showing attention to strangers by slobbering and weeping over them. It was a fashion like any other. What is amusing is the meeting of the old French fad of "exquisite sensibility," of weeping or pretending to weep in an almost burlesque form, among these savages, and the further fact that it should have been Frenchmen who commented it.

Among the Arapahoe the man who, during the vow rites was chosen to act for him, is apt to conduct the ceremony too exciting by weeping. Apparently all the participants are supposed to weep, otherwise all would not have the tear symbol. It is more than likely that the Indians connect tears with raindrops, and as in most nations there are ceremonies to induce rain, weeping may well have come to be recognized as a stable part of all rites.

Cases are known of Indians cutting pieces of skin from their bodies and burying them in pursuance of a vow, the object to be attained thereby being the return to health of some relative. Mr. Dorsey tells of a woman who had one of her fingers cut off and buried during the absence of her husband on a war party; his safe return was attributed to this sacrifice on her part. The author has some descriptions of games among the Indian children, and at the end of his treatise he offers several legends and stories of the Arapahoe, one the Origin Myth, another a curious tale called "Little Star." Both seem to be entirely aboriginal and without influence from the whites. The Arapahoes pierce the ears of their children, with the idea that it protects them from lightning, makes them healthy, and produces courage in them when they grow old enough for war.

The gradual merging of the pagan Indians into the white populace as they become settled farmers and intermarry with whites makes a patient and conscientious labor like this book very valuable to ethnologists. In his preface Mr. Dorsey protests against the hostility shown by the Indian Office toward the Sun Dance; his work should go far to disabuse Indian agents of the idea that it is harmful or dangerous to peace.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A Judge and Mob Law.

THE K. K. K. By C. W. Tyler. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. 359. New York: The North River Publishing House.

Perhaps you do not need to be told that the three "K's" of this title are hieroglyphical of Ku Klux Klan, but the casual reader of the name is apt to get a very mistaken idea of the book. He will naturally guess that it is the usual sort of story "about niggers and lynchin's," whereas it is quite different. Judge Tyler of Clarksville, Tenn., the author, has sat upon the bench in his State for a great many years, and it has been borne in upon him that the machinery of the law, which, by the way, is of even unusually ancient form in Tennessee, is too cumbersome for efficient service under modern Southern conditions. He has told a story, built largely out of his own experience as a Judge in criminal cases, to show the workings of the system. The story is this: A lonely house, where dwell together two women, a grandmother and granddaughter, is attacked at night, the old woman felled with an axe, and the house set on fire. Sandy Kinchen, a good-for-nothing darky, who is found skulking about, is pounced upon by the infuriated neighbors, and, in spite of the protest of the wiser heads in the crowd, strung up to the most convenient tree.

Later the old woman revives a bit and lives just long enough to reveal the fact that Sandy actually pulled her out of the fire, and that the real malefactor was a certain Dutch Ankers, a tramp. Whereupon the neighbors are sorry they hanged Sandy; but, beyond pensioning his widow, can do nothing to repair the error. However, they set out resolutely but in a chastened spirit to catch Dutch Ankers. In order to be sure that he will be turned over to the law the sober citizens organize a vigilance committee under the forms of the Ku Klux, famous after the war. These sober citizens capture Dutch Ankers and deliver him to the Sheriff. The head of the revived Ku Klux assists the officers to convey the prisoner to a safe place out of reach of the mob. The sober citizens then set themselves to collect the evidence against the prisoner and bring him to a speedy trial. But the prisoner has a father with money. He gets an able and tricky lawyer. The case is postponed from one term to another on various legal grounds. Then it is transferred to another county in order to get an unprejudiced jury. The unprejudiced jury promptly condemns the man to death, but the lawyer straightway appeals the matter to the higher court, which, after months of delay, orders a new trial upon a hoary legal quibble.

The Superior Court, mind you, is a judge only of the law, it must recognize the quibble. There is at no time any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt. All this time—it is over two years—the sober citizens have been waiting patiently, though with growing exasperation. At this juncture they grow weary of patience, resume their sovereignty, take back the prisoner, and the Ku Klux formally and deliberately hangs him on its own responsibility. The moral of Judge Tyler's tale is patent. He does not advocate lynch law. He does not upbraid the poor negro. He shows first the fallibility of lynch law and then the helplessness of law with the large L. He suggests that, in order to insure the efficiency of law, certain elaborate safeguards and technicalities invented in the time when the chances were against the accused shall be modified to suit a time when the chances are very much the other way. Until such time he hints that a good Ku Klux Klan composed of sober citizens is at least excusable in exercising a sort of fatherly care over the communities where the law is notoriously incompetent to punish the guilty and protect the innocent.

That's the argument. As a picture of Tennessee life among good average Middle Tennesseeans the story is worth while.

S. C. ARMSTRONG.

The Story of the Philanthropist's Life Told by His Daughter.*

Many readers must turn with a fresh zest to the private reader's treasure the story of the life and work of her father, Gen. Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and in a large sense the founder of negro industrial education. Samuel Chapman Armstrong was born in Hawaii-Ni 1839, the son of missionary parents, Richard Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania and sometime Minister of Public Instruction to his Majesty of Hawaii, and Clarissa Armstrong, born Chapman, of Binnsboro, Mass. This Mrs. Armstrong, according to her granddaughter, was a stern Puritan, but her son records the pleasing fact that she kept him quiet in church during the long sermons of his father by ministrations of gingerbread. The missionaries' sons in Hawaii were, to borrow a Spanish turn, "sons of somebody." They went to school with the Princes of the Hawaiian blood. Chiefly, however, they were fortunate in leading a free outdoor life in one of the finest climates in the world, learning to ride like Indians and swim like fishes—or islanders.

In those days young Armstrong not only milked the mission cows but kept a diary. He got his early training at the "Royal School" at Punahou, "founded in 1840 for the training of young chiefs." Kalakaua and his sister, Liliuokalani, or "Lydia," as she was familiarly called, later King and Queen, were his playmates. Armstrong seems to have studied well and become a sort of tutor in mathematics. In vacation he earned "pocket money" by getting appointed Assessor of Taxes. He writes:

The burning question of Hawaiian politics was the dog tax, (dogs, being a luxury and a nuisance, were taxed a dollar a head.) Any man who would pledge himself to diminish it was sure of his election to the Hawaiian Legislature. Torrents of eloquence were poured out on this subject, and one country member, Ukeke, nearly gained immortality by a bill to abolish the tax on good dogs and tax only bad ones. It goes without saying that every subterfuge was resorted to by the owners, and I remember my favorite method of detection was, with my escort, to gallop furiously up to the house, and halt suddenly, making such a racket that the curs would bark and betray themselves in their hiding places, inside calabashes, under the dresses of their squatting mistresses, and tied to distant trees. Then began pleading: "Don't count that dog: we are going to eat him to-morrow," "That one is too little," &c. It was tiresome work, but often very funny.

While he was still a sophomore at Oahu College (so the royal school had been renamed) he undertook the editing of the Hae Hawaii, a newspaper written in the Hawaiian tongue. "Sam is acquiring quite a reputation as an editor," wrote his father, "and even numbers his Majesty among his editorial corps." In September, 1800, however, the elder Armstrong died, and in accordance with his wish, Samuel came to New England to finish his college course at Williams under the instruction of Dr. Mark Hopkins, then at the height of his fame. Naturally the young South Sea Islander found New England bleak and dull—but he admitted that the climate favored work. A fellow-student describes the young man as a "sort of cataclysm of health," says he was "continually carrying on intellectual high jinks," and that he would be "missionary or pirate."

The war coming on at this time did not much inspire Armstrong. He was not a citizen of the United States, but a subject of the King of Hawaii. The sacredness of the Union cause did not, therefore, appeal to him. As for the negro, he was not yet interested in him—did not know anything about him. However, he was a restless young man with ambitions. He set to work after leaving college to recruit a company, and in 1862 was commissioned Captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Regiment of Foot. He made a good officer, very strict and careful with his men, but his regiment, with others, was captured by Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry. This is Armstrong's own story:

There we were on the hill, our arms stacked before us, waiting; soon the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson rode along our lines with his staff, attended also by our Colonel and others. He rode a common-looking cream-colored horse and was plainly dressed in citizen's clothes—a gray, dingy suit. He wore a hat which his men called his "new hat," though it was worn enough. The costumes of his attendants and of the whole army were dirty and torn, their beards unkempt, hats slouchy, muskets rusty, and they all looked as if a sirocco of red dust had blown over their gray uniforms. The mounted men rode well and looked like brave men. The rebels deny themselves more than we do; Jackson's men devoured what rations our men had rejected; they often had for one day's meal but an ear of corn, and when in their march a man falls down from exhaustion he lies there—we pick them up. Hence the celerity of Jackson's movements. We were most civilly treated by the rebels, whom we found, in truth, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," men like ourselves; only the rebels were not nearly as profane as our men—in fact, they used no profane language at all. They shamed us; they fought, they said, not for money, but for their homes, and wanted the war to cease. Our system of munificent bounties and fine clothing diverts us from the principle for which we are contending, and few of us really know what we are fighting for. I felt the want of a clear apprehension of it in the hour of danger.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York was paroled as a regiment and sent to Chicago. Later it returned to the scene of war and was for a time in camp at Centreville, Va., where Armstrong visited "the pretty secesh girls in the neighborhood."

Writing in December, 1862, (just before the Emancipation Proclamation took effect,) to a friend, the fearless young man says: "What do we fight for? Why, I don't know—not as I believe, but that the first day of January we set loose possibly the greatest force for mischief, misery, blood, the sons of Africa shall be free. We built better that day I am quoting, and then I should know for what I am contending—the freedom and for the oppressed." A little later he writes: "Chum, I am a sort of Abolitionist, but I haven't learned to love the negroes. I go in for freeing them more on account of their souls than their bodies, I assure you." A letter of Capt. Armstrong written from the battlefield of Gettysburg is very interesting. The young soldier, who was with some skirmishers whose fire galled one flank of Pickett's column upon the famous charge, seems to feel that he was a real factor in the repulse of the Confederates. In December, 1863, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of colored troops, and set about drilling a regiment of Maryland negroes called the Ninth United States Colored. Speaking of his colored soldiers he confesses at first that they are an experiment. Then he declares that "treating the negro as a soldier made him one."

The negro rallied grandly to the duty required. There was, as there has been ever since, more in him than we expected to find, and more than his old masters ever dreamed of. My soldiers wished to do their whole duty. As I galloped one day by the pioneer corps, who were returning from wood chopping, they solemnly presented axes. The sentries were loyal, but not always clear headed. A party of officers tugging slyly into camp a keg of beer were halted with "Who comes here?" "Comrades bearing the body of a deceased brother," was the reply. The solemn-sounding words and the dignity of death overcame the awe-struck guard, who let them in without the countersign.

Most of the time with these negroes was spent in camp of instruction, but the Ninth Colored fought with courage around Petersburg. At Appomattox Armstrong was Colonel of the Eighth Colored, which he describes as "a splendid regiment," and before the war was over he was given a brevet of Brigadier General. After Appomattox he was sent with his regiment (the Eighth Colored) to Texas to assist the Mexicans against Maximilian. This ended his military service. In spite of his dealings with negroes as soldiers, however, he had not yet got the idea of devoting his life to the freedmen. His first notion after the war was for some lucrative employment. Not finding such employment at once in New York, and learning that he had become a citizen of the United States by serving three years in her armies, he went to Gen. O. O. Howard, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, for a position. He was put in charge of the ninth district of that bureau in Virginia, with headquarters at Hampton and special superintendence of matters educational. Here in the task of taking care of some thousands of idle negroes who had drifted to that place, of administering justice for them, of "renovating and scattering" them, he had enough to do, and his Hawaiian training and natural shrewdness and fairness of mind—sufficiently indicated by a host of expressions of his quoted in this book—enabled him to do the work in hand with less offense to the white population than was usually the lot of the employes of the hated Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Armstrong noted at once that the whites and the negroes were usually on good terms. He said:

'Good sense and a love of fair play are, I believe, the ruling instincts at the South, but Southerners so dreadfully overdo the thing in dealing with the negro. Where a mere show of force would answer they shoot half a dozen blacks, the whites usually not getting hurt. * * * The angry race feeling that crops out here and there between the races in the South is not the rule. But nearly 8,000,000 blacks among 12,000,000 unsympathetic whites will have some trouble, and to some extent must and will be "sat on" politically. Monkeying with power, whether in Hawaii or in the Sunny South, will end by the monkey losing a part or the whole of his tail.'

So Gen. Armstrong set about making at Hampton, already a centre of idle negro population and otherwise geographically suitable, a school for the education of negroes according to certain exceedingly common-sense ideas of his own, conspicuous among which was that of the manufacture of a leaven of teachers for the mass of blacks. At this business Armstrong hammered until he made Hampton Institute—incorporated under the laws of Virginia and aided by National funds in part—what it is to-day. "Constant work for wages and discipline is," said he, "the foundation of our industrial and academic system. At Hampton the students must have something to eat before they can be taught. So we pay them for their work. We must make not ideal articles, but things we can sell and eat, or it will be all up with us." He began with farming as the kind of work about which the negro knew most, and set his pupils to work from the very first to earn at least a part of the very plain living provided. He built, however, buildings of imposing size and campaigned the North vigorously for the money to build them. These buildings were as much for moral effect as for use. Gen. Armstrong's daughter has provided, in the words of Booker T. Washington, the most eminent of his pupils, a summary of what her father aimed at and what he did. Armstrong, in Washington's view, first made successful at Hampton the combination of industrial and academic training which before, in Northern colleges like Oberlin, had failed. He set going the kind of education which alone can and will regenerate the negro, and he was, besides, the inspirer of all the education partly industrial now going on for the dominant race both in the South and in the North.

*SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG. A Biographical Study. By Edith Armstrong Talbot. Illustrated with a portrait and with photographs. 12mo. Pp. 301. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The Author of "Sir Mortimer."

Miss Mary Johnston, author of "Sir Mortimer," now running in Harper's Magazine, and of "To Have and to Hold" and "Audrey," plans to sail for the Mediterranean this month, and expects to spend a year or more in Sicily.

FEB

1904

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Kangchenjunga the Third Highest Peak Among the Himalayas.*

ROUND Kangchenjunga: A Narrative of Mountain Travel and Exploration," by Mr. Freshfield, is a volume devoted in large measure to geographical research. Would we, on this side of the water be taxed with crass ignorance should the question be asked us: Where is Kangchenjunga? The author says that just that question was asked him, "in a literary club." Was Kangchenjunga in Asia or Africa? Mr. Freshfield writes:

Kangchenjunga is a mountain in Sikhim, according to the surveyors, 28,156 feet in height, the third in height of the measured mountains on the face of the globe. It is situated about 350 miles north of Calcutta and 45 miles north of the famous hill station of Darjiling. It has two superiors. The first is the 29,002 feet peak, known in England as Mount Everest, but often called in Germany by the Indian name Gaurisanka, applied in the neighborhood of Katmandu to the distant range seen to the east, of which it may possibly form part. * * * It lies eighty miles west of the Nepalese frontier, and is at present, owing to political reasons, inaccessible to Europeans.

As to the second highest mountain there in some uncertainty about its name. By some it has been called "Mount Godwin Austen," and is situated as far away from Kangchenjunga "as is Mount Blanc from Etna." There was no attempt made by the author to ascend to the top of this particular mountain. Maybe that was impossible. His object, he explains, was to make the tour of the high levels around Kangchenjunga, "passing as near the great mountain as might be possible * * * this circuit having never been made by any European." Sir Joseph Hooker came nearest to it fifty years ago. The initial move was made from Darjiling. It is worth bearing in mind that the reported English expedition directed toward Tibet will use this place as its base. Describing the aborigines of the Sikhim Valley, the author writes:

The Lepchas are the aborigines of the Sikhim valleys. They possessed the land from time immemorial until 300 years ago. Ethnologists tell us that they are Mongolian, but their closer affinities lie with other primitive hill tribes rather than with the coarser Tibetan stock. Children of the forest, true Arcadians, they live not in villages, but in separate clearings, sunny plots of maize, barley, and millet, surrounded by groves of oranges and plantains and clumps of enormous bamboos. Their great resource and material for all purposes, from houses and bridges down to mats and drinking cups, is the bamboo. The sexes are often indistinguishable at first sight. Men and women dress alike in a loose shirt and striped kilt or petticoat, both part their hair in the middle, wearing it, the men in one, the women in two pigtails.

It is the Bhutias who are the masters. Their peculiarities are explained as follows:

These Bhutias, Tibetans who in times past have come south and settled either in Nepal or Sikhim, are, as a rule, where the race is not mixed, regular Tartars, with high cheekbones and small, twinkling eyes. Their broad faces wear a habitual air of jollity, but they are great comedians and masters of the most varied expression. * * * They are sturdily built, noisy in manner, and turbulent in spirit, but, so far as my experience goes, not ill-conditioned when properly handled. Far more energetic than the Lepchas, they are supplanting the weaker race. Their women are thickly built and comely only in youth, but none the less given to personal adornment. They wear prodigious earrings, and delight to cover their broad bosoms with silver and amber ornaments. At the intervals of others occupations they are generally sewing.

On the hills are the Buddhist monasteries, but the author calls the religion of the Buddhist in this part of the world "degraded." From the Observatory Hill of Darjiling there must be the most magnificent of vistas, for away beyond there stretches the grandest of mountain chains.

On the average man the sense of size is apt to be lost where everything is on so vast a scale. * * * The lowlander has to live some time at Darjiling before the full meaning and magnitude of the view impress themselves upon his unpracticed senses. He has to be told that the black rock thrown out against the lower level of the snow, (Kabur, 15,820 feet,) marks the height at which Mount Blanc would appear. From the vale of the Ranjit at our feet up to the Kabur is a rise of almost 15,000 feet; from Kabur to the top of Kangchenjunga there is a rise of over 12,000 feet more, 27,000 feet in all!

With a large train of porters and efficient Europeans, even to work around these mountains was a troublesome task. The difficulties of glaciers or ordinary snow banks seemed to increase when attempts were made to cross them. The supposable reason is the very large accumulation of snow due to the climate. You may descend from the Swiss Mountain, and in the valley below the variation of the thermometer is, of course, very great, but in the Sikhim country, the mountains rise up above a tropical zone, and the rains are of the very heaviest. Hence greater massing of snow on the highest levels. These snows were then constant impediments in the prosecution of the work of exploration.

Imagine any rough, uncrevassed bit of Alpine glacier with all its features magnified. We ascended along in the water courses at the bottom of narrow dells, we crossed or skated the slippery sides of interminable banks, now bare ice, now lined with rickety boulders. * * * We had before us a fine example of the erosive action on the ice of sun heat and surface streams. The most obvious distinction between the glaciers of the Alps and those of Sikhim—at any rate to the traveler—is in the formation of their surfaces. In the Alps glaciers, when not steeply inclined, are, as a general rule, more or less smooth. Take, for instance, the Aletschbach glacier. It affords in its lower portion a pleasant exercise ground for invalids and children, polytechnic tourists and Gamgee bonnyclassers. Such obstacles to locomotion as there are take the form of deep furrows or crevasses. In Sikhim the superficial features of the ice are very different, and the difference is all to the disadvantage of the explorer. The surface of the glacier is an irregular labyrinth of heights and hollows. * * * The drainage of the glacier seemed to be carried mainly along its surface, and I did not notice a single "moulin." * * * We may assume that most of the distinctive features of the Sikhim glaciers are due to the difference in climatic conditions between the Himalayas and the Alps. The former are exposed to greater variations of temperature, to fiercer sun heat, below a certain level, to heavier rainfalls. The frozen stuff * * * consequently becomes more plastic than on the Alps, it cracks less when subjected to tension, while its surface is not only modeled by evaporation, but also by the action of the drainage, which, as a rule, fails to find its way through moulins to the bed of the glacier.

As to mountain sickness Mr. Freshfield says that the suffering was greatest when the party were at a height of 16,000 feet, but there was no increase at 20,000 feet. Returning to Darjiling, on the way Pamionchi was visited. Here Mr. Freshfield saw a devil's dance.

No pantomimic artist of the London stage ever designed such terrible masques or such fantastic beasts as these Buddhist monks have invented. They are past masters of the grotesque and the ghostly. There were demons with horns and goggle eyes, demons with death's heads, a creature with a stag's head, resembling Actaeon after his indiscretion. The robes they wore were priceless ancient Chinese silks and brocades. As they whirled round and round, their skirts formed stiff hoops of color under which appeared heavily bandaged legs, very unlike those of any European ballet girl.

Among the many illustrations in the volume there is one which is simply superb. It gives in an extended manner the entire Kangchenjunga group. The photograph was taken at a height of 17,000 feet by Signor Sella. At a glance you can understand the difficulties of the task imposed on Mr. Freshfield.

*"ROUND KANGCHENJUNGA. A Narrative of Mountain Travel and Exploration. By Douglas W. Freshfield. With Maps, Panoramas, and Illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1903.

"ROADS TO SUCCESS."

If the young man of to-day only realized and appreciated half the amount of labor and energy expended upon his physical, moral, and mental advancement, there would be no such word as failure in the future editions of the dictionary. Here before us are only a few (eight) of the many recent books written to help erring young manhood over the rough places of life. Is it successful he would be? Then William Mathews has especially prepared for him a rather extensive treatise on "Conquering Success; or, Life in Earnest," (12mo: Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.50.) Herein Mr. Mathews tells how to go about the work of living so as to make it all worth while. He discusses the element of luck that drifts into all men's lives, dwells upon the necessity of health—although he concedes that some of the greatest minds of the century dwelt in puny bodies. A mere glance through the long list of chapter heads gives an idea of the thoroughness with which the author has entered into his task. Energy, strength of will, pluck, self-assurance, liberality, politeness, economy, are all discussed, and then we come to the value of character. As though prepared as a supplement on this chapter of Mr. Mathews's book comes Mr. Henry Varnum's "Character: A Moral Textbook," (12mo, Hinds & Noble, $1.50,) a volume equally as portly as Mr. Mathews's and filled with as many rules and formulas on how to live in earnest. The arrangement of the book follows the Biblical form, and Mr. Varnum's advice, arranged in proverb form, gains strength from the clearness of its setting. Following this comes Prof. Maynard Butler's tiny little book on "The First Years of Responsibility," being talks with a boy, (16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents,) and intended for the lad just entering college, (to fit him partly for the responsibilities of after life. If the average boy would only read it—which he probably will not—he would find much that is helpful in Mr. Butler's book. Next comes "Problems of Living," by J. Brierly, also a stoutish volume, (New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.40,) in which the question of religion in every-day life is discussed.

This is followed by "A New Day; or, Fresh Opportunities," which Mr. Russell H. Conwell, President of the Temple College, Philadelphia, offers as the olive leaf of hope to discouraged young men. (Philadelphia, the Griffith & Rowland Press.) Mr. Russell's book is slim and of only 137 pages, but it is packed tight with encouraging words for those who will read them. "Shoes and Rations for a Long March; or, Needs and Supplies in Everyday Life," by H. Clay Trumbull, (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50,) is also directed toward the spiritual rather than the physical welfare. Mr. Trumbull was a former regimental Chaplain of United States Volunteers, and these "sermons" are the outgrowths from his talks in camp, field, prison, and at home. There is a "Sermon on Tithes," which ought to prove helpful; another on "the danger of conscience as a guide to action, and still another on the advantages of "trusting" over "worrying." In "Builders of the Beautiful," H. L. Pinet, (Funk & Wagnall's, $1.25,) teaches the beauty of that "inner light," and lastly we come down to the inevitable advice on "Marriage and Marriages," divided into three parts—Parts I. and II. being for single persons of both sexes, and Part III. for married folk, by E. C. Harvey-Brooks, (12mo, New York, Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)

And even these are not the end. There are many books always coming, books designed to be helpful, instructive, and uplifting. But in spite of them all it is very much to be feared that young men, and young women, too, will continue to live their own lives according to their own lights, and success or failure must always remain a problem to be worked out alone, or with the aid of one's own conscience.

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THE NILE.

A Record of Its Exploration—Some of Its "Explorers."

A record of the names and achievements of those who solved the greatest geographical secret remaining for Caucasian consideration after the discovery of America, Sir Harry Johnston's book is a most interesting work, and a notable introduction to "The Story of Exploration" series to be brought out under the editorial supervision of J. Scott Keltie. If the reader did not know that the author of "The Nile Quest" was an explorer of acknowledged experience and authority, particularly with reference to Africa, he would soon come to know, through the pages of this book, that he is a careful student, a geographer who loves to fill up maps upon which there have long been white places indicating the absence of the explorer, that he is eager and willing to applaud discovery, is a temperate and fair-minded critic, and that he has a kind word for those who have contributed their failures and misfortunes, sometimes their lives, to the effort to reveal the sources of the great Nile.

The Nile has a length of some 4,000 miles, measured along the windings of the channel of the stream. It is still doubtful, the author suggests, as to whether the Missouri-Mississippi is longer than the Nile, and thus the longest river in the world. But the Nile has the pre-eminence for actual length of basin, which in a straight line from its source in the Kagera River to the Mediterranean is about 2,700 miles. The area of the Nile basin is approximately 1,080,000 square miles, less by some 400,000 square miles than the basin of the mighty Congo. To discover the sources of this great river and the true area of its basin has been the work of Caucasian explorers for four or five thousand years, for it is only the Caucasian in all his types, Dravidian, Hamite, Semite, Iberian, and Aryan, who has urged the quest; neither the Mongol of Asia and America nor the negro of Papua or Africa having ever cared to ascertain whence rivers flowed and whither, what lands lay beyond the ocean or the snow peaks. Only the Caucasian, and mainly the white Caucasian, has worried out the Nile problem. Hamite, Greek, and Roman attacked it from the north; Hamite, Semite, Greek, Portuguese, and British tried it from northeast and east; Arabs, Turks, French, British, Germans, and Italians endeavored to penetrate the secret from the north again; then it was sought resolutely from the southeast by the British and Germans; and at last it was extorted, finally and completely, from the southwest, by the British, Belgians, and French.

There may have been many explorers in old Egypt who forgot to record information they had gathered and that would have been valuable to later generations. The great conquerors of Egypt, who crossed the Mediterranean to exploit the ancient country, did not find much charted information about Africa worthy of the name. Eratosthenes, librarian of the Alexandria library some two hundred years before the Christian era, sketched out with fair accuracy the course of the Nile and its two great Abyssinian affluents as far south as modern Khartum, and hinted at lake sources. Ptolemy—it should be Ptolemaeus—is credited with having made the first map of the Nile, on which he placed the Mountains of the Moon, which no traveler until Stanley ever regarded better than a myth. Beginning with the early part of the sixteenth century came explorers from all lands, on various pretexts, inspired by varying zeal, and out of the chief of these Sir Harry Johnston presents in an appendix a roll of fame of some seventy names of those who have started upon the quest in modern days. It begins with Francisco Alvares, and it ends with William Garstin. Alvares, a Portuguese priest, penetrated Abyssinia in 1520 as a religious ambassador, and after remaining six years wrote a book in which he alluded to the Atbara as the main Nile. Sir William Garstin, the latest of the explorers known to fame, has recently explored Lake Tsana and the Blue Nile and the White Nile to ascertain which of the two rivers contributes the most valuable supply of water for the irrigation and fertilization of Egypt.

Between these two names is the story of infinite toil, patience, resolute inquiry, much blundering and correction of blunders, frequent display of indomitable courage, now and then devotion to self-imposed tasks ending with disappointment and death from African fevers. Now and then the story gleams with the radiance of a brilliant discovery. Three names stand out conspicuously among the host of African explorers. These are the names of Speke, Schweinfurth, and Stanley. According to the author, Stanley was the greatest of these, if Speke should be second best to anybody. But long before either of these three had been born James Bruce, a Scotchman, one of a great group of notable British explorers, described Abyssinia as he found it in 1768, when he was received by the Emperor at the capital and was enabled to reach the source of the Blue Nile, and fix it with approximate correctness. Upon his return to England he wrote a book on his travels, and Dr. Johnson denounced him as an unscrupulous romancer, a name which Sir Harry Johnston says he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CLEWER.

The Good Work Done by Its Founder, Thomas Thellusson Carter.*

THE name of Thomas Thellusson Carter is known to some persons in the United States, associated with the revival of the Sisterhoods and his tendency toward ritualism. The Archdeacon of Cleveland, who is the editor of the "Life and Letters of Thomas Thellusson Carter," uses one phrase in relation to the Warden of the House of Mercy which gives a clue to his characteristics, that, "his sympathies were broader than his convictions." The distinguishing traits of this essentially good man were his honesty and sincerity and his devotion to God. His life was one of incessant activity. He never tired in the prosecution of his sacred calling. His biographer writes:

His chief work, perhaps, was in the revival of the Sisterhoods in our Communion, of which it has been said that when the history of English religion in the nineteenth century is written, that revival "will be looked back upon as one of the chief events, perhaps the chief. 'Clewer' was the outcome of his devotion and of his genius. * * * To delineate his beautiful character, to make a record of his countless activities, to treat with any measure of completeness his literary work, (which is said to cover 150 entries in the catalogue of the British Museum,) to draw a picture of his marvelous self-sacrifice daily in the service of others, to attempt to enumerate his utterances in public, his speeches, sermons, addresses, &c., would require an immense volume.

Thomas Thellusson Carter, the son of the Vice Proctor of Eton, was born at Eton in 1804, and began his schooling when he was six years old. In due time he went to Oxford, (1827.) His father had always intended that his son should take holy orders. After graduating, the young man was ordained deacon in 1832, and during the following year became a priest at Buckden. In 1835 he was married. Through his father's influence he was given the rectory of a remote parish in Southern England.

It was the custom that the rector, at Christmas, should give a mince pie, a loaf of bread, and a quart of ale to each individual in the parish, of every class, character, and age, down to the baby in arms. The ale was brewed at the rectory, and a baker came from Dorchester to make the mince pies. This appeared a very undesirable waste of money, but the custom was of such great antiquity that Mr. Carter thought it well to consult a lawyer before attempting to abolish it.

The rector wanted to spend the money, some £10, in clothes for the poor. The new plan did not meet with approval, and there was "a sensation," and the farmers who used to call on the rector never appeared afterward. In the Spring of 1844 Mr. Carter resigned his charge for the living of Clewer. The parish included a considerable part of the Town of Windsor. A former rector had been intemperate, and his bad example had had the worst effects. The church was in a wretched condition, the churchyard utterly neglected. The congregation was noisy and inattentive. An old barrel organ led the singing of the few children. Carter describes some of the peculiarities:

Perhaps the very worst feature of the time was the church wardens having half the alms and giving them in grants to those who came regularly to holy communion. Such was the effect that people generally were repelled from communion, and those who came were objects of contempt as eleemosynary beggars. It took a long time to root out this most unhappy state of feeling.

Carter's work never ceased. There was so much to do. Drunkenness was terribly rife. During a single week Carter buried two of the people who had died from the effects of drink. Temperance societies were started. About this time began his acquaintance with Bishop Wilberforce, and of him Carter wrote:

With an enormous capacity for work, an overpowering attractiveness of manner, and excessive warmth of affection he entered into the church movement in a most practical way unlike any one else. He popularised the church revival and raised the whole idea of Episcopal work with a most elastic sympathy, extending itself on all sides, to all kinds of views. The tract writer restored doctrine; he impelled as an active force at least in the main practical issues. There was no man that preached more, not one that made others preach more sermons. * * * The Bishop further ritual, though far from being a Ritualist. Characteristically he was against outward details of religious use, though he liked and encouraged a certain reverent form, e. g., he liked processions of surpliced clergy and choir in due order.

As early as 1848 an appeal had been made for the House of Mercy at Clewer, and into this work Carter threw himself heart and soul, for he felt that the Church had "failed to extend her ministry to those sinful and degraded beings and that the world's estimate of the degradation was one-sided." This is what he wrote:

Certainly the hard distinctions which the conventionalities of society have drawn can have no place here. As there can be no limit to the sympathy with which Christ's Sacred Heart yearned toward the fallen or to His power of restoring them, there can be no ground for excluding from the range of our compassion or the possibilities of complete renovation any even of the deadliest sins.

In his penitentiary work Carter believed in the necessity of confession, making the distinction between voluntary and enforced confession. A book of his, "The Doctrine of Confession in the Church of England," excited much discussion. Another step advocated by Carter was the forming of a sisterhood whose sole duty was to care for the penitents. The biographer writes "that the prevalence of the sins of lust and incontinence was continually brought home upon Canon Carter by the nights of his own parish and district. * * * This was the moving cause for the creation of the Clewer House of Mercy." The work prospered wonderfully under Carter's guidance and he administered to the House of Mercy for more than fifty years. But there were troubles. The departure of Newman and Manning from the Church of England had caused alarm. The system of confession advocated by Carter, the sisterhood, with a return to ritualism, had brought about many angry comments. The end was that Carter sent in his resignation, so far as his clerical functions were concerned. Then his friends and followers, in recognition of the good work done by him, presented him with the Wardenship of Clewer, with a house of residence. About this time he wrote:

I was thought by some to be an extreme Ritualist, and by others that I was led on against my own mind by my curates. But neither was true. My inclination has been for a good measure of ritual. I have believed a higher ritual to be our rightful inheritance. I have also thought outward forms, if not of unreasonable excess, a means of teaching the faith, and conducive to faith, and so to spiritual life, as the Wesleyans do, or by objective means, by what meets the eye and touches the senses from without; and I have had no doubt but that the latter means is the Church's method.

Worn out by excessive work, laboring unceasingly at the House of Mercy, this admirable man went to his final rest in 1901. In the chapel of the community at Clewer, on one side of the altar, there is an alabaster effigy of the founder, fully vested, and of the size of life. For seventy years Thomas Thellusson Carter had devoted his life to the work of mercy.

A GREAT HIGHWAY.

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD. (Historic Highways of America, Volume 10.) By Archer Butler Hulbert. With maps and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 208. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

In 1806 President Jefferson signed the act of Congress which provided for a "Great National Highway" from the Potomac to the Ohio. This act fixed the eastern end of the road at Cumberland, in Maryland. After an examination of the ground and elaborate surveys covering two years, Thomas Moore of Maryland, Joseph Kerr of Ohio, and Eli Williams of Maryland, Commissioners appointed by Jefferson, fixed the western terminus (for the time being) at a point just below Wheeling, in Virginia. Later the road was to extend through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and have its extreme limit at St. Louis. To quote Mr. Hulbert:

The first contracts were let on the 11th and the 16th of April, 1811, for building the first ten miles, west of Cumberland, Md. These contracts were completed in the year following. More were let in 1812, 1813, and 1815, and two years later contracts for all the distance to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, were let. In 1818, United States mail coaches were running between Washington, D. C., and Wheeling, Va. The cost of the road averaged $9,745 per mile between Cumberland and Uniontown, and $13,000 per mile for the entire division from the Potomac to the Ohio.

In 1825 a bill was passed by Congress appropriating $150,000 for building the road to Zanesville, Ohio, and for the extension of the surveys "to the permanent seat of Government in Missouri, to pass by the seats of Government of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois." By 1833 the road was completed as far as Columbus, and later extended to and beyond Indianapolis. The last section to St. Louis was, however, never graded. Already in 1836, when Congress was making an appropriation, railways were beginning to be the rivals of the highroad, and it was then proposed (though abortively) to substitute a railway through Illinois.

Meantime the great road had for two decades been very much alive and carried mails, passengers, and freight, east and west. It zigzagged over the mountains and stretched a broad ribbon eighty feet wide across the growing States to the north of the Ohio River. Express mails from Washington were required to reach Wheeling in 30 hours, Columbus in 45½ hours, Indianapolis in 65½ hours, Vandalia, Ill., in 85½ hours, and St. Louis in 94 hours, so that the times were not so slow as some people may imagine.

About the maintenance of the road there were troubles of a constitutional nature. Strict constructionists said that Congress could not establish tolls and toll gates, and the matter was arranged by handing the finished portions of the road over to the several States in which they lay. The States then set up the gates, collected the tolls, and made repairs. Mr. Hulbert here gives the scale of tolls in Pennsylvania and Ohio for man and beast and wheeled vehicle, describes the manner in which the macadam was laid and the massive fashion in which the bridges were built, and names all or nearly all of the inns and taverns that sprang up by the way. The list of taverns is a whole chapter long. Then he tells about the great coach companies, which monopolised the passenger traffic and crushed smaller rivals, just as the great railways do the little railways to-day. He drops a hint or two of coachmen famous for skill with whip and rein, of the manner in which the great of the land traveled, of the progresses of Presidents-elect, and how Henry Clay sat over the tavern fires with the famous driver "Ned" Bunting. He provides, too, copies of certain flaring advertisements, in which stage companies promised the best possible service and abused their rivals, and has several yarns of the immense loads carried by the great wagons called "freighters" and of the race of rough teamsters who guided these leviathans across country. Then he concludes with a prophecy. With the coming of the railroads, [illegible] the glories of the road revived, and echo once more with the traveler's horn!

Swinburne.

The new, complete edition of Swinburne's poems will comprise eleven volumes. The edition, which will be published in London by Chatto & Windus, will be dedicated to Theodore Watts-Dunton in a prefatory letter which will give a survey of the poet's career from the publication of "The Queen Mother" to that of "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards." The poems and ballads will occupy six volumes and the dramas five volumes. The long-announced volume of new poems by Mr. Swinburne will be published in the Spring. It is not yet decided whether it will be produced as a separate volume or incorporated in the collected edition.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY:

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D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

The Independent

CONTENTS FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6.

A Proposition for Christian Union. By Amory H. Bradford.
The Cebu Diocese in Prospect. Bishop Thomas T. A. Hendrick.
Some Considerations of the Far Eastern Crisis. Colgate Baker.
The Experiments of a Flying Man. By Wilbur Wright.
The Land of the Midday Moon. By Francis E. Clark.
Modern Advertising Methods. By Hrolf Wisby.
Whitaker Wright in England and America.
Herbert Spencer's Japanese Blunder.
Morality Up to Date.
My Life in the Penitentiary.
The Teaching of English Literature.
Horticultural Romance.
Joan of Arc.
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1904 EARLY SPRING BOOKS 1904

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A Comedy by PHILIP PAYNE, author of "The Mills of Man," now in its third edition. Alonzo Alexander Parson and his man, Casey, will provoke such laughter as you have not known since you met our old friend Mr. Micawber. Cloth, $1.50.

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A volume pulsing with a vigorous woman's enthusiasm for wholesome, everyday life. By MARION FOSTER WASHBURNE. With nine full-page drawings by Ruth Mary Hallock. Cloth, $1.25.

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By ARTHUR J. RUSSELL, illustrated with 200 drawings in pen and ink, by Ruth M. Hallock.
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By ROLAND C. BOWMAN. A book of verse as humorous and human as the work of Field and Riley. Illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory.
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The latest book by the romantic author-artist
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AGNOSTICISM.

Sir Leslie Stephen's Arguments Not Altogether Convincing.*

IN an "Agnostic's Apology," here reprinted, in spite of what to many must be rather unwelcome and often distressing conclusions, there is nothing of which the student of our times can take offense. Sir Leslie Stephen's attitude is not militant, he flaunts no banner, he attacks no one gratuitously, and when his one weapon, sarcasm, is employed at all, it is employed with justice and discretion only against dishonest superstition and complacent stupidity.

"I can see," he says, "as every one else can see, that a vast social and intellectual transformation is taking place—and taking place, probably, with more rapidity now than at almost any historical period." We may fail to be convinced that the transformation is to be as radical or is to come as suddenly as Sir Leslie believes. Indeed, it is a historic fact often to be observed that the thinker, whatever his views of the past or future, is generally ill at ease in his own time. The many millenniums dreamed that never came, the innumerable catastrophes heralded by those whom, for all their earnestness, in the light of the event posterity can fortunately regard as lying prophets, attest the fact For "la maladie du siècle" is a disease not particular to the nineteenth century; but one which under slightly different forms reappears to trouble the thinker of every succeeding generation. He lives in a little round of days, and must see played before him the magnificent drama of the centuries, so to the really serious philosopher who works and hopes for progress, for the future—and among these Sir Leslie Stephen must surely be counted even by his opponents—the present must necessarily and always appear incomplete and unsatisfactory. His discontent was therefore in some sort to be expected.

But however much or little we believe that the present can accomplish for us, that the old order changes yielding to the new, is not to be denied; and in these studies Sir Leslie attempts to show us what should be the attitude of the "sensible man" who waits in darkness for that "far-off divine event." He would perhaps object to the "divine" of the poet; for the word is not in his creed. As a utilitarian, nevertheless, he has an honest interest in hastening its coming and in hoping for a balance of good. To the immediate present, however, he stands in the relation of the skilled physician called in for consultation at the passing of our weak and failing body politic and religious; and his only word to that crowd of enthusiasts and reformers too eager to greet the new with their wild cry of "Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!" is "Silence." To such an attitude there can be nothing to object, and with the spirit in which his work is conceived the serious student as well as the sensible man must agree. Whether we should accept his conclusions, or, rather, his premises—for given his premises, his conclusions are inevitable—is an independent question.

It is but just to Sir Leslie Stephen to call him one of the first logicians of his time, and it would be the height of presumption in us to criticise his application of his method. Not having been entirely convinced by his conclusions, however, we may take refuge in one of two alternatives. In the first place, we may in general refuse to admit the absolute validity of the conclusions of so abstract a science as logic when forced to its limits; or, on the other hand, when contradictions appear, we may assert that in a particular case the facts treated were not amenable to the method employed. Personally we confess that for ourselves such contradictions seem to appear in the book before us, and we will attempt briefly to signal them. First of all, Sir Leslie everywhere accepts the criteria of logic, of abstract thought. He likewise insists upon the sole validity of the truths of past and present experience. Naturally enough, therefore, he has accepted the doctrine of historical evolution, for it is from a scientific codification of the data of such experience that evolution has brought to the fore its ideas of social progress and development. On the one side, and in general, we may therefore consider him as the logician, rigidly applying logic to the data of experience, and on the other we may in some sort regard him as the evolutionist philosopher. In the chapters "An Agnostic's Apology," "What Is Materialism?" and "Newman's Theory of Belief" he insists upon the application to experience of the criteria of abstract logic; in his article on "Toleration" his attitude is that of the evolutionist philosopher. He shows admirably the futility of persecutions, for truth to him is a natural and inevitable growth. It cannot be suppressed by martyring those whose integrity forces them to profess it. It is not possessed by these alone. Deep down in humanity the seed has been planted, and though you may cut away its first manifestations, you have not eradicated it. Had Newton never seen the apple fall, for instance, our author believes we should still have had the theory of gravitation. The truth was necessary to humanity. The false faiths, the heresies, on the contrary, like the useless appendages of plant or animal life, possessing no independent principle of vitality, will of their own weakness fail and waste away. Persecution is therefore in any case an unjustifiable and unnecessary evil.

In his last chapter, "The Religion of All Sensible Men," Sir Leslie is both uncompromising logician and evolutionist. To us the two attitudes are not entirely compatible. For with regard to any particular process, to the evolutionist it is the result which proves the fact, while to the abstract thinker it is the rationality of the process. Were life always rational, as we understand it, we might expect the good logician to foretell us the future; we might, for instance, expect Sir Leslie to describe to us what that new religion is to be which he is seeking and of which he confesses to know nothing at all. Having accepted two such different methods of procedure, the author sometimes fails to convince us and his conclusions often imply certain contradictions; a very profound metaphysical question must be solved before two such methods can be made to agree, if ever they do agree; but this our author has not touched here, and it will therefore be only fair that for the present we proceed with his own point of view.

In the present volume Stephen is concerned with the data of the theologians and proves, undeniably, the many contradictions of the present day orthodox theology. The brunt of his attack is directed against Newman. This late eloquent apostle of Catholicism attempted to show in his Grammar of Assent what are the necessary conditions under which we arrive at a really living faith. He does not claim that we do so by logic; we come to it rather by what Newman felicitously termed the "illative" sense. When a new article of faith is presented to us, this mysterious sense carries it back, correlates it with all the previous facts of our being and if it corresponds to an inner need of that organism, if it is congruous and necessary to that complex of emotions and aspirations called the personality, we accept it; if not, we cast it off. By this method, as Sir Leslie admits, we can distinguish between a real and a sham belief. Submitting Newman's faith, however, to the canons of logic, he would declare it illogical and conclude that Newman's belief was not a true but a false belief. Sir Leslie does not agree with or in any way arraign Newman's method of arriving at belief, concedes to it, in fact, necessity and reality. We might therefore expect the thorough-going evolutionist-philosopher to accept it as a fact to be reckoned with; and any further refinement of distinctions to prove the real, false or the true, unreal becomes a highly interesting logical tour de force, comparable only to the last surpassing trick of the conjuror. As such, of course, the author did not intend it; and as such it should not be taken. With him it is the result of an honest conviction, or, rather, of a frank and honest doubt.

It deserves, therefore, respectful and profound consideration. For us, however, a crux like the above presents insurmountable difficulties. We are forced into it, we believe, by the method here adopted by Sir Leslie. Even to so frank and masterly a logician, the limitations of his instrument were confessedly obvious. Logic is a purely negative and corrective science, as he himself admits. The generous human impulses which have created all poetry, which have founded religions and maintained nations, have nothing to do with logic. The spurs to action through which alone progress is possible have never come as the result of reflection. Quite the contrary: the patriot, for example, does not sacrifice his life for his country after first having assured himself by an irrefutable chain of argument of the high and noble destiny of his country, but from a much more immediate and convincing faith in the land of his fathers. Such impulses and the sources from which they spring—and among these, religious faith must of course be given a large place—are, therefore, the really important factors in the history of civilization. When you eliminate such factors as illogical, though your resulting caput mortuum will conform to the conditions of logic, it will not conform to the conditions of life. You but prove again, as does the book before us, that life is larger than any theory of life, than any theory at least arrived at by following the conclusions of so abstract a science as formal logic.

Sir Leslie Stephen stands as spokesman for a large body of earnest seekers after truth, and surely such want not for a worthy advocate. It is to be hoped that their opponents will take an equally frank and dispassionate attitude, and that they will be as heartily concerned for the good of the race. For so long as agnosticism retains its present point of view, so long as logic, unsupported and restricted to the field circumscribed, can make no universally convincing appeal, the situation among intelligent men can, for a time at least, be but a continuance of the present rather unsatisfactory status quo.

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

South Bethlehem, Penn.

*AN AGNOSTIC'S APOLOGY AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Sir Leslie Stephen, K. C. B. Second edition. 8vo; cloth. Pp. 367. 1903. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: Smith, Elder & Co. Price, $2.

"Prospero" and "Said,"

Henry Harland was recently asked how he intended the title of his new book, "My Friend Prospero," should be pronounced, and replied that the accent should be on the second syllable, "Pros-pér-o." Some difficulty is also being found in pronouncing Marmaduke Pickthall's book, "Said, the Fisherman." The diaeresis over the "i" in Said is sometimes left out. The name might be more phonetically spelled "Sahéed." Of course authors have a right to pronounce the names of their characters as they please, but in Italy Prospero is accented on the first syllable.

MODERN ITALY.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford Disputes Mrs. Atherton's Statement That It Is "An Old Corpse."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 30 I see an extract from an article by Mrs. Atherton which appeared in The Bookman not long ago. The extract refers to Italy, and incidentally to the novels of Signor D'Annunzio. The writer condemns the Italian author in very strong terms. His books, she says, are the most repulsive works of art ever achieved by an uncompromising realist; they are repulsive in their monotonous reality and in the mental, spiritual, and bodily disease of every character portrayed—and more to the same effect. Having thus expressed her opinion of D'Annunzio's books, Mrs. Atherton goes on at once to state with apodictic certainty that "they are Italy." After some remarks about the "horde of sightseers who bore themselves in picture galleries and try to feel romantic among the ancient smells of Venice," Mrs. Atherton says that "any person born with the faculty to see must recognize Italy for what she is—an old corpse. She reeks with rottenness, degradation, and disease; she is a thing of the far past, gangrened, crying out for decent burial. And, consciously or not, this hideous fact is epitomized in D'Annunzio novels; and surrounds them with the same sinister glow that rises from the corruptions of the marsh and the sea."

This is strong language. One naturally inquires what grounds Mrs. Atherton can have for such tremendous and sweeping invective. No one will deny that she, or any other reader, is at liberty to judge the works of a modern writer according to individual taste, but I doubt whether any sensible reader would feel himself justified in judging a nation from the descriptions of its people which he finds in the works of a single novelist. Does any one really believe that France and the French are fairly described in Zola's novels? Is England now, or was she ever, peopled by the creations of Dickens's brain, by his Fagins, Bumbles, and Quilps, his Pecksniffs, and his Carkers? Certainly not. We must therefore at once set aside the hypothesis that Mrs. Atherton is judging modern Italy by the personages of whom she reads in D'Annunzio's novels. But only one other supposition is possible. She must be passing her terrible judgment upon Italians, after a long and intimate acquaintance with them; for surely no one could use such language lightly.

But I understand, upon credible authority, and if I am mistaken I apologize to Mrs. Atherton, that her knowledge of Italy and Italians has been derived from three visits to the country, of no very long duration. Compared with the amount of study Mrs. Atherton has bestowed upon the subject, the opinion she expresses covers a good deal of ground. It suggests prejudice; and in logic it might almost be described as a universal negative, which, we are taught, can never be proved.

An eminent American man of science, who has walked over a great part of Europe in his Summer holidays, quietly studying the manners and customs of different nations, recently tramped from village to village through a great part of Italy. On his return he told me that while the people of another Continental nation—which I shall not name—struck him as a rich race struggling with death, he found the Italians to be a young race struggling with starvation.

We Americans are much given to excuse our shortcomings, when we admit them, on the ground that we are a "young Nation." I do not question the validity of the excuse, but as a Nation we are already well into the second century of our existence, and we have nearly a century of political importance behind us. Italy, as a nation, came into existence little more than fifty years ago, after having been subjected to a system of disintegration which would have killed all the life out of a race possessed of less vitality. Fifty years ago Italy was cut up into a great number of small States, some of which were avowedly under foreign domination, and almost all of which were so in the secret reality which the small rulers would not acknowledge. Whatever mistakes Italy may have committed, whatever enmities she may have aroused, she is to-day not only united, but is undoubtedly counted among the great powers, and her defection from the Triple Alliance, which has, in effect, preserved peace in Europe during many years past, would be a calamity of which the whole world would feel the results. She has made greater sacrifices to attain her present position than have been made, I believe, by any other European nation. She has fought with success against internal difficulties very imperfectly understood even by her immediate neighbors, and has shown a confidence in herself, in her future, and in her national convictions which is a most direct and convincing proof of the healthy power to live. These facts are not to be denied.

Lack of space forbids me to enter into a consideration of Italy's finance and economy, but one fact speaks volumes for both. After being very near to financial ruin, Italy's currency is now at par, and last October French gold was at a discount throughout Italy. If all this is the consequence of "rottenness, degradation, disease, and gangrene," let others apply themselves industriously to the culture of those germs.

If Mrs. Atherton narrows her condemnation to the question of ethics, I take the liberty of saying that she does not know the Italian people. She was not born among them, as I was; her parents did not live among them, as mine did; she was not brought up among them, as I have been; and, setting all personal considerations apart, and with all the respect due to a writer of Mrs. Atherton's attainments, I feel safe in saying that my opinion is a fair and just one, founded upon long experience. What calls itself "society" in Italy is not in the least more rotten than what calls itself "society" elsewhere, and I truly believe that the morality of the rest of the population, taken on an average throughout the country, is as good as that of other European men and women.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

New York, Feb. 5, 1904.

"HOW TO EAT."

THE A B Z OF OUR OWN NUTRITION. By Horace Fletcher, author of "Menticulture," "Glutton or Epicure," &c. Experimentally assisted by Dr. Ernest Wax Someren, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., of Venice, Italy, and Dr. Hubert Higgins, M. A., M. B. C. S., L. R. C. P., of Cambridge, England. 12mo. Pp. 126. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

This is a serious treatment of a serious subject. It is pretty generally admitted that the civilized man does not feed himself in sanitary fashion. Often, if he is well furnished with the world's goods, he eats too much. Sometimes, when the long division of food products is not mathematically made, he does not eat enough. However, the present volume is not designed to fill the mouths of the indigent; it is designed to show those who have the price that they need not forego the pleasures of the table in order to escape the gout and dyspepsia.

The whole secret lies in the matter of complete mastication, says Mr. Horace Fletcher. Food completely masticated is readily digested without waste or overwork for the stomach. Therefore less food is needed to stoke the human motor and run the machinery necessary to work of body and brain. If, moreover, one spends a long time (comparatively) chewing each mouthful, the appetite is satisfied with less food and the palate as much tickled with a little as it would be with twice as much if the bolting process were followed. And, further, by a reflex this thorough mastication tends to the training of the appetite back to its natural state. In the natural state, says Mr. Fletcher, the appetite is an infallible guide to what to eat and how much. But it is necessary to distinguish between a natural appetite and a false one. The natural appetite craves some particular kind of simple food. This craving is accompanied by a "watering of the mouth." The false appetite is no more than a feeling of interior discontent, a craving for something—anything. It is a symptom of disease. Don't pay any attention to this appetite, says Mr. Fletcher; wait for the natural appetite to come. Then eat what that appetite demands and chew that thing well.

There's a vast deal of matter in this book, but it is all designed to back up the rules of feeding set forth in what the author calls the A, B, Z primer, comprising some ten pages under captions A, B, and Z—which same are letters of cabalistic value. This A, B, Z primer sets down (and the language is plain) what Mr. Fletcher conceives to be the necessary principles of wholesome nutrition. Spades are called simply—spades, and the rules are designed for the unscientific. Later are added more complete and scientific expositions of the same things, with tables of various diets and the effects of them. Reference is made, too, to the experiments going on at Yale, where are now quartered twenty privates of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army and three non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, these men performing duty as the subjects of dietary experiments to determine what is the best food, and how to eat it and how much to eat in order to produce the best results.

"Rabies."

Dr. David Sime, in the volume on "Rabies," which The Macmillan Company publishes, tells of "its place among germ diseases, and its origin in the animal kingdom." The book has been grounded on "wide researches." "It is a study of rabies in a threefold direction, its causation in the individual organism; its place among germ diseases, with the end of bacterial agency in the animal economy, and, lastly, its origin in the animal kingdom. The treatment of the subject is from a series of standpoints, which, in view, are far-ranging through the realm of bacterial life and activity, and which are perhaps not the least important features of the work." In his chapter on "Why Rabies Prevails in the Dog," Dr. Sime writes:

Rabies, then, it may be inferred, takes its origin—in whatever way this may be occasioned—in the hunted rather than in the hunting division of the animal kingdom. And the realm of hunted animals comprises, as it so happens, the entire class of herbivora, from the greatest to the smallest. * * * Every species of hunted animal, even the highest and most powerful, such as the stag, the ram, the bull, is capable of intensifying rabies on transmission. * * * On the other hand, the entire class of hunting animals is included in the attenuating division of the animal kingdom. Every order of hunting animal is capable of attenuating rabies on transmission. * * * Consequently, if the disease crops up anywhere, however mysteriously, in the hunted division of the animal kingdom, * * * then the hunting division, and, above all such, the dog race, cannot fail to acquire it, in spite of any amount of inherent preventive or refractory power. But rabies is not confined to the exclusively hunting and the exclusively hunted classes; there is probably no animal which is not capable of being rabidized.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MEMORIALS OF MARY WILDER WHITE. A Century Ago in New England. By Elizabeth Amelia Dwight. Edited by Mary Wilder Tilston. 8vo. Boston: The Everett Press Company.

JEREMY TAYLOR. By Edmund Gosse. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION. With Especial Reference to the Expedition of Lewis and Clark. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

THE STORY OF THE LOPEZ FAMILY. A Page from the History of the War in the Philippines. Edited and with an introduction by Canning Eyot. Pp. 217. Portraits and illustrations. Boston: The James H. West Company. $1.

THE LINCOLN LEGION. The Story of Its Founder and Forerunners. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. $1.

PRESIDING LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE. Containing Biographical Appreciations, Together with a Short History of the Executive Mansion and a Treatise On Its Etiquette and Customs. By Lila G. A. Woolfall. Introduction by Margaret E. Sangster. Illustrated. 8vo. Washington: National Literature and Art.

Essays and General Literature.

A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE VARIOUS DATES ASSIGNED TO THE BIRTH OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. THE REAL DATE 1451. With a Bibliography of the Question. By Henry Vignaud. 12mo. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles.

THE MEMOIRS OF RUFUS PUTNAM and Certain Official Papers and Correspondence Published by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Ohio. Compiled and annotated by Miss Rowena Buell. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4 net.

Religion.

FROM AGNOSTICISM TO THEISM. By Charles F. Dole. 12mo. Boston: James H. West Company. 25 cents.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL. By Alois von Bauer. 16mo. New York: J. Demond. (Paper.)

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH ON ANGLO-SAXON CIVILIZATIONS. Being the Lectures Delivered Before the Churchman's League of the District of Columbia in 1903. 12mo. New York: Edwin S. Graham. 50 cents net.

Travel and Sport.

FOOTFARINGS. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo. Clinton, N. Y.: George William Browning. $1.25 net.

THE SPORTING DOG. By Joseph A. Graham. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

New Editions.

THE THIRD TOUR OF DR. SYNTAX IN SEARCH OF A WIFE. A Poem. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

HANDY ANDY. A Tale of Irish Life. By Samuel Lover. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Poetry.

FLOWERS OF THE FIELD. By Helene Gingold. 12mo. London: Digby, Long & Co.

HOME SONGS. By Mary A. Simpson. 12mo. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

OVERTONES. By Lillie Baker Halsted. 16mo. New York: Published by author.

ONE THOUSAND POEMS FOR CHILDREN. A Choice of the Best Verse, Old and New. Edited by Roger Ingpen. 8vo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net.

Fiction.

SEVASTOPOL AND OTHER MILITARY ESSAYS. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

SYLVIA'S HUSBAND. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. Novelette de Luxe Series. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CHATS ON WRITERS AND BOOKS. By John N. Crawford. Introduction by Horatio W. Seymour. 8vo. 2 vols. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. $2.50 net.

THE WORLD DESTROYER. By Horace Mann. 12mo. Washington, D. C.: The Lucas-Lincoln Company, 715 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

LEFT IN CHARGE. By Clara Morris. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING. A Handbook of Popular Nautical Information. With Numerous Diagrams, Plans and Illustrations. Edited by Francis Mitoun. 16mo. London: Alexander Moring.

BRIDGE TACTICS. A Complete System of Self-Instruction. By R. F. Foster. 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

WHITTAKER'S ANATOMICAL MODEL OF THE FEMALE HUMAN BODY. Edited by W. S. Furneaux. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75 net.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ARMY. By L. S. Amery. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Two Irish Families.

THE HISTORY OF TWO ULSTER MANORS AND THEIR OWNERS. By The Earl of Belmore. Reissue. Revised and enlarged. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 490. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Earl of Belmore's "History of Two Ulster Manors" can only be of interest to few. It gives an account from original documents of the transfers of particular plots of ground in Ireland, and with it is united the history of the family to which the Earl belongs. The Corry line seems to have been much given to alliances with heiresses and to have been keenly awake to the acquisition of property. At the close of the eighteenth century Admar Lowry Corry was created a Baron of Ireland, and later on a Viscount. What were the special acts on the part of this particular Corry which conferred distinctions on him are scarcely discoverable. To the local antiquarian the perusal of legal documents may give a certain pleasure. There are occasional portions of letters dated 1782 which are fairly amusing. This is an extract from one of them:

I should hope your Lordship hath very little to complain of from the Decline of years. Dr. Swift at almost double your age, though he was never seen to smile, could make thousands laugh. Let the religious drones of Life retire into their cells, to tell their Beads and ruminate over their Death's head—cerne vitam—memento mori. . . . But I would inscribe over the gate of your Hermitage in golden letters—ex otio negocium; for consider, my Lord, what Providence requires, your friends hope, and the world expects of your Talents.

What a wicked tax was that imposed in the time of Charles II. "on every" "hearth and other place used for firing and stoves within every dwelling." This "Hearth Money Roll," as it was called, is reproduced in the volume, and curious are the names of those liable to the tax. Donallij, Murphij, Ravertij, (Rafferty?) At the conclusion the Earl gives a complete catalogue of all the pictures and engravings to be seen in the various rooms at his mansion, Castlecoole. The first edition of the Earl of Belmore's volume having appeared in 1881, the one under notice has been subjected to revision and enlargement.

GAME BIRDS.

SNIPE AND WOODCOCK. By L. H. De Visme Shaw. With chapters on Snipe and Woodcock in Ireland, by Richard J. Usher. Cookery, by Alexander Innes Shand. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 298. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Strange, according to Mr. De Visme Shaw, is the derivation of the word "snipe." The birds of the Scolopax genus are distinguishable by the length of their bills. Now the French for bill is bec, hence becassine. In Portuguese it is narseja, from naris, and in the German schnepfe from schneppen, and that is probably the common prime root of our own word snipe, or, as it was once called, snite. There is proof of this, because snite was the word in use in rural England a century or so ago. A poet of the time of Chaucer has a line in which "snyghte" appears. Shakespeare writes "snipe" in "Othello," but a contemporary of his has it "snyte." Somehow of later years the verb "to snipe" has come into use, and in an uncanny manner. In the accounts of the war with the Boers sniping the enemy was a common term, and both sides seem to have engaged in this killing whenever chance permitted of it.

The volume "Snipe and Woodcock," belonging to the "Fur and Feather Series," contains much that is not alone ornithological in character, but interesting to the sportsman. First comes the matter, which of the two, the snipe or the woodcock, is the better bird? It seems rather unsportsmanlike to believe that a man thinks most of the edible quality of the bird he shoots. Is it because the woodcock is the scarcer of the two that when dished it is the more prized?

"A first-class snipe shot is born," writes our authority. "If a man be a good snipe shot he is invariably, I believe, a good shot among any other kind of game." With our extended grounds in the United States snipe of many kinds are no rarity, and there are plenty of them shot, nor do we comment much on it. One "hot snipe corner," as it is called, was once to be found in a boggy land not far from Lowestoft, in England.

You always approach a woodcock with a certain amount of respect. It is a difficult bird to kill on account of its surroundings. You rarely find it in the open. Its flight is most irregular. In his particular study of the woodcock Mr. De Visme Shaw describes what may be novel to many concerning the bill of the bird.

This wonderful organ, the bill of the woodcock and its relatives, is one mass of nerves. If soaked in water for a few days the outer skin may be readily peeled off, and one may then see the nerve system laid bare to the eye. The nerve cells, hexagonal, are arranged in raised lines. The cushion at the tip of the upper mandible is a nerve mass of the most extreme sensitiveness. The nerves on the upper mandible detect the worm.

Woodcock must be fairly plentiful in some favored grounds in England, for the record is given of a party of 3 guns killing 508 woodcock in a day. On some Irish estates there seems to be an abundance of woodcock. At the conclusion Mr. Alexander Innes Shand treats of the cookery of the snipe and the woodcock.

In the olden times, when the only means of transportation was by coach, all English game came to market in a spoiled condition. Hence there set in the fashion for what was called "high game." That wonderful man Brillat-Savarin, who had a genius for cooking, wrote that that distingué bird, the woodcock, was "never in all its glory save when roasted under the eyes of the sportsman, especially of the sportsman who had killed it."

A Story of the Wilderness.

ON THE WE-A TRAIL. A Story of the Great Wilderness. By Caroline Brown. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A romance in which Clark is the military hero is the story of "On the We-a Trail," and incidentally it is punctuated with Indian massacres, engagements between the Americans and British under Gen. Hamilton, descriptions of sharp encounters, and the story of two lovers separated by the fortunes of war and by the fortunes of war reunited.

One of the lovers is a stalwart young American named Lancaster, the other a beautiful girl called Farriby, and Farriby, after seeing her entire family killed by the Indians, herself meets with a series of adventures which leaves small surprise in the reader's mind that she should have finally lost all memory and entirely forgotten the stalwart young man who was even then ranging the country in search of her.

The Homiletic Review.

The current Homiletic Review contains a contribution from Prof. A. H. Sayce on "The Latest Light on the Bible from Palestine," "Radical Ideas in the Croydon Parsonage," by Bishop Vincent; "Romanism at Home in the Last Forty Years of the Nineteenth Century," by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Fairfield of Oberlin, Ohio; "The Value of a Sense of Humor to the Preacher," by the Rev. Harold Puttiman, and a number of other interesting papers. A new serial department has been opened, conducted by the Rev. Albert Sidney Gregg, entitled Church Administration, which will contain instructions and illustrations of how to make a successful church. Dr. D. S.

Italy in Foreign Eyes.

The intelligent reading public has shown of late a marked liking for those compilations called anthologies, and the anthologists have even concerned themselves with subjects other than literary. What well-known critics have had to say of the masterpieces of painting, of sculpture, of architecture, even what observing tourists for the last three hundred years have had to say about London, has been collected in separate volumes with satisfactory results. It is, therefore, with more or less regard for public appreciation, of form at least, that H. Neville Maugham has collected into a single volume what travelers have written about Italy—Italy of the Renaissance, of Papal and of foreign rule, of the revolutions and conspiracies, and of the unification. "The Book of Italian Travel." Leather-bound, 12mo. Pp. 460. London: Grant Richards. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Mr. Maugham's idea is most praiseworthy and he has executed it in a manner which is both delightful and instructive. Being guided by the thought that impressions and observations make pleasanter reading, and really presents truth better than facts and judgments, he has drawn much of his material from sources which, individually, have never been considered authoritative because they were personal, intimate, inadequate, and transitory. But that is what gives varied and clinging interest to his pages—these fragments of "impressions de voyage," written by many and opposing pens and covering a long period of years, often describing the same thing at different times and from different points of view, or, from the same point of view, under different influences. On the other hand, he has incorporated a sufficient number of extracts from men like Symonds, Shelley, Taine, Goethe, and Norton to excuse himself from the charge of triviality. Extracts from these and from writers like Dickens, Eliot, Trollope, Hawthorne, Howells, and a host of others, even including Montaigne, Evelyn, and Mme. de Staël, form a collection of ideas which in spirit, atmosphere, and even movement can be equalled by no single writer, whatever his attainments and experience.

The method of presentation is excellent. The first part of the book is divided into two essays—"Italy and the School of Humanism and Taste," and "Italy and the Modern Spirit"—which together with the author's views concern the writers later to be cited, their lives and their opportunities for making observations. Then come the extracts, which are divided into six chapters, in each one of which the quotations follow a chronological order—"Venice and Towns of the Adriatic," "The Lakes, Milan, and Towns to Bologna," "Turin, Genoa, Pisa, and Towns to Leghorn," "Florence, Perugia, and Towns to Orvieto," "Rome," "Naples and the Bay of Naples."

Although it may be seen from its form that "Italian Travel" invites systematic study, it will be found interesting on whatever page one looks. From prejudice and bigotry one may turn at once to optimism, or from a dwarfing provincialism in ideas of art and culture to a worldly appreciation that recognises no dominating, fundamental evil. But Mr. Maugham has left a task to be performed which one less certain of the serious disposition of his readers would have done himself. The reader who has the enthusiasm and patience to make with proper intelligence an exhaustive index for the volume, which it now lacks, will have acquired a knowledge of the subject which is possessed by few.

New Story by Stephens.

Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "Philip Winwood," "An Enemy to the King," "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," &c., is putting the finishing touches to his new book to bear the imprint of L. C. Page & Co. It is entitled "The Bright Face of Danger," and is a sequel to "An Enemy to the King." It is a romantic novel and deals with the France of Henry IV. "An Enemy to the King," by the way, is reported in its fiftieth thousand.

Whittaker's New Books.

Thomas Whittaker will shortly publish for the Lenten season "The Cross and Passion: Good Friday Addresses," by the Rev. Dr. George Hodges of Cambridge, and "The Call of the Master," a series of addresses delivered at the midday Lent services in St. Paul's, Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Reginald Heber Howe.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

By Albert J. Beveridge

This book by Senator Beveridge of Indiana gives an accurate and interesting description of Russia's policy of expansion, which has become a possible cause for war.

Senator Beveridge investigated the conditions, the peoples, the industries, the markets, the religions of Russia, Japan, China, Manchuria, and Korea. The volume is of importance and value to the men and women of this country who are interested in the development of the new political, diplomatic, and commercial relations of the United States with the East. With maps, $2.50 net.

Other volumes that deal with the many and various phases of the Far East and its people are added below,—entertaining travels, important epochs of history, scenes and customs, adventures and campaigns—a list from which every reader will find something of interest, of timely value, and to his liking.

COLQUHOUN'S "China in Transformation."

COLQUHOUN'S "Russia Against India."

RANSOME'S "Japan in Transition."

CLARK'S "A New Way Around an Old World."

CHILD'S "The Tsar and His People."

"The Crisis in China," a series of articles by leading authorities reprinted from the North American Review.

HARPER'S "Pictorial History of the War with Spain." 2 vols.

HARPER'S "Pictorial History of the War in the Philippines." 2 vols.

GRIFFIS' "The Mikado's Empire." 2 vols. New edition.

LODGE'S "The War with Spain."

COLQUHOUN'S "Overland to China."

HEDIN'S "Through Asia." 2 vols.

LANDOR'S "In the Forbidden Land." 2 vols.

MACGAHAN'S "Campaigning on the Oxus."

MORSE'S "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings."

SCIDMORE'S "Jinrikisha Days in Japan."

STEPNIAK'S "The Russian Peasantry."

VAMBERY'S "Travels in Central Asia."

And for younger readers, Knox's "Boy Travellers in the Russian Empire."

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McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 6, 1904.—16 PAGES.

MR. HARDY'S DRAMA.

It must be admitted, to begin with, that Thomas Hardy had an indisputable right to compose a drama, if he chose to do so, and, for that matter, to project it in 100 acts instead of the 19 of his scheme, and to divide the said acts into 1,000 scenes instead of the meagre 130 to which he has limited his muse.

It was also clearly Mr. Hardy's right to make a preface for his drama for the purpose of explaining that the work was intended for the closet, not the stage; for mental not theatrical performance. Thus, also, have other poets spoken of dramas they have written, and an incredulous world has sometimes smiled, while never doubting that the plays would not and, perhaps, could not be acted. There are some words in Mr. Hardy's preface, however, which suggest that he has a secret hope that some day his play may be acted.

Why does he hint, for example, at the debased state of the contemporary stage? Why is the possibility that "mental performance alone may eventually be the fate of all drama other than that of contemporary or frivolous life" a "question not without interest" in the introduction of a poem in dramatic form avowedly intended only to be read? Why should the suggestion of "a monotonic delivery of speeches, with dreamy conventional gestures" be made for the supernatural characters, together with a remark about the employment of "gauzes or screens to blur outlines" in such a preface? Why should the author carefully point out a certain likeness between this "drama" and the plays of Aeschylus, which were certainly acted?

But whatever the hope of the author may be, a perusal of the first part of "The Dynasts: A Drama of the Napoleonic Wars" (the Macmillan Company) must satisfy the sophisticated reader that no attempt will ever be made toward its theatrical performance. That is the only point, we fancy, upon which the mind of the sophisticated reader of this fragment will ever be thoroughly satisfied concerning it. It is such a bewildering conglomeration of the real and the ideal, of the pageantry of war and the commonplace of peasant life; of verse possessing appreciable poetic charm and verse that is no better or much worse than so much prose; of the chattering and moaning of joyless, impotent, and undignified spirits; of the needless talk of humans, of tragedy spoiled by bathos, of comedy that fails to amuse; of humor and irony almost worthy of Swift, of measured moralizing quite worthy of Tupper, that the most receptive mind can make very little out of it.

The poet insists, first, on the acceptance of the doctrine of predestination. The rise and fall of the Corsican were foreordained. Wherefore, the schemes of Pitt were useless. Yet the poet insists just as strongly (and, he says, has planned his formidable work for the sole purpose of insisting,) on the potency of England's influence in the Napoleonic wars from first to last. But what mattered England's influence, if all was prearranged in the overworld? Why insist upon it?

We published some account of the first part of this curious work last week. The second and third parts may or may not be forthcoming. The author has them "in hand," but does not pledge himself to give them to the world. Perhaps much depends on the acceptance of Part I. Wherefore, let us say again that it is readable. Admirers of Hardy's best works (this is surely not one of them) will find passages in it worthy of the poet. Yet they are not generally speeches of Napoleon or Pitt or George III., (the three personages most elaborately drawn in Part I.) but rather the utterances of peasants and burghers.

One notes that the rhythm demands the pronunciation of Trafalgar with the accent on the last syllable, as Englishmen of to-day do not pronounce the word. One notes also Mr. Hardy's evident knowledge of the tricks of cable correspondents in the use of such words as "unknow," "inexist," "uncurse," which are known in newspaperdom as "cable words." "Artistry," "bombastry," and the like are used plentifully.

Hardy uses the word "panorama" in his preface to describe "The Dynasts." It does demand of the reader a sort of panoramic imagination. He must see things largely. He must supply many details. He must also be prodigiously interested in the English history of the opening of the nineteenth century and view all the momentous happenings on the Continent of Europe in that era from the British point of view.

PROF. WOODBERRY.

The resignation of Prof. George E. Woodberry of his position in the Faculty of Columbia University, however much it may be regretted by the friends of the university, (and the loss to any educational institution of the services of a scholar so richly equipped is not to be taken lightly,) may, nevertheless, have its compensations in the benefit that may accrue to the world at large.

Prof. Woodberry, as we have already announced, has undertaken the arduous task of editing, for Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., a new "universal library" of the classical literature of England, America, and other countries, somewhat on the plan of the famous Bohn editions, but of much broader scope. The publishers have had this plan in view for a long time, and Prof. Woodberry, during his sojourn in Europe, will devote much of his time to furthering the scheme. With the freedom he will now enjoy from professorial labors he will be enabled to give more of his time to this scheme, which is an excellent one, and worthy of his best efforts. And we could not name another man in this country better suited to carry forward to success a work of this description.

"OLD FITZ."

Thomas Wright, of Olney, in England, Cowper's town, and author of a "Life of Cowper" which has not escaped some harsh criticism, has written a biography of Edward FitzGerald, the discoverer of "Omar Khayyam," the translator of Calderon, which has been well received in England and is likely to be eagerly accepted here when it gets the honor, which it surely deserves, of American republication. We cannot know too much about "Old Fitz." There has been no more delightful figure in the whole range of English letters.

His very whims and oddities, "crotchets," as Tennyson called them, are endearing. His Boythorn-like condemnation of books and men and works of art he did not like detracts not at all from his literary stature. His works, which have reached the distinction of a variorum edition, were surprisingly few in number, considering the richness and variety of his attainments, but they are all precious to the literary student.

William Aldis Wright, the editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare, was sponsor in 1889 to "The Letters and Literary Remains" of FitzGerald, and six years later edited the "Letters of Edward FitzGerald to Fanny Kemble." To the self-revelation of these letters no biographer could hope to add much. The reviewer of The London Times says of the present biographer:

> It is details and accidents, the man's clothes and circumstances, not the man himself, which have given Mr. Wright his novelties. "Fitz" himself is still with us, as we have had him for the last fifteen years; his beloved figure loses none of the old charm and gains very little new by all the wealth of incident and illustration with which Mr. Wright's labor has surrounded it. We see it a little closer, that is all; and in his case that can never mean anything but loving it a little better.

There is new matter in the new biography, however. Mr. Wright has been enabled to clear up some of the mystery of FitzGerald's marriage to Miss Barton, which resulted so unhappily. He has made extracts, too, from more than one hundred hitherto unpublished letters written by FitzGerald, and has used many written to FitzGerald, which have never been printed, from his wife, from Thackeray, the descendants of the poet Crabbe, in whose work "Old Fitz" was so deeply interested, and others. In short, this is a new book, from which we are justified in expecting much enjoyment.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The Artist Engraver is another new art magazine of which the Macmillan Company is the American agent. It is published in London quarterly. The first number contains a note by Laurence Binyon, an etching by A. Legros, a wood engraving by C. H. Shannon, an engraving on copper by William Strang, a lithograph ("The Windmills") by Joseph Pennell, and an etching by D. Y. Cameron called "A Norman Village." These pictures are all new. The Artist Engraver will not publish reproductions. The size of the plates is about 13 by 15 inches. The execution is admirable.

The second installment of Mr. Howells's new serial in The North American Review, "The Son of Royal Langbrith," does not advance the action of the story greatly, but the reader's interest in the personages is deepened, and the force of the grim tragedy which connects the families of Langbrith and Hawberk is felt more strongly. There are some passages of dialogue in which the observation and skill of this great realist in art are strongly manifested.

Speaking of Mr. Howells, there is a report of an interview with him, by A. Schade Van Westrum, in the current number of The Lamp. The subjects on which Mr. Howells is reported as talking are Love and Literature. But he begins his remarks declaring that what he says to-day he may deny to-morrow. "What one says on the spur of the moment in conversation should certainly not be tortured into lifelong convictions." Here is just one bit from the "interview":

> Love in fiction is a convention, a tradition. We still live more or less under the influence of Thackeray. He asked us to believe in lives spent in gentle melancholy on account of an early disappointment in love—"crossed in love" is the expression coined for this bit of romanticism that, like most romanticism, is decidedly false to life, certainly to the life of our day.

Jack London, unmoved by the harsh criticism his "People of the Abyss" has received, especially in London, continues to work in the field of "sociology." In the February number of Wilshire's Magazine he begins a new story of that sort called "The Tramp." Many of London's admirers believe he is at his best in describing wild life. But his writing is all vigorous and original.

The periodical called Success has a discussion this month on the question whether or not Abraham Lincoln would have been a greater man if he had gone to college. Alexander McClure, William T. Harris, E. Benjamin Andrews, Charles F. Thwing, Henry Mitchell MacCracken, Henry Clews, and William O. Stoddard take part in the discussion. President Thwing believes a college education would have made the great man still greater. Chancellor Andrews believes that if Lincoln had been better educated he would have been less given to melancholy.

The Directors of the proposed Lewis and Clark Centennial Exhibition in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, have begun the publication of a periodical called The Lewis and Clark Journal. The first number is well printed and attractively illustrated.

The new number of the ornithological bimonthly, Bird Lore, edited by Frank M. Chapman, contains the results of a bird census throughout this country last Christmas, showing that there are large numbers of birds to be seen even in cold weather. "The Black Tern at Home" is an interesting article written jointly by Ernest Thompson Seton and Frank M. Chapman. There are many good pictures, including some handsome plates in color.

The February number of The Club Woman contains "Impressions of the First Night's Production of 'Parsifal,'" by Annette Kohn.

John Brisben Walker's new monthly, The Twentieth Century Home, is very attractive in make-up and printing. Edwin Markham, the Countess of Warwick, Richard Mansfield, Edward E. Hale, and Marten Maartens are among the many contributors to the first number.

Children's Songs and Games.

It appears that the imperfections in press work noted in the review last week of Mr. Newell's "Games and Songs of American Children," published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, were confined to the single copy sent to this office. Both the author and the publishers assure us that all the other copies of the same edition are perfectly printed.

An Italian "Lady Rose."

Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," published in this country by the Harpers, has been translated into Italian and will soon be issued in the Italian version.

Geographical America.

Miss Ellen C. Semple's volume on "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has been added to the approved list of ships' libraries in the United States Navy.

RUSKIN AND NORTON.

THAT peculiar office of friendship toward an eminent man which is entirely free from flattery and egotism, which confers censure and praise with equal judgment, which maintains a face of frankness toward the public as well as toward the person loved, and which interprets with trueness and honor and sympathy the achievements of the great is perhaps not entirely unknown in the history of literature. But true it is that such friendship has never found fuller and more exalted expression than in the relationship which has bound Charles Eliot Norton to several distinguished careers. With him it has had in it, side by side with the affection of man to man, a function of letters which in time has grown into a duty not only toward the individual but toward the public—a duty the fulfillment of which, we doubt not, has robbed the world of some worthy things never to be expressed.

Among the names of those whom Mr. Norton has served in this way—Edward FitzGerald, Emerson, Carlyle, Lowell, and George William Curtis—that of John Ruskin has the most significance when examined in the light of the unique friendship denoted. Ruskin was Norton's senior by about eight years, and for this reason, and for those of comparative fame not hard to discover, the American has not infrequently been reproached for the seeming harshness of his rebuke to those who would rapturously, and more or less sincerely, worship at Ruskin's shrine. His genial intolerance of Ruskin's inconsistencies has more than once called forth expressions of surprise. Ruskin, however, was never known to take umbrage at Norton's attitude. He had that perfect faith not only in the judgment of his friend but approval of his manner which few great men have borne toward their intimate mentors. It is for these reasons that the two volumes of Ruskin letters which Mr. Norton is preparing for the press will mean even more to human nature than they do to literature, either biographical or critical.

***

No American, certainly no Harvard man, can fail to feel a certain pride when he hears that Ruskin considered Norton his superior in classical literature, in Old English writers, and in old French, and that for fifty years he regarded him as his "first real tutor"—"a scholar from his cradle, not only now a man of the world but a gentleman of the world, whom the highest born and best bred of every nation, from the Red Indian to the White Australian would recognise in a moment as of their caste." But more than all, Ruskin believed his friend to be absolutely free from envy, ambition, and covetousness—"covetousness of beautiful things, the only sort that is possible to people like Charles Norton or me," and he has cited this incident: "He gave me his best Greek 'Fortune,' a precious little piece of flying marble, with her feet on the world engraved with hexagonal tracery like a honeycomb. We both love its honey—but best, given by each other."

The scene of their first meeting goes back to the early fifties, just after Ruskin had formed his plan for working out to a logical conclusion the succeeding volumes of his "Modern Painters," and had written the first part of his "Stones of Venice." This meeting he has described toward the end of that part of the "Praeterita" written at Sallenches, Savoy, in 1888. Probably no historian of art criticism, certainly no student of human nature with a love for the finest kind of dramatic incident and romantic narrative, would have the acquaintance made otherwise than it was. It was on the way from Vevay to Geneva, and the hot air on the deck of the little lake steamer had driven the few passengers below into the little cabin, "which," Ruskin writes, "the waves from the paddle wheels rushed past the windows of, in lovely wild masses of green and silver."

> There was no one in the cabin but ourselves, (that is to say, papa, mamma, old Anne, and me,) and a family whom we supposed, rightly, to be American of the best sort. A mother with three daughters and her son—he in charge of them all, perhaps of five or six and twenty; his sisters younger, the mother just old enough to be their mother; all of them quietly and gracefully cheerful. There was the cabin table between us, covered with the usual Swiss news about nothing, and an old caricature book or two. The waves went on rushing by; neither of the groups talked, but I noticed that from time to time the young American cast somewhat keen though entirely courteous looks of scrutiny at my father and mother.
>
> In a few minutes after I had begun to notice these looks he rose with the sweetest quiet smile I ever saw on any face, (unless perhaps a nun's when she has some grave kindness to do,) crossed to our side of the cabin and, addressing himself to my father, said with a true expression of great gladness and of frank trust that his joy would be understood, that he knew who we were, was most thankful to have met us, and that he prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us.
>
> The bright eyes, the melodious voice, the perfect manner, the simple but acutely flattering words won my father in an instant. The New Englander sat down beside us, his mother and sisters seeming at once also to change the steamer's cabin into a

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reception room in their own home. The rest of the time till we reached Geneva passed too quickly; we arranged to meet in a day or two again at St. Martin's.

And thus I became possessed of my second friend after Dr. John Brown, and of my first real tutor, Charles Eliot Norton.

***

From that first day on Geneva Lake until 1888, a period which embraces the entire usefulness of Ruskin's career, the friendship then begun was never allowed to grow old or unprofitable. There is a letter written by Norton to his friend in 1887, which shows this.

Shady Hill, April 9, 1887.

It is very good of you, my dearest Ruskin, to send me such a long, pleasant letter, not punishing me for my silence, but trusting to—

"My thought, whose love for you,
Though words come hindmost, holds his rank before."

You are doing too much, and your letter gives me a fear lest, out of care for me, you added a half hour of effort to the work of a too-busy day. How long it is since I first began to preach prudence to you! and my preaching has availed about as much as the sermons in stones avail to convert the hard-hearted. Well, we are glad to take each other as we are, you ever imprudent, I ever —— (I leave the word to your mercy.)

The last number of "Praeterita" pleased me greatly. There was a sweet tone in it, such as becomes the retrospect of a wise man as he summons the scenes of past life before his eyes; the clearness, the sharp-cut outline of your memories is a wonder, and their fullness of light and color. My own are very different. I find the outlines of many of them blurred, and their colors faint. The loss that came to me fifteen years ago included the loss of vividness of memory of much of my youth.

The Winter has been long and hard with us. Even yet there are snow banks in shady places, and not yet is there a sign of a leaf. Even the snowdrops are hardly venturing out of the earth. But the birds have come back, and to-day I hear the woodpeckers knocking at the doors of the old trees to find a shelter and home for the Summer. We have had the usual Winter pleasures, and all my children have been well, though Lily is always too delicate, and ten days hence I part with her that she may go to England and try there to escape her Summer cold. She goes out under Lowell's charge, and will be with her mother's sister and cousins in England. My three girls have just come to beg me to go out with them for a walk. So good-bye. I will write soon again. Don't you write to me when you are tired. I let my eyes rest for an instant on Turner's sunset, and your sunrise from Herne Hill, which hang before me; and with a heart full of loving thanks to you, I am ever, Your affectionate, C. E. N.

***

It is not astonishing, while possessing the sentiments toward his friend which he did, that Ruskin could have found nothing to criticise in the personality of the gifted New Englander. Although, when he came to imagine to himself what sort of man Norton would have been if born in a different period and surrounded by different conditions, his observations led him—possibly before he knew it—into a strain of gentle irony which opens a delightful field for speculation as to what Ruskin might have written had he been a student of American politics. As it was, he asked himself:

What sort of soul Charles Norton would have become if he had had the blessing to be born an English Tory, or a Scotch Jacobite, or a French Gentilhomme, or a Savoyard Count? I think I should have liked him best to have been a Savoyard Count; say, Lord of the very Tower of Sallenches, a quarter of a mile above me at the opening of the glen—habitable yet, and inhabited; it is half hidden by its climbing grapes. Then, to have read the "Fioretti di San Francesco," (which he found out, New Englander though he was, before I did,) in earliest boyhood; then to have been brought into instructively grievous collision with Commerce, Liberty, and Evangelicalism at Geneva; then to have learned political economy from Carlyle and me, and finally devoted himself to write the history of the Bishops of Sion! What a grand, happy, consistent creature he would have been—while now he is as hopeless and out of gear and place, over in the States there, as a runaway star dropped into Purgatory; and twenty times more a slave than the blackest nigger he ever set his white scholars to fight the South for; because all the faculties a black has may be fully developed by a good master, while only about the thirtieth or fortieth part of Charles Norton's effective contents—and capacity are beneficially spent in the dilution of the hot lava and fructification of the hot ashes of American character—which are overwhelming, borne now on volcanic air—the life of Scotland, England, France, and Italy.

***

Such were the beginnings and a few elements in the course of friendship between John Ruskin and Charles Eliot Norton. Owing to the intimate nature of its testimony, it is a little surprising that English editors and biographers of Ruskin have so far most inadequately traced the influence of the younger upon the older man or accounted for the absence of this influence where, according to Ruskin's own avowal, it should have been most prominent. Although we can hardly expect the editor of the forthcoming volumes of correspondence to do full justice to himself in this matter, it is possible that the material which he will present may enable one to possess better ground for judgment than has yet been offered by either Collingwood or Cook.

W. L.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Jan. 23: Adult fiction—Owen Wister's "Virginian," Booth Tarkington's "Cherry," Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Juvenile fiction—Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrooke Farm," Richards's "Golden Windows"; miscellaneous—Lavignac's "Musical Education," Brewster's "Heart of Japan," Wagner's "Parsifal."

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sidney Appleton, the London representative of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., will start his new branch of the business as a London publisher with Sir Philip Burne-Jones's "Dollars and Democracy" as his first book.

***

Vincent Brown's novel, "A Magdalen's Husband," just issued by Messrs. Duckworth, has been favorably received, though not unreservedly praised by the critics. It is described by one reviewer as "a powerful but painful story."

***

Messrs. Blackwood have published a two-volume work on "The Inquisition in the Canary Islands," based on an extensive collection of manuscripts acquired by the Marquis of Bute several years ago. It is regarded as a work of considerable historical value. The same publishers announce a new volume of "Personal Reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington," by the Rev. G. Gleig, who wrote, years ago, "The Subaltern," a novel which still sells. These reminiscences are said to be very interesting.

***

Fisher Unwin is publishing a story by Miss K. L. Montgomery entitled "The Cardinal's Poet." The scene is laid in Venice in the era of Cardinal de Medici.

***

The Methuens will publish immediately Robert Hichens's new novel, "The Woman and the Fan," already announced here. The Cassells publish here the California novel by Geraldine Bonner, called "To-morrow's Tangle." John Murray will bring out next week an English edition of Bliss Carman's prose essays, "The Kinship of Nature."

***

The third volume of Andrew Lang's "History of Scotland" is nearly ready. It covers the period from the death of James VI. (James I. of England) to the death of Viscount Dundee, (1689.)

***

Walter De La Mere has written a volume of "imaginative prose," which John Murray will publish, entitled "Henry Brocken." It describes his adventures in "the rich, strange, imaginative regions of romance."

***

George Bell has published a book by Mrs. Charles Roundell pertaining to the history and treasure of Haddo House, which contains a superb library, as well as miniatures and paintings world famous.

W.

Two New Harper Books.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce for publication on Feb. 11 two books of widely differing character. The first is a novel by Bram Stoker, author of "Dracula," and bears the title "The Jewel of the Seven Stars." The story involves the fortunes of an English girl, Margaret, who has for father an Egyptologist and for lover a London barrister. These moderns mix themselves up with certain attempts to restore to life the mummy of an Egyptian Queen—the scholar discovering in a tomb secret directions for obtaining this resurrection. In the same tomb is found the jewel of the seven stars. Matters are complicated by symptoms in the English girl which lead to the suspicion that she is herself the reincarnation of the mummied Queen. Obviously plenty of room for horrors, thrills, mystery. The end of it all, according to the publishers, is startling.

The second book from the Harper Brothers, "Business Education and Accountancy," is by the late Charles Waldo Haskins, formerly Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. It is edited by Frederick A. Cleveland, Ph. D., of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Haskins was, as many people know, associated with Elijah W. Sells in the revision of the accounting system of the United States Government, undertaken under the joint commission of the Fifty-third Congress. "Mr. Haskins's book is a plea for recognition of business training as a profession, to be classed with the liberal professions." He gives a history of accounting in the earliest times and sets forth "his practical views of the value of accountancy and a business education generally." There is an introduction and a biographical sketch of the author.

An English Bibliopole.

Mr. A. Lionel Isaacs, an English bibliopole, is now in New York with a collection of rare books and manuscripts. Three years ago Mr. Isaacs sold the original manuscript of Dickens's "Christmas Carol" to a New York bibliophile. He brings with him now an extra illustrated copy of the "Life and Letters" of Dickens, 1872-74, extended to twelve volumes by the insertion of 413 plates. He also has a volume containing documents relating to the original publication of "Sketches by Boz," Forsgine's "Golden Legend," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1527, which Mr. Isaacs offers in the copy used by William Harry Vizz, the owner of the first edition of the book was in course of preparation. It contains the book label of Morris's library, and on the fly leaf is this inscription: "William Morris, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 1890." Among the other books possessing personal interest are Burton's copy of Erasmus, 1512-15; Wordsworth and Leigh Hunt's copy of Drayton's "Bataille of Agincourt," 1627, and Gray's copy of Samuel Hartlib's "Legacie," 1651, a rare book on husbandry. The Erasmus also contains the autograph of William Burton, brother of the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," and himself the author of a "History of Leicestershire," which is among the rarest of the early county histories of England.

Mr. Isaacs has autographs of La Fontaine, Gilbert White, Scott, Shelley, Charlotte Brontë, and Stevenson. The first name is found in connection with the original manuscript of a poem addressed "A Monseigneur le Prince le Conty," thirty-two lines in length, covering two quarto pages. It is signed at the end. White is represented by the original manuscript of the "Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne," which Mr. Isaacs holds at $10,000. An item of great Shelley interest is "A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote Throughout the Kingdom," 1817, entirely in Shelley's autograph, consisting of title page and seventeen quarto leaves. No Shelley manuscript of like value has come upon the market within recent years. The first edition of this political pamphlet is valued in the auction room at $625, (sixth McKee sale, May, 1902.) The original manuscript is priced by Mr. Isaacs at $4,000. The first version of Stevenson's "Markheim," 1884, is here, priced at £85.

The Hearts of Valentines.

"Valentines" are issued by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. in a variety which if not infinite provides for a wide range of fancy as to the printed sentiment and the design. Upon a gilded heart, for instance, is a curly head in the green cap of Robin Hood and the proper lyric words:

"I've lost my heart, and now I pine
For yours, my dearest Valentine."

Upon a card, representing a shipping tag, but decked with hearts in red and bearing a picture of Cupid with an expressman's cap, this:

"I love you, dear, and must confess it,
So by this Cupid I 'express' it."

On the other side, in a red ink scrawl, one reads, "I'm tagged for you." To this the publishers have thoughtfully provided an answer, another shipping tag design, with this inscription: "You've been tagging after me long enough." Another card presents the luscious perspective of a peach (surmounted by a Cupid) and just the words: "My Valentine." Yet another, heart shaped and red, bears pictures of playing cards (to be precise, a "busted flush" in hearts) and a cigar smoking comfortably alongside. Another, for people of milder turn, displays dominoes and cigarettes. Of course there are hearts transpierced by an arrow suitably inscribed, and there are midnight figures of darkies, which say: "Yassir, I'll be your Valentine." Parallel with the peach noted above is a daisy; another fancy is a basket full of Cupids, and yet another is a deliberate tortoise surmounted by the God of Love and thus modestly inscribed:

"I do not think I need say more:
My love is slow, but still it's sure."

On the other hand, for the rash and confident, behold the figure of a fat bird and this:

"Dearest Valentine—
If you say no! and let me loose,
You will be a great big goose."

Other designs represent four little boys in hunting pink; others are post cards with words like these: "Love me, love my dog"; others present four-leaved clovers with hearts attached, and still others, Cupid captured and caged.

Another "Parsifal" Book.

H. E. Krehbiel, the well-known musical critic, has written an introduction for a new edition of Maurice Kufferath's "The Parsifal of Richard Wagner," which Henry Holt will publish next week. The forthcoming volume will be illustrated by the reproductions of scenes in the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. M. Kufferath, Mr. Krehbiel writes, was well fitted to write the study of Wagner's "Bühnenweihfestspiel," first, through his German origin, which lent him "his seriousness of purpose, sympathy with Wolfram von Eschenbach's poem, and the capacity for patient research; his French breeding and literary training, deftness of touch and skill in narrative; his musical learning, capacity to understand and facility to expound Wagner's music." For its purposes, the book, Mr. Krehbiel concludes, has no adequate fellow. He tells why Wagner named "Parsifal" a Bühnenweihfestspiel":

Wagner was a sincere believer in the idea that the theatre might be made to occupy the place in the modern world that it did in the classic. * * * In formulating his final artistic message to mankind, he forsook the region in which he and all other modern dramatists had found the ordinary appeals to human interest to lie. For the chief element in his artistic and humanitarian evangel, he went to a system of philosophy which rests on the idea that the world is to be redeemed by negation of the will-to-live, the conquest of individual desire. * * * The life of Christ exemplified the beauty of compassionate love, and so, in a much loftier and more tragical manner did the life and death of Christ. The person and teachings of both had impressed themselves as dramatic material in Wagner's mind, and had enlisted his labors long before he resolved to write a drama on the Quest of the Holy Grail. It resulted that when he came to write "Parsifal" he had some thought-out material ready to hand, and he fused it to dramatic form two dramatic sketches, one of a Hindoo play which was to have been called "The Victors," the other of a [illegible] Christian [illegible] Grail.

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FROM READERS.

Miss Hapgood Writes of the Russian Critic's Estimate of Turgenieff.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is not my custom to comment on criticisms of my work, but I hope you will not regard a few remarks on your notice of the last two volumes published in my translation of Turgenieff's works as superfluous, especially as they are merely intended to complete your critic's statements in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 30. He says:

As is usual Miss Hapgood has written the prefaces principally paraphrased or quoted from those which accompanied the Russian edition of Turgenieff published in 1890. But to these reproduced or rewritten statements the translator has added passages of more or less expository or critical value.

The edition I have used is that of 1897; but it is practically identical with the one mentioned. It contains no preface, but has a biographical sketch, which deals briefly with all the romances and stories. My view of the situation, when I undertook to furnish the short separate prefaces which the publishers desired, was that Henry James and other foreign critics had already provided all the non-Russian comments necessary, and that what the public and students of Russian literature and history needed was the Russian estimate of the author's art and fidelity to nature. That has never before been given to English readers; I do not think it has ever been provided with a translation into any language; and so it is accessible only to readers of Russian who are willing to ferret it out in various quarters. It is by no means so simple a matter as your critic seems to think. I have used the preface already mentioned; excerpts from Turgenieff's "Literary Recollections"; two volumes of the collected comments of the best Russian critics, dating from the publication of each romance or story down to 1899, (precious historical evidence, obviously;) a volume of Turgenieff's letters to his friends; and two or three volumes on Russian literature in general by recognized authorities. It has been my object to present succinctly from that great mass of material the various views of the author and the critics as to matters of fact, effects on the author and the public, and the literary aspects. Once in a while I have added a few words of my own, but in such a way that they could not be mistaken for quotations, (and that only when greatly tempted, as in the concluding paragraph of the preface to "On the Eve";) while I have tried to make it clear, without constant clumsy proclamation of the fact, that I was not indulging in the expression of my personal views, but doing something far more valuable and important, namely, elucidating the Russian opinion of the writer and his works.

With this same object of making the new edition helpful to the public, I have for the first time furnished explanatory footnotes of customs, beliefs, historical events, and references to Russian Church and secular matters in general, which are perfectly comprehensible to native readers, but naturally form stumbling blocks and enigmas to non-Russians in general and detract materially from their pleasure.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

New York, Feb. 2, 1904.

Shakespeare Belittled.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice your comment on D. Nicol Smith's book, in which he suggests grounds for reconsidering the common opinion that the eighteenth century did not give Shakespeare his due.

I think the following estimates of him by well-known men are convincing that he did not get his due:

Dryden: "Out of usage." Shaftesbury: "Esprit passé de mode." Tate published his own "King Lear," "taking the idea from a writer who was not known," (as he says in his preface.) Le Harpe says: "Shakespeare sacrificed to the canaille." Fontanelle: "Shakespeare is a sort of fou." The eighteenth century laughed at Diderot for admiring him. Jonson: "Shakespeake talked without any wit," "that his tragedy was the product of industry, his comedy instinct." Green calls him a plagiarist, copyist, inventing nothing, "a crow in borrowed plumage," a "shake-scene." Thomas Rhymer says: "Moral of Othello is good—housekeeper take care of your linen." Lord Salisbury says: "Shakespeare is a gross and barbaric spirit." Dryden: "Shakespeare is unintelligible." Garrick only played Tate's Lear. Samuel Johnson says: "His Julius Caesar cold and little calculated to move any one." Warburton: "Swift has more wit than Shakespeare," and "his comedies are inferior to Shadwell's." Voltaire (in his later life) said: "Monstrous farces that he calls tragedies," and adds: "Shakespeare destroyed the English style." Johnson speaks of his vulgarity and ignorance. Apropos of "Julius Caesar," Frederick II. wrote to Voltaire: "You have done well to rewrite this shapeless play of Shakespeare's, according to the principles of art." A recent French writer calls him "second-class author." Pope compares him to "a mule who carries no load and listens to the noise of his bells."

Most of the above criticisms were of the eighteenth century.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Jan. 31, 1904.

"At You-All's House."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of the reference of your El Paso correspondent to the title of my novel, "At You-All's House," it had never occurred to me till this discussion came up that the combination had any other than a collective or plural significance, though it may be addressed to a single person. The claim made by one of your correspondents, that because the possessive case was attached to the phrase, it must therefore be singular, seems to me to be preposterous. A Missouri-reared friend says that my title should have been "At Yore-All's House," to have set forth the more usual expression among the uneducated; and I think now that he is perhaps correct, though both forms occur. I think that in all those cases where these phrases seem to be applied as singular it will be found that a collective or family significance is in the mind of the speaker.

Much of our criticism of each other's colloquialisms is based upon misconception. Thus those who make sport of the phrase "seen in the morning," etc., are mystified in substituting the word "early" by either usage or dictionary. I found a little Eastern maid, old enough to know better, left by me what the phrase "kin to me" meant. Now, "kin" is a good English word which ignorance only ignores. In like manner I found an Eastern reader "querying" my manuscript all the way through at places where I had said that an animal was "apt" to do a certain thing, and he wrote "likely" in fine pencil. I can well recall how astonished I was the first time I heard, "I presume" used for "I reckon" or "I suppose," and how doubly surprised was I when I first heard it pronounced "press-yume." I soon learned to take a tight grip on my jaw and look around a little before I shot myself off.

JAMES NEWTON BASKETT.

Mexico, Mo., Feb. 1, 1904.

How New Yorkers Talk.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If New York lay south of Mason and Dixon's line, I should probably reply to your correspondent's remarks about New Yorkers' mispronunciation of certain words and misuse of "dock" much as follows: "No really cultivated New Yorker uses the pronunciation that you indicate."

In the very nature of the case the pronunciation of the cultivated New Yorker is the best standard possible for Americans.

There can be no absolute standard for the pronunciation of any living language. So far as one is possible the usage prevailing among cultivated people in the centres of civilization where a language is spoken constitutes the standard for that language.

For French the speech of the cultivated Parisian.

For English the speech of the cultivated Londoner.

For Americanese the speech of the cultivated New Yorker.

As to the misuse of "dock," it is imaginary. Every cultivated New Yorker when he uses "dock" takes it for granted that his hearers will understand that he includes in that term the water in or upon which the vessel lies when loading or discharging.

I should then point out to your correspondent the traditional manner in which it has already been pointed out to such of your correspondents as refuse to believe that when one gentleman asks another gentleman to take a chair he can possibly expect that other gentleman to rush out into the highways and by ways to gather together his family, kin, associates, and neighbors, and stack them and himself, after the manner of cordwood, all upon that one lone chair—that only an enemy of New York could make the statements he makes, to wit, that they are, though perhaps unintentionally so, discourteous; that, no matter how many years he may have lived in New York, he must not forget that he is a "tourist," a flying visitor, and as such, without regard to his personal merits or demerits, a social outcast who can never hope to meet, or even to approach, near enough to suspect the existence of, the really cultivated people of New York, and, furthermore, that in writing as he does he simply brands himself one incapable of appreciating fine distinctions.

But New York lies north of Mason and Dixon's line, and therefore I naturally reply in quite another vein.

I have never noticed exactly how a New Yorker pronounces Norfolk, but I am inclined to think that your correspondent must be in error. It is true that some New Yorkers have a tendency to confuse the sound of "aw" with "or" and "ore," but not quite, I think, in the way mentioned. They are sometimes accused, not always falsely, alas! of saying "lore" when they mean "law," but I have never before known them to be accused of reversing the process. As for "noospaper," &c., instead of "newspaper," &c., your correspondent is very nearly right. Many New Yorkers of some culture, especially those of forty years and upward, do come perilously near to calling a "newspaper" a "noospapers." With cultivated people there is always a distinction made between the "oo" sound and the "ew" or "ue" sounds, but with some New Yorkers it is often a very slight one, so slight that one may be pardoned easily for overlooking it. As regards the misuse of "dock" I reply, "Guilty." Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to fancy that the cultivated New Yorker does not understand the distinction between a dock, a wharf, and a pier, even though he uses "dock" as a generic term in his every-day speech for all three.

In closing, let me say that because a thing is a localism it is not necessarily a bad thing, or one to be ashamed of, nor is the mention of it necessarily an insult.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 2, 1904. JAX.

"Roses of Joy."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Many of the reviews of Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" have made special mention of Chapter XXV., "Roses of Joy." It will be remembered that the little heroine sees a volume called "The Rose of Joy" behind the locked glass doors of the seminary bookcase, and a lively discussion follows among the schoolgirls as to the probable meaning of the mystic phrase.

It may not be generally known that a somewhat remarkable novel with this title has lately been published by McClure, Phillips & Co. Its author is Mary Findlater, one of the gifted Scottish sisters who have been called "the Brontës of the North." It seems strange that this unique and exquisite story has as yet attracted so little attention, in view of its unusual atmosphere and rare quality.

MARY MACINTOSH.

New York, Feb. 1, 1904.

Auguste Sabatier.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I correct a few errors in the note about M. Auguste Sabatier, published in the issue of Jan. 30? He was not educated by the French Government, but by his parents, in the great Olivier fitting school, the University of Montpellier, the Theological School of Montauban, and the Universities of Basel, Bonn, Erlangen, Tubingen, and Heidelberg, where he took graduate courses. He never made any attempt to build up a university in Paris. The University of Paris is of long date. He did attempt to build up a theological school in Paris, and eventually the French Government made it a school or faculty of the university. He died April 14, 1901, nearly three (not two) years ago. The other statements are correct.

LOUISE SEYMOUR HOUGHTON.

New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

Literature and Grammar.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am rejoiced to hear some one speak up for grammar in literature. It has seemed to me of late that our language should have its champions. Professional critics of new books are not supposed to go much into detail in analyzing the style of the authors whose works come before them for judgment; but one would naturally expect them as a body to stand for pure and logical English. Yet which of the authors quoted by "F. L. G." in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has been chidden by the professional reviewer for his false syntax? And there is another most prevalent error against logical construction, more likely than the misplaced "whom" to creep into the sentences of those who know better. I refer to the unrelated participle. To give the participle a noun to hang to or a preposition to govern it sometimes seems to require a too elaborate construction. The writer may know that he is not saying what he means, and yet let his false construction go, expecting the reader to understand him, which the reader always does, and seldom notices the solecism. Thus we have such constructions as: "Handing a few coins to the boy, they were declined," when the writer does not mean at all to imply that the coins handed themselves over; and "The boy finished his task, and, having nothing more to stay for, his desk was closed, the door locked, &c., when it was the boy, and not the desk and door, that had nothing more to stay for. Current literature fairly bristles with the unrelated participle, and one finds it even in standard writings. The old parsing drill did not eradicate it, perhaps because the science of grammar had no empirical stage for the student. Present school methods are not eradicating it, perhaps because the empirical stage does not develop into the true science of language. There is a significance to the terms "primary" and "secondary" in education not yet recognised in the organization of schools and courses of study. In the formal school, the children got no primary teaching in grammar, but were plunged all unprepared into generalisations, and "I hate grammar" expressed a prevalent sentiment among them. In the "play school" there is no secondary work, and the principles of logical construction and criticism are never learned.

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1904.

"Maeterlinck's Message."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Jan. 30 Mr. Benjamin de Casseres is quoted as saying that "Maeterlinck's message is whatever you choose to read into it."

Would it not be more just to say that it is whatever you can understand of it? It does not follow that it is the truth for all, but it is his truth, and what we apprehend of it and confiscate, is all it has for us.

Much trouble and perplexity has been caused in this world by the reprehensible habit of "reading things into the Bible, Dante, Browning, newspapers, and the sayings of plain people.

Our minds are all different, and "dark is the veil through which we see each other." We are born alone, and alone must "follow the gleam"; striving meanwhile to keep our thinking apparatus hung high, and well swept, and as simple and wholesome as possible.

A. Z. S.

New York, Jan. 30, 1904.

The Grave of Gen. Greene.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of the effort made two or three years ago to find the grave and remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the following lines seem almost prophetic. They are to be found in the New England Almanac for 1783, prepared by the so-called Isaac Bickenstaff, and published by John Carsen, Providence, R. I.:

Epitaph intended for the monument of Major Gen. Greene. By William Pierce, Esq., of Savannah:

Like other things, this marble must decay,
The cyphered characters shall fade away,
And naught but ruin mark this sacred spot.
Where Greene's interred—perhaps the place forgot.

* * * * * * *

HAMILTON B. TOMPKINS.

Newport, Jan. 30, 1904.

A Fad.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish you would put your foot on this new "fad." Until recently it was, "Your letter has just been received," or "The affair which has just come off." A certain smart set now has it, "Your letter just has been received," or "The affair which just has come off." I see it constantly now, and it incites profanity. Any child can see how the euphony of the sentence is damaged by it.

M. J. NEADE.

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 27, 1904.

Honors Thrust Upon Him.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Please let me say that the kind-hearted editor alone is to blame for the mention of me in "Jenkin's Handbook of English Literature." I protested in vain.

JOHN B. TABB.

St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., Feb. 1, 1904.

New "Bridge" Books.

Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out this month two books about bridge by J. B. Elwell, the well-known American teacher of that game—"Bridge Tournament Hands" and "Elwell's Advanced Bridge." In the first book Mr. Elwell gives a full statement of the remarkable bridge tournament conducted by him in a newspaper. He analyzes and illustrates by twelve full pages in colors the complete play of the tournament, showing and explaining forty hands. Mr. Elwell's other volume is intended to aid the student in acquiring a practical acquaintance with the various forms of attack and defense as outlined by the best players. He pays particular attention to the dealer's play of the dummy hand, and outlines in detail the management of the trump and the underlying principles. The book is illustrated with forty hands.

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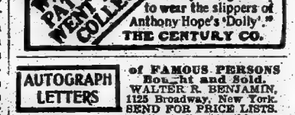

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1904

BOSTON NOTES.

New Books of History, Biography, and Fiction to be Published This Spring.

ELEGIES of Loveliness are in order, for that very pretty Yorkshire terrier is dead, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward has a new dog who is called Fay, and not Job, as might have been expected. Loveliness was a useful dog; it is hoped that Fay will not fall behind his predecessors, big and little, in playing a conspicuous part in the daily life of his mistress, to the profit of her readers.

⁂

Miss Florence Brooks Whitehouse, whose "The God of Things" was so pleasantly received a few seasons ago, has written a romance of the Soudan, and gives it the title of "The Effendi." The action takes place between the death of Gordon and the punishment inflicted when the English, breaking away from Gladstone, "began to be polite." The Arab and the Armenian figure in the story.

⁂

Mrs. Anna Chapin Ray's second novel, to be published rather late in the Spring, is to be called "By the Good Sainte Anne," and it is a story of Quebec, with an Englishman, an English Canadian, and a French Canadian on one side, and a New York physician and his daughter on the other in the discussions inevitable when Americans visit Our Lady of the Snows.

⁂

Both of these books are to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., to whom Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has sent a new volume by Sienkiewicz, entitled "Life and Death, and Other Legends and Stories." It contains five tales, of which four are new. The first, "Life and Death, a Hindu Legend," is the latest thing written by Sienkiewicz, with whom Mr. Curtin spent some time in Warsaw before undertaking that journey through Austria to which he is devoting his Winter.

⁂

The Lothrop Publishing Company's first book for 1904 will be "The Human Touch," by Mrs. Edith M. Nicholl, daughter of the late Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster. Mrs. Nicholl lives on a cattle ranch in New Mexico, and has made her knowledge of the country and of the life the background for part of her story, but its main theme is the inexhaustible problem of he, she, and another, the third person being frivolity incarnate. The ranch characters are drawn with an Englishwoman's full apprehension of traits to which an American is not always sensitive, because they are national rather than local, and so not apparent to American eyes.

⁂

It will be pleasant to compare the story with "A Texas Matchmaker" of Mr. Andy Adams, which it somewhat resembles in scenery and in some minor incidents. Mr. Adams tells in one chapter what happened to a vaquero when a bull began to pursue him.

⁂

The life of Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University from 1872 until his death, in 1887, has waited longer to be written than seems natural, remembering the author's importance in the history of his adopted State, Missouri. The book is to be a crown octavo with portraits, and will be published this month by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The author is Miss Charlotte C. Eliot, and the book will be found interesting because both the field of Dr. Eliot's activities and the reapers therein differ in no slight degree from those of the East, and have remained almost undescribed.

⁂

An English edition of Mr. Edward Stanwood's "American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century" has been published, whether for the instruction of Lord Rosebery, who cannot make two tariff speeches delivered in the same day otherwise than contradictory, or by way of giving Mr. Chamberlain an ally, is unknown. Certainly, almost any Englishman holding almost any shade of opinion might find a profitable example somewhere among the vicissitudes of the American tariff. Miss Semple's "American History and Its Geographic Conditions" has been added to the libraries of the United States Navy.

⁂

Mr. Clarence H. Poe, whose paper entitled "Lynching" aroused at least as much discussion as any other published in the February Atlantic, is a Southerner of the old Southerners as far as family is concerned, but he represents the new South in being the editor of The Raleigh Progressive Farmer, a paper advocating the adoption of all the new processes and methods of the West and North.

⁂

In the March Atlantic another race problem will be discussed by Mr. William Z. Ripley under the title "Race Factors in Labor Unions." Mr. Henry A. Stimson will write on "The Small Business as a School of Manhood," dealing, one must suppose, with the past, inasmuch as the small business is to-day barely tolerated by the trust and quite unsupported by the bargain-hunting buyer. Three stories are promised—"A Roman Catspaw," by Mr. T. Russell Sullivan; "The Decent Thing," by Mr. Frederic Orin Bartlett, and "The Dream of Akynowski," by Lafcadio Hearn. Miss Repplier and Col. Higginson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Jesse Benedict Carter will contribute essays.

this Spring. They include the campaigns up to the treaty of Tilsit, with no more political history than is absolutely necessary to explain certain measures, and they are part of the author's "History of the Art of War," in which eight volumes, discussing the battles of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Gustavus Adolphus, have already appeared.

⁂

The growing interest in Franciscan literature will undoubtedly be stimulated by the publication of Mr. Montgomery Carmichael's English translation of the first critical edition of "The Writings of St. Francis." This important work is issued by the Franciscan Fathers of Quarachi, who published the "Analecta Franciscana" in three volumes, and also the eleven-volume edition of Saints Buonaventura. The fathers have their own printing press and carry on their work in the antique fashion, which is the only one known to them. The "critical edition" has all the learned apparatus so delightful to ecclesiastics, and this will be preserved in the English version. Mr. Carmichael is writing a volume of Franciscan studies, entirely serious affairs, concealing no gentle jest like the pretended biography with which he made his first appearance in English letters.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 5, 1904.

New Translation of Tacitus.

"The Annals of Tacitus," by Prof. George Gilbert Ramsay, which is in preparation at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, is an attempt, the author points out in his preface, "to give a version of the first six books of the Annals which shall be close and faithful to the original, and yet shall not read as a translation; which shall satisfy the strict demands of modern scholarship, and yet give to the English reader some idea of the power, the dignity, the greatness of the great historian of Rome." The notes Prof. Ramsay has provided he hopes will save the reader the trouble of consulting books of reference, "as well as help the student to become acquainted with the results of recent historical research on the various points of constitutional law and usage for which Tacitus is so important an authority." And he makes frequent reference to the great German and other works on the subject. He also discusses in his notes the character and Government of Tiberius and the qualities of Tacitus as a historian.

In his introduction the author deals with "Tacitus and his Translators," Italian, French, German, and English, including M. Dureau de la Malle, M. Pierre d'Abiancourt, Rodolphe le Maistre, M. Achille de Harlay, Richard Grenewey, Thomas Gordon, Murphy, Georgio Dati, Bernado Davanzati Bostichi, and others. He says that there are forty-nine French translations of the entire works, twenty-five Italian, sixteen German, and nine English, "England standing at the bottom of the list in point of number, and, as a whole, it must be admitted, in point of quality also." And he has something to say of several of the versions, quoting the impressions of the translators and others who have read Tacitus. He also writes of the style of Tacitus:

His style is unique. Latin differs essentially from English in construction, in order, in idiom, in range of thought; in Tacitus all these points of difference are accentuated to a high degree. He has mannerisms and methods of producing effects which are entirely his own, and which are foreign to our language, and which, if introduced into it, would be regarded as blemishes in the style. Indeed, some of his peculiarities, if regarded by themselves, must be deemed blemishes even in the Latin; but these are all redeemed by the higher virtues which give the style its character and place it beyond the reach of criticism.

Rabelais's "Gargantua."

In the little volume published by The Macmillan Company, "Selections from Rabelais," edited, with introduction and notes by Prof. C. H. C. Wright of Harvard University, are given selections from the first book of "Les grandes et inestimables croniques du grant et enorme geant Gargantua." The passages, the editor points out in the preface, form a narrative history of Gargantua. The text is that of Burgaud des Marets and Rathery, which he thought was easier for the student on account of the simple spelling. In the introduction is given a summary of the French sixteenth century, followed by a brief account of François Rabelais's life and the story of Gargantua. The tale, Prof. Wright says, was begun as a "pot-boiler." While in Lyons, Rabelais "had more than once found out that learned works are often unprofitable to author and publisher." To make a little money, the author prepared some almanacs and rewrote and amplified an old legend popular among the non-literary class, the subject of the first book of which forms the present publication. The story of the legend is followed by an explanation of Rabelais's reason for publishing it; and the introduction closes with a few paragraphs on Rabelais as a philosopher and writer. Prof. Wright says:

We find that he was a very human person, of plebeian origin and habits, not more given to prudishness of language than his fellow-beings in a free-spoken age. He was an eager but restless student, unwearied in the pursuit of learning, and fiercely hostile to those who thwarted its progress. * * * The style of Rabelais is most remarkable. It is primarily characterised by a flow of words. * * * Victor Hugo is the only Frenchman who can equal him in this respect. * * * It has deeper qualities, which, again, express his nature; it has the learning and outlook on life of the student and humanist; it has the humor of the cheerful Rustic. * * * As a result the best part of Rabelais is to be found in his earlier books, before he had become so generally learned when he is

pected contrast. * * * In short, Rabelais as a stylist is a mixture of the Marot of the epigrams and of the "galimatias pindarique" of Ronsard.

"SIGMA'S" GOSSIP.

PERSONALIA: INTIMATE RECOLLECTIONS OF FAMOUS MEN, POLITICAL, LITERARY, ARTISTIC, SOCIAL, VARIOUS. By "Sigma." Pp. 324. Cloth. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

The chapters which make up this book, as they have appeared from time to time in one of the English magazines, have excited considerable interest and more curiosity. The writer gives so many clues that it does not seem as if it could be difficult to identify him. The wonder is that he has made his mask so transparent, for he has written many things that cannot but make him persona non grata to the people of whom they are written—such of them as have not yet gone over to the majority. Moreover, those who are dead must in many cases have left behind some relative or friend not quite insensible to the affronts that have been put upon their memory. It will be inferred from this line of remark that we find Sigma's reminiscences and anecdotes to be prevailingly of a mordant character. They are so. Their defect is not that they occasionally

Hint a fault or hesitate dislike.

There is little hinting and no hesitation. The general impression is that our writer has known a great many disagreeable people and that his predilection for the seamy side has made this prominent where there is another and a better. He paints himself into his picture with no timid hand. We can hardly be mistaken in conceiving him to be a person whose social or other success has been extremely moderate and who takes this line in order to revenge himself upon an inappreciative world.

The anecdotist, who is not yet sixty years old, writes in the manner of a much older person; some of the marks by which we habitually recognize the presence of senility are here. His first chapter, "Harrow in the Early Sixties," is not the best in his book. Fortunately it enlarges its borders to cover some of the old Harrow men who came back as visitors for one reason or another. Lord Palmerston comes first and our author's admiration for "brave, buoyant old Pam" is significant. Gladstone is nowhere in comparison. It is to be hoped that Sigma's memory is generally better than for the nonsense rhyme fastened to Bishop Colenso, another Harrovian. The misfortunes of Lord Brougham on a visit to Harrow are recited with keen relish. The description of Dean Farrar will be a surprise to many who have imagined him a comfortable and genial soul. He is represented as habitually embroidering his gross success with jeremiads over the miseries of his clerical calling and ill-paid "Life of Christ," written "in special correspondent style."

The second chapter, "Lawyers," emphasizes particularly one Edwin James, for whose malodorous exhumation there is no sufficient excuse in the humor of his sordid ways. There are wine stories confirmatory of the most damning things of Thackeray and Trollope in this kind. Chief Justice Coleridge is written down as the least satisfactory occupant of the Chief Justice's chair for considerably over a century. Coming to a chapter on the Church, Archbishop Tait gets off with much less than the usual aspersion, while Mrs. Tait appears wearing some of the familiar attributes of Mrs. Proudie. We travel a long time in company with an ill-bred clergyman, from whom we are glad to part. Here are Bishop Sumner's romantic marriage and Lord Thurlow's profane retort upon a Bishop. The pages on Bishop Wilberforce, "Soapy Sam," increase our wonder that Gladstone thought so well of him. But probably one might have said to him as to another, "For how much would you be willing to tell that story in Gladstone's presence?" The elder Wilberforce, of anti-slavery fame, comes in for his share of base insinuation; Jowett, too, for his—"a weakness for those born in the purple" being his particular fault. The last pages of this chapter are commended to those for whom the Junius controversy is not yet exhausted of all interest.

The chapter on Art and Letters is particularly rich in reminiscences of the pre-Raphaelites, with "stretched metre" for Charles Augustus Howell, a gay and often impecunious purchaser and manufacturer of pre-Raphaelite pictures, deep in Ruskin's confidence. There is a good deal about Swinburne, and it is interesting matter. There are some excellent additions to the literature of "What one should not have said." Thackeray's Harry Foker is confidently identified with a Mr. Arcedeckne, with whom Thackeray had club acquaintance. Trollope's "unerring instinct" in the matter of clergymen and Members of Parliament is generously praised, but we remember that Mr. Bryce finds him grossly ignorant of Parliamentary proceedings. In a concluding chapter, "Personages and Retrospects," Disraeli is a principal figure, and by no means an engaging one.

"The Beauty of Wisdom."

The Rev. Dr. James De Normandie has compiled a book of daily readings for family, school, and private meditation, each a page or so in length, entitled "The Beauty of Wisdom." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.) The selections are from the Bible, Xenophon, Confucius, Euripides, Plato, Cicero, Montaigne, Marcus Aurelius, and Epictetus.

"In Shakespeare's England."

F. S. Boas, author of "A Child's History of England," will publish in a few weeks an account of the Life and Literature of England in Elizabethan days. The volume

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The Influence of War on the Book Trade; a Universal Language.

ALREADY the war cloud is influencing the book market. Until a fortnight or so ago people were everywhere reading about the "fiscal" problem, as Mr. Chamberlain skillfully calls the question of protection against free trade. Now there is, according to the best authorities, a sudden decline of interest in Mr. Chamberlain and all his works. People have suddenly lost much of their interest in the "fiscal problem," and have ceased to read about it. The book market now waits for books concerning Russia, Japan, and the East. When war comes there will be little read except the newspapers and books dealing with the extreme East. It is to be a bad year for novelists, and lucky are the story tellers who brought out their books last year.

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"The German Emperor's Speeches," translated by Louis Elkind, forms a very readable book. It has long been the fashion here to speak lightly of the German Emperor. His telegram to Kruger, congratulating him on the capture of a band of silly brigands, came at a time when England was almost unanimously of the opinion that "Doctor Jim" was a hero who had risked everything to save the women and children of Johannesburg, and the telegram was therefore received with yells of indignation. Long ago England found out what was the true nature of the Jamison raid, but instead of sympathising with the impulse which made the German Emperor send his telegram, the rancor against him still survives. And then there is the growing commercial prosperity of Germany, which inevitably embitters English feeling against the Germans. The German protective tariff hurts England, and though the American tariff hurts her still more, Englishmen are so anxious to be on good terms with America that they lavish all their denunciations on the Germans and say virtually nothing against the American tariff. Take all these things together, and the English dislike of the German Emperor never seems to grow less. It would be too much to expect that this volume of speeches, clever and unique as they are, would have a fair hearing here. They are the German Emperor's speeches, and hence every critic seems anxious to seize the occasion for ridiculing to a greater or less extent the author of the speeches. But in America they ought to be received on their merits. The wonderful mental alertness and infinite versatility which they display make them well worth careful reading.

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There is no denying the fact that Esperanto is growing, and growing rapidly. A year or two ago there were probably not half a dozen persons in England who knew a word of the new language, but now the number of those who can speak and write Esperanto is estimated at 5,000. On the Continent it grows even more rapidly, and it is evident that it will at least outlast Volapük or any other of the so-called international languages. At a recent meeting of the National India Association, Sir George Birdwood, the Chairman, held up Esperanto as a new variety of terror, and prophesied that if it became popular it would mean that all the modern languages would speedily become as dead as Latin. Sir George did not conceal his dread that this might happen, and his speech will greatly encourage the Esperantists. Nobody was ever afraid of Volapük, but Esperanto is certainly a very great improvement on that ridiculous invention, and if it does come into anything like general use as an aid to commerce Sir George's gloomy prediction may be realized at no very distant day.

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The Temple Magazine died with the year. It was a good magazine of its kind, but the kind does not flourish. The Minster, which was born and died five or six years ago, was an excellent church magazine, but church people would not support it. People read magazines to be amused, not to be benefited spiritually, and the fact ought to have been sufficiently proved by the uniform high death rate among religious and semi-religious magazines. But of course The Temple will soon have successors. There are some things which men desirous of publishing magazines will never learn, and chief among them is the fact that there is no room for a semi-religious magazine.

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Mr. C. L. Brownell, the author of a capital book on Japan, has left London for Japan, where he will act as correspondent of a leading London daily, in case war breaks out. Mr. Brownell is, it is hardly necessary to say, an American, and if his country is not proud of him it ought to be. To write a readable book on such a hackneyed subject as Japan is about the most difficult task a man can set himself. But Mr. Brownell did it, and his book was one of the successes of the year in England. Whether he will make a good war correspondent or not remains to be proved. Literature and war correspondence have not much in common. But certainly Mr. Brownell's letters from the seat of the war that every one now expects will be well written, even if they are not after the pattern of ordinary war correspondence.

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This month we are to have two more volumes of Carlyle's letters. The admirers of Carlyle will probably have the most reason to regret the publication. When Carlyle died the suggestion that the publication of his letters would ever be regarded as unthinkable would have seemed preposterous. But undoubtedly we have since had good reason to wish that those who have control of the letters of Carlyle had not placed them before the world. Nothing can alter the estimate which posterity will place on Carlyle as a writer and thinker, but it is a pity that the image of the man himself should have been marred by indiscreet treatment of his letters.

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One would naturally imagine that books on Central Africa had by this time lost their charm. There was a time when Central Africa was a mystery, of which every one wanted to know the solution. But now that steamboats are running in the heart of Africa, and Cook sells return tickets to Uganda, the mystery is at an end, and books of African exploration no longer interest us. Nevertheless Sir Harry Johnston has managed to write a most readable book entitled "The Nile Quest," in which he tells the story of the numerous explorers, who, bit by bit, traced the Nile to its source. The book is one of the first to do full justice to the late Sir Samuel Baker.

As the discoverer of the Albert Lake, and the first ruler of the Soudan, Baker was perhaps the greatest of all the Nile discoverers. But he has been eclipsed in the public eye by the more romantic figure of Gordon, who succeeded him in the Soudan, and, in spite of the popular impression to the contrary, was by no means a successful ruler. Between Gordon, the impracticable dreamer, and Baker, the matter-of-fact English gentleman, there was a wide difference, and the comparison can never be fairly made except to the disadvantage of Gordon. Sir Harry Johnston evidently estimates Baker at his true worth as a ruler of savage people, and that one fact gives, at least to me, an especial interest to his book.

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The will of the late Herbert Spencer has not produced a pleasant impression on the average Englishman. Mr. Spencer directs that no religious ceremony whatever shall take place in connection with the final disposition of his ashes. Now, while Mr. Spencer was living no one felt called upon to dictate to him what his views as to religion should be, but when in his will he shocks the religious feelings, or prejudices, if you please, of the vast majority of his countrymen, it is not so easy to find excuses for him. He could easily have told his friends that he would prefer that no religious ceremony should take place in connection with his funeral, and his request would of course have been complied with; but to frame this request in a will, which was certain to be published, was wantonly and unnecessarily to shock the British public. Most of the papers have maintained a significant silence on the subject, but others have not failed to express their regret at the clause in Mr. Spencer's will.

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Mr. G. J. Holyoake, who is always spoken of as "the veteran agitator," is about to publish a continuation of his autobiography, to be entitled "Bygones Worth Remembering." Mr. Holyoake is a relic of the days when every man who did not agree completely with the religious views of those who called themselves orthodox was denounced as an "infidel" and held to be an enemy of mankind. I never could find that Mr. Holyoake accomplished anything during his long life, except to irritate the orthodox. He was radical and a rationalist in the days when radicalism and rationalism were rare in England, but in these days it is no distinction to be either a radical or a rationalist. But Mr. Holyoake is an old man, and in the course of his life naturally has met many men and learned many things, and his forthcoming volume will doubtless contain a good deal of gossip that will interest the public.

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Some one has pirated the "Barrackroom Ballads," and peddlers are selling them in the streets at a penny. Piracy of this sort is not entirely new in London. Some years ago the "Barrackroom Ballads" were pirated and sold in the same way, but Mr. Kipling managed to scare the pirate off the streets, though the secret press where the pirated ballads were printed was not discovered. Piracy of this sort looks very much like counterfeiting the coin of the realm, and in time we shall probably have sensational novels in which underground rooms with secret piratical printing presses at work will be a feature.

W. L. ALDEN.

Rare Engravings at Anderson's.

The Anderson Auction Company of this city will sell Feb. 11 a collection of mezzotints and stipple engravings, including many seldom seen dramatic and literary portraits. Lot 103 is Marchi's mezzotint portrait of Goldsmith, after Reynolds, "a superb original impression of this rare print, with broad margins." Among the portraits of Mrs. Jordan is Ogborne's stipple engraving, after Romney, a brilliant original impression of the first state of the plate, with full margins, and in perfect condition. The best of the Siddons portraits is Scheener's stipple engraving of this actress as Isabella, printed in colors. Autograph letters of Edmund Kean, J. P. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Talma, and James W. Wallack are added to the collection, which also includes Morland's "Tea Garden," engraved in stipple by F. D. Soiron, London, 1790, in fine condition and exquisitely colored.

Some Houghton-Mifflin Books.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report the eighth printing of Clara Louise Burnham's latest novel, "Jewel," bringing it into its twentieth thousand; the sixth edition of "Education and the Larger Life," by C. Hanford Henderson, author of "John Percyfield," and the second edition of Bradford Torrey's "Clerk of the Woods," which was published last Autumn.

SIDGWICK'S LECTURES.

The Late English Historian's "Development of European Polity."*

THIS scholarly book is a series of lectures by the late Prof. Sidgwick, which he delivered in Cambridge University before the students of history and of moral sciences. The lectures were not arranged by the author for publication. Indeed, he had not definitely determined before his death to publish them, we are told in the preface. For the arrangement and general work of editing this volume our thanks are due Mrs. Eleanor Mildred Sidgwick, who forestalls criticism in the frank and sympathetic preface she has prefixed to the volume. The verdict of the world of scholars will doubtless be that the book is a valuable and timely contribution to the general science of politics.

For a proper appreciation of this work it is important to keep in mind the author's point of view and purpose in writing the book. It is not designed as a treatise on theoretical politics, such as Prof. Sidgwick attempted in his "Elements of Politics," published some years ago. It is, however, in the nature of a supplementary volume to that learned work. It is an evolutionary study of the development of polity in Europe from the earliest times down to the present. The "Elements of Politics" treats of the theory of politics, the work and structure of the State. The volume under review contains the results of the author's comparative study of the organization of the various European Governments in their historical development, beginning with the ancient Greek and Roman and ending with the constitutions made in the nineteenth century. But it should be said in justice to the author that the book does not contemplate anything approaching an exhaustive study of the present-day constitutions of European countries. Such a work, we are informed by the editor, Prof. Sidgwick had in mind, but never lived to carry out his ambitious plan.

From a comparative study of the earliest known polities of Greece, Rome, and Germany the author discovers important resemblances, viz., a King, a Council, and an Assembly. But of these three nations the stage of development of the Germans is earliest and most rudimentary, and that of the Romans is most mature, at the time when we first learn of them. As to the much-discussed question of the origin of political society, whether by aggregation or by division, Prof. Sidgwick holds firmly to the aggregation theory. This view, it need hardly be remarked, is opposed to the patriarchal theory of Maine, who, arguing from ancient law and our meagre knowledge of primitive societies, maintained the origin of political society to have been by the extension of single families into larger bodies of kindred. Prof. Sidgwick's view, though not the commonly accepted view, seems quite reasonable, and has much to commend it to popular favor.

Prof. Sidgwick finds varying types of polity in ancient Greece. Athens he takes as an example of States formed by integration, Sparta as a type of States formed by conquest. In Greece and Rome there was a strong tendency toward the formation of city-States—that is, States which have a definitely urban character, the ideas of city and State being blended in a single notion. In Greece, particularly, the people tended to concentrate in towns. This tendency was not characteristic of the early Germans. Our author explains this feature of ancient Greek life as being the natural result of economic causes which led to the more rapid development of civilization in large centres of population enjoying the protection, in primitive times, of a walled city. It was very natural, therefore, that, when the sentiment of the State began to develop under these conditions, it should tend to establish the idea of a city community as the highest political development. Prof. Sidgwick holds that concurrently with the development of civilized life in small separate communities kingship lost its value as a bond of national unity, and that political society passed, therefore, from primitive kingship to primitive oligarchy, and the Council became the ruling power. This is unquestionably true of ancient Greece and perhaps it is true of Rome and Germany also. Of oligarchy, as Prof. Sidgwick points out, there may be two kinds—the usual kind, where a minority of rich govern a majority of poor citizens, and the less common kind where the entire body of citizens is a minority in comparison with the free non-citizens. A typical example of the latter kind was Sparta.

Now, the transition from oligarchy to tyranny, according to our author, is but a step; and it is not at all surprising, then, that some of the Greek States, for example, Athens, came to experience government by tyrants. The recoil from the oppression of such a Government is democracy. But democracy in Greece, as Prof. Sidgwick observes, was not an unalloyed blessing. The traditions of Government there were not altogether wholesome; nor were the conditions that obtained there altogether favorable for the development of democracy. In Rome, however, the conditions were much more favorable for the development of this form of popular government, and so better results were realized. Yet, even in the case of the Romans, after the country expanded so as to incorporate into the body politic the entire territory bordering on the Mediterranean, democracy proved inadequate to control with a firm hand the large classes standing apart with their civil liberties, and it was felt that the power and supreme authority must be concentrated in the hands of one ruler. A return to monarchy, therefore, was inevitable.

The author shows very clearly and forcibly the various stages in this development, and sets forth, with some detail, the distinctive features of the ancient Greek and Roman political organizations. When he comes to discuss the polity of the several European States during mediæval times, his treatment is equally full and luminous. Here he calls attention to some changes in polity which are worth noting.

In mediæval history there was no longer the compact city-State, such as existed in ancient times, but a so-called country-State in which the people, having a diversity of interests and being scattered over a vast expanse of territory, were organized into a more complex government. The relation between political power and land-ownership and the growth of towns within the State were among the disturbing factors in the new form of polity, commonly called the State. The influence of the Holy Roman Empire also proved an element of complexity. Out of these struggles against disorder which necessarily resulted when class interests clashed with class interests in the same State, there was evolved a new system which made for peace and the preservation of society. This was the feudal system.

The feudal system, as our author remarks, was the logical result when the relation of lordship to service began to prevail over that of citizen to citizen. The home of feudalism proper he rightly places in the vast empire of the Franks, though the conditions elsewhere in Europe, to be sure, were favorable to the growth of such a system. In feudal society the King, the town, and the Church all stood for civilization, but they did not all hold together. The Pope, representing the Church, believed that he ought to form the head of the feudal organization. Prof. Sidgwick shows quite clearly the several stages in the growth of this idea, which led to such a strenuous conflict between the Church and the secular government during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. In his discussion of this and allied subjects he enters into a somewhat detailed consideration of the organization of the mediæval cities, pointing out the differences between them and the ancient cities and their respective representative institutions.

The final outcome of the development of the country-States, Prof. Sidgwick maintains, was absolute monarchy; and this culmination was reached in the seventeenth century with the beginning of modern history. Prof. Sidgwick, by the way, takes an unconventional view as to the date of the beginning of modern history.

I am disposed, from the point of view of our present study, (says he,) to answer the disputed question, "Where modern history begins," by placing its beginning in the middle of the seventeenth century—treating the period of the Renaissance, and the period of the Reformation and the religious strife that followed, as constituting a long transition between mediæval and modern thought. By the middle of the seventeenth century the treaty of Westphalia (A. D. 1648) has closed the period of religious wars; and then, or not long after, it is clear that in most West European States, monarchy is predominant over elements in the State that have struggled with it.

Prof. Sidgwick traces in a few chapters the course of political thought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Of course, France and England come in for the largest share of this discussion. Of the former country Rousseau and Montesquieu are the writers whose works have exerted the most potent influence in this field, and of the later country Hobbes and Locke. Prof. Sidgwick, naturally, devotes considerable space to the political reflections of these leaders of thought, showing how they prepared the soil for the French Revolution. With this political upheaval, the French Revolution, there came a decided change in European polity, viz, the change from absolute to constitutional monarchy. This latter form of government, Prof. Sidgwick maintains, is not essentially different from a republic.

Prof. Sidgwick has more than a mere patriotic admiration for the English Constitution, and in his treatment of modern Constitution-making he claims that the English Constitution served as a model for all the West European countries and, in a general way, for our own country no less, when we came to frame our own organic law. It is, however, the Cabinet government feature of the English Constitution that has been most widely imitated by European countries. Yet the imitation extends also, as Prof. Sidgwick points out, to the English judicial system. But it must be borne in mind that Cabinet government, as understood at present, existed only in posse, not in esse, in England in the eighteenth century. Now, the man who is the recognized leader of the majority in the House of Commons is selected as Prime Minister. But before the passage of the Reform bill, as Prof. Sidgwick reminds the reader, it was the custom for the King to appoint his Ministers.

Upon the whole, these lectures furnish a very scholarly and luminous treatment of the development of European polity. But the treatment is unequal, the latter part being not so full and complete as the early part of the volume. Still, we feel that it was a happy thought of the editor to publish the late Prof. Sidgwick's lectures, so as to give the public the benefit of the results attained by his comparative study.

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN POLITY. By Henry Sidgwick. Pp., xxvi.-454. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Macmillan Company.

Biographies.

James Pott & Co. will shortly add to their Bookman Biographies a series of popular illustrated monographs on great writers, with many illustrations, "Alfred Tennyson," by G. K. Chesterton and Richard Garnet; "Robert Browning," by James Douglas, and "William Makepeace Thackeray," by Mr. Chesterton and Lewis Melville. Each volume will have a special portrait in tint.

FEB

1904

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

An Unusual Number of Critical and Doctrinal Works Forthcoming.

DR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS'S new volume, "New Light on the Life of Jesus," which Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out this week, is not a new life of Christ, but gives new light on His life which has come to the author in his recent studies. Dr. Briggs writes in his preface:

This new light solves most of the difficult problems of the Gospels, fills up the chasm between the Synoptists and the Gospel of John, and satisfies the most searching inquiries of modern higher criticism and historical criticism. I have subjected these results to the most careful criticism that I could apply to my own work again and again. It may be that I have myself been to some extent blinded by the new light. If so I shall be glad to be corrected. The book must go into the fires of criticism, the hotter the better. If the light is a true light it will abide. The question is submitted with confidence to Christian scholars and to the Christian public.

Three of the chapters in the book, "When Did Jesus Begin His Ministry?" "The Twelve and the Seventy," and "Where Was Jesus During the Absence of the Twelve?" appeared in the Expository Times last year. The other chapters are: "Jesus and John the Baptist," "How Many and What Feasts Did Jesus Attend?" "The Peraean Ministry," "Jesus and the Pharisees," "When Did Jesus First Declare His Messiahship?" "The Order of Events in Passion Week," "The Forty Days of the Risen Jesus," "The Synoptic Problem," "The Composition of the Gospel of John," "The Gospel of the Infancy," and the book closes with an "Outline of the Life of Jesus."

The Christian Faith.

The little volume, "Letters from the Beloved City to S. B., from Philip," which Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish, deals with "The Good Shepherd," "Christ's Mother and Christ's Church," the unity of faith, holiness, Catholicity, apostolicity, "Our Lady's Dowry" and why England came to be so called, the "war" of the Churches in England, the coming of Christ "that they may have life," the meaning of the words "Feed My lambs, Feed My sheep," spoken to St. Peter, and the Church of the Fathers. These letters are written to "S. B." because their author has failed to convince his friend by talking to him of faith. It is true, he writes, that faith comes by hearing, but, he continues, "you are one of those who in reality do believe, and only want a little help against such unbelief as clings to them through little or no fault of theirs. You and they want enlightenment and information on certain matters," and this he proposes to give, at the same time "pressing upon you certain considerations to which you should give heed." By "The Beloved City" "Philip" refers to Rome, because, "for, after all, Rome, 'Factæ Caput Mundo, quidquid non possidet armis religione tenet,' Rome, the See of Peter, is the centre of Christendom, and the Flock of Christ from every corner of the Fold gathers there round its Shepherd's feet for food, and, when the wolf attacks, for protection." The book has a frontispiece showing Jesus giving Peter the "keys of the Kingdom of Heaven" on the rock where he built His church.

The New Testament.

The eight lectures by Prof. Edward Caldwell Moore of Harvard University on "The New Testament in the Christian Church," which are published this week by the Macmillan Company, were delivered in Boston last March and April before the Lowell Institute. They are published "substantially" as they were delivered. The lack of literature on this subject, Prof. Moore shows in his preface, has induced him to publish these addresses. They are on "The Authorities of the Early Christians," "The Witness of the Earliest Christian Literature to the New Testament," "The New Testament at the End of the Second Century," "The Closing of the Canon in the West," "The Closing of the Canon in the East: The Renaissance and the Reformation," "The Canonization and the Origin of Church Government," "The Canonization and the Beginnings of the History of Doctrine," and "The Idea of Authority in the Christian Church." In the course of this last lecture Prof. Moore says:

> The religion of authority, so called, has no right to exist, save as it leads up to and is dissolved in the religion of inspiration. The discipline of a home has no right to exist save as it leads up to and is eliminated in the self-discipline of those who go forth from that home. The one religion certainly has these two aspects. And it may be that it is a grave mistake to seek to apply that which we have called the religion of inspiration to a good part of the human race to-day, as it would be to expect those men in their manhood to show self-discipline whose childhood had been set round by no firm and wise discipline. We may be grateful that the so-called religion of authority does for a good part of the human race what the religion of inspiration shows no present capacity to do.

Future Life.

It is both a privilege and a responsibility, writes H. A. Dallas in the preface to his translation of Gabriel Delarme's "Evidences for a Future Life," ("L'âme est Immortelle,") which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week, "to share in bringing before the public the evidences for man's supra-terrestrial life." If, he continues, a sense of responsibility were more widely recognized, the cause of truth would not so often be impaired by the printing of worthless matter. He regards M. Delarme's work as a "

that is why he has attempted to bring it before English readers. The three parts deal with observation—ancient beliefs, the study of the soul by means of magnetism, the psychic organization after death; experience—psychic experiments, the double, the experiments of M. de Rochas and Dr. Luys, spirit photography; and spiritism and science—a study of the perispirit, the psychic plane, and modes of energy, &c. The author's introduction is a "preliminary rough draft of psychological physiology." He writes:

> In studying the important phenomena of spiritism it will be easy to show that the ethereal organism contains within itself the organic principle according to which material bodies are evolved. And spiritism supplies a fresh suggestion for the elucidation of the problem as to how the typical form of an individual is maintained throughout life in spite of the incessant waste and renewal of the particles of the body, while at the same time it removes the difficulty of conceiving how our intellectual acquisitions are preserved.

The Old Testament for Students.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation for publication next month "Prophetic and Priestly Stories Regarding the Beginnings of Hebrew History." This is the first volume of the "Student's Old Testament," logically and chronologically arranged and translated by Prof. Charles Foster Kent of Yale University. It has an introduction, and deals with the beginnings of human history, traditional ancestors of the Hebrews, the deliverance of the Hebrews from Egypt, the life of the Hebrews in the wilderness and east of the Jordan, and the conquest and settlement of Canaan. It will be followed by five other volumes to deal with "Historical and Biographical Narratives," "Prophetic Sermons, Epistles, and Apocalypses," "Laws and Traditional Precedents," "Songs, Psalms, and Prayers," and "Proverbs and Didactic Poems." Each volume will have an introduction by the author, who will be remembered by his "History of the Hebrew People," and his volumes in the "Messages of the Bible." His aim in writing the present work is to give "(1,) A systematic classification of its (the Old Testament's) contents; (2,) a comparative presentation of its original sources; (3,) a lucid, exact translation; (4,) clear literary analysis; (5,) illuminating introductions and foot notes." The general plan is to be simple and economical of space. The work is the result of many years of preparation, during which Prof. Kent received suggestions and criticisms from a large number of Biblical scholars and teachers. He has prepared it to meet not theoretical but practical needs of students.

"Christian Apologetics."

"Christian Apologetics," about to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co., contains, as the sub-title indicates, "a series of addresses delivered before the Christian Association of University College, London, in the Botanical Theatre, during the Summer Term of the Session, 1902-3." These addresses and the speeches following them at the same meetings aroused some interest, and were followed by a controversy in The London Times. They are printed at the request of Englishmen and many foreigners. W. W. Seton writes the prefatory note, which is followed by the introduction, "On the Nature and Scope of Christian Evidences," by the Rev. W. D. McLaren, M. A. Then come the six addresses and the speeches—"Present-day Rationalism with an Examination of Darwinism," by Prof. George Henslow, and Lord Kelvin's speech; "The Book of Genesis," by the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Wace, and the speech by Sir Robert Anderson; "The Synoptic Gospels as Independent Witnesses," by the Rev. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth; speeches by Sir Dyce Duckworth and Col. Williams, M. P.; "The Witness of Human Experience," by the Rev. R. E. Welsh; speech by Sir T. Barlow, Bart., M. D., &c; "Materialism or Christianity?" by the Rev. George T. Manley; speech by Augustine Birrell; "Some Evidences for the Resurrection," by the Rev. C. W. Wilson. The addresses are followed by a summary of them by Mr. Seton. Mr. McLaren, speaking of the aim of Christian evidences in the first part of his introduction, says:

> The essential distinction of that faith (the Christian) is that Jesus Christ is a trustworthy deliverer from the rule and consequences of evil, which in regard to God we call sin, and in regard to ourselves and our fellows, wrong. Personal faith is reliance on Him as such. Christian evidences are concerned with proofs of this trustworthiness. They are not immediately directed to establish individual or systematic doctrines, which, properly speaking, are the detailed applications of this trustworthiness. . . . Neither are evidences directed, as many suppose, to establish the divine origin or authority, truth, or accuracy of the Bible; though it is obvious that a searching examination and comparison of the contents must always be a large part of the matter and method of Christian evidence, and that whatever confirms the Bible teaching generally will tend to confirm the special records dealing with the trustworthiness of Christ.

Some March Books.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish next month the new novel "To Windward" by Henry C. Rowland, whose book of short stories, "Sea Scamps," met with so favorable a reception last year.

The Baker & Taylor Company's March list of publications includes the following: "God Be Wanted," by Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. Charles T. Hecker); "How to Get the Best Out of Books," by Richard Le Gallienne; "Mount Brown, Captain U. S. N.," by Major Stanton Mosley, being the first volume of a series to be entitled Uniformers Heroes of the Navy; "Social Progress," an statement of sociological and religious opinion, edited by Josiah Strong, and to contain essays by

Congregationalists," in the Story of the Churches Series, by Leonard W. Bacon; "The Evolution of Knowledge," a review of philosophy, by R. S. Perrin, and "The Better New York," a sociological Baedeker, prepared by Dr. Tolman of the American Institute of Social Service and Charles Hemstreet, author of several books on Old New York.

The Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston will bring out besides "The Human Touch," by Edith M. Nicholl, "The Loves of Edwy," by Rose Cecil O'Neill, the well-known woman illustrator who furnishes over sixty drawings for the book; "The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Stone Bassett, author of "Judith's Garden"; "The Dragnet," by Evelyn Snead Barnett, and "The Way of the Transgressor," by Howard Fielding. The same firm will also issue this year a new story by Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders" and the "Lions of the Lord."

D. Appleton & Co. will publish "The Autobiography of Herbert Spencer," in two volumes. The work was completed and printed several years ago in England, when it received a thorough revision by the late author. He has confined Volume I. to his boyhood and his early life as an engineer, the second to his literary life. There will be in all about twenty-five illustrations. Spencer writes of his life on the lines he adopted in considering the life of the human race, treating of it in its evolution from early beginnings to its final completion. He was introduced to American readers by Dr. Edward Livingston Youmans, who wrote reviews and lectured to popularize Spencer and other scientific writers. The first work issued in this country by Spencer was his volume of essays on "Education" in 1860.

St. Paul in a Novel.

LUX CRUCIS. A Tale of the Great Apostle. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

It would be easy to criticise Mr. Gardenhire's book on the ground that the subject matter and some of the situations are not new. It is a tale of the days of Nero, and the reader who expects to find in it descriptions of the amphitheatre, of the schools of gladiators, of the burning of Rome, of the feasts of the Emperor, will not be disappointed.

But criticism of this kind, applied to any book, is always essentially unjust. The writer of a historical novel is naturally attracted to those periods of history in which the dramatic elements and the elements of contrast are most conspicuous. If he is writing of the Italian Renaissance he will choose the period of Caesar Borgia, of Leonardo, of Machiavelli. If French history fascinates him the chances are that he will write either of Henri IV., of Richelieu, or of the Terror. If he is a student of British history the periods which give most promise for a book are the Elizabethan era and the time of the civil war.

And so it is with ancient history. The wonder is not that there are so many novels dealings with the Neronian period, but that there are so few.—In the history of the world as we know it there is no time in which such great issues were brought into contrast, in which the passions and ideals of the human race were so vividly exhibited. The old world was about to fall. "Consummatum est," the Christians were saying. "Consummatum est. It is finished. The end of the world is very near."

And this sense of an impending catastrophe is admirably conveyed throughout Mr. Gardenhire's book. It is found in the very first chapter, in which the Apostle Paul is introduced, and tells a fellow-prisoner at Cæsarea of the New Hope that has dawned for the world. It is found when the scene changes to Rome, and Lucius Amici, a patrician, who, by Nero's order, is endeavoring to find out all he can about the Christians, after failing elsewhere obtains the information he seeks in his own household. The same motive runs all through the book, and in the close of the last chapter is impressed with real eloquence. After Nero's culminating atrocity, the burning of the human torches in his gardens, has been described, the book concludes:

> The torches were burned out, and the games had ended. There remained only the reckoning which fate was to exact from the tyrant and his aid.
>
> But to the watchers upon the far hillside there came also a spectacle. In the distance the night was full of stars. They hung like fireflies, low down on the horizon, and then, with seeming restlessness, mounted into the vast abyss; they grew in volume and in number.
>
> "What is it?" asked Myrrha, as they looked in awe and wonder.
>
> "I know not," replied Fabyan, "and yet the banked radiance moves me strangely. I seem to look upon a picture."
>
> "It is a picture," whispered Valentius, with breathless interest.
>
> "I could almost fancy it the flight of souls to Heaven," said Ethelred. "Never have I seen the sky so beautiful."
>
> "'Tis in our hearts," said Fabyan. "But look, how the stars group themselves; 'tis a strange and familiar outline."
>
> They looked indeed.
>
> The lights had thickened until the horizon glowed as with the colors of the aurora. Gorgeous in the night with a new beauty, its form, now set in fire, the Hill of Vaticanus was blazoned in the heavens, its summit glowed. Apart on apart the lights played over it, changed with grades of emerald and sapphire, while far up in the deep-blue arches of the sky the eternal stars were circled over a cross of light, shining like a promise above the summit of the radiant hill.

Mr. Gardenhire's plot is rather an involved one, but it mainly concerns the love of Fabyan, a Roman patrician officer, for Myrrha, a Christian girl, adopted daughter of Lucius Amici. It is not, however, in the story itself, though it is sufficient to hold the reader's attention, that the chief interest of the book is found, but in the clear pictures of life and people that the author provides. Equally good is the description of a fight with the ceston in a training school of gladiators.

Christian Press Books.

Henry Frowde is bringing out at The Christian Press and Oxford Warehouse, 29 Paternoster Square, London, E. C., a series of

Barnard, M. A., F. S. A. It opens with the English conquest of Britain and ends with the close of the sixteenth century. The Rev. Arthur Galton writes about "Ecclesiastical Architecture"; J. A. Gotch, "Domestic Architecture"; C. W. C. Oman, "Military Architecture and Art of War"; A. Hartshorne, "Costume, Military and Civil"; Francis Pierrepont Barnard, "Heraldry"; M. Oppenheim, "Shipping"; Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, "Town Life"; George Townsend Warner, "Country Life"; the Rev. Augustus Jessop, "Monasticism"; I. S. Leadam, "Trade and Commerce"; R. S. Rait, "Learning and Education," and G. McN. Bushforth, "Art." A glossary and an index have been provided. Most of the illustrations have been specially drawn or photographed for the book.

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QUERIES

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

MISS E. L. WHITNEY, Polo, Ia.: "Kindly give me the following information: (1) What is the present address of Jeremiah Curtin, translator of 'Quo Vadis'? (2) Was he ever connected in any way with the Illinois State University?"

(1) In care of his publishers, Little, Brown & Co., Boston. (2) We do not know.

W. H. FISHBURN, 619 Linden Street, Camden, N. J.: "Has Joseph Cook's lecture on 'Ultimate America' been published?"

It possibly occurs in the volume of "Boston Monday Lectures," entitled "Current Religious Perils, with Preludes and Other Addresses," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.) If this is not the case, perhaps some of our readers can inform our correspondent.

"C. C. C." Richford, Vt.: "If C. V. Deane, who inquired about books on English cathedrals in a recent issue of Queries, will address Box 282, Richford, Vt., he may find the work he wants."

GILSON WILLETS, 529 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "Where can I get a list of the world's best 100 novels?"

An interesting list of this kind can be found in The New York World Almanac for 1895, entitled "The Hundred Greatest Novels."

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "In relation to 'the Poet Close,' inquired about in Queries of Jan. 16, this poet obtained a mock celebrity from the British crown following him as a butt, and as W. S. Gilbert was editing Fun at the time, he would have his name pat. Apropos of Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads,' a misprint lately was amusing; it made a lady inquire for the 'Bad Ballads!'"

C. E. BAILLIEU, New York City: "What is the value of Thackeray's 'The Newcomes,' first edition, 1854-5, two volumes?"

In the original parts, issued 1853-55, this novel has sold recently for $25.40; in the original cloth for $6.50, and rebound and cut down by the binder, for only $3.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS, Westfield, N. J.: "In Appeals to Readers of Jan. 23, 'L. L.,' Roanoke, Va., asked for Vol. VI. of Shakespeareana. We beg to say that we shall be pleased to receive orders from your correspondent for any and all issues either of the old Shakespeareana, (1883-1903,) or the present new Shakespeareana, (1901,) &c."

NORWAY, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Where can I get Bjornson's dramatic trilogy, 'Sigurd Slembe'? Who publishes the 'American edition' of his novels, which I have seen noticed somewhere?"

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish at $1.50 William Morton Payne's translation of "Sigurd Slembe." They are also the publishers of the American edition of his novels, translated by Prof. R. B. Anderson. This edition includes three volumes, issued at $1.50 each, as follows: Volume I., "Synnöve Solbakken," "Arne," and other stories; Volume II., "A Happy Boy," "The Fisher Maiden," and later stories; Volume III., "The Bridal March," "Captain Mansana," "Magnhild," and "Dust."

H. G. THOMAS, Schenectady, N. Y.: "Who is 'George Paston,' author of 'A Bread-and-Butter Miss,' published by Harper & Brothers?"

"George Paston" is Miss Emily Morse Symonds, an English writer. Among her other books are "A Modern Amazon," "The Career of Candida," "A Study in Prejudices," "A Fair Deceiver," "A Writer of Books," "Mrs. Delany," "Little Memoirs of the Eighteenth Century," "Little Memoirs of the Nineteenth Century," "Sidelights on the Georgian Period," &c.

"M. V. T.," New York City: "Replying to 'H. E. Miller,' White Plains, N. Y., who requests a copy of Charles Henry Webb's poem on the Sickles-Key tragedy, it can be found in Mr. Webb's new book of poems, 'With Lead and Line,' published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.10. It was written when news of the tragedy reached New York, and published the next day in Harper's Weekly, and copied almost universally by the press of the country."

HENRY E. NESMITH, 265 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me what Eugene Field's 'Tribune Primer,' published by Treadwell, with Hopkins's illustrations, is worth? I have a paper copy."

"The Model Primer," Brooklyn, 1882, Treadwell's reprint of some of the sketches published by Field in The Denver Tribune, sold at the Pierce sale last season for $14. Another copy brought $9.50 last season. The book was once valued as high as $25, but is less valuable now.

WENDELL HALL, Pittsfield, Mass.: "In 'Queries' of Jan. 16, K. F. B., Orange, Cal., seeks information as to the origin of the name Canada. The New International Encyclopedia gives this: 'Canada. Probably from the Iroquois, "Kanada," (cabin.)' Is it not reasonable?"

SAMUEL MILLIKEN, 608 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can you inform me where I may get a small book of poems entitled 'A Legacy of Rhymes'? The author's name, I think, was Burnett, Barnett, or Burdett."

Is not this James G. Burnett's "Love and Laughter," formerly published by G. P. Putnam's Sons at $1.25?

E. J. HOWES, Kinderhook, Mich.: "Who publishes Edwards's famous 'Essay on the Will?' Where can I get Edward Maitland's 'Perfect Way'? The first volume of Henry Jones's 'Philosophy of Lotze' was published in 1895, and a second promised. I have never seen a notice that the promised volume was issued. Can you inform me?"

Jonathan Edwards's celebrated "Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will" can doubtless be obtained in the religious bookstores. "The Perfect Way," by Edward Maitland and A. B. Kingsford, is published by the Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York City, at $2.50. The Macmillan Company, publishers of Jones's "Critical Account of the Philosophy of Lotze," can best inform our correspondent regarding his third question.

"R.," Torrington, Conn.: "Where can I find the following tales by Thomas Hardy: 'The Lady Penelope,' 'On the Western Circuit,' 'The Melancholy Hussar,' and 'The Three Strangers'?

"The Lady Penelope" is in "A Group of Noble Dames"; "On the Western Circuit" and "The Melancholy Hussar of the German Legion" are in "Life's Little Ironies"; "The Three Strangers" is in "Wessex Tales." All are published by Harper & Brothers, the first two at $1.50 and the third at $1.25.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 254 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.: "Our attention has been called to your reply in the inquiry of 'E. B.' relative to the original French of Maeterlinck's poem, 'Les Sept Princesses.' A translation, correct in metre as well as in sentiment, appears at the last poem in Louise Chandler Moulton's book, 'At the Wind's Will,' published by us at $1.25."

W. G. BROWN, 340 West Thirtieth Street, New York City: "I have copies of the 'Biographies and Poetical Remains' of the sisters Lucretia M. and Margaret M. Davidson, edited by Miss Sedgwick and Washington Irving, respectively. Have these books any special money value? I understand they are quite rare."

Although possibly scarce, they are without money value. The Margaret Miller Davidson volume, published in 1841, may interest Irving collectors, on account of its editorship; but we doubt it. The Davidson girls were juvenile prodigies, and their immature verse is now quite forgotten.

"D. J.," Louisville, Ky.: "What book would be useful to a young man who wishes to study medicine?"

"Introduction to the Study of Medicine," by G. H. Roger, (D. Appleton & Co., $5.)

F. FOSTER, Knoxville, Tenn.: "Is it true that Pope met Dryden during the last year of the latter's life?"

Alexander Pope was brought to Will's Coffee House at the age of twelve to get a sight of the renowned old poet, who sat as "Glorious John" in his own great armchair. This was in 1698, within nine months of Dryden's death. "Virgilium tamen vidi" is how Pope spoke afterward of his one short glimpse of Dryden.

"A. B.," Jersey City Heights, Jersey City, N. J.: "Where can I find the poem which contains these lines:

"'When the Rudyards cease from Kipling,
And the Haggards ride no more'"?

In J. K. Stephen's "Lapsus Calami," (the Macmillan Company, $2.)

T. H. THOMAS, Tremont, New York City: "Kindly inform me briefly regarding the life of Whyte-Melville, the English novelist. Where can I buy his books?"

George John Whyte-Melville was born at Mount Melville, near St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1821. He was educated at Eton, entered the army in 1839, retiring in 1849, but served in the Turkish Army in the Crimean war, 1855-6. From 1856 until his death he devoted himself to literature. He was an active patron of field sports, and his death resulted from an accident in the hunting field in Gloucestershire, Dec. 5, 1878. His first book was "Digby Grand," 1853, followed by "Tilbury Nogo," 1854; "General Bounce," 1855, &c. The last work published during his life was "Riding Recollections," 1878. After his death appeared "Black but Comely," 1879. His novels, including "Riding Recollections" and "Songs and Verses," are published in a new library edition, with illustrations, by Longmans, Green & Co., in twenty-five volumes, $1.25 each.

"A. D. T.," Amsterdam, N. Y.: "Kindly give me a correct list of the books of 'Owen Meredith,' with dates as they first appeared. Who are the present publishers of his works?"

"Clytemnestra," 1855; "The Wanderer," 1858; "Lucile," 1860; "Tannhäuser," 1861; (with Julian Fane;) "Serbski Pesme," 1861; "The Ring of Amasis," 1863; "Poetical Works," two volumes, 1867; "Chronicles and Characters," 1868; "Orval," 1869; "Julian Fane," a biography, 1871; "Fables in Song," 1874; "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," 1883; "Glenaveril," 1885; "After Paradise," 1887; "Marah," 1892, and "King Poppy," 1892, (from the first edition, privately printed in 1875.) In addition he edited his father's "Speeches and Other Political Writings," 1874; and "Pausanias the Spartan," 1876, and translated Edler's "Baldine," 1886. The "Life" of his father is published by Harper & Brothers at $2.75. D. Appleton & Co. publish "Glenaveril" at $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co. issue "Marah" at $1.50; "King Poppy," "The Wanderer" and "Lucile," and "Selected Poems" at $3 each. There are numerous other editions of "Lucile," illustrated and otherwise, and his poems, presumably complete, are issued by several publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. printing them in a Household Edition at $1.50.

"EDITH," Hackensack, N. J.: "Two or three years ago THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS printed in its Queries department the verses sung at the funeral of Vice President Hobart, and in a later issue gave the author's name. Please repeat this information. The verses begin:

"'Weary hands, O weary hands,
Resting now from life's endeavor.'"

"Weary Hands" was written by Rossiter W. Raymond of Brooklyn for the funeral of his friend, Alexander Nolley, at Plymouth Church about twenty years ago. It was sung by male voices to the melody of F. X. Chwatal's "Lovely Night," and adapted by repeating the fourth and fifth lines of each stanza. This information, supplied by a friend, was printed in this department Nov. 2, 1901.

"A. S.," Newark, N. J.: "Who is the author of 'Bubbles from the Brunners of Nassau, by an Old Man,' London, 1826?"

It was written by Sir Robert Bond Head, (1793-1875,) who served with the Royal Engineers at Waterloo and Fleurus. In 1825 he went to South America, and wrote "Rough Notes," describing trips across the Pampas and Andes, which gained for him the name of "Galloping Dick." He was Governor of Canada, 1835-7. Among his other books are a "Life of Bruce," 1844; "The Emigrant," 1846; "Stokers and Pokers," 1850; "The Defenseless State of Great Britain," 1850; "A Fagot of French Sticks," 1851; "A Fortnight in Ireland," 1852; "The Horse and Rider," 1860, and "The Royal Engineers," 1870.

J. P. RAWLEY, 60 Broadway, New York City: "Can you give me any information concerning Lindley Murray, the grammarian? I have examined an encyclopedia, but the account was meagre and unsatisfactory. I should also like to be informed concerning a certain 'Grimshaw,' author of a geography many years ago."

Our correspondent has evidently consulted the wrong book of reference. A full sketch of Murray will be found in the thirty-ninth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography." See also Allibone's "Dictionary" and the "Life" of Murray, by W. H. Egle, 1895, which can be consulted in all libraries, together, no doubt, with the latter in the Grimshaw, by [illegible] Grimshaw, who lived for a long period in Philadelphia and published a popular series of school histories. Among his other publications are an "Etymological Dictionary," a "Gentleman's Lexicon," a "Ladies' Lexicon," "The American Obstetrician," a "Life of Napoleon," &c.

"H. P.," Perth Amboy, N. J.: "I have an illustrated edition of Dickens's 'Old Curiosity Shop and Barnaby Rudge,' published in Philadelphia in 1852 by Geo. Rook & Co. Is this the first edition of Dickens's works published in America, and is it of any special value to book lovers?"

Beginning with the "Sketches by Boz," all of Dickens's books were reprinted in this country soon after their original publication in London. "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby" first appeared in 1841; there were doubtless American editions of the same year. Our correspondent will see that his edition has little interest or value.

"P. J. W.," Charlottetown, P. E. I.: "Where can I obtain the 'Lectures Complete' of the late Col. R. G. Ingersoll?"

His "Lectures" are collected in one volume, (C. P. Farrell, publisher, 117 East Twenty-first Street, New York City, price $3.)

ISAAC MARKENS, 2,440 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "In reply to the inquiry of 'Print,' Quincy, Mass., relative to the photograph of Lincoln, taken by H. F. Warren of Waltham, Mass., on the balcony at the White House March 5, 1865, I will state that this photograph was not the last sitting. I have in my possession a photograph of Lincoln taken by Alexander Gardner, photographer to the Army of the Potomac, on the Sunday before assassination, while the President was sharpening a pencil for his son 'Tad.' Will 'Print' kindly inform me where I can obtain a copy of the Warren sitting?"

"E. H. M.," 908 Laurel Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.: "Can you give me any information concerning 'The Downeasters,' a novel, by John Neal, published over sixty years ago? How and where can a copy be obtained? In a recent answer to a correspondent you mention 'Annals of Hempstead, 1643 to 1832,' by Henry Onderdonk. How can I obtain this book?"

Neal's "Downeasters," published in New York City in two volumes in 1831, can very possibly be had from some of the dealers in scarce American books. It is occasionally seen in the auction room. Onderdonk's historical account of Hempstead, L. I., can be had in the same manner. The McKee copy sold for $3.50.

"BALTIMORE," Holland House, New York City: "Can you tell me if the stories by Anne Thackeray (daughter of W. M. Thackeray) were ever published in book form? They originally came out in The Cornhill Magazine. If so, by whom are they published?"

Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie's stories were all published in book form in England. In this country they were long issued by Harper & Brothers, but do not appear in their catalogue at the present time. Possibly the old Harper editions can be had without difficulty in any large bookstore, and some of the stories are doubtless included in the Tauchnitz collection of British authors, (Lemcke & Buechner, New York City.) Mrs. Ritchie's "Story of Elizabeth" is issued, we notice, in cheap paper form by the Lupton Publishing Company. Among the other books are "The Village on the Cliff," "Five Old Friends," "Old Kensington," "Toilers and Spinsters," "Bluebeard's Keys," "Miss Angel," "Miss Williamson's Divagations," &c.

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, 31 Canal Street, New York City: "Kindly let me know through 'Queries' where the works of Rabbi J. Krauskopf can be bought."

His books are published, we believe, by the Bloch Printing and Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, but should be easily obtained from any New York bookseller handling Jewish works.

"NEW ENGLANDER," Springfield, Mass.: "Can you tell me anything about 'The Yankee, an early Boston literary magazine, to which Whittier contributed?"

"The Yankee, A Literary Paper," edited by John Neal, was published in Portland, Me., and Boston, 1828-9. Nos. 1-52, inclusive, forming Volume I., and Volume II., Nos. 1-26, inclusive, (Jan. 2, 1828, to June 25, 1829,) were issued in quarto form; the subsequent numbers, July to December, inclusive, 1829, in octavo. The earlier numbers appeared in Portland. From Oct. 15, 1828, to the end, "The Yankee" was published in Boston.

GERALD HALLOCK, Pottstown, Penn.: "The lines beginning 'In the deep night a little bird,' &c., which Queries attributes to Edward Rowland Sill, did not appear in a poem entitled 'At Dawn,' but can be found in 'Hermione,' Part IV., 'The Song in the Night.' The following is the correct wording:

"'In the deep night a little bird
Wakens, or dreams he is awake,
Cheerily clear one phrase is heard,
And you almost feel the morning break.

"'In the deep dark of loss and wrong,
One face like a lovely dawn will thrill;
And all night long at my heart a song
Suddenly stirs and then is still.'"

F. W. GRAHAM, Henking Hotel, Springfield, Mass.: "Kindly give me some information regarding E. L. Voynich, author of 'The Gadfly.'"

Mrs. Ethel Lilian Voynich, author of "The Gadfly," "Jack Raymond," "Russian Humor," "Stories from Garshin," &c., was born in 1864, the daughter of Dr. George Boole, Professor of Mathematics. Her husband is Wilfrid Michael Voynich, (in Polish, Habdank-Woynicz,) a Polish exile, who has contributed to Polish and Russian scientific and political periodicals, and is now engaged as a bibliographer and dealer in rare books in London.

"F. D.," New York City: "I am much interested in book binding. Will you kindly recommend any book that will help me?"

Douglass Cockerell's "Book Binding and the Care of Books," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25;) Joseph Zaehnsdorf's "Bookbinding," (the Macmillan Company, $1.50,) &c.

"JUVENILE," Clinton, N. Y.: "How many 'Bodley Books' were written by Horace E. Scudder, and where can I get them?"

They are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in two series, consisting of four volumes each, issued at $1.50 per volume, or $6 per set. The first series includes "Doings of the Bodley Family in Town and Country," "The Bodleys Telling Stories," "The Bodleys on Wheels," and "The Bodleys Afoot." The second series comprises "Mr. Bodley Abroad," "The Bodley Grandchildren and Their Journey in Holland," "The English Bodley Family," and "The Viking Bodleys."

T. HENRY FOSTER, Ottumwa, Iowa: "The poem entitled 'Stealin' Roastin' Ears,' asked for by 'J. E. W.,' was originally published in The Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier. If your correspondent will send me his address I will forward him a copy."

"W. W. Bailey, N. Y.: "Where can I get Mrs. Moulton's books?"

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston: "At the Wind's Will," ($1.25;) "In the Garden of Dreams," ($1.25,) and "Swallow Flights," a new edition of her poems, first published in 1878, with two additional poems.

"G. J.," New Haven, Conn.: "Who was the E. B. Hirst who was criticised so severely by Poe?"

Henry Beck Hirst, born in Philadelphia in 1818, was a lawyer and verse writer of that city, where he died in 1874. He was the author of "The Coming of the Mammoth, the Funeral of Time, and Other Pieces," 1845; "Endymion," 1848, and "The Romance of Roland and Other Poems," 1849, all published in Boston. He seems to have been also the author or compiler of "A Poetical Dictionary," unknown to Foley, but mentioned by Stedman and Adams, which we have never seen.

"STUDENT," Bristol, R. I.: "Where can I get Prof. McMaster's book on Benjamin Franklin?"

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., price $1.25.

"C. F.," New Orleans, La.: "In reference to the query of 'W. R.,' Ithaca, N. Y., in Queries of Jan. 23, I beg to state that Pitsedward Ezell (this is the correct form of his name) was also the author of 'Modern English,' published by Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh; was one of the most important contributors to Dr. Murray's 'New English Dictionary,' and also contributed much to The Nation and to The Academy. A sketch of his life, with a portrait, appeared in The Bookman shortly after his death. The non-popular character of his usual style (as well as his occasional 'acerbity') prevented this work from being as well known as it should be, but he was, nevertheless, probably the most competent writer on his subject that has ever lived."

KATE McGILLICUDDY, 629 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who is the author of the well-known saying, 'The more I see of men, the better I like dogs'? I have been trying for a long time to run it down. A librarian of the Carnegie Library told me yesterday she had been hunting for five years to find it."

This saying, or a saying similar to this, is attributed to Byron.

"MRS. T.," Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.: "Who publishes a book entitled 'The House Beautiful,' and who is its author? Can you refer me to a life of Lord North, the English Prime Minister under George III?"

"The House Beautiful," by the late Clarence Cook, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $2.50. A sketch of Lord North will be found in the forty-first volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography." See also "Memoirs of the Reign of George III.," "Correspondence of George III. with Lord North," and Sir George Otto Trevelyan's book on the American Revolution, (Part I., Longmans, Green & Co., $3.)

GUS J. WIELAND, 31 Belvidere Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "M. Lindsay, Tenafly, N. J., will find R. W. Chambers's story relating to the priest's skull in Scribner's Magazine, February, 1897, under the title of 'The Messenger.'"

"I. O. P.," Watertown, N. Y.: "Where can I purchase a life of Margaret of Angouleme or Margaret of Navarre?"

See the memoir by A. M. F. Robinson, (Mme. Duclaux, formerly Mme. Darmesteter,) published by Little, Brown & Co., at $1.

Appeals to Readers.

WILLIAM VAN DYKE, 80 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.: "Can any reader inform me where I can obtain a copy of Baudelaire's edition of Poe in English?"

THOMAS STEPHENSON, 49 Arthur Street, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Where can I find a copy of McLellan's 'History of Gorham, Me.,' and where can I learn anything of Capt. John Stephenson, who erected a house and barn, probably in West Gorham, Me., about the year 1776?"

"J. H.," 248 East Sixty-first Street, New York City: "Where can I procure Richard H. Shepherd's reprint (London, 1884) of Poe's 'Tamerlane'; also Edmund Gosse's paper on Poe, and Vols. III., IV., and V. of Pepys's 'Diary,' published by the Cassell Publishing Company in blue cloth, size about 4¼ by 6¼ inches, this size being out of print and unobtainable from the publishers?"

REBECCA MIDDLETON SAMSON, Rockville Centre, L. I.: "Are these lines correctly quoted:

"'Love, home, and friends,
Life's simplest gifts,
So cheap that all may buy'?"

RONALD K. BROWN, 320 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I obtain an English translation of 'Die Offenbarung Johannes aus Judische Apokalypse in Christicher Bearbeitung,' published in 1886?"

ULLMAN STRONG, Kenilworth, Ill.: "Can anyone identify this quotation:

"'The beauty of a home is its order,
The blessedness of a home's its contentment,
The crown of a home is its hospitality,
The glory of a home is its godliness!'"

"Wireless Telegraphy."

Charles Henry Sewall, author of "The Future of Long-Distance Telephoning," has written "Wireless Telegraphy," its origins, development, invention, and apparatus. (New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, $2 net.) The story of Marconi is not the only one told here. Mr. Sewall shows that others are also entitled to some credit, though he avoids all controversy. Such men as Teala, Popoff, Pupin, Slaby, De Forest, Edison, Fessenden, Hertz, and Lodge are given credit for their discoveries and inventions. Even S. F. B. Morse is credited with transmitting signals without wires over a gap of a mile sixty years ago. Ten years later Lindsay succeeded independently in signaling across the Tay where the river is two miles wide. In 1886 Hertz discovered that etheric vibrations would result from the passing of sparks across an air gap, which began the development of electric transmission without wires. Three years later Dr. Lodge discovered the principle of the coherer, or syntonic telegraphy; he also was one of the originators of the idea now carried out at Poldhu—wave gates, 200-foot steel towers anchored to the earth with hundreds of cables, to catch the vibrations of the ether. Marconi is not neglected; his discoveries are described, the text of some of his patent papers, as well as those of several others. The language is simple enough to be intelligible to the untechnical reader. The scientist will find gathered here the gleanings from many magazines, scientific or popular, which will save him much time. The eighty-five illustrations are clear and well drawn, the history is short and well told, the index is comprehensive.

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE coming Smoot inquiry calls attention to "The Story of the Mormons," by William Alexander Linn, published a couple of years ago by the Macmillan Company. This book narrates the story of the Mormons and Mormonism from its inception to the present day. It sets forth the origin of the sect and the character of Joseph Smith; tells the story of the successive moves from New York to Ohio, to Missouri, to Illinois, and thence across the plains to Utah; pictures Brigham Young's despotic rule and defiance of the United States Government, and explains the origin of polygamy and its place as a necessary doctrine of the Church. The book is founded on Mormon evidence.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish Arthur Henry's forthcoming story of a return to nature and an original home-building in the mountains, entitled "The House in the Woods."

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing this week in its educational series "The Educational Theory of Immanuel Kant," by Edward F. Buchner, Professor in the University of Alabama. This is a formulation of the conceptions of the great philosopher, as exhibited in his lecture-notes on pedagogy and in selections from others of his writings.

Longmans, Green & Co. issue to-day the second installment of Sir Horace Rumbold's recollections, "Further Recollections of a Diplomatist." This series begins in 1873, and his Ministry in Chile. He tells of his home-coming to England three years later and of his meeting with famous men and women of the day. He closes the book with an account of his appointments in Greece and Sweden.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they will publish Rose E. Young's new novel of a Missourian, "Henderson," next Saturday.

"Public Schools and Public Opinion: An Apology for Certain Methods in English Higher Education," by T. Pellatt, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. In these essays the author aims to explain that the public British schools do not offer "a contemptible training ground for a boy's intellect," as a recent document issued by the British Government led certain preparatory schoolmasters to believe. Mr. Pellatt writes from experience and investigation. His essays are entitled "Fathers and Sons," "Work and Play," "Public Schools and English Education," and "Public School Reform," in the last of which he speaks of morals, "house feeling," and scholarships.

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces for early publication a book on steel in its Metallurgical Series, edited by Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen. This is "The Metallurgy of Steel," by F. W. Harbord. The author has been at work on the volume for the past five years. It will contain numerous plates and diagrams and about 500 other illustrations.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "The Sporting Dog," by Joseph A. Graham, in the American Sportsman's Library; a new edition of Ziwet's "Mechanics;" "The Eye: Its Refraction and Diseases," by Dr. Edward E. Gibbons, and a new edition of Volume I. of Nichols and Franklin's "Physics."

Volume III., the last of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature, will be issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company within the fortnight. The volume is largely concerned with American literature.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have sent an edition of Edward Stanwood's "American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century" to a London publisher. The book makes timely reading, apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff campaign.

The Baker & Taylor Company is publishing a new edition of "Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures," by Henry R. Poore, a companion volume to Russell Sturgis's "How to Judge Architecture." It contains additional illustrations, more copious text references and index, and an appendix.

"The Crossing," Winston Churchill's new novel of the conquest of Louisiana, will not be brought out until April by the Macmillan Company. The story portrays the immigration of Americans into the territory, their settlement there, and the way in which they brought the empire to be sold to the United States by France. It also describes the life of that age in the States on the Mississippi, and their ideals and standards. Two other volumes by Mr. Churchill deal with United States history—"Richard Carvel" the revolutionary war; "The Crisis," the civil war. The illustrations in the new volume will be in colors.

Longmans, Green & Co. have nearly ready for publication another volume of the Rev. Dr. Franck Bright's "History of England." It is Period V., and deals with "Imperial Reaction" and the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1820 to 1901. There are maps and plans and other illustrations in the volume.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in a few days Annie E. Weir's long-delayed book on "The Modern Bank." This is a new volume in the Business Series. It will be especially interesting to business men because it is the first critical history of banking ever published. The author has been a student of banking for many years and has written much about it. He is associate editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue very shortly a new book by J. Churton Collins, author of "Ephemera Critica," which was published two years ago and attracted some attention. The new volume will contain "Studies in Shakespeare."

The Macmillan Company announce the publication on Feb. 15 of the long postponed volume in the American Sportsman's Library on "Musk Oxen, Bison, Sheep, and Goat," by Caspar Whitney, George Bird Grinnell, and Owen Wister, and illustrated by Carl Rungius and others. The writers are well acquainted with their several subjects, Mr. Whitney having followed the muskox on snow shoes, Mr. Grinnell having passed much of his life in the Far West and with the Indians, and Mr. Wister having spent most of the last eighteen years in the Far West.

The biography of "James Oglethorpe," by Harriet C. Cooper, in the Historic Lives Series, will appear this month from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The book will be of interest to students of Colonial history, especially those in the South. Oglethorpe was one of the most successful of Colonial Governors, the founder of Georgia, and the champion in the war with Spain for the possession of the Southern colonies; a gentleman, a statesman, and an able soldier.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out "Steam Boilers: Their Theory and Design," by H. De B. Parsons, B. S., M. E., Consulting Engineer, Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, &c., Professor of Steam Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. There will be numerous illustrations in the book.

James Pott & Co. will publish March 15 Charles Hemstreet's new book, "Flower of the Fort," a novel of happenings in old New York when William III. was King of England. Mr. Hemstreet is well known as an authority on old New York through his books "Nooks and Corners of Old New York" and "Literary Landmarks of New York."

Another volume in the American Sportsman's Library to be sent out at once by the Macmillan Company is on "The Sporting Dog," by Joseph A. Graham, with illustrations from photographs. The book deals chiefly with the breeds used by Americans in actual sport, a chapter being given to each breed, including beagles, greyhounds, pointers, laveracks, Llewellyn setters. English and American foxhounds are described respectively by C. E. Mather and W. I. Varner. Directions are given about breeding, training, care, the "Selection of Shooting Dogs," and the bench standards and the running rules of field trial clubs are included.

Henry Frowde is publishing at the Clarendon Press "Horace for English Readers," being a translation of the poems of Quintius Horatius Flaccus into English prose, by Dr. E. C. Wickham, Dean of Lincoln, and Honorable Fellow of New College, Oxford. In the introduction is given an account of "Horace's Life and Writings," followed by a table of probable dates of his life and works; the odes, (Books I.-IV.,) the secular hymn, the epodes, satires, epistles, and "The Art of Poetry."

"The Consolations of the Cross," about to be published by Longmans, Green & Co., contains addresses on the Seven Words of the dying Lord given at St. Stephen's Church, Boston, on Good Friday, 1902, together with two sermons, by Rt. Rev. Dr. C. H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

For the first time are "Old-Time Schools and Schoolbooks" described in a volume to be published under that title next month by The Macmillan Company. It is by Clifton Johnson, author of "Among English Hedgerows," "Along French Byways," "New England and Its Neighbors," "The Land of Heather," &c. In it is told the story of American schools from the days of the first settlers down to 1850. Of some interest will be the chapters on "The District School" and "Summer Schools and Academies," because some persons now living have had the experiences recorded. Other interesting chapters are on "Fly-Leaf Scribblings" and "The New England Primer." The 200 illustrations include reproductions from books, pictures of school implements and buildings, and school scenes.

Henry Holt & Co. report that the prediction made in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago that Anne Story Allen's little story, "Merry Hearts," would "slowly but surely make its way," has come to pass. The Library Buying Lists made up by the various State Boards throughout the country have almost without exception recommended it.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish next week Prof. Hoffman's new book, "Later Magic." This gives a detailed account of the latest novelties and the most up-to-date methods in the leading branches of magic, with special attention to the matter of "patter" so important to successful conjuring.

"The Story of King Alfred and Queen Aelfrid," Margaret Sherwood's new book, will be issued in March by the Macmillan Company. It is the love story of two royal personages who have fallen away from the observance of the principles of right living, whether or not they have to work hard to obtain food, clothing, or shelter. The spirit of gladness haunts the story to its close. It is a tale of mediaeval days. The colored illustrations and decorations are by Sarah S. Stilwell. Miss Sherwood will be remembered as the author of "Henry Worthington, Idealist," "An Experiment in Altruism," "A Puritan Bohemia," &c.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press the account of Capt. Sverdrup's "Fram Voyage," which was begun in 1898 and lasted until 1902. It will be entitled "The New Land: Being a Record of the Voyage of the Fram to the Arctic Regions, 1898-1902," by Capt. Otto Sverdrup.

AN ORIENTAL LIAR.

SAID THE FISHERMAN. By Marmaduke Pickthall. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Somewhere east of Suez (whatever may be said of the German and the Russian in the realms of politics and commerce) is the literary province of the Englishman. Curiously the islander has a knack of writing about these unmoral Orientals as if he understood the inner clockworks of them. This story of Said the Fisherman, a most unmitigated rascal by occidental lights, is marvelously good. That other people have said the same on the other side of the water is mere corroborative testimony which is not needed to fortify the reviewer in so safe a statement. One does not expect a popular success for Said; he is too subtle. But his story, as here told, is so far out of the rut of oriental stories, even of the better sort, that everybody over whom the East has cast its baleful influence ought to read it. In the beginning you behold Said fishing and dreaming in his fig tree by the sea, while Hasneh, his wife, cooks for him savory messes of lentils and oil. Then when aly Abdullah, his partner, has robbed him of his hoard you see him flying to Damascus, there by crooked courses and the devil's luck to grow rich and prosperous and fat, and become the husband of a beautiful and rulleful young woman of the Nazarenes. Upon his upward ways Said lies fearsomely after the skyclimbing oriental fashion, and, being caught in his lies, is on that account but the more admired, such being the attitude of orientals toward a romancing genius. Said the joker! Great is Said, though his "jokes" cost much in lives and money. Moreover, this Said is a very pious Muslim, and, though normally a coward, brave in slaying Nazarenes when the city is in tumult. Again in embroidered oaths, oriental in splendor and filth, infinitely injurious of the anathematized and all his house, Said is glorious, saving himself in the midst with a superstitious "peace to him." Of the friends of Said, of the ill-wishes of Said, Selim, faithful servant of Said to his life's end, of the fate of Said it is not proper here to speak in detail to the injury of the reader's interest in the story.

Yet there is a journey of Said to London and a sojourn in that dark, sunless town—a thing in the writing wonderfully conceived and managed. The fog cap of London is clapped upon Said as an extinguisher, and the light of him flickers and goes out.

Said the joker, in his own country a lucky man and living by his wits, becomes as one having no understanding. The impression is a weird one. Mr. Pickthall has, one fancies, conceived his Said as the incarnation of the East, the mystic, unmoral, God-fearing, lying, incomprehensible of standards of walk and conversation, the East brutal, mean, poetic, splendid, fanatic—the list of adjectives might be prolonged indefinitely and no nearer approach made to the sum of the whole sought to be expressed. It is best to leave this and turn to the book, which, by the way, is provided with an excellent glossary of the Arabic words used in the text. In this matter the author has been more considerate than the run of tellers of oriental tales.

A Story of Virginia.

TUCKAHOE. An Old-Fashioned Story of an Old-Fashioned People. By Joseph William Eggleston. 12mo. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

In Virginia in the Colonial days all those settlers east of the Blue Ridge were called "Tuckahoes" and those west were called "Cohees." The "Tuckahoes" were, almost exclusively, English immigrants; the "Cohees" were mainly people of Dutch origin coming down from Pennsylvania, together with a considerable number of Scotch-Irish. It was not until the war, when they both fought together for a common cause, that these two sections of Virginia became amalgamated. Thus Mr. Joseph William Eggleston accounts for the title of his book "Tuckahoe," which he further styles "An Old-Fashioned Story of an Old-Fashioned People." The time is the period of the civil war, although the book could scarcely be called a historical novel.

A number of conscientious Southern gentlemen of the old school, a beautiful young heroine who is loved by both the virtuous hero and the wicked villain, a few other minor characters, such as friends and relations, with a number of "blacks" thrown in to lend local color to the whole—these are the dramatic personae. That the beautiful heroine makes no end of trouble for herself and everybody connected by willfully waiting until after the honorable hero had proposed before telling him she was in love with him is probably, of course, only part of the plot. It was not to be suspected that by sound argument and logic after flirting with another girl in order to "show Peter how much I care for him" the course of true love would run smooth. Of course in the end

of everything—they finally straighten things up and it all turns out right.

A Naval Pocketbook.

"Ships and Shipping" is the title of a handbook of nautical information edited by Francis Miltoun. (London: Alexander Moring, Limited.) This is a 16mo of about 400 pages of just the right size for a jacket pocket. The cloth cover of the battleship's peculiar slatey gray has a white topmast string with black, white and red signal flags stamped on it. The editor has compiled in a convenient and attractive form much nautical information required by an intelligent landsman, but hitherto contained either in large and cumbrous books of reference or in expensive technical works or in Government publications.

Ships must be studied from the bottom up, it seems, for the author begins with the making of them, their evolution, growth in size, and number of mercantile steamships, coal consumption, design and construction, and the parts of a full-rigged ship. Next come the sailing of a ship, seamanship and navigation, and the rule of the road; how to use the compass, or the watch as a compass, and the tracks of Atlantic steamers. Other chapters tell of time and distance and atmosphere; of the royal navy and the merchant service, of emblems and signals, of the fleets of principal steamship companies, and of the Navy League. A gazetteer and a nautical vocabulary are among the many other features not mentioned. Half a dozen colored plates, twice as many full-page illustrations, and numerous cuts showing types of royal navy and merchant ships add both color and value. Sixty columns of index include in the same alphabet references to the book and to the names of ships mentioned.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

RUTH PUTNAM has made arrangements with G. P. Putnam's Sons for the publication this Spring of a popular historical work called "A Mediæval Princess." This is the true story of Jacqueline, the last independent sovereign of Holland, Zealand, and Hainaut—1401-1436. Miss Putnam will be recalled as the author of "Annetje Jan's Farm" and "William the Silent."

For his new book, "Running the River," which is to be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., George Cary Eggleston has selected the sub-title, "A Story of Adventure and Success."

Cale Young Rice, author of the dramatic poem, "Charles di Tocca," will publish through McClure, Phillips & Co. this year a new poem bearing the title "David."

G. T. Lapsley, Ph. D., author of "The County Palatine of Durham: A Study in Constitutional History," has just been appointed Lecturer and Fellow of Cambridge University, England. Mr. Lapsley is an American. His book bears the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co.

Burton E. Stevenson, author of several novels of the Weyman school, has named his new book, "Cadets of Gascony," which, together with "A Failure," by Charles Bloomingdale, author of "Mr., Miss, and Mrs.," will be brought out very shortly by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, author of "The Colorado River," &c., published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is vigorously at work on a new book entitled "Breaking the Wilderness," which will be ready for publication this year. It will be profusely illustrated and will relate the story of the first conquest of the Far West by the trappers and fur traders before the advent of Frémont and the forty-niners.

Prof. William Cranston Lawton has with Charles Scribner's Sons, for publication in a week or two, an "Introduction to Classical Latin Literature," which is written on the same lines as the author's "Introduction to Classical Greek Literature." Prof. Lawton treats of Latin and Latin authors in vivid language. The book is illustrated.

O. Henry has decided to call his Central American novel, which McClure, Phillips & Co. have in press, "Cabbage and Kings." The title will recall the poem in "Alice in Wonderland" entitled "The Walrus and the Carpenter."

The titles of some of the chapters in Prof. N. S. Shaler's forthcoming book, "The Citizen," which A. S. Barnes & Co. are to publish shortly, include "The Share of the Average Man in the State," "The Citizen and the Law," "The Citizen and City Government," "Immigration," and "The Negro Question."

Ezra S. Brudno, whose novel of the evolution of a Jew, "The Fugitive," will appear Feb. 15 from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., is a naturalized American citizen. He was born in Lithuania, a province in Russia, and he had every opportunity to gather the material for his book at first hand.

Charles Wagner has named his new volume "By the Fireside." It will be issued in the Spring by McClure, Phillips & Co.

The title page of Ellen Glasgow's new novel, "The Deliverance," typifies artistically something of the spirit of the story. It is by Frank E. Schoonover, who made the other illustrations in the book. Under the title is a picture of a young man bending over a patch of growing tobacco, and under the sub-title is a curled tobacco leaf.

M. Frédéric Masson, the well-known French chronicler of the Napoleons and editor of French texts, has written a new book, entitled "Napoleon and His Son," in which is given every detail that could be gathered about the young Duke of Reichstadt and his brief life. The author premises that the young man was simply the son of Napoleon; he played no part on the stage of the world; he had no influence on mankind, and "was but a waif tossed about on the waves before they submerged him." The author gives a study of the consequences which the consciousness of paternity produced on the mind, the projects, and the acts of Napoleon I., and the effect of the filial sentiment in the case of the son. A long chapter is devoted to the preparations made for the birth of the son of Napoleon and of Maria Louisa, the Austrian Archduchess, who supplanted Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie.

Numerous inquiries have been received by Doubleday, Page & Co. concerning "Sigma," the author of "Personalia," the volume of reminiscences of the last four decades of English life and letters. Beyond the fact that he is an Englishman who had high connections and who enjoyed exceptional opportunities nothing has been given out about him.

A. Innes Shand has with James Pott & Co. a volume on "Old-Time Travel." It contains the author's personal reminiscences of the Continent of Europe forty years ago, compared with experiences of the present day. A. H. Hallam Murray has provided forty full-page illustrations.

Henry W. Elson's "History of the United States," in one volume, will be brought out by the Macmillan Company late next month. The author writes in a popular style, and adheres in facts from beginning to end. He is well known as a lecturer and writer on historical subjects. He is the author of "Side-Lights on American History," biographies for children of Jackson, Grant, Boone, and Frances Willard, "How to Teach History," &c. He is a member of the American Historical Society. Mr. Elson's new volume will be fully illustrated with maps, some of which will be full-page plates in colors.

Stuart H. Rowe, Ph. D., has sent to Longmans, Green & Co. a volume on "The Lighting of School Rooms." This is a "manual for school boards, architects, Superintendents, and teachers." Mr. Rowe is Senior Principal of the Lowell School District, New Haven, Conn., and lecturer on pedagogy in Yale University. He is the author of "The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It." The forthcoming book will be illustrated.

Robert Shackleton's new novel, "The Great Adventurer," will appear March 8, with the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. It tells how Newbury Linn carries the idea of combination to its logical conclusion and forms colossal trusts of trusts. Much of the story has to do with the "great adventurer's" love for a woman who is unjustly bound to one of his business associates. Mr. Shackleton will be remembered as the author of "Toomey and Others" and "Many Waters." He was born in Wisconsin in 1860 and educated in Cleveland. He studied law at the University of Michigan.

Fred Smith, author of "The Animal Book," is editing "The World of Animal Life." The contributors to the book write about animals, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, and so forth. Besides the frontispiece, 216 illustrations have been provided and an index. It will be published by James Pott & Co.

Maurice Hewlett, author of "The Forest Lovers," "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay," "Little Novels of Italy," "New Canterbury Tales," &c., has written a new novel, which the Macmillan Company will bring out early in the Summer under the title "The Queen's Quair." Mr. Hewlett has taken as the foundation of his tale the love story of Mary, Queen of Scots. It opens while Mary, a widow of nineteen, is still at the Court of Catherine de Medici, and continues through her career in Scotland. Many strong characters and striking figures appear in the novel, but Mary Stuart forms the centre of the theme. It seems that three centuries after her death the Scottish Queen still fascinates students and readers of history as well as lovers of romance.

F. Marion Crawford has begun a new novel. It will deal with a theme which the author has had in mind for some time—the influence of meditated evil upon youthful innocence. The scene of the story is in modern Rome and in Southern Italy. It will probably be completed for publication in October, and will then be presented with a series of illustrations by Horace T. Carpenter.

Authors of detective stories are found in walks of life strangely foreign to the atmosphere and the circumstances they depict. Sir A. Conan Doyle is a physician; Anna Katherine Green, a home builder, the wife of Mr. Rohlf, a merchant of Buffalo, and it now develops that the author of "The Holladay Case," Burton E. Stevenson, is a librarian in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Louis Charles Elson, author of "Our National Music," "Shakespeare in Music," "History of German Song," "Curiosities of Music," &c., will publish in March through the Macmillan Company "The History of American Music: With Some Account of Music in America." The author takes up every phase of the subject, beginning with Indian music, folk music, and the Psalmody of the Pilgrims and Puritans, and carrying the topic down to 1903. The book will contain twelve full-page photogravures and many text illustrations. Mr. Elson is musical editor of The Boston Advertiser.

A descendant of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, has compiled and arranged a volume in which will be given an account of the life and times of the first Duchess. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish the book under the title "Duchess Sarah: Being the Social History of the Times of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, with Glimpes of Her Life and Anecdotes of Her Contemporaries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." The book will contain a number of portraits.

Mrs. John Van Vorst has written a new novel, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue probably in the middle of March. It deals with the "race-suicide" question, started by President Roosevelt in his letter to Mrs. Van Vorst, which was inspired by her volume on "The Woman Who Toils." The characters in the new story are more intelligent and cultivated, and the picture of the women's clubs is drawn from life.

Louis Clinton Hatch, Ph. D., is the author of the new volume in Longmans, Green & Co.'s Harvard Historical Series, "The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army." He opens the book with an account of the formation of the army, and goes on to tell about Congress and the Commander in Chief, appointment and promotion, foreign officers, pay and half pay, supplying the army, mutinies of 1781, Newburg addresses, the mutiny of 1783. In the appendices are given the Newburg addresses and papers connected with it, and a list of authorities cited. It will be issued immediately.

THE FAR EAST.

A List of Recent Books Relating to Japan, China, Korea, and Russia.

Compiled by the London Academy and Literature.

JAPAN.

"Japan in Transition," by S. Ransome. (1899. Harper.)
"Advance, Japan," by J. Morris. (1895.)
"The New Far East," by Arthur Diosy. (1900. Cassell.)
"A History of Japan," by Sir F. O. Adams. (1874.)
"The Real Japan," by Henry Norman. (1895.)
"The Story of Japan," by David Murray.
"Japan," by Dr. David Murray. (1894. Story of Nations Series.)
"Japan, Our New Ally," by A. Stead. (1902.)
"Japan and China: Their History, Arts, Science, Manners, Customs, Laws, Religions, and Literature," by Capt. F. Brinkley. (1902-4. Boston: J. B. Millet.)
"Feudal and Modern Japan," by Arthur May Knapp. (1898.)
"A Maker of the New Japan: The Life of Joseph Hardy Neesima, Founder of Doshisha University, Japan," by the Rev. J. D. Davis, D. D., Professor in Doshisha. (Revell.)
"A Maker of the New Orient—Samuel Rollins Brown," by W. E. Griffis. (Revell.)
"What Will Japan Do?" by J. Morris. (1898.)
"Japan and the Pacific," by M. Inagaki. (1900.)
"Things Japanese," by Basil Hall Chamberlain. (1902.)
"Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings," by E. S. Morse.
"Japanese Girls and Women," by Alice Mabel Bacon.
"Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," by Lafcadio Hearn. (1902.)
"Kokoro: Japanese Inner Life," by Lafcadio Hearn. (1902.)
"Out of the East: Studies in New Japan," by Lafcadio Hearn. (1902.)
"Kotto: Being Japanese Curios," by Lafcadio Hearn. (1902. Macmillan.)
"Queer Things About Japan," by Douglas Sladen. (Second edition. 1904.)
"The Soul of the Far East," by Percival Lowell. (Houghton, Mifflin.)
"Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," by Mrs. Bishop. (1900. 2 vols.)
"The Heart of Japan," by C. L. Brownell. (1902.)
"The Evolution of the Japanese, Social and Psychic," by Sidney L. Gulick, M. A. (Revell.)
"Japanese Physical Training," by H. Irving Hancock. (1904. Putnam.)
"The Ideals of the East," by Okakura. (1903.)
"An Artist's Letters from Japan," by J. La Farge. (1897.)
"Japan and Its Art," by M. B. Huish. (1888.)
"From Far Formosa: The Island, Its People and Missions," by George Leslie Mackay, D. D.
"The Gist of Japan: The Islands and Their People," by the Rev. R. B. Peery. (Revell.)
"Japonica," by Sir Edwin Arnold. (1891.)
"Seas and Lands," by Sir Edwin Arnold. (1894. Longmans.)
"Japan as We Saw It," by M. Bickerstath. (1893.)
"Around the World Through Japan," by Walter Del Mar.
"Gleanings from Japan," by W. G. Dickson. (1904.)
"On the Coasts of Cathay and Cipango Forty Years Ago," by [illegible] (1902.)
"Lotus Time in Japan," by H. Finck. (1896.)
"A Handbook of Modern Japan," by Ernest W. Clement. (1903. Macmillan.)
"Handbook for Travelers in Japan," by Basil H. Chamberlain and W. Mason. (1903.)
"A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," by Mrs. Fraser. (1902. Hutchinson. 2 vols.)
"First American Envoy in Japan," by T. Harris. (1895.)
"Eight Years' Work and Travel in Japan," by E. G. Holtham. (1898.)
"Half Hours in Japan," by the Rev. H. Moore. (1900.)
"On Short Leave to Japan," by F. B. Youngnusband. (1894.)
"Three Rolling Stones in Japan," by G. Watson. (1903.)
"Among the Gentle Japs," by the Rev. J. L. Thomas. (1902.)
"Yerbook of Japan," by W. E. Griffis. (1900. Revell.)

KOREA.

"Corea," by Dr. W. E. Griffis.
"Korea and Her Neighbors," by Isabella L. Bird, (Mrs. Bishop.) (1898.)
"Korea and the Sacred White Mountain," by Capt. A. E. J. Cavendish. (1894.)
"Life in Corea," by W. R. Carles. (1888. Macmillan.)
"Korean Sketches," by the Rev. J. S. Gale. (1898.)
"Corea, or Cho-Sen, the Land of the Morning Calm," by A. H. S. Landor. (1895.)
"Quaint Korea," by L. J. Miln. (1895.)
"A Forbidden Land," by Ernest Oppert. (1880. Low.)
"Korea," by Angus Hamilton. (1904.)
"Everyday Life in Korea," by the Rev. Daniel L. Gifford. (Revell.)
"Chosön: The Land of the Morning Calm," (Korea.) by Percival Lowell. (Houghton, Mifflin.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Awakening of the East," by P. L. Beaulieu. (1900.) Siberia, (Railway, &c.,) Japan, China, &c.
"The Far Eastern Question," by Valentine Chirol. (1896. Macmillan.)
"Problems of the Far East," by Lord Curzon. (1896. Constable.)
"Peoples and Politics of the Far East," by Henry Norman. (1895.)
"The Progress of India, Japan, and China in the Nineteenth Century," by Sir Richard Temple. (1902.)
"From Sea to Sea," by Rudyard Kipling. (1900. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols.)
"The Russian Advance," by the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge. (Harper.)
"In the Uttermost East," by Charles H. Hawes. (Harper.)
"The Expansion of Russia, 1815-1900," by F. H. Skrine.
"The Break-Up of China," by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. (Harper.)
"China in Transformation," by Archibald Ross Colquhoun. (Harper.)
"The 'Overland' to China," by Archibald Ross Colquhoun. (Harper.)
"China's Only Hope." An appeal by Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Liang-Hu, with Indorsement by the present Emperor. Translated by the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge. Introduction by the Rev. Griffith John, D. D. (Revell.)
"China in Convulsion: The Origin; The Outbreak; The Climax; The Aftermath." A survey of cause and events of the recent uprising, by Arthur H. Smith. (Revell. 2 vols.)

TRELAWNY,

By HOLMAN FREELAND.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain; fresh south winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,877. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.—32 Pages and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JEROME PRAISES M'ADOO

Says He's New York's Best Police Commissioner.

District Attorney, Back from Cowboy Land, Talks of Chicago Police, the Iroquois Theatre, and Ethics in the Southwest.

Looking like a dark-skinned, long-headed Mediterranean and minus his mustache, District Attorney Jerome was back at his desk in the Criminal Court Building yesterday afternoon after an absence of a month spent near the Mexican border line. He had returned to town late on Friday night, and had slept in his Rutgers Street house until 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Then after breakfast he went to an uptown hotel and held a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Rand, who was in charge of the District Attorney's office during Mr. Jerome's absence. Reports, believed to have been those made by the county detectives who kept tabs on the under side of New York for the purpose of seeing whether the present city administration intended to be good, were submitted to the District Attorney, and after looking them over and consulting with various members of his staff Mr. Jerome went down to his office to see the newspaper representatives waiting to interview them.

He then openly declared that, while he had not read a single newspaper printed anywhere during his month's absence, he knew it to be a positive fact that the present administration was doing remarkably well, was conducting things in an excellent manner, and, in fact, in a manner that could scarcely be improved upon.

He said that Police Commissioner McAdoo had accomplished more in one month than Commissioner Greene had ever accomplished, and that McAdoo was certainly the best Police Commissioner New York ever had.

The city was never as clean and as free from gamblers and other lawbreakers, he said, as it was at the present time. He practically said he did not intend to butt in in the future, as he had been compelled to do during Mayor Low's administration, and that instead of butting in he was going to help the present administration in every way possible.

"My fight for the purity of New York has been made," he said, "and within half an hour after getting back here I learned that New York was in good condition. All the reports I received went to show that the administration means to do good and has been doing much good ever since taking hold of the reins of the government. I am satisfied conditions show that the city is being conducted for the public's benefit. I am perfectly willing to take this at its face value. As I said before, my fight has been made. These men in charge now are the choice of the people.

"They were chosen by the people as I was chosen, and they are doing much good. It is my duty to uphold their hands, and I have no desire to play any dirty little games on them. They'll have my hearty support, and the co-operation of this office. From what I have learned in the short time they have been in charge of the City Government, they have seen to it that New York was not an open town, and it is not an open town to-day.

"I might add that Police Commissioner McAdoo has kept the town tighter than Gen. Greene tried to keep it. I cannot say that I am surprised for I expected it. I have given my support in making a fight for good government in this county. However, it is fair to say that they have done their duty since coming into power, and have done it in good faith. Part of my job was to see that this was the case, but as long as they act as they are acting they'll have my hearty co-operation. They have the power of keeping things the way they are to-day. We never will get to a situation where there will be absolutely no gambling, but there is a certain minimum which you can get the gamblers down to, and when you get them down to this you can hold them there.

"Why, during Commissioner Greene's administration I had Police Captains come to me and beg me to use my influence to have them transferred for the reason that they could not control the policemen under them. The men under them grafted money and defied them under the belief that they, the men, would be protected by the political change in the government, but they were not long in finding out that such would not be the case."

In speaking about his trip through the Southwest Mr. Jerome said he did very little hunting, but spent most of his time in traveling and sightseeing among the cowboys.

"I went from El Paso, Texas, up to Deming, in Grant County, N. M., with my friend Mr. Kent, the Chicago banker," he said. "From Deming we went to the Florida Plains with a pack train of eight horses. Our guide was Ed James, a horse wrestler, who is a nephew of Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout. From the Floridas we went up to Silver City, and James took us to a ranch thirty miles out, where there were 30,000 head of cattle corralled.

"When a cowboy butts into town he generally keeps his horses corralled, and it is a sort of disgrace to have one of them stolen from the corral. We heard a fellow say that Bill Johnson had two horses stolen out of his corral, and then Ed James remarked: 'What? Bill Johnson! I can't believe it!' 'Yes,' said the stranger, 'Bill Johnson. Stolen right out of his corral.' I asked what sort of a fellow was Bill, and James told me that Bill was a mighty good fellow, and had never stolen a calf in his life excepting from the company.

"We soon learned that down there it is considered theft if a man steals a calf from another individual, but so long as the cowboy only steals it from the ranch company it is not considered stealing. It's like knocking down nickels on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. I certainly enjoyed the trip and had a good time coming back. We came back by way of that little town in Grant County, New Mexico, called Florida. I didn't even bring back the things I took away with me.

"On the Sunday before I left Chicago for the South I went across the town and walked four miles without seeing a single policeman. Then the first one I did meet was coming out of a saloon in full uniform with a big, long, lighted cigar in his mouth."

When asked whether he had heard much political talk in the West on Presidential possibilities, Mr. Jerome said: "Here in New York some folks may take Mr. Hearst's candidacy as a joke, but in the West the people are considering him seriously. At least I found such to be the case in Illinois."

The District Attorney added that he had paid a visit to the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago shortly after the fire there, and found that the great loss of life was due primarily to the fact that the automatic skylight over the stage had failed to work properly when the fire started. Consequently when a side door was opened a ventilating flue in the gallery acted as a chimney and drew a sheet of flame into the main body of the auditorium of the theatre.

A VAST FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

Mississippi Valley Scheme for $50,000,000 Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.—The announcement was made here to-day that representatives of all of the co-operative agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley will meet in Omaha March 1 to organize the National Farmers' Exchange, with a capital stock of $50,000,000. The call issued says:

"We recommend that we concentrate our efforts, first, on grain; second, on live stock; third, on cold storage; fourth, on lumber and coal; fifth, on beef and pork packing and milling. We recommend that branch offices be established and elevators and warehouses be built or bought all through the grain belt from Oklahoma to North Dakota, and from California to the Allegheny Mountains. We recommend that farmers store their grain in their own warehouses or cribs, and sell it gradually instead of rushing it to the market."

It is the idea to establish terminal facilities at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and other necessary points.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

NEGROES HELD AS SLAVES IN GEORGIA.

Fined on Trumped-up Charges and Made to Work Out Sentences Under Peonage System.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 6.—Weldon Brooks, Edward Huff, and George Huff, wealthy citizens of Oglethorpe County, were bound over by United States Commissioner Kinnebrew this afternoon to answer to the charge of holding negroes in servitude on their plantations. In addition to the peonage charge the defendants were also held for conspiracy, it being asserted by Federal officers that the accused have been guilty of practically kidnapping negroes for service on their plantations.

Besides being wealthy planters, the Huffs are officers of justice courts, and it is asserted that they have used their offices in connection with Brooks to put shackles on negroes. It is alleged that on trumped-up charges negroes were arraigned before the Huff brothers, condemned to pay heavy fines, and then turned over to Brooks by whom the unfortunates were held for years.

The principal evidence was given by negro women. Mary Jackson's story was especially pitiful. She charges that she has been held practically as a slave for five years on Brooks's plantation. During that period, she says, she received only $3.

Last month she escaped. Brooks immediately swore out a warrant for her before the Huffs, and she was arrested and brought back. Brooks then, the woman says, had her strapped down and whipped her unmercifully. She showed marks of a lash in court, and said she was half starved and kept nearly nude to prevent her escaping.

Government officials allege that scores of peons are being held in this section of the State, and that several other prominent citizens will be arrested in the next few days. It is declared that by the aid of justice courts a regular traffic in human beings is carried on.

CORNER ASBESTOS SUPPLY.

Standard Oil, Says Report, Secures Entire Output of Canadian Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Asbestos, as a manufactured commodity, is now said to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company. That corporation, report says, has contracted for the entire output of the Ontario asbestos mines, from which comes all except a small percentage of the asbestos of the world.

The plan, according to men in the trade, is to make the asbestos industry proportionately as vast and wholly as monopolistic as the steel industry or the coal oil industry. The contractors entertain the belief that they have found a new field for their gigantic operations.

Asbestos, in their hands, is to be a material employed for a hundred new purposes. Railroad coaches are to be built from it, tunnels are to be lined with it, and fire-proof furniture is to be made from it.

The manufacture of theatre curtains and fire-proof cloth is included in the new centralization. The Franklin Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, bought by the Standard Oil Company at a time it intended to dominate the paper trade, has been turned into an asbestos manufactory.

The attitude of the new corporation so far has been that of a firm soliciting custom. Observers, however, believe that dictation will soon supersede pleading.

The principal source of the supply is in the eastern part of Canada, where one Canadian family of five members owns the land where it is found most abundantly. After having had many offers refused, the Standard Oil Company bid $5,000,000 for the property held by this family.

"Well, no; I guess not," said the representative of the family as he stood near one of the mines in high boots and a flannel shirt. "We don't hardly need so much money. We have all we need, and if we was to sell the mines we wouldn't have nothing to do. Guess we'll hold on to the farm."

The company gave up for the time the plan of acquiring the property, but made a long time contract for all of the output of the mines.

LIKENS BIBLE TO SCRAPBOOK.

Prof. Moulton of the University of Chicago Says It Is the Worst Printed Book in the World.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The Bible was likened to a scrapbook by Prof. Richard G. Moulton of the University of Chicago in the course of a lecture on "The Bible as Literature" here to-day. Prof. Moulton said:

"The old versions of the Bible present the book in one monotonous arrangement of numbers, chapters, and verses, not distinguishing literary forms and often running counter to them. It effaces all forms of literary structure, and it presents the appearance not so much of a sacred book of revelations as of a divine scrapbook.

"The Bible is the worst printed book in the world. It is well printed as regards type, paper, and binding, but in it all literary forms have been destroyed. The revised version is but a step in the direction of a true literary form. The version of the future will have to do with producing the true literary form."

APPENDICITIS IS CONTAGIOUS?

Dr. C. C. Sheldon of Madison, Wis., So Asserts—Says an Epidemic Exists in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—Dr. C. C. Sheldon, one of the leading physicians of this city, asserts that appendicitis is contagious.

He says the disease is of microbic origin, and the only rational explanation is that it is the result of a germ that can be transferred. The prevalence of the disease, he believes, substantiates his theory. He says there is an epidemic of appendicitis in this country.

Dr. Sheldon is a graduate of Yale and has been a practicing physician for forty years. He has been Secretary of the Central Wisconsin Medical Association many years.

New York to Atlanta, Ga., and return, $26.40.
Via P. R. R. and Southern Rwy. Tickets on sale Feb. 20th to 22d. Three fast trains daily. Club, Dining, Observation, and Sleeping Cars. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

UNITED STATES ACTS IN SANTO DOMINGO

Rear Admiral Wise Ordered to the Scene to Check Disorder.

European Nations, Impatient Over the Situation, Would Have Moved If This Government Had Not.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Prompt action has been taken to protect American interests in Santo Domingo. A cablegram was sent to-day to Rear Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron, now at Guantanamo, instructing him to take immediate steps for the protection of American life and property in the Dominican republic.

It is apparent that the long-pending Dominican problem is reaching a crisis. The German Government has well-nigh reached the limit of its patience in dealing with Santo Domingo, and the British and French Governments show an equal impatience with affairs there. All these Governments have bided their time in the hope that the Washington Government would meet the obligations placed upon it by the Monroe doctrine, and put an end to the unsatisfactory state of affairs there. If the United States had not acted, it can be said, European nations would have called the situation to its attention.

The instructions sent to Rear Admiral Wise followed long conferences at the White House earlier in the day between the President and Acting Secretary of State Loomis, and Mr. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. Complaint of the serious state of affairs in Santo Domingo has been made to the State Department by the owners of the San Isidro plantation. They report that their property has been besieged, and they appeal for immediate relief. Similar complaints have been made by other Americans having interests in Santo Domingo.

The San Isidro plantation is owned by the Bartram Brothers of New York. It is managed by an American named Bass. The plantation is situated on the Ozama River, about eleven miles inland. Only steam tugs can navigate the river, and it is expected that Rear Admiral Wise, upon his arrival, will dispatch one or more tugs with marines to guard the plantation.

Admiral Wise is expected to proceed at once in his flagship the Minneapolis, to Dominican waters and make a personal investigation. The Columbia already has been ordered to return to San Domingo from Guantanamo, where she went for coal, and the Hartford will be ordered back from the same place.

Admiral Wise has not been instructed regarding the killing of Machinist Johnson by Santo Domingo rebels pending the receipt of full particulars here.

"Send full particulars about assassination of Johnson," is the substance of a cablegram which Secretary Moody to-day dispatched to Commander Lewis C. Heilner, commanding the gunboat Yankee at Santo Domingo City. When the details of the assassination have arrived the Secretary will then be in a position to give specific instructions as to the course to be followed.

Deliberation, it can be stated, will be observed in the handling of the Dominican situation. If the press dispatches are confirmed it can be said that the naval commanders will be instructed to demand and to obtain the fullest reparation. Nor will they stop with this. Before the American warships leave Dominican waters the inhabitants will have been made to know that the Washington Government's patience has been exhausted and that the menacing of American life and property must cease or the people of the island stand the consequences.

What additional warships shall go to Santo Domingo will be decided when the official detailed report has arrived.

Mr. Powell, the American Minister at Santo Domingo, has cabled the State Department, under date of Feb. 1, confirming the press dispatch regarding the assassination of Johnson. The Navy Department also has received a cablegram confirming the news.

Gen. Sanchez, the Dominican Minister, has been informed of the firm policy adopted by the Washington Government. He is cabling his Government to-night regarding the feeling in official circles.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Feb. 6.—Quantities of munitions of war, intended for Gen. Jiminez, the Dominican revolutionary leader, were seized at Puerta Plata, on the northern coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo, yesterday, after having been landed there from the Clyde Line steamer New York, from New York, Jan. 30. Previous consignments of war munitions for Gen. Jiminez, landed late last month by the steamer Cherokee, of the same line, were also seized by the authorities at Puerto Plata.

SOTHERN'S KENTUCKY WOES.

Injunctions and Suits by Would-be Playwrights Assail the Actor Without Ceasing.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—E. H. Sothern, the actor, has reason to remember his two days' stay in Louisville. Yesterday as he stepped off the train he was served with an injunction to prevent him from producing a play by E. D. Schoonmaker of Lexington, called "A Holiday's Diversion." At the same time a notice of a suit for $3,500 damages by the same author was served.

The play was submitted to Mr. Sothern a year ago, and the actor said the play had been lost, and he only recently found it, so he wired to New York to have the manuscript returned to Mr. Schoonmaker. To-day Mr. Schoonmaker filed another suit for $1,000 damages against Mr. Sothern for holding the play so long.

About the time notice of this suit was served notice of another suit by Mrs. Ellanetta Harrison of Kentucky was served. Mrs. Harrison wants $5,000 under a contract purporting to have been signed by Mr. Sothern to produce a play written by her and submitted to him.

"If there is such a document," said Mr. Sothern, "it is bogus. I never signed any such thing. About a year or so ago this girl wrote to me asking me if I would read the manuscript of a book which she thought could be dramatised for me. I answered that I would when I found time, and she sent a manuscript about four inches thick.

"She always signed herself," he continued, with a smile, "Your little Kentucky friend." About six weeks ago she wrote me to send her some money, as she was the only support of her aged mother, who was lame and unable to get around much, and that the mortgage on their place was about to be foreclosed. This suit is the next thing that I have heard from the matter."

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau. Aiken, and Augusta.
The Southern's Palm Limited via P. R. R., Southern Rwy., and F. E. C. The splendor of the equipment, punctual performance of schedule accounts for the superior patronage of this train. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

WOMEN IN PANIC IN A BLAZING CAR.

Fall Out Into Deep Mud and Water—Others Wade Knee Deep to Safety on the Sidewalk.

Third Avenue car No. 2,164, crowded to the steps with passengers, most of them women shoppers, burst into flame at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue at 5 o'clock last evening, and in the wild panic that ensued many were knocked down and trampled, but none was seriously hurt. The street at that point has been torn up for the last two years for the subway, which is to have a station there, and the frightened women, as they fell from the car, landed in mud and water which in places was more than knee deep, as they waded through it to the curb.

The car was in charge of Motorman Schultze and Conductor William Norris. It picked up its biggest crowd as it started east from Eighth Avenue. As it crossed Seventh Avenue a faint smoke appeared, and at the same time the passengers were annoyed by an odor as of burning rubber. The burst of flame came as suddenly as an explosion, the electric flash enshrouding the car itself and shooting up high in air from the slot both before and behind it.

Policeman Ennis and Bicycle Policeman Hanley were inside on their way to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, to which they are attached, and tried to restore order, but accomplished very little. A big man on the platform was leaping up and down screaming in terror. Ennis ordered him to keep still and jump off, as he was adding to the terror. The man paid no heed and the policeman clapped his right hand across his mouth, when the stranger bit his index finger badly.

Many passengers tried to open the windows, but they were fastened for the Winter. Miss Mary Cauldwell, who gave her address as Prospect Avenue, got the front door open and tried to leap out. She failed to see a heap of mail bags on the platform. She fell against the dashboard, receiving a cut over her right eye. Four or five women right behind fell upon her and then all rolled into the mud in a struggling heap. One woman lost her lap dog—a white poodle—and another her pocketbook during the excitement, but both were found in the car and restored to their owners. Miss Cauldwell's injury was dressed in a nearby drug store.

The car was disabled and was pushed to the barns by another after the two policemen and laborers from the subway had put out the fire with sand shoveled up from the excavation. About seven feet of the flooring had been burned away.

FIRE DRIVES PASSENGERS OUT.

Women Screaming with Terror Rush from a Burning Car of the Amsterdam Avenue Line.

Car 2,036 of the Amsterdam Avenue line caught fire on its way down town last night and blazed up in front of the Nevada apartment house, at Amsterdam Avenue, Broadway, and Sixty-ninth Street.

It had been smoking for some blocks, but the passengers only sniffed, and the motorman and conductor thought nothing would come of the smoke. When the flames shot up through the bottom of the car the passengers dashed for the door. Women screamed and some cried till they got out, the motorman and conductor opening both doors.

Some one sent in an alarm and the firemen put out the blaze with small damage. The road was blocked for half an hour by the damaged car, which had to be towed away.

PENCOYD IRON WORKS CLOSE.

Nearly 3,000 Men Laid Off—Dull Times the Alleged Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Pencoyd Iron Works closed indefinitely to-day when 150 men, the last of a force of nearly 3,000 received notice that their services were no longer required. The men who were discharged to-day at one time earnd from $40 to $50 a week, but lately have been receiving an average of $18 a week. An official of the company said:

"Three weeks ago the conditions looked favorable to a reopening of the works in full by March 9, when 2,500 men were to be given employment at once. Now, however, the prospect is gloomy. You can safely state that the works will not resume operations at any definite time."

HEARST AGAINST OLNEY.

Fight Likely for the Massachusetts Democratic Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—It is likely that the Olney boom will find it hard work weathering the storm that will be raised in the Democratic State Convention to choose delegates to St. Louis. George Fred Williams, the National Committeeman, and Col. A. C. Drinkwater are expected to lead in the battle for Hearst which is to be made.

The formation of Hearst clubs is going on all over the State, and before the convention meets a Hearst newspaper will have begun publication in this city.

THREW CHILDREN OUT WINDOW.

They Landed in Snowbank and Mother Thus Saved Them from Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—When Mrs. Jacob Marks of 54 Woodward Avenue awoke this morning she found her room full of smoke and her six small children coughing and almost suffocated. Grabbing the youngest, she attempted to rush down the stairs, but flames and smoke compelled her to return. Mrs. Marks then ran to a front window and, smashing out the glass, called for help, but none came.

Now almost overcome with smoke, she grabbed up her children one by one and threw them out of the third-story window, not daring to look to see where they landed. She had just strength enough to stagger up to the window sill, when she fainted and pitched out of the window herself.

The entire family landed in a five-foot snow bank, from which neighbors extricated them. Mrs. Marks may die from inhaling smoke. The children also suffer from the blow, but none was hurt by the fall of twenty feet from the window to the ground.

Schwab Resting at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Charles M. Schwab, ex-President of the Steel Trust, is at the Hotel Brighton, accompanied by his secretary. The visit, it is said, is for rest and recreation. The stay may be indefinitely prolonged. Mr. Schwab is reported to have leased the Busch cottage for Summer occupancy.

Mardi Gras, $37.50, New York to New Orleans and return.
Via Southern Rwy., A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N., the Sunset Limited Route, to California. Tickets on sale Feb. 9th to 14th. N. Y. Offices 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

MRS. MAYBRICK FOUND

Noted Prisoner Is Held in a Convent in Cornwall.

Her Identity Concealed and Her Movements Closely Watched—Improvement in Her Health.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is awaiting her release from custody of British prison officials in the quiet country home of the Sisters of the Epiphany at Truro, Cornwall, under an assumed name, and with her identity completely hidden. She is guarded from communication with the outside world as jealously as though she were still in Aylesbury Prison.

Mrs. Maybrick's somewhat anomalous status was explained as follows to The Associated Press representative by one of the chief officials of the Epiphany Order:

"Mrs. Maybrick is still a prisoner, and has not even been released on ticket-of-leave. Those in charge of her are practically her jailers, and all communication with her is forbidden except through the Home Secretary."

These appear to be the official instructions which accompanied Mrs. Maybrick on her departure from the Aylesbury Prison. No prison warder is with Mrs. Maybrick, the sisters being implicitly intrusted with her safekeeping, which fact is generally regarded as constituting an unprecedented indulgence to a convict or prisoner.

The Baroness de Roques will, it is expected, come to Truro later in order that she may be near her daughter.

Though the fresh Cornwall air is bringing the color back to Mrs. Maybrick's cheeks, the strain of her fourteen years of confinement, commencing with the imposition of the death sentence for the murder of her husband, passed under the severe discipline of various prisons, is still evident in her careworn expression. This, however, is the only outward sign she shows of her ordeal. Even the Sisters, with whom she associates, and the servants have no idea that she really is Mrs. Maybrick. She wears an ordinary black dress with a white frill at her throat. She occupies a pleasant, simply furnished room in the home, and rises at 6 o'clock each morning.

Though a free agent in many ways, she is obliged to conform to the strict discipline of the convent. She takes her meals in silence and is not allowed to converse except upon religious topics during the day, and at tea time, when for an interval the Sisters are permitted to talk of mundane things, Mrs. Maybrick retires to her own room. She must be in bed by 9 o'clock. No newspapers are allowed her, and only such books as are given her by the Sisters. At first newspapers were surreptitiously supplied her, but this was discovered and a severe reprimand followed. During a part of the day Mrs. Maybrick works in silence in the sewing room with the Sisters, who make all their own clothing. Last Sunday she attended service in the Truro Cathedral and has been allowed to walk about the town accompanied by one of the Sisters.

Mrs. Maybrick is supposed to be recovering from an attack of influenza and passes as one of many visitors to the sisterhood who pay for their accommodation. She will remain in charge of the sisters until she is released, next July, though prior to that time, when the weather improves, she will be removed probably to the convalescent home under the same management, which is situated in one of the wildest spots on the Cornish coast.

In her present sanctuary Mrs. Maybrick appears to be happy by comparison. The change from the prison fare and discipline is almost as complete as the perfect freedom of the large, beautifully kept grounds surrounding the sisterhood building, which overlooks the sleepy little cathedral town of Truro, where the breezes sweep from the Cornish moors and coast.

Many members of the English aristocracy are inmates of the home. The Mother Superior of the sisterhood is the Hon. Miss Dalrymple, while several other sisters under only their Christian names conceal well-known patronymics.

The Sisterhood of the Epiphany constantly receives fallen girls, and a laundry for their employment is carried on in connection with the Epiphany Convent. Until now the sisters who knew of Mrs. Maybrick's identity have evaded inquiries regarding her by stating that she was not in the rescue home, which is quite correct, as Mrs. Maybrick has nothing to do with this department of the convent.

KILLED BY A BOBSLED.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Feb. 6.—James Trama, nine years old, whose home was in the Washingtonville district of this place, was fatally injured last night by being struck by a bobsled on which a dozen boys were coasting down a steep hill on Mount Pleasant Street. Young Trama had just gone down on his own sled and was climbing up the hill again when the accident happened. The boy lost his hold on the rope attached to his sled, which began to slide down the hill. In going after the sled he ran directly in front of the big bobsled, which was rushing down at a terrific pace.

Trama was tossed high in the air, and when the frightened boys on the bobsled got back to where he lay they found that he had a broken leg and arm and appeared to be injured internally. Trama was removed to his home by a doctor who was summoned, and he died there two hours later.

This is the second accident that has occurred on the hill within a week. A few nights ago Mrs. William McGuire was coasting down the hill on her husband's sled when it was overturned, and one of her arms was broken.

MISS LOFTUS TO STAR.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Miss Cecilia Loftus, E. H. Sothern's leading woman in "The Proud Prince," is to star next year under the management of Charles Frohman. Last night Mr. Frohman sent Miss Loftus a telegram saying that the manuscript of a play for her had arrived from Israel Zangwill and that he had read it and was impressed favorably with it.

It is a dramatization of one of Mr. Zangwill's stories, called "The Serio-Comic Governess."

College Girls Out of Quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

AURORA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The young women students of Wells College at Aurora were to-day allowed their liberty for the first time in two weeks, having been under strict quarantine during this period to prevent the spread of smallpox. Miss Hortense A. Baker of Columbus, Ohio, who developed a case of varioloid, has now entirely recovered from her illness, and no other symptoms of the disease have appeared.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

GERMANS BATTLE AT OMARURU.

African Natives Surround Berlin Government Troops—Reinforcements on Way.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Kolonial Zeitschrift has received a telegram from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, stating that the Omaruru Company proceeded to Omaruru, via Karibib, and stormed that place on Feb. 4.

An extraodinarily energetic resistance was offered to the attack, the Germans losing four killed and thirteen wounded, while seven were reported missing. The company is now surrounded by the enemy, but 400 Germans, with artillery, are going to their aid.

The forces which reached Windhoek from Swakopmund Feb. 4, and which were intended for the relief of Gobadis, were immediately sent back to the relief of the Omaruru Company.

The Outjo Company also came to battle with the natives at Ekaneno.

The situation of the whole North Colony is declared to be grave. The death list has risen to ninety-one, and the missing number more than two hundred.

An official telegram from Swakopmund, received later, states that it was Francke's Company which entered Omaruru, and is now surrounded there. The German losses, according to this dispatch, are six dead, eleven wounded, and seven missing.

The force from the German gunboat Rabicht and Lieut. Winkler's corps are marching on Omaruru, the latter from Karibib. The railway is now in operation to Windhoek.

FAST MAIL'S CLOSE SHAVE.

Towerman's Quickness Saved Flier from Running Into Freight Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The New York Central west-bound fast mail, said to have been traveling sixty miles an hour, escaped by only a few feet of running into a freight wreck at Clyde this afternoon. Disaster was averted by the prompt action of Frank Halloran, a towerman.

Ten cars of an east-bound fast freight on track No. 1 loaded with provisions and dressed beef from the United States Yards in Illinois, and consigned to Weehawken, N. J., left the tracks fifty rods west of the passenger station at 5 o'clock. Two of the cars were thrown fifty feet down an embankment to the Clyde River, and were demolished. Eight others were derailed, the last car being swung around across track No. 2.

Just at that moment the fast mail came in sight. Towerman Halloran closed the block in front of the mail just in time. The train had not ten feet to spare. The damage to goods in the wreck is estimated at $5,000. No one was injured.

SUSQUEHANNA FLOOD FEARED.

Rain and Ice Gorge Bring Official Warning—Cold Weather Hits Peach Trees Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 6.—Towns along the Susquehanna to-day received warning from the State authorities to look out for a disastrous flood following the continued thaw and rain. The Susquehanna is blocked with the greatest gorge of ice which ever formed in it. It is forty-three miles long and extends from Sunbury north to Nanticoke.

From that point up the ice is from two to three feet thick. A rise in the water is expected to break this surface ice and jam it against the solid gorge, which it will take a long thaw to destroy. This massing of the ice, it is feared, will cause a great flood. To-night residents along the river are prepared to flee to higher ground.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 6.—In consequence of the heavy rainfall along the Susquehanna river between here and Harrisburg the river has again become threatening. The snow is rapidly melting and creeks adjacent to the river are becoming turbulent. At Havre de Grace and on the flats at the head of the bay the ice is packed to the bottom. The entire town is on the alert. Not since 1857 has the river opposite here been in as ugly a condition as now.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Hudson Valley peach trees have been badly damaged by the below-zero weather of the last few weeks. This is shown by reports that have been received at the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The counties affected are Columbia, Dutchess, Orange, and Greene. At Pine Islands, Orange County, there are 250,000 trees, and most of them have been affected. As far north as Germantown, Bartlett pear trees have been damaged, and the buds of Kieffer pear trees in some places are also killed.

TOBACCO AS A NECESSITY.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that tobacco is a necessity, and that tobacco stores remaining open Sundays have the same license as the drug stores. It is held by the court that the Sunday closing law does not apply to tobacco stores.

A test case was brought under the general law prohibiting the opening of stores on Sunday. The tobacconists and grocers appealed, with the result that the tobacconists won, while the grocers are compelled to close.

LITTLE ROCK'S LOST WARD.

Arkansas Supreme Court Sustains Divorcement of Its Capital Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—The Arkansas Supreme Court affirmed to-day Chancellor Hart's decision in the case of the incorporated town of North Little Rock against the City of Little Rock, involving the divorcement of the Eighth Ward, known as Argenta, from the city proper and annexing it to the town of North Little Rock.

The Supreme Court held that the act of the last Legislature under which the separation was sought was constitutional, and henceforth Argenta will be a part of North Little Rock, with a municipal government separate and distinct from Little Rock.

The decision is a heavy blow to Little Rock, as it will materially reduce the city's income and prestige. It also will take from the city's population more than 10,000 people, and the best business district on the north side of the river. The territory affected is on the opposite side of the Arkansas River.

ALL WE ASK IS
secure your tickets and Pullman reservation on the Seaboard Florida limited to all Florida resorts. The service will make you come again. Short line, short time. Office, 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA SEVER RELATIONS.

Baron de Rosen Preparing to Leave Tokio.

RUSSIAN FORCE FOR SEOUL

Announced that Troops Have Been Dispatched—Final Diplomatic Interview Took Place in Tokio Yesterday.

TOKIO, Feb. 7.—It is clear that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been broken off.

Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, is expected to depart in a few days. His preparations for departure are now progressing.

The Russian Legation expected its Government to break the silence to-day, but no communication was received, except one announcing that troops had been dispatched to Söul.

The populace is not aware of the diplomatic proceedings, and although it is generally known that the country is on the eve of a war the people await the crisis with the same calmness that marked their demeanor in the preliminary stage of the controversy.

It is thought that the final interview between Foreign Minister Komura and Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, took place yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. The Baron drove to Minister Komura's official residence and remained twenty minutes.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 6.—Viceroy Alexieff has forwarded the Russian reply to Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, by telegraph, and the latter has acknowledged its receipt.

From the Russian viewpoint the note is regarded as pacific. Accompanying the note were instructions to Baron de Rosen for his guidance in certain eventualities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The Russian reply has been handed to the Japanese Government by Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio.

The Japanese Minister, M. Kurino, is making preliminary preparations for his departure from St. Petersburg. It is even reported to-day on apparently good authority that M. Kurino has ordered a special car to be in readiness at the Warsaw station, to take him to Germany. The current affairs of the Japanese Legation will be turned over to the British Embassy, if the worst happens.

The absence of M. Kurino from the theatricals given at the Winter Palace last night, which were attended by all the other Ministers and by the Ambassadors, was generally remarked. It was the first Court function he had missed this season.

Minister Kurino and Sir Charles Scott, the British Ambassador to Russia, have been in close conference, evidently determining on the action to be taken in case of a rupture of the negotiations, which, it is believed, will be immediately followed by the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

The scene of the Russo-Japanese negotiations having shifted, Russia now waits for Japan, to see how her latest word is to be received. It is now feared diplomacy is making its last exchange. Russia to-night is eagerly waiting the first intimation which may give a clue to the temper of Japan.

This means official Russia, and to a lesser extent the larger cities. Beyond the confines of these centres of population the calm current of monotonous life has flowed on undisturbed. The multitude in the interior, who in the end must do the fighting if there is to be war on a large scale, have not yet awakened to the impending danger. It will be only when the Emperor shall issue his manifesto and his call to arms that they will be aroused.

The Emperor, in the event of war, may go to Moscow to submit his cause and fate to the Almighty before the altar of the Troitzko Monastery, as his fathers have done in the past, before drawing the sword.

In the hotels and restaurants of St. Petersburg the situation is being discussed to-night with great seriousness.

FLIGHT FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

Secret Orders from Home Government Supposed to Have Caused Hasty Exit of Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—A dispatch received here from Vladivostok says the Japanese Commercial Agent there, acting under orders from Tokio, has issued a circular informing the Japanese residents of the country that those who wish to do so can proceed to Japan on board the British steamer Afridi, which has arrived there.

Another dispatch says the hasty flight of the Japanese residents there is attributed to secret orders from the Japanese Government. Neither persuasion nor promises of protection by the authorities had any effect. The Japanese Commercial Agent aided in the exodus. During the course of the flight yesterday the storekeepers sacrificed stocks valued at several hundred thousand rubles for 5 to 10 kopecks on the ruble. The neighboring towns are without hairdressers, laundresses, and maid servants, and some of the factories are closed.

It is added that there is general irritation at Vladivostock, owing to entire lack of news, even in official quarters.

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 6.—Even the authorities here apparently are without information in regard to the general situation. They receive casual instructions, from which it is apparent that preparations are on the increase to repel a hostile attack, but no comprehensive steps have been taken, nor has there been any special allotment of funds, without which many things are impossible. The movement of troops toward Korea has been stopped.

Banking and mercantile operations are at a standstill.

If Vladivostok is blockaded, the offices of the Usuri Railroad and the law courts will

be transferred to Khabarovsk, and the administrative offices to Nikolas-usuri. The Oriental Institute and other educational establishments will be closed.

It is rumored that all strangers, whether Russian or foreign, will be requested to leave the precincts of the fortifications, and the native residents will be required to provide quarters for 8,000 soldiers, with horses.

KOREANS ROUT RUSSIANS.

Gendarmes Overpower a Body of Riotous Soldiers and Wound One of Them —Anti-Russian Sentiment.

SEOUL, Feb. 6.—Russian soldiers have been the cause of a disorderly incident in Söul. One of the Russians seized a woman and an angry crowd gathered. A body of Korean gendarmes soon arrived at the scene of the trouble, and an encounter with the Russians followed. The gendarmes fought well, overpowering the Russians, one of whom was wounded.

The Koreans declare that the Russians will destroy the country.

An insurrection has broken out sixty miles north of Söul and the Prefect's house has been destroyed by the people.

BERLIN STILL HOPEFUL.

Believes Japan Will Avoid War—Reported Incident of Czar's Cordiality to Japanese Minister.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The announcement that Russia's reply was handed to the Japanese Government to-day was communicated to the Government departments and embassies this afternoon. Although the Foreign Office has not been advised of the contents of the note, yet it still believes Japan will avoid war and probably realize part of her aims by occupying several places, both on the coast of Korea and in the interior of that country, which, it is again said, Russia would not consider cause for war.

At a recent Russian Court ball, the Foreign Office is informed, the Czar gave the Japanese Minister his hand and spoke to him in the most friendly manner. This incident is quoted as illustrating his Majesty's peaceful intentions.

The Tageblatt finds direct German interest in the crisis by announcing the arrest of Capt. Warnecke and other officers of the German ship Helene Rickmers, on board their ship, at the Japanese port of Nojl, for locking up their Chinese crew so as to keep them from deserting. The Germans were released on the application of the German Consul, and claim $50,000 damages.

JAPANESE QUIT HARBIN.

Notice from Their Government to Leave Manchurian Town Quickly Obeyed.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 6.—The Secretary of the Japanese Consul at Vladivostock has arrived here, and has warned the Japanese residents to leave. They are all hurrying away, selling and even giving away their belongings.

The prices of food and fodder are rising.

PRECAUTIONS BY DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.—The Danish Government has now completed all measures for the protection of Danish waters in the event of war in the Far East. The Government has decided not to send any of its warships into East Asiatic waters.

The depression in business circles here is increasing, and the Stock Exchange has been strongly affected, although political circles are not so pessimistic.

A large firm here having close connections with the Russian Government to-day received a dispatch contradicting the rumors that war between Japan and Russia is imminent.

NO PARIS MONEY FOR RUSSIA.

Opinion Expressed That She Could Not Place Another Loan There—Her Enormous Indebtedness.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—While official opinion here is decidedly pessimistic on the situation in the Far East, the opinion prevails in Government circles that, even if negotiations fail, hostilities will not occur for a month or longer. The chief foundation for this view seems to be the belief that Russia is not financially equipped for a war.

The raising of war funds is considered here as being one of the most vital questions. Therefore a leading American official sought to learn whether Russia would be able to issue a loan and raise more money here. He consulted with one of the most eminent financiers of France, connected with the Bank of France, and this brought out some surprising statements concerning the enormous indebtedness Russia has already incurred here.

According to this financier Russia's four loans total the colossal sum of $1,400,000,000, most of which came from France. Russia has now practically used up these loans on building the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the new fleet, and internal improvements in the waterways. The Trans-Siberian line alone has proved a terrible drain; the deficit last year reaching $20,000,000.

Therefore, in the event of a conflict, Russia must have more sinews of war, and it is the conclusion of the financier from the foregoing facts that she is not likely to place a further loan in Paris, which heretofore has been her chief financial reliance. On the other hand, the diplomatist compared this with the announcement to-day from Tokio that Japan had succeeded in securing voluntary subscriptions of $1,000,000 toward her war fund.

"That would run a war for about one day," said the diplomatist. "With Russia unable to get more money here and Japan unable to get it at home, it is believed that if a breakdown in the negotiations occurs each side will take a long breath before fighting."

One of the officers of a trust company of New York City, who was recently here, reached the same conclusion—that Russia would be unable to make a loan—after he had personally discussed the subject with a number of leading authorities on finance.

An expression of opinion by M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, illustrates the official view here of the situation. One of the leading diplomatists asked M. Delcasse whether he considered war a matter of a few days.

"On the contrary," the Minister replied, "I do not believe it likely to occur for a month or two, even should the negotiations completely fail."

This accords with the view of other leading officials and diplomatists, who hold that the failure of the negotiations will be followed by a period of strategic preparation for raising large war funds, and of manoeuvring for position.

JAPAN'S DETERMINED MOOD.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—According to the London correspondent of the Matin, persons best qualified to speak authoritatively regarding Japanese matters declare that Japan's final decision has already been taken and that Russia's answer, whatever may be its tenor, will not make any difference.

War, these persons say, is inevitable, for Japan henceforth will do as she chooses without considering what Russia may think of her actions.

CENSORSHIP ON CABLEGRAMS.

Japanese Government Prohibits the Sending of Cipher Messages to That Country.

The cable and telegraph companies with offices here were notified yesterday by the Japanese administration that cipher messages to Japan hereafter would be prohibited. Such messages may be received only provided the addressee files a copy of his code with the authorities.

The European and Asiatic Governments maintain a central telegraphic bureau at Berne, Switzerland, and the exchange of messages is governed by the regulations of what is known as the International Telegraph Convention. The decision in regard to cipher messages was communicated yesterday by Japan to this central office at Berne, and from there made public. Article 6 of the agreement between the various nations says:

"Each Government also reserves to itself the power to suspend the service of international telegraphs for an indefinite period if it deems it necessary, either generally or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence, upon condition that it immediately advises each of the other contracting Governments."

In further explanation of the inferred establishment of a strict censorship by Japan, an official of a cable company here said:

"Private telegrams originating from all offices in Japan are included. Those from Formosa and Japanese offices in Fusan, Söul, Che-mul-pho, shall be written in plain language in Japanese, English, or French. Private cables from Korean offices for Japanese offices in Korea, and for other foreign countries where Japanese lines exist, are only accepted when written in plain language in Japanese, English, or French. Private telegrams in secret language emanating from the central offices of Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe, should the circumstances warrant it, may be accepted on condition that the code be produced and an explanatory note in Japanese, English, or French attached. The messages passing over Japanese lines in Japan and Korea should only be accepted at the sender's risk."

Three great lines control the cable communication between New York and the disturbed territory in the Far East. Over what is known as the Great Northern route, controlled by the Danish company of that name, messages are sent first to London, thence to Gottenburg, Sweden, and from that point overland through Russia to Vladivostok, which has connections with China, Korea, and Japan.

Messages over what is known as the Southern route, controlled by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, a British corporation, go from here through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, thence across India and up the Chinese coast, where the Eastern and Great Northern Companies co-operate.

The Commercial Cable Company sends messages to San Francisco, thence by the new Pacific cable to Manila, where connection is made with the Eastern Company to Shanghai and the Great Northern from Shanghai to interior points. The principal cable station in Korea is Fusan, and there is another station at Che-mul-pho. Messages from this city to Tokio, the Japanese capital, by the Great Northern route cost $1.76 a word; by the Eastern Company's route $2.16; and by the Commercial cable route $1.53 a word.

EXPLAINS JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Minister Takahira Calls at the State Department and Refers to His Government's Patience.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, had a conference to-day with Mr. Loomis, the Acting Secretary of State.

It can be said that Mr. Takahira's visit to the State Department was for the purpose of conveying an important communication that will prepare this Government for the course of action Japan is taking. He gave the acting Secretary a brief resumé of the negotiations, pointing out the patience with which Japan had waited "more than a reasonable time" for the Russian reply.

The Minister said Manchuria had always been considered by the Japanese a vital part of the negotiations. This fact leads the officials here to believe that Russia's refusal to make a treaty on this point will be followed by war.

At a late hour to-night it was said at the Japanese Legation that the Minister had not been informed by his Government of the receipt of the Russian reply.

Mr. Takahira did not attend the weekly reception of the Austrian Ambassador to-night, at which Count Cassini was a guest.

POST FOR GEN. HAMILTON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, Quartermaster General to the British forces, in the event of war between Japan and Russia, it is announced, will be appointed British military attaché, with the Russian forces.

JAPAN'S CHRONOLOGY.

Wonderful Advance Made After a Sleep of Two Centuries.

Beginning of the Tokugawa line of Shogun. Iyeyasu makes Yeddo his capital.....1603
Edict against the Christians by Iyeyasu.1613
Persecution begins.....1614
Will Adams, an English pilot, lands at Bungo, April 19, 1600; dies.....1620
All foreigners, except Dutch and Chinese, banished, and the Japanese forbidden to leave the country.....1636
A several years' massacre of Christians begins. The Dutch factory removed from Firando to Deshima.....1641
Rising of Shimabara. Christians hurled from Popemberg.....1677

THE ROUGH AWAKENING.

Arrival of Commodore Perry in the Bay of Yeddo, July 8.....1853
Treaty with the United States signed, March 31.....1854
Townsend Harris concludes a treaty of foreign residence.....1858
Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate open to trade, July 1.....1859
First embassy to the United States, January.....1860
The Regent, Ti Hamon no Kami, assassinated, March 3.....1860
Mr. Heusken, interpreter, U. S. Legation, assassinated.....1861
Attack on the Legation, July 5.....1861
First Embassy to Europe.....1862
English attacked near Yokohama, and one killed. Daimio of Shimadzu Saburo, father of the Daimio of Satsuma; £100,000 paid by the Government.....1862
An American steamer and French and Dutch corvettes fired upon by two men-of-war of the Prince of Kiusiu..1863
The U. S. corvette, "Wyoming," engages the two men-of-war, July.....1863
Two French war steamers soon after destroy a battery.....1863
Bombardment of Kagoshima by the English, August.....1863
American and English Legations burned1863
Shimonoseki bombardment by nine English, three French, four Dutch, and one American men-of-war, September 5 and 6.....1864
Japan forced to pay an indemnity—"the Shimonoseki indemnity"—of $3,000,000 in all, which is afterwards reduced to one-half.....1864
Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird murdered at Kamakura.....1864
Attack on the guard of Sir H. Parkes while going to an audience with the Mikado, March 23.....1866

ADVENT OF MEIJI, OR "ENLIGHTENED RULE."

Mutsuhito, at sixteen years of age, succeeds his father as one hundred and twenty-first (or one hundred and twenty-third) Mikado, Feb. 3.....1867
Hiogo, Osaka, and Yeddo opened, Jan. 1.1868
The Mikado restored to full power Jan. 3.....1868
An officer and ten French sailors murdered at Sakai, near Osaka, by a detachment of Tosa troops.....1868
Battle of Fushimi, Jan. 28.....1868
Battle of Ueno, July 4.....1868
First year of Meiji, (enlightened rule,) Nov. 6.....1868
The Mikado removes to Yeddo, which changes its name to Tokio, and is made capital of the empire, Nov. 26..1868
Hakodate taken; war ended, June 8....1869
Abolition of the feudal system; the Daimios relegated to private life and retired on pensions of one-tenth of their former revenue, July 5.....1869
First appearance of newspapers.....1870
Embassy representing the National Government makes the circuit of the world.....1871-2
First railway in Japan opened, Oct. 13.1872
Attempted assassination of Iwakura, Jan. 14.....1873
Adoption of the Gregorian calendar....1873
Officials obliged to wear European dress when on duty.....1873
War against Formosa, May.....1874
Exchange of Saghalien for Kurile (Chishima) Islands.....1875

THE PROGRESS OF WESTERN IDEAS.

Revocation of the edicts against Christianity.....1876
Treaty between Japan and Korea, Feb. 27.....1876
Beginning of the southern rebellion at Kumamoto, Oct. 24.....1876
End of the southern rebellion and death of Saigo Tagamori.....1877
Okubo assassinated, May 14.....1878
National Exhibition in Tokio opened, March 11.....1881
Rescript promising the opening of a Parliament in 1890, Oct. 14.....1881
The United States returns the "Shimonoseki indemnity".....1883
Rehabilitation of old nobility, July 9..1884
Official priesthood abolished, Aug. 11..1884
Japanese troops in Söul attacked by Chinese and Koreans.....1884
The Constitutions granted by the Emperor promulgated, Feb. 11.....1889
First Imperial Diet meets, November..1890
International Exhibition in Tokio.....1890
Attempt on the life of the Czar when traveling in Japan.....1894
Japan declares war on China, Feb. 12..1895
Surrender of Chinese Navy and suicide of Admiral.....1895
Surrender of Wei-hai-Wei.....1895
Treaty of peace of Shimonoseki between Japanese and Chinese; acquisition of Formosa.....1895
Adoption of gold standard in Japan..1897
Treaty revision; end of exterritoriality.1899
Japan joins the powers in war against China.....1900
Alliance with Great Britain.....1902

WILL BAR OUT NEGROES

Maryland Legislature to Pass Disfranchisement Bill.

Despite Opposition This Programme Will Probably Be Followed—People to Vote on It Then.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—It is almost certain that during the present session of its State Legislature Maryland will join the States of the South which have practically disfranchised the negro. The members of the present Legislature, over three-fifths of whom are Democrats, were elected last Fall upon a platform pledged to this course, and there is little doubt that it will be accomplished in some form.

Special interest attaches to the attempt to disfranchise the negro in Maryland, as this is the only State not one of the original slave holding States where it has been thought necessary. Moreover, only about one-fifth the citizens of Maryland are colored. Therefore the movement is not regarded as springing from any grave danger to the supremacy of the whites, but rather from the abstract question of fitness of the negro for the exercise of suffrage.

Still another feature which attaches special interest to the Maryland anti-negro movement is the fact that the law to limit the right of suffrage as introduced in the Senate this week by Senator Wilson of Prince George's County is by far the most drastic of any plan that has been proposed and the most likely to accomplish the disfranchisement of practically all the negroes without affecting any considerable number of the illiterate whites.

There is bitter opposition to this provision from members of the State Democratic Party, including William S. Bryan, Jr., Atorney General of the State. Mr. Bryan was elected on the platform declaring for restriction, but he holds that the first restriction feature as proposed would be dangerous and that the test should be something readily and absolutely ascertainable, as the voter's ability to read and write his own name.

The bill in some form, however, is almost certain to pass the Legislature, and it will then be necessary for it to be submitted to a popular vote throughout the State for adoption before it becomes a law. This may be difficult, but the scheme is to have it submitted in such a way that none unable to read will be able to vote it properly. This, it is thought, will insure its passage and enactment into law.

STUCK BY CRIPPLED SHIP.

Captain and Four Others Would Not Abandon Her, Though She Was Helpless.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 6.—Capt. J. M. Carswell of the German steamship Maipo, in port with ore from Chile, reports the abandonment of a vessel named Venus, which was flying the Dutch flag, in Latitude 16 degrees 19 minutes N., Longitude 71 degrees 48 minutes W., with the Captain, two seamen, and two passengers on board.

The Venus was flying distress signals in a fierce storm on Jan. 22, when the Maipo went to her rescue. Nineteen of the crew and ten passengers were taken from the Dutch ship, which was struggling for existence in the rough sea; but the others absolutely refused to leave the vessel even in her apparently helpless condition.

Thy had plenty of food on board, and the Captain and several of the crew declared all their earthly possessions were in the cargo and they would remain with it. The Maipo put in at Port Royal and asked Commodore Fisher, commendant of the British Naval Station, to take charge of the shipwrecked men. Capt. Carswell says the Commodore treated his request with contempt and refused to do anything for the unfortunates because they were Dutch. The Maipo was forced to appeal to the Dutch Colonial Secretary at Kingston, who took charge of the shipwrecked party.

RUSSEL-THAYER ENGAGEMENT.

Congratulations Follow the Announcement of Their Betrothal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The announcement of the engagement of Howland Russel of Milton and Miss Katharine Thayer has resulted in a shower of congratulations to both the young people and has aroused anticipation of a pretentious wedding in the near future.

Mr. Russel, who is the son of Fire Commissioner Henry S. Russel, is a Harvard man and for some years has been identified with local sport, particularly as a gentleman driver and whip, being one of the most enthusiastic members of the Gentlemen's Driving Club.

Miss Thayer is the daughter of Eugene V. R. Thayer. She is one of the most popular members of Boston's young set. She is athletic and is a particularly fine horsewoman.

YALE PROFESSOR FOR CORNELL.

Prof. Williams to Head the Geological Department at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 6.—Prof. Henry S. Williams of Yale University was to-day made head of the Department of Geology in Cornell at the midwinter meeting of the University Board of Trustees. Prof. Williams was formerly a member of the Cornell Faculty, but now holds the chair formerly held by Prof. Dana of New Haven. The board also authorized President Schurman to arrange for a successor to Major W. P. Van Ness, United States Army, whose term of four years as commandant of the university cadet corps expires in the Fall.

A movement is on foot among alumni to obtain the position for Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, now serving with the regular army in the Philippines. Mr. Beacham was graduated in 1897, and was one of the best athletes Cornell ever developed.

RAILROAD PENALTY SUITS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 6.—A large number of penalty suits against railroad companies will be instituted by the Attorney General upon instructions of the Railroad Commission, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Texas in the case of the State against the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company.

In this case it was established that shipments of freight into the State from a point outside of the State and then rebilled to another point in the State do not constitute inter-State shipments. Railroad Commissioner Colquitt to-day said that he had more than 100 other alleged violations of this character against the Santa Fé, and that other roads were guilty of the same offense.

Southern Pacific's Reported Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 6.—The authoritative announcement was made here to-day that the Southern Pacific Railroad is to be extended from Midfields, situated on its Teres Palacios branch, to Refugio, a distance of about 110 miles. The route of the proposed road is via Placedo, a station on the Port Lavaca branch of the Southern Pacific, about ten miles south of Victoria. The road will traverse the same section that the Galveston and Houston extension of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad proposes to build through. The survey for the new line is now being made and construction will soon be commenced.

COULDN'T LOSE DEAD CAT.

Commuter Carried Victim and Guilty Secret to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 6.—A New York business man who lives in East Orange and is something of a pigeon fancier recently lost several of his finest birds through the depredations of vagrant cats. A few days ago the losses became so heavy that he armed himself with a gun and lay in ambush one afternoon when he returned from the city.

After a wait he saw a lean cat emerge from the cote with one of his finest pigeons in its mouth. He fired, and the cat fell dead. In the early transports of his joy at having destroyed the thief he forgot that there was yet a task for him to perform, but soon recollected that the body must be disposed of. First he thought of digging a hole in the back yard and interring the cat therein, but then he trembled when he thought what the neighbors might think he was burying. At last a bright idea struck him.

"I'll wrap the cat in papers and throw it off the ferryboat when I cross in the morning," he promised himself.

So, with the bundle neatly tied, he took the train on the following morning. He got off the train and boarded the boat, and there he was greeted by a group of friends from whom he could not escape. He reflected that he might have to make embarrassing explanations if he threw the bundle overboard while he was with them, and he deferred the act until the boat landed, thinking he could easily cast it away in an ash barrel on the way to the office.

He passed several ash barrels on his way, but somehow or other some one always seemed to be gazing in his direction when he approached one, and once or twice he saw a watchful policeman. He recollected how unpleasant discoveries had been made in ash barrels, and he didn't want to be arrested on suspicion. So he went all the way to the office and carefully locked the body in a closet, reflecting he could throw it overboard on his way home.

Going across the river that night he met some more sociable acquaintances, and the cat boarded the train with him as a result. He laid the package down beside him and tried to become absorbed in his paper, but that everlasting cat haunted him. When he reached his station he picked up a package and went home. Reaching there, he handed the bundle to the cook and, as indifferently as he could, told her to bury the cat in the back yard.

"Yes, Sir," said the woman.

There were a few minutes of relief for the East Orangeite, but soon the cook reappeared.

"I guess there's some mistake, Sir. This isn't a cat in the paper. It's a nice leg of mutton."

The man had evidently picked up the wrong bundle on leaving the train, and he only hopes the other fellow who reached home with the dead cat doesn't learn his identity.

WARNS ALL USERS OF GAS.

Pastor Who Was Nearly Asphyxiated Tells How He Felt While Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange, who was nearly asphyxiated in his study in the church a few days ago by a careless workman who shut off the gas and then turned it on again, has written an account of his sensations while overcome by the gas, couched with a warning to users of gas. In his description the clergyman says:

"I did not notice the gas until seized with a deathly stupor which it seemed impossible to throw off. I was seated at my desk. My sight grew dim. I could not see the manuscript before me. Every limb in my body felt as though it was weighted with lead. I tried to rise and had no power. I had the faintest sense of a heart fluttering and fast losing its power of pulsation. I had no specific pain, and felt only the weight of a heavy stupor, over which my will seemed to have no power. I remember my mental state, and that I was sufficiently conscious to know and feel that the end was near and that the cause was asphyxiation.

"With this came a desperate effort to rally, a revival of the natural fighting instinct for life. The room was now filled with gas, and I had no power to turn it off. I know not how I reached the door, and got into the hall, where I sank down, and lay like a fish on land gasping for the element vital to its life. Three or four times I rallied, and then sank down again. So the figth went on, until, in the course of half an hour or more, the pure air and oxygen, aided by a naturally strong constitution, revived me sufficiently to seek medical aid."

Dr. Spining then adds a few words concerning the careless shutting off and then turning on of gas, and concludes with the observation:

"I can readily believe that all are not suicides who are found asphyxiated in their rooms. The practice of leaving the gas low to burn all night is dangerous. A puff of wind or the lessening of the pressure may put it out and be followed by fatal effects. It may be thought strange that I was oblivious to nature's warning and did not notice the fumes earlier. To this I have no answer other than to say that the room is not large, I was intent on the subject I was studying, and it takes but a short time—only a few minutes under such conditions—for illuminating gas to do its deadly work."

At the time the accident occurred Dr. Spining had lighted the gas stove and three jets to warm the room, as the day was bitterly cold.

NEGRO COUPLE AT BAY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 6.—Driven to bay in a dense swamp near Greenwood, Luther Holbert and his wife, colored, wanted at Doddsville for the murder of James Eastland, are prepared to sell their lives dearly.

The negroes to-day killed four of the State's bloodhounds that had tracked them, and several hundred men are guarding every exit from the swamp. Unless the couple attempt to break through the cordon to-night the posse plans to beat the woods thoroughly in the morning. Holbert's wife is dressed in man's attire, and both she and her husband are heavily armed.

Two negroes were killed by a posse near Belzonia, Yazoo County, to-day. One of them, thought to be Holbert, showed fight when called upon to halt, and both were shot to death.

CHANGE IN BALTIMORE BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—In a deal closed to-day the 10,495 shares of stock in the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, formerly held by Charles W. Morse and Wesley M. Oler, ex-President of the bank and an official of the American Ice Company, were sold to local investors.

Financial circles were for a time puzzled as to the cause of Mr. Oler's retirement, but lately have been associating recent developments with it. The sale of the holdings of Mr. Morse indicated that relations heretofore pleasant had been severed upon the initiative of the management of the bank. This also developed that the bank had refused to lend upon the stock of the American Ice Company.

It was also accompanied by the authoritative statement that neither this company nor Mr. Oler individually owed the bank any money. The readiness with which the large block of stock, represented by the Oler-Morse holdings, was disposed of was favorably commented upon in local financial circles to-day. It represents about $260,000.

MRS. HOPPER LOSES SUIT

Court Sustains Will of Actress's Stepfather.

Judge Discounts Expert Testimony and Says Legator Was of Sound Mind—To Take an Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—The judgment of Judge Drake in the action brought by Edna Wallace Hopper against ex-Premier Dunsmuir was handed down to-day. It finds in favor of the defendant with costs.

The action was begun by Mrs. Hopper on Dec. 9 last to break the will of Alexander Dunsmuir, leaving all his property, valued at millions, to his brother James, the big coal operator at Victoria, B. C.

Mrs. Hopper's mother married Alexander Dunsmuir in California in December, 1899, and he died a month afterward in New York City. Mrs. Dunsmuir was induced to sign away all claim to his estate in consideration of an annuity of $25,000. She died in June, 1901, of cancer.

It was contended that undue influence was used on Mrs. Dunsmuir by James Dunsmuir while she was sick, and that Alexander had been mentally and physically wrecked by alcohol and was incompetent to make a will.

Judge Drake holds that Mrs. Hopper's mother did not disaffirm the Alexander Dunsmuir deed to James during her lifetime, and hence her heirs cannot. He further states that the evidence of the prosecution to show excessive drinking habits on the part of Alexander Dunsmuir in his home life is unsupported except by evidence of bellboys and car cleaners.

Regarding the mass of expert medical testimony produced Judge Drake says he places little reliance on evidence of this character when experts are retained, such witnesses not being impartial. The Judge's conclusion is that Alexander Dunsmuir was not a victim of alcoholic dementia. As to the will in favor of James Dunsmuir, Judge Drake finds that there is no evidence of undue influence being used on Alexander by his brother, in whom, as evidence showed, he reposed the greatest confidence.

In conclusion, Judge Drake says he is satisfied that Alexander Dunsmuir was of sound and disposing mind when he executed the will.

The case just concluded took what the Judge declares to be a preposterous time to finish, namely, forty-two days, eighty witnesses being examined. The cost is said to have been approximately $2,000 a day. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Canada.

COL. BUTLER FREE OF BRIBERY CHARGE.

Acquittal Based on the Character of Some of the State's Witnesses—Attorney Folk Disappointed.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 6.—Col. Edward Butler of St. Louis, the wealthy politician, who has been on trial on a charge of bribing members of the House of Delegates to secure the passage of a city lighting bill in 1899, was acquitted to-day by a jury in Judge Graves's court.

When the jury first came in to-day they reported that they were unable to agree. "Is there any prospect of your reaching an early decision?" asked the court. "I cannot say," replied Foreman Rosser. "We are still considering the case."

Judge Graves thereupon requested the jury to retire again, saying he would recall them in a short time. When the jury next appeared the verdict of "Not guilty" was announced.

When the jury finally reported itself ready to give its verdict the defendant was not in the courtroom, and it took several minutes to find him. The jury was brought in quickly and the verdict was read by Judge Graves.

As its import was realized a dozen of Col. Butler's friends gave forth a wild shout and dashed out into the street to spread the news. Butler stepped quickly from his place and shook hands with Foreman Rosser. Then he walked down the line of jurors, shaking hands with each. Within a few minutes Judge Graves polled the jury and discharged them. Friends surrounded Col. Butler and after an informal reception all left the room, Butler laughing and joking with those about him.

About eighteen ballots were taken, according to Foreman Rosser, and at the start the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

"One of those voting to convict changed after the first ballot," said Mr. Rosser. "The other man held out stubbornly until 9:45 this morning, when he finally came into line.

"The jurors did not want to convict the defendant on the testimony of boodlers and perjurers, whose statements were flatly contradicted by men of good character. Again, we did not think the circumstances pointed to the defendant's guilt. On the evidence of the State, even though we should thoroughly credit it, there was serious doubt as to Butler's guilt. Weighing the facts carefully, we think we did our full duty fairly and impartially."

Col. Butler later said: "I have nothing to say about the way Joe Folk prosecuted me. Joe thought he was right, but I knew he was wrong. But I have nothing against Folk. He did his duty, as he saw it, manfully, and I hope he is satisfied; the jury did likewise."

Circuit Attorney Folk had this to say: "The evidence was as strong and clear as was possible to make a bribery case. There is no other way to prove bribery except through polluted lips. I discharged the responsibility resting upon me in the case and my conscience is clear."

Col. Butler was sentenced about a year ago to the penitentiary for three years, having been convicted of attempting to secure a renewal of his contract for the disposition of St. Louis's garbage by offering Dr. Henry M. Chapman of the Board of Health $2,500. This sentence was reversed by the Supreme Court at Jefferson City on Dec. 9, leaving the indictments for the lighting deal still pending against him.

Soon afterward the City of St. Louis found that after paying Col. Butler $130,000 a year for disposing of the garbage for years, the work of garbage reduction would be performed by others for nothing, and his contract was canceled.

The reversal of his conviction was upon the ground that as the Board of Public Improvements alone had the power to make such a contract, Col. Butler could not bribe or attempt to bribe a Health Commissioner.

ALDERMAN MOL A BRIBER.

Jury Convicts Him in Connection with Lake Michigan Water Scandal.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6.—The jury in the case of Alderman James Mol, charged with having accepted a bribe of $350 in connection with the Lake Michigan water scandal, after being out twenty-five hours, to-night returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred till March 1, and the defendant was released on $3,000 bail.

The next case for trial is that of Alderman Charles T. Johnson, who is charged with having accepted a bribe of $300 in connection with the water scandal. Thus far ten past and present city officials have pleaded guilty, and three, including Mol, have been convicted of one crime or another in connection with the water scandal.

Freight Handlers' Strike Ended.

The striking freight handlers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad became tired of the strike yesterday and agreed to return to work on the old terms. Agent Connolly of the company agreed to take them back, and the strike was declared off.

If Venus de Milo

HAD NOT POSSESSED BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SHE WOULD HAVE HAD BUT FEW ADMIRERS.

Every woman may be more or less a Venus, if she studies her most important attraction, the Coiffure. If its becoming arrangement is retarded by lack of hair, that need be no drawback, for one of our

Ready-to-wear, easily-adjusted WIGS or COIFFURES

are equivalent to nature's growth, and far more convenient, as they dispense with worry, trouble and constant care. Most ladies of fashion are now wearing these Coiffures, as a matter of convenience and to save their own hair. A Complete Exhibit of

Pompadours, Transformations, Crescent

And Any Other Conceivable Design in Hair Goods. Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring, Scalp Treatment.

L. SHAW

54 West 14th ST. (near 6th Av.), N. Y.

FIRE DESTROYS NEW FACTORY.

It Had Just Been Completed on Site of One Burned a Year Ago.

A fire which necessitated the calling into service of practically all the firemen in South Brooklyn and caused Acting Chief Kruger to leave Manhattan to direct personally the fight against it occurred at 11 o'clock last night in the large factory building in Second Avenue, from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth Street. Across the street was a baseball field containing an old stand of seats. From there an excellent view of the fire could be obtained and it soon was crowded beyond its capacity. It collapsed and about fifty persons went down with it, though only one was hurt. The injured man was Joseph Brooks and his wounds were attended to in a near-by drug store. Brooks lives in Third Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.

The fire's proximity to the water led to the summoning of the fireboats, but the distance was a little too much to make them available. The building, covering an area of 200 by 100 feet, was destroyed, and the loss, estimated by the police, is $125,000.

Morice Owens, the watchman, discovered the blaze. It started on one of the lower floors of the building and spread rapidly. When the firemen arrived they sent in three more alarms.

About a year ago the factory building on the same site was destroyed by fire. That also happened on a Saturday night and at about the same hour. Work on the new building was finished about a month ago. Michael Cooper & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear, occupied the two upper floors. The two lower floors were used by William Lane & Son, shoe manufacturers. William Lane, who is the owner of the building, had all his machinery in it, but had not yet begun operations.

ACCUSES JAMES J. HILL.

A Tacoma Grain Dealer Says He Violates the Inter-State Commerce Act.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 6.—John T. Bibb of the Tacoma Grain Company charges James J. Hill and the Great Northern Railway with violating the inter-State commerce law by charging $8 a ton on flour or 24 cents a bushel on wheat from the Minneapolis mills to the Orient, 8,000 miles, while the Washington farmers are charged 50 cents a bushel on wheat to Minneapolis, 1,600 miles.

He also asserts that the railroad companies charge 11¼ cents a bushel on wheat from Western Washington to Puget Sound, while Minnesota wheat is brought to the coast for 12 cents a bushel.

Bibb says the Washington farmers lost $5,000,000 on this year's crop by the discrimination and that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will be appealed to.

BOSTON'S CIVIC FEDERATION.

Prominent Citizens Sign Call for Meeting to Decide on Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Tuesday evening prominent men will meet at the Exchange Club to consider the advisability of forming a local branch of the National Civic Federation.

The call is signed by Charles Francis Adams, ex-Gov. W. Murray Crane, Dennis D. Driscoll, President Boston Central Labor Union; Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College; Albert Hibbert of New Bedford, Secretary United Textile Workers; Amory A. Lawrence, President Merchants' Association; Bishop William Lawrence, Charles S. Mellen, President New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Samuel Ross of the National Cotton Spinners' Union; Lucius Tuttle, President Boston and Maine Railroad, and Charles H. Taylor, Jr., President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

PUSHING MEXICO'S COMMERCE.

President Diaz's Circular to the Republic's Consuls.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 6.—The Mexican Government has just issued the following circular to all Mexican Consuls in foreign countries:

"The President of the republic, having the welfare of the country at heart and understanding and recognizing the fact that the extension of the Mexican foreign trade is necessary to the proper development of the republic, hereby advises all Consuls of Mexico abroad to gather reliable information and data of prices, cost of freight, duties, &c., on products which Mexico would export to different foreign countries."

The circular also advises the Consuls to furnish the Government with names of importing houses within their respective Consular districts.

CONNECT CANTILEVER BRIDGE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—The two ends of the big cantilever bridge being built by the Wabash Railroad over the Monongahela River here were connected to-day, overcoming the last obstacle of the road in its fight for an entrance into Pittsburg. Crowds lined the wharf to see the connection made, and when workmen passed from one section to the other the successful union of the two ends was announced by a great shout by the onlookers, and a shaking of hands by workmen who had accomplished the unusual feat.

The bridge is the longest of its kind in America, the channel span being 812 feet long. The entire bridge is 1,400 feet long, and when completed will have cost over $1,000,000. Workmen have been engaged on the structure, working from each side toward the middle since January of last year.

Accepts a Call to Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J. Feb. 6.—The Rev. Howard H. Brown of South Seaville, N. J., has accepted a call to be pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church of Orange, to succeed the Rev. Paul J. Lux, who accepted a Western call last Summer. He will assume his duties on March 15. The new pastor spent several years in business before he studied theology. He has graduated from the following Baptist institutions: South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, N. J.; Brown University, Providence, R. I., and Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn.

War Department Fiction Goes Away.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—One result of the attacks in Congress on the departmental libraries is the issuance of an order at the War Department closing the fiction department of the War Department library. The books will be packed up and shipped to posts in various parts of the country.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ADOLPH ERLEBACH'S DEATH.

Well Known as a Business Man and Philanthropist of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Adolph Erlebach died Friday evening, after a few weeks' illness. Mr. Erlebach came to this country from Bavaria when quite young, and soon after his arrival he engaged in the fancy goods business. His success was marked, and he became well known in both the foreign and the domestic markets. For a number of years he was associated with Messrs. Horace Partridge & Co. as partner and buyer. Later he was connected with Louis Wolf & Co., retiring from the firm a few years ago.

Mr. Erlebach was of a philanthropic disposition, and his charitable deeds were very numerous,

NO DEAD ISSUES NOW IN DEMOCRACY

John G. Carlisle's Speech at Dinner to John Hone.

Outlines His Hope for Party Policy—Members of Manhattan Club Cheer Parker as Next President McCarren Declares for Him.

John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, last night in the course of a speech at a dinner given in honor of John Hone, outlined the course which he said the Democratic Party must follow if it is to elect the next President of the United States.

"If I understand the signs of the times," said Mr. Carlisle, "the Democratic Party has turned its face away from the dead issues and is preparing to move to the front and fight on live issues which demand the attention of the people in the next campaign. And in my opinion no man, however influential he may have been in the past, can arrest the progress of this movement or seriously obstruct it by throwing himself and dead issues across its path!"

The dinner was given by the members of the Manhattan Club to its Vice President, Mr. Hone, in recognition of his services to the club since 1879. At the guests' table with Justice Charles H. Truax, President of the club, and Mr. Hone, were Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Mr. Carlisle, ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, W. Butler Duncan, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, and John Lee Carroll of Maryland.

President Truax, in calling the Assembly to order, expressed the conviction that he and those about him might just as well "take their medicine now as at any other time." He continued by saying that "once in a while" the Manhattan Club opens its doors and brings in a dear old friend, and that is the reason there is such good fellowship in the club.

JUSTICE TRUAX'S SPEECH.

"It is a proud man you should be this night, John Hone. [Laughter.] Two hundred of us have met here to do you honor, and you deserve it. The services you have rendered to the club entitle you to anything that the club can give. During our trying times you were always with us, and we rely upon you, and now that we are vigorous again, we are with you. [Laughter.]

"I said that you ought to be a proud man to-night. The people here to-night have come from several different States. There is at my right a man whose name is venerated all over the United States, a great-grandson of that old hero who signed his name to the Declaration of Independence, and then, fearing some one might not know where he came from, added 'of Carrollton.' I refer to John Lee Carroll of Maryland. You have here to-night a man who represented the State from which you came, by adoption, in the United States Senate, James Smith. You have the presiding Judge, that venerable old antique [Laughter] who isn't retired yet because the Statute of Limitations has got tired of monkeying with him. [Laughter.] You have also the Chief Judge of the State of New York."

These words were received with three rousing cheers for "Judge Parker, the next President of the United States."

President Truax then read the following letter to John Hunter, Jr., Treasurer of the Committee of the Club, from Grover Cleveland which called forth loud applause.

My Dear Sir: Though it will be impossible for me to attend the dinner to be given John Hone by the members of the Manhattan Club, I take great pleasure in inclosing my subscription.

As a sincere friend of Mr. Hone, and as a member of the Manhattan Club, fully aware of his services to the organization and its purposes, I am exceedingly gratified to learn that his work is to receive from his associates such appropriate recognition.

The cause of decent politics and genuine Democracy needs such supporters and advocates as Mr. Hone, and it is most fitting that an organization enlisted in this cause should not overlook his constant and valuable devotion to its interests.

Hoping that the contemplated generous testimonial occasion may be fully enjoyed by all who participate, I am, yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Now, Mr. Hone," added President Truax, "didn't I tell you you ought to be a proud man? Get up and tell us how proud you are."

At this juncture all arose and gave three cheers for Mr. Hone.

"It is unnecessary," Mr. Hone said, "for me to tell you of the good qualities of our present President, Charles H. Truax, because you all know him and are attached to him. As for me, as our acquaintance ripened into friendship, our relations became affectionate, and I shall always be grateful that it has been my privilege to count him among my friends. The essential idea of club life is community of interest.

THE FIRST BIG CLUB.

"It will perhaps interest you to hear an account of the starting of the first large social club in the City of New York, which I have taken from the manuscript diary of my great-great uncle, Philip Hone. He states on June 17, 1836: 'A new club is about being established, at the head of which are a number of distinguished citizens, to consist of 400 members, and be similar in plans and regulations to the great clubs of London, which give a tone and character to the society in the British metropolis.' On Dec. 7, 1836, he says: 'Twenty-three members of the Governing Committee dined at Windust Tavern. There are 250 members. The sub-committee was appointed to procure a house, and on the 24th of December it was agreed to lease for five years Mr. Le Roy's house on Broadway, between Anthony and Leonard Streets, at a rental of $3,000 a year. On Nov. 1, 1837, the club is getting on well, and the number of its members is 237, the limit being 400.'

"This is the Union Club of New York to-day [Applause.] I want to say that a great debt of gratitude is due the present House Committee and the President of the club for their loyal work in rescuing the club from the unfortunate position into which it had fallen at the time it left the Stewart House. The club to-day maintains its position and dignity as the leading National Democratic club of the country."

Mr. Hone asked that the health of Justice Truax be drunk, which was done.

Before introducing the next speaker President Truax referred to the present prosperous condition of the club, saying that the organization had increased its surplus during the last year by $21,000, and now had a surplus of $77,000, after charging off $4,000 for depreciation. The club had, he said, extended its lease of the clubhouse from 1909 to 1914, and that it had 850 resident members and 500 non-resident members, all prominent Democrats, who were located in Thirty-eight States of the Union.

"It may be," continued the President, "that our present success is but a prophecy. We shall see. I present Mr. Carlisle."

Mr. Carlisle, in beginning his address, said he was glad to be able to do honor to Mr. Hone. "I think," he added, "that his success may be accounted for by the fact that he is a sincere and consistent Democrat, and that this is a real Democratic club. There never has been yet a defeat so overwhelming that we could not see a victory awaiting us in the near future. [Applause.] It is this unshaken faith in the correctness of its principles and in their ultimate indorsement by the people that has kept the Democratic Party alive for over a century, while other political organizations have passed away forever. In this long time the party has, of course, made some mistakes, but it has always corrected them, and it will continue to do so. [Loud applause.] Whenever it has departed from these fundamental principles or from its traditional policy it has met with disaster, but disaster has brought, in every instance, sober reflection and a return to the old paths. [Cries of "Good!"]

MUST MEET THE ISSUES.

"In a country like this, where industrial and commercial interests are so numerous and diverse, conditions are constantly changing and new questions arising. The Democratic Party must meet these questions and solve them by the application of genuine Democratic principles, or it must fail to exert its proper influence as a factor in the control of public affairs. [Applause.]

"There was a long time in the history of this country when the Democratic Party was recognized as a great conservative force in the country. It was a great conservative party because its principles were in perfect harmony with the American theory of constitutional government. Its genuine creed was then and is now very simple and short. On all questions of governmental power the Constitution, which was liberally interpreted and always in the interests of liberty and justice, was its text and its guide.

"It believed, and it believes now, in the maintenance of General Government over all subjects within its jurisdiction, carefully refraining, however, from infringing in the least degree upon the reserved rights of the States or the people. It believed and it believes now in the preservation of the rights of persons and the rights of property and the regulation of affairs by the States themselves and by the municipal authorities. It believes in home rule and liberty, regulated and protected by all. That was the object for which our institutions were founded, and to aid in this object the Democratic Party was started and achieved its first success under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson more than 100 years ago. Because this party is in favor of the equal rights of all men, whatever may be their condition in life, it has from the beginning insisted that no man's earnings should be taken away from him by taxation or otherwise except for the public use. In other words, there should be no spoliation of one man or set of men for the benefit of another man or set of men, whether it be accomplished directly by taxation or by voting the people's money out of the public Treasury by bonuses and suffrages.

"We declare that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. Whatever revenue is required for the support of the Government, honestly and economically administered, the people will bear cheerfully, but when the Government goes beyond that, when it perverts the power of banks and employs it for the purpose of subsidizing favorite industries and increases the price of the products we have to sell, the Democratic Party rebels against it.

CHEAPER ABROAD THAN AT HOME.

"We have just such a system now, and one of the results of it is that the American is led to see his own products sold in foreign markets cheaper than he can buy them here. This tends directly to encourage extravagance and corruption in public life. Excessive revenues always furnish an excuse for extravagance and unnecessary expenditures. An overflowing Treasury is a constant temptation to waste the people's money. No matter how large the surplus is, it soon disappears under such circumstances.

"I think the Democratic Party will ask that this thing shall be remedied. I think the Democratic Party will demand honesty and economy in the collection or disbursement of the public funds. I think it will demand that we shall have a peaceful and honorable foreign policy, a policy under which our own rights shall be protected and the interests of other nations properly respected, no matter whether those nations are large or small, strong or weak.

"It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to enter upon a discussion of any of these questions. My object has been simply to state some of the things upon which I think all Democrats can unite. And if we are all agreed upon these things, why should we waste time and strength in quarreling about the things that are past?

"Gentlemen, it is not often in our history that a party out of power so long as the Democratic Party has been out, and put out under the circumstances attending it, has had as good prospects for success as the Democratic Party has now. But we cannot be successful, gentlemen, unless we recognize the fact that certain questions have been finally and forever settled, not only by the votes of the people, but by the immeasurable logic of events. If we go into the coming campaign with conservative principles inscribed upon our banners and a brave, strong man to fight with us, we will succeed. [Applause.] And this club will be found fighting for that man."

At the suggestion of one of the members of the club, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Carlisle for "so clearly expounding the principles of the Democratic Party."

Cheers were given for Judge Parker, who was next presented. He thanked the club for the reception, and paid a tribute to Mr. Hone.

McCARREN FOR PARKER.

Senator McCarren was the next and last speaker, and in calling on him President Truax said the club would "now listen to the philosopher of silence from Kings County, who will perhaps tell how he done it."

Senator McCarren said it was customary for him to say that he was surprised to be called on, but this time it was "on the level." Continuing, he said in part:

"I was particularly interested in the insinuation of the President that the vigor and virility of the Manhattan Club were specially noticeable on the eve of a Democratic victory. I also was very much pleased to hear the guest of the evening say that this is the leading National Democratic club. I was further impressed by the fact that the leading National Democratic club has nominated a candidate for President, and I want to second the nomination. [Loud applause.] I listened with a great deal of interest to the address of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and I was delighted at his reiteration of the principles and the policies of the Democratic Party. I agree with him to the extent of saying that I believe it is absolutely true that the Democratic Party has always met with defeat when it got away from its moorings and that it only succeeded when it returned to them. I think with him that all the signs of the times point to a return to the principles and policies and the position from which the Democratic Party has always executed a successful campaign.

"I look upon this occasion as a very auspicious one. I believe that the enthusiasm of the individual and collective Democracy is such as to arouse the very strongest hope in the breast of every Democrat of a return to a condition in our organization that will result in placing our Federal Government in the hands of the Democratic Party.

"We have here to-night a man who has been nominated by one of the members of the club as our candidate for President, a personality that can be said to embrace all the elements and all the essentials that were outlined by Mr. Carlisle. He represents that element in the Democratic Party that must be looked to to provide a candidate upon whom all elements and all factions in our party can unite and hope for success, representing the younger elements of the party that are free from factional entanglements and alliances.

"He possesses the intellect and dignity that are required in a President of the United States, and I can only say that the Manhattan Club, in mentioning him as its candidate for President, certainly has outlined for the Democratic Party a policy which, if adhered to, will, in my opinion, lead to that succes which I believe awaits our party in the coming Presidential campaign if it exercises that sagacity and wisdom of which I believe it capable. [Loud applause.]

When Senator McCarren sat down President Truax read the following letter from Police Commissioner McAdoo:

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the very kind invitation to subscribe to the dinner to be tendered to Mr. John Hone. I regret to state that the duties of my office are so exacting, and my time has been so taken up that I have been obliged to decline all invitations of this nature, and, therefore, shall not be able to attend your dinner. But I know you will excuse my absence when I tell you that I have given orders to have everything wide open to-night.

Among those present at the dinner were:

Bird S. Coler,	William F. Sheehan,
R. L. Cutting,	Justice Amend,
John R. Dos Pasos,	Justice Davis,
William A. Duer,	Justice Dugro,
Roger Foster,	Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald,
Alphonse Jongers,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
Abraham R. Lawrence,	James Speyer,
W. L. Briggs,	William B. Ellison,
R. A. C. Smith,	Judge Gildersleeve,
Henry B. Macdona,	Francis Higgins,
John B. McDonald,	John F. Haines,
Justice Francis M. Scott	Edward S. Haines,
Lyman A. Spalding,	Edward S. Hatch,
Bartow S. Weeks,	L. Laflin Kellogg,
George Gordon Battle,	Forbes J. Hennessy,
Justice Morgan J. O'Brien,	Judge Martin T. McMahon,
Charles M. Preston,	Judge Joseph E. Newburger,
Herman Ridder,	J. Hampden Robb,
Jacob A. Cantor,	John C. Sheehan,
Charles W. Dayton,	William S. Rodie,
Franklin Bartlett,	Robert A. Van Wyck.
James A. Deering,	
Amos F. Eno,	

SHOCK CRAZES LINEMAN

Fights Fiercely When Rescued by Firemen from Net of Wires.

Overpowered and Put in Straitjacket His Struggles Are Finally Stopped by His Muscles Becoming Rigid.

A company of firemen had to be called out with ladders in Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon to rescue a telephone lineman who had become enmeshed in a network of live electric wires in midair. The man was crazed to a violent degree by the shock he received and had to be put in a straitjacket.

The accident occurred at Gravesend and Fort Hamilton Avenues. George Sperry, twenty-eight years old, of 299 Tenth Street, in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was at the top of a pole at the corner there repairing a broken wire, when one end of it was twisted across a "live" electric light wire. Sperry received a shock which caused him to lose his hold. He fell a few feet and landed across a network of wires, a number of which were "alive."

Joseph Cunningham, Sperry's helper, climbed the pole and caught Sperry by the ankle as the latter was writhing among the wires. Clinging to the pole by his legs, Cunningham held on to Sperry and prevented him from falling to the street, while he cried for help. A crowd gathered, but looked helplessly on until some one thought of Fire Engine Company No. 140, on Prospect Avenue, and ran there.

Foreman James C. Reilly and his men hurried around to Gravesend Avenue with two thirty-foot ladders. These were raised against the network of wires and Sperry was taken down. Sperry appeared to be crazed by the shock he had received and the firemen had the greatest difficulty getting him to the ground. He had to be held down by half a dozen firemen while Ambulance Surgeon Moses of the Kings County Hospital, who had been summoned, was hurrying to the scene. When the surgeon arrived he found it necessary to place Sperry in a straitjacket in order to get him to the hospital.

After reaching the hospital the muscles of his body suddenly became stiff and rigid, and for an hour he was unable to move. He became unconscious, and was still in that condition late last night.

REYES ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Result of the Vote in Colombia on Feb. 2 Made Known in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A private dispatch received here to-day from Buena Ventura announces that Gen. Reyes was elected President of Colombia on Feb. 2.

Gonzales-Valencit was elected Vice President.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, who is on a mission to this country from the United States of Colombia, relative to the Isthmian Canal, said at the Hoffman House last night that he had received unofficial information from Colombia that he had been elected President of that country.

In relation to the matter he said in his room last night:

"The dispatch to me, which is unofficial information, stated that I was elected to the Presidency Feb. 2, and that Gonzales Valencia was elected Vice President. But I have not received any official notice of the election. All I have is a dispatch from the telegraph bureau at Buenaventura. It is possible, and even probably true, although before I left Colombia I distinctly made it known that I did not wish to be a candidate. In my absence it is possible my friends have taken the matter into their own hands, and without informing me, have elected me."

Gen. Reyes was asked whether he would accept, if the report were true, and he said:

"I have been in the United States trying to settle the differences between the United States and my country, and I came here because I thought it my duty to help my country if possible. Similarly, if it is my duty to accept the Presidency of Colombia, I suppose I would do so.

Gen. Reyes, when asked whether it was not singular that he had received no official word, and none from his friends informing him of his election, said it did appear curious, but he believed that it was because his friends wished to send more detailed information.

Gen. Reyes said he will leave Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Europe, to go to Paris. He would not tell more about his trip, except that he may go from that place to Colombia. He does not know how long he will be in Paris. He said Dr. Herran, the Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, will go to Colombia very soon, and the Colombian Legation in Washington will be closed. The Consul General in New York City will have charge of Colombian affairs here in his absence.

Gen. Reyes, in speaking of the canal matter, said he wished to further the canal all he could consistent with the honor of Colombia. Matters now are at a standstill, he said.

FEW NEW BUILDING PROJECTS.

Dullest January in Building Department's History—Views of Architects.

With the filing of only twenty-four sets of plans, last month holds the record as the dullest January in the history of the Building Department.

The lowest January figure prior to this year was in 1902, when forty-four plans were filed. The five years' average is fifty-nine plans for the month, considerably more than twice last month's record.

In the matter of valuation, too, the first month of this year compares very unfavorably with any other since the department has been in operation. Whereas the twenty-four plans filed this year represented an outlay of $1,452,400, the five years' average shows a projected expenditure of almost $2,000,000 more than this.

The following table shows the number of plans filed and the estimated cost of projected buildings during the month of January for the last five years:

January, 1900	51	$2,839,720
January, 1901	121	5,380,675
January, 1902	44	3,623,000
January, 1903	83	3,087,700
January, 1904	24	1,452,400
Total	293	$16,383,495
Average	59	3,276,699

Architects' opinions have been sought as to the cause of this seemingly poor outlook, and as to whether large building projects are being held back for any particular reason. Some of the views expressed follow:

CLINTON & RUSSELL.—Although this office is busy, it is generally on work plans for which have already been filed. The one cause for such dullness as may exist is directly due to the strikes of the past year, which have certainly affected investors to no small extent. As regards new office buildings and other projects of that character, we know of very few which are to be undertaken this year. The Hotel Astor is an example of this class of work and what the labor troubles have done to it. Planned to have been opened last October, it will now remain closed until next October, as the owners do not care to risk a dull Summer at the outset. To carry such a property as this a whole year involves a tremendous loss, and it was simply because the interior decorators refused to do their work that the all-but-completed structure was not opened on time.

BERNSTEIN & BERNSTEIN.—We are fairly busy, and the outlook for tenement house building is not dark by any means. It is true that the season is backward in that so few new building operations have been projected. But so far as our class of business is concerned we feel assured that there must be considerable building this Spring if the constantly increasing demand is to be met.

FRANCIS H. KIMBALL.—Our activity is confined practically to the new Trinity Building. Other than this there is no new work in the office, and I see little reason to believe that there will be much activity in office building this coming season. The filing of plans, however, is not always a good indication of the amount of work in prospect, because, just as there is at present an apparent dearth of new projects, it frequently happens that plans are filed far in advance of the beginning of work. In fact, in 1896 plans of the Empire Building were filed more than six months before the actual working plans were ready. In that particular case the hurry to file was due to the fear at that time that skyscrapers were to be limited in height, and we wanted to get the Empire Building in under the law as it stood then.

HENRY IVES COBB.—There are no plans being filed because there is no new work being given out. Investors cannot forget their experiences of last season, and I look for a continuation of the present inactivity for some time to come.

JAMES B. BAKER.—I am a pessimist as regards the coming season. The first month this year shows that investors are behind last year's figures by almost $2,000,000, and I believe that the twelve months will show a proportionately greater decrease. There is absolutely no prospect, so far as I know, of new office buildings, and an investor willing to put up a private dwelling is as scarce as he was plentiful a year or two ago. There is certainly a growing demand for tenements and the cheaper class of flats, but I look to see fewer built this year than last, despite the increased demand.

McKIM, MEADE & WHITE.—We look forward to a fairly good year, but as yet we have done very little actual work, as our clients seem inclined to delay the giving out of contracts until the labor situation becomes thoroughly settled. As a great deal of our work is out of town, and as most of it was started six months and more ago, our attitude is necessarily somewhat different from those whose work is confined entirely to this city.

D'OENCH & YOST.—A good part of the work we now have in this office is from the West. However, we place very little importance on the small showing in the Building Department last month, as very often two successive months will vary from very dull to very busy with no apparent reason. There is still plenty of time for plans to be filed and the work begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and we consider that it is too early yet to attempt to forecast the coming season.

REVOLVER TO FRIGHTEN BOY.

Man Who Says He Is Gen. Charles Votey Is Arrested in Brooklyn for Threatening Messenger.

A man who said he was Gen. Charles Votey, a veteran of the civil war, was arrested last night a little before midnight in Fulton Street, near Ashland Place, Brooklyn, on complaint of Harry Dunsworth, a boy employed as a special delivery messenger in the Brooklyn Post Office. The boy said that the man had threatened to shoot him with a revolver.

The prisoner was taken to the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He admitted that he had a revolver, and showed it to the Sergeant. It contained no cartridges. Gen. Votey said that a crowd of boys had been pestering him, asking him foolish questions and following him along the street. Finally the Post Office messenger boy stepped up and said:

"Mister, will you give me a match?"

Although refused, the boy persisted in his begging, and finally, Gen. Votey said, just to frighten the boy he drew the revolver and told him to go away. The boy told a policeman about the incident, and the policeman arrested the General, who said that he had no thought of shooting the boy, and intended only to frighten him and his mischievous companions.

When the Sergeant asked the prisoner if he would put up $25 bail, he pulled from his pocket a roll of bills amounting to $800.

"Are you sure $25 is enough?" he asked the Sergeant. "Here, you had better take this." He handed to the officer a check for $149 issued to him by the United States Government. He told the Sergeant that he lived at 193 Bergen Street, and was a retired manufacturer. Gen. Votey is a prominent member of Grant Post, G. A. R.

ART NOTES.

The various groups of the "Secession," in Weimar, Munich, Berlin, and Karlsruhe, have entered into a federation called the German Artists' League. Latterly the portrait painter Lepsius has been in Vienna as a delegate to induce the Viennese "Secession" to join the Confederation. The League sent an embassy to the German Chancellor in Berlin to ask for representation at St. Louis, but, according to latest accounts, in vain.

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Prof. Corrado Ricci, the new Director of the Florentine Museums, is making great changes at the Pitti and the Uffizi. The Tribuna, containing special pictures by Titian, Raphael, Correggio, &c., will not be maintained. Pictures are to be arranged according to schools and periods. Those which have been hanging in dark corridors, where they are seen with difficulty, are to be put in good light, a number of apartments hitherto used as storerooms or private dwellings will be arranged with proper light for the reception of these paintings. The corridors will be hung with Flemish, French, and Italian tapestries, and ancient sculptures will be placed in the centre of the long approaches. Drawings, sketches, and prints will no longer be exposed to the light, but kept in darkened closets and shown to the public from time to time. The portraits of artists made by themselves will be removed from their present quarters, and those which are worthy of the honor will be given good positions.

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Gérôme used to tell this story of the Sultan of Turkey, whom he was to paint in 1875. Ushered into the presence of the Sultan, the latter looked at him and remarked: "One nose, two eyes, a mouth, two moustachios," placing his forefinger on each feature as he spoke. Then he turned on his heel and left the room.

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Fritz Reuter, the humorist in Platt-Deutsch, began life as an artist. When he lived at Treptow, near Berlin, he managed to eke out an existence by making portraits in crayon. Two likenesses of children of his landlord in Treptow belonging to this period have been placed in the Reuter Museum at Eisenach; they were made in gratitude to his landlord and landlady, who showed him great kindness under difficult conditions. Reuter was a hard drinker. As he turned to writing and began his stories in Platt-Deutsch, which may be considered the origin of the literature in dialect now carried to such lengths in English as well as German, his finances improved.

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Examinations for admission to the schools of the National Academy of Design, West End Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, have already begun. No tuition fees are charged. Among the prizes annually given are the Cannon of $100, the four Hallgarten of $60, $60, $40, and $40; the A. H. Baldwin of $50 and $25 for etching, and the Suydam and Elliott silver and bronze medals.

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The eightieth birthday of the Dutch painter Josef Israels is celebrated at The Hague this month. An exhibition of his works has been opened in celebration.

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A portrait of Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Castile and Arragon, painted by El Greco, from earlier pictures of that monarch, is one of the late purchases by the Louvre. He stands with crowned head in a full suit of armor, lacking helmet and iron gauntlets, and wearing a great sash over the left shoulder. A young page, who looks down, stands close by him and holds the helmet. In his right hand Ferdinand carries the staff of justice ending in a hand, in his left a shorter staff ending in a fleur de lis. He has long features and a very melancholy look. The picture was bought from the Glaenzer Gallery in Paris. El Greco was so named because he was a Greek, his real name being Domenico Theotocopulos. He came from Venice in 1575 and settled in Toledo, bringing with him the rich coloring of Titian, Palma Vecchio, and Tintoretto. In 1577 he began his famous "Division of the Tunic" for the cathedral of Toledo, which he framed very elaborately with sculptures and floral ornamentation. Later he changed his style abruptly, abandoning the rich colors of the Venetians and confining himself to comparatively few colors, which give his later pictures a very mournful look. He is said to have died at Toledo in 1625.

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The Vatican will presently issue to all churches in Italy a paper setting forth the necessity of caring properly for all objects having artistic worth, and also of removing such statues and paintings as are lacking in art.

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The etcher Helleu has unbounded admiration for John S. Sargent. To an interviewer for a London paper he said: "For me England is the King and Queen and Sargent." When the interviewer smiled he added: "Yes, Sargent was the first to buy my sketches. Ah, what a talent he has! When I go to London he is almost too busy to see me. How he works! He has a great income, but he does not care for money. He likes simple things, while I have a soul for magnificence."

***

At Paris a Société de l'Ecole Française has been formed by a number of artists who think that too much space is given at the Salons to works by foreigners. The Municipal Council has allowed the use of the Cours-la-Reine during June for this third Salon, which is to appeal to French art alone.

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Mr. Paul W. Bartlett has been so dilatory with his monument to Gen. George B. McClellan for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, that the Fidelity Trust Company, which has charge of the $35,000 left for this monument by the late Richard Smith, has entered suit against the sculptor. The time limit was Nov. 1, 1899, which was extended to Aug. 1, 1903. Mr. Bartlett is said to have had $7,000 advanced him on the contract.

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Each member of the German Oriental Society received recently a little necklace or figurine of colored terra-cotta which came from Egyptian tombs.

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The Photo-Secessionists of America are showing their prints this Winter at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C. Mr. Alfred Stieglitz, editor of "Camera Work," has arranged the exhibition.

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Paintings bought for the Boston Art Club from its annual exhibition this Winter are "The Eastern Fleet," by Walter L. Dean of Boston, and "Canal at Stockton," by Edward W. Redfield of Pennsylvania.

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Vassili Verestchagin has been for several months at Nikko, Japan, making sketches of the temples under the special patronage of the Mikado.

New York's Oldest Newspaper

The Globe

AND Commercial Advertiser

Strong Endorsements of The Globe's Policy of Publishing a Clean, Comprehensive Newspaper for One Cent.

From Governor Odell.

I have been very much pleased with The Globe. It is newsy, bright and clean. I think there is a field for just such a newspaper, and I am gratified to learn that it is so well appreciated. I sincerely hope that it will prove a success. Typographically the paper is a delight to the eye; it is beautifully printed and attractive in its general make-up. Even before the change of name the paper had been showing a marked improvement. This change for the better is even more apparent now. The reading matter is bright, well written, clear and impartial, the object evidently being to give the news in an attractive form and without bias. Such a policy is bound to succeed.

From Mayor M'Clellan.

The Globe in its new form is an exceedingly good newspaper. It knows how to judge the importance of news, and has a bright editorial page.

From Levi P. Morton.
Ex-Vice President U. S.

If there is anything that will help more to root out that obtrusive class of journalism in our city which has grown fat and unhealthy like a child that has been reared on some patent breakfast food, it is decent and up-to-date one-cent journalism—one-cent journalism that is as high in tone and truthfulness and general excellence of matter as it is low in price. The Commercial Advertiser is our doyen of newspapers, and has distinguished itself by having all the good qualities of its contemporaries and none of the bad.

From Bishop H. C. Potter.

Editor of The Commercial Advertiser:—

Sir—It is good news to hear that The Commercial Advertiser is to have a new name and to be sold for less price. Journalism is a great public teaching agency—or ought to be—and if we could have in New York a newspaper which combined cheapness with the admirable tone and fine note of fairness which you have given to yours it would be an unmixed blessing. May all success crown your larger and higher purpose. Faithfully yours.

HENRY C. POTTER.

New York, Jan. 29.

From Lyman J. Gage.
Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The real decision of the question lies with the reading public. All right-minded men will wish for you the highest success to the most laudable endeavor.

From the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

I have taken The Commercial Advertiser for a great many years, and have always found it reliable and interesting. If the broadest scope of The Globe can include the old principles that won The Advertiser its standing, and yet embody the progressive features demanded by present-day journalism, it is bound to succeed.

While New York newspapers have qualities of interest and spiciness not seen in those of any other city here or abroad, they likewise have evils all their own. Let The Globe prove that it is possible to be popular without being yellow.

I regret that it is necessary for a paper to print morbid news of murders, divorces and other similar incidents. Since public taste demands news of these events, all papers have had to meet the situation. But I am glad to state that The Commercial Advertiser, unlike most papers, has not dressed up these depraving facts in gaudy clothes.

From George L. Rives.
Ex-Corporation Counsel.

The Commercial Advertiser, under the new policy, promises to continue to be a paper of high tone. I am glad to see this indication of one-cent journalism. In its new venture I wish it all success.

From the Rev. W. S. Rainsford.

I have read The Commercial Advertiser for many years because it is clean and true. When any paper proposes to do what your new policy indicates, I say most heartily—give it a chance. I hope The Globe will have the same stanch editorial staff that in the past has been in evidence on The Commercial Advertiser. One thing that has always impressed me was the generous and manly methods of retraction when the occasion demanded. It has shown a spirit in this particular noticed in few newspapers.

Sensational yellow journals are literally forced upon the people. Let a good paper adopt the same up-to-date tactics, advertise equally, though in a more legitimate way, invest as much capital, brains and energy, and then watch the result.

The Globe has begun a new era, and I repeat—give it a chance, for its predecessor was clean and true.

From Archbishop John M. Farley.

While I have not so wide an acquaintance with the various New York dailies as many of my brethren in the Protestant Church, and perhaps am not so well qualified to speak on the subject as a great many others, still it seems to me that the action of The Commercial Advertiser in changing its name and reducing its price is a good one. No one deplores more than I the sensational and often vulgar and scurrilous methods of many of the cheap newspapers. The harm they do, not only to the morals, but the minds of their readers, is incalculable. I often think that no paper at all would be a thousand times better than those of this kind. Fortunately we have here in New York newspapers of as high a standard as anywhere in the world, and The Commercial Advertiser has always been among the best.

From William Dean Howells.

In making the departure in its policy, The Commercial Advertiser, to my mind, starts upon a most interesting enterprise—an enterprise which not only insures its retention of its position as one of the most dignified and attractive newspapers in New York, but which also tends to uplift the general tone of journalism. I shall watch attentively the progress of the paper.

From Dr. W. H. Maxwell.
Supt. of Schools.

I am glad to welcome The Globe and Commercial Advertiser in its new appearance, and I am glad that the price has been fixed at one cent, because it insures a larger circulation of a most valuable newspaper. If the standard set in the first issue is maintained the success of The Globe is assured.

From John Jacob Astor.

I have always been a reader of The Commercial Advertiser, and will continue to be so of The Globe. The change in the name was, in my estimation, well advised. Although the readers had become attached to the name Commercial Advertiser, they regarded it as cumbersome. I wish the paper the best of success in its new form, and I hope you will give the automobilists a good show.

From Edward N. Tailer.

I have been a reader of your paper for fifty years. The change in the name, accompanied by a marked improvement in its appearance, will, from what I hear among others who have had the newspaper sent to their homes for many years, only tend to increase its popularity. The change must have been inspired by a progressive spirit.

I have been asked by the New York Evening Post to transfer my allegiance to it, holding out as an apparent inducement the promise that the Post will be sent free to my house for several weeks. Men like myself, who have witnessed many changes vital to our city life, prefer to indentify ourselves with a progressive spirit. The old Commercial Advertiser in its new form appeals to us, therefore.

From Jacob H. Schiff.

My sympathy is always assured for anything that will promote the public good. The purpose of The Globe, as we must now call our old friend, The Commercial Advertiser, to demonstrate that a clean, reliable, fearless evening newspaper can be published successfully for the price of one cent, so that all can enjoy the same benefit in that respect, is an object worthy the warmest support, and The Globe has, therefore, my heartiest good wishes for success in its enlarged field of usefulness.

From the Rev. Ernest Stires.

Due credit should be given to The Commercial Advertiser for its new stand. It assumes a difficult task in trying to avoid a cheapening of the paper while cheapening the price. But when any enterprise sets out to give the best for the least money it is incumbent upon the people to lend their moral support. But if the best is not given, then that support should be withdrawn. This seems to me to be but a fair statement of both sides of the question. We shall watch to see The Globe vindicate the old ideals of The Advertiser in this new progressiveness.

The ranking of The Commercial Advertiser among the best led me to prefer it to other evening papers.

The Extraordinary Increase in Circulation of the Paper since its Price was Reduced to One Cent six days ago Proves that the Above Testimonials Express Something very like a Universal Sentiment.

The Globe

AND Commercial Advertiser

ONE CENT EVERYWHERE.

IRISH VOTES THE "UGLY QUANTITY" IN PARLIAMENT

Nationalists Ready to Support Any Party or Policy in Return for Home Rule—They May Hold the Balance of Power in the Commons—Royal Opening of Parliament Spoiled by Wretched Weather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In spite of the fact that Parliament was opened in the most approved royal fashion last Tuesday, it is not even now wide open, and it is impossible to say just when it will be in that condition. The wide-openness waits on Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour waits on his influenza.

The Premier hopes to be in his place in the House of Commons some day next week, ready to meet all comers, but he is what is called a slow recoverer, and maybe he will have to linger in his bedchamber over another Sunday.

It looks as though the Liberals, who profess to be spoiling for a trial of strength with the Government, would have to continue to spoil until the Government, that is to say Mr. Balfour, gets over its illness.

Mr. Morley says he will not wait for the Premier, but that on Monday he will move his famous free-trade amendment to the address, no matter where Mr. Balfour may be. He may find, however, that there will be talk enough on the Government side to keep the amendment from coming to a vote before the Premier has had a chance to speak on it. British statesmen are pretty good at talking against time when they set their minds to it, although no doubt there are several past masters of that art in the United States from whom the Britishers have much to learn.

TIME KILLING IN PARLIAMENT.

There has practically been nothing but time killing in the House of Commons all this week. There has been a steady flow of oratory from M. P.'s of the several categories into which the membership of the House is divided, but not much importance has been attached to it. It has generally been regarded as a sort of reconnoitring. An American might say, if he was disposed to be a bit slangy, that the orators had been sawing air most of the time and had cut very little ice.

Nothing has developed so far on which to base a prediction of what will come to pass when the vote is taken to test the sense of the House of Commons on the fiscal question. About all that may be said safely is that the Ministerialists appear decidedly more confident than they were a week ago that they will be able to resist the shock of the Liberal attack.

Really the most interesting development of the week has been the disclosure by the Irish members of the attitude they purpose to maintain in the House. Home rule for Ireland is their demand, and to raise the devil till they get it their threat. It is no use to ask them to "think imperially." The empire may go to smash for all they care until their demand is satisfied. There is no sense in caling on them either to help maintain the time-sanctioned doctrine of free trade or to give their support to the Birmingham scheme of protection and preference, for they don't care a rap, they say, how the tariff cat jumps, but mean to bestow their votes on the tariff question and all others where they will do the most good to Ireland.

HOME RULE A LIVE ISSUE.

It is a question whether the Irish hold the balance of power. If they do they may be an ugly quantity to deal with. They have demonstrated that home rule is very much alive; that it was not killed with kind treatment in the last session of Parliament. Furthermore, they have served notice on those who are the Government to-day and on those who hope to be the Government very soon that so long as they have the power of speech they will use it in voicing their demand that Ireland be governed by the Irish, and that they stand ready to pay whatever price may be demanded by any party that can sell them what they want. Meanwhile, there is to be no such thing as Irish friendship for empire, Government, or Opposition.

One of the Ministerialist organs reminds its readers that the empire has existed for a long time without the desirable but not quite essential luxury of Irish friendship, which is of course true. At the same time there seems to be no question in anybody's mind that the Irish by their pronunciamento have added considerably to the perplexities of a political situation already perplexing enough and have contributed most generously to the already abundant evidence that the lot of the man who stands at the head of the British Nation is not to be envied unreservedly.

It is of course the real head of the nation I speak of and not the ornamental one—the Premier and not the King. An Englishman would be vastly amused at the suggestion that his Majesty was in danger of being overburdened with affairs of state or that he was likely to become worried into nervous prostration by the fierce words of John Redmond and his co-Nationalists.

The King's worries do not run in that direction. When the King worries it is for some such thing as he ran up against last Tuesday, when nasty weather pretty near spoiled the show he had prepared with such pains as an incident of the opening of Parliament. It was a beastly day, and almost everybody felt extremely sorry for the King, to whom bright, clear weather would have been so great a boon.

The King had planned to give an imposing interpretation of royalty to his people. There was no real necessity for him to go to Westminster. Parliament did not have to be wound up like a clock or wax figure before it could get into action. It was quite capable of moving off of its own volition, as it had done time and time again in the days of Queen Victoria. The sole purpose of the formality was to furnish a spectacle suggestive of the grandeur of the sovereign and the glory of the empire.

BRITISH LESE MAJESTE.

Upon the minds of some of the water-soaked creatures who watched the transit of the King from Buckingham Palace to Westminster the spectacle produced quite another effect than that the King desired it to produce. This appeared from remarks I overheard at various points along the route of the procession.

One man said the King might better have hired a hansom to take him to Westminster. Another said he had no business going there at all, adding: "'E didn't write that there speech 'e's goin' to read to them Parlimentary chaps. Wot's 'e makin' all this fuss about a day like this? Wot's 'e to Parliment or Parliment to 'im?"

A British matron, blushing as she said it, remarked to her husband: "When I saw that gilded chariot go by with the King and Queen hermetically sealed up in it I couldn't help think how fine it would look in a Barnum & Bailey parade."

Another woman remarked upon the miserable aspect of the coachman and footmen. She said they all looked as though it was the unhappiest moment of their lives. Even the soldiers grumbled. "Why the Old Nick," said a private of the Scotch Guards, "can't they give us umbrellas on a soaker like this instead of these infernal muskets?"

In a word, the King presented a melancholy, bedraggled show to a crowd of half-drowned, discontented people.

It would have been quite different if the sun had shone.

A little party of Americans I met in Parliament Street just above the Horse Guards seemed to enjoy the parade in spite of the rain, and they sympathized cordially with the King in his disappointment over the behavior of the elements. They got their reward when on the return journey to the Palace the Queen spied them waving handkerchiefs at the royal coach and gave them a deep bow and one of her sweetest smiles.

ROYAL BOWS AUTOMATIC.

One paper the morning after the parade said the Queen got very tired bowing her acknowledgments of the applause of the crowds. The physical exertion wearied her, it was said. A distinct contradiction of this statement appeared the following morning in another paper. "It happened a few years ago," said the writer, "that I drove a short distance in the royal coach. I found it difficult to maintain an upright pose and not bow automatically and frequently. The fact is that the seats of the royal carriages so rest on springs and rollers that bowing is almost involuntary. Royalty sits down, the seat does the rest."

Let it be hoped that this paragraph escaped the eyes of the Americans whose hearts were warmed by what they regarded as an act of extraordinary graciousness on the part of the Queen.

POET LAUREATE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Austin Changed Its Title Before He Delivered It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—I cabled awhile ago that Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, was to lecture on "The Growing Distaste for the Higher Kinds of Poetry." He delivered his lecture last night, but before doing so changed the title to read "The Growing Distaste on the Part of the Many for the Higher Kinds of Poetry."

It was suggested that this change showed discrimination and precision hardly compatible with the poetic temperament, but the reply was quickly made that there was a certain broad and bold assumption in that suggestion which subjected it to considerable discount.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Austin's poetical genius is lightly esteemed in his own country. London has at least 500 rhymsters each of whom believes he would make a better Poet Laureate than the man who holds the post.

BRITISH SHIP ON INDIA REEF.

Vessel, Which Sailed from Philadelphia, May Be Total Wreck.

RANGOON, India, Feb. 6.—The British ship Laomene (Capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia Oct. 12 for Rangoon,) is ashore on the Alguada Reef, and will probably become a wreck. There has been no loss of life.

The Alguada Reef is in the Bay of Bengal, opposite the mouth of the Bassein River, in latitude 15.42 degrees north and longitude 94.12 degrees east. It has a lighthouse which is visible for eighteen miles.

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

British Barristers Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Illustrating the proposition that a Judge never puts aside his Judgeship, The Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the Judge in the water. The Judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes stones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

QUEEN MOTHER'S JUBILEE

"Silver Anniversary" Observed in Holland with Festivities.

Twenty-five Years Ago She Made Her Entrance Into The Hague as a Bride.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—The "Residentie" is in a grand state of excitement just now over what they please to call here the "silver anniversary" of the Queen Mother. Twenty-five years ago she came here a bride, and to-day she rode through the Veorhout in the big red gala coach, the same she made her entry in through the city years ago, and in which she always drove to open Parliament.

During those years as Queen Regent she won by her faithful adherence to manners and customs that were purely Dutch the profound respect of her people. No wonder her Majesty's face was so beaming with smiles as I saw it looking through the big glass door of the red coach this afternoon, acknowledging kindly the greetings that went forth from the crowd.

The young Queen's carriage received small notice compared with the "uproar" which greeted her mother's appearance, and in each mouth was the word "Regentesse," as the populace still call Queen Emma.

The main cause of all this festivity is the fact that it is twenty-five years since Queen Emma came to Holland, but there is also another. Twenty-five years is a favorite marking of time in Holland. It is observed in shops where employers are kind, and it must be admitted they usually are kind, for one frequently sees notices in the newspapers signed by the shop owner or other employer, "that M— will on such and such date complete his or her twenty-fifth year of service, &c.," and the same is acknowledged with "grateful thanks."

To-day the people are acknowledging a Queen's faithful service. And so it comes that with last evening the leading gentlemen of The Hague circles turned out "en masse" to give a good "old-time howling serenade" before the door of Queen Emma's home.

The two Queens with Prince Hendrik appeared on the balcony above the front entrance, and stood long, smiling upon the crowd. Then they withdrew to the salons within to receive the friendly communications and good wishes of her people, which were made known to Queen Emma by the head committee.

They gave the usual address befitting such occasions, with no special eloquence or novelty of idea. The best words seemed to me to be "Uwe Majesteit werd gezegend door een dankbaar Volk." Your Majesty is blest by a grateful people.

Some years ago Queen Emma gave from her own private purse money and a large establishment outside of The Hague, one of her villas and the grounds, for a home for consumptives. There was no great endowment, and the money she had to spare to keep the place in proper comfort grew less with each year. So it came into the minds of some of the "grateful people" to make the occasion of this "silver anniversary" one for the starting of a fund for the benefit of Oranje-Nassau Oord. (The Orange-Nassau Resort.)

The festivities will occupy four evenings and three afternoons, and commence with a grand pantomime, the "Poppentoovergodin." (A doll's fairy Queen!) For some weeks the prettiest young girls that society has gathered here have been practicing the dance. It is remarkable the talent in this direction that has suddenly sprung to the aid of the "Emma fund." La Loie Fuller has need to look to her laurels, for no grace can exceed that of Frenle S. Auf A in the skirt dance or her truly exquisite style of giving the Spanish dances. She was repeatedly recalled.

The society that assembled for performance of these fairy dolls was both choice and showy—ladies in fine reception gowns and gentlemen in "gekleede-jas," as a Prince Albert is called. One always misses the absence of flowers as decoration and as ornament to the pretty gowns. It seems that with Americans only this so-called "extravagance" is in general use.

One of the banquet halls of the Prince of Orange's palace was fitted up as a tea room—very elegantly furnished, as the furniture from the palace was lent for the occasion. The Queen of Holland had taken herself many photographs of Het Loo, the Summer palace and her favorite home, and had them printed by hundreds. These are selling at high prices, and one must admit she took the photographs well.

Both Queens came freely among their guests—if I may give those who entered at $10 apiece such cognomen—and made themselves one to a large extent with the crowd. The Queen put her mother always forward, keeping herself a pace or two in the rear.

The French opera has given up two evenings for the benefit of Oranje Nassau Oord. The two leading singers there this Winter are American débutantes—Miss Scalar and Miss Ruby. They have been much admired by Hague operagoers. The Queen showered flowers upon these fair young American singers. The Queen seems to have taken an interest in music which has heretofore not been noticed this season. It is said, also, that her Majesty is studying vocal music this Winter with her husband, who is the possessor of a good tenor voice.

THE CONRIED-CONRAD SUIT.

Interesting Testimony at the Hearing of the Case in Munich.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—There was much interesting testimony in the hearing at Munich on Thursday of the action brought by Heinrich Conried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, against Herr Conrad.

Councillor von Gross, representative of the Wagner family, said Mr. Conried had offered an immense sum to Frau Cosima Wagner for the right to perform "Parsifal" in America, and that the offer had been refused.

The defendant, Herr Conrad, testified that he was moved to write the article which resulted in the suit after meeting Anton Fuchs, who said his activity in Germany was restricted, and that he therefore wanted to utilize his experience in America. Herr Conrad asserted that he did not know Mr. Conried, but considered him a type of the "American pirate."

In his testimony Herr von Possart, manager of the Prince Regent Theatre, said he strongly condemned Burgstaller for playing in "Parsifal" in America, and he lamented the participation of Van Rooy, but he did not blame Fuchs, who for the first time in thirty years had asked leave of absence in order to make some money for his seven children.

GERMAN COLONIAL CHANGE.

Kaiser Wants All the Outlying Possessions to be Under the Admiralty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Neueste Nachrichten says a statement that Emperor William desires to place Admiral von Tirpits at the head of the Colonial Office is only partially correct. His Majesty wishes all the German colonies to be placed under the Admiralty. At present Kiao-Chow is under the Admiralty, and the other colonies are under the Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office is bitterly opposed to the proposal, but a change in colonial policy is regarded as imperative. At present the position of head of the Colonial Office is the most thankless in Germany.

MORE VIEWS ON AMERICA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Julius West, a well-known engineer, has published a pamphlet relating his experiences in and impressions of America. He praises the American system of labor, but dwells on the ethical disadvantages which he considers characteristic of American life.

Herr West was impressed by the avoidance of useless hand work in America, and points out that to buy expensive machines is economy in the end.

Kaiser's Health Now Excellent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Well-informed persons say the health of Emperor William is now excellent. At recent Court functions the Emperor showed surprising energy, standing for hours and conversing continually.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

Dinners Given by Mrs. Luckemeyer and Mrs. Eyre—Duchess of Marlborough Leaves Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Society is not yet very busy and American visitors are still few. The weather continues depressing.

The Duchess of Marlborough has left here for London.

Comtesse Jacques d'Armon, née Fisher of New York, whose Sunday afternoon teas at her apartment in the Boulevard de la Tour Maubourg are so thronged, will leave for Florence shortly to visit her mother, Mrs. Fisher, at her palazzo on the Lung Arno.

Marquise de Fresnoy gave a ladies' luncheon on Wednesday at her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. The table decorations, of rare silver, porcelain, and flowers, were especially beautiful. The guests were Comtesse René de Coëtlogon, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Dortic, Mrs. Stellwag, Mrs. Spencer Biddle, Mrs. Henry Millington Drake, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Dick, Comtesse de Rodellec, and Mrs. Winans.

Mrs. Luckemeyer gave a dinner at her apartment in the Avenue de l'Alma on Monday last. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story, Mr. and Mrs. Santos Surrez, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clark, Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Livingston Sampson, Miss King, and Messrs. Corbin, Villiers, Welch, and Fabbri. After dinner some excellent music was heard, and Miss Dodge, who possesses a most sympathetic voice, and Arturo Zebaldi, the clever young violinist, accompanied by Amherst Webber, were much applauded.

Mrs. Eyre gave a dinner at her apartment in the Avenue Kléber last Sunday. Among the guests were Mrs. Henri Say, Baronne de Gunsbourg, Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Comte Georges de Montesquiou, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Comte Louis de Gontaut, Baron Nicolopoulo, and Mrs. Fard.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Stellwag have left their apartment, at 2 Avenue de Montaigne, for Rome, where they will spend the remainder of the Winter.

Comtesse de Kessler, a popular American hostess who lately won laurels in a play written for her by Comtesse Lydia Rostopohine, sister of the Italian Ambassador's wife, obtained another triumph as Lady Macbeth, in a performance given in aid of the creche. The entertainment was at the château of Mme. Verisaie Delalonde.

BRYAN WILL CASE DECISION.

French Court Holds Wealthy American Was Mentally Irresponsible.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine decided to-day that Francis R. Bryan, the wealthy American, who died here late in November, 1902, leaving $10,000 to the Philadelphia Historicial Society and the balance of his large fortune to the South Kensington Museum, London, was mentally irresponsible at the time he signed his will.

It was announced from Paris Jan. 30 last that Mrs. Hand of New York and Mrs. De Wees of Mississippi had contested the legacies of Mr. Bryan, who was their cousin. Their counsel, M. Hollander, maintained that the testator was not of sound mind when he made his will, as he was under the delusion that the Archbishop of Paris and the Prefect of Police had conspired to poison him. The Philadelphia Historical Society and the South Kensington Museum were not represented.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Answer of France to Latest Concessions Asked Is Awaited.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—An official of the United States Embassy called at the Foreign Office to-day to urge an early reply to the last American note, concerning a revision of the Franco-American reciprocity arrangement.

The negotiations have now assumed the following exact form: France expresses her willingness to restore the minimum tariff on American meat and also to grant the minimum tariff on Porto Rico coffee, if the United States will give 20 per cent. reduction in the rate on champagne, under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley act. The American answer, given six weeks ago, expresses willingness to take up the foregoing if, besides the reduction on meat and coffee, France will reduce the duties on other articles sufficiently to counterbalance the concession on champagne.

The answer to this note is now awaited, the Foreign Office saying that the Minister of Commerce has not yet reached a decision.

NICE EXPELS AMERICANS.

Hurt and Ireland, Under Arrest, Make Request for Action.

NICE, Feb. 6.—The prefectral authorities to-day ordered the expulsion from France of Messrs. Hurt and Ireland, the two Americans arrested several days ago on suspicion of being international swindlers. This action was taken at the request of the wives of the prisoners, preferred through United States Consul Van Buren.

The prefectoral investigation required by law in all cases where foreigners are concerned, to determine whether the persons in custody shall or shall not be expelled, takes much time, often weeks. Both Hurt and Ireland are ill, and it was considered expedient to ask for their expulsion at once, rather than that they should be compelled to remain in prison during an investigation. The men will leave for Italy to-morrow morning.

THE FILIPINOS AS VOTERS

Need No Lessons in Corruption at Elections.

Love to be Bossed—How an Enterprising American Negro Rose and Fell—Work of Schools.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—When Americans have to deal with a race of ruder civilisation than their own they are likely to adopt one of two very different attitudes toward such a race. Either they say "Filipinos are pizen, wherever found," or else they go to the opposite extreme and say "One man is as good as another, though his skin be brown. Give him a vote." Some of the latter class are so enthusiastic over their theory of human equality that it is with great difficulty that they admit that a white man is as good as a Filipino.

The conduct of the Filipino voter has been quite a study of interest to those who look forward to ultimate self-government for the native races. So far there has not been a definite line of cleavage between two parties, though the controversy between the Roman Catholic Church and the Aglipayans, who are a branch of the Catholic Church only differing in matters of discipline, has been the keynote to many elections. As a rule the Catholics have triumphed over the Aglipayans.

Tammany Hall in its worst days had nothing to teach to the simple Tagal in the matter of intimidation or corruption. From every province come tales of violence and corruption in these local elections. The late action of the commission in consolidating, in the interest of efficiency and economy, numbers of the smaller municipalities into larger municipalities has greatly aggravated the partisan feeling in these elections. Formerly there was usually one man in each village, often the leader of the military forces in the time of the insurrection, who practically bossed the town, just as Mr. Croker has bossed New York. When several of these municipalities were consolidated there were several of these bosses, all struggling to be the head man.

The Tagal loves to be bossed. He is not the man to take part in the Government in the sense that an American would. If he has a voice in electing his boss he is content to let the boss do as he likes. He will never check his rulers much, except it be by rebelling entirely and taking to the bolo and gun.

The elections have not been without their humors; in one province an election was held which did not entirely meet the views of the taos, and there was smoldering trouble for some time. At last a big American negro, who had been discharged from the American Army, happened in the course of a long tramp to fall upon the village. The trouble was explained to him, and he decided that the election was illegal, kicked out the officiating Presidente, and declared himself to be the Presidente, with the accompanying $10 gold per month and pickings. Not much for an American, perhaps, but there was a living without work, certain obscure privileges, (which the negro considerably extended,) and the $10.

Soon after his taking the office the head men of the pueblo, those who had been elected to the other offices, called on him to consult as to certain measures to be taken for the good of the town. The negro remarked that he "was the only white man in the town, and he wasn't going to be bossed by no blaukety blank niggers," and kicked the intruders out of his office. This was a man after the Tagal's own heart, and from that time on he was worshipped by his townspeople. He led them in their expeditions against other villages, drank their "bino," cuffed them, and behaved generally as a ruler should.

He might have still been the idol of an adoring village, but one day he was foolish enough to sign certain papers which had to go to the Governor of the province. His former rivals for the place of Presidente had never said a word, and were more than satisfied, but this gave him away. The Governor looked up this Presidente with an American name, and he is now in jail. The people of that village are heartbroken, and think that their first experiment in voting is a failure.

In the matter of abiding by the result of the elections, when once the result has been officially announced, the Filipino has been very good. No case has been reported of refusal to obey the orders of the new officials. Considering that men here have not been trained to govern, and that they naturally make many grievous mistakes, the obedience shown to the new officials is quite creditable.

Before resigning his post the late Governor delivered an address in Manila on "The Duties of Americans in the Philippines," in which he deplored the tendency on the part of many Americans to utterly condemn the Filipinos, and pointed out that English, German, and other foreigners were doing all the business of the islands. He further said that these foreigners did not condemn the Filipinos' work, but employed them and made the best of their labor, making large profits from their trade.

It is true that the English and other foreign houses are doing nearly all the trade, and that they have much tolerance for the native ways; but this tolerance is quite a different line from that exhibited by Gov. Taft and other Americans. These foreign houses have been willing to let the Filipino be a Filipino, with Eastern ideas of sociology and morality; they have been satisfied to let the native workmen work for little wages, doing little work, and they are not a little disgusted at the way Americans have thrown money around, doubling the price of native labor without increasing its efficiency.

Americans here do not fraternise to any extent with the English; in fact they do not fraternize with any one except themselves. They do not know what foreigners think of their methods of bettering the islands. Foreigners who have seen something of Eastern races, especially those who have had to do with the Indian administration of affairs, consider us all wrong in giving the Filipino his own way in politics while demanding that he measure up to our standard of social life.

In almost everything that goes to make up the life of a Filipino we have thrust an unwelcome hand to restrain him while giving him in return an American education that he is just beginning to value a little and a vote that is not much wanted and not at all deserved. His cock fights are stopped to a large extent; he is not allowed to gamble; he is expected to work on saints' days; he must observe sanitary measures; he is expected to make permanent family relations; he must not fight. What is a vote to all this oppression?

The Superintendent of Education for the Philippine Islands has made some personal visits to the more remote parts of the islands with the intention of redistributing the teaching force so as to give more teaching where it is appreciated and less in some provinces where the schools have not been attended. In some provinces, notably Misamis and some adjoining parts of the Southern Archipelago, he found the interest taken in schools so slight that he has closed them entirely.

The trade schools have been most successful, and this branch of work is to be pushed. Some of the work done in the wood and iron working classes is really promising. The exhibits sent to the St. Louis Exposition must not, however, be taken as anything like a fair representation of the work done by Filipinos. Teachers in the schools here are somewhat disgusted with the manner in which papers sent for exhibition have been "faked" up to give a better impression of the pupils' capabilities than is justified. Very primitive wood working is being taught, (for the Filipino is a miserable carpenter,) and ironwork a little more advanced; the English language, a very little geography, a smattering of history, arithmetic as far as the conversion of integral and decimal fractions, and a little drawing comprise the backbone of the curriculum.

It is quite true, however, that the English language is being taught in places so remote from the coast that the Spanish never attempted to teach there; probably more English is spoken throughout the islands now than there ever was of Spanish.

"TOBY, M. P.," COMMENTS ON AMERICA'S EASTERN POLICY

Importance of This Country's Action in Securing the Opening of Manchurian Towns—The Late Lord Salisbury Not a Tariff Reformer—The Opening of Parliament—Admiral Keppel's Death.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is recognised here, and as far as one sees the papers the conviction is shared in foreign capitals, that an important influence in the direction of preserving peace between Russia and Japan was the action of the United States in smartly but quietly carrying through a commercial treaty with China establishing in Manchuria the policy of the open door.

It was a blow, not less effective because indirect, at the schemes of Russia. It goes to the root of the quarrel between the belligerent parties. Russia, in accordance with a plan long ago laid out, worked at with infinite care and colossal cost, proposed to make Manchuria a close preserve. Japan objected, even to the point of threatening war. Meanwhile the United States, quietly working with the most innocent intention, anxious only to further the international policy of the open door, obtains from China permission to establish consulates at two important points. This irrevocably done, what is the use of going to war with Japan?

Russia's designs have been quietly circumvented and, thanks to the agency of the United States, Manchuria will be opened to the trade of the world.

What adds to the momentous importance of the move is the permanence of its effect. Punch depicts the situation in its cartoon this week. The sentinel of the fortress of Manchuria coming out to haul up the drawbridge finds Uncle Sam comfortably seated on a bale of goods. "Hi! you there!" says the Russian, with commanding gesture, "we want this drawbridge up." "Sorry," says Uncle Sam, clutching in his hand a copy of the commercial treaty, "but I've just gotten the proprietor's permission to sit on it." The United States, having gone to Manchuria, means to stay there, an intent indicated by the appointment of Consuls at Mukden and An-Tung almost before the ink of the signitures to the commercial treaty was dry.

LORD HUGH CECIL'S LETTER.

Much interest has been created by the publication of Lord Hugh Cecil's letter denying a rumor industriously spread that his illustrious father viewed with approval Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariffs. In July last a member of Lord Salisbury's family communicated to me her father's views on this interesting question. Turning back to a private memorandum, dated the 30th of July, I find the following entry:

"It is doubtful whether the old familiar place, the House of Lords, will see Lord Salisbury's face any more. Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, followed by the opening of the campaign against free trade, for a while roused him from the lethargy with which he regards the current of public affairs. Lady Selborne, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, tells me her father more than once expressed the intention if ever the matter came before Parliament in practical form at the instance of the Government of getting down to Westminster to deliver his very last speech against it.

"Otherwise he has finally detached himself from politics. 'I am not,' he says, 'disposed to have a finger in the pie unless I have full control of its making.'"

This conversation, confirmed by the public statement of Lord Hugh Cecil, shows upon what isolated incidents history turns. Had Lord Salisbury retained office another year the opportune moment for launching the protectionist crusade would not have presented itself.

The result of the Gateshead election, announced this morning, incidentally illustrates a view of an important political tendency dwelt upon in this column last week. Mr. Johnson, who has beaten by a handsome majority the heir to the earldom of Carlisle, is the son of a coal miner, beginning his own business career in the pit at the age of nine. He has since worked his way upward to the position of Treasurer of the Durham Miners' Association, and now enters the House of Commons to join the little band of workingmen members, a nucleus which, as I ventured to predict last week, will be largely increased after the next general election.

VERDICT OF THE CONSTITUENCIES.

On the wider issue of protection against free trade the Gateshead election, following close on the heels of the overwhelming free trade triumph at Norwich, is calculated to give pause even to Mr. Chamberlain's dauntless spirit. As usual when a by-election goes contrary to our hope some of us (like Mr. Toots when he accidentally sat down on Florence Dombey's Sunday bonnet incautiously left on a chair) say "It's of no consequence." By-elections are no trustworthy criteria of public opinion, being dependent on local prejudice and accidental circumstances.

That is all very well if it carries comfort to any candid soul. But the fact remains that on the single issue accepted by both combatants Norwich last week converted a Unionist majority of 836 into a Liberal majority of 1,820, winning a seat for the Opposition, while this week Gateshead has been held for the free traders by an increased majority of nearly 50 per cent. on that registered by the late member, whose personal popularity was exceptional.

Nor are these most recent cases isolated in indicating the trend of political feeling throughout the country. In the two dozen bye-elections fought in the last two years a Government majority of 37,000 has been swept away, and for it has been substituted an Opposition majority of 5,000. A simple rule of three sum will show where the Government will be, supposing the drift of this miniature general election, with its variety of constituencies, its ups and downs of candidature, is maintained over the area of Great Britain.

LIBERAL LEADER WANTED.

One comfort Ministerialists find in surveying a situation to which Mr. Chamberlain, of all men, has largely contributed, is that, as far as leadership is concerned, the Liberals are no more ready to profit by it than they have been at any time during the last eight years.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, retaining the nominal leadership of the party in the House of Commons, has issued the customary invitation to the party to muster for the opening of Parliament on Tuesday week. Earl Spencer, though suffering from a great blow in his domestic circle, and in bodily health far from strong, will, in accordance with his loyal, chivalrous nature, lead the forlorn hope of Liberal peers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, having with wise desperation resolved to challenge on the address the fiscal policy of the Government, will for the time have the full, uncompromising support of the whole Opposition, including his colleagues on the front bench.

But there is lacking to the Liberal Party that cohesion and enthusiasm born of the magnetic presence of a great leader. To realize the situation it needs only to imagine how different things would be to-day supposing Mr. Chamberlain were in his mood of 1885, and had in his recent campaign delivered the self-same speeches he made in those days on education, the House of Lords, and, above all, on free trade and protection.

THE QUEEN'S OLD FRIEND.

While their present majesties were still Prince and Princess of Wales, once a week during their residence at Marlborough House a brougham with coachman and groom in private livery drove up to the Albany, and a tall lady, with figure remote from suggestion of the status of grandmother, descended with light step and entered the building, remaining often for an hour. It was the Princess of Wales paying her accustomed visit to her old friend Sir Henry Keppel, whose remains were to-day buried with full honors in a Berkshire village.

From a time dating shortly after the Danish Princess came over the sea to marry the Prince of Wales, Admiral Keppel enjoyed the honor of her intimate, affectionate friendship. Among the prized possessions in his rooms at the Albany is a photograph taken by a private practitioner representing the old Admiral and her Majesty (it was taken last year) standing together. The Queen has passed her right hand under the Admiral's arm, he grasping it with an expression of beatific pleasure beaming on his wrinkled countenance. For many years the Admiral lived at the Albany, his modest means suggesting the desirability of his apartments being on the top floor.

The Albany is too conservative to trifle with so modern a device as a lift. Any one, including the Queen of England, going up stairs must need walk. A couple of years ago the Admiral, distressed at the inconvenience which his royal afternoon caller was put to, opened a campaign with the design of getting a lift built in the chambers. The suggestion was that a levy should be made proportionate to the rent paid for the several suites. The other lodgers, especially those on the ground floor, demurred, and to her last call the Queen walked up and down stairs to cheer her old friend with her presence.

The history of the Albany goes back to the time of the gallant Duke of York, whose military exploit in marching his 10,000 men up a hill and marching them down again lives in history. The principal house in the congeries of residences belonged to the Duke, his second title, Albany, giving a name to the whole. Among noted residents was Macaulay, in whose letters will be found complacent record of settling down in his new chambers. An earlier tenant was Lord Byron, who wrote "Lara" while a temporary occupant of rooms belonging to Lord Althorpe. Other old Albany tenants were George Canning, Tom Duncombe, Radical member for Finsbury, who some sixty years ago presented the Chartist petition to Parliament and later assisted in the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from Ham; Lord Valentia, a traveler of repute in his day, and Monk Lewis, who never did anything to rekindle the enthusiasm created by his one book.

I wonder how many whose eyes fall on this paragraph have read "The Monk," a novel that had a distinct and lasting influence on Walter Scott's literary career.

FAR EAST BANK MOVE.

Guaranty Trust Assigns Its Interests in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila to the International Banking Corporation.

Through an arrangement with the International Banking Corporation, the Guaranty Trust Company of this city has withdrawn from business in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila, and its interests and good-will have been assigned to the former company. The International Banking Corporation becomes the representative of the Guaranty Trust in the Far East, and will attend to the collections of all outstanding advances and to the settlement of contracts heretofore entered into in China and the Philippine Islands.

The arrangement between the two companies is said to have been made with the utmost friendliness, and was the result of a common opinion that one could handle the business in the Orient to better advantage that could both of them in competition.

FILIPINOS AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Representatives to Make Educational Tour of United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Business of importance to the St. Louis Exposition was transacted at the War Department to-day, when there was a conference between Secretary Taft, Gov. Francis, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Gustave Neiderlein, and Col. Clarence Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau. The subject was the Philippine exhibit at the Fair, in which Secretary Taft is interested.

Dr. Neiderlein has just returned from Madrid, where he secured for $3,000 the fine Alvarez Guerre collection of Philippine antiques and curios and valuable products. He also obtained a large allegorical painting by the Filipino artist, Hidalgo.

It was decided that Philippine Day should be set for Aug. 12, when Secretary Taft and a number of prominent officials and persons interested in Philippine work will attend the celebration.

Fifty Honorary Commissioners, selected from various parts of the Philippines, all persons of education and refinement, have been named to visit the United States at the expense of the Philippine Government, and will be present on Philippine Day.

Word was received to-day that they would sail from Manila April 15. They will spend three months in a tour of the United States, visiting such cities as may extend invitations. The purpose is purely educational. About the middle of February there will sail on a Government transport, a battalion of native scouts, part of the regular army, two companies of constabulary, and a Philippine band of eighty pieces. The scouts will be encamped in the Exposition grounds. The same boat will transport 300 members of the non-Christian tribes of the Philippines.

Society for International Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Organization of the Society for the Promotion of International Arbitration was perfected to-day at a meeting held at Northwestern University. The following officers were elected: President—Edmund J. James, President of the Northwestern University; Vice Presidents—Jacob M. Dickinson, Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, and Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago; Treasurer—James B. Forgan, Chicago; Executive Committee—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Richard Harlan, William H. Harper, John J. Herrick, David J. Jones, John V. Farwell, Victor F. Lawson, E. C. Keith, and John R. Walsh, all of Chicago.

STEEL CARS FOR SUBWAY

First of Them to be Tested To-morrow on the Elevated Road.

Absolutely Fireproof, No Wood Being Used in Their Construction—No Danger from Electricity, Engineer Gibbs Says.

Steel cars will be used in the rapid transit subway when that system is opened for use in the Spring, according to information given out yesterday by officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. These cars have been determined upon after an exhaustive study extending over a period of nearly two years by the expert car builders and electricians of the company which will operate the underground system. An order for 200 of the cars has just been placed with the American Car and Foundry Company, and one of the cars, which was prepared as a sample and for experimental purposes, will be tried to-morrow on the Second Avenue line of the elevated structure.

This experimental car has been thoroughly tested in various respects, principally to show the absolute safety against fire which cars of this type would afford, and when it is put on the regular trains of the Second Avenue line to-morrow passengers will have the first opportunity in the history of railroading of riding in an all-metal car. The Interborough people already have had constructed 300 cars of the fireproofed, copper-sheathed type, for use in the subway, and these are being used on the Second Avenue line, but if the all-steel cars prove as satisfactory as President Belmont of the Interborough Company and his advisers think they will be, nothing but all-steel cars will be ordered in the future. It will depend entirely on the experience of the public and of the car builders, however, whether these cars will be permanently adopted.

There are admitted to be many difficulties to be overcome in an all-steel car, and the experts of the Interborough Company declared yesterday that they are confident the most important already have been successfully met. They say they are warranted in predicting that these are likely to be the future type of cars for railroad travel, both underground and surface.

George Gibbs, the consulting engineer of the Interborough system, declared that the problem of settling on a type of car to be used in carrying millions of people through the subway at express train speed had been one of the hardest to be met by the subway constructors. Mr. Gibbs is himself the inventor of the all-steel car which now has been ordered. It was necessary to secure a car which should be absolutely fire-proof so as to prevent a disaster here such as that of last Summer in the Paris subway, where the burning of wood in the subway cars led to the stampede and the suffocation of passengers. In the steel cars now ordered there will be no wood used and no inflammable material, save possibly the rattan seats.

"In the Spring of 1902," said Mr. Gibbs yesterday, "it became my duty to design suitable car equipment for the subway lines of the Interborough Company. The various types of cars in use throughout this country and abroad were examined, and a general type and size were adopted, with a view to meet subway limitations and conditions of operation. The problem of the proper protection of passengers in case of accident or derangement of the electrical apparatus received special attention, and all available materials of construction were considered with reference to their suitability. The possibility of building a passenger car of metal entirely is considered by us now to be the eventual development of the passenger carrying vehicle. Such vehicles have not been placed in use in any part of the world, and the design has involved radical departures from known practices.

"I was fortunate in obtaining the cooperation of A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad who placed at our disposal the designing and manufacturing facilities of his company. I think it is due to the Interborough Company that the public should give us credit for having proceeded with diligence in developing an absolutely incombustible car in advance of practice anywhere else in the world."

The steel cars as ordered will be 41 feet 3½ inch in length over body corner posts, 51 feet 2 inches in length over platforms, 8 feet 1 inches wide over sheathing, 8 feet 9¼ inches wide over eaves of lower deck, 9 feet ½ inch wide over window sills, 8 feet 10 inches wide over platform floor, 7 feet 1 inch high, from under side of sill to top of platform, and 12 feet high from top of rail to top of roof. They will be built with two 200 horse-power motors on one truck.

Consulting Engineer Gibbs explained yesterday that there would be no danger of passengers receiving a shock from escaping electricity in case of a "short circuit" or other accident. It is claimed that the steel car forms the best "ground" and that escaping electricity, instead of going into the frame steel work of the car and thus causing shock will find its way back to the ground and all the fuses and circuit breakers will be opened, making the section of the third rail "dead," thus preventing the electricity from continuing to escape through the body of the car.

The interiors, which will be arranged much the same as the present elevated cars, will have an aluminum finish. The seat frames will be of steel.

At the office of the American Car and Foundry Company in the Broad Exchange Building is was said that the steel cars could be delivered faster than they would be needed in the subway.

"The people of New York need have no fear of delay in operating the tunnel in New York because of the adoption of the steel car," said W. H. Woodin, assistant to the President.

LONGEST SUBWAY TRIP.

Guests of Contractor McDonald Ride on Handcars from City Hall to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, conducted a party of fourteen friends through the rapid transit tunnel from City Hall to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Broadway and then back to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday. The trip was the longest thus far made in the tunnel.

Mr. McDonald's guests included ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Justice Francis M. Scott, Justice John Proctor Clarke, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Justice Gildersleeve, Charles R. Miller, Arthur Sullivan, Harry C. Duval, R. A. C. Smith, Walter S. Johnson, P. Francis Murphy, William Murray, W. B. Jenkins, and E. J. Greacen.

The party traveled on two flat cars drawn by hand cars, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street they were met by carriages, which took them to the Claremont Hotel for luncheon.

"I was prepared for great things, but this exceeds my most sanguine expectations," said ex-Judge Howland, speaking of the tunnel. "The work is most solidly constructed, and the road well calculated to transport passengers with safety and speed to an extent we never deemed possible. This enterprise reflects great credit, not only on those who promoted it, but upon those who carried it out, especially Mr. McDonald."

Justice Scott said: "The solidity of the work makes a wonderful impression on me. It is a marvel of fine construction, and I see in it the end of one of the greatest enterprises of the time."

Mr. Woodruff said: "I think this is wonderful now, but wait until it is warmed up and then you'll hear what we think of it."

COMMISSION'S TOUR IN SUBWAY.

Board Appointed in Damage Claims Makes an Inspection.

In order to understand better the evidence to be presented to them the commission appointed by the Appellate Division in the subway damage matters made a tour of inspection of the subway below Forty-second Street yesterday morning. They were escorted by the Chief Engineer, W. B. Parsons, and half a dozen of his assistants, and accompanied by the lawyers interested in the matters in dispute.

The party started from the Forty-second Street station of the subway system in three hand cars. At Thirty-eighth Street they left the cars and inspected the easterly tunnel section to see where the divergence had been made that, it is said, did all the damage to the Park Avenue residences. Mr. Parsons explained his scheme to make room for the expected junction with the projected, but not yet authorized, Lexington Avenue loop and spur.

In the party were C. B. Hubbell, Emanuel Blumenstiel, and J. Henry Haggerty, Commissioners; ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, Irving W. Bamberger, G. H. Crawford, W. A. Byrd, and Nelson S. Spencer, representing property owners, and A. B. Boardman, representing the Rapid Transit Commission.

POLICE STILL AT THEATRE.

Precautions Taken Against Performances in Grand Opera House—Reinspection Is Made.

A score of policemen from the Sanitary Squad and the West Twentieth Street Station were on hand in time for the matinée at the Grand Opera House yesterday, to see that no performance was given. No attempt was made by the management, however, to open the house, and the only business conducted at the box office was the refunding of money for seats sold in advance.

Assistant Manager Bronson Douglas of the Grand Opera House said yesterday that the theatre had been reinspected by Dr. Walter Bensel and Inspector Bramway of the Health Department, Chief Engineer Miler of the Building Department, and Battalion Chief Beggin of the Fire Department, and that at last the management had received a clear idea of what was wanted in the way of changes to make the house safe. With the inspecting party was Edward C. Cockie, representative of the Gould estate, which owns the Grand Opera House. After the inspection Mr. Douglas announced that all necessary repairs would be completed by to-morrow and that "A Chinese Honeymoon" would positively open there for a two weeks' run to-morrow evening.

"The closing up of this theatre," said Manager Springer of the Grand Opera House, "seems a little strange, in view of the fact that the house was inspected as recently as last May by the three departments from which the order emanates and that they gave the approval necessary for the renewal of our license at that time. There has been no change in the law since then."

Announcement was also made that the Princess Theatre probably would be opened at an early date. Mayor McClellan was told yesterday that rapid progress had been made there in the way of changes, and he asked Commissioner Darlington if he thought it safe to have the theatre opened last night. The Commissioner, however, said he was not willing to assume that responsibility, and as a result it will remain closed until another inspection has been made.

ARCHITECT'S SUIT ENDED.

Hornbostel Discontinues Action to Recover Commissions on Plans for Lafayette Monument Pedestal.

The suit of Henry F. Hornbostel against the Lafayette Memorial Association for architect's commission for plans that he submitted for a pedestal for the Lafayette Monument in the Louvre, in Paris, was discontinued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Davis upon motion of Charles E. Pain of Chicago and Henry Wollman of this city, counsel for the defendants.

The defendants in the action included William R. Day, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; William B. Allison, United States Senator from Iowa; Edward Everett Hale, William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education; Archbishop Ireland, John W. Mackay, Melville E. Stone, the late Frank Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles A. Collier, ex-Mayor of Atlanta; Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency; Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition; Alexander H. Revell, E. A. Potter, and Robert J. Thompson, Secretary to the commission.

The Lafayette Monument is to be a memorial from the children of the United States. Four million children have contributed to the gift, and besides the Government of the United States ordered the coining of 50,000 "Lafayette dollars" for the benefit of the fund, and the State of New York contributed $10,000.

The plans for the pedestal which Mr. Hornbostel drew were not accepted by the Paris jury, and consequently the commission refused them. The commission, however, paid the plaintiff the actual amount expended by him and he discontinued the suit.

BILL FAVORED BY ARCHITECTS.

Assemblyman Bostwick's Measure as to Projections on Buildings Meets with Approval.

The bill introduced in the Legislature last week by Assemblyman C. F. Bostwick of the Nineteenth District, which seeks to compel property owners in this city to pay for all projections extending over the building line, has caused no small amount of interest among the architects here, who have found existing laws on this subject at times most exasperating.

Charles Buek, the architect who is now fighting the city authorities concerning the payment of a penalty for vault privileges in a row of private houses on East Fifty-third Street, said yesterday in regard to the bill:

"It is certainly just what is needed if we architects are to be freed from a most ridiculous situation. As it is now, and has been for years, the system was changed with each change of administration. While one Board of Aldermen would allow an architect to erect a house with a bay window or other projection and make no charge for it, the next board would decide that it was contrary to some ordinance and the owner would accordingly be taxed for the violation.

"Again, the Park Commissioners now have jurisdiction over properties within 300 feet of a parkway. They have certain ideas as to what constitutes a projection and what is only ornamental work. Thus, if the architect's plans please the Park Commissioners the building may be erected free from all restrictions. Beyond that 300-foot limit, however, the same plans may not pass muster with the Board of Aldermen. The injustice of any such plan as this is apparent.

"As I understand it, Mr. Bostwick's bill in effect is to legalize all these various ordinances, put the authority where it belongs, in the Building Department, and have unvarying rules for similar buildings everywhere. Such a bill cannot fail to win the approval of every one affected."

Among other architects who expressed themselves as heartily in favor of Assemblyman Bostwick's measure were Charles C. Haight, Trowbridge & Livingston, Barney & Chapman, Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, Percy Griffin, George F. Pelham, Charles I. Berg, Cady, Berg & See, and Horgan & Slattery.

FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Scope of the Work of the Convention to be Held in Philadelphia.

Every one interested is invited to attend the second annual convention of the Religious Education Association in Philadelphia March 2, 3, and 4, where the First Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper is pastor, has been chosen as the headquarters. A convention committee has been organized, with the Rev. Dr. C. R. Blackall of 1,420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, as Secretary.

The general meetings, at which all of the seventeen departments will gather, will be devoted to three phases of the topic, "The Bible in Practical Life." The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary, will deliver one of the leading addresses on "The Annual Survey of Progress in Moral and Religious Education."

At hours not in conflict with the general sessions there will be departmental meetings in which results of scientific investigations which have been going on for the last year will be presented and various methods of working out the problems involved be discussed.

MAXWELL URGES ECONOMY

City Superintendent of Schools Makes Plea to Principals.

Explains Financial Straits of the Board of Education—Talk of Saving $100,000 Is Greeted with Applause.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, addressed 500 public school Principals yesterday morning, and, after describing to them the financial condition of the Board of Education, made a strong appeal that his hearers co-operate in the attempts that are being made to economize. His remarks were seconded by President Henry A. Rogers. Dr. Maxwell said:

"A good deal of misunderstanding has arisen regarding the financial condition of the Board of Education, a condition in which we are all interested. It seemed proper that I should take advantage of this opportunity to make a clear statement for your benefit.

"The Board of Education last September asked for the general school fund $17,244,974.55. This fund is for such purposes as the payment of teachers' salaries. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed us $16,390,888.49—a reduction of $964,091.06.

"In December a committee began to figure out how to distribute the money secured among the various activities of the board, and found that it was not enough to go around. I will use the figures of Mr. Lummis, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Taking the November payroll as a basis, multiplying that by twelve, and adding in the increase which comes automatically under the Davis law, and adding $285,000 for the corporate schools, we find that the total cost is $15,854,484.21 for the day elementary and high schools.

"We must allow $200,000 for salaries for new teachers to be appointed in 1904, to meet the inevitable increase of children in elementary and high schools, making the sum $16,054,484.29.

"We were allowed $16,300,000. Add to that an unexpended balance of $125,009 from 1903 and other years and State money for training schools amounting to $40,972 and we have a total of $16,466,858.49. Of that $412,371.28 is left for the special branches after subtracting the amount necessary for the maintenance of regular day schools.

"We hoped to be able to make economies of $100,000, which would leave a balance of $512,371.28 for the evening schools, lectures, vacation schools, recreation centres, and playgrounds. We are going to give the evening schools $438,715 and the lectures $60,000. This leaves an emergency balance for the year of $18,656.28.

"The Board of Education has taken the ground that elementary day and high schools must be maintained at their full efficiency, no matter what else may suffer. The evening schools and lectures will be maintained, but not at their former standing. No money is left for recreation schools and playgrounds, which required more than $250,000 last year.

"The Board of Education has asked the city authorities for extra funds to run these important activities, and I cannot but believe that the city authorities will acquiesce. At least, I sincerely hope they will do so. But in order to get the money for evening schools we must save $100,000 from the running expenses of the day elementary and high schools. Therefore I appeal to you, Principals, who are responsible to the city for the schools and for the honor of the system, and ask you to throw no obstacles in the way of these economies, and I also appeal to you to sustain the Board of Education. Will you do it?"

The Superintendent was answered by hearty handclapping. President Rogers then spoke, indorsing Mr. Maxwell's statements.

BIG SCHOOL ON EAST SIDE.

New Structure on Ninth Street Near Avenue B Will Hold 2,500 Pupils.

Work on Public School No. 64 will soon be started. It is to be on a lot 150 feet in width, running through from Ninth to Tenth Street, about 100 feet east of Avenue B. Its cost when completed will be $369,000. It will contain 62 classrooms, accommodating nearly 2,500 pupils.

The structure will be five stories high and contain a basement especially designed for the public lectures. This basement will be 16 feet high and will contain an auditorium 83 feet wide and 109 feet long, extending under the outdoor playground.

SETH LOW AIDED BLIND MAN.

Gave $400 to Brave Policeman Who Sought an Increase in Pension.

When Assemblyman Miller of Brooklyn called on Mayor McClellan yesterday in the interest of ex-Policeman John McKenna, the man who had both his eyes shot out in a charge on the house of Jeremiah Hunter to take the negro caretaker, who had barricaded himself there against attack, he told the Mayor of a kindly act performed by Mayor Low when that official felt himself obliged to veto a bill to increase McKenna's pension. Assemblyman Miller has a new bill now pending in the Legislature to raise McKenna's pension from $400 to $800 a year, and he wishes Mayor McClellan's support.

It seems that a year ago, when the pension increase bill was introduced by Mr. Miller and passed by the Legislature, the Mayor opposed it because he thought its provisions too broad. It did not specify McKenna's case, and the Mayor thought other and less deserving policemen might benefit by its provisions.

"I am very sorry for you, McKenna," said Mayor Low, "for you are a brave man, and ought to have this increased pension, but the bill is too broad, and I shall have to veto it, although I will help you to get another bill through."

Three days later McKenna, who was heartbroken over the failure to get the much-needed increase, received a letter from Mayor Low inclosing a check for $400, the amount which the policeman had lost in that one year by the failure of the Mayor to sign the bill. Mayor Low also told McKenna that he intended to make this $400 a permanent annual contribution until the Legislature should enact a pension increase bill for his benefit. Mayor Low never mentioned the incident to anybody, and it was not made public until Assemblyman Miller told of the affair to Mayor McClellan yesterday, and then it was told in the newspaper room at the City Hall. Mayor McClellan promised Assemblyman Miller that he should do everything in his power to have a proper bill passed.

ENGINEERS TO DINE EDISON.

Inventor Will Use His Old Quadruplex to Cable on That Occasion to Marconi—Wireless Reply Hoped For.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the incandescent electric light, and the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison will be celebrated at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday evening. Mr. Edison will be the guest of honor.

One end of the Commercial Cable Company's cable will be taken into the grand ball room of the hotel, and will be connected to the table at which the inventor will sit. By means of the old quadruplex instrument which Mr. Edison used many years ago when he was a telegraph operator, and which has been in the museum of the Western Union Telegraph Company for a long time, he will send a message across the ocean to Marconi, who will try by means of some new instruments to reply across the ocean by the wireless method. Messages to all of the great scientists in both America and Europe will be sent from the room where the dinner will be held.

The Deed of Trust of the Edison Medal Association will be presented that night at the dinner. The association has raised a fund, the income of which will be applied annually to the striking of a medal to be presented to the student in electrical engineering in the United States or Canada whose theses or recorded research shall be deemed most worthy. The Institute will act as trustee.

NOVEL HOTEL CLUB FORMED.

Outcome of Quarrels Among Patrons of the Edgemere.

One Faction Organizes, Incorporates, and Excludes from Seaside Hostelry All Persons Objected To.

Who's who, is he congenial, and if so, are his wife and children likely to get along with the wives and children of the other members? are questions that affirmatively answered mean admittance into the new Edgemere Club, an organization formed for Summer recreation at the seashore, wherein all that is uncongenial is to be banished.

The club is the outcome of the difficulties of being happy at the Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere, L. I., through a few recent seasons, because some of the patrons, who were among the first to go to the resort, did not approve of others who came afterward. Men whose business relations had been intimate and cordial found themselves involved in quarrels because their families would not associate with the families of their business friends.

The strained relations reached such proportions last Summer that Frederick J. Lancaster, in behalf of the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, owner of the hotel, called a meeting of the guests. He stated that it would be necessary for the patrons of the resort to agree to its closing, form a company to buy the property, so that they could run it to suit themselves, or devise some other means of insuring peace. The idea of closing the hotel would not be listened to, and the proposition to buy it and run it themselves the guests would not entertain.

Many gatherings of those who had divided themselves into factions were held, and finally the oldest patrons decided to form a club, which was to be incorporated. They gave guarantees that the owners should not suffer loss, and elected a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Board of Governors, who were to assume office as soon as the club should be incorporated. Word of their action was kept from the faction they held to be objectionable, and the Edgemere Club was incorporated in December. The membership fee was placed at $100, it being agreed that there should be no dues.

The first that the opposing faction, which had not organized, learned of the club was when they wrote inquiring for rates and positions of rooms. The replies were to the effect that the Edgemere was no longer a public hostelry, but a club-house. Some of those who made application for membership were asked to withdraw their request and the victory of those who meant to choose their own company in the Summer months at the seaside was complete.

The President of the Edgemere Club is H. Gordon Pierce and the Secretary-Treasurer Stanley H. Molleson, both of 25 Broad Street. The Board of Governors, which is temporary and to be replaced by a board to be elected in July, is made up of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Moore, Dr. Thomas Hughes, Louis Rowe, James L. Burley, Ralston Flemming and Ermes Jeurgeus.

Of the 300 members who would fill the eligible list 150 have been accepted, among them being Edward P. Hatch, Prof. P. Ricketts, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Frank Tilford, W. H. H. Hull, George L. Putnam, William N. Baldwin, Jr., Plin D. Gray, Malcolm R. Lawrence, Leroy W. Baldwin, Gerald R. Brown, Frederick H. Clarke, Edward M. Fellows, V. Everett Mac and William P. Wadsworth.

Many of the members of the club are connected with Wall Street institutions and it has been arranged that there are to be stock tickers and private wires in the hotel so that club members can be in communication with their offices when they do not choose to go to town.

A. R. Keen, formerly of the Hotel Marie Antoinette and for some time at the Manhasset, Shelter Island, is to be in charge of the new hotel club. He believes it is an innovation that is likely to be copied.

The Edgemere Club, as it is now called, is of the Renaissance style of architecture. It is six stories in height and covers over an acre of ground. There is an ocean frontage of almost 2,000 feet. The use of the hotel-club and grounds will be restricted to members and their families.

FIRE ESCAPE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Tenants at Fault in That They Constantly Break the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondence in your journal during the past few days on the subject of fire-escape obstruction is a good sign, all the more so since the correspondents seem to be tenants and not landlords who are pointing out the law breakers, and in general putting the blame where it belongs.

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES "West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street," however, makes a wholesale accusation against landlords and janitors by saying, "All the efforts of landlords and janitors seem to be toward filling their apartments regardless of the habits of their tenants." This particular correspondent has easily fallen into the convenient and easy habit of the framers of the tenement house law of placing odium where it of right does not belong, that is, on the landlord. The advantage of the law is all one-sided, and places the landlord at the mercy of the tenant; and, with all due respect to "One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street," the tenant is not owned by the landlord; that is, the tenant is not the landlord!

The only fine imposed by the tenement house law which in a material way hits the tenant has reference to placing obstructions on the fire escapes, and reads thus: "The penalty for incumbrance of a fire escape by an occupant of the tenement house shall be a fine of $10, which the nearest Police Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to impose." Has anybody ever heard of a tenant being fined for placing and keeping obstructions on fire escapes? Landlords and janitors are, as a rule, helpless against the breaking of this law, because tenants will have their way in spite of them. And why is not the law enforced? Because the tenants, who are not the "tenants of the landlords," insist that the law shall remain a dead letter.

Dr. ADOLPH RUPP,
Chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the West Side Taxpayers' Association.
New York, Feb. 4, 1904.

OWNERSHIP OF STAR COMPANY.

All Stock in the Holding Corporation Is the Property of W. R. Hearst.

S. S. Carvalho, Vice President of the Star Company of New Jersey, the holding company for the three corporations publishing The New York American, The New York Evening Journal, and Das Morgen Journal, said yesterday:

"For business reasons the Star Company of New Jersey has been incorporated as a holding company for the three corporations owning The New York American, The New York Evening Journal, and Das Morgen Journal of New York City, all of the stock of which several companies is owned by W. R. Hearst, who is also sole owner of all the stock of the Star Company of New Jersey, as well as of a million-dollar bond issue of that company to Mr. Hearst. These bonds are guaranteed in the usual way by the subsidiary companies. In this transaction the Knickerbocker Trust Company has acted as trustee."

Fred L. Eldridge, First Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said:

"The Knickerbocker Trust Company has made no loan whatsoever on any of the properties of the corporations owning The New York American, The New York Evening Journal, and Das Morgen Journal of this city. This statement is made to correct a misapprehension arising from the fact that the Knickerbocker Trust Company acted as trustee in the issue of bonds by the Star Company of New Jersey, which has been formed as a holding company for the three above-mentioned corporations."

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

A Sale of Silk Petticoats

At Very Special Prices.

They are of rich, heavy taffeta, in models as new as the season. The price concessions are great.

Of Taffeta Silk, in black, navy, red, lavender or brown, plaited flounce, finished with narrow ruffle and two ruches,
Value $6.75. At $4.90

Of Taffeta Silk, in black, with deep accordion plaited ruffle, edged with narrow tucked ruffle,
Value $8.00. At $5.90

Of Taffeta Silk, in gray, bluet, green, light blue, brown, red, violet, navy or black, with graduated hemstitched flounce,
Value $9.75. At $6.90

Of Taffeta Silk, in brown, navy, gun metal, prune or pink, with graduated accordion plaited flounce, and three narrow ruffles,
Value $12.00. At $8.75

A Sale of Silk Umbrellas

For Men and Women.

Staunch Umbrellas of flexible steel and well-woven silks, constructed to weather the storms, be they as severe as they may. Handles of ivory, pearl, silver, gold, gun-metal, natural wood and a number of other effects. They are all offered at the following abnormally low prices:

Men's and Women's Umbrellas of fine Union Silk.
Value $3.00 to $4.50. At $1.95.
Women's Umbrellas of Twilled Silk.
Value $4.50 to $8.00. At $2.95.
Men's Umbrellas of Twilled Silk.
Value $4.50 to $6.00. At $2.95.

A Sale of Silk Waists.

Tailored Waists which rely upon the cleverness of design rather than elaboration for their effectiveness. The price discount is most liberal.

Waists of Peau de Soie in light blue, white, navy, brown, tan or pink. Front of stitched tailored tucking, finished with stock tie and bow; a most distinctive model.
Value $5.50. At $3.95

We Will Also Present

Waists of Brilliantine in black or white, for Spring wear, plaited front, yoke effect, plaited sleeve. At $2.98

Waists of Cashmere or Albatross, in light blue, white or black, with plaited front, pearl buttons. At $2.50

Long and Short Kimonos

At Special Prices

If it's comfort you want, without sacrificing attractiveness, then let us commend the following to you.

Short Kimonos of Cotton Crepe, in gray, lavender, white, pink or red bound with white. At 85c

Long Kimonos of Crepe, in navy, gray, light blue, pink or lavender, with Persian satin band. At $1.39

Long Kimonos of Crepe, all colors, trimmed with wash ribbon. At $1.89

Long Kimonos of Oriental Pongee, in a large variety of fancy colors, trimmed with wash ribbon. At $2.65

Long Kimonos of Crepe, in a large variety of colors, trimmed with Dresden ribbon. At $2.95

Long Kimonos of Albatross or fancy Silk Crepe, trimmed with wash or Dresden ribbon. At $4.75

Also Special for Monday.

Dressing Sacques of French Flannel, in pink, blue, lavender, red or black, fitted or kimono effect, with Persian or silk embroidered trimming,
Formerly $4.50, $4.95. At $2.98

STUDENTS TO LEASE MINE

George Crocker to Finance a Novel Experiment.

Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Undertake a Joint Plan Next Summer.

An experiment in mining education is to be tried this Summer under the joint direction of the School of Mines of Columbia University and the Mining Departments of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Lawrence and Sheffield Scientific Schools of Harvard and Yale Universities. It is proposed that the senior mining students of these four institutions, and possibly of the Colorado State School of Mines, shall hold a joint Summer session for the study of practical mining and mine engineering this Summer in one of the mining districts of Colorado.

The students will go into camp at a mine to be leased for the purpose, a small force of skilled miners will be employed as instructors, and the students will engage in actual mining operations, sinking shafts, driving levels, stoping ore, timbering, and similar practical work, and will make underground surveys, take samples from the ore bodies, make assay plans, and undertake other work of an engineering character.

The conduct of the Summer School is to be in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of John Hays Hammond, representing Yale; Prof. Robert H. Richards of the Institute of Technology, Prof. Henry L. Smyth of Harvard, and Prof. Henry S. Munroe of Columbia. Prof. Munroe has been appointed director of the school for the first year and he will have under him a corps of competent instructors drawn from the several institutions.

Summer schools of this character have for the past twenty or twenty-five years formed an important part of the regular work at the leading mining schools in the country. These Summer sessions have been held in turn in various mining districts and at various mines, where the students have been received by the courtesy of the mine management. It is felt, however, by the professors in charge of these Summer schools that this has become a serious tax on the kindness and good-will of the mining companies, and at the same time it has not been possible, without seriously interfering with the routine work of the mines, to carry out certain details of instruction as fully and completely as might be wished.

The proposed plan of leasing and operating a mine for the instruction of students will increase largely the cost of the Summer schools. It is believed, however, that the gain in efficiency will fully warrant the increased expense. George Crocker, through John Hays Hammond, has offered to pay the cost of the school this Summer, and has placed $12,000 for this purpose in the hands of Mr. Hammond and the Presidents of the four institutions named, who will act as trustees of the fund.

PERRY BELMONT FIGHTS FIRE.

He Discovers the Flames, Telephones an Alarm, and Aids the Firemen.

Prompt action by Perry Belmont and Mrs. Belmont saved many valuable furnishings, if not their home itself, from destruction shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The mansion, 580 Fifth Avenue, formerly the residence of Jay Gould, stands at the northwest corner of Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Belmont was in his private chamber on the third floor, rear, when he noticed that the antique oak trimmings of the fireplace had ignited from the grate. He telephoned to Fire Headquarters and when he turned from the transmitter found that the blaze had greatly increased.

Mrs. Belmont responded to his call for help, first summoning Policeman Decker, of the East Fifty-first Street Station. She busied herself carrying the valuables from the room, while Mr. Belmont threw upon the fire water passed to him in all kinds of vessels by the servants acting as a bucket brigade. Mrs. Belmont and the policeman together carried out a costly chiffonier, and all the rugs, and even the fine Italian marble mantel were removed, piece by piece.

Engine No. 65 and Truck No. 4 responded to the still alarm, and when the firemen cut away the flooring the fire blazed up furiously from the beams. They confined it to the room with a damage of about $2,000, about equal to that caused by another which started in the basement from the furnace a few months ago.

Republican Club's Lincoln Dinner.

The Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club of New York will be given this year in the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Secretary Moody of the Navy Department will respond to the toast "The Navy," Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana will reply to "The Republican Party," Senator Depew will talk of "Pillars of the Republic," and the oration of the evening on "Lincoln" will be delivered by Hamilton W. Mable, editor of The Outlook.

Tombs Keeper Feeney Exonerated.

Michael H. Feeney of 1,558 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, who for four months has been a keeper in the Tombs, was arraigned before Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on an old charge of having stolen C. O. D. packages from the Adams Express Company amounting to $122.17. Feeney produced an affidavit from his physician, Dr. Frank L. Leonard of Brooklyn, showing that he was ill at the time of the alleged robbery. Witnesses corroborated the statement. Feeney was then discharged by the court.

New Pastor for Greenpoint Church.

The Rev. R. W. MacCullough, for two years pastor of the Lowell Avenue Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Union Baptist Church in Noble Street, Greenpoint. He is thirty-eight years old, and will begin his duties on March 6.

TWO KINDS OF FERRYBOATS.

Idea Suggested That Passenger Craft Should Carry No Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the evils of overloading vehicles using city streets and the incidental delays is timely, and suggests a much-needed improvement in the ferries, emphasized in the delays during the recent low tides, when all ferryboats were delayed in proportion to their vehicular loads, the ferry bridges becoming steep inclines for the horses and requiring two and three times as much effort as usual for unloading the boats.

Delays of ten to fifteen minutes are common from this source, much to the disgust of the traveler who reckons with the weather in ferry travel, but cannot gauge the fitful tide. Hundreds of passengers and waiting trains are almost daily held up because an antiquated system of ferriage originating with the flatboat is yet maintained by even so progressive an institution as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The modern passenger ferryboat should carry no vehicles, (excepting, possibly, for mail or baggage,) vehicle ferries should be a separate affair, the boats of the one system should be very unlike the boats of the other. A new passenger ferryboat should be evolved combining all that is best in naval architecture, for safety, speed, shape, form, comfort, and general adaptation. Street conditions of filth and manure should be eliminated. The present turtle-shaped affair could with extra supports for upper deck be converted into vehicle ferryboats with two decks and three or four fold capacity, the upper deck for carriages and autos.

Immediate proximity of the two ferries would not be required, and the dangers from the cross currents of humanity and vehicles at ferry entrances avoided. Vehicular traffic could thus be diverted to side streets, and main arteries made safer and solve street widening problems.

Before the Pennsylvania Railroad Company overhauls its ferry at the foot of Cortlandt Street, consideration should be given to a change of this character. Such a passenger ferryboat as outlined could be unloaded and loaded in one-half or less time than if carrying vehicles, five-minute intervals would be possible, where ten minutes is now the minimum.

When the new up-town Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel station is in operation, a speedy and certain connection for down town from the junction five miles west of the Hudson River will be necessary. Would not the ferryboat for only foot passengers of the kind mentioned help as much as a tunnel under the river in meeting such a want?

FERRY TRAVELER.
Jersey City, Feb. 4, 1904.

LULL FOR SHIPYARD MEN

Wall Street Attitude Toward Possible Exchange Action.

Discussion as to Whether Supt. Kilburn Might Look Into Trust Company Association with Promoters.

Until the Commonwealth Trust Company and the party of up-State investors headed by Gov. Odell with his $187,000 of bonds shall have declared their positions with respect to the new reorganization plan for the United States Shipbuilding Company, there is likely to be a decided lull in developments along Shipbuilding lines.

How soon these declarations will come or what their tenor will be is a matter on which the representatives of the two parties, James B. Dill for the Commonwealth Trust Company and Edward Lauterbach for Gov. Odell, declined yesterday to talk, although Mr. Lauterbach had intimated previously that he might be ready to make a statement of the Governor's position during the day. It is said that the situation of the trust company is likely to remain undetermined until shortly before the time for the deposit of bonds under the new plan expires, on March 5.

The issues on which the trust company's assent or disapproval of the new plan will be expressed will, it is thought, consist largely of the terms that can be made for the recognition of the bonds claimed and of the stock holdings. The position of up-State investors is understood to be that by reason of certain representations of the promoters of the Shipbuilding Company they paid for stock and bonds that proved worthless and now want their money back.

There has been a hope openly expressed in Wall Street that the Exchange authorities, in view of the favorable reception accorded their action in striking the stocks of the American Steel Foundries from the list, would be moved themselves to take up the Shipbuilding statement.

A legislative investigation of the whole matter has been talked of as a third possibility, but it was regarded as likely that if any such action were determined upon, it would be approached through a move by Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, looking into the general question of trust company participation in promotion schemes.

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FALSE WITNESS.

Senator LODGE is trying to scare the people into the re-election of Mr. ROOSEVELT by a process of bearing false witness which has often been resorted to in the past and as often has been exposed. He would have them believe that the panic of 1893 was caused by the Wilson Tariff bill and that nothing but the restoration of the Republican Party to power brought back prosperity. The advantage of these tactics of the Senator is twofold, first in exciting the fears of the general public, second in facilitating the "frying of the fat" of the favorites of the tariff.

We call these statements the equivalent of bearing false witness. The phrase is harsh. We regret to say that it is just. The panic of 1893 was not in any possible sense a tariff panic. It could not have been caused by the Wilson Tariff bill, since that bill was not enacted until Aug. 27, 1894, long after the panic had reached its climax and begun to subside. Moreover, if it were true that a panic could be started by a radical tariff reform bill, of which there is no proof in history and no probability in reason, the Wilson bill was not radical. It was a very moderate measure as it passed the House. It was practically emasculated in the Senate, and when it went into operation had, and could have, no serious difference in effect from the McKinley tariff. The plea of the wolf against the lamb for disturbing the stream was not more recklessly and meanly false than the plea of the Republican leaders that the panic was brought on by a free-trade tariff bill which in reality was not a free-trade bill at all, and was not enacted until long after the inception of the panic.

This plea is the more unscrupulous because the actual origin of the panic was in the currency legislation of the Republican Party, the influence of which was aggravated by the outrageous extravagance of that party. Under the operation of the Sherman silver law there was a steady injection into the currency of depreciated silver and paper representing silver. There was a steady inflation of the currency by the issue of depreciated coin and paper. In order to prevent this process from alarming the public mind there was just one policy that would have been effective. That was to keep the Treasury so strong that the discredited paper and coin could be redeemed in gold whenever presented. Did the Administration of President HARRISON and the Republican Congress do this? They did exactly the opposite. The Treasury which Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration had handed over full was rapidly emptied. While revenue fell off expenditures were increased. In the year 1892, after the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, the then Secretary of the Treasury, the late Mr. FOSTER, was forced to acknowledge that the Treasury was swept clean and that any extraordinary demand upon it resulting from the disturbing silver legislation would have to be met by loans. And this was after Congress had turned into the Treasury arbitrarily the redemption fund contributed by the National banks, and after even the minor coins in the Treasury, usually disregarded in estimating balances, had been counted in. After this amazing admission the Republican Congress still refused either to repeal the fatal Sherman silver law or to provide the credit for the gold needed to assure the redemption of silver certificates and Sherman Treasury notes. When Mr. CLEVELAND left the Presidency in 1889 the Treasury was strong and the revenues were nearly one-third greater than the expenditures. When Mr. HARRISON left the Presidency the Treasury was stripped and the revenues barely sufficed to meet pressing demands. The Republicans had originated the forces that compelled a panic and had wasted all means for meeting it.

It is no wonder that their leaders wish to conceal and misrepresent such a shameful record. But the least that any public man familiar with the facts and sharing in the responsibility for them, as is the case with Senator LODGE, should do is, in very decency, to preserve silence on the subject.

ARE WE TO BLAME?

American readers must have read with mingled emotions, of which astonishment was the chief, the attacks of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg upon the United States as the encouragers of Japan and the real promoters of war.

The counts of this curious indictment are that "America" "sent" GEORGE KENNAN to Siberia to discredit the Russian Government, and that "America" then resolved to transform China into an American India, exploiting cheap labor and flooding the Far East with its industrial products." This latter charge, we admit, we cannot refute because we do not understand it. Is it American cheap labor or Chinese cheap labor that we have determined to "exploit"? If American, does not the Russian critic know that it is by far the dearest in the world? If Chinese, how can America "flood" the Far East with the industrial products of the Far East?

Unintelligible as his indictment may be to anybody who knows anything about the matter, it is perfectly satisfactory to the Russian writer. What is of graver international import, it is satisfactory to the Russian official censorship, which it must have passed in order to get into print at all. The writer warns "Europe" that the United States "aims at the hegemony of the entire globe" and calls upon Europe to array itself against this monstrous pretension. Considering that Russia is, and is considered throughout Europe to be, quite as much an Asiatic as a European Power, and that the methods of her diplomacy, in particular, are typically Oriental, this appeal is likely to arouse more amusement than sympathy.

The basis of the appeal we can understand. Russia has doubtless been much irritated by the course of our State Department toward her performances in a Chinese province. That course has consisted in a steady endeavor to hold her to her own promises and professions and in pointing out to her gently but firmly, publicly and pointedly, every one of the frequent occasions on which her actions are in violation of these. Nothing, we admit, could be more irritating to a Power employing such methods as those of Russia, though we imagine that not only the people of the United States in general but Secretary HAY in particular, will bear with equanimity whatever odium we may have incurred in that way. What we are at a loss to account for in our Russian critic is his description of the methods by which we aim at "the hegemony of the entire world." When he declares that the United States "sent" Mr. KENNAN to expose Russian methods and that it is "America" which is reaching out for the trade of the Far East he betrays an ignorance which appears bewildering and grotesque. But when we reflect that in Russia all initiative comes from the Government, and that individual enterprise, literary or commercial, is discountenanced and suppressed, we can understand how a Russian might fall into so amazing a blunder.

TYPHOID PRE-EMINENCE.

The people of Pittsburg are not at all proud of the fact that for the moment their city takes first rank among American municipalities for its high typhoid death rate and has held it for many years. The Pittsburg Dispatch says:

> A comparative list of typhoid mortality of all cities in the United States of over 30,000 population for the years 1888-1891, inclusive, shows Pittsburg to be at the head of the list for that period, and Allegheny fourth. In the report of the joint commission in 1894 a table of typhoid fever mortality for the five years, 1888-92, showed Allegheny at the head of the list and Pittsburg fourth. The two cities showing as great a mortality as that of Pittsburg in this table were Lowell and Lawrence, which have since applied the remedy. The census of 1880 showed the typhoid fever rate per 10,000 population to be greater in Pittsburg than in any other city in the United States, Nashville being then a close second. These statistics leave no doubt of the fact that Pittsburg has for a quarter of a century suffered more from typhoid than any other city in the country. We are not aware of any statistics of districts outside of cities. But as to the undesirable pre-eminence of our city in that respect the figures remove all question.
>
> The latest data obtainable as to the typhoid situation in Pittsburg and Allegheny showed 3,299 cases and 483 deaths in 1903. This for a population of less than 322,000 should lead to something more than a newspaper discussion of the possible or probable reasons for what would seem to be a continuing epidemic. Why is it that public opinion does not focus in demand sufficiently insistent to command the attention and compel the obedience of the politicians for an expert investigation of the whole subject? The cost to the people of Pittsburg involved in the toleration of such an amount of preventable disease is many times greater than that of providing remedies which would make typhoid exceptional. Doubtless the trouble begins with the city's water supply, but it does not end there. No doubt a large proportion of the cases are due to secondary infection, which indicates a lax administration of the city's health ordinances. That the professional politicians and office holders do not initiate the reforms needed is not surprising; that the people of Pittsburg do not demand them may properly be so considered.

CHIEF CROKER.

The unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, declaring null and void the action of Commissioner STURGIS in dismissing Mr. EDWARD F. CROKER from the position of Chief of the New York Fire Department, ends an incident which reflected no credit upon the Low administration. It may be truthfully said that the confidence which Mayor Low undoubtedly had in the fitness of Mr. STURGIS for service as executive head of the Fire Department was not shared by the general public, and that the longer that gentleman remained in office the more general the conviction that he was an impossible Commissioner.

The court expresses what was the unanimous sentiment of the press and public at the time, that Mr. CROKER did not have a fair and impartial trial and that the whole proceeding was irregular and in violation of his rights. Mr. STURGIS wanted Mr. CROKER'S official scalp and was determined to have it. A list of charges was prepared which the Commissioner was advised would not bear the test of judicial investigation. Some referred to events so long past as to warrant the comment of the court that if there was any basis for them they should have been made the basis of charges long before. Some it was found impossible to substantiate by even a shadow of evidence. From nothing adduced at the trial did it apepar to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant was guilty of conduct warranting his removal from the position he filled so ably and with results so beneficial to the property owners and underwriters of New York.

These were the negative conclusions of the court. Its positive conclusions were that Commissioner STURGIS was actuated throughout by an animus against the Chief, and that he forced the issue and decided it unjustly. The restoration of Mr. CROKER to his position as Chief is the natural result of an appeal to a body both able and willing to look at the matter judicially and desirous only of doing what is right.

This decision will undoubtedly give great satisfaction to the fire underwriting interest of New York. When the slate of appointments to Commissionerships was under consideration Mayor-elect MCCLELLAN received a petition signed by nearly all the representative fire insurance men of New York asking for the appointment of Mr. CROKER as Fire Commissioner. This was a tribute to his energy and capacity as a fire fighter. As we said at the time we do not think he would have made a good Commissioner. Other and very different qualities are demanded in the executive head of a department than are usually developed in the strenuous service inside the fire lines. The significance of the request of the fire underwriting interest for Mr. CROKER'S appointment as Commissioner lay in the fact that it manifested unusual confidence in the man and was the most emphatic reproof which could be administered to the policy of Commissioner STURGIS. That official with what may have been the best intentions appears to have done about all for which his length of service gave opportunity to demoralize the uniformed force and destroy its efficiency.

DAMAGES FOR ENFORCING THE LAW.

An unusual cause of action has been discovered by the owners of a theatre in Albany. It appears that the theatre was closed by the local authorities after the Iroquois fire on the ground that it did not conform to the law and disregarded the ordinances of the city in respect to provisions for the safety of audiences. The method of closing it was to revoke its license, thus putting the proprietors in the position of committing a misdemeanor if they gave a performance. Whereupon the owners began suit against the city for damages caused by the enforced suspension of business and the cost of alterations. Their plea is that the city authorities made themselves liable when they permitted the plaintiffs to open their theatre and do business in a building which they afterward found to be unsafe.

This is interesting, but not at all convincing. The persons primarily responsible for the disregard of the city ordinances are the proprietors of the building in which such violations are found to exist. If the city authorities were negligent, such negligence operated to the temporary advantage of those who were not required to obey the law. Having profited by laches in others, the plaintiffs are not in a position to plead it as a ground for damages when the negligent officials wake up to their duty and set about its tardy performance. If the law had been complied with the case would perhaps have been different. The arbitrary enforcement of new and debatable standards of construction and equipment after the persons to whom they might apply had done all that was proper and necessary to comply with the law, especially if such arbitrary action entailed loss, might furnish grounds for an action in damages by the person wronged; but a Judge who was asked to hear a case based upon the fact that the enforcement of ordinances previously neglected had injured the law breaker would be apt to smile somewhat broadly. The monumental impudence of a plaintiff making such a plea would excite admiration if it did not command respect.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

The Committee of Manufacturers formed to assist in securing cheaper alcohol for use in industrial processes has resumed the weary work of convincing Congress that the public interest will be served and nobody hurt by a material reduction of the tax upon alcohol in forms in which it is rendered unsuitable for drinking. The present revenue tax of $2.07 per gallon is an intolerable burden and handicap in commercial competition to many industries which require to use large quantities of ethyl alcohol. Germany, France, Great Britain, and several other countries whose products are in direct competition with those of the United States have seen the wisdom of exempting from the taxation imposed upon alcohol suitable for use as a component of beverages the "denaturized" product which serves the purposes of manufacturers needing it as a solvent or as a fuel, with the result that the industries using it in a large way have been greatly prospered. The plan is one which commends itself to the approval of intelligent persons, if such should be found in Congress. If the question involved were that of continuing high protection to a domestic industry under a practically prohibitory tariff, the opposition to a nominal tax, or none at all, on "denaturized" alcohol would at least be intelligible. But the internal revenue tax does not protect or benefit the distillers, and it directly and seriously hurts every industry which is compelled to use a very high-priced product in competition with imported manufactures made at less cost.

There are, however, a large number of industries, such as the manufacture of flavoring extracts, perfumery, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, and the like, which cannot use alcohol which has been adulterated with some poisonous or noxious ingredient such as sulphuric ether, wood alcohol, naphthaline, or like substances, but which need grain alcohol of high proof and the greatest attainable purity. They also ask for consideration, and the plea is reasonable.

To accomplish the relief of both classes of industries Mr. BOUTELL has introduced two bills into the House. One makes "denaturized" alcohol free of tax. To this no good objection could be offered. The other amends the internal revenue law by reducing the tax on spirit in bond to 70 cents per proof gallon. The objection which this is likely to call out, if not reasonable, will be bitter and persistent in proportion to its unreasonableness. For the benefit of manufacturers using alcohol in their business it would, we think, have been wiser to have drafted the bill to provide for a system of rebates or drawbacks on alcohol actually consumed in other industries than the compounding of beverages or their substitutes. The cry of "cheap rum" would fire the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to a frenzy of enthusiasm, and the lives of Congressmen who should hesitate to pledge themselves against the measure would be made miserable by unremitting missionary work for their conversion to the cause of total abstinence. The advantages of a lower tax on alcohol have been repeatedly pointed out, and nothing remains to be said in favor of it which has not been said many times, in Congress and out of it. The opposition seems to be invincible and invulnerable, and for this reason we regret to see Mr. BOUTELL'S two bills so linked together that the apparently inevitable fate of one will be likely to prejudice the other. It would have been more discreet to attempt these reforms one at a time. Free "denaturized" alcohol would have opened the door to cheaper alcohol not impaired by adulteration.

TROPICAL CURRENCY.

One result of taking on imperialistic responsibilities and gathering in a lot of far-off tropical territory to rule over is that our paper money comes back to us after circulation in those regions so infested with microbes that experts say it is dangerous to touch it. One sample thereof which had been going the rounds in Cuba, no doubt cleaving a long chain of small business transactions there and passing through a multitude of rather dirty tropical hands, came back for redemption carrying 282 different kinds of bacilli, and the potency of that number of entirely new and unheard of diseases. It is quite likely that if its circulation had been extended to Porto Rico other atomic colonies would have fastened upon it, increasing by so much its disease-bearing power. What its cargo would have been if it had gone the rounds of the Philippines and the Chinese treaty ports, with a dip here and there into the financial vortices of Polynesia as it floated homeward, can only be conjectured, but it would be enough to excite well-grounded alarm in medical and monetary circles, and perhaps start a dozen or two epidemics, each with strongly marked symptoms and effects of its own and none of them set down in the categories of GALEN or AVICENNA, or any others of accepted medical authority.

This would be paying too large a price for our new insular possessions and the proud place in world politics which their acquirement has with such magical celerity given to the Nation. Something will have to be done about it, but for the detail of measures of relief we shall no doubt have to look to the doctors of medicine and finance and to restrictive efforts of officialism in those superheated microbe-breeding regions where every prospect pleases, to be sure, but where man in general is a mere pasture ground for local and various micrococci infecting even his cash balances and nesting in the folds of his surplus like fiddler crabs in a sand bank. What the islanders want is a currency which can be left overnight in an antiseptic solution, but whether they would accept it at its face value or keep it clean after they had got it are points which can be determined only by experiment, and for that there is so far no sufficient statutory or official authority. Intervention of local Boards of Health might be invoked in the crisis and quarantine and fumigation be prescribed for paper money returning from those countries, but that seems to be about all the protection which the public can expect as things are arranged at present.

WHAT IS WEALTH?

What seems at first glance to be a very simple question is often found extremely difficult to answer. Of this character is the question, What is wealth? By this we do not mean, When is a man rich? Assuming the condition which is the antithesis of poverty, in what form can property be accumulated of which the possessor can say, This is wealth?

Perhaps the question is answered by assuming a hoard of gold or other indestructible commodity, from which the possessor may draw as his needs require. But the greatest hoard will ultimately be exhausted by constant draughts upon it, replenishment implies incurring the hazards of exchange, and in these the wealth may change hands. It may be doubted, however, if a hoard is ever wealth, no matter what is hoarded. It is something withdrawn from use, which serves no good purpose, and might as well be buried and forgotten like lost treasure. Besides, the conditions of modern life do not favor hoards. For the few who make them the possession of such accumulations do not bring any of the gratifications which attend the enjoyment and use of wealth. It is not unusual to hear of misers dying of cold and starvation, and leaving what would have been wealth had they used it. The rich man of to-day must, in the nature of things, keep his capital employed, and for those in this position the question, What is wealth? is often an anxious one.

Land may or may not be wealth. Unimproved land rarely admits of this classification. To be "land poor" is not an infrequent experience, and it often happens that property once very valuable becomes unproductive and practically unsalable by reason of changes which could not have been foreseen or guarded against without heavy loss. Merchandise may or may not be wealth. The causes which affect its exchange value are too many for enumeration. Securities are wealth as long as they are valuable; but the transition from the condition of being rich to that of being poor takes place not infrequently by a mere shrinkage of value in property held in undiminished volume. There are a great many people who thought they were very rich a year or eighteen months ago, and who still hold all the evidences of wealth they then had, who are to-day conscious of being poor and have little reason to expect they will ever be otherwise. Conversely, it has happened that people in great poverty have had what they deemed worthless securities or other evidences of property rights, and by a turn of the wheel have suddenly discovered that these same unproductive assets were of great value. These uncertainties attend every transaction which enters into the commercial and financial activities of a nation. They are so much a part of the business calculations of every prudent man that one who desires to leave wealth to his children is quite as likely to leave them a legacy of poverty instead.

To find for wealth a definition which will fit all the mutations of fortune, all the changes in the fashion of the world, the rise and fall of nations, and the progress of civilization may afford agreeable and instructive entertainment for those who have a taste for abstractions. That it will be found difficult is a fact the stating of which serves our present purpose.

STUDENT HONOR.

During the week there has been a small scandal at Princeton, culminating in the dishonorable dismissal from the university of sundry undergraduates who had surreptitiously bought from the printer advance copies of their examination papers, and adjusted their studies accordingly.

According to the code of ethics which until recently prevailed in all institutions of learning, and which still prevails in most, the offense of these undergraduates is a peccadillo. The old undergraduate theory was that the effort of an examiner to find out what a student knew was an unwarranted intrusion into the student's private affairs, which he was entitled to resent and to baffle by all lawful means, meaning all means which the examiner did not detect. But at Princeton, for nearly or quite a decade, the singular theory has obtained that a boy goes to college to learn what he can, that it is his duty to take advantage of the scholastic advantages of the institution, and also, on suitable occasions, to make a fair "show down" of his knowledge or his ignorance. The view is not novel. It has always been maintained by professors and always resisted by undergraduates. The novelty is that, at Princeton, for these years, the undergraduates have accepted it; that they have been put upon their honor, and have accepted that position, agreeing, in writing, not to give or take assistance in their examinations.

The cheering thing is that they are living up to this agreement and making it clear that they entered into it without any mental reservation. The fraud by which these delinquent students tried to shirk their work was detected, not by the Faculty or its agents, but by members of the undergraduate body itself. That is to say, at Princeton an examination is not a war between teacher and student, in which all is fair, but a competition in which any unfair advantage on the part of one competitor is resented by all the others. To cheat in examinations, when the cheat is detected, draws forth not merely official reprobation, for which an undergraduate cares little. It draws upon him the condemnation of his "peers," and makes students as well as professors anxious to be rid of him. This is a much more effective sanction of a college rule than the other. The teachers and examiners of universities and colleges which can manage to get it accepted will find their tasks very much simplified.

CLEAN PAPER CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it will be generally agreed that this country needs a cleaner and a decenter currency than it now possesses; permit, therefore, the writer's solution of the question.

All European western nations issue only large banknotes, ranging in value (in our currency) from $10 to $25, and of gold coins in value from $2 to $5 in United States money, silver coins being used for values under $2. When a Bank of England note (and the lowest value of such notes is £5) is redeemed at the Bank, it is at once cancelled and a new, fresh one issued in its place.

However, French, German, Austrian, and Italian banknotes are far less clean than are English ones; and the smallest value of such notes (except in Austria-Hungary) is from $10 to $12.50.

Now, what is the virtue of complaining of our dirty currency, when we have one, two, and five dollar notes, when the remedy is facile and the cure absolute? If our Government will but issue enough gold coins of the values of two, three, and five dollars, and will withdraw its one, two, and five dollar notes, and will compel the National banks to do the same, thus making no notes under $10, we have the remedy and the cure for bacilli and for filthy rag notes, their abiding places.

The quarter eagle ($2.50) should be abolished. The ten and twenty dollar notes that are soiled should be replaced by clean notes from time to time as needed. Now, if this works well in Europe, why will it not work well in our land? The silver and gold coins are readily cleansed, banknotes are not. Now, it is to be noted, also, that of our notes the smaller they are the dirtier, for they pass through many hands, of which many are not much washed.

Now, the system herein proposed is far more convenient than our present one, consisting entirely of notes. By it we could entirely withdraw our silver currency in favor of silver in half dollars and dollars. No one would carry overmuch silver, while the gold coins would require but a small purse, instead of a pocketbook, large or small. The advantages are many in every light in favor of this change of our money system; among others, that the reserve of gold in the country would thereby be increased. If the press would but agitate the question it would soon be resolved; and the country, after a year or two's trial of the proposed system would never clamor for the renewal of our filthy small bank-notes and their colonies of bacilli.

REFORM.

New York, Feb. 4, 1904.

THE GAS SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the letters from your readers published during the last few days are two on the gas supply—one of them defending the gas company, declaring in so many words that the gas is above the legal grade, the other denying it. May I call attention to the fact that there are now in use four alleged standards, and each one of them is loosely called "a candle power"? The "standard units" are the German standard candle, the English standard candle, the "Harcourt standard," and the "Hefner unit." The luminosity of these standards differs much, and it makes a very great difference in the statement of the candle value of any given lamp flame which unit is "the candle" in the case in question.

Another important point which is only partially understood is the cause of the trouble. A newspaper is no place to discuss this question unless it can be done fully and in detail, but certain facts are obvious, and if these facts are due to the condition of the pipes in the houses, then the householder has the right to be informed by the gas company's employes how to remedy the condition. If it be dirt in the pipes which cuts down pressure and luminosity, why is it that the pressure is equally "off" in buildings new and buildings old? Is it because the buildings are badly piped? Then, again, why does not the gas company send the result of its experience to the Building Department and suggest an observance of the needed diameters and arrangements by architects, builders, and gas fitters?

In my wanderings about the city measuring the pressure and luminosity with the burners in use and with various test burners, wanderings made partly for pay and partly for the sake of self-instruction, nothing has impressed me more than the difference in the candle power and pressure at localities close by distribution centres and those a few blocks distant.

If the proposed commission is appointed it is to be hoped that they will cause measures to be made in a few hundred houses at times the gas companies have not selected, and that from the discussion of these results they will evolve a code for putting in piping, &c., which will meet the needs of the case.

Another thing the commission might well clear up is this, which thing has an importance few seem to see. The percentage of true gases—hydrogen, carbon-monoxide, for example—increases with the distance from the works and the length of time the specimen is held in glass in the cold.

No man can have a greater admiration for the members of the professional staff of the Consolidated than I have, and I am well assured that the fault is not theirs. It is the counting room, not the retort house, which has provoked the present condition of things.

DR. WOODBRIDGE H. BIRCHMORE.

New York, Feb. 5, 1904.

THE BOYCOTT AND UNION LABEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the boycott and union label. It seems to me that if the great majority of the public—which are non-unionist—will act in unison as the labor unions do, we will soon be rid of the boycott and union label.

There are from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 grown men in the United States who are all, with a very few exceptions, "workingmen." The bank President, the railroad Director, the manufacturer, the farmer, the hired man, &c., all are working. The labor unions claim anywhere between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 enrolled—we will say about 1,500,000, if as many, making one union man to every fifteen or sixteen non-union men. If I go to a store to buy, I refuse to buy anything with a union label on it, and tell the storekeeper so. My family and most of my friends do the same. Now if the 22,000,000 non-union men in the United States would also refuse to buy anything with the union label on, the storekeeper would soon find out where his bread was buttered and there would be very few union labeled goods in the stores, because fifteen or sixteen customers are better than one. That would mean the end of the boycott also.

The country suffers greatly already through those exaggerated demands of the labor unions—mostly their leaders—and it is only by united action of the great majority of the citizens that we can save our country from worse dangers.

A WORKMAN, BUT NO SLAVE OF THE WALKING DELEGATE.

Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1904.

NEAR-SIDE STOP IN PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the plea in your issue of Jan. 28, entered by "D. W. P.," for the "near-side" stoppage of street cars. It seems to me he theorizes, without having studied certain obvious conditions.

Permit me to give a practical illustration—referring to the corner of Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, on the Madison Avenue line. A single track cross-town line passes through Eighteenth Street, the Madison Avenue line being a double-track one. This is a corner at which the subway will have stations, and the excavation for those has involved the tearing up of the street and sidewalks at the corner for many months. On the "near-side" corner for the up-town travel, that is, the southeast corner, a large pile of material for the subway was piled up for months; it lay along the track in front of the old Clarendon Hotel, leaving a passageway between it and the cars of perhaps thirty inches width. The cars would stop alongside of that pile of material—not crossing to the upper side—where the obstruction was so serious that passengers could not get on board the cars safely.

Now, boarding a car at the down-town crossing would not have been difficult, had the front gate been opened to admit of entering at the front; but that was persistently not done, and it is not done now, though such opening of the front gate seems to "D. P. W." to be an indispensable element in the solution of the problem. The gate not being opened, the passenger trudges beside the car down toward Seventeenth Street.

The motorman, who has stopped for him, knows he is on his way to get on board, or might reasonably draw that inference; but usually when he gets half way to the rear gate, the conductor—who presumably has not seen him as he walks alongside of the car, and who does not take the trouble to draw the inference that the stopping of the car means that a would-be passenger is on the way to get on board—rings the bell; the motorman, though he must know the passenger has not had time to get on board, starts up, and if the passenger does get on board at the rear, he has to do so while the car is well under way.

I have had just this experience over and over again, at this very corner, and your correspondent may observe the same sort of operation if he will take his station there and watch for a few moments. And he will be able to discover that his finely formulated theory does not work, but is an aggravation.

And another practice I have observed at this same corner: I have experienced it a number of times. That is, I have not gone to the corner to get on board, but have gone about the length of a car below the corner, in order to be opposite the rear gate or platform when the car should stop; and it has been quite marvelous to observe how frequently the motorman, seeing me, would stop his car perhaps six feet below the "near-side" crossing, so that I would find myself that distance ahead of the rear platform, and have to walk back the six feet, or whatever the distance, in order to get on board!

And another phenomenon incident to the whole arrangement is, that if you go to the upper crossing and get the car to stop there, the motorman, resenting the liberty you take of asking him to stop a second time at the same cross street, will run his car a length or thereabout beyond the upper crossing, and compel you to walk the length of the car up street, in order to get on board, and if the conductor has failed to see you—and I suspect sometimes even when he has seen you—he will ring his bell, and on the car will go, and you be left, still seeking your passage! How could any one fail to see what a beautiful arrangement it is for the baffling of the purposes of the intending passenger!

G. R. B.

New York, Feb. 2, 1904.

CHIVALRY IN THE CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of a "Woman Passenger" that it is quite immaterial whether a woman shopper "purposely or otherwise" boards a car at a belated hour gives rise in my mind to many thoughts. Is not this belated traveler in many, perhaps in most, instances on business bent? I cannot believe there are many who would select from choice such an uncomfortable time for and method of returning home.

Possibly the "Woman Passenger" is one of the favored few who may shop as well as do anything else when she pleases, not one of the vast majority who have numerous duties to perform at home before rushing off to the very onerous duty of shopping (for the family.) These women have no choice, and are not only tired out and in dread of a long period of standing during the ride home, but are very often in a state of nervous anxiety lest they be late, and in consequence dinner not ready (for the family again.) For herself she cares little, and would go without rather than cook a dinner in her tired condition. I have at times been fortunate enough to get through my shopping at a reasonable hour, and looking forward to a short rest on my way home have boarded a car, to find every seat occupied by a man. Fortunate man, whose labor is so early over apparently, and who showed no more respect for the woman who was, according to his view of the subject, doing her duty, than he would to the woman who was monopolizing his place in the car at a time when every right-minded woman should be at home.

Why does not the man remain at his desk so that the woman may have a seat until such time as he appears to have appropriated as his own by right, and so save his conscience? For I believe he has that troublesome mentor in his composition. To one who can see the humor of the situation, it is amusing, as well as a diversion, by the way, to watch the inward struggle depicted on an occasional face, the final victory, or more frequently the lapse into selfish indifference. This applies only to the man who is better able to stand than any woman, sick or well. But the man himself alone is a judge of his own condition, and cannot tell what the one who is before him may be suffering. A healthy appearance does not always denote a strong body. Let those who can give her the benefit of the doubt, and enjoy in return for their discomfort the satisfaction of an unselfish act courteously performed, in many an instance a real charity to a suffering woman.

As a step in the right direction, let us, the mothers of the rising generation, teach our boys consideration always and under all circumstances for the weaker sex, and thereby let them earn the right to the superiority they claim.

A MOTHER.

New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

BADGE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The triangle badge referred to in your Saturday dumber does not apply to any anarchistic society or order. This badge is simply a locket made by thousands in Eprope. The inscription and the four skulls give a peculiar, veiled meaning to it. It seems to be a riddle, but is solved by itself: After death all of us are equal. The sphynx on the reverse indicates that this is all we know about our earthly life. The rest is the eternal question.

HENRY LENART.

New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

Mayor Collins's View.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Ind.

Does not the phenomenal indorsement which the people of Boston gave to Mayor Collins entitle him to speak to Democrats as one whose views are worthy of respect? It would seem so. At all events, Patrick A. Collins says: "No, I am not in favor of reaffirming the Kansas City platform. What is the use of digging up dead issues? We were beaten on the 16 to 1 platform in two elections, and that ought to settle the question. We have a great opportunity before us, and we should not throw it away by again raising the money issue."

The Governor's Guards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent a few days since, speaking of the old military organizations, did not mention the "Governor's Guards." I have a silver cup in my possession presented to my father by Capt. W. J. Lee, Company A, Governor's Guards, dated July 4, 1838.

CUP.

New York, Feb. 4, 1904.

NUGGETS.

His Obscurity.

Mifkins—Is that Congressman from your district a man of any distinction?

Bifkins—Not much; he's only mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility.—Chicago News.

No Profit in It.

"Of course the old professor is a pretty shabby old fellow, but he understands at least a dozen languages."

"H'm! but he doesn't hear money talk in any of them."—Philadelphia Press.

Ancestors.

"We can't afford to recognize them. Their ancestors were in trade."

"Weren't ours?"

"Of course, but our trade ancestors are two generations further back than theirs."—Chicago Post.

No Avoiding Her.

Goodman—Shame! shame! Don't you find it hard to meet your wife in that condition?

Clubman—No, it sheems l'be easy. Zhat's ahe worst of it; can't eshcape 'er.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Varying National Customs.

Mrs. Bacon—I see in China, when an inferior person on horseback meets a superior, he dismounts, and waits until the latter has passed.

Mr. Bacon—Yes, in this country it is different. When a superior person in an automobile meets an inferior person on foot he immediately runs over him.—Yonkers Statesman.

DISHEARTENED.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, Russia's sending notes with words that end in "off" and "vitch,"
And Japan is very prompt with its replies.
There's the prospect of a mix-up where
you can't tell which is which;
There are war clouds in the Asiatic skies.
And the quaint Korean muses with a melancholy mien,
And feels much like a mouse that's in a trap.
He murmurs as he contemplates the Oriental scene:
"I wonder what will happen to the map."

And in the Western Hemisphere the silent schoolboy sits
And scans his book with an expression grim;
He's thinking of the skating rink or fishing or base hits—
Geography displays no joys for him.
And when he's learned his lesson, and he hears of doings strange,
He is a most discouraged little chap;
He says: "Why should I study, when the answers always change?
They are always doing something to the map!"

HANNA'S CONDITION GOOD

Senator Rests Well, but Crisis Is Yet to Come.

Temperature Last Night Practically the Same as the Night Before—Dr. Rixey's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The official announcement of Senator Hanna's condition to-night is regarded as favorable. The bulletin, written by Dr. Rixey after taking the Senator's temperature and pulse at 8 o'clock, was as follows:

"Senator Hanna has rested fairly well since morning. Temperature, 102 4-10; pulse, 92."

It was also stated that the Senator had suffered less pain to-day, had taken one or two ounces of milk, and seemed a little stronger.

No comment was made by the doctors on the higher pulse to-night than yesterday, there being an increase of ten beats over the same time last night, while the temperature is practically the same as last night. Dr. Rixey saw no special significance in the temperature reading to-night. Weather conditions, he remarked, might have something to do with it. He regards the crisis as still to come.

The patient had a comfortable night and there was no consultation, but Dr. Rixey made his first regular call early to-day, and at 10 o'clock a bulletin was issued stating that Senator Hanna had rested well and that his temperature was 101 and his pulse 82. A rise of one degree from twenty-four hours previous was thus shown in the temperature, but there was a decrease of 1 2-5 degrees from the temperature as taken at 8 o'clock last night.

It was said there was nothing unusual in these fluctuations, as the temperature in such cases generally falls one or two degrees in the morning as compared with the previous night, and the higher temperature for the twenty-four hours is not viewed with any alarm. It shows that the minimum for the day is rising, which will be the case until the climax is reached.

The Senator's stomach is in better condition to-day, and he is taking nourishment much more satisfactorily than heretofore. Many inquiries are received regarding the Senator's illness, and many callers are sending cards of sympathy. Senator Beveridge was among the early callers this morning.

Dr. Rixey has arranged to make four visits a day, the hours being the early morning, noon, 4 o'clock, and 8 o'clock in the evening. This will enable the keeping of a regular chart of the patient's temperature, showing the condition at identical hours during the day while the fever is running its course.

Senator Hanna's brother, H. M. Hanna, is expected to arrive from Thomasville, Ga., to-morrow, having been summoned by Mrs. Hanna, that she may be relieved somewhat of the responsibilities attending the Senator's illness. Medill McCormick, Senator Hanna's son-in-law, arrived to-night from New York.

Although no one is allowed to see Senator Hanna, there are daily many callers at the hotel. To-day President Roosevelt sent a note to Mr. Hanna expressing his sympathy, and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice called on Mrs. Hanna. The Chinese Minister and the Cuban Minister also were callers, while many Senators called, as did a number of members of the House, including the Ohio delegation in a body. Secretaries Shaw and Hitchcock were also callers.

A cablegram of sympathy was received from Gen. Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, and Sir Henry Irving also telegraphed. The telegraphic correspondence of this nature amounts to hundreds of dispatches daily.

Conditions in the sickroom were such to-night that when Dr. Rixey completed his call, which lasted fully an hour, he announced that he would not return during the night, and that no further communication with the patient would be had unless a change for the worse occurred.

DINNER TO ELIHU ROOT.

Ex-Secretary of War Entertained at University Club by Lawyers.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the University Club last night by a number of his lawyer friends, who wished to give him a hearty welcome on his return to private life and practice. The dinner was given in the Council Hall of the club, where covers had been laid for sixty. John E. Parsons presided, and proposed the toast for the guest in a speech, to which Mr. Root responded.

Those attending the dinner were:

Wheeler H. Peckham,	Bainbridge Colby,
Edmund Wetmore,	Arthur H. Masten,
Benjamin F. Tracy,	John J. McCook,
Stephen Baldwin,	George C. De Witt,
Henry E. Howland,	Charles A. Peabody,
Charles F. Brown,	George Zabriskie,
Robert W. De Forest,	John W. Sterling,
Austen G. Fox,	Henry A. Robinson,
Wm. C. Gulliver,	George L. Rives,
De Lancey Nicoll,	John G. Milburn,
Lewis L. Delafield,	Allen W. Evarts,
Jordan J. Rollins,	Thomas Thacher,
Wm. H. Rand, Jr.,	Frederick E. Jennings,
William N. Cohen,	Bronson Winthrop,
Wm. B. Hornblower,	William M. Barnum,
James M. Varnum,	Charles W. Gould,
Peter B. Olney,	Howard Mansfield,
Lewis C. Ledyard,	Alward Mitchell,
Thomas H. Hubbard,	Henry L. Stimson,
Silas Brownell,	H. Galbraith Ward,
William G. Choate,	Edward W. Sheldon,
John L. Cadwalader,	F. K. Pendleton,
Francis L. Stetson,	Paul D. Cravath,
Henry W. Taft,	Michael H. Cardozo,
Adrian H. Joline,	Franklin B. Lord,
Edward Lauterbach,	S. Sidney Smith,
G. W. Wickersham,	Charles L. Atterbury,
Herbert Barry.	John W. Simpson.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week will bring several weddings and a number of theatre parties and dinners. The marriage of Miss Eleanor Anderson and Dr. Towner, which had been set for to-morrow, has been postponed, owing to the illness of Miss Anderson's mother. The wedding of Edward Truesdell Cockcroft and Mrs. Viola Baker Tilden will be celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration. East Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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The most important and interesting wedding of the week will be that at 11:30 o'clock on Tuesday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, of Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel and Dr. John Duncan Emmet. A description of the decorations at the house and church appeared in THE TIMES yesterday, as well as a mention of some of the more notable wedding gifts from the Drexel and Emmet families. In addition to the superb jewels to be worn by Miss Drexel, which will include a diamond tiara and a double string of pearls with a large pendant, a pink topaz set in diamonds, she will wear on her corsage a sprig of Shamrock grown in Ireland, the national flower of the Emmets.

Miss Drexel's grandfather, Francis Martin Drexel, who was the first Drexel to settle in this country, came from the Austrian Tyrol, and Dr. Emmet will wear a spray of the edelweiss, the Tyrolean flower, as a boutonnière. The final trip will be a brief one, for Dr. Emmet and his bride will return to be present at the golden wedding anniversary of his parents, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, which will take place on St. Valentine's Day.

***

Miss Drexel's attendants on Tuesday, as announced in THE TIMES of Dec. 10, will be the Misses Maizie Delafield, Frances and Augusta de Peyster, Nellie Clarkson, Rosina Boardman, Josephine Atterbury, Martha Townsend, Dorothy Schieffelin, Annabel Esler, and Amy Fell, the last two of Philadelphia. Dr. Emmet will have no best man. His ushers will be Boudinot Colt, Frank Outerbridge, Duncan G. Harris, William S. Mitchell, George G. Thomson, T. A. Emmet, Jr., Gardner L. Gilsey, Louis Nesbit, Emmet Harris, and Grenville Temple Emmet. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of which Dr. Emmet is a member. The distinguished Roman Catholic guests will include Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Colton of Buffalo, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Bishop Luden of Syracuse, and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn.

***

On Tuesday evening there will be two theatre parties, one of sixty to be given by Miss Callender, which will be followed by a supper at her apartment in East Seventy-second Street. The other will be given by Mrs. Clarence S. Day of Madison Avenue, and will also be followed by a supper. Twenty guests have been asked.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lily Cortelyou Palmer and J. Gibson McIlvaine. Miss Palmer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell M. Palmer of Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and Mr. McIlvaine is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson McIlvaine of Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. W. T. Bull's musicale is arranged for Thursday, and will take place at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White also will give a musicale on Thursday, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman will entertain at a dance for their débutante daughter, Miss Gladys Seligman. Mrs. Richards Gambrill will give a dinner on the same evening, and Mrs. Beverly Robinson will have a card party.

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Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee will entertain at a luncheon to-morrow, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. de Peyster will give a dinner for two of her daughters. Mrs. E. J. Berwind will also give a dinner on Tuesday evening.

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Col. E. M. Knox will give a dinner on Saturday evening at his residence, 26 East Eighty-third Street, for Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin (Miss Marie de Neufville) are booked to sail on March 29 for this country. They will spend the Summer at New Rochelle.

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The third and last of the Farmington Dances is to take place on April 4 at Sherry's.

***

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a breakfast on Thursday, at which the guests were Miss Stephanie de Neufville, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Langdon Schroader, Mrs. Herbert S. Satterlee, Miss Katharine Pratt, Miss Eleanor Crosby, Miss de Peyster, Miss Annie Best, Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Beatrice Crosby, Miss Marguerite Loew, and the Misses Dodge, Morgan, and Roosevelt. Mrs. Bloodgood will give a large breakfast to-morrow for Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt.

***

To-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria there will be the concert given by the Seamen's Benefit Society, the proceeds of which are to go to ill and needy sailors and for the running expenses of the harbor mission boat the Sentinel. Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Gilibert, and Jacques Thibaud are to be the artists, and the concert will last for about an hour. Tickets at $3 each may be obtained at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. David H. Greer, and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

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The golden wedding of Dr. Thomas Emmet and Mrs. Emmet will fall on St. Valentine's Day, next Sunday, and will be fittingly celebrated. Dr. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet will attend pontifical mass at 8 o'clock in the morning, and their children will attend with them. In the afternoon there will be a large reception at the Emmet residence, 89 Madison Avenue. This reception is to be given by children of Dr. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, and was intended to be a surprise for Mrs. Emmet, but she has discovered it. The house will be decorated in yellow flowers, and wedding cake in gilt boxes will be presented to the guests.

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On Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, Dr. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet will give a large dinner at their residence to further commemorate their anniversary. The invitations have been confined entirely to members of the Emmet family. It will, however, be a large affair.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, and Peter Goelet Gerry have returned from the West. They arrived yesterday in New York. They had stopped over for a rest of a day in New Orleans. Peter Gerry has been ill with typhoid fever, and his parents went to Seattle, where he fell ill, and have been with him ever since. As he was convalescing, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and Miss Gerry went with him to California, and came over the Southern route home to New York.

***

The Saturday Evening Dancing Class, managed by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, held its last dance before Easter in Delmonico's last night. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps, and some simple but pretty favors were given. Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell received. This class includes many of the well-known older girls and men, and also a few débutantes, and is one of the most popular in town. Other entertainments of last evening were the large dinner given by the Whitelaw Reids, the card party at the Metropolitan Club, at which Mrs. E. Lyman Short was the hostess, and the meeting of the Studio Evening Club at the Gerrit Smith Studio, the first of a series at which professional and amateur artists will sing, play, and recite.

***

The death of William C. Whitney cast a decided gloom over matters social during the week. Not only did Mrs. Vanderbilt recall her invitations to her large dinner, but other society events for which invitations had been out for some time were as quiet as consistent with their nature, and there were a number of absentees from them.

***

Columbia's Annual Junior ball, which is the social event of the college year, will be held on Friday night in the university gymnasium. In past years it has been the custom to hold the dance in the large ballroom at Sherry's, but this year's junior class determined to try the innovation of holding the affair at the college, believing that to do this would give the dance more of a typical college tone. The students have seconded the class of '05 in their purpose, and it is probable that Friday evening will see the largest gathering that a junior dance at Columbia has had for years. Supper will be served in the alumni dining hall. Among the patronesses of the dance are:

Mrs. James Speyer,	Mrs. W. G. Isangdon,
Mrs. Francis S. Bangs,	Mrs. David Morrison,
Mrs. R. C. Boyd,	Mrs. Newbold Morris,
Mrs. Boyesen,	Mrs. Howard Mansfield,
Mrs. William Bloodgood,	Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell,
Mrs. Philip Benkard,	Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Mrs. Charles H. Berryman,	Mrs. William Barclay Parsons,
Mrs. I. H. Cornell,	Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. George de Forest,	Mrs. B. Aymar Sands,
Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell,	Mrs. Robert Sedgewick,
Mrs. John R. Hoyt,	Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson,
Mrs. A. Filmore Hyde,	Mrs. J. Howard Van Amringe,
Mrs. William E. Iselin,	Mrs. Chalmers Wood.
Mrs. Kane,	

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La Société Française of Columbia University will present its annual French play in Brinckerhof Theatre, Barnard College, on the evenings of March 14 and 15, with a matinée on March 15. The comedy chosen for this year's show is Eugene Labiche's "Les Vivacités du Capitaine Tic," and M. Leusuer, who has coached the plays of the past, has again been engaged in this capacity. Walter A. Tice will manage the performances.

***

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull of 35 West Thirty-fifth Street will give a supper to-night in honor of M. and Mme. Stengel Sembrich. Fifty persons will be present.

Wilshire—MacReynolds.

Gaylord Wilshire, editor of Wilshire's Magazine, was married to Miss Mary MacReynolds yesterday at noon by Bishop David H. Greer at St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss MacReynolds is the daughter of the late Judge William Mac Reynolds of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilshire are now at the Hotel Marlborough, Atlantic City, but will be at home after the 1st of March at the Hotel Belleclaire.

Accepts a Call to a Brooklyn Church.

MYSTIC, Conn., Feb. 6.—The Rev. Byron U. Hatfield, pastor of the Mystic Baptist Church, has decided to accept the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He will assume his new duties early in March.

HONOR TEACHER'S MEMORY

Meeting of Association Named for Lydia F. Wadleigh.

Part of Flag from Old Twelfth Street School Presented to New School Bearing Principal's Name.

To honor the memory of Lydia Fowler Wadleigh, who was the first Principal of the first high school for girls in New York, serving from 1856 to 1888, about 100 women met in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. They were mostly members of the Wadleigh Association, formed about seven years ago.

The meeting of yesterday was made the occasion also for presenting a portion of the flag which fluttered on the top of the old Girls' High School in Twelfth Street and also the register which was kept at the old school, containing the names of many distinguished persons, to the Wadleigh High School in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Both the fragment of the flag and the register have been suitably encased, the flag having been made mothproof and framed, and a neat glass case having been made for the register, which is bound in two volumes.

The meeting included a reception and breakfast, followed by a programme of speechmaking, interspersed with a Shakespearean reading and several songs. Mrs. S. Bourne of Barrington, R. I., presided over the literary portion of the programme.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, referring to the establishment of the first high school for girls, said among other things:

"You must remember that the men who established the school in which Miss Wadleigh taught started it against opposition. There was at the time still a strong prejudice against higher education for women, which the men who were the School Trustees at that time pushed to one side. The Boys' High School was at that time in Thirteenth Street, and they decided to buy a plot and have a building for a Girls' High School in Twelfth Street.

"When it had been completed they needed a Principal, a woman, but it was essential that she should know something of Latin. Now, women who knew Latin were scarce in those days. I venture to say that there were not fifty in the country who could teach it. They looked about and they found Miss Wadleigh. I need not tell you how efficient she proved herself to be—you knew her better than I did. The Wadleigh scholars made the normal school possible."

There were three women present yesterday who were present also on April 30, 1861, when the flag was being raised above the old Girls' High School. They were Mrs. M. V. Travis, Mrs. Charles F. Underhill, and Mrs. Josiah Chapin. Each spoke of the days when Miss Wadleigh was the dominant spirit of the school, dwelling particularly upon the war times, which followed soon after its establishment. Mrs. Chapin described several incidents in the old school during those days—the stockings knitted by the girls, big enough for the feet of giants; the lint which was pulled for the wounds of soldiers, and the great loyalty of the girls for the flag.

Several other women related incidents describing Miss Wadleigh's character, among them this one:

"We were allowed one day to vote for our choice as President. I have forgotten the other candidates, but I think one got 12 votes and another 20, while Lincoln received 225. Now, we were not allowed to applaud, Miss Wadleigh always insisting that it hurt the adherents of the losing side. But, although the Lincoln adherents did not clap, three girls who were on one of the other sides hissed.

"'The girls who hissed stand up,' said Miss Wadleigh. It wouldn't have been well for them if they didn't.

"'Only snakes and geese hiss,' said Miss Wadleigh. 'You may leave the room.'"

A greeting from the Wadleigh High School was read by Miss Dorothea Eltzner, and Dr. John G. Wight, the Principal of the school, accepted the flag and the register on behalf of the school.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Austrian Embassy was the scene of a particularly brilliant reception this evening, when the Baroness Hengelmuller held her last "at home" of the present season and welcomed several hundred friends between 10 o'clock and midnight. These Saturday evening entertainments, inaugurated three or four years ago, are among the chief features of each Winter, as they bring together every week a distinguished company, representing all that is best in the various sets of Washington's many-sided society.

This evening nearly the entire Diplomatic Corps attended, owing to the announcement of the approaching departure for New York of the Ambassador and his wife, who will be the centre of much attention in the metropolis for the remainder of the season.

The reception was preceded by a dinner of twenty-two covers, at which the decorations of the table were in the National colors with the name cards engraved with the flag of the dual nation—Austria-Hungary. The guests to dinner included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, the Swiss Minister, the Danish Minister, Representative Hitt, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Beach Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Lawrence of Boston, now a guest of the President's daughter; Miss Sherrell, Col. Edward Morrell, Mr. Wyndham of the British Embassy, and Count Hoyos of the Embassy of Austria-Hungary.

Sir Liang, the Chinese Minister, entertained a large party at dinner at the Chinese Legation to-night, the details of the menu, even to La France roses, being truly American. The Minister's guests were Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Cortelyou, the Peruvian Minister and Senora Calderon, Miss Calderon, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Loomis, Gen. Bates, Representative and Mrs. Alden Smith, Representative and Mrs. W. Alden Smith, Representative Dinsmore, Mrs. John Timmons, Mr. Cheshire, and Mr. Bennet, Secretary of the Senate.

Sir Liang Cheng has accepted an invitation to attend a dinner given in New York on Feb. 18, when the Newspaper Association will be his host, and another for Feb. 22, at Peoria, Ill., when he will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Crev Coeur Club. The Legion of Honor will also have Sir Liang as a guest at its dinner given at the New Willard, in this city.

Attorney General and Mrs. Knox left Washington to-night for Palm Beach, Fla. The Attorney General will remain as long as his business here will permit, but Mrs. Knox will stay for the entire season. She was much benefitted by her stay there last year, and was royally entertained up to the very last moment of her visit. Miss Knox is still abroad and will probably tour Europe until late in the Spring or early Summer.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, entertained at luncheon yesterday complimentary to Miss Frances West of Des Moines, who is the guest of Miss Shaw for the remainder of the season.

Representative and Mrs. Sibley of Pennsylvania entertained at dinner this evening Senator and Mrs. Clarke, Senator Millard, Senator and Mrs. Quarles, Miss Millard, Gen. and Mrs. Grosvenor, Representative and Mrs. Metcalf, the Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner.

Mrs. John C. Fremont entertained to-day at a very enjoyable tea complimentary to her niece, Miss Almy of New York, who has been the recipient of much pleasant attention during her present visit. Assisting the hostess were the Misses Williams and the Misses Fremont, while in the tea room the honors were divided by Mrs. Hunt Slater of Boston, Mrs. John T. Davis, and Mrs. Lee Phillips.

Mrs. Dwight, wife of Representative J. W. Dwight of New York, entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon to-day at her home, on Rhode Island Avenue, complimentary to her guest, Miss Mabel Dunn of Binghamton, N. Y. Covers were laid for twelve, with the floral decoration in red liberty roses.

TUXEDO PARK'S SOCIAL DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The feature of the week's end at Tuxedo among the New York fashionable set was the renewed interest taken in Winter sports. The early trains to Tuxedo from town this morning brought out their usual large crowd for Sunday.

Mrs. John Murray Mitchell opened the Irvilion, Tuxedo Lake, for over Sunday.

J. Henry Smith, who arrived on a special train Friday with his numerous guests, entertained a house party at "Kincraig" over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. O'Shaughnessey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sibley Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., and W. MacNeill Rodwold came out from New York yesterday and are entertaining parties at their houses and clubhouse to-night.

During the week several dinners followed by bridge parties were in progress among the residents, the largest being given by Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon.

To-day coasting, tobogganing, and "bobbing" parties were out on Tower Hill. Although the weather was cloudy it did not interfere with the sport.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt of Newport is spending Sunday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Amos French at their cottage.

The tourney for the gold racquet championship, to be held under the management of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club on Friday, has attracted considerable attention among the local enthusiasts, and promises to be a very successful tournament. All rooms in the clubhouse are engaged, and several of the colonists will open their cottages for the holiday and over Sunday.

Albert G. Jennings, who arrived to-day, entertained a coasting party, followed by a dinner to-night at the clubhouse. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., Miss Julia Trowbridge, Miss Mary L. Prentice, and Thomas Crimmins.

C. VANDERBILT SELLS A HOUSE.

Disposes of Dwelling at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who recently rented the house 15 Washington Square North and became a neighbor of Mayor McClellan, sold yesterday the dwelling at 610 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street.

This house had been owned by Mr. Vanderbilt only about a year. It is of the four-story brownstone-front type, 40 by 125 feet in size, and stands on ground owned by Columbia University. It was for many years the Davies residence, and was bought from the heirs of Gen. Davies by the late F. O. Matthiessen, from whose estate Mr. Vanderbilt purchased it.

The brokers in the present sale, Horace S. Ely & Co. and Davis & Robinson, declined yesterday to make public the name of the purchaser.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Additional Subscriptions from Churches, Synagogues, and Various Other Sources.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES.

Brick Presbyterian	$1,910.28
Grace, Episcopal	1,775.10
Temple Emanu-El	1,129.92
St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	821.00
Collegiate Reformed	812.18
St. James's, Episcopal	500.00
St. George's, Episcopal	459.04
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	373.08
Broadway Tabernacle, Congregational	330.38
Riverdale, Presbyterian	305.00
Christ, Episcopal	294.63
Messiah, Unitarian	282.08
Holy Trinity, Lutheran	227.33
Society for Ethical Culture	201.08
All Angels', Episcopal	178.00
St. Matthew's, Episcopal	157.00
Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	157.00
Trinity, Episcopal	139.84
St. Agnes's, Episcopal	134.31
Holy Trinity, Episcopal	125.52
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	112.17
Divine Paternity, Universalist	62.83
Ascension, Episcopal	61.36
Mediator, Episcopal	56.93
French, Evangelical	51.71
Collegiate, Harlem, Reformed	42.13
Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	40.00
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian	31.08
Society of Friends	25.00
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	22.10
Memorial, Baptist	20.09
St. Mark's, Episcopal	19.81
Christ, Lutheran	17.61
Manor Chapel, Reformed	17.24
Incarnation Chapel, Episcopal	15.82
Cathedral Crypt	14.74
St. Mary's, Manhattanville, Episcopal	14.04
Holy Faith, Episcopal	12.48
Chapel of St Luke's Hospital	11.00
Ascension Memorial, Episcopal	12.00
St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Episcopal	10.17

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

James Henry Smith	$500	Andrew Alexander	50
W. K. Vanderbilt	200	B. F. Whitney	50
Employes of Steinway & Sons	140	Beadleston & Woerz	50
Temple Bowdoin	100	Charles Steele	25
Tiffany & Co.	100	Francis J. Paton	25
The Bradstreet Company	100	Gifford A. Cochran	25
W. B. Leeds	100	John T. Willets	25
Rutherford Stuyvesant	80	J. B. Hoyt	25
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	50	Mrs. S. F. Gerrish	25
James O. Sheldon	50	David Willcox	25
E. M. & L. K. Bulkley	50	Mrs. C. D. Blair	25
		David Lydig	25
		Eugene T. Bogert	25
		J. H. W.	25
		Brill Brothers	25
		Miss Clara Elliot	20

CIGAR AND TOBACCO TRADES.

BY SIGMUND ROSENWALD.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$100	Levi, Blumenstiel & Co.	10
E. Rosenwald & Bros.	100	M. Levy & Bros.	10
A. Cohn & Co.	100	J. Cohn & Co.	10
Satorius & Co.	100	Well & Sons	10
Fred Schultz	50	E. Spingarn	10
C. H. Spitzner & Son	25	M. E. Flaherty	10
Rothschild & Bro.	25	F. Jacoby	10
E. Hoffman & Son	25	J. Lichtenstein	10
E. Arendt & Son	25	Ruscher & Co.	10
G. Salomon & Bro.	25	Carl Vogt's Sons	10
F. & E. Cranz	25	C. R. Goldsmith & Co.	10
L. Schmid & Co.	25	C. O.	10
J. Benzl & Sons	25	Fred Frese	10
Pretzfeld & Co.	25	J. J. Schoener & Co.	10
Meyer & Mendelsohn	25	U. S. Tobacco Journal	10
G. Falk & Bro.	25	J. H. Goetze & Co.	10
S. Rossin & Son	25	Tobacco Leaf Pub. Co.	10
Cullman Bros.	25	H. Koenig, Pepper & Co.	10
E. Bach & Son	25	W. H. Stiner & Son	10
H. Duys & Co.	25	B. Rosenbluth	10
J. Hirsch & Son	25	W. Stake & Co.	10
Lichtenstein Bros.	25	Seligas, Swarez & Co.	10
J. Meyers Sons	25	Leitheiser & Son	10
Havemeyer & Vigelius	25	J. Marquesee	10
L. Friedman & Co.	25	Baker & Dubois	10
J. Sermuhlen & Sons	25	A. Blumstein & Co.	10
F. Miranda & Co.	25	L. Goldsmidt & Co.	10
J. S. Gans & Co.	25	Gershel & Bros.	10
Isaac Meyer & Co.	25	Ashner	10
Ferd. Hirsch Co.	25	G. V. Watson & Co.	10
Y. Pendas & Alverez	15	In smaller gifts	75
Palmer & Co.	15		
P. Dennerlein's Sons	10	Total	$1,315
F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.	10		

BY WALTER A. SCHIFFER.

United Cigar Mfrs.	$100	Nic. Althaus	10
M. W. Mendel & Bro.	100	Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Lith. Co.	10
Am. Lithographic Co.	50	L. C. Wagner & Co.	10
A. L. & A. G. Kaufman	25	Morris Jacoby & Co.	10
Bondy & Lederer	25	Rosenthal Bros.	10
N. Stachelberg & Co.	25	Leopold Powell & Co.	10
George Schlegel	25	E. M. Schwarz & Co.	10
Schles & Walter	25	E. Regensburg & Son	10
Heymann Bros. & Loewenstein	25	Schwarz, Kopfer & Ruckert	5
Ghio & Rovira	25	Empire Cr. Glass Sign Co.	5
L. E. Neuman & Co.	20		
Carl Upmann	20	Total	$585
N. Y. Cigar Box Co.	15		
W. Stiner, Sons & Co.	10		
H. W. Erlohs	10		

BY WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

M. Abenheim & Co.	$25	E. Muller & Co.	15
E. G. Toel & Co.	25	Wm. H. Cummings	10
Kremelberg & Co.	25		
C. Reusens	25	Total	$125

THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, reports the following additional contributions to the Woman's Fund of the collection:

Mrs. Chas. Stillman	$100	Mrs. Isaac Stern	10
Mrs. A. Huntington	100	Mrs. W. Rothschild	10
Mrs. R. F. Cutting	100	Mrs. P. D. Cravath	10
Miss Elisabeth Remsen	25	Mrs. E. C. Sampson	10
Mrs. E. Thalman	25	Miss Helen C. Butler	10
Mrs. Wm. P. Clyde	25	Mrs. S. A. Fisk	10
Mrs. M. Guggenheim	20	Mrs. R. H. Robertson	10
Mrs. E. J. Berwind	25	Mrs. E. H. Harriman	10
Miss Caroline Drayton	25	Mrs. A. Scheftel	10
Mrs. Wm. N. Crane	20	Mrs. E. Cudyke	5
Mrs. A. McC. Beard	20	Mrs. D. E. Oppenheimer	5
Mrs. D. L. Richard	15	Mrs. W. L. Bull	5
Mrs. Henry Siegel	10	Mrs. G. Sutton	5
Miss Jessie Sloane	10	Mrs. R. Gordon	5
Mrs. P. G. Dow	10	Mrs. J. Barnes	5
Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg	10	Mrs. M. S. Bernheimer	5
Mrs. J. C. Robinson	10	Mrs. M. D. Collier	5
Mrs. A. B. Lansing	10	Miss Julia Livingston	5
Mrs. W. L. Dermold	10	Mrs. J. R. Brodhead	5
Mrs. Geo. A. Dixon	10	Mrs. H. Miller	5
Mrs. Robert Hoe	10	Mrs. S. P. Blagden	5
		Mrs. M. Goldfrank	5

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY AS AN ART COLLECTOR

His New York House a Perfect Renaissance Palazzo.

Practically All the Interior Fittings Brought from Ancient Buildings in Italy—Some of the Pictures.

While William C. Whitney was by no means the first American who, to adorn his home in this country, despoiled ancient homes in the Old World, he undoubtedly went about this work in a more systematic manner than had ever been the case before. His house in New York is no storehouse of miscellaneous antiquities; nor is it, like so many other residences here, made up of apartments each of a different style, but it is a singularly perfect specimen of a Renaissance home, and illustrates better than most museums the decorative arts of Italy of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The house at 871 Fifth Avenue is in some ways a better specimen of a palace of the days of Alexander VI. and Leonardo than can be found in Italy.

So various were Mr. Whitney's activities that the papers, in speaking of his life, have almost lost sight of his interest in art; but this interest was of the keenest, and Mr. Whitney possessed an amount of knowledge and taste which distinguished him from most wealthy amateurs here and in Europe. He spent money lavishly, but every dollar he spent was to good purpose, and every object bought for his Fifth Avenue home was acquired with a view to enhancing the general effect of the interior.

Of course Mr. Whitney bought only a very small proportion of the things which made his New York house so remarkable directly. Agents in Italy did most of the buying, and Stanford White designed the general decorative scheme and advised Mr. Whitney in regard to the purchase of art treasures, but the owner of the house knew perfectly well what he wanted, and personally supervised everything. The writer was with him one day when he entered his ballroom, which is almost the only room in the house decorated in the French manner. A small piece of furniture which was somewhat out of harmony with its surroundings immediately attracted his attention, and he called a servant and ordered its removal. The jarring note struck by this object was so slight that only a trained eye could have detected it.

Mr. Whitney chose the Italian Renaissance period for his home because, as he said, he wanted a "homelike house," and in his view the French styles could not provide this. Needless to say, to decorate a house in this manner is for more difficult and costly than if one of the more usual styles be chosen, and to do as Mr. Whitney did and buy the original objects instead of having them imitated is impossible except for a man of great wealth.

There is hardly a modern piece of work to be found anywhere in the house with the exception of the floors, while each detail is the most perfect of its kind that it was possible to find. The chimney-pieces, for instance, are nearly all elaborate works in marble from old Italian palaces; the hangings are from similar sources; the ceilings of several of the larger rooms were taken bodily from famous buildings in Europe, and the furniture and much of the woodwork are of a like character.

The bronze gates of the house came from the Doria Palace at Rome. On the main floor the principal hall is approached by the entrance on Sixty-eighth Street. A portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck—a finer one than that in the National Gallery in London—hangs at one side of a short flight of steps, and another splendid painting on the other side. Between them is a magnificent silver hanging lamp, a masterpiece of Italian Renaissance craftsmanship.

The color scheme of the hall is red and white. The portières and other draperies are of old figured velvet. One of the most beautiful objects in the hall is a cassone, the paintings on which are

CORBIN LAUDS ROOT AT GENESEE FEAST

Says His Call to Places Higher Is Clearly Within Hearing.

JEROME PREACHES CIVIC DUTY

Other Speakers Heard—President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and Grover Cleveland Among Those Who Send Regrets.

Memories of the Genesee Valley's three pioneers, Rochester, Fitzhugh, and Carroll, and the Hundred-Acre Tract, were awakened, and the shades of Sam Patch and Mary Jemison invoked at the sixth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Rochester's executives, from Jonathan Child to Cutler, were toasted, and the memories of Mortimer F. Reynolds, Hamlet Scrantom, and Everard Peck properly revered. The Genesee Valley spirit never for one second lagged from 6 o'clock until long past midnight.

There gathered sons of the Genesee from Warsaw, Attica, Geneseo, Lima, Mount Morris, Dansville, Arcade, Belmont, Angelica, Irondequoit, Scottsville, Caledonia, Rochester, and the confines of Greater New York to the number of 350. Speeches ran from the statistics of Gen. Corbin and the civics of Jerome to the wit of Job Hedges and the patriotic flights of Charles Emory Smith.

Twenty-seven tables were arranged in the banquet hall for the guests. The speakers' table was on a dais. The great seal of New York State, with the seal of New York City, and the seal of Rochester in gold and blue, were suspended above it.

Throughout the dinner the Society of the Genesee Quartet sang songs to popular airs, one and all devoted to flinging quips at the best known of the members of the organization. The masterpiece was an offertory in seven stanzas set to "Mr. Dooley," where Hammond Odell, Chairman of the Dinner Committee; Dr. Brickner, toastmaster; Dr. Munn, Louis Wiley, Job E. Hedges, E. S. Marvin, and William T. Jerome were lampooned to the intense satisfaction of the guests.

MENU IN IROQUOIS.

The menu booklet afforded students of the language of the Iroquois ample opportunity to study what was coming to them from the kitchens of the Waldorf, for, save the liquids, which seemingly had no equivalent in the Seneca-Mohawk-Onondaga tongue, every dish and delicacy was printed in the "aboriginese."

There was a key to only one thing on the menu. "Opautch" was the word, and from the fact that a footnote appeared to the effect that they were from certain Monroe County orchards, the guests deciphered "opautch" as apples. Beyond that, solving the menu was only by active participation in what it named.

The menu bore a photogravure of the founder of Rochester, Col. Nathaniel Rochester of Westmoreland County, Va. The High Falls of the Genesee, over which Sam Patch leaped to fame with a white bear and later to greater fame and death in 1829, were depicted on the menu.

Therein the Genesee Valley was described as being "a good land, a land of brooks, of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olive, oil, and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it."

Toastmaster Samuel M. Brickner, retiring President of the organization, spoke upon every subject that could possibly interest a Genesee Valley man. Among other things he said:

"First of all I must thank you for installing me in the place graced by my predecessors. The poet Johnson, whose graceful verse and classical phrase have become part of our history; the versatile and beloved Wiley, upon whose Lilliputian shoulders rests, Atlas-like, the responsibility of having given birth to the Society of the Genesee; the witty Hedges, of Dansville origin, whose jests and flashes are like a sip of ancient wine in memory—although they are not chestnuts; the learned and dignified Terry, who was the inspiration of last year's dinner.

"Our organization has prospered in the year that has flown. In the same proportion that stocks have gone down have we risen in membership. Nineteen hundred and three may have given Wall Street a black eye and may be so known to history, but in the greater annals of the Society of the Genesee it will be remembered as the banner year in membership. Small matter to us, indeed, that securities are cut in half; we are bulls, bulls on the Society of the Genesee. Japan and Russia are busy sending each other daily final ultimatums, and Panama and Colombia have given some of our elder statesmen occasion for thought. But these things give us no grave concern, for at any time we shall be ready to annex the Colombians, the Panamammas, and the Panapapas, and the little Panapikins, the Japs, and the Russians to the Society of the Genesee, wherein there is eternal peace."

Mr. Brickner introduced as the first speaker Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who spoke to "The Army of the United States." Among other things, Gen. Corbin referred to the work of the late William C. Whitney as Secretary of the Navy, and Elihu Root as Secretary of War. He praised both in measureless terms, and bespoke for Mr. Root a call to higher places. His speech with relation to the maker of the modern navy and to the reconstructor of the army, as the speaker chose to style the two Secretaries, was as follows:

"To the genius and patriotism of two citizens of New York the army and navy owe much of what they are and what they may reasonably hope to be. Mr. Whitney had enlarged and intelligent ideas of a navy and he had the courage and force to put those ideas into operation, thereby providing us with ships of a kind and in numbers that awakened new life in our navy that arrested the attention of the world. All in all, the White Squadron was the most notable creative event in the history of the service. It was the foundation, so to speak, on which our present splendid navy has been built.

"To Mr. Root the army owes more than to any other one man—citizen or soldier. We in the service recognize his great work. The people of the country at large will not fully appreciate its value until it has been put to the test of war, so that in a large sense a full appreciation of Mr. Root's work will come with future generations. As time goes on his greatness will grow.

ROOT THE MARKED MAN.

"Mr. Root's services have been of a character that makes him the marked man of his day. It is difficult to find anywhere in the history of the country where a man has given so freely and fully his time and opportunities for his country's good.

"Mr. Root and Mr. Whitney were fortunate in passing their youth under the wholesome and stimulating influence of life in the country. Country boys see more to do than those reared in cities. Success, and even heaven, seems more possible and much nearer when viewed from the fields of the farm and garden than through the soot-laden skies of the city.

"The feature of their lives that arrests our attention is the singular thoroughness in all they have ever undertaken. This they did as students, as teachers, as lawyers, and as Cabinet ministers. Their careers are lessons for the youth of the country, demonstrating the fact that intelligence and usefulness are born of industry and not of indolence. I, perhaps better than any other of his friends or fellow-citizens, can testify to Mr. Root's discouragements and obstacles that he met in his work in Washington and how well he overcame them.

"When temporary failure overtook his efforts he did not quit and complain, but viewed the situation with calmness and began anew to make more plain and more acceptable the measures he wished to accomplish. Success to him meant only duty done; it meant improvement in the methods of the service; it meant much to the country—to him it meant only the satisfaction known to every other patriotic citizen—nothing more. In this there is a lesson valuable to all.

"The influence of his life will be far reaching, and all must yet see in the vigor of the manhood he possesses much more usefulness to his country, and the call to places higher than he has yet filled is clearly within the hearing of those who listen.

"The pasing of Mr. Whitney and the return of Mr. Root to private life at this time have made them and their splendid services uppermost in the minds of our people, and you will join with me in paying them this poor tribute. In the case of one we lay it on his bier; to the other we place it at his feet. We mourn and cherish the memory of one; we cheer the other on. Their names will for all time stand for a better army and a better navy than the country knew before their day."

JEROME ON HOME RULE.

District Attorney Jerome prefaced his toast to "Civic Duties" by regretting that the society had apparently forgotten all about the three greatest notables the valley had ever produced—Joe Smith, founder of Mormonism; the Fox sisters, and the Cardiff Giant. This was greeted with prolonged laughter. Mr. Jerome, turning to the serious, referred to the old families of the valley whose names were spoken in every family, as it was in the Jerome family when the District Attorney's father resided in Rochester, and how they were now nearly all passed away. Particular reference was made to Roswell Hart and Mortimer F. Reynolds, the first white child born in Rochester.

As Mr. Jerome rose to speak he was greeted with the song, "Down Where the Wurtzburger Flows."

"I see I am down for a toast," said the District Attorney, "and as it is the only note I have, I am like the bird who if it cannot sing can squawk. Civic duty. I have always resented the annexation of that word civic, and I like it simply 'duty.' It seems to relegate it to the field of minor moralities. We confess our faults. Our sisters say they are extravagant in dress, and we know the man who takes the flier in Wall Street he will secretly confess his guilt to you, and still think it is a minor morality and smile at it.

"I have yet to find a man who will say to me that he is a liar, not honest, yet if you impeach his greater moralities he will resent it. Impeach his minor moralities, he will laugh. He never placed his civic duty in the same sense as his sense of honor. To-day it is questionable whether an honest man can go into public life, any more than a poor man can afford it. It's a sacrifice. The Nation was built by sacrifices.

"You and I must make public life so pure and so sweet that when the time comes, a man will not consider whether he can or can not afford it. This looking at it as a minor morality is the curse of the situation. I regret the suspicion of degradation in our public life.

"I have been away in the wilds of New Mexico for thirty days, and for the first time look at a newspaper, and there I see one side making the bluff of giving home rule and offering a home rule which they know the other side will not accept. The one is trying to put the other into a hole. Some evidently think that you can take anything and stamp it home rule, and it will improve our body politic.

"Not until each man puts his duty to the State on the same level with his duty to his God and his self-respect and resents the imputation that he is not doing his civic duty as a reflection upon him will the situation be improved. Then a statute may help the body politic. Not until the civic duty is relegated from the field of minor to the greater moralities, and until that time comes it is useless to talk of the benefits of statute enactment. Give us men who will be right and be right ourselves and the Nation will take care of itself. Printed words will not give us better things. It never has and it never can."

Job E. Hedges, more than any one else, succeeded in keeping the members and their guests in a continual laugh. He related an anecdote wherein the late Mayor Strong and he figured which brought forth intense merriment. Mr. Hedges took issue with some parts of Mr. Jerome's toast.

"The country is in no danger while the Genesee Valley lasts," said he. "It is not whether we save the country but who does it. Jerome and I have fought and bled and died together for our country again and again and we expect to do it even yet again.

"The Genesee Valley can encompass anything. Take war, for instance. It has here to-night Wheeler for the past, Corbin for the present, and Jerome for the future.

"If anybody rides through Rochester they are eligible to membership in this society, and anybody who can get through Rochester with his life ought to be eligible. Why, the Genesee Valley lies between Rochester and Dansville. (Hedges's old home.) Once Peekskill was of human interest, it is true, but the Aztec age has passed. We now dwell with human life, not history."

Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford responded to the toast "The Genesee Valley and the Navy." Dr. Frank S. Meara spoke to "The Followers of Hippocrates" and won a good round of applause by the depth of feeling which characterized his remarks. County Judge Arthur E. Sutherland of Monroe spoke to the toast "The Law of the Land," ex-Charities Commissioner Homer Folks responded to "The Citizen and the Public Charities," and ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith brought forth round after round of applause by an address upon "The Law of Liberty." His reference to the Boxer uprising of 1900 and the Japanese troops was particularly well received. Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers spoke to the toast "Brooklyn as a Storm Centre."

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Many letters of regret were read, including the following: President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Odell, Mayor McClellan, Alton B. Parker, Mayor Cutler of Rochester, David J. Hill, Secretary Cortelyou, ex-Gov. Black, Circuit Judge Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis, Booker T. Washington, Woodrow Wilson, Timothy Woodruff, Arthur T. Hadley, Bishop Potter of New York, Chentung Laing Cheng, Chinese Minister, and David B. Hill.

The President's letter follows:

Let me extend my good wishes to the Society of the Genesee. I wish it were in my power to be with you.

Grover Cleveland wrote:

Of course I should be glad to meet the members of the Society of Genesee at the next dinner of the organization on the 6th of February, but I cannot see my way clear to accept your invitation to do so. The fact is, invitations of this sort are so numerous in these days that there is but one safe way for me to do in order to avoid perplexities and complications—to decline them all. I fully appreciate your courtesy in remembering me in this connection and I want you to know that, if I could consistently do so, it would delight me to attend the dinner of the Society of the Genesee, and accept the generous hospitality which you personally tender.

This product of the pen of Simeon Ford was placed in evidence:

Sorry I can't accept your kind invitation to dine with the Genesee Society, but I am off the boards. My last expiring shriek was at the autcmobile dinner.

Among those present were Justice William E. Werner, Deputy Attorney General J. Fort Slocum, ex-Judge John D. Lynn, Louis Wiley, Randolph Guggenheimer, Paul A. Rochester, Arthur G. Yates, Hamilton Odell, Judge Edward T. Bartlett, Justice Edwin A. Nash, Lucien N. Littauer, Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, and Rear Admiral A. B. H. Lille.

SPIES IN STUDENTS' MEETING.

Russians in Paris Handle Roughly Four Men Found Taking Notes.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—There is in the Latin Quarter—in the Avenue de Choisy to be precise—a casino which is the favorite haunt of the Russian student colony of Paris. In its hall, years ago, the celebrated dancer, Casque d'Or, made her début, and since her day many lesser lights have passed across the same stage.

Meetings of all sorts are constantly held—students and laborers in turn use the hall—and a good deal of "tall talk" may occasionally be heard there.

Last Friday night a large gathering of Russian students, with a good sprinkling of women, gathered there to hear speeches, and until the small hours of the morning, the proceedings went on uninterruptedly. Then suddenly some one raised a cry of "A spy!" A wild hubbub instantly ensued, and an individual who had been taking copious notes all the evening began to make for the door. At the same moment three other persons equally armed with note books made a rush for a side room, and, dragging up a board from the floor, dropped all their papers down out of sight.

Caught and roughly handled by the excited throng, they made a plucky resistance, but in the meantime the proprietor, anxious for the safety of his furniture, sent for the police. The Commissary of the quarter, wearing his scarf of office, made his entry into the hall and found the four suspected men stripped of hats and overcoats, standing on the platform, while photographs of them were being taken, to be distributed hereafter around the colony, so that wherever they may hereafter be found, whether in France or elsewhere, they may be recognized and excluded from all meetings.

Thus pilloried, they were the object of profound derision, the women being specially caustic in their remarks. Finally rescued and carried away by the police, they refused to bring any kind of action against their aggressors. R. S.

BUSINESS A PROFESSION

Robert C. Ogden's Speech at School of Commerce Dinner.

Education and Cultivation Made Necessary for Men in Trade Because of Changing Conditions.

That business is a profession, and that the business man, and not the lawyer, should be considered the typical citizen of the United States were the sentiments expressed by all of the men who responded to toasts at last night's dinner of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of the New York University at the Hotel Vendome.

Robert C. Ogden declared that the great danger of business is its narrowing influences, and said that a new type of man is necessary to cope with the changing conditions in the commercial world—a man of education and cultivation who has knowledge of commercial geography, the applied sciences, literature, languages, and particularly of the institution known as man. Mr. Ogden said that he had noticed a difficulty among both young men and old to comprehend the change that is going on in the business world.

"It has been said," continued Mr. Ogden, "that popular education is the greatest of all inventions, and that commerce is the greatest science of the age. I believe these things to be true, and that we are entering upon a new stage of development. In the days of my youth it used to be believed that the way to fit a man for the business of life was to shove him out into it and leave him to paddle his own canoe. Experience was the only thing considered essential.

"It is different to-day. Now we have industrial and railroad combinations taking on large organic life, and there must be a new set of men with a new kind of education to deal with the new and larger questions, a type of man who can sit down by himself and do deep, hard thinking, and determine upon what is necessary to meet the changed condition. Men of school education are essential to-day, men of imagination—though sometimes we have a little too much imagination. That is evidenced in Wall Street frequently, and we know the bad results that follow. But the ordinary business man must be imaginative. He must dream dreams, he must see visions, he must enjoy his work by putting his educated brains into it, he must look into the future he has to unfold and then bring into that unfolding joy for himself and the betterment of the conditions of his own and his neighbors' lives.

"The other evening I sat at table with the President of Harvard, and he told me that he included business along with the other so-called learned professions; that he believed manufacturing and commerce should be classed with law, literature, and philosophy. This is excellent testimony. There is no doubt that the business men of the future must be men of the university."

Dean Joseph French Johnson of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, spoke at length on the work of the school, and said:

"If the American people are to deal successfully with the new commercial and financial problems of the age, they must cease to rely exclusively upon the knowledge and skill which they gain from experience alone. The science of business has become a necessity to the practical business man, just as physics and mathematics have long been indispensable to the practical engineer. This country has reached a stage in its development where experience in business must be supplemented by that education which the schools alone can give."

Other speakers were Patrick Calhoun, George Haven Putnam, Charles N. Fowler, and three undergraduates of the school; Archie W. Dunham, Howard McNayr, and Warren S. Pangborn. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was one of the guests, but had to leave early. Among those who sent letters of regret were J. Pierpont Morgan, Stuyvesant Fish, Jacob Schiff, Whitelaw Reid, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Cornelius N. Bliss, James H. Hyde, and Isidor Straus.

Mr. Straus wrote: "It certainly would be of interest to me to observe the character of your students in this new field of education to the practical man. The theories which aim to make through scientific methods that which has heretofore been conceived possible only through practical lessons cannot be other than attractive."

TOLD STORIES OF McKINLEY.

Dr. Pritchett Talked to the Rockefeller Bible Class About War Maps.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible class, which meets every Saturday night, last night listened to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who made a short address on "The United States Government and Its Opportunities." Dr. Pritchett was Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey just prior to and during the Spanish war. In introducing Dr. Pritchett, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"It is what a man is and does that makes him a man, not something that comes to him by descent or from outside circumstances. We hear a great deal about luck and about things coming a man's way. There may be something in that, but there is a great deal more in a man's seizing the opportunities that come to him."

Dr. Pritchett told some of his experiences with President McKinley:

"The day after the battle of Manila I took a big chart of Manila Bay to the President, and he was overjoyed because he did not know there was such a thing in the country. He was just receiving the dispatches that told of the battle from the Navy Department, and we followed the movements of Dewey's vessels on the chart until the last dispatch, which told of the sinking of the last Spanish vessel, had been received. That was a great moment.

"After that he charged me to furnish him with geographic information, and when Cervera's fleet left Spain I had a map made which took in Spain, the West Indies, and the intervening ocean. One day I went over to the White House and found him with a telegram in his hand and carefully scanning the map.

"'Where is Curacao?' he asked.

"I told him that it was further south, and not on the map. He looked up at me quizzically and replied:

"'Well, how can I keep track of Cervera when he gets off your map?' Then I had a bigger map made."

SAYS PROTEST IS TOO LATE.

Maryland Trust Receiver Replies to Move of New York Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—A new chapter in the affairs of the Maryland Trust Company was recorded to-day in the reply of Receiver McLane to the suit of the National City Bank of New York. The impression prevailed that the bank, to which the Maryland Trust Company owes about $375,000, would join other large creditors and approve the plan to borrow $2,000,000 to complete the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway. The bank not only objected to the loan, but demanded an immediate sale of the assets of the trust company and the appointment of a co-receiver.

In his reply Receiver McLane maintains that the objections to the loan were not filed within the time specified by the court, although the bank was fully informed in advance of the plan.

J. Pierpont Morgan Lord Minto's Guest.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 6.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here this afternoon from Quebec. He drove straight to Rideau Hall, where he is the guest of Lord Minto.

AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT

THE RUSSIAN BEAR IS MOVING

and everybody wants a map of Manchuria, Korea and Japan.

The Commercial Agent of the United States at Vladivostok says: "The best map of Manchuria is in the New York Central's 'Four-Track Series' No. 28." This map was made by Rand, McNally & Co. for this publication, and will enable you to trace the movement of both armies and navies.

No. 28 contains a large amount of extremely interesting information in regard to China, "The Sphinx of the Twentieth Century," and is "an interesting advertisement."

A copy will be sent free, post paid, on receipt of seven cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

DEUEL DISCUSSES EXCISE

Selling Liquor on Sunday Is Not Morally a Crime, He Says.

At Columbia County Association Banquet Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Also Deplores the Worship of Mammon.

A gathering of men of law, politics, business, and official life sat down to the third annual dinner of the Columbia County Association at the Hotel Savoy last night. Two sons of that county came in for especial honor from the speakers of the evening—President Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden. Abner S. Haight, President of the association, presided at the guest table, and among those that sat by him and responded to toasts were Justice Joseph M. Deuel, ex-President of the Board of City Magistrates, and now sitting in Special Sessions; the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, William A. Harder, Mayor of Hudson; J. Rider Cady, Albert W. Harris, Dr. Irving Townsend, Justice James J. Fitzgerald, and Thomas Wilson.

Speaking to the toast "The Magistrate—What He Is," Justice Deuel took occasion to explain his attitude on the excise question.

"Selling liquor on Sunday," he said, "is not a crime morally; it is contrary to a mere dictum of the Legislature, which is a dictum governed by the clock. After knowing the administration of law in this city intimately, knowing it for nine years, I can say emphatically that the Magistrates here stand for the right enforcement of law. It is only in cases of this kind (the excise) involving the dictums of Legislatures, petty regulations of the Health Board, or Aldermen that there is a difference in the ruling of the Magistrates. If any question of property or public weal or safety is involved, you can depend upon it the Magistrates will stand together as one man."

Justice Deuel said that when he had presided at the last meeting of the Board of Magistrates he had quoted figures to show the proportion of cases held by the various Magistrates, and afterward the papers had taken the matter up and one had headed a report of the meeting "Deuel Angers Magistrates." If any Magistrate had been angered by what he had said on that occasion, he declared, it was that individual's fault, as he must have thought the coat fitted and put it on.

According to Justice Deuel, he held the record for the lowest number of convictions in excise cases of 53 per cent., while another Magistrate held the highest of 70 per cent., a difference of 17 per cent. Of 194 cases which he held for trial, Justice Deuel said 102 resulted in convictions, while 92 were discharged, giving a percentage of 53 for convictions. The Magistrate who had the record for the highest number of convictions, held only 89, of which 62 were convicted and 27 discharged, giving a percentage of 70 for convictions.

President Haight in his opening address paid a graceful tribute to his predecessor in the chair, Jacob F. Miller, to whom he presented, on behalf of the society, a beautiful book of pictures illustrating the historic scenes in Columbia County.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, speaking to the sentiment "Men and Ministers," deplored the worship of Mammon, which he said so widely prevailed.

"I thank God they have not profaned God's acre yet by putting on any man's tombstone the number of millions he left at his death," he said. He declared that the spirit of seeking material reward had even affected the colleges. In making a tour of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and other prominent institutions, he said he had asked the number of young men preparing for the ministry, and he had been informed that hardly any were entering such courses.

J. Rider Cady spoke of "Columbia County Lawyers," and delivered a eulogy on President Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden.

ANDREW LANG COMPLAINS.

Too Many People of His Name, He Says, Who Worry Him in Various Ways.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Andrew Lang complains in Longmans that writers in prose and verse bearing his baptismal name and surname are thick upon the ground.

"Now they write in the press," he says, "that Mr. John Morley is not so religious a man as the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone; again they write on Prince Charlie, or they pour forth their hearts in songs and hymns. The results are not agreeable to me, for people write from England and America to complain that my prose and verse are not up to sample, meaning the prose and verse of the other Andrew Langs. Moreover, a lady, signing herself 'Your loving little friend, Loule —,' has written to remind me of the dear old days when she and I wandered, on Summer eves, in the sylvan shades of Hyde Park, while I recited my own poems. The passages quoted are certainly not from my humble pen, so it must be one of the other Andrews who plays the idyllic shepherd in Hyde Park."

VACCINATED BY STRATAGEM.

Scruples of English Objectors Overcome at Slight Expense.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The authorities of Leith hit on a wonderfully successful scheme for overcoming the difficulty public vaccinators had experienced in getting lodging house inmates to be operated on. They give half a crown to every person who accepts vaccination.

It is said the vaccinators are busy now from morning to night, and that men and women who a few days ago were the most obstreperous anti-vaccinationists are miserable because they get a chance to earn only one half crown. Meanwhile the liquor saloons are doing an enormous business.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION'S HEAD.

Report That George Stanley of Cleveland Will Be Elected President.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—George Stanley of this city, it is reported here, will be elected President of the New York and Long Island Traction Company at the next meeting of the directors and Charles Thrasher, formerly of Cleveland, Vice President and General Manager. The election will probably take place during the coming week.

Mr. Stanley is in the East now, having gone there in connection with the extensions the company is to build to connect with the Kings County Elevated Road. This construction will begin as soon as work can be done in the Spring and the road will be in operation during the Summer. The chief value of the extension is that it will give the New Yorkers a direct line to the new $1,000,000 racing park established by August Belmont.

KIT-KAT CLUB EXHIBIT

Paintings and Sketches Seen Through a Haze of Smoke.

A Startling Lesson in Lights and Colors—Some of the Notable Pictures Shown.

The Kit-Kat Club held its twentieth annual smoker last night at its home, 12 East Fifteenth Street. The gathering was on the second floor of the building, where pictures and sketches of the artists were on exhibition. So many of the artists and their friends attended that it became necessary to remove the door from its hinges to let in the crowd, as well as to save those inside from suffocation. As each artist was busily engaged with a long pipe, a committee of one was appointed to stand outside, close to the nearest fire-alarm box, to keep strangers or straggling policemen from turning in an alarm of fire at sight of the clouds of smoke pouring from the windows.

The coat-of-arms of the club, a triangle, inclosing a feline and her offspring, a very diminutive cat, had been regilded and decorated with paper lotus flowers. At the far end of the big room where the artists work three evenings every week, using the same model, there was a huge punch bowl. In the early part of the evening it was filled with an innocent mixture of claret and lemonade. Back of the bowl was an open door through which the younger members managed now and then to spill into the punch liquors from flasks, making a mixture of whisky—rye and Scotch—brandy, gin, and rum, so that, as one of the members put it shortly before the musical programme began:

"One drink of that punch assures you that you are really an artist, and of the fact that spending your days working for your bread and butter by drawing illustrations for magazines and other periodicals is a great injustice. The second makes you forget that you have a grievance with the Hanging Committee. After the third you are not sure whether you are Sir Joshua Reynolds or Rubens. If you dare another you forget all about your greatness and want to go out doors to paint the town a vivid red. Then if you are not in the hospital the next day you are sure to be on the water wagon."

The exhibits of the artists, according to those who have had their pictures hung there before and who feel themselves graduated post-graduates of the Kit-Kat, were superior to any previous showing of the club.

There were fewer nudes, but such as there were proved surprises, and also instructive in the science of light. When the figures were painted from the models the illumination furnished was by ordinary gas jets. Under the white light of the mantled burners arranged for the exhibit the skins of the figures appeared of a deep red-brown hue, much to the chagrin of the painters and the amusement of the critics.

Among the exhibits that attracted particular attention were those of Otto Wix, recently returned from the Canadian Rockies and the Yosemite Valley. He had faithfully reproduced what he saw. The first look at his pictures gave the visitor the impression that he must be looking at the original mountains through powerful lenses. Even the shadows on the surface of lakes were sharp and distinct free from the artistic license of imagination, that may dull exactness for the sake of fancy. A second look and one realized he was looking through an atmosphere so clear that dullest eye must see great distances.

Arthur E. Blackmore contributed two landscapes. One was of Stony Brook, just when the clouds are clearing in the evening after a stormy day. The picture was delightful in the promise of a brighter to-morrow. His other exhibit was the violet haze following the setting of the sun, "A Woodland Scene." This came in for a large measure of praise, although the light was trying for a violet haze.

Benjamin Wells, President of the club, was represented by several exquisite drawings, and W. S. Budworth exhibited a very clever panel, "A Cloud Effect." Among the other pictures that attracted attention and approval were the following:

E. T. Quinn, sketch of himself; B. Wells, figure study and landscape; F. Lloyd, still life and landscapes; William Sommer, study of head and children; R. Murray, head of old lady; and study of girl; E. Sartsch, landscapes; Victor Serard, Indian smoking; W. S. Budworth, marine study; J. J. Murphy, landscape with cattle; R. O. Carter, landscape; W. H. Lisle, portrait of mother; Walter Rayner, flower studies, and F. R. Wesley, landscapes.

CLOTHIERS' CREDIT BUREAU.

Not a Dollar Lost by a Majority of Its Members in 1903.

The value of a scientific system of credit reporting has been fully illustrated by the work of the credit bureau of the Clothiers' Association of New York during last year. Not a dollar has been lost during 1903 by a majority of the members of the association through bad debts, and this is attributed solely to the work of the credit bureau.

The Clothiers' Association is one of the pioneers in the system of trade credit associations. There are now several trades similarly protected, but nearly all of the associations have modeled their credit bureau closely on that of the clothiers. The main feature of the work of the clothiers' bureau is the system of prompt reports on all purchases by retailers or jobbers from members of the association. Each customer is rated as able to safely buy a certain quantity of goods. His purchases are carefully kept track of by the actuary, and as soon as he is seen to have passed the limit set for him the attention of those who have sold him goods is called to it.

He is at once required to explain the reason for his unusual purchases, and unless he can do so satisfactorily his credit is cut off. In more than one case men who had suddenly increased their purchases over the usual amounts were sent for and told that while no one for a moment thought of accusing them of preparing for a profitable failure, it would be well for them to return the goods purchased by them over what it had been determined they had a legitimate output for. They did so in each case, and all of them are in business yet.

The actuary is required to keep secret the names of the clothiers who report to him on any particular customer so that it is impossible for any one to learn through the credit bureau to whom his competitor is selling goods.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF

Women's Gloves,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY,

FEBRUARY 8th and 9th,

COMPRISING

1,000 dozen Pairs Real Kid Gloves,

$1.00 PER PAIR. $11.00 PER DOZEN PAIRS.

Regular Price $1.50 per pair.

1,000 dozen Pairs Lambskin Gloves,

78c. PER PAIR. $8.75 PER DOZEN PAIRS.

Regular Price $1.00 per pair.

NOTICE—Gloves advertised at dozen prices are arranged in boxes containing six pairs of Black, White or assorted shades of Tan and Mode, one size in each box.

Black Silk Department.

For TUESDAY:

5,000 yds. of Black Silk Crepe de Chine

(DOUBLE WIDTH), WILL BE OFFERED AT SPECIAL SALE,

On TUESDAY, February 9th

Lace Department.

HAND-EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND ROBES, ALSO NOVELTY LACE AND LINEN COMBINATION ROBES, (UNMADE), NEWEST EFFECTS IN LACE EDGES, GALOONS, INSERTINGS AND ALL-OVERS, IN THE CORRECT DESIGNS FOR SPRING, 1904.

On MONDAY, February 8th,

A NUMBER OF Black Lace Robes (UNMADE), WHICH HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS OCCASION WILL BE OFFERED AT

$28.00, REGULAR PRICE $40.00.

Leather Novelties, Travelling Articles, Etc.

LUNCHEON CASES OF LEATHER OR WICKER, WITH ASSORTED FITTINGS FOR TEA OR LUNCH, ARRANGED FOR TWO, FOUR OR SIX PERSONS.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR AUTOMOBILE TOURING USE.

ALSO BAGS AND SUIT CASES, LEATHER OR SILK LINED, FITTED WITH TOILET ARTICLES OF STERLING SILVER AND EBONY.

Colored Dress Goods.

On Monday and Tuesday, February 8th and 9th,

Imported Canvas Veiling,

IN GREYS, CASTORS, TANS, BROWN, CARDINAL, RESEDA, NAVY, IVORY AND WHITE, 46 INCHES WIDE,

REGULAR PRICE $1.25, AT 75c. PER YARD.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

Boot and Shoe Department.

A SELECTION IS SHOWN OF THE BEST STYLES OF BOOTS, HALF SHOES AND SLIPPERS, FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN, SUITABLE BOTH FOR PRESENT WEAR AND FOR THE EARLY SPRING SEASON.

(SHOWROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR.)

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES

THIS WEEK'S OPENINGS.

"Twelfth Night," Knickerbocker, Monday.
"The Crown Prince," West End, Monday.
"The Pit," Lyric, Wednesday.
"Quincy Adams Sawyer," American, Monday.

Right upon the heels of Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner in a Shakespearean revival comes Viola Allen in "Twelfth Night." She will appear to-morrow night at the Knickerbocker Theatre as Viola—a part the name of which surely ought to make her feel at home. Her success in other cities has been great, and, judging from the enthusiasm with which Shakespearean revivals have been received here this year, Miss Allen should have a very successful season at the Knickerbocker.

The incidental music for the production was furnished by Robert O. Jenkins, an expert in Elizabethan music. The music for "Come Away, Death" and "Oh, Mistress Mine" was written by Augustus Barratt. Prof. George Walter Dawson of the University of Pennsylvania, and an authority on the subject of Italian gardens, made the design for Olivia's Garden. The garden scene is made particularly prominent in Miss Allen's production. Prof. Dawson's drawing in water color was painted for stage use by Emens. The cast:

Orsino, Duke of Illyria.....Mr. John Craig
Sebastian, Twin Brother to Viola..Mr. J. Young
Antonio, friend to Sebastian..Mr. C. Leslie Allen
Valentine, gentleman attending on the Duke.....Mr. Robinson Newbold
Curio, gentleman attending on the Duke.....Mr. Percy C. Waram
Sir Toby Belch, uncle to Olivia.....Mr. Clarence Handyside
Sir Andrew Aguecheck, a foolish Knight.....Mr. Frank Currier
Malvolio, steward to Olivia.....Mr. John Blair
Fabian, servant to Olivia.....Mr. F. P. Stevens
Feste, a jester, servant to Olivia..Mr. E. Howard
A Sea Captain, friend of Viola..Mr. F. Andrews
A Priest.....Mr. John C. Lane
First Officer.....Mr. F. J. Bennett
Second Officer.....Mr. C. W. Atwood
Olivia, a lady of Illyria.....Miss Grace Elliston
Marie, confidant to Olivia.....Miss Zeffie Tilbury
Viola.....Miss Allen

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Now, after hearing about its out-of-town successes for many months, New Yorkers are at last to see "The Pit" at the Lyric Wednesday evening. It is a dramatization of Frank Norris's novel of the same name, has several hundred speaking parts, is produced under the management of William A. Brady, and is said to be mounted with great elaborateness. The dramatization was made by Channing Pollock, whose principal work in the past has been writing for the magazines and newspapers. He has written some short plays, but "The Pit" is really his first important venture into the field of drama.

It is hardly necessary to tell the story of the play; the novel has been widely read and its characters are now familiar to the reading public. Curtis Jadwin, the hero of the tale, tries to corner wheat. He is overpowering. But he can't make wheat stop growing. He conquers men, but he can't conquer nature. Finally he goes mad, in accordance with the habit of unfortunate speculators. In his struggle in the pit he forgets his wife. She is on the point of deserting him for another, but when he comes to her, worn out by the fight, with his fierceness all gone, she takes him in her arms and brings him back to life. Thus ends "The Pit." Here is part of the cast:

Curtis Jadwin.....Wilton Lackaye
Sheldon Corthell.....White Whitelesey
Samuel Gretry.....William Hazeltine
Charles Cressler.....A. H. Stuart
Landry Court.....Douglas Fairbanks
Norman Everhard, actor.....Ed. Ralston
George Lurkin, actor.....J. C. Matthews
George Roland, actor.....Kenneth Davenport
Fred Hartley.....Charles Kenyon
Mons. Gerardy.....Robert P. Gibbs
Calvin Hardy Crookes.....Franklyn Roberts
David Scannel.....Hale Hamilton
Sweeny.....Bowman Ralston
Margus, a dereliet.....Joseph A. Wilkes
Louis Wiggin, head clerk for Gretry, Converse & Co.....Richard Webster
Henry Knapp, press agent for the Metropolitan Opera Company.....John Fogarty
Biggs, a butler.....Howard Boulden
Laura Dearborn.....Jane Oaker
Page Dearborn.....Marion Chapman
Mrs. Emily Wessels.....Agnes Findlay
Mrs. Charles Cressler.....Maude Wilson
Mrs. Kate Ferguson.....Vera Zalene
Isabel Gretry.....Margaret Kenmare
Miss Curtis, a newspaper woman..Adeline Dunlap
Mrs. De Puysant.....Mrs. Powhatan Gordon
Mrs. Stokes.....Mabel Findlay
Mrs. Carter.....Amber Lawlord

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It is not common for Harlem to have an important opening. But James K. Hackett is to appear at the West End Theatre tomorrow evening in "The Crown Prince," by George H. Broadhurst. It is probable that Mr. Hackett is glad to get back to a romantic rôle after his experience as a Western mountaineer in "John Ermine of the Yellowstone." Rather a peculiar coincidence is that Mary Mannering, Mr. Hackett's wife, will be his rival for Harlem honors this week, for she will be at the Harlem Opera House, only a hundred yards from and on the same street as the West End.

"The Crown Prince" has already been to several cities of the Middle West. It has been received with favor, it is said. To quote from the announcement sent out by its press agent, it is "light, frivolous, satirical, even in conception and execution, possesses in a marked degree the Broadhurst twist"—what variety of twist is that?—"and has several strong dramatic scenes." If it comes up to all those promises "The Crown Prince" ought to succeed. In the company are many players who have been with James K. Hackett before. Among the number are Brigham Royce, Morgan Coman, Charlotte Walker, Joseph Brennan, E. L. Duane, Minnie Monk, Albert Perry, James Seeley, and Grace Barber.

***

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," a rural drama, will open to-morrow evening at the American Theatre. The play is in four acts, and its scenes show a village grocery and Post Office, a New England crossroads, the interior of a farmhouse, an old-fashioned "husking bee," and a farmhouse during a snowstorm. The play is a dramatization of Charles F. Pidgin's novel, and abounds, as they say, "in comedy and pathos." The cast:

Quincy Adams Sawyer.....James Thatcher
Zekiel Pettengill.....George S. Lockwood
Obadiah Stout.....Louis Hendricks
Arthur Hastings.....Corliss Giles
Hiram Maxwell.....Charles Dow Clark
Deacon Mason.....Burton Adams
Abner Stiles.....J. E. Stevens
Benoni Hill, P. M.....George Averill
Sam Hill.....Harry Goodwin
Rob Wood.....George H. Thurston
Bill Cobb.....R. E. Donaldson
Jim Cobb.....Harry Hall
Lindy Putnam.....Virginia Russell
Alice Pettengill.....Helaine Hadley
Mrs. Hepsibah Putnam.....Sabra De Shon
Mandy Skinner.....Gertrude A. Howe
Huldy Mason.....Virginia Beech
Tilly James.....Grace Maxfield
Samanthy Green.....Gertrude Augarde
Mrs. Crowley.....Lea Redmond
Mrs. Hawkins.....Kathryn Vila

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"The Good Old Summer Time" will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow evening. George Evans is the star. The new piece is a musical play by Mr. Evans and Ren Shields. The star will be seen as a jockey and will introduce many new songs of his own composition. The names of some of them are "The Sweetest Flower That Grows in Tennessee," "Sunday Morning When the Church Bells Ring," "Bimo," and "When the American Eagle Screams." In the supporting company are John Conroy, Charles McDonald, Joe Natus, Annie Martell, Pearl Revere, and Dorothy LaMar.

***

There will be a special matinée to-morow afternoon at the Criterion Theatre of "The Triumph of Love." This play won the prize in the playwriting competition recently held by The Theatre Magazine. The judges of the plays submitted were F. Marion Crawford and William Seymour. In the cast to-morrow afternoon will be Minnie Gale Haynes, Carlotta Nillson, William Harcourt, Maclyn Arbuckle, Grace Filkins, and many others whose names are familiar to the public.

***

At the Harlem Opera House this week Mary Mannering will appear in "Harriet's Honeymoon." It was at the Garrick Theatre only two weeks ago. The same company, of course, will support Miss Mannering, Arthur Byron being leading man and Thomas A. Wise being the stupid police officer. A special matinée performance will be given on Friday. The engagement of Miss Mannering in Harlem is for but one week.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon," with Katie Barry, William Pruette, Mayde Sousa, Julia Sanderson, and Fred Maco, will be at the Grand Opera House this week. It will stay there two weeks. In addition to the regular matinées twice a week, an extra matinée will be given Friday.

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"If Women Were Men," will be the attraction at the New Star this week. It is by Will C. Murphy, author of "Why Women Sin."

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Robert H. Mantell will be seen in "The Light of Other Days" at the Metropolis Theatre this week. Mr. Mantell will appear as Maurice Desmond. His leading woman is Miss Marie Booth Russell.

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"The Black Hand" will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. The very name makes cold shivers run up and down one's spine, and the play itself is said to be proportionately weird and sensational.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The County Chairman" reaches its one hundredth performance Tuesday night. Its popularity is undiminished. "The Admirable Crichton" will celebrate its one hundredth performance Feb. 20. "The Light that Lies in Woman's Eyes" will be at the Criterion only one week longer. Miss Virginia Harned will then go on tour with it.

***

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is prospering at the Belasco Theatre. It will stay there through the season.

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This is "Merely Mary Ann's" last week at the Garden. It moves to the Criterion Feb. 15 for an indefinite run.

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"Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic has been here longer than any other musical comedy, and still stays on.

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"The Girl from Kay's" is at the Herald Square still. It had its one hundredth performance Thursday night, and from the looks of things it may have its two hundredth before leaving New York.

***

"Sergeant Kitty" will be at Daly's only one week longer. At the Casino Chrystie MacDonald and Charlie Bigelow still amuse the crowds in "An English Daisy." "The Medal and the Maid" will be at the Broadway Theatre two more weeks. "Mother Goose" has three more weeks at the New Amsterdam.

***

"The Virginian" begins its sixth week at the Manhattan to-morrow evening. "Checkers," at the Academy of Music, is doing a big business.

***

Chauncey Olcott will be at the New York in "Terence" several weeks yet.

***

Robert Edeson is still at the Hudson in "Ranson's Folly." The play is prospering.

"The Younger Mrs. Parling" is still at the Garrick. "That Man and I" is at the Savoy.

THE WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street: Will M. Cressy in "Ticks and Clicks"; Barnes's "Animal Actors"; John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen in "The Kleptomaniacs"; T. Nelson Downes, the card manipulator; Crawford and Manning, black-face specialists; Markey and Moran, talking comedians; Zara and Stetson, jugglers; Reed and Shaw, on the Spanish rings; Dorothy Kenton, a banjo player; Haywood and Haywood, in a farcical skit; Till's Marionettes, and the kalatechnoscope.

***

At the Fifth Avenue: "Moths," with a cast including Malcolm Williams, Lotta Linthicum, and Loretta Healy. The vaudeville bill will contain Fisher and Carroll, in an Irish comedy sketch; the Auers; the juggling Rictons; Nello, "coon shouter"; Delmore and Oneida, in a novelty; George E. Green, a baritone, and the kalatechnoscope.

***

At the Fifty-eighth Street: Prof. Harry Kellar, the illusionist, assisted by a company of entertainers, who will appear between the various selections of his own performance. Matinées occur every day except Tuesday.

***

At Proctor's Harlem house: Pinero's comedy "The Magistrate," with a cast including Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed. Between the acts will appear the following vaudeville numbers: Eleanor Falke, who sings "Bedella"; Cole and Werner, German comedians; Al Lawrence, monologuist, and Spenser Kelly, baritone.

***

Hammerstein's new Victoria Theatre of Varieties offers for this week the following: Gillett's dogs, Williams and Tucker, James Richmond Glenroy, the Three Dumonds, Stelling and Revelle, the Three Crane brothers, the Fleury Trio, Swan and Bambara, the French brothers, and Nora Bayes.

***

At Keith's: "The Girl with the Auburn Hair," the Cushman, Holcomb, and Curtis Trio, in a sketch called "A Winter Session"; the Carmen Troupe, in a light wire-rope act; the Flood brothers, in acrobatic feats; the Maginleys, Le Roy Clayton, Gardner and Vincent, Herbert Lloyd, Adamini and Taylor, Louise Henry, Otto brothers, the Holdsworths, Bijou Russell, the Sulluquay brothers, and the biograph.

***

At the Eden Musée Prof. Eugene Powell opens an engagement this week; he will appear in a new programme of musical acts and sleight-of-hand novelties. There are new figures in the "World in Wax."

***

At the Circle: Vesta Tilley, Al Treloar, Boniface and Walsinger in a sketch, Rapoli, the juggler; James T. McDonald, who was in "The Sultan of Sulu"; the Orpheum Comedy Four, Mayme Remington and her "Bunglo Boo Loo" babies, the Tanakus, Fisher and Wacker, and the vitagraph.

***

At the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, a good ten-cent vaudeville show is to be seen every afternoon and evening.

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Skating goes on continually at the St. Nicholas Rink.

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"The Parisian Widows" will be at the Dewey. Matinées daily.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

John Ostrander's series of Sunday concerts at the West End begins to-night. The bill includes Cunningham and Lord, "Protean artists"; the Allisons, Press Eldridge, Colby and Way, ventriloquists; Julian Rose, Schwartz and Edwards, writers of "Bedella" and Mr. Dooley"; Charles Burke and Grace La Rue, Hickey and Nelson, Dan Collyer and Joseph M. Sparks, and the vitagraph.

***

The bill at the Grand Opera House to-night includes Haines and Vidocq, George B. Reno's comedians, James H. Cullen, Bruno and Russell, Adele Purvis Onri, the Sisters Rooney, the Frazier trio, Louis Granat, and the kinetograph.

***

At Rice's entertainment at the New York Theatre to-night will appear Kitty Mitchell and her company in a new skit on "Pinafore"; the Lambs' Quartet, Ford and Gerhue, David Abrahams, Artie Hall, Maria Aspirioz, Sydney De Grey, and the Howard sisters.

***

At the Circle this evening the Fadettes of Boston, William Gould, Bloom and Cooper, Herbert Brooks, Prelle's dogs, Wynn Winslow, the Orpheum Comedy Four, Fisher and Wacker, and the vitagraph.

***

At "Ted" Marks's American Theatre concert to-night: William Gould, Howard and Emerson, Henry T. Sayers and Josie Claflin, Cook and Hayes, McIntyre and Primrose, Barlow and Nicholson, Allen Shaw, Musical Thor, Violet B. McCoy, and the moving pictures.

***

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street this afternoon and evening: Imro Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher, Rose Naynon, the Four Lukens, and others.

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At Proctor's Fifth Avenue: George H. Primrose, John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen, Nora Bayes, Julius M. Tanneen, and twenty others.

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At Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre: Adelaide Herrmann, T. Nelson Downes, Canfield and Carleton, the Dillon Brothers, and fifteen others.

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At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre: Frederic Bond and Company, the Four Otts, the Three Rio Brothers, Al Rano's Dogs, and others.

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At the Dewey to-night: Lewis and Ryan, Empire City Quartet, Cook and Sonora, Gaston and Stone, Turner's pickaninnies, Lawler and his daughters, Charles H. Duncan, Nevins and Arnold, and the bioscope.

***

At the New Star to-night: Cushman, Holcomb, and Curtis, Mark Sullivan, Charles Burke, La Rue and the Inky boys, Bruno and Russell, Browning sisters, Musical Hushu, Lillian Shaw, Harry Wise, and the kinetograph.

***

At the Harlem Opera House: Cole and Johnson, Falk and Semon, Adamini and Taylor, Galletti's monks, La Belle Bianche, Martine and Balmo, Gates and Nelson, Hal Godfrey and company, and Josephine Sabel.

***

At the Metropolis to-night: O'Brien and Havel, Williams and Williams, Louisa Sylvester, George Kane, and Chantwell and Schuyler.

***

At the Victoria this evening: Burke's dogs, Colby and Way, the Schenk brothers, York and Adams, six musical Cuttys, Nichols sisters, Delmore and Lee, Shean and Warren, the English pony ballet, the Florenz troupe, and Aga.

***

The regular Sunday concert takes place at the Eden Musée to-day.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Marie Dressler and the Walter C. Kelly Company will remain at the Orpheum this week. They will appear again in "Sweet Kitty Swellairs." Emmet Corrigan's company will be seen in a sketch, "The Pot and the Kettle." Mr. Corrigan played an important part in the original production of "Ben Hur." A juggler who will puzzle the audience by his skill is Charles T. Aldrich. Cole and Johnson will appear in singing and dancing acts. Other numbers on the bill are Galletti's Monks, the Kitamura Japanese troupe of acrobats and jugglers, Wynn Winslow, Baby Lund, La Fluer in novelty acrobatics, and the vitagraph.

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

Charles Frohman has secured "Brother Jacques," which has been running at the Variétés Theatre in Paris. He will produce it next season.

***

A week from to-morrow evening Kyrle Bellew will appear in "Raffles" at the Savoy Theatre, taking up the run which was interrupted by the closing of the Princess. This week "Raffles" will fill some out-of-town dates. The Savoy run will close in March, so that Mr. Bellew may prepare for his part in the Palmer revival of "The Two Orphans" at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

***

"Glittering Gloria," the new Fisher and Ryley production, will be given in New Haven Thursday evening; it will open its New York engagement at Daly's a week from to-morrow.

***

The annual full dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club will take place one week from to-night at the New York Theatre.

***

Daniel Frohman announces three courses of Lenten lectures by Burton Holmes. Each course will consist of five lectures, and the three courses will be alike. They will begin the last week in February and end the last week in March.

NOTES OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Though Mme. Sembrich has been decidedly in demand at the Opera House lately and has already been announced to sing three times in one week, she has consented to sing the part of Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore" Monday night. Caruso will make his next to the last appearance on that occasion.

***

The Treasurers' Club benefit will take place at Wallack's Theatre Sunday, Feb. 21. The Broadway Theatre's contribution will be Emma Carus and W. T. Carleton. Other volunteers are T. Q. Seabrooke, Maclyn Arbuckle, Robert Hilliard, Fred Bond and company, and Stinson and Merton.

***

A new playhouse, the Gotham, will open to-morrow. It is in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, just west of Third Avenue. The first attraction will be the Gay Masqueraders. Popular prices prevail.

CARL RIEDEL A SUICIDE.

Musical Director Despondent Because an Opera He Composed Was Rejected by Managers.

Carl Riedel, until recently the musical director of a road company producing "Peggy from Paris," was found dead in a room in the Clarendon Hotel, Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, last night. He had committed suicide with carbolic acid. He left a sealed letter, which was turned over to the Coroner.

Riedel was thirty-five years old, and lived with his wife and daughter, Carlie, seven years, old, at 35 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The company of which Riedel was musical director disbanded at Kansas City about seven weeks ago, and since then Riedel had been without an engagement. Two weeks ago he completed an opera on which he had been at work since last April, with Robert Waring of Chicago as the librettist. After negotiating unsuccessfully with managers for a production of the opera, he became despondent, the fact that he was out of an engagement adding to his despondency.

CAR SMASHES COAL WAGON.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening a north-bound Lexington Avenue surface car collided with a coal wagon on the Lexington Avenue hill at One Hundred and Third Street, and as a result the driver of the wagon, Hans Anderson, forty-one years old, of 125 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, was thrown to the ground and his skull fractured, while the passengers in the car were badly shaken up and frightened. Thomas Bulger of 246 East Fifty-fifth Street, the motorman of the car, was placed under arrest and taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Anderson was going east on One Hundred and Third Street, and it was while he was crossing the north-bound track that the car came rapidly down the steep hill. The car struck the wagon, overturning it, throwing Anderson, spilling the coal, and smashing the wagon, besides injuring the horse about the legs. Dr. Lawrence of the Harlem Hospital was called, and took the injured man to the hospital.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

Speakers chosen for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which will meet in the National Rifles' Armory Hall, Washington, Feb. 11-17, inclusive, indicate that it will be one of the most interesting of that organization. Delegates will make their headquarters at the Shoreham. The first evening will be devoted to addresses by the National officers, and one afternoon and evening will be devoted by speakers from Colorado, who will tell of practical results achieved through woman's suffrage, among those to be heard being ex-Gov. Alva Adams of that State. Speakers from New York include Dr. Samuel Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Reform Association; Anna Carlin Spencer, Director National School of Philanthropy; Mrs. Maud Nathan, President National Consumer's League, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

AGE OF MERELY MARY ANN

The Theregoer Tries to Figure It by "How Old Is the Canary?"

Eleanor Robson, Edwin Arden, and a Bird Fancier Give More or Less Confusing Opinions.

"How old is 'Merely Mary Ann'?"

This momentous question involves such confusing complications and labyrinthine intricacies that it puts into the shade the simple "How old is Ann?"

The dramatic critics skillfully side-stepped the issue when "Merely Mary Ann" first made its appearance. Unable to reach a solution, they hurried to discuss dramatic unities and other such misty qualities, refusing to commit themselves on the all-important question. But their evasion was all in vain. The public refused to be put off. So it is that a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, James B. Jenkins of 107 West Forty-eighth Street, writes for information. Here is his letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To settle a dispute between myself and my wife won't you please tell us what is the average age of a canary? The question arose between us last Saturday night while we were attending a performance of "Merely Mary Ann" at the Garden Theatre. As you probably know, the age of the heroine in this play, and the consequent plausibility of her extreme innocence, depend entirely upon the answer to the question I have just asked you. Mary Ann says she doesn't known how old she is, but she does know she was thirteen years old when her father died. The canary, which was her only friend, was her pet at that time, because she said they sold everything when her father died, but she cried, so the vicar's wife bought Dick, the canary, back for her. When she and Launcelot, the composer, part, she gives the canary to him as a keepsake, and in the last act, which presents a period six years later, Launcelot tells her that Dick is dead, although he tried his best to keep the bird alive.

Now, I contend that canaries do not live more than six or seven years. Presuming, therefore, that Many Ann had had Dick a year or so before her father died—because she was so much attached to him then—and that Launcelot kept him a year or two more, it is easy to see that Mary Ann cannot be more than sixteen or seventeen years old when the play begins, and, consequently, that it is very easy to believe that she was as childishly ingenuous as Mr. Zangwill makes her out in the play.

My wife, however, contends that canaries often grow to be fifteen or sixteen years old, and that for all the canary's age has to do with it, Mary Ann may be nineteen or twenty years old, and that, therefore, her surprising ignorance of life is impossible.

My wife liked the play as much as I did, but she thought it wasn't true to life in this respect. I contend that it is absolutely true to life and I would like to hear what you have to say on it.

To Eleanor Robson, who plays the part of Mary Ann at the Garden Theatre, was shown the inquiring letter.

"Really, now, I am distressed to think that Mary Ann had anything to do with a matrimonial dispute," said Miss Robson. "Alas! To think that harmless, ignorant little Mary Ann should assist at any such thing! Oh, you wanted to know about the age of Dick, the canary? Well, I don't think I'll commit myself on that point."

"But you are the only one that knows," insisted the bearer of the letter. "You own the canary, and so you ought to be up on its points, including its age."

"Well, I find that they do not live more than six or seven years as a rule, though I believe a few have reached the patriarchal age of twenty. I—that is, Mary Ann—am sixteen years old. Or that is the age I am intended to be, I think.

"I hate to take sides against the wife, but I'm afraid I will have to cast my vote for the husband in this case."

Lancelot, the composer, in the person of Edwin Arden, was standing by when Merely Mary Ann was divulging what she knew about the age of canaries.

"I don't think Dick's life with the composer was such as to encourage longevity," said he. "I think Dick must have died when he was about six or seven years old. I guess I'll have to vote with the husband, too."

It seemed that all the testimony was going one way. But the bearer of the letter hastened to the shop of a bird fancier who has been in the business twenty-five years.

"How long does a canary live?" was the question propounded.

"Provided he doesn't drink any champagne and eat too much mince pie, a canary will sometimes live to be twenty years old. I have one at my home seventeen years old, and still prospering."

Canaries could live, the dealer asserted, as long as twenty years if their nails were cut regularly, if proper diet were given to them, and if they were never allowed to catch cold.

And so, after all, as far as the canary is concerned, Merely Mary Ann may easily be nineteen or twenty years old.

FRENCH ARSENAL VISITORS.

Minister of Marine Alone Authorizes Visits—Arrest Follows Violation.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Matin's Cherbourg correspondent announces that the Maritime Prefect there has issued a circular reminding officers that the Minister of Marine alone can authorize foreigners to enter the arsenal.

This circular is believed to be due to the fact that one English and one Japanese officer, wearing civilian clothes, were taken into the arsenal by a French officer.

There is reason to believe, says the correspondent, that a French officer attached to a submarine boat and a British naval officer have been arrested in connection with the affair.

GREENE WINS COPPER FIGHT.

Directors Vote for His Stock Issue Plan—The Question Goes Now to the Stockholders.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company it was decided by a practically unanimous vote to recommend to the stockholders, at their meeting to be held Wednesday, a 20 per cent. issue of additional stock at par, $10 a share, to provide the necessary working capital to pay for certain improvements now under way, and to pay off obligations shortly falling due.

This recommendation marks the culmination of a protracted struggle among the Directors between the interests which originally entered the company, represented by the President, William C. Greene, and his friends, and the interests commonly known as the Hawley-Gates-Harriman interest, which entered after the company was well under way. W. C. Greene, who has been the real power behind the throne as far as the development of the mines is concerned, and who has such intimate knowledge of the requirements of the situation, became convinced that the best interests of the more than 3,000 stockholders would be conserved by a 20 per cent. stock issue rather than the $2,900,000 convertible bond issue recommended by the committee appointed to devise a plan to finance the new working capital required. The fight was along these lines, as the President felt convinced that $1,440,000 was more than sufficient for the present requirements, and all his efforts were concentrated upon the issuance of the smaller amount which should be in stock. Any of the new issue not taken by the stockholders will be purchased by a syndicate formed for the purpose.

CANFIELD PORTRAIT DENIAL.

Owner Disclaims Intention of Displaying Likeness at Whistler Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The fears entertained by Mrs. "Jack" Gardner and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, Mass., that the portrait of Richard A. Canfield, by Whistler, was to be included in the Whistler exhibition, to open in Copley Hall, Boston, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 23, are groundless, as permission has not been granted by Mr. Canfield to exhibit it there or elsewhere. On being interrogated to-day Mr. Canfield said:

"I do not know how such a story was circulated as I have not allowed my portrait to be shown, although frequently invited, and had no intention of permitting it in this instance."

He attributes the opposition to exaggerated newspaper reports which were probably based on the fact that the Whistler catalogue inadvertently and unintentionally embraced the Canfield portrait.

AT THE OPERA YESTERDAY

A Repetition of "Carmen" with Mme. Calve in the Afternoon.

Beethoven's "Fidelio" Given with Mme. Ternina for the First Time in Three Years at the Evening Performance.

The second repetition of "Carmen" yesterday afternoon brought Mme. Calvé again before a very large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House—an audience that showed unmistakable eagerness to find all the old spell of Calvé in her boisterous, wayward impersonation. She presented it in a somewhat lower key of passion and vehemence than she did the other night, subduing its most glaring, reckless, and exaggerated characteristics, greatly to its artistic advantage. She also sang with much more care and style, and altogether it was a more acceptable interpretation, musically and histrionically. Mr. Journet was the Escamillo—a part in which he has by no means the distinguished appearance and irresistible action or the real Spanish grand air of Mr. Scotti; but the music of which suits his voice better.

Mr. Conried tried another one of the strange experiments that he is inflicting upon his subscribers by introducing into yesterday's cast, as Don José, Mr. Rivière. He is a tenor who has had an experience in English opera in the outskirts of Greater New York similar to that which some of the other experimental singers have had. His experience, however, does not seem to have fitted him for the company in which he found himself yesterday in the cast of "Carmen"—although that company, it must be confessed, was far from being as distinguished as it has been in previous years upon similar occasions. Mr. Rivière clearly brought painstaking and sincerity into his interpretation, but they were not sufficient to atone for his small, untuneful, throaty voice and the lack of distinction with which he sang and acted. Miss Lemon acquitted herself creditably as Micaela—but creditably, it must be said, only if the essentially lower artistic level of the whole performance be taken into account.

The breadth and sympathy of Mr. Mottl's musicianship were again shown in the extremely refined, delicately colored, and vivacious reading he gave of the score, which entirely reproduced its "esprit." He is hampered by the crudeness of the chorus and by the capriciousness in some of the principal singers, but he gets many beautiful effects.

For the first time in a little more than three years Beethoven's opera of "Fidelio" was produced last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, and its announcement summoned one of the largest audiences that have been seen at a Saturday night performance this season. Scarcely since the old days of the German régime at the opera has "Fidelio" exercised so potent an attraction; and they who came to hear it last evening came with knowledge and love and enthusiasm in their hearts for the noble opera. It stands itself among all the works of its own and a later period in the inexhaustible beauty of its music, its poignant dramatic expressiveness. Treating though it does a conventional operatic subject, and cast though it is in the conventional operatic forms of its time, it is full of the most significant musical characterization, and touches the deepest springs of human emotion, giving its voice with the supreme eloquence and profound sympathy of unapproachable mastery. Such music is not staled by the passage of time, nor is the potency of its spell dissipated by a performance like that of last evening, which was far from being an adequate interpretation of its beauties.

It was a performance that went haltingly and uncertainly, especially at the beginning. Even Mme. Ternina, the memory of whose Leonore is cherished as of one of her greatest achievements, was not on her highest level at the outset, especially so far as her voice was concerned, and sang apparently with some effort. Nor was the quality of her tone at its best, as it has been in the last few weeks. Her impersonation is one of extreme nobility and distinction, penetrated with the conflict of a corroding grief and an unceasing anxiety, struggling against a deferred hope, and in the second, with a heart-breaking pity, giving place to a tremulous exaltation of happiness. It was in this act that Mme. Ternina first rose to the height of her powers, and sang and acted with splendid passion. For a time her voice then seemed restored to its best estate.

Mr. Dippel—not Mr. Kraus, as the house bill had it—was the Florestan, and gave a performance that was excellent in many points. Of the other participants in the drama it cannot be said that any rose much above the merely acceptable. Mr. Blass's Rocco was not without its touch of character. Mme. Seygard was the Marcellina, Mr. Goritz the Pizarro, and Mr. Mühlmann the Minister. Mr. Hertz conducted with a great deal of zeal and energy, but his orchestra played roughly and crudely, frequently too loudly, and the chorus sang without finish and too often without tunefulness.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The fourth of Mr. Frank Damrosch's symphony concerts for young people, given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, was attended by an audience as large as any that has been seen at this series since it was begun. There were many young people there, but those of an older growth were in the majority. He reached the romantic period in the historical scheme that he is developing this year, and he illustrated it by playing Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, the second movement from Raff's eighth symphony called "Sounds of Spring," and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" overture. Miss Aus der Ohe was the soloist and played first Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" with orchestra, and three solo pieces by Schubert, Schumann, and Chopin. After the Fantasy she played one of Liszt's "Consolations," and after the group of solos a piece of her own composition.

DRAMATIC DOINGS IN PARIS.

Theatre Francais Observes 282d Anniversary of Moliere's Birth—Other Events.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—This week, on the occasion of the two hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Molière, the Théâtre Français, which is the national monument to the great dramatist and bears his name, gave a charming performance of a little comedy written by two of the company of the house.

The play, in one act, by MM. Leloir and Grovollet, is called "Molière and Scaramouche," and shows the future dramatist a youth in his father's shop. The young man is in disgrace, for, to the disgust of the worthy merchant, Poquelin, his son is stage-struck, thinking and dreaming only of the actor Scaramouche. Therefore Poquelin has forbidden his son to enter the doors of either of the two playhouses, the Hotel de Bourgogne and the Italian Theatre.

Scaramouche is in fact deep in debt to the merchant, who has seized the actor's playing costumes. Left alone, the young Molière amuses himself by playing from memory the rôles in which he has seen his idol, and while thus engaged the actor himself appears, having the intention of begging a further credit from the merchant. Struck by the boy's talent, Scaramouche picks up some of the costumes lying near, and gives a spirited lesson in acting to the disciple. Thereupon, the father enters, and, after an outburst of rage in the character of creditor and merchant, allows himself finally to be melted as father of the scapegrace, and pardons both.

The little scene is admirably played at the Français, Coquelin the younger taking the part of Scaramouche with a truth and sincerity which completely carried away his audience. In pleading the cause of his profession with the irate Poquelin, his love of his art, combined with his natural humor, lent a wonderful reality to his performance, which was one of the most convincing this popular comedian has ever given.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave the première of "Le Festin de la Mort" (the Death Feast) this week, at which the principal feature was the little one-act play of M. A. de Castellane. The scene is laid in a prison cell during the Revolution, where Roland Maujourdain, under sentence of death, is spending his last night. The kindness of the jailer has procured for him the consolation of the company of his wife, and to relieve the dreadful tension of the vigil the prisoner has invited several fellow-captives to a farewell feast.

When the melancholy banquet is over and the guests have departed to their respective cells, leaving Maujourdain alone with his wife, all the horror of the moment overwhelms them; and just then the door opens and a prisoner holding a candle in his hand enters. The sudden apparition is so grotesque and incongruous that both doomed man and devoted wife burst into uncontrollable laughter, which still rings out as the jailer leads off Maujourdain to the guillotine. Mme. Bernhardt plays her brief rôle with consummate art, and her last burst of laughter sent a thrill of emotion and pity through the crowded house.

Another première was at the Théâtre Victor Hugo, formerly known as the Trianon. A three-act play by M. Paul Hyacinthe Loison, "Le Droit des Vierges," (The Maiden's Right,) was produced, of which the argument may be told in a few words. Simone, a rather tiresome and hairsplitting young lady, on the eve of her marriage with the novelist Stéphane de Senlis betakes herself to a careful study of his writings and finds so much to dislike therein that, although she allows the marriage to take place, her scorn and dislike of her unsuspecting husband are so speedily manifested that an explanation takes place. In spite of the energy of her arguments the husband refuses to consider a divorce upon such slight and foolish grounds. Simone in the meantime has lost her heart to another person, who is not introduced, however, but remains nevertheless faithful to Stéphane. The situation is therefore incapable of solution. The only hearty assent won from the public in the course of M. Loison's play was given to the remark of Stéphane to Simone: "You are only hysterical."

Two plays hitherto vetoed by the dramatic censor, backed up by M. Leygues, the late Minister of Fine Arts, have now received the sanction of M. Chaumié and will shortly see the light in Paris. One of these, "Ces Messieurs," (Those Gentry,) by M. Georges Ancey, is highly anti-Clerical in tone, but has been produced in Brussels and will be given in Rome this Spring. Arrangements are going forward to bring it out at the Gymnase in the Autumn of the present year.

The other play, "Décadence," by M. Albert Guinon, deals, like "the Prince d'Aurec" of Lavedan, with the subject of the entrance of the Jews into the aristocracy of other races.

The censorship of plays here grows every year less rigid, and M. Chaumié, while reversing, as we have seen, the veto of his predecessor in these two instances, has for his own part vetoed very few plays or songs. The standard of seemliness or desirability for the Paris stage differs widely from that of London, and even more from that of New York. The popular singer or rather song-speaker, Yvette Guilbert, has never been able to obtain permission from the London censor to give what she considers her best songs or verses on the Music Hall stage in that city, whereas in Paris no obstacles are placed in her way. The advantages of this liberty of conscience as applied to art on the stage are open to criticism, but the best of all censorship is probably that of public opinion. R. S.

DODGE HELD UNDER BAIL.

Required to Furnish $10,000 Bonds for Appearance Here—Appeal on Habeas Corpus Proceedings Granted.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 6.—After hearing lengthy arguments, Federal Judge Burns to-day held Charles F. Dodge in $10,000 bonds for his appearance in New York to answer charges of perjury. The attorney for the defendant contended that the bond is excessive and

ROOM HUNTING IN LONDON

Hundreds of Letters in Reply to a Single Advertisement.

American Girl Gives Experience in Seeking Desirable Quarters—Her Father's "Business Method."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It was a bad case of e pluribus unum that confronted our family, when, a certain amount of preliminary work having been done, we came to the actual task of selecting our domicile in London.

We had "Dad" to thank for the mess—"Dad" and his much-vaunted business methods. He became impatient because we women folk had not been able to find the sort of bed and board we required. We had nosed about London ten days, and so far as the "Dad" could see, were no nearer solving the problem at the close of the tenth day than we had been at the morn of the first day.

"Let's have an end to it," he impatiently exclaimed. "You've been all over London answering advertisements and looking up houses recommended by your friends and friends of your friends, but you've accomplished nothing. Meanwhile you're eating your heads off at this wretched hotel. Now, suppose you quit and give me a chance, and I'll show you what business will do for a family that's in trouble. Just watch me for a while."

Off he went to the office of a morning paper with a half dozen lines setting forth that a family stranded in the British metropolis wanted rooms and board.

"Address P. D. Q." was the way the paragraph closed.

"Oh, 'Dad,' you mustn't say that!" we all exclaimed.

"What nonsense!" he replied. "They'll never know what those letters stand for, or if they do they'll say I stumbled into the combination. Anyhow, it's going in that way."

Well, "Dad" got just a baker's dozen over 400 answers to his advertisement. He proudly dumped them on the table and, throwing out his chest, asked what we had to say now. "Didn't I tell you I'd solve the problem for you?" he demanded.

"Solve the problem! I should say you had solved it, 'Dad,'" I remarked next day, after we had spent half the night reading the 413 letters.

"I guess you are right," said the "Dad" a couple of hours later, when he had pawed over the letters. "Pretty near everybody in London has put in a bid, barring the royal family. The thing to do is to pick out the ones that impress us and look 'em up."

We asked the "Dad" to do the picking.

"Well," said he, "take this one to begin with," and he exhibited a large sheet of heavy, crackly paper with an elaborate crest and letter head, and read the following:

"Referring to P. D. Q.'s advertisement in this morning's paper, Mrs. K— and her husband, Col. K—, (retired,) late of the Seventeenth Regiment Fusileers, would be prepared to receive the gentlman who in the above-mentioned advertisement desires first-class boarding accommodations for himself and his wife and daughter.

"The house is not a boarding house, but is capable of receiving more inmates than are included in the family of Mrs. and Col. K—, which consists of their only son and his wife, now living with them.

"The advertiser could be accommodated with two bedrooms and a private sitting room, and would, of course, be entitled to the use of the drawing room and dining room conjointly with Col. and Mrs. K—.

There was no mention of so plebeian a thing as the terms Mrs. and Col. K— would accept for their hospitality, and the letter closed with the announcement that their residence was near the trolley car line in Clapham, and that Mrs. K— would be pleased to grant us an interview any afternoon at 3.

"That's just what we want," said the "Dad" enthusiastically; "gentlefolk in reduced circumstances—fine old house, refined old people, and they probably live in considerable style. Right near the trolley line, too. Put on your hat and we'll start right off for Clapham."

And so confidently the "Dad" and I started off to find Clapham Heights Terrace, where Col. and Mrs. K— resided. We got off the car at the proper place and approached a butcher's boy, who was just preparing to mount the combination bicycle and delivery wagon much used in London.

"Do you know where Clapham Heights Terrace is?" inquired the "Dad."

"Yes, Sir," replied the boy; "what part would you be wantin', Sir?"

"I want Col. K—'s residence, No. —, I think," "Dad" replied, rather proud of his aristocratic connection. "Do you know where they live?"

The boy grinned and said the cockney equivalent for "sure."

"Why," said he, "I'm taking an order round to 'em now—a pound of liver, I think it is. Well, Sir, if you'll walk across Clapham Common and then two blocks up and the first turn to the right, you'll be near it. You'd better inquire again, though, for it's a bit hintricate."

I could see the "Dad" was rather taken back—a pound of liver did not sound very aristocratic, nor the other side of the Common very near, but never would he acknowledge that he was not perfectly satisfied. Bravely on we walked across Clapham Common, a veritable park that seemed fully four miles broad. We inquired again and finally found ourselves at the residence of Mrs. and Col. K—.

It was a big place, old-fashioned, and rather tumbled down; the "Dad" called it picturesque. It stood on a terrace and was built of stone and covered with ivy.

We asked for Miss K— and were shown into the parlor. It was a perfect barn, dark, as cold as an icebox, and very damp. The "Dad" and I seated ourselves on either side of the empty grate, and the "Dad," with chattering teeth, pointed out to me the beauty of a bit of tapestry on the opposite wall. I could see, though, that even the "Dad's" confidence in Mrs. and Col. K— was becoming a bit shaken.

Finally Mrs. K— appeared, an imposing old dame in stiff black silk and a cap. She discoursed to us in a stately way on the weather, &c., for quite a time before she would consent to speak of taking us as boarders. At last she led the way to her rooms. The first shown was a bedroom as big as the parlor, and seeming even colder and damper. It was papered in a dim drab color, and the floor was a shiny wood, except for a square of carpet beside the bed. The bed itself was an enormous affair that would have filled an ordinary room, a four-poster with curtains of dull brown. I surreptitiously felt the mattress. It was as hard as an asphalt pavement, and covered with knobs and bumps. The room was lighted by candles, and decorated with the portraits of dead and gone K—s, whose lugubrious expressions added to the general cheerlessness of the effect.

Then came another bedroom like unto the first, only a little smaller, a little darker, and hung in a faded green instead of drab.

For all this and a private sitting room Mrs. K— asked an absurdly large price. We told her we liked her accommodations immensely, but did not care to go so far from the car line, and left her. Poor old soul! I think she and her house are missing their vocations when they try to take in boarders.

When we got outside I tactfully resisted the temptation to twit the "Dad" on his aristocratic K—s. He suggested our tackling a detachment of widows, for, of our 413 replies, a third had been on black-bordered paper and from widows.

And so we tried the widows. One was the widow of a barrister, and one was the widow of a clergyman, and another was the widow of a doctor, and still a fourth announced in a sad tone that said as plain as words "It was not always thus."

Nothing seemed right, and at nightfall, footsore, weary, and discouraged, we came home. The "Dad," not quite so conceited about his business methods, evolved a new scheme with the help of Baedeker's and some maps. In the morning he laid this scheme before us.

"It's all foolishness to try to chase all over London hunting up 413 people; by the time we come to the right one, say, the three hundred and fifty-ninth, the poor old girl will have died of old age. So," he said, "let's take the ones in the Russell Square neighborhood; that's centrally located and very popular with boarding house keepers."

We sorted out the answers that hailed from Russell Square. There were about thirty-four of them. Then we cut out all the black-bordered ones, and, armed with the twenty-one cheerful colored ones that remained, started all for Russell Square.

The Russell Square landladies are hardened—most of them make a business of taking boarders, and are not original and eccentric in their ways like the amateur who takes "paying guests," as one lady in Kensington assured us, "solely for amusement." And so our experiences were less interesting than on the first day, but far more successful, for we finally pitched on something which suited us very well.

After we had gotten into our new quarters and were settled, and spending our first evening in a quiet chat before the grate fire, the "Dad" remarked triumphantly:

"Didn't I tell you I'd fix you all right in a jiffy? I tell you there's nothing like using business methods, no matter what you've got to do."

LABOR'S POWER IN AUSTRALIA.

Probable Demands Which Will Follow the Victory at the Polls—A Critical Situation.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Dec. 28.—The situation of political affairs in the Commonwealth is both anomalous and critical. The Labor Party, which represents a minority of electors, commands a majority in the Senate, having captured ten out of the nineteen vacant seats, a result unintentionally assisted by the "gerrymandering" tactics of the Deakin Ministry. For the ten Labor seats 760,147 votes, or an average of 76,615 votes, were cast, while the average for each of the four Ministerial seats was 205,329, and for each of the five Opposition seats 236,245. If the "one vote, one value" plank of the labor platform had been adhered to the results would have been different.

The Labor leader, Mr. Watson, has declared his intention of offering the support of his followers to the party willing to grant the most concessions. As G. H. Reid has declared his unwillingness to accept the position of Prime Minister upon such terms, it is probable that the alliance of the Labor Party with the Deakin Ministry will become renewed.

But here fresh complications are threatened. The Labor Party is determined to put Socialist legislators in the front, a step which may cause a number of Ministerialists to break away from their allegiance and join the ranks of the Opposition, thus preparing the way for the formation of a coalition Ministry.

The probable character of the legislation to be insisted upon by the Labor Party is foreshadowed by the programme of the approaching annual conference of the Political Labor League in Sydney. Although the operations of that body are confined to New South Wales, its views generally are identical with those enfertained by laborites through the Commonwealth.

Among what are designated the fighting proposals are the cessation of public borrowing, eight hours to form a legal day's work, a heavy absentee tax, full local option without compensation; a national system of water conservation and irrigation, and national resumption of water-frontages, a progressive land tax, a State bank, land, boiler, and machinery inspection, local government on a "democratic" basis, and amended navigation laws controlling harbor and river traffic. Other proposals are the abolition of capital punishment, State control of the liquor traffic and (where possible) manufacture by the State, a Monopolies Prevention bill, a Public Trust Office, and State life assurance.

There can be no question that the Commonwealth is entering upon a period of bitter trial. The element of dissatifaction is everywhere apparent, and proposals for seceding from the Federation are being received with increasing favor in New South Wales. Should the Deakin Ministry, acting under instructions from the Labor Party, attempt to take possession of more than 100 square miles from the parent State, it will be resisted in every possible way, even by force of arms.

The Labor party now demands an area of 20,000 square miles for the establishment of a Federal State on purely socialist principles. It is here that the danger of the future is to be found. It may be the beginning of a struggle which will culminate in the disruption of the Commonwealth.

J. P.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Labor Candidates' Successes Largely Due to Voters' Apathy—Demand to be Made for a Socialistic State.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 22.—The success of the labor candidates at the Federal elections was largely due to the efficient manner in which they were supported by the various trade organizations and the absence of division in their ranks, coupled with inexplicable apathy on the part of the great body of electors, more than half of whom refrained from recording their votes.

In fact, but for the eagerness with which the women sought to exercise their newly acquired right it is doubtful whether more than 30 per cent. of the electoral population of the Commonwealth would have been found taking part in the proceeding. The labor candidates polled the whole strength of their party, yet would have been in a hopeless minority had there been anything like systematic effort on the part of either their free trade or protectionist opponents. As it is, the representatives of a minority have been allowed to assume control of the political destinies of the great majority.

The true state of public feeling was best illustrated by the results of the Senatorial elections in New South Wales. The Federal Senators are chosen by the electors in each State, voting as a single constituency. In the parent state there were twelve candidates for the three vacant seats. Of there three represented the Free Trade Party, three were Independent Free Traders, three Protectionists, one Protectionist-Labor, and two Socialists. The three Free Traders were returned at the head of the poll, the Protectionist-Laborite following at a distance of over 40,000 votes, and over 100,000 votes separating the lowest of the successful trio from his Socialist opponents.

The elections for members of the House of Representatives were influenced largely by defective electoral arrangements, which resulted in disfranchising thousands of voters, including the Lord Mayor of Sydney, and which may give rise to proceedings in the High Court, the Federal Constitution explicitly stating that no action on the part of the Commonwealth Government or Parliament shall deprive a State elector of his right to vote for candidates for the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Should the claim of those disfranchised from no fault of their own be upheld, the whole of the elections will have to be declared invalid. The trouble has been occasioned by an act of political favoritism, the post of chief electoral officer having been intrusted to an individual wholly unacquainted with the nature of the work required of him.

Should the fiscal question become laid aside it is not improbable that the Labor Party may find itself confronted by a coalition of Ministerial and Opposition members, but the bonds of union among them would be none of the strongest, and should they prove unable to resist the strain a Labor Ministry, with Mr. Kingston, ex-Minister for Customs, as Premier, is more than probable.

That the difficulties of the future are considerable is shown by the fact that the Victorian section of the Australian Labor Party makes no secret of its Socialistic tendencies and its determination to create a Federal State of 20,000 square miles, governed on Socialist principles—that is, a "collectivist" State, wherein the lands, mines, minerals, and machinery are owned and controlled by the people in their corporate capacity in the common interest, a State in which there will be no room for any private receiver of rent, interest, or profit. This constitutes the ideal of the Australian Labor Party, and no effort will be spared during the next three years to secure its realization.

J. P.

BITS OF ENGLISH LIFE

A Curious Story of American Journalism.

How a Would-be Hangman Recommended Himself—A Young Doctor's Simple and Effective Prescription.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A weird story of American journalism is running through the British press, and a great many of those who read it are taking it in for gospel truth. The story runs as follows:

A reporter on a certain notorious New York daily called up his chief by telephone for instructions as to what he should do. The news editor asked the reporter to hold the wire a minute till he saw if he had anything to be looked after in that section of the city. Then these instructions came over the wire:

"A prominent wealthy young fellow named Stuart was up in the West Side Police Court for drunkenness this morning. He pleaded to have his name kept out of the newspapers for fear that his mother would hear of it. She has heart trouble, and he says the shock would kill her. Go over to her home at —— West Seventy-second Street and tell her about it. See if you can't kill her. We need news."

Fortunately, the lady turned out to be at Syracuse.

This story falls in very comfortably with the British notion of American journalism.

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An applicant for the post of assistant hangman in Lancashire wrote the High Sheriff:

I have a nerve as strong as iron, and I have thought all my life as I should like to be one, and I would hang my own flesh and blood if they did anything wrong. I am a strong and healthy young man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 25 years old, steady, and teetotaller, and I would willingly help Mr. Billington any time and anywhere if he wanted help. I hope I have not done anything wrong with writing to you. I should be very sorry if I had done, because I would do all in my power for my country.

Noble, patriotic Spartan!

***

A paragraph credited to "American Paper" is getting wide circulation in British newspapers. It says: "American women, for the most part, lived simple, Christian lives until they came into relations with English society. It was England who taught the American woman that social position might be bought."

This paragraph inspires the poet of The Evening News to remark:

Before she came to our "one hoss show,"
And our sinful ways we taught her,
The purest of all the flow'rs that blow
Was America's lovely daughter.
Her style was free, and her actions rash
Some matter for talk afforded;
But she never had heard of the name of cash,
And she wasn't the least bit sordid.
O, she was a pure and priceless pearl,
That innocent gay American girl!

But now I'm afraid she's a graduate
In the art of sheer aggression,
And whenever she murmurs "I calculate,"
It is more than a mere expression.
She's as fair to the eye as we all may see,
And her tongue is as sweet as honey,
But she isn't the girl she used to be
Ere we taught her the power of money.
She's fishing for Dukes in the social whirl,
Is the up-to-date American girl!

***

The clock in a Welsh chapel suddenly ran down with a loud whirr. According to the leader there was a series of screams and a hurried exit from the chapel. The preacher was left to conclude the service countenanced only by a few staid spirits not easily awakened.

***

The Leader says that "somewhere upon British soil there is a young doctor who has within the last few days learned a lesson which should be invaluable to him in his future practice. Having accompanied his bethrothed to a theatre, while the house was in semi-darkness she suddenly complained of feeling faint. The doctor took something out of his pocket and whispered to her to keep the 'tabloid' in her mouth, but not to swallow it. She did as she was told, and soon felt all right again. The tablet, however, showed no signs of dissolving, and in the end, being curious to discover what the tasteless, indissoluble substance that had proved so efficacious could be, she slipped the undiminished tablet into her glove for future inspection. When she got home she took it out of her glove again and examined it. It was a bone glove button."

***

A preacher at the Wesleyan Chapel at Henley told this story last Sunday: "I recently asked a theological student whether any swearing took place in Wesleyan colleges when things went wrong. The student replied, 'We are not allowed to swear in college.' The minister next asked what a student did when he wanted to swear.

"The student replied, 'I will let you into a secret. Just outside our college grounds is a cave, in which an old man dwells. When students are very angry and want to swear they go to this old man, and, as they pass into the cave, hand him a penny, saying, "Here, take this. I am going to have a pennyworth!"'"

***

Another rhyme for radium, but maybe strict constructionists will shy at it. It appears in The Westminster Gazette, evoked by the statement in a London paper that "A great part of London is built on radium." This is what the rhymester says:

"Said by some"—"radium"!

If radium the Metropolis
Contains, as said by some,
Beyond the four-mile circuit is
Outside the radium!

***

One of the witnesses in a police court case who explained that he was a page, stated in evidence that he also filled the parts of valet and housemaid. The Leader says an accommodating servitor like that is not a page, but a pamphlet.

***

There's a young man at Leeds who wants a wife, and wants her right away. He advertises in The Yorkshire Post as follows:

MATRIMONY.—Young business gentleman, with large warehouse and two branch shops in South-of Scotland, desires to make acquaintance with young lady, 25-35; must have £800 to £1,500; early settlement desired.

Possibly the young man would take the £800 to £1,500 right away and give time on the rest.

***

A preacher in Glamorgan offered to bet 10s. he could pray better for ten minutes than his particular rival in the place. When the rival refused to take the bet he was taunted with having no sporting blood.

***

Under the title "The Cherub" The Westminster Gazette publishes a poem about the choir-boy that no doubt will find appreciation in many New York homes. Here are some of the verses:

Our nurs'ry sends out once a week
A choir-boy meek and mild;
His hands are clean, his hair is sleek,
He looks a charming child.

The congregation flutters when
He sings the solo part;
We hear the ladies—not the men—
Sigh "Bless his little heart!"

The congregation has not been
Inside the cherub's home,
The congregation has not seen
His temper with the comb.

The cherub's eyes of limpid blue
Enchant the vicar's wife;
I'd like to make her look into
That cherub's private life.

***

They are not through telling stories on Whistler. Here is one which The St. James's Gazette got from a friend of the painter:

"The man servant entered the studio.

"'Well?' said Whistler.

"'Lady Somebody, Sir,' said the servant, (she was one of the great ladies of the British peerage.)

"'Where is she?'

"'In her carriage at the door, Sir.'

"Whistler took no further notice of his servitor, but resumed the reading of his proof sheets to me, and the puzzled footman, who was standing behind his master's back and facing me, shook his head slowly up and down, and, like Longfellow's Arabs, silently stole away.' Thus the reading went on for quite ten minutes longer, and the reader's sole auditor fidgeted more and more, till, realizing how deadly cold it was on that March day, I called out to him, 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Whistler, but I think I overheard your servant telling you that a lady was waiting to see you.'

"'Oh,' said he, 'let her wait, let her wait. I'm mobbed with these people!' Then he went on reading for fully fifteen minutes more, and after that (his voice was getting tired, I daresay) he condescended to go down stairs and receive her shivering ladyship."

***

Apropos of the proposed revival of Georgian dress in Great Britain, somebody has found in an issue of The London Courant of 1782 information as to prices men paid for clothing in that time. The information is in an advertisement of one "Kempt, tailor and habit maker," in Great Pulteney Street, who offers "a dress suit of satteen lined with rich sattin" for £3, "a pair of sattinet breeches" for 18s., a "Marseilles quilted waistcoat" for 15s., and "a hair shag waistcoat, striped or plain," for £1 2s.

***

Out in St. David's, Pembrokeshire, the clergy became disgusted with the voluminous flow into the contribution box of threepenny pieces from the pockets of well-to-do parishioners. They hit on an excellent remedy by cornering the threepenny bits, which now are practically out of circulation in this town. The result is that those who used to use this petty coin in their church contributions are now unable to put into the box anything smaller than the sixpence.

***

Something new in auctions! A shark fifteen feet long, caught by a trawler in the Firth of Forth, was knocked down at public sale for 30s. Sharks at 2s. a foot certainly are dirt cheap.

R. W. W.

***

At Leeds a few days ago a young man told the Magistrate that returning from his work one day he found "his girl" married to his father. She was only twenty-two, while the father was sixty-five.

"Pshaw!" said the father to the son, "you hadn't known the girl over three weeks."

"Anyhow, I saw her before you did," the son replied.

The Judge said he could do nothing. So far as he knew there was no law against such a proceeding.

***

Sad to relate, there's an English Bishop who makes puns. Passing Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire's residence, he heard that the King and Mr. Balfour were having a little talk about Russia and Japan. "Indeed," exclaimed the Bishop, and then, after a moment's reflection, he nonchalantly remarked: "I wonder what that chat's worth." That's about as bad as they make 'em!

***

No wonder the Bishop's example is being followed by the political rhymesters, as for example:

A Radical playing the banjo
Sang, "We'll vote against you to a man, Joe.
You once were our pet,
But your past we forget,
And now you are under the ban, Joe."

***

The comic poets have a grievance. They do not like that word radium, which they say is quite as bad as Timbuctoo. They object to it because they can find only one word in the English language to rhyme with it—the word palladium.

***

It has been so damp and chilly lately that nose colds are decidedly prevalent. At Rhondda a few evenings ago a speaker at a public meeting delivered himself as follows: "Ladies and gedtlebed, I ab sorry thad I have a bad cold, bud I will do by best. Id regard to the questiod befod the beeding I cad odly say thad I ab id eddire sybathy with id."

The audience sneezed its applause.

***

Liberality pays sometimes. An instance of this has been recorded at the Dover Workhouse. The management of that institution saved ten tons of bread in 1903 by allowing inmates to eat as much as they liked instead of serving out the regulation weight.

***

A Southwark juryman suggested that in order to save the time of workingmen juries should be composed of the unemployed. The Coroner to whom the proposition was made shook his head. Think of a jury with "Happy Hooligan" foreman and "Weary Willy" a bright and shining light!

***

According to The Morning Leader, the Newry Board of Guardians, before refusing the request of an inmate for a new wooden leg, the present one having been damaged, was told that he was in the habit of using the limb as a shillaah when inebriated. The board thought that the most it could do was to repair the damaged article.

***

Battersea Council has appointed a woman Inspector, who is charged with instructing young mothers in their duties toward their children. What she has to do is put down as follows:

To visit houses where births have occurred, and to instruct the mothers in the preparation of infants' food and the proper method of infant feeding;

To keep under constant supervision houses occupied by dirty tenants;

To endeavor to raise the standard of cleanliness;

To visit certain houses where there are cases of non-notifiable disease, such as whooping cough, and to advise as to the nursing and care of the patient;

To visit houses where there are dirty and neglected children;

To visit houses where infantile deaths have occurred;

To assist, as far as possible, in house-to-house inspection.

Women who have undertaken similar works in Liverpool and other English cities have been found extremely useful persons.

***

The Manchester Guardian tells a story of a North of England magistrate who was in the habit of giving good and much-needed advice to those who came before him in the course of his magisterial duties. On one occasion a defendant who was about to receive his admonition interrupted him. "Look here, your Worship," he said, "please don't give me no good advice. Just double the sentence instead."

R. W. W.

SPENCER LETTER QUESTIONED.

Missive, It Is Argued, Reveals an Unsuspected Trait of the Scientist's Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The alleged letter of the late Herbert Spencer to a Japanese statesman is principally interesting to many (if the letter be genuine) as indicating an unsuspected trait in Mr. Spencer's character. He is represented as expressing the wish that the letter be not given publicity before his death, lest it arouse the animosity of his fellow-countrymen. Readers of his books published in his lifetime will search in vain for any indication of a "yellow streak" in his make-up.

While a prudent reserve marked most of his utterances, especially those of later years, Mr. Spencer was pre-eminently notable as always having had the courage of his convictions and for his unhesitating advocacy of opinions which ran counter to popular beliefs and prejudices.

I do not, of course, assume to deny the authenticity of this letter, because I know nothing concerning the source from which it was obtained or what motive prompted its publication immediately after the death of its alleged author. None the less I say, especially in view of the fact, well known to all students of Spencer's works, that he wrote for the future as much if not more than for the present, that it is difficult of belief that he would deliberately leave a record of pusillanimity to impeach the reputation of a lifetime.

During his life his views were constantly the subject of misrepresentation, partly, of course, yet not altogether, because of the misapprehension of his would-be critics. He never was at a loss to confound these critics, but his lips are now closed. It would be well, I think, for us to be content to judge him by his authenticated writings published during his lifetime, rather than by what others say that he said, now that he is dead.

FRANK M. LOOMIS.

Buffalo, Feb. 2, 1904.

A "Telephonic Ode."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The following "telephonic ode to the new year" is the work of the rhymester of The Referee:

We hope there are good times in store,
And you will bring us wealth galore,
One nine 'ought four.

May Jap and Russian save their gore,
Peace reign supreme the wide world o'er,
One nine 'ought four.

No foe slip through "the open door,"
And make the British lion roar,
One nine 'ought four.

May dumping cease on Britain's shore,
And still our food not cost us more,
One nine 'ought four.

THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS

Japan and Russia Contrasted by a Japanese.

The Muscovite Empire Compared to Ancient Persia and That of the Mikado to Ancient Greece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The principle of the Russian foreign policy set forth by Peter the Great having been firmly fixed in the minds of his successors, Russia, conquering inch by inch that vast Siberian land until she came to the Pacific Coast, has now set her foothold on the Manchurian soil with the determination to keep it in spite of the universal opposition. It was long after Russia had reached her arm of conquest to the Pacific Coast that Japan awakened from her long sleep.

In 1874, when Russia proposed to exchange the Kurile Islands for the southern half of the Saghalin Island, the Japanese statesmen, unacquainted with the policy of the proposer, acted with such childlike gullelessness that they accepted the proposition. Later the Japanese young men, educated in the schools of Europe and America, returning, lamented the loss arising from the exchange; because the compact strip of the Saghalin Island is infinitely more desirable than the scattered rocks of the Kurile Islands, mostly inaccessible.

From that time forth Japan came to the realization of the true intent of Russia, and began to hate her, because Japan "found her out." This hatred gradually grew up, until the anti-Russian sentiment was thought to be an essential element in Japan's attitude toward Russia. Even the grammar school children were inculcated with the idea that, unless Japan were on her guard, Russia would pounce upon and devour her. Japan's subsequent military expansion, to be sure, had its other objects in view, but the hatred of Russia had no small influence. Yet Japan was for a time rather peacefully disposed, since it was really necessary for her to make internal improvements. Even after the Japanese-Chinese war, her peaceful representative, Ito, by the treaty of peace signed at Shimonosheki, returned the Liao Tung Peninsula, which Japan acquired by the right of victory, to China; because Russia, jointly with France and Germany, advised Japan to do so, for the sake of the peace of the Far East. Ito was severely reproached at that time by many aggressive politicians, such as Okuma, for his "easiness."

Nevertheless, Russia's sincerity in her amicable advice was at least assumed by Japan. The Japanese public, though, agreed with Okuma rather than with Ito, swallowed the bitter pill prescribed by Russia and administered it without any open hostile demonstration against their doctor. Scarcely was the bitterness of the pill forgotten when Russia, in spite of herself and by her diplomatic trickery, occupied that very peninsula which Japan had returned to China. The Japanese indignation was thoroughly aroused by Russia's insult. The warlike preparations in view of the armed conflict which was anticipated to come in no time have taken a definite course. The further the Siberian Railroad stretched out the greater the Japanese military programme was extended, so that to-day Japan professes to have a stronger navy and an army not less strong than the one Russia can manoeuvre in the Far East, while the latter is scornful of the former's pride.

The present strained situation in the Far East could have been averted had Russia shown more self-restraint. To have and to hold any part of the world with the view of civilizing is in itself a good thing, according to the right of eminent domain. If Russia could prove her professed sincerity in regard to her occupation of Manchuria to the satisfaction of Japan and of the world, no one would dispute the march of the Muscovites. But Russia not only did not prove that, but on the contrary proved her insincerity by attempting to close the door of Manchuria and intrude into Korea with the view of excluding other nations, and without regard to Japan's vital interests.

Do not, readers, accuse Japan of being unduly bellicose, for bellicose she should be, when her enemy has so long baffled her by the blackmailing methods. But now she has found out what really Russia is. The smart Japanese statesmen have explored the deepest bottom of the latter's darkest diplomacy. It is no longer an unfathomable mystery, but an open secret. The Russian wantonness, in whatever manner it may present itself, can have no abiding place in Japan's tolerable heart nor in that of the world. If Japan is clamoring for war more than Russia, it reveals how gross Russia's wickedness is, and at the same time how honest and open-hearted Japan is. If any open hostility should be initiated by Japan it means that diplomacy, which is the messenger of peace, has failed to soften hard-hearted Russia.

It is no doubt highly desirable that the controversy should be peacefully settled But when the "open-door policy," which is the banner of civilized nations, is scornfully disrespected, the standard bearer of the crusade must not shrink back, be the enemy as formidable as a rock, but must crush that rock, until it is pulverized into sand and removed from the way of the crusaders.

It may seem very strange that a nation of Europe, the seat of civilization, should exchange places with one of Asia, the seat of barbarism. Yet the fact is, in ancient time, it was Greece, a European nation, that was in the defensive position in the war with Persia, an Asiatic nation, to-day it is in Japan, an Asiatic nation, that would be in the defensive position in the war with Russia, a European nation. Persia sent an enormous army across the wild region of Western Asia over the Hellespontine Bridge and through Thrace into Greece; Russia is sending innumerable Muscovites across the wild region of Northern Asia, over the Siberian Railroad, and through Manchuria into Korea. While Greece stayed at home awaiting the arrival of her enemy with constant watchfulness, Japan is sending her troops to Korea to await the arrival there of the Muscovites with equally constant watchfulness. Persia sent her navy across the Aegean Sea, Russia is going to send her fleet across the Yellow Sea. While Greece kept her navy strictly within her seaports, Japan is keeping her fleet in her own and the Korean seaports. The Persian soldiers and sailors were unacquainted with the geography of the place of contest, and the Muscovites are also unacquainted; while the Greeks were and the Japanese are thoroughly familiar with the geography through their experiences.

Nearly at every point Russia resembles Persia, while Japan resembles Greece. The only difference is that Russia is not so formidable to Japan as Persia was to Greece, for Japan's warlike preparations as compared with those of Russia are more complete than those of Greece as compared with those of Persia. Still, Greece finally expelled Persia from Europe. It is, therefore, more than likely that Japan would be successful in her attempt to expel Russia from the Far East. Moreover, the Japanese soldiery are just as patriotic and brave as were the ancient Greeks. If the Spartans under Leonidas died at Thermopylae rather than surrender to the Persians, the Japanese soldiers in the Sixth Division at Kumamoto, Kiushiu, are equal to them in showing their bravery, if not in the same manner. It was not, however, the heroic Spartans that were in the lead on the Grecian side in the Persian war. It was the Athenians, who guided the Spartans, that brought the victory for Greece. Happily Japan has her Athenians as well as the Spartans. Tokio is Japan's Athens, Kumamoto her Sparta. But, whereas the Athenians were somewhat at odds with the Spartans, the Tokians are in perfect accord with the Kumamotoans, especially in time of war.

Thus Japan has nothing to cause her worry at home, while the light of civilization is shining over her. Russia on the contrary has the Balkan problems and the civil dissensions to worry over at home, while the dark cloud is overhanging her, especially after the Kishineff massacre.

So circumstanced, Japan owes to civilization more than Greece did. If she could not do better than or just as well as Greece, what excuse could she make?

JIHEI HASHIGUCHI.

Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1904.

SPENCER'S ADVICE TO JAPAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with keen interest in your issue of Jan. 31 Herbert Spencer's advice to a Japanese statesman, written twelve years ago, but only just now given to the world; and I also read with equal interest your subsequent editorials criticising his views. I have been for some time a close student of this great thinker's writings, and believe that in the wide range of his generalizations, and the profundity of his speculations, he stands abreast with the greatest philosophers the world has ever known; although I have to confess that quite frequently I have been unable to agree with the conclusions he drew from his own premises.

But after reading the letter to which I have referred, I find myself in perfect accord in every particular with his entire argument; and think his advice to Japan was pre-eminently sound, and his views not only those of a statesman, but of a philanthropist.

The most prominent feature of all Mr. Spencer's teachings, I think, is that he has endeavored to base his philosophy solely on well ascertained facts, and not on preconceived and pleasant theories; and in his investigations he has striven to rid his mind of all racial prejudice. He was the most patient and laborious of all students, and his search after truth was the dominating impulse of his spirit. When, therefore, Mr. Spencer turned his attention to the consideration of the present condition and probable future of this Oriental race, in order to give one of their statesmen what he believed to be worthy and sensible advice, he found himself confronted with certain facts which he could not overlook.

One of the principal facts, which was not only perceptible to him but to everybody else, was that Oriental civilization and racial instincts are essentially distinct from the Occidental. Their religion, their ethics, their political and social aims, their secular education, and national ideals, are entirely different. What is considered wisdom in the East is thought foolishness in the West and vice versa. Not only this, but in the fact of a distinct and visible difference in color and physique nature has placed an ineffacable barrier between the intermingling of the races. Intermarriage would be productive of evil instead of good, attempted it would tend to propagate the vices instead of the virtues of the separate people, judging from all the known facts on this very grave subject.

Another of the indisputable facts in the consideration of the question is that the European races, more especially the English and the Russian, are, in comparison with Asiatic people, much stronger mentally, if not physically, and distinguished for their aggressive force and unscrupulous cunning whenever they are brought into contact with alien races. There is not a single exception to this melancholy rule! He asks the Japanese statesmen to look at India and behold how the English have ruthlessly overridden by their superior scientific knowledge and serpent-like cunning, the swarming population of that famine-swept and plague-spotted country. Can any one truthfully say that the native inhabitants have grown in social purity, in mental power, in material prosperity, or even in physical strength and comeliness by being brought under the rule of this powerful race? Alas! Is it not true that the vast majority of the population are on the verge of starvation all the time, and when one of the periodical droughts occurs they perish by millions!

There may be glory for England in her Indian empire, but I fear there is not much more than leanness and wretchedness for the mass of her subjects! Can any one doubt, who knows the facts, and looks at them with an unprejudiced eye, that Herbert Spencer spoke the truth when he sent his Japanese correspondent this solemn warning?

"No further privileges should be allowed to people of other races, and especially to people of the more powerful races, than is absolutely needful for the achievement of these ends. Apparently you are proposing by revision of the treaty with the powers of Europe and America "to open the whole empire to foreigners and foreign capital." I regret this as a fatal policy. If you wish to see what is likely to happen, study the history of India. Once let one of the more powerful races gain a point d'appui and there will inevitably in course of time grow up an aggressive policy which will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be represented as attacks by the Japanese which must be avenged, as the case may be; a portion of territory will be seized and required to be made over as a foreign settlement, and from this there will grow eventually subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire. I believe that you will have great difficulty in avoiding this fate in any case, but you will make the process easy if you allow of any privileges to foreigners beyond those which I have indicated.

"To the second question I should say decidedly to prohibit to foreigners the working of the mines owned or worked by the Government. Here there would be obviously liable to arise grounds of difference between the Europeans or Americans who worked them and the Government, and these grounds of quarrel would be followed by invocations to the English or American Government or other powers to send forces to insist on whatever the European workers claimed, for always the habit here and elsewhere among the civilized peoples is to believe what their agents or sellers abroad represent to them."

Please remember that this advice touching the working of the mines was given eight years before the beginning of the Boer war, and does not the warning sound like a prophecy, in view of English aggression against those simple and virtuous people in South Africa? Let the Russian, the English, or the German people once get a solid lodgment in Japan; give them the privilege of holding land, controlling railroads, or operating banks, and how long would their present virile nationality and unique civilization survive? They have not the teeming population of India to withstand the onslaught, nor have they the protection of a depressing tropical climate to fight the invader. Alas! I fear their dainty, and in many respects beautiful, civilization would quickly disappear like the bloom of the chrysanthemum before the first chill breath of November!

I wonder if the people who enthuse so eloquently over the expansive achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race ever think that perhaps nature may have had some noble design in creating other and widely different racial types! That maybe she regards with equal favor the finest ideal of Oriental civilization as she does the highest form of the Occidental! That to her broad view and prophetic vision the dreamy life and easy languor of Eastern lands, which is the natural product of tropic suns, and a fatalistic philosophy may be to her wise ken as beautiful and full of high promise as the sterner and more bustling existence of Western civilization, which is the outcome of colder winds and bleaker skies!

To my thinking this lust of empire and colonizing frenzy of the great Anglo-Saxon race, which is constantly striving to subject weaker races and foist upon unwilling people social customs, industrial systems, and religious ideas which are entirely foreign to their natural instincts, are antagonistic to nature's infinite designs and can only end at last in dismal and conspicuous failure—a failure sure to be quite as melancholy for the conqueror as for the conquered.

It is the height of folly to try to outwit the diversified plans of an all-wise Creator and concoct schemes to run all mankind into the one mold. Alas! nature will have none of it, and I fear there will be weeping and wailing at the end. England is not through with her career in the Orient yet! Let her beware if the march of events may not before long lead her to bitter repentance! Let our own country, too, ponder over a lesson which is brimful of warning to our recent imperialistic ambition!

Of course Herbert Spencer does not counsel Japan or any other Eastern people to hold themselves entirely aloof from all intercourse with Western races. The demands of modern commerce would not permit them to do so even if they desired. The Orient can learn from the Occident much that will refine, strengthen, and exalt her life and thought, and promote the comfort of her people. But let Japan beware how she allows any of those strong and ambitious races to gain a lodgment on her soil, which will give them a much-coveted hold in the direction of her industrial enterprises or political affairs. England

OLD GUARD REMINISCENCES

A Veteran Tells How the Organization Originated.

Successor of the Light and City Guards, Famous Factors in the Social Life of Old New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day there is an inquiry from a correspondent as to the Old Guard, and asking any one familiar with its history to give him information in regard to it.

The Old Guard through the efforts of the late George W. McLean obtained a charter from the State for its organization. All who had served in the Light Guard under Capt. Edward Vincent, or in the City Guard under Capt. William McArdle, were eligible to membership. The Light Guard was the right flank company of the Twelfth Regiment. The City Guard was a right flank company also, I think, (but am not certain,) of the Ninth Regiment. Both were crack companies.

I can well remember how as a boy I used to look for the Light Guard on parade. Its uniform was showy and handsome, and physically it was a fine body of men; its headquarters were at Lafayette Hall; its meeting room was large and handsomely furnished, and it had an adjoining room in which were gun racks, lockers, &c. Rent, uniforms, and all expenses were paid by the members.

It was a unique organization. The members were of maturer age than are found in the militia of to-day. They were largely business men, and although the legal term of service was seven years, many remained after their term of service had expired—there was comparatively little club life then in New York, and the Light Guard, as far as its social side was concerned, was something of that nature, but its members were conspicuous for their military service, responding in full numbers to many calls for duty, and when two regiments were raised for the Mexican War both Colonels were from the Light Guard. These were Burnett and Stevenson as Colonels and Burnham as Major of one.

I was well acquainted with the Light Guard and I have always felt that its history would be most interesting. I remember many who were always in the ranks, as James Vandervoort and his two brothers, Julian and Henry V. Allison, Charles A. Stetson and his brother James, Henry R. McMurray, John B. Marié, George W. McLean and his brother James, Alexander B. Mott, William Lainbeer, N. B. La Bau, Charles J. Clinch, N. B. Day, D. D. Hart, Junius T. Stagg, Horatio N. Hewitt and brother, Eugene S. Ballin, and others who would make too long a list to publish.

The Light Guard for years gave annual balls at the Astor House, and afterward at the Academy of Music, which were always brilliant and successful. In 1853 Henry G. Stebbins and John Jacob Astor, respectively Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, resigned. The regiment was composed of eight companies. Among them was the Lafayette Fusileers, commanded by Richard French, who immediately announced himself as a candidate for Colonel. He was accepted by seven companies and opposed by the Light Guard, for he had several times designated them as a silk stocking company. French was elected, and the Light Guard was loath to parade under him and determined to avoid it if possible.

As soon as French was elected he called a meeting of the officers, and a regimental uniform was adopted, the principal feature of which was a white frock coat. It was soon after that President Pierce was to come to New York to open the Crystal Palace, and the division was ordered to parade, which, of course, included the Twelfth Regiment, but the Light Guard was appointed guard of honor to the President, which relieved it from parading with the regiment, the regiment appearing in its new uniform for the first time. The Light Guard, acting as escort, was upon the right of the line, while the regiment was well down on the left. A heavy shower came up in the lower part of the city which thoroughly soaked the Twelfth Regiment, while not a drop fell where the Light Guard was. The regimental uniforms were made of poor material and shrunk so that they were never worn again.

French was disappointed in not having forced the Light Guard to parade under him, and at once issued an order to the regiment for a drill in Tompkins Square. In the meantime the Light Guard had sent an influential committee to Albany to see Adjt. Gen. Townsend. The day for the drill arrived, and the Light Guard, which had been expecting to hear from Albany, but having no word, marched up to Tompkins Square, where it took position on the sidewalk outside the square, as the regimental line had not been formed; and as the Adjutant was seen coming to order the company to fall in line a carriage was seen coming up the street with the horses on the run; and just as Capt. Vincent was taking command the carriage drew up to the curb, the occupant jumped out and handed a document to the Captain, at which he glanced, and then ordered the command by the right flank and marched the company off the ground.

The document was an order detaching the Light Guard from the Twelfth Regiment, and forming the Fifty-fifth Regiment, to be composed of the Light Guard and the Garde Lafayette. The Light Guard remained at the right of the regiment for some years, and then right-flank companies having been abolished, applied for a transfer to the Seventy-first Regiment, of which it became Company A. With this regiment it entered the service of the country. It was in the first battle of Bull Run, distinguished for its bravery, and suffered severely. It afterward responded twice to the call of its country.

The Light Guard was organized in 1826, first known as the Tompkins Blues, under command of Col. Danie' D. Tompkins, then as the Light Guard under command of Edward Vincent who remained at its head for twenty-five years. After his death John R. Garland was elected Captain. He was a Virginian and resigned at the breaking out of the civil war. Then David D. Hart was elected and was wounded at the battle of Bull Run.

It would make a long article to give a record of the successes of this company, of its hospitalities, entertainments, &c. Under the law, right-flank companies were allowed to have what were called pay members, who, by turning a certain amount into the treasury of the company, were exempt from jury duty, and these payments added to their resources. I remember among these members such well-known men as Simeon Draper, Harry H. Leeds, Chauncey D. Hurd, and John E. Denion.

The late George W. McLean told me that when the Light Guard appeared the first time in the uniform of the British Grenadiers it was hissed all along the line, but when the company returned to its armory Capt. Vincent ordered a parade in a week from that day, and on that parade it was cheered lustily. Afterward it changed to the uniform very much the same as the Old Guard now wears.

The City Guard was a split from the Old Guard and was a magnificent company. There was a great rivalry between them, and so when the civil war had destroyed their particular characteristics Major George W. McLean conceived the idea of bringing together those old-time rivals into a brotherhood to cherish old memories and preserve recollections of their old triumphs. The City Guard served through the war as Company C, Ninth Regiment.

From those two old companies came the Old Guard. The original charter has been amended, and now all who have received honorable discharge from military service or retired officers of the army and navy are received in membership. The first charter was mainly intended as for civic association, for fraternal greeting, relief, &c., but after a time a uniform was adopted and a military organization completed; and now, though it forms no part of the militia, it is subject to the call of the Governor.

VETERAN.

Sheffield, Mass., Feb. 2, 1904.

OLD GUARD'S ORIGIN.

Another Version of How the Organization Was Formed—The Seventh Regiment's Services to the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your correspondent in a recent issue of THE TIMES I would say the nucleus of the Old Guard was the Tompkins Blues, formed just seventy-eight years ago. Their armory was first on Wooster Street, near Canal. They subsequently became the famous New York Light Guard. Then came the Baxter Blues, commanded and named after Charles Baxter, who afterward became Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of New York Volunteers, Ward B. Burnet, Colonel, and was killed at the capture of the City of Mexico.

Afterward a new company was formed by the popular Capt. Thomas W. Cameau, who called together a splendid set of young men. This company was the celebrated New York City Guard. Their drill room was over Palmer's old Opera House on Chambers Street opposite the spot where the American News Company's building now stands. This was in 1833. Then they removed their armory to Crosby Street. They merged into a corps called the Lafayette Fusiliers, whose armory was on Broadway between Prince and Houston Streets. In 1861 they merged into the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under the command of Capt. D. D. Hart, and went to the front. At the first battle of Bull Run Capt. Hart was very severely wounded.

I am sorry I cannot recall the names of the other members of this company who were killed and wounded in the War of the Rebellion, in which they did splendid service. I remember seeing some of these gallant men lying severely wounded at the Dudley Church Hospital after the battle of Bull Run. The writer had charge of that hospital when in the hands of the Southern soldiers.

While on this subject I think it apropos to mention the origin of the Seventh New York Regiment. On the southeasterly corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets there stood half a century ago the famous Stoneall's Shakespeare Tavern, kept by a well-known Irishman of that day, Sergt. O'Reilly. He was the founder of the Seventh Regiment, which was fashioned out of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, which was created in 1812, and from the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Artillery, that was formed in May, 1826.

While on this subject I must not forget to mention Corp. Asher Taylor of the writer's old company, the Fourth, afterward commanded by that splendid man and soldier, Capt. William H. Riblet. Corp. Taylor did more to promote the interests of the Seventh Regiment than any other man, and was actively connected with the command for over forty-five years, and if he still lives I hope he will read this, written by one of his old Fourth Company comrades. It is but a poor tribute to his worth and great ability.

I hope the people of this country will not forget that the Seventh Regiment furnished over 600 officers in different commands in the civil war, and that numbers were left dead on nearly every battlefield in that terrible conflict. I will here mention some of the gallant men who were killed:

First Company—Capt. George L. Fort, Capt. Thomas Russell, Capt. J. J. Minor.

Second Company—Capt. H. H. Alden, Col. Noah L. Farnham, Capt. Eugene Kelly, Lieut. Silas A. Miller, Sergeant Gordon L. Phipps, Lieut. De van Postly.

Third Company—Lieut. Col. R. McD. Hart, Lieut. John A. Baker, Capt. Fred Hurst, Capt. Radcliffe, Capt. S. G. Mulligan, Lieut. W. R. Tremaine.

Fourth Company—Col. A. B. Chapman, Capt. E. A. Harrison, Col. James E. Mallon, Lieut. J. E. Morse, Capt. Samuel H. Starr.

Fifth Company—Lieut. Col. I. J. Addis, Capt. Hidde, Capt. George W. Bissell, Sergt. A. Fleet, Lieut. W. H. Kingsland, Capt. George W. Lewis, Lieut. H. N. Timolat, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.

Sixth Company—Capt. H. Arnold, Capt. E. A. Cowdrey, Capt. Asher M. Elsworth, Capt. H. Hicks, Col. Robert G. Shaw, Lieut. Charles Smedberg, Lieut. Charles F. Van Duser.

Seventh Company—Lieut. A. S. Bogart, Capt. Lewis H. Lent, Capt. Fitz James O'Brien, Capt. George A. Morey, Lieut. George H. Stevens, Capt. William J. Williams, Private W. E. Schenck.

Eighth Company—Private J. L. Keys, Capt. S. A. Mellick, Adjt. L. O. Parmlee, Major Thomas Winthrop, Capt. William Wheeler, Sergt. F. Drayson.

Tenth Company—Lieut. M. Brown, Adjt. Charles A. Gadsden, Capt. J. H. Plume, Major Clifton K. Prentiss, Capt. H. A. Sand, Capt. Robert Seabury, Capt. Wright Staples, Private Edward B. Welles.

At our fiftieth anniversary of the Seventh Regiment, at Irving Hall, about twenty years ago, if I remember rightly, the old Irish Sergeant, O'Reilly, was present.

Does any of the old comrades remember Major Joseph Diver of the Seventh Regiment, who met with such an untimely death about fifty years ago? The Major at the time was Alderman of the Fourth Ward and one of Tammany Hall's famous leaders. Can any one of the old boys inform me of what become of his only child, a daughter, whom we, the regiment, adopted, and for whose support and education we paid so much pro rata? Col. Duryee was her guardian.

I have lived in nearly every country of Europe while in the service of the United States Department of Agriculture during the last seventeen years, but I have never seen a regiment during that time that would at all compare with the Seventh New York or any battalion that would at all equal our famous Old Guard—the pride and glory of New York.

CHARLES J. MURPHY,
Ex-member Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, and veteran of Mexican War.
New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

Gen. Grant's Arab Steeds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The history and breeding of the Arabian horse in this country are at present receiving the attention they deserve. Knowing that THE NEW YORK TIMES is jealous of its reputation as a medium through which correct news is obtainable, the writer presumes upon your time for the purpose of stating that "the two milk-white Arabian stallions presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey, were both dark gray. Leopard, the one lightest in color and conformation, was a pure Arab; Linden Tree, the other, was a Barb. The latter was taken West after Gen. Grant's death. Leopard remained and died here in the East.

C. A. BENTON.

New York, Feb. 5, 1904.

MEXICO'S NEW PAPER TRUST.

Four Mills with Capitalization of $2,150,000 Under One Management.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—The Paper Trust has struck Mexico. The four paper mills of this city, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,150,000, have combined and will be operated under one management.

It is the intention of the men behind the consolidation to secure the few mills now operating at other points in the republic, thereby obtaining control of the paper industry in Mexico. An increase in prices is expected as a result of the merger.

MEXICAN VOLCANO IN ACTION.

Tourists Flock to See Sight Presented by the Eruption.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Jan. 27.—The Colima volcano, the only active volcano in North America, is again violently in eruption. Loud explosions are followed by the discharge of hot rocks and ashes, and at night the flames issuing from the crater light up the surrounding country for miles.

Earthquakes have been reported from points in this State and the State of Guerrero. Many tourists pass through here daily bound for a view of the volcano. The railroad extends to within ten miles of the mountain.

TRACTION COMPANY'S MORTGAGE.

Up-State Corporation to Raise $6,500,000 for Various Purposes.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Board of Directors of the United Traction Company, which operates the street car system in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet, and Rensselaer, to-day adopted a financial plan, the main feature of which is the issue of a mortgage of $6,500,000. The funds raised by the sale of the bonds are to be applied to these purposes:

First, the redemption of oustanding bonds to the amount of $5,496,000; second, the redemption of debenture bonds valued at $764,300, and third, for extension and betterments to cost $1,339,000. The officials of the company will not state the scope of the extensions, but rumors are in circulation that the company may absorb other lines in this section of the State.

Postponed Wedding Took Place.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage of Horace De Witt Peck of Syracuse and Miss Helen W. Wheeler of this city by the Rev. John Brown of Christ Episcopal Church last night. Only immediate relatives of the couple were present. The couple were to have been married on a date in November, but a postponement was made only a few hours before the time of the ceremony. This, it is understood, was due to a sudden business reverse of Mr. Peck.

GREAT WHITE PLAGUE IN CITY'S TENEMENTS

Report of the Charity Organization Society's Committee.

Vivid and Pathetic Tales of Consumption's Ravages—Pneumonia Now "the Captain of the Men of Death."

Havoc wrought by the great white plague in the tenements of New York is brought home with tragic force to every reader of the first annual report of the Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, by a long series of tales of death and starvation, ruined hopes, and scattered families through the terrible agency. The book is issued under the title "A Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis," from the Knickerbocker Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons, and contains nearly four hundred pages, largely taken up with papers prepared by the medical experts who form the majority of the committee. Many illustrations elucidate the text, including one showing a group of frail children dwellers in the "Lung Block," bounded by Catharine, Hamilton, Market, and Cherry Streets. "The Plague in Its Stronghold," a paper dealing with consumption in the tenements, by Ernest Poole, one of the committeemen, contains the following graphic description:

"Luft! Giebt mir Luft!" A Yiddish whisper on a night in April, 1903, from the heart of the New York Ghetto. At 18 Clinton Street, in a rear tenement, a young Roumanian Jew lay dying of consumption. In this room, ten feet square, six people lay on the floor, packed close, rubbing the heavy sleep from tired eyes, and staring at us dumbly. The other room was only a closet six feet by seven, with a grated window high up, opening on an air shaft eighteen inches wide. And in that closet four more were sleeping, three on a bed, one in a cradle.

"Breath! Breath! Give me breath!" The man's disease was infectious, and yet for two long weeks he had lain here dying. From his bed he could touch the table where the two families ate. He could even reach one of the cradles where his baby girl lay, staring, frightened, at his strange position, for his wasted body was too feeble to rise; too choked, too tortured, to lie down.

Two years ago this man came to America young, well, hopeful, with his wife and baby son. Two more had been born since. It was to be a new country, a new home, a fresh start, a land to breathe in. He had breathed no air save that of the sweatshop from 6 in the morning until 10 at night. Sometimes, he whispered, he worked on until 11. In New York to-day and to-night are 50,00 like him working, and they sink to restless sleep in a dark closet 6 feet by 7. There are 361,000 such closets in the city. And this was his "home." And now on this last day of life, ten times he had whispered to his brother, begging him to care for the wife and the three little children.

The struggle now is ended. The home is scattered. The smothered whisper is forever hushed. "Breath—breath—give me breath." It speaks the appeal of thousands.

"THE LUNG BLOCK."

The Lung block, says Mr. Poole, has well earned its name. It holds 1,000 homes and 400 babies. At two years old they are alone in the street, already imbibing its deep, muddy wisdom:

In a block so congested, dissipation comes easy. Hundreds yield and sink, and so pollute the others. So comes the humorous shattered old chap who told me "I aint never sober but when I gits out of bed."

In one of the worst tegements lived an Italian, his wife, and three little children, some two years back. They lived in one room and a closet on $4 a week. His wife gave up and took to drink. He worked hard to support the babies, but it was a wretched home to come to at night. Even the neighbors said so. The man took the plague. Friends tried to make him stop work. "No! Me die not yet at all! Me gotta bringa degrub to ma chil'." One afternoon he had a hemorrhage at work and was brought home on a shutter. The home broke up. We could find but one more item. The baby girl died last year of the plague—tubercular meningitis—over on Randall's Island.

Not far off lives a German family, a mother and five girls, the oldest sixteen, the youngest four. The father drank, took the plague, and died. The mother took it from him. Of the $113 life insurance she spent $90 on his funeral. Then the starving began.

The girl of sixteen lived for three months on bread and tea alone, working in a factory at $4 a week. "She ain't never seen the country," said her little sister, who loved her. "She went to night school always. She said she meant to be somebody." She knows now what the cough means when it shakes her thin, hollow chest; and her eyes, when the others are not looking, have that pitiful, hunted look which young eyes must ever have when suddenly meeting Death.

Other vice than drink is thick in the neighborhood. Among its victims with no health, no love, no aid behind them, the plague makes fearful havoc. "North the bother. I know a dozen, but they ain't worth helping." So I was told again and again when seeking for patients whom the country air might cure. But in this block the good outnumber the bad eight to one. In my month of work I met some of the kindliest, good people that ever lived. In one plague-ridden house the attic is packed with some twenty Italians. The men bring in sheepskin rugs and by some process make them snowy white, to be sold up town, from house to house, where they bring good prices. So the plague spreads.

Mr. Poole brings one happier story out of the Lung Block.

I know a winsome little chap five years old whose name is Yutzi Romeo. I found him in a rear tenement on Hamilton Street, where the plague has made a fearful record. Here, night after night through the Winter, the mother had sat up listening to the cough that grew deeper and more choking, watching the fever increase and the little body waste, while the neighbors told her what the plague could do. She bought a cheap print of the Madonna, set it up in the dark closet, and prayed as even ignorant mothers can. She tried two Italian doctors—I tried two more. Then we went up town to a great specialist on lungs and kindness. He said at last: "Malaria and bronchitis; will almost surely develop tuberculosis in such surroundings but now his case is hopeful." So the chance was seized and one of the thousands taken in time.

Yet, although there is so much of sadness between its covers, the general tenor of the whole book is encouraging. It is reiterated on the word of great scientists that consumption is not hereditary; that its causes can be traced, and that it is preventible, and nearly all the writers insist that it can be cured even in well-advanced cases, and that the best curative agents are fresh air and sunshine, good food and rest, and sobriety.

Mr. Poole tells of one case where the fight was won unaided in a rotten old tenement in Cherry Street:

The man was pronounced hopeless last December. Then his wife took charge. Years ago, as a nurse in the English army, she had fought day and night the fearful cholera plague in India. She was iron-strong in mind, body, and soul. For three days, she told me, she "talked the plague right out to him." First—All doctors were fools! Second—He was a coward! Third—He must get well! She sent to Denmark for a wonderful herb which her mother had used and for some Danish sweet oil. She brought out now every cent of her savings. Milk and eggs, meat soups and oil—all these were given constantly. He was moved to a lounge right under the open windows. He gained twenty pounds and is now working ten hours a day cleaning out manholes.

"SURE-CURE" CONCERNS.

In the general review of the year warnings are given against quack practitioners and "sure-cure" concerns, some of whom have juggled with utterances of members of the committee, so as to give the impression that they had given indorsement to the nostrums. Some sufferers mistake the committee for such an institution, as was shown by the following letter:

Dear Firm:

I saw your ad in the evening paper a few days ago and would like to know more about it.

The "ad" proved to be a quotation from a Health Department circular stating that more information could be obtained either there or at the Charity Organization Society. The committee found it advisable to make a public announcement that it is the unanimous opinion of its members that there exists no specific medicine for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Statistics are quoted which indicate that pneumonia, and not consumption, will be shown by the next Federal census to be the "Captain of the Men of Death" throughout the American Nation. They also show that the death rate from consumption among the negroes far exceeds that among the whites; that among the white population the Irish lead, with a rate nearly double that of the Bohemians, who stand next below in the doleful column. Italians, Russians, Hungarians, and Poles are at the lower end of the scale, although they live almost exclusively in the tenement districts of great cities, but these nationalities are comparatively free from drunkenness. All through the book alcohol is denounced as a great cause of consumption, and there are repeated warnings against its use by patients.

In regard to the immunity of the Italians, who are exposed to extremes of climate to which they have never been accustomed and have a large preponderance of young men, the class most liable to consumption, it is hinted that the carnivorous American may underrate the dietary value of macaroni and cheese.

Though there are indications that the Americanization of Jewish immigrants is accompanied by increased susceptibility to the disease, these people are still comparatively immune. Quick consumption is almost unknown among them, the disease often running eight or ten years before the fatal end. One reason advanced as to why the plague makes such slow progress among the Jews is their constant effort to cure it in the right way by fresh air and proper and abundant food.

Properly conducted sanatoria are not dangerous to the communities in which they are located, it is stated, but Davos-Platz in Switzerland is cited as a classic example of a naturally favored spot which has become infected by outsiders who have gone there to be cured, and Colorado and Southern California are showing concern about their situation. Scattered, independent invalids do the harm, it is stated. Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, writing on the causation and prevention of tuberculosis, says:

I have always felt that much harm has been done by calling tuberculosis a contagious disease. It causes confusion in the lay mind with diseases in which a very limited contact may result in infection. This often produces incredulity on the one hand or on the other a totally unwarranted fear of contact with tuberculous persons. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that consumptives are only a source of danger through the discharges from the diseased tissues, chiefly the sputum, and if those are destroyed the most intimate contact with tuberculous patients is free from danger.

Dr. S. A. Knopf dwelling on the duties of the Government in combating the disease, lays particular stress on the enforcement of laws against the employment of children less than fourteen years old in factories, workshops, or mines. He says:

"The child is more susceptible to tuberculosis than the adult, and especially when its delicate growing organism is subject to continued physical strain. That there are still sections in our country where child labor is permitted to exist is one of the saddest and most disgraceful blots upon the fair name of our Nation.

The Charity Organization Society's Committee on Tuberculosis needs not less than $10,000 to meet the expenses of the work which it has undertaken. It will be expended for the following main objects: Research into the social aspects of tuberculosis; education by lectures and pamphlets to prove that tuberculosis is a communicable and preventable disease; the encouragement of movements for the establishment of sanatoria and the relief of indigent consumptives.

Closing the appendix of the report is a long list of institutions for the treatment of the disease already in operation in the United States and Canada, and of important contributions to the literature of tuberculosis in English, German, and other languages.

JUDGE GRAY NOT A CANDIDATE.

His Ambition, He Says, Does Not Lead to the White House—Views of Other Democratic Possibilities.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 4.—"My life ambition does not lead in the direction of the White House."

George Gray of Delaware, one-time representative of the Diamond State in the United States Senate, member of the most important peace and arbitration commissions of the last decade, Judge of the United States Court, and now regarded by many as Democracy's most available nominee for the Presidency, made this statement quietly to-day. There was nothing in the announcement that remotely suggested Caesar putting by the proffered crown. Simply and with a serenity that showed his sincerity, he dismissed the thought as though it held nothing of temptation.

"Is this to be accepted as a positive refusal?" he was asked.

"There has been no occasion for a declination," he replied with the hearty laugh that is one of his character points, "and I do not anticipate that the occasion will arise. The Democratic Party has any number of men from which to select an excellent candidate. Why should it come to little Delaware?

"I do not desire to pose as one who bumptiously refuses something that could never be offered. Neither will I eliminate myself by talking at length upon public questions, such as Panama and Cuba.

"Such action would be similar to the tactics employed by the callow youth, who, while still in his teens, became engaged to a woman older than himself. Disillusionment came quickly to him, and he cast about for some way to regain his freedom. After many fruitless efforts he hit upon this plan: He hired a wheelbarrow and a man to wheel it, got wildly drunk, and had himself paraded past her home for an hour. I see no reason why I should hire a wheelbarrow."

Nothing could be less suggestive of the candidate than the frankness and ease of this man. He came into his small private office in the Federal Building with a law book under his arm. He had been hard at work in the Clerk's office, and weariness showed itself in the kindly eyes and the droop of the great head. As he chatted and laughed the weariness passed away, as though it had been a cloud, and the sunshine of his strong spirit shone out.

The setback given to Arthur Pue Gorman's hopes when Maryland's Democracy chose Isidor Rayner as United States Senator on Wednesday served to open the interview.

"We cannot estimate as yet what, if any, effect Mr. Rayner's choice will have upon Senator Gorman's candidacy," said Judge Gray.

"What of that other candidate of the South, Representative John Sharp Williams?" he was asked.

"Mr. Williams has shown qualities of leadership that would make him a strong candidate. There is no reason that justly may be urged against his nomination. True, he comes from what is known as 'the solid South.' Time was when that fact was a bar to the Presidency. This applied to men who fought against the Union. This reason does not apply in the case of Mr. Williams and of other brilliant men who are too young to have taken part in the war. It is time that the old lines should be obliterated, and that we should be, first of all, Americans. That title fits John Sharp Williams. He is honest, progressive, aggressive, and a Democrat."

"What of Richard Olney?"

"He is strong, able, safe, and, I presume, is acceptable to those who insist that the nominee shall be one who followed Mr. Bryan unquestioningly in his two campaigns. To be a Democrat in New England is to hold a reputation for courage and steadfastness that in itself is a distinction. He is of the type to which we, as a Nation, became accustomed in Mr. Cleveland."

"Speaking of Cleveland, what of him?"

"You are making me run the gamut of Presidential possibilities," he said, laughing. "I really must decline to go further along this line of discussion. Besides, Mr. Cleveland spoke strongly for himself, when he said he could not imagine any combination of conditions that would induce him to become a candidate."

"What of Mayor McClellan?"

"He is young. His time may come later."

"What of Judge Parker?"

"New York will settle that question for herself. But you really must excuse further discussion of possibilities."

"Won't you say something of your opinion about Mr. Hearst's candidacy?"

"No, I said, I have reached the end of my verbal tether."

"Or of Mr. Bryan?"

"That tempts me, but I must still be firm."

"Is there any other topic of public moment you will discuss?"

"Yes; I will express my profound regret at the death of that good Democrat and good man, William C. Whitney. I knew him intimately. We were in the law school together. To know him was to be his friend for life."

"What is your opinion of the disagreement between the bituminous operators and their employes?"

"It is most regrettable, but the situation may not be serious. I have faith in John Mitchell's influence for peace. I believe that the anthracite operators also will be glad some day to acknowledge and make use of this influence."

"What effect will President Roosevelt's action in compelling arbitration of the anthracite strike have upon his candidacy?"

"That cannot be predicted. I know what effect it should have. The President, in that instance, acted with wisdom and patriotism. He prevented fuel riots in the great cities and earned the gratitude of all classes, the wealthy as well as the miners. His prompt and vigorous action really preserved property rights that were seriously endangered. The question—how far may a natural monopoly be controlled by individuals or corporations for private gain—was before the people, and the people were approaching its solution in an ugly mood."

"And now of yourself, what shall be said of your candidacy?"

"I am not a candidate in any sense of the word," he said.—Philadelphia North American.

DISSENSION OVER BRONX COUNTY PLAN

Real Estate Men Divided Over Merits of Separation Bill.

Opponents of the Measure Declare That It Would Raise Taxes and Confer No Benefits.

The project to make the Borough of the Bronx a separate county has aroused a storm of discussion that threatens to disrupt the North Side Board of Trade and several property owners' associations north of the Harlem River. Many denounce the scheme, which has assumed the form of a bill which the Legislature is asked to enact, as a "grab" which will enrich a few men, while others assert that numerous benefits would be derived.

Several of the best-known real estate operators in New York City say that the bill, if enacted, will undo the work of years and prove a step backward instead of one in the right direction. John De Hart, a prominent member of the North Side Board of Trade, said yesterday:

"I thought that scheme was dead and buried long ago, but I find it has been resurrected. Four years ago there was an agitation started to make Bronx Borough a separate county, but it was very effectually squelched at a mass meeting at which the measure was condemned by one and all. As for myself, I am positively opposed to the bill for the reason that I cannot see the benefit which the public will derive from it. It would prove a detriment instead of a benefit to the Bronx and throw out much money that comes to us now simply because we are part and parcel of the City of New York. It will add expenses that we have never had placed upon us before, and, in my opinion, cause general dissatisfaction throughout the borough. The bill should be killed and buried so deep that it will never be heard of again."

J. Clarence Davies one of the largest real estate operators in the Bronx and an officer of the North Side Board of Trade, says:

"I have read attentively all the papers and reports regarding this movement, have talked with numbers of business men, owners of real estate and others interested in the Bronx, and neither they nor I have been able to find one substantial reason why changing the Bronx to a county would be of the slightest benefit, and on the contrary, I can only see that it would result in severely hurting, rather than helping, the district.

"The whole policy is a radical departure from that which we have pursued for the last thirty years. It has been our constant effort to make ourselves a part of the County and City of New York, to obtain all the advantages which accrue to being a part of a great and wealthy county, such as low taxes, low interest on bonds issued, and all improvements which ample money can afford, park improvements, street improvements, and widening, and many other things too numerous to mention, which require large issues of bonds at low rates of interest.

"It is stated that persons desiring to record papers should not be compelled to go down town. It is a well-known fact that 90 per cent. of the investors and owners of Bronx real estate and mortgages are people who live and do business down town, their lawyers are down town, their banks are down town, and the people they sell to and buy from are down town. Should they be compelled to come up town? And if they do, do you think they will regard Bronx realty a better investment on that account?

"They say that jurors and witnesses should not be compelled to go so far to the court, but do not the people have to go from Marble Hill, Washington Heights, and Harlem to the court house at City Hall? Therefore, should Marble Hill be a separate county, Washington Heights a separate county, and Harlem a separate county?

"They say New York courts are crowded with cases, and it takes a long time to have a case tried. Did one ever see or hear of any case that did not take a long time to get to trial? The laws delay is proverbial, whether it be in New York County or in any other county, and Bronx County would be no different.

"Would the taxes of the county be lower? The taxes, in the opinion of fair-minded people, would be higher, with county buildings to be built with separate county courts, officers, clerks, and officeholders to support."

Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, in discussing the subject, said:

"The proposition has received the approval of the North Side Board of Trade, with the qualifying amendment, 'as at present advised,' which phrase probably indicates the mental attitude of conservative citizens generally. The subject should be thoroughly studied and the freest expression of views interchanged, not only from the viewpoint of its anticipated advantages, but also with relation to its possible objectionable features, so that the outcome may be in accordance with the dictates of wisdom and prudence."

The fight is also raging among the members of the Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, despite the fact that resolutions were adopted at the last meeting approving the plan of separation.

PARIS ART NOTES.

American Students' Pictures for St. Louis—Gifts to the Louvre—Exhibition of Work by Women Artists.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The American jury before whom pictures by American artists have to pass for acceptance at the St. Louis Exposition has now finished its task, and seems to have given satisfaction even to the artists. Among the students in Paris whose work will be seen at St. Louis are Messrs. Aid, Faulkner, Miller, Wright, Richards, and Frieseke. Miss Nourse, whose speciality is Breton subjects, will be represented at St. Louis.

Just behind the little theatre of Montmartre, at the end of an old garden, there is a vast studio, accessible only from a steep staircase, adorned with ancient tombstones and dilapidated slabs bearing the now disused names of Paris streets. Here the parent society of Paris archaeologists, the "Old Montmartre," has arranged a museum of historic and prehistoric remains.

The show is well worth a visit. Beside geological specimens of the Montmartre soil, there are mediaeval and Gallo-Roman stone fragments, relics of the ancient abbey of the "Dames de Montmartre," very rare books saved almost by miracle from the library of that order, plans and prints of the city, both ancient and modern.

Coming down to quite recent times, there are posters of the revolutionary period, proclamations of M. Clemenceau, Mayor of Montmartre in 1871, and innumerable photographs of old corners of the city either already demolished or about to be demolished. Round the walls are other posters, chronicling the events at the favorite haunts of the Parisian for the last half century in the quarter—from balls now historic, such as the Boule Noire, the Chat Rouge, the Chat Noire, down to the most recent of the popular little cabarets which to-day abound there.

Another valuable acquisition has been recently made by the Louvre through the munificent gifts of three private collectors. M. Bossy has bequeathed to the nation an extraordinarily fine tapestry, panel of French fifteenth century work, containing ten or twelve life-sized figures in contemporary French costumes. This panel, whose subject purports to be "Vashti Refusing to Appear Before Ahasuerus," was shown at the Petit Palais in the exhibition of 1900. Its coloring is of the finest, and of quite astonishing freshness.

Besides the tapestry there are two pieces of Renaissance wood carving, painted and gilt; a Florentine picture of the Virgin of the same period, and a small marble statuette of rare beauty.

Another collector, M. Maciet, has presented about twenty small bronzes of the twelfth to sixteenth century workmanship, now so rare as to be practically priceless, and a third donor has sent a very interesting collection of locks and keys, one of which bears the cipher of King Charles IX. In addition, there are two pieces of carved ivory which are absolutely unique. They are the two arms of a large cross, very richly carved, of Spanish work of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and showing the influence of Moorish upon Christian art. Apart from their artistic value, which is very great, these two pieces of ivory are of great archaeological interest.

Whether or not the women of France are more artistic than those of any other nation, it would be hard to say, but it is certain that they achieve very good results. The Union of Lady Artists and Sculptors is preparing to open its annual exhibition, and no less than 1,500 canvases have been received at the Grand Palais. A few of these come from England, two or three from Belgium and Italy, and even Russia will this year be represented. Varnishing day has been fixed for Feb. 13, and President and Mme. Loubet have accepted an invitation to be present.

The President of the union, the Duchesse d'Uzes, is showing a bust of her daughter, the Duchesse de Brissac, who is lying ill just now at Pau. The Duchesse d'Uzès will return to Paris from her daughter's bedside if possible this week to assist on the fury.

R. S.

PREACHER NOT CONVICTED.

Jury Unable to Agree in Case of the Head of the "Holy Ghost and Us" Society.

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 6.—After deliberating nearly twenty hours the jury in the case of the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, head of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, charged with manslaughter, to-day reported a disagreement.

Sandford was alleged to have been responsible for the death of Leander Bartlett, a fourteen-year-old member of the Holy Ghost and Us community at Shiloh, in January, 1902. The manslaughter indictment was one of six returned against the Shiloh leader by the Androscoggin County Grand Jury. He was found guilty last Thursday of cruelty to his son in making him fast seventy-two hours.

The State's evidence in the manslaughter case was that while Bartlett was ill he was given no medical attention and was compelled to observe a forty-eight hours' fast. The boy died a few days later. The lad's mother, Mrs. Elvira Bartlett of Winchester, Mass., said however, that she cared for her boy while he was ill, and that he fasted of his own will.

Suffolk County Association's Dinner.

Preparations have been completed to make the annual dinner of the Suffolk County Association at Sherry's next Saturday evening a successful affair. Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Congressman Scudder, Judge Belford, and other notables of Suffolk County will respond to toasts. Those desiring tickets should address A. W. Tuthill, 207 Broadway.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Newest Spring Creations

In Costumes and Dresses, Street and Outing Suits; Evening Waists and Shirt Waists, Coats and Skirts,

foreign and domestic models.

Also

Advanced Summer Styles

in Gowns, Waists, Suits and Skirts, in Linen, Cloth and Silk Fabrics. Especially designed for Southern wear.

Washable Dress Goods.

Mercerized Cotton Suitings, Plain and Fancy Linen Etamine, White Embroidered Linen for Shirt Waist Suits, Flowered Organdie and Net in large designs, Printed Dimity and Linen Lawn, Figured Brilliants in small designs for Children, Silk and Cotton Embroidered Batistes, new colorings and designs; White Pique in Fancy Weaves, also Embroidered and Plain Cords, Hand Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns in white and the new oyster shade.

D. & J. Anderson's Ginghams

and Cheviots, new Jacquard effects.

Broadway & 19th Street.

E. A. MORRISON & SON

are showing in their Silk Department a select assortment of the most

Fashionable Weaves and Shadings

in Messaline, Louisine, Peau de Cygne and Pompadour effects; also a complete line of Chiffon Cloth in colors and black.

Laces and Embroideries.

Our own importation of choice and exclusive designs in Laces, white and ecru; Linen Embroideries, Insertions and Appliques.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Stocks, Collars and Cuffs, in Lace and Hand Embroidery.

Embroidered Linen Waists in new stylish effects.

893 Broadway.

This Is the End of the Remnant Sale.

The last battalion of winter weights is making its final stand. Just a week left in which to say good-bye to heavy woolens. The vanguard of Spring fabrics is already in sight. $17 takes the place of figures twice and over on any

WORKING FOR M'CLELLAN

Murphy's Plans for the Coming National Convention.

McCARREN WOULD BE SENATOR

Brooklyn Leader's Friends Say That If the State Goes Democratic He Has the Tammany Chief's Promise.

Intent upon bringing about the nomination of Mayor George B. McClellan for President at the coming Democratic National Convention, Charles F. Murphy has perfected arrangements since his return from Mount Clemens whereby New York State will send an absolutely uninstructed delegation to St. Louis. This is taken by politicians generally as showing conclusively that, although the Tammany leader and his friends are still talking Cleveland at every opportunity, they are merely using the name of the ex-President as a blind and will bring out McClellan at the right moment and spring him on the convention as New York's candidate.

Senator McCarren, the new Brooklyn leader, has been a party to the arrangements by which Mr. Murphy has obtained the consent of various up-State leaders to the plan of sending an uninstructed delegation, and at the same time Senator McCarren is further complicating the booms other than that for McClellan by openly espousing the cause of Judge Alton B. Parker. McCarren claims to be the original Parker man, and he is generally regarded as the custodian of the Parker boom, which, however, it is known that Tammany leaders do not regard with favor, because of the close relations between Judge Parker and ex-Senator David B. Hill.

From a source of high authority yesterday it was learned that Senator McCarren's attitude in regard to Parker is merely to prevent any other New York man, such as Hearst, from influencing the State delegation and to aid in sending a delegation that will at all times act in accord with the wishes of Murphy.

Senator McCarren is known to have been nursing for many a long day an ambition to become United States Senator, and his close friends declare that the Brooklyn leader has the promise of Mr. Murphy that in the event of the Democrats carrying the State this Fall the next Legislature will name McCarren to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, whose successor must be elected by the next Legislature.

It is taken for granted, therefore, that McCarren, who would not at such a time, if at all, oppose the wishes of the Tammany leader, is acting in the interests of and with the advice of Murphy when he continues to advance the cause of Parker, who generally is admitted to be growing gradually weaker in the race as the McClellan talk becomes more pronounced.

One of the Tammany leaders last night pointed out a double reason on the part of Murphy for booming Cleveland at this time and in frowning on the Parker talk. He said that he knew it to be Murphy's chief ambition to land McClellan in the White House, and he declared that were McClellan not possible as a candidate this year Murphy would renew the fight in 1908. Should Cleveland really be nominated this time, the informant said, he would scarcely be thought of again in 1908, and the field would be open for a new man, whereas if Parker should be nominated and elected he would naturally be the logical candidate again in 1908 and thus defer the Murphy plan for four more years, if not forever. So, this Tammany man said, the Cleveland idea would be the best thing for Murphy to carry out in earnest, if the Tammany chief should find it impossible to land the head of the ticket for McClellan at St. Louis.

Brooklyn leaders are not looking with any favor upon the boom which Controller Grout has been nursing for the Gubernatorial nomination this year. They say they are not for Grout, and that the nomination is a very open matter. Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, will be urged by Brooklyn to succeed Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton, who will be retired by the age limit, and the Brooklyn leaders argue that they could not have two candidates, and so, of course, cannot urge Mr. Grout for Governor. Their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals will have a strong opponent in the person of Attorney General Cunneen.

THINKS DEMOCRATS CAN WIN.

Texan Party Leader Says It All Depends on the Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 6.—Democratic State Chairman Wells expressed himself to-day on the Presidential situation as follows:

"Texas Democrats cannot overestimate the importance of sending strong men to the St. Louis convention. If the convention nominates a strong candidate, a conservative Eastern business man in whom the people have confidence, we can win hands down, and if the convention does not nominate such a man, we might as well quit.

"The American people are afraid of Roosevelt. They are afraid he will plunge us into some foreign war. All issues involved in Bryan's candidacy have been settled in the two late Presidential elections. I do not think the question of principle involves itself upon any honest Democrat to require a revival of them."

Nominated for the Assembly.

ALBION, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated Henry V. Wilson for the Assembly. The Congressional delegates were instructed for Wadsworth, and the Senatorial delegates for L'Hommedieu. The State delegates were uninstructed.

SERIES OF FREE LECTURES.

To be Given at Columbia by Heads of Departments of the Last City Administration.

Columbia University in co-operation with the Academy of Political Science has arranged a series of nine free public lectures on "The Problems of Municipal Administration," to be given in Earl Hall by the heads of departments of the last city administration as follows:

Feb. 26—"The Dock Department," (illustrated,) McDougall Hawkes.
March 4—"The Street Cleaning Department, (illustrated,) John McG. Woodbury.
March 11—"The Police Department," Gen Francis V. Greene.
March 18—"The Fire Department," Thomas Sturgis.
March 25—"The Board of Education," C. C. Burlingham.
April 1—"The Department of Charities," Homer Folks.
April 8—"The Tenement House Department," Robert W. De Forest.
April 15—"The Health Department," (illustrated,) Dr. Ernst Lederle.
April 22—"Bellevue and Allied Hospitals," John W. Brannan.

The French department also announces the following free public lectures:

Feb. 11—"Thiers et la Monarchie Parlementaire," Prof. Adolph Cohn.
Feb. 18—"Thiers et la Republique," Prof. Adolph Cohn.
Feb. 25—"La Mer et les Ecrivains Francais," Henry Bargy.

ST. LOUIS RADIUM EXHIBIT.

Dr. George F. Kunz Appointed Its Exposition Commissioner.

Dr. George F. Kunz of this city, special agent of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed Commissioner of the radium exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and has been authorized to prepare and procure material therefore, comprising radio-active substances of all kinds, and also exhibits to illustrate the action of radium compounds, ultra-violet light, and Roentgen rays upon mineral and chemical substances.

This exhibit is to be made by the United States Geological Survey in the United States Government Building in St. Louis. There will be a second exhibit of radium and radio-active substances in the Mines Building.

ILLINOIS AND ROOSEVELT

President Worried and State Leaders Called to White House.

Subsequent Report That Illinois Will Support Roosevelt—Lafe Young Says Iowa Will, Anyhow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—According to intimate political gossip, Illinois has been affording considerable worriment to the President, who to-day had the party chiefs of that State at the White House for a conference. Those present were Senators Cullom and Hopkins, Representative Lorimer, and T. N. Jamison, Lorimer's chief lieutenant in the management of the machine.

Lorimer, it is said, has been the troublesome factor in the situation. He runs the machine, and his attitude toward the President has been a subject of grave doubt. Lorimer himself has not been at the White House in months until to-day, though Senator Hopkins has been in constant attendance there.

The conference was a long one, and the report is current that Lorimer has been brought around, and will support the President. None of the parties to the conference, however, would say whether this is the fact or not. If Lorimer has really come over to the President there seems little doubt that Illinois will be for him in the convention.

Martin B. Madden is in Washington, but did not participate in the conference and has not been to the White House.

Lafe Young had a long talk with the President to-day regarding the popular feeling in Iowa and the Northwest toward the President's candidacy for the nomination. After leaving the White House, Mr. Young said:

"Iowa is enthusiastic for Roosevelt. So is the entire West. The delegation from the State will be wholly for him, and Iowa will give him 100,000 majority this Fall against any man who can be nominated by the Democrats. No, we are not much worried these days by the Democrats of Iowa."

POLICE CAPTAIN'S WIT.

Averted Panic by Keeping Engines from a Theatre Next to Which a Chimney Was on Fire.

Police Captain John Cody of the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, was warmly commended yesterday for his action in managing a fire which occurred at 3:30 o'clock P. M. in the house of Mrs. Catherine Stevens, 8 Gregory Street.

The building adjoins the Academy of Music, in which a performance was going on at the time. Fearing that the alarm might create a panic should it become known in the theatre, Capt. Cody ran to the house. Finding it was merely a chimney fire, he stationed policemen at the corners of the streets with orders to stop the engines, and passersby were told that it was a false alarm.

Capt. Cody with a squad of firemen from the first engine on the scene entered the house. They quickly extinguished the fire, and the engines went home, no one in the theatre being aware of the excitement in the street.

AGED PRISONER RELEASED.

Was Signalman at Newark Grade Crossing When Accident Occurred.

David Smith, eighty years old, was yesterday discharged from the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, by order of Judge John A. Blair. He was the signalman at the Newark Avenue crossing of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad on Jan. 2, when a trolley car of the Public Service Corporation was struck by a train of the railroad company named. The only passenger injured was a woman. She was but slightly hurt.

Smith was arrested, charged with neglect of duty. The Grand Jury failed to indict him, but made a presentment censuring both companies for failing to erect gates at the crossing. The railroad company was further censured for employing as signalman at the crossing a man who was too old and feeble to properly discharge the duties of the position.

CHIEF CROKER'S REINSTATEMENT.

He Will Resume His Duties in the Fire Department on Wednesday.

Edward F. Croker will go back to the Fire Department as Chief of the uniformed force at 9 o'clock next Wednesday morning. This was determined upon yesterday at a conference held between Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Fire Commissioner Hayes. It was definitely decided also that no legal move should be taken by the Law Department, inasmuch as all of the Justices of the Appellate Division who had passed upon it had joined in upholding the rights of Croker as against the dismissal from the department by ex-Commissioner Sturgis.

Chief Croker will present himself in uniform at Fire Headquarters at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and will be received by Commissioner Hayes, who will, upon the court's order, authorize the Chief to resume his duties, and at the same time will send Acting Chief Kruger back to his duties as Deputy Chief.

LEGAL NOTES.

WIFE'S RIGHT TO DOWER IN PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court, in deciding an action brought by Johanna Hauptmann against William Hauptmann and others to set aside a separation agreement, and to establish plaintiff's inchoate right of dower in certain partnership property of the firm of Hauptmann & Brady, held that Mrs. Hauptmann was entitled to her inchoate right of dower, "subject only to the primary claims growing out of the partnership relation." The Appellate Division, on appeal, holds that the court below went too far in adjudging that the plaintiff was entitled to inchoate right of dower. "Whether she will or will not have any dower right in any of this property," said Justice O'Brien, in giving the Appellate Court's opinion, "will depend on whether or not at the dissolution of the copartnership and after the payment of the partnership debts, her husband has any interest left in the real estate; and to that extent, and to that extent only, she will have a dower interest in these lands. * * * The decisions are uniform in holding that a partner's interest in his firm's realty stands upon the same footing with his interest in the personalty, and is simply the right in what may remain after adjusting the partnership affairs. There seems to be a uniform line of decisions and text writers in favor of the proposition that there is no right of dower inchoate or absolute in the copartnership real estate during the continuance of the copartnership, nor after its dissolution while the firm creditors remain unpaid and the equities of the partners unadjusted."

* * *

TRIVIAL CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.—Christian W. P. Koch, the policeman who was dismissed by former Police Commissioner Greene because he was found sitting on a barrel during his tour of patrol duty, has been reinstated by the Appellate Division. The court characterizes the charge as trivial. There was no evidence as to how long Koch was sitting on the barrel, and, as it was night time, the opportunity for mistake, says Justice O'Brien for the court, was great. The explanation given by the policeman was that he was watching "some people." The object of patrolling," Justice O'Brien continues, "is to detect and suppress disturbances, and merely stopping for observation was not shown to be an infraction of any rule of the department." At the outset of his opinion, Justice O'Brien states that ordinarily jurisdiction of police dismissals will not be exercised unless the court is satisfied that an injustice has been done. "Considering," he says, "the great responsibility placed upon the head of the Police Department, the importance of the interests confided to the protection of the department, and the necessity for requiring the highest degree of discipline and efficiency in the force, we recognize that within the limits of the power conferred upon him of examining into the conduct of police officers, the widest latitude and discretion should be accorded to the Commissioner."

Special Sale of

Oriental Rugs,

Commencing

Monday, Feb. 8th.

Lot No. 1.
75 Fine Antique Iran Rugs,
$51.00.

Lot No. 2.
100 Antique Iran Rugs,
$37.50.

Lot No. 3.
75 Large Kurdistan Rugs,
$21.00.

Lot No. 4.
150 Daghestan and Guenje Rugs,
$15.00.

Lot No. 5.
75 Shirvan Rugs,
$11.50.

Lot No. 6.
175 Karabagh Rugs,
$6.50.

The above are exceptional values.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHICAGO CONVENTION

National Republican Sub-Committee Approves Plans for Coliseum.

Building Ordinance, Following Iroquois Fire, Cuts Seating Capacity to 8,200—Proposed Interior Improvements.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The sub-committee of the National Republican Committee which has been making preliminary preparations for the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago June 21 concluded its work to-day and adjourned. Committeemen Harry B. New of Indiana, R. B. Schneider of Nebraska, and W. F. Stone of Maryland, Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee, will meet again in Chicago about May 20, continuing at work until after the convention has adjourned.

The sub-committee spent most of the day in discussion of the seating arrangements of the Coliseum, where the convention will be held. On the projection of the platform near the speakers will be seats for the Chairman of the National Committee, the Chairman of the convention, the Secretary of the convention, and the Sergeant at Arms. Back of them, on a platform elevated four and one-half feet, come the fifty-one members of the National Committee. Back of the committeemen has been arranged an incline with 400 seats for distinguished guests, party leaders, &c.

The press circle, accommodating about 230 men, is arranged in a semicircle around the speakers' stage and the platform occupied by the National Committee. Owing to the necessity for the economizing of space an absolute rule has been made by Sergeant at Arms Stone that the press seats will be allotted only to press representatives actually telegraphing reports of the progress of the convention.

All tickets and badges for the convention, including those for reporters, delegates, alternates, &c., will be given out by the Sergeant at Arms at the headquarters of the Committee on Arrangements at the Auditorium Annex on June 20, the day before the convention.

Mr. Stone, to whom has been left the work of securing the tickets, has decided that they shall be designed in a style emblematic of the Republican Party and be in such form as to be suitable for preservation as souvenirs.

When the new building ordinance was adopted, following the Iroquois Theatre fire, it cost the Coliseum 3,000 seats, reducing the seating capacity to 8,200. The committee had counted on nearly 12,000 seats.

An interesting innovation is planned in the institution of a telephone system in the Coliseum, which will enable the Sergeant at Arms to communicate instantly with all exits.

In order that the machinery for handling the crowds may be as nearly perfect as possible, the local committee has agreed to turn the convention hall over to Mr. Stone at least two days before the convention, to give him time to drill his ushers, door keepers, and other assistants.

Working rooms and sleeping quarters for the sub-committee have been secured at the Auditorium Annex and the Green Parlor, with seats for 150 people, at the same hostelry for the National Committee. In this parlor the committee will meet probably a week before the convention to hear contested election cases.

JEWELRY HIDDEN IN A BOOK.

Diamonds in Package Passing Through the Post Office Seized.

Customs Inspectors at the Post Office yesterday discovered two rings and a pin set with diamonds, and worth about $800, in a package addressed to a man named Thomas in Denver. The package came from Germany.

The jewelry was concealed in a book, the centre of which was hollowed out. It was seized.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow

Tailor-made Walking Suits

(New Spring Model)

of mixtures, blue and black cheviots, trimmed with velvet and braid, Real value $36.00 — $26.50

Also

Women's House Gowns

of Challies, Real value $6.90 at $4.75
" Albatross " " $8.75 " $6.50
" India Silk Real value $10.50 and $16.50 at $7.50, 11.75

Special Offering of

Women's Rainproof Garments

including several new models just received in tan, oxford, French grey and olive

at $12.75, 18.50, 24.50

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Printed Crystal Crepes, Satin Spot Mousselines, Satin Bande Mulls, Tulle and Voile, Linens and Etamines with Bulgarian Borders for Waists and Suits.

And in addition to-morrow

5,500 Yds. Nicker Zephyrs and High Finish Mercerized Chambrays, in all colors, at 12c
3,800 Yds. Boucle Etamines, in the most desirable colors at 17c
7,500 Yds. Silk Mousselines with silk embroidered spots in sky, rose, champagne, linen, nile, red, navy, white and black, 19c

Silk Departments

An Exceptional Purchase of

5,500 Yds. Lyons Printed Silk Foulards, desirable small effects, black and white and navy and white. Regular price 75c yd. 55c

1,850 Yds. Black Peau de Cygne, a superior quality at 58c

Special Values in Spring Models of

Misses' Suits & Girls' Dresses

MISSES' SUITS of fine cheviots and neat mixtures, new jacket, eton and blouse models, nicely trimmed, 14 and 16 yrs., $15.50, 19.50

GIRLS' DRESSES of plain serges, Russian styles with leather belt, with white collar or braid trimmed, 4 to 12 yrs., $4.95

GIRLS' NEW WASH DRESSES of white and figured lawn, plain chambray, stripes and checks, Russian, guimpe, high-neck and sailor styles, 4 to 14 yrs., $1.98, 2.95

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES with clusters of tucks and embroidery, 4 to 14 yrs. 49c, 59

GIRLS' LONG ZIBELINE CLOAKS, for present wear, 6 to 14 yrs. $5.75

Will exhibit to-morrow

Choice Parasols

in exclusive designs and effects, together with a rare collection with covers of

Duchesse and Marquise Lace

Special Inducements in

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, at 75c, $1.25, 1.65
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, " $1.50, 2.25, 3.25
RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, " $3.95, 4.95, 6.75
RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, $6.75, 9.75, 10.50

Annual Sale of

High Grade Washable Suits

RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, imported linens, piques, ducks and drills, $1.45
Usual price $2.95 to $3.95.

ALSO "STAR" WAISTS, BLOUSES & SHIRTS

LAUNDERED WAISTS & BLOUSES, Usual price 87c, 29c
FINEST GRADE WAISTS & BLOUSES, " " 95c to $1.48, 58c
BOYS' & YOUTHS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, " " 95c to $1.48, 76c

New Spring Suits

RUSSIANS, SAILORS AND NORFOLKS, ALL WITH EXTRA TROUSERS, $5.00 Usual price $6.95

To-morrow and Tuesday, Important Sale of

75 Persian & Turkish Rugs

In carpet sizes, a few of which are

Turkish Carpet	at 85.00	Reduced from	$125.00
Persian "	" 98.00	" "	$135.00
" "	" 115.00	" "	$175.00
Turkish "	" 135.00	" "	$185.00
Persian "	" 145.00	" "	$225.00

100 ORIENTAL RUGS, in various weaves, at $6.90, 9.50, 10.50, 12.50

Domestic Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, Saxony and Smyrna Rugs in a large variety of sizes and colorings at Very Lowest Prices

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

New Goods Daily Arriving

Furs at Less Prices.

The season over—not yet—with Northern New York State buried in snow and the West under similar conditions, and this city with a temperature ranging between zero and freezing point and the coldest weather yet to come—are convincing statements in favor of buying Furs—especially when offered at such price concessions as we make for this sale.

Sable Fox flat Muffs, were $19.50, now $14.75
Persian flat Muffs, were $18.00 now...$14.75
Black Lynx flat Muffs, were $32.00, now $26.75
Black Fox reversible Scarfs, were $27.00, now $22.50

New Spring Dress Goods.

All Wool Voile—admittedly the most popular fabric for women's costumes, because it possesses firmness of weave, and at the same time is comparatively lighter in weight than other materials of a similar character.

We are fortunate in being able to offer you a line of All Wool Voiles, in the desirable spring shades, including the latest colors of Champagne, Gris, Pearl, Ecru, etc., at the low figure of .....39c. yard

We would also mention an assortment of All Wool Cheviots in combinations of Navy and White, Brown and White, Green and White, and Black and White mixtures at....48c. yard

Trimmings demand recognition.

Our Trimming buyer is very much elated with the prospects for a good trimming business this season, for the arrow of fashion points to plain materials as being largely used for dresses for Spring and Summer wear, and a dress made of plain material must be trimmed to be attractive; so a word about trimmings is in order.

Paris Novelties in cross-stitch and Persian bands, new shades and two toned effects in embroidered appliques; black, gold, silver and the new evening shades in spangled trimmings, with allover Nets to match; desirable for berthas, yokes and entire gowns; Spangled and Silk Collars, new shapes 50c. to $7.50 each.

The Days of the Valentine.

It seems marvelous what original thought is centred in valentines—how the progress of the century develops ideas that are applied to customs born ages ago—note—the Marconigram Valentine—the Telegram Valentine and others illustrating the life of the period. Have you visited our Valentine Department? Those who have speak very highly of the artistic selections and unique conceptions shown in our assortments, and we invite you to call, if only to look.

A Bargain Sale of Rugs.

Yes—that's so—we have all the Rugs the manufacturer had or will have, a large transaction at very advantageous prices—our competitors will wonder where we got them, but like the boy with the marbles, we'll keep them guessing. These Rugs are for the multitude, sizes everybody wants, just what is needed for the side of your bed, for the front of your dressing table, at doors where many steps wear the carpet, and for country homes, they fill numerous requirements. We sold thirty to one customer, of course her house is large, but she has a place picked out for every rug bought

Every Rug advertised made from finest grade of Wool. Superb designs.

Axminster Rugs, worth 85c., for.....39c
Axminster Rugs, worth $1.00, for.....35c
Savonnerie Rugs, worth $1.25, for.....40c
Savonnerie Rugs, worth $1.50, for.....50c
Selvage Rugs, made from finest grade of wool. Unsurpassed wearing qualities.
Worth $2.75, for $1.48; worth $3.50, for $1.98
Finest grade Smyrna Rugs, 7½x10½ feet..$13.75
Finest grade Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet..$24.75
For Sale on 4th Floor—The largest and best lighted Rug Department in this city.

Bedspreads. (under price.)

Housekeepers always appreciate an extra Quilt; it is very handy when unexpected company arrives, to make up a bed, and now that raw cotton is soaring to the clouds in price, it is wisdom to secure the Quilts we offer at less than market value.

White Crochet Quilts, full size, latest Marseilles patterns, regular $1.15 quality for 90c each.

White Marseilles Quilts, satin finish, full size, bold effective designs, regular $3.00 values for $2.50

Prizes and Favors.

Conveniently placed for selection.

We know what a task it is to those who are delegated to buy Prizes and Favors for social functions. How they have to look and look to find appropriate articles at a limited price! To meet these demands we have provided a line of tables in our Basement Section and selected from the Silverware, Bric-a-Brac, China, and Burnt Wood Novelty stocks numerous pieces suitable for all requirements and placed them on sale at the following prices:—10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 each.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets

Closing Winter Sales of Bed Furnishings

at prices below cost of making.

To-morrow, Monday, February 8th.

Fine Silk and Satin Comfortables,
figured, plain and lace trimmed, filled with Down or Lambs' Wool; former prices $9.50 to $40 each, on sale to-morrow,
at $4.98 to $19.50 each,
best workmanship, choicest materials.

1,000 Figured Silkoline Comfortables,
at 98c. & $1.19 each,
value $1.25 & $1.75.

California Blankets.
Single Bed, $3.25. Double Bed, $4.50, $5.50. Extra Size, $6.95.
Best values of the season.

Four Great Values in White Bed Spreads
for to-morrow,
$1.00, $1.35, $2.50, $3.75.

10,000 Pillow Slips
at prices less than cost of material.
42x36, 10c. each. | 45x36, 11½c. each.

Extra Grades at Special Prices for to-morrow:—

Sheets.

54x99	inches,	52c.	each
63x99	"	60c.	"
72x99	"	67c.	"
81x99	"	73c.	"
90x99	"	79c.	"
90x108	"	85c.	"

Pillow Slips.

42x38½	inches,	15c.	each
45x38½	"	16c.	"
50x38½	"	18c.	"
54x38½	"	20c.	"

All torn sizes.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

BIRDS Mate now, Singers $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; Females, $1.00 and $2.00. Breeding Cages, $1.75 & $2.00. Canary, fancy singers, soft, $5, $6, $8, $10. Holden's new Book on Birds. All about mating, care, singing, 10 cts. by mail, 12 cts. stamps. Talking Parrots, Piping Bullfinches. Birds shipped to all parts of U. S. and Canada. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 13th.

ART SCHOOLS.

ILLUSTRATING taught by practical methods, personally or by mail. Rushin School of Advertising Art, 236 4th Av.

CARPET CLEANING.

Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired Haig S. Iskiyan, 54 West 13th St.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
Feb. 7, 1904.

SPOT COTTON DEALERS TO FIGHT THE BEARS

Said to Have Signed Agreement Not to Sell.

Standard Oil and Other Interests Said to Have Formed $50,000,000 Pool to Back Sully—Further Drops in Future Prices.

According to a New Orleans dispatch received by Atwood Violett & Co. yesterday afternoon, the Southern spot cotton dealers propose to go into a combination to maintain the price of spot cotton in spite of the severe break in the future market. If this intention is carried out there will result one of the most heartbreaking struggles that has ever been known in the cotton world. The enormous decline in the future market last week which resulted in the demoralization of the market yesterday has created a grave situation in New Orleans, where the July option dropped from 18 cents to 13.84, the price at the close yesterday.

The bull clique in that city is said to be in imminent danger of being eliminated and strenuous measures are to be resorted to in order to enable it to recover. The spot cotton markets are at present at a premium of nearly 195 points over the February delivery, which is practically the same thing as spot cotton.

The question now arises whether spot cotton shall come down to the level of the February option or whether the February option shall be lifted back to the spot cotton level as it is at present quoted at about 15.50. As both sides, the bear element in this city and the bull clique in the South, are determined not to give way, the victory will belong to those who will be able to hold out the longest.

VIOLETT GETS ADVICES.

The dispatch received by Atwood Violett & Co. read as follows:

Movement on foot among factors not to offer spot cotton. Some have signed agreement already. Would be good example for other markets to follow.

The same firm also made public the following New Orleans dispatch:

You can say to the world that there is no spot cotton for sale at any price for the present.

In speaking of this situation, Atwood Violett said yesterday:

"This is a contract panic, and not a spot panic, as the spot markets throughout the South show an average of only 1⅜ to 2 cents reduction from their quotations of Monday last, since which date contract prices have declined in this market 3½ cents per pound and 4½ cents at New Orleans.

"The current month here, February, closes here to-day at 13.55, but middling cotton is unchanged from yesterday, or 15.50. This discount here between the price of middling, which is the basis of contracts, and the price of February contracts shows a difference of 195 points, against a difference between February contracts and middling in the New York market on Monday last of 55 points.

"As to the strength of spot holders in the South, the following telegram is a very apt illustration:

Monroe, La., Feb. 6, 1904.

Spots held strongly. Local buyers offering 15 cents here for Eastern spinners' No sales. We hold 500 bales, but they are not for sale.

W. L. MORTYS & CO.

"This means that middling cotton is being bid for at the interior at 145 points, or $7.45 per bale, higher than the price of February contracts in the New York market. Could there be stronger proof of the great danger of creating a short interest in contracts in the New York cotton market under the conditions hereinbefore shown? We regard the situation as one of great danger to those selling contracts in this or the New Orleans market, with the knowledge, as it can be had by any one, that from one end of the cotton belt to the other it can be safely said middling cotton can be sold to-day at a price no lower, and generally much higher, than the price of February contracts in the New York market."

A prominent bear, when he heard of the action proposed by the spot cotton dealers, said that he personally stood ready to sell 500,000 bales if it should become necessary, and also to call original margins of $5 a bale on it, which, he thought, would be sufficient to break the back of any bull clique.

Whatever the result may be the opinion was generally expressed in cotton circles yesterday that the situation in New Orleans was exceedingly grave, and might result in failures, as it was believed that several houses would find it difficult to make good the margins on Monday which are called for by the abrupt break in New Orleans after the market here had closed.

The New York cotton market registered further heavy declines yesterday. There was no attempt made to support the market, the bull leaders having had enough of their experience on Friday, when supporting orders which did not support cost them a small fortune. The bull leaders yesterday stood by as prices crumbled 10 points at a time with no sign of a reaction.

The market opened down 30 to 85 points. The greatest decline was in the October option, while July was off 55 and May 50 points. Covering by shorts ran the market up about 30 points, but reports of a sea engagement between Russia and Japan hastened another drop—this in spite of Daniel J. Sully's predictions that war news would put cotton up 2 cents a pound.

At the close quotations had broken through the fourteen-cent mark. March was down 65 points, May had sold off 78 points, July had declined 85 points, August was 63 points off, while the new-crop months were from 40 to 67 points down.

After the close here the New Orleans market broke still further. The July and May option reached 13.74 and 13.60 respectively, as against 14.20 and 14.00 at the time of our close. The market there closed entirely demoralized, though slightly up from the lowest.

BEARS ARE JUBILANT.

Bears were jubilant, and with courage regained, declared they would never again be frightened by Mr. Sully's buying. If, they said, he should attempt to support the market, they would sell him all he wanted—500,000 bales if necessary—and call original margins of $5 a bale. These, they believe, he would never be able to put up, as the total would foot up about $2,500,000.

Instead of starting for Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sully went into a conference at his offices, which was adjourned later to an up-town hotel, where an agreement was said to have been made for the formation of a pool to keep the market up. This pool was said to include several of Mr. Sully's friends, the firm of McFadden & Inman and some Standard Oil capitalists, and its aggregate strength was reported to be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. Mr. Sully announced later that he had given up his Florida trip in order to fight the cotton bears.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—The name of Daniel J. Sully is now constantly on the lips of every cotton trader, and deep local interest centres on his movements. Telegrams from him came in a stream to the New Orleans traders to-day, and were eagerly passed among his friends. With reference to the refusal of factors to sell spots at a decline corresponding to futures, Sully wired W. R. Fugan, his New Orleans manager:

"Factors are doing a wise thing. Impress on them that's what every one should do. We will make shorts suffer worse than they have ever done before."

Among the hundreds of other telegrams he sent was this one:

"Tell your friends my opinion unchanged. Have decided to stay and will fight it out to a finish." The announcement that Mr. Sully would go to Florida for a rest was largely responsible for the panicky feeling in the South.

Brown and Hayne insist that the excitement in the cotton market is without reason, and say they are confident values will soar again in a few days.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

Tameness Characterized Proceeding in Contrast to Previous Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—The effect of the two wild days in cotton was apparent in the bank clearing to-day, which amounted to over $11,000,000, while the ordinary Saturday clearings are only about $4,500,000.

The session in the cotton market this morning presented a strange contrast to the wild sessions of the week. While the tone was weak, there was an absence of panicky feeling that has proved so disastrous. Trading was limited in volume, and both sides appeared to be feeling their way and waiting for some circumstance to develop which might be used as a basis for future operations.

The desire to sell of the last three days was absent, and shorts appeared to be covering to some extent. No attempt was made to force prices upward, and altogether the market had a tame appearance. A steadier tone developed on the quieter feeling, and this was looked upon as encouraging. War still played the most conspicuous part in the market, and all classes of traders expressed a feeling of satisfaction at the prospects of having peace or war declared within the next day or two.

STEAMSHIP DAKOTA LAUNCHED.

Second of the Large Vessels Built for J. J. Hill's Line by the Eastern Shipbuilding Company.

GROTON, Conn., Feb. 6.—The steamship Dakota, for the Great Northern Steamship Company of Seattle, Washington, was launched at 1:01 o'clock to-day from the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, amid the cheers of fully 5,000 spectators.

Miss Mary Flemington of Ellendale, N. D., was sponsor. In the stand were Gov. Abiram Chamberlain, President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Steamship Company, and many members of the Boards of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with ladies.

An interesting fact about the naming was the use of wine, contrary to the desire of many women of the Dakotas that the baptismal be with water.

The guests of the company later took luncheon together. Plates were laid for 375 persons, and toasts were responded to by Senators Hangbrough and McCumber of North Dakota. Both speakers thanked Mr. Hill for what he is doing for the Northwest. Mr. Hill made a short address on the problem of developing the trade of the Northwest. Gov. Chamberlain responded for the State of Connecticut.

The Dakota, like her sister ship, the Minnesota, which was launched at the Eastern Shipbuilding Company's yard in April, 1903, is of the largest type of cargo and passenger vessel built in the United States. It is 630 feet over all, 73 feet 6 inches breadth, 50 feet molded depth, and 33 feet draught. The gross tonnage is 22,000. Triple-expansion engines of 11,000 horse power, driving twin screws, are expected to develop an average speed of fourteen knots an hour. It is estimated that the Minnesota will be in condition for her sea trial next July and the Dakota in September.

In the hull and decks of each vessel 12,000 tons of steel shapes and plates and 375 tons of rivets were used. The contract price for each ship was $2,500,000.

EXPLOSION UNDER NEW BRIDGE.

Pedestrians Crossing the Structure Thrown Into Panic—A Frame Building Burned.

An explosion in a large frame building occupied by the R. H. Hood Enameling Company, directly under the new Williamsburg bridge structure in Kent Avenue, between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, Williamsburg, threw pedestrians who were crossing the bridge between the Brooklyn tower and the granite anchorage into a panic.

The company is doing all the enameling work on the structure and at present is laying the corrugated sheet iron flooring of the footpaths. In the building where the fire started a compound used for the preservation of the metal used in the flooring was made.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, while the twenty men employed by the company in the building were outside of it an explosion from an unknown cause occupied, hurling the roof of the building to the bottom of the north roadway. The explosion was followed by a fire and a thick, suffocating black volume of smoke ascended to the bridge structure and enveloped it just at a time when hundreds of people were crossing it. They fled in terror, some going toward Manhattan and the others to Williamsburg. A horse harnessed to a light business wagon also became frightened and ran away, but was caught after running two blocks.

Firemen kept the flames confined to the building in which it started, and which was destroyed.

UNCLOTHED MEN SCATTER.

Explosion in a Bath House Sends a Score Undressed Into the Street.

Twenty unclothed men, interrupted at their morning bath, were sent scurrying into the street yesterday by the explosion of a hot-water boiler in the cellar of the six-story brick tenement building at 230 Second Street. There was a mild panic among the occupants of the building and consternation on the part of groups of factory workers at the sudden appearance of the bathers.

The basement of the place is occupied as a bathing establishment by Charles Harris, and in the cellar were two boilers that furnished the water for the five-cent baths. Charles Lutgart, the manager, was among the score of men in the place when a loud explosion occurred in the cellar. The building was shaken and the front windows of the basement were shattered, frightening the bathers, who rushed into the street without waiting to dress. They sought neighboring doorways and stores for shelter, while Patrolman Heyer of the Union Market Station turned in a fire alarm.

When Battalion Chief Brogan and other firemen arrived they found no fire, but the rear of the basement and of the cellar was wrecked, and one of the boilers had a large rent in the top. When the excitement had subsided the bathers returned from their places of hiding, some in barrels, and others in newspapers and various coverings.

PANAMA FOR PANAMANS.

Article of Constitution Permitting Intervention by the United States Likely to be Rejected.

PANAMA, Feb. 6.—The Constitutional Convention has not yet concluded its consideration of the Constitution of the new republic, and it is probable that Article 131, which authorizes the United States Government to interfere should public order be disturbed in Panama, will not be approved when it is discussed the third time. The article meets with opposition principally from the Liberals.

Several Colombians, who, it was thought, were not opposed to the establishment of the republic, do not sympathize with the movement, and have asked for free transportation to Central or South America. The Government may grant their petition.

RAINES LEFT ALONE ON HOME RULE PLAN

His Assemblyman Favorable to the Governor's Scheme.

Jean Burnett Says He Considers the Proposal Feasible — Canandaigua Senator Prefers to Have Strict Excise Enforcement in Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Raines of Canandaigua appears to be the only irreconcilable among the Republican leaders in the Legislature toward Gov. Odell's home rule proposition. Raines proposes as an alternative the enactment of a State constabulary measure to compel the cities of the State to strictly enforce the exesting excise law. Assemblyman Jean Burnett, who up to this time has always been regarded as Raines's mouthpiece in the Assembly, has taken an exactly opposite view on the Governor's proposal to that of his home Senator.

Burnett, who is the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, in fact went further than any other Republican leader in either branch of the Legislature in commending the Governor's declaration in favor of a greater measure of self-government for the cities. He said that the Governor was usually right in anything he proposed and he even went so far as to state that he considered the proposal of the Governor feasible.

It is generally thought that if he concludes to support the Governor's plan, the latter will have gained an influential advocate in the Assembly, for not only does Burnett's position at the head of the Cities Committee give him much power, but he is, moreover, recognized by many as the most forcible speaker on either side in the Assembly.

Evidence continues to multiply in Albany that the Governor's announcement of his plan was timely. In Buffalo there has been formed a referendum league, the object of which is to push what is known as "The Public Opinion Bill," introduced by Senator Hill. This act requires popular votes to be taken at elections on acts of the Common Council of Buffalo which seek to grant the use of public property to any one for other than municipal purposes, or otherwise than for a period to be ended at the will of the City of Buffalo, and granting franchises to any corporation for public gain.

One of the claims put forward for the referendum in cities is that it would check graft, for, as one of the pamphlets of the league states, "If the people had a veto who could guarantee to deliver the goods?"

GRAIN PRICES BREAK.

Liquidation on Chicago Board of Trade in Spite of War News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A storm of liquidation broke over the grain pits to-day, in spite of the critical situation in the Orient. Sharp losses were sustained in all cereals. The market was unable to rally, and closing prices were near the low point. May wheat being off 1 cent from last night's close. May corn closed 1⅝ cents lower, while oats was down 2@2⅜ cents. Provisions were practically unchanged.

Strength and activity marked initial trading in wheat. That the war outlook was of a most serious nature was evidenced by a decline in the price of English consols. Shorts were active buyers at the start, and bid up the price of the May option ¼ to ⅝ cent above yesterday's close, the opening quotations being at 95¼ to 95⅝ cents. July was a shade to ⅝@¾ cent higher, at 86 to 86⅝ cents. There was such a quantity of wheat for sale—both May and July deliveries—that within five minutes the price of May had fallen to 94⅞ and July to 85¾ cents.

In face of fresh war rumors, the pit was deluged with selling orders late in the day, May broke to 93¾, while the price of July was carried down to 84¾. The close was extremely weak.

About the same conditions surrounded trading in the corn pit as were witnessed in the wheat market. The feature in trading in oats was the weakness of the May delivery and the comparative strength of the July option.

Provisions were strong early, in sympathy with higher prices for hogs at the yards and on war news. After the first hour, however, prices began to decline, under the influence of the break in the grain market. At the close all of the gain was lost. May pork being off 2½, at 13.57½. May lard was also down 2½ cents, at 7.52½, but ribs were up 2½, at 6.80.

BAD WRECK AVERTED.

Two Passenger Trains in Head-On Collision at Plattsburg—Distinguished Passengers Escape Injury.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Two passenger trains of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad met in a head-on collision to-ady in this city and a bad wreck was narrowly avoided. Both engines were badly damaged and the express and baggage cars of the northbound train were crushed. R. J. Flynn, the mail agent, of Albany, N. Y., and W. S. Stevens of Montreal, express messenger, and a fireman were injured.

Among those in a regular sleeper was F. Freyesleben, Acting Consul General of Austria-Hungary for the Dominion of Canada, who was on his way from Vienna to his post at Montreal. Herr Freyesleben had just landed at New York from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

In a private car were Minister of Finance W. S. Fielding of Ottawa, Ontario, and his wife and daughter, and Miss Lindsey and Capt. Hovil, also of Ottawa, who have been touring in Florida.

BOSTON ARTIST ARRESTED.

George P. Osborne, the Police Say, Confesses That He Stole to Provide for His Family.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The police have arrested George P. Osborne, a landscape artist of this city, on a charge of larceny. Osborne has confessed, the officers say, that he was forced to steal to get food and keep a home for his wife and children.

Osborne, the police assert, says that he had worn himself out trying to find a market for his pictures, and had accepted employment at painting signs for a clothing store. This brought little money. When his wife and children were cold and hungry, and his landlord threatened to put them out of their tenement, Osborne says that he took several garments and pawned them. He was detected and arrested to-day.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN MINE.

Fire Boss Killed and Three Mortally Hurt When Naked Lamp Ignites Gas.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 6.—Evan Gabriel, fire boss at the Storrs shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was instantly killed and James and Edward Webber, brothers, and William Jones were fatally injured by an explosion of gas to-day.

Early to-day Gabriel went into the mine, and satisfied himself that the conditions were dangerous. Later Gabriel again entered carrying a safety lamp. A few minutes later Jones and the Webbers followed. Jones carrying a naked lamp. Jones's lamp ignited the gas, causing a terrific explosion.

ASK GIFTS OF UNCLE SAM

One Congressman's Constituents Expect Pianos.

Curious Ideas Held by Rural People as to the Generosity and Affluence of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—During the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill in the House there were several interesting colloquies regarding the experience of members in the distribution of garden and other seeds that are provided by the Agricultural Department for general distribution by members of Congress.

There is a feeling in some sections of the country that a Congressman can get almost anything he asks for at the public expense, and the mail brings many curious requests. It is not an unusual thing for members to receive orders for encyclopedias, dictionaries, &c., and from some of the agricultural districts come requests for farming implements and other articles that would be of value in the cultivation of the soil. The seeds sent out do not always meet expectations, and the consequent disappointment suggests many requests in the way of compensation.

One of the Democratic Representatives from Missouri recently received a letter from an agricultural constituent complaining that the seeds sent him had not produced what was anticipated, and requesting that a piano be sent him in lieu of seeds and documents. He explained that he had read in a newspaper pianos and parlor organs were being distributed by the Agricultural Department, and he wanted a piano.

The member replied that he was sorry he could not comply with the request of his constituent. Being a Democrat, the department discriminated against him, he said, and gave pianos and organs only to Republican members. Mr. Bartholdt was the only Republican member from Missouri, he said, and had been awarded all the musical instruments set aside for the State of Missouri. It was added that Mr. Bartholdt had recently drawn twelve pianos for distribution.

Mr. Bartholdt is now engaged in explaining to numerous applicants for pianos and organs that he has none of those instruments to distribute, and that the Government does not include such instruments in its list of articles sent out to the agriculturists of the country.

TRIED TO TAMPER WITH JURY.

Charge Made by Defendants' Counsel in Postal Trial—What Mr. Wynn Thought of Machen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Interest in the postal trial to-day attached to a complaint made by Mr. Kumler, representing the Lorenzes, that he had received a letter intimating that attempts had been made to tamper with the jury in a way prejudicial to his clients and the other defendants. Justice Pritchard held a long conference with counsel on both sides about the matter, but the conclusions reached were not disclosed.

Mrs. Lorenz concluded her testimony today, and John Taylor Arms, a real estate broker, corroborated the statements of D. R. Groff that he kept no accounts. The witness said he knew this because of his own transactions with Groff, which covered many years and involved $1,000,000.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne was recalled, and in answer to questions stated that he came to the conclusion in 1902 that Machen was a scoundrel; that he said so to his superior officer, the Postmaster General, but did not say so to Machen.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Wynne said that after he began to suspect Machen in 1902 he approved his recommendations for expenditures amounting to over $110,000. The trial will not be resumed until Tuesday.

HASH ISSUED TO THE ARMY.

Good Reports on It, Too—Candy Now Part of the Army Diet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Gen. Weston, Commissary General, has received preliminary reports from officers of his department at various posts regarding the article of hash as a part of the army ration. The comments of the subsistence officers are generally favorable to hash, which has been having a trial to familiarize the soldier with it as an article of diet. It is intended to issue hash to troops in the field.

Some soldiers are hard to please in the matter of edibles. The subsistence officer at Tiollo, for instance, reported recently that the troops showed a fondness for the ginger snap, which was a part of the subsistence. The preference for this article led the subsistence officer to substitute a proportion of the ginger snaps for some of the hard tack, with the result that gratuitous distribution of the article which had been in such demand as a purchasable article, led to a sort of revolt.

It may surprise many people to learn that many thousand pounds of candy are annually issued to the enlisted men of the army, and that in the East candy is a constituent of the regular ration.

TO OVERHAUL THE IOWA.

Navy Officials Will Try to Find Out Why Her Guns Were Injured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—As soon as the Iowa arrives at the New York Navy Yard, for which port she is now bound, Rear Admiral Rodgers, the senior officer at the yard, will direct a thorough inquiry to be made into the recent accident to the eight-inch guns of the starboard forward turret.

The ordnance officers here decline to discuss the matter, being left completely in the dark as to the cause of such accidents, even after a most sweeping investigation into a former explosion on the Iowa. It is felt now that to prevent a loss of confidence on the part of the sailors in the safety of their weapons it will be necessary to get at the real weakness of the naval guns and take immediate steps to correct them, even if it involves the replacement of the old guns by newer and heavier weapons.

In a statement made to-day the Navy Department expresses the opinion that the accident was due to the powder instead of the guns. Samples of the Iowa's powder will therefore be sent to the proving grounds for examination and test.

TO TEST WIRELESS SYSTEMS.

The Navy Department to Hold Competitive Trials Near New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has made arrangements for a competitive test of four systems of wireless telegraphy to be held in the vicinity of New York Harbor. Reports received at the Navy Department state that there is much experimental work going on between vessels, and an excellent record was made by the Kearsarge and Minneapolis.

Rear Admiral Barker says that recently there was an exchange of messages between these two vessels by the wireless method for a distance of over sixty miles. Rear Admiral Converse intends to have the approaching tests made as comprehensive as possible.

SECRETARY HAY RETURNING.

Leaves Thomasville, Ga., for Washington—Reported in Good Health.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 6.—Secretary of State Hay left for Washington this morning.

The Secretary took the Atlantic Coast Line, via Savannah, and is due to arrive in Washington Sunday night. He was well and in excellent spirits.

Le Boutillier Brothers

EMBROIDERIES

Showing the latest Spring importations of Nainsook, Cambric, Swiss, English Eyelet and Irish point, in select patterns and fine embroidered work.

Matched series of Edges, Insertions, Bandings, Button effects, Medallions and Novelty Galoons. Motifs for Application purposes. Allovers, Flouncings, Skirtings, Tuckings, Embroidered and Lacey Corset Cover effects.

And a choice variety of exclusive designs in Hand Embroidered Waist Patterns.

SPECIAL.

Linen and Longcloth Hand Embroidered Waist Sets, in separate boxes,

$2.98 Regular value $4.50

9-inch Flouncings, suitable for Skirts, Corset Covers, and trimmings,

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"L'IMPÉRATRICE,"

A heavy raised Embroidery on French lawn, in various pretty designs, combined with Tenerriffe and Mexican effects; a decidedly striking novelty, exclusive with us, and without exception the most beautiful production in fine Embroidery ever shown in the city.

45 inches wide for Skirtings, 20 inches wide for waists, and in Bandings to match.

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West Twenty-third Street.

ARMY RULE ON MARRIED MEN.

Successful Applicant for Second Lieutenant Loses Place by Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—While there is no statutory inhibition against young officers of the army marrying, as a rule the War Department discourages the marriages among Second Lieutenants, and positively forbids enlisted men entering marital bonds without permission from the military authorities. Gen. Sherman was not only averse to Second Lieutenants marrying, but published an article in which he advocated the enactment of a law forbidding officers of that grade from marrying.

Recently a number of young men in civil life were designated to take examinations for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army, one of the requirements being that they should be unmarried.

One of those designated, imagining that he had complied with the requirement in that particular, and feeling confident that he had successfully passed the examination, concluded there was neither impropriety nor danger in taking a wife. The young man made a mistake. The "defect" was fatal, and, being a married man, his name was stricken from the list of eligibles for appointment to the army.

MECHANICS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Provisions of Bill Introduced For Benefit of Government Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Those who are employed by the Government in its various mechanical departments are exhibiting special interest in a bill introduced by Representative Southard of Ohio, providing for leave of absence for that class of Government employes.

The Southard bill provides that every employe of the navy yards, gun factories, arsenals, and ordnance depots of the United States shall be granted fifteen additional working days' leave of absence in case of sickness each year without forfeiture of pay during such leave, making thirty days in all.

It is provided that it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving at least six consecutive months, and that in all cases the heads of divisions shall have discretion as to the time when the leaves can be allowed without detriment to the service, and that absence on account of sickness shall be deducted from the leave provided.

FORGOTTEN PRISONER FREED.

Curious Case of a Convict Pardoned By President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A forgotten man was resurrected from oblivion and taken out of jail to-day at the instigation of Senator Alger of Michigan. Years ago a murder was committed in Michigan, and the murderer was convicted, as was an accessory, a boy of sixteen, named William J. Meadows. The sentences of both were commuted to life imprisonment.

In President Cleveland's time, extenuating circumstances having been discovered, a movement was set on foot for the pardon of the principal. The President pardoned him, but nobody remembered anything about the accessory, and he continued in durance simply because he was forgotten.

To-day Senator Alger induced President Roosevelt to pardon Meadows. He has served nineteen years in the Detroit House of Correction.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE SITE.

Postmaster General Payne Would Lease Central Railroad's Site for Fifty Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Postmaster General Payne has had the following item of proposed legislation drafted for incorporation by Congress as an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation or some other available measure:

"And provided, further, that the Postmaster General may lease for Post Office purposes for a period not exceeding fifty years a building to be erected over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad in the City of New York, State of New York, within the space bounded by Lexington Avenue, Madison Avenue, Forty-second Street, and Forty-sixth Street."

The object is to overcome the present limitation of the lease tenure to ten years.

APPROVES IRRIGATION PLAN.

Secretary Hitchcock to Set Aside $2,250,000 for Shoshone River Dam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hitchcock has approved of the setting aside of $2,250,000 of the reclamation fund for the irrigation project on the north side of Shoshone River, in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming, provided that satisfactory rights to land and water can be secured.

This project provides for the construction of a dam and storage reservoir in Shoshone River and a canal heading in the cañon above Cody. It will provide water for approximately 90,000 acres on the north side of the river in Big Horn County. The entire distance from Garland to Cody station will be under the canal system adjacent to the Big Horn Basin extension of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

DID NOT PLAY WAR FAIRLY.

Prisoners at Field Manoeuvres Wouldn't Stay Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The report of Col. A. L. Wagner, chief umpire of the recent field manoeuvres at West Point, Ky., shows that some of the participants were guilty of unprofessional conduct. When constructively captured by the enemy, instead of retiring from the field as prisoners, they made derisive gestures at their captors and ran away.

Col. Wagner says that as they would have been shot had they acted thus in actual war, it is advisable that in future the gesticulators be court-martialed. Verisimilitude, he adds, should be obtained in these manoeuvres whatever the cost.

SMOOT CASE BEGINS MARCH 1.

Senate Committee Decides on Date and on Public Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Complete investigation of the protests against Senator Reed Smoot retaining his seat in the United States Senate will begin March 1 before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee agreed to this date at a meeting held to-day. It was determined that the hearing of the case shall be public.

The protestants who are now organizing to make the fight against Senator Smoot have decided that it is not their intention to enter into what are known as the Leilich charges. Ex-Representative R. W. Tayler has announced that it is the intention of his clients to try the case as respects the relations of the Mormon Church to the United States Government and the intrusion of a great hierarchy into the political affairs of the Nation.

The witnesses to be summoned are for the most part members of the Mormon Church. Among them are children alleged to be the offspring of polygamous marriages contracted since the manifesto of 1890. It is not determined whether such witnesses will be permitted by the committee to give testimony, as each question of the admissibility of testimony will be decided as it is reached in the hearings.

SHORT COFFEE CROP REPORTED.

American Consul at Rio Says Brazilian Product Is Below Average.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In a report to the State Department Consul General Seeger at Rio states that careful investigation leads him to assume that the coming Brazilian coffee crop will very likely be below the average. It is, of course, impossible as yet to get reliable estimates, but there is no doubt that the coffee trees have suffered a great deal of late.

He states that there has been a considerable rise in prices there, as elsewhere, which seems to have been caused more by speculation than by the natural condition of the market, as the visible supply in the United States as well as in Europe is large enough to satisfy a year's consumption without any further receipts.

PRESIDENT WRITES APPROVAL.

He Expresses Commendation of the Work of Florence Crittenden Homes for Young Women.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Kate Walter Barrett addressed the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women to-day in the interest of the Florence Crittenden Homes for the Rescue of Young Women, and read the following letter from President Roosevelt:

My Dear Madam: I wish you all possible success with your work. I had long felt that there was a peculiar claim for philanthropic work on behalf of the very people which you are striving to aid. In our social system they pay so heavy a penalty for wrongdoing and the road to reform and rehabilitation is made so difficult that I can conceive no more worthy work than that of institutions such as the one under your management. With all good wishes I am sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

Connecticut Postal Authorities Up in Arms Over Poor Mail Service Given by Central New England Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 6.—The postal authorities and Connecticut Congressmen in Washington are being appealed to by the towns in Northwestern Connecticut to take immediate action to compel the Central New England Railway to give this part of the State better mail facilities.

The road has curtailed train service to such an extent that it is impossible for a person to go from Hartford to Norfolk and back, a distance of less than seventy miles, in one day, and people in New Hartford, sixteen miles east of Norfolk, cannot get a reply to a letter sent to Norfolk the same day.

Advices from a reliable source in Springfield, Mass., are to the effect that the absorption of the Central New England by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will be consummated Monday. Confirmation of the merger came through a deal Thursday by which the New Haven Road sold to a syndicate of Boston bankers $5,000,000 of ten-year debenture 4 per cent. bonds, and through the sale of Central New England bonds and stock in Springfield and elsewhere. Chester W. Chapin of New York, President of the Central New England, is said undoubtedly to have a controlling interest in the road.

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HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

A SPECIAL SALE OF RICH CUT GLASS.

Your special attention is directed to one of the greatest and most advantageous sales of Cut Glass that we have ever had. If you will read the list of goods with prices, and then see the goods, you will appreciate the advantage of purchasing at this sale. Here is a partial list:

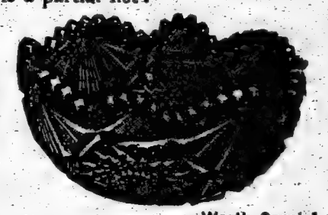

	Worth.	Special.
5 inch Nappies	$2.00 ea.	$1.25
6 inch Handled Nappies	2.50 "	1.50
9 inch Bowls	12.00 "	7.00
8 inch Bowls	7.50 "	5.00
9 inch Bowls, fancy shape	7.50 "	5.00
Ice Cream Trays	15.00 "	10.00
Handled Bon-Bons, fancy	3.75 "	2.50
9 in. Nappies, fancy shape	12.00 "	8.25
Large Claret Jugs	15.00 "	10.00
9 inch Bowls	9.00 "	6.00
Quart Decanter, new shape	9.00 "	6.75
Whiskey Jug	4.50 "	3.75
Water Bottle	3.75 "	2.45
14 in. Footed Punch Bowl	45.00 "	35.00
Handled Oil or Vinegar	2.00 "	1.00
Sugar and Creamer	4.50 a set	3.00
Finger Bowls	18.00 doz.	12.00
Finger Bowl Plates	18.00 "	12.00
Cocktails	12.00 "	8.00
Decanter, quart, Handled	5.00 ea.	3.50
Decanter, no Handle, qt.	4.50 "	3.25
Decanter, pint, Handled	4.50 "	3.25
Decanter, pint, no Handle	4.00 "	3.00

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Horner's Furniture

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

THE many alluring announcements of so-called "February Bargain Sales of Furniture" lead us to remind the prudent public that we stand ready to serve them, as always, not with goods manufactured or bought at haphazard for "Special Sale" purposes, but with Furniture that is reliable, trustworthy and high class in the fullest sense—goods which have made our house famed as headquarters for the very best productions of the Furniture art, and price-marked at lowest cost at which such grades can be sold.

Another feature of our stock which adds still further to its supremacy, as in the past, is its veritable wealth of choice in designs, woods and finishes in all lines, whether for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library, or Hall.

It is this combination of advantages which makes our establishment the place par excellence for buying Furniture—that is, Furniture of highest quality and artistic merit, and which can be relied upon to give lasting satisfaction and pleasure.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Chicago Society's Lincoln Dinner.

At the Lincoln Birthday dinner of the Chicago Society of New York, which will be held next Friday evening at Delmonico's, the distinguished guests will include Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. A. W. Greely, Gen. John S. Black, Gen. Albert B. Chandler, ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, and Chief Justice M. W. Fuller.

Society of the Cincinnati's Dinner.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati will give its annual dinner at the University Club Monday evening, Feb. 22.

LARGE INSURANCE PROFITS

1903 a Good Year for Stockholders of Companies.

One New York Company Paid 60 Per Cent.—Balances Very Generally on the Right Side of the Books.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The year 1903 was a good one for the stockholders of insurance companies, as will be seen by the dividends paid during the twelve months ended Dec. 11 last. One New York State company paid 60 per cent., and a Western company paid 40 per cent. in dividends. The capital stock and the dividends paid last year, taken from the annual statements made to the State Superintendent of Insurance, of the companies doing business in New York State, with the exception of companies of foreign countries, are here given:

FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES.

Name of Co.—Home Office.	Capital Stock.	Dividends, 1903.
Home, New York City	$3,000,000	$420,000
German-American, N. Y. City	1,500,000	500,000
Continental, New York City	1,000,000	300,000
German, New York City	1,000,000	160,000
Niagara, New York City	500,000	100,000
Queens of America, N. Y. City	500,000	100,000
Glens Falls, Glens Falls	200,000	120,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	1,000,000	100,000
Buffalo German, Buffalo	200,000	60,000
Agricultural, Watertown	500,000	50,000
Rochester German, Rochester	200,000	30,000
Globe and Rutgers, N. Y. City	400,000	44,000
North River, New York City	350,000	28,000
Nassau, Brooklyn	200,000	20,000
Stuyvesant, New York City	200,000	.....
Albany, Albany	250,000	20,000
Greenwich, New York City	200,000	20,000
Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo	200,000	16,000
Commerce, Albany	200,000	16,000
Peter Cooper, New York City	150,000	15,000
Lafayette, New York City	200,000	12,000
New York, New York City	200,000	12,000
Kings County, New York City	200,000	10,000
Commercial Union, N. Y. City	200,000	10,000
Hamilton, New York City	150,000	9,000
British American, N. Y. City	200,000	.....
Williamsburg City, Brooklyn	250,000	75,000
Pelican, New York City	200,000	.....
Pacific, New York City	200,000	.....
United States, New York	250,000	10,000
Hanover, New York City	1,000,000	100,000
North British and Mercantile, New York City	200,000	20,000
North German, New York City	200,000	6,000
Atlantic Mutual, N. Y. City	.....	*418,458
Dutchess, Poughkeepsie	200,000	12,000
Indemnity, New York City	200,000	.....
American and Foreign Marine, New York City	200,000	.....
Assurance Co. of America, New York City	400,000	.....

*Scrip or certificates of profits redeemed in cash.

OTHER STATE COMPANIES.

Name of Co.—Home Office.	Capital Stock.	Dividends, 1903.
Fire Association, Phila., Penn.	$500,000	$200,000
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.	2,000,000	240,000
Pennsylvania, Phila., Penn.	400,000	100,000
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	120,000
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal.	1,000,000	120,000
Hartford, Hartford, Conn.	1,250,000	437,500
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	1,000,000	100,000
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.	4,000,000	670,000
Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	100,000
American, Newark, N. J.	600,000	96,000
Franklin, Phila., Penn.	400,000	80,000
New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.	1,000,000	100,000
Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.	600,000	90,000
Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.	400,000	64,000
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.	500,000	50,000
Orient, Hartford, Conn.	500,000	50,000
Home Fire and Marine, San Francisco, Cal.	300,000	36,000
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.	400,000	28,000
Spring Garden, Philadelphia	400,000	24,000
National Union, Pittsburg	750,000	.....
The Delaware, Philadelphia	702,875	28,115
Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Penn.	400,000	24,000
Lumberman's, Philadelphia	250,000	25,000
United Firemen's, Philadelphia	300,000	30,000
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston	400,000	32,000
Western, Pittsburg	300,000	18,000
German, Peoria, Ill.	200,000	18,000
Maritime and Traders', New Orleans	300,000	.....
Camden, Camden, N. J.	300,000	20,000
German-American, Baltimore	200,000	16,000
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	200,000	.....
Home, Baltimore	200,000	16,000
Columbia, Jersey City	400,000	14,000
Security, New Haven	300,000	24,000
Colonial, Washington, D. C.	200,000	10,000
The Union, Philadelphia	200,000	10,000
The Western Underwriters' Association, Incorporated, Chicago	200,000	.....
Girard F. and M., Philadelphia	300,000	66,000
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	200,000	.....
Citizens' St. Louis	200,000	.....
Indianapolis, Indianapolis	200,000	12,000
Security, Baltimore	100,000	.....
Newark, Newark, N. J.	250,000	25,000
Mechanics', Philadelphia	250,000	20,000
Capital, Concord, N. H.	200,000	8,000
American, Boston, Mass.	300,000	21,000
Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.	2,000,000	200,000
Teutonia, New Orleans, La.	250,000	12,500
Federal, Jersey City, N. J.	500,000	50,000
Boston, Boston, Mass.	1,000,000	120,000
Allemannia, Pittsburg, Penn.	200,000	16,000
Milwaukee Mechanics', Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000	30,000
Potomac, Dist. of Columbia	200,000	24,000
National, Allegheny, Penn.	200,000	16,000
Traders', Chicago	500,000	50,000
Concordia, Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000	.....
The American, Philadelphia	500,000	30,000
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.	3,000,000	360,000
Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit, Mich.	400,000	24,000
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit, Mich.	500,000	50,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine, St. Paul, Minn.	500,000	50,000
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.	1,000,000	100,000
Virginia State, Richmond, Va.	200,000	12,000
Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond, Va.	250,000	20,000
Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.	300,000	90,000
German Fire, Pittsburg, Penn.	200,000	20,000
Ætna, (casualty,) Hartford, Conn.	200,000	43,750

CASUALTY COMPANIES.

Name of Co.—Home Office.	Capital Stock.	Dividends, 1903.
United States Casualty, N. Y. City	$300,000	.....
Casualty Co. of America, N. Y. City	500,000	.....
American Surety Co., N. Y. City	2,500,000	200,000
Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity, N. Y. City	125,000	6,250
Lloyds Plate Glass, N. Y. City	250,000	40,000
New York Plate Glass, N. Y. City	100,000	10,000
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y. City	200,000	20,000
New Amsterdam Casualty, N. Y. City	314,400	.....
National Surety, N. Y. City	500,000	50,000
United Guarantee, N. Y. City	250,000	15,000
Aetna Indemnity, Hartford, Conn	713,100	.....
Guarantee Co. of North America, Montreal, Canada	304,800	24,368
Bankers' Surety Co., Cleveland, Ohio	500,000	.....
U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee, Baltimore, Md	170,000	118,832
Standard Life and Accident, Detroit, Mich	250,000	25,000
General Accident Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Penn	100,000	.....
American Bonding, Baltimore, Md	1,000,000	50,000
Fidelity and Deposit, Baltimore, Md	2,000,000	279,998
Title Guarantee and Trust, Scranton, Penn	761,900	15,214
North American Accident, Chicago, Ill	100,000	.....
New Jersey Plate Glass, Newark, N. J.	100,000	8,000
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection, Hartford, Conn	500,000	60,000
Travelers' (Accident Dept.,) Hartford, Conn	1,000,000	250,000
City Trust, Safety Deposit and Surety, Philadelphia, Penn.	500,000	30,087
Philadelphia Casualty Co., Philadelphia, Penn	300,000	3,473

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

	Assets.	Reinsurance Reserve.	Net Surplus.
*Standard Marine, Liverpool, (New York)	$415,616	$130,650	$222,516
Philadelphia Casualty, Philadelphia	744,558	207,427	155,044
Casualty Company of America, New York	924,881	153,487	242,465
American Surety Company, New York	5,627,954	750,031	1,998,299
Aetna Indemnity, Hartford	940,185	168,350	22,702
Bankers' Surety Company, Cleveland	694,228	69,843	116,200
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore	3,187,671	984,158	295,944
Travelers (Accident Dept.) Hartford	7,908,398	2,224,266	2,886,694
Fidelity and Casualty, New York	5,792,354	2,562,567	1,163,793
United States Branch Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, London, England, (Boston)	2,375,201	932,532	463,728
The Title, New York	1,609,422	3,058	603,060
Manufacturers' Lloyds, New York	291,621	31,296	233,914
Associated Underwriters at South and North American Lloyds, New York	43,019	14,163	24,908
Allied Underwriters at New York and Chicago Lloyds, New York	46,437	14,168	26,615
Buffalo Abstract and Title, Buffalo, N. Y.	230,909	.....	30,909
Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty, White Plains, N. Y.	781,148	.....	273,208
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee, Brooklyn	3,987,845	.....	1,429,279

*Remitted to home office, $95,779.

INSURANCE ISSUE IN TEXAS.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 6.—The insurance issue in Texas is taking a different form from what has generally been looked for. When the State Legislature a few years ago passed what has become to be known as the Texas anti-trust law it was considered that the public were sufficiently safeguarded against insurance trusts or pools. Experience, however, has demonstrated the contrary. The suggestion is now being seriously made to control insurance companies by similar methods to those employed to control railroad companies—through a commission.

On the dockets of the courts of Travis County there are pending over forty suits against insurance companies for forfeiture of their charters, or their permits to do business in Texas, for alleged violations of the State's anti-trust law. The information comes from a source in close touch with the State Attorney General's department that the prosecution of these suits is soon to be abandoned.

These suits were filed last Spring and each company sued is charged with violating the anti-trust law of the State, by entering into a combination or pool to fix and maintain fire insurance rates in Texas.

It is argued that rates of insurance could be regulated the same as freight rates, so that the owner of any building could easily learn what it would cost him to take out fire insurance. Every condition could be met, and the small town would not be made to pay for the shortcomings of the city, so far as fire insurance is concerned. It is declared by the fire insurance reformers that it is frequently the case that insurance companies write risks for less than the tariff, when a risk is considered a safe one.

Long before the July primaries shall have been held the question of submitting to the voters of the State an amendment to the constitution providing for the creation of a State Fire Insurance Commission will more than likely have taken a tangible form, and then one of the liveliest campaign issues of State policy known in twenty years will be before the voters of Texas. The chances are that within the next thirty days men who contemplate going before the Democratic primaries for membership in the Legislature will be called upon to declare themselves upon this new and, as it may very appropriately be termed, "burning" issue.

CHESS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Owing to the desire on the part of some of the prospective contestants in the Cambridge Springs international chess congress to come to this country by the Deutchsland, due here March 31, instead of on the Pretoria, for which vessel they had been booked, there is a possibility of the congress being opened a fortnight earlier than at first intended. J. Mieses, the German expert, recently in this country and now at Monte Carlo, has been authorized by the managing directors to arrange for the change of programme, provided he can obtain the unanimous consent of the eight foreign masters. In case Mieses succeeds in this the Cambridge Springs Congress Committee will change the dates of the various receptions to be tendered the foreigners and the Americans on the arrival of the former and start the tournament on April 11, instead of on April 25.

***

The New Jersey Chess Association will hold its nineteenth annual tournament at Meyer's Hotel, Hudson and Third Streets, Hoboken, on Washington's Birthday.

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The failure of bringing about the annual championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association on Washington's Birthday has created a new scheme to celebrate the day. Nearly all the leading New York and Brooklyn players declared their willingness to take part in a series of team matches, and it has been decided to play the first three matches on Washington's Birthday at the Manhattan Chess Club. Each team will have to play one match with every other team, and at the conclusion of the tourney five medals, given by Aristides Martinez, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, will be awarded to the five players having made the best individual scores. A committee consisting of R. Raubitscheck, H. M. Phillips, and H. Helms has been appointed to work out a code of rules and regulations to govern the matches.

CHANGES IN MUSICAL UNION.

Eighty proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Musical Mutual Protective Union will be acted on at the meeting of the union next Thursday in "The Old Homestead," Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue.

One important proposition, which has been made by Eugene A. Johnson, is to reduce the initiation from $100 to $20. Many of the old members of the Musical Protective Union who joined that organization before it became amalgamated with the Manhattan Musical Union will oppose this change. They take the stand that a high initiation fee keeps up the standard of music. On the other hand, most of the members of the old Manhattan Musical Union hold that the higher initiation fee debars many good musicians. The proposer of the lower initiation fee said yesterday:

"An examination as to skill is necessary in order to obtain admission, any way. The fact that a man is not able to give up $100 does not show that he may not be an excellent musician."

Amendment 31 proposes that at the regular meeting in December the union shall elect delegates to the various central labor bodies. Another amendment proposed by James Beggs, an ex-delegate reads:

All balls must have one hour for supper, and terminate not later than 5 A. M. No ball is to exceed eight hours from the time ordered.

It is provided in the amendments that at all hops or evening picnics in the Borough of Manhattan beginning at 8 o'clock and terminating at midnight or 1 o'clock in the morning $5 must be paid to each musician. Outside of Manhattan and inside the limits of the Greater New York the pay is to be $6.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE, Broadway & 59th St.
E. D. STAIR & A. L. WILBUR, Props.
Evgs. 8 sharp. Matin's, Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2 sharp
Spec'l Mats Lincoln's Birthday, Fri., Feb. 12 Washing'ns Birth'y, Mon., Feb. 22
150th Performance, Souvenirs, MONDAY, FEB. 15.
BABES
Fred. R. Hamlin and Julian Mitchell's Beautiful Production.
LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.
Music by VICTOR HERBERT.
Book by Glen McDonough.
William Norris
Company of 150
TOYLAND
BEST SEATS —EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MAT.— 1.50 —WEDNESDAY MATINEE— 1.00

VICTORIA "Theatre of Varieties" 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. Ev'gs at 8.15. Prices 50, 75, $1 Daily Matinees, 25c. and 50c. Smoking Permtd. Cafe in Foyer.
TO-NIGHT 6 Musical Cuttys, Pony Ballet, Florenz Troupe, Al Shean & Chas. Warren, Yorke & Adams, Aga, Sparrow; others.
WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW MATINEE at 2.15. Williams & Tucker, Gillett's Musical Dogs, Jas. Richmond Glenroy, The 3 Dumonds, Stelling & Revelle, Nora Bayes, The 3 Crane Bros., Serra & Bell Rosa, Ford Sisters, Fleury Trio, Swan & Bambard, French Bros.; others.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY Modest Altschuler, Conductor. TICKETS 25c. to $2, at Ditson's.
3RD CONCERT Thurs., Feb. 11, 8:15 P. M. COOPER UNION Tschaikowsky's Tempest (first time.) Works by Dargomyzhski, Glinka, Tanyeff, Ippolaitoff, Ivanoff. Soloist, E. Johnson, Tenor.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE. 23RD ST. West of Sixth Ave. 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
First Broadway Performance in Many Years of the Great Wallack's Theatre Triumph,
"MOTHS."
HENRY HAMILTON'S Dramatization of Ouida's Powerful Novel, with a Brilliant Cast, comprising MALCOLM WILLIAMS, HUGH FORD, JOHN WESTLEY, CHAS. S. LANE, ALBERT ROBERTS, LOTTA LINTHICUM, ROSE STUART, FANCHON CAMPBELL, BETTINA GIRARD, MARY BERTRAND, and others of the F. F. Proctor Big Stock Co.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
FISHER AND CARROLL, RICTON, GEO. E. GREEN, HUTCHINSON AND BAINBRIDGE, RUTH NELLO, THE AUERS, MORELLO BROS.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Capital Continuous Bill.
GEO. H. PRIMROSE AND THE FOLEY BOYS, RICE AND COHEN, NESTOR LENNON & CO., SPENSER KELLY, NORA LEE, JULIUS TANNEN, MARKEY & MORAN, Etc.
20—Big Star Acts—20
FROM 12:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
SPLENDID BILL FOR THIS WEEK!
First Appearance in Vaudeville Since His Recent Starring Tour of the Clever Comedian,
JOHN C. RICE
and SALLY COHEN.
In Their Latest and Funniest Farcical Hit,
BARNES' ANIMAL ACTORS,
Novel, Wonderful, and Interesting.
O'BRIEN AND HAVEL,
In a Brand New Interlude of Jollity.
T. NELSON DOWNS,
The Famous "King of Koins."
CRAWFORD AND MANNING,
The Reigning Sable Entertainers.
REED AND SHAW, MARKEY AND MORAN, ZARA AND STETSON, HAYWARD AND HAYWARD, THE LYNNS, DOROTHY KENTON, TILL'S MARIONETTES, EDDIE DE VOE.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Attractive Continuous Bill.
IMRO FOX, FOUR LUKENS BROS., MR. AND MRS. PERKINS FISHER, ELEANOR FALKE, ROSE NAYNON, THE DEWITTS.
20—Great Specialists—20
SPECIALLY BRILLIANT BILLS AND EARLY OPENINGS ON FRIDAY (LINCOLN'S DAY).
RESERVED SEATS ON SALE IN ADVANCE. BOX OFFICE OPEN 9:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.
Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Eve. at 7:30.
ANOTHER WEEK OF MERRIMENT!
Brilliant Production of A. W. Pinero's Funniest Farcical Play,
"The Magistrate"
Presented with a Notable Cast, including SOL AIKEN, PAUL McALLISTER, GERALD GRIFFIN, H. D. HAWLEY, CHAS. M. SEAY, JOS. EGGERTON, EDWIN FOWLER, WM. CULLINGTON, JESSIE BONSTELLE, FLORENCE REED, LORETTA HEALY, CECYLLE MAYER, BESSIE LEA LESTINA, and others of the F. F. Proctor Big Stock Co.
SPLENDID ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
DAINTY ELEANOR FALKE, SPENSER KELLY, AL. LAWRENCE, COLE AND WERNER, Kalatechnoscope, Etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Brilliant Bill of Star Vaudeville.
WRIGHT HUNTINGTON & CO., J. K. EMMET & CO., BERTINA GIRARD, T. NELSON DOWNS, JUGGLING RICTON.
20—Capital Entertainers—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.
MATS. MON., WED., THURS., FRI., & SAT.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE FRIDAY.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
THE MASTER MIND IN NECROMANCY,
KELLAR
Assisted by MRS. KELLAR
The Mystic Marvel of Modern Magic, Blending Black Art, Hypnotism, Mental Telepathy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, Mesmerism, Sleight-of-Hand, and Occult Science Into
A MIGHTY MEDLEY OF MYSTIFYING MANIFESTATIONS.
Startling Hindoo Mysteries, Weird Magnetic Wonders, Bewildering Beautiful Illusions, Astounding Mathematic Feats, Puzzling Electrical Exploits, Amazing Telepathic Demonstrations.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
An Incomparable Vaudeville Feast.
BENJ. HORNING & CO., NORA BAYES, THREE RIO BROS., MEXICAN TROUBADOURS, AL. RANO.
20—SPLENDID HEADLINERS—20

LYRIC, B'way, 7th Ave., 42d St.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 10th,
The most sensational success of the season.
WILTON LACKAYE
IN
WM. A. BRADY'S
Superb Production of
"THE PIT"
Adapted from Frank Norris's famous novel by Channing Pollock.
A GREAT CAST. 600 PEOPLE Seats Selling. Extra Mat. Friday, Feb. 12th, Lincoln's Birthday.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Telephones 6020 & 6726—38. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Proprietors.
AN ENGLISH DAISY
with all star cast, including CHAS. A. BIGELOW-CHRISTIE MACDONALD.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Friday, Lincoln's Birthday.

100TH PERFORMANCE TUESDAY, FEB. 9TH 100TH
Shows the Public appreciate *a Good Time.*
And they get it in Geo. Ade's quaint Comedy
THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
"It is the one play that touches the whole United States in a common spot. It appeals to the man from Arizona with as much force as it does the man from Boston."
Sports of the Times.
WALLACK'S
30th St. and B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY FRIDAY

BROADWAY THEATRE.
41st & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Friday—Special Lincoln Day Mat.—Friday.
LAST TWO WEEKS. Owing to Previous Contract with Chestnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia.
John C. Fisher and Thos. W. Ryley's Production—THE
MEDAL AND THE MAID
BY THE AUTHORS OF "Florodora," "Silver Slipper," "San Toy," and "The Geisha," with
JAMES T. POWERS, Ignacio Martinetti, W. T. Carleton, Dan P. Carleton, Stanley H. Forde, Frank D. Nelson, Emma Carus, Georgia Caine, Cecil Englehart, McCoy Sisters, Ruth Vincent.
LAST TWO WEEKS! Beginning Washington's Birthday, MATINEES FEBRUARY 22d
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA, THE
YANKEE CONSUL,
By H. M. Blossom, Jr., & A. G. Robyn.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St. nr. 7th Av.
ONE WEEK, Beg. TO-MORROW EVG.
MATINEES LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday) and Saturday.
MARY MANNERING
(Management FRANK McKEE,)
In a New Modern Comedy
by LEO DITRICHSTEIN, entitled,
HARRIET'S HONEYMOON
This Afternoon & To-night
10 STAR ACTS, Direction HURTIG & SEAMON
1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS. BIG CONCERTS 50c & 75c
Feb. 15: WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in "LORD & LADY ALGY."

MR. ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES 4 MATINEE PERFORMANCES OF THE DOUBLE BILL
CANDIDA AND THE MAN OF DESTINY
by George Bernard Shaw.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Feb. 10, 11, 12, 13, at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av.
Curtain promptly at 2 o'cl.
Seats on sale at Vaudeville Theatre.

METROPOLIS 142 St. & 2d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT. Robert B. Mantell
O'BRIEN and HAVEL, WILLIAMS and WILLIAMS, GEORGE KANE & many others.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42D STREET, West of B'way.
Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
LAST 3 WEEKS IN NEW YORK
MOTHER GOOSE
THREE MORE MATINEES. Wednesday & Saturday
Spec. Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.
MOTHER GOOSE'S FLIGHT:
Feb. 29—PHILADELPHIA, 3 WEEKS.
March 21—BOSTON, INDEFINITELY.
FEBRUARY 29TH, for Four Weeks only,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
in Plays from His Repertoire and "IVAN THE TERRIBLE."

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way, 44th to 45th St. Evgs., 8:15.
Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
Augustus Pitou presents
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in his new play, entitled TERENCE.
Dramatized from Mrs. B. M. Croker's Novel by Mrs. Edmund Nash Morgan.
PRICES — Good reserved seats, 50c., 75c., $1.00. $1.50. NO HIGHER.
Feb. 22nd—"THE TENDERFOOT."

RICE'S SUNDAY POP. TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
BOHEMIAN CLUB DOINGS and the Bambs Quartette, John Ford and Maynie, Gehrue, Norah Bayes, David Abrahams, the Cat, Smirl and Hessler Artis Hall, Pryor Brothers, Sidney De Grey, Laura Guerite, and Kitty Mitchell Co. in a skit on "Pinafore"

NEW YORK THEATRE Special Call
NEXT SUNDAY, FEB. 14th,
ANNUAL FULL DRESS REHEARSAL
OF THE GREEN ROOM —CLUB—
A monster performance in which
200 STARS WILL TWINKLE
Watch Daily Papers for Full Details and List of Artists.
PRICES 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50.
Seats on sale Tuesday at 10 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Broadway & 38th St.
Al Hayman & Co.....Props. & Mgrs.
Evenings, 8. Saturday Matinee, 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEES Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday.
TO-MORROW EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK
VIOLA ALLEN
As Viola in Shakespeare's comedy,
TWELFTH NIGHT
WITH NOTABLE COMPANY, INCLUDING
John Blair, John Craig, Clarence Handysids, Frank Currier, James Young, Grace Elliston, Zeffie Tilbury, Edwin Howard, C. Leslie Allen, F. Percival Stevens.
CHAS. W. ALLEN, Manager.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR
LEROY & CLAYTON
CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS
CARMEN TROUPE
HERBERT LLOYD
GARDNER & VINCENT
FLOOD BROS.
Adamini & Taylor, Otto Bros., Bijou Russell, Sullaquay Bros., Louise Henry, The Maginleys, The Holdsworths, Biograph.
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. at 2.
6th SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
THE VIRGINIAN
With
DUSTIN FARNUM
AND AN EXCELLENT CAST.
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.
Monday, Feb. 15—COWBOY NIGHT.
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, 1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c. & 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST TWO WEEKS
Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.
KIRKE LA SHELLE'S GREAT PRODUCTION OF HENRY M. BROSSONI, JR.'S PLAY,
CHECKERS
with THOS. W. ROSS AND 150 PEOPLE.
WITHOUT AN EQUAL IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2; EVE., 8:15.

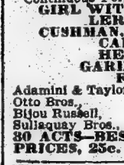
Huber's 14th St. Museum
Mme. Schell's Performing Lions.
Amy, Sword Swallower; Sidonia, Needle Queen; Dexters; 20 others.
Theatre: 20 High-class vaudeville acts; 2 Big Co. Concerts Sunday.

THE GOTHAM THEATRE 125TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT WITH
CAY MASQUERADERS
2 GREAT BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE.
Pop. Prices, 25c., 35c., & 50c

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Seats, 50c.
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
GEO. Honey Boy EVANS and 60 others in the Season's Best Musical Comedy, The Good Old Summer Time.
20 NEW JINGLING SONG HITS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. and 107th St.
XTRA MAT. FRIDAY.
"IF WOMEN WERE MEN."
To-night Big Sunday Concert 25c. 50c
Curtis, Mark Sullivan, Cushman, Holcomb & 15 others.

3 DAY. Mats. Mon., Thur. & Sat. The Black Hand Extra Mat. FRIDAY.
To-night Empire City 4, Nelson & Milledge, Mitchell & Cain, Ford Sisters, others.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK, WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY,
THE OTHER GIRL

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
MATINEES SATS. 2
4TH MONTH.
Charles Frohman presents WILLIAM GILLETTE
In J. M. Barrie's fantastic modern comedy, THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
FEB. 20TH—100TH PERFORMANCE.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
MATS. WED., FRI., & SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
VIRGINIA HARNED
in E. H. SOTHERN'S PLAY,
THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN WOMAN'S EYES.
BEGINNING FEB. 15TH.

ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. ZANGWILL'S COMEDY,
MERELY MARY ANN
from the Garden Theatre.

DALY'S B'way & 30th....Begins 8:10 Mats. Sat. & Feb. 12, 2.
VIRGINIA EARL | SERGEANT KITTY
MONDAY FEB. 15.
JOHN C. FISCHER & THOMAS W. RYLEY will present
A COMEDY WITH MUSIC.
GLITTERING GLORIA
Written by Hugh Morton. Music by Bernard Rolt.
A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE.
ADELE RITCHIE, ADELAIDE PRINCE, PHYLLIS RANKIN, THE HENGLER SISTERS, MARIE WILSON, GERTRUDE DOUGLASS, CYRIL SCOTT, FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK, FOREST ROBINSON, GEORGE A. SCHILLER, EUGENE O'ROURKE, PERCY AMES, E. LOVAT FRASER, E. GORE.
Unique Entertainment—Out of the Ordinary.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat., 2:10.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES' presentation of the farcical comedy with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With SAM BERNARD.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
CRITERION THEATRE NEXT WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. ZANGWILL'S COMEDY,
MERELY MARY ANN.
"Best of Midwinter plays."—World.
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city." Eve. Post.
COMMENCING FEB. 15TH,
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
with W. H. THOMPSON.
FROM THE MADISON SQ. THEATRE.
(Management James K. Hackett.)
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
"A good play well played."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in C. HADDON CHAMBERS' new play,
THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
MATS. WED., FRI., & SATURDAY.
ROBERT HILLIARD
in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play,
THAT MAN AND I.
"

LIFE AT ATLANTIC CITY

Preparing Now for Semi-Centennial Jubiiee in June.

Big Deal Between Water Gap and Seaside Hotel Keepers—Social Whirl of the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—The principal event of the week here was the nineteenth annual convention of the Merchant Tailors' Merchant Exchange and the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association, at the Hotel Rudolph. Nearly 400 delegates, accompanied by their ladies, represented every State in the Union. A new association was formed by merging the two bodies into one organization. The tailors and their ladies made things merry at the big hotel during their sojourn the past week.

The Garden Hotel will open next Wednesday for the coming season under the management of W. I. Finch, who conducted it in the most successful manner last year. The café, has been entirely remodeled and redecorated, including a new marble floor and Flemish oak trimmings. The Garden Hotel is the only American-planned house in Atlantic City, employing white help exclusively. Mr. Henry E. Watchem, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, is chief clerk.

Capt. John L. Young will defer the rebuilding of his ocean pier until after the close of the coming Summer season. For the present, repairs will be made. In the Autumn it is Capt. Young's intention to erect a pier structure of steel and concrete as well as a large modern theatre on it, which will be one of the finest playhouses in the State.

Hotels here and at the Delaware Water Gap to the value of nearly half a million dollars changed hands during the week by the consummation of the biggest real estate transaction of the season. Charles E. Cope sold the Grand Atlantic Hotel and three cottages on Virginia Avenue, near the beach, to the Kittatinny Hotel Company, accepting the Hotel Kittatinny at the Water Gap in part payment at $150,000. The Kittatinny Hotel Company immediately resold the Grand Atlantic to A. Cheshire Mitchall, former lessee of the Hotel Agnew, Chelsea, for $280,000.

Mr. Mitchall will open the Grand Atlantic for the coming season next Thursday, Feb. 11. Mr. Mitchall is only twenty-seven years old, but a thorough hotel man. He came here as manager for Mr. Cope, and in two years had branched out for himself.

Sol. Greenberg, owner of the Hotel Rittenhouse, in Philadelphia, who two weeks ago purchased the Hotel Yarmouth, in Chelsea, for $125,000, bought the Hotel Rittenhouse, on New Jersey Avenue near the bench, a few days ago for the same amount.

George T. Lippincott announces that he will offer a handsome cup worth $500 as a prize for the automoblie which makes the fastest journey the coming season from New York to Atlantitc City, and another cup for Philadelphians who make the best time from the Quaker City to the shore.

State Senator Lee's bill to permit Atlantic City Council to appropriate a sum not exceeding $30,000 for the observance of the resort's semi-centennial jubilee next June, is booked for passage by the New Jersey Legislature without unnecessary delay.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has notified the Atlantic Avenue Paving Committee that it will 'ower the tracks of the trolley line so that the avenue may be permanently improved. Asphalt will likely be used to pave the avenue from the Inlet to the lower end of the city, a distance of about four miles. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $325,000 and the expense will be borne by the city and the railroad company. The sidewalks along the avenue will also be widened from ten to fourteen feet. The committee will also recommend the removal of all overhead signs and the replacing of the present electric light poles by ornamental lamp posts on the sidewalks.

Mayor Stoy, in his annual message to Council, will recommend that the city create a Tree Commission to co-operate with the citizens in promoting this plan of adding to the resort's attractiveness.

Former Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Frances C. Dickinson, has taken a suite at Marlborough House for an indefinite stay.

Tammany Hall was represented at Hotel Brighton this week by City Controller E. M. Grout, Judge William H. English, Judge W. J. Gaynor, W. J. La Roche, and D. C. Fauss. Thomas Crimmins, another Tammany leader, was a guest at the Hotel Jackson.

W. D. Howells, the New York author, is making an extended stay at Marlborough House with his wife.

Gov. White of West Virginia is occupying apartments at Haddon Hall.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Reeb, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., spent the week with his wife at the Altamont.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. White of the Hotel Traymore and Mr. and Mrs. Josiah White and the Misses White of Marlborough House have sailed for a three months' tour of the Mediterranean.

Bishop Whitaker of Philadelphia spent the week at one of the beach-front hotels.

Among the hotel arrivals are:

SEASIDE HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitchall, Miss Mitchall, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hampton, George F. Lucas, H. M. Botts, Miss K. Curry, Miss Cox, Miss E. Cox, W. M. Botts, J. F. Dean, Miss G. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hall, G. Miller, J. Langsdorf, William G. Kohn, A. Kohn, Miss McCaver, Mr. and Mrs. E. Neal, Mrs. J. Van Vleck, Mrs. Service, M. Jonas, and H. Lewis.

ST. CHARLES—J. A. Brann, H. A. Brann, Mrs. M. Brann, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, G. Bertine, Miss Bertine, Miss A. Bertine, Miss E. Bertine, Miss Westlake, Mrs. N. Zeno, J. W. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Klee, L. W. Klee, Miss Vogel, A. Rosenbaum, W. V. Wedge, Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. H. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leslie, and J. N. Cahill.

DENNIS—Mr. and Mrs. George V. Hobart, Donald R. Hobart, Mrs. Julius Marcus, Miss E. Gregar, George J. Wills, Miss F. Wills, L. Elwood, Chester S. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Lemont, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Buhl, Mrs. C. F. Frothingham, Miss W. Frothingham, Charles Reilly, Mrs. George Schascy, Miss Schascy, and Dr. C. A. Vandervort.

MARLBOROUGH—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Slater, R. H. Hennessey, E. P. Hovey, F. W. Hague, M. Tilyou, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hagan, Mrs. W. L. Rathbon, the Rev. F. F. Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hogan, Mrs. S. Knapp, Mrs. H. K. Edwards, Miss Little, Mrs. J. R. Hinchman, Mrs. A. Beebe, Mrs. R. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Iden, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Slater, R. P. Henry, R. H. Sayre, Mrs. H. G. Clay, and Miss Wallace.

RUDOLF.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bamberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ardroff, Mrs. S. H. Beekman, L. S. Comber, Mrs. K. Keenan, R. Dobler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Markerdoff, Mrs. M. Beekman, Miss M. Krause, Dr. Wright, H. Parkinson, E. Harris, R. H. Ryon, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kindberg, S. Lupziger, and A. W. Ware.

STRAND.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Price, J. W. Jeffries, Miss A. Harris, Miss E. Luschett, Mrs. L. M. Gans, W. S. Appleton, Miss M. Knapp, Mrs. J. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. M. Loughlin, J. W. Abbott, A. C. Webster, Mrs. M. Kelly, Miss J. Shea, M. McCowan, Mrs. C. Whelan, and J. A. Sayle and family.

TRAYMORE.—Mrs. S. Hand, Miss M. H. Pakker, Miss E. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blumenthal, Mrs. G. M. Baker, James G. O'Hara, Miss E. Oppenheimer, J. O. Oppenheimer, H. C. Bolton, Dr. L. Lavengood, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kahn, C. C. Alma, Mrs. J. F. Salmon, Miss Salmon, A. Colman, C. Colman, Mrs N. Cahn, Mrs. W. Ford, N. Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bingham, and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Tassler.

WILTSHIRE—Mr. and Mrs. S. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Self, W. Niehoff, Mrs. J. Todd, Mrs J. Entrick, H. C. Entrick, R. D. Force, J. H. Todd, C. A. Small, Mrs. A. Barrett, Miss A. Burke, and George H. Parke.

HADDON HALL—Miss Lucie V. Wheeler, M. Hyde, T. Hyde, A. E. Reimer, Mrs. R. D. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Devinne, N. T. Connor, Miss Mary M. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Marvin, W. Connor, Mrs. E. W. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Adler, C. A. Reed, Mrs. A. H. Stein, G. C. Boyd, A. W. Hodder, A. Sandall, G. Gleason, J. Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, C. G. Martes, Mrs. C. Wood, H. M. Hummer, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Knapp, G. Ferguson, L. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss G. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Foarch, and Miss Patton.

JACKSON—T. Crimmins, Mrs. E. Bathsar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donnellen, W. Crumpel, S. A. Bothwell, L. D. Green, William Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crimmins, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks.

BRIGHTON—Dr. Potter, Charles E. F. McCann, Mrs. C. A. Norris, the Rev. Dr. G. M. Christian, Mrs. David Jacques, Miss Spong, Clarence Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Van Tassell, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Walter Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dow, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Taylor.

THIS BEGGAR WAS RICH.

Abraham May, sixty years of age, a blind man, who was arrested Wednesday at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue by Detectives Barry and Hogan, was rearraigned again before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court yesterday.

Investigations of the story told by May when he was first arraigned disclose the fact that the prisoner is a well-to-do resident of Gloversville, N. Y., and that for the past twenty years he has turned his mendicancy to such good use that he is the owner of a good property in that town and that his wife is equally well provided for.

With May when arrested was a fourteen-year-old boy who said that he was the blind man's son. The pair were in the habit of taking up a position on some well-traversed street corner and attracting attention by the strains of a weird accordion in the hands of the elder May. The boy offered to whoever would listen a whining doggerel, recounting how the old man had lost his eyesight and his right hand while engaged in blasting on the line of the Utica and Black River Railroad Aug. 10, 1871.

According to Chief Sterber of the Gloversville police, the boy is not May's son, but Fay Brooks of Malone, N. Y. Mrs. May, who was in court, admitted that she had received from her husband during the past week $20 in cash.

Mrs. May and her husband pleaded for mercy, and Magistrate Flammer paroled the man in Detective Barry's custody on the understanding that he should not be found in the city again. The boy was committed again to the care of the Children's Society, with the understanding that he should be sent home to Malone if discharged in the Children's Court on Monday and the Mays paid his fare.

Large Lake Freight Vessel Launched.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The steamer Umbria, one of the finest freight vessels on the great lakes, was successfully launched at the American Shipbuilding Company's yards here to-day. The new boat is owned by H. W. Hawgood of this city, and cost nearly $300,000. She is 440 feet over all, 420 feet keel, 50 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. The Umbria will carry 6,800 tons of ore.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones and the Rev. A. Manigano; 11 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer and the Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall. 11 and 8.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 128th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

SIXTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Avenue—The Rev. A. B. Maclaurin; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 121st St.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av., at 43d St.—Dr. Silverman; 11:15.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.

HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at 30th St.—The Rev. Morris W. Leibert; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks; 11 and 8.

JANE STREET—Evening, Wesleyan Evangelists, Mr. J. H. Carmon, leader.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell and the Rev. H. N. Russell; 10:30 and 7:45.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. E. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Prof. E. C. Moore, Ph. D., D. D., of Harvard; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11, 4, and 8.

CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 4:30.

FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson and the Rev. G. H. Trull; 11 and 4:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

FOURTH AVENUE, at 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and the Rev. W. W. Coe; 11, 4, and 8.

NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. W. D. Sexton and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Bliss; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 12th St.—The Rev. Allen W. McCurdy; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.

THIRTEENTH STREET, Near 6th Av.—Chaplain Turner and the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.

WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant and the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith; 11 and 8.

CALVARY, 4th Av., at 21st St.—The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. D. T.; 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George A. Strong and the Rev. Mr. Bennett; 8, 11, and 8.

DU ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Near 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. P. Morgan and the Rev. C. A. Brown; 8, 11, and 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av., at 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—Dean Robbins and the Rev. David M. Steele; 11 and 4.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av., at 71st St.—The Right Rev. Bishop Frederick Courtney; 9, 11, and 8.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick St.—7:30, 10:30, and 7:30.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. at 2d Av.—The Rev. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. Cole and the Rev. Mr. Griffin; 10:45 and 4.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—10:30 and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Henry Lubeck and the Rev. Dr. Rushton; 8, 11, 3, and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay and the Rev. Andrew Hageman; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, at 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Avenue, at 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, at 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright and Mr. Charles Barnard; 11 and 8.

MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—The Rev. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson; 10:30 and 8.

NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., Near Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

GAY TIMES AT LAKEWOOD

Items of Gossip About Prominent People at the Resort.

Looking Forward to Lent for the Season's Largest Activity—Last Week's Round of Pleasure.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 6.—With the approach of the Lenten season Lakewood takes on an air of great bustle and activity, for it is then that the season at this resort is at its height.

Lakewood got six inches of snow in the big storm last week, and hundreds of sleighs and cutters were brought into commission, and the drive around the lake was gay with merry parties and jingling bells. Two days the sleighing lasted, and now the humdrum rumble of wheels has returned to the village streets.

There will be a great crowd of holiday visitors here over Lincoln's birthday. For the entertainment of its patrons and the cottagers the management of the Lakewood Hotel has arranged to give a vaudeville performance in the theatre of the hotel next Friday evening. There will be dancing in the ballroom afterward. The Country Club has slated for the anniversary another of its afternoon entertainments. Ernest Thompson Seton will deliver a lecture, at the conclusion of which tea will be served, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, and Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell acting as hostesses.

The week at the Laurel House and the Laurel-in-the-Pines has been one of musical entertainment. The song recital of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bjorksten at the Laurel-in-the-Pines was unfortunately postponed, owing to the illness of the latter, but special attention was given to the orchestral concerts by the sixteen-piece orchestra, under direction of Composer Lucius Hosmer.

A squash tournament held the interest of patrons of the Lakewood Hotel this week. There were more than a score of entries, but when it came to the finals the list had narrowed down to three, the rest having dropped by the wayside. The winners were Jesse I. Straus of New York and William H. Coombs of Wakefield, R. I. A tournament for women will be held next week.

One of the most enjoyable of the smaller dinner parties given at the Lakewood Hotel this week was that at which Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Emmet of New York were the hosts. Covers were laid for six. The table decorations were pink and white carnations, smilax, and maidenhair ferns.

The song and piano recital at the Country Club on Saturday evening, given by Mrs. Mary Hissem-De Moss, soprano, and Mme. Elfride Stoffregen, pianist, was one of the most successful in the series of entertainments. There was a large attendance at the Country Club dinner given in honor of the entertainers, those having tables being Mrs. Henry S. Kearney and party, Mrs. W. B. Leeds and party, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush and party, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Stillwell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton and party.

A musical visitor at the Laurel House this week has been "Fritzie Scheff," as she is affectionately called by the New York public, a comic opera star, whose brilliant voice and effervescing spirits have made her a favorite ever since she joined the Metropolitan Grand Opera forces. She arrived on Monday evening in her private life rôle of the Baroness von Bardeleben, accompanied by the Baron and her manager, C. B. Dillingham, and has been enjoying a week of rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander of New York, who are spending the Winter at the Laurel House, have been giving a series of Saturday evening card parties in honor of over-Sunday visiting friends, with a sequel in the form of late suppers. The affairs have been delightful occasions, and the suppers have taken the form of "rabbit" parties or "crab" parties, or what not, and have been hugely enjoyed. Those at table last Saturday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts, Miss Green, Charles W. Bull, and Arthur Duncan Moir.

John Hays Hammond of New York, who is occupying the S. S. Beard cottage on Forest Avenue, has recently presented the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven with a second $50,000 toward the construction of a new building for the department of mining engineering. Mr. Hammond was the right-hand man of Cecil Rhodes in the Transvaal.

The new home of John D. Rockefeller on his private golf links in Lakewood will be completed and ready for occupancy by the 15th of February. Mrs. Rockefeller is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Strong. Mr. Rockefeller will join her in a fortnight.

Philip J. Dwyer, the well-known turfman, is enjoying a quiet sojourn here with the trainer of his stable, Thomas D. Reilly, and is planning his racing campaign for the coming season. He has eight two-year-olds that will run for the first time this season, and out of this bunch he is confident that at least one or two will make a phenomenal showing. They are entered in all the big stakes of the season. Besides this new talent, Mr. Dwyer has three three-year-olds and one four-year-old from which he expects great things.

Judge and Mrs. Simon Rosendale of Albany are among the week's arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel. Judge Rosendale was Attorney General of New York during Gov. Flower's administration.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Duncan, Mr. David Duncan, and Miss Duncan of New York made up a family party which arrived at the Laurel-in-the-Pines this week for a fortnight's stay. Mr. Howard Conkling of New York is among late arrivals at this hotel.

Mrs. Henry S. Kearney of Forest Avenue gave a delightful tea on Saturday afternoon, which was largely attended. The reception and tea rooms were decorated with American Beauties. Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell poured tea and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley poured chocolate.

Late arrivals from New York at the hotels are:

LAKEWOOD HOTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Lyon, Irving Lyon and Miss Dorothy Lyon, Judge and Mrs. Simon Rosendale, Mr. and Mrs. O. Dresser, Cornelius P. Rosemon, Godfrey Morse, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Conrad and Miss Dorothy Conrad, Thomas F. Reilly, Philip J. Dwyer, C. H. Daniels, Robert L. Tucker, C. H. Starrett, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frey, H. Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Levy and Miss Sophie Levy, Mrs. L. Ellean and Miss E. Ellean, O. D. Gray, J. A. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Schroder, Miss Emma Steyer, Hugh Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perlmutter, Felix M. Geruhe, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs, Mrs. J. Livingston, W. V. Daskam, Mr. and Mrs. M. Flaherty, Mrs. M. J. Levy, Jacob B. Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Busby, J. Harrigman, Fred Fuld, Miss Hattie L. Chase, Rudolf Well, Mr. and Mrs. John Scmelg, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. F. Mangels, Miss N. Miller, T. Oliver Slocum, F. V. Williams, M. O'Connor, M. Connor, M. Phillips, Mrs. C. Brucker, Albert A. Hirsh, H. J. Sachs, Benjamin Strause, R. M. Clarke, Mrs. A. Lowenthal, Fred Richter, D. S. Wallerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Decker and Henry E. Decker Jr., Miss Adelaide M. Schiffer and Miss Schiffer, Mrs. F. H. Leggett, and Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Philips.

LAUREL HOUSE—The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Miss Eloise Waddell, Mrs. James S. Suydam, Master Frederick W. Jones, 3d, Dunham Wheeler, Miss E. C. Harris, George W. Harris, Baron and Baroness von Bardeleben, C. B. Dillingham, Henry K. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish II, Mrs. T. R. Selms, Charles Bull, William Whitestock, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Taylor, H. Taylor, Mrs. Lemuel Ely Quigg, L. Ely Quigg, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, Mrs. A. W. Cruikshank, Frank D. Cruikshank, Mrs. Henry E. Decker, H. E. Decker, Jr., of New York. Also, Mrs. T. F. Ottrogge, Miss Beatrice Ottrogge, William R. Wallace, Miss Wallace of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. T. Drummond of Montreal, Mrs. S. D. Barnum, Miss Barnum, of Buffalo.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES.—Mrs. John Booth James, Miss Caroline James, Mrs. Greer, Miss Tilford, Miss Emma Calder, James G. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Miss Anderson, J. B. Bruce Webster, W. A. Rogers, Henry Schenck, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott and family, Mrs. S. W. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Porter, Mrs. J. R. Gleason, Miss E. G. Storm, Mrs J. N. Chapman, Mrs. S. H. Millard, Mrs. Henry Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Duncan, Miss Duncan, David Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Ely, A. H. Ely, Jr., J. W. Chapman, Miss Edith Ellis, Alfred Lithuaner, Miss Katharine Fox, Howard Conkling of New York. Also, Miss Katharine L. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Scofield, Mrs. H. L. Thompson, and Miss A. F. Brown of Brooklyn.

PALMER HOUSE—Dr. J. R. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs J. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Martin, John T. Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence, Mrs. T. A. Nirdlinger, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Adrian, Edwin A. Frank, W. H. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, and Miss N. Murray.

GAY LIFE AT PALM BEACH

Winter Resort Well Attended by Many Northern Visitors.

Golf, Tennis, Fishing, and Bridge Whist Occupy Time and Talents of the Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 6.—The advent of the crowds from Ormond and Miami, as well as hundreds from the Northern cities, has created the social whirl for which Palm Beach is noted. At 10 in the morning the rotundas and piazzas of the Poinciana are agog with hundreds of people bent upon undertaking out-of-door diversions.

The golfers have a corner in the rotunda; it is not an "amen" corner, yet it is the place where serious matches are arranged, scores "cussed" and discussed, and bets made and paid. With the coming of Walter Travis, Jr., next week the golf corner will be the busiest part of the hotel at 10 in the morning.

The women golfers have their corner, too, not far from the men's corner, and there, in the after-breakfast hour, Miss Mary Higgins's latest record is discussed and games are arranged between women and between men and women.

Near the front doors sailing parties usually congregate, with luncheon baskets, fishing rods, and great bundles of wraps and cameras. They sail to the inlet, have luncheon at Riviera or on Munyon's picturesque island, where grows an infinite variety of tropical fruits.

Around Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, Edwin Gray, and J. L. Waterbury the tennis players cluster, and doubles are gotten up to be played before the bathing hour.

Parties here and there form to take wheelchair rides through the cool, thick jungle, where birds of a hundred varieties flit across the trails and ostriches and alligators allow themselves to be seen in their enclosures. There are those, however, who in the early morning seek the card rooms and play "bridge" either under tuition or for stakes. These, however, are far in the minority, yet they save the hotels from utter desertion, for before half after ten every other visitor is out of doors, busy either in the water or on the courts, links, or trail until the noon hour on the Breakers' piazza.

The enormous, palm decorted piazza of the new Breakers is much like the Casino at Newport. A band of forty pieces plays there for an hour at noon and light refreshments are served to the throngs who listen to the music, or gossip. As every one is in the summerest apparel the scene is extremely gay.

Now that the golf tournaments have begun the athletic element is prominent and new golfers add themselves every day to the Scotch colony.

Yesterday the first of the baseball games between the waiters of the Poinciana and Breakers took place. The teams are made up entirely of professional players and the games are watched by hundreds. Dining out of doors in the new golf room to the music of troubadors has become the fad with many. These nights with the moon for the chief fresco the palm garden is brilliant.

The fishing this week has been excellent, and Sidney Maddox and party made a catch of 465 pounds yesterday. In pulling in a large amberjack one of the party lost his balance and fell overboard. He was rescued by Mr. Maddox, who sprained his shoulder in the struggle, an accident which bars him from the golf tournament. Joseph Jefferson and J. D. Adams caught a barrel of fish at Gilbert's Bar Monday.

At near-by Miami Peter F. Dunne is doing great work with rod and line. Mr. Dunne, too, fishes well. Yesterday they caught a strange variety of the denizens of the deep—one ten-foot shark, one barraconta, two amberjacks, six mottled groupers, one mutton fish, and one South American pompano. Kingfish are Mr. Dunne's natural prey, however, and of these he catches many. At Miami golf and garden golf have attracted many players. A garden golf tournament was held yesterday.

The Gun Club has formally opened for the season and many matches are being arranged. "Charlie" Gates, President of the club, will be here soon to boom the sport.

The death of W. C. Whitney was the occasion of many expressions of regret by his many friends here.

Mrs. Frederick Robert held a reception on Tuesday, at which she gave a musical programme in which the performers were Miss Jennie Parker Wagner, violinist, and Mrs. Helen Read, accompanist. Among her guests were Mrs. Frederic Sterry, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Charles I. Cragin, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Root, Mrs. William Van Anden, Mrs. C. B. Cory, Mrs. Walter Heiston, and Albert Whitman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison are here for the Winter and have chartered a yacht. Many sailing parties have gone out during the week to Jupiter, a sail through the semi-tropical forest.

Charles Bingham caught several large sharks from the pier Tuesday and Wednesday. Kingfish have been caught in large numbers from the pier and from small boats off the pier the past week. This is very unusual, as the amberjacks and sheepheads have heretofore ruled the waters near Palm Beach.

Charles Weisbecker of Harlem made the bluefishing record to-day, having landed twenty-seven fish in two hours.

Miss May Winter Keane gave a tea yesterday to Miss Barun of Chicago. Louis Bound, Walter Greacen, and Russell T. Joy were among the New Yorkers present.

Edward Knierlem, the Danish philanthropist, is here again for the Winter. He is at present interested in founding a home in America for aged Danes.

The question of whether or not it is feasible to make a polo ground here is being debated. Many of the horse owners are in favor of it.

Few people in West Palm Beach, a lively little city across the lake from Palm Beach, know Joseph Jefferson as an actor. They know him, however, and they know him well as a business man, a man of initiative, and a constructive capitalist. He has built the best business block in the city, erected the prettiest cottages for rent, and has engineered most of the public improvements His latest business stroke is to create an electric light plant and an ice factory. He has merged the two into a company, of which he is the President. In a speech a few nights ago to the people of West Palm Beach he gave them the news that the electric light plant was complete. He said: "The Lord said, 'Let there be light!' I have obeyed his behests. Behold [touching a button] 'There is light.'"

Being asked why he preferred life in a cottage to life in a hotel, he said: "The last time I lived in a hotel the food got so bad I could not tell the difference between rice pudding and sardines, so I though I'd change."

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your analysis of the phrase "disguised ignorance," in reference to the Principals and teachers in the public schools of this city, is about one of the keenest things in criticism on a very obscure subject that I have met with so far.

The person who used that term, in my opinion, knew exactly what he was talking about. If there is anything that would impress a merely casual and quite impartial observer in making a round of visits upon the Principals and teachers of the public schools of this city, including evening or special schools, it is the pitiful effort made in so many cases by these public officials to appear to be all that the "standards of qualification" set by the "board" requires them to be. It is pitiful because of the excusable human weakness of fear of authority behind it. The "board" has systematically used a forcing method to bring qualification out of material which in many instances has no quality at all; and has in consequence produced an artificial state of affairs in the schools.

It is also pitiful because so many suffer irreparable loss through it; the minority of this number being those who are by nature and by better training fitted to hold the positions which many of these "dummys" hold; and the majority, and by far the most important element in the case, being the vast number of children who are subjected to the evil effects of such artificial conditions through so many years of their life.

Truly it does not need a very high and mighty standard of culture or intellectuality in any one to discover the "ignorance in disguise" which is stalking about or sitting in the seats of the mighty on many of the Principals' platforms of our public schools. And the personal standard of education or culture in the Principal or teacher is not any more to blame for this than is the false standard of qualification used by the "board" to elect these persons to such places. A MERE ONLOOKER.

New York, Feb. 5, 1904.

Before Abraham Was, They Were.

The biggest of all California's big things are its Big Trees.

They are the oldest, as well as the biggest living things on the face of the globe. Before Abraham was, they were. Two thousand years before the Christian era they had bark on them a foot thick. One of them is nearly 400 feet high. Another is 104 feet round at the base.*

To see them, you must go where they are. And to get there, you should take the

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* Seen en route to Yosemite Valley. Season opens early in April.

DOINGS AT PINEHURST

John D. Rockefeller Finishes a Fortnight of Golf.

Many New Yorkers At the Southern Resort—

ALDERDICE IS REARRESTED

New Charge of Fraud Against Lawyer in Oliver Case.

Said to Have Raised $5,000 on Aged Woman's Property, Promising Transfer on Day She Died.

Another chapter was added yesterday to the story of the fight for the estate left by Mrs. Mary J. Oliver, who was found dead in squalid apartments at 2,293 Second Avenue on Nov. 9 last, the day on which her old agent and rent collector, James Alderdice, was found dying on the rear stoop of the premises. James S. Alderdice, the son of the agent, who is a lawyer with offices at 304 Broadway, was arrested a month later on a charge of forging Mrs. Oliver's name to deeds purporting to convey Mrs. Oliver's property to his sister, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,500.

Alderdice was rearrested yesterday charged with subornation of perjury, forgery, and grand larceny. The arrest was made by Detective Sergeant Flood late yesterday afternoon, at the request of Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who alleges that the prisoner had entered into an agreement with a man in Harlem in December, 1902, to transfer to him the property now in dispute, and which was owned at the time by Mrs. Oliver. Alderdice, it is alleged, offered the property for the sum of $45,000, the Harlem man binding the bargain by paying over $5,000 in cash. The contract for the sale of the property, it is alleged, contained a clause by which Alderdice agreed to transfer the property on Nov. 9, 1903. So the same date that Mrs. Oliver, the real owner of the property, died under suspicious circumstances, now figures in a new light.

Alderdice was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day.

According to the story told by Mr. Krotel, the man, whose name will appear in the case later, was approached by Alderdice in December, 1902, and was told that he might buy the Oliver property at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for $45,000, Alderdice, it being alleged, asserted ownership of the property at the time, and said that he would transfer it Nov. 9, 1903. To bind the bargain, the man says he paid to Alderdice $5,000, and then waited to get the property, but on the day it was due him Mrs. Oliver was found dead in her apartments.

In consequence of the notoriety which followed the case, Mr. Krotel said the man who was waiting for the property was told by Alderdice to wait a little longer, as there was then too much trouble at the house. Soon after Mrs. Oliver had been buried Alderdice went to the Register's office and placed on file four deeds, which bore Mrs. Oliver's name, and which purported to convey the Oliver property to Mary Elizabeth Alderdice, a sister of the lawyer.

The man who had parted with his $5,000 has been waiting ever since for the forgery charge against Alderdice to be disposed of, believing that if he kept quiet and said nothing about the alleged deal the lawyer might pay back the $5,000. It is for holding back this money that Alderdice is now charged with grand larceny.

The subornation of perjury charge is based on a statement made by the man whose name is now withheld, and who says that Alderdice endeavored to get him to swear to having seen Mrs. Oliver sign her name to the deeds in question. The forgery charge is based on the allegation that Alderdice himself forged Mrs. Oliver's name to the deeds which give the property to his sister. The property referred to is estimated at being worth $150,000.

William Miller Campbell, administrator of the estate of his grandmother, Mrs. Oliver, has instituted proceedings in the Surrogates' court to have Alderdice examined concerning the estate. Frederick M. Littlefield, Campbell's lawyer, has made an affidavit that he believes there has been a gigantic fraud, and that Alderdice is in possession of facts which may clear up the mystery of the deeds the signatures to which are alleged to have been forged.

FIRE IN A SIXTH AVENUE STORE.

Small Blaze Frightens Customers and Employes.

Some excitement was caused yesterday afternoon in the cloak and suit store of Abraham Rothschild, at 257 Sixth Avenue, by a small fire which was discovered in the ceiling of the first floor, due, it is believed, to defective insulation of some electric light wires. The store was full of customers at the time, and there were about fifty employes there besides. Many of them became frightened and ran out to the street.

Howard Crawley, manager of the store, first saw the blaze and informed Patrolman Wagner of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who turned in an alarm. A portion of the ceiling was quickly torn down and the fire put out in short order. The police and Mr. Crawley estimate the damage at about $1,000.

ABEEL RELEASED IN $5,000 BAIL.

Process Servers in Miss Anderson's Suit Outwitted by Lawyers.

James N. Abeel, who was brought here from Canada on Friday night by Detective Collins, was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to an indictment charging him with forging the name of J. B. Van Every, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to a letter introducing Abeel to Miss Eleanor Anderson, under the name of "J. Ogden Goelet." Abeel had five lawyers in court ready to defend him. They carried with them $5,000 cash, which Abeel's father had furnished for bail.

The bail offered was accepted by Recorder Goff, who released the prisoner. Several process servers who were on hand ready to serve Abeel with papers in a suit for damages brought by Miss Anderson were outwitted by Abeel's lawyers, who managed to get him out of the building before the process servers knew that he had left the courtroom.

Abeel, who had spent the night in a cell at Police Headquarters, was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery yesterday before he was taken down to the Criminal Court Building.

FIRE TIES UP TROLLEYS.

Staten Island Traction Shops at Clifton Destroyed by Flames—One Man Hurt.

A fire which delayed traffic on the Staten Island steam railroad and trolley car service last night destroyed the blacksmith shop and repair department of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company at Clifton. The building was a one-story frame structure, 75 by 100 feet, and was used to store paint and other materials belonging to the company.

The watchman said he made his rounds about 8 o'clock, and at that hour everything was all right. Some time later, however, he discovered flames issuing from a window in the building and gave an alarm. The Fire Department responded, and when they arrived saw they could not save the building, and turned their attention to the machine shop adjoining. This building is 300 by 100 feet, and it had a narrow escape from destruction.

An unknown man, while watching the firemen work, fell through a hole in the dock and had both legs broken. He refused to give his name and was taken to his home by friends. The trolley cars and steam railroad running on the east shore were delayed for over an hour. The loss is $3,500.

Mass Meeting for Home Rule.

A mass meeting will be held Thursday night, Feb. 18, in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the People's Institute, to advocate a larger measure of home rule for the city. Resolutions will be drafted by a committee selected from all political parties.

KILLED BY GAS IN EXCAVATION.

Man Overcome While Trying to Plug a Pipe with a Piece of Paper.

George Schultz, aged thirty-five years, of 49 South First Street, Brooklyn, met death in a peculiar manner yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, while at work in a trench, or small excavation, five feet long three feet deep, and less than three feet wide, situated in front of 80 Mulberry Street. The cause of death was asphyxiation by gas which escaped from a two-inch gas pipe upon which the man was at work.

Schultz was employed as a messenger for the Consolidated Gas Company, and was sent to the little excavation to notify John J. McLaughlin of 408 East Sixteenth Street, a tapper, and two assistants who were working in the trench, named Daniel Maher and James Daly, of another job to be done in Mercer Street, where there was a leaky main.

When Schultz had delivered his message Maher and Daly took some tools and went to the Mercer Street location. McLaughlin was trying to put a plug in the open two-inch pipe. Finding that the plug was too large, he went to the repair wagon near by to get a smaller plug. McLaughlin had stuffed the opening with paper before going to the wagon, and while he was gone Schultz got into the hole to reinsert the paper which had been forced out by the gas. When McLaughlin returned he found Schultz unconscious with his head hanging over the edge of the excavation. He was carried to the sidewalk, but died before the arrival of an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital.

It is believed that Schultz took so long in his futile efforts to stop the leak that the escaping gas overcame him. He had been ill recently and was in a weakened condition.

WOMAN SUES HER BROKER.

Mrs. McMillan Says Orders Were Not Executed by A. M. Lamar—He Denies Charge.

Mrs. Marian McMillan of 8 West Sixty-sixth Street has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $9,558 from Alfred M. Lamar, the broker, who has offices at 60 Broadway, 10 East Twenty-third Street, and 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and several others in different parts of the country. Mrs. McMillan says she placed the money with the broker to cover large transactions on the speculative market which she authorized, and that it should be returned to her because, she alleges, Lamar did not execute her commissions by buying or selling the staples, but merely charged them off against the orders of other customers.

A. J. Simpson, of Simpson, Werner & Cardoza, attorneys for Mr. Lamar, said last night that Mrs. McMillan's cause against his client had been argued in the Supreme Court before Justice Amend about three months ago and had been dismissed, and that a motion for a reargument had been denied. He declared that he knew of no new action having been instituted.

Mr. Lamar said that Mrs. McMillan had lost her money fairly. "I wouldn't settle if her charges got publicity all over the world," he added. "Any statement that I did not make the actual contracts for Mrs. McMillan's account is a lie. Every contract was proved to have been made as ordered, those in cotton through Stewart, Brown & Co., who are members of the Cotton Exchange while I am not, being on the Consolidated."

SUBURBAN LEAP YEAR BALL.

Young Men Commuters from Huntington Take on Self-Satisfied Airs, Their Importance Being Acknowledged.

A curiously self-satisfied and somewhat important expression on the faces of several young men who come into the city every day from Huntington, L. I., led yesterday to inquiries as to why a suburbanite should look otherwise than ashamed of himself. It was declared that there is going to be a leap-year ball in that town on the eve of Lincoln's Birthday, and the fact that most of the young men have received invitations from their girl friends is the explanation of the superior Long Island airs that the Huntington young men have been bringing into town with them.

Every carriage in Huntington has been engaged by some pretty girl, and it has developed that there are not enough carriages to go around. The affair is going to be the real thing in leap-year balls, for the girls are going to call for the timid men creatures, fill up their programmes, take them in to supper, bring them ices, and then take the shy creatures home. The question as to how the girls themselves will get home has been left in the hands of fate, for the young men have not been consulted in anything.

The only thing that is causing the girls uneasiness is the fact that there are not enough young men to meet the demand. That and other problems were discussed last night, and the solution of all difficulties was left in the hands of the following: Floor managers—Miss Augusta Conklin and Mrs. James Crossman Conklin; Committee of Arrangements—Miss Grace E. Mason, Miss Frances L. Baylis, Miss Hazel T. Brush, Miss Mabel E. Ferguson, Miss Josephine Brock, Miss Jessie R. Brush, Miss Alma M. Baylis, and Miss Louise L. Conklin. There are to be nine patronesses, as follows: Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Mrs. John F. Wood, Mrs. Ross W. Downs, Mrs. Fred W. Burgess, Mrs. Douglass Conklin, Mrs. Russell M. Young, Mrs. Herman F. Rogers, Mrs. John A. Ward, and Mrs. Frederick T. Conklin.

MYSTERY OF A BURGLAR.

Bound Hand and Foot and Bolted in a Box Car of a Swift Train, He Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 6.—The crew of an east-bound freight train on the Lackawanna discovered a burglar in the station at Hopatcong about midnight last night, and proceeded to capture him after a hard fight, in which the burglar used a revolver, while the aggressors used coupling pins and bolt heads for ammunition. After the man had been knocked out he was tied hand and foot and thrown into an empty box car, which was locked and the door bolted.

The train crew was very busy all the way to Dover, where it intended to turn its burglar over to the town authorities to await action on the part of the railroad officials. When it arrived at Dover, however, no trace of the burglar could be found. The door was locked and bolted securely, and there was no hole in the car, not even a crack.

The question is, how did he escape? As the train did not make a stop from Hopatcong to Dover, and was running at the speed of forty or fifty miles an hour down grade, the crew of the train cannot understand how a man could have jumped off without breaking his neck or some other part of his anatomy. Some of them are not sure that the burglar was not a ghost.

COLOGNE STEEL COMBINATION.

Trust Formed to Compete with Krupp or Force Its Adhesion.

COLOGNE, Feb. 6.—Representatives of twenty steel works met here to-day and formed a combination, and it was resolved to enter into competition with the Krupp and Phoenix works and also with the Upper Silesian works, which refuse to enter the combination.

Unless the Upper Silesian concerns give notice of their adhesion to the combination the existing iron unions will be dissolved.

Lighthouse Veteran Drops Dead.

Thomas Dorian, sixty-seven years old, a laborer employed in the United States Lighthouse Department at St. George, S. I., dropped dead yesterday just as he was entering the place to go to work. Heart trouble caused his death. Dorian was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

TIE IN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Charles F. Conklin of Chicago and Dr. L. L. Mial Have a Clean Score of Victories in National Tournament — Poggenburg Makes the High Record Average in a Splendid Game with Townsend—Dr. Mial Scores Narrow Victory Over Smith.

An overwhelming defeat for Arthur Townsend, the Hanover Club billiard champion, at the hands of J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, champion of the Liederkranz Club, furnished one of the sensational features last night of the National amateur billiard championship tournament. Poggenburg displayed unusual ability at playing the 14-inch balk line game with two counts in balk. He never seemed at a loss for the proper method of making the shot.

With that remarkable rapidity which distinguishes the cue work of some of the professionals, Poggenburg caused the ivory balls to make the carroms. His work simply outclassed Townsend, and the latter was left with only 79 points when Poggenburg had completed his string of 300 points. In another way Poggenburg distinguished himself in this contest, and that was by making the highest average yet scored in the tournament, 13 14-22, which is one inning better than the figure made by Conklin.

Another nervy bit of play on the part of Dr. L. L. Mial enlivened the afternoon contest and held the big crowd until the final count in the Liederkranz Club. Dr. Mial's opponent was J. De Mun Smith, and the lead see-sawed between them up to the last inning, when the former expert of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club earned the victory with two splendid runs, the score being 300 points to 284. This is the closest match of the tournament, and it places Dr. Mial on even terms with Charles F. Conklin, with an unbroken series of victories in the contest for the championship emblem of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

Although Poggenburg lost in the bank for the lead, he followed Townsend's miss of the regulation opening shot with a run of 7. But it was not until the sixth inning that Poggenburg began to play with dexterity and rapidity. Then he coaxed the ivory balls together and the carroms fairly rippled from his cue. Seldom did he resort to any driving or open play, depending almost entirely upon bank shots of the most difficult sort and ball to ball billiards that caused the balls to roll gently in and out of the balk lines. This close play often resulted in line-ups, but Poggenburg without any hesitation played massé shots that caused the spectators to show their appreciation in a noisy and vigorous way.

POGGENBURG'S BIG LEAD.

Two innings later, with a run of 31, Poggenburg turned his first hundred, while Townsend had only pushed up 34 buttons on his string. From this on to the end of the match it was a procession in which Poggenburg was on every turn at the table increasing his lead over Townsend. The last three innings proved to be the most remunerative for Poggenburg. His runs were 62, 16, and an unfinished 33, which gave him the game and in which the balls were left in perfect position so that the run might easily have been continued into larger figures.

It was this position play and the skill with which the Liederkranz player held the object balls at all times in front of him that gave him the match. He only failed to count in three innings, and he scored eight times in double figures. The showing made by Townsend caused great surprise, as it is the second time in the tournament that he has been defeated with less than 80 points to his credit.

Dr. Mial's victory in the afternoon was gained in the last two innings, and the finish was close and exciting. During the first part of the match Smith played by far the better billiards. He turned into his second hundred points in the thirteenth inning with a fine run of 30 carroms, which gave him a total of 103, exactly 60 points ahead of Dr. Mial for the even inning, for Dr. Mial followed Smith's run with a pretty exhibition of close cue work that netted him 23.

Careful position play helped Smith to count in small runs during the next few innings, but Dr. Mial was not to be shaken off, for he began to coax the carroms out of the ivory balls by sheer skill in the use of his cue. He was a long time in catching up with Smith. A beautiful bit of balk-line nursing in the twenty-fourth inning, in which he worked the object balls along the short end line by sending first one and then the other to the cushion, resulted in Dr. Mial's going to the front, with a run of 55. This run was terminated by an unfortunate foul, as Dr. Mial touched his cue ball with his finger as he poised his hand above the ball in making a massé shot.

Smith pluckily plodded along after his opponent, although he had many unfortunate leaves, and the balls seemed particularly rebellious. His nerve won the admiration of the crowd. On his forty-second turn at the table Smith counted a run of 41 that again put him in the lead and within 28 of the game. In this run Smith made a shot which will probably stand out as the most spectacular of this series of matches. It was a three-cushion shot, in which he put the reverse English on the cue ball. The two object balls were widely separated, but the carrom was negotiated cleverly. Dr. Mial was equal to the task imposed upon him, however, and he followed with two double figure runs that gave him the match. The summary:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Dr. L. L. Mial—3 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 4 2 0 0 2 2 3 0 37 18 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 2 5 46 6 2 0 6 0 1 15 20. Total, 300 points; average, 6 36-44; high runs, 55, 46, and 27.

J. De Mun Smith—2 2 2 17 17 7 2 0 0 17 1 6 30 3 8 15 0 1 0 7 2 0 8 2 2 0 3 12 0 2 10 1 1 2 1 20 0 12 11 5 5 4 1 8 7. Total, 284 points; average, 6 20-44; high runs, 41, 30, and 20.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

EVENING GAMES.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—7 0 13 7 2 58 0 31 5 0 2 0 14 4 0 4 0 1 62 16 33. Total, 300 points. Average, 13 14-22. High runs, 62, 58, and 44.

Arthur Townsend—0 5 2 6 2 2 17 0 6 0 1 3 1 2 3 0 1 0 2 6 8 12. Total, 79 points. Average, 3 13-22. High runs—17 and 12.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

The standing of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	0
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	3	0
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	3	1
C. Marcotte, Quebec	1	2
J. DeM. Smith, St. Louis	1	3
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	0	2
A. Townsend, Brooklyn	0	3

The matches scheduled for to-morrow will bring Arthur Townsend of Brooklyn and the Canadian champion Marcotte, together in the afternoon competition. In the evening Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., will meet Charles F. Conklin of Chicago.

WORLD'S SKATING RECORD.

Morris Wood Wins Five-Mile Championship in Splendid Time—Also Gets Half-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 6.—The world's amateur skating record for five miles was broken to-night at Duquesne Garden by Morris Wood of Brooklyn in the fast time of 15:14 3-5 in the presence of 2,500 spectators. Wood also won the half-mile championship, covering the distance in 1:17 1-5, being closely pushed by G. Bellefouille of Winnipeg, who was beaten by two yards in the first race and about four feet in the second race.

In the first heat of the half-mile race Larry C. Piper of Toronto took the lead, but kept it for only two laps, when Woods shot to the front, with Bellefouille close up. Hugh Palliser of Brooklyn went down on the fourth lap, and was out. Wood was never headed in the second heat, although the Winnipeg man gave him a hot race. W. W. Swan of Worcester and Hayward of New York fell and shot across the ice against the side of the rink. There were six entries in the finals. Phil Kearney set the pace, but went down and out on the third lap. Bellefouille went to the front, but was passed by Woods, who led to the winning flag. In the seventh lap Fred J. Robson of Toronto went out.

The five-mile race was the most exciting contest ever seen here on the ice. With the crack of the starter's pistol Piper led. He held the lead for five laps, when he was passed by Swan of New York. Swan had just covered his sixth lap when he fell. As the skaters were entering into the last lap of the first mile Wood gained the lead, with Bellefouille close up. On the twelfth lap of the second mile Piper fell, but was able to continue. On the seventeenth lap of the third mile Bellefouille passed Wood, who again took the lead on the twenty-second round of the rink. Mulligan of New York pressed the leader, and as the bunch entered on the fourth mile he pushed into the lead, with Wood close behind. Hayward led at the close of the fifth lap on the last mile, but for only a few seconds, when Bellefouille shot past him. Before the Winnipeg man had gone thirty yards Wood passed him, finishing a winner. Summaries:

One-Half-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Phil Kearney of Brooklyn first, Bellefouille, Winnipeg, second; Harry Taylor, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:19 1-5. Second Heat—Morris Wood, Brooklyn, first; William Merrill, Verona, N. J., second; Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, third. Time—1:18 1-5.

Final Heat—Wood first, Bellefouille second, Taylor third. Time—1:17 1-5.

Five-Mile Championship.—Wood first, Bellefouille second, Taylor third. Time—15:14 3-5.

WATERBOY WILL NOT RUN.

The Great Horse Will Not Be Entered in World's Fair Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—"I don't expect the great Waterboy to be entered in the twenty-thousand-dollar World's Fair Handicap, nor am I looking for a single entry from the East. Waterboy was treated so harshly by Handicapper Vosburgh in the Brooklyn and Suburban that his owner has already decided to withdraw him from those two classics."

Thus declared Secretary John Hachmeister of the Fair Association to-day.

"Furthermore," continued Hachmeister, "I doubt if the East will give us a single entry. I don't know if the horse owners there are jealous of us or not, but they seldom come after our prizes, rich as they are."

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6.—A mixed handicap golf tournament was played indecisively over the links to-day. The feature of the tournament was the playing of Miss Mary B. Higgins and her sister, Mrs. W. W. Burton. Both played in good form, driving and putting brilliantly. The score:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
J. Moller, Jr., and Miss M. B. Higgins	82	..	82
W. W. Burton and Mrs. W. W. Burton	82	6	76
A. W. Black and Mrs. J. W. Scully	92	9	83
Fred. Ellis and Mrs. Fred. Edely	108	12	93
E. P. Gifford and Mrs. G. H. Tierce	92	16	76

The meet at the Gun Club this afternoon was a social feature. The event was a handicap shoot of live birds, with J. S. S. Remsen, Brooklyn, scratch man. The score for 25 birds follows: Remsen, 24; J. E. Emerson, 18, (retired;) Dr. D. Karsner, 22; W. Bingham, 21; J. S. Kelly, 13, (retired.)

COLUMBIA WINS AT HOCKEY.

Brown Fails to Score in Intercollegiate Game at St. Nicholas Rink.

Columbia and Brown were the opponents last night in the intercollegiate hockey championship game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street. The game was closely contested, although Columbia held the advantage during the greater part of the match, and the local college team won by 3 goals to 0. The game closes Brown's play in the intercollegiate series and marked her fourth defeat. She was beaten by Harvard during the week, and Princeton and Yale both won from the Providence lads earlier in the season at the St. Nicholas Rink.

It was the third game for the Columbia players and their first victory, Yale and Harvard having defeated the Morningside team. There was a large attendance, and both teams had many supporters, who seldom lost the chance of cheering at every good play.

McKee, who took Cook's place on the Columbia team, and Paine faced off, and brisk playing was immediately in order. Columbia succeeded in keeping possession of the puck during most of the opening plays, and some hot scrimmages around the Brown goal took place. Callaghan, who did some of the best work for Columbia throughout the match, carried the puck in a series of fine runs nearly the entire length of the ice, and, when close to the Brown goal, passed the rubber to McKee, who scored neatly after nearly ten minutes of the first half had been taken up.

The team work of Columbia was of a superior order, and the local men shot the puck better and also carried it better than their opponents. Overseal when near the goal, however, cost the Columbia team several good chances to score, and the vigilance always exerted by the Brown goal keeper, Hill, and his valuable assistant, Otis, at point, contributed materially to block Columbia's attempt to score. Hill and Otis were virtually the strength of the Brown team. The forwards were not skilful in skating, and their carrying and shooting were very weak, except in exceptional cases.

Nothing more was scored in the first half, and the intermission was taken, with the score 1 to 0 in favor of Columbia. Columbia played a more aggressive game in the second half, starting briskly, and several lively scrimmages around the Brown goal resulted. Brown also seemed to be imbued with better hockey spirit, and boldly carried the fight into their opponents' territory. Lane and Hunt made some excellent plays, Lane at one time getting the puck from Duden and making a splendid try for a goal, but the Columbia goal keeper was too quick and prevented the rubber from going into the net. Hill was also busy stopping goals that the Columbia men were trying to make, but finally Duden, after a hot scrimmage, put the puck in the net, and the score was 2 for Columbia.

The Columbia forwards now forced the attack upon the weak Brown team, and with the exception of a few rallies, when assisted by Otis, the visitors made some fair runs. Columbia virtually held undisputed possession of the puck. Callaghan was the star of the Columbia forwards. He was in every play and was always quick to get the puck away from his opponents, and usually made long carries. McKee, Duden, and Akin all did effective work.

Callaghan, in one of the prettiest plays of the evening, finally got the puck midway in the rink, and carrying it toward the Brown goal, tried a long shot to score, and the rubber went straight into the net amid loud applause from the Columbia spectators. In a fight a minute later around the Columbia goal, Callaghan lost the puck, leaving it for a Brown man without in three feet of the net. A bad play failed to make the goal that seemed practically a sure thing. Just before the call of time Duden came very near scoring, the puck being stopped in the nick of time by the Brown goal keeper. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Brown.
Van Bermuth	Goal	Hill
Benedict	Point	Otis
Jackson	Cover point	Hunt
Callaghan	Forward	Paine
McKee	Forward	Merbie
Duden	Forward	Lane
Akin	Forward	Chase

Goals—Callaghan, 2; Duden, 1. Referee—William Russell. Time of game—Twenty minute halves.

Official Ice Hockey Guide.

The official Ice Hockey Guide for 1904, which is published in the February issue of Spalding's Athletic Library, appears to be more complete than formerly. It is edited by Arthur Farrell of the celebrated Shamrock team of Montreal, Canada, and articles fully explaining the game and the rules of playing are contained in the book. There are also photographs of crack players of the New York Athletic Club, showing how to play the game. Full-page pictures of prominent teams also appear.

QUAKER TEAM WINS.

Pratt Institute Beaten by University Players in Fast Scoring Game.

Pratt Institute basketball team was defeated by a team representing the University of Pennsylvania by the score of 32 points to 21 last night at the Pratt gymnasium, on Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The game was rough and many fouls were made by the players on both teams. Hannigan, who plays left guard for the Institute, was so badly hurt in one of the scrimmages that he had to retire in favor of McAlister. The rough play also told on Davis, and he too retired in favor of Norton.

The play at the opening of the game was fast and in less than two minutes Skou threw a basket for the Pratt team. Skou threw two more baskets before the players from Philadelphia scored. McCudden started the scoring for the visitors and put the ball into the basket twice in rapid succession. Skou and Davis each added a goal to the home team's score and at this period of the game Pratt scored 10 points to their opponents' 4. The college players, after a hard uphill battle, soon had the score even, McCudden throwing two baskets and Lawrence one. The institute players again forged ahead. Ruetschie and James each throwing a goal from the field and Hannigan scoring one point on a foul. Lawrence threw the ball into the basket from the field and Hayes threw a basket from the foul line before the half was over.

The Pennsylvania players had everything their own way in the second half, as the home team had to substitute two new guards. Skon and McAlister scored all the goals in this half for the Institute team, while for the visitors Kunkle threw five baskets from the foul line and one from the field. Line-up:

Univ. of Penn., 32.	Position.	Pratt, 21.
Lawrence	Right guard	Ruetschi
McCudden	Left guard	McAlister
		Hannigan.
Hayes	Centre	James
Kunkle	Right forward	Norton, Davis
Kase	Left forward	Skon

Goals from field—Lawrence, 5; McCudden, 4; Hayes, 1; Kunkle, 1; Ruetschi, 1; Hannigan, 1; Davis, 1; Skon, 7. Goals from foul—Hayes, 1; Kunkle, 5; Hannigan, 1. Referee—Mr. Lochmuller.

The Pratt Alumni basket ball team easily defeated a team representing the Mohegan Athletic Club of the Indian Amateur League of Brooklyn in the first game of the evening by the score of 38 points to 12. Line-up:

Pratt Alumni.	Position.	Mohegan
Hayhurst	Right guard	Abberley
Griffith	Left guard	Van Sise
Walker	Centre	Bootay
Nash	Right forward	Fray
Ritter	Left forward	Skidmore

Goals from field—Abberley, (2,) Fray, Skidmore, (2,) Van Sise, Hayhurst, (4,) Nash, (4,) Ritter, (4,) Griffith, (3,) Walker, (3.)

SETTLEMENT LADS PLAY WELL.

Yale's Second Basket Ball Team Wins Close Game by Only One Point.

In one of the most interesting games ever held in the Columbia gymnasium the Lawrence Athletic Club five was defeated by Yale's second team at basket ball last night by a single point, the final score being Yale 18, Lawrence 12.

The Lawrence team, which is composed of boys, was greatly handicapped both in weight and height by the collegians, but they surprised the large and noisy audience by keeping the ball almost entirely away from the New Haven five during the first half. Only their inability to throw goals as accurately as the Yale players was responsible for their defeat.

Point for point the teams struggled for supremacy, first one leading and then the other. Yale started off by making two neat field goals, but hardly had the second tally been made when Springer of the Settlement team made a pretty goal on a long shot. Yale fouled, and Lawrence made the score 4 to 3, though still in favor of Yale. The score after this see-sawed, the result at the end of the first period being 7 to 6.

After the first half Yale took the lead in whirlwind fashion, but the doughty Settlement players still pluckily fought it out. Not until the end of the second half did they give way to the superior strength of the New Haven five, the final score being 13 to 12. On the Yale team was Anderson, a former Bucknell player. The line-up:

Yale 24, 13.	Position.	Lawrence A. C., 12.
Jonas	Forward	Haupt
Jeliffe	Forward	Ginnerty
Anderson	Centre	Zimmerman
Spinney	Guard	Springer
Leggett, Brown	Guard	Stern

Goals from field—Jonas (3,) Jeliffe, Anderson, Brown, Springer (2,) Ginnerty (2,) Haupt. Goals from foul—Zimmerman (3,) Jonas.

Brooklyn Boys Win at Basket Ball.

The Brooklyn Boys' High School basket ball team defeated the Polytechnic Preparatory School team by a score of 24 points to 18 at the Polytechnic Institute Gymnasium, on Livingston Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. This is the first meeting between the two schools in the Long Island Interscholastic League championship. Donnelly, the Captain of the high school team, did the best work in the game and scored half the points for his team. The line-up:

Brooklyn, H. S.	Position.	Polytechnic.
Morehead, Storm	Right guard	Hamden
Rietschi	Left guard	L. McGohie
Donnelly	Centre	Little
Hennessy	Right forward	Thayer
O'Connell	Left forward	Ripton

Goals from field—Donnelly, 6; Rietsch, 3; O'Connell, 1; McGohie, 1; L. McGohie, 1; Little, 1; Thayer, 1; Ripton, 1. Goals from foul—Donnelly, 2; Rietschi, 2; H. McGohie, 1. Referee—Mr. T. Thorpe.

Basket Ball Victory for Cadets.

The cadets of the Second Signal Corps' basket ball team defeated a team representing the Blackfoot Club composed of members of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by the score of 25 points to 21 last night at the armory on Dean Street, Brooklyn. Bugg of the cadets' team played the best game and scored most of the points. The line-up:

Blackfoot.	Position.	Cadets.
Crosson	Right guard	Turner
Wiebold	Left guard	Miller
Hoffgrau	Centre	Bugg
Krum	Right forward	Van Slycke
Morrison	Left forward	Barnum

Goals from field—Crosson (2,) Wiebold (2,) Hoffgrau (3,) Krum (2,) Morrison, Turner (2,) Millar (2,) Bugg (3,) Van Slycke (2,) Barnum (2.) Goals from foul—Bugg (3,) Morrison (1.) Referee—Mr. McGinnis.

NOISELESS SUICIDE LEGAL.

Washington Judge So Rules and Discharges a Man Accused of Attempting Self-Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—When Lee Chambers was arraigned in the Police Court to-day for disorderly conduct it was testified that his misbehavior consisted in going into his woodshed and announcing that he intended to kill himself there. Judge Kimball said to the prosecuting attorney:

"You haven't made out a case of disorder here."

"Anything that is out of order is disorderly!" argued the prosecutor. "Certainly it is out of order for a man to kill himself."

"Not unless he kills himself sufficiently loud to be heard in the street," responded the Judge.

"If it is out of order for a man to kill himself in the street," contended the prosecutor, "it appears to me it is equally disorderly for him to commit suicide in the house."

But the Judge held that noiseless suicide is not disorderly conduct, and Chambers was allowed to go.

Nonagenarian Injured by a Car.

Robert Strauss, aged ninety-seven, of 162 East Ninety-seventh Street, was knocked down by a north-bound Lexington Avenue car at Ninety-seventh Street, last evening. In falling he struck his head, receiving concussion of the brain and contusions about the shoulders and body. Dr. Lawrence of Harlem Hospital removed the injured man to his home.

BONHAG WINS FAST RACE

Joyce and Carr Both Quit Two-Mile Run in Armory Games.

One Soldier Faints as He Reaches the Finish of the Heavy Marching Order Run.

A magnificent run by George V. Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club was the feature of the midwinter games held by Company K of the Eighth Regiment and the Pastime Athletic Club at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night. Starting from scratch in the two-mile handicap, Bonhag cut down a field of over a dozen starters, including all of the prominent local long-distance runners, and, taking the lead in the last half mile, won by forty yards in the fast time of 9:52 3-5.

John Joyce of the Eighth Regiment, the former Pastime Athletic Club runner, was allowed 20 yards by the handicapper, but refused to accept the distance and started from scratch with Bonhag, while E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association had 35 yards, and the other starters had from 100 to 160 yards. J. H. Kelly of the Pastime, who had an allowance of 160 yards, or 13 yards more than a lap of the twelve-lap track, soon distanced the other long-mark men, and during the first mile and a half led the scratch men by such a margin that his chance of winning seemed very good.

Joyce and Bonhag overtook Carr at the half mile, and the three then set the pace for the next mile. Slowly but surely they closed up on Kelly, and at the twentieth lap they overtook him. Then Bonhag started his runaway finish and set such a pace that Carr and Joyce both quit. Kelly was second and "Tim" O'Connor of the Pastimes third.

A good race also resulted in the four-hundred-and-forty-yard handicap, the first four men finishing almost in a row across the track. Christoffers, of St. Bartholomew's, obtained first place from Newman of St. George's by an inch or two, with Northridge of the Twenty-third Regiment third and J. C. Doyle of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn fourth.

The half-mile regimental handicap, in heavy marching order, which is always a killing race, was won by P. J. Farley of Company G, who started from scratch. E. B. Rouss of Company B, who was second, fell in a faint after crossing the line, and the third and fourth men fell upon top of him with a crash of muskets and accoutrements which startled the spectators and brought the hospital corps to the scene on the run. Rouss revived, however, as soon as he was relieved of the weight of his equipment, and was none the worse for either the race or the fall. The summary follows:

60-Yard Run, Novice.—First Trial Heat—Won by S. R. Hutchings, Mohawk Athletic Club; Frank D. Riley, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by R. Sullivan, College of the City of New York; F. R. De Courcey, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., second. Time—0:07 2-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by P. R. Joyce, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; William R. Ryall, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by J. A. Donahue, New York City; Ernest C. Staiche, Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., second. Time—0:07. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Joyce, Hutchings, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Donahue, De Courcey second. Time—0:07. Final Heat—Won by Donahue, Joyce second, Hutchings third. Time—0:07.

Three-quarters Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter E. Grady, Pastime Athletic Club, (25 yards;) Harvey W. Cohn, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) second; H. Hornidge, (28 yards,) third. Time—3:17 3-5.

Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—First trial heat won by Edward Bolstering, Company K, Eighth Regiment; W. Van Der Dries, Jr., Century Wheelmen, second; Charles H. Cunningham, Forty-seventh Regiment, third. Time—2:39 1-5. Second trial heat won by Charles Breuer, unattached; George Marschheuser, Sunset Wheelmen, second; William Davis, unattached, third. Time—2:34 3-5.

Final heat won by Breuer, Marschheuser second, Bolstering third. Time—2:34 3-5.

200-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Trial Heat—Won by Thomas Norton, Fordham College, (15 yards;) S. C. Northridge, 23d Regt., (8 yards,) second. Time—0:21 4-5. Second Trial Heat

INCREASING INTEREST IN TENNIS

International Competitions Will Be a Prominent Feature of the Year—Strong Entry List for Indoor Championship Tournament at Seventh Regiment Armory This Month — Important Fixtures for the Year.

Before the end of next week the first of the lawn tennis championship tournaments of this year will have begun. This tournament will be the National indoor championship and will be held on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. It will be the fifth holding of this meeting since it was taken up by the Tennis Association of the Seventh Regiment, and each year the entry list has shown greater strength. From the active work which the association and the committee in charge, headed by Calhoun Cragin and Harry F. Allen, have done, there will be no falling off on the entry list.

Naturally the interest in the entry list centres upon the playing of the former champions at the doubles, and also the champion at the singles. In a measure this is because the holders of the trophy are compelled to play through the tournament, from the preliminary to the final round, and not meet the winner in a challenge match for the title and trophy. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Leroy captured the doubles last year for the second time. They defeated Calhoun Cragin and his brother, W. B. Cragin, Jr., in a hard four-set match. Grant also won the single in three straight sets against Calhoun Cragin.

Since their play abroad last year Grant and Leroy have come into a position of prominence, and as Grant's stroke is peculiarly adapted to a hard-surfaced court such as the board floor of the Seventh Regiment Armory, it is more than likely that he will be the successful competitor in the singles, and with Leroy be able to hold the title for the doubles, which will give the team the possession of the handsome plate by virtue of their three victories. Both Grant and Leroy have been practicing recently upon the Seventh Regiment floor, and have performed very well. Leroy has also played in the tennis building in West Forty-first Street, and he is probably the most dangerous man whom Grant will meet. Leroy's passing strokes always are a splendid feature of his game, and they have improved greatly since he was seen last year. The entry list, however, will not be limited as to skill, for among those who are to compete are Harry F. Allen, the Pennsylvania State champion; J. D. Forbes, Louis J. Grant, T. Osborne, Edgar W. Leonard, Shepard Homans, the former Princeton football player; L. E. Mahan, the Columbia University champion; William J. Clothier of Harvard, and Raymond D. Little, now of the Crescent Club, but formerly the intercollegiate tennis champion.

As heretofore, the contests will begin so as to bring the tournament to an end on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. As this holiday falls upon Monday this year the tournament will begin on Friday, Feb. 19, with play all day on Saturday and also on Monday. The events will be the usual championship singles and doubles, with a consolation event in the singles and possibly a small handicap will be tried. Something in the nature of a new plan is being experimented with in the way of handling the entry list, and entries will be accepted by Calhoun Cragin or Harry F. Allen up to the time of making the drawings at noon on Friday, Feb. 19. All of the matches will be the usual best two in three sets except in the finals of each event, when it will be the best three in five sets, and in each deuce and vantage games and sets will govern. During the tournament the armory will be open to the public, and no card of admission or ticket will be required.

The annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association gave ample proof that the sport is gaining headway rapidly. The association now numbers in its membership seventy-seven clubs and eleven associations, a total of eighty-eight organizations—more than ever before. New clubs are constantly seeking admission to the governing tennis body, and the revenue from dues and other sources has accumulated to a larger sum than the treasury has had to its credit at any time since the organization was effected twenty-four years ago. That the drift is toward the engaging of an official to act in the same capacity toward the American Association as does B. C. Eveleigh to the English Lawn Tennis Association, was clearly brought out at the annual meeting. It would seem, however, that the American players are more jealous of keeping the sport on what they regard as a strictly amateur basis, and they voted against the arrangement of having not only an official handicapper, but an official to make the rankings at the end of the season. The fact remains that there are many in the Tennis Association who believe that in this country the professional handicapper and determiner of rankings must be made a paid official, and therefore it follows that he must be a professional. Admittedly it would be difficult to find such a man, but there are several who would probably take up the work were it put on the same financial basis here as in England.

In the usual way the awarding of the tournament and championship dates was gone over, but they were not officially awarded, as this is always done about two weeks later at a meeting held by the Executive Committee. While the following list is not official, it is practically the arrangement that will be made of the regular fixtures on the tennis schedule for the season of 1904. The dates of the tournament and the places of meeting are as follows:

May 2—Interscholastic championship of Harvard Preparatory Schools at Cambridge, Mass.
May 2—Interscholastic championship of Yale Preparatory Schools at New Haven, Conn.
May 9—Interscholastic championship of Columbia Preparatory Schools at New York.
May 16—Interscholastic championship of Princeton Preparatory Schools at Princeton, N. J.
May 23.—Interscholastic championship of Bowdoin Preparatory Schools at Brunswick, Me.
May 23—Open tournament of the California Lawn Tennis Club at San Francisco, Cal.
May 25.—Southern States championship tournament at Bachelors' Club, Washington, D. C.
June 1—Pennsylvania State championship for women at Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.
June 1—Invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
June 6—Metropolitan championship at the West Side Tennis Club, New York.
June 8—Virginia State championship at Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk, Va.
June 13—Open tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, New York City.
June 20—Middle States championship at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, N. J.
June 13—Louisiana State championship at New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club, New Orleans, La.
June 13—Maryland State championship at Catonsville Country Club, Baltimore, Md.
June 13—Pennsylvania State championship for men at Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.
June 14—New England championship at the Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn.
June 15—Massachusetts State championship in singles only at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.
June 22—Southern Interstate championship at Montgomery Tennis and Golf Club, Montgomery, Ala.
June 22—National championships for women at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Wissahickon Heights, Penn.
June 21—Invitation tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 27—Open tournament at the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 27—Championship of the South Atlantic States at Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.
June 27—Pacific Coast championship in men's singles at San Rafael, Cal.
July 4—Georgia State championship at the Log Cabin Club, Macon, Ga.
July 4—Canadian championships at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.
July 11—New York State championship at Sedgwick Farm Lawn Tennis Club, Syracuse, N. Y.
July 18—Open tournament with Massachusetts State championship in doubles at the Magnolia Lawn Tennis Club, Magnolia Beach, Mass.
July 18—Tri-State championship for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, at Avondale Athletic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 20—Eastern championships at Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.
July 25—Western championships at Kenwood Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
July 27—Invitation tournament at Nahant Club, Boston, Mass.
July 27—Open tournament of the Newcastle Outing and Tennis Club at Newcastle, N. H.
Aug. 3—Vermont State championship at Old Pine Golf Club, St. Johnsbury, Vt., or Mount Anthony Club, Bennington Centre, Vt.
Aug. 3—Northwestern championship at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Aug. 8—Washington State championship at Seattle Lawn Tennis Club, Seattle, Washington.
Aug. 9—Invitation tournament of Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I.
Aug. 9—Pacific Northwestern championship at Tacoma, Washington.
Aug. 15—Interstate championship of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, at Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb.
Aug. 15—District tournment of Excelsior Lawn Tennis Club, Bristol, R. I.
Aug. 16—National championships for men and interscholastic championship finals at Newport Casino, Newport, R. I.
Aug. 25—Canadian international tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.
Aug. 30—Hudson River Valley Country Club championship at Nyack or Yonkers.
Sept. 3—Open tournament at Roselle Casino, Roselle, N. J.
Sept. 5—Pacific Coast championship in men's doubles and women's singles at Monterey, Cal.
Sept. 5—Open tournament at Nyack Country Club, Nyack, N. Y.
Sept. 12—New Jersey State championship at St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken, N. J.
Sept. 19—Championship of the District of Columbia at Bachelors' Club, Washington, D. C.
Oct. 4—Intercollegiate championship in singles and doubles at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.
Oct. 4—Women's open tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.
Feb. 20, 1905—National indoor championship at Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City.

Several events have been omitted from this schedule and will be placed there later. The most important is the Olympic world's championship, which will probably be played the week beginning Aug. 29, at St. Louis. At first it was expected to play this championship previous to the all-comers' National meeting on the courts of the Newport Casino, but it was later deemed best to have it follow the strictly National event. Dwight F. Davis, the former Harvard expert, is now abroad with the object of gaining the entries of the leading European champions and experts to play both at Newport and at St. Louis. There is no question but that he will be successful in attracting several of the leaders to come over here, and as an American team will probably be sent abroad in the endeavor to recapture the International Challenge Cup, they will bring back the Doherty brothers with them, even if they fail to return with the trophy. The play from the beginning of the season until the end promises to be the most interesting ever seen on the American courts, with more foreign wielders of the racquet playing against the Americans than ever before.

HIGH SPEED MOTOR BOAT.

Eighty Miles an Hour Claimed for a Craft to be on Exhibition in Herald Square Hall.

A splendid lot of motor boats, including a number of novelties both in design as well as in motors, will be placed on exhibit to-morrow in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, on top of the Macy Building.

A new invention of motors by Charles F. Ritchel will be shown. The motor is moved by gasoline, but the motor does not whirl a propeller. The power is applied to eight paddles, which work on a slide and fulcrum inside the bottom of the boat, the blades being in the water beneath the boat's bottom. Mr. Ritchel says that by this method of propulsion the propelling blades do not push the water away from the boat, but push the boat away from the water. This particular craft can show a speed of eighty miles an hour.

This exhibit will mark the first National Motor Auto Boat Exposition, and the very fact that such an exhibit is a possibility at all indicates the increasing interest that is being taken in comfortable and fast speed launches. While many fast boats, designed especially for speed, will be seen in local waters this season, there is a growing demand for comfortable motor boats, easy to handle, and with the ability to make better time than the ordinary launches. This double benefit has contributed to their popularity for purely pleasure purposes.

The coming show will remain in session for two weeks, being open day and night with the exception of Sunday until Saturday, Feb. 20. Dr. Robert Taylor, who has made a study of motor boats and their possibilities for some time, has general charge of the exhibit, and he reports that the interest aroused since the announcement of the show has far exceeded his expectations.

There will be about thirty exhibitors, and boats of all the popular launch sizes will be shown. One of the decided novelties will show the application of the popular gasoline explosive motor to an iceboat. The substitute for sails is a wheel with sharp teeth which engage the ice. The inventor modestly admits that his first power iceboat is a bit crude, but in its trial trip it made forty miles an hour. He is designing improvements toward increasing the factor of safety. He thinks the matter of speed will take care of itself and doubts if there is any limit to it.

One of the curiosities will be a fifteen-foot model of the air-ship invented by Lawrence E. Dare, a Quaker, who has long been studying and experimenting in aeronautics. Mr. Dare believes his ship, when built on the model's lines, with a sixty-foot turtle-shaped gas bag, will win a 1g prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis. He says that after he proves to the world that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation in practice he will make a practical light-hulled boat for his car that can be disconnected from his gas bag and navigate in water if the exigencies of aerial tours require it. The addition of runners, Mr. Dare says, would make a "scooter" of it, in case of an unavoidable descent upon frozen seas or floating ice.

The Challenge Cup recently offered by the American Power Boat Association has also stimulated interest in building fast motor boats, and at the recent meeting of the association one of the members stated that he knew of three men who were having fast boats built for the express purpose of entering them in the Challenge Cup races, which will be held in June.

A yacht-building company on the Harlem River has challenged the owners of the fast launch Vingt-et-Un for a race, offering to put up a purse of $1,000 a side, but as the latter boat is practically engaged for a match race no negotiations for another race have yet been made. A boat that is practically similar to the one that would be raced against the Vingt-et-Un is now on exhibition in this city on Eighth Avenue, where the company has recently opened an agency for the sale of motor boats. The launch is thirty-five feet long, is equipped with a four-cylinder four-cycle motor of twenty horse power. This boat has been out of the shop about six weeks, in which time a run was made to New London, when, it is stated, twenty-five miles were made in an hour. As the Vingt-et-Un has a mile record of 2:20, an exciting race would follow if the two boats should ever meet on the water.

NEW CATCHER FOR NEW YORK.

Manager Griffith Trades Zaluskey for the Toledo Man—Tom Daly for Manager.

Clark Griffith, from his headquarters at Chicago, reports that he has received the contract of Fred Kleinow, a young Toledo catcher, whom the manager of the Greater New York Baseball Club has been trying to sign for several weeks. Kleinow is a very promising player in his position and a reliable and heavy batsman. In return for Kleinow the Toledo Club was to receive Zaluskey, a catcher who once played with the Chicago National League team and then went to Spokane. From Spokane he came to this city last Fall, and did well in the few games he appeared.

The deal may cause Manager Griffith a little trouble, as Manager Watkins of the Minneapolis team alleges that he has a claim on Zaluskey, and is willing to give him $250 a month. It is said that when Zaluskey left the Spokane Club he authorized Jack Hendricks, who practices law when not playing ball, to sign any advantageous contract for him. It appears that Hendricks signed with Watkins for both himself and Zaluskey, but both were offered more money by the American League and accepted. Hendricks, however, has returned to Minneapolis, but before Zaluskey could make up his mind what to do the Kleinow deal was effected.

Since the admission of the Pacific Coast Baseball League into the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues the belief is general that there may be a reduction in salaries of players in the major and minor leagues. When asked whether salaries in the New York National League Club would be affected, Secretary Knowles said they could hardly be changed, as the entire team had been signed and salaries agreed upon. Whether the men would be paid less money next year Secretary Knowles would express no opinion.

Thomas L. Reilly of Meriden, Conn., half owner and manager of the Hartford Baseball Club of the Connecticut League, has sold his interest to his partner, William J. Tracy of Bristol, Conn. John J. Kennedy will manage the team this year.

Word has been received from Cambridge, Mass., that Pitcher Chesbro and Outfielder "Willie" Keeler of the Greater New York Baseball Club will coach the Harvard candidates in the Spring. It will be the second year that the two professional players have been engaged at Harvard.

Tom Daly, the old Brooklyn player, who covered second base for the Cincinnatis several months last season, may be the manager of the Providence team of the Eastern League this year. P. T. Powers has notified President Hermann of the Cincinnati Club that he had sent for Daly to talk over the matter. Such an arrangement, it is believed, would be satisfactory to Mr. Hermann, as the Cincinnatis have decided not to keep Daly on their team. Daly should prove to be an excellent man to handle the Providence team. He has had considerable experience in baseball, and should be able to select a good team for Providence.

AUTOMOBILES AND SPEEDWAY.

President Scarritt of A. C. A. Opposes Scheme to Use Driveway for Motor Vehicles.

Rumors of an attempt to secure the Harlem River Speedway on one day of each week for the exclusive use of automobiles have been rife among horsemen during the past week. Who is behind the scheme or what likelihood of success it promises has not yet developed. The alleged method for the purpose is to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature granting such a concession.

Many leading automobilists say they have never encouraged such a scheme. Winthrop E. Scarritt, President of the Automobile Club of America, said:

"I am with the horsemen and against the automobilists in this case for the simple reason that the speedway was built for horsemen. I am also opposed to any attempt to put a bill through the Legislature for such a purpose, for there is no good reason why the road drivers should be forced to give up what rightfully belongs to them. Another point that many motorists do not stop to consider is the fact that the roadbed of the speedway is not at all suitable for speeding automobiles."

A. R. Shattuck, Ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, said yesterday: "I am absolutely opposed to the use of the speedway for automobiles. It is no place for an automobile race for the reason that it is too short in the first place. Then again its roadbed is just the reverse of what we want. It belongs to horsemen and they should have it every day in the week."

President J. L. Dodge of the Road Drivers' Association of New York and the members of his Executive Committee are preparing to make a vigorous protest against the proposed intrusion. A couple of years ago the association was called upon to fight the efforts to obtain the use of the speedway for bicycles. At that time the courts decided that the speedway was for horses and nothing else.

Park Commissioner John J. Pallas stated yesterday that in his opinion automobilists would have to obtain a special act of the Legislature to secure the privilege. With one exception no automobile has even been permitted to go over the speedway. In that instance a special permit was granted to a Congressional Committee which was making a tour of inspection of the rivers and harbors about New York City.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW NOVELTIES

Fine Collections of Game Animals and Birds Secured—Contests for Canadian and Rocky Mountain Guides.

From present indications the tenth annual Sportsmen's Show, which will open in Madison Square Garden Feb. 19, promises to be the most successful of any yet held. Action will be lent to the scenic effects at the eastern end of the amphitheatre by the revolving wheel of an old water mill, and the mountain streams which will tumble in cascades through artificial gorges to empty into the lake, which will be larger and more attractively constructed than formerly. The lake will be 190 feet in length by 70 feet in width, and will be designed and provided principally for the demonstration of high-power automobile launches, varying in length from 25 feet to 35 feet.

To the allied exhibits of the Canadian guides, both of Quebec and Ontario, and to the Hudson Bay Company more than 80 running feet of floor space have been assigned, and one of the handsomest displays of Canada's resources for the tourist, the hunter, and the fisherman will be produced. Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, and the Rockies in the West will send typical exhibits, and one of the interesting competitive features of the show will be contests between the guides of these sections in saddling, off-saddling, and packing horses.

The exhibit of trophies of big game hunting and fishing trips will be an interesting one, and will include those of some of the most prominent sportsmen in the country. Facing the elevated promenade in the exhibit section, along both sides of the Garden, every conceivable article of camp equipment and sportsmen's supply will be shown.

One feature of the show will be the exhibit of live game animals and birds. The collection of Homer Davenport will be brought entire from his country place in New Jersey. It embraces nearly every known species of the pheasant family. The collections of Timothy Tredwell of East Williston, L. I., and of Dr. Cecil French of Washington, D. C., will also be shown.

A programme of water sports is being arranged, and will include canoe tilting, canoe racing, and several novelties. The New York Zoological Society will make an interesting display, and a model fish hatchery will be in operation.

BROWN'S NEW ATHLETIC RULE.

Sentiment Expressed at Student Meeting Against Professionalism in College Sport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6.—Brown students met to-day to discuss the recent action of the Athletic Directors in striking the professionalism clause from the rules. President Faunce of the university presided, and views concerning the new rule were freely given. The sentiment was expressed that it was unwise, and that odium would attach to Brown teams as a result of it.

The action of the Directors in not getting the opinion of the Faculty corporation and student body before adopting the rule also was characterized as unwise. Some who supported the vote said that it placed the teams in an honest position, which hitherto had not been the case. No definite action was taken, but it was predicted that the rule would be rescinded.

New Rochelle Y. C. Elects Officers.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club held its annual meeting at the Republican Club, on West Fortieth Street, last night, and after listening to encouraging reports about the condition, elected these officers:

Commodore—Joseph P. Donovan; Vice Commodore—Harrison N. Vedder; Rear Commodores—F. H. Waldorf; Secretary—C. A. Marsland; Treasurer—John A. Van Zelm; Trustees—F. G. Provost, W. F. Vernon, and Frank Tucker; Measurer—F. R. Farrington; Regatta Committee—D. W. Thomas, R. N. Bavier, M. S. Kattenborn, G. P. Granberry, and E. S. Wright; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden and M. J. Tierney.

HOW STRENGTH IS TESTED

Novel Inventions of Dr. Sargent in Harvard Gymnasium.

Athletes Now Compelled to Lift Their Own Weight—New Rowing Machine for Physical Development.

The two new changes in the intercollegiate strength test made by the Society of College Gymnasium Directors at their meeting at Princeton during the Christmas holidays have increased the list of important contributions that Dr. Dundley Allen Sargent, director of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard, has given to the field of anthropometric science.

Dr. Sargent's latest two contributions are, like many of his others, simple but important, and, up to the present time, have never been correctly explained. They have to do with two of the seven exercises which every athlete must take in trying for the intercollegiate strength test record, the straight lift and the push-up and pull-up from the horizontal bars.

Heretofore in the lifting exercises the dynamometer, or machine which measures the lift, has always been fastened to the floor, so that by a peculiar swaying backward of the body men of considerable weight have been able to use that weight to direct advantage. The method has been to get the handle of the chain attached to the dynamometer over their knees and then, by falling backward, to pry on it. In this way a man of weight had a distinct advantage over a lighter man.

To obviate this difficulty Dr. Sargent resorted to the simple device of making the athlete lift his own weight. Instead of fastening the dynamometer to the floor, Dr. Sargent fastened it to a small wooden platform, standing on which it was impossible for the strong man to sway backward without toppling over, platform and all. The pull, consequently, has to be a direct, straight lift, and all men, whether big or little, heavy or light, are placed on an equal footing.

The other change in the push-up and pull-up exercises grew out of a tendency to sway forward in taking this test, and thus to make the effort more of a swing than a straight lift. The movement was called "teetering." Dr. Sargent removed all possibility of a questionable test by placing just in front of the bars a screen, which, under the new rules, the strength test candidate cannot touch with his head. The result has been to throw the strain of the push-up and pull-up exercise more on the arms, where it rightfully belongs.

The athletic appliances in the Hemenway Gymnasium include machines for developing the arms, wrists, neck, legs, and fingers, in fact, every conceivable muscle of the body. Of these inventions Dr. Sargent considers his inomotor the most important. This is a rowing machine on wheels, only different from the ordinary rowing machine in that, by a combination of balanced parts, it enables the person working it to localize his power, and thus bring about a specialized development. The handles of the inomotor, instead of reaching out like oars, extend vertically into the air, and are so adjusted that power can be applied to them either by pushing or pulling. On the sides, also, straps placed over the toes allow the legs to be used in pulling, as well as pushing, and, in fact, the whole machine is splendidly adapted to physical development.

Another important invention, and one which has come into universal use, is the pulley weight machine. This, like the inomotor, is splendid for specialized development, and although the walls of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard are fairly lined with weights and pulleys, the daily demand for them at the time when the gymnasium work is at its height is so great that many have to turn to some other form of exercise.

A Bowdoin graduate, Dr. Sargent has, in the course of his career, been associated with each of the two great athletic rivals, Harvard and Yale. His association with athletics at New Haven grew out of the fact of his graduation from the Yale Medical School. In 1880, just at the time when Harvard deserted the little antiquated old Rogers Building for more spacious and convenient quarters in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Dr. Sargent received a call to Cambridge. He was then conducting a physical culture gymnasium in New York.

When he arrived in Cambridge Dr. Sargent found the gymnasium in a sort of embryonic state. It was a good chance to put some of his theories into practice and he accepted it with a will. The entire arrangement of the gymnasium as it is to-day is due to his efforts. When it was necessary to choose an Athletic Committee to decide the question of amateur athletic eligibility, Dr. Sargent was made a member of it. It is significant to note that out of all the rules which this original committee adopted at that time, only one has never been put into effect. This was the rule providing for a shorter course for the big boat races.

In connection with Dr. Sargent's work it is interesting to know that the gymnasium at the coming World's Exposition in St. Louis is the immediate product of his suggestion and experience. When the project was first conceived, the Educational Committee of the fair wrote to him for advice, and the building was made in strict compliance with the suggestions which he made.

RELAY RACING IS POPULAR.

Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn and Church Athletic League Have Many Events Scheduled for Games.

Athletes of prominence will be in evidence in the two sets of armory games to be decided next Saturday night. Many interesting features have been arranged for the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. carnival at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, but what promises to be the centre of attraction will be the intercollegiate relay race, in which teams from Columbia and Yale will compete. Another relay race that is exciting considerable interest is an interborough regimental event of one mile. Valentine, Hillman, Underwood, and Woodruff will be pitted against a quartet from the combined regiments of Manhattan. For the Y. M. C. A. relay championship teams will contest from the Central Branch, Orange, Jersey City, Buffalo, Passaic, Greenpoint, Prospect Park, and Twenty-sixth Ward Branches of Brooklyn.

Relay racing will also be a big attraction at the meeting of the Church Athletic League, at the Ninth Regiment Armory. Ten teams are expected to start in a one-mile race, those from the St. George, St. Bartholomew, Grace, and Xavier Athletic Clubs having the smallest handicaps. In a three-quarters of a mile relay race, for senior and elementary pupils of the public schools, more than a dozen teams have been entered.

The College of the City of New York will also have three relay events on its programme for the night of Feb. 20, at the Eighth Regiment Armory. One race will be for C. C. N. Y. students, another for high school teams, and the third for members of the Eighth Regiment.

COLUMBIA-MICHIGAN GAME.

Thanksgiving Day Desired by Local University for the Football Match.

George Baird, graduate director of athletics at the University of Michigan, has been at Columbia the last few days endeavoring to arrange a football game to take place between Columbia and Michigan in this city on Thanksgiving Day next Fall. His overtures are said to have been favorably received by the Columbia gridiron authority, but it is known that up to the present no definite arrangements have been made for such a contest.

While Columbia is willing and even anxious to meet Michigan at football, the whole question of the contest depends upon the arrangements which Columbia may be able to make with the big Eastern elevens for their usual dates. If Manager John G. Prall can so determine his schedule that the last big game will occur about the middle of November, in all probability it will be possible to play Michigan on Thanksgiving Day. Columbia would like this game for the sake of intercollegiate sport as well as for financial reasons. If, on the other hand, it proves impossible to play Columbia's last big game until the latter part of November, as has been the case in the past, it will be obviously impossible to arrange to meet Michigan. The decision in the matter, therefore, awaits the completion of Columbia's Eastern gridiron schedule.

Many Events for Barnard School Games.

Barnard schoolboys are first in the field this year with the announcement of a series of indoor athletic sports, their fifteenth annual meeting, to be held in the Eighth Regiment Armory next Saturday afternoon. The following events, open to all schoolboys members of public or private schools, will be decided: Senior—Sixty yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile runs; shot put, and running high jump. Junior—Sixty yards, 220 yards. Novice—Fifty yards, 300 yards, and 600 yard runs, and a midget relay for youngsters weighing less than 100 pounds, each lad to run one-twelfth of a mile.

NEW GRAND CIRCUIT PLANS.

Committee Appointed by Board of Stewards Proposes Reforms Among Trotting Tracks.

After thirty years' existence in name only, the Grand Circuit of trotting tracks will be regularly organized and incorporated, thus effecting reforms that have been long demanded in harness racing. The scheme had been discussed for a long time, but it was only at the meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Circuit at Cleveland about three weeks ago that the first steps were taken for a permanent organization.

Then D. J. Campau of Detroit, President of the Board of Stewards, appointed a committee to formulate plans, and this committee met yesterday at the Victoria Hotel. All the members were present, including C. M. Jewett, Secretary of the Readville, Mass., track; C. A. McCully, Secretary of the Brighton Beach meeting; A. H. Moon, Secretary of Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I.; H. K. Devereux, representing the Cleveland Association, and H. K. Sheppard, Secretary of the Columbus (Ohio) Driving Club. D. J. Campau was unanimously elected Chairman.

Without any opposition, the name decided upon was the Grand Circuit. There will be five incorporate members, all Presidents of their respective associations, and it is understood that the committee selected men attached to the five senior tracks of the circuit, which means Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, Readville, and Providence. The cost for obtaining a franchise in the Grand Circuit was placed at $1,000, which will include dues for the first year. After that period the dues will be $250 a year. Any reputable person will be admitted to membership, but severe restrictions have been placed around those ambitious to be elected on the Board of Stewards. The vote in such cases must be unanimous.

The Board of Stewards will be given absolute authority to arrange dates for meeting, passing on the eligibility of members, &c., and any association refusing to accept the dates allotted to it will forfeit its franchise. Under the present order of things the Grand Circuit selects dates, and the association can do almost as they please about accepting them. The new organization will invite other tracks outside of its jurisdiction to join, and these will be known as associate members.

When all the plans of the committee are perfected they will be presented to the Board of Stewards, probably at a meeting of the board at the Victoria Hotel to-morrow.

Brooklyn Yachtsmen to Meet.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, next Wednesday. The ticket made up by the Nominating Committee is: Commodore—Samuel S. Fontaine, owner of the schooner Sunshine; Vice Commodore—John C. Abbey; Rear Commodore—A. C. Soper; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Secretary—Charles A. Kelly; Measurer—G. Curtis Gillespie; Trustees, for three years—C. H. Humphreys, George E. Reiners, and W. H. Butcher; Trustee, for two years—Arthur T. Wells; Trustee, for one year—W. Newton Bennington; Regatta Committee—D. G. Whitlock, John A. Donnelly, and Charles E. Allen; Committee on Membership—N. T. Cory, J. A. Sutter, Jr., and William A. Maxwell; Committee on Nominations—Walter D. Haviland, A. B. Voorhees, Jr., and M. J. Hanly.

In addition to the election an amendment will be proposed providing for a change in the rules and regulations of racing.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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1,500 YARDS ALL PURE SILK GRENADINES,

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EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN SILK AND WOOL DRESS FABRICS.

100 PIECES EOLIENNES,

48 Inches Wide, in Black and All Colors.

Different weaves---Cobweb, Mousseline and Crepe Eoliennes---in a complete line of street and evening shades including black.

Actual regular retail prices are $1.25 and $1.50 per yard, to-morrow. **79c**

These are splendid goods and well worth attention; some are subject to slight imperfections. None C. O. D.

Fine Ribbons at One-Half Manufacturer's Prices.

A sale that has no precedent in value giving.

Black Double Satin Ribbon,

superb quality, an extraordinary value, very heavy, rich and elegant Ribbon,

2½ Inches Wide, 35c. Value for 14c.
3 " " 45c. " " 18c.
3½ " " 50c. " " 21c.

Colored Satin Taffeta Ribbons,

in all desirable, light shades, best quality, subject to manufacturer's very slight imperfections,

3 and 3½ Inches Wide, Worth 33c. and 39c. Per Yard, at 15c. and 19c.

None sent C. O. D.

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March styles in the celebrated Peerless Paper Patterns are ready. Catalogue for the asking.

GOLFERS RETURN TO MEDAL PLAY

National Association Expected to Abandon the Old Match Play System at the Annual Meeting This Week—Novel Suggestion that Seven Days Be Devoted to Amateur Championship.

No better illustration was needed to show the failure of the all match play system in golf to meet with popular approval than was given by the action of the Metropolitan Golf Association last week when a return to the medal play qualifying round was unanimously approved. The action is of peculiar interest at this time, as it practically insures similar action by the United States Golf Association at the annual meeting of the National body this week. The meeting will be held on Thursday evening at Delmonico's, and judging from the interest that has been taken in some of the important points to be discussed, the 250 clubs in the organization will be well represented.

All the big Western clubs are planning to send delegates. The old subject of giving voting power to the allied clubs as well as to the associate clubs has again been revived, and some of the Western clubmen have expressed themselves as anxious to bring the matter to a test vote. In a nutshell, the proposition is to allow voting power to the 222 allied clubs instead of limiting the real authority of the association to the thirty associate clubs. The latter clubs pay $100 a year dues and have one ballot apiece, while the associate clubs pay $10 a year, and while being represented by one delegate at the annual conferences, possess no voting power. This apparent inequality has been discussed in the past, but the main reason why the allied clubs have secured no voting power is simply because a majority of them have never made a concerted effort. In fact, most of the allied clubs are perfectly satisfied with the general management of the association, and although there may be a certain discrimination, the associate clubs point to the additional $90 they pay for voting privileges as a partial equivalent for the authority vested in them.

Whether the Western clubs will force the question or not this week is problematical. The subject was recently discussed by the members of the Western Golf Association, and it was announced that a proposition will be made to give the allied clubs voting power. The Westerners seem to feel that the Eastern associate clubs are scheming to defeat whatever plans they may propose. As a possible compromise to the difficulty, if it should attain any importance, it has been suggested that the old method of giving the associate clubs two votes might be adopted, while giving the allied clubs one vote.

ALL MATCH PLAY NOT FAVORED.

Of far greater interest, however, than this threatened warfare upon the manner of representation is the almost certain return to the old plan of holding a qualifying medal play round in the National championship.

The recent act of the metropolitan association is of more than local interest, for this section possesses a large number of golfers of National reputation, and some of those who condemned the match play system at the meeting last week are members of the National Association's Executive Committee. While admitting that they voted last year for the all-match play method, they said it was simply done to give the plan a trial. It has had the trial, has proved a failure, and the chief question now is, How many holes will the qualifying round be?

Popular opinion seems to favor a qualifying round of thirty-six holes. This was the plan previous to the adoption of the eighteen-hole qualifying round, in which sixty-four qualified at the championship at Glen View, Chicago, in 1902. That method was unpopular, and is not likely to be repeated. The reason for the shortening of the medal round was to obviate the difficulties incident upon over a hundred players trying to finish a thirty-six-hole round on the opening day. This has always given trouble, for with the enormous entry list of the amateur championship, a start as early as possible with the sunrise is necessary, and lucky are the tail enders if they finish at the setting sun. All sorts of suggestions have been offered to remedy the difficulties, and a new plan has just been proposed by Leighton Calkins that is sufficiently novel to attract attention, even though it should not be accepted in practice.

Mr. Calkins is a firm believer in the efficiency of the medal play round as being the means of developing steadiness in golf, and while he thinks that all of the real championship golfers might readily get a place among the qualifying thirty-two players in an eighteen-hole medal play round, he recognizes the fact that with a field of over 100 contestants injustice might be done to some good golfers through bad play on one or two holes, which, were the round thirty-six holes, would be rectified in the second round and so land them among the leaders. He, therefore, advocates that seven days be devoted to the championship, a suggestion that would doubtless be received with horror by the English players, who were forced last year to add an extra day to their own championship, making it five days, owing to the large entry list. The English golfers have always used the entire match play system, but only the last rounds are thirty-six holes. Many of the foreign players, however, considered five days for championship golf excessive, and it is certain they would oppose all suggestions to add one more day to the play.

Mr. Calkins's seven-day plan is to hold an eighteen-hole medal-play round on the opening day, in which sixty-four will qualify. By all the tenets of golf, he believes that every man who ought to get into championship ranks would have no difficulty in getting a place among the eligible sixty-four. Then, to still further test the real champion by the merits of medal play, he would have these sixty-four meet in a thirty-six-hole qualifying round on the following day, and the thirty-two leaders in this round would then meet in the regular championship match-play rounds. In his elaborate plea for this plan in the current number of Golf Mr. Calkins adds:

SEVEN DAYS FOR BIG EVENT.

"What if the contest does last seven days? It does not last that long for everybody. For all but sixty-four it lasts but one day, and but four days for all but eight. The honor achieved by a semi-finalist is, at least in his own view of the case, quite worth a week out of his Summer vacation, and grumbling will hardly emanate from the runner-up or from the winner. The preliminary round, after all, will be but a warming-up process, and under any system there are always many players to be found on the links for several days beforehand. The only objection to the plan is the matter of time. Can it be regarded as entitled to consideration when balanced against the really serious defects of every other plan which we have tried? Admitting the contest to be one of skill and merit, it seems trivial in consequence."

In his latter plea Mr. Calkins presents a strong argument, for golfers are tired of experimenting with the National amateur championship.

The Executive Committee will hold a meeting previous to the general meeting, at which several new clubs will be elected, most, if not all, to allied membership. No opposition to the officers proposed by the Nominating Committee has been shown, and the election will be one of the simplest things of the meeting. The various amendments which have been suggested are also certain to be adopted.

A number of clubs have already sent their certified list of delegates to Secretary Maturin Ballou, but the larger number will arrive this week. The National champion, Walter J. Travis, has been delegated to represent the Garden City Golf Club. President Ransom H. Thomas of the New York Stock Exchange, with Charles Scribner, will represent the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. Justice Henry C. Gildersleeve will be the delegate from the Westchester Country Club, and among some of the other representatives will be Grenville Kane and Frederick F. Carey of the Tuxedo Club, F. Ogden Horstman of the Chevy Chase Club, Howard S. Haddon of Innis Arden, T. T. P. Luquer of the Bedford Golf Club, Waldron Bates of the Knollwood Country Club, and Warren F. Whiting of Oakley Country, near Boston.

The dates have recently been arranged for the annual championship of the Southern California Golf Association. The men's amateur tournament will be played on Feb. 17, 18, and 19, and the open championship will come on March 4 and 5, both events being played on the links of the Los Angeles Golf Club. The women's championship will be held on March 17, 18, and 19 on the Pasadena course. In view of the general condemnation of all match play system for championship tournaments in the East, it is curious to see that the match play fever is rife on the Pacific Coast, and for the first time in its history the California Association has decided to hold the men's event without the preliminary qualifying round.

BOWLERS IN GOOD FORM

New York Will Be Strongly Represented in National Contest.

Capt. Starr's Team Will Play Picked Five of the West—Records of Local Tournaments.

New York representatives to the American Bowling Congress and National tournament which will open at Cleveland, Ohio, to-morrow and continue throughout the week, will leave town to-day. The delegation will include the "Peace Committee," composed of Charles H. Ebbets, W. Fisher, and Bernard J. York of Brooklyn, and Dr. H. Timm and Joseph Leuly of New York; P. J. Riddell, Captain of the ex-champion Spartans, and Charles Starr, Captain of the Greater New York, two teams entered in the championship event; Charles Dumas, Fred Conlon, Fred Gerdes, "Uncle John" Schilling, Herman Cadieu, Fred Schwartje, Louis Schulte, John Voorhees, James Smith, W. J. Granger, Nick Jackson, "Johnnie" Nelson, David Shuman, and F. Egelhoff.

While small in numbers the delegation is thoroughly representative, and one interesting feature of the trip will be the matter of success in securing desired changes in the rules of the congress. These principally consist of abolishing the loaded ball and "mushroom" clubs and an equal representation in the congress. It was with the view of securing the settlement of the differences between the American Bowling Congress and the New York Bowling Association and the invitation of President Rowe of the congress that induced the local association to send a committee to Cleveland.

In bowling strength New York will be exceptionally strong, and the two teams will have an excellent chance to share in the rich prizes. The amount offered for prizes will be $6,395, the largest sum ever offered in any bowling tournament ever held in America. Two thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars will be awarded the five-men team winners, $1,950 to the two-men teams, and $2,000 to the individual bowlers. There are thirty-three prizes, ranging from $350 to $25 for the five-men teams, sixty prizes from $175 to $10 for the two-men teams, and 115 prizes from $100 to $5 for individuals.

The team to represent New York in the tournament is probably the strongest that could have been selected. It will comprise Voorheis, Beam, Jackson, Shiman, Egelhoff, and Capt. Charles Starr. Voorheis by reason of his defeat of John Nelson and the fact of his averaging over 250 for five games has been challenged by six Chicago players for match games after the Cleveland tournament is finished. Other members of the team will also play in numerous matches.

Chicago, however, will have the largest representation in the tournament, twenty-two teams having entered in the five-men championship, including the O'Learys, who won the honors last year. Among the Chicago players will be experts of National reputation, such as Frank Brill, W. V. Thompson, Fred Strong, Fred Clinch, William Lee, Adrion C. Anson of baseball fame, Charles Moll, Gus Steele, Godfried Laughenry, Henry Steers, and Frank Pasdeloup.

One of the expected results of the visit of the Greater New York team to Cleveland will be the organization of a National three-men league for next season. It is said that during the recent visit of Capt. Anson to this city the subject was broached, and the veteran baseball player and alley owner gave his scheme instant indorsement. The talk is that Charles Starr and "Nick" Jackson will control affairs in this city, Capt. Anson will lead the Chicago movement, while John Floss will organize the team at Buffalo. It is not unlikely that an eight club circuit will be formed, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and possibly Newark representing the East, and Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Detroit the West. While it is not the intention at present to make the bowlers professionals, still the proposed league will border closely on the dividing line.

Changes in the standing of the clubs in many of the local tournaments last week were frequent, and the playing generally was excellent. The records follow:

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Harlem Circle Alleys.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Friendship	18	2	733	Oleander	11	11	654
Crescent	16	4	745	Golden Rod	9	11	652
Apache	10	5	638	Courtlandt	10	12	640
West Side	9	8	648	Jolly Women	10	12	639
Golden Link	12	10	665	Harlem C	7	15	686
K. O. S	11	11	644	Solon	3	17	567
Poodles	10	10	763	Lorelie	3	21	634
Tallapoosa	11	11	675				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Roseville	17	6	908	Jersey City	9	13	934
N. Y. A. C.	17	8	902	Montclair	12	13	948
Century Wh.	14	10	998	Elizabeth	6	18	957
Newark Bay	14	11	976	North End	6	20	909
Columbia	18	11	929				

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Friendship	2	0	822	Bohemian	1	1	872
Hudson	2	0	907	Metropolitan	0	2	796
Nassau	2	0	777	Palisade	0	2	753
Nautilus	1	1	866	Nonpareil	0	2	840
Atalanta	1	1	787				

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

Post & Flagg	16	2	845	Currie Bros. & I. Hudson	7	7	826
Ellingwood & Cunningham	15	3	833	& Co	9	9	874
A. S. Leland & Co	14	3	892	T. L. Manson & Co	9	9	846
Lad'b'g, Thalman & Co	13	3	919	J. S. Bache & Co	8	8	846
Clark, Dodge & Co	12	4	840	J. H. Jacquelin & Co	7	9	780
McIntyre & Marshall	10	4	840	C. Head & Co.	9	11	794
Stewart, Barr & Co	10	6	836	Probst, Wetzler & Co	6	10	804
Moore & Schley	11	7	919	Bartlett & Co.	3	9	737
Cohen, Green & Co	11	7	886	Vermilye & Co.	3	11	695
R. H. Thomas & Co	8	8	820	Harris, Gates & Co	4	12	724
Strong, Sturgis & Co	7	7	834	Van Schaick & Co	3	13	798
				Wasserman Brothers	2	12	758
				S. B. Chapin & Co	1	15	739

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

B'k of Com.	17	1	906	United	7	9	733
Brown Bros.	12	4	721	Chase	7	11	783
Lincoln	10	6	840	Am. Exch'ge.	7	11	823
Merchants'	12	6	838	Fifth Nat.	8	8	785
First Nat'l	11	7	767	J. P. Morgan & Co	6	11	735
Kountze Bros.	10	8	835	Corn Exch'ge.	8	10	786
New Amsterdam	9	7	795	Second Nat'l.	5	11	715
Mt. Morris	8	8	769	Hanover	1	15	695

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Charles Starr's Alleys.

Lenox	4	0	825	Defendum	4	3	792
Fordham	5	1	873	Knickerbocker	4	4	754
Manhattan	5	2	841	Metropolitan	2	4	772
Audubon	5	1	838	Suburban	2	4	878
Colfax	5	3	852	Ours	2	4	700
Colonial	4	2	810	Samaritan	1	5	710
Empire City	4	2	903	United States	1	3	715
Boulevard	3	3	862	De Vinne	2	3	780
Yonkers	3	3	782	Harlem	1	3	765
American	3	3	795	Standard	1	5	745
New York	3	3	787				

SECOND SECTION.

Stanley	7	1	825	W. S. Hancock	2	2	795
Tuxedo	5	3	805	Hercules	5	3	785
N. Y. No. 2	5	3	787	Ogden	3	5	710
Seminole	3	3	785	Constitution	0	8	650

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Sherwood	4	0	906	McDonald	2	1	833
Engelhoff	6	1	874	Wilkins	1	4	826
Allen	6	1	857	Roberts	1	4	825
Gates	3	2	235	Nelson	1	5	845
Dickson	3	2	247	Stainquest	2	3	885
Engelhardt	3	2	277	De Rivera	3	3	867
Rotherme	4	9	906	Villem	3	4	827
Tilley	2	1	244	Bauer	3	1	826

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fid. & Cas.	22	6	968	Equitable	20	8	968
Prudential 1	22	8	960	Mut. Life 2	10	21	911
Prudential 2	21	9	917	Emp. State	7	21	862
Equitable 1	20	10	917	Travelers	7	21	875
Prov. Savs.	18	12	941	Washington	6	22	874
Metropolitan	21	8	1025	Mut. Res've	7	21	909
Mut. Life 1	20	6	937	Colonial	5	25	899
Germania	16	15	840				

SHOOTING AT CLAY TARGETS.

Crescent Athletic Club Members Make High Scores on the Bay Ridge Grounds.

The Crescent Athletic Club's clay target shooting contingent had an interesting afternoon's sport at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and the weather conditions being favorable high scores were the order. Capt. A. W. Money, A. G. Southworth, and F. B. Stephenson shot in excellent form, but the marksman who was entitled to the honors of the day, according to the record, was L. C. Hopkins. In the twenty-five target competitions Mr. Hopkins was especially prominent, his deliberate shooting, aided by the liberal handicap of four, giving him a straight score in the first contest for the February Cup, placing him ahead of all others in another try for the Sykes Team Cups, and causing him to occupy a leading position in the shoot for the Palmer trophies. He also won a fifteen-target trophy after a tie with Dr. S. P. Hopkins and D. C. Bennett.

The sport began with a tie between five contestants, each scoring fourteen in a fifteen-target affair, and in the shoot-off Capt. Money secured the trophy. Charles A. Sykes, who leaves for a trip to Mexico this week, made his last appearance at the traps yesterday and signalized the event by defeating a field of fourteen shooters with a straight score of fifteen. The next trophy went to A. G. Southworth, who was eredited with fourteen actual breaks, to thirteen each for Erskine H. Lott and F. B. Stephenson. Mr. Lott did not shoot up to his usual form, and left the grounds early. Mr. Southworth also captured another trophy after a shoot-off with Capt. Money, both doing rare execution. The scores:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
Capt. A. W. Money	1	14	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	13
H. B. Vanderveer	1	14	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	13
F. B. Stephenson	1	14	Grant Notman	1	12
D. C. Bennett	1	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	12
A. G. Southworth	1	14	W. W. Marshall	2	9

Shoot-off—Capt. Money, 14; H. B. Vanderveer, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 13; D. C. Bennett, 12; A. G. Southworth, 12.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
C. A. Sykes	3	15	H. B. Vanderveer	1	13
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	14	A. G. Southworth	1	13
Capt. Money	1	14	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	L. C. Hopkins	1	11
Dr. J. J. Keyes	1	14	D. C. Bennett	1	11
E. H. Lott	0	13	W. W. Marshall	2	10
F. B. Stephenson	1	13	G. Notman	1	7

SYKES TEAM CUPS—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
L. C. Hopkins	4	24	E. H. Lott	1	21
Capt. Money	2	19	H. L. Vanderveer	3	20
Team total		43	Team total		41
	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	23	A. G. Southworth	3	21
Dr. J. J. Keyes	2	19	W. W. Marshall	4	17
Team total		42	Team total		38

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
A. G. Southworth	1	15	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	11
E. H. Lott	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
F. B. Stephenson	1	14	W. W. Marshall	2	11
Capt. Money	1	12	G. Notman	1	10
D. C. Bennett	1	12	J. C. Mack	3	9
L. C. Hopkins	2	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	9
H. Werleman	4	12	Dr. F. C. Raynor	3	7

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
L. C. Hopkins	4	25	E. H. Lott	1	22
F. B. Stephenson	2	25	Dr. Hopkins	7	21
A. G. Southworth	2	25	E. Marshall	0	21
Capt. Money	2	22	Dr. Raynor	6	20
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	23	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	5	20
H. Werleman	7	23	W. W. Marshall	4	19
G. Notman	3	22	Dr. J. J. Keyes	2	19
H. B. Vanderveer	3	22	D. C. Bennett	3	18

PALMER TROPHIES—25 TARGETS.

FIRST DIVISION.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
Capt. Money	2	25	F. B. Stephenson	2	22
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	25	E. H. Lott	1	21

SECOND DIVISION.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
A. G. Southworth	3	24	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	5	21
L. C. Hopkins	4	28	Dr. Keyes	2	19
W. W. Marshall	4	21	Dr. Raynor	5	18

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
L. C. Hopkins	2	15	G. Notman	1	12
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	15	H. Marshall	0	12
D. C. Bennett	1	15	J. C. Mack	3	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	12
F. B. Stephenson	1	14	H. Werleman	4	12
Capt. Money	1	14	W. W. Marshall	2	11
A. G. Southworth	1	13			

Shoot-off—L. C. Hopkins, 15; D. C. Bennett, 14; Dr. Hopkins, 14.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
A. G. Southworth	1	15	J. C. Mack	3	12
Capt. Money	1	15	H. Marshall	0	11
W. W. Marshall	2	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	11
H. Werleman	4	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	7
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14			

Shoot-off—Capt. Money, 13; A. G. Southworth, 12.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
H. Werleman	4	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	11
L. C. Hopkins	2	13	J. C. Mack	3	10
Capt. Money	1	13			

WOMEN IN SHOOTING MATCH.

Mrs. Beebe Wins Pistol Contest at Pinehurst—Many Players on the Golf Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 6.—Several women participated in to-day's weekly tournament of the Pinehurst Target Pistol Club. Mrs. M. C. Beebe of Pittsburg, Penn., shooting with a handicap of 75, took the women's trophy, with 357 net, and Thomas B. Cotter of Winchester, Mass., whose handicap was 45, won the men's cup, with 465. Five strings of ten shots each were fired at a distance of fifty yards.

The weekly eighteen-hole medal play handicap drew a big list of participants and close scores were a feature. There were two classes, with cups for the best net scores in each. Burritt S. Mills of the Delaware Country Club, Philadelphia, who played with a handicap of 14 strokes, won the Class A cup, with 75 strokes, and F. P. Duryea of the Fox Hills Golf Club, whose handicap was 4, won the Class B cup with 92 strokes.

A handicap match play tournament began to-day. The following players qualified: J. A. Baker, Glen View Golf Club, Chicago; M. C. Parshall, Warren Golf Club, Pennsylvania; J. P. Crane, Winchester Country Club, Massachusetts; L. F. Brigham, Salem Golf Club; J. Henry Henty, Jr., Mount Airy Country Club, Philadelphia; W. S. North, Riverside Golf Club, Chicago; M. L. Byrnes, New York; I. B. Johnson, Ardsley Club. Frank Presbrey, New York, and R. G. Harrington of Washington, D. C., tied with Mr. Johnson for the eighth place, but lost in the play-off.

GIRLS PLAY BASKET BALL.

Pratt High School Team Defeated Passaic Girls by Good Margin.

The girls' basket ball team of the Passaic High School of Passaic, N. J., was no match for the girls of Pratt High School of Brooklyn in the game played yesterday at Pratt gymnasium, on Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The girls from the home school scored 18 points to the visitors' 4.

The girls play the game with two centres, and they are not allowed to cross the line near the forwards, or guards, as the court was laid out in three divisions. Miss Baxter and Miss Powell did the best work of the game, and their playing was frequently applauded. Once Miss Baxter threw the ball into the basket from a twelve-foot take-off. The Passaic girls were only able to score one basket in each half, Miss Cook and Miss Austin scoring the goals. The girls from the home school scored five baskets in the first half and four in the second.

Passaic H. S.	Position.	Pratt H. S.
Miss Cook	Right guard	Miss Happensberger
Miss Brown	Left guard	Miss Fenn
Miss Goodrich	Centre	Miss Smithers
Miss Smith	Centre	Miss Suffren
Miss Van Houton	Right forward	Miss Baxter
Miss Ogden	Left forward	Miss Powell
Miss Austin		

Goals from field—Miss Baxter, 3; Miss Powell, 2; Miss Fenn, 1; Miss Happensberger, 1; Miss Cook, 1; Miss Austin, 1. Referee—Mr. Knowles.

CHAMPION DOGS WILL BE SHOWN

Many Ladies Among the Exhibitors in the Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden This Week—J. Pierpont Morgan Enters Some of His Famous Collies and Frank Gould Will Send St. Bernards.

A magnificent showing of dogs will be seen this week when the Twenty-eighth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club opens on Wednesday morning in Madison Square Garden. The show will continue through the remainder of the week, closing on Saturday night. While the number of entries, within half a dozen of an even 2,500, is by far the largest ever received for a dog show in this country, the exhibit promises to be notable in the excellence of the breeds as well as the prominence of many of the exhibitors whose attention to special classes has given their dogs a high reputation. All of the judges have been selected with care, and among them will be three prominent judges of dogs from England. In addition to the large number of regular classes there are over 100 special cups and other trophies, offered by clubs and individuals, and the award of all the prizes will keep the judges busy during the greater part of the four days.

Lovers of fine collies will be glad to know that J. Pierpont Morgan has returned as an exhibitor, after an absence of four years. Mr. Morgan's collies have always won many of the big prizes, and the fame of his dogs is known far and wide. He will have in the show several new dogs that will have to earn their way into the prize-winning class, but among his old-time favorites will be Champion Moreton Hebe, Wishaw Clinker, and Ormskirk Olympian. These are all foreign-bred dogs, but in the American classes some fine animals will be seen. Samuel Untermyer will show his Greystone Faugh a Ballagh and his Greystone Bredalbane. Mrs. J. M. Copeland, H. Jarrett, P. W. Moen, and the Coila Kennels will all have good exhibits.

For all collies the Balmoral Kennels will show ch. Balmoral Rex and ch. Balmoral Baron; Thomas McKeon enters Prince Victor, and some good ones will be benched for the Ravenswood Collie Kennels, M. M. Palmer, O. H. Story, and the Westridge Kennels. Among the old English sheepdogs will be seen Mrs. G. S. Thomas's ch. Wilberforce, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis's ch. Lady Stumpie, and the Hidden Brook Farm Kennels' Stylish Boy and Bouncing Lass, a remarkably fine pair.

MANY LADIES WILL SHOW.

A prominent feature is the large number of ladies who will be exhibitors, and among their dogs will be seen many prize winners in the recent show of the Ladies' Kennel Association. Mrs. Richard Harding Davis will show her valuable Russian wolfhound Crossroads Czar, and she will also show in the Irish terrier classes. Russian wolfhounds are showing greater popularity than ever before, and some of the former winners will find new dogs against them. Mrs. H. B. Gilbert, W. Hayward, E. L. Kraus, E. S. Morgan, and the Terra Cotta Kennels will all be big exhibitors.

Mrs. H. C. Hone and Mrs. H. C. Kelley will show greyhounds, Mrs. L. C. Phipps, Mrs. William Lennox, and Miss Mary Sherwood will be represented in the French bulldog classes. The number of bull terriers is unusually large, over fifty more entries being received than has ever been the case before. F. T. Dole will show a good string, with ch. Edgewood Estelle at the top; Fred Warren will show ch. Edgewood Crystal; O. Lewisohn, ch. Princeton Monarch, and F. H. Croker, Bloomsbury Marchioness.

Airedale terriers will include F. P. Keene's Clonmell Bedrock and Clonmell Coronation, J. A. Laurier's champion Colne Lucky Baldwin, Sandowne Kennel's champion Sandowne Delphi, J. L. Arden's Rockferry Pounder, Theodore Offerman's Bonton's Wood Briar, Mrs. E. E. Swift's Wilson's John S., Lynford Biddle's Rayley, and Arthur Merritt's Chieftain. Theodore Offerman will show a new Airedale terrier, Tone Masterpiece, which he has just imported from England at a reputed price of $2,000. This is the champion Airedale of the English shows, and has won all the leading prizes for many years.

Mrs. A. G. Lord will exhibit in the popular Boston terrier class. The latter is one of the biggest classes in the exhibit, and some famous dogs will be seen. Mrs. Lord has entered her well-known champion, Selwork Beauty. A. Henry Higginson's and G. Owen Swaffield's strings of Basset hounds will compete in the various classes, while among the beagles, the pack prize to be judged on Saturday will be a feature of the show, and in the various classes will be representatives from the strings of the Windholme Kennels, the Waldingfield Beagles, the Wharton Beagles, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Pillsbury, and Samuel Frothingham. Dr. C. Motschenbacher will have a long list of dachshunds, led by champion Venlivette, and some good ones will be shown by Mrs. Raymond Reade.

The fox terrier classes have filled well, and some good old and new dogs will be shown. Among the smooth variety will be the Norfolk Kennels' champion Norfolk Handicraft, champion Norfolk True Blue, and Norfolk All Blue; the Sabine Kennels' champion Sabine Result and champion Sabine Fearless, and the strings of W. Rutherfurd, J. W. Wakom, and W. J. Hornbuckle.

SPANIEL CLASSES WELL FILLED.

The increase in the number of sporting spaniels is marked. Some good Irish water spaniels are F. A. Stuth's Barney and B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Booth Baby. The Norwood Kennels will send a good lot of clumbers, and among the field spaniels will be the Wealdstone Kennels' ch. Annoyance at the head of a big string, and R. P. Keasbey's string, headed by ch. aybrook Popcorn. Cockers are many and good, among those represented being the Mepal Kennels with ch. Mepals Opal and ch. Mepals Enid; the Brookline Kennels with ch. Frits III. and ch. Chief II.; Mrs. F. E. Bailey with ch. Diadem, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster with Rose Scott, and Mrs. W. J. Berg.

Frank Gould will make his reappearance as an exhibitor of his favorites, St. Bernards, showing Our Bobs and Coquette II. Among big exhibitors will be I. Walther, whose champion, Sir Waldorf, will be in line for the highest honors once more.

There will be a fine exhibit of great Danes of all colors and ages, but the old champion, Sandor Vom Inn, will be among the missing, as he died since the last show. This will give the new-comers a chance, and among them will be found W. C. Hill's Dagobert, J. H. Arfman's A. Caesar, and Dr. J. F. Luta's good entries. Among the English setters will be S. W. Carey, Jr.'s, ch. Gilhooley, the Bloomfield Kennels' ch. Mallwyd Sirdar, ch. Rummey Racket, ch. Ulverstone Rap, ch. Madcap, and ch. Mallwyd Meg, as well as some promising animals from the kennels of Henry Pape, Dr. J. E. Hare and E. T. Powers.

The foxhound classes will be much larger than ever before. They include the pack prize, for which half a dozen hunt clubs have entered, and at least seven packs of ten each will go into the ring on Friday afternoon to be judged. As the M. F. H. and whippers-in will be in hunting costume it should be a fine sight. Besides this, the regular classes have filled well, among those showing English-bred animals being F. P. Keene, Louis Ratjer, W. H. Williams, and the Middlesex Hunt, while the American-bred hounds have been entered by S. E. Millington, Col. Edward Morrill, M. J. O'Connell, John Zeller, W. H. Williams, and C. W. Keyes.

Pointers and setters are entered in goodly numbers. Among the pointers will be J. H. Ogden's ch. Lansdown Malt and G. S. Mott's ch. Princess Alice and Spunk's Duke.

A fine lot of Pomeranians will be seen, among the exhibitors being Mrs. F. S. Stedman, Mrs. G. S. Steadman, Mrs. J. H. Brookfield, Mrs. A. A. Macdonald, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, F. A. Pierson, the Willow Brook Kennels, and the Lakewood Pomeranians. Toy spaniels will also be in great variety, among those showing the English breed being Miss Grace Oakley, Miss C. C. Whitney, Mrs. R. F. Harrison, Mrs. F. Swales, Miss Virginia Alexandre, Miss Grace Caine, J. H. Bowden, the Ashton Kennels, and Miss H. G. Parlett, and in the Japanese variety Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Miss L. E. Turney, Mrs. M. Johnson, Mrs. G. Holmes, and Dr. A. Darling will be among the exhibitors.

G. M. Carnochan will show his Welsh terrier ch. Brynhir Beauty, and among others will be those of B. S. Smith, B. & G. de Copper, and the Sandown Kennels. Black and tan, and the Sandown Kennels. Dinmont terriers and Schipperkes will be well represented.

There will be a good showing of Chow Chows, among them being Mrs. C. E. Proctor's Chinese Chum, which has won a long string of blue ribbons, and some good specimens from the kennels of Miss Marguerite Lewis, Mrs. Henry Jarrett, G. M. Carnochan, and L. C. Ackerman. The biggest showing among the poodles will be made by the Red Brook Kennels, and among the other owners will be the Eberhart Kennels and T. A. Myers. Thomas W. Lawson enters a fine string of bulldogs, in addition to many other breeds, his entry list including the largest number of dogs of any exhibitor.

CLASS SKATING RACES.

G. Stolz Won Main Contest in Brooklyn Rink—Regiment Hockey Team Won.

G. Stolz of Euclid School won the Class A handicap skating race last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Stolz and Loewi fought the race out between them for the last 100 yards and Loewi crossed the tape first, only to be disqualified, and Stolz, who finished second, was given first place. A. Y. Saroney of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch and was never able to catch any of the long-mark men.

D. Cerero of Brooklyn, with a seventy-yard handicap, made a runaway race of the Class B handicap and won by thirty yards. The half-mile interscholastic race in the morning brought out twenty schoolboys, and after a hard struggle between C. Martin with a sixty-yard handicap, and O. S. Eldridge, on scratch, both from Polytechnic Preparatory School, the former won by a yard. Summary:

One Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by G. Stolz, Euclid School, (50 yards;) J. J. Clark, Brooklyn, (80 yards,) second; W. L. Smith, Skating Club of Brooklyn, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:53 4-5.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
25—Dalley vs City of N Y
25—Penn R R Co vs Tug Zouave
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.
5674—Leo Stern
6496—Sigmund Flaum
6498—Barnett Goldstein
6525—Max Marx
6497—Horace L Rew
6546—Israel Siegel
6064—Jerome W May
6544—William Stone
6527—Emilio Vigna
6556—Henry Overington
6502—Ann Wallach
6438—David Salsberg
6088—Charles A E Vogt
5807—Max Newmark
6446—Irving Sanders
6501—Joseph Cohen
6555—Eliza P Munroe
6447—Alfred Sanders
Cases under objection
5576—John McDonough
6475—Robert E Fivey
6118—L & S Mann
6353—D M & J Albert
6235—Solomon Danziger
6761—Nicholas J Junjulus
Adjourned cases
6003—Florence Kroeber
6424—Bernard Altman
5252—Jacob Slutzsky
6410—Morris Robinson
6256—Isaac Lewitt
5921—Irving S Van Loan
5875—Joseph Clark
6025—Leo Opozmauer
Involuntary cases
6597—Madison Mfg Co
6511—J F Brown & Co
Motions
In re Morris Wanderer
In re Solomon & Hauban
In re Helen Reddick
In re M M Merchant
In re Zeltner Brew Co
In re Feldstein & Lambert
In re William H Gray
In re Sutter Brothers
In re Clark Auto Scale Co
In re Louise G Foley
In re S E Bloch & Brother
In re Morris Robinson
In re William J Bang
In re Nathan Elshner
In re Cheronis & Junjulus
In re J F Brown & Co
In re Brown, Lampel & Co
In re Louis Levin
In re Caroline W Whiton
In re Brickelmaier & Stephens
In re D Levy & Co
In re Arthur Jeffreys
In re David I Doremus
In re Lazarus Rosenblum
In re Transcendent Light Co
In re Perner & Herman
In re Joseph Lacov
In re William T Van Scoy
In re William H Zeltner
In re Hyman Davis
In re Edward G Byrnes
In re Mut Incand Light Co
In re Leon Wechsler
In re Ferd Bolles
In re Rudnick & Lakin
In re Pettis & Co
In re William Connair
In re E Steffens & Co.
In re John Whaley
In re Garvin Paper Co
In re Nash & Kahn
In re Grisafer & Sons
In re Cooke Heat & Power Co
In re James McNeill
In re Adolph Drillman
In re Riggs Rest Co
In re Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Co
In re S & J Meadow
In re Bernard Woolf
In re Hoffman House Cafe
In re Benedict Reis
In re Stillwell Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co
In re C L Pettis & Co
In re Henry Erkins

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Feb. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Stempel vs Tobin
2—Caminite vs Thomas
3—Harrison vs Harrison
4—Iden vs Doerr
5—Miller vs O'Connor
6—Lyon vs Wicke
7—McWhirter vs Bowen
8—In re Hastings
9—In re Lorillard
10—Michel vs Betz
11—Lilienthal vs same
12—Bennett vs Mahler
13—Ellis vs Pool
14—Cullinan vs Quasl
15—Lewis vs Jacobs
16—Williams vs Buckley
17—Constable vs O'Callaghan
18—Provost vs Rau
19—Campbell vs Salomon
20—Ketcham vs Ketcham
21—Kirwan vs Naughton
22—Same vs same
23—Humphrey vs Sniffin
24—Jelffie vs Montanye
25—Nicholas vs Ind Order of B Abraham
25½—Same vs same
26—Fogel vs St Mary's Lit Assn
27—Reister vs Silbermintz
28—In re Met Window Shade Co
29—Gibson vs McMulkin
30—Ryman vs Ryman
31—Shaw vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
32—Riehl vs Kehoe
33—Guarino vs Vacarezza
34—Adams vs Rhoads
35—Farmers' L & T Co vs Hoffman House
36—Villoresi vs Spingarn
37—In re Chrisfield
38—Sturtz vs Zwegal
39—Boaz vs Coolbaugh
40—Am Trading Co vs Hall
41—Gallert vs Flax
42—Muller vs Met St Ry
43—Pratt vs Geering
44—People, &c., vs N Y B L B Co (in re Liberty Av)
45—Same (in re Sanford Av)
46—Same (in re Appraisers)
47—Same (in re Foley)
48—Same (in re Haller)
49—Same (in re Connolly)
50—Same (in re Keuckle)
51—Healy vs Healy
52—Zeiman vs Elsner
53—Cohn vs Berman
54—People, &c., vs Newman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers.
408—Gause vs Commonwealth Trust Co
412—Southack vs Central Trust Co
414—Roberts vs Daily Preferred causes
3645—Le Brantz vs Conklin
4033—Boller vs Boller
3390—Goldstein vs Baumert
3520—Farrell vs Wells
4585—Duke vs Stuart
4580—Hidden vs Godfrey
General calendar
4116—Mergenthaler vs Hannoch
3471—Charmlack vs Relf
3481—Same vs Califano
3533—Smith vs Dunn
3590—Kasower vs Schoenseldt
2012—Buckhout vs Schmits
3096—Vall vs Randall
3169—Greenberg vs Goldberg
3757—Oishei vs Penn R R Co
3758—Same vs same
3765—Same vs same
3764—Same vs same
3765—Same vs same
3766—Same vs same
3767—Same vs same
3768—Same vs same
3786—Oishei vs Penn R R
3789—McGowan vs Barnum
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Della Lupo
2—James Plunkett

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
14032—Marc Nat Bk vs Moore
14104—Blanding vs Levy
12784—Kaufman vs Rosenshine
14390—Slawson vs McDowell
12800—Cleveland Steel Co vs Levy
14355—Bennett vs Bordiler
14391—Browne vs Newman
12055—Groedel vs Jersey Gelatine Works
13263—Wright vs Hilton

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.
14000—Pierrofesa vs D, L & W R R
4306—Lyons vs Clark
4653—Brown vs Ingersoll
4687—Wahmann vs Met St Ry
4704—Brewster vs same
4705—Wolf vs same
4709—Barron vs same
4713—Rivers vs same
4727—Kean vs Met St Ry Co
4728—Bates vs same
4739—Frankenstein vs Met St Ry Co
1746—Grant vs same
4751—Dewey vs same
4759—Rowland vs same
4760—Weinberger vs same
4761—Ziegler vs same
4777—Foster vs same
4784—Lind vs same
4800—Zelmer vs same
4413—Century History Co vs Williams
12862—Guaranty vs Wells-Fargo & Co
1544—Hall vs Met St Ry Co
4810—Carter vs same
4822—Rosenwater vs same
4840—Fiori vs same
4843—Lebofsky vs same
4853—Taylor vs same
4854—Gusnirl vs same
4864—Furlong vs same
4886—Garramboni vs same
4869—Prescott vs same
4884—Gray vs same
4886—O'Brien vs same
4904—Hanover vs same
4905—Fitzgibbon vs same
4906—Same vs same
3009—Klein vs same
4626—Hornfield vs same
3852½—Passareth vs McDonald
4539—Lefkowitz vs Picker
14183—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
4240—Powers vs Met St Ry
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5226.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
Inquest, 4020—Rosen vs Mahler
Inquest, 4826—Ruppert vs Porterfield
Inquest, 4831—Henel vs Murray
Inquest, 4839—Osborne vs Lyons
3116—Jacob vs Thompson
9510—Masterson vs City of New York
4758—Powers vs Stalb
Abendschein Co
4781—Clark vs Maher
4790—Williams vs Westcott Exp Co
4810½—Bickford vs Herold
4828—Eno vs Electric & Triest
4835—O'Donnell vs Sd Av R R Co
4850—Jermyn vs Allison
4862—Troll vs Weser
4863½—Sturgis vs Weir
4953—Pluckham vs Am Bridge Co
4963—Topolsky vs Gen Incand Arc Lt Co
4964—Perkins vs Steingraber
4968—Gelman vs Fargo
13059—Williams vs City of New York.
4686—Oberfelder vs Nat Distilling Co
4674—Kleiman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4693—Sears vs Hellbronner
13113—City of New York vs Norton Point L'd Co
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Cornelia B Smith.
At 10:30 A. M.
Gottlieb Kaufman, Charles Hellenday, Jacques Mayer, Ida Schapiro, Margaret C Hamersley, George M King, Maria C. Seginn,
At 11 A. M.
Jacob Jacklin.
At 2 P. M.
Johanna Schmidt
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1976—William Birg
1961—Michael Barkan
1977—David Sawyer
1978—Catharine Cordes
1979—Hugo Seitz
CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
935—Glatstone vs Marks
1558—Dressner vs Littauer
1011—Fox vs Johnson
1633—Kornweiss vs Greenspan
1932—De Berkeden vs Safety, &c, Co
1905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2273—Oliver vs Int St Ry
2274—McCarthy vs same
2275—Hamilton vs same
2276—Coughlin vs same
2277—Same vs same
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1023—Alberene Stone Co vs Marx
2285—Bogar vs L I R R
2382—Dryer vs Steda
2383—Same vs same
1441—Malfnoch vs Wishernowitz
1944—Lenardi vs Coleman
1946—Micelli vs Int St Ry
2020—Murray vs Met St Ry
1236—Keating vs Burke
1717—Downes vs Kenyon
1205—Cord vs Met St Ry
854—Conti vs same
855—Dollinger vs same
925—Donovan vs same
1829—Jacobs vs Coffey
6603½—Dwyer vs Met St Ry
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Equity and non-jury cases.
458—Koch vs Berman
474—Hinkel vs True
Short cause.
6770—Stitch vs Safir
6009—Rhinelander R E Co vs Tappan
6088—Hyde vs Woltman
5755—Lewis vs Reinbaum
Aetna Indemnity Co
5431—Simpson-Crawford Co vs Tanini
4150—Safir vs Rubin
6528—Bloodgood vs Bien
Equity causes will be tried and disposed of before the short causes.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2065—Maggio vs Int St Ry
2119—Quinn vs Pelham Hod Elev Co
1165—Butler vs Met St Ry
1652—Aaron vs Met St Ry
Highest number reached on regular call, 2420.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Ernest Spatz
2—Julius Kiviatkowsky
3—Oliver Leighton
4—Joseph Greenspan
5—Walter Davis
6—Annie Miller
7—Anna Maier, alias Otelia Maier
8—Jerry O'Leary
William Corcoran
9—Joseph Chiforo
10—Nicolo Skelton
11—Herbert E Tallcot
12—John Delaney
13—John Clarke
Pleadings
1—Bertha Smith
2—Cora Smith
3—Bertha Johnson
4—Walter Davis
5—Annie Schwab
6—Charles Scannelli
7—Frank King
8—Benjamin Falk
9—James Ryan
10—Tony Branchini
11—John McGinness
Richard Hill
12—Harry Goldberg
Sam Rosenzweig
13—Harry Goldberg
Sam Rosenzweig
14—Joe Hoffler
15—Henry Gerlieb
16—Felix Pirkner
17—Samuel S. Morris
18—Edward S Corbin
19—Herman Metzger
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Nenninger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney General Byrnes and Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.
1—Thomas Farrell, alias Gus Willernick
2—John Allen
Charles Anderson
3—Samuel Arnelli
Angelo Roro
4—Frank Stefano
5—John J Reilly
6—Giovanni B Telesco
7—Thomas McGuire
8—Michael Colce
9—John Ryan
10—Robert Brown
To fix a day for trial
1—John Williams
2—Marco Trebi
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Sandford, and Gray for the People.
1—William Butler
2—Henry James
3—Benedetto Romero
4—Mary Jones
5—Richard M Mensel
6—Tony Morano
7—Harry Hirschfield
Martin Quinn
8—Richard Graziado
9—Harry White
10—James Richards
11—William Byrnes
James Richards
James Harmon
Felix Bard
12—Giovanni Barone
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and O'Connor for the People.
1—Bair Kassan
2—John J Jones
3—Milton M Sekeson
4—Carl Schoeninger
5—Martin Wittschew
Paul Meyer
Joseph Delfa
6—James Sullivan
Frank Artiat
John Melaney
7—Harry Gordon
8—Charles Weiss
9—Richard E Thorndyke Rowe
10—John Francis
11—Morris Littman
12—Nathan Taylor
13—Thomas J Bannan
14—Squillance Salvatore
To fix a day for trial
1—Anthony Wondrasek

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Bischoff, J.—Goldschmidt vs. Connors—Robert C. Ten Eyck.
SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Stewart—Donald McLean.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
7212—Auten vs Bennett
2900—Ewing vs B H R R
3022—Bonagura vs Man El R R
3329—Dickinson vs Union Railway
2736—Eisele vs Schroeder et al
3879, 3880—Dresch vs B H R R
2880—Holzhauser vs B H R R
2939—McLaughlin vs Com Advertiser
2928—Schack vs B H R R
2976—Neidesh vs same
2813—Seidman vs Long Island R R
2994—Owens vs Man RR
2817—Muhlstein vs Burns
502—Schildmacher vs Liebmann's Sons' Br
2724—Bloom vs Broesser
1875—Frank vs B H R R and City of N Y
3293—Brighton vs Cahill
3246—Fraselle vs B H R R
7499—Baynard vs Stand Mills Co
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
3418—Burns vs American Ice Co
6126—Cullinan vs Ellis
3035—Harris vs Met St R R
3420—Krotz vs B H R R
3421—Ganzle vs same
3424—Ruther vs Du Bois Sons' Co
3430—Mayorga vs Int St R R
3433—Wickman vs B H R R
3434—Cook vs Int St RR
3436—Colby vs Steamobile Co
2813—Hiester vs Met St R R
1114—Fitzgibbon vs McGowan et al
7073—People ex rel Harris vs Greene
3300—Troy Laundry Co vs McGarry
3153—Weltner vs B H R R
2849—Bronner vs same
1791—Bedford vs same
3294—Wells vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
2288—Campbell vs Edison Electric Co
2720—Baker vs Smith
3271—McCafrey vs Int St R R
Highest number reached on regular call, 3457.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
857—Graveman vs Wildfeuer
880—Douglas vs Douglas
893—Canton Steel Roofing Co vs Raileson
896—Gunn vs Union Surety Co
839—Bevan vs Giblin
723—Coccia vs B H R R
890—Diemer vs Dienhardt
915—Meltzer vs Distlein
925—Amerman vs Amerman
926—Winslow vs Stoothoff
878—De Wint vs De Wint
456—Lattin vs Saitta
243—Percival vs Percival
839—Boyes vs Bossard
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs Reynolds
COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
Inquest, 859—Orteyo vs Mayor
451—Fitzpatrick vs B H R R
3172—Bliseding vs City of New York
2972, 3244—Pyrne vs same
3184—Lubbe vs American Sugar Co
7783—Pinto vs Pinto
7784—Purdy vs Purdy
7505—Weintraub vs Guiltoyle
3238—Kelly vs Milliken
595—Hart vs McKenna
2858—Eaton vs Hall
7580—Rawson vs Lawson
3062—Siversen vs Jenks
1404—Toye vs B H R R
3330—Duyckinck vs City of New York
3239—Quinn vs Condon
2795—Hinners vs B H R R
1406—Pearsall vs Robinson
3419—Martin vs B H R R
3411—McNeile vs City of New York
3412—McShayne vs B H R R
3415—Susnofsky vs Prensky and City of N Y
3439—McNevis vs Int St R R
3140—Levine vs B H RR
C141—McCarthy vs Thatcher
3442—Levinson vs Int St R R
3443—Kearney vs B H R R
3444—Ristan vs Frank Coe Co
3446—Donato vs Erie R R Co
3447—Cunningham vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3448—Gambrick vs same
3449—Caruso vs B H RR
3450—Person vs same
3451—Morgan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3452—Kaiser vs Bamford
3454—Seizer vs B H R R
3455—Keeler vs Boyton
3456—Stewart vs same
3457—Veit vs same
Day calendar.
841—Bible vs Bible
547—Clerpo vs Hayden
801—Barrack vs Barrack
637—Kaplan vs Kaplan
772—Pearce vs Bauer
781—Knight vs Morgenroth
542, 543—Entwistle (two cases) vs Bacon
483—Oliff vs Kings Co E R R
Dienhardt
581—N Y & L I Telep Co vs Brown
388—Mossman vs McCann
756—Goldstein vs Goldstein
478—Absolom vs Sickinger
831—Friel vs McDonough
26—O'Mara, infant, vs same
39—Sweeney and another vs same
33—Donough vs same
34—O'Brien vs same
35—English, an infant, vs same
36—Same vs same
37—Same vs same
38—Mafer vs N Y & Queens Co R R
42—English vs same
43—O'Connor vs same
45—Thyer vs same
47—Werner, an infant, vs same
48—Brennan vs same
51—Kerr vs same

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OSCAR FORSTER & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of Oscar Forster & Co., cigar manufacturers at 322 East Fifty-sixth Street, show liabilities $1,196, nominal assets $354, and actual assets $198.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. B. BAXTER & CO.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed here yesterday against A. B. Baxter & Co., incorporated, trading in stocks and cotton at 61 Broadway, by Southern creditors, and Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed E. R. L. Gould, former City Chamberlain, receiver of the assets, and fixed his bond at $50,000. The first petition was filed by John R. Abney, attorney for the following creditors: Harrison Watts of Charlotte, N. C., $48,127 for margins deposited between May 25, 1903, and Jan. 30, 1904, on transactions in cotton, stocks, and grain, and on account of profits thereon; Charles I. Brannon of Atlanta, Ga., $1,500 margins on stocks; Seaborn W. Higgins of Atlanta, $950 margins on cotton, and Hunter Pope of Atlanta, $65 margins on cotton. The second petition was filed by Fried & Czaki, attorneys for the following creditors, all of Macon, Ga.: Joel A. Smith, $1,820; George C. Smith, $2,505, and Adolph Gruhn, $200; the claims being for money received by the corporation for the use and benefit of the petitioners. Both petitions allege that the corporation is insolvent, and made an assignment on Jan. 30.

ROBERT ROSA.—Robert Rosa, dealer in men's furnishings at 41 Fulton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,041 and assets $700, consisting of stock, $500, and fixtures, $200. He has been in business three years.

GLOBE HEATING AND POWER COMPANY.—Stephen C. Breihof and Philip Dietz, Jr., doing business as the Globe Heating and Power Company at 590 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,249 and nominal assets $3,616, consisting of accounts, $3,116, and cash, $500 in a savings bank, the bank book being in possession of the Knickerbock Trust Company, a creditor for $1,500. They manufactured steam heating apparatus.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AIRY, Frederick G.—A. Raymond & Co.	$60
ALBRECHT, Frederick J.—L. Sauerwein.	347
ANDERSON, Osmund—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	121
BOESSNECK, Hugo E., Herman Wedegartner, Herman Broesel, and Carl Loewel—W. E. Iselin and another, costs	115
BOEHM, Gustav—J. C. Grosmuck and another	35
BANG, William F.—A. Doctor and another	1,778
BANG, William F.—A. Doctor and another	2,007
BANG, William F.—A. Doctor and another	1,802
CONOLLY, William J.—P. A. Schwab	1,048
DIECKMAN, Annie L. W. Morse and another	64
DONDERO, Antonio—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	102
DOUGHERTY, James—W. Henderson and another, costs	383
EPSTEIN, Nathan—N. Rosenberg	125
GOVIN, Alfred—F. Wiesbader	1,428
GREACEN, Robert—D. Smith	115
GINSBERG, Harry—W. Levers and another	613
GUTHORN, Jacob—M. Reben	64
BOAS, Arthur E.—V. Waring	102
HARDING, George—E. Griswold and another	383
JUDAH, Jennie—C. Kauffmann	125
JORDAN, Joseph V.—A. Pisani and another	1,428
LECCESE, Maria, administratrix—Societa. Cittadini del Comune di Salerno and another, costs	613
LUBETKIN, Barnett, and Max Markowits —J. P. White and another	90
MAHER, John and James S.—Vulcanite Portland Cement Company	307
McQUAID, Mary T. and George E.—M. C. Mulvany, costs	683
NEWSCHLOSS, Mary—H. Wittner, costs	189
PLOGHOFT, Albert—H. Mugge and another	209
PRINGLE, Eliza—F. L. Burroughs, individually and as executrix	46
ROTHFELD, Isaac and Annie—M. P. Meisen	774
	95

Westchester County Court.

Day Calendar for Feb. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
334—Spaeth vs Man Ry
336—Martin vs Wilson
387—Parker vs Nat Surety Co
442—Lane vs N Y, N H & H R R
444—Berry vs Todd
447—Gantz vs Augustine
448—Bauer vs Interurban
450—Strahan vs same
451—De Stefanovs Peekskill Lighting Co
454—Goldstein vs Yonkers R R
455—Quinby vs Fairlawn Cemetery Soc

Queens County Calendar.

Calendar for Feb. 8.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
46—McDowell vs East River Gas Co
40—Clenin et al vs Schmidt
328—Holmes vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
4—McMillan vs Moran
6—Mayer vs L I R R
7—Stroeber vs. Hicks
8—Jeltsch vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
9—Beck vs same
10—Raw vs same
11—Ball, an infant, vs same
22—Dotterweich vs Walsh
24—Donlan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
25—Cermak vs same

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BIRN, Franklin—T. W. Stewart, Dec. 9, 1903	$242
COOLEY, Jacob—J. H. Spratt, Jan. 12, 1904	137
LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY —Tucker, Lovett & Loeb Company, Nov. 20, 1903	274
SHALER, Mary—administratrix—G. Ricker, Jan. 8, 1904	191
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. A. Lyons, May 14, 1903	107
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. A. Lyons, Oct. 17, 1902	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. A. Lyons, Dec. 31, 1903	110

Judgment Vacated.

MANNING, Michael—G. W. Venable, June 20, 1902	$340

Judgment Canceled.

LESZYNSKY, Albert H.—Produce Exchange Trust Company, Aug. 5, 1899	$310

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	15.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07 15-16
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	7 1-16
Lard, prime	7.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Flour, Western patents, $4.15@$4.80; straights, $3.85@$4.10; Spring patents, $4.10@$4.50; straights, $3.70@$4; bakers, $3@$3.40. No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@82c; No. 2 red, 92¾@97¾c; No. 2 corn, 50¾c; No. 2 yellow, 50¾c; No. 2 oats, 41¾@41¾c; No. 2 white, 43½@45¼c; No. 2 rye, 61½c; good feeding barley, 39@40c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $3.15; mess pork, per bbl, $13.50@$13.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.35@$7.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.50@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$11.

CHICAGO.—The cotton trade has evidently recovered none of its former confidence in 20-cent cotton. There was evidently a disposition to buy cotton around 14c yesterday among some interests, but every time the market started upward there were heavy selling orders encountered. The market opened easy, with first prices at a decline of 40@55 points. This loss was increased to a market of 55@76 points before the call was fairly completed, and there appeared to be very little bull support. The close was at practically the lowest for the session, or at a net decline of 40@85 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	13.60	13.60	13.58	13.55@13.60
March	14.00	14.25	13.75	13.75@13.77
April	14.00	14.29	14.09	13.85@13.90
May	14.25	14.51	13.97	13.97@13.96
June	14.09	14.41	14.09	13.97@14.00
July	14.29	14.62	13.98	13.99@14.00
August	13.60	13.90	13.52	13.60@13.63
September	12.90	13.10	12.60	12.60@12.70
October	11.91	12.07	11.70	11.70@11.73
November	11.50	11.50	11.50	
December	11.45	11.50	11.40	11.35@11.40

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Middling upland, 7.48d. Futures opened very irregular, 1 to 11 points higher. Closed weak and irregular; old crop months 4@12 points lower; new crop 1 point higher. February and February-March, 7.27; March-April, 7.25; April-May, 7.27; May-June, 7.28; June-July and July-August, 7.27; August-September, 7.18; September-October, 6.52; October-November, 6.52.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-'04. Bales.	1902-'03. Bales.
Port receipts	160,561	203,508
Overland to mills and Canada	23,649	30,456
Southern mill takings (estimated)	55,000	51,500
Loss of stock at interior towns	20,672	29,070
Brought into sight for week	218,538	258,394
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	6,124,004	6,095,503
Overland to mills and Canada	329,046	756,403
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,123,000	1,081,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	362,851	340,071
Brought into sight thus far for season	8,238,901	8,272,977

The total crop movement is for 158 days this season, against 159 days in 1902-1903.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—War news was not so influential a factor in the wheat market yesterday as it has been at other times during the week. As a matter of fact the trade took advantage of the news to unload some of its holdings, and the price suffered severely at times, closing officially at ½@¾c decline, with a subsequent break on the curb to 95¾, or 1¾c down from the highest price of the day. The only strong spot in the market was right at the opening, when May sold at 97¾c. The heavy selling that immediately developed broke the market a cent a bushel, from which there was a rally just after midday on a rumor that two Japanese and three Russian war vessels had been sunk. So much wheat was for sale, however, that even this sensational news failed to have a sustaining effect. No. 2 red closed at 98c elevator and 97c free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.05½, free on board, afloat. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.85; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.35. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.15. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.40@$3.50; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.95. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.90@$3, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.40; coarse, $1.05@$1.07. Feed—Western Spring, $20.85@$21, to arrive; 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $20.70; flour do, $23.50; red dog, $22.50; city bran, $21@$22, bulk and sacks; middlings, $22.50@$24.00; red dog, $25.50. Hominy chop, $22.50 bulk; $23.50 sacks. Oilmeal, $24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Wheat, May, 92¾c; July, 91½c; September, 80¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 93¾c; No. 2 Northern, 89¾c; No. 3 Northern, 84@87c. Flour, first patents, $4.75@$4.60; second patents, $4.85@$4.75; first clears, $4.50@$4.60; second clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, in bulk, $15@$15.25.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—Wheat, 1c lower; No. 1 Northern, 91½c; No. 2 Northern, 88@90c; May, 94c. Rye—No. 1, 68@66½c. Barley—No. 2, 62c; sample, 38@59c. Corn—1c higher; No. 3, 44½@45c; May, 54½c bid.

DULUTH, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 94¼c; No. 1 Northern, 92½c; No. 2 Northern, 90¼c; May, 92¾c; July, 91½c; September, 90¾c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	97½	97½	96	96¾
July	91	91	90¾	90¾
September				83¾
Corn—				
May	60	60½	60	60¾
July				57½
Oats—				
May	46½	46¾	44¼	44¼
July	39¾	40 5-16	38¾	39¾
September	33¾	34	33½	33¾
Lard—				

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

COTTON PRICES AND TRADE

Opinions of Jobbers in All Sections of the Country on the Effect of High Cotton on Consumption of Finished Products—Views at Variance.

Reports gathered by reporters and correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the principal dry goods jobbing centres of the country indicate a wide difference of opinion on the effect of the high price of raw cotton on the dry goods trade.

Summarized briefly, the opinion of the representative merchants seems to be that, while prices have in nearly all cases gone up about 25 per cent. on all goods into which cotton enters largely, and must advance further if the present prices of cotton are maintained, the effect on the volume of trade will vary very much in different parts of the country. In New York the general impression seems to be that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the advanced prices from the retail trade. Several of the leading jobbing houses report that the business of the year so far in the cotton goods department is far in advance of last year's business during the same period. In the South and Southwest the merchants declare unhesitatingly that their customers can well afford to pay higher prices for their cotton goods, as they have received the benefit of the high prices of raw cotton. In Chicago and the Northwest the jobbers expect that the high prices which must inevitably follow will curtail consumption.

ADVANCES IN NEW YORK.

John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company said that the higher prices placed upon some lines of goods as a consequence of the increase in the cost of raw material have not reduced sales, which are entirely satisfactory. People readily pay the prices now asked, Mr. Eames said, because it is recognized that they are not excessive.

In the cotton wash goods department this statement was made:

"The advance in the staple end of wash goods, such as fancy ginghams and low-priced lawns, is about 7½ per cent. above last year's prices. Lawns contain but little cotton, and the chief cost of the fabric is the labor. The price of ginghams was made last Fall for this season. The mills sold their product at an advance of 7½ per cent. above last season's prices, and since then have made no further advance. Because of the present price of cotton a very material advance is possible on any new business."

It was said that the road business in wash goods had been fully up to that of a year ago, and the house business has become quite brisk since February opened and brought to New York the first of the merchants' excursions. The head of the white goods department said:

"In fancy white goods for waistings and suitings we are selling now the fabrics we bought a year ago, and are giving the trade the benefit of the prices that then prevailed. In staple lines, such as towels and quilts, prices are 20 to 25 per cent. higher than a year ago. There is no trouble in getting present prices. People realize that the advances were necessary, and nobody can tell when the market will go still higher. Cotton damasks and Turkish towelings bring 25 per cent. more than a year ago, and the prices are paid without a murmur. There is less difficulty in getting the prices than many sellers expected. The buyers realize that the advance has come to stay. Moreover, they can easily reason out what would happen if manufacturers had to buy cotton at present prices and put the cost in the goods. Buyers are not carrying large stocks. They are buying carefully, but by the end of the year, I think, they will have taken as much goods as in any other year."

Figures were furnished by the head of the domestic department as follows:

"A year ago eight-ounce ticking sold at 10⅝ cents a yard; to-day it is sold at 13½ cents. The price of four-yard 56 by 60 brown sheeting a year ago was 4⅝ cents; it is to-day 6¼ cents. Hope four-quarter bleached muslin sold a year ago at 6⅞ cents, less 5 per cent.; to-day it sells at 7¾ cents, less 5 per cent. Lonsdale muslin sold one year ago at 7¼ cents.; now it brings 8½ cents." The figures were taken from the records of actual sales made on Tuesday last, as compared with the corresponding date of the preceding year. Instead of business suffering, there is an actual increase, it was said.

Larger sales have been made this year than last in some lines in the garment department. The situation and the outlook were described as follows by the head of this department:

"Sales of muslin underwear have declined, but not because of the cotton situation. Because of the weather last Summer many buyers had stocks left over. The business later in the season may be affected to a greater extent than at present by the raw cotton situation. The only advances thus far are on the cheaper numbers, which have gone up 10 to 20 per cent. One of the largest manufacturers gave notice this week of an advance of 10 per cent. on all lines selling at $4.50 or less for a dozen garments.

"There is a big business in shirtwaists and suits, and actually people will get better value for the same money than ever before. No advance is made in these lines, as the cloth was bought last Fall. If the mills should run out of supplies for new business then there would be higher prices. Shirtwaists are selling, as they did a year ago, at $2.50 a dozen and upward; suits at $12 a dozen and upward."

Cotton blankets, it was said, are about to be put upon the market, and it is too early to say much about this line, as even the prices have not been announced. Last year the blankets sold commonly at from 50 cents to $2 a pair, wholesale, with a few imported articles going a little above this limit.

The head of the underwear department makes it a business rule not to give out any prices for publication. This year, it is said, even a supposed buyer cannot get quotations unless he is known or succeeds in satisfactorily establishing his identity. The idea is to keep from competitors knowledge that might be useful to them. Although manufacturers advanced prices upon knitted and fleece underwear, as much as 50 cents in some lines, the jobbers advance is not likely to correspond, for he bought at least a portion of his supplies before the heavier advances were declared.

John N. Beach, Vice President of the Tefft-Weller Company, gave the following summary of the situation in cotton fabrics:

"There have been general advances in cotton goods. In such lines as prints, sheetings, and tickings the prices are from 5 to 15 per cent. above those of a year ago. Advances in fine goods, such as printed lawns, dimities, and batistes, have not yet been felt, for the reason that all of these goods were contracted for by jobbers before any advance was made. Up to this time the higher prices have not at all curtailed the sale of goods, but rather have stimulated them. The volume of goods sold in January was larger than in January of last year. That was the case with our house, and I am sure you will find it so at the other jobbing houses. There does not seem to be any surplus of goods in the hands of retailers, and advances to date have not been sufficient to deter them from supplying their wants. There is a strong feeling that the advances have only just begun, and if the present price of cotton holds that will certainly prove to be the case. No goods are now selling up to the basis of the present price of raw cotton. All manufactured goods are materially below that standard."

Reports of a generally favorable character were received at Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.'s. At the cotton blanket and lining department this statement was made:

"Linings for women's dresses have advanced materially in first hands. Jobbers have not declared advances in proportion to those at the factories, because a considerable portion of the goods was obtained at old prices. Business is fully up to that of a year ago. If goods were marked up to accord with the present cost of raw material there would doubtless be curtailment of consumption. The cotton blanket season in the jobbing houses is about to begin. Next Fall's goods are an uncertain element. A year ago the cheapest blankets sold at 42½ cents a pair wholesale. These were two-pound blankets, and will scarcely sell for less than 50 cents this season. The prices of blankets have not yet been fully established, and it would be impossible to give exact figures. The conditions affecting cotton outing cloths for skirts, nightdresses, and other garments are similar to those in the blanket line. While higher prices than those of a year ago are to be expected, it is too early for the features of the market to develop."

The head of the white goods department said:

"These goods, being made of Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, which is always high, have not been affected as much as other lines by the American raw cotton situation. There is another consideration. Nearly all these goods were made before the advances, and the jobbers having obtained their stocks for Spring and Summer sufficiently early are not obliged to sell on the basis of the present high cotton. In case of reordering there would be heavy advances."

Fancy wash goods, it was stated, have not felt the advance in cotton as have the staple lines, and sales show no falling off when compared with last year.

Heads of J. H. Dunham & Co.'s several departments have observed no decline in trade because of high prices. In the domestic department the man who has been in charge for many years said:

"Cotton goods have advanced, on an average, I think, 20 per cent., but this has not interfered in the slightest degree with the volume of trade."

In the garment department one who has watched the market for years said:

"When prices are advancing people buy all the more eagerly. The time when they stop buying is when prices are declining. This year is no exception to the rule. Trade in shirtwaists and suits is lively. The advance in cloths is not felt acutely in made-up garments, because there are several elements which go to make up the total cost, and the cloth is only one. There are the labor of the garment makers, the buttons, trimming, and style. A little difference in the stitching may save in labor the extra cost of the cloth, and the buyer will get a garment practically as good as the one bought last year and at the same price. Somewhat similar is the muslin underwear situation. Some lines of underwear have been scarcely advanced at all. None of the advances have been so heavy as to restrict business."

In the knitted and fleece underwear and hosiery department it was said that the jobbers' season is about to begin, so that little can be said about it. To some extent purchases were made before the heavier advances, and retailers will get the benefit of the jobbers' foresight. On fleece goods the mills have made advances ranging from 37½ to 50 cents a dozen, but, because of the placing of early orders by the jobbers, the retailers may not have to stand the burden of all this increase, especially on early business. The season being young yet, definite prices were not available. No reduction in the volume of business is expected by the head of the department, as he had seen no indications as yet of any curtailment. Knitted underwear was advanced by the manufacturers to approximately the same extent as fleece goods. Hosiery yarns having gone up the same as underwear yarn, higher prices on hosiery are to be expected, except as jobbers have on hand stocks bought at low prices.

CURTAILMENT IN THE EAST.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—"A manufacturer who would buy sixteen-cent cotton ought to be arrested," said a well-known dry goods commission merchant this week.

Whether he intended his remark to be taken in earnest is not known, nor whether the dry goods commission men are agreed regarding the effect upon the market of the prevailing high prices for the raw material.

The jobbers, though, while generally of one mind, differ enough in their views to make interesting their remarks to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who went among them to-day. Mr. Blodgett of Blodgett, Ordway & Webber said:

"There will be a curtailment of the sale of cotton goods, especially the coarser and cheaper; of this there is no doubt. At present the high prices are creating a demand for goods because the present jobbing prices are not on a level with the prices of goods based on the present price of cotton. On the strength of a 10 per cent. shortage in crop speculators have raised the price 100 per cent., but I don't think the price will stay there. Manufacturers will never do business on 16 and 17 cent cotton."

At Charles U. Thomas's it was said:

"People will get along somehow if they have to without anything, and though we do not yet see much diminution of business, the Spring is bound to be dull. All classes of goods will be affected. Retailers are stocking up very sparingly, and we all are convinced that there will be no lower prices before next Fall."

Mr. Wilson of Wilson, Larrabee & Co. does not think that the effect upon dress goods will be very marked.

"For," said he, "the element of art enters into that question, and women will not mind a cent more a yard if the pattern is attractive. It is in the heavy sheetings and the brown cottons where the advance will be felt. Even the effect upon them will be but temporary, for what is there to substitute for them?"

At Farley, Harvey & Co.'s Mr. Harvey said:

"The trade hasn't confidence in this advance, and only buys from hand to mouth. I don't look for lower prices of merchandise until the new crop comes. But I don't believe cotton goods will ever be as low as they have been. Cotton is used more now than ever before, taking the place of silk in shirtwaists, &c. The trade doesn't like to pay the advance, but is obliged to for immediate wants. I fail to see how the consumer can curtail his purchases."

Mr. Harvey added:

"I hope cotton goods will never be as low as before, for I want manufacturers to make money enough so that they can pay better wages and thus operators will be better able to buy."

CHICAGO FEELS ADVANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Unless there is a speedy decline in the price of raw cotton Chicago dry goods jobbers affirm that certain lines of goods will be from 40 to 50 per cent. higher in the Summer and Fall. There is no immediate prospect of the price falling, though much depends on the quantity of the next cotton crop.

The effect on the retail trade will not be immediate, for the reason that most of the Chicago jobbers are carrying large stocks bought before the advance in price. Merchants are being supplied with goods ordered in advance at the old figures, but orders for future delivery are influenced by the present market price of the raw cotton. Manufacturers are in much the same position as the jobbers, some of them having on hand considerable stocks, but all are watching the condition of the market with considerable anxiety.

"All textile goods will be affected," said one of the largest jobbers to-day; "hosiery, underwear, prints, wash dress goods, India linen, and nearly everything that enters into the composition of the Summer girl's wardrobe. I do not wish to be quoted as to the effect on the local trade, but I look for an advance of from 40 to 50 per cent. in certain lines of goods in the Summer."

That the present price of cotton is certain to curtail the purchase of certain lines of goods was the opinion expressed by representatives of Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., John V. Farwell, and Pirie Lyon Brothers.

"The present speculative price of cotton is prohibitive," was the comment of John G. Shedd of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department. "No manufacturer can supply himself with cotton at from 12½ to 13 cents a pound. We, in common with most of the Chicago jobbers, are provided with fair-sized stocks. What the market will be next season is purely a matter of conjecture. If there is another short crop of cotton all classes of goods are likely to be considerably higher."

"Staple textile goods have already advanced from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.," said D. T. Lyon. "Merchants are curtailing their order purchases and not placing advance orders for the retail trade. All of our orders were placed before the advance in raw material, and we are supplying our customers on advance orders at the old price. Many of the jobbers are selling staples at from 10 to 15 per cent. less than the manufacturers."

EFFECT IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Retailers and jobbers in manufactured cotton articles expect material advance in price within the next few months, owing to the high price of raw cotton. This advance, however, is not expected to occur until late in the Summer, owing to the fact that Northwest jobbers purchased their stocks early and at a figure which was not affected by the advance in raw cotton. Consequently the prices will not be advanced until this stock is sold.

O. C. Wyman, President of one of the largest wholesale dry goods establishments in the Northwest, and who has had over fifty years' experience as a dealer in dry goods, outlined the situation to a THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter to-day. He said:

"While the advance in raw cotton has been great, I do not expect to see any abnormal prices asked for cotton goods. The stocks carried by most retailers, especially outside of the large cities, is never sold out, and an advance in price covering a period of only a few weeks' or months' business does not make such a difference as would be thought. The principle of compensation comes in, and the class of goods which sell at a certain price is simply enlarged so as to include a larger number of cheaper articles, making the average the same as it was before the advance.

"The articles most affected are the goods used by the poor man. Cotton underwear, denims, overalls, jackets, shirts, prints, and countless other articles have already advanced substantially, and will probably go still higher. In fact, three-fourths of our business is in cotton goods, and the advance will mean a great deal of money within the course of a year. If any one wants to know what the advance in price will amount to, let him consider that one of our most popular Fall weight underwear for men weighs twenty-six pounds per dozen suits, or a little more than two pounds per suit. Now, the advance of 10 cents per pound on raw cotton means an advance of 22 cents on the cost of the suit of underwear. This same proportion is kept up throughout the entire list of cotton goods, and when some lines, such as denims, heavy sheetings, and the like, are considered, will amount to no trifle. One effect of the advance will be to completely drive the cheap twenty-five-cent ladies' underwear out of the market. It will be impossible with the present high prices for cotton to make a garment that will sell for 25 cents. Another effect of the advance in prices will be to increase the sale of woolen goods. The advance in cotton decreases the difference between the prices of cotton and wool so much that the difference in price is really smaller than the difference in value, and as a consequence many woolen garments will be sold which would otherwise have given way to cotton goods. Retailers do not regard the advance in prices with any apprehension, and think that as soon as next year's cotton crop is marketed prices will again go down and the former conditions will obtain."

SOUTHWEST IS OPTIMISTIC.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—St. Louis dry goods jobbers take a somewhat more hopeful view of the cotton staple market for the coming Spring than that shared by men in the same line elsewhere, perhaps, for the reason that while cotton fabrics have been advancing in price and are likely, they believe, to continue to advance, their market is largely within the cotton States, and they argue with reason born of orders already booked that, even though the cotton staples come back to the cotton producer at a higher price than formerly the difference in price is already in the pocket of the purchaser, and that, having earned his profit first, he cannot and does not complain of the advanced price.

"It must be remembered," said Mr. McKee, the principal buyer for the Carleton Dry Goods Company, "that cotton fabrics have never advanced in any appreciable degree since the slump of 1893, while cotton itself is selling higher than at any time since the war. In other words, while fabrics are selling 25 per cent. higher now, they are really only returning to normal prices. It is more than probable that there will be a curtailment in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. The American manufacturer who failed to lay in a supply of cotton early, and is running his mills of high-priced cotton rather than close, cannot do this long. That high prices will in a way lead to smaller purchases in many quarters is also true, but I do not believe it will be so much so in the Southwest as elsewhere."

Thomas M. McKittrick, President of Hargadine & McKittrick Dry Goods Company, said:

"Cotton fabrics will undoubtedly continue high. No matter what happens to the price of raw cotton just now, nothing could affect the price of goods now offered for this season. In a certain way there will be a closing down of mills. The American manufacturer would not accept the idea that cotton could continue to rise, and the English manufacturer believed it would. He got the low-priced cotton and we got the high. There is little doubt that in the foreign trade our English brother has the best of it. He can offer cotton fabrics to the East and to the islands of the sea far cheaper than we can. But America is itself an immense consumer, and our sales to-day show an increase of 25 per cent. over any January in the history of the house.

"The reason is this: The farmer throughout the land is in excellent shape. The South never had so much money since the war. Our supply of cotton fabrics I could well afford to sell to-day at what it would now cost to manufacture them, for it would mean a good profit. Merchants of the Southwest are not worrying, because they know the people are beneficiaries of the high prices paid for raw cotton."

J. A. Stein of Rice, Stix & Co. said:

"Cotton fabrics are high and will continue to be so for six months to come. I anticipate that all the staple lines of cotton goods, sheetings, tickings, ginghams, &c., will be more or less affected by this rise. I mean that many people will buy as little as possible till they see a change. I think the Southwest will suffer less than other parts of the country."

BIG SOUTHERN BUSINESS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—As the result of high-priced cotton the opinion prevails among the New Orleans jobbers that all grades of dry goods will show a steady and sharp advance within the next few weeks, but the enhanced wholesale figures will not be felt materially by the people, as the consumers, notably the farmers, have been given greater purchasing power, because they have received more money for their cotton than before.

"The demand for cotton goods during the past few days has been so great, and the banks and the people in the territory where it is grown are in such excellent financial condition, that buying has shown a marked advance over the period when prices for the manufactured article was from 20 to 25 per cent. lower," said Gus. Lehman, Sr., of A. Lehman & Co. "The fact that cotton is selling at record prices will not cause a reduction in the demand, but manufacturers will be obliged to ask more money for their products, and the consumer will pay the difference.

"During the last week sales were almost double what they were for a corresponding period of last year, when prices were considerably lower. Present prices are unprecedentedly high, but the demand is greater. I include every line of dry goods, as the cotton campaign has affected every grade. I am now selling an eight-ounce article at 10½ cents much more freely than I did the same quality ten days ago at 1 cent less, showing that the trade is livelier and is more willing to buy greater quantities at advanced prices than ever."

Albert G. Tebo, President of the Williams-Richardson Company, Limited, declared that in spite of cotton of extraordinarily high price the sale of dry goods has manifested no curtailment.

"The sales in December and January showed nearly 200 per cent. increase," said Mr. Tebo. "I do not anticipate a reduction in the demand on account of the enhanced value of the manufactured article, as I look for it to display greater activity. The cause is obvious. The enhanced price of raw material has put in circulation several millions of dollars in the cotton belt and also increased the demand. There is an abundance of money available in the country banks, and the farmers have immense surplus funds on hand to make the required purchases.

"The price of cotton piece goods has advanced from 20 to 25 per cent., including domestics, tickings, calicos, and domets. Formerly the farmer was contented to receive 7 cents for his cotton, but now he gets on an average 16 cents, thus giving him greater purchasing power and placing plenty of money in the country banks."

Marius Jaubert of Jaubert Brothers agreed with Messrs. Lehman and Tebo. He said that his firm's sales last month displayed a remarkable increase over the business of last year.

"The salesmen are advising the customers to buy while prices are low, fearing that the market will advance," said he. "Buyers heeded the suggestion and are laying in a full line. There has been a steady advance in staple domestics, calicos, and plaids, but so far Summer goods retain their usual level, but they are bound to advance and reach exceptionally high figures. Customers have not begun buying Summer lines, but they will do so shortly to take advantage of present prices, which I expect will take a sudden spurt before long."

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

Two Bills Now Before Congress to Establish a National Standard of Purity for Food Products—Practically Identical Except in Minor Details.

Manufacturers of food products, meat and vegetable packers, and manufacturers of drugs all over the country are watching closely the course of the two so-called "pure food" bills now before Congress. Both of the bills are now in the hands of the Senate, the one which originated in the House and which is known as the Hepburn bill, having already passed that branch. It is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, which made a favorable report on the Senate bill which bears the name of Senator McCumber a couple of weeks ago.

In all essential features the bills are identical. They differ somewhat in matters of detail, and of the two the House bill is a little the more stringent in its definition of what shall be interpreted as adulteration of food products and drugs. For this reason most of the manufacturers are inclined to favor the McCumber bill, but they will be quite content with the passage of either, as it will relieve them from the operation of many of the State laws which they have considered to be oppressive and unjust, and which it is alleged have often been used as mere vehicles of "graft."

The essential feature of both bills is that they permit inter-State commerce in articles of food and medicine which conform to a standard to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture. That provision in the Hepburn bill reads as follows and it is practically duplicated in the McCumber bill:

That this act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States; but foods and drugs fully complying with all the provisions of this act shall not be interfered with by the authorities of the several States when transported from one State to another so long as they remain in original unbroken packages, except as may be otherwise provided by statutes of the United States.

This provision is aimed directly at the condition which at present proves most vexatious to the manufacturers of food products, under which generic name are included manufacturers of all kinds of jams, jellies, preserves, condiments, and pickles. In the preparation of the great majority of these articles preservatives of some kind are used, and it is from the varying standards of the different States that most of the trouble arises. For instance, a product which is all right in New York State may be all wrong in Pennsylvania and regarded as little less than poisonous in Illinois. It may be branded all right to comply with the regulations of New York and Illinois, but when it reaches South Dakota the grocer who sells it may become liable to imprisonment for fraud. How, then, the manufacturers ask, can they conduct a business, the method of which is to sell to jobbers in New York, Chicago, and other large cities, who in turn distribute the goods throughout a large territory, often comprising several States, with widely different food laws? It is as a result of these conditions that the agitation for Federal control of the food standards arose.

Both the bills now before Congress provide that the duty of fixing the food standards shall be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, of which Dr. Wiley is the head. There seems to be little doubt that one or other of the two bills will be passed, and when the new law gets into operation Dr. Wiley will have an opportunity to apply the lessons learned in his "poison boarding house" last year as to the effects of the commonly used preservatives on the human system. As a matter of fact, it has been on this one item of preservatives, that most of the trouble for the manufacturers arose.

There are few of the jams or jellies or preserved fruits or vegetables into the preparation of which preservatives in some form do not enter. Some States permit the use of chemical preservatives which in others are classed as rank poison. Some recognize salt and sugar as the only preservatives fit for human consumption, while others admit the use of a large number of drugs, such as the salicilates, borax, and others which became familiar to the public during the "embalmed beef" agitation. The drug most commonly used by the food product manufacturers is benzoate of soda, which is allowed in some States and absolutely prohibited in others. After the passage of one of the bills now before Congress no State official will be able to forbid the sale of any article produced in another State which bears the stamp of Dr. Wiley's approval.

About the only important point of difference between the two bills as far as food products are concerned is the addition in the McCumber bill to the clause in the Hepburn bill which forbids the abstraction in whole or in part of any valuable constituent of an article of food offered for inter-State commerce, of the words, "so that the product when sold or offered for sale shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser." The Hepburn bill is also somewhat more stringent in its definition of what is meant by purity in drugs. It requires that all drugs offered for inter-State sale, under the name by which they are known in the United States Pharmacopoeia, must conform to the standard of strength and purity established by it. The McCumber bill, however, would permit the sale of inferior or variant drugs, provided that the composition of the drug and its standard of strength and purity be plainly stated on the bottle or other container, so that no one shall be deceived by it.

The cases laid down in the Hepburn bill and closely followed in the Senate measure in which articles of food shall be deemed adulterated are as follows:

First—If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower so as to thereby injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second—If any substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Fifth—If it be mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Sixth—If it contain any added poisonous ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.

Seventh—If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so.

Eighth—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a deceased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases:

One good effect of the passage of either of the bills will be the establishment of a standard ruling on the use of food preservatives. The battle as to their healthfulness or otherwise has been raging in popular and technical journals for years, and both the public and the manufacturers are heartily tired of it. Medical and scientific opinions have been obtained by both sides to the controversy, and if we are to believe one side nothing is more healthful than a steady diet of the antiseptics used to arrest the decay of foods, while the other side alleges with impassioned earnestness that the entire race is being slowly poisoned by the food packers. Dr. Wiley's poison experiments have furnished a basis for the establishment of standards for inter-State commerce, and it is hoped that all the States will soon adopt them for internal use.

RUPEE CASE UP AGAIN

Argued on Friday Before Court of Appeals at Richmond.

Question Which Secretary Shaw Says Courts Decided Wrongly Five Times —Value of Foreign Coins the Issue.

Probably the most noted case in customs law for the last several years was up for argument in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., last Friday. It is a revival of the famous "rupee case," of which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw said, when told that the higher courts had decided it five times against the contention of the Government as represented by Mr. Shaw:

"Well, they have decided it five times wrong."

The question at issue is the method of determining the value for customs purposes of foreign coins. The law provides that the Director of the United States Mint shall quarterly proclaim the true bullion value of foreign coins in United States money, and that the Collectors of Customs shall follow this proclaimed value in translating invoice values of goods into American money.

There is a proviso, however, to the effect that in the event of a change of more than 10 per cent. in the value of a foreign coin between proclamations the Secretary of the Treasury may at his discretion fix the rate at which the foreign coin shall be regarded for customs purposes. It is on the interpretation of this clause that all the litigation turns. The courts have uniformly upheld the importers in the opinion that this proviso refers only to a change in the bullion value of foreign coins, while Mr. Shaw has insisted that it referred to the exchange value.

The plaintiffs in the case argued on Friday are Whitridge, White & Co. of Baltimore. They are represented by A. Comstock of New York. They imported certain baggings from India in April, 1900, which were subject in part to an ad valorem duty. The proclaimed value of the Indian rupee on April 1 was 20.7 cents, but at the time of exportation the exchange value of the rupee was 32 cents, and in accordance with the practice of the department the Collector at Baltimore liquidated the duties on the latter basis.

The importers appealed to the Board of United States General Appraisers, which reversed the Treasury Department, which then carried the case to the Circuit Court. A pro forma verdict was agreed upon there in order to bring the case more quickly before the Court of Appeals.

In his brief Mr. Comstock declares that Mr. Shaw's attitude is a dangerous usurpation of power and clearly in violation of the law.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Auction sales of dry goods, woolens, boots, shoes, rubbers, and other merchandise are scheduled for this week as follows:

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street.—Wednesday, wool dress goods and suitings, silks, cotton goods, real linen torchons in various lengths, fancy laces and Valenciennes, 300 dozen knit vests; jackets, suits, and skirts in Spring weights; 400 dozen Leghorn hats; on account of marine underwriters, 238 pieces of black, white, and colored mousselines, 18 cases of straw braids.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway.—Tuesday, 3,000 pieces of Nottingham lace curtains, 1,000 pieces of white goods, ladies' suitings, hosiery, gloves, mittens, embroideries, laces, veilings, knit goods, ladies' suits, blouses, silk and velvet gowns, 500 raincoats, clothing, hats, shoes, 1,000 pieces imported trouser and suit ends, miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Thursday, 1,750 rolls of Chinese matting, 1,312 rolls of Japanese mattings, carpets, rugs, oilcloths, linoleums.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street.—Monday, shoes. Tuesday, millinery. Wednesday, mattings. Thursday, general dry goods, underwear, lace curtains, and other merchandise.

HURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street.—Tuesday, 500 pieces of woolens, dress goods, tailoring pieces. Thursday, dress goods, woolens, and clothing.

HENRY LILLY, 70 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

GOULD'N'T CORNER COFFEE

History of Efforts to Control the Supply That Failed.

Millions Lost by Daring Speculators Who Tried to Monopolize the World's Supply.

More attention has been attracted to the Coffee Exchange during the last week than at any time in its history. New high record sales for one day's trading have been made, and prices have fluctuated wildly, while the excitement at times has been intense.

The feature of the speculative activity has been the immense amount of liquidation which took place between Monday and Friday, when prices dropped from 9.10 cents to 7.00 cents for September. This was due to the heavy speculative buying which has been a factor of the market since last November, when the Wall Street commission houses and Cotton Exchange firms entered the arena and induced their followers to purchase coffee. Everything progressed satisfactorily, and prices advanced gradually until the entire list was generally 5 cents a pound above the prices quoted last August. Then it was seen that the speculative interests in the market were getting too heavy and of too wild a character, and it is generally believed that the leading importing interests in the market, who were in sympathy with the upturn of prices, but who opposed the speculative buying which developed recently, had brought about a reaction in order to force these interests to liquidate and withdraw from the market.

As efforts to corner the world's supply of wheat have been uniformly disastrous to their promoters, so have attempts to corner the coffee market been futile. It is even said that the efforts to boom coffee are comparable to pouring water into a sieve.

One of the first attempts in coffee history to corner the commodity, and which is now especially interesting, occurred in 1887, when a panic was precipitated on June 13 of that year, and three firms in this city suspended because a Brazilian syndicate which had been upholding the market preliminary to a corner had to let go. B. G. Arnold & Co., Mackey & Small, and Norton, Weyl & Bevan suspended with liabilities reaching approximately $1,000,000. Utter disruption was prevented only by the timely action of Joseph J. O'Donohue and W. H. Crossman & Brothers, who purchased some 200,000 bags and checked the downward course of values in a market which had sagged of its own weight.

From 1880 to 1886 the amount of coffee produced had been quite sufficient to meet the consumptive demands of the world, but early in the latter year a syndicate composed of New York and Havre capitalists obtained possession of about 50,000 bags, and within a year are said to have cleared a profit of 7½ cents a bag. But the Brazilian syndicate referred to above was fooled in its calculations by the larger crop of 1888, and precipitated the famous slump of June 13, 1887, when prices dropped over night about 7 cents a pound. Another squeeze was also attempted in September, 1888, by Hamburg and American bulls, but the attempt was a dismal failure.

History again repeated itself in September, 1901, when another failure to corner the supply completely failed. An endeavor was made to advance prices by a bull clique said to include Skiddy, Minford & Co., W. H. Crossman & Brothers, and Gruner & Co. The receipts at Rio and Santos had been running low for some time, but suddenly they increased to the highest on record. Vigorous opposition had been shown by the Havre market, and on Sept. 17 the September option dropped from one-half to three-quarters of a cent on the local exchange, and 75,000 bags were sold in Havre, Hamburg, London, and Brazil within a short time.

The Kaltenbach fiasco was another notable instance of a coffee corner which it was impossible to hold. The central figure in this operation was George Kaltenbach, a well-known speculator in the coffee trade who lived in Paris, and who was reputed to be worth 60,000,000f. His first deal was in September, 1891, when he succeeded, with the aid of three operators in Havre, Hamburg, and Ahtwerp in breaking the corner in September options in the New York market, causing prices to drop from 17.25 cents to 10.80 cents. The syndicate then changed its tactics and commenced to buy coffee in all the markets of the world. The bulls became scared and sold extensively, and with consumption increased by the low prices ruling, the market gradually advanced. When values reached about 15 cents a pound the syndicate liquidated its holdings and took profits. Kaltenbach alone continued to bull coffee and increase his holdings, but the others turned bears. Then came news of serious damage to the coffee crops, and as the unfavorable reports were circulated from time to time, he bought more and more. His profits at the time were said to be $1,000,000, but it was afterward learned that he had never actually carried more than 300,000 bags. Then came the collapse of the Kaltenbach corner in May, 1903, which involved thirty firms in Havre, Hamburg, and Rotterdam. It was estimated that only about one-fourth of Kaltenbach's holdings had been actual coffee, the remainder consisting of futures and options. He was unable to furnish T. M. Barr & Co., his New York agent, with requisite margins, and the coffee held for his account was consequently thrown on the market, resulting in a heavy decline in prices and the failure of T. M. Barr & Co.

Guzman Blanco, President and dictator of Venezuela, also planned a big coffee corner. He was reckoned as worth $20,000,000. In April, 1895, he was residing in Paris. He purchased about 200,000 bags of spot coffee, which were deposited in Havre warehouses, while his line of futures was extensive. Reports of cholera at Rio, combined with estimates of reduced crops in Brazil, made it look for a time as though the oft-attempted coffee corner had arrived, but the regular coffee slump which comes every so often made its appearance and all the vigorous attempts were for naught.

The Lewisohn deals should also properly be mentioned as among the prospective coffee coups which have gone astray, although they were not attempting a corner, but simply investing with idea of holding their coffee for two or three years. It was in March, 1891, that they, together with some of the Standard Oil people, tried to control the surplus of coffee. They were supposed to have an understanding with the Rothschilds, who were heavy creditors of the Brazilian Government. The "metal element," as the Lewisohns were called, bought extensively and put up prices a cent a pound from January to March. Their purchases included both spot coffee and futures, and from time to time they succeeded in advancing values temporarily. The enormous crops of coffee which were produced in those years gradually dragged the market down, and W. H. Crossman & Brother, who were the bear leaders, are credited with large profits, while the Lewishons carried their coffee for a long time and lost heavily.

Buyers' Excursions Begin.

Excursion rates for the first of the season trips by buyers to New York became effective yesterday, and it is expected that merchants will begin to arrive to-morrow from the Central Passenger Association territory.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

WITH no apparent decrease in the volume of trading in up-town lots and tenements, sales of a number of fine residences both in the Fifth Avenue section and on the upper west side have led to a marked revival of interest, although perhaps only temporary, in that branch of the market.

Not only have buyers been found for such houses as those at 36 East Thirty-ninth Street, but one of the most prominent firms of speculative house builders in the city has given a strong answer to the many expressions of sympathy made in their behalf during the last few months by buying several hundred thousand dollars' worth of vacant land in the neighborhood of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street and preparing to build more residences.

These purchases came as a general surprise in view of the fact that for several months there has been practically no market for this class of residential property, and also because there remain unsold twenty-five or thirty of these dwellings of the highest class, valued roughly at $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. To add to the supply in a field already so well stocked as this might seem to be tempting fate, but these latest purchases of vacant ground by builders are in one of the most popular of the newer residential neighborhoods, where, furthermore, land values are not so high as to add unduly to the total cost of the houses.

Builders are unquestionably right in refusing to be frightened out of high-class dwelling construction by a slight temporary falling off in the demand. Nothing is more certain than that the number of wealthy people who want to maintain residences in the city is constantly increasing, but it is also equally certain that the wants of the majority of these people will be better supplied by houses costing from $100,000 to $200,000 than by those of higher value. This is the conclusion justified by the happenings of the last five years in the residence-building field. Houses have been built to sell for $250,000 to $450,000, and some have been sold; but it would be difficult to find the builder who, even though he may have "gotten out" successfully, is eager to repeat operations of this sort.

Talks with architects, as well as the Building Department records, make the outlook for the heralded "building boom" of 1904 anything but bright—at least so far as operations of any magnitude are concerned. The erection of a new office building by the Produce Exchange Bank at Broadway and Beaver Street is the only new project yet put forward in the down-town district, although it is said that announcement of two other large undertakings south of Liberty Street may be made in the near future. The high prices of materials and labor as well as the scarcity of mortgage money in large sums are the only reasons assigned for the lack of new building enterprises. Despite current talk of easier mortgage conditions, there is nothing in current filings to justify it. The number of mortgages recorded since Jan. 1 is only thirteen less than for the corresponding period last year, but the amount involved is about 40 per cent. less—roughly, $25,000,000, as against $42,000,000. Furthermore, of mortgages filed last week 56 per cent. were at a rate of interest higher than 5 per cent., as against 42 per cent in the corresponding week last year, and only 22 per cent. were at a rate lower than 5 per cent., as against 34 per cent. last year.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for the estate of Joseph Brandon 3 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue, a two-story stable, on lot 25 by 100.5.

The sale of the dwelling at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street by Cornelius Vanderbilt is referred to in another column.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold 164 Mulberry Street, for Dr. Francis Delafield, a five-story loft building on lot 25 by 100; 163 and 165 Mulberry Street, a five-story loft building, on lot 50 by 100, to Kidansky & Levy, who were also the purchasers of 164 Mulberry Street; 419 East Eighty-third Street, for Andrew Meyer, a three-story, high-stoop dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 102, and 51 West Ninety-eighth Street, for Edward Ashforth, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, to Emanuel Glauber. The company has also rented for John H. Trenor, to Mary J. Lee, part of a tract of 500 acres on North Street, New Rochelle, for a term of years; for Mary J. Lee, to a large horse concern, a mercantile building, with 10 acres of land, near Tuckahoe, N. Y.; for Thomas B. Hidden, to Morris Newman, store at 1,336 Broadway, to be used for the cigar business, and for Joseph F. Flannery, to H. Clay Pierce, the building, 133 West Fifty-second Street.

Operator Buys on 144th Street.

Charles M. Rosenthal has bought from Alexander Heckert the plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Louis Lese has bought from John Yule the two five-story triple flats 266 and 268 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

New Residence on 51st Street Sold.

C. Wheaton Vaughn of James L. Libby's office has sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall the five-story American basement dwelling now in course of construction at 21 East Fifty-first Street, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer is Harriet F. Herrick, wife of Dr. Everett Herrick. The house has been held at $175,000.

John N. Golding was the broker in the sale of the plot, 80 by 100, on the north side of Fiftieth Street, near Park Avenue, for the United States Realty and Construction Company to John T. and James A. Farley.

Sale of Madison Avenue Dwelling.

Daniel E. Seybel has sold the four-story dwelling 776 Madison Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, 19 by 80, to Ignatius Steiner and Louis Herschfeld. The deal was negotiated by B. C. Barry of the Gerlach Realty Company.

Collins & Collins have sold for Otto Strack the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

New Apartment House in a Trade.

Max Liebeskind has sold his new apartment house known as the Claire, at 348 and 350 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Vincent Maginn, who gives in part payment the business building 49 Crosby Street. The latter property has been resold to a Mr. Arthur. Mr. Liebeskind has bought, for improvement, the plot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Boston Road, 131 by 159.

Sales of West Side Dwellings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mary M. Ames to Louis Goldsmith 304 West Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling 25 by 100.

Alfred Gutwillig has sold through Gray Latham the five-story American basement dwelling 305 West One Hundredth Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mary E. Theiblein the four-story dwelling 33 West Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Julia Elkin has bought the five-story flats 237 and 238 West Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100.5.

West 125th Street Deal.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have sold for Henry Berg the three five-story triple flats, each 27 by 100, at 524 to 528 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The purchase was represented by Simon E. Ossermann.

Upper Seventh Avenue Corner Sold.

Wilcox & Shelton, as brokers, have sold the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25.2 by 100; also, for the Lee estate the plot, 25 by 100.10, running through from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

J. Henry Smith's New Residence.

Work will probably be begun this Spring upon James Henry Smith's new residence, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, on the former site of the Langham Hotel. It is said that the work will be under the general direction of Baumgarten & Co., who acted in a similar capacity in connection with the building of Charles M. Schwab's Riverside Drive residence.

Upper Third Avenue Deal.

John Peters has sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach 1,813 Third Avenue, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Harris C. Littel has sold for the Joseph Mackey estate 237 and 239 East Eighty-first Street, four-story brownstone-front apartments on plot 50 by 102.2.

F. H. Wiederhold and L. C. Muller have sold for P. Wagner to Samuel Federman, for $33,500, the five-story tenement 218 and 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on plot 32.6 by 100.

To Build on East 113th Street.

Jackson & Stern have bought and resold to a builder 122 and 130 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, old buildings, each on lot 17 by 100.11.

Israel Levin has sold to James J. Shandley the four-story tenement 168 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Frederick W. Devoe 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a lot 25 by 99.11, now covered by an old frame stable. The buyer will improve the property.

John Kirschbaum has sold 221 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Peter Dunn has sold to James G. Andriaccio 332 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.11.

Benjamin L. Well has sold 10 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold 33 Goerck Street, and 645, 645, and 647 East Thirteenth Street, and have bought 533 East Thirteenth Street, 141 East Broadway, 118 Chrystie Street, and 93 Ludlow Street.

New Flour Mill to be Built.

The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company will erect an eight-story building at the southeast corner of Corlears and Water Streets on a plot 200 by 250. The company's present building at Cherry and Pike Streets was among the properties acquired by the city for the Manhattan Bridge anchorage. The new structure will be of steel frame, with brick and stone walls, and will contain facilities for the storage of 500,000 bushels of grain.

Sale of Boston Road Corner.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for J. & J. Slater to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot of about eleven lots at the northeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 100 by 256.

Thomas H. Butler is the buyer of the lots on Westchester Avenue, near Dawson Street, sold recently by the Danziger-Feuchtwanger syndicate.

Warren & Skillin, as brokers, have sold the five-story flat, with store, at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for John C. Barr to Forest Avenue, a two-story flat, with store, 25 by 85; also, for William and Jacob M. Ferber, the lot on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, 150 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 84.

Duff & Brown have sold for Max Haefner, a plot, 100 by 100 on south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25 feet west of Walton Avenue.

Buyer for Brooklyn Dwellings.

Miles & Heifer have sold for Ernest B. Wintersmith to Denison P. Chesebro 73 Bainbridge Street, northwest corner of Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100; also the northwest corner of Sterling Place and Virginia Place, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 85.

Leases of Business Property.

Eugene Southback has leased for Henry Corn to the Needham Piano and Organ Company for a term of years the store floor and basement in the building at 110 and 112 Fifth Avenue, known as the Judge Building; also, for the United States Realty and Construction Company, to the Globe Publishing Company, the entire ninth floor in the building at the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, containing about 15,000 square feet; also, for Agnes Walfe Peck, the entire building 133 Reade Street; also, for Ellen Winchester Duryea, the entire five-story building at 91 Franklin Street; also, for Lewis Arthur Cushman, to the Summit Proofing Company, about 15,000 square feet in the building at 517 to 521 West Fifty-ninth Street; also, for the Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, to Isaacson Brothers, the entire fourth loft of the building at 2, 4, and 6 Washington Place; also, for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Company, 10,000 square feet in the building at 532 and 534 Broadway; also, for the Witthaus estate, the sixth loft in the building 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, and for Randolph Guggenheimer, to Samuel Bergman, the entire first corner loft, containing 10,000 square feet, in the building at 725 and 727 Broadway.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

This week for the first time in several months the auction schedule presents any considerable number of offerings, aside from those of legal character. Three auctioneers have announced estate sales covering a large variety of properties.

The holdings of the John Roach estate, to be sold on Tuesday at the stand of D. Phoenix Ingraham, consist of seventy lots on the north and south sides of Ninth Street and on the south side of Tenth Street, east of Avenue D, together with several parcels of land under water between these two streets—which entire property has been known for years as the Morgan Iron Works.

The property shown in the following diagram is one of the more prominent parcels in a large offering which will be conducted on Wednesday by Auctioneer Golding under order of Samuel F. Jayne, executor of the estate of Mary F. T. Norwood. The other properties included in the sale are 236 West Fourteenth Street, with 241 and 243 West Thirteenth Street, abutting; 241 West Fourteenth Street, 234 to 242 and 327 to 331 West Fifteenth Street, and 239 and 241 Hudson Street, running through to 10 Renwick Street.

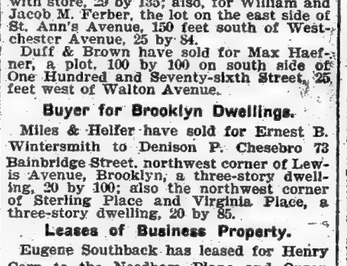

Seldom is greater variety shown in a single auction announcement than in that covering the properties of the Stephens estate, to be put up on Thursday by Philip A. Smyth. There is 40 Dey Street, which has gained much in speculative importance within the last year owing to the Cortlandt Street tunnel project; also the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Street; 333 and 335 Third Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street; several parcels on Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Streets, between Avenues A and B, and finally 30 East Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. The Twenty-third Street property is in a block where private contract dealings have been few and far between, and the price at Thursday's sale will be awaited with interest as giving a line on the new scale of values along that block which will come with the opening of the subway.

Another property in which speculators are likely to show some interest is 38 West Twenty-eighth Street, on the south side of the street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The sale, which is held under partition decree, will be conducted by Auctioneer Harris B. Fisher on Wednesday.

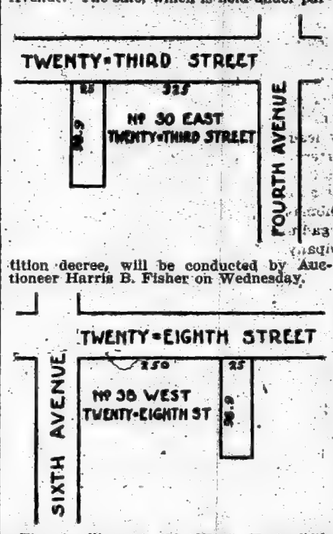

The dwelling at 150 West Forty-fifth Street will be sold to-morrow by Peter F. Meyer to satisfy a claim of about $26,000. On Thursday Auctioneer Smyth will sell the tenements at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street on lot 23 by 94.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 460 mortgages for $7,444,505, of which 151, for $2,207,552, were at 5 per cent.; 231, for $2,805,128, were at more, and 78, for $2,431,828, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 391 mortgages for $9,867,305; of which 112, for $1,772,191, were at 5 per cent.; 160, for $8,636,824, were at more, and 119, for $4,458,290, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.—By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 150 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 256.4 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,374.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 149 and 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 249 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 49 by 100.11, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $22,-830; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Henry Smith, referee, 448 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 106.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 16.5 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,525.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Edward Mandel, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.6 by 99.11 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,229.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, seventy lots on the north and south sides of Ninth Street and on the south side of Tenth Street, between Avenue D and the East River, together with land under water.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 204.8 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,650.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 552.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,241; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 339 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,480.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Eagle Avenue, east side, 322.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,965.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, David Thomson, referee, 250 Sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 97, leasehold, six-story brick tenement, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Schenck, referee, Harrison Avenue, west side, 176.3 feet north of Morton Place, 25 by 130.9 by 33.9 by 130.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,849.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, 328 East Eighth Street, south side, 434 feet east of Avenue B, 21.9 by 97, six-story brick tenement, with store.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.—By John N. Golding, executor's sale, 116 and 118 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 223 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 103.3, two four-story brick buildings; also

236 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front building; 241 and 243 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 495.10 feet west of Sixth Avenue, abutting upon the foregoing, each 20.10 by 103.3, two three-story brick dwellings; also

241 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 288.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 29.2 by 103.8, four-story brick building, with extension; 234, 236, 238, 240, and 242 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 265.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17.9, 18.2, 18, 18, and 17.11; respectively, by 103.6, five three-story brick dwellings; also

327, 329, and 331 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 425 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 156.6 by 100.5 and irregular, two and three-story brick buildings and stables; also

239 and 241 Hudson Street, west side, 160.1 feet north of Watts Street, running through to 10 Renwick Street, 25 by 150, three-story brick and frame building on Hudson Street, two-story brick dwelling on Renwick Street.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 2,001 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 19.11 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,932.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; St. Nicholas Place, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Burry, referee, 38 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front building.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, 320 to 324 Bowery, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 100, four four-story brick tenements, with stores; also

40 Dey Street, north side, 98.8 feet south of Church Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; also

47 Water Street, east side, 21.4 feet south of Cuyler's Alley, five-story brick building; also,

333 and 335 Third Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 49.4 by 97.7, three-story front and two-story rear frame tenements; also

Eighteenth Street, south side, 96.5 feet west of Avenue B, 175 by 92, two-story brick building and vacant; Seventeenth Street, north side, 195.6 feet west of Avenue B, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 92, vacant; Nineteenth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 92, vacant; also

30 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front building.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, First Avenue, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, two five-story brick tenements, with three stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, L. J. Phelps, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,413.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 75.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103 and irregular, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements.

By George R. Read & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 510 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 198 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.4, two-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $1,424; subject to another mortgage for $4,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 3,218 Third Avenue, east side, 226.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.2 by 120.2 by 25 by 123, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $20,734.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

AVENUE C, 98 to 103, w s, 59.11x83x irregular; Max Wachsman and another to David Jacobowits, (mtg $52,000)..... 100

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, runs s 50x w 46.1x s 4x w 18.6x n 54x e 65; William J. Todd to Louis M. Bailey..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 114, w s, 22x55.10x 21.8x38.10; Lester C. Taylor to Louis M. Bailey, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 116, w s, 22x--x21.8x 55.10; Lester C. Taylor to Louis M. Bailey..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 118, w s, 21x50.1x16.8x 52.10; Lester C. Taylor to William J. Todd..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 118, w s, 21x50.1x16.8x 52.10; William J. Todd to Louis M. Bailey..... Nom.

HARRISON AV, e s, 400 ft s of McGraw Av, 50x100; Arthur K. Butler to John D. Sherry..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 342 East, 25x69.8x25x68.4; David Jacobowitz to Max Wachsman and another, (mtg $9,500)..... 100

JAMES ST, w s, 50.2 ft s of Oak St, 25x 5x22x7.6; Flora Scatena to John Palmieri, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

LOT 57, partition map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Sarah F. Cahill to Nellie Roesch, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 404 and 405, map of Van Nest Park; Carl Bohmler to Thomas Scott, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 30 and 31, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Anna M. Gerhart to Clara Michelena..... 666

LUDLOW ST, 158, w s, 25x87.6; Hyman Hoffspiegel to Samual Arnhoff, (mtgs $35,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,804, w s, 25x100; Marcus Crohn to Julia Crohn, (mtgs $22,000)..... Nom.

MORTON ST, 31 n s, 30x20; Berths Bernaber to Joseph Pisaro, (mtg $5,000)..... Exch.

PARK AV, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 75x150x80x150; Thomas Neary to John H. Doherty and another..... Nom

ST. ANN'S AV, 417, w s, 24.11x97; Wilhelmine Waas to William Murphy, other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 419, w s, 24.11x97; Wilhelmine Waas to George Waas, other consideration and..... 100

SUFFOLK ST, 75, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Max Weinstein, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 123, w s, 20x50; Philippine Kinsley, executor, to Joseph Vollmer..... 15,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 422 St, runs s w 7.50 n 60 e 9 s w 10.9 s 1 n w 20 s e 76.9 n s e 100; John T. Farley to Marie T. Farley, all title, other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 645 East, 27x103.3; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Wolchok, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 643 East, 27x103.3; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Wolchok, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, s s, 198 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; David Jacobowitz to Max Wachsman and another, (mtg $14,800,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH ST, 226 and 228 West, 50x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Jacob Mandelbaum, (mtg $40,500,) other consideration and..... 100

90TH ST, 119 West, 32.6x100.8; Jacob M. Newman to Johane C. Neumann, other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 100.11; Joseph C. Hesse to Fannie Spring, quitclaim..... Nom

113TH ST, 158 and 160 East, 50x100.11; Jacob Jung to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 99 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.11; Adolph Hollander to Louis I. Harris, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

130TH ST, 104 West, 14x99.11; Julia T. O'Beirne to Julia F. O'Beirne, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom

140TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Ferdinand Kurzman to Joseph Bierhoff, ½ part, (mtg $2,400)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

DUANE ST, 82; Michael Naughton to John Naughton, 5 8-12 years..... 5,000

ESSEX ST, 186; Julius Solomon to Jacob Levy, 3 years..... 3,200

3D AV, 675; Edward D. Farrell to Julius Schwarzwald, 3 years..... 900

7TH AV, 562; Marcus Krizer, individually and as administrator, to John P. Burke, 5 8-12 years..... 3,200

35TH ST, 41 West; Irvin J. Messenger and others to Abraham Lasinsk and another, 3 8-12 years..... $3,300 and $3,560

127TH ST, 174 East; George D. Kuhlmann to George Adler, 10 years..... $780 and 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Jacob Jung; 113th St, 158, 158½, and 160 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

CLARKE, William B., to Frederick J. Sherman; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 583

LOWENSTEIN, Julius, and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 70th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

MANDELBAUM, Jacob, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 116th St, 228 and 228 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,000

NEUMANN, Johanne C., to John McDonald; 90th St, 119 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

NEUMANN, Johanne C., to John McDonald; 90th St, 119 West, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

SEVESTRE, Auguste L., and another to Jane A. Seneca; 109th St, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 32,000

SEVESTRE, Auguste L., and another to Emil E. Sabler, executor; 109th St, n s, 132.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 32,000

SHERRY, John D., to Arthur K. Butler; Harrison Av, e s, 400 ft s of McGraw Av, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 700

VOLLMER, Joseph, to James Suydam; 1st Av, 123, 5 years..... 12,000

WOLCHOK, Samuel, to Louis Gordon and others; 118th St, 643 East, prior mtgs $20,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,750

WOLCHOK, Samuel, to Louis Gordon and others; 118th St, 645 East, prior mtgs $20,500, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,250

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 2d Av, n e corner of 5th St, 5 years..... 30,000

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Max Wachsman and another; Avenue C, 99 to 103, prior mtg $65,000, due May 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 4,800

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Suffolk St, 75, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Suffolk St, 75, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BARKER, Samuel, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 2d Av, s w corner of 9th St, 5 years..... 75,000

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to the City Mortgage Company; 104th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

POST, Herbert A., to Ellen Lesser; 11th Av, e s, 24.9 ft s of 35th St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d Av, 88 and 90, n e corner of 5th St, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 18,000

DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to the City Real Estate Company; Broadway, 915, 1-6 part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

PALMERI, John, to Flora Scatena; James St, w s, 50.2 ft s of Oak St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

GILBERT, Rebecca, and another to Esther R. Gilbert..... 1

HITCHINGS, Margaret H., to Elizabeth Keisheimer..... 900

SIEGEL, Hyman, to Ernestine Harris..... 1

WATSON, Thomas B., to Louis F. Avery 1

FABBRICOTTI, Sarah F., guardian, to John P. Markham..... 834

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 1

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, other consideration and..... 100

COHN, Hugo, to Charles Thomsen..... 2,000

WACHSMAN, Max, and another to Hugo Cohn..... 4,800

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Hugo Cohn..... 2,000

COHEN, Isaac, to Jacob Rieger..... 3,000

DAILEY, Hattie L. C., to William W. Duncan..... 282

BROWN, Mary C., to John P. Markheim. $2,600

RUSHWORTH, Irving S., to Elizabeth Kilsheimer..... 300

WATSON, Thomas B., to Louise P. Avery; eight assignments..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 151 and 153; Bishop Gutta Percha Company against Social Halls, owner; John F. Hunt, contractor..... 234

74TH ST, 2 to 88 West; Bishop Gutta Percha Company against Clark estate, owner; John F. Hunt, contractor..... 445

97TH ST, 315 to 325 East; Henry R. Worthington against Patten Vacuum Ice Company and James H. McKee, trustee, owners, and contractors..... 23,338

31ST ST, 32 West; New York State Works against I. Walker, owner; George Brown, contractor..... 105

43D ST, 27 West; Bishop Gutta Percha Company against Raquet and Tennis Club, owner; John F. Hunt, contractor. 22

BROADWAY, 108; Bishop Gutta Percha Company against Dennison Manufacturing Company, owner; John T. Hunt, contractor..... 217

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Emory E. Fox, assignee, against E. Jacobson, owner and contractor..... 500

CLINTON ST, 151 and 153; Safety Amorite Conduit Company against Social Halls Association, owner; Zindare & Hunt, contractors..... 429

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

106TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100x irregular; Israel Lippmann, loans to Edward J. McConologue..... 18,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,113; Jacob Finestone against Dr. Henry Illoway and another, June 25, 1903..... $235

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; William T. Hookey against Charles Lederer and another, Jan. 21, 1904..... 135

50TH ST, 244 and 246 East; Philip Furst against John Rosenberg and another, Nov. 17, 1903..... 20

Lis Pendens.

PARK ROW, 82; Amelia R. Lowther and another against Samuel V. Abel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; American Mortgage Company against Adolph Klee and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

91ST ST, 169 East; Fannie Mayer and another, executrix, against Finette Gluckauf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. Ballin.

119TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100; Charles H. Darmstadt against Harlin J. Woodard, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. H. Schwarz.

47TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.5; Longacre Realty Company against John A. Picken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Franc, Neumann & Newgrass.

SATISFIES $2,300,000 MORTGAGE.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Satisfaction of two first mortgages by the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, one for $800,000, given July 1, 1885, and the other for $1,500,000, given Jan. 1, 1889, were filed in the Clinton County Clerk's office in this city to-day.

Similar satisfactions were filed in the Franklin County Clerk's office at Malone, N. Y., part of property included in mortgage being situated in Franklin and part in Clinton County. The Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company is controlled by the Delaware and Hudson Company.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Electric Cars in Times Building Will Embody New Principles.

Speed of 500 Feet a Minute—Safety Devices of Latest Pattern—New System of Control.

Out of the many thousand persons who use elevators as often as once a day, it is probably safe to say that not one in ten thousand has any actual knowledge of the working of these cars. Just what happens, just how the apparatus is set in motion when the operator pushes a lever or pulls a rope, as the case may be—these are matters to which the layman gives little thought, so long as his journey up or down is accomplished without incident. As a matter of fact, the general principles governing all kinds of elevators are the same, and, considering their efficiency, their mechanism is remarkably simple.

When the new TIMES Building is completed it will be equipped with five of the latest type of electric elevators and two large freight lifts opening on the sidewalk. Each one of the five passenger cars will have 32 feet of floor space, and will accommodate 16 persons if necessary. The carrying capacity of each car will approximate 3,000 pounds. Supposing that the average weight of each of the 16 occupants of the car is 150 pounds, this will leave a margin of safety of 600 pounds under the full capacity of the elevator.

One of the five passenger cars will be fitted with gearing for two speeds, one of 500 feet a minute, for the regular service, and the other of twenty-five feet a minute, to be used when safes and heavy office furniture are to be hoisted to the upper floors of the building. By this reduction in speed the carrying capacity of the car is just doubled, so that a load of 6,000 pounds may be safely hoisted to any part of the structure.

The actual running time of the express cars from the main floor to the sixteenth story will be thirty-three seconds, exclusive of stops. Then the round trip, in case of an emergency could be made in just a little more than a minute. The cars will run night and day continuously, although the night service will include only two of the cars. Assuming that the entire five elevators are in constant use for ten hours each day, the perpendicular distance traveled would exceed 300 miles every twenty-four hours.

SAFETY DEVICES DESCRIBED.

These figures, however, are of less importance than the fact that in the ordinary running of the cars the element of danger has been eliminated so far as human ingenuity can devise. The car safety device, or, as popularly termed "safety grip," consists essentially of a pair of very heavy steel clamping jaws located at each end of a channel-iron frame upon which the floor of the elevator car rests. Between these jaws passes the guide rail, the jaws being, in normal position, sufficiently spread to just clear the rail when the elevator car is running.

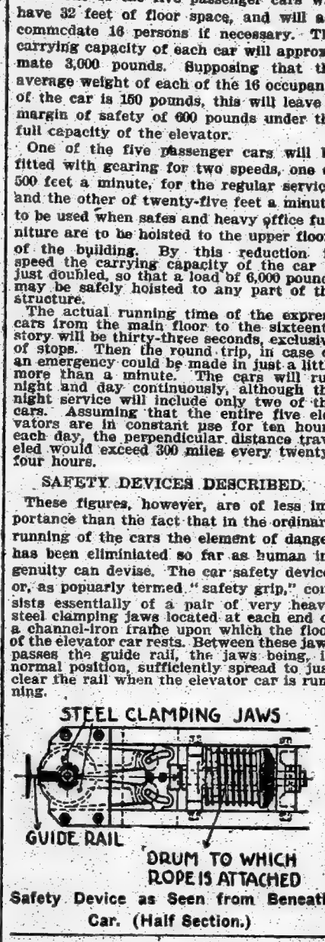

Safety Device as Seen from Beneath Car. (Half Section.)

Located at the top of the hatchway there is a centrifugal speed governor which is driven by a rope attached to the elevator car, this rope passing over the driving sheave of the governor at the top of the hoistway and over an idler tension sheave at the bottom of the hoistway. An extension of this rope, at its point of attachment to the elevator car, is carried under the car and attached to the operating drum of the safety device.

The speed governor at the top of the hatchway is capable of adjustment so that when the car exceeds a predetermined speed the governor is "tripped" and the governor rope is locked or held stationary, and as the car continues to move the extension of the governor rope, which passes under the car and around the drum of the safety device, causes the drum of this safety device to revolve. The revolving of

ROANOKE NEGRO WHIPPED.

Incendiary Talk About the Shields Case Also Leads to Expulsion of Three Other Blacks.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 6.—Taylor Fields, a negro who was charged with talking about the Shields assault in a way calculated to incite the blacks, was taken from his home at Salem last midnight by a mob of several hundred men, and, with a rope around his neck, carried to the main street of the town, where he was stripped to the waist, bound to a telegraph pole, and whipped.

Three negroes, one of them a preacher, have been driven out of Roanoke for their alleged incendiary talk about the Shields case, and warned not to return.

The Roanoke militia company, which has been held under arms in its hall since last Saturday, was discharged to-night by Mayor Cutchin.

NO INDICTMENT FOR FIGHTERS.

Choynski and Carter, Under Arrest at Boston, Released.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The failure of the Suffolk County Grand Jury, which reported to-day, to find an indictment against "Joe" Choynski of New York and "Kid" Carter of Brooklyn, who were arrested by order of the Boston Police Board, charged with having engaged in a prizefight, is viewed generally as a blow for Chairman Emmons of the Police Commission in his announced policy of attempting to stop prizefighting in this city.

Choynski and Carter were arrested in a raid at the Criterion Athletic Club on Jan. 19, and were held for action by the Grand Jury. Upon the report of a "no bill" to-day the boxers were discharged. Eight other men, held on the charge of aiding and abetting the fight, also were liberated on "no bill" reports.

In an interview Chairman Emmons said to-day: "We shall not change our policy in the least. We are going to put a stop to prizefighting in this city. It matters not what the Grand Jury reports. We are going to enforce the law. Every time there is an attempt to run a fight we shall arrest the fighters, the promoters, and all persons who may be in any degree implicated, and we shall make it so unpleasant for all concerned that they will find it very unprofitable business."

Order in Clairton Steel Case.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—A special appearance having been made to-day by the Clairton Steel Company of Pittsburg, asking for the quashing of the writ of attachment issued Jan. 6 against its property, at the instance of the Continental Iron and Steel Company, Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, granted a rule to show cause in Newark Feb. 23 why the writ of attachment should not be quashed, and commanded Ross A. Mackey at the same time to show cause why the rule of Feb. 1 last, admitting him as an applying creditor, should not be vacated.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City,

ABSOLUTE SALE
WITHOUT RESERVE,
by order of SAMUEL F. JAYNE, as Executor of the estate of MARY F. T. NORWOOD, deceased.

The Valuable Properties
116-118 West 14th Street (Hotel Muro)
236 West 14th Street
241 West 14th Street
241 and 243 West 13th Street
234, 236, 238, 240 and 242 West 15th St.
327, 329 and 331 West 15th Street
239 and 241 Hudson Street
running through to and including
10 Renwick Street

70% can remain at 4½% per annum for 3 years with privilege to pay off on 30 days' notice in writing.

Book-maps and particulars from Messrs. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, or the Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street and 541 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, Feb. 17th, 1904
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of Theresa Lynch, dec'd.
By order of
Harman A. Perkins and Peter Mayers, Esqs., Executors.

158 & 160 West 34th St.

Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwellings, with stores; size of No. 160 is 29x24.9, and No. 158 is 18.6x98.9.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Esq., attorney for estate, 128 Broadway.
Maps, etc., with attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1904.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

338 West 72d St.

four-story brick and stone dwelling, with three-story dining-room and bathroom extension. Hardwood trim, hardwood floors, decorated, gas fixtures, &c.; size of lot, 20x102.2.
HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Esq., Atty., 35 Wall St.
Maps, &c., with atty. or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE.
The Estate of William Collins, dec'd.

39 & 41 Wooster St.,
NEAR GRAND ST.

Three and four story brick business buildings, with extension; size of plot, 50.2x100, with an "L" of 43.4x23. Messrs. Jerolaman & Arrowsmith, attys., 229 B'way.
Maps, etc., with attys. or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on
FEBRUARY 9th, 1904,
The Morgan Iron Works Property,
consisting of
70 Lots on North and South Sides of E. 9th St. & South Side of E. 10th St.
and Valuable Adjoining
Water Front on East River.
Sale by order of Executors of Estate of
JOHN ROACH, DECEASED.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attys., 32 Nassau St.
Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 115 Broadway. Telephone, 2,481 Cort.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct.oneer,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11th,
at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

1st Ave. & 17th St., Northeast Corner,

Two 5-story brick tenements and 3 stores; lot 23x94; no leases after May 1st next; well built and in good order; title guaranteed. This is a very choice investment.
80% can remain on Mortgage.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GOOD SPECULATION.
Block front, free and clear, good section of Bronx; value, $50,000; will sell on easy terms or exchange for income property.
LATHAM, 31 Liberty St.

WEST 86TH ST. DWELLING.
Twenty foot; four stories; three-story extension; two baths; interior new & modern. A great bargain; terms easy.
LATHAM, 31 Liberty St.

Will sell on 6½% basis, two all rented five-story flats; West 84th. Rent, $10,500. Equity, $25,000. Good terms.
LATHAM, 31 Liberty St.

OVER 4% NET INVESTMENT.
5TH AVENUE, VICINITY OF 42nd STREET.
New building leased for term of nine years
TO ONE TENANT
who pays taxes, running expenses, &c., offering a more attractive investment than stocks and bonds, as land will greatly enhance in value; can be bought for less than it would cost to produce now.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st Street.

FOR SALE.
The elegant 5-story American basement house,
NO. 3 FIFTH AVENUE.
27x65. Three-story extension. Lot 100 feet. Thoroughly well built, expensively fitted up, and in fine order. Lot leasehold at a low ground rental, with renewals. Possession May 1.
APPLY TO GEO. R. READ & CO., (9833)
40 Liberty St. 1 Madison Ave.

OWNERS AND INVESTORS
Send me particulars of anything you have to offer or desire in real estate. Property carefully and economically managed; prompt returns; absolute satisfaction assured.
HENRY A. FICKEN,
Successor to James Johnston,
81 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Dunton, Jamaica, N. Y. Tel. 2199 Main.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Harlem corner, bargain; 100x100; three five-story buildings, nearly new, all rented and in perfect order; guaranteed rents $18,262; net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over permanent mortgage; pay over 25 per cent. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Harlem Corner.—Bargain; 100x100; 3 5-story buildings, nearly new, all rented and in perfect order; guaranteed rents, $18,252; net income, $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over permanent mortgage; pay over 25 per cent. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Attention, Investors!—Fire-proof store and loft building near Broadway and 14th St. will be sacrificed if sold at once; always fully leased; paying 12% on investment; only $10,000 cash required; balance 4½% mortgage. M. Goodman, 167 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN
on first mortgage at 5 per cent.
Geriach Realty Co.,
640 Madison Av., corner of 59th St.

IN THE THIRTIES.
Handsome residence, 25 feet wide, 37th St., near Fifth Avenue; excellent order; well adapted for a physician. For particulars apply to
INNES & CENTNER, 21 EAST 20TH ST.

ANXIOUS TO SELL.
125th St., 5th and Madison Avs.
4-story single flat, north side; rented to May, 1905; one tenant.
Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

$200,000 AT 4%.
Choice properties only. Amounts to suit.
FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—Choice corner, 27x95x100; 3 families on a floor; all improvements; price $35,000; mortgage $20,000, at 4½ per cent.; rent $3,600. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

3-story tenement, 20 families, 14 rooms; guaranteed rent, $2,460; colored tenants; price, $18,500; mortgage, $13,500, 10 years. Max Hart, 99 Nassau St.

106th St.—Five-story 30-foot flat; rental $4,150; price $37,500; mortgage $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

112TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Five-story flat; rents $3,000; price $29,500; mortgage $23,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

5th Av., 100x100, below 103d St.; bargain price; 101st St., near 2d Av., 125x100, cheap. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

98th.—Two five-story cold-water flats; all rented for over $8,000; price $80,000; mortgage $40,000. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

50th St.—Seven-story elevator apartment; rents $12,000; price $110,000; mortgage $65,000, at 4%. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

100th St.—Five-story cold-water flat; rents, $2,450; price $24,000; mortgage $14,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

80th St.—Five-story single flat; rents $2,000; no vacancies; price $26,000; mortgage $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

98th St.—Five-story three-family flat; rental, $4,100; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Five-story tenement, rentals $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

20-family tenement; guaranteed rent, $2,200; Yorkville price, $17,500; mortgage, $14,500. Max Hart, 99 Nassau St.

7-story elevator apartment; rent, $16,800; price, $165,000; mortgage to suit. Max Hart, 99 Nassau St.

$4,500 cash buys three-story and basement private dwelling, with stable in rear, private street; in Harlem. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

118th St., near 5th.—Five-story triple flat; $32,000; rents, $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Moore leasehold below 23d, two 3-story houses; ground rent, $350; 12 years to run, with renewals; $4,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

SACRIFICE.
Modern 7-story double flat; cash; no brokers. Address Lady Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

9th Av., 96.—Three large light rooms; reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Flat property, 62d St.; 50 feet front; $48,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

3 flats, 36th; colored tenants; $12,680; price, $105,000; terms to suit. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Below 23d St., 6-story fire-proof tenement; price, $24,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Snap!—Six full lots, 139th St., near 5th; $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Private house, Manhattan Av.; $16,000; snap for doctor; $5,000 cash. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Harlem corner, five stories, 15 families; low rent, $7,800; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

If you are looking for investment or speculative property, call Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Private house, above 14th; 20x90; fine condition; $1,000-$5,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.

5-story flats and tenements; many fine bargains; call; lists. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Water front on the Harlem River. Owner, 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

54th St., business property; old buildings. 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

East Side.

$3,000 CASH WILL BUY 28-FOOT TENEMENT,
Seventy-fifth Street, Second, Third Avenues; four stories, basement; four families each floor; balance easy terms; brokers protected. Guthman, 181 Broadway.

A-1 25-foot up-to-date dwelling, in good condition,
IN LOWER 30's Near Madison Ave.,
for value of lot alone.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., 149 Broadway.

Bargain to Quick Purchaser.—Tenement house, with two stores, Avenue A, near 76th St., $16,000; well worth $19,000; little cash required; will pay handsomely on investment. Owner, Room 10, 107 Broadway.

Must sell; 30 per cent. investment; five-story triple flat in 99th St., near Madison Av.; price, $27,000; rents guaranteed, $2,900; mortgage, $23,000; full commission. Address Charles, Galewski, 280 Broadway.

17 St. | Two 5-story flats, one single and one double; price, $38,000.
Ave. A. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Southwest corner of 32d St. and Lexington Av. for sale; 5-story flat; to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

32x100, 116th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs.; price, $29,000; mortgage, $22,000; will exchange. Max Hart, 99 Nassau St.

A Bargain.—Four brownstone dwellings; Lexington Av., 92d, 93d Sts. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Cheapest two full lots down town, east side, with 4 and 5 story old tenements; good renters; easy terms. Big Chance, Box 167 Times.

Bargain, 98th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—114th, near 2d, five-story tenement; $16,500; rents $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $28,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE IN PLOTS TO SUIT ON EASY TERMS.

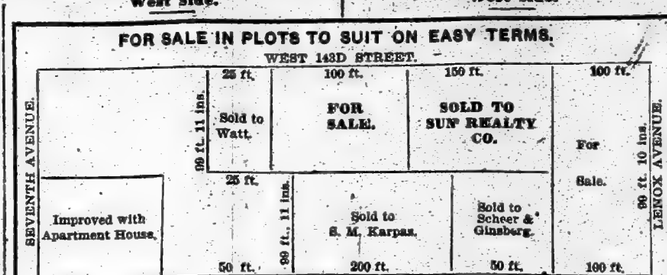

For Particulars Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway and 261 Columbus Av.,
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., 135 Broadway, Phone, 7055 Cortlandt.

VACANT PLOT, 11,684 SQ. FT.
17th St. North Side, 100 feet east of 127 feet front by 92. Terms to suit. **8th Av.**

A policy of title insurance by **The Title Guarantee and Trust Co.** will be furnished free of cost. Full commission to brokers.
Also
239-41 WEST 18TH STREET.
50 ft. 7x92.
WILLIAM J. ROOME,
Agent,
11 West 34th St.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
A 3-story basement box-stoop modern dwelling, 81st St., near Columbus Av.; will sacrifice at $32,000. Seixas, 40 West 34th St.

West 62d St.—Five-story twenty-five-foot tenement; rents over $2,100; price $18,000; mortgage $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Three-story-and-basement dwelling, West End Av., near 103d St. underground station; terms liberal. Apply to owner, Room 1,013, 99 Nassau St.

St. Nicholas Terrace.—Five-story flats; rental $4,340; no vacancies; price, $38,000; mortgage $25,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

BUILDERS,
cheap front on 8th Av., up town.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Business property, near subway station, on West 125th St.; entertain free and clear lots and cash. Furrier, P. O. Box 261.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

89th St. | 5-story 10-family flat, 6 rooms and
near | bath; price, $26,500; great bargain.
Columbus | E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

50 St. | 6-story, 24 families, 2 stores, 28x96;
near | price, $26,500; rent, $3,000.
10 Ave. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

35 St. | 5-story, 20 families, 2 stores; fully rent-
near | ed; price, $25,000; bargain.
9 Ave. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

4-story single flat and stores on 9th Av., right at entrance of the Penn. depot, for cash or exchange. Max Hart, 99 Nassau St.

Private house, Edgecombe Av.; fine condition; price, $12,500; $2,500 required. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Corners.—Amsterdam, West End, 8th Av., Lenox, Madison, and Lexington. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

538 7th Av., near 42d St.; parlor floor to rent; suitable for any business. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Cheap.—Five-story flat, 181st, near Broadway, $26,500; rents, $2,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—Seven lots, 123d and 124th Sts., near Broadway, $70,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap! Bradhurst Av., near 152d St.—Two lots; asking $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan, Morningside Ave.—Choice inside and corner lots, sacrificing prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—104th St.; 2 apts. bet. Columbus and Amsterdam, 80x100; rent, $12,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Four-family cold-water flats near West 34th St.; rent, $3,100; price, $29,000 each; bargain. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Snap!—Leasehold; large 12th St. house, near 7th; asking $8,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap corner, Bradhurst Av., near 150th St., 50x125; $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance!—148th St., near 8th Av., two lots, asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Flat, near Amsterdam; no steam; rental, $3,096; $28,000; require $5,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

15th St., 456 West.—Two three rooms; rent reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Block front, Lenox Av. above 135th St.; very active section. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Cheap house, 18x45, below 23d, near 7th; price, $7,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

14th St., bet. 7th and 8th.—4-story dwelling, 25x160; $30,000; easy terms. Kuhlke, 203 B'way.

Snap!—147th St., near 8th Av.; four lots; asking $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

80th St., West.—Fine four-story private; asking $32,000; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

97th St., West.—Four-story private house, 10 rooms, $15,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

62d St., near Columbus Av.—Five-story flat, $20,500. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

36th St., near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement, $15,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

31st St., near 9th Av., 50x100, two flats, $60,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

38th St., near 9th Av., 39x100, $20,000; good tenements. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bargain.—Plot 75x99.11, excavated; 139th St., near Lenox; $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Block front, 7th Av., between 147th and 148th Sts.; $100,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—144th St., near 7th Av.; three full lots, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

136th to 137th St., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

144th St., between Lenox and 7th, four lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

In new boom section, Bradhurst Av., lots at first prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

39th St., large four-story dwelling, near 7th Av. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

West 19th St.—Four-story double; rental, $1,550; price, $13,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Elegant single flat, 116th St., near 8th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$30,000; rent $3,600; beautiful 15-family flat, 108th St., West. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

West Eighties.—Cozy dwelling; price $17,000; possession; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Plot, 63d St., near Amsterdam Av., 75 ft. front; $15,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

47th St., near 8th Av., $22,750; 5-story flat. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Corner 7th Av., below 125th; 150 feet frontage; apartment site. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East Side.

Snap!—Broadway, near Grand; 46 feet front to Mercer; $325,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful Murray Hill residence, 50x100, near 5th; absolute sacrifice. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Avenue A, Vicinity of 11th.—5-story double tenement; $31,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 63d St.—Two five-story triple flats; rented; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

East 14th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 96th St.—6-story double flat; price, $18,000; John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

48th St., bet. 2d and 3d.—3-story dwelling, 20x100, $20,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

64th St., East.—Five-story, stores, $19,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

House and lot on Third Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

East 16th St.—Bargains, 2 five-story tenements, $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 14th Street.

Handsome new seven-story strong business building; electric elevator, light, and power; near City Hall; may exchange. Builder, Box 169 Times Office.

Broadway, Near Spring.—25x100; possession of store; bargain price. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

High-class apartments below 14th St.; pays 30% on investment; must sell on account of illhealth. Health, 20 2d Av.

Tenement below 14th St.; must sell account of leaving for Europe. German, 20 2d Av.

Cherry St.—Seven lots; pay 16 per cent., price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS LOTS.
Choice Parcel for Sale.
Buy now and take advantage of the advance in value; intending purchasers are assured of a substantial profit on any purchase of lots made in this locality. Larkin, Donovan & Co., specialists in Morningside Heights Realty Office, 1,224 Amsterdam Av., near 120th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling, tile bath, open plumbing, white enamel parlor, modern in every respect, located in the best section of "Bedford Park"; price $7,500, mortgage $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. Just, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

Desirable—Business—Property.
6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.
Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

Actual rent, $4,100; price, $34,500; mortgage, $27,000; five-story and basement, 25x112; all improvements, splendid condition; pays 20% net on cash invested; near 8th Av. and 142d St. Berkeley, 650 3d Av.

Desirable plot for improvement,
IN LOWER 20's Near 6th Ave.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., 149 Broadway.

For sale or lease or will build to suit tenant, on plot 50x100, within three blocks new Pennsylvania Station, three to six story building for stable, automobile, or storage warehouse.
COLCLOUGH, 435 West 28th St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

FOR SALE—"One of the best corners in Harlem," 8th Av. and 130th St., 100x100; now improved with two-story buildings, with stores. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

West 105th St.—Five-story flats, 50x100; all improvements; rental $5,000; no vacancies; price $52,000; mortgage, $40,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Washington Heights.

Bargain.—Amsterdam Av., near 167th; two lots, near corner, $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap! 149th St., near Broadway.—Three lots adjoining corner, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

147th St., near Amsterdam.—Two lots, 50x100; asking $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bronx.

$6,000 cash will buy five 4-story cold water flats, Bronx Borough; balance mortgages.
$10,500 net, 4-story brick single flat, with store, on avenue; mtg., $8,500.
$10,000 six-family brick cold water flat, 25x85x101; present mortgage $2,000.
$5,500 3-family frame house, lot 25x116; small house on rear of lot; $1,500 cash, bal. mortgage.
$3,500 1-family frame dwellings, in Bronx; good location; 3 blocks of L station; all assessments paid; mortgage, $2,000.
$15,500 4-story modern double flat; mtg. to suit; lot 27x100.
W. F. A. KURZ,
608 EAST 156TH ST.

Three-story brick houses; good neighborhood, within one block of cars and five minutes' walk of elevated station; must be sold; $5,000; terms to suit.
168th St., adjoining Boston Road; fine plot for sale; will make suitable loan to responsible builders.
Prospect Av., near Westchester Av., plot 75x90, with loan.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.

5-story 10-family flat, $18,000.00 mtge...$13,500.00
5-story 20-family, cold water, with stores, $22,000.00 mortgage.....$14,000.00
4-story 8-family, $15,500.00 mortgage...$10,500.00
5-story 14-family, 2 stores, 138th St., $26,000.00 mortgage.....$21,000.00
5-story flat, corner liquor store, for trade.
Choice lots for sale or trade; 3-family, 2-family, 1-family houses; lowest prices; little cash; newest improvements. John T. Smith, 513 E. 138th.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling, tile bath, open plumbing, white enamel parlor, modern in every respect; located in the best section of "Bedford Park"; price $7,500, mortgage $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. Just, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

West 116th Street, near Broadway; plot, 75x100; Washington Heights corner plot above bridge, 75x100, free and clear; Bronx choice lots and plots, Tremont and other avenues, at reasonable prices; also 1, 2, and 3 family houses; easy terms. A. P. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Avenues.

Attention!—$2,750; full detached 1-family house, 7 rooms, full lot, near L, churches, schools; also plot 50x100, Webster Av.; also plot 200x100, Unionport, future of Bronx; also 2 lots, William's Bridge; easy terms. O'Hara Bros., 200th St., Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

$12,000 cash buys handsome 33x90x100 five-story triple flat, five rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; hardwood trim; choice location; price $32,000; rent $3,650. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Big sacrifice.—1 or 2 family house; 10 rooms and bath; laundry; 25x100; must be sold this month. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, bet. 169th and 170th Sts.

Good building plots, clear or with equity and cash, to exchange for flats or smaller improved properties. Archer & Ingram, 979 East 169th St.

8-room house, 50x100; no assessments; a nice, quiet place for a home; one block east of Pelham Av. L station and all railroads. 741 Pelham Av.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avenues; lot, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

Have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx properties; owners, send particulars. Max Goldberger, 103 West 10th St.

Big bargain for quick purchaser; 2 4-story triple flats, fully rented, $1,910; price, $16,500. McCall Quay & Co., 3d Av., 145th.

Big bargain for quick purchaser; 2 4-story triple flats, fully rented, $1,910; price, $16,500. Call McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elegant 3-family frame, store; improvements; cheap; Forest Av. Bultmann, 629 East 146th St.

690 E 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

A five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av. subway station; splendid investment and future. Bargain, Times, Harlem.

21 acres, near Bedford Park Station, Bronx Park, Botanical Gardens; great bargain. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av., near 151st St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Lots on Maples estate for sale; bargain prices; near rapid transit. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Three-family frame flat, 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

BARGAIN!—BUILDERS; Concourse property for sale. Owner, DUNDON, 2,051 5th Av.

Westchester Creek, Bronx, large water front. 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

Vacant lot, 25x100, Belmont Av., near Bronx Park; price, $1,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

47th St.—Small private house, $9,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100; near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 166th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

House and lot on 3d Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

New six-story loft building worth $50,000; rental, $5,100; for sale cheap to quick buyer; look at No. 232 East 111th St., near 2d Av., and then see me. J. H. Watson, 26 Court, Brooklyn.

Only two lofts left in new building 232 East 111th St., near 2d Av., 40x90; steam heat; electric elevator; rent, $80. J. H. Watson, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Wilton, Conn.—Fine residence; stable; 70 acres; $4,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Dorset, Vermont.—Large modern residence, outbuildings; 80 acres; asking $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BOROUGH PARK HOMES.

Wise buyers should inspect the beautiful new one and two family detached houses.

30 TO SELECT FROM.

Prices from $4,500 up. Small amount of cash down, balance monthly payments same as rent. 37 minutes from New York via direct "L" train, fare 5c.

Edward Johnson Building Co.,
49th St. and New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn.
PHOTOS MAILED ON REQUEST.

BEATS LIVING IN A FLAT.
SALE SCHEDULE—TWO-FAMILY HOUSES—(Ackerson houses.)—FLATBUSH.
Each house is detached—on 50-ft. plot.
Each family has 6 rooms, bath, store room, and butler's pantry, all improvements, separate entrances, and in all respects like two separate houses.

	Annual Rental Upper Part	Lower Part	Total.	Sale Price
269 Marlborough Road.	$510	$480	$990	$9,750
275 Marlborough Road.	510	480	990	9,600
283 Marlborough Road.	510	480	990	9,600
353 Rugby Road.....	510	480	990	9,400
359 (cor.) Rugby Road.	510	480	990	9,750
352 Argyle Road.....	540	510	1,050	9,900
358 Argyle Road.....	540	510	1,050	9,900
364 (cor.) Argyle Rd..	552	522	1,074	10,700

NOTE.—A 40% cash investment in the above houses—allowing for taxes, insurance, and interest on a mortgage of 60% of cost of houses—nets investor approximately a 14% income. The houses are new.
Further particulars at our New York office, T. B. ACKERSON CO., No. 140 Nassau St., N.Y.

FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS!
FLATBUSH COLONIAL RESIDENCE. | $6,250 Will Buy an $8,000 COLONIAL RESIDENCE. 11 Rooms; Hard Wood Trim. A1 Plumbing; Steam Heat. Plot 50x100. Terms very easy.
FLATBUSH BARGAIN HUNTERS, PLEASE REMEMBER! This is the only DOWNTOWN OFFICE making a SPECIALTY of FLATBUSH PROPERTY; Sale or Exchange; ACREAGE. G. M. HENDERSON, 200 Montague St., opposite City Hall.

BEDFORD SECTION
Best section in Brooklyn; 12 minutes by underground road to City Hall, Manhattan; lots, dwellings, apartments; two-family houses for sale or rent.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80 William St., N. Y. City.

20% INCOME ON INVESTMENT.
FLATBUSH TWO-FAMILY RESIDENCE. | Buyer can occupy one floor rent free and have 12½% net income, or rent all and have 20% net income.
Near churches, schools, stores, and Kings Co. L.
REMEMBER! My offices are Headquarters for Flatbush Property of every description; Sale or Exchange; ACREAGE. GEORGE M. HENDERSON, 200 Montague St.

To Let—Store—274 Seventh Av., corner Sixth St.; one of the best corners on the Park Slope; fine stand for druggist or any business; moderate rent. Apply to J. H. DOHERTY, 286 Flatbush Av., near Seventh.

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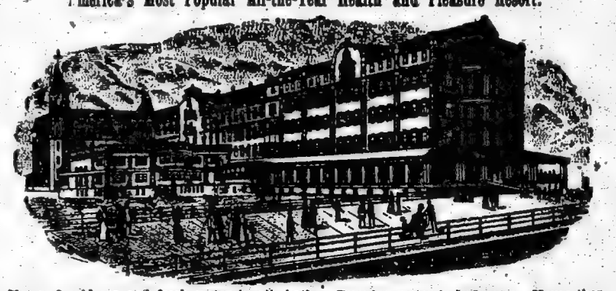

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Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.
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Blanks, 1½c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, 6c.; silks, 12½c. upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 166 and 172 2d St.

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Pat. device for cleaning ship bottoms or hulls.
Grocery bus., stock and fixt., Norwich, N. Y.
6 mines, 128 a., (copper, gold, and silver,) Chloride, Sierra Co., New Mex. $25,000.
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Information About Corporations.—Business corporations, their organization and management, and procedure. Send for our new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and materials. The Ronald Press, 203 Broadway.

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Examinations and reports in industrial enterprises and inventions for investors; plans, specifications of new machinery and power installations. C. E. Whitney, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Free sites and cash inducements for manufactories. Investigate if you are looking for a factory location. Address W. V. Marshall, Berlin, Penn.

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Patent, just secured, for sale; would take partner to secure foreign patents; chance for fortune. "L. T.," 301 East 71st St.

Café and hotel, 35 rooms, Rockaway Beach, $20,000. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau St.

Cigar, stationery, candy store; living rooms; price, $650. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

Cigar store, 8th Av.—Price, $275.00 good opportunity. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

Stationery stand, office building; price, $1,000; rent, $25.00. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

Electric motor plant, $25,000; sell for 50c. on dollar. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau St.

Cigar stand, large office building; price, $700. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau St.

Cigar stand, stationery privilege, office building; price, $750. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

Cigar store, brings good income; large stock; price, $4,000. L. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

Upholstery, cabinet making, old established business; price, $500. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

Jewelry store, shopping district; retiring account illness; $25,000. Rothschild & Co., 140 Nassau.

$$$ for stamp collections and rare stamps. (Are found on old letters.) T., Box 218 Times.

Wanted—Cigar store for cash in the city limits. Address T., Box 183 Times Office.

Furnished dental office to rent; light; heated; cause, death. 101 West 91st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Agents.—Most complete advertising helps ever offered. More than 100 per cent. profit. Goods sell to every horse owner, poultry fancier, farmer and stock raiser. Permanent, ever-growing business. E. B. Marshall, Milwaukee, Wis.

Life Insurance Agents.—Highest available commissions will be paid for new business, also guarantees; special instruction for beginners, and material assistance will be given. Address Agency, with Largest Insurance Company, Box 162 Times Office.

Men Wanted.—Trip to England, $5; Germany, $10; Africa, $25. Office, 115 1st St.

WANTED—Man with rig to introduce our poultry and stock remedies; straight salary, $90 weekly and all expenses; send for contract; we mean business and furnish best of references. Dept. 52X Royal Co-op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Cigar salesman in your locality for city and country trade; experience unnecessary; $60 per month and expenses; inclose stamp for particulars. Pioneer Cigar Co., Dept. 83, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents; mail order firms, our new D284-page wholesale catalogue just out "free." Francis Co., 252 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Detectives; every locality; good salary; experience unnecessary. International Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

MACHINERY.

CHEAPEST POWER ON EARTH.
THE MIETZ & WEISS
GAS AND KEROSENE ENGINES
for Pumping, Electric Lighting and all power purposes; automatic, simple and reliable. Send for catalogue. A. Mietz, 128 to 138 Mott St., N. Y.

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10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

LOST.—BANK BOOK No. 357,357 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

218T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large bathrooms, with board; table board; references.

32D ST., 11 WEST, (Lenox.)—Select family house; American plan; finely decorated hall rooms; telephone.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Handsome square room second floor; also back parlor; with board; references exchanged.

83D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated.

137TH ST., 261 WEST.—High-class boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

434 MADISON AV.

Sublet sunny third floor room; hardwood flooring; large closets; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 2,046.—A large and small room, private Jewish family; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or singly.

60TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; porcelain baths; abundant hot water; private house; gentlemen; telephone.

113TH ST., 562 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant extra large rooms; private baths; new private house.

247 WEST END AV., (71st St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

HELP WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Females.

WANTED—An experienced maid for general housework; must be good cook; no washing; personal references. Call Monday, Feb. 8, between 10 and 12, 255 West 91st St.

WANTED—A lady to instruct two German gentlemen in English, evenings, in New York. Address F. Mangold, 104 14th St., Hoboken, N. J.

Males.

WANTED—Solicitor; prominent concern wants genteel and representative man for Greater New York; high-class proposition; no competition; very liberal commission; permanency; energetic and capable man can make money. T., Box 199 Times.

WANTED—Useful man on country place. Apply Monday, 9:30, 9 Pine St., Room 214.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Are you too tired or too busy to do club or literary work assigned to you? Manuscripts compiled or prepared; confidential interview granted. Address Writer, Times, Harlem.

COMPANION.—By young German lady, well educated, as companion to lady or child; would assist household. A. K., 950 East 165th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Stenographer. Secretary, 316 Lenox Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; experienced; reference. Bloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, rapid; best references; anxiously seeks position. Miss Wilson, 19 Beaver St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or maid; would care for bachelor apartments; best references. 447 4th Av., express office.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID—FOOTMAN.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for a cook, chambermaid, and footman, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply by letter to 26 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like few more customers by the day; best of private family references. Address M. F., 1,364 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class alteration hand; also silk petticoats made in and out of house; references, Mrs. Grimmig, 1,008 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—American woman, general housworker; small private family or flat; neat, economical worker; caretaker; carfare; city testimonials. American, Box 114, 617 6th Av.

INFANTS' NURSE.—Situation wanted by an experienced infants' nurse; competent to take entire charge from birth; best of references. Call Monday, 423 Park Avenue.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced woman; would take family or gentlemen's washing at home; private house; open-air drying; moderate price; no acids used. 602 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, in private family; an furnish best city reference from physicians and ladies. 45 West 66th St., between 11 and 3, first bell west; no cards.

WASHER.—Thoroughly understands care fine horses, harness carriages. Tighe, 149 East 32d.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT will open, post, examine, or balance books, prepare statements, evenings or day time; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times.

BUTLER.—By a young man, experienced; personal reference from present employer. Call or write, 107 Riverside Drive.

CARETAKERS.—Small American family desire care of private house for Summer; reference. Mrs. Nichol, 701 East 138th St.

CARPENTER.—Good all-round jobber in shop or real estate owners. T., Box 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Care one or two horses, lawn, garden; willing, good habits; American; 27; single; reference; city or country. Box A 148 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST OR ROSE GROWER.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

GARDENER.—To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 59 Barclay St.

SEVEN YEARS' MINE FIRE.

Plans to Put Out Flames in Jersey Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 6.—The fire in the famous Jersey mine, the most stubborn in the anthracite region, is now about to be gotten under control according to Mine Inspector Davis, who has just finished an examination.

The fire started seven years ago, and ordinary methods were inadequate to cope with it. Bore holes were sunk, and floods of water poured in from the surface, but these were not effective.

Inspector Davis reports that the officials have managed to nearly surround the fire with non-combustible material, and when this is completed the fire will be confined to a certain space to eat itself out or will be suffocated.

Joseph Park's Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Surrogate T. H. Silkman to-day signed the order assessing the inheritance tax on the estate of Joseph Park, the founder of the house of Park & Tilford, who died last April in Rye. The tax as assessed to be paid to the Controller of the State is $25,238.29. The total estate left by Mr. Park is $2,232,930.33, and is divided as follows: George C. Park, son, $616,001.80; Minnie G. Musgrave, $52,722; Elizabeth Purdy, sister, $4,179; Joseph F. Park, nephew, $10,000; Ella F. Lawrence, $10,000; Maud Ives Park, granddaughter, $77,520; Hobart J. Park, $1,402,507.53.

Anti-Trust Fight on Eastman Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Proceedings were resumed to-day before Attorney General Cunneen against the Eastman Kodak Company, on application by Thomas K. Hastings and George Miller of New York City that the Attorney General bring action against the Eastman Company for alleged violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law. The applicants allege that the corporation violates the law by holding and voting the stock of hitherto competing companies, and that in its methods of operation it stifles competition.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE TUNNEL ROAD

Many Subway Station Entrances Now Seen from the Streets.

Wonders of the Underground Railway, Its Snow-White Walls and Artistic Station Trimmings—An Airy but a Noisy Tunnel.

After having lost sight of the subway for some months, the public is beginning again to have visible proof of the tunnel's nearness to completion. First everybody had the presence of the undertaking impressed upon them by the torn condition of the streets. Then the contractors succeeded slowly in covering up their operations. Now they come into view once more as they are erecting every few blocks the ornamental little entrances through which passengers are to pass to and from the underground railroad.

These station entrances have sprung into existence so rapidly within the last month that probably only a small percentage of New Yorkers have had a chance to examine them, and one who passes along the line any day may hear folks inquiring what they are. They are built almost entirely of iron. Covering each stairway—and at some stations there are as many as eight sets of steps—is a structure that reminds one of pictures of pagodas. The sides and roof of iron in each case are set off by glass windows, the frames around the glass being of burnished copper. The rounded roof, surmounted by a little pinnacle, is trimmed with copper.

The signs that are to serve as guides to passengers—and some of them already have been inscribed—are in letters of gilt on the glass portions of the structure. There are such signs as "Entrance to Up-Town Trains," "Exit Only," "Entrance Only," &c. At most of the stations incoming and outgoing passengers will not have to crowd past each other on the steps, different stairways being provided for the exits and entrances. There are combination stairways only at the smaller stopping places.

What strikes a visitor in any station is the great amount of space it takes up—the roominess of the stairs and platforms and waiting rooms. There has been no economizing in this direction. At the loop station under City Hall Park, for instance, the steps do not lead direct to the station, but there is a spacious rotunda for a first landing, and from there you descend by three broad steps to the station proper. In the larger stopping places further up town, where there are ample waiting rooms, one is impressed with the "finish" everywhere. The wooden doors of the rooms—and they compose about all that is wooden in the stations—are thick, heavy, and well polished, giving an idea of good materials, with brass knobs and locks of modern pattern, closing as easily and noiselessly as though they had been fitted up for a private dwelling.

There is nothing of the flimsiness that characterizes stations on the elevated railroad. The partitions are of solid masonry, covered with shining tile. In some cases the contractors have completed their work to the point of putting in the gratings before the ticket windows—bright gratings of polished metal, built as though they would retain their elegance a long time, even if pressed against by thousands of hurrying travelers every day.

The platform floors of cement look as though they were capable of being kept intimately cleaner than the wooden floor of an elevated station. A speck of dirt would find a difficult resting upon the tile walls that seem too smooth even for a fly to crawl over. There are no dark colors anywhere. Unless the operators of the road want a soiled area to be "spotted" at once they must see that their stations are kept immaculately clean.

Much has been said of Chief Engineer Parsons's plan to have the color scheme of each station different from all the rest, but while that scheme has been carried out, the varied hues are not so marked as to impress any but regular patrons of the road. There is just enough difference to prevent monotony, though, of course, one who travels from City Hall to Harlem twice every day cannot fail to become familiar with the olive green trimmings of Fourteenth Street, the dark blue of Spring Street, and the grass green of the Loop.

A casual glance leaves the impression that all the stations are white. This is the prevailing color everywhere, for in planning the tunnel it was decided to have the interior colors as much of an aid to the light as possible. The varying colors of the trimmings are not conspicuous, appearing only where ceiling and walls meet, around station doors, and where some ornamental device has been devised to aid in setting off the street sign. These signs, however, give a great opportunity for a good deal of coloring, as there are many of them. The passenger will not have to crane his neck to see where he is—in one station, which is but a sample of the rest, ten signs were counted by a visitor on the south-bound side.

In the tunnel proper, outside of stations, the white is unbroken. Except in the few unfinished places, the walls already glisten spotless under the small lights scattered along the tracks. On the recent hand-car trip through the tunnel it was surprising to see what a flood of light was afforded by small electric lamps placed twenty-five yards apart.

"If the walls were colored brown," remarked one of the company's officials, "it would take twice as many bulbs to make it as brilliant as it is now."

Naturally the passengers, looking out of a car window at a wall only a few feet away, will not be much benefited by the brightness of the walls, but the motormen will be enabled to see clearly ahead of them as they could not do if their surroundings were dark-hued. With the white walls to supplement the great reflector on each electric light it is easy to see 100 yards ahead. In case of accident every additional lighting facility, it is calculated, will be of inestimable value.

If there is an accident the electric lights of the tunnel, according to the engineers, cannot go out. There are to be three different systems, entirely distinct from each other. The wires furnishing electricity to the bulbs on the two westerly tracks will not come from the same source as that operating the lights on the easterly tracks, and the cars themselves will be illuminated from still another source. One supply may go to smash, or even two, but still there will be left enough light to see how to remedy the trouble and reassure the passengers. That is one of the features about which the tunnel builders are rather boastful. They claim it renders impossible such a calamity as the recent fatal disaster in the Paris subway.

The trial trips on hand-cars, although not entirely convincing, have served to give some idea of the tunnel's ventilation and its noises. Those who have traveled from Park Row to Manhattan Valley on the little cars have commented particularly on the ventilation, which has seemed to be excellent. On the point whether the great crowds and the closing of the stations will befoul the air beyond hope there is some doubt expressed, although the officials profess to have no fear.

As to the noisiness of the tunnel, the handcar travelers are not so well pleased. Though these cars, small and slow, make only a fraction of the rattle that will resound from a train of heavy cars, they make enough fuss to drown conversation that is not shouted. The echoes they rouse are terrific, both in the sections immediately under the street surface and in the deep tunnels, such as the one under Park Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets. It is a fallacy to suppose that cars underground can make as little noise as those on an elevated track—this fact is easily proved by first riding on a handcar through the tunnel and then suddenly emerging on the same car to the viaduct that connects the two portions of the subway north and south of Manhattan Valley. There is a lessening of the noise the instant the car arrives on the viaduct. Although you have been shouting yourself hoarse in the tunnel, you find on the viaduct that you can make yourself heard by speaking in an ordinary tone.

The places where the subway work continues to disturb street traffic—where the tunnel is not entirely completed and covered—are now so few that they may be counted on one's fingers. First, the Brooklyn Bridge station, which is to be the greatest on the line, is still behindhand, and rough boarding remains in the place of pavement to a large extent. Then there are periodic openings in Elm Street, below the Canal Street district, where the quicksands inherited from the old pond kept the excavators backward.

The next open space is above Astor Place, and after that there is no break in the surface up to where the curve into Forty-second Street, opposite the Grand Central Station, continues to be a scene of some disturbance. At intervals across Forty-second Street there are openings, as there is at the base of the new TIMES Building, where the tunnel turns northward into Broadway. From there up Broadway the completed stretch is unbroken to Seventy-seventh Street. A little opening there is followed by more new pavements, and with the exception of a few isolated points, all outside work is done up to the end of the main line at One Hundred and Fourth Street, where the east and west side branches separate.

The work of the next two months, which is the time the contractors say they will need before running trains, will consist of equipping the road with its third rail, light wires, and safety appliances, and in finishing the incomplete stations and entrances, and lastly in carrying electric cars into the tunnel.

POPULISM AND POPULISTS.

A Westerner's View of the Attitude of the East Towards Them—The Gold Standard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be presumption on the part of one who spent his early years on the plains of the West and devoted his perceptive faculties to following dim trails left by the savage enemy, cultivating only the senses of sight, hearing, smelling, and the instinct that indicates the nearness of the enemy or the game upon which his life depended, to enter the domains of "culture" and object to anything that he finds there, but for the life of him he cannot find out what advantage, either spiritual or material, can be permanently secured to any part of this country by a system of constant misrepresentation carried on for years. If the advocates of what is called the "gold standard" really believe that their theories are based upon the truth, why not rely upon a statement of that truth rather than upon falsehoods and misrepresentations and the constant use of epithets against those who oppose it?

The words Populist and Populism, I find since my arrival here, are in constant use in the daily papers. When denouncing an opponent the vilest epithet that can be used, it seems, is to call him a "Populist." If derision, contempt, and scorn are to be expressed against any economic theory, all that is necessary to give that expression the fullest force is to call it "Populism."

Now, what is Populism? Do Populists advocate Anarchy or Socialism? Do they attack the right to own property? Did they ever advocate the repudiation of honest debts? Has any man who is recognized as an authority among them ever advocated anything in the field of political economy outside of doctrines maintained by Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Ricardo, or any other standard authority in the whole wide world? A condensed summary of the belief of Populists may be given as follows:

A currency consisting of but one kind of money—any one dollar being "as good," that is, of the same purchasing power as every other dollar.

Any restriction upon the exchange of commodities, whether it is by license, tax or tariff, restricts the production of wealth, and in that much is detrimental to the interests of mankind.

Experience proves that the "control" of private companies of great wealth, owning and operating monopolies, such as gas companies, electric lighting, street car systems, telegraphs, telephones, and railroads, has proved a failure, and therefore Populists would follow the example of "the effete monarchies" of the Old World, which has so generally proved satisfactory and let the Government or cities "own" them.

Three-fourths of the people of the world use either silver or paper as money, and Populists believe that the wildest vagary that ever entered a man's mind is the conception that silver and paper can be eliminated from any money system.

The claim that the United States is on a "gold basis," with, in round numbers, $600,000,000 of silver, $347,000,000 of greenbacks, $500,000,000 of National banknotes and some other forms of currency in circulation, all of which is to some extent a legal tender, is so wild a statement that Populists scorn to discuss it. A "gold standard" country is a country in which gold is the only legal tender, except to the extent that our copper cents and nickels are legal tender.

Populists believe that the great accumulations of wealth, with the notable exception of the Standard Oil Company, which are a threat to the stability of this Republic, have resulted from granting special privileges to the few. To Vanderbilt was given the special privilege of building a railroad. That special privilege is worth to-day not less than $300,000,000. Vanderbilt was not to blame for accepting this "gift," but an ignorant populace was silly to grant it. Therefore Populists make it a fundamental principle that there should be special privileges for none.

Populist principles concerning banks and banking, which would require too much space to explain here, would result in making the depositor safe and a bank a blessing to the community in which it did business. Now the men who believe in such conservative doctrines as these may be "long-haired, wild-eyed lunatics," but it does not appear so to me.

During the days of "bleeding Kansas" and the John Brown war in that territory I was asked to go as a guide for a hunting party, among whom was Richardson of The New York Tribune and Ridpath, representing some other paper. I took the party up to the headwaters of the north fork of the Solomon River, where we made a camp. The next morning a heavy fog, a very rare thing for that country, settled down over plain and river. The newspaper men were eager to hunt, and we started out on the level plain, where there was nothing but buffalo grass and not a weed of any sort from which the points of the compass could be learned. I proposed that we go back to camp and wait until the fog rose, but they would have none of it. Presently I discovered that we were crossing our own trail —we were going round in a circle—and I told the eager hunters so. When I pointed out the trail they could not see it. I got off my horse and carefully parted the short grass so that, to me, the imprint of a hoof was very plain, but still they could not see it. They insisted on going on, but I took the trail and went back to camp. They wandered off in the fog, and thirty-six hours afterward, very hungry, they came back, having had nothing to eat all that time.

I suggest that some of the learned editors of the East get down from their high horses, find the old trail laid down by the economists, and come back to camp, from which a start in the right direction may be taken. There have been some truths discovered by mankind since civilization first appeared in Egypt 10,000 years ago, and among those truths is this one: "All Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." All Populists believe that, too.

T. H. TIBBLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1904.

CAUGHT ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Man Whose Gold Watch Was Stolen on Lower Broadway Accuses His Prisoner of Taking It.

There was a great deal of excitement during the noon hour yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, when a man who afterward gave his name as Israel Gould, aged nineteen, of 56 Rutgers Street, was accused of stealing a gold watch valued at $140 from the vest pocket of William Aichels of 1,559 Second Avenue.

Mr. Aichels was walking down the west side of Broadway, having just passed under the platform in front of St. Paul's Chapel, and was about to cross Fulton Street when he was jostled by two young men, one of whom abstracted his watch. Mr. Aichels seized Gould, who, he says, stole the watch and passed it to a confederate. Policeman Prigge of the Church Street Station came up and took the prisoner to the Church Street Station. The police say he is one of the "Monk" Eastman gang. Detective Conron identified him as a man who had previously been arrested and locked up in the Church Street Station for picking pockets along Broadway. On the prisoner's person were found several pawntickets and a handsome gold watch and chain. He will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning and later arraigned in the Tombs Court.

Indicts Man for Deceiving Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Elmer E. Leavitt, formerly of the Shoe manufacturing firm of Lamkin & Foster, was indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, which reported to-day, for the alleged larceny of $100,000 from the National Exchange Bank and the National Union Bank of this city. It is alleged that he procured this amount from the banks by making false representation with reference to the assets of his firm.

LITERATURE'S LOSS IN TURIN LIBRARY FIRE

Students Impatient to Learn What Was Saved from Flames.

Priceless Volumes and Manuscripts of Hebraic Origin Were There—Few Were Copied.

Students, particularly those of Hebraic literature, are awaiting with impatience for further news as to just what volumes and manuscripts were destroyed in the fire that recently swept through the Turin Library, especially as of the 4,500 priceless manuscripts stored there the latest cable dispatches state that not over 1,000 were saved.

Students and bibliophiles not so specifically interested in the Hebraic literature, rejoice in the saving of Pliny's "Natural History" with the Mantegna illustrations. They have learned with deep regret, however, that the famous "Heures de Turin," executed for Duke Jean de Beny in the first half of the fifteenth century, was destroyed with four manuscripts of the "Roman de Rose," among them the "Chevalier Errant." Another great loss was that of the Aldine editions, given to the library by the Marquis Alfieri, together with the working library of 43,000 volumes.

Dr. S. Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, formerly a lecturer at the University of Cambridge and Professor in the University of London, some years ago was sent by the University of Cambridge to the Orient in search of ancient Hebrew manuscripts and succeeded in unearthing at Cairo a great collection of old volumes and scrolls of inestimable value which were added to the collection in the Cambridge library. When seen at the seminary, 531-535 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, he said:

"The loss is a large one to the literary and historical world. We are awaiting details with hope, and yet with the greatest anxiety. If the collection of Hebraic literature at Turin is gone, there is no way of replacing most of it. In fact, with a few exceptions, there are no copies of the scrolls and manuscripts. It is shown in the catalogue of Bernardinus Peyron that there were seventy-seven codices. These were of the greatest value and rareness in Hebraic literature, dealing with Biblical literature, philosophy, commentaries to the Bible, works on medicine, philosophical ethnology, and mathematics.

"The collection was among the most valuable in the world, ranking with that of the Vatican and only next to the collections at Oxford, Cambridge, and Palma. Near to it in collections, not belonging to a State and therefore known as 'private,' is the one we have here through the generosity of Judge Bulsberger, and to which we are making many additions.

"I visited the library at Turin, where I was offered every facility for investigation, and made extensive notes from several of the rarest treasures, but my time was limited, and I could not accomplish as much as I would have liked to have done. Codex Ll.; A., 111, 2, the oldest Jewish liturgy and commentary, older than any except one which is in fragments, particularly interested me. I wanted to make a complete copy.

"This I was enabled to do through the kindness of the British Government and the courtesy of the Italian Government. Through diplomatic correspondence it was made possible for me to have the original at Cambridge, where I made the copy which is now in the library of our seminary. I was also fortunate in that P had several photographs made of the original manuscript. If this great work has been destroyed by fire, there is still an exact copy. It gives the formula for each of the benedictions on different occasions, and might best be described as equivalent to a prayer book.

"An interesting fact, as shown by the photographs I have of the original manuscript, which dates back to the eleventh, or possibly the early twelfth century, is that, while the work has been catalogued as and thought to be the work of an early German scholar, it is distinctly the work of a Greek. I don't know how this mistake was made, because even in the making of Hebraic characters it is as easy to tell the nationality of the writer as it is of the writer of a modern letter. Any one familiar with letters written in the same language by men of different nationalities can tell at a glance to what nation they belong.

"A Frenchman, German, Russia, Italian, Spaniard, Japanese, or Chinaman would, for instance, write perfectly intelligible English, but there would be an unmistakable trace of his nativity in his writing. Even the difference between the writing of the Englishman and the American, using the same language, is quite distinct and unmistakable. So, in the manuscript from the Codex which I copied, there can be no doubt that the writer in Hebraic characters was a Greek.

"Other very rare and important volumes that were in the Turin Library were works pertaining to the prophets, the sayings of the fathers, the dictionary to the Talmud, church hymns, dirges, and marches for the synagogue, and many more of singular importance. We must wait until we are sure that all these treasures are gone, but should be thankful that some have been saved by copyists. I am very glad that I have the copy of Codex Ll., A. 111, 2. There were 261 folios to the original of this.

"The reason that the Turin Library, like other libraries of Hebraic literature, was so especially rich in medical manuscripts, is the same as that of all the great collections. In the Middle Ages there was no profession open to the Jew except that of medicine. The great physicians in those times were Jews. The most intelligent among them being barred from other important careers other than those of merchants and bankers, strove for success in the way open to them, and were consequently the authorities in medical science. Their writings were more treasured than those of their fellows who wrote on theological and other subjects. The Turin Library was unusually stored with the lore of these Jewish physicians, men of the greatest education."

BOY BALKS RAILROAD'S PLAN.

With Revolver He Prevents Tracklaying Across His Father's Lot.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 6.—Charles Boyle, a seventeen-year-old boy, of this city, successfully defended his father's property against the Delaware and Hudson Railroad last night. The railroad desired to run tracks across the property, but Boyle was in the West and would not consent. Last night a large force of trackmen started to lay the rails despite lack of permission, and were tearing down the fence around Boyle's yard when the boy rushed out with a big revolver in each hand.

"Get back there!" he cried. "I'll shoot the first man who trespasses upon this land."

He drove them back and held them at bay all night, despite their efforts to frighten him.

"Brokers' Lunch Club" Formed.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Brokers' Lunch Club was incorporated to-day to operate a luncheon club, library, and reading room in New York City. The Board of Directors are Mortimer H. Wagner of Montclair, N. J.; Lewis V. Randolph of Plainfield, N. J.; Thomas Purcell of East Orange, N. J.; Henry L. Bragean of West Hoboken, N. J.; Alfred S. Barnes, Alan R. Hawley, Charles M. Van Tassell, and Robert H. Pettigrew of New York City; William J. Alpers of Westfield, N. J.; James S. Harris of Port Chester, George H. Cornwall of Englewood, N. J., and Robert M. Jarvis of Garden City, L. I.

CANAL ROUTES CONSIDERED

Early Surveys That Have Been Made of Mandingo Way.

Work of Col. Serell May Have Been Confirmatory—Question of Cost and the Reliability of Estimates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was attracted Saturday, Jan. 30, to large head lines in your paper—my daily pabulum—"For New and Shorter Panama Canal Route." I, of course, was at once deeply interested, being an old canal man.

I soon saw that this was a report of certain effusions which generally happen in after-dinner speeches at clubs. This, of course, permits a liberal allowance for what was reported to have been said at a time when things in general are seen in couleur de rose.

As to the novelty of the wonderful Mandingo route, so called, to believe in its novelty would be to ignore the surveys made by MacDougal, Wyse, Selfridge, Lull, Sullivan, Hubbard, Trautwine, Porter, Lane, Kennish, Michler, Craven, and by several international and American commissions during the period from 1852 to 1878. These surveys made by those parties did not only consist of studies of the present Panama line, but also the lines from the Gulf of San Blas on the Atlantic to the north end of Panama Bay, from the roadstead of Acanti-Tolo to the Gulf of San Miguel, from the Gulf of Uraba to San Miguel, from Uraba to Humboldt Bay, and from Uraba to Chiri-Chiri.

The whole Isthmus of Panama has been gone over thoroughly by these parties, so that the survey said to have been made by Col. Serell can only be confirmatory to these surveys. All the canal routes south of Panama, however, have been rejected owing to the necessity of building a very large tunnel, estimated at the least 5½ miles long. Then again, in the face of what has been accomplished at Panama, the money that has been spent, the thorough data obtained for the completion of the work, the facility of a good railroad lateral to the canal, and, last, but not least, the price at which we can purchase the canal, why should any one expect to have a new project adopted involving a long and costly tunnel, an untried experiment of such dimensions, and a want of thorough knowledge of the nature of the soil to be dealt with?

As to the estimated cost of $100,000,000 for the Mandingo route, this must be taken cum grano salis. The experience at Panama and Suez, and in all large public works, should be a sufficient warning not to engage in a new enterprise with as few positive data as have been obtained on the Mandingo route, to say nothing of the construction of a gigantic tunnel 5½ miles long, which compared to the Hoosac tunnel would make the latter look like a pygmy.

It is not the part of wisdom for any one, even should he have been a so-called representative of the Panama Canal, to give estimates on the value of the Panama Canal at $806,000,000, and to say "but the commission headed by Admiral Walker made a very superficial examination of the property," &c. As every one knows, this commission was composed of the most eminent and talented men in their professions, civil and army engineers, professors of universities, and one United States Senator. The commission was headed by a man of recognized competency in canal matters and with a long experience acquired from his connection with it as its President.

The statement made by one of the speakers concerning the Panama revolution does at least justice to our Government by admitting that this movement was not concocted by our authorities. Any one acquainted with the affairs of the Panama Canal as I am well knows that the dissatisfaction which brought on the separation of Panama from Colombia is of very long standing, and the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty was only the last straw that broke the camel's back. The long-standing and studious neglect of Panama to the sole benefit of Colombia has been more than human patience could stand any longer.

In your editorial comments of Saturday, Jan. 30, "Have We Counted the Cost?" you question the wisdom of the United States to pay $40,000,000 for the Panama Canal without more accurate knowledge of the probable cost for finishing the work. It is true that the estimate of this cost is obtained from data procured by the Isthmian Commission, but the data have been thoroughly examined and considered. Moreover, as stated before, the character of this commission ought to be a guarantee of its correctness. Though their stay on the Isthmus only lasted a short time, their report is certainly more entitled to credence than the random statement of the cost of the Mandingan route, set at $100,000,000.

Should you, however, consult the appendices to this report, (Senate Document No. 54, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session,) you will see that the commission's work was very thorough, as was also the work done from 1887 to 1898, not only by French engineers of well-known reputation, but also by an international commission, of which two well-known American engineers were members, A. Fteley, formerly chief engineer of the Aqueduct Commission, and Gen. H. L. Abbott of the United States Army; also a well-known Colombian engineer, P. J. Sosa. This commission, after mature deliberation, set the price of completing the canal in round numbers at $99,000,000. The Isthmian Commission puts it at $144,000,000. The difference is accounted for by the new plan the latter commission recommends.

Whatever mistakes were made in the beginning by the French engineers have been corrected in new surveys made seriously in the last years of the old company, and the investigations of the new company and the work it has accomplished with the view of ascertaining positively the nature of the soil are guarantees that there ought to be no doubt existing any longer upon the reliability of the present estimate of cost.

Mr. Editor, I rely upon the usual fairness shown in your paper upon all subjects to publish these few facts, I have already made this communication longer than I wished.

To conclude, we are about entering upon an enterprise which will be of immense benefit to the whole world; we are going to spend our money to accomplish this. The question of the route to follow and the feasibility of either of the proposed crossings has been gone over thoroughly by highly competent authorities. At this late day it seems futile to embarrass the accomplishment of this beneficial enterprise by crude propositions of any kind.

Les delais sont souvent dangereux.

CANAL.

New York, Feb. 3, 1904.

POINTS IN PANAMA POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 31st ult., Everett P. Wheeler mentions two points in the Panama question to which he believes not enough importance has been attached. They are as follows:

(1.) All that makes the Isthmus of any commercial value is the right of way over it. If it were not for the railroad now existing and the canal in prospect, Panama would not interest us any more than Borneo.

(2.) It is the natural policy of a Government founded on a successful revolution to sympathize with the struggles of oppressed peoples to obtain their independence.

As to the first point, it cannot be denied that Mr. Wheeler is absolutely right. Without the railroad and the prospective canal, the Isthmus of Panama would surely not have aroused the cupidity of the United States Government, for a thing that has no value is not likely to be coveted.

In his second point, Mr. Wheeler takes a less materialistic point of view, and contributes our interference in the Isthmian dispute to the noble and generous desire to help all oppressed peoples who are struggling for their liberty. But how, then, can Mr. Wheeler possibly explain the actions of our Government in the case of the South African republics and the Philippine Islands? Where was our innate desire to encourage struggling peoples when we refused to give the slightest encouragement to the Boers, and when we subjugated the Filipinos and stole their country, which they were on the point of wresting from the tyrannous rule of Spain?

I am very sorry that I cannot share Mr. Wheeler's views as to the lofty intentions of our Government. I have studied the conduct of our last two Administrations with considerable care and have come to the conclusion that we are not much concerned about the morality of our actions, if only we can achieve material success. We suppressed liberty in the Philippine Islands for the sake of material gain, and we encouraged revolution on the Isthmus for the same reason. In the case of the Boer republics, no matter what side we took, there was nothing in it for us, and so we remained neutral.

BENEDICT PRIETH.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 3, 1904.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

World's Broadest Guarantee.

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once. What broader guarantee can be given? It should make your shopping very safe, and especially as we deal only in the very best of everything.

185 Imported Lace Robes : : A Sale

Never Equalled Anywhere : . Most Are of Real Laces.

WE HAVE NEVER KNOWN THE LIKE OF THIS OFFERING—and we have held leadership in Laces hereabout for many years. There have been small groups of Robes, sometimes very fine, too, that it was possible to sell for much under their worth. But to-morrow Brooklyn women will have choice of a hundred and eighty-five exquisite Robes in at least a hundred of the newest designs and styles and these prices to pay:

$25.00 to $39.00 Robes at $14.98.
$49.00 to $69.00 Robes at $29.00.
$75.00 to $89.00 Robes at $39.00.
$95.00 to $200.00 Robes at $49.00.

They were imported as models—an American maker "plunged" on fine Robes in the effort to show more styles than any of his neighbors. Some he has reproduced. Others have not been copied at all. He has taken a big loss to close out the whole stock in one transaction. All except the spangled Robes are hand made—all of them are of the latest cut and styles. This hint of the variety:

Lierre Robe on silk Brussels net.
White Marquise Robes with white silk Venice applique.
Biscuit color Lierre Robe on black, Brussels net.
Black Marquise and Chantilly combination.
Silk Mull, white, with butter Renaissance lace.
White Marquise with Venice applique.
Black Marquise with silk Venetian figure.
Crepe de Chine with Renaissance lace, white, and Venice app ique.
Bisgue Peau de Soie with silk Russian lace.
Crepe de Chine, fancy silk braid, white.
Renaissance Lace Robe in white.
Russian Lace Robe in cream.
Cream Filet Robe, with Venetian applique and medallions.
White Lierre on square meshes and Brussels net.
Black Marquise.
Escurial, with Venice applique.
Chantilly, Black.
White Silk Applique on black Brussels net.
Peau de Sole, trimmed with panne velvet, black silk Russian, in white and black.
White Escurial with Venice lace.
White Marquise and Chantilly lace.
Taffeta Silk with Venice and real Renaissance lace
Linen Canvas with real Renaissance lace.
Silk Mull with Irish crochet lace.
Black Crepe de Chine with Venice and drop effect.
Chantilly Lace with silk braid trimmings.
White square mesh with Brussels and Renaissance braid.
Cream Marquise or square mesh and Brussels net.

Spangled Robes.

White with Chantilly.
White with fibre lace.
Black and silver, with Venice applique.

Another Very Great Lace Offering.

49c. to $5.50 Galloons, 25c., 49c. & 69c.
Galloons in butter, white and Paris colors, in medallion and applique effects. Such beautiful Laces have never before sold at such small prices.
49c. to $2.69 Allovers, 29c., 49c. & 59c.
18-inch Allovers in cream and Chantilly nets, black and white Cluny, Arabian, Teneriffe, Esprit and Filet nets, all in pretty patterns.
89c. to $4.50 Reticella Laces, 49c. and 59c.
Laces and Insertions to match. Made in St. Gall; very heavy crochet effect: just the thing for trimming linen dresses.
49c. to $2.98 Net Top Laces, 25c., 49c. and 69c.
Lace with heavy Venice edges, real Applique, Repousse, Oriental and Chantilly. All in the newest patterns, 4 to 12 inches wide. This is the Lace which is being largely used for sleeve trimming on the Paris gowns.
25c. to 49c. Laces and Insertions, 15c.
D'Alencon Laces and Insertions to match, 4 to 8 inches wide. The Lace for light weight dress and hat trimming.

SECTION A. MAIN FLOOR.

This Annual Sale of Hosiery & Underwear Is the Greatest Ever Held in Brooklyn.

Last Monday we sold more Hosiery and Underwear than in any single day in the store's history—and each day last week was a record breaker. That's fair evidence of the character of the sale. Such offerings were never made before—we could never before match them, and we have been perhaps in closest touch with the great makers abroad and in America.

To-morrow the sale starts afresh and with values as great as ever. Varieties are undiminished—quantities were immense to start with.

The Sale Will Be on the Main Floor---Room for Everybody.

Women's Hosiery.
25c. Hose, 12½c.
Fast black, full fashioned, fine gauged black cotton and lisle thread Stockings, high spliced heels and double soles.
40c. Hose, 18c.
Imported fast black ingrain lisle thread, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, bleached split feet, high spliced heels and double soles.
30c. Hose, 18c.
Fast black ingrain fine gauged Stockings, with unbleached split feet, high spliced heels and double soles.
50c Hose, 25c.
Imported fast black gauze lisle, plain and Richelieu ribbed Stockings, with spliced heels and soles.
50c.

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

PAGES 25 TO 32.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

The Man in the Street

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DE LANCEY NICOLL was somewhat taken aback the other day by an answer he received from a prospective juryman whom he was examining. The talesman was the owner of a boarding stable on upper Broadway.

"Do you know me or any of the other lawyers in this case?" he asked.

"No," replied the talesman.

"You don't know me or Judge Dittenhoefer, or Mr. Platt, or Gen. Burnett?"

"No."

"None of us board any horses at your stable?"

"Well, Sir," replied the talesman, "all I can answer to that is that none of you do it under the names you have given in court this morning."

That line of examination was immediately dropped, and later the talesman was excused by consent.

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WILLIAM A. BRADY advertised last week for 500 men to appear in "The Pit" at the Lyric Theatre. The wording of his advertisement indicated that men with Stock Exchange experience were preferred. A host of men came in response to the offer.

To the first applicant Mr. Brady put the question:

"Have you had any Stock Exchange experience?"

"Oh, yes, $50,000 worth—steel," was the answer.

The man got a job as a super.

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THE REV. DR. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, declares that the most interesting family he had ever seen had as its head an ex-football player on a champion Princeton team. He had arranged a system of signals, perfectly understood by a group of children affectionately calling him "Dad." Dr. Shaw could not make out the signals. Two he recalled later and solved.

Just after grace the father of the flock said "F. H. B.," and while Mr. Shaw ate, the young man talked about many things and hardly touched his food. Every once in a while Dr. Shaw would hear the young wife say to a child that seemed ravenous, "F. H. B." The visitor did not happen to be very hungry, and was soon through. Then came the signal, "F. P. I." Conversation lagged and the food disappeared.

Just before Christmas Dr. Shaw was in a market where he saw a particularly fine turkey. He received an inspiration. "F. H. B." must be "family hold back," and "F. P. I." "family pitch in." The turkey was expressed to the New Jersey clergyman football player, and tacked to it was Dr. Shaw's card, with large letters on it: "F. P. I."

A few days later he received a note signed by his friend and bearing the letters:

"C. S. T. N. T. L. F. P. I."

This Dr. Shaw interpreted as meaning: "Children send thanks. No turkey left. Family pitched in."

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BISHOP E. S. LINES of Newark, while a guest of the Church Club of this city, told this story to illustrate, as he said, the effort on the part of the clergy to keep the Bishops humble.

"I was over in New York the other day," said the Bishop, "and met on the street a young clergyman whom I had known in New England some time ago—a most estimable young man, but one who is inclined to take life very seriously. 'How do you do, J——,' said I, 'I am very glad to see you. Where are you located now?'

"'I am in the Tombs,' replied J——.

"'How fortunate it is that they let you out for a day so that I could have the pleasure of seeing you.'

"'Oh, not exactly that, you know. I had the choice of the chaplaincy of the Tombs or a parish in Newark, and I chose the Tombs.'"

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AMONG the friends who welcomed Mme. Calve to New York a few days ago was the small son of a musician, who is her particular pet.

"He is as full of funny—what is sat you call eet?—chaff—as ze nut is full of ze meat. He say to me: 'What a chair cost for a verry leetle boy to hear you sing?'

"I say zat leetle children come in for half ze price.

"'Is zat so?' say he. 'Zen, my grandmuzzer, must she pay double?'"

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GEORGE W. BEATON, President of the American Finance and Securities Company, has become a mark for mendicants of all classes since the newspapers announced that he is going to celebrate his hard-earned success by giving a public banquet to the residents of Athens, Ohio, the town in which he was born and spent his barefoot days. One day last week a beggar accosted him on Nassau Street as he was talking to two newspaper men.

"I beg your pardon, Sir, but could you lend me ten cents?" said the unfortunate one. "I want to buy a new shirt."

"Ten cents?" said Mr. Beaton, handing him a quarter. "Why, certainly, and here's fifteen cents more—get a suit of clothes, too, while you're at it."

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WHEN William E. Chandler was in the United States Senate he was visited by a delegation from his home town, Concord, N. H. The object was to have Mr. Chandler assist in selecting a candidate for Mayor of Concord. Name after name was offered to the Senator, only to be rejected. Finally, a delegate who was not especially pleasing to Mr. Chandler, asked: "Well, who in thunder do you want, anyway? How are we going to know when a man does possess the qualities that will entitle him to your approval?"

"When you find a man who isn't ashamed to show respect for women, love for children and animals, and who will walk to the edge of the sidewalk at midnight, when no one is watching, to do his expectorating into the street, you may be sure that he possesses all the civic virtues and is fully worthy of any office you may be able to give him," was the quiet response.

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HEINRICH CONRIED was standing in the back of the Metropolitan Opera House a few nights ago during the performance of a German opera. As he leaped on the rail behind the back row of seats he heard the whispers of two men sitting almost in reach of his hand.

One of them was apparently a native American; the other talked with a decided German dialect.

"The acoustics of this house," whispered the American, "are very bad."

The German was heard to sniff audibly once or twice.

"Vot makes you say dat?" he asked of his American companion, "I don't smell anyt'ing."

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CHURCHILL WILLIAMS, the author of "J. Devlin—Boss," and "The Captain," who was quite an all-round athlete during his college days, was telling some friends one of his college experiences the other day.

"One day in my sophomore year," he said, "I was trying my strength on one of the lifting machines in the gymnasium, when a rather small and boyish-looking fellow came up and watched me with interest.

"'Come here, fresh,' said I, 'and see how much you can lift. I've just lifted 180. See how near you can come to it.'

"The 'freshman' eyed me amusedly for a moment and then grasped the handles of the machine. After a tug or two he stepped away.

"I looked at the registering dial and gasped. 260!

"But the 'freshman' was walking away with a smile on his face.

"'Who is that fellow, anyway?' I inquired of a senior who happened to be standing near. He's mighty promising for a freshman!'

"'That?' responded the senior. 'Oh, that's Artie Goodspeed, the new instructor in physics.'"

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A THEATRICAL manager who has acquired some notoriety by reason of his pugilistic tendencies met Arnold Daly on Broadway shortly before the first production of "Candida" and made some inquiries regarding the young actor's contemplated venture.

"I say," was his inquiry, "what's this 'Candida' that they say you're going to appear in?"

Daly, who had complete knowledge of this manager's unfamiliarity with matters relating to that sort of drama that is ordinarily described as art, replied glibly:

"Well, I'll tell you, but please don't give it away. 'Candida' is the name of a new breakfast food that is to be put on the market. The firm that is going to manufacture it are paying me a lot of money to do the piece in order to familiarize the public with the name of their product. See?"

The manager's brow contracted.

"Um, yes," he said, finally, "I suppose there is money in it for you. But, say, the idea don't strike me as being very artistic."

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THE late Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was on a hunting expedition near Louisville during the last few years of his life, and happened to fall in with a local nimrod whose unconcealed admiration of the city man's marksmanship paved the way for further conversation.

"What's your name?" the countryman finally inquired.

"Dudley," was the reply.

After some exchange of incident and experience, the Bishop's interlocutor hazarded, "Say, Dudley, what business do you follow?"

"I'm a preacher."

"Oh, get out. What are you giving me!"

"But I am. I preach every Sunday."

"Where?"

"In Louisville."

"Well, well, I never would ha' thought it. You ain't stuck up a bit like most of the preachers down this way."

An invitation to hear this new-made acquaintance preach was accompanied by a scribbled card, and the next Sabbath saw the rustic, in his "Sunday best," ushered into the Bishop's own pew, where he listened intently to both service and sermon.

He was manifestly amazed, afterward, to have the orator of the morning come down to greet him as cordially and familiarly as in the woods.

He managed to stammer his thanks, and added: "I ain't much of a judge of this kind of thing, parson, but I riz with you and sot with you, and saw the thing through the best I knew how; but all the same, if my opinion's wuth anything to you, the Lord meant you for a shooter!"

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EDWARD M. RYAN, the life-saving policeman stationed at Broadway and Twenty-first Street, is six feet three.

"How did you happen to grow so tall?" gasped a newspaper reporter of the feminine variety whom he had just snatched from beneath the fiery foot of a prancing steed.

"I got a good start, Miss," replied Ryan, looking casually over the heads of the people. "I wasn't no bottle baby."

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INVITATIONS to Gov. Odell's reception last week were sent out more promiscuously than has been the custom heretofore. Politicians of local prominence in all parts of the State were invited. Among the responses received was one which read:

"I am highly honored by your kind invitation to be present at your reception, but I can't promise that I will be able to come until I hear from you as to whether expenses will be refunded."

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SENATOR JOSEPH BAILEY of Texas was stopped by a Texan in his daily walk down Pennsylvania Avenue:

"Senator, I'd like a little chat with you," said he.

"I do not know you. What can I do?" was the reply.

"I am one of your constituents, and I want a Consular job. I've written you to send me to Moji—"

"Indeed! That's thoughtful of you. Why didn't you say Szze-Chu-un?"

"I—I would have, Senator," came the faltering answer, "if I'd only known how to spell it!"

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DISCUSSIONS in Trenton, N. J., on the refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue the regulation pass to Assemblyman McGlennon of Hudson County have been livened by a lot of good stories about passes. The best is that told of the late Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, who, besides being a great jurist, was also, even in his old age, a great hunter. Returning in hunter's garb from a game chase on a South Jersey train one evening, he handed up to the conductor his railroad pass.

The conductor studied the name, "Mercer Beasley, Chief Justice Supreme Court," then glanced at the rude garb of the man who had handed it to him—the rusty corduroy jacket, the pants tucked into the rawhide boot tops, the slouch hat over straggling white hairs.

"Ah!" he said, as he returned the pasteboard, with an amused smile, "that won't work, old man! Fare, please!"

The Chief Justice rose and pushed back his slouch hat from over his classic features.

"How dare you impugn the word of the court, Sir?" he demanded with magisterial dignity. "Do you wish to be committed for contempt?"

The conductor passed on.

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SOME think that told of the late United States Senator Sewell and Col. "Jim" Scovel quite as good. The Colonel, who was a stirring orator, but very erratic, had been for years a thorn in Sewell's side when Sewell was commander-in-chief of the Republican forces of the State. They did not even know each other when they met on the streets. In time Scovel joined the Salvation Army and mellowed toward the Senator enough to feel encouraged to ask Sewell for a pass to Chicago.

"I'll send it to you!" the General said, and the next morning there was a letter in Scovel's mail from Sewell's West Jersey Railroad office.

Scovel dashed out the moment he broke the envelope seal.

"See here, General!" he exclaimed, as he rushed into the Senator's presence, "I have the pass to Chicago, but there is no return coupon to it."

"I am willing, Sir," the Senator returned with freezing dignity, "I am willing, Sir, to send you to Chicago. But I'm not —— fool enough to help you get back."

The old-time coolness was on again at once.

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WHILE Congressman Gardner of New Jersey was traveling from Trenton to Atlantic City the other day he could not find the pass which Congressmen are never supposed to accept. The conductor, who knew him very well, waited quietly by the seat until the Congressman had gone through his pockets and produced it.

"I had a lesson in that sort of thing once," the conductor said to a man on the train. "When George Roberts was President of the Pennsylvania Road, I found him in the smoker one morning on a run to New York, and just gave him a nod as I passed by.

"'Here, my man,' he said sharply, 'you have not looked at my pass.'

"'But I know who you are well enough,' I explained.

"'That makes no difference. Duty is duty. If a passenger shows you neither a ticket nor a pass you should put him off the train. You may go.'

"'But I haven't seen your pass yet,' I said.

"The old man began to feel in his pockets, and I waited. 'Stop this way when you come again,' he said. In a few minutes I came back, and he handed me a five-dollar bill without a word. I took out a single fare and gave him the change. He had left his pass in the Broad Street station."

MORAL RISKS SURROUNDING COLLEGE MEN IN BIG CITIES

Discussed By Chancellor HENRY MITCHELL MacCRACKEN.

[The question whether college life in large cities contains a greater element of danger to the morals of students than life in the smaller communities where colleges flourish is one which recently has been answered in the affirmative by President Eliot of Harvard, Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. John E. James of Hahnemann College. Herewith will be found the opinions of Chancellor Henry Mitchell MacCracken of New York University and Dean Van Amringe of Columbia. From long experience in connection with the leading universities in the largest city in America, they have arrived at conclusions which give considerable weight to the negative side of the question.]

THE public has a right to inquire into the risks surrounding college students. Special aid, in exemption from taxation and the like, is given by the community to all our colleges. Some colleges subsist entirely upon gifts received from the State. I am not surprised at the interest taken by a very large number of citizens in questions regarding the dangers which threaten the morals of those young men who are helped to obtain extended college training.

There is nothing new in the quality of the temptations that beset young men, whether they be in college or out of it, for human nature has not changed. When James Martineau names as the lowest grade of impulses which affect every human being the three propensions, first, hunger and thirst; second, the sexual propension, and, third, the energetic, which appears later as love of power, he has simply given new names to what was seen just as clearly by St. Paul or St. John.

The college student, whether in the country or the city, is of necessity the master of his time to a far greater extent than the young man who enters upon business or upon a trade. His hours of occupation, which can be strictly prescribed to him, do not exceed at the utmost four or five hours in the lecture room or laboratory every day. The rest of his working hours are at his own command. If he chooses to be idle, he lays himself open to all the temptations that come to the idler. To young men thus idle it makes little matter whether the place of ill-repute is a mile away or fifty miles away. Indeed, I have thought that the imaginations of idle students were often more wrought upon by whatever was bad in the city several hours away than by the same enticements upon the next street. Distance lends enchantment.

EASY TO REACH BIG CITIES

Samuel Johnson and Napoleon alike held that men in general do not move until their imaginations have moved first toward their objects, whether animal pleasures or other objects of desire. I regard it as practically useless to attempt to protect students by the abolition of places of ill-repute. There is hardly a college in the land whose students cannot reach a large city by a short ride upon a railway, or, if not the large city, then the manufacturing town or small city. A professor of a New England college was entertaining a friend of mine with a view of the delightful landscape that stretched away from his college town. My friend said to him that that seemed the ideal region which offered no temptations to the college boys. "Not so," said the professor, "do you see that long stretch of roofs down the valley? They belong to a group of factories, and right there is every kind of temptation to our students that is held out by the large city." Alfred Tennyson says: "If God made the city, and man made the town, the devil made the little country town."

Having myself been a student in college towns removed from the great city, I express it as my deliberate judgment that college students making journeys every week or fortnight from the quiet village to the great city go further in meddling with all that is evil and fare worse than the college boys or students in professional schools who regard themselves as part of the city and whose imaginations are less stirred by its baser attractions.

LIMITING THE MONEY SUPPLY

While stating that I make little account of any attempt to cut off means of transit between students and the places of sensual seduction, I have great confidence in one kind of external preventive. This is the cutting off of any large money supply from the student's pocket. I have known the son of a rich man not yet in college, but only in the preparatory school, so profusely supplied with money that he felt at liberty to light his cigar with a banknote. It was not a wonder that that boy was wrecked morally and physically. My observation convinces me that where ten students give way to animal excess, nine of the ten will be found to have had more pocket money than was necessary.

The greatest curse of American colleges is the unlimited purse of the rich man's son or of the son of some father and mother who are aping the rich. Cut down the college man's allowance to a moderate sum and let his father ask an account of this sum for so long a time as he furnishes it. I have yet to know a college boy who has gone to the bad by the use of money which he had earned for himself by hard work.

A higher order of preventive than any of material character is the mental preventive. I favor the universal practice of gymnastics in college and a universal interest in athletics, not so much for what is accomplished for the body as for the mind. These occupations are most wholesome for the student in that they employ and tire out his muscles and so induce to rest and sleep at night, as opposed to dissipation and excess; but they are quite as valuable because they give new subjects for the exercise of the imagination and perennial topics, harmless in their character, for student conversation.

I place the college of to-day above the college that I remember of forty-odd years ago in purity of conversation and of life, and I attribute this to no cause more surely than to the more general occupation nowadays of students in their leisure hours with the subjects of athletics, music, and other unexceptionable diversions. My class in college lost two bright men from its roll in its senior year because the Faculty was obliged to take notice of them—one a near relative of a President of the United States, "painted the town red" at broad noonday, driving a mad horse through the principal streets. The other emphasized a classmate's speech against Frémont, in the campaign of 1856, by hitting the thick skull of a dissenting rustic, and unluckily splitting it. He fled to Nicaragua to join Walker's filibusters. College seniors are not nearly so violent in their politics nowadays.

Just as there is nothing new in the quality of the animal pleasures and other temptations since the time when they were all classified as the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life, so there is nothing new to be prescribed as the only infallible preventive. This is not furnished in every case, as some seem to believe, by keeping the student at home. The most outrageous offenses which I have been called upon to discipline in a long career as the head of a college have been committed by students who had not been away from home six months. They had been spoiled at home. The young man whose home has spoiled him is the worst spoiled person I know. In the ten years we have had a dormitory college at University Heights, with a large number of students in either the residence halls or the chapter houses, I have noticed that more students have been sent home before they got through the freshman year than have been sent home from the three higher classes all put together.

"THE DAMAGED ARTICLE"

This simply means that they were spoiled before they came into our hands, and nobody possessed the ability or the courage to mark the young man as a damaged article. Yet, when the home is a true home, it is the highest agent that can be employed to keep a young man right, or, if he has gone wrong, to set him right. For this reason the Faculty at University Heights encourages all our students that live within a few hours' ride of New York City to spend their Sundays at home rather than upon the campus. This secures in a remarkable degree for such students the benefit of both the college community and the home.

My chief hope has ever been and still is to restrain students from evil by keeping before them without ceasing the obligations to right and the penalty of wrong. For this reason I count the requiring of attendance by college students at the daily prayers of very high value, provided that the impression made by the daily meeting in chapel is that of a sincere effort to remind the student of his duty to God and to man. Even more important do I count it that no man be suffered to teach as professor or instructor who does not by example and precept stand for high moral conduct and against everything evil.

Best of all, in each community of students will be found a given number who in their fraternity, their dining club, their residence hall, stand like Tom Brown at Oxford, for whatsoever things are of good report, and who hesitate not to call vile things by their proper names. These are the very salt of college life. The professor often can do more by giving a hearty cheer to some bold effort of theirs than by any enterprise of his own.

HENRY MITCHELL MacCRACKEN.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S VIEWS.

Thinks That Temptations Are No Greater in Large Than in Small Communities.

J. HOWARD VAN AMRINGE, Dean of Columbia University, speaking from his knowledge of the conditions affecting the students at that college, dictated the following:

"I doubt whether the temptations of a mean kind in a large city are worse than they are in small places where colleges are situated. The inducements in a great city like New York for college students to take an interest in the higher things of life are very great and very impressive, and they influence a large number of young men. Here at this place the interest in religious enterprises and enterprises looking to the amelioration of the lot of men is very noticeable. We have vigorous religious associations formed and conducted by the students themselves. Our Young Men's Christian Association is a very active and a very useful body. It has meetings that are well attended, and the members go to much trouble in looking after young men when they first come to the university, as, for example, in aiding them to secure suitable boarding places. There is also a vigorous churchmen's association, and the number of students that are interested in boys' colleges and settlement work is large, and theirs is an active body, too.

"Every one knows the forms of temptation that appeal to young and active men, but in the City of New York and at this university there are so many inducements away from those temptations that the tone here is, I think, very good indeed. The general public opinion of this community is against low forms of amusement of all kinds, and, in my opinion, decidedly in favor of what is good for the men and good for the community. I come in contact with a great many of the men, and their opinions and their efforts are thoroughly in favor of cleanness of living and uprightness of conduct. The prevailing tone is not a low tone at all. A large proportion of the students in the college live at home, going back and forth daily, so they are not separated from home influences.

"The temptations to college students to fritter away their time in occupations that do not advance them in life are the same here as they are wherever large bodies of young men are gathered together; yet the tendency to yield to such temptations is very far from being a prevailing characteristic of our students. They are largely interested in the college papers, which are creditable student publications. They are interested in debating societies, in Christian associations and remedial occupations, in athletics of various kinds, where they maintain a high standard of fairness and morality, and the general student opinion frowns upon low and unworthy occupations and is clearly in line with scholarly attainment and the performance of duty.

"John Henry Newman said that a great city is really in itself a necessary university, and I believe that life in a busy metropolis like this, where there is everything worth living for, is, when taken as a whole, beneficial to college students. There is more active, aggressive goodness in this city than one could find any where else that I know of. It meets you on every hand.

A REMINISCENT RIME.

LA DIVA comes back from her castle in Wales
To hearten her lovers again,
But many a one dwells in kindlier vales
Than shelter what's mortal of men.
She hasn't forgot her naïve little ways,
Not one—they're as fresh as the dew!
Her smile seems to say as it did those far days,
"Dear friend, I am singing for you!"
I sit in my large and luxurious chair,
So near I can hear her heart beat,
But I miss the wild thrill that was my happy share
When I sat in a gallery seat.

Don't carp, young Sir Critic, because you have heard
The reigning sultana of song.
The uttermost depths of your soul may be stirred
By her, but it will not be long
Before fresher voices lay claim to the bays
That now crown her arrogant brow,
And you will hark back to these palmiest days
As I do to mine, even now.

I'm caught napping sometimes, but bless you, my boy,
That cozener, Time, cannot cheat
Nor rob me quite yet of the taste of my joy
When I sat in a gallery seat!

La Diva, your health! May the day distant be
That echoes your final farewell.
We tire so of arias, sung airily,
We tire until we rebel.
Come, sing The Last Rose, as you only can do,
Home, Sweet Home, and Il Bacio once more;
The fashions may change, but we'll want nothing new
While 'tis this lyric nectar you pour.

My box is a bower of gem-bedecked dears!
Prosperity's certainly sweet,
But I'm glad I remember the difficult years
When I sat in a gallery seat!

EDWARD W. BARNARD.

STAGE MANAGER—Come off! Can't you see that the people are sick of your old tricks?
"Bryan has got the stage; let him go it."—Grover Cleveland.

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PLAY

Dinner and Bridge Are of More Importance Than Drama, Says MISS ELISABETH MARBURY.

Conversation is a Lost Art, and Men of Intelligence Are Regarded as Freaks.

THE leisure class in New York wants to be amused, but it does not want to think. Society likes to go only to places where there will be nothing to prevent a hearing of the dulcet tones of its own voices. I do not assert that fashionable people never go to the theatre—such a statement would be manifestly absurd. But the theatre does not occupy the same position in the estimation of society people in New York that it does abroad. The opera is an ultra fashionable function because it can be made a continuance of the social life. The visiting from box to box and the social intercourse of those who attend the opera are simply an extension of the general plan by means of which fashion amuses itself. But the first-nighters at New York theatres represent an entirely different class. Society people, if included in the lists at all, are few and far between. The fashionable set never manifests a general interest in the forthcoming productions of the theatres.

When Miss Elisabeth Marbury expresses herself at all, she is likely to do so with some emphasis. Her outlook upon life is large, her horizon extensive. Few women have had better opportunities for acquiring a far-reaching perspective into matters relating to the theatre and to society. Spending as she does a large share of each year in London, Paris, and other foreign capitals, she is in touch with the world and its affairs.

As an active medium for the exchange of plays between the managers and playwrights of America and Europe there is no phase of theatrical activity with which she is not thoroughly familiar. And an hour's chat with this woman gifted with an observant eye and an analytical mind is sure to be illuminative.

The general idea of Elisabeth Marbury concerns a woman of business, one who faces men on their own ground, meets them with their own weapons, and not infrequently beats them at their own game. Then, too, there are those who know Miss Marbury only as an active figure in social life. Certainly no woman of affairs in New York boasts a more extensive acquaintance in the so-called smart set.

A glimpse into her office at the busiest time of the day provided a bit of symbolism unexpected, but none the less revealing the contrasting elements of her unusual personality. That office in itself denotes the woman. The walls gay in a bright-colored paper, with a good print here and there. A table, orderly as to papers. A comfy lounge. On the lounge a Persian lamb coat, hastily doffed and tossed helter skelter, "a perfect love of a hat" with a big, drooping feather of robin's-egg blue, a single white kid glove peeping from under the coat. Distinctly feminine, all that? Yes! But note! A hat pin. Not tossed any old place, to be hunted for wildly and excitedly at the moment of departure. Placed in that lounge with a sort of "Now-you-stay-there" thrust—firm, straight, erect. There's masculine precision and decision. And when Miss Marbury warms up to her subject of social conditions in New York she leaves no doubt as to her real views or her ability to express them pointedly.

Society's Gambling Mania.

"It takes generations to know how to use leisure properly," she said, after a generalization as to the inanity of much that passes for amusement in this city. "Leisure can so easily develop into idleness and vapidity. It is a most unhealthy sign that we have in our community a class of people who eat their luncheons at 1:30, and then adjourn to the card tables for bridge whist, and spend every minute of their time in gambling until the hour to dress for dinner. Dinner over, say at 10 o'clock, it is often merely a case of back to the card tables again. You have no idea to what extent this gambling mania possesses society. How can people who spend their time in this way be expected to take a keen interest in anything requiring the smallest show of intellect?

"It is a peculiar fact, by the way, that the sort of drama that society people do take most interest in—I exclude musical comedy, which does appeal to them—is the rural play. Perhaps because they imagine that in such entertainments they are getting a real view of a life of which they know nothing.

Theatregoing Would Interfere with Dinner.

"But the theatre does not appeal to society people in New York in the same sense that it does to persons of a similar status abroad. A woman in New York never finds it necessary to consult her note book to see if she has a theatre engagement for a certain night, although social appointments of most sorts are now arranged three or four weeks ahead. The dinners, the dances, the weddings will be down in her book, but the theatre—oh, that is most frequently merely an afterthought to fill in an odd evening. One reason, perhaps, why society people are not regular theatregoers is because it interferes with their dinners. The fashionable dinner hour is 8 o'clock. The society woman would not think of changing her dinner hour in order to make regular theatregoing possible."

Miss Marbury's hands went down into the belt of her skirt as a man's hands go into his trousers pockets. She sat far back in her chair, her mouth took on an added firmness, and she continued with renewed emphasis:

The Lost Art of Conversation.

"The real trouble here, however—the basic trouble—is an attenuated viewpoint as to what constitutes pleasure. It is represented in our drawing rooms by the inability of the people who frequent them to do anything for their own amusement. There is this difference between society here and in London, Paris, or Rome. In foreign centres conversation plays a large part in social life. In our fashionable circles it is a lost art, or an art never learned. A society woman abroad would not think it necessary to employ a magician, a 'coon' singer, or a troupe of bell ringers to entertain her guests after dinner. Here the first question is: 'What shall we do after dinner?' Usually, nowadays, it's bridge, but in the absence of the gambling interest some professional must be brought in from the outside to do the entertaining. Why, only a few nights ago I heard of the Pony Ballet being called into requisition in this very way.

Fashion Views Men of Brains as Freaks.

"Our society is not cosmopolitan. Society in New York is afraid of new elements, and yet it is just that which provides the life of society abroad—the social ozone, as it were. In Europe they always want new people. Here a newcomer is at once viewed with suspicion. The great people in Paris move about in different circles, the aristocracy of brains is everywhere recognized. No woman there is too fine or too high in her social position not to feel honored at the presence of a member of the Academy in her salon. The artist is welcome, whether he wears a good coat or not, whether his hair is cut or is long and straggling behind his ears. And he gets consideration from these people that they do not even extend to the members of their own set.

"If an artist or a man of brains manages to penetrate the inner circle here, he is viewed simply as a freak. They are interested in his clothes, his necktie, his manner of combing his hair—his thought makes no appeal to them."

Miss Marbury paused for a moment to answer a call over the telephone. There was a sharp, brisk colloquy, and what followed was possibly a result of that brief business conversation.

"It's a most peculiar thing," she said, "the ideas that managers have as to what society is like. Why, I have heard many things in New York drawing rooms that the average manager would at once declare impossible if submitted to him in a play. They do it all the time. The theatrical manager, like a good many other people, assumes that because a woman is in society she always behaves in the most decorous manner.

"Once in a while a man who has managed to get into the inner circle comes along with a play that reflects conditions as they actually are. But the manager will have none of it because he thinks it is impossible. I remember an instance that occurred in a production in which I was interested. It was a society play, and one of the young actors in the course of a scene he was rehearsing sat down upon a sofa beside a young woman. The stage manager was wrothy at once.

About Gentlemen Who Flop.

"'Why?' he asked, 'where were you brought up, anyhow? Have you no breeding? Don't you know that in a drawing room no gentleman would sit down that way beside a woman?'" Miss Marbury chuckled. "No," she continued, "they wouldn't sit down. They'd flop. I wish that stage manager could have seen some of the things I have seen. Critics are similarly at fault at times. They assume that certain characters are exaggerations when in reality they have their counterparts in the actual life of the fashionable set.

"I think it not impossible that society people might be awakened to a new interest in the theatre if we had more plays depicting social life as it does actually exist. The plays of Oscar Wilde did attract society people. But he has had no successors. Those people who do go to see the so-called society plays do so because they think they are getting a picture of the real thing—in much the same way as society people go to see rural dramas.

"One sees more fashion at the theatres in the Spring and early Autumn than at any other time. Then social life is less active and they must do something to pass the time. But nowadays, with house parties all the Winter long, with private cars carrying pleasure seekers to Palm Beach, with dinner engagements three and four weeks deep, New York society doesn't have much time to devote to the playhouse. The largest patronage comes from an entirely different element, and, at times, fully 50 per cent. of an audience represents the out-of-towners. That's why October is usually such a good month for the theatres. The women are here doing their shopping, the hotels are crowded, and the theatres naturally profit. But New York society as regular devotees of the drama? Oh, no!"

That seemed a natural pause and a good point to ask Miss Marbury what was the matter with the American dramatist. She was primed for the question, and this is what she said upon that subject:

What Ails the American Dramatist.

"Too many of the men who undertake to write plays in this country regard it as merely an accident rather than as a profession. They do not go in for it as a trade, with a realizing sense of the fact that to succeed they must start in the morning, write all day, and burn up a lot of manuscripts before they turn out one fit to submit for serious consideration. A Frenchman chooses play writing as a profession as he might the law or medicine. Here it is made a secondary consideration."

It was suggested that the young man who went about playwriting in that way in America would probably starve to death before he had time to burn up many manuscripts, not to speak of illuminating the Hudson with the brilliancy of his product.

"Just so," said Miss Marbury. "Again it is the difference in general conditions. Journalism does much to swamp playwriting in America. I assume that a good reporter must have a certain dramatic quality of brain to be able to make his stories read well. Lots of young men who might be able, eventually, to write good plays, turn to the newspapers for a living, as there is always a demand for new men in that large field. But our newspapers are newspapers first and foremost. Promptness, celerity, and accuracy of observation are the requisites. For success here the young newspaper man must hustle—he must hustle all the time. In consequence, he has no leisure for outside literary effort. The man in France who takes up playwriting may still do newspaper work. It is a different thing over there. He may sit at his desk and write articles at his leisure for the Paris papers. There they want essays, and essays may be written in the interim of other effort. But here they want news. And the newspaper man who sits at home and turns in a brilliant effort on 'Why the Library is Preferable in Fortieth Street Rather Than in Harlem' isn't going to get far in the editor's estimation or in the rewards of his profession. If all our daily papers were transformed into weekly or monthly magazines—that's what they amount to in France—the tale of American dramatists might be different."

Sugar-Coated Pills For Would-Be Playwrights.

Miss Marbury said that the keenest interest she has in her business life is in its personal side. "Three-fourths of my time is devoted to unremunerative labor—that is, financially unremunerative"—she remarked. "But it is intensely satisfying to me to see a man grow, to watch success come. On the negative side I have often the satisfaction of saving men from wasting years of effort in a hopeless task. Oh, yes, they do profit by advice. The taking of the medicine all depends on how the dose is given. The sugar-coated pill goes down easily, you know."

Miss Marbury's views of National characteristics are interesting and that they are original hardly any one will dispute.

"It always amuses me," she said, "to hear all this beautiful sentiment about the Anglo-Saxon people—the stretching out of the hand of fellowship across 3,000 miles. That's all very well for treaties at Washington. It promotes political harmony.

"But, in fact, it's arrant nonsense. The American brain runs a good deal more in the channel of the French than in that of the English. Why, even in the playing of farce here one can see that. The tempo of farce in America is 25 per cent. faster than in London. 'The Girl from Kay's' is 50 per cent. more vital in this city than it was in London. The theory that we are a serious people is a fallacy. After all, we're not Americans. We're simply a composite. Let any one who doubts that consult the immigration lists. Our brain does not work like the English brain. When I am in my office in London I feel far more racial difference than I do in Paris. True, the language of New York and London, barring a few localisms, is the same. But the language of the Belgians is French, and there never were two people more unlike. The crowds in a New York street are not the crowds of a London street. Our shop girls would not think of entering a saloon and standing up against the bar. But they think nothing of going into the 'pubs' in London. How many intoxicated people do you see at the end of a day's festivities in New York? Contrast the number with those seen in London on similar occasions. In that we are more like the French, and it is only one of many points of similarity.

Selfishness of American Women a Serious Menace.

"But there is one point of difference that I want to note. For it marks a serious menace to the happiness of our people. The French woman, in the truest sense, is a helpmeet to her husband. Our great danger socially is the abnormal and increasing selfishness of American women. It is due to the abnormal and increasing forbearance of American men. I don't know of anything more pathetic than the way the New York man toils and sweats, so that his wife may spend. She gives him only what he exacts, and he exacts but little. There isn't a country in the world where a man's pleasure is consulted so little as here. If his wife is a bad housekeeper, he takes her to the restaurants for her meals. She is not a mother to his children, she is not a companion to him. She goes to Europe or to the country in the Summer and leaves him to perspire and wear out his gray matter in New York. The excuse, generally, is that it is for the children's sake. It never seems to occur to these women that it might not be a bad idea for them to stay at home and thereby imbue the children, too, with the idea that the father is entitled to some consideration.

"The saddest part of all this is that these conditions which pervade society life are rapidly beginning to undermine all classes. The workingwoman and the woman of the middle classes is becoming more and more like her sister of the upper ten.

"I tell you, in a hundred years from now, people will read about the wonderful race of men that now inhabit this planet and throw up their hands in wonder."

Miss Marbury positively asserted that she was serious in her admiration for the New York man of to-day. And it is not likely that the men will take exception.

But the women—well, that's another story.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

ACTORS' PLEASURES CURTAILED

THERE is one class of persons in New York to whom the failures and the half-successes of the present theatrical season have meant a denial of much pleasure.

Midweek matinées have been less general than in previous years, for the simple reason that the managers have so much difficulty in inciting interest in the regular night and Saturday afternoon performances that they have had little encouragement to put on the extra Wednesday matinées to accommodate an overflow. To the actors out of engagements—and there is a legion of them this Winter—there has been no end of hardship as a result of the depression in theatrical affairs, but that condition has resulted likewise in disappointments innumerable to those who, although employed, now lose the opportunity for seeing other plays, as was their custom at the midweek matinées.

The average actor looks forward to the Wednesday matinée, if he himself is not playing one, as his one chance for relaxation. With fewer theatres giving such matinées this season there has been only a limited opportunity all Winter for such satisfaction.

The thing works in two ways. In the first place, there are fewer attractions and, granting that he is able to gain admittance at the Wednesday matinée whenever he applies, the actor soon exhausts the novelties. But the very fact that there are midweek matinées make the demand so much greater. Where in former seasons the professional element was pretty well scattered every Wednesday afternoon, it now is forced to mass itself at a few houses.

That means disappointment for a large share. The manager, while he may recognize the custom of extending courtesies to the members of the profession, does not always feel an exhilarating happiness in being obliged to do so. In consequence with crowds of actors packing his lobbies he is apt to indicate to the professional applicant for a pass that he is already overrun with requests. Those whom he knows personally he may admit promptly, but a mere bit of pasteboard bearing the actor's name and the name of the company with which he is playing is likely to receive far less consideration than in former seasons.

There are several reasons why managers are loath to admit professionals to their performances unless they feel it is absolutely necessary. To begin with, the manager likes to preserve the impression that his business is so large that he cannot spare seats for those unwilling to pay for them. Then again he has come to look upon the actor as more or less of "a knocker," who delivers opinions in the lobby in a loud voice not calculated to reflect especial credit upon the players engaged on the stage of a theatre at which he is a guest. That at least is what the managers say. It is a statement not always borne out in fact. Certainly no audience is so demonstrative or more unreserved in its outward expression of appreciation than the one in which the professional element predominates. At the midweek matinée points are apt to be taken up more quickly, laughs are more spontaneous, and applause far more insistent than at the other performances. Almost every actor in the audience is sure to be on friendly terms with one or other of the people in the cast, and the result is a reception for each as he or she appears, and handclapping approval for each and every striking exit or situation.

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If the manager is not always as ready to extend courtesies as the professional might wish he can hardly be blamed. No one who has not stood "on the door" can appreciate the demands made for free tickets or the slight basis of fact upon which some of the applicants justify their requests. The song and dance man, the burnt-cork monologist, and the girl who dances in the variety house in abbreviated skirts feel that they have just as much right to ask admission at a Shakespearean performance as the men and women who have been for years figures in the legitimate drama. Even the acrobats and the circus people feel that they are part and parcel of the drama, or at any rate, look upon themselves as professional entertainers, and cannot understand why they should not be granted the same privileges accorded to those directly associated with the more dignified forms of amusement.

Nor is their position entirely untenable. For the actor on the road—and the manager, too—seeking amusement during the day of idleness does not hesitate to present his professional card to the ticket wagon of the tent show, and he is usually treated with consideration.

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To the average actor one of the most deplorable features of his profession is his inability as a rule to see many plays. Not only because it is his chief pleasure in life, but because, if he is ambitious, it provides his greatest opportunity for artistic growth. The work of other players makes a direct appeal to him. But in this connection it is a strange fact and one that will seem surprising to most people to know that, though keen after other performances, the actor often sees little or nothing of the play in which he is himself engaged. An actor who has only a bit in the first act of a piece is pretty sure to hurry into his street clothes and rush off to some other theatre neglecting the particular play in which he himself is engaged. He has generally had enough of his own play at the rehearsals. Its novelty of appeal has been dissipated long before the opening night, and the sooner he can get out of the theatre the better.

This is less true of the young actor than of the old. The novice finds a certain sentimental interest in the proceedings of the new people with whom he is for the time being associated, and night after night, his own task finished, he lingers in the wings noting every movement, speech, and gesture of those still on the scene. The slightest departure from the regular routine interests him keenly. Little slips in dialogue, a bit of unexpected by-play, or an unlooked-for inflection of the voice—these details, no matter how trivial, takes on an exaggerated importance to him simply because it is all so new and strange, and he is so keenly engrossed in the work.

After a while, when he ceases to be merely a stage-struck enthusiast and becomes in fact a real professional, the same things are apt to bore him exceedingly.

The alleged humor of his fellow-players no longer seem brilliant flashes of wit to him, and he does not hang around the stage rejoicing in the fact that the leading man or the leading woman is willing to chat with him in the absence of something better to do while waiting for cues.

WOMEN AND MUSIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gained the impression from a recent paragraph in your paper that the women concert goers in your city are inferior intellectually to the men. This impression was gained from the following paragraph regarding the conducting of Mr. Henry J. Wood at a recent concert:

"Yet his presence is authoritative, and he had full sway over the men in front of him—and, it might also be said, over the women behind him in the audience. It would be unfair, however, to lay too much stress on this latter; for Mr. Wood is clearly a musician of vigorous fibre, deep feeling, and independent, robust intellectual powers."

Will you explain exactly how, in your opinion, New York women do not come up to the standard?

A READER.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1904.

Far be it from THE TIMES to intimate any such inferiority as "A Reader" in championing what is evidently her own sex has read into these really harmless lines. What the musical audiences of New York would be in numbers and in standard without the women it would be painful to imagine. But has not even "A Reader" noticed, along with the intellectual equality that we so eagerly grant her sex, a certain greater subjection to emotional influences, chief among which is music, than is experienced by the other sex? Has she ever been present, for instance, at one of Mr. Paderewski's piano recitals, and seen crowds rush down to the platform at its end to bathe in the stream of emotion, and to get closer to the central point? or at an operatic matinée when M. Jean de Reszke enacted the romantic Romeo? And has she ever noticed that these crowds are about 99 per cent. women? These are violent physical manifestations of the "sway" of the man; can she not imagine a matinée audience composed largely of women being especially moved, "swayed," by a young, romantic, dark-haired, passionate conductor, impulsively reading passionate emotion into the music he was interpreting? And does this necessarily imply any intellectual inferiority? It may be well to mention that "the men in front of him" were the members of the orchestra Mr. Wood was directing, and "the women behind him" were the large majority of the listening audience. There was of course no real comparison intended as to the kind of "sway" Mr. Wood had over each, or any intimation that the women, because of their greater emotional susceptibility, were intellectually inferior to the men.

HOW GOOD IS "MARY ANN"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter about "Merely Mary Ann" and the string drama, "Playgoer" says that Mary Ann "captures" the hero "not by reason of her wit, her beauty, her slavey qualities, but by a convenient fortune." Has he seen the play? That is exactly what she did not do. It is just there that Mr. Zangwill redeems Launcelot's "caddishness"—in that he positively refuses to marry Mary Ann after fortune comes to her, and waits until years have passed and he achieves success and fortune himself.

Another thing I think should be considered by those who have so harshly criticised the play: Mary Ann was not the ordinary slavey type, but simply a little country girl who had drifted into that position by force of circumstances, innately refined and only needing proper environment for the development of latent talents.

Do we not see such cases constantly in real life? Take our Military Academy, for instance; how many men go there from the lowliest walks in life and come out at the end of four years transformed? I do not consider Mary Ann an impossible character, by any means.

If "Merely Mary Ann" belongs to the "string drama" type of plays, let us hope for more of them.

I agree with "Constant Theatregoer" that it is a good play, and Mr. Zangwill is to be congratulated that it is being interpreted by such clever artists as Miss Robson and Mr. Arden.

"A LOOKER-ON IN VIENNA."

New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

THE TRUSTS—Here's where the elephant steps on my pocket book again.

How Shakespeare Spells Ruin

IN a season of failures almost without example, no venture has failed more disastrously than the gorgeous spectacular production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Nat Goodwin starred as Bottom. The old managerial saying that "Shakespeare" spells "ruin" was on the lips of the man in the street; and many remembered how Sir Henry Irving once remarked that Shakespeare had cost him a princely fortune. Those were sad days for playgoers who care for the glory of our ancient drama and for the health of the modern stage! Then Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. Otis Skinner swung in from the road with their modest revivals of pieces from the old Daly repertory; and, amid the failure of sprightly novelties in modern romance, and the mowing down of musical comedies, the spacious Lyric Theatre was crowded night after night with audiences whose numbers were equaled by their enthusiasm. To-morrow Miss Viola Allen will pitch tent among us with her spectacular production of "Twelfth Night," which promises to duplicate here the marked success it has enjoyed on the road. It is time to remember that if Shakespeare had always spelled ruin the English drama would have been bankrupt three centuries ago.

Is the Public Tiring of Gorgeous Productions?

Why did the fresh and spectacular "Midsummer Night's Dream" go down and out, while the time-worn and travel-worn Daly productions succeeded? The text is a promising one for our old, periodical preachment against the scenery-mad managers and their butchering of Shakespeare to make a Roman holiday. It might very plausibly be argued that the art of stage embellishment, being at best a bastard and a degraded art, was never anything more than a popular fad, and that, having run its brief course, it is dying. Irving failed at the game, for whatever he may have won or lost on Shakespeare, he has certainly lost several princely fortunes on scenery. And the most astute of American theatrical purveyors has read the obvious lesson. "The truth of the matter is," said Mr. David Belasco lately to a Sun interviewer, "the elaborate stage production has been overdone. Managers have spent fortunes in tawdry, gaudy, garish effects, and the public is tired of them." But the temptation to ride an old hobby, even on so conspicuous an occasion, cannot blind one to certain other aspects of the case. Was it the scenery that ruined "A Midsummer Night's Dream"? If there ever was a play of Shakespeare's that lent itself to beautiful trappings it is this fairy fantasy, this first and best of all musical comedies; and no royal masque of Elizabeth was ever given a more gorgeous and brilliant setting. It would be the best of news, if true, that the public has become too intelligent to take its old infantile delight in the picture-book aspect of the stage. But at heart the best, like the worst of us, will always remain children, and in this case the childlike attitude was the fitting attitude. Those were good and beautiful stage pictures. As for the musical accompaniment, was ever a play enveloped and sublimed in a more harmonious atmosphere than was afforded, needless to say, by the scores of Mendelssohn? Defects there were in both the scenic and the musical features; but in spite of an old and, it is hoped, an unshakable aversion to the elaboration of scenery as generally practiced, the simple fact is that it was possible for a weary professional playgoer to enjoy this production again and again. It even seemed likely that if Shakespeare himself had been present he would not have been displeased. Some other reason than the gorgeous production must be found for the failure of that venture.

Does the Public Demand Shakespearean Scholarship?

Though the Daly productions were old and dingy, moreover, they were none the less elaborate, and the devastations wrought to the plays by manager madness were obvious. What we are talking about now, however, is not art, but popular vogue. It is true that the supporting parts were cut down to give freer scope to the star; that line after line was written into the text, detail after detail of business foisted upon the action in order to bring Miss Rehan forward. Worst of all, a long speech was written in at the end that cast a wholly new complexion on the moral. As Shakespeare left the play, Katherine's final submission marks the climax. Petruchio only says with the good humor of masculine self-satisfaction: "Why, there's a wench! Come on and kiss me, Kate," and all is over. Mr. Daly has added half a dozen lines in truly Elisabethan language in which Petruchio, in the spirit of nineteenth century sentiment, takes off the mask of the wife tamer and professes the ideal that marriage consists in mutual concession, and promises that henceforth he is to meet his lady half way in loving kindness. The "Taming of the Shrew" ends with an epilogue of the tamer tamed. Like Bottom's lion, Petruchio roars you as gentle as a nightingale. Whatever scruples one may profess as to the integrity of Shakespeare's text, however, it must be admitted that the additions in the Daly version are of a kind to drive home the farcical fun to the dullest mind; that the final submission of Petruchio's sugar coats the wife-taming pill to the most sensitive matinée prejudice. Mr. Daly was a wise manager in his generation! The great, the irreparable damage to the popular force of the play was done in warping the dramatic narrative—on the one hand to accommodate the scenery, and on the other to accommodate the personal preferences of the star. Particularly unfortunate was the arrangement by which the shrew's entrance is delayed until the second act.

The whole first act is taken up with a discussion, unillumined by either action or character, of the intrigue concerning the wooing of Bianca, which centres in the fact that Kate is a shrew whom nobody will marry. It is an elaborate, artificial, and wordy intrigue, and one which, as the Daly version stands, no ordinary playgoer has either the alertness or the patience to follow. How did Shakespeare surmount the difficulty? The first principle of dramatic exposition is that the initial state of affairs should be shown in action, and he did what any sensible playwright would be sure to do. He brought Kate in during the very first scene of the play and put her through her shrewish paces, to the consternation of the men folk. That Mr. Daly was aware of the importance of Kate's entrance here is beyond question. Why, then, did he cut it out? Because her speeches were few, and, compared to what comes later, ineffectual—though quite sufficient to take the wind out of her tempestuous entrance in the second act, which, by the way, he made far more tempestuous than it is in the original. But enough! It is sufficiently clear that just as the failure of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was not because of the elaboration of scenery, so the success of the Daly productions was not the result of an artistic conscience and reverence for Shakespeare.

Acting As the Proof of the Pudding.

If popular discrimination in matters dramatic were of any high order it would be enough to say that the proof of the Shakespearean pudding is in the acting. In "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the work of the company as a whole was not on a high level. And Mr. Goodwin's performance, funny as it was, after its rather inexpensive kind, was never for a moment in the character. The play might have been called "Bottom's Dream," for the reason cited by the delectable weaver himself, namely, because it had no Bottom. One of the anecdotes of the occasion was of a man who, having bought a seat, demanded his money back on learning from the programme that "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is by Shakespeare. At the time it was thought that his objection was to seeing Shakespeare. It is just possible that it was to seeing Shakespeare acted by Mr. Goodwin. But was the acting of the Rehan-Skinner combination enough better to account for the difference between flat failure and success? Probably not. Mr. Skinner was only competent. Miss Rehan was the only one who revealed genius and training in conjunction. And is the public taste in Shakespearean acting keen enough to be keenly sensible of the difference? A doubt may at least be whispered. A part of the melancholy result was probably due to the adverse views of the press. The managers producing the play have been at pains to antagonise the emissaries of the press, so that the performance received, on the whole, only perfunctory attention. It has been the fashion for theatrical people to deny any great importance to criticism, even while they object most violently to dispraise; but one of the more intelligent of the magnates of Broadway has lately attributed the present theatrical depression to the fact that the public has begun to pay heed to what is written about the drama. Bad acting and bad press notices had probably much to do with the failure.

How Shakespeare Spells Success.

The main reason for the success of Miss Rehan in the Daly repertory is probably to be found in the fact that the public has been taught for a generation that they are the ablest and most intelligent exponents of our classical comedy, and for a generation has been delighted by them. No business principle is sounder than that the American public believes in the best. The information it most craves is to be found in the dictionary, the atlas, and the almanac; but it will buy hundreds of thousands of copies of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and a bookcase, to boot, because the abstruse and unintelligible articles in it have been indorsed by scholars. For the drama as drama it has no love; but it knows that Shakespeare is great, and if it feels assured that it is not being cheated it will spend its money to see Shakespeare. The audiences at the Lyric Theatre in the past three weeks have been an absorbing study. The floor has seldom or never been full, and those who were in the most expensive seats were not of the most fashionable and educated. But the balcony and the gallery were always jammed. No better demonstration could be had of the depth and the breadth of the National belief in the classics. And the marvel was that floor and gallery alike gave itself over to the plays with unbounded enjoyment. All the laughs scored, and they were more numerous by half than in a successful musical comedy! The dramatic passages cast a spell on the house as absolute as if the play were being presented for the first time. It is not ill to remember, now and again, that a classic is a classic only because it is perennially amusing and interesting.

Haec Fabula Docet—

The moral? It is that without a personally popular actor or the hallmark of high approval the classics spell ruin, and, moreover, that a permanent and ably conducted theatre devoted to the best there is in the drama has all the elements of success. Mr. Daly succeeded partly because he was an able and astute purveyor to the public taste, and partly because he got the reputation of being an artistic manager. His decline came partly because people began to see through his pretensions of scholarship and artistic conscience, and partly because his central idea was not the building up of an all-round repertory company but the exploitation of a single star. But whatever his failing, the recent revival of his memory and the demonstration of its potency show beyond question that our classical drama has only to be established firmly as an institution to command public support.

JOHN CORBIN

"The Apostles"

Edward Elgar's New Oratorio. His Object *and* Plan, *and* Some *of* His Themes

Edward Elgar is the one composer produced by England in a century and a half whose title to greatness the world outside of England has thought it worth while even to discuss. He is also the one composer of the present day who has been able to put the vitality and strength of new wine into the old bottle of the oratorio form. It is through his success in doing this in his oratorio "The Dream of Gerontius" that he has become the marked man in English music; and though there is still plenty of debate about the real greatness of that work, there is certainly that in it which has set the world talking about it and about the quality of his genius. And so his latest work, "The Apostles," comes from him as from "the utmost man of expectation." The Oratorio Society, under Mr. Frank Damrosch's direction, will give the first performance of it in this country on Tuesday evening. It was first heard at the Birmingham Festival last October. It may be frankly said that there, while it was awaited with great anticipation, its reception was by no means one marked by immediate and unqualified approval. In the case of a new work of real greatness that fact is not necessarily decisive. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" met with immediate and unqualified acceptance at Birmingham—but so did Costa's "Eli" and "Naaman," and Gounod's "Redemption," and numberless other works that have long since been interred. And history is full of instances in which music of real greatness has had to wait long before winning its rightful place. As one of the London critics who was present at last October's festival observed, Elgar occupied the position of a man with whom most people were determined to be pleased; yet "The Apostles" clearly gave pause to many of his admirers, and many whose mission it is to champion the cause of British music.

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"The Apostle" is more characteristically in its form and purpose an oratorio in the accepted connotation of that word than "The Dream of Gerontius." Its subject is confined entirely to the Biblical narrative of events in and succeeding the life of Christ; the foundation and growth of the Church. The work as it now stands, as the composer states in his preface to it, forms the first two parts of a whole that he intends to complete in a third. The text is narrative, descriptive, dramatic, meditative, didactic, by turns. In its way this text, which is the work of Dr. Elgar himself, is almost as remarkable as the music. Through all its long and varied course it is composed of passages taken from the Scriptures, one line here and another there, and ranged and pieced together with the effect of continuity—a mosaic of extracts out of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, even the Revised Version contributing a share. Oratorio composers have been provided with words from the Scriptures before; but never with such exclusiveness and such ingenuity, which must in itself have cost months of labor. Take, for instance, the chorus in the first part, beginning "The Lord hath chosen them." It contains five sentences, which are derived from seven sources, II. Chronicles, I. Corinthians, three passages of Isaiah, Job, and the Psalms, yet as they stand they present a coherent and connected whole. Such is the way in which the entire text is built up.

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The oratorio begins with a prologue for chorus, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me." The characters that appear are typical. There is Jesus; there are the Blessed Virgin, type of calm holiness; the Magdalene, type of those set free from the slavery of passion; Peter, of earnest action, John, of meditation, Judas, of ambition and unregenerate will. The aim, as the Rev. C. V. Gorton in his "Interpretation" has said, is to reveal the personal element, and not to analyze the ethical situation. The course of the development is sufficiently indicated by the titles of the several subdivisions of the work. The first is "The Calling of the Apostles," in which the narrative begins when Jesus "went out into a mountain to pray," and his naming of the Apostles the next morning. The succeeding sections are entitled "By the Wayside," in which the Beatitudes form the chief part; "By the Sea of Galilee," in which we are shown the tempest on the sea, the disciples in Caesarea Philippi, the Magdalene in Capernaum. Here ends the first part of the work. Part II. opens with the betrayal, with scenes in Gethsemane, in the palace of the High Priest, in the Temple. Follows Golgotha: There is no narrative here of the consummation of the World Tragedy; the orchestra merely intones a phrase expressive of the cry "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani," and there is a sorrowful meditation by the chorus, Mary and John. "At the Sepulchre" and "The Ascension" are the closing sections. In the latter appears a mystic chorus of saints and angels, in whose song "the glory fades in a solemn alleluia."

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Nowhere does Dr. Elgar depart more widely from tradition than in his representation of Judas. He is not the mean scoundrel, the traitor, the hypocrite, and thief; he is rather, as Archbishop Whately has read his nature, the misguided zealot, with no design to betray the Master to death, but rather to force Him to show Himself King of the Je through supernatural powers, and to hasten the establishment of His kingdom on earth. Mary Magdalene is the type of sinner through whom the Apostles are to be taught forgiveness of sin. She is represented not as old and hence no longer subject to the temptations of sin, but as young and beautiful, still haunted with the idea of iniquity over which she triumphs by the power of her will. These two characters occupy a large place in the work—a fact, indeed, that has been the ground for some criticism of it.

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Dr. Elgar has wrought his music with all the means that the most modern developments of the art has put at his disposal. He has devised for "The Apostles" an enormous apparatus. Holding chief place in it is the use of representative themes, which he has carried out in the most elaborate fashion. In his analytical notes Mr. A. J. Jaeger has enumerated and quoted no fewer than ninety-two of them as entering into the structure of the work. A prodigious constructive skill has been expended in building up the score from these themes. Almost every note of it is evolved from them; they do not appear, as it were, in patches, from time to time, but they literally constitute the whole fabric of the music, appearing alone in combinations up to three and four at a time, dovetailed, linked together, in varied rhythmic forms and developments. Elgar uses all the expressive means afforded by modern chromatic harmony, through which he has ventured into strange and doubtful territory; by contrapuntal resource, by the fullness of the most elaborate orchestra; by contrast of the most diverse styles. So they suit his purpose, massive simplicity, and the furthest development of musical subtlety and sophistication; realism and a mystical idealism; sensuous beauty, stern austerity, and crass ugliness are alike tools in his hand. Ancient Hebrew melodies intoned on the shofar, the sacred ramshorn of the synagogue service; a portion of the Gregorian tone as used in the Roman Catholic Church enter into the composition of the work. He has made a direct quotation of one of his themes from "The Dream of Gerontius"—that which accompanies the utterances of the Angel—and of another from his earlier oratorio, "Light and Life," which the Church Choral Society performed here last Spring. His orchestra includes many strange instruments besides those that are known in modern scores—large and small gongs, antique cymbals, glockenspiel, keyboard glockenspiel, tambourine, triangle, and the organ, for which an elaborate part is written. At the very opening the strings play divided into fifteen parts. How he can write for the chorus has been seen here in "The Dream of Gerontius"; "The Apostles" marks even an advance upon that in the variety and complexity of resource he has displayed and the amplitude of the effects he has gained.

"A true ascetic" one of his critics in England has called Dr. Elgar, and remarks that he has no intention of letting his hearers fall asleep convinced of the mere sweetness of music. It is clear even from the vocal score that sweetness is a subsidiary element in it. Nobility, elevation, mystical exaltation, are what the composer has sought. Nor has he hesitated at harshness, at severity, at ruthless sacrifice of euphony when they have been necessary to his expression.

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It is of course out of the question to give here any complete resumé of the thematic material in "The Apostles," but a few of the more characteristic and significant of them will help to give an idea of Dr. Elgar's musical style in this work.

The prologue opens with an orchestral introduction bringing in a number of themes that are associated throughout the work with Christ and His teaching. The first is that representing, according to Mr. Jaeger's analysis, (from which the following excerpts are taken,) the spirit of the Lord:

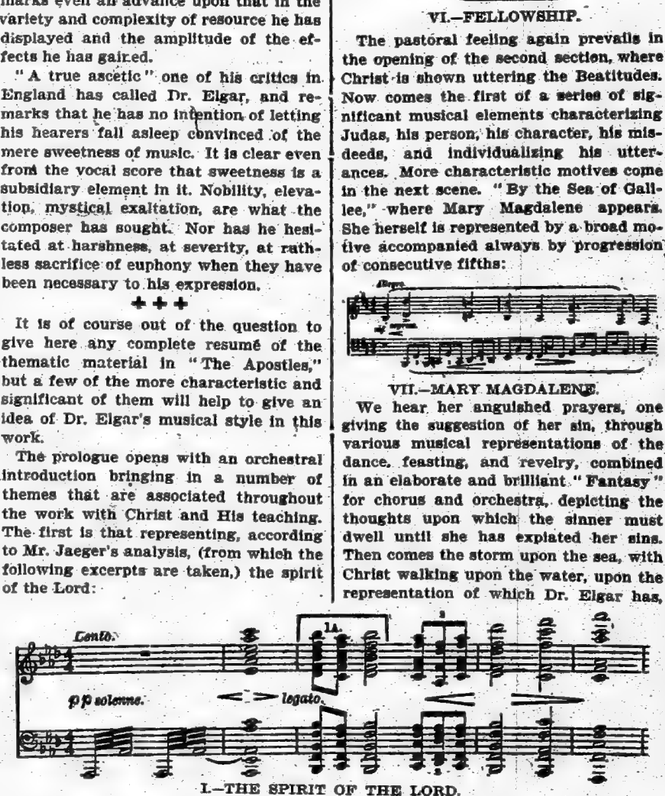

I.—THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD.

When the chorus has begun there comes another very simple theme of three tones, the significance of which lies chiefly in the harmony; one that continually reappears, and is meant to depict Christ, the Man of Sorrows:

II.—CHRIST THE MAN OF SORROWS.

The power of the composer to summon up an atmosphere of mystic solemnity is shown in a theme first entering in the first section of the work, in which he suggests Christ praying in the mountain. It comes after a little pastoral introduction by the orchestra—one of the numerous passages in which Dr. Elgar has depicted scenes of nature and suggested the moods called up by their varying aspects. Given first by united horns and trumpets, organ, harps, and divided strings, it returns later "clothed in utmost power and glory":

III.—THE PRAYER OF CHRIST.

Still another theme associated with Christ, and characteristic of the composer's use of chromatic harmony, is intended to represent His loneliness:

IV.—CHRIST'S LONELINESS.

For a symbol of the Apostles Dr. Elgar had recourse to one of the Gregorian chants of the Church—that of the Gradual, to the words "Constitues Eos," in which power is promised to the Apostles and their successors for all time. He has used three fragments of this chant as germs appearing in various forms and under various metamorphoses throughout the oratorio. After its first appearance, as a plain, diatonic subject, in its simplest form, it is intoned thus by the chorus in a sonorous passage "sturdy of rhythm and strong of mien":

V.—THE APOSTLES.

Dr. Elgar has taken full advantage of the opportunities offered by his subject for suggesting the Oriental environment. As the dawn breaks after Christ's night of prayer in the mountain, we hear the watchers on the Temple roof hymning the rising of the sun in Oriental rhythms and intervals. We hear, too, the clatter and clang of soldiery; above them, with the metallic vibrations of a gong, are heard blasts of the shofar sounding calls traditional in the Jewish ritual from time immemorial. In Mr. Damrosch's performance of the oratorio a veritable shofar is used in this passage—the ram's horn, with a harsh and more or less uncertain tone, the employment of which was the occasion of a good deal of study to secure the proper intonation. From within the Temple is heard the Ninety-second Psalm, sung to an ancient Hebrew melody. The whole scene is wrought into a vivid tonal picture, culminating in a sonorous proclamation of the sun's full glory.

"And when it was day, He called unto Him His diciples and of them He chose twelve." Here enters an important new musical symbol of the Fellowship of the Apostles, later of frequent recurrence:

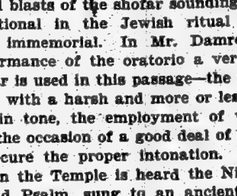

VI.—FELLOWSHIP.

The pastoral feeling again prevails in the opening of the second section, where Christ is shown uttering the Beatitudes. Now comes the first of a series of significant musical elements characterizing Judas, his person, his character, his misdeeds, and individualizing his utterances. More characteristic motives come in the next scene. "By the Sea of Galilee," where Mary Magdalene appears. She herself is represented by a broad motive accompanied always by progression of consecutive fifths:

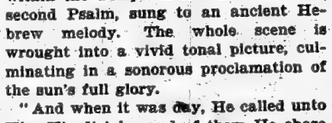

VII.—MARY MAGDALENE.

We hear her anguished prayers, one giving the suggestion of her sin, through various musical representations of the dance, feasting, and revelry, combined in an elaborate and brilliant "Fantasy" for chorus and orchestra, depicting the thoughts upon which the sinner must dwell until she has expiated her sins. Then comes the storm upon the sea, with Christ walking upon the water, upon the representation of which Dr. Elgar has, of course, lavished all his fancy and the resources of his orchestral technique. Part I. ends with the scene at Capernaum, where Mary Magdalene washed the feet of Jesus with her tears and wiped them with the hairs of her head, in which many of the motives referring to Christ and the Magdalene are unfolded in new guises.

In Part II., which treats of the betrayal of Christ, the composer, as Mr. Jaeger points out, has not attempted to set in music afresh the various momentous scenes in Christ's passion, but confines himself to those in which the Apostles took a living part. The betrayal itself he develops at great length, and with much stress upon the character and motives of Judas. Musical delineation has a prominent part in it, with free use of unlovely melodic themes and harsh, dissonant harmony, as when the chief priests and captains weighed out to Judas the thirty pieces of silver, represented by a rapid series of dissonant chords in triplets, "a veritable study in false notes," played by piccolo, flutes, oboes, bassoons, harps, organ, cymbals, triangle, and keyboard glockenspiel. The scene with Peter is elaborated for the most part with themes already made known in the earlier sections of the oratorio. Judas gives expression to his remorse and the priests express their cynical indifference, whereupon, with a tremendous outburst from orchestra and chorus, Judas casts down the silver pieces, and we hear them rattle and jingle upon the floor of the temple. The climax is rapidly developed; we hear the cries of the people to "Crucify Him!" but there is no representation of the culmination itself upon Calvary. We witness only the last moments, when all is over. The orchestra, in a poignant phrase of seven measures, gives utterance to Christ's cry, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani," thus:

VIII.

And there is a brief scene with Mary and John. We are carried on to the dawn of morning at the sepulchre, with more musical nature-painting through themes that were used in the previous morning scene. The shofar is again heard. Finally comes the Ascension, briefly set forth, and the close is brought by one elaborately wrought choral effect, with Mary, John, Peter, and Mary Magdalene singing with a heavenly choir composed of a semi-chorus and chorus of angels, and a chorus of the Apostles.

+ + +

The performance, which is for the benefit of the City History Club, will take place in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The choruses of the people will be sung by the Oratorio Society, the angels by a choir from the Musical Art Society, the Blessed Virgin and the angel by Miss Shaana Cumming, Mary Magdalene by Miss Janet Spencer, Judas by Mr. David Bispham, St. Peter by Mr. Gwylm Miles, St. John by Mr. Edward Johnson, and the words of the Lord by Mr. Frederick Wheeler.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Miss Schurz, Miss Blodget, Miss Laura J. Post, Miss Callender, and Miss Winifred Holt makes an appeal on behalf of the blind to managers of operatic, musical, and theatrical performances whose knowledge of conditions allows them occasionally to "paper" their houses.

Subscribers to the opera or to concerts who find that they are unable to use tickets are asked to devote them to the same purpose. The Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Avenue, will act as a central bureau for the distribution of such tickets to the best advantage after careful investigation.

WEEK'S MUSICAL PROGRAMMES

SUNDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8 P. M.

MONDAY—Alfred Reisenauer, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "L'Elisir d'Amore," 8 P. M. Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M.

TUESDAY—Miss Sally Akers, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.; Oratorio Society in "The Apostles," Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M. Mme. Katherine Fisk, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Lucia di Lammermoor," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Parsifal," first act, 5 P. M.; second act, 8:45 P. M. Russian Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M. Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Coppelia," 8 P. M. People's Auxiliary, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Weisse Dame," 2 P. M.; "Tristan und Isolde," 7:45 P. M. Ferruccio Busoni, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso will tomorrow, for the last time this season, be heard together in "L'Elisir d'Amore" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Sembrich will on Wednesday evening once more appear as the heroine of "Lucia di Lammermoor." Although Mme. Sembrich has been more than ever in demand at the Metropolitan Opera House this season, and had already been announced to appear three times within one week, in order to enable the management to give an additional performance of "L'Elisir d'Amore" on Monday next, she has consented to sing the part of Adina. At this performance Mr. Caruso will make his farewell for the present in the part of Edgardo. Mr. Vigna will also take his leave as conductor. On the day following the performance of "Lucia," Mr. Caruso and Mr. Vigna will set sail for France, where they are both to take part in the coming season of Italian opera at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt. Before that opens they will appear at the Monte Carlo Opera House.

"Parsifal" will be performed for the eighth time in America, on Thursday, with Mme. Ternina as Kundry, and the usual cast.

On Friday evening, Mme. Emma Calvé will reappear as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," and for the first time at this theatre Léo Delibes's "Coppelia" will be given. In "Coppelia" the corps de ballet and the two première danseuses of the Metropolitan Opera House, Mmes. Enrica Varasi and Bianca Fröhlich will appear. Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct "Coppelia" and Mr. Gustav Hinrichs "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Owing to the delay in the arrival of Mr. Fran Naval, Mr. Conried's new tenor will make his first appearance in this country on Saturday afternoon in the German version of Boieldieu's masterpiece, "La Dame Blanche," ("Die Weisse Dame.") By producing this work Mr. Conried will redeem another of the promises made at the beginning of the season. Mme. Gadski will sing the rôle of the heroine, Anna; Mme. Camille Seygard that of Jenny, and Mme. Louise Homer that of Margarethe. The hero, Georges Brown, will afford Mr. Fran Naval an opportunity of displaying his quality. Mr. Felix Mottl will direct.

On Saturday evening, "Tristan und Isolde" will be the bill, with Mme. Ternina as Isolde, Miss Olive Fremstad as Brangaene, Mr. Kraus as Tristan, Mr. Van Rooy as Kurwenal, Mr. Kloepfer as King Marke, Mr. Muhlmann as Melot, and Mr. Reiss as the Shepherd. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct. Following are the casts:

Monday Evening.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

Adina	Mme. Sembrich
Giannetta	Mme. Bouton
Nemorino	Mr. Caruso
Belcore	Mr. Scotti
Dulcamara	Mr. Rossi

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

Wednesday evening.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia	Mme. Sembrich
Alisa	Mme. Bauermeister
Edgardo	Mr. Caruso
Lord Enrico Ashton	Mr. Campanari
Raimondo	Mr. Journet
Arturo	Mr. Bars
Normanno	Mr. Mastero

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
PARSIFAL.

Kundry	Mme. Ternina
Parsifal	Mr. Burgstaller
Amfortas	Mr. Van Rooy
Gurnemanz	Mr. Blass
Klingsor	Mr. Goritz
Titurel	Mr. Journet

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Note.—After Act I., which will end at 6:45 P. M., there will be an intermission until 8:45 P. M.

Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

Santuzza	Mme. Emma Calve
Lola	Mme. Louise Homer
Lucia	Mme. Bauermeister
Turiddu	Mr. Dippel
Alfio	Mr. Campanari

Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.
and
COPPELIA.
(First performance at this theatre.)

Swanilda	Mme. Enrica Varasi
(Her first appearance in America.)	
Frantz. (Debut)	Mme. Talia Brana
Une Poupee	Mme. Mary Gelford
Coppelius	Mr. Augusto Francioli
Le Bourgmestre	Mr. Vincenzo Romeo

Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Saturday afternoon.
DIE WEISSE DAME.
(La Dame Blanche.)
(In German.)
(First performance at this theatre.)

Anna	Mme. Gadski
Jenny	Mme. Seygard
Margarethe	Mme. Homer
Georges Brown	Mr. Fran Naval
(His first appearance in America.)	
Maultrom	Mr. Muhlmann
Dikson	Mr. Reiss
Gaveston	Mr. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock.
TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.

Isolde	Mme. Ternina
Brangaene	Mme. Fremstad
Tristan	Mr. Kraus
Kurwenal	Mr. Van Rooy
Konig Marke	Mr. Kloepfer
Melot	Mr. Muhlmann
Ein Hirt	Mr. Reiss
Stimme des Seemanns	Mr. Bars
Der Steuermann	Mr. Walther

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

A Nibelungen Cycle at the Opera.

Mr. Conried announces a complete cycle of the four parts of Richard Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at the Metropolitan Opera House, early in March. The announcement says:

As in the case of "Parsifal," the performances will be given in accordance with the best Baireuth traditions, under the musical direction of two conductors, Felix Mottl and Alfred Hertz, and the stage supervision of Anton Fuchs, who has produced all Richard Wagner's music-dramas at the Festival Theatre, Baireuth.

The interpretation will be entrusted to artists chosen from among the most famous and popular singers of Wagnerian music in the world. The already augmented orchestra will be still further enlarged. New and appropriate scenery, costumes and stage accessories from the principal theatrical workshops of Germany, will be used at these performances. The electrical and mechanical effects will be in charge of Carl Lautenschläger of Munich. The productions will challenge comparison with any that have preceded them in America and in Europe.

Subscribers to all the performances of the regular season of Grand Opera may retain their seats at the greatly reduced prices appended by notifying the subscription department not later than Saturday, Feb. 13. Subscribers to single performances of the regular season will have the preference after the first allotment has been made. The public sale for the entire cycle (four performances) at the reduced prices will open on Monday, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House. The public sale of seats for single performances at regular prices will open on Monday, Feb. 22, at 9 A. M.

The dates of these performances are: "Das Rheingold," Thursday, March 3; "Die Walküre," Saturday, March 5; "Siegfried," Wednesday, March 9, and "Götterdämmerung," Thursday, March 10.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 8:15. Mr. Felix Weingartner, formerly of Berlin and now of Munich, will conduct. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini"	Berlioz
Symphonic Poem, Op. 21, "The Fields of the Blessed"	Felix Weingartner
Tasso"	Liszt
Symphony No. 7, A major	Beethoven

Felix Weingartner is one of the most eminent of the younger German conductors. He was born in 1863, is smooth-faced, and is youthful in appearance in view of the exalted place that he holds among German musicians. He was born at Zara, in Dalmatia, in June, 1863, and his full name is Paul Felix Weingartner. While at school in Graz he studied music with W. A. Remy, and his first composition was published in Leipsic when he was seventeen. He studied from 1881 to 1883 in the Leipsic Conservatory, and won there the Mozart prize, which enabled him to study with Liszt at Weimar, where his opera "Sakuntala" was produced in 1884. Until 1889 Herr Weingartner conducted at Königsberg, Dantzig, and Hamburg. For two years afterward he was at Mannheim, and in 1891 was called to the Berlin Opera House as second conductor. Ill-health later required him to retire from that post in 1897, but he retained the post of conductor of symphony concerts in Berlin. He now makes his home in Munich, where he conducts the Kaim concerts. His compositions include overtures, symphonies, songs, chamber music, and several operas. His second symphony was played here last season by the Philharmonic Society, and the symphonic poem that he is to conduct here, "The Fields of the Blessed," was played several seasons ago by the Philharmonic Society under Emil Paur. It is a musical illustration of a celebrated picture by Arnold Böcklin.

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL.

Alfred Reisenauer will give a piano recital on Monday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme is as follows:

Fantasie, C minor	Bach
Pastorale and Capriccioso, E minor—E major	Scarlatti
Theme with variations, E major, (Harmonious Blacksmith)	Handel
Presto, C major	Haydn
Rondeau, A minor	Mozart
Sonate, C minor, Op. 111	Beethoven
Carneval—Op. 9	Schumann
Nocturne, C minor, Op. 48, No. 1	Chopin
Valse, C sharp minor	
Etude, G flat major—Op. 25, No. 9	
Mazurka, B minor—Op. 33, No. 4	
Chant Polonais—G major	
Rhapsodie Hongroise—C major	Liszt

MR. BUSONI'S RECITAL.

An interesting programme is that arranged for the recital announced for next Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall by Mr. Ferruccio Busoni. This is Mr. Busoni's programme:

Adagio, Toccato, and Fugue in C major	Bach-Busoni
Sonata op. 111	Beethoven
Twelve Etudes, op. 25	Chopin
Three "Etudes d'exécution transcendante"	Liszt
(a) Appassionata, F minor.	
(b) Harmonies du soir.	
(c) Mazeppa.	

Artists and the Societies They Control

SAID the other day one of those extremely disagreeable artists who must blurt out the truth, the unpardonable truth, or die in his tracks:

"New York is the biggest city and also the greatest market for art work on the continent; she has the most artists and exhibitions; yet American painters and sculptors in other cities of the land and in Europe do not look to New York, but to Philadelphia and Pittsburg and Boston, even to far-away Chicago—anywhere rather than New York. Why is it so?"

"Because," he was answered, "New York makes no effort to interest the outsider and his chums. New York exhibitions are neither international nor Pan-American, not even inter-State. They are sufficient unto themselves and accept the work of outsiders only on sufferance."

"Umph!" said the artist.

That our exhibitions are not as attractive as they might be is generally accepted, but the reason is not clear to those who are responsible for the conditions that prevail. The reason is that the artists themselves exercise control and have not known how to make use of the opportunities presented them. Their very numbers give them inevitably the command, and since they are human, the majority rules and the majority does not understand what is best for the guild. Thus they are in danger of forfeiting the confidence of the public and preventing that assistance from laymen which they crave and which they might deserve, that assistance without which they can never hope to occupy the position they ought to hold.

We have in this country among our politicians artistic politics and to spare—look at Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall in the last municipal campaign, to go no further afield for an example. But the politics of artists are very inartistic indeed! And why should they not be inartistic? It is no sphere for them in which to exercise their faculties. Their sphere is one in which the wider duty to the country, not their own self-interest, should be the animating force. And while one cannot blame them for gravitating naturally and unconsciously toward lower levels, one can point out their mistake and exhort them to view the situation from a higher viewpoint, not merely for the sake of the public, and the sake of the arts as an index of American cultivation, but for their own sake as well, since many of their methods are sure to injure them in the long run.

AS TO LAY MEMBERS.

There are members of the Sculpture Society who maintain that the sculptors do not hold the place in public estimation to which their numbers and talents entitle them, and so, with the energy of freemen, propose to find out why this is and what remedy can be found. And yet in its short career the Sculpture Society, a combination of sculptors and laymen, has outshone the architects and painters in the novelty and scope of two out of the five exhibitions it has held. Moreover the Columbian World's Fair, the Pan-American and the St. Louis Fair have stimulated sculpture on a grand scale and given chances never known before of studying objectively the relations of sculpture to architecture, the city square, and the formal garden. Members of the Society of Mural Painters have had opportunities not only at the international exhibitions, but in many public and private buildings. Still, they, too, are far from content with their situation. The Society of American Artists is accused of narrow views and an exclusiveness on the part of its committees for acceptance of works which injures its exhibitions. As for the Academy of Design, that is assailed to-day with the same ferocity it has borne with apparent equanimity during the past half century. On the other hand, the Architectural League, an exhibiting society of a composite membership, that confines its energy to one annual show, has been successful on the narrow lines laid down.

When we examine the management and organization of these prominent societies of New York we find that those having the greatest successes to their credit are composite as to membership, having lay as well as artist members. This is a difference worth pondering. But perhaps it would be better to take examples from other cities, thus avoiding personalities too near home, and showing by analogy what may be expected in our own local organizations if they do not devise means to avoid similar results. The topic is worth discussion, and it may be that some of the artists will feel moved to express themselves on a matter so vital to the interests of the public as well as of themselves.

NO LAYMEN IN THESE.

Through the ready wit of a businesslike Quaker from Pennsylvania a charter for a Royal Academy was obtained by him from one of the Georges and London's long-lived disseminator of the arts entered on its career. Observe that London had many artists at the time, so many that the Royal Academy seemed to require no assistance from laymen. Outside the charmied circle a host of other artists existed even then.

As was natural, the Academicians felt themselves sufficient for the task, and as time went on they perfected that system which has been so violently attacked by the British press in recent times. They monopolized all the good space in their shows, each Academician having the right to place eight pictures on the line. When Chantrey left his bequest they saw to it that the sculptures and paintings bought with its income were those of Academicians and Associates, and very bad they are! Their Presidents were always knighted, the one exception being the second President, Benjamin West, who was a Quaker. They enlisted fashionable society in natural consequence of their prerogatives as a Royal Institute. Their schools, as George F. Watts and other leading painters have stated, were practically worthless, the students going elsewhere for instruction while keeping up their membership in the Academy school for obvious reasons of future advancement. Those Academicians who agreed to "teach" in the schools were paid, and were changed frequently, so that no permanent influence of a master was possible. The Royal Academy, with its splendid palace, its endowment and social impetus, its negation of a true leadership in the arts, remains as a sad warning of what happens when artists have complete control.

The exhibitions of the Paris Salon have been scarcely more satisfactory than those of the London Academy, although they have been more hospitable to outsiders and even to foreigners. When we hear demands for an annual Salon in New York it is not that the artists here desire to see exhibitions so crammed with mediocre, flat, and sensational work as most of the Paris salons are, but that they recognize the value of concentrating public attention on one annual show. And in Berlin it is only when they have an international that the annual exhibitions please lovers of the arts. There, also, the rule of the artists is not productive of happy results; but the aid of Government through prizes and honors, the assistance given them by placing a great art palace at their disposal, bring the public attention so to bear that financially at least these exhibitions are a success.

WHERE LAY MEMBERS CONTROL.

To revert to the United States once more: The Pittsburg exhibitions are not under the direct management of artists. While native art is not neglected, the system is to bring foreign work and the work of Americans who live abroad into the same exhibition, so that Pittsburg often has picture shows better than New York.

The recent history of the Pennsylvania Academy is another well-known example of the value of lay management. Instead of sitting down to wait for artists to send in works, the managers of the old Pennsylvania Academy, which ten or fifteen years ago was moss-grown and scarcely heard of outside of Philadelphia, moved heaven and earth to get together once a year a capital, representative American exhibition. True it is, that such exhibitions do not in the main consist of what is produced by painters and sculptors in Pennsylvania during the year, and in that respect the comparisons often made between the exhibitions of the New York and Philadelphia Academies are at fault, and may even be called unfair. That, however, is a matter affecting the artists, not the public. And an exhibition is an appeal to the public, not a means for satisfying the personal demands of the exhibitors.

The fact, if fact it be, and the above considerations seem to bear it out, that artists when left to themselves do not manage their organizations in the wisest way, does not cast any discredit on them. The demands of such societies are greater than artists should be asked to meet. Theirs is a training, theirs is a life exquisitely unsuited to such requirements. One constantly finds that the artists who represent most in art and form the brightest relief in their works to the general run of the exhibits are the most restive under such claims on their time and energies as organizations make. They fail to exhibit; often they withdraw from the societies entirely. Often the work falls on the least representative, the narrowest minds.

Why should we expect that a man who has chosen one line of work, one method of painting, let us say, who has practiced it as a student, talked it and perhaps taught it later, could falsify his creed by accepting work produced by a system or method he has always detested? That is demanding too much of human nature. Those, therefore, who pillory your Royal Academician or your National Academician because he finds himself unable to admit to his own exhibition some work which, he is convinced, is tricky or foolish or merely the truckling to a passing fad of the aesthetic public, make a great mistake. They are listening to the talk of the younger men of the ateliers who answer contempt with scorn and in their own way are as unreasonable and narrow as the generation ahead of them. It is only the exceptional artist who can see that art is so wide that it may include an almost infinite variety of methods.

ARTISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

Artists need the assistance and advice of laymen more than members of almost any other profession, and just in so far as they can be convinced of this will they get it. The public needs the artists in a thousand ways, but the public has little confidence in those organizations which are composed of artists alone. The elements for a large, useful, healthy federation are present, but there is no real union, no confidence, no leader. It is fair to say that on the whole those societies leavened by lay membership thrive best. It is fair to infer that we shall never have the great building with ample galleries sufficient for a grand annual exhibition of architecture, sculpture, painting, and the arts and crafts, which is so ardently desired by many, perhaps by all the artists, until there is a closer alliance between the laity and the artistry. The various organizations will have to make concessions, cease acting as if each were a little republic independent of all the rest of the world, and cast to the winds the foolish fear that a close combination of artist societies and a big lay membership may in some way destroy their separate identities.

An endowment dropped from the clear sky upon one or other of these societies would not help it permanently, since the inevitable result would be for that society to close its ranks and begin the career of narrow conservatism and self-seeking which has made the Royal Academy a reproach.

In a commercial atmosphere like ours there is indeed abundant need of some centre where artists may pursue their ideals without the ugly obtrusion of monopoly and money-getting, some place where men of the other professions and business men may cast off the coils of worry as to financial things. Were the artists to abjure self-seeking and appeal to the public on high levels, they might obtain all they require in the way of facilities and endowment for the proper exhibition of their work. The ideal organization toward which they ought to labor in time is a federation in which the public has a part, so that the lay membership shall always act as a drag on the tendency to set up narrow standards, a tendency inherent in human nature, and therefore to be expected and foiled.

CHARLES [illegible]

Society

AT HOME AND ABROAD

THIS is the last week of the gay season. No one can say that it dies hard. It has not been one of much brilliancy. In fact, it is the dullest season New York has had for years. All sorts of reasons have been given for this lack of life and verve, but the most substantial one is that which attributes it to want of funds. The millionaires allow a certain sum each year for their entertaining expenses, and this fund has had serious inroads made upon it by the speculation in stocks. A little over twelve years ago a similar catastrophe occurred. It was in the days of the famous Cordage Trust, and every one, including poor relations and club and domestic servants, was induced to speculate, with disastrous results. The crash came in the middle of the season and not at the beginning, as was the case this year.

The last week before Lent offers few entertainments, and none of these of any great note. The last meetings of several dancing classes, the all-present bridge and a few dinners, and one or two small dinner dances—these are all.

Lenten Diversions.

As is often the case, Lent will possibly prove gayer than the season proper. Already the sewing classes are getting in line. Miss Leary will give her weekly musicales when her class is through its afternoon work. The Cathedral class, in which are interested Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Gerard, and others will have their Monday meetings. Another set, in which Mrs. Russell Hitchcock, the writer, is interested, will have fortnightly lecture meetings at the Waldorf-Astoria. The first meeting of the Badminton Club took place last Saturday. There are, however, quite independent of these, many working girls' classes and guilds and University Settlement circles, which occupy the attention of many women in society. These are all in the form of practical charity. The clubs have increased greatly during the past five years. Mrs. James Speyer has been one of the most interested in this kind of work. She has given quite a number of "parties" to her classes and the various students of the different Settlements. These "parties," which have also been conducted by many hostesses on Fifth Avenue and in the wealthy fashionable set, are held at the various residences of the ladies who are interested. The guests of the evening are treated in the same manner as would be members of any sewing or reading class. Literary and musical features are provided. These classes take up so much time in the lives of women of fashion that the numerous old-fashioned sewing societies and the various courses of lectures which used to provide Lenten entertainment have gradually been dropped. Ten years ago there were some twenty sewing classes, including the famous O. N. which was organized by Mrs. Neilson and Mrs. Oelrichs, and which had nothing to do, as was supposed, with the name of a brand of sewing cotton. Mrs. Neilson to-day has her hands full with eloping sons and a new grandchild and family matters generally. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is now a woman of business at the head of the great Fair estate, and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs has been out very little this Winter.

In the place of the lectures there are classes for the study of French and Italian and music. Albert Morris Bagby has charge of one of these, at the head of the list of patronesses of which is Mrs. Willie Jay, and the inevitable bridge, which, like the brook, goes on forever.

Other amusements for the forty days which have been given up are the musicales rides, once very popular roller skating, and a great deal of bowls. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club exists, but it has had two severe losses in the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Hammersley, who devoted so much of their time to it.

Effect of Mr. Whitney's Death.

Whatever plans there had been for dinners during Lent—people must dine, whatever may be the season, and it is better to take one's meals in company than in solitude or tête-à-tête, which sometimes becomes a bore—there will be changes owing to the many families who have recently been thrown into mourning. The death of Mr. Whitney will have a marked effect on the doings of society. Gradually the little charmed circle of millionaires in New York is becoming much like the royal set of Kings and Queens and Emperors abroad. There have been so many intermarriages that a death of a notable personage is apt to throw many into mourning. Mrs. Vanderbilt, last Tuesday, was to have given her first large dinner of the season. It was to have been mostly for the older set. It was not until after 6 that the guests of the evening were informed—some by note and others by telephone—that the entertainment was given up. Mrs. Vanderbilt is connected with the Whitneys through her eldest daughter, Gertrude, who married Harry Payne Whitney. It had been so long since Mrs. Vanderbilt had entertained, owing to years of mourning, and as Mrs. Astor has not given the usual number of dinners this Winter that she did in other seasons, there was some hope that the Vanderbilts would also take a leading position in the future, and that Mrs. Vanderbilt as head of the family would entertain again in the lavish manner of other days.

Society's Spring Plans.

Plans for the Spring are as yet not matured. Has society become a little tired of Florida? Last year there was a most brilliant season at Palm Beach. This place is not only a resort for the New Yorkers, but it is patronized by a class of wealthy Western people, who, although some of them may hope to become members of New York society eventually, have their own friends and their own interests at present, which make them quite independent. They travel a great deal, and many of them have been much in London and Paris society, even if they have not taken their stand at Newport. This year it would seem as if they are monopolizing Florida. Of the New Yorkers who are to go there, the Frederick Vanderbilts are not persons who do much entertaining. The W. B. Leeds are yet a bit new, and it is not decided as to whether the H. McK. Twomblys will or will not take the trip.

Much was made of the Vanderbilt visit. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are to sail very shortly for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to Palm Beach and to Florida for the motor races. They have already returned.

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Aiken, on the contrary, has been gay in its way. One must remember that there is a small set there, and all have the same interests. Here, again, the death of Mr. Whitney is a severe blow. He had done so much for Aiken and was really the great nabob of the place. Life there, during the past month, has been a series of hunts and small entertainments varied with cards. There is no large hotel as at Palm Beach, and the routine is quite different. The beauties of the Southern climate appeal strongly to the North, and all over that part of the South estates are being purchased and small settlements formed, where those who wish can live in privacy. This for some is much more advantageous than to be in the full glare of publicity in a large hotel, although the life at some of the resorts has its compensations, particularly in those places where so-called "clubs" are only cloaks for roulette and kindred attractions.

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The houseboat, however, has taken a conspicuous place in Florida life. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Whitney of Morristown are among those who are "boating" in the different waters and inlets of the eastern coast. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson will spend the Winter on their houseboat near Palm Beach. Gen. Fitzgerald will have a houseboat on Biscayene Bay. In fact, to-day the houseboats are more numerous than the private cars of a few years ago. Last Summer there were a number of these craft in Long Island Sound, and perhaps Robert Goelet and others who were entertaining on them may go for a few weeks in Florida, taking the vessels with them.

Dr. Emmet's Wedding.

The wedding of Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Miss Josephine Drexel on Tuesday will be the great social event of the week. Mr. Emmet gave his bachelor dinner on Wednesday evening. Miss Drexel has come over from Philadelphia, where she has been with her mother. The ceremony, which is to be performed by the Rev. Father Daly, will take place at 11:30. An hour previous to it there will be a recital of sacred music while the guests are assembling. The bride will be met by the choristers of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who will precede her up the nave of the church, singing the Lohengrin wedding music. Miss Drexel will enter the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Eric Dahlgren.

The mass will be a low one, with music, and in the chancel will be a number of Bishops and Church dignitaries and superiors of religious orders, while over two thousand invitations have been sent out. These are of course for the Church. The cards for the house only are for a limited number of intimate friends. There will be a wedding breakfast and reception at the residence of the bride on Madison Avenue. The ceremony will take but a comparatively short time, and the hour set for the breakfast is 12:30. The floral decorations at the church will consist of palms and white flowers. A prie-dieu will stand within the chancel rail at which, after the marriage service itself, the bride and bridegroom will kneel for the mass which follows. Toward the close of the mass the nuptial benediction will be given.

Three Dancing Classes.

There will be three meetings of dancing classes on Tuesday. One of these will be the Fortnightly, which Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield organised some years ago. It meets as usual at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Neighborhood Cotillion will have its last séance at Dodworth's the same evening, and the Tuesday Evening Dance will be as usual at Delmonico's. This will end the list of dances for this year. There are a few meetings at Easter, but during Lent cards will be sent out and the classes arranged for next Winter. The Junior Cotillion is of the progressive variety, girls of over two seasons stepping out so that débutantes may fill in the "freshman class." Next Winter will be a great year for débutantes.

Entertainments for Diplomats.

With the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Austrian representatives at Washington, and the Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg, the Kaiser's Ambassador and his wife, in New York, there will be entertainments given for these diplomatic representatives by the various hostesses. These will take the form of dinners. One of the handsomest will be that to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel on Wednesday for the Sternburgs. There are a number of other dinners for the last week in Lent and the carnival. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne—this latter to be given on Monday at the Metropolitan Club—and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will be among those who will entertain.

Col. Astor's Trip Abroad.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will not go abroad in the Nourmahal. The reason given by Col. Astor the other day was quite sufficient. He said he could not see why he should spend fourteen or fifteen days on the ocean in crossing from here to England when he could make the voyage in an ocean greyhound in five or six. Eugene Higgins last year took a party—in which were Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck and Miss Schenck—and made a most agreeable trip in his yacht, breaking the voyage at Bermuda and the Azores and going to the Riviera. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor came back with William K. Vanderbilt on the Valiant, two years ago, but they have never repeated the experiment.

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Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry with Miss Gerry and Peter Goelet Gerry have been in New Orleans this past week. They are coming home by easy stages, and Peter Goelet Gerry is much better. Their future plans are undecided, but they may go abroad in April.

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The wedding of Miss Florence Twombly and William A. M. Burden is to take place in April. Shortly after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden will sail for Europe. The exact date of the wedding day has not been arranged.

Will Be at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to be in New York and at Newport this year. It is doubtful if they make another trip abroad for some time. Cornelius Vanderbilt is quite occupied with politics. The long discussed coolness which existed for some years between Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family has been dissipated. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her mother-in-law have exchanged calls this Winter. There is still some coolness between Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. One by one, however, all these disagreeable contretemps existing in New York society have been smoothed over, and it will not be so difficult now to arrange a party for a dinner or a small entertainment, in the same set, without bringing in relatives who do not speak as they pass by.

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The Messrs. Livermore were among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm, which arrived on Thursday. They returned from Paris, where they had been to attend the wedding of their sister, Miss Constance Livermore, to Baron de Lubersac. They brought back with them the Baron de la Borde, who is well known in Paris society.

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One of the Springtime weddings will be that of Ernest Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., to Miss "Polly" Whittier, the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Whittier. It will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral shortly after Easter. Miss Whittier has become a Roman Catholic, after taking instructions this Winter. The wedding, which will be a grand church ceremonial, will be one of the events of the Spring season.

Lady Herbert to Remain.

Lady Herbert will remain in this country for the present, stopping with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Lady Herbert's two young sons have gone back to England, where they will remain at school. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., remain at their home in the South. The wedding of Miss Johnston to Delancey Kountze will be an event of the Spring at Macon, Ga.

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There is a rumor which seems quite well defined that Mrs. Ronalds is coming to this country. She has not visited here in many years. On the occasion of her last visit she was the guest of Mrs. John Mackay. She also went to Tuxedo for a while, and was entertained in New York by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens.

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Samuel Newhouse was one of the passengers on the Oceanic, arriving last week. Mrs. Newhouse will remain in London. She has a very handsome residence there, and entertains a great deal. The London society season is beginning, and one of the first dances of the year was given by Mrs. Chauncey, the pretty Brooklyn widow. Tuesday will take place the wedding of the Duke of Norfolk and Miss Maxwell. The new Archbishop of Westminster will officiate. There are as yet very few Americans of note in London. Mrs. Frank Mackey has moved into her new house, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are at their town residence. Others are all in the South or on the Continent. Mrs. Frank Avery has gone to Egypt, and, as already announced, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are on the Riviera with Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, who are in San Francisco, have been much entertained since their arrival on the Pacific Slope. Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mr. Martin's mother, has been suffering a great deal with her eyes this Winter, and she has not been as much out as formerly. Mrs. Martin's tallness and her slender figure are much admired in San Francisco, and there has been a great deal written about her pearl earrings, which she wears in New York fashion on all occasions.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's Activities.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has been entertaining this Winter in Chicago. She has left off her mourning. She gave some receptions and dinners for her daughter-in-law, who was Miss Brown of Baltimore. Mrs. Fred Grant is with her.

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In Washington to-morrow will take place the wedding of Miss Elisabeth Brewer, daughter of Justice David J. Brewer, and Wellington Wells of Boston. The ceremony will be performed at St. John's Church at noon. To-morrow evening Miss Louisa Jones will give a leap year dance at the Arlington. Miss Jones is the niece of Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne. The White House festivities will be confined to the reception on Thursday to the army and navy and to a musicale on Friday. On Wednesday the third bachelor cotillion will take place at the New Willard.

Receptions.

Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will continue their Sunday musicales at their apartment, 27 East Seventy-second Street, during the month of February. These receptions are informal, and are always a feature of Sunday. Miss Callender will also give a theatre party and supper for young people on Tuesday evening.

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Mrs. William Evans Rogers and the Misses Rogers of 65 East Seventy-eighth Street will have an at home on Wednesday.

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Mrs. Henry Thomas Alley, 36 East Sixty-second Street, will give an at home on Wednesday.

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Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour and Miss Wilbour will receive on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at their apartment, 40 Central Park South. Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood will be at home on Tuesday after 3 o'clock. Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 319 West Eightieth Street has cards out for a reception on Thursday.

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Mrs. Daniel O'Day and Miss O'Day, 128 West Seventy-second Street, who have been giving Tuesday afternoon teas, will have a series of luncheons during the month of February. Miss O'Day is one of the débutantes of the Winter.

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Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street, is entertaining for her niece, Miss Nathan, of Brighton, England, who is a very attractive young woman. Mrs. Nathan has given some teas and dinners and will continue to entertain during the early Spring.

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Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft of 311 West End Avenue, will be at home on Wednesday afternoons during the month of February.

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Mrs. William Henry Oakley, who has been quite ill this Winter, is much better and has cards out for a reception at 269 West Seventy-third Street, on Thursday.

Club Entertainments.

On Tuesday there will be given at Delmonico's a reception and luncheon to the officers of the army and navy, by the members of the Women's Republican Club. Mrs. James Griswold Wents is the President of this club, which numbers among its members many well-known hostesses of the west side, including Mmes. William Houston Kenyon, Caldwell W. McAllister, Clarence W. Francis, William H. Douglas, Edward L. Fox, Lovell H. Jerome, Philip Carpenter, Clarence Burns, Mortimer C. Addoms, Emil D. Boas, Robert Eadie, Louis Celler, Sylvester H. Taylor, Julius H. Seymour, Charles Lloyd, Enoch Dutcher, Perry S. Boynton, Ernest Bunzl, H. Gardner Wetherbee, Charles H. Paddock, Henry Spadone, David B. Fraser, Lucius M. Stanton, Harry Wallerstein, Isaac R. Robinson, Robert C. Black, C. Nestelle Boyce, Jr., Edgar B. Bronson, William G. Wilson, William M. K. Olcott, Edgar L. Street, George W. Van Vredenburgh, A. Ferguson Brown, William Lawson, William A. Hungerford, George W. Newton, Samuel F. Adams, Charles E. Locke, Charles E. Sprague, Charles Bell White, Henry L. Swords, H. C. Fulton, George McElroy, and David B. Fraser.

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Mrs. Elmer A. Miller of 32 West Ninety-fifth Street will give an entertainment on Saturday afternoon for the members of the College Women's Club of which Mrs. Jeanne Irwin-Martin is President. The Reception Committee will consist of Mrs. Harry Norton Marvin, Charles Austin Bates, Frederic Goodwin, Robert Allyn, George P. Lawton, Samuel B. Duryea, and Miss Georgia M. Penfield. A pleasing programme will be given during the afternoon, including vocal music by Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Clementine Totedoux, Mr. Lambert, and Mrs. J. Henry McKinley. Mrs. Harry Wallerstein of 22 West Sixtieth Street is to entertain the members of the club on Friday, March 4.

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At the benefit for the New York Kindergarten Association on Tuesday at the Hudson Theatre the Longy Club, comprising members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give selections from Haydn, Saint Saëns, and Ch. Gouvy, and "The Man of Destiny" will be presented by Arnold Daly and his company. Mr. Harris gives the theatre, Mr. Daly gives the services of the company, and the members of the Longy Club also give their services gratuitously.

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The Daughters of Ohio will hold their regular meeting to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria. The programme will be devoted to Ohio history, a number of papers having been prepared. Music and a collation will follow. The society has been very fortunate in adding many new members to its list.

NEW YORK'S 'POSSUM CLUB

FEW besides the actual members of the organization know of the existence of the "'Possum Club" here in the city, and yet, for the past twelve years or more, a score or so of men have met several times throughout "the season" to "chaw 'possum," smoke, and forget their cares, and yet none of the newspaper fraternity has succeeded until now in striking their trail.

The membership includes chiefly natives of the "'possum belt," the latitude of the Virginias and Carolinas, men of affairs, most of them, upon many of them devolving during the last decade important civic responsibilities in this city. This club, it will be noted, is not run upon strictly parliamentary lines. For instance, meetings are held "whenever a 'possum's to be had." The man who procures the animal is thereby constituted Secretary pro tem., and is obliged to notify the fraternity and make all necessary arrangements within the three days during which tradition decrees that the 'possum must "hang out." The waiter who serves the delectable dish is, of course, not apprised of the fact, but it is among the items of the organization's constitution that whoever he happens to place the viand before is thus invested with the dignity of President until the succeeding meeting. Thus the hand of fate alone has the appointing of the club's executive, though it falls to his lot to name his lieutenants, all of whom likewise continue in tenure until the advent of the next 'possum.

The savory beast, it seems, is by no means easy to come by in the city. It is not on the market, and it usually devolves upon some rural and large-hearted dweller in Dixie to ship a brace on.

The rules and regulations governing the 'Possum Club have never been committed to paper. They are mere matters of tradition, memorized (or forgotten) by the members and amended as often as contingencies call for a change of base. For instance, it was recently the unanimous desire of the 'Possum fraternity to admit to membership a certain jolly soul of Canadian extraction, and after a tilt or two of wits it was decided that as he differed from a full-fledged Virginian only by the omission of an infinitesimal section of printer's ink, to wit, the space that converts a C into an O, the "Old Dominion" and the Canadian, and as he had publicly proclaimed his contrition for having gotten himself born on the wrong part of the map, and solemnly promised never to let it occur again, an exception might be made in his favor.

The dinners, which always open the meetings, are held in various down-town restaurants, but they are rarely given twice successively in the same place. After the opossum is disposed of stories of its ilk are usually in order.

Among those that penetrated the cigar smoke at the reunion the other night was the following. Uncle Joshua and Jesso, his mangy cur, were the only occupants of the fodder-thatched cabin at the bend of the pike, and they had lived alone so long that they understood each other pretty accurately. Uncle Joshua had fallen into the habit of talking to the dog and discussing his projects with him in a way that was highly edifying to any neighbor who happened to be lingering around the loose-jointed old hut.

"Seems to me dis 'ud be a good night t' eat our 'possum, Jesso," the old man remarked one biting cold evening, and his companion wagged a vigorously assenting tail.

"Dat 'possum's been done froze long 'nough now to be mighty sweet an' tender, Jesso."

Jesso had helped to catch the opossum a week or more before, had watched it fed on bread and meat and 'simmons, and later had seen it killed and cleaned and hung out to freeze.

"'Possum's bound to be hung out," Uncle Joshua had remarked at the time, "'count o' de make o' him, but he shouldn't ought to be hung out too fur, 'count o' de neighbors."

"Yes, Sir," the old man went on, beaming reminiscently upon his four-footed companion, "dis here am a reg'lar 'possum night. An' I'm hearn tell, Jesso, dat you kin hab 'possum twict han' runnin' if you jes 'manages it right. You kin put de 'possum on to cook, an' den you kin go to sleep right dere by it wif your head mighty nigh in de oven do'. An' de smell o' dat bird a-cookin' gits in among your brains, an' you dreams you's eatin' 'possum to beat de ban'. Dat's onct, Jesso. Den you wakes up an' eats dat possum, sho' 'nough, an' dat's twict."

Jesso yelped in sympathy, and the old man went to work.

"'Possum ain't much good widout sweet taters, Jesso," the monologue continued, "an' I hearn tell as sweet taters ain't no good wid 'possum 'less dey's cut lengthwisely." Having at last arranged the whole to his liking, Uncle Joshua piled the hickory coals around the old-fashioned oven, put some good live chunks under it, and stretched himself at full length before the blaze.

A neighbor who had been unable to annex the coveted creature while on the freeze, had nevertheless overheard the cabin colloquy, and waiting until the 'possum was eatably done, he stole in, quieted Jesso with a bone, and carrying off the pan, potatoes and all, made the meal of his life on Uncle Joshua's 'possum. Then he returned the bones to the otherwise empty dish in the oven, let a few drops of the warm, savory grease fall on the old men's fingers and mouth, and muttering to himself, "I allus hearn dat nigger sleep soun', but I nebber b'liebed it could las' lek dat!" he disappeared.

Jesso's bone exhausted, he began to grow restless, and presently his master awoke.

"Jesso, Jesso," he began mumbling in a bewildered way; "what's dis, Jesso? Dis here's 'possum grease on my lips—'possum grease on my han's. Did I git up 'n my sleep an' eat dat 'possum, Jesso? 'Fore de Lawd I b'leebe I did! Yessir, I mus' ha' done it,' sorrowfully viewing the picked bones and potatoless pan in the oven, "but," fumbling under his waistcoat for the infallible sign, "'fore de Lawd, Jesso, dere's too much room dere for a man what's outside of a 'possum!"

Talked About in the Clubs

SELDOM has the death of any one individual had such a deep influence on club life as the unfortunate passing away of William C. Whitney last week. There is no doubt that his death will be most keenly felt at Saratoga, where many of his interests were centred. It was only recently that title was passed to him of large tracts of land there, which were destined to form part of his racing park and club grounds. It was through Mr. Whitney that Saratoga has taken on new life, and that the much-abused word "club" in its significance was changed from a Monte Carlo casino to a place where ladies and gentlemen could go for the purpose of passing an agreeable afternoon or evening. It was Mr. Whitney's aim that the gambling houses should be suppressed and Saratoga made the centre of sport for gentlemen. It is true that his son, Harry Payne Whitney, has been associated with him in most of these enterprises, and that he will possibly carry them on. But until now it was only natural that the young man's ability should have been rather overshadowed by the strong personality of his father. The death of Mr. Whitney, while it may not mean any eclipse to the prospects of Saratoga, will certainly affect the Summer season at that place. The Whitneys being in mourning and the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay abroad—they sail very shortly for quite a stay—will no doubt influence conditions. On the other hand the increased interest taken by Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt in turf matters, the presence of William K. Vanderbilt in this country, and the withdrawal of Foxhall Keene from the English turf may present new elements which will work out the success of the Summer.

Seldom have there been in New York more clue flags raised at half mast than were seen on Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Whitney belonged to the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan, the University, the Century, the New York Yacht, the Manhattan, the Racquet, the Yale, the Riding, and the Down Town. Aiken owes a great deal to Mr. Whitney, although as a Winter resort it had been known for many years before the millionaire or the fashionable element made it a place of pilgrimage during the bleak days of snow and ice.

Southern Country Clubs.

In the space of five or ten years country clubs have multiplied all over the South. To-day there is hardly a Florida resort which has not its golf club, to say nothing of other organizations. All over North and South Carolina there are handsome clubhouses, which have been built during the past decade. The wealthiest Southern club is without doubt that at Jekyl Island, where now there is an aggregation of millionaires. The club is extremely exclusive, and it is not worth the while of a person of moderate means to seek Jekyl Island as a place of Winter resort. In fact, the entire island is a club and the clubhouse the centre of social life. If all the members of the Jekyl Island Club should be gathered there and a storm similar to the one which years ago swept away Last Island in the Gulf of Mexico, and of which such a dramatic description is given in Lafcadio Hearn's "Chita," would destroy this spot, nearly every prominent millionaire in this country would pay the last penalty.

The Directors of Jekyl Island Club are Frederick Baker, C. N. Bliss, John Claflin, Charles Lanier, William Rockefeller, J. A. Scrymser, N. K. Fairbank, and M. K. Jesup. Two of the Directors have died within the past few years, Gordon McKay of Newport and Joseph Stickney of this city. Three seasons ago there was but one honorary member of the club, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who is its spiritual director. Among the New York millionaires who own stock in the island are William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, the two Goelet estates, Walter S. Gurnee, Eugene Higgins, W. Bayard Cutting, M. C. D. Borden, Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. Kennedy, James Stillman, Edwin and George Gould. This, with the Lanier, Rockefeller, Claflin, Baker, and other interests makes a very formidable array of figures. Chicago, besides the Fairbank interest, has Marshall Field, Cyrus H. McCormick, and Mrs. Josephine Dexter, the only lady member; E. B. McGagg and a few others. James J. Hill represents St. Paul, William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati; S. D. Woodruff, St. Catharine's, Canada; Duncan S. Ellsworth and the Magee estate, the centre of New York; E. K. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn.; Walter Ferguson, Stamford, Conn.; John Wyeth, William Struthers, and others, Philadelphia, and so on.

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Aiken has two clubs and the very best golf links in the country. Aiken is, of course, the centre of attraction for a very small set. It is at this place as well as at Saratoga that the influence of William C. Whitney has been made manifest. The Whitney stables, the Whitney house, and the various Whitney properties loom up in this old-fashioned Southern town among the sand hills and pine woods of South Carolina. The Fire Department of Aiken was a special pride of Mr. Whitney. It was organized by him and he always turned out for all fires as well as did many of the other cottagers.

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Hunting clubs and game preserves have been alluded to already on a previous occasion. The game laws, by the way, shut down on shooting in Virginia and North Carolina, beginning February, and the provision extends further South with the month. Jacksonville has a jockey club which has just had its first annual Winter race meet. One of the great attractions at Jacksonville is the jack rabbit race, which takes place nearly every day. The rabbits employed are the Western jacks or mule-eared. They are twice as large as the native cotton tail, and are built to run. There are dogs to course the rabbits, but the latter animals are so swift that the dog cannot catch up with them. The sport is said to be quite exciting.

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At Jacksonville also there is the Florida Country Club, which is famous for golf tournaments during the Winter season. The St. Augustine is the country club further south, at the quaint old Spanish-American town the name of which it bears. The Florida Gun Club is one of the popular institutions of Palm Beach. Here this Winter there have been several exciting shoots. It aims at being a counterpart of the Tir aux Pigeons at Mont Carlo. Among the members are William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Robert C. Watson, Jr., Winfield S. Hoyt, Henry Flagler, Frederick Townsend Martin, Brayton Ives, William B. Dowd, and many well-known New York and Chicago men who go to Florida for the late Winter and early Spring. As already stated, Nassau has an excellent golf club. This year the country club, in the old City Park, near the dueling ground, is one of the attractions of New Orleans. That city has such establishments as the Boston, the Pickwick, and the Louisiana Clubs, which compare most favorably with any organizations of the same kind in any of the Northern cities. The mystic societies, contributing so much to the pleasures of the carnival, are all composed of members of these different clubs. They are bound to secrecy, and the "oath" is held as sacred as that of a Masonic order. It has never been known to be divulged, and when, as on several occasions, it has happened the identity of a masker becomes known, through accident or mishap of some kind, he never again takes part in one of the parades.

"Winnie" Thorne's Death.

The clubs have been filled more or less with mortuary experiences this week, and there has been quite a gloomy and depressing air about them. Two deaths were posted at the Union in the same day—that of Mr. Whitney and of "Winnie" Thorne. The latter, perhaps, had faded almost out of the recollection of the present generation. He was a man of nearly sixty, or perhaps a little over. For a great number of years he had lived in Paris, and he was also very well known at Pau, where he spent a great many Winters. He had married in early life Miss Beckwith, a sister of Mrs. Dudley Leigh, whose husband will become on the death of his aged father Baron Leigh. Winnie Thorne was also related to the Willings, to the Winthrops, and by marriage to the Forbeses. Half a century ago that particular family of Thornes were a social power in New York. Mr. Thorne joined the Union Club in 1868.

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Robert C. Watson, Jr., who is with the Vanderbilt party at Palm Beach, and who was elected the other evening at the meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association at the Metropolitan Club to the Executive Committee, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Watson of Babylon, L. I. He is a member of the Westbrook Golf Club and of the Strollers in this city. He has not been identified so far with club life in New York.

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Among those who sailed this past week for Europe was Louis Webb, the brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb and of Creighton Webb. Mr. Webb for some years was known as one of the "Musketeers," as the intimate men friends of William K. Vanderbilt were called. Mr. Vanderbilt always traveled around in company with Winfield Hoyt, Louis Webb, and the late Fernando Yznaga. Neither Louis Webb nor Winfield Hoyt ever married, but Fernando, as is well known, had two matrimonial experiences, and was formerly a brother-in-law of William K. Vanderbilt. The fortune which Fernando Yznaga left was much larger than had been originally estimated, and with it his sister, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has been able to resume her state as a Duchess in London and to entertain a great deal and to help her son, to whom the fortune will eventually go. When in town, Louis Webb lives with his brother, Creighton Webb. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club.

Toboggan Parties Popular.

The toboggan slide is the most popular of the fashionable amusements to-day. Following the lead of Meadow Brook, the Country Club has again resumed its tobogganing. Toboggan parties were all the rage at the Westchester Country Club ten and twelve and fifteen years ago, so that the revival is hardly a novelty. The carnival held there last week under the management of E. C. Potter, who married Miss Havemeyer, will be repeated, so great was its success. J. Pierpont Morgan took up in the beginning of last week a large party to Montreal and Quebec to enjoy the Winter sports in those cities. The Park Slide at Montreal, at the back of Mount Royal, has been one of the gathering places this Winter for the fashionable set of that Canadian city. The Earl and Countess of Minto—the latter just returned from a visit to New York—have been present at several of the evenings. There is no clubhouse, and entertainments after the tobogganing is over are given at the various residences in Montreal. Among the officers of this toboggan slide are Frederick Birks, C. E. Gault, and B. B. Stevenson. The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association at Westmount has a short slide and an open-air rink. On Saturday afternoons there is music. There is also at Montreal the Victoria Rink, which is in a closed building, and which has much fashionable patronage. Generally during the Winter, parties are made up by Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser of this city and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes for the Winter sports in Canada. A few Winters ago Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a party. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have also given parties as well as Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. In Mr. Morgan's party the past week were Mrs. William P. Douglass, Miss Sibyl Douglass, and Dr. and Mrs. Markoe. There are also a number of clubs at Quebec, the best known being the Quebec Club, of which the President is Septimus Barrow. Many of the Winter sports and entertainments consequent thereon are held in the vicinity of and at the Citadel, where Col. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson entertain, and at Spencer Wood, the residence of Sir Louis Jette, the Lieutenant Governor.

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Whatever clockequa and biscuit may be, they are to have a show in Florida this Spring. These two games are said to be variations of croquet, and they have been introduced at Miami. Garden golf is only a variation of court golf, and is played in a small arena. In other parts of Florida, however, there is very little croquet being played, and golf is generally the "straight" game.

Studio Evening Club.

The Studio Evening Club is one of the new organizations. It will hold four Sunday meetings at the Gerrit Smith studio, the first to take place this evening and the second two weeks from to-day. The membership is limited to 150. The object of the club is to listen to instrumental and vocal music and recitations. Among the promoters are Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Heinrich Meyn, Dr. Gerrit Smith, James B. Williams, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. George Hubbell, and Miss Herriman.

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The Catholic Club gave its annual dance on Friday evening. Friday is always a favorite evening for Roman Catholics to give dancing entertainments for the reason that it is a day of abstinence and the supper is always arranged to take place after midnight, falling on Saturday morning, when meats can be eaten. The Catholic Club entertainments are among the most enjoyable of the season. The room for dancing is large, with an excellent floor, and on Friday there were very few other entertainments to interfere with the attendance.

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This is the season of club dinners, and every evening sees several. The largest of the week was that given at the Union League Club in honor of Elihu Root. The dinner at first was only to be a gathering of intimate friends, but it developed into a testimonial and was one of the most notable affairs of the season. At the University Club on Friday evening was held the dinner of the Technology Club, and on the same date occurred the annual reception of the Cecilian Club. The dinner at the University Club, an account of which was published yesterday in the news columns of this paper, was a radium dinner. Mr. Gillette, the well-known member of the Bachelors' Club in London, has been giving radium luncheons and teas at the club this Winter, and they have been attended by the fashion of the British capital. The Methodist Social Union also had its dinner on Friday evening at the Hotel Savoy. The Union League Republican Club, the President of which is Excise Commissioner Edward H. Healy, had its annual entertainment and reception at Huber's Casino on Friday.

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That even a royal Prince cannot do as he pleases has just been discovered by Price Frederick Leopold of Prussia, a cousin of the Kaiser. Owing to serious differences existing between him and the royal family, he desired to leave the country and settle in Nice, but the Kaiser has issued a positive and firm no. The only concession the ruler of Germany was willing to make was the permission granted to the Prince to settle on an estate away from Berlin. Prince Friedrich Leopold has never cared for the Court festivities and the glamour of high life. In that respect he resembles his father, the famous "Red Prince," who felt best in the company of his soldiers, or with a few friends over a good bottle of wine. It is interesting to note that while there has never been so many royal Princes of the House of Hohenzollern as at present, none play a rôle in Berlin society. Prince Henry lives in Kiel, Prince Albrecht is the Regent of Brunswick, and spends but little time in his fine palace on the Wilhelm Strasse. All the other Princes, with the exception of the Crown Prince, are too young to have their own households.

What It Lacked.

THE Bastille had just been finished.

"Don't you think it a beautiful building?" asked the King.

"No," returned the courtiers, "it hasn't nearly enough exits."

Unable to take the hint, however, the monarch gave it his approval.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE DOG SHOW—Exodus from Fleaville.

An Artistic Dream Shattered.

A SPIRIT of economy, aided and abetted by a somewhat scanty income, causes Johnson occasionally to visit his cobbler friend Marco for "half-soling" purposes. Many visits of this kind had established a friendly footing between Johnson and the Marcos, and many an idle hour had Johnson spent listening to Marco's enthusiastic accounts of the customs, the history, and, above all, the lovely "air" of his native Sorrento.

When Johnson stepped into the shop the other day on his usual errand, Marco was absent, his bench being occupied by a fellow-countryman, who was busily pounding away on a shoe sole. Madam Marco sat in the shop, ready to attend to her husband's foreign customers, at the same time keeping an alert eye on the black-eyed "bambino" playing about.

"Where is Marco?" asked Johnson. "I haven't seen him around lately."

"Oh, he is playing in de band," said the signora, as she seised the child, and with a curved forefinger extracted a handful of shoe buttons from its mouth.

"The band?" said Johnson, as he leaned back against the counter and watched the excavating operations.

So this was how it was! Music, the heritage of sunny Italy to so many of her children, had descended to Marco, too, and in his fancy Johnson saw him, a violin tucked affectionately under his chin, his usually placid and friendly eyes luminous with the glow of musical expression, and his Raphael-like face suffused with artistic joy. Or perhaps the 'cello was his favorite instrument, and its soft notes—

"Yes," said the signora, having placed the child on the floor, ready for another foray on the cobbler's bench, "he is a shoemaker, and a musician, too. Dat's funny, ain't it?"

"Yes," assented Johnson, "it's an odd combination. But what instrument does he play?"

"De bass drum and de cymbals," said the wife. And Johnson, with his artistic dream clattering about his

Opera and Wedding Gowns

It seems rather a pity that white gowns should be the favorite of the women of the parterre row at the Opera, for, despite the red and gold of the boxes, vivid dark reds, bright greens, and turquois blues, to say nothing of brilliant pinks, give dashes of color and character to an otherwise too homogeneous appearing group of women. Miss Claire Bryce, in her scarlet frock and flowers and golden hair, sometimes makes a patch of brilliant bloom at the left of the "glittering horseshoe," but even she more often appears in white or pastel tints. Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., with her black hair and large dark eyes, is often a picturesque figure in gorgeous greens, reds, or blues; she is as Southern in her type of coloring as Miss Bryce is extremely Northern. She almost always sits in the box at the bend of the horseshoe. At the right, near the stage, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness and Mrs. Travers, when the latter is in town, often wear red frocks.

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Mrs. Henry Clews was at a recent operatic performance in a pink satin frock cut as to bodice with the almost straight across effect at the front and back, with lace over the shoulders. The sleeves showed the satin with draped lace flounces terminating at the elbows. At the back of each elbow swung loops of narrow black velvet ribbon, and in her hair was a tall black aigrette. Flounces of lace trimmed the bodice. Mrs. William Jay was Mrs. Clews's guest, and wore one of the handsomest of the many white gowns. Her robe was a cream-tinted heavy satin, with two deep overlapping lace flounces falling from the bodice top almost to the elbows. She wore a wide pearl collar and a white broom aigrette in her hair, this aigrette being similar save in color to that in Mr. Clews's coiffure.

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One of the richest black evening gowns was seen at the opera one night on Mrs. J. J. Alexandre. It was a velvet princess robe with flowing sleeves of very filmy black lace, and a graduated panel in pearl embroidery extended down the front from the top line of the bodice to the skirt. Another beautiful black gown was worn by Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, who was in the Mills box with Miss Mills. It was a black chiffon velvet. The corsage was low and in a straight line across the bust. The sleeves were bands of black velvet forming an irregular basket work well up over the shoulders toward the neck, and continued down over the arms, forming caps, from which drooped loose scarf ends of the velvet over elbow flounces of white chiffon and lace. Miss Mills was in a dainty frock of white tulle covered with fine ruchings and lightly spangled in silver. The sleeves covered the shoulders and shirred close to the arms to within a few inches from the elbows. They were finished with flounces of tulle that fell at the back almost to the wrists, but escaped the inside of the elbows. These sleeve flounces were trimmed with narrow ruchings to match those on the bodice. She wore a pearl necklace, and in her blonde coiffure an unusual set of two Mercury wings, the widespreading tops of which were done in silver and the lower in emerald sequins. It is one of the most beautiful of any of the coiffure decorations seen this season.

KELLY-RAYMOND WEDDING GOWNS

The combination of pale blue and soft yellow is as novel as it is charming, and was a feature at the wedding of Miss Emily Brooks Raymond and John Jerome Kelly in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride wore, of course, the traditional white satin. The gown was made with a long round train gathered at the waist line and bordered with several inch-wide satin folds that also extended around the skirt. The pouching bodice was veiled with drooping flounces of white lace below the wide yoke collar formed of folds of satin joined by fancy stitches. This collar extended out over the shoulders in epaulet fashion, giving breadth at that point. The stock matched the collar. The sleeves came to the wrists, and were formed of deep sagging puffs of the satin, with flounces of point lace between.

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The maid of honor, Miss Josephine Kelly, wore a pale yellow satin gown. The bodice had a square yoke of rich tawny hued lace, and this formed also caps to the sleeves. Wide bands of this lace extended down each side of the skirt just back of the wide front panel to within six inches of the hem, and then ran around the bottom of the skirt. Her large white tulle hat was trimmed with a band of gold ribbon wound around it and tied in a bow at the left. The bridesmaids were the Misses Constance Crimmins, Ethel Brooke, Marion Kelly, Kate Fleitmann, Julia Trowbridge, and Louise Trowbridge. Their pale blue liberty satin gowns were trimmed with the narrowest possible ruchings of the material, and these ruchings formed elaborate conventional designs. There were very shallow guimpes of cream white showing at the neck, and then came bands of blue lace on the bodices, and, finally, the applique work done in the fine ruchings. The bodices all pouched a little in the front and also in the back above the very deep girdles

Blouse of cream-colored cloth trimmed with bands of embroidery.

formed of folds of satin, wide bands of lace crossing the back on a line with the armholes. The satin was gathered in full over a tight lining, and gave more the effect of a graceful puff at the back, and served to diminish the apparent size of the waist. The sleeves had caps of the blue lace, and from these caps deep flounces of the satin came to the below the elbows. These sleeve flounces were very deeply scalloped, and had, as a border, rows of the ruchings forming small ovals. The skirts were gathered slightly at the waist line and terminated in two graduated flounces of the satin with plain hems. Between the top flounces and the jupe a wide band of pale blue lace was inserted. The large hats of blue tulle had their crowns covered with blue lace, and flounces of the blue lace extended from the crowns out over the wide brims, and fell in valance fashion. At the back the brims were narrow, and were bent in to the coiffures, so that the lace fell half way to the neck. Pale blue ribbon was wound around each crown, and tied in the simplest possible bow at the left near the front; several inches back of the bows clusters of pale blue button roses were fastened. These brims were also raised a bit at the left, and showed more of the blue roses placed against the blue tulle. The bouquets carried were sheaves of white lilacs with yellow daffodils massed at one side, and were tied with wide yellow ribbons. These bouquets were altogether new and a delight to the eye.

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Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., (Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes,) was at the Kelly-Raymond wedding in a plan black cloth coat and skirt, and wore a broad-brimmed black hat with a white ostrich plume crossing the front and another placed underneath the left brim. She carried a huge white fox muff and her fur neckpiece was unlike anything of the kind heretofore seen. This neckpiece or half cape was shaped like a sailor collar at the back and sides, but without the sailor finish at the front. It projected at the sides out beyond the shoulder lines and dropped in the back against the coat, but in the front it did not extend more than three or four inches below the shoulder seams over the coat fronts.

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Miss Ada de Acosta, Mrs. Philip Lydig's sister, was another guest at the wedding. Her pale green velvet gown had a square yoke of heavy cream-colored silk cord lace with the narrow lace border of the yoke picked out in gold thread. The sleeve caps were shirred velvet, and between them and the elbows were four-inch bands of the cord lace. The lower parts of the sleeves were shirred in very full quill gathers to these bands, making full puffs, which, however, did not spread at all to show their fullness, as they were gathered into wide cuffs of the lace that extended almost to the elbows. The bodice was shirred in at the waist line, where a wide girdle extended well up the back, and the skirt was also shirred and gathered in quite full folds to a belt. A wide band of the gold-threaded lace extended around the bottom of the skirt a few inches from its edge.

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The most remarkable costume, however, seen in the Cathedral was worn by the bride's mother, Mrs. John Raymond. It was an extremely handsome princess robe of white crêpe, the same sort of crêpe that in black is used for heavy mouring veils. This had a slightly trailing back, and a border of fine lace braid traced five-inch joined stars around the bottom. The same lace set in stars formed a short straight-edged bolero and trimmed the sleeves. The gown closed down the back under a design in lace braid. With this she wore a large round toque, also of white crêpe, with a brim rolling equally all around, and a short double veil of white crêpe with a two-inch border, similar to black half mourning veils, was attached to the toque and fell at the back to the waist line.

EFFECTIVE LUNCHEON COSTUME

One of the prettiest costumes in light caster brown cloth and with a chiffon blouse to match was worn at a recent luncheon. The blouse was of finely accordion-plaited chiffon over a tight lining. In the sleeves the plaitings were caught so as not to flare until the elbows were reached. There were deep cuffs of castor-colored lace and a stock to match, and a deep-folded belt of castor-colored velvet extended well up over the blouse. The skirt was laid in simulated boxplaits stitched at the edges. These plaits were possibly an inch and a half apart at the waist line and were stitched along each edge to within perhaps ten inches of the floor at the back and within three inches at the middle front. At the bottom the plaits were four inches wide and the same distance apart. The Eton coat was short enough at the back to show the wide velvet girdle, but dipped down in points in the centre front, where it closed from the collarless neck down. This jacket also had the graduated boxplaits, turned in just enough to be stitched at their edges, and, like those on the skirt, the stitching stopped a couple of inches from their lower edges, where they were pressed in. The sleeves carried out the same graduated, stitched boxplait design, being close at the tops where the plaits were narrow and quite near together. Below the elbows the sleeves flared into wide flowing draperies with flounces of castor lace lining them and projecting for six inches or more from their lower edges. With this costume a small oval toque of castor colored velvet, arranged in folds, and matching the girdle of the gown, was worn. A castor-colored ostrich tip hung over the left at the one side. The wearer was slim, petite, and had soft brown hair and eyes and a creamy skin, so that this costume carried out her individual coloring in a pleasing fashion.

GOWNS WORN AT "CARMEN"

Some handsome gowns were seen at the initial performance of "Carmen" on Monday night. Mrs. George Gould was radiant in a frock of rose pink velvet with silvery lights shading across it. This gown was tight fitting, a princess effect, and without a girdle. The low bodice had two narrow and very full puffs of pink chiffon across the top, and these puffs extended in a straight line around the arms, forming the only sleeves. Folds of pink tulle were used between the chiffon and the flesh line as a finish. Across the front of the bodice a superb necklace of diamonds with huge pearl pendants was arranged as a corsage ornament, and she wore her diamond coronet, each point of which terminated in an immense pearl.

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The Countess Paul d'Aramon was the guest on the same evening of Miss Gerry, and looked very girlish with her brown hair done very low and without a pompadour. Her frock was a turquois blue satin, and the low round bodice was almost concealed by the very wide flounce of point lace that dropped from its upper edge, and that also formed sleeves to the elbows. This lace bertha extended in almost a straight line across the body and arms, and seemed to be held in place by a band of lace and pearls that crossed the back of the neck and extended in outwardly slanting lines to the top of the bodice front, where it was fastened; presumably, however, there were almost invisible straps of tulle or lace over the shoulders.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget was Mrs. Astor's guest on Monday evening, and wore a pink satin gown, trimmed with spangled white lace. The round corsage showed the bertha frill, and there were glittering wings in her hair. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, in the W. K. Vanderbilt box, was in a very dark velvet gown; it was impossible to say whether purple or brown, but it looked the same color as the sable scarf that was drooped from her neck to her shoulders and whose long ends trailed below her waist. Her hair was done very loosely, and was ornamented with a wreath of glittering leaves.

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The princesse robe recently worn by Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert at her afternoon reception at her home was a pleasing example of effective gowning. It was made of turquois blue panne velvet and had a stock and a deep yoke, with a frill edge, of Venetian point over chiffon, and although of celskin fit elsewhere, the bodice portion was so cut at the front as to produce a narrow plaited puffing of the velvet above the lowered waist line. The robe closed invisibly in the back, and was finished at the bottom with a huge cord covered with a bias fold of the velvet. The sleeves were also of Venetian lace and chiffon and were unlined. They clung to the arms as far as the elbows, from which swung oblongs of the lace with squared ends. Her ornaments were turquoises. She received in her drawing room, which is done in turquois blue brocade.

COUNTESS VON BEROLDINGEN'S GOWN

Miss Margot Stone, now the Countess von Beroldingen, had her bridal gown trimmed with garlands of orange blossoms. A long, trailing spray extended from the bust line of the bodice to below the waist on the left, and sprays extended up from the bottom of the skirt at intervals of some twenty-four inches. Her point lace veil was draped in an original fashion, the centre of it being brought straight across from side to side and low enough to almost touch her forehead. Just above the ears it was released and was drawn back to form a long, narrow drapery down the back. Orange blossoms were arranged in a semi-circle at the top of the head just above the veil's edge.

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The attendants' gowns were decidedly picturesque, especially the large pink tulle hats. Miss Emma Stone was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mamie Pomeroy, a cousin of the bride; Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Gertrude Wood, and Miss Mary Fowler. The gowns were of pink chiffon cloth and had stocks and yokes of cream lace, very lightly spangled. The square yokes were outlined by bands of pink satin, two inches wide, from which drooped wide flounces of the chiffon, bordered with the spangled lace. The rather wide girdles were of silver cloth and without ends. The skirts were gathered at the waist line and deep hip yokes were outlined by twists of pink and liberty satin ribbon tied in bows at the sides, where the ribbons curved up slightly, giving shallow, rounded apron effects. From this ribbon a wide flounce of the shirred cloth, bordered with a four-inch edge of the spangled lace, extended nearly to the knees. Just below this flounce came another line of twisted satin ribbon, also with bows at the sides, and from this drooped a still wider lace-edge flounce that swept the floor. The sleeves were of lace and were close fitting to the elbows, where squares of the chiffon, with wide lace borders, were set on, the points falling in shawl-shaped draperies to the wrists. The hats were all large, with wide brims and high oval crowns, and were of pink tulle, the tulle being set on in tiny rose ruchings. These hats were turned down against the coiffure in the back and flared up a trifle from the hair at the front, each having four pale pink ostrich tips nodding toward the front and sides. The maid of honor's hat had wide ties of the tulle that went around the crown, crossed in the back, and were brought around to the front and tied under the chin a little to one side. The bridesmaids' hats had no strings, but across the turned-down back of each was a narrow fold of tulle an inch wide by five inches long, with a series of four or five overlapping ruchings outlining it.

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Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, the mother of the bride, who gave her away, was in pale gray chiffon and cream lace, topped by a gray tulle toque spangled in silver and having two small white ostrich plumes at the front. The gown had rich cream lace going over the shoulders and extending below the waist line at the back in a postillion coat effect. The skirt was shirred and the lower portion was formed of two deep overlapping gathered flounces of the chiffon with the edges done in fine silver-white embroidery.

MARIE WELDON.

Evening gown of black velvet embroidered in pearls and with lace sleeves, and opera gown of white tulle trimmed in ruchings and lightly spangled in silver.

American Debutante Abroad.

One of the recent American debutantes abroad was Miss Kitty Potter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neilson Potter. Mrs. Potter was a Miss Jones. The Neilson Potters have a beautiful villa at Dinard, and this Winter they are stopping at Pau, where early in January they gave a large dance for Miss Kitty, at which were present the entire American and English colony as well as many well-known French people. According to the present custom abroad, bridge tables were arranged for those who did not care to dance, and in the ballroom there was a cotillion, led by H. Hutton. Miss Potter wore white point d'esprit, while her sister, Miss Marguerite Potter, was in white brocade silk and blue velvet. Mr. and Mrs. Dana, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, and Miss Kane were among those at the dance.

Told in Her Boudoir

THE Pagets are always original. When Miss Beatrice Paget and Lord Herbert were married last week, the bride had not the slightest scrap of lace on her wedding gown. Her veil was of tulle, and there was no parading the lace veil of mother or grandmother, although the bride could well do so. Her headdress was one mass of real orange blossoms, and she made a very handsome bride. Lord Herbert is the son of the present Earl of Pembroke and a nephew of the late Sir Michael Herbert, who married Miss Wilson of this city.

Latest in Wedding Gifts.

And in this connection, the new fashion in London is to send for wedding presents, not jewelry and silver, but furniture and paintings. Lady Herbert received much Chippendale furniture, many pictures, prints, and useful articles for her home. The Duke of Connaught sent a table, and Lord Clanwilliam a big red leather armchair. The Duchess of Sutherland's gift was a complete spirit lamp. The Duchess of Roxburghe, remembering what had pleased her most among the gifts at her wedding, sent an old French fan.

Furs are also being given a great deal. This fashion was started last year by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who gave some sables to an English bride. The Duke of Norfolk has given his fiancée a wonderful wrap of Russian sable costing $60,000, and the Baron de Forest, who was one of the Hirsch heirs, has presented Miss Ethel Gerard, whom he is to marry, with perfectly black sables. He has also given her a necklace of pearls which cost $300,000, and her brother Lord Gerard's present is an all-round crown of diamonds four inches high.

Red and Pink Shoes.

Red shoes with stockings to match and pink stockings with shoes to match have become one of the latest fads in London society. Lady Angela Forbes, who was in this country last Autumn and who passed the month of September in the Meadow Brook region, recently gave a dinner, with an entertainment afterward, at her London house. Lady Angela appeared all in red, with red shoes and stockings, and recited "The Last Shot," after which Mrs. Asquith, who was the original of Dodo in Benson's famous book, danced, making a little display of pink shoes and stockings—all of which has been pronounced too sweetly original in London.

A Romance of the Tyrol.

Miss Charlotte Coxe, who married this past week in Philadelphia Lieut. Imre Teuber of the Austrian Army, is the daughter of Mrs. Brinton Coxe of Philadelphia and Drifton, Penn. At the latter place the Coxe family have a beautiful country home, where they pass the greater part of the year, only opening occasionally their town house in Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Teuber is about thirty years of age. She met Lieut. Teuber in the Tyrol. One remembers how conducive to lovemaking this region is, especially if the famous novel of other years, "Quits," has ever been read. Mrs. Teuber was a linguist and a very cultivated girl. Lieut. Imre Teuber was born in Prague, Austria, but his home is in Vienna. Mrs. Teuber has two married sisters, Mrs. Charles Morris Young and Mrs. Arthur Gerhard, both well known in Philadelphia and Bar Harbor society. Lieut. and Mrs. Teuber will sail on Thursday for Europe and make Vienna their home.

Private Theatricals Abroad.

While in England private theatricals are one of the fashionable fancies of the moment, in Paris the same fad has been taken up, and several houses have had private theatres annexed. In New York Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is one of the only women in recent years who has had a regular theatrical performance at her residence. This was done by professionals some years ago. Also, one remembers the famous trip of "The Wild Rose" company to Newport at the midsummer-night festival arranged by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Amateur Comedy Club is still in existence, but the old days of theatricals such as were produced at the little theatre in the University Club, now the Manhattan, seem to have passed away. One of the recent private theatrical entertainments given in Paris was at the hotel of the Countess Kessler, a hostess well known to New Yorkers. The Countess is said to be an emotional actress of great ability. The play chosen the other evening was "L'Etoile Filante," a story of a young Russian girl who hopes to make a great theatrical success in Paris and leaves her home to be disillusioned in the great whirlpool of selfishness which is the destruction of all human ideals in a metropolis. The play was written by the Comtesse Rotspchine. Several Englishwomen of quality and position have taken to playwriting, and, as has already been announced, in this country Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is to try her hand at it.

Society's Sportswomen.

Some years ago, at Aiken, a few women took up polo, and there were rumors of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, among others, making quite a success in the field. Mrs. Astor is a wonderful shot, and she takes the keenest interest in all outdoor sports. The famous Langhorn girls of Richmond, one of whom is Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and another Mrs. Shaw, and a third Mrs. Reginald Brooks, are splendid horsewomen, and Mrs. Shaw has played polo with much spirit. So has Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who rides astride almost altogether. In England there exists a Polo and Riding Pony Society, and the Queen has become one of the patronesses. The Queen is an excellent horsewoman, and in other days was a frequent figure at the hunts in the neighborhood of Windsor. She has no fear whatever on a horse, and takes the highest fences with the very greatest ease. Of late years she has not ridden much. There will be a show of polo and riding ponies in London in March.

The Countess d'Aramon.

The Countess Paul d'Aramon, who is visiting New York with her husband, is a granddaughter of James Gordon Bennett, the elder. She was married last year in Paris to Paul d'Aramon, whose mother was a Miss Fischer of Washington Heights, in this city, and an aunt of the Count Gheredesca, who married Miss Taylor, the daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor. The Countess d'Aramon is a daughter of the late Minister to Holland, Isaac Bell, Jr. He married Miss Jeannette Bennett, the sister of James Gordon Bennett.

The Youngest Mrs. Coppell.

Miss Grace Coppell, who was her sister's maid of honor last Tuesday, is the youngest of the five Coppell sisters and resembles in appearance her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Bogart Elliman. She is vivacious and petite, with a rounded figure, and has very dark brown hair and dark sparkling eyes of the rare color known as red brown, but which really is the hue of old mahogany. Her complexion is rather fair than dark, with a rosy tinge that deepens into pink in her cheeks. She is devoted to outdoor sports, and drives a four-in-hand and tandem with equal skill. Her tastes are catholic, however, and she is as fond of music as of driving, and plays on the harp, being a pupil of Miss Maud Morgan. She is going to spend the rest of the season in Southern cities, and will soon pay an extended visit in Washington.

Painting Her Fad.

The Countess Alexander von Beroldingen, (née Miss Margot Stone,) whose marriage occurred on Tuesday last, is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and a cousin of Miss Greta Pomeroy. She was educated abroad, has spent most of her life there, and speaks French, German, and Italian fluently. With her mother and sister she is identified with the American Colony in Paris. Her fad is painting, of which she is extremely fond, and she paints in both water colors and oils. She recently took up portrait painting, but is confining herself to portraying on canvas the members of her immediate family. In stature the Countess is below medium height, with a slender, girlish figure. In coloring she is a pronounced blonde, with thick, light, brown hair, which is usually massed high and with a full pompadour. She has large stone-gray eyes and a creamy complexion, which is exceedingly clear and fine-grained. Her eyebrows and lashes are black. Her husband, Count von Beroldingen, is short and inclined to be stout, and has brown eyes and fair hair tinged with auburn. His father, who died some time since, was the Count Clemens von Beroldingen. He will inherit from his uncle, Count Franz von Beroldingen, on the latter's death, large estates in Austria. He came to this country just two years ago, and started in American fashion to earn money, and is employed by one of the large express companies. His mother, the Countess von Beroldingen, is living, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Stone; indeed, the Stones and von Beroldingens have been friends for some years. The Count and Countess will live in America until the Count comes into possession of the estates already mentioned, when they will make Austria their permanent home. Mrs. Stone has another daughter, who married some ten years ago Edward von Winsloe, who is a gentleman in waiting to the Princess Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe, a sister of Emperor William. She was Miss Edith Stone. The von Winsloes were an English family who went to Germany at the time of the marriage of the Princess Royal of Great Britain to the Crown Prince of Prussia, later the Empress Frederick.

The Fortnightly Club.

The Fortnightly Club is the woman's social and intellectual club at Palm Beach. It meets each fortnight, and literary topics are discussed. The meeting last week was at the home of Joseph Jefferson. Among the members are Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and Mrs. O'Neil of Pittsburg, Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. Frederick Sterry, and Mrs. John Moller, Jr.

Few Prominent Yachtswomen.

There are very few American women who care to make a long cruise in a yacht. As a rule owners of yachts cross the Atlantic in a passenger ship and the yacht is sent in advance, so as to meet them on the other side. Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry entertain on the Electra at Newport, but they are never on board during a cruise. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at one time went abroad on the Conqueror, but of late years all the cruising on that vessel, which is soon to be given up for a newer craft, has been made by Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends. The famous trips of the William K. Vanderbilt yacht are well known, but Mr. Vanderbilt as a rule now sends his yacht ahead. The present Mrs. Vanderbilt is no sailor and dislikes cruising. The Goelet cruises are confined to European waters, with frequent stops at different ports. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is not a remarkable sailor and she had never any intention of crossing the Atlantic on the Nourmahal. Mrs. George Gould passes Summers on her husband's yacht, but the vessel generally cruises in smooth waters in the vicinity of New York. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Howard Gould, goes abroad every year with a party in the Niagara, which is a small ocean steamer.

Vanderbilt Dinner Postponed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is a stickler for the convenances, and at the last moment on Tuesday she sent out messages postponing the dinner she was to give on account of the death of William C. Whitney. The telephone is made to answer the place of the mail or even the telegraph in these questions of emergency. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give no more large entertainments this Winter. The dinner on Tuesday was principally to have been composed of the older married set.

Silver Knick-Knacks.

In England at the present time silver desk knick-knacks are among the most cherished possessions of women. The sealing wax is made to correspond in color with note paper or monogram, and there are silver holders now for the wax. Silver and gold sealing wax is used in some cases, and it looks extremely well on gray or blue paper. All the monograms and directions on letter paper are made in small neat letters. The directions are meant for country house correspondence, where always not only the name of the house, but also of the station and Post Office is placed. One of the papers recently introduced is in a shade of lavender blue, with a border of a darker shade, monogram and address being also in this color. There is also seen paper in white with a china blue edging.

A Kitchen Alarm.

Just now there is much alarm in many establishments concerning kitchen utensils. It is said that many of the enamel and porcelain lined goods are dangerous on account of certain combinations with chemicals and acids and heat which will produce a melting of the glazed substances and thus introduced into the stomach poisons resulting in appendicitis. It is a well-known fact that before the modern kitchen ware was introduced appendicitis was almost unknown and people ate just as many grapes and other fruits and vegetables with seeds as at present. In Paris the restaurants and many of the private kitchens are subjected to visitations from the health authorities, and even the old fear of being poisoned by food cooked in copper fades away when the present danger is considered. There is unfortunately in many New York households a very peculiar custom of engaging servants only for a certain period, making of the town residence a hotel. Many New Yorkers have one set of servants for Newport or Bar Harbor and another for town. Others who go abroad in the Summer put their residences in the care of one or more of the companies organized for that purpose, and discharge all their servants. The domestic help consequently before the end of the Winter becomes nervous and careless, looking for other places, and does not take the interest which it would otherwise observe. Women at Lenox and at Newport complain bitterly that servants become restless before the end of the season, and are prone to leave at most uncomfortable moments, making as an excuse that they must get to town for Winter positions. This custom is quite general among the very wealthy classes, and their roofs harbor so many domestics that the young housekeeper of moderate means will never take any servant who exhibits a reference from the accredited agents of any of the very wealthy families. Miss de Baril was once said to have been obliged to order servants by the dozen in this manner from one or other of the better classes of intelligence offices in order to meet the demands of one of her many patrons when she was acting in the capacity of secretary to a number of women of wealth and fashion.

A Devotee of Tennis.

Mrs. Louis Haight, formerly Miss Florence Douglass Coppell, whose wedding occurred on Tuesday at Grace Church, has tastes somewhat diverse from those of Mr. Haight, who has long been a gentleman driver, and whose name invariably recalls horses and horse shows. Mr. Haight is short and blonde, with a round face, but Mrs. Haight is tall, very slight, with a pyriform shaped face, quantities of dark-brown hair, gray eyes, and a pale complexion. Although she cares but little for horses and riding, Mrs. Haight is a devotee of tennis, and has taken part in many of the recent tournaments.

Mrs. Drexel's Fans.

Mrs. Joseph Drexel, who was Miss Lucy Wharton of Philadelphia and whose youngest daughter, Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel, will on Tuesday marry Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, owns a superb set of Papal fans. These fans are eight feet across, and while they remained in Rome no Papal procession took place without their being used, while two of them were always in evidence at the Vatican when the Pope gave audiences or took part in any festivities. Sometimes they simply rested against the Papal throne and at others were elevated and carried. The particular fans that Mrs. Drexel finally secured had been a feature of the celebrations at Rome from the time of Pius IX. They were exceedingly precious to the Pope, but Mrs. Drexel, who visited Europe yearly, had audiences with him and always earnestly made a plea for her possession of the fans. Pope Leo XIII. finally gave permission that these splendid symbols be presented to Mrs. Drexel, and late last Autumn they arrived in this country and were taken to Philadelphia, where they were shown in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Drexel purchased and gave to the Vatican an even more gorgeous set of these emblems than those she received.

The poles on which these fans were carried aloft are covered with embossed crimson velvet. The fans themselves are made of magnificent ostrich plumes, with tips of peacock feathers. The Papal arms are worked in heavy gold designs on the sticks, the crown being studded with emeralds and rubies. The groundwork is felt, matching the crimson velvet on the poles. A Latin inscription at the bottom of one of the fans states that it was presented to Pope Pius IX. to commemorate his having for twenty-five years occupied the Papal throne. Another of Mrs. Drexel's precious possessions in fans is one made for her by the Queen of Italy.

The Misses Williams.

The Misses Edith and Dorcas Williams, who have been having a series of theatre parties and luncheons given for them, are débutantes of the season and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams. They are blondes, with slim figures of medium height, and often dress alike. Both have blue eyes, golden brown hair, and creamy complexions, and are often taken for twins, but there is a year and half difference in their ages. They are musical. Miss Edith Williams, the elder of the two, plays the mandolin, and her younger sister accompanies her on the piano. The quaint old names of Dorcas and Resolved, the latter being the name of one of the young women's brothers, are family prefixes used long ago also. The Misses Williams with their parents traveled extensively in Europe last Summer and Autumn, and did not return to this country until late in December.

The Misses Delano's Debut.

The Misses Ellen and Laura Delano, who made their début last week at the beautiful ball given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones in their honor, are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., and the nieces of Mr. Harry Walters. Their grandfather was the Mr. Walters of Baltimore who made before his death the large collection of pictures and art objects, and who was one of the first millionaires to open his galleries to the public. These galleries are open on certain days in three months of the year. The Misses Delano have lived a great deal abroad. Through their father they are related to the Astors and Roosevelts.

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NO BRANCH STORES. sent free upon request NO AGENTS.

Interviewing Secretary Root

An Undertaking Which Newspaper Men Found Invariably Pleasant but Not Always Productive.

IT seems to be generally conceded that William H. Taft will satisfactorily fill the place made vacant by Elihu Root's retirement from the War Department, but in one respect that retirement leaves a hole utterly unfillable by Taft or anybody else. The tabasco-flavored retorts which for four years have lent spice and flavor to the routine at the big white building on Seventeenth Street can never be duplicated. Already persons having regular business at the War Department begin to wear a look of missing something. The atmosphere is a little flat and tame after those pungent years.

In addition to this Mr. Root holds a place in the hall of fame as an official who had more different ways of not telling newspaper men things they wanted to know than even the imagination of Shakespeare could have conceived. In the course of his work at the department Mr. Root grew to know and like the correspondents on duty there, and they reciprocated the feeling; but on occasions when he did not want to tell them things this liking on their part was increased by a chagrined admiration for his genius for silence. He seemed to enjoy a battle of wits of that kind more than anything else that came in the course of his routine.

It was during the days of the Chinese trouble, when Mr. Root, in Mr. Hay's absence, was acting practically as Secretary both of War and State, that this talent of his found its fullest play. It often happened that the fullest and most up-to-date news of the invasion came, not from Peking or from any European capital, but from Washington, and every afternoon a force of correspondents used to fill Mr. Root's room and ask him questions. He enjoyed these levees, and often gave the information desired. But when he did not there was fun. On such occasions the Secretary would swing back in his chair with an iron grin, brace himself for an onslaught, and pick up a pencil as a defensive weapon. By the operations of this pencil the cross-examining force could gauge the progress they were making. It was never still, but when it tapped gently the Secretary was having things his own way. When it tapped furiously, incessantly, and the iron grin shortened a trifle the Secretary was hard pressed and was busy finding new ways for not saying things.

A DUEL OF WITS.

One typical séance of that period may be described to give a view of Root in the act of not telling news. It was while the army was nearing Peking, but before the entry, and when a battle was momentarily expected. The correspondents had discovered that a dispatch had been received from Minister Conger, but Mr. Root did not seem inclined to tell what was in it. When the audience discovered this it was silent a moment and then resolved on strategy.

"Mr. Secretary," said one strategian, "is this dispatch suppressed in accordance with the established policy of the Government not to give out dispatches which give information about military operations?"

If Mr. Root replied in the affirmative it would establish one theory about the dispatch, which was that it related to the best mode of attack on Peking; if in the negative, that it was of a diplomatic character.

"It isn't suppressed," said Mr. Root, tapping gently.

"Not suppressed!" exclaimed the strategian, outflanked. "Well, what—what's been done with it, then?"

"It isn't given out," explained Mr. Root.

"Oh!" said the strategian, recovering. "Well, is this dispatch not given out because of the policy of the Government to give out nothing bearing on military operations?"

Profound silence; every ear strained.

Root, (lucidly, and with the air of one who expounds:) "The dispatch is not given out in accordance with the policy of this department to give out nothing which in its judgment is of such a nature that its contents ought not to be given out."

Several seconds of dazed silence, followed by great laughter.

"The Delphic oracle!" said the strategian, sadly, and the Secretary grinned, and tapped gently.

"Mr. Secretary," said another strategian, taking up a new mode of attack, "isn't it possible that this Conger dispatch is similar to that sent by M. Pichon to the French Government?"

"Well, Mr. Blank," replied Root, "there is a wide range of possibilities about a dispatch which has not been given out." (Laughter,) during which an inattentive person on the outskirts of the crowd shoved himself to the front and burst out eagerly:

"Oh, Mr. Secretary, can you tell us what is in the Conger dispatch?" (A roar of laughter, headed by the Secretary, and utter effacement of the inattentive person.)

At this point Acting Secretary of State Adee, who is very deaf, came in. A gleam of mischief shone in Root's eye. He went over to Adee, put his mouth to that official's ear, and shouted:

"Mr. Adee, these gentlemen say you have a dispatch from Minister Conger, and have asked me what is in it. I have told them to ask you." (Which he had not.)

"Tell them," replied Adee, gravely and majestically, "that there is such a dispatch; but that it will not be made public."

Root grinned, and the audience roared; but Adee was not looking at them, and so did not hear.

"It's hard, Mr. Secretary," said a correspondent, as they prepared to go, "that you won't tell us anything; you are the whole Government now, except Adee, and it's no use asking him."

"No," returned Root, referring to Adee's deafness. "He is amply protected."

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

One day a party of eight caught him as he was trying to get into his office surreptitiously, he having returned from a visit to the White House; and one of them asked him what the policy of the Government in the crisis was going to be. Root, who had answered that question a hundred times, threw up his hands.

"Gentlemen," he exclaimed, "Blank of the Associated Press came in and asked me that this morning, and I just looked at him helplessly and then took out the Hay note, which defined our policy on July 3, and I asked him if he wouldn't accept that with my compliments and go away and study out our policy from that.

"Now, gentlemen," continued Root, pleadingly, "if you will be so good as to go to your offices and each get out your copy of the old Hay note and look it over, you will know what our policy is; and if, after studying that note, you will each get up a dispatch to your papers, each telling the contents of that note in your own peculiar and vivid styles, there will be in the papers to-morrow one—two—three," said Root, counting his visitors, "eight different and irreconcilable stories as what the policy of this Government is going to be."

The next day one of the eight came in looking pleased. "That was a good tip of Root's," he said; "I went back to the office and got out the Hay note and got a good dispatch out of it."

When the idea of modifying the Cuban tariff came up a newspaper man, in one of the daily séances, asked Mr. Root:

"Mr. Secretary, has this modification scheme ever been proposed by this Government?"

It so happened that Root himself had proposed it in his annual report in 1899, and he gave a cold, satiric grin and said:

"You should read the standard authors, Mr. Clank."

Eight correspondents lined up before him one day in a semi-circle. There was a moment's silence. The Secretary was reading some papers, but he looked up and bowed, and then the resemblance of the outfit to a glee club seemed to strike him.

"We're all here, Mr. Secretary," observed one.

"So I see," he remarked. "And you look as if you were going to sing."

Then they asked him about a report that he was investigating to find out how foreign military attachés got American secrets. He said he had seen it in a Chicago paper, but that it was not true. Then the correspondent of a well-known yellow journal, which may be disguised under the title of The New York Whooper, began earnestly:

"Mr. Secretary, the story also appeared in The Whooper—"

"Ah!" interrupted Root, in a tone of trepidation, wheeling around in his revolving chair with a look of alarm. "Now it begins to look serious."

And he gave the yellow journalist such a look of frightened and respectful attention that the latter forgot what he was going to say, and the crowd laughed uproariously at his expense.

Mr. Root did not think much of Gen. Funston's spectacular hunt for Aguinaldo, which was liberally advertised from the time he started out. When the papers first began to recount Funston's progress one of the participants in the daily levee remarked:

"I see Funston has started after Aguinaldo with a brass band."

Root grinned and ruminated a while, and then observed:

"Curious disguise Funston has adopted."

It was once announced that Mr. Root was going to the Philippines. He was asked about this story at the daily séance.

"I suppose," he cynically remarked, looking at the representative of the paper which had made the announcement, "that I will have to go for the Biblical reason—that that which was written may be fulfilled."

He was urged to say something about it, on the ground that "it's a dry time and we need a story," and finally he relented, unbent, and said:

"Well, all right. Say I'm going. The President sent the Vice President to me and asked me to go."

This being interpreted as a reference to the time when Mr. McKinley, then President, sent Vice President Hobart to Secretary Alger and asked him to resign, there was a howl of laughter.

When the American evacuation of China was first contemplated Mr. Root refused to admit it. The correspondents were pretty sure it was going to be done, but no device was so ingenious as to extort an admission from Mr. Root. After trying everything else, one of the cross-examiners asked pleadingly:

"Mr. Secretary, can't you at least tell us what position we will be in if we withdraw our troops, with regard to the rest of the powers? I don't ask you to admit that we are going to withdraw, but only to say what position we will be in if we do withdraw?"

"A power," replied Root, oracularly, knitting his brows and speaking slowly as if weighing his words, "which removes all its troops from China will of necessity be in the position of a power which has no military force there."

"A MERE MATTER OF DETAIL."

When Gen. Wood suppressed the newspaper La Discusion in Tavana because it printed a cartoon making fun of him, Mr. Root was asked about it, but he said that Gen. Wood had not reported his action and he knew nothing of it.

"This, then," said a correspondent, "is not the sort of public act which Gen. Wood thinks it necessary to inform the department about?"

"Oh, no," replied Root, lightly. "It's a mere matter of detail; one newspaper more or less in the world."

He then said he had to go to attend a meeting of the Grant, Sherman, and McClellan Monument Commission. They had not selected a site yet.

"Do you think one will be selected this afternoon?"

"Oh, I think so," said Root, optimistically; "the other gentlemen on the Commission have nothing else to do."

A certain improvement on Long Island was under discussion, and Mr. Root being questioned about it. Mr. Roosevelt was then Vice President.

"Do you expect to have any communications from Oyster Bay?" asked a correspondent, meaning communications with regard to the improvement.

"I suppose so," said Root, "unless I give appointments in the army to all the Rough Riders."

Being asked what he was going to do with the transports when the Atlantic Transport Line was discontinued, Mr. Root pondered awhile and said hopefully:

"Well, if I could choose the passenger list, I'd take 'em out in the Atlantic Ocean and sink 'em."

"What are you doing, Mr. Secretary?" he was asked one day when they came in and found him writing.

"Appointing Lieutenant Generals," replied Mr. Root. He was making out the commissions for West Point graduates, and it is safe to say that none of those commissioned would have doubted the accuracy of his version.

One day some Creek Indians got into his office by mistake for that of the Secretary of the Interior. There was a funny play of cross purposes for a few minutes, and then Root saw where the mistake lay.

"Oh," he said, "you have got into the wrong place. I have jurisdiction over navigable rivers, but not over Creeks."

CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON.

Among Merry Indoor Skaters

A MAN who looked as if he was keeping his eyes open because it was too much trouble to shut them, sat in one of the "reserved" seats of the indoor skating rink, idly watching the flying figures circle around and around in front of him. He had just dropped in to see what it was like, this indoor skating; he soon began to find out that it was a somewhat different thing from the out-of-door variety—that inside a building skating seemed to be subsidiary to pretty frocks and chance acquaintances. In fact, the man with the sleepy eyes suddenly woke up to the fact that there were lots of interesting things going on which he had not expected to see.

First he noticed a damsel in a brown hat and coat come in, put on her skates alone, and then begin to glide gracefully from one end of the rink to the other. Her face was demureness itself. Every once in a while she glanced up from under her eyelids as if she were waiting for something or somebody. The observant spectator noticed that a man, evidently unknown to the girl, was circling around within a few feet of her.

Her hand came out of her muff and a handkerchief dropped on the ice. The looker-on thought it didn't look like an accident. The brown hat and coat turned suddenly, and a hand went down for the handkerchief. But another hand was there. A bow, a smile, a word—and the next time the two came around in front of the spectator they were skating hand in hand, for all the world as if they had been life-long friends.

This was mildly interesting but not startling, thought the man whose eyes had begun to open a little. But an hour later, when he stood at the street entrance of the rink, it so happened that the man whom he had seen skating with the girl was at his elbow. Then she came down the steps. Instead of nodding or pausing a moment, she swept by without a sign of recognition. Our friend, the spectator, turned to look questioningly at the youth at his side. There was no surprise on the latter's face. He, too, had looked at his whilom companion as if he had never seen her before.

And so it is at the indoor rink. An afternoon spent there, with the little string orchestra up on a balcony playing dreamy waltzes varied every now and then by a quickstep, the dozens of figures gliding in unison with the music, with chance acquaintances that last only half an hour, is an experience that will make either a participant or an onlooker go to dinner feeling that he has seen and done something that is worth while, that he has learned of one of the most pleasant phases of the city's Winter season.

The innocent and temporary flirtations, an example of which the idle spectator saw on his first visit, are characteristic of the indoor skating that goes on steadily six months every year in New York City. That these flirtations are only for the moment, that the damsels who are guilty of them are not the sort to "go in for" any other sort, is perfectly plain to any one who knows a face when he sees one. It is actually a fact—you can verify it by asking those connected with a skating rink—that the girls who come to the indoor ice pond and are most affable and pleasant to strangers will never be guilty of making a street or elevated car acquaintance. The indoor rink—at least the one in New York—seems to be a sort of meet-who-you-please land, while good-fellowship prevails, but beyond whose edge the friends of the hour become strangers again. It is very peculiar—but it's true.

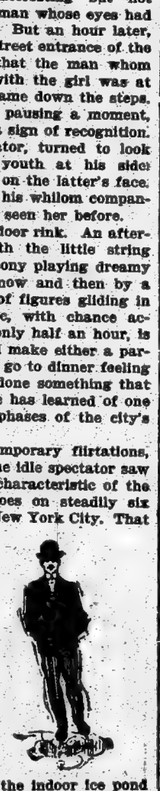

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

Another interesting feature of the large indoor rink in this city, a feature that but very few of those who go there are aware of, is the quality of the patronage. Among those who frequent the rink are men and women, mostly women, whose names can be found in the society columns of the newspapers every week. Except for the fact that they draw up to the door in carriages they are like everybody else in the crowd. With their skates fastened firmly on by an attendant, they glide in and out through the curving, twisting forms, unnoticed and unknown.

Their presence there is easily explained, when one considers that there is but one large place of the kind in the city. And nobody is so rich that he doesn't want physical recreation in one form or another. It is not with skating rinks, as it is with eating houses, that there are some for the rich and others for the poor. Ice is only frozen water, no matter how many millions the skaters may be worth, and one indoor lake has to do for all.

It is about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just half an hour before the rink closes, that the scene is liveliest and most exhilarating. Then the electric lights flash on, the musicians up in the balcony seem to warm up to their task with renewed vim, and the lights playing on the pretty dresses of the moving women make a dazzling kinetoscopic picture that reminds one of fairy tales about enchanted palaces and treasure caves. Dozens of spectators sit for hours looking at the fun, never tiring, apparently, of the sight of so much movement and life. Often among the lookers-on are mothers who have come with three or four children, or male admirers who are too lazy to skate themselves, but like to be near and look at their sweethearts.

There are always on hand, to the huge delight of everybody present, six or eight expert figure skaters who come into the rink to display to the wondering gaze of the less skillful their cleverness on the ice. For these envied individuals there is left a clear space in the very middle of the hall, where they can dance minuets, cut figure eights, or do the Highland fling to the satisfaction of both themselves and everybody else. There is always a watching ring of spectators around the performers in the centre, and they applaud noisily all especially clever tricks on the part of the fancy skaters. If the music stops while a man is dancing a jig on his skates, the crowd clamoring eagerly for it to begin again is a most ridicrous and refreshing sight.

BEGINNERS FURNISH FUN.

And the beginners—the timid boys and girls, men and women, who approach the edge of the ice with fear and trembling, and stick out their feet as though they feared they would lose them and never find them again! They are the ones who furnish the amusement when an absence of fancy skaters makes things dull. There are many falls; every one is the occasion of good-natured shouts of derision from the fortunate ones who are among the initiated. Verily, the indoor rink is no place for a sensitive man to learn how to skate. Out of doors he can always find an obscure corner of the pond and there belabor the ice with his bones, with only the fear for his own hurt, and not with any concern for the gibes and jeers of over critical onlookers. But inside four walls it is different; everybody sees everybody else—and laughs when anything happens. Of course, it is all good-natured, but that does not make the learner any the more comfortable.

The other afternoon a big two-hundred-pounder, who looked as if he might be the driver of a brewery wagon, essayed to glide gracefully on the ice. His efforts were the most amusing thing the habitués of the rink had seen for months. Everybody stopped to look at "Fatty." Strange to say, he didn't seem to mind their interest at all. He made lunges forward with his feet, threw his arms wildly about in the air as the unskilled always do when they first try the ice, and fell over and over again at his full length. But it was like falling on a huge cushion. As fast as he fell he was up again, lunging awkwardly forward toward he didn't know where and clutching in his hands he didn't know what.

Lately there has been a fad of ice waltzing. Indeed, the music itself is enough to make anybody on skates want to dance. Hundreds and hundreds of the regular patrons of the rink become expert enough to waltz with wonderful ease and grace. So it is that every afternoon, when the electric lights are turned on, there are apt to be ten or a dozen couples waltzing on the ice as easily and unconcernedly as though a regular ballroom floor were under their feet. They stick to the centre of the pond, and are not troubled by the steady stream continually circling around them.

The way in which the ice is kept smooth all the time, so that the sport will be perfect of its kind, is most interesting. The principal requirement is that the rink be closed to all comers two or three times a day, long enough for the pond to be flooded and frozen again. It is a matter of only a few minutes to flood the entire space, and the process of freezing is, of course, the same that is used in the ordinary manufacture of ice. Lines of pipes run back and forth only an inch or two below the surface. So clear is the ice before the crowd has cut it up that these pipes can be seen by the skaters. It is one comfort, at least, to the timid to know that if they fall there is no possibility of breaking a hole in the ice and sinking out of sight.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

EVERYBODY who knows anything about Sunday schools knows that the methods of teaching are not all that they might be. Lecturers in the theological department of Teachers College are among those who recognise the fact, and they have set about trying to work a reform. To that end they have introduced into the University Extension course a series of lectures for the benefit of teachers in the Sunday schools. Dr. R. M. Hodge, Professor of Biblical Literature at Teachers College, is at the head of the movement. The tuition fee is comparatively small, being but $10 for the course of thirty lectures. It was the original intention of Dr. Hodge to limit the class to students who had received a certain amount of Biblical instruction at the college. Realising, however, that many teachers who have devoted years to Sunday school work are as well grounded in the chief textbook, which is the Bible, as the average college student, he invites them to secure the practical training in which they may be deficient.

Of the many subjects selected for special attention in this course methods of presentation and organization stand at the head of the list. Organisation, however, is a matter that is properly reserved for those directing the schools. The Superintendent and his assistants are supposed to look out for the administration end of the institution. What it behooves the teachers to study are the latest methods in teaching, and it is on that phase of Sunday school work that Teachers College proposes to lay most stress.

If present plans do not go awry there is a good day coming when Sunday school instruction will consist largely of interesting stories, stereopticon views, and mud pies. Just when and how literally to apply those arts is a part of the curriculum. There is, according to experienced teachers, an age in the life of the child when Scriptural stories told in a colloquial vein are keenly relished; another age when pure history appeals more strongly to the imagination, and still another when serious training is admissible, and even advisable. Not always is it easy to determine from a mere Sunday school acquaintance at what period of receptivity a pupil has arrived. How to determine it is one of the problems the training school hopes partially to solve.

Then there are other things the really earnest Sunday school teacher wishes to find out. She wishes to know, in the first place, why all Sunday schools are not graded. Possibly it will be explained to her that in a sense they are graded, inasmuch as the teachers, instead of moving up with the classes, remain stationary and allow the classes to come up to them. In some cases that explanation may not prove entirely satisfactory, but, having to accept it at its face value, in default of one more convincing, she pushes on to other questions.

Why, she asks, can she not have a separate classroom, or, admitting the impossibility of such ultra exclusiveness, why can she not be allowed sufficient floor space in the general classroom to prevent her own small brood from spilling over into the brood of the teacher on the left or the teacher on the right? And how—usually it is the mission primary teacher that propounds this stunner—can a woman who is trying to teach a class of fifty young and diverse ideas ever find time to explain the mysteries of the parables when she has to pepper her discourse with threats of free-hand corporal punishment if her unruly pupils do not sit down and quit pulling hair?

To all these vexing problems the training school holds out a prospect of solution, and hence it behooves the small boy to retain his allegiance to the Sunday school, for, according to the present outlook, the time is not far distant when, instead of taking his pleasure seriously by standing on his head, he may find delight in reproducing Palestine in sand and reconstructing Solomon's Temple with colored blocks.

The basis of the methods of work is character study. Already cut-and-dried methods of measuring each child with the same chalk line have been discontinued in the public schools, and it is the aim of the most advanced educators to substitute individuality for a general lumping of character in the Sunday school. This revolution will perhaps come all the easier owing to the fact that about half of the teachers in Sunday schools are also day teachers. Having found it necessary to adopt new tactics in their secular work they will no doubt find it comparatively easy to utilise those methods in Sabbatical pedagogy.

One question frequently put to Dr. Hodge since the inception of the training school idea relates to the necessity of scientific training for Sunday school workers.

"Do you not find," ask many of a sentimental turn of mind, "that the affection and confidence established between teacher and pupil is a better guide to a profitable study of the international Sunday school lessons than any amount of scientific training?"

To this question the answer is "No," diplomatically nuanced. Affection and confidence are assuredly valuable assets, but it is doubtful if enough of either quality is generated in the average Sunday school class to take the place of a fair understanding of the subject matter and methods of exposition.

Even a brief review of all that the up-to-date Sunday school teacher is supposed to know and the time and money it takes her to learn it raises the question of an adequate reward. The payment of Sunday school teachers is, of course, an old question. Sages and elders and trustees have debated the subject until it and their own voices were worn to tatters without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Usually those arguments are settled by a few statistics as to the financial condition of the Sunday school. If the institution is opulent, then the Superintendent and one or two of the overworked primary teachers are voted a small salary, otherwise they as well as the intermediate teachers continue in unpaid service.

However, there are now enrolled in the army of New York's Sunday school teachers many whose efforts have gained pecuniary recognition, and possibly when the proposed reforms have been inaugurated many more salaried teachers will be added to the list. In fact, it is the dream of a few workers to put all Sunday schools on the basis of the model school connected with the university. There all teachers are financially recompensed. Also that school enjoys the distinction of charging a tuition, each scholar being taxed at the rate of 50 cents a Sunday. In other schools instruction is free. Even private Sunday schools which required an admission fee have never been a success. Several attempts have been made to run some such exclusive institutions, and applications have even been made to Sunday school experts for competent teachers, but in few cases have such attempts passed beyond the embryonic stage.

The effort on the part of Dr. Hodge to promote efficiency in Sunday school teaching is not the first movement that has been made in that direction. Dr. Hodge himself has organised several such classes. Union Theological Seminary at one time boasted a class whose enrollment reached the four-hundred mark and other Bible schools in the city can easily duplicate that number. These figures clearly indicate a demand for such instruction, and apparently justify the projection of the lectures into the university extension course.

Diplomacy in the Church Kitchen

CHURCH kitchens do not get half the attention either from out-of-town visitors or from the general metropolitan public, that they deserve. Most people bent on seeing the city make a point of visiting one or more famous churches. This they do in a conventional way. They sit in the pews of wealthy parishioners, they read the memorial tablets, they take communion, if possible, from historic plate, and they listen to a sermon from the oftimes historic minister. That done, they think they have seen all the wonders of the institution and move on well satisfied, but in reality they have missed the best part. They have not seen the kitchen.

But that is not their fault. They are not aware of the existence of an ecclesiastical culinary department, and as nobody thinks it worth while to tell them about it they go away in ignorance. What the church authorities ought to do is to exploit the glories of their kitchen. Of course nobody expects the pastor, at the close of his discourse, to say: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, we will adjourn to the kitchen and inspect the new gas range and the latest contribution of crockery." That would be combining the real and the ideal with a vengeance, and would be too much like the practicality of the hostess who, after entertaining her guests in the drawing room, announces, just before their departure, "And now I would like you to come down to the basement and see my cook make soup."

Still, the analogy is not complete, because the church kitchen would better repay a visit than any private menage, and it does seem as if it ought to be possible for the ushers to give the tip without outraging any of the proprieties.

The growth of the church kitchen has been gradual. There was a time when the prospect of serving an economical collation consisting only of coffee and sandwiches struck terror to the souls of the commissary committee. It seemed an easy enough matter to get the eatables, provided enough money was contributed to pay the bills, but where to get the dishes to serve them in was a question more difficult to handle. Usually the problem was solved by borrowing from the well-stocked private kitchens of the parish. The china collected in that way was of superior quality, but even so the general appearance of the banquet board was apt to be a trifle disappointing. It had a conglomerate look. The patterns of the various donations did not match, and gave a painful sense of incompleteness.

Now the necessity of scouring the community for silver and china has been eliminated. Instead of the church kitchen borrowing from its neighbors, the neighbors are sometimes reduced to the extremity of borrowing from the church kitchen. However, those crucial occasions are rare. The guardian of the kitchen has fastened on his treasures an eye so jealous that they are seldom allowed to take a trip outside his own domain. Still they do go. The Superintendent of one kitchen describes the horror that overwhelmed him the first time he was requested to make such a loan.

"The proposition," he said, "came from a family that lived next door to the church. They did not belong to our congregation, which made their suggestion all the more astounding. The mother of the family assumed the responsibility of the job. She hung around the chapel for half an hour before she could get up nerve enough to explain her errand. Finally she said:

"'We are going to have a wedding at our house to-night. There will be a big supper. We bought a lot of dishes for the occasion, but unfortunately one of the women working in the kitchen broke half of them a little while ago. That leaves us in a terrible pickle. We haven't time to buy new dishes. We'll have to borrow. I have seen from my library window that you have quite a nice supply of them on hand. I thought perhaps you wouldn't mind helping me out.'

"I was surprised," said the Superintendent, "and I was angry. At first I refused outright to lend my precious crockery, but my opposition was finally overruled. That woman certainly had a way with her. She had the knack of speaking with the tongues of several different kinds of angels, and the first thing I knew she had sent around to her house for a clothes basket, and I was packing up my best pieces of china for transportation across the back yard. As a reward for my neighborly kindness the woman invited me to the wedding. I went, more for the purpose of keeping an eye on my dishes than anything else. Owing to my vigilance nothing was broken, but I tell you I was mighty glad when I got everything safely put back in my own kitchen cupboards. I vowed then that never again would I lend a scrap of china—but I have, when there was anything in it."

A COMPLETE EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the modern church kitchen is complete even from the standpoint of the most ambitious housewife. The closets are stocked with enough silver and china to set the table for from 100 to 500 guests, according to the size of the congregation, and the variety of cooking utensils permits the preparation of dishes ranging all the way from a poached egg to a New England boiled dinner.

The occasions on which the contents of the kitchen are brought into requisition are many. Elaborate dinners are not frequent, but teas and light luncheons being a feature of most entertainments, the kitchen properties are in constant use.

About the only part of the up-to-date church that ever turns down a donation is the kitchen. The Superintendent of that department has to throw things back at the donors, sometimes, figuratively speaking. Without that precaution he would soon have on hand a collection of crockery that would shock even the beneficiaries of a charity feast. Nobody has ever been able to find out—at any rate, kitchen superintendents have not found out—why it is that people who get their own houses cluttered up with things they don't want magnanimously pass them on to the church kitchen. But that it what they do. The Superintendent swears to it.

"I give you my word," said the Superintendent before quoted, "that we have even been favored with a shaving mug. Now, if you can tell me what on earth a church kitchen wants with a shaving mug I'll be much obliged to you. Did we accept it? Yes, we had to. We wouldn't take it now, but we did then. We were inexperienced. We didn't want to hurt anybody's feelings, and, besides, we were rather short of dishes, and we felt that if the worst came to the worst we could utilize the shaving mug as a coffee cup. But we never got that hard pushed. Other contributions, some of which were also rather inappropriate, but still of a little higher order, came in and saved the day.

"For a church kitchen to refuse anything outright requires fortitude and infinite tact. It is hard enough for an individual to turn down a gift without arousing resentment, but it is a good deal harder for a corporation to show ingratitude. It is apt to injure its future prospects. The only way it can be done safely it to represent the need of some one else as greater than our own, and thus induce our well wishers to transfer their material regards to our enemies.

"There is one woman on our list of contributors, however, who refuses to be switched off the track. She has a Western relative in the ironstone china business. Every year he gives her a full set of dishes for a Christmas present. Whether the Western relative ever turns out dishes of an artistic pattern from his factory is a question. Possibly he does, but if so his New York niece never gets any of them. The dishes he sends her year after year are of a design so hideous that she refuses them room in her own china closet, and, like the friendly Samaritan she is, she turns them over to the church kitchen.

"Many times have I tried, in a diplomatic way, to deflect the tide of her generosity, but to no purpose. She has been firm in her intentions and has declined to take a hint. Only rarely have those nightmares in china been used. Once the woman asked me why. 'I am afraid they might get broken,' I replied, as brazenly as if I had charge of a kitchen a thousand miles from a church. The woman probably knew I was lying. Indeed, she couldn't help knowing it in view of her own reasons for giving the things away, but since I had treated her with so much consideration she returned the compliment by pretending to believe I spoke the truth."

GHOSTS of a GREAT CITY

THE favorite abode of ghosts of every age, disposition, and character is not the lonely country cemetery, but the crowded, yet lonely, by-street and tenement of the great city. And the ghosts of New York do not, like those of the old deserted cemetery, inspire awe or terror. They arouse a feeling of pity, a realisation of forever lost opportunities.

Wall Street has plenty of ghosts. Sometimes they are men who in past days led the market, made and spent money like water, had scores waiting on their words for an indication how the tide of fortune would go. In those days the ticker seemed the slave of the present-day ghost. But the ticker is always a treacherous servant. In the end it proved itself the master. Now the man who once dealt in thousands of shares of stock sits in a dingy, little bucket shop, happy when he has enough for a "two-dollar turn." He has become one of the ghosts of Wall Street.

But the Wall Street ghost is different in one respect from the literary, artistic, and other varieties of ghosts to be found in the big city. The latter are humble, strive to slip along unseen, realise that their day is gone. The Wall Street ghost never admits that he is so far a failure that his opinion as to the trend of the market is valueless. He is always ready with a "tip," which he has received from some mysterious source.

In fact the keynote of the Wall Street ghost's official character is mystery. He buttonholes an innocent newcomer into the Street, leads him into a corner of the bucket shop or broker's office, and there in a low whisper imparts his news of great moment, the tip which he has received from the "inside," but the source of which he is pledged not to reveal. If the lamb plays the tip, and by some strange combination of circumstances happens to win on it, the ghost is always on hand to collect his little "commission." If the tip goes wrong the ghost talks indignantly of some unknown who treacherously "sold out."

Some ghosts make a system of bestowing both bull and bear tips, and thus being certain of giving out winning information on one side. But to the credit of the fraternity it must be admitted that this practice is rare among the Wall Street ghosts. In fact, the keynote of their character is sincerity. Mental speculation on the course of the market and the bestowing of tips and inside information has become such a second nature to the Wall Street ghost that he himself believes most implicitly in the accuracy of his forecasts.

The literary ghost is a distinctly different type from the ghost which haunts Wall Street. He is sometimes known to the newspaper offices, but far better to book and magazine publishers, for the teeming newspaper world has little time or regard or money to expend on ghosts. Not that the literary ghost is a pauper or "sponger." His pride—for in some ways the literary ghost is a very sensitive person—saves him from that. He does considerable work, and much of it is of more than mediocre quality. But it is generally work for which another receives the credit, while the ghost considers himself fortunate to get a money emolument, small as this generally is.

When an explorer, a General, or an active man of the world in some other non-literary capacity suddenly becomes prominent then it is that the services of the literary ghost are in demand. The man of the hour can do things of interest to the world, but he cannot tell about them in the form which publishers require. The literary ghost is called in. A little flattery—for one must be careful in dealing with this ghost—a hundred-dollar bill or its equivalent, perhaps a little stimulant of another kind, and the ghost is ready for work.

The man of the hour gives him the facts. The ghost, with a full equipment for writing purposes, withdraws to the little back room that serves him as bedroom, living room, and "study." He toils energetically, even strenuously, for three or four days, for it is a feature of the ghost's work that it is done by spurts. Then he reappears with the story of the achievements of the man of the hour told in readable form. Of course, by no means all the magazine articles and books in which men of temporary prominence tell of their successes are compiled in this manner. But the reading public would be surprised at the number of them which are wholly or in part the work of ghosts.

Claim the credit for himself? In too many cases the ghost is past caring for credit for himself. When he was young he had hoped for personal fame and honor. But that was a long time ago. Most of the ghosts live only for the day, and find that a hard enough task. The literary ghost almost always wears a long coat of a fashion of bygone days, and often has a leaning toward high hats. Both hat and coat are threadbare, although generally neatly brushed. Most of them talk vaguely of some great work which they intend to publish, and which will bring them fame and tardy recognition from the cold, preoccupied world that so far has neglected them.

Sometimes the ghost talks in a mysterious manner of jealousies on the part of authors and publishers which have kept him from his long-due rewards. For it is an attribute of the literary, the Wall Street, and other ghosts to talk in a mysterious manner of unknown people and influences that have kept them down. But if the literary ghost is caught in a confidential frame of mind it will admit that it was a fondness for drink, a disinclination for hard work, or some other fault of his own, rather than jealousies of authors or publishers, which is responsible for his failure.

And the great work which is to bring fame, and honor, and wealth? It is never written. Some day the literary ghost is missing from his usual haunts. At first his absence is not noticed. After a few days half-kindly, half-careless inquiries are made. But the ghost has found, if not fame or wealth, at least rest and peace.

The Rialto, too, has ghosts of its own. In fact, ghosts are probably more common among actors than in any other profession. Many of them in their day filled important rôles on the stage. But the pace was too swift; they dropped back and down. Like the ghosts of financial and literary life, however, they have not yet abandoned the hope of some day making a hit. They also resemble the literary ghosts in that most of them have long stories to tell of merit kept down by jealousy, though with the actor ghosts it has been the envy of managers and fellow-actors, not publishers and authors, which has ruined them.

The ghosts of stageland are less morose and lonely than their fellows of the literary life. Instead of shunning their more successful associates, they are apt to haunt them—in fact, to draw much of their means of livelihood from the generosity of those who succeeded where they have failed—for no class of people are more ready to aid even undeserving poverty than are the men and women of the stage.

New York is the greatest haunting ground in the world for ghosts of all classes and description with one exception—the Latin Quarter of Paris. In Paris, the only city where a real bohemian life obtains, the ghosts are a regular institution, are known to all the residents of the Quarter, and are aided in their rather intermittent efforts to make a living. Bibi, Paul Verlaine's old companion and secretary when the poet was unable to hold a pen in his nervous fingers, was an exemplar of the Latin Quarter ghost. For years Bibi, out at heels and elbows, yet always affable, courteous, and debonair of manner, wandered about the Quarter. In his hand he invariably carried a small bunch of pencils, by the sale of which he ostensibly made a living. But it must be confessed that it was principally from the contributions of the students and other residents of the Quarter that the good Bibi obtained funds for his food, lodgings, and the even more necessary absinthe, the green fairy the faithful devotion at whose shrine ruined both Bibi and his more famous master.

But, despite some light shades, the picture of the ghost's existence is a dark one. They are far more pitiable subjects of sympathy than the tramps sleeping on the park benches or the destitute ones of a cheap lodging house. The tramps have only the physical discomforts of life to battle against. But the real sting of the ghost's existence comes not from cold, or hunger or lack of home, but from the thought of "what might have been."

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Jimmie—Say, Mamma, when I tink how I used ter pull yer arguin' dis pond is de best ice dis winter, I can't help but wish de world were melt.

IN COMMAND OF THE CIRCUS

Wonderful Foresight and Tact of Men of Brains Who Direct the Big Ring Shows.

By R. F. ("TODY") HAMILTON.

IT MAY be stated for a truism that there is no institution or profession (?) in the world about which so little is really publicly known, notwithstanding what may have been said, talked, written, and printed about it, as the circus business—a business which represents absolutely the most popular form of amusement in this country, and which is patronized annually by no fewer than 20,000,000 men, women, and children.

Its patrons are not confined to any one class, but include all. The child may, and most likely does, find equally as much pleasure as its parent or guardian, and the deaf and dumb as much as either or both. It is not necessary to understand the English language to enjoy the antics of the clowns or the feats of the elephants and trained animals, and a Chinaman can absorb equally as much pleasure from seeing some marvelous aerial feat or rapid chariot race as his brother Hungarian, Swede, or Russian. And it is this that renders it the genuinely popular entertainment that it is, and causes it to retain its wonderful hold on the people. We read that the circus was in existence fifty centuries ago; it is no false prediction to say it will be on the earth as long as the earth exists.

STARTING OF A CIRCUS.

Most people imagine that all that is required to start a circus is to get possession of a huge canvas, give the performance, and there you are. Another lot of people imagine it is the simplest matter in the world to pack the material of a show on its trains of cars and have it whisked off to the next place of exhibition, where matters will just slide along easily, and vast sums will come in at the ticket offices. Neither class are anywhere nearly right or correct. It is a subject which everybody thinks he knows all about, but concerning which, in reality, few have the slightest knowledge. And as for details, why even very few of these persons actively engaged in the business know anything about them.

It costs $7,000 a day to run the Barnum & Bailey Show. How are they going to get that amount back? How make a profit? There are 119 cities in the United States with populations of 30,000 to 200,000 persons, but only nineteen that have over 200,000 inhabitants. Sixty-five of the first of these are west of New York, some in California, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and other States, too far away to be reached by a big show, and one in Hawaii. Many of them are in the South, and the rest are in the Eastern States. When a show goes West and South, its traveling tour is restricted to about fifty cities of 30,000 or more persons, and the show is compelled to take in 150 small towns in its traveling season of 200 days.

Bearing in mind the fact that it takes $7,000 a day to pay the running expenses, rain or shine, including Sundays, there are weeks when the show does not take in one-half of its expenses; and the careful, thoughtful and successful manager, such as James A. Bailey, who manages the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, devotes months of exhaustive study in laying out a route that will have for its object the payment of its heavy daily expenses. Epidemics must be considered, railroad facilities calculated, distances between towns figured, prosperity of certain localities reckoned with, fires, floods, and disasters of all kinds carefully estimated, conditions of crops considered, the employment of people in the various industries of every place visited regarded, and even the temperament of the people inhabiting those respective localities may be a factor to be dealt with.

A great amusement institution such as the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth rarely goes East and West in the same season, but generally takes those sections of the continent in alternate years for the best of reasons. It gives the Forepaugh-Sells Brothers Show (of which Mr. Bailey is part proprietor) a chance to alternate with it, so that both big shows are not in the same section during the same year. No two big shows can do a satisfactory business in the same city if both visit it the same year unless several months elapse between the dates of exhibition, and that is hardly practicable.

One would perhaps ask "Why is it impracticable?" Because there are cities which are only good for exhibition purposes in the Spring of the year and others good only in the Fall. For instance, the best time of the year in a manufacturing city is in the Spring, while in an agricultural section it is in the Fall, after the crops are harvested. One would never think of taking a big show to Texas or the Southern States until after the cotton crop is marketed, nor to the upper part of New York State until after the hops are picked. Experience in these matters is the only thing by which a manager of a show may be guided.

A manufacturing city, however, which is not dependent upon the soil for its products can be visited at almost any time of the year, except when strikes have been prolonged. Places like Fall River, Mass., when the operatives of the mills have been long out of work, would be no good. Neither Haverhill nor Brockton, Mass., would supply a profitable business if there were any disturbances in the boot and shoe trade. Here is an instance in point. In Danbury, Conn., the manufacture of stiff felt hats is the chief industry of the city. When soft hats became fashionable the hat industry in Danbury was nearly wiped out, and the shows left it severely alone for many years, until the stiff hat again became fashionable and the industry was revived.

THE COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.

In this connection it is apropos to mention the subject of complimentary tickets. It is on this rock an unskilled manager is liable to be wrecked. For it is probably the most exasperating and perplexing of all the difficult problems and innumerable annoyances a circus manager has to contend with. In this matter experience is no guide, diplomacy of little avail, and temporizing useless. It has to be met and decided promptly in every place of exhibition.

Everybody with whom a circus agent is brought into contact, socially or in a business way, imagines he should receive tickets to the show. Persons to whom large payments are made for work ordered and furnished think nothing of asking for circus tickets, when if the same work was performed for a hatter or a butcher he would appear ridiculous should he ask for half a dozen hats or several pounds of meat. While the circus pays better prices for all its needs and requisites, the sellers have no more scruples in asking for tickets from the show than they have in demanding higher prices for what they sold to it.

And herein the business is totally unlike any other on earth. As an instance in point, a certain plumber was paid a bill of several thousand dollars without any question in Madison Square Garden one Spring, and upon counting out the big pile of bills of large denominations and finding the amount correct, pocketed them, saying, "Can't you give me half a dozen tickets for my folks!"

Free tickets are always cheerfully given to persons whose right to them is fully admitted, and never questioned, and to some others by courtesy. These persons are usually adequately supplied. There are obligations, too, incurred by the many agents who reciprocate such favors by really paying for them with tickets. Giving passes to such is simply a matter of business, and is so considered by the giver and receiver, but when persons who have no earthly right ask for them simply because they occupy some clerical, official, or managerial position under the municipal, State, or General Government, it demands an almost supernatural foresight on the part of a showman to know just whom to refuse. For the most inconspicuous of these may cause a show much trouble if his request is not granted, and oftentimes they are asked for by such persons under the belief that the showman is aware trouble may come if the request is refused. While that is in no sense a levy, it is in reality exacting tribute.

How to stop such abuses is the problem. No one appears to consider the enormous expense of the show nor the fact that the only source of revenue the institution has is derived from the sale of tickets, and that if a profit is made in the season of 10 per cent. on the capital invested it is reckoned a fair business. The Barnum & Bailey Show makes less profit proportionally than smaller shows, because of the heavy expense of running and maintaining it, and so the complimentary ticket is a very, very serious subject. And the difficulty, instead of lessening each year, has become aggravated and more perplexing. The matter cannot be dealt with here except in a general and perfunctory way, but the fact remains that the free-ticket question has now assumed such monster proportions that it has become of vital importance, imperiling the very existence of a big show.

These are some of the conditions confronting the manager of a big show, and the problem is one requiring the exercise of all his abilities, for it is like navigating a big ship by a chart showing where the sunken rocks are hidden and the dangerous currents and reefs are situated. When a show goes along for many days, as it often does, without paying expenses, it takes a long time to make up the deficit, even with a succession of many good show towns; and the profits must be large enough to carry it through the Winter season, when everything is out-go and nothing coming in.

ONE SHOW'S EXPENSES.

In this connection it may be well to state that the Barnum & Bailey Show carries over the Winter the expenses of maintenance in three places—the Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn.; the main offices of the show in New York, and a large number of farms in Eastern Pennsylvania, where the several hundred head of work horses are turned out to graze, requiring on each farm the presence of men skilled in the care of horses. In the business office in New York there are fifteen officials and clerks and a corps of property men, besides thirty seamstresses, who are kept busy working upon the wardrobe in preparation for the coming season. At Bridgeport there are all kinds of mechanics, artists, artisans, painters, and experienced animal keepers and trainers employed in caring for the animals, and repairing, rebuilding, and constructing new material. Altogether, there are about 100 persons employed all Winter long at the Winter quarters, some of whom receive very high salaries.

New tents are also constructed for every year. The ones used during the previous season are hardly ever in condition to be used even for the smaller tents such as the blacksmith and stable tents, and so there has to be a new outfit of canvas every year, the annual cost of which amounts to many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Bailey has at all times a complete knowledge of every circus act, practically, in the world, more especially if it be one that attracts any attention beyond the ordinary. The result of this is that he imports from foreign lands every Winter at least 100 performers. This requires a great deal of expensive correspondence by cable and the payment of large amounts of transportation expenses for men, horses, and materials.

Local contingencies or accidental disturbances are as far as possible calculated ahead, and it is seldom one occurs that it is not met and disposed of promptly, and there is rarely any delay caused by them. Even disturbances of the elements, of heat and cold, of fire and flood, are anticipated and seen from afar with the light of experience, which illuminates what would otherwise be the darkest places for the inexperienced. James A. Bailey is the master mind who conceives this vast and complicated machinery, and with his hand on the governing wheel it is moved from day to day whether in motion between the cities of the country or at rest in its Winter quarters.

There is some one creative and governing mind that controls each one of all the big shows. Each show is a vast assemblage of infinite detail. Intelligence and experience must go hand in hand with sufficient capital to pilot a show to success. Neither of these elements can succeed alone. In other words, a big show means big brains and big money. Only those who have both may hope for anything but disaster if they launch their vessel upon the broadest of all oceans of hazard, the organization and management of a big show.

R. F. ("TODY") HAMILTON.

SOME NOVEL COTILLION FAVORS.

Quaint Gifts Given by Society Leaders During the Present Season.

NOVELTIES in cotillion favors would appear to be hard to find, as in most instances the various lists printed of the gifts at these affairs are astonishingly alike. Now and then, however, some one strikes the note of novelty. At Mrs. Astor's annual ball the favors included large folding fans with long white sticks, each terminating in the eye of a peacock feather; Chinese heads and figures were applied to the centre sticks.

The novelty in favors at Mrs. Ogden Mills's cotillion were the Empire penholders. These had very long round handles of dark green glass caught at intervals by brass bands; all the bands were carved and some of them had tiny outstanding wings or other ornamental designs. The small leather cases, bound on the sides and one end with brass, and with a celluloid memorandum pad that slipped out of the free end, and each having a pencil fitted in one of the brass sides, were also a novelty and a useful one.

Among the many morocco favors were good-sized boxes, some ten inches long by seven wide. One half of these boxes were left uncovered and the other and covered ends each had an English hunting scene on the lid. The strikingly original novelties of the season in favors were, however, given at the Pembroke Jones dance for the Misses Ellen and Laura Delano. They were Chinese snuff bottles, varying from three to five inches in length by from an inch and a half to two wide, and were all of them beautiful. Some were in smoky crystal, shading from cream to all shades of brown; others were of Peking glass, with the red outside cut down to show the white, the red forming dragon flowers and other designs on the white background. Others were in jadite, showing green and blue shades, and still others were of red-veined onyx.

Some had jade tops, others were crystal or coral, each top having the minute snuff spoon attached. There were no two exactly alike. These bottles are to be mounted as smelling salt bottles, if so desired, by their fortunate possessors. Another novelty was seen in the long gilt staves. The staves in themselves variously ornamented are a feature of almost every cotillion, but each of these, instead of terminating in glittering tinsel or a freak animal, were topped with three long white ostrich plumes, tied with very wide gauze ribbons. It is needless to say that these ostrich plumes will make their next appearance on the chapeaus of the girl guests at this function.

For the men the novelties were the life-size Japanese masks, with scalps or mustaches attached; each having a different expression, and to go with them there were the groups of Japanese gongs, of large size, with their striking sticks. Still another novelty were the so-called "cocktail" trays. These were squares of dull brocade, with a hunting scene overlaid with glass on each, the glass protecting both brocade and pictures.

THE PLAIN GIRL'S INNINGS.

It May Come a Little Late in Life, but She Generally Enjoys It.

"THE other day, when our class had its tenth annual luncheon," wrote the Elderly Girl to a friend, "I realized for the first time the advantages of being plain; for, while the years had marred the class beauties, leaving the plump girls fat and the tall and willowy ones scrawny, time seemed to have stood still with the plain girls.

"One of our members in particular who had been rather remarkable at college for her utter lack of comeliness actually shone out on this occasion as the belle of the class.

"This girl's name, like her face, was homely, for among the many Ethels and Ediths and Gladyses, she alone was simply 'Mary'—just Plain Mary,'—she had herself, laughing good-naturedly, assumed the pseudonym which clung to her until the day of her graduation.

"'Look at Plain Mary!'" gasped my chum, as a magnificently gowned creature, with a swish of silken draperies, took her seat to the right of the toast-mistress; 'isn't she elegant!'

"And 'elegant' expressed her, from the chic toque, set at just the right angle on her dark hair to the tip of her patent leather boots. She had retained her well-proportioned figure and her brilliant teeth—the only beauties she ever boasted—and her complexion, which had always been of the russet-orange variety, had worn better than the erstwhile roseleaf skins; in addition, she had acquired the poise, the easy grace, and the taste in dress that sometimes comes with the thirties.

"It needed not the big bunch of violets at her belt when violets were at their highest to proclaim her prosperous. 'Prosperity' was writ large all over her. Plain Mary had married a railroad magnate.

"As for 'Airy, Fairy Lilian,' a dainty bit of Dresden china, a bewitching little blonde (ten years ago!) who had spent her first free year abroad, and who, according to the Class Prophetess, was to return a Duchess—she was teaching in the public schools!

"And Dolores—a dark beauty with glorious eyes, in whom the same seeress had seen the future leader of the Four Hundred—was a stenographer!

"No one had considered it worth while to foretell Plain Mary's future. Two words we thought would compass it: Old Maid.

"'We might have the Class Prophecy reprinted with a tenth anniversary revision,' suggested my chum as we discussed the unaccountability of things."

A WOMAN'S CHINESE LUNCHEON.

Dishes and Decorations Which Are Original and Attractive.

ONE of the jolliest private luncheons given last week was served in a charming little tearoom up town and every dish was Chinese. The Oriental feast was given by one of a quartet of women who are endeavoring to outdo each other in original luncheons. The tearoom makes a specialty of these, and the three invited guests admitted that they had never seen anything so original or eaten more delicious dishes.

The room was decorated in Oriental style with chrysanthemums, cherry blossoms, Oriental embroideries, and a part of the room was partitioned off with a beautiful screen with a history, the brocade being made from silk presented to the owner's father by a Tycoon of Japan as a presentation robe. Paper napkins were used, and upon each, when the table was ready for the guests, was a litle porcelain Chinese spoon. Small painted cups of sweets stood at the plates for souvenirs, and upon each stood a small rat of Oriental manufacture. The menu cards were hand-painted and decorated with rats in different designs, and, whatever may be said concerning the average woman's dislike of the rodents, the cards and souvenirs added much to the gayety of the occasion and the luncheon was a hilarious affair.

For sweetmeats upon the table was orange peel cut in the form of chrysanthemums, candied, and served with the small Chinese oranges, cumquats. The soup was a genuine Chinese affair, Yit-go-main, served in Chinese cups. The rice was served in a genuine Chinese rice dish, a beautiful piece of carving brought over from China many years ago, a turtle cut from wood, the back forming the cover, and, removed, showing a metal-lined interior. Chop suey was served in shallow, round chop suey dishes, and following this was a cumquat salad. For desert there was a Chinese sweet, Yo San banana, named from the "Darling of the Gods," and ygan ugan, which sounded when pronounced something like yum yum, was another Chinese sweet of the nature of a preserve.

Orange blossom tea was served and, in place of the rolls of a regular luncheon, rice cakes, the most delicate and delicious large round cakes, of wafer thinness. To be served they are heated very hot, buttered while they crackle, and for delicacy art not to be compared to anything else. They have only one objectionable quality—they are so good that they can be eaten in incredible numbers. Lichee nuts were also on the table. All the dishes were made from genuine Chinese recipes, and were particularly enjoyable because the average woman is apt to draw the line at the Chinese restaurant, and she has no opportunity of trying Chinese cooking, which is really excellent.

There is a Spanish luncheon now on the docket, and fans, banderillas, matador coats, &c., for decorations and various Spanish dishes will be served. There are Spanish sweets that are always to be had that are delicious. One of them is a Spanish nougat which comes in loaf form and is made of powdered pistache nuts with sugar, this made into a paste, the loaf cutting like cheese and the result a dainty so delectable that ambrosia would be nothing to it. It costs $1 a pound, and a small quantity makes a pound, but it is irresistible. There is an orange paste similar to the guava marmalade, only made entirely of oranges, and also very good; big Morocco dates and a curious Spanish sugar which comes in palm leaf wrappings and is melted for syrup. It is in the form of a large brick, like maple sugar, but is distinctly Spanish.

The Bachelor Girl Reflects.

A man's estimate of a woman's judgment always takes a sudden drop when she refuses him.

***

One never picks up experience at the bargain counter.

***

Rudeness is rather a matter of pride with the up-to-date young man. It accentuates the value he places upon himself.

***

Keep your complaints out of your mind and they will keep themselves out of your face.

***

When a man can point with pride to the fact that he never changes his mind it indicates that he has none to change.

***

Don't let the burdens of to-morrow break the back of to-day.

***

The road of prejudice is the one most commonly traveled by the human multitude.

***

A woman never loves a man very long after she has ceased to admire him.

***

Self-interest is considered the mainspring of life. Yet men will always vote their prejudices before their interests.

***

When a woman indicates by her manner that a man's attentions are not desired he commonly sets it down to the fact that she doesn't know enough to appreciate their value.

***

The mass of civilized humanity would not find much difficulty in agreeing on the essentials to human happiness. Health, love, and a competence would about fill the bill. But it would puzzle a good many people to know which to place first.

***

The reason women are called small is because they deal with small things. It is just as low down to lift a million as a fifty-cent Christmas present off a bargain counter. But men admire thieving when it gets that big.

***

The hard-luck man wouldn't trouble us at all if he wouldn't insist on telling us about it.

***

Self-made men generally act as though they were proud of their job.

***

Some men are not to blame for not being gentlemen. They don't know how.

***

It is always a sad moment when Titania rubs the lotion off her eyes and notices Bottom's ears for the first time.

***

To be well preserved, a woman, like fruit, needs a good deal of sugar in her composition.

***

Some men talk and talk, and never seem to get relief.

***

Women sometimes pad, but then—so do authors.

***

A similarity of tastes in jokes is a great assistant to marital felicity.

***

No woman with a grain of sense ever lets a man gather from her remarks that his character offers any intricacies to her comprehension.

***

It is a mighty fortunate love whose ebb tide reveals no mud flats. It isn't necessary to label a gentleman.

***

The manners of some men are so bad that one wonders if they learned them by the correspondence plan—$2.69 for the course.

***

Rugs piled upon carpets, three curtains to a window, and sixteen non-touchable pillows to a couch are not among the sins of the bachelor girl. The uncluttered house is hers.

***

The woman who cultivates her conversational powers in order to make herself agreeable to men hasn't a bit of sense.

***

Some wise guy said that women endured the man in order to have marriage, while man endured marriage in order to have the woman. No wonder this double-twisted strain of endurance becomes unendurable at times.

***

It is not our sins, but the times we've been a fool, that makes the habit of remembering an unpleasant one.

***

The biggest thing about some men is their opinion of themselves.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

WEIGHING MACHINE'S SEASONS.

COLD weather is hard on outdoor weighing machines. Their internal mechanism is probably in just as good running order as in seasons of higher temperature, but they are badly off in a financial way. Few people contribute to their support. High winds and a bleak sky are not conducive to experiments in avoirdupois, and most people are too anxious to get in out of the cold to stop to bother about their weight.

Almost the only people who patronize weighing machines in the Winter are thin people. They do it to make a new record. Figures obtained when heavy wraps and furs contribute to their girth are much more satisfactory to the would-be stouts than those given when Summer clothing is the rule. But the person who runs to flesh avoids a weighing machine in Winter as if it were the plague. The early Fall, according to collectors, is the time of richest harvest for the weighing machine companies. The people who have been away for the Summer are anxious to find out how much they have gained or how much they have lost on their outing, and for the first few weeks after their return they jump on to a weighing machine at every opportunity to see if they are keeping up to the notch.

In the Spring, too, there is a wave of feeling in favor of weighing machines, and the contributions increase appreciably. In fact, it is only in the dead of Winter that the machines fail to attract, and then, were it not for a few folk of skinny frame, they would be justified in going out of business.

HER STATELY CARRIAGE.

THE play was over. The actors, who had lived long on dreams of a full house such as had faced them at this performance, hastened to the box office, where they expected to witness the manager enact the rôle of the Ghost in a beautiful, heart-throbbing drama called "The Postponed Walk of Hamlet's Father." But they were late. The manager had walked ahead of time with the money, and, like Mother Hubbard's bowwow, the members of the company "got left."

One thing, and only one thing, remained for the actors to do—walk back to the city with silk and money blest. It was discouraging, but—

"Say," said the low comedian to the woman who had won storms of applause by her representations of Ophelia, Portia, and other characters of equal note, "you shouldn't mind this. Just think, as you walk, of the critic who praised your stately carriage!"

He laughed at his joke, but the actress turned up her nose, drew herself up to full height, and strode on—with the stately carriage in evidence, but unavailable for locomotion.

SOME WATER AUTOMOBILES.

A Fad Among Owners of Small Boats Which Is Likely to Become Something More.

AUTOMOBILE boats are going to be the reigning fad among owners of small yachts the coming season. In fact, take yachting and boating as a whole, and it is safe to predict that the auto boats, as they are now popularly called, will demand the largest share of attention of anything afloat in the way of pleasure craft.

Auto boats, power boats, motor boats—these terms are heard so frequently as to be almost confusing to one who is anxious to keep properly posted upon different varieties of boats, whether they be propelled by means of engines or are dependent upon the vagaries of the wind. The three terms as mentioned above are still used as synonymous to a large extent, but as the automobile boat industry expands and certain types of boats settle down in particular classes, each name will possess greater significance than is the case at present. Of course, all these boats are power boats, that is self-evident. The old style steam launches as well as the naphtha launches are power boats, but they are not motor boats or auto boats.

In its choice of a name the recently organized American Power Boat Association clearly showed that it intended no discrimination against any boat driven by artificial means. So steam and naphtha boats are eligible to any races held under the auspices of the association, complying, of course, with different restrictions regarding length, but with the high speed that auto boats are capable of making it is not likely that the old style boats will figure very prominently as candidates for racing honors. The American name is broader than that of the similar organization in England, the Marine Motor Association, which was formed last year, a few months earlier than the organization here. The latter name would seem to eliminate steam and naphtha launches for the principle of propulsion in the naphtha launch is almost similar to that of the steamboat, only in the former case the naphtha is condensed into gas through the boiler, just as the water is condensed into steam in the steamboat.

While all of these boats, therefore, are power boats, they are not all motor boats, for, as the name suggests, motor boats are those driven by a motor—it may be the old-style heavy marine motor or the newer and faster automobile motor. Without going into the technical differences, the motor boats dispense with the necessity of the somewhat clumsy boiler, thus simplifying many of the details of navigation. The third and last distinction comes in the latest term for a boat—the auto boat. All auto boats are motor boats, but the distinction that places auto boats in a class by themselves is the fact that they are supplied with regular automobile motors. In the few that have been built here, and in the larger number that are being turned out for use this season, the motor is identically the same as is used in automobiles. The same method of propulsion as is used in the horseless vehicles on the street is now being adapted to water craft. For racing purposes the few evidences that have been given indicate that the same success is in store for auto boats as has been won by automobiles, the ability to beat anything that has ever tried for high speed at various distances.

The term auto boat, from the fact, probably, that the most notable automobile boats have been supplied with motors of high horse power designed for racing purposes, has come to signify a racing motor boat, but in the growing popularity for this class of boats the racing feature will gradually cease to be the predominating characteristic of the boat, just as in automobiles, the mere possession of one by no means implies that the owner has purchased it for racing purposes.

One prime reason for the growing popularity of these boats fitted with automobile motors, whether they be of small or of high horse power, is their greater simplicity of management over the old style power boats. Less room is needed in one place for the mechanism. Although gasoline, which is virtually the same as naphtha, is used as the fuel to generate the propelling power, a small amount is required, so that the weight of the boat may be materially lessened, while obtaining, at the same time, more room for carrying capacity, if required. There is no boiler to trouble the amateur engineer, and the other annoyances attendant upon the proper care of a boiler are obviated. With the wheel or steering gear in front of the boat, and the motor in the rear, one man can manage the little launch all day, if necessary, just as soon as the motor is set going. By turning off the power the boat stops, and no further attention need be paid to the motor until it is time to start the boat again.

METHODS OF PROPULSION.

It would require too much technical description to attempt a scientific explanation of the motor propulsion, but on the automobile boat the gasoline is sprayed into the cylinder by an atomiser and explodes by an electric spark. About one drop of gasoline is used for each explosion. The popular motors for the ordinary pleasure craft are the two-cycle and four-cycle motors. In the four-cycle motors there is an explosion to every two revolutions, while in a two-cycle motor there is an explosion with every revolution. In the four-cycle motor the exhaust follows the explosion and the cylinder is emptied of the old charge before the new one is injected, but in the two-cycle motor the old charge is exhausted on one side, while the new one is being injected on the other side. This sometimes results in leaving a part of the old charge in the cylinder, while part of the new charge goes out with the exhaust.

Besides the greater simplicity in management, there is also the advantage of less cost in running the motor boat. About a gallon of gasoline an hour is necessary for a ten horse power boat equipped with a four-cycle motor. For a naphtha launch from 25 to 35 feet long nearly three times the amount of gasoline would be used, so it will be seen that for long distances the amount of fuel to be carried forms a considerable item. As the horse power increases in the auto boats the use of gasoline is likewise increased, so for a 100 horse power boat about 10 gallons of oil would be required an hour, and at 16 cents a gallon the cost would be $1.60 an hour to propel a 100 horse power automobile boat. This is an unusual power, and would only be employed in a veritable racer, but a few boats of even greater than 100 horse power are being built for the coming season.

The popular sizes for automobile boats are from 25 to 50 feet, and a large number of new boats of 35 and 40 foot lengths will be seen in the waters around New York this year. Boats of this size, equipped with suitable horse power, not excessive as intended for speed alone, but adapted to general cruising purposes and yet capable of making good time, will cost from $2,000 to $6,000, while if the boat is built for speed, which requires special designing, lightness and yet stability of build and extensive motors of very high power, the cost can be jumped up to $10,000 and even over. The auto boat recently built for H. H. Rogers, Jr., cost over $10,000. The boat is 51½ feet in length, being the regulation launch style, open cabin, and fitted with an American-made eight-cylinder motor of 125 horse power, and it is expected that it will make close to twenty-four miles an hour. Plans for a boat to cost about $25,000 were made last season, and this boat is expected to be a prominent competitor in many of the big races near by during the season. The boat will be 70 feet long, and will be fitted with two French-made motors of 130 horse power each. It is expected that this boat will make twenty-five knots an hour. Of course a boat of this size will be a miniature pleasure yacht, with all the characteristics of a yacht designed both for enjoyment and speed. The automobile boats, however, of 70 feet length or over will not be numerous, but a few novel cruising yachts of this class are being built that will be even larger.

The few cases cited are of course exceptional, and no one need think that because thousands of dollars are spent for specially constructed automobile boats that the boats themselves are expensive luxuries. Like automobiles, they come at all prices, and launches of two or three horse power, capable of making five to eight miles an hour, may be had for a few hundred dollars. For $250 to $500 one may obtain a very serviceable boat that will provide Summer recreation for a party of from six to ten persons. The ease with which these small boats may be managed is a great point in their favor. To those of modest means, and yet who wish to own some kind of water craft by which they may get somewhere in a half day's or a day's trip, these reasonably priced motor boats are appealing with strong favor. All of the small as well as the big yacht clubs are experiencing the automobile boat fever. On Long Island Sound, particularly, the increase in the number of these boats will be very marked this season, while residents along the Hudson are preparing to use them to a larger extent than launches have ever been employed before.

The ease with which motors may be placed in small sailboats is converting many of the latter class of boats into veritable auxiliary yachts. A motor of one and a half to three horse power in a catboat banishes forever the horrors of being becalmed when out for a half day's sail. While the small motor will not give great speed, it will at least keep the boat moving, and much faster, too, than can be accomplished by the laborious method of poling, or that which may be given by transient zephyrs, which by their suggestion of a breeze simply add to the miseries of the continued calm. Not only for pleasure but for business purposes are motors in small sailboats being recognized as a genuine boon. Many of the small fishermen around Buzzard's Bay and Martha's Vineyard and in other localities along the Sound have recently placed small motors in their boats, for they find that it often saves them the loss of their fish as well as giving them a quick market in the ability to reach port without relying upon the fickleness of the wind. Naphtha launches also have been remodeled into motor boats, a change that is easily accomplished in the naphtha launch, as it conforms in every feature to the pleasure-built motor boat.

The greatest novelties in these automobile boats will be found in those designed for fast speed, and several of this class will be seen this season. The offer of a challenge cup by the American Power Boat Association for boats from 25 to 35 feet long has given a decided impetus to the building of fast auto boats, and the records that were made last year, both in this country and abroad, indicate what may be expected in the direction of fast time on the water with this popular style of small craft. Of course for racing everything is sacrificed to speed. The passenger capacity is limited and the boat is built of the lightest possible materials. It is, in fact, a narrow, sharp boat-like shell, propelled by an engine of great power. These boats have been aptly called torpedo-shaped because they look something like the regulation torpedo boats. Many of the designs run to an absolute wedge, with the prow as sharp as a knife and the widest part of the boat at the stern. They are practically flat on the keel and some of the fifty-foot-length boats will draw but nine inches of water. They virtually skim over the surface of the water, and when meeting a wave plunge right through it. In a stiff race, therefore, the occupants are constantly wet with the spray that is thrown out from the sharp-pointed bow.

THE FASTEST LAUNCH.

The honor of possessing the fastest automobile launch of its kind in the world rests with this country. This boat is the Vingt-et-Un, built by a well-known automobile firm in this city, and which has been challenged by a rival company to a match race for a $2,000 cup this season. The boat had its trial trip on the Hudson off Yonkers in November and developed the remarkable speed of a mile in 2:26, with the wind and tide, while against the wind and tide it did 3 minutes exactly. At the greatest speed the rate was a little over 24 miles an hour. The boat is 30 feet long, and is equipped with a 21-horse power four-cylinder motor, placed well forward, practically in a separate compartment, which is covered when the motor is in use. One man steers and controls the engine, and the cockpit will hold about three or four persons. The boat carries 25 gallons of gasoline, which is said to be sufficient to carry it 300 miles. The total weight of the boat, with the engine, is 770 pounds. The craft was designed by Clinton H. Crane, who has designed some of the best and fastest of the small-class yachts in recent years.

The motor boat that attracted the greatest amount of attention in New York waters last Summer was Lewis Nixon's Standard. Her best time was made in a race arranged by the Atlantic Yacht Club when the Standard made 12½ knots in 48 minutes and 12 seconds, at the rate of nearly 18 miles an hour. This boat is 58 feet 10 inches long and is fitted with a 105-horse power six-cylinder motor.

AMERICAN RACING LAUNCH VINGT-ET-UN

AMERICAN 65-FT. CRUISING LAUNCH MASCOTTE.

The best time made by a foreign boat was done by the Napier, the English-made boat that won the first race for the Harmsworth Cup in Queenstown Harbor last June. The boat is owned by S. F. Edge, the Englishman who won the Gordon Bennett International automobile race two years ago. The Napier is 40 feet long and is fitted with a seventy-five horse power four-cylinder gasoline engine. The hull is built of steel and there is no deck, a covering of canvas being stretched tightly over the hull. In the eight-and-one-half-knot course for the cup the Napier covered the distance at the rate of a trifle over 23 miles an hour. In France a number of fast boats attracted considerable attention by reason of their high-speed properties, and many races were held on the Seine. The Rollo was one of the most notable. In a long-distance run she did 200 miles at an average of 13 miles an hour, while in a short race she showed a speed of nearly 16 miles an hour.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Boats like the Rollo will cost about $5,000 to build, while the price of a boat like the Napier will run close to $16,000. The automobile boat for racing purposes, therefore, is an expensive luxury, but it is a luxury that is going to be enjoyed this year by a large number of young yachtsmen to whom speed and still more speed is the first consideration. Still another fast French motor boat that won the Maisons-Lafitte 100 kilometer race last November is the Lutece, which attained a speed of twenty miles an hour. These speed figures are likely to be eclipsed this season, as many races are being arranged for auto boats on the Seine, while a big meet has been planned for Monaco in April, and there is a probability of one at Ostend later in the season. Several new boats are also being built for the second contest in Queenstown Harbor for the Harmsworth Cup.

The possibilities of the motor boat as a long-distance cruising launch are yet in their infancy. There is, however, a demand for this class of yachts, and some very successful efforts at meeting the demand have been made in boats of from 60 to 70 feet long. The cruising launch La Mascotte, designed last year by H. J. Gielow and used to some extent in Long Island Sound, is one of the best examples of this kind. The same designer is now building two or three more boats of the same description, which will be launched early this season. La Mascotte is a 63-foot boat, with a breadth of 10 feet, and is equipped with a four-cylinder gasoline motor capable of a speed of 16 miles an hour. Several novel features in arrangement have been employed. There is an inclosed cabin, the sides of the house being built up above the hull and also being of the same width as the hull. Seven hinged ports and two deck skylights give light and air. In front is the pilot house, over six feet long and six and a half feet wide. The saloon is 12½ feet long, and is supplied with four sleeping berths. Abaft the saloon is an open cockpit 15 feet long, and which can be covered by an awning in stormy weather. There is room for several armchairs in the cockpit, which forms the most comfortable part of the boat when on a cruise, conforming to the luxurious accommodations usually found on the rear deck of the palatial steam yachts. This boat is owned by F. C. Havens of San Francisco, who spent his time cruising in Long Island Sound last season.

A 115-foot motor boat is now being built from designs by William Gardner for J. H. Hanan. Instead of using gasoline as fuel kerosene will be employed in this craft, and half a dozen other boats to be run by the same style of motors, using kerosene, are also being built. The kerosene is vaporized and exploded in the cylinders by an electric spark, just the same as gasoline. The general plan of the motor, however, is similar to that of the ordinary steam marine engine. The half-dozen motors of this kind now being placed in boats for the coming season are all of 60 horse power.

The American Power Boat Association has been organized at the proper time to classify the different types of motor boats and make proper rules for racing. It is a difficult matter, particularly when it comes to handicaps, to equalise the differences in horse power and other novel features in the motors, as these all give certain differences to almost every motor boat. The association, however, has been of great benefit to the motor boat industry, and nearly all of the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound and along the Hudson River are affiliated with it. The challenge cup race, which will be held in June off the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of Eighty-sixth Street, Hudson River, is limited to boats from 25 to 35 feet long.

ENGLISH RACING LAUNCH NAPIER.

Queer, Quaint, and Curious

THE PERAMBULATING PEDRAIL.

A Locomotive Invented in England Which Climbs Over Rocks or Soft Mud with Equal Ease.

HERE are some pictures representing the pedrail, a locomotive invented by Bramah Joseph Diplock of London, which James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, thinks of importance enough to be made the subject of a special report to the Government. The pedrail derives its name from the fact that it walks about on feet attached to wheels, instead of on the ordinary flat-tired wheels, and carries its rails along with it. On certain occasions the great engines of American railroads have attempted to enter buildings, traverse plowed ground, and climb over each other, but always with lamentable results, yet all these things and more the pedrail can do without any trouble. It can walk up and down stairs with the facility and grace of an elephant. Mountain climbing without

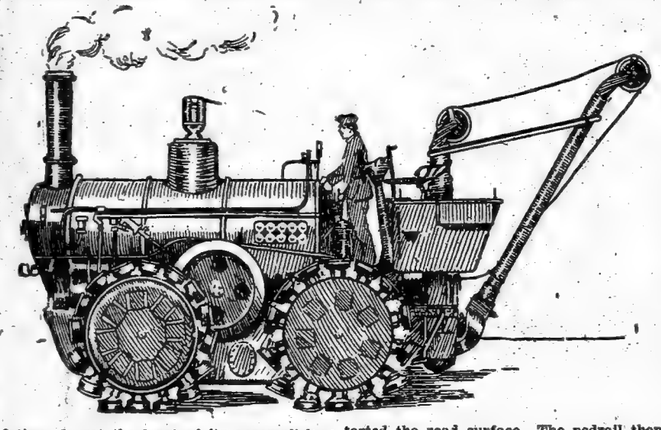

fatigue is not the least of its accomplishments, and with a long steel arm it can pick up loads of freight that would tax the strength of a hundred of the sturdiest longshoremen, and trot off with them to any place where they may be wanted.

When on occasion it betakes itself to ordinary wagon roads, instead of damaging them, as does the ordinary traction engine, it leaves them in so much better condition than before that it is predicted by its friends that one of its principal uses will be the building of roads. They hold that the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of the pedrail will make a far better and more lasting surface than the grinding pressure of the steam roller.

In fact, there appears to be only one drawback to the pedrail. It does not appear from Consul Boyle's report that it can swim.

To quote the language of Prof. Hele-Shaw of the engineering department of Liverpool University: "Briefly, the invention might be described as replacing the wheels of an ordinary traction engine by revolving frames carrying sliding spokes, each spoke having at its end a circular foot, and on the spoke itself, at a little distance above the foot, a small wheel or roller. In connection with each series of revolving spokes a fixed frame is attached to the side of the traction engine. This fixed frame somewhat resembles in form an inverted heart. When the axles revolve the spokes are carried around, and in turn place the feet upon the ground. At the same time the wheels, which run round in contact with the heart-shaped frame, when brought underneath it—that is, under what may be described as the broader portion of the heart—act in turn as supports for the heart-shaped frame to glide over. Hence the engin is itself supported in turn through the wheels by the spokes which happen at the time to be resting with their feet upon the ground."

The professor tells of having driven a pedrail up a mountain near Stoke-on-Trent, when he threw big stones in its path, on which the feet simply set themselves at an angle and stepped over, while a heavy traction engine crushed and distorted the road surface. The pedrail then climbed deftly over a nine-inch balk of timber and finally walked to the works up

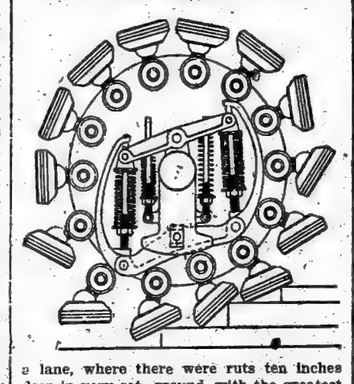

a lane, where there were ruts ten inches deep in very soft ground, with the greatest ease.

"SMUGGLERS' MUSEUM" CURIOS.

Interesting Collections in Possession of British Customs Officials.

From The London Sunday Times.

One of the least known, but most interesting, of the sights of London—and equally of Paris—is what has been termed the "Smugglers' Museum." From time to time the Custom House authorities have seized quite a collection of curious aids to smuggling—hollow cheeses, boxes with false bottoms, and other things which have been found in the possession of travelers of undoubted ingenuity and shaky honesty. The museum in Paris is perhaps more interesting than the collection which is kept in London, as the dues levied upon a much greater variety of articles induce a good many people, who in other respects are probably honest enough, to endeavor to defraud the revenue.

In this country in the present day smuggling is nearly confined to tobacco, though not a little takes place in regard to eau de Cologne and foreign liqueurs. The penal laws against the smuggling of tobacco have always been very severe, and down to 1890 a P. and O. liner was liable to forfeiture if a pound of tobacco was found concealed on board; but in that year a provision was inserted in an act by Sir A. Rollit which considerably limited the full operation of the powers of forfeiture, though they are still severe. But all the powers that were ever devised have never been able to check smuggling. In spite of these powers of forfeiture, it is not long since half a pound of cigars was found hidden in a lamp hanging against the partition of a gangway on a cross-Channel steamer, and a candid old sailor remarked: "Well, it's time you found it, for that lamp has come across full of cigars every day for the last thirty years." If that was true, this simple contrivance would represent a loss of £45 a year to the Exchequer and a corresponding saving to the smoker. A famous instance of latter-day smuggling of tobacco was made public in the Queen's Bench Division in 1883. It was then shown that the smugglers had a clever and systematic method of smuggling tobacco from Rotterdam, and had regularly appointed agents at different ports in the United Kingdom. On the arrival of the cargo the news was sent by telegraph by means of a cipher message giving information as to where the goods had arrived and passed the customs barrier. The chief smuggler was an Irishman, who carried on business as a tobacco manufacturer, and he had a brother who traded in flax. Their method was to crush sixty pounds weight of tobacco firmly into the bottom of a cask, which was then filled up with flax, and so imported. On one occasion the cargo was one of 400 casks, and all escaped detection. The value can be imagined from the fact that each cask contained a half-hundredweight of tobacco. Somebody gave the business away, and a consignment was opened, but even then the crown authorities had great difficulty in bringing the guilt home to the proper parties, and the case was compromised by the defendant consenting to a verdict for over £6,000.

Still greater ingenuity was exercised at the time when duties were levied on lace, silk, gloves, watches, &c. These were mostly French manufactures, and Dover and other southern ports were the most convenient localities for the smuggler. The stories told of how the preventive men were put off the track are numerous. One of the commonest methods was to give them erroneous information of the movements of the smugglers, in order to get them out of the way. Another idea was still more shrewd; a man imported into Folkestone a case of gloves on which he declined to pay duty, and the goods, of course, were seized. Into London he imported a similar case with a like result. When the goods were offered for sale it was found that the Folkestone case contained right-hand gloves, while those in London were all left-hand gloves, and being considered valueless, they were knocked down for a mere trifle. The point of the story is that the buyer in each case was the importer.

Looking round the Paris Museum one sees some interesting inventions. What appears at a casual glance to be a block of Carrara marble is really a painted sheet-iron box. It arrived at the frontier in a train from Italy, along with five similar ones. A curious depression upon one of the blocks aroused the suspicion of a douanier, and upon examination the trick was discovered. The boxes were filled with ballast to make them heavy, and at the bottom of each lay £1,000 worth of Venetian lace.

But perhaps the most daring scheme for cheating the customs was elaborated by a gentleman who was in the habit of driving past the barrier at the entrance to the Bois de Boulogne. He was always accompanied by a smart groom, who slumbered peacefully upon the box while his master drove. Shortly afterward—sufficiently long to allow the gentleman to make the regulation tour du lac—the carriage would return, and the officials at last became so accustomed to its passage that they ceased to examine it, and the owner drove back into Paris at a smart trot, courteously returning their salutations with his whip. That smart trot was his undoing. One evening the victoria ran into a heavy wagon, and master and groom were thrown out. Monsieur was picked up insensible, while from a deep wound in the head of the groom slowly trickled a stream of brandy. The interesting menial was composed of zinc, dexterously fashioned and painted, and he has found a resting place in this smugglers' museum. The carriage was found to contain a zinc "well," which was likewise full of brandy. India rubber dress improvers, arranged to conceal articles of contraband, have often been seized, while not the least curious exhibit is an india rubber baby, capable of containing eighteen pints of liquor.

IMPROVED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Percussion Caps Now Seldom Found Outside of Museums and Arms Collections.

WHAT do you want? A box of caps? Percussion caps? Bless my soul, young man; I haven't seen a box in years. I had almost forgotten there ever existed such a thing as a percussion cap."

The speaker was an old-time gun dealer in Broadway. A youth had entered the store to buy a box of caps.

"What kind of gun have you?" he said. "An old-fashioned, double-barrel, muzzle-loading, steel-twist, choke-bored shotgun. Of course. Well, they are pretty scarce now, except in museums and private collections. And what curiosities they are, to be sure.

"The boy who got one of them as a hand-me-down from his father or elder brother, or from his pet uncle, always had his pockets full of caps and tubes, or nipples, as some called the parts on which the caps were fitted. He also carried along a few pins to pick burnt powder out of the nipples so that the fulminating powder in the cap could ignite the explosive within the breech. Well, well! It carries me back to think of my old gun.

"Percussion caps? The making of them is practically a dead industry. It was invented out of existence. Of course there are caps still, but they form a part of the centre-fire cartridge used in breech-loading arms. We call them primers also. At one time making percussion caps was a tremendous business. I do not remember much about the manufacture in the United States, as I came here from England, but when I was a boy in the old country half a century ago the total output for sporting guns in Europe alone amounted to 1,500,000,000 caps a year. They were made of copper, of which metal the consumption was over 400,000 pounds annually.

"My father was interested in the business of making these caps. The process was quite simple. The blanks were punched out of thin rolled copper in the form of a cross, with short equal arms, or with only three arms, and having been annealed were pressed into caps by means of dies, which folded up the arms and united them into a short tube. The central part of the blank formed the top of the cap, which sustained the blow of the hammer. The inner bottom of the tube, or cap, was touched with a solution of gum, or glue, upon which the fulminating powder was dropped. All that did not stick was blown or shaken out, and that which remained was covered with a small wad of paper or other material, which in turn was varnished to rend it waterproof.

"Billions and billions of caps were made for the armies of the world, and the machinery was very ingenious, especially that at the great Woolwich arsenal. And just to think—the day of such caps is ended! It is hard to realize that an article once in so great demand has been improved out of existence."

WHERE THE DIAMOND WENT.

A Hunting Yarn Concerning Which the Hired Man Was Incredulous.

IF you will examine this ring," said the man explanatorily, "you will find that there is no diamond in it. It is merely a setting for a diamond. I will tell you the story of the way in which I lost it. It is rather a strange one. You would hardly think it, but it is a hunting story. I was visiting at a country place, shooting quail, when it happened. I am left-handed. I had, therefore, put my shot in the left-hand pocket of my coat. You will observe that I wear this ring on my left hand.

"I was out hunting when I saw a quail just ahead of me. Thrusting my hand quickly into my pocket, I brought out enough shot to load my gun.

"I fired. The quail dropped.

"Before I could reach it to pick it up my attention was attracted to a hawk, circling slowly about. As I looked, of a sudden it swooped down, snatched up the quail I had shot, and flew away with it.

"Thinking little of the circumstance except of course that I regretted not securing the quail, I went back to the house.

"There was great excitement there. I was told that John, the hired man, had just killed a hawk. The excitement was not over the killing of the hawk particularly, but over what he had found in it when he cut it open. It seemed that the hawk had swallowed a quail whole. At least that was what had been found in it, a whole quail.

"But here was where the strange part came in. Upon cutting the quail open they had discovered nothing more nor less than a little diamond, which had evidently by some means or other been wrenched from its setting.

"As soon as I heard this story I bethought me of my ring. I looked at it and there was the setting as you see it now, without the diamond.

"I at once, and naturally, connected the diamond found in the quail with that lost from my ring. I went to John and showed him my diamondless ring. He handed me the little diamond that had been found inside the quail, which had been found inside the hawk. I placed it within the setting. It fitted perfectly.

"It was my diamond evidently, but do you know I could never get that hired man to believe it. Repeatedly I explained it to him. I showed him how easy it was in slipping my hand into my pocket for the shot, to scrape the diamond out of the ring and so load up the gun with diamonds, I mean, with the diamond, along with the shot. I showed him my left hand with the ring on it, the shot in my left-hand pocket because of the fact that I am left-handed, but to no avail. He laughed at the idea as preposterous, and as for giving me back my diamond! Such an idea never entered his head. If that ring went without a diamond till the crack of doom, he said, he would never give me that one, and as he still has it in his possession, to all intents and purposes he evidently meant what he said."

Some Typewriter Art.

PEOPLE do not ordinarily look upon a typewriter as a means to artistic expression, and yet the pictures shown here illustrate the fact that with patience and skill the various characters on an ordinary typewriter, may be so combined as to produce interesting and even life-like reproductions of actual objects. The pictures shown were executed solely with the characters that appear on every machine.

If examined under a magnifying glass the various characters may be easily recognized. The artist was a Miss Flora Stacey, an English stenographer, who, some years ago, seeing a prize offered by a phonographic paper, entered for the competition, and has since applied herself enthusiastically to the idea.

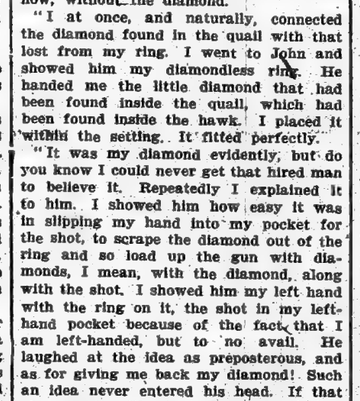

The characters principally used are the asterisk, quotation mark, brackets, hyphen, full stop, and comma. Many of the letters are skilfully fitted in also, especially "O," both capital and small, but numbers are seldom used. In order to make the drawings the paper used is frequently shifted and changed about.

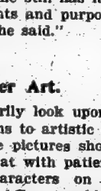

A Mechanical Cotton Picker.

AFTER half a century of experimenting and the expenditure of thousands of dollars there seems at last to have been discovered a mechanical cotton picker worthy of the name and able to do the work of the negro field hand. It is the invention of a genius in Memphis, Tenn., and has been tried repeatedly with seeming success.

This cotton picker is pneumatic, and mounted on an arched frame is drawn by two mules from one end of the cotton field to the other. Its operation simultaneously covers five rows of cotton plants each trip, the picking being done automatically by means of lines of hose, two on each side and one running from under the machine. Although five men are required to operate it, this almost human apparatus is capable of doing the amount of work that can be accomplished by four times that number of hand pickers. The lengths of hose that do the work automatically are connected with a twenty-six-inch "blower" that literally sucks the cotton from the bolls by the force of its breath, blows it into a bag in the bottom of the machine, and there packs it tighter than it can be "tramped" by the old method. A six-horse-power gasoline engine placed in the front of the picker supplies the energy for the blower which, when controlled by expert operators, does such effective work.

Can You Open a Soft-Boiled Egg?

STILL the march of progress continues. The nineteenth century was the age of invention. But the beginning of the twentieth century already gives promise of even greater marvels. With the wonders of radium still ringing around the globe comes a Connecticut man who as the real, genuine humanitarian and philanthropist is entitled to the thanks of every man, woman, and child who ever sat at table only to mess his fingers with the white and gold contents of the only and original breakfast food of general consumption.

His device is intended to effectually remove a portion of the shell of an egg without crushing either the removed or remaining portion of the shell. A pair of segmental jaws, hinged as indicated, and provided with finger holds to facilitate the opening and closing of the jaws, have on their inner surfaces a row of radially disposed teeth, designed to puncture the shell. The arrangement of the jaws and teeth is such that the latter penetrate the shell to a uniform depth and cause that portion of the shell clamped by the jaws to be neatly severed from the remaining portion of the shell without breaking or rupturing the latter, an operation the successful achievement of which is a trick of manual dexterity of which one may with reason be proud.

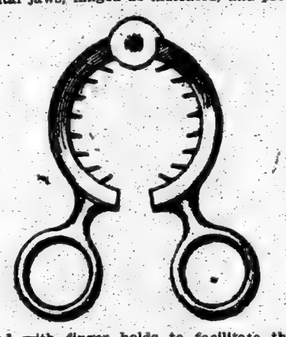

One man has been induced to manufacture the apparatus. Can either a cook or a hungry man be found who would use it? That's the chief question.

QUEER CANCER CASES.

Instances Which Appear to Indicate That the Disease Is Contagious.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has taken place from time to time among medical men as to whether cancer is contagious or not. The question has not been settled yet, but the widespread investigation into the causes and cure of the terrible disease now being conducted must furnish an answer in the somewhat near future. Now is a time of gathering evidence on one side or the other, and a recent investigation into a remarkable series of cases that occurred within a small area in England promises to score on the side of the contagiousness of the malady.

According to the report of the local health officer, five deaths from cancer, four in one village and one in an adjacent hamlet, took place within a period of eighteen months. The first case was that of a man, aged sixty-seven, who died from internal cancer on May 22, 1892; the second man, aged seventy-nine years, died from cancer of the tongue on June 4, 1893; the third man, aged sixty-nine, died from cancer of the tongue a week later, June 11, 1893; the fourth man, aged sixty-seven years, died from cancer of the tongue on June 20, 1893, and the fifth man, aged forty-three years, died from cancer of the lip on Oct. 18, 1893. The first and fourth men were brothers-in-law.

It will be noticed that three of the men died within a period of sixteen days from cancer of the tongue. It was this remarkable series of a comparatively rare form of cancer that led to the investigation that developed the following remarkable history:

The third patient was an innkeeper and a great friend of the fourth man. The latter's widow said they used to meet two or three times a week and drink beer together out of a large tankard. The fourth man was attacked by the disease first, and used sometimes to complain of soreness under the tongue while drinking. Case No. 2 was not a particular friend of either of the two above mentioned, but as he passed through the village he occasionally stopped in at the inn kept by the third man to have a drink. The innkeeper's widow maintains that her husband never drank with this patron, but it is quite possible that the latter drank out of a tankard used but a short time previously by one or both of the other men.

The cleansing given to drinking vessels at village inns is none too thorough. The fifth man was also a patron of the same inn, but did not drink with any of the others. As to the first man, who lived in an adjacent village and died twelve months before any of the others, it appears that he was a bosom friend of the innkeeper and the fourth man. They frequently drank together out of the same vessel, both at the inn and at each other's houses.

Considering the location of the disease it seems impossible to trace all the cases that ended fatally in 1893 to the one man that died in 1892, but opponents of the theory of the contagiousness of cancer will have hard work to dispute successfully the intimate connection of the remaining cases occurring in the same village among frequenters of the same inn.

LONGEST VESSEL FOR LAKES.

To Build It, Shipbuilding Company Had to Enlarge Its Dry Docks.

IN order to build the longest vessel for use on the Great Lakes, the American Shipbuilding Company recently expended several thousands of dollars to enlarge its facilities. One feature of the necessary alterations was the enlargement of the company's dry dock at Lorain, Ohio, by 60 feet, making this the largest dry dock on the Great Lakes, and probably in America.

The new vessel, of which the keel was laid last week, will be 560 feet long, which is 60 feet longer than any other vessel now on the lakes. Its construction will cost close to $500,000, of which sum about $150,000 will be paid in wages. The beam will be 56 feet and a depth of 32 feet will be provided for 33 hatches. Quadruple-expansion engines will be installed. The steamer will carry 10,000 gross tons on an 18½-foot draught. The arrangement of the hatches is such that the great automatic unloading machinery can be used to the best advantage upon an ore cargo.

Another innovation is the hopper bottom arrangement, which will bring the ore to the middle portion of the ship and make easier the reaching of it by the new unloaders.

It is planned to launch the new vessel next April, and it is expected that following the launching various improvements will be made at the ports on the Great Lakes which are used by steamers engaged in the ore-carrying trade. It will be necessary to deepen and widen channels, and at Ashtabula a new lift bridge will probably take the place of the present swing structure. If this improvement, which will permit of the widening of the channel is not made, it is doubtful whether Ashtabula, one of the principal ore ports of the world, will be in a position to accommodate the new mammoth steamship and others of the same type which will probably be built in the near future.

Although the vessel to be launched in April for a syndicate, of which A. B. Wolvin of Duluth is the representative, will be for a short time at least in a class by itself, the tendency toward the building of very large craft for the lakes is shown by the fact that orders have been given for several other vessels of between 400 and 500 feet in length, which will be built at Lorain.

Quick Substitute for a Filter.

WHEN troops are on the march the first thing that every soldier does on halting near any water is to take a drink and then fill up his water bottle. He gives no time to a consideration of the purity of the water, which may be teeming with the germs of disease, even though it be to outward appearance clear and sparkling. The idea of filtering the water before the troops are allowed to drink it is out of the question; to do this for a regiment would take much longer than the short time usually given to a halt. To solve the difficulty the French Army authorities have called in the aid of chemistry. Iodine when freshly generated destroys bacteria in about ten minutes. The French soldier is supplied with a packet containing 100 blue tablets consisting of the right proportions of the iodine and iodate of potash, and with a packet containing 100 red tablets of tartaric acid. He drops one of each kind of tablets in his bottle of water; chemical action takes place, and iodine is generated to destroy the germs, if any be present. But the free iodine in the water makes it now unfit to drink, so the soldier carries a third package of tablets of sodium hyposulphite. After allowing ten minutes or so for the iodine to complete the destruction of the bacteria, he puts one of these white tablets into his bottle, and in a few minutes he can drink his water in confidence that it is germ free, while the iodine has been neutralized.

A Life-Saving Mask.

A GERMAN INVENTOR has decided that many persons come to their death through drowning at sea, even though they are able to swim or are prevented from sinking by the wearing of life belts. He maintains that the deaths are due to the fact that the waves breaking over the wearer force salt water into the mouth and nose, often resulting fatally to the victim. To eliminate this danger he has invented a life-saving mask, preferably made of some elastic material, as, for instance, rubber, shaped to conform to the modeling

of the face. In the lower portion of the mask are openings covered with wire netting to reduce the water pressure, and prevent its ready entrance into the interior of the mask. Short tubes inside cover these orifices, and are provided with a hollow ball-valve adapted to automatically close the orifices against the entrance of water, without restricting the freedom of breathing. A whistle is provided to enable the wearer to signal when desired.

Cats and Finnan Haddies.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A Third Street grocer, from whom a housekeeper ordered a finnan haddie, felt it his duty to warn her to keep it out of the reach of cats, and mentioned the fact that a woman had been asking to have stray cats impounded because one had stolen a haddie from her. The grocer said the cat was not to blame, as finnan haddie possessed a magnetism for cats they could not resist. He produced, in proof of his statement, a fragment of a haddie, and said that the night before he had put a cover on his box of haddies and had placed a heavy weight on it, but in the night the store cat had succeeded in pushing aside the cover and had eaten nearly a whole fish. As haddies are rather an expensive food for cats, he was advised to train his cat to live on peanuts, which are cheaper and are consumed by cats with avidity, when they become accustomed to them.

The finnan haddie is a corned and smoked haddock, a fish with a black spot on each side and a black stripe extending to the end of its tail. Down East fishermen say that the spots were caused by Satan, who, having grasped the original fish of this kind with a finger and thumb, exclaimed: "Ha! Dick. I have you now."

The fish slipped from his grasp and went off with a black stripe down its sides, and the name of "haddock."

But all fishermen are liars.

Alarm Clock Lights the Fire.

From The Scientific American.

Surely laziness and not necessity is the mother of many present-day inventions. A Pennsylvania inventor has devised a scheme for making his alarm clock light the kitchen fire, thus allowing him time for an extra nap in the morning. The fire lighter comprises a friction plate, on which a block is mounted. The block is secured to a bracket, which is fastened to the stove. A slot is cut in the side of the block to receive a spring arm extending from a coiled spring secured in the block.

This arm, at its outer end, is provided with a holder for a match. The alarm clock is mounted on the block with legs secured in socket pieces. A cord from the alarm key of the clock stretches to a pin, which acts as a stop for the spring arm. When at the set time the alarm is sounded the alarm key, as usual, rotates, winding up the cord and withdrawing the pin from engagement with the spring arm. The latter then, under action of the spring, lights the match by sweeping it over the friction plate. At the end of its course the match comes into contact with and ignites a fuse leading to the kindlings, thus lighting the fire.

Cocoanut Sent Through Mails.

A LETTER CARRIER in the Louisville (Ky.) Post Office was surprised to find among the mail matter ready for his distribution a few days ago a large cocoanut in all its natural hairy coverings. He thought at first that some one was trying to play a joke on him, but upon looking closely discovered that the cocoanut was duly stamped, postmarked, and addressed to a young woman on his regular route. It had been sent from a Florida town and bore sixteen two-cent stamps to cover postage. At one spot the hair had been carefully scraped off, revealing a smooth surface on which the address was written in ink. The unique mail parcel was promptly delivered to the young woman, and she later told the postman that it had lost nothing of its flavor by reason of its odd method of transmission.

A Vest Pocket Light.

A VEST POCKET electric light, weighing only seven ounces, and measuring less than 3½ by 2½ inches, with a thickness of not quite 1 inch, is the latest novelty offered by dealers in electrical goods. A push button at the side closes the circuit, and the light supplied from two cylindrical dry batteries through a small bulb with reflector and bull's-eye lens is more than sufficient for the ordi-

nary purposes of the house. For tourists and travelers the invention should be particularly useful.

One Potato Sold for $350.

At the Smithfield Cattle Show in England the other day four pounds of potatoes were sold for $3,000. This was at the rate of about $1,680,000 per ton, or three times their weight in gold. One single potato sold for $350. The farm of the raiser of the potatoes in question was much more profitable than a gold mine. If he could get such prices for a season or two he would be able to retire and live in luxury for the remainder of his life.

The explanation of the extraordinary price for these potatoes is that they are of a new variety, and one which has shown that it is not susceptible to the disease that for several years has proved so disastrous to the potato crop of Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom. By means of scientific manipulation a potato has been evolved that grows and flourishes while other potatoes around it are dying of the disease. Not only that, but the new potato is larger than the old, and more prolific.

A Novel Pen Rest.

A BROOKLYN man is among those who believe that a beautiful and easy chirography is much to be desired, and to that end he has invented a first-aid

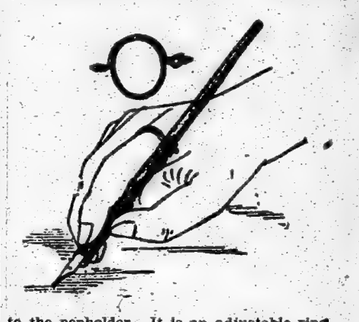

to the penholder. It is an adjustable ring of light wire to be worn on the forefinger of the hand holding the pen, and provided with a rest on one side and a projection on the other. The projection is to make a cramped position of the fingers impossible, and the guide rest is intended to make it easy to maintain a proper slant of the pen.

Had Corns, Sued His Employers.

From The St. James's (London) Gazette.

An ex-constable sued the British South Africa Company for £500 damages for wrongful dismissal. He was discharged, it appears, on account of lameness arising out of soft corns on his feet. The plaintiff contended that the corns were caused by ill-fitting boots served out by the company, but the Judge would not admit this contention, and the defendants won the case.

FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Arguments For and Against Purchase of Sufficient Land Around It for a Park.

CONDEMNATION proceedings have been begun by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the acquirement by the city of Fraunces's Tavern, and the next step is a public hearing to be held Feb. 28. Much feeling has been aroused among members of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and particularly in the Woman's Auxiliary of that body, through the fact that the board only contemplates the securing of the tavern building itself, or at most a narrow strip around it, instead of half the block on which it stands at the southeast corner of Pearl and Broad Streets, as authorized by an ordinance unanimously adopted by the Board of Aldermen and signed by Mayor Low on Feb. 17 last.

Letters, temperate and otherwise, have reached the office of this newspaper protesting against any abandonment of any detail of the original project, and some appear to consider that the attitude of Controller Grout and his fellow-members of the board is only a step toward the defeat of the whole scheme. Perhaps the views of the protestants are most fairly stated in the following, which is reprinted from last Tuesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

A PLEA FOR FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the generous courtesy of the letter columns of THE TIMES I beg to make a plea for Fraunces's Tavern.

The long and earnest work of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society was rewarded last year by the vote of the city authorities to have the tavern and half of the block upon which it stands condemned and purchased by the city. The building was to be restored and the half block of land to be made into a public park.

The present Board of Appropriations, though favorable to the preservation of the historic old building, is not in favor of securing the surrounding land. Were these gentlemen assured that public sentiment was in behalf of the proper dignified setting of this important old relic of Colonial and Revolutionary days, we feel sure they would gladly and patriotically make the necessary appropriation and see the good work promptly carried forward.

Will the Principals and teachers of our public and private schools—will the Presidents, professors, and students of the universities of New York and of Columbia give us their powerful aid? Will the clergymen use their strong influence, that the Church militant may give nerve to those who would honor the memory of the State militant—the State which loved liberty well enough to die for it—which loved peace well enough to fight for it? Will parents, will older brothers and sisters help us to properly preserve this old landmark for a means of patriotic education for their own little ones and for the children of other generations?

We appeal to the large business corporations of our city and of neighboring cities, but especially do we look to that dignified body, the New York Chamber of Commerce, to honor this old building, their birthplace. So often has the voice of this noble body of men been heard in the cause of right and of wisdom, that were it now to speak for the old "Long Room" in the tavern where Washington met his friends, where he bade farewell to his Generals and officers, we feel sure it would be listened to with respect, with conviction of the truth of the cause it befriends.

It is a pity that very many of our people born in New York never heard of Fraunce's Tavern. When it becomes one of the "sights" for the visitor it will be well known and its story will awaken pulses of patriotism and reverence for nobler lines.

It is impossible here to go into its history. Those wanting information may gain it by addressing either the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, or the Woman's Auxiliary to that society.

A young girl received as a birthday present her mother's diamond engagement ring. She valued only the diamond, so she had that reset in the fashion of her own day. Does any one exclaim at her lack of sentiment? If Fraunces's Tavern be preserved and hedged in by modern business buildings all the world will exclaim. Who would think of putting a genuine portrait of George Washington, or of any of his Generals, in the attic, or turning it face to the wall? Why turn Fraunces's Tavern face to the wall of a skyscraper? Is it possible that New York cannot afford to reframe this old portrait, so to speak, and to give it a place of honor? Let it stand where it has always stood, but let it stand as it did in those days of stress and strain, with breathing room about it. Half a block—only half a block!

Of course, other little parks are near by. We want this little half block for patriotism. The poor will find rest and refreshment in it to be sure, but they and all classes will find much more there. We need that little park of half a block just there about Fraunces's Tavern for American lungs, American eyes, American hearts. Shall we have it?

All interested in New York City, all who love our country and National relics, please send their names in sympathy to Mrs. William Brookfield, President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 516 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, N. Y.

ELIZABETH LEAVCRAFT KOUES,
For the Executive Committee.

Controller Grout, it is true, does not believe in the idea of making a park about the old tavern. He has consistently opposed it from the beginning, on the ground not only of economy, but also because it carried with it a suggestion that the tavern should be moved from its present historic location back to the centre of this park. Such action, he holds—and there are many to agree with him—would totally destroy the value of the house as a relic. He led the defeat of a plan to have the city take the whole block, and was the only member of the board to oppose the half-block scheme. He advocated at that time taking the building with a twenty-nine-foot lot at 58 Pearl Street and a thirty-five-foot lot at 101 and 103 Broad Street. He declares that he tried to do the will of the Aldermen as expressed in the ordinance and secure the property at private sale, as the Jumel Mansion was purchased, but was unable to do so. The City Engineer has been instructed to prepare a map showing only the tavern property as about to be condemned.

Controller Grout spent the entire week away from town, but Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips, who shares his views, said that there was absolutely no opposition to taking the tavern, but a great deal to making a park behind it.

"As the 'watchdogs of the City Treasury,'" said Mr. Phillips, "we are bound to see that economy is observed. It is estimated that it would cost about $370,000 to take the half block for the park, while the tavern itself should be secured for about $75,000. I have a personal interest in the preservation of the building. Phila Franks, wife of Gen. Oliver Delancey, whose mansion it was before it became a tavern, was its mistress about 1750, and was a direct ancestor of mine. I am, too, a member of the Scenic Society, and my wife belongs to the auxiliary. I would be in favor of taking the half block if the city could afford it in its present financial condition."

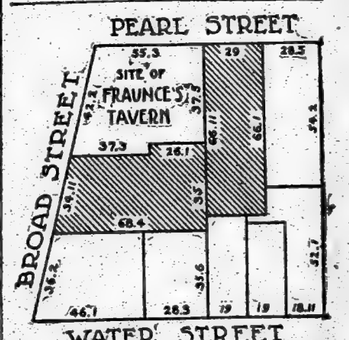

The map shows the portion of the block which it is proposed to take under the original resolution passed by the Aldermen. The shaded portion shows that property which Controller Grout and others believe would be sufficient to preserve the integrity of this interesting relic of Revolutionary times and assure its always remaining on its original site.

Mr. Phillips said, however, that no park is needed in that section of the city, which already has the Battery and Jeannette Park in proximity, and which is populated only by a few janitors' families. A narrow strip about the building to protect it from fire and afford a passage around it was all that was really necessary, he said, and every foot of land in that neighborhood is of constantly increasing importance to the city's commerce. The abandonment of the park scheme, he said, too, would forever put an end to the project of moving the tavern.

"I am emphatically opposed to moving the building," he said. "If they move it ten feet they might just as well move it to Yonkers or tear it down and throw it away. A park in the rear of the tavern would be no embellishment to it."

The Deputy Controller pointed out that should the park project have sufficient support it could be put through at any time, and that the principal thing now was to secure the tavern itself, and restore it to its condition in Washington's day.

Col. Henry W. Sackett, counsel for the Scenic Society, agreed with this last sentiment, and admitted that Controller Grout's position in regard to the park was "debatable."

The proposed park area includes the western half of the block bounded by Pearl Street, Coenties Slip, Water and Broad Streets, this portion measuring from the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets eastward along Pearl Street, 112.75 feet; street numbers 54 to 60 inclusive; thence southward through the middle of the block to Water Street, 108.05 feet; thence westward along Water Street, 131.75 feet, to the corner of Water and Broad Streets, taking in street numbers 24 to 34 inclusive; thence northward along Broad Street, 113.81 feet, to the point of starting, and including Nos. 101 to 105, Fraunces's Tavern having no Broad Street number.

This land includes nine separate parcels now occupied by the tavern and by old brick structures of four and five stories, used for wholesale and warehousing purposes.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

LAST week's business on the Stock Exchange was depressing in itself and disquieting in its suggestions for the future. There is nothing cheerful about a market which declines every day to figures which leave the January boom scarcely a shred to hide its shame. It is not the decline of the averages which chills the hope born with the new year. The fall of the list is accompanied with deterioration of domestic conditions, and with a succession of incidents adapted to depose general confidence in favor of general distrust. The Street has been crying for a leader, as though leadership were all that was lacking to produce upon the Stock Exchange the envied activity upon the Coffee Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, and in the Chicago wheat pit. The events of the week have worn the plating nearly off these little tin gods also, and the Street—or at least that portion which depends upon profits instead of commisisons—is thanking its stars that its volunteer leader ceased leading for reasons best known to himself before producing in the stock market effects like those in the commodity markets. There have been higher prices for staples before, but it is likely that never before have there been such surgings in alternate directions, and such variety and extent of movement as in the week just closed. Even hardened Wall Street has held its breath and wondered how long such vivacity could continue without heart failures or some other kind of failures. It has been a nerve racking week, and the worst of it is that it has not been the work of the wicked bears. If the markets had been attacked with false news it would be possible to defend it with true and good news, but it is impossible to expound the Gospel of Good Cheer to-day.

The decline of last year was not upon conditions. It was in spite of conditions, and upon a situation created by the individuals whose sufferings and liquidations extended far beyond their own circles, but not throughout the country. Now the country is suffering, not seriously as yet, but suggestively. There is no better index to the volume of commerce moving among the people at large than the bank clearings and the railway traffics. They no longer bear their accustomed message of crescent prosperity. The decrease of net first noted in November is repeated in December, but it is not upon a proportion of alarming dimensions in either case, and is subject to discount through the very elastic deduction upon account of expenses. It is the decrease of gross which speaks most directly regarding the volume of traffic rather than of earnings, and it is the gross which is most retrogressive. In January it was 3.07 per cent., and for the fourth week was 10.39 per cent. The bank clearings are consistent with this sign of relaxing activity. The decrease of February compared with January is no larger than normal, but the comparisons with preceding years is unfavorable. The unseasonable weather is a cause, but not the sole cause. The weather, which impedes freight traffic and passenger travel and reduces net earnings, is not the cause of the increase of insolvencies for January and last week. After the seed which was sown last year the size of the crop of insolvencies is encouragingly small, despite its growth, compared with more favorable years. Neither has the weather anything to do with the increased cost of living, just as wages are on the wane. The weather is, however, accountable for a less excellent condition of crops than might be wished. Drought has been serious in the Pacific southwest, but satisfactory rains were reported on Friday, and frost without full snow covering is doing some damage elsewhere. Fruit buds are reported frozen quite generally, but the cotton acreage is increased. Very mixed domestic and foreign politics makes up a budget which it is a pleasure to close.

Regarding the iron trade it is possible to speak a little more hopefully, and that upon the authority which trenchantly remarked a few weeks ago that real improvement would not hasten because it was prematurely announced. "A very decided improvement" is his account of a present volume of business of half to two-thirds normal. Considering the importance attached to the iron market as a trade index it is surprising how little trouble is taken to remember accurately the sharp and sudden reversals in the industry. It is as though a man having breakfasted should forget that appetite returns for dinner. The decline which culminated in 1885 was not as rapid as the rise in 1886. The fall which culminated in 1894 was surpassed by the rise in 1895. The decline which doubtless has just culminated was the most sudden and severe of all, and the rise may be expected to be correspondingly prompt. The demand might almost be said to be in sight. The Panama Canal, the tunnels about New York, the New York Central and Pennsylvania terminals, the revival in the building trades throughout the country, the rails which have not been ordered and which, therefore, are increasingly needed—these are but some of the uses to which iron unmade and not in stock must soon be applied. Eight times within eighty years, once for each recurring cycle, the demand for iron has doubled within a few months. Consumers discover their wants simultaneously, and unanimously argue that they cannot all be supplied at once, and so overbid each other until excessive cost checks consumption and reverses the operation. The decline we have just lived through is so true to nature that the other half is as sure to be realized as the sun to rise—even though there be some doubt regarding the exact time of the new departure. Its arrival can best be hastened by normal prices. It is the pool products which are less in demand, and whose light movement emphasizes the trade's quietness. It is the lighter and most finished products upon which reductions have been most freely made, and which are most liberally bought. Two or three pools have disbanded or reduced their prices this week, and each announcement is a good augury. Whoever thinks that consumption of iron in the United States has passed its maximum, or that the product has sold at its highest normal price, differs with the best judges, and mistakes a toothache for heart disease.

The lament that the railways cannot spend the money they cannot borrow ought to be in a fair way of removal, judging by the week's developments in this line. Missouri Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania are among those which have plunged their noses deep in the credit trough—and frankly they have not pleased their friends. Perpetual borrowing by high class dividend payers is a perpetual challenge of confidence. An American railway President recently returned from abroad said that foreigners could not see beyond the reduced quotations. No argument sufficed to prove to them that dividends were not in danger when prices fell 50 points or so. Bonds are all that foreigners want among Americans. Until last week it would have been argued confidently that this was true of every year except last year. The depression of 1903 was peculiar, due to special causes, of no significance regarding corporate securities, however eloquent of individual embarrassments. But this week there has been a case much in point. Nobody has been selling Pennsylvania for personal reasons, but it was being sold all the same, at yielding prices, at the moment that authentic contradictions of fresh capital applications were being made. And when the $50,000,000 announcement was authenticated some said in their wrath that they understood why Pennsylvania and Central so persistently sold on the same level—both were regarded by insiders as sure 5 per cent. stocks. It has been said bitterly of a leading financier that he could not float a cork now. It is plain that Pennsylvania has made its last great successful demand upon its admirers' pocketbooks. It cannot repeat its flotation of $75,000,000 stock, and has shaken confidence widely, even though the action taken be most strictly defensible. If there is any doubt of this it scarcely can survive glancing down the list of declines for the week of the most recent issuers of fresh capital, beginning with Pennsylvania. They are eminently solvent and respectable, but they are leaders not laggards in the week's fall. The collapse in commodities and the shudder through the class of borrowing corporations are the characteristics of the week.

No review of the past few days is complete without a word on the war. There is not a capital in the world which does not expect war, and scarcely an editorial writer. Against this chorus it would be presumptuous to attempt a solo. The world does not deceive itself; the chances are more than even that it will be a melée, a rough house, a sort of all hands 'round, and no limit to the game, and imminent danger even to innocent bystanders. The United States is thought to be in the latter class. As matter of fact the United States is as directly interested as any nation not allied to one of the combatants. We are interested both economically and upon points of honor and principle. These points are more suitably argued elsewhere. In its economic aspects the benefits promise to be larger to the United States than to any other power, and the debits smaller. There is faint prospect that prices would not be prejudiced, but there is even fainter prospect that earning capacity would be reduced within any period subject to calculation. Whether Russia and Japan are rich or poor they must consume what they must get from us. We shall be paid either in gold or securities, which would promise ease to our money markets. But on the other hand we should have to take up whatever sacrifice sales of our securities might be made by anybody anywhere for any reason. There would be ultimate profit, but there would be temporary disorder of our money market. It might even result that payments of gold and securities to us might not be balanced by our exports of commodities, and that call might be made on us for gold, which of course would have to be paid for at our own view of its value and our neighbor's estimate of his own necessities. It would not be extortion, but business, and profitable business, but business done under conditions trying to all but the soundest. Upon the whole the market would do well to give over its demand for a leader. The nearer that nothing is done the better for all concerned in such unsettled times.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

UNLISTED BONDS HANDICAPPED

Small Portion of Texas Pacific Income Bonds Unlisted Sell at Heavy Concession.

A sale of second income bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company at 75 at last Wednesday's auction brings forcibly to mind the value of a place upon the official list of the New York Stock Exchange. It happened that the particular bonds which sold at this price were not among the bonds of the same issue which were recognized on the Exchange list, and they therefore were not a good delivery according to the rules of the Exchange. The result was that they sold at 75 instead of in the neighborhood of 93, which was the price quoted on the board for the same bond. So far as the company issuing the bond is concerned, there is absolutely no difference between one lot of the bonds and another. They are issued upon the same security, are entitled to the same interest, and are in fact identical with the sole exception of the fact that a portion of the bonds are listed on the Exchange, and another very small portion are not so listed.

The great discrepancy in price led to considerable inquiry as to the reasons for the fact that part of the issue of bonds was not on the official list. When a bond is listed not only the amount of the issue is stated, but the number of every bond going to make up the full amount is publicly stated, and any bond bearing any other number could not be delivered in settlement of a contract in the bonds. It frequently happens that after an issue of bonds has been listed the amount for one purpose or another is increased, and usually the issuing company takes the necessary steps to have the amount listed upon the Exchange increased accordingly; but in the case of the Texas and Pacific second income bonds this was not done, with the result that the unlisted bonds disposed of last week sold at a concession of about 18 points.

The incidents leading up to the failure to list the additional amount of these bonds are rather interesting. Originally there was listed a total of $23,227,000 of the second income bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, out of an authorized issue of $25,000,000. About four years ago the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern purchased the bulk of these bonds, and issued against them as part collateral its refunding 4 per cent. bonds. This was followed by the removal from the Stock Exchange list of all of the Texas and Pacific second incomes so purchased, leaving on the list only those bonds which were still in the hands of the public. This reduced the amount of these bonds on the list to $963,000. Subsequently, in March of last year, the Texas and Pacific paid a dividend of 5 per cent. upon its second income bonds and offered to the holders of the bonds the privilege of taking it in cash or in bonds of the same issue at 80 per cent. of their face value, which were supplied out of a block of the bonds which were still held in the treasury of the company. At the same time it was announced that because of the small amount of these new bonds which would find their way into the hands of the public, the company would not go to the trouble of having the bonds added to the Exchange list. The Iron Mountain, for the interest on the bonds which it held—the bulk of the whole issue—took additional bonds in lieu of the cash, but the bonds taken in this way by the general holders amounted only to about $20,000. It was these bonds that remained unlisted and from which came the five bonds which last Wednesday sold at 75, while precisely the same bond was quoted on the Exchange at 93.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION.

Sale of Jekyl Island Club Stock—Demand Still Shown for Bank Stocks.

Stocks of local financial institutions again furnished the larger portion of the sales at last Wednesday's auction of securities. The prices secured for some of the offerings showed a continuance of the demand for this class of securities which since the beginning of the year has shown satisfactory increase. Among the items disposed of were several securities regularly listed upon the Stock Exchange, but with the exception of the sale of Texas and Pacific second incomes the amount of the items of this kind offered little opportunity for profit of an arbitrage character between the auction room and the Stock Exchange. During the period of great activity in the stock market, when the auction lists were correspondingly larger than at present, the chances for making a profit by buying at auction and selling on the board were numerous.

One of the items that attracted some attention was one share of the Jekyl Island Club, which sold at $550. The club has been made prominent by the fact that a number of men prominent in Wall Street have held memberships in it to secure the advantages in the way of vacation afforded by membership in the club. The sale of Wednesday was made below the par value of the shares which is $600. The direct annual dues amount to $300.

A membership in the New York Produce Exchange sold at $151. The present price of these memberships is particularly interesting in comparison with the prices paid for them during the time that the Stock Exchange was occupying as temporary quarters part of the floor of the Produce Exchange. The demand for memberships from members of the Stock Exchange who desired the full privileges of the Produce Exchange resulted in their selling much above the price previously prevailing for them and at about six times their present price.

PENNSYLVANIA'S YEAR.

Great Fluctuations, Large Increases, Disappointing Net—Outlook for 1904.

With an irregularity rarely to be seen, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company brought its fiscal year to a close with a record for December showing decreases both in gross and net earnings. This being the first time in the year that the gross total contracted, singles the month out from the rest as failing to keep pace with the like period of the year preceding. It must be noted, nevertheless, that comparison is made with a period when there was a sharp rise in the total, one of no less than $1,223,300. It is really more surprising that net should have run behind for December, first, because an improving tendency seemed to have set in in November; second, because there was a startling rise in expenses a year ago. For November net increased $227,400, accompanying a gain in gross of $334,100, a directly opposite record to that for the late month. But as to December, 1902, with gross up in the amount stated, $1,223,300, expenses increased $1,705,500, and hence profit came down $482,200, itself an irregularity which would be sufficient to indicate correction in the subsequent corresponding month. Take the outcome for 1903 by months, and this, the most important single system in the country, gives up a record of net losses running up to as much as $706,600, and of gains as high as $698,600, with an almost equal division of the number of changes, and a final result showing the net total increased only $241,100. In gross, as will be gathered already, there were eleven gains to one loss, here the former showing as a maximum a figure as large as $1,667,900. Brought together the exhibit is a striking one, if not one that is altogether unique.

	Changes in Gross., Inc.	Changes in Net, Inc.
January	$384,400	*$361,200
February	676,900	*706,600
March	1,452,400	17,000
April	1,667,900	698,600
May	722,700	*89,600
June	1,221,800	123,900
July	1,223,300	289,200
August	934,300	115,600
September	558,000	76,200
October	178,600	*105,000
November	334,100	277,400
December	*301,200	*92,000
Year	Inc. $9,983,100	Inc. $241,100

It may not be taken as a reassuring fact by every one that the Pennsylvania Railroad has in two years, or since 1901, added more than $21,000,000 to its total of traffic receipts, and that of this enormous sum, equal to a rise of fully 20 per cent., it has converted less than a single million dollars into profits. It must, however, in fairness be remembered that the company is one of large resources; that it has been earning heavily in excess of its dividends, and that even for 1903 there will be a considerable margin over requirements for the latter. This, of course, is despite the fact that the call will be for the largest amount ever paid. What possibilities lie in the direction of retrenchment must, of course, be left open to conjecture. Inferentially much could be accomplished in this direction, expenses of operation being increased $20,000,000 in a couple of years, and being $27,000,000 larger than for 1900, when about the same mileage was being operated. That is to say, there has been no material change in the character of the line worked since the Buffalo and Allegheny Division was made part of the system and reported on in 1900, increasing for that year the length of road 868 miles over the total for 1899. The test of economizing may not have to be applied. If it is, there would seem little room for doubt as to the result. In the forthcoming report an interesting point will be the showing as to the disposition of the recent $10,000,000 rise in operating outgo. Of the $10,000,000 added to expenses in 1902, roughly speaking, maintenance got $4,000,000 and other items, conducting transportation, &c., $6,000,000. It would not be surprising to see the latter with an even greater proportion of the 1903 increase in expenses, which is of much similar amount, wages for the whole period having been on the high level instituted in November, 1902.

LOANS AND THE LIST.

The Relation Between Bank Loans and Stock Market Quotations.

Activity of corporations in passing the hat, with the climax reached by the Pennsylvania Company's issue of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. notes, and the disturbing effect being produced by the appearance of so much borrowing at one time, recalls what was in progress one and two years ago, and the reception then given by the security markets. If not directly and wholly attributable, there is no doubt that the extension of credits was not without influence on prices. In 1903 one of the earlier negotiations was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad's six months' loan of $35,000,000 at 4½ per cent., put out with a renewal privilege. Lake Shore negotiated a twenty-five-million-dollar loan at 5 per cent., the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis issued $8,000,000 general refunding 4s, Oregon Short Line listed $10,000,000 4 per cent. and participating bonds. Then came the Erie bond issue, $10,000,000 of the $50,000,000 4 per cents being put out, Atchison authorized $10,000,000 Eastern Oklahoma Division 4 per cents, Frisco listed $3,000,000 additional 4 per cents, and the Lackawanna Steel Company agreed to sell to various banking interests $15,000,000 5 per cent. convertible bonds. Stocks of railroads which had been holding steadily up to this date in February, averaging a fraction higher for Saturday, Feb. 9, than for Friday, Jan. 2, lost an average of 5 points by Feb. 28.

Features of the early part of 1902 were the $30,000,000 serial debenture issue of the Atchison Road, the issue of part of $35,000,000 new stock by the New York Central, the mortgage issued by the Norfolk and Western and Pocahontas Coal and Coke Companies for $20,000,000, the bringing out of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit one-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar bond plan, and that of the Metropolitan Street Railway for $30,000,000. For 1902, as for 1903, market values for railroad stocks at first held well, showing a decline of a point from the opening of the year until Saturday, Feb. 8, or a slight rise as compared with Jan. 3, on which day there was a sharp fall. At the end of February the average was down 2 points, on a market whose active days were signalized by weakness, a noticeable instance being the 20th of the month, a million-share day, when there was a slump averaging 1⅞ points. The largest day's transactions a year ago from this date until the close of February was 871,000 shares for Monday, the 9th; the smallest—for a full day—392,000 for Wednesday, the 18th, which was also the weakest, stocks dropping an average of 1½ points.

KIRBY LUMBER TROUBLES.

Risks Assumed by Bankers as Suggested by the Kirby Lumber Receivership.

The one thing in the affairs of the Kirby Lumber and Houston Oil Companies which last week were placed in the hands of receivers upon which all the interests concerned seem to be agreed is the undoubted value of the assets of the companies. On this account the difficulties now confronting these concerns is a matter of some surprise, and has led to a rather anomalous condition. The mortgage indebtedness of the companies, the failure to pay the interest upon which was the immediate cause of placing the companies in the hands of the courts, amounts to only $7,000,000, while the assets are twice or more in excess of this amount, and it is persisted in by all concerned that the holders of the certificates representing this debt will suffer no loss, either in principal or interest. Various explanations of the present situation have been offered, it being said among other things, that internal dissensions are primarily responsible for the receiverships. By others it is claimed that the real cause of the trouble lay in the fact that the securities of the Houston Oil Company, the relations between which and the Kirby Lumber Company are of the most intimate character—Houston Oil stock being one of the principal assets of the Kirby Company—were of the "undigested" class, and therefore considerably handicapped the management in their edneavors to finance the company's business.

One side of the case which is of particular interest as bearing on the relations existing between investors and their bankers is the fact that the certificates of the Kirby Lumber Company were at the time of their sale about two years ago unqualifiedly recommended by the bankers who offered them to the public, and that many of the certificates which are practically bonds were bought on this recommendation by persons who had no other means of judging of their value. Naturally the default in interest within such a short space of time is a rather discomforting outcome, and serves clearly to illustrate the risk which the very nature of their business imposes upon bankers who recommend securities to the public. It shows apparently that even the establishment beyond doubt of the value back of a security does not entirely remove the possibility of untoward events. Personal disagreements, if indeed these are back of the Houston Oil-Kirby Lumber receiverships, as some claim is the case, may upset the most carefully considered calculations.

THE CURRENTS OF CASH.

Light Thrown by the Past on This Year's Flood and Ebb.

Last year cash holdings of the New York banks reached their maximum on Jan. 31 with $260,825,500, having expanded nearly $38,000,000 since the close of December, 1902. A steady shrinkage then ensued, which lasted practically without interruption for ten weeks, $224,321,400 being touched on April 4, showing a loss of thirty-six and one-half million dollars. In 1902 the top figure was reached on Feb. 1, closely corresponding to the 1903 date, with $270,622,600, a gain from the last 1901 record of $35,000,000. Subsequent decrease in the cash total again progressed until the beginning of April, when a loss of twenty-seven millions brought the figure down to $243,804,100. In 1901 the gain from the end of the previous December was $44,000,000 by Feb. 9, the total then standing at $269,011,100, but the draft which followed was a notably moderate one, spread over a longer period than usual. As a matter of fact, cash holdings did not fall below $250,000,000 or show a decrease of as much as twenty millions until two months after the May panic, or not before July 6. Shrinkage was at its greatest before then on April 13, $250,260,500 recorded for that date, indicating a contraction of less than nineteen millions. Following the troublous times toward the close of 1899 funds came in at first slowly, but by Feb. 10 $231,594,300 showed a gain over Dec. 30 of $35,000,000. Six weeks sufficed for the minimum to be reached, but the loss by March 24 was less than $26,000,000. For 1899 the influx lasted until Feb. 18, and amounted to $34,000,000, the reverse current then setting in and continuing until April 8 and showing an outgo of twenty million.

	Maximum Cash Holdings.			Subsequent Decrease.
1899....	Feb. 18	$252,666,900	Apr. 8	$19,996,900
1900....	Feb. 10	231,594,300	Mar. 24	25,749,900
1901....	Feb. 9	269,011,100	Apr. 13	18,750,600
1902....	Feb. 8	270,622,600	Apr. 5	26,818,500
1903....	Jan. 31	260,825,500	Apr. 4	36,504,100

This year the banks' cash has increased more rapidly than ever, and although rise in loans has only followed precedent as to the actual fact, it has gone beyond precedent as to extent. Hence the interesting question as to the future of the loan item, the necessity for calling in outstanding credits if contraction in specie and legal tenders is to be on a scale at all commensurate with recent expansion. As a rule, it is seen that the outgo which starts up in February assumes smaller proportions than the amount previously received. This holds good for a longer series of years than that covered in the summary above, but no year has escaped the contraction, and this has shown a tendency to increase rather than to diminish.

BRITISH TRADE ANALYZED.

Favorable and Unfavorable Changes in the United Kingdom's Exports and Imports.

The British Board of Trade returns for the late year, issued a short time ago, are furnishing observers on the other side with a good deal of matter for comment and discussion. They are not a little upset at the appearance made by the résumé for the twelve months, which shows a condition of things arising there which we ourselves are emerging from, although the fact is apt to be overlooked that there are economic conditions which, calling for consideration, compel a somewhat different construction from that put upon the same development in our own trade. It is recent enough to be within easy memory that critics of this country's foreign trade progress were very much exercised over the fact that imports were persistently increasing, while exports showed a strong declining tendency. This went so far, in fact, at one time, as to take the totals for exports and imports so close together that the margin in our favor was reduced to a merely nominal amount. But latterly our imports have gone down, and our exports have grown in value, bringing about marked changes. On the contrary, the British trade returns indicate that imports have shown a rising tendency in recent months, while exports have been on the down grade, the former during the last half of the year increasing in the rough equivalent of $81,000,000, the latter decreasing 2,750,000, results running this way:

	Exports—Decrease.	Imports—Increase.
July	£154,000	£1,566,000
August	*1,865,000	2,349,000
September	480,000	3,687,000
October	*726,000	904,000
November	1,610,000	3,605,000
December	404,000	4,149,000
Six months	£557,000	£16,260,000
Year	*7,466,000	14,515,000

*Increase.

Taken altogether the year's incoming merchandise increased approximately $75,000,000, or twice as much as outgoing merchandise, itself a feature which has not been any too favorably regarded. In the make-up of both totals, too, there has been room for faultfinding, an instance being singled out showing that imports of "apparel" or made-up textiles have increased as much as $15,000,000, while exports of yarns and textiles not advanced in manufacture fell off to the extent of fully $11,000,000. Satisfaction is expressed over the stout expansion of $7,500,000 in exports of iron and steel, but this, it must be pointed out, meets an offset in imports of like commodities to the extent of 50 per cent. of the amount mentioned.

Cotton imports form a notable feature, showing up nearly $10,000,000 larger for 1903 than for 1902, in spite of the fact that in volume receipts were smaller. There are, of course, numerous other features of interest, but few as prominent or important. It may be well to state, however, that much of the increase in exports from Great Britain that took place is traceable to growing trade with the colonies, and that this has been taken up in connection with the discussion of tariff reform, known to be very much on top at the present time.

A RIVAL FOR OUR CORN.

Comparison of the Export Trade of Argentina and the United States.

Taking corn export returns for a recent week as an example of what has been in progress, the statement shows that the outgo from the United States was 1,368,000 bushels, against 2,337,000 bushels for the corresponding week of last year, indicating a very heavy decrease. For the same week exports of corn from Argentina were 1,234,000 bushels, as compared with 48,000 bushels, the increase here considerably exceeding the decrease sustained by our own outward movement. Or, to cover a longer period, this also from trade bulletins: Exports of corn from America, Nov. 1, 1903, to Jan. 23, 1904, 12,400,000 bushels, against 16,185,000 bushels a year ago; from Argentina 15,040,000 bushels, against 4,894,000 bushels. Of course, as a corn producer, Argentina is only in a very small way of business—that is, by comparison with this country. At the same time it seems to make effort to export as large a proportion of its corn as possible, it having as yet to learn the value of corn as a foodstuff for domestic uses, and to acquire the ability to move it in the shape of live stock. If a few items be taken, a showing like this may be made:

United States—	Crop—Bushels.	Exported—Bushels.	P.C. of Crop.
1900-01	2,105,102,516	181,405,473	8.62
1901-02	1,822,519,801	28,028,688	1.84
Argentina—			
1901-02	84,018,285	46,843,282	55.75

Here it is seen that the 1901-02 corn crop of Argentina exceeded 84,000,000 bushels, of which nearly 47,000,000 bushels is shown by the Custom House statistics—the latest available—to have been exported. A document recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture says that the system of preparing statistics in Argentina is somewhat defective, and that the figures shown may be slightly in excess of the amount actually exported, but only slightly. The crop, it appears, was grown between September, 1901, and March, 1902, and 90 per cent. of it was marketed between March and October of the latter year. It would seem hardly fair, perhaps, to take results for a year when the crop was short in this country, but it is nevertheless the rule, and quite a general one at that, that 50 per cent. or more of the Argentina crop is exported. As to our own record, while the percentage of the domestic product which left the country in the fiscal year 1902 was less than 2 per cent. of the product of the calendar year preceding, it rarely rises as high as 10 per cent.—in fact, has only exceeded that figure twice during the long period in which statistics have been uniformly kept. Figures shown for the preceding period are near best records, and these indicate outgo of less than 9 per cent. Ordinarily our exports range from 3 to 5 per cent. and do not appear likely to exceed the average during the running period.

It is admitted that there are large possibilities for corn-growing in the Argentine Republic, but it is also a known fact that methods of cultivation are far from being up to date, although the remarkable feature is shown of a very heavy yield per acre where nothing is done to bring about the best results. In some places it appears that 25 bushels to the acre is a fair average, but on the richer soils it is a common thing for the yield to run to 70, 90, and even more than 100 bushels. Estimates are that of the present crop Argentina will export at least 75 per cent., an estimate which would appear to be warranted by the records, showing heavy shipments as compared with a year ago. Until Argentina succeeds in working out a more active home demand for corn, and while the tendency is toward increase in output, it would seem that it must figure increasingly in foreign markets in competition with our own product.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

The Common Law View, According to a British Authority.

A summary of the views of Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent English lawyer, regarding the Northern Securities case, given in a short article in the January number of The Harvard Law Review, may be of interest to the financial world. Sir Frederick seems to think that the case is in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. He comes to this conclusion by going back of the Northern Securities Company itself and inquiring into its make-up. He points out that a contract to buy out a competing business with its goodwill has never, in modern times, been treated as necessarily bad. It is the logical object of every competitor to prevent competition. One business buying up another is, of course, a different thing from a case where two or more firms enter into an agreement to appoint a joint committee to conduct their business. Then there is a restraint of trade, as was decided in Hilton vs. Eckersley. Going back of the Northern Securities Company, Sir Frederick calls attention to the fact that the corporation was created for the very purpose of acquiring control of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Companies; that it was formed by members of those others, and that it has substantially no other members of its own. Corporations, says Sir Frederick, which are going to deal in affairs of that scale are not formed by casual meetings in the street or even in an office. He assumes, therefore, that the Northern Securities Company was formed in pursuance of an agreement, and that all or most of the parties thereto were shareholders in the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railway.

"Here," continues Sir Frederick, "the shareholders in question agreed to transfer, and did transfer, their shares to the new company, and to take, as they did take, the consideration in its shares. They receive, or but for the decree under appeal would receive, dividends on these last-mentioned shares, and not on the railway shares which they have transferred. If the transaction were a real out-and-out sale, it is difficult to see what fault could be found with it on the point of restraint of trade, which alone concerns us. But has there been a genuine sale? Will the court not see any ground for going behind the form? The Northern Securities Company has, I understand, no property and no funds out of which to pay dividends other than the very railway shares which have been transferred to it; nor does it seek to distribute profits to any persons other than those transferers. And, if this is so, may it not be held that the transaction, as a sale, is merely colorable, and that in truth it is a device to the effect of enabling the transferers to retain their beneficial interest in the several railway companies while each of them renounces his individual voice and vote as a shareholder? And if that be the correct view of the facts, is not the agreement which leads to such results equivalent to an agreement between several persons engaged in business to surrender their discretion as to the manner in which they shall conduct their business?"

B. A. VAUGHAN.

BRITISH BANK CLEARINGS.

London's Unprecedented Totals—Country Checks Cleared by Billions.

The Secretary of the Bankers' Clearing House, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, has published the usual interesting details of London bank clearings during the past year. In view of the smaller Government financial operations and the alleged slackening in trade activity, it is a little remarkable that the total figures again exceed all previous records, the amount being £10,119,825,000, as compared with £10,028,742,000 in 1902, an expansion of £91,083,000. This increase occurred in spite of a reduction of as much as £109,980,000 in the clearings on Stock Exchange pay days, and a falling off of £2,575,000 in the total cleared on fourths of the month. The following is a statement of the total clearings and of the amounts cleared on special days for the past ten years:

	Totals for the Years.	On 4ths of the Month.
1903	£10,119,825,000	£382,285,000
1902	10,028,742,000	385,160,000
1901	9,561,068,000	392,279,000
1900	8,960,170,000	372,463,000
1899	9,150,209,000	359,088,000
1898	8,097,291,000	331,267,000
1897	7,491,281,000	302,123,000
1896	7,574,853,000	290,681,000
1895	7,502,886,000	283,610,000
1894	6,381,822,000	260,547,000
1893	6,478,013,000	268,034,000
	On Stock Exchange Account Days.	On Consols Settling Days.
1903	£1,456,775,000	£593,605,000
1902	1,586,765,000	570,337,000
1901	1,582,824,000	484,047,000
1900	1,339,571,000	438,125,000
1899	1,544,295,000	403,042,000
1898	1,231,847,000	402,861,000
1897	1,113,682,000	362,610,000
1896	1,162,886,000	380,354,000
1895	1,304,679,000	345,446,000
1894	994,455,000	301,448,000
1893	1,002,664,000	300,478,000

The increase of £23,268,000 on consols settling days affords conclusive evidence of the extensive speculation that has taken place in the premier security, just as the Stock Exchange figures indicate the absence of that element in the general markets, and particularly the mining markets. Although no issue of consols was made during the year, the huge applications for, and pre-allotment dealings in, the Transvaal loan, added very materially to the clearings on consols' settling days. Mr. Tritton gives, in addition to the totals, particulars of the days and weeks in which the highest and lowest totals for the year were recorded, and makes comparisons with the higest and lowest of previous years. He also continues the useful statement commenced last year, showing the amount of country cheques passed through the London Clearing House, and thus makes possible for the first time a comparison of the provincial clearings. The amount is £884,869,000, as compared with £870,189,000, thus showing an increase of £14,680,000. In past years the returns at local clearing centres were alone available as a guide to the volume of business in the provinces, and could hardly be regarded as conclusive evidence. Now, however, that the separation has been made in the London figures, the aggregate returns may be taken as a fair general indication of the state of trade. Adding the London total to those compiled at the provincial clearing centres, the statement for the past year is as follows:

Country cheques cleared	1903.	1902.	Inc. or Dec.
in London	£884,869,000	£870,189,000	+£14,680,000
Manchester	238,506,000	234,687,000	+ 3,821,000
Liverpool	174,852,000	163,319,000	+ 8,533,000
Birmingham	55,382,000	56,288,000	— 2,860,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	78,027,000	80,897,000	— 430,000
Bristol	31,573,000	31,377,000	+ 196,000
Total	1,463,191,000	1,432,757,000	+ 23,434,000

These figures convey no impression of a serious diminution in the value of our internal trade. A reduction at Liverpool is not surprising, the cotton trade having been hampered by insufficient supplies of the raw material. The Newcastle return reflects the depression in the shipbuilding industry, but even in these two cases the falling off in the sums cleared is not large. Even in the more complete form now for the first time available, the clearing returns are not, of course, an infallible guide to the state of trade, but, so far as their evidence goes, it is reassuring.—London Economist.

THE BRITISH BULLION MARKET.

Critical History of the Fall of Silver and Movement of Gold in 1903.

The price of silver during the past year has varied considerably, and, although the lowest quotation on record, 21 11-16d., which was touched in 1902, was again quoted in the early part of the year, the tendency has been distinctly upward, as high as 28½d. having been paid in October, showing a variation during the twelve months of 6 13-16d. per ounce standard. During the first three months the market was very quiet, and although the price gradually fell from 22 5-16d., quoted on Jan. 1, to 21 11-16d., it subsequently recovered, and during March 22⅝d. was reached. About this time it became known that the American Government was buying silver for the Philippine coinage, besides which the French Government was making considerable purchases, and this led to a good deal of covering by bear operators, all of which, with a market very short of supplies, caused a sharp rise to 25 1-16d. for spot, although the price for forward delivery was 9-16d. lower. The American Government continued buying every week from March to October, thereby materially reducing the amount of silver to be sold on the London market, and the price gradually advanced to 27 9-16d. in September. Since then there have been large purchases made by the Indian Government, and 28½d., the highest price of the year, was touched on Oct. 19. Higher prices were then expected, but, owing to very heavy sales of Mexican dollars at their melting value from Singapore and Mexico, the silver market became very weak, and, in spite of continual buying of silver for the Indian Government, the price gradually fell, as low as 25d. being touched early in December. There has since been a slight recovery, closing at the end of the year at 26⅛d. During the past twelve months spot silver has been at a premium, and, although the difference has sometimes been only 1-16d., there has generally been 5-16d. to 7-16d. per ounce between spot and forward. There has been no silver bought for home coinage, but the French Government has brought more than usual, and the shipments to the East have been about £1,000,000 more than in 1902, although there has been practically no demand from China.

Mexican dollars were a nominal market during the early part of the year, the Mexican exchange not allowing shipments to be made to this side. There was, however, a good Eastern demand for these coins in June, and during the next three months there were considerable transactions at prices very little under silver, the quotations on some days being the same. Early in October, owing to the closing of the Straits Settlements to the importation of Mexican dollars, the demand for these coins was appreciably reduced, and they were subsequently freely sold both from Mexico and Singapore at about their melting value. This was largely the cause of the recent fall in the price of silver, but it is not considered likely that these sales will continue.

Gold was in demand for Paris at the beginning of the year, at 77s. 9½d. per ounce, but this did not continue, and during the first six months the Bank of England secured most of the arrivals, as low as 77s. 9½d. being quoted in May and June. In July, however, and the next two months there was a strong inquiry from the Continent, and all arrivals were eagerly bought for export. In October the Bank of England again received a fair amount; but toward the end of the year America came in as a good buyer, and the highest price on record for many years, 78s. ½d., was quoted for several days in December, although on the 31st ult. it was not higher than 77s. 10½d. There have been heavy withdrawals of sovereigns from the Bank of England throughout the year for Egypt and South Africa, but the Bank has received nearly £11,000,000 in bars and coin during the twelve months.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Gold. Imports.	Gold. Exports.
1899.	£13,500,000	£13,400,000	£31,500,000	£21,000,000
1900.	13,900,000	14,100,000	26,700,000	18,800,000
1901.	12,200,000	11,800,000	20,700,000	19,500,000
1902.	10,500,000	10,000,000	20,500,000	15,000,000
1903.	11,200,000	11,400,000	28,000,000	27,000,000

—Mocatta & Goldsmid's Annual Bullion Circular.

THE FORAKER BILL.

A More Moderate Anti-Trust Bill Which Might Be More Effective.

It will be remembered that John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, was one of the counsel for the Northern Securities Company in the recent argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit to prevent the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads. Mr. Griggs therefore has especial qualification to discuss Senator Foraker's bill modifying the Sherman Anti-trust act and subsequent legislation on the subject of inter-State commerce. This bill, it will be recalled, caused so widespread comment as calculated either to affect the decision of the Supreme Court in the merger case or else to influence corporate interests in the coming Presidential canvas that the Roosevelt Administration, within two days of its appearance, through Attorney General Knox, issued an official disclaimer of responsibility for it.

The Foraker bill reads:

"That nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and comm

act except as published in the newspapers, and therefore shall have to confine my comment to the statement of it as printed. The provision that has received the lion's share of attention is that applying the term 'reasonable' to the old enactment covering inter-State trade. For this it is claimed by way of justification that it was only 'unreasonable' combinations in restraint of inter-State trade which were originally intended to be enjoined by the framers of the law a dozen years or more ago.

"On that point we can only accept the testimony of those now living who had a part in the framing of the Sherman law, and if we believe Mr. Hoar as speaking for them, the conclusion is inevitable that 'reasonable' restraint was not a subject of attack. This, after all, seems to be the common sense view of the matter, for not even those most keenly engaged in trust 'baiting' by means of legislation can argue with good grace that a combination whose restraint of trade is beneficial to the interests served, making it a more efficient agent or enabling it do its business at lower rates, should be put under a hard and fast proscription.

"Furthermore, this seems to be the view that is sensible in the eyes of the old common-law doctrine, as Mr. Hoar has said. The theory on which the use of injunctions has always been based is the protection of 'reasonable' and enjoining of 'unreasonable' acts, and there is no occasion for changing that conception in any legislation enacted by the Congress in pursuance of its constitutional powers over inter-State commerce. In so far, therefore, as the Sherman act is based on the common-law principle, we must consider its intention as not prohibiting combinations in 'reasonable' restraint of trade between the States.

"Of course, as the law stands now, there is no possibility of other than academic discussion of the intent of the Sherman act. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the well-known trans-Missouri case, decided, though by a majority of but 5 to 4, that the Sherman act and other acts amendatory of it prohibited all combinations in restraint of inter-State trade, whether such restraint was 'reasonable' or 'unreasonable.' And in the pending case against the Northern Securities Company, if it holds that the combination is one which actually restrains trade, the court must hold it is illegal under the act whether its results are injurious or highly beneficial to the territory the railroads serve and to the country at large.

"The intent of the Foraker act in this respect is, then, to put the matter on a basis of common sense, and where it is believed the framers of the Sherman act intended it should rest. It is not intended to take down safeguards against improper combinations, but rather to place the control of such combinations as affect inter-State commerce where it may be exercised justly as to all parties. By leaving with the courts the determination of whether a given combination results in a 'reasonable' or an 'unreasonable' restraint of inter-State trade the law facilitates such rational regulation of combinations coming within the scope of Congressional enactment as is desired by all sincere students of the problem.

"Of what might have been the intent of Senator Foraker in introducing the provision removing the penalty for violations of the act and limiting the restraining power of the courts to the use of the injunction, I am, of course, unaware. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the belief was that the removal of the penalty against individuals would facilitate the enforcement of the law against corporations, which, as a matter of fact, it is intended to govern.

"The suggestion already made, that there has never been a conviction under the Sherman law, brings to mind the analogy between this situation and that presented in the inter-State commerce act, which was amended some little time ago by the removal of the personal penalties originally included, leaving only a money penalty enforceable against corporations violating it. Since that time some results have been accomplished through the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it very likely may be thought that a like improvement may be gained through removal of penalties in the operation of the Sherman act.

COTTON'S MARVELOUS WEEK

Sensational Fluctuations Upon Enormous Trading—Statistical Situation Favors the Bears.

Last week's cotton market was the most sensational the world has ever known in the severity of the declines, the wildness and rapidity of the fluctuations and the enormity of the transactions. The July future which on Monday had touched the highest price in thirty years, namely 17.35, closed on Saturday at 13.08, a decline of 357 points, or $17.58 a bale. This was the maximum decline due principally to the fact that this option was the active centre of the bull position. The losses to the other quotations ranged from 120 points for December to 336 points for August. The following shows the exact differences:

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 6.
March	17.04	13.75
April	17.10	14.09
May	17.46	13.97
June	17.27	14.00
July	17.35	13.98
August	16.88	13.52
September	14.35	12.60
October	13.00	11.70
December	12.55	11.50

As a result of the collapse of the boom cotton is now back to where it was at the end of 1903. The advance which it took four weeks of strenuous buying to achieve has been lost in that number of days as if by the turn of a hand. Paper profits aggregating so many millions of dollars that it would make one dizzy to even attempt to compute them have been wiped out by the wave of panic which hurled itself over the market. With these paper profits have gone many hundreds of thousands of dollars representing the cash margins of the numberless small speculators who were educated into buying speculative futures at the top by Daniel J. Sully and other philanthropic gentlemen who were boosting the market for the benefit of the farmers and the merchants in the South. Indeed, it is to be feared that in many cases the planters of cotton have lost if not all at least a large share of the legitimate returns for their crop by speculation in the cotton futures.

Naturally the question arises as to whether the bull manipulators will be able to regain control of the market. As to that, a well-known member of the Cotton Exchange during a discussion of this point quoted an old rhyme from Mother Goose with variations:

Humpty Dumpty sat on a well,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
All the king's horses and all the king's men
Could not drag Humpty Dumpty up again.

The idea he tried to convey was, of course, that the decline had been too severe to admit of any successful attempts in the near future to put prices up again to where they were. Confidence in the bull operators has been frightfully shaken. Mr. Sully and Col. Brown have lost irretrievably in prestige and authority. The bears who a week ago trembled when Sully came into the pit have lost their fear of him. There is now none so poor to do him reverence, and even those who benefited from his operations—of which, by the way, there are not many—seem to have turned against him.

It cannot be said that either Mr. Sully or Col. Brown showed himself equal to the emergency when his hand was called. In this market Mr. Sully on Friday so far betrayed his feelings as to lose his temper when the market went against him in spite of his efforts to put it up. Col. Brown went so far as to beseech his fellow-brokers in New Orleans to stop selling or they would all be ruined. Nothing could more clearly indicate the weakness of the bull position than that the bull leader, who had only a few days ago boasted that the market there would go up no matter what New York did, should be forced to ask for quarter. That the bears are not inclined to grant any is shown by the break which yesterday carried New Orleans prices for the active options twenty points below New York closing prices.

This is the first time in months that March, May, and July have sold in New Orleans below the New York level. For years there had been a premium for New York over New Orleans, but when the bull campaign last year had advanced sufficiently to put the whole South into a speculative craze the positions were reversed, and so continued. The danger of that position became apparent last week, when the premium over New York at one time reached 100 points. This would mean of course that New Orleans would have to stand ready to take all the cotton that New York could dump into the market there, as it did last Summer when the New Orleans speculators had to take over 200,000 bales. Fortunately for them, the growing crop was late, so they had time to sell out to the spinners. It is at least doubtful if the same good fortune would have followed them this year.

But while the strained position of the speculative market was to a large extent responsible for the collapse the evil day might have been warded off a little if it had not been for two things: The selling out of the other bulls by one of the largest speculative pools and the practical certainty of a crisis in the Far East. Three weeks ago one of the foremost cotton merchants in this city predicted that in case of war the market would break by cents. This prediction has been literally fulfilled.

One of the remarkable features of the decline was that the further the market broke the heavier became the movement of the crop. The figures for the week as compiled by Superintendent King of the New York Cotton Exchange are as follows:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	180,561	203,508
Overland to mills and Canada	22,649	30,456
Southern mill takings, (estimated	55,000	82,500
Loss of stock at interior towns	20,072	29,070
Brought into sight for week	218,538	256,394

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	6,124,004	6,085,503
Overland to mills and Canada	629,046	756,403
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,123,000	1,081,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	362,851	340,071
Brought into sight thus far for season	8,238,901	8,272,977

These figures are only slightly different from those compiled by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Exchange. They show that with a crop period of one day less than last year there have been brought into sight only 34,000 bales less than last year. Receipts yesterday were heavier than last year, and the estimates for to-morrow are large. This proves, if it proves anything, that cotton was either held back for higher prices by the planters or by some one else who was interested in making the movement appear as small as possible. That the crop will be at least 10,600,000 bales is now assured, and even the representatives of the rampant bulls who pretended to believe in a crop of 9,500,000 bales have revised their estimates to one of 10,300,000 bales. In order to come anywhere near the estimate of the Agricultural Department, which the bulls heralded as accurate but too high, the crop movement will have to fall off in a manner which it gives no indication of doing.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Considerations Hitherto Controlling Are Ignored in the Present Market.

Recent cotton events have been of the appealing sort—appealing to reason and common sense—and it must be admitted finding more ready response than seemed to have been possible up to a week or so ago. That a bull speculation, properly equipped, could carry cotton prices up to almost any extravagant figure, goes without saying. But of course there must not be a single element lacking in the equipment. How often this state of perfection is reached the history of bull markets and cornered staples may be left to certify. Inexorable laws prevail finally; they will prevail this time, no matter how minute the figuring as to size of crop, increase in population, and the needs of the larger population. Obviously, the truth is that purchasing power must be the final arbiter—the purchasing power of the users of cotton goods, not of those compelled, it may be, to meet extraordinary prices to fulfill contracts or to keep mills running in the hope of educating the masses up to fourteen-cent, sixteen-cent, or any-other-cent cotton. It has been pointed out that even at its lowest estimate the crop on which the highest prices in two decades have been made will be the largest for this country for any year up to 1898. Progress of marketing still keeps up grave doubts as to the actual volume, the amount in sight being so near that of a year ago as to indicate that a phenomenally small future movement will have to take place to make good bullish claims.

But admitting what is necessary to be admitted in the argument as to quantity, the question many people interested are asking, after such an advance as has taken place, is: Will the requirement be of such a character as to sustain the price, and can cotton be kept anywhere near the figures claimed, not only as its actual but its prospective worth? Unfortunately for the affirmative contention, the record for cotton is one of as sharp price movements under striking influences as that of any other great staple. There were hopes of sustained improvement, and calculations that this was the only likely thing, when cotton rose to 36¾ cents, the highest New York price for middling upland in 1872, as compared with 21 cents, the highest for 1871. But this price was based on the short stocks at the end of the previous year, and a crop of over 1,250,000 bales smaller for 1872 than for 1871, which means a falling off of 30 per cent. as compared with what is figured out now as a likely decrease of 5 per cent., and a possible decrease of a somewhat larger proportion. Starting out with such quotations, it was not long (1874) before the price dropped to 18¼ cents. Before the end of the decade 8¾ cents was reached, twenty-cent cotton having been seen in only the first four years. A noteworthy occurrence toward the close of the period 1871-80 was the production of crops equal in magnitude to those recorded just prior to the civil war, but even then they were short of 6,000,000 bales.

Throughout the next decade there was considerable uniformity in production, with a tendency to increase toward the close, but still a crop for 1890 not much in excess of 7,000,000 bales. Thirteen cents, however, was the top price for cotton during the whole ten years, 9 cents the lowest, showing a very moderate fluctuation, the remarkable fact being that in no single year were the extremes as much as 3 cents apart, as compared with more than 8 cents in the '70s. In the decade ending with 1900 the range was between 4⅛ cents and 10 9-16 cents, but there was a trend toward more rapid expansion in output. The last year of the group saw a crop of less than 10,000,000 bales, but each of the years 1898 and 1899 brought crops exceeding 11,000,000 bales. Records follow for stated periods:

	Crop. (bales.)	Price. (cents.) High.	Low.
1871	4,352,317	26¾	8¾
1880	6,757,397	29¾	9¾
1881	6,582,329	13	9
1890	7,312,726	13	9
1891	8,655,518	10 9-16	4⅞
1900	9,438,559	10 9-16	4⅞
1901	10,425,141	11 9-16	10-16
1902	10,701,453	9¼	7⅝
1903	10,758,826	13⅛	7 15-16

When cotton was attracting so much attention and prices were getting down to 6 cents, and in fact dropped below that figure temporarily in 1895, the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in its report on the "condition of cotton grown in the United States, the present prices of cotton, and the remedy," said with reference to the causes of the decline: "It is admitted that the obvious, apparent, and proximate cause is overproduction. Since in the main, with deviations produced by abnormal conditions, price is regulated by supply and demand—a full supply with relatively diminished demand bringing low prices, and a great and active demand with relatively diminished supply bringing higher prices—where there is an annual increasing supply there ought also to be, to maintain prices, an annual increasing demand."

It was in 1895 that the crop had been more than 9,500,000 bales, showing an increase of fully 2,000,000 bales over the previous year. Then came a drop to little more than 7,000,000 bales, a striking contraction—again in sharp contrast with the contraction now supposably in progress—but still a rise in price which at its best did not bring the figure up to 9 cents, or not much more than 50 per cent. of the quotation lately engineered on the cotton market on much positive assertion as to consumption outrunning production which calls for no repetition here.

The facts summarized point clearly to the conclusion that extreme prices have invariably checked consumption, and not that cotton users have been able to accommodate themselves to sensational advances in cotton markets. Were the latter a likely development there would be no lack of effort to keep the price moving upward, for there would be no end to the profit in sight. Any such argument as that this is a probability, that every law which has been operative in the commercial history of the world may be controverted now in the case of cotton, falls of its own weight. Under certain conditions—a definite and permanent decline in yield, actual exhaustion of supply to a point indicating no possible relief—of course values would undergo as permanent a readjustment. These conditions, however, have not arisen, and meantime the markets have made some progress toward upsetting all but speculative theories. Stimulus to extension of the field of operation in cotton planting has been applied. Where this will end, and when, may be left to those to figure out who are interested in educating the public up to cotton at their prices.

TWO CURRENCY SYSTEMS.

Ours and Another — Which Works Better?

A new feature of interest in the international monetary situation was developed last week when the rate of exchange on London at Berlin took a sharp upward turn to very nearly the point at which gold shipments from German centres to London can profitably be made. Interest was added by the fact that for the third successive time the weekly statement of the Bank of Germany showed a large gain in cash, the aggregate increase in that department since the first of the year now amounting to over $35,000,000.

It is a strange coincidence that the perfect working of Germany's elastic currency system should be demonstrated at this very time when the rigid quality of our own currency is causing an unhealthy congestion of money in New York, which has already resulted in a dangerous expansion of loans. The crop moving season being practically at an end, and money no longer being in urgent requisition in the West, currency is pouring into New York in great volume. Outstanding bank circulation cannot be retired in any volume, and consequently gravitates into those few centres where some employment can be found for money all the year round, at rates, however, unremunerative. The fact of the matter is that just at present the banks are having a great amount of money thrust upon them, both by their trust company depositors and by their out of town correspondents, upon which they pay a fixed rate of interest, and which they must loan out for whatever it will bring.

How much more scientifically and safely similar conditions are taken care of under the elastic currency system is well shown by the recent weekly statements of the Imperial Bank of Germany. Four times a year, and especially during the last quarter, a large expansion of loans is necessary on account of the quarterly settlements. But when loans increase, under the German system, the supply of loanable funds increases also, and similarly, when the demand for cash subsides the notes, instead of heaping up in the centres of accumulation, disappear from circulation entirely, only to reappear when the demand for them arises at the next settlement. For instance, during the third week in January, when the loans and discounts of the Reichsbank increased $16,000,000, there was an increase of $11,000,000 in the note circulation. During the week preceding the end of the year the expansion in loans and discounts reached the enormous sum of $88,000,000, but was nearly offset by an increase of over $70,000,000 in note circulation. To be sure, this vast expansion carried the note issue above the legal maximum by over $60,000,000, but the Governors of the bank were quite willing to issue the notes, on which an additional tax of 5 per cent. had to be paid, realizing fully that they would be speedily retired as soon as the end of the year requirements had been provided for. Such, indeed, proved to be the case. Since Jan. 1 the decrease in loans and circulation of the Imperial Bank has been even more marked than the expansion in these items during the three weeks preceding the close of the year. Since the last of December the decrease in loans and discounts has been no less than $108,000,000, and has been attended by a decrease in circulation of $85,000,000.

The large gain in cash of the Reichsbank during the past few weeks, coupled with the reduction of loans, undoubtedly accounts for the easier monetary conditions prevailing in all the German centres, and for the fact that last week exchange on London rose to the highest figure at which it has been quoted in a very long time. Nevertheless the chances are not considered very bright in London of a heavy import movement of gold from the continent. A month ago such a consummation would have been eagerly sought after by the London market, but now that the demand for gold for American account has ceased, the British banks feel themselves able to take care of the demand from Argentina, by reason of the large arrivals of gold in London which are coming from India on account of silver purchased in the British capital for coinage purposes.

COTTON SPECULATION MYSTERIES

Profits, Losses, and Methods of Trading Compared with Those in Stocks.

The closing out of Daniel J. Sully's bull pool in the cotton market last week, which is understood to have netted that noted and daring operator several millions in cold cash, has called attention to the fact that it takes very little actual money to carry on a campaign in cotton futures as compared with the tremendous sums needed to bull even one stock in the securities market. Provided that the cotton speculator is successful, that he is on the right side of the market, he really has to put up no money at all under ordinary circumstances. It is the unfortunate person who has sold on a rising market or bought on a falling one that has to put up the sinews of war.

How this happens is perhaps best illustrated in the career of Mr. Sully himself. This speculator started a little over a year ago with what is known as a shoestring. Although a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, he at first selected a well-known and long-established firm with whom he put up as margin for his purchases the small sum of $1 a bale, which on a contract of 100 bales, which is the basis of trading on the Exchange, would have amounted to $100. This margin represented 20 points, and as the cotton market last Spring rarely fluctuated 20 points, it was a comparatively safe margin.

Here it may be stated that 20 points in cotton represent 1 point in stocks, and that therefore the margin of $100 on a contract of 100 bales would have amounted in the stock market to not more than one point for a hundred shares, which is the basis of trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The ordinary margin asked by Stock Exchange houses is about 10 points when the market is not particularly active, and this means about $1,000 for each 100 shares. A margin equaling that put up by Mr. Sully on his original cotton purchases would not be accepted for transactions in stocks except by a bucket shop, where one point is the usual amount asked. For $1,000, then, Mr. Sully could have bought 1,000 bales of cotton. After the purchase he would not have been asked to put up any more margin until that amount should have been exhausted. As a matter of fact, he was not asked to put up any more money, for from the moment that he had received notice of his purchase the market began to go up. With every rise of 20 points Mr. Sully found himself richer to the amount of $1,000 on every 1,000 bales until he had accumulated the neat sum of $50,000 without any demands for additional cash being made on him. At that moment, it is related, he wanted to quit, but good friends persuaded him to stay in the market. He did so, and before long his profits multiplied by the hundreds of thousands without his having to put up another cent in actual cash.

Then, however, as the season was drawing to a close, there loomed up the necessity of taking the actual cotton on many contracts which were coming due. He had bought the May and July options, but when he found that there would be actual deliveries of the real cotton made to him by those who had sold several cents further down the scale he became scared. He began to sell out, which is called turning paper profits into cash. When he got through he found in his bank a credit account of several hundred thousand dollars instead of the few thousands he had started out with a few months previously.

Under his selling the market declined and would have probably collapsed if other cotton speculators had not stepped in to carry the load. These men, however, were more than mere speculators. They included such well-known Southern cotton merchants as Col. W. P. Brown, Frank Haynes, and Thomas J. Majors. These men were willing to take the actual cotton, store it in warehouses, and carry it until they would be able to sell it to the mills at a profit. The first of these men formed a pool, with the aid of French bankers, which commanded several millions in cash. They, went, so it is related, to see old man Majors to get him into the pool. He agreed to operate with them, but independently.

"I'll give you my word of honor," he is reported to have said, "that I won't sell out on you. You fellows make up your mind as to how much cotton you want to carry, and I'll take as much again."

These men then took over several hundred thousand bales for which they paid cash, which on the basis of 10 cents a pound made the neat little sum of $10,000,000 for 200,000 bales of cotton. On this cotton they probably borrowed about $7,000,000 from the French bankers, which is at the rate of 7 cents a bale. The remaining $3,000,000 capital represented the cash raised by the individual members of the pool.

A member of the Cotton Exchange could speculate still more cheaply, as he would not have to put up any cash at all unless the market went against him, for under the rules of the Cotton Exchange the only man who has to put up margins is the one whose purchase or sale shows a loss. This loss has to be made good from day to day, and it represents reversely the winnings of the other party to each contract. The bull operator, therefore, can keep on buying and bulling the market so long as his efforts are successful without any cash passing out of his treasury, unless the other side either suspect his ability to make good, should the market go against him, or unless they wish to harass him by tying up his money as well as their own. In that case they may call for what is known as original margins, which may amount from $1 to $5 a bale.

But even if these margins were called they would not represent nearly the amount of money which is needed to form a bull pool in the stock market. In fact the only time when the successful cotton bull is called upon to use cash is when the cotton he bought for future delivery is tendered to him. This is done by the use of warehouse receipts and bills of lading. Mr. Sully is known to be averse to take actual cotton, although this season he was forced to take one million dollars' worth, and it is partly for this reason that he closed out his contracts last week by selling them to some one else before the time for delivery arrived. In doing this he showed good judgment, for during the last few days it has been the bull party that has been forced to put up cash as the price of futures slumped.

There is of course a reverse to this story. While small capital is needed to speculate in cotton the profits under ordinary circumstances are by no means as large as those of speculation in the stock market. The extreme difference between the low and high prices of the July future amounted to about 8 cents a pound, which is equal to 40 points in the stock market. It is highly improbable, however, that this extreme profit was realized by any one. According to the best information obtainable the average profit did not amount to more than 20 points, if that much.

THE COPPER FIGHT.

An Interesting "Scrap" with All Rules Suspended, and "Everything Goes."

Last Monday news came that the Supreme Court of Montana had vacated the injunction restraining the Boston and Montana Copper Company from paying dividends to the Amalgamated as a holding corporation. The decision put an end to that particular attempt of John MacGinnis, owner of 100 shares of Boston and Montana and first lieutenant of F. Augustus Heinze, to prevent the combination which his liege lord had fought so untiringly for seven years from obtaining its due share of the profits of the companies it was organized to control.

As early as Wednesday press dispatches announced a new injunction against the Boston and Montana which forbade that it should work a vein in its Penn mine claimed by the Johnson Company, a Heinze concern. It will now be necessary to take that case up to the Supreme Court before mining can be resumed by the Boston and Montana in one event, and by the Heinze company in the other. Meanwhile there will be a suspension of activity below ground, with a loss of income to employer and employed, while specific issues of this litigation are being fought out in the courts.

The situation outlined above with respect to but two of the threescore suits pending between the two great copper camps is typical of what has been the condition almost continuously since the battle between Heinze and the Amalgamated was begun. It really matters little whether one says Heinze against the Amalgamated, or the Amalgamated against Heinze. The only question involved is whether a competitor, attacked for his temerity in entering a field already well filled, must be considered ipso facto the aggressor. In that case the order can remain as above; otherwise it is the Amalgamated verses Heinze.

At this late date, and with the state of things prevailing in Montana, it would be difficult indeed to make a categorical answer to the question "Who began it?" The cambatants, even with the MacGinnis action out of the way, are too much like a couple of small boys pummeling each other in the dutsy street. First one is on top, then the other; both are delivering blows with whatever speed and strength they possess, and they have rolled around in the dirt so long that it cannot be said of either that his person is not pretty well besmirched. The figure will apply still further, for in the copper fight, as in that of the street, the rules governing ordinary combat are suspended and "everything goes."

This furnishes an additional reason why it becomes almost impossible to judge, here in the East, of the merits of any or all of the Heinze-Amalgamated conflicts. If one had inquired of the MacGinnis suit against the Boston and Montana, for instance, he would have found in one local publication that the action was based on the purest motives of public spirit, which moved the compainant, for the protection of all his kind, to make protest against an attempt to fasten a monopoly upon the copper industry of Montana. On the other hand, another article, of equal merit as regards composition and argument, would have appeared to demonstrate as convincingly that MacGinnis, an industrial highwayman and member of a notorious robber gang, was practicing a holdup against a well-mannered and law-abiding corporation peaceably going about its own business.

Nor does the wide divergence of opinion stop with the newspapers. John MacGinnis brought his action claiming that the Boston and Montana company, organized in 1887 before the passage of the Montana statute authorizing one corporation to hold stock in another, was exempt from that act, and existed under the earlier law, which prohibited specifically the process by which the control of the Amalgamated over its constituent companies is exercised. He alleged that the contract between the Boston and Montana and its stockholders could not be changed by enactment of the Legislature without the consent of each individual stockholder, except in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits any law impairing the validity of a contract.

In this view Judge Clancy, the ex-Populist Justice who has issued most of the Heinze injunctions, quite concurred. The decision was applicable, not only to the Boston and Montana, but also specifically to the Parrot Company, and generally to all the constituent companies of the Amalgamated in Montana organized before the passage of the special legislation referred to. It left the Amalgamated, therefore, during its pendency, a holding company without holdings, so far as a number of its important properties were concerned, a stranger to the courts of Montana without rights of a stockholder in the companies it professed to control.

But all this was before the matter had reached the Supreme Court of the State. That august body was in due time to take a hand, and when it did so—right speedily, as the period elapsing between the filing of the appeal and the decision proved—things put on another appearance. The Supreme Court held that House Bill 132, the measure authorizing one corporation to hold stock in another, was constitutional; that MacGinnis had no standing as a private citizen in an action seeking to declare any particular combination a trust; that the Amalgamated, as a combination of companies, gave no proof of intent to evade the laws of the State, neither to control transportation, determine price, restrict production, or fix the rate of interest.

Having laid down the above doctrine, the court proceeded to back it up with a little argument. The evidence showed, said the court, that the companies associated in the Amalgamated produced three-fourths of the product of the State of Montana, and nearly one-third of all the copper produced in the United States. "And yet," it added with becoming ingenuousness, "the price of copper persistently decreased, so that the dividends of all the companies have decreased, though the amount produced has remained substantially the same, and it is not shown that the associated companies have anything to do with these conditions.

It is, of course, no unheard of thing that such differences of opinion should exist between such eminent jurists as Judge Clancy and the members of the Supreme Court of Montana. Similar diversities have been heard of in other litigations, in Montana and elsewhere, but the interesting mass of tradition attaching to copper decisions in Montana, not only during the Amalgamated-Heinze fight, but in the battles of the Clark and Daly factions preceding, gives to instances like the MacGinnis suit a peculiar zest.

It would be too long an undertaking to attempt an account of the ways in which "influence" has been exerted over court and Legislature in Montana. The Senatorial experience of William A. Clark recalls the legislative situation sufficiently well for present purposes, and the allegations accompanying the attempt to impeach Judge Harney in the Minnie Healy Mine case, while ancient history, as history is made in Montana, are still sufficiently fresh in the public mind to illustrate the feeling about the courts. In connection with the present fight two stories are timely. One is told by the writer of a recent article who asserts that Judge McHatton, Judge Clancy's predecessor on the bench, and now chief attorney for the Heinze interests in Butte, has been known to furnish to opposing counsel copies of a decision which Judge Clancy was to hand down with judicial solemnity on the following day. The other story is of New York and concerns the answer made by a man of finance to a question why Amalgamated sold off on the Stock Exchange shortly after it became known positively that the Boston and Montana injunction had been vacated.

"Why," remarked the financier, "they put up the stock a few points when they heard that the Supreme Court was 'right.' There was no need of it when the decision came."

The MacGinnis case is chiefly useful in a study of the copper situation as illustrating the course of judicial procedure in Montana. Such illustration is most important because the multiplicity of actions brought by one side or the other have been, and may be expected still to be, decided on the basis of partisanship rather than by the weight of the evidence. The issues in the MacGinnis case are not those on which the majority of the suits have been brought; nor yet were those in the famous Minnie Healy case, the decision of which by Judge Clancy stands to-day to give to the Heinze party a $10,000,000 property.

The cluster of lawsuits centring around the Michael Davitt mine is better calculated to bring out the basis of the typical Heinze-Amalgamated battle. Just at present the Michael Davit mine case is pending before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, the appeal being from the decision of Judge Batty of the Circuit Court in contempt proceedings. Those were originally brought because the Heinze management violated an injunction restraining them from working certain veins claimed for both the Rarus mine, which Heinze owns, and the Michael Davitt, which Heinze does not own, it having been forbidden that the disputed property should be touched while the litigation was pending.

It is when traced back to the original cause of complaint that the Michael Davitt, or any other of the threescore legal fights, indicates what the dispute between Heinze and the Amalgamated is all about. The issues are very simple in themselves, involving a common question whether one party or the other owns a given piece of property; the trouble comes by reason of the fact that the property in all cases lies a considerable distance underground, and that the rules determining its ownership are productive of limitless complications.

In Montana there is a statute known as the Apex law, which provides that an individual owning a copper claim containing the apex of a vein may mine all the copper in the vein running from his apex, whether or not, in so doing, he runs under or over, or about, the vein of his next neighbor. Now it often happens that the next neighbor has a vein which slopes away from the apex that his claim contains and runs under, or over, or about the vein of the first-mentioned citizen, and in this case, in Montana, there is large opportunity for a dispute, for the property is all under ground, and it is largely a matter of dead reckoning to determine whether copper taken from a given place in the diggings comes from one vein or the other. It was in this way that the trouble started at the Michael Davitt.

There are a good many parties to the dispute, first of all the respective owners, who in the Heinze-Amalgamated battle are Heinze himself and the field representatives of the combine. Next in line come experts who can "swear a vein of copper through 200 feet of granite," as the Montana saying goes, and who, not unlike some other experts whose testimony is more familiar to Eastern courts, are ready to give evidence for the side offering the largest retainer. The attorneys who tell the experts what to swear come next in line; then the Judges who hear the evidence and make decision, and finally the Legislature which makes the laws under which copper trials are held, or, as in House Bill 132, authorises a corporation to do what it had been expressly forbidden to do under the code previously in vogue.

So much for the fight above ground. That below ground has another class of participants, not so highly paid on the whole, and not conforming to any rule or custom, even in outward appearance. It was in the Michael Davitt that a mysterious explosion of dynamite killed two men not long ago and destroyed yards of workings. It is in the Pennsylvania mine that timberings have been frequently blown out with the high-pressure air pipe by workmen of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company working in a shaft hardly an arm's length away.

Instances like those connected with the legal and subterranean history of the Michael Davitt might be multiplied with respect to any number of other cases. There is no moral to be pointed from the tale in favor of the one side or the other, for it does not appear that morality can be considered an attribute of either party, above ground or below it. The natural sympathies are with the young man who, single handed, undertook seven years ago to fight a combination of interests then bidding fair to become supreme in its little corner of the world. Heinze is still fighting, although by a series of eliminations the combination is become the Amalgamated Copper Company, a corporation formed to rig the stock market at one end and control the copper production at the other.

In neither of these respects has the Amalgamated been altogether a success, either from its own or an investor's point of view. To be sure, its $155,000,000 of capital holds around 50 on the New York Stock Exchange, while the issues of Heinze's United Copper Company are down at 7 or thereabout on the "inactive list" of curb securities. This may or may not be because the Heinze interests have never attempted the manipulation of their stocks, while almost every one connected with Amalgamated, from Thomas W. Lawson, the financial jumping-jack of Boston, to the very solid citizens who inhabit 26 Broadway, have played Amalgamated for all it is worth. It is not, after all, of extreme importance except for that portion of the public which has been "caught" by the vagarious movements of Amalgamated, and so long as the price of copper does not increase unduly the Montana phases of the struggle will not excite more than passing attention, except from those immediately involved—the workmen thrown out of employment from time to time, the expert witnesses, the lawyers, Judges and legislators.

For, when all has been said, the general public looks on the Amalgamated-Heinze or Heinze-Amalgamated fight a good deal as it would the battle of boys in the dusty street which served as illustration once before. It is a contest in which all rules are suspended and "everything goes."

BOND SALES FOR JANUARY.

According to figures which have passed under the review of The United States Investor, bond sales for the month of January amounted to $30,354,061, not including temporary loans. Of the above amount $15,228,681 were issued by cities and towns, $785,000 by counties, $3,560,000 by the State of Massachusetts, and $10,000,000 by the Philippine Islands. This amount shows an increase of $18,961,265 over the $11,392,816 reported for the month of December and an increase of $14,465,844.47 over the $15,888,836.53 reported for the month of January, 1903.

IMPORT TRADE TENDENCIES.

The Decline in Total More Satisfactory Than in Detail.

Tendencies of the country's import trade are deserving of attention in hardly less degree than that accorded those of the outward movement. In some respects they stand out as of higher merit, as there can be little of more importance than indications they may throw out with regard to our industrial progress. Comment has not lagged in respect to the December exhibit of exports. Up to unprecedented figures, and largely due to one influence, cotton, it has also transpired that manufactured articles went out heavy in value and showing an improvement of $5,670,000 over the like month of 1902. And it has also been noted that in making up this latter record iron and steel played a conspicuous part, but not altogether in detail, as had been looked for. The better part of the increase for the group came from commodities of a high order of manufacture, machinery of various kinds, for example, and not from steel rails, or the like.

But as to imports, not many months ago values were at high levels, and a large constituent in the increases shown was manufactured articles, whose ready arrivals seemed to persist in spite of obvious contraction in our own industrial departments. The development was not regarded with favor, particularly as an unwarranted liability seemed to be in course of building up while at the same time exports were running off to lowest totals in several years. It is seen for December, however, that 30 per cent. has come off values of imported manufactures since August, say, and that $2,000,000, or about 13 per cent. decrease, is shown as compared with December, 1902. As far as it goes this may be satisfactory, but there are other features which claim more attention. Raw materials, for example—and for that matter materials advanced in manufacture, but still for use in our own industries and mechanic arts—these have decreased a full $10,000,000, or 22 per cent., about equally divided as to extent of shrinkage between the two groups. Note a few of the items:

December.	1902.	1903.	Decrease.
Cotton	$1,914,623	$1,142,500	$772,123
Wool	1,728,082	1,463,060	265,022
Silk	5,996,915	3,781,094	2,215,821
Hides and skins	4,710,789	3,686,737	1,024,052
Cement	237,918	83,504	154,414
Tobacco	1,712,862	1,168,069	544,792
Iron ore	219,568	66,594	149,974
Pig iron	1,940,802	307,989	1,632,813
Tin plates	419,995	157,110	262,885
Tin, bars, &c.	1,730,530	946,351	784,179

Not only in such articles as may be connected with the great iron and steel industry, but others arriving to go through the processes of manufacture are seen with sharp decreases, notably silk, cotton, hides and skins, and tobacco. And if the student of economic tendencies is seeking for material on which to found argument concerning inevitable contraction in buying power when the fires of trade and industry deaden, he will find it only necessary to turn to the heading, "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.," and its various subdivisions, to discern much that will come to his aid. Jewelry, as an example, shows for December $403,688, cutting down to one-fourth the total of $1,607,439 for the month in 1902. Diamonds came down 50 per cent. from $1,222,754 to $664,904. Silk manufactures lose a million dollars, or 25 per cent.; wines and spirits, $140,000, or 7 per cent. Fibres and rubber are among the few raw imports to show increases.

As the outcome for the calendar year still shows all groups of imports but food and animals ahead of 1902, and, in fact, ahead of all previou years, the importance of the late month's movements becomes the more impressive.

Whether industrial revival will declare itself in our import trade, or whether it will be found that domestic resources will be more largely availed of is the interesting question. From some developments it would hardly seem likely that outside supply will be called into requisition as readily as up to a comparatively recent period—those in the iron and steel trade, for instance.

STEEL TRUST SHARES AS AN INVESTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What one requires in an investment is either very large temporary returns or an assurance of ability to permanently continue a more moderate rate of interest. Can the United States Steel Corporation give us either? It would appear not, for though the corporation has enjoyed three of the most prosperous years in the history of the steel business, they have already had to pass the dividend on the common stock and reduce their surplus to pay the preferred dividend for the last quarter. We have, of course, assurances, no doubt emanating from the manipulators of the stock, that the "worst is over" in the steel business, but unfortunately these statements are not corroborated by reliable trade journals, such as The Iron Age, which tells us that pig iron (which only a little while ago was selling under cost) shows "some slight improvement," but that the first of the year demand for rails, structural material, and other of the principal products of the steel company has so far failed to materialise, and unless an enormous demand, with a resumption of enormous profits, does spring up immediately and continue indefinitely, the investors in Steel stocks can only reasonably look for further depreciation in the prices of, and returns on, their investment.

The Steel Company in their banner year made $16 a ton profit, or about $10 after bond interest and other fixed charges were deducted. Can the half of this profit be earned over an extended period of years? The writer, who has been interested in the manufacture of steel products all his working life, says not, as $8 a ton profit is too large a return to expect upon such a "prince or pauper" product as steel and low-grade steel products—averaging in price in banner years only about $70 per ton. English steel makers in normal years are well satisfied with 10 shillings per ton profit, and we have known years during which the average profit on steel in the United States did not largely exceed this sum. It will be well for investors to remember that even on the largest output the corporation has hitherto had viz., 8,000,000 tons, that they require a profit of $7 per ton in order to save themselves from the necessity of reorganization.

A great deal of emphasis has been laid upon the great export trade that the United States Steel Corporation expects to secure, but it would be foolish to suppose that their foreign competitors would quietly lie down and let them have this business without opposition. We have already seen that in the case of the Grand Trunk and other railways some of the English makers can and will undersell the United States Steel Company in their bids for foreign trade, and as this export business in any case must necessar

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and rally.

Call money nominal, 2 per cent.

Saturday's stock market opened under pressure from the unfavorable reception of Pennsylvania's fresh borrowing, which was still thought unfortunate in manner, ill-timed, and excessive upon any conservative basis of judgment, qualified only by reserve regarding considerations and motives presumably possessed by the management, although unknown to the generality, and not deducible from public sources of information. Under these influences Pennsylvania receded to 115⅛, the lowest since 114½ last December. Against this depressing influence was arrayed apparent support by interests friendly to Pennsylvania, and which took the form of advancing Steel for its sympathetic effect upon the list. But against this stimulus was arrayed the effect of a poor bank statement and threatening war news from foreign bourses. Japanese bonds fell 2 per cent. and Russians ½. The disparity is of no significance, for Russia supports its credit by supporting its bonds on the European exchanges without stint. Consols also fell sharply, and the war prognosis was altogether as bad, or, rather, worse, than at any previous time. It is therefore encouraging that the market closed with something of a rally, the changes being irregular, but with a fair sprinkling of advances. It was a confused cidsing to a cheerless week, but reflected a two-sided situation, perfectly open to opposite constructions, according to the point of view.

The bank statement showed a loss of cash about equal to the expected increase. Loans increased more than deposits, but deposits remain considerably the larger total. The reserve required is larger than the previous week and the actual reserve is smaller, with the result that the surplus shrinks decidedly. It remains, however, ample, and larger than in any year since 1900. Compared with last year, the reserve is $43,000,000 larger and the loans $73,000,000 larger. The banking situation is better, despite the discomposure over the mysterious increase of loans, and the entire financial situation is better by this consideration, plus the approach to solidity reflected in the fall of 20 points since the corresponding week last year. It is the mystery about the loan item which is disturbing, rather than its total, for the relation of the various items reported is sound. It is altogether possible that the loans are not in fact greater than they were a year ago, for it is known that liquidation was larger through the trust companies than through the banks, and we know nothing of the present volume of the trust company loans. And it is quite sure that the quality of the present loan item is incomparably better. It is both more liquid and better secured, whatever may be left to be desired in either quality. The trouble is not unsoundness of loans, but reluctance to make investments. So many people have lost so much of their principal through depreciation that they are reluctant to make further commitments, and borrowers who ought to be floating mortgages are compelled to finance themselves through the money market. Doubtless it is a temporary condition, and finds expression chiefly through the demand for such notes as those issued by Pennsylvania. When the market will take mortgages they will be issued in substitution, and repetition of such operations will reduce the loan item in the bank statement. The situation is unusual rather than unsound.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Delaware & Hudson	1
Anaconda Copper	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	Westinghouse	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Am. Ice pf.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	2½
Buff., Roch. & P.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F., C. E.	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	I. cfs.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tran.	1⅛	St. L. S'w'n pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Long Island	⅛	U. S. Rubber	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Nash., C. & St. L.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. B.	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 6	360,226
To date this year	14,940,242
Corresponding date last year	19,241,961

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 6	$1,434,000
To date this year	$93,528,500
Corresponding date last year	$91,963,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money developed a harder tendency yesterday. The new Pennsylvania loan had an unsettling effect on the money market and the tendency of the lenders was to hold off and await further developments. Money was offered at 4½ per cent. for all dates up to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $194,011,143; balances, $9,494,105; United States Sub-Treasury debit balances, $237,134.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8295; demand, $4.8560; cables, $4.8550@$4.8590. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅛ and 5.18¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@94 7-16 and 94¾; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—10c premium.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
37	Brew.	24	24	24
10	Crucible pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
165	Fireproof	7⅞	7	7⅛
182	Fireproof pf.	24⅞	24	24⅞
7	Ohio Fuel	36½	36½	36½
1,700	Pittsburg Coal	13	12¾	12⅞
548	Pittsburg Coal pf.	47½	46¾	47
60	People's Pipe	19½	19½	19½
10	River Coal pf.	25	25	25
20	U. S. Steel pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
215	West. Elec. 2s	81	80¾	80⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
9	9½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
45⅝	45½	24,530	*Amalgmated Cop. Co.	46	46	45½	45⅝	— ½
18½	18⅝	200	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
67¼	67½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
190	200	10	American Express.	190	190	190	190	...
7⅞	7⅞	200	*American Ice Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	610	*American Ice Co. pf.	20½	20½	20	20	— 1
20¼	20⅝	1,400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
48	48½	400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48	48	48	48	— ¼
91¼	92	230	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
124½	124⅝	6,850	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	124⅞	124⅝	123⅝	124½	...
67	68	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	65	66	65	66	+ 1
68¾	68⅞	16,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67⅞	69	67⅞	68¾	+ ½
89½	90	745	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89¼	89½	89	89½	...
81⅝	81½	11,275	Baltimore & Ohio.	81½	81⅝	80¾	81⅝	— ¼
91	92	45	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91	91	...
40⅝	40½	14,950	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	...
121		100	Buf., R. & P. ex rights.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	— 1⅞
⅞	1	300	Buf., Roch & P. rights.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
117⅛	117¼	1,300	Canadian Pacific.	116½	117	116½	117	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
39¾	39⅞	5,100	Chicago & Alton.	38	40	38	39⅝	+ ¼
84	85	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ½
15¾	15⅞	400	Chi. Great Western.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
27¼	28½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛
142	142⅞	9,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	141⅜	142	141¼	141⅞	+ ⅛
163½	165	100	Chi. & Northwestern.	165	165	165	165	...
10	12	300	Chi. Terminal Transfer.	10½	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— 1⅛
5¼	5½	200	Chi. Union Traction.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	...
75	77	100	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	78	78	78	78	— 1
31½	33	100	Col. Fuel & Iron.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1
16¾	17	350	Colorado & Southern.	17	17	16¾	16¾	...
24	25	10	Col. & South. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	— ¼
13¾	14	200	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	— ¾
189½	190	3,100	Consolidated Gas.	189½	186⅞	180¼	189½	— 1⅛
19	19½	150	Corn Products Co.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
160¼	161½	1,000	Delaware & Hudson.	159½	160⅝	159	160⅝	+1
20¼	20½	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅛	20½	20¼	20½	...
69⅝	70	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝	...
10¾	11½	100	Detroit Southern.	10⅝	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
62¾	63½	15	Detroit United Ry.	63⅜	63¾	63⅜	63¾	...
26¾	26⅞	5,507	Erie	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	64¾	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	64⅜	64¾	64¼	64⅝	— ⅛
44¼	44¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	44½	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
168	170	250	General Electric.	170	170	170	170	+ 1⅝
128¼	128⅝	1,040	Illinois Central.	128	128¼	127⅞	128¼	+ ¼
11⅛	12	100	International Paper.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
66	67½	10	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
49	52	400	Long Island.	50	50	50	50	— 3
104¼	105	2,000	Louisville & Nashville.	104	104½	104	104½	...
142¾	142⅞	720	Manhattan Elevated.	141¾	142¼	141⅝	142¼	+ ¼
117¼	118¼	525	*Met. Street Railway.	117¼	117¼	117	117½	...
10⅞	10⅝	700	Mexican Central.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	60¼	700	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60⅛	60⅝	59½	59⅝	— ⅜
16¾	17¼	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
37	37¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37	37	36¾	36¾	...
91	91⅛	7,300	Missouri Pacific.	90⅝	91	90¼	91	+ ⅛
108	112	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	110	110	110	110	— 1
117⅜	118	1,100	New York Central.	117⅜	117⅞	117⅛	117⅜	— ¼
139	140	12	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	140	140	140	...
3⅞	4	11	*N. Y. & N. J. T. rights.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
193½	195	10	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼	...
21⅜	21⅝	2,250	N. Y., Ontario & West.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
59½	59½	1,400	Norfolk & Western.	59	59	58⅝	59	...
82	83½	630	North American.	82⅜	82⅜	82	82	— ⅜
...	...	200	Pacific Mail.	28	28	28	28	...
115⅞	116	119,600	Pennsylvania Railroad.	116½	116½	115⅛	116	— ⅞
99¼	99¾	1,425	People's Gas, Chicago.	99½	99½	99	99⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	30	125	Pressed Steel Car.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	...
68½	70	146	Pressed Steel Car pf.	69	69	69	69	—2½
42⅞	43¼	6,120	Reading	43	43	42⅝	43	...
57⅛	58⅜	200	Reading 2d pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
7¼	8	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
43½	44	310	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
22⅞	23	3,410	Rock Island Co.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	...
62⅜	64	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
18⅜	19¼	700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
37	40	300	Rutland pf.	36½	37	36½	37	...
150	160	200	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	151	151	151	151	—4
14	14½	300	St. Louis Southwestern.	13½	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
32⅜	32½	1,200	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	32	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	— ⅛
36⅝	37½	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	37	37	37	37	—1½
47¼	47½	21,615	Southern Pacific.	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,100	South. R'way extended.	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
81½	81⅞	800	South. R'way pf., ext.	81¼	81⅞	81	81½	...
35¼	36	3,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	35½	35⅝	34¾	35½	...
24⅞	25	600	Texas & Pacific.	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Twin City Rapid Trans.	89	89	89	89	...
...	...	60	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	...
79	79⅛	24,300	Union Pacific.	78⅜	79	78¼	79	+ ⅛
90	91	25	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90	90	...
44	46	200	United R'ways Inv. pf.	43¼	44	43¼	44	— ½
7	7¼	350	*U. S. Leather.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	...
76½	77	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76⅛	76⅞	— ½
7⅞	7⅜	130	U. S. Realty & Con.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	...
55½	56	2,820	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	56	56	55⅜	56	— ¼
10⅜	11½	325	U. S. Rubber.	10½	11	10½	10⅝	—1
47	48	615	U. S. Rubber pf.	46	47	45½	47	—1¼
11	11⅛	6,500	U. S. Steel.	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
56	56⅛	25,350	U. S. Steel pf.	54⅜	56⅛	54⅜	56⅛	+1½
20¼	20½	210	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	20¼	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
10¼	10⅜	100	Wabash.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
36¾	37	6,900	Wabash pf.	35⅜	37	35⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
87	88	150	West. Union Telegraph.	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
161	161¼	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	160½	161	160	161	+ ⅛
16	17	150	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
19	19½	125	Wisconsin Central.	19	19	19	19	+ ¼

Sales..... 360,226 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
230 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 NEW ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000.
The Long Island Railroad Company.
Four Per Cent. Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Principal payable March 1st, 1949.
Interest payable semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st, in the City of New York.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of the State of New York.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000 AND $500 WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION AND PRIVILEGE TO RECONVERT REGISTERED BONDS INTO COUPON BONDS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of The Long Island Railroad Company, under date of January 19th, 1904, writes us in part, as follows:

"The 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of The Long Island Railroad Company are to be secured by a mortgage on all the railways and railway property of The Long Island Railroad Company, subject only to sectional and the unified bonds outstanding, which now amount to a total of a little over $28,000,000. THE PAYMENT OF THE $10,000,000 BONDS NOW SOLD IS FURTHER SECURED BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, ENDORSED ON EACH BOND. The Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds are the direct obligation of The Long Island Railroad Company, and the authorized issue is limited in amount to $45,000,000. Of the total authorized issue $26,605,000 are reserved to take up the sectional and outstanding unified bonds, further issues of which have been abrogated. The proceeds of the $10,000,000 bonds sold to you are to be applied to the corporate needs of the Company, among which are the following: (a) The reconstruction, at joint expense with the City of New York, of the ten miles of track between Bay Ridge and the terminal of the New York Connecting Railroad. This route to be used for local traffic, and for a large through freight traffic between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. (b) The reconstruction of tracks on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, now in progress, at joint expense with the city. (c) Additional freight and passenger terminals; additional running tracks. (d) Additional equipment for both steam and electric service, etc.

"THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD IS RAPIDLY BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RAILROAD SYSTEMS WITH TERMINALS IN NEW YORK CITY. BESIDES HAVING A VERY LARGE LOCAL TRAFFIC (WHICH WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED WHEN THE TUNNELS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN ITS TERMINI AND NEW YORK CITY ARE FINISHED), IT WILL FORM THE LINK BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD, FOR BOTH FREIGHT AND PASSENGER THROUGH TRAFFIC, AND TO AND FROM NEW ENGLAND TERRITORY. DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS THE REVENUE FROM TRAFFIC HAS INCREASED CONTINUOUSLY, AND THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT FROM THE CHARACTER OF THE BUSINESS, THE TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE VERY RAPIDLY. THE OUTSTANDING STOCK OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY IS $12,000,000, OF WHICH $6,797,000 IS OWNED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY."

For further details as to the above bonds, reference is made to the letter from W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Esq., President, above referred to, and to the mortgage, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned,

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 99 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 A. M. ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1904, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION, AND TO AWARD SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR. ALLOTMENTS MADE UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON FEBRUARY 16TH, 1904, AGAINST TEMPORARY BOND CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE TRUSTEE, EXCHANGEABLE FOR ACTUAL BONDS AS SOON AS READY.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously by the DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT in Berlin, and at its Branches in FRANKFORT and BREMEN, by Messrs. M. M. WARBURG & CO., and by THE NORDDEUTSCHE BANK in HAMBURG, and by THE SWISS BANKVEREIN and by Messrs. VON SPEYR & CO. in BASLE, thus securing for the bonds a wide international market.

Subscriptions will also be received in Boston by Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., and in Philadelphia by Messrs. SAILER & STEVENSON.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
William & Pine Streets.

New York, February 2d, 1904.

WANTED!
Cent. New England R. R.
INCOME AND STOCK.
H. W. BEARMAN,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE DEAL IN
Majestic Copper, Yaqui Copper,
Arizona Copper, Troy, Manhattan,
Tonopah Stocks, Black Hills,
Internationl Rubber, Mine La Motte,
and all stocks, traded in on
Wall Street Mining & Stock Exchange.
We are specialists in Mining Stocks.
PRICE LIST AND MARKET LETTER FREE ON REQUEST.
CATLIN & POWELL CO., 35 WALL ST., N. Y.

CUBAN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. THE issue of 1896 is an excellent investment, paying 6 per cent. on par. Unsalable and obsolete securities and remnants of estates bought. All unlisted, inactive, and uncurrent securities dealt in. R. M. Smyth, Room 452 Produce Exchange, New York.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE WITH $15,000 TO join in a real estate enterprise. Money secured by income property worth three times the amount. P. O. Box 1,028, New York.

$25,000 WANTED.
Reliable party wanted in high class railroad enterprise. To party competent to judge of the merit of the project and who will furnish amount named an important interest will be given. Any fair requirement met. State whether principal or broker. Brokers protected. Address
CONTRACTOR,
Box 203 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 22d, 1904.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1904, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 30th, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1904.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1904, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 30th, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
Atlantic Building,
49 and 51 Wall St., cor. William,
New York, February 1, 1904.

An election for Trustees of the first class said for three Inspectors of the following election will be held at Room 313 Atlantic Building, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1904. The poll will open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M. By order
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feby. 11th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HENRY WELSH, Sec'y.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—A note for $1,500, dated Jan. 15, 1904, payable 30 days after date to the order of the A. C. Messler Company, at Mechlen Brothers, 287 Greenwich Street, New York City, signed W. S. Simpson, has been lost in the mails or otherwise. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above note.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,340	Amal. Copper	46	46	45¼	45⅝
110	Am. Car & F.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
20	American Ice	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
830	American Ice pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛
40	Am. Locomo	20	20½	20	20½
10	Am. Smelting	48	48	48	48
2,080	Amer. Sugar	124½	124⅝	123⅝	124⅜
3,980	A., T. & S. F.	68	69	68	69
10	A., T. & S.F. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,490	Balt. & Ohio.	91¾	91¾	90⅞	91⅞
8,550	Brook. R. Tr.	40	40¾	39¾	40⅜
20	Can. Pacific	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32½
50	Chi. & Alton	39⅝	40	39⅝	40
210	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
7,000	C., M. & St. P.	141⅝	142	141⅛	142
40	Col. Fuel	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½
100	Col. Southern	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
2,050	Erie	26	26½	26	26⅛
10	Erie 1st pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
70	Louis. & Nash.	104	104¼	104	104
70	Manhattan	141⅝	142	141⅝	142
250	Met. Street	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝
140	Mex. Central	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝
2,170	Mo. Pacific	90⅝	91	90⅝	91
100	N. Y. Central	117½	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
120	N. Y. O. & W.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝
420	Norf. & West.	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞
21,600	Pennsylvania	116½	116½	115⅛	116⅛
2,220	Reading	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅞
840	Rock Island	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
3,120	South. Pacific	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
40	Southern Ry	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
1,020	Tenn. C. & I.	35⅜	35⅝	35	35⅛
50	Texas Pacific	23½	24⅜	23½	24⅜
8,150	Union Pacific	79⅛	79	78⅝	79
50	U. S. Leath. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	55⅝	55⅝
910	U. S. Steel	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞
15,990	U. S. Steel pf.	54⅜	56⅛	54⅜	56
1,050	Wabash pf	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36⅝

97,010

BONDS.

$3,000	Rock Is. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
5,000	Union Pac. 1st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10,000	U. P. Conv. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

DIVIDENDS.

THE DIAMOND MATCH CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 61.
Chicago, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 12th, 1904, to Stockholders of record February 27th, 1904.

The Transfer Books will close Feb. 27th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen March 14th, 1904, at 10 A. M. R. E. WIRT, Secretary.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Course of Prices.—The stock market yesterday opened under two unfavorable influences, the seeming approach of a Far Eastern war and unfavorable public opinion on the subject of the latest Pennsylvania borrowing. In many prominent issues the opening prices showed recessions from the previous day's close, and the initial sales were followed by a downward movement sufficiently general to remove any doubt as to the fact that sentiment among traders was bearish. The declines, however, were checked before they had assumed large proportions except in the case of Pennsylvania and a few other issues, and even in these there was indication of support from interests sufficiently strong to take a very large amount of stock if need be. There was a more or less general belief that banking interests were supporting the market to offset the selling resulting from the previous day's announcement of the $50,000,000 Pennsylvania loan, and this support seemed specially directed toward bringing about a sharp rally at the close. It was this upward movement during the last half hour, led by Pennsylvania, and Steel, that caused much modification of the earlier losses and brought the active issues to the close without many heavy losses as compared with Friday's figures.

***

Pennsylvania was, of course, the feature of the trading, attention being concentrated upon it by the previous day's news in regard to the company's new loan. Dealings in all stocks for the day amounted to 360,000 shares, and of this Pennsylvania supplied 119,000 shares, or one-third. The stock opened off three-eighths of a point, and then, on heavy trading, sold off 1⅝ points more, the total loss from Friday's close being 1¾ points. At no time during the decline did the price rally more than half a point, and even these recoveries were brought about by the taking of a few hundred shares above the prevailing price. But after 115⅛ had been reached the movement in the stock turned abruptly, and after having lost 1¾ points in the first hour it regained a full point in the second, and at the close it showed a net loss of only seven-eighths of a point. One of the reports of the day concerning the $50,000,000 loan was that it was intended to acquire an interest in Atch

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha co. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 23	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Erie (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 29	Jan. 30	Mar. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 19
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	2½	Feb. 10	Jan. 25	Feb. 10
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 3
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. (anunal)	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 3
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Père Marquette pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 10	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 23
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 30
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Twin City Rap. Transit com. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (extra)	$2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 11
Amalgamated Coppet	½	Feb. 29	Jan. 28	Feb. 15
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle Co. com. (month)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 16	Feb. 23
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1 1004	May 16	June 2
American Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 30
Casein Co. of America pf. (quar.)	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 4	Feb. 24
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron (quar.)	¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Consol. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Daly-West Mining (month)	65c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
Investment Co., Philadelphia	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia	5	Feb. 20	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Mass. Cotton Mills (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Mil. & Chicago Breweries	2¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Feb. 23
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 2	Feb. 16
Nat. Fold. Box & Paper Co. (quar.)	1	Feb. 11	.....	.....
National Rice Milling pf.	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
New Central Coal Co.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 2
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining (extra)	½	Mar. 1	.....	.....
New England Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	Feb. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	Mar. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Omaha Water Co. 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 21
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chi. (quarter)	2	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Feb. 29	Feb. 8	Feb. 29
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 23	Feb. 2	Feb. 23
Procter & Gamble com.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 30
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 30
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Feb. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 28
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Jan. 19	Feb. 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Warwick Mills	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 10 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,412,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,543,000	$2,642,000	$1,738,000	$16,701,000			$997,000
2,050,000	2,503,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,504,000	7,509,000	2,143,000	26,727,000			.....
2,000,000	1,389,000	Merchants' National	13,370,500	2,682,800	1,204,300	15,195,900			.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	12,817,000	2,177,000	1,842,000	13,660,000			.....
1,500,000	3,588,700	Bank of America	21,453,200	3,894,700	2,065,000	23,301,100			.....
1,000,000	333,700	Phenix National	3,698,000	667,000	273,000	3,819,000			49,000
25,000,000	17,463,000	National City	151,330,400	20,592,300	7,244,900	144,767,900	2,403,300		
300,000	7,537,000	Chemical National	24,611,000	4,510,400	1,935,900	23,780,000			202,500
600,000	380,100	Merch. Exch. National	5,286,600	1,065,200	649,100	5,909,200			975,600
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,335,800	671,100	560,800	4,842,100			45,500
300,000	110,800	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,735,500	467,800	60,300	2,215,800			.....
700,000	381,300	Mech. & Traders' Nat.	4,252,000	960,000	435,000	4,842,000			.....
500,000	520,600	Greenwich Bank	2,332,200	340,300	350,000	2,047,000			.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,906,100	1,788,200	357,000	5,740,800			482,500
5,000,000	3,964,700	Am. Exchange National	29,518,000	3,456,000	1,779,000	21,047,000			4,807,000
21,358,000	11,358,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	149,542,100	29,192,300	8,429,800	139,222,400			11,372,900
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	23,008,500	4,451,200	1,220,600	20,945,500			1,762,100
422,700	667,800	Pacific	2,999,800	547,500	441,800	3,724,600			.....
450,000	1,069,700	Chatham National	6,042,000	641,100	841,300	5,964,500			49,000
200,000	397,100	People's	2,015,700	130,000	701,000	2,605,900			.....
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	5,720,800	1,571,200	1,607,400	14,095,100			840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	49,304,100	11,242,300	5,357,500	60,222,400	1,393,700		
1,000,000	1,029,800	Irving National	6,069,000	807,300	601,300	5,421,000			242,500
1,550,000	687,900	National Citizens'	7,296,200	1,649,600	401,200	8,146,800			633,700
500,000	316,500	Nassau	2,680,000	311,300	293,000	3,022,000			.....
1,000,000	1,224,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,526,800	1,179,600	1,052,000	6,645,700			47,900
1,000,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,844,700	2,099,400	133,100	8,386,500			49,500
2,000,000	3,361,000	Corn Exchange	20,195,000	6,059,000	3,073,000	35,821,000			.....
750,000	1,055,500	Oriental	6,615,500	307,600	1,834,900	7,086,700			.....
1,500,000	6,570,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,720,000	3,075,000	1,260,000	21,051,000			42,900
3,000,000	6,930,100	National Park	65,368,000	10,313,000	4,243,000	75,352,000			2,879,500
250,000	136,700	East River National	1,170,000	178,500	198,900	1,325,500			49,700
3,000,000	2,980,000	Fourth National	19,269,800	3,139,500	2,547,300	21,655,000			50,000
1,000,000	573,300	Central National	9,481,000	2,451,000	683,000	11,255,000			935,000
300,000	1,378,100	Second National	9,811,000	1,113,000	1,501,000	10,705,000			270,000
10,000,000	13,850,000	First National	83,083,400	21,967,800	2,240,100	77,029,500			8,311,200
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,111,500	1,172,400	402,400	6,329,200			614,200
250,000	774,700	Bowery	2,731,000	410,000	240,000	3,089,000			.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,505,800	925,000	462,800	5,522,800			50,000
750,000	511,900	German-American	3,512,500	715,000	227,800	3,467,200			.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	42,623,000	11,540,300	3,628,200	50,915,500			50,000
1,000,000	1,714,100	Fifth Avenue	19,421,000	2,507,700	908,200	10,469,800			.....
200,000	668,200	German Exchange	2,514,500	155,000	705,000	3,454,000			.....
200,000	872,200	Germania	3,106,300	425,200	710,200	5,058,500			.....
300,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	10,524,800	741,900	1,746,000	10,706,800			246,200
1,000,000	1,242,900	Garfield National	7,183,000	1,313,000	285,800	7,513,600			49,400
250,000	377,300	Fifth National	2,375,200	455,200	155,300	2,437,700			241,200
1,000,000	1,367,900	Bank of Metropolis	7,923,200	1,508,800	731,700	9,122,400			.....
200,000	538,500	West Side	3,118,000	572,000	327,000	3,527,000			.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	13,776,000	3,272,000	1,768,000	18,854,000			50,000
300,000	579,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,378,000	561,000	506,000	4,418,000			75,000
1,000,000	1,922,400	Liberty National	11,177,000	2,100,400	240,000	8,906,300			792,400
1,000,000	492,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,595,800	815,900	357,400	4,584,800			.....
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,724,600	964,200	716,000	6,674,400			100,000
350,000	566,800	Astor National	4,932,000	1,001,000	251,000	5,048,000			350,000
103,250,000	113,505,300	Total, National banks.							
12,322,700	19,674,800	Total, State banks.							
115,572,700	133,180,100	Total	908,850,800	205,966,900	72,665,000	1,027,156,500			41,509,400

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 6, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$524,700.00	$17,600.00	$27,500	$66,500.00	$117,600.00	$610,500.00
Colonial	100,000	1,986,850.00	55,000.00	188,400	516,300.00	330,400.00	2,726,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,833,000.00	132,000.00	89,000	212,400.00	3,000.00	2,872,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	711,230.00	11,039.00	40,945	65,283.00	.....	383,753.00
Fourteenth Street	200,000	1,985,700.00	93,600.00	75,700	317,700.00	100,000.00	2,112,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,696,027.00	12,543.00	75,571	99,821.00	72,310.00	1,788,491.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,579,000.00	168,000.00	70,600	190,800.00	100,000.00	2,900,400.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,902,000.00	8,500.00	72,800	179,800.00	34,600.00	1,808,700.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,195,800.00	138,100.00	74,300	283,700.00	54,700.00	2,789,200.00
Mutual	200,000	2,235,010.00	25,810.00	201,070	347,017.00	.....	2,450,700.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,210,785.00	19,485.00	118,253	387,303.00	311,282.00	1,738,730.00
Plaza	100,000	2,747,000.00	154,000.00	142,000	345,000.00	.....	3,050,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,073,586.00	18,236.00	97,509	81,510.00	71,339.00	1,169,020.00
State	100,000	6,883,000.00	413,000.00	249,000	109,000.00	1,407,000.00	8,448,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,373,000.00	45,000.00	198,000	220,000.00	.....	1,874,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,189,500.00	57,500.00	111,500	155,000.00	78,700.00	1,489,600.00
United National	1,000,000	2,001,206.00	205,800.00	65,400	84,200.00	.....	1,225,500.00
Varick	100,000	716,400.00	5,300.00	56,700	85,100.00	30,100.00	767,800.00
Washington H'ghts.	100,000	607,000.00	10,000.00	18,000	54,800.00	.....	462,600.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,890,200.00	76,000.00	171,600	179,400.00	1,800.00	2,012,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,467,800.00	12,600.00	94,500	154,900.00	33,900.00	1,557,500.00
Broadway	150,000	1,950,900.00	18,500.00	154,300	369,700.00	.....	2,138,058.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,443,300.00	104,300.00	57,800	274,500.00	24,400.00	1,620,100.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,072,800.00	283,500.00	92,300	527,900.00	50,000.00	3,478,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,610,400.00	182,100.00	442,400	701,800.00	65,000.00	6,945,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	984,758.00	18,052.00	47,181	149,504.00	10,000.00	1,104,419.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,174,000.00	170,000.00	262,000	610,000.00	14,000.00	4,121,000.00
National City	300,000	3,057,000.00	130,000.00	271,000	938,000.00	202,000.00	4,065,000.00
North Side	100,000	932,107.18	10,847.35	51,246	51,980.56	221,470.84	1,030,854.76
People's	100,000	1,223,800.00	35,800.00	115,400	62,700.00	88,300.00	1,332,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	586,046.00	9,190.00	56,488	77,549.00	44,760.00	603,570.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,210,000.00	96,000.00	25,000	227,500.00	22,000.00	1,192,000.00
Union	200,000	1,244,400.00	50,900.00	101,800	125,200.00	253,100.00	1,462,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	720,000.00	36,600.00	20,300	53,100.00	42,900.00	705,100.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	663,800.00	40,400.00	10,000	289,200.00	.....	800,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,381,100.00	167,800.00	244,800	2,013,700.00	1,320,100.00	6,110,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,126,957.00	78,101.00	84,502	239,686.00	246,285.00	1,985,456.00
Second National	250,000	1,725,000.00	64,300.00	17,100	271,600.00	66,800.00	1,229,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,050,323.98	45,601.00	71,124	761,044.29	4,834.36	1,710,599.80
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,307,500.00	147,100.00	24,800	240,400.00	172,800.00	2,307,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,056,512.00	45,200.00	43,370	78,000.00	136,000.00	1,247,328.00
TANYONE.							
Mechanics' Trust Co.	50,000	1,571,382.00	15,523.00	82,730	89,366.00	82,928.00	1,731,379.00

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—New York exchange was 10c bid, 25c asked, no sales. Call loans, nominal, time firm at 3½@4½c. There was little doing on the local stock exchange to-day. Can preferred worked a little lower. Pneumatic Tool was also lower, selling at 23. Metropolitan Elevated shares appear to be coming on the market in small lots. Biscuit was steady. Sales of West Chicago Consolidated 5s were made at 75. A Chicago Edison 5 sold at 104. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can pf	33½	33¼	33½
315	Central Trust & Savings	122	122	122
47	Metropolitan Elevated	17¼	17	17
30	Metropolitan Elevated pf	50	50	50
315	National Biscuit	40¾	40½	40¾
35	National Biscuit pf	102½	102	102½
20	Quaker Oats	80	80	80
90	Street's Stable Car	29	28	28
310	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100¼

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 6.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	92	95	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	102½	105	103½
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Davol Mills	..	95	..
Flint Mills	..	98½	97
Granite Mills	..	127½	..
Hargraves Mills	..	80	..
King Philip Mills	120	125	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85	82½
Mechanics' Mills	..	82½	..
Narragansett Mills	..	102½	..
Osborn Mills	..	90	..
Parker Mills	..	85	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	120	..
Lutier Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	100	96
Seaconnet Mills	..	85	..
Shove Mills	..	50	..
Stafford Mills	..	85	82½
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	127½	127½
Wampanoag Mills	..	76	..
Weetamoe Mills	67½	90	..

ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

Stagnation in Stock Market Caused by Far Eastern Crisis.

It Is Believed That If War Breaks Out Its Effect Will Prove to Have Been Largely Discounted — Money Abundant All the Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Stock Exchange is in a state of practical stagnation and is likely to continue in that state until it is determined whether there will be war or peace in the Far East.

What would happen in the case of war is a matter of guesswork, but the impression is widely prevalent that it would turn out that the war had been largely discounted. At any rate the practical abandonment of the hope of peace which came a day or two ago did not cause any sensational falling off in prices. What came to pass was an almost complete cessation of business. Few persons are inclined to active dealings on the Exchange, but nobody is disposed to sacrifice his holdings.

Consols show only a slight loss at the end of the week, and even Japanese closed a mere fraction off. Some of the home and colonial securities actually showed slight improvements.

In the foreign securities market similar conditions are noted. The firm tone prevailing early in the week was succeeded by nervousness, but not by any pronounced weakening of prices.

British railways, which were rather inclined to activity right after the earlier dividend announcements, are now extremely quiet. American railways have weakened, but not especially on account of the war scare. There has been no extension of business in mines, and prices have exhibited no notable changes.

Money has been abundant throughout the week at low figures. Discount rates also eased off, and the best three months' bills were negotiable at 2⅞ per cent.

The position of the Bank of England is good, and but for the Far Eastern crisis there would probably have been a reduction of the official rate.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The market was surfeited with money to-day. Discount rates strengthened on the political uncertainty.

Business on the Stock Exchange continued to suffer from the Far Eastern tension, trading being restricted to the narrowest limits. Consols were flat, closing a fraction above the lowest quotations of the day. Home rails were weak. Americans opened depressed on New York's decline and closed dull. United States Steel was fairly steady, but inactive. Foreigns were gloomy, especially Japanese and Russian securities.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 5-16; consols for account, 87 7-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 70; Atchison preferred, 92¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 83½; Canadian Pacific, 120; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33⅜; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145⅜; De Beers, 19⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 21; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72; Erie, 26⅞; Erie first preferred, 66½; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅜; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 60⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 59⅞; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 21⅜; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 21⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Southern Pacific, 48½; Union Pacific, 80⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 56; Wabash, 19¾; Wabash preferred, 37.

Bar silver quiet at 25 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £10,000. The sum of £125,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.40; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day showed depression, owing to the uncertainty regarding the result of the Russian answer to Japan. Russian imperials improved slightly. Imperial 4s closing at 97.05. Russian industrials were heavily offered and closed very feeble. Other internationals were somewhat depressed and inactive. Industrials were heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Baltimore and Ohio was weaker upon New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates for short bills, 2 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The market was entirely dominated by the arbitrage stocks, with Pennsylvania in the lead, and under free offerings the price receded nearly a point, some of which was recovered in the final trading. Reading common relaxed slightly, but ended with a trivial net gain; Lehigh Valley was quoted for the first time this week, but only odd lots changed hands, at a price recession of ⅝ compared with a week ago. Cambria Steel and Union Traction rose ⅛ each; United Gas Improvement was firm, and Philadelphia Electric, after a fractional advance, ended the same as yesterday. Total sales, 14,008 shares; $26,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Cambria Steel	19	19	19
1,030	Con. Lake Superior	1	15-16	15-16
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Electric Co. of Amer.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
360	Erie	26½	26⅜	26⅜
7	Farmers' & Mech. Bank	130	130	130
42	General Asphalt pf.	38½	38	38
4	Girard National Bank	237	237	237
14	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Lehigh Navigation	65	65	65
21	Lehigh Valley	36½	36	36½
135	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,562	Pennsylvania R. R.	58¾	57¾	57¾
435	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40½	40½
8	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45½	45½	45½
720	Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6
100	Phila. Rapid Transit	14¼	14¼	14¼
112	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
4,685	Reading	21½	21 1-16	21½
27	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	40
100	Reading 2d pf.	29 5-16	29 5-16	29 5-16
100	Rock Island	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Southern Railway	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Tidewater Steel	¾	¾	¾
5	United Cos. of N. J.	266	266	266
12	United Gas Imp.	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Union Traction	47½	47½	47½
200	U. S. Steel	11	11	11
2,020	U. S. Steel pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾
25	Warwick Iron & Steel	8½	8½	8½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The market was dull and heavy to-day. Seaboard securities were lower, the 4 per cent. bonds declining ⅛ and the common and preferred stocks ⅝ each. Citizens' Bank stock was strong at $26, par value $10. In addition to the 3,495 shares sold earlier in the week, the private sale of another block of 5,000 shares to investors at $25 was reported to-day. All this stock, it is understood, belonged to interests connected with the American Ice Company. The first lot was owned by Charles W. Morse of New York and the remainder by Wesley M. Oler of this city.

To-day's trading on the Stock Exchange aggregated 385 shares of stock and $40,000 of bonds. The transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Seaboard Stock rights	¾	¾	¾
100	Seaboard Railway com.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Seaboard Railway pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
150	G. B. S. Brew. com.	5¼	5	5¼
5	U. S. Fidelity & G.	110	110	110
10	Fidelity & Deposit	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
110	Citizens' National Bank	26	26	26

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	56½	56½	56½
7,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	92	91⅝	92
3,000	Geo., Car. & North. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	46	46	46
5,000	Atl. Coast Line Con. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	Con. Gas 4½ cfts.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	111	111	111
4,000	Raleigh & Augusta 6s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904.

U S 4s, coup, 1925 10,000 ..... 132¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 28,000 ..... 99⅝
Atlan Coast L 4s 1,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¼
Balt. & O gold 4s 4,000 ..... 101⅜
S'w'n div 3½s 5,000 ..... 88¼
Brooklyn Un El 1st 1,000 ..... 100½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 113⅜
16,000 ..... 113½
Canada South 2d 5,000 ..... 106⅝
1,000 107
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s 1,000 71
3d inc 5s 10,000 ..... 16⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 14,000 ..... 103½
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 ..... 76¼
3,000 ..... 76½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 6,000 ..... 93⅛
Registered 2,000 ..... 93¼
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 29,000 70
15,000 ..... 69¾
Chi, R I & P

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

FEB 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 6, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 6. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 6, 2,704,501.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 6, '04.
235	220	225	Jan. 6.	225	Jan. 6.	220	230		**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	4	SA	225	225	225	225	...	110
23	7	9½	Feb. 4.	7	Jan. 22.	9	9½	+ ¾	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9¼	8¼	9¼	18½	3,800
87½	83	60	Jan. 8.	55	Jan. 8.	61	65	+ 2	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	60	60	60	60	86	400
75⅞	33⅞	52	Jan. 2.	45½	Feb. 6.	45⅝	45⅞	− 2⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 30, '03.	½	Q	48	51⅞	45¼	45⅝	69	346,405
41⅝	17½	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17¾	Jan. 6.	18½	18¾	− ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19¼	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	41¼	3,300
93	69½	72	Jan. 27.	67	Jan. 6.	67¼	67½	− 2¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	69½	69¼	67¼	67¼	91½	833
46¼	25¾	32⅞	Jan. 25.	28½	Jan. 7.	29	31	− 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	31	31	30	30	44½	625
235	171	193	Jan. 29.	195	Jan. 29.	190	200	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	6	SA	190	190	190	190	...	35
20⅝	6	5½	Jan. 19.	2⅜	Jan. 5.	5½	6½	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6½	5½	5½	5½	28⅞	140
11⅛	2¼	5⅞	Jan. 27.	2⅜	Jan. 5.	4⅞	5¼	− ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	10	760
37⅝	10	18⅝	Jan. 27.	11¼	Jan. 5.	15	17	− ¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	17⅛	17⅞	16⅞	16½	36½	800
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	7⅝	Jan. 12.	7⅞	7¾	− ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	8	8¼	7⅞	7¾	11¼	1,715
42¼	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	29	Feb. 6.	29	29⅝	− 3	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	31½	32	29	29	40	3,585
31⅜	10½	23	Jan. 27.	16⅜	Jan. 6.	20½	20⅝	− ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22¼	20¼	20½	20¼	13,765
93⅜	67¾	90½	Jan. 27.	75½	Jan. 6.	78¼	80	− 1¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	79¾	79¾	78	78¼	94½	1,317
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	17	Jan. 7.	18	22	− 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅜	..	19½	19¾	19	19	24½	200
52⅞	36⅜	51½	Jan. 28.	47½	Jan. 7.	48	48½	− 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1¼	Q	49½	50	48	48	47½	7,810
93½	80½	94½	Jan. 28.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	91¼	92	− 2⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	93½	93¾	91¼	91½	97⅜	1,705
134⅝	107⅛	131¾	Jan. 25.	123¼	Jan. 6.	124½	124⅝	− 2⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	127½	128	123⅝	124½	123⅜	52,545
123	116	126⅞	Jan. 30.	123	Jan. 4.	124	125	− 1¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	126½	126¼	123	123	121	525
86	77½	86⅜	Jan. 18.	82	Jan. 6.	82	86	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	Q	85½	85¼	85½	85½	86	50
103	117½	130	Jan. 25.	126	Jan. 4.	124	126	− 2	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	127,061,900	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	128	128	126	126	163½	310
146	130	135	Jan. 14.	132	Feb. 4.	150½	155	− 3	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	132	132	132	132	143	120
14⅝	7½	12½	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	10	11½	− ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	14½	200
80	65	71½	Jan. 28.	69	Jan. 25.	69¾	70⅛	+ ⅛	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	79	300
125½	58	78½	Jan. 5.	65	Feb. 5.	67	69	− 6	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	72	74	65	66	109	4,800
60	54½	54	Jan. 21.	54	Jan. 21.	53	54	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	54	54	54	54	...	14
89⅞	54	70⅞	Feb. 2.	53⅝	Jan. 6.	68⅜	68⅞	− 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	70	70⅞	67⅞	68⅜	87⅝	160,210
103½	84⅜	92⅜	Jan. 22.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	89½	90	− 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	91	91⅝	89	89½	100¾	6,706
118½	106	110¼	Jan. 29.	108½	Jan. 22.	106	110¼	− 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	Jan. 10, '04.	2½	SA	110½	110¼	109	109	...	200
104	71⅜	85⅞	Jan. 27.	76¼	Jan. 6.	81⅜	81½	− 2½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,202,060	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	83⅜	84	80⅜	81⅜	101⅜	93,913
96⅜	82⅜	92	Jan. 28.	89½	Jan. 6.	91	92	− ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,385,900	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	91⅛	91¼	91¼	91½	96½	217
71⅛	29½	52¼	Jan. 2.	40	Feb. 6.	40⅜	40¼	− 0⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	47⅜	47⅜	40	40⅜	68⅝	152,472
15⅜	5	7	Jan. 23.	6	Feb. 5.	5½	6½	− 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	14	100
150	121	127	Jan. 12.	121½	Feb. 6.	121	...	− 1⅞	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	8,300,000	Aug. 14, '03.	3	SA	121¼	121¼	121½	121½	140¼	100
...	...	1⅛	Jan. 26.	⅞	Feb. 6.	⅞	1	− ⅛	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg rights.			.....	..	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...	300
138⅝	115⅝	121¼	Jan. 22.	116	Jan. 6.	117⅛	117¼	− 1	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	117⅜	119	116¼	117	136⅞	20,230
190	133	163⅜	Jan. 19.	153	Feb. 5.	157	160	− 3	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,418,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	159½	161¼	158	158	183	1,210
53⅝	27⅛	36	Jan. 28.	32	Jan. 6.	32⅞	33	− 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	762,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	34½	34⅞	32⅜	33	52⅜	11,400
37½	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	39⅝	39⅞	+ 2⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	36½	40	36	39⅜	36½	14,108
75½	90	85¼	Jan. 21.	75	Jan. 2.	84	85	+ 1	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	83⅝	85	83	84½	71½	3,250
29⅜	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	14⅜	Jan. 6.	15¼	15⅝	− 1⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,210,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	16⅝	15½	15½	27½	5,415
85½	63	71	Jan. 20.	68½	Jan. 11.	68	68⅝	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Aug. 31, '03.	2½	SA	70½	70¼	70½	70½	...	200
40⅞	24	31	Jan. 21.	27	Jan. 6.	27¼	28½	− 2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	29½	29½	27⅜	27⅜	45½	600
90⅛	33	85½	Jan. 14.	83½	Feb. 5.	84	85½	− 1½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	SA	83⅝	85⅜	84½	83½	91½	300
183½	133¼	148¼	Jan. 25.	140¾	Jan. 6.	142	142¾	− 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	141¾	144½	141½	141⅞	178⅜	87,513
194½	168	179½	Jan. 22.	177	Jan. 2.	176	...		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,884,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	176½	176½	176	176	192	85
224½	153	170⅝	Jan. 23.	164¾	Jan. 6.	163½	165	− 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	165	165	165	165	221	734
230	190	214½	Jan. 23.	210¾	Jan. 21.	207	211	− 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,885,100	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	211⅜	211⅞	211⅛	211⅜	...	200
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	9	Jan. 5.	10	12	− ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	11	9⅝	9⅝	18	1,050
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	22½	23⅜	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	22½	23¼	22	23	34⅞	923
17½	3	7⅞	Jan. 4.	5	Jan. 13.	5¼	5½	− ⅜	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	11	2,200
50⅜	30	33⅜	Jan. 18.	30	Jan. 30.	30	32	..	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '99.	1¼	..	31	31	30	30	48	415
89⅝	67	80⅝	Jan. 27.	77	Jan. 6.	75	77	− 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	79	79	77½	78	97¼	400
32½	24	34½	Jan. 27.	27⅝	Jan. 7.	31½	33	− ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	31	32½	30½	31½	74½	3,800
122	65	65	Jan. 27.	65	Jan. 27.	..	65	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	65	65	65	65	...	215
31⅝	10	19	Jan. 12.	15	Jan. 2.	16⅞	17	− 1¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	18	18	16¾	16⅝	30	2,085
72	44½	58¼	Jan. 25.	54	Jan. 2.	54	56	− 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	57	57½	56	56	...	700
48	17	28⅝	Jan. 22.	23	Jan. 2.	24	25	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	26¼	26½	23	25½	45½	1,030
28⅜	9½	16⅝	Jan. 26.	13¼	Feb. 6.	13¼	14	− 1⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	Nov. 14, '03.	¼	Q	14¾	14¾	13¼	13¼	19¾	2,920
176	149¼	190	Jan. 25.	168	Jan. 8.	183	187	..	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	185	185	185	185	...	10
222	164	196½	Jan. 25.	189	Jan. 4.	189¼	190	− 3¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	193¾	193¾	189¼	189½	217	25,710
119	94⅜	109½	Jan. 22.	101¼	Jan. 4.	103½	105	− 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	118	300
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 25.	17½	Jan. 6.	19	19½	− 1⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Nov. 10, '03.	1	Q	20½	20⅝	19	19	37½	6,636
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65⅜	Jan. 15.	69	73	− 2	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	72¼	72¼	70	70	84½	548
183½	149	168¾	Jan. 22.	159	Feb. 5.	160¾	161¼	− 6¾	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	166	168	159	160¾	180¾	15,222
276½	230	275	Jan. 14.	264	Jan. 4.	268	272	− 4	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	268½	268½	268½	268½	268	100
43	18	29⅜	Jan. 22.	19⅜	Jan. 8.	20¼	20½	− 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	138,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	21⅝	20¼	20½	40½	1,139
90½	62	74⅛	Jan. 22.	68⅜	Feb. 5.	69⅜	70	− 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	71⅜	71⅝	69½	69½	89½	2,000
10	10	3½	Jan. 23.	2	Jan. 12.	2⅞	3	− ⅛	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼	..	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅝	...	320
47¼	12	24⅞	Jan. 22.	19¼	Jan. 7.	20	23½	− 2⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	...	100
75⅝	70	76½	Jan. 23.	75	Jan. 2.	..	..	− ½	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	76	76	76	76	...	200
20⅜	7¾	14⅝	Jan. 23.	10	Jan. 7.	10½	11½	− 1¼	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	10⅝	11	10⅜	10⅜	18½	735
39⅜	14	29½	Jan. 25.	23½	Feb. 4.	24½	25	− 4⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	26½	26½	23½	23½	37⅜	500
90	55	67½	Jan. 22.	65	Jan. 6.	62¼	63½	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	65	65	65	65	88½	265
34⅜	20	28½	Jan. 21.	23½	Jan. 2.	23½	24	− 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 26, '04.	1	Q	24¼	24⅜	23½	23½	32	925
19⅝	7	10⅝	Jan. 25.	8	Feb. 5.	8	10	− 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9¼	8	8	17⅞	560
29⅜	10	17⅞	Jan. 22.	13	Jan. 2.	13½	14	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	26	100
42⅝	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	26⅛	Feb. 6.	28½	28⅝	− 3⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				27¼	27⅜	26½	26⅝	41¼	40,457
74	62¼	69¾	Jan. 27.	64½	Feb. 6.	64½	64⅝	− 2¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 31, '03.	3	SA	66½	66⅝	64½	64⅝	72⅝	10,730
64⅞	44	50½	Jan. 2.	44⅛	Feb. 5.	44½	44⅝	− 5	Erie 2d pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	47¼	47½	44¼	44½	63½	5,660
72½	39½	66¼	Jan. 27.	62	Jan. 11.	60	65	− 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	.....	..	..	65	65	65	65	69⅝	200
74⅝	31	54	Feb. 3.	52½	Feb. 4.	...	...	− 1½	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '03.	4	..	54	54	52½	52½	68¼	200
72	51	58½	Jan. 14.	55	Jan. 7.	54	57¼	− 3½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	55	55	55	55	65	100
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	163½	Feb. 1.	168	170	− ½	General Electric Co.	100	43,943,900	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	170	172	169½	170	153¾	1,825
108½	63	77⅛	Jan. 22.	72	Jan. 5.	74	76	+ ⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1¼	SA	76¼	76¾	76¼	76⅝	102¼	700
90¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	83⅜	Jan. 30.	82⅜	84	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	84½	85	83⅜	83⅜	97⅜	500
151	125⅜	134⅜	Jan. 28.	127⅞	Feb. 6.	129½	129¾	− 1⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	135,040,000	Sep. 1, '03.	3	SA	129⅜	130½	127⅞	128¾	145½	6,810
19⅛	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10⅜	Jan. 6.	11½	12	− 1½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	12⅜	13½	12	12½	19½	755
74½	57⅛	67½	Jan. 25.	64⅜	Jan. 2.	64	66	− 2	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1¾	Q	66⅜	67	66	66	74	946
46¾	28	37	Jan. 30.	31	Jan. 2.	33½	40	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	35	35	35	35	44	100
89¼	70	72	Jan. 12.	72	Jan. 12.	71½	72	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	72	72	72	72	82⅜	100
48	16	22¼	Jan. 8.	19	Jan. 2.	19½	21	− 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	44½	170
47½	25¼	29	Jan. 21.	27	Feb. 5.	28⅜	30	− 2	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000				27	27	27	27	43	100
82⅜	62¼	89	Jan. 21.	69½	Jan. 7.	68	67½	..	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	10,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	68	68	68	68	79⅝	10
36½	16½	21	Jan. 21.	13⅜	Feb. 5.	15¼	20½	− 1⅞	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,005,500	.....	..	..	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	34	425
61⅛	29	38⅜	Jan. 19.	33	Jan. 7.	34	36½	− 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	36⅜	37	35	35	50	1,800
110	97⅜	104	Feb. 3.	104	Feb. 3.	100	103	+ 3½	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,800,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2½	SA	104	104	104	104	105	112
58	23½	30¾	Jan. 25.	27	Feb. 4.	29½	29	− 3½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	30	30	27	27	47⅛	335
83	49	55½	Jan. 2.	50	Feb. 6.	49	52	− 5	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	53	53	50	50	...	500
130¾	95	111⅝	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 6.	104¼	105	− 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	80,000,000	Aug. 10, '03.	2½	SA	106¼	107¼	104	104½	128	9,260
155⅞	128¼	146¾	Jan. 22.	141¼	Jan. 6.	142¼	142⅝	− 1¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,300,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	Q	143¼	143¼	141⅝	142¼	144⅝	11,295
128⅜	70½	82	Jan. 21.	84	Feb. 4.	83	84½	− 5⅛	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					86	86	84	84½	121¼	1,700
142⅜	90⅞	124	Jan. 2.	117	Feb. 6.	117½	118¼	− 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	120⅝	120½	117	117½	137	14,585
62	51½	*50	Feb. 5.	*50	Feb. 5.	48	51	..	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	..	50	50	50	50	...	33
29	3½	14⅛	Jan. 11.	9⅝	Jan. 2.	10⅝	10⅝	− 1⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,033,100	.....	..	..	12½	12¼	10½	10⅝	25⅜	5,425
135	102	123	Jan. 23.	122	Jan. 22.	126	...		Michigan Central.	100	118,738,000	Jan. 29, '04.	2	SA	119½	119½	119½	119½	...	50
118	83	94⅜	Jan. 21.	90	Jan. 6.	90	95	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	91	91	91	91	...	50
79⅜	47	67	Jan. 20.	55	Jan. 4.	59⅜	60¼	− 4½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	64½	65	59¼	59⅜	73½	2,920
122⅜	109½	128⅜	Jan. 28.	118	Jan. 7.	119	122	− 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	124½	124½	122	122	124½	630
30½	15½	19	Jan. 21.	16¼	Jan. 6.	16¼	17½	− 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16½	25½	2,218
62⅞	33	42⅝	Jan. 22.	36⅜	Feb. 6.	37	37⅝	− 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	39	40	36⅝	36⅝	59½	2,570
119⅛	85⅜	103⅞	Jan. 22.	90	Feb. 6.	91	91⅜	− 2½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,200	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	94	94	90½	91	112⅝	49,580
198	185	185	Jan. 25.	185	Jan. 25.	183	190	..	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	.....	..	..	182½	182½	182½	182½	...	19
123½	85	124½	Jan. 11.	108	Jan. 15.	106	112	− 7	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	111	111	110	110	108¼	200
47⅞	33	43⅜	Feb. 3.	36	Jan. 4.	40¼	40⅝	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	25,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅛	49½	700
109⅞	94	106	Jan. 23.	100¼	Jan. 16.	102	105	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 30, '03.	1¾	Q	102½	102½	102½	102½	104½	227
36	12	21	Jan. 22.	17	Jan. 5.	20	20⅜	− 1	National Enamel & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	.....	..	..	20½	20½	20	20	...	210
91	75	83	Jan. 28.	78	Jan. 5.	79	86	− ½	National Enameling & Stamp. Co. pf.	100	8,548,600	Jan. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	82½	82½	82½	82½	...	100
22⅝	10¼	16¼	Jan. 21.	14⅜	Jan. 4.	15	15½	− ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,005,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15	15	15	15	28½	1,500
95	75	90¾	Jan. 6.	86¾	Jan. 23.	88	90	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	94	10
47⅝	34⅛	41	Jan. 11.	34½	Jan. 7.	37	38	− ½	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,000	.....	..	..	38½	38½	38	38	38½	300
23½	17	21⅞	Jan. 8.	17¼	Jan. 7.	18⅜	19	− 1½	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,703,400	.....	..	..	20	20	19	19	...	500
55	42	45	Feb. 2.	45	Feb. 2.	42	48	+ 3	New Central Coal Co.	20	1,000,000	.....	..	..	45	45	45	45	...	200
156	112⅝	121½	Jan. 22.	117¼	Jan. 2.	117⅝	118	− 1⅜	New York Central.	100	172,270,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 6, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 6. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Outstanding. Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Sales of Stock Week Ended Feb. 6. Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range Week Ended Feb. 6. High.	Low.
22	13	20¾	Jan. 27.	14⅜	Jan. 4.	20⅜	21¼	— 1¼	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,000,000						22¼	20	21¾	21½
68	67	73	Jan. 4.	71	Feb. 1.	72	73	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 31, '03.	1¾	Q	75	74	74	74	75	74
45¾	37¾	48	Jan. 25.	43⅝	Feb. 1.	45⅝	46	— 1¾	Reading	50	50,000,000						48¾	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
79¼	73	81	Jan. 25.	77¾	Feb. 1.	78⅜	78½		Reading 1st pf.	50	25,000,000	Nov. 10, '03.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	80	80
71	65¾	82	Jan. 25.	69¾	Feb. 1.	71⅞	72	— 1¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	25,000,000	Nov. 10, '03.	1½	..	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70¼	69¾
25⅜	9⅝	25⅜	Jan. 22.	6¾	Jan. 4.	7¼	8	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	37,121,000				7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
88	58	88¼	Jan. 22.	58	Jan. 4.	63	64	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	37,121,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2½	Q	64	64	64	64	64	64
27¾	19½	27¾	Jan. 22.	20½	Jan. 14.	23½	24	— 1¼	Rock Island Co.	100	27,750,000				23¾	24½	23¾	24½	25	23¾
58	35¾	58¾	Jan. 22.	51¾	Jan. 4.	55¾	56	— 2	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	31,100,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1	Q	63¾	64½	63¾	63¾	64½	63¾
39	25	39	Jan. 27.	31¾	Jan. 4.	34	35	— 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,041,700	July 15, '03.	1¼	Q	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
72	60	72	Jan. 27.	66	Jan. 11.	69	70		Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	9,961,400	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	70	70	70	70	70	70
72	30	87	Feb. 5.	36½	Feb. 4.	37	40	— 6	Rutland pf.	100	6,427,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	37	37	36½	37	..	400
24⅝	13	29¼	Jan. 19.	25	Jan. 6.	12¾	13¼	— 2¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,600,000				13	13	13	13	23¼	160
73	36	49¼	Jan. 23.	39¼	Jan. 6.	45⅞	46	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	47¼	46	45⅝	46	78¾	2,175
170	148¼	167	Jan. 22.	150	Jan. 6.	150	160	— 11	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. stck ctfs.	100	7,946,300	Jan. 2, '04.	5	SA	150	155	150	151	..	546
130	120	123½	Jan. 23.	122	Feb. 4.	115	123	— 1	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. stk. ctfs. pf.	100	4,167,700	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	122	122½	122	122½	..	250
20	12	16¼	Jan. 22.	13¼	Feb. 4.	14	14½	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	14,500,000				..	..	..	..	17¾	1,250
46	24	36¾	Jan. 23.	31½	Jan. 4.	32¾	32⅞	— 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				33¾	33¾	31½	32¾	62	4,850
72	22¼	39	Jan. 30.	31¼	Jan. 7.	36¾	37⅞	— 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				36	37¾	36	37	60¼	1,300
87¼	67	81	Feb. 2.	77	Jan. 6.	78	81	+ 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	83¼	100
49¾	35⅜	52¼	Jan. 22.	40⅜	Jan. 6.	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜	Southern Pacific.	100	127,252,100				47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	65¼	138,600
38¾	16¾	23⅝	Jan. 27.	19½	Jan. 6.	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000				22⅝	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	25¼	16,520
93	69¼	95¼	Jan. 22.	77½	Jan. 6.	81¼	81¾	— 2½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2½	SA	82¼	83¼	81	81½	85¾	5,422
95¼	85	92	Jan. 26.	92	Jan. 26.	90	92	..	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	9,632,650	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	..	100
6½	⅝	1⅝	Jan. 26.	⅝	Jan. 9.	1	1½	— ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..	375
69⅝	25⅞	41	Jan. 27.	34⅜	Feb. 4.	35½	36	— 3½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,852,600	Nov. 1, '03.	2	..	37⅝	38	34⅜	35½	94¾	12,080
43¾	30¼	27⅜	Jan. 23.	24	Jan. 6.	24½	25	— 1½	Texas Pacific.	100	36,750,000				25	25¼	24	24½	40¾	5,100
128½	100	128¼	Jan. 15.	120	Jan. 4.	123	122	— 4	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 26, '03.	1¼	..	123¾	124	120¾	120¾	127¾	250
31¾	15	26½	Jan. 23.	22¾	Jan. 4.	23½	25	— 4	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,925,600				25¾	26¾	23¾	23¾	30¾	300
48	24	33¾	Jan. 13.	26	Feb. 5.	35¾	37½	— 2½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				36¾	36¾	36	36	45¾	550
122¼	79	96¾	Jan. 21.	88¾	Jan. 7.	89	90	— 2¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	10,511,000	Nov. 14, '03.	1¼	Q	92	92¾	89	89	120	2,125
79¾	57¾	58¼	Jan. 4.	47¼	Feb. 4.	..	..	— 3	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,600,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	50	50	47½	47¼	78¼	530
104⅝	65¾	82¼	Jan. 22.	76¼	Jan. 6.	79	79½	— 1⅜	Union Pacific.	100	106,772,900	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	80¾	81¾	78¾	79	102¼	180,440
95¾	83½	91½	Jan. 29.	88¾	Jan. 7.	90	91	+ ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	80,662,100	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	91¼	91¾	91½	91¼	99½	268
110¾	94	99⅝	Feb. 5.	96	Feb. 1.	96	96¼	+ ¼	United Fruit Co.	100	12,525,500	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	96	96¾	96	96	..	300
64¾	30	47⅜	Jan. 22.	42¾	Feb. 6.	44	46	— 2½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	46¾	47	45¾	44	61	1,000
15	6	8¾	Jan. 25.	7	Jan. 28.	..	..	+ ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,108,300				7	7¼	7	7¼	14¾	300
55	33	46	Jan. 22.	41¼	Jan. 19.	..	..	— 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,105,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1	..	43	43	43	43	64¼	160
150¼	95	110	Jan. 8.	110	Jan. 8.	105	110	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	149	10
15½	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	7¼	Jan. 4.	7	7¼	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,899,900				7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	13¾	3,900
96¾	71¼	79¾	Jan. 25.	73¾	Jan. 4.	76½	77	— 1⅜	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,399,900	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	78	78	76½	76½	91¾	2,382
28½	4	9¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 4.	7½	7¾	— ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,396,000				7½	8¾	7¾	7¾	24½	14,180
73	30¾	57⅝	Feb. 5.	40	Jan. 14.	55¼	56	+ 1¼	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03.	1½	..	54	57¾	53½	56	70¼	59,947
19¼	7	14⅜	Jan. 27.	10¼	Feb. 6.	10¾	11¼	— 2⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,966,600	Apr. 30, '03.	1	..	13	13⅜	10¾	10¾	18	2,110
58	30¼	54½	Jan. 27.	41	Jan. 4.	47	48	— 6	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,625,800	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	52	52	45½	47	58½	1,745
39¾	10	12⅝	Jan. 2.	9¾	Jan. 6.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,360	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	10¾	11¾	10¾	11½	39¼	48,015
39¾	49¾	60	Jan. 22.	54¼	Feb. 1.	56	56¾	+ 1¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 16, '03.	1¾	Q	54½	56¾	54¼	56½	98¾	256,615
66¾	17½	34⅜	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	29¼	29½	— 4¾	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	Q	32¾	33¾	29¼	29¼	64½	9,085
128½	80	106¼	Jan. 26.	98	Jan. 7.	102½	105	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	103½	107	103½	107	126¾	110
32⅜	16⅝	21⅜	Jan. 27.	19¼	Jan. 4.	19½	19⅝	— 1¼	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				20¼	20¼	19	19	31¾	2,900
53¼	27½	41	Jan. 25.	35¾	Jan. 4.	36¾	37	— 2½	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000				39	39¾	35¼	36¾	51½	33,740
93	30¾	89	Jan. 27.	86	Jan. 4.	87	88	— ½	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	100,570,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	88¼	88¾	87¾	87¾	90	1,062
220	130	173¾	Jan. 27.	160	Feb. 6.	161	161½	— 6	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	38,478,200	Jan. 11, '04.	2½	Q	164	167	160	161	217¾	1,000
27½	12	19¾	Jan. 22.	16¼	Feb. 5.	16	17	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				17½	17½	16¾	16¾	26½	1,280
62	40¼	52¾	Jan. 22.	46	Jan. 8.	48	50	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,893,900				50	50	50	50	59½	200
38½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	24	Jan. 7.	25	28	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,988,500				28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	37¾	200
29½	14¼	21¾	Jan. 20.	16¼	Jan. 4.	19	19½	— 1	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,188,800				20	20¼	19	19¾	28⅞	1,415
55¼	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	43½	43½	— 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				44¼	44½	43½	43¾	55	1,820

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	2	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton	2⅛	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	U. S. Realty pf.	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	5¼	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
New Cent. Coal	3		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Mexican Central	1⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½
Am. Ice pf.	3	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	7
Am. S. & R. pf.	2⅝	Nat. Enameling	1
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1⅝
At. Coast Line	1	Norf. & West.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	North American	5
B'klyn R. T.	6⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Bruns. City	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Buff., R. & P.	1⅝	Pennsylvania	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3	P., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	4½
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	Pullman Co.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	2⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Reading	2¼
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2⅝	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Rock Island	2
Col. Southern	1½	Rock Island pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. & H. Coal	1½	Rutland pf.	8
Consol. Gas	2⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Corn Products	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	11
Corn. Prod. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	6⅝	St. L. & S. W.	1½
Del., L. & W.	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	2⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	2⅝	Southern Railway	2½
Det. Southern	1¼	Southern Railway pf.	4½
Det. Southern pf.	4½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3⅜
Dist. Securities	1½	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	3	Twin City R. T.	2¼
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	Union R. & P. pf.	2
Ft. W. & D. C.	1¼	Union Pacific	1⅛
Gen. Chemical	3¼	U. Rys. Invest. pf.	2½
Ill. Central	1¼	U. S. Leather	1⅜
Int. Paper	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Int. Steam Pump	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	6
Iowa Central	1	Va.-Car. Chemical	4⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2	Wabash	1¼
Kan. City So.	1⅝	Wabash pf.	2⅛
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	West. El. & Mfg.	1
Lake Erie & West.	3¼	Wheel. & L. E.	2½
Long Island	5	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2¼
Louis. & Nash.	2¼	Wis. Central	1¼
Manhattan	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1⅝
Met. Securities	1½		
Met. Street Ry.	3½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week are:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1½	Iowa Central 1st	2⅜
At. & Dan. 4s	1	K. C. & Pac. 1st	3⅜
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	2	Lake E. & W. 1st	1
Chi., M. & St. P., con. 7s	6½	N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., H. & D. 4s	2¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	2¼
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	8	Tex. & No. con. 7s	1⅝
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Gen. El. deb. 3½s	1½	U. S. Shipbuilding 1st 5s	2⅞
Ill. Cent. 1st. con. 4s	3	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Int. Paper 6s	2½	Wa. & L. E. 1st	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1¼	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1¼	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
Ches. & O. 6s, Series A	2¼	Oregon Short Line 4s	1¼
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, tr. r.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Col. Mid. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Det. So., O. So. 4s	2½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	2¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Erie gen. 4s	1	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	1
Green Bay deb. B.	2	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1
		Wabash, deb. B.	3⅜

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 8.

American Stoker Co.—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend on new preferred.
Penmore Knitting Mills—Annual meeting.
J. Milhan's Son, a Corporation—Annual meeting.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Importation Co.—Annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Pratt & Whitney Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Thomas G. Brown Co.—Annual meeting.
United States Security Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

American Diesel Engine Co.—Annual meeting.
American Writing Paper Co.—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Aztec Land and Cattle Co.—Annual meeting.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co.—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable March 2 to holders of record this date.
Laflin & Rand Powder Co.—Annual meeting.
Metcalf Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Edison Co.—Annual meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Revere Rubber Co.—Annual meeting.
Wiebusch & Hilger Co., Limited—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

American Radiator Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cascein Co. of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Stamping Co.—Annual meeting.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Books close.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Books close.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Special meeting.
Kriescher Brick Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Books close.
National Rice Milling Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
New York and New Jersey Railroad—Annual meeting.
Ontario Water Co.—Dividend payable on first preferred.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Annual meeting.
Seaboard Air Line Railway—Annual meeting.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Casualty Co.—Annual meeting.
Woodhaven Water Supply Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Adams Express Co.—Extra dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
Central District Printing Telegraph Co.—Annual and special meeting.
National Biscuit Co.—Annual meeting.
National Folding Box and Paper Co.—Dividend payable.
Wood-Harmon Bond Co.—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable March 1 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Books close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 6	$1,291,983,858	$60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,025,928	66,218,220
Jan. 23	1,239,175,048	74,956,556
Jan. 16	1,311,240,247	62,711,560
Jan. 9	1,460,165,444	77,330,259
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,589,811
*Dec. 26	1,004,531,989	45,544,038
Dec. 19	1,191,007,067	51,879,185
Dec. 12	1,238,929,433	59,781,838
Dec. 5	1,204,382,934	54,068,288
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,185	46,732,561
Nov. 21	1,151,008,084	52,172,054
Nov. 14	1,282,441,284	52,133,837
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,184	45,802,436
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,656
Oct. 24	1,136,235,218	51,677,513
Oct. 17	1,135,459,188	56,951,049
Oct. 10	1,115,733,443	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,837,945,721	62,021,634
Sept. 26	1,089,534,434	50,544,803
Sept. 19	1,023,457,271	47,476,733
*Sept. 12	774,698,498	39,887,451
Sept. 5	974,730,325	53,802,459
Aug. 29	840,814,347	43,793,634
Aug. 22	971,150,231	52,452,897
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	60,597,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	65,223,489
Aug. 1	1,240,995,362	63,051,482
July 25	1,253,568,603	61,434,110
July 18	1,422,327,142	68,873,178
July 11	1,311,052,986	63,944,023
*July 3	1,370,947,509	65,493,198
June 27	1,131,256,101	72,991,300
June 20	1,272,988,237	61,219,202
June 13	1,412,702,123	68,187,161
June 6	1,516,522,636	67,576,524
*May 30	1,085,736,934	44,650,002
May 23	1,388,284,696	66,557,277
May 16	1,281,142,954	68,078,133
May 9	1,290,582,534	62,652,897
May 2	1,378,981,568	77,512,310
April 25	1,311,282,285	70,953,040
April 18	1,453,974,118	62,515,189
April 11	1,159,767,189	59,421,659
April 4	1,589,710,655	77,561,521
March 28	1,213,304,230	61,707,084
March 21	1,284,576,102	66,127,126
March 14	1,462,626,411	68,456,776
March 7	1,257,190,730	66,189,642
*Feb. 28	1,116,623,674	46,732,596
Feb. 21	1,233,734,023	57,460,291
*Feb. 14	1,240,315,922	51,815,548
Feb. 7	1,180,547,375	75,324,250
Jan. 31	1,261,317,730	78,528,686

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,575	$10,183,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,610,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,575	25,414,975	25,352,450
Jan. 30	25,120,000	27,380,775	26,623,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,896,225

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Feb. 7	$18,545,675	$17,896,225	$20,362,225
Feb. 14	15,529,975	13,560,850	12,852,225
Feb. 21	9,041,525	12,656,650	14,566,475
Feb. 28	5,851,900	9,975,825	14,801,100
March 7	693,975	8,383,625	16,717,275
March 14	1,624,050	3,112,900	10,402,000
March 21	5,180,400	3,471,250	10,272,425
March 28	6,220,900	4,845,575	7,870,500
April 4	2,189,225	2,640,525	6,617,975
April 11	5,741,300	4,571,750	7,835,300
April 18	6,007,400	*3,178,650	14,922,100
April 25	20,267,425	*3,461,050	16,781,775
May 2	11,181,350	7,454,000	20,980,100
May 9	10,029,825	4,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,922,625	2,345,525	16,209,525
May 23	9,222,725	14,201,400	21,298,975
May 30	9,945,150	11,822,000	21,253,000
June 6	4,775,050	11,285,575	13,541,525
June 13	9,477,175	13,982,350	8,782,125
June 20	10,089,575	12,158,250	4,611,250
June 27	13,228,850	12,978,850	5,494,300
July 4	8,377,575	10,084,725	5,211,025
July 11	8,068,675	12,226,900	12,809,375
July 18	12,273,475	15,709,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,915,450	15,502,450	22,125,575
Aug. 1	24,060,075	18,783,125	22,165,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,031,250	20,982,950
Aug. 15	21,563,575	7,128,800	15,421,900
Aug. 22	21,055,300	8,745,350	15,142,100
Aug. 29	20,677,925	9,742,775	11,919,225
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,097,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,272,200	715,075	7,110,650
Sept. 19	13,178,625	*1,642,650	13,654,225
Sept. 26	14,969,300	2,236,625	16,293,025
Oct. 3	15,937,900	1,819,200	15,560,075
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,527,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,483,250	5,606,250	16,468,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	7,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,374,150	21,395,100	10,462,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,350	8,689,925
Nov. 14	8,186,625	15,239,350	10,103,525
Nov. 21	3,811,350	19,529,975	14,466,825
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,305,350	9,975,750	8,607,675
Dec. 12	9,077,975	8,386,800	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,023,500	9,063,600	5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$21,842,775	1896	$40,182,425
1903	18,545,675	1895	38,766,325
1902	17,896,225	1894	111,023,600
1901	20,362,225	1893	18,654,000
1900	30,811,275	1892	33,441,425
1899	37,462,675	1891	30,242,675
1898	34,781,625	1890	$ 868,900
1897	54,540,000		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,023,600, Feb. 5, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,675, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1850, $39,871,275, Feb. 8, 1860; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,650, Sept. 20, 1893.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$808,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,116,300	815,992,300	905,712,300

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small increases in Loans and Deposits—Decrease in Cash and Surplus.

The net changes in the various items of yesterday's bank statement were small in comparison with those of the preceding four weeks, but the detailed statement shows a good deal of shifting of loans and of cash.

The reports of the currency movement had indicated a small gain in cash, instead of which there was a small loss, that was probably caused by the increase on Feb. 1 of the Clearing House requirements of reserves to be carried by trust companies.

The increase in loans was the resultant of expansion by thirty-two banks and contraction by twenty-three. There were some indications that the net increase reflected the rising averages of the close of the preceding week, rather than the exact condition of the banks at the end of last week. The break in the cotton market may have caused much more liquidation than appears in the bank statement.

There were 14 banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, 9 National and 5 State. This compares with 14 banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, 22 in the week ended Feb. 7, 1903, and 22 in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit in reserve of these 14 banks was $1,465,425, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus of the other banks would be $23,308,200, instead of $21,842,775.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent., averaging 1¾ per cent. Time money was slightly firmer, and was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for three and four months, and 4½@4½ per cent. for five and six months. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company again fixed the minimum for long time money, as it did a little earlier last year, by placing an eighteen months' loan of $50,000,000 at 4½ per cent. The inquiry for commercial paper is still fair, but Eastern banks are not disposed to buy at less than 5 per cent. Rates are 4¾@5¼ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8525@4.8535 to 4.8565@4.8575, closing fairly steady at 4.8555@4.8565.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2@3½ per cent., averaging 3 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4¾@5 per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8690@4.87 to 4.8720@4.8725, closing steady at the higher rate.

The items in yesterday's bank statement, the changes from those of the preceding week, and the statement of Feb. 7, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,372,700	.....	$109,051,900
Net profits	153,130,100	.....	120,040,000
Deposits	1,027,156,500	$3,212,700	940,190,100
Circulation	41,509,400	*1,229,600	44,175,709
Total	$1,317,418,700	$1,983,100	$1,214,047,709

ASSETS.

Loans	$998,850,800	$4,286,700	$924,953,000
Specie	205,956,900	426,400	178,014,800
Legal tender	72,665,000	*2,972,500	75,575,800
Total	$1,277,482,700	$1,855,600	$1,178,543,300
Res. held	278,631,900	*2,483,100	283,620,709
Res. req'd	256,789,125	803,175	235,045,025
Surplus	$21,842,775	*$3,286,275	$18,645,675
U. S. dep	36,893,300	5,700	40,068,000

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $17,896,225; in 1901, $20,382,625; in 1900, $27,897,575; in 1899, $25,511,825; in 1898, $34,781,625; in 1897, $54,540,050.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item, "net profits," is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

TOO MUCH GOLD.

Argentina's Bank to Burn "Money" to Prevent Inflation.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 7.—The general position here continues to be one of expectancy, with optimism as a standpoint of view. This hopeful tendency is observable in politics, in business, and, in fact, in all phases of Argentine affairs for the moment; yet not a few thinking persons consider that, as progress breeds wants, the expected flush of prosperity from a second bounteous harvest will breed some difficulties in an economic sense, owing to the dangerous and abnormal monetary system imposed on the country three years ago. In the banking and commercial worlds the present plethora of money, with the prospect of a still further glut when the grain harvest is sold and paid for, is the prominent question of the day. The harvest, it is estimated by some authorities, will add fifty millions of gold dollars, or ten millions sterling, to the $38,000,000 gold now lying in the Conversion Office, with a corresponding inflation of the currency. At present every bank in the city is full of currency deposits, for which, in the greater part, no profitable employment can be found with safety. Bankers see the deadlock, if not danger, that is looming up ahead; and the board of the Bank of the Nation, it is rumored, have suggested that they be allowed to burn thirty millions of the currency it holds, its capital being fifty millions and its deposits one hundred. Even if the Government allow the board to do this, the relief will not be appreciable, as the inflation of the currency against the gold in the Conversion Office is already over eighty millions, with a fresh avalanche of coin expected from the harvest now being reaped.

To ease its congested condition, the bank named has reduced its rate of interest on bills and loans from 8 to 7 per cent., and also cut down the commissioning two (three means, which would be effective under normal conditions, will scarcely produce their natural effect in the present artificially apoplectic condition of the currency. As for the private banks, the business of which is mainly in the discount of commercial bills, their shareholders must prepare for decreased dividends if the anticipated further inflation of the currency forces down further the present rates for money, which are already the lowest ever known in this market. The effects of the currency glut, barring saving monetary legislation, of which there is no chance during the present session of Congress which will close in a few weeks, must inevitably be a development of speculation on all lines of [illegible] monitory signs in the real estate market and on 'Change. Some recent profitable "coups" in city property have given the signal, and, in spite of the fact that rents have been falling for some time, the inflation of values of this kind has very decidedly commenced, and a repetition of the speculative fever of the eighties is more than probable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 6. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
13½	15½	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000	.....	.....	14½	Jan. 13	14	Jan. 13	14½	Jan. 13, 1904
74½	75½	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Oct. 1,	1903 3	75½	Jan. 19	72¾	Jan. 13	72½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	31	July 29, 1903
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
155	230	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1,	1903 5	..	.....	..	.....	186	Dec. 7, 1903
89	91	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1,	1903 3	89½	Jan. 23	89	Jan. 23	89½	Jan. 23, 1904
22	23	American District Telegrapha	3,945,000	Nov. 15,	1903 1	25	Jan. 13	23¼	Jan. 15	25	Jan. 22, 1904
10½	12	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	.....	12	Jan. 22	10	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 25, 1904
32	35	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900 1½	29½	Jan. 23	28	Jan. 19	28	Jan. 25, 1904
5	6	American Malting	14,500,000	.....	.....	6¾	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	6¾	Jan. 22, 1904
110	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2,	1904 2½	110	Jan. 21	110	Jan. 21	110	Jan. 21, 1904
85½	90¾	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	91	Jan. 13	85	Jan. 6	87	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 15, 1901
22	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	.....	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
88	90	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 23, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 26, 1896
185	195	**Brooklyn Union Gas**	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 2	209¾	Jan. 15	197	Jan. 25	197	Jan. 27, 1904
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,965,000	Jan.,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jan. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct.,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
132	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 14,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
47	51	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 1	49	Jan. 12	49	Jan. 12	49	Jan. 12, 1904
65¼	67	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1,	1903 1	68¼	Jan. 2	66	Jan. 15	67¾	Jan. 26, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	208	Oct. 13, 1896
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Jan. 7,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Dec. 23, 1903
185	195	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
121	124	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	6,830,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120¾	Dec. 15, 1903
..	86	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 23,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	80	Sep. 5, 1902
140	145	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om	21,466,200	Aug. 20,	1903 3	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21	143	Jan. 21, 1904
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20,	1903 3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
95	105	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	112	Dec. 12, 1903
50	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 5, 1903
179	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	185	July 29, 1903
88	90	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	90	July 17, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	22¾	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2½	Jan. 18, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1,	1903 7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
128	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12,	1903 2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Dist. Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	.....	*2½	Jan. 14	*2½	Jan. 14	*2½	Jan. 14, 1904
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf	3,522,491	Jan. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	495	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	65	Jun. 18, 1903
75	80	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903 2½	..	.....	..	.....	80	Dec. 28, 1903
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
95	98	**General Chemical pf**	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	96½	Nov. 20, 1903
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan.,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
165	185	Great Northern pf	124,076,700	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*96	Apr. 15, 1903
48	52	Homestake Mining	21,940,000	Jan. 25,	1904 25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
103½	..	**Ill. Cent. leased line**	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 2	*104½	Jan. 21	*103½	Jan. 6	*104½	Jan. 21, 1904
26	50	International Power	6,400,000	May 20,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	26	Dec. 29, 1903
37	39	Iowa Central pf	6,673,100	Mar. 1,	1900 1½	42	Jan. 14	38½	Jan. 7	39	Jan. 30, 1904
10	15	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,400	.....	.....	14	Jan. 11	10½	Jan. 11	11½	Jan. 30, 1904
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Nov. 16,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	45	July 15, 1903
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*280	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
5	17	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901 1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
46	51	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3	48½	Jan. 5	48½	Jan. 5	48½	Jan. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	90½	Mar. 14, 1903
90	100	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	*89	Jan. 16	*89	Jan. 16	*89	Jan. 16, 1904
250	300	Lake Shore	49,496,500	Jan. 29,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Dec. 9, 1903
7	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6½	Nov. 9, 1903
110	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,870,000	Dec. 31,	1903 5	..	.....	..	.....	100	Aug. 15, 1903
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31,	1903 7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
15	17	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	.....	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	17½	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
60	65	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	67¾	Jan. 18	62¼	Jan. 2	67¼	Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Jun. 9, 1901
130	137	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	Jan. 15,	1904 2	139¾	Jan. 22	132	Jan. 4	138¾	Jan. 22, 1904
100	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 2,	1903 5	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 2,	1903 3	69	Jan. 20	63	Jan. 19	66	Jan. 20, 1903
18	..	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20	Dec. 14, 1903
41	..	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	40	Nov. 21, 1903
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Oct. 9,	1903 5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,390	Jan. 15,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	190	Aug. 28, 1903
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,312,400	July 2,	1896 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1890
90	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	80	July 30, 1903
19	22	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	23¼	Jan. 22	20	Jan. 13	22	Jan. 25, 1904
79	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Dec. 10,	1903 1	81¾	Jan. 23	79	Jan. 26	81¾	Jan. 23, 1904
72	80	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	23,953,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	53½	Jun. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
179	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 5,	1904 1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 13, 1902
..	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1¾	Aug. 12, 1903
4½	5	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 6,	1903 ½	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 13, 1903
85	90	**R. R. Securities**	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	*90	Jan. 15	*90	Jan. 15	*90	Jan. 15, 1904
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	204	July 15, 1903
131	..	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 16,	1903 1½	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1904
11	13	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	.....	14	Jan. 19	13¾	Jan. 11	14	Jan. 23, 1904
39	39	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15,	1902 2½	45	Jan. 19	42	Jan. 2	45	Jan. 19, 1904
60	..	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	*70	Jan. 28	*70	Jan. 28	*70	Jan. 28, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	500,525	Jan.,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
40	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 ½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 30, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,849,400	July 15,	1903 2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*30	Apr. 9, 1900
22	23½	Texas & Pacific Land Trust	6,295,300	.....	.....	29	Jan. 22	23½	Jan. 22	23½	Jan. 22, 1904
17	20⅞	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,800	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*18	May 20, 1903
20	21	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	.....	.....	22	Jan. 21	21	Jan. 21	22	Jan. 21, 1904
150	159	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	150	Jun. 13, 1903
..	..	**Union Bag & Paper**	16,000,000	.....	.....	5¼	Jan. 20	5	Jan. 6	5	Jan. 20, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	21,240,400	Jan. 5,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	210	Aug. 12, 1903
11	11½	United Railways Invest	10,000,000	.....	.....	12	Jan. 15	11	Jan. 12	11¼	Jan. 30, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	July 1,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	10½	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1,	1903 1½	..	.....	..	.....	46	Jun. 10, 1903
..	..	U. S. Shipbuilding	25,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Sep. 17, 1903
..	..	U. S. Shipbuilding pf	30,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Sep. 17, 1903
..	..	Utah & Black River	1,103,000	Jan. 2,	1904 6½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	**Va. Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,641,600	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	18	Nov. 12, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,000,000	Nov. 20,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	20	Sep. 14, 1903
211	220	**Wells-Fargo Express**	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 4	*212	Jan. 6	*205	Jan. 30	*205	Jan. 30, 1904
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,196,000	Nov. 15,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 5, 1899
170	200	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf ($50)	8,996,700	Jan. 11,	1904 2½	194	Jan. 18	188	Jan. 8	194	Jan. 18, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

JAPANESE TRADE.

The Consul General of Japan has issued an interesting statement of the trade of his country during last November and also for the first eleven months of 1903. [illegible] yen, and for the eleven months 202,896,954 yen, an increase of 32,782,170 yen. Imports of merchandise during November amounted to 22,015,554 yen, a decrease of 2,636,773 yen, and for the eleven months 228,586,650 yen, an increase of 44,408,000 yen. There was thus an excess of exports over imports during November of 2,663,000 yen, but for the eleven months imports exceeded exports by 36,621,694 yen. Exports of bullion and specie during November amounted to 2,628,142 yen, an increase of 2,438,972 yen, and for the eleven months there was an increase of 12,897,240 yen. Imports of gold and silver during November amounted to 733,182 yen, a decrease of 2,144,192 yen, and for the

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 6, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93¾	Jan 28	92	Jan 18	92¾	Feb 6	92¾	93¾
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	100¾	Jan 19	98¾	Jan 6	98¾	Feb 6	98¾	99¼
Do registered	AO*	100	Jan 28	98¾	Jan 27	100	Jan 28	..	..
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jan 22	87¾	Jan 6	89¾	Feb 5	89½	89½
Do do registered	Nov.	92¾	Jan 28	92¾	Jan 26	92¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do stamped		89¾	Jan 29	87¾	Jan 6	89¾	Feb 1	..	89½
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1908	*FA	100	Jan 7	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1914	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	92¾	96
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	90½	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	..	..	..	..	..	..	114½	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS*	94¼	Jan 28	92¾	Jan 8	93¾	Feb 1	93	93¾
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	125¾	128
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	112¾	Jan 20	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112	..
Do 3d, St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 22, 01 92½ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	93½	Oc 30, 03 92 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼	Jan. 21	93¼	Jan 8	94¾	Feb 5	94	94½
Do do registered						94½	Ja 12, 03	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102	Jan 22	100¾	Jan 11	101¼	Feb 6	101¼	101¾
Do do registered						99¾	Oc 7 08	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	..	..	..	..	94	No 22, 03	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	89¾	Jan 22	87¾	Jan 8	89¾	Feb 3	89½	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97	Feb 2	93¾	Jan 6	95¾	Feb 3	94	96
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	89	Jan 20	87¾	Jan 8	88¾	Feb 5	88	88½
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	89½	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	..	..	..	114½	Je 27, 02	103½	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	..	..	..	109¾	Oc 28, 03	108	111
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1922	AO*	122	Jan 12	122	Jan 12	122	Jan 12	119½	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	..	..	..	..	99	Au 1, 03	95	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		..	..	..	..	100¼	Fe 18, 03	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117	Jan 22	116½	Jan 27	114¾	Jan 27	114¾	116
Stuart & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 14, 97	111	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	..	..	..	..	124¼	Je 22, 03	119¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	..	..	..	122¾	No 6, 03	121	124¾
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1961	JJ	99	Jan 4	98¼	Jan 5	98¾	Jan 21	..	..
Buf., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1936	*JD	102	Jan 14	101¾	Jan 8	102	Jan 25	102	102¼
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	AO	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..
C. R., I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	Ja 27, 01 110 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97 .. ..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	103¾	Jan 28	102¾	Jan 5	103	Feb 4	102¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107¼	Jan 21	106¾	Jan 6	107	Feb 6	106¾	..
Do do registered	*MS	..	..	..	..	107	Au 14, 03	105¾	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92¾	Jan 11	92¾	Jan 13	92¾	Jan 11	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	..	..	..	..	104½	Jy 7, 03	104	107
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 20	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	106¾	Jan 22	103¾	Jan 4	103¾	Feb 1	105	106
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	..	..	..	103¾	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	77¼	Jan 25	68	Jan 6	77	Feb 6	70¾	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	52	Jan 25	25½	Jan 7	23½	Feb 4	28	30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	20½	Jan 25	18¾	Feb 6	18¾	Feb 6	19	20
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	..	..	..	92	Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	..	..	103¾	Se 3, 02	103	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	..	..	..	..	102	Je 27, 02	102	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	..	..	..	..	103	Jy 2, 03	104¾	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	131¼	Jan 28	128¼	Jan 2	131¾	Feb 5	130¾	..
Do do registered	GJ	130¾	Jan 25	130	Feb 5	130	Feb 5	130¾	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112¾	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 19	111¼	Jan 28	111¾	115
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	De 8, 03 101 104
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102	Jan 27	100	Jan 4	101¼	Feb 6	101	102
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	108¾	Feb	108¼	Jan 7	108¾	Feb	108	110
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Jan	111	Jan	111	Jan	111	110¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116¾	Feb	114¾	Jan 6	116	Feb	115	116
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	117½	Oc 28, 03	114½	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	104	Jan 22	102	Jan 4	103¾	Feb 6	103¾	103½
Do do registered	*MS	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	112	My 14, 03	108¼	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	101¼	Feb 5	99¼	Jan 4	101¼	Feb 5	100¾	101¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	94¼	Jan 27	94¼	Jan 27	94¼	Jan 27	94¼	96
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oc 30, 02	106¾	..
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	..	..	..	..	97¾	De 30, 03	98	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	83	Jan 27	81½	Jan 5	82½	Feb 5	82	..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	77	Jan 23	74½	Jan 5	76½	Feb 6	76	76½
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	83¾	Ap 16, 02 .. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101½	Jan 15	99	Feb 3	99	Feb 3	99¼	102
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J*	93	Jan 4	92	Jan 19	92½	Jan 28	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	..	..	..	103½	De 23, 03	110½	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	..	..	..	..	100¾	No 6, 03	101¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106	Jan 18	105¾	Jan 5	106	Jan 18	105¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	105	De 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 2	..	100¾
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	106¼	Feb 1	105¾	Jan 20	105¾	Feb 3	106	107
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115	Feb	112	Jan 25	115	Feb 5	114½	115½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	108¾	Jan 14	106¾	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 14	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	..	..	..	..	125¾	Oc 22, 03	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1987	MN*	116¾	Jan 11	115¾	Jan 8	116¾	Jan 12	116¾	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	113½	Ap 13, 03	..	115½
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	113¼	Jan 16	112¾	Jan 4	113	Jan 16	113¾	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	128	Jan 14	126¾	Jan 28	128¾	Jan 28	125½	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	..	..	..	..	108	Jy 24, 03	..	..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1940	JJ*	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	170	Feb- 5	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	168½	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	..	..	..	..	111¼	De 15, 03	108¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	100	Jan 25	106½	Jan 7	100	Jan 25	108	..
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	..	..	111	De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾	Jan 15	98	Jan 15	98¾	Jan 15	..	97½
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J*	..	..	..	..	116½	Ap 29, 03	113¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	119	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	119¾	119
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111	Jan 14	109¾	Jan 8	111	Jan 14	111	113
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	110	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 19	115¾	Feb 5	114¾	115¾
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	..	..	..	..	111½	No 25, 03	109¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	..	..	..	137½	Jy 18, 99	127	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¼	Feb	116¾	Jan 20	118½	Feb 4	116¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106	Jan 15	105	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	105¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	..	..	..	133	Fe 28, 03	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	..	..	..	..	113¾	Oc 28, 03	111½	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jy 29, 03	106¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	113
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	109¾	Feb	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	110¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾	Jan 15	114¾	Jan 15	114¾	Jan 15	114	115
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	..	..	..	..	113	Oc 27, 03	111½	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	..	..	..	..	119	Jy 20, 03	115¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	125¾	Feb	124¾	Feb	125¾	Feb	123¾	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	104	Jan	2	104	Jan	2	104	Jan 2	103	106
Do do registered	FA15	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	96	Jan 28	93¼	Jan 18	95	Jan 30	93¼	95
Do do registered	QF	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund us, 1879-1929	AO*	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 15, 03	113¾	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	111¼	De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	109¾	Feb	1	109½	Jan 15	109¾	Feb	..	108¾	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	Mr 30, 03	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106	Feb	5	103¼	Jan 6	106	Feb	5	103½	106
Do do registered	MN*	104¼	Jan 21	104¼	Jan 21	104¼	Jan 21	104¼	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 22	108½	..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	114½	Au 31, 03	110¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	125	My 28, 01	113¾	116
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	..	..	..	106	No 5, 02	102¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	..	..	..	108	Oc 9, 02	103¾	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 17, 03	100¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	..	..	..	..	111¾	De 23, 03	111¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MJ	129	Jan 22	128¾	Jan 7	128¾	Jan 28	128¾	130
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 6s, 1929	*FA	..	..	..	..	119½	De 22, 03	117¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	..	..	142¾	Fe 10, 02	132¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	..	..	..	131¾	De 5, 03	129¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	..	..	..	107¾	Fe 21, 01	99¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	..	..	..	108	Se 9, 03	..	112¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	122¼	Jan 12	122¼	Jan 12	122¼	Jan 12	122	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	125	No 16, 03	121¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	101	Jan 21	101	Jan 7	102¼	Feb 4	..	102¼
Do do registered	JJ	..	..	..	..	107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	..	..	..	..	98	Au 18, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	..	..	..	..	100¾	Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	..	..	..	..	99¾	Je 30, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	..	..	..	..	99¼	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	..	..	..	..	99¾	Je 20, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	87	Au 7, 03	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾	Jan 22	66¼	Jan 7	69¾	Feb 6	69¾	70
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	88¾	Ja 7, 03	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85	Jan 20	75	Jan 6	80	Feb 6	..	80¼
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 26	104¾	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	93¾	Oc 1, 03	96	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	90	Oc 1, 03	91	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	96¼	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	..	..	..	..	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	..	..	..	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	132	Jan 29	130¼	Jan 7	131½	Feb 5	131½	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	..	..	..	93	De 10, 03	92¾	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131	Jan 25	130¾	Jan 7	131	Jan 25	130¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	..	..	..	126	Se 23, 02	130¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	121¾	Jan 16	121¼	Jan 9	121¾	Jan. 16	122½	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	82	Jan 18	78	Jan 4	79	Feb 3	78½	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	..	..	..	..	109¼	Oc 26, 03	110¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	..	..	..	109	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	..	..	..	104¼	De 5, 03	104¼	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	..	..	..	..	113	De 22, 03	112¾	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JJ	97¾	Feb	5	95¾	Jan 8	97½	Feb 6	97	..
Do do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101½	Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98	Feb	1	96	Feb	98	Feb	2	..	98
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	101¼	Feb	1	100	Jan	8	101¼	Feb	1	..	101¼
Do do registered	MN*	99	Jan	28	99	Jan	28	99	Jan 28	..	101½
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	De 9, 02	95	98½
White R. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105	Jan	22	105	Jan	22	105	Jan 22	106	110
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101	Jan	27	101	Jan	27	101	Jan 27	99	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	No 17, 03	110¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	Jy 28, 03	122	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	De 15, 03	126	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	No 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98	Jan 26	95¼	Jan 13	97	Feb 5	..	98
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	64½	Jan 22	60	Jan 6	63	Feb 5	..	..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	..	..	..	112¾	De 23, 03	113¾	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	..	..	128	Je 6, 02	115¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63½	Jan 19	56	Jan 5	61	Feb 6	60	61
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89¾	Jan 26	86¾	Feb 5	86¾	Feb 5	86	86¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	115	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129½	Jan 23	129½	Jan 23	129½	Jan 23	129½	131
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	130¾	De 19, 03	130¾	..
Do do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oc 23, 96	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	127	Jan 5	127	Jan 5	127	Jan 5	125¾	Se 14, 99	..	..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	111¾	Feb 8	111½	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114¾	Jan 28	111¾	Feb 1	111¾	Feb 1	111½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1922	*MN	100¾	Jan 28	100¾	Jan 28	100¾	Jan 27	100¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	No 28, 03	104¾	..
Wayne R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
Del. & R. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137½	Jan 12	137½	Jan 25	137½	Jan 25	137¼	Jan 25	137½	..
Do registered	MS*	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 11	106	Feb 28	106¼	..
Do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	122	Je 8, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¾	De 29, 03	105¾	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	111¾	Fe 4, 02	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MO	..	..	..	..	..	..	142½	No 10, 02	141¾	..
Do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	147¾	Je 18, 02	140	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	98¼	Jan 28	97¾	Jan 4	98¾	Feb 5	98	98¼
Do con. g. 5½s, 1936	*JJ	..	..	..	..	105¾	My 22, 03	105	107
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	103¾	Jan 28	103	Jan 4	103¾	Jan 28	102¾	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J*	97	Jan 22	94	Jan 6	98	Feb 5	96¾	96¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	80¼	Jan 28	83½	Jan 22	83¼	Jan 28	84½	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. (.g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	..	..	97	Ja. 8, 02	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	55	Jan 4	55	Jan 21	55	Jan 21	55¾	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	..	..	..	111	Fe 28, 01	96¾	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	..	..	97	De 4, 03	95¾	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	..	..	93	De 16, 03	92¾	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	..	..	..	75¼	Au 25, 03	..	..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	83¼	Feb	4	83¼	Feb	4	83¼	Feb 4	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	111¾	Jan 25	110¾	Jan 4	111¾	Jan 25	111	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	109¼	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	113½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	..	..	..	..	114	My 25, 03	110	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	..	..	112	No 15, 03	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111	Jan 14	111	Jan 14	111	Jan 14	110	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¼	Jan 11	114¼	Jan 11	114¼	Jan 11	113¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	..	..	..	..	101¾	Je 26, 03	101¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¾	Jan 27	132¾	Jan 18	135¾	Feb 5	135¾	136
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	..	..	..	..	150	Au 7, 03	130¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	96¾	Jan 21	97	Jan 4	96	Feb 3	96	96¾
Do registered	JJ	98¾	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	85¾	Jan 28	84	Jan 5	85¾	Feb 6	85	85¾
Do do registered		85¾	Jan 28	84	Jan 5	85¾	Feb 6	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93¾	Jan 27	89¾	Jan 8	90¾	Feb 4	90¾	91
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	..	..	..	..	125¾	Je 17, 03	124¾	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	118¾	Jan 20	117½	Jan 18	118	Feb 5	116	119
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	..	..	..	..	106	Au 5, 02	101¾	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	131	Feb	4	131	Feb	4	131	Feb 4	131½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	113¾	Jan 12	113½	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 12	113¾	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	113¾	No 25, 03	112	..
N. Y. & G. Wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN	106¾	Jan 6	106¾

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾ Fe 20, 00	110¼	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	..	....	..	....	93 Ap 25, 02	82	..
Do do small		..	....	..	....	90 Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	..	....	..	....	125¾ De 21, 03	124	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120 Jan 11	121	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94 Jan 19	93¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	F A	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114 Jan 13	..	115
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	J J	..	....	..	....	101¼ Je 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	..	....	..	....	89 De 24, 03	87½	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	120¾	Jan 12	120	Jan 22	120¾ Jan 22	120¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O	112¾	Jan 22	112	Jan 6	112¾ Jan 22	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb	J J	..	....	..	....	116 Jy 31, 02	..	120
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex., pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	J J	100¼	Jan 15	100¼	Jan 15	100¾ Jan 15	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	76¾	Jan 23	74½	Jan 7	76 Feb 3	74	75½
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	105 Aug., 94	..	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	98¾	Jan 29	97¾	Jan 4	98 Feb 6	97½	98
Do do registered	J J*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 4	98 Jan 27	..	98½
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	102¾	Jan 26	102¼	Jan 25	102¾ Feb 2	102¼	..
Do do registered	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 25, 02	102	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	J D	100¼	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100¾	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	98 De 12, 02	100	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M N	..	....	..	....	96¼ De 16, 03	100¾	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	99¾ No 8, 02	93¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	90	Jan 28	87½	Feb 6	87½ Feb 6	87¼	87¾
Do do registered	F A	87¼	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	86 Jan 20	85¾	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	90	Jan 28	89	Jan 22	90 Jan 28	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	91 Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	105 Jan 8	105¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾ No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. St. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95 Ap 3, 02	85	..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107¼ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	109	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	108¾ Feb 6	108½	109
Do registered	J J	108¾	Jan 28	106¼	Jan 9	106¾ Feb 4	..	109½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	J D	100¾	Jan 22	100	Jan 11	100¾ Jan 26	..	100¾
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	99¾ De 9, 03	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	....	..	....	114 Fe 6, 02	105½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 21, 03	118½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	130 Ja 21, 03	125?	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1900	M S*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¼ Jan 18	112¼	..
Do 6s, 1931	M S	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122 Jan 16	127½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127 Je 19, 02	121¼	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106¾ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	M N	..	....	..	....	96½ Oc 26, 03	100	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c. 2000	M N	..	....	..	....	100 Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	115 Oc 15, 03	114¾	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	..	....	..	....	117¾ De 17, 03	117½	118½
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	104 Oc 30, 03	103¾	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104	Jan 22	103	Jan 12	104 Feb 3	103¾	104
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	103¾ De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	124¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N	..	....	..	....	125¼ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	101 Se 8, 03	101¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1906	J J	..	....	..	....	106¾ My 14,03	100½	..
N.Y., O. & W.ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	102⅛	Jan 26	101¼	Jan 2	102¼ Feb 1	102	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	..	....	..	....	114 Fe 14, 03	109	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. 6s, 1931	M N	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 20, 03	127½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F A	..	....	..	....	127 No 28, 03	123	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	..	....	..	....	127 No 19, 03	125¼	..
Ner. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	97¼	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	97¼ Feb 6	97½	97¾
Do registered		..	....	..	....	90¼ Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	90¾	Jan 22	88	Jan 5	90 Feb 5	..	90
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	..	....	..	....	107¼ Jy 1, 01	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	M N*	100	Jan 11	100	Jan 11	100 Jan 19	..	..
N. P. Ry. pr.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	103¾	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 6	103¾ Feb 6	103	103¼
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	101¾ De 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	..	....	..	....	72 Feb 6	71½	72
Do do registered	Q F	68¾	Jan 8	68¾	Jan 8	68¾ Jan 8	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾ Jan 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	94	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 6	93¾ Feb 6	93	93¼
Do do registered		93¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	93¼ Feb 6	..	93
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A	..	....	..	....	122 Oc 17, 03	121	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	107½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	108¼	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¾ Jan 29	107½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	..	....	..	....	96½ No 9, 03	96	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	94¼ Fe 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¾ Oc 2, 03	110¾	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	..	....	..	....	114¼ My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	107	Jan 22	105	Jan 16	106¼ Jan 27	107	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	A O	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 21, 03	99	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108¾ Feb 4	107½	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Mr 26, 03	105	106½
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941	F A	..	....	..	....	92¼ De 28, 03	91	94
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	M N*	..	....	..	....	95¾ No 2, 03	95	96¾
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	..	....	..	....	118 De 21, 03	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J*	..	....	..	....	108¼ Au 21, 03	112¾	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	96	100
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	97½	..
P., C.C. & St.L.con.g.gt.4½s,A.1940	A O*	109¾	Jan 27	109¼	Jan 4	110¾ Jan 27	109¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	111½ Jan 26	108¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116½ Fe 14, 01	108½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	101½ Jan 22	101¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	91	Feb 4	91	Feb 4	91 Feb 4	92	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	119¾ Se 9, 03	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	M N	105	Jan 11	105	Jan 11	105 Jan 11	..	..
Do do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	110	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	M N	..	....	..	....	106 Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	97	Feb 5	95	Jan 4	96 Feb 6	..	96
Allc. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	103	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	M N	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111 De 10, 03	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	106¼	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½	Jan 18	123¼	Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	93 Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	118¼	Jan 8	118¼	Jan 8	115½ Jan 8	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	M N	..	....	..	....	107½ De 18, 03	107¾	109
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	A O	105½	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 16	100¼ Jan 16	106¾	111
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	118¼	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B,Jan.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	112¼ De 13, 02	110¼	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	..	....	..	....	117¼ Jy 3, 03	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	113	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	..	....	..	....	120½ De 8, 02	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J D	96¾	Jan 26	94⅝	Jan 7	96¼ Feb 6	96	96⅜
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	96½ Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c.50-yr.g.,1951	A O	93¼	Jan 21	91⅜	Jan 4	93¼ Jan 21	93	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	105 De 19, 03	105½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	75 Au 3, 03	62½	75
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	....	..	....	92 Mr 26, 03	75	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s, 1947	J J	..	....	..	....	87 De 21, 03	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105 Feb* 6	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	104¼ De 11, 03	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	124¼	Jan 29	123	Jan 7	124¼ Feb 2	124	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 12	110¾ Feb 3	..	110¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	84	Jan 12	82¾	Jan 7	83 Feb 5	82¼	83¼
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	M N	119¼	Feb 4	119¼	Feb 4	119¼ Feb 4	119¼	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	80½	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	80½ Feb 5	79½	..
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	77¾	Jan 13	78¼ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989	M N*	94	Jan 21	92¼	Jan 6	93¾ Feb 6	93	94
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	76¼	Jan 23	72¾	Jan 18	75 Feb 6	75	76
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J D	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	73¾ Feb 6	72¼	72¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	..	....	..	....	119¾ De 18, 03	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	131	Jan 18	130	Jan 5	131 Jan 18	130¼	131
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	109¾	Jan 29	107¼	Jan 7	108¾ Jan 29	106¼	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	111 No 25, 03	110½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	101½	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101¼ Feb. 5	101	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	103 My 5, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	..	....	..	....	104 Au 15, 03	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	134 Mr 16, 03	130	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 De 31, 03	115	118½
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117	..
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M N*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 11, 01	102¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 18	69¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	M N	98½	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	98¾ Feb 3	96½	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J	..	....	..	....	90 Oc 7, 98	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	100 Se 6, 00	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	....	..	....	106½ Fe. 26, 02	102	104
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	102¼	Jan 19	102	Jan 15	102 Jan 15	105	104¼
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	..	....	..	....	107 De 15, 03	105	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼ My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	102 Ja 20, 03	90	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	99¼	Jan 21	97¼	Jan 8	99¾ Feb 5	99¾	99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	90	Jan 25	87¾	Jan 4	90¼ Feb 6	89½	89¾
Do do registered	J D	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87 Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 25, 03	97¼	100
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101¾	Jan 28	98½	Feb 5	101¾ Feb 5	98	99
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	95¾ Mr 8, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	85¼	Jan 27	84	Jan 4	85¾ Feb 5	84½	85¼
Cal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	....	..	....	119¾ Fe 27, 03	105	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1903	J D	102	Feb 2	100	Jan 26	102 Feb 2	100	101

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	M N*	107	Jan 21	107	Jan 21	107 Jan 21	105¼	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	105¼ Feb 1	104½	105½
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M N	..	....	..	....	105 De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	M N	..	....	..	....	102½ De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	111¾	Jan 15	110	Jan 14	111 Jan 28	111	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾ De 31, 03	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O	92	Jan 18	90½	Jan 5	92 Jan 27	92¼	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	M N	..	....	..	....	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	..	....	..	....	130 No 19, 02	115¾	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	122 Se 15, 02	126	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J	..	....	..	....	102 Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	107½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J J	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	80 Feb 6	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	105¼	Jan 30	105	Jan 18	106¼ Jan 30	105	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106 Jan 15	105	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	..	....	..	....	107⅞ De 15, 03	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	....	..	....	102 Oc 22, 03	105	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		..	....	..	....	106¼ My 15, 03	103½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	106 Mr 2, 03	108¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	110	Feb 2	110	Feb 2	110 Feb 2	108	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	107	Jan 6	107	Jan 6	107 Jan 6	106¼	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ja 26, 03	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	111¾ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	101	105
Southern R. 1st cop. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	114	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 5	112⅝ Feb 6	112⅝	113
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	111¼ Au 7, 03	..	..
Moh. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	95¼ Feb 2	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 14, 03	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J	95	Feb 2	94	Jan 4	95 Feb 2	..	94
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 De 25, 01	109½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	92	Feb 1	92	Feb 1	92 Feb 1	..	92¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	116 Oc 20, 03	113¼	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	118¾	Feb 4	117½	Jan 5	118⅝ Feb 4	118	119
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	M S	..	....	..	....	111¾ De 22, 03	110¼	112
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, Jan 1, 1922	J J	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	118¾ Jan 7	117	119
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120 Jan 7	120½	122½
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	S J	..	....	..	....	110 De 19, 03	114	115
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O	..	....	..	....	108½ De 28, 03	108½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	..	....	..	....	92 Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N	104	Feb 5	103¼	Jan 5	104 Feb 5	104	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	M N	112	Feb 2	110¾	Jan 13	112 Feb 2	110¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	M N	..	....	..	....	113½ My 14, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	....	..	....	112¾ Jan 6, 03	109	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	....	..	....	123 Fe 8, 02	110¼	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	..	....	..	....	112 Fe 18, 03	106½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	....	..	....	115 Jan 6, 03	110	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	106 No 3, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	F A	..	....	..	....	93 De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	114¼	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 4	114 Jan 22	114	114⅞
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122½	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	J D	..	....	..	....	104½ De 2, 02	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	115¾	Jan 13	115¾	Jan 13	116¾ Jan 13	113	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	....	..	....	107¾ De 31, 03	106½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M S	..	....	..	....	100 Se 30, 03	100	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D	116¾	Feb 2	115¼	Jan 8	116⅜ Feb 4	116	117
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	93	Jan 27	92¼	Jan 22	93 Jan 27	..	95
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J	110¼	Jan 28	108	Jan 27	108¾ Jan 28	..	109¼
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	112¼	Jan 15	112¼	Jan 22	112¾ Jan 22	112¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	111 Sep 8, 03	110	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	J D	105¾	Jan 19	105¾	Jan 19	105¾ Jan 19	..	107½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	A O	92	Jan 14	91½	Jan 8	91¾ Jan 20	92½	93
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	88	Jan 12	87	Jan 7	87¾ Feb 3	87½	89
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	83¼	Jan 28	81	Jan 6	83 Feb 3	..	82
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	A O	72¾	Jan 28	71	Jan 5	71 Feb 5	60	71
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	..	....	..	....	98 Ap 29, 03	92½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	J

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Price Friday Feb. 5	Week's Range or Last Sale	Range for Year 1904		Last Sale.	Sold Jan'y.
			Lowest.	Highest.		
Pa. C. & P. Ctf. 1st std. g. 6s 1985...J J	107¾	Feb	106¾ Feb	108¾ Feb 1	107¾ Jan 25	
Pitt. Frnt. C. 1st ctf. g. 5s 1927...M N	....	....	....	....	108 Jo 30, 01	..
Pittsburg C. & St. L. 7s 1900...M N	....	....	....	....	110½ Jo 30, 01	..
Pitts. Cin. etc. tr. g. 5s 1932...M N	....	....	....	....	109½ Jo 31, 01	..
GAME, AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Cot. Oil deben. 5s, ser. 1, 1931...Q F	....	....	....	....	91 No 3, 03	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s 1919...M S	81½	Jan 29	81	Jan 29	81 Feb 1	81
Am. Spirits 1st g. 6s 1900...M N	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 29, 04	..
Am. Tobac. 1st g. 6s 1904...J J	101	Jan 28	101	Jan 28	101 Feb 1	101
Am. Thread 1st s. f. g. 5s 1919...A O	....	....	....	....	85 Jan 25	85
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st s. f. 6s 1919...J J	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 29, 04	..
Consol. Tobacco deferred g. 4s 1951...F A	85½	Jan 23	85	Feb 4	85½ Feb 4	85½
Do registered...F A	....	....	....	....	85½ Ja 30, 04	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5% year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927...*A O	85½	Jan 22	85	Jan 22	85½ Feb 4	85½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911...*J D	....	....	....	....	99 Jo 30, 03	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1940...*J D	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 29, 04	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913...*A O	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 29, 04	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918...*F A	109½	Jan 8	106	Feb 2	108 Feb 4	106
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1918...*J J	85½	Jan 18	85	Jan 18	85½ Jan 18	85
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 6s, 1928...*A O	....	....	....	....	85 Fe 04, 04	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923...*A O	88½	Jan 4	86	Jan 6	88 Feb 5	88½
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920...*M N	....	....	....	....	99½ De 21, 03	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925...J J*	....	....	....	....	92 De 7, 03	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946...F A*	47	Jan 25	35	Jan 4	42¼ Feb 4	40
Do inc. g. 5s, ctf. dep. July 1, 1946...J J	2	Jan 23	1¾	Jan 5	2 Feb 4	2
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1965...J J*	26	Feb 5	23	Feb 5	28 Feb 5	26
Do col. tr. 5s, 1922...F A*	....	....	....	....	93 Ja 15, 03	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913...*M N	110	Feb 2	107¾	Jan 7	110 Feb 4	105½
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931...J J*	....	....	....	....	79 Au 12, 03	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963...M N	75¼	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	72 Feb 6	71¾
Do registered...M N	75¾	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	72¼ Feb 5	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902...*F A	....	....	....	....	101 Se 30, 01	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Price Friday Feb. 5	Week's Range or Last Sale	Range for Year 1904		Last Sale.	Sold Jan'y.
			Lowest.	Highest.		
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s 1909...J J	....	....	....	....	95 Je 3, 03	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s 1943...F A	95	Feb	95	Feb	95 Feb 1	..
Do 1st & ref. s. f. g. 5s 1955...A O	95	Feb	95	Feb	95 Feb 1	..
Do 1st trust Co. ctfs......	75½	Jan 21	73½	Feb 1	75½ Feb 1	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s 1903...*M N	....	....	....	....	Do Mar 1903	..
Colo. Mid. 1st g. 4s 1936...J D	....	....	....	....	77 Ja 29, 04	..
Colo. & So. 1st g. 4s 1929...F A	....	....	....	....	87 Ja 29, 04	..
Do 1st & ref. g. 4s 1935...M S	....	....	....	....	79 Ja 29, 04	..
Do 4s gold bonds 1955...J D	....	....	....	....	80 Ja 29, 04	..
Do 5s gold bonds 1955...J D	....	....	....	....	90 Ja 29, 04	..
Cuban C. & S. pref. ctfs. g. 6s 1911...*J D	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 29, 04	..
Denver & R. G. 1st con. g. 4s 1936...J J	....	....	....	....	77 Ja 27, 03	..
Detroit Gas 1st con. g. 5s 1918...M S	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 11, 04	..
Do Extn. Div. 1st g. 5s 1933...M S	....	....	....	....	100 Ja 11, 04	..
Do Extn. Div. 1st con. 5s 1917...Q J	103	Jan	103¼	Jan 12	103¼ Jan 12	103
Duluth Gas & W. 1st 5s 1933...J D	....	....	....	....	102 De 30, 03	..
Du Bardo, C. & I. gen. 6s, 1937...*F A	105½	Jan 6	105½	Jan 6	105½ Jan 6	105
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 6s, s. f. g. 5s, year g. 1949...*F A	70	Jan 6	67¾	Feb 2	67¾ Feb 2	66
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929...J J*	....	....	....	....	95¾ Ap 29, 03	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397...Q J	....	....	....	....	100¾ Ap 3, 02	..
Do registered...Q J	....	....	....	....	100¾ Oc 30, 01	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925...J J*	....	....	....	....	109 Oc 7, 03	..
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1918...*M N	....	....	....	....	110¾ No 19, 03	111¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920...*M N	....	....	....	....	105¾ Jul 2, 03	106
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938...*J J	107¼	Jan 4	107	Jan 20	107 Feb 1	107
Do reg. and r. a. 4½s, 1950...*M N	104	Jan 25	101½	Jan 6	103½ Feb 4	103½
Do do registered...M N	....	....	....	....	103¼ Ja 22, 03	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...M N	....	....	....	....	107½ Je 22, 03	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 6, 1904

BONDS

Sales Week Ended Feb. 6...$13,602,500

Week ended Feb. 6, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	80	80	80	80	6
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	13
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	96¼	100	96¾	99¾	393
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	20
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adjust. 4s, stamped	89¼	89¾	88½	88½	25
Atch., Top. & Santa F. deb. 4s, Series D	98	98	98	98	15
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93¼	154
Atlantic & Danville 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	31
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	81
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	46½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97	97	95	95	7
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	64	64	64	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	47
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	113½	113½	21
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103	103	102½	103	67
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	106⅝	107	18
Central of Georgia con. 5s	105½	106	105½	106	16
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc	70¼	71	70	71	27
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	44
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	45
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	131	131⅝	131	131⅝	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	130	130	130	130	1½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98⅝	98⅞	98½	98¼	45
Central Pacific 3½s	85	85⅝	85	85⅛	5½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101¼	101¼	101½	101½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116	116¼	116	116	17
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	67
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76¾	76⅝	76	76⅞	89
Chicago & Alton 3s	82	82½	82	82½	27
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93½	518
Chi., Bur. & Q., coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	93¼	93¼	93	93½	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	3
Chi., Bur. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	170	170	170	170	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. Div. 5s	115¾	116	115½	115⅝	14
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mast. & Dak. Div. 7s	117⅝	118½	117½	118½	12
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	106	106	106	106	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	82	82½	80	80	511
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103	102	102½	80
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	71¼	72	69¾	69¾	400
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s reg	118	118	118	118	3
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	79½	79½	79	79	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97½	29
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101⅛	20
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	71	70	70	70	76
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s trust ctfs	71¼	72½	71½	72½	36
Colorado Midland 4s	60	61	60	61	15
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	87⅛	87½	86½	86¾	25
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	57	57¼	55	55½	491
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	98	98½	97⅝	98¼	51
Detroit City Gas 5s	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	5
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette l. g. 7s	82	82	82	82	51
Detroit Southern, Ohio So. Div. 4s	83¼	83½	83½	83½	5
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	66½	66½	64¾	64¾	57
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118¾	118⅝	118½	118⅝	10
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	2
Erie 1st consol. 7s	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	50
Erie 1st general 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89¼	87
Erie 1st gen. 4s reg	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	90¾	90½	90¾	90¾	15
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	12
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	72½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	2
Gal. Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s	102	102	102	102	2
General Electric 3½s	88	88	88	88	25
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Green Bay debenture B	13⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	20
Hannibal & St. Jo. consol. 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	16
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	105½	105½	104½	105	26
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102¼	103	102½	103	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	99	99	99	99	5
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	99	99½	99	99	101
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	113	4
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	80½	80½	79½	80	139
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89	89⅝	5
Kansas City Southern 3s	70¾	70¾	70	70	14
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	93¾	93⅞	93	93	28
Laclede Gas 5s	106	106	106	106	13
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. ext. 4½s	101⅝	102	101½	101½	36
Long Dock 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Long Island gen. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Long Island unified 4s	99	99⅞	99	99¼	14
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98½	98⅝	79
Louis. & Nash., South. Ry. joint 4s	91¾	92	91½	91½	22
Manhattan Railway Con. 4s	103¾	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	6
Metropolitan Street Ry. 1st 5s	112⅝	113	112½	112½	19
Mexican Central 4½s	93¾	94	93½	93½	16
Mexican Central consol. 4s	69	69	69	69	3
Mexican Central 1st income	15	15	14	14	135
Mexican Central 2d income	8	8	8	8	25
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90	6
Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97⅝	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97⅝	98	97½	97½	41
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78	78½	77½	78	301
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	98½	99	98½	99	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100	100⅝	99½	100⅝	66
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119¼	119⅝	119½	119½	19
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107	107	107	4
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	76¾	76⅞	75¾	76¼	6
New York Central gen. 3½s	98¼	98⅜	97⅝	98	95
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	88	88	87½	87½	80

BONDS.

Week ended Feb. 6, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Central deb. 5s, 1934	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103½	104	103½	104	18
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108	108½	108	108½	22
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. gtd. mon. 4s	91½	91½	91	91	39
New York, Lack. & West. consol. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	1
New York, Ont. & Western ref. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
New York & Queens Co. El. L. & P. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	66
Nort. & West., Pocahontas t. & C. jt. 4s	90¼	90¼	90	90	28
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72	72½	71⅝	72	64
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103⅝	103	103¼	115
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100	100⅛	99⅝	100¼	28
Oregon Short Line 4s	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	139
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113¼	113½	113	113	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	120¼	120½	120½	120¾	7
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	12
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96¾	97	96	96	176
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s reg	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	11
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	4
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	63½	64	63	63	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 3½s, Series E	91	91	91	91	1
Reading general 4s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96¼	122
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96	96¼	96	96	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	63
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85	85¼	43
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	105	105	105	105	14
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	13
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	83¼	83½	83	83	135
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93½	94	93½	93⅝	13
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	73	73⅝	72	72⅝	230
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	76	76	75	75	22
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	26
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80½	80⅝	80	80	33
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	12
Seaboard Air Line refunding 5s	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	6
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific 4s	89½	89½	89	89¼	17
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¼	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	44
Southern Railway 5s	113	113½	112⅝	112⅝	89
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	95¼	95¼	95½	95½	1
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	42	43	42	42½	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	3⅞	3⅞	2	2	29
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	101	101	101	101	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116⅜	116⅜	12
Third Avenue con. 4s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	9
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Tol., St. Louis & West prior lien 3½s	83	83	83	83	16
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	71¾	71¾	71	71	49
Ulster & Delaware 1st con. 5s	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106¾	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	129
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	3
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	97	97½	96¾	96¾	592
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79	79⅞	79	79¼	113
United States Leather 6s	110	110	110	110	10
United States Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s	28	28	28	28	40
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	72½	72⅝	71½	72	4,338
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	64
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	68	68	67¼	67¾	40
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	111½	112	111¾	112	8
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Wabash 1st 5s	115¾	115⅞	115½	115⅝	23
Wabash debenture, Series B	86¼	86¼	82¾	83¼	1,232
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	25
Weathersford, Min. Wells, & Northw. 5s	106½	106⅞	101	101	15
West Shore 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108¾	8
West Shore 4s reg	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	514
Western Union R. E. & ref. 4½s	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	22
Western Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90½	90½	90	90¼	12
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89¾	90	89¼	89½	47
Total sales					$12,590,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, coupon, 1925	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	10

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	2
Grand total					$13,602,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	105¼	Jan. 15	107¼ Jan. 25
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	105⅝	Jan. 12	105¼	Jan. 15	105¼ Jan. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.					109½ Dec. 21
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	109⅝	Jan. 8	107½	Jan. 18	107⅝ Jan. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.					133⅜ Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132⅜	Feb. 6	132⅜ Feb. 6
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.					101¼ Aug. 16
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.					101½ Nov. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	106	Jan. 5	107½	Jan. 6	107½ Jan. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.					107 Dec. 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.					107¾ Nov. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	Q. F.					107 Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.					121 Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.					104⅝ Sep. 3, 1902	
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.					102 Mar. 20, 1902	
Alabama currency fund, 4s	J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1902	
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.					106 Apr. 4, 1903	
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	102½	Jan. 28	102½ Jan. 28, 1904	
Nor. Carolina special 6s	A. O.					1½ Dec. 22, 1903	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.					96 Nov. 28, 1903	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg						95½ Aug. 19, 1902	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small						93½ Oct. 9, 1903	
Virginia def. ctfs						117 Dec. 11, 1903	
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts		8	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7¾ Feb. 4, 1904	
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.					93½ Dec. 12, 1903	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is indicated after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 6, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	230	235
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	355	380
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	160	170
Century	100,000	2	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 04	4000	..
Citz.'s (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	270	272
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	210	212
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	355	375
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	160
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3750	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 03	600	620
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	275	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	220
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	335	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	290	310
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	530	540
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	600	610
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	142½
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	222½	230
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	28	S	Jan. 2, 04	305	330
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	560
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	260
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	270	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount **Morris**	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	275	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	175	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	285	295
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	205	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	168	173
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan. 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	800,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	285
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	475	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	5	..	July, 1900	102⅜	107½
Plaza	100,000	10	Q	Jan. 2, 04	540	610
Riverside'	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	300
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	360	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	155	..
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	800	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	170	200
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	160	164
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	325
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	..	Nov 15, 03	315	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	197½	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	..
Central Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1950	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	415
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	290	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	675	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	145	160
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust	2,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	670	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1390	1430
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	570
Flatbush	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	180	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	620	650
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	175	190
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	575	590
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	170
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	270	280
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	315	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	530	560
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	130	Q	Dec 31, 03	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	200	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	625	650
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	590	610
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	220	250
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	225	235
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	160	165
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 30, 03	1100	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 4, 04	120	125
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	975	1025
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	225	230
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	S	Feb. 2, 04	240	250
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	395	400
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 03	300	320
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,376,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 03	430	440
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	135	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	222½	237½
Union	2,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 16, 04	1325	1425
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	2	S	Dec 31, 03	400	420
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1400	1450
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	210
Washington Tr.	200,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	200	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	205	205
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	46	..
Do pf., ex div.	8,572,800	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	88	89
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	688,800	2½	S	Oct., 1903	91	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Bk. Un. G. rights		..	..	.....	1¾	1⅞
Buffalo City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	65½	66½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	106½	108
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	85	92
Consumers (J.C.) 1st 5s, 1909	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	103
Denver G. & El.	2,250,000	1½	S	Sep., 1903	23	24
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	93	95
Do pr. l. 5s, 1948	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	99	99
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,240,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	99	99
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Harlem Gas	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1903	50	55
††Do 1st 6s, 1900	2,250,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	104½	105½
Hud. Nat. G. & El. 1st 5s, 1949	600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	95	97
Jersey City	1,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	95	97
Kings Co. El.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	110	112
Lacled. Gas	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	95	97
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	110	112
Manhattan	30,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	90	92
Metropolitan	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	90	92
Mutual	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	90	92
Nassau	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,685,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105⅝	106⅝
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	108¼	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	105½	106
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	782,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95½
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	87	90
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	76	80
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1936	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	62	66
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	91	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	104	106
††Do con.5s,1946	3,800,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103½	104
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92	98
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	30	34
††Do 1st 5s,1925	2,230,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	92	94
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	111	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	830	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	180	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	560	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	375	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	102	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	150	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	840	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	165	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	295	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	165	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	130	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	170	175
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	241	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	55	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	125	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	400	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am.Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 03	⅝32	55
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	..	8½
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	33¼	33¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan 20, 04	98	100
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	78	80
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	5
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,993,000	3	S	Dec 1, 03	99	100½
Am. Type Found'g	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 04	87	92
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	11	12
††Do 1st 5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	67	69
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger-Loewenstein-Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝¼	6
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 1, 03	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	107	111
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	152½
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	115	116
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 03	107	108
Burt & Sun R.R. pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1904	⅝2	3
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3-16
Casein of Amer.	5,400,000	..	..	.....	3½	7¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 16, 04	35	62
Celluloid	5,925,000	12½	Q	Dec 31, 03	114	117
Cent. Fireworks	1,405,159	1	S	Aug 20, 02	13	17
Do preferred	1,247,200	3½	S	Aug 16, 03	60	67
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	11
††Do 6s	3,865,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	54	57
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	108	..
††Cheasp'ke Tran. 5s, 1932	490,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	98	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Jan 15, 04	440	460
Clafin, H.B., 1st pf.	2,870,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Do 2d pf.	2,870,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅝	⅝
††Comm'l Tun. 4s	2,700,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,600	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	29,452,400	1½	..	Sep. 15, 02	4	6
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	1,749,500	..	..	.....	⅞	1½
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	..	Dec., 1902	2	4
††Do deb. 4s	2,250,000	3	A	Apr. 2, 02	10½	13
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,166	3½	S	Oct., 1903	101½	102½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	676,228	..	..	.....	4¾	5¾
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	15	25
††Cuban Co. of 1928	5,000,000	..	..	.....	105	110
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	59	62
Do preferred	800,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	85	90
Dominion Securities	1,200,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 03	6	15
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 04	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	¼
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2½
Electric Vehicle	12,000,000	2	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred	6,128,500	2	..	Apr., 1902	13	14½
El.-Fusatic ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	2,237,400	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	45	47
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	26,000,000	..	..	.....	85	88
Gold'n Cen. mtg.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	3	..	May 25, 03	⅝24	1
Guggenheim Expl.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	98	102
Do warrants	15,000,000	..	..	.....	108	112
Hecla Mining	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Do Knick.T.Trst	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
††Do 6%s	225,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	30	35
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 04	93	100
Havana Tobacco	25,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Do preferred	6,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Hyde-Hall-Mervin	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do 1st pref'd	500,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Hunton Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	5	10
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	115	125
Hudson River Tel.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	30	40
Intercon. R. T.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	15
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Do preferred	60,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	25¼
††Do 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	40	45
Internat. Salt	2,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	80	85
Internat. Silver	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do preferred	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 1, 04	5	8
Do certs	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
††Do 1st 6s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Isaacs, Mfg.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Kings Co. El.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Lanston Mono.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Lawyers Realty	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Lehigh Valley Coal	50,000,000	50	Q	Jan 15, 04	420	430
Lehigh Valley R.R.	50,000,000	50	Q	Jan 15, 04	420	430
Lehigh Valley Transit	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Lehigh Valley Trans. 1st 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 2d 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 3d 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 4th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 5th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 6th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 7th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 8th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 9th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 10th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 11th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 12th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 13th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 14th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 15th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 16th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 17th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 18th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 19th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 20th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 21st 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 22nd 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 23rd 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 24th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 25th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 26th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 27th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 28th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 29th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 30th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 31st 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 32nd 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 33rd 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 34th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 35th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 36th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 37th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 38th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 39th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 40th 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 41st 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 42nd 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 43rd 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Lehigh Valley Trans. 44th 5s, 1935	1,000,000

FEB 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$1,087,263,799	$1,311,178,022	—19.4
Boston	116,837,320	130,936,152	— 5.4
Philadelphia	99,194,667	104,785,195	—11.1
Baltimore	19,534,097	20,668,924	— 5.5
Chicago	141,836,999	139,929,317	+ 1.4
St. Louis	33,315,481	41,231,994	—26.9
New Orleans	23,153,276	14,362,445	+97.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,521,135,639	$1,763,092,049	—13.7
Other cities, 5 days	$1,509,183,104	$1,752,947,979	—13.9
Seven cities, 5 days	302,479,433	290,194,913	+ 4.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,811,662,537	$2,043,142,791	—11.4
All cities, 1 day	353,268,914	375,515,385	— 5.9
Total, all cities, for week	$2,164,928,441	$2,418,658,189	—10.5

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ending	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Feb. 6.	$2,164,928,441	$2,418,658,189	$2,256,227,105
*Jan. 30.	2,121,646,643	2,080,056,538	2,130,092,934
Jan. 23.	2,199,119,916	2,252,601,358	2,212,026,537
Jan. 16.	2,225,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,960
Jan. 9.	2,410,047,737	2,733,223,995	2,562,703,805
Dec. 26.	*$1,936,280,296	$1,905,699,766	$1,870,050,987
Dec. 19.	2,071,691,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,732
Dec. 12.	2,191,500,109	2,298,461,503	2,506,881,730
Dec. 5.	2,231,572,194	2,575,476,731	2,435,333,782
Nov. 28.	1,744,767,383	2,063,393,725	2,028,676,706
Nov. 21.	2,065,545,622	2,688,906,733	2,322,364,723
Nov. 14.	2,094,721,496	2,686,708,128	2,582,618,817
Nov. 7.	1,979,000,150	2,294,630,533	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31.	1,940,838,438	2,231,227,060	2,183,064,545
Oct. 24.	2,014,850,556	2,454,342,862	2,087,479,556
Oct. 17.	2,025,778,089	2,602,894,582	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10.	1,878,997,538	2,558,817,291	2,088,916,681
Oct. 3.	2,128,006,679	2,872,065,004	2,066,347,068
Sept. 26.	1,863,109,462	2,557,653,024	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19.	1,842,434,394	2,231,782,280	1,893,652,281
Sept. 12.	1,449,952,306	2,433,019,520	2,089,419,187
Sept. 5.	1,739,332,504	2,085,258,804	1,653,880,909
Aug. 29.	1,541,094,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,906,614
Aug. 22.	1,866,814,648	2,090,742,233	1,652,242,978
Aug. 15.	1,924,534,022	2,097,769,941	1,715,928,221
Aug. 8.	2,050,431,720	1,916,137,325	1,814,787,107
Aug. 1.	2,003,703,172	2,342,388,439	1,874,370,225
July 25.	2,071,489,533	2,375,719,424	1,929,325,062
July 18.	2,307,205,811	2,180,738,121	2,352,943,570
July 11.	2,194,096,581	2,298,511,067	2,365,224,931
July 4.	2,135,790,060	2,134,655,462	1,837,623,007
June 27.	1,946,198,406	1,960,935,278	2,225,116,951
June 20.	2,139,580,274	2,031,349,794	2,403,024,468
June 13.	2,251,335,426	1,939,197,671	2,319,730,307
June 6.	2,327,963,131	2,103,266,283	2,745,207,716
May 30.	1,746,901,453	1,674,101,010	1,817,619,361
May 23.	2,244,007,767	2,131,382,362	2,218,017,051
May 16.	2,138,544,314	2,346,166,863	2,956,150,541
May 9.	2,135,134,101	2,642,479,355	3,680,967,392
May 2.	2,223,740,747	2,810,200,649	2,314,464,708
April 25.	2,132,746,026	2,711,823,164	2,949,002,135
April 18.	2,353,953,699	2,576,305,891	2,876,788,133
April 11.	1,966,004,082	2,329,394,822	2,950,693,434
April 4.	2,336,630,884	2,331,796,837	2,450,687,416
Mch. 28.	1,983,835,550	1,856,392,218	2,307,976,706
Mch. 21.	2,123,919,585	2,199,014,256	2,464,742,727
Mch. 14.	2,220,848,631	2,142,482,821	2,149,583,986
Mch. 7.	2,463,410,633	2,152,102,957	2,259,520,389
Feb. 28.	1,895,526,705	2,307,265,453	2,125,943,694
Feb. 21.	2,151,975,284	1,177,359,685	1,829,582,907
Feb. 14.	2,031,183,019	2,026,498,833	2,031,798,163

*Figures for 1904 partly estimated.

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904	$2,164,928,441	1900	$1,660,759,177
1903	2,418,628,189	1899	1,582,207,502
1902	2,256,827,105	1898	1,517,213,555
1901	2,313,162,234	1897	1,055,881,086

The largest exchanges last year were $2,737,609,202, in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,952,306, in the week ending Sept 12. Largest exchanges in 1902 were $2,810,200,649, in the week ending May 3; the smallest, $1,674,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,392.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$12,727,772
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	12,150,271
From Jan. 1, 1904	57,551,944
From Jan. 1, 1903	70,482,674

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 2, 1904	$10,050,822
Week ended Feb. 3, 1903	11,562,384
From Jan. 1, 1904	42,610,118
From Jan. 1, 1903	44,496,411

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$44,188
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	31,735
From Jan. 1, 1904	3,959,876
From Jan. 1, 1903	366,660

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$335,528
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	244,495
From Jan. 1, 1904	809,162
From Jan. 1, 1903	277,429

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$291,340
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	245,694

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1904	$3,150,714
From Jan. 1, 1903	89,231

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$35,233
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	8,720
From Jan. 1, 1904	104,146
From Jan. 1, 1903	93,080

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$468,911
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	966,038
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,816,774
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,003,881

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$463,678
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	930,318
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	4,712,628
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,910,831

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$79,421
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	40,435
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,064,024
From Jan. 1, 1903	459,690

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$834,439
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	1,210,531
From Jan. 1, 1904	5,625,936
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,281,290

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1904	$755,018
Week ended Feb. 4, 1903	1,165,076
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,561,912
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,821,600

A SWISS HOLDING COMPANY.

The interest in American railway securities, noted last week in this correspondence, is further reflected in the application of the Disconto-Gesellschaft for the listing of the refunding mortgage bonds of the Long Island Railroad. This interest appears also to have extended to Switzerland. A Zürich dispatch states that a trust company, with a capital of 10,000,000f. (£400,000) has been organized there, under the auspices of several local banks, for dealing in American railway securities. Its plan of action appears to be to buy them upon its own account, and sell to the public bonds based upon them. In other words, the Swiss bankers believe that it will now pay to invest in those securities with borrowed money.—London Economist's Berlin Letter.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

15 NASSAU STREET. EQUITABLE BUILDING.

TRUSTEES:		TRUSTEES:
James H. Hyde, H. C. Deming, E. H. Harriman, H. C. Frick, C. E. Alexander, William E. McIntyre, T. H. Hubbard, Gage E. Tarbell, John F. Dryden, T. De Witt Cuyler, D. H. Moffat, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Clarence H. Mackay, William E. Baldwin, Jr., Sir William C. Van Horne, Chauncey M. Depew, W. B. Ransine,	Alvin W. Krech, President. James H. Hyde, Vice-President. L. L. Gillespie, Vice-President. F. W. Falle, Sec. and Treas. Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Asst. Secretary. H. M. Walker, Asst. Treasurer.	J. W. Alexander, V. P. Snyder, Otto H. Kahn, James Henry Smith, Geo. H. Squire, Bradish Johnson, William Alexander, Alvin W. Krech, M. Hartley Dodge, H. M. Alexander, S. M. Inman, H. B. Winthrop, H. H. Porter, Jr., W. H. Crocker, C. F. Adams, 2d, John M. Hall, Edward M. House, L. F. Loree.

Solicits Deposits of Individuals and Corporations
Interest on Daily Balances

CAPITAL, $3,000,000 SURPLUS, $8,500,000

Notice to the Holders of 6% Timber Certificates

(Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Default having occurred in the payment of interest due on FEBRUARY 1ST, 1904, upon the 6% TIMBER CERTIFICATES, the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large number of these certificates to act as a Committee to protect their interests.

All holders of these certificates are entitled to become parties to the agreement dated February 2d, 1904, under which this Committee will act, and are requested to sign the agreement and to immediately deposit their certificates, with coupons attached, with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

It is important that the powers of this Committee be strengthened by the deposit of your certificates, so that at the proper time it may be authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary in your interest.

New York, February 2d, 1904.

Counsel: JOHN G. JOHNSON, JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, No. 55 Cedar St., New York City.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold wave at night, wind northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,878. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

JAPAN TO LAND TROOPS TO-DAY

Tokio Advices Say Korea Will be Seized

DID NOT WAIT FOR NOTE

Diplomatic Relations Were Broken Because She Was Weary of Waiting for an Answer.

TOKIO, Feb. 7.—The severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan appears to be only a step toward war, although when the Ministers of Russia and Japan withdraw from their respective posts quick and decisive action is expected.

When Minister of Foreign Affairs Komura on Saturday notified Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, of Japan's determination to sever diplomatic relations, he is reported to have declared to him that Japan is tired of Russia's delays, evasions, and insincerity, and has decided to take independent action for the conservation of Japan's Oriental interests.

During the final negotiations Japan's repeated requests for an answer were treated in a most unsatisfactory manner. Japan waited until convinced that it was useless to wait longer, and has now ended the discussion.

The indications are that there will be no formal declaration of war. Japan will publicly define its position and purposes, and the Foreign Office has prepared a new statement, which will probably be announced to-night.

On Monday Japan will unquestionably seize Korea, and although Russia has previously intimated that it would not interfere in view of that country's present attitude, developments are eagerly awaited.

EXPECT WAR TO-DAY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Telegrams from Tokio published here this morning announce that an emergency Council of Ministers was held Sunday and that Marquis Ito and Field Marshal Oyama had an audience of the Emperor.

The Tokio correspondent of The Standard reports the utmost activity on the part of the railroads, which are rapidly conveying troops to ports of embarkation. The streets of the capital are full of animation and the coming and going of soldiers. The people are calm and confident, the correspondent continues, and there is no excitement.

Cabling from Tokio, the correspondent there of The Daily Telegraph gives a report that Russian troops have already crossed the Korean frontier, and that an official declaration of war is expected Monday. He adds that Russian interests in Japan have been placed in the hands of the Austrian Minister, the Italian Minister having declined to undertake this mission.

JAPAN CHARTERS STEAMSHIPS.

Baron de Rosen had a brief interview with Baron Komura Sunday, The Daily Telegraph correspondent continues, and Baron Komura afterward had an audience of the Emperor. The Government has chartered steamships of the Nippon-Yusen, Osaka-Shosen, and Mitsui-Bussan Lines.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Söul says he learns that Japan has warned noncombatants to withdraw from Song-ching, and has advised those north of Chongju and Gensan to come south. This is supposed to indicate Japan's intention to strike through Northern Korea in the direction of Harbin and the Manchurian Railroad.

RUSSIA STARTLED BY JAPAN.

Relations Severed Before Russian Note Was Delivered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Although the fear was general here yesterday that the presentation of the Russian note to Japan might be followed by some decisive act on the part of the Japanese Government which would plunge the two countries into war, the startling action of Japan in severing diplomatic relations with Russia before the actual delivery of the Russian note came like a bolt from a clear sky.

It was believed that the receipt of the note might have unmasked an ultimatum, but that Japan should summarily sever diplomatic relations, a step little short of a declaration of war, was almost like a blow in the face, and it is resented accordingly. The authorities here believe that this action places Japan distinctly in the wrong before the world, and, moreover, after such a "piece of impudence," as it is termed by the Rusisan officials, they believe that it will be easy to make a successful appeal to the patriotism of the Russian people.

The announcement is made officially today that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has informed Russian representatives abroad that Japan has decided to break off negotiations with Russia, and to withdraw her Minister and the entire legation staff from St. Petersburg, and that upon the receipt of a note to this effect from the Japanese Minister, Russia had ordered her Minister, Baron de Rosen, and the legation staff to leave Tokio.

RUSSIA BLAMES JAPAN.

The following circular telegram, published in the Official Messenger at 5 o'clock this morning, and dated Feb. 6, has been sent by Count Lamsdorff to Russian representatives abroad:

"Acting under instructions from his Government, the Japanese Minister at the Imperial Court has presented a note which informs the Imperial Government of the decision of Japan to break off further negotiations, and of the recall of her Minister and the whole staff of the legation.

"In consequence of this his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order that the Russian Minister at Tokio, with the whole staff of the Imperial mission, shall leave the capital of Japan without delay.

"Such an attitude on the part of the Tokio Government, which has not even awaited the arrival of the answer of the Imperial Government, which was sent off during the last few days, throws the whole responsibility for the consequence which may arise from a rupture of diplomatic negotiations between the two empires on Japan."

The news that at any moment Japan had drawn the sword, and that the first clash had occurred, would not be surprising. The events leading to Japan's abrupt action have marched with great rapidity. The Russian note was already in the hands of Baron de Rosen, Russian Minister at Tokio, for delivery to Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, when, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister here, presented himself at the Foreign Office and informed Foreign Minister Lamsdorff that his Government, in view of the delays in connection with the Russian answer and the futility hitherto of the negotiations, considered it useless to continue diplomatic relations, and would take such steps as it deemed proper for the protection of Japan's interests. In obedience to instructions, therefore, he asked for his passport.

LAMSDORFF EXPRESSED REGRET.

Exactly what else passed at this interview is not known, except that Count Lamsdorff expressed surprise and regret at this hasty resolve of the Mikado's Government. M. Kurino received his passports, and after consulting with Sir C. S. Scott, the British Ambassador here, he returned to his legation.

Another version of the situation at the time M. Kurino notified Count Lamsdorff of the course his Government had elected to pursue is that the Russian reply was not in the possession of Baron de Rosen, but in the telegraph office here awaiting transmission, and that it was withdrawn before being dispatched.

Upon the disclosure of Japan's position the Russian authorities met the situation with great promptness. Instructions recalling Baron de Rosen were forthwith telegraphed, and he was directed to leave Tokio immediately.

With war imminent, orders have been given for a rigid censorship over all information relating to naval and military movements.

Amid the crop of stories afloat here today there are some of the wildest character, as, for example, that a naval battle has already been fought and a Japanese fleet sunk. Another story, which is repeated circumstantially, is that while the Japanese Government did not wait for the official presentation of the Russian response, the contents of it were communicated privately to M. Kurino, who telegraphed it to his Government. This The Associated Press has been authoritatively informed to be incorrect.

When Count Lamsdorff informed M. Kurino on Thursday night that the response had gone to Viceroy Alexieff, he did not give him a copy of it, but it is understood that he made known, in a general way, the Russian position. Russia, while making concessions, declined to yield on the four following points:

WHAT RUSSIA INSISTED ON.

First—Japan's right to ask for a treaty covering the sovereignty of Manchuria.

Second—She insisted upon mutual recognition of the independence of Korea.

Third—That there should be no fortification of Southern Korea which might threaten Russian communications with Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

Fourth—She declined to meet Japan's wishes with regard to a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu River.

The news of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan was spread far and wide throughout the capital by extra bulletins of the Novoe Vremya and other papers. Much excitement was created, and this resulted in patriotic demonstrations.

At the performance of Glinka's heroic opera, "Life for the Czar," at the Marie Theatre the enormous building was packed from floor to ceiling, and many military officers were present. When the peasant Sousanin, who in the play comes to save the Czar's life, sang the national ode, "God Save the Czar from his Enemies," the emotional Russian character was stilled by the solemnity of the occasion, but when the curtain was rung down the audience broke into thunderous applause.

The Bourse Gazette hails the breaking of relations, because it terminates the present suspense, and declares that the entire nation will respond to the imperial call.

It is the general opinion of military men here that Japan will immediately land troops in Korea, whence will come the first news of fighting, unless there should be an accidental encounter at sea.

JAPAN STATES HER REASONS.

Announces That Break Was Due to Russia's Delay—Russia Would Consider Mediation.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Japanese Minister to France, M. Motono, made public this afternoon an announcement of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia, saying this action was due to Russia's delay in making response to Japan.

The Foreign Office has been informed of the departure of Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, from Tokio, and it has been advised of an announcement that the Russian Government considered it possible that action looking toward mediation might be taken. No exchanges with Great Britain, however, have yet occurred. Something in this direction may be done to-morrow.

The Japanese Government communicated a statement to M. Motono announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia, and giving details of the reasons therefor. M. Motono took this statement to the Foreign Office, where he personally communicated it to Foreign Minister Delcassé. Subsequently, the Japanese Minister gave to The Associated Press the following statement:

The last Japanese note in response to the Russian note of Jan. 8 had been remitted to the Russian Minister at Tokio on the 13th of January. The Japanese Government had insisted that a prompt response be made to it, owing to the gravity of the situation.

"Not receiving the answer requested, M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, has made to Count Lamsdorff

Continued on Page 2.

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MINE GUARDS KILL FOUR AND WOUND THREE MEN.

Tragedy at Coal Creek, Tenn., Result of Labor Trouble—Shooting Prompted by Jeers of Boys.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7.—In the little mining town of Coal Creek, Tenn., forty miles northwest of Knoxville, three men were shot and killed to-day by guards employed by the Coal Creek Company and a Deputy Sheriff was killed by a guard he had gone to arrest. Three other men were wounded, one perhaps fatally.

The dead are: Monroe Black, miner, aged twenty-four; W. W. Taylor, miner, aged thirty-one; Jacob Sharp, section hand; a bystander, aged thirty-five, and Deputy Sheriff Robert S. Harmon, killed by Cal Burton, a guard at the Briceville mine.

When the wage scale was signed in District 19, United Mine Workers of America, the Coal Creek Coal Company refused to comply with the demands of the men. They refused to resume work in the Fraterville and Thistles Mines, and for several months these two mines were shut down. Efforts were made to resume with non-union men, but these were either induced to join the union or were chased away, presumably by union men. The aid of the courts was invoked to oust families of union miners from the houses owned by the company. Scores of arrests were made for trespassing and ill-feeling was thus engendered.

Recently a dozen guards in charge of Jud Reeder, who served as Lieutenant of Police in this city for many years, were employed to guard the mines and protect the men who had been induced to go to work. Non-union men were being brought to the mine every few days and Reeder and his guards wauld go to the railroad station and meet them. To-day a crowd of idlers around the station was increased. Reeder and twelve guards came from the mines to meet a few non-union men who were to arrive on the morning train. When the non-union men got off the train and were seen by a number of small boys, the latter began yelling "scab," and the killing followed.

STEEL TRUST AND UNIONISM.

Making Preparations for Struggle with Tin Plate Workers at Close of Wage Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 7.—The United States Steel Corporation is lining up for a struggle with the Amalgamated Association at the close of the wage agreement June 30. The principal fight will be among the tin plate workers, and it will affect several thousand sheet workers. In preparation for the conflict the warehouses of the tin plate plants are being filled to overflowing. In addition the storage houses of the American Steel and Wire Company are being packed full of plates and the Steel Corporation is securing additional storage space.

The same is true of the situation in Wheeling. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is running more than two hundred mills full time, producing more than 225 boxes of plates each week. Very little of this is being sold, fully 75 per cent. being stored. If the mills were kept running at this rate one year the production would be 50 per cent. greater than the greatest consumption in the history of the trade.

The Amalgamated Association officers are aware that trouble is in store for the members. If the Steel Corporation can defeat the tin plate workers, the backbone of unionism will be broken as far as it is concerned. The policy of the company will be to refuse to deal with union labor in the future. H. C. Frick is said to have outlined the policy to be followed.

FLOODS UP THE STATE.

Dynamite Used at Buffalo and at Bath to Break Ice Jams—Streets Covered with Water.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The streets in South Buffalo and in the northeast part of this city, along Buffalo and Scajaquada Creeks, were under from two to four feet of water to-day. A heavy rainfall and a two days' thaw broke up the ice on both streams. Ice jams formed at every bridge. Hundreds of persons were forced to remain in their houses all day. Street car traffic was suspended on several lines. Dynamite was used freely to break up the blockades of ice. A fall in temperature relieved the situation to-night, and the water is receding rapidly.

Nearly every part of Western New York suffered from the high water. The Canisteo River overflowed at Hornellsville this afternoon, flooding the first floors of many houses. Canisteo is inundated and much damage is reported. A severe thunderstorm passed through that portion of the State.

A dispatch from Bradford says that the flood for the first time in years reached the business part of the city, many stores being flooded to a depth of six inches on the ground floor. Many bridges were washed away.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, raised the Cohocton River to-day and caused a torrent of water several feet deep to rush through the streets near the Soldiers' Home, threatening the bridges at the entrance of the institution. Many houses were flooded and several persons narrowly escaped drowning. The new Lackawanna bridge near the home was saved by blowing up an ice jam with dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The rain storm which made its appearance before daybreak continued all day. The storm covers the lower Adirondacks, where the precipitation has been very heavy, but not sufficient up to the present time to start the surface water floods, which are likely to follow should there be no cold wave before Tuesday or Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The culvert carrying the water of Castle Creek under Exchange Street became choked with ice to-day, causing the creek to overflow. Exchange Street, one of the city's principal business streets, is covered with a foot of water for several blocks, and in many cellars the water is four feet deep. The first floors of several buildings are under water. The water is still rising.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 3:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:35 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,166 B'way.

$40,000,000 FIRE LOSS IN BALTIMORE

Business Section of the City Swept Away by Flames Which Raged All of Sunday.

DYNAMITE TO CHECK FIRE

Zone of Buildings Blown Up to Stop Progress of the Flames.

HEART OF THE CITY DESTROYED

Whole Blocks Already in Ruins and a Cloud of Cinders Spreads the Conflagration—Appeals for Outside Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—2 A. M.—This city at this hour is in the throes of the worst conflagration in its history. Fire which started in the wholesale dry goods store of John E. Hurst & Co., in Hopkins Place, is still raging with unabated fury.

Wholesale houses, hotels, banks, and other buildings have been destroyed to the number of one hundred and fifty. Having fed on houses in the wholesale district to satiety, the greedy flames turned next to the financial district, which is now menaced with destruction.

Fires also have started in East Baltimore and fears are expressed for the residential district there.

More than twenty blocks have been reduced to ruins. The police estimate of the property loss at midnight was $40,000,000.

As far as is known no one has been killed, but many have been injured, including numbers of firemen.

Although reinforced by aid from Philadelphia, Washington, and other nearer points, the Fire Department is helpless.

Realizing that the flames are winning the fight, Mayor McLane has given orders that buildings in the path of the fire be blown up with dynamite.

Chief Horton of the Fire Department was injured yesterday afternoon while directing the fight, and ex-Fire Chief McAfee is in charge.

Appeals have been made to New York and to other cities even as far distant as Altoona, Penn., for assistance. Special trains are rushing this apparatus.

Every newspaper office in the city has been burned out. Of the five dailies published here only one, The Sun, will be issued to-morrow. This is possible only because that paper has an auxiliary office not in the path of the fire.

The telegraph companies have been driven out of their offices, and communication with the outside world is almost entirely broken off.

One hundred and fifty policemen from Philadelphia have arrived and are assisting the overworked local force in maintaining order and protecting property saved from burning buildings.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

High Wind Swept Them Resistlessly Forward After Explosion in Dry Goods Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—It was shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning that an alarm of fire flashed from the automatic signal in the store of Hurst & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods firms in the city, at German Street, Hopkins Place, and Liberty Street.

In five minutes a fire company was at the scene of the fire, and in that space of time a mass of flames enveloped the building. A high wind raced up from the bay, and the flames with incredible rapidity swept over the adjoining area, melting and crumbling to ruins the big wholesale buildings like grass before a prairie fire.

The whole city was notified of the fire by a tremendous explosion, followed by a crash, shortly after the fire started. Then came a sharp splitting roar with a whistling noise like a tornado. The churches were filled with worshippers at the time. These rushed precipitately from their pews in much confusion, although no panics resulted. The pavements were crowded with the throngs of excited men and women in a second.

As they looked about for the cause of the explosion, another crash, even more deafening, fairly split the air, followed by a rain of cinders and pieces of blazing wood and columns of dense smoke.

A wind blowing twenty-five miles an hour fanned the flames into a fury. Two more explosions followed shortly after the first, caused, it is believed, by some explosive stored in one of the burning buildings. The force of the explosion scattered burning brands in all directions and did much to aggravate the conditions.

BEATEN BACK BY THE HEAT.

The police and firemen and the first crowd of the curious and of anxious property owners were beaten back before the terrible heat that came from the blazing furnace. Huge pieces of tin roofing were lifted and tossed into the air by the hot air like bits of paper.

Crash after crash told of falling walls and ruined buildings, of men and women turned out of employment, and of the peril of the firemen, who were doing all in their power to save the city from total destruction.

It was impossible to tell from where the explosion came. Fighting as fearlessly as they could, and they did that, the entire fire department which was called out at once was unable to meet the awful power of the fire on even terms. They were unable to get within several hundred feet of the point at which the flames raged the most fiercely, and were forced to see the conflagration spreading with fearful rapidity and realize that their efforts were virtually useless.

The area affected increased with such speed that they were unable to check the flames. A dripping and blackened ruin at one street corner, with the flames extinguished, told of a point won for the firemen, while at two, three, or four places new fires sprang up and destroyed buildings almost unopposed because the task was more than they could fulfill.

Hundreds of merchants and business men with offices in the threatened district were notified by watchmen and police. Nearly all took steps to have their books removed to a place of safety. Hundreds of men and boys were impressed to move the books. Wagons, handcarts, and dry goods boxes were used. The Adams Express Company sent a hurry call for its men and wagons to come to the office at once. The books, desks, and files were all packed into wagons for removal to a place of safety.

A. C. Meyer & Co. and the Carrollton Chemical Company removed boxes containing explosives to a point several squares away from the fire.

FIREMEN ARE POWERLESS.

In a half hour a dozen big warehouses in the wholesale dry goods and notions district were burning fiercely. The entire city Fire Department was called out, but was utterly powerless to check the spread of the flames, which were aided by high winds, and by noon there were savage fires in at least thirty big warehouses and the conflagration was steadily eating its way into blocks east, north, west, and south.

Building after building fell a prey to the flames, and apparently there was no check to the onward sweep of destruction.

In Baltimore Street the block between Liberty and Sharp was soon ablaze. Then came the next block east to Hanover, and after that the block on the south side to Charles Street broke out into flames, the Consolidated Gas Company's Building and Oehm's Acme Hall burning fiercely.

Ever since about 6 o'clock, when darkness set in, the Fire Department, although aided by engines from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and the surrounding counties and suburbs, has been utterly powerless to make any impression on the all-devouring element, although for hours as many as 400 streams of water were thrown into the flames. Indeed, so terrific has been the heat ever since the fire started, and so dense and suffocating the volume of flying sparks and burning cinders, that it was difficult for the firemen to stand long within fighting distance of the flames, while several trucks and engines were hopelessly disabled by flying timbers at an early hour in the action.

At 7 o'clock the situation was so hopeless, so far as effective work by the firemen was concerned, that Chief Horton decided that the only thing left to do was to dynamite buildings at threatened points, and thus prevent, as far as possible, a further spread of the flames.

In pursuance of this plan, a number of buildings on South Charles Street, between German and Lombard, were blown up. Subsequently the splendid structure of J. W. Putts & Co., notion dealers, at Charles and Fayette Streets, was dynamited, and then The Daily Record Building, Ross's drug store, and others.

But this heroic remedy merely delayed but did not seriously impede the onward march of the conflagration, and for two hours or more the Fire Department has stood practically helpless and resourceless in the face of the roaring furnaces, which sent their fierce tongues 200 feet into the air, and which filled the heavens first with a pall of black funereal smoke, and then with livid sheets of sparks and lurid cinders.

Following the rapid destruction of the palatial Commercial Buildings in the wholesale district the cyclone of roaring flames burst into Baltimore Street, licking within a few minutes the seven-story Mullins Hotel like some insatiate monster, and rapidly rolling with irresistible force both eastward and westward, leaving in its wrathful wake ruins of wholesale and retail houses, manufactories, shops, jewelry stores, furniture emporiums, and restaurants.

At Charles Street the remorseless tide kept on down Baltimore Street, but also turned into Charles Street, where it quickly engulfed the eleven-story Union Trust Building, starting eastward on Fayette Street.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES ATTACKED.

By 8 o'clock the publishers and other occupants of The Daily Herald Building, at Fayette and St. Paul Streets, and of The Record Building, opposite, were compelled to vacate by the onrushing flames, as were the occupants of the Calvert and Equitable structures, two of the most massive office buildings in Baltimore.

Down Baltimore Street a parallel wave of roaring, crackling flames shot its way, consuming everything in its wake, speedily reaching The Evening News Building, from which a number of extras had been issued during the preceding hours, but from which the employes had to hastily flee, though not until valuable records had been removed.

Shortly thereafter the Continental Trust Company's fourteen-story building took fire. A block below, The American newspaper building was so enveloped in clouds of sparks and burning splinters that the employes were ordered to move out.

The financial district, including the chief banking and brokerage firms on South and German Streets, now seems to be doomed, and scores of the city's leading financiers and business men are scurrying in and out of their offices, bearing packages or placing valuables in hastily improvised conveyances.

During all these hours the pyrotechnic display has been magnificent and imposing beyond the power of painter to depict. At this hour vast columns of seething flame are shooting skyward at varying points of the compass, and the firmament is one vast prismatic ocean of golden and silver hued sparks. Great multitudes of people line the streets, awestruck with the dazzling but grewsome panorama which is being enacted before their eyes.

At 10:40 o'clock the roof of the building occupied by The Associated Press took fire and the employes were compelled to vacate, though they had time to take away with them their telegraph instruments, typewriters, and other valuable equipment. They found refuge in a branch office of the Western Union Company on Gay Street.

The City Hospital, corner of Calvert and Pleasant Streets, is removing to other hospitals as rapidly as possible the twenty-four patients in that institution. Seventeen injured were brought to this hospital, most of them firemen. They were suffering from burns, scalds, and lacerations. Nearly every physician in the city is in the fire district. So far as is known at this hour no one has been killed.

Detachments of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments have been called out and are patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the fire, guarding property and keeping order.

Fortunately, thus far the conflagration has not reached the residence portion of the city, but fires are breaking out in East Baltimore, and the indications are that the residence streets are doomed to be invaded.

The indications are that not a single morning newspaper will be able to get out an issue to-morrow morning, with the possible exception of The Sun, which has an auxiliary plant. There are five morning papers here—three English and two German.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office building has been destroyed, and the Maryland Institute of Arts building also.

At 11:45 o'clock the temporary Custom House adjoining the Post Office caught fire. One hundred and fifty policemen from Philadelphia arrived here to assist the Baltimore police and military.

Meanwhile stores north of Baltimore Street were being similarly consumed. Mullins's Hotel caught as did other buildings near it. West of Liberty Street, on the south side of Baltimore, the block was doomed, and the big Baltimore Bargain House also caught.

Down in Hopkins Place, where the conflagration started, Hurst's building and the other wholesale houses on both sides of the street crumbled and fell.

The big dry goods houses of Daniel Miller & Sons and R. M. Sutton & Co. next were aflame, and along German Street, east and west from the Hurst building, a dozen buildings soon were burning and scores more threatened. The spectacle of ruin and destruction from any point in these doomed blocks was something appalling.

Mass & Kemper's big wholesale store in Baltimore Street quickly succumbed to the flames and the walls fell with a crash that was heard for blocks. The Hurst building was utterly destroyed, not even a wall ten feet high being left standing, and it was the centre of the caldron, from whence the flames radiated over the doomed neighborhood.

TWO BANKS DESTROYED.

In Hopkins Place the Hopkins Savings Bank and the National Exchange Bank were destroyed by flames, the few streams of water that the firemen were able to turn on them proving utterly ineffectual to even halt the destruction. Here, across the street, were the ruins of John E. Hurst & Co.'s, and next to it S. Hecht, Jr., & Sons' were in flames. Adjoining was the large building owned by the William Koch Importing Company, which was also quickly destroyed.

Across the street the Stanley and Brown Drug Company building was quickly in ruins, while fronting on the Baltimore Street side of the block were the Roxbury Rye Distilling Company, the building occupied by Silberman & Todes, the house of Allen Sons, (which has hardly been completed,) while next to it was the establishment of M. Moses & Co. On the corner was the building occupied by Messrs. Sugar & Shear and several other smaller concerns. All of these were swallowed up in flame; and, in fact, the whole block soon was nothing but a seething furnace.

At 1:30 o'clock Mullins's Hotel, a seven-story structure, Liberty and Baltimore Streets, was in flames from garret to cellar. High and narrow, the doomed building resembled a huge and dreadful torch. All the guests of the hotel had been ordered out of the building shortly after the fire started in John Hurst's place. There was no panic or confusion, and none was injured.

OUTSIDE HELP SUMMONED.

Though every bit of fire-fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had a task before them which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia, and about 1 o'clock in the afternoon six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames.

Engines from stations in Baltimore, Howard, Anne Arundel, and Hartford Counties also arrived as soon as possible, some of the apparatus traveling a distance of thirty miles and more.

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that there are 350 hose all playing at one time upon different parts of the conflagration.

Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus, the crows of people and the general confusion many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

Withloud roars, wall after wall toppled into the streets, and firemen ran for their lives.

All kinds of wires had to be cut to clear the way for the fire fighters. The block bounded by German, Liberty, Sharp, and Baltimore Streets was early found to be doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings in Baltimore Street east of Sharp.

The fire was beyond their control, and the flames ran from one building to another in spite of the fact that the firemen had done their best to check the progress of the flames by soaking the structures with water.

Red hot cinders ignited the roof of Front Street Theatre and for a time it looked as though that structure would be burned down. The building is at least half a mile from the main conflagration, and the fact that the roof caught from falling cinders shows to what distance the fiery rain fell. The blaze which was on the southwest corner was extinguished by the firemen, assisted by citizens.

For a time considerable alarm was felt at the City Hospital when the rain of cinders was at its fiercest. The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution were all at their posts, and endeavored to keep news of the fast-coming conflagration from the patients. A few cinders fell on the roof of the hospital, but were extinguished by the physicians of the house staff.

Eighteen women, two babies and seven nurses were taken from the Maternity Hospital on West Lombard Street in police ambulances and given quarters at the City Hospital. A woman who was ill in bed with typhoid fever was taken to the City Hospital.

GREAT EXPLOSION OF WHISKY.

At 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion of about 150 barrels of whisky stored in the upper floors of 24 Hanover Street hurled tons of burning matter across the street onto the roofs of the buildings opposite, which the firemen were drenching with water in a vain hope to make Hanover Street the eastern boundary line of the conflagration. The flames quivered for a few moments under water but soon ate into the buildings on the east side.

Two truck wagons caught fire and were consumed, and an engine was buried by a falling wall, the firemen fleeing for their lives.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Incomplete List of Houses in Ruins Through Yesterday's Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The following is an incomplete list of the buildings destroyed by to-day's fire:

ROXBURY RYE DISTILLING COMPANY.
ALLEN & SONS, leathers.
SUGAR & SHEAR, clothing.
L. STEIN & CO., umbrellas.
M. FRIEDMAN & SONS.
CROCKIN & CO., dry goods.
SCHWARZ TOY COMPANY.
MULLINS HOTEL.
BURGUNDER BROTHERS, clothing.
MAAS & KEMPER, manufacturing confectioners.
LEWIS LOWERY & CO., dry goods.
DRY GOODS EXCHANGE.
S. NEUBERGER & BROTHER, dry goods.
A. SAUBER, clothing and sponging establishment.
A. C. MEYER & CO., druggists.
CARROLLTON CHEMICAL COMPANY.
WILLIAM T. DIXON & BROTHER, wholesale paper.
BURGER & CO., wholesale clothing.
BLANKEY'S SALOON.
THOMAS BURKE & CO., liquors.
JAMES A. GARY & SONS (cotton mills) office.
CHARLESBURGER & CO., wholesale clothing.
AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY.
COOK SANDERSON, local agent of Cluett, Peabody & Co.
JOHN E. HURST & CO., dry goods.
S. HECHT JR. & CO., carpets.
DANIEL MILLER & SONS, dry goods.
STANLEY & BROWN DRUG COMPANY.
R. M. SUTTON & CO., dry goods.
DIGGS, CURRAN & CO., boots and shoes.
NOLAN'S RESTAURANT.
C. Y. DAVIDSON, gas fitting establishment.
F. SCHLEUNES & CO., cloth dealers.
OPPENHEIMER, KOSHLAND & CO., wholesale jewelers.
W. CATZEN & CO., clothing.
A. FEDERLEICHT & CO., woollen goods.
C. J. STEWART & SONS, hardware.
O'CONNELL & BANNON, restaurant.
Building occupied by the National Exchange Bank and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

HOPKINS SAVINGS BANK.
Building occupied by Thornton, Rogers & Co., printers; Carr, Owens & Heinman and a saloon.
AMBACH BROTHERS, clothing manufacturers.
CONRAD ZEUL, trunks.
Building occupied by Silberman & Todes, dry goods; Thalheimer Brothers, dry goods, and the Florence W. McCarthy Company.
FUSSELBAUGH-BLAKE COMPANY, wall paper.
RASCH & GARNER, window shades.
R. JANDORF & CO., boots and shoes.
JAMES ROBERTSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metals.
PETER ROSE & SONS, harness and saddlery.
B. KOHN, notions.
N. PRETZFELDER, boots and shoes.
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, publishers.
BALTIMORE NEWS COMPANY, booksellers.
THE CUSHING COMPANY, booksellers.
J. S. MACDONALD & CO., jewelers.
THE GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY.
LIKES, BERWANGER & CO., clothiers.
THE WELSH BROTHERS COMPANY, jewelers.
THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, (office building.)
OEHMS-ACME-HALL, clothiers.
THE W. J. C. DULANY COMPANY.
HUYLER'S, confectionery.
WILLIAM KNABE PIANO COMPANY.
SAMUEL HUNT'S SONS, leather goods.
THE JAMES R. ARMINGER COMPANY, jewelers.
THE DE BRAU HAT COMPANY.
KRANZ SMITH PIANO COMPANY.
F. W. McALLISTER & CO., opticians.
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.
R. LERTZ & SON, pianos.
IMWOLD & CO., furniture.
GRANGER & CO., tobacconists.

SOME BIG FIRES RECALLED.

Conflagrations That Have Caused Immense Property Loss and in Some Instances Great Loss of Life.

The fire at Baltimore will be memorable in the annals of conflagrations in this country, some of the most destructive of which are herewith recalled:

In a fire involving a total loss of $8,000,000, Paterson, N. J., lost the chief part of her business section and a large portion of her homes on Feb. 9, 1902. Among the buildings destroyed by the flames were her National banks, leading churches, Hamilton Club House, City Hall, Public Library, principal stores, newspaper offices, and best hotels. A third of a mile away a hundred homes were ruined by the fire, all that was left being a mass of brick and stone. The fire began in the trolley car barns of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railroad Company. The buildings were situated at Broadway and Van Houten Street. Just how the flames started could not be discovered, though the general belief was that it originated in an overheated stove. A gale was blowing to the southeast and the wind fanned every ember into a blaze. The City Hall, containing all the archives and records of the municipality was almost completely destroyed. Many of the larger office buildings, including that of the Evening News, the First National Bank, Odd Fellows' Hall, the large Boston Department store, and the Knights of Columbus building were gutted. Notwithstanding the wide area swept by the flames and the rapidity with which they spread, no lives were lost.

On May 3, 1901, a fire in Jacksonville, Fla., which raged for twenty-four hours, did $10,000,000 damage.

On April 26, 1900, the Ottawa and Hull fire occurred. The flames practically destroyed the companion City of Hull, and, leaping across the Ottawa River, burned part of the Canadian capital itself. The loss was $17,000,000, and at least seven people perished.

In the fire which occurred on the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Hoboken on June 30, the same year, over 150 persons lost their lives. Many of these were on board the steamships Saale and Main. The property loss was nearly $7,000,000.

The Boston fire of Nov. 9, 1872, started at the corner of Kingston and Sumner Streets. It spread rapidly to the north and east, consuming everything in its path, until noon of the following day, when it was subdued. Ordinary appliances for fighting fire were of no avail, and dynamite was finally resorted to to check the path of the conflagration. Sixty-five acres were laid waste, 14 lives were lost, and 800 buildings were destroyed. The property loss was $80,000,000.

The great fire in Chicago began on Sunday night, Oct. 8, 1871, in a wooden barn on De Koven Street, on the West Side. Numerous lumber yards there were quickly ignited, and a high wind carried the flames across the Chicago River and into the South Side, closely built up with stores and warehouses. The fire raged all the next day, sweeping everything before it. The glare could be seen for a hundred miles over the prairie and the lake. People were crazed with terror, and drunkenness, arson, burglary, and murder added to the horror of the scene. On Tuesday morning the headway of the fire was checked, but parts of the charred débris smoldered for months. The fire destroyed an area of nearly three and a third square miles, 98,500 people were rendered homeless, and over 250 were killed. The total direct loss of property amounted to $190,000,000, and 56 insurance companies were rendered insolvent as a result.

New York's greatest fire started on the night of Dec. 16, 1835, and before it was subdued by the blowing up of all buildings in the path of the flames, 674 buildings—the finest in the city—had been destroyed, with a total loss of $17,000,000, but no one was killed or seriously injured. The high wind carried the burning embers across the East River and started several smaller fires in Brooklyn. The conflagration began in a fancy goods house in Pearl Street, just below Wall Street. The firemen were hindered by frozen hydrants, and at one time the entire district between Maiden Lane, Coenties Slip, William Street, and the East River was burning.

In Europe the greatest fire in recent years occurred on Nov. 20, 1897, in the Cripplegate district of London. It burned over four acres, occupied mainly by business houses and destroyed property valued at about $25,000,000.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR SYMPATHIZES.

Sends a Message to Mayor McLane of Baltimore.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The following message was sent to Mayor Robert B. McLane of Baltimore by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, to-night:

"Details of the great calamity which has visited your city have just been received by me. To us a conflagration of this kind is brought home with all the more emphasis because of our own experiences in dealing with awful catastrophes. We have not forgotten the fire of 1871 and the accompanying losses of life and property. The news of your misfortune comes to us at a time when Chicago is still mourning for its recent theatre disaster.

"Chicago extends to you its sympathy most deeply, for it remembers well what such a disaster means. Chicago assures you of its desire to furnish all the material aid possible."

MAP OF BALTIMORE DISTRICT SWEPT BY FIRE.

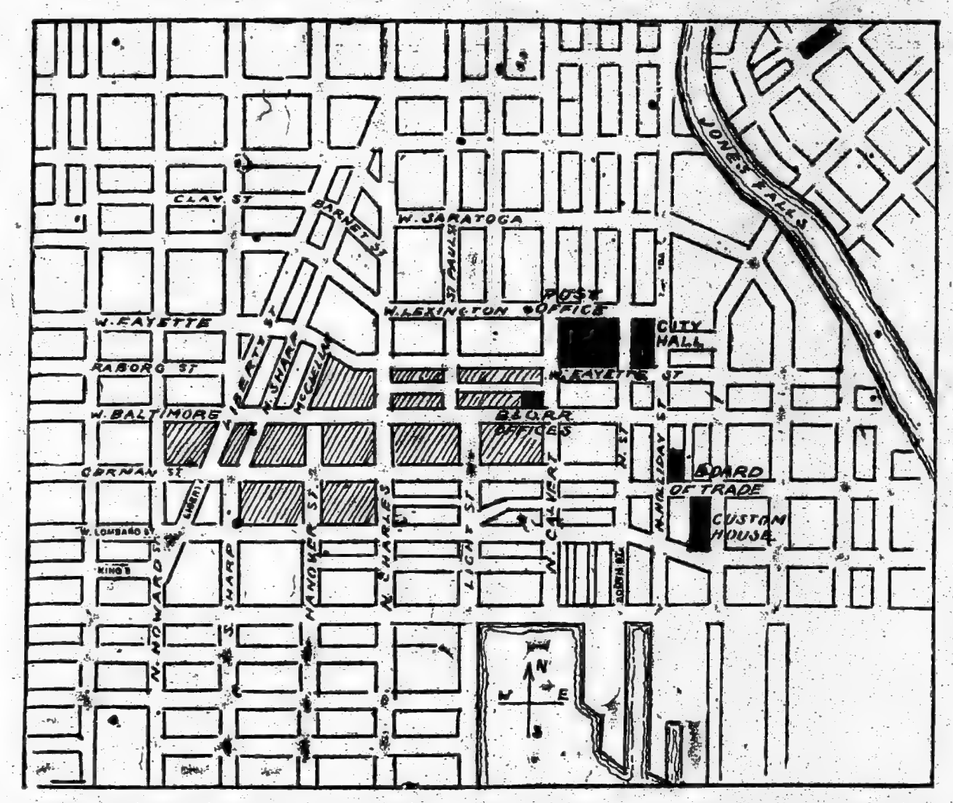

The buildings in the district overrun by the fire included the following: The Post Office, a handsome granite structure, bounded by Calvert, Fayette, North, and Lexington Streets; the Stock Exchange on German Street, the Corn and Flour Exchange on Holliday and Second Streets, and the Rialto building, an example of Renaissance architecture; the Masonic Temple, a stately stone edifice in Charles Street, near Saratoga Street; the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Cathedral and Saratoga Streets, a handsome building containing a large library; the Fidelity Building, corner Charles and Lexington Streets; the Equitable Building, corner Calvert and Fayette Streets; the Law Building, corner St. Paul and Lexington Streets, and the Merchants' Shot Tower, corner Front and Fayette Streets, a historic landmark.

Of the churches in the burning section the best known is the St. Paul's Episcopal, corner Charles and Saratoga Streets, the first Episcopal church in the city and one of the oldest of any denomination. Also in the fire zone was the Athenaeum Building, corner Saratoga and St. Paul Streets, containing the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, (17,000 volumes,) and the collections of the Maryland Historical Society, comprising a library of 28,000 volumes, numerous historical relics, and some fine pictures and statuary.

SEVEN NEW YORK ENGINES READY TO GO TO BALTIMORE.

Acting Chief Kruger Arranges with Pennsylvania Road to Hold Flat Cars in Readiness.

Acting Chief Kruger of this city said at 1:30 o'clock this morning that he had made arrangements with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to hold flat cars in readiness in Jersey City to send seven fire engines, with a full complement of firefighting apparatus and a crew of seven men each to Baltimore, in case aid was asked of this city to fight the fire raging there.

Chief Kruger said that he had been in communication with Mayor McClellan as to the matter and was told to keep himself in readiness at any moment to start the fire engines on their way. The Mayor at that time, (it then was soon after 1 o'clock,) said he had received no word from the Baltimore authorities.

Chief Kruger said the engines he had ready to send and would send if the request came were Engine Companies Nos. 5, 6, 7, 13, 27, 16, and 21. Each engine would be manned with a crew of seven, he said.

Chief Kruger said that he had received a telephone communication about midnight from the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, which said that that city had sent several engines to Baltimore in response to their cry for aid.

These engines, the message said, were not doing effective work because of the fact that in Baltimore salt water is used in the engines, and the Philadelphia apparatus uses fresh water. The same condition would be apt to exist, Chief Kruger said, with the New York apparatus. The Chief said he thought the New York men would be greatly hampered on that account.

Mayor McClellan at his home, 10 Washington Square North, said at 1:30 o'clock this morning that he had as yet received no word from the Baltimore authorities asking for aid. If such were received he said it would be sent at once.

The seven engines, crews, and appurtenances made ready to go to the Baltimore fire were started of fabout 1:45 o'clock this morning to be taken on flat cars over the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Baltimore fire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Roosevelt took a personal interest in the reports of the progress of the fire in Baltimore, which were sent to him from various sources. In the evening, through his Secretary, he directed Major Richard Sylvester, the Chief of Police, to render all the assistance he could from his office to the stricken city.

The Washington Police Bureau had a corps of detectives in Baltimore during the afternoon, and to-night, following the President's directions, Major Sylvester dispatched Capt. Pearson and a detail of thirty policemen for duty to assist in preserving order. Four engines also were sent.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sent an engine and hose wagon to Baltimore at 11:30 o'clock to-night to protect its property at that place. It is 239 miles from here to Baltimore, and it is expected the train will reach there in about five hours.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE STOPPED.

Employes in Baltimore Sent Messages to This City Till Driven Away by the Flames.

With the destruction of the two central telegraph offices in Baltimore the city was cut off from communication with the rest of the country. After 9 o'clock last night no messages of any kind were received from the stricken city through the central offices.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the Postal Telegraph Company's night manager in this city received word that the flames were approaching the office in Baltimore and that all of the employes would have to vacate it. The building stood at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, and was directly in the path of the fire. The men who were at the keys in the office worked fast until the flames came too close, and by 9 o'clock a great part of the news of the conflagration had been dispatched.

At the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city, it was said last night that so far as could be learned all of the instruments and wires were burned out, and the building in which the Baltimore office had been located was destroyed. The last message was received shortly after 9 o'clock. There are two branch wires running to the city, but good service cannot be obtained over them.

It was further said that as soon as it was seen that the building would be burned the local officials of the company at once began preparations for opening another office. The service will probably be re-established to-day. All necessary instruments and apparatus are in Baltimore, and only the installation is necessary.

Wires to the South and West are still intact. The Postal Telegraph Company's wires to Washington and the South pass through Baltimore, but up to a late hour last night they had not been affected. The Western wire of the Western Union Company does not strike Baltimore, and the South is reached by a roundabout wire.

PROTESTS MUST BE SPECIFIC.

General Appraisers Sustained by Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia has recently sustained the Board of United States General Appraisers in dismissing a protest by an importer on the ground that it did not specify the proper paragraph of the tariff law on which the appeal was based. It has been the habit of some importers and of some lawyers to include in their appeals to the General Appraisers from the decision of the Collector, after having recited the clauses on which they base their appeal, a clause to the effect that the goods are entitled to a lower rate of duty under some other clause not specified in the appeal. Such protests have been uniformly overruled by the General Appraisers on the ground that they were a court to determine a certain definite issue between the importer and the Government, and not a board of assessors to determine the rate of duty to be paid on an importation.

This view has now been upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States vs. Bayersdorfer, which had been formerly decided in favor of the importer by the United States Circuit Court.

This decision is regarded by the General Appraisers as one of the most important rulings on customs administration that has been made for years. It will have the effect of compelling importers either to familiarize themselves with the law or to employ some one who is familiar with it to attend to their customs business for them. It will also relieve the General Appraisers of a large number of faulty and insufficient protests which have been coming before them.

HIS IDEAL IN A PICTURE.

After Long Search He Found Her in a Louisiana Girl.

A romantic story is told in Baltimore art circles of a young American, Mr. Francis Burton, of New York City, who, possessing an artist's soul, fell in love with a picture, "The Son's Last Greeting," in the Royal Gallery of Dresden.

The picture represents a mother and her daughter listening to the last fond message of their loved one as borne to them by his comrade. The devoted mother, prostrated with grief, is sinking into a chair, covering her face with a handkerchief. The comrade of her dead boy stands, hat in hand and with bowed head, having apparently just broken the sad news.

The young girl, resting her hand on her mother's chair, gazes wide-eyed and immobile straight at the young man. She is an Old World girl, quaint—a Botticelli Madonna type, with great sorrowful lips, eyes darkly luminous, features classic in outline, her hair hanging in braids over her shoulders. Her attitude at once suggests grief for the dead brother and attentiveness to his friend. Her beauty is still and unassuming. She would appeal to none but one of a thoughtful temperament, careless of the modern, unmoved by dash and brilliancy, seeking happiness in understanding and tranquillity.

The young man lost his heart completely to the maiden in the fine old painting, and, being endowed with patience, resolved never to marry until he should encounter at least an approximation of her in the actual, everyday world. He waited in vain for several years, but last Summer he met the living presentment in Miss Edith Dupre of Louisiana. They were married, and their honeymoon was as romantic as their courtship, for they went to Dresden to see "The Son's Last Greeting."—Baltimore Sun.

Transplanting of Trees.

The best season for transplanting trees with leaves that fall is November to April, but November to January is preferable, especially in dryish soil. Evergreens, such as cherry laurels, should be transplanted in August and April. By the use of special means and precautions some trees and bushes of these kinds may be transplanted in the Summer. It appears, however, from the experiments of M. Rouait of Rennes, that transplanting by night modifies these ordinary usages. It had already been observed that trees commencing to bud could be transplanted by night better than during the day. M. Rouait has succeeded in transplanting with success many trees and flowers of different sorts, even in Summer months, by doing it at night. He takes care to cover the roots with surface soil long exposed to air and sunshine.—London Globe.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. Adv.

WOMAN AND MAN BURNED AT STAKE.

Both Negroes Captured After Three-Day Chase Through Mississippi Swamps.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7.—Luther Heibert and his wife, colored, who murdered James Eastland, a young planter at Doddsville, Miss., Wednesday morning, were captured after a three days' chase in a swamp on the Yazoo River Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

They were taken to Doddsville by a band of fifty men and were burned at the stake, near the scene of their crime, at 3:30 this afternoon, before a large crowd of men from three counties.

The two brothers of the murdered planter decided the form of punishment and were present at the burning. The crime for which the negro died was one of the most horrible and cold-blooded ever committed in the State.

The mob turned the sixteen-year-old son of the murderers loose. The boy had been forced to accompany them. The negroes wereheavily armed when captured and were expected to make resistance, as they had sworn not to be taken alive, but they were surprised when asleep in the swamp.

About 200 men altogether took part in the chase, and five of the best bloodhounds in the State were employed.

Seven negroes, including the murderers and the negro who was killed in company with young Eastland, have suffered death as the result of this crime. It is thought that the negro lodges in that section had much to do with the crime, and that they helped the murderers.

JUSTICE WOODWARD MAY RETIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A special to the Express from Fredonia says: "Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District, sitting in the Appellate Division of the court in the Second Department of Brooklyn, is reported to be about to resign his seat and practice law in New York.

"Justice Wodward has more than six years to serve upon the bench. His intention to resign has been known to intimate friends for some time."

Drifts Tie Up Northern Pacific Line.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 7.—Yesterday's storm has played havoc with the trains, and to-day they have come straggling in with engines covered with snow and ice as a result of their battle with the drifts. All trains are hours behind time. The Northern Pacific's line from here to the boundary of Manitoba has been abandoned on account of drifts, and because of a wreck near Grafton. Trains are being sent by way of Crookston and St. Vincent to Winnipeg.

LONDON'S FIRST MOTOR HANSOM.

London is in possession of its first registered motor hansom. It belongs to the London Express Motor Service, Limited, which has arranged to place over twenty similar cabs upon the streets of the metropolis within the next month or two, and subsequently to add to this number as the requirements of the public may demand.

Though the promoters of the new motor service are mostly men of eminence in the commercial world, Scotland Yard at first was inclined to cast a dubious eye upon the motor hansom. Before it would issue the first license the Yard ordered a Police Commissioner to charter one of the new vehicles for a trip through London during the busiest hour of the day. The Commissioner went forth to curse and returned to bless. So the first motor hansom was put on the London police register.

It is computed that the cost of putting twenty-five of these new cabs on the streets will be about £10,000. However, Mr. V. C. Doubleday, the Secretary of the Express Motor Service, said that his company hoped to recoup themselves comparatively quickly for their large initial outlay.

"You see," he said, "each ordinary hansom cab means the employment of two horses a day and the use of three stalls. The motor hansom will only require a third of the space for stabling which is necessary for the horse-driven vehicle, and, apart from exceptionally long journeys, experiments have proved that it is possible to run it for a week on ten shillings' worth of petrol."

The Express Motor Service promoters originally hoped to secure licenses for hansom cabs to carry three persons, but the authorities refused to sanction this. However, the new cabs will be much more commodious than the older vehicles, and they will be built for the accommodation of luggage on the footboard between the passenger and the driver.

"We intend to run the cabs ourselves," Mr. Doubleday explained. "For the present we shall pay our drivers a fixed salary of 30s. a week and allow them a fifth of the total of each day's takings. With their tips we shall not concern ourselves in any way."—London Morning Leader.

The Bonnie Blue Flag.

The Mobile Register in an able editorial proves conclusively that Harry McCarthy was the author of the "Bonnie Blue Flag." The other day in a dispatch telling of the death of Mrs. Annie Chambles Ketchum, the statement was made that she was the author of this popular war song. Mrs. Ketchum herself did not claim that distinction. She rewrote the words at the request of a gentleman in Memphis, but they were not adopted in place of the original. Mrs. Ketchum was the author of "Non tamare, nec timide," a song of which she was exceedingly proud.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

JAPAN TO LAND TROOPS TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

on several occasions recently representations in order to secure an answer from Russia. Not having obtained this answer, he asked him to indicate the earliest date for the reply. Count Lamsdorff, while promising to make a response as early as possible, has not been able to indicate when the response could be transmitted to the Japanese Government.

"The Japanese Government having vainly awaited, on its part, the Russian answer for more than three weeks, and having been, moreover, informed that Russia was making active preparations for war and was concentrating her troops and her naval forces toward Korea, it is under the necessity of breaking its negotiations with Russia and with resuming its liberty of action."

Subsequently, M. Motono further discussed the action of his Government:

"The Government statement clearly shows that relations are at an end. Whether or not this means war I am unable to say, but it is obvious that the step already taken is of the gravest nature, and one which may be followed by war. When that result may come no one can say at this time, but the reasons for the action of my Government should be distinctly understood.

"It is untrue that Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, received yesterday any note from Baron de Rosen, and therefore the action of Japan in breaking off relations was not a result of the Russian reply. No response has been remitted by Russia to my Government. The dispatches stating that Russia sent her reply are deceptive, as we have not received it, and it is because we have not received this reply that we are determined to act with vigor. This is the situation.

"Russia alone is responsible. She received our last note on Jan. 15.

"Can you not conceive the inquietude and the irritation at Tokio? After three weeks of patience, we thought that was sufficient, and our dignity would not permit us to wait indefinitely."

The Japanese action has created a distinct surprise and shock throughout official and diplomatic circles here. Only last night the representative of The Associated Press talked with an Ambassador of one of the great powers who had just received official information showing that the German Government expected the prolongation of the negotiations. "You can say positively and confidently," the Ambassador said, "that Russia's response is certain to necessitate a reply from Japan and that the diplomatic negotiations must therefore continue."

Officials of the Foreign Office shared this belief that further negotiations were certain, so that to-day's announcement that Japan had actually terminated her diplomatic relations with Russia caused the most profound agitation. Foreign Minister Delcassé varied his usual custom by spending most of the day at the Foreign Office, where he received direct dispatches announcing the withdrawal of Baron de Rosen from Tokio and that Russian interests had been confided to the care of the French Minister at the Japanese capital.

At about 12 o'clock M. Delcassé received M. Motono, who bore the lengthy official announcement from the Tokio Government that a decisive step had been taken in breaking off relations.

There is reason to believe that the French authorities will give consideration to the idea of mediation, but it is said that such action would be difficult in view of the recent declaration of Japan that she would not accept intervention of any kind, as the question was one to be regulated between herself and Russia.

It is expected, however, that France will approach Great Britain with the view of that power making representations to Japan, while she, at the same time, will make representations to Russia in order to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. It is admitted, however, that a long step has already been taken toward war by Japan having broken off relations. In the opinion of officials and diplomatists here there is still a slight chance of averting hostilities, and this chance will be seized.

The Japanese Legation here has been the centre of much excitement since this morning, and throughout the day it was besieged by members of the Diplomatic Corps eager to obtain copies of Japan's official statement in order to notify their respective Governments.

JAPANESE LEAVE MANCHURIA.

Their Consul at Niu-chwang Withdraws —Indications of Russian Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—There are indications that Russia is moving her forces toward the Yalu River, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, and orders have been issued for the suspension of cipher telegrams between Korea and Japan, while men in the army and navy whose times have expired have been ordered to remain at their posts.

The correspondent of The Times at Peking says that the Japanese there heard the announcement of the breaking off of the negotiations with calm satisfaction, and are confident in the issue and conscious that their rulers as guardians of the national honor had no other course open to them.

The Japanese Consul at Niu-chwang withdrew to-day. The Consul at Chi-fu is arranging for the departure of all Japanese remaining at Dalny and Port Arthur. Japanese residents in Vladivostok, Kharbin, and other places in Manchuria are preparing to leave. The Japanese Minister at Peking, on behalf of his Government, will notify China to stop the export of coal to Port Arthur.

By The Associated Press.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 7.—The greatest excitement prevails here. No steamers are available, and the Japanese are trying to charter a sailing vessel. They are hastily selling off their property and winding up their business. Japan has been telegraphically cut from this port for three days.

A detachment of Japanese troops stationed on the Island of Su-shima, forty miles from Masampho, Korea, has been ordered to be in readiness to land in Korea in the event of a rupture.

The Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostok has been ordered to leave there.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT IN TRAP.

Mandjur in Dock at Nagasaki—Baron Rosen Will Leave Tokio Feb. 12.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Baron Rosen, having been instructed to prepare to leave Tokio, says the correspondent of The Times in that city, the Minister has transferred the care of Russian interests to the Austrian Minister. The Russian Minister and Baron Komura have exchanged farewell visits.

The Russian gunboat Mandjur, says The Times's correspondent, is in dock at Nagasaki and will probably be unable to leave before hostilities begin.

The leading journals declare, says the correspondent further, that Japan is most reluctant to draw the sword but had no choice. They republish Russia's note of 1895 declaring that the retention of the Liau-Tung Peninsula by a foreign power would imperil the Chinese capital, render illusory the independence of Korea, and jeopardize peace in the Orient.

These papers invite a repetition of Trafalgar and Waterloo, since Japan fights, as England fought, to crush military despotism, to secure equal rights for all nations in Eastern Asia.

At an interview yesterday between Baron Rosen and Baron Komura at the latter's instance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that inasmuch as further negotiations plainly would be futile, Japan would be compelled henceforth to adopt such independent action as her interests dictate.

Baron Rosen will leave Tokio on Feb. 12 after an audience with the Mikado on Feb. 11, which is the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution. Much sympathy is felt here for Baron Rosen, who is known as a true friend of Japan and an advocate of peace.

RUSSIAN CRUISER UNSAFE.

Doubts as to Efficiency of the Orel, Now on Her Way to the Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the cruiser Orel of the volunteer fleet, now on her way to the Far East, is regarded here as unsafe.

The correspondent says also that some transports of the same fleet will be recalled.

M. KURINO TO GO TO BERLIN.

Japanese Minister's Preparations to Leave Russian Capital Already Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, already had begun preparations for his departure from St. Petersburg before he informed Count Lamsdorff of Japan's decision. When the representative of The Associated Press called at the Japanese Legation this morning he found a scene of great confusion. During the night, as if by magic, all the Japanese art treasures, bronzes, and ivories, had disappeared, and the spacious salons were bare. Servants and attachés, who had been working all night, were still busily packing papers and archives.

M. Kurino entered the salon with his habitual quick and nervous step. His bloodshot eyes gave evidence that he had been a stranger to sleep, but he displayed the impassivity of his race, and was without trace of excitement. Throughout the strain which has just passed the Japanese Minister has been on good terms personally with Count Lamsdorff and the other Russian officials.

To-day, as is customary with him, he was extremely reticient and declined to offer an explanation of the course of Japan, saying the authorities at Tokio would doubtless give the world their side of the story. He did, however, venture to point out the irritation created by the delay in the Russian response, postponed from day to day, which, together with the forecasts of what it contained, might have convinced his Government that it was futile to proceed further with diplomacy.

As M. Kurino looked out of a window at the legation, which faces the Neva, not far from the Winter Palace, he saw a battalion of the Russian Imperial Guard clad to the heels in big overcoats, and their rifles slung over their backs. He showed no emotion at the sight and remarked that the rupture of diplomatic relations did not necessarily mean war.

United States Ambassador McCormick was one of M. Kurino's first callers this morning, and later in the day many other diplomats, among whom the Minister is popular, came to express to him their regrets at the turn affairs had taken. In the afternoon M. Kurino and his wife made a number of hurried farewell calls, including one at the United States Embassy.

Four cars are ready at the Warsaw Station for the Minister and the legation staff. M. Kurino will leave at the earliest possible moment for Berlin, but he probably will not be able to get away before Wednesday. He will remain in Berlin for some time.

The current business of the Japanese legation will probably be turned over to the British Embassy, although it was once thought possible, in view of the fact that Great Britain, as Japan's ally, might be drawn into the quarrel, that Mr. McCormick might take charge. Mr. McCormick, however, has received no instructions on this point. It is possible that the Czar may personally undertake the protection of the Japanese in Russia as Nicholas I. did in the case of the English during the Crimean War.

FRANCE WILL BE NEUTRAL.

Not Bound to Support Russia If China and Korea Join Japan in Hostilities.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The attitude of France in the presence of this grave Russo-Japanese emergency is a subject of the deepest concern among officials.

France undoubtedly will maintain strict neutrality, and she will endeavor in every way to keep free from all possible entanglements which might draw her into hostilities. France has no deep interest involved in the region in dispute. Her direct interests in Tonquin are too far from the scene of action to make war a matter of special concern to France. The only cause for French participation would be her obligations and sentimental considerations under the Franco-Russian alliance.

Concerning the condition in the alliance providing that two powers must attack Russia before France becomes involved, M. Delcassé has distinctly stated to members of the Diplomatic Corps that Korea and China would not be considered such powers if either joined Japan against Russia. The only remaining power likely to assist Japan against Russia are Great Britain and the United States.

There is apparently a pretty definite understanding that under no circumstances will either France or Great Britain be drawn into the Russo-Japanese conflict. That the United States might possibly be the second power to attack Russia, thus necessitating French action, is regarded as an extremely remote possibility.

Possibly the best outward evidence that France has no expectation of becoming involved in the Far East is the fact that only one French warship has been sent out there, and that not a single additional soldier has been ordered to the extreme Orient.

As Germany's interests are not menaced, she probably will simply be a spectator; but if anything should be done which Germany might consider as affecting her, then she would be prepared to act.

Austria, it is believed, will follow the course of Germany because of the Triple Alliance and from her neighborly interests with Russia, particularly in the Balkans. Italy is expected to maintain practically the same position as her associates in the Triple Alliance.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS WAR.

Count Cassini Calls at State Department—Misunderstanding Between Russian and Japanese Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—War between Russia and Japan is momentarily expected in Administration and diplomatic circles.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, promptly on the receipt of a long cablegram from Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, drove to the residence of Mr. Loomis, the Acting Secretary of State, shortly before noon to-day, and informed him of the dispatch received from the head of the Russian Foreign Office.

Later in the day cables from Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Mr. Griscom, the American Minister at Tokio, were received by the State Department confirming the news of the severance of diplomatic relations. These cablegrams and the communication of the Russian Ambassador were promptly transmitted to the President.

The Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister here each expects to have a long conference with Secretary Hay to-morrow. The Russian and Japanese representatives here will observe outward courtesies when they meet, but will not exchange calls.

A misunderstanding between Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira occurred at the diplomatic dinner at the White House on Jan. 14 last, when the former, thinking the latter had declined to speak to him, insisted that as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps relations must be courteous.

BRITISH CABINET SUMMONED.

Will Meet To-day—Russian and Japanese Diplomats Disclaim Official Information.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—News of the Russo-Japanese rupture reached London late this forenoon, and only a few newspapers published extra editions giving the announcement.

The Russian Embassy and the Japanese Legation here both continue to disclaim official information on this subject, but they tacitly admit it to be an accomplished fact. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, said he had not been officially informed of the departure of Baron de Rosen from Tokio, but he added, grimly: "But I think it most probable."

A council of the British Cabinet has been summoned for to-morrow. It is in response to a summons issued last Friday, and it will have a very grave situation to discuss because of the many indications of the probability of trouble in the Far East. There is also an almost equally grave crisis in the Near East.

BRITAIN TO PROTECT RAILWAY.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7.—The British regiment, The Sherwood Foresters, is preparing to sail on the steamer Kwang Ping to Chin-Wang-Tao, where the railroad from Tien-Tsin to Kin-Chau passes the Great Wall.

The movement of this regiment is presumably to safeguard the Tien-Tsin-Niu-Chwang Railroad, which enters the Great Wall at Chin-Wang-Tao. It is reported that the Russians are seizing various points on the northern part of this line.

RUSSIA NOTIFIES BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Count von der Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, received Count Lamsdorff's official circular at 2 o'clock this morning, but he did not communicate it to Baron von Richthofen, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, until 9 this morning.

Baron von Richthofen took the original of the Russian dispatch to Count von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, who in turn took it personally to the Schloss and handed it to the Emperor on his Majesty's return from church.

It is quite likely that the Emperor, in the event of war, would give up his proposed cruise through the Mediterranean in order to be at home to meet any possible complications.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
trains are reached by convenient ferry service from 23d Street, Cortlandt Street, Desbrosses Street, New York, and Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
THROUGH TRAINS TO BUFFALO & CHICAGO.
PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES: 255 and 1234 Broadway, New York.

The Glove of quality,
Centemeri KID GLOVE
Gloves weekly from our factory, Grenoble, France
This week—3-Clasp Embroidered Kid Ane Boots. All sizes and Colors.
P. CENTEMERI & CO., 211 Fifth Ave., 20-21st Sts.

MR. WHITNEY'S THOUGHTFULNESS

How His Servants Were Lodged a Matter of Care to Him.

Nowhere was W. C. Whitney's death more lamented than in Washington, and the sorrow was by no means confined to his personal friends and intimates. His democratic simplicity and the deep personal interest he took in all who worked for him won the love of all who entered his employ. William Dietz, Jr., of Washington, told the following characteristic anecdote of Mr. Whitney this morning:

"When Mr. Whitney came to Washington as Secretary of the Navy he did not have a house of his own and had to seek temporary quarters for the five of six servants he brought with him. My father conducted a cafe in Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, and was recommended to Mr. Whitney.

"The Secretary came to the cafe, struck a bargain as to prices, and then asked to see the rooms to be used by his servants. He went through each one of them as carefully as an old maid aunt, examining the beds and linen and stipulating what conveniences the occupants should have. After the inspection he arranged for the meals. The servants were to eat of the bill of fare and to have anything they wanted in the way of drinks.

"I do not believe there is another rich man in the country who would have taken the trouble to so thoroughly inspect the beds and sleeping apartments of his servants.

"But Mr. Whitney's thoughtfulness did not end with those in his employ. He was interested in the comfort and happiness of all with whom he came in contact. On cold Winter nights I have known him to leave the table when dining at home and go out bareheaded to look after the hackmen. He would tell each hackman to take care of two horses and the others would be told to go in the servants' entrance for a drink and a bite to eat. When the first men had finished they would take care of the horses and the other half of the drivers would go for their share."—Washington Times.

The Home and the Orphan Asylum.

From The Woman's Journal, (Boston.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES tells us that during the last year the death rate in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of that city was 2½ per cent., as against an average of 10 per cent. among the home-reared babies outside. This is very encouraging. We have heard so long of the inevitable ill results of "herding" little children—(these orphan Hebrews are from the newly born infant to five years old;) of the "terrible death rate" among babies cared for in large groups, and in general of the "curse of institutionalism," that this bit of counter evidence is most refreshing.

It is an excellent instance. These children are orphans—entirely deprived of the mystic charm of "a mother's care." They are poor children, and presumably of weakly constitution, inferred from the premature death of their parents; they are "herded" in large numbers in this "institution," and—they have four times the chance of living of the infant in its mother's arms.

The outside general percentage includes the children of the rich and educated, of the healthy and vigorous, of the passionately devoted parents. These poor little survivors of shattered homes have no advantages whatever, except that of competent care!

Now, really, prejudice aside, or rather stepping aside ourselves, for the moment, from the mountain of prejudice we cannot move, this is a fact a large, triumphant fact, which ought to make an impression even upon mothers. Its inferences are more than its direct figures; for a child with a mother ought to be far better off than a child without one. If the home could but stand even with the orphan asylum, that would be a poor showing for motherhood—but to be four times worse!—C. P. G.

Secret of the Sphinx.

The Egyptian Gazette of Cairo publishes the following: The subjoined translation of a part of the Kitab el Kanoor will be of considerable interest for, and may perhaps encourage those of our readers who propose to uncover the Sphinx. The Kitab el Kanoor is a book compiled certainly several hundred years back, and very highly valued by Maghrabi treasure seekers. Not many copies of the work are known to exist.

"Go to the Sphinx and measure from its face southeast twelve Maliki cubits, that is to say, each a cubit and a half of the great cubit. Search there and you will find two mastabas of stone and stones scattered around them. Dig between the two mastabas about a man's height, and you will find a plate (? flagstone). Clear it from sand well, and raise it and pass to the door which is the door of the great pyramid. Cross the threshold of the door and beware of the wells on the right and left which are closed wells (sic). Pass straight on and take no notice of the wells, and you will find in the breast (front) of the door a great stone (? turning). Open it and pass on, and you will see many cells on the right and left, and before your face a great cell with the (great) King of the four Kings of Egypt, and Kings with him and his son, around him, wearing their splendid robes adorned with gold and silver. There you will see their treasures and their wealth, and pearls and ornaments of gold and silver. * * *

Sale of 1904 valentines Monday. Second Floor.

OUR Valentine showing this year surpasses that of any other season—new, exclusive ideas, artistic and effective—enabling the sender to express most any sentiment. We haven't the hackneyed styles that are usually brought out every year, but something new, exemplifying the very highest type of art.

Prices range from 5c. to 25c.

Have you seen our new importation of Glace Gloves for spring wear? They're 88c. a pair.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

$3.98 for $8 French Corsets. Second Floor.

JUST for a very short time—and then the opportunity will be gone—you can buy this well known French Corset at $3.98—a regular $8 value and rarely sold anywhere for less. This Corset has a straight front, closely boned, two side steels, dip hip, flat abdomen, bound on top with satin ribbon, stitched with silk flossing, all white—sizes 18 to 25, special for a few days—$8 value for..... $3.98

Semi-annual clearing sale upholstery, lace curtains, portieres, bed sets, Oriental goods and tapestries at ½ price and less.

TWICE yearly this great money saving sale occurs—one of those eagerly awaited occasions which all New York has been taught to anxiously look forward to—a time when we dispose of all broken lots, small quantities, discontinued lines and mussed and handled merchandise, and in every instance you'll find the goods marked at about half to one-third regular price. Fourth Floor.

To-day we inaugurate this sale upon a much larger scale than ever before, and offer for immediate clearance Lace Curtains, Portieres, Tapestries, Screens, Fringes, Gimps and Cords, Tapestry Squares, Bed Sets, Oriental Goods, Cretonnes, Denims, Curtains and Couch Covers.

In fact you'll find that this sale includes everything that comes under these headings, and we emphatically state that this sale affords the best opportunity ever offered for the purchase of high class upholsteries at prices that will warrant you in anticipating your future needs. Of course we can only mention a few of the thousands of bargains.

Lace curtains—IN one to six pair lots—in many cases the lots include slightly soiled samples—that's why prices are so unusually low. Your choice of Arabian, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, Brussels, Irish Point, Renaissance, Point de Calais, Antique, Tambour and Madras—full sized curtains, sash curtains and Bonne Femme curtains, but not all styles at a price. Extraordinary values.

$2.95 for $7.90 Curtains.
$5.90 for $8.75 to $11.50 Curtains.
$7.90 for $12.75 to $17.50 Curtains.
$9.75 for $15 to $28 Curtains.
$12.50 for $25 to $27.50 Curtains.
$19.75 for $29.75 to $37.50 Curtains.

Sale portieres—HANDSOME, RICH EFFECTS IN FINE TAPESTRIES, Silk Velours, Jute Velours, Silk Damask, Mercerized Armures, Brocades, Verona Velours and bordered Rep. effects. Many of these portieres were made in our own workrooms—and are richly lined with a suitable material and have silk rope or plain edges. Others are ready for lining or are of reversible fabrics with rope edges or tassel fringe. The prices will give you an idea of the great values.

$3.95 for $6.75 and $7.90 Portieres.
$5.90 for $8.50 and $10.75 Portieres.
$9.75 for $15 and $19.75 Portieres.
$15 for $25 and $29.75 Portieres.
$19.75 for $35 Portieres.
$25 for $45 Portieres.
$50 for $85 and $125 Portieres.

Curtain, net and muslin remnants—OUR ENTIRE SIX Months' accumulation—several thousand yards, principally consisting of dotted, striped and figured muslins and bobbinets. They range in lengths of from 1 to 5 yds. Some are slightly handled, others are perfect. The prices are:

5c. yard for 10c. Muslins.
7c. yard for 15c. Muslins.
12½c. yard for 25c. Muslins.
8c. yard for 19c. Bobbinets. 15c. yard for 35c. Bobbinets.

Lace bed sets—INCLUDING ARABIAN, RENAISSANCE, IRISH POINT and Denteile Arabe Laces. Some are flat, with two shams, for wood beds; others have the popular ruffled valance and bolster roll, for metal beds. Some are slightly mussed or soiled. Here is an idea of how they are priced. Needless to say, the best values will go first:—

$2.95 for $4.85 sets—5 sets.
$2.95 for $5.90 sets—8 sets.
$4.85 for $6.90 sets—11 sets.
$4.85 for $7.90 sets—8 sets.
$4.85 for $9.75 sets—4 sets.
$7.90 for $13.50 sets—2 sets.
$9.75 for $12.50 sets—4 sets.
$12.50 for $22.50 set—1 set.
$15 for $25 set—1 set.
$15 for $27.50 sets—3 sets.
$19.75 for $22.50 set—1 set.
$19.75 for $32.50 sets—2 sets.
$19.75 for $37.50 set—1 set.
$29.75 for $55 sets—3 sets.
$39.75 for $51.50 set—1 set.
$39.75 for $69.75 set—1 set.
$45 for $75 sets—3 sets.

Odd curtain poles and rods.

5c. each for wood poles, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. long.
5c. each for white enamel and brass poles, 3 ft. to 5 ft. long.
2c. each for adjustable curtain rods, medium size.
3c. each for adjustable curtain rods, regular size.
5c. pair for 18c. to 25c. odd wood ends.
5c. pair for 20c. to 30c. odd wood brackets.
10c. set for 25c. to 50c. odd wood pole sets.

Fringes, gimps, cords and loops—A GENERAL CLEARING of odd and cut pieces, comprising short lengths, odd styles, broken color lines and dropped patterns.

5c. yd. for 10c., 12½c. and 15c. Fringes.
10c. yd. for 19c., 25c. and 35c. Fringes.
19c. yd. for 45c., 59c. and 85c. Fringes.
3c. yd. for 10c., 12½c. and 15c. Pillow Cord.
1c. yd. for 3c., 5c. and 8c. Furniture Gimp.
1c. for 3c., 8c. and 10c. Silk Lacing Cord.
49c. pr. for $2.50 Silk Portiere Loops, Nile and blue only.
29c. pr. for 89c. silk and cotton Portiere Loops.
10c. pr. for 39c. Heavy Cotton Portiere Loops.
5c. yd. for 19c. to 25c. Linen Shade Fringe.

Denims, madras and cretonnes—ABOUT 1,000 YARDS ALL told, mostly in short lengths of one to five yards; while they last they will go as follows:

5c. yard for 18c. and 25c. Denims and Burlaps.
5c. yard for 20c. slip cover Damasks.
5c. yard for 15c. and 30c. Cretonnes and Art Tickings.
19c. yard for 50c. and $1 Imported Cretonnes.
79c. for $1.95 French Figured Madras.

February sale separate skirts.

THIS is bound to be an eventful sale, because of the extraordinarily low prices and the fact that so many women desire separate skirts, though not a full suit, to finish out the season and for early spring wear. These Skirts represent original and exclusive ideas for the spring of 1904. Third Floor.

$5 for women's pedestrienne skirts, seven and nine gore flare effects, habit, semi-habit and inverted plait back, side plaited, welted, raised or stitched seams, fine tweeds, cheviots, meltonettes and mannish materials in the latest patterns and colorings, superb fit and finish.

Women's skirts, $5.75, excellent quality, black and blue etamine and cheviot; very stylish.

Women's skirts, $7.50, splendid quality canvas cloth and cheviot, handsomely trimmed.

$8.75 for women's black etamine Dress Skirts.
$10 for $12.50 silk lined black velling Dress Skirts.
$12.50 for silk lined black voile Dress Skirts.
$16.50 for silk lined black etamine Dress Skirts.
$18 for taffeta trimmed velling Dress Skirts.
$19.75 for silk lined black voile Skirt; very fine.
$24.75 for taffeta lined black etamine Skirts.
$29.75 for Crepe de Chine and voile Skirts.
$35 to $55 for other fine tailor made Dress Skirts.

75c for $2.25 untrimmed hats. Main Floor.

THESE are the soft, handsome Beaver Hats and Turbans that, when tastefully trimmed, form charming yet inexpensive creations, desirable for present wear. They come in black and colors. About 50 dozen; regular $2.25 and $1.48 values, special sale price..... 75c

$1.95 FOR $3 TO $3.50 TRIMMED Hats, black Turbans and Continentals, trimmed in Austrian braid and tucked chiffon—just 25 dozen.

48c FOR $1 IMPORTED FEATHER Breasts, in white, black and combination colors, 18 to 20 inches long—actual cost to import $1—sale price 48c.

15,000 yards of regular $1.25 and $1 silks Monday at 58c.

AND the best part of the whole sale is that they are the much wanted silks—silk you would give preference in choosing even at $1.25. This purchase represents a manufacturer's surplus stock and rare discounts enable us to offer it at these extremely low prices.

58c **Every yard of these Silks is desirable and absolutely perfect, and fully guaranteed, and you must admit that this is a silk sale in which the values are unprecedented.** In this vast silk collection you'll find white grounds—also a very large assortment of all white, embroidered weaves, jacquard effects, lace effects. The most desirable and handsomest silks you've seen for waists and entire dresses—$1 and $1.25 silks, at 58c. Main Floor. 58c

68c.—Another special for Monday. 7,000 yards of 42-inch satin gauzes—68c.

All white—Absolutely pure silk—the silks so extensively used for Evening Dresses, Ball Costumes, &c.—Silks you never have seen and never will see anywhere else for less than $1 and $1.25, Monday at 68c.

68c. per yard for checked and striped Louisine, all colors, for waists and dresses.

68c. for white Taffeta, a very superior quality.

$1.10 for black Peau de Soie, 27 inches wide and an excellent dress quality.

38c. for white Louisine; this is an imported fabric, excellent grade.

95c. for imported colored Shantung Silk for fashionable dresses, new 1904 weave.

78c. for white satin Messaline; a very desirable silk for summer wear.

57c. for 24 inch Natural Pongee silks, splendid for dresses.

35c. for white Habutai Silk; this is a very good quality, 27 inches wide.

48c. for black Taffeta—an excellent quality imported fabric, very lustrous.

Great sale of importers' sample pieces of laces at half price.

IN MANY instances prices are less than half. You know by experience what these great sample lace sales are—the extraordinary values—the great crowds that always turn out at the mere mention of a sample lace sale. Main Floor.

You know importers bring over hundreds of samples of each pattern and use them for exposition purposes in their show rooms and to give to their travelling men to show to the merchants throughout America.

They've sold their season's output for 1904 and have no more use for them, and they sell them to us at a great sacrifice, and you buy to-day at a like reduction. Of course the values are startling, but you can rely upon every statement.

25c FOR $1 LACES—WHATEVER YOU DO don't miss this rare lace treat, for there's only a limited quantity of each, but a great variety—white and black laces, sleeve laces, novelty bands and galloons, black, white and ecru laces—in fact, a representation of all the new desirable 1904 laces are here.

50c FOR $1.50 LACES—THOSE HANDSOME Lierre Laces, beautiful Alencon Laces—handsome, rich Repousse Laces, dainty punch—all up to 11 inches wide, and Venise Galloons—the new 1904 medallion effects—not all worth $1.50, but early shoppers will get the $1.50 values.

95c FOR $3 LACES—HANDSOME NETS—those beautiful 45 inch white Chantilly Allovers, Venise and Applique Allovers—white and black silk Galloons and Bands—up to 12 inches wide, St. Gall Galloons and Laces—beautiful French novelty Laces—don't let the crowds scare you away—there's plenty of the $3 laces.

$1.69 FOR $5 LACES—WE KNOW THAT'S A strong assertion—but that's so much the better when you've the goods to back it up—richest Alencon and Chantilly Allovers—45 inches wide, in black, white and the popular champagne tints. Novelties in imported allovers. Exclusive effects in St. Gall and English Embroidery—the season's newest lace ideas.

Annual sale of silk waists.

WE'VE added generously to our stock of fine Waists, for the first week of this great annual sale created such a flurry among discriminating women that the original gathering went out in a hurry. Now we've hundreds of others, greater values than ever. We're going to make this the most phenomenal week's selling that has ever taken place in New York for very sheer Lawn Waists. Second Floor.

$1.50 Cluster of fine tucks on the front, back and sleeves set them off to splendid effect, and insertions of Val. lace add a wealth of beauty. $1.50

$3.95 for $5 silk peau de soie waists, front of fine tucks from shoulder to bust line with lace insertion from bust line to waist, clusters of tucks between—black, white and colors.

$5 for $6.50 peau de Cygne Waist, front, sleeves and collar of tucking and hemstitching, clusters of fine tucks on back; very full sleeves; black and colors.

$7.90 for messaline silk Waists, entire front, collar and cuffs covered with handsome medallions of fine Maltese lace and hand work; evening shades, black and white.

4,000 yards of imported $1.25 chiffon voiles, 73c.

BEFORE we tell you about this sale we want to call your special attention to our new 1904 importation of French, German and English Novelties, in mixed and plain designs for spring wear—embracing a complete range of the seasonable textiles in mohair, voiles and fancy suitings. Special showing this week of new Voiles at 73c, 95c. and $1.15. Main Floor.

73c for $1.25 imported chiffon voiles—JUST RECEIVED FROM THE WORLD'S BEST MANUFACTURER—A FABRIC you'll find on sale elsewhere at $1, $1.25—to-morrow we offer the 4,000 yards at a price that will surely create a great furor among well posted buyers—the weave is smooth, even and fine mesh, crisp and fine, exquisite finish and a bright and perfect dye—shades are black, ivory, white, champagne, tan, gray, royal, pearl, navy, brown, violet, green and cardinal—one dollar is a low price for these goods—special at 73c. 73c

15,000 yards very fine 28 in. 25c. silk mulls at 15c

DAME Fashion has presented this dainty, billowy fabric for smart evening gowns—in fact it's so popular that later in the season you'll find them scarce at most any price. Main Floor.

To-day we place on sale 15,000 yards of very fine 28-inch silk mulls that you cannot find elsewhere for less than 25c. per yard—here at 15c.

This handsome collection embraces those beautiful tans, pink, sky, white, black and the very fashionable champagne color—exceptional values at..... 15c

Fancy Linens at half.

WE DO not want you to take this as a general statement, made in a perfunctory manner, but as a positive fact, backed by the largest and handsomest array of fine fancy Linens ever brought to this country.

The entire surplus stock of a leading importer bought at half is responsible for this great offering. Just to give you an idea of the magnitude of this sale we offer 1,000 handsome 50c. lace Doylies at 25c. Main Floor.

$2.50 FOR $5 CENTREPIECES and $5 for $10 Centrepieces, 18 to 28 inches.

$5 FOR $10 ROUND AND SQUARE lunch cloths, and $10 for $22.50 lunch cloths, 36 to 45 inches.

$6.50 for $12.50 Sideboard Scarfs—54 inches long.

1,000 Renaissance Lace Centrepieces, 69c. to $1.50.

$1.75 dozen for $2.25 all linen napkins.

20c. for 25c. Huckaback Towels, hemmed or hemstitched.
9c. for 12½c. Huck Towels, with hemmed ends.
$6 set for $8 Hemstitched Damask Dinner Sets, 2x2½ yds.
55c. for 75c. mercerized Damask Lunch Cloth, one yard size.
$2 for $2.75 hemstitched linen Sheets, large size.
45c. yd. for 58c. bleached table Damask, 2 yds. wide.
50c. for 75c. all linen hemstitched and embroidered Tray Cloths.
$1.75 for $2.50 pattern Table Cloth, fancy Scotch make, 2x2 yds.
39c. for 55c. hemstitched linen Pillow Cases.

Clearing of muslin underwear.

HOW interesting this announcement. Every woman will know it means fine Muslin underwear at the lowest prices of the season. Here's a hint, though—while stocks are large they will rapidly disappear at these prices, so early shoppers are bound to secure the best bargains. Second Floor.

50c. for 75c. Fine Muslin Gowns.
98c. for $1.25 Nainsook, Muslin and Cambric Gowns.
$1.50 for $2 fine Nainsook and Cambric Gowns.
98c. for $1.25 fine Cambric Petticoats.
$1.50 for $2 finely trimmed Cambric Petticoats.
50c. for 75c. French shape Corset Covers.
69c. for $1 Nainsook and Cambric Drawers.
98c. to $2.95 for sample trimmed Chemises.

Sale of wrappers and kimono sacques.

$1.25 for $1.75 Flannelette and Percale Wrappers.
$1.38 for $2 Flannelette and Percale Wrappers.
98c. for $1.50 long Flannelette Kimonos.
79c. for $1 German Flannel Kimono Sacques.

Sample aprons at half. Second Floor.

Manufacturer's sample line of slightly soiled Aprons—all styles—some double width, with wide strings—others with insertion of fine embroidery; also Bib Aprons, trimmed with pretty, fine embroidery over shoulders—at half price—39c. and 50c

Annual sale housefurnishings.

HERE'S the great drawing feature of the annual sale of housefurnishings for Monday—a special offering of all our white enamelled steel ware, with fired gold bands, at one-third the regular price. The same saving applies to all house needs, and that's why so many thousands purchased during the opening days of this event last week. Basement.

49c. for 98c. Gas Lamp complete—shade, burner, chimney and mantle—gives a clear, steady light.

94c. FOR $1.40 6-QT. Tea Kettles.
30c. FOR 43C. WASH Basins.
20c. FOR 30C. CAKE Turners.
54c. FOR 80C. 5-QT. PRESERVING Kettles.
34c. FOR 50C. 2-QT. Lipped Saucepans.
94c. FOR $1.10 4-QT. Berlin Saucepans.
83c. FOR $1 1½-QT. TEA or Coffee Pots.
32c. FOR OVAL CLOTHES Baskets.
9c. FOR RATTAN CARPET Beaters.
65c. FOR MRS. POTTS' Irons, 3 irons, handle and stand.
12c. FOR GAS TORCH and Tapers.
89c. FOR $1.50 FANCY Scrap Baskets.
3c. FOR HARD WOOD Clothes Hangers.
75c. FOR OAK PLATE Racks, highly varnished.
25c. FOR 10-QT. DISH Pans.
$1.08 FOR FELT COVER Folding Card Tables, highly varnished legs.
19c. FOR 5-QT. LIPPED Saucepans.
75c. FOR 10-QT. BREAD Raisers, enamel cover.
45c. FOR 7-QT. TEA Kettles.
58c. FOR 8-QT. COVERED Saucepans.
45c. FOR 2-QT. RICE Boilers.
15c. FOR 4-QT. PRESERVE Kettles.
49c. FOR 98C. GAS LAMP.

New features: February furniture sale

OUR annual February sale of fine Furniture proved its greatness—its immeasurable importance to the people of New York during the first week by installing the very highest grade of Furniture—artistic in design, built to last a lifetime—in thousands of homes. That very fact, together with the added feature, is bound to bring thousands of others who have been waiting anxiously for just such an opportunity. Fifth Floor.

We've added thousands of new pieces for the second week, and it will dawn on the finest display of worthy furniture that has ever been shown in America. Every piece added is a new feature—a splendid value in itself.

$7.50 FOR $42 3-PIECE PARLOR SUITS—MADE ESPECIALly to our order—fine piano polished—mahogany finish frames—very substantial yet graceful arms—comfortable, shaped backs—upholstered in newest shapes of silk tapestry, heavy damask and verona velour.

$2.25 FOR $3.75 SPRINGS—HEAVY TUBE FRAMES, closely woven wire, protected edges; built for strength and comfort.

$6.50 FOR $8.50 EXTENSION TABLE—OUR SPECIAL—built according to our own specifications from thoroughly seasoned golden oak, rubbed polished top—can be extended 5 feet—excellent value at $6.50.

$12.50 FOR $22.50 COUCHES—OUR SPECIAL—BUILT with solid oak, highly polished frames, high grade indestructible springs, 7 rows deep tufting secured with patent back buttons that will not pull out; best guaranteed workmanship; covered in heavy velour.

$1.65 FOR $2.50 DINING ROOM CHAIRS—OUR SPECIAL in genuine golden oak—heavy box frames—rubbed polish finish—closely woven glazed cane seats—very comfortable shaped backs—excellent value at $1.65.

$12.50 FOR $20 CHINA CLOSETS—MADE SPECIALLY TO our order—genuine golden oak—very fine rubbed polish finish—graceful round ends—3 polished oak shelves—heavy French legs.

$14 FOR $20.75 SIDEBOARDS—YOU'LL SAY WHEN YOU see this work of art that it is the best value ever offered—it's built from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—48 inches long—perfect fitting and smooth running drawers—lacquered brass trimmings—2 large closets—2 silver drawers—extra large French bevelled mirror—at $14.

$3.50 FOR $15.50 DRESSERS—OUR SPECIAL, BUILT OF solid oak, thoroughly seasoned, guaranteed construction, fitted with large French bevel plate mirror, 2 long and 2 top drawers, perfect fitting and smooth running, very latest design.

$7.50 FOR $12 CHIFFONIERS—OUR SPECIAL—SOLID oak, best construction, highly polished, fitted with large French bevel plate mirror, 5 large, perfect fitting drawers, high grade brass trimmings.

$9.50 FOR $15.50 WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEADS—1¾ inch posts, heavy brass bar and spindles on head and foot, extra massive fillings and full brought over mounts, best baked enamel, in all sizes.

Sale of sample brass beds ⅓ to ½ off.

Here's a treat for early Monday buyers—exclusive sample Brass Beds at ⅓ to ⅓ lower than our former low sale prices. These samples came in just in the nick of time. One of the foremost manufacturers had them on display, and they captured the prize on two points—elegance of design and perfection in quality and workmanship. We say they're exclusive, because of several there's but one of a kind and others two or three—the richest designs you ever saw. Made from highest quality guaranteed brass, heavily coated with best French lacquer, all hand fitted points, newest and most artistic patterns.

$22.50 for $30 Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Beds.
$27.50 for $35 Beds.
$32.50 for $42 Beds.
$35 for $48 Bed.
$37.50 for $52 Beds.
$41 for $53 Beds.
$44 for $55 Beds.
$45 for $58 Beds.
$53 for $68 Beds.
$55 for $110 Beds.
$58 for $69 Beds
$60 for $112 Beds.
$63 for $75 Beds.
$67 for $85 Beds.
$70 for $90 Beds.
$75 for $137.50 Beds.
$95 for $112 Beds.
$112 for $224 Beds

25c. for women's 50c. lace hose.

THE word "lace" doesn't tell the whole story, though—read on and learn of the greatest hose sale ever inaugurated in New York. 750 dozen of the very best black hosiery we've ever placed on sale, and they are genuine imported hose, too. MAIN FLOOR.

Handsome black lace lisle thread Hose—allover designs—very sheer—Hermsdorf dye, medium weight—regular made—lisle threads—double heels and toes, made of the sheerest lisle thread.

Here's another choice lot—values great enough to create the greatest stir our hosiery section has known this year—black, soft finish, extra quality gauze Cotton Hose, special selvedge and double soles—positively worth from 39c. to 50c., at..... 25c

98c. for men's fine $2 shirts.

That great sale of 5,000 fancy percales and printed corded Madras Shirts at 98c. has created a remarkable stir among the discriminating men of New York, and they are flocking from all parts to secure these handsome $2 and $1.50 values. Some men bought a dozen. 98c. 98c.

No wonder, they're such desirable patterns and good qualities—equal to $2.50 to $4 custom made shirts.

Appetizing grocery news. Sixth Floor.

BUTTER—Meadow Brook Creamery; 5 lb. stone crock..... $1.32

TOMATOES—Southern; cold pack; case 2 doz., $1.80; doz., 95c.; can..... 8

TOMATOES—F. & H. O. K. solid meat, hand packed; case of 2 doz., $2.20; doz., $1.15; can..... 10

PEAS—Wisconsin early June, 2 lb. can; case 2 doz., $1.80; doz., 95c.; can..... 8

PEAS—"Royal Stuart," sweet and tender green early June; case of 2 doz., $2.65; doz., $1.35; can..... 12

SUGAR CORN—Creamy white, large kernels; case of 2 doz., $2.90; doz., $1.50; can..... 8

ASPARAGUS—California, large, tender, white stalks; 2½ lb. can, doz., $2.35; can..... 24

STRING BEANS—Choice green string beans; case of 2 doz. 2 lb. cans, $1.65; doz., 85c.; can..... 7

BAKED BEANS—Baked Boston style; 2 lb. cans, case of 2 doz., $1.80; doz., 95c.; can..... 5

SOUPS—Potter & Wrightington condensed, all kinds; doz., 95c.; can..... 8

LIMA BEANS—Fancy creamy limas; 2 lb. can; doz., $1.35; can..... 14

COFFEE—Waverly Blend, dry chestnut roast; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22

RED RASPBERRIES—Preserved in their natural syrup; 2 lb. can, doz., $1.59; can..... 14

PEARS—Choice Southern Bartletts; 3 lb. can; doz., $1.35; can..... 12

TEA—English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Oolong, or Gunpowder; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

BEANS—Hand-picked New York State navy; 5 lbs..... 25

RICE—Choice Carolina, 5 lbs..... 25

RICE—Best Japan, 3 lbs..... 25

ROLLED OATS—Kirk's dried oat flakes, 10 lbs..... 35

TAPIOCA—East India pearl or flake, 10 lb., 45c.; lb..... 5

SALMON—Red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can, doz., $1.00; can..... 14

SARDINES—Fancy fresh fish in pure olive oil, ¼ tin, key opener, doz., $1.35; can..... 12

COCOANUT—Best long cut shredded, lb..... 15

FLOUR—Simpson Crawford Co. best XXXX, ⅛ bbl., bag..... 49

PANCAKE FLOUR—"Royal Stuart," 20 ounce patent bottle..... 21

LUMP STARCH—"Cameron" gloss, 6 lb. wood box..... 25

LAUNDRY SOAP—B. T. Babbitt, 10 cakes..... 39

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!—100,000 gross Armour's Japonica toilet soap, worth 25c. box; half price; special box..... 12

HAMS—Armour's mild sugar cured, lb..... 12½

LARD—Armour's "Shield" brand, 5 lb. pail..... 51

SUGAR—Best granulated, lb..... 5

BAKING POWDER—Stuart's pure cream of tartar, 1 lb. can, 29c.; ½ lb. can..... 15

OLIVE OIL—"Royal Stuart" gallon can, with faucet, $2.65; half gallon..... $1.35

MACKEREL—"Royal Stuart" No. 1, heads and tails removed, 10 lb. kit..... $1.45

JELLY—"Royal Stuart" red currant, ½ lb. tumbler, 3 tumblers, 45c.; each..... 16

PRUNES—New, meaty, small pit, 3 lbs..... 25

EVAPORATED PEACHES—California evaporated, mulrs, 3 lbs..... 35

SPICES—Bulk fresh ground cinnamon, ginger, mustard, allspice, lb..... 25

CROPPED PICKLE—"Royal Stuart," 20 ounce patent bottle..... 21

LUMP STARCH—"Cameron" gloss, 6 lb. wood box..... 25

LAUNDRY SOAP—B. T. Babbitt, 10 cakes..... 39

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Annual Sale of WATCHES and CLOCKS

Probably one of the greatest merchandising accomplishments, in the way of Annual Sales is this fine presentation of American and Swiss Watches, at twenty to forty per cent. below their value.

The Elgin and Waltham factories always have orders away ahead of their output, for movements; and their movements are today commanding a premium on prices to the trade, instead of the customary discounts. Yet by far the larger majority of the watches in this February offering contain either Waltham or Elgin movements, of the very best and newest models.

But by reason of the position and prestige of the WANAMAKER Stores, in New York and Philadelphia, as the largest retail distributors of Watches in America, we have accomplished what to any other house would be impossible.

Every Watch in the list that follows is guaranteed fully; and is perfect in every way. And the Watches are worth from a quarter to a half more than the prices quoted for this Annual Sale.

Men's Gold Watches

14-kt. gold, open-face, 16 size, Waltham or Elgin 15-jewel movements, $27.75, $40, $45.

14-kt. gold, hunting case, 16 size, Waltham or Elgin 15-jewel movements, $28.25, $41.

14-kt. gold, open-face, 12 size, Waltham or Elgin 7-jewel movements, $20, $25.50, $30.

14-kt. gold, open-face, 12 size, Waltham or Elgin 15-jewel movements, $32.50, $35, $36.50.

14-kt. gold, hunting case, 12 size, Waltham or Elgin 7-jewel movements, $22.75.

14-kt. gold, hunting case, 12 size, Waltham or Elgin 15-jewel movements, $25.50, $28.50, $29, $33.75, $42.

Women's Gold Watches

14-kt. gold, open-face, Elgin movements, 7-jewel, $13 and $17.25.

14-kt. gold, hunting case, Waltham or Elgin movements, 7-jewel, $15.50, $17.75, $18.50, $20.50; same, 15-jewel, $22.25, $29.

14-kt. gold and enamel Chatelaine Watches; red, blue and green, and miniatures; fine Swiss movements; $13.25, $14.75, $18.25, $20, $25, $20.50, $42.75.

Women's Gold-filled Watches

25-year Gold-filled Watches; open-face, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $12.50 and $13.25.

25-year Gold-filled Watches; hunting case, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $14 and $15.

20-year Gold-filled Watches; open-face, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $12.

20-year Gold-filled Watches; hunting case, 11-jewel, U. S. movements, $14.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway, and Tenth st.

Men's Gold-filled Watches

25-year gold-filled Watches, 16 size, hunting case, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $15.75.

20-year gold-filled Watches, 16 size, open-face, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $8.75, $11.

20-year gold-filled Watches, 16 size, hunting case, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $11, $13.50.

25-year gold-filled Watches, 12 size, open-face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $13.75, $14.50; $15.50.

25-year gold-filled Watches, 12 size, open-face, 15-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $17.50, $18.50.

25-year gold-filled Watches, 12 size, hunting case, 15-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $16.25, $18, $19.25.

20-year gold-filled Watches, 12 size, open-face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $10, $12.25 and $13.50; same, hunting case, $10.50, $12 and $14.50.

25-year gold-filled Watches, 18 size, hunting case, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $16.75; same, open-face, $14.50, $15.50.

20-year gold-filled Watches, 18 size, hunting case, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $13.75; same, open face, $11.50.

Motormen's Watches

Silveroid, open-face, 7-jewel Elgin movements, $5.50 and $6.

Silver; open-face, 16 size, 7-jewel Waltham movements, $7.50.

Boys' Watches

25-year gold-filled; hunting case, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $13.75.

20-year gold-filled; hunting case, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, $10.

Silver; open-face, Elgin 7-jewel movements, $9.

Such a large general collection of CLOCKS as is included in this sale also contains many sorts that are as staple and as rarely found under-price as the watches. It is a splendid assembly, and every Clock in the entire offering is guaranteed.

Gilt Clock Sets, 3 pieces, American movements, $18.75, $20, $20.75, $21.25.

Gilt Novelty Clocks, 1-day, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3; same, 1-day, set with rhinestones, $2.50, $3.25.

Bronze Novelty Clocks, 1-day, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $3, $5, $6.

Iron Mantel Clocks, American movements, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $7.

Porcelain Clocks, $3.50, $5, $6.

Mantel-chime Clocks, mahogany case, $12.50.

Anniversary Clocks, $12.

Weathered oak Dutch Clocks, for hall, library or dining-room, $18.

Bronze finish Mantel Clocks, 8-day, figure ornaments, American movements, $10.

Frying-pan Clocks, $1.

Desk Clocks, $1 and $1.25.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c and 90c.

Nickel Watches, stem-winders, American movements, 90c.

Cuckoo Clocks, $4.25, $4.50, $5, $5.75, $6.25, $7.25, $8.50, $9.75 to $27.50.

Small Carved Clocks, 75c.

Main, Ninth and 10th street aisles.

Ninth and Tenth st. Elevator Tables.

How 129 Men Can Save $5 to $15

Material for just that number of Suits to Order is left among our stock of fine Winter fabrics. Single patterns that were intended to be made up for $25, $30 and $35, respectively, and about an equal number of each—

Forty-eight that were to be made up at $25 a Suit
Forty-four that were to be made up at $30 a Suit
Thirty-seven that were to be made up at $35 a Suit

But Spring goods are clamoring for a showing, and these Winter fabrics, serviceable as they are for several months' wear this season, must make way for the newcomers. Hence we make the price

Twenty Dollars a Suit

Made up in Single-breasted Sack style, in our best and most careful fashion.

It is a splendid chance for men to pick up stylish suits at $5 to $15 less than their worth, and to be sure that they *fit*.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Spring Showing of SHIRT-WAISTS Is Ready Today

This is always an interesting occasion to women—this year more so than ever before. Special counters around the Rotunda Balcony, on the Second Floor, are filled with the new things—and the variety is legion.

Thin, soft fabrics predominate; and yet there are many of madras and cheviot. The sloping shoulder effects are seen, and all the new style ideas are brought out in their various forms. The decorations are tasteful and refined, though some of the more dressy sorts are quite elaborate.

The materials are silk mulls, batistes, Swiss muslins, organdy, Persian lawn, linen, madras and cheviot.

Prices range from 85c to $12 each.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Vuitton Trunks De Luxe

Louis Vuitton, of Paris, has achieved a reputation, by merit, for making the finest trunks there are.

They are superbly made and finished, light in weight, yet strong, admirably equipped to serve their purpose in the best fashion.

We carry a complete line of these Vuitton Trunks, including many for special service; and recommend them to all travelers bound South or to Europe. Priced thus:

Women's Trunks, $61 to $98.
Women's Hat Trunks, $33 to $51.
Men's Trunks, $61 to $74.
Men's Boot and Shoe Trunks, $86.
Steamer Trunks, $44 to $60. Fifth floor.

Heart-to-Heart Hints

Sweet hearts—of sugar—on the one hand, crystal (the nearest possible approach to marble) hearts on the other. Those are about the extremes of our cardiac collection for St. Valentine's day.

Then there are Cupids, and bows-and-arrows, and bonbonnieres—and of course the delicious WANAMAKER Candies—all of which gain in significance by the approach of the Fourteenth. Basement.

The Furniture Sale Is Full, Up to the Top Notch Again

There isn't a vacant spot in which to place another chair. The place of the enormous quantities of furniture sold last week, is taken up completely by the new lots that have just arrived. If anything, the sale is better than it was a week ago, by reason of arrivals of furniture that were so delayed by the snow storm that they didn't get here for the start of the sale.

One of the chiefest features today is an offering of

BOX COUCHES, Made-to-Order Under-Price

We will sell as many of these Couches as we can take orders for TODAY, at the prices told below. They will be made up exactly the same as our regular stock, with coverings of various colors of denims and a variety of new figured cretonnes. You make your own selection for the covering. The offer is for today, only. Descriptions and prices of the Couches follow:

$10 Box Couches, $6

Box Couches, 6 ft. long, 28 in. wide, depth of box inside 11 in.; pad top, no springs, tow and cotton filling; made to order and covered with denim or fancy cretonne.

$15 Box Couches, $10

Box Couches, 6 ft. long, 28 in. wide, depth of box inside 7 in.; spring top, buttoned, tow and cotton filling; made to order and covered with denim or cretonne.

$20 Box Couches, $12

All-hair Box Couches, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, depth of box 7 in.; all spring top and edges, 32 best quality steel springs, patent spring opening top, hardwood frame; thoroughly built and finished, and covered with denims or cretonnes.

Dressers

$19, from $28 — Imitation mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $32 — Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $32—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Curly birch
$28, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $35 — Bird's-eye maple
$31, from $42—Mahogany
$32, from $45—Mahogany
$33, from $42—Mahogany
$34, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $47 — Bird's-eye maple
$35, from $48—Golden oak
$36, from $50—Golden oak
$36, from $50 — Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $50 — Bird's-eye maple
$65, from $80—Mahogany
$80, from $110—Mahogany
$90, from $135—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

$17.50, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $30 — Bird's-eye maple
$23, from $30—Mahogany
$24, from $37—Mahogany
$25, from $32—Mahogany
$29, from $38—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
$33, from $42—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$65, from $90—Mahogany
$70, from $95—Mahogany
$83, from $110—Mahogany

Hall Seats

$8, from $12—Golden oak
$9, from $14—Golden oak
$11, from $16—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$35, from $50—Mahogany
$70, from $105—Weathered oak
$95, from $140—Golden oak

Toilet Tables

$10, from $16—Golden oak
$15, from $24—Golden oak
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$16, from $24—Mahogany
$20, from $32—Curly Birch
$22, from $33—Mahogany
$23, from $35—Golden oak
$27, from $37—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $38—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$32, from $48—Mahogany
$60, from $90—Mahogany

Hall Racks

$45, from $65—Golden oak
$75, from $110—Antwerp oak
$75, from $110—Flemish oak

Brass Bedsteads

$24, from $33—3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$25, from $34—4 ft. 6 in. size
$26, from $34—4 ft.
$26, from $34—3 ft. size
$26, from $35—3 ft. size
$27, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
$28, from $35—3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
$30, from $45—3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$32, from $45—4 ft. 6 in.
$33, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
$35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in.
$36, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
$36, from $48—3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$38, from $50—3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes
$40, from $55—4 ft. 6 in.
$42, from $60—4 ft. 6 in.
$42, from $55—3 ft.
$44, from $62—4 ft. 6 in.
$45, from $65—4 ft. 6 in.
$48, from $65—3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.
$50, from $65—4 ft. 6 in.
$55, from $70—3 ft. 3 in.
$60, from $80—3 ft. 3 in.
$60, from $84—One pair Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft.
$65, from $80—3 ft. 3 in.
$65, from $88—4 ft. 6 in.
$80, from $110 — One pair Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft.
$100, from $150—One pair Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft. 3 in.
$180, from $240—One pair Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft. 3 in.

House Desks

$12, from $15—Golden oak
$13.50, from $17—G'den oak
$18, from $40—Golden oak
$25, from $35—Golden oak
$40, from $60—Gloden oak
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$43.50, from $65—G'den oak
$50, from $68—Golden oak
$65, from $92—Mahogany
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$90, from $125—Golden oak
$100, from $150—Mahogany
$165, from $225—Mahogany
$175, from $250—Mahogany

Extension Tables

$13.50, from $18—Weathered oak
$16, from $22—Golden oak
$17, from $22.50—Mahogany veneered
$17.50, from $23.50—Golden oak
$19, from $25—Mahogany veneered
$24, from $32.50—Golden oak
At $27.50, from $35—Mahogany veneered
$35, from $45—Mahogany
$40, from $50—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Golden oak
$48, from $65—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Golden oak
$70, from $105—Mahogany
$80, from $115—Mahogany

Bookcases

$16, from $20—Imitation mahogany
$18, from $28—Golden oak
$20, from $27—Golden oak
$35, from $58—Golden oak
$37.50, from $46—G'den oak
$45, from $62—Golden oak
$45, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$60, from $90—Mahogany

China Cabinets

$37, from $42—Golden oak
$35, from $50—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $80—Mahogany
$65, from $88—Mahogany
$76, from $115—Golden oak
$85, from $130—Golden oak
$100, from $150—G'den oak
$120, from $180—G'den oak
$123, from $185—Maho'y
$180, from $240—Maho'y

Fourth floor.

Carpet Rugs and Straw Mattings

Price-Concessions on Each

You save half on these Japanese and Chinese Mattings. They are single rolls and short lengths that came to the surface in the process of stock taking. Prices are cut in two for quick selling.

Now 10c to 28c a Yard
Were 20c to 55c a Yard

The Carpet Rugs originate in our factory—a sort of safety-valve for odd rolls. If you bought the carpets in our regular stock and had them made up, they would cost you about *double* present prices. A new lot of Axminster, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpet Rugs have just arrived, in a variety of sizes. Bring with you the dimensions of the room you want to carpet. Third floor.

Women's Bags and Belts

Some quite new Carriage Bags of genuine black walrus are specially priced at $5. They come in three sizes—8, 9 and 10-inch—have covered frames, braided leather handles, with new clasps and mountings in gilt, nickel or gun-metal. They are lined with moire and fitted with purse and card-case. Stylish and convenient bags for the price—$5.

Other Carriage Bags, of grain walrus, 8 and 9-inch frames in gilt or nickel finish, fitted with purse or purse and card-case, are $1; worth one-half more.

Crushed Leather Belts, the popular present-day style, in blue, green, tan, brown, black and white, with neat leather-covered buckles are interestingly priced at 50c.

Leather Goods Store, Broadway.

Making a Good Bed

All depends upon the bedding. If you furnish your bed with mattresses, springs and pillows like these, you insure peace and comfort, a sound night's rest, and save money in so doing.

For every one of the following offerings is at a very special price:

Mattresses

At $18, worth $22—Pure white South American horse-hair; full size, 54 x 76 in.; 1 or 2 parts; 40 lbs.

At $15.75, worth $19.25—Three-quarter size, 48 x 76 in.; 1 or two parts; 35 lbs.

At $13.50, worth $16.50—Large single size, 42 x 76 in., 30 lbs.

At $11.25, worth $13.75—Single size, 36 x 76 in.; 25 lbs.

Springs

At $10, worth $15—Upholstered top; tufted and covered with pure South American horse-hair; for metal bedsteads; full size, 54 x 75 in.

Pillows and Bolsters

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feathers; 20 x 30 in., 3 lbs.

At $2.63, worth $3.15—Same, 22 x 30 in., 3½ lbs.

At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters, 20 x 56 in., 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

"Book News" Is Out

The February "Book News" has appeared, ready, as always, to instruct the willing reader who desires to be *au fait* in the literature of the day.

It covers topics of as wide a range of interest as ever—a page of "Sonnets Upon the Sonnet," portraits and biographical notes of Heinrich Conried, the Metropolitan impresario, George E. Woodberry, and a sketch of the Rev. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"). Then there are copious notes of books on every subject from Bridge to Bacteria, and another instalment of the Lessons on Literature, History and Biology.

Interesting as a magazine, invaluable as a guide to Bookdom.

5c a copy. 50c a year.

Magazine Counter, Book Store—Ninth street.

Splendid Investments In CHOICE FURS

Today we present the climax of a series of remarkable offerings in fine fur garments and other pieces. This is not a sale of the old stock of some manufacturer. Every piece is from our own regular stock—most of the furs are exclusive pieces of our own importation; made of carefully selected pelts by the best furriers in the world. And today

Every Piece Is Half Price

It is one of the rare opportunities to secure an article of unusual elegance, without extravagance. And furs such as these are never bought for a single season—they are luxurious garments that serve their possessors for many years.

At $500, from $1000—Handsome Set of Russian sable; long flat Stole and pillow Muff, elaborately trimmed with tails and paws.

At $500, from $1000—Long Moleskin Coat, cape effect, with combination of lace.

At $500, from $1000—Long Ermine Blouse, Russian sable collar and cuffs.

At $425, from $850—Broadtail Coat; shawl collar and cuffs of chinchilla.

At $325, from $650—Long Squirrel loose Coat, with tabs, trimmed with chenille, and miniver cuffs.

At $275, from $550—Chinchilla Set; long flat Stole, large flat pillow Muff to match.

At $250, from $500—Combination Coat of mole and ermine.

At $225, from $500—Short Combination Coat of chinchilla and lace.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $187.50, from $375—White Caracul Box Coat, trimmed with green velvet.

At $150, from $325—Short Mole Blouse, elaborately trimmed with passementerie.

At $150, from $300—Three-quarter length black Caracul Coat; extra large mandolin sleeves.

At $125, from $250—Black Caracul Coat, trimmed with blue cloth and black braid.

At $110, from $125—Monkey-skin Box Coat, ermine collar and cuffs.

At $100, from $225—Siberian Squirrel Eton Jacket, trimmed with red bands.

At $100, from $200—Genuine Mole Stole, long tabs, trimmed with chenille.

At $90, from $193—Fancy Combination Cape of squirrel and caracul.

At $62.50, from $125—Nutria Cape, with long stole ends.

Some Very Convincing Prices On Women's Tailored Suits

Our business in Women's Tailored Suits kept in full swing well into January—a most unusual occurrence. We kept bringing in new suits to fill the demand, with the result that of the hundred or so Winter Suits we now have on hand, the great majority have been here but little over a month—are therefore fine, new and up-to-date in style.

These 105 Suits are newly priced in a fashion this morning that should insure their finding wearers today. Most of them are in the convenient walking length that women appreciate so in the unpleasant weather that is to be expected during February and March.

Here are the groups, at the lowest prices yet recorded:

At $21 to $50, were $42 to $105

About fifty of the handsomest Tailored Suits in our stock, in velveteens and broadcloths, with jackets in various smart styles, unlined, or silk-lined throughout. Now all at *half-price*.

About a dozen handsome Costumes meet with the same reductions.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $13.50, were $22 to $27

Coat Suits of sibeline, and a few Shirt-waist Suits of same material, unlined walking skirts.

At $16.50, were $30 to $37

Long and short coat Walking Suits of cheviots and sibelines, and a few of velveteen; unlined walking skirts.

The New Ribbons

A Franco-American Exhibit

The new Ribbons for Spring, 1904, have arrived, and a regular flower-garden they make, too. Paris sends some beauties, while America does not lag behind. Here, for instance, is a beautiful design that will be exhibited by the mill that made it, at the St. Louis Exposition—baskets, in gold thread, full of rosebuds and forget-me-nots, on grounds of various delicate colors, $1.35 yd.

Among the French ribbons are a great many dainty floral patterns—larger than last year, and often with the soft effect given by warp-printing. There are Dresden and Persian floral designs, and some striking conventional effects in gold and silver jacquard patterns.

Hints of some:

At 20c yd.—3 in. wide; rosebuds on white, pink and blue grounds.

At 25c yd.—3¼ in. wide; flowers through center, colored edge.

At 25c yd.—4 in. wide; satin-faced ribbon, with printed design of flowers, white, pink and blue grounds.

At 65c yd.—5 in. wide; spray of large roses on white, light, blue, rose and Nile grounds.

At 65c yd.—5 in. wide; Persian design, with colored satin edge.

At 55c yd.—4½ in. wide; rose pattern on white grounds, colored satin edge.

At 65c yd.—5 in. wide; violet roses on white and violet grounds; pink roses on pink ground.

At 85c yd.—5 in. wide; gauze stripe through center, flowered edge.

At $1.15 yd.—3⅞ in. wide; brocade with woven flowers.

At 85c yd.—7 in. wide; pink flowers on white or blue grounds.

At $1.50 yd.—8 in. wide; blue, pink and white grounds, roses through center.

At $1.50 yd.—10¼ in. wide; colored violets on white grounds.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Silk Gloves

Early, perhaps, to get requests for Silk Gloves, but we are getting them, and here are the Gloves—the famous Kayser Double Tipped Silk Gloves, in a full line of sizes in black and white.

We needn't say, any more, except that a guarantee ticket goes with each pair. 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Tenth street.

Brand-new White Goods

Specially Priced at 35c a Yard

Fresh from England, in a number of the newest patterns for the coming season. There are Brocade Cheviots, Jacquards, Figured Madras, Zibeline Cloth, Oxfords, and others among the White Goods that are bound to be season's favorites, and in qualities such as sell regularly at 50c to 75c.

These, by a special concession,

35c a Yard

Broadway.

Children's Hats and Dresses

An Early Spring Showing

The little Hats and Bonnets for Spring are bewitching. They are masses of lace, and sheer white lawn and organdy, and silk, and ruffles and ribbons. A distinctive touch is added to many by wreaths and bunches of flowers cunningly made of ribbon. One group of hats is made of pongee in its natural color, trimmed with cerise or blue ribbon.

Then there are the new DuBarry Bonnets—an attractive combination of a bonnet and a hat.

Prices are $3 to $9; in sizes for 2 to 6 years. The Dresses are just as charming, crisp and new. Materials are gingham and colored lawn, in yoke, waist and guimpe effects. Sizes 2 to 5 years, at 50c to $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOOKS IN SETS

Far Below Published Prices

The mere list of authors and titles is sufficient warrant of the worth of the books. And the prices bear little relation to those at which the sets were published—reductions are astonishing.

All the books are well printed, cloth bound, with gilt tops and neatly boxed. Worth looking into—for your own shelves or those of a friend:

Charles Dickens, with 138 illustrations, 15 vols., $5.25.

J. Fenimore Cooper, 32 illustrations, 16 vols., $5.25.

Thomas Carlyle, 10 vols., with 56 illustrations, $3.25.

Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., with 128 illustrations, $3.75.

Guizot's History of France, 8 vols., with 428 illustrations, $2.50.

Hume's History of England, 6 vols., with 32 illustrations, $2.

Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., with 260 illustrations, $3.25.

Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., with 260 illustrations, some of them in color, $4.25.

Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., with 48 illustrations, $1.25.

Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, 3 vols., with 254 illustrations, 90c.

Washington Irving (Life of Washington not included), 6 vols., with 34 illustrations, $2.25.

Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols., with 15 illustrations, 90c.

Josephus' History of the Jews, 3 vols., with 9 illustrations, $1.

Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., with 93 illustrations, some in color, $1.60.

Rawlinson's Egypt, 2 vols., with 105 illustrations, 65c.

Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols., with 37 illustrations, 85c.

Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., with 12 illustrations, 90c.

Hawthorne's Popular Works, 10 vols., illustrated, $3. Book Store, Ninth street.

Valentines

Seeking inspiration for fitting sentiment? Perhaps this collection will help you—Valentines from 1c to $6.50, including sachets, cards, folding novelties, and booklets, in new designs. Book Store, Ninth st.

MR. HANNA'S CONDITION

Conflicting Reports About Him Circulated in Washington.

Unexpected Consultation of Physicians Taken as Proof That He Is Worse—Latest Bulletin Says He Is Doing Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Hanna seems to be improved, although the impression around the Arlington this afternoon and evening was that he is worse. Whether this resulted from information derived from special sources or was the inference from the bulletins given out at 9 o'clock this morning, and again at 4 o'clock this afternoon, could not be determined.

There was a consultation this afternoon in which Dr. Brewer of New York, Dr. Osler of Baltimore, and Surgeon General Rixey participated. Dr. Rixey had said yesterday that after the conference Friday it was decided not to hold another consultation unless Mr. Hanna's condition changed for the worse. Therefore, when it was known that Dr. Brewer had been telegraphed for to come on the noon train and that Dr. Osler had been summoned, it was believed that the patient was worse. The morning bulletin was as follows:

"There is no decided change in Senator Hanna's condition this morning. Temperature, 101 6-10; pulse, 90."

The bulletin given out after the consultation was dated 4 P. M. and was as follows:

"Mr. Hanna is doing well. The morning temperature was a little higher, but the heart's action is good."

Temperature and pulse were omitted.

At Mr. Hanna's request, his old family physician, Dr. Carter of Cleveland, has been telegraphed for, and is expected to arrive here in the morning. Dr. Carter comes prepared to remain until the Senator is past all danger.

The physicians have been considering carefully the idea of removing their patient to the South, and they will do so as soon as his condition will make it safe. They distrust the climate of Washington during the Spring months, and express the belief that Mr. Hanna would improve if taken to Thomasville.

The Senator was very restless last night and gained little sleep. This, together with the general course of the fever, it is said, accounts for his weaker condition and increased nervousness to-day. The physicians explain that it is to be expected that the fever will increase until the crisis is passed, but they do not name any date when that crucial point will be reached. His temperature has shown a steady net gain for several days with the usual fall of one or two degrees overnight. The temperature this morning was 101 6-10, a rise of 6-10 of a degree in twenty-four hours and of one and six-tenths since Friday morning, when the first official announcement was made of the presence of typhoid.

The Senator is taking no nourishment except milk. He is too weak to talk except an occasional few words to those who are attending him, Mrs. Hanna and Miss Phelps, his niece, being the only ones permitted to see him, besides the physicians and trained nurses.

Mrs. Hanna has been a steady attendant at his bedside and shows the effects of the strain she is undergoing. She took a long drive this afternoon which apparently benefited her. H. H. Hanna, of Thomasville, Ga., another brother, is expected late to-night. He has retired from business. He will remain at the hotel here.

Senator Hanna frequently asks for his Secretary, Elmer Dover, but pretexts have been used to shift his attention from business matters. Mr. Dover had expected to go to Chicago to attend an important meeting of a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee but remained here on account of the Senator's condition.

Mr. Hanna's brother, H. M. Hanna, has been summoned from Thomasville, Ga., to come to the Senator's bedside, and will be here at midnight. He will stay with the Senator and take up the burden of care which has already overcome Mrs. Hanna and the other members of the family. At 8 o'clock Mr. Dover, the Senator's secretary, went home to get some sleep, having remained in the sick room nearly all the time for the past few days.

Dr. Brewer went to New York at once after the consultation and did not sign the 4 o'clock bulletin. Dr. Olser left at 4 o'clock for Baltimore. Dr. Rixey went home at 6 o'clock. To-night there are no physicians with Mr. Hanna and only the nurse is in charge.

Dr. Rixey said he decided not to remain at the Arlington because he thought Mr. Hanna's condition justified the expectation of improvement. The physicians regard the patient as doing as well as they could expect. There will be no more bulletins to-night, and Dr. Rixey says he will not return to the sick room unless he should be called by news of a turn for the worse, which in his judgment is wholly improbable.

TWO HELD ON LARCENY CHARGE

Man's Bank Account Closed and Check Issued for It on Order Said to be Bogus.

William Crolly and Richard Denon, who said they lived in the People's Lodging House on the Bowery, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday morning charged with grand larceny, in obtaining money under false pretenses, by John Grant Stewart, a member of the firm of W. B. Smith & Co., bankers and brokers at 71 Broadway. Detective Sergt. Collins, who made the arrests, presented a short affidavit on which the prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

Mr. Stewart told Magistrate Pool that he was in the office of the firm on Feb. 4 when he was told by the telephone operator that Henry H. Grote, a customer, wanted to speak with him. He says that a man he supposed to be Grote asked him for a statement of his account. The statement was read to the man over the telephone. The following day a man appeared at the office of W. B. Smith & Co. with an order purporting to be signed by Grote asking for a check to close his account. George W. Roosevelt, Jr., a member of the firm, drew up a check for $250 on the Hanover National Bank and gave it to the messenger.

Grote subsequently called at the office and was surprised to learn that his account had been settled. He denied having received the check. It was then learned that the check had been cashed by a man named Frank Norman, living in Brooklyn. Police Headquarters was notified, and Detective Sergt. Collins saw Norman and obtained from him the names of two men who had called with the check to have it cashed. Their arrest followed.

Mr. Stewart wanted to withdraw the complaint against Crolly and Donon and have a warrant issued for Norman. Magistrate Pool would not listen to such an arrangement, and held the prisoners for examination.

MOTORMAN DIES AT POST.

Trying to Save Passengers in Derailed Car, He Declines to Jump and Save Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7.—While heroically attempting to save his passengers from injury, Vincent Gulick, a motorman on the Public Service Corporation line in this city, was instantly killed to-night. His car, one of the largest on the road, jumped the track in the business part of the city and plunged into a tree. Gulick had ample time to leap to safety, but clung desperately to his controller and brake, and made every effort to lessen the force of the impact. He was caught in the crash and his body fell on the sidewalk, while the car swung round and smashed in the front of a meat market.

The car was filled with passengers on their way to church and several of them were badly hurt. Clarence Brokaw of West Front Street received a fracture of an arm and internal injuries, and Miss Edna Carmody was injured about the back. Both were taken to Muhlenberg Hospital. The front part of the car was split.

JOHN DOE ON A RAMPAGE.

Damages Bronx Property, Frightens Women, Draws a Crowd, and Is Caught in His Own Trap.

John Doe, as the police records describe him, because he refused to give his name and address, went on a rampage in Washington Avenue, the Bronx, and before he got through had done about $100 worth of damage, aroused a neighborhood, nearly killed a boy, scared several women badly, and wound up in a cell in the Tremont Station, charged with intoxication, disorderly conduct, and malicious mischief, after he had caught himself in his own trap.

Mrs. A. L. Bernier lives with her son James on the first floor of the apartment house at 1,614 Washington Avenue. Miss Elizabeth Monte, eighteen years old, an art student, is visiting her. Last night the women went to a neighboring church, escorted by Leo Lusenbarth of Yonkers.

While passing up Washington Street on their way home the party passed a man who was slinking behind a tree. He began to follow them, and the women got nervous. Just as they neared the house the man came suddenly up behind them.

"What do you want?" asked Lusenbarth.

"I want to go in the house with you," said the man.

The man's clothing was torn, his face was haggard, and his hair was disheveled, and the women became thoroughly frightened. Followed by Lusenbarth they ran into the vestibule and closed the outer doors. The man pounded on the door and demanded admittance.

Failing to get inside, he ran into the street, and picking up a large cobblestone hurled it through the plateglass window in the front room of the apartment. James Bernier was seated at the window, and as the stone crashed through, it barely missed striking him. Near the window was a half-finished water-color sketch by Miss Monte, which was destroyed by the stone. It landed on a table, knocking off some expensive bric-a-brac, and then bounded to the floor.

As soon as he had thrown the stone the man sought refuge in the vestibule of the house at No. 1,616. When he got inside he closed the door, and it having a patent spring lock and the inside door being closed, he found himself a prisoner.

In the meantime the whole neighborhood had been aroused, and a great crowd of people flocked into the street. Mr. Lusenbarth called up Police Headquarters on the telephone, and Patrolman Hudgins was sent from the Tremont Station. The man sent to the scene from the Tremont Station. The man inside made a fight before he was arrested.

DEATH OF JUDGE TIPTON.

Served on Bench in Illinois for Thirteen Years—One Term in Congress.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—Judge Thomas F. Tipton died here to-day. He was a Circuit Judge for thirteen years and a member of Congress from 1877 to 1879.

Thomas F. Tipton was born in Franklin County, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1833. In 1843 his family moved to McLean County. He studied law, and was State Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District of Illinois in 1857 and 1858. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in 1870. On the reorganization he was elected Circuit Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. He was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican.

ONE WEEK "A LADY."

Servant Girl Spends a Year's Savings at a San Francisco Hotel.

A young matron in this city has in her employ a nursemaid with aristocratic ideas and costly tastes. These she carefully concealed during a year of faithful service while she looked after the welfare of the small son of the household, whose father is an officer in the navy. The household gods are set up here in a charming flat during his absence, and when the home was first established the young Irish girl took her charge.

She was a treasure. So one day when she announced her intention of leaving the young matron was dismayed. But Maggie was tired and needed a rest, so she went and an inferior substitute was engaged. A week later Maggie reappeared. "I would like to come back, Ma'am," she said, and straightway was received.

"Did you have another place?" asked her mistress.

Maggie was reticent. "No, Ma'am," she said. "I just rested."

"In the country?" pursued her employer, a little curious at Maggie's manner.

"Well, no, Ma'am; I was at the big hotel down town," she confessed, and then told the story of one dazzling week with chambermaids to make her beds and bellboys to answer her calls. There were waiters to serve her, and although her week cost a year's saved-up wages, Maggie was repaid for her outlay.

When it was over she cheerfully returned to her previous condition of servitude, perhaps nursing the dream of another vacation.—San Francisco Bulletin.

ILL WITH TRICHINOSIS.

Five Persons Found to be Suffering from the Disease in Springfield.

Five local men have been discovered to be ill with trichinosis, a very rare disease due to eating infected pork, which has not before appeared in this city for over twenty-five years. Three of the men are not very sick, but two are in a serious condition and one may not recover. The victims of this unusual disease are Nazarene Bartolucci, 53; his three sons, Armidio, 27; Santi, 22, and Emilio, 20, all of 22 Alert Street, and Genimi Disini, 24, of 29 Fairbanks Avenue. The latter was formerly a boarder at the Bartolucci house, and he is the one who has the disease in the most severe form. The elder Bartolucci is also very sick, but not in such bad condition as Disini.

The three Bartolucci boys have been ill for a month, but the others have only recently come down with it. Two of them have been visited by a physician and the disease has been diagnosed as grip, the symptoms being somewhat similar, but City Physician S. J. Russell, who was called to see one of the sons and the father diagnosed it as trichinosis, he having seen cases of the disease in the hospitals in Vienna. The attention of the Board of Health was called to the matter, and on the discovery at the Bartolucci home of a hog from which the family had taken the pork recently eaten, portions of the animal were examined by Health Physician H. C. Emerson and trichini found in the pork.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Reclaiming the Everglades.

Mr. Flagler's plans for opening the rivers that rise in the Everglades of Florida is being pushed rapidly. The present base of operations is at Black Point Creek. For this work J. E. Ingraham, Third Vice President of the East Coast Railway, purchased a large steam ditching machine, which is now being worked successfully. The major part of the ditching in the various rivers from Fort Lauderdale south has been done by hand, making the work slow and expensive. At Cyprus Creek a small steam dredge was used successfully, and on portions of the work in New River at Fort Lauderdale. The drainage plan at Black Point is a very extensive one, and will reclaim thousands of acres. The original idea was to cut out the rock reefs that dam the river so that there would be a free water passage; then, in case of excessive rains during the cropping season, the farmers would be protected from overflow. The result of the work so far has been, not only the protection of those who plant on the edge of the glade, but thousands of acres of rich alluvial soil will be drained for cultivation.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

North Carolina Sentiment on Treaty.

One of the first men in Eastern North Carolina, in a private letter, says: "I do not think the treaty is the popular thing in North Carolina that some suppose it to be. I think a large majority of the Democrats of this State are opposed to Roosevelt and all his doings, including the whole Panama business." Correct.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

CRISIS NEAR IN BULGARIA

Turkish Military Authorities Take Charge of Railroad.

Officials Detain Bulgarian Agent to St. Louis Fair—The Bulgarian Premier Charges Turkey with Attempting to Provoke a Conflict.

SALONIKA, European Turkey, Feb. 7.—The railroad company has been ordered to place its entire rolling stock at the disposal of the military authorities and to form a coal depot at every railroad station. A similar measure heralded the outbreak of the last Turco-Greek war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Feb. 6.—M. Mateef, Bulgarian Commercial Agent to the St. Louis Exposition, has been detained at Adrianople by Turkish customs officials, who insisted upon examining his baggage. Mateef refused to permit this examination and returned to his hotel.

Increasing tension is noticeable between the Porte and Bulgaria in connection with the Macedonian reform plans.

The Sultan yesterday gave an audience to Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador to Turkey, and assured him that he intended to carry out the Muerssteg programme, and that a number of its provisions have already been enforced. It is known, however, that the Porte still insists that the Christian assessors carrying out the reforms shall be accompanied by Albanian officials, ostensibly to insure them safety, but in reality to uphold the prestige of the Porte.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 7.—As a result of Bulgaria's energetic protest in the matter of the searching at Adrianople of the baggage of M. Mateef, Bulgarian commercial agent to the St. Louis Exposition, and a threat of reprisals, the Porte has explained that the officials at Adrianople had erred in the matter, and would in the future accord every facility to M. Mateef.

The incident was considered closed, but in the Chamber to-day, in reply to an interpellation concerning Turkish interference with Bulgarian commerce, the Bulgarian Premier made the following significant statement:

"This Government is fully informed, and it has made numerous representations to Constantinople with the view of stopping Turkish persecution of everything Bulgarian, but its protests have not yet had the desired result. These acts, committed continuously for several months past, have compelled the Government to believe that the Porte is committing them intentionally, in order to provoke a conflict with Bulgaria, and thus justify the non-execution of the reform plan.

"Encouraged by Bulgaria's correct and loyal attitude, Turkey is becoming more audacious, and making the acts of Bulgaria an excuse for the concentration of troops on the frontier, with the intention of compelling the principality either to violate peace or lend its support to the Porte in its endeavor to nullify the efforts of the Powers on behalf of the reforms."

Prince Ferdinand closed the Chamber with his customary ceremonial speech in which he congratulated the Sobranje on its labors.

CLASH WITH TURKISH TROOPS.

Five Turks and Four Revolutionists Reported Killed in a Skirmish.

MONASTIR, (European Turkey,) Feb. 7.—A skirmish is reported to have taken place between Turkish troops and revolutionists in the Komitagis-Terin District, in which five Turks and four revolutionists were killed.

Boris Sarafoff, the revolutionary leader, is expected in the field soon with a strong Macedonian escort.

PREMIER BALFOUR'S ILLNESS.

Probable That He Will Not Be Able to Resume His Duties for Two Weeks.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Premier Balfour will, unfortunately, be unable to preside at the Council to-morrow. His illness is causing some disquietude. He has developed bronchial irritation and a troublesome cough. A second doctor has been called in consultation.

The Premier's strength, however, is well maintained and it is hoped that there will be no serious complications. But, according to the latest statements, he probably will not be able to resume his duties for a fortnight.

Never Heard of Them Afterward.

"Just as an illustration of how little merit and genius are sometimes appreciated, I will tell you a story about Robert G. Ingersoll and his brother Eben," said Elbert Hubbard, head of the Roycrofters' settlement in East Aurora, N. Y., while in Chicago recently. "Sime time ago I was down in Shawneetown, in this State. It was in this place that the Ingersoll boys first began the practice of the law. The building in which they opened their office is still standing, but the town is not half as lively as when the Ingersolls were there. I was securing information for my lecture on Ingersoll and I talked with many of the natives of the place. I was referred particularly to one man, who had lived in Shawneetown from the day the townsite was adopted, and who knew everybody who had ever lived in the corporate limits of the city. 'Did I know the Ingersoll boys? Well, I should reckon I did,' he replied to my inquiry. 'Why, I knowed their father, old Parson Ingersoll, well. The boys studied law and used to try cases here once in a while. But Bob got new-fangled notions about religion into his head, and finally he and Eben went up to Peoria, I think, and opened a law office. Nobody has ever heard of them since. I don't think either of them ever amounted to much, or we would have heard of them down here, 'cause we always hear of the boys that go away and make names for themselves. I thought that was about the limit."—Chicago Chronicle.

Got Father's Signature by a Ruse.

By a clever ruse pretty Lockie Bell, fifteen years old, daughter of Thomas Bell of Green County, Ky., succeeded in securing her father's signature to a note authorizing the County Clerk of the county to issue a marriage license to herself and Edgar Webb, also of Green County, and they eloped to Hodgenville, arriving at nightfall, and were married by the Rev. E. M. Medcalfe. While the ceremony was being performed a telephone message was received by the Marshal to place the couple under arrest, but before he reached the scene of the wedding the nuptial knot had been tied. The young bride was then called to the telephone, and after a few sobs of repentance on her part the irate father relented and bade the young couple to return to the parental roof. Miss Bell succeeded in working the ruse by coaxing her father into engaging in a writing contest with her, which resulted in his writing his signature on a piece of blank paper, over which she wrote the required words that made the marriage license forthcoming.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The Minister and the Lawyer.

At a dinner party the other evening a well-known minister sat opposite one of the leading legal lights of Washington. During a lull which often occurs on such occasions, the minister casually asked the jurist what he thought would be the outcome of Mayor Harrison's arrest in Chicago in connection with the Iroquois Theatre disaster.

"I can't express an opinion without a retainer," promptly replied the lawyer.

"Ah!" exclaimed the dominie, "I left my pocketbook at home."

"I left my opinion at home," was the quick response.

"I don't believe you have any opinion, anyhow," said the minister.

"I don't believe you have any pocketbook," was the final rejoinder, and then everybody laughed.

"I am reminded," said the lawyer, "of a retort courteous that rather knocked me out in court one day. I made a remark which rather nettled the opposing counsel, and he replied, looking intently at my rather conspicuous bald head, 'That is a very bald statement,' with the accent on the bald.

"'Well,' said I, 'my barber remarked yesterday that some men have hair and some have brains,' and then I looked pityingly at his heavy mane.

"'Yes,' was the quick reply, 'and some men have neither,' and he looked me right in the eye."—Washington Star.

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PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

PARKER KEEPS SILENT ABOUT HIS BOOM

His Attitude Described by a Close Personal Friend.

Murphy's Plan Now Said to be to Name McClellan for Governor—Claims in Behalf of Grout.

Judge Alton B. Parker left the city at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon after having passed the night and most of the day at the residence of ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan at 16 East Fifty-sixth Street.

When asked if he had seen the Judge with reference to his boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Senator McCarren said last night at Delmonico's that he had not. He would not discuss the efforts of Parker's friends to land him the nomination; neither would he discuss the report that he himself wished to succeed Senator Depew. A close friend of Judge Parker's said:

"Judge Parker was very much surprised, but not at all angered, by the demonstration made with relation to himself at the Manhattan Club dinner last night. He does not, however, give any of us liberty to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He seems to keep himself sole authority of his boom, though he admits he cannot stop his friends from urging him as a candidate.

"Judge Parker desires to refrain from any undignified participation in the canvass. He won't let his friends say he is a candidate, neither will he allow them to quote him as saying that he is desirous of the nomination. His sense of the proprieties prevent him and us from taking any decided steps just at this time. However, there is no doubt in the minds of any of us that the Judge would accept the nomination should it be tendered him."

Justice Charles H. Traux said that Judge Parker would take the nomination if he could get it. He further said that the Judge's friends would hold conferences all this week, and might give out a statement in relation thereto. He gave all to understand that the Parker men would continue active, and would not lose any time seeking to bring things to pass favorable to the Chief Judge's nomination.

It developed yesterday that Charles F. Murphy's present intentions with respect to the future political fortunes of Mayor McClellan are to make him the Democratic nominee for Governor this fall. The Tammany leaders are said to believe that the Democrats have a better chance to carry the State this Fall, for their State ticket at least, than they have had since 1898, when Croker's hand in the campaign was credited with killing all the chances Augustus Van Wyck had of being elected Governor.

A man very close to Leader Murphy declared that the Tammany chief believed he could nominate McClellan for Governor with less trouble than for the Presidency this year and that his chances of election would be infinitely brighter; further, that he believed Mayor McClellan could go to the White House with far less difficulty as Governor of New York than as Mayor of New York City.

It is known that a friend of Controller Grout is importuning Leader Murphy continually to swing the Tammany delegates to the Controller for the Gubernatorial nomination this Fall. So far Grout has not had his advances met even half way. Mr. Grout's friends have been trying for weeks to convince the Tammany chief that success with the McClellan city ticket would have been impossible had not Grout been on it also. It is said that the Tammany leaders, however, don't see it that way.

JERSEY FOX TERRIER'S "WHOA!"

When Runaway Horse Ignored His Barked Commands, Fly Jumped Into the Sleigh and Pulled the Reins.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 7.—Fly, a pet fox terrier, owned by Christopher Munther, who drives for Township Committeeman W. M. Reeve, did some clever "stunts" yesterday afternoon when Mr. Reeve's horse ran away in South Orange.

Fly was left alone in the sleigh, and the horse became frightened and ran away. Fly tugged at the reins, which were twisted around the whip, as if endeavoring to stop the horse, leaped out of the sleigh and ran foward barking, seeming to try to induce the runaway to stop. Finding his efforts futile, according to spectators, he jumped into the sleigh again and seized the reins once more. The horse then ran into a yard, and was stopped by Policeman Reynolds and Clarence Price. The dog jumped from the sleigh and attacked both men, and would not permit them to lead the horse away.

Munther says the dog actually prevented the horse from running away a few days ago by holding the reins in his teeth, and though there are doubting Thomases when this statement is made, Reynolds and several witnesses say the dog did seize the lines and tug at them yesterday afternoon. Fly is a clever animal, anyway, and can often be seen going around the town riding on the horse's back, and excites a good deal of attention.

MAGNATES SHOVELED SNOW.

Great Northern Special Train Stuck in Drift and Fuel and Food Gave Out.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 7.—For twenty-four hours the special train on which high officials of the Great Northern Railroad were making a tour of the line was buried in a snow drift near Niles, N. D. It was regarded as a joke while fuel and provisions remained, but when both gave out the railroad magnates realized the seriousness of the situation.

Louis W. Hill, Second Vice President; Frank E. Ward, General Manager, and E. W. Blabon, Third Vice President, went to work with snow shovels. General Superintendent E. L. Brown, Superintendent of Motive Power George Emerson, Superintendent J. C. Howard, and General Purchasing Agent Edward James, floundered through the snow banks in search of rail fences. When they returned with fuel they were impressed into the service. They finally effected their escape.

Trying Hard to Get It.

Miss de Muir—You propose so beautifully, Mr. Spoonamore—and so fluently. You never seem to be at a loss for a word.

Young Spoonamore—Oh, but I am! You don't know how lost I shall be if you don't say yes!—Chicago Tribune.

H. O'Neill & Co.

The New Millinery

First Exhibit Monday, February 8.

Trimmed Hats for Spring 1904.

Those contemplating Southern tours will find in this initial showing Hats to harmonize with every smart costume.

We will also show first importations of UNTRIMMED HATS, FLOWERS, FOLIAGE and FRUIT, STRAW BRAIDS, GOLD, SILVER and JET BANDS, BUCKLES, ORNAMENTS, etc., for EARLY SPRING WEAR.

Closing Out all Winter Untrimmed Hats at About Half Price.

(Second Floor.)

Women's Suits, Coats and Waists

At Special Prices for Monday's Selling.

WOMEN'S SUITS—Of Cheviot or Broadcloths, in blouse or Eton shapes, handsomely trimmed, made all over silk—various colors and black..... $19.75
Value $35.00 to $37.50.

WOMEN'S JACKETS—Of Covert cloth, correct effects, medium lengths, satin lined..... $12.75
Value $16.50.

WOMEN'S COATS—Of Covert Cloth, long corset shape with side plaited skirt, satin lined..... $14.75
Value $25.00.

WOMEN'S LINEN WAISTS—Tucked front and back, centre piece trimmed with Mexican drawn work and medallions. $2.25
Value $3.50.

WOMEN'S BLACK PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS—Front of solid tucks and fancy stitch down centre, plaited back..... $2.95
Value $4.50

WOMEN'S REPOUSSE LACE WAISTS—Yoke of heavy lace medallions, long shoulder effect, lined throughout with silk $6.90
Value $12.00. (Third Floor.)

Silk Department.

The Greatest Offering Made This Year.

Plain White and Plain Black Taffeta Silks, Both imported and domestic makes. Which will give perfect satisfaction in wear—Special for Monday, per yard..... 45c
Value 75c.

Dressmakers should take particular note of this.

(First Floor, Special Table No. 1.)

Wool Dress Goods

For Spring 1904.

Popular Weaves in Black and Colors.

IMPORTED CREPE VOILE—This a new weave, light weight and sheer, 46 inches wide, all pure wool—in all the leading spring colors—special per yard..... $1.25
Value $1.75.

FRENCH EOLIENNE—45 inches wide—This is a very handsome cloth, comes in a rich silk finish in black, white, cream, tan, castor, champagne, grey, brown, reseda, cadet blue, royal and navy—special per yard..... $1.25

77 Pieces—IMPORTED FRENCH VOILE—45 inches wide, made from the very finest pure wool, light weight, crisp finish and sheer, comes in all colors, also black, cream and white—special per yard..... 95c
Value $1.25. (First Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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Rain Will Neither Wet Nor Spot Them.
A POSTAL CARD BRINGS A BOOKLET.
The above Trade-mark is stamped on the inside of our goods.
B. PRIESTLEY & CO., 71-73 Grand St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS WOMAN

Man Leaps on Speeding Machine and Seizes Chauffeur.

Police Say Gordon Tried to Escape After Accident in Park Avenue—How He Obtained Machine.

Mrs. Catharine Conway, sixty years old, a widow, who lived with her two daughters in the flathouse 62 East Eighty-seventh Street, was struck by an automobile yesterday morning soon after 9 o'clock at Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Mrs. Conway was taken to her home, suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries, and died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The chauffeur, George C. Gordon, was locked up in the East Eighty-sixth Street Police Station on a charge of manslaughter.

The fog, which was heavy at the time of the accident, and the steam coming from the Park Avenue tunnel opening, made it almost impossible to see across the street, and that condition is supposed to have been largely responsible for the disaster. Passers-by lifted the woman from the pavement and carried her to a stoop. An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital, and a boy who lives in the same house with Mrs. Conway ran to their flat to notify her daughters of the accident.

In the meantime, according to the police, the chauffeur attempted to escape, and would have succeeded had it not been for a young man who climbed over the back of the machine into the rear seats. He leaned over and commanded the driver to stop, with the result that the chauffeur increased speed, according to the story the police tell, and turned into Fifth Avenue, narrowly escaping collision with several carriages. The young man afterward said that he tried to choke the chauffeur into submission, with the result that the machine for a moment was not under control.

Two policemen were at the corner of Eighty-fourth Street, and they got in the way, stopping the automobile. The young man explained what had happend, and before the policemen were aware of his intention he slipped away, so that they did not get his name. They handed their prisoner over to Policeman Gieger. He compelled the chauffeur to take him to the scene of the accident. There he found the Misses Conway bending over their mother and trying to restore her to consciousness.

Soon the ambulance, in charge of Dr. Haynes, arrived. After an examination he told the daughters that he feared their mother was fatally hurt, and urged that she be taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. They would not allow that, and Mrs. Conway was carried to her home, where she died in the afternoon.

The chauffeur took the policeman to the Yorkville Automobile Station, 207 East Eighty-seventh Street, where he had obtained the automobile, a heavy Mors four-seated touring car, valued at $7,000, of fifteen horse power, and registered as No. 6,682. The machine was left there.

Gordon was then taken to the police station. He said that he had not been going at high speed when he struck the woman, but could not see far ahead on account of the fog and steam. He had sounded his horn as a warning to pedestrians at the corner, and the next thing the woman stepped from the curb directly in front of the machine. It struck her and threw her aside. He denied that he had attempted to run away after the accident. He would not tell the name of the owner of the machine.

According to the employes of the Yorkville Automobile Station, of which Peck & Hillenbach are managers, Gordon obtained the machine by misrepresentation. They say that it is owned by a man of prominence, and that Gordon used his name. They knew Gordon as a skillful chauffeur, and were aware that he had been unemployed for some time. In letting him have the automobile they thought he had found a new position with the owner. According to one of the men who entered a complaint against the prisoner, he had taken out the automobile with the idea of going to Central Park and renting it for the afternoon. Gordon denied this charge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:25 A. M.—44 East Broadway; A. Rosenthal; damage, $4,000.

6:05 A. M.—Third Avenue, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—156 West One Hundred and First Street; Mr. Hinauer; damage trifling.

12:15 P. M.—5 Centre Market Place; Andrew Apello; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—38 East Third Street; Israel Platchsky; damage, $150.

3:00 P. M.—140 West Twenty-eighth Street; William Pfeffer; damage trifling.

3.25 P. M.—280 East Fourth Street; Max Kostner; damage trifling.

6:14 P. M.—128 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Margaret Luthy; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—433 East Eighty-fourth Street; Mary Mayer; damage, $250.

6:40 P. M.—68 Bedford Street; Patrick McDermott; damage, $100.

7:40 P. M.—Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, the Metropolitan Street Railway; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—681 East Twelfth Street; Bertha Fleischer; damage, $25.

8:55 P. M.—5 and 7 West Twenty-second Street; James McCutcheon; damage, $1,000.

9 P. M.—76 Carmine Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—684 Sixth Avenue; Sam Lee; damage, $100.

10:35 P. M.—84 Ridge Street; Alela Messinger; damage trifling.

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The Queen of Dress Fabrics
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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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We've just engaged an expert who has made a life-long study of pedal deformities; their causes; their relief.

He casts your foot in plaster and plans the shoe upon the idea of actually supplying nature's deficiency.

His shoe is a help—not a drag. It fits, it relieves.

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M. Kenyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Av. (8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
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Welsbach mantles at popular prices become more popular every day.
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FROM THE MIMIC WORLD

Incidents and Stories from the Lives of Actors.

What an Actress's Shoes Revealed—William Gillette's Shortest Play—The Sentimental Novice.

"That actress came to the theatre late this afternoon. She's in for a scolding from the stage manager."

It was the girl in the heliotrope gown, seated in the second row of the orchestra, who volunteered that information at a matinée yesterday. Her escort looked properly surprised. There had been no stage wait, the actress referred to was on the scene when the curtain arose. So the assumption that she had been late seemed a little surprising.

"I'd like to know how you discovered all that," was the man's comment.

She laughed. "Oh, you observant men! You think you're so clever about everything, but we women are the real Sherlock Holmeses, after all. Now, aren't we? Confess."

"When I'm convinced," he said; "not till then."

"Well look at her. See that beautiful gown. It's perfect, isn't it! Everything about her shows good taste. You couldn't find any fault in her gowning or grooming, could you?"

He answered that he certainly could not.

"Now, look at her shoes," continued the girl in heliotrope.

Sure enough, she had on a pair of ordinary walking shoes, a little run down at the heels, somewhat dusty, too, and by no means the sort of footgear to harmonize with the general elegance of her appearance.

"That woman had just time to slip into her dress, put on her make-up, and get to the stage before the curtain went up. She was willing to take a chance on the shoes." And the girl in heliotrope sank back with the satisfied air of one who had made a discovery.

***

It is altogether possible that the stage manager of this production did not notice the lapse from strict propriety of dress on the part of this actress, for she is but one of a small company engaged in a production in which the play and the acting are chiefly important. But the man who is responsible for all that goes on behind the scenes in the big productions that call for a large force of extra women is always on the look-out for just such omissions as the girl noticed. Makeshifts and carelessness in dress are generally regarded as inexcusable, and, if repeated, sometimes result in dismissal of the offending person. In plays where the dressing is regarded as a first aid to success the stage manager has ever to be on the alert lest some belated girl make her first entrance in street shoes only partially concealed by her silken skirts.

At the first few performances the girls are all attention to detail. They take pride in their new clothes and make every possible effort to look their prettiest. But as the run of a piece continues they are likely to become less interested, outside matters are more attractive, and an extended shopping tour or a late dinner is apt to result in a rush to the theatre only at the very last minute.

Then, when every moment counts, with the call boy yelling "Orchestra!" and the stage manager growing impatient, the girl is apt to get flustered, forget to change her shoes, or else decide that it is not safe to wait and change them. In such cases she always runs a risk of detection. For not only is the stage manager alert, but the wardrobe woman also is expected to note just such defections and report them promptly to the management.

***

William Gillette is in no mood for playbuilding on his own account, if this story is true.

It is said that not long ago he dined with a talkative, insistent chap, who, in the course of the confidences of the hour, leaned toward Mr. Gillette and, with a sudden, young directness, asked: "Mr. Gillette, why don't you write another good play instead of wasting time over 'Admirable Crichton'? A good, live, realistic sort, I mean, an up-to-dater."

Mr. Gillette reached for the supper card and scrawled a few lines on the back of it.

"For example," he remarked, handing the card to the youngster: "Scene—A drawing room. Married lady seated, young man in dress suit at her feet. Folding doors at back open. Discovers husband with a double-barreled revolver. He fires and kills married lady and young man. Husband then advances and contemplates victims. After a pause he exclaims: 'A thousand pardons. I'm in the wrong flat.' Slow curtain."

***

The seasons change. And so it has come about that these are the dog days, though one wouldn't believe it to look at the thermometers.

But the dog is everywhere now. He pervades fiction to an amazing extent, and appears between cloth covers and in the paper binding of the magazines. He even usurps, occasionally, the columns of space ordinarily reserved for real news of the world's important happenings.

And now he has gotten his teeth into the press agent. The leading lady is forgot, the heroic leading man sent "way back." The dog must have his day.

It is the Proctor press agent who provides this latest canine dissertation.

"Another 'recruit from society' has taken to the stage," he says. "Chiu-Ji made her début Monday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 'Love in Harness,' and unlike many of the society persons who recently have graced the stage with their presence, Chiu-Ji's pretensions to moving in the smart set are clearly and emphatically defined. She has frequently been the guest of Mrs. Paran Stevens, both in Newport and in her city home, was the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Miles Standish, and has also been lionized in London, while the Japanese Empress was very anxious to make her a member of the imperial household. Chiu-Ji's life story commences at the battle of Port Arthur, on Nov. 21, 1894. She was taken from the dead body of a Chinese officer by a New York newspaper correspondent, and her fidelity to the Chinaman was responsible for her name, which in Chinese means 'Faithful unto death.' The dog was made much of at the time in the press dispatches, and received not a little attention. When brought to this country she was frequently loaned to members of the smart set. Among other distinctions, Chiu-Ji holds in her own name permission to travel in all Pullman parlor cars, and in the cabins of the Hudson River and Fall River boats. She is of a breed seldom found outside of Japan and China, and so far as is known is the only one in this country. She somewhat resembles a King Charles, but is brighter and more alert."

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They are going to have a "cowboy night" at the Manhattan Theatre soon.

While every night is "cowboy night" so far as the stage is concerned, and while "The Virginian" and his companions nearly all wear the attire of the bull punchers and bronco busters, the occasion in question, it is hoped, will witness the gathering of a large number of men in the auditorium who are familiar with the breezy life of the plains. Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," is a Westerner, and when he wrote the book and play he was picturing people and incidents with which he was familiar. "Cowboy night" will give him an opportunity to meet many old friends, and at the same time he expects to show them that he has depicted faithfully characters which have their counterparts in real life. Among those who will be present are Frederic Remington, the artist; John E. Baker, the scout and marksman; "Cherokee Bill," Capt. Shanton, and many other men who have, at various times, been part of the strenuous Western life in which "The Virginian" finds himself in the play. As it happens, a contingent of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show will be passing through the city about that time on their way to London, where the show is now in Winter quarters. A number of seats have been secured for the cow punchers and scouts who will be here for a few days prior to sailing, and they will attend in a body on "cowboy night."

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Speaking of cowboys, by the way, a friend of Ralph Stuart happened to go into a tailor shop the other day and saw the actor trying on a frock coat which was in the last stages of building.

"My old cowboy instinct rebels when I put this thing on and button it up," said Stuart, "and I believe it is a surer proof of the stability of the conventional than even a swallowtail is. For in the first place we all get some good out of a dress coat. Custom compels us to wear it every night, and it certainly pays for itself.

"But take this garment"—twitching the tails which stood jauntily out from the waist line—"could anything be more unbecoming or more unnecessary? I've had six in my life, mostly for stage use, and I've hated them all.

"I'll never forget when I bought my first 'Prince Albert.' You know—or you probably don't know—when my people moved away from New York, where I was born, they went West, and I grew up with the country. They sent me to a Western college and finally put me in a lawyer's office. I ran away and became a cowboy. I rode over a ranch for three years and was enamored with the life until I got it into my head that I wanted to be an actor, and one day I went to Kansas City for the purpose of joining a strolling company, if the manager would have me.

"I knew I couldn't present myself to him with a red silk handkerchief knotted around my neck, a blue flannel shirt, sombrero, and high boots, so I proceeded to fit myself out according to my dim recollection of what a gentleman should wear. My vividest recollection was of old Judge Slocum of Joplin, Mo., where I went to study law. He was always encased, no matter what the weather, in a shabby frock coat, buttoned with straining buttons from his throat to his paunch. So I hunted Kansas City for a garment somewhat similar.

"The shop where they 'handed me out' the 'Prince Albert' worked their oldest one on me. It was short in the skirts; it 'fit' me under the arms, and I could hardly get the obstinate 'double-breasted' buttons to meet. To say that I looked a guy would be to put it mildly. The thing was so uncomfortable that I almost gave up my idea of calling on the manager. But I was ambitious, even then.

"Well, he engaged me on the spot at a small salary—which, by the way, he never paid. He gave me the part of Archibald in 'East Lynne,' and that was the rôle in which I made my début. When I afterward asked him to put me in a leading rôle he said:

"'Why, my dear boy, you were the only man I had seen in the West in a frock coat. There wasn't one in our entire wardrobe, and 'Archibald' can't be played without a frock coat. That's why I took a chance on you.'"

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"It is a peculiar thing to me," said a novice the other day, "that at our theatre all the members of our company seem to live absolutely independent lives. There is no chumship among the men, no sociability among the women. In the theatre they are friendly enough, but I never see two men leave the stage door together, and none of the women ever waits for another to finish dressing so that they may go home together."

The novice was simply noting a general condition. The jealousy of actors is something more than a mere figure of speech. And the feeling that prevails in their professional life is almost certain to extend to their social affairs. The actress, accompanied by a masculine friend, who meets another actress on the street, in the cars, or at a matinée, though she may pause and hold converse with her professional associate, does not feel that it is incumbent upon her to introduce her friends. The actors are equally reticent about presenting their associates to the women they know. These conditions doubtless exist elsewhere, for the clerk in an office does not, of course, find it necessary always to bring his mutual acquaintances together. But like everything else in the theatre, conditions in this respect seem more marked and emphatic. On the road it is sometimes a little different. Thrown into strange surroundings, often in cities where they have no acquaintances, the actors are more likely to seek each other's society. And people who were comparative strangers during a long New York run often return to the City of New York the best of friends. Even on the road, however, the social intercourse among the actors of a company is not likely to become general. Two or three people find each other congenial, and they will always be together. There is no hostile line, but the actors simply come and go as suits their individual preferences. What they do, who they meet, and how they spend their time away from the theatre is their own business. And they would resent intrusion on the part of other people.

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Not all the quick-change artists are on the variety stage. This season has seen an unusual shifting of actors from one medium of entertainment to another. People who for years have been identified with the serious drama bob up serenely in musical comedy, and once in a while the reverse of the proposition is equally apparent.

When persons familiar with the general characteristics of "Glittering Gloria," the English musical play which is soon to go on at the Casino, heard that Katherine Grey had been engaged to take a part in it there was general surprise even in this time of "quick changes." Here was a woman who had been leading woman for Richard Mansfield, who has always been closely identified with pathetic rôles, and whose tearful eyes have moved thousands of women to sympathy, slated to kick up her heels amid an assemblage of chorus girls and the usual accompaniments of musical comedy. That Miss Grey threw up the rôle at the first rehearsal does not lessen the surprise that she ever considered it, for, without knowing exactly what was expected of her, it is to be assumed that she was not without some knowledge of the nature of the entertainment.

Of course, there was plenty of precedent for her acceptance. At the Herald Square Theatre Harry Davenport is appearing nightly in a singing rôle, William Norris is a "Babe in Toyland," and even Arnold Daly, now identified with "Candida," one of the few really intellectual entertainments in town, made a brief excursion into musical comedy in the quickly drooping "Wild Rose."

From the drama to musical comedy seems generally to be easier of accomplishment than the reverse proposition. An example of the latter, however, is to be found in Sandol Milliken, the remarkably sympathetic little actress, who is supporting Robert Edeson in "Ransom's Folly."

Miss Milliken comes of a Southern family, and first had her thoughts turned stageward when, crossing the ocean at the age of ten, she met Wilson Barrett on the steamer. She treasured up the impressions made at the time, and when she had reached the age of doing up her hair and letting down her gowns, made bold to call one day at the theatre in Washington where the Augustin Daly company was playing.

The stage was set for "The Taming of the Shrew," and while waiting for the manager she was reprimanded by one of his aides for sitting on the "props."

"Will your family allow you to engage with me?" inquired Mr. Daly, after he had decided to give her a trial.

"I didn't think you'd take me, so I didn't tell them," was Miss Milliken's naïve reply.

Her first part was the page to Richman in the "Twelfth Night," and later she had one of the minor characters in "The Geisha." After that she became soubrette for a season at the Murray Hill at $40 a week, and next she did a Gladys Wallis part with Crane in his failure, "Peter Stuyvesant."

In 1901 she was Jefferson De Angelis's fourth leading woman in "A Royal Rogue," and the following year made a hit in the taking musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles." Last Winter she had the name part in Clyde Fitch's farcical-comedy "Her Sister," and this Winter she is with Robert Edeson.

170,000 Names will appear in the Telephone Directory that goes to press February 26, 1904. Your name goes in if you subscribe before that date.
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ART NOTES.

The Salmagundi Club is in a lively state of ferment this week over the coming annual exhibition of oil paintings. The Private View will be on Thursday, the opening reception for men on Friday night, and the reception for ladies on Saturday afternoon. Mr. George Inness, Jr., will give three prizes of $100 each for paintings distinguished in quality and Mr. William T. Evans a prize of $100 for the best figure piece. Mr. Samuel T. Shaw will choose a painting for purchase at a cost not to exceed $300.

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The Mary Smith prize of $100 at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was decreed to Miss Lillian Genth for her half-length female figure called "The Bas Relief," a painting having the appearance of the idealized portrait of a young lady holding on her lap a circular bas relief. This picture was shown last Winter at the National Academy of Design, New York. Miss Genth has been studying abroad, having won, some five years ago, an Elkins traveling scholarship. The prize is confined to women, residents of Philadelphia, who exhibit oils or water colors at the Pennsylvania Academy.

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The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has bought for its permanent collection a painting of still life—Dutch fish and other articles—exhibited at the annual show by William M. Chase. The picture was painted last year in Haarlem.

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Uruguay proposes to build a capitol at Montevideo, on the Rio de la Plata, to cost $700,000. Consul General de Murguiondo, Baltimore, announces in the local papers that architects in the United States may compete. Plans that show merit will receive prizes. They will be divided into three classes, those in Class I. receiving $6,000 gold, in Class II. $3,000 gold, and in Class III. $1,500 gold. All plans must be handed in at Baltimore by April 15. In general the plans should follow the capitol at Washington. There are two bodies of legislators, a Senate and a House of Representatives, and these must have halls, but the two bodies often sit together as a General Assembly, and in that case they aggregate 200 Senators and Deputies. One hall therefore must be large enough for 200 legislators, and apparently it is desirable that the large hall should be the Senate Chamber.

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According to the Cologne Gazette the German excavators on the site of Babylon have found a statue of Shalmanezer II., with many cuneiform inscriptions. The head of the King has been badly shattered.

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Last year there was a fire in Marienburg, near Danzig, which threatened the famous seat of the Knights of the Germanic Order, now restored in great part and turned into a museum of historic and archaic objects. The German Emperor has done great things toward the restoration of the old fortress, so when the houses burned which formed part of the old town close to its walls, he allowed to the five citizens whose property was damaged the sum of $250 each, provided they would restore the quaint gables as they were before the fire. All but one did so and received the bonus for respecting the antique appearance of the old square. The fifth is a master mason named Lübke, presumably not of the same family as the distinguished writer on art. He was refused the money because the restoration was not carried out according to the Emperor's wish. Lübke has taken the gable down and utilized the space for sitting rooms. But according to the Vossische Zeitung he has also decorated this inharmonious front with a distich in German which may be paraphrased:

On a King's word never build—
Trust the art of your own guild.

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An exhibition of sculpture and paintings of animals will be held by Mr. Albert Humphreys at his studio, 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11. There will be a violin recital by M. Varnier.

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A subject rarely considered in lectures on the arts will be the topic for the Wednesday club-night at the National Arts. Mr. Charles R. Lamb will give some practical demonstrations of the methods used in making mosaics, and his talk will be further illustrated with pictures on the screen. Before and after the lecture Miss Helen Priscilla Carver of Chicago will give recitals on the piano.

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A picture of the yacht Columbia, painted by Carlton T. Chapman, has been bought by members of the New York Yacht Club for presentation to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It is on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, 355 Fifth Avenue.

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Messrs. Henry Mosler and Gustave Mosler, father and son, will hold an exhibition of their work for the press at their studio in Euclid Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, the 11th. The afternoons of Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th, will be set aside for the public.

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A monument to Gov. Lawrence Sullivan Ross of Texas is projected in that State, and branches of the Memorial Association are being founded in Austin, Houston, Galveston, and other cities. It is to stand on the Capitol grounds in Austin. The Secretary of the Houston branch is Mrs. C. R. Wharton; contributions are solicited; $1 is sufficient to enroll the name of the donor on the lists of the association.

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The Woman's Building at the St. Louis World's Fair will be decorated with photographs of American women remarkable for their beauty or their brains, or else for the position they occupy in social life. This had been a good chance to demand oil portraits or portraits in sculpture, water colors, or pastel in order to give work for artists in portraiture. The bait of forming one of a select band of "representative" women would be taken everywhere and commissions would have ensued. It is not too late for the Woman's Building to call for something more permanent than photographs.

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The late Hall McAllister of San Francisco is to be honored by a bronze statue on McAllister Street opposite the City Hall. He

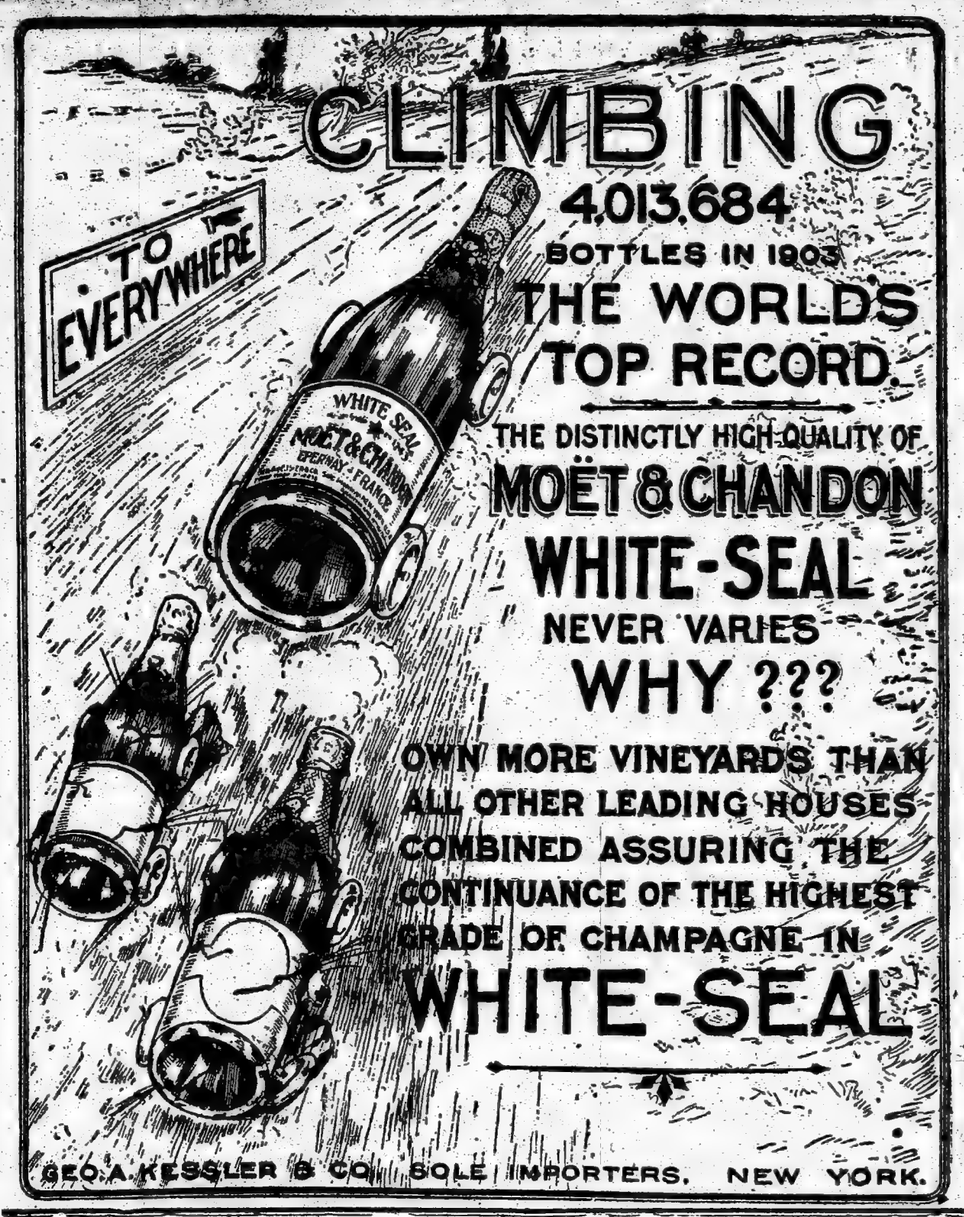

April, also on Feb. 22 and on Easter Monday.

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The Walter Lippincott prize of $300, at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, has been awarded to Miss Mary Cassatt for her painting of a woman and two children called "The Caress." It is a very ugly picture, the mouths and noses of mother and children being uncommonly repulsive, the left elbow of the seated mother forming a disagreeable angle in the right lower corner of the picture. The nude infant stands on the mother's lap, and the little girl touches its cheek with her lips.

***

Mr. Edward Dufner of Buffalo, whose paintings were admired last year at the New York and Philadelphia exhibitions, has returned from Europe to become an instructor in the Buffalo Art Students' League. He is showing a number of his pictures at the Art Gallery on the old Pan-American Fair grounds presented to Buffalo by Mr. J. J. Albright. "Spring Blossoms" is a tonal picture with three girls holding hands as they dance in a ring. "Contentment" is a peasant interior with a little girl in white cap seated, smiling, and holding an empty porringer in her lap and a spoon in her hand. On a table are teapot and water kettle. "On the Coast of Brittany" shows two fishing boats close to the strand, with the circle of corks showing on the smooth surface of the water in proof that the seine is about to be drawn. Mr. Dufner is very able when he handles low-toned interiors with figures. He has passed five or six years in Paris.

WOULD CONTROL MILK TRADE.

Battle Royal on Between the Borden Company and the Milk Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—That there is a battle royal on between the Bordens and the Milk Exchange for the control of the milk industry is authoritatively announced. Two years ago the Exchange had the market under absolute control, and gave the Bordens a hard hunt. The situation has changed, however, since the purchase of all the Anglo-Swiss Company's plants in this country by the Borden Company. This put them in control of the condensed milk trade.

The efforts of the Borden Company are now being devoted to the extension of its retail trade in New York City and Brooklyn. The company is paying higher salaries to its employes, and secures the best men. It has adopted the policy of paying liberal prices to the farmers for milk, and it is intimated that when it announces its prices in March for the next six months they will be even higher than for the corresponding period last year, and certainly high enough to cause the Milk Exchange trouble.

MANSFIELD TO PLAY "PARSIFAL."

Plans to Produce a Dramatized Version Next Season.

The announcement was made yesterday that Richard Mansfield will produce an elaborate dramatized version of "Parsifal" next season. He will open with the production at the Grand Opera House at Chicago in the early part of September, and after a short run there will come to the New Amsterdam in this city.

The play was written by a dramatist whose name Mr. Mansfield would not disclose yesterday. There will be incidental music. Rehearsals for the play are to be begun soon.

"Girl from Kay's" Century Mark.

The one hundredth performance of "The Girl from Kay's" was celebrated last night in a manner befitting the occasion. New songs were sung, souvenirs were given to the women in the audience, and Sam Bernard presented some new jokes. It was far back in the Autumn when Hattie Williams, as "The Girl from Kay's," and Sam Bernard as the "rich Hoggenheimer," began their run in the Herald Square Theatre. New songs introduced last night were "Miranda," sung in the second act by Hattie Williams; "Sufficiency," in the third act by Sam Bernard, and "Love at the Door," sung in the third act by Kathryn Hutchison, who has recently taken the rôle of Nora.

Meeting of the Ohio Society.

At the meeting of the Ohio Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening, Tappan Adney will tell "The Story of the Klondike Stampede," as expressed by himself in the capacity as special artist and correspondent in the new gold regions in 1897 and 1898.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Mme. Sembrich the Bright Star Sharing Honors with Other Artists.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was the finest of the season, and the result was that even standing room was at a premium. Mme. Sembrich was the bright particular star of the night, though she shared the honors with Mr. Pol Plançon, Mr. Campanari, Mr. Kraus, and Miss Edyth Walker. It was Sembrich, however, that the great crowd raved over and applauded until actually exhausted.

She sang first with rare brilliancy the scene and aria "Ah, forz è lui," from Verdi's "La Traviata." As an encore she sang the famous waltz song by Arditi, and finally, to stop the tumult, a little song in English. She was all smiles, all graciousness, and deserved the ovation she received.

Mr. Plançon sang Boito's ballade from "Mephistophele" with splendid effect, and as an encore the timeworn but always popular "Two Grenadiers," receiving the usual outburst of applause after its rendition. Miss Walker sang the aria "Odon Fatale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos." Mr. Campanari offered a novelty in Buzzi Peccia's descriptive song "La Partenza per la Guerra," a military composition ending with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The audience arose to it and the singer was recalled again and again. Mr. Kraus, who made his first concert appearance, sang the "Liebeslied" from Wagner's "Die Walkure."

Mr. Arturo Vigna conducted for the last time this season. The orchestral numbers were largely a repetition of the previous concert, including the "Rosaura" and the "Florindo" from Burgmein's "Carneval Venetien" suite, and the suite from Massenet's "Les Erinnyes." Altogether it was a concert of a higher standard than has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House for many Sunday nights.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE CHANGES.

Management Expects to Open with "A Chinese Honeymoon" To-night.

It was announced at the Grand Opera House yesterday that the Gould estate, which owns the theatre, had a large force of men working there to make the alterations ordered by Mayor McClellan. By to-night, it was said, these alterations would be completed, and the theatre would be opened then with "A Chinese Honeymoon."

According to a member of the Grand Opera House staff, the changes which are being made consist of changing window exits into doors, thus doing away with the necessity of patrons dropping a couple of feet to the ground. Another change of minor importance affects things behind the stage, and has nothing to do with the safety of the audience.

Garrick Theatre's New Star.

When Annie Russell leaves the Garrick Theatre she will be succeeded by a star

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We feel that the New York public is not as well acquainted with our Apollo Grand as it should be. Consequently we have decided to inaugurate an Introductory Sale, at which all Apollo Grands will be sold quickly at $275. Regular price $350. All instruments are almost new and play 82 notes—17 more notes than any other player made.
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Avenue, Bronx, to be used for rescue purposes. An effort is now being made to start a home for girls there. As funds are needed for repairs and current expenses contributions may be forwarded to Orrin B. Booth, 21 Bleecker Street.

WOULD USE NEGROES IN IMMIGRANTS' STEAD

Lawyer Young Wants Only Saxons to Come for Twenty Years.

New Rochelle People's Forum Hears ex-Senator Mills's Arguments Against Restriction of Immigrants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 7.—Lawyer Charles A. Young, during a debate on "Should Immigration Be Restricted?" at the People's Forum here to-day advanced the argument that in his opinion immigration should be shut off for twenty years for all but Saxons, and that the negro of the South should be encouraged to come here to do the work which it was being argued the immigrants did—dig the ditches, build the railroads, and do similar work. He saw in the carrying out of the latter plan also the solution of the servant girl problem, of which he spoke in the following way:

"I can see by the anxious faces of some of the women here that they have wrestled with that problem—they have learned that there is such a person as a dark-skinned Romeo. Now, if that Romeo happens to be from the South it is often difficult to keep the kitchen Juliet, for she invariably insists on following Romeo. All would be different if we could bring our Romeos up here from the South.

"During the past down to 1875," said Mr. Young, "there have been three large migrations to this country in addition to the always steady stream from England; one came from Ireland about the middle of the century, and somewhat later one from Germany, and Scandinavia, in which is included Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. During this century down to 1875, then, as in the two preceding it, there had been, save for the French Huguenots, scarcely any immigration except from kindred or allied races; and no other which was sufficiently numerous to have produced any effect on the National characteristics.

"Since 1875, however, there has been a great change. While the people who for 250 years have been migrating to this country have continued to furnish large numbers of immigrants to the United States, other races of totally different race origin, with whom the English-speaking people have never hitherto been assimilated or brought in contact, have suddenly begun to immigrate to the United States in large numbers. Russians, Hungarians, Poles, Armenians, Croatians, Bohemians, Italians, Slavs, and even other Asiatics, whose immigration to this country was almost unknown twenty years ago, have poured in in steadily increasing numbers, until now, for the past two years, they exceed nearly two to one the immigration of those races kindred in blood and speech, or both, by whom the United States has hitherto been built up and the American people formed.

"I ask for 'twenty years' restriction of all but Saxon immigration. It is born of expediency and founded upon common business sense; it needs no justification other than lowering of American wages, which follows hard upon unrestricted immigration."

Ex-Senator Isaac N. Mills took the ground that the immigration question should be looked at from a higher moral level than his adversary had placed it on. "In restricting immigration," he said, "it must be remembered that we would be violating the cornerstone upon which this Republic rests—individual liberty. The Bible and our Constitution demand it, and all efforts to restrict immigration have met with disapproval by the masses whenever it has been brought up thus far. The question is, is it right? We say in our Constitution that 'all men are born free and equal.' Can we now begin to discriminate as Mr. Young would have us do? This country cannot afford to be dishonest; it cannot afford to discriminate or classify. Thousands shed their blood for the negro, and we are not now, I think, going to discriminate against the poor immigrant who comes here to enjoy our liberty."

Pressmen Frame New Wage Schedule.

The Pressmen's and Pressmen's Assistants' Unions have adopted a new wage schedule which will be submitted to the

BOYS RUN SPEYER CITY

Experiment Being Made in the Lawrence Street School.

With Mayor, Aldermen, and Judges They Regulate Affairs on the Lines of a Big Municipality.

In order that an insight into the practical working of City Government may be afforded the rising generation in Manhattan, and that it may be reared in knowledge and reverence of civic virtue, Speyer City, chartered by Columbia University and organized with all the paraphernalia of an up-to-date municipal organism, has been established under the auspices of the Speyer School in Lawrence Street. This city, which has not as yet received recognition of the Census Bureau, exists in a reality and a seriousness hardly imaginable by one who has not visited its realm and enjoyed its hospitality.

The city limits include the territory of the school building, from cellar to the model roof garden which surmounts it, and that portion of the sidewalk lying adjacent to and immediately in front of the school. The city is divided into five wards, controlled respectively by the Defender, the Monitor, the Perry, the Monitor Junior, and the Clermont Clubs. The form of government guaranteed the city by its founders is republican, and is modeled upon the charter of New York City, with certain alterations demanded by confined quarters and a lack of sufficient population to fill all the offices called for in that document. There is, however, a Mayor, elected by a vote of male citizens over ten years of age who have not been apprehended in the act of using profane language or expectorating from the windows above the first floor during the preceding ten months. A District Attorney, a Controller, a Chief of Police, and two Judges of the Court of Appeals are chosen in the same manner. The Mayor appoints the City Clerk and the Commissioners of Police, Health, and Finance.

There are two courts of justice in this juvenile municipality. The Court of Appeals is composed of the two Justices chosen at the regular election, and the Police Court is composed of either one that may be within summoning distance when disturbances occur. Any prisoner brought before the Police Court may receive upon his own request a trial by jury, and if dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury may carry his case to the Court of Appeals, where the presence among the Justices elected by the city of E. S. Whitin, supervisor of the clubs, guarantees justice.

The duties of the District Attorney are principally to defend the interests of the city in all cases before the court, and his office has been the busiest department of the city government. The Chief of Police is the position most desired by aspiring office-seekers, partially due, perhaps, to the favor in which this office stands in all cosmopolitan municipalities like New York, but mainly to the undoubted innate desire of these budding young citizens to promote the interests of peace and good order.

There is also a Board of Aldermen elected in the same manner as the Mayor, composed of ten members chosen from the various clubs whose duty it is to superintend the general working of the City Government, to make appropriations for the financial support of its officers, and to fill all vacancies on the police force.

At the recent election of officers a great deal of enthusiasm was brought into play by the various parties in support of their candidates. In spite of the fact that the election regulations absolutely prohibited electioneering within one hundred feet of the dark room in which the balloting was done, not a little unlawful argument was held in various concealed corners of the city's territory, no part of which falls without established distance, and doubtless had its due weight in settling the fate of the day. The offices to be filled were six, and the candidates for them were many, each one of whom was supported by district leaders. Nominations were duly made and published in The Speyer News, the weekly newspaper of Speyer City, and took the form of regular party nominations.

The Defender Club, in virtue of its age and good standing, was given the first choice of parties, and chose the eagle and the ballot for its emblem, while the Monitors, Perryites, Junior Monitors, and Clermonts represented respectively the Socialist Labor, Prohibition, Tammany, and People's Parties. It was a strange coincidence that the only case of attempted bribery brought into the courts on election day was that of a captain in the Junior Monitors, who offered a young Clermont two trading stamps and a jack-knife if he would support the Monitor candidate for the office of Chief of Police. It is hardly necessary to say that as the case was adjourned until the following day, and tried before the newly elected Justices, both of whom were from the ranks of the Prohibition Party, summary justice was administered.

The Mayoralty election was the most closely contested fight of the day, and was won by Edward Lockwood with a plurality of one over J. Allen of the People's Party. Lockwood was the candidate of the Republicans, who carried everything except the two Judgeships, which fell to the Prohibitionists. The two Justices elected from a list of eight candidates were A. H. O'Brien and J. Nash, both bearers of judicial names, which were of great weight in deciding the contest.

The office of Chief of Police fell to George Collins, son of a member of the Thirty-first Precinct squad, and his first active service was required in arresting Zery Gunn, a negro, and George Mustard, both disappointed candidates for the bench, who attempted immediately after the result of the election had become known, to break down the door of St. Mary's gymnasium. This breach of the peace also gave rise to the first case before the Police Court and the culprits pleading guilty in part were sentenced to ignominious exile from the city limits until a fine of 15 cents had been paid.

The Aldermanic election resulted in victories for William Sauer, Joseph Sweet, Zery Gunn, Henry Donovan, Douglas McDonald, Patrick Morrisey, Isaac Wolff, and Peleg Pettitt.

The first message of the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen was submitted soon after the election, and set forth the principles by which the administration of the city during his term of office would be actuated. Expectorating, loud talking, whistling, and playing leapfrog on the drawing room chairs were denounced, and a hint was thrown out that the next message will go more deeply into these particular evils and take up in addition the questions of excise and gas bills. The reverence in which the Mayor's office is held is well attested by the manner in which the message was received and the binding oath to which the citizens are willing to submit themselves upon receiving the privilege of suffrage.

So far no serious breach of the peace has occurred, and no act of great political folly committed. Repeated attempts on the part of the girls' clubs of the Speyer School to gain the coveted franchise have been met with decisive refusals on the part of the male citizenship, and no relief in the immediate future seems probable.

The interest with which the members of the boys' clubs composing the "city" take to their duties is shown by the full attendance of all their meetings and the really businesslike manner in which they go about their work.

The idea of founding among the boys of upper New York an experimental "city" based on the model of the George Junior Republic originated with Mr. Whitin, Supervisor of the Boys' Clubs connected with the Speyer School, a department of Teachers' College, and has been carried out with the support and assistance of the college Faculty and of Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Department of Sociology in Columbia University. While the experiment is still young, it has furnished, in the opinion of its founders, sufficient proof of its usefulness to warrant its indefinite perpetuation.

JOY LINE BOAT AGROUND.

The Larchmont Strikes in Narragansett Bay, but Gets Off Safely.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7.—During a dense fog this morning the Joy Line steamboat Larchmont, Capt. Wilcox, from New York for this port, ran aground in Narragansett Bay at a point near Warwick Light. The vessel was running slowly at the time and as a result did not run very hard aground, and was able to back off under her own steam after being held in [illegible]

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

New Florin Piece—Reminiscences of Antoinette Sterling—A Curious Advertisement—British Colonial Governorships.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A new florin piece is to be minted soon. The King has already given a sitting to G. W. de Saulles, the engraver to the Royal Mint, and the obverse of the new coin will bear the imprint of the King's head. The reverse introduces a marked change from the florins of the Victorian epoch. In place of the familiar emblematic arrangement there will be an upright figure of Britannia. The woman who stood for the model of this figure was Miss Susan Hicks Beach, daughter of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The original design for the coinage is, of course, worked out on a much larger scale than the size of the actual coin to which it is afterward reduced, and the original design of the Britannia figure is now a cherished possession of Sir Michael and his family.

***

A writer in The Referee says that when he read of the death of Antoinette Sterling his memory wandered back to a night not long ago when she sang at a concert given in aid of a children's dinner fund. What happened the writer tells as follows:

"After she had sung she did not leave the building, but sat down in the stalls and listened to the remainder of the entertainment, which included many songs and sketches by our music hall celebrities. Some of the turns were quite novelties to the great singer, whose acquaintance with the music hall was limited.

"When, toward midnight, she rose to leave, I asked her how she had liked the entertainment. 'Oh, I've enjoyed myself so much,' she replied; 'I've heard about so many things that were quite new to me,' and smiling and happy the great singer made her way to the door. But just as she reached it a charming little lady danced on to the stage and told us how she 'Winked the Other Eye.' Antoinette Sterling stopped at the door till the song was finished. Then she said, 'How clever she is.' Kindly and sympathetic, and doing everything with a grace of heart as well as a grace of manner, Antoinette Sterling was a beautiful type of the Quaker soul in an art setting."

***

Londoners are bitter complainants when the weather is a bit offish. Witness the following taken from the "Mustard and Cress" column of The Referee:

"I don't know how it has fared with other households, but in mine every member has been affected. I have had a chill on the liver and gastric influenza. The ornamental department has had neuralgia, the dogs have all been coughing, the cook has had catarrh, the parlormaid pleurisy, and the housemaid a hacking cough that has caused the people next door to send in and ask if she couldn't take something for it; the cats have sneezed so violently that they have several times brought the tins rattling down from the kitchen mantelshelf, the chameleon has had the mumps, and has had to sit with his tail in mustard and water and sniff eucalyptus, and to add to the depression I have a visitor from the country who has developed a cough which stops the clock. In the inspired words of a Victorian lyrist, 'We are a merry family—we are—we are—we are.'"

***

The West Ham Town Council has eliminated from the proposed rules for its new electric railway a clause prohibiting the tramwaymen from wearing "buttonholes" while in uniform. The objection to the men wearing buttonholes was that they might lead to flirtation with the young women passengers.

***

A West London Magistrate struck a poser Saturday when a laborer and his wife were before the court after a "difference of opinion."

The woman charged the man with assault. He alleged that she was mad, using three teaspoons for her cup of tea—one for sugar, one for milk, and one for stirring.

"Why did you marry her?" asked the Magistrate.

"Because I thought she was a rational person."

"And why," asked the Magistrate of the wife, "did you marry him?"

"Because I thought he was a respectable man."

The Magistrate said he would like to dream about the case a few nights before taking action.

***

A Londoner who was in South Wales a short time ago came across a father lulling his baby to sleep. The fond parent, to the tune of a Salvation Army dirge, was singing:

You'll hear the chains a-rattling, a-rattling, a-rattling,
You'll hear the chains a-rattling
At the Judgment Day!

This sweet little lullaby worked like a charm.

***

"The conduct of the Chumbi people continues excellent. They take off their hats and bow to the mission." So runs a paragraph in one of the press dispatches about the British invasion of Tibet. Charmed with this picture, a Westminster Gazette poet sings:

Oh, the men of Tibet
Are a glorious set,
In a battle they know the way how,
When the foemen appear
They let them draw near,
Then they take off their hats and bow.

Good humor prevails
In those hills and those dales
Where the "mission" at present is set;
And our troops all declare,
Though they'd fight anywhere,
They prefer it by far in Tibet.

Now what a delight
Is in this way to fight,
Avoiding all worry and row;
No killing and stabbing,
No looting and grabbing,
Just off with your hat and a bow

***

A case of what might be called freak philanthropy was instanced in a letter to The Times published a day or two ago. The case referred to was that of a young man who defended the British custom of having women tend public bars. The plea was that it was "so nice for lonely young men in London lodgings to meet some girls whom they could call by their Christian names."

***

Out in West Ham a dairyman was accused of selling milk adulterated to the extent of 7 per cent. with water. He admitted the adulteration, but explained it in this way: He said a youth in his employ was kicked over by a cow he was milking, and the pail he was holding upset, spilling five or six quarts of milk. The youth feared to tell his master of the mishap, and made up the missing bulk with well water. "'E shouldn't 'ave done it," the dairyman remarked after he had told his story. The Justice smilingly assented to this noble sentiment, and then inflicted the usual fine on the dairyman.

***

There is a new bakery in Bishopsgate of which its proprietors are very proud. It is an electrical affair, in which almost all the work is done with electricity. The place is said to be beautifully clean, well ventilated, and free from germs. The Westminster Gazette, in speaking of it, says it "counts for righteousness and calls for gratitude."

tioned in the early eighties to Mr. Gladstone, who remarked that the bet was not so absurd at the time it was made as it appeared at the time of his hearing it. Lord George Bentinck's death had made all the difference. Had Lord George lived, Mr. Gladstone continued, he might have coerced Lord Derby, and between them they would have kept Disraeli under, and made a strong fight for protection. When Lord Derby left the Cabinet he said he disapproved of free trade, but that when it was carried he would do all in his power to support it; yet in the beginning of 1849 he announced that he would do all he could to oppose it, having, said Mr. Gladstone, been so persuaded by Lord George Bentinck."

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Can the signs of paralysis see,
And imagine that soon you will take your repose
'Neath a stone with a neat R. I. P.
You've a record that lifted you high o'er the crowd,
And a fame on the centuries built;
You've a right when think of the Past to be proud—
But don't sit on your laurels—they'll wilt.

You have mastered the main till it owns you as lord,
And your Flag is the first on the deep,
You hold by the Pen what you won by the Sword,
And you've sown for the wide world to reap.
In Freedom the races you conquered may dwell,
Where the blood of your children was spilt,
The boom of your cannon rang slavery's knell—
But don't sit on your laurels—they'll wilt.

Your ports were the ports whence the merchantmen sailed
To a myriad welcoming shores,
And the marts of the world never murmured or railed
At the goods from Britannia's stores.
The song of your prowess rang out on the breeze,
And the centuries tripped to the lilt,
The ships of your commerce o'ercrowded the seas—
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Was pleased when he hit on Palladium,
But with gladness twofold
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A race track was known as a Stadium.

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Some extremely curious advertisements creep into the "agony columns" of the London papers. Here is one which was published in The Morning Post recently:

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Professing to have solved this riddle, a newspaper Sherlock Holmes remarks: "After careful consideration I unhesitatingly say that to BYCX the DWYE by VFUGTHSJ would be by far the safer course."

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A lot of colonial Governorships are vacant just now, and some of them are well worth filling. The Westminster Gazette, in giving the list, says: "That of New Zealand is an important and coveted office, with abundance of Government House accommodation, £5,000 salary, and £2,000 a year of an allowance for hospitality. Mauritius, a pleasant colony for a Governor, is worth £5,000 a year, and Tasmania £3,500, with easy work and a bracing and pleasant climate. The Singapore post carries a salary of £5,000, but the work calls for an expert and diplomatic administrator. British North Borneo has pay in dollars to the odd tune of 14,400, while British Honduras, with another class of dollar, finds its Governor $8,748 a year. It is not often that a Colonial Secretary has such a heavy and varied batch of Governorships in his patronage at one time, and Mr. Lyttelton will, no doubt, be glad when he has arranged them all."

BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL.

War Office Reform Scheme Being Put Into Effect—Appointments to New Body Meet with Approval.

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Some papers this morning question the advisability of the War Office reform scheme being put into immediate execution, as it displaces many officers who must have prepared war plans for the emergency of Great Britain becoming involved in the Far Eastern hostilities.

Granting the advisability of a change, the names of the members of the Army Council have been received with a considerable share of approval. They are comparatively young officers who have seen plenty of service of every kind and won their way upward by hard work.

BELGIAN-DUTCH FRIENDSHIP.

Projected Alliance Due to Both Countries' Fear of Losing Their Colonies.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—The projected Belgo-Dutch alliance continues to be the leading topic of the day here. There can be no doubt that the purpose of Premier Kuyper's visit to Belgium has been to confer with King Leopold and Count de Smet de Naeyer, the Belgian Premier, concerning the terms of the proposed "entente" between the two countries.

The truth of the matter is that the British anti-Congo campaign has aroused the Dutch to the danger which threatens their East Indian possessions, coveted alike by Japan and Germany. This feeling of a common danger is sufficient in itself to strengthen the bonds between Belgium and Holland. Belgium would have much to gain by an alliance with Holland if Great Britain should succeed in attaining the first aim of her campaign against the Free State—a new meeting of the Berlin Conference to revise the general act of the first conference. King Leopold has already, in view of this contingency, taken steps to insure the good-will of France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

Holland is the third colonial power in the world so far as the importance of her possessions is concerned. It is, therefore, but natural that Leopold II. should strive to obtain the support of the Dutch Government.

As a result of his interviews with Premier Kuyper, King Leopold has promised soon to pay an official visit to Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague, which visit will be followed by one from the young Queen to Brussels. In any case it is stated that the veil of mystery which has covered the exact nature of the conferences between Leopold II. and M. Kuyper will be lifted shortly, when the general discussion of the budget comes up before the Dutch Parliament.

According to private advices from The Hague received here, the Dutch Government views with considerable alarm the eventuality of a Russo-Japanese conflict. The Hollanders particularly apprehend the result of a Japanese victory in so far as Java and their other East Indian possessions in the early eighties to Mr. Gladstone, who remarked that the bet was not so absurd at the time it was made as it appeared at the time of his hearing it. Lord George Bentinck's death had made all the difference. Had Lord George lived, Mr. Gladstone continued, he might have coerced Lord Derby, and between them they would have kept Disraeli under, and made a strong fight for protection. When Lord Derby left the Cabinet he said he disapproved of free trade, but that when it was carried he would do all in his power to support it; yet in the beginning of 1849 he announced that he would do all he could to oppose it, having, said Mr. Gladstone, been so persuaded by Lord George Bentinck."

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ROCKEFELLER MAY RETIRE.

Tarrytown Rumor That His Son May Succeed as Director in His Many Corporations.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—It was reported here this evening that John D. Rockefeller will resign as Director of all the corporations he is interested in, and that his son will take his place.

Old age is given as the cause. The rumor has it that Mr. Rockefeller will live in retirement in the Tarrytown mansion.

WON CAR-AHEAD FIGHT.

Passengers Cheered Bronx Trolley Inspector When He Gave In.

A crowd of passengers on a Fordham car which reached the transfer station at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning, refused to get out and take the "car ahead," as requested, and they gained their point after some delay. An inspector shouted out the order as the car reached the transfer point, and some women were about to obey, grumblingly. Others, and some men on the rear platform protested, and refused to move.

After a few minutes' delay, and with other cars coming up, the inspector let the car, which was marked "125th Street," go on. The passengers cheered.

FREE TRANSFERS DEMANDED.

James S. Lehmaier Addresses East Side Branch of the Order of Acorns.

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the Executive and Law Committees of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the east side branch of the Order of Acorns, at 183 East Broadway, last night on the legal rights of New Yorkers to secure transfers, in spite of the attitude of the railway authorities. The Order of Acorns has appointed a Law Committee, whose purpose will be to prosecute in the courts any and all transfer suits of its members against the Interurban Street Railway Company which appear to warrant sufficient cause for action.

Mr. Lehmaier pointed out to those present their individual responsibility for the "intolerable conditions which exist on the east side." He then referred to the "inefficiency" of the State Railroad Commission and emphasized his conviction that the only source of relief lay in obtaining a local Railroad Commission which should be answerable to the Mayor.

The speaker received a hearty round of applause when he said that the principle of home rule must prevail if the people of this city are to get what belongs to them. There could not be anything plainer, he added, than the obligation of the Interurban Company to grant transfers from one end of its line to the other.

"The law of this State provides for a forfeit of $50 by any street-car company failing to issue transfers over its lines, and I know of my own knowledge that the Interurban Company has paid out $2,500 in claims based on the requirements of the statute, rather than carry its cases to a higher court. Up to date this question has been passed upon by eleven Judges, including three Judges of the Supreme Court, al lof whom have decided in favor of the plaintiffs and against the company. Only one Judge has decided in favor of the company, and he has been reversed."

FOURTEEN MEN ARRESTED BY PRIZEFIGHT RAIDERS.

Police Had a Difficult Search to Locate the Affair in a Brooklyn Storage Warehouse.

After considerable trouble, the police of the Adams Street Station, in Brooklyn, located what they said was a prize fight, which they had been looking for during the evening, at 11:30 o'clock last night in a storage warehouse at 471 Hudson Avenue, and arrested fourteen men. Two of them are said to have been the fighters themselves, and are "Mike" Tuths and "Kid" Roller. Tuths was not in the building when found by the police, but was in an adjoining house, which he had managed to reach when the raid took place.

During an entire evening the commanders of the down-town precincts in Brooklyn had been receiving tips that a prize fight was in progress somewhere in the lower portion of Brooklyn, but they could not locate it. Soon after 11 o'clock, however, Patrolman Gentleman of the Adams Street Station telephoned to Capt. Harkins that he had seen a suspicious group of men lurking about a storage warehouse on Hudson Avenue near Fulton Street, and the Captain ordered twenty men of the reserves out, and they went to the place indicated by Gentleman.

When the storage warehouse on Hudson Avenue was reached there was nothing to indicate that a fight was in progress in the building, save that the door was open. Beginning at the lowest floor the police began a hunt. There was not a light visible in the building, nor could the slightest noise be heard. Three floors had been searched through, with the aid of lanterns, without result. When the fourth floor was reached, however, some one yelled:

"Light out—the cops!"

There followed then a lively scramble out of the windows upon the roofs of adjoining buildings. As the police were active themselves, however, fourteen of the crowd were corralled. They were all taken to the Adams Street Station, including the principals, and locked up.

Soon after 12 o'clock a man called at the Bergen Street Police Station and asked to be sent to a hospital because he had fallen and broken his arm. His wishes were complied with, but the police will keep an eye upon him, because he is believed to have been one of the men who jumped.

The police say that the watchman of the storage warehouse in which the prizefight took place was John Roller, father of the man of that name who was arrested, and through whom admission was probably obtained into the building.

NATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION.

John H. Considine of Detroit Elected President—Radical Changes in Classification of Weights.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—The National Boxing Association, intended to regulate boxing and promote its interests throughout the country, was organized at the Hotel Oriental here to-day. Fifteen clubs which give boxing shows were represented either by proxy or a representative. Officers were elected as follows: President—J. H. Considine, Detroit; Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas S. Andrews, Milwaukee; Directors—Charles L. Davies, New Orleans; A. H. Bingham, Indianapolis; Dr. J. H. Bessage, Chicago; James Mason, Pittsburg, and A. R. Bright, Milwaukee.

The following classification of weights was drawn up and will stand until the next meeting of the association in the Fall:

Special class, 105 pounds; light bantam, 110; bantam, 116; featherweight, 122; heavy featherweight, 127; lightweight, 133; light welterweight, 140; welterweight, 145; middleweight, 158; light heavyweight, 175; heavyweight, all men over 175 pounds.

HIS VIEW OF SPECULATORS.

Gov. Mickey of Nebraska Talks to Y. M. C. A. State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—"Ninety-nine out of every one hundred Board of Trade speculators are on the road to hell," said Gov. Mickey in a speech before the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations last night, in which he discussed "practical business methods."

The Governor asserted further that "Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred young men who make $100 on the Board

Furniture of the Well Made Simple Kind

is beautifully developed in our new offering of formed oak furniture after recent English models.
The Twin Post Beds—the Storage Chiffoniers—the Dressing Bureaux—Chairs and Tables offer a beautiful suggestion for Bedrooms, where color harmony and grace of design are perfectly expressed

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 153-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

EDWARD C. WALL.

The friends of Mr. Wall will find it necessary to do more than secure the Wisconsin delegation. They have a candidate who is personally clean, a man of sound business judgment and a record for party loyalty that cannot be questioned. He has served on the National Committee and thereby met and won the confidence of conservative Democrats in all States represented by conservatives. He has also represented the State in National Conventions, and his acquaintance with the leaders of the party is wide and intimate.

The Democratic nominee this year, however, will be a man who has not only a wide acquaintance with party members, but one who has a substantial following as well. Tammany will control New York State, and it will have a respectable backing from other Eastern States. Bryan will lead a contingent that must be considered. The solid South probably will not be found in either the Tammany or Bryan columns. These are the three main elements in the problem, and the probabilities are that the South will be in a position to name the candidate when it gets ready to do so.

If Mr. Wall can secure the delegates from the Middle West he will be able to go into the convention with a strength that will entitle him to hope for Southern support, as well as additions of strength from the ranks of the conservative East not controlled by Tammany. If his friends are content to let him pose as a "favorite son" of Wisconsin, they will probably be forced to get what satisfaction they can out of their support of an "also ran."

Mr. Wall's standing in Wisconsin is an excellent one—for a Democrat. As a man he has the respect of all who have associated with him in business and private life. As a politician he is an organizer of great ability. As a Democrat he has remained with his party through good and evil report, although he may be classed as a Tilden-Cleveland Democrat. He was not tinctured with greenbackism when his party flirted with the rag baby, and in 1896 and 1900 he protested against the free-silver heresy while bowing to the will of the majority. Given this way, he would place the Democratic Party on a sound-money, sound-business, conservative basis, and it goes without saying that the Democratic Party is very much in need of a leader of that stamp.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, (Rep.)

Delaware and Hudson Plans Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Feb. 7.—The Delaware and Hudson Company has decided to construct a branch steam road from Thurman, on its Adirondack division, to Warrensburg, the northern terminus of the trolley system operated by the Hudson Valley Railway Company. Competition in the freight business prompts the enterprise. Second Vice President Culver of the steam road is confident that the branch will be built at an early day.

DOG AS GOLD DISCOVERER.

Story Told of the Mongrel Pet of Two Nevada Miners.

Thinking that their dog was chasing a mountain lion or some other wild beast, H. Roth and A. E. Montmorency, two miners from Nye County, Nevada, seized their guns and followed until they saw the dog come to a stop on the top of a great boulder. The animal was making no attempt to discover the lost trail, but was standing rigid on the rock, his nose pointing in the air. As soon as his masters arrived he wagged his tail, barked once or twice, and disappeared in the underbrush.

Surprised at the behavior of the animal, the two men began an investigation, and soon discovered that the rock was the outcropping of a rich ledge of ore containing gold and silver. Measurements of the body were taken, and it was learned that the mine was 42 feet wide and extended in a visible line for over 2,200 feet. An assay of the ore was made, and it was found to run from $8 to $126 per ton.

The ledge is situated in Nye County, seventy-five miles from Tonopah, and twenty-five miles east of Downieville, the famous old mining camp which employed hundreds of men in the days of the pioneers. It is in a well-traveled part of the country, and many old miners have prospected in that region, but it remained for a dog to discover the hidden gold.

The animal is a common mongrel without a pedigree, and is a cross between a collie and a half-breed bird dog. He was given to the men by a sheep herder whom they knew, but Mr. Roth says that he is not for sale.

Roth and his partner have been prospecting together for some time, and have a small claim near Tonopah. Roth was formerly a jeweler, and it was he who paid the expenses of the two, as Montmorency was without funds. Their outfit consists of a few blankets, a tent, cooking utensils, provisions, a burro, and a dog. The men say that the dog is an absolutely necessity, as without him one cannot hope to discover a golden ledge.—San Francisco Bulletin.

ODD NAMES.

Cincinnati Clergyman Tells of Some He Has Known.

"Ella Ellen Gabriella Victorine Josephine Dupont Kreptabella Krebs. How does that strike you for a name?" A reporter to whom Dr. William McCauley, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, put this query, after repeating the above names without a stroke of apoplexy, promptly collapsed. Along the line of odd names probably no man in Cincinnati can tell a more interesting story than the Rev. William F. McCauley of the Third Presbyterian Church. "Yes," said the Rev. Mr. McCauley, when the reporter revived sufficiently to repeat the offense of the name given above, "that's really the name of a girl I used to know. By the way," he added, "I have met with a lot of odd names in my time. There is one family," he said reminiscently, "I remember formerly lived near Oxford, Ohio, and who were noted for their odd names. One of them was a noted Presbyterian minister and was a predecessor of mine at the Third Presbyterian Church. The family name was Kumler. My predecessor that I spoke of was the Rev. Jeremiah Prophet Elias Kumler. You think that's odd? Well, listen to the names of his brothers and sisters. A sister was named Juan Fernandez Island Kumler. Another sister was Terra del Fuego Kumler, while a brother was William Herold King Agrippa Kumler. Another brother bore the name Sir Walter Scott Primrose Kumler. A cleverer or nicer family than those Kumlers it has not been my chance said, "I forgot the rest of Barzillai Spahr's name."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Continental Memorial Hall.

At a meeting of the Continental Memorial Hall Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington the tenth Street, near the new Corcoran Art Gallery and adjoining the grounds of the new Columbia University. It is to be built of marble, and is to cost between $300,000 and $400,000. The lot has been paid for, it having been acquired at an outlay of $50,000. The building will have a frontage of

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The launching of the big steamer Dakota on Saturday is a significant incident with reference to the future of the shipping trade of the United States.

The Dakota is the twin ship to the Minnesota, launched at New London now nearly two years since. Both were built by the Eastern Shipbuilding Company for the Great Northern Steamship Company to be used in the trade from the Pacific Coast of the United States to China and Japan in pursuance of the broad and bold policy of Mr. JAMES J. HILL in the transportation system that he has conceived and so largely executed. They are large and strong and meet all the requirements of the latest standard in marine architecture, having capacity for 30,000 tons of freight and some 2,700 passengers each. The transportation policy to which they are the latest contribution is that of international commerce so highly developed and so nearly completely adjusted to existing and possible conditions that it shall command traffic in both directions from any point in the vast territory, American and Oriental, embraced, or to be embraced, by the system. That, we take it, briefly and simply stated, is the essential objective of Mr. HILL'S extensive and grandiose conception. In its present stage the plan includes the two great systems of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways in co-operation with the fortunately related Burlington. The history of the processes by which it has reached this stage is in its general features brilliant and impressive. To a marked extent it is the history of transportation anticipating and practically creating the demand for it. And the avowed principle underlying it is that volume of traffic is at once the reward and the condition of low rates and good service, that the greatest prosperity is to be got not from the monopoly of limited business done at high profits, but from the steady increase in business which moderate charges and improved facilities induce.

How far Mr. HILL has faithfully adhered to this principle and whether there have been departures from it are questions we leave to his rivals to discuss. It is only our purpose at present to define briefly his policy as he has from time to time explained it, as it now presents itself, and as it is related to the addition of the direct Oriental line of steamers. His least friendly critic will hardly deny that that policy is independent, comprehensive, and capable of almost limitless extension. The significance of the latest incident in it—the launching of his second great steamer—lies in the fact that the ships are the product of an unsubsidized American shipyard, responding to the demand of an American transportation system which aims at new and extensive international trade. Presumably the ships were built in the United States as well and cheaply as they could have been built anywhere. Whether they have been built at a profit we do not know. Whether, if they were not, the obstacles were such as legislation could remove, we do not know. But it remains true that they were built here, and that builders and owners celebrated that fact on Saturday, with every appearance of profound satisfaction. The fact in itself is certainly important, and, on its face, is not at all comforting to subsidy hunters.

In any case the ships represent confidence in the indefinite expansion of American trade not merely within our own boundaries but beyond them in vast and almost untried fields. They are proof, if proof were needed, that American skill, energy, enterprise, capital, not only meet opportunity, but seek it. And as Senator CLAPP of Minnesota wisely said on Saturday, "Opportunity is worth more than direct protection." At present professed protection hinders and interferes with opportunity.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury appears to be discriminating against citizens of this Republic who have been abroad, in favor of those who are about to go. His recent circular warning returning travelers what treatment they must expect at the hands of their Government is a mild and mollifying document. The rigor of the personal baggage examination is to be tempered with respect for judicial construction of the law, and, improbable as it may seem, with a slight regard for the sensibilities of man and the modesty of woman.

There is a hint that "if dutiable articles are placed near the top of the trunk the customs officers will be saved considerable trouble." In the past customs officers have taken and given all possible trouble. Trunks have been examined with a minute and unsparing fidelity. Personal belongings that neither man nor woman habitually flaunts in the public gaze have been pawed over, unfolded, mussed, and displayed. That is the intent of the Dingley act. Is there any warrant of law for the discontinuance of the practice? Top of the morning, forsooth! It is the economic policy of this Nation, declared by Congress, that the hand and the eye of the searcher shall visit all parts of every trunk, package, bale, bundle, and handbag. The mitigating order is a direct incentive to immorality, since it lessens the probability that passengers who have made false declarations will be detected and exposed.

Secretary SHAW also calls attention to a recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit declaring that the $100 in value of articles purchased abroad permitted to returning passengers may include things intended for gifts to other persons. Was that necessary? Why not let travelers find it out for themselves, or if they chose to remain ignorant of the law, continue to assess the duties, in accordance with the spirit of Dingley protection. Heretofore if a passenger brought in a meerschaum pipe to soothe the digestive periods of a venerated parent, or a green sunshade for the wife of his bosom, or a trumpeting rubber elephant for his sister's babe, his glorious Government punished his insolence by inflicting a fine of 65 per cent. ad valorem, or thereabout. The court says this is unlawful. The United States, therefore, must owe several million dollars to persons it has fleeced under this false construction of the act—and they will never get it to give up a cent. We see no good reason why the Secretary of the Treasury should parade before the traveling public his accidental knowledge of a court decision that makes it easier and pleasanter for Americans to bring in merchandise bought of foreigners.

The Dingley act was avowedly a law to prohibit the purchase of foreign goods. The baggage examination rules have hitherto been enforced in that spirit. By "easing up" in his enforcement of the regulations Secretary SHAW not only discriminates in favor of Americans whose journeys are yet to be made and against transgressors who have paid the irrevocable fine, but he denies the full benefits of the Dingley law to certain trades and industries. Have the merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago no rights that the Government is bound to respect? The Steel Trust, the Plate Glass Trust, the Tin Plate Trust, and all the rest enjoy undiminished protection. But a breach is made in the tariff wall just where it protects retail merchants, and Secretary SHAW winks at the iniquity of buying goods abroad that might have been bought at home.

There is an election coming on, and if the thousands of travelers who return in September and October were to be subjected to the usual indignities those of them who have votes or can influence votes might be unfavorably affected toward the party responsible for the baggage examination law. That party may need all the votes it can get, but it is improbable that the Secretary's circular is a piece of campaign tactics. What is it, then? Why those unwarranted discriminations?

AN INDIAN REPUBLIC.

The sacred aspiration toward national life does not seem to be extinct in the bosom of the red man, though its pulsations record themselves under discouragements and against piled-up obstacles well-nigh insurmountable. Before the white man came and while he was left to his unassisted devices, the red man managed to keep up his tribal organization in a manner, and those septs had a backward history which, though manifestly not to be explored, ran deep into stratifications of antiquity and perhaps came out somewhere not far from ADAM and EVE and the serpent which appeared with such early punctuality in their paradise.

The much which is not known of these children of the wild in their remoter story probably does not differ materially from the comparatively little in their later annals which is known. They went on from age to age warring with each other and with the wild animals around them, scalping the one and eating the other, and their tradition, as orally recounted by them over their fading wigwam fires, is no doubt as old as any tale of the kind extant. But since they became a public charge, so to speak, and were cooped up in reservations and fed and clad, taking no thought for the morrow, they have had no annals nor hope of any, and have given few signs that they had any desire to melt and flow into the mold of a national organization. Just now, however, there is quite a definite movement toward an Indian republic, a sort of merger, as it were, looking very like a trust of several tribes, delegates from which have gone to Mexico to see if they can buy the real estate required as the pou sto of their enterprise. In this the Creeks and Cherokees take the lead, with the Kiowas and Comanches to follow, and a prospect brightening the future as with war paint that the Kickapoos and Arapahoes and perhaps some others may come in later. They do not go empty handed. The sale of some of their reservations has brought them in plenty of money, and others can be disposed of to advantage when the time comes. It is to be said also that they are not without experience in real estate transactions, and as a sinned cat knows more about fire than one never exposed to it, they are more likely to hold their own in dealings with the sophisticated Aztecs than if they approached the business as a virgin experiment.

Mexico has long been the land of promise for political malcontents and dreamers, and first and last a good many colonies have been formed there, the disasters attending most of them not discouraging renewed trial, which is, in fact, going on all the time. A genius at fascination seems airily enthroned over the land, its invitation like that of the pillar of fire which beckoned the wandering hosts of Israel. There is no reason why the remnants of our Western Indian tribes should not get together if they like and try the experiment of a social and political construction there. The climate is fine, the State hospitable to everybody, with lots of land to sell; and an abundant aboriginal element is woven into the fabric of the existing population. Possibly here is a basis of sympathy and amity on which the newcomers and old inhabitants can stand together in concord and build up their prosperities together without breaking off into ghost dances and scalping contests every now and then, as their kind, wherever bred, are dangerously prone to do. The success of the scheme may be wished for rather than expected, but nobody will withhold from it good words and sympathy. Wherever in the beckoning and benignant land of the Montezumas it plants its camp of wickiups and unrolls its charters it will find numerous essays of the kind on a larger or lower scale going on all around it, and at the worst there is a fair chance that its failure will not be more complete than that of most of these.

ITALY.

A reasonable friend of the Italian nation can almost excuse Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON for her surprising condemnation of Italy since it has given occasion to Mr. F. MARION CRAWFORD for his courteous and convincing reply, published in the latest number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. It is at best risky work characterizing nations. The temptation to personify and to judge a populous country as if it were a single human being, with definite and dominant traits, is at once potent and terribly misleading. But it is clearly safer to sum up the achievements and qualities of a people temperately, after long residence and personal study among them, than it is to pronounce an unqualified judgment made stinging by one conspicuous and disagreeable illustration in current literature.

We quite agree with Mr. CRAWFORD that Italy has a right to be judged as a young nation and that what it has achieved and what it has become in the past half century are in many regards and on the whole extremely creditable. Americans at least should have a standard in their own experience by which to pass an intelligent and sympathetic judgment upon a nation struggling first for independence and then for union, and for the self-respect and stability that only union can produce. If we review candidly our own history for the first half century after the acknowledgment of independence we will find facts in plenty more discouraging, depressing, disquieting, than those that Italy presents. And we must remember that in that half century we were a people rapidly increasing in population, dwelling in a land of great and varied natural resources, while Italy has had substantially a stationary population, drained of much of its strength by emigration, and living in a relatively limited territory the resources of which are far less than our own. This is a mere suggestion to reinforce Mr. CRAWFORD'S sympathetic and temperate estimate of the true character and tendency of the Italian people—an estimate which in itself is, as we have said, convincing.

MICROBES IN BOOKS.

We doubt if Mr. CARNEGIE seriously considered that in founding public libraries he is establishing breeding grounds for every kind and degree of microbe known to science, and that those who come to his foundations as to public fountains to quench their thirst for knowledge will incur the same risk as those who should drink of polluted waters. The recent investigations of the German microscopists as to the number and variety of malevolent micro-organisms found in colonies in the bindings and between the covers of books from the public libraries are by many regarded as new and strange discoveries, but they are nothing of the sort. Ever since bacteriology had accumulated data enough to rank as a science the fact has been known to all for whom it possessed interest that books which have been in public use fairly swarm with spores, germs, cells, and ferments, and that among the innumerable colonies which they foster may be found the representatives of every variety of evil thing in which reside the power and potency of death. Epidemics of contagious and infectious disease have been traced to books in circulation from the sick to the well. In some libraries and under some conditions arrangements are made to disinfect and sterilize books which have come back in a condition which seems to invite it; but a book may be reeking, so to speak, with malevolent micro-organisms of the unicellular variety and give no sign. It is quite conceivable that in certain conditions of the public health it might be necessary, in the judgment of advanced sanitarians, to close all libraries and keep them closed until measures could be taken to sterilize the books. Unfortunately, a book does not lend itself kindly to sterilization. The temperature requisite for this purpose would destroy its binding, and any gaseous or liquid germicide would greatly depreciate its value.

This presents a problem which invites serious consideration. The hygienic book is perhaps mechanically possible, but so far as we know its production as an article of manufacture has not been attempted. There is grim satire in writing a learned treatise on bacteriology, for example, and then circulating it in a form permitting it to become a deadly danger to all who have to handle it. How much safer the newspaper, which does not have time to become a breeding ground for microbe colonies before it is displaced by the next issue! Can it be that the admitted lengthening of human life is in great part, or chiefly, the result of reading newspapers more and books less? The vital statistics of Chicago, which furnished a text for amiable comment in a recent issue of THE TIMES, would seem to point in that direction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Opportunity for a vast amount of discussion—among people with only a vague knowledge of legal principles—is presented by the conduct of one JOHN V. GINLEE, a Justice of Cleveland, who exacts from the men and women whom he joins in matrimony a signed pledge that they will never avail themselves of any divorce law to escape the bonds assumed. To the protests which this demand not infrequently elicits the Squire replies by announcing, not, what is supposed to be the case, that he is opposed on religious grounds to any dissolution of the marriage tie, but that all divorce laws are void in that they violate the provision of the Federal Constitution which forbids the States to pass "laws impairing the obligation of contracts." There, now, is the opportunity for discussion. An eminent logician up in Rochester who has tackled the problem takes refuge from Squire GINLEY'S conclusion in the theory that recognition of the possibility of divorce for given reasons is a tacit part of the marriage contract, and then, apparently discontent with this—as well he may be—he adds: "Moreover, a contract, even a marriage contract, involves mutual obligations; and as a civil agreement one of the parties can hardly be considered as bound when the other has violated every essential obligation. In other words the clause in the Federal Constitution about impairing the obligation of a contract does not cover a divorce law of a State, which merely determines the penalty for breaking a contract." It is much to be doubted if the definition of divorce as a penalty will hold water, since it is often that for one or the other party, rather more frequently it is several things more, including a happy release from restrictions that have become irksome or unendurable. The fact is, that the words of the marriage service, even in its strictly civil form, do not harmonize well with a subsequent divorce, and, viewed as a contract merely, marriage is so different from any other that there is difficulty in applying to it the ordinary rules and interpretations. A tacit understanding as to the dissolubility of the avowedly indissoluble naturally leads one into logical no-thoroughfares.

—With the "car ahead" ordinance thoroughly and strongly upheld by the Appellate Term, the surface railway companies may well debate in whatever serves them for inner consciousness the question whether it pays to abuse a privilege so ruthlessly as to force, not only the withdrawal of the privilege, but the imposition in place of it of an onerous obligation that never would have been thought of if the privilege had not been abused. There undoubtedly are occasions when it is only reasonable to ask a few passengers on one car to take a car ahead in which they can be as comfortable as in the one they quit. Such occasions are frequent late at night, when the traffic is rapidly decreasing, and a continuance of the full service is an expense for the company from which the public gets no particular benefit. This was generally appreciated, and for years transfers to a car ahead caused little or no grumbling. It was only when it became a regular custom to turn the passengers of one fully loaded car out into the street to fight their way after more or less delay into another already crowded that the patient public became really angry and at last proceeded to "do something." The something is this law, which deprives the companies of a discretion that they might have exercised indefinitely had they not shown themselves unworthy of confidence by utterly ignoring public rights and convenience and consulting only their own interests. In the same way the elevated road, having refused to provide its stations with the number of guards that long had been obviously necessary for the proper conduct of the service, is now threatened with the passage of a law that will make it keep one extra man on every station all the time and two during the crowded hours of night and morning. On some of the stations there is no especial need for this increase, and the company could have given a satisfactory service at less expense if it had shown a decent regard for the safety of its patrons in the comparatively few places where panic and disaster have been daily invited for years past. Obstinate refusal to do enough invariably ends in compulsion to do more than enough, and yet the lesson seems never to be learned.

—A correspondent of The American Syren has applied to that occasionally vivacious and always voluble authority on matters maritime for an expert judgment of NOAH'S ark as a seagoing vessel. The information is required, it seems, for use on an "agnostic" who had denied that a structure like the ark could have been floated. The Syren, as might have been expected, goes into the question with great seriousness and greater positiveness, and, without the slightest hesitation, it "stands for" NOAH as a shipbuilder of the first rank. Naval architects, it says, are "all of the opinion that the ark must have been an excellent sea boat as well as an economical and safe carrier. Within the past ten years the general dimensions of the ark have been closely followed by cargo steamship builders for deep sea and the American great lakes service. According to the Bible the ark was 480 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 48 feet deep. Her tonnage was 11,413, and she had plenty of room for pairs of all the distinct species of animals that are classed by BUFFON—244—and she could have accommodated a thousand persons and then had plenty of room for the storage of supplies. In the seventeenth century PETER JANSEN, a Hollander, built a vessel of the exact proportions of the ark, and she was very successful, as records of the times show, in making money for her owners. NOAH, 'the Father of Naval Architecture,' is held in profound respect by naval architects of to-day, who know how immeasurably the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans, and all other shipbuilders up to recent times fell short of the excellence of the type of the ark as a commodious, safe, and economical vessel." All of which is highly interesting, and it is a great pity that NOAH cannot read it, to say nothing of XISUTHRUS and ATRA-HASIS. We know nothing of the matter ourselves, except that modern models of the ark, when tested in bathtubs, as they often are, flounder at once and the paint comes off the animals in a most heart-breaking manner, but we do wonder what The Syren's correspondent would have said to his agnostic friend if its decision had been against NOAH instead of for him.

—Our recent inquiry as to whether there really does exist a class of people that can accurately be described as "the disguised ignorant" seems to have surprised The Brooklyn Eagle. To an exclamatory "There is, there is!" it adds that "the impersonality of journalism is a complete disguise of that class on some papers," and then, very hurriedly, "of which neither The Eagle nor THE TIMES is an example." That, alas, is a pretty fair joke, as Brooklyn jokes go, spoiled by a too kindly afterthought. To be sure, the impersonality of journalism doesn't disguise ignorance at all, but simply spreads it thin and makes it visible to all. Identity, however, is disguised, or at least concealed, by journalistic methods, and The Eagle's quip had been a good one but for its dragging in of exceptions—a task better left for the discriminating public to perform.

COLUMBIA AND THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Statement by President Butler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not my habit to notice inaccurate or unjust statements concerning Columbia University or its work which may from time to time find their way into print, but the widely circulated falsehoods concerning the contemplated resignation of Prof. MacDowell of the Department of Music require that an exception be made. This exception is demanded by the fact that the statements which have been printed are in effect a wholly false and unjustifiable attack upon Columbia University, its influence and its teaching staff. Every professor in the university feels outraged by them.

On the early afternoon of Wednesday last I was called up on the telephone by the city editor of The Evening Post, who told me that he had, and was about to print, a story criticising Columbia University in connection with Prof. MacDowell's resignation. He added that from a sense of fairness he wished me to state the other side of the matter. At the same time he outlined the statement which he was about to print. I replied to him that there was no "other side"; that there had been no differences between Prof. MacDowell and the university; that any contemplated change in Prof. MacDowell's relations to the university was not of present public interest or importance, and that the statement which The Post was about to print was wholly false. He asked me if I were willing to be quoted to that effect. I responded at once that I was not willing to be so quoted, for the simple reason that the newspaper report would doubtless have put me in the position of seeming to accuse a colleague of untruthfulness; for it appeared from the statement of the city editor that the story which he was about to print was to be attributed, directly or indirectly, to Prof. MacDowell. I added that the story as he outlined it was without truth, and that he must only quote me as declining to discuss it. He added: "Well, we will print it, for it will make very interesting reading."

It is worth while to make this statement in full, for the reason that I wish it clearly to appear that The Evening Post printed an untrue and malicious article, placing it conspicuously on its first page on Wednesday last, while it had in its possession my statement that the contents of the article, so far as it related to Columbia University, were false. That paper sinned against the light and became sponsor for an attack upon Columbia University which on the following morning was copied by the newspapers in this and other cities.

On the day following the appearance of this alleged interview in The Evening Post, Prof. MacDowell sent me the following letter, which makes it entirely clear that he himself was in no way responsible for the publication, and that, so far as he was concerned, it was incorrect and unauthorised:

Columbia University, in the City of New York, Department of Music.
Feb. 4, 1904.

President Nicholas Murray Butler:

Dear Sir: I was shocked to read the newspaper accounts of my resignation. The reported interviews are very incorrect and were unauthorized by me.

Three college students, one a senior, came to me yesterday morning with a tale of impending criticism of my resignation. I told them that the only thing I would give them for publication was the fact of my resignation, and I offered to send them a copy of my suggestions anent the development of the fine arts in the universities when it was ready to be presented to you. These students were strictly forbidden giving one word of my conversation to the press beyond the fact that my resignation had been given in Jan. 18.

I had no knowledge of Prof. Woodberry's resignation and knew absolutely nothing of his plans.

Regretting the publicity given to such a distorted version of the few minutes' conversation which I expressly forbade the students to report to the press, I remain yours respectfully,

EDWARD MacDOWELL.

I hope to send you the suggestions you asked for to-morrow.

While it is not possible or desirable to administer Columbia University in or through the newspapers, it now seems proper that a brief statement of the actual facts in this case should be made.

On Jan. 18 last Professor MacDowell tendered his resignation as Head of the Department of Music, to take effect at the end of the present academic year. This resignation was wholly unexpected, and was neither accompanied nor preceded by any conference, discussion, or correspondence relating to the work of the Department of Music or to that of the Division of Fine Arts. On Jan. 21 Prof. MacDowell called upon me, in response to my invitation, and told me that his resignation was the result of mature deliberation, based upon the conviction that his success as a composer would be interfered with if he continued longer to divide his time and attention between musical composition and university teaching. He added that he felt his reputation would rest, and that he would like to have it rest, upon his musical compositions, and anything which interfered with his devoting his time and strength to composition was a drawback. This explanation seemed so reasonable that I accepted it as satisfactory, while expressing my regret that there was a conflict between university teaching and the work of musical composition.

Some days later, after conference with members of the Board of Trustees, the idea was suggested that perhaps it might be possible so to rearrange Prof. MacDowell's work as to enable him to remain at Columbia in a research professorship, but freed from the duties which he finds onerous, another professor being appointed to carry the burden of teaching in the department. I made this suggestion to Prof. MacDowell in conversation on Jan. 28, and after discussing it and its bearings in detail, he took it under advisement. Prof. MacDowell's resignation was not presented to the Trustees at the February meeting because of the fact that he had this proposal under advisement.

Prof. MacDowell has been a delightful colleague, and if he finally decides that it is his duty to himself and his art to sever his university connection entirely, we shall lose him with the greatest regret.

It is plain, therefore, that the statement contained in The Evening Post article and widely reproduced, to the effect that Prof. MacDowell tendered his resignation because his plans for his department were not approved, is absolutely without foundation. No plans of this character have been submitted by Prof. MacDowell since those which were incorporated in the present Division of Fine Arts when established two years ago. At my suggestion Prof. MacDowell is now at work upon a paper outlining the proper status of music in universities in general, and from this paper, when completed, we hope to obtain most valuable suggestions.

The present Division of Fine Arts was founded in 1902 as a direct result of the recommendations of Profs. Ware and Hamlin of the Department of Architecture, and of Prof. MacDowell himself. The Department of Architecture was then set off from the Faculty of Applied Science, to which it had been attached since its foundation, and the Department of Music was set off from the Faculty of Philosophy, to which it had been similarly attached, in order to lay the basis for a future Faculty of Fine Arts. An elaborate report on the whole matter was presented to the Trustees by their Committee on Education on May 5, 1902, and adopted. The papers accompanying the report make it plain that Columbia University looks forward to the development of a School of Fine Arts, in charge of its own Faculty, on the highest possible plane.

In discussing the matter in my report for 1902 I used the following language: "Such a School of Fine Arts as is in contemplation would serve a most useful purpose in keeping steadily before the students and the community the fact that some knowledge of art and some appreciation of it is an indispensable part of any real culture, and that without this knowledge and appreciation there can be no adequate comprehension of some of the most significant periods in the history of civilization."

The report of the Committee on Education above referred to contains this paragraph: "At present it is beyond our power to establish and maintain a School of Fine Arts or, indeed, to undertake any new departure which involves an expenditure of money; yet it seems possible so to rearrange and reorganize what we already have as to make plain both within the university and without the university that the fine arts are respected and cultivated here, and that nothing but the inadequacy of our resources prevents us from giving them the attention which is their due."

The current announcement of the Division of Fine Arts is a document of thirty pages, which may be had for the asking, and which contains a full statement of the courses of instruction now maintained at Columbia in this field.

The inferences which have been so hastily drawn from The Evening Post article are therefore as much without foundation as the statements of the article itself.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

BRYAN REPUDIATED.

Should Get Out of the Way.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star, (Dem.)

The Nebraskan has twice been honored with the nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic Party, and he ought to have conscience enough in this crisis to give a living chance to the party that has bitten the dust twice in staggering under the Bryan load.

No Surrender.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem).

So Mr. Bryan makes it clear that he is a crank, an eloquent, an honest (if you wish) and an able man, but always a crank. He has but one idea, and that a mistaken one. And the question before the Democrats is, shall they now, when so much is expected of them, and when so great an opportunity for usefulness is beckoning to them, surrender their convictions and put into their platform now what they don't believe, and put at the head of the ticket a crank? That is what the question narrows down to. And it ought not to take long to decide.

Sticking to Old Issues.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, (Dem).

There is a feeling of great disappointment and pain that Mr. Bryan, who for his personal honesty and ability so many admire, now announces that he is going to insist on sticking to the old issues. Deliver us from the body of our dead.

Sentiment of the Whole Party.

From The Erie (Penn.) Herald, (Dem.)

The sentiment of the whole party is turning from Mr. Bryan, or, rather, from its former adherence to Mr. Bryan's theories. The drift away from those theories is becoming more pronounced daily, and the Nebraskan's frantic efforts to bolster up his failing, falling cause are directing toward himself the party condemnation heretofore aimed almost entirely at his peculiar opinions.

The Two-thirds Rule.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, (Dem.)

With Mr. Bryan as its Warwick, the Democracy would be in as hopeless a condition as with Mr. Bryan as its king. It should protect itself. If necessity or advisability arises, the two-thirds rule should be abolished. Many good Democrats have long advocated its repeal.

An Impudent Trick.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan is simply trying an impudent trick—he seeks to lash the "rank and file," passing away from his leadership, over the shoulders of the bolters. He would consume the growth of party harmony by rekindling the embers of Populistic prejudice.

Republican Gratitude His Due.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

The Republican Party ought to have a great liking for Mr. Bryan. Its eight years' supremacy in National affairs has been due mostly to him, and he constitutes one of its chief hopes of continued hold on power.

Cured of Their Madness.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post, (Dem.)

It is only a few years ago Mr. Bryan appeared in Columbia and addressed the General Assembly of South Carolina and everybody wore great silver dollar badges. Those were the days of our madness—that is of the madness of some of us. We are pretty generally sane now, and we have no time for Mr. Bryan and his notions.

Ample Sufficiency of Bryan.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

The Democratic Party should cut loose from every appearance of affiliation or sympathy with Bryan and his populistic visions, and nominate a conservative man on a sane platform, or else prepare for a third defeat even worse than the other two. And we believe it will put itself squarely on record as having had an ample sufficiency of Bryan, Bryanism, and defeat, and drop the Nebraskan like a hot cake when the time comes to act.

His Present Friends.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan's best friends now are the Republican newspapers of the North, which are favoring him with the same delicate attentions accorded to him by Republican diplomatic officials abroad.

Pleasant to See.

From Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

It is gratifying to note the steady progress of Democratic opposition to Mr. Bryan's insistence that the Democratic Party shall go into this year's campaign handicapped by its platform adherence to the deadly issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is no wonder that Democratic sentiment in all sections of the country revolts at this insistence that the Democratic Party shall deliberately commit political suicide.

Unprofitable Political Martyrdom.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

The Democracy, however, has learned enough from experience to know that while political martyrdom may be a profitable venture for Bryan, it affords but a cold and scanty comfort to those who are fools enough to follow him. The most disastrous result of Bryan's leadership would be his election, for it would place every interest of the country in perpetuity against the party which had elected him and imposed his hostility upon them.

NUGGETS.

Attractiveness of New Friends.

Edmonia—How you do love to make new friends!

Eustacia—Yes, they are so much more polite than old ones.—Detroit Free Press.

Helpless.

"You mustn't let your wife get so excited," said the medical man as he turned around to wish the husband good day.

"Good gracious, doctor," cried the latter, "you're talking nonsense. If I tried to stop my wife from getting excited she'd get so excited she'd raise the roof."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unruffled Serenity.

Mr. Gladboy has such a pleasant smile! I think he must have a very sweet temper.

"Um—m! Probably his wife has!"—Brooklyn Life.

Another Tariff Puzzle.

A ruling by the Secretary of the Treasury officially establishes the fact that frogs' legs are dressed poultry under the Dingley tariff law. Puzzle: To find the wishbone.—Rochester Union.

His Fate.

The gay Napoleon of finance
Is picturesque to view,
Like the original until
He meets his Waterloo.
—Washington Star.

BEFORE THE GRATE.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A song that's old and always new,
A story none can quite explain,
A woof of dreams that stretches through
The farthest deeps of joy and pain;
A bit of music men have sung,
And still must sing, till Time is late—
Is that old song I find among
The blazing embers in the grate.

A power that is more than art,
Yet homely with the soul of home,
That brings to every human heart
Tales of old times where'er we roam;
Old faces, forms, old loves, perhaps,
Old hopes and fears that wreathed our fate,
Come flooding back, when Memory taps
My shoulder at the blazing grate.

Old, and yet sweeter for its age,
Like growing wealth of aged wine;
Thrice-told, yet, for the off-turned page,
Dearer to hearts like yours and mine.
Old song, I sing you o'er again,
With welcome to your ancient state;
Old dreams, now may you long remain
To cheer us at the blazing grate.

NURSES' HOME INADEQUATE

Managers of the Bellevue Training School Appeal for Aid.

$25,000 Needed to Enable the Institution to Answer the City's Call for More Nurses.

The following appeal for aid has been made by the managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses:

"The debt which the public owes to the Bellevue Training School for Women Nurses has been somewhat forgotten in the lapse of years since its foundation; for although it has often been reiterated it is nevertheless but slightly realized that this was the first training school in this country, and that every other school of the kind and every nurse trained therein is its direct descendant.

"Nearly thirty years ago the work was started with some half-dozen or more pupil nurses, who began to nurse the horribly neglected patients in the wards of old Bellevue. Up to that time these helpless, suffering creatures had been left in the charge of the totally ignorant paupers from the City Almshouse and Workhouses. The story of the wretchedness and dirt and misery of the then conditions cannot be told here. It is enough to say that when they became known to a small group of philanthropic New York women they were felt to be intolerable, and a private corporation was formed to train women to nurse the sick, and permission was granted to these women to begin their work in Bellevue Hospital.

"What was then a permission has since become a peremptory demand. All over the country are hospitals, and in every one of any value the trained nurse is as indispensable as the food, or the medicine, or even the bed the patient lies upon.

"Other hospitals have far outstripped our great city hospital in their equipments, although the record of the nursing bears comparison with any. Now, however, a new Bellevue begins to look like a near certainty, with all the completeness of service it will mean, but for that the sick cannot wait. The working men and women who for a time lay down their burden of labor to bear that of pain and suffering must be cared for well and competently in Bellevue Hospital.

"Every one has read within the past few weeks of the hospital's overcrowded condition. Scarcely any one realizes that this condition means the imperative need of nurses. Almost no one knows that the private corporation of the Bellevue Training School for Women Nurses still cares for all the women's and children's and infants', and some of the men's wards, and that while the city pays to this corporation a certain sum for the services and maintenance of each nurse supplied, this sum is not enough to cover the entire cost of educating and caring for the untiring women who devotedly nurse our sick poor.

"The crowded condition of the wards makes it necessary now for each nurse to care, on an average, for nearly seven and a half patients. This average is arrived at by taking the whole number of patients and the whole number of nurses on day duty. It is necessarily a little misleading, as there are some wards where there are helpless infants where there could be a slightly better showing made, but on the other hand, there are wards where a nurse must undertake the physically impossible task of caring for eleven or twelve, or even more, patients each. This crowded condition is one which we must look forward to as being more or less constant until the new hospital is built, as our constantly increasing population makes a constantly increasing demand upon the resources of both the hospital and the training school.

"The average of nurses to patients in the best hospitals not run by cities is 4 8-10. Are we to deserve the reproach that we take less good care of the patients in the wards of Bellevue than those so-called private hospitals care of theirs?

"The value of this private corporation in preserving the school connected with a great city hospital from the disturbances incident to constant political changes has been inestimable. The medical profession connected with Bellevue, the present Board of Hospital Trustees, all wish to preserve in its integrity and autonomy the mother training school of this country.

"The city asks us for more nurses. To adequately respond we must have more room, in spite of the fact that within the last five years we have added two buildings to our original home. This home is now filled to its utmost capacity, and we must at once rent and properly equip additional premises. We have reached the limit of our private income, and as these new arrangements must be made at once, we ask for the sum of $25,000 to make it possible for us to embark upon this work so imperatively needed.

"In over a quarter of a century this is our first public appeal, and we make it to every one who has experienced the blessing and relief and comfort of the well-trained nurse.

"If further or more detailed information is desired it can be obtained from Mrs. William Church Osborn, Secretary of the Board of Managers, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, to whom all contributions should be sent."

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Its Success Such That It Cannot Accommodate All Would-Be Students—Reports for 1903.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hebrew Technical Institute was held at the Institute Building, 36 Stuyvesant Street, yesterday.

In his annual report the President, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, said that mechanical engineers figured that the pupils who had been graduated from the Institute had a combined earning capacity of over $1,000,000 a year. Despite the high standard set by the institute, the demand for seats was unprecedented, and for the first time in its history it had a waiting list for admission. In the year past 249 pupils were enrolled.

Principal Edgar Barney reported that the attendance was the highest in the history of the school. About one year ago the institute made arrangements to open an evening class in toolmaking and mechanical drawing. Over 100 young men applied for admission, and from this number a class of 28 was organized, 14 being the maximum number that could be accommodated in the toolmaking room at one time on account of the limited number of machine tools. The class has been in session 93 evenings, and the total attendance was 2,421, and the average attendance 26.

The Treasurer, Mortimer L. Schiff, reported that the cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1904, was $6,086.31; that the membership dues amounted to $25,425; the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum had contributed during the past year $1,000, and the District Grand Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, $500. Donations amounted to $4,461.00 and bequests to $1,750. The total amount received during the year amounting to $44,425.33.

The disbursements were: Instruction Committee, $19,467.57; Evening School Committee, $2,392.72; House Committee, $7,765.53. The total amount distributed was $41,148.99, leaving a balance in the treasury Jan. 1 of $3,276.58.

PRESIDENT LOREE'S TRIP.

Inspection of Houston and Texas Central Properties Gives Rise to Rumors.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 7.—L. F. Loree, the new President of the Rock Island system; Benjamin Winchell, head of the operating forces of the system, and a large party of lesser officials reached Dallas this afternoon in a special train, and were driven over the city to view the various terminals and all the Rock Island, Frisco, and Houston and Texas Central properties.

This is regarded as the most important official visit made since the inspection of the merger plans two years ago. President Loree said he would inspect the Houston and Texas Central line to-morrow. The impression here is that the Central is soon to be operated by the Rock Island.

GERMAN CATHOLICS' SCHOOL PROTEST

State Federation's Move Against the Lewis Bill.

Father Wynne Says the Unification Measure Would Make the State School System a Mere Political Machine.

Delegations from forty German Catholic parishes in Greater New York met yesterday afternoon in the basement of St. Nicholas's Church, on Second Street, under the auspices of the State Federation of German Catholic Societies, to take action upon the proposed bill of Senator Lewis looking toward the unification of the State school system.

John B. Seitz of the Executive Committee of the Federation opened the meeting, and Andrew Mangold of St. Nicholas Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, was Chairman. The Rev. Father John B. Mayer, pastor, and the Rev. Rudolph Mantel, assistant of St. Nicholas Parish, made addresses of welcome, and were followed by Alphonse G. Koelble, Chairman of the Law Committee of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, who spoke upon the school question. Mr. Koelble maintained that the Catholics, instead of being opposed to the public school system, favored the schools for the masses, but that as Catholics they believed the public schools are incomplete, inasmuch as they fail to teach religion. Mr. Koelble said in part:

"The Catholics of this country, in addition to paying taxes for the support of the public schools, are paying out of their own pockets for the education of nearly 1,000,000 children, of which nearly 100,000 are being educated in that way in Greater New York. If the Catholic schools were closed to-morrow and these 100,000 children knocked for admission at the public schools, the people of New York would be forcibly reminded of what the Catholics of New York are doing for education. We believe in educating the American people in doing us justice. We have this platform.

"We are willing to have the city or State authorities examine our teachers or our pupils. If at the end of each year our pupils are able successfully to pass the examination of the authorities and show thereby that we have turned out pupils as proficient as those of the public schools, then we say that we should be paid a reasonable sum for the work we have done.

"In other words, if we have educated to the proficiency required by the public schools one or fifty thousand children then the State should pay to our schools, not for the religious education we give our children, but for the secular education we have given them. Our religious education will be in addition to the secular education, and so long as we deliver the requisite secular education our religious education should be no concern of the State."

Mr. Koelble said that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals which held that the Rochester nuns could receive city pay for secular education given in their institutions showed that the proposed plan of Catholics of this country was not in conflict with the Constitution at least of New York State.

Thomas J. Minahan, President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, spoke at length on the workings of the federation. He said that the various Catholic organizations of the country were coming together for the best interests of the Catholic Church, of religion, and of the best citizenship of this country; that its plan was to educate the American public to a fair consideration of the claims of Catholics, and that the Federation expected to realize its aims after the American public at large understood and realized its purposes.

The Rev. Father John S. Wynne, S. J., called the attention of the meeting to the Educational bill of Senator Lewis. Father Wynne said:

"Up to this time politics has not entered the State school system, except in a small degree, but the bill of Senator Lewis will make the State school system a mere political machine. The bill in question proposes to abolish the present Board of State Regents, which is composed of men who are above politics and above religious bigotry. I think both the Catholics and the Protestants of this State are satisfied with the present Board of Regents.

"Senator Lewis's bill proposes to abolish the present board and insert in their stead a body of eleven Regents. The politicians who are back of this bill are not willing to let this new board choose the School Superintendent. They want the selection of the Superintendent themselves.

"In other words, they want to be in perfect control of the State school machinery, with its immense patronage, and the disposition of some $40,000,000 at their disposal. Catholics have reason to fear that the man they will choose for Superintendent—and his identity is known to me—will be a mere tool of the politicians, and that Catholics will accordingly be discriminated against. All we want is fair play.

"As Catholic citizens we want no privileges, but neither do we want to be discriminated against, and any fair-minded citizen, whatever his religious creed or political complexion, should be desirous of keeping politics out of the State school system, and this Unification bill of Senator Lewis's will mean nothing more than political graft."

Upon motion of Mr. Koelble the Executive Committee of the State Federation was authorized to draft a protest on behalf of 25,000 German Catholic voters of the State against the bill of Senator Lewis.

PRESBYTERY SELLS A CHURCH.

Colored Baptist Temple Acquires the Calvary Structure in West 116th Street for $60,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Presbytery of New York has signed a contract with the Baptist Temple of Harlem, a colored congregation, by which the Temple becomes owner of the property formerly Calvary Presbyterian Church, 11 and 13 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, upon the payment down of $5,000. The purchase price is $60,000, the Presbytery taking a mortgage for the remainder.

Calvary Church was organized and erected only after much opposition by leading Presbyterians in their Church Extension Committee, who declared that the church was poorly located and would never succeed. It didn't, and after a struggling existence for a short time, with some congregational dissensions, it closed. It was said yesterday that the sale of Calvary Church would mean that the establishment of a new Presbyterian Church on West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, lots for which have been purchased, would not be long delayed.

THEIR 250TH ANNIVERSARY.

Two Dutch Reformed Churches in Brooklyn Hold Services—Tablet to be Unveiled in Flatbush.

Services were begun in two Dutch Reformed churches in Brooklyn yesterday in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their founding. They are the First Reformed Church of Flatbush, Flatbush Avenue and Church Lane, of which the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells is pastor, and the Reformed Church of Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Place, near Flatbush Avenue, of which the Rev. J. S. Gardner is pastor.

Each pastor made a historical address in his own church, and special music was prepared for the services, held both in the morning and evening.

At the morning service in the Flatbush church Peter I. Nielsus presented to the congregation the Bible which was used when the church was organized. It is in Dutch, and came into the possession of the Nielsus family several years ago. It is bound in calfskin, and is about fourteen inches thick.

The celebration will be continued to-night in the Flatbush church. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, St. Clair McKelway, the Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam, the Rev. T. J. Jackson, the Rev. C. S. Wyckoff, the Rev. John S. Gardner, and the Rev. James M. Farrar.

The Fort Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a service in the Flatbush church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and will unveil a bronze tablet in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the plot of the church society.

Services will be held in the Flatlands to-morrow afternoon. Addresses will be made by ex-Park Commissioner George V. Brower and others.

The two church societies were organized within a few days of each other. The Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus founded both churches, and was the first pastor.

VALUABLE PARCHMENT SAVED.

Hope That Volume Which Went Through Turin Library Fire May Be Restored.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times's correspondent in Rome says a telegram from Turin announces the discovery of the remains of the "Heures de Turin," reported destroyed in the library fire. The remains consist of two packs of parchment leaves, shrunk and shriveled by the action of the heat to less than half the original size.

It is said that some illuminated miniatures still preserve their color and hope is entertained of the partial restoration of the volume.

TREES IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Many Varieties Found, but Chiefly of the Coniferous Family.

The forests of Southern Oregon, in common with those of the whole region west of the Rocky Mountains, are composed chiefly of coniferous trees. These forests form in fact part of the two great forests of the Pacific Coast, namely: Those of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Mountains, lying east of the great valleys of Oregon, Washington, and California, and those of the coast ranges lying west of these valleys and extending to, or nearly to, the borders of the Pacific Ocean. Of the trees composing these forests, two or three are widely distributed throughout almost the entire region.

The tree of greatest economic value in all the region, by reason of its great abundance, is the Douglas spruce, commonly known as the "red fir" and yellow fir. Mr. Hammond says it is neither truly a spruce nor a fir, though it is more nearly related to the latter than to the former. It is a tree of a single species, standing in a genus by itself, and partakes of the characters of the spruces and the hemlocks on the one hand and of the firs on the other. Trees of the Douglas spruce 6 to 7 feet in trunk diameter and 200 feet high and over are not uncommon. These dimensions are sometimes greatly exceeded. We have seen some of these trees 10 to 12 feet in diameter and probably 300 feet high. The wood is noted for strength, toughness, and elasticity. It is largely used in all kinds of structural work, and commonly used as firewood. The yellow variety is not so hard and coarse grained as the red fir. The yellow fir is used much for masts and spars of deep water ships, and for this purpose is conceded to have no equal elsewhere in the world. The fir takes firm hold of nails—a quality in which the pines and cedars are deficient.

The next tree in value in this section, which in some respects may be called the king of the conifers, is the sugar pine. This is a larger tree than the fir, though it rarely attains as great a height as do some of the taller firs, and it is not so widely distributed. It never forms forests by itself. It generally occurs in restricted areas, and is scattered here and there among the other trees of the forests. There are some splendid trees of this variety within the Ashland Butte reservation near this city. Its wood, among the pines, ranks with the best in the qualities of lightness, durability, and strength, and it is probably the most valuable tree commercially in the West. Sugar pine lumber commands the highest price.

The yellow pine is, next to the Douglas spruce, the most abundant and the most widely distributed coniferous tree in all the western flora. It is a highly valuable timber tree. It is a handsome tree, with tall straight cylindrical trunk, clad in smooth, reddish-brown bark. The trees usually stand widely apart, and give a pretty park-like aspect.

The red cedar occurs here, especially in places in the Siskiyous, though it is not abundant as it is in the Willamette Valley. The wood is light, soft, and easy to work. It takes a beautiful finish, hence is valuable for furniture, and has great durability. Its extreme durability and other qualities make it very valuable for shingles, sash, doors, and for fence posts.

The white cedar is more common in this vicinity. It has not the strength of the red cedar, and is often damaged by internal decay, but when seasoned possesses the quality of durability in a high degree.

The mountain hemlock is subalpine and is found only at the high elevations. There are some fine specimens to be seen near the summit of Wagner Butte and at other places on the Siskiyous. Its foliage is light and feathery. The branches are scattered irregularly. It is a very graceful tree. The Western larch is commonly known as tamarack. It is a tall slender tree of the eastern slopes of the Cascades, and is also found in the Siskiyou range. This tree is deciduous and not evergreen, as is the case generally in the pine family.

The yew tree occurs more or less sparingly in the mountain ranges along the foothill streams associated with the firs and the pines. The wood of the yew is hard, strong, tough, and elastic, very fine grained, compact, and susceptible of a high polish. It is very valuable for fence and hitching posts. When seasoned it is difficult to drive a nail into it. The Indians used the wood of the yew for their bows.

The Western balsam fir and the silver fir are found at the higher altitudes in the Siskiyou range. The silver fir is a very beautiful tree. There are few other varieties of the pine and the fir which are not common that we do not refer to.

The hard trees are not numerous. The most valuable is the myrtle or California laurel. It is a handsome evergreen tree, and ranges from Douglas County to Southern California. It is only a shrub or small tree here, ten to twenty feet high. It takes a fine polish, and would be useful for furniture. It makes fine fuel.

The Madrona, usually called mountain laurel, is a handsome evergreen tree. It is of good size in places in this county and is much prized as firewood. The wood is very hard when seasoned and takes a fine polish. It bears a rich red fruit. This in contrast with the bright, glossy green of the leaves makes a pretty effect, and no one can fail to admire the tree. It is always a handsome tree and is an attractive feature of the forest wherever it occurs. Its thin bark is always smooth, bright, and clean.

We have the large-leafed maple and the vine maple, but they are scattered and nowhere abundant. The trunks are usually small.

The alder is found in considerable abundance along some of our water courses. The wood is straight grained, easy to work, and when well seasoned is very hard and of a slightly reddish tinge. It grows in groves often, tall, straight, slender, smooth-barked, and having few or no limbs except near the top. A pretty grove of alders affords a delightful shade for a part of the Ashland Chautauqua Park, which borders Ashland Creek within the city limits. Alder is used considerably for the manufacture of furniture.

The Oregon ash is found here, but does not attain much size, and it is not abundant. It and the alder are cut into stove wood. We have the live oak, but while affording some valuable timber, it is used mostly for fuel. It is not very abundant.

We have also two deciduous oaks, the white oak and the black oak. The oaks do not become big trees like those seen back in the old State. While they have a value as timber their chief use has been for fuel. The cottonwood is found occasionally, but it is not at all abundant. There are several species of willow along the streams.

Of the smaller trees, or rather shrubs or brush, we have the small maple, the chaparral, wild plum, mountain mahogany, mountain ash, service berry, dogwood, buck brush, elder, common manzanita, buffalo berry, hazelnut, wild cherry, tea brush, and others.

In the flora of this county there are many varieties of the smaller shrubs and undershrubs possessing much interest, and some of them have commercial and economic value. Of these the lilies, the flowering wild currant, and the honeysuckle are charming features in the landscape which delight the mountain stroller in the Summer season.—Ashland (Oregon) Tribune.

ELIOT ON LABOR PROBLEMS

Harvard's President Suggests a Solution of the Question.

Dangers of Great Combinations of Capital and Labor Enumerated—Modifications Which Would Remove Them.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—President Eliot of Harvard University delivered an address today before the Boston Labor Union, in the course of which he said:

"The opening of the twentieth century has witnessed a remarkable change in the conflict between labor and capital—a change due to a very rapid increase in the effective power of large combinations of men. The final outcome of the successful organization of a solid and complete employers' association in any trade or industry is the securing of a monopoly of the whole product of that trade or industry, and the final outcome of the successful organization and maintenance of a labor union is a monopoly of all the labor in the trade or industry which the union represents.

"The new feature in the industrial conflict since the twentieth century began is this—one monopolistic combination, the union, nowadays finds itself in face of another, the employers' association. This kind of encounter, which was rare, is now common. Out of it has promptly come the joint agreement. What is the limit to the successful exercise of the tremendous power such a combination of two monopolies possesses? The limit, I believe, is only to be found at the limit of the consuming power of the population. Recent experience and the ordinary working of universal human motives assure us that these combined efforts of two monopolies may be directed, and will be directed, to raising the prices of necessaries of life, such as coal, wheat, and water. From such dangers society must find a sure way to defend itself.

"The present tendencies of labor unions and employers' associations suggest strongly the expediency of establishing over them governmental inspection and control, and this for two reasons—first, that both kinds of association soon become monopolistic, and secondly, that they are secret societies."

President Eliot pointed out that the action of legislative or judicial remedies must, however, necessarily be slow and superficial. The real remedies, he concluded, must be found through the deep workings of the same democratic spirit which created conditions making such strife possible. He then proceeded to enumerate those modifications which, in his opinion, will tend toward permanent industrial peace, as follows:

"1. Steadiness of employment is reasonably desired by both the workmen and the employer. 2. Another common need for workmen and employers is that condition of labor which permits the laborer to have a settled place of abode. 3. In manufactures which require large and costly plants and numerous operatives the strife between labor and capital—so wearing and wasteful for both parties—would be pacified in the most substantial and durable manner if means could be found of giving the workmen two things which they now obtain but rarely in a highly organized industry—first, a voice in the discipline of the works, including that very important part of discipline, the dealing with complaints; and, secondly, a direct pecuniary interest besides wages in the proceeds of the combined application of the capital and the labor to the steady production of salable goods.

"One of the results of this mutual confidence and co-operation would be that every workman would see it to be his own interest to improve in every imaginable way the methods of the industry, and to impart to the management any idea of improvement which came into his head. "Two other humane conditions of labor," he concluded, "if generally introduced, would render industrial conflicts less frequent and greatly mitigate their severity. These are the rising wage—rising, that is, with years and experience—and the pension or retiring allowance at disability."

President Eliot deplored the monopolistic tendency of labor unions and employers' associations, which work strongly for the division of society into two great classes and for the perpetuation of those classes, as antagonistic to the spirit of true democracy. Equally antagonistic to democracy he regarded the tendency of the labor union to stifle individual effort, and keep men of unequal capacities down to a level, the tendency to restrict the output and efficiency of the individual workman. In conclusion he said:

"How, then, shall democratic society contemplate these new and formidable industrial and social commotions? Calmly and courageously, as witnessing a world-wide conflict in which certain democratic qualities of ancient date are greatly needed, and are to be ultimately manifested. These qualities are an abiding confidence in freedom, publicity, discussion and fair play, a love of vigor and efficiency, and a firm faith that free institutions will prove to be also fundamentally righteous, and consequently conducive in the highest degree to public welfare and happiness."

QUEER FRAUD ALLEGED.

Young Mexican Furnishes Mexican Peons to Indian School in Kansas as Genuine Indian Lads.

A young Mexican of many aliases was arrested late Saturday afternoon at the Post Office by Deputy United States Marshal Brighton, charged with one of the queerest frauds that has ever come to the notice of the Federal officers here. For a week the officers have been looking for a man who is mentioned in the warrant as Peter Koxas, but who gave the name of Lindsey when arrested, and is also known as José Algeron.

This fellow's game was a double-headed proposition. Some time ago he wrote to the Superintendent of the Government Indian School at Lawrence, Kan., alleging that he had in his own family and among relatives and friends Indian children to the number of forty or fifty whom he wished to send to the school at Lawrence. How he succeeded so successfully in "working" the officials there, is yet to be made plain; but, nevertheless, they forwarded transportation here for the alleged young full bloods.

Now for the trick. Mr. Koxas—that's his official name so far—went forth into the highways and the byways and collected a band of between forty and fifty Mexican youths of the peon class. He told them that he would furnish transportation to Kansas to work there for $3 a day, provided they would pay him $4 apiece in advance for their jobs and the ride. Of course, he did not send the whole fifty in a bunch—his operations covered some little time.

The "Indian children" began arriving in Lawrence, and one look at them caused a falling of the jaw of the Superintendent, for he knew full well a real from a bogus redskin at any age. He would like to see his school fuller, to be sure, as these offers from prolific Californians had made promise that it would be—but no, this stock would never do. He could not look for increased appropriation for his school on the strength of this bunch of peons.

The Kansas officials conveyed their suspicions of fraud to the officials here, and the work of tracing the trafficker in young Mexican boys was begun.

In the meantime Koxas sent similar letters to a Government Indian school in Colorado. This Superintendent was on the lookout, and wrote decoy letters to Koxas, who was arrested while receiving one of these.

The "rake-off" the Mexican made was the $4 a head which he collected from the youthful peons for whom he succeeded in securing transportation.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

Political Information Useless.

Evidently there are many people in this country who have not yet learned that the people of the District of Columbia have no vote in National elections. Recently the American Protective Tariff League, with headquarters in New York, flooded the District with cards calling for information concerning the names and addresses of first voters. Bundles of the cards were sent to many people, with the request that they be returned filled out with the names of the young men, while would be sent literature by the league to show them the true way to vote in the coming election. Some of these cards have been returned with the information that every legal resident of the District of Columbia is barred from the proud pleasures of election day in helping to make a President.—Washington Star.

MISS BREWER WILL WED.

Marriage of Justice Brewer's Daughter to Wellington Wells at Boston Will Take Place To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Brewer to Wellington Wells of Boston to-morrow at noon at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, will, according to the wishes of the bride, be attended by great simplicity, although Bishop Satterlee will officiate and Justice Brewer escort his daughter to the altar. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. James L. Karrack of this city. Henry Martyn Clarke of Boston will be best man.

Miss Brewer is the youngest daughter of Justice Brewer, and the last of that family to marry. She made her debut in Washington some six or seven years ago, but since her father's second marriage has lived chiefly in Europe.

IN THE SHOPS.

A toy coffee machine is the real thing despite its diminutive size. It is six inches tall, including the frame, perhaps a trifle more, and is one of the percolating machines with a glass top and a spirit lamp beneath. It works like the genuine machines, and, swinging in its frame, the coffee can be poured without effort by the doll who is supposed to handle it. It costs $1.20.

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In view of the present excitement about fires it behooves every one to take gymnastics seriously and how is a fire escape for the purpose? These are small and strong affairs, with one end made to fasten into some strong piece of furniture or the woodwork in the room, while the private fire drill practicer puts a band connected with the affair around his waist and slides gracefully from the inclosure to the ground. There is exercise, utility, and fun for the neighbors combined in one small apparatus, which costs only $1. The fire escape is neatly put up in a tin box with a book of directions.

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Big heart-shaped boxes which will hold at least half and possibly a pound of candy have funny little pictures of children upon them, done in colors and with verses of different kinds. One says: "Honey, how your eyes do shine—I hope you'll be my valentine." The boxes cost 25 cents each.

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There are nice little fat boxes in the shape of hearts for dinner favors that are covered with crimped paper with ruffles around the edges and darts or cupids in the centre.

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The snapping favors are being brought out constantly in new designs, and some of those in green for St. Patrick's Day affairs are among the best. They have shamrock decorations in green and harps in gold.

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Washington's Birthday is to be celebrated this year as never before in the way of souvenirs. Some of them in bonbon boxes are funny and odd. There is little George standing upon a bonbon box, dressed, strange to say, in something which approximates a Continental uniform, with a three-cornered hat and an axe in his hand, with which he is chopping down a very small tree with natural sized cherries.

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On another box the Father of his Country, grown a man, stands with head uncovered.

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On other boxes is a reproduction of one of the Stuart portraits, with paper decorations in patriotic colors around the edge, and a little box is in the shape of a black three-cornered hat, with a bunch of the patriotic colors at one side.

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Very convenient things are the charcoal plate warmers. These stand some four feet high by less than half that in width, and are japanned tin on the outside. Inside are several shelves, and there is a drawer at the bottom which contains the charcoal fire. Different courses for dinner or delayed meals may be kept warm in these charcoal closets. One this size will cost $15. There are others the same height, but much wider.

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Something new in baskets for carrying silver are those of netted wire with rims at the top and handles of nickel or brass. Unlined they cost 90 cents and $1.25, and lined with flannel $1.25 and $1.55.

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Handsome towels have a design of large palms upon them.

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Among the prettiest things for the hair are butterflies of large size and made with iridescent wings in deep blue and green shades.

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Telephone cards are made and decorated with paper with pretty effect. There is the white card for a foundation, upon which the addresses are to be written, and the remainder of the card is covered with the paper, which may be in any desired color. These sell for 50 cents each.

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Something new and for once really attractive in the way of designs for the backs of cards are the clan tartans in the different appropriate colors and plaids.

Beacon Lights of History.

Leonidas, the Spartan, was a noted father, famous for his ability to stand punishment, and the author of "Household Hints" and "Passes Which I Have Held."

His father was an Alderman for many years, and "Len," as he was known among his intimates, was thus given an opportunity to study the habits and characteristics of the various brands of passes.

Before Leonidas became of age he traveled some years with a circus, taking tickets at the gate, and it was here that he gained the skill at handling crowds that afterward made him famous at Thermopylae.

His feat at Thermopylae consisted in holding, with about 300 fellow Spartans, a narrow pass which the Persians were seeking to force. Before proceeding further with this treatise it might be well to define the word "Spartan." A Spartan is a man who can lay down a full house when he suspects that his friend on the right has four little ones.

For a time Leonidas was successful, but when he found that a treacherous guide had brought half of the Persian army around to his rear, he almost immediately came to the conclusion that he was surrounded.

"Ha!" said he, "things have come to a pretty pass."

With this jest upon his lips he whetted his sword upon the bald head of his nearest foe, assumed the Jeffries' crouch, and resorted to mixing tactics, killing many of the enemy before he was finally obliged to take the count.

When interviewed by a reporter just before his death he modestly disclaimed all credit on behalf of his comrades, stating that they were a bunch of nine rans who couldn't fight enough to keep warm. On the strength of this statement, Leonidas, the King of the Spartans, has come down through the ages as one of the greatest two hand fighters that ever donned the gloves, when, as a matter of fact, his seconds had much to do with his winning the championship.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Arkansas Records Sold for Old Paper.

Continued search in the rubbish pile under the west wing stairway at the State House has failed to show the existence of any muster rolls of Arkansas troops that served in the Confederate Army. These records are needed in order to carry out the work of preserving the names and achievements of the soldiers. It is feared that the documents desired were carted away after the State House cleaning in that part of the State House assigned to the Governor. After the adjournment of the Legislature last Spring many of the old papers and books which had been stored on the second floor adjacent to the rooms set apart for the Governor were moved out, evidently being considered at that time of no value. Three wagon loads of the dusty volumes and time-worn papers were hauled away by a second-hand dealer, disposed of as so much junk, and shipped away. These books and documents are now beyond recall.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

UPHOLDS PRESIDENT'S COAL STRIKE POLICY

Rabbi Schulman Says Mr. Roosevelt Is the Man Needed.

He Also Praises John Mitchell and Predicts That He Will Astonish the World Within Five Years.

John Mitchell's book "Organized Labor" was the subject of the discourse made by Dr. Samuel Schulman yesterday to his congregation, in Temple Beth-El. He declared that the most vital question of the day is the right of labor to organize and the means such organization may take to secure its aims.

"The time is forever past," he asserted, "despite what powerful interests may assert, when it can be said that the labor problem is merely the artificial work of professional agitators and that the only way to deal with it is to ignore it. To treat it thus might lead to a National calamity. While class interests may demand our special attention and classes may demand the rights to organize, it must never be forgotten that there can be no such things as class ethics. The Golden Rule is the same for the laborer as for the capitalist.

Dr. Schulman spoke in highest terms of Mr. Mitchell's personal characteristics, and prophesied that within five years he will astonish the world with further illustration of his inborn greatness.

"The weakness of the book," he said, "consists in the fact that it leaves many ethical questions as to the means used by labor unanswered. Its defense is weak. That is proof of the author's honesty. A 'scab' is not always to be ostracised nor always to be treated as a hero. I should want to know his reasons for working before I would judge him. I should want to know the size of his family, what are his savings, and the health of his wife."

Dr. Schulman spoke of the part President Roosevelt took in the coal strike troubles, and declared his attitude at that time saved the country from great distress.

"Those are doing the most patriotic service in the country to-day," he said, "who are realizing the importance of the movement for organizing labor. It is remarkable, by the way, how short memories most of us have in these newspaper days. Two years ago, when the President of the United States called together the representatives of the contending forces of capital and labor and by the moral authority of his great office induced them to settle their difficulty peacefully, a settlement which has made for large justice in that particular sphere, the President was praised throughout the length and breadth of the land. To-day he is blamed for that same act, and it is characterised as an evidence of weakness.

"Let me say that, so far from Mr. Roosevelt being a weak man, he is one of the strongest in the country. He gave a rare exhibition of moral courage without which the country was threatened by danger looming very large. He had, however, lest anyone should misunderstand him, the courage to tell organized labor that the law was above them. Such a man is the man we need as a leader just now.

"His courage in the coal strike was a fine prelude to that exhibition of his individuality, when, in the presence of the world, he accepted and used his influence to present a petition on behalf of five millions oppressed and downtrodden of our coreligionists. He is not weak. He is strong, because panoplied by a sense of right and justice, and has the courage to act according to that sense."

WOMAN CHARGES KIDNAPPING.

Fashionably Dressed Visitor at Police Headquarters Asks That Her Husband Be Arrested.

A fashionably dressed woman, about twenty-eight years old, accompanied by a man, drove to Police Headquarters about noon yesterday and asked to be directed to the Detective Bureau. They were in Capt. Langan's office for nearly an hour, and then drove away, but returned in the afternoon, remaining more than an hour.

Capt. Langan said later that the woman wanted to have her husband arrested for kidnapping her child, but he refused to tell who she was. On account of the lengthy interviews which were granted to the woman it was surmised that she is prominent socially. Capt. Langan told her to go to the Supreme Court, as he did not have power to act.

DEATH OF LOUIS GANS.

End Came Suddenly, Though His Health Had Failed After Wife's Death—His Charitable Works.

Louis Gans died suddenly yesterday at his home in this city. Mr. Gans was for years known for his large charities and the attention which he devoted to the administration of the institutions with which he was connected. He was one of the founders and at the time of his death Vice President of the Montefiore Home, a Director of Mount Sinai Hospital, and President of Beth-El Congregation. About a year and a half ago his wife died, and since then his health failed. The deaths of two of his partners following the loss of his wife came as additional shocks. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Gans was born in Bohemia, and was educated at Prague, where he was a student of theology. He came to this country when he was nineteen years old and began his career here by teaching. He went to California and later to Helena, Mont., where he was a clerk in a general store, dealing largely in miners' supplies. He started in business for himself, and formed a partnership with the firm title of Kline & Gans. The firm prospered and Mr. Gans became the resident buyer in New York in 1894. Since then he has been a liberal contributor to charitable and religious works.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Boorman Colgate.

James Boorman Colgate, senior member of the stock brokerage firm of J. B. Colgate & Co., and Vice President and Director of the Bank of the State of New York, died yesterday at his residence, 147 Ravine Avenue, Yonkers. He was eighty-five years of age. Mr. Colgate was born in New York and received his education in the schools of this city. When a young man he entered the employ of the commission house of Boorman, Johnson & Co. In 1841 he went to Europe. On his return he was employed by a wholesale dry goods house. In 1852 he entered Wall Street as a dealer in stocks, being associated with John B. Trevor under the firm name of Trevor & Colgate. In 1857 they added a bullion department, and to this branch of the business Mr. Colgate devoted most of his time. He was for years President of the New York Gold Exchange. He strongly advocated the remonetization of silver, and wrote extensively on the subject.

Mr. Colgate was very active in Baptist church work. He and Mr. Trevor united in building the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, at a cost of $100,000. They gave $50,000 at one time to the Baptist Church Extension Fund. In 1878 he built and endowed the Colgate Academy at Hamilton, N. Y. He was much interested in Madison University, also at Hamilton, of which his father was one of the founders, and the two institutions were finally merged under the title of Colgate University, of which he was President of the Board of Trustees. He also contributed to the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, N. J., the Rochester Theological Seminary, and many other institutions.

He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Historical Society, and the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Mercantile Library Association, and the Down-Town Association. He married a daughter of the late Gov. Colby of New Hampshire.

You will find great benefits and a fund of good cheer in the
John Jameson
Irish Whiskey
It is the purest and most readily assimilated whiskey in the world and acts upon the normal physique as a food.

FUNERAL OF T. L. PEVERELLY.

All the City Newspapers Represented at the Services.

The newspaper world of this city was largely represented at the funeral services yesterday afternoon for Theodore Lawrence Peverelly, who was for forty-three years a member of the business staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and who died on Thursday last. The services were held at 4 o'clock at the family residence, 886 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Representatives of the editorial and business departments of all the city newspapers, as well as many business men of Manhattan whom Mr. Peverelly numbered among his friends, were in attendance. Delegations from Philadelphia Council, Royal Arcanum, and New York Lodge of Masons, of which Mr. Peverelly was a member, were also present.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The casket being almost hidden by them. The Rev. Dr. Spencer Oliver Wilson, pastor of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated at the services, a feature of which was the singing of several appropriate selections by Mrs. Katherine Cavanaugh Parker, contralto.

The body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery at 9 o'clock this morning, where the burial will be in the family plot.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK.—Rain, cold wave at night, wind northwest; Tuesday fair and cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Since Saturday night the storm has moved rapidly from the middle Mississippi Valley to northeastern New England with increased intensity, and has caused general rains, with numerous thunderstorms, from the Mississippi Valley eastward, accompanied by much higher temperature. The storm is closely followed by a great high pressure area, which covers the entire interior of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, with low temperatures, the zero line extending into Michigan and Wisconsin. In addition to the rain mentioned, there were also showers in the Southwest, local snows in the Northwest, and quite general rains and snows west of the Rocky Mountains.

With the exception of snow Monday, Northern New England in weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. There will be a cold wave Monday or Monday night in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States, and will also be much colder over the remainder of the South. It will continue cold Monday elsewhere over the interior, followed by slowly rising temperature in the extreme Northwest Tuesday.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be high northwesterly, diminishing Tuesday; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high northwesterly, slowly diminishing; on the Gulf coast fresh northerly, and on Lake Michigan brisk northerly.

Steamers departing Monday for Europe will have high west to northwest winds, with much colder, fair weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECASTS.—Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport. Cold wave warnings are displayed from Tennessee and North Carolina northward and eastward, except in Maine.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, much colder Monday; cold wave at night; brisk to high northwest winds; Tuesday, fair and cold.

Georgia—Fair, Monday; rapidly falling temperature; gales Monday at night; Tuesday, fair and cold; fresh north winds.

Kentucky, Fair Monday, with a cold wave; Tuesday, fair and cold.

Arkansas—Fair, much colder, Monday; Tuesday, fair.

West Virginia—Fair Monday, except snow in the mountain districts; cold wave; Tuesday, fair and cold.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday, colder in north portion; Tuesday fair, colder; fresh west to north winds.

Western Florida—Fair, colder Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh north winds.

North Carolina—Fair, colder Monday, cold wave at night in the interior; Tuesday fair and cold, diminishing northwest winds.

South Carolina—Fair, colder Monday, much colder at night; Tuesday fair, fresh to brisk north winds.

North Dakota—Fair, cold Monday; Tuesday fair, not so cold.

South Dakota—Fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Minnesota—Fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday, fair, not so cold in north portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair in south, snow in north portion Monday; colder in west and south portions, with a cold wave at night; high west winds; Tuesday, fair and cold.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, except snow near Lake Erie; cold wave; high northwest winds; Tuesday, fair, except snow near Lake Erie.

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York—Snow Monday, with a cold wave; high northwest winds; Tuesday, snow, except fair in southeast portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer, and from the records of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1904.	1903.
3 A. M.	41	43	40
6 A. M.	39	43	41
9 A. M.	41	47	44
12 M.	46	51	49
3 P. M.	50	51	50
6 P. M.	46	53	50
9 P. M.	42	48	49
12 P. M.	42	46	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1903	44
Corresponding date for last 29 years	41

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 42 degrees and at 8 P. M. 50 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 53 degrees at 5:30 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 9 A. M.

Mr. W. C. Whitney's Mother.

Mrs. Lorinda Collins, widow of James S. Whitney of Brooklyn, Mass., and mother of the late William C. Whitney, was a daughter of William Collins and Eunice Parsons Collins of Goshen, Tolland County, Conn. She was born in Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y., and her parents returned to Somers to live when she was a year old. In early womanhood she married James Scully Whitney and lived in Somers for a time. She was the youngest of four children, all of whom lived to a good old age. She was a sister of Mrs. Matilda Collins Pease, a life-long resident of Somers, who died a year or two since, ninety-four years and four months old. Mrs. Whitney will be ninety-four if she lives until July. She had kept up her interest in the town, and some eight or ten years ago gave $2,000 for a free public library and fund to stock it with a beginning of books. There are quite a number of cousins of Mr. Whitney in Somers, East Longmeadow and adjacent towns. Mrs. Emma Pease Shaw, wife of Henry J. Shaw, lives at Somers Street, where her mother, Mrs. Matilda Pease, died, and which had been her home and had many times entertained the Whitneys.—Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Non-Partisans in the Senate.

Senators during the political debate on Wednesday rose the changes delicately upon non-partisanship.

"The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) is the most adroit and artistic non-partisan statesman in the world," exclaimed Senator Spooner in a magnificent outburst.

The Wisconsin Senator proceeded eloquently. Addressing his language toward the Democratic Senator Gorman suggested in an undertone that Mr. Spooner call his witnesses from the gallery side of the chamber.

"Well, I will call my witnesses from this side of the chamber," thundered Mr. Spooner, "because they are accurate and non-partisan," at which point the dialogue was lost in an uproar of Senatorial laughter.—Washington Post.

58th
ANNUAL STATEMENT
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HARNESS RACING CHANGES

Many Amendments Proposed to National Association Rules.

Horsemen Much Interested in Meeting of N. T. A. and of the Stewards of the Grand Circuit.

This promises to be a strenuous week for men who offer the inducements for harness racing and those who make the laws for the government of the sport: With the annual meeting of the National Association and of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Circuit the indications are that trotting and pacing will be placed on a higher plane than ever before.

The meeting of the National Trotting Association, which will be opened to-day at the Murray Hill Hotel, will be one of the most important in the history of the organization, as some forty changes in the rules will be submitted for action. A number of the changes proposed are not material, but others concern the amateur driver and owner of matinée horses. Among the chief amendments proposed by the Rules Committee is to Rule 7, Section 1, regulating the entry of horses to race meetings as follows:

The entry shall give the name and address of the owner, and if signed by an agent, the name and address of said agent, also the name and color of the horse, whether a stallion, gelding, or mare, the name of the sire and the name of the dam, if known; if unknown, it shall be so stated in the entry. If any of these requirements are not complied with the offending party shall be fined not less than $5 or more than $50 for each offense, and if the facts are falsely stated for the purpose of deception the guilty party shall be fined, suspended, or expelled.

This rule will require drivers and owners to study pedigrees more carefully, but will make entries by wire rather expensive, and therefore some objection has been raised.

It is proposed to change Section 2 of Rule 5 to read as follows:

A horse shall not be eligible if the time specified has been obtained by him at a greater distance; that is, a horse having made two miles in five minutes shall take a record of 2:30 and be eligible for a 2:30 race, but not for a race limited to horses of a slower class than that.

An amendment, which meets with general approval and will undoubtedly be added to Rule 15, is the following:

If any person be guilty of, or shall conspire with any other person for the commission of, or shall connive at any other person being guilty of any corrupt or fraudulent practice in relation to racing in this or any other country; or who shall have administered a drug or stimulant internally or by hypodermic method prior to or during the progress of a race, or who shall have used appliances, electrical or mechanical, other than the ordinary whip and spur, shall be fined, suspended, or expelled, according to the gravity of the offense.

Another change of importance is proposed in Rule 35, Section 3, as follows:

The judges shall not declare the deciding heat of a race void unless the winning horse was guilty of improper conduct in that heat, or his winning was the result of collusion or other fraudulent conduct on the part of other contestants in the race.

It is also expected that the question of gate receipts, which caused so much discussion at the last annual congress, will be brought up again by the New York delegation.

Both local and out-of-town horsemen were loud in their praises last night of the action of the committee in perfecting plans for the reformation of the Grand Circuit. All agreed that it was a wise move to have an organization with power to protect associations and all concerned in racing. The old Grand Circuit was looked upon as a promiscuous affair, the members doing pretty much as they liked. The plans formulated by the committee will probably be submitted to the Board of Stewards to-day and it is the belief that the board will concur in all that its committee has done.

COLLEGE LACROSSE LEAGUE.

Interuniversity and Intercollegiate Associations to Consolidate.

Before the Interuniversity Lacrosse League Association ended its late meeting, at Browne's Chophouse, Saturday night, steps were taken to consolidate the organization with the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, and thus extend the popularity of the game as an American sport.

Having decided upon a new set of eligibility rules for their own members, the delegates appointed Messrs. Blackstone of Harvard and Finley of Cornell as a committee to represent the Interuniversity in consultations with Mr. Zimmerman of Stevens Institute, representing the Intercollegiate. The three will meet within a few days and draft a plan by which the rules of the two associations can be made harmonious. The institutions included in the Interuniversity Association are Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia Universities and the University of Pennsylvania. Those in the Intercollegiate are Lehigh University, Swarthmore College, Johns Hopkins University, and Stevens Institute.

In the past lacrosse has been played rather unsystematically in America, and although these two organizations have had their championship series of games each year, the interest in the sport has been by no means general enough to classify it as one of the country's leading athletic diversions. By amalgamating the two bodies and then gradually taking in new members from year to year, the lacrosse enthusiasts hope to increase the patronage of the game until it is played at all the larger educational centres, as well as by all the city athletic clubs.

The delegates at Saturday night's meeting awarded the interuniversity championship to Cornell.

GOLFERS MAY PROTEST.

Westerners Claim They Will Demand Voting Power for Allied Clubs.

The statement comes from Chicago that a protest is to be made at the annual meeting this week of the United States Golf Association against the method of club voting, whereby the associate clubs alone have voting power, while the allied clubs may be represented, but have no voting power. The sentiment of the most radical of the Chicago golfers on this question is well shown in the following comment from a Chicago paper:

"'What is the difference between allied and associate membership in the United States Golf Association?' asked a local golfer.

"'Ninety dollars,' was the answer.

"And so it is. There are about 1,300 golf clubs in the United States. Thirty of these pay $100 a year for the purpose of telling the rest of the bunch what they can't do. Something like 216 clubs pay $10 a year for allied membership. The other 1,050 odd clubs pay nothing, and thereby save money and self-respect.

"The 30 associate clubs include 25 Eastern and 5 Western organizations—a fine ratio of representation, with the reverse English. The allied members at the annual meeting have the privilege of talking themselves to death, while the votes of the associated clubs absolutely govern the action of the meeting.

"Until this class legislation is done away with the term National will be a misnomer as applied to the United States Golf Association, and apparently the only proper way to remedy the matter is to formulate the rules of the governing body so that every golf club tributary to the association may have a voice and a vote in its affairs."

It is said that a communication may be presented at the meeting on Thursday night from a non-voting delegate with power to represent a number of allied clubs, asking for a change in the present method.

Penn's New Football Policy.

Pennsylvania's failure to succeed on the gridiron last season has led the football authorities at the university to decide on a change in the coaching policy for next season. Carl Williams, who was head coach last season, will again be in charge of the squad, but he will not have so many details to attend to, nor will he be in absolute charge of the squad, as he will be assisted by a board of graduate coaches and the Captain of the team as well. Williams will be supreme on the gridiron, but off the field consultations will be held with the graduate coaches and the Captain as regards the general style of play, training, and methods to be used. This policy will, it is thought, result in the betterment of the team's ability and restore the Quakers to a higher football rank.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Close State of the Tournament Now Being Held in the Liederkranz Club.

With the beginning of the second and final week of the National amateur billiard championship tournament in the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, two of the competitors are tied for the lead. These men are Charles F. Conklin of Chicago and Dr. L. L. Mial of New York, who have each won three victories without the loss of a single game. J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, champion of the Liederkranz Club, has won three matches and lost one. The only contest that need at all worry Poggenburg is that in which he will be called upon to meet the Chicagoan, Conklin. For Conklin is playing a very modern development of the 14-inch balk line game with two counts allowed in balk. Conklin's steadiness is the thing that will bother Poggenburg, but the Liederkranz champion is playing the closest sort of a balk-line game, in fact, the only actually consistent balk line of the tournament. On the other hand Dr. Mial has shown that he is a great up-hill player and capable of splendid execution when hard pressed for the points.

While the work of the men has been improving as the play in the tournament progresses, it should be very much better this week. The high average made by Poggenburg on Saturday night of 13 14-22 should be subject to a change, and the most likely men to accomplish the feat are either Poggenburg or Conklin. As for the high run of 73, upon which both Dr. Mial and Poggenburg are tied, and which was made in the same contest, it surely should be made higher, and it would not be at all surprising to see any one of the competitors count above it.

The matches scheduled for to-day will bring together Arthur Townsend, the Hanover Club champion, and Arthur Marcotte, the Canadian champion, in the afternoon game. In the evening Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., will meet Charles F. Conklin of Chicago.

The standing of the men in the tournament and their records are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Average.	High Run.
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	0	13 1-23	68
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	3	0	10	73
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	3	1	13 14-22	73
C. Marcotte, Quebec	1	2	6	35
J. De M. Smith, St. Louis	1	3	6 36-44	50
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	0	2	8 1-33	64
A. Townsend, Brooklyn	0	3	6 29-39	40

HARLEM NAVY HANDBALL.

Wyanoke, Metropolitan, and Union Clubs Won in Yesterday's Matches.

The annual tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League was continued yesterday at the houses of the competing clubs. The Wyanoke Boat Club won five of six games from the Crescent Rowing Club at the house of the latter club, the Metropolitan Rowing Club won six straight from the Lone Star Boat Club at the Metropolitan Club house, and the Union Boat Club won a series of six from the Dauntless Rowing Club at the Dauntless house. The scores of the games at the Crescent and the Metropolitan houses follow:

AT CRESCENT ROWING CLUB.

Wyanoke B. C.		Crescent R. C.	
A. Kalerim and P. Keyte	21	15	E. Pattenaud and W. Koop	16	21
J. Weston and J. Gerrie	21	21	T. O. Grady and W. Eynon	8	6
C. Rock and C. Steinman	21	21	J. Pattenaud and R. Cusson	8	19

AT METROPOLITAN ROWING CLUB.

Metropolitan R. C.		Lone Star B. C.	
L. F. Magnolia and C. Clarke	21	21	J. Lilienthal and I. H. Blatt	16	14
J. Chichsrio and A. Johnson	21	21	A. J. Myers and S. Ballin	17	10
M. Murphy and N. Nelson	21	21	S. G. Stern and G. Shamburg	9	7

The standing of the teams in the tournament is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Wyanoke Boat Club	11	1
Metropolitan Rowing Club	9	3
Union Boat Club	9	3
Crescent Rowing Club	6	6
Lone Star Boat Club	1	11
Dauntless Rowing Club	0	12

President John O'Regan and Ralph W. Emerson are the leaders in the closed tournament of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, now in progress at the boathouse, at Macomb's Dam Park. There are twenty-three contestants, and the standing of the principal players follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
John O'Regan	9	1	P. J. Horton	1	0
Ralph W. Emerson	9	1	John Holder	1	0
Arthur Johnson	9	2	Robert Eller	3	4
John Eller	7	2	J. E. Chicherio	4	6
Robert Nelson	6	3	R. S. Emerson	6	3
A. S. Corbett	3	1	Dr. A. J. McCarthy	4	8
Joseph O'Neill	6	3	W. J. Morris	1	2
W. J. Murphy	7	4	J. G. Dunn	4	10
W. T. Ebert	8	5	R. A. Hobbs	1	3
E. S. Dunn	2	2			

KEARNEY LEADS THE SKATERS.

Stolz of Euclid School Advances in Point Trophy Contest in Brooklyn Rink.

G. Stolz of Euclid School was the only skater to make any appreciable advance during the week in the contest for the point trophy at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Stolz, who was in fourth position, moved to third place, only 14 points behind Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club. H. Earle of Euclid School, who was among the leaders for the Class B Trophy, has graduated into Class A, but it is probable that he will not contest in that class. Standing:

Class A.—Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, 48 points; E. A. Taylor, Euclid School, 37 points; G. Stolz, Euclid School, 34 points; T. Lyman, Brooklyn, 29 points; T. Hayward, Skating Club of Brooklyn, 24 points; E. J. Mulligan, Brooklyn, 23 points.

Schoolboy Games at World's Fair.

James E. Sullivan, accompanied by Mrs. J. E. Sullivan, left yesterday afternoon for St. Louis. Mr. Sullivan is chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair and his visit at this time is to complete as near as possible his arrangements for the Olympic games, and particularly the Olympic Schoolboy Championships which are scheduled to take place July 4, 5, and 6, under the auspices of the National Public Schools Athletic League of America. This promises to be one of the most important features of the Olympic games.

Rosengreen Wins on Home Trainer.

In conjunction with its annual reception and ball at the Century Lyceum, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, on Saturday night, the Tiger Wheelmen presented another attraction, in the shape of a home-trainer contest. There were eight competitors, and the contest was exciting throughout. Edward Rosengreen of the Monitor Cycle Club of Brooklyn won first prize by pedalling a mile in 1:10. A. F. Williams of the Prospect Wheelmen of New York was second.

Century Wheelmen Committees.

The following committees for the year have been appointed by E. Willis Warfield, President of the Century Wheelmen of New York:

House—W. H. Hale, Chairman; John Sasse, Jr., Joseph Byrnes, T. F. Shanahan, J. Schubert, H. Kolm, and J. A. Brett; Entertainment—R. R. Kallman, Chairman; J. W. Sharoun, F. Bossenberger, G. A. Gedney, and C. J. Eichman; Membership—Ivan A. Jones, Chairman; W. H. Nolan, and Albert Grey; Press—Lester W. Palmer; Bowling—A. Schwebke, Chairman; J. P. Walsh, and W. A. Coulter; Finance—Joseph P. Walsh, Chairman; W. H. Klinker, and Walter Eyeleth; Annual Dinner—A. W. Whyte, Chairman; A. M. Woods, J. Byrnes, and I. A. Jones.

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Georgetown's Baseball Schedule.

The best schedule ever arranged for a Georgetown University baseball team has been arranged for next season by Manager Barry Carlin of Brooklyn. Twenty-six first-class games have been arranged with strong teams, comprising all the leading colleges of the East and including three games apiece with Princeton and Yale, two apiece with Harvard, Brown and Pennsylvania, and contests with Cornell, Syracuse, Dartmouth, Lehigh, and others, as follows:

March 23, Maryland Agricultural College at Georgetown; 28, Brown University at Georgetown; 31, Yale at Georgetown; April 2, Princeton at Georgetown; 4, Princeton at Georgetown; 5, Yale at Georgetown; 9, Pennsylvania at Georgetown; 13, Syracuse at Georgetown; 16, Harvard at Georgetown; 20, Lehigh at Georgetown; 22, Dartmouth at Georgetown; 27, Carlisle Indians at Georgetown; 30, Maryland Athletic Club at Baltimore; May 4, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 7, University of North Carolina at Georgetown; 11, Naval Cadets at Annapolis; 14, Columbia University at Georgetown; 18, Gallaudet Deaf and Dumb Institute at Georgetown; 21, Cornell at Ithaca; 23, Yale at New Haven; 24, Wesleyan at Middletown; 25, Harvard at Cambridge; 26, Holy Cross at Worcester; 27, Andover at Andover; 28, Brown at Providence; 30, Princeton at Princeton.

All of Georgetown's best players on last year's team are again candidates for this year's nine. The infield remains intact with Dowling, McGettigan, Dorman, and Capt. Morgan. Last year's captain, Apperious, will be an invaluable man in the field. The battery candidates are numerous and quite promising. Shortstop Charley Moran of the Washington American League Baseball Club will coach the team.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; one mile. Onyx II., 105 pounds; Fullback, Athelroy, Jove, 108 each; Lovable, 109; Curate, 111; Peeper, 112; Favonius, Marcos, 114 each; Russellton, 111; Meistersinger, 122.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; three and a half furlongs. Ester Joy, 108 pounds; Friar Tuck, 112; Animos, 105; Modred Law, Arch Oldham, All Scarlet, 115 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Our Lillie, 97 pounds; Rachel Ward, 99; Outfield, Second Sight, 101; Mammon, St. Jolly, Julia M., Algonquin, 104 each; Ralph Young, Chanley, 105 each; Clear the Arena, Miss Melton, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Katie Powers, 90 pounds; Tancred, imp. Mad Mullah, 95 each; St. Tammany, Huzzah, Exclamation, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Bob Hilliard, 88 pounds; Malay, 93; Handspinner, 96; Mauser, 98; Burning Glass, 101; Col. Tyler, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; six and a half furlongs. Haven Run, 83 pounds; Barnacle, 90; Lady Matchless, 90; Safeguard, Stand Pat, Bodul, 92, each; Delagoa, 94; Strader, 95; St. Tammany, 96; Ben Howard, Jim Winn, 99 each; Big Ben, 107.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Thomas C. Platt, New York; H. W. Fuller, Washington; ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; E. A. Ford, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—Y. H. van Roijen, Attaché of the Netherland Legation, Washington; Congressman Robert R. Hitt, Illinois.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Doyle, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; H. J. Sissmon, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Nagle, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Howland-Armstrong Company, Denver, Col.; W. S. Howland, millinery and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Samuels, I. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, jeans; Herald Square Hotel.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. Friedman, dress goods, silks, hosiery, and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen; Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler, David, Sons' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, woolens; S. D. Adler, trimmings; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Follmer, umbrellas; Miss J. O'Connor, millinery; Miss L. Hyck, millinery; O. W. Smith, millinery; Miss I. Major, millinery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stern, clothing; 753 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Herzog, dry goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Meyer, Wise & Koichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Wise, furnishing goods, 310 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Green, jewelry and optical goods; Miss H. Green, leather goods, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Savoy.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. N. Johnston, cloaks and suits, 454 Broome St.

Thomas, J. W., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. M. E. Ryan, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; J. McCullagh, laces, ribbons, and trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel. G. Loudon, jewelry and leather goods; Hotel Cadillac. E. A. Lambeth, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Johnson, Carpenter & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, cloaks, suits, and waists; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Dorman, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Major, gloves; Mrs. K. Coleman, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, and waists, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Probst, domestics, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. S. Kleeman, cloaks, suits, and waists, 23 Washington Place; Hotel Navarre.

Wolf, E., Boston, Mass.; E. H. Levy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; J. J. Doheny, dry goods, 74 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Spielman, black goods; J. D. French, jewelry and leather goods; J. P. Leos, ribbons; L. Moore, dry goods; W. F. Furlong, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Peaterson, gloves and umbrellas, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Murdoch, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Spalding.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. B. Cavanagh, jewelry and leather goods; Miss H. Finnegan, laces; Miss M. Savage, dressmakers' supplies; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, art goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Watts, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Baer & Brother, Wicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Barle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, cloaks and suits; W. C. Cubbins, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Yette, C., Iowa City, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; C. F. Wright, linens, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scruggs, Vanderwoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 874 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. Conde, millinery, 56 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, linens, laces, ladies' and infant's wear, and millinery, 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Broman C. L., Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Broman, notions and furnishing goods, 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Mills, jewelry and leather goods, 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Adler, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.

Ettlinger, M., Prwovidence, R. I.; furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, and waists, 459 Broadway; Hotel York.

Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hotel York.

Bode, F., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Netherland.

Miller & Barley, Macon, Ga.; A. C. Barley, dry goods; S. B. Patterson, fancy goods; Miss A. Corbett, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens; W. J. Shenk, black goods; O. Erickson, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel York.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, woolen dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics and cloths; Grand Hotel.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. F. Irwin, china and glass, 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. T. Harrison, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Gorman, notions, 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Emma Morcuson, infants' wear; Della Fuller, millinery, 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

"Shannon's," St. Paul, Minn.; Miss F. Shannon, millinery; Miss K. Shannop, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, carpets; Hotel Earlington.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Saks, fancy goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss Fuld, fancy goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. London, laces; Victoria Hotel.

Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; M. F. Redmond, crockery; 621 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, N. Y.; A. B. Robertson, dry goods; A. P. Robertson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Esenshain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics, silks, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 396 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Heisel, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heisel, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. J. Scott, silks; J. G. Likes, notions and jewelry, J. E. N. Taylor, dress goods; J. E. Clemens, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, dry goods, 395 Broadway; Holland House.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. Offutt, laces, notions, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; W. E. Heffelfinger, hosiery, underwear, and gloves, 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Thresher, prints, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Nichols, dry goods; W. T. Mitchell, house-furnishing goods; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. McKilligan, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, handkerchiefs; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, silks; F. E. Stubbs, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. M. Re

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

In last week's unsettled and declining market bonds acted better than stocks. This is logical since the week's unsettlement was speculative, having little relation to real or investment values. Very little occurred to cause any serious fears regarding stability of income, but there were rather well grounded indications that prices might work lower, as in fact they did work lower for the great majority of stocks. The list of shares moving as much as a point comprised 133 descriptions, and only 9 rose. Only 46 bonds moved a point or more, and 20 rose. In both markets the volume of business showed a sharp contraction over the previous week, or over the corresponding week in any recent year. And the tone of business was confused and doubtful under the influence of conflicting factors.

In the stock market in detail Pennsylvania was the most active property and lost 4¼ upon the announcement of its issue of $50,000,000 notes. The greatest fall of the week among the dozen active properties which contributed over two millions to the week's total dealings in 2,704,626 shares, was 6¾ for Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Nothing was published altering the company's prospects, but the speculation was adverse through liquidation by the pool which has been operating in it. Among the twelve only two advanced. United States Realty advanced 1¾ upon progress with the readjustment of its finances, and Steel preferred rose 1¼ upon brighter prospects in the iron trade, nominally, but probably through support. Amalgamated Copper was very active, but weak and lower upon news respecting its litigation which logically ought to have carried it up. The cynical said the decision was used to distribute stock acquired for the purpose. Southern Pacific fell upon most excellent reports of earnings. In short the list went down together, without any particular attention paid to considerations affecting specific properties.

In the bond market Steel 5 per cents. were incomparably the most active. Over 4,000 were sold at a concession of ½ and a similar rise from the lowest. Wabash Bs were next active, 1,307 being sold at a net loss of 2¾, which is singular considering how certain many were that the Gould-Pennsylvania quarrel had been adjusted. Both Rock Island issues were active. These issues aggregated half the week's business, which accordingly seems too much concentrated to indicate any general interest by investors at large. The active bonds were scarcely less speculative than stocks, and the investment issues were idle.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. preferred stock.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad.
Pratt & Whitney Co. preferred stock.
Pressed Steel Car Co. common stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Stoker Co.
Fenimore Knitting Mills.
J. Milhau's Son, a Corporation.
New York Importation Co.
Thomas G. Brown Co.
United States Security Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	230
Albany & Susquehanna	220	..
Alleghany & West.	15o	..
Allis-Chalmers	9	9½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	61	65
Amalgamated Copper	45¾	45¾
American Agricultural Chemical	15¼	15¾
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	74½	75¾
American Car and Foundry	18½	18¾
American Car & Foundry pf	67¼	67½
American Coal	185	250
American Cotton Oil	29	31
American Cotton Oil pf	86	91
American District Telegraph	22	28
American Express	190	200
American Grass Twine	5½	6½
American Hide & Leather	4¾	5¾
American Hide & Leather pf	15	17
American Ice	7¾	8¾
American Ice pf.	29	29¾
American Linseed Company	10½	12
American Linseed Company pf.	28	35
American Locomotive	20¾	20¾
American Locomotive pf.	78¾	80
American Malting Company	3	4
American Malting Company pf.	18	22
American Smelting & Refining	48	48½
American Smelting & Refining pf.	91¼	92
American Snuff	11o	..
American Snuff pf.	85½	90¼
American Sugar Ref.	124½	125
American Sugar Ref. pf.	124	125
American T. & C.	82	86
American Tel. & Tel.	124	126
American Tobacco pf.	130¼	135
Am. Woollen	10	11½
Am. Woollen pf.	69½	70½
Anaconda Copper	67	60
Ann Arbor	23	25
Ann Arbor pf.	53	54
Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	88	96
A., T. & S. F.	68¾	68¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	80½	90
Atlantic Coast Line	106	110¼
Baltimore & Ohio	81¾	81½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	92
Boston A. L. pf.	104	..
Brooklyn R. T.	40¾	40½
Brooklyn Union Gas	185	195
Brunswick City	5½	6½
Buffalo, R. & P.	123	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Company	47	51
Canada Southern	65½	67
Canadian Pacific	117¾	117¾
Cen. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	157	160
Chesapeake & Ohio	32¾	33
Chicago & Alton	39¾	39¾
Chicago & Alton pf.	84	85
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	185	195
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	121	124
Chicago Great Western	15½	15¾
Chi. Great Western pf. A.	62	63¾
Chi. Great Western pf. B.	27½	28½
Chicago Great Western deb.	81	83½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	..	36
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	142	142¾
Chi., M. & St. Paul pf.	..	176
Chicago & Northwestern	163½	165
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	207	211
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	140	145
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Om. pf.	170	180
Chicago Terminal Transportation	10	13
Chicago Terminal Transportation pf.	22¼	22¾
Chicago Un. Traction	5¼	5¼
Chicago Un. Traction pf. a	30	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	77
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	105
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	179	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	33
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	65
Colorado Southern	16¾	17
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	54	56
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	24	25
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	13¼	14
Commercial Cable	188	197
Consolidated Coal	68	80
Consolidated Gas Co.	189½	190
Cont. Tobacco pf.	103½	105
Corn Products	19	19½
Corn Products pf.	69	73
Delaware & Hudson	160¼	161½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	268	272
Denver & Rio Grande	20¼	20½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	69¾	70
Denver & Southwestern	1	..
Denver & Southwestern pf.	2½	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	20	23½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	..
Detroit Southern	10½	11½
Detroit Southern pf.	24½	25
Detroit United Railway	62½	63½
Diamond Match	128	130
Distillers' Securities	23¾	24
Dist. of Am. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	8	10
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	13½	14
Erie	26½	26¾
Erie 1st pf.	64¾	64¾
Erie 2d pf.	44¾	44¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	60	65
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	75	80
General Chemical	54	57½
General Chemical pf.	95	98
General Electric	168	170
Great Northern pf.	165	185
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Hocking Valley	74	76
Hocking Valley pf.	82¾	84
Homestake	48	52
Illinois Central	128½	128¾
Illinois Central l. l.	103½	..
International Paper	11½	12
International Paper pf.	64	66
International Power	28	30
International Steam Pump	33¼	40
International Steam Pump pf.	71¼	72
Iowa Central	19½	21
Iowa Central pf.	37	39
Joliet & Chicago	176	..
Kansas & Michigan	28¾	30
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M. pf.	66	67½
Kansas City Southern	18¼	20½
Kansas City Southern pf.	34	36½
Keokuk & Des Moines	10	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	40	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	5	17
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	46	51
Laclede Gas pf.	100	105
Lake Erie & Western	26½	29
Lake Erie & Western pf.	90	100
Lake Shore	250	300
Long Island	49	52
Louisville & Nashville	104¼	105
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Manhattan Elevated	142¼	142¾
Maryland Coal pf.	110	..
Metropolitan Securities	83	84½
Metropolitan Street Railway	117½	118¼
Met. W. S. El. of Chicago	15	17
Met. W. S. El. of Chicago pf.	48	51
Mexican Central	10¾	10¾
Michigan Central	123	128
Minn. & St. Louis	60	65
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	90	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	59¾	60¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119	122
Mo., Kansas & Texas	16½	17¼
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	37	37¾
Missouri Pacific	91	91¾
Morris & Essex	188	190
N. C. & St. Louis	108	112
National Biscuit	40¼	40¾
National Biscuit pf.	102	103
National Enameling & S.	20	20¾
Nat. Enameling & S. pf.	79	86
National Lead	15	15¾
National Lead pf.	83	90
Nat. Railroad of Mexico pf.	37	38
Nat. Railroad of Mex. 2d pf.	18¾	19
New Central Coal	42	48
New York Air Brake	130	137
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	95	110
New York Central	117¾	118
N. Y., C. & St. L.	26½	28
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
New York Dock	18	..
New York Dock pf.	41	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	168	140
N. Y., L. & W.	181½	140
N. Y., N. H. & H.	193½	195
N. Y., Ont. & West.	21¾	21¾
Norfolk & Western	59¼	59½
Norfolk & Western pf.	88	92
North American	82	83¼
Ontario Mining	..	4¾
Pacific Coast	53	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	90	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64	66
Pennsylvania Railroad	115⅞	116
People's Gas, Chicago	99¼	99¾
Peoria & Eastern	19	22
Pere Marquette	79	80
Pere Marquette pf.	72	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	90	65
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	99
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	179	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	29¾	30
Pressed Steel Car pf.	68½	70
Pullman Company	215	218
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. 4s	85	90
Railway Steel Spring	20¾	21½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	73	76
Reading	42⅞	43⅛
Reading 1st pf.	78½	80
Reading 2d pf.	57½	58⅜
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7¼	8
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	43½	44
Rock Island	22⅞	23
Rock Island pf.	62¾	64
Rome, W. & O.	131	..
Rubber Goods	18¾	19¼
Rubber Goods pf.	76	79
Rutland pf.	37	40
St. Jo. & Grand Island	11	13
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	38	39
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	17½	19½
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	60	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	45½	46
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	150	160
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	115	123
St. L. S. W.	14	14½
St. L. S. W. pf.	32¾	32½
Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron	36¾	37½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	78	81
Southern Pacific	47¼	47½
Southern Railway	21¼	21⅝
Southern Railway pf.	81½	81¾
S. Railway, M. & O. ctfs.	90	92
Standard R. & T.	1	1½
Syracuse Lighting	40	90
Syracuse Lighting pf.	..	90
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35½	36
Texas Pacific	24½	25
T. P. Land Tr.	27	29½
Third Avenue	120	122
Toledo, Peo. & W.	17	20½
Tol., Ryn. & Light	20	21
Tol., St. L. & West.	23½	25
Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35¼	37½
Twin City Rap. Tr.	89	90
Twin City Rap. Tr. pf.	150	159
Union Pacific	79	79¾
Union Pacific pf.	90	91
United Fruit	96	90½
United Railways Invest.	11	11½
United Railways Invest. pf.	44	46
United States Express	105	110
United States Leather	7	7½
United States Leather pf.	76½	77
United States Realty & Con.	7½	7⅝
United States Realty & Con. pf.	55¼	56
United States Rubber	10¾	11½
United States Rubber pf.	47	48
United States Steel	11	11¼
United States Steel pf.	56	56½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	29½	29½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pf.	102¼	105
Wabash	19¾	19¾
Wabash pf.	36¾	37
Wells-Fargo Express	211	220
Western Union Telegraph	87	88
Westinghouse El. & M.	161	161½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	200
W. & L. E.	16	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	50
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	26
Wisconsin Central	19	19½
Wisconsin Central pf.	43¼	43½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 6th day of February, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$468,571,880	Gold certificates outstanding	$468,853,880
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	17,781,980
			$468,571,880
Silver dollars	465,030,000	Silver certificates outstanding	465,030,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,146,670	Treasury notes outstanding	15,218,000
Silver bullion of 1890	7,071,330		
Total	$949,719,880	Total	$949,719,880

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,244,974.44
Standard silver dollars	11,916,976.00
Silver certificates	9,380,705.00
Silver bullion	1,595,813.98
United States notes	9,612,145.00
Treasury notes of 1890	74,204.00
National banknotes	16,970,906.00
Subsidiary silver coin	10,640,417.98
Fractional currency	157.86
Minor coin	720,766.71
Total	$141,156,958.97
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$158,640,301.21
To credit of disbursing officers	7,523,533.47
Total	$166,163,834.68
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	1,919,340.58
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	4,167,999.40
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	1,164,824.96
	173,415,999.71
Total	$314,572,956.68
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,486,977.88
Outstanding checks and warrants	11,104,484.27
Disbursing officers' balances	53,602,828.12
Post Office Department account	6,898,800.44
Miscellaneous items	1,683,991.11
	85,777,081.83
Available cash balance	$228,795,924.85

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$828,436.30	$4,802,965.04	$150,882,692.95
Internal revenue	815,807.51	4,511,422.23	143,703,736.44
Miscellaneous	18,223.78	3,651,176.84	28,894,978.63
Total receipts	$1,662,468.09	$13,055,565.01	$332,481,408.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	380,000.00	1,980,000.00	$24,430,313.00
War	100,000.00	2,280,000.00	73,682,827.83
Navy	190,000.00	1,500,000.00	59,847,974.47
Indians	10,000.00	340,000.00	6,998,568.93
Pensions	710,000.00	4,410,000.00	87,471,615.48
Interest	.....	.....	16,193,463.02
Total expenditures	$1,390,000.00	$10,510,000.00	$328,294,163.63
Excess of receipts over expenditures	272,468.09	2,545,565.01	4,187,244.39
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,085,090.94	4,721,849.76	179,049,538.87
Internal revenue	685,262.81	3,212,080.06	140,584,246.24
Miscellaneous	49,323.79	3,886,344.67	26,816,278.37
Total receipts	$1,819,676.54	$11,820,274.71	$346,450,061.48
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	190,000.00	2,160,000.00	76,645,513.07
War	140,000.00	1,490,000.00	75,106,360.71
Navy	620,000.00	1,225,000.00	48,762,488.55
Indians	25,000.00	235,000.00	8,536,626.15
Pensions	600,000.00	4,750,000.00	86,537,133.46
Interest	500,000.00	800,000.00	21,487,712.21
Total expenditures	$2,075,000.00	$10,660,000.00	$317,185,840.15
Excess of expenditures over receipts	255,323.46	*1,160,274.71	*29,264,221.33
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,771,240.00	16,142,645.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	87,200.00	875,105.50	16,765,122.50
Notes received for current redemption	988,816.00	5,807,392.00	146,820,451.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,406,414.00	$108,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$72,086,055.00	$6,589,393.00	$78,575,448.00
This fiscal year	5,982,658.00	362,968.00	6,345,626.00
This month	219,230.00	8,680.00	227,890.00
This day	30,610.00	4,660.00	35,270.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

BANK'S REMODELED BUILDING.

All day yesterday and all last night workmen were busy making ready the completed section of the National Park Bank's reconstructed building, which will be opened for business this morning. In its new form it will be a T-shaped structure, with the main entrance as heretofore at 214 and 216 Broadway.

The new part has cost already $550,000, and the entire new building, when completed, will have cost $1,200,000. There is nothing in the building that is not fireproof, the materials employed being bronze, marble, steel, concrete, and glass. The furniture, in metal, with wooden tops, which, however, are fire-proofed.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 7.—Amid the whirl of sensations business on the cloth market was more difficult than when cotton was at its highest point. Trade was confined last week to the narrowest limits, the markets abroad declining to operate on the present basis to any material extent, buyers believing that sooner or later rates will go still lower, although opportunities for securing much material below the present rates are becoming fewer, as stocks and cheaply bought material become absorbed. Buyers are more interested at present in watching the varied phases of the cotton gamble and the violent and rapid fluctuations therein. It is recognized that there is no chance for steadiness for several days, and any business must be done at great risk. There were few practicable offers for India cloths, and it is suggested that the large Indian trade is waiting for cotton to drop three halfpence more. China and the minor outlets were quiet.

Yarns were unsettled. The turn-over was moderate and confined to small lots for sorting up purposes.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—One of the features of the Stock Exchange last week was the large purchases of Russian bonds. This was also a feature of Continental Bourses, and is supposed to have been for the purpose of maintaining Russian credit. Apart from this movement business in almost all the departments was greatly restricted last week, although until Saturday very general hopes were entertained that peace would be preserved.

Opinions differ greatly as to the effect of the news of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia. Many persons believe firmly that after a temporary dip the markets will revive.

Americans were dull, with small business. The cotton trouble had a depressing effect, although it is believed here that Wall Street is not greatly involved.

THE IOWA AT THE NAVY YARD.

Muzzle Sections of Two Eight-Inch Guns Blown Cleanly Off in the Recent Accident.

The United States battleship Iowa which had the muzzles of two of her eight-inch guns blown off at Hampton Roads last week while her armament was being tested by the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she had been ordered for repairs yesterday afternoon.

The two guns to which the damage was done are mounted in her starboard forward eight-inch turret. Reporters were not allowed on board the big fighting ship yesterday, and no report of the accident had been made to Rear Admiral Rodgers, who is in command at the Navy Yard. Consequently no particulars regarding the occurrence could be obtained.

From casual examination of the two guns which were protruding from the turret and could be seen from the wharf, it would appear that about two feet had been blown away from the muzzle of each gun. Both muzzles have been severed at exactly the same point, and there was not a trace of raggedness about the edges. Guns of this kind are built round an interior steel tube, the end of which itself forms the muzzle. Apparently it is this section on each gun that has blown away.

New Exchange Firm.

A new copartnership has been organized under the firm name of Meyer & Livingston for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, with offices at 74 Broadway. Charles G. Meyer is a son of Cord Meyer, with whom he has been connected for the past three years. Louis Livingston, the board member of the firm, was formerly assistant cashier with Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., and for the past three years on the curb connected with the banking house of Taylor, Cutting & Co.

Pun Perils for Isidor Rayner.

Believing that half the paragraphers in the country will now jump at the chance, we respectfully offer for general use the following plays on the name of Maryland's new United States Senator:

Rayner snow; also Rayner shine.
When Isidor not a, &c.
The new Senator from Maryland Isadorable.
Reigner—One who reigns.
Reiner—One who holds the reins.
Izzy? He is!—Baltimore News.

NEW THIRD RAIL DEVICE.

Interborough Officials to Test L. G. Johnstone's Patent, Designed to Avert Danger.

Louis G. Johnstone, an electrical engineer, of 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, claims to have solved the problem of the danger of the third rail now in use on the elevated structure, and on Saturday received from Washington letters patent for a rail which is said to be perfectly harmless and powerless, except when a car is directly over it. Plans and drawings have been submitted to the officials of the Interborough Company, who are now considering the matter and making tests.

Mr. Johnstone claims that the device can be installed on the elevated structure for very little more than the cost of the present third rail. Once installed, he says that delays and blocks resulting from snow and ice gathering on the third rail would be a thing of the past, while it would be impossible to receive a shock unless one was directly under the car.

The patent calls for a steel hood that entirely incloses the third rail, which is now in plain sight. The top of the hood, which is movable, rests on springs and lies about a quarter of an inch above the live rail which it covers. Attached to the car is a shoe similar to that now used on the third rail. As the car passes over and presses down the top of the hood upon the live rail, which is inclosed, the connection is made and the current that operates the motor obtained.

As soon as the pressure of the shoe is removed the top of the hood springs away from the live rail and the current is broken. The inventor claims that experiments recently made by himself in the presence of a number of electrical engineers were entirely successful.

LACKAWANNA'S ORANGE PLANS.

Chief Counsel Ross Says Road May Open Bergen Tunnel Cut Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 7.—In a talk to the members of the New England Society of the Oranges last night Chief Counsel Walter W. Ross of the Lackawanna Railroad told what the company's plans and ideas were concerning track elevation in Orange. He also said the railroad company was seriously considering blasting away the hill through which the tracks of the company pass now after leaving Hoboken and making the Bergen tunnel an open cut, thus doing away with a good deal of delay, as trains are now obliged to wait outside of the tunnel as long as another train is inside.

Mr. Ross said his company was preparing to spend nearly $2,000,000 in new work in Orange, and explained the fact that the company wishes to close many important streets by saying that it was expensive to build bridges over these streets. The members of the society were not over-enthusiastic in the general plans of the railroad and several modifications and changes were suggested. The company is said to expect the city to pay a large sum toward the work.

ASKS $2,334,225 FOR CHARITIES.

The State Board Submits Its Estimate to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The State Board of Charities has submitted to the Legislature a schedule of appropriations aggregating $2,834,225 which it recommends to be made at the current session for the maintenance and improvement of State charitable and other institutions under its supervision.

For the House of Refuge at Randall's Island the board asks $230,000, including $185,000 for maintenance, $35,000 to make up a deficiency in the last maintenance appropriation, and $10,000 for improvements.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:08	Sun sets...5:24	Moon rises 12:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:47	Gov. Isl'd...1:20	H. Gate...3:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:14	Gov. Isl'd...1:40	H. Gate...3:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Messina, Antigua, Martinique, and Guadaloupe	12:30 P. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 9.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bovic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.		
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manaos, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.		
Blucher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Turks Island Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 8:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to February 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco, the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 8.

Chaucer, Barbados, Jan. 31.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 5.
Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
El Sigio, Galveston, Feb. 2.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 4.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 25.
Palatia, Naples, Jan. 24.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Feb. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 30.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 28.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

City of Washington, Colon, Feb. 2.
Manitou, London, Jan. 28.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 4.
Hilary, Para, Jan. 29.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 8.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz, Jan. 30.
Grenada, Trinidad, Feb. 4.
Main, Bremen, Jan. 30.
Vesta, West Hartlepool, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

Nordkap, Puerto Padre, Feb. 1.
Mongibello, Genoa, Jan. 9.
Athos, Cape Haiti, Jan. 18.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft to let; 6,000 feet floor space; all light. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Cheapest place in the city for iron work, fire-escapes, railings. 545 West 18th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

422 West Broadway, Near Spring.—Store and basement, 25x70, possession; store will carry heavy load; reasonable. J. W. Dimick, 140 5th Av., cor. 19th St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A seven-story modern building, 264 Spring St., near Hudson, 25x85; possession February 1; elevator, steam heat.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

89 West 19th St.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 24 ft. wide; will alter for business and give long lease. J. W. Dimick, 140 5th Av., cor. 19th St.

GROUND FLOOR, FACTORY,
with or without power.
AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
116-118 West 42d St.; or engineer at 317.

LIFE BUILDING, 24 WEST 31ST.
Opportunity for insurance or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Apply to WILLIAM HARVEY, Superintendent.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 32x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue, and leased to
HIGH GRADE BUSINESS
on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

8 EAST 42D ST.—OFFICES:
Large, light; steam heated.
First floor, front, 20x50.....$1,200
Second floor, rear, two adjoining.....450
Third floor, front, small.....180
Apply janitor or BENJ. ANDREWS, 500 5th Av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Will alter to suit tenant; N. E. CORNER 5TH AV. and 36TH ST., adjoining Tiffany's new building; 38.9 on avenue x 147 on street, with L, about 8,000 ft. HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

STORE, 111 NASSAU ST.,
With basement and sub-basement, 25x100; through to Theatre Alley. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 602.

N. E. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS.
Two large corner floors, 50x75, very light, (23 windows each,) especially adapted for printing business; steam heat and elevator; together or separately; term of years from May 1; also two large, light corner lofts, 30x75: Nassau and Ann Sts., for term of years; immediate possession; rent free to May 1.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nassau, corner Fulton St.

570 FIFTH AVENUE.
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STREETS.
second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 5TH AVE. BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

MORTON BUILDING,
116 NASSAU STREET.
Second floor, commanding fine
DISPLAY ON NASSAU ST.
Especially suited for Merchant Tailor.
Also few desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, AGENT, (PREMISES).

FINE LIGHT LOFTS,
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60 X 83.
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $66.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

5th. AV. CORNER.
LARGE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PERFECT CONDITION; UP ONE FLIGHT.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AVENUE.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

65th Street, 332 West.—For sale or to let, three-story and basement fourteen-room brick house; furnished or unfurnished. Owner on premises.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A four-story dwelling, on West 65th St., near Broadway; rent $1,500; immediate possession. For permit, apply to H. C. Senior & Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA C. CREMIN, plaintiff, against CATHARINE SCHIERLOH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 9th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, at the centre of a party wall, standing partly on the lot conveyed and partly on the lot next adjoining on the south thereof, and which point is distant one hundred and six feet and eleven and two-third inches northerly from the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue running thence easterly and through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet five and one-third inches; thence westerly one hundred feet to the easterly line of said Eleventh Avenue, and thence southerly along said Eleventh Avenue sixteen feet five and one-third inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Jan. 12th, 1904.
HENRY SMITH, Referee.
FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
32 Nassau Street, New York City.
Thirty-seventh Street.

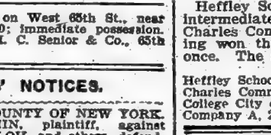

Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,280.41, with interest thereon from the 7th day of January, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $265.13, with interest from the 8th day of January, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $323.36 and interest.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1904.
HENRY SMITH, Referee.
ja18-2aw3wM&Th&S

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Dated New York, Jan. 12th, 1904.
HENRY SMITH, Referee.
FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
32 Nassau Street, New York City.
Thirty-seventh Street.

Thirty-sixth Street.

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Dated New York, January

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The extensive interest in financial conditions and the inspiration expected in general business during the early part of 1904 will of necessity prevent many winter southern and western trips heretofore indulged in by the busy men of the Metropolis. As a result Atlantic City has made preparation for an exceedingly busy winter season and the hotels are rapidly filling up with business men who find it necessary to remain near New York City.

Every known amusement and attraction has been included in the winter itinerary. Music at the Casino, tournaments at the Golf Links, driving, riding, automobiling, etc., have made Atlantic City more famous as a winter resort even than as a summer resort.

The Railroads are maintaining this winter a schedule that brings New York practically into commuting distance with Atlantic City. The change in temperature, absence of snow and general restful conditions found when reaching the resort are marvelous.

PERMANENT BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION IS OPEN DAILY AT 1364 BROADWAY, between 36th and 37th Streets, where illustrated booklets and all information concerning Atlantic City and its hotels can be secured. Telephone 6027—38th.

ATLANTIC CITY is but three hours from New York City, with four through vestibuled trains daily, as well as various other connections.

Via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, two vestibuled trains, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches, every week-day from New York to Atlantic City, leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS, with parlor car, dining car and coaches, leave West 23d Street Station 7:55 A. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8 A. M.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, two three-hour vestibule trains with Pullman cars and coaches, every week-day from New York, leaving Liberty Street 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 9:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 P. M., passing Lakewood.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LEADING HOTELS.

Write to any of them for further information, or New York office, 1364 Broadway. Phone 6027 35th.

HOTEL BRIGHTON
Open all the Year. F. W. Ramsley & Son.

HADDON HALL
Open all the Year. Leeds & Lippincott.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES
Open all the Year. Newlin Haines.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
Now Open. Jas. R. Keenan.

THE WILTSHIRE
Open all the Year. S. S. Phoebus.

HOTEL DENNIS
Open all the Year. Walter J. Busby.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Open all the Year. F. P. Cook & Son.

HOTEL RUDOLF
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS. Rep. 3 Park Place.
Open all the Year. CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE CHALFONTE
Will Open Fireproof Hotel July 2, 1904. The Leeds Company.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Open all the Year. Josiah White & Sons. Write, wire or phone direct to hotel.

THE DUNLOP
Open all the Year. Robert T. Dunlop.

HOTEL STRAND
Open all the Year. Fairbairn & Williams. Rep. 3 Park Place.

GALEN HALL
Open all the Year. F. L. Young, Mgr.

THE ISLESWORTH
Now Open.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE GARDEN HOTEL
White service throughout. W. I. Finch.

HOTEL RALEIGH
Open all the Year. C. C. Shinn.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Open all the Year. Traymore Hotel Co.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Only three hours away via frequent through Pullman trains on both Penn. R. R. and Central R. R. of N. J., Atlantic City is, this busy year, particularly attractive to New Yorkers, as is also Marlborough House, its newest and most magnificent hotel, with long-distance telephones connecting direct with New York in every room, running artesian ice water in the guests' rooms, hot and cold sea water in every bathroom, entire block on the Ocean Front and on the City Park, and many other conveniences and advantages which make it unrivaled in comfort and elegance outside of New York City.

Atlantic's Spring Season commences in January, and during the four succeeding months no other resort in America is so popular with people seeking recreation, rest, and health.

High-grade music every day in the year, and special concerts by talented vocal and instrumental soloists Sunday evenings.

Golf, roller chairing, driving, theatres, the piers, and five miles of elevated 40-foot wide Boardwalk along the Ocean brink. Illustrated booklet.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors and Managers.

HOTEL DENNIS

Directly Facing the Ocean and the Famous Boardwalk,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE WINTER RESORT

Beautiful sunshine; golf course in superb condition. Every known resort attraction and convenience for Winter guests.

For the convenience of the residents of New York and vicinity a personal representative of the Hotel Dennis will be located at the Holland House February 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, with room plans, booklets, etc., in order that he may meet prospective visitors and give all information about the Hotel Dennis and Atlantic City.

WALTER J. BUZBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHELSEA.

300 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private artesian wells; French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdresser; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. B. Thompson & Co., Atlantic City, N. Y. office, 5 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Personal Representative. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

HOTEL STRAND,

Centrally located on the Beach front, Atlantic City, N. J. Fireproof, sea water baths. Every comfort and convenience for Winter and Spring guests. Pure water from our own artesian well. Long distance telephone in all rooms. Auto meets all trains. Booking rep., Mr. J. L. Trenchard, at 3 Park Place daily from 10 to 3; after 3, Hotel Wellington, 55th St. and 7th Ave.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES

Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Bell Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Prop'r.

WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., near Beach. Reopens February 15. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $8 to $12.50 weekly. CHAS. BUHRE.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER. — Work guaranteed; home or out; reasonable. Mrs. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

Dresscutting and millinery taught; perfect fitting patterns cut. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, 17:00, 18:00, 9:00, *10:05, *11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, §1:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, 17:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, 18:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 P. M., *9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †6:00 P. M.

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.), 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.,) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M. will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—28½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. —Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:29 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 5 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖ Daily. Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d10.45, 8.00, 25.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. Buffalo
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*68.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Easleton Local	*23.40 PM	*218.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	25.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	25.10 PM	25.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 950, 253, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Ave., 26 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 275 West 125th St., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON, DIRECT. $2.25.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o19-1aw6mM

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Julius J. Frank, Nos. 52-54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1903. CHARLES B. WOODRUFF, Executor. JULIUS J. FRANK, Attorney for Executor. n16-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

in a short and delightful trip via

Old Dominion Line

S. S. Monroe will leave New York February 11th, and S. S. Princess Anne February 12th at 3 P. M. for

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

CONNECTING FOR

Virginia Beach, Va., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M. for New York direct.

Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth,

$13.00 and upwards.

Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.

Telephone—1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

M. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Feb. 9, 10 AM | Kaiser...Mar. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 8, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Ap. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II. Mar. 15, 5 AM | Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr's. Mar. 22, 8 AM | Kronprinz...May 3, 8 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

BREMEN DIRECT.

*Main...Feb. 16, 10 AM | Main...Mar. 24, 10 AM
Neckar...Mar. 3, 10 AM | *P. Alice...Apr. 5, 10 AM
Rhein...Mar. 10, 10 AM | *Barbarossa...Ap. 7, 10 AM
*Bremen. Mar. 17, 10 AM | Nekkar...Apl. 9, 10 AM

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Hohens'n. Feb. 13, 11 AM | Hohens'n. Mar. 12, 11 AM
Lahn...Feb. 20, 11 AM | Lahn...Mar. 26, 11 AM
P. Irene. Feb. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene...Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise. Mar. 12, 11 AM | K. Albert...Apr. 9, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

*Bluecher. Feb. 11, 10 AM | Patricia. Feb. 27, 1:30 PM
Pennsylv'a. Feb. 20, 7 AM | *Moltke. Mar. 5, 10 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia...Feb. 16, 10 AM | Pr. Adelb't. Mar. 22, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar. Feb. 25, 10 AM | Palatia. Apr. 5, 10 AM
Phoenicia. Mar. 17, 10 AM | Pr. Oskar. Apr. 14, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward, According to Steamer.

Cruise to Nassau, West Indies & Bermuda

from N. Y. March 8.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria. Feb. 13, 2 PM | Etruria. Mar. 5, 8 AM
Ivernia. Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Lucania...Mar. 12, Noon
Campania. Feb. 27, Noon | Umbria...Mar. 19, 7 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Adriatic...Feb. 24, 11 AM | Cedric...Mar. 26, 11 A. M.

Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

New York. Feb. 13, 9:30 AM | Phila...Feb. 27, 9:30 AM
St. Paul, Feb. 20, 9:30 AM | St. Louis. Mar. 5, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vader'd. Feb. 13, 10:30 AM | Zeeland. Feb. 27, 10:30 AM
Kroon'd. Feb. 20, 10:30 AM | Finland. Mr. 5, 10:30 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MANITOU.....Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 5, 9 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

*Sloterdyk.....Feb. 16 | Rotterdam.....Mar. 8
Statendam.....Feb. 23 | Noordam.....Mar. 22
†Amsterdam.....Mar. 1 | Statendam.....Mar. 29

†Steerage only. *Freight only.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic...Feb. 10, 1 PM | Majestic...Mar. 2, 10 AM
Celtic...Feb. 17, 6 AM | Oceanic...Mar. 9, Noon
Cedric...Feb. 24, 11 AM | Teutonic. Mar. 16, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CARNIVAL of the MARDI GRAS

FEBRUARY 16, 1904.
SPECIAL EXCURSION $100.00
Including all expenses from time of leaving New York until return.
LEAVE NEW YORK FEBRUARY 10TH
ON Southern Pacific
PALATIAL STEAMER "COMUS."
Send for special pamphlet giving full particulars to SOUTHERN PACIFIC, 349 & 1 B'way, N.Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Yucatan, Feb. 9, 1 PM | City of Was., Feb. 16, 1 PM

CABIN $105; STEERAGE, $40, INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

Going to Florida?

FOR 9, 19 OR 28 DAYS?

A little Booklet tells all about a trip. Gives names of hotels, complete cost, &c. One had for the asking. Address or Phone 1803 Main.

HENDRICKSON'S TOURIST OFFICE, 843 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AT LOWEST PREVAILING RATES.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square.
'Phone—6960—Gramercy. New York.

Mediterranean Cruise, $500 Up.

71 days, March 8, S. S. "Kurfurst," 18,182 tons. Spring and Summer Parties to Europe. Choice berths all lines. F. C. CLARK, 118 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO FLORIDA AND HAVANA, Feb. 13, 25, 27, March 12. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Ave., N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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Best equipped jobbing shop in the city; all modern machine tools; experimental work and manufacturing solicited. Empire State Engineering Co., 553-555 East 116th St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS & JACOBS, bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 8, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 744 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a stock of manufactured gentlemen's ties, material for the manufacture thereof, safe, fixtures, &c. Order of

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
BENNO LOEWY, Attorney for Receiver, 206 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

The distinguishing excellence of the *Waters Pianos* is their *full, rich, sweet tone*, with fine singing quality. Don't fail to see and hear the new styles for 1904, or *send postal for catalogue* with reduced prices and easy terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Careful Piano Buyers

will be interested in this week's opportunities at the downtown

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS
5TH AVE. & 16TH ST.

A fine assortment of slightly used and second hand pianos, comprising instruments of some of the best known makers, are offered at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Uprights, in the various woods; Grands, suitable for Church, School, Lodge or Studio purposes. Among the latter is a Chickering Grand at $150.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
5TH AVE. & 16TH ST.

"What is home without a piano?"—Wise.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BARGAIN IN A PIANO CALL AT THE

Wise Piano Warerooms,
866 B'WAY, NEAR 18th St.
Also 19 and 21 West 125th St.

200 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM, ALL THE LEADING MAKERS, FROM $75 UP.

PEASE PIANOS.

Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.

Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for, 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$100 YOUR CHOICE, 2 slightly used uprights; real bargains; installments, $5; rents, $4. BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS

Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

PIANO-PLAYER, almost new; fit any piano, and choice of $50 worth of standard music, $185. Guaranteed. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; take in trade; $5 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHICKERING Piano, upright; excellent tone and condition. Exceptional value, $175. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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MANHATTAN.

MISS McCABE'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
112, 114, & 116 WEST 18TH STREET,
2 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, $4 lessons; $3; lady and gentleman assistants; Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

HARVARD ACADEMY,

136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils.

Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

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100-102-104 West 59th Street, cor. 8th Avenue. Largest and best-equipped dancing school in Greater New York. Established over ten years. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. (Sunday included;) 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; 6 lessons, $5. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Call or send for circular.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL, 54TH ST. & 8TH AV.

Class and private lessons afternoon, evening; 4 lessons, $1. All the following dances guaranteed for $5 in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons; Waltz, Two-step, Polka, Schottische and Lancers.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Resident and Day pupils. Regular and Elective Courses. Special Music, Art, Literature, and Language. College certificates. Summer travel in Europe. Gymnasium. Home care and social recreation. Mrs. HELEN M. SCOVILLE, 2,042 5th Av., N. Y. Reopens Oct. 1.

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HEFFLEY SCHOOL

A UNIVERSITY IN SCOPE.

Prepares for all professional schools and colleges; also for positions as bookkeepers and stenographers; day and evening. Begin now. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres., 243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

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ILLUSTRATING taught by practical methods, personally or by mail. Ruskin School of Advertising Art, 236 4th Av.

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Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Wanted—Upright Piano, also Mason & Hamlin; Liszt organ. Address Cash, 1,364 Broadway.

Autograph letters of famous people bought and sold by Walter R. Benjamin, 1,125 Broadway.

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Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired
Haig S. Jakiyan, 54 West 18th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNA SMITH, doing business as GEO. MEYER & CO., bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, February 9, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 226 East 63d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery and office fixtures. Order of

WALTER F. WOOD, Trustee.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 256 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

Examinations and reports in industrial enterprises and inventions for investors; plans, specifications of new machinery and power installations. C. E. Whitney, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Good will, interest, stock, of established piano business for sale; good location; cheap to quick buyer; particulars. S. Bailey, Times.

To Any One Anywhere.—Keep present employment, but increase your income securing life insurance for me. P. O. Box 1,869, New York.

$$$ for stamp collections and rare stamps. (Are found on old letters.) T., Box 218 Times.

Wanted—Cigar store for cash in the city limits. Address T., Box 183 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Life Insurance Agents.—Highest available commissions will be paid for new business, also guarantees; special instruction for beginners, and material assistance will be given. Address Agency, with Largest Insurance Company, Box 162 Times Office.

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HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., bet. Madison & Park Ave.
First Class Fireproof Hotel
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 per day up.
All the modern improvements. Conveniently located. Street cars to all parts of the city.
Every Comfort — HOME LIKE
CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

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34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

FOR SALE.

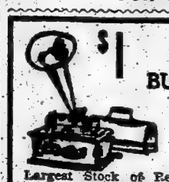

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"SUVLIGHT," the best incandescent gas lamp. By thumb movement the exact proportion of gas and air and the highest possible illumination are instantly obtained. 150 candle power. Saves 50% on gas bills. Never blackens mantle. Plain lamps, 75c., $1. Fancy and colored, $1.50. Suvlight Burner, 50c. Zee-Neet Heater, 50c.

This does the work. Suvio Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Ave. and 59 Park Place, N. Y. Agencies 10c. up.

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New and second-hand, $50 up, on time or rental.

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We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.

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in stock for immediate delivery. $100 up.

STORE FIXTURES & CABINET WORK

Designs and estimates on application.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Salesroom, 227 and 229 Fourth Av., cor. 19th St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, Tel. 3240 Franklin.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE. 2,000,000 ROLLS.
Blanks, 1½c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, 6c.; silks, 12½c. upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 166 and 172 2d St.

SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, Cor. Park Pl.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. HOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

A firm having a number of standard typewriters taken in trade, all in first-class condition, will sell them at a greatly reduced price. Address Trade, Box 152 Times Office.

VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS.
1 to 6 months' rental applies on purchase. Williams Typewriter Co., 310 B'way, (near Duane)

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPERS Repaired, and extra parts supplied by your HOUSEFURNISHER or "BISSELL" 25 Warren St., N. Y.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 33 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; supplies, repairing. Tel., 5686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters rented and sold; everything guaranteed as represented. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place.

Second-hand fire and burglar proof safe at a bargain. Beadle, 30 Reade St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cle

LOST AND FOUND.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

LOST.—BANK BOOK No. 357,357 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

33D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

128TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated.

137TH ST., 261 WEST.—High-class boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

434 MADISON AV.

Sublet sunny third floor room; hardwood flooring; large closets; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Select house, select neighborhood; large and small rooms, en suite or singly.

227 WEST END AV., (71st St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Are you too tired or too busy to do club or literary work assigned to you? Manuscripts compiled or prepared; confidential interview granted. Address Writer, Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; experienced; reference. Bloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Females.

COOK, &c.—By cook, laundress, housekeeper; English; lately landed; neat, industrious; private house or apartment; moderate. Saltzman, 318 West 59th St. Telephone, 1685 R Columbus.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as second laundress or kitchenmaid in private family. 339 West 38th St. Reilly's bell.

Males.

GARDENER AND FLORIST OR ROSE GROWER.—By married man, English birth; 24 years' experience in four places; nine years at last place; best of references; position wanted March 1st. Henry Wood, Warwick, N. Y.

GARDENER.—To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 50 Barclay St.

MRS. E. R. THOMAS HERE ILL.

Carried from Steamship to Her Carriage —Husband Declines to Talk of Fatal Automobile Accident.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Lorraine from Europe. Their names appeared on the passenger list as M. et Mme. Edouard. Mr. Thomas was asked about his automobile accident in Italy, in which a woman was run down and killed, but he declined to discuss it. "I have nothing to say about anything," he declared.

Mrs. Thomas was the last passenger to leave the ship. She is in ill-health, and kept to her stateroom while her husband was attending to the inspection of their baggage. After most of the passengers had left the pier a carriage was admitted to the dock by the courtesy of the customs officials, and was driven to the gangplank leading from the steamer. Mrs. Thomas was carried off the ship in a chair and placed in the carriage, which drove away with her and Mr. Thomas.

Her husband stated to friends on the dock that his wife was suffering from appendicitis, but a gentleman who was at the pier with Mr. Thomas's sister to meet them said that she was suffering from prostration incident to the shock at the time of the accident in Italy, from the effects of which she had never recovered.

SON CALLS FATHER BURGLAR.

Prisoner for Petty Offense Says He and Relatives Were in Robber Band.

The police of the Eighty-third Precinct believe they have under arrest at the station in Richmond Hill a band of burglars which has been operating in that section for the last two months. One of them, the police say, has confessed to five or six of the robberies, and implicates the three other prisoners, among them his brother and father, the latter said to be the head of the gang.

Detectives Skelly and Greis on Saturday afternoon arrested Hubert Tower, nineteen years old, of 316 Jefferson Street, Richmond Hill, for a petty offense. Among the things taken from him when searched were a ring and a stickpin. These were identified yesterday by Mrs. Keese of Morris Park as being a part of a lot of jewelry and other valuables stolen from her home. The prisoner, upon being charged with burglary, is said to have confessed. Upon the information given by him the detectives arrested his father, De Witt C. Tower; De Witt C. Tower, Jr., and Victor E. Bronson of 1,910 Atlantic Avenue. The four prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Healey, at Far Rockaway, yesterday, and were remanded.

ECKEL'S SECOND VICTIM DIES.

Wife Whom He Shot After Killing Mrs. McDermott Unconscious to the Last.

Mrs. Alice Estelle Eckel, who was shot by her husband, Julius Eckel, on Saturday night in Timothy McDermott's saloon, at 297 Henderson Street, Jersey City, died in the City Hospital there yesterday. Her father, William Speicher, who is Assistant Superintendent of the Construction Department of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in Newark, and whose home is at 102 Walnut Street, that city, will take charge of the body.

Mrs. Eckel and Mrs. Annie McDermott, whom Eckel shot before shooting his wife, now lie side by side in the Morgue.

Eckel, who is in the City Prison, did not seem to have a realizing sense of his position until late yesterday afternoon, when his brother informed him of his wife's death. Then he broke down, and City Physician Rector was called to attend him.

DOWN-TOWN SYNAGOGUE BURNED.

Hydrant Near Engine House Was Found to be Frozen.

The synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Ameth Mariampoler, on the third and fourth floors of the four-story brick building at 44 East Broadway, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have started in the synagogue. The first and second floors of the building are occupied by A. Rosenthal, a manufacturing clothier.

Nearly opposite the building is the house of Engine No. 9, which lost some time because the nearest hydrant was found to be frozen. The fire was confined to the building, with a damage estimated at $4,000. The two upper floors were destroyed.

Baptist Pastor Called to Manhattan.

The Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, pastor of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City, last night informed his congregation that he had decided to accept the call extended to him last week by the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan. He said he would leave for his new field of duty on March 1. Mr. Swaffield has been pastor of the Jersey City church eight years. He has given general satisfaction, and the members of the church received the news of his departure with expressions of regret.

MAYOR'S GAS MEASURES READY FOR SUBMISSION

Extend Power of City Officials in Fixing Quantity and Quality.

Tests May Be Made as Often as Desired, and Penalty for Poor Supply Is Raised to $500.

Two bills, framed so as to give the municipal officials complete control over the local gas companies, have been prepared by Corporation Counsel Delany under the direction of Mayor McClellan, and will be introduced in the Legislature at Albany in the course of the present week by Senator Foley of Manhattan and Assemblyman Miller of Brooklyn.

Mayor McClellan, in making public the text of the measures last night, recalled the words of Gov. Odell in an interview a few days ago, when the State Executive said that the city officials could have any needed legislation to enable them to meet the gas situation, and that the Legislature would be glad to enact bills along these lines if Mayor McClellan would submit them. The Mayor said last night that while it is not in his province to suggest measures to the Legislature, he hoped to meet Gov. Odell in a spirit of co-operation, and he felt confident also that the bills will have the support of Democratic members generally as well as that of the majority party in the law-making body.

Both Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Delany have been working over the measures for the last ten days, and they deem it necessary to amend two sections of the city charter, and to make one amendment to the Transportation Corporations law.

The first section of the charter amendment as drawn deals with Section 519 of the charter, concerning the powers of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. It extends the supervision now exercised by that Commissioner over electric meters so as to include gas meters as well. By the terms of the amendment the Commissioner shall cause tests to be made of all meters in use in the City of New York for measuring or ascertaining the quantity of gas as well as electricity or steam furnished by any corporation or person, and provides that after the passage of the act no corporation or person shall furnish or put in use any gas, electric, or steam meter which shall not have been inspected, approved, and sealed by Inspectors appointed by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

Every gas company must provide and keep upon its premises proper apparatus to be approved and sealed by the Inspector for testing and proving the accuracy of meters furnished for use by them. Whenever a meter has been inspected the Inspector shall attach thereto a seal or stamp with his name, the date of his inspection, and whether or not the meter is accurate. It is made the duty of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to cause every gas meter in use or intended to be used, to be inspected and tested at least once in every year, and an accurate and detailed report shall be made of the inspection and kept as part of the records of the department.

Whenever a meter shall be found defective the Commissioner must order it removed and replaced by another meter, which shall have been inspected, tested, and approved by the Commissioner or his inspectors. Meters in use shall be reinspected and tested on the written request of the consumer or of the company, in the presence of the consumer if so desired. If any meter so inspected shall be found defective, to the prejudice or injury of the consumer, the removal, inspection, and replacing of the meter shall be without expense to the consumer, but in all other cases, except where the change is beneficial to the company, he shall pay the reasonable expense of the inspection. This provision does not change the language of the charter, as it now applies in like manner to the inspection of electric meters, but extends the same provisions over the inspection of gas meters by the department.

By a new amendment to this section the inspectors of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity are permitted at all reasonable times, and on exhibiting written authority from the Commissioner, to enter any dwelling, store, or building lighted with gas, for the purpose of inspecting the meter, pipes, fittings and works, and the quality of the gas supplied, and any person who prevents or hinders such an inspection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The Commissioner may adopt such rules and regulations, and may direct and compel the use of such meter or other mechanical device, as in his judgment may be necessary for the purpose of properly recording the quantity of gas consumed, and for controlling and regulating the pressure of gas or other substance into pipes or other apparatus used in the distribution. It is made the duty of every person or corporation supplying gas to consumers or others to comply with such rules and regulations, and a failure to do so is made a misdemeanor.

The second section of the charter bill amends Section 522 under which the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity now tests the quality of gas. It strikes out the restriction that the Commissioner may not inspect the gas oftener than once a week, and permits him to make tests as often as may be necessary. It eliminates also the requirement that three consecutive tests must show an illuminating power less than the standard before a fine may be imposed, and it makes it the duty of the Commissioner to impose such a fine whenever such a test shows the quality of the gas to be below standard. The amount of the fine is raised by this amendment from $100 to $500. It also provides that an accurate record of all such tests shall be made and filed with the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and shall be kept as part of the records thereof.

By the enactment of this bill power will be placed in the city officials which they believe will enable them to cope with existing conditions and to impose fines which will keep the gas companies providing the proper quality of gas and charging only for the actual quantities furnished. As an auxiliary to this bill is a second bill which amends Article VI. of the transportation corporations law, by which all the powers now exercised by the State Inspector of Gas Meters are conveyed to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in the City of New York.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy, who represents the city as attorney before the Legislature, received the bills from Mr. Delany last night, and when he leaves this city for Albany to-day will take the copies to give to Senator Foley and Assemblyman Miller for introduction. Should the Legislature carry out the promise of Gov. Odell and enact these bills into law, as Mayor McClellan hopes, the city officials expect to have the power in about two months to put an end to the local conditions which have caused such widespread complaint.

LABOR MEN SHY AT GAS BILL.

Central Federated Body Declines to Indorse Assemblyman Miller's Investigation Measure.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday Assemblyman Miller of Brooklyn asked for the indorsement of his bill entitled "An act providing for the investigation of the supply of gas in the City of New York." The bill provides that within twenty days after its passage the Mayor shall appoint a commission of five members for investigating the quality, supply, and cost of gas furnished by the several gas companies.

Mr. Miller was received with applause, and said:

"Gov. Odell says that the City of New York can get any legislation it asks for. He has put himself on record, and it is now up to the people of New York to see that he keeps his pledge. When the New York Gas Light Company was formed it was capitalized at $750,000. The capitalization was increased to $4,000,000. When it was sold to the Consolidated Gas Company the price was $7,000,000, and when it was sold to the larger corporation the price was $15,000,000, though it was originally capitalized at $750,000. I believe that the true permanent solution is the municipal ownership and operation of gas plants."

Before any motion was put Herman Robinson, the Financial Secretary, jumped to his feet.

"It is up to this body to be very careful," he said. "We do not know but that this bill may be introduced to create comfortable berths for five investigators. I believe it should be referred to the Law and Legislation Committee."

Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, a member of the Law and Legislation Committee, said:

"Although we did not make any public report about it, we have been quietly investigating about this bill. While it is true that the people who burn gas are paying too much, I don't believe that this bill will do a particle of good. It will give several men a chance of getting $10 a day for investigating. The report is to be made next December. The Legislature would adjourn before anything would be done, and no action could be taken until 1905. If Mr. Miller is in favor of municipal ownership, why doesn't he introduce a bill to that effect?"

A motion to table the whole matter was passed unanimously.

LABOR MEN HONOR ARCHIBALD.

Two Union Bills Indorsed by the Central Body—Empire Labor Charter Revoked.

James P. Archibald, who has severed his connection with the Central Federated Union, received yesterday an illuminated framed set of complimentary resolutions at the meeting of that body as a token of its appreciation of his services in the cause of organized labor. The presentation address was made by the Chairman, Charles Oberwager of Typhographical Union No. 274, who spoke at some length on Archibald's services to organized labor.

Ex-Delegate Archibald was escorted to the platform by a committee of delegates. For some unexplained reason James Fitzgerald of the marble workers declined to act on this committee, but Mr. Archibald was received with a perfect storm of applause when he took the platform.

Two bills proposed by labor unions in the building trades were indorsed. The first was that it should be unlawful to use any white lead for painting done or any other work done in city, county, or State departments, and that the paint known as zinc white should be used instead. The other bill provides that the supervision of the erection of scaffolding for building purposes be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Buildings, instead of the Police Department.

James Fitzgerald, delegate of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, asked that the National Building Trades Council be requested to revoke its charter given to the Empire Labor Club of this city, which, Fitzgerald said, was composed of non-union marble workers. His request was granted.

POLICE IN RAIN OF BOTTLES.

Attacked by Negro Mob—One Officer Had Arrested Plain Clothes Colleague Who Had Arrested a Negress.

Policeman Joseph E. Flynn of the Newtown Station happened to be in Manhattan at Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he says he saw a negro and a negress run into Thirty-seventh Street. He thought he ought to know why they were in such haste, and pursuing them caught up with the woman, whom he placed under arrest. Immediately negroes and negresses appeared from nearly every house, surrounding Flynn and the woman, and muttering threats against the officer, who was not known to them as a policeman, as he was in citizen's clothing.

Soon bottles began to be hurled at him from windows of neighboring houses, and Flynn went down with a bad gash in his scalp. The woman hastened out of the way and the crowd began to jeer at Flynn. He had just risen to a sitting posture and had drawn his revolver to ward off the threatening crowd, when Detective Sergeant Tinker ran around the corner, and, seeing Flynn with a revolver, put him under arrest.

Bottles began to rain upon them both, and this time Tinker was knocked down by a missile, which cut a long gash in his head. The crowd howled with glee, and the two policemen appeared to be in for a mobbing, when Sergt. Fitzpatrick of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station came up. He and Tinker drew their revolvers, and Flynn had his ready. This cowed the mob, who broke into a wild dash for shelter as the reserves of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station came up on the run. Not a colored person could be found in two minutes.

Flynn was so weak he could not tell anything about himself, and Tinker took him to the station house, where when his wounds had been dressed he recovered enough to explain himself. He was promptly released and went home. Tinker also went home when his wound had been attended to.

TWO DENY BIGAMY CHARGE.

Woman Named as Meyer's Second Wife Denies That They Were Married.

As he was entering the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning to pay $5 to a probation officer, toward the support of his wife, Freda, of 1,692 Second Avenue, on an order from the court, Frederick W. Meyer, an iron worker, of 3,909 Third Avenue, was arrested on a charge of bigamy. He was held in $2,000 bail.

The charge against Meyer was made by wife No. 1, who before her marriage to Meyer, was Freda Siemens. She says she was married to Meyer Oct. 6, 1901, by the Rev. Edward F. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. She alleges that on Sept. 16, 1903, about ten days after he had separated from her, her husband was married to Augusta Grace Reiss of 1,726 Second Avenue, by the Rev. Alfred B. Moldenke, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, and son of the pastor. Meyer denied a second marriage.

At 3,909 Third Avenue, a young woman, who said she was Augusta Grace Reiss, was seen yesterday afternoon. She said that Frederick W. Meyer boarded there, and denied that she had married him. The girl lived with her mother, brother, and sister. They said they had known Meyer for some time and that they knew he was married.

The Rev. Edward F. Moldenke said that he had married Frederick W. Meyer to Freda Siemens, and that his son had married Frederick Meyer to Augusta Grace Reiss. The date of the latter marriage, he said, was June 24, 1903.

SUICIDE DUE TO INSOMNIA.

Mansfield Had Crossed the Ocean Three Times in Hope That Sea Air Would Bring Relief.

His nervous system a wreck from lack of sleep, John Mansfield, a salesman for Dodd, Mead & Co., went to his room on the fourth floor of Noble's Hotel, at 338 Fourth Avenue Saturday night, after declaring to a friend that he had given up hope of finding any rest except in the grave. Yesterday afternoon his body was found lying on the bed, in his mouth a gas tube, the other end of which was attached to the jet.

Mansfield was an Englishman, and had been a London agent for the publishing firm. Several months ago he was seized with insomnia, and obtained a six weeks' vacation. He crossed the ocean to this country, reported to the firm, and then sailed for England again, taking the same ship back, and then came to this country again—three trips taken in the hope that the sea air would quiet his nerves. But it was of no avail. During each of the trips he paced the deck of the ship nightly.

Mansfield on Jan. 15 registered at one of the large up-town hotels. It was too noisy there, and he went to Noble's. There he met Duncan MacArthur, another employe of the publishing firm.

"I don't see how it will end except in death," he said to MacArthur one day. "I can't sit still a minute. There is nothing I can take that will make me sleep. I fear that I shall go mad if this awful torture does not end soon."

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

The New Carpet Department

is now open, and besides many fresh patterns has a large assortment of short lengths being dropped 1/3 off regular prices.

1/3 off all patterns of carpets discontinued.

Artistic Persian and Oriental Rugs.

Large stock of carpet sizes 1/3 off.

Furniture Special Bargains

of Artistic Designs being discontinued are at 1/3 off regular prices.

A wing on each floor is devoted to 1/3 off furniture.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24TH ST.

Factories: 505 to 515 West 32d St.

M'CRACKEN ELEVATED BY MOTHER EDDY

Action Said to be a Rebuke to the Methods of Mrs. Stetson.

Failure of the First Church to Re-elect Him Last Year Followed by His Assignment to the Mother Church.

W. D. McCracken learned yesterday that he had been elevated to the office of lecturer and member of the Board of Lectureship of the Christian Science Church. The elevation is made by Mother Mary Baker G. Eddy, and it places Mr. McCracken very high in the circles of the Church. Members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city said yesterday that the elevation comes as a rebuke to the action taken by Mrs. Stetson against Mr. McCracken.

Three years ago Mr. McCracken joined the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in West Ninety-sixth Street, and became one of the supporters of Mrs. Stetson, through whose efforts he was made a Trustee of the church. He was also elected Chairman of the Publication Committee. Two years ago he was re-elected to these offices from the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in West Sixty-eighth Street, which is the second largest Christian Science church in the country. Again, last year he was re-elected by the largest church in Buffalo.

This year it was the turn of the First Church to re-elect, but instead of continuing Mr. McCracken in office, Richard Verril was elected to the places.

One of the members of the First Church said last night that Mr. McCracken's failure to be re-elected by that church was solely due to his antagonism toward Mrs. Stetson. "For some reason they were at odds," he said, "and it was noticed that Mr. McCracken suddenly failed to attend the church, and when he did attend, he always failed to rise with the others when the leaders entered. Alexander Simpson has made the statement that Mrs. Stetson has gone so far as to employ detectives to follow Mr. McCracken to learn something against him by which she could have him crushed.

"There were certain methods constantly used there behind the scenes to put Mr. McCracken out of the way, and it is in view of them and of the great services which he has done for the Church at large that Mother Eddy has elevated him to his new office. Mr. McCracken will now stand close to the founder of the Church, and will be located in the mother church at Boston."

Mr. McCracken's duties now will be to expound the Christian Science in all parts of the country, and to visit the various churches and preach. Mrs. Stetson refused to discuss his elevation last night, but some of the members of the First Church said that they viewed it as a rebuke to Mrs. Stetson.

LINER NEW YORK DAMAGED.

Lost Part of Bowsprit in a Storm—Arrives Here One Day Late, as Also Does the Lorraine.

Two of the big transatlantic liners reached port yesterday a day late, having been delayed by storms which they encountered on the way over. They were the New York of the American Line and the French liner La Lorraine.

In one terrific blow which struck the New York on Wednesday the New York vessel pounded her nose down hard into the sea, breaking the bob stay and carrying away part of her bowsprit. It was on her last trip to this port that the New York before broke the same stay and lost a man who was trying to repair it.

The passengers on both vessels reported a very uncomfortable voyage. During almost the entire trip they were compelled to remain within the cabins while the vessels rolled and tossed, and great waves broke over them as high as the promenade decks.

The Umbria of the Cunard Line which should have arrived here yesterday was reported from Nantucket and will dock this morning.

SAILOR'S CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

Captain and Mate of the Ship Shenandoah to Answer Allegation of Felonious Assault.

The American ship Shenandoah arrived here yesterday afternoon from Kobe, Japan, and Capt. Chapman and Mate Forsyth, on being told that United States marshals armed with warrants were looking for them, said they would submit to arrest when called for. Both men are charged with cruelty by Giuseppe Ferraris, a seaman, who alleges that the mate beat him, and that the Captain was an accessory in the crime.

The Shenandoah is a full-rigged ship, and plies between this port and Japan. On the trip before the one just completed she was in the Harbor of Kobe, when, Ferraris says, the mate beat him without cause and so injured him that he had to be taken to a hospital. There he lay for a long time with his right leg broken in two places, and with numerous cuts and bruises. Capt. Chapman was compelled by the United States Consul at the port to give a bond to pay the hospital expenses of the sailor, and for his return to this country.

Ferraris returned several months ago, and at once began action before the United States Commissioner against the mate and Captain, charging them with felonious assault.

"I was not on board when the affair occurred," said Capt. Chapman yesterday, "but I went to see the man on learning of his injuries. I thought he would die. The mate is here now, and will surrender. I thought he would get into trouble."

Astoria Episcopal Church Opened.

The new building of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Franklin and Woolsey Streets, Astoria, was opened yesterday. Bishop Burgess conducted the morning service. The music was furnished by a boy choir of thirty-one voices under the direction of Dr. C. N. Platt. The rector, the Rev. Herman Lilienthal, has arranged for services to-night and Tuesday and Wednesday nights, at which various clergymen will officiate.

Going to run off some shoes. 1400 pairs of odds and ends at a price to take them out on the jump—something in most every leather you know.

Something in every size from 5½ to 11; in every width from A to E.

$2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CARPETS

Great Clearance Sale.

To make room for NEW SPRING GOODS, we offer all single and odd pieces of different grades and patterns we do not intend duplicating.

Some we have made up into RUGS WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, in various sizes, suitable for any kind of room. Will be closed out AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring size of room.)

One Big Rug Special!

Royal Wilton, Axminster and Velvet Rugs.

An exceptionally fine line (size 9x12 ft.) at the uniform price of..... $24.50 Each

Regularly sold for $37.50.

INLAID LINOLEUMS

at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths

AT ABOUT ½ PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

BIRDS Mate now. Singers $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; Females, $1.00 and $2.00. Breeding Cages, $1.75 & $2.00

Canary, fancy singers, soft, $5, $6, $8, $10.

Holden's new Book on Birds. All about mating, care, singing, 10 cts. by mail, 12 cts. stamps.

Talking Parrots, Piping Bullfinches. Birds shipped to all parts of U. S. and Canada.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-night at 8—L'ELISIR D'AMORE, Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Feb. 10, at 8—LUCIA. Sembrich, Caruso, (last appearance,) Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. (last appearance.) Thurs., Feb. 11, AT 5 P. M., precisely—(8th perf.) PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Hertz. Fri. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Thompson; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Hinrichs—followed by Delibes' Ballet, COPPELIA. (1st time,) Varasi, Braun; Francioli and corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko. Sat. Mat., Feb. 13, at 2—DIE WEISSE DAME. (La Dame Blanche.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Fran Naval, (first appearance,) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Gerold. Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Evg., Feb. 13, popular prices, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Bloepfer. Conductor, Hertz. PARSIFAL—Feb. 16, 25; seats now on sale. Extra Matinee Wash. Birthday at 11:30 A. M. BOX SEATS and ORCHESTRA ONLY on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "DER DETEKTIV" The Great laughing success.

Westminster Kennel Club 28 ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN —FEBRUARY 10, 11, 12 & 13— Friday, at 3 P.M. JUDGING SEVEN PACKS OF FOXHOUNDS.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St. near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ROBERT EDESON | EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FRIDAY. | RANSON'S FOLLY by Richard Harding Davis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. LAST TWO WEEKS Kirke La Shelle's Special Production, CHECKERS with Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c., 50c. 23rd St. Rice & Cohen, Con. Vaudeville. 58th St. KELLAR. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Sts. $1. 5th Av. "MOTHS"—Con't Vaudeville. 125th St. The Magistrate Big Vaudeville.

CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY. (Double Bill.) 4 Matinees, Wed., Thurs., Friday, & Sat. 2 o'cl'k promptly CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57 St. Seats on sale at Vaudeville Theatre.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8:30. Barg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

WEST END JAS. K. HACKETT. "THE CROWN PRINCE." Matinees Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. THE BLACK HAND. Xtra Mat. FRIDAY.

BOAT HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

Incendiary Is Believed to Have Caused Heavy Loss to the Crescent Athletic Club.

A fire which is believed to have been started by an incendiary last night, destroyed the boathouse of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Shore Road and Eighty-fourth Street, Bay Ridge. Several shells and barges which were stored in the building were destroyed, causing a loss of about $20,000.

The belief that the building was set on fire is based upon the fact that it has been closed since the beginning of the Winter. There was no stove or light in the structure, and no one had any legitimate business in it.

The boathouse stood directly opposite opposite to the country house of the club, and although several of the members who were in the latter place sent in an alarm of fire and the firemen arrived promptly, the boathouse could not be saved.

Fireman Overcome at Small Blaze.

A fire was discovered last night in the basement of the Wheeler Building, at 5 and 7 West Twenty-second Street. The doors were forced by the firemen, and the flames soon were extinguished after about $1,000 damage had been done. George Bain, a fireman attached to Insurance Patrol No. 12, was overcome by smoke, and removed to the New York Hospital. He will recover.

Wesleyan Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Wesleyan University Club of New York will be held to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the speakers will be Prof. C. T. Winchester of the university, ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, and ex-City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed., Friday & Saturday. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY. THE OTHER GIRL

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. MATINEES WED'Y, FRIDAY & SAT'Y. VIRGINIA HARNED | The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes. E. H. SOTHERN'S PLAY. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING ELEANOR ROBSON IN MERELY MARY ANN.

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mts., Wed., Fri., & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD IN THAT MAN AND I. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING KYRLE BELLEW. RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th st. & B'way. Mat. Fridays & Sat. 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE | FOURTH MONTH THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON By J. M. BARRIE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. ELEANOR ROBSON MERELY MARY ANN. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE with W. H. THOMPSON.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat Sat'y. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Sam Bernard and Great Cast.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....Begins 8:10 Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2. VIRGINIA EARL | Comic Military Opera, SERGEANT KITTY NEXT MONDAY—A NOVELTY Fisher & Ryley present Great Cast. GLITTERING GLORIA

"THE APOSTLES" Edward Elgar's Latest Work. TUESDAY EVG., FEB. 9TH AT 8:30 Director.....FRANK DAMROSCH THE ORATORIO SOCIETY | Choir from Musical Art Society Soloists: SHANNA CUMMING, JANET SPENCER, GWYLM MILES, FRED. ERICK WHEELER, E. P. JOHNSON and DAVID BISPHAM. For the benefit of the City History Club. Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. Fri., Feb. 12, at 2. Sat., Feb. 13, at 8:15. Felix Weingartner.....Conductor Program: Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphonic Poem, "The Elysian Fields," Weingartner; "Tasso," Liszt; Symphony No. 7, A major, Beethoven; SPECIAL CONCERT....Felix Weingartner Tuesday, February 16, at 8:15 P. M. Soloist.....Reisenauer Program, "Wagner-Beethoven." Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

THE GOTHAM THEATRE 125TH ST. & 3RD AVE. GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT WITH GAY MASQUERADERS 2 GREAT BURLESQUES AND VAUDEVILLE. Pop. Prices, 25c., 35c., & 50c.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Beg. Wed., Feb. 10—Seats Now Selling. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Next Friday. CASINO Mats. Wed. Fri. & Sat. AN ENGLISH DAISY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. TO-MORROW NIGHT, 100TH TIME. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinee Friday.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Mat. Sat., Lincoln & Washington Birthdays. First time in New York to-night, & VIOLA ALLEN As Viola in Shakespeare's Comedy TWELFTH NIGHT. With Notable Company and Production.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Afternoon, February 13, at 2:30. Piano Recital | BUSONI Tickets 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall & Ditson's. (Direct. C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This (Mon.) Aft. at 3. Piano Recital | Alfred Reisenauer Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way. EVERETT PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Wanderers H. C. Tuesday, Feb. 9th, at 8:15 P. M. Adm., 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evgs. at 8. Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Last Three Weeks. MOTHER GOOSE NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) Friday. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play TERENCE.

MURRAY HILL, Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs., 25c., 35c., 50c. H. J. CONNELLY STOCK CO. MATINEE 25c TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. VESTA TILLEY AT TREFOAR Geo. C. Boniface and Bertha Waltzinger, Etc.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Special Mat. Fri., Feb. 12, & Mon., Feb. 22. 150th performance. Souvenirs Mon., Feb. 15. Babes in Toyland

THE DEWEY E. 14th ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS 2 BURLESQUES. ROSES & ONIONS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Friday & Sat. 2:15 MARY MANNERING In HARRIET'S HONEYMOON.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Lincoln B. LAST 2 WKS. THE MUSICAL SUCCESS. THE MEDAL AND THE MAID Great Cast, Incl. JAS. T. POWERS.

GRAND TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! A Chinese Honeymoon

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2. THE V

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds east to north-east.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,879. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

JAPANESE ARMIES LANDING IN KOREA

Sixty Transports Pouring Troops Into the Peninsula.

RUSSIAN VESSELS SEIZED

Merchant Ships Are Taken to Japan—It Is Expected Seoul Will Be Occupied by the Japanese—Russians Threaten Peking.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Mail cables that sixty Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Korea, from Masam pho and Fu-san on the south to Kunsan, Mok-pho, and Che-mul-pho on the west.

Söul, says the correspondent, is to be occupied, and the landing is being covered by the torpedo division.

The main body of the Japanese fleet, the correspondent concludes, will sail in the direction of Port Arthur.

In a dispatch from Tien-Tsin a correspondent of The Standard says a Russian force is reported at Kalgan (in Pe-chi-Li Province, 110 miles northwest of Peking and near the Great Wall,) and that preparations are being made for the flight of the Chinese Court and the removal of the imperial treasure, as it is feared that Russia will descend upon Peking.

In a dispatch dated Nagasaki, Feb. 6, and which was delayed by the censor, a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that Russia deliberately precipitated the crisis by secretly dispatching a few days ago from Port Arthur transports loaded with a full division of troops and escorted by a fleet and landing them near the Yalu River, thus occupying Northern Korea.

"Japanese patience became exhausted, and to-day Japan moved her ships and took unresisted possession of certain merchant vessels, including the Shilka and Manchuria," the correspondent continues. "Two other Russian vessels were seized and escorted to Sasebo, Japan."

The Daily Telegraph says it supposes the seizures occurred at Ma-sam-pho, but that the censor suppressed the location.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, has informed The Associated Press that military steps contemplated by Japan for the preservation of her interests in the Far East have commenced.

The Minister is careful to point out, however, that this does not mean actual hostilities, but strategic action through pouring Japanese troops into Korea and Manchuria. This, he states, is now in progress.

Baron Hayashi calculates that forces adequate to meet any emergency will have been fully disembarked within two or three days. He regards the breaking off of negotiations as tantamount to war, and does not look for any formal declaration. The Minister reiterates the statement that the Russian reply was not delivered, and declares his belief to be that it was never sent.

WASHINTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has received a cablegram from Lieut. Commander Marsh, the United States naval attaché at Tokio, announcing the departure of a naval division from Japanese waters for Che-mul-pho, the port of Söul.

The seizure of Söul, the Naval Board here believes, will be Japan's first act of war.

The State Department has received a cablegram from the American Legation at Söul to the effect that it is reported Japanese warships have arrived off Ma-sampho, but it is added that telegraphic communication has been cut off and that it is impossible to confirm the report.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Foreign Office here was advised this afternoon that the Japanese have cut the cable connecting Japan and Korea. The object of this action is believed to be to prevent news of the operations of the Japanese reaching the Russians, which was possible no matter how closely censored the dispatches sent might be.

It is learned that among the troops sent by Russia to the vicinity of the Yalu River are 15,000 Cossacks, whose province it is to destroy the communications of any Japanese army landing along the coast or trying to strike the Port Arthur Railroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur says news has been received there that Japanese troops have landed at Ma-sam-pho.

The conservative Deutsche Tages-Zeitung affirms upon diplomatic authority that three Russian ships have been captured by the Japanese.

The German Foreign Office was advised yesterday that a portion of the Japanese fleet sailed from Saseho on Sunday. Its destination is unknown, but is supposed to be Che-mul-pho.

A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Vienna says that Admiral Baron von Spaun, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Navy, has received a dispatch from the commander of the Austrian Legation guard at Peking saying that Japan has embarked her regiments of guards and two army divisions on forty steamers.

The dispatch added that a Russian cruiser division had sailed from Port Arthur and that fighting was expected hourly.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON KOREA.

Cavalry Leaving Mukden for the Peninsula—Japanese Residents Leave Wi-ju.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—An advance detachment of Russian cavalry is leaving Mukden for Korea.

The telegram from Mukden announcing this adds:

"Russia's love of peace has been exhausted by Japan's demands. Troops, therefore, have been concenerated at the therefore, have been concentrated at the

"The Russian troops are in the best of spirits. The Japanese everywhere are hurrying homeward."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Söul to The Times says two companies of Russian soldiers have left Liang-Yang and are proceeding toward the Yalu River.

The Japanese residents of Wi-ju have withdrawn south by order.

The women and children have been advised to leave Song-Chin.

PREDICTED JAPAN'S MOVE.

Col. Oka of the War Office at Tokio Said Transports and Warships Would Go to Che-mul-pho.

Col. Oka, a high official of the Japanese War Office, who was recently hurriedly recalled from Europe to Tokio, in an interview printed in London gave what, from present indications, was a remarkably accurate forecast of the opening stages of Russo-Japanese hostilities.

To begin with, Col. Oka expressed his conviction that war would not begin "until the first week of February at the earliest." In reply to a question as to the Japanese plan of campaign, he said, pointing to a map of China, Korea, and Japan:

"Look at the map. When war breaks out—and it will be to Japan's advantage to strike the first blow—you will find our transports with troops hurrying from Japan straight away to Che-mul-pho. We have contracted for plenty of vessels, and there is practically an unlimited supply. The transports will get away to Che-mul-pho in hot haste, under the protection of our warships.

"During the Winter there is little chance of Russia's Eastern squadron leaving Vladivostok to unite with her vessels at Port Arthur, and we think with our strength in the narrow strait between Korea and Japan we could prevent a junction at all times. Anyway, it is our great idea to bring the Russian navy to battle at an early stage, because the land operations depend greatly upon our supremacy at sea. The coasts of Japan we regard as quite impregnable.

"After landing at Che-mul-pho we shall probably make a great march to Harbin, over 500 miles, which we regard as the key to the strategic situation. The roads from Che-mul-pho are fortunately good. South of Che-mul-pho the roads are extremely bad, and that is the reason we should not send the transports by way of Fu-san. Otherwise, Fu-san, being almost Japanese already, and quite near to Japan, has many advantages."

"Where will be the first great fight?" was asked.

Col. Oka took a pencil and indicated the site marked on the map, near Che-mul-pho. "Many people think," said the Colonel, "that Russia will prefer to keep her ships under cover of her guns at Port Arthur. Japan believes, however, that the transports steaming into Che-mul-pho, and the knowledge that it will be our intention to carry the fight at the outset into the heart of Manchuria, will tempt Admiral Alexieff to action. At any rate, a sea battle off Che-mul-pho would be his best chance, seeing that his base for repairs and supply is at Port Arthur, little over 200 miles distant.

"Battleships and cruisers have a nasty habit of becoming lame ducks at the critical moment, and Russia would like to be as near her port as possible. In respect of dockyards, repairs, and naval supply, of course, we are superior to Russia, and a prolongation of the naval warfare would be to our advantage.

"If Russia refuses battle off Che-mul-pho, perhaps we shall take the offensive and bombard Port Arthur. We are not at all certain that the long-range guns are placed at the fortress, and high-angle fire would probably ruin the shipping in port."

WANTS JAPAN TO ACT FIRST.

Russia Likely to Await an Aggressive Move on the Part of Her Adversary.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—At an important council held at the palace to-day under the presidency of the Czar it was decided to telegraph to Viceroy Alexieff scrupulously to avoid any step which might provoke hostilities.

The situation diplomatically is delicate and anomalous. Just what Japanese action Russia would consider a cause for war, under the circumstances, is not clearly defined, but it is pointed out that when Japan abruptly severed diplomatic relations no notification was given concerning the Russo-Japanese treaties of 1896 and 1898, covering Korea. These treaties provide for the independence of Korea, and, in view of the commercial interests of Japan in the Hermit Kingdom, Russia recognized Japan's right to send troops to Korea for the preservation of order.

There is, however, an important reservation. In case Japan considers it necessary to avail herself of this clause Russia must receive an advance notification. The treaties are specific on this point. Technically the landing of a Japanese army in Southern Korea without the notification, which Japan could not give now that diplomatic relations have ceased, would be a breach of the spirit of the conventions.

It is possible, however, that Russia, instead of insisting on the inviolability of these treaties at this juncture, will take her stand on the contentions set up in the negotiations, and await a Japanese invasion of Northern Korea, for the neutrality of which Russia insisted, as an overt act equivalent to war.

RUSSIA SEEKS A LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—"Russia is negotiating with a syndicate of French, Belgian, and Dutch bankers," telegraphs the Brussels correspondent of The Standard, "for a loan of £40,000,000."

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau, Aiken, and Augusta.
The Southern's Palm Limited via P. R. R., Southern Rwy., and F. E. C. The splendor of the equipment, punctual performance of schedule accounts for the superior patronage of this train. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 168 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

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JAPAN GETS TWO LINERS.

Either Buys or Charters Canadian Pacific Railway Vessels.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's steamships Tartar and Athenian of the line to the Orient, have been purchased or chartered by the Japanese Government.

The Tartar is an iron screw steamship of 2,768 tons. She is 376 feet long, and has 47 feet beam and 30 feet depth. She was built at Glasgow in 1883, and is registered in Great Britain.

The Athenian is like the Tartar in construction. She was built at Glasgow in 1881, and her dimensions are: Length, 365 feet; beam, 45 feet, and depth, 29 feet.

STRICT DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Dutch Government, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, has decided on strict neutrality in the Russo-Japanese conflict, especially as regards the coaling stations in the Dutch East Indies situated near the belligerent fleets.

AMERICA MAY ACT FOR JAPAN.

United States Embassy Will Probably Look Out for Japanese Interests in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—M. Kurino, the retiring Japanese Minister here, says he will leave St. Petersburg on Wednesday morning. He adds that all the affairs of the Legation will be closed up, and that no current business will be left behind.

The United States Embassy will probably look after questions involving the protection of Japanese subjects. Ambassador McCormick, under instructions, to-day asked Foreign Minister Lamsdorff if Russia objected.

A couple of policemen guard the entrance of the Japanese Legation, but there has been no attempt at any public demonstration.

GAME NOT WORTH THE CANDLE.

The Kievlyanin Says Neither Manchuria Nor Korea Is Worth a Drop of Russian Blood.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Times's Russian correspondents quote an article in the Kievlyanin, a conservative newspaper, which says that neither Manchuria nor Korea is worth a drop of Russian blood.

It is unfortunate, however, adds the paper, that the surrender of rights which, if effected in an earlier stage, would have involved no loss of prestige, should now take the humiliating form of concessions.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

Report That America and Britain Will Insist on China's Sovereignty Over Manchuria Whatever Happens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The St. James's Gazette quotes a "leading British diplomatist" as follows:

"Whether Russia wins or loses in the conflict with Japan, she has run her course in the Far East. Her refusal to give Japan the moderate undertaking requested shows that she intends to absorb Manchuria if she can and is determined to be master in the Far East or crumble in the attempt.

"She must lose in the end, because if she defeats Japan she will be confronted by the same demand from Great Britain and the United States, and she must grant it or fight both.

"There is an understanding between those powers which amounts to what I have told you."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that Great Britain intended to send a Consul to Mukden and An-Tung, recently opened to the commerce of the world under the treaty between the United States and China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—State Department officials deny that any agreement has been made to the effect that the United States and Great Britain would intervene if Russia crushed Japan and insist that Manchuria remain part of China.

Ever since the Turkish-Russian war it has been customary for the great neutral powers to hold some sort of conference at the conclusion of a war to secure the vanquished nation in the struggle against undue exactions and punishments. Attention is called to the fact that although Japan was the victor in her war with China, the neutral powers, especially Russia and Great Britain, brought pressure to bear upon Japan to prevent her from pursuing her advantage beyond reasonable limits.

Incidentally it is pointed out that the two nations named themselves profited by the acquisition of most important strategical points which had been the object of Japan's operations.

Therefore it is said to be within the probabilities that some kind of conference will follow a Russo-Japanese war. The United States has always held aloof from combination in such cases, but, as in the case of the negotiations which terminated the Boxer troubles, the policy has been to work on parallel lines when such a cause is for the common good.

The State Department is pushing preparations for the early dispatch to their posts in Manchuria of United States Consuls Cheshire, Davidson, and Morgan, who are to be posted respectively at Mukden, An-Tung, and Dalny. This is regardless of the impending outbreak of war, and it is said that there is no reason to apprehend that actual hostilities would be allowed to prevent a Consul of a friendly nation from going to his post.

KAISER MAY STAY AT HOME.

Is Said to Have Abandoned His Mediterranean Cruise — Germany's Benevolent Neutrality.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is semi-officially announced, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that Germany will maintain neutrality between Japan and Russia like that of Prussia in the Crimean war. Doubtless, remarks the correspondent, Germany will hope to reap diplomatic advantages such as were derived by Prussia from her exhibition of circumspect benevolence toward Russia.

One semi-official writer says Germany will not turn the opportunity to account in order to acquire more territory in East Asia.

Emperor William is said to have abandoned his intended cruise in the Mediter-

Continued on Page 5.

Have You Read It?
A Bride and a Bridle, a beautiful little story issued by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the popular line to Florida. Short line, short time. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

BALTIMORE SAVED, LOSS $150,000,000

Fire Controlled, But City Stunned by Its Greatest Disaster.

DANGER OF A FAMINE

Council Declares a Ten-Day Holiday to Extend Period of Maturing Obligations.

NEW YORKERS STOPPED FIRE

Fire Remarkable Among Great Conflagrations, As Not a Single Life Was Lost—Few Persons Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Smoke enshrouded, this stricken city lies to-night stunned and silent under the weight of the worst disaster in its history. The great fire which began shortly before noonday on Sunday burned itself out at the water's edge just as evening fell to-day, having swept, a gigantic all-conquering wave of flame, up from the heart of the business centre of the city, through its financial district, and then, receding, back among the wharves and warehouses.

A territory twelve full city blocks by nine, and extending beyond over a mile and more of water front, is left in smoking, hideous ruins. Where at Saturday's close of business stood stately office structures, substantial buildings of business, and docks teeming with the shipping trade of the world, there are now piles of broken brick and stone and tottering walls which the sappers are fast leveling with dynamite.

The business streets are deserted, not because it is the day's end and the workers are gone till morning, but because there can be no work until the restored city rises from the ashes.

As for the loss—that is all a matter of reckoning now. The authorities here put it at $150,000,000, but such an estimate takes into account only what can be figured as the direct and immediate damage. Indirectly the losses are quite beyond computation, and it will take the days necessary to overhaul vaults and deposit chambers in order to make any accurate appreciation of the injury done to all interests affected.

State Guard Patrolling Ruins.

To-night the city is perfectly quiet and the best of order prevails. A thousand men of the State Guard are here patrolling the burned district and adjoining streets, and no one is allowed inside the lines without a pass from the military.

There is little attempt to evade the regulations, however, and absolutely nothing that could be called looting, due in some measure, probably, that when the fire spread, it swept as the plague sweeps, leaving behind it desolation and nothing worth the taking. Martial law has not been declared in the technical sense of the word, for the soldiers came on request of the local authorities and have remained as co-operating with the police rather than superseding police control.

The heroes of the day have been the fire fighters from New York, who had the hardest of the day's work, justly being given their assignment because they were fresh for their task and more than the peers of all the others. Much is heard in praise of the way in which the New York men handled themselves and the fiery foe that had conquered all others.

There are many here who say that the New Yorkers accomplished the final checking of the flames.

The city officials, in fact, announced to-night that it was largely through the fighting of the New York firemen that the conflagration had been brought under control.

Area Swept by the Flames.

A dozen banks, every trust company but two, all the great office buildings, and the largest of the wholesalers were completely cleaned out. A Baltimore banker said late this afternoon that hardly a banking house of importance, and certainly not a broker, would have a place in which to start business in the morning.

The financial district begins with about Lexington Street on the north and extends from the Court House, Post Office, and City Hall on the east to German Street on the south, some three blocks. On the west, Baltimore Street bounds it, four blocks from the Post Office. Below this territory and down the hill lies, or did lie before the fire, the wholesale district, so much of that as extends from Liberty Street to Jones Falls. Twelve blocks away was wiped out a district containing both the Custom House and Chamber of Commerce. On the lower side of Pratt Street the warehouses and lumber yards begin, and these within the same limits east and west were all burned to the ground.

The New Yorker who desired to get a conception of the area covered might well imagine as destroyed all the financial interests of the city centred between Broadway and Nassau Street, Wall and Beekman, a large part of the wholesale business between Nassau and Pearl Streets, with the shipping and import interests between Pearl Street and the water front.

The fire burned out in addition to the banks and trust companies mentioned business houses without number, the building of Alexander Brown & Sons, the Continental Trust Building, the Union Trust Building, the Equitable Building, the Pennsylvania Railroad offices, the Maryland Southern and Chesapeake Railroad offices, the offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, all the newspaper offices except The World, and the big general power station.

Only the Court House, Post Office, and City Hall escaped, and these as by a miracle, for the flames ate their way close up to the other side of Fayette Street, to be finally checked there in the late hours of last night by a stand of the united firemen of half a dozen cities, a stand like that made by the New York boys down among the lumber piles and wharves this afternoon.

With such an area in ruins, with piles of broken bricks where office floors once lay smooth, crumbling pillars where formerly there were stately walls, and twisted, gnarled ironwork where beams once held strong the upper stories of great structures—an area of extent which is said by engineers to be 140 acres—it is easy to appreciate that business is prostrate.

City's Food Supply Short.

Just now two very serious problems confront Baltimore—one of a temporary character and the other likely to be of longer duration. The first concerns the city's food supply, sorely diminished by the burning of the commission warehouses on the water front early in the day.

All over town the smaller restaurants, which do not carry more than a single day's supply by reason of insufficient refrigerator accommodations, were closing up with the dinner trade, the demands of which were swelled by the influx of people from the outside. The larger places and hotels are not in such bad shape and can probably tide over the difficulty until an influx of food comes from the outside.

The second problem is of aiding those who have suffered from the fire. Here also there are two classes, the one, and numerically the larger one, composed of the twenty thousand or more who have been thrown out of work. A movement was put on foot here this afternoon to have the Legislature, meeting to-night at Annapolis, make an appropriation of $500,000 to aid these workers until employment may be again secured.

The second class, to whom assistance must be given speedily, number many of the wholesale business men and those whose financial interests are dependent upon stable conditions and public confidence.

Ten-Day Holiday Declared.

In view of the situation the City Council declared subject to the expected favorable action of the Legislature to-night, a general holiday of ten days until temporary order is obtained. In this period commercial and financial credits will be extended, for it is known that if maturing obligations were enforced a flood of failures would come—extensive as the spread of the fire itself.

There is a strong likelihood that a further extension of credit of thirty days or, possibly, in the case of certain classes of obligations, for a year, may be granted upon the expiration of the ten days. That, however, will depend upon whether in the judgment of the financiers and business men who have been advising with the authorities here to-day such further extension is required.

It is indeed this desire to help—manifest in the eager co-operation of the fire authorities of other cities, in the prompt assistance accorded by the military of the State and Nation, and in the Legislature itself—that forms a single bright spot in the gloom with which every thought of the past two days is shrouded.

Militia's Assistance to Police.

The city authorities with commendable promptness asked early yesterday that the local regiments, the Fourth and Fifth, with Troop A of the cavalry, be turned out to assist the police. Under the command of the two Gens. Riggs, one Brigadier and the other Adjutant General, the troops took control of the policing of the burned district, the Adjutant General personally directing operations from the Court House.

All day at City Hall Mayor McLane sat at his desk, where he had remained all the day and all the night before. It is his constant care that has been responsible in a large measure for the orderly manner with which officiel business has been conducted, and he owes not a little to the aid of citizens of all ranks, who, some in counsel and some in action, have done what they could to minimize the effects of the blow which the city has received.

No One Killed in Fire.

The fire was most remarkable in many ways, but more so in the lack of casualties. It can safely be said that no great fire in this country can show a smaller injured list. The number treated in the hospitals will not be more than fifty. The dead man was a fireman from York, Penn., who was crushed by a falling wall. In the City Hospital thirty-five persons were treated during the progress of the fire, and only one was compelled to remain in the institution, and he was suffering from exposure. The Maryland General Hospital treated about a dozen firemen and policemen, all of whom were dismissed.

While there were no casualties to speak of, the great army of fire fighters performed many daring feats in their desperate attempt to stay the flames. Many times they were driven out of close and hot places just as walls came toppling down. The last large building to fall a prey to the flames down along Jones Falls nearly caught five men.

They were on the roof and directing their efforts to an adjoining structure when a warning shout was sent up that the interior of the building on which they were standing was a mass of flames. They found their way to a tin gutter, where one by one they hung on, stretched out their arms, and grasped a telegraph pole which was planted close to the structure. They slid down and had not reached the ground when the roof fell in with a roar.

When the advance of flames had been checked, the fire companies started back over the course of the disaster, attempting to diminish the flaming ruins and prevent another outbreak.

Residents and business men of the east side are not yet fully assured of their safety, and through every window may be seen anxious faces. Moving vans, pushcarts, and vehicles of all kinds fill the streets, carting household effects and valuables to safe sections for shelter.

Col. J. Frank Supplee, an authority on factory statistics, estimates that the number of persons thrown out of employment will reach 50,000.

Vaults Thought to Have Stood Test.

At the Sub-Treasury, which is situated on the extreme edge of the burned district, there were soldiers on guard all Sunday night over the $16,000,000 of cash in the vaults, which, closed by a time lock, could not be opened until 9 o'clock this morning. Very different was the security of the valuables of a number of jewelers who were burned out. These in the earlier stages of the fire Sunday took their threatened wares over to the Equitable Building, only to see the flames get that great structure. The Equitable safes are believed, however, to have stood the severe test to which they were subjected.

Another problem that confronts the city is that of obtaining a lumber supply. A great portion of the yards were burned out before the firemen stopped the flames along the water front. At the same time there arises the need of temporary accommodations for business.

The work of building temporary buildings for office purposes will begin as soon as lumber can be supplied, but until lumber is shipped in little can be done in the way of providing quarters in the burned district. Heavy orders were wired to-day to all the seacoast sources of supply, and Western tamarack and hemlock will also be bought in large quantities for temporary buildings. There are thousands of idle workmen in the city and no dearth of labor will be felt.

Some Trolley Cars Running.

The trolley car system of the city was partially resumed this evening. The main power house, however, is a total wreck, and it will require weeks to replace it. The other smaller power house is not equipped sufficiently to furnish power to more than a few of the numerous lines.

The theatres made no attempt to open to-night. While there was more than the ordinary number of persons on the streets, no one thought of amusements. It has not been determined whether engagements will be played later in the week. The dramatic companies which arrived in the city went to their hotels and no rehearsals were conducted.

The newspaper situation has been temporarily arranged as follows: The Sun will use its job printing office plant, which was outside the fire line; The Herald is being set by hand in the office of The Catholic Mirror, and will be printed to-night on the presses of The Evening World, which was also out of the burned district; The American has established temporary quarters on Eutaw Street, and The Evening News has headquarters in the offices occupied some years ago by The Herald, at Eutaw and Baltimore Streets, and will send their matrices to The Philadelphia Press, their "copy" being forwarded by wire and special messenger.

Save for its physical aspects the story of the past twenty-four hours is a negative one in all that usually attends so vast a calamity. There has been little or no excitement. There has been no hysteria. Baltimore to-night is as orderly as a village, and only the throb of the laboring fire engines and the reverberating boom of dynamite as it brings dangerous walls to the ground disturb its wonted quiet. Men who have lost all, who were merchant princes yesterday and practically beggared to-night, view their great losses with a calm that is either the apathy of dazed senses or quiet resignation to the inevitable. This constitutes the most remarkable phase of the measureless calamity that has befallen the Monumental City.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

Coughs are dangerous, and Piso's Cure relieves throat and lungs at once. At druggists, 25c.—Adv.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

FLAMES RAGED FOR NEARLY 40 HOURS

Firemen Made Final Stand at Jones Falls.

Ruins of Stately Buildings Dot Flame-Swept Area—Crowds in Debris-Filled Streets Watch Tottering Walls.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The great conflagration, which devastated the city, raged without even a momentary check from 10:45 A. M. yesterday until late in the afternoon to-day. At 3 o'clock the city officials again breathed. It was agreed the flames were under control. They had raged nearly thirty-eight hours, in spite of almost superhuman efforts put forth by the best fighting forces which more than half a dozen cities were able to muster.

Throughout the terrible contest which firemen and fire waged for supremacy, humanity was handicapped by a gale which carried burning brands far over the heads of the workers and beyond the reach of the hundreds of streams of water poured into the raging furnaces. But for the work of volunteers in seeking out and extinguishing these embers it is almost certain the burned area would have been twice greater.

No one dares to guess what would have happened if the flames had jumped Jones Falls, where the last stand was made. The struggle to-day has been with the one end of confining the fire to the west side of the muddy little stream. That this effort was successful is merely the result of the fire burning itself out and coming in contact in front with the concentrated labors of nearly a hundred fire companies, aided by the powerful fire tug, The Cataract.

Terrific Fight at Jones Falls.

Again and again the terrible heat was driven from the burning district across Jones Falls and ignited buildings and lumber piles. Furious hand-to-hand fights occurred, which, fortunately for the residents of East Baltimore, were won by the firemen. For several hours in the lumber district of the east side volunteers watched every ember.

Bucket brigades were formed to prevent the destructive leap of the flames across the narrow stream. Had the fire gained a foothold in the east side lumber yards, it is conceded nothing could have stopped the onslaught, and the departments would have been powerless to prevent damage as great as, if not greater than, that of the Chicago fire.

Dynamite explosions have been constant to-day. The programme adopted last night of blowing up buildings in an attempt to stay the progress of the flames was continued until the fire was under control. Then the dynamiters turned their attention to razing tottering walls which threatened to collapse. The result was almost constant cannonading, and the detonation was heard in all parts of the city.

With the fire under control, the blackened waste which lies in the wake of the sea of flames presents a view terrible in its pyrotechnic grandeur. It can be likened best to oceans of great coke ovens, each shooting out its thousand tongues of flame from pyramids of brick, stone, and cement. Where the fire has died out nothing remains but waste, from which rise hundreds of towering, insecure shafts of the same color.

A mass of flame reaching out in forked tongues which greedily licked everything in reach surged mountain high this morning along the east and southeast water front. That many steamship and sailing craft were not burned is due to the heroic efforts of a few tugboat Captains who braved the wall of flame and, running in almost to its very base, pulled from destruction many valuable steamers loaded deep with cargoes.

At least half a dozen steamers were saved by a narrow margin, and as they were towed into the stream their decks and sides were so hot that sailors could hardly stand upon them. Wharves at which they were moored were burned to the water's edge before the vessels' anchors had hardly sunk into the mud at the harbor's mouth, a mile away from the danger belt.

Shipping Threatened.

For a while this morning it looked as though the entire shipping interests of the city were doomed and that the great crescent of storehouses and wharves which line the water's edge for two miles, from Fort McHenry to the point of lower Canton, were to be blotted from the map, as were wholesale houses in the centre of the town. Shortly after daylight the blaze had reached Pratt and Calvert Streets, and looked as though it were bearing down each side of the basin. At that point the harbor is narrowest, being scarcely more than 100 yards wide.

The Franklin House, a five-story brick hotel on the southwest corner of Calvert

and Pratt Streets, had just fallen, and burning timbers burst through the air when the wind which had blown briskly from the north drew suddenly around to the westward. Captains of craft on the east side of the harbor heaved a sigh of relief as they noted the change.

Leaping across Pratt Street the flames began to devour the block known as Bowley's Piers. Along the east side of this were grouped the great fruit exchanges of the city. The buildings of Lanosa & Co. were the first to feed the flames. Adjoining were the offices and storehouses of the United Fruit Company, and they, too, fell in turn.

Steamships in Peril.

The dock of the Digorgio fruit importing and steamship company soon crumbled into ashes. Across the narrow street, moored to the piers, were the Norwegian fruit steamships Avalon, Troid, and Bodo. So sudden was the rush of the flames that their position became perilous before the Captains realized their danger.

Just at this juncture the little tugboat Oriole came steaming up the harbor under full blast. The tug Meta followed. Together they soon had hawsers out, and the three steamers were slowly hauled out into the stream. A mighty cheer went up from the thousands of persons who from points of vantage along the harbor viewed the rescue. Returning after their charges were safe at anchor, the tugs towed out the steamer Hippolyte Dumois, which had been moored to the Digiorgio Company's dock. The flames were not 100 feet away as she pulled out, with the tugs straining at her cable.

The flames were now eating along each side of the harbor. The Philadelphia and Baltimore steamboat liners' piers, on Light Street, were partly burned, but at this point the flames were checked by several streams of water from two of the Philadelphia fire engines.

For their gallant work at the junction of Light and Pratt Streets, the Philadelphia fighters are due much credit. Had the flames not been checked at the corner the entire Light Street chain of river steamer piers, twenty in number, would have undoubtedly been consumed and the conflagration spread into South Baltimore.

Advance Along Water Front.

Through the dense columns of smoke sweeping across the harbor the flames could be seen eating across Wood Street. Jumping across the dock slits to the warehouses of Hubbard & Co. the wall of flame bore along the east water front in a circle, swerving slightly to the south.

In the hope of saving the books of the C. A. Gambrill Flour Manufacturing plant, the President, C. C. MacGill, and several other officers of the company, had gone to their offices directly back of the fruit wharves. Before they knew it the flames had cut off all retreat.

Both sides of Pratt Street were burning, and along Commerce Street sheets of flame were jumping out from the windows of warehouses on the west side. The men started on a run for the water's edge, and were preparing to plunge in and swim for their lives when the tug Oriole again appeared in the rôle of a rescuer and took the badly frightened President and his brother officers across the harbor to safety. No sooner were they safely landed than the spot where they had stood was the centre of a blazing furnace.

Taking the curve of the Canton hollow, the fire swung away southward toward the chain of packing houses. Near by is the poor residence section of East Baltimore, which began to feel the effects of the conflagration. Many small houses and tenements are grouped about near the packing houses.

Sailing Craft Escape.

Moored about in Canton hollow was a fleet of sailing craft numbering about 200. Most of these were oystering boats and probably half of them had cargoes in. As the showering sparks were driven out into the harbor by the falling buildings the boats were seen pulling up anchors and hurrying away under half sail. They resembled a flock of great wild fowl as they swept down the harbor in a closely packed bunch. Captains were wildly shouting to their crews and to each other, and the scene was one of greatest confusion.

Many collisions occurred and some spars were broken. At times a flying spark or piece of blazing wood would be seen flying through the air and falling upon the decks of the sailing craft. Outside the harbor's mouth they anchored and hundreds of men from the fleet went on shore to offer their services wherever needed.

Hardly had they left the harbor than the revenue cutter Windom, under the command of Samuel D. Maguire, steamed in. She had been at Annapolis, and started for Baltimore this morning. Through the blinding smoke she steamed to Chase's wharf, her accustomed moorings. But it was not to moor that she went there. Her marines had been busy on the run up the river getting hose and chemical engines on deck.

On the east of Chase's wharf the lumber yard of Thomas J. Shyrock was ablaze, and on this the Windom trained her hose. With her pumps working full blast the Windom seemed to make some impression on the fire, but it soon got away again. The steamer followed as long as she dared. At times her sides and decks were hot, and burning chunks of wood kept several sailors busy with water.

Several foreign steamers steamed up the river during the day. The North German Lloyd liner Willehad, with forty-two passengers on board from Bremen, came in during the forenoon and moored at the Baltimore and Ohio piers at Locust Point. Before the immigrants had a chance to land the steamer was ordered away by the Federal authorities, and slowly steamed back to a safe anchorage in the offing. She will remain with all passengers on board until the fire is finally out.

When finally the news was spread abroad that the flames had been conquered the crowds began to spread over the city looking at the ruins.

Few persons explored fully, even such portions of the burned district as the cooling ruins would permit. The high wind made it nearly impossible for any one to pass through the streets bordered by crumbling walls without grave danger to personal safety.

Many Buildings on Point of Collapse.

The ruins could be seen swaying back and forth, apparently ready every minute to collapse. Many did fall during the morning, carrying upward clouds of brick and mortar dust so dense that even the black smoke was obscured for the moment. Flying glass, dust, and gravel, sparks and embers filled the air. In that fearful district men prominent in the commercial life were found. Many with heat-blistered and smoke-begrimed faces had been up all night, and as the morning broke were taking their first inventory of losses.

Every street that led to the fire area was crowded with awestruck spectators. Down the narrow gulch-like streets the black smoke hung densely, split now and then by a red glare of flame. The crash of falling buildings was lost in the roar of exploding dynamite as it was used to demolish structures as yet untouched by fire.

Like a grim tower in the ruin stands the wreck of the fifteen-story Continental Trust Company building. The walls of the Baltimore and Ohio building are also standing, but the Pennsylvania Railroad building, directly across Calvert Street, is razed.

Only the walls remain of the once stately Equitable building, at the corner of Baltimore and Holliday Streets. There are only remnants of one wall left of what was the National Hotel at Holliday and Fayette Streets. No buildings are left standing as far as the eye can see down Baltimore Street from this point.

All along South Gay Street is the same picture of complete destruction. Here a broken sign and a tottering front wall are all that is left of the Maryland W. C. T. U. building. Adjoining this was the building occupied by the Iron Ship Company and by the British Consulate, whose building is a complete loss. The building used by the German Consulate, on this square, is also in ruins.

The costly United States Custom House, in course of construction and occupying the triangular block between Lombard and Water Streets and Exchange Place, is said to be ruined. The marble blocks are badly damaged, the cornices on the north side are ruined, and the marble is cracked in a number of places.

The only other Federal building damaged was the United States Storehouse No. 1, diagonally across the corner. Here the interior sustained serious damage, but the outer walls are intact, the only building in that section whose outer structure was preserved. Westward from here along Pratt Street is only débris from which flames leap and play.

Flames from Standard Oil Buildings.

Down Pratt Street, west from Gay, for several blocks, the oil in the débris of the Standard Oil buildings ignited, and there was a succession of masses of flame to-day and to-night as far as the eye could reach. The smoke rolled up and threw great black clouds over the adjoining ruins. Pratt Street for many squares is almost impassable by reason of huge piles of masonry and water with which the fire companies flooded that section.

The electric wires are a tangled net work and the overhead trolley wires are down in every direction. At O'Donnell's wharf, where a freight station of the North Central Railroad is located, the flames blazed fiercely all day on the inflammable trimmings of the annex to the power house of the United Street Railways, the main building of which was gutted early this morning. The walls of both buildings, however, remain intact.

The large buildings of the Miller Fertilizer Company, the Bragener Oil Company, C. A. Robinson, dealer in seeds, and the Martin Wagner Company, canners and packers, opposite the slip from the power house, were destroyed and the ruins burned throughout this evening.

Only Walls Left of Noted Church.

The Fayette Street Episcopal Church, one of the oldest buildings in the city, at the corner of Gay and Fayette, on the border of the fire district, has nothing but the oustide walls left.

The wholesale candy manufactory of the Lauer & Suter Company, at Lombard and Frederick Streets, embracing three houses on Lombard and two on Frederick Street, each of them a four-story structure, went up in the blaze. The inflammable character of the contents of these buildings will give an idea of the fierceness of the flames.

Spirits fed the wood, and the heat was terrific. Buildings sprang into living flame before fire touched them, and brick and stone and mortar crumbled like chalk. The atmosphere quivered, and in it, surrounded by fire, the firemen fought doggedly.

Flames still rising from many of the ruined buildings and the burning gas from the broken mains give light for the firemen who are pressing steadily inward from the borders of the burned region.

In the crowds about the ruins were found not only the inhabitants of Baltimore, but many visitors from Washington, Annapolis, Wilmington, and surroundings towns, even as far away as Philadelphia. The gatherings are remarkably quiet and orderly, and the sentries so far have had no difficulty in controlling them.

Streets Filled with Debris.

Inside the lines the streets were encumbered with the débris of fallen brick walls, but aside from this there was little difficulty in penetrating anywhere, the flames having so far burned themselves out that few of the streets were made impassable by heat. Pratt Street, running from one end to the other of the fire area, was passable throughout its length, and was used as a thoroughfare by those permitted within the lines.

Great foolhardiness was exhibited by some of these, who ventured recklessly into the more dangerous streets, between unsupported and tottering walls, which even the firemen avoided, but nothing was done to protect them from their own folly, the policing being almost entirely confined to the encircling lines of guards.

The clearing away of the ruins will be an affair of months. Everywhere are standing in fallen walls of the ruined buildings, some of which are almost intact, while others are reduced to low masses of wreckage. Every standing wall must come down and the whole vast accumulation of débris carted away.

Along the northern edge of the burned district the number of standing walls is especially noticeable, some of the largest buildings, such as the Continental and the Baltimore and Ohio office building being still erect. The magnificent front of the International Trust Company on Baltimore Street, flanked by massive pillars, stands apparently firm and solid.

AREA OF BURNED DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE WHERE $150,000,000 IN PROPERTY WAS DESTROYED.

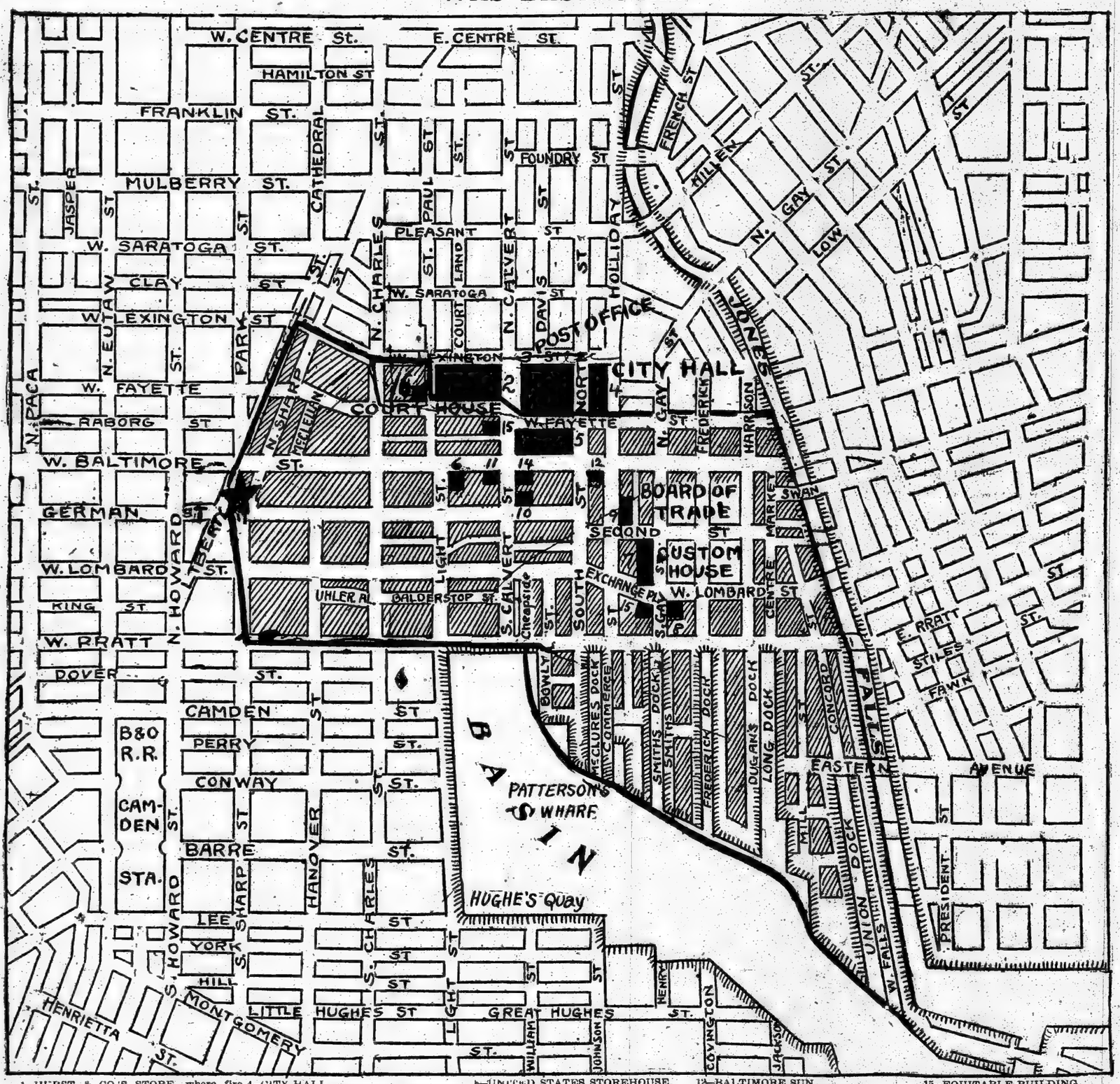

1—HURST & CO.'S STORE, where fire started.
2—COURT HOUSE.
3—POST OFFICE.
4—CITY HALL.
5—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
6—CARROLLTON HOTEL.
7—CUSTOM HOUSE, badly damaged.
8—UNITED STATES STOREHOUSE.
9—BOARD OF TRADE.
10—CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
11—WESTERN UNION BUILDING.
12—BALTIMORE SUN.
13—COMMERCIAL BUILDING.
14—ALEXANDER BROWN'S BANK, unscathed, though in thickest of the fire.
15—EQUITABLE BUILDING.
16—BALTIMORE HERALD.

TOO FEW FIRE ENGINES.

New York Fire Chief Says That Baltimore's Protection Was Inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Battalion Chief Howe, who was in charge of the New York firemen who so successfully fought the great fire, said to-night:

"It is an awfully costly blow for Baltimore which pays a dreadful sum for its lesson. It is preposterous that a great, prosperous city like Baltimore should have only twenty-five fire engine companies. Those sent from New York in a hurry numbered more than a third of the total strength of Baltimore.

"Then, there is another thing that I hope they will remember, and that is that there was no proper provision for substitutes when men were ill or injured. Under the conditions of a defective organization not properly equipped the men of Baltimore did everything that could be expected of them. They are a fine lot. We are glad to have been of aid and proud of the praise given our department.

"We expect to leave in the morning at 10 o'clock for home, and I am glad to say that not one of the men has been hurt. They are all about worn out, however, and will certainly be glad to get back to their own engine houses."

Chief Howe forgot to mention that the lump in his left leg was due to an ugly wound he received while fighting the fire from a tug.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
POPULAR PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED
WINTER TOURS

FLORIDA
Fortnights of Spring. Special Trains. Independent travel in Florida. February 16 and March 1. Tickets for tour of March 1 good to return on regular trains until May 31, 1904.
Rate, $50 from New York. Proportionate rates from other points.

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON
Six-day Journeys through the Old Dominion.
March 12 and 26, April 23, and May 7, 1904.
Rate, $36 from New York. All expenses. Corresponding rates from other points.
OLD POINT COMFORT only, $17 from New York.

WASHINGTON
Chief points of interest at the National Capital. Three-day trips. February 11 and 25, March 10 and 28, April 14 and 28, May 12, 1904.
Rate from New York $12.00 and $14.50, according to hotel selected.
For detailed itineraries giving rates from other stations and full information, write or apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, or GEO. W. BOYD, General Pasenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager

FIRE DEPRESSES STOCKS

Market Falls Off Two to Three Points on Baltimore Disaster.

Bond Bids Lowered in Anticipation of Insurance Companies Realizing on Their Security Holdings.

Very largely as a result of the Baltimore fire disaster, the stock market yesterday suffered a severe decline, nearly every stock in the list showing losses of from one to three points on transactions that totaled nearly 1,000,000 shares. Other influences which adversely affected prices were the news from the Far East and the further demoralization of the cotton market, each of these playing some part in the day's downward movement, though in the very nature of things the disaster so near home was the predominating thought in every one's mind and the principal cause of the losses which the stock market sustained.

At the opening of the market there was ample indication of the desire on the part of innumerable holders of securities to throw them over, and the first sales were made at concessions of as much as 1½ points from Saturday's final prices. After the first break the list steadied a little, but only to go downward again even faster than at first, when the selling was seen to continue on a large scale. During the first hour nearly 300,000 shares were dealt in, the market being more active and more excited than at any time within recent weeks.

In London the war news had resulted in more or less heavy declines in all securities, including American stocks, and the market here started under the unfavorable influence of the declines abroad. When this market became available, foreign houses began executing selling orders for London account and because of its being concentrated on the opening, the selling from this source, which amounted on balance to about 25,000 shares, had influene upon prices somewhat out of proportion with its volume.

Wall Street had been waiting for news of war for many days, and it was thought that the first signs of actual conflict would be followed by a more or less sharp break in prices. The events over Sunday were such, however, that the war influence took a second place as a market factor and was deprived of much of its force. In few quarters was the war referred to as to any great extent responsible for the market weakness, while every one was discussing the day's developments as an outcome of the terrible loss which had befallen Baltimore.

One of the suggestions that received most attention was that the tremendous fire losses would result in many of the insurance companies liquidating large quantities of securities held by them to meet the losses upon the policies issued by them. This it was said, would naturally bring about lower prices, and at least some of the selling was attributed to the insurance companies themselves, which were thought to be strengthening their position by selling immediately possibly to better advantage than they could by waiting. Brokers who make a specialty of trading in bonds were reported as having lowered their bids for various issues on the supposition that liquidation would surely come from this source and force the market down.

Some of the stocks which suffered most in yesterday's market were the stocks of several of the railroads with lines to Baltimore. Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania were of this class, and the losses in these were greater than the average. Baltimore and Ohio lost three points net and Pennsylvania showed a net loss of 2¾ points, after having at one time shown a decline of more than 3 points. The latter was the most active stock of the day, being dealt in to the extent of 223,680 shares out of a total of 972,399 shares. Other stocks in which the trading exceeded 20,000 shares and the net losses which each of them showed were Amalgamated Copper 2 points, Atchison, 1⅝ points; St. Paul, 2⅝ points; Missouri Pacific, 2⅝ points; Reading, 1⅝; Rock Island, 1½; Southern Pacific, 2¼; Union Pacific, 2⅝, and United States Steel preferred, five-eighths of a point. The relative firmness of United States Steel was due to the fact that it was argued that the destruction of so many buildings in Baltimore would result in a large increase in the demand for structural material to rebuild the ruined area, and that this would accrue to the benefit of the Steel Corporation.

Business was to some extent interfered with through the interruption of telegraphic communication with Baltimore, many Stock Exchange houses having private wires to that city being altogether unable to communicate with their correspondents there. In some cases indirect communication was established through Washington, but only to a very limited extent was it possible for brokerage offices to get any news from the stricken city, and of course there could be no thought of the transaction of any business there.

In some cases steps were immediately taken to renew the suspended wire service. Arnold, Lee & Co., whose Baltimore office was in the Continental Trust Company Building, which was destroyed, announced that within a couple of days they would establish a new office in that city. Edward Sweet & Co. received some news from Baltimore, but only by way of Washington. McIntyre & Marshall, E. R. Chapman & Co., and other houses with Baltimore wires were in receipt of no news at all from their correspondents in that city.

Many references were heard in brokerage offices to the other great fires, some of which had been followed by stock market panics. It was pointed out by Henry Clews that both the Chicago fire of 1871 and the Boston fire in the year following had brought about panicky conditions in the New York stock market, whereas the news of the great disaster in Baltimore was reflected yesterday in the stock market by a decline of only from 2 to 3 points.

Too Much Hot Air
opens the pores of the skin, and it is then that the cough or cold is easily contracted. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a pleasant and effectual cure for coughs and colds. All druggists. 25c., 50c. or $1 per bottle.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

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The sales will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
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Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE. Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
A GRAND SALE
by order of the
OLD VIRGINIA ANTIQUE FURNITURE CO.
OF BALTIMORE, MD.,
who are closing out their New York branch
NOW ON EXHIBITION
A CHOICE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
Old Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. and First Empire
FURNITURE
rare old China, Bronzes, Silver, Old Sheffield Plate, English Mantel and Hall Clocks, Andirons, Fenders, &c.
SALE TAKES PLACE
WED. AFTERNOON, FEB. 10TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Also following days at same hour.
This Sale Surpasses in Excellence Any Offering Ever Made by Us and Should Command Your Attention.

Take the Nearside
and you'll get on right—get right on the inside of these Broadway suits at $10.
311 Men's Business Suits—mixtures—that were $15, $18 and $20, now marked $10, have been gathered into the Broadway store.
All sizes, all patterns, but not all sizes in every pattern.
Worth picking over at $10
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
279-281-283 Broadway.

SOZODONT
Tooth Powder
New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

EDDY REFRIGERATORS
Our standard for quarter of a century.
The "WILKE" Glass-lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

TROOPS GUARD RUINS

War Department Acts in Emergency.

Gen. Corbin Takes Command of the Regulars—Army Engineers Blow Up Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In view of the apparently urgent need for the presence of regular army troops to guard the ruins at Baltimore and preserve order in the stricken city, Secretary Taft of the War Department stretched the department's red tape to the breaking point. What happened is described in the following official statement:

"Early this morning Secretary Taft was called up on the long-distance telephone by a committee of citizens of Baltimore, who asked that some engineer officers, expert in the use of explosives, be sent over from Washington to assist and direct the local people in blowing up threatened buildings. The Secretary acceded in sending the officers already named. Then it was represented that engineers were wanted to perform the actual work of blasting, so promptly they were ordered from the Washington barracks, as already stated.

"Then Secretary Taft put himself in communication with Senator Gorman and also with Gov. Warfield, who thought that United States troops would be necessary to protect the town from pillage and restrain disorder. Secretary Taft referred to the comitatus law, whereupon Senator Gorman and Gov. Warfield both joined in the assurance that the request from the Legislature for the troops would surely be forthcoming to-night at the evening session of that body.

"Meanwhile Secretary Taft had acted and ordered the troops to Baltimore through the General Staff. He did so because the troops and Gen. Corbin, their commander, could not reach Baltimore until to-night after the Legislature should have an opportunity to act. Besides it is entirely competent for the commander of the military department to move his soldiers as he pleases within the limits of that department, so long as he does not actually employ them as a posse comitatus without violation of the law."

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the President ordered a force of 100 men of that corps from Washington Barracks, under command of Major Burr, to proceed at once to Baltimore to render such assistance as was within its power. The engineers carried with them 1,600 pounds of guncotton, and 5,000 pounds of that destructive material was ordered sent from Dover, Del., for use by the engineers.

The men were equipped with electric fuses and detonators and carried tents and a small supply of rations that will serve them for ten days. They were carried to Baltimore by the Pennsylvania Railroad on a special train.

Major Gen. Corbin, commanding the Department of the East, received orders yesterday afternoon at his headquarters at Governor's Island to have from 1,000 to 1,200 troops in readiness to go to Baltimore at once to police the city. The order came from Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, commanding the General Staff, and was issued at the urgent request of Senator Gorman of Maryland, upon his pledge that the Maryland Legislature would at once pass a resolution calling on the Federal Government for military assistance.

At Governor's Island yesterday Gen. Corbin said that he had already chosen the troops to go to Baltimore. He added:

"I have chosen three companies of Coast Artillery from Forts McHenry and Monroe, a battalion of cavalry from Fort Myer, and two companies of engineers from the Washington barracks. All of these men are now awaiting orders to go to Baltimore. They may not be needed at all, but if the Maryland Legislature should ask for assistance, they will be at easy call."

Gen. Corbin and his staff left Governor's Island early last night and took a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Baltimore, where they arrived at about midnight. Before going he ordered a battalion of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, in garrison at David's Island, to proceed by special train, leaving Jersey City at 2 o'clock this morning. Gen. Corbin will take personal command of all the troops detailed to Baltimore.

MAY BE CLASH OF TROOPS.

Regular Soldiers Dispatched to Baltimore Not Wanted There—Mayor McLane's Telegram.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Brig. Gen. Riggs, in command of the Maryland National Guard, was much surprised to-night to hear that regular troops, under command of Gen. Corbin, had been ordered to Baltimore. He said he had not asked for aid, and felt confident that the Maryland National Guard was fully able to cope with the situation.

In reply to a question Gen. Riggs said that the regulars would not supersede the State troops.

Word was received here shortly before midnight that Major Gen. Corbin, with 1,000 men, was on the way from New York.

The report occasioned some surprise and not a little dissatisfaction, for the reason that Mayor McLane had twice notified President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft that Federal aid was not necessary. The dispatch to Secretary Taft, in response to an inquiry if help were needed, follows:

"Taft, Secretary of War:

"United States engineers have reported that it is not necessary for Federal troops from out of the city to guard the burned district. Will wire you if I find them necessary. McLANE, Mayor."

The burned district of Baltimore is practically under martial law, the Maryland National Guard being out in full force. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the catastrophe the absence of disorder and confusion was remarkable, and this is due to the prompt action of the State and city authorities who, as soon as they realized that they had a calamity to deal with, took a tight grip on the situation and never for an instant let go. To-night the fire district and the territory immediately surrounding it is under the strictest military control.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the State militia, ordered out by Gov. Warfield, came on duty before daybreak under the command of Brig. Gen. Riggs. The men were distributed about the fire district, and no one could get beyond the line established unless he held a military pass.

In order to be on the safe side, Gov. Warfield, after a conference with other officials, decided early in the day to order out another regiment, and accordingly orders were sent to the First Regiment, the companies of which are scattered over the State, to assemble and come to Baltimore at once. They arrived promptly, and, after receiving orders from Gen. Riggs, were distributed around the great area of desolation. The Maryland Naval Reserve was also called out.

There was some fear that with nightfall looting would start, and the line of troops around the ruins was so tightly drawn that it will be impossible for thieves to enter the fire zone without detection. As the financial district is included in the burned territory, there is doubtless great wealth hidden in the blistering and warped vaults of banks and safe deposit companies.

The auxiliary policemen sent here from Washington, Wilmington, and Philadelphia, numbering about four hundred, have been relieved. These men were nearly exhausted, having been on duty yesterday, all night, and most of to-day. Their officers were warmly thanked by the Mayor, who expressed it as his wish that they convey to the men his personal thanks.

One of Gov. Warfield's first acts was to close all saloons, and there was little drunkenness seen except among some of the visitors from other points who brought their refreshments with them.

Brig. Gen. Lawson Riggs of the Maryland National Guard, Provost Marshal of Baltimore, at 9 o'clock to-night made the following statement:

"The militia are in absolute control of the situation, and one pleasing fact in the midst of calamity and desolation is that the disaster has been thus far absolutely without disorder of any kind. There has been no disposition manifest in any part of the city to take advantage of the distressing conditions now prevailing.

"We have under arms the entire force of the Maryland National Guard, about 3,500 men from the city regiments; the naval brigade, Troop A, cavalry, and about 1,000 men of the first regiment made up of companies in ten towns of the State.

"We have an unbroken line of pickets closely drawn about the burned district, a line at least ten miles long. Regular reliefs have been established, and in twenty-four hours our work is systematized beyond possibility of a hitch.

"We take pride in the fact that our State militia has proved itself amply able to cope with the situation. Maryland has expended thousands of dollars to be prepared for just such emergencies. The emergency finds us ready. Now that there is no longer a danger that the fire will spread to the tenement district, the troops stationed here will undertake to persuade the badly frightened foreign population there to return with their furniture and families to their homes.

"The exodus on the east side is now the most fertile cause of suffering, and we are particularly anxious to prevent it, inasmuch as such suffering is entirely unnecessary. I regret that sensational rumors have gone abroad that our pickets have been ordered to shoot looters or serious violators of the peace. Such an order would be absurd under the circumstances, and no such order has been issued. In fact, no cartridges have been issued to the men."

PHILADELPHIA'S ASSISTANCE.

Seven Fire Companies Sent to Baltimore—250 Philadelphia Policemen Were Called On.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Two companies of firemen and 250 policemen who were sent to Baltimore in response to a request for aid returned to-night. Five fire companies from this city are still in the fire-swept city and will probably reurn to-morrow. Assistant Director of Public Safety Colville said:

"We were aware that he Baltimore firemen were worn out with their struggle against such odds and were glad to be sent where our services would do the most good. It is useless to attempt to describe the scene. The people seemed dazed by the roar of the flames and the crash of buildings. The magnitude of the calamity had aparently paralyzed them.

"Our men were stationed along the southern borders of the fire, some of them in the lumber district. They were driven from the latter position by the volumes of flame and smoke. Both policemen and firemen worked earnestly until notified by the Baltimore authorities that the fire was under control."

CITY'S PROPERTY SAVED.

Municipality's Buildings, for the Most, Escaped Destruction by the Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The City Hall, standing on the edge of the burned district, stands up, like the Custom House, intact and unscathed. With the single exception of the Maryland Institute, not a single building belonging to the city was destroyed—not a school nor even a single rented building.

One of the great problems that was promptly taken up to-day was the securing of temporary quarters in other parts of the city for those burned out. The law firm of Gans & Hayman, who were burned out in the Equitable Building, rented the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium, which seats 800, and proceeded to sublet it to all law firms who were burned out.

Several large buildings were rented in the same way by various business firms, and to-morrow scores of business houses will be doing business temporarily under this community plan of taking quarters.

EX-FIRE CHIEF'S BRAVERY.

When Chief Horton Was Injured, the Veteran McAfee Jumped Into the Breach.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—A conspicuous example of the spirit of service for the Commonwealth is that of ex-Chief McAfee of the Fire Department, a man who some time since earned his retirement by long and faithful service.

At noon yesterday when the fire was young, Chief Horton was seriously injured and obliged to retire from the lines. McAfee heard of it, and within half an hour his services were at the disposal of the Mayor and gladly accepted.

For thirty hours McAfee has been continuously in command, and he has shown not only his willingness to work, but his old-time bravery, for it was he who, in a desperate effort to save a lot of warehouses on the water front, volunteered to lead a detachment of men on a burning wharf to throw dangerous resin barrels in the river.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a pamphlet containing the reports of National banks at the close of business Jan. 22, 1904, and of trust companies at the close of business Dec. 31, 1903. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained without charge at the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

FIRE LOSSES MAY REACH $175,000,000

Over 140 Acres Swept by the Flames.

Contents of Safes and Safety Deposit Vaults Thought to be Intact.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—When darkness fell to-night the people of this stricken city knew the worst was over, but they are still unable to measure their loss. The flames which for more than twenty-four hours had swept resistlessly through the heart of one of the world's greatest marts of trade were checked.

Worn by a night and day of terror, the great crowds that watched the ruin of their city turned homeward, and at midnight the streets were deserted save for the police and militia who guarded the burned area. To the south a red glow rises and falls, marking over 140 acres of devastation—75 blocks of property that yesterday represented values of from $75,000,000 to $175,000,000.

Men to-night talk in figures that are appalling because of their vastness. E. D. Preston, Inspector of Buildings, estimates the loss in buildings alone at $150,000,000. On the other hand it is said that insurance estimates do not place the total loss at so great a figure. So far there has been no systematic attempt to fix the values that were represented in the district which is to-night a devastated waste.

Said an insurance broker to-night: "I cannot give you figures. It is too big. No man can give figures."

Insurance men from all sections of the East came to town to-day. Those who were fortunate enough to get within the fire lines made a close inspection of the burned territory. Not one of them would venture an estimate at the loss or the insurance. A broker who is engaged in the general insurance business in this city received many telegrams from the companies for which he is agent imploring him to tell them what the loss might be. To all he gave the same answer:

"I cannot tell you anything about it. It's too big."

A welcome announcement made this afternoon was that the contents of most of the safes and vaults in the financial district are probably unimpaired. Several experts who made a tour of the burned financial section examined more than a score of safe deposit and bank vaults, and it was their opinion that the contents of most of these are not damaged. They said, however, that the vaults were blistered, and in some cases warped.

According to an estimate made by the topographical survey department to-night the total ground covered by the fire is 140 acres. The greatest length of the burned district is from Liberty Street to the west side of Jones Falls, where the stream crosses Baltimore Street, about 2,700 feet. From Baltimore Street to the harbor front, all of which is destroyed, is about 1,800 feet.

Twenty-five prominent men were asked during the day to estimate the loss. The answers, with remarkable unanimity, were between $125,000,000 and $175,000,000. The insurance men interviewed took an optimistic view of the situation. Baltimore underwriters, they say, have been ultra-conservative in dividing risks into small allotments among a great number of companies. No failures are anticipated, though it is said that a number of local companies will be hard hit.

Rumors are abroad that several agencies lost books which will be vital in settling accounts, but insurance men generally were of the opinion that all these had been removed before the insurance office colony had been reached.

BUSINESS PLACES DESTROYED.

List of Firms Whose Establishments Were Burned, with Estimates of Losses Where Obtainable.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The following is a list of the business places destroyed where estimates of the losses were obtainable. Where several firms are grouped the loss given is the total on the building:

Ambach, Michael, & Sons, clothing	$250,000
Amon, Green & Co., cotton and other offices	75,000
Armstrong, Cantor & Co., notions and millinery	500,000
Aden Brothers, umbrella manufacturers, and Fondin & Hahn & Sons, clothes	100,000
Baltimore Rubber Company	135,000
Bradley-Kirkman-Reese Company, papers	75,000
Blankenburg, Gehrmann & Co., notions	125,000
Brainerd-Armstrong Company, silks, and Carter, Welster & Co., white goods	75,000
Bouldin Brothers, notions	150,000
Blum, M. L. & Brother, clothing	100,000
Cahn Bet Company	1,000,000
Cohen-Adler Shoe Company	125,000
Chesapeake Shoe Company	100,000
Cohen & Samuels, hats and caps	75,000
Captain & Greenbaum, clothing, and Crucible Steel Company	50,000
Carey, Bain & Smith, dry goods	80,000
F. R. Kent, spool cotton and thread	
Champion Shoe Manufacturing Company and Diggs, Curwin & Co., shoes	100,000
Consolidated Gas Company	100,000
Dixon-Bartlett Company, shoes	175,000
Dunn, C. J., trunks	23,000
Eitel, George A., neckwear manufacturers, and Charles Linvilel and J. J. Murphy, sewing silks	75,000
Fleischman & Co., distillers, rectifying establishment	100,000
Friedman, E., & Sons, clothing, and F. Schleunes, cloths	150,000
Fiteman, L. S., ladies' wrappers; Seligman, Jacob R., paper, and Nathan Rosen, ladies' cloaks	100,000
Federleicht, A., & Sons, cloths	75,000
Findlay, Roberts & Co., hardware	75,000
Farnold & Sons, surgical instruments	60,000
Fleischer, S. M., ladies' and gents' furnishings	75,000
Fuehlshauth, L., Blake & Co., wall paper	65,000
Fisher Brothers, wholesale liquors, and Silberman & Todes, notions, dry goods, &c.	150,000
Goldberg, Samuel D., pants, and Burger, F. & Charles, & Co., clothing	75,000
Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., lithographers and printers	125,000
Ginsberg, S., & Co., clothing	125,000
Gehrmann, Philip F., & Co., laces and embroideries, and Phillips Brothers & Co., dry goods	200,000
Grief, L., & Brothers, clothing	150,000
Goldsmith, J., & Sons, clothing, and Sugar & Shear, clothing	100,000
Hurst, John E., dry goods, (insurance over $1,000,000)	1,500,000
Hurst, John E., & Co., storage	150,000
Haiel, S., & Co., boots and shoes	140,000
Hopkins Place Savings Bank	75,000
Hecht, H. S., & Co., millinery	100,000
Henry & Co., hosiery and underwear	75,000
Jaynes, Wm. & Co., hats and caps	100,000
Jenkins, Edward, & Sons, coach and harness makers' supplies	150,000
Johnson, Boyd & Co., notions	200,000
Jenkins, Edward, & Sons, storage; Lapley & Brother Company, storage, window shades	75,000
Jandorff, R., & Co., boots and shoes, and Robertson, James, Manufacturing Company, storage	100,000
Koch, William, Importing Company, toys	150,000
Keene, Leon, & Co., ladies' cloaks, and Pretzfelden & Co., boots and shoes	125,000
Kirson, S., & Brother, clothing	100,000
Lowman, S., & Co., clothing	125,000
Lawrence & Gold Shoe Company, and Bates Hat Company	125,000
Lauer, Lewis & Co., shirts	100,000
Levering, L. M., druggists' supplies, and Reliable Pants Manufacturing Company, clothing	75,000
Linthicum Rubber Company	125,000
Miller, The Daniel, Company, dry goods, (insurance over $1,000,000)	1,500,000
Morton, Samuels & Co., boots and shoes, and Strauss Brothers, storage	100,000
Miller, S. F. & A. F., clothing manufacturers	150,000
Meyer, A. C., & Co., patent medicines	75,000
Matthews Brothers, paper box manufacturers	75,000
McDonald & Fisher, wholesale paper	100,000
Mendels Brothers, ladies' wrappers	125,000
Marburg Brothers, tobacco	100,000
Mack Brothers & Mack, clothing, and Griffith, John A., & Co., tailors' trimmings	60,000
Mayo, George, manufacturer and proprietary medicines	50,000
MacCarthy, Florence W., & Co., notions and laces	150,000
Moses, M., & Son, merchant tailors	75,000
Maas & Kemper, embroidery and laces	125,000
National Exchange Bank, building	75,000
National Exchange Bank, contents	50,000
North Brothers & Strauss, building	75,000
North Brothers & Strauss, stock	75,000
Neuberger, Simeon, & Brother, dry goods	100,000
O'Connell & Bannan, saloon	25,000
Oppenheimer, Henry, & Co., clothing	150,000
Oehms, Acme Hall	150,000
Reach & Gaynor, window shades	75,000
Rose, Peter, & Son, harness manufacturers	125,000
Robertson, James, Manufacturing Company, plumbing supplies	100,000
Spragins, Buck & Co., shoes	125,000
Swarzkop Toy Company	100,000
Stewart, C. J., & Sons, hardware	25,000
Sutton, R. M., & Co., dry goods	1,500,000
Strauss Brothers, dry goods	250,000
Strauss, Eiseman & Co., shirt manufacturers	150,000
Standard Suspender Company and Daniel A. Boone & Co., liquors	60,000
Stonebreaker, Joseph R., & Co., liquors	75,000
Standard Manufacturing Company and Elias Coplan, neckwear manufacturer	75,000
Sadler, Rowe & Co., books and stationery	50,000
Thalheimer Brothers, clothing	150,000
United Shirt and Collar Company	50,000
Van Zandt, Jacob, & Co., shirts	50,000
Vogts, Quast & Co., tailors' trimmings	75,000
Wiegart & Co., shoes; Stelger Brothers, trunks; Dowell, Helm & Co., storage, and Mand, Toppenheimer & Sons, jewelry	100,000
Wallerstein, D. S., millinery	50,000
Whitaker's saloon	15,000
Winkelmann & Brown Dry Goods Company	125,000
Wiley, Bruster & Co., dry goods, and F. W. & E. Dammann, cloths	125,000
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods	150,000
New building, not occupied	75,000
Vacant building	50,000

Corporations, firms, and individuals who were burned out, but from whom no estimate of loss or insurance could be obtained, were as follows:

Acme Printing Company.
Adams & Le Franc Company, shirts.
Adams Express Company.
Allen & Sons.
Alstrom & Co., tailors.
American Soda Fountain Company.
Armiger, The James R., Company.
Baker Underwear Company.
Baltimore and Ohio Building.
Baltimore News Company.
Baltimore Rubber House.
Bay Line Ticket Office.
Beckner, W. C.
Beiswanger, J. B., Jr., & Co., lamps.
Bendann, David.
Bosley, James, & Son, drugs.
Bottinghelmer & Matter.
Brown, Alexander, & Sons.
Burgess, William C., tailor.
Burgunder Brothers, clothing.
Burt Shirt Manufacturing Company of Troy, N. Y.
Carrollton Chemical Company.
Central Quick Lunch Room.
Chase, A. C., sporting goods.
Coggins & Owens.
Cohn Brothers, trousers.
Colonial Fountain Pen Company, 23-25 West Fayette Street.
Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company.
Consumers' Gas Regulating Association, 23 and 25 West Fayette Street.
Cork, T. C., lunchroom.
Croker Pants Factory.
Cronhardt, Dumler & Co.
Curtis & Co., H. C., shirts.
Cushing Company, books and stationery.
Douglas Shoe House.
Dulaney, The William J. C., Company.
Eagle Lunch Room.
Eichengreen & Weil, shoes.
Foley Brothers, 4 Light Street, printers.
Fenerbeen Specialty Company.
Florodora Tag Company.
Frank, A., & Sons.
Frank, Rosenburg & Co., bankers.
Gravely, H. E., Sons, tobacco.
Griffith Manufacturing Company, neckwear.
Gullison, B., & Co., underwear.
Hall's Safe and Lock Company, branch office.
Hanzsche & Co., printers.
Harzberger, J., & Co.
Healey, John W., & Co., jewelry.
Hennegan, Bates Company, jewelry.
Hess, N., shoes.
High, John W., & Son, fuel.
Hood, John W., & Co., tailors.
Hopkins, J. Seth, & Co.
Horsey, W. Irving, paper twine.
Houck, H. E., & Co.
Hub, The.
Hughes, James T.
International Trust Company of Maryland.
Jennings & Horsey, tailors.
Justis, William M.
Kahnn, The J., Company.
King, George W., Printing Company.
Kinnear, —.
Kirk, Samuel & Son, Company.
Kirwan's Shirt Factory.
Kohlberger, Jacob, barber.
Kohler Manufacturing Company.
Knabe Piano Warerooms.
Kries, P.
Lanahan, J., stationery and books.
Lapley Brothers & Co., window shades.
Lehman, William, & Co., jewelry.
Likes, Berwanger & Co., clothiers, (wholesale and retail departments.)
Lohmeyer, William H.
Lucas, F., stationery.
Luckett, Horn & Co., stationers.
McCadden & McElwee.
Marston & Fastner, cut glass.
Marston, L. W., & Co., cut glass.
McPherson, John W., men's furnishings.
Melvin, H. L., men's furnishings.
Miller, The L. H., Safe Company.
Monogram lunch rooms.
Moore Building, Baltimore and Hanover Streets.
Moulton Brothers, notions.
Mullins Hotel, Baltimore and Liberty Streets.
Murphy, The John, Company, books.
Myer, Henry, & Co.
National Bank of Baltimore.
Nelaton's Rheumatism Cure.
Newman, —, tailor.
New York Clothing House.
O'Brien's Cafe.
Padgett, Mrs. Maria, boarding.
Penner, Walter, paperhanger.
Philadelphia Dental Rooms.
Putts, J. W., & Co.
Raak, L. Bass, printer.
Reese, D. Meredith, Jr., hats.
Reliable Jobbing House.
Remington Typewriter Company.
Regnard, J., & Co., cigar makers.
Rieffenmeyer Building, 19-21 West Fayette St.
Roberts, F., & Co.
Robertson, Kahn & Co.
Robins Paper Company.
Robson, Arthur W., tickets.
Rosenbush & Co., men's furnishings.
Rosenfeld, Joseph, tailors' trimmings.
Ross, Oscar E., drugs.
Royston, Campbell B., stationer.
Sadler-Rowe Company.
Saumenig, John H., & Co., stationers.
Schlesinger's Cloth House.
Schmidt, John E.
Schwarz, Henry, toys.
Sloan, Frank H., & Co., hardware.
Southern Phonograph Company.
Southern Railway Office.
Spalding, A. G., & Brothers, sporting goods.
Spilcker, Charles W., tailors' trimmings.
Stag Lunchroom.
Stern, Albert, & Co., waists.
Stiel, Louis, & Co.
Stratton Furnishing House.
Swandauer, B. D., 23-25 West Fayette Street, dry goods.
Swart, T., tailor.
Thompson, J. J, & H. I., roots and soap.
Tincture of Amal Company.
Townsend, F. W., shoemaker.
Turnbull, John, Jr., & Co.
United States Dental College.
Vogt, John P.
Von Kapff & Ahrens.
Weikel, John, tailor.
Weinberg, Max, & Co., clothiers.
Welsh & Brother Company, jewelry.
Williams Shoe Company.

NEW YORK CREDITORS EASY.

Baltimore dry goods houses which were destroyed in the fire have heavy accounts with New York mill agents and commission merchants. It is said in the trade here that Baltimore is the largest dry goods centre between New York and New Orleans. The buildings which were burned included those of all the prominent jobbers in dry goods.

Among the dry goods jobbing houses destroyed by the fire were those of John E. Hurst & Co., Daniel Miller & Sons, R. M. Sutton & Co., Silberman & Todes, Thalhermer Brothers, the Florence W. McCarthy Company, and S. Neuberger & Brother.

The New York houses which hold the accounts are apparently not at all anxious as to the obligations. A representative of one of the largest cotton mill interests said:

"The Baltimore houses in the dry goods district were all solid. They were conducted by good merchants, and without doubt they have fully protected themselves, as all good merchants do. If the insurance companies are not swamped by the enormous losses, the Baltimore houses are not likely to suffer much more than temporary interruption of their business.

"This is just at the opening of the Spring season. The Baltimore firms had a large volume of orders, and as a consequence at all these houses there were immense stocks of goods ready to go out for the Spring and Summer business. The fire came at a time when it inflicted as heavy losses as were possible in any part of the year.

"Clothing men in New York were particularly interested in the destruction of houses in their line in Baltimore. The stricken city is regarded as one of the principal centres for the manufacture of clothing, and some of the large houses have branches on Broadway in this city.

"The clothing factories that were burned were of the medium and smaller sizes. The four largest concerns, all of which have branches in New York, escaped the flames, although they are all located within from one to four blocks of the zone of destruction. The New York branches are: Henry Sonnehorn & Co., 746 Broadway; Hamburger Brothers & Co., 783 Broadway; Strouse & Brother, 735 Broadway, and Schloss Brothers & Co., 765 Broadway. The houses that were burned have no branches here."

FIRE AT COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—West College, Colgate University, was seriously damaged to-day by a fire which completely ruined the apparatus in the biological and geological departments. The amount of the damage has not yet been estimated, but it is very heavy.

West College contains two lecture rooms, the Museum of Natural History, the biological laboratory, and accommodations for seventy students. The building was erected in 1827.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

EYE-WITNESSES TELL OF RUSH OF FLAMES

Ten Minutes Sufficed to Wreck Place Where Fire Started.

Panic Among Spectators When First Explosion Occurred—Precautions Against Looting.

A. Summerfield, a wholesale clothing merchant with headquarters in Durham, N. C., who witnessed the start of the Baltimore fire in the dry goods house of John E. Hurst & Co., and who reached New York last night, tells a thrilling story of the scene when the firemen arrived and immediately afterward.

"I was standing directly opposite the building," said Mr. Summerfield, "when the fire was discovered. Smoke was pouring from the windows of the fourth floor and every one supposed that the fire was confined to that part of the building. Not a particle of smoke came from anywhere else.

"After an alarm had been turned in it was not more than two or three minutes before the firemen with their apparatus arrived. Two firemen burst in the door on the ground floor. Instantly a thick cloud of black smoke rushed through the opening and almost blinded the firemen. Then, almost before there was time to think about what was going on, there was a terrific roar, and flames could be seen rushing up through the building. The draught created by this opening below seemed to be all that was needed to force the fire to every part of the store.

"Many persons said that there must have been at least two distinct fires in the place when the firemen arrived—one in the basement as well as one on the fourth floor. Inside of a minute flames were issuing from every window in the place, and the spectators were compelled to fall back.

"I saw about a dozen firemen enter the building, but neither I nor any one near me saw them come out. I am sure they must have perished in the flames, for there was no earthly chance for them to find their way out. Before ten minutes had elapsed the Hurst store was destroyed. The fire then crossed over to the clothing stores of S. Lowman & Co. and Daniel Miller & Sons, and it wasn't ten minutes before both these stores were ablaze from top to bottom.

EFFECT OF EXPLOSION.

"When the explosion occurred in Hurst's store I was standing in Sharp's Alley, about a block and a half away. I never want to experience again anything like what I went through there. The roar that went up could be heard for miles. It sounded as if all of Baltimore had been blown up with dynamite. Over a dozen people around me were thrown flat on the ground by the shock, some of them striking on their faces and receiving painful bruises.

"Others rushed in different directions, and a stampede ensued. A score or more of men and women near me were thrown down and trampled on, while hundreds of others were cut and bruised by flying tin and glass. Something struck me on the hand and gave me a slight cut. Some of the pieces of tin and other material were three or four feet long and a foot wide, and were red hot when they struck.

"It was impossible for the firemen to make any progress in checking the flames owing to the fact that the streets are so narrow that in this section there was not room for them to work to advantage. The heat of the burning buildings was so intense that several of the horses attached to the engines and hose carts were overcome and fell to the ground before they could get away. I saw one fireman carried off to a hospital unconscious, having been rendered helpless by the smoke.

"Although the store of Hurst & Co. was supposed to be fire-proof, many of those surrounding it were literal firetraps, and the heat from the Hurst store was sufficient to ignite them. Why, the heat between the streets was so great that steam came from the streams of water before it reached the top stories.

"The wildest excitement prevailed among those who owned valuable books and documents in the burning buildings. They endeavored frantically to break through the police lines in order to save some of these articles, but were forced to retire. Many were worried for fear the insurance companies would be unable to meet the loss, and others declared that their property or that of their employers was not covered by insurance and that they would be thrown out of employment.

SAYS FIREMEN DID WELL.

"It cannot be said that the firemen failed to do their duty. They were simply overwhelmed. Most of the buildings seemed to catch on the roof, which made it all the harder to get at the fire. There was no delay in getting fire apparatus to the spot. I should say that fully 200 firemen, with engines, hosecarts, and trucks, were ready for action within twenty minutes after the blaze was discovered, and there was no trouble about getting all the water they could use.

"It is my opinion that the fire would have been kept under control had it not been for the explosion in the store of Hurst & Co. When that came it sent brands of fire in all directions, and in hundreds of places where these brands dropped other fires were started. They fell on window sills, wooden roofs, and on awnings in front of stores, and their terrible effect was soon apparent.

"In their attempts to cut overhead wires so that the firemen could get at the blaze several linemen were injured, and I saw one taken away unconscious. It was also said that seven or eight firemen who had climbed on top of buildings in their efforts to put out the flames were unable to get down again and had succumbed to the heat.

"The narrowness of the streets and the inflammable nature of the buildings, for most of them were largely responsible for the terrible catastrophe."

The Southern train over the Pennsylvania Road which left Baltimore at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon reached Jersey City at 9:27 o'clock last night. About thirty of the passengers on this train had come directly from Baltimore and had spent the greater portion of the day watching the spread of the fire. Among them was Arthur Clare, a railroad man residing in Long Island City.

"I stopped at a residence across Jones's Creek on the opposite side from where the fire started," said Clare, "and for a time we all thought the fire would reach that section of the city, but it didn't come up to us. If it had, it would have made hundreds of people homeless. As it is, I don't believe there will be many who can be considered homeless, for the principal loss was in the business part of the city.

COMPARISON OF EXTENT.

"The best way that I can describe it is to compare Baltimore Street with Cortlandt Street, New York. It was just that kind of a thoroughfare, and reminded me a great deal of Cortlandt Street. There were many wholesale business houses there and also many retail stores. The fire swept up this street for a distance which I should judge would compare with Broadway from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third Street, cutting through about two blocks on either side.

"It wiped out big office buildings similar to those along Broadway, Manhattan; cut away smaller buildings where there were retail stores, and then the flames crossed to the side streets and played havoc among the other buildings, taking in banks, newspaper offices, and at least one church which I saw burning at the time our train pulled out of Baltimore.

"The Baltimore Fire Department has been going to decay for the last two years, and was in a worse condition when this fire started than it ever was before. That had a great deal to do with the way the fire got away from the firemen when it first started. Why the streams the engines threw on the burning buildings reminded me of the sort the old Long Island City engine under Mayor Gleason used to throw. They just reached the second or third story of buildings that were six stories in height.

"The engines from Philadelphia also made a poor showing, as did the little engines from Wilmington and York, Penn. The firemen from York, however, showed themselves to be fire fighters, and if they only had good machines would have done as good work as any of the firemen there.

GLAD TO SEE NEW YORKERS.

"I was much pleased when I saw the New York firemen get into the town. They lost no time in getting ready for work, and I really believe that if they had not arrived, the fire would have spread over to the Post Office Building. When I left Baltimore I saw all of the police patrol wagons loading up with official documents from the public buildings.

"The city records were piled into these patrol wagons, but when the New York firemen arrived they convinced the city authorities that the city records would have been safe if left where they belonged. Many of the financial institutions managed to save their records and bonds and cash by piling the same into wagons and carting the stuff away, but the scarcity of wagons seemed to surprise me more than anything else.

"So far as we could learn in the city only two lives were lost. One was a fireman from York, and the news spread about Baltimore to the effect that a New York fireman had lost his life. The fire cut across the creek to the lumber district, and did much damage there, and it swept away a tract of buildings along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, about three blocks from the railroad tracks, but did not reach the Baltimore and Ohio Station. As for the Pennsylvania Road, why the fire didn't get within two miles of that."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew left Washington yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and arrived in this city over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reaching Jersey City at 8:15 o'clock. Speaking of the Baltimore fire Senator Depew said:

"This is one of the greatest calamities this country has ever known, and I think by the time the full extent of the damage is known it will be considerably worse than the Chicago fire. It has cast a gloom over the Senate Chamber such as I have seldom seen, and in fact the whole City of Washington is in mourning. There will be a vast amount of assistance needed, financial and otherwise, and I know there will be a generous response from every city in the country.

"One of the happiest incidents in the calamity, and of course you can't blame me for saying this, was the quick response when New York was appealed to for assistance and I know that our city will be in the lead in doing everything possible to help out the afflicted ones in Baltimore.

"It is a tribute to the present condition of the times, however, to look on the bright side of a calamity, to note that in view of the temporary suspension of business all over the great National troubles and the prospect of war in the Far East, the general market dropped only 2¼ per cent."

THE LEGISLATURE ACTS.

Maryland's Governor Authorized to Declare Ten-Day Legal Holiday to Enable Business Men to Settle Affairs.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 8.—The General Assembly met in the State House to-night to consider plans for the relief of the fire conditions in Baltimore.

Senator Gill of Baltimore introduced a bill authorizing Gov. Warfield to declare ten successive legal holidays in the stricken city so as to aid property owners and other losers by the fire to get their business affairs in as good shape as possible.

The bill was passed at once and signed by the Governor. It authorizes him to extend the suspension of business beyond ten days if necessary. A bill to make a relief appropriation, which was to have been presented in the House by Mr. Wells of Prince George's County, was laid over until the conditions and amount needed can be ascertained.

The Legislature then adjourned, and the legislators left here at 10 o'clock on a special train for Baltimore.

The relief bill to be offered makes an appropriation of $250,000 for the relief of the destitute, to be dealt out by the Governor and such commission as he shall name. It will probably be considered to-morrow. It is a question whether the State has sufficient funds at hand to meet the appropriation, as the State Treasurer says much of the State's money is now tied up in many of the banks which have been burned.

SPOT COTTON OFF MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—At a meeting of Memphis cotton factors this morning action was taken relative to the spot market and uneasiness prevailing on account of war in the Far East. The resolution adopted was:

"That we will withhold all spot cotton off the market, except that ordered peremptorily sold, for the present, until the excitement and feeling of panic which exists in some quarters is allayed. The stock of cotton in this market is small and the cotton yet to come, we believe, is the smallest at this time in the history of the cotton trade. We confidentially believe that within a very short time we will be enabled to sell our cotton at its value, which we believe is considerably above present range of speculative values. We heartily co-operate with spot holders of New Orleans in sustaining values, and order telegrams sent at once apprising them of our action."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:10 A. M.—234 Division Street; J. Friedman; damage, $500.

4:45 A. M.—Pier 35, East River; Joy Steamship Company; damage, $50,000.

8:45 A. M.—324 West Forty-third Street; William Engel; damage trifling.

9:40 A. M.—4,215 Third Avenue; Joseph Hanifty; damage, $300.

11 A. M.—11 to 19 West Nineteenth Street; Henry Corr; damage, $50.

12 M.—219 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Mrs. Whitnow; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—329 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; S. L. Ravilno; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—329 Broome Street;

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

"To Err Is Human; not to err—Elgin."
And the Waltham is Always Right.

Both In This WATCH SALE With the Guaranteed CLOCKS

It would be a simple matter to get up a sale of Watches, if mere cheapness were the end and aim of the endeavor. There are watch movements aplenty that would look quite as well in these gold cases, as the fine ones we have secured. But we are as particular about guaranteeing our bargains as our regular merchandise. You don't have to stop to think what price you are paying, in order to be sure that we stand back of your purchase at WANAMAKER'S. If it is a thing that can be guaranteed at its regular price, it is guaranteed just as fully at its bargain price.

So we secured first-class new models of ELGIN and WALTHAM movements to be placed in these watches. And some excellent Swiss movements for some of the small watches for women, which we guarantee quite as fully. And these watches are

Twenty to Forty Per Cent. Under Value

Here are the items:

Men's 14-kt. Gold Watches

Open-face, 16 size, 15-jewel, $31.50, $40, $45.
Hunting case, 16 size, 15-jewel, $28, $38.50.
Open-face, 12 size, 7-jewel, $20, $25.50, $30.
Open-face, 12 size, 15-jewel, $32.50, $35, $36.50.
Hunting case, 12 size, 7-jewel, $22.75.
Hunting case, 12 size, 15-jewel, $25.50, $29, $33.75, $42.

Women's 14-kt. Gold Watches

Open-face, 7-jewel, $18 and $17.25.
Hunting case, 7-jewel, $15.50, $17.75, $18.50, $20.50; same, 15-jewel, $22.25, $29.
14-kt. gold and enamel Chatelaine Watches; red, blue and green, and miniatures; fine Swiss movements; $13.25, $18.25, $20, $25, $29.50, $42.75.

Women's Gold-filled Watches

Open-face, 7-jewel, $12 and $13.25.
Hunting case, 7-jewel, $14 and $15.

Men's Gold-filled Watches

16 size, hunting case, 7-jewel, $15.75.
16 size, open-face, 7-jewel, $8.75, $11.
16 size, hunting case, 7-jewel, $11, $13.50.

Men's Gold-filled Watches

12 size, open-face, 7-jewel, $13.75, $14.50, $15.50.
12 size, open-face, 15-jewel, $17.50, $18.50.
12 size, hunting case, 15-jewel, $16.25, $19.25.
12 size, open-face, 7-jewel, $10, $12.25 and $13.50; same, hunting case, $10.50, $12 and $14.50.
18 size, hunting case, 7-jewel, $16.75; same, open-face, $14.50, $15.50.
18 size, hunting case, 7-jewel, $13.75; same, open-face, $11.50.

Motormen's Watches

Silveroid, open-face, 7-jewel, Elgin movements, $5.50 and $6.
Silver; open-face, 16 size, 7-jewel, Waltham movements, $7.50.

Boys' Watches

25-year gold-filled; hunting case, 7-jewel, Waltham or Elgin movements, $13.75.
20-year gold-filled; hunting case, 7-jewel, Waltham or Elgin movements, $10.
Silver; open-face, Elgin 7-jewel movements, $9.

Jewelry Store, Broadway, and Tenth st.

And These CLOCKS

All fully guaranteed.

Gilt Clock Sets, 3 pieces, American movements, $18.75, $20, $20.75, $21.25.

Gilt Novelty Clocks, 1-day, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.50; same, 1-day, set with rhinestones, $2.50, $3.25.

Bronze Novelty Clocks, 1-day, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $3, $5, $6.

Iron Mantel Clocks, American movements, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $7.

Porcelain Clocks, $5, $6.

Mantel-chime Clocks, mahogany case, $12.50.

Weathered oak Dutch Clocks, for hall, library or dining-room, $18.

Bronze finish Mantel Clocks, 8-day, figure ornaments, American movements, $10.

Frying-pan Clocks, $1.

Desk Clocks, $1 and $1.25.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c and 90c.

Nickel Watches, stem-winders, American movements, 90c.

Cuckoo Clocks, $4.25, $4.50, $5, $5.75, $6.25, $7.25, $8.30, $9.75 to $27.50.

Small Carved Clocks, 75c.

Main, Ninth and 10th street aisles.
Ninth and Tenth st. Elevator Tables.

Inexpensive Elegance In Black SILK GRENADINES

Rich and handsome all-silk Embroidered Figured Grenadines—imported, of course—that sell regularly at $2.50 to $4, are here today at $1.50 a yard.

That's news of stirring importance, certainly.

Year after year, the finest black gowns are made of these beautiful grenadines—fashion never ignores them. Patterns change in details of design, but the same general effect continues season after season.

This present offering is remarkable and extraordinary in that it presents a score or more of the richest and most refined swivel-embroidered designs. There are fancy polka-dots, figures forming graceful stripes, fish-net designs, medallion figures and soutache figures with polka-dots and small figures.

The regular prices were $2.50 to $4. Now $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

The Most Beautiful COTTON GOODS You Ever Saw

That's a pretty broad claim; but we consider it entirely warranted by the facts. The fabrics have the richest and most lustrous finish that we ever saw on any but silks.

You have heard of cotton going up recently to the almost fabulous figure of eighteen cents a pound, while its ordinary price should be about ten cents. Well, this cotton cost the manufacturer EIGHTY cents a pound. It is grown on an island not far from Cuba; and it is said to grow nowhere else. It takes three years to grow to maturity; and because of its strength and lustre it has previously been used only by fine lace makers. They say it lasts for hundreds of years.

It is serviceable; it is exquisitely beautiful; the colorings are rich, but dainty. It is on sale today in many fine stores at ONE DOLLAR a yard. Today we have about sixty thousand yards to offer at

37½c a Yard

The patterns are in keeping with the high quality of the goods, fifty-five in all, in grounds of white, light blue, light pink, deep pink, tan, gray, reseda, light heliotrope, mais and black, in a crepe weave with dotted stripes of self-color or black on white satin; or faille stripes variously spaced. $1 quality at 37½c a yard.

Rotunda.

Half Prices On All Our Winter Coats and Capes

An Extraordinary February Clearance

Of all the superb Winter Wraps for women now remaining in our stock, not one escapes the reduction to *half price* today.

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Garments Are Affected

They include some of the handsomest of the winter's styles—such as elaborate Velour Coats and Capes, Opera Wraps, beautiful imported Cloth Coats, and a great array of plain Black Cloth Coats.

There is also a most attractive group of Traveling Wraps in tweed and zibeline mixtures, that women planning a mid-winter trip will be glad indeed to buy at half price.

It is the clearing up of our immense winter business; and drastic measures are needed to prepare our space for the rapidly arriving Spring wraps. Every one of the garments offered is perfect in style and workmanship—that is assured by its being in the WANAMAKER stock. And the collection, at the new prices, presents some of the richest opportunities for securing a handsome wrap for a mere song, that have been offered:

Twenty Velour Coats—
At $13.75 to $75; formerly $27.50 to $150

Fifty-five Black Cloth Coats—
At $6.75 to $15; formerly $13.50 to $30

Sixty Cloth Coats, Various Styles—
At $14 to $60; formerly $28 to $120

Thirty Opera Coats—
At $15 to $100; formerly $30 to $200

Thirty-five Cloth and Velour Capes—
Cloth at $6 to $47.50; formerly $12 to $95
Velour at $25 to $50; formerly $52.50 to $105

Fifty Tweed and Zibeline Traveling Coats—
Three-quarter length; cape effects.
At $13.75 to $22.50; formerly $27.50 to $45

Second floor, Broadway.

Spring Styles in Men's Hats

Our Hat Store makes a splendid showing today of Men's Soft and Stiff Hats in the Spring blocks.

Pre-eminent, of course, are the Stetson Hats. The Derbies, the Featherweight and Self-conforming at $3.50 and $5, and the Clear Nutria, at $6—all in black and new shades of brown, have the D'Orsay curl to the brim and the tapered crowns.

Stetson Soft Hats, in black, pearl and two shades of nutria, are $3.50 to $15.

Besides these splendid hats—each without peer at its price, are complete lines of Derby and Soft Hats, at $3 and $2, that will suit every man's taste and conform to most modest requirements as to cost.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Some Silk Waists

Just now, a new silk waist appeals, somehow; and women are glad of the touch of freshness it gives to the Winter outfit.

Plenty of newness may be found in these charming groups of Silk Waists. Three popular prices, $5, $6.50 and $6.75, include some very pretty styles:

At $5—Waists of peau de cygne, Louisine, crepe de Chine, in light or dark shades, also in black. Full fronts, tailor finished, with stitched plaits, and trimmed with buttons; or plaited and trimmed with lace. Plaited or French backs; buttoned in front or back.

At $6.50—Waists of fancy silk, in gun metal or brown. Full fronts, with stitched plaits to bust; broad plait down center, trimmed with buttons.

At $6.75—Waists of brocaded white peau de cygne; full fronts, with stitched plaits and trimmed with tabs and buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats

Two Offerings Worth Noting

If the manufacturers had had their own way, these handsome Silk Petticoats would have to be sold at the higher values mentioned. We had ours, with the result that women can make a pretty saving today on Petticoats of excellent quality of silk, and handsomely made and trimmed:

At $5, worth $6.50—Of taffeta, in solid colors or black; deep accordion-plaited flounce, with two ruches of gathered ruffles at bottom.

At $6.50, worth $7.50—Of changeable or black taffeta; deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce, with ruffles at bottom; silk foundation.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girl's Coats, $3.50

They were $7.50 to $10, a little while ago, and they're worth these higher prices yet, to any little girl who needs a winter coat. But we wish to get rid of them—all the winter coats of these grades, for girls of 6 to 16 years. So mothers get a veritable bargain today, at

$3.50 Each

You'll find every size in one style or another. Materials are kerseys and cheviots, and coats are all prettily made.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Spring Charm of These Tailored Suits

Women's fashions rarely move with so much of a jump as they have in the case of the Tailored Suits for Spring. Lines are quite different—sloping shoulders, and the full, elaborately plaited and shirred skirts being salient features.

Of course, the newest ideas are well represented in this fine early showing of Tailored Suits. The variety presented is such as to appeal, in one style or another, to every woman of good taste.

A few price-indications:

At $15, $18 and $20—Walking Suits of cheviot and tweed; Eton jackets; trimmed with satin braid; others with straps of same material, with shoulder capes. Unlined gored skirts.

At $25 to $30—Walking Suits of tweed and cheviot; fly-front Eton and military jackets; trimmed with braid and velvet cloth. Skirts unlined.

At $32 to $35—Walking Suits of cheviot, serge and tweed; fly-front and tight-fitting jackets. One style of jacket with vest of white cloth, collars and cuffs of same. Other jackets corded with velvet collar or plain tailor finish. Skirts gored and plaited, unlined.

At $37.50 to $60—Walking Suits of canvas weave homespun cheviot, Scotch tweed and broadcloth. Various styles of jackets and skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes

$3. $2.60. $2.20. $1.90

Four of the best shoe-values in the city for women. And that means in America. Each of these four splendid grades represents a triumph of shoe making and selling. It means the highest efficiency in machinery and labor, the greatest economies in the purchase of raw material, and the closest paring of profits that is possible.

At each price there is a distinct saving, without the sacrifice of any essential—comfort, wear, style.

And all these shoes are shoes for *now*.

At $3—The Wanamaker-Reliable

A complete line of Women's Boots at $3 a pair. For all purposes, for all climates, North or South. In a variety of styles and all leathers of merit. The range of sizes and widths is complete in each of the twenty-eight lines; and styles are up to the minute—the products of the best designers.

At $1.90, $2.20, $2.60

New shipments of these wonderful lines of specially-made Shoes—each a third below its value. Of selected kidskin, *oak-tanned* sole leather, Goodyear welted and stitched, in wide variety of sizes and widths.

Fourth ave.

Children's Muslin Garments

At Attractive Prices

Every muslin undergarment in these attractive offerings, besides being carefully made, prettily trimmed, and accurately proportioned, is priced in a most economical fashion. Mothers, take notice:

PETTICOATS, of muslin and cambric; hem and cluster of plaits, or hemstitched ruffle. Sizes 2 to 10 years. 18c to 40c.

PETTICOATS, of cambric; umbrella ruffle with embroidery or lace edge; or embroidery edge and insertion or hemstitched plaits; sizes 2 to 16 years. 50c to $1.15.

NIGHTGOWNS, of muslin and cambric; bishop or yoke styles; sizes 2 to 14 years; 38c to 65c.

DRAWERS, of muslin; hem and plaits, or embroidery or lace insertion; sizes 3 to 14 years; 8c to 50c.

Second floor—Ninth st. Elevator Counter.

Satin Taffeta Ribbon

15c a Yard

Pay a third more, usually, for these pretty Ribbons. Satin Taffeta, pure Silk, 3 inches wide, in white, cream, light blue, rose, and black. Specially priced today at *15 cents* a yard.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Veilings, 10c a Yard

Formerly 35c to $1.50

These are plain and fancy meshes, in black, with white and colored dots. Their original prices were 35c to $1.50 a yard, but they haven't kept pace with the plain blacks; hence we put on the new price to accelerate their movement.

Ten Cents a Yard

ought to do it.

Broadway.

Good Rubber Goods

Unless Rubber Goods are very good, they're no good. No half-way stage.

These offerings are perfect—we guarantee them. And besides, some of them are considerably under-priced.

Fountain Syringes; new and perfect; with rapid flow tubing; three hard rubber pipes; in 2, 3 and 4-quart size, worth 75c to $1, at 45c each.

Atomizers for nose and throat; hard rubber fittings; regular value 75c, at 50c each.

Rubber Complexion Brushes; hand-strap with clasp; at 25c each.

Women's Rubber Gloves, of the highest grade; absolutely warranted; all sizes, at 75c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.
Rubber Goods, Basement.

Frock Coats

A Dress Parade

If all the men who have bought Frock Coats from us this season were lined up for inspection in company front, they would make an impressive showing.

They form brigades of contented wearers that are recruiting new battalions year by year.

There's every good reason why this should be so. Given style, elegance, correct cut and splendid fit, best materials, and a saving of one-half on what a good custom tailor would charge for a Frock Coat no better in essentials, and they make a powerfully attractive combination to the man who likes to be fashionably dressed without wasting his money.

An exceptionally large stock of sizes and varying proportions makes our Frock Coats and Waistcoats fit the great majority of men *well*, with, at the outside, trifling alterations. Thus speedy and satisfactory possession follows the decision to buy.

Materials are fine Vicunas and Thibets, and linings, trimmings, etc., are of the very best.

Price, for Frock Coats with double-breasted waistcoats, $20, $25 and $35.

Fancy Waistcoats, $2.50 to $5.

Striped Worsted Trousers, $5 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Her $205 Parlor Furniture Cost Just $106

There was the Three-piece Mahogany Parlor Suite, upholstered with tapestry, duplicates of which had sold previously at $175; and it cost only $87.50, last week. Then there was a parlor rocker, that went with it nicely—worth $20, and sold for $12. Then a little table, worth $10, that cost only $6.50. When the purchaser got them arranged in her parlor nobody would ever think that her parlor furniture cost less than two hundred dollars—and it wouldn't, if it had been bought at any other time and place. But the actual price paid, in our February Sale, *was only a hundred and six dollars!* Think of it.

And opportunity to do the same splendid economizing is not over, by any means. Here is a showing equal to the best we offered last week—both in the variety and beauty of the Furniture and the savings on the prices.

Parlor Suites

$28, from $45—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finish, panel backs, damask cover.

$30, from $45—Five-piece Suite; mahogony finished frames, green velour cover.

$37.50, from $58—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, mahogany veneered rails, damask cover.

$37.50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, richly moulded and carved, damask cover.

Parlor Suites

$40, from $60—Three-piece Suite; mahogany Art Nouveau frames, richly moulded, damask cover.

$45, from $60—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, panel backs; tapestry seats.

$45, from $90—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, damask cover.

$47.50, from $95—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, panel backs, moulded and carved, tapestry cover.

$50, from $75—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, carved and moulded, tapestry cover.

$50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, dull finish, dark red embossed velour cover.

$55, from $80—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, cream tapestry cover.

$60, from $90—Two-piece Suite mahogany, richly moulded, panel backs, gold tinsel velour seat cover.

$60, from $120—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, damask cover.

$70, from $115—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, neatly moulded and carved, damask cover.

$70, from $100—Two-piece Suite; mahogany frames, damask cover.

$72.50, from $95—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, carved, damask cover.

$75, from $100—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, moulded, tapestry cover.

$75, from $110—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, red embossed velour cover.

$78, from $110—Five-piece Suite; richly carved, mahogany finish, damask cover.

$80, from $110—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, richly carved, damask cover.

$85, from $125—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, mahogany veneered panels, green velour cover.

$85, from $125—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, carved and moulded, damask cover.

$90, from $120—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, elaborately carved, damask cover.

$90, from $145—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, figured damask cover.

$115, from $175—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, rococo pattern, richly carved, damask cover.

$150, from $220—Three-piece Suite; overstuffed frames, tufted backs and arms, satin damask cover.

Parlor Chairs and Rockers

$10, from $16—Mahogany Rocker; inlaid back, tapestry seat.

$11.50, from $17.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker; spring seat, damask cover.

$12, from $20—Mahogany Rocker; damask seat, inlaid back.

$13, from $20—Mahogany Rocker; Colonial design, dull finish, slip seat in velour.

$15, from $25—Mahogany Arm Chair; inlaid back, damask cover.

$15, from $25—Mahogany Arm Chair; slip seat, hair cloth cover.

$15, from $22.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker; cream tapestry cover.

$16, from $27.50—Mahogany Rocker; richly carved frame, tapestry seat cover.

$17, from $25—Mahogany-finished Rocker; cream tapestry cover.

$18, from $27.50—Imitation mahogany Rocker; tapestry cover.

$22, from $30—Imitation mahogany Rocker, carved; tapestry cover.

$30, from $40—Mahogany Arm Chair; tufted back; satin damask cover.

$30, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair, carved; green velour cover.

$32.50, from $40—Mahogany-finished Rocker; green velour cover.

Gold Parlor Suites

$110, from $220—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, burnished; ornamental design, silk damask cover.

$115, from $180—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, mat finish, silk damask cover.

$135, from $210—Three-piece Suite richly carved, burnished, silk damask cover.

$220, from $335—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, rococo design, burnished, silk damask cover.

$225, from $350—Two-piece Suite; gold frames, rococo design, richly ornamented, tapestry cover.

$280, from $340—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, burnished and mat finish, silk damask cover.

$700, from $850—Three-piece Suite; powdered gold frames, Louis XVI. design, silk damask cover.

Divans and Sofas

$25, from $35—Mahogany; dull finish, embossed velour cover.

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany Divan; high back, damask cover.

$26, from $40—Mahogany finished Sofa; damask cover.

$36, from $57—Mahogany Divan; cream tapestry cover.

$45, from $67.50—Mahogany Sofa; cream, damask cover.

$46, from $70—High-back Sofa; mahogany, fancy velour cover.

$53, from $85—Mahogany finished high-back Sofa, damask cover.

Parlor Cabinets

$25, from $36—Mahogany Cabinet; glass back and shelves.

$33, from $48—Mahogany Cabinet; glass back and shelves.

$35, from $47—Mahogany Cabinet; glass back and shelves.

$45, from $67—Mahogany Cabinet; glass back and shelves.

$75, from $125—Mahogany Corner Cabinet; large size, English design.

$90, from $135—Mahogany Cabinet; Empire design, hand-decorated.

$100, from $150—Gold Cabinet; mirror top, glass shelves and back.

$110, from $115—Vernis-Martin Cabinet; hand-painted and brass-trimmed.

$125, from $175—Gold Cabinet; onyx and mirror top.

$175, from $225—Gold Cabinet; richly decorated and carved.

$190, from $215—Mahogany Cabinet; Sheraton design, inlaid with fine marquetry.

$200, from $275—Gold Cabinet; richly hand-decorated and brass-trimmed.

$250, from $375—Satinwood Cabinet; imported; inlaid.

$250, from $285—Violetwood Cabinet; richly decorated.

$300, from $340—Rosewood Cabinet; finest design, brass-trimmed, highly finished.

$300, from $345—East Indis mahogany Cabinet; richly hand-painted and brass-decorated.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK FIREMEN STAYED THE FLAMES

Gallant Stand at Strategic Point That Ended in Victory.

Hose Batteries Worked in Cimmerian Darkness Against the Invisible Foe —Splendid Service by a Baltimore Fireboat.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—The greatest fire of this generation is under control, after raging two days, and the story of its conquest is that of as valiant a struggle as ever was waged on battlefield. It is a story not only of valor, but of strategy and in the war with the element two New York fire companies, Nos. 5 and 27, and a Baltimore fireboat, the Cataract, deserve the honorable mention which in battle reports is given to the regiment or company which by valor and strategy has saved the day.

The fire had defied all the efforts of the fighters, not only of Baltimore, but of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and many other towns and cities of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The best work of these veterans had been as ineffective as if they had been amateurs. The enemy drove them from point to point as it swept down irresistibly upon the water front. Then, at the moment when the fire had the eastern section apparently within its grasp and was about to sweep triumphantly on its way, gathering miles of land into its control, the battle was fought which turned defeat into victory.

In giving the major credit to the two New York companies and the fire boat there is no intention to withhold credit from the army of fire fighters from Baltimore, Chester, York, Washington, and elsewhere who stood behind them and seconded their efforts. But these soldiers of the flame held the strategic point and directed the fight which won the day.

Another thing which contributed to save Baltimore was a little, dirty, miserable stream called Jones Falls, which for years has been the laughing stock and shame of the town. Its noisome presence, the miasmic vapors which rose from it, and its general disrepute had at last so aroused public sentiment that the filling in of Jones Falls was one of the plans of the coming year. The despised stream saved the day. Had its filling in been accomplished this year instead of next, all the good work of the fire heroes could not have saved the remains of the city.

Where the Fire Was Vanquished.

Here is the scene: At the point to which the fire had swept is the basin, an elbow-shaped bay. The fire was striking the wharves along the wrist and forearm to the elbow. The fireboat Cataract here appeared on the scene. Hitherto, it must be remembered, all the efforts of all firemen had been absolutely impotent. The Cataract's was the first victory scored by man in his contest with the fire. It was a long steady struggle, but the Cataract would not be vanquished, and at last the fire retreated, baffled, and left the wharves along this forearm, the name of which is Light Street, untouched. But all this time, while struggling with the gallant little Cataract at the water front, the fire was sweeping along in the rear of the fireboat's range. It turned the corner of the elbow and shot up the arm toward the shoulder, though leaving the forearm safe, thanks to the Cataract.

Far up toward the shoulder is the Union Dock, and here is where the last great stand of the battle was made; here is where victory was won. The effect, had the fire conquered at that point, is absolutely immeasurable. As the enemy came in sight and began its attack on the dock the manager of the Denmeads' great malt house, on the corner of West Falls Avenue and Block Street, said:

"If this place catches fire East Baltimore is doomed. This malt will sprinkle the whole eastern end of the city with sparks that will set everything blazing."

This Union Dock is at Jones Falls. That miasmatic stream is about 100 feet wide. On either side of it are lumber yards. On the other side of it from the fire lies East Baltimore. Had the fire crossed the Falls it would have swept right down, taking in the big wharves of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, and then no power on earth could have stopped it until it had gone three miles eastward to Canton. This is as certain as anything in this world can be. Here, then, was the critical point of the battle. The defeat of the enemy at this point meant the prevention of a calamity of immeasurable magnitude, as well as the checking of the fire's onward march.

The firefighters concentrated all their available force there. The police boat Lannan, the tugs Mary and Venus of the Merchants and Miners' Line, and the gallant little Cataract, fresh from her victory at Light Street, were brought there to open the battle at the water side.

Stand of the New Yorkers.

The New York companies, Nos. 5 and 27, were stationed about 100 yards from the malt house, with these orders:

"Keep that malt house from being burned."

The way they obeyed this order was simply admirable. It was absolutely impossible to see anything. The firemen might as well have been working in the blackest night that ever smote a land since the plagues of Egypt. Those who stood with them could just see the dim outlines of their forms in the steam and smoke, and nothing else. Beyond everything was a blank. A queer sensation of blindness was felt by every one. All knew that a fire was raging near-by, and knew where it was, but nobody could see anything. There the New Yorkers stood, seeing nothing, but playing their volleys with deadly effect on the enemy. For a long time it was impossible to tell whether or not any progress was being made.

Meanwhile reinforcements were being brought up as fast as they could come. Every engine that could get a foothold was at Jones Falls. It was a battle of the cities against the fire. Chester stood shoulder to shoulder with Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and York gallantly seconding the efforts of the New Yorkers in the front and their naval allies.

The battle was not won until the enemy had gained a momentary victory. About four blocks from the scene of the great fight the fire jumped across the Falls and fell upon Otto Duker's lumber yard. The Baltimoreans and Chesterians had been hurried to that point to meet the attack, and after a sharp fight they conquered it. At last, at about 1 o'clock, victory perched on the banners of the firemen, and the battle of Jones Falls was won. The fire was under control. From that hour, though it still blazed, the question of Baltimore's fate was settled.

OVATION TO NEW YORKERS.

Arrival of the Firefighters in Baltimore Greeted with Cheers—Exciting Trip to the Burning City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Arriving in this smoke-hung city on two special trains that hurried them from New York, nine New York City fire engine companies and one hook and ladder truck company, in charge of Battalion Chief Howe, were sent, at their own request, to the posts of greatest danger where the flames were pressing fiercest.

It is officially admitted that the credit for stopping the march of the great conflagration is due largely to the splendid work of the New York fire fighters, who answered the call upon them with all the ardor of the soldier responding to the bugle call. If there is anything left in Baltimore that the New Yorkers want to-night a grateful city will not be likely to refuse it. As the second train pulled into the city shortly after 3 o'clock, running down Canton Avenue to the station the men met with an ovation. Crowds ran after the train waving handkerchiefs and cheering, shouting welcomes to the firemen.

"You're the boys. If any one can stop this fire you can do it," was the cry.

The apparatus was quickly taken from the cars and the seven engines went rattling away to the southeast side of the city, where they took up the most dangerous position with the flames and smoke driven by the rain into their faces.

Fire Chief Norton, who assigned the companies to their post of honor and danger, at the request of Battalion Chief Howe, said to-night that he might need the services of the New Yorkers for another day. He added that when they started for home they would carry away the highest honors and the gratitude of the citizens of Baltimore.

When the companies arrived people were casting away their belongings. The fire fighters had not been at work long when the people were taking back the goods they had taken away. Their work saved a large section of the city, which was filled with small homes.

The New York companies that fought the fire were No. 5, at 340 East Fourteenth Street; No. 7, in Beekman Street; No. 13, at 99 Wooster Street; No. 16, at 223 East Twenty-fifth Street; No. 27, at 173 Franklin Street; No. 31, at White and Elm Streets; No. 12, at 261 William Street; No. 26, at 220 West Thirty-seventh Street, and No. 33, at 42-44 Great Jones Street, and No. 5 Truck, at 96 Charles Street.

It is doubtful if there was ever before such a rough-and-ready lot of excursionists as the firemen in the two coaches at the rear of the fourteen-car train that carried them to the burning city. Their arrival here was delayed by two hot boxes, and when the train was within six miles of Baltimore the front car, in which were fire engines Nos. 7 and 13, jumped the track at a switch. No damage was done, and a half mile further on the train ran into clouds of smoke drifting from the burning city. From over the high ground there were great puffs of what the firemen called new smoke. The great plumes looked like the photographs of Mount Pelée in action.

"Business," said the firemen, and they knew that there was serious work ahead. Most of the men had never been far from New York, and a few acknowledged that their longest excursions from the city where they were born were trips to Coney Island, Hoboken, and Weehawken.

The fact that they had been wakened in the firehouses as if for an ordinary night alarm and were sent hurrying to the Liberty Street Ferry for the journey here had not ruffled their good nature. A census of the firemen showed that not more than one in ten was wearing socks when they drove their apparatus aboard the ferryboat shortly before 3 o'clock this morning.

The inevitable man with the flash light was present, so that the boat with its unusual load in crossing the river seemed every now and then to blow out a fuse to the terror of the nervous horses and the amazement of pilots of other river craft.

As soon as the boat had made fast in the Jersey City slip the horses drew the engines and tenders to the yards, where C. J. Vanderhoff, the train dispatcher, had stationed the nine flat cars to carry the apparatus. The firemen after unhitching the horses went to work with a will, but it took nearly three hours to get the engines on the flat cars.

The horses were then led into the two box cars reserved for them. The drivers were stationed with the horses, and their presence was enough to quiet the animals, which behaved well all through the journey. It was an odd looking train with the fire engines forward, their metal glowing in the early sunlight.

The expedition was not under way until 6:24, and it met its first greeting when, near Newark, it passed cars filled with men on their way to work. There was a hearty cheer for the firemen, and from this on every passing train made an occasion for cheering and waving of hands.

Battalion Chief John R. Howe, in charge of the relief expedition, was constantly on the lookout for the comfort and safety of his men. When they arrived at Philadelphia, where the Baltimore and Ohio provided them with huge sandwiches and as much coffee as they could drink, the Chief acted as head waiter, and ate nothing until his men were fed.

RECORD OF CHIEF HOWE.

Many Daring Deeds to Credit of the Man Who Led New York Fire Fighters at Baltimore.

Many of the firemen who were not selected to go to Baltimore spent a sleepless night last night, reading every item of news that could be obtained of their fellow-workers who had gone to the aid of the stricken city. Every engine house and the quarters of every truck had a great stack of newspapers, in which the men, keenly disappointed at not having been chosen themselves, eagerly looked for the recognition of the work of their absent colleagues.

Immediately upon the receipt of the order to go to Baltimore the various commanders lined up their men and from them selected nine to make the trip. All of the men taken have good records, and many are wearers of medals given for bravery in time of danger. In most of the fire houses Chief Howe of the First Battalion received his share of the talk. Every man had a good word for him, and it was agreed on all sides that a better leader could not have been chosen to take the men to Baltimore's aid.

One man was found at Truck No. 10, in Fulton Street, who entered the Fire Department with Chief Howe, and who told the story of his record.

"Johnny Howe has a record of rescues and brave acts in time of danger as long as your arm," he said. "He is a very tall raw-boned sort of fellow, loosely put together and not afraid of a burning comet. He is one of the most modest men in the department, and for that reason he has only three medals. If he would tell of all the brave things he has done he would have to get two shirts to keep all of his medals on. But when he is asked about any of his deeds he simply says, 'I don't know anything about it.' If you saw him going along the street you would think he was a clerk and not a fireman. He is the father of six girls and a boy.

"He joined the department fifteen years ago, and was assigned to Truck 7. When he was promoted to the Assistant Foremanship of the truck everybody was glad. He was soon transferred to Engine 21, and after the Windsor Hotel fire was made Chief of Truck 6 because of his bravery at the fire. About two months ago, he was made Battalion Chief.

"I remember a few of his rescues, but it would need a large book to hold his entire record. I remember, in 1891, at a big fire in Coenties Slip, two women hung out of a window on the fourth floor of a house, with the flames right behind them. One was almost done for and the other was going to jump. The Chief grabbed a scaling ladder, and, running up to the women, carried both to safety. It was for that that he got the Bennett medal.

"Another time, at a fire on Second Avenue, an old woman was on a narrow ledge near the roof, and the flames were spouting all around her, when Howe went to her on a scaling ladder and brought her to the street.

"In December, 1898, he was at a fire where three little children were on the fourth floor. The only way to get them out was to go through a hall so filled with smoke that breathing was practically impossible. He did it, and came out with all three of the children alive. Then I remember the rescue of a man who was standing on a dangerous ledge. In getting him Howe almost fell, but he got the man.

"His rescues at the Windsor fire alone would make a long story. He took out eight or nine people, and in getting some of them he came near to losing his own life. He has cuts and scars all over his body showing where he has been injured. There is a great scar across his hand where he was injured at a fire. A fireman sewed up the cut, after which Howe went back to work.

"He is the sort of man who will never order a man to go where he won't go himself, and on most occasions he is the first in on anything. There was a cellar fire some time ago in Henry Street. The firemen had been working at it for a long time and had flooded the cellar with more than six feet of water, but they could not locate the fire and the water did no good. Without removing any of his clothes the Chief went into the cellar, swam about until he located the blaze, and then came out and directed his men how to work. He remained on the spot in his wet clothes—and it was a horribly cold night—until the flames were out."

Chief Howe has with him his driver, Frank Kelly, who has driven for all of the Chiefs of the First Battalion for many years. He has been at all of the big New York fires for a generation and has acted as an orderly for every Chief under whom he has worked.

BALTIMORE NEWS' ENTERPRISE.

Charles H. Grasty Hurries Here and Secures a First-Class Publishing Plant in a Few Minutes.

An interesting illustration of the immediate and vigorous steps taken by the newspaper proprietors of Baltimore to resume business when they found their plants completely destroyed by the conflagration is found in the experience of Charles H. Grasty, the publisher of The Baltimore News and a Director of The Associated Press.

With The Baltimore News Building in ruins, Mr. Grasty promptly arranged with The Washington Post to continue his publication temporarily. Then he jumped on the midnight train for New York, arriving here early yesterday morning. In the meantime he had the good fortune to secure an option on a large vacant building in Baltimore. Upon reaching here, the first thing he did was to find a telephone and call up Adolph S. Ochs at his residence. Then a conversation was held substantially as follows:

"Hello. Is this Mr. Ochs?"

"Yes. Who is it?"

"Grasty—The Baltimore News."

"Where are you?"

"I'm in New York."

"Awfully sorry to hear of your loss."

"Everything has been destroyed in Baltimore. How about that Philadelphia Times plant?"

"That plant is at your service."

"What's the price?"

"Go and take it, and if you and I can't agree upon a price later, why we'll leave the matter to a third party."

"Thanks. That's satisfactory. I'll take it."

And thus a one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar newspaper establishment was secured for the use of The Baltimore News in less time than it takes to tell it. The plant is thoroughly modern and complete in every detail, it being that with which The Philadelphia Times, popularly regarded as a model of typographical art, has heretofore been produced, and includes Hoe presses, an up-to-date stereotyping and engraving equipment, a first-class composing room outfit, and a complete library, together with office furniture and fixtures.

Within ten minutes afterward arrangements had been made for all the machinery and accessories of The Philadelphia Times's plant to be packed, and before now a small army of men has been employed for this purpose and a special train engaged to transfer the property to Baltimore. Within a few days, probably before the end of this week, Mr. Grasty expects to have his new publishing house in full operation and to be able, with the superior facilities at hand, to materially assist any of his Baltimore contemporaries who may require aid.

Mr. Grasty later arranged with Hoe & Co. to secure a large press which was in course of construction at their works. He also communicated with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and the American Type Foundry, obtaining from them machines and material for use in his new plant. Herman Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung offered to take down one of his presses and lend it to The Baltimore News, and a similar proposition was made by the publisher of The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Grasty left for Baltimore in the afternoon deeply impressed with the spirit of sympathy manifested here for the distressed in his own city. He had accomplished in a few hours a task which, under other circumstances, might have consumed weeks or months.

NEW YORK FIRMS AFFECTED.

William Knabe & Co., piano manufacturers, whose salesrooms in this city are at 154 Fifth Avenue, were heavy losers in the Baltimore fire. The local manager, Ferdinand Mayer, who is also a Director in the corporation, knew nothing definite until late in the afternoon.

"I have just received my first telegram," he said then. "It says that it is only our warerooms at 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street that have burned down. Our two factories, which cover nearly eighteen acres of ground, with the valuable lumber yards attached to them, and where 850 hands are employed, were wholly out of the zone of danger. The burned building, which contained the general offices of the company, was a large brick structure of six stories. It was quite an old building, but had been thoroughly remodeled and enlarged by two stories only about a year ago. It contained a large music hall. Business will go on just as usual, for I have heard that all books and valuable records had been removed in ample time."

The loss was fully covered by insurance, Mr. Mayer said, but he could not venture even an approximate estimate of the loss, not knowing what amount of stock had been destroyed.

The toy store of Henry Schwarz at 15 East Baltimore Street was established in that city fifty-three years ago. It was a five-story building occupied by the one business and worth probably $50,000, believed to have been fully insured. Henry Schwarz died a few months ago, but the business went on in his name. He was a brother of F. A. O. Schwarz, who conducts a similar establishment at 39 West Twenty-third Street. The Baltimore business is now in the hands of Gus Schwarz, a brother of Edmund F. Schwarz, also in the toy business at 501 Broadway.

Second Vice President H. W. Cobb of the American Cigar Company said that about 600 hands were thrown out of employment by the destruction of the company's factory and warehouse at 110-112 German Street, Baltimore. The plant was established about three years ago. The building was leased by the concern, which he said had suffered a loss of $79,500 on stock and $11,300 on machinery, all of which, Mr. Cobb believed, was covered by insurance, although on this point he was not absolutely certain.

Vice President G. F. De Klyn of Huyler's, confectioners, whose store at 14 East Baltimore Street was burned, said yesterday afternoon that John A. Eagleson, the general manager of stores, had left for Baltimore, and he would be unable to say anything concerning the loss until he had reported. The burned establishment, he said, was devoted to sales purposes only.

The Equitable Building, which was destroyed, did not belong to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, according to Chief Engineer J. S. Wilson of that company, who has general charge of all its office buildings. The society had only been interested in the structure through a small mortgage, which, it was his impression, had been discharged, and through the fact that it occupied one floor for its Baltimore offices. Mr. Wilson described the building as having been erected by a concern called the Equitable Building Company about ten years ago at a cost of about $500,000.

UNDERWRITERS AT SEA AS TO SIZE OF LOSSES

Minimum Estimate of the Companies' Liability $30,000,000.

Insurance Loss, Many Think, Will Reach 60 Per Cent. of the Value of the Property Destroyed.

Local fire underwriters were overwhelmed yesterday by the magnitude of the insurance losses certain to accrue from the Baltimore fire. That the property loss would be exceeded only by that of the great Chicago fire was the general conviction in the light of the conflicting and comparatively inexact reports received during business hours as to the extent of the burned zone.

The minimum estimate as to the burden which would fall upon the fire insurance companies was in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, and there were many who expressed the belief that the insurance loss would aggregate fully 60 per cent. of whatever amount the property loss should prove to be. Losses of the larger companies admittedly range from several hundred thousand dollars to considerably over $1,000,000 each.

Early in the afternoon word was received in New York offices that most of the small companies, whose headquarters are in Baltimore, had begun to refuse to insure any new risks and were negotiating for the transfer of outstanding business to large companies.

Nearly every fire insurance company which operates in this city also transacted business in Baltimore either directly or by reinsurance, and clerks were busy all day going over the maps, checking off the amount of insurance issued upon property within the burned zone so far as its limits could be learned. In making estimates of losses, the face value of policies was used, although many underwriters hope for some deductions for salvage, when the damage comes up for adjustment.

NO ACCURATE STATEMENT.

An accurate statement of losses or even an approximate opinion of their extent in many instances was altogether out of the question. Such figures as were given were made up in various ways. Some underwriters deducted all reinsurance lines and made a statement of their estimate of the net loss. Others leave what was believed to be a round figure sufficient to cover all possibilities. Still others were content to announce the minimum loss for which they could be liable. Officials of a few of the companies heavily interested declined to give any figure until the fire had spent itself. In some cases the underwriters' estimates became known through mutual comparison among the offices, no public announcement being authorized.

So far as the best rough guesses obtainable showed, many of the companies had the following amounts of insurance involved in the conflagration district with the large chance that the losses are total:

Royal of Liverpool	$1,000,000
Sun of London	1,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe (net)	750,000
North British & Mercantile (England)	600,000
Phoenix of London	600,000
Commercial Union of London	500,000
Commercial Union of New York	
Palatine	
German-American of New York	500,000
Queen	500,000
Aetna	500,000
Hartford	500,000
National of Hartford	500,000
Jameson & Freilnghuysen Companies	500,000
Home of New York (net)	471,000
Individual Underwriters	448,000
Northern of London	420,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	400,000
Western of Toronto	350,000
London and Lancashire	349,000
Royal Exchange	300,000
Phoenix of Hartford	250,000
British America	210,000
Hanover	200,000
Norwich Union	200,000
Williamsburg City	200,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	175,000
Orient of Hartford	175,000
Fire Association	150,000
Phenix of Brooklyn	150,000
London Assurance	150,000
North British & Mercantile (New York)	125,000
Scottish Union & National	125,000
Niagara	100,000
Insurance Company of North America	100,000
Traders' of Chicago	100,000
Agricultural	100,000
Caledonian	80,000
Westchester	60,000
Manchester	60,000
Hamburg-Bremen	50,000
National of Ireland	50,000
German Alliance	50,000
Union of London	50,000
Northern of New York	50,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
United States	50,000
Ottawa Fire	
British Dominions	45,000
Allegheny	
American of Philadelphia	40,000
Fireman's Fund	40,000
Greenwich	40,000
Germania	40,000
Law, Union & Crown	40,000
Rochester German	30,000
State of Liverpool	30,000
Traders' of Chicago	30,000
Northwestern National	30,000
New Hampshire	25,000
Glens Falls	25,000
American Central	20,000
Citizens' of St. Louis	20,000
Farmers' of York	20,000
Anchor of Cincinnati	20,000
Home of California	20,000
Providence-Washington	20,000
Thuringia	20,000
Peter Cooper	18,000
Netherlands	15,000
Prussian National	15,000
Boston	10,000
Mercantile of Boston	10,000

Henry Evans, President of the Continental Insurance Company, which is heavily interested, would give no figures until he learned definitely just what buildings were burned. He said:

"Our advices from Baltimore are as yet very meagre. The amount of our loss cannot be stated until we have definite information as to the area burned. We have our share of the loss to pay, but with assets in excess of $14,000,000 we cannot be affected seriously. Even if the entire territory reported to have been burned over has been wiped out the loss to this company will take but a comparatively small part of its surplus of over $7,500,000."

NEAR THE RECORD LOSS.

Coming on top of a January property loss record of $22,000,000, the heaviest monthly report since May of 1901, the month of the $10,500,000 Jacksonville conflagration, the Baltimore fire makes it certain that the fire record of 1904 will be near that of the recent record years. Last year's losses were $152,000,000, as against $161,000,000 in 1902, $169,500,000 in 1901, and $178,000,000 in 1900, which was by far the most disastrous in recent years.

An estimate of the insurance business written in Maryland may be had in large part from the figures of the Maryland State Insurance Department for the year. Twenty-two New York companies showed premium income as follows in the report submitted to Gov. Smith last June:

Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y.	$3,334,100
Assurance Company of America, New York	883,905
Dutchess County Insurance Company, New York	247,882
Germania, New York	4,967,764
German Alliance, New York	503,163
German-American, New York	6,125,350
Glens Falls, New York	1,382,442
Greenwich, New York	2,662,596
Hanover, New York	2,023,503
Home, New York	13,776,212
Indemnity, New York	380,152
Lafayette, New York	518,337
National Standard, New York	974,505
Niagara, New York	2,683,804
North British and Mercantile, New York	603,229
Northern Insurance Company, New York	653,925
Phenix, New York	4,386,134
Queen of America	1,726,091
Rochester German	1,073,035
United States Fire Insurance Company	108,025
Westchester, New York	2,103,361
Williamsburgh, New York	583,338
Continental, New York	7,708,903
Total	$58,285,854

The 1902 premiums written by Maryland companies follow:

Baltimore Fire Insurance Company	$6,078,500
Baltimore Equitable Society	2,031,176
Firemen's Insurance Company	76,873,996
German Insurance Company	19,323,020
German-American Company	15,548,014
Home Fire Insurance Company	24,052,226
Maryland Insurance Company	1,580,615
Old Town Insurance Company	1,343,053
Peabody Insurance Company	3,507,103
Security Insurance Company	3,581,250
Total	$153,986,453

Twenty-nine foreign companies received $65,814,698 in premiums in 1902, the largest of these being:

Royal of Liverpool	$7,05[illegible],650
Liverpool and London and Globe	4,915,178
London and Lancashire	4,150,082
Northern British and Mercantile, England	5,664,578
Royal Exchange	1,387,915
Phoenix Assurance	6,283,425
Thames and Mersey, England	3,635,474
Norwich Union, England	4,343,422

There was also a considerable number of companies, both here and abroad, which were not licensed to do business in Maryland, but which wrote surplus line insurance on Baltimore risks.

WHAT UNDERWRITERS SAY.

That the Baltimore fire created the most difficult situation for underwriters in years was the opinion in nearly every metropolitan insurance office. That it would cripple the smaller Baltimore companies was stated as an assured result. Voluntary withdrawals of some other small companies from the underwriting field was regarded as probable. That any strong company would be embarrassed seriously was not believed.

Alexander Stoddart of the New York Underwriters' Agency had this to say: "The Baltimore fire is the second greatest fire this country has ever known. What its losses will be cannot be approximated yet, but the companies are hard at work to ascertain their liability, and it is probable that they will know within a few days pretty much where they stand.

"That the fire will wipe out small Baltimore companies is to be expected, but I do not believe any important company will be crippled. While there are rough estimates of the loss from $175,000,000 to $200,000,000, these are probably greatly exaggerated, and the property loss may be appreciably less than one-half of the present guesses.

"This fire proves, what insurance men knew before, that once a fire gets a sufficient start under conditions favorable to its progress nothing can control it until burns itself out. Fire departments are helpless to stop it, and can only flee before it.

"It shows that modern fireproof buildings will not even retard a great conflagration."

Henry H. Hall, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was inclined to think that the fire would force several insurance companies to the wall. "It appears certain," he said, "that the great losses will still further concentrate the fire insurance business in a smaller number of companies.

"It is time for those who have been complaining about rates to take a back seat. Prudent insurance companies prepare for just such exigencies by charging reasonable rates. No one can tell when heavy losses will come. Baltimore is the fourth big fire recently, and it is safe to say that those fires ate up all the profits of last year's business and the profits of some years to come. Baltimore risks were well regarded. Most of the buildings were low and substantially built, with intersecting alleys that should have helped the Fire Department. The rates were approximately the same as in other large cities."

Speaking of Baltimore's appeal for help, Mr. Hall said that municipalities should do more to safeguard themselves. He said he had no criticism to make of the Baltimore Fire Department, but that cities should see that the most stringent building laws are enacted and enforced, and that the Fire Departmenet should be up to the highest standard. Many cities, he said, somewhat significantly, that consider themselves safe are very far from safe.

W. O. Robb, Secretary of the Committee on Losses of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, says: "No insurance company can accurately forecast its losses until there has been a meeting of the representatives of the various companies here and all accounts have been adjusted with the full knowledge of actual loss in the city. If the total loss approximates $75,000,000 this will be the biggest fire in the history of the country, with the exception of Chicago. If the loss reaches this figure it is practically certain that a great many small insurance companies in Baltimore will go down in failure."

Henry E. Hess, manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, said: "It is safe to say that all the companies in New York have underwritten the insurance in Baltimore. The insurance, of course, has been written on a good margin, and as each company has its limit as to the amount of insurance carried on any one building, or set of buildings, it would be hard to say which company is carrying the largest amount."

Marshall S. Driggs, President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, said that while the insurance companies must lose heavily by the fire, the extent of the losses could not be ascertained until the books were gone over.

William N. Kremer, President of the German-American Insurance Company, said that it would be impossible for any of the insurance companies in this city to even approximate their losses until their books were thoroughly examined to-day. "If the loss is $50,000,000," he said, "it is safe to say that the insurance will be fully 60 per cent. of that amount."

THINKS COMPANIES CAN PAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Max Cohen, who is closely connected with the insurance companies here, in speaking of the probable loss by the Baltimore conflagration, said this afternoon:

"From statistical figures obtained at the close of 1903 it appears beyond a shadow of doubt that the insurance companies now doing business in the State of Maryland will be able to meet the losses caused by the great fire in Baltimore.

"As a matter of fact I predict that the Baltimore disaster will be the means of showing the strong position in the financial world held by the first-class fire insurance companies. During 1903 the insurance business for the State of Maryland was as follows:

Company.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Maryland Fire Ins. Co's	$404,638	$156,734
Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Md.	476,972	251,080
Mutual Fire Ins. Co., other States	40,890	25,916
Fire Ins. Co.'s, other States.	1,308,510	696,213
Foreign Fire Ins. Co.'s	718,016	356,397
Total	$3,009,026	$1,487,940

"The total amount of insurance written in the State amounted to $143,264,313, by the standard insurance companies. Of this business there are 14 Maryland straight companies, 18 Maryland mutual companies, 65 other State straight companies, two other State mutual companies, and 29 foreign, making a total of 128 companies of known standing to share the loss. Even with the enormous estimated loss it will be seen that the standard companies have a surplus of more than $116,000,000.

"While it is anticipated that this fire will seriously cripple many companies, it is believed the money will be paid promptly. Insurance men all over the country will make an immediate appeal to the large life insurance companies to advance money on life policies to those of the holders who are wiped out of business in Baltimore.

"This action, it is believed, will relieve the stringency to a very large extent, and assist the business men in resuming business at the earliest possible moment. I hardly think any of the Washington fire insurance companies will be affected by the Baltimore fire."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—There are four Baltimore insurance companies doing business in Chicago. Their names and capitalization are as follows: Firemen's Insurance Company, $378,000; Home Fire Insurance Company, $500,000; Security Fire Insurance Company, $200,000; Howard Fire Insurance Company, $300,000. These companies do not carry a heavy line of Chicago insurance.

Edgar I. Corlies of the insurance firm of Wiley, Jennings, Corlies & Magill says the Firemen's will weather the storm. George Herrman, who represents the Security Fire Insurance Company in Chicago, says the Baltimore companies are likely to meet the same fate that the Chicago concerns met after the fire of 1871.

FOR A RELIEF FUND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Gov. Warfield, Mayor McLane, Attorney General Bryan, and Acting City Solicitor Edgar Allan Poe, met to-night and drafted an enabling act authorizing the Council to loan $500,000 for a relief fund. The city charter forbids any temporary loans. The act suspends indefinitely the charter prescription, and thus gives the Council power to meet the sudden strain.

The city relief committee and the various charitable organizations of the city have organized a central committee to look out for needy persons and keep account of all needs so that the relief moneys may be worthily expended.

JAPANESE ARMIES LANDING IN KOREA

Continued from Page 1.

ranean. It is conjectured that the Far Eastern situation and the insurrection in German Southwest Africa have determined the Emperor's decision.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—Germany has reopened the question of the payment of the Boxer indemnity in gold.

The Chinese Foreign Office is considering its reply.

CIPHER CABLEGRAMS ALLOWED.

Tokio Government Removes Restrictions on Messages to Japan.

The restrictions which the Japanese Government placed on the sending of cipher cablegrams to places within the Japanese Empire was removed yesterday, and the cable companies now announce that they will receive all messages for that country. Messages for Korea are sent at the sender's risk, but all other parts of the disturbed district are receiving the regular service.

No explanation was given by Japan for recalling her decision of Saturday, when she stated that no cipher messages would be accepted unless a code book was filed with the Tokio Government.

TO OBSERVE THE FIGHTING.

American Warships May Go to the Vicinity of Port Arthur If Neither Contestant Objects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Tentative orders have been prepared sending the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet northward from Subig Bay to the vicinity of Port Arthur to observe the Japanese-Russian naval operations and to be at hand to protect American interests, wherever they may be menaced in the war stricken district.

The orders will be submitted to the President for final revision, but will not be sent unless they are agreeable to Russia and Japan, which powers will be sounded in advance on this subject.

When the orders were prepared to-day it was expected that they would be sent forthwith, in view of the restraining instructions they contained for Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic fleet, to observe strict neutrality in all movements. Secretary Moody, however, is not willing that this country shall give ground even for suspicion either by Russia or Japan, and it has therefore been decided that these Governments shall be asked if the dispatch of the cruiser squadron to northern waters will embarrass either combatant.

JAPAN'S LAST WORD TO RUSSIA.

Text of the Statement Severing Diplomatic Relations—Regarded as a Declaration of War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The following is the text of Japanese Minister Kurino's statement of Feb. 5 to the Foreign Office here:

"The independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire being regarded by the Japanese Government as absolutely essential to its own country's security and repose, it cannot view with indifference any action tending to render the position of Korea insecure.

"The Russian Government has by means of an inadmissible amendment successively rejected Japan's proposals respecting Korea, the adoption of which the Japanese Government regarded as indispensable to assuring the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire and to safeguarding Japan's preponderating interests in the peninsula.

"This attitude on the part of the Russian Government, coupled with its successive refusals to enter into an engagement to respect China's territorial integrity in Manchuria, which is seriously menaced by Russia's continued occupation of that province, notwithstanding her treaty engagements with China and her repeated assurances to the other powers having interests in the same region, has rendered it necessary for the Japanese Government seriously to consider what measures of self-defense it is called upon to take in the presence of the delay on the part of the Russian Government in connection with the pending negotiations, which has remained largely unexplained, and of its naval and military activity, which it is difficult to reconcile with an entirely pacific aim.

"In the pending negotiations the Japanese Government has exercised a degree of forbearance which, it believes, affords abundant proof of its loyal desire to remove from the relations between Japan and Russia every cause for future misunderstanding. But, finding in its efforts no prospect of securing from the Russian Government any adhesion either to Japan's moderate and unselfish proposals or to any other proposals likely to establish a firm and lasting peace in the Far East, the Japanese Government has now no other alternative than to terminate the present futile negotiation.

"In adopting that course the Japanese Government reserves to itself the right to take such independent action as it may deem best to consolidate and defend Japan's menaced position, as well as to protect her established rights and legitimate interests.

"The Japanese Government, having exhausted in vain every means of conciliation, with a view to removing from the relations of the two countries every cause for future complication, and finding that its just representations and moderate and unselfish proposals made in the interest of permanent peace in the Far East were not receiving from the Russian Government the consideration which is their due, has resolved to sever its diplomatic relation with the Russian Government, which, for the reason named, has ceased to possess value."

At the Japanese Legation here this was regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war, and it is believed that no other announcement will be made to the world.

WANT FRANCE TO BE NEUTRAL.

Deputies Desire a Declaration from the Government—Interpellation in the Chamber Postponed.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A strong movement has begun to develop in the Chamber of Deputies to induce Foreign Minister Delcassé to make a declaration to the effect that France has not surrendered her liberty of action, under the existing arrangement with Russia, concerning the Far East.

Deputy Denys Cochin, Conservative, who has taken the lead in the movement looking to making an interpellation of this character, had two interviews with M. Delcassé to-day. That the Government recognizes the danger of a parliamentary discussion of the subject was shown by the postponement of the interpellation of M. Cochin, which was announced for this evening.

M. Cochin consented to the postponement because he was assured by M. Delcassé that France was at this moment in the same situation as in March, 1902, at the time of the declaration of France and Russia with respect to China. M. Delcassé said that then France had retained her absolute independence.

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The Unusual Store.
2d Floor.

Japanese & Chinese Hand Embroidered Linen.

Designs of Chrysanthemums, Roses, Lilies, Butterflies, Snowbills, Peony, Ivy Leaf, Birds, Fish, Morning Glory and Cherry Blossoms.

Centre Pieces.
Squares & Doylies.
Suitable for Reception, Luncheon and Tea Cloths.

Centre Pieces.

18 inch diameter,	4.75,	5.50		each
22 " "	7.75,	8.50,	9.50	"
27 " "	10.50,	12.00,	13.50	"
30 " "	6.50,	7.50,	8.00	"
33 " "	7.50,	8.00		"

Squares.

36x36 inch,	5.50
40x40 "	7.50

HELP FOR PEOPLE AND BANKS OF BALTIMORE

Mayor McClellan Prepared to Issue Call for Contributions.

New York's Financial Institutions Advise Those in Stricken City of Willingness to Forward Money.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday afternoon that he stood ready to request funds and supplies for the residents of Baltimore as soon as he heard from the Mayor of that city as to what was most needed.

"New York will do everything in its power to relieve distress which is certain to follow the great conflagration there," said the Mayor. "What we shall do, of course, depends on what is needed. I exceeded my authority this morning when I ordered fire apparatus and men out of the city to aid the authorities there, but of course there was no time for quibbling, and I simply had to exceed my authority to aid a stricken sister city. I do not believe, however, that it will be necessary to exceed any authority for any further relief that may be needed.

"We can send supplies in all propriety, and the War Department at Washington has an immense supply of tents and blankets if they should be needed to protect the homeless. If funds and supplies are needed, we will start what we can at once, and then I suppose the methods to be pursued will be to call for a citizens' commitee to receive subscriptions and look after the matter."

Early in the morning the Mayor sent the following dispatch to Mayor Robert M. McLane of Baltimore:

Nine fire engines and one hook and ladder company shipped to you on 6:34 o'clock train this morning in charge of Battalion Chief. The City of New York extends heartfelt sympathy, and puts itself at your service. I shall be grateful if you will call on me for any assistance New York can lend.

During the afternoon, believing that further assistance would be required, the Mayor sent the following second dispatch to Mayor McLane:

The Department of Health of the City of New York tenders to you such physicians and nurses as it commands, and the Department of Police will furnish at once a corps of police detectives if they can be of service to you. Kindly advise me if you can suggest any measures of relief that we can render.

Up to the time the Mayor left his office in the afternoon no dispatch had been received in reply.

"I guess Mayor McLane is having all he can attend to this afternoon without answering telegrams yet," said Mayor McClellan. "As soon as I hear from him I shall take further steps for the relief of his people. The messages which I have received over the telephone this afternoon tell me that our men are working in the fire district, and that they are doing great service. We certainly have the best fire force in the world, and I am confident our men there will do honor to this city."

New York banks which act as correspondents of banks in Baltimore, including the Hanover National Bank and Chase National Bank, yesterday stated that they had wired to the Baltimore banks offering them any assistance which they might need to tide them over the difficulties arising from the fire, but except in one case, no request for such assistance was received. This may have been due to the fact that telegraphic communication with Baltimore was so interfered with that response to the telegrams sent from here was very slow.

Inquiry at the Clearing House brought out the fact that in all probability there would be no concerted action on the part of the New York banks in regard to the banking situation in Baltimore, for the reason that the situation was one that could be best dealt with by the individual banks in this city which are correspondents of the Baltimore institutions.

An officer of the Hanover National Bank, which represents fifteen Baltimore banks, said in the afternoon that, although the bank had sent offers of assistance to each of these fifteen institutions, only from one had any answer been received. This bank sent word that it would probably need $250,000. In case this assistance is actually desired the money will be deposited by the Hanover National at the Sub-Treasury here, and, through Washington, sent to the bank in Baltimore, which will be easier and quicker than sending the cash direct.

It was thought here that the banks in the burned section would without difficulty recover the cash and securities from their vaults, and that no loss would be incurred by the destruction of their assets other than the buildings which they may have owned. There would, however, be more or less delay in recovering their cash and securities, and the help most needed at the moment would be money to meet demands until the banks' own cash could be secured.

In conformity with the long-established custom of the New York Chamber of Commerce in offering assistance in cases of great calamity, President Morris K. Jesup yesterday sent this dispatch to Mayor McLane:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has heard with the deepest sorrow of the appalling calamity that has overwhelmed your city, and on behalf of this Chamber I tender you the heartfelt sympathy of its members. Should financial assistance be required I shall be pleased to hear from you at once.

President Oscar S. Straus of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday sent a message to Mayor McLane and to Joseph R. Foard, President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, as follows:

The Board of Trade and Transportation conveys its deep sympathy with the citizens of Baltimore in their great loss, and offers its aid in any way it can be of help.

The drug trade section of the New York board sent a similar message to the drug interests of Baltimore.

The Administrative Council of the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association of America began a two days' session yesterday at 241 Fifth Avenue. It was decided that a member of the Council should be sent at once to Baltimore, with authority to represent that body in any steps that might be taken to enable the tailors of Baltimore to resume business as quickly as possible.

E. H. Snyder of Washington was selected for this mission. He will be in Baltimore to-day to confer with the trade there. It is expected that a meeting will be called at once of all merchant tailors who suffered from the fire, and Mr. Snyder will lay before the meeting what he is empowered to offer in the way of obtaining goods wherewith to resume business, on easy terms, and at once. The Baltimore tailors are not members of the association.

Marcus H. Marks, President of the National Clothiers' Association, sent this telegram yesterday to Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., President of the Clothiers' Association of Baltimore:

Please convey to the merchants who have suffered in the terrible calamity that has befallen your city the sincere sympathy and offers of practical assistance from the clothing manufacturers of the country.

"When we say practical assistance, we mean it in the fullest sense of the term," said Mr. Marks. "We are prepared to supply the clothing manufacturers of Baltimore with patterns, materials, and all else that they may need, and to arrange loans for them, in case they need that kind of assistance."

Clarence Whitman, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, yesterday sent a telegram to Mayor McLane, expressing the keen sympathy of the association for the people of Baltimore, and tendering such co-operation as the association could give in rendering assistance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The following telegram has been sent to the Baltimore Clearing House Association by the Chicago Clearing House Association:

The members of the Clearing House Association of Chicago at a meeting called for such purpose join in expressing to the Associated Banks of Baltimore their deep sense of regret and sympathy at the great calamity which has befallen them and the citizens of a sister city. They desire to render such aid as is best suited to the existing situation, whether it be through a direct contribution of money to relieve any existing personal suffering or an extension of credit through the banks, necessary to aid the business interests of the community or both. And they would be pleased to be at once advised in this respect.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Mayor Belcher of this city to-day sent the following telegram to Mayor McLane of Baltimore:

Paterson extends to Baltimore its sincere sympathy in the terrible affliction it is undergoing. Having ourselves experienced a calamity of a like nature, we are fully able to realize the enormity of your suffering and loss.

Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, last night contributed $100 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, and Exalted Ruler James E. Murray immediately telegraphed the money to Exalted Ruler Charles P. Schiren of the Baltimore lodge.

After a conference with Fire Chief Conway and other Fire Department officials, Mayor Fagan of Jersey City yesterday wired to Mayor McLane, saying: "Jersey City can send two steamers at once. Kindly advise."

AID FOR THE STRICKEN CITY.

Mayor McLane's Statement—Dynamiting the Ruins—Paralysis of City's Trade.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Mayor McLane to-day gave out the following statement:

"The people throughout the country have been very kind to us in our terrible calamity, and I cannot find words to express my appreciation. We have had offers of assistance from nearly every large city in the East and several offers from the West. Of course there has as yet been no relief system adopted, as we do not know just how we stand, but I am now in conference with the Marshal on that subject and will be better able to tell by to-morrow what relief measures it will be necessary to adopt.

"It is absolutely impossible to even approximate the loss. It will be several days before anything like an accurate estimate can be given." The Board of Insurance Commissioners also refuse to estimate the loss.

A prominent member of the board said: "It is impossible at this time to give an approximate estimate of the loss. I would say from $100,000,000 up. It is safe to say the loss exceeds $100,000,000."

Early this afternoon Gov. Warfield telegraphed Secretary of War Taft asking that a corps of dynamite experts be sent over to superintend the demolition of the walls of the Law and Herald Buildings. Late this afternoon Major Edward Burr, Capt. C. E. Gillette, Lieut. G. B. Pillsbury, and Lieut. E. J. Dent of the Engineer Corps, Second Battalion, and a company of engineers arrived from Washington. They brought several hundred pounds of gun cotton and dynamite. After firing three charges work was suspended owing to darkness.

The destruction of the power plant of the United Railway Company, which company furnishes electric power to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in their tunnel, caused serious inconvenience to the latter company within the city limits. Mayor McLane, however, granted the company the privilege of using steam as a motor power until other arrangements can be made.

President Ramsey of the Wabash and Western Maryland Railroads sent the following telegram: "The Western Maryland Railroad Company tenders its service in handling or moving supplies of any kind to aid Baltimore in her terrible calamity. Chairman Pierce of the Board of Directors and Vice President Landstreet will be in Baltimore this afternoon. If there is anything the railroad company can do, advise them direct."

Late this evening Mayor McLane visited the lower section of the burned district with the idea of familiarizing himself with the conditions existing there, and also endeavoring to learn what relief measures will be necessary.

The effect of the conflagration will be more or less National in its scope. Wholesale trade here has been paralyzed for months to come, and Southern buyers, a large number of whom deal in Baltimore, will have to go elsewhere to purchase their goods. The manufacturing centres of the country will feel the effect to a greater or less extent by the countermanding of orders. To many manufacturers the fire will cause a positive loss in that they have been working on orders for Baltimore firms which cannot now be accepted, and which will have to be carried by the manufacturers until they can find other buyers.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago to-day telegraphed Mayor McLane an offer of two companies of firemen to aid in fighting the fire. The firemen, he said, were directed to hold themselves in readiness to depart instantly.

Word has been received here that the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held to-day, arranged for a public meeting of all business organizations in the city to-morrow to take action for the relief of Baltimore. A telegram was sent here asking what was needed.

A telegram was sent by Gov. Bates of Massachusetts to Mayor McLane to-day saying: "The people of Massachusetts sympathize most deeply with the citizens of Baltimore. Kindly wire me if we can render assistance." Mayor Collins of Boston sent a similar dispatch.

A MILLION FOR SUFFERERS.

Bill in Congress Appropriating That Sum—The President's Telegram of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Emrich of Illinois appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Baltimore fire. It was at once referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The preamble recites the destruction by fire and says that:

"Whereas, The fire has so crippled the merchants and business interests in the City of Baltimore that they are unable to adequately and properly provide and care for the many who are rendered homeless and penniless by this calamity; and,

"Whereas, The City of Baltimore and its people are probably unable, in the face of the unlooked-for catastrophe, to provide proper means for effectually checking the fire and promptly to remove the embers and debris, it is therefore enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay upon order of the City Council of Baltimore, certified by the Mayor of the city, to any designated authority of said city any necessary sum of money not exceeding the sum of $1,000,000 out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be used for the purpose of providing shelter for those rendered homeless by the said fire, and also to be used for the purpose of clearing the streets and localities devastated by the fire and in order to render the city available for the use of residents and others as speedily as possible."

President Roosevelt to-day sent the following telegram to Mayor McLane of Baltimore:

"I share the horror of our people at the appalling catastrophe which has befallen Baltimore. If there is anything the Federal Government can do, pray call on me."

THREE KILLED IN TORNADO.

Windstorm Wiped Out of Existence Little Town of Union, Ark.

MAMMOTH SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 8.—News has been received here of a terrific tornado in the southern part of this (Fulton) County. At Union, thirty miles southwest of here, three persons were killed:

The dead include the Rev. Roden, Baptist minister; Miss Clinton, and a child, name unknown.

The dwellings of Samuel W. Cochran, William Gilstrap, and a number of smaller residences, also the store of S. W. Cochran and S. W. Cochran, Jr., with their contents; two churches, the Masonic Hall, and Carne's blacksmith shop were swept away. Only one building is left in the little town. The tornado was about 300 yards wide.

Carnegie's Gift for Harwick Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Andrew Carnegie will duplicate the Harwick relief fund, which now amounts to $45,000. William L. Abbott, President of the Iron City Trust Company, received the following telegram from Charles L. Taylor: "As a result of an interview with Mr. Carnegie to-day he decided to duplicate the fund raised for the widows and children of the Harwick disaster."

Pittsburg Theatre Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—A deed was filed to-day conveying the site of the Nixon Theatre, in Sixth Avenue, to Samuel F. Nirdlinger of Philadelphia for a consideration of $600,000. The deed was executed by George T. Oliver and Henry A. Rea, the attorneys of the late Henry W. Oliver, and is dated Feb. 4.

FIRE DISASTER NOT FEARED IN NEW YORK

Chief Croker Says Conditions Here Are Against a Catastrophe.

Constructors of Modern Buildings Discuss Safety of Skyscrapers When Surrounded by Flames.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday said New Yorkers need have no apprehension that anything so appalling in the way of a conflagration as the one that has devastated the business portion of Baltimore could ever occur here.

"Our arrangements," said Chief Croker, "would make such a catastrophe well-nigh impossible here. We have our fire companies planted too closely together to make it probable that any fire could gain sufficient headway to get away from us. We had one big fire recently, when the Wicke factory was destroyed. That took a block. If it had happened in any other city it is likely the whole place would have been wiped out.

"All required here is that the alarm should be quickly sounded. Within an hour or an hour and a half we can mass 140 engines at any given point. I don't want to criticise the Baltimore Fire Department, and it should be remembered that all they have there are fifty companies. I don't know what kind of a water supply they have in Baltimore. Here we have a fairly good one, with plenty of pressure, especially in the downtown districts, where it is most needed.

"At the same time, more precautions should be taken for protection against fire in this city. The community is growing so fast that it has gotten ahead of the provisions made for that purpose. We need more fire companies in the uptown districts, and also some arrangement whereby we might be enabled to get a supply of water from the rivers."

Chief Croker said that the detachment of firemen and the supply of apparatus that had been sent to Baltimore from this city was all that we could possibly do without. He said a fireboat might have been spared, but it was doubtful whether it could stand the trip. Philadelphia, Chief Croker said, has a fine fireboat, which it ought to send, though he did not know how much service could be rendered that way, as a fireboat is little use when the conflagration is more than 2,000 feet from shore.

The Chief said he did not think we would ever have to go to such extreme measures as the dynamiting of buildings in order to obstruct the progress of a fire. Dynamiting, he declared, was effective only when it was practiced over a large area.

"Should we need to resort to the demolition of buildings, however," said the Chief, "we have what is known as the miners' and sappers' corps, which is composed of all the foremen and assistant foremen in the Fire Department. There is a special call for them, just as for an engine company, but it has never been sounded except as an experiment. The corps is carefully trained, and we have a quantity of dynamite ready for use in the city magazine at the foot of East Sixty-eighth Street. If the corps were called out for real duty it would remove parts of the foundations of buildings marked for destruction, and the dynamite, after being placed in position and set off, would do the rest."

In view of the fact that several of the buildings which are reported to have been destroyed were of the latest type of "fireproof" construction, considerable curiosity was expressed yesterday by architects and builders as well as by the general public as to the efficiency of this city's modern skyscrapers as buffers to the progress of a fire.

Paul Starrett of the United States Realty and Construction Company maintained that the modern steel skeleton structure could not be affected by any fire which might attack it. Just before leaving this city for Baltimore yesterday afternoon he said:

"I offered to wager $1,000 to-day that not one of our six buildings, which were in the path of the flames, was destroyed, despite the fact that the newspapers reported them all as among those destroyed. The thick covering of fire-proof brick, and the further protection furnished by the exterior stone and brick of the buildings constructed by this company render impossible the melting of the steel uprights.

"Figuring on this basis, I knew that our buildings in Baltimore were still standing intact; and so I tried to induce some of those who were lamenting these buildings' destruction to accept my bet.

"At 4 o'clock this afternoon a personal friend of mine, just arrived from the scene of the fire, told me that he had seen the Calvert Building and the Union Trust Building still standing in the midst of the ruins. This confirmation of my belief was unnecessary, however, as it requires only common sense to see that buildings constructed as these are cannot possibly be razed no matter if their entire interior is burned.

"As regards buildings in this city, in my belief it would be impossible for any fire, with no matter how great headway, to pass through and over any one of the modern office buildings here. Until I have seen with my own eyes a case of a modern fireproof building razed by fire I shall insist that such a thing cannot happen."

Henry B. Coohed, Secretary of the General Building and Construction Company, said that no buildings could withstand such a fire, no matter how carefully they had been constructed to meet such an emergency.

"The heat developed by this fire in Baltimore must have been sufficient to destroy anything. In the first place, the wooden sashes and frames of the windows would catch fire. The breaking of the panes of glass would follow quickly, and then all the interior trimmings of wood, the floors, and the furniture would provide excellent fuel. Thus the building would be attacked from inside and out by the hottest kind of flames. The plaster would fall off the walls, the cement between the firebrick would crack, and finally the bare surface of the steel uprights would be exposed.

"The demolition of the building would follow very speedily after this, and the whole structure would soon be a mass of ruins.

"To deny such a thing would be worse than folly, because the facts are borne out in this very fire now.

"It must be understood, however, that a repetition of the Baltimore fire is very unlikely here, for the reason that there is much less non-fire-proof building in the financial district. Thus the flames could never get the start that they did in Baltimore, and hence the skyscrapers would not be similarly attacked."

Andrew C. McKenzie of Eidlitz & McKenzie, which firm has built several large buildings in Baltimore, had the following to say:

"Theoretically the modern fire-proof building is not only of absolutely fire-proof construction, but is supposed to act as a buffer to any fire which may attack it. So far as the several essential materials which enter into its construction are concerned the building is fire-proof. And to the extent that stone and brick are proof against fire, the structure certainly does act as a buffer to any conflagration which may assail it. But the very construction of the modern building shows that it is not the flames that are feared. Flames cannot burn stone, brick, or iron. That is self-evident. The steel frame is protected as far as possible against heat. There is not enough inflammable material in the average office building to create a heat sufficient to affect this steel frame at all. The question which must remain in doubt is whether a great enough heat can be developed outside the building to cause the steel to become soft and pliable.

"This was the case in Baltimore; and once the frame was thus weakened, the building had to fall."

Chief Engineer J. S. Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has charge of all the office buildings of that company, said at his office, 120 Broadway, yesterday, that the appalling destruction of property was in itself evidence of much faulty construction. He felt satisfied that there was no danger that a conflagration could gain such headway in New York.

"Though it seems such a catastrophe now," he said, "the day may come when Baltimore, rebuilt with modern and safe structures, may look back upon her great fire as a real blessing, as Chicago and Boston do on theirs."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—James Dinwiddie, until two months ago Baltimore manager for the George A. Fuller Company, which erected four of the modern sky-scrapers in Baltimore, said:

"Buildings like the Calvert, Union Trust, and the Maryland Trust Bank, erected by the Fuller Company, were of the highest type. If they are down I should like to see them. Baltimore was a city of buildings of an old type, those I have mentioned, however, being of strictly modern construction. If they had any weakness it was in the stone construction of their first three stories. Stone, especially limestone, will not stand heat like brick, and probably under the melting temperature of the Baltimore fire fell to pieces, allowing the steel to come in contact with the heat, warp, and cause the buildings to collapse. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that the fireproof buildings are not standing.

"At a recent fire in Atlanta, Ga., an eight-story building that I constructed was opposite a five-story building stored with furniture, which burned. Though the flames licked it for an hour the eight-story building was not injured."

OHIO TOWN UNDER WATER

Many Families at Fremont Driven from Their Homes.

The Situation Desperate — Factories Closed and Business Suspended—People Sleep in Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 8.—At Fremont the flood situation to-day is desperate. Front Street and the majority of the business houses are under water. The water works plant is out of business and the water supply cut off.

Every factory in the town is closed down and schools, courts, and business suspended. Many families driven from their homes last night slept in public halls or churches. Guests are taken to and from the two leading hotels in boats.

The ice in the Sandusky River is gorged from ten to twenty-five feet high in the very heart of the city, and the only channel the water has is through the main business street, where it rushes with great velocity. The water receded somewhat during the forenoon, but not enough to relieve the situation to any extent.

One-half the city is under water, and no estimate of damage can be made at present. All day the ice has been coming down the Sandusky River and gorging until the gorges now extend to a point above the city, throwing all the backwater over the low portions of the city. The entire east side, in the Third Ward, is under water.

The Lake Erie and Western tracks through the city are covered with water several feet deep. Trains are being sent over the Lake Shore. The Lake Shore electric power house is out of business, and there has been no traffic between Tremont and Toledo.

A general fire alarm was turned in at 11 o'clock last evening, calling out Company K of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, to assist in the work of rescuing the people from their homes, and also notifying business men and others of the great danger. It looks now as though the town would be flooded along the river front.

Waterville is two-thirds under water.

DELAWARE RIVER ICE GORGE.

Water Backs Up and Damages Erie Railway and Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

HANCOCK DEPOT, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The high temperature of Sunday caused the heavy ice of the Delaware to start out this morning. It stopped and dammed up ten miles below this point, causing the greatest ice gorge ever known in the upper Delaware. The river has piled ice twenty-five feet high there, and forced water over the flats where it is making a channel. The gorge extends for miles up both the east and west branches from Hancock.

Great damage is being done the Erie Railroad as well as the farm lands. All railway and highway bridges are threatened. People living near the river were forced to remove to higher ground and are endeavoring to-day to secure their homes from the flood by rafting and ropes.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The heavy rain of yesterday caused a serious rise in the Mohawk River near Amsterdam to-day. The ice went out and the river overflowed its banks. The Central Hudson Railroad tracks were submerged for about a quarter of a mile all day, greatly impeding traffic.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Chaplain John C. Granville, Fourteenth Cavalry, will accompany the battalion of Philippine scouts, as the chaplain of that organization from Manila, to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and upon the return of the battalion to the Philippine Islands will rejoin his regiment.

Major John S. Mallory is transferred from the First to the Twelfth Infantry, and Major George Bell, Jr., from the Twelfth to the First Infantry.

Changes in stations of officers of the artillery corps: Col. Henry W. Hubbell, from duty in the Philippines Division to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and command of the artillery district of Pensacola; Lieut. Col. Louis V. Caztarc, from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Fort Moultrie, S. C., and assume command of the artillery district of Charleston; Major James C. Bush, from duty with field artillery and from command of the field artillery battalion in the Philippine Division to coast artillery. He will proceed to Manila, P. I., and assume command of the artillery district of Manila.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion.

Major Garland N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on business pertaining to the inspection of the improved plotting board of his design in process of manufacture.

Navy.

Commander T. Porter is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Paymasters R. Spear and N. B. Farwell are ordered to the naval training station, San Francisco.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived: Hartford, at Guantanamo; Florida, at Newport News; El Cano, at Chingkiang.

Sailed: Amphitrite, from Key West for Guantanamo; Hannibal, from Guantanamo for Lambert Point; Minneapolis and Columbia, from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City; Maine, from Hampton Roads for Culebra; Buffalo, Decatur, Bainbridge, Dale, Chauncey, and Barry, from Algiers for Malta; Culgoa, from Colon for Culebra; Missouri, from Hampton Roads for gun trials.

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BURGLAR TO JAMES B. DILL

Returns Locket Containing a Lock of Hair.

Says Its Intrinsic Value Is $5, and Suggests That the Lawyer Contribute This Sum to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 8.—James B. Dill, the lawyer whose house was robbed of jewelry valued at $8,000 last Thursday night while the family was at dinner, received a package and letter this evening from the burglar, returning a gold locket containing a lock of hair of Mrs. Dill's dead mother. The locket had contained Mr. Dill's monogram in diamonds, but the thief had removed the stones.

The letter accompanying the locket, which was written in a good hand and had been mailed in New York, was as follows:

Mr. James B. Dill:

Dear Sir: Allow me to return to you one little locket which has the appearance of being valuable to you as a memento. The intrinsic value (minus stones) to me would be about $5. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same by sending the above amount to The New York World to be used for charity.

Thanking you kindly, I remain, yours truly,

RAFFLES.

P. S.—If you would accompany me some Summer when I am camping out way up in the woods of Maine you would improve your marksmanship wonderfully.

Mr. Dill said to-night that he was more than ever impressed by the gentlemanly behavior of the burglar. He had evidently endeavored not to disturb the family while they were at dinner, and now appreciating the fact that the locket had a value apart from its intrinsic worth, he had had the good taste to return it. Mr. Dill says he is willing to enter into negotiations for the return of some of the articles belonging to his daughters, which were prized as keepsakes.

James McCreery & Co.

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On Tuesday, February 9th.

Exhibition and sale of the latest Paris, Vienna and London Novelty Silks.

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Value 1.50

English China Tea Cups and Saucers.....50c
Value 75c

Fine China Condensed Milk Jar and Plates.....25c

Austrian China Tea Cups and Saucers, finely decorated and traced with gold.....25c

Fine China Chocolate Pots, Various shapes and decorations.....75c
Value 1.00

Fine China Cracker Jars.....50c and 75c

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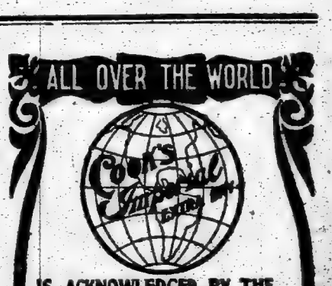

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

VIOLA ALLEN IN "TWELFTH NIGHT"

A Triumph of Chromo-Lithographic Acting.

A Beautiful Production and a Mediocre Cast—John Blair as Malvolio.

In the life of every normal human being there is one or more of the seven ages in which picture books delight, whereas real books would weary, in which the ladies on cigar box covers entrance the senses with dreams of pink-cheeked, ruby-lipped joy, whereas the cigars would be quite destructive of happiness. To anyone, whatever his years, who enjoys the felicity of living in this charmed age, Miss Viola Allen's revival of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," which was disclosed last night at the Knickerbocker, will bring delight supreme. It is full of the vivid colors, the obvious contrasts of the chromo-lithograph.

The idyllic sweetness of the character of Viola is projected with an emphasis that no glare of footlights, no surrounding gorgeousness of scenery can dim. Its moods of sprightly wit, of delicate fancy, of musing grace in pathos, of subtle, half sad comedy, are all brought out with the unmistakable emphasis of juvenile art. If it is objected that never for a moment is the subtle lifelikeness of Shakespeare's dainty, dreaming, sensitive, scintillant girl in boy's clothes suggested—but hold! We had hoped to escape the churlishness of any such intimation.

Miss Allen's Albanian white kilts, her red and gold Zouave jacket, become her to a marvel. Her masculine swagger emphasizes every moment the fast that she is a lady. Her lips purse with the prunes and prisms of conscious prettiness. Her cheeks wreathe with smiles that it would be brutal to call smirks. Who would be so base as even to adumbrate the fact that there are books he prefers to picture books, that any smokable cigar is to be desired before the charms of the lady on the box cover? Time and again this actress has proved her potency with the hearts and minds of the many.

If the appeal of "The Christian" has limits and "The Eternal City" enjoys a limited eternity, why should she not essay "Twelfth Night"? All Caines are alike to we, and especially when they take the local habitation and the name of Shakespeare. Has not the Manxman himself pointed out that he has the red beard, the noble brow, the very form and pressure of the spurious Chandos portrait of the Bard of Avon?

Or, the topic of the gorgeousness of Miss Allen's production Mr. F. J. Wilstach has made no end of scholastic advance notices, and has not hesitated in his attempted justification of it, to quote THE TIMES, to the effect that there were more scenic properties on the Elizabethan stage than are dreamt of in the philosophy of the mass of commentators.

It is therefore with extreme regret that we record how sadly the integrity of Shakespeare's text, the marching order of his narrative, has been sacrificed to the really beautiful sets of Messrs. Ernest Albert and Emens & Unitt. They are really beautiful sets, those of Orsino's palace and Olivia's garden being particularly harmonious. It they distract attention from the acting, as such sets are bound to do, that is not the least of their virtues.

But when it comes to Mr. Wilstach's asseveration that the production is the richest and most beautiful with which the play has ever been enveloped—then we cry halt. Compared to it Mr. Beerbohm Tree's setting for the play at Her Majesty's in London was as sunlight is to starlight, as water is to wine.

But then it must be added that it was also solider in architecture, vaster and deeper in aerial perspectives than anything that has ever been accomplished on the American stage, being a full lift above even Mr. Belasco's epoch-making "Darling of the Gods." All of which does not prevent Miss Allen's production from being mighty fine.

Of Miss Allen's support less can be said. The Malvolio of Mr. John Blair was a mere denotement, and in spite of all its elaboration quite without either the breath of humor or the vitality of imagination. In Irving's form Olivia's steward became an austere and intellectual puritan, whose very fatuousness was sublime.

The faintest flicker of a smile in the corners of his mouth, the least gesture to indicate his yellow hose and cross garters, had the effect of all Mr. Blair's flourishing smirks. Even Mr. Tree infused the part with a topioftical airiness that was quite a creation in its way. The flutter of the wrist with which he said, "I thank thee, Jove," had the effect of the most familiar "Ah, ha! Ta-ta!" to the Father of the Gods. But why particularize?

The Olivia of Grace Ellison was dignified and charming—a great improvement on her performance as Kathie in Mr. Mansfield's "Old Heidelberg." The Sir Toby Belch of Clarence Handyside was intelligent, but dry, with a dryness that would have been repudiated at sight by Olivia's canary-sack soaking kinsman—much as he must have cherished his thirst. One was obsessed by the memory of William E. Owen in the Daly production. Frank Currier as Sir Andrew Aguecheek distinguished himself by creating the character with the force of simplicity, and by putting unction into it.

The Fool of Edwin Howard capered and flourished his bauble with more than the usual fatuousness of his kind on the stage. Even a fool of an actor must have heard that meaningless gestures and action destroy the effect of the cleverest lines—and the lines of Feste's part are none of the cleverest. The usual songs were sung, Shakespearean and un-Shakespearean, with the usual lack of voice.

Zeffie Tilbury played the inestimable Maria with the intelligence she evinced a couple of years ago in Mr. Tree's production; but she seemed to have less of the comic force, and whether it was she who suffered under the blight of her environment or whether it was we, her auditors and spectators, the result was the same.

"THE CROWN PRINCE."

James K. Hackett Appears in New Broadhurst Play at the West End Theatre.

It is but a mildly diverting effort that George H. Broadhurst has provided in "The Crown Prince," produced by James K. Hackett at the West End Theatre last night.

Mr. Broadhurst terms it a "satirical romantic fantasy," but to any but the unsophisticated most of the situations border most closely upon farce. One does not necessarily expect perfect plausibility in these plays in which heroic Princes and beautiful Princesses wed after much misunderstanding and the clashing of swords, but an amateur highwayman who unnecessarily places himself again and again at the mercy of his adversary and who yet comes forth unscathed is something too much for any but the freshman theatregoer.

The vein in which Mr. Broadhurst's dialogue is written and the methods of its projecting are never such as to create a romantic atmosphere, and the people of his dramatic story are of a decidedly commonplace strain.

What the author has done is to provide Mr. Hackett with a rôle which enables him to reveal his familiar and best-liked methods, to quote an occasional line of Shakespearean verse, and to engage in a pretty and graceful bit of sword play. In this play Mr. Hackett appears as one Robert, Prince of Morantia, who is betrothed to Cecelia, Queen of Rhodoland. Neither has seen the other. They meet at a masquerade ball, and the Prince, in the dress of Romeo, woos the Queen, who is garbed as Juliet.

Of course, it is a case of love at first sight, but there are lovers' quarrels, affairs of state, plots and counterplots to be combated and settled before love's young dream is finally realized.

Miss Charlotte Walker played the part of the young Queen charmingly, and the cast was generally adequate.

The play is mounted in picturesque and satisfactory fashion. A typical first night is a rare occasion for the so-called Harlem section, and the West End was crowded with an audience that was most demonstrative in its approval.

A PRIZE AMERICAN DRAMA

Built Upon Continental Not American Lines.

But F. Marion Crawford Picked It Out of 300—Carlotta Nillson Scores Again.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford is a man of vast physical endurance. In the prize competition for American dramas, held by the enterprising "Theatre" magazine, he has, as it seems, survived the reading of 299 plays worse than "The Triumph of Love"; and on top of this he yesterday afternoon at the Criterion sat through the official performance of the prize winner. The idea that there is a rich, rare, and juicy fruitage of American plays too good for the "commercial" managers is one of the delusions that will not down. But experience brings wisdom—if only to the weary judges. "It is at least a play!" is said to have been Mr. Crawford's exclamation on reading the piece. "God made him," as Rosalind remarked, "and therefore let him pass for a man!" A lady made "The Triumph of Love"—Mrs. Martha Morton Conheim—and therefore let it pass for a play—in these pages, at least. But there are no less than 299 people for whose opinion on the verdict we cannot answer! Even as to our own complaisance, there is a limit. The conditions of the competition required that the play be an American play dealing with American life. This—with all due respect to Mrs. Conheim and Mr. Crawford—"The Triumph of Love" is not.

The basic situation is as absolutely foreign to American life as it is characteristic of life on the Continent. A young, brilliant, and successful politician is in love with a young and sympathetic widow. As America is a land where youth, brilliancy, and success find no reward, he is too poor to marry her, though he loves her, and she loves him beyond everything. A scandal has broken out between them, which is only too well founded, and which threatens to ruin him politically at the crisis of a successful campaign. The young man's political boss appears on the scene—at Tuxedo—and demands that he give up his affair with the charming widow. This much any political boss would no doubt do. But the Mark Hanna of Mrs. Conheim's play goes a step further. He demands that the young politician contract a conventional respectable marriage, and even goes so far as to appoint for him a certain young and unsuspecting lady of their acquaintance, to whom the young man, in fact, docilely and speedily proceeds to engage himself.

It would be hard to say which is more repugnant to the spirit of American life, the idea that a conventional marriage blots out a scandalous past, the idea that a political leader would dream of making such a marriage the feature of a campaign, or the idea that a man of good sense and good parts could be thus forced by poverty and politics to betray two women—one of whom he loves and the other of whom he respects. It is only in Continental life that such actions are remotely conceivable. A play "The Triumph of Love" may be; but the judgment that makes it win out as an American play is so aberrant as to be grotesque.

The minor details of American life are as absurdly impossible as the main theme. There is a scene on the golf links, a scene in a men's club, and a scene in a drawing room, and it would be hard to say which is the most absurd, though for ourselves we give the palm to the passage in which a party of Tuxedo golfers give up their game, twine their clubs with Autumn leaves, make a bower of branches for Grace Filkins, and bring her on in it at the curtain, so that she may place a crown of leaves on her favorite among those Tuxedo golfers. This is hard pushed, however, by a passage in which half a dozen husbands discuss their wives' characters openly at the club. The dialogue is that kind of bunching of the artificial flowers of speech which the high school rhetorics call "literary fine writing." There is scarcely a trace of vernacular American speech.

In the main situation, which evolves clammily and turgidly out of the Continental complication described, there is a real dramatic moment or two. Ignorant of the true state of affairs, the fiancée has made friends with her predecessor, and has even learned that she has been abandoned by a lover. As a result of the scandal which is circulating, the lover is shot. In the emotion of the moment the discarded mistress throws herself upon his body, and the fiancée slowly realizes that he is the lover who has abandoned her friend. It is a moment that, if properly written up to, would have been thrilling. The situation it gives rise to in the last act is intrinsically powerful in the extreme. There is a duel of emotion between the two women, at once impassioned and magnanimous, in which the girl gives way to the natural right of the woman the man loves and has wronged. In the bare bones of her dramaturgy, Mrs. Conheim has been as Continental as in the initial situation. But how those bones rattled yesterday!

The acting honors were easily carried off by Miss Carlotta Nillson as the young fiancée. Throughout she was simple, natural, charming, and poignantly appealing. In the passage in which she realized the truth as to the past of the man she was about to marry she struck a tragic note of commanding force. When Miss Nillson some months ago bowled us all over by her performance of Mrs. Elvsted in Mrs. Fiske's Hedda Gabler, prudent admiration paused to await subsequent developments. Yesterday afternoon she confirmed the most enthusiastic hopes.

In a cast which was absurdly large those who stood out distinctly were Minna Gale-Haynes as the abandoned widow, Maclyn Arbuckle as the County Chairman, so to speak; William Harcourt as the dual lover; Grace Filkins, and F. F. Mackay.

"HONEY BOY" EVANS'S HIT.

"The Good Old Summer Time" Arouses Enthusiasm at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"Honey Boy" Evans appeared at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night and received a rousing welcome. Evans, whose real name is George, but who is known to the Little Rialto as "Honey Boy," was Tommy Todd, a jockey. Tommy Todd is in love with Ima Mahoney, who is the daughter of Con Mahoney, a "sporting politician." This august gentleman, not to be outdone by the younger generation, is in love, too, with a red-clad individual called Murphy's sister—Murphy himself not being seen.

Hans Upp, a brewer, is also enamored of the same study in scarlet. He is a Dutchman, the conventional, overdone, grotesque, used-to-be-funny Dutchman, with the same old make-up and the same old talk that goes for "German dialect." Oarlock Bones is, as he tells everybody he meets, a detective. He is much impressed with this fact, and dances jigs about the stage at intervals, exclaiming delightedly in Irish brogue that he is "on the trail." He got more laughs last night than anybody—always excepting "Honey Boy."

As for the music, the songs, and the chorus girls, the trinity which make or mar a musical comedy, they were fully as good as some that have been on Broadway. Among the songs, "The Sweetest Flower That Grows in Tennessee," "Sunday Morning When the Church Bells Ring," "When the American Eagle Screams," and "My Little Japanese" were enthusiastically encored. Of the dialogue the hit of the evening was this choice bit of repartee:

"Can you keep a secret?" asks Bob Mahoney of Tommy Todd.

"Yes," answers Tommy.

"Well, lend me five dollars."

"Your secret is safe; I never heard you," returns the jockey.

It might be well to mention that the name of the musical comedy is "The Good Old Summer Time," the music being written by Evans himself.

"L'ELISIR D'AMORE" AGAIN.

The last appearance together of Mr. Caruso and Mme. Sembrich exercise a great attraction upon the operatic public, and at the repetition of "L'Elisir d'Amore" last evening the opera house was thronged in all its parts. The performance was in all respects the same as those that have preceded it. Besides the two artists just named, Mr. Scott and Mr. Rosai and Miss Isabelle Boulton enacted the parts that they have, even in the short time since Donizetti's brilliant trifle was revived, so completely identified themselves with. Gayety and spirit and beautiful singing characterized this performance, and the delight that the doings of these remarkable artists give to the public seems inexhaustible. It has become a tradition that Mr. Caruso shall repeat the air in the last act, "Una Furtiva Lagrima" in which he pours out his voice and tears his passion so to tatters; and it was repeated last evening without the reluctance that was evinced last week on the part of Mr. Vigna. Mme. Sembrich poured out her most dazzling vocalization in unstinted measure, without a trace of the strain that her frequent appearances of late have put upon her. There was much enthusiasm throughout the evening.

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL

The Pianist Makes a Deep Impression as a Great Artist.

Large Audience in Mendelssohn Hall Enthusiastic Over His Playing.

The promises that Mr. Alfred Reisenauer gave in his performance at the Philharmonic Society's last concert were fulfilled tenfold yesterday afternoon at his first recital in Mendelssohn Hall, when he revealed himself as one of the greatest pianists that have been heard here in a long time. He is a master of almost every kind of musical expression of which the instrument is capable, and of every technical resource, but he seems much more than a great technician; he is a musician of the highest powers of interpretation, whose sympathies are of the widest, and who can reproduce and recreate the spirit of the various masters whose music he plays. His musicianship is of the profounder sort, the sort that penetrates to the deeper significance of great music, and expounds it; that feels and knows and understands, and transmits the feeling and knowledge and understanding of it all to his hearers. Poetry, imagination, the comprehension of subtle values and differences, high and contagious enthusiasm, are all essential parts of Mr. Reisenauer's artistic equipment, and they give his performance a title to greatness such as only a few of his compeers can claim for their own.

Great accomplishment in technique cannot of itself impress this musical public any longer; it is only when it is molded to the uses of a masterly and commanding interpretation that it is an object of regard. Such a technique is possessed by Mr. Reisenauer—unwearied strength, dexterity, brilliancy, power, delicacy, are all united in his playing. But they exist not of and for themselves, not as the stock-in-trade of a virtuoso, but as the mere implements of an artist. Not once—not even in the glitter of Liszt's E major Hungarian rhapsody—was the impression given of personal display. Mr. Reisenauer's tone is of remarkable beauty and expressive power—big, rich, and luscious, even in the most delicate pianissimo, luscious and of infinte variety of color; he phrases and sings with it as with a singer with a beautiful voice. His scale of dynamic gradation is great and skillfully controlled. With them he uses the pedals to secure entrancing tonal effects. All through his long programme there was the sense of perfect control of all his powers and of abundant reserve force. His programme yesterday seemed at the outset one of the most conventional of the virtuoso's lists.

There was the Bach piece to begin with; the Scarlatti and Handel pieces, the Haydn and Mozart pieces, the Beethoven sonata, the Schumann number, the Chopin group, the Liszt rhapsody, all in order, as by immemorial custom established. But by the variety, the sentient characteristic, the pregnant individuality he gave to them all, he made the long two hours and a half they filled a priod of ever-varying delight. He played Bach's C minor fantasie—Bach as Bach wrote for the clavier, and without the impertinent intermeddling of an arranger—in a splendidly muscular, full-blooded style. There was delicate, shimmering color in the two little pieces of Scarlatti; and Handel's theme and variations that have gone under the absurd misnomer of "The Harmonious Blacksmith" he gave tersely, directly, without sentiment foreign to their character. In Mozart's A minor rondeau there was perhaps a bit of sophistication not quite in keeping with the music. Mr. Reisenauer's artistic stature came most fully forward in his interpretation of Beethoven's great sonata Op. 111, in the opening allegro of which there was leonine power, in the arietta the "touch of celestial temper," the soaring imagination, that make them something apart, something for only the high priests of art to venture into.

His playing of Schumann's "Carnival" was filled with vivid color, with the intensely romantic, subjective spirit that make them an epitome of Schumann's genius. Much might be said of the subtleties of characterization, the picturesqueness, the youthful ardor of his reading of these little pieces; or of the technical brilliancy, the cameo-perfection of his playing of them. So, too, of his Chopin playing, which was virile, broad, poetic—yet how completely individualized were these pieces as Chopin's! The G flat étude he had to repeat. Liszt's E major Hungarian rhapsody is one of the most characteristically Hungarian of them all, with its constant imitation of the National instrument; Mr. Reisenauer played it with impulsive energy and executed the glissandos in thirds and sixths with liquid translucency. And there ought not to be left unnoted the charming little improvisations by which he modulated through the theme of the piece he had just finished to the key of the next.

1904.

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THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Latest Attractions Presented by the Vaudeville Houses—Mary Mannering at Harlem Opera House.

John C. Rice and Sally Cohen appeared last night at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre in a sketch called "The Kleptomaniacs." O'Brien and Havel were seen in Will M. Cressy's "Ticks and Clicks." Barnes's animal actors, composed of donkeys, dogs, monkeys, and a lion, gave much amusement. T. Nelson Downs performed some astonishing tricks with coins and cards. Among the entertainers were Crawford and Manning, Ware and Stetson, the Lynns, Reed and Shaw, Dorothy Kenton, Haywood and Haywood, and Till's marionettes.

***

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Moths," by Ouida, is the chief attraction this week. It was presented last night with a cast including Malcolm Williams, Lotta Linthicum, Rose Stuart, and Loretta Healy. Among the vaudeville specialists this week are Fisher and Carroll, the Ayers, Juggling Ricton, Ruth Nelio, Delmore and Oneida, and George E. Green.

***

Pinero's comedy, "The Magistrate," was presented at Proctor's Harlem house last night. In the cast were Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed. The vaudeville bill included Cole and Werner, Al Lawrence, and Spenser Kelly.

***

Prof. Harry Kellar, the magician, was at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night. He showed a novelty very different from anything he has ever tried before. Mr. Kellar has a large company to assist him.

***

"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" is at Keith's again this week. Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis appear in "A Winter Session." In "The Wandering Minstrel" Adamini and Taylor show themselves to be skillful instrumentalists. Le Roy and Clayton are in a short comedy sketch called "A Horse on Hogan." Gardner and Vincent are seen in "An Idyl of the Links." The performance of the Carmen troupe on the slack wires is a thrilling sight. Herbert Lloyd does some funny juggling, and the "Sal Skinner Girl" gives impersonations of prominent characters. Others on the bill are the Sullquay brothers, the Otto brothers, and the Holdsworths.

***

At the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, are Alexis and Schall, contortionists; Price and Steel, in a comedy sketch; Elsie Gardner, in a singing and dancing act, and Harry Ashton, Irish comedian. A Spanish bullfight is shown on the moving picture screen. There is an "amateur night" on Thursday.

***

"Dick Turpin and His Ride to York" is shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée. The highwayman is shown dancing on the greensward with one of the lady passengers of the coach which he has held up, and there is a lively fight between the officers of the law and the outlawe. New figures have been added to the World in Wax.

***

The "Parisian Widows" made their début at the Dewey Theatre last night. The show is as gay as the name indicates. Among those who take part are Lewis and Ryan, the Empire City Quartet, and Nevins and Arnold.

***

At the Victoria Theatre this week Mr. Hammerstein has gathered together another good bill. In it are Williams and Tucker, Gillett's dogs, J. R. Glenroy, the three Dumonds, Stelling and Revelle, Nora Bayes, the three Crane brothers, Serra and Bell Rosa, the Ford sisters, the Fleury trio, Swan and Bambard, and the French brothers.

***

The new Gotham Theatre, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, opened last night. The attraction was the "Gay Masqueraders," a show that was at the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, a week or two ago. It consists of two burlesques, varied by clever vaudeville acts. A big crowd turned out to see the new playhouse.

***

Vesta Tilley was at the Circle Theatre last night. She sang her catchy songs, and was, as usual, loudly applauded and encored. On the bill at the Circle this week are Al Treloar, Boniface and Walzinger, Rapoli, James F. MacDonald, the Tanakas, the Orpheus comedy four, Mayme Remington, Fisher and Wacker, and the vitagraph.

***

At the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, Marie Dressler and Walter C. Kelly are held over from last week. They appear in a funny sketch. Others on the bill are Charles T. Aldrich, Baby Lund, Wynne Winslow, the Kitamura Japanese troupe, Emmett Corrigan and company, Cole and Johnson, and Gallett's monkeys.

***

Skating goes on regularly at the St. Nicholas Rink. It is not usually open on Mondays, but Washington's Birthday will be an exception.

***

"The Black Hand" was given at the Third Avenue Theatre last night. It is very thrilling, and as darkly mysterious as its title.

***

Mary Mannering is at the Harlem Opera House this week in "Harriet's Honeymoon." It was at the Garrick two or three weeks ago, and proved to be light and laughable. A good crowd turned out to welcome Miss Mannering last night.

***

"If Women Were Men" is at the New Star Theatre this week.

***

On the list of attractions at Huber's Museum are Amy, the sword swallower; Sidotte, the needle queen, and the Dexters.

***

"Trelawney of the Wells" was presented at the Murray Hill Theatre last night. It is the second Pinero comedy to be given by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company this season, last week's offering being "The Gay Lord Quex."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"Checkers."
BROADWAY—"The Medal and the Maid."
BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
CASINO—"An English Daisy."
CRITERION—"The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes."
DALY'S—"Sergeant Kitty."
EMPIRE—"The Other Girl."
GARDEN—"Merely Mary Ann."
GARRICK—"The Younger Mrs. Parling."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl from Kays."
HUDSON—"Ranson's Folly."
IRVING PLACE—"Der Detektiv."
LYCEUM—"The Admirable Crichton."
LYRIC—Beginning to-morrow, "The Pit."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
MANHATTAN—"The Virginian."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Mother Goose."
NEW YORK—"Terence."
SAVOY—"That Man and I."
WALLACK'S—"The County Chairman."

"SAUCY SALLY" AT BOSTON.

Charles Hawtry Presents Play for First Time in America.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—"Saucy Sally" is the name of a jolly play which Charles Hawtrey and his company presented at the Hollis Street Theatre to-night, for the first time in America, before a large audience.

The "Saucy Sally" is a ship of which Herbert Jocelyn—the rôle assumed by Mr. Hawtrey—is the pretended Captain. Jocelyn has won his wife by posing as an intrepid explorer and sea Captain. His mother-in-law opposes Jocelyn whenever he attempts to give up his assumed life and adopt another calling that will enable him to be nearer to his wife. During one of these forced disappearances to keep appearances Jocelyn meets a pretty teacher of music. His tales of adventures in unknown lands impress her so deeply that she throws herself into his arms and vows that nothing shall ever part them. Though a married man, Jocelyn is so overcome by her hero worship that he promises to marry her.

Complications arise later by the arrival of the real Captain of the "Saucy Sally" and of the sailor whose life Jocelyn claims to have saved. These complications make up a play which the audience seemed to thoroughly enjoy.

Grand Opera House to Open To-day.

On the reinspection of the Grand Opera House yesterday afternoon it was found that the theatre had not complied with certain requirements. So there was no performance there last night. The Inspectors reported that the asbestos curtain did not work automatically. The manager has made arrangements for the necessary change, and the alterations will be completed by to-night, or possibly in time for to-day's matinée.

QUITS CENTURY THEATRE CO.

"Not Living Up to the Ideals," Miss E. E. Baker's Explanation.

One of Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Theatre Company actresses has resigned from that organization. She is Miss Edith Ellis Baker, who was closely connected with the work of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Art Theatre Society, and who afterward joined Mr. Rosenfeld's company. She gave as her reason last night that the Century Theatre scheme was not "living up to the ideals" which its originator professed. At the lecture in the Savoy Theatre two or three weeks ago she made a speech, in which she said she thought Mr. Rosenfeld was opening up brighter days for the drama and was about to give New Yorkers a chance they hadn't had since Augustin Daly conducted his famous stock company.

The Century Theatre is scheduled to open "some time in the week of Feb. 15," according to the advertisements. Mr. Rosenfeld's secretary said yesterday that he thought the opening would be on the 17th. Mr. Rosenfeld, when questioned last night about the name of the playhouse in which his company is to open, said he had not yet selected one. "Much Ado About Nothing" is the first play to be presented, and the next is a new American play, the name of which has not yet been announced.

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ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
State, Municipal, Railroad, Bonds and Stocks,	$11,288,515.	Capital,	$1,000,000.
Real Estate,	1,113,000.	Reserve for unearned premiums on policies in force,	5,646,414.
Loans on Bond and Mortgage,	32,150.	Reserve for losses in process of adjustment,	464,893.
Premiums in course of collection,	864,577.	Reserve for Commissions, Taxes and all other claims,	217,440.
Interest, Dividends and rents accrued,	85,430.	Reserve for Contingencies,	300,000.
Cash on deposit and in office,	808,503.	Total Liabilities,	$7,628,747.
		NET SURPLUS,	$6,563,428.
Total Assets,	$14,192,175.		$14,192,175.

THE CONTINENTAL'S BALTIMORE LOSSES WILL BE PAID IN FULL AND ITS NET SURPLUS WILL STILL BE OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

WHY SHOULD RUSSIA FIGHT?

It is well known that, so far as there can be said to be any political division in Russia, such a division has occurred over the negotiations with Japan. There is a party, supposed to be headed by Admiral ALEXIEFF, which is in favor of the consolidation and extension of the Russian conquests in Eastern Asia, even at the cost and risk of war with Japan. There is another party which considers that policy too adventurous and dangerous to be within the resources or to coincide with the real interests of the country. Of course neither party is a "party" in the American sense. It is rather a coterie of courtiers, and it seems that now one and now the other gains the ear and influences the decisions of the Czar.

To one who looks at the matter in dispute dispassionately, it seems that the conservative and pacific party has much the more tenable position. A great part of Asia, including the whole of the Chinese Empire, is destined apparently to be the future field of commercial exploitation by Europe and America. When, nine years ago, Japan won by arms the right to dictate terms of peace to China, she demanded and obtained the Liau Tong Peninsula, upon clear notification that all nations should enjoy within it the commercial advantages she demanded for herself. Russia objected to this settlement upon the plea that the Japanese occupation of the peninsula would be "a menace to the independence of China and Korea and a permanent danger to the peace of the Far East." She induced France and Germany to join her in this demand. As Great Britain, the Power at that time most deeply interested in the demand for the open door and most fully committed to it, failed to come to Japan's assistance, Japan had no choice but to yield.

Now Japan and the rest of the world have found that Russia prevented Japan from acquiring the peninsula simply because she wanted it for herself. She proceeded to take possession of it and to erect a great fortress at the extremity of it, and not only of the peninsula, but of all Manchuria behind it. In that position it is she who has ever since been "a menace to the independence of China and Korea and a permanent danger to the peace of the Far East." The anger of the Japanese at finding that in fighting China they had been employed as a cat's-paw for Russia is intelligible and natural. But it is not a question between Russia and Japan alone. It is a question between Russia and all mankind. For whereas Japan took possession of the peninsula to let all mankind in, Russia has taken possession of it to keep all mankind out. It is the exclusive exploitation of Manchuria and of all China that she proposes to herself. Of free trade and the open door she has no conception. What she aims at is a monopoly. Already she has furnished abundant proof of this, as Americans have especial reason to know. Our Manchurian trade has, under Russian occupation, sunk from a very promising beginning to a condition which has brought American mills to bankruptcy. And every effort we have made to acquire enlarged commercial facilities in Manchuria, by means of the opening of new treaty ports or otherwise, has met with a steady resistance by all the arts known to Russian diplomacy. When that resistance has been overcome and the facilities accorded, we have found ourselves denounced in the Russian press as the enemies of Russia and the fomenters of strife.

The instance is typical. It shows that whereas whatever is gained by Japan is gained for mankind, whatever is gained by Russia is lost to mankind. If Russia maintains her grip upon the Chinese possessions which she now unlawfully and perfidiously holds, the commercial world will find, in place of an open door, a door shut and bolted. That is to say, when Russia goes to war with Japan over the question of Manchuria, or over the question of Korea, she arrays against herself the interests and the sympathies of all the trading nations—of Great Britain, of the United States, of Germany, so far as the commercial interests of Germany find a voice in the German imperial councils; of France, so far as France is not committed against her own commercial interests in the Far East by an unnatural alliance entered into without reference to them and with exclusive reference to the politics of the Continent of Europe. How much would be needed, in the case of one or another of the great nations which the course of Russia has disaffected, to turn its attitude of passive antipathy to Russia and of passive sympathy with Japan to an attitude of active resistance to Russia and of active assistance to Japan? Add to this consideration the consideration of the innumerable points at which Russia is vulnerable, and which her engagements in a struggle with Japan would diminish her capacity for guarding. How about the British pressure in Tibet and in Persia, the chances of a Finnish rising in Finland, of a Polish rising in Poland, of a movement by the other parties in interest in the Balkans to take advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East to settle the affairs of those States without reference to her? It is hard to imagine a national decision fraught with more tremendous responsibilities than the decision of Russia to go to war with Japan over the question of Manchuria or the question of Korea.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

The heartfelt sympathies of the whole country will go out to the people of Baltimore in their terrible calamity, and every possible and needed aid will be at their call. Fortunately there was no loss of life and the loss of property was in considerable degree among the more well-to-do. The indomitable pluck and endurance of the average American community may be relied on to undertake with the utmost promptness the rebuilding of the burned district and the repair of the money losses. It is to be hoped also that a practical investigation will be made of the conditions permitting so rapid and destructive a conflagration and that every possible means will be provided to prevent the recurrence of a like disaster.

The experience of Baltimore will necessarily be a matter for study in all the larger cities. It is fully a generation since a fire of the same extent and of such uncontrollable fury has taken place in such cities. In that period many advances have been made in slow-burning construction and in the administration of fire departments, that is, in the prevention and in the extinguishment of fires. Forty-eight hours ago we suppose that even experts would have said that the disaster that has visited Baltimore was extremely improbable in any modern town provided with a fire department of the average efficiency, and the general opinion would surely have been more confident still. That judgment will have to be revised, and it is the duty of all immediately concerned to seek all possible knowledge of the conditions in Baltimore and of those that may exist in their own cities.

So far as concerns New York we have, apparently, two factors of safety in an extraordinary degree. We have a considerable proportion of structures, especially in the districts where the most valuable property is situated, which are as nearly fire-proof as the resources of modern construction permit, and we have a Fire Department of extraordinary excellence in point of readiness, celerity, energy, and skill. But there are parts of the city, in which there is a very large amount of valuable property, both in buildings and in the contents, where only a fraction of the construction is anywhere near to fire-proof, where perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths of it is old-fashioned, ill-adapted to resist fire, and potentially dangerous. That is the case, for instance, in what is known vaguely as the dry goods district, and in other districts down town on either side of Broadway. In such regions safety depends, not merely on the efficiency of the Fire Department, but on the supply of water and its availability at the moment of need. It is these latter conditions that should be studied with the greatest care and improved to the limit of modern possibilities. It will be many years before any large city or the greater part of any large city will be made really fire-proof, and, though legislation should be directed to that end, as it is in New York it is in other safeguards that our chief reliance for security must lie. We think that we can depend upon the maintenance of our Fire Department in fair degree of efficiency under any administration, though that should be the subject of constant vigilance. But that we have exhausted the possibilities in the provision of a water supply always immediately usable at any height required the fire experts would hardly say. It is to that point chiefly that provision should be directed.

THE PANAMA PAYMENT.

It appears, as we have all along suspected, that a considerable portion of the shares of the New Panama Canal Company are owned and held in this country. The Frenchmen have sold out to New Yorkers and other wide-awake Americans. In speaking of Secretary SHAW's letter notifying National banks holding deposits of Government funds that they must be prepared for a call for money to pay the $40,000,000 purchase price to the Canal Company and the $10,000,000 to Colombia, the President of a large National bank said the other day:

It is likely that some considerable proportion of the stock in the Panama Canal Company is owned in the United States. Estimates vary on this point, some having it that as high as 50 or 60 per cent. is going to stay here. I think that from 40 to 50 per cent. would be a fair estimate of the American holdings.

In a circular sent out by the National City Bank this statement occurs:

It is interesting to note the opinion which is held in financial circles in Paris, that perhaps half the Panama Canal stock is now controlled by American interests, and the payment will therefore largely remain in this country.

We observe that Mr. WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL dissents from these opinions. He says the money must all be paid through him in Paris. Mr. CROMWELL is high authority on Panama Canal matters, but it is possible that while he has been absorbed in political negotiations affecting his client, the New Panama Canal Company, his client may have been engaged in financial transactions of a nature so simple, plain, and ordinary that it was not deemed necessary to consult him as counsel. At any rate, the down-town bankers, and in particular the National City Bank, which does a large foreign exchange business, have superior facilities for acquiring information concerning the purchase and transfer of foreign securities. We think the testimony of the bankers as to the American ownership of Panama Canal shares would be accepted as conclusive anywhere outside of a Roosevelt ratification meeting engaged in defending the President's doings on the Isthmus.

We are sorry for Mr. LOOMIS, the prancing Assistant Secretary of State, whose picture of French warships turning their noses toward the Isthmus to defend with big guns the rights of the French shareholders, if the President had not so promptly and tenderly extended a fostering hand to the new Republic of Panama, was alluring and full of interest. His canvas is simply blown from its frame by the disclosure of a large American interest in the Canal Company. France would never go to war for a vulgar fraction, particularly since every object to be attained by war might be with the utmost confidence intrusted to the protection of the alert and resourceful shareholders on this side.

Everybody but the bothersome moralists and the altruists will be glad to know that in this canal business we have been working for some of our own pockets all the time. It has caused amazement that such tact, such untiring patience, such extraordinary skill, and such fertility of resource as have been displayed in the successful effort to "make good" the Panama Canal stake, should have been put forth in the sole interest of a lot of foreigners. It is much more understandable now we know that perhaps the chief parties in interest are some of our blessed Yankees.

GAS REGULATION IN NEW YORK.

The pressure of public opinion has made itself felt in the action of Mayor MCCLELLAN, looking to the enactment of laws putting the control of the gas business of New York where it properly belongs—in the hands of the local authorities directly and immediately responsible to the people. The bill which the Mayor will ask the Legislature to pass will be chiefly useful in establishing the principle of home rule in the matter of city lighting, but it will begin by regulating that part of the business which least requires it. This, however, is of less consequence than that the citizen who has, or thinks he has, a grievance against the corporation which supplies him with gas shall have the right to protection on appeal to the officials of his own city, and shall not be confronted by the fact that the company which he thinks wrongs him in the matter of quality or charge is intrenched behind legislative protection and can bid him seek redress from State officials who are not likely to give it to him. Under the bill or bills prepared by the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel the inspection of meters and the general regulation of the control of the whole subject of gas and electricity will be under the direction of the Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity, who can be held accountable by the Mayor for the way in which he discharges his duties to the people. This is as it should be. The steps which should follow will be suggested by the results of the investigations now earnestly desired.

The general dissatisfaction felt and expressed with the gas supply of New York grows out of causes for which the gas company controlling the situation through the extinction of competition is in large degree responsible. The gas sold is not, as many suppose, of low illuminating power; it is not diluted with air to swell its bulk, and it is not forced through the mains under heavy pressure to make the meters register faster. Those sent out to read meters are not instructed, nor knowingly permitted, to falsify the record of the dials, and the companies have no system of overcharge. The present trouble is due chiefly to the fact that the consumption for purposes other than lighting has increased beyond the capacity of the mains in some instances and beyond that of the service pipes in others. During the anthracite strike of 1902 thousands of gas heaters were purchased and installed. This was encouraged by the gas company, notwithstanding the fact that it imposed conditions which it was impossible to meet without public dissatisfaction. The present Winter has been a cold one, and most of these emergency heaters have been more or less in use. Large gas bills mean a large consumption in probably ninety-nine cases out of the hundred. However, the fact remains that great dissatisfaction exists with the present system, and the operation of the proposed law, if enacted, will be instructive in a high degree. It will sooner or later point out clearly what the real evils of the gas situation are and in what direction the community should look for remedies.

THE BURNING OF STREET CARS.

It would be difficult to find any good excuse for the frequent destruction of street cars by fire. The explanation is perfectly simple—the insulation of the electrical equipment is defective, and the stray current, having access to the inflammable material of the car bottom, sets fire to it. But an explanation is very different from an excuse.

Many of the cars in use were wired for electricity a good many years ago, when the art was in a very much cruder state than now. Experience has taught the electricians many things they did not know ten, or even five years, ago, and the progress of the electrical industry has placed at their disposal much better materials than they formerly had. They are not to blame for not knowing more than they did when confronted with the unsolved problems of electric car building; but the management is to blame in a high degree in allowing cars with an inferior equipment to remain in service, and in neglecting to subject them to the tests from time to time which would develop any weak points in their insulation. To run them until they take fire when loaded with passengers comes about as near to criminal carelessness as is possible. A fatal, or even a serious, accident to a passenger in consequence of dependence upon an equipment known to be inferior and liable to give out at a critical moment would entail grave responsibility upon the management, and that such accidents have not happened with greater frequency, in view of the number of cars burned every week, is surprising.

A car which can burn is unfit to be used as a motor car on an electric railway. If not so built that it could be run over a considerable bonfire and left there without danger to such passengers as might choose to leave it in an orderly and leisurely way, it is not up to the standard of first-class equipment. To run cars which a simple and familiar test would show to be unsafe until they break down in service with panic-inciting conditions of flame, smoke, and electrical fireworks shows a very imperfect realization of the responsibilities devolving upon a corporation enjoying a priceless public franchise.

The managers of the Bellevue Training School for Women Nurses appeal for funds to rent and equip premises in addition to those already occupied by the school, which has outgrown its present home. The school needs $25,000. The training of nurses is vital to the efficiency of the city's hospitals. Hospital accommodations are already insufficient in New York, and the annual reports show that there is need of more nurses. It is the work of the Bellevue Training School to supply this need. The appeal of the managers of the school ought to awaken the interest and the generosity of those who are able to give the needed help.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When one considers that until very recently it was the almost invariable practice of all who wrote or told stories about animals to make them act, think, and in most cases talk exactly like human beings, it seems a little hard that the authors of the so-called nature books of the present day should be so severely condemned for not abandoning the ancient plan—the plan which, as we all know, can produce, when executed by skillful hands, extremely interesting results that are recognized as "literature" of high class—by the few fussy scientists who claim to have invented a better way of treating our humble neighbors. It is better, no doubt, for their special purposes, and presumably, after they have noted down facts enough and have systematized the facts into a new interpretation of the animal mind, they, too, will be able to write "nature books" that can be read with pleasure by children and unlearned adults. Meanwhile, isn't it enough that the modern exploiters of the woods and fields do at least found their works on observation, and, unlike their predecessors, mingle not a few facts with their many fancies? Our own impression is that the austere critics of anthropomorphic zoology are mistaken when they assert that the falsities and inaccuracies contained in these much-read volumes lead people away from real nature study. That would be true if anybody used them as textbooks or regarded them as sources of exact information. But nobody does. So far as we know, all except the austere critics themselves treat the animal biographies as a substitute for the old fairy tales for which even little children now have no credulity. If the stories are good as stories, nothing more is asked, and if they were bad, that is, dull, as stories, they would not be read, however accurate they might be. It is yet to be demonstrated that the real animal psychology has interest, or even value—for the writer who addresses a public entirely unscientific and for the most part dwelling in towns and cities. The people who have opportunity and taste for the serious study of animal life know the authors from whom to seek direction, while others know, and are content with, the authors who provide them with innocent amusement, of the irrelevance of which to science they are well aware—and quite indifferent to it.

—Having had occasion, the other day, to say that "President SCHURMAN of Cornell raises the clear issue of veracity with Secretary WILSON, and the latter is certainly under no slight obligation either to prove his charges, that the university has misapplied and wasted public funds, or to withdraw them," we said the same, and, finding no discrepancy between the thought in mind and the expression thereof, let the sentence stand as it was. And now comes a more than slightly impertinent Brooklyn person who pretends to know what we wanted to say better than we did, and he actually assumes to teach us the words we should have used instead of those we did use. "The foregoing proposition," he declares—in print, mind you, not in private admonition—"the foregoing proposition would have been as well put this way: 'President SCHURMAN of Cornell raises the issue of veracity against Secretary WILSON and the latter is under obligation either to prove his charges, that the university has misapplied and wasted public funds, or to withdraw them.' 'Clear' before 'issue' and 'no slight' before 'obligation' are unnecessary." Are they, indeed! Unnecessary for some purposes, no doubt, but for others at least useful, and we for our purposes, not a man in Brooklyn for his, wrote the sentence. The demand for lucidity is always a fair one, and lack of lucidity is a fault of which, no matter by whom displayed, anybody has a perfect right to complain, but to advise changes that affect style and shades of meaning is quite another matter, and one that needs a lot of justifying. "Under obligation," and "under no slight obligation" are not the same, even if the difference is indistinguishable in Brooklyn, and as for us and our house, we will use the one or the other as, in our own judgment, the better suits the need of the moment.

—About the last place in the world where one would expect to find a vehement and thorough-going defense of the cigarette is in a paper written by doctors for doctors, and yet a defense of exactly that kind appears in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal—which is also The Philadelphia Medical Journal, but it's really too much to write the whole name at a single dip. "The cigarette, per se," says this now double-barreled authority, "is the least injurious method of using tobacco," and even the inhalation of cigarette smoke is declared to be far less hurtful than is commonly supposed—or at least commonly asserted. "Inhaling," we read, "does not, as many people seem to think, fill the lungs with smoke; that is a physiological impossibility. At most the larynx and upper part of the trachea may be touched. The larger area of mucous membrane thus exposed to absorb nicotine is more than offset by the extreme comparative mildness of the cigarette." The Medical Journal admits that the cigarette has the dangerous fault of lending itself to almost continuous use, so that the smoker does not give his system time to recuperate from the narcotic effects of the herb, but that is as far as it will go. It ranks the relative injuriousness of the various forms of tobacco indulgence as follows: "The most powerful effects of tobacco are to be obtained through the disappearing habit of chewing. Next in order we should place the use of the cigar, which includes both smoking and chewing. The non-absorbing porcelain pipe, the briar, the clay cutty, and the porous meerschaum continue the descending scale, which ends with the much maligned yet comparatively harmless cigarette. How absurd, yet how consistent with the tactics of 'antis' in general, would be a law to forbid the sale of cigarettes and to allow that of every other form of tobacco!" Whether accurate or not, this presentation of the case ignores the fact that most anti-cigarette movements have the purpose of keeping the things out of the hands of children. So far, at least, The Medical Record is presumably with the "antis," and its plea for the cigarette as less injurious than its relatives does not apply in the case of the very young, since it is practically the only form of tobacco within their reach.

—All the arguments in defense or exculpation of lynching will have to be revised in haste to make them fit the burning in Mississippi of a woman and man together for a crime which, while cold-blooded murder, indeed, was no more calculated to excite a frenzy of rage than the great majority of murders. Indeed, it differed from others chiefly in the fact that a white man was killed by negroes, and under no local code that has yet been formulated is that a crime to be avenged by burning alive. It will be interesting to see what is said about this Doddsville affair in both the North and the South.

THE MORAL OF "PARSIFAL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the communication in your issue of to-day, signed "Cleanthes" and with the heading, "'Parsifal's' Second Act," kindly permit another humble reader to say, that while I am in full sympathy with your correspondent's sentiments regarding the social ideals of life, and the desire for "social purity," it seems to me that only one side of the question has been presented.

If the "unblushing attempt of Kundry to seduce Parsifal" in the second act may tend to "degrade the ideals of womanhood," is this anything more than is being constantly flung in our faces from almost every stage in the country, often without any redeeming qualities? May not, therefore, the glorious triumph of Parsifal tend to elevate the ideal of manhood by exhibiting the uplifting power and reward of manly virtue, worthy of and inciting to imitation?

It seems to me that this side of the subject has been neglected, and deserves attention, and where both examples are portrayed side by side, each comes out in stronger contrast, the evil, with its ultimate and inevitable destruction, morally and physically; the good in all its inspiration, and with the equally sure reward of purity.

And surely the controlling sentiment of the opera is altogether uplifting, and the more influential for good by the contrast of good with evil, which is more than can be said of a very large proportion of the "stuff" presented to the public nightly on theatrical stages in these times.

All hail to at least one representation that subordinates the bad to the good. This is always the juxtaposition of these qualities in the sacred book itself, which does not seek to hide the frailties of mankind, but over against them sets forth the ideals of righteousness and truth.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

CLERKS' LONG HOURS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In nearly all large cities grocery stores close at 6 o'clock, Saturdays excepted, without any inconvenience to the general public and with no pecuniary loss to the grocer. Is there any reason why New York groceries cannot close at least at 7 o'clock? Why must clerks in this city be forced to work eighteen hours a week more than their fellow-craftsmen in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and elsewhere?

Many employers are finding out what poor policy it is to overwork their clerks, as they experience an increasing difficulty to secure respectable men to work in their stores. The thoughtful customer can help the clerks by purchasing before 7 P. M.; but the final remedy for long hours lies with the clerks themselves. They must follow the example of other workers—they must organize and agitate. Thus, and not otherwise, can their conditions be improved. It is up to the clerks to join their organization and work together, or else lie down and stop growling.

PETER E. MONAHAN.

New York, Feb. 7, 1904.

NUGGETS.

An Economical Scheme.

"But why did he marry?"

"So as to have some one to help him live within his income. He couldn't do it alone."—Chicago Post.

Feminine Idea.

Wedderly—Politics in our ward is certainly in an awful condition.

Mrs. Wedderly—Then why don't they get one of those ward heelers to doctor it?—Chicago News.

His View and Hers.

He—As for me, life isn't worth the living without you.

She—As for me, the living you earn isn't worth the life.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Strong Barred?

Fox—The Japanese have a system of physical training called jiu-jitsu, which it is claimed enables the weak to master the strong.

Knox—Why? Are the strong barred from learning it?—Chicago Record-Herald.

AT 6 O'CLOCK.

S. W. Gillilan in Baltimore American.

On the street at six o'clock when the people
homeward flock
There is something fascinating for the lover
of his kind;
There is every sort of face in that anxious
homeward race
That the wisest physiognomist could e'er
expect to find.
There's the face that's filled with joy like
a child with latest toy;
There's the face that's all preoccupied with
business or care;
There's the face that bears its pain with a
smile that's all too plain;
There's the face that has the hallowed look
that pictured angels wear.

There are faces crafty, hard; there are
lovely faces marred
With a look of hate and cunning that the
Father never gave;
There are faces filled with woe, in this human torrent's flow;
There are faces with the harried look of
hireling or of slave;
There are faces gentle, sweet, that are
blessed ones to meet;
There are faces harsh, repellant with their
settled smile of scorn;
There are faces that impart stories of a
broken heart—
Faces sad that shone with pleasure when
they started forth at morn.

Oh, the faces on the street that at six o'clock
you meet
As they hurry from the places where they
toil from morn to night—
Is there one amid the throng you could
cheer with smile or song?
Is there one whose heart is heavy while
your love could make it light?
Some will hurry home to weep till they lose
their cares in sleep,
Some will carry home the sunshine that the
waiting loved ones need.
'Tis the open book of life with its tale of
love and strife,
Written large and clear and simple so that
he who runs may read.

BULLS CHECK COTTON DROP

Unable to Stop Early Break, but Make a Late Recovery.

Wave of Liquidation Marked by Violent Fluctuations of 20 to 40 Points Either Way.

The big pool which was formed on Saturday last for the purpose of checking the panic in cotton futures and advancing prices once more, went into the market yesterday prepared to do or die. They came very near giving up the ghost, for, notwithstanding their tremendous buying, the market broke badly in the morning, the July option selling down 132 points from the highest for the day.

In the afternoon, however, the wild wave of liquidation and short selling exhausted itself, and aided by covering of shorts the bull pool was able to bid quotations up to very nearly the closing prices of Saturday. Market operators expressed doubt as to which of these two forces was the more potent, although the rally at the very end was undoubtedly caused by Sully's bidding 13.81 for 10,000 bales of July when the price was 13.75.

Fluctuations during the day were wild. Twenty points or even forty points either way in the short space of a few minutes were the rule rather than the exception. As a sample of what happened, it is related that a reporter stopped to talk with a member of a big wire house just as a dispatch was handed to the broker ordering him to buy 2,000 bales of July at 13.60, with a thirty-point stop loss order. July was then at 13.55.

The conversation between the newspaper man and the broker lasted about five minutes, but when the former turned in the order July had dropped to 13.15, at which price the order was executed. The customer later closed out his contract at 13.60, with a net gain of 45 points, or $4,500 on the order. Had not the broker stopped to talk, the customer would have suffered a loss of $3,000.

The bull pool which was formed on Saturday is understood to include Daniel J. Sully, Edwin Hawley, Col. Broom, and his associates in New Orleans and one or two spot houses, backed by New Orleans banks and Continental capital.

The following table shows the fluctuation of prices for the day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.00	14.10	12.01	13.45
May	14.06	14.10	13.02	13.80
July	14.00	14.40	13.08	13.90
August	13.68	13.85	12.78	13.80
September	12.50	12.60	12.25	12.30
October	11.70	11.90	11.25	11.35
December	11.05	11.20	11.05	11.05

This is a net decline of 9 to 30 points from Saturday's close. One of the features was the opening of May above July, which is most unusual. The high point was reached on reports, later denied, that the fire had destroyed large stocks of cotton and cotton goods.

The ginners' report, compiled by the Census Bureau, will be made public to-day at noon. It is expected to show about 9,300,000 bales ginned to Jan. 16. There are, however, no comparisons possible, so it cannot be used as much of an argument either way.

"CLEVELAND BEST"—MURPHY.

Tammany Leader Says Sentiment of the West Is for the ex-President—Knows No McClellan Boom.

For the first time since he left for his vacation in Michigan three weeks ago Charles F. Murphy appeared at Tammany Hall yesterday and for a brief time held court in the Wigwam. There was a steady stream of braves passing before his desk all the time he was at the hall, and most of them were looking for offices for themselves or their constituents. Mr. Murphy gave out another talk about the strength of Grover Cleveland as a Presidential candidate.

"All through the West," he said, "at least in such parts as I passed through, I found the strongest sentiment for Cleveland. There certainly is a stronger sentiment for him than for any one else."

"How about the McClellan talk we are hearing?" was asked.

"McClellan talk?" he repeated. "Where is it?"

"Why, a good many believe that McClellan is your real candidate."

"Well, that's natural," he said. "I suppose they say he's my candidate, but I haven't heard any of the McClellan talk you speak about."

When mention of the Parker boom was made in Mr. Murphy's presence he merely smiled. During the day, however, many Tammany men saw evidences of the working of the Parker propaganda in the West. Postal cards have been received in numbers by local Democrats from Kansas City, Mo., bearing the imprint of what purports to be "Democratic League No. 1" of that place. These cards, which are signed by one J. L. Morrell, state that the league has been organized "to urge the nomination and election of Judge Alton B. Parker to the Presidency on the Democratic ticket." The addressee is invited to join the league and to organize a similar body in his vicinity.

SAYS MURPHY IS RIGHT.

Democratic Leader of Buffalo Also Favors Grover Cleveland's Nomination.

William J. Connors, Democratic leader of Erie County and owner of two daily newspapers in Buffalo, was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He said Western New York agreed with Charles F. Murphy that Grover Cleveland would be the strongest man for the Democrats to nominate.

"In the western part of the State," he said, "we hear two names mentioned, those of Judge Parker and ex-President Cleveland. Bryan is as dead as a door nail, and he will not have a corporal's guard in the convention. I think Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall is sincere in his presentation of Mr. Cleveland's name. On his way back from Mount Clemens Mr. Murphy stopped over in Buffalo and I talked with him about several matters. I'm satisfied he wants Cleveland nominated. Out in our section we are more than agreeable to that proposition."

AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' DRESS.

London Paper Severely Criticises the Ordinary Congressman's Costume.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Daily Chronicle says to-day that while the House of Commons is the best-dressed assembly in the world the American House of Representatives is just the opposite, adding:

"The ordinary Congressional costume is a long, very loose frock coat, low-cut waistcoat, turned-down collar, white bow, and Derby or felt hat. At first glance one would easily take Congress for an assembly of Dissenting ministers."

Inter-State Commerce Law Not Broken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Commissioner Clements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day decided that the division of the transportation of immigrants from New York and other Atlantic ports to Western destinations by railroads in agreed proportions based upon the proportion of the domestic passenger traffic done by each line, has efficiently promoted the protection and greatly improved the treatment and comfort of the immigrants and does not violate the inter-State commerce law, and that there is no justification at this time for the issuance of any order in the premises.

PLATT MOVES TO WALDORF

Says Root Probably Will Not Be Candidate for Governor.

Desertion of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, After Twenty-five Years of Residence There, Is Ascribed to Mrs. Platt's Desire for a Gayer Abode.

After making the Fifth Avenue Hotel his home and his political headquarters for twenty-five years, Senator Thomas C. Platt has moved to the Waldorf-Astoria. The Amen Corner has not moved with him, and it was doing business at the old stand last night, the regulars solemnly vowing that they would not be dispossessed, no matter where the senior Senator might go.

The Senator's change of address was not known until yesterday, when it was learned that he was in town from Washington and had given up his old apartments at the Fifth Avenue last month. The change is genrally ascribed to the wishes of Mrs. Platt, who is said to have become tired of the Fifth Avenue and to have desired to live where there is more life, gayety, and society.

"I left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for good and sufficient reasons, which are my own business," said the Senator, testily, when he was first asked about the change.

Then he changed his mind a bit and smiled.

"There was no need of my keeping my rooms at the Fifth Avenue all the time, for I am away for many months in the year, attending the sessions of the Senate and staying in the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach during the Summer. We are at the Waldorf for a time, and when I come back next time we may be at some other hotel, moving around as the whim pleases us. Maybe I will go back to the Fifth Avenue after a while. I don't know now."

During all the years the Senator had been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he had the one suite of rooms, which he had furnished to suit his own ideas. There he made his permanent home, for it has been many years since he had a private house at Owego, in Tioga County, and he never took a house in this city.

With the Republican State Committee headquarters still in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will remain, and with the Amen Corner there also, it is likely that Mr. Platt still will be seen about the familiar corridors from time to time. He said last night that he was not in the city on any political business, but merely to look after personal matters and attend a private dinner. He would not see Gov. Odell nor any of the other leaders, and would return to Washington some time to-day. In spite of his disclaimers, however, it was said that before the end of the week the Senator would meet the members of the new advisory committee of the Republican County Committee and discuss matters bearing on the aproaching Presidential campaign. Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss is the Chairman of this advisory committee.

The Senator was asked about the report that ex-Secretary Elihu Root might be nominated for Governor.

"I don't think he will be," he replied. "In the first place, Mr. Root has said that he does not want the nomination, and I believe he is sincere. In the second place there are many good candidates, and there is no reason for carrying part of the National Administration on the State ticket. Mr. Root would make a splendid candidate, but there is no reason for trying to force the nomination on him. I have no idea at this time who will be nominated for Governor, but it will be some man whom we all shall agree upon. I don't think the matter will be taken up before September."

ROCKEFELLER NOT RETIRED.

Back from the South and in Good Health, He Says He Is Not Out of Business Altogether.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 8.—John D. Rockefeller has returned to Lakewood from his Southern trip, joining his wife at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Strong, on the Lake Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will remain here until the close of the season. Mr. Rockefeller went to the Baptist Church yesterday. After the service he held an impromptu reception and shook hands with everybody. To those who inquired about his health, he replied:

"I am feeling first rate; the reports of my illness have been somewhat exaggerated, of course. I have attacks of dyspepsia now and then, but otherwise I am very well. You know, golf has done a great deal for me; it has made me feel twenty years younger, I believe."

To a friend, who asked him about the report that he had decided to retire from business, he said that his son had relieved him of many of his responsibilities, but he himself had not given up business altogether.

Mrs. Rockefeller posed for a fashionable photographer in the village on Saturday, and it was the first picture for which she had "sat" in twenty years. Mr. Rockefeller could not be prevailed upon to have his taken.

ORIGIN OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Rev. Archibald A. Murphy Claims Apostolic Succession for the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 8.—Apostolic succession was claimed for the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Archibald A. Murphy yesterday at the Second Presbyterian Church. It was shown, he said, that when the first missionaries from Rome went to Great Britain they found Christianity already established among the Celts of Wales and Scotland, having come from their Gallic ancestors, to whom St. Paul wrote his celebrated epistle.

"St. Patrick," continued the preacher, "was a Scotchman, a 'patrician,' as his name implies, and he carried the Gospel into Ireland, but St. Columba, an Irishman, founded the celebrated monastery of Iona, on the west coast of Scotland. This monastery of Iona was a beacon of learning during the Middle Ages. During the Middle Ages also the Church in Scotland was called 'Culdee,' while just before the Reformation the 'Culdees' gave place to the 'Lollards.'

"Thus the Apostolic succession of our old Presbyterian Church is easily traced back through the Kirk of Scotland, the 'Culdees' of the Middle Ages, and the Celtic settlers in Great Britain to their ancient Galatian ancestors, among whom, as we very well know, the Holy Apostles themselves founded the Church."

TEXAS RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Gulf and Inter-State Road to Build to Lufkin.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 8.—It was learned here to-day that the Gulf and Inter-State Railroad, which runs from Port Bolivar, on Galveston Bay, opposite Galveston, to Beaumont, is to be extended to Lufkin, Texas.

This extension will not be built from Beaumont. It will leave the present main line at Winnie, where the road now turns at a tangent in the direction of Beaumont. The distance from Winnie to Lufkin is over 115 miles. The route will be through the Sour Lake and Saratoga oil fields, and will open up a virgin lumber region of East Texas.

Iowa capitalists have become interested in the Gulf and Inter-State. The plans contemplate in addition to the construction of this extension the rebuilding of the existing road.

REYES LEAVES FOR PARIS

Novel Suggestion by the New President of Colombia.

Justices of the Supreme Court Might Act as a Board of Arbitration on Colombia's Claims.

The newly elected President of Colombia leaves this morning on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Paris to aid the suit lately instituted in that city against those stockholders in the Panama Canal Company who wish to accept the price offered the company by the United States.

His opponent in the recent election was Gen. Velez, who represents that portion of the Colombians which fails to realize the situation in which Colombia finds herself, betrayed by a handful of revolutionists in one of her smallest but not least important provinces, and apparently without a friend among the nations while confronted by the irresistible power of the United States. His majority over Velez was so large that the choice of a non-political President like him gives a welcome proof that the intelligent Colombians have gained control of the country, and will not allow anything hasty or foolish to be done.

Gen. Reyes is a man of medium stature, somewhat like Porfirio Diaz, if one subtracts from the face of the latter the slight trace of Indian blood. A Biscayan by descent, Gen. Reyes belongs to the large element in Colombia which has never admitted the blood of the aborigines into their families. He is a traveler and explorer first of all, interested in matters of geography and ethnology, and only secondarily a statesman; but he is completely a patriot.

A representative of THE TIMES was fortunate enough to have a frank conversation with this very agreeable, entertaining man. Gen. Reyes, who speaks English very well, expressed himself pleased with the kindly tone which almost without exception the press of the United States has employed in his regard, and was warm in acknowledgment of the courtesy shown him by President Roosevelt and ex-Secretary Root.

WHAT HE WILL DO IN PARIS.

Asked what he intended to do in Paris, he said:

"As the representative of my country I feel it my duty to be present in Paris when the question of the sale of the rights of the Panama Canal Company to the United States comes before the proper French tribunal. To me the matter is very clear. The Panama Canal Company cannot transfer its rights to the United States without the consent of Colombia, because its contract with Colombia forbids. I do not regard as sound, but as a subterfuge, the argument that the contract entered into with Colombia can automatically transfer itself to Panama Province. That province cannot substitute itself for Colombia. It will be allowed, I think, that if the United States had not interfered and prevented by landing, there would be no Panama Government at the present time to interfere with the prosecution of the canal."

"It has been often stated," said the interviewer, "that the transcontinental railroads of the United States exercised unlawful means in Bogota to procure delays and the practical rejection of the treaty with Colombia regarding the canal. It has also been hinted that powerful interests having properties and concessions on the line of the projected Nicaragua Canal helped to defeat the acceptable of the treaty at Bogota."

"I wish," answered Gen. Reyes, "most emphatically again to deny any such reports. I was present in Bogota, and it is impossible that such things could have occurred without my knowledge. I would like also to state, from an intimate acquaintance with our legislators, that such pressure could not occur. We may be slow, according to North American standards, but—we are not corrupt!

"It has been a general impression in the United States, Mr. President, that the action of your Parliament was in the nature of a hold-up, and meant that Colombia was not satisfied with her share of the millions to be paid for the right to excavate the canal."

"I know," answered President Reyes, "but I can assure you that such is not the case. We want no money, we merely ask fair play. Apparently there is no hope of getting our claims before the Hague Tribunal; but we shall be glad of any reasonable board of arbitration, and will go to the utmost limit of concession in its make-up."

"Well—for instance—?"

"For instance, the Supreme Court of the United States. I am so firmly persuaded of the essential fairness at bottom of the characters of North Americans that I do not hesitate to guarantee the acceptance of your high tribunal of justice as a board of arbitration."

JUSTICES AS ARBITRATORS.

"Would that be possible?"

"Not in the ordinary way, perhaps. But what is to prevent the appointment of three or more of the Justices of your Supreme Court as a Board of Arbitration? Could anything be fairer than that? We leave it to the selected men before whom come the greatest questions in your land—questions involving the States of your Union."

"But is not that merely one more move in the endless delays of which not only the United States but other nations are weary?"

"Not at all," exclaimed Gen. Reyes, walking up and down, "not at all. Let the work begin. Do not imagine for a moment that Colombians wish to delay the canal. That would be folly; that would be cutting off one's nose to spite one's face, as you say in English. We desire the canal more than any one; but we cannot violate our Constitution; we cannot make ourselves ridiculous by standing aside without a protest while such incidents are going on as have occurred recently and are occurring to-day on the Isthmus. We appeal to America's fair play, pledging ourselves to do everything to further such a useful public work."

"Will Colombia go to war?"

"Not if I and the dominant party which has elected me can prevent it. On the other hand, it is plain enough that if Colombia is treated with indignity there will be a chance for the less intelligent portion of the country to appeal to passion. Certainly no sensible man who longs to see the canal dug can fail to recognize this danger: That the work on it may be interrupted, that great extra expenses may be necessary, if Colombians are left with what they believe a just grievance. It seems to me that North Americans are clear-sighted enough to perceive the wisdom of strengthening the intelligent and conservative people of Colombia by a concession to fair play, if only to prevent a repetition of the disorders that have kept my country in trouble. Some of you should be won by an appeal to fairness, others by the dictates of self-interest."

HIS COUNSELS TO COLOMBIANS.

"You have counseled patience?"

"That has been my constant effort—not to let the firebrands get the upper hand. You may imagine how many Colombians there are who cannot realise what the power of the United States is. Bogota has not even one railway to the Atlantic or the Pacific!"

"Do you not fear another revolution in Colombia?"

"I am firmly persuaded that we South Americans are heartily tired of revolutions. Certainly in Colombia we are determined to let no more ambitious men ruin our country. We look at Mexico, and see what President Diaz has made of that favored but once tormented land. We want to follow his example; hold to peace with every energy we possess and invite foreigners and foreign capital to help us bring forth from our marvelous territory the wealth it contains in such incredible abundance. The digging of the canal will give such an outlet to our energies that political agitators will find their occupation gone. If my health and my people permit, I shall try to emulate Diaz in his statesmanship, his patience, his justice, and his liberality toward those who differ from him. If, as I believe, I have already prevented war, it seems to me that just so far I have done well for my country and the United States. I have never cared to be President; I do not want the office now; but as long as I can serve my country I shall exert every effort to preserve her honor."

Gen. Rafael Reyes is a native of Bogota, the capital of Colombia, about fifty years old, and a man of wealth. He descends from a family in San Sebastian, Spain. He has never interested himself in politics. He and his two brothers spent many years and a fortune in explorations among the tributaries of the mighty River Madeira, itself the greatest branch of the Amazon, and it was this exploring passion that eventually brought him into politics. Twelve years ago one of his brothers was caught in the primeval forests and devoured by a wild tribe of cannibal Indians, who lead a nomadic life in the depths of the South American jungle. Another brother died of fever in the same pursuit of information. Gen. Reyes attended the last meeting of the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico, and while there was gratified by a resolution passed by the Congress to erect a bronze memorial in the shape of a bas relief to the brothers Reyes, who "lost their lives in the service of American civilization."

It was while at work in this Congress that Gen. Reyes was appointed by the Government at Bogota as Minister to represent Colombia in Mexico.

NICKNAMED "THE YANKEE."

Curiously enough, it was also at this Congress that he made a speech, (November, 1901,) eulogizing the United States, which he had visited frequently, placing this country before the audience as an example to imitate. For this reason the Colombians nicknamed him "the Yankee," and for a time it was feared that he had irritated the narrow chauvinistic element that exists in Colombia, as it does in all countries. This was refuted, however, by his election to the Vice Presidency, an honor which he absolutely declined.

Last year he published at Barcelona in Spain a work in Spanish, French, German, and English, telling the story of the trials that he and his brothers experienced among the unexplored wastes bordering Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador; it appeared under the title, "Al Traves de l'America del Sur."

Gen. Reyes will not be formally placed in the President's chair until August next; meanwhile he feels that he can do no greater service to his country than to labor at Washington, in Paris, and in Bogota to convince all parties to the canal question that peace, not war, is needed, that fair play, not interested motives, should prevail. His suggestion to have Justices of our Supreme Court act as a Board of Arbitration is a new idea worthy of consideration.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society's interest to-day centres in the wedding of Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel. It will be a splendid church ceremonial, and St. Patrick's Cathedral is well adapted for it. The invitation list has been large, and society folk will gather en masse.

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This evening the Fortnightly dance will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria, and in the afternoon there is to be the benefit performance of "The Man of Destiny" at the Hudson Theatre by Arnold Daly and his company for the Kindergarten. A number of dinners, receptions, and card parties are also on the day's schedule.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood gave a luncheon for Mrs. Ruthven Pratt yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt sail for Europe this week. They have lived in Paris a number of years, paying only occasional visits to America. They own Arleigh, the Newport villa in which Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson were married. Mrs. Pratt was Miss Matthews of New York and is one of the heirs of the late Isaac Singer.

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The wedding of Miss Drexel and Dr. Emmet will take place at 11:30 this morning, and will be followed by a large reception at 12:30 at the bride's residence, 103 Madison Avenue. Over 600 acceptances for the reception have been received. The house in Twenty-ninth Street will be thrown open, but the guests will not make their exit through it. They will enter and leave by the Madison Avenue entrance. Dr. Emmet and his bride will return from a brief bridal trip on Saturday in order to attend the reception given in honor of the golden wedding of the bridegroom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet. However, they will start next week for Palm Beach, there to spend the rest of the season.

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Mrs. Clarence S. Day's theatre party of twenty will see "The Virginian," and the play will be followed by a supper at the Beaux Arts. Miss Callender's theatre party for the Misses Cryder of sixty will see "The Other Girl," and later will have a supper at the hostess's apartment.

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The concert given yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Seamen's Benefit Society for the benefit of needy and ill sailors drew a large and fashionable audience. The artists were Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Gilibert, and M. Jacques Thibaud. Josephine G. Hartmann, André Benoist, and Adrien Ray were the accompanists. All were generous in responding to encores.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang the grand aria from "Samson and Delilah," "Der Engel," Wagner; "Frühlingsfahrt," Schumann, and a lullaby by Henry Burleigh. M. Gilibert rendered Schubert's "Adieu," Wekerlin's "Jeunes Fillettes," a berceuse by Grieg, Massenet's "Premiere Danse," Chaminade's "L'Anneau d'Argent," and Lonis's "Petit Noël." M. Thibaud played an air from Bach, "Airs Russes," Wienawski; "Deluge," Saint Saëns, and a mazurka by Zazzyck.

Among those who purchased boxes or were present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. N. E. Baylies, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Richard Ervin, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Edward Leverich, Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Orme Wilson. Sir Percy Sanderson and Miss Sanderson were the guests of Mrs. de Peyster. A number of officers from the ships in port and also some of the apprentice boys in the English mercantile marine attended the concert, and two of the second tier boxes were filled by women from the Home for the Indigent Blind. A large sum was netted for the work of the benefit society, as the tickets were $5 each, and the boxes ranged from $25 to $50 apiece.

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Baron Speck von Sternburg and the Baroness von Sternburg dined with Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid last evening, and afterward were their guests at the opera.

Luncheon at the Manhattan Club.

President Charles H. Truax and Mrs. Truax gave a luncheon at the Manhattan Club yesterday in honor of the founding of the club. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle and Mrs. Perry Belmont were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Preston and Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cockcroft—Tilden.

The wedding of Edward Cockcroft and Mrs. Viola Baker Tilden was solemnized yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. The bride had as her attendant Miss Elizabeth Van V. Cockcroft. Robert Talmage was the best man, and the ushers were E. D. Truesdell, Eugene G. G. Foster, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Jr., Louis C. Albro, and John Tilden. A small reception at the Holland House followed the ceremony, and then Mr. and Mrs. Cockcroft started South on their bridal trip.

Richardson—Austin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The news of the wedding in India of Miss Marion Ogden Austin of Chicago to Harold Ashton Richardson of New York came as a surprise to the bride's many friends here. When Miss Austin left several months ago for a trip around the world, she left her friends in ignorance of her engagement.

Miss Austin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Austin, 189 Lincoln Park Boulevard.

Mr. Richardson has been a guest at the Austin home on numerous occasions and met Miss Austin in California on her journey there last Fall with her mother.

Wells—Brewer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Brewer, youngest daughter of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, to Wellington Wells of Boston took place to-day at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, in the presence of a company which included the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and all the Associate Justices. Bishop Satterlee of Washington officiated.

The ushers who seated the company were Representative Butler Ames of Massachusetts and Benjamin Hyde, Charles Spencer, and Dr. E. Tease, all of Boston.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived shortly before noon, attended by Lieut. Commander Winslow, U. S. N., who wore the full uniform of his rank. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a trained gown of electric blue panne velvet, with a black hat trimmed in ostrich feathers, and a sable stole and muff.

Miss Brewer was escorted by her father, and had as her only attendant her sister, Mrs. James L. Karrack. The bride's gown was of chiffon velvet made with very long train and bodice trimmed in duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. Mr. Wells, attended by Henry Martyn Clarke of Boston, joined the bride at the chancel rail, which was a mass of palm branches and white azalias.

At the close of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom led the way from the church. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt drove to Justice Brewer's home on Sixteenth Street, where they were among the first to congratulate the bride and bridegroom, who stood in a bower of palms, lilies, and white azalias in the first drawing room.

IN THE SHOPS.

A woman who has just reached this country from abroad says she has seen nothing on the other side to be compared with the Oriental waists in an original lot made in individual styles and materials here in New York. They are not in Oriental styles, but delightfully smart and up to date, though the East has been spoiled for the material used in many of them. No spoliation was necessary, however, for the automobile waists, which are among the most chic of the lot, the simplest and least expensive. These are of linen in dark blues and greens, made each with an entire front like a military coat, of embroider in colors upon white, striking in figures and designs, set into the linen on either side with a plait. These are unique in effect and cost only $8.

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For a simple and stylish wash waist nothing prettier has been seen than those made of kanka, a cotton crêpe with the warp of silk. This material is like none of the crêpes ordinarily seen, is fine and sheer as a cobweb, made without elaboration, but in pretty, dainty designs, and finished with French knots in silk and delicate lace wheels, which suggest those from Teneriffe, but which come from Persia, and are much more delicate. These little waists can be tubbed, and cost $15. They cost $5 more if made with a thin silk lining, which does not affect the laundering, and in some ways makes them more useful.

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In white blouses there is nothing more beautiful than one which is a duplicate or very similar to one made for a bride who went to the Far East to spend her honeymoon. The cut is simple, made with a plain centre plait in front and buttoned with pearl buttons of a good size. The material is the Chinese grass linen, and the glory of the garment is the embroidery. This is in a wistaria design. From the neck and shoulders in the back great clusters of it seem to fall, embroidered in white, and forming a point in the centre of the back. On either side of the front are more of the same blossoms in smaller clusters and forming two points. Clusters of the blossoms are carried down the tops of the sleeves, and in smaller size the flowers are set solidly around the stock and cuffs in natural position drooping from the top. These waists come in sizes from 36 to 40, and cost $40.

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Another linen blouse also embroidered with wistaria, and with parts of it in drawn work, is less elaborate, and costs $25.

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Kinu silk is a brand-new production that it has taken much skill to bring out in just the right quality with rough and smooth threads running through it, as in the homespun linens, these taking rich tones in the dye. There are eighteen or twenty shades in the silk, among others Copin, with other blues, pinks, the popular champagne, and white. One of these silks in white is made up with the silk Maltese lace and different shades of green. This waist has a yoke of the lace, three bands of it set from the yoke down the front, tucks separating them at the top and giving the bodice its fullness. The back is made of the bands of lace and tucks carried its entire length. The tops of the sleeves are shirred and an oversleeve edged with lace is draped at the lower part of the arm. It is the green which gives the effect. Folds of this, in graduated shades, form the narrow pointed belt which fastens at the side with a rosette, and four rosettes of the shaded green are set one on either side of the yoke, back and front. A fold of a pale shade of green finishes the lace-covered stock around the top. The lace yoke to this bodice is not transparent.

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A dark-green bodice of this same kinu silk has robbed a Parsee shirt for its embroidery. This is in red and white and deep shades, the design in spheres, bands of them forming the strip down the front of the waist and the belt, while a couple of the embroidered circles are made into buttonlike disks and set with excellent effect, two on the top of each sleeve. The tucked yoke to this bodice is outlined with heavily corded shirring.

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Both Maltese and Spanish lace, which are having a renewed vogue, are effective for dress trimmings. A handsome bodice made of a silk crêpe, in which the crinkle is coarser than that usually seen, is trimmed with a striking pattern of the Spanish lace, with the leaves of the design raised.

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A simple but effective little waist is unique in having been made by a Chinaman in Japan. The upper part of it is done in drawn work, which, in the material, which is wonderfully soft and fine, is very delicate. This is a button-in-the-back bodice and costs $35.

MULHOLLAND SUITS DROPPED.

Compromise Effected with Plaintiffs in Sixteen Actions.

It was announced yesterday that the sixteen attachment suits brought in the Circuit Court of Hudson County, N. J., against John Mulholland, a money lender of this city, by H. H. Field, banker, of Phillips, Me., and others, had been dismissed, Mulholland having compromised with the plaintiffs.

C. La Rue Munson, who is associated with James B. Dill as the attorney for the plaintiffs in the suits, yesterday said:

"We believed that we were right in the claims we made in the suits which have just been dismissed. I regret some of the statements that were made with reference to the bringing of these attachment suits. I am bound to say from a thorough examination of Mr. Mulholland's affairs that while I have in some instances criticised his judgment, I have found nothing that in any way reflects upon his integrity, and I am glad, in the interest of all parties concerned, that this litigation is ended."

CARRIED HER TWO SONS TO SAFETY FROM FIRE

Mrs. William A. Taylor's Heroism in Her Burning Home.

Struggled Down Smoke-Filled Stairway with Heavy Burden Under Each Arm—Sick Boy's Dash into the Biting Wind.

During a fire that started last evening in the residence of William A. Taylor, a dry goods merchant living at 18 East Sixty-sixth Street, Mrs. Jessie Taylor carried her two sons, aged six and ten years, and the elder of whom was ill, from the third floor through smoke-filled hallways to the basement and safety.

The fire, which did damage to the amount of about $9,000, is supposed to have started from an overheated furnace. It first came out in a corner of the parlor on the first floor, where it ate into draperies and rugs, and destroyed three or four paintings and much bric-à-brac.

At the time it was discovered Mrs. Taylor and Miss Catherine Panton, a trained nurse, were in a room in the rear on the third floor, where they were sitting by the bed of Henry, who had been ill for several days suffering from a cold. Mrs. Taylor was reading to him. Playing in the room was William A. Taylor, Jr.

Miss Panton was the first to feel that the room was uncomfortably warm and close. She went into the hallway and then discovered that it was filled with smoke. Without saying anything to alarm Mrs. Taylor she traced the smoke to the parlor, saw the flames, and hurried down to the servants' room in the basement and notified them. One ran to send in an alarm while the butler and Miss Panton, with the aid of the other servants, formed a bucket brigade and started to fight the fire. Miss Panton saw that they could not quell it, however, and then ran up and notified Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Taylor took Henry from his bed and holding him in her arms and pushing William in front of her started to make her way down stairs, through the halls, which were now filled with dense smoke.

She and the children had got down to the top of the landing to the first floor when William A., Jr., who had run on ahead, turned back, crying:

"I cannot pass there; it's too hot and smoky!"

Mrs. Taylor, still with the ten-year-old lad in her arms, almost sinking under the burden, and half choked by the smoke, made her way back to the sick room. She snatched up a shawl and threw it about Henry's head and face, and wrapped a closely knitted wide scarf about William's head. Then she took up the two boys, clasping one under each arm, and started again through the blinding, stifling smoke. Down past the parlor door, out of which the flames were then bursting, Mrs. Taylor struggled until she reached the basement.

This was free from smoke, and she placed Henry on a couch and ran into the street with William to a neighbor's, to see if she could not take the sick boy there. Just as she vanished from sight, Henry, frightened at being left alone, followed her out into the biting wind.

Across the street stood an automobile. The chauffeur jumped down, and in an instant had the scantily clad child in his arms, wrapped in a warm lap robe. Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, who lives at 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, and who had seen the lad run out, beckoned the chauffeur to take the child into her home. This was done, and it was later deemed best by the boy's parents to leave him there for the night. It was said by Mr. Taylor that it was not thought the boy's dash into the cold would result seriously.

Mrs. Taylor's eyes were red and smarting from the smoke.

"She was very brave," said Mr. Taylor to a reporter, "but she says she wants you to give credit to the servants for the part they took in keeping the fire from spreading."

When the firemen arrived they had the blaze out in fifteen minutes.

William A. Taylor is in the wholesale dry goods business at 109 Worth Street. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Taylor was Miss Jessie Stillman.

ST. LOUIS LOAN IN HOUSE.

Adjournment Before Vote on Amendment—Senate Helps Second Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House today debated at length the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, as provided for in the Senate amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, and which was still pending when the House adjourned.

The House nonconcurred in all other amendments except that providing for coal tests at the St. Louis Fair.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the Attorney General for information in addition to that furnished under the recent request for information as to anti-trust suits instituted; also for a report made by any examiners sent by the Department of Justice to investigate charges made by S. M. Brosius of the Indian Rights Association.

The Senate to-day, after listening to speeches by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Clay in support of the Panama Canal treaty, passed the bill granting assistance to the proposed Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

The bill was amended so as to close the exposition on Sundays, and the provision for a permanent memorial to Lewis and Clark was eliminated.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day:

For the construction of a lighthouse tender for Lake Superior; cost, $130,000.

Amending the revised statutes so as to permit vessels of less than thirty tons to bring merchandise into the United States from Mexico and Canada.

Requiring hospitals and dormitories in the District of Columbia to be fireproof.

Authorizing the construction of a vessel for the removal of derelicts in steamship lanes off the Atlantic Coast.

Authorizing the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias, a Costa Rican, as a midshipman in the United States Navy.

Providing for the resurvey of lands in Northwestern Colorado.

The House passed a bill declaring a portion of the Minnesota River in Minnesota navigable.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Senator ARMSTRONG—Making it a misdemeanor to "dock" any horse or to procure him to be docked, or to bring into this State any "docked" horses, or to use or deal in any unregistered "docked" horses.

Mr. COCKS—A modification of capital punishment bill now before the Legislature. It gives the jury an option, in case of murder in the first degree, between death penalty and imprisonment for life, and of murder in the second degree between life imprisonment and a minimum of thirty years.

By Mr. AGNEW—Providing that the trustees of any savings banks may invest the moneys deposited thereof in mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, but limiting them to the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1917, and the general mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1988.

By Mr. NEWCOMB—A home rule bill, as prepared by the Citizens' Union Franchise Committee, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution so as to authorise cities to provide by direct operation or contract for what are commonly known as public service functions, and to incur indebtedness for the purchase of plant and realty of such corporations, provided the electors of the city vote in favor doing so, and so as to forbid the Legislature to provide for such public service functions within any city.

By Senator ARMSTRONG—A bill appropriating $2,000,000 from moneys of the State for the purpose of paying the State's share of the expense to be borne in improving the highways as asked by the good roads advocates, which Gov. Odell told them could not exceed $1,000,000.

By Mr. CURRY—Compelling automobiles on ferryboats to wait until all the horses are off before they can even start machinery in motion, and requiring those in charge of ferryboats to see that the automobiles are so placed on the boats that they do not block the way for horses to get off first. A fine or imprisonment are provided for violation.

By Mr. CURRY—Authorising the City Comptroller to issue New York City stock for as much as may be necessary to provide for a new public hospital in Manhattan Borough.

EDUCATIONAL BILL TANGLE.

Hearing To-day by Joint Committee—Superintendent Skinner's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The joint Committee on Education will give a hearing to-morrow afternoon on the Educational bill which it has put forward. The bill is cordially indorsed by the Department of Public Instruction, but is unsatisfactory to most of the Regents. J. Russell Parsons, the Secretary of the Regents, is antagonizing it with all the influence he commands, and has proposed amendments changing its character. He agrees not to be a candidate for Commissioner if the amendments are adopted.

President Schurman of Cornell, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and President Milne of the State Normal School will attend the hearing to speak in favor of the bill.

The Legislature meets on Wednesday to elect a successor to Mr. Skinner as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but it is certain that they will adjourn until some sort of a unification scheme is put through.

It is practically decided that John B. Riley of Plattsburg, President of the State Normal School, will be selected to take Bishop Hendrick's place on the Board of Regents.

Gov. Odell is determined to end the squabble between the two departments of education. He has informed the Republican leaders that he will sign any bill sent to him that will accomplish that end.

AMBLER'S LOCAL OPTION BILL.

Measure of Anti-Saloon League Introduced at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Ambler signalized his appearance in the Senate to-night by introducing the Anti-Saloon League's Local Option bill. This bill provides for the extension of the local option law, now operative in the towns of the State, to election districts and cities.

If it should be enacted, every election district in the City of New York would have the right to vote on the question as to whether saloons should be licensed within the boundaries of the district. Ten per cent. of the voters in any district may petition the Board of Elections of New York for the submission of the question, and the board must grant such petition.

Speaking of the purpose of his bill, Senator Ambler said: "The State's tyrannical edict by the excise law thrusts the unwelcome saloon into every city and next to the homes of the taxpayers, who ought to be protected rather than polluted by the State. The Anti-Saloon League insists there is no valid reason for allowing local option to the towns, which does not equally apply to the cities, and further insists that even in cities where the majority prefer to admit the saloons, the residential districts of such cities ought to be permitted to exclude them from the immediate neighborhood of the homes of the people if a majority of the voters in such sections wish them abolished."

REVISED CORONERS' BILL.

Senator Elsberg Presents Measure Minus Its Predecessor's Unpopular Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Elsberg tonight introduced his Coroners' bill of last year in amended form. To meet the opposition to that feature of last year's bill which legislated the present Coroners of New York out of office he has provided in the bill, which he introduced to-night, that the Coroners now in office shall serve out their terms.

After Jan. 1, 1905, the Coroners' physicians in New York are to be transferred to a bureau of medical examiners in the Department of Health. After Jan. 1, 1906, the complete change of system will go into effect by the abolition of the Coroners' office and the medical functions will be entirely in the Board of Health and the judicial functions will be entirely in the City Magistrates.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Appointments Announced at Meeting of Council's Executive Committee.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of New York University was held yesterday afternoon at the office of William F. Havemeyer, 32 Nassau Street. Those present were William A. Wheelock, Chancellor MacCracken, Dr. John P. Munn, Mr. Havemeyer, Dr. Israel C. Pierson, Henry Van Schaick, and John MacCracken. A letter of acceptance was read from Frederick W. Devoe, who was recently elected to a seat in the University Council in place of the late Andrew H. Green.

It was reported that the following had accepted appointments to the Faculty of the University Summer School: Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte, kindergarten methods; Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of New York Schools, principles and methods of teaching; Frank E. Mitchell, Professor of Geography, State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wiss., geography; Prof. John L. Lowes of Cambridge, Mass., English literature; Frederick W. Carpenter of Harvard University, physiology and biology.

Other appointments announced were those of Christopher Royce, son of Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University, as instructor of mathematics in the University College in place of Prof. Ladue, who is now on leave of absence, and Joseph Kahn, Pd. M., as instructor in philosophy in the graduate school. It was announced that a fund of $2,000 had been given to establish a scholarship in the School of Pedagogy in memory of Dean Edward R. Shaw.

BIRD WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Compromise by Which Major Bird Gets Bulk of His Father's Fortune.

It became known yesterday that there has been a settlement out of court of the contest over the probate of the wills of William Bird, father of Major Harrison K. Bird, military secretary to Gov. Odell. Three wills, each purporting to be the last drawn by Mr. Bird, were produced by different relatives, and the petitioners in each case asserted that all other wills were invalid for one reason or another.

The compromise, it is understood, provides that the bulk of the fortune shall go to Major Harrison K. Bird, and that Mrs. Annie E. Marlow, a sister of Mr. Bird, and Howard Bird, a brother, shall receive $10,000 each, that being the amount of the legacy made to them in one of the wills. Constant M. and Ada Bird, the nephew and niece who started the contest, are understood to have been provided for also.

ANTI-SLAVERY PREACHER DEAD

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The Rev. Joshua Young, a noted anti-slavery preacher, agent of the Underground Railway for Slaves, and the minister who performed the last rites over the body of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, died yesterday at Winchester.

Mr. Young was born in Pittston, Me., Sept. 29, 1823. After being ordained in 1849 he became pastor of the Unitarian Church in Burlington, Vt., and during this pastorate took part in the burial of John Brown on the old farm at North Elba, N. Y. It cost him his pastorate and social ostracism for a time. In August, 1899, the reinterment of the bodies of seven of John Brown's comrades occurred at North Elba and Dr. Young was bidden to the service and made an address.

He resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Groton, March 1, 1892, after having served twenty-seven years.

Mrs. Rielley, Gypsy Queen, Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Sibbie Rielley, known as the Queen of the Rielley Harrison Cooper gypsy tribe, died at Shrewsbury, Penn., on Saturday after an illness of a few days. She was eighty years old. In compliance with her last wishes her body was brought to Plainfield yesterday, and will be buried at Hillside Cemetery. In the Spring the body of her husband will be brought from Auburn, N. Y., to be interred beside her.

HENRY W. OLIVER DEAD.

Pittsburg Capitalist, Steel Master, and Politician Passes Away at the Age of Sixty-four.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Henry W. Oliver, capitalist, steel master, and politician, died at his home here at 2 o'clock this morning, after an illness of two months from a complication of diseases. Mr. Oliver was sixty-four years of age.

Henry W. Oliver, President of the Oliver Iron Mining Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, was born in Dungannon, Ireland, in February, 1840. His parents came to this country when he was two years old and settled in Pittsburg, and he was educated at Newell's Academy in that city.

Mr. Oliver took a prominent part in politics during the past thirty years, having been a delegate to all the Republican National Conventions from 1872 to 1892. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for United States Senator. President Arthur appointed him a member of a commission to draw up and submit to Congress a new tariff bill in 1882.

While working as a shipping clerk for the iron manufacturing firm of Groff, Bennett & Co., in 1863, Mr. Oliver went to the head of the firm one day and informed him that he was not making enough money. The young man was offered a considerable increase, but his request for an interest in the concern was denied. Young Oliver then left the firm and went into business for himself, and in ten years was at the head of a concern that rivaled that of his old employers. In less than twenty years Mr. Oliver's firm was employing 3,000 men and boys and did a business of $4,000,000 a year.

In 1879 there was a great agitation in Pittsburg between capital interested in the iron mills and the employees in the mills, wages being the point at issue. Mr. Oliver and the other manufacturers fought their employes vigorously, but the latter carried their point. As a sequel to this labor agitation came a great revival in the iron business. Owing largely to the sagacity of Mr. Oliver, the firm of which he was a member took advantage of the market and bought heavily of pig iron when it was low. As a result the firm was very successful.

When Mr. Oliver was a boy he attended the public school in the First Ward, where he had for playmates the Carnegie brothers and others who have since become prominent in the business world. While he was in the employ of Groff, Bennett & Co. as a shipping clerk he invested in stock of steamboat companies doing business on the Ohio River, and in the change of conditions for the better he realized heavily on his investments.

Mr. Oliver served two terms as a member of the Pittsburg Common Council, being chosen its President during his second term. He was a member of the leading clubs in Pittsburg, and belonged to the Union, Union League, and Lawyers' Clubs in New York.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB HAMILTON, a dealer in paints and varnishes, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Orange, N. J., died yesterday. He was seventy-nine years old, and retired from business many years ago. Born in Belleville, N. J., he received his education there and in Newark. After living a while in Brooklyn, he moved to Orange. He was a member of the North Orange Baptist Church.

THEODORE J. SCHAFFENBERG, a retired manufacturer of fireworks in Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, 225 Cooper Street. He was born in Benefelden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was in his seventieth year. Having come to America in 1858, he was one of the founders of St. Thomas's Church in Brooklyn. He was a member of Corner Stone Lodge, De Witt Clinton Commandery Masonic Veterans' Association, and the Meoca Temple of Mystic Shriners.

JAMES B. RIKER died yesterday in Elizabeth, N. J., after an illness of several weeks. He was in his eighty-first year, and until he fell ill had attended to his regular business in Newark every day. He was born in Elizabeth, but lived in Newark until recently. He was a member of the First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church of Elizabeth.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, for many years connected with the Washington Life Insurance Company, is dead at his home, 19 Northview Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J. He was the son of the late Robert L. Patterson, first President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and was sixty-seven years old.

HANNA CONTINUES WEAK.

Senator's Condition Reported More Encouraging by Attending Physicians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Hanna's condition to-night is a little more encouraging, though extreme weakness, which has been the worst feature of his illness, continues. He had a fairly quiet day, rested a little better, and suffered less irritability of the stomach.

Mr. Hanna was able to take more nourishment than for several days. For the last two days he has talked very little and has made no effort, as at first, to bring up business affairs.

The physicans say it is a case of waiting for the disease to run its course, but that they are hopeful. The heart action continues good, and the fact that the Senator is of a long-lived family is regarded as favorable to recovery.

The following bulletin was issued to-night:

"Senator Hanna's temperature at 8 P. M. was 102, his pulse is 92 and regular, respiration 24. There has been less irritability of the stomach and his general condition remains good.

RIXEY,
"CARTER."

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK.—Fair, winds east to northeast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There are no well-defined storms on the weather map to-night, although there are indications of the development of a disturbance over the extreme Southwest. High pressure prevails generally, except in Texas and the plateau region, and the temperatures are 8 to 31 degrees below the seasonal average over the middle and north districts throughout the entire country, with zero weather in the northern tier of States east of the Rocky Mountains. In the South and Southwest the temperatures are somewhat above the seasonal average.

During the past twenty-four hours there have been rains in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, snow in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region, interior New York and Western New England, and the Lower Missouri Valley, and light rains and snows west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Southwest disturbance will probably develop and move northeastward during the next two days, causing rain or snow in the middle and southern slope and the Mississippi Valley Tuesday and in the lake regions and central valleys and Eastern

EXHIBIT OF MOTOR BOATS

Airship Model Proves a Feature in Herald Square Show.

Practical Illustration of the Use of Gasoline Motor for Fishing Boats—Launches at Moderate Price.

Persons who are anxious to get an idea of what motor boats, the popular fad of the day, look like, will be able to satisfy their curiosity and probably gain considerable instructive information at the same time, by visiting the first motor auto-boat show ever held in this country, which was opened last night in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, on top of the Macy Building. The exhibition is very like the customary automobile shows that have been held, only boats are the objects displayed that are driven by motors, instead of horseless vehicles.

About thirty boats are exhibited, and in addition there are many varieties of motors and other novel appliances for use in the popular motor launches. There are no fast racing boats to be seen, the display being chiefly restricted to the slower but very comfortable launches that a Summer resident on a river or bay might desire for the use of himself and his family during the Summer.

As a side attraction, there is a twelve-foot model of an airship. The inventor, Prof. Lawrence E. Dare, has just commenced building a sixty-foot ship on the Newark Meadows, and it is to be taken to the World's Fair at St. Louis, where it will be shown with Santos-Dumont's airship and several others. To the student of aerial navigation the model of Prof. Dare's ship is a very practical-looking contrivance. The ship will be operated by two six-horse power gasoline motors, one attached to each shaft on either side of the carriage proper. The gasbag is turtle shaped, being rounded on the top and perfectly flat below. It will hold 8,000 cubic feet of gas—that is, the completed ship will—and even if anything should happen to it the ship is so contrived that it is claimed it can be steered and regulated in its gradual fall. Two propellers, one working vertically and the other horizontally, are attached to the framework, actuated by a single shaft, and a broad rudder of silk and steel is designed to steer by. Just below the huge gasbag are two parallel silk planes, which will afford greater buoyancy to the ship, as well as offering resistance to its fall. The airship will carry two persons.

One of the instructive features of the show that will appeal to those who are sufficiently interested in motor launches to expend a moderate sum of money upon them is the number of comfortable looking boats that may be bought for low prices. According to size and differences of motor, very serviceable launches may be had for from $350 to $700. A very neat sixteen-foot launch equipped with a 1½-horse power motor is priced at $350, and the same company shows a superior boat, twenty-one feet long, furnished with a top canopy, the boat finished in oak, with a wide-open cabin capable of accommodating from eight to ten persons, which sells for $642, including all extras. Its motive power is a 3½-horse power gasoline engine, capable of making eight miles an hour. The motor presents an innovation, in that it is all one piece, the first time that this has been successfully tried for practical purposes. The vibration is not so likely to cause leaks or to force parts of the mechanism apart as is sometimes the case with the ordinary motors, which often require a great deal of packing. This boat carries thirty-five gallons of gasoline, and when in use about half a gallon an hour will be needed to propel the boat.

Another serviceable boat for pleasant Summer trips is a twenty-one-foot launch, having a five-horse-power engine, accommodating from twelve to fourteen persons, and capable of going eight miles an hour. The boat is finished in oak and is strong and comfortable in every particular. Its price, without a top canopy, is $475. Its engine is a two-cycle motor, and the boat carries about thirty gallons of gasoline, burning a pint per horse power an hour. The same company also shows a larger and finer launch, twenty-five feet long, equipped with a four-cycle engine, which will send the boat twelve miles an hour, and for this $1,000 is the selling price. The student of motor launches will discover that when his ambition runs to something much over twenty feet in length and with a guaranteed speed of over six to eight miles an hour, the price increases rapidly. It is all a question of the motor, and a good high-speed motor cannot be secured at a cheap price.

Among the decorations of the room is the largest yacht flag in the world. It is 135 feet long and 35 feet hoist, and is composed of 171 yacht club pennants of a uniform size, representing the principal clubs of the United States. This novel flag is owned by Capt. J. C. Summers, who originated and planned it.

FOR MOTOR BOAT RACE.

America Will Be Represented by One Entry in Harmsworth International Cup Contest.

Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America announced yesterday that the club had forwarded one entry from America for the Harmsworth motor-boat cup contest, to be held in Queenstown Harbor in August. The boat is entered by Smith & Mabley of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and while no particulars have been given regarding the boat, it will be built somewhat on the lines of the fast launch Vingt-et-un, made by the same firm, and which in a trial trip last November on the Hudson made a mile in 2:26. The time for the filing of entries has closed, and the competing boats have to be entered through the respective clubs of their countries, similar to the regulations governing the James Gordon Bennett international automobile race.

The English boat Napier won the event last year. Each country entering can only send three boats, and the only foreign competitor last year was a German-made boat, but it broke down at the start of the race. The contest will see more boats this season, as some fast boats have been built in France for the race.

The length of the racing boats for the Harmsworth Cup is limited to 40 feet. The Frenchmen have been trying to get an extension of the maximum length to 50 feet, but this has not been granted as yet, and probably will not be, at least not this year. The French boats will have from 100 to 120 horse power. The English boats will also be very fast, and all of the competing boats will be new ones, thoroughly equipped with the latest and fastest appliances for motor-launch speed.

COURTNEY REIGNS AT CORNELL.

He Chooses Lueder, the Man Who Was Cause of Recent Trouble, as His Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—For the first time in more than two weeks Coach Courtney appeared at the crew room in the armory to-day and resumed the work of training the candidates for the Cornell crews.

It has been officially announced that he now has full power in all crew matters, that he is head coach, and has authority to choose his assistant. As a result to-night he selected C. A. Lueder, 1903, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to succeed F. D. Colson, who has gone to Harvard. Lueder had previously been engaged by the Rowing Committee, but putting him to work without Mr. Courtney's consent led to the recent trouble.

Manhattan's Baseball Schedule.

The Manhattan College baseball schedule was announced yesterday by Manager Mirielle. The management has secured the American League Park for some of the important games. The schedule:

April 2, Trinity College at New York; 7, Yale University at New York; 8, New York (Americas) at New York; 9, Brown University at Providence; 11, Tufts University at New York; 13, Pennsylvania State College at New York; 16, Maryland University at New York; 23, Columbia University at New York; 27, West Point at West Point; 29, Colgate University at West Point.

May 2, Andover University at Andover, Mass.; 6, Exeter at Exeter, N. H.; 11, Lafayette at Easton; 12, Syracuse University at Easton; 14, Seton Hall at Orange; 17, Syracuse University at Syracuse; 18, Cornell University at Ithaca; 19, Amherst College at New York; 21, Wesleyan University at Middletown; 27, Vermont University at Burlington; 28, Vermont University at Burlington; 30, Lafayette University at New York.

June 4, Lafayette University at New York; 11 Seton Hall at New York; 10, West Virginia at New York.

Brighton's Racing Fixtures.

The Brighton Racing Association announced yesterday that the $25,000 Brighton Handicap will be run on Saturday, July 9. The cup preliminary, the Brighton Cup, and the Produce Stakes will be run at the Autumn meeting.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Favonius and Clear the Arena were the only beaten favorites here to-day. Handspinner, in the fifth race, demonstrated his inability to run on a muddy track, and his entry will be refused in future when this condition prevails. Weather clear; track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Curate, 111 pounds, (T. Dean,) 4 to 1, won; Favonius, 114, (E. Phillips,) 4 to 5, second; Meistersinger, 121, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Jove, Marcos, Fullback, Russellton, Peeper, Lovable, and Onyx II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Arch Oldham, 115 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 9 to 10, won; Friar Tuck, 112, (W. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, second; All Scarlet, 115, (H. Phillips, 3 to 1, third. Time—0:44 1-5. Animos and Ester Jo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Miss Melton, 106 pounds, (Livingston,) 5 to 1, won; Mammon, 104, (Robbins,) 30 to 1, second; Our Lillie, 97, (J. Hennessy,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Clear the Arena, Second Sight, Rachel Ward, Algonquin, St. Jolly, Chanley, and Outfield also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Mamselle, 100 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 4 to 1, won; Moderator, 110, (Livingston,) 12 to 1, second; Thorneycroft, 112, (L. Dean,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Wellesley, Henry of Franstamar, Uranium, Lady Mistake, Arnold K., Alcom R., Censor, Pinke B., and Choice also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Mauser, 98 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 10, won; Malay, 94, (Livingston,) 5 to 2, second; Bob Hilliard, 88, (Schilling,) 40 to 1, third. Time—2:15. Handspinner also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Big Ben, 107 pounds, (Robbins,) 7 to 10, won; Ben Howard, 99 (E. Phillips,) 11 to 5, second; St. Tammany, 100, (Schilling,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:22 1-5. Haven Run, Lady Matchless, Strader, Jim Winn, and Barnacle also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Reglan and Establish, 87 pounds each; Bugle-horn, 95; Mintbed and Santa Teresa, 102 each; Class Leader and Exapo, 105 each; Fast, 107; Glendon, 108; Stargazer and Marcos, 108, and Denny Duffy, 117.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Zirl and Neither One, 107 pounds each; Boundling, Typhonic, Caterpillar, Roue, Barkelmore, Jimalong, and Aules, 109 each, and Nabocklish, W. J. Deboe, and Balm of Gilead, 112 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; purse. Eclectic, 87 pounds; Clanger, 99; Sabot and Hymettus, 93 each, and New York, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Caryota, 95 pounds; Probable, 97; Katie Powers, 104; Footlights Favorite, 106; Harmakis, 107, and imp. Mad Mullah, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and five-eighths; selling. Eliza Dillon, 90 pounds; Georgie Gardner, 91; Compass, 94; Sidney Sabath, 98, and Siddons, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. Diaphanous, 93 pounds; Laura Hunter and Josette, 99 each; Sabina, 101; Fugurtha, 103; Orion, 105; Irene Lindsey, 106; Moroni, 108, and Scorpio, 113.

LOCAL ATHLETIC LEAGUES.

Public School League Will Recognize Branches—Eligibility Rules Framed for World's Fair Contests.

Plans were adopted last night at a meeting of the Directors of the Public School Athletic League, held in the room of Superintendent H. A. Rogers, at the Board of Education offices, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to recognize local leagues. The idea is to form special athletic leagues in different sections, as conditions warrant, each organization to hold games or exercises of its own, but all to be tributary to the general body. Some of these local leagues have been formed already, and others are about to be organized.

It was also decided to enlarge the present Board of Directors from eighteen to thirty members. Only two new Directors were elected last night—John S. Huyler and W. M. Kingsley.

The subject of cadet corps for school children was also discussed, but no formal action was taken, although all present spoke heartily in its favor, including President Maxwell, who spoke of its great possibilities. Some cadet corps are now in operation in some of the recreation centres, with drills at night. They are entirely separate from the regular schoolwork, and none of the boys has to join the schoolboy military ranks unless he wishes to do so, yet Secretary Luther Halsey Gulick stated that a short time ago it was proposed in one of these centres to organize a company of eighty boys, and 8,000 boys applied.

Dr. Gulick has been in consultation with the World's Fair authorities as to the standards of eligibility which are to govern the athletic competition of the school boys at the Exposition on July 4, 5, and 6. These standards are difficult to set, as this is the very first time that school boys have had a regular schedule of events for any exposition. The rules allow no loophole whereby a boy may compete in athletics to the detriment of his studies, nor do they cater to the boy who, through lack of application, remains in the school for a longer period than it takes the average boy to complete his course, thereby having a physical advantage over his smaller competitor. The rules, as just fixed, are:

Those boys only will be allowed to compete at the Public Schools Athletic League meet who are carrying full work in a regular course.

Those boys only are eligible for competition whose present grade of scholarship entitles them to promotion or graduation, if kept up.

Those boys only who entered the school they represent before March 1, 1904, are eligible for these competitions.

No boy who is under discipline for infraction of the rules of his school shall be permitted to take part in these competitions.

In the case of elementary schools, those boys only who are under fifteen, and in the case of high schools, those boys only who are under nineteen, are eligible to compete at these games.

No boy who has represented any other athletic organization for one year is eligible to compete.

Finally, those boys only who are amateurs in good standing shall be allowed to participate in this competition.

BROOKLYN'S ICE CIRCUS.

Local Skaters Furnish Novel Entertainment for Charity in Clermont Rink.

A realistic and very amusing amateur circus was presented by members of the Brooklyn Skating Club at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, following a hockey match in which the Brooklyn team was defeated by the Crescent Athletic Club seven by the score of 10 to 1. As shown by the score, this game was so one-sided as to be of little interest, the Crescent team scoring almost at will.

The circus, which was for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany, began with the grand entré, which was led by "Klondyke Jim" Smith, the master of ceremonies, who was appropriately attired in a bearskin suit. Following him came "Buffalo Bill," (R. Yerby,) riding old Ned, the rink horse, who drew a large sleigh containing the rink orchestra. Then came "Uncle Sam," (S. Smith,) who was followed by two sleighs, each drawn by four skaters, containing the two "Gold Dust Twins" (T. Bedford, Jr., and K. McVaugh), and an ape, (J. Frank.) "Sunny Jim" and his performing bear, (J. Burns and W. Bratton,) and a number of animals, including a bear (J. Potts), goose (E. A. Taylor), and frog (E. J. Mulligan), followed, together with a number of clowns. A cavalcade of twelve horses represented by Philip Kearney, Harry P. McDonald, W. R. Lee, Harold See, N. W. Loewin, E. A. Taylor, H. Earle, T. Hayward, D. Cerero, G. Stultz, H. Palliser, G. Tucker, J. Herkins, and A. McKeefry brought up the rear.

Following the grand entré came a number of performances by the various characters, concluding with the Brooklyn Handicap, in which the twelve "horses" took part, and which was won by Philip Kearney by a length from Harry McDonald. The line-up of the hockey game follows:

Crescent A. C., 10.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 1.
Kennedy	Goal	Williams
O. Flynn	Point	Smith
Wall	Cover point	Jennison
Dobby	Forward	Johnson
Shiebler	Forward	Henderson
Liffiton	Forward	Burns
Sheriff	Forward	Bray

Goals for Crescent Athletic Club—Liffiton, 3; Dobby, 3; Shiebler, 2; Sheriff, 2. Goal for Brooklyn Skating Club—Henderson. Referee—Howard Drakely, Crescent Athletic Club.

RULES WORRY HORSEMEN

Proposed Changes in Harness Racing Likely to Cause Trouble.

Prospects of Lively Session of National Trotting Association Congress—New Grand Circuit Plans.

As a preliminary step to the opening of the annual congress of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel on Wednesday, the Rules Committee of the organization held a secret session yesterday, and while nothing of an official nature was given out enough was gleaned to indicate that the session of the congress will be the liveliest in many years. Many of the suggested amendments to the rules were discussed by the committee, and in a few instances favorable action was taken, but the proposed radical changes, it is thought, will be left for decision in the open convention.

All the members of the committee with the exception of one were present yesterday, including William Russell Allen, Chairman, of St. Louis, President of the American Trotting Registry Association; Horace W. Wilson, Secretary, of Lexington, Ky.; James Cairn Simpson of Oakland, Cal.; H. Boone of Providence, R. I.; Frank Bower of Philadelphia, and Major P. P. Johnston, President of the National Trotting Association, as an ex-officio member. John C. Welby of the Board of Review and David Bonner were also in the room.

One amendment to the rules that will no doubt cause considerable discussion pertains to Rule 37, Section 1, which now reads:

In all heat races at one mile on one-mile tracks eighty yards shall be a distance, except when eight or more horses start in a heat, then 100 yards shall be a distance. In all heat races of one mile on half-mile tracks, 100 yards shall be the distance, except when eight or more horses start, then 150 yards shall be a distance.

When the joint committee of the National and American Trotting Associations held its conference in this city it was suggested that a distance on one-mile tracks be reduced from eighty to fifty yards and on half-mile tracks from one hundred yards to fifty yards. According to President Johnston the idea of the change is to prevent the laying up of heats. Many track owners favor the proposed amendment, as they believe it will contribute to the interest by bringing more horses up together at the wire.

Horse owners, however, say that entrance fees are so high, in many instances 5 per cent. of the purse, that they would be placed at a great disadvantage by the innovation. They contend that their horses might make a bad break in the first heat that with the shorter distance their entrance money would be lost. Major Johnston is the authority for the statement that if the rule is changed President Ijams promises that the American Association will also alter the rule. Local horsemen are uniformly opposed to the change, and it is believed that it will be voted down. The committee will hold another meeting to-day.

While the Rules Committee was in session the Board of Stewards of the Grand Circuit held their last meeting, probably, under the present condition of affairs. All the tracks with the exception of Buffalo were represented, and Murray Howe was present in the interest of Memphis, which is anxious to be admitted into the proposed new organization.

The plans of the committee appointed at Cleveland, which were formulated at a meeting held here on last Saturday, were accepted, and the Grand Circuit will likely be organized within a month. Articles of incorporation will be applied for in one of the States when a Grand Circuit meeting is held, probably Michigan, the home of D. J. Campau, President of the Detroit Driving Club and Chairman of the Board of Stewards. After being fully organized it is the intention to make a proposition to the National Trotting Association and American Trotting Association to work in harmony so far as rules are concerned.

HIGH WIND FOR ICE YACHTS.

Spirited Racing on the North Shrewsbury, with Victory for the Northeast.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 8.—The recent mild spell followed by a cold wave put the ice on the North Shrewsbury River in splendid condition for ice yachting, and this afternoon the Northwest and Zero of Red Bank and the Vixen of the Burlington Club started in a ten-mile race over the triangular course. The wind was blowing hard and the boats lifted their windward runners frequently and spun around when turning the stakes like tops. The Zero broke down and withdrew, the Northwest finishing first in 21:08, Vixen second, in 23:10.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles F. Conklin of Chicago Defeated for First Time in National Tournament.

Charles F. Conklin, the Chicago amateur, began the second week of the National amateur billiard championship by losing his first match of the tournament. He was defeated by Edward W. Gardner of Passaic by 300 to 268 before the largest crowd that has so far gathered about the table in the music room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Gardner's play was a fine exhibition of fourteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk. In the afternoon match Arthur Townsend defeated Arthur Marcotte by 300 to 239.

Conklin's accurate angles gave him the lead at the beginning of the evening contest and he got a lead of 50 points. But Gardner got the gauge of the speed of the table in the eighth inning. Then he made a run of 27 carroms that was the perfection of balk line. He followed it with 20, 18, and 48 in rapid succession. While he was accomplishing these runs Conklin counted only 14 points and fell 60 points behind his opponent. The Chicago player had the worst of the leaves and also was faced with difficult problems in the way of single cushion shots. His draw shots, the feature of his previous play, also went astray, and he found it difficult to count in even small figures.

Gardner used an unnatural English to his stroke, but it gave him excellent position, although there were times in which the cue ball skimmed the second object ball so closely as to need the decision of the referee before the crowd was certain that the count had been made. A second run of 48 made on Gardner's nineteenth turn at the table put him an even 100 points ahead of Conklin. Two innings later Gardner began a run with a splendid draw shot, in which he crowded the cue ball along the cushion.

The afternoon match brought out some brilliant open-table play, and Townsend managed to get the balls close and hold them for a run of 60 on his seventh turn at the table. The manner in which the Canadian sent the balls around the table developed some surprisingly good shots. His best effort was a hard drive twice the length of the table. The cue ball had a slight English on it and negotiated the carrom, which was part of his run of 29. The summary:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Arthur Townsend—0 0 0 2 2 1 60 1 18 0 0 1 1 6 4 5 4 7 1 2 18 0 0 23 10 1 17 7 8 6 20 1 5 4 7 3 0 1 18 10 1 10 9 2 1 6 0 2. Total, 300 points. Average, 6 12-48. High runs, 60, 23, and 20.

Arthur Marcotte—7 1 4 0 0 6 0 0 1 8 6 4 5 0 0 2 0 0 2 7 15 1 19 3 8 10 6 5 11 29 0 0 1 7 5 0 12 22 0 16 1 0 0 0. 17 0 10. Total, 259 points. Average, 5 24-47. High runs, 29, 22, and 19.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

EVENING GAME.

Edward W. Gardner—3 6 0 0 7 5 1 27 20 18 48 3 0 1 14 0 3 9 48 5 2 2 28 4 2 0 0 20 4 1 1 1. Total, 300 points; average, 9 13-32; high runs, 48, 48, and 28.

Charles F. Conklin—6 27 12 2 6 4 4 1 1 11 1 6 7 7 8 11 0 2 0 0 9 0 2 20 35 2 0 46 0 0 38. Total, 268 points; average, 8 20-31; high runs, 46, 38, and 36.

The matches to-day will engage Smith and Townsend in the afternoon and Gardner and Dr. Mial in the evening. In future ladies will only be admitted to the afternoon games.

The standing of the players:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	3	0	J. De M. Smith, St. Louis	1	3
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	3	1	A. Marcotte, Quebec	1	3
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	1	A. Townsend, Brooklyn	1	3
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	1	2			

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Paterson bowlers played steadily against the New York team in an inter-State series of games at the Harlem Circle Alleys last night, and won twice. The only time the local men showed their true form was in the second game, defeating the visitors by over 100 pins. In the women's tournament at the same alleys during the afternoon the Poodles of Astoria won two games and the Harlem Circle one. The highest score of the three games—160—was made by Mrs. Fruend of the Harlem Circle team.

That the Harlem Navy bowlers are rounding into form was shown by the number of excellent scores made last night. Dr. Hichman of the Waverly Boat Club made 225, the highest in the Navy League thus far, and Wagner of the Wyanokes scored 206.

Tournament scores follow:

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Fulton Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME—Dickson, 184; Bauer, 183.
SECOND GAME—Dickson, 188; Bauer, 139.
THIRD GAME—Dickson, 153; Bauer, 203.
FOURTH GAME—Dickson, 191; Bauer, 156.
FIFTH GAME—Dickson, 228; Bauer, 175.
SIXTH GAME—Dickson, 192; Bauer, 159.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York—Tilley, 169; Ebling, 145; Heiles, 187; Rothermel, 148; Koster, 168. Total, 817.

Paterson—Drew, 157; Brunt, 190; Bulger, 202; Moran, 161; Taylor, 165. Total, 875.

SECOND GAME.—New York—Tilley, 188; Ebling, 209; Heiles, 178; Rothermel, 156; Koster, 199. Total, 969.

Paterson—Moran, 170; Brunt, 215; Bulger, 172; Blanchfield, 145; Taylor, 154. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—New York—Tilley, 161; Ebling, 133; Heiles, 183; Rothermel, 147; Koster, 182. Total, 806.

Paterson—Drew, 187; Brunt, 192; Bulger, 183; Moran, 178; Taylor, 177. Total, 917.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corn Exchange—Lickbey, 174; Certes, 151; Robson, 140; Davidson, 140; Odell, 94. Total, 702.

Second National—Webb, 185; Hawkins, 146; Kane, 193; Haverman, 179; Turbbey, 168. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Corn Exchange—Lickbey, 140; Certes, 150; Robson, 129; Davidson, 133; Odell, 147. Total, 696.

New Amsterdam—McDonald, 164; Ward, 161; Watson, 169; Cohnson, 117; Merten, 161. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.—Second National—Webb, 190; Kane, 153; Haverman, 115; Shotwell, 184; Turbbey, 137. Total, 729.

New Amsterdam—McDonald, 192; Ward, 156; Watson, 129; Cohnson, 166; Merten, 151. Total, 791.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Bowling Club—Massey, 193; Bracken, 202; Zabriskie, 166; Ferres, 182; Varian, 174. Total, 917.

Prudential No. 1 Bowling Club—Pierson, 150; Lewis, 181; Austin, 165; Schiff, 191; Olocaza, 191. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Bowling Club—Massey, 183; Bracken, 209; Zabriskie, 168; Ferres, 178; Varian, 170. Total, 909.

Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 153; Rundquist, 168; Cordes, 197; Meyer, 111; Huberth, 165. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 167; Rundquist, 125; Cordes, 141; Meyer, 99; Huberth, 151. Total, 683.

Prudential No. 1 Bowling Club—Pierson, 156; Lewis, 190; Austin, 188; Schiff, 209; Olocaza, 189. Total, 932.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Consolidated Gas Company Bowling Club—Zeph, 172; Young, 160; Lambrecht, 138; Caldwell, 173; Barnitz, 163. Total, 810.

Metcalf Brothers & Co. Bowling Club—Algrin, 134; Peck, 137; Davies, 151; Rickerby, 144; Wibert, 189. Total, 735.

SECOND GAME.—Consolidated Gas Co. Bowling Club—Zeph, 162; Young, 152; Lambrecht, 161; Caldwell, 125; Barnitz, 244. Total, 884.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Bowling Club—Taylor, 140; Rickerson, 135; Turlington, 141; Schaeffer, 154; Hackett, 192. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.—Metcalf Brothers & Co. Bowling Club—Algrin, 126; Peck, 148; Davies, 162; Rickerby, 141; Wibert, 203. Total, 780.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Bowling Club—Taylor, 154; Rickerson, 135; Turlington, 128; Schaeffer, 142; Hackett, 158. Total, 697.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.
Eldorado Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Gramercy Bowling Club—Bauman, 168; Hamilton, 125; Rudd, 133; Zampelt, 147; Hallowell, 161. Total, 734.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Rhane, 142; Perine, 119; Griswold, 121; Spencer, 160; Gormley, 146. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Rhane, 157; Perine, 191; Griswold, 120; Spencer, 133; Gormley, 155. Total, 756.

De Witt Clinton Bowling Club—Robinson, 205; Hubbard, 141; Bishop, 125; Hall, 180; Lockwood, 143. Total, 794.

THIRD GAME.—Gramercy Bowling Club—Hamilton, 170; Hallowell, 138; Rudd, 138; Zampelt, 154; Bodenstein, 126. Total, 726.

De Witt Clinton Bowling Club—Robinson, 167; Hubbard, 153; Bishop, 133; Hall, 178; Lockwood, 145. Total, 776.

SILK LEAGUE.
Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME—Broesneck & Broadsell & Co. Bowling Club—Steinbrucker, 148; Hofmann, 123; Ulrich, 191; Stalp, 164; Von Dohen, 139. Total, 765.

Passavant & Co. Bowling Club—Doerken, 182; Clingen, 116; Fry, 156; Schroeder, 164; Touissant, 172. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Broesneck & Brodsell & Co. Bowling Club—Steinbrucker, 173; Hofmann, 154; Ulrich, 145; Stalp, 169; Von Dohen, 125. Total, 766.

Passavant & Co. Bowling Club—Doerken, 176; Clingen, 153; Fry, 134; Schroeder, 180; Touissant, 154. Total, 797.

THIRD GAME.—Broesneck & Brodsell & Co. Bowling Club—Steinbrucker, 150; Hofmann, 138; Ulrich, 172; Stalp, 150; Von Dohen, 190. Total, 800.

Passavant & Co. Bowling Club—Schoefer, 143; Clingen, 185; Fry, 166; Schroeder, 167; Touissant, 187. Total, 848.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Keller, 135; Kramer, 161; Black, 154; Lilienthal, 148; Dublon, 172. Total, 770.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Nelson, 127; Steinmann, 180; Curtis, 135; Wagner, 145; Maher, 160. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Wyanoke Boat Club—Wagner, 206; Steinmann, 176; Nelson, 153; Curtis, 123; Maher, 136. Total, 794.

Waverly Boat Club—Siedler, 152; Braden, 142; Tiedeman, 161; Howell, 160; Hickman, 143. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Waverly Boat Club—Siedler, 150; Braden, 180; Tiedeman, 131; Hewett, 158; Hickman, 225. Total, 844.

Lone Star Boat Club—Keller, 152; Kramer, 173; Black, 141; Lilienthal, 166; Dublon, 162. Total, 794.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Circle Bowling Club—Mrs. Klumpp, 107; Mrs. Wilson, 108; Mrs. Ambros, 160; Mrs. Lotte, 103; Mrs. Friund, 161. Total, 639.

Lorelie Bowling Club—Mrs. Holldick, 87; Mrs. Spies, 105; Mrs. Hugushoff, 115; Mrs. Leopold, 89; Mrs. Heyne, 130. Total, 526.

SECOND GAME.—Poodle of Astoria Bowling Club—Mrs. Murkens, 131; Mrs. Goette, 95; Mrs. Immens, 110; Mrs. Merz, 110; Mrs. Reyzer, 146. Total, 592.

Lorelie Bowling Club—Mrs. Holldick, 107; Mrs. Spies, 98; Mrs. Hugushoff, 101; Mrs. Leopold, 86; Mrs. Heyne, 173. Total, 565.

THIRD GAME.—Poodle of Astoria Bowling Club—Mrs. Murkens, 106; Mrs. Goette, 137; Mrs. Immens, 145; Mrs. Merz, 122; Mrs. Reyzer, 143. Total, 653.

Harlem Circle Bowling Club—Mrs. Klumpp, 114; Mrs. Wilson, 99; Mrs. Ambros, 142; Mrs. Lotte, 122; Mrs. Friund, 145. Total, 622.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.
Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Bowling Club—Reibelanz, 173; Lloyd, 138; Russell, 141; Wyant, 177; Rathkamp, 134. Total, 763.

Brooklyn Bowling Club—Brunard, 170; Fawcett, 196; Wild, 160; Logan, 109; Faber, 188. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Bowling Club—Barringer, 162; Hereth, 164; Higgins, 162; Bellinger, 132; Bowling, 183. Total, 773.

Welcome Bowling Club—Reibelanz, 141; Lloyd, 147; Russell, 119; Wyant, 147; Rothkamp, 156. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.—Dauntless Bowling Club—Marringer, 192; Hereth, 160; Higgins, 163; Bellinger, 162; Bowlmar, 121. Total, 798.

Brooklyn Bowling Club—Brouard, 173; Fawcett, 180; Wild, 130; Logan, 185; Faber, 168. Total, 816.

(SECOND SECTION.)

FIRST GAME.—Fort Greene Bowling Club—Kay, 194; Russ, 190; Diehl, 165; Horton, 203; Obis, 178. Total, 930.

Empire State Bowling Club—Farr, 204; Wise, 122; Coates, 140; Adam, 146; Higgins, 148. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Hertzog, 190; Ruth, 178; Taylor, 151; Whitbeck, 228; Egelhoff, 165. Total, 912.

Empire State Bowling Club—Farr, 215; Wise, 102; Coates, 143; Adam, 137; Higgins, 129. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Hertzog, 173; Ruth, 235; Taylor, 158; Whitbeck, 169; Egelhoff, 147. Total, 882.

Fort Greene Bowling Club—Kay, 172; Russ, 182; Diehl, 148; Horton, 125; Obis, 176. Total, 803.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEGUE.
Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bartlett, Frazier & Errington Bowling Club—Miller, 104; Beall, 101; Possner, 141; Martin, 134; Baker, 101. Total, 658.

Moore & Schley Bowling Club—Mulligan, 125; Jones, 139; H. Mott, 123; Worth, 174; Dempsey, 168. Total, 729.

SECOND GAME—Clarke, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Labaugh, 201; Stewart, 140; Walker, 167; Corey, 177; Lee, 180. Total, 865.

Bartlett, Frazier & Errington Bowling Club—Miller, 94; Beall, 114; Possner, 136; Martin, 91; Baker, 132. Total, 567.

THIRD GAME.—Moore & Schley Bowling Club—Mulligan, 189; Jones, 131; H. Mott, 125; Worth, 152; Dempsey, 141. Total, 738.

Clarke, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Labaugh, 150; Stewart, 123; Walker, 170; Corey, 168; Lee, 136. Total, 747.

CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

Sir Thomas Lipton Said to be Willing to Compete Under New Measurement Rule.

At the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, to be held on Thursday evening, it is expected that a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton relative to a proposed fourth challenge for the America's Cup will be read and considered. This letter was sent last December, and though its contents have not been made public, it is quite generally understood that it contains a request to have the new measurement rule of the New York Yacht Club apply to the competing yachts in case of another challenge for the famous trophy. As the new rule imposes a prohibitive handicap upon boats of the scow type, the Reliance or any boat of her type would be barred from the defense of the cup in case Sir Thomas's request was granted.

As the deed of the gift of the cup does not restrict the competing vessels except in the matter of length, it is a question if the club can restrict the competition according to any measurement rule, and the outcome of the matter is awaited with much interest by yachtsmen generally.

The club will also elect officers for the coming year, and transact a variety of other business at this meeting.

YACHTSMEN TO FIGHT BILL.

Atlantic Yacht Clew Appoints Committee to Protest Against Licensed Engineers for Motor Boats—Officers Elected.

Harrison B. Moore, owner of the steam yacht Xara, was elected Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club last night at their annual meeting, held at the New York Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He succeeds Commodore Tod, whose interest in ocean racing contributed materially to the yachting sport last year. President Frederick D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad was elected Vice Commodore.

The other officers elected were: Rear Commodore—E. B. Havens, sloop yacht Athlon; Trustees—(one year,) Edwin Gould and J. Rogers Maxwell; (two years,) Harris K. Smith and Spencer Swain; (three years,) Robert E. Tod and Alfred W. Booth; Treasurer—Charles T. Pierce; Secretary—T. Alfred Vernon; Measurer—Henry I. Gielow; Regatta Committee—Henry J. Gielow, Frederick Vilmar, and W. A. Minot; Membership Committee—George D. Provost, Walter H. Nelson, and F. J. Havens; Library Committee—F. T. Cornell, Hendon Chubb, and J. E. Begg; Entertainment Committee—S. E. Vernon, George G. McIntoch, Joseph H. Scranton; Nominating Committee—E. B. Havens, H. G. S. Noble, W. L. Pettibone, George D. Provost, H. B. Chamberlain, and Paul D. Barnard. President Underwood presided at the meeting, and the regular reports showed that the club was never in a more prosperous condition. Its fleet at the present time is the largst in the club's history.

A committee was appointed consisting of President Underwood, Henry J. Gielow, and T. Alfred Vernon to confer with other clubs in this locality with a view to making a formal protest against the bill now before Congress requiring a licensed engineer for every motor boat, whether propelled by gasoline or naphtha. Yachtsmen consider the sweeping provisions of this bill, making the same requirements for small boats as for large ones, unjust and unnecessary, and a representative committee will be appointed to go to Washington and present the objections of the yachting men.

Mallory Wins in Squash Contest.

Roland Mallory and J. E. Kerr were the contestants yesterday in a squash championship tournament at the New York Athletic Club. Mallory had little difficulty in winning, getting each game by one-sided scores. The scores:

FIRST GAME

LAWYER D. H. HUNT ARRESTED.

Accused of Perjury and Fraudulent Appearance as a Witness in Naturalization Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 8.—What is declared to be only the first of a great number of arrests for naturalization frauds in Westchester County was made here today when David H. Hunt, one of the leading criminal lawyers of this town, was taken into custody on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields charging him with perjury and fraudulent appearance as a witness. Hunt was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Digley, who accepted $2,500 bail for his appearance before Commissioner Shields on Wednesday.

The arrest is the outcome of an investigation set on foot some time ago by United States District Attorney General Henry L. Burnett, acting under instructions from the Department of Justice in Washington. The investigation here has been conducted by Assistant United States District Attorneys Joel M. Marx and Clarence S. Houghton. Last Friday they ordered the arrest of Vito Tanzella, whom they accused of having obtained naturalization papers on fraudulent evidence. Tanzella, who lives at William's Bridge, got his papers on Jan. 29. An examination of the Immigration Bureau records in New York showed that Tanzella had arrived in this country in August, 1895, but had left for Italy shortly afterward, and only returned about four months ago. Altogether the Italian has been about ten months in the United States.

Tanzella told Mr. Marx through an interpreter—for he cannot even speak English—that he had become a citizen through the assistance of Hunt, who had subscribed to an affidavit that Tanzella had been in the United States since August, 1866, when only eighteen years of age, and that the Italian had been personally known to him during that time. Tanzella said Hunt knew the real circumstances, and that he paid him $5 in addition to the usual naturalization fee of $1.50. His statements were corroborated by Michael Balotti, a saloon keeper of William's Bridge, who brought Hunt and Tanzella together.

SEEKS WATERY GRAVE CLAD IN WEDDING FINERY.

Polish Girl, Who Says a Married Man Won Her Affections, Is Rescued After Plunging Into Newtown Creek.

Driven to desperation by the belief that the man to whom she was engaged already had a wife living, Eva Genska, a young Polish woman of Greenpoint, jumped into the icy waters of Newtown Creek from the Greenpoint drawbridge early yesterday morning. She was attired in silk, as for a wedding, her finery including pearl-colored slippers.

The drawbridge is always crowded, and particularly in the early morning hours. Hundreds of men and women, boys and girls, on their way to work in the factories, caught a glimpse of the girl as she clambered over the railing, and a cry of alarm went up, but before she could be restrained she had dropped into the creek.

Notwithstanding the thaw of Sunday, the creek was partly blockaded by ice, and in her descent she landed on a big cake. Determined to die, she rolled off into the water, but her lace shawl still clung to the edge of the floe, marking the spot where she had disappeared.

The shouts of the crowd aroused Capt. Louis P. Williams of the New York Central barge Ardsley, and he ran to the deck in his night clothes. Seizing a long boathook, as the woman rose to the surface, he hauled her to the deck of the barge. Later she was sent to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where it is said she will recover.

She is twenty years old. Being unable to speak English, she informed the police through an interpreter that she was to have been married Sunday to John Heyman, but she learned that he was married and had a family. The police could not find the man she named, but finally it was learned that on Sunday a Russian Pole, giving the name of "John Drynov," and "Eva Gaskov" went to St. Adalbert's Polish Catholic Church in Elmhurst to be married, but that when they were in front of the altar the girl refused to be wedded, although "Drynov" offered her $100 to become his wife.

PAINTERS TO DEMAND INCREASE

Amalgamated Association and Brotherhood Unite in Seeking Higher Wages.

Twelve thousand painters belonging to the Amalgamated Painters' Society and to the Brotherhood of Painters have decided to make a general demand on April 1 for a wage scale of $4 a day for plain painters and $4.50 for decorators. This is the result of a movement for amalgamating the two bodies, which has been going on for some time, and is not yet completed.

The regular wages of the Brotherhood men are $3.50 and $4 a day, and the wages of the Amalgamated men are $4 and $4.50. Both organizations have signed the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association and submitted the plan some time ago to the employers, who asked them to defer action. They then decided to make the demands on April 1.

Two Women Hurt in Falling Elevator.

An electric elevator in the ten-story building at 61 East Eleventh Street fell from the top to the fifth floor last night. Freda Young, twenty years old, of 77 East Fourth Street, and Esther Glassman, thirty, of 157 Avenue C, were bruised by the fall, and the former had to be taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Five other women passengers escaped injured.

Beacon Hill Company Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment against the Beacon Hill Real Estate Company for $3,131 in favor of Christopher Campbell for damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with the alteration of the building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and a mechanics' lien for $51,791 has also been filed against the above property by Mr. Campbell for labor and material. Mr. Campbell stated in the lien that the agreed price was $98,960, as he has already furnished labor and material to the amount of $87,472 on which the amount unpaid is $51,791. The company bought the property on May 1, 1902. J. Edward Addicks, it is said, was the President of the company.

Tea Standards Unchanged.

It was learned yesterday that the Board of Tea Experts, which has been in session for a week at the Appraiser's Stores, has recommended to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw the readoption of last year's tea standards, to which all tea imported during the current year must conform.

Sporting Goods Firm Assignee Reports.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—Peyton N. Clarke, assignee of Sutchiffe & Co., made a statement this morning showing the defunct firm's liabilities to be $119,104.24 and assets $53,826. The firm dealt in hunting and sporting goods and novelties.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador to the United States, and Baroness Speck von Sternburg, Washington; M. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Privy Counselor and Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States, Washington; F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge A. K. Hiscock, Syracuse.

GILSEY—Dr. H. C. Jones, Chicago; N. B. Greeley, London, Ontario.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Myles Standish, Boston; J. Speer, banker, Canton.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. W. Fairchild, Oneonta; J. Romero Cordero, Ecuador; Franklin Swayne, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Wilson, London; W. S. McCrea, Chicago; Col. W. F. Cody, Wyoming; Col. D. Frank Powell, Wyoming.

ASTOR—Decatur Axtell, Richmond; Major George A. Bartlett, Washington.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOSSOP & MARSH.—Anthony Mossop and Samuel Marsh, who composed the firm of Mossop & Marsh, dealers in furniture and carpets at 1,041 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to James G. Patton. Mr. Mossop made an assignment for the firm on Feb. 5, but Mr. Marsh did not sign it then.

THE AMERICAN QUEEN.—The American Queen, a corporation doing a publishing business at 5 West Thirty-first Street, made an assignment yesterday to J. Thomas Sturdevant. The corporation was incorporated under West Virginia laws, with a capital stock of $200,000, in December, 1898, and published The American Queen. Daniel J. Kelly was the President and Blanche Kelly Treasurer.

Out of Town.

ERIE, Penn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by R. E. & C. L. Weschler. Liabilities, $22,757; assets, $10,275.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDGAR L. VAN ETTEN.—Edgar L. Van Etten of 57 Perry Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,949 and assets $50, consisting of a safe.

MORRIS RANOFSKY.—Morris Ranofsky, agent of 177 Allen Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,887 and no assets. He was formerly of Ranofsky Brothers, grocers of 123 Mulberry Street.

BARNET GOLDSTEIN.—Barnet Goldstein, dealer in jewelry at 266 Grand Street, has made a compromise with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, and the composition was confirmed yesterday. The liabilities are $30,537 and nominal assets $15,515.

OLIVE FALKNER.—Olive Falkner, dressmaker, at 5 East Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,914 and nominal assets of $2,219, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $695, and cash in bank, $24. Of the liabilities, $390 are for wages and $5,000 are to creditors in Paris. She has been in business several years.

FRANK E. BERNSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank E. Bernstein, merchant tailor at 253 Grand Street, by the following creditors: John B. Ellison & Sons, $724; Waterhouse, Adler & Co., $400, and Beckermann & Co., $19. It was alleged that he made an assignment on Oct. 1. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Lloyd M. Howell receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,500.

CHARLES A. SILLIMAN.—Charles A. Silliman, residing at 115 West Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,795 and no assets. There are eight judgments against him, which were obtained between 1894 and 1898. Among the creditors are Charles W. Reeve, $2,343; estate of I. W. Harper, $1,850; estate of William Beard, $1,485, and the Lawyers' Surety Company, $461.

A. B. BAXTER & CO.—E. R. L. Gould, who was appointed receiver on Saturday for the assets of A. B. Baxter & Co., corporation, dealing in stocks and cotton at 61 Broadway, is appointed receiver for all the assets of the corporation wherever situated. There are offices in more than 100 cities, and the most important ones are in New York City, New Orleans, Macon, Savannah, and Atlanta, Ga. It was stated that the liabilities are $300,000 and assets about $100,000.

LEANDER E. WHIPPLE.—Leander E. Whipple of 128 West Seventy-ninth Street, formerly President of the Metaphysical Publishing Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $49,174 and nominal assets of $11,541, consisting of outstanding accounts from 100 persons for professional services, $11,418; note, $75; life insurance policy, $43, and cash in bank, $5. He also has $30,613 in stocks of various companies, most of which are of no value. Among the creditors are Susan W. Hildreth, $30,599, for money loaned, secured by 172 shares of stock of the Metaphysical Publishing Company; Hattie F. Whipple, $2,500, and Edward J. Merriam & Co., $2,739.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Lee Stern, salesman, of 683 Broadway, whose liabilities were $76,342, formerly of Simonson, Whitison & Co., dealers in dry goods and clothing at Louisville, Ky.

Ellis Overton Harrison, lawyer and real estate operator of 2,804 Third Avenue; liabilities $114,627.

Emilio Vigna, contractor, of 322 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; liabilities $41,123.

Alfred and Irving Sanders, formerly of the California Trading Company, dealers in groceries and liquors at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street; liabilities $14,459.

Florence Kroeber, who did business as F. Kroeber & Co., dealers in clocks at 14 Maiden Lane; liabilities $8,857.

Other discharges were those of Sigmund Flum, Horace L. Rew, Jerome W. Mayo, Ann Wallach, Charles A. E. Vogt, David Salsberg, Eliza A. Munroe, and Joseph Cohen.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERS, Henry—L. Kahn and another	$77
ALTMAN, Henry—Peck Brothers & Co.	223
AUSTEN, Emma—J. Lippman and another	460
BALDWIN, Stephen C.—K. Herkert	222
BERKMAN, Davis—M. B. Stitch	322
BEZOLD, John F.—F. O. Pierce Company	69
BRAZZIL, James E., and Antonio Demarest, Exrs. of the State of New York	300
BABCOCK, Shuill—William Patterson and another	701
CURRIER, Israel L.—O. Schnabel and another	39
CHAPMAN, Hawley—L. Ellis, executrix	1,373
CLEARY, William J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
DAVIS, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
ELTINGER, Michael—J. H. Wiemers, costs	32
FARNAN, John J.—T. Moriarty and another	75
FERRIOT, Louise—S. Reuille	123
FLANDERS, William P.—M. J. Fox	401
FITZPATRICK, Margaret D.—L. Weill	405
FORBES, Charles F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	74
FERRELL, Frank J.—Jersey City Galvanizing Company	68
GRAY, Charles W., and Alice—H. E. Pitman	273
GILES, James M.—A. C. Searles	178
GOLDSTEIN, Nathan—S. Lachinsky, costs	69
GOTTLIEB, John A.—W. J. Sloane	100
GALLAUNER, Edmund—R. Kray	78
GRACE, Edward—M. Fassott, costs	25
HONINGHOUSE, Walter—Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, Exrs	582
HOWARD; Eliza—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company	156
HAAS, Michael—W. Watt and another	219
HAAS, Michael—Wilkinson Brothers & Co.	13
HENDERSON, William—Brooklyn State Mantel Company	461
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—Werther-Rausch Company	313
BEAL STREET COMPANY—Parke, Davis & Co.	720
CITY OF NEW YORK—T. J. Healy	155
THE AHRENS & OTT MANUFACTURing Company—O. H. Droege, assignee	2,564
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Maggio	475
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. J. Bogardus	6,987
KOCH, Harry—E. V. Brendon	65
KELLER, Joseph—F. Kuehne	48
KLAFF, Adolph—C. J. Carroll	47
LOVE, Hogden—Coleman Stable Company	96
LEDERER, George W.—A. Sulka and another	41
LEWIS, Sarah C.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	142
LEVY, Paul—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	205
MARSHALL, Harriet—E. C. Payne	3
MOORE, Edward T.—T. A. Ennis and another, costs	117
MORTON, John E.—F. C. Bamman	600
MAGUIRE, Francis Z.—J. J. Houghton	4,734
McMICHAEL, David A.—C. H. Jackson, costs	68
McSORLEY, James—M. J. Reilly	357
McKEON, Joseph—A. Flynn, costs	69
McMILLAN, Norman, and Diamond Light Company—H. J. Ruge	2,729
McMILLAN, Norman, and Diamond Light Company—H. J. Ruge	256
McMILLAN, Norman, and Diamond Light Company—H. J. Ruge	2,654
NEWMAN, Walter G.—S. Browne and another	3,724
NEWELL, Charles A.—S. Wyler	125
NIEMAN, Augusta—Maresi Company	408
POILLON, Katharyn—W. Chilvers	78
REILLY, Patrick—Beadleston & Woerz Company, costs	113
RESNICK, Jacob—J. Heller	60
ROSENSTIEL, Maurice—M. Cohen, costs	32
STEINDLER, Margaret K.—F. H. Dodd and another	30
STURM, Maurice A.—W. B. Saunders and another	78
SOLOMON, Joseph, and Mollie Weinstein —P. W. Cullinan, Com	1,000
SCHOENBERG, Max, and Thomas Toohey —People of the State of New York	500
SCHAFFMAN, Joseph—C. V. Brinkerhoff	30
SUGERMAN, William—M. R. Silverman	157
SCHLESINGER, Jacob—H. Meinken and another, costs	108
SMITH, John A.—W. Buers	246
TALLCOT, Herbert E., and Rhodella L. Thomas—People of the State of New York	2,000
TANIM, Aida T.—Simpson, Crawford & Company	860
TUCK, H. W.—New York Athletic Club	90
TILLOTSON, Norton B.—E. W. Emery	290
TOOHEY, Thomas, and Max Schoenberger —People of the State of New York	500
TODD, Hanford C.—A. Bruen and another	126
THOMPSON, Harry J.—A. Robertson	80
WINICK, Alexander—German American Insurance Company	66
WALLS, Cora—C. F. Murphy	381
WARING, Henry—J. Bierman	39

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BROGAN, Charles—C. H. Wilson and another, Aug. 7, 1903	92
BRADY, John, and John Hayes—People of the State of New York, Nov. 15, 1901	$100
GARDNER, Herman—L. Webster and another, March 30, 1902	97
HORENBURGER, Herman, and Charles Straub—I. Roth, April 1, 1903	28
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company—M. Minnough, May 13, 1903	898
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company—M. Minnough, Dec. 30, 1903	94
MURPHY, Thomas J., and Daniel McCarthy—C. Schlesinger and another, Aug. 2, 1894	155
McGAY, Frank B. and Robert J.—H. B. Tompkins and another, Feb. 5, 1904	180
McGAY, Frank B. and Robert J.—H. B. Tompkins, Dec. 20, 1902	117
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Fath, April 17, 1903	374
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Fath, Dec. 30, 1903	80
MULVANEY, Mary C.—E. Stern, Nov. 17, 1900	22

Judgment Vacated.

RATHFON, Samuel B.—A. G. Van Nostrand, Jan. 5, 1904	$919

Judgments Canceled.

SCHWAB, Gabriel, Abraham, Nathan, and Leo L.—T. Forrest, Nov. 9, 1897	$1,973
WISE, Charles L.—W. H. Jaycox, receiver, Feb. 20, 1902	541

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Evell, cloaks and suits; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Barry, jewelry and leather goods; Miss Clinkenbrand, laces; Mrs. Driscolle, house furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffitt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. Ferris, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Dobbs, hosiery; Mr. Favier, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Stern, toilet articles; Mrs. L. B. Lemple, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Hugg, prints; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 2 Walker Street.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. H. Manning, millinery; Miss E. Rodman, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Murray, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Rawitzer, flannels; G. B. McElroy, silks, "expected"; A. Souhr, "expected"; 43 Leonard Street.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Walters, cloaks and suits; Fifteenth Street and Union Square West; Hotel Vendome.

Daniels & Fisher Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. A. Moore, fancy goods; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Broadway Department Store," Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. Walker, ribbons and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Verden & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; W. J. Nafter, laces; 434 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Blumenfeld & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Bohman, silks and ribbons; Hoffman House.

Schuptan, P., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Herman, millinery; Belvedere House.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; P. Johnston, notions; 396 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. J. Gray, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sears, Robuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Skinner, clothing; 215 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. Shields, books; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. C. Hall, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Cornish, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and silks; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. Lanman, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, manufacturing department; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Goodman, boys' clothing; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; M. Pfaff, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; E. Rausch, cloaks, suits, and millinery; F. J. Schroeder, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Lanham, H., Rome, Ga.; W. W. Bowie, dress goods, silks, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, gloves, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; H. Pendleton, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Landers, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Andree, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Stewart, D., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; L. Stewart, house furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dreyfuss Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Samuel Dreyfus, dry goods; 434 Broadway.

Friedman, J., Charlestown, West Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. H. Schroen, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, dry goods; Ella Brogan, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Schuster, Udell, & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. J. Rosenthal, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; A. F. Marting, dry goods; Rose Fidels, notions; Emma Freytag, muslin underwear; St. George Hotel.

McBride, W. M., Greenville, Tex.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Likens, John G., Columbbus, Ohio; jewelry and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; Fannie Frank, dry goods; Robert Cleeton, dry goods; A. Immeken, dry goods; A. Nory, dry goods; F. W. Loomis, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Heckman Brothers, Muncie, Ind.; J. R. Heckman, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Efroynson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Efroynson Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. M. Efroynson, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Nelms & Blum Company, Greenville, Miss.; Samuel Blum, dry goods; Grenoble Hotel.

Ware & Solomon, Helena, Ark.; D. Solomon, dry goods and clothing; Grenoble Hotel; H. V. Farquhar, dry goods; 20 West Ninth Street; John Ware, dry goods; Grenoble Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Adam E. Wyler, clothing; A. L. Wyler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Heer, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. S. Branham, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sanders & Duck, St. Louis, Mo.; George N. Sanders, rubber goods; Grand Hotel.

Sanders, H. A., St. Louis, Mo.; rubber goods; Grand Hotel.

Schuster, Edward, & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Schrig, cloaks; Belvedere Hotel.

Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Gudeck, dry goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Engelhard, M., Bucyrus, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Roberts, C. D., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Phy Stanley, suits and cloaks; Martha Washington Hotel.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; B. A. Frank, dry goods; L. Frank, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Taylor, George R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; George E. Johns, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Risch & McCoy, Akron, Ohio; O. P. F. Risch, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gerretson Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. Gerretson, silks and dry goods; Bertha Ehless, laces and trimmings; Manhattan Hotel.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; W. C. Trainman, dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Mills & Averill, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Mills, woolens; Henry Schenck, woolens; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bauman & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. M. Bauman, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Bauman & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. O'Bryan, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Columbia Manufacturing Company, Jacksonville, Ill.; F. L. Best, cloaks and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Buck, George N., Mattoon, Ill.; C. A. Debner, dry goods and carpets; Minnie M. Lewis, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Sterling, J., & Welsh Company, Cleveland, Ohio; L. A. Bentzen, upholstery and carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Jonson, F. S., Paris, Tenn.; clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Welboldt, W. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Fred. Middendorf, general stores; Big. Petersdorf, cloaks and suits; Wellington Hotel.

Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. R. Stewart, upholstery and carpets; Hotel Earlington.

Schiesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Seeley, millinery; Marie Hagen, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Eppenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Todd, draperies; Hotel Navarre.

Schiesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; F. Loewenberg, general merchandise; T. J. Lindberg, general merchandise; 377 Broadway.

Thom, J., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Bushwick Hotel.

The Fechheimer Brothers Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Rehan; Bushwick Hotel.

Thorn, F., St. Louis, Mo.; Gusale Thorn, millinery; Bushwick Hotel.

Oxford, Dresden, Ohio; John B. Schmitt, drugs; St. Denis Hotel.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; R. P. Hughes and wife, department store; Hotel Albert.

Brett, George E., Mankato, Minn.; F. W. Cruse, cloaks and suits; J. E. Brett, dress goods; Navarre Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. J. Holley, corsets; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dorflinger, William, Company, La Crosse, Wis.; C. H. Sherman, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Appel, H., Cincinnati, Ohio; William Appel, millinery; J. Hyman, millinery; Eva Brashlit, millinery; J. Lageman, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Tucker, W. Edward, Paris, Ky., dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Straus, Herman, & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Guiman, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman-Lattimer Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; T. B. Kauffman, drugs and sundries.

Hers, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Uffenheimer, ladies' furnishings; Hotel Quentin.

Miller, A., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; 164 Suffolk Street.

Frankenburg Brothers & Neumann, Bisbee, Ark.; M. Neumann, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Clark, department store; C. E. Clarkson, fancy goods and clothing; W. H. Ellis, carpets and rugs; Hotel Kensington.

The Litchfield Clothing Company, Litchfield, Ky.; C. B. Tilford, manufacturer of cloaks; Kensington Hotel.

Yetter, C., Iowa City, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Childs, E. M. & W., Columbus, Ohio; William Childs, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepherd, dry goods; Cadillac Hotel.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; William L. Trump, dress goods; A. F. Gibb, suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Straus, H., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; F. L. Rehm, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Goodwin, H. J., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods and general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goodman, Sam J., Duquesne, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Clark, domestics; W. H. Ellis, carpets; C. E. Carlton, furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. Goldstein, furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; M. M. Weil, notions, jewelry, laces, and gloves; L. Selig, furnishing goods; B. L. Elsas, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. Perkins, laces, notions, muslin underwear, and housefurnishing goods; 520 Broadway.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Gehring, notions, dress trimmings, leather goods, and jewelry; J. A. Leavins, furnishing goods; W. S. McKim, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

Bee Hive, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss I. Gilsey, millinery; 54 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Weinberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.

Stix Brothers & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Baer, laces; Miss McKenna, embroideries; D. G. Braham, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 458 Broadway.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago; M. H. Meyer, silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Beebe, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; A. F. Peck, paper; Waldorf-Astoria.

Sheboygan Paper Company, Sheboygan, Mich.; H. A. Frambach, paper; Waldorf-Astoria.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. P. Ray, hosiery, furnishings, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Hahn-Benno, The, Company, Mansfield, Ohio; William Benno, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Val Duttenhofer Sons, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Duttenhofer, shoe manufacturers; Hotel Imperial.

Oriental Shoe Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Will J. Graff, shoe manufacturing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Patton, The, Company Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Patton, leather; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harroun, J. M., Mansfield, Ohio; china; St. Denis Hotel.

Harroun, H., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; H. Harroun, china; St. Denis Hotel.

Harroun, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. C. Weber, china; Victoria Hotel.

Emory, J. L., Newcastle, Penn.; merchant; Herald Square Hotel.

Hanlon, Richard, Millinery Company, St. Louis; Henry Stelner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Vickers and S. W. Gerhart, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Heimann, H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; O. H. Wittensdorff, millinery; Libbie Heimann and George F. Schneide; Hoffman House.

Horovitz, E. N., & Co., Ida, Kansas; E. N. Horowitz, dry goods; 4 Washington Place, care of William Davies.

Kornley, J. N., & Co., Pittsburg, Kansas; Leo Froilich, dry goods; 4 Washington Place, care of William Davies.

Mobley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Armstrong, hats; Holland House.

Barrie, William, The, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

John Brothers & Buksiin, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Cohn, clothing; Adolph Buksiin, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mary Burns, milliner; Laura M. Martin, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Bliss, Swain & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing and furnishings; Criterion Hotel.

Weiss, B., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. P. Harris, carpets; J. Beecher, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Dreyfus, Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Dreyfus, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Dickinson, Nicholson & Co., London, Ontario; R. D. B. Nicholson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Carroll, John J., Newark, Ohio, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Westermann, H., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Westermann, glass and queen's ware; Herald Square Hotel.

Ashtabula Worsted Mills, Ashtabula, Ohio; Fred A. Briggs, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Emperium, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Raphael, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Stern, Roos, Little Rock, Ark.; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Raleigh.

Kent Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; James MacDonald, millinery; 146 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Newirth, H., Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. H. Neuwirth, ladies' furnishings; Hotel Marlborough.

Isaacs & Rubenstein, St. Louis, Mo.; Max Rubenstein, waists and skirts; Hotel Navarre.

Fried Cloak Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Fried, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Garretson Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Ryan, silks; Hotel Albert.

Marx, Ferd, Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Ferd Marx, dry goods; 434 Broadway.

Goldman, M. Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. M. Lowe, cloaks and suits; Martha Washington Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. C. Nickens, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Bloch Brothers & Kilpatrick, St. Louis; O. T. Kilpatrick, pants; St. George Hotel.

Cheeves & Linthincum, Marlin, Texas; C. C. Coleman, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Clinkscle & Prosser, Columbus; Mrs. Laura Prosser, millinery; A. Anna M. Clinkscle, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Kugler Cloak and Millinery Company, Toledo; J. Blair, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Krolick, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Adolph M. Steiner, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Lewis, W. E., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. J. Sullivan, gloves; Irving Hotel.

Weil, Haskell & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Weiss, waists and shirts; 483 Broadway.

Bloomfield, Loehr & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Glicklens, millinery; 373 Broadway.

International Clothing Company, Franklin, Va.; P. D. Murphy, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Barnes, Higdon & Co, Lampasas, Texas; E. L. Higd

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break badly.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

It is within bounds to say that yesterday's aggregation of depressing factors has never been surpassed, and could not be surpassed with the single exception of civil war. The net result was a break of prices averaging two points, and an undistorted money market. This is the record. All else is ratiocination, with adequate reward to the man who guesses nearest right. If the bears choose to call yesterday's market weak that is their privilege. But others, neither bulls nor bears, have equal privilege to regard the stubborn and orderly recession as characterized rather by strength than weakness. The fall was no more than hoped for by operators for the decline for the reasons recounted in these columns Sunday. To this was added the influence of the practical announcement of hostilities, and the unforeseen calamity which took precedence as the chief factor yesterday. If with these reinforcements the bears are satisfied with yesterday's fall it would be surprising. Doubtless their covering contributed to yesterday's strength. Supposititiously they are capable of selling the list down even from the present level, and in that event their covering would again strengthen the list when it needed it. Even bears have their uses, but no attempt is being made to plan a campaign for them. The effort is rather to consider what point of view and what policy should be adopted by those who are neither bulls nor bears, but owners of property which they do not wish to sacrifice, and which possibly they might wish to add to, under certain suitable conditions. To them it may be permissible to add a word of caution about stability of judgment. Admittedly the calamity is of the first class, but reserve nevertheless may be prudent regarding losses alleged to exceed the total tax valuation of the unfortunate city and surpassing the total fire loss of the United States for any twelvemonth of a decade. Against the loss, whatever it is, there is a certain salvage from betterments such as Boston, Galveston, and Chicago have experienced after comparable calamities. And there is the further consideration that the losses, whatever they are, will be dispersed and largely borne from funds provided for exactly this use. Some of Baltimore's loss will be recouped from across the ocean even. It is needless to preach stoutness of heart to Americans. There never has been an emergency to which our countrymen have not risen superior, and now is not the time, when the South is incomparably rich, to doubt that they will face this emergency as they have faced and conquered others. The market will have to take sales, of course, but they will not be distributions of débris from a collapsed boom sold to make profits for its managers. They will be solid investments, sold by the best judges of American values, and worth the attention of those who have sniffed disdainfully at the tainted goods offered by market "leaders." Not from motives of chivalry or neighborhood patriotism, such as were appealed to by the cotton bull's stump speech at the New Orleans pit side, will the list be sustained, but by the solid force of enlightened selfishness appreciative of bargains when offered. It might be well to consider how much the loss of Baltimore lessens the values of properties in not even remote relation with Baltimore. It is as true of Baltimore's loss as of the waste of foreign war—it does not diminish the earning capacity of our men, mills, or railways. It does not diminish the crops, nor reduce freights, but rather the contrary. With the shock comes also a stimulus. The market will be roused from its lethargy, and instead of a simulacrum of business there will be real trading by owners of stocks, and doubtless by would-be owners. Yesterday there was not that panic which marked the day following the Chicago fire, although there was better excuse. In like manner it is to be expected that the after effects of Baltimore's destruction will not be followed by later effects such as marked 1871.

In detail, Baltimore and Ohio, which had already been wavering before the fire, naturally suffered among the worst of the active stocks yesterday, but its net fall was only 3, and it closed 1 up from the lowest. If Baltimore and Ohio can rally a fortiori, the list can be expected not to fall so far and to rise more easily. Pennsylvania also, and before the fire, had its own especial and familiar reasons for weakness. It fell yesterday 2¾ points on a volume of a quarter million shares, almost fourfold Baltimore and Ohio's volume. And Pennsylvania also showed good powers of reaction under such discouraging conditions, closing well up from the lowest. Both the Pacifics were among the conspicuously weak stocks, although the intimacy of their connection with any resultant damage from the fire may be doubted, and Consolidated Gas fell upon reasons of specific application. There were one or two advances, but none so significant as the fractional loss of both Steel stocks. They at least seem pretty near bottom, even if some overboomed properties upon a fictitious valuation may have to go lower. In the bond market the tone was similar. Steel 5s were strong and Wabash Bs and the Rock Island issues weak. There was no business in Texas and Pacific second incomes, although they passed their interest in order to reduce the company's floating debt.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ry. Steel Sp. pf...1 | Un. Rys. Inv. pf....1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....2
Am. Cotton Oil.....1
Am. Ice pf.....½
Am. Locom. pf.....½
Am. Smelting.....½
Am. Smelt. pf.....1¼
Am. Sugar.....1½
Am. Sugar pf.....1
Anaconda Copper....1⅝
At., T. & S. F....1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf...1⅝
Balt. & Ohio.....3
B'klyn R. T.....1½
Buff., R. & P.....1¼
Canadian Pacific...1⅝
Cent. of N. J.....3
Ches. & Ohio.....1⅜
Chi. & Alton.....¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A...2
Chi. G. W. pf., B...⅝
Chi., M. & St. P....2⅞
Chi. & N. W.....2
Chi. & N. W pf.....4⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...2¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....10¾
Col. Fuel & I.....1⅛
Col. South.....¾
Col. So. 1st pf.....3
Col. & H. C. & I....1⅜
Consol. Gas.....3½
Con. Tob. pf.....3½
Corn Products.....¾
Del. & Hudson.....1¼
Del., L. & W.....4½
Den. & R. G.....½
Den. & R. G. pf...1½
Dist. Securities.....1⅛
Erie.....1¼
Erie 2d pf.....1¾
General Electric.....5
Hocking Valley.....1
Illinois Central.....1
Int. Paper.....1⅛
Int. Paper pf.....1⅜
Iowa Central.....1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.....1⅝
Kan. City So. pf....2
Louis. & Nash.....1¼
Manhattan.....2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent., Louis. D. 3½s.....1½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s..2½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3½s....1
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s.....1½
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.....1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s.....1½
Con. Tob. 4s.....1
Int. S. P. deb. 6s....1½
Kan. City So. 3s....1
Ore. S. L. con. 4s...1½
Penn. conv. 3½s....1¼
Southern Pacific 4s..1
Texas Pacific 1st...1
U. S. Leather Gs....2
Wabash deb. B.....2½
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 8	972,399
To date this year	15,912,642
Corresponding date last year	20,128,450

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 8	$3,152,000
To date this year	$96,080,500
Corresponding date last year	$96,898,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Woolen Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway common stock.
Père Marquette Railroad preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Diesel Engine Co.
American Writing Paper Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Aztec Land and Cattle Co.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co.
General Chemical Co.
Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
Metcalf Co.
New York Edison Co.
Revere Rubber Co.
Wiebusch & Hilger Co., Limited.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The Day's Influences.—In estimating the relative importance of the unfavorable influences which affected the course of prices in yesterday's markets Wall Street seemed inclined to consider as having most influence the Baltimore fire disaster, the war news, and the excitement in the cotton market following in order. The first two influences were mostly responsible for the declines with which the market opened, and as the day wore on the continuation of the wild movements in cotton served to increase the feeling of apprehension concerning the possible results of the losses which the collapse of the cotton pyramid might bring about. The losses of the fire insurance companies in Baltimore were thought likely to lead to the selling of many securities by the companies involved in the disaster, and it was from this point of view that the disaster was thought likely to have the most direct influence upon prices.

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Traders Buy at Opening.—Despite the gloomy influences under which the day's trading began, a majority of the traders seemed disposed to go contrary to general sentiment and instead of selling stocks at the opening as they had done on many recent days with much less provocation they bought on the decline. They apparently worked on the theory that the market was going off more than the circumstances warranted and thought that a rally of some importance was likely to follow the first slump in prices. They were disappointed. Several times during the day the quotations recovered from the lowest, sometimes showing improvement amounting to as much as a point, but very quickly the downward movement was renewed, and probably before many of those who had bought found a chance to take even such a small profit. The market went lower hour by hour, and when the end of the day came the losses in all the active stocks were sufficiently heavy to have made the experience of the traders who had gone long of the market anything but a pleasant one.

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The Bull Theory.—While a majority were all but appalled by the disaster that within a day had wrought destruction to an extent almost beyond calculation, some took the view that the fire would be followed by large demand for building materials, especially structural iron, and that instead of hurting prices in the stock market, they would be helped by the destruction of so much property. This was one of the considerations that induce so many of the traders to buy instead of selling, the steel stocks in particular being helped by this view of the case. The buying, based presumably on this idea, was so effective, so far as the United States Steel itself was concerned, that for a time even while all the rest of the list was losing heavily, the steel stocks were going up. It did not avail in the end to prevent the stock going as all other issues went, but it did serve to reduce its loss to a fraction, while in most other equally active issues the losses were much heavier.

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Technical Position Impaired.—This buying by the traders, which was particularly in evidence during the first hour, was looked upon in some quarters as a bad thing for the market, inasmuch as they had apparently bought real stock that was being liquidated by more conservative interests, and that this stock, instead of passing into stronger hands, had really gone into weaker ones. It was thought that when the traders came to sell they would break the market worse than might have been the case had they not committed themselves to such an extent to the long side. Doubtless the extreme weakness shown at times later in the day was due to the throwing over of some of the stock bought by the traders on the first break.

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Pennsylvania far outclassed other stocks in point of activity, and its loss was about in keeping with its activity. Transactions in the stock amounted to 223,000 shares, out of a total of less than 1,000,000 shares, and it was the only issue in which the trading amounted to as much as 100,000 shares. The activity in the stock and its extreme weakness were due doubtless to a continuation of the previous downward movement in the stock, augmented by the general favorable influences which governed the day's trading. Pennsylvania opened a full point down from Saturday's close, a loss larger than that in most stocks, although not as great as that in Baltimore and Ohio. From this price it sold down steadily under the pressure of enormous selling until the price touched 112⅞. Then came a substantial rally, and for a time the selling movement appeared to have largely run its course, but again in the afternoon the reaction set in, and the low price of the day was reached a second time. The spasmodic movements of the closing hour served to slightly diminish this loss, the close coming when the stock was selling at 113⅜, three-eighths above the lowest, and a net loss for the day of 2¾ points.

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Foreign Selling.—Reflecting, of course, more particularly the war news than any other of the day's influences, London was a seller of American stocks to the extent of about 30,000 shares. Nearly all of this was sold just after the opening, this foreign selling and the lower prices previously made in London being responsible for the first declines of the day in the internationally listed stocks. There was little or no feature to the selling, so far as individual stocks were concerned, nearly every one of the internationals being sold to some extent. So sharply did the market sell off that London was led to buy back during the second hour part of its previous sales, which were thus reduced probably by about 5,000 shares. The foreign selling was accompanied by reports of a panic upon the Paris Bourse, which was said to be a heavy seller of American stocks, but these reports were later characterized as very much exaggerated.

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Insurance Selling.—Much was heard during the day of the probability that the insurance companies would in the near future be obliged to sell many of their holdings of securities to make up their losses through the Baltimore fire, but in some quarters it was suggested that doubtless such selling was going on yesterday, and that selling for this purpose would be over by the time every one became convinced that it would probably have to take place. It was pointed out that by postponing their selling the insurance companies would really be affording an opportunity to others to sell for them in advance the stocks which the insurance companies would later sell back to them to the profit of the traders.

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Cotton and Coffee Losses.—It is a matter of general comment that the events of the past week in the coffee and cotton markets have brought heavy losses upon many of the traders in Wall Street. One member of the Exchange remarked yesterday that a friend of his, a trader in the stock market, informed him that he had within two days lost $18,000 in the coffee market, and it was added that this was only one incident out of many such among those who have been following the houses that have bulled cotton on one hand and coffee on the other.

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What Broke Cotton.—Wall Street always has many who know all about other people's business. Some of them yesterday were explaining what really broke cotton. Mr. Sully or Mr. Price may have other information, but what these quidnuncs were saying was that the market was broken not by domestic bears, nor by liquidating bulls, but by orders of foreign banks. They had made loans on cotton owned here and, becoming alarmed, demanded margins which could not be furnished. It was forced selling of the real stuff on foreign orders, in the opinion and assertion of these authorities, which caused the break at the week end, and which may yet cause further fall.

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Foreign Effect of the Fire.—The effect of the liquidation to recoup the Baltimore losses will not be confined to this market. Is the opinion of good observers, foreign companies will liquidate their holdings of Americans abroad as well as at home, and American companies have large holdings of "governments" which must be sold at the worst of times in the only market which can take them. Probably never before would so strictly domestic a loss have had equal foreign effect.

ROAD NOT TO PAY INTEREST.

Texas and Pacific Second Income Bonds Will Yield Nothing on March 1.

Announcement was made yesterday that the interest on Texas and Pacific second income bonds, due March 1, would not be paid. The interest amounts to $1,100,000.

The Directors have decided that it will be best to forego the interest this year, because the company has accumulated a floating debt of about $1,500,000, and that it is better to apply the money to the cancellation of this debt rather than use it for interest on the bonds. The floating debt was incurred in the purchase of 50,000 tons of steel rails, rebuilding bridges, building branch lines, and for improvements generally. The mortgage is mandatory in directing the keeping up of the efficiency of the property, and these expenditures were made in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage.

NEW YORK SAVING BANKS.

Details Furnished by Report of Superintendent of Banks Kilburn.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Superintendent of State Banks F. D. Kilburn to-day completed his tabulation of the reports of the 128 savings banks of the State, showing their condition on Jan. 1 last. The reports show:

Total reserves, $1,238,800,468; amount due depositors, $1,131,281,943; surplus on market value of stocks and bonds, $107,407,096; other liabilities, $469,448.

In the item of resources is included, among others, those of bonds and mortgages, $528,720,250; estimated market value of stocks and bonds, $600,753,259; stocks and bonds at cost, $615,842,516; banking houses and lots, market value estimated, $11,305,922; other real estate, $4,042,126; cash on deposit, $64,475,058; cash on hand, $9,416,738; total of collectible interest, $13,586,211.

The number of open accounts Jan. 1 was $2,365,583; amount deposited during the year, $305,934,718; amount withdrawn, $288,864,705; interest paid, $36,842,033; salaries paid, $2,068,206; other expenses of institutions, $1,471,401.

Canadian Pacific Declares Dividends.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 8.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to-day a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 3 per cent. on the common stock was declared for the half year ended December last. After payment of the ordinary expenses, fixed charges, and dividends, there is a surplus for the half year of $2,751,783.

Kansas Oil Operator's Failure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Independence, Kan., says that the failure of M. L. Lockwood, one of the largest operators in the Kansas oil field, is announced. The liabilities, it is said, probably will reach $250,000. The assets are stated to be close to $100,000. Mr. Lockwood was interested in the Pennsylvania oil field formerly, and was a State Senator in that State.

McGruder, Texas, Bank Closes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Controller of the Currency has been advised of the closing of the Citizens' National Bank of McGruder, Texas. Its assets and liabilities are $134,003. It had a capital of $25,000. The cause of the failure is said to be the drop in cotton.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Bank of Commerce at 209.

According to Omaha (Neb.) dispatches, representatives of all the co-operative agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley will meet there on March 1 to organize a National farmers' exchange, with a capital stock of $50,000,000.

The arrivals of live stock in Chicago last week were, owing to the cold weather, the lightest in five months. The receipts aggregated 293,529 head, a decrease of 70,503 head from those of the previous week and a loss of 10,948 head as compared with a year ago.

The nominal rate for demand sterling exchange was advanced half a cent yesterday, to $4.86¼.

Receipts of all kinds of grain at Chicago during the past week, according to dispatches from that city, amounted to 4,087,106 bushels, an increase of 566,031 bushels, but were 638,739 bushels smaller than the same week a year ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $138,479,506; balances, $7,798,123; United States Sub-Treasury debit balances, 385,680.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅛; demand, $4.85⅝@4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅛. Commercial bills were $4.82½@4.82⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅛ and 5.18¼ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94 7-16 and 94¾@94 13-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c@16 2-3c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Money was abundant in the market to-day and in quiet demand. Discounts were stiffer on the Far Eastern news and the continued export of gold to South America.

On the Stock Exchange business was virtually at a standstill. Interest momentarily was centred in further Far Eastern news, and there was marked anxiety in every department. Apart from the tension regarding the Far Eastern outlook, the contango arrangements hindered fresh buying.

The dealings were of nominal proportions, and began very early with selling orders coming from all directions, especially the Continent. Bear covering caused a temporary rally from the lowest quotations of the day. Many operators clung to the hope that hostilities might yet be averted, as it was reported on the Exchange that the great Powers were using efforts in that direction. The fall in prices created no feeling of uneasiness concerning the soundness of the position here. The most severe falls registered were in foreigns, notably Japanese and Russian securities. There were no signs of a panic. Many brokers have orders to buy if prices drop much lower.

Consols were weak. For the account they touched 86 11-16. They fluctuated considerably. Home rails were irregular. Americans suffered somewhat severely, dropping considerably below parity on account of the Far Eastern news, the cotton crisis, and the unfavorable New York bank statement. They became inanimate, and closed weak. Kafirs were flat on Continental sales.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86⅜; Consols for account, 86⅞; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 69¾; Atchison preferred, 91¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 81⅞; Canadian Pacific, 119⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71; Erie, 26⅝; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 131½; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16⅝; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 59¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 21½; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Rand Mines, 8⅜; Reading, 21¾; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 21; Southern Railway preferred, 83; Southern Pacific, 47⅞; Union Pacific, 80¼; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 57¼; Wabash, 19⅝; Wabash preferred, 37.

Bar silver firm, 25 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.85; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The trading on the Bourse to-day was of a sensational character. Much excitement prevailed from the outset. Japan's severance of diplomatic relations with Russia led to a heavy decline in all Russian securities, varying from 3f to 5f.

Russian Imperial Fours of 1901 opened at 94.25, showing a loss of nearly 4f since Saturday. Russian 3s of 1891 dropped from 80 to 75.25, Russian threes of 1896 dropped from 79.70 to 74.25, and Russian 4s consolidated dropped from 97.10 to 91.50.

Japanese securities, which are little marketed here, showed a similar but less pronounced fall, those closing at 72½ Saturday opening at 69 to-day. Other internationals showed a sympathetic depression. French rentes went off 1f.

During the early hours the scene about the Bourse was one of intense animation. The clamor of the brokers was audible a block away.

After the agitation of the opening hours a period of comparative calm ensued, but during the closing hour the agitation was renewed. French rentes were seriously affected, and the close of the market showed a general lowering of values, Russian industrials sharing in the decline. Imperial Russian 4s of 1901 closed at 92, Russian 3s of 1891 closed at 75, and Russian 3s of 1896 closed at 74.50. Rio Tintos lost 46f.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Russian securities, both Government and private, fell heavily to-day. Russian Imperial Fours went down 4 85-100 per cent.; Russian railroad consols of 1889, 3 per cent.; Russian bank for foreign trade, 10 per cent., and various railroad shares 1 to 4 per cent. Japanese rentes have fallen in five weeks from 4 to 72½. Shares of the German banks fell 1 to 6 points to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Prices weakened under sales of long stock, more because of the Baltimore disaster than any other influence. General Asphalt receded ½, the preferred 1, Insurance Company of North America ⅝, Lehigh Valley 1, Philadelphia Company 1⅝, United Gas 1¼, Union Traction ⅝, and other stocks for small fractions. There were no signs of panic, even panicky feeling was absent, although the Street generally looks for lower prices. Philadelphia Insurance Companies will lose $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 by the fire, but the companies assert they have the cash in hand, and will not have to sell a single asset. Baltimore banks have, without a single exception, so far as could be learned, cash balances with the local institutions. Total sales, 28,865 shares and $61,200 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amalgamated Copper	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
125	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Atchison	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	39⅛	39	39
57	Cambria Iron	46¾	46	46¾
462	Cambria Steel	19	18¾	18¾
4,350	Consol. Lake Superior	1⅛	15-16	1 1-16
190	Consol. Lake Superior pf.	4	4	4
1,125	Electric Co. of America	8	7¾	7¾
1,000	Erie	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
75	General Asphalt	13½	13½	13½
60	General Asphalt pf.	37	37	37
5	Huntingdon & Broadtop	20	20	20
10	Hunt. & Broadtop pf.	51	51	51
234	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24½	24	24
68	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35	34⅜	34⅜
100	Marsden	3¾	3	3¾
500	Mo. Kansas & Texas	16¼	16	16
10	Missouri Pacific	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,935	Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅜	56⅛	56⅜
8	Pennsylvania Salt	108	108	108
7	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,200	Philadelphia Electric	6	13-16	5 13-16
1,110	Philadelphia Company	40¾	38⅝	38½
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45¼	46	45¾
500	Phila. Rapid Transit	14	14	14
7,840	Reading	21¼	20 7-16	20⅝
100	Reading 1st pf.	39 5-16	39	5-16
200	Rock Island	22	21⅝	21⅝
100	Southern Railroad	20⅜	20¼	20¾
25	United Cos. of N. J.	266	266	266
790	United Gas Imp.	85	83¾	84
512	Union Traction	47¼	47	47
1,030	U. S. Steel	11	10⅝	10⅞
3,610	U. S. Steel pf.	58¼	55⅞	55¾
84	Warwick Steel	34	34	34

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the curb market was less diversified than on any of the days of the past week, but greater activity was displayed in the more important issues, which was accompanied by sharp breaks. The effects of the conflagration in Baltimore can be assigned for the losses shown rather than the war news. Seaboard Air Line stocks were not active, only a single sale of the preferred occurring at a loss of ¼. Havana Tobaccos were not as weak as a number of other issues, the common declining only 1 and the preferred ½.

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Houston Oil stocks, which were not affected to any marked degree by the appointment of a receiver a short while ago, sustained severe losses yesterday, particularly the preferred, which on a single trade showed a loss of 6 points. The preferred closed offered at 8, which figure is about 18 points below the previous nominal offering.

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Northern Securities, which closed Saturday at 91⅝, sold down to 87½. The sale of less than 500 shares broke the price from 89 to 87½, and the purchase of a single 100 shares at the close brought the price up again to 89, a net loss of 2⅝, one of the largest of the day.

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Interborough Rapid Transit was another stock to show a heavy decline. From the top price of the day, 104½, a decline to 101½ was made, netting a loss of 3 points. Subsequently about a point of this loss was recovered, the stock closing at 102¼.

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Brooklyn Union Gas rights showed more activity than on any day since they were first traded in, about 2,600 selling. Last week they sold as high as 16, while yesterday they sold down to 12¼, marking a net loss for the day of 1½.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
550	American Can pf	33½	33¼	33½
2,675	B'klyn Un. Gas rights	13½	*12	12¾
200	Consol. Lake Superior	1 1-16	15-16	15-16
2,400	Greene Consol. Copper	11	10½	10⅜
9,554	Greene Con. Cop. rights	$38	$35	$38
50	H'sack Meadows, cash	22¾	22¾	22¾
300	Havana Tobacco	30	29	29
100	Havana Tobacco pf	38½	38½	38½
100	Houston Oil pf	8	8	8
1,200	Interbor. Rapid Transit	104½	101½	102¼
250	Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
10	Int. Mer. Marine pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
400	Light, Fuel & Power	24½	24½	24½
50	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Montreal & Boston	⅞	9-16	⅞
3	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rights	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nor. Am. Lumb. & Pulp	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,530	Northern Securities	90¼	87½	89
10	Royal Bak. Powder pf	100	100	100
10	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8½	8½
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	16	16	16
100	Seaboard A. L. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Shannon Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf	½	½	½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Central Foundry 6s	53	53	53
5,000	†Nassau Electric 4s	79¾	79½	79½
1,000	Seab'd A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.l.	78	78	78
55,000	†U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	28⅝	28	28⅝
10,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	76	76	76

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Americam Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3⅜	3½	3½	4
American Can pf	33	33½	33¼	34
American Chicle	98	100	98	100
American Chicle pf	78	80	78	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Mailing 6s	90	100½	99	100¼
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2¾	4½	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	25	45	30	45
American Typefounders	35	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf	87	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2¼	2¾	2¼	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	10	11¾	11	12
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	66¾	68½	67	69
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6	5¼	6
Bor. Cond. Milk, ex div.	115	116	115	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
British Col. Cop. receipts	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	¼	3-16	¼	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3¼	3½	3¼	3¾
Casein Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1½	1¾	1½	2
Central Foundry pf	6	9½	9	11
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	54	57
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	98	..	98	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new	..	..	..	..
4½s, w. i.	93½	94	95	97
Corop'ressed Air	¼	¾	¼	¾
Cons. Lake Superior	1½	1¾	1	1¼
Cons. Lake Superior pf	3½	4½	4	4½
Cons. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	10¾	13	10¾	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	100	110	103	110
Del. & Hudson rights	3¼	3¾	3¼	4
Detroit & Mackinac	50	62	50	62
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	16½	23	16½	23
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	⅞	1¼
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	3	1	2½
Electric Vehicle	9	10	9	10
Electric Vehicle pf	13	14½	13	14½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie Cons. 4s	86	88	86	88
Federal Sugar	35	45	35	45
Federal Sugar pf	..	70	..	70
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Greene Cons. Copper	10½	10⅝	10¾	11
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	35	40	45	60
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	105	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	21	24	23	25
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	88	100	88	100
Havana Tobacco	30	39	30	39
Havana Tobacco pf	36	39	38	39½
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	1¼	1	1¼
Houston Oil pf	4	8	5	20
Inter. Rapid Transit	102¼	103	101	105
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4¾	5	5	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19¼	20	19½	20¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	82	..	82
International Salt 5s	..	40	45	50
International Salt	11	12½	11¼	13
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Kiehener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	51	55	51	55
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	50	55	50	55
Lanston Monotype	8	..	8½	9¼
Light,

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Challenge sold at .22, 500 Comstock at .07½, 150 Consol, California and Virginia at 1.60, 500 Elkton at .60, 300 Gould & Curry at .28, 400 Jack Pot at .10, 300 Little Chief at .09, 400 Mexican at 1.50@1.60, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .07@.07½, 100 Ophir at .04, 1,200 Phenix at .11, 100 Potosi at .19, 600 Savage at .45@.43, 100 Silver Hill at .75.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.09	.07
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.22	.22
Belcher	.34	.33
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.75
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	1.05	.09
Challenge Con	.24	.22
Chollar	.20	.21
Confidence	1.05	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.26	.24
Gould & Curry	.42	.43
Hale & Norcross	.75	.70
Julia	.04	.03
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.07	.07
Mexican	1.55	1.50
Occidental Con	.78	.78
Ophir	3.80	3.75
Overman	.33	.31
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.42	.44
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.03	.03
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.13	.13
Union Con	.79	.80
Utah Con	.23	.21
Yellow Jacket	.52	.50
Silver bars	.56½	.55½
Mexican dollars	43½@44½	45@44
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	7	8
Anaconda	12⅝	16½	12½	16
C., K & N.	17	18½	17½	18½
C. C. Consolidated	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Dante	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	8½	10	8½	10
Elkton	59½	60	59	60¼
El Paso	62	62½	61¾	62
Gold Dollar	5¾	6	5¾	6
Golden Cycle	54	55	55	57
Gold Sovereign	4½	4¾	4¾	4½
Isabella	15½	18	15	17½
Jackpot	8	8½	8	8½
Keystone	4¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
Last Dollar	35	45	—	—
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3	3½	2¾	3
Little Bessie	3	3½	3	3½
Mollie Gibson	5¼	10	5¼	10
Mary Nathan	1¾	2	1¾	2
Moon Anchor	10¾	12	10¾	12
New Haven	3½	3⅝	3¾	3½
Old Gold	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Pharmacist	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Portland	175	195	175	200
Rose Maud	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	4
Rose Nicol	2¼	3	2¼	3
Sunset Eclipse	3	3½	3½	3⅝
Vindicator	61	65	60½	85
Work	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	Int. Power.	28	50
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Int. S. P.	35	40
3s, r., 1918	106	107¼	I. S. P. pf.	71½	75
3s, c., 1918	106	107¼	Iowa C. pf.	36	39
3s, 1918, sm.	106¼	...	Joliet & Chi.	175	...
4s, r., 1907	107	108	Kan. & M.	26	30
4s, c., 1907	107	108	Kan. C. Sc.	18½	19½
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133	K. & T.	10	15
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133¼	K. & T. M.	...	...
D. C. 3-65s	118	...	pf.	40	50
Philippine 4s	111½	112	K. I. C. pf.	46	51
			Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
Adams Exp.	222	228	L. & W.	26	29
Ajh. & Sus.	220	...	L. E. & W.		
Alle. & W.	150	...	pf.	90	105
Allis-Ch. pf.	59	65	Lake Shore.	250	300
Am. Ag. Ch.	13½	14½	Man. Beach.	7	10
Am. Coal.	195	250	Met. C. pf.	110	...
A. C. O. pf.	88	91	Mich. Cent.	125	141
Am. D. Tel.	22	28	M. & St. L.	60	66
Am. Exp.	190	200	M. & St. L.		
Am. G. Tw.	5½	6½	pf.	90	93
A. H. & L.			Mor. & Es.	185	190
pf.	14	17	Nat. B. pf.	102	103
Am. Lin. Co.	10	10½	Nat. Enam.	19	20¾
A. L. Co. pf.	27	35	Nat. En. pf.	78	86
Am. M. Co.	3½	4	Nat. L. pf.	83	90
Am. M. Co.			N. Cent. C.	44	49
pf.	18	20	N. Y. A. L.	125	135
Am. Sm. pf.	85	90	N. Y. B. &		
A. T. & C.	82	86	M. B. pf.	95	110
A. T. & T.	124	125	N. Y., C. &		
Am. Tob. pf.	130¼	135	St. L.	26½	28
Am. W. Co.	9	11	N. Y. C. &		
A. W. Co. pf.	69	72	St. L. 1st		
Ann Arbor	23	27	pf.	100	110
Ann A. pf.	52	55	N. Y., C. &		
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	St. L. 2d		
Atl. C. L.	100	110¾	pf.	60	65
B. & L. pf.	104	...	N. Y., L. E. &	18	22
B. Un. Gas.	180	195	N. Y. D. Co.		
Bruns. City.	5	7	pf.	41	48
Buff., R. &			N. Y., L. &		
P. pf.	132	...	W.	131½	140
Butterick Co.	47	51	N. Y. & N.		
Canada So.	63½	66¼	Jer. Tel.	137	140
C. & S. A.			N. & W. pf.	88	92
Tel.	101	...	Ont. Mining.	4	5
C. & A. pf.	83	84½	Pac. C. Is.		
C. B. & Q.	185	196	pf.	85	100
C. & R. Ill.			P. C. Cd. pf.	95	98
pf.	121	124	Peo. Gas.	17	22
C. G. W.	3	83½	Pere Marq.	79	80
C. I. & L.			Pere M. pf.	72	75
pf.	86	...	P. C. C. &		
C., M. & St.			St. L.	60	65
P. pf.	176	...	P. C. C. &		
C., St. P., M.			St. L. pf.	97	99
& Om.	135	145	P. Ft. W. &		
C., St. P. M.			C.	170	...
& Om. pf.	170	180	P. Ft. W. &		
C. U. T. pf.	29¾	31	C. pf.	175	...
C. C. C. &			Quicksilver	2	1½
St. L.	72	76	Quicksilv'r pf.	3	9½
Clev., Lor. &			R. R. Sec.,		
Wheel.	50	60	Ill. C. stock		
Clev., Lor. &			ctfs.	85	90
Wheel. pf.	75	80	Rey. St. Sp.	20¾	22¼
Clev. & Pitts.	179	...	Rdg. 1st pf.	75¼	79
C. F. & I.			Rdg. 2d pf.	56	57
pf.	50	65	Rens. & Sar.	240	260
Col. S. 2d pf.	23	24	R., W. & O.	130	...
Com. Cable.	180	187	St. J. & G. I.	11	13
Consol. Coal.	60	80	St. J. & G. I.		
C. E. Co. pf.	70	71	1st pf.	37	39
D. & S. W.	1¼	..	St. J. & G. I.		
D. & S. W.			2d pf.	17½	19½
pf.	2¼	..	St. L. & S.		
D. M. & Ft.			F. C. E. I.		
D.	19½	22	ctfs.	150	165
D. M. & Ft.			St. L. & S.		
D. pf.	100	...	F. C. E. I.		
Det. South.	10	11	pf. ctfs.	115	124
Det. So. pf.	30	38	St. L. & S.		
Det. Un. Ry.	59¾	62	W. 1st pf.	...	75
Dia. Match.	128	130	So. Ry. M.		
Dis. Co. of			& O. ctfs.	90	92
Am. pf.	38	40	S. R. & T.	1	2
D., S. S. &			Syracuse La.	40	...
A. pf.	12	15	Syr. Lt. pf.	...	...
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	T. P. L. Tr.	27	30
Ev. & T. H.			Tol. Peo. &		
pf.	73	80	West.	17	20½
Ft. W. & D.			Tol. Rys. &		
City	44	...	Light	20	20¾
Gen. Ch. Co.	53	56	Un. Fruit.	95	96
G. C. Co. pf.	84	93	U. Ry. Inv.	10	11¾
G. & S. T.	110	120	U. S. Exp.	105	110
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180	U. S. Rub.	10¾	11½
Hock. Val.	73	75	Westinghouse		
Homestake.	49½	51	1st pf.	175	200
Ill. Cent.	1.10	3⅛	W. & L. E.		
			2d pf.	24	27

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$229,231,034
Gold	99,848,914
Silver	22,890,320
United States notes	8,824,142
Treasury notes of 1890	88,948
National banknotes	17,152,587
Total receipts this day	2,149,255
Total receipts this month	15,204,220
Total receipts this year	334,636,660
Total expenditures this day	1,890,000
Total expenditures this month	12,400,000
Total expenditures this year	330,184,104
Deposits in National banks	172,563,501

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$468,356,649
Silver dollars	466,233,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,169,906
Silver bullion of 1890	7,020,094
Total	$947,779,649

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $19,561,220 gold certificates in Treasury	466,356,649
Silver certificates outstanding	466,233,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,190,000
	$947,779,649

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 8, 1904.

Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 80¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 92¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 39,000 99⅝ 1,000 99⅝ 12,000 99½
Adjustment 4s 500 89¼ 1,000 89½ 2,000 89½
Stamped 3,000 88 7,000 88½
Atlan Coast L 4s 5,000 92⅞
Balt & O prior lien 3½s 18,000 94½ 1,000 94
Gold 4s 1,000 101⅝ 4,000 101½ 4,000 101¼ 12,000 101
S'w'n div 3½s 10,000 88¼ 1,000 88 4,000 87¾ 5,000 87½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 5,000 113½
Brooklyn Un El 1st 1,000 100 10,000 100
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 102
Canada South 2d 6,000 107
Cent of Ga con 5s 5,000 106 1,000 105½ 2,000 105 2,000 105½
2d inc 5s 10,000 20½
Cent of N J gen 5s 10,000 130½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 1,000 84½
Ches & O gen 4½s 12,000 103¾ 13,000 103½
Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s 8,000 101¼
Chi & Alton 3½s 2,000 75½
Chi & Alton R R 8s 24,000 82½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 5,000 93 2,000 92¾ 4,000 92⅝ 3,000 92¾ 3,000 92¾ 5,000 92 7,000 92¼ 18,000 92
Ill div 3½s 6,000 93
Neb ext 4s 10,000 105⅝
S'w'n div 4s 5,000 100¾
Chi, M & St. Paul, C & P W 5s 4,000 115
W & M div 5s 1,000 114¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 3,000 101⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 10,000 69 5,000 68⅝ 25,000 68¼ 10,000 68¾ 1,000 69 5,000 68¾ 12,000 68½ 3,000 68¾ 8,000 68½ 3,000 68¾ 10,000 68⅜ 10,000 68 25,000 67¾ 7,000 67⅝ 65,000 68
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s 5,000 79¼ 1,000 79½ 9,000 79¾ 1,000 79½ 10,000 80 5,000 79¾ 22,000 79¼ 10,000 79⅛
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 4,000 97½
Col F & I gen 5s 2,000 96¾
Col Mid 1st 4s 10,000 60 2,000 60½
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000 86
Consol Tobacco 4s 26,000 55 1,000 54¾ 20,000 54½ 30,000 54½ 20,000 54½ 4,000 54¾ 19,000 54½ 1,000 54½ 10,000 54½ 25,000 54¼ 17,000 54¼ 54 74,000 53¾
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 14 17,000 97½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 97¾ 4,000 97½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 500 78 7,000 77⅝ 10,000 78
Mo, K & T ext 5s 15,000 98¼ 5,000 98⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s 10,000 100¾ 2,000 100½ 8,000 101
Total sales $3,152,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Feb. 8, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,420	Amal. Copper	44⅝	45¼	43	43⅝
280	Am. Car & Fdy.	18½	19½	18¼	18⅝
150	Am. Ice	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
250	Am. Ice pf.	29¼	29⅝	28¼	28¼
150	Am. Locomotive	20½	20¾	19¾	20⅛
100	Am. Smelting	47½	48	47⅜	47⅝
3,890	Am. Sugar	123⅜	124⅝	122⅜	122⅝
11,430	A., T. & S. F.	68¼	68¾	66¾	67
150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	89	89	88½	88½
14,220	Balt. & Ohio	70⅞	72⅜	70¼	71¾
15,100	Brook. Rap. Tr.	39¼	40½	38⅝	39
530	Can. Pacific	116	116¼	115	115½
250	Ches. & Ohio	31½	32	31¼	31½
320	Chi. & Alton	35⅞	39	38	38
930	Chi. Gt. West.	16¼	15¾	14¾	15¼
33,590	C., M. & St. P.	141⅞	141⅞	139	139¾
310	Col. Fuel & I.	30½	31	30¼	30¾
60	Col. Southern	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½
4,080	Erie	26	26¼	25¼	25¾
10	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
230	Ill. Central	127½	127½	126½	126¾
200	Louis. & Nash.	103⅝	103⅝	102½	102¾
920	Manhattan	141⅞	142	140	140¼
660	Met. Street	117⅜	117¾	115¼	116
110	Mex. Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
70	Mo., K. & T.	16¼	16¼	16	16
30	Mo. K. & T. pf.	38½	37	36¼	36⅝
11,580	Mo. Pacific	90	90¼	88	88½
1,280	N. Y. Central	117¾	117¾	115	115⅜
500	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21¼	20¾	20¾
180	Norf. & West.	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾
28,880	Pennsylvania	115	115	112¾	113⅝
850	People's Gas	99	99	97¼	97¼
5,520	Reading	42¼	42¾	40¾	41⅞
10	Rep. Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Rep. Steel pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
6,980	Rock Island	22	22¾	21¼	21½
7,810	Southern Pac.	46½	46¾	44¾	45¼
870	Southern Ry.	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20½
		51	51	50	50

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Incorporated to-day:

Champlain Realty Company, Corinth, Saratoga County; capital, $500,000. Directors—H. J. Chisholm, D. O. Mills, and G. F. Underwood, New York.

A. Wittnauer Company, New York, (watches;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Albert Wittnauer, Emily Wittnauer, and V. E. Dession, New York.

H. T. Wilhelm Company, New York, (crockery;) capital, $125,000. Directors—H. T. Wilhelm, J. Patterson, and H. C. Davis, New York.

Walden & Co., New York, (brandies;) capital, $50,000. Directors—L. Walden, E. W. Murphy, and F. Gallagher, New York.

Standard Automatic Rocker Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. Rudiger, George Wachtermaier, and W. E. Keller, New York.

Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, Jamestown; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles Dahlstrom, N. A. Johnson, and C. A. Lundquist, Jamestown.

Robert T. McMurray & Brother, Brooklyn, (structural iron works;) capital, $20,000. Directors—R. T. McMurray and W. H. McMurray, Brooklyn, and Frank Moos, Mount Vernon.

American Metal Leaf Machine Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. M. Strosbel and W. C. Fimm, New York, and H. E. Grabau, Hoboken.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Carbon Transportation Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. McCabe, William N. Moran, and William B. Hill.

The Kosher Dairy Company, Hoboken; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John J. Marnell, John B. Walsh, and John P. Duffy.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,577	1,845	1,845
4th week Jan.	$254,171	$291,232	$249,992
Month	797,901	859,051	762,442
From July 1		5,518,637	4,819,442
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week Jan.	2,637	3,435	.....
Month	9,443	10,228	.....
From July 1	66,848	89,353	.....
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	425
4th week Jan.	37,670	49,070	.....
Month	106,621	136,544	111,541
From July 1	945,019	892,389	751,607
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	5,628	5,494	4,985
Month January	2,607,278	2,728,436	2,535,140
From July 1	20,640,063	26,530,760	23,095,055
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Jan.	40,919	46,285	.....
Month	144,699	152,681	.....
From July 1	1,090,954	996,550	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	380	380	380
Month January	363,739	372,342	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
4th week Jan.	263,409	299,209	.....
Month	634,541	674,207	580,616
From July 1	4,560,425	4,301,213	3,740,949
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Jan.	31,143	19,557	.....
Month	79,357	57,160	.....
From July 1	510,557	393,145	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Jan.	105,718	101,490	85,195
Month	329,353	310,084	270,485

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,258,688	2,960,548	298,140
Operating ex.	1,981,496	1,822,783	158,713
Net earnings	1,277,192	1,137,765	139,427
Other income	28,383	41,449	*13,066
Total	1,305,575	1,179,214	126,361
Fixed charges	1,153,792	1,060,978	92,814
Surplus	151,783	118,236	33,547

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $217,006, and profit and loss surplus of $687,216. *Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	7,761,186	6,425,192	6,789,689
Ex. and taxes	5,342,997	4,349,208	4,062,838
Net earnings	2,438,189	2,073,984	2,706,851
Total income	2,438,189	2,110,335	2,725,740
*Disbursements	1,809,507	1,775,168	2,389,872
Surplus	628,582	335,167	335,868

*Includes interest, (renewal fund for 1900,) extraordinary expense fund, and miscellaneous.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.15
Cotton, middling	14.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 89@91c; No. 2 red, 93@97c; No. 2 corn, 49c; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 2 oats, 39¾@39¾c; No. 3 white, 38¾@44½c; No. 2 rye, 90c; good feeding barley, 38c; fair to choice malting, 47@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16½; prime timothy seed, $4.15; mess pork, per bbl, $13.50@$13.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.35@$7.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.80@6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75@$11.

COTTON.—Yesterday the cotton market advanced about ½c, broke over 1c, and recovered about 1c of the loss, all in about two and a half hours after the clang of the gong. From the highest to the lowest there was a loss of 110@133 points on the active months. Reports were circulated over Sunday that the big bulls here, in the South, and Europe had come to an understanding and that they had planned to make a last desperate effort to stem the tide of popular liquidation this morning, and, if possible, to renew the bull campaign. This view was encouraged by the cables, which were much better than expected, and, in spite of the adverse news from the Far East, the market opened steady. First prices were 2 points lower on June, but generally from 11 to 25 points higher, and soon after the call covering had advanced prices about 30@40 points over last night's level. Then quotations from New Orleans began to come through via Liverpool, the Baltimore fire having interrupted the wire service with the South, and the sensational weakness in that city started selling afresh here, and inside of half an hour prices had declined under excited selling for both accounts until March was quoted 12.91, May 13.02, and July 13.08. At this level shorts began taking profits, and the local bull leader became an aggressive buyer, with the result that shortly after midday prices had been rallied to nearly Saturday's closing figures. After this fluctuations were more or less irregular. Liquidation by buyers on the morning's break caused a partial setback, but toward the close the local bull leader became aggressive and at the close was steady net 9@35 points. Sales were estimated at 700,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	13.70	13.70	13.70	12.20@12.30
March	14.00	14.10	12.91	13.45@13.50
April	14.00	14.00	13.54	13.62@13.65
May	14.08	14.35	13.02	13.78@13.80
June	13.95	13.95	13.15	13.85@13.89
July	14.00	14.40	13.08	13.90@13.91
August	13.93	13.95	12.75	13.30@13.32
September	12.50	12.60	12.25	12.30@12.40
October	11.70	11.90	11.25	11.55@11.60
December	11.05	11.20	11.05	11.05@11.10

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; middling upland, 7.06d; futures opened weak and irregular, about 50 points decline; closed barely steady, net 34@39 points lower; February and February-March, 6.91; March-April, 6.82; April-May, 6.93; May-June, 6.94; June-July, 6.93; July-August, 6.92; August-September, 6.76; September-October, 6.16; October-November, 5.87. Manchester—Yarns and cloths disorganized.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Decidedly sensational features attended the opening of the New York wheat market yesterday. Believing that the warlike news from abroad would start the market off with a big advance, certain large interests put in a lot of selling orders through different brokers, with a view to taking advantage of the expected sky-rocket market. On the curb May sold up around 97c, or practically 1 cent above Saturday's late curb figure. From developments at the immediate opening, however, it was evident that the selling move had been a trifle overdone. It seemed for a moment as if about every broker in the pit had wheat for sale. In their eagerness to find buyers, the price was offered down in a moment to 95¾c, where the first sale occurred, and it kept on falling until 95¼c was reached, the official range at the start being from 95¾c to 95¼c. It is estimated that as much as 1,000,000 bushels were thrown over in the first five minutes, representing one of the heaviest operations the New York market has seen in a long time. Notwithstanding the decline, however, it was understood that the wheat sold showed a good profit. No. 1 red closed 96c, elevator, and 97c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.04¾.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 91½@92c; No. 2 Northern, 88@90c; May, 94c. Rye—No. 1, 66c. Barley—No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 58@58½c. Corn—1c lower; No. 3, 44@45c; May, 52¾@53c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 83¾c; No. 2 hard, 85@87c; May, 88¾@88¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 46c; May, 49¼@49¾c; July, 49½@49¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 43c; May, 41¾c; No. 2 white, 44½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 8.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93¼c; No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Northern, 89½c; Macaroni No. 1, 53c; No. 2, 71c; May, 92c; July, 90¼c; September, 80½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.25@4.50; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.85; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.35. Buckwheat Flour—Market

July	90¼	90¼	88⅞	89⅛
September	82½	83⅛	82	83
Corn—				
May	59½	59⅝	58	58¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	95	95	93½	94
July	85¾	85¾	83½	84⅝
September	80½	80¾	78½	80
Corn—				
May	55	55	52¼	52⅞
July	52½	52½	50½	50⅝
September	51⅞	51⅞	49⅞	50⅛
Oats—				
May	44¾	44¾	41½	41⅞
July	39⅝	39½	37½	37⅝
September	33½	33½	33	33½
Lard—				
May	$7.65	$7.67½	$7.52½	$7.52½
July	7.70	7.72½	7.57½	7.57½
Ribs—				
May	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.82½
July	7.00	7.02½	6.92½	6.95
Pork—				
May	13.75	13.90	13.00	13.67½
July				13.77½

COFFEE.—Important trade interests were offering coffee freely again yesterday morning, and with European cables weak and cotton going downward in a sensational fashion, there was a renewal of general liquidation and first prices showed a decline of 60@80 points. Following this there was a rally of about 20 to 30 points, but in the late trading the market was again depressed by liquidation and bear pressure, and the market closed steady but at nearly the lowest. The net decline was a matter of 60 to 70 points. The spot market was nominally on the basis of 7c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				5.45@5.50
March	5.70	5.70	5.30	5.50@5.60
April	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60@5.65
May	5.75	5.85	5.60	5.70@5.75
June	5.75	5.95	5.75	5.90@5.95
July	5.90	6.20	5.90	6.05@6.10
August	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25
September	6.25	6.50	6.25	6.35@6.40
October	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14.75@$15.25; family, $15@$15.50; short clear, $14.25@$16. BEEF—Mess, $8@9; family, $10@$11; packet, $8@$10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 7½@8c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¾@6c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—$7.80; city lard, $7; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.45; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7⅛@8c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin broke badly in London, spot declining £1, to £125 10s, and futures 15s, to £125 10s. Locally tin was quiet, with spot quoted at 27.50@28c. COPPER—Spot copper declined 12s 6d in London, to £55 10s, and futures were 7s 6d lower, at £56 5s. Copper was quiet in the local market, with take quoted at 12.25@12.50c; electrolytic at 12.12½@12.37½c, and casting at 12@12.25c. LEAD—Lead was unchanged here at 4.45@4.50c, but advanced 1s 3d, to £11 6s 3d, in London. SPELTER—Spelter advanced 2s 6d, to £21 17s 6d, in London, but remained unchanged locally at 4.90@5c. IRON—Iron closed at 50s 3d in Glasgow and at 42s 9d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was nominally unchanged: No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15@16; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $14@15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, sort, $13.75@14.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 68½c; machine reels, 67c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.70@$2.80; oil Barrels, $4.70. Resin, common to good strained, $2.95@$3; E, $3; F, $3.10; G, $3.20; H, $3

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft to let; 6,000 feet floor space; all light. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

Factory, 105 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Loft and Store.—Steam heat, &c.; 14-16 Wooster St. Apply on premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts and stores, 131-135 Prince St.; 60x65; light, new building, elevator. Apply premises or Buffett, 1,920 Park Av.

Lofts and store, fireproof building, 34-36 West Houston St. Apply on premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Columbus Av.—Prominent corner near 59th St.; will divide to suit; florist, grocery, &c. Write Raymond & Raisman, 504 W. 151st St.

422 West Broadway. Near Spring.—Store and basement, 25x70, possession; store will carry heavy load; reasonable. J. W. Dimick, 140 5th Av., cor. 19th St.

A seven-story modern building, 284 Spring St., near Hudson, 25x85; possession immediately; elevator, steam heat. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

39 West 19th St.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 25 ft. wide; will alter for business and give long lease. J. W. Dimick, 140 5th Av., cor. 19th St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

High-class apartment for family of three adults, with position of resident manager, by man of experience, responsibility, and best recommendations. Address W. T., 1,564 Broadway.

GROUND FLOOR, FACTORY,
with or without power.
AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
116-118 West 42d St.; or engineer at 317.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Opportunity for insurance or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Apply to WILLIAM HARVEY, Superintendent.

32 UNION SQUARE.
Lofts, store, and offices, new fireproof building. Apply on premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

300 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 22x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue, and leased to
HIGH GRADE BUSINESS
on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

8 EAST 42D ST.—OFFICES:
Large, light; steam heated.
First floor, front, 20x30.....$1,200
Second floor, rear, two adjoining..... 450
Third floor, front, small..... 180
Apply janitor or BENJ. ANDREWS, 500 5th Av.

STORE, 111 NASSAU ST.,
With basement and sub-basement, 25x100; through to Theatre Alley. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 902.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau Street.

WINDSOR ARCADE,
5TH AV., 46TH TO 47TH STREETS.
Handsome corner store and basement to let; over 44 feet front; especially attractive for jewelry, silverware, paintings, china, and bric-a-brac, furniture, fancy goods, &c. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

N. E. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS.
Two large corner floors, 50x75, very light, (23 windows each,) especially adapted for printing business; steam heat and elevator; together or separately; term of years from May 1; also two large, light corner lofts, 30x75; Nassau and Ann sts., for term of years; immediate possession; rent free to May 1.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nassau, corner Fulton St.

570 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STREETS.
second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 5TH AVE. BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

MORTON BUILDING,
116 NASSAU STREET,
Second floor, commanding fine
DISPLAY ON NASSAU ST.
Especially suited for Merchant Tailor. Also few desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, AGENT, (PREMISES).

FINE LIGHT LOFTS,
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60 X 83.
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

55th Street, 332 West.—For sale or to let, three-story and basement fourteen-room brick house; furnished or unfurnished. Owner on premises.

A four-story dwelling, on West 65th St., near Broadway; rent $1,500; immediate possession. For permit, apply to H. C. Senior & Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HANOVER,
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

61st St., 100-104 West.—Seven, eight room apartments; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator service; will be decorated to suit.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

157 East 31st St., New Building.
Large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; moderate rent.
Apply CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Ave.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lightning, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

DE PEYSTER
AND
THE MUMFORD,
520 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRERICHS, FRIEDRICH W., otherwise known as FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRIEDRICH W. FRERICHS otherwise known as FREDERICK W. FRERICHS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Euring & Geiger, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of May next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1903. CHRISTOPHER F. FRERICHS, Executor. EURING & GEIGER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mTuSu6mo.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Madison Avenue Corner Sold to Builder—Sixth Avenue Parcel Near Twenty-Third Street Changes Hand—Lower Fifth Avenue Leases—Other Dealings.

William Rosenzweig and Bernhard Klingenstein have sold to Charles Laue the plot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street. This is part of a large plot which the sellers bought recently from William R. Travers. Mr. Laue will erect a seven-story apartment house on the corner property.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold.

Max Marx has bought, through Bernard Smyth & Sons, from Alfred L. Beadleston and William Skidmore, as trustees, the plot 100 by 160.8, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for a client of F. W. Benner to a builder for improvement, the plot 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway. They have also sold for John G. Moore the four-story single flat, 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on a full lot.

Lease of 125 and 127 Fifth Avenue.

William Sittenham, lessee of 123 Fifth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, has secured long leases on the adjoining property Nos. 125 and 127, making a plot 68 by 100, now covered by five-story buildings, Lord & Taylor occupy 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, which they secured, together with 4 East Twentieth Street, for the purpose of enlarging their Broadway store.

Adjoining Owners Get 381 Sixth Avenue.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for J. C. Goodrich to Elmer A. Darling the four-story building 381 Sixth Avenue, 24 by 63, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. The Darling estate owns the adjoining property to the north, as well as a large parcel at the rear running through from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street.

Gramercy Park Deal.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for the Kingestate 35, 36, 37, and 38 Gramercy Park East, four five-story dwellings on plot 84.3 by 83, adjoining the Gramercy Park Hotel.

J. F. Stillman Buys Dwelling.

Walter Stabler transferred yesterday to Joseph F. Stillman the five-story American basement dwelling 35 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9. Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the transaction.

Sale of West 112th Street Apartments.

The Corporation Liquidating Company has sold the De Leon apartment house, at 48 to 52 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to Montgomery Maze. Title in the transaction passed yesterday. The same company has also sold twelve detached frame dwellings at Roselle Park, N. J., to Leon A. Liebeskind.

Upper Broadway Flat Changes Hands.

Schmidt & Donahue have sold for Gustave Schneiker 2,249 Broadway, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, a five-story flat, with store, on plot 25.9 by 103.5.

The same brokers also sold 520 and 522 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two five-story apartment houses on plot 66.10 by 100.

Max Marx has bought from Edward Logan 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 99.11.

Charles Galewski has purchased for a client 166 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 35 by 100 feet.

Fifth Avenue Deals in Harlem.

Annie Yesky has sold for Leopold Yesky to Emil Adler the five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on a lot 25.11 by 100, for about $60,000.

N. Rosenberg has sold for Mrs. Jennie May the five-story double flat 2,155 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Builders Buy on East 110th Street.

H. Weisstock has sold for the various owners 120 to 124 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, three-story dwellings on plot 50 by 100, to Jackson & Stern, who have resold the property to a builder.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for J. Younk to Henry Fox 79 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 100. The same brokers recently sold the adjoining house, No. 73.

Foreclosure on 125th Street Properties.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the property running through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 201.10, as the result of foreclosure proceedings, in which Lawrence J. Callanan is plaintiff and John J. Fowler and another, defendants.

Park and Lexington Avenue Deals.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Reckling & Vallender 1,073 Park Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 82.2.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for F. W. Loew 618 Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 21.6 by 70.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Arnold Harris to Henry Meyers the three-story dwelling 137 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Avenue B Corner to be Improved.

Goodman & Simon have bought the northeast corner of Avenue B and Third Street, 48 by 97, for improvement.

Matthew F. Mulvihill has sold for Benjamin Fox and another the three-story tenement, with store, 361 East Third Street, to Paul Posnansky and Jacob Goldwasser.

W. H. Falconer has sold 121 to 125 Hester Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 60.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought from Edward A. Rawlings 141 East Broadway, a five-story tenement, 25 by 104.5; also, from Harris Bernstein, 118 Chrystie Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5 by 25.7 by 100.7. The same operators have sold 33 Goerck Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 75.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Louis Haims 640 and 642 East Fourteenth Street, two five-story double tenements on lot 27 by 103 feet each.

Purchase on Brook Avenue.

Isidore M. Levy has sold for a client to Frank Starkman the property 1,512 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin has sold to Yachnowitz & Rosen the plot, 50 by 95, on Briggs Avenue, east of White Plains Avenue; also, to the same buyers, a plot 50 by 114, on East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 355 feet east of Fourth Avenue; also, to Brun Lample, the northwest corner of Logan Street and Maple Avenue, 50 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

149 and 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 249 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 49 by 100.11, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to Eugene Vallens.....$103,422

445 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 106.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 16.5 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to Daniel B. Butler..... 7,300

140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.6 by 99.11 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Vassar. 12,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, seventy lots on the north and south sides of Ninth Street and on the south side of Tenth Street, between Avenue D and the East River, together with land under water.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 205.8 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,659.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 552.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,241; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 339 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,480.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Eagle Avenue, east side, 222.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,966.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, David Thomson, referee, 340 Sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 97, leasehold, six-story brick tenement, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph M. Schenck, referee, Harrison Avenue, west side, 175.3 feet north of Morton Place, 50.4 by 130.9 by 33.9 by 130.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,849.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, 328 East Eighth Street, south side, 434 feet east of Avenue B, 21.9 by 97, six-story brick tenement, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday at the Building Department were those for the following new structure:

Nos. 18 and 20 East Sixty-eighth Street, for a five and six-story brick dwelling, 36 by 78; H. T. Sloane of 8 East Thirty-sixth Street; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $110,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Feb. 8.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 59th St, 17.1x75; Margaret E. Kilduff to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... $100

BRONX RIVER, n s, at e s of Washington Av, runs n e to Madison Av x n e — x n w 200x s e 262; Giuseppe Francolini to Giuseppe Scotellaro, (mtg $2,000). Nom.

BROOME ST, 578, n s, 22.7x84.3; Joseph Loeb to Otto Silberman, (mtg $7,000). Nom.

CARMINE ST, 34 and 36, s s, 40x70; Dominick Aubate and another to Julia Samuels, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

DECATUR AV, e s, Lots 114 and 115, 70 and 71, map of Norwood, 50x100; George E. Kent, referee, to James O'Connell..... 2,500

DIVISION ST, 228, n s, 24x74.11x27x65; Pierce Brennan to Jacob Epstein, (mtg $20,750)..... Nom.

DIVISION ST, 228, n s, 24x74.11x27x65; George K. Breit to Jacob Epstein, quitclaim, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 247, s s, 23x87.6; Adelaide M. Janssen to Barnet Steinberg, quitclaim..... Nom.

LOT 86, map of Cedric Park; Frank Gass to Bernhard Bossmann and another..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 330 to 336, s e cor Scammel St, 75.5x37x75.5x33; Rachel Leibner to Henriette Zodikow, (mtgs $80,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 551, w s, 15x74; Casimir Y. Wagner to Julia Patrice, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Jennie Orr, trustee, to Annie De Jonge..... 12,000

STEBBINS AV, w s, 225.4 ft n of 167th St, 22.6x64.5x22.8x61.5; John O'Leary to August Fredrikson, (mtg $4,250,) other consideration and..... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x178; Maud Gabriel to Mary Ehrmann, (mtg $6,250)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, runs s 105.5x e 108.5x n 134.2x w 130.1; Emil Simon to Eureka Realty Company. Nom.

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD ST, n w cor Passage Av, runs w 20xn — x e — x s 100; Joseph T. Watson to Gustav Bartel, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and

WEST END AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x67; Arthur W. Saunders to William F. Havemeyer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 142d St, 99.11x107; the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company to Margaret E. Kilduff, other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 49.11x75; Frederick Beck to Auralia E. Runk..... Gift

7TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 49.11x75; Auralia E. Runk to Samuel Roseff, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom

7TH AV, n e cor 142d St, 99.11x107; William H. Hall to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,524, w s, 27.1x100; Francis W. Dixon to Bernhard Freund, (mtg $14,000) Nom.

8TH AV, 2,699, w s, 25x100; Flora Lang to Banned Friend, (mtg $19,250)..... Nom.

11TH ST, n s, part of Lot 301, map of Unionport, runs n 108x e 25x s 108x w 25; Frank Gass to Bernhard Bossmann and another..... Nom.

19TH ST, 419 East, 20x92; John F. Toole and another to Margaret Murray, quitclaim..... Nom.

19TH ST, 419 East, 20x92; Margaret Murray to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and..... Nom.

25TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.1; John Woods to George M. Bruestle, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

27TH ST, 417 West, 18.6x88.9; John J. Glynn to Samuel Green and another..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 229.2 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x88.9; Garrett B. Kip to Samuel Green and another..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 201.7 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x88.9; John J. Glynn to Samuel Green and another..... Nom.

39TH ST, 35 East, 25x98.9; Walter Stabler to Joseph F. Stillman, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

63D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; J. Frederick Kernochan, trustee, to Henry R. Winthrop and another..... Nom.

67TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Samuel Weil to William J. Taylor, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

67TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Isidore Jackson and another to William J. Taylor, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

88TH ST, 10 West, 17.6x100.8; Montgomery Maze to Andrew J. Cobe, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Justus L. Bulkley and others, executors and trustees, to Isaac Helfer..... 12,350

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Helber to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

109TH ST, 353 East, 37.6x136x37.6x137.8; Portia Horwitz to Isaac Liberman and others, (mtgs $37,000,) other consideration and..... 100

110TH ST, 61 and 63 East, 33.4x100.11; Charles Neukirch to David Cohen, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 213.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles Lowenfeld to Samuel D. Douglas, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Lucien A. Liebeskind to the Mazo Realty Company, (mtg $110,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.11; Selig Citron and others to Ida Machiz, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, 71 West, 18x100.11; Joseph Levy to Susie Levy, (mtg $15,000,) gift and..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; John G. Moore to Ellenora Shephard, other consideration and..... 100

169TH ST, 879 East, 37.6x138.11x37.5x140.4; Willis H. Young to Portia Horwitz, (mtg $36,750,) other consideration and..... 100

173D ST, 560, s s, 83 ft w of Audubon Av, 17x50; John Eusner to Anna E. Barnes, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 584 and 586; Leopold Kaufman to Betsy Libman, 3 years..... $3,750

BROOME ST, 128 and 130; Henry Breslauer to Isidor Cohn, 3 years..... 312

CHERRY ST, 414; Adolph Shapiro to Jacob Buchbinder, 3 4-12 years..... 2,850

DUANE ST, 42; Martin Reimer to Vincenzo Meccia, 4 2-12 years..... 180

HOUSTON ST, 190 East; Herman Milgrim to Samuel Bercowich, 3 years..... 936

MADISON AV, 1,686; Max Weinstein to Rosie Perleman, 1 year..... 720

MADISON ST, 152; David L. Katz and another to Benjamin Abrams and another, 5 years..... 3,984

MULBERRY ST, 113; Mary E. Ward and another to Santo Astorino and another, 5 years..... 3,180

1ST AV, 1,561; Sophie Hothan to Emil H. Keidanz, 5 years..... 1,200

1ST AV, 88; Pauline Goldstein to Wojciemar Nemser, 3 years..... 480

1ST AV, 17; Philip Bauer to Simon Keller, 3 years..... 816

11TH AV, 605, w s; Frederick W. Schwiers to Abraham M. Baer and another, 5 2-12 years..... 600

87TH ST, 200 East; Jacob Fuhs to John Keller, 3 years..... 264

110TH ST, 131 East; Emily C. Groden to Mary Barnet, 1 1-12 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, Olive A., to Francis L. Minton; 111th St, s s, 333.4 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years. $400

BARNES, Anna E., to John Eusner; 173d St, 560 West, 2 years..... 2,500

BERRY, Joseph I., to Irving Savings Institution; Valentine Av, w s, 118.4 ft s of 192d St, all machinery, &c., 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

BROWNE, Lulu P., to the East River Savings Institution; 132d St, 154 West, 3 years..... 7,000

CAVANAGH, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119th St, 431 East, 3 years..... 1,000

COHEN, David, to Charles Neukirch; 110th St, 61 and 63 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DAVIDSOHN, Nannchen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th St, 631 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

DAY, Mary E., to Laura F. Van Riper; Arthur St, n w s, 494 ft n e of West Farms Road, due July 1, 1907..... 1,000

DE JONGE, Annie, to Jennie Orr, trustee; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 14,000

FAUST, William H., to Louis Gordon and others; 6th St, 206 East, prior mtg $25,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 7,500

FAUST, William H., to Joseph Ullman; 6th St, 206 East, 3 years..... 25,000

GLINSMANN, Peter, and wife to Elisa Dean; 112th St, 20 and 22 West, two mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 20,000

GLINSMANN, Peter, and wife to William H. Steinkamp; 112th St, 20 and 22 West, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 3,000

GRANIERE, Felice, to Joseph McEvoy; 107th St, 230 East, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years..... 1,400

GRANIERE, Felice, to Joseph McEvoy; 107th St, 232 East, prior mtg $7,100, 2 years..... 1,500

GREEN, Samuel, and another to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 27th St, 413 to 417 West, 1 year, gold..... 14,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Chauncey B. Graham; 191st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, due Feb. 1, 1909..... 9,000

HOLDING, William F., to Henry L. Bogert, guardian; Fordham or High Bridge Road, s s, 90 ft n w of Jerome Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HORWITZ, Portia, and another to Willis H. Young; 169th St, 879 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,750

JAFFE, Chone, to Jacob Schlamp; Lewis St, 65, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KELLY, Catharine S., to Louisa B. Glacius; 145th St, n s, 148.1 ft e of 3d Av, due Jan. 1, 1907..... 3,000

KILDUFF, Margaret E., to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company; 7th Av, n e corner of 142d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

KILDUFF, Margaret E., to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company; 7th Av, n e corner of 142d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Selig Citron and others; 117th St, 36 West, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MARKS, Rebecca, to Olga Lowenstein; 58th St, 312 East, 3 years..... 11,000

MURRAY, Agnes, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 4th St, s s, 280 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

NASSAU INVESTMENT COMPANY to Westmoreland D. Davis; Railroad Av East, n e corner of 135th St, due Dec. 15, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 72,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Ury Danenberg and others, trustees; Rivington St, 242, 4 years..... 30,000

SAMUELS, Julia, to Dominick Abbale and another; Carmine St, 34 and 36, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,300

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; West End Av, e s, 20.11 ft s of 104th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

SCOTELLARO, Giuseppe, to Giuseppe Francolini; Washington Av, n e s, at n s of Bronx River, West Farms, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

SEGGIE, William, to John Whalen and another, executors and trustees; 10th Av, n w corner of 161st St, due March 14, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SHAPIRO, Adolph, to Isaac Meyer and another; Rutgers Place, 8; also strip adjoining on e s, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SHEPPARD, Ellenora, to the Title Insurance Company; 120th St, 255 West, 3 years..... 12,000

STOLZ, Florence, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 160th St, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,000

TAYLOR, William J., to Isidore Jackson and another; 67th St, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

TAYLOR, William J., to Samuel Weil; 67th St, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Margaret Murray; 19th St, n s, 236 ft e of 1st Av, due Feb. 1, 1907..... 6,000

WEINSTOCK, Louis, to Joseph S. Wood; 9th St, n s, being e ½ of Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,200

ZODIKOW, Henriette, to Rachel Leibner; Madison St, 330 to 336, s e corner of Scammel St, prior mtg $82,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 8,528

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUESTLE, George M., to Charles Thomsen..... 1,029

BRUESTLE, George M., to Charles Thomsen..... 2,059

DORF, Joseph, to the State Bank..... 1

EISELE, John, executor, to Albert C. Roussel and others..... 1

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK to Isaac V. Brokaw..... 90,000

JACOBOWITZ, David, to the State Bank. 1

JOHANNESEN, Anna H., to William Huck..... 1

JOHNSTON, Robert B., executor, to the Park Mortgage Company, 2 assignments. 12,500

KILDUFF, Margaret E., to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company..... 2,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mary C. Taylor..... 30,000

MANDELBAUM, Jacob, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, other consideration and..... 100

MARX, Max, to Emilie W. Reichow..... 5,000

MAYER, Sophia, to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

PENNINGTON, William, to Albert H. Atterbury, 8 assignments..... 1

SCHAEFFLER, Joseph C., to Isaac V. Brokaw..... 10,000

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK to Albert I. Sire..... 1

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Catskill Savings Bank..... 20,000

VAN HISE, George C., and another, executors, to Lawyers' Mortgage Company.. 4,000

WINANS, Benjamin W., trustee, to Mary E. Durell..... 4,069

Mechanics' Liens.

BANK ST, 113 and 115; C. F. Bond, Inc., against Magnolia Metal Company, owners and contractors..... 15,168

BATTIGATE AV, 2,324; Thomas Duggan against Anne Duggan, owner and contractor..... 100 950

CROTONA AV, w s, 154.6 ft s of 182d St, 22.1x100; W. C. Dickerson against Sophia Kneffer and another, owners and contractors..... 10

WAVERLY PLACE, 196 and 198; Maxwell & Dempsey against Leo and Sam Kriegel, owners and contractors..... 328

5TH AV, 251; Christopher Campbell against the Beacon Hill Real Estate Company, owner and contractor.....$51,791

218T ST, 80 West; Lorenzo Bros. against Edna M. Gardner, owner; John Wieting, contractor..... 113

42D ST, 317 to 323 West; Richard J. Cullen against Francis K. Seagrist, owner and contractor..... 33

47TH ST, 131 and 133 West; Adolph E. Miller against Flanders Hotel Company, owner; —O'Brien, contractor..... 158

64TH ST, 35 West; L. Barth & Son against Paul B. Pugh Company, owner and contractor..... 737

97TH ST, 18 to 32 West; Bishop Gutta Percha Company against Clark estate, owner; John T. Hunt, contractor..... 445

125TH ST, 165 East; Empire Electric Sign Company against W. Emlen Roosevelt and another, owners; Timothy D. Sullivan and another, lessees; Brice & Cholet, contractors..... 365

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AUDUBON AV, 9; William Winkel and another against Phillipine Posner and another; Jan. 27, 1904..... $20

PARK AV and 58th St, n w cor; W. & B. Douglass against the Lennox Realty Company and another; Oct. 13, 1903..... 265

13TH ST, 432 and 434 East; Mattie Ligouri against Hyman Romm and another; Nov. 17, 1903..... 477

Lis Pendens.

FRONT ST, 380; City of New York against Leonard H. Wellbrock and another; 82d St, 227 East, same against Nicholas K. Connolly and another, two actions, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

LOTS 119 and 120, map of Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, two actions; Jane A. Demarest, executrix, against Elvira H. Gillingham and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

STANTON ST, 83 to 87; Norfolk St and Stanton St, s e corner, 50x57, and 83d St, 68 East; Ethel Cohen against Moe Levy, executor and trustee, and another, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Rothschild & Kevs.

UNION AV, e s, 116.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x117.3x irregular; Park Av, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 16.8x100; Erne C. Becker against Mary E. Neale, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Miller and Haitcorn.

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 181.7 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Henry Wilkes against John C. Eichelman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD or Main St, w s, adjoining lands of Morris Park and of the New York, New Haven and Harlem River Railroad Company, containing four acres; Lot 8, map of Cabrie Park, Turnpike from Westchester to William's Bridge, e s, adjoining lands of Cooper, 40x178.2x irregular, being part of Homestead property of William H. Bowne, and parcel of land, 35x200, on w s of William's Bridge Road, adjoining lands of New York, New Haven and Harlem River Railroad Company, Bronx; Louis P. Avery against George P. Baisley and another, (partition;) attorney, G. L. Lewis.

5TH AV, 259; Christopher Campbell against Beacon Hill Real Estate Company, (notice of attachment;) attorney, M. J. McCloskey.

38TH ST, 312 to 316 West; Augustus F. Holly, trustee, against Emily K. Simonson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boardman, Platt & Soley.

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Sarah C. Goodhue against Warren L. Sawyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

47TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against William Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

49TH ST, 418 West; Joseph E. Butterworth against Hezekiah Kohn, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. J. Martin.

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x201.10 to 124th St; Lawrence J. Callanan against John J. Fowler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Cohalan.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Mount Vernon.

At Port Chester.—Nice residence, hot water heat; A1 condition; bargain, $6,700. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 708—J.

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At New Rochelle, N. Y.—Houses and lots for sale; cottages for rent, season or year; bargains at a sacrifice; open Saturday afternoon and Sundays. James F. Fitzpatrick, 262 Main St.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—Residence overlooking river, $30,000; house and barn, 75 feet front, $13,000; fifteen-room residence, $13,500; excellent ten-room dwellings, best locations, to rent, $600 to $1,000; fine investment apartment, $18,000, will pay over 10%. J. Foster Jenkins, 2 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

CITY RE

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

76—M. & C. D. & W. Co. vs. Tug H. G. Rumkle.
101—Neall vs. Barge Marcus Hook.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Feb. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

47—Sabey vs Hanford Produce Co
48—Wimmer vs Met St Ry Co
51—Pritchard vs Edison Co
60—In re Union Trust Co
61—Wolff vs City of N Y
23—Farrelly vs Emig. Indus Savings Bank
44—Graves Elev Co vs Parker
68—Wheeler vs Norton

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hoadley vs Lecpold
2—Devehs vs McDonald
3—Alexander vs Spirits
4—Crawford vs City of New York
5—Poore vs Wells
6—Emerson vs Andsley
7—Moran vs Standard Oil Co
8—In re Hoe
9—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
10—Lewis vs Jacobs
11—Humphrey vs Sniffen
12—Giles vs Winstock
13—Smith vs Flagler
14—Murphy vs Murphy
15—In re Vanderbilt Av
16—Rood vs Rood
17—Poerschke vs Horowitz
18—In re Bridge at 153d st
19—Burr vs Doerr
20—Everard vs Astor
21—Murray vs Man Ry Co
22—Donnelly vs Donnelly
23—Carroll vs Walker
24—Byrne vs Murphy
25—McCreery vs Melrose Realty Co
26—Saberski vs Saberski
27—Man Transit Co vs Sheldon
28—Harlem Sav Bank vs Hyde
29—Schlidroth vs Blanchard
30—In re Taylor & Co
31—Collins vs Bailey
32—Kohl vs Kohl
33—Barnes vs Hughes
34—People, &c, vs Meyers
35—Same vs Hilker
36—Same vs Grein
37—Same vs Cook
38—Hoeter vs Kohn
39—Israelson vs Weinstein
40—Weinstein vs Israelson
41—Bennett vs Boutlier
42—Brice vs Cholet
43—Schmittlutz vs Schmittlutz
44—Claflin Co vs Herrmann
45—Stiefel vs same
46—In re Swiss Pub Co
47—H W Caldwell & Son Co vs Stillwell, &c, Co
48—Same vs same
49—Gellert vs Flax
50—Rogers vs Clyde
51—Lewis vs same
52—City Bank of New Haven vs Hurwitz
53—Myers vs Am Field Pub Co
54—People, &c, vs N Y B B Co, (in re Karis)
55—Same, (in re Corcoran)
56—Same, (in re Hawkins)
57—Same, (in re Hay)
58—Same, (in re Berges)
59—Same, (in re Govine)
60—Same, (in re Attanasio)
61—Same, (in re Davidson)
62—Same, (in re Ward)
63—Same, (in re Coughlin)
64—Moran vs Moran
65—People, &c, vs Orth
66—Same vs Rafoll
67—Same vs Fornecheila
68—Same vs Gunkel
69—Rogers vs Clyde
70—Windsor vs Windsor
71—In re Parker
72—Pluckham vs Amer Bridge Co
73—Randall vs McMurray
74—Epstein vs Horowitz
75—Hyman vs Hyman
76—Villoresi vs Spingarn
77—Hutchinson vs Warner
78—In re Mortimer Elec Co
79—In re Savage
80—Same vs same
81—Same vs Moore
82—Wheeler vs Norton
83—Schmittlutz vs Schmittlutz
84—Claflin Co vs Herrmann
85—Stiefel vs same
86—In re Swiss Pub Co
87—H W Caldwell & Son Co vs Stillwell, &c, Co
88—Same vs same
89—Gellert vs Flax
90—Rogers vs Clyde
91—Lewis vs same
92—City Bank of New Haven vs Hurwitz
93—Myers vs Am Field Pub Co
94—People, &c, vs N Y B B Co, (in re Karis)
95—Same, (in re Corcoran)
96—Same, (in re Hawkins)
97—Same, (in re Hay)
98—Same, (in re Berges)
99—Same, (in re Govine)
100—Same, (in re Attanasio)
101—Same, (in re Davidson)
102—Same, (in re Ward)
103—Same, (in re Coughlin)
104—Moran vs Moran
105—People, &c, vs Orth
106—Same vs Rafoll
107—Same vs Fornecheila
108—Same vs Gunkel
109—Rogers vs Clyde
110—Windsor vs Windsor
111—In re Parker
112—Pluckham vs Amer Bridge Co
113—Randall vs McMurray
114—Epstein vs Horowitz
115—Hyman vs Hyman
116—Villoresi vs Spingarn
117—Hutchinson vs Warner
118—In re Mortimer Elec Co
119—In re Savage
120—Same vs same
121—Same vs Moore
122—Wheeler vs Norton

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes.

4284—Stern vs Wells
4506—Granaut vs same
4350—Thomas vs Davis
General calendar
2533—Smith vs Dunn
7096—Vail vs Randall.
3757—Oishei vs Penn R Co
3758—Same vs same
3759—Same vs same
3760—Same vs same
3764—Same vs same
3765—Same vs same
3766—Same vs same
3767—Same vs same
3768—Same vs same
3786—Same vs same
3326—Whalen vs Leary
3286—Kaltenbach vs Hertz
3642—Schnessler vs Fire Ins Co of Phil
3397—Lord vs Lord
3402—Stein vs Marks
3412—Slocum vs Greenwood Cemetery
3312—Witte vs Witte
3378—Ranaldi vs Castillo
4080—Mayer vs Smith
2570—Lowenthal vs Surety Trust & Life Ins Co
2531—Thompson vs Geo Ringler & Co
2804—Cushman vs Moss
3805—Theobald vs Smith

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Della Lupo

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14404—Blanding vs Levy
14390—Slawson vs McDowell
14355—Elfenbein vs Oshinsky
14386—Hawkes vs Byrnes
13507—Newman vs Louis Werner & Co
13929—Dean vs Gould
14257—Wyatt vs Combes

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

4653—Brown vs Ingersoll
4751—Dewey vs Met St Ry
4759—Rowland vs same
4717—Foster vs same
4734—Lind vs same
4808—Zeisner vs same
12862—Rowan vs Wells-Fargo & Co
1546—Hall vs Met St Ry Co
4818—Carter vs same
4822—Rosenwater vs same
4840—Flori vs same
4843—Lobofsky vs same
4853—Taylor vs same
4854—Guanini vs same
4864—Furlong vs same
4869—Prescott vs same
4884—Gray vs same
4904—Hanover vs same
4905—Fitzgibbon vs same
3009—Klein vs same
3852½—Passareh vs McDonald
14137—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
4500—Emerson vs Man Ry
14166—Clark vs Met St Ry
3717—Galligan vs O'Reilly
4783—Shea vs Met St Ry
4533—Roome vs Rohnson
4916¼—McLaughlin vs Met St Ry
4917½—Fusco vs same
4921—Ryan vs same
4925—Zamek vs same
4926—Same vs same
4930—Bradley vs same
4932—Keating vs same
4935—Demetre vs same
4943—Belford vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5226.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

4619—Masterson vs City of New York
4816¼—Bickford vs Herold
4962—Troll vs Weser
4963¼—Sturgis vs Weir
4963—Topolsky vs General Arc Lt Co
4968—Gelman vs Fargo
13069—Williams vs City of New York.
4686—Quellerfeldt vs Nat Distilling Co
4674—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4688—Sears vs Hellbronner
13817—Dunham vs Dunham
4418—Kilpatrick vs Leventritt
13825—O'Connell vs Fid & Casualty Co
4676—Munro vs Evers
4567—Rawlster vs Beekman Co
4791—McPartland vs Lambush
3851—Cohen & Tamsen vs Windmuller
4969—Aspegren vs Mitchell Furniture Co
5000—Linsmeyer vs Schmitt
4982—Wittenberg vs Lehigh & Wilkes C Co
1408—Reich vs City of N Y
1410—Berger vs same
13072—City of N Y vs Smith
4934—Cohon vs City of N Y
4993—Ryan vs Skelly
4796—Dutson vs United Wine & Trading Co
4858—Cohen vs City of N Y
4982—MacSweeney vs Maughan
3692—Whitbeck vs Maughan
4267—Tradesmen's Nat Bk vs U S Trust Co
622—Lippman vs Westin
4307—Condell vs City of N Y
2001—A B Farquhar Co vs New River Mineral Co
5788—Tramblay vs Supreme Council, C B L
5035—Morrison vs Union Ry
5095—Riordan vs 3d Av R R
5097-8—Hassett vs Consol Gas Co
5106—Manson vs
5158—Du Barry vs Tilt
5165—Mendoza vs Herter

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Fursse, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jacob Miller vs Annie Schaub
2—Rebecca E Silberstein vs Gottlieb Gennert
3—Louis Jackson vs Horace Farnham
4—Mary J Oliver vs Robert G Hardie
5—Willard R Stapies vs Henrietta Bowman
6—Clarence M Chauncey vs Julius T Kunkeley
7—Julius T Kunkeley vs George Muller, Sr
8—Stephen Philbin vs Patrick Larney
9—Patrick Larney vs Camille S De Got et al
10—Annie Schaub vs George Muller, Sr
11—George Muller, Sr vs Stephen Philbin
12—Stephen Philbin vs Patrick Larney
13—Patrick Larney vs Camille S De Got et al
14—Camille S De Got et al vs Jacob B Tallman
15—Jacob B Tallman vs Dochterman
16—Dochterman vs Schmieg
17—Schmieg vs Union Ry
18—Magdalena Fundis vs Mary Mansfield
19—Mary Mansfield vs John Nagle
20—Mary Semton vs Margaret Dobson
21—Alexander McKenzie vs Mildred A Bouton
22—Mortimer H Julian vs Ricot J Dovale
23—Jeannette M Walker vs Saul Keetes
24—Michael Darcy vs Josephine R Fisk
25—Josephine R Fisk vs Mortimer H Julian
26—Mortimer H Julian vs Dental, &c, Ass'n
27—Jeannette M Walker vs Internat Tooth Crown Co
28—Solomon Adler vs Michael Darcy
29—Saul Keetes vs Francis B Carpenter
30—Morris Rosenberg vs Isaac Blatz
31—Isaac Blatz vs Henry G Fisk
32—Mildred A Bouton vs Ricot J Dovale
33—Ricot J Dovale vs Saul Keetes
34—Saul Keetes vs Francis B Carpenter
35—Francis B Carpenter vs Morris Rosenberg
36—Morris Rosenberg vs Isaac Blatz
37—Isaac Blatz vs Henry G Fisk
38—Henry G Fisk vs Henry Dailey, Jr
39—Henry Dailey, Jr vs Annie Schaub
40—Annie Schaub vs George Muller, Sr
41—George Lord Day vs Seth P Squire
42—Seth P Squire vs Genoveta Kastner
43—Genoveta Kastner vs Jesse Hoyt
44—Jesse Hoyt vs Nathan Clarke
45—Nathan Clarke vs Maria A Robinson
46—Maria A Robinson vs Henry Hess
47—Henry Hess vs F B Carpenter
48—F B Carpenter vs Grace F Chenery
49—Grace F Chenery vs Augusta Radomsky
50—Augusta Radomsky vs Thomas J O'Brien
51—Thomas J O'Brien vs Patrick Larney
52—Patrick Larney vs Eugenia E. Murphy
53—Eugenia E. Murphy vs Thomas Jennett
54—Thomas Jennett vs Edward Kelly
55—Edward Kelly vs Adolph Pressnec
56—Adolph Pressnec vs Marcus Norden
57—Marcus Norden vs Maria A Cushing
58—Maria A Cushing vs Maria Tormey
59—Maria Tormey vs Alfred B Cheney
60—Alfred B Cheney vs Juliet A Kemp
61—Juliet A Kemp vs George Chesterman
62—George Chesterman vs Thomas B Winthrop
63—Thomas B Winthrop vs Catharina Uhl
64—Catharina Uhl vs Margaret J Selley
65—Margaret J Selley vs Anna Smith
66—Anna Smith vs James Kearney
67—James Kearney vs Elizabeth Lyons
68—Elizabeth Lyons vs Alice N Perkins
69—Alice N Perkins vs Martin V B Smith,
70—Martin V B Smith, Louis Wormser,
71—Louis Wormser, Ann Ging,
72—Ann Ging, Samuel Levy,
73—Samuel Levy, Jacob Davidson,
74—Jacob Davidson, Thomas O'Brien,
75—Thomas O'Brien, Domenico Viglietto,
76—Domenico Viglietto, Margaret McDonald
77—Margaret McDonald At 2 P M
Herman Oetjen

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1961—Sarah Nathan vs Nathan
1982—John Donahue vs Donahue
1991—John M Dilks vs Michael L Hiller

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1633—Kornweiss vs Greenspan
1932—De Berkeden vs Safety, &c, Co
1906—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1164—Burns vs Burns

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2275—Hamilton vs Int St Ry Co
2278—Maurer vs Met St Ry
2242—Helfman vs Jones
6774½—Stera vs Met St Ry
2226—Schrastchler vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1717—Downes vs Kayton
6603½—Dwyer vs Met St Ry
1941—Gordon vs Eastland
1058—Schmieg vs Union Ry
2011—Houston vs Chamberlain
1147—Gottlieb vs Varick Bank
128—Cowen vs Feldstein
2353—Dukes vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Equity and non-jury case.

469—Doran vs Kelly
Short causes
4683—Y Cab Co vs Merriman
5900—Righter vs Riverside Cold Storage Co
6808—Rush vs Hill
6530½—Miller vs Mestanitz

The equity cause will be tried and disposed of before the short causes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2291—Sauter vs Int St Ry
2296—Goldstein vs Asen
2288—Glazer vs Aatokolitz
2290—Schlepp vs Man Ry
2292—Solomitsky vs Met St Ry
2293—Schulman vs same
2294—Greenberg vs May
2295—Gormley vs Int St Ry
2297—McKee vs same
2299—Howes vs Rosner
2314—Yulalee vs Culgam
2300—Finkelstein vs Am Ice Co
2302—Neuville vs Jenner
2303—Brandt vs Met St Ry
2304—Creco vs same
2305—Filan vs Int St Ry
2306—Karr vs same
2307—Dessmonde vs Halloran
2308—Luckno vs Olitzky
2309—Whitney vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 2425.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—George L Ford
2—Walter Davis
3—Nicola Skelton
4—Charles Scanelli
5—Benjamin Falk
6—Harry Goldberg
Sam Rosenzweig
7—Julius Kiviatkowsky
8—Jerry O'Leary
William Donovan
9—Annie Miller
To fix a day for trial
1—Samuel S Morris
2—William Delaney, alias Monk Eastman
3—Samuel Liebowitz

Pleadings
1—Napoleon Dube
2—John Bruno
3—Edward Stoeck
4—Henry Torres
5—Giovanni Barresi
6—Herbert S Robinson
7—Joseph Horgan
8—Felix Pickner
9—John White
10—James Renihan
11—Florlman Richardson
12—James Ogletree
13—William Miller
14—Henry Barnabus
15—Arthur Sherman
16—Paul Lucessi

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Henry Jackson
2—John Allen
Charles Anderson
3—Daniel D Webster
4—Benno Meyers
5—Frank Stefano
6—Louis Hirschberg
7—John V Conger
8—Julius Morrell
9—Stefen Linnewski
10—Chin Sett
11—Giovanni B Telesca
12—John Delaney
13—Thomas Farrell, alias Gus Wellerick
14—Sidney Welsh
15—John McGinness
Richard Hill

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Gray, and Kernochan for the People.

1—William Butler
2—Henry James

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.

1—Fred Cooper
2—Thomas Pritchard
3—Joseph Ellison
4—Georgia Sprague
5—Moritz Zeimer
6—Frank Sauer
7—John Chenlik
8—William O'Brien
9—Milton M Sekeson
10—John J Jones
11—Charles Weiss
12—Bair Kassan

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Amelia R. Lowther vs Samuel Yabel et al.—Albert Ritchie.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Robert Brown vs. New York and Nevada Copper Company—Holmes V. M. Dennis and Norman Gray.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—In re Thomas McCormick—Charles A. Baker.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Schwartz vs. Vollmer—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Schappert vs. Konnemann—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Lusk vs. Miner—William L. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Sperry & Hutchinson Company vs. Solomon—Charles W. Solomon.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Part VI.—Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar

2813—Seidman vs Long Island R R
2994—Owens vs Man RR
2724—Bloom vs Broesaler
1875—Frank vs B H R R
And City of N Y
3249—Frazelle vs B H R R
7498—Baynard vs Stand Mills Co
3172—Blieding vs City of New York
2972, 3244—Pymn vs same
2817—Muhlstein vs Burns
7783—Pinto vs Pinto
7784—Purdy vs Purdy
3288—Kelly vs Milliken
585—Hart vs McKenna
2858—Eaton vs Hall
7580—Lawson vs Lawson
3082—Siverson vs Janks
1404—Toye vs B H R R
3330, 3331—Duyckinck vs City of New York
3260—Cullen vs Condon
3411—McNelis vs City of New York
3412—McShayne vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

3440, 3495—Levine vs B H R R
3442—Levinson vs Int St R R
3443—Kearney vs B H R R
3446—Donato vs Erie R R Co
3447—Cunningham vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3415—Susnofsky vs Prensky and City of N Y
6126—Cullinan vs Ellis
3420—Krotz vs B H R R
3430—Mayorga vs Int St R R
3433—Wickman vs B H R R
3434—Cook vs Int St RR
3436—Colby vs Steamobile Co
2013—Riester vs Met St R R
3300—Troy Laundry Co vs McGarry
3153—Weltner vs B H R R
2849—Bronner vs same
1751—Belford vs same
3294—Wells vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
2720—Baker vs Smith.
3271—McCaffrey vs Int St R R
2516—Fowler vs Durham
3438—Tonkonogy vs 42d St & Manhattanville R R
3439—McNevis vs Int St R R
3448—Garlick vs same
3449—Caruso vs B H R R
3450—Person vs same
3451—Morgan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3454, 3478—Seizer vs B H R R
2184—Kenpedy vs same
5929—Cullinan vs Wyman et al
2307—Zwerling vs Annenberg
3005—Kimmon vs Cooper
3458—Levene vs Inter St R R
3456—Hardie vs Long Island R R
3461—Rudd vs N Y & N J Tel Co
3462, 3463—Sanford vs B H R R
3464—Readon vs same
3465—Frollo vs same
3470—Leidinger vs Long Island R R
3471—Mahoney vs Brooks
3472—Dowd vs Union Ry
3473—Nash vs B H R R
3475—Bieler vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 3497.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

779—Barnes vs L I R E Co
857—Graveman vs Wildfeuer
892—Ackerly vs Ackerly
888—Mossman vs McCann
893—Canton Steel Roofing Co vs Bailleon
906—Gunn vs Union Surety Co
899—Diemer vs Dienhardt
910—Mathews vs Ennis
915—Meltzer vs Dietlein
925—Amernan vs Amernan
926—Winslow vs Stoothoff
878—De Wint vs De Wint
456—Lattin vs Saitta
243—Percival vs Percival
839½—Boyes vs Bossard

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Voorhees
Same vs Lazarro

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

476—Freeman vs B H R R
619—McIntosh vs Gibb
818—Milbauer vs Wolff
2477—Shea vs same
2479—Jacob vs same
2480—Eccles vs same
2481—Levins vs Int St R R
2482—Golden vs same
2483—Kollmer vs same
2484—McIver & Co vs Harlan
2485—O'Brien vs B H R R
2486—Heavicon vs same
2487—Size vs same
2490—Walsh vs same
2491, 2492—Grace vs same
2493—Bingel vs N Y & N J Tel Co
2494—Oscar vs Williams
2497—Tracy vs Williams

Highest number reached on regular call, 3497.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—A. M. Day calendar.

841—Bible vs Bible
847—Cleroo vs Hayden
801—Barrack vs Barrack
837—Kaplan vs Kaplan
881—N Y & L I Telep Co vs Brown
736—Goldstein vs Goldstein
475—Absolom vs Sickinger
831—Friel vs. McDonough
759—Stephens vs Osborn
852—Allen vs Adson
856—Miner vs Corrigan
496—Lazarus vs Bulrofsky
876—Blafstein vs Friedman
891—Beyer vs Jellecker
869—Deubner vs Deubner
903—Hogan vs Smith
233—Maaneck vs Drissler

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Same vs Coogan
Same vs Hankinson

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—
880—Segal vs B H R R
881—Goby vs Stillman
882—Donahue vs B H R R

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Feb. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

384—Spaeth vs Man Ry
335—Martin vs Wilson
387—Parker vs Surety Co
444—Berry vs Todd
447—Gantz vs Augustine
448—Bauer vs Int St Ry
451—De Stefano vs Peekskill Lighting & R R Co
454—Goldstein vs Yonkers R R

Cases Number 334, 444, 454, 455, and 389 are passed for the day.

455—Quinby vs Fairlawn Cemetery Soc
389—Cheever vs Thomas Co
37—Murphy vs John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co of Boston
46—Berry vs Todd
69—Hermann vs Hermann

Queens County Court.

Day Calendar for Feb. 9.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

46—McDowell vs East River Gas Co
9—Beck vs N Y & Q Co Ry
10—Raw vs same
11—Ball, an infant, vs same
22—Dotterweich vs Walsh
24—Donlan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
25—Cermak vs same
26—O'Mara, infant, vs same
39—Sweeney and another vs same
33—Donough vs same
34—O'Brien vs same
35—English, an infant, vs same
36—Same vs same
37—Same vs same
38—Maier vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
42—English vs same
43—O'Connor vs same
45—Thyer vs same
47—Werner, an infant, vs same
48—Brennan vs same
51—Kerr vs same

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,347.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA L. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emma L. Chamberlin of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1903, the said Emma L. Chamberlin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 8, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—TILLIE COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Tillie Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 16, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 29th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATTHEW D'AMORA, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Matthew D'Amora of the City and County of New York, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1904, the said Matthew D'Amora was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 8, 1904.

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K. Wm.II.Mar.15, 9 AM | Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
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P. Irene.Feb. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene..Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise.Mar. 12, 11 AM | K. Albert..Apr. 9, 11 AM
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Weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Bluecher.Feb.11, 10 AM | Patricia.Feb.27, 1:30 PM
Pennsylv'a, Feb.20,7 AM | *Moltke..Mar. 3, 10 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Palatia..Feb. 16, 10 AM | Fr. Adelb't, Mar. 22, 10 AM
Fr. Oskar. Feb. 25, 10 AM | Palatia..Apr. 5, 10 AM
Phoenicia. Mar.

LOST AND FOUND.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

FOUND.—Money to pay for stamp collections and rare stamps. Look over your letters, 1840 to 1870. Address Box T 218 Times.

LOST—Bank Book No. 150,659, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

21ST ST, 17, 19, 21 WEST, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

81ST ST., 6 EAST.—Large square rooms, with breakfast; luncheon and dinner optional; private bath; telephone; moderate rates. White.

93D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

133TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated.

137TH ST., 261 WEST.—High-class boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

434 MADISON AV.
Sublet sunny third floor room; hardwood flooring; large closets; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

237 WEST END AV., (71st St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

HELP WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington operator; must be neat, refined, accurate, rapid, experienced, and assist with office work. "Permanent," Box 102, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—Superior nurse and companion in family with four children in country; good home; fair wages; must have highest references; opportunity for right person. Call 11 East 43d St., 3 to 4:30, Tuesday, Feb. 9. Advertiser.

Males.

GARDENER.—General working; married; limit two young children; good reference; sober; under 45; applicant with any objectionable habits discharged promptly; desirable new place, White Plains. Write only, Atlas Company, 18 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; experienced; reference. Bloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10 cents a line. Count 7 words to a line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady leaving for Europe desires to place chambermaid, cook, butler, laundress. Call 14 East 65th st., Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 and 12.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; soups, desserts; city reference. M. L., 1,364 Broadway.

COOK.—Swedish; first-class; by day or week; city reference. 308 East 20th, rear.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaker wants work by day; understands children's clothes; reasonable terms. J. C. C., 885 3d Av.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Colored; moderate; reference. Mathilda, 318 West 59th St. Telephone 1,685R Columbus.

NURSE.—As child's nurse by an experienced woman; fond and kind to children; most excellent reference. 110 Congress St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress would like few more engagements by the day; best of private family reference. A. K., 1,364 Broadway.

Males.

COACHMAN, &c.—Lady leaving for Europe wishes to place excellent coachman; also groom. Call 14 East 65th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 and 12.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By experienced draughtsman, (architectural and mechanical,) in builder's office. Box A 111 Times Office.

GARDENER.—To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 50 Barclay St.

PLUMBER.—21; good at jobbing or new work. Block, 221 East 106th St.

WATCHMAN.—Middle aged; good reference, 325 East 65th St., basement.

Young man, seventeen, in wholesale house, with chance of advancement. Julius Igel, 316 East 83d St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VIOLATION OF COVENANT IN LEASE.—Orvis vs. National Commercial Bank and others was an action in the Supreme Court to restrain defendants from using the first floor of the building at 287 Broadway for any business other than that of banking, and for damages for waste. The bank rented the premises in question from the plaintiff in May, 1901, for a term of nine years. The habendum clause of the lease contained these words: "To be used by the party of the second part for the conducting of a banking business." In the Fall of 1901 the bank discontinued business, and sought and secured from Mrs. Orvis the privilege of subletting the premises to two different tenants on two different occasions, but for specified periods, and with the distinct stipulation that there was no waiver of the plaintiff's rights. Subsequently the bank rented the floor without the permission of the landlord and in defiance of her express protest to Childs, the restaurant keeper. He already occupied the adjacent premises as an eating place, and, with the aid of the bank officials, and without permission of the Building Department, he cut a passageway through from his place to the late banking rooms. The defense to the suit—that the alleged restrictive words were merely descriptive of the lessee's business, and created at most only a condition and not a covenant—was overruled yesterday by Justice McCall. He said in part: "If there was any necessity of putting words in this lease that were to be merely descriptive of the character of its business, it was obviated in the mere employment of its corporate title. In my judgment the words of that habendum clause constituted a mutual promise between the parties to that instrument of lease that the premises demised should be used for banking purposes, and the landlord, giving up her possession to her tenant for a period of nine years, determines by the instrument that she will hold her tenant to such promise by inserting a clause which prohibits said tenant from either assigning or subletting any portion of same, except with her written permission. What possible purpose does such a clause work, if it is not designedly framed to insure to the landlord the right to demand that the original promise made by the tenant as to the use and purpose to which the property is to be put be kept? The acts of the tenant in this case, in his attempt to place Childs in that building for restaurant purposes, was a subversion of the terms of the covenant, and the methods employed in conducting such business was a further violation of the covenant that provided against extra hazardous conditions being created, and the damages ensuing, and which were proved in the payment of extra premiums, must be awarded plaintiff."

***

LIABILITY FOR FORGED TELEGRAM.—The question of the liability of a telegraph company for loss occasioned by the transmission and delivery of a forged message was considered by the Supreme Court of Texas in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Uvalde National Bank, (77 Southwestern Reporter, 603.) Wiretappers sent messages to the bank purporting to come from another bank authorizing the payment of a draft for $4,500. The court holds that after proof of the delivery of the message, its forged character, and the loss resulting from reliance upon it had been made, the burden is on the telegraph company to show that they were not guilty of negligence, and that it is not sufficient for them to show that the message was put on the company's wires by strangers, and that the company's servants were deceived, without further showing that all of the precautions which due care and foresight might suggest had been taken by the company to guard against the perpetration of such frauds. The court further holds that the system of "calls" in vogue was not a sufficient safeguard to protect the company from the charge of negligence, and affirms the judgment of the court below against the telegraph company.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OPENS ITS NEW HOME

Many Visitors Admire the Modern Fire-Proof Structure.

Floor Space Greater Than Aggregate of Any Other Three Banks in New York—Architectural Features.

The wonders and beauties of part of the new National Park Bank Building, which when entirely finished will have cost $1,200,000, in Broadway, between Fulton and Ann Streets, were unveiled yesterday by the opening of the completed portion for business. This part forms the top of the T formation of the permanent building, which will be the bank's exclusive home.

It was originally intended that a sixteen-story office building should be put up, but mature deliberation resulted in the Directors deciding to have a strictly fire-proof edifice devoted wholly to the business of the bank. The affairs of this financial organization went on yesterday as if the change made since Saturday had been made months ago, but there were many visitors who congratulated the officers of the institution on the magnificence and completeness of its installation. All had a meed of praise for the architect, Donn Barber.

The scheme of the new building, begun April 1, 1901, which is to have a frontage on Broadway of 62 feet, had been so far carried out yesterday as to put the entire operating force of the bank on one floor, with a temporary stem of the T leading from Broadway to the superb Ann-Fulton Street banking room, whose east wall, 210 feet from Broadway, is 165 feet from street to street, with a depth of 75 feet. The salient feature of the room is the flood of light that fills its every corner from windows on Ann and Fulton Streets, and a glazed dome 68 feet above the pink Knoxville marble floor equipped with electric lights on the graduated Dimmer system. North of the dome is an imposing barrel vault 48 feet high, and another and shorter one is south of the dome. The dome is in the form of structural treatment that obtains in France and Germany, the structural iron in it being uncovered and used in the general plan of decoration. The scheme of color takes in buff, sea-green, gold, and blue.

The decorative plan was devised by Architect Barber and developed by Elmer E. Garnsey. Eventually three mural paintings by Albert Herter, now approaching completion in Paris, will complete the artistic features of the building. They will represent Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and will be realistic, not allegorical. The general architectural scheme may be classed as a modern Louis XVI. treatment. Yet to be constructed to complete the permanent building is a barrel vault at Broadway for the administration offices. Over this will be four stories for Directors' rooms, refectories, kitchens, &c. The materials of the Broadway façade are to be limestone and granite. Between the Broadway barrel vault and the east dome will be a central dome, practically its counterpart.

In the old building on the banking floor the office of the receiving teller yesterday was to the north of the temporary passageway to the Ann-Fulton Street building, and to the south of it, in the former officers' rooms, the paying teller and the correspondence department. This arrangement will continue until the counter screens are continued from under the east to the west dome.

The counter screens in the new banking room range under the dome, with a desk for customers in the centre. Their superb construction of bronze grillage and Campanverte mélange marble claims attention. Bronze and this marble are the finishing materials of this vast room. Along the counter screen, so far as it is finished, are wickets for paying teller, assistant cashier, loans, discounts, note teller, draft teller, bookkeeper, city collections, country collections, foreign exchange, and coupon teller. Under the north barrel vault are the temporary quarters of the officers of the bank, and back and east of the bookkeepers' counter are various departments. Under the floor are toilet and locker rooms and working space not yet apportioned. In the northwest corner of the banking floor is a small emergency or overflow vault. Work on the massive new steel vaults on the south of the banking floor is progressing.

Labor-saving devices abound. They include telephones, pneumatic tubes, electric elevators, and dumb waiters. A telautograph installation is planned, as well as a refrigerating plant, which will supply ice water all over the bank building. Iron, steel, concrete, and glass were the sole building materials employed. The Ann-Fulton Street building is considered strategically impregnable. It could stand a siege. When the bank building is completed the space in its banking floor will exceed that of the combined floor space of any three banks in New York City.

The officers of the National Park Bank are: President—Richard Delafield; Vice Presidents—Stuyvesant Fish, Albert H. Wiggin, and Gilbert G. Thorne; Cashier—Edward J. Baldwin. The bank's official showing in its report to the Controller of the Currency at close of business Jan. 22 last was:

RESOURCES.

Specie and U. S. notes		$24,989,578.92
Due from banks and Clearing House exchanges	9,402,738.20	
Demand loans	19,804,304.18	
		$54,196,621.30
Loans and discounts		35,293,539.03
U. S. and other bonds with U. S. Treasurer		6,762,063.75
Other bonds and stocks		439,550.83
Banking house		2,903,143.08
Due from U. S. Treasurer		535,000.00
Total		$99,130,917.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	6,950,612.59
Circulation	2,860,250.00
Bonds, account U. S. deposits	2,592,000.00
Deposits	83,728,055.40
Total	$99,130,917.99

NEW NATIONAL BANK HERE.

To Occupy Offices in Liberty Street Building of Central Railroad of New Jersey.

A new National bank is about to be organized in the down-town district. It probably will occupy the offices which were formerly the quarters of the Liberty National Bank in the building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street.

The new institution wil be known as the Coal and Iron National Bank, and will have a capital of $300,000 and a surplus of $200,000. It could not be learned yesterday who the officers and Directors would be, but it is understood that many prominent financial interests are to be represented.

The business district around lower Liberty Street, consisting mainly of dealers in coal, iron, electrical and other machinery, and of railroad offices, has been without convenient banking facilities since the Liberty National Bank moved to Broadway more than a year ago. The Bankers' Trust Company, which occupied the old quarters for a short time last Summer, moved to Wall Street several months ago, and there has been no institution to take its place.

City Depositories Selected.

Members of the Municipal Banking Commission, which is composed of the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Chamberlain, met yesterday and adopted resolutions designating the borough depositories for city funds for the current year. They named the National City Bank for Manhattan, the People's Trust Company for Manhattan, in place of the Brooklyn Trust Company; the Twenty-third Ward Bank for the Bronx, the Queens branch of the Corn Exchange Bank for Queens, and the First National Bank for Richmond.

Volunteers of America Receive $50.

Ballington Booth acknowledges $50 from J. M. D. toward the work of the Volunteers of America.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

LIONS TERRIFY FIREMEN ON DOOMED STEAMSHIP

Beasts Go to Their Death with the Joy Liner Tremont.

The Vessel Burns and Sinks Beside Her East River Pier—One Seaman Loses His Life.

The Joy Line steamship Tremont, which plies between this city and Providence, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon beside her pier at Catharine Slip, almost under the Brooklyn Bridge. A seaman named Markussen lost his life. Two trained lions and a Great Dane dog, the property of Mme. Schelle, who was to have appeared with the animals at Huber's Museum this week, were lost. The damage to the steamship company was placed at $125,000.

The Tremont was a new side-wheel vessel, and arrived Sunday afternoon from Providence. The cargo was not taken off, and the two men who were left to watch it smelled smoke at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Looking into the hold, they saw flames devastating the cargo, and a fire alarm was sounded. The lions and the dog were in wooden cages between decks. Their keeper ran to the cages and opened them, expecting to let the animals make their way to safety. Meantime the fire hose on the vessel was attached to the pumps, and five streams were started on the fire.

Roaring in their terror, the lions wandered about in the smoke for a time. A fireman started down the stairs, arranging a line of hose. There was a roar, and a shaggy mane, over two burning eyes, appeared through the smoke. Then one of the lions came bounding forward. Later the keeper said the beast was too old to do any harm, and that he had no teeth, but the fireman did not know this, and when he saw the lion he dropped the spouting hose and took to his heels.

The stream struck the lion and sent him back, howling like a mad bull. He was almost overcome by smoke already, and the water finished him up. He lay down where he had been thrown and died.

A moment later the other lion, a female, appeared. Her tail was waving and her eyes were flashing. Forgetting the flames for a moment, the firemen turned the hose on her, fearing she would attack them. At the first shower she turned and jumped down a near-by companionway, disappearing in the smoke at the bottom. She did not come up again, and probably was drowned.

The big dog was never seen after he had been liberated from his cage.

When the alarm was turned in several engines and the fireboats William L. Strong and New Yorker responded. One boat stood by on either side of the burning vessel and pumped steady streams into her, while the firemen on land fought the flames from many places.

Despite their efforts, however, the fire gained constantly, and by 8 o'clock the ship was practically gutted, her superstructure burned away, and her interior eaten up. As the fireboats continued to pour water into her she began to list to starboard, and finally settled down until the ruins of the top of her paddlebox and the pilot house were the only parts above water.

It was just before this that the seaman, Markussen, who was seen working at one of the lines of hose, suddenly threw up his hands and fell forward, disappearing down the companionway into the smoke-filled hold.

FIRE SCATTERS PREACHERS.

Methodists Adjourn as Blazing Tar Barrels on Roof Frightens the Dry Goods District.

Blazing tar barrels on the roof of an uncompleted building at 13-17 West Twentieth Street, in the heart of the dry goods district, belched forth such dense volumes of smoke yesterday afternoon that for a time it appeared as though the entire district was on fire. The blaze caused less than $500 damage, and the building was at no time in danger, but with the Baltimore fire as an object lesson the firemen who came scurrying to the scene lost no time in sending in a second alarm.

The building, though not completed, is partly occupied. About 300 women employed by manufacturing concerns were at work when the fire started, and as the dense smoke swept to the lower floors there was an incipient panic, which was checked only by the prompt work of the firemen. The blaze was put out in a very few minutes, but Battalion Chief Ross, who was in charge, said it was the worst fire he had ever attended, because of the unusually thick smoke. Carried by the strong westerly wind, the smoke rolled along the street, and the belief that a big fire was in progress attracted an immense throng to the scene.

The Methodist preachers' meeting, two doors away, was just going into session, but was frightened into temporary adjournment by the clang of the fire engines.

Croker to be Chief This Morning.

Edward F. Croker served on Fire Commissioner Haynes yesterday afternoon the order of the Appellate Division to compel his reinstatement as Fire Chief. He will take command of the department at 10 o'clock this morning.

Tiffany Estate Swears Off Taxes.

Attorneys for the estate of the late Charles L. Tiffany appeared yesterday before President O'Donnell of the Tax Board and swore off personal tax assessments against the estate aggregating $3,000,000. They said that the personal property holdings, which have been largely divided, consisted of city and Government bonds and other exempt securities. A year ago the same assessment was sworn off for the same cause.

ELEVATED BLAMED FOR WOMAN'S DEATH

Jury's Verdict in the Case of Mrs. Hattie Codrington.

Company Failed to Provide Proper Means of Guarding Against Such Accidents—Testimony at the Inquest.

Coroner Scholer's inquest into the death of Mrs. Hattie Codrington, thirty-five years old, of 368 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was killed on the Sixth Avenue elevated road on Jan. 26 at the Eighteenth Street up-town station, resulted last evening in the following verdict:

"We the jury find that Mrs. Hattie Codrington came to her death as a result of a compound fracture of the skull and other injuries received while trying to board an elevated train which was in motion. We also find that the railway company was responsible for her death in that they failed to provide proper means of guarding against such accidents."

The guard, Christopher George, who had been arrested as the person responsible for her death, was discharged from custody. He testified during the proceedings that he never at any time saw her, but that when the train reached a point a little beyond Nineteenth Street he heard a scream, and, thinking that something was wrong, he gave the danger signal (one bell,) and when that was not heeded by the motorman he repeated the signal three times, but the train did not stop until it reached Twenty-third Street.

David L. Ostro of 600 Lenox Avenue testified to having pushed his way into the train. A woman was behind him and a man behind her. The man got aboard, but the woman, after he heard a scream, disappeared. When Twenty-third Street was reached, he said, he heard that a woman had been run over. He said he did not know if the gate was closed when the train started. He tried to push ahead more vigorously, he said, to make room for the woman, but the man behind him pushed himself into the vacant space, and he thought it was largely due to the action of this man that the woman was pushed off the car.

Robert Loan of 240 West Seventeenth Street said that as he was about to step on the train a woman pushed by him and got on the platform of one of the cars. There she seemed to hesitate, as though uncertain whether to advance or retreat. A man on the station platform perceived the situation, and grasping her by the arm attempted to pull her back to the station platform. This the woman resented, for she struck this man in the face, causing his nose to bleed. When the train disappeared up the track she was on the platform. He did not know where or how she fell from the train.

David O'Connor of 140 West Thirty-fifth Street testified that he was on Sixth Avenue, and looking up at the elevated structure saw the woman holding on to the train, which was going rapidly up Sixth Avenue, her body being almost parallel with the street. Between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets he saw her release her hold and fall. He ran to the Eighteenth Street station and told the platform man what had happened, and suggested that other trains be held up, but the man merely laughed at him. The man stood up in court and was identified by the witness. O'Connor went for a policeman, and returning later to the Eighteenth Street station was informed that an official of the railway company named Smith had issued orders that traffic should not be interrupted.

Alfred S. Hamilton was in the train, when he heard some one shout that a woman had fallen from the train, and he pulled the bell rope six or eight times, and though he heard the bell ring, the train did not stop. Another man also pulled the bell rope until it broke, but he thought that there was no effort made to stop the train.

Thomas Conlon of 239 West Twenty-ninth Street, platform man No. 3,957, testified that he saw Mrs. Codrington grasp the hand rail of the train and endeavor to get on the train while she ran along the platform of the station. He tried to pull her away, but received a blow in the face which caused him to release her. The crowd then came between him and the receding train and woman. He reported what he knew of the matter to the station agent, and they returned to his usual routine duties. He made no effort to stop the train. He denied having any conversation with O'Connor, or laughing when told a woman had fallen from the train.

MAY PROSECUTE CRIMINALLY.

Report of Action Against a Trust Company as a Result of Shipbuilding Scandal.

Argument is to be made to-day before Justice Kirkpatrick in Newark on the motion to consolidate the various actions in the matter of the foreclosure of the mortgages of the defunct United States Shipbuilding Company. This is understood to be a preliminary step in the winding up of the litigation in accordance with the plan for reorganization.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that lawyers who had reputations in criminal cases had been engaged by parties who lately became prominent in the shipbuilding affair for the purpose of bringing criminal proceedings against one of the trust companies concerned in the floating of the company. It is not unlikely that this action may be brought in Erie County, where one of the complainants now resides, and where he was a resident at the time the company was brought before the investing public.

Charges Against a Pastor Dismissed.

Charges that had been preferred against the Rev. Concie L. Butler, (colored,) from Northumberland, Penn., whence he came to this city to accept a call to St. James's Presbyterian Church, were dismissed by the Presbytery of New York at its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

THE drawing power of an exceptional bargain was clearly shown on Saturday. $25, $22, $20 and $18 Overcoats at $12.50, and $6, $5.50, $5, and $4 50 Trousers at $3 50 did the business. It was a big lot, and there are plenty left.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"He can't help having a big bill—you can."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

We'll speak our piece—shortly.

Good selection still among the $20 bargain overcoats, especially in the regular cut that's as good next year as this.

All sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

REPPO CRAVATS

WOVEN FOR WEAR

They Do Not WRINKLE

Spring styles now on sale

OPPER & LEVINSON

WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK.

Mr. Butler will be installed as pastor of the St. James's Church, on Fifty-first Street near Ninth Avenue, on Friday night.

ELEVATED TRAINS CRASH

Rear-End Collision on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Passengers in a Panic and Some Injured—Motorman of the Second Train Misjudged the Distance.

On a straight track in bright daylight one elevated railroad train ran into the rear of another in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Seven persons were injured, but none fatally. Both trains were crowded with passengers on their way to business in Manhattan, and great excitement prevailed after the crash came. Carelessness on the part of the motorman of the second train—"misjudgment," the railroad officials called it—is claimed to have been responsible for the accident. That the collision was not more serious is thought to have been due to the fact that the second train was traveling at a slow pace.

The first train, with three cars from Bath Beach, had left the station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, and was proceeding down Flatbush Avenue when it was held up by a block signal just before the curve at Fulton Street was reached. A Bay Ridge train of five cars pulled out from the Flatbush Avenue station a minute or two later. George Conklin, the motorman, had a plain view of the Bath Beach train, it is claimed, but instead of stopping he merely slowed down. He miscalculated the distance, and the collision resulted. The crash was sufficiently violent to toss the passengers on both trains about in the cars. Men and women rushed for the doors, and many tried to climb down to the track, unmindful of the danger from the deadly third rail. Women fainted, and several were found later suffering from hysteria.

Police reserves from the Adams Street, De Kalb Avenue, and Bergen Street Stations ascended by ladders to the cars. Some of them assisted the passengers along the tracks to the station at Fulton Street. Others helped the injured to the street, where ambulances were waiting. Those who received cuts and bruises included Albert Warren, fifty-six years old, of 896 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan; Mrs. A. Pettingen of 1,130 Thirty-ninth Street, Miss Mary Calis of 412 Thirty-seventh Street, Miss Mullin of 961 Fortieth Street, Miss Leonora Sullivan of 115 Forty-eighth Street, and Motorman E. Pearsall and Conductor G. E. Loughlin of the Bath Beach train. Mr. Warren, who was the most seriously hurt, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that an investigation showed there was nothing wrong with the mechanism of the Bay Ridge train.

TO COURT WITH GAS BILL.

Plaintiff Accuses Company of Overcharging—Lawyer Says Crusade Is On.

In the opening of a civil suit before Justice Herman Joseph, in the Seventh District Municipal Court, yesterday, Clarence J. Shearn, attorney for the plaintiff, said he was launching a crusade against overcharging on the part of gas companies in the city. Mr. Shearn appeared on behalf of Robert G. Langdon, who claims that the New Amsterdam Gas Company, the defendant, overcharged him for gas consumed during the last three months of 1903.

According to the lawyer, the action is intended as a test case. The plaintiff contends that the company collected $15.40 from him for 15,400 cubic feet of gas, which he was supposed to have used in a building at 252 West Fourteenth Street, but that the gas actually consumed did not exceed 9,100 cubic feet.

The case will be tried on Wednesday. The company is represented by Sherman & Sterling of 44 Wall Street.

OLD DOMINION COPPER SUIT.

Effort to Prevent the Proposed Purchase for $5,000,000 of the United Globe Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday heard argument on the application of John H. Pierce of Lincoln, Mass., for an order restraining the Old Dominion Copper and Smelting Company of Maine from carrying out the proposed purchase of the United Globe Company of Arizona at a cost of $5,000,000.

Edward M. Colie, counsel for complainant, said that the report of John A. Church, a mining expert who examined the United Globe mines, showed that they were not worth over $2,000,000. He further reported that the purchase of the mines would be unwise and unjust. Mr. Colie said that both companies were now practically under one management; that the assets of the Old Dominion had been absorbed by the United Globe, and that the Old Dominion was practically insolvent.

Charles L. Corbin, for the company, asked that the temporary restraining order be modified so as to permit the company to make such contracts as were necessary to carry on business.

The Vice Chancellor advised counsel to arrange such a modification as would be agreeable to both sides and he would hear them at their convenience. If they cannot agree he will hear further argument on Feb. 19.

WALDORF CROWD FRIGHTENED.

Explosion in a Neighboring Manhole Followed by Darkness in Part of Hotel.

Patrons of the Waldorf were startled during the dinner hour last night by a loud explosion. The lights on the Thirty-third Street side of the building were extinguished, and scores of guests left the dining rooms and ran toward the spot from which the noise seemed to have come. A sheet of flame was issuing from a manhole in the middle of the street, the cover having been blown a considerable distance. The explosion was caused by gases ignited by a spark from electric wires which were not properly insulated, but the company owning the wires hastened to make the necessary repairs.

Presbyterian Church Property Sold.

At a meeting of the New York Presbytery yesterday the Church Extension Committee reported the sale of the Lenox Presbyterian Church property, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, for $40,000, which amount will be applied toward building a new Lenox Church at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

May Be Judge in Marshals' Cases.

Desiring to be relieved of the annoyance and burden of trying cases against City Marshals, Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he had sent to Albany a bill providing that his secretary, John H. O'Brien, should have the power to try these charges on the designation of the Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed., Friday & Saturday. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. MATINEES WED'Y, FRIDAY & SAT'Y. VIRGINIA HARNED in The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes. E. H. SOTHERN'S PLAY. Next Monday. Seats Selling. ELEANOR ROBSON. MERELY MARY ANN.

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mts., Wed., Fri. & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. KYRLE BELLEW | Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evrs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th st. & B'way. Mat. Fridays & Sat. 2. FOURTH MONTH. WILLIAM GILLETTE in THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. By J. M. BARRIE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE with W. H. THOMPSON.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat Sat'y. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Sam Bernard and Great Cast.

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... Begins 8:10. Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2. VIRGINIA EARL | Comic Military Opera, SERGEANT KITTY. NEXT MONDAY—A NOVELTY. Fisher & Ryley present Great Cast. GLITTERING GLORIA

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-morrow Evg., Feb. 10, at 8—LUCIA. Sembrich, Caruso, (last appearance,) Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna, (last appearance.) Thurs., Feb. 11, AT 8 P. M., precisely—(8th perf.) PARSIFAL. Fernina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Hertz. Friday Evg., Feb. 12, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Thompson; Dippel, Campanari, Conductor, Hinrichs; and Delibes' Ballet, COPPELIA (1st time,) Varast, Braum; Francioli and corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko. Sat. Mat., Feb. 13, at 2—DIE WEISSE DAME. (La Dame Blanche.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Fran Naval, (first appearance,) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Gerold. Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Evg., Feb. 13, popular prices, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Fernina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Hertz. PARSIFAL—Feb. 16, 25; Mat. Wash. Birthday. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "DER DETEKTIV" The Great laughing success.

BIRDS Mats now. Singers $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; Females, $1.00 and $2.00. Breeding Cages, $1.75 & $2.00. Canary, fancy singers, soft, $5, $6, $8, $10. Holden's new Book on Birds. All about mating, care, constant singing, 10 cts.; by mail, 12 cts. stamps. Talking Parrots, Piping Bullfinches. Birds shipped to all parts of U. S. and Canada. G. W. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Beg. To-morrow Eve'g. Seats now selling. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, next Friday.

CASINO Mats. Tom'w & Fri. & Sat. AN ENGLISH DAISY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. TO-NIGHT, 100TH TIME. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinee Friday.

Westminster Kennel Club 28 ANNUAL MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DOG SHOW FEB. 10, 11, 12 & 13, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Friday, at 3 P. M. JUDGING SEVEN PACKS OF FOXHOUNDS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS CHECKERS Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Kirke La Shelle's Special Production, with Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Eves. 8. Mat. Sat., Lincoln & Wash. Birthdays. VIOLA ALLEN As Viola in Shakespeare's Comedy TWELFTH NIGHT.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evgs. at 8. Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. Last Three Weeks. MOTHER GOOSE. NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) Friday. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play TERENCE.

MAJESTIC B'way & 8th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2. Babes in Toyland 39th St. Special Mat. Fri., Feb. 12 & Mon., Feb. 22. 150th performance. Souvenirs Monday, Feb. 15.

—THE— GOTHAM 125th St. & 3d Av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques. Vaudeville.

LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. THE DEWEY E. 14th ST PARISIAN WIDOWS 2 BURLESQUES. ROSES & ONIONS

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. VESTA TILLEY AT THE TRELOAR. Geo. C. Boniface and Bertha Waltzinger, Etc.

POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT! Matinee To-morrow, 25c.-50c. GRAND A Chinese Honeymoon

BROADWAY AND MEDAL 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Lincoln D. LAST 2 WEEKS. The Musical Success, THE MAID. Great Cast, Incl. THE MAID. JAS. T. POWERS.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. Matinees Wed., Lincoln's Birthday, & Sat. GEO. Honey Boy EVANS and 60 others in THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

BELASCO & CROSMAN Theatre. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

AMERICAN Evs. 8:30. Spec'l Mat. Fri. 25 & 50c. Barg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

VICTORIA Hammerstein's Theatre of Varieties. 42 St., B'way. & 7 Av. Evs. 50,75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25c. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

NEW Star Lex. Av., 107th. Mat. Mon., Wed. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Friday. IF WOMEN WERE MEN.

EDEN World in Wax. New Grand CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Extra attractions. POWELL.

WEST END JAS. K. HACKETT. THE CROWN PRINCE. Matinee To-morrow, Friday, and Saturday.

3RD AVE. Mat. Thurs. THE BLACK HAND.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

Fri., Feb. 12, at 2. Sat., Feb. 13, at 8:15.

Felix Weingartner.....Conductor

Program: Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphonic Poem, The Elysian Fields," Weingartner; "Tasso," Liszt; Symphony No. 7, A major, Beethoven.

SPECIAL CONCERT....Felix Weingartner. Tuesday, February 16, at 8:15 P. M.

Soloist.....Reisenauer

Program, "Wagner-Beethoven."

Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

CARNEGIE HALL, MON. Aft., Feb'y 15

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Continued cold, probably snow winds northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,880. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FORCE IN DOMINICA

Naval Officer Ordered to Take Drastic Action.

Rear Admiral Wise to Use His Own Discretion in Protecting American Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Drastic measures will be taken by this Government to end the anarchy in Santo Domingo. Continued violation of international law, the destruction of American property, and disregard of foreign interests have convinced officials that affairs there can be best improved by force.

Its handling has been turned over to the navy, and Secretary Moody is sending to-night supplementary instructions to Rear Admiral Wise, who is in command of the training squadron now in Dominican waters, authorizing the Admiral to protect American interests by force and to deal with each case on its own merits. The reports received from the island show, as an official expressed it to-night, that the condition of affairs there is "semi-barbaric."

The question was one of the features of the Cabinet meeting to-day, and at the close of the discussion it was decided the best solution of the problem was to turn affairs over to the navy and have Admiral Wise insure the absolute protection of American interests. It is believed here that he already has taken steps to obtain apology and full reparation for the firing on the Clyde Line steamship New York, which was reported to-day.

MONE CHRISTI, Santo Domingo, Feb. 6.—The Clyde Line steamer New York, from New York Jan. 30, arrived here this morning, followed by the Dominican gunboat Presidente. Lighters were sent alongside the New York to bring ashore some ammunition which formed part of her cargo.

When the lighters had nearly reached the steamship the gunboat fired on them, and the revolutionists on shore replied with cannon and Mausers. The New York, being in danger, at once left Monte Christi for Porto Plata. The firing continued for half an hour, after which the gunboat sailed for Porto Plata. She was hit twice by round shot and apparently by many bullets, for she stopped and lowered boats, evidently to plug the holes made in her sides.

The failure to land the ammunition is a serious blow to Gen. Jiminez, for whom it was intended, and may cause him to lose the ground he had already gained. An attack on Santiago de los Caballeros had been fixed for Sunday.

The German steamship Altenburg was here on Monday, but the revolutionists did not permit her to discharge her cargo at this port.

A dispatch from Cape Haitien, Haiti, dated Feb. 6, said quantities of munitions of war, intended for Gen. Jiminez, the Dominican revolutionary leader, were seized at Porto Plata, on the northern coast of the Republic of Santo Domingo, Friday last, after having been landed there from the Clyde Line steamship New York. Previous consignments of war munitions for Gen. Jiminez landed late last month by the steamship Cherokee of the same line, were also seized by the authorities at Porto Plata.

WARSHIPS RUSHED OFF.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 9.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie has taken coal here and sailed on rush orders to Santo Domingo this afternoon. It is reported here that the cruisers Montgomery and Detroit, now at Culebra, have been ordered from there to Porto Plata.

ONE KILLED IN BROOKLYN FIRE; THREE MAY DIE.

Panic Among Workers as Brooklyn Chair Factory Burns—Three Persons Missing.

Thrown into a panic by a fierce fire, which destroyed the plant, the workers in the factory of the Brooklyn Chair Company, on Waverly Avenue, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon scrambled wildly from the building, half a dozen leaping from windows and more than a score being burned or otherwise injured in making their escape. One of the injured employes died last night, three others are expected to die, and three are missing, it being feared that they lost their lives in the blaze.

The fire was one of the fiercest the Brooklyn firemen have had to fight in some time and was attended by more than the usual amount of excitement. The factory consists of two connecting buildings of brick. The main building was formerly the Centennial Baptist Church. About eighteen years ago it was converted into a three-story factory by the chair company and a four-story annex built in the rear. There was a large quantity of dry wood, varnish, upholstery materials, and other inflammable stuff in the buildings, which burned fiercely and caused the flames to spread swiftly. There were about sixty men, girls, and boys at work in the factory when the fire started at 2 o'clock. It started on the second floor of the main building, and is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove setting some freshly varnished chairs ablaze.

Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham is said to have discovered the fire. He was passing on a Myrtle Avenue car, when he saw smoke coming from a window of the building. Jumping from the car he ran to a fire box and turned in an alarm. The first firemen to arrive turned in three additional alarms, which brought a large fire fighting force to the scene.

While the firemen were rushing to the place panic prevailed among the workers in the factory. Feeding on the varnish and other inflammable stuff, the flames had spread with remarkable rapidity through the building. Most of the employes succeeded in getting down stairs and out by way of the ground floor, but some of these were burned on the face and hands in thus escaping. The workers who were on the fourth floor crowded to the windows and out on to the fire escapes in the rear.

Half a dozen of them lost their heads and jumped from the windows. Michael McCarthy, twenty-eight years old, of 700 Wythe Avenue, it is claimed, was pushed from the fire escape by those behind him, and was picked up with his left leg broken in three places and internal injuries.

When the police arrived they summoned ambulances from the Cumberland Street and Brooklyn Hospitals. They found that about a score of persons had been burned or otherwise injured. Fifteen of these were attended by the surgeons and removed to the hospitals in ambulances and wagons which were pressed into service. The others declined medical attendance and went home.

The fire made complete wrecks of the factory buildings, leaving only parts of the walls standing. The blaze at one time threatened the handsome residences on Clinton Avenue in the rear and a row of brick dwellings on Waverly Avenue, but these were saved by hard work on the part of the firemen. The damage to the factory buildings, which were owned by the estate of Mary E. Cowperthwaite of Brooklyn, was estimated at $30,000, and that on the stock and machinery at $75,000.

John Sempler, twenty-five years old, of Broadway and Jamaica Avenue, who jumped from a window, received internal injuries and a fracture of the leg, and died last night in the Cumberland Street Hospital.

Miss Tessie Wischetti, eighteen years old, of 247 Chauncey Street, who also jumped from a window, was injured internally and badly burned. She is in the Cumberland Street Hospital, and will die, it is believed.

August Hennecke, sixteen years old, of 220 Berry Street, was injured internally by jumping from a window, and at the Cumberland Street Hospital, where he was taken, it was said last night that it was feared he would die.

Michael McCarthy, who was pushed from the fire-escape, was said at the Brooklyn Hospital last night to be also in a dying condition.

The three employes who are missing, and who, it is feared, lost their lives, were Miss Lizzie Chrunger, eighteen years old, of 47 Sumner Avenue; Christopher Krohn, thirty years old, of 397 South Fifth Street, the foreman of the factory, and an Italian who was known to his fellow-workers only as "Mike."

EQUITABLE NATIONAL SEEKS RECEIVERSHIP.

The Bank's Depositors, It Is Said, Can Lose Nothing—Directors Make a Unanimous Demand Upon the Controller of the Currency.

After a checkered career of less than two years the Equitable National Bank of the City of New York has confessed itself a failure, and the Directors decided by a unanimous vote yesterday afternoon to ask the Controller of the Currency for the appointment of a receiver. The depositors, according to the officials of the institution, will not lose a cent, but the stockholders will lose more than 30 cents on the dollar on an aggregate amount of between $30,000 and $40,000.

This bank is the one in which Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott was largely interested during the first months of its existence. It was organized on the theory that a bank located at the north end of the wholesale district would fulfill a long-felt need, and that in a practically new field of operation its success would be immediate. Its headquarters were established at 803 Broadway, just north of Eleventh Street, where President Carl R. Schultz, the youngest head of a bank in the city, announced the winding up of its affairs yesterday afternoon.

Although the announcement was not made until after business hours, there had been something of a run on the bank all day, as the news of the approaching trouble had leaked out to a few depositors. Large amounts were withdrawn in the morning and afternoon, but there was not a great crush and the news did not become generally circulated.

The news of the closing follows last week's announcement that the Controller of the Currency had demanded a special report as to the exact financial standing of the bank and as to the paper known to have been left in its vaults after the reorganization of June, 1903. This paper got there because of loans made by the old management, which was ousted when Mr. Schultz came in. It was the published statement about these loans and the general unsatisfactory condition of the institution that was said to have caused the original Directorate to be replaced by a new board early last Summer.

The final collapse of the bank is attributed by the present management to the improper management of the old control, as is shown by what President Schultz said last night.

"At a meeting of the Directors held to-day," he said, "it was decided to wind up the affairs of the bank and to ask the Controller of the Currency for the appointment of a receiver. The present management has found it to the best interest of the stockholders, as well as the customers of the bank, to take this action, inasmuch as the delinquent paper carried as a result of former mismanagement has so handicapped it that an attempt to acquire new business upon a weak statement has been unsuccessful.

"The earning capacity will not meet the running expenses of the bank in its present condition, and will not warrant further continuance. The Directors have taken this action to avoid further losses on this account. The depositors will be paid in full."

A Director said later: "The bank is capitalized at $200,000, and the assets of $175,000 in excess of the deposits, so none of our customers will suffer. We could not get the deposits—that was all there was to it. The trouble that ended with the change of control last Summer left us a bad name, which it has been impossible to outlive. The shareholders will lose 30 or 35 cents on the dollar."

He added that the old Directors lost $44,500 in the writing off of the loans they had contracted.

"They were written off soon after the state of affairs became public last Summer," he said. "Those who controlled the bank up to that time came forward with the $44,500 as soon as the story of their transactions had become known."

The officers of the bank at present are as follows:

President—Charles R. Schultz.
First Vice President—Julius J. Hammerslough.
Second Vice President—Edward G. Gilmore.
Cashier—Owen T. Reeves, Jr.

Of the Directors elected after the reorganization several never have qualified. Those elected were Mr. Hammerslough, Sol Heller, Charles Isom, Charles L. Taylor, C. T. Klein, C. H. Treat, James Foster, M. A. Rice, Theodore Hanson, August Zinsser, Jr.; E. B. Rubsamen, David A. Faulkner, John Carraway, and Edward A. Spenjamin.

The officers under the former management were:

President—James M. Bell.
Vice President—John Carraway.
Cashier—James S. O'Neale.

The former Directors were Mr. Bell, Mr. Carraway, Mr. Gilmore, Charles E. Lambert, William G. McAdoo, Charles E. Schultz, Charles L. Taylor, and Phelps Smith. Postmaster Van Cott had withdrawn from active appearance in the institution's affairs long before the reorganization was announced.

After the bank was reorganized there was cessation of damaging rumors for a long time, but a week ago reports of an unfavorable nature were revived, and the officials verified the report that the Controller of the Currency had asked for a detailed report as to its affairs. That report, it was said then, was being prepared, and probably it was the result of the investigation that convinced the Directors they ought to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Cashier Reeves said at the time that the capital was in no way impaired, and it was further stated that a large down-town bank was negotiating to absorb the Equitable and take over its obligations.

"Such negotiations, if there were any," said a Director last night, "were entirely in the hands of Mr. Schultz, and our action to-day shows that they came to nothing."

When the original management went out as a result of the loans, the assessment declared against stockholders to make good the amounts lost was one of 25 per cent.

Now It's Time
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HAY PROPOSES TO LIMIT WAR AREA

Addresses a Note to Powers Suggesting Concerted Action.

Object Is to Preserve the Integrity of China—Nations Said to Have Expressed Their Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Hay has addressed a note to the powers that participated in the suppression of the Chinese rebellion suggesting that they unite in insisting that the integrity of the Chinese Empire shall be maintained and that the field of hostilities shall be localized.

The text of Secretary Hay's note is withheld, and it is therefore conjectural whether the proposed theatre of operations is defined. There are intimations, however, that Mr. Hay proposes military operations shall be confined to the territory north of Shan-Hai-Kuan, which is on the west shore of the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li and at the point where the great wall begins, and all that portion of the peninsula of which Port Arthur is the southern point and of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li north of Ta-Lien-Wan, which is some miles north of Port Arthur.

The purpose of this limitation is said to be to guarantee the territory south of Manchuria against occupation by the belligerents and to remove all apprehension as to the safety of Peking.

The removal of the Chinese court from Peking would be regarded with grave apprehension by the United States and other powers. Such an event might be followed by serious disturbances, in which the prejudices of the Chinese would be incited and a general attack made upon all foreigners residing in and about the Chinese capital. It is to guard against a state of anarchy that this Government proposes that the theatre of military operations between Japan and Russia shall be localized. State Department, probably to-morrow, of the hearty indorsement by the European powers of the note of Secretary Hay, calling on them to take concurrent action with the United States in its efforts to insure the neutrality of China, and to confine the Japanese-Russian war to these two combatants. A sufficient number of Governments already have been heard from, including Great Britain, to insure the success of Secretary Hay's latest diplomatic move.

Japan, it can be said on the highest authority, welcomes the action of this Government, and while up to a late hour to-night the Russian position had not been ascertained, officials of the State Department feel confident the representations of this Government will be received with favor at St. Petersburg. It is felt that any official word on the subject would be imprudent at present, but it can be said that unofficially it was known in advance that Germany and Great Britain and France and Japan were all anxious that the neutrality of China be preserved.

Unofficial pourparlers on the subject were exchanged, and it was pointed out by European diplomats that the United States held the key to the situation, being free from entangling alliances. At the Japanese Legation the principle for which Secretary Hay is contending is heartily indorsed.

It is understood that the proposition took the form of a note to Russia and one to Japan suggesting some limitation. In addition, the neutral powers were called on by the United States to address themselves in the same fashion to Russia and Japan.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day long and careful consideration was given to the situation developed by the war. The meeting lasted more than two hours, and nearly the entire time was devoted to a discussion of the Far Eastern situation. It is not anticipated that the United States may be drawn into the conflict, although its progress will be watched closely and anxiously by this Government.

Early to-day the President and Secretary Hay, as well as Secretaries Taft and Moody, were placed in possession of the news of the naval conflict near Port Arthur.

It was decided that the United States should preserve absolute neutrality between the combatants, but it is scarcely likely that a proclamation will be made formally of that decision until official advices of the actual beginning of hostilities have been received.

Orders will be cabled to Rear Admiral Evans to send his cruiser squadron, consisting of the Albany, New Orleans, Raleigh, and Cincinnati, from Subig Bay to some point in Chinese waters yet to be determined for the purpose of observing the naval operations. It is expected that the squadron can coal and get under way within two days.

Admiral Evans is expected to keep the battleship squadron in Philippine waters throughout the period of hostilities between Russia and Japan. This decision was reached at the Cabinet meeting to-day after long consideration. It was definitely settled that the cruiser squadron will not go to Port Arthur.

Admiral Evans is not instructed regarding his own movements, but it is believed in naval circles that he will transfer his flag to the Albany and proceed northward with the squadron.

FRANCE WILL BE NEUTRAL.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The attitude of the French Government in view of the war is now definitely determined upon. France will maintain neutrality under any and all circumstances, the Franco-Russian alliance being construed as not requiring France to intervene in behalf of Russia, even should Great Britain or any other third power intervene in behalf of Japan.

United States Ambassador Porter called at the Foreign Office to-day and conferred with M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister.

The principles of Secretary Hay's note to the powers are identical with those which have been the features of France's Chinese policy, but in view of the outbreak of hostilities, it is believed here that M. Delcassé will want to inform himself of the views of the other powers, and especially Russia, on this matter before definitely committing the French Government.

At a council of Ministers, held at the Elysée Palace to-day under the Presidency of M. Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcassé communicated the news of the first Japanese attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur, and announced that the French Minister at Tokio had been instructed to assure the protection of Russian subjects and their interests in Japan.

The naval engagement off Port Arthur is understood to have mainly occupied the attention of the council of Ministers. The impression prevailed that the three Russian ships torpedoed are so disabled as to be unserviceable for the remainder of the war, thus placing the Russian fleet in a state of manifest inferiority.

It is said that members of the council of Ministers expressed astonishment at the alleged negligence of the commanders of the Russian ships in permitting the Japanese to surprise them.

GREAT BRITAIN IS PREPARED.

Is Ready to Meet Any Situation, but Not Expecting to be Drawn Into Hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Although there is at present no expectation that Great Britain will become involved in the Far Eastern war, the Admiralty is preparing to meet any situation that may arise.

"There is no feverish anxiety in the matter," said a prominent naval officer to-day, "but in every dockyard and every sation preparations have proceeded quietly. We like to be a little ahead of diplomacy."

When asked if the British squadron in the Far East would be reinforced, he replied:

"The China squadron already is pretty strong. Out there we have five battleships and other ships of war as well. Nothing is settled as to reinforcements, but it is certain that the ships of the Mediterranean, East India, and Australian stations are being kept ready for sailing on the shortest notice. Probably there will be gotten together in the Mediterranean a cruiser squadron, which can be dispatched if necessary."

The Formidable and the Russell may be sent to the China station, and also the two former Chilean battleships, as soon as they are ready. The Admiralty have notified the naval reserve men what ships and depots they will join if called out. Every man on the active and reserve list has been assigned to his post in readiness for mobilization.

In London there is great rejoicing over the news about the Japanese torpedo boats knocking holes into the Russian war vessels.

FRENCH IN SHAN-HAI-KWAN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Tien-Tsin says:

"A French transport with a battalion of troops from Tonquin is hourly expected at Shan-Hai-Kwan (in the Gulf of Liao-Tung,) to garrison the forts which are being vacated by the Russians. It is reported that the tricolor of France was hoisted there this morning, and that the British officer in charge at Shan-Hai-Kwan protested against the French occupation. At present there is only a single sentry guarding the flag.

"The British commander here, Brig. Gen. Ventris, and his Chief of Staff proceeded to Shan-Hai-Kwan this morning."

The announcement that the French are to occupy Shan-Hai-Kwan, and that Secretary Hay has formulated a plan for confining the war to as restricted a territory as possible follows various speculations as to whether it will be possible to keep the Russians from seizing vantage points in China.

Shan-hai-Kwan is a port of the Yellow Sea, just where the Chinese-Manchurian border line strikes the seashore. It is on the Chinese side, within the Great Wall. Being a station on the Niu-Chwang-Tien-Tsin line of railway, it would be the place through which Russian troops naturally would make their way into China with a view of taking possession of Peking and Tien-Tsin.

THREE DEAD, SIX OVERCOME IN WEST HOBOKEN FIRE.

Smoke and Flame Overcome Every Person on Two Floors of a Tenement.

Three persons were overcome by smoke and flame and six others are in the North Hudson Hospital as a result of a fire which did but trifling damage to a three-story frame tenement house at 610 Spring Street, West Hoboken, last evening. The fire started in the cellar. The family on the first floor managed to escape. Every person on the two floors above is either dead or injured. The fire broke through from the cellar into the front and rear hallway. The flames did not scorch the building above the first floor.

A dense smoke ascended through the building. On the second floor there were at the time of the fire Mrs. Anna Burstyn, her little girl, Anna, six years old, and her son, Abe, two years old. Apparently when the alarm was given Mrs. Burstyn, carrying her boy and leading her little girl, started down the back way. They had almost reached the lower landing when they were met by a burst of smoke and flame from the cellar below.

They were found by the firemen when the fire was out, lying near the foot of the stairs, the boy still alive, his mouth and nostrils having been protected by his mother's breast. He died later, however, at the North Hudson Hospital. The mother and the little girl were dead when found. The mother's hand was still clasped about the hand and wrist of the child.

The third floor of the house was occupied by a family named Elichter. This family started down the front stairway. They had reached the lower part of the last stairway when caught by the fire and smoke. They were reached sooner than was Mrs. Burstyn, and the firemen took out the mother, Mary, thirty-four years old; Walter, eight months old; Rose, eight years old; George, six years old, and Hattie, ten years old, still alive. With them was Miss Lena Hollander, eighteen years old. They were sent to the North Hudson Hospital.

Hattie Flichter is fearfully burned and no hope of her recovery is entertained. Her screams could be heard for blocks while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance. Miss Hollander is also badly burned. Hattie and she were in advance of the others, and were caught by the fire. The others, while scorched, are not seriously harmed, except by the smoke. The monetary loss by the fire is trifling.

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JAPAN'S CRUSHING BLOW TO RUSSIA

Three Battleships and Four Cruisers Disabled at Port Arthur.

REPORT SECOND VICTORY

Two Russian Cruisers, One the Variag, Beaten, It Is Said, at Che-mul-pho.

LANDING IN NORTHERN KOREA

Attack On Port Arthur Coincident with Descent by Japanese Troops at Various Ports.

Japan's first blow has been struck at Russia. As a result the battleships Retvizan and Czarevitch and the cruiser Pallada have been seriously damaged by a torpedo attack made by the Japanese late Monday night at Port Arthur. In an engagement yesterday forenoon between the Japanese fleet and the Russian fleet and forts at Port Arthur the Russian battleship Poltava and the Russian cruisers Novik, Askold, and Diana received shots below the water line. The Retvizan, Czarevitch, and Pallada are sunk at the entrance to the Port Arthur channel, cutting off the other ships from the inner harbor.

The superb armored cruiser Variag and the cruiser Korietz were trapped in the harbor of Che-mul-pho by the descent of the Japanese, and are reported to have been wrecked in a fight and abandoned. The Japanese afterward landed 8,000 troops, which began to march to Söul.

In the daylight bombardment of the Russian forts and ships at Port Arthur the Russian loss was nine men killed and two officers and forty-one men wounded.

Japan is believed to be in possession of the southern part of Korea and to have landed troops near Ping-Yang, in Northern Korea.

Reports from St. Petersburg are to the effect that serious differences exist in high quarters as to the command of Russia's land forces.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF FIGHT.

Czar Told of Crippling of Two Battleships and a Cruiser by Torpedoes and Two Other Ships in Day Fight.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg says the following is a close translation of the official report from Admiral Alexieff to the Czar of the attack upon Port Arthur by the Japanese:

"I most devotedly inform your Majesty that about midnight between the 26th and 27th of January (Feb. 8 and 9) Japanese torpedo boats delivered a sudden mine attack upon the squadron lying in the Chinese roads at Port Arthur. The battleships Retvizan and Czarevitch and the cruiser Pallada being holed. The degree of seriousness of the holes has not been ascertained. Particulars will be forwarded to your Imperial Majesty."

The news created the profoundest impression in naval and military circles. Its suddenness stunned them. The population is calm but feels great anxiety.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—The following official bulletin has just been issued in the form of a telegram from Viceroy Alexieff's Chief of Staff, dated Feb. 9:

"By order of the Viceroy, I beg to report that this day at about 11 o'clock in the morning a Japanese squadron, consisting of about fifteen battleships and cruisers, approached Port Arthur and opened fire. The enemy was received with a cannonade from the shore batteries and the guns of our squadron, which also participated in the engagement.

"At about midday the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and left, proceeding south.

"Our losses in the fleet were two officers wounded, nine men killed and forty-one men wounded. On the shore batteries one man was killed and three were wounded.

"The battleship Poltava and the cruiser Novik each had a hole knocked in her side below the waterline. The forts were slightly damaged. Major Gen. FLUG."

A second telegram has been received from Viceroy Alexieff. It is dated Feb. 9 and says:

"A Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers to-day began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to participate in the battle."

A third telegram from the Viceroy says that after a bombardment lasting one hour the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and steamed southward.

"Our losses," the Viceroy continues, "are two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded and nine men killed, and on the coast batteries one man killed and three wounded.

"During the engagement the battleship Poltava and the cruisers Diana, Askold, and Novik were each damaged on the water line. The damage to the fortress was not important."

Admiral Alexieff, amplifying his first telegram to the Czar on the torpedo boat action, now telegraphs as follows:

"I most humbly report to your Imperial Majesty that the three injured vessels were not sunk nor were their boilers or engines damaged. The Czarevitch received a hole in her steering department and her rudder was damaged; the Retvizan was damaged in her pumping apparatus under the water line, and the Pallada was injured amidships not far from her engines.

"After the explosions the cruisers hastened immediately to their assistance, and in spite of the dark night measures were taken to bring the damaged vessels to the harbor. We had no loss in officers. Two marines were killed; five were drowned, and eight were wounded. The enemy's torpedo boats received a heavy fire. Two unexploded torpedoes were found after the attack."

JAPANESE STRUCK BY NIGHT.

CHEFOO, Feb. 9.—The British steamship Columbia has arrived from Port Arthur with news of the attack by the Japanese fleet upon the Russian fleet in the roads outside of the harbor of Port Arthur.

The Columbia was in the roads at the time and felt the first shock of a torpedo explosion at 11 o'clock on Monday night. The attack continued all night, and at daylight this morning two Russian battleships and one first-class Russian cruiser were seen to have been disabled and beached at the entrance of the harbor. The cruiser was badly listed to one side.

This morning the Russian forts opened fire on the Japanese fleet, which was about three miles distant. The Japanese vessels returned the fire, hitting several of the Russian ships, but doing little damage.

The Russian cruisers then went out, and the Japanese vessels disappeared. They were seen later going in the direction of Dalny, apparently undamaged. Although the officers of the Columbia say that there were seventeen in the attacking party, only sixteen were seen later in the day by the steamship Foo Choo, which has since arrived here.

The Columbia reports that she had a narrow escape from injury. Her passengers and crew were very much excited. While going out of the roads at Port Arthur the Russian cruiser Novik got between the Columbia and the Japanese fleet, and shells which passed over the Novik struck around the Columbia.

Her flag was cut into shreds and one shell fell on her deck. The faces of those who were on deck were blackened with powder smoke.

A member of the crew of the Columbia tells this story of the naval battle:

"The Columbia was lying in the roadstead Monday night, surrounded by fourteen Russian battleships and cruisers. At 11 o'clock a severe shock was felt, and the Russians immediately commenced to operate their searchlights and opened fire toward the sea. The firing lasted only a short time.

"At 1 o'clock more shocks were felt, and the Russians again commenced firing, but the Japanese did not return the fire. At 2 o'clock two Russian battleships went in and were beached across the entrance of the harbor. They were soon followed by a Russian cruiser, which also was beached. None of the vessels was damaged above the waterline.

"More shocks from torpedoes were felt during the early morning and then all was quiet.

"At 10 o'clock this morning three Japanese cruisers passed Fort Arthur in sight of the Russian fleet. The whole Russian fleet immediately weighed anchor and went after them, but returned in half an hour."

The Russians left one cruiser outside to watch for the Japanese ships, and she was fired upon by the Japanese. Other Russian vessels then took up their anchors and cruised around the roadstead.

The Japanese fleet then came up within three miles and a battle commenced. The Japanese fired on the ships and forts, which replied. Two Russian ships were struck by shells, but were only slightly damaged. The Russian fire, however, fell short.

The Columbia steamed away while the battle was in progress, but later saw the Japanese fleet sail away. One Japanese cruiser, with torpedo boats, is reported north of Cheefoo.

The two battleships disabled are the Retvizan and the Czarevitch. The disabled armored cruiser Boyarin and the grounded battleships block the entrance to the harbor, preventing gunboats from getting out and battleships and cruisers from going in and getting coal.

Besides this, Japan has the Russian cruisers Variag and Koratz caught at Che-mul-pho. They were bound for Vladivostok.

The detached Japanese fleet was under the command of Vice Admiral Togo and consisted of four fast cruisers, the Chitose, Kasagi, Tagafago, and Yoshino, which circled outside, drawing the fire of the Russians. They then joined the main fleet, and all went in to attack the armored cruisers. In the first division of the Japanese fleet, which consisted of two divisions, were the Mikasa, the flagship; the first-class battleships Asahi, Fuji, Yashima, Shikishima, and Hatsuse, and the dispatch boat Tatsuma. The second division of the fleet, under command of Admiral Kamimura, on the flagship Idzumo, consisted of the armored cruisers Yakuma, Asama, and Iwate.

When seen from the steamship Foo Choo this morning the fast cruisers were circling in a radius of six miles. No torpedo boats were seen, and it is probable that they left the vicinity after the torpedo attack of last night.

The Russian fleet outside of the harbor consisted of the battleships Petropaulovsk, flagship; Peresviet, Pobieda, Poltava, Czarewitch, Retvizan, and Sebastopol, and the cruisers Novik, Boyarin, Bayan, Diana, Pallada, Askold, and Aurora. The disabled battleships are inside Forts Huan Ching Shan and Chi Kwan Shan. The cruiser Boyarin is outside, but within range of the forts.

A naval officer just come from Port Arthur says the Russians were not prepared for the attack on their ships and had an insufficient amount of steam up. He says:

"A boat patrolled the Straits of Pe Chi Li continuously, but apparently the Japanese torpedo boats were not noticed until after the first torpedo was fired. The Russians fired, but the Japanese did not return the fire, and backed off.

"An hour later the discharge of torpedoes was repeated, after which the torpedo boats withdrew some distance.

"At 10 o'clock this morning the Japanese fast cruisers circled within view of the whole Russian fleet, but they were not engaged. The Russians returned toward the harbor after an hour. The Japanese continuing, came within three miles. A battle then began between the Russian forts and fourteen Russian ships and sixteen Japanese vessels. A few of the Japanese shells were effective, but as far as seen the Russian shots fell short.

"The Japanese fleet was steaming toward Dalny when seen last. The Columbia sailed just as Tuesday morning's contest began and was unable to learn the details of the second fight. It is probable that the Japanese fleet was convoying troopships from Saseho to some port of Korea.

The Japanese are reported to be in possession of the southern portion of the peninsula.

RUSSIANS ARE CONFIDENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A correspondent of The Times in Russia says that one company of every regiment of guard troops in the districts of St. Petersburg and Moscow is to be sent to the Far East. The entire Novo Tcherkask regiment of the line recently left for the same destination.

All the members of the reserves have been commanded to remain at their present abodes, so that they can be found easily when it is decided to call them out.

The Times's Moscow representative says that Russian military men do not conceal their satisfaction at the success of Russia's five months of procrastination, and they declare that their country to-day is ready for contingencies which would have been awkward a few months ago. They appear to be satisfied that Japan never can succeed in forcing Russia's land position, even though she comes out uppermost in the naval campaign. Time, they argue, will assist Russia, and initial successes of the Japanese, if obtained, will not end a conflict for which Russia has been aiming steadily these many years.

The question, says the correspondent, is the possible extension of the conflict to other powers. There is some speculation as to what Great Britain will do. The United States also is discussed in the same connection. The name of France, on the other hand, is seldom heard in conversations regarding possible interference. Most people discredit the report that Germany might give support to Russia at the awkward moment.

MIKADO'S NEW QUARTERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says Kioto will be the imperial headquarters during the war.

The Privy Council to-day adopted the draft of a law relating to proclamations of a state of siege.

The Japanese steamship services have been suspended excepting the Musan line.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FLEETS.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The correspondent at Che-Foo of the Paris edition of The New York Herald describes in a dispatch the tranquil appearance of Port Arthur on Monday night, when a Russian official said he expected the Japanese fleet in three or four days. He says:

"The weather was fine, and the Russian sailors impressively, chanted their evening hymn. At 8 o'clock the lighthouse was lighted, and the guiding lights were burning. Only one Russian warship was using her searchlight, and this in a leisurely fashion. Three torpedo boats were patrolling on the outskirts of the fleet. All the others were inside the basin.

"A deep silence settled down, but this was disturbed at 11:30 o'clock by three muffled explosions, which made the steamship Columbia vibrate violently. Instantly firing began, and the searchlights were used, but without much method. At the arrival and beaching of the Russian vessels they were at first supposed to have been in collision. But at 2:40 Russian naval officers boarded the Columbia in a great state of excitement, saying the Viceroy had ordered the Columbia not to attempt to leave. This was apparently done with the idea of preventing the ship from acquainting the Japanese with the extent of the Russian damage.

"Daylight revealed two Japanese cruisers watching on the horizon. After daybreak a strange apathy seemed to possess the Russians. The white-faced, gaping crews crowded forward on the decks of the damaged vessels, and none of the Russian ships showed a disposition to chase the enemy or fire a single shot till the Japanese had departed at twenty minutes past eight, when the Russians started in pursuit, going inshore toward Port Dalny. They returned, however, at a quarter past nine without having fired.

"It apparently having occurred to them that the Japanese had effected a complete surprise owing to their bad outlook, the Russians have now outside the harbor five effective battleships and five effective cruisers, besides smaller vessels and seventeen torpedo boats.

"It was almost 11 o'clock when the Japanese squadron of sixteen, including five battleships, appeared in fine order. At 11:30 there came the first flash from a Japanese vessel, and a twelve-inch shell landed near the torpedo boats grouped near the entrance of the harbor. The aim was splendid.

"Owing to confusion on the part of the quarantine officials, or perhaps because the Russians thought the Japanese would not like to fire near the British flag, the Columbia was close to the Russian fleet and in the line of fire, and the Japanese shells fell thickly around her, several bursting nearby and strewing her decks with splinters and water.

"The Captain of the Columbia then got

under way in spite of the protests of the Russian guards on board and got his vessel out of danger, making full speed for Che-Foo. The Russian guards were praying fervently and the Chinese crew on the ship was frightened, but they worked well. Those on board the Columbia feared the Russian batteries would sink them for disobeying orders, the Captain's repeated signals for permission to proceed having been ignored.

"The bombardment lasted until 11:45. The Japanese aimed their fire well, two shells bursting at the summit of one fort and a number on the cliff and the beach. All were heavy shells. Some of them emitted a yellow smoke, but from a majority came a dense black smoke.

"The rate of fire on both sides was slow. Three Russian battleships were hit, but the extent of the damages could not be ascertained. Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Russian cruiser Novik fought pluckily, keeping closer by far than any other Russian vessel to the Japanese until the heavy fire concentrated on her compelled her to retire on the battleships. The other Russian cruisers fought at first outside the line of battleships.

"The Russians seemed to fight with little formation, but this was probably due to the cramped space, they being never more than one and one-half miles from the shore and under the guns of the forts, which fired over them. This fire, however, was not frequent.

"Before the action the men on the warships could be seen throwing beds and lumber overboard. The Russian ships constantly wheeled around in the same position, while the Japanese kept in splendid formation. The latter retired slowly in line to the southeastward.

"The Columbia escaped with a small hole in her afterdeck."

ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

Two Russian Warships Reported Beaten at Che-mul-pho—Another Report Says Capture Was Bloodless.

TOKIO, Feb. 9.—It is reported here that the Japanese fleet engaged and defeated two Russian warships, whose names have not yet been learned, at Che-mul-pho today. It is said the engagement began at 11 A. M., and continued until 3 P. M.

The smaller Russian vessel is reported to have been sunk, and the larger one fired and hopelessly disabled.

A part of the crew is reported to have escaped to the shore, and to have been captured.

The Japanese ships are reported to be slightly damaged. Official confirmation of the report is unobtainable.

It was reported yesterday that the Russian cruisers Korietz and Variag were lying at Che-mul-pho yesterday, and it is possible that they were the vessels reported to have been engaged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In a dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Feb. 9, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported there that the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz hauled down their flags without firing a shot, and that 8,000 Japanese immediately landed at Che-mul-pho, and the march to Söul commenced.

It was reported from Peking yesterday that the Japanese had disembarked at Che-mul-pho, notwithstanding the presence there of two Russian warships, and another dispatch from Che-Foo said Japan had the Variag and the Korietz caught at Che-mul-pho.

Japanese troops also landed at all the chief points of Southern and Western Korea. One division of the Japanese guards holds Fusian and Che-mul-pho, and altogether three divisions of the Japanese Guards, each of 12,000 men, have been mobilized.

It appears, the correspondent continues, that the Russian warships at Vladivostok are icebound.

Another correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs from Port Arthur under date of Feb. 9, that the Russian advance has commenced. Gen. Krastalinsky will leave Liao-Yang to-morrow for the Yalu River at the head of the Third Brigade of Artillery, consisting of twenty-four guns and three regiments of infantry. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry brigades are intrenched along the railroad at a distance of forty miles from Hai-Chong, and three batteries of the Fifth Brigade are at Kin-Chou.

"The greatest activity prevails here," the correspondent says, "and ammunition is being served out lavishly at an average of 150 cartridges per man. New recruits are being enrolled with feverish haste, drilling being dispensed with in favor of incessant larget practice."

PEKING, Feb. 9.—About 1,000 Japanese troops disembarked at Che-mul-pho, Korea, yesterday, notwithstanding the presence there of two Russian warships.

CHEFOO, Feb. 10.—The Russian war vessels at Vladivostok are the armored cruisers Rurik, Russia, Gromoboy, and the Bogatyr, a screw corvette built in 1860.

Russia has a thousand tons of coal at Port Arthur, but the coal must be taken out to the battleships in lighters until the battleships disabled by the Japanese are floated.

RUSSIA SUPPRESSING NEWS.

Public Kept in the Dark—Impressive Scene at Religious Service in Winter Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9, 10 P. M.—A rigid censorship is exercised on all telegrams from Port Arthur, and the public is still completely in the dark as to the result of the fighting there.

Inquiries for an official statement were met with the response that in accordance with the circular issued last Sunday, all official reports would first appear in The Official Messenger.

A manifesto declaring the existence of a state of war will be issued to-night.

The vast square in front of the Winter Palace is crowded this evening with an immense assemblage of people, carriages, and sleighs. Among the excited, cheering crowds the wildest reports of happenings in the Far East were circulating.

There was an unprecedented scene at the religious service held in the Winter Palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At the command of the Czar a great concourse of Ministers, Court officials, high State functionaries, ladies of rank, and military men assembled in St. George's Hall; all the men arrayed in full uniform.

After some delay, which became almost oppressive because of the feeling of solemnity plainly apparent, the doors of the imperial apartments were opened and the Czar entered, wearing the uniform of the First Guard Regiment of Russia, with the Dowager Czarina on his arm. The Dowager wore a costume of pearl gray and no jewels. The young Czarina, wearing her favorite white and silver, followed, escorted by the Grand Duke Michael, the heir presumptive. The entire imperial family followed in order of precedence.

Approaching a group of naval and military officers, his Majesty turned gravely and greeted them with the customary Russian phrases:

"I wish you good health, gentlemen."

The officers responded with a loud acclaim, shouting vigorous hurrahs.

The scene became one of wild enthusiasm, amidst which the imperial procession moved forward, entered the chapel, advanced to the altar, and stood with bowed heads while the choir and clergy intoned an impressive intercessory service of the Greek Church. An intensely religious spirit pervaded the entire assemblage, which crowded the little palace chapel to its utmost capacity. During the recital of the Litany many knelt and even bowed their heads to the chapel floor.

The Court Chaplain, attended by the Deacon, reverently approached the Czar and sprinkled him with holy water from the chalice and presented a crucifix, which the Czar kissed fervently.

At the conclusion of the service the imperial party slowly retired. As they re-entered the palace another scene of enthusiasm greeted them.

The Czar made no address.

Darkness had fallen before the service was finished.

The statement published in London that M. Kurino, the retiring Japanese Minister, presented the note from his Government on Feb. 5 is denied here. This note was received here on the evening of Feb. 5, but it was not presented until Feb. 6.

The report given out by the Admiralty this afternoon of the sinking of eleven Japanese warships in the Far East traveled over Russia and Europe, and St. Petersburg was besieged by telegrams asking for confirmation. Later in the day, when doubt was cast on the accuracy of this report, public anxiety became more acute.

JAPAN EXPLAINS ITS COURSE.

Says It Was "Reluctantly Compelled" by Russia's Course to Break Relations.

TOKIO, Feb. 9.—Last night the Foreign Office issued a review of the negotiations with Russia leading up to the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The statement says the Japanese Government originally proposed the following as the basis of an agreement:

"1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires.

"2. A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of an equal opportunity for the commercial industry of all nations with the natives of those countries.

"3. A reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and that Russia has special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria and a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan to take measures necessary for the protection of the above-mentioned interests so far as the principle of Article I. is infringed.

"4. The recognition by Russia of the exclusive rights of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interest of reform and good government.

"5. The engagement on the part of Russia to unimpede the eventual extension of the Korean Railway into Southern Manchuria, so as to connect with Eastern China and the Shanghai-Kwan-Niu-Chwang lines.

"The Japanese Government," the statement says, "failed utterly to see why Russia, who professed no intention of absorbing Manchuria, should be disinclined to insert in the convention a clause in complete harmony with her own repeatedly declared principle respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. Furthermore, this refusal on the part of the Russian Government impressed the Japanese Government all the more with the necessity for the insertion of that clause.

"Japan has important commercial interests in Manchuria, and entertains no small hopes of their future development; and politically she has even greater interests there by reason of Manchuria's relations to Korea, so she could not possibly recognize Manchuria as being entirely outside her sphere of interest. These reasons decided Japan absolutely to reject the Russian proposal."

The statement then reviews the successive steps leading up to the final negotiations, and mentions the evident determination of Russia to make the agreement apply entirely to Korea, maintaining its original demand in regard to the non-employment of Korean territory for strategical purposes as well as a neutral zone, but the exclusion of Manchuria from the proposed convention.

"The last reply of Russia," the statement continues, "was received at Tokio on the sixth of January. In this reply, it is true, Russia proposed to agree to insert the following clause in the proposed agreement:

"'The recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as outside her sphere and interest, while Russia within the limits of that province would not impede Japan or any other power in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by it under existing treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of a settlement.'

"But this was proposed to be agreed upon only upon conditions maintaining the clauses regarding a neutral zone in Korean territory and the non-employment of Korean territory for strategical purposes, the conditions whereof were impossible to Japan's acceptance, as had already been fully explained to them. It should further be observed that no mention was made at all of the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria."

In conclusion, the statement says that the Japanese Government, while animated with a sincere desire for peace, has been exercising the utmost degree of patience, but was reluctantly compelled by the action of Russia to give up all hopes of reconciliation and break off their negotiations.

SCENE OF FIRST ACTIVE HOSTILITIES IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

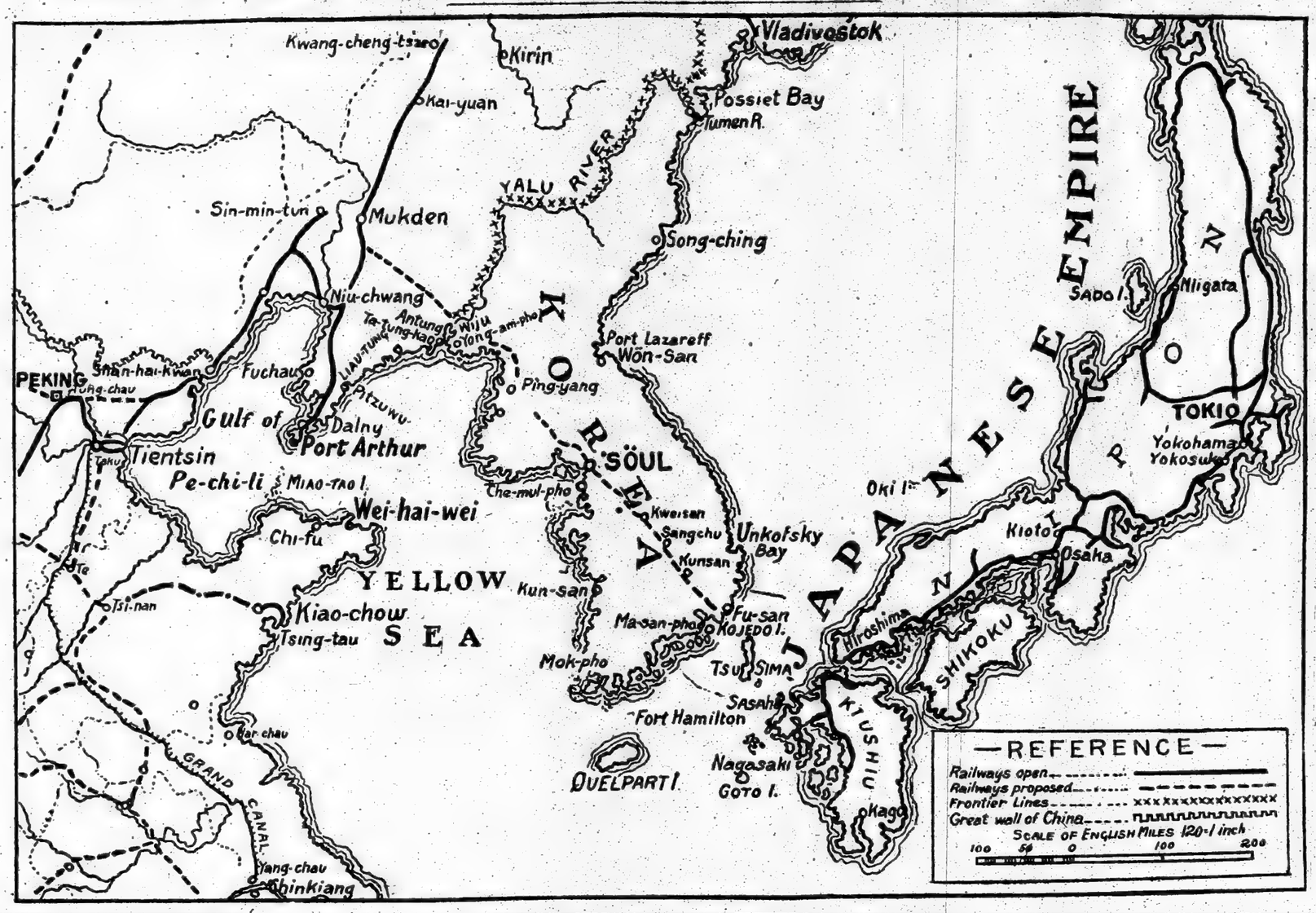

RUSSIA'S POINT OF VIEW.

Reviews Negotiations Leading Up to Rupture, and Lays Onus for Break Upon Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—A lengthy official communication issued to-day gives the Russian account of the negotiations which led to the rupture.

In this statement Russia recalls the fact that last year Japan submitted to the Czar's Government a proposal for the revision of existing treaties with Korea. Japan, it is alleged, began to formulate greater and greater demands, and also to make extensive war preparations, to offset which Russia also adopted military and naval measures. Russia, it is asserted, declared her willingness to recognize Japan's privileged commercial and economic position in Korea with the right to protect it by military force in case of disturbance, but at the same time insisted upon the following three points:

"One—On a mutual and unconditional guarantee of this principle.

"Two—On an undertaking to use no part of Korea for strategic purposes, as the authorization of such action on the part of any foreign power was directly opposed to the principle of the independence of Korea.

"Three—On the preservation of the full freedom of navigation of the Straits of Korea."

Continuing, the statement says:

"The project elaborated in this sense did not satisfy the Japanese Government, which in its last proposals not only declined to accept the conditions which appeared as the guarantee of the independence of Korea, but also began at the same time to insist on provisions to be incorporated in a project regarding the question of Manchuria. Such demands on the part of Japan naturally were inadmissible, the question of Russia's position in Manchuria, concerning in the first place China, but also all the powers having commercial interests in China.

"The Imperial Government, however, did not refuse, so long as the occupation of Manchuria lasts, to recognize both the sovereignty of the Emperor of China in Manchuria and also the rights acquired there by other powers through treaties with China. A declaration to this effect had already been made to the foreign Cabinets. In view of this the Imperial Government, after charging its representative at Tokio to present its reply to the last proposal of Japan, was justified in expecting the Tokio Cabinet to take into account the considerations set forth above and that it would appreciate the wish manifested by Russia to come to a peaceful understanding with Japan. Instead of this the Japanese Government, not even awaiting this reply, decided to break off negotiations and to suspend diplomatic relations.

"The Imperial Government, while laying on Japan the full responsibility for any consequences of such a course of action, will await the development of events, and the moment it becomes necessary will take the most decisive measures for the protection of its rights and interests in the Far East."

JAPAN'S CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Striking Similarity of Her Present Moves to Those Made in the War with China.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, says the Japanese fleet is not likely to blockade Port Arthur. His knowledge of the Japanese naval plans, as tentatively prepared, leads him and others here to believe that the Japanese fleet is now lying between Che-Foo and the Yalu River screening the landing of troops, one army corps at Fu-san and two at Ping-Yang, Korea.

Night torpedo attacks on the part of the Japanese fleet it is believed will be kept up so long as the Russian fleet maintains its necessarily open position outside of Port Arthur. This will be done in the hope of breaking up the Russians' nerve.

The troops landing at Ping-Yang will be pushed toward the Manchurian frontier. Those at Fu-san will proceed to Söul.

Unless Viceroy Alexieff assumes the aggressive, no serious naval battle is expected until the disembarkation of the Japanese troops is completed.

According to dispatches from the scene of war, the Japanese are beginning a campaign strikingly similar to the one they carried on against the Chinese in the war of 1894. By examining the map of Korea, it is possible at least to surmise what are the plans of the Mikado's Generals.

Already the Japanese have made landings at Fuh-san, which is on the southeastern coast of Korea, and just across the straits from Japanese possessions; at Che-mul-pho, which is on the other side of the Korean Peninsula, and at the inlet near Pingyang. These same three points were among the five places at which landings were effected when the Japanese were aiming to drive out the Chinese armies in 1894.

In the Chinese war the casus belli was the fact that China, after having carried troops into Korea for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection, would not withdraw them later. It was Japan's object to drive out of the peninsula the enemy's armies, and with that in view the Mikado's forces approached their enemies from all sides until they had attacked the latter at various places and finally had driven them northward out of Korea. The decisive battle, preceding the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, was fought at the banks of the Yalu River, which is the northern boundary of the peninsula.

On the northern, or Manchurian, side of that river the Russians are now massing their vast army. On the Korean coasts, to east and south, the Japanese are massing theirs. Between the two lies the interior of the Korean Peninsula—the fighting ground of 1894. That it is to be the field of operations, as far as land engagements are concerned, is easy to be surmised for this year.

In view of all this, it is interesting to review the strategic Korean campaign of the Japanese that resulted in the Chinese retreat from Korea eight years ago.

The Chinese invading force, having crossed the Yalu River July 25, 1894, were concentrated at Wi-ju, in the northwestern corner of the peninsula. There were 30,000 in the army, and it marched southward until it held Ping-Yang, an inland city east of Che-mul-pho. The task of the Japanese was to drive them northward from there and out of the country, incidentally defeating the small detachment that had landed at Asan, south of Che-mul-pho, on the same gulf.

In a fight at Asan the Japanese lost 75 men and the Chinese 500, but the latter's General managed afterward to cut his way through the Japanese lines and reach the main Chinese Army at Ping Yang. Then the Japanese commander, Gen. Oshima, proceeded toward Ping Yang. On the way he was joined by 6,000 men, who had debarked at Che-mul-pho, and 12,000 who had landed at Fusan, and had marched from there all the way through the mountainous districts intervening. There were several battles as the Japanese marched northward after the retreating enemy.

Before Gen. Oshima had gone far he was joined by still another relief force of 8,000 which had landed at the eastern port of Wön-San. Still later more help came from an army landed at the inlet of Ping Yang, and finally a total of about 40,000 men were arrayed against Ping Yang, ready to attack the Chinese from three sides.

All the while the conduct of the Japanese army had been masterly. Even the columns from far-away Fu-San and from across the mountains at Won-San arrived in fine condition. The Generals of the victorious armies seemed to surmount all obstacles with ease, toilsome though their long marches were and however scarce the native food supplies. It was said after the war that they even brought their supplies with them over distances requiring weeks of travel.

After establishing positions of vantage around Ping Yang, Field Marshal Yamagata having arrived to take command in the meantime, the Japanese drove the Chinese out of Ping Yang on Sept. 16, less than two months after the first Chinese column had dared to go over the Yalu. In the fight around the city the Chinese were utterly routed.

After that great fight the Japanese advanced steadily until China held no ground in Manchuria, and subsequently there followed the invasion of Manchuria and the complete surrender of the Chinese.

To-day Russia watches over the north banks of the Yalu. In Manchuria she has seized every point of strength. Possibly by this time her armies have begun to descend into Korea, just as the Chinese did four years ago.

RUSSIANS MAY SAVE SHIPS.

Use Collision Mats to Stop Holes Made by the Japanese Shells.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Two large and two small British steamships engaged in the coasting trade, and an American flour ship, the Pleiades, are blocked inside Port Arthur Harbor by the disabled battleships, says the Chefoo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated last evening.

The Russians are endeavoring by pumps and collision mats, he continues, to stop the holes in their battleships, in order to take them inside at high water.

"When fifteen miles south of Port Arthur," the correspondent goes on, "I heard heavy firing toward the north at 1:50 P. M. It did not continue for long. I saw no signs of the Japanese fleet on my way to Chefoo."

DISCORD IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Serious Differences of Opinion in High Quarters Over the Command of the Land Forces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Serious differences have arisen in high quarters over the command of the Russian land forces in the Far East. One faction favors placing both land and sea forces under Viceroy Alexieff. The Generals and other high officers of the army believe that the prestige of Gen. Kuropatkin, the War Minister, is essential to achieving success with the land forces, and they therefore urge a division of authority.

In any event, it is understood that Viceroy Alexieff, as the Czar's representative in the Far East, will have general direction of the operations.

As the passage of Lake Baikal by train across the ice appears to be too dangerous, the Russian reinforcements will cross the ice on foot, and the war material will be transported over a temporary line.

A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Port Arthur says:

"In consequence of Korea's neutrality, it is assumed here that Japan will be obliged to withdraw her infantry and artillery from Söul.

"Much uneasiness is reported at Söul, owing to the arrival there of Japanese soldiers, who intend to build barracks.

"The Korean noblemen who have been residing in Japan have received permission to return home."

KOREAN PLOT ON FOOT.

Reported Plan to Take the Emperor to the French Legation Along with Imperial Treasury.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tokio, dated Feb. 9, says that a plot is on foot at Söul to bring 20,000 soldiers from Pen Yang to take the Korean Emperor to the French Legation, to which place the Imperial Treasury has already been conveyed.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Kobe, in a dispatch dated Feb. 9, says that a company of troops has already been sent to guard the ancient shrines in the Province of Yamada.

WHEAT FEELS WAR NEWS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The influence of the disturbances in the Orient was keenly felt to-day in the provisions pit. Active demand sent the price of May pork $1.22½ a barrel above yesterday's closing figure and grain prices also were affected. The close was strong in both grain and provisions. Compared with last night's quotations, May wheat finished 1 to 1⅛ cents higher.

Open hostilities in the Far East had a buoyant influence on wheat from the start. Commission houses had buying orders and the demand from this source gradually forced prices upward. The market became more active later in the day and prices showed further advances.

The cash situation in the Northwest and at St. Louis was extremely bullish, there being an urgent demand for wheat for milling purposes reported at Minneapolis. Receipts in the Southwest were smaller than last year. In addition to these domestic influences an improved foreign demand was reported from the seaboard.

RUSSIAN MARKET HIT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9. — Stocks slumped ominously here to-day. Four per cent. consols dropped from 144 to 180, imperial rentes from 95 to 94, and the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade from 320 to 300. International lost 20 points; Mantascheff petroleum went down 30; Nobel shares lost 45 points; first premium State loan lost 43; second premium State loan 58, and third premium State loan 34. These losses are typical. Other shares fell correspondingly.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS McCORMICK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—United States Ambassador McCormick was notified this morning that Russia had no objection to the United States looking after Japanese interests in Russia. No current business will be left by M. Kurino, the retiring Minister of Japan.

Mr. McCormick's principal duties will be to protect the few Japanese subjects who reside in European Russia. There are only twenty of them in St. Petersburg and five in Moscow. But there may be difficulties in Asiatic Russia.

VLADIVOSTOK CABLE CUT.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—It was announced at the French Foreign Office this afternoon that the cable from Vladivostok had been cut off.

FRENCH DENOUNCE JAPAN.

Her Attack Before War Declaration Pronounced a Breach of International Law.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—As the day wore on a great wave of popular sympathy for Russia was brought out by the news of the engagement off Port Arthur. The newspapers, without exception, severely arraigned Japan. The Temps, semi-official, said:

"Japan's brutality in making a night attack before a declaration of war is her second offense against the rules of international law."

The Journal des Débats declares Japan's action was contrary to the accepted rules of international law, giving promise that Japan proposes to conduct the war without regard to modern usages of warfare.

The Patrie gives sensational prominence to its assertion that Japan committed an act of international treason, compares the attack on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur with the blowing up of the Maine, and asserts that Europe will "hold Japan responsible for this treason."

The authorities on international law who were interviewed on the subject expressed the belief that Japan committed a breach of international law.

Notwithstanding this bitterness, universal recognition was given of Japan's audacity, and it was evident that Japan's naval prestige had been materially increased.

The Associated Press was informed by a high Russian authority that now Japan has begun war the Russian Government, following the manifesto which is expected to be issued in St. Petersburg this evening, expects that the various States will issue proclamations of neutrality.

In Russian diplomatic circles the success of Japan last night aroused the greatest regret. It was frankly admitted that Russia expected to be defeated upon the sea; but, it was added, that she would certainly conquer on land.

ADMIRAL BOWLES FOR JAPAN.

Says She Ought to Win, and Expects Her to Do So, at Sea at Any Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—"It is in the interest of the United States that Japan should be victorious in this war, and I certainly expect that she will be."

This is the opinion of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, member of the Board of Strategy in the Spanish war, and one of the best-informed men in America regarding the Eastern situation.

In an interview to-day Admiral Bowles, who has been identified with the building of the new United States Navy since its beginning, talked of the first battle, in which Japan used torpedoes so successfully.

"Japan seems to have played fair throughout," said the Admiral, "and our interest in preserving the integrity of Manchuria and Korea is the same as her own, although perhaps not as great. There is no danger of the United States being drawn into complications in the East, but I regard it as very necessary that Japan should win.

"In numbers the Russian and Japanese fleets are about the same in Eastern waters, but in reality that of Japan is much superior. Her vessels are more modern, are faster, and are better armed. It is probable that she will soon completely defeat Russia at sea, and it will then be a case of how long Russia can, or wishes, to prolong a hopeless struggle.

"Russia has of course immense resources, and can transport troops over the Siberian Railway in an almost endless chain. But if Japan commands the sea I am convinced that she can land forces enough to defeat the Russian armies as fast as they are brought over."

JAPAN BUYS HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Extensive commissary supplies for the Japanese Army were purchased in Cincinnati yesterday and to-day, and a large shipment was made to-day to New York, whence the rush orders came.

The Cincinnati Abbatoir Company shipped fourteen cars of canned beef to-day, and several carloads will follow to-morrow. The J. & F. Schroth Packing Company shipped 10,000 cans of beef, which is equal to 480,000 pounds. Orders were also tendered for mess pork and ham, but these could not be procured speedily enough to comply with the short time in which the contracts must be filled.

WANTS COAL CONTRABAND.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Japanese Legation announces that Japan has requested China to declare coal contraband of war. The effect of this would be to cut off the main coal supply of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

The legation officials add that China's continuance of supplying the Russians with coal would be a breach of neutrality.

EFFORTS FOR MEDIATION.

Japanese Diplomat Says Russia Is Making Desperate Efforts for Intervention.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, said this afternoon:

"Russia is making desperate efforts, through the various embassies, to have the powers intervene. Russia now is willing to concede everything, but the offer comes too late.

"I learn on good authority that the reply Russia intended to send merely reiterated all the cardinal points to which Japan had consistently objected."

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS READY.

SEATTLE, Feb. 9.—Capt. Frank A. Grant has just received a letter from Major C. A. Devol, General Superintendent of the United States Army transport service, which reads as follows:

"The reserve transport fleet has been overhauled and fitted out, and is ready for sea."

Among local army men this is considered significant in view of the war in the Far East.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

The Best of Service & Accommodations on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chicago and West.

Ferry terminals, West 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., New York, and Annex Ferry, Fulton St., Brooklyn. Principal Ticket Offices, 355 and 1234 Broadway, New York.

The Glove of quality. Centemeri KID GLOVE

Gloves worthy from our factory, Grenoble, France. This week—2-Clasp Embroidered Kid and Suede. All sizes and colors.

P. CENTEMERI & CO., 511 Fifth Ave., 30-31st Sts.

PORT ARTHUR A GIBRALTAR.

Russia Has Supplemented Natural Features with Great Fortresses —One Weak Point.

Port Arthur is the Russian Gibraltar, the most important of its eastern bases of supplies. It is situated at the extremity of the Liau-Tung Peninsula and commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li. It forms part of the Province of Shing-King, Manchuria, leased to Russia by China, together with other territory, until 1923.

Russia's object in acquiring this naval station was to secure a strategic point for her naval arm in Eastern waters. Its importance as a base of supplies is made greater by communication with the Trans-Siberian Railroad at Harbin, west of Vladivostok, through a railroad which passes through Niu-Chwang and Mukden. It is by sea through Korea Bay, the Yellow Sea, and Korea Strait and the Sea of Japan 1,000 miles to Vladivostok, 545 miles from Shanghai, and 595 from Nagasaki.

Port Arthur lives on an oval inlet, and is dominated by high hills. It has all the equipments of a naval station, including docks, barracks, an arsenal, and storehouses. The harbor, constructed under the eye of European engineers, has been dredged and otherwise improved so as to afford a safe haven for war craft drawing less than 24 feet. Like St. John's, Newfoundland, Port Arthur by nature has been protected from invasion except by vessels in single line by an entrance not 600 feet, or two New York avenue blocks wide.

Secure in this way from sudden attack the impregnability of the station was rendered certain by the elaborate system of fortifications. At the east of the entrance to the harbor facing the sea is a line of forts known as the Hwang Chinshan forts. Back of these is a chain of batteries commanding the interior of the harbor, and a raking defense would be from the Laomaucho Battery, which would sweep the approach to the entrance and cover the outside roadsteads where war vessels drawing over 24 feet must lie. The station is in touch with the minor rendezvous at Chinewantao, in the Gulf of Liao-Tung, and Wi-ju in Korea Bay, and it has been asserted that the entrance to Port Arthur is a network of mines.

It is said that, admitting that Port Arthur is impregnable, its weak feature is its situation on the promontory of the Peninsula of Liao-tung. It is connected with the peninsula by a strip of land only eighteen miles wide at one point, and a hostile fleet, unless checked by the Russian war vessels, could convoy transports and effect a landing so that the station would be cut off from communication from all land points and have but the sea as an outlet.

Port Arthur was a fishing village until Li Hung Chang, after consulting German engineers, selected it for a fortified naval station to defend the Pei-ho and Peking. In the war with Japan China lost it and the Treaty of Shimonoseki provided for its cession to the victors with portions of Manchuria. Japan, on the intervention of Russia, France, and Germany, gave it up for 30,000,000 taels, and it was evacuated in November, 1895. March 27, 1898, China leased the port to Russia.

JAPAN'S RICH HAUL.

The Variag, Reported Captured, Is One of the Finest Warships Afloat—Was Built by the Cramps.

If Japan really has captured the Russian cruiser Variag in the harbor of Che-mul-pho, she has acquired one of the finest war vessels afloat. The cruiser was built by the Cramps in Philadelphia, and is described by experts as one of the most effective warships ever constructed for any nation. The required speed for the Variag was twenty-three knots. The severest tests possible have been given to the guns, and they have proved to be possessed of wonderful structural strength.

The variety of boilers on the cruiser was never tried before by the Cramps in any ship. They are of the Niclausse type, and the results secured on trials in foreign waters have been immediate and convincing. Steam is easily made in them, and the water circulation is maintained without any trouble. The mechanics and engineers in the engine room during the trials declared that the work was much lighter for them than with the Scotch type of boiler.

The Variag is one of five similar cruisers, two of the others having been built at Nicolaieff, one at St. Petersburg, and the other at Stettin. The dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; beam, 52 feet; draught, 19 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,500 tons; speed, 23 knots; indicated horse power, 20,000; radius of action at full speed, 180 knots, and at ten-knot speed, 3,000 knots; normal coal supply, 770 tons; weight of hull proper, 2,505 tons; weight of ordnance, 440 tons; weight of machinery and boilers, 1,375 tons.

The only armor protection of the hull is a curved turtle back, extending fore and aft. It is built of soft, mild steel plates one and a half inches at the horizontal and three inches on the slope. Additional protection is given by coal and by cofferdams filled with cellulose. The ship accommodates 21 officers, 9 warrant officers, and a crew of 550 men. In American ships of the same type there would be about a dozen officers and 380 men.

FOUR BATTALIONS LANDED.

ROME, Feb. 9.—Official advices received here from Tokio say that four battalions of Japanese infantry have landed in Korea, near Söul.

Lenox Church Property Not Sold.

The Rev. Thomas W. Smith of the Lenox Presbyterian Church writes that the announcement of the sale of the church property on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street for $40,000 was erroneous. The property is for sale, he says, but cannot be bought for $40,000. The new Lenox Church is to be built at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue some time this year.

Senator Ellsworth Dangerously Ill.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 9.—State Senator Ellsworth is very ill. A consultation of doctors, held this afternoon, resulted in the conclusion that he had a fighting chance. Last night the rheumatism, with which he is suffering, got dangerously near the heart, and he was in a precarious condition for some hours. He was resting more comfortable this evening, but he is by no means out of danger.

Street Railway's New Name.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the company operating the street railroads in this city, sent out this notice yesterday:

"By the authority of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and with the approval of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, the Interurban Street Railway Company has this day changed its corporate name to 'New York City Railway Company.'"

CURES COLDS IN CHINA

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

JAPANESE JUBILANT HERE

Move to Raise $5,000,000 for the Mikado's War Fund.

Many Speeches Denouncing Russia Made at Dinner Arranged by Consul General Uchida.

Eighteen Japanese merchants engaged in business in New York and the representatives of the largest Japanese interests in this country met last night at the Café Martin to discuss the raising of a war loan to Japan, a gift of money to her, and a gift of money to the Japanese Red Cross Society. Before the meeting was over all present had pledged themselves to further the idea and to secure the co-operation of all the Japanese in this city in the scheme.

On the receipt of the news yesterday that the Japanese torpedo flotilla had attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur the Japanese Consul General at this city, Sadazuchi Uchida, discussed it over the telephone with many of the Japanese business men here, in the course of which discussion it was proposed that the local Japanese make some show of sympathy with the Government in her action. Invitations were then sent to various merchants to meet at dinner last night, and when they were all assembled the Consul General told them of the plan to raise money.

Every one declared himself agreeable to helping to raise the money, and several offers of large sums were made at once. Finally five men were chosen to constitute a committee which should look after the raising of the money.

It was also determined that a circular letter should be sent out at once calling upon all the Japanese residents of Greater New York to attend a mass meeting to be held Saturday night, at which they will be asked to subscribe. The committee is composed of Consul General Uchida, K. Imanishi of the Yokohama Specie Bank; K. Iwahara of Mitui & Co., R. Arai of Arai & Co., and a representative of Morimura Brothers.

There are 1,500 Japanese in Greater New York, and from them it is believed that a great part of the total amount of $5,000,000 to be raised can be realized. There will be three forms of subscription, to either one of which a person may contribute. The first is by loans to the general war fund now being raised by Japan, the second is by donations to the Government, and the last by subscription to the fund supporting the Japanese Red Cross Society. Japanese in the whole country may subscribe, and their subscriptions will be taken, but the object of the committee now is to interest the Japanese of this city.

Feeling ran high at the meeting last night, and the joy of the Japanese present was without limit. Some of those present said that they had been fearful of the outcome of a war with Russia before they read yesterday's dispatches, but after learning of the vigorous action by Japan so early in the contest they said that they felt confident that the outcome would be to their satisfaction. Many of those at the dinner are on the Japanese reserve force, and all expressed their willingness to go back to Japan the moment they were needed to fight for her. Lieut. A. Gamadi said that the feeling expressed by the few there was the feeling of all of the Japanese in the country, many of whom are now closing up their business affairs preparatory to going back.

Speeches were made by many of the diners, the general tenor of which was that Russia had broken all her pledges to Japan, that she was endangering the integrity of China and Korea, and that Japan would fight to her last man against the aggressions of that power.

No news of the situation had been received by any of those present last night, but it was said that reports would probably be received to-day from the Japanese mercantile houses, and from the Japanese Government through its Minister at Washington.

RUSSIA'S DISABLED SHIPS.

The Czarevitch and the Retvizan First-Class Battleships—The Pallada a Protected Cruiser.

The Russian battleship Czarevitch is of the first class, and was built at La Seyne, Toulon, in 1901. Her displacement is 13,000 tons, and she carried 700 men. Her dimensions are: Length, 387 feet; breadth, 75½ feet, and draught, 26 feet. Her machinery controls two screws, her indicated horse power was 16,000, and her contract speed was eighteen knots. She is armored with Krupp steel, ten inches thick at the waterline belt amidships, and the gun turret bases, eleven inches on the gun turrets, four inches on deck slopes, and six inches on lower deck.

She carries four 12.4-inch Obuchoff guns in fore and aft turrets, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns in six secondary turrets plated with 7-inch armor, twenty 3-inch guns, twenty three-pounders, and eight one-pounders. She has two funnels and two fighting tops, and six torpedo tubes, two of which, forward, were submerged.

The Russian battleship Retvizan is of the first class, and was built by the Cramps in Philadelphia in 1900. Her displacement is 12,700 tons, and her complement of men 750. She is 376 feet long, 72 feet beam, and 26 feet in draught. She has three cylinder triple-expansion engines with 16,000 indicated horse power under natural draught, and her contract rate of speed was eighteen knots. Her armor at waterline amidships is 9-inch Krupp steel, six inches on the lower deck and ten inches on the two turrets and conning tower.

Her chief armament is two pairs of twin 12-inch Obuchoff guns in the fore and aft turrets, and twelve 6-inch guns mounted eight in broadside and four for ahead and after fire, with twenty 3-inch guns and twenty-six rapid-fire guns. She has three funnels and two fighting tops, and six torpedo tubes, two submerged and four above water.

The Russian ship of war Pallada is a sister ship of the protected cruiser Aurora. She was built at St. Petersburg in 1899, has a displacement of 6,630 tons, and her dimensions are: Length, 106 feet; breadth, 55 feet, and draught, 21 feet. She is a commerce destroyer, but full details of her present protection and armament are lacking. Her contract speed was nineteen knots. She should carry eight 6-inch Obuchoff guns, twenty-two 3-inch guns, and eight 1.4-inch guns. Her decks are of 2½-inch Harvey nickel-steel, and she was officially said to have six inches of steel on the conning tower. She has three screws, and engines that give 11,600 horse power.

VALUE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The daring exploit of the Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur, as reported in general press dispatches, was received at the Navy Department with great interest by navy officers, most of whom have knowledge of the geographical and strategical conditions that obtain. The general impression, based on the general press dispatches, is that the Japanese boats did not actually run into the harbor, but, passing swiftly across the mouth under cover of midnight, let fly their torpedoes broadside, and at least three of them found their mark.

Naval officers here say this feat could not have been performed if the Russian vessels had remained under the guns of the forts in the inner harbor, but the torpedo boat advocates point to a daring raid by Japanese torpedo boats into the fortified harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei just opposite Port Arthur during the Chino-Japanese war, when three great Chinese battleships were sent to the bottom.

The United States Navy has always been divided as to the merits of the torpedo boats, and this engagement, if correctly reported, will strengthen the friends of the boats. The United States Navy has some excellent torpedo boats, but they are not proportionately as numerous as in the navies of other great powers.

Admiral Taylor has just received a letter from Lieut. Commander Chandler, commanding the little flotilla of torpedo destroyers, which arrived at Malta on its way from the United States to Manila. This cruise has thrown a flood of light upon the capabilities of the torpedo boats.

Lieut. Commander Chandler reports that at the end of the 2,800-mile run without stop from San Juan to the Canaries, it was found that there was no occasion for repairs to the machinery of any of the boats, a condition without precedent. Furthermore, the officer reported that he had accomplished a feat which had never before been tried in any other navy so far as known, namely, safely to supply the torpedo boats with coal while under way in the middle of the ocean from the cruiser Buffalo.

TELLS OF RUSSIAN PLANS

Waiting Policy Overturned by Japanese Attack at Port Arthur.

Clarence Cary Gives Information Concerning Declared Intention of Czar's Navy in the Present War.

Clarence Cary of this city who returned a year ago from Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, and published a pamphlet on that region which attracted widespread attention, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES for his views concerning the outcome of the attack of the Japanese upon the Rusian fleet outside of Port Arthur. Mr. Cary dictated the following:

"I do not pretend to speak as an expert, although having had naval experience in war, and having been at Port Arthur, Dalny, &c., a little over a year ago, the situation arising from the present reported attack on Port Arthur, of course, comes to me with a certain vividness of aspect as well as interest.

"The Japanese attack on Port Arthur is certainly very daring, and calculated to make a great impression in their favor throughout the world. What I do not understand, however, is why the Russians have been caught with any part of their fleet in the outer roads and not sheltered behind the batteries. The Russian policy in respect of their fleet, as openly declared and as told me by various of their higher officers, was not to risk an engagement at sea and in the open; but, rather, to stay behind the batteries and wear the Japanese out. This is just what they did at Sebastopol, and they are justly proud of their success there in thus resisting the British and French fleets.

"Perhaps in the present case the Russians kept some of the fleet outside for swagger and for moral effect on the rest of the world; but if they did it was highly imprudent, seeing the human wasps they have to encounter in the Japanese torpedo boat parties.

"The Japanese fleet attacking Port Arthur will have to encounter a plunge fire from considerable hills. They may reach the town and set fire to it, as is now, in fact, said to have been done, but that is of no consequence as the garrison is not in the town and the town is practically barren of non-military residents. The Japanese may also damage some of the fleet in Port Arthur, but will be likely to hear from the Russian torpedo boats as well.

"The military operations are likely to begin by a landing at Che-mul-pho and an advance north on the west coast of Korea, toward the Yalu River, which divides Korea from Manchuria. This has been the scene of military movements of the past, as in the last war, the one between China and Japan.

"The Japanese cannot well operate from the east side of Korea, Fusan for example, because the mountain ranges and land distances are unfavorable, the latter being especially so now in the severely cold weather. They will doubtless try to cut the railway back of Port Arthur later, but the hilltops at all points which are approachable from the sea, and in any case are supposed and represented to be fully provisioned at Port Arthur against such a contingency."

EXCITEMENT AT CONSULATES.

The Japanese and Russian Consulates were the scenes of great excitement all day yesterday. Many of the subjects of the Mikado and of the Czar living in this city flocked to the two offices, as well as many Americans who were looking for the facts of the reported battle in the Far East. At both places all callers were told that no other information than that contained in the press dispatches had been received.

Early in the day, when the first reports had many Japanese vessels sunk near Port Arthur, the Japanese rushed to their Consul General to ask him what he knew of the report. Many had despair written on their faces, and it was plainly seen that they feared the truth of the report. A message asking for information was sent to Washington, but the reply came back that there was nothing official.

At the Russian Consulate the change was just reversed. Early in the morning the Russians talked of what they would do to Japan before the war was over, remarking that the sinking of eleven vessels was only a minor incident of the war. Later in the day few of these men could be found, and none would speak of what had happened.

Consul General Suchida, who represents the Japanese commercial interests in this city, said yesterday afternoon that he placed great reliance in the report that Japanese vessels had attacked the Russian fleet and done great damage. "It was to our advantage to make a sudden attack. I have no official information of the action, but I think it is the policy of my country to strike while the Russian is thinking what he will do. On the other hand, Russia cannot surprise us, for we are fully prepared for any attack.

"We have an available land force in Japan now which will number 500,000 men, and which Japan will put into the field as fast as she needs them. There are many thousands more scattered over the world, many of them in this country, who would go back to Japan on the first call and take up arms for their country. We have had offers of services from many men, some of them well-trained soldiers, and not a few of the officers of your own United States Army have asked for commissions to fight against Russia.

RIVAL NAVIES COMPARED.

The navies of Russia and Japan in the area of hostilities are made up of many and formidable fighting ships. Japan's naval base is Saseho in the Korea Channel. Russia's stations are Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Japan has a primary advantage in naval bases or docks at Nagasaki, Kure, Yokosuka, Hakodate, Kobe, and Osaka, all well fortified, one—Kure, on the Inland Sea—practically impregnable, and in condition of perfect organization and preparation.

The more important of the fighting ships of each nation in battle waters, or on their way there, are in the following list:

RUSSIA.

BATTLESHIPS.

	Displ. Tons	I. H. P.	Speed, Knots	Armor, Inches	Broadside Fire, lbs.
Poltava	10,950	11,200	17.0	10—5	3,367
Petropaviovsk	10,950	11,200	17.0	10—5	3,367
Sevastopol	10,950	11,200	17.0	10—5	3,367
Peresviet	12,674	14,500	19.0	10—5	2,672
Pobieda	12,674	14,500	19.0	10—5	2,672
Osliabia	12,674	14,500	19.0	10—5	2,672
Retvizan	12,700	16,000	18.0	10—5	3,434
Cesarevitch	13,100	16,300	18.0	11—6¾	3,510
ARMORED CRUISERS.					
Gromboi	12,336	18,000	20.0	6—4¾	1,197
Boyar	7,800	17,000	22.0	7—3	952
Rossia	12,200	18,000	20.0	2	1,348
Rurik	10,940	13,500	18.0	2	1,345
Dmitri Donskoi	5,893	7,000	15.0	12—2	444
PROTECTED CRUISERS.					
Bogatyr	6,750	19,500	23.0	5—4	872
Askold	6,500	19,500	23.0	...	772
Varyag	6,500	20,000	23.0	5	516
Diana	6,300	11,600	20.0	4½	632
Pallada	6,630	11,600	20.0	4½	632
Aurora	6,630	11,600	20.0	4½	632
Boyarin	3,200	11,500	22.0	...	180
Novik	3,000	18,000	25.0	...	180

JAPAN.

BATTLESHIPS.

	Displ. Tons	I. H. P.	Speed, Knots	Armor, Inches	Broadside Fire, lbs.
Hatsuse	15,000	15,000	18.0	14—6	4,240
Asahi	15,000	15,000	18.0	14—6	4,240
Shikishima	15,000	15,000	18.0	14—6	4,240
Mikasa	15,200	16,000	18.0	14—6	4,225
Yashima	12,300	13,000	18.0	14—6	4,000
Fuji	12,300	13,000	18.0	14—6	4,000
ARMORED CRUISERS.					
Tokiwa	9,750	18,000	21.5	6—6	3,568
Azuma	9,750	18,000	21.5	6—6	3,568
Yakumo	9,850	16,000	20.0	6—6	3,368
Asuma	9,436	17,000	21.0	6—6	3,368
Idzumo	9,800	15,000	24.7	6—6	3,568
Iwate	9,800	15,000	24.7	6—6	3,568
PROTECTED CRUISERS.					
Takasago	4,300	15,500	24.0	4½—6	800
Kasagi	4,784	15,500	22.5	4½	800
Chitose	4,784	15,500	22.5	4½	800
Itsukushima	4,277	5,400	16.7	11—4	1,260
Hashadite	4,277	5,400	16.7	11—4	1,260
Matsushima	4,277	5,400	16.7	11—4	1,260
Yoshino	4,180	15,750	23.0	...	780
Naniwa	3,727	7,120	17.8	...	1,196
Takachiho	3,727	7,120	17.8	...	1,196
Akitsushima	3,150	8,400	19.0	...	780
Niitaka	3,420	9,500	20.0	...	920
Tsushima	3,420	9,500	20.0	...	920
Suma	2,700	8,500	20.0	...	335
Akashi	2,700	8,500	20.0	...	335

Russia has but ten destroyers and torpedo boats to Japan's seventeen destroyers and torpedo gunboats and sixty torpedo boats. Japan too is far in the lead in the matter of sea transport facilities and bottoms.

CURES COLDS IN INDIA
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

VALENTINES

When final lights are lowered dim
The music fades and sung's the hymn;
My thoughts revert to you, dear heart—
To you, to you, to you.

Are you going to give a Valentine? We have them for Her and for Him. Our stocks are unique, complete, exclusive. Come while the display is comprehensive. Second Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

DON'T FORGET

THAT great clearing sale of Lace Curtains, Upholsteries, Bed Sets, etc., on the fourth floor. That sale of Housefurnishings in the basement. That February sale of Furniture. That semi-annual sale of pure Linen Handkerchiefs. That great shoe sale on the second floor—and countless other features.

"Long lived apparel is a monument to economy."—St. Clair.

Great sale and showing spring of 1904 fashionable walking suits

THIS is a veritable carnival of style—a splendid showing of the new, fashionable, tailor-made walking suits for the Spring of 1904, priced in a manner to create a great furor among the smartly attired women of New York. It's a comprehensive display representing every correct idea approved by Dame Fashion.

There are bewitching creations from Paris that rival the suits made by Parisian modistes and for which they are paid fabulous prices. Yet these are perfect in fit and style and the prices are enough to set fashionable New York on the qui vive.

We want you to read every item carefully. Every Suit is priced differently and each has some distinctive style attribute. They are exclusive, every one. You will see a greater range of style than ever before. Let us show them to you to-day. You may be the first to view them—perchance the first to wear them and set the style in your vicinity.

Third floor.

$49 for women's pedestrienne suits of high-grade, mannish suiting, black and white shepherd plaid effect, Russian blouse, Eton jacket, box plaited front and back, pouch sleeve, broad black taffeta girdle, box plaited flare skirt, habit back, a very chic, exclusive model.

$45 for women's pedestrienne suits of very fine quality mannish suiting, gray mixture, Eton jacket, pouch sleeve with slashed cuff and turnover collar of old rose colored velvet, trimmed with black and white braid, white taffeta lining, seven gore box plaited flare skirt, inverted plait back, a very smart, natty model.

$39.75 for women's pedestrienne suits of Lymansville cheviot, in blue only, Eton jacket, pouch sleeve, slashed cuff, elegantly trimmed with dark red broadcloth, black and white striped taffeta and black braid, taffeta lined, nine gore flare skirt, hip yoke, panel front, side plaited seams, inverted plait back, a very dressy model.

$37.50 for women's pedestrienne suits of very fine grade panne cheviot, in black, blue and brown, Eton jacket, elaborately trimmed with silk hercules braid, vestee and broad girdle of white and black canvas cloth, nine gore flare skirt, side plaited seams, inverted plait back—a decidedly smart model.

$33.50 for women's pedestrienne suits of fine quality cheviot, in black and blue, semi-Norfolk coat, richly trimmed with silk hercules braid, military effect, self color taffeta lining, ten gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, side plaited seams, box plaited panel front, a very natty model.

$27.50 for women's pedestrienne suits of very fine grade fancy mixed materials, semi-Norfolk coat, pouch sleeve, flat cuff trimmed with red and black braid, taffeta lined, nine gore flare skirt, welted seams, inverted plait back, a very handsome model.

$24.75 for women's pedestrienne suits of fine quality Scotch lassie cloth in various combinations, semi-Norfolk coat, fitted box plaited back, turnover cuffs, trimmed with gray broadcloth and black and white braid, gray satin lining, seven gore flare skirt, box plaited panel front and back, welted seams.

$18 for women's pedestrienne suits of fine quality mannish suiting, new patterns and colorings, military jacket, trimmed with black broadcloth and satin piping, black satin lining, seven gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, welted seams.

Splendid showing 1904 spring importations French chiffon, voiles, mohair and Scotch tweeds, 59c., 75c., 95c., $1.15 and $1.50 yard.

THE POPULAR demand for the new French chiffons has developed into a craze. And no wonder! It is such a filmy, flowing fabric that long ago it was termed "woven wind." This name it received in the early centuries when Marco Polo journeyed forth into China and brought back the first of this beautiful fabric. At that time it was known only to the Chinese. It requires an American woman to appreciate its fineness.

Main floor.

Quite appropriate for such an exquisite sheer fabric. Indeed, as one beholds this gossamerlike film of myriad hues with its silken warp you'd say the woof could be only of one thing, that of solidified moonbeams, caught by some fairy and woven into this cobweb-like fabric. Especially appropriate for reception gowns, evening wear.

Included in this gathering is a full showing of all wool French voiles. Both fabrics considered most fashionable in Paris this season. No domestic goods in this offering. The colorings comprise about twenty-five classes and are divided into charming collections of shades in champagne, pearls, grays, tans, heliotrope, reseda, browns, navy, royal, blacks and creams. At 75c., 95c., $1.15 and $1.50.

59c. Then there are mohairs at 59c. They are especially desirable for shirt waist suits, and you'll find the array of patterns as bewildering, as bewitching as can be, a splendid variety from which to choose. Mostly check, ranging from the pinhead to block. To-day, 59c. **59c.**

Special attention is directed to the latest novelty in these goods, consisting of a woven dot imparting a peculiarly lustrous sheen—grounds in gray, brown, black and navy—special, 69c. Also a full line of the latest Scotch tweeds and cheviots, plain and mixed. $1 up.

The Simpson Crawford importations of these textiles lead the American market in their exclusiveness.

Now it's our semi-annual sale of pure linen handkerchiefs

10,000 dozen Irish linen at 5c. to 35c.—value up to $1.

ONE hundred and twenty thousand handkerchiefs arrived last night and were unpacked for the opening of our semi-annual pure linen handkerchief sale to-day. They came from Belfast, Ireland. They include men's and women's hand worked initial handkerchiefs, odds and ends of many styles, at 10c. to 25c.

They're mostly what are known as "seconds." We keep a standing order with the manufacturer for these goods, and they arrive regularly twice yearly. A "second" is a handkerchief containing some minor irregularity of weave, an insignificant flaw, such as an enlarged thread or misplaced stitch, which does not detract from its wearing qualities in the slightest, and unless you were an expert judge these trivial imperfections would never be noticeable. Then to these are added his surplus lots, left overs, after filling his season's orders, the latter being absolutely perfect; not a defacement of any kind you'll find, not even with a microscope.

On the strength of a standing contract we secure them at just about one-half what other merchants pay. To-day this lot will sell for a fraction of their real value, which will enable you to lay in a season's supply, provided you're an economist, for you can buy three here to-day for the price of one. The best part is, they're all pure linen.

Main floor.

Men's and women's handkerchiefs of pure linen in variety of width hems, regular and extra sized; fine hand embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs; Irish needlework handkerchiefs, many kinds; hand-drawn handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs in unmatchable variety—in price simply beyond comparison. All fresh and clean.

5c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 10c.
8c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 20c.
10c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 25c.
17c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 50c.
25c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 75c.
35c. for handkerchiefs worth up to $1.

This time it's brass beds and bedroom furniture—greatest of all values.

RIGHT now—to-day—is your ideal time to furnish the bedroom. It's a special feature of that extraordinary value-giving February Furniture occasion—a sale within a sale. A time when you can choose lasting and artistic furniture for the bedroom at lower prices than you'll encounter at any other time or place of the year. That's positive. Now, don't you think it will pay you to take advantage of such an event? Remember that while the saving is large—⅓ to one-half—the furniture is of the highest quality. We guarantee it.

What a luxurious contrast for the bedroom—a massive brass bed, graceful in line, artistic in design—a rich mahogany or golden oak Dresser, a handsome Chiffonier and one of these dainty Dressing Tables. They form a set worthy to grace the room of the most exclusive home.

We want to lay special stress on these magnificent brass beds. They are samples and they're exclusive—the select creations from the style range of one of the country's foremost manufacturers. Brought to New York, displayed at an exhibit, captured prizes for their elegance, sold to us at ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices. That's the story in a nutshell.

Fifth floor.

$22.50 for $30 Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Beds.
$27.50 for $35 Beds.
$32.50 for $42 Beds.
$35 for $48 Beds.
$37.50 for $52 Beds.
$41 for $53 Beds.
$44 for $55 Beds.
$45 for $58 Beds.
$53 for $68 Beds.
$55 for $110 Beds.
$58 for $69 Beds.
$60 for $112 Beds.
$63 for $75 Beds.
$67 for $85 Beds.
$70 for $90 Beds.
$75 for $137.50 Beds.
$95 for $112 Beds.
$112 for $224 Beds.

Chiffoniers and Dressers.—Mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and golden oak—guaranteed construction, perfect fitting, smooth running drawers, superior finish and fitted with best lacquered brass trimmings—no matter what you desire, you'll find it here. Chiffoniers have five drawers.

Golden Oak Chiffoniers.
$5.50 for $8.50 values.
$7.50 for $12 values.
$10.50 for $15.50 values.
$12.50 for $16.50 values.
$15.50 for $22 values.
$18.50 for $25 values.
$22.50 for $35 values.

Golden Oak Dressers.
$8.50 for $15 Dressers.
$12.50 for $16 Dressers.
$15 for $22 Dressers.
$18 for $25 Dressers.
$22.50 for $35 Dressers.
$27.50 for $37 Dressers.
$37.50 for $47 Dressers.

Dressing Tables.—This dainty and useful addition to the sleeping chamber has never before been shown in such a great variety. The designs are a radical departure from all previous styles—artistic and graceful. Genuine mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and selected golden oak. Of course you know what an important bit of furniture they are, and you won't hesitate in buying when you see how handsome.

$15.50 for $23 Oak Dressing Tables.
$18.50 for $26 Dressing Tables.
$21.50 for $27 Dressing Tables.
$24.50 for $33 Dressing Tables.
$27.50 for $35 Dressing Tables.
$31.50 for $42 Dressing Tables

At $1.75 a pair we sell to-day women's $3.50 shoes

YOU'LL be one of the most fortunate in New York City to be among the first callers in our enlarged shoe store on the second floor to-day.

Second floor.

This sale is to celebrate our increased shoe selling facilities. The lot consists of two styles only—full dress kid and patent leathers. Make no mistake; these shoes sell for $3 and $3.50. They're stylish, flexible and excel in durability. Worn with comfort. Every fibre guaranteed. To-day $1.75.

At $2.75 we offer women's Ideal Kid Shoes—value $5 and $6.

This feature of to-day's great shoe sale almost excels the sensational offer above. Our only cause for regret is that the number we have to offer is limited. These shoes are manufactured especially to compete with the higher priced custom-made shoes, and are in many ways superior to them. They embrace the very latest models, welt soles, both high and low heels, including the button as well as lace style.

The Knabe Piano for $500.00.

A DAINTY Colonial style in the richest of San Domingo mahogany, and a tone that simply "talks" to you when you run your fingers over the keys.

So many of our customers have been surprised to learn that we sold pianos on the "monthly payment plan"—that we take this opportunity to tell you how with our system we make it

Easy to own a Knabe piano.

For instance—on the piano described above at $500.00 we will accept $50.00 as the first payment when you have selected your piano—and same will be delivered to your home—a month from that day you pay $15 and continue paying $15 every month until you have settled for the piano.

Of course if you wish to purchase one of the beautiful Knabes in the small grand at $750, the payments will necessarily be a trifle higher.

Fourth floor.

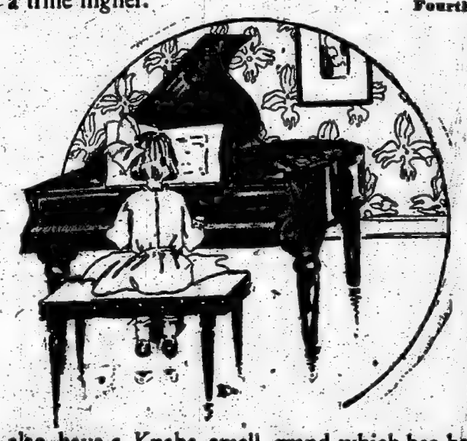

We also have a Knabe small grand which has been used this season in our concerts and can be purchased for $685. It's just as good as and guaranteed like new and represents a saving to you of $65.

We also have two upright Knabes slightly used in rental. Perhaps these would interest you at a substantial reduction.

If you don't feel like affording a Knabe, let us show you our other instruments—ten different makes—prices and terms to fit all sizes and conditions of pocketbooks.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Winter Overcoats
An "Irreducible Minimum"

The "irreducible minimum" refers to the price of these fine Winter Overcoats. Japan got her demands down to the lowest possible basis, and stood pat. We're doing the same thing here—set the lowest price that such good coats ought to bring.

And, incidentally, these rock-bottom figures will have the effect of quickly whittling this quantity of coats down to the desired "irreducible minimum," that is, none:

At $13.50, formerly $18 and $20

Overcoats of black and Oxford-mixed cheviots, that were splendid values at original prices.

At $25, formerly $30 to $40

Very fine Overcoats of velours, meltons and Montagnacs, silk-lined—some of the smartest overcoats in our stock. Not many of these.

At $10.50, formerly $15

Overcoats of Oxford and black cheviot, that we were especially proud of at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Six Unmatched Values In DINNER SETS

Our fine Spring stock of Dinnerware is now practically complete; and it composes the largest assortment of popular dinner sets to be found anywhere. All are in the newest shapes and decorations, just received for our Spring business. These six items suggest the splendid values offered:

At $12, worth $17.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two full flower decorations, and all pieces gilt.

At $16, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; two full flower decorations, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $20, worth $27.50—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; full flower decoration on a new shape with fluted edges, all gilt.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in three fine border decorations, with all handles gilt.

At $32.50, worth $42.50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; spray flower decoration, all pieces gold-stippled.

At $37.50, worth $47.50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in five beautiful flower decorations; all pieces finely stippled with gold.

We also offer today six hundred dozens of Thin-blown Tumblers, in a Greek star pattern, at 50c a dozen; worth $1.

Basement.

New Arrivals In Women's Suits

These are the days when storekeeping is most delightful. Each new dress that appears is as much a surprise and pleasure to us as to our public. And these arrivals are constant now, and will be for several months to come. This season the Women's Suits seem to be more jaunty and interesting than ever before. A large variety is already here—both long and short-skirt suits. Prices range from $10 to $85.

We'll describe just two, in particular:

At $15—Eton Suits of cheviot serge, in black, blue and brown, with trimming of gold braid and buttons. Gored skirts with flaring plaits, unlined; very short train.

At $18—Two styles of Eton Suits; one of Venetian cloth in blue and black; one of cheviot; stylish trimmings of braid. New plaited skirts, unlined; short trains.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $3 Hats At Two Dollars

These are stylish Black Hats that may be worn just as they are, or quickly and inexpensively trimmed. They are made of plaited chiffon, and horsehair, in turbans and large shapes. They are exactly the hats for between-season wear. Regular value $3; now at $2 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Dollar Gloves For Women

Fresh arrivals of two of the best Women's $1 Gloves you ever saw; in the attractive colorings for Spring, as well as white and black.

The "Neapolitan" Gloves are two-clasp, pique glace; the "Princess Louise" Gloves are two-clasp, overseam glace; and a trifle lighter in weight than the others.

Both are made of soft, fine skins, and are in carefully proportioned sizes. Both have handsome Paris Point backs.

Two brands that are exclusively ours, at the popular price of

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

New White Goods
A Windfall

This is a rare bit of good luck, for it brings you fresh, crisp White Goods, in the season's newest, prettiest patterns, a *full third* below their value.

They were intended for a shirt-waist maker, got here too late, and were rejected. Of course, the wholesale trade, such as this man, has to be supplied before the individual consumer; and this maker couldn't wait. Hence you profit.

There are thirty handsome designs—large and small medallions and floral effects, in Mercerized Cheviots, Oxford Cloth, Madras and Jacquard goods. Regular 35c and 45c qualities, now at

25c a Yard

Broadway.

Women's Stockings
Some Temptingly Priced Newcomers

Stockings that show whatever of newness in Spring styles the makers have been able to originate. Standard, staple kinds, too, such as plain black cotton or lisle thread, that are unchanging from season to season.

All maintained at the high WANAMAKER standard of excellence, and WANAMAKER lowness of price:

At 18c pair, 3 for 50c; worth 25c pair—Of fast black cotton, medium weight; also black with unbleached feet; soles, heels and toes doubly strong.

At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Imported lisle thread Stockings; ribbed black with white or colored stripes, black boots with pretty colored striped tops.

At 37½c pair, 3 pairs for $1—Of fine gage fast black gauze cotton, or ingrain lisle thread, also light-weight Richelieu or cluster-ribbed black lisle thread; with double soles and high-spliced heels.

At 50c pair—Of fast black lisle thread, light weight; new and pretty designs in allover openwork, or openwork ankle effects.

Broadway.

Stirring Values in Seasonable Silks

Many of the offerings in the February Silk Sale were in such generous quantities, that even yet, after a week's busy selling, selection is still broad. Smaller lots have, of course, disappeared entirely.

65c Polka-dot Liberty Satins at 50c
Small and neat polka-dots in white and navy blue grounds. A very desirable offering.

85c Plain Black Foulard at 55c
Fine 23-inch Plain Black Foulard. Very serviceable for traveling dresses or waists.

85c Printed Liberty Satins at 55c
Imported; all in black-and-white or navy-blue-and-white polka-dots of many sizes.

$1.25 Printed Broche Liberty Satins at 65c
Broche grounds, and great variety of designs and colors; 24 in. wide. Other patterns of same quality have sold for $1.50 and $1.75.

$1 Fancy Jasper Louisines at 75c
Fancy Louisines with neat satin dots, checks and small designs in the Jasper glace effect, and a few in other dark colors.

$1 27-inch Black Taffeta at 75c
A peculiar weave and finish make them very durable. They have a good body, but are not heavy, and do not crease easily.

$1.25 Fancy Checked Mousseline Silks, 75c
Splendid quality, pure dye and soft finish, in a score of choice, neat hair-line checks with dots, desirable color grounds, light and dark.

$1 Fancy Glace Gros de Londres at 75c
Neat designs, in choice combinations of brown, cardinal or navy blue with black, and jasper or gun-metal effects.

$2.50 Extra Quality Black Satin Damas, 95c
Six rich, small and medium designs of elegant French Satin Damas.

$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse at 95c
The well known Stirling brand of Black Duchesse, at a low price.

Rotunda.

Some Spring Suits for Boys

Styles are new and particularly attractive; and, at the same time, the Suits are amply thick enough to wear safely right now.

And, the best part of it is that these are priced materially below their real values:

At $3.75, worth $5 and $6.50
Regulation and Russian Blouse Suits with sailor collars; of handsome serge, in navy blue, red, brown, cadet and royal blue, and hair-line stripes. Sizes for 2½ to 7 years.

At $3.50, worth $4.50
Blue Serge Sailor Suits, in new Spring styles; sizes for 3 to 12 years; trimmed with narrow soutache braid.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SIDEBOARDS and EXTENSION TABLES
In the February Sale

Two carloads of Sideboards just got their representatives on our floor yesterday. It is a splendid purchase—just what everybody seems to want, judging from the way our previous stock vanished away soon after the sale was opened. If we could arrange the manufacturer's surplus we should have secured twenty carloads instead of two; and you'd have taken them all. But the two carloads will meet the needs of a good many people; and yet they'll probably be exhausted in a day or two, and we don't know when you'll find such a bargain in handsome, popular-priced sideboards again.

In Extension Tables, we show the best assortment that we have ever had under-price. Here are the details:

Sideboards

At $20, from $28—Twenty-two golden oak Sideboards; swell top base, 48 x 23 in.; one long drawer, two small swell front drawers, double cupboard, cabinet top with three shelves, French plate beveled edge mirror 28 x 16 in., 6 ft. 6 in. high, finely built and finished.

At $25, from $33—Golden oak Sideboards; quartered oak finish, elaborately carved, swell top base, three swell front drawers, large double cupboard, cabinet top has three shelves with side columns, top of base 48 x 23 in., French plate mirror, beveled edges, 36 x 18 in., total height 7 feet.

At $28, from $35—Twelve golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 6 in. high, shaped top base 48 x 24 in., two small drawers, large linen drawer, double cupboard, cabinet top with three shelves, elaborately carved, French plate mirror 32 x 18 in., quartered oak finish. Another style at same price of which we have twelve (12) to sell.

At $30, from $38—Golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 10 in. high, shaped top base 48 x 24 in., large linen drawer, two small drawers, double cupboard, cabinet top with three shelves, French plate mirror 32 x 18 in., quartered oak finish, highly polished.

At $45, from $58—Quartered golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 6 in. high, heavy, massive design, top of base 54 x 28 in., side columns and claw feet, linen drawer and two small drawers, cabinet top with three shelves, heavy side columns, French plate mirror 40 x 18 in.

Some other Sideboards are priced:

At $40, from $50—Golden oak
At $45, from $55—Mahogany
At $50, from $65—Golden oak
At $55, from $68—Golden oak
At $58, from $70—Golden oak
At $65, from $100—Mahogany
At $75, from $110—Mahogany
At $88, from $125—Golden oak
At $110, from $165—Mahogany
At $115, from $175—Mahogany
At $120, from $180—Golden oak
At $140, from $210—Golden oak
At $180, from $270—Golden oak
At $800, from $875—Mahogany

Extension Tables

At $10, from $13.50—Quartered golden oak Extension Tables; highly polished, 42-inch square top, deep moulded rim, heavy turned legs, six feet long when extended.

At $12, from $17—Golden oak Extension Tables; 45-inch round top, deep rim, heavy turned and fluted legs, quartered oak top, highly polished, six feet long when extended.

At $15, from $20—Golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak round top, 44 inches in diameter, center pedestal, claw feet, deep rim, six feet long when extended.

At $16, from $22—Golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak square top, 42 x 42 inches, center pedestal, heavy legs with claw feet, deep rim, highly polished, six feet long when extended.

At $18, from $24—Golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak round top, 45 inches in diameter, square pedestal, heavy legs, large claw feet, deep rim, highly polished, six feet long when extended.

At $22, from $32—Golden oak Extension Tables; 54-inch round quartered oak top, mission style, heavy tapered legs, eight feet long when extended, highly polished.

Some other Extension Tables are priced:

At $13.50, from $18—Golden oak
At $17.50, from $22.50—Mahogany veneered
At $14, from $19—Mahogany veneered
At $16, from $21—Golden oak
At $17, from $23—Golden oak
At $19, from $25—Mahogany veneered
At $24, from $32.50—Golden oak
At $25, from $35—Golden oak
At $27.50, from $35—Mahogany veneered
At $30, from $50—Mahogany
At $35, from $45—Mohogany
At $40, from $50—Golden oak
At $42, from $60—Mahogany
At $48, from $65—Mahogany
At $50, from $80—Mahogany
At $55, from $70—Golden oak
At $60, from $85—Golden oak
At $66.50, from $100—Golden oak
At $70, from $105—Mahogany
At $78.50, from $110—Golden oak
At $76.50, from $115—Mahogany
At $80, from $115—Mahogany
At $90, from $115—Mahogany
At $90, from $135—Mahogany

$2.50 Dining Chairs, $2

One hundred and forty-eight (148) of the best Dining Chairs in America for the money. Quartered golden oak; hand-caned seats, box seat frame, banister back, fancy patterns, shaped top, French legs, neatly moulded, hand-polished, selected stock, finest finish. At $2.50, this is the best chair in New York, and just to make an interesting item we offer the stock on hand at a reduced price. Arm chairs to match at $4, from $5.25; twenty-two (22) to sell. These prices for the day only.

Fourth floor.

Little-Priced Corsets

It took shrewd and careful buying to get the following lots of Corsets to sell at such low prices, and yet be sure they were worth your buying at all. They are—rest assured of that—or else they wouldn't be here at all. And they won't be, long:

At 50c—J. B. Corsets of batiste; model for slender figures.

At 75c—R. & G. Corsets, made of strong coutil; long and medium hips.

At 75c—C. B. Corsets; latest bias-cut model; low bust; long dip hips.

At 75c—C. B. Girdles of batiste; fine quality.

At $1—J. B. Corsets; bias cut; fully gored low bust and deep hips.

Second floor—Ninth street side.

Valentine Time

It's getting pretty nearly time to send out your Valentines, and it's time now to buy them.

Plenty of the pretty things of paper, satin, and so on, are still here, with appropriate inscriptions for individual needs. 2c and upwards.

Book Store, Ninth street.

In Watches
It's the Works That Count

The fact that Waltham and Elgin movements of fine new models are in all the Watches in this sale, excepting the small watches for women, which are equipped with excellent Swiss movements, has had much to do with the great success of the offering.

Then, too, the cases are as fine as the works, and our guarantee stands behind every watch in the collection.

And the net saving to you is from *one-fifth to two-fifths of ordinary prices*—a most unusual saving on such staple merchandise as watches.

Today's news:

Men's 14-kt. Gold Watches
Open-face; 7-jewel, $20, $25.50; 15-jewel, $31.50, $35, $36.50, $40, $45.
Hunting case; 7-jewel, $22.75; 15-jewel, $28, $29, $33.75, $38.50.

Women's 14-kt. Gold Watches
Open-face; 7-jewel, $13 and $17.25.
Hunting case; 7-jewel, $15.50, $17.75, $18.50, $20.50; same, 15-jewel, $22.25, $29.
Gold and enamel Chatelaine Watches, with miniatures; fine Swiss movements; $13.25, $18.25, $20, to $42.75.

Women's Gold-filled Watches
Open-face; 7-jewel, $12 and $13.25.
Hunting case; 7-jewel, $14 and $15.

Men's Gold-filled Watches
Hunting case; 7-jewel, $10.50, $11, $12, $13.50, $14.50, $15.75; 15-jewel, $16.25, $19.25.
Open-face; 7-jewel, $8.75, $10, $11, $12.25, $13.75, $15.50; 15-jewel, $17.50, $18.50.

Motormen's Watches
Silveroid; open-face, 7-jewel, $5.50 and $6.
Silver; open-face, 7-jewel, $7.50.

Boys' Watches
Gold-filled; hunting case, 7-jewel, $10 and $13.75. Silver; open-face, 7-jewel, $9.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

CLOCKS, Too

All fully guaranteed.

Gilt Clock Sets, 3 pieces, American, $18.75 to $21.25.
Gilt Novelty Clocks, 1-day, $1 to $2.50; set with rhinestones, $2.50.
Bronze Novelty Clocks, 1-day, 75c to $6.
Iron Mantel Clocks, American, $3.75 to $7.
Porcelain Clocks, $5, $6.
Mantel Chime Clocks, mahogany case, $12.50.
Weathered oak Dutch Clocks, $18.
Bronze finish Mantel Clocks, 8-day, $10.
Desk Clocks, $1 and $1.25.
Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c and 90c.
Nickel Watches, stem-winders, 90c.
Cuckoo Clocks, $4.25 to $27.50.
Small Carved Clocks, 75c.
Main, Ninth and 10th street aisles.

Linens to the Front

Linens play an important part in the housekeeper's calculations, for they are constantly brought to her notice, on the dinner table, on the towel racks, on the beds.

If she has lately noticed any shortcomings in her supply, it will be profitable to her to consider these offerings carefully:

Table Linen

At 36c yd.—Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide; fine quality, handsome designs; regularly 65c.

At 80c yd.—From same maker, heavier and finer.

Table Cloths

At $1.50 each—Silver-bleached German Table Cloths, bordered, but unhemmed; 69 x 69 in.; makes a splendid breakfast cloth. Same, 69 x 87 in., at $2 each.

Napkins

At $1.95 doz.—Bleached Breakfast Napkins, 20 in. square, of Scotch double damask; handsome patterns; regularly $2.50.

At $2.50 doz.—Bleached Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square; two special designs, with no matching cloths or table linen; regularly $3.50.

Towels

At 25c each—Bleached German huckaback, hemstitched ends, handsome damask borders, 28 x 44 in.; specially priced.

At 25c each—Snow-white Bath Towels; heavy, large serviceable quality. Based on present prices would be worth 35c. Some fringed, some hemmed; colored or plain ends.

Toweling

At 8c yd.—Brown crash, plain all-linen crash with blue line border, 16 in.; regularly 10c yd.

At 12½c yd.—Checked Glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; usually 14c.

Third floor.

Furniture Coverings
At Half Price

The general overhauling incident to stock-taking, brought a good many upholstery fabrics to light that are not in sufficient quantity to warrant keeping them on our shelves. But they are ample to meet the needs of the housekeeper for furniture coverings, draperies, and the like. These we have gathered, for quick selling, at *half their former prices*. Among them are:

COTTON TAPESTRIES—
At 40c to $1.75 yd., from 85c to $3.50.
STRIPED TAPESTRIES—cotton and silk—
At 50c to $3 yd., from $1 to $6.
CRINKLED TAPESTRIES—
At $1 to $2.10 yd., from $2 to $4.25.
SILK TAPESTRIES—
At $1.75 to $3.75 yd., from $3.50 to $7.50.
SILK DAMASKS—
At $1.15 to $5 yd., from $2.25 to $10.

Third floor.

The Rush for These Delicate Cotton Waist Materials

"In all my experience, I never saw such beautiful cotton goods," said a dry-goods man who knows, to us today. And jobbers are buying the material in large lots, to sell at higher prices. This is what might be called expert appreciation; and discerning women are showing equal enthusiasm.

A glance at the cotton from which the goods are made, explains their rare beauty. Long in fibre, silky and lustrous, wonderfully fine—it *ought* to make an unusual fabric. And the finished material, highly mercerized, has the appearance and feel of silk.

Sixty thousand yards were here to begin with, hence plenty today of all patterns and colorings—fifty-five, all told:

White, light blue, light pink, deep pink, tan, gray, reseda, light heliotrope, mais and black grounds, in a crepe weave with dotted stripes of self-color or black on white satin; or faille stripes variously spaced.

And though the original value of the goods is in keeping with the high cost of the raw cotton—we offer them at three-eighths of it—

37½c a Yard, Instead of $1

Rotunda.

A Thousand WILTON CARPET Samples

Excellent substitutes for rugs, in either the office or the home. The samples are in lengths of one and one-and-a-half yards; of the best quality, and in a wonderful variety of designs and colorings. They are neatly bound at the ends. Today they are offered at

$1.25 to $1.75 Each---Though Worth Double, and More

Every housekeeper has use for several such rugs; and these will serve just as well, and quite as handsomely as Rugs costing three to five dollars.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BALTIMORE PLANS A GREATER CITY

Many Millions in Safe Deposit Vaults Found Intact.

BANKS ARE SOUND

Citizens and Bankers Confident that Resurrection of City Will Be Accomplished Without Outside Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Recovering from the first shock of disaster, Baltimore to-day sets its best thought to the great financial problems with which it is confronted. The extent of the loss as figured on at present from incomplete returns by the insurance men gathered here is placed at $125,000,000, with $90,000,000 due to be received from the various companies holding risks on the property destroyed.

The fuller appreciation of the great destruction, however, did not quench the courageous spirit that has been manifest from the beginning. It served rather to kindle a more lively sympathy for the sufferers, and a keener determination that all should co-operate in the regeneration of the city. Through all the channels open measures were taken to get the relief work under way, and the close of the day saw the birth of a new confidence in the ability of Baltimore to weather the storm.

It is a belief generally entertained and very definitely expressed by those in closest touch with the business and financial life of the city that nothing like a panic is immediately impending, or is threatening, as an indirect result of the conflagration. More than this, it was said to-day by representatives of leading financial institutions and in the meeting of Presidents of all the Clearing House banks, that Baltimore can very nearly take care of itself.

New York Bankers Confident.

As an additional influence to aid in the restoration of confidence there has come a flood of messages of sympathy and offers of help from financial interests all over the East. Notable among these were the communications of President James Stillman of the National City Bank of New York, one to John B. Ramsey of the National Mechanics' Bank through a representative of the City Bank, who has been here since yesterday; another to President Robert C. Davidson of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, and a third to officers of the Baltimore Clearing House, all to the effect that the City Bank had absolute confidence in the recuperative power of Baltimore and stood ready to aid in any way possible.

It developed also that a leading firm of lawyers here had been retained by a syndicate of New Yorkers, whose names are withheld, to consider the advisability of incorporating a company able to lend $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 to aid in the process of rehabilitation. Definite steps were early taken looking to an organized system of financial relief other than that to be extended through the general committee of citizens in process of formation, to look out for the cases of immediate and individual need.

Citizens Discuss Relief Measures.

To this end prominent citizens were in consultation with Mayor McLane during the day. The matter also was discussed with Gov. Warfield, who has been here since early morning, and it is said that a committee to advise in such cases of business distress as cannot be adjusted through the use of the ordinary credits with the banks will be selected in the near future.

The Clearing House held a meeting to-day in the law offices of Willis, Homer, Frank & Smith, in Courtland Street, near Lexington, the quarters of that firm having been put at the disposal of the associated banks until rooms are found to replace those burned out. At the meeting there was a general discussion of the situation, in which every confidence was expressed in the ability of the financial interests of the city to recuperate.

It was announced that the vaults of the principal financial institutions and of all the important office buildings were unharmed, and that the millions in securities, negotiable paper, and money were intact and uninjured. Several vaults, notably those in the Mechanics' National Bank, the Chamber of Commerce, the Maryland, Continental, and Mercantile Trust Companies, the First National Bank, and the Equitable Building were examined and found not to have suffered in the slightest degree.

Others will have to wait until the ruins of buildings have cooled before they are overhauled, on account of the danger that currents of air might set fire to the valuable papers, but it can be said in all truth that the good results of the examinations that were made constituted the strongest single influence of the day making for a return of confidence.

One Financier Was Distrustful.

Curiously enough, it was a single expression of distrust by a prominent retired financier that served to demonstrate the measure of confidence that is actually felt. In the party of callers at the Mayor's office this morning there were several well-known men in the business world of Baltimore who were disposed to doubt the ability of all the Baltimore banks to withstand the strain likely to be placed upon them. One of these men thus voiced his opinion:

"For some time past trust companies in Baltimore have been loading up with industrials and speculative issues. They have made loans on speculative securities like other trust companies in larger centres, and are in such shape that no great measure of aid can be expected from them for some time. The result is that the immediate demands of the financial interests have been met by the banks, and as the calling of loans has not always met with a prompt response, extensions have been the natural result. So we have both the banks and trust companies of Baltimore on a not altogether favorable basis from which to meet the demands that are sure to be made in the next few months. It would seem therefore that help must come from the outside, and my own opinion is that unless such help does come to the extent of about $50,000,000, somebody is going to suffer."

Clearing House President's Opinion.

When the meeting of the Clearing House was breaking up THE NEW YORK TIMES's representative outlined the views stated above to President Homer of the Clearing House, Eugene Levering, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Douglas Thomas, President of the Merchants' National Bank. These gentlemen, on their individual opinion and on the strength of the general expression made at the meeting, were unanimous that the fears were absolutely without foundation. Speaking for all the interests represented in the institution of which he was the head, President Homer said:

"The first evidence that the banks of Baltimore are in the best of shape and not loaded up to the limit with loans is found in the condition of their reserve. The last confidential statement to the Clearing House, made so recently that it may be taken as representing the conditions now existing, showed a reserve that would average about 30 per cent., and possibly as high as 33 or 34 on all the member banks.

City Has Been Prosperous.

"One of our largest institutions reported a reserve of 44 per cent., which hardly indicates that we have been sailing under shortened canvas. In the statement that the banks are doing almost exclusively a business to meet the needs of the financial interests the implication is that we have ceased to respond to the calls of merchants for accommodation or have been so exacting as regards the amount of collateral that commercial paper has become an impossible proposition. Such is not the case, as the past few years have been very prosperous ones for the merchants of Baltimore, and accordingly the need of putting out commercial paper has lessened.

"The insurance situation looks very hopeful from the reports at hand. I do not believe that the ability or inability of any or all of the local companies to pay their policies will make a difference that can be felt in the present situation, for the amount of insurance carried with them is extremely small in comparison with the total. I know of one prominent concern here which has been advised to-day by a big company that $1,000,000 in cash is ready to be paid on losses here.

Many Banks Will Open To-day.

Michael Jenkins, President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, was no less optimistic than the representatives of Clearing House banks. Speaking of the financial and business situation, he said: "As soon as they can secure temporary quarters, which many have already secured, the banks and trust companies are opening up for business. Many or most of them will open for business, and many will be cashing checks to-morrow. There is nothing to indicate that there is going to be trouble."

Assistant Cashier Crouch of the Third National Bank said: "If there were a concerted run on all the Baltimore banks to-morrow and the next day by all depositors, there probably would be trouble in particular instances, as in any other city, of whatever condition. But this is not going to happen, and the amount of withdrawals that may be expected can easily be handled, for money has been plentiful here for some time past and we have more on hand now than we usually do."

The views expressed by the bankers of the city were quite borne out by those of Gov. Edwin Warfield. He said to THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter after he had made a tour of the upper part of the burned district:

Gov. Warfield Is Hopeful.

"I have looked carefully into the conditions here and have been in consultation with the Mayor, Major Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Riggs, who commands the State troops. I believe that Baltimore will recover from this terrific blow with the spirit that is typical of the city and the State of Maryland. There is no occasion whatever for expressions of concern over the ultimate welfare of the business and financial communities. I find the financial condition to be sound, and the business sentiment hopeful. The State may be depended upon to do its full share in this emergency. As an immediate relief measure we devised the ten-days' extension of credits and legal holiday, and I have taken steps to have the Legislature speedily enact such legislation as may be deemed wise to put in force an extension of the period. To this end I shall appoint to-morrow a commission of five lawyers and bankers to go over the situation and draw up a bill carrying out our intentions. Maryland, I am sure, will need no help other than that given by her own citizens, who have always shown themselves worthy in time of special stress and emergency. We appreciate none the less the thoughtful and heartfelt expressions of sympathy that have been pouring in from all over the land."

Chamber of Commerce Resolutions.

At a general meeting of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, held at its temporary place of meeting, Masonic Temple, this afternoon, a committee was appointed with instructions to make the following announcement:

To our fellow-merchants and correspondents:

The great calamity which has befallen our city is unparalleled in its history, but the energy and resourcefulness of our citizens are serving us even in this disaster, and there are already such evidences of recuperation that encourage all in the hope of the early restoration of every branch of trade, and in the not very distant future, the entire rebuilding of the destroyed district in a manner creditable to a people that have always shown progressiveness in the past.

Sub-Treasury Open.

The only banking institution in Baltimore that did any business to-day was the United States Sub-Treasury. Notwithstanding the condition of holiday, it was possible to deposit and make exchanges and transfers of funds as usual on any day of the business year. All the books, vouchers, furniture, and paraphernalia had been removed for fear the building would, like scores of others, succumb to the flames.

The Sub-Treasurer, A. Lincoln Dryden, suggested to Secretary Shaw that notwithstanding the holiday period agreed upon the Sub-Treasury should be opened to provide the business community with a means of securing available currency.

After great delay Mr. Dryden secured passes for himself and men and got the books and papers into the Sub-Treasury building, and at noon opened the vaults for business. Secretary Shaw imposed one precaution and that was that until all danger was passed the building should be guarded by United States troops. The Twenty-first Company of Coast Artillery is quartered in the corridors of the building to-night. There is a cordon of bluecoats around the building, and every part of the place is amply guarded.

"I want to say," said Mr. Dryden to THE TIMES representative within a few minutes after the vaults were opened, "that the outside financial world can be sure that Baltimore is sound. The action of the Council and the Legislature in declaring a holiday for fifteen days is probably the whole extent of the temporary suspension that will be required before our financial institutions can disentangle themselves and resume business. I think all our foreign business will be well taken care of in a few days. Several banks will to-morrow resume exchanges in all foreign business.

"The First National, the Mechanics' National, and the National Union Bank, in particular, will take this step, although their vaults are still under the brick and stone. The owners of these banks have promptly stepped into the breach and provided from resources that were not in the fire the means to relieve the business situation in part.

Secretary Shaw Ready to Help.

"Now, as to needed help at the expiration of the holiday period if it should be required, I have had assurances that Baltimore can get all the money it wants. Secretary Shaw will lend the banks, if it should be necessary, several millions for thirty or sixty days, and I am inclined to think that securities other than United States bonds would be accepted.

With the Sub-Treasury shut there would have been inconvenience to a great many Government officials. The Collector of Customs has now been able to deposit as usual. The Post Office will also deposit. The Lighthouse Service from Delaware to Cape Hatteras does its banking through this building, and 900 Post Offices remit here and make the transfer of funds through this office. All this business will not be interrupted. It is also to be taken into consideration that in a few days the work of insurance adjustment will have got under headway and the liquidation of losses will, in part, relieve the situation.

Investigating Cause of Fire.

To-day gave opportunity for a careful investigation as to the cause of the original fire in the Hurst Building. It was first reported that the blaze started from the explosion of a gasoline engine in the cellar, but this is to-night given an emphatic denial.

Henry S. Hurst of the firm of John E. Hurst & Co. said that there was no gasoline in the building, and that the fire did not have its origin in an explosion of this liquid in the Hurst building. This statement was subsequently corroborated by a signed statement issued by S. W. T. Hopper & Sons, insurance agents and brokers, who said that after careful inspection by deputies of their firm and of the Fire Underwriters' Association, they were satisfied that there was no gasoline in the building.

Mr. Hurst said that he and Charles George, a trusted employe, were the last persons to leave the building at 5:30 P. M. Saturday, and that all the electric lights were turned off by a switch. It is not denied that the fire originated in the Hurst building, but how it started is yet to be learned.

President Henry Hall of the National Board of Fire Underwriters said last night of the general insurance situation:

"It appears certain that the great losses will still further concentrate the fire insurance business in a smaller number of companies, and it is time for those who have been complaining about rates to cease their wail. Prudent insurance companies prepare for such exigencies as this by charging reasonable rates. No one can tell when heavy losses will come.

"Baltimore is the fourth big fire, after Jacksonville, Paterson, and Waterbury, and it is safe to say that these fires ate up the profits of last year's business and the profits of several years to come.

"Baltimore risks were well regarded. Most of the buildings were low and substantially built, with intersecting alleys that should have helped the Fire Department. The rates were approximately the same as in other cities. It is remarkable that a big city like Baltimore should be compelled to appeal to other cities for help. The municipalities should do more to safeguard themselves. I do not criticise the Baltimore Fire Department, but cities should see that the most stringent buildings laws are enacted and enforced, and that the Fire Department should be up to the highest standard."

It was reported last night that the insurance companies were considering a plan to pool their losses in the Baltimore fire and have a syndicate of bankers underwrite their securities. This would enable them to realize on their stock and bonds without causing the panic that usually follows a great fire.

Paul Turned, special agent of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, has been chosen Chairman of the Baltimore adjusters.

WOULD REBUILD BALTIMORE.

Architects and builders of this city will make a strong bid to get a part of the business of reconstructing the burned section of Baltimore. Architects evidently anticipate that the stricken city will be able largely to supply its own needs so far as the designing of buildings is concerned, but in spite of this, some of the more prominent firms here said yesterday that they were going to keep a sharp eye out for Baltimore business. With the putting up of the new structures the situation will be different. The building industry in Baltimore recently has been in a somewhat stagnant condition. Furthermore, the city has never had construction companies of its own capable of taking hold of big building operations. Nearly all of its modern structures have been put up by outside concerns.

"We have already taken steps to secure our share in the rebuilding of Baltimore," said R. G. Babbage of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

"How badly the buildings put up by the George A. Fuller Company fared cannot yet be stated. Four experts are now at work making an examination of the structures, and their report, which ought to be ready within a few days, will show whether the buildings have been affected structurally. One point which ought to be demonstrated conclusively is the relative value of terra cotta and concrete for floor arches —both materials having been used in the Baltimore buildings.

"Baltimore had been almost at a standstill, so far as building was concerned, for some time prior to the fire. This company had closed its office there, I think it very probable that, incidental to the rebuilding of the burned district, a more extensive building movement will be developed and the new construction will not end with the replacing of the structures destroyed by the fire."

Theodore Starrett of the Thompson-Starrett Company is going to Baltimore to-day to look over the ground.

"There are comparatively few concerns in the country," said Mr. Starrett, "with the equipment to put up sky-scrapers, and so far as I know there are none in Baltimore. The rapidity with which the devastated district will be rebuilt is going to astonish people. I feel safe in predicting that within six months the entire area will be covered either by temporary buildings of fairly substantial sort or with permanent structures well along toward completion.

"There is no dearth of either labor or materials in prospect—in fact, there is a small army of idle mechanics of one sort and another all over the country who ought to flock into Baltimore from all directions. Both labor and materials there are cheaper than in this city. Of course, with such a demand for new construction as will exist there as the result of the fire, it may be dangerous to predict prices, but under normal conditions a building could be erected in Baltimore for from 15 to 20 per cent. less than it could in this city."

The Remington Construction Company, which has extended its business to several of the large cities of the country, will also be an active competitor in the Baltimore field.

BUILDINGS NOT DESTROYED.

Conflicting reports, not rectified until late at night on Monday, led the draughtsmen who plotted the map of the burned district which appeared in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES to include two and one-half blocks in the zone of destruction which actually escaped the fire. These were those bounded by South Sharp, West Lombard, South Charles, and West Pratt Streets, and half of that between South Charles, West Pratt, where the fire swept across the middle of the block, destroying the half bounded by Light and West Lombard Streets. In every other respect the map as it appeared was correct.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—In the lists of destroyed business houses that were sent out in the first hurried and excited hours of the fire there were many errors. A large number of business places were reported destroyed that escaped damage, prominent among which is the china establishment of H. P. Chandlee, Sons & Co., one of the most extensive houses of its kind in the South. Another surprise was the discovery that two financial concerns whose homes were directly in the path of the flames were practically unharmed. These were the Mercantile Trust Company and Brown Brothers' Bank. The escape of these buildings is attributed to their lack of height. They do not exceed four stories, and as they were surrounded by lofty structures the flames swept over them.

DEPOSIT VAULTS SAFE.

Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, manager of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, received this telegram from the company's Baltimore officials yesterday:

"We, together with portion of central section of the city, passed through an ordeal of fire, with total destruction of home office building, which, however, is fully insured. Our securities and investments are all lodged in deposit vaults of the trust company and are unquestionably safe. The financial condition of the company is unaffected, books and records all saved, and the business will proceed without interruption at temporary headquarters, 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore."

The Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which John Gill is president, telephoned to their New York correspondent, the Hanover National Bank, yesterday, that their building was intact and the only damage they had sustained was broken windows and furniture charred by the intense heat. Business is going on as usual.

CURES COLDS IN RUSSIA
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

An Old Fashioned Living Room

offers a perfect scheme where quaintness—comfort and refinement are gathered into one harmonious unit. The Virginia Sofa with its graceful scrolls—the "Hearth" Chair for the fireside—and the Independence Table are a few of the pieces expressive of comfort and old atmosphere to a charming degree.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

STRICT MILITARY RULE PROTECTS BURNED AREA

Three Regiments and Naval Reserve Now on Duty.

Railroads Bringing In Supplies of Food —A Number of Small Fires Burning, but No Further Damage Feared.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Outside the fire area this afternoon and to-night the streets were filled with tramping thousands. Multitudes of people, residents as well as the out-of-town folks who are flocking to the city on every train, spent the early hours of the night in the section just back from the fire lines, gazing at the wrecked buildings. Solid lines of spectators stretched almost the whole length of the borders of the fire-swept district, and back from them for many blocks all along the line surged such crowds as Baltimore has seldom seen. Along Charles Street back from the Post Office Building traffic during the day became badly congested, and that thoroughfare, which has to handle the travel that ordinarily is distributed among half a dozen streets now impassable, was as busy a street as Broadway in New York in the height of the business hours.

On the great broad plaza between the Court House and the Post Office the crowd was roped off, and in the square thus formed the First Regiment of the Maryland National Guard was stationed, frequently being put through the manual of arms to warm up the half frozen militiamen. The President Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad was used by some of the troops as headquarters. This building, which stands near where the fire spent itself, is said to be oldest passenger station in the country.

During the fire a great quantity of gun cotton was brought into the Sub-Treasury building for purposes of safety. It was placed directly across the door of the great vault of the Sub-Treasury. While the officials were carefully taking steps to safeguard the dangerous pile, some of the soldiers who are patrolling the building nervously unstrapped their canteens and laid them in a heap on top and around the explosive.

At the Post Office the usual routine has been resumed. Occupied in returning the valuable mails from the sub-stations whence they had been removed Sunday, and in taking packages from the vaults. Firms in the burned district are served by the various carriers in charge of that section at new addresses which are being registered. In this way nearly all of the mail which accumulated in the two days of the fire has been delivered. When the fire threatened the Post Office every package was removed from the building and put in the vaults.

Postmaster S. Davies Warfield directed the efforts of the Federal employes in saving the building. Every window was kept wet inside, and while a number were attacked by the heat, none was broken sufficiently to cause a draft. Had a draft started, the building undoubtedly would have met the fate of those on its south side.

For a time it was feared that a food scarcity, with an accompanying advance in prices, would occur, but it is felt this apprehension has no grounds. Supplies are short, but railroad facilities have been unobstructed and merchants now believe they will be able to meet every demand. Most of the provision houses in the wholesale district were burned, but arrangements have been made to sell food supplies from freight yards and stations. Those merchants uninjured are helping those in distress, with the result that no keen shortage of food has yet been felt. It was fortunate that the fire did not touch the extensive terminals of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the management of that company has arranged to give quick movement and prompt delivery of all traffic for Baltimore.

The military grip on the ruins was this afternoon tightened to the limit, and for the present it will be impossible for anyone to pass the line of soldiers around the burned territory, unless on a pass personally issued by Brig. Gen. Riggs for official business. This was decided upon at a conference held this afternoon, at which were present the Governor, Gen. Riggs, and Mayor McLane. It was found that so many persons had secured possession of passes or otherwise gained admission that it was thought advisable to prohibit everybody.

In the safes and vaults buried under the ruins are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of securities, negotiable paper, and cash, which the authorities feel they cannot leave exposed to even those who were granted passes. The burned area, it will be remembered, includes the whole financial district of the city, the entire wholesale territory, and many office buildings.

All the military and police passes heretofore issued were revoked early in the afternoon, and soon after that troops were sent into the desolated territory to clear it of every one found. So rigidly was the "no pass" order enforced that a physician who has two patients just within the roped-off section on the eastern side of the fire area was refused a pass, but was accompanied by an officer to the homes of the sick persons.

The ruins of the fire territory having cooled sufficiently to permit the handling of debris, the work of clearing some portions of the burned district began to-day. Hundreds of laborers engaged by the Department of Street Cleaning were put to work at the western end of the ruins clearing the streets. The task before them is a difficult one, and the work of removing the great mass will necessarily be slow. Many weeks will elapse before all the streets within the fire territory will be open to traffic.

There are still scores of small fires burning and many great heaps of smoldering ruins that are sending up clouds of smoke. No effort has been made to extinguish these, as they can do no further damage. The only places where the Fire Department are at work are on the boundary lines of the ruins, where they are drenching with water every pile of debris that emits flames.

In the heart of the desolate area opposite the new Custom House, which is in course of erection, there stood a row of wholesale liquor houses. Every one has been leveled to the ground. From these ruins, at whose bottom are hundreds of barrels of alcohol and liquor, great sheets of flame shoot, lighting the blackened walls with a lurid blue. Muffled reports ensue as the heated barrels of spirits explode at intervals.

The Consolidated Gas Company has suffered severely from the enormous waste of gas caused by broken pipes, and this afternoon a force of men was sent out to turn off the gas on all pipes that have not been damaged and to capall broken pipes. The gas works have been pushed to the limit day and night in order that the residential portions of the city shall not be short of its regular supply. There has also been a great waste of water from broken pipes, and gangs of men from the Water Bureau were engaged in turning off the stopcocks on the water mains.

All of the out-of-town fire companies that came to Baltimore and rendered such valuable services in stopping the progress of the fire have returned to their homes. The last to go were the Philadelphians and the New Yorkers.

Military regulations to-night were of the strictest sort, all three regiments and the battalion of the naval reserve being kept on duty throughout the night. Adjt. Gen. Riggs declared to-night that the rigid rules against the admission to the burned district of all persons not engaged in the fire fighting and police work would probably be enforced during the day to-morrow, and that if any business men were admitted to-morrow it would be only under the escort of guards from headquarters.

"To-night," he said, "we have the three regiments on duty on three sides of the fire area, with the Naval Reserve patrolling the water front in Government vessels and launches. Troop A of the cavalry made a tour of the burned district at sundown and expelled everybody but the police and firemen from inside the lines.

"There has been so far not the slightest disorder, and we are not anticipating any, but nevertheless we are observing the strictest precautions."

In addition to the soldiers on duty inside the fire lines, Mayor McLane to-night ordered the Chief of Police to send policemen into the financial district to guard the ruins of the banks. The Chief accordingly sent thirty-five policemen into that territory, and each banking institution is to-night guarded by one or more policemen. The police were greatly aided to-night by electric lights, the crippled circuits having been put in working order.

In response to the offer made to Mayor McLane by Mayor McClellan of New York, the following telegram was sent yesterday by Chief of Police Thomas W. Farnan:

"Please send ten Detective Sergeants at once. Will want them for several days."

Word was received that Police Commissioner McAdoo had ordered Inspector McClusky to detail the men asked for, and the following started for Baltimore last night: Detective Sergeants Peabody, Becker, Galvin, Burke, Kane, Stripp, MacMullen, Flay, Duggan, and Kinsler.

A detachment of three detectives are coming from Cleveland to assist the local police and the Central Office men of Philadelphia and Washington in looking after the outside crooks. A few were locked up at the various police stations as suspicious characters or for intoxication, but at Marshal Farnan's office it was stated that the number of persons in custody was even less than under normal conditions.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF INSURANCE LOSSES

Underwriters Now Believe They May Have to Pay $35,000,000.

Revised estimates of the Baltimore fire losses, based on advices received in local insurance circles yesterday from special agents of the companies now on the scene of the conflagration, place the aggregate amount of insurance the companies will have to pay at not less than $35,000,000. Many individual companies admitted that they had sustained much heavier losses than they had expected Monday, because of the then unanticipated devastation along the Baltimore water front.

The estimates of the losses of most of the companies follow, so far as they could be arrived at with the data on hand:

Royal of Liverpool, (gross,)	$1,150,000
Home of New York, ($400,000 reinsured,)	1,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	1,000,000
Hartford	750,000
Continental	750,000
Northern of London	700,000
Sun of London	600,000
North British & Mercantile, (England,)	600,000
Phoenix of London	600,000
Queen of America	522,512
German-American	500,000
Aetna	500,000
National of Hartford	500,000
Jameson & Freilnghuysen companies	500,000
Norwich, Union	450,000
Commercial Union	450,000
Individual Underwriters	446,000
Springfield	400,000
New Hampshire	400,000
Western of Toronto	350,000
London & Lancashire	349,000
Royal Exchange	300,000
Phoenix of Hartford	300,000
Caledonian	300,000
Hanover	300,000
Insurance Company of North America	300,000
Niagara	300,000
Germania	256,000
Union of London	250,000
Palatine	250,000
Phenix of Brooklyn	225,000
British & America	210,000
American of Newark	200,000
Agricultural	200,000
Williamsburg City	200,000
London Assurance	200,000
Traders' of Chicago	200,000
St. Paul Fire & Marine	197,000
Providence-Washington	186,000
Orient of Hartford	175,000
Glens Falls	167,000
Aachen & Munich	150,000
Fire Association	150,000
Scottish Union & National	150,000
Hamburg-Bremen, (gross,)	150,000
North British & Mercantile, (New York,)	125,000
Potomac	125,000
Northwestern National	125,000
Westchester	110,000
Greenwich	100,000
Northern of New York	80,000
Rochester German	80,000
Law, Union & Crown	75,000
United Firemen's	75,000
Pelican	60,000
Manchester	60,000
National of Ireland	50,000
German Alliance	50,000
North River	50,000
Citizens' of St. Louis	50,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
United States	50,000
Commonwealth	45,000
Ottawa Fire	45,000
British Dominions	45,000
Allegheny	45,000
American of Philadelphia	40,000
Fireman's Fund	40,000
Camden	40,000
State of Liverpool	40,000
Lafayette	40,000
Union of Philadelphia	40,000
Atlas of Boston	40,000
Stuyvesant	32,000
American Central	30,000
Pacific	25,500
Thuringia	25,000
Nassau	25,000
Victoria	25,000
Commercial Union of New York	25,000
New York Fire	20,000
Farmers' of New York	20,000
Anchor of Cincinnati	20,000
Hamilton	20,000
Home of California	20,000
Peter Cooper	18,000
Assicurazioni Generale	17,500
Colonial	16,000
Netherlands	15,000
Prussian National	15,000
Boston	10,000
Mercantile of Boston	10,000

Most of the larger companies are now ready to make immediate payment of losses the moment proofs of loss are received from Baltimore policy holders. The British managers, almost without exception, have been instructed by their home offices to draw on them, by cable if necessary, for the entire amount of their Baltimore losses, so as to leave their funds in the United States untouched by the conflagration. In this way the foreign underwriters will not have to unload their investment holdings on the stock market.

That any of the large American companies will have to unload securities in order to pay their losses is not regarded as likely, whatever liquidation was imperative having taken place Monday. Underwriters do not countenance Wall Street reports of further probable liquidation, because of the known condition of the companies. One company, for example, which will have to pay over $800,000 to Baltimore parties, has something like $900,000 in cash in bank at the present time, and most of the larger companies are proportionately well situated.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city has given notice to all its policy holders in Baltimore whose premiums are due and payable in February, on and after the 7th inst., the first day of the fire, that a thirty days' extension has been granted them in which to pay their premiums.

$10.00 to Oklahoma
$11.50 to Texas

February 16, March 1 and 15 from

Chicago

Lowest rate ever made.

Applies to all points in Oklahoma and Indian Territory on the Rock Island, Frisco and C. O. & G. R'y, as also to principal points in Texas —Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston, Galveston and Austin.

This is the opportunity you have been waiting for. Take advantage of it and visit the great and growing Southwest. Descriptive literature furnished on request.

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Rock Island System

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401 Broadway, Fifth Ave. and 25th St., } New York.

$25, $22, $20, $18 and $15 Winter Overcoats that are good for now. And Suits that you can wear 'way into the spring—some few hundred to choose from—reduced to

$11.75.

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Broadway. Houston St.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

It always has the preference for medicinal use.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES with distillers certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Mount Vernon Whiskey was given the Gold Medal.

Cook & Bernheimer Co.
New York

KENNEDYS STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.

High-grade Underwear at Half.

$1.50 Blue Ribbed Shirts or Drawers, At 79c.

75c Heavy Ribbed Cotton, At 29c.

$2.00 American Silk Shirts or Drawers, At 1.49.

Men's Sox Sale.

35c Natural Wool Sox at ---------- 17c
35c Black Cashmere Sox at ---------- 17c
15c Black Cotton Sox at ---------- 9c

New Shapes in Nobby Hats

(Direct from Factory.)
3.00 Hats 1.90
New shapes in Black and new shades in Brown.
4.00 Hats 2.75
Made of nutria and sold elsewhere at 4.00 and 5.00.

8.00 Imported Opera Hats ------ 3.90
Shiny Dress Hats ---------- 3.90-4.80

Big Bargains in Men's Shoes.

$3.50 Shoes $2.39.
From a well-known factory that advertise and sell these Shoes at 3.50.
$3.98 Shoes marked down to $1.98.
All Leathers.

8.00 Bench Made Shoes 4.98
7.00 (New Dipped Toe) 3.98
Shoe Trees FREE with all Shoes over 3.49 per pair.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Special Shoes For Deformed Feet.

Are you afflicted with a natural or accidental deformity that bothers your walking?

Come and talk it over with our new expert in the custom department.

He'll take a plaster cast of the foot and build a shoe to exactly meet the want.

A shoe to help nature so well, you'll 'most forget your foot trouble.

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Mail Orders Filled.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE NATURAL CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

DRINK ON ARISING
HALF A GLASS OF THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER

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NEW YORK FIREMEN GET WARM WELCOME

Cheered in the Streets on Return from Baltimore.

Commended by the Mayor and the Fire Department—Tired, Hungry, and Happy, They Get Back with a Mascot.

The New York firemen received a big reception when they got back in town from Baltimore last night. As soon as Fire Commissioner Hayes received news of their return from Baltimore he hurried over to Jersey City with Chief Croker and welcomed the men home. Considerable time was spent unloading the trucks and engines from the railroad cars, but the engine horses gave the men little trouble, as they had become accustomed to getting on and off trains. The men were bespattered with mud and their faces were blackened with the char dust from the fire.

All were tired out, hungry for lack of food in Baltimore, and much in need of a rest, but they were a happy lot, and greeted Commissioner Hayes with three rousing cheers when he met them in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. The first thing he did was to order coffee and sandwiches for them. His private secretary, Mr. Volgeneau, and Secretary Downes busied themselves in seeing that the men got all they wanted to eat.

They were then invited in to the ferry waiting room, where they were told Commissioner Hayes desired to say a few things to them. They swarmed back into the room and stood with cups of coffee in one hand and sandwiches in the other, while the Commissioner addressed them.

HAYES'S WELCOME HOME.

"Where is Battalion Chief Howe?" shouted the Commissioner.

"I'm here," replied the Chief, stepping to the skirt of the crowd. Commissioner Hayes grasped his hand and shook it, saying:

"Chief Howe and men, I'm sorry all of the men of the department are not here, but let me say that on behalf of the Mayor and the people of the City of New York I congratulate you on what you have done. I want to congratulate you on the way you went away, the way you acted while gone, and the way you came back. It reflects great credit on the members of the department and on the City of New York. Again I wish to thank you for the work you have done, and the way you did it. I want to say that while I am Fire Commissioner of New York you will find that I am your friend. I want to meet every one of you later, and shake you by the hand. Again I thank you."

When the Commissioner ended his speech Secretary Downes read Mayor McClellan's letter addressed to Commissioner Hayes, and then the men gave three cheers for Chief Howe, three more for Chief Kruger, and three cheers for Commissioner Hayes.

The letter of the Mayor to Fire Commissioner Hayes follows:

I have just received word that the ten companies of the Fire Department which were sent to Baltimore to give aid to our sister city, are on their way home.

Official advices and newspaper accounts from Baltimore all agree that the New York firemen did the same brave, well-directed, and effective work that we have come to expect of them here, where the record of the department is a just source of pride to our citizens.

I am sure that I speak the gratitude of all New York that this aid to stricken Baltimore was given without sacrifice of life.

I ask you in the name of the City of New York to thank the officers and men of Engine Companies 5, 7, 12, 13, 26, 27, 31, and 16, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5 for their gallant services and to commend acting Chief Charles W. Kruger for the prompt action with which he met the emergency, and Battalion Chief John P. Howe for the intrepid and successful handling of his command.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen in the afternoon, Alderman McCall got immediate consideration of a resolution giving public and Aldermanic approval to the act of Mayor McClellan in sending fire engines and men to the Baltimore fire. It also was resolved that should Baltimore need further aid that President Fornes is to appoint a committee of five Aldermen to co-operate with the Mayor in devising means to help that city.

The companies were assigned to the ferries which would bring them nearest to their quarters in New York. Engines 5, 26, and 16 started for the boat which would land them at the foot of Twenty-third Street in this city. As Engine 16 was driving aboard the ferryboat a dog ran ahead of the horses, and some of the ferry employes tried to chase the dog back into the ferryhouse. Immediately there arose a shout of protest from the members of Company 16. Two of them jumped from the engine and corraled the dog.

THE DOG BALTIMORE.

"Let Baltimore alone!" they shouted in chorus, and then jumped from the engine and corralled the dog. It was their mascot, they said, and had followed them all through the streets of Baltimore. They did not know who owned the dog, they said, but it belonged now to Engine 16, and the firemen had named him "Baltimore," after the city where they had found him.

"Baltimore" and the fire horses seemed to have become attached to each other, and when Baltimore got aboard the ferryboat the horses snorted and cocked up their ears as if pleased.

When the firemen of these three companies arrived at the foot of Twenty-third Street they found a crowd of over a thousand men and women at the ferry gates ready to meet them. As they drove from the boat the crowd cheered wildly, shouting "Three cheers for the New York Fire Department!" The firemen on the engines responded with a salutation of bell ringing that woke up folks for half a mile away. All along Twenty-third Street they were cheered. Engine Company 42, which drove to its quarters on Fourteenth Street, had further to go than the others, and was welcomed all along the line by people, who seemed to immediately recognize them as the men who had been at Baltimore. It was the same with the other companies that crossed the Desbrosses Street Ferry—Engines 13, 27, 33, 31, and Truck 7.

Engines Companies 7 and 12, which belong in the down-town district, crossed to New York on the Cortlandt Street Ferry. On the New York side they were met by several hundred men and women who had heard they were coming. The crowd cheered them, and even the policemen in uniform took off their helmets and saluted the firemen.

Before going to their quarters Chief Croker issued an order permitting all of the firemen who had been to Baltimore to go to their homes for the night, and report back at their quarters at 8 o'clock this morning. They will then be told that they are to have a leave of absence for two days.

CHIEF HOWE'S STORY.

Chief Howe was rather loath to talk, but finally told the following story.

"We got into Baltimore at 1:30 P. M. Monday over the Baltimore and Ohio. After a very short time Chief Emerich, who was then in charge, told us to go down to the water front, where he said the fire was most threatening, and we pushed down there with 7, 5, 13, 16, 12, 27, and 31 engines. It took us about forty minutes to get down there, but the men went on the jump and there was no thought of any of the discomforts that they had been through.

"We went up against a big cold storage house and the icehouses there which were pretty well in flames at the time we reached them. Then we saw right off that it was a case of stick, and we got to work and stuck there. That is the whole story. We just centred our force on that one place and determined not to leave it.

"I've got to say this for the men: Three or four times explosions in one of the warehouses where we were fighting the fire drove the men, with their lines, plumb back against an embankment, and every time they rushed back, each time further into the blaze than before. What they stood in smoke and heat is more than most people who have seen fires even in New York can imagine, but there was no kick. There is one set of people that I want to mention, and that is the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, who did everything in their power for our men. They gave us food and hot coffe just at the time we needed it most, and furnished every facility for us as far as lay in their power."

The men were to have started from Baltimore for New York at 10 o'clock, but on the earnest invitation of the Baltimore officials were persuaded to stay until the afternoon. Baltimore was in a state of nervous collapse and the presence of the New York firemen with their engines gave a sense of security.

The Manhattan men spent an hour in looking over the ruins. They then went to the Canton Street Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they speedily loaded the apparatus on the flat cars and the horses in the cars for their transportation. There was a great crowd at the station to watch the men at work and the soldiers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment had all they could do to keep the people from getting in the way. As the horses rushed up an incline to the platform with their heavy loads the Baltimoreans cheered them and their drivers.

Word was sent to Chief Howe while this was going on that he, the officers under him, and as many men as he could spare were wanted by the officials of the city at the City Hall. Chief Howe and a couple of the Captains went there. In behalf of the city, President Deuel of the Fire Commissioners said:

"Chief Howe and the Firemen from the City of New York: On behalf of the stricken City of Baltimore and all its citizens, I thank you for your noble work, your bravery, and successful fight against the fire. Baltimore wants every man who responded to our call for aid to understand how much she knows she owes to you and how sincere is her thanks. We want also to send by you our thanks to Mayor McClellan and the Fire Commissioner and authorities of your city for sending you here."

Just before 2 o'clock when all were aboard the train started up Canton Street on its way to New York. The train stopped on the outskirts of the city, where an odd-looking man shouted to Frank Kelly, the assistant of Chief Howe, in a boastful way:

"You New Yorkers never had a fire like this."

"Never," replied Kelly, "if we had they would lynch us in little old New York."

This the firemen claimed was the only boastful statement of any of the New York firemen, but was cheered by the men as being appropriate, timely, and deserved.

The train proved to be too heavy for the engine attached to it and fell into the habit of stopping at every grade, so that it had to be aided every now and then by a trailing engine. This gave the men a lot of amusement, as they would measure the distance between the helping engine and the last car in "squares." Finally there was a stop of many minutes that was given to calculations as to how many squares it was to the Bowery and whether they would ever get into the habit of again speaking of blocks and sidewalks.

The firemen declared that the most remarkable thing they saw in the ruins on the water front was what remained of an icehouse. The house itself had been obliterated, and where it stood was a great mass of ice still solidly frozen and shining like an ice hill in the ruins.

BURNED OUT BUSINESS FIRMS.

Many More Houses Known to Have Lost Everything in Burnt Baltimore District, but Many Individual Losses Are Yet to be Computed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—The following is a greatly amplified list of business places destroyed. When firms are grouped the loss given is the total in the building, and where no figures are given estimates have not been given out as to the amount of loss:

A

Ambach, H., & Co., 102 and 104 Lombard Street, clothing manufacturers .....
Ambach, Michael, & Sons, 17 and 19 Lombard Street, corner of German Street, clothing..... $250,000
Amon, Green & Co., cotton and other offices..... 75,000
Armstrong, Cantor & Co., 9 and 11 Baltimore Street, notions and millinery 500,000
Aden Brothers, 101 West Baltimore Street, umbrella manufacturers, and Fondin & Hahn & Sons, cloths 100,000
Arnold, F., & Sons, 15 Lombard Street, surgical instruments..... 60,000
Acme Printing Company..... .....
Adams & Le Franc Co., shirts..... .....
Adams Express Company..... .....
Allen & Sons..... .....
Alstrom & Co., cafiors..... .....
American Soda Fountain Company ....
Armiger, the James H., Company. .....
August Manufacturing Company, 107 Lombard Street, confectioners' utensils..... .....
Armstrong Store and Manufacturing Company, 24 German Street .....
Amon, Green & Co., 15 West German Street, cotton batting..... .....
Austin Cartridge Company, 130 German Street..... .....

B

Baltimore Rubber Company, 41 German Street..... 135,000
Bradley-Kirkman-Reese Company, papers 75,000
Blankenburg, Gehrmann & Co., notions 125,000
Brainerd-Armstrong Company, silks, and Carter, Walster & Co., white goods..... 75,000
Bouldin Brothers, notions..... 150,000
Blum, M. I., & Brother, clothing.. 100,000
Baltimore Hat Company, 8 and 12 South Liberty Street..... .....
Belling, W. S., & Co., 115 Lombard Street, silks and trimmings..... .....
Bear, H. H., 4 and 6 West Baltimore Street, shoes..... .....
Blank, F. Augustine, 8 and 12 South Liberty Street, restaurant. .....
Bamberger, L., 10 West Baltimore Street, shoes..... .....
Boston Rubber Shoe Company, 101 Lombard Street..... .....
Burger, Charles, & Co., 26 Sharp Street, wholesale clothing..... .....
Baker Underwear Company..... .....
Baltimore and Ohio Building..... .....
Baltimore News Company..... .....
Bay Line Ticket Office..... .....
Beckner, W. C..... .....
Beiswanger, J. B., Jr., & Co., lamps ....
Bendann, David ....
Bosley, James, & Sons, drugs..... .....
Bottingheimer & Matter..... .....
Brown, Alexander, & Sons..... .....
Burgess, William C., tailor..... .....
Burgunder Brothers, 112 Little Sharp Street, clothing..... .....
Burt Shirt Manufacturing Company of Troy, N. Y..... .....
Ballard & Colliday, 103 and 105 Lombard Street, cigars and tobacco ....
Breeves, Fritz, 22 to 26 South Liberty Street, restaurant..... .....
Baker Glass Company, 36 and 38 German Street..... .....
Berry Brothers and Fresch, 40 and 42 German Street, china and glassware ....
Baker Brothers & Co., 44 German Street, glassware..... .....
Bible House, Charles Street..... .....
Boettigheimer & Motter, 24 Baltimore Street, millinery..... .....
Birnbaum Cigar Store, 103 West Baltimore Street ....
Bond, A. M., & Co., 15 West German Street, cutlery..... .....
Bendana, David, 105 East Baltimore Street, art store..... .....
Becker, W. C., 201 and 203 Hopkins Place, cigars and tobacco.. .....
Boyd Rubber Company, Baltimore Street ....
Bissing, William F., 52 to 56 East Baltimore Street, jewelry..... .....

C

Caulk Brothers & Co., 29 South Howard Street, wholesale shoes. .....
Cassard, J. D., & Son, 34 Sharp Street, sample stock dry goods.. .....
Cahn Belt Company..... 1,000,000
Cohen-Adler Shoe Company..... 125,000
Chesapeake Shoe Company, 37 Lombard Street..... 100,000
Cohen & Samuels, hats and caps, 13 Lombard Street..... .....
Captain & Greenbaum, clothing, and Crucible Steel Company..... 75,000
Carey, Bain & Smith, dry goods, and F. R. Kent, spool cotton and thread 50,000
Champion Shoe Manufacturing Company and Diggs, Curwin & Co., shoes..... 60,000
Consolidated Gas Company, 5 and 7 Baltimore Street..... 100,000
Citizens & Merchants' Parcel Delivery Company, 6 South Liberty Street 100,000
Clyburn Plume and Duster Company, 21 South Howard Street. .....
Chandler's, H. P., Sons & Co., 9 and 17 Lombard Street, china and glassware..... .....
Carrollton Chemical Company..... .....
Central Quick Lunch Room..... .....
Chase, A. C., sporting goods..... .....
Coggins & Owens..... .....
Cohn Brothers, trousers..... .....
Colonial Fountain Pen Company, 23 to 25 West Fayette Street. .....
Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company..... .....
Carroll, John A., Shoe Company, 102 to 104 Lombard Street..... .....
Crawford, M. F., 110 Lombard Street, wholesale boots, shoes, and notions..... .....
Carr, Owens & Heinemann, drugs.. .....
8 and 12 South Liberty Street.... .....
Columbian Phonograph Company, 110 St. Paul Street..... .....
Consumers' Gas Regulating Association, 23 and 25 Fayette Street. .....
Cork, T. C., lunchroom..... .....
Croker Pants Factory..... .....
Cronhardt, Dumler & Co..... .....
Curtis & Co., H. C., shirts..... .....
Cushing Company, books and stationery ....
Cohen & Hart, 102 McClellan's Alley, wholesale clothing..... .....
Carter, Webster & Co., 17 and 19 German Street, notions and gloves ....

D

Dixon-Bartlett Company, 34 Sharp Street, shoes..... 175,000
Dunn, C. J., trunks..... 23,000
Dobley & Mudge, 113 Lombard Street, paper..... .....
Douglas Shoe House..... .....
Dulaney, The William J. C., Co... .....
Douglas Shoe Company, 1 and 3 East Baltimore Street..... .....
Douglas, Henry, & Co., 105 West Baltimore Street, knit goods.... .....

E

Eitel, George A., neckwear manufacturers, and Charles Linvilel and J. J. Murphy, sewing silks... 75,000
Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Charles Street..... .....
Eagle Lunch Room..... .....
Eichengreen & Weil, shoes..... .....

F

Farber, M. H., 15 Lombard Street, sample hosiery and underwear... .....
Foley Brothers, 4 Light Street, printers..... .....
Fenerben Specialty Company..... .....
Florodora Tag Company, 2-4 Hanover Street..... .....
Frank, A., & Sons..... .....
Frank, Rosenburg & Co., bankers. .....
Fleischman & Co., distillers, rectifying establishment..... 100,000
Friedman, E., & Sons, clothing, and F. Schlesunes, cloths..... 150,000
Fiteman, L. S., 35-37 German Street, ladies' wrappers; Seligman, Jacob R., paper, and Nathan Rosen, ladies' cloaks..... 100,000
Federlicht, A., & Sons, 151 Hopkins Place, cloths..... 75,000
Findlay, Roberts & Co., 25 Lombard Street, hardware..... 75,000
Fleischer, S. M., ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings..... 75,000
Fuehlshauth, I., Blake & Co., wall paper 65,000
Fisher Brothers, wholesale liquors, and Silberman & Todes, notions, dry goods, &c..... 150,000
Fredman, H., 101 West Baltimore Street, barber..... .....
Fisher Brothers, 115 West Baltimore Street, wholesale and retail liquors..... .....
Ferrel-Kellam Drug Company, 128 German Street..... .....

G

Goldberg, Samuel D., 26 Sharp Street, pants, and Burger, F. & Charles, & Co., clothing..... 75,000
Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., 43 German Street, lithographers and printers..... 125,000
Ginsberg, S. & Co., clothing, 29 Lombard Street..... 125,000
Gehrmann, Philip F., & Co., laces and embroideries, and Phillips Brothers & Co., dry goods..... 200,000
Grief, L., & Brothers, clothing... 150,000
Goldsmith, J., & Sons, clothing, and Sugar & Shear, clothing..... 100,000
Grinsfelder, Joseph & Sons, 114 Little Sharp Street, silks, velvets, and ribbons..... .....
Gans Brothers, 116-118 Little Sharp Street..... .....
Gaither's Express, 311 South Howard Street ....
Goffe & Baiser, 29 Lombard Street, wholesale boots and shoes..... .....
Gunderscheimer, H., 5 South Liberty Street, gloves and shirts.... .....
Gault, William, & Sons, 11½ East Lexington Street, real estate..... .....
Gravely, H. E., Sons, tobacco..... .....
Griffith Manufacturing Company, neckwear ....
Gullison, B., & Co., underwear..... .....
Greenwald, Nathan, 22 West Baltimore Street, manufacturer women's clothing ....
Gildon, L., Varnish Company, 130 German Street..... .....

H

Hurst, John E., 12-20 Sharp Street, dry goods, (insurance over $1,000,000) 1,500,000
Hurst, John E., & Co., storage.... 150,000
Hatel, S., & Co., 41 Lombard Street, boots and shoes..... 140,000
Hopkins Place Savings Bank, 7-11 Lombard Street..... 75,000
Hecht, H. S., & Co., millinery..... 100,000
Henry & Co., hosiery and underwear 75,000
Heller, M. H., 34 Sharp Street, jewelry ....
Henkelman & Jackson Co., 116-118 Little Sharp Street, cloth and woolens ....
Haines, J. J., & Co., 21 South Howard Street, wooden and willow ware..... .....
Hall's Safe and Lock Company, branch office..... .....
Hanzsche & Co., printers..... .....
Harzberger, J., & Co..... .....
Healey, John W., & Co., jewelry.. .....
Hennegan Bates Company, jewelry ....
Hess, N., shoes, 112 St. Paul Street ....
Hanline Brothers, 23-25 South Howard Street, paints..... .....
Haupt, Jacob, & Co., 29 South Howard St., cigars..... .....
Heineman, Wm., Charles Street, haberdashier ....
High, John W., & Son, fuel..... .....
Hood, John W., & Co., tailors..... .....
Hopkins, J. Seth, & Co..... .....
Horsey, W. Irving, paper twine.. .....
Houck, H. E., & Co..... .....
Hub, The..... .....
Hughes, James T..... .....
Hughes Furniture Co., 118 Lombard Street..... .....
Hurwitz & Sobie, 29 Lombard Street, women's clothing..... .....
Hedien, William H., & Co., 40 and 42 German Street, paper and twine ....
Hand, Fred, & Son, 101 West Baltimore Street, wholesale clothing .....
Hotel Junker, 22 East Fayette Street ....
Herald Building, 30 to 34 East Fayette Street ....
Howard, P., 26 German Street, stoves and refrigerators..... .....
Haag, 105 German Street, bakers' tools ....

I

International Trust Company of Maryland ....
Isenhuth, T. H., & Co., 100 Lombard Street, wholesale boots and shoes ....

J

Jaynes, Witz & Co., 36 Sharp Street, hats and caps..... 100,000
Jenkins, Edward, & Sons, coach and harness makers' supplies... 150,000
Johnson, Boyd & Co., notions..... 200,000
Jenkins, Edward, & Sons, storage; Lapley & Brother Company, storage, window shades..... 75,000
Jandorff, R., & Co., boots and shoes, and Robertson, James, Manufacturing Company, storage 100,000
Jeffries Photograph Gallery, Charles Street ....
Jennings & Horsey, tailors..... .....
Justis, William M..... .....

K

Kerlman, Meier, 34 Sharp Street, clothing ....
Koch, William, Importing Company, 24 Sharp Street, toys.... 150,000
Keene, Leon & Co., ladies' cloaks, and Pretzfelden & Co., boots and shoes 125,000
Kirson, S. & Brother, clothing.... 100,000
Kann, The J., Company..... .....
King, George W., Printing Company ....
Kinnear..... .....
Kirk, Samuel & Son, Company, 106-108 St. Paul Street, jewelers. .....
Kirwan's Shirt Factory..... .....
Kohlberger, Jacob, barber..... .....
Kohler Manufacturing Company.. .....
Knabe Piano Warerooms..... .....
Kries, F..... .....
Klepptish, H. M., 40-42 German Street, hardware..... .....
Knoep, Herman, 1-3 East Baltimore Street, saloon..... .....
Kuhlmann, H. H., & Co., 48-50 East Baltimore Street, shoes.... .....

L

Lanahan, J., stationery and books. .....
Lapley Brothers & Co., window shades ....
Lehman, William, & Co., jewelry.. .....
Likes, Berwanger & Co., clothiers, (wholesale and retail departments.) ....
Lawrence & Co., 100 Lombard Street, sample dry goods..... .....
Lowman, S., & Co., 21 Lombard Street, clothing..... 125,000
Lawrence & Gold Shoe Company, and Bates Hat Company, 27 Lombard Street, ... 125,000
Lauer, Lewis, & Co., shirts..... 100,000
Levering, L. M., druggists' supplies, and Reliable Pants Manufacturing Company, clothing... 75,000
Linthicum Rubber Company..... 125,000
Lohmeyer, William H..... .....
Lucas, F., stationery..... .....
Luckett, Horn & Co., stationers... .....
L. & I. Hat Company, 22 West Baltimore Street ....
Leischer, E. F., & Sons, 1 Hanover Street, women's and men's furnishings ....

M

Miller, The Daniel, Company, 28-32 Sharp Street, dry goods, (insurance over $1,000,000)..... 1,500,000
Morton, Samuels & Co., 39 German Street, boots and shoes, and Strauss Brothers, storage..... 100,000
Miller, S. F. & A. F., 39 Lombard Street, clothing manufacturers.. 150,000
Maryland National Bank, 100 Lombard Street ....
Mayer & Abrahamson, 6 South Liberty Street, neckwear..... .....
McCadden & McElwee..... .....
Marston & Fastner, cut glass..... .....
Marston, L. W., & Co., cut glass.. .....
McPherson, John W., Men's furnishings ....
Melvin, H. L., men's furnishings.. .....
Miller, The L. H., Sat Company.. .....
Monogram lunch rooms, 104 McClellan's Alley..... .....
Methodist Book Depository, 118-120 St. Paul Street..... .....
Moore Building, Baltimore and Hanover Streets..... .....
Moulton Brothers, notions..... .....
Mullins Hotel, Baltimore and Liberty Streets..... .....
Murphy, The John, Company, books ....
Myer, Henry & Co..... .....
Meyer, A. C., & Co., patent medicines 75,000
Matthews Brothers, paper box manufacturers 75,000
McDonald & Fisher, wholesale paper 100,000
Mendels Brothers, 115 Lombard Street, ladies' wrappers..... 125,000
Murdock, Alexander F., 100 Lombard Street, sample dry goods.. .....
Marburg Brothers, tobacco..... 100,000
Mack Brothers & Mack, clothing, and Griffith, John A., & Co., tailors' trimmings..... 60,000
Mayo, George, manufacturing and proprietary medicines..... 50,000
MacCarthy, Florence W., & Co., notions and laces..... 150,000
Moses, M., & Son, merchant tailors 75,000
Maas & Kemper, embroidery and laces 125,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, 10 Sharp Street..... .....
Millis & Morse, 46 German Street, furniture auction rooms..... .....
Miller, B. F., & Co., Charles Street, wholesale cigars ....
McCaddin & McIlwee, 30 West Baltimore Street, art goods..... .....
Moses, M., & Son, 123 West Baltimore Street, tailors..... .....
Morriken, H., 9-11 East Baltimore Street, metal engraver..... .....
Muth Brothers, 15 East Fayette Street, wholesale bottlers..... .....
Mysham & Co., 108 German Street, woodenware ....
Mybury, J. B., & Co., 32-34 German Street, auctioneers..... .....

N

National Supply Company, 5-7 Lombard Street, machinists' supplies ....
National Bank of Baltimore, 100 St. Paul Street..... .....
Nelaton's Rheumatism Cure..... .....
Newman, —, tailor..... .....
New York Clothing House, 102-104 St. Paul Street, ...
Nachman, F. B., & Co., 115 Lombard Street, shirt manufacturers. .....
New building, not occupied..... 75,000
National Exchange Bank, building, 10 Sharp Street..... 75,000
National Exchange Bank, contents. 50,000
North Brothers & Strauss, 101-105 Hanover Street, shirts, building. 75,000
North Brothers & Strauss, stock.. 75,000
Neuberger, Simeon, & Brother, dry goods 100,000

O

O'Brien's café..... .....
O'Connell & Bannan, 9 South Liberty Street, saloon..... 25,000
Oppenheimer, Henry, & Co., clothing 150,000
Oehms, Acme Hall, 1 and 3 Baltimore Street 150,000
Ness, Charles M., & Co., 120 German Street, stable goods..... .....

P

Patterson & Co., 11½ East Lexington Street, auction rooms..... .....
Padgett, Mrs Marie, boarding.... .....
Penner, Walter, paperhanger.... .....
Philadelphia Dental Rooms..... .....
Putts, J. W., & Co..... .....
Purnell, J. Hurst, 114-116 Lombard Street, light and power station ....
Postal Telegraph Company, 3-5 Lombard Street..... .....
Perkins, H. L., 21 East Baltimore Street, photographer ....

Q

Quarles, Giles W., & Co., 12 West Baltimore Street, china and glassware ....
Quartly, Charles, 9-11 East Baltimore Street, photographer..... .....

R

Repurty, S., 3-5 Lombard Street, bookbinder ....
Reach & Gaynor, window shades. 75,000
Rose, Peter & Son, harness manufacturers 125,000
Robertson, James Manufacturing Company, plumbing supplies 100,000
Regal Shoe Company, 13-15 Baltimore Street ....
Reese, D. Meredih, Jr., hats..... .....
Reliable Jobbing House..... .....
Remington Typewriter Company.. .....
Regnard, J., & Co., cigar makers .....
Riddlemoser Building, 18-21 West Fayette Street ....
Roberts, F., & Co..... .....
Robertson, Kahn & Co..... .....
Robins Paper Company..... .....
Robson, Arthur W., tickets..... .....
Rosenbush & Co., men's furnishings ....
Rosenfeld, Joseph, tailors' trimmings ....
Ross, Oscar E., drugs..... .....
Royston, Campbell B., stationer. .....
Rutland Lunchroom, 121 German Street ....
Rogers, M. D., & Co., 106 German Street, printers..... .....
Ramsey & Effinger, 116-118 German Street, wooden and willow ware and chins..... .....

S

Spragins, Buck & Co., 38 Sharp Street, shoes..... 120,000
Swarzkop Toy Company..... 100,000
Stewart, C. J. & Sons, 7 South Liberty Street, hardware..... 25,000
Sutton, R. M., & Co., 33-35 Lombard Street, dry goods..... 1,500,000
Strauss Brothers, 43-45 Lombard Street, dry goods 250,000
Strauss, Elseman & Co., shirt manufacturers 150,000
Selway, J. W., 34 Sharp Street, sample stock notions ....
Schonthal, Joseph, 103-105 Lombard Street, shirt manufacturer .....
Stanley & Brown Drug Company, 31 Lombard Street..... .....
Sailsbury Manufacturing Company, 5 South Liberty Street, tags and labels..... .....
Shriner, whips and collar pads, 6 South Liberty Street..... .....
Sheridan, E. K., & Co., 100 Lombard Street, cotton duck and rope ....
Sadler-Rowe Company..... .....
Saumenig, John H., & Co., stationers ....
Schleun's Cloth House..... .....
Schmidt, John E..... .....
Schwarz, Henry, toys..... .....
Sloan, Frank H., Co., hardware .....
Southern Phonograph Company .....
Simpson, William, Sons & Co., 100 Lombard Street, sample dry goods ....
Sellers, J. J., & Co., 8-12 South Liberty Street, bookbinders.... .....
Standard Suspender Company and Daniel A. Boone & Co., liquors. 60,000
Stonebreaker, Joseph R., & Co., liquors 75,000
Standard Manufacturing Company and Elias Coplan, neckwear manufacturer 75,000
Sadler, Rowe & Co., books and stationery 50,000
Sneeringer & Co., 103-105 Lombard Street, leaf tobacco..... .....
Stout, Gerton H., 200-202 Little Sharp Street, tailor..... .....
Southern Railway Office..... .....
Spalding, A. G., & Brothers, sporting goods ....
Spilcker, Charles W., tailors' trimmings ....
Stag Lunchroom ....
Stern, Albert, & Co., waists..... .....
Stell, Louis, & Co..... .....
Stratton Furnishing House..... .....
Swandauer, B. D., 23-25 West Fayette Street, dry goods..... .....
Swart, T., tailor..... .....
Sadler's, Bryant & Stratton Business College, Charles Street .....
Spear Brothers, 102-104 Lombard Street, wholesale boots and shoes .....
Stevens, C. P., Brothers, 124 Lombard Street, paper..... .....
Strauss, Brothers, 89 German Street, storage..... .....
Smith Kranz Piano Company, Charles Street ....
Stewart, Debuliet & Co., 46 German Street, tobacco..... .....
Singer Sewing Machine Salesrooms, Charles Street..... .....
Sterns, Albert, & Co., 38 West Baltimore Street, manufacturers of children's clothing..... .....
Schwarzkopf Toy Company, 129 Hopkins Place ....
Steele, Louis, & Co., 22 West Baltimore Street, clothing..... .....
Schwab Brothers & Co., 16-18 German Street, auctioneers..... .....
Schoff, F. P., 17 East Fayette Street, typewriters..... .....

T

Tapscott, John S., & Co., 100 Lombard Street, knit goods, wholesale ....
Thalheimer Brothers, clothing.... 150,000
Torsch, Charles, Company, 110 Lombard Street, tinware manufacturer ....
Taylor, D. B., 27 South Howard Street, sheet iron and tin..... .....
Taylor, A. B., & Co., 29 South Howard Street, storage..... .....
Thomas, George P., 115 Lombard Street, storage rubber goods.. .....
Temmert, John P., 10 to 14 East Fayette Street, tailor..... .....
Thompson, J. J. & H. L., roots and soap ....
Tincture of Amal Company..... .....
Townsend, F. W., shoemaker..... .....
Turnbull, John, Jr., & Co..... .....
Tregellass, Hertel & Co., 109 and 111 Lombard Street, wholesale dry goods ....
Thornton, Rogers & Co., 8-12 South Liberty Street, printers..... .....
Tillinghast Rubber Company, 126 German Street ....
Tottle, William A., 120 German Street, brush manufacturer..... .....

U

United Shirt and Collar Company, 50,000
United States Dental College..... .....
United Paint Manufacturing Company, 6 South Liberty Street.... .....
United States Rubber Company, 101 Lombard Street..... .....
Union Trust Building, 2-8 East Fayette Street..... .....
United States Glass Company, 16-18 German Street..... .....

V

Van Sant, W. C., 100 Lombard Street, wholesale gloves..... .....
Van Zandt, Jacob, & Co., shirts.. 50,000
Vogts, Quast & Co., tailors' trimmings 75,000
Vogt, John P..... .....
Von Kapff & Ahrens..... .....
Vacant building, 106 and 108 Lombard Street 50,000
Vacant building, 24 West Baltimore Street..... .....
Vacant warehouse, new, 119 West Baltimore Street ....

W

Warfield & Rohrs, 120 and 122 Lombard Street, undertakers' supplies ....
Weikel, John, tailor..... .....
Weinberg, Max, & Co., clothiers.. .....
Welsh & Brother Company, jewelry ....
Williams Shoe Company..... .....
Whitaker, George W., 8 South Liberty Street, saloon..... .....
Willig & Co., Charles Street, pianos ....
Whitmer & Co., 100 Lombard Street, piece goods..... .....
Wiegart & Co., shoes, 13 and 15 Baltimore Street; Steiger Brothers, trunks; Dowell, Helm & Co., storage, and Mand, Toppenheimer & Sons, jewelry..... 100,000
The capital stock of the corporation is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of the
Wallerstein, D. S., millinery..... 30,000
Whitaker's saloon..... 15,000
Winkelmann & Brown Dry Goods Company 125,000
Wiley, Bruster & Co., dry goods, and F. W. & E. Dammann, cloths 125,000
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods 150,000

Have You tried an Irish highball with John Jameson's Whiskey?

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
SOLOISTS.
Miss IDA MAE PIERPONT, Soprano.
Mr. FRANK TAFT at the Organ.
Mr. ERNEST HUNTER at the Pianola.

THESE recitals, while given for the purpose of demonstrating the artistic possibilities of the Pianola and Aeolian Pipe Organ, will be found exceedingly interesting from an educational point of view.

Anyone who has not as yet found the opportunity to visit Aeolian Hall on these occasions will be amply repaid by attending this Recital.

PROGRAM:
Marche Triumphale.....Lemmens
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
(a) Les Willis (Caprice)....Chaminade
(b) Staccato Etude.....Rubinstein
Pianola.
Farewell, Ye Hills, from Jeanne
MISS PIERPONT
(Accompanied with the Pianola).
D'Arc .....Tschaikowsky
Parsifal—Good Friday's Spell—Wagner
Arranged for the Aeolian Pipe Organ by Mr. Alfred Hertz.
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
(a) Gondoliera, Op. 41....Moszkowski
(b) Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 8...Liszt
Pianola.
Before the Dawn.....Chadwick
MISS PIERPONT
(Accompanied with the Pianola).
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST

Oxford Glove — A sturdy, serviceable glove for general wear — $1.50

Made of heavy cape skins, cut full, it has none of the objectionable features which commonly distinguish gloves of moderate price, and will compare favorably with those which are more costly.

PRESENT FACTORY, CAPACITY 10,240 PAIRS UNION MADE SHOES PER DAY

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES WORTH $5.00

AMERICA LEADS THE SHOE FASHIONS OF THE WORLD.

The leading styles originate in Brockton, the manufacturing centre of men's fine shoes in this country.

Styles Originated by My Expert Model Maker Are Copied Everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere.

My Own Secret Process of Tanning the Bottom Soles produces more flexible and longer-wearing leather than any other tannage.

Every Gentleman Should Have Three Pairs of Shoes to Dress His Feet Properly on All Occasions.

He should have a pair of Viscolized waterproof, heavy double-sole shoes for wet weather; a pair suitable for pleasant days, and a pair of Patent Leather Button shoes for dress. Don't pay $15 to $18 for these three pairs; you can get as much style, comfort and service in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 Shoes.

I have the largest mail order business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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755

HOT EDUCATIONAL FIGHT

Unification Bill Has Prominent Advocates and Assailants.

Constitutionality of the Measure Attacked—President Butler Favors It—Committee Takes No Action.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A hearing on the proposed bill for educational unification took place this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber before the joint standing Committee on Public Education.

The principal addresses were made by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, Bishop Doane, Secretary James Russell Parsons of the Regents, Marcus T. Hun of Albany, and ex-Supreme Court Justice Daly of New York.

Mr. Hun attacked the constitutionality of the proposed bill on two grounds, first, that it disorganized. "If it does not entirely destroy," the University of the State of New York; second, that it transfers to the proposed Commissioner of Education the constitutional functions of the university. He implied that the courts would overthrow the act if it were passed.

Bishop Doane opposed the bill, chiefly on the ground that it gave the power of appointment of the first Commissioner to the Legislature, saying:

"In fact, I think the bill ought to have been entitled not an act for unification of education, but 'an act for the nullification of the Board of Regents, and for the politicalization of all the educational departments of the State.'"

Secretary Parsons attacked the bill on similar lines, holding that the proposal to have the Legislature elect the first Commissioner simply insured that for six years a political rather than an educational system would prevail.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Daly of New York opposed the proposed legislation. He contended that there was no reason why unification should involve the reorganization of the Board of Regents. He added that there was no guarantee that under this bill the present Superintendent would not be elected Commissioner.

"He is not fit for it," emphatically remarked Judge Daly.

President King of the Fort Edward Institute, Dr. Joseph Raymond, Secretary of Long Island College Hospital, and Dr. Jacobi of New York all opposed the bill.

The principal speech in favor of the bill was made by President Nicholas Murray Butler.

"I am here now," said Dr. Butler, "because a committee of the Legislature has agreed upon a bill, which I favor. You have seen exemplified here to-day a revelation of the acerbity of educational controversy. You can hardly imagine with what excessive bitterness the factions in an educational struggle will carry on the battle once the lines of controversy have been established."

Dr. Butler dwelt strongly upon the fact that every point but one in the proposed bill had been conceded at some time by all of the responsible parties to the question. That point was the election of the first Commissioner of Education.

The State was weary, he said, of the controversy, and wanted it stopped. The patience of the people was worn out waiting for the two departments to fashion a basis of peace for themselves.

President Schurman of Cornell spoke in a similar vein, relating how the educational controversy had crept into every educational gathering and interfered more or less with efficiency in the schools of every quarter of the State.

The comittee adjourned without action.

Gov. Odell was much pleased to-day over the hearing. President Butler and others who participated in the hearing assured him that they thought the result was to brighten considerably the prospect for the passage of the bill.

As a result of the criticisms which Mr. Parsons saw fit to make to-day on the motives of those behind the bill, it has been practically decided that if the proposed legislation shoul go through Mr. Parsons will not have a place under it.

AN ODD POWER BILL.

It Would Give the Right of Condemning Land to Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Merritt to-day introduced a bill which is certain to excite a good deal of interest in New York City. It amends the transportation law relative to the power of electric power companies, so that any company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and using electricity or producing power used for lighting streets or supplying electrical energy for trolleys may acquire whatever real estate it needs by condemnation proceeding. Said Mr. Merritt:

"Of course it will be argued that the right of condemnation should not be given to a private corporation, but as a matter of practical experience electric service corporations in many instances, at least, cannot be characterized as private."

If Mr Merritt's bill should become a law the companies furnishing electrical energy in New York City either for lighting or for trolleys could acquire whatever land they might desire for the extension of their plants.

A HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Gov. Odell to-night announced that he had called a conference for the purpose of considering the proposition of giving a greater measure of home rule to the cities of the State, which will be held in the Executive chamber next Monday. The Governor said he did not care to give out the names of the persons who had been invited to the conference, but he stated that it would be a representative gathering.

"The conference will go over the subject carefully," said the Governor, "and I am hopeful that the outlines of a reasonable measure of home rule will be agreed upon."

The Governor said that Senator Platt would not be at the conference. Referring to the outspoken opposition of Senator Raines, the Republican Senate leader, the Governor said.

"Undoubtedly Senator Raines is sincere in his opposition, but he is a good organization man, and whatever the organization decides upon as good policy for the party Senator Raines can be counted upon to support."

The Governor goes to New York to-morrow afternoon, and will spend two days in the city, and will then go to Newburg, where he is to deliver an address on the evening of Lincoln's birthday.

When the Governor was asked if he would during his stay in New York stop at the Waldorf to which Senator Platt has removed his headquarters, he said: "I will go to the place from which I can best do my fighting, the Republican Club."

The Governor was asked if by fighting he meant a contest for the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and he said he did not.

COLD CAR BILL PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—When the Russell bill amending the Penal Code relative to the heating of cars propelled by electricity in cities of the first class and making it a misdemeanor on the part of the company when cars are not heated to 50 degress Fahrenheit, came up in the Senate to-day on final passage, Senator Brown offered an amendment that the penalty shall be a fine of $50.

Senator Brown attacked the bill, saying it was vicious legislation, "so offensive to justice that it will never pass the Assembly and certainly will never be signed by Gov. Odell."

Senator Dowling defended the bill and thought it strange that Senator Brown should threaten that the bill would be killed by the Assembly, or if it got through the lower house that the Governor would kill it. Senators Grady and Burton also spoke in favor of the bill. The motion to recommit and amend the bill was lost and the bill as it originally stood was passed by a vote of 34 to 3, those voting against the bill being Senators E. R. Brown, W. L. Brown, and Goodsell.

To Protect Elevated's Passengers.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Cahn to-day introduced the second bill that has appeared to provide greater safety for elevated railroad patrons in New York City. The bill makes any employe guilty of a misdemeanor who starts or gives the signal for the starting of a train while any passenger is on the platform of a car.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Bills introduced in the Assembly to-day included those of:

Mr. BOSTWICK—Requiring lenders of money on salaries of employes to file with employers a copy of the agreement or assignment under which the claim is made.

Mr. FISH—Providing that banks for the deposit of state moneys shall file a bond of security.

Mr. ULRICH—Providing that street repair work shall be done by day's work only and only by United States citizens, residents of the city by which employed.

Mr. REMSEN—His bill of last year prohibiting "bucket shops."

Mr. CURRY—Requiring automobiles on ferry-boats to wait until all the horses are off before they may even start their machinery.

Mr. ZETTLER—For vestibules on all street car platforms in Kings and Queens Counties in November, December, January, and February.

Mr. SHANAHAN—Legalizing the acts of Edward J. Connolly, Commissioner of Deeds in Brooklyn, from Dec. 9, 1903, to Jan. 5, 1904—after the expiration of his term.

Mr. DALE—Raising the salary of the Superintendent of Final Disposition in the New York City Street Cleaning Department from $2,000 to $2,500; of the Assistant Superintendent of Final Disposition from $1,500 to $2,000; of the Dump Inspectors from $1,200 to $1,500, and of the Assistant Dump Inspectors from $900 to $1,200.

Mr. McKEOWN—Providing for medical officers in the New York City Fire Department whose rank shall be the same as that of Battalion Chiefs, at a salary of $3,300.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced:

Senator FRAWLEY'S—Providing for the designation of special policemen and firemen in New York City, upon application of any owner, lessee or manager of any theatre, or other place of amusement, in the City of New York.

Senator McCARREN'S—Designed to suppress certain loan companies which it is alleged have been preying on poor persons in Kings County.

ENORMOUS ICE GORGE MENACES MANY TOWNS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 9.—Eight towns along the north branch of the Susquehanna River are totally flooded, water covering the lower parts, in many cases, to a depth of twenty feet. An immense ice gorge thirty miles long is holding the water back, forcing the river out of its course, and making a flood which is driving the people from their homes. To-day public prayers were offered in the churches for the averting of the disaster.

A smaller ice jam broke at Shickshinney this morning, and after flooding the town carried out a long steel bridge at Berwick. Now it is piled high against half a dozen bridges, and the towns of Bloomsburg, Danville, Catawissa, Rupert, Limestone, Espy, Shickshinney, and Berwick are in danger of being partially destroyed.

At Bloomsburg and Catawissa the water is so high that in many parts of the towns only the roofs of the houses are visible.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 9.—The Susquehanna River began rising here this morning, and the situation is growing serious. The river is now 24 feet above low water mark. At Nanticoke street car traffic is suspended.

Reports from Bloomsburg, Berwick, and Espey are that the water is twenty-seven feet high and rising at the rate of eight inches an hour. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks are under four feet of water, and trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad have been discontinued. By night 200 families at Plymouth had been forced to leave their homes, and 100 silk mill girls were taken from the windows of the factory in boats.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 9.—Port Deposit is again endangered by the Susquehanna River. Shortly after noon to-day the gorge opposite Canal Station broke, and shortly afterward the main body of ice just below moved and piled fifteen and twenty feet high at the upper part of this place. Large frozen cakes and water poured into the town, covering the railroad tracks to a depth of three feet and the street four feet. Boats are ready to take out the families whose homes are threatened. All traffic by rail and road is cut off to-night.

People from the upper part of the State say that there was a rise of four feet in one hour at Columbia; that the north and west branches have broken up, and that the water has reached a flood of eighteen feet. All of this has to pass through the river opposite here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Ice from the west branch of the Susquehanna is now passing Harrisburg on nine feet of water. This ice will probably be stopped by the gorge below, and persons interested are advised to take every precaution for the protection or removal of portable property in the lowlands.

Later reports received at 9:30 P. M. state that the gorge below Wilkesbarre has moved out and stopped at Mifflinville, taking with it the Berwick bridge. This bridge also moved the Mifflinville bridge one-half mile down stream and stopped about a mile above the town.

TEACHER McCAFFERY'S TRIAL.

Miss Sara J. J. McCaffery, for thirty-three years a teacher in, and for the major part of that time as Principal of, Public School No. 116, yesterday was placed on trial before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education, on the charge of insubordination and gross misconduct. These charges were preferred against her by Superintendent Stitt of School Districts Nos. 8 and 12, upon the advice of the local board of District No. 12.

The items are fourteen in number, and include carelessness in keeping her registers, for her system of arranging report cards, for failing to attend conferences called by the District Superintendent, for making out in a wrong manner promotion plans, for disobedience in not acting upon the suggestions of her superiors, and for impudence.

A. Leo Everett appeared for Mr. Stitt and James Clancy appeared for Miss McCaffery.

From 4:30 until 6:30 o'clock Mr. Stitt was engaged in answering the questions of Mr. Everett, all tending to elaborate upon and confirm his charges. During the whole of the night session Mr. Stitt was examined by Mr. Clancy.

Mr. Clancy, by forceful questioning, induced Mr. Stitt to admit that Miss McCaffery was the pedagogical head of her school; that she was responsible to the Board of Education, and that she should not be asked to do anything that was against her conscience or that was wrong.

Mr. Stitt admitted that Miss McCaffery practically had been requested to skip scholars over fractions from division to decimals, and that "thousands of pupils have been so skipped and the teachers are supposed to supply the missing information." He said it was a new custom and might be subject to criticism, but it had been devised to fill out an eight-year course of sixteen grades in place of the former seven-year course with fourteen grades.

Miss McCaffery's counsel offered in evidence a letter from Mr. Stitt to her, in which the following sentence appeared: "Every pupil in your school will appear to be promoted by this plan for one term at least." Mr. Stitt said the letter had been written by him, but that no false construction should be placed on the sentence quoted because such a plan had been deemed necessary, and had been followed in other schools to meet the exigencies of the new eight-year term.

The committee adjourned to meet next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock to renew the hearing of Mr. Stitt's side of the case.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Fire in Unadilla this morning destroyed the Signor Brothers' building, the Holtman Hotel, part of the Bishop Hotel, the Brandt Block, the White Block, and Hildred's grocery. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Feb. 9.—W. D. Davidson's store, with the general merchandise store of Bowling Head & Sloan, at Gale City, Va., were burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; partially insured.

CURES COLDS IN FRANCE
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

DEATH OF ERASTUS WIMAN

Staten Island Financier and Promoter Succumbs to Paralysis.

His Career, His Many Traction, Realty, and Other Schemes, His Financial Downfall, and His Trial for Forgery.

Erastus Wiman, who lifted Staten Island to its highest prosperity, from which it dropped into financial straits, died last night at his home at the corner of Wall and Jay Streets, St. George. He had been ill three years, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He never fully recovered, and for more than a year had been almost helpless and his mind was no longer clear.

He suffered another stroke Monday evening, one of many he had suffered within the last few months. He did not rally, lapsed into unconsciousness, and remained so until death came shortly before 7:30 o'clock last evening.

With him when he died were his son, Harry Wiman, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Walker of Staten Island, the latter his daughter. Mrs. Wiman's health was too feeble for her to be at the bedside.

Erastus Wiman will chiefly be remembered for his great schemes for the development of Staten Island. For many years he devoted his greatest energies, even when occupied with other large affairs, toward securing better rapid transit facilities for the island, and his scheme, which only failed of success through the illness of Robert Garrett, to make Staten Island the New York terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was one of the most ambitious projects ever conceived for the business development of what is now Richmond Borough.

Mr. Wiman had sufficient faith in the success of his venture to purchase large tracts of land on the water front, which, had the railroad plans succeeded, would have made them immensely valuable. When the scheme fell through the disappointment was a severe one, financially, for Mr. Wiman, and it was soon followed by a series of reverses which not only swept away all of his property, but resulted in his arrest on the charge of forgery in the second degree by the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., for whom Mr. Wiman had been general manager for many years.

Mr. Wiman never appeared prominently in the business world after these reverses, and he died a poor man. Only last week his household furniture was sold at auction, realizing but a fraction of its value.

Mr. Wiman began, like so many prominent New York merchants have, as a poor boy and with limited advantages. He was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1834. After an ordinary education in the common schools, and working in the fields in the Summer, he began his business in life as a printer's apprentice, making at first but $1.50 a week. It is said that he sold papers before this in the streets of Toronto. He spent four years in the printer's office, learning all the details of the trade thoroughly.

Four years later he joined the staff of The Toronto Globe, serving in various capacities, but acquiring his chief fame for his able commercial and market reports. At one time his estimate of the wheat crop was combated by the Customs House authorities, but his figures proved correct, and the Toronto Board of Trade presented him with a gold watch in appreciation of his accuracy.

This triumph, together with the general excellence of his market reports, directed attention to him by the R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency in Toronto, and he was asked to accept a position with that firm. This he did, and he showed so keen an insight into correct commercial conditions that in 1861 he was placed in complete charge of the Canadian business of the firm, and soon after the name of the firm became Dun, Wiman & Co.

In 1866 Mr. Wiman was asked to come to New York as manager of the New York office of the Dun Mercantile Agency. The New York firm was then known as Dun, Barlow & Co. When Mr. Barlow died his interest in the firm passed to Mr. Wiman, and from a salary of about $5,000 a year, which it is said he had when he came to this city, his salary and profits were stated by different persons to be from $50,000 to $80,000 a year.

When Mr. Wiman came to the city the mercantile agency issued its book of references on March 1, after two or three months' preliminary announcement. Mr. Wiman proposed to make a reform in this method, and finally succeeded in issuing the reference book quarterly and promptly on the day designated. He superintended the printing and compiling of the book himself, which a few years after he took hold of the plan grew to contain over 1,000,000 names. The firm name was changed soon after Mr. Barlow's death to Dun, Wiman & Co.

Mr. Wiman had a magnificent home on Staten Island, and his other properties there included the Arden Woods, the Guion Farm, the old exhibition grounds at Erastina, a big tract of land at Rosebank, and extensive interests in the Staten Island Electric Light and Power Company. About 1886 he secured control of the Staten Island Railway Company and the ferry lines running to New York. He proposed gigantic rapid transit schemes, and through his efforts a large part of the present railroad, which was to circle the entire island, was built.

Following fast upon these improvements to Staten Island, Mr. Wiman succeeded in getting Robert Garrett interested in the scheme to make Staten Island the entry point for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for New York. Mr. Garrett was frequently entertained by Mr. Wiman at the latter's residence, and everything seemed to be working favorably when Mr. Garrett's fatal illness stopped further negotiations.

Financial troubles then began to gather around him. Mr. Wiman was reputed to be worth from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, but the greater part of his money was tied up, so that it was hard to realize quickly when urgent necessity came. He was forced out of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, which had been largely built through his energy, and in April of 1893 Mr. Wiman realized that he was in danger of business embarrassment.

In May, 1893, his friends were surprised at the news of his assignment. All of his Staten Island real estate was placed in the hands of David Bennet King as assignee. He left with R. G. Dun, whom he made a preferred creditor, as collateral, bonds of the par value of $91,000 in the Staten Island Railroad. Mr. Dun refused to be a preferred creditor, and turned them over to the assignee. They formed the chief asset, and realized $6,900.

R. G. Dun was the largest creditor, with a claim of $313,404.36. To the Chemical National Bank he owed $29,000. In all there were sixty-three creditors, with claims aggregating $913,000. The settlement that the assignee was able to make in 1899 was a little over half a cent on a dollar.

But more bitterness was in store for Mr. Wiman. On Feb. 21, 1894, he was arrested, charged with forgery in the second degree. It was charged by the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., from which Mr. Wiman had withdrawn in February, 1893, that he had obtained $30,000 by signing names not his own to various checks and that in addition he had embezzled nearly $200,000.

Mr. Wiman was locked up in the Tombs until he could secure bail, and at the trial in June, 1894. Mr. Wiman was adjudged guilty, the jury bringing in a plea for mercy. The decision was reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals affirmed this ruling, so that Mr. Wiman went forth a free man.

He never recovered his ability to engage successfully in business after these reverses, although shortly after his final acquittal he attempted to start a mercantile agency for this country and Canada. The company was capitalized at $2,000,000, being incorporated in New Jersey, with ex-Mayor Franklin Edson as President. In late years Mr. Wiman had lived modestly and practically in retirement in Staten Island.

Mr. Wiman organized the Canadian Club in New York, and was its President for many years. He took an active interest in Canadian affairs, and used to be very prominent in promoting the success of the annual ice carnival at Montreal. It was frequently said by many of Mr. Wiman's friends that his refusal to become an American citizen until late in life was due to his hopes of receiving the order of knighthood from Queen Victoria in recognition of his services in promoting the commercial relations of Canada.

Mr. Wiman was fond of fast horses and in his palmy days he used to own half a dozen fine roadsters. Some of the concerns in which he was interested when at the height of his success were the Cyclone Pulverizing Company, Richmond County Heat, Light, and Power Company; Staten Island Electric Power Company, Coal Economizer Company, Automatic Weighing Machine Company, Assured Building and Loan Association of New York, and Metallic Paint Company. He was Trustee of the Smith Infirmary and attended the St. John's Episcopal Church in Clifton.

He leaves a wife, three sons, Harry Wiman, William Wiman, and Louis Wiman, and two daughters, Mrs. Norman Walker and Mrs. Jacob Cram.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at Christ Church, New Brighton.

PRELATE SCORES CAPITAL

Money, Says Bishop Spalding, Dictates National Legislation.

Good Achieved by Socialistic Agitation Commended in Address at Chicago Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Municipal Lecture Association, organized to provide public addresses on problems of municipal life and government, began its work at the Auditorium to-night with an address by Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill. A large audience listened to his discussions of "Democracy, Socialism, and Labor."

He said in part:

"Where men love money more than justice, have more faith in steam and electricity than in God and goodness, no effectual remedy can be applied to the ills from which they suffer. He who lacks wisdom and virtue is degraded by wealth and leisure; and prosperity is a people's curse if it cause them to fall away from religion and righteousness. It is folly to proclaim the sacredness of property where the sacredness of human life is ignored or contemned.

"Despite our marvelous success and achievement, we have failed to secure equal opportunities to all, which is the radical aim and master passion of democracy. More than 70 per cent. of the wealth of the United States, it is reckoned, is owned by 9 per cent. of the families; while 29 per cent. of the wealth is all that is left for 91 per cent. of the population; and the tendency of industrial progress under the competitive system is to increase inequality of possession. If the present methods continue a few individuals and trusts will soon control the means of production and distribution, and this in an era in which money is the mightiest form of social influence and power. To these few individuals and corporations will belong an authority and power greater than any history makes known—an authority and power which are incompatible with political liberty and popular institutions. Capital dictates even now in a large measure, the policies of our National, State, and municipal legislative bodies. It enables the multimillionaires and the trusts to make or to evade the laws. It controls most potent organs of public opinion, and is able to give to the interests of industrialism priority over the rights of man. Much of the evil is due to the competitive system which involves enormous wastes, overcapitalization, excessive production, stagnation, panic, strikes, and all the miseries which thence flow to the whole social body. Where material goods are the first and paramount aim human values become secondary or are lost sight of altogether.

"When there is question of methods and means by which social improvement may be brought about we need not consider Anarchism, which is an insanity whose only issue is crime, and in America there is nothing more certain than that whenever it attempts to reduce its theories to practice it will be crushed.

"Socialism is not, or at least need not be, Anarchic. Its aim is the transformation of private and competing capital into united collective capital. As set forth by Marx and its other able exponents, it rests on a basis of materialism and atheism, and is the foe, not merely of the fundamental economic institutions, but of the monogamic family and the Christian Church as well. It may be maintained that Socialistic collectivism does not necessarily involve materialism or atheism or irreligion or free love or opposition to culture; but this nevertheless seems to be the attitude which Socialists are driven to take toward the higher activities of man and the spiritual content of life.

"The Socialistic agitation will not soon cease. It has done good, and will do good, by its clamorous proclamation of the wrongs which the toiling masses have suffered and continue to suffer. But the Socialistic state will remain a theory, a visionary entity, and could it become a reality the cataclasm which would accompany its speedy overthrow would swallow the priceless treasures which are the gains of thousands of years of heroic struggles and sacrifices.

"If capital and organized labor will but learn to act in harmony, no harm will happen to any class, for employers and wage-earners can live in peace only when they are influenced and controlled by sentiments of justice and humanity and by a concern for the good of all."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—245 Grand Street; Oriental Music Hall; damage, $1,000.

1:10 A. M.—540 Third Avenue; Mr. Hahnenfield; damage slight.

1:25 A. M.—880 First Avenue; Edward Caetly; damage trifling.

3:30 A. M.—527 Broadway; F. R. Tripler; damage, $200.

6:05 A. M.—790 Columbus Avenue; Bryan Devins; damage, $900.

6:55 A. M.—149 Norfolk Street; Richard Loder; damage, $100.

9 A. M.—190 West Street; Behrens Brothers; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—17 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mme. Millius; damage, $10.

10:30 A. M.—24 Baxter Street; Petro Trazerso; damage, $1,500.

11:10 A. M.—224 West Fourteenth Street; L. D. Dresner; damage, $25.

11:55 A. M.—371 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Macredy; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—216 East Sixtieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—Twelfth Street and Greenwich Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

3:55 P. M.—45 Worth Street; Francis Masters & Co.; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—32 Willard Street; Jacob Rabinowitz; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—134 Cherry Street; George Towne; damage, $10.

5:40 P. M.—228 East Twenty-ninth Street; Margaret King; damage, $5.

6:44 P. M.—2,192 Second Avenue; Mrs. Schoffer; damage, $200.

7:20 P. M.—519 East Eighty-seventh Street; George Mayer; damage, $500.

7:55 P. M.—45 Mercer Street; M. Bierbaum; damage, $2,500.

8:30 P. M.—284 Monroe Street; unknown; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—99 Madison Avenue; I. T. Burden; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—74 Vesey Street; Jacob Susse; damage, $20.

10:35 P. M.—180 Elizabeth Street; Fred Markowitz; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—136 Ridge Street; Max Rynipshan; damage, $10.

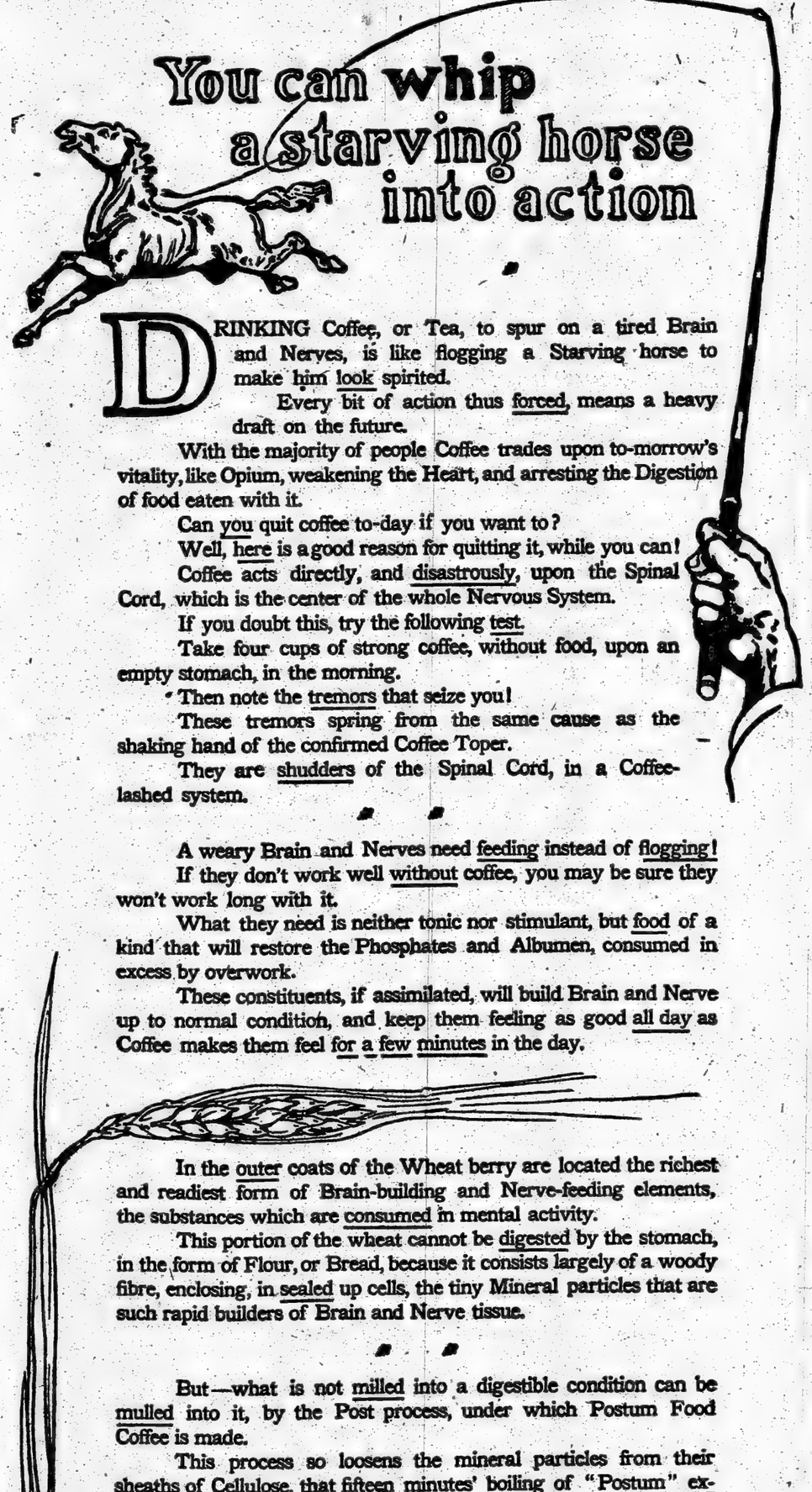

DRINKING Coffee, or Tea, to spur on a tired Brain and Nerves, is like flogging a Starving horse to make him look spirited.

Every bit of action thus forced, means a heavy draft on the future.

With the majority of people Coffee trades upon to-morrow's vitality, like Opium, weakening the Heart, and arresting the Digestion of food eaten with it.

Can you quit coffee to-day if you want to?

Well, here is a good reason for quitting it, while you can!

Coffee acts directly, and disastrously, upon the Spinal Cord, which is the center of the whole Nervous System.

If you doubt this, try the following test.

Take four cups of strong coffee, without food, upon an empty stomach, in the morning.

Then note the tremors that seize you!

These tremors spring from the same cause as the shaking hand of the confirmed Coffee Toper.

They are shudders of the Spinal Cord, in a Coffee-lashed system.

A weary Brain and Nerves need feeding instead of flogging!

If they don't work well without coffee, you may be sure they won't work long with it.

What they need is neither tonic nor stimulant, but food of a kind that will restore the Phosphates and Albumen, consumed in excess by overwork.

These constituents, if assimilated, will build Brain and Nerve up to normal condition, and keep them feeling as good all day as Coffee makes them feel for a few minutes in the day.

In the outer coats of the Wheat berry are located the richest and readiest form of Brain-building and Nerve-feeding elements, the substances which are consumed in mental activity.

This portion of the wheat cannot be digested by the stomach, in the form of Flour, or Bread, because it consists largely of a woody fibre, enclosing, in sealed up cells, the tiny Mineral particles that are such rapid builders of Brain and Nerve tissue.

But—what is not milled into a digestible condition can be mulled into it, by the Post process, under which Postum Food Coffee is made.

This process so loosens the mineral particles from their sheaths of Cellulose, that fifteen minutes' boiling of "Postum" extracts the Brain-building materials in fluid form, ready for prompt assimilation, while leaving the useless woody portion in the coffee pot.

"Postum" feeds, with these elements, what Coffee or Tea exhausts, through over-stimulation.

"Postum" builds Brain, Nerve, and Heart, while Coffee corrodes and weakens them.

"Postum" differs from coarse Rio Coffee in flavor, resembling instead fine Old Government Java, while costing no more than common bitter Coffee.

But,—don't use Postum at all unless boiled fully fifteen minutes, because it takes that minimum time to free the Brain-food in it, and to develop its rich flavor and aroma.

Postum is a Coffee-cure, and a logical Nerve-feeder.

Try it for ten days and note the striking improvement.

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Food Coffee

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The Unusual Store.
2d Floor.

Oriental Material
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Old Rose, Old Blue and Green.
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Reduced from 50c.

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Reduced from $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

30-inch Drapery Silk
Including Odd Lots and Remnants.
38c per yard.
Former Prices, 65c. to $1.00.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
B'way, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

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Fifth Avenue Linen Store

LACE-TRIMMED LINENS.

An exceptional offering of Doilies, Centre Pieces and Scarfs at Half their Real Value. A large stock to choose from—in every possible size. They are variously trimmed with Byzantine, Cluny and Venetian Point Lace. These are all Italian hand made and will wear longer than any other lace made.

We are also showing new designs in double damask table cloths for, round and square tables, with napkins to match. French Ruffled and Embroidered Bed Spreads, with Shams to match, from $30.00 to $75.00 a set.

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An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain
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Gives Strength and Vigour.
COCOA
robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST.

The common interest of the world's great nations must be the controlling influence to keep within the bounds of reason the war which has unfortunately broken out between Japan and Russia, and in the end to impose conditions of peace which shall forbid that an advantage be secured by one at the cost and loss of all. Our Government has therefore acted with wisdom and with timely regard for our welfare in dispatching an identical note to the chief European Powers suggesting a notice to Russia and Japan that during the war and after its conclusion the neutrality and integrity of China be respected. The dispatches which say that Secretary HAY has invited the European Powers to "join in a notice" are, we suppose, a mistake. It is probable that our notice to the belligerents would be dispatched in the manner adopted for communicating the memorandum of March 1, 1901, insisting upon the preservation of the territorial integrity of China. That memorandum was handed to the Chinese Minister. In the present instance the end desired would be attained if the views of our Government were separately communicated to Japan and Russia, leaving the nations of Europe to choose their own method, and this would be in accordance with our custom.

The time has certainly gone by when at the close of a war two important belligerent nations can be permitted to make a treaty of peace upon terms satisfactory and convenient to themselves in disregard of the interests of other nations. The Powers intervened to shape the terms of peace between Japan and China; they controlled the settlement between Turkey and Greece. When Russia was at the gates of Constantinople and in the treaty of San Stefano dictated terms altogether unacceptable to the Powers, the concert of Europe interposed and established very different conditions of peace in the treaty of Berlin. Less than a decade earlier Europe had made a frightful blunder when it permitted Prussia to extort harsh and savage conditions from conquered France. The ruthless policy of BISMARCK in the treaty of Frankfort was responsible for inhuman conditions which have ever since kept alive the sentiment and the policy of revenge as a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe.

In the Far East the nations of the world will not permit the issue of the war now begun to extinguish their commercial interests, and bring within the control of a Power jealous of foreign advantage an important portion of the Empire of China. In an age when all great nations are seeking to extend their commerce, the Russification of Manchuria would be a source of continual danger to the general peace. Conceivably Russia might in the end crush the resistance of Japan—although it is not quite in that way that the war has begun—and find herself free to make Manchuria her own and determine the fate of Korea. The world will permit no such settlement, and it is better that it should say so now. Secretary HAY's note to the Powers suggests a demand which otherwise would not be made likely, and we presume will be granted by Russia with extreme reluctance, since it involves the real subject matter of the controversy, Manchuria. It is too late for Russia to pretend, or for any one to pretend, that the possession and control of Manchuria is not her object in going to war with Japan. We ask her, therefore, and the other Powers, it is to be hoped and expected, will ask her to renounce the chief trophy of victory just as the opening roar of the guns is heard. But it would seem that she must make the renunciation, since if she refuses she puts herself in the untenable position of carrying on a war to accomplish purposes which half a dozen Powers of the first class have declared to be incompatible with their interests. Moreover, Russia has repeatedly and publicly given the assurance that "Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese Empire as soon as circumstances admitted of it." Whatever promises Russia may give or withhold, and with whatever fidelity or want of it she may see fit to keep the promises given, it is well that the neutral nations should define their interests and set a declared limit upon her territorial ambitions at the beginning of the war instead of waiting for its conclusion. It clears the atmosphere, we think it will tend to shorten the war.

The national policy of neutrals is customarily determined by interest, not by sympathy. Therefore when we say that the sympathy of the neufral world seems to be with Japan it is the same thing as saying that its interests would be served by the triumph of Japanese arms, and this is true, as any one can see for himself by a careful perusal of the moderate and convincing Japanese Foreign Office review of the negotiations with Russia. From that document, and from the corresponding account given out in St. Petersburg presenting the side of Russia, we for the first time obtain an authoritative statement of the matters in dispute and the futile diplomatic negotiations. It appears, first, that Japan has sought to set up a Far Eastern Monroe Doctrine with regard to Korea. A dominant influence in that peninsula, with the right in certain contingencies of strategic occupation, she regards as essential to her welfare and safety. The parallel with our Monroe Doctrine concerning the Western Hemisphere is striking. She demanded also a mutual agreement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and to maintain the open door for all nations. Recognizing Russia's special railway interests in Manchuria, she demanded in turn a recognition by Russia of her special rights in Korea. There is nothing in these demands hurtful to the interests or threatening to the commerce of the United States or of any of the neutral Powers. But Russia, denying Japan's right to take measures of safety in Korea, insisted that Japan should declare Manchuria to be beyond her sphere of interest. This would leave the grasping designs of Russia quite unopposed, and if the imperial policy were carried out the commerce of the world would presently find the Manchurian door slammed in its face. That cannot be permitted. It is well that Russia should be told now that whatever fortune may befall her arms, no part of the territory of China is to be treated by her as the spoil of victory.

JAPAN'S FIRST BLOW.

Two days ago the comparative strength of Russia and Japan, in ships of the fighting line, according to the modern classification, which limits such vessels to battleships and armored cruisers, was, numerically, thirteen to twelve in favor of Russia. Her force consisted of eight battleships and five armored cruisers, that of Japan of six battleships and six armored cruisers. By the successful attack of the Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur yesterday morning the numerical superiority is shifted in favor of Japan. She has now twelve ships of the line to eleven.

How much damaged the two battleships are which Admiral ALEXIEFF reports to have been damaged we have no means of knowing. But it is evident that they are for the time being disabled and put "out of the fight," or he would not have reported their injuries. According to an unofficial report, both were "beached." With the exception of three still larger ships, the two disabled ships, one of them French built and one American built, were as formidable, in a combination of all the elements of formidableness, as any two vessels in the Russian Navy. When we subtract them from the total of Russian ships of the line available, we subtract more than two units. If Russia's sea power was before as thirteen to twelve, it is now less than eleven to twelve. In fact, the British naval computation, when both fleets were intact, was that the Japanese had the superiority in a combination of all the elements of fighting force and in a comparison of mere material, in the ratio of nineteen to fourteen. It would require a nice and detailed computation to ascertain how much this superiority has been increased by the disablement of two of the best Russian battleships. But it has evidently been much increased, and Russia will enter upon the great sea fight which has been expected to be the beginning of the war and almost the end of the first campaign, with the chances very much against her.

We do not emphasize the disablement of a third Russian vessel, which has even been reported to have been completely destroyed, because in a combat of these marine monsters she was not a ship of the fighting line. The Pallada is, or was, a ship of about the same class as the famous Olympia of our own navy, which cut so great a figure in Manila Bay against the wooden walls of Admiral MONTOJO, but would have been outclassed at Santiago against the modern steel-clads of Admiral CERVERA, and would no doubt have been kept off the fighting line on that occasion. In the class of protected cruisers to which the Pallada belonged, Japan was already numerically superior to Russia in the ratio of fourteen to eight, and was equally superior in the modernness and the homogeneity of the constituents of the total.

As a matter of naval strategy and tactics, this prompt, enterprising, and gallant feat of the Japanese arms will be memorable as the first practical vindication of the theoretical fighting value of "the destroyers." Imaginatively, the notion of "the swordfish against the whale" is very impressive. Practically, this is the first demonstration of its value in modern naval war. There have been but two "modern" naval wars, that of Japan with China and that of the United States with Spain. In neither did the torpedo boat play anything like its expected part. After WAINWRIGHT, at Santiago, knocked the two Spanish "destroyers" into scrap iron with the guns of a converted yacht, the dread that those engines had previously inspired was displaced by contempt, and naval officers the world over began to revert to the estimate of those secret and stealthy engines of destruction that was expressed forty years ago by FARRAGUT in Mobile Bay: "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead!" The successful raid of the Japanese destroyer upon the Chinese battleship Wei-hai-Wei was held to prove little, for the reason that is was effected against the Chinese. But any such notion of the inutility of dirigible torpedoes is much discredited by the Japanese performance. It is clearly shown that extreme vigilance is necessary to protect a fleet from the attacks of these automatic missiles when they are controlled by an enterprising enemy. Admiral ALEXIEFF had been notified that Japan had broken off diplomatic relations with Russia, and also that no further declaration of war would be made. In other words, he had been sufficiently notified that a state of war existed. There is no ground for the imputation of treachery that is said to have been made at St. Petersburg. But he was nevertheless evidently surprised by the promptness of the Japanese in following up their notification by an attack of torpedo boats which he had no notion were within 250 miles of his battleships. If they had waited a week, he would doubtless have taken such precautions as naval science recognises against such an attack, and have had his nettings or other outworks in good working order. But the first blow came unexpectedly. The result is that the naval superiority in the Far East is now unquestionably with Japan, and that it will be necessary for the Russian commander to come out and engage in the decisive sea fight with the chances all against him, or else decline it, at the cost of leaving himself absolutely helpless to prevent the effective and complete occupation of the Korean peninsula by Japan. That once effected, Japan can say to Russia, with much more confidence than Russia has already said it to Japan about the peninsula of Liau Tong: "Here I am; here I stay."

The moral effect of this initial victory is of course immeasurably greater than its material consequences. It heartens Japan and disheartens Russia. By putting Japan in hope, it enables her to move forward with confidence. By putting Russia in fear, it compels her to look about in dread lest at any moment another blow may strike her as unexpectedly as that which Japan delivered at midnight from waters unilumined by the Russian searchlights. It may very well be that this first blow may be decisive of the first campaign.

FIRE PROTECTION IN BALTIMORE.

The splendid work of the detail from the New York fire brigade which went to Baltimore so willingly and even enthusiastically is a credit to the force. No doubt it contributed materially to check the spread of the conflagration, and without this timely assistance the area of destruction might have been very much greater. It should not be forgotten, however, that a great deal of credit is due to the fire brigade of Baltimore. It manifested great endurance, and until unable longer to stand up under the unprecedented strain of service without intermission for rest or refreshment, it refused to confess itself unequal to the task devolving upon it.

In the judgment of the experts of the fire insurance business the Baltimore Fire Department has always enjoyed an excellent reputation for efficiency and discipline. In one respect that city has an important advantage over New York. Its water supply is very much better. The Lombard Street main which supplied the burned district is of 42 inches diameter and delivers water under a pressure of 45 pounds. There is no part of New York which has a service comparable to this. In the matter of fire protection Baltimore cannot be accused of negligence, nor of pursuing a policy of mistaken economy.

The most valuable lesson of the Baltimore fire does not seem to have been recognised save in the most general way. This is the fatal weakness of openings unprotected against the attack of fire from without in the shells of buildings. The buildings of the burned district would average with those in other large cities, and the Fire Department was efficient and well-equipped. Yet a fire starts and spreads and damage is done which may run into nine figures. A conflagration is a fire which gets beyond the control of the fire fighters. Conditions then supervene which seem to upset all theories, and the resultant damage is either a matter of chance or of the total amount of available fuel.

What is most needed for the safeguarding of cities is buildings which, whatever their interior construction, are immune to an exterior fire of ordinary intensity. A very large proportion of all city buildings can be readily made to conform to this specification, and at comparatively small cost. Most stone or brick buildings erected in American cities conform to efficient laws, and if the window, door, and roof openings are made as fire resistant as the remainder of the shell, they would withstand a fire of any but the most extraordinary intensity. All this is very practical through the introduction of any of several devices with which builders are perfectly familiar. Their employment would minimize the conflagration hazard of cities. Fires might start, as now, but they would not spread faster than an efficient Fire Department could handle them.

It is, of course, desirable that interior construction shall be of the best, and building laws cannot be made too stringent if honestly and impartially enforced; but if there are no unprotected openings in such shells there is very little chance for a local fire to become general and get beyond control. When this happens through unprotected openings in the shells of contiguous buildings, all constructions seem to behave pretty much in one way. Terra cotta cracks, mortar and cement disintegrate, iron becomes plastic, and stone of all kinds is reduced to fragments. Fire-proof construction throughout is desirable, but it is costly, and we are not likely to see it adopted in ordinary buildings. But every building may be isolated from those around it by efficient fire barriers in the shape of doors and windows as fire resistent as its outside walls, and the improvements by which this is accomplished may be added to buildings already erected at less cost than the protection is worth.

PATERNALISM AT WORK.

There is a rustic gentleman in Texas who understands the theory and practice of paternalism as partially embodied in the statutes of the United States. The other day he wrote to Mr. SHEPPARD, his Representative in Congress, the following succinct and comprehensive request:

Dear Sir—I wish you would send me the seed and other things which I mention below: One peck of some good early corn, 1 bushel of cotton seed, and some good sorghum seed, and a union suit of clothes—a coat 38 in size, and pants 33-34—and anything else you are mind to send me. I am in need of all these things, and they will be gladly received.

As Mr. SHEPPARD very sensibly remarked, his constituent was quite justified in his interpretation of the functions of the Government and of his own claims in the premises. "There is no greater reason for the dissemination of standard seed, bought in the open markets and incapable of developing the possibilities of the soil, than for the gratuitous distribution of any other commodity of ordinary purchase and sale." The one feature of the actual system which the innocent Texan ignored is that the gifts of greatest value made by the Government out of the pockets of the people are in practice confined as strictly as possible to the members of the party in power.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In recent discussions of the lynching problem it has frequently been suggested as a solution that local officials, and particularly Sheriffs should be held to a strict responsibility for the lawlessness they do not foresee and prevent—should, in fact, be held guilty, in large measure, for the results of violence which they have sworn and are paid to suppress. The idea is not a new one, something much like it having been tried, and with some thoroughness, presumably, as long ago as the time of HAMMURABI, that "friend of ABRAHAM" whose present fame is mostly due to Emperor WILLIAM. One section of HAMMURABI's code of laws, engraved more than 4,000 years ago in neat characters on a slab of diorite, providing for cases when the constituted authorities fail to catch successful brigands, is translated as follows:

> If the brigand be not captured, the man who has been robbed shall, in the presence of God, make an itemized statement of his loss, and the city and the Governor in whose province and jurisdiction the robbery was committed shall compensate him for whatever was lost.

So presented, the law seems to be full of opportunities for quibbles and evasions, and one may well wonder if anybody without a large "pull" with the King ever recovered anything under it, but perhaps the meaning rather than the wording of laws decided their interpretation in those days, and the intention is plain enough, even in the translation. The Babylonian monarch evidently expected his officials to do the work he set them, and in case of failure he was not content with a dubious assumption that they had done what they could. If that law really was enforced, brigandage must have been a poor business in the Valley of the Euphrates, just as burglary would be here if the Mayor or the Commissioner of Police had to restore to the owners the value of everything stolen within the limits of their power. Attractive as the plan is at first sight, however, one soon realizes that HAMMURABI had—or pretended—more confidence in the truthfulness of his subjects when under oath than now prevails, and when one remembers the experiences of insurance adjusters and Custom House Inspectors, the practicability of such laws in modern conditions becomes open to something worse than suspicion. And HAMMURABI was no intellectual giant, anyhow. Another law of his forced any man accused of sorcery to throw himself into the river, and if the river "overcame" the poor wretch the accuser could "take his house."

—For some reason or other, The Army and Navy Journal is disturbed because Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, whom it calls "that quaint old Boston anti-imperialist," wrote in a letter to this paper that our militant neighbor had "advocated the selection of a manoeuvre camp near New York, so that 50,000 men could be thrown into that city between dawn and dark." Just for a little thing like that it gravely announces that "a proper regard for the truth compels the statement that The Army and Navy Journal never said what Mr. BRADFORD declares it did say, nor has it said anything which bears any such construction. The plain inference from Mr. BRADFORD's gross misstatement is that he is either an ignoramus or something decidedly worse." Now, Mr. BRADFORD is not an ignoramus, and he is not the something else to which The Army and Navy Journal referred as "decidedly worse." He is an estimable person who knows a good many things, some of which are so, and his inability to distinguish between the two sorts of things is constitutional and not at all the result of malice or mendacity. He and his like form a necessary and measurably valuable element in our population, for their invariable opposition to everything that anybody else likes or wants leads to a full arguing out of every question that arises, and therefore tends to clear appreciation of situations and exact judgment of arguments. It is often difficult to refrain from becoming angry at the Gamaliel Bradfords who are a special product of Boston, but the effort to view them in their true light is excellent training of mind and temper—and success in doing it has the delightful consequence of inflicting upon the Gamaliel Bradfords a large amount of exquisite pain. They should, therefore, always be treated patiently, and, above all, courteously.

—Never before, perhaps, has there been a fire as extensive as the one in Baltimore that consumed only a single class of property. Usually such great conflagrations destroy homes and places of business indiscriminately, and so inflict all sorts of losses and suffering at the same time. At Baltimore, however, the devastation has been almost exclusively that of buildings devoted to commerce of one kind or another, and the effects, therefore, are likely to differ from those of preceding fire disasters. Whether they will be harder or easier to bear and recover from is somewhat uncertain. Of course, the money loss is greater than it would have been if the flames had spread in part or whole over the residence portion of the city, but the immediate suffering is very much less. But immediate needs are those for which full provision is made by generous neighbors, while a ruined business must either remain ruined or be revived by the individual efforts of the victims. The man with a home, however, has a piece of property on which he can usually raise something for a new start, and then there is the insurance, more apt to be nearly adequate in the case of shops and factories and office buildings than in that of ordinary residences. That Baltimore will recover from its terrible blow is one of the certainties of American life, and of course it will be a handsomer and better Baltimore than before. Indeed, these catastrophes are practically the only method of turning an old city into one really modern within a period even moderately short.

—Admiral EVANS's plea for the establishment of canteens on the warships is receiving exactly the sort of attention we expected it to excite—angry denunciation from the unthinking reformers and thoughtful consideration from those who seek to see things as they are and to adjust means to conditions. Our National reluctance to recognize formally the existence of evil alone stands in the way of heeding the Admiral's suggestion, just as it alone stands in the way of re-establishing the army post canteen. Still, the papers are talking sense on the subject, and sense usually conquers after a while.

MORE SEATS IN CARS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who has given any thought to the seating arrangements in the cars of the elevated railways in this city must have received the impression that it is not the aim of the company to provide seats for the largest possible number of its patrons, but on the contrary to furnish the minimum number of seats and to reserve the maximum amount of space for standing room; as a standing passenger occupies considerably less space than a seated one, this system undoubtedly helps to swell the company's revenues, at the expense of the comfort of its patrons.

Let the company be compelled to furnish its cars with seats such as are in use in other railway systems, leaving a narrow passageway in the middle for purposes of transit; let it be compelled by law to keep this passageway clear for that purpose; in other words, let it be made illegal to carry in a carriage more passengers that there is seating capacity; the scandalous overcrowding which now prevails will then cease, the long delays at stations, which are directly due to this condition, will be sensibly curtailed, and as a consequence the company will be enabled and should be compelled to provide a better service of trains. I believe that as large a number of passengers could thus be carried in comfort and decency as are now carried in discomfort and indecency.

Surely the public of this city will not permit this company much longer to swell its revenues at the expense of the comfort and safety of its patrons. The recent and terrible death of a woman on this line should not be forgotten until the conditions which were responsible for the catastrophe have been materially altered.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

LESSON FROM JAPANESE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What benighted heathens those Japs are! Here without the most ordinary care in protecting their valuable torpedo boats, they plunged right into one of the strongest fortified harbors in the world, and put the two best battleships which were in there—not to mention a first-class commerce-destroyer—promptly out of business. How unstrategic! How careless of the examples of all the second-rate British Admirals, the problem of Asia, preparedness, high strategy, and everything else of the kind.

How much wiser we were under the same circumstances. We got four big Spanish cruisers bottled in a Cuban harbor, which only by much stretch of imagination could be called fortified. And we stayed outside of that harbor for a month, and incidentally used our torpedo boats as mail wagons. And the men on our ships fretted and fumed day after day and begged and implored almost on their knees for permission to go into that harbor, just as the Japs have done, and get those Spanish cruisers. Did they go in? No, not a bit of it. The "Strategy Board" in Washington was attending to the matter, and, unlike the benighted Japs, its business was not to risk ships. Read Secretary Long's orders which it wrote for him. And now when we come to face troublesome comparisons, as we most certainly shall, let us renew our acknowledgements to the masterful intellects of that truly capable organization.

PARK BENJAMIN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1904.

Russia's Friendship in Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this war between Russia and Japan many Americans have sided with the people of the little island in the Far East.

Which nation has been our steadfast friend in time of trouble? During the great civil war the European nations wanted to jump in and help the Southern Confederacy, and wipe the Republic off the map. England especially wanted to stick her nose into other people's business.

At that hour, when an alliance was being formed across the British Channel to oppose us, the great nation of Russia sent a big fleet into New York to co-operate with Uncle Sam if needed. England and France heard of this move and immediately hunted up a new job of minding their own business. But for the friendship of Russia at this trying hour, what would they have done to us. LEST WE FORGET.

New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

NUGGETS.

Advice.

"Two folks," said Uncle Eben, "is bound to git into trouble; de man dat won' take no advice at all an' de man dat tries to take all he hears."—Washington Star.

Good Fortune.

Mr. Backlots (enviously)—She has the greatest luck in selecting servant girls.

Mrs. Backlots—Don't talk nonsense! You mean she has great luck in having servant girls select her.—Philadelphia Press.

Received Tumultuously.

"He says he created quite a furor with his new play," remarked the first actor.

"Huh!" snorted the other. "He means he created quite a few roars: 'Git off the stage!' 'Shoot him!' &c."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Good Grounds.

Uncle George—Have you heard the news? Tom Tyler is going to marry Tillie West.

Aunt Hannah—For the land's sake!

Uncle George—Yes, I guess you're right. Tillie owns some very valuable real estate.—Boston Transcript.

An Investigator.

"Yes, our boy has shown a remarkable talent for music. He wants to get at the very sources of it, as it were."

"What proof have you of this?"

"Why, he knocked in the heads of three drums in as many days."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN THE HOUR OF DEFEAT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The well-dressed preacher cannot give
The solace that I crave to-day;
He may advise me how to live
And seek to clear my doubts away;
He may be eloquent and wise
And goodness may within him dwell,
But still my heart in sadness cries
For comfort, even as he sighs:
"God knoweth best and doeth well."

He cannot give me solace who
Is standing high in men's regard,
Who has achieved what great men do
By trying oft and toiling hard:
He blandly tells me to be strong
And cries: "Work on and hope and wait."
But wealth and fame to him belong,
And I still struggle in the throng,
Defeated and disconsolate.

I come to you, O lowly one,
Who still must toil and still obey—
To you who have not nobly done
The splendid thing and never may—
I come to you who, having tried
And having often missed the goal
Can still be brave and still have pride:
O teach me to cast doubt aside
And still keep hope within my soul.

MACHEN IN HIS DEFENSE

Accused Official Testifies in Postal Fraud Trial.

Says Groff Fastener Was a Good Thing and That Its Adoption Benefited the Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The central figure in the postal frauds trial, August W. Machen, ex-Superintendent of the Rural Free Delivery Division, occupied the stand to-day, when the last week of the trial began. He said he assumed responsibility for the acts of Miss Liebhardt, his Chief Clerk, who had initialed and signed letters from his division. He rehearsed the oil transaction which has figured so conspicuously in the trial, and said that the $25,000 received from Lorenz in payment of the Machen interest in the oil property was a bona fide sale.

The Groff fastener, Machen said, had been called to the attention of the department before he received his appointment. He denied emphatically that up to the time Dr. Lorenz, in August, 1895, spoke of his having an interest in the device he had any suspicion of the fact, and was equally emphatic in saying that neither Dr. Lorenz nor the Groffs ever influenced his action either in placing the first order for the fasteners or with regard to any subsequent orders.

Mr. Machen testified that he always took the position of encouraging the testing, with the view to ultimate adoption, of any device or system which tended to the betterment of the service.

Mr. Machen explained the introduction of the Groff fastener in Washington by stating that Marche, his Chief Clerk, came to him and said the Groffs were anxious to equip Washington with the device. "I knew the benefits that would accrue from the introduction of the fastener," he added. "And I knew of the defects of the old system."

Continuing, Mr. Machen said he brought the matter personally to the attention of First Assistant Postmaster General Jones and pointed out the advantages to be gained by the use of the device. Washington, he said, was thereupon selected for the first use of the fasteners, "right under the eyes of my superior officers. Had there been any attempt at concealment or of sliding in this the first order, Washington would not have been selected.

"I don't believe Lorenz's personal friendship with me," said Machen, "would have influenced my action in the introduction of this device, nor do I think Lorenz's rights as a citizen should be interfered with because I happened to be his intimate friend."

CULLOM ON PANAMA TREATY.

Opposes Proposed Amendments and Says a Vote May Be Taken Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has charge of the Panama Canal treaty, made a formal statement in advocacy of its ratification. Mr. Cullom expressed the hope that there would be no insistence on the amendments to the treaty which were originally recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations. To adopt amendments, he said, would cause delay, while if the treaty were ratified as it stands it would be a comparatively easy matter to amend its defects by supplemental treaties.

After the executive session Senator Cullom expressed confidence that a vote would be secured next week.

The Senate passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation and then renewed consideration of the Isthmian question. Mr. Fulton spoke in support of the course of the Administration in connection with the Panama revolt, and Mr. Carmack and Mr. Overman in opposition. Mr. Overman's speech—his maiden effort—revealed the attitude of probably the last doubtful member of the Senate.

Mr. Carmack denounced the President's policy in Panama, referred to Minister Bunau-Varilla as a "base intriguer and characterless adventurer," and said that there are "limits to the lawlessness of this Administration."

Mr. Fulton, (Oregon,) speaking for the treaty, denied that Congress had power to enter into an inquiry into the President's course because the President was acting within his constitutional powers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House devoted the entire session to-day to consideration of the resolution reported from Elections Committee No. 3, unseating Mr. Howell (Dem.) and declaring Mr. Connell, (Rep.,) who contested the election, to have been elected from the Tenth Pennsylvania District. By agreement, a vote will be taken at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

PANAMA MINISTER RESIGNS.

W. I. Buchanan, on His Return, Says His Mission Is Completed.

William I. Buchanan, the United States Minister to Panama, who returned yesterday from that country on the steamship City of Washington, announced on landing that he would not again go to Panama as the representative of this country.

"When I went there," he said, "I went as a special envoy, although accredited with Ministerial power, to look after a certain mission. That is finished now, and I shall go to my home in Buffalo after making my report to the President. I shall sail for Europe in a few weeks and do not know when I shall return."

Mr. Buchanan was asked what the conditions are in the new republic, and replied, "The people there are doing much better than any one here can suppose. The manner in which they have taken hold of the new Government is amazing, and worthy of any nation. They have advanced the Constitution to its third reading, and it should be ratified very soon. They take kindly to any offer of assistance from this country, and act intelligently on any suggestion that is made to them.

"There is no ill feeling toward Colombia, but the people are firm in their demands that that country keep away and let Panama rule herself."

NEW POST OFFICE PLANS.

New York Congressmen Move for the Eighth Avenue Site.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the delegation from Greater New York to-day to consider the question of increased Post Office facilities for New York, a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Sulzer, Goldfogle, Rider, and Douglas was appointed to urge the House Appropriation Committee to incorporate the recommendations of the committee heretofore appointed and those of the Postmaster General in the sundry civil bill.

This would provide an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the purchase of a site at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and, in addition, authorize the Postmaster General to make a long-term lease with the New York Central Railroad for enlarged postal facilities.

MAYOR'S HOME ELECTROLIERS.

Commission Approves Design and Brooklyn's Borough Hall Plans.

At the meeting of the Municipal Art Commission held yesterday afternoon approval was given to the design of a handsome pair of electroliers to be placed outside the home of Mayor McClellan, in accord with the tradition of placing lights in front of the homes of all Mayors.

The pair of electroliers is understood to require an outlay of $1,600, but Mayor McClellan is inclined to think the design too ornate and the amount of money involved to be rather a waste, so there may be a more modest design accepted in its stead.

The Mayor attended the meeting.

The commission also approved the plans for the $1,000,000 Borough Hall for Brooklyn, and approved the City Club's marble tablet which is to be erected in the Criminal Courts Building as a memorial to Mrs. Salome Foster, the "Tombs angel" who lost her life in the Park Avenue Hotel fire.

MAYOR LAUDS W. C. WHITNEY.

Mr. McClellan Calls on Board of Aldermen to Take Action Showing Respect to His Memory.

Mayor McClellan yesterday sent a letter to the Board of Aldermen recommending that that body take action to show respect to the memory of William C. Whitney.

"By the death of the Hon. William C. Whitney," wrote the Mayor in the letter that was read at the meeting, "the City of New York has suffered a loss so great that I feel an obligation to address to your honorable board a few words of appreciation on behalf of the city." The letter continues:

To the splendid gifts which he had from nature was added an exceptional training, fitting him to render signal services to the city and to the Nation. It is our privilege to testify to the loyal and unselfish employment of these qualities whenever a public service was to be done. He was a type of the best citizenship. He filled many stations in professional, business, and public life, and left in each an impress of his personal force.

By the City of New York he will be remembered as its Corporation Counsel from 1875 to 1882. It may be said that this period marked the beginning of the city of to-day, and his wise counsel and virile administration had a large part in its progress and growth within conservative lines. Many of the legislative measures passed for the protection of the city originated with him.

His vigilant attention to the city's interests in the courts helped to a settlement of questions of large municipal importance, and while it is nearly a quarter of a century since the city lost his services as counsel, the traditions of Mr. Whitney's administration still live in the esteem of his successors and of the bench and bar.

I would respectfully recommend that this meeting be made the occasion to show a mark of respect for his memory and to record the grateful sense of the City of New York for his many eminent services.

LAWYERS ENTERTAIN ROOT.

W. B. Hornblower on the "Infinitesimal Recess" and the "Infinitesimal Republic"—Ex-Secretary on Arbitrary Power.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root received a rousing welcome from his fellow alumni of the New York University Law School at their annual dinner, which was given last night at the Hotel Savoy with Mr. Root as the guest of honor. About 250 members and their guests were in attendance, and among them were practically all the Supreme Court Justices in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and many of the General Sessions Judges.

Justice Woodward of Brooklyn presided, and in welcoming Mr. Root eulogised his reorganization of the army, his harmonizing of the different branches of the service, and especially his administration of the Cuban problem and his constructive efforts in the Philippines.

Supreme Court Justice Jenks, also of Brooklyn, who was the next speaker, said that it had been the habit of the last and present administration to follow this rule, "when in doubt, play Root." His portfolio, Justice Jenks said, was not that of any particular department, but a veritable potpourri of the Government as a whole.

Mr. Root paid a tribute to the memory of William C. Whitney. He then passed over to a discussion of the law's delay. Legislation, new courts, additional Judges would not suffice to do away with this evil, Mr. Root said, as long as lawyers failed to realize that it was their duty to do all in their power to expedite the process of justice by putting in their cases in the manner that would make the ascertainment of facts and the application of the law the easiest possible.

"It has been my province during the last four years and a half," he said, "to deal with arbitrary government. It has been necessary for me not only to make laws and pronounce judgment without any occasion for discussion—except in as far as I would choose to weigh the questions involved in my own mind—affecting 10,000,000 people. And not only to make laws and pronounce judgment, but to execute judgment with overwhelming force and great swiftness.

"After having wielded this tremendous power I come back to practice law with a sense of elevation at again being a man endowed with the right by this great country to speak for its citizens in its ordered courts, and that no influence, however powerful, can suffice to silence me because I am speaking in the name of the law. And with this goes a sense that such arbitrary power as I have been called upon to practice should be exercised only within the most narrow limits and in the face of great emergencies if our free institutions are to be perpetuated."

William B. Hornblower extended a welcome on behalf of the Bar. "Mr. Root left New York an unsophisticated lawyer," he said, "but contact with those sharp intellects made him keen as a knife, and he discovered infinitesimal recesses in Congress and infinitesimal republics in central America at the first squeak."

SENATOR HANNA BETTER.

Stronger and in Better Spirits, and Able to Retain Additional Nourishment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Hanna was better to-day, and to-night he is reported to be resting quietly. There are no complications and the vital organs are said to be performing their functions satisfactorily.

In addition to the pasteurized milk the Senator has been taking, he took some white of an egg to-day, nearly all of which he retained. He apparently was stronger than yesterday and his spirits also seemed improved. For the first time he was permitted to have a ten-minute conversation with his brother, H. M. Hanna.

During the day the Senator's temperature went up to 103, which it has done on three separate occasions, and his pulse up to 96, the highest yet recorded. The records of both temperature and pulse are in keeping with those ordinarily reached in cases of irregular typhoid, from which the Senator is suffering.

Drs. Rixey and Carter this evening issued the following bulletin:

"At 8 P. M. Senator Hanna was resting quietly. His temperature was 102.6; pulse, 94 and regular; respiration, 24. There are no complications and his general condition remains good."

STATE'S ATTITUDE TO CITY.

Warner Miller, at Dutchess County Society Dinner, Discusses the Home Rule Question.

The eighth annual banquet of the Dutchess County Society in the City of New York was held at Delmonico's last night. At the guests' table with Dr. Irving Townsend, President of the Society and presiding officer of the evening, sat Bishop Potter, the society's Chaplain; John S. Wise, ex-Senator Warner Miller, M. Linn Bruce, Richard Connell, Theodore H. Hiserodt, the society's Historian; Dr. Eugene Hoffman Porter, and the Rev. Dr. Francis M. Taylor.

Ex-Senator Miller in the course of a speech said:

"I believe in home rule, but let me tell you that the State of New York is the unit and the State of New York is the political body which, under the Constitution, has the power to create municipalities, and the charter of the City of New York and every privilege the city enjoys under that charter comes under the great seal of the State of New York. And when anybody in New York tells me that I have no right to say a word regarding the government of this city I repudiate the statement. The people in the country have always been and are still ready to give to the people of this city local self-government in its own affairs whenever they show the capacity to properly exercise that power."

Social problems were discussed by Dr. Eugene Hoffman Porter, Vice President of the Columbia County Society and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the latter advocating government control of the great industries.

New Deputy Corrections Commissioner.

George W. Meyer, an ex-Assemblyman, has been appointed by Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry to the office of Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, succeeding A. C. McNulty, who resigned at the close of the last administration. The salary of the position is $4,000 per annum. Meyer was an Assemblyman from the Thirtieth Assembly District, and was recommended for his new office by Harry C. Hart, the Tammany district leader.

EMMET-DREXEL WEDDING

Impressive and Picturesque Ceremony at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Trumpeters Herald Arrival of Bride and Starting of Procession in Church—Reception to the Guests.

Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel, a daughter of Mrs. Joseph Drexel, and Dr. John Duncan Emmet, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, were married yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at a ceremonial which was one of the most impressive and picturesque that has ever taken place in this city. A congregation of hundreds of people numbering representatives of New York and Philadelphia families nearly filled the vast interior. In the sanctuary were Archbishop Ryan and five Bishops, with other ecclesiastical dignitaries, heads of religious orders, priests of the Diocese of New York and neighboring cities.

The doors of the cathedral were thrown open at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and long before the hour set for the ceremony, 11:30 A. M., the majority of the guests had arrived. Provision had been made for handling a large crowd, and the arrangements both within and without the church gave general satisfaction. The presence of a squad of policemen in uniform in the church itself was possibly a surprise to many who have never seen this innovation at a religious ceremony, but otherwise it would have been difficult in the immense cathedral for the ushers to show guests to their places.

The nave of the church was set aside for relatives and intimate friends, and a number of pews on the epistle and gospel sides of the altar on the side aisles were reserved for the same purpose. Although the weather was severely cold there was the usual crowd of sightseers gathered before the Fifth Avenue doors of the Cathedral and standing on the stoops and steps of the houses opposite. The Roman Catholic Church does not approve of elaborate floral decorations for a wedding ceremonial, and white flowers are prescribed by the ritual for use on the altar, where the mass is offered, and at the two prieus dieus within the sanctuary, at which kneel during the ceremony the bride and bridegroom.

The decorations, yesterday, at the Cathedral were almost entirely of white St. Joseph lilies—the flower of the patron saint of the bride—and palms. At the entrance to the nave of the church there was an arch of green mingled with these lilies. In the sanctuary, on each side of the main altar were palms and high stalks, from the tops of which flowered the white lilies. There were also vases of white lilies on the altar. The only other decorations were those employed in the celebration of the mass. These were the six tall candlesticks with candles, three on each side, and another arrangement of candles on the altar in star shape, three also on each side. The eight pews on each side of the nave nearest the altar were marked by large clusters of white lilies. These pews were occupied by the two families.

During the seating of the guests the organist of the Cathedral gave a recital of musical numbers from Wagner, Handel, Raff, Mendelssohn, and Bonito.

Louis Nesbit announced the coming of the bride to the head usher, who notified the other ushers, and all left the aisles and gathered at the Fifth Avenue entrance to meet her, after which they turned and went up the Fiftieth Street aisle to the vestry room and joined the bridegroom.

At the moment of the arrival of the bride in the vestibule of the church a quartet of silver trumpets in the choir heralded her approach, as has been the custom this Winter at "Parsifal." The members of the congregation were taken by surprise by this musical innovation. The theme used was that from the celebrated fanfare of silver trumpets in the dome of St. Peter's at Rome.

Immediately after the third fanfare had died away in echo, the organist began the Largo of Handel, and to these strains the long procession of priests and bishops and archbishop, preceded by a gowned acolytes, made its way from the right or epistle side of the church into the sanctuary. First came the priests of the Cathedral parish, followed by pastors of other churches and heads and superiors of religious orders in this city, among whom were Franciscans, Benedictines, Dominicans, and Jesuits, the latter society being represented by the Rev. Father McKinnon of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. The ecclesiastics walked in double file and according to rank, the rear of the procession being brought up by the bishops and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. The bishops and archbishop wore cassocks and capes of purple with purple berettas, stoles, and surplices, the latter of white lace. The bishops and archbishop were conducted to raised seats on the gospel side of the chancel, next to the archepiscopal throne. This was unoccupied, owing to the absence of the head of the diocese, Archbishop Farley. Two acolytes, one on each side, stood by the vacant throne.

As the last ecclesiastic was seated the Largo ceased, and there was a pause. Then again another fanfare of trumpets, and from the distance could be heard the voice of choristers singing the well-known bridesmaids' chorus in "Lohengrin," and the bridal procession advanced, preceded by the choristers. In the meantime the bridegroom, Dr. Emmet, followed by his ushers, came forth from the vestry, and stood just within the chancel rails on the right side of the altar. At the same moment Father William J. B. Daly, pastor of St. Malachy's Church and Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of which Dr. Emmet is a member, entered the chancel. He saluted Archbishop Ryan and the five Bishops, who were Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Colton of Buffalo, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J.; Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, and Bishop Ludens of Rochester. The ushers meanwhile took their places at the right or the epistle side of the cathedral near the altar. They were Boudinot Colt, Frank Outerbridge, Duncan G. Harris, William S. Mitchell, George G. Thomson, Thomas Addis Emmet, Jr., Gardner L. Gilsey, Louis Nesbit, Emmet Harris, and Grenville Temple Emmet.

The choristers advanced up the nave, followed by Miss Maisie Delafield, the maid of honor, who led the group of bridesmaids, who were the Misses Augusta de Peyster, Rosalie Boerdman, Eleanor Emmet, Josephine Atterbury, Martha Townsend, Dorothy Schieffelin, Eleanor Clarkson, and Frances de Peyster, all of New York, and the Misses Anabel Esler and Amy Fell of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids walked two by two, at some distance apart, and the bride walked in the centre, between the middle bridesmaids. Miss Frances de Peyster walked alone in the rear. The group was arranged in diamond formation.

Within the chancel were two chairs, or prie dieux, one for the bride and the other for the bridegroom. As the choristers reached the foot of the main altar, outside of the railing, they retired to the smaller chapel on the left of the high altar. The marriage ceremony was performed by Father Daly, who addressed a few words to the couple. The ceremony was very short and followed closely on the lines used by nearly all the orthodox churches. During the ceremony Miss Clary, the contralto of the choir, sang a version of a wedding hymn adapted from Wagner.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony the ushers and bridesmaids left the chancel and were given seats outside the altar railings.

The nuptial mass followed. It was a low mass, but the choir gave different selections, among which was an unaccompanied chorus for male voices, "Ave Maria," a baritone and a soprano solo, and a voluntary on the organ from the theme of the Spring song in the first act of the "Valkyrie."

Just after the elevation of the host, according to the rubric, the bride and bridegroom, who knelt during the service at the two prie dieux, advanced to the altar. They returned to their places, but again after communion they returned and, kneeling, received the nuntial and apostolic benediction.

At the close of the mass the trumpets sounded, and the wedding music of "Lohengrin" was played. The bride and bridegroom, hand in hand, arose from their places and genuflected before Archbishop Ryan and then before the Bishop, receiving from each of the six dignitaries an apostolic benediction. For a last time the trumpets sounded, giving forth the joyous theme of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridegroom, holding the bride by the hand, walked with her to the foot of the chancel, and the march of the nuptial procession down the nave was begun. Above the crescendo of the organ could be heard the chimes of the Cathedral ringing merrily.

The bride's gown was of heavy white satin partially veiled with point lace, and her point lace veil was caught with a tiara of diamonds, the gift of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Drexel. Her shower bouquet was made of white orchids and lilies of the valley. In addition to the diamond tiara she wore a double chain of pearls and a large pink topas pendant set in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Natural orange blossoms were fastened to her corsage.

The maid of honor wore a white point d'esprit frock over white satin and carried white roses; her short tulle veil was fastened with white ostrich plumes. The bridesmaids were in pink satin veiled with white point d'esprit, with lace medaillons; their tulle veils were fastened with pink ostrich tips and their shower bouquets were made of pink roses.

A reception at the bride's residence, 103 Madison Avenue, followed the church ceremony, and was attended by over 600 guests.

The house decorations were very elaborate, and were designed by Boudinot Colt, Dr. Emmet's head usher. The large, square entrance hall was hung with rare tapestries, and above them were old Italian carved wood sconces holding lighted wax candles, and about the top of the room Roman garlands of pale pink roses were arranged, while a huge Japanese dragon vomiting flames placed at one side held on his head a curious bowl filled with pink Japanese flowers.

The drawing room at the right, where Dr. Emmet and his bride received, had its two large windows veiled with curtains of white roses and smilax, and over their heads a baldachino of white flowers had been arranged by Miss Tucker and Miss Babcock, who did the floral work.

The rear drawing room was decorated with hangings of rich red Genoa velvet, with the monograms of the old Italian Cardinals done in gold thread, and Roman garlands in American Beauty roses were hung on the walls. The picture gallery was turned into a palm garden, and yellow flowers were used with them. The dining room, back of the entrance hall, was done in Spring flowers, and here Landers's orchestra played during the reception, and the breakfast was served by Delmonico.

Among those who accepted invitations to the reception were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Swords,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stout,
Mrs. N. E. Baylis,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clarkson,
Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge,
Mr. and Mrs. Fitz G. Emmet,
Miss Elsa Van K. Foos,
Miss Marion Fish,
Mrs. Harry Connolly of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Miss Smith Clift,
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett,
Mr. and Mrs. L. del Garcia,
Mrs. Joseph Drexel,
D. L. Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia,
Dr. Stengel of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane,
Dr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Keyes,
Messrs. Wharton of Philadelphia,
Miss Elsie Ladd,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Dr. J. H. Emerson and Mrs. Emerson,
William Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman,
Charles Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr,
Sir William Huyston and Lady Huyston of Montreal,
Miss Iselin,
Miss Mary L. Fowler,
Dr. and Mrs. Ray of Philadelphia,
James W. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia,
A. J. Drexel Paul,
John J. Wheeler,
Miss Mary Paul,
Dr. Theodorus Bailey,
Mrs. Theodorus Bailey,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet,
Mrs. Lisle F. Marvin,
The Misses Biddle of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin,
Mrs. Oscar Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Bowdoin,
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pepper of Philadelphia,
Miss Cynthia Sherwood,
Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch,
Robert Talmadge,
Mgr. Shepard,
Mr. and Mrs. John Ervin,
The Misses Louise and Edith Hollins,
Mrs. Elias Boudinot Colt,
J. G. Seward,
Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Cammann,
Gen. Whittier,
Mr. and Mrs. E. de C. Chisholm,
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell,
Guy Van Amringe,
Miss Emily Hurry,
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, Jr.,
Francis Schroeder,
Miss Adele Colgate,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Juilliard,
Miss Colt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold,
Mrs. Joseph Drexel,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Clagett of Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murray Sherwood,
John R. Delafield,
Miss Mildred G. Townsend,
The Misses Gibert,
Mr. and Mrs. Kissam,
Miss Justine Bayard Erving,
The Misses Josephine and Mary Beekman,
Mrs. Berryman,
The Rev. Dr. Kiernan,
Miss Bertha Munde,
Mr. Charles Whittier,
The Rev. Arthur W. H. Eaton,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Miss Anna Constable,
Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse,
Dr. Harold Barclay,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser,
Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant,
Mrs. Floyd-Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Delafield,
The Misses McCook,
H. K. Welles,
P. G. Brockholst,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chapin,
The Rev. Alfred Duane Pell,
Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell,
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster,
Miss Eleanor Keyes,
Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Crook,
The Misses Crimmins,
F. M. Hilting of Philadelphia,
Mrs. Charles Penrose of Philadelphia,
Miss Esther Keating,
Mrs. Gardiner,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Hancock,
Artemus Ward, Jr.,
The Rev. H. C. Semple, S. J.,
Howard Constable,
Miss McLean,
The Very Rev. Theodore Wucher,
The Misses Pierson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Creighton Peet,
Miss Mae Fell,
Martin J. Keogh,
Miss Katarina Suse,
Dr. and Mrs. Bache McEl. Emmet,
The Misses Catharine and Margaret Leverich
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pelew,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest,
Dr. Louis F. Bishop,
Mrs. Louis F. Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. Shepherd, 511 Fifth Av.,
Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Temple Emmet,
R. A. F. Penrose of Philadelphia,
D. J. Bacon,
Miss Kathleen Emmet,
Lawrence T. Paul,
Edward Carey Gardiner,
Mrs. James F. Zullivan,
Mrs. Jonathan Thorne,
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker,
Mr. and Mrs. William Street,
Mrs. Pierre Mali,
The Misses Anna and Gertrude Herrick,
Miss Laura Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haight,
Thomas Crimmins,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Longfellow,
The Misses Maris,
Mrs. Edward Leverich,
The Misses E. and M. Kernochan,
The Misses De B. and G. Coppet,
Miss Ward McAllister,
Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Wells,
Herbert Jacqueline,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer,
Miss Edith Lounsbery,
Miss Katharine Schley,
Dr. J. A. Kene and Mrs. Kene,
Samuel R. Betts,
The Misses Hoppin,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield,
Louis A. Biddle,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner,
Misses de Peyster,
Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay,
Mrs. Richard Irvin,
The Rev. James A. Brady of Newburg,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Rham,
Miss Susan Butler,
R. M. Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon,
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sturges,
Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield,
The Rev. M. A. Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Emmet,
Miss Ellen K. Mahan,
John Fell,
The Misses Helen and Ella de Peyster,
Miss Ione Page,
Miss Ethel Smith,
Miss Helen Sahler,
E. F. Emmet,
The Misses Jacquelin,
Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux Toler,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Potts,
Robert Emmet,
Mrs. J. Montfort Schley,
Miss Lottie Hall Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Alsop King,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Temple Emmet,
Howard Henry,
Mrs. Shepard,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Welch,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Temple Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bristed,
Misses Elizabeth and Eleanor Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt,
Mrs. Howard Egan,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler,
Dr. James Bishop and Mrs. Bishop,
Miss M. L. Delafield,
Charles N. Harris,
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wiles,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chapin,
Edward F. Emmet,
The Misses Louise and Rosalie Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stebbins,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cass Ledyard,
Mrs. Watmough of Philadelphia,
Mrs. de Garmendia,
Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. James C. Converse,
Mrs. Dickson Phayren, Montgomery, Ala.,
Miss Cathleen Phayren, Montgomery, Ala.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement of Everett P. Wheeler of 731 Park Avenue to Miss Alice Gilman, daughter of President Gilman of Baltimore, is announced. Mr. Wheeler is one of the prominent figures in municipal and National politics. He was President of the Reform Club in 1889 and 1890, President of the Church Club, and Chairman of the Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association. He belongs to the Century and other clubs, and was graduated from Columbia in 1856. He is a widower. His first wife was Miss Lydia Hodges, and he has two grown daughters, the Misses Ethel J. and Constance F. Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Luqueer Lane of 40 West Forty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Luqueer Lane, to W. Alexander Rembert Hall. Miss Lane made her début about two years ago. The wedding will be celebrated in the Spring.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Cornelia G. Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, to Thomas King, a son of Gen. Rufus King of Albany.

Mrs. Schuyler S. Wheeler will give a dinner, followed by dancing, at her residence, 107 East Fortieth Street, on Friday evening. It will be a very small dance.

Frederick S. Woodruff led the sixth of the series of fortnightly dances which took place last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. These are under the patronage of Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Delafield, Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mrs. E. M. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Laroche Jacquelin Smith, Mrs. Clement L. Best, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, and Mrs. William W. Appleton.

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The Neighborhood Cotillion dancers had their last affair before Lent at Dodsworth's last evening. Griswold Thompson led, with Miss Eleanor Scott as his partner. The favors were boxes of cigarettes and ash trays for the men and for the girls there were sachets and valentines. Mrs. Francis M. Scott and several of the other patronesses received.

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John F. Archbold will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. His marriage to Miss May Barron will take place on Feb. 16.

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Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, (Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel,) who will return from a brief bridal trip on Saturday of this week, will start for Palm Beach on Thurday, Feb. 18. They will be accompanied by Dr. Emmet's parents, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and his brother, T. A. Emmet, Jr.

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The theatre party given by Miss Callender last evening was for her young relatives, the Misses Cryder. The party saw "The Other Girl," and afterward had supper at the residence of the hostess, 27 East Seventy-second Street. Dancing folowed the supper. Mrs. Clarence Day also entertained a theatre party. The play selected was the "Virginian."

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Mr. and Mrs. Hary Spies Kip (Miss Frances Coster Jones) are booked to sail for Genoa on the Republic of the White Star Line sailing on Thursday from Boston. They will spend the remainder of the Winter in Southern France and on the Riviera, and in the early Spring will go to Paris for a season.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster entertained at dinner last evening. Her guests included among others Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Gen. Roe and Mrs. Roe, Miss White, and Mrs. Kingsland.

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Dr. Holbrook Curtis and Mrs. Curtis gave a large supper last night for Signor Enrico Caruso.

GOSSIP OF THE OPERA.

A genuine classical ballet, "Coppelia," will be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House. Senorita Varasi, who came over several weeks ago but has not yet had an opportunity to display her talents, will be the premiere danseuse, and will have the support of about forty dancers. "Cavalleria Rusticana" will precede "Coppelia" Friday night, as the ballet is only a little over an hour long. Senorita Varasi has had a long training at the Scala in Milan, and is one of the most noted dancers in Europe.

Fräulein Froelich is the other premiere danseuse in Herr Conried's forces. She will alternate with Varasi in the ballets, appearing in the second performance of "Coppelia." The methods of the two are very different, it is said though they both belong to the same school of dancing, and were trained by the same masters of the art. Herr Conried is very hopeful for his ballet, especially since a real classical ballet has not been seen here in so long a time.

"It has been about fifteen years," he said yesterday, "since a classical ballet like 'Coppelia' has been seen in New York. This long absence has caused a lack of interest and knowledge on the part of the public here. But when they see one and hear from others what it is like the ballet will become immensely popular, and the premieres danseuses will be talked of as much as the singers are now. In Europe they are of equal rank in the people's favor; the ballets are considered 'high art' just as are the operas."

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Conductor Vigna makes his last appearance this evening with Caruso. They both sail for Europe, and will fill a short engagement in Monte Carlo. Then they will go to Paris to take part in a season of Italian opera at Sara Bernhardt's Theatre. Mme. Melba will be there also. The repertoire will include more Italian operas than Paris has heard for many years in one season.

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An "American concert" will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night. All the music will be the work of American composers, and they will conduct most of their own pieces. Herr Mottl will conduct one or two. The occasion is looked forward to with much interest, as it is distinctly an innovation.

IN THE SHOPS.

For 25 cents one of the most attractive and realistic of little valentines is to be found. There is a white heart-shaped card for a foundation, and upon it is a miniature, well stuffed, boxing glove. The sentiment on the card is: "Accept My Hand and Heart."

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Another heart valentine is red, and has on it the almost perfect representation of a telephone box with the receiver attached by a cord. There are different mottoes upon different of these valentines, one being: "Mr. Leapyear Bashful's at the Wire." They are put up in small boxes.

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One of the prettiest of simple valentines has on one side a pretty Cupid with many hearts, and on the other the words: "I'm Tagged for You, Sweet Valentine."

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There are hand-painted hearts, large enough to serve as menu cards with little Cupids at the side building fires and doing any of a number of different things in which these gentlemen are interested. They cost 35 cents each.

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Rather long, square-cornered cards with hand-painted figures upon them as well as small hearts, also hand-painted, cost 8 cents each.

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There are such quantities of tally cards that the whole world might be devoting itself to progressive euchre. There are small hearts with pretty girls' faces upon them, there are hands, a pretty woman's hand, or a larger man's hand; there are golf club bags and a pretty card, in which the design is embossed, is square-cornered, and is to be found in white, a delicate pink, or blue. The design is in one corner of each card, a four-leaf clover and upon each of the four petals is one of the four suits of cards. These, as well as the clover leaf itself, are pressed in the paper.

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Leather goods are much reduced and good sized calendars in leather frames with a small clock in the corner of each cost only $1.90 or $2.

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Odd little trinkets, which have been reduced since the holidays, are ash trays of brass upon each of which stands a hobo bearing a printed placard: "Don't Drop Your Ashes on the Floor," or similar inscriptions. These cost 10 cents each.

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Odd things in banks are tin animals, well finished and appearing from the front view to be merely ornaments. In the back is a slit for receiving coins, for they are banks, and the cap of each animal is really a cover which opens on a hinge and locks with a small padlock. The animals are wearing masculine dress.

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Small Japanese fans in one or two sizes and very pretty are selling at 5 cents each for favors.

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"Rompers" for the little people can be bought for 75 cents. These are made of blue denim, coms in a one-piece bifurcated garment, a plain upper part with plain pointed yoke set on, full knickerbockers and a belt. They are worn by both small boys and girls.

CHARITY SOCIETY APPEALS.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $50 for an Italian woman with three small children, to enable her to return to her friends in Buenos Ayres, who are willing to provide for her but cannot contribute toward the expenses of the passage.

For $100 to provide for a middle-aged man, who is tubercular, in a sanatorium, where he would have good chances for recovery. The family in this way would become self-supporting.

For $220 to pay the board for one year and provide the incidental expenses of an aged man in a home for incurables.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

"THE MAN OF DESTINY"

Bernard Shaw's Brilliant One-Acter Added to "Candida."

A Play of the Highest Brilliancy and Delight Acted with Masterly Art.

Mr. Arnold Daly is going to add Shaw's astonishingly bright "Man of Destiny" to his "Candida," and play them as a double matinée bill for the rest of this week at the Carnegie Lyceum, pending the repairs at the Vaudeville, where seats may meantime be had. Yesterday afternoon he gave the new piece a preliminary canter at the benefit for the Kindergarten Association held in the Hudson, where it was received by a large house with rapt attention and delight. An astute move this, for his exploitation of the intellectually gymnastical Shaw has created a conversational furor on Fifth Avenue as absolute as the silence with which it would have been greeted if it had been brought before the public on the regular Broadway trolley. Yesterday afternoon the theatre front was lined with a collection of turnouts such as one is accustomed to associate only with the opera. Already enthusiastic discussion is rife where it will work day and night in behalf of coming matinées and subsequent performances.

Brilliant Mr. Shaw, and brilliant Mr. Daly! What was that Miss Elisabeth Marbury said about the intelligence of the smart set? There is a retort somewhere in the offing about the smartness of the intelligent manager. But to our muttons, not to say champagne and truffles!

"The Man of Destiny," while it is less profound emotionally than "Candida," less searching of the heart, less illuminating to the mind, is even more brilliant (brilliant is your only word for Shaw!) in its sublimated theatricism, and in the chance it affords an actor and an actress for uninterrupted bravura. It is a one-act episode of Napoleon's Italian campaign of 1796, and it agitates the General's relations with Josephine as influenced by her relations with Barras.

The action, or to speak more properly, the moving dialogue, turns upon a letter informing Napoleon of his wife's infidelity. The Lady of the play, for motives which are never quite defined, (and here lies the one technical defect of the piece,) is bent on keeping the letter from reaching Napoleon. She has captured it by guile, but blunders into Napoleon's presence while it is concealed in her bodice.

Then ensues a battle royal between the two for possession of the document. The Lady's tears and smiles move the male creature in Napoleon, but do not sway the man of iron purpose. Taunts as to his Corsican vulgarity and roughness nettle him into a moment of false weakness; adulation of his might as the future Emperor of the world all but trick him into forgetfulness. But in the nick of time the master mind unmasks every shift of adroit cunning.

Woman's weapons failing, the Lady is driven to make known the general purport of the letter. She shows Napoleon that to acknowledge receiving it is to bring upon himself a private scandal and a duel that would jeopardize his career. It is an intensely dramatic moment, the jealous rage of the man and husband battling mutely with the prudent ambition of the adventurer, to settle a theatrical complication a myth is manufactured to the effect that the letter has gone astray, and together they burn it privately in the candle.

A catchword in the dialogue has been "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion." As the two sit side by side over the ashes, each with quick admiration of the other kindled by the combat, the Lady says, demurely: "I wonder would Caesar's wife be above suspicion if she saw us here together!" If Josephine had heard a previous remark of the Lady's, to the effect that, according to an English proverb, the star (Napoleon's star) is incomplete without the addition of a garter, it is to be feared that she would not. And neither were those in the audience who remembered the story of Napoleon's private life in Italy after the discovery of Josephine's infidelity.

As is usual with Shaw, the characters are not so much vital and detached human beings as they are abstract ideas of Mr. Shaw's which he has invested with an easily penetrable theatrio disguise. Yes, with all its skill and novelty, the piece is at bottom theatrical even more than it is dramatic! The hand of the manipulator is everywhere evident, deft and delightful as are the manipulations. The people are by no means given to psychologizing themselves; and as an idea with Mr. Shaw is always a shillaleh with which to crack at the pate of the denizens of this Donnybrook Fair of a world, there are wigs on the green. Even a fatuous Lieutenant expounds Shaw's brilliant ideas as to fatuity, to the confusion of all his kind. Napoleon is a Nietsche Overman born out of time, as the Lady explains to him with astute analysis of his motives. The climax of the play is seized as the occasion for an arraignment of British hypocrisy and British greed, with a compliment on the side to Ireland, all of which reads like a column in The Saturday Review. It makes a most dazzling tirade, and is quite out of the picture. At the finish it comes as a surprise that there is no explanation of the idea of the duel of sex, no hit at those who sentimentalize the passions.

The acting is on the same wonderfully high plane as that in "Candida." Mr. Daly is as much in the skin of the Man of Destiny as he was in that of the febrile, ecstatic Marchbanks. There is not a touch of the Napoleon of fast-forming stage convention. "The vile, vulgar Corsican adventurer" is there as frankly as the future conquerer of a world. It is a performance of which Mr. Mansfield might be proud—we say this with all reverence to that great man—and it is without the alloy of mannerism.

As the Lady, Miss Dorothy Donnelly shows the intelligence and the defects, both physical and temperamental, which she showed as Candida. She lacks fire and allurement and the manner of a lady of the great world. The stupid Lieutenant of Ernest Sanford and the Inkeeper of Edward W. Morrison were artistically as full and complete as their very different creations in the other play.

Here is an oasis of delight in the desert of Broadway. Go to it, all you who love the bright flowers and the rippling waters of the spirit!

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" was revived at the American Theatre Monday night, and is playing to good crowds. The play is in four acts. Its scenes show a village grocery, a New England cross-roads, the interior of a farmhouse, an old-fashioned husking bee, and a snowstorm in the country. James Thatcher takes creditably the title rôle. Among his supporters are George S. Lockwood, Louis Hendricks, Corliss Giles, Helaine Hadley, Charles D. Clark, and Virginia Russell.

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Daniel Frohman has received from Israel Zangwill a manuscript of the play which the playwright has written for him. It is called "The Serio-Comic Governess." Cecilia Loftus will star in it next season. The play will open at the New Lyceum Theatre in September.

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Julia Marlowe is to resume on Feb. 29 her interrupted tour. However, she will not appear in "Fools of Nature" again. She will revive her old successes, among them "When Knighthood Was in Flower." She will reach New York about May.

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When the two lionesses were burned up on the Joy Line steamer Tremont a day or two ago a little cub was saved. It was used in the performance of "An English Daisy" at the Casino last night. Charlie Bigelow brought it in, holding it tenderly as if it were a pet cat. It is just large enough to be vicious. If it is brought out many more times it is likely to jump into the orchestra and scratch the shirt front of the gyrating conductor.

***

Charles T. K. Miller, general manager for the Shuberts, woke up about 10:30 yesterday morning with firemen hovering over his bed. He lives at 17 West Twenty-sixth Street, just over a fashionable hairdressing establishment. The fire started below his rooms, and as he had been up late the night before and was sleeping soundly he barely missed serious injury. He says he prefers to be aroused more gently hereafter.

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"The Pit" opens to-night at the Lyric Theatre with Wilton Lackaye in the leading rôle. The curtain rises at 8:10 o'clock sharp.

"THE APOSTLES" GIVEN

Edward Elgar's New Oratorio Heard for the First Time in America.

Concert by the Symphony Society for the Benefit of the City History Club—The Work Coolly Received.

Edward Elgar, who reached a sudden position of pre-eminence among English composers three or four years ago through his remarkable oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius," composed another and still more elaborate one, "The Apostles," for the last Birmingham Festival. It was produced last evening in Carnegie Hall for the first time in America by the Oratorio Society under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The performance was a special one for the benefit of the City History Club, and the authorities of the Oratorio Society have considered the importance of the work to be such that they have determined to repeat it at the last of its regular concerts in March, postponing Brahms's "German Requiem" and Bach's cantata "Sleepers Awake," previously announced for that concert, till next season.

The interest and expectation felt as to the English composer's new work were of the highest. "The Dream of Gerontius" empodied originality, boldness, and a new view of the possibilities of the oratorio form, and showed some fascinating qualities of inspiration and an enormous command of technical resources. Would "The Apostles" show a similar power? Would it confirm the estimate of the man and his work already formed? Its reception at Birmingham last Autumn was plainly a somewhat reserved one. Its reception in New York last evening was equally so.

"The Apostles" was listened to with attention, and it was clear that in parts it made a marked impression. But it could hardly be denied that the impression was in spite of some of the most prominent and persistent defects of the work. It seemed, in a word, to be one in which the inspiration frequently halts; without a large sweep of line; episodic in its structure, without consistency and sustained power as a whole. The composer is certainly entitled to the benefit of all the doubt that may arise from the fact that as it stands now "The Apostles" is an incompleted work; that it does not carry its subject through to the final culmination which he set before himself.

His purpose has been to set forth the calling of the Apostles, their teaching and their mission, and their establishment of the Church among the Gentiles. It is this last which is still lacking, and which Dr. Elgar intends to produce at some future time. But in this incompleteness there is not enough to explain that which the oratorio lacks as it stands—the larger unity and coherency of form and substance, the definite and unswerving development of the idea, and most of all, continuous interest, unflagging musical inspiration.

The plan of the oratorio and the selection of the words are Dr. Elgar's own, and in the latter he has exercised a remarkable ingenuity and patience, composing them as a mosaic of sentences chosen from the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha. There was doubtless an ideal of sacred diction to be fulfilled by this procedure, it must have been a task of infinite labor and patience, and it has resulted in a text more suitable for Dr. Elgar's purpose than the writing of a contemporary or than the choice of a few Biblical selections with endless repetitions of words could have furnished. But no matter how compiled, it lacks both narrative interest and dramatic value. It is discursive in its length, and introduces much that seems to be used purely for effect without greatly contributing to the development of the subject.

Such are the scenes of the dawn on the Temple roof, of the storm, first as viewed from the tower of Magdala, then as experienced in the ship itself. The prominence given to Mary Magdalene and to Judas seems to lead away from the theme, the establishment of the Church, in which they took no part. It does give opportunity for much musical characterization—characterization of the Magdalene's personality, of her attributes of sin and repentance; of the ambitions of Judas, of the view of his character and motives that Dr. Elgar adopts, making him a misguided zealot, endeavoring to force the disclosure of Christ's earthly kingdom by His betrayal, which was to be the quickest means to that end. The descriptive scenes furnish some of the most striking and intensely colored passages upon which Dr. Elgar has clearly wreaked himself with the greatest relish.

Of his musical plan THE TIMES spoke at length a few days ago. He has devised a vast apparatus for the expression of his ideas—an orchestra of the largest modern proportions, with strange noise-making instruments and with the co-operation of the organ; he uses it all with all the skill and dexterity of the highest orchestra technique, in all manner of combinations, and with vivid sense of color. He has elaborated its part in the work to an even higher degree than he did in "The Dream of Gerontius." The orchestra, in fact, seems to be the most important element in "The Apostles." It is constantly to the fore, and the chorus is really subordinate to the function it fulfills. The choral writing is less rich and carefully wrought than it is in the setting of Cardinal Newman's poem, and there are comparatively few of the superb contrapuntal passages which the composer wrote for the chorus in that work. Much of the choral writing in "The Apostles" is in simple octaves and unisons against the orchestra, and he seems deliberately to have made little of choral elaboration.

The most noteworthy characteristic of Dr. Elgar's music is the use of leading motives, of which its whole structure is ingeniously compacted. Such a course imperatively requires that the themes so used shall be characteristic, strongly expressive of the ideas they are intended to represent, instantly recognizable, and plastic in the hand of the musician for symphonic development. Now, of the ninety-two themes enumerated by the official analyst of "The Apostles," Mr. A. J. Jaeger, many are so vague in outline that they make no impression upon the ear as such. And of the others that do stand out, some are more in the nature of arbitrary symbols than of an inevitable expression of a definite idea. Such a one as the succession of three poignant harmonies associated with the sorrows of Christ is an expression of that sort, and is instinctively felt as such at all of its frequent appearances in the score often as a harmonic groundwork beneath others in the upper voices. The Gregorian tone that does duty as the representative of the Apostles themselves is of appropriate strength and nobility. The angel's theme is characteristic. But many of the others lack distinctive physiognomy. Some are deliberately cacophonous.

He has wandered into many trackless paths of harmony. Sometimes his adventures are successful and impose acceptance by their effectiveness; but on the whole there seems to be about this harmonic daring that shrinks at nothing, an experimental character rather than the confident assertion of a master who is certain of his new position. Not so with his instrumentation, which is gorgeous in its richness and variety, and shows the sure touch of mastery.

There are long stretches of dullness and tediousness in the oratorio. Sometimes the composer seems as one overcome and hampered by the very vastness of his scheme and his apparatus. More often he seems

BRONX DIVIDED OVER FRANCHISE

Aldermen Make Grant to the Westchester Company.

Port Chester Company's Application Defeated, Despite Efforts of the Minority and Petitions of Societies.

After debating the proposition for more than three hours the Board of Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 54 to 14 granted the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company for permission to cross sixty-eight streets in the Borough of the Bronx in the construction of its road, defeating at the same time the application of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company for a like grant.

This ends, as far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned, the fight that has been waged during the past two years by the Port Chester people to get the necessary grant for their company. The leading spirits of the old Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate is understood to be back of the Westchester Company, while Belmont interests are believed to have been back of the Port Chester Company.

The matter came before the board under general orders when Alderman Haggerty, the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, brought up the favorable report of the committee on the Westchester application, and Alderman McCall, the Tammany floor leader, moved immediate favorable action.

Alderman Goodman, the Republican leader, who also is a member of the Railroad Committee, presented a minority report of that committee favoring the application of the Port Chester Road, and also urging that the Corporation Counsel be appealed to for an opinion as to whether the Westchester company has a valid franchise, it being held in some circles that the charter of the company has expired. Pending this opinion Mr. Goodman wanted another hearing to be given on the entire proposition on some date prior to March 1. Alderman Goodman declared that the Portchester Company had the support of a majority of the people of the section affected.

At this stage of the proceedings two communications were read, one from the Taxpayers' Alliance, demanding a public hearing on the Westchester application and the other from the North Side Board of Trade along similar lines and also demanding the repeal of the "near side" ordinance. President Haffen of the Bronx also requested that action on the application for the Westchester Road be delayed two weeks to give the Bronx officials ample time to examine into the physical conditions surrounding the construction of the proposed road.

Alderman McCall then took up the debate on the main proposition and said that the people of the Bronx wanted to have a road built, and that they did not care who built it as long as it was in the proper hands. He said that there was no harm in going ahead with the grant, for if the courts found the corporation illegal it would be unable to take possession of the routes.

Alderman Doull spoke for the Westchester grant and declared his belief in the legality of the company, while President Littleton of Brooklyn demanded to know if the company had not disposed of all its rights and property by receivers' sale on June 7, 1881, to which Alderman Doull replied he could not answer. He said the counsel for the company had assured him it had disposed of none of its rights.

Alderman Odell said that members of the board should be fully informed on the subject before voting, and he offered a resolution for two weeks' delay, a motion which President Haffen seconded, thus breaking away for the time from his Tammany colleagues. President Littleton of Brooklyn also supported the motion, declaring he would not vote for the report until he was satisfied in the presence of the board that the company had a legal existence, declining to accept the mere statements of the counsel for the corporation.

Gen. Sickles spoke in like vein. He said that at the public hearing held two weeks ago he had asked the company to prove its legal qualification to ask for a charter, and his request had been ignored.

Alderman Downing of Brooklyn, a member of the Railroad Committee, spoke in favor of the report, and said the Bronx was hungering for new railroads.

"Why did you hold up the application of the Port Chester Company for six months?" interrupted Gen. Sickles.

"That company never convinced me of its financial responsibility," replied Mr. Downing, "the Westchester and Boston came and showed they had the money."

"Oh!" exclaimed Gen. Sickles resuming his seat.

Alderman McCall, after two of the Bronx Aldermen had joined with Mr. Haffen in demanding delay, addressed the board again, and said he had been informed that the Senate Committee on Railroads was to give a hearing on the Port Chester Company's application for legislation. He feared if two weeks' delay was granted the power to act would be taken from the Aldermen by the Legislature.

When the vote was taken on the minority report the Bronx men, including Alderman Gass, who signed the majority report, voted with Mr. Haffen for the minority report. Vice Chairman Sullivan, in explaining his vote for the majority report, reminded Mr. Haffen that during the last administration Mr. Haffen declined to vote with his Tammany conferrees for the insertion of the labor clause in the Pennsylvania tunnel contract.

The minority report received only 22 votes against 50 votes for the majority report of the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Goodman then offered a resolution, which was defeated, that the board wait a week before taking action, and then he asked that the question be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix some adequate compensation for the use of the city's streets. The company proposes to buy its own right of way, but its plans show that the tracks will cross sixty-eight public thoroughfares.

Alderman Meyers supporting Mr. Goodman said that giving franchises without benefit to the city might not have aroused public criticism in the days of "Jake" Sharp, but that times have changed.

Several other Aldermen made speeches, Alderman Downing made five, and then, when all the amendments had been defeated, roll call was taken on the original majority report. The count showed 54 ayes and 14 nays. Except Alderman Stumpf, all the Bronx Aldermen, as well as Mr. Haffen, voted with the majority. They explained in various styles of phraseology that they could not afford to be recorded as voting against transit facilities for the Bronx.

DELEGATIONS OFF TO ALBANY.

One Will Urge Passage of the Wainwright-Carpenter Home Rule Bill; the Other Will Oppose It.

After the Board of Aldermen yesterday had passed the ordinance giving the New York, Boston, and Westchester Railway Company right of way through the Bronx, various organizations representing the property owners began to bestir themselves, with the result that two rival delegations will hurry to Albany to-day, one in the interest of the Westchester Company, and one in opposition to it and in favor of the Port Chester Company.

Charles Baxter, Secretary of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, announced that the fight in behalf of the New York and Port Chester Railroad would be carried to Albany by a delegation two hundred strong.

"We do not believe," he said, "that this Westchester Road will ever be built. Its charter was lapsed. All its rights expired in 1882, and it could not build a mule path from nowhere to nowhere. What we want is rapid transit for the Bronx, and the only way for us to get rapid transit is by the building of the New York and Port Chester Railroad, which is backed by John B. McDonald, and which has secured all the necessary rights except the assent of the Board of Aldermen.

"We already have before the Legislature the Wainright-Carpenter Home Rule bill. This will give to the local boards of the Borough of the Bronx the control over railroads entering the borough, and that board will not dare to resist the claims of the Port Chester Railroad to the right to run from the city line to the Harlem River, and thus give to the people of the Bronx real rapid transit in connection with the subway that is about to be opened.

"The train will leave Grand Central Station at 8:30 A. M., and the property owners of the Bronx will be headed by W. W. Niles, President of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association. The delegation will include representative members of the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Throgg's Neck Taxpayers' Alliance, the Unionport Property Owners' Association, the Van Nest Property Owners' Association, and the Independent Citizens' Association of Port Chester. At Mount Vernon a special car will be coupled to the train containing representatives of the Westchester District Alliance, the New Rochelle Board of Trade, and the Rye Board of Trade. We believe that the legislators will heed our request and give us home rule in the Bronx."

William Peters, Chairman of the Railroads Committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance, said:

"The passage of the Westchester ordinance simply means that we are to be restricted to travel by the New Haven Road for four or five years at least, until the courts have finally knocked the bottom out of the pretensions of this company."

It was announced on behalf of the rival delegation that the party does not go to fight the Port Chester Railway Company, but to protest against the passage of the Carpenter-Wainwright bill. The party is to be headed by R. E. Robinson of the banking firm of Dick & Robinson, which is underwriting bonds of the Westchester Company to the amount of $15,000,000, and will include the following residents of Larchmont, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Pelham Manor, and other points in the North Borough: Frederick W. Flint, Larchmont; Charles Pryer, New Rochelle; Edward G. Griffin, Larchmont; S. W. Parker, Mamaroneck; Augustin Monroe, Larchmont; James F. Secor, Pelham Manor; John Nielson, Larchmont; Dr. James F. Fordyce, Larchmont. In addition to this delegation, it is anounced that a representative of the Scarsdale estate, which is said to be the largest single holder of real estate in Westchester, will join the party at Albany.

R. E. Robinson said last night that the work of construction by the Westchester company would be begun before the frost was fairly out of the ground and that within a period of two years' time or less electric trains would be in operation under a perfect schedule time, at intervals of ten minutes between Port Chester and White Plains to the Harlem River, with direct connections at that point for all sections of Manhattan.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gardner and E. Townsend Were Winners in National Amateur Tournament.

Dr. L. L. Mial of this city lost his first game yesterday in the amateur billiard championship tournament being held in the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Up to yesterday's match Dr. Mial had a clean record of three victories to his credit, and his defeat at the hands of Edward Gardner of Passaic, N. J., while not altogether surprising, came unexpectedly to the major portion of the spectators; but Gardner's improved form lately in his play of the 14-inch balk-line game, two shots to count in balk, has rather changed the aspect of the tournament somewhat.

At the opening of the game Gardner forged to the front, and at the end of the ninth inning had a lead of 78 points. In the next five innings Mial scored 78 points, 50 of which he made in the thirteenth inning by close nursing. As Gardner scored only 13 points in these innings, it cut the latter's lead down to 13. At the close of the thirty-first inning Gardner had increased his margin to 76 points, the score then standing 161 for Mial to 237 for Gardner. In the thirty-second inning Mial, by a clever exhibition of balk-line billiards, scored 53 carroms. The local player was unable to hold the balls together for any big runs and Gardner won in the forty-sixth inning.

Townsend won the afternoon match, his second victory of the tournament, by the excellence of his close balk-line billiards. He was not steady, but his runs were so well placed that he held the lead over Smith after the twenty-fifth inning, and from the first inning he was always dangerously near the St. Louis amateur. At no stage of the match was Smith successful in his attempts at holding the ivory balls close. His execution at open table shots proved interesting, and a four-cushion bank shot scored on his twenty-sixth inning was remarkable not only for its brilliancy of execution but for its daring conception.

In his twenty-seventh inning Townsend did some remarkable cue work, and duplicated his run of 48, with which he began his string. His playing was very rapid, and the carroms were counted quickly. The balls lay along one end of the table, as he kept driving first one and then the other object ball to the cushion. It was pretty balk line, and he so cleverly negotiated the shots and caused the balls to kiss into such perfect position that only once during the run was he obliged to drive one of the object balls around the table.

At the end of his string Townsend made a run of 41 that was also the result of beautiful ball-to-ball billiards combined with gentle and deft nursing. The summary:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Arthur Townsend—48 5 0 2 8 0 0 0 16 4 0 12 2 7 16, 7 0 0 2 3 13 0 1 0 43 4 48 7 3 41 4 0 4. Total, 300 points; average, 9 3-33; high runs, 48, 48, and 43.

J. De Mun Smith—27 1 4 14 0 2 12 21 0 23 17 9 2 0 5 10 1 15 0 1 9 2 1 0 17 0 5 6 3 4 0 0. Total, 212 points; average, 6 14-33; high runs, 27, 23, and 21.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

EVENING GAMES.

Gardner—2 39 13 5 0 13 0 0 29 0 1 12 0 0 9 3 15 2 8 1 1 0 0 32 0 0 5 37 0 4 6 3 9 0 1 3 0 3 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 19. Total, 300 points. Average, 6 24-46. High runs, 39, 37, and 32.

Mial—0 0 0 2 9 0 0 0 2 7 17 50 1 0 6 4 8 0 0 15 0 0 10 4 0 0 6 4 1 2 53 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 23 2 1 9. Total, 266 points. Average, 5 36-46. High runs, 53, 50, and 23.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

The standing of the players:

	W.	L.
Dr. L. Mial of New York	3	1
J. F. Poggenburg of New York	3	1
C. F. Conklin of Chicago	3	1
E. W. Gardner of Passaic	2	2
A. Townsend of Brooklyn	2	2
A. Jacobs of Quebec	1	3
J. De M. Smith of St. Louis	1	4

The matches to-day will engage E. W. Gardner of Passaic and Arthur Marcotte of Quebec at 1:30 P. M.; J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis and J. Ferd. Poggenburg of New York at 3:30 P. M., and E. W. Gardner of Passaic and Arthur Townsend of Brooklyn in the evening.

ICE YACHT CONTESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 9.—The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club won two important races to-day with the yachts Atalanta and Georgie, owned respectively by Newton Doremus and Charles P. Irwin. The races were the finals in the series for the national pennant and the challenge pennant of New Jersey. The national pennant was won by the Georgie, and the State pennant was won by the Atalanta.

Four yachts from the South Shrewsbury River, which have been here the greater part of the Winter, competed against the North Shrewsbury fliers. The conditions for ice yachting were almost ideal. The starters, besides the Georgie, in the race for the American pennant were George J. Gillig's Wizard of the North Shrewsbury Club, and J. E. Green's Eagle, and Walter Patten's Sweetheart of the Shrewsbury Club. The Sweetheart and Wizard were practically out of the race from the very start, while the Eagle was a poor second. So fast did the Irwin flier speed over the course that she caught all the other racers and lapped them. The Georgie won the race in 1 hour and 15 seconds, beating the Eagle by 10 minutes and 45 seconds.

The Atalanta had an easy time of it in her race for the State pennant, sailing the twenty miles in 50:30. From the start the Atalanta led and was never passed. On the second lap the Wizard was forced to quit on account of a broken rudder post. The Hazel L. ran into an airhole on the last lap, when about half a mile behind the leader, and she also was withdrawn.

CURES COLDS IN SOUTH AFRICA
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

TROTTING MEN AT ODDS

Proposed New Grand Circuit May Not Be Organized.

Some Opposition to Major Johnston, Who Has Been Sixteen Years President of the N. T. A.

Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., who for sixteen years has been recognized as the leader of the National Trotting Association, will no doubt be placed at the head of the affairs of the organization for another two years by the congress which meets at the Murray Hill Hotel to-day. Major Johnston's thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to the light-harness horse and his well-known advocacy of pure sport seem to have been opposed by a certain class of turf followers, and they are clamoring for his place.

The latest scheme for the establishment of the Grand Circuit is said to have been the starting point for the removal of President Johnson. The idea was, so it is said, to place D. J. Campau of Detroit at the head of harness-horse affairs in this country.

Men of experience in trotting-horse affairs contend that a large majority of those who assembled at the Hotel Victoria on Saturday to form a Grand Circuit of responsibility were N. T. A. supporters and anything that would have had a tendency to injure that organization would have been rejected by a vote of at least eight to two. The strangest thing in connection with Saturday night's proceedings was the fact that D. J. Campau, who is not identified with the N. T. A., should have acted as Chairman of the meeting.

The N. T. A. congress will be called to order at noon to-day, but of the five or six hundred members of the association it is not thought that more than half a hundred delegates will be in attendance. It was in 1870, at the Everett House in this city, that the association was organized, Amasa Sprague of Providence, R. I., being elected the first President. He was succeeded by Charles W. Wooley, uncle of "Bob" Wooley of Cincinnati Joseph Grant of Davenport, Iowa, followed Wooley in the Presidential chair, and then came Major Johnston, who assumed the reins of office in 1888. L. J. Powers of Springfield, Mass., has been Treasurer of the association since 1876. While no New York man has ever been elevated to the Presidency, David Bonner was once honored with the office of Vice President.

LAWS FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Important Amendments to the Bill at Albany—All Operators Must Wear Chauffeur's Badge.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Proposed amendments to the Hill-Cocks Automobile bill have been presented to the committees having the bill in hand by the Legislative Committee of the New York State Automobile Association. Among the important amendments proposed are:

Excluding motor cycles from the operation of the law. The motor cyclists have in preparation a bill which will fit their conditions.

Including in the "slow speed" territory the business portions of townships outside of incorporated cities or villages, also making roads, one-half mile on each side of Post Office in incorporated hamlets where dwelling houses are one hundred feet apart for a distance of one-quarter of a mile "slow speed" territory, provided the local authorities put up signs. These changes have particular reference to the unincorporated hamlets on Long Island.

Permitting one who purchases an automobile from a dealer or manufacturer to operate it under its old seal and number for five days, giving the new owner time to register it.

Requiring only reasonable warning by the driver of a motor vehicle, and not necessarily signalling with a horn, bell or otherwise, at a crosswalk in a city.

Requiring an operator in case of accident to stop, whether requested to or not.

Giving local authorities power to prescribe restrictions on speed tests and races.

Requiring all operators of automobiles, other than owners, to register as chauffeurs, pay a fee of $2, receive a numbered chauffeur's badge, and wear the same conspicuously pinned to the clothing while operating an automobile.

HOCKEY LEADERS WIN.

Wanderers Team Easily Defeat Hockey Club Seven at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Wanderers hockey team, the leaders in the Amateur Hockey League, won a one-sided game from the seven of the Hockey Club of New York by the score of 7 to 1, at the St. Nicholas rink last night. The large score made by the victors was entirely due to the weakness of the Hockey Club's defense. Mackenzie, the Hockey Club point, and Gorman, cover point, played so far forward that they were seldom in front of their goal when an attack upon it was made, and the entire defense came upon Ellison, who was unequal to the task of withstanding the concerted attacks of the Wanderers' forwards, though he did remarkably well under the circumstances. The Hockey Club attack on the other hand was good and often brilliant, Phillips and R. Howard, the latter a new-comer to the team, in particular doing good work.

The Wanderers not only played their usual brilliant attack, but their defense was admirable, there being always three and often four men in front of the net as often as it was threatened. Clarke did the most effective work for this team.

Wanderers, 7.	Position.	Hockey Club, 1.
Heyward	Goal	Ellison
Carruthers	Point	Mackenzie
T. Howard	Cover Point	Gorman
Clarke	Forward	Russell
M. Hornfeck	Forward	Phillips
Gordon	Forward	Bryan
Hardy	Forward	R. Howard

Goals for Wanderers—Clarke, (3,) Gordon, Hornfeck, Hardy, Howard. Goal for Hockey Club—Phillips. Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club.

READY FOR DOG SHOW.

Judging Will Begin with Opening of Westminster Kennel Club's Exhibit This Morning.

Exhibitors of dogs for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, were busy until late last night making proper arrangements for the opening this morning. Nearly all of the dogs that are to be shown arrived at the Garden during the day, and everything is now in readiness for the judging, which will begin soon after the show opens. Every dog was carefully examined by the veterinarians before being benched.

The benching is the same as at other shows, the big dogs being at the Madison Avenue end of the amphitheatre, the smaller ones at the Fourth Avenue end and the little ones in the balcony which has been built over the arena boxes. The judges will be kept busy for at least three days in eight rings, and when they are through, which should be by Friday noon, the foxhounds will be brought in. It is expected that at least seven packs of ten each will appear and the men in charge of them will be in hunting costume. Pack prizes have been judged before in the Westminster show, but never so many, and C. E. Mather, ex-Master of Foxhounds of the Radnor Hunt, will be the judge.

Frank Farrell Going to Chicago.

Frank Farrell, Treasurer of the Greater New York Baseball Club, will leave for Chicago this morning so as to be in communication with the National Commission during its discussion of the Sunday playing question to-morrow. Farrell will take with him an opinion of the club's lawyer to the effect that the commission has no jurisdiction in the matter of Sunday ball. It has the right to look after the eligibility of players, but cannot take action on territorial rights.

Members Ass'n. L. A. M.

BOWLERS COME TO TERMS

Western Men Concede Certain Points to the Easterners.

Election of Officers of A. B. C.—Milwaukee Gets Next Year's Meeting—National League Project.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Peace has been once more established between the bowlers of the East and the West, the American Bowling Congress at its session to-day offering inducements to the delegates of the New York Bowling Association which the latter could not very well refuse. The visitors gained one point outright by a rule restricting all future competing teams in the National tournament to accredited members of the city associations. This means that hereafter no picked teams will be recognized by the promoters of the National event. At the same time it means that the New York Bowling Association must become a city association to become affiliated with the Congress and have teams in the annual tournaments.

The rule was not passed with the intention of forcing the New York people to bow to the congress. On the contrary, it was directed at several Chicago teams, which have been organized for the special purpose of lifting the chief prizes, a scheme that long ago raised the ire of the East.

A National League will be organized, to be run on the same lines as the baseball leagues. The membership will probably include New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Newark, N. J.; Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Buffalo.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mayor D. Rose, Milwaukee; Vice President—M. A. Phillips, St. Louis; Second Vice President—A. C. Anson, Chicago; Third Vice President—F. W. Goesvisch, St. Paul; Secretary—S. Karpf, New York; Treasurer—Frank Pasdeloup, Cleveland; Executive Committee—Godfrey Langhenry, Chicago; J. J. Rowe, Cleveland; P. G. Hills, Cleveland; J. W. McCormick, Toledo; William Bosson, Indianapolis; George P. Metzger, Pittsburg; George Schreiner, Dubuque, Iowa; J. W. Hager, Louisville; G. W. Moll, Milwaukee.

The next annual meeting will be held at Milwaukee.

The bowling in the National tournament to-day was confined to two and three men teams, the contestants being from the West.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Harlem Rowing Club bowlers captured two of the three games decided in the Harlem Navy League at the Harlem Palace Alleys, 202-204 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. They beat the team of the Harlem Yacht Club by sixty-three pins, and followed this victory up immediately afterward by defeating the Union men.

Scores of the tournaments follow:

HAREEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Union Boat Club—McCoy, 163; Hewitt, 187; A. Hunt, 151; Godsell, 143; J. Hunt, 202. Total, 796.

Harlem Yacht Club—Jones, 140; Bates, 161; Fox, 163; Hyde, 152; J. Archow, 158. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Yacht Club—Jones, 131; Bates, 127; Fox, 123; Hyde, 191; J. Archow, 132. Total, 705.

Harlem Rowing Club—Blanchard, 149; Olsson, 180; Hirsch, 190; Fuessel, 161; Moore, 148. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.—Harlem Rowing Club—Blanchard, 150; Olsson, 182; Hirsch, 155; Fuessel, 142; Moore, 170. Total, 799.

Union Boat Club—McCoy, 132; Hewitt, 168; A. Hunt, 185; Godsell, 156; J. Hunt, 148. Total, 789.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Eldorado Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Long Island Bowling Club—Cordes, 225; F. Hill, 144; A. M. Hill, 193; Gates, 176; Dickson, 162. Total, 900.

Palm Bowling Club—Lang, Jr., 142; H. Leavy, 115; Koenig, 129; Merkert, 175; J. Mullen, 204. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Fort Greene Bowling Club—H. Moore, 221; Otis, 157; Wallace, 158; Lilly, 210; Spencer, 146. Total, 872.

Palm Bowling Club—Lang, Jr., 162; R. Levy, 167; Koenig, 161; Merkert, 135; J. Mullen, 155. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—Fort Greene Bowling Club—H. Moore, 158; Otis, 158; Wallace, 156; Lilly, 134; Spencer, 145. Total, 751.

Long Island Bowling Club—Cordes, 188; F. Hill, 164; A. M. Hill, 183; Gates, 142; Dickson, 162. Total, 839.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.

Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Williamsburg Bowling Club—Carey, 202; Sacken, 187; Edmonds, 177; Powell, 189; Miller, 161. Total, 916.

J. F. Price Bowling Club—Lorentz, 154; Levy, 146; Kory, 122; Umland, 136; Bedell, 148. Total, 706.

SECOND GAME.—Park Slope Bowling Club—Hoefle, 121; Goether, 190; Thoubborin, 184; Stone, 224; Dickinson, 197. Total, 936.

J. F. Price Bowling Club—Lorentz, 144; Levy, 177; Kory, 120; Umland, 187; Bedell, 163. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Park Slope Bowling Club—Hoefle, 175; Goether, 144; Thoubborin, 146; Stone, 172; Dickinson, 152. Total, 789.

Williamsburg Bowling Club—Carey, 184; Sacken, 127; Edmonds, 179; Powell, 188; Miller, 138. Total, 814.

SECOND SECTION.

FIRST GAME.—Fraternity Bowling Club—Richardson, 190; Voorheis, 153; Nafis, 126; Hutchins, 144; Greibel, 107. Total, 780.

Ridgewood Bowling Club—Luther, 146; Tuttle, 141; Best, 121; Warwick, 135; Ficken, 174. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.—Peerless Bowling Club—Jacobs, 144; Bruyn, 166; McCafferty, 157; Howard, 161; Oakes, 178. Total, 806.

Ridgewood Bowling Club—Luther, 153; Tuttle, 159; Best, 110; Warwick, 181; Ficken, 171. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.—Peerless Bowling Club—Jacobs, 166; Bruyn, 166; McCafferty, 154; Howard, 224; Oakes, 167. Total, 867.

Fraternity Bowling Club—Richardson, 148; Voorheis, 154; Nafis, 156; Hutchins, 153; Greibel, 179. Total, 789.

STOCK EXCHANE LEAGUE.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Jacquellin & Co.—McDonald, 147; Payne, 133; Thomas, 102; A. Somers, 123; Cross, 129. Total, 639.

Post & Flagg Bowling Club—Norton, 166; Lloyd, 158; Hasbrouck, 150; Eppel, 173; Robinson, 210. Total, 857.

SECOND GAME.—Wassermann Brothers Bowling Club—King, 181; Bowley, 96; Marko, 130; Moore, 138; Prendergast, 139. Total, 684.

Jacquellin & Co. Bowling Club—McDonald, 122; Payne, 133; Thomas, 152; A. Somers, 146; Cross, 116. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.—Wassermann Brothers Bowling Club—King, 143; Bowley, 92; Marko, 125; Moore, 149; Prendergast, 101. Total, 610.

Post & Flagg Bowling Club—Norton, 127; Lloyd, 148; Hasbrouck, 114; Eppel, 141; Robinson, 199. Total, 729.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

At New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME—Steinquest, 187; Rothermel, 194.

SECOND GAME—Steinquest, 191; Rothermel, 169.

THIRD GAME—Steinquest, 179; Rothermel, 181.

FOURTH GAME—Steinquest, 170; Rothermel, 164.

FIFTH GAME—Steinquest, 182; Rothermel, 194.

SIXTH GAME—Steinquest, 181; Rothermel, 190.

SEVENTH GAME—Steinquest, 190; Rothermel, 212.

EIGHTH GAME—Steinquest, 189; Rothermel, 157.

NINTH GAME—Steinquest, 211; Rothermel, 187.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fordham Bowling Club—Kreynburg, 145; Stocker, 125; Cohen, 168; Engelking, 163; Oest, 191. Total, 812.

Americus Bowling Club—Lebeau, 169; Ficken, 108; Schlussing, 138; Johnsmeyer, 144; Ostergay, 178. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Americus Bowling Club—Lebeau, 191; Ficken, 163; Schlussing, 95; Johnsmeyer, 156; Ostergay, 130. Total, 738.

Lenox Bowling Club—Bell, 184; Bauer, 170; Young, 173; Martin, 183; Clute, 153. Total, 863.

THIRD GAME.—Lenox Bowling Club—Bell, 181; Bauer, 182; Young, 168; Martin, 199; Clute, 163. Total, 893.

Fordham Bowling Club—Kreynburg, 179; Stocker, 156; Cohen, 180; Engelking, 194; Oest, 173. Total, 882.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Life Bowling Club—Maul, 146; Howard, 97; Duncan, 169; Loeffler, 186; Xiques, 121. Total, 719.

Traveller Bowling Club—McFadden, 140; Stewart, 160; Kopke, 136; Whitney, 155. Total, 591.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Life Bowling Club—Maul, 136; Howard, 111; Duncan, 148; Loeffler, 117; Xiques, 113. Total, 625.

Equitable No. 2 Bowling Club—Loughfield, 187; Tierney, 188; Driscoll, 141; Hall, 157; Hoffman, 162. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.—Equitable No. 2 Bowling Club—Loughfield, 188; Tierney, 145; Driscoll, 167; Hall, 123; Hoffman, 148. Total, 771.

Traveller Bowling Club—Forfeited.

TRUST COMPANY LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Trust Company—Carhart, 140; Marten, 161; Jenkins, 130; Wood, 158; Rullman, 134. Total, 723.

Real Estate Trust Company—Reichley, 150; Van Vleet, 174; Mack, 104; Hines, 134; Griffin, 175. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Trust Company—Carhart, 131; Marten, 140; Jenkins, 125; Wood, 202; Rullman, 166. Total, 804.

Real Estate Trust Company—Reichley, 138; Van Vleet, 167; Simpson, 112; Hines, 140; Griffin, 179. Total, 734.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Trust Company—Carhart, 133; Martin, 123; Jackson, 171; Wood, 171; Rullman, 169. Total, 767.

Real Estate Trust Company—Reichley, 115; Van Vleet, 186; Simpson, 114; Hines, 126; Griffin, 152. Total, 693.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—K. O. S. Bowling Club—Mrs. Kirschoff, 116; Mrs. O. Hess, 113; Mrs. W. Hess, 90; Mrs. Grant, 113; Mrs. Biechner, 95. Total, 536.

Golden Link Bowling Club—Mrs. Krickbaum, 131; Mrs. Ulirich, 113; Mrs. Yeager, 86; Mrs. Goepfert, 117; Mrs. Kubler, 114. Total, 561.

SECOND GAME.—K. O. S. Bowling Club—Mrs. Kirschoff, 117; Mrs. O. Hess, 120; Mrs. W. Hess, 123; Mrs. Grant, 112; Mrs. Biechner, 109. Total, 581.

Courtlandt Bowling Club—Mrs. Bickelhaupt, 139; Mrs. Ebert, 103; Mrs. Gecks, 137; Mrs. Schaufelberger, 86; Mrs. Haffen, 121. Total, 586.

THIRD GAME.—Courtlandt Bowling Club—Mrs. Bickelhaupt, 93; Mrs. Ebert, 132; Mrs. Gecks, 102; Mrs. Schaufelberger, 82; Mrs. Haffen, 105. Total, 514.

Golden Link Bowling Club—Mrs. Krickbaum, 97; Mrs. Ulirich, 127; Mrs. Yeager, 111; Mrs. Goepfert, 86; Mrs. Kubler, 109. Total, 530.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fred Beinert's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Marine Bowling Club—Ferdon, 173; Fisher, 163; Agresta, 144; Spencer, 169; Walters, 181. Total, 775.

Federal Bowling Club—Thompson, 193; Courtney, 118; Phillips, 148; Stalling, 208; Hodgson, 160. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—Marine Bowling Club—Ferdon, 156; Fisher, 127; Agresta, 139; Spencer, 158; Walters, 188. Total, 768.

Hanover Bowling Club—Van Ness, 135; Cheseis, 170; Hansen, 139; Regan, 157; C. Totten, 160. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.—Marine Bowling Club—Ferdon, 103; Fisher, 189; Agresta, 139; Spencer, 160; Walters, 181. Total, 776.

Martha Washington Bowling Club—Green, 144; McBurk, 107; Deseuwy, 165; Greenman, 156; Mould, 182. Total, 808.

AMERICAN HENLEY IN MAY.

Regatta Will Be Held in Philadelphia on Decoration Day, Following the College Track Meet.

Julian W. Curtiss, one of the Stewards of the American Rowing Association, has announced, on behalf of the organization, that the annual regatta will be held in Philadelphia over the Schuylkill course on Decoration Day, May 30. This regatta was held for the first time last year on the same course. The event has generally been called the American Henley.

Last year the races were held on July 2, but at the recent annual meeting of the association no date was fixed. It is now seen that the delay in fixing a date was due to the fact that negotiations were necessary with various athletic committees, so as to bring the event during the same time as the intercollegiate track meet, which will be held this year at Philadelphia on May 27 and 28. As Decoration Day will come on Monday this year the regatta will virtually close a three-day athletic carnival, and it was believed that by this arrangement many college entries would be secured that might not be available in July. A large entry list of junior college crews is practically assured.

Brooklyn Cricket Club Officers.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Brooklyn Cricket Club was held yesterday at the Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. The election resulted as follows:

President—James Pedlow; Vice President—Arnold S. Durrant; Secretary—E. O. Challenger, 116 Montague Street, Brooklyn; Treasurer—Arthur Tyrrill; Captain Team A—S. B. Standfast; Vice Captain—J. L. Poyer; Captain Team B—Jerome Flannery; Vice Captain—H. A. Laurie; Executive Committee—James Pedlow, E. O. Challenger, A. Tyrrill, S. B. Standfast, J. L. Poyer, Jerome Flannery, H. A. Laurie, J. Rodgers, H. O. Leale; Delegates to Metropolitan League—(Team A.) E. O. Challenger, S. B. Standfast, and J. L. Poyer; (Team B.) Jerome Flannery, J. Rodgers, and H. A. Laurie.

Student Hockey Team Beat Soldiers.

The hockey team of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, was easily defeated by a team representing the College of the City of New York by the score of 6 goals to 2 last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The college boys outplayed their opponents at all stages of the game. Line-up:

Co. A, 23d Regt.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.
Haviland	Goal	Rae
Hughes	Point	J. Donahue
Ingersoll	Cover Point	Tisne
Hart	Forward	R. Donahue
Webster	Forward	E. Donahue
Emery	Forward	W. Gwin
Milkman	Forward	J. Gwin

Goals—Made by Tisne, (2,) J. Gwin, (2,) R. Donahue, (1,) E. Donahue, (1,) Hart, (1,) Webster, (1.) Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Easy Squash Victory for Handy.

A. Handy and S. D. McGraw were the contestants yesterday in the squash tournament for the championship of the New York Athletic Club. Handy won the three straight games with ease, running out the last game in two matches, scoring the unusually high number of 9 in the first match. McGraw failed to score in the second game, made but 1 point in the third, and got 3 in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Handy	0	3	0	5	7—15
McGraw	0	1	1	1	0— 3

SECOND GAME.

Handy	0	7	0	7	1—15
McGraw	0	0	0	0	—0

THIRD GAME.

Handy	9	6	—15
McGraw	1	0	—1

American Boy Billiardist Wins.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—"Willie" Hoppe, the American boy billiardist, has won the championship "Les joines Martyrs," beating Sanchez in the final.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE CO

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

PAPER JOBBERS ORGANIZE.

Decision in Favor of Eliminating Brokers—National Paper Trade Association the Name Adopted.

Paper jobbers, at a meeting yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria, after completing their permanent organization, decided that the brokers should be eliminated. About twenty paper manufacturers were in conference with the jobbers, and acquiesced in the sentiment that the brokerage business must cease.

In the resolution as originally offered, it was declared that as the jobbers or dealers, having warehouses, employ their capital and energy in the distribution of the product of the factories, it was unfair for manufacturers to permit brokers or mill agents to sell directly to the consumers, such as stationers, printers, and publishers. All manufacturers were requested accordingly to discountenance the practice and put an end to it as soon as possible.

Several members said that brokers have sold at less than the prices which jobbers pay to the mills, and in consequence the prices have been kept down, to the injury of the manufacturers as well as the dealers.

The manufacturers obtained a recess to enable them to confer separately. Later all agreed on resolutions similar to those first offered, except that all the manufacturers not being present no effort was made to bind the others.

The jobbers' organization is to be known as the National Paper Trade Association. After the adoption of a constitution these officers were elected: President—O. A. Miller, Columbus; First Vice President—W. C. McQuillen, Boston; Second Vice President—I. W. Carpenter, Omaha; Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Linde, New York.

The association is composed of the boards of officers of local organizations in New York, Boston, Columbus, Baltimore, Chicago, and Minneapolis.

GRAIN RATE SITUATION.

Pennsylvania's Discrimination as to ex-Lake Grain Said to Have Led to a Truce.

It became known yesterday that a conference was held on Monday, at which the question of an alleged differential against New York in favor of Philadelphia was discussed by a number of persons interested in freight rates on grain for export. A further conference is to be held next week.

It is stated that about two years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tried to establish a differential on grain for export going to Buffalo by way of the lakes. This grain is stored in elevators in Buffalo and is held there for shipment by way of the Atlantic ports, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore, by whichever route the shipper could make the most satisfactory terms for ocean freights.

At that time vigorous opposition was made to the proposed differential by the direct lines from Buffalo to New York, and the fight was successful. It now appears, according to what was said at Monday's conference, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, without notice to other lines, placed a differential on ex-lake grain from Buffalo to Philadelphia, and that like action appears to have been taken by the Lehigh Valley Railroad in behalf of its Philadelphia connection, the Philadelphia and Reading. As soon as this action was discovered, the direct lines met the differential by a cut which gave the same rates by way of the port of New York.

It is said that a truce has been agreed on between the roads, awaiting the result of the conference to be held next week. It is said, however, that if the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio adhere to the reduction in the rates in favor of Philadelphia it will mean a practical wiping out of the tariff on ex-lake grain, and that it may involve the whole port differential structure. Certain New York lines are said to be of the opinion that the differentials in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore from the West are excessive and should be reduced.

SILK TRIAL ON AGAIN.

Experts Testify to Examination of Silk Importations.

The trial of Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged frauds in the importation of silk was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Thomas. The defense made a point in the examination of Examiner J. D. Smith, Browne's successor, in eliciting from him that certain samples of silk which had been put in evidence by the prosecution had lain in a closet accessible to several persons for six months.

Rudolph Struehle, the Government analyst at the Appraisers' Stores, testified to his analysis of samples of silks alleged to have been imported by A. S. Rosenthal & Co. B. B. Bonheim, Examiner at Chicago, was allowed to testify to the average weight of silks of the class under consideration. Vigorous objection was made to the admission of this testimony by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer for Cohn and De Lancey Nicoll for Browne.

BAY STATE GAS LITIGATION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 9.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court to-day granted an order making George B. Hallock, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, a party defendant in a suit now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, wherein he, as receiver, seeks to set aside the sale of $11,000,000 worth of bonds made last July upon the reorganization of the New Jersey corporation, in order that he may defend his action in bringing about the reorganization and the subsequent sale of the bonds.

A motion was made by George W. Pepper, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, to make Mr. Hallock, a co-plaintiff in the suit, which was denied.

It was agreed that the act making him a co-defendant should not be considered in any way casting discredit upon Mr. Hallock's action as receiver of the New Jersey corporation.

Bankruptcy Discharge Denied.

Leopold Opoznauer, formerly a manufacturer of waists at 131 Bleecker Street, has been denied a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. From the papers submitted to the court it appeared that in the testimony before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, it was stated that Mr. Opoznauer gave a bill of sale on sewing machines, safe, and fixtures to William Dornbusch of Boston in May, 1902, and the bill of sale purported to be dated May 5, 1902. An employe of the printer who printed the blank bill of sale, testified that certain marks on the paper showed that the blank bill of sale was not printed until January, 1903. In looking over the record of the testimony of Mr. Opoznauer it was discovered that in two places the date in question, May 5, 1902, has been changed to May 5, 1903, by writing in ink the figure "3" over the typewritten figure "2" in the year, but it was not known who made the alteration. Mr. Opoznauer filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 16, 1903. His liabilities were $15,694 and assets $4,769.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to William H. Gray, formerly in the carriage business at 20 Wooster Street, against whom a petition was filed on Jan. 12, 1899, and to David I. Doremus of 56 East Twenty-third Street, who filed his petition on June 14, 1902, showing liabilities of $6,108.

CURES COLDS IN GREAT BRITAIN
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Watch Chain Attachments Parts of Jewelry—Other Rulings.

United States General Appraiser Sharretts yesterday overruled a protest of F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of New York against the assessment of 60 per cent. duty as parts of jewelry on certain hooks and swivels used in the manufacture of watch chains. The importers' claim was that they were dutiable at 45 per cent., as manufactures of metal.

General Appraiser Fischer overruled a protest by Norman Carroll & Co. of Chicago against the assessment as manufactures of paper at 35 per cent. of circular wood pulp beer mats, bearing advertising matter. Admission was claimed for them at 25 per cent. as printed matter.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville sustained a protest by the Dominican Pulp Company of Bangor, Me., against the assessment of a countervailing duty at the rate of 25 cents a cord on chemical wood pulp from the Province of New Brunswick. It was shown that the Province imposes no export duty on pulp wood. Judge Somerville also sustained a protest by Morgenstern & Goldsmith of New York against the assessment of an importation of umbrella handles at 40 per cent., as umbrellas. They were admitted at 35 per cent., as manufactures of wood.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE WILLIAM KNOLL COMPANY.—The William Knoll Company, manufacturer of silverware at 1 to 9 Bethune Street, made an assignment yesterday to Sutherland D. Smith. The company succeeded the firm of William Knoll & Co. in September last, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, with Mr. Knoll as President.

MICHAEL E. HALLY.—Michael E. Hally, a broker in stocks, grain, and cotton, at 25 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to Wilson B. Brice. Mr. Hally was in business in Chicago for six years, where he was a member of the Board of Trade, and began business in New York in October last, becoming a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

THE NEW YORK AND NEVADA COPPER COMPANY.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Holmes V. M. Dennis, Jr., of 41 Park Row this city, and Norman Grey of Camden, N. J., receivers for the New York and Nevada Copper Company of 25 Broad Street, on the application of Robert Brown, a stockholder. The company is a New Jersey corporation, and on Jan. 28 Chancellor McGee appointed Mr. Dennis receiver for the company in New Jersey on the application of the Attorney General, to collect a corporation tax of $4,000, which the company has not paid. The assets in this city consist of office furniture, &c., estimated at $1,000. The mines are in Nevada, where the plant is said to have cost $150,000, and was mortgaged for $60,000. Besides this, it is said there is a floating indebtedness of $60,000. The company was incorporated in September, 1902, with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Mass.—David M. Cohen and Harry S. Cohen, doing business as Cohen Brothers, have filed a bankruptcy petition, showing $62,098 liabilities and no assets, with about 120 creditors on the list.

Creditors have filed a petition against the Quincy Granite Quarries Company, Trustees John A. Curtin, National Wollaston Bank, Henry M. Faxon, and C. W. Sherbourne have claims aggregating $24,522.96.

PITTSBURG, Penn.—In the United States District Court, a petition was filed by the Bates Machine Company of Chicago to have the United States Wire and Nail Company of Pittsburg declared a bankrupt, claiming that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by giving to J. C. Denoon a mortgage of $31,000 to secured notes indorsed by him.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES LIEBETRUTH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Liebetruth, dealer in picture frames at 87 Fourth Avenue, by five creditors, whose claims aggregate $540. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and transferred his stock to his wife, Lizzie, on Dec. 4, by a chattel mortgage of $430. Judge Holt appointed William Armstrong receiver of the assets, which are about $600. Mr. Liebetruth began business about five months ago.

SCHWARTZ & SILVERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schwartz & Silverman, manufacturers of hats at 36 Bond Street, by the following creditors: Joseph Marrow, $580; Louis Fried, $500, and Abraham Grotzky, $125, all for money loaned. It was alleged that they made an assignment Jan. 30. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Henry R. Noyes receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,300, and liabilities $2,700.

THE KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed late yesterday against the Kennedy Distilling Company, wholesale liquors, at 166 Elm Street, by L. & M. Goldsticker and three other creditors, whose claims aggregate $559. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and suffered creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings. Deputy Sheriff Porges has received four executions, aggregating $1,270, against the company, and yesterday morning sold enough property to cover two of the executions, amounting to about $800.

PERCIVAL METCALF.—Percival Metcalf, a partner in the firm of the Brilliant Buhler Company, dealer in metal polishes and paints at 14 John Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, individually and as a partner, Frank H. Potter, the other partner, having refused to join in the petition. The firm liabilities are $687 and nominal assets, $3,131, principally in stock in trade. Mr. Metcalf has individual debts of $2,500. Katherine H. Metcalf for borrowed money. The business was started in 1896, and Mr. Metcalf became a partner on Jan. 1, 1903. The firm imported polishes from France.

THE AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Construction and Supply Company of this city by Augustus H. Skillin, attorney for the following creditors: R. Hamilton Howes, $219; Pierson & Goodrich, $225, and Henry W. Post, $225. It was alleged that the company, which is a New Jersey corporation, is insolvent, and on the 8th inst. admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated in August, 1900, with a capital stock of $500,000, and was engaged in erecting buildings and installing machinery, principally for beet-sugar factories in the West and in Canada.

PEETE B. CLARKE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Peete B. Clarke of 29 Broadway, President of the Clarke Automatic Scales Company, show liabilities, $239,037, of which $16,478 are unsecured, and nominal assets, $80,761, in debts due him. In addition to these assets he has a variety of other assets, the value of which is unknown, and include thirty acres of land at La Porte, Texas, a vendor's lien on property there, hypothecated as collateral; an interest in lots there, which is in litigation; 125 shares of stock of the Clarke Automatic Scales Company, various claims and patents. Among the secured creditors are Hanford & Co., Incorporated, $81,000; F. P. Knowles, Worcester, Mass., $70,000; J. C. Smith, Newark, $36,000; estate of L. W. Reynolds, Boone, Iowa, $27,000; John Donovan, St. Joseph, Mo., $15,000, and the Tarrytown National Bank, $8,655.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEL, Samuel V.—W. A. Hawes	$361
AUTEN, George M.—J. G. Bennett	1,048
ARMSTRONG, Ann J.—City of New York, costs	109
ASENCIO, Thomas, and Mariano F. de Cossio—Haywood Brothers and Wakefield Brothers Company	495
BARRINGER, Johns—City of New York	117
BOWEN, Abner T.—S. R. Stern	124
BROWN, Abraham—L. Brown	106
BASCH, George—F. Fossmul	59
BUDDY, Lewis, III.—Dime Savings and Banking Company	220
BULLOCK, Frank, and John H. Curry—Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company	804
BALDWIN, Homer R. and Mary E. G.—J. W. Teets and another	194
BERMAN, John, and Philip Moskovits—Allerton Clarke Company	66
BROWN, J. Dickman—M. Bab	844
HACH, Frederick W.—City of New York	69
BLAIR, Elizabeth—City of New York	113
BIRD, Jessie—City of New York	106
CLEWER, Henry O.—J. S. Henderson and another	41
CLEARY, John H.—M. Edwards	61
CARROLL, Michael T.—W. H. Higbie, costs	48
CLARKE, Charles S., the Metropolitan Investment Company, and J. Walter Clarke—G. Schwoerer	670
COHN, Lewis—Empire Brick and Supply Company	164
DUNNE, Edward H.—A. B. Waite and another	83
DUFFY, Bernhard E., and John McAliley—D. M. White and another	216
EPSTEIN, Paul, and Henry Siegel—L. Shapiro	227
EPSTEIN, Morris—Samuel Wilder Sons Company	93
GORMAN, John P., and Gilbert W. Minor—M. Conlon	137
GOSS, Marie—K. Nordt	30
HOUPT, Harry S.—J. Schraudner	1,108
HOUTAIN, William E.—Commercial Exchange Bank	1,625
HENECKE, Herrmann—F. Van Pelt and another	157
HUBBEL, Frederick T.—Monarch Fire Appliance Company	188
HALL, Walter W.—G. J. Wetsel	64
HEIDELBERGER, Herman—C. Helwin	116
KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPANY—Bandusky Wine and Brandy Company	183
TWENTIETH CENTURY VENDING Company—Werther Rausch Company	25
THE KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPany—J. Finschman and another	396
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—F. B. Naylor	84
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Alexander and another	426
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. McCarty	1,050
MUTUAL INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMpany—B. Columbus	497
AMERICAN CRIB COMPANY—A. J. Lockwood	70
THE COLONIAL CLUB OF NEW YORK—H. M. Moe and another	1,379
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Wolf	673
IMMIG, August, and John Illber—Stuyvesant Heights Bank	989
JOHNSON, Frank L.—F. Rose	395
JOHNSON, Charles—Riverside Bank	166
JOHNSON, Charles—Riverside Bank	159
KOERNGUT, Adolf and Henrietta—S. Uhlfelder	1,113
KLIPPIL, Michael—The City of New York, costs	106
LAPRELLE, Charles—T. Greenbaum	253
LURIE, Louis—F. A. Kelsey	67
LEVIN, Louis, and Morris H. Feder—M. Bach	163
MULLER, Rudolph and Otto—V. Bonager, costs	166
MARKS, Louis—S. Glatstone	608
MAAS, Morris J.—W. H. Fischer and another, costs	70
MURPHY, Margaret—M. F. Burns	24
OXENFORTH, Johann C.—A. Lupport, costs	136
PORTISFIELD, Charles R.—J. Ruppert	419
REYNOLDS, Jessie—D. Salmon	127
ROSENBLUM, David, and Milton M. Bekeson—People of the State of New York	2,000
SHAY, Ben—G. Roth and another	99
SHULER, Romaine B.—David Stevenson Brewing Company, costs	51
SILBERT, Morris—A. Handelman	300
SPENCER, Thomas—City of New York, costs	85
SWEETMAN, Jacob—S. Lippstadt	34
TURK, Robert L.—S. E. Bernheimer and another	234
TRESTER, Charles—J. R. Heinzelman	98
ULBER, John, and Conrad Enrich—Stuyvesant Heights Bank	2,021
IMMIG, August—Stuyvesant Heights Bank	2,581
WALL, John J.—W. L. Whipple	61

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ATWOOD, Mary E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Jan. 16, 1899	$27
BOESNECK, Hugo E.—Herman Broesel, Herman Wedegartner, and Curt Loewel—W. C. Iselin and another, Feb. 6, 1904	115
CONKLIN, Harry R.—W. L. Frank, Dec. 18, 1903	224
DUNN, Ralph H.—L. Blash and another, Jan. 5, 1904	49
DAISLEY, Henry H.—L. C. Ransener, receiver, June 13, 1900	511
HOME FOR INCURABLES—City of New York, April 4, 1901	158
KRAUS, Joel A.—United Typewriter and Supplies Company, Nov. 21, 1902	356
KENNEDY, Peter J.—J. Gottschalk, Jan. 3, 1896	107
LEIBCOCK, Charles—E. Polchinski, Oct. 27, 1896	$199
MINTON, Maurice M.—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company, March 16, 1900	2,653
MINTON, Maurice M.—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company, Dec. 21, 1903	2,916
RYAN, Mary—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company, Jan. 14, 1902	200
SCHUMLOWITZ, Harry, and Davis Starinsky—S. Rubenstein, Jan. 4, 1904	722
SCHWAGLES, John B.—J. Levi, Jan. 21, 1904	78
SCHOENFELD, Conrad—A. Hinz, Jan. 30, 1904	548

Judgments Canceled.

LESZYNSKY, Albert H.—E. L. Keyes, Sept. 14, 1896	374
MEYER, Julius H., Hugo V. Lange, Gustav T. Lawrence—O. Siersema, Feb. 8, 1902	716
LESZYNSKY, Albert H.—National Exchange Bank, Nov. 14, 1896	...
BRADLEY CURRIER COMPANY—J. Pacheteau, April 30, 1903	268

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Capt. James S. Parker, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming.

Capt. William Baird, retired, is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Capt. William Baird, United States Army, retired, will report to the Governor of Maryland at Annapolis for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved.

Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Artillery Corps, will report for duty at Governors Island as Acting Inspector General.

Contract Dental Surgeon William H. Chambers will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. A. Anderson is detailed to the navy yard, Washington, for duty at the naval gun factory.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Tillman is detached from command of the Amphitrite, and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn is detached from the Amphitrite, and ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Arrived—Iowa at New York, Missouri at Hampton Roads, Buffalo, Decatur, Dale, Chauncey, Barry, and Bainbridge at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Newark from Culebra for Santiago, Detroit and Montgomery from Culebra for Santiago, and San Francisco from Beirut for Port Said.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

The Ray Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. A. Ray, musical instruments, &c.; 644 Fourth Avenue.
Denecke, C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; William H. McCune, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
The H. H. Sturtevant Company, Zanesville, Paul D. Worts, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Klauber & Wolter, Chicago, Ill.; S. I. Klauber, manufacturer of; Hotel Navarre.
Ravinsch & Ogus, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Ravinsch, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Woebach & Brach, Hastings, Neb.; William Brach, dry goods and cloaks; Hoffman House.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; Haskel Levy, dry goods and millinery; Hoffman House.
Waterman Brothers, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; George E. Waterman, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Welchmann, W. C., Saginaw, Mich, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Laub Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Laub, trunks, &c.; Marlborough Hotel.
Hains Salinsky & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Hains Salinsky, clothing; Dave Salinsky, clothing; Howard.
Bromber, J. G., & Co., Mineola, Texas; J. G. Bromberg, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charlestown, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hasemeier & Sikeman, Richmond, Ind.; John S. Hasemeier, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Beall, W. F., Gallpolis, Ohio; department store; Hotel Albert.
Bacon, J., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; George Elden, dry goods; J. I. Middleton, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Bischoff, Stern & Stein, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry W. House, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Shaper Brothers, L., St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Shortell, china; Al Shaper, china; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. L. Sommer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
The George W. McAlpin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. C. Hall, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
King, Bruimade & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Bruimade, wholesale millinery; Balmoral Hotel.
Elsenger, Dessamer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Weinciend, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Reading Outfitting Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; cloaks and hats; Murray Hill Hotel.
Kransman, Walter, & Kuhn, Detroit, Mich.; B. Tabor, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Baer, Kronacher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Victoria.
Schwarz, I., Texarkana, Texas; I. Schwarz, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; George F. Seidbery, dress goods; Hotel St. Andrew.
Marshalstone, Milton, M., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Dettelbach, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Appell's, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry C. Appell, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Stein & Goldstein, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Goldstein, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Nouville, Mason, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. P. Hume, millinery, St. Denis; P. W. Burgess, millinery; Everett House.
Davis, Menken, Cairo, Ill.; M. Schramm, books, &c.; Grand Albert.
Rogers Dry Goods Company, Brownwood, Texas; C. B. Rogers; Hotel Victoria.
Reliable Fur Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. Harris, manufacturer of furs; Hotel Albert.
Rosenthal-Deutsser Dry Goods Company; Beaumont, Texas; Joseph Rosenthal, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
McCall & Curley, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. McCall, millinery; Miss R. Curley, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Anderson, S. W., Tecumseh, Mich.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; George M. Forbes, dry goods; D. R. Myers, dry goods; Belmont Hotel.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; R. H. Pendleton, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. S. Wile, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Hirschberg, E. B., Calcago, Ill.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Werner Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Werner, clothiers; Savoy Hotel.
Hagemann & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Frank Stein, suits and coats; Hotel Albert.
Lazeman, Joseph, The Company, Beaumont, Texas; William Hecht, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Hecht, William, Beaumont, Texas; Moses Holland, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Hayes & Greeley, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Greeley, ladies' furnishings; Hotel Cadillac.
Straus, H., & Son Company, Louisville, Ky.; William Neuberger, dry goods; Joseph Neuberger, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Cunningham Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Cunningham, woolens; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Crook-Record Company, Paris, Texas; Z. Will, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Echols, C., Fort Smith, Ark.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; L. V. Wright, cloaks and suits; St. George Hotel.
The Silk Shop, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Allen S. Hough, silks; Hotel Imperial.
Klein, Lichtenbuah & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Henry L. Cohn; Grand Hotel.
The Shortel Department Store, Frankfort, Ind.; J. F. Underwood, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
The Shortel Department Store, Tipton, Ind.; George Shortel, Jr., department store; Edward T. Tillman, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Globel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. G. Evers, department store; Navarre Hotel.
Bauch, H. B., Milwaukee, Wis.; department store; Robert Schillen, department store; Wellington Hotel.
Stein & Lima, Wheeling, West Va.; J. A. Parker, silk gloves; Hotel Albert.
Weist & Morgan, Walla Walla, Washington; W. J. Morgan, cloaks and suits; Felix Hotel.
Ilsen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Ilsen, music and musical instruments; Henry Ilsen, sheet music; Westminster Hotel.
Crow & Whitman, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Trail, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.
The Hub, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Didenhof, millinery; Hotel Netherlands.
Mandel, Sidney, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Abe, clothing; Hotel Netherlands.
Herman, L., Boulder, Col.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Logan, Thomas J., Cincinnati, Ohio; tailor; Victoria Hotel.
Cregnile, Cincinnati Ohio; W. M. Carleton, dressmaking; Herald Square Hotel.
Wolf-McGrath Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. J. McGrath, dry goods; New York Dry Goods Exchange.
Sturgeon, W. J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. A. Sturgeon, jewelry; Holland House.
Lyford, V. G., Falls City, Neb.; general merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Starrett Brothers, Sheldon, Iowa; E. B. Starrett, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Johnson Dry Goods Company, The, Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Johnson, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Mrs. T. A. McKee, fancy goods; Miss B. S. Effie, millinery; Miss M. Marshall, millinery, 438 Broadday; Holland House; W. W. Everett, house-furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; D. B. Campbell, notions, ribbons, laces, hosiery, and gloves; J. Meyers, silks and dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. L. Toeney, ladies' wear; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; D. Dickson, hosiery; 57 White Street.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, laces; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. C. Woods, linens; St. Denis Hotel.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, flannels, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Troukla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. M. Quay, hosiery; 57 White Street.
Portecus & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, hats, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street.
Reid-Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; J. E. Toner, laces, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Bacon, Campbell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Belmeur, notions, laces, and leather goods; 459 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; S. Solomon, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. K. Higgins, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kennedy & Macinnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. W. Linehan, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street.
Central Dry Goods Company, Houston, Texas; S. Wolf, notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Keith, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Potts, manufacturing department; 621 Broadway; Hotel York.
Loreman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Stern, silks and dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Huhter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; B. C. Burlingame, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Aitken, linings; I. B. Hope, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; L. Fletcher, notions and trimmings; W. F. Finleyson, hosiery and gloves; 31 Grand Street.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wright, W. H., & Sons, Ogden, Utah; P. J. Wright, domestics; Hotel Wellington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; Miss S. V. Boughton, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss E. Teed, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; H. G. Metsger, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Adler, cloaks and waists; Hotel York.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss C. Russell, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffith, carpets; 454 Broome Street.
"Montgomery Fair," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, hosiery and ribbons; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 638 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Tuller, William, Son & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. X. Cahill, notions and ribbons, 31 Leonard Street.
Reall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Bowland, Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. C. Winans, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Wellington.
High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; L. V. Clark, linings, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. C. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; Holland House.
McAlpin, C. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss E. Gilsey, laces, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
"Montgomery Fair," Montgomery, Ala.; E. H. Jacobi, clothing and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Smith, house furnishing goods, 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Cothill & Chandler, West Point, Miss.; M. E. Cothill, merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hurst-Zucker Neckwear Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Zucker, makers of neckwear and suspenders; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lapouski, N., El Paso, Texas; N. Lapouski, dry goods; Vendome Hotel.
Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Kate L. Miller, millinery; Miss Mabel Smith, millinery; Imperial Hotel.
Miller, H., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; 18 East Ninth Street.
Salinger, Max, Little Rock, Ark.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum, M. L., Minneapolis, Minn.; clothing and furnishings; Navarre Hotel.
Reinold, S. M., Ravenna, Ohio; dry goods; G. C. Reinold, dry goods; Morton House.
Williams & Rodgers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; J. K. Higgins, carpets, rugs, and curtains; Lillie Higgins, carpets, rugs, and curtains; Imperial Hotel.
Barron, The E. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; C. J. Gibson, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Sternberg Brothers, Alton, Ill.; W. M. Sternberg, dry goods; Spalding Hotel.
Rufels-Ganz Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene R. Ganz, cloaks; Spalding Hotel.
Ramsey Brothers & Company, Guthrie, O. T.; R. and W. Ramsey, dry goods; Hotal Imperial.
Ramsey Brothers & Company, Carthage, Mo.; A. A. Ramsey, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Condon, W. M., & Co., Cotteyville, Kan.; W. M. Condon, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Ross, C. E., Roseville, Ill.; dry goods, notions, and general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Popham, J. S., McCarroll, Ill.; J. S. Popham, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Peck, George B., Kansas City, Mo.; C. Hug, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Requa Brothers, Toronto, Ontario; Harry Requa, jewelers; Holland House.
Nelson, N., Kalamazoo, Mich.; N. Block, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Block, N., Tallahassee, Fla.; A. H. Ginsburg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Tapp, Leathers & Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. W. Tapp, manufacturers of clothing; Waldorf-Astoria.
Hartstein's, G., Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Hartstein, dry goods; Woodward

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover sharply.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

It was remarked yesterday that Monday's fall, averaging 2 per cent., approximated the market effect of the unusual aggregation of depressing factors. It is now added that an average rise of nearly 2 per cent. epitomizes the effect of the second day's business under the same influences. Outside of these two statements it is true to-day as it was before that the future effect is matter of opinion, and that opinions differ widely. There is no agreement, for instance, regarding even the tone of yesterday's market, still less regarding the factors contributing to that tone. The effect of the war is obstured, although it is a strong inference that but for the fire the market might have risen upon the war, so far as it expressed local opinion rather than reflected foreign fears. They were apparent rather on the Continent, where strength had been exhibited, and was anticipated, than in London, which was less panicky although suffering in degree second only to ourselves by the event which neither market possibly could have discounted. The official disclosure that already, weeks and months before the close of the cotton season, the total amount approximately of the officially estimated crop had been ginned was a highly favorable factor. Plenty of cotton and a stimulated textile industry are not bearish on stocks.

Possibly the chief stimulus of the day was reaction from overestimate of the material loss at Baltimore, to such an extent that there is some danger of underestimate. Yet it is violating no confidence to say that in insurance circles, that is among those who must make good the greater part of the destruction, a more cheerful view is taken than among those who profit by the fluctuations of the market. In the words of one of those who know the loss as yet has had no relation to security fluctuations, and is unlikely to have any which can be directly traced. The January fire loss, about which not a line was thought worthy to be printed outside of the technical press, was about one-third of the probable loss at Baltimore, and not far from the loss which will be distributed across the ocean among foreign companies. The Baltimore loss is additional, to be sure, but it is all in the way of business by those who are accustomed to it, and who are not accustomed to sell their property upon telegraphic notification of loss. The loss will not be adjusted for weeks, and is not payable for two months thereafter. And it does not follow that the loss will be met by liquidation when it is payable. There are large sums lent by insurance companies, or on deposit drawing interest, and there are large additions by new premiums whose payment is always stimulated by such incidents. The insurance offices were very busy yesterday, and the advertising columns show they are making good business use of their opportunity. If there are large sums to be raised, they will be borrowed in a 2 per cent. money market, rather than raised by sales of securities yielding twice that, and as certain to yield it as anything in the financial future. Doubtless some sales will be made when advantageous, but the wholesale clearing out for the benefit of bargain hunters, as was anticipated on Monday, may be regarded as indefinitely postponed. This contrasts with the cablegram that consols declined on preparations by foreign insurance companies to meet their losses, but agrees with private advices to the same companies' agencies that remittances will be made in due course without sales of securities. So far as the insurance companies assume the commercial and financial loss local to Baltimore, and reflex from there throughout the United States, the situation is relieved, greatly lessening anxiety in many minds. For it was known to all that Baltimore was still convalescent from serious troubles, affecting even its financial institutions. It is therefore agreeable to remark that local institutions of great authority and related intimately with Baltimore institutions are willing to continue those relations without availing themselves of the privilege extended by the Clearing House committee. That is to say, the committee very rightly resolved that, since there is to be a moratorium through the legal holidays at Baltimore, items payable at Baltimore should be accepted for collection only, and not as cash. That leading institutions should be willing, nevertheless, to continue business upon the usual terms is both a commercial courtesy and testimony upon the highest responsibility against the beginning of distrust.

Upon these leading factors prices rose, some thought naturally and others artificially. To the inexpert there seems nothing stimulating in the week's news, and any strength disclosed under such conditions seems artificial support against collapse. But it is to be remembered that the market has had a fall nearly continuous for a fortnight. That markets should continuously rise or continuously fall is contrary to every speculative canon. Not even the week's abnormal aggregation of bad news has sufficed to establish an exception to the rule of buying upon bad news, and especially to do so after a prolonged fall. Monday's fall and Tuesday's rise have therefore approximately corrected the technical or speculative situation, and the market has now to face the problem of meeting intrinsic conditions whose market effect is not disclosed in the operations of any day or week or even month. The list has passed creditably through a great and unexpected trial. It is a gratifying exhibition of stability and soundness in essentials. But certainly even the sanguine will not contend that this week's news is a permanent bull factor, however they may argue that the future may be awaited with equanimity. The list was so generally strong that details are almost unnecessary. The features were Steel and Pennsylvania, both rising with the list, or rather taking the list up with them. The bond market was generally steadier, the speculative issues especially sympathizing with the stock market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
Am. Car & Fdy	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
American Ice pf.	1⅝	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Locomotive	⅝	New York Central	1⅜
American Smelting	1⅜	N. Y. O. & W.	½
American Sugar	1⅝	Norf. & Western	2½
Anaconda Copper	3½	Pacific Mail	1½
A., T. & S. F.	1	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	People's Gas	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	Reading	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	2½	Republic Steel	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Republic Steel pf.	1¼
Central of N. J.	1⅝	Rock Island	1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	Rock Island pf.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rutland pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Transfer.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅜
Colorado So. 2d pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Consolidated Gas	2⅜	Southern Railway	⅝
Consol. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Corn Products	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	4	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Erie	⅝	Twin City	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1½
General Electric	3	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	¾
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Realty pf.	1⅞
Internat. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Kan. City So. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Steel	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	2½
Manhattan	1⅜	Va.-Car. Chemical	⅛
Met. Securities	2	Wabash	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Mexican Central	⅝	Westinghouse	3½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Wisconsin Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	National Biscuit pf.	¾
American Malting	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chicago & Alton	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	9
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Detroit City Gas	1½	Tex. & Pac. Land Tr.	½
Internat. Pump pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	6

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & P. col. 4s.	1½	U. S. Steel 5s	2
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s.	1¾	Utica & B. Riv. 4s	2
Southern Pac. 4½s	1	Wabash deb., B	1⅝
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	N. Y. G., El. L. & P. 5s	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	3		
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1¼		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 9	608,735
To date this year	$16,521,377
Corresponding date last year	20,879,820

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 9	$2,555,500
To date this year	$99,236,000
Corresponding date last year	$100,560,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Radiator Co. preferred stock.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries.
United States Cast Iron Pipe.
Foundry Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Caselh Co. of America on preferred.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills.
National Rice Milling Co. on preferred.
Omaha Water Co. on first preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Central Stamping Co.
Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Co.
Lalance & Crosjean Manufacturing Co.
New York Fire Insurance Co.
New York and New Jersey Railroad.
People's Gaslight and Coke Co. of Chicago.
Peoria and Eastern Railway.
Seaboard Air Line Railway.
United States Casualty Co.
Woodhaven Water Supply Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

With the same uniformity with which stocks had declined on Tuesday they advanced yesterday, and in many instances the gains were about as large as the previous day's losses had been. The volume of trading was much smaller than on Monday, and, with the exception of Steel preferred, most individual issues fell considerably below their totals on that day. In the list of net changes there were very few declines, and none of these were in stocks representative of the day's market. The change in the market was much of a surprise to many, the more so because American stocks in London furnished no clue to the strength which this market developed as soon as the session opened and which was fairly well maintained throughout the day.

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Early cables from abroad showed recessions of a point or more from New York's closing prices, but before the opening of the market here these losses had been reduced to fractions. At the same time the war news which had been one of the principal factors in depressing the market on Monday, coming second in importance to the fire loss in Baltimore, was not of a character to enhance values and therefore a different opening from that which actually occurred was looked for generally. London, which was just entering the fortnightly settlement, was not conspicuous in this market, its trading all told amounting to probably not more than 20,000 shares. On balance London probably bought a few thousand shares, having purchased principally Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Steel preferred, and having sold a few other issues.

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The fire disaster was still in every one's mind, but in many quarters there was a disposition to minimize the loss which would result from the catastrophe, just as on Monday there had been a disposition to accept as well founded even the wildest of the estimates of loss. While admitting that the absolute destruction of property can hardly be considered a good thing in any light, it was argued that in many respects business would be stimulated by the necessity for replacing the destroyed property. This view was perhaps more specifically expressed in Steel preferred than in any other issue on account of the expected increase in the demand for structural iron. This consideration of the case was felt in Monday's market, but it became more potent yesterday, and helped to make United States Steel the feature of the day's trading.

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United States Steel, in common with a number of other issues, opened slightly above Monday's close, and at no time during the day sold as low as Monday's final price. Over 89,000 shares of Steel preferred were dealt in, the stock being second in activity only to Pennsylvania. The strength of the stock was the subject of general comment, and was referred to as one of the influences which did much to carry up the whole list. In Steel preferred, as in most other active issues, there was said to be considerable short covering, although in the loan crowd in the afternoon there was little indication that the outstanding short interest had been diminished. Both Steel preferred and Pennsylvania loaned below the prevailing rate for money, and for other stocks as well there was fair demand, although the supply was sufficiently large to prevent anything like difficulty in borrowing stocks.

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Opinion differed considerably as to the causes which brought about the market's strength. While covering by shorts was everywhere referred to as one of the factors in the day's market, there was much discussion as to the source of the initial strength which had induced large buying for the short account. In some quarters it was stated that the banking interests were giving the market support, and did so from the very opening, in order to prevent a further break following Monday's decline, which might lead to more or less indiscriminate liquidation. Commission houses, or at least some of them, advised against the sale of stocks, though few seemed to expect anything more than a moderate recovery from the decline with which the week opened.

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The buying which attracted most attention early in the day was that by A. A. Housman & Co., who were credited with taking about 25,000 shares of various stocks, giving special attention to the railroad issues, which had suffered most during the selling of Monday. This buying was looked upon as representing supporting orders, and was said to have been largely instrumental in giving the market the strong tone with which it began the day. The ease with which prices recovered was commented upon as indicating that the selling movement had practically run its course on Monday and that there was little pressure upon stocks when the market opened.

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In Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as well as elsewhere, in the list, much of the buying was attributed to Jacob Field, the buying in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in particular, by Caspary being thought to be for his account. Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed a total in excess of 30,000 shares, with a net gain of 2½ points. The buying in the stock yesterday was looked upon in some quarters as a demonstration against the short interest, which is said to be quite large. It was argued that the stock had declined from above 50 to about 38 without any effort having been made to drive in the shorts, and that the price would advance very easily on any determined effort to make those who had sold the stock on the way down buy it back.

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Wall Street is inclined to get some amusement out of almost everything, and so the situation in the cotton market is at present affording it some opportunity for humorous comment in spite of the losses in cotton which are supposed to have fallen heavily upon some Wall Street interests. The Street or some part of it is very much amused over the outcome of Mr. Sully's postponement of his vacation, which it had been announced he had intended to take at the close of last week, but which he is said to have put off at the request of the leaders of the cotton market at New Orleans. It was supposed that his staying in New York was to check the decline in the market, which was in progress last week, and which has continued with some fury this week, and those who have not been believers in twenty-cent, in eighteen-cent, or even seventeen-cent cotton, have been taking some satisfaction in the ineffectual efforts of the leader of the New York cotton market to check the decline.

Another serious matter in which the Street sees a humorous side is the situation of the Amalgamated litigation in Montana. The spectacle of the challenge of Judge Clancy under the fair trial law, and the Judge's decision that the law was unconstitutional, has a humorous side which some of those in Wall Street not financially interested have not failed to grasp.

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In connection with the announcement that the fifty-million-dollar issue of Pennsylvania Company 4½ per cent. notes had been successfully placed the theory was advanced in some quarters that the support which the stock has had for the past few days would be withdrawn as a result of the notes having been sold. It was recalled that the stock had declined very sharply after the issue of $75,000,000 of stock last year, and it was suggested that a similar decline might occur now. The action of the stock yesterday did not serve to confirm the correctness of this view. It was dealt in to the extent of 91,000 shares and closed within an eighth of a point of the best, with a net gain of 1⅜ points.

CENTRAL NATIONAL'S ACTION.

E. S. Schenck Chosen Vice President in Place of W. M. Woods.

Edwin S. Schenck was elected Vice President and Director of the Central National Bank yesterday, succeeding William M. Woods, who resigned last week, on the announcement that this bank and the National Citizens' Bank were to be consolidated.

Mr. Schenck, who is the President of the National Citizens' will be virtually at the head of both institutions, it is understood, until March 7, when the stockholders are to vote on the plans for the ~~the merger~~, after which he is to be President of the consolidated bank.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the anthracite output in January was 4,134,235 tons, compared with 5,934,950 tons last year.

It is stated in Boston dispatches that the New Haven Clock Company has declared a dividend for the first time in over ten years.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $661,317, as compared with the previous week, but increased $260,473, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of eighteen shares of Bank of Commerce at 209.

THE MARKETS AT BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—The money market continues quiet, with rates unchanged.

Call loans are 3@3½ per cent.; time loans with collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3@4 per cent.; New York funds, par @5c. premium; clearings, $21,908,110; balances, $2,850,227.

The foreign exchange market is steady.

Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.80½	
Sterling	4.86	$4.83½
Commercial		4.82¼
Francs	5.16¾	5.19¾
Reichsmarks	95⅝	94⅝
Guilders	40⅛	40⅜

There was a fair amount of business in stocks, and the local market moved in sympathy with the New York list. Amalgamated was by far the most active stock here, but Utah, Copper Range, Sugar, Parrot, Telephone, and United States Mining furnished a considerable part of the transactions. Gas common was stronger. A few hundred shares of Woolen preferred were bought just under 60.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	68	67¾	68
34	Atchison pf.	88½	88	88½
5	*Boston Elevated	137½	137½	137½
18	Boston & Albany	246½	246	246½
25	Boston & Maine	168	167½	167½
40	C. J. R. & S. Y.	143	140	143
50	B. M. St. P.	140¾	140¾	140¾
225	Mass. Electric	21	20	21
20	Mass. Electric pf.	77	77	77
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193½	193	193½
109	Old Colony	204	201½	201½
280	Union Pacific	76½	76¾	76½
50	West End	90½	90½	90½
46	West End pf.	109	109	109

TELEPHONES.

410	American	124½	123	124½
10	Cumberland	114½	114½	114½
58	*New England	120	120	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem.	13½	13½	13½
30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	75	75
2,397	Am. Sugar	124⅜	123¼	124⅜
15	Am. Sugar pf.	124½	124	124½
50	Am. Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼
170	Am. Woolen pf.	76	75¾	76
1	Edison	235	235	235
30	General Electric	167½	167½	167½
1,415	Mass. Gas	40	38½	40
128	Mass. Gas pf.	80	79¾	80
157	United Shoe Machine	47½	46¾	46¾
80	United Shoe Machine pf.	25½	25¼	25⅜
100	United States Leather	7	7	7
100	United States Rubber	11	11	11
75	United States Rubber pf.	47½	46¾	47½
1,168	United States Steel	11⅝	10¾	11½
1,254	*United States Steel pf.	58¼	56¾	58⅛

MINING.

135	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,401	*Amalgamated	45¾	43⅞	45⅝
100	Atlantic	1¾	1¾	1¾
160	Bingham	21	20½	21
27	Calumet & Hecla	440	438	440
649	Centennial	15½	14¾	15½
90	Central Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Con. Mercur	55c	55c	55c
1,139	Copper Range	40⅜	39¼	40¼
270	*Daly-West	34½	34½	34½
85	Dominion Coal	59½	58½	59
105	Dominion Coal pf.	108	108	108
50	Elm River	2	2	2
178	Franklin	8¾	8½	8¾
125	Granby	3½	3½	3½
100	Guanajuato	80c	80c	80c
45	Isle Royale	7¾	7¾	7¾
280	Mohawk	34½	34½	34½
300	Mont. & Boston	62½c	62½c	62½c
50	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Osceola	56	56	56
535	Parrot	23	21¾	23
20	Phoenix	2½	2½	2½
55	*Quincy	90	90	90
150	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
120	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Tamarack	190	190	190
260	U. S. Coal & Oil	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1,665	United States	20½	18¾	20
2,745	Utah	32	30¾	31⅞
60	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
59	Wolverine	70	70	70

*Ex div.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 2 per cent.

Time money loaned on good Stock Exchange collateral at 4½ per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for ninety days, and at 5 per cent. for one year. Money on industrials was 4¾@5 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $233,856,593; balances, $11,511,258; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $988,496.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83⅛ for sixty days and $4.86⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8290@$4.8295; demand, $4.8570@$4.8575; cables, $4.8605@$4.8610. Commercial bills were quoted $4.82¼@4.82¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20¾ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16 @5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 7-16 and 94¾ guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—par@5c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah —Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—25c@30c discount. St. Louis, 10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Far Eastern affairs affected the rates for money and discounts to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened flat, but there was a general fair recovery later. Ordinary business was practically dormant, the attention of operators being absorbed by the settlement, in which the differences are very heavy in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East on the eve thereof, though the Stock Exchange was evidently better prepared for eventualities than the Continental Bourses, which were panicky.

At the close prices were fairly steady, though business was rather unsettled. Consols were considerably weaker at first, but hardened later, and closed at 86⅝ for money and 86⅝ for the account. Home rails reflected the general trend.

Americans opened heavy, but weakened further, partly owing to the Baltimore disaster. After a smart advance during the last hour, Americans closed steady. Foreigns were weak on Paris selling, Japanese and Russian securities declining several points. They rallied at the close.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86 7-16; consols for account, 86 9-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 69½; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 81¼; Canadian Pacific, 119½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32¼; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144¼; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 26⅝; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second prefered, 44; Illinois Central, 131½; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16¾; New York Central, 120; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 21¾; Pennsylvania, 58⅝; Rand Mines, 8⅝; Reading, 29⅝; Reading first preferred, 80; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 71; Southern Railway preferred, 82½; Southern Pacific, 47⅝; Union Pacific, 79⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅞; United States Steel, 11½; United States Steel preferred, 58½; Wabash, 19¾; Wabash preferred, 37.

Bar silver firm at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.90; Lisbon, 23.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £56.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Business on the Bourse to-day again was agitated; but the steadiness of Russians, despite the war news, exerted a steadying influence throughout. Prices at the opening were feeble, owing to the news that the Japanese had torpedoed three Russian warships off Port Arthur, and then came a calmer period, with alternate rises and declines. At the close stocks were fairly strong.

Rusisans showed the greatest resistance, maintaining practically the same level as yesterday. Imperial 4s of 1901 closed at 92.75, 3s of 1891 closed at 73, 3s of 1896 closed at 72.75, and 4s consolidated closed at 91.15.

Other internationals were irregular. Rio Tintos opened with a downward tendency, revived, and closed firm, with a gain of 10f.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were further depressed and fluctuated. On receipt of the news of the success of the first Japanese attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur all Rusisan securities except Governments fell heavily.

Russian imperial 4s fell 3½ and Russian Bank shares 13 points. The general feeling was panicky.

German imperial 3s showed marked depression, and Chinese fell 1¾ and Spanish 2%. All the domestic stocks suffered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 2,700,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 900,000 marks, other securities decreased 63,120,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 40,860,000 marks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Local stocks moved up with the New York list—Cambria Steel advancing 1, Philadelphia Company, 1¼, and United Gas Improvement 1⅝. Changes elsewhere were fractional, but toward a higher level. The only exception was Insurance Company of North America, which broke 2 points, then recovered 1. The company loses about $500,000 by the Baltimore fire, but has a large surplus, and assets of over $11,000,000.

Total sales, 24,007 shares; $45,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Bergner & Engel pf.	70	70	70
100	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝
400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	41¼	40⅝	41¼
100	Cambria Iron	48½	46½	46½
815	Cambria Steel	19⅝	19	19½
100	Chicago Union Traction	5	5	5
1,210	Consol. Lake Superior	1 1-16	15-16	1 1-16
130	Consol. L. Superior pf.	4	4	4
85	Electric Co. of America.	8	7¾	7¾
300	Erie	26⅛	26	26¼
5	General Asphalt pf.	37	37	37
5	Huntingdon & B. pf.	51	51	51
165	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	23	22	23
105	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35¼	35	35¼
100	Norristown R. R.	156	156	156
3,306	Pennsylvania R. R.	57 5-16	56⅝	57 6-16
57	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,550	Philadelphia Electric	6	5¾	6
624	Philadelphia Co	40½	39	40
12	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45¼	45½	45½
130	Philadelphia Rapid T.	14	13¾	14
7,235	Reading	21⅜	20 9-16	21¼
200	Rock Island	22¾	21¾	22¾
1,500	United Gas Imp.	35⅝	34⅞	35¼
769	Union Traction	47	46¾	47
1,500	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11	11⅜
4,420	U. S. Steel pf.	58¾	58	58½
20	U. Trac., Pittsburg, pf.	49½	49½	49½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—The transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Brewing	24	23¾	24
50	Brewing pf.	45¾	45½	45½
50	Crucible Steel	28¾	28¼	28¾
10	Crucible pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
759	Fire-proof	9¾	8	9¼
495	Fire-proof pf.	27½	25¾	27½
10	Lake Fish	10	10	10
15	Luster Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼
257	M. L. & H.	28	27¼	27¾
100	Ohio Fuel	36¾	36¾	36¾
5	People's Pipe	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Pittsburg Coal	12½	12½	12½
400	Pittsburg Coal pf.	46¾	45	45½
450	U. S. Steel	11½	11	11⅜
133	Steel pf.	58	55¾	58
880	West Elec. 2d	81½	79¾	81¼

CURES COLDS IN GERMANY
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though the interest taken in curb securities yesterday was at the lowest ebb in many weeks, nevertheless much improvement in price was shown after the severe declines of Monday. Only three issues showed a larger total than 1,000 shares, one of which, United States Shipbuilding preferred, was more largely traded in than the combined sales since the incorporation of the company. Northern Securities recovered a large part of the loss of the previous day, closing at 90½, a net gain of 1½ points. This advance was scored on the transfer of only 500 shares. The closing figure, 90½, marks a recovery of 3 points from the low of Monday. Greene Consolidated Copper showed fractional improvement, reaching 11 on sales of about 1,200 shares. This was the only copper stock traded in.

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DELAWARE AND HUDSON rights, "when issued," were traded in yesterday at 4 Several hundred rights sold at this figure, which sale is the first one reported.

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AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY preferred stock, which has been paying 1¾ quarterly ever since the incorporation of the company, in January, 1902, was offered yesterday at 70 without a single bid being made for the stock. Two hundred shares were in the market at 70, which is the first public offering of this security on the curb. This company has an authorized and issued capital of $3,000,000 7 per cent. preferred, $1,500,000 common, and $1,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund gold 5s, due 1952. No reason was assigned for the low offering of this stock; except that the holder of it desired to sell and offered down in an endeavor to obtain a purchaser.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Can pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼
400	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
500	Brook. Union Gas rts.	13	13	13
200	Con. Lake Superior	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Cot. Oil & Fibre pf.	4½	4¼	4½
200	Del. & Hud. rts. w. i.	4	4	4
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	11	10¾	11
1,570	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	25	25	25
100	Hack. Meadows	22½	22¼	22¼
50	Inter. Rapid Transit	102¾	102¾	102¾
750	Light, Fuel & Power	25⅜	*24⅜	25
80	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Northern Securities	90½	89¼	90½
100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Seaboard A. L. rts.	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Standard Oil	640	640	640
100	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
100	United Copper	7	7	7
15	U. S. Shipbuilding	½	½	½
2,515	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	½	½	½
50	White Knob Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼

Bonds.

$2,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	110	110	110
5	Cuban 6s of 1907, $5 par	100	100	100
10,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	28¾	28¾	28¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59	59½	59	59½
American Can	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
American Can pf.	33¾	34½	33	33½
American Chicle	98	100	98	100
American Chicle pf.	78	80	78	80
American De Forest	⅝	1	⅝	1
American Malting 6s	99	100¾	99	100⅝
American Motive Power	⅛	1	⅛	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2⅜	4½
Amer. St. Foundries pf.	25	45	25	45
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	87	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2½	3½	2¼	3½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	10½	12	10	11⅝
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	67	69	66¾	68½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6	5¼	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	120	115	116
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1904.

Am Hide & L 6s
6,000 80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 92½
At, T & S F gen 4s
14,000 ..... 99¼
500 ..... 99½
26,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99¾
10,000 ..... 99½
Adjst 4s, stamped
1,000 88
Atl Coast Line 4s
1,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92⅝
6,000 93
2,000 ..... 92⅞
B & O prior lien 3½s
1,000 94
Gold 4s
2,000 ..... 101¼
S W Div 3½s
4,000 ..... 87½
500 89
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
5,000 100
Canada So 1st
1,000 103
3,000 ..... 103¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s
1,000 ..... 69½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
500 ..... 97⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
12,000 ..... 118½
C & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 103½
Chi & Alt 5½s
1,000 75
3,000 ..... 75½
5,000 ..... 75¾
C, B & Q 4s it bds
6,000 92
10,000 .A..... 91⅞
78,000 ..... 91¾
C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 116⅞
C, M & St P, C & P West 5s
1,000 ..... 115¾
C, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 102
C, R I & P R R 4s
20,000 ..... 67¾
2,000 ..... 67½
36,000 68
5,000 ..... 68¼
6,000 ..... 68½
5,000 ..... 69¾
3,000 69
8,000 ..... 69¼
5,000 ..... 69½
Coll trust 5s
5,000 ..... 79¾
67,000 ..... 79¼
5,000 ..... 79½
5,000 ..... 79¾
31,000 ..... 79½
5,000 ..... 79¼
14,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 79½
15,000 ..... 79¾
10,000 80
5,000 ..... 80¼
12,300 81
1,000 ..... 81½
29,000 81
13,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81¾
6,000 ..... 81¾
10,000 81
3,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 81
Clev, Lor & W 1st
5,000 ..... 112½
Consol Tobacco 4s
31,000 54
43,000 ..... 54⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 97¾
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 ..... 84⅞
5,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85½
G B & W deb ctfs, B
10,000 13
3,000 ..... 12½
2,000 ..... 13½
Hock Val 4½s
10,000 105
10,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 105
H & T Cent gen 4s
1,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 92
Ill Cent, Lou Div 3½s
4,000 95
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
20,000 99
Int Paper 6s
1,000 ..... 103⅝
Kanawha & M 1st
6,000 ..... 92½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
30,000 ..... 79½
5,000 ..... 79⅝
Kings Co Elev 4s
1,000 104
Lack Steel 5s
5,000 93
Lac G L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 105
L S & M S 3½s
6,000 ..... 100⅝
L & N unified 4s
1,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98¾
Manhattan con 4s
10,000 103
3,000 ..... 103½
Mex Cent con 4s
3,000 68
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
7,000 78
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 ..... 98¾
M, K & T of T 5s
30,000 ..... 100⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 119
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
6,000 106
6,000 ..... 106¼
1,000 ..... 106½
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
3,000 98
L S col 3½s
6,000 87
Total sales $2,553,500

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000 ..... 108⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll tr 5s
10,000 ..... 107½
Pub money 4s
2,000 91
Northern Pacific 4s
15,000 ..... 102⅞
1,000 ..... 102⅝
7,500 103
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000 71
Ore S L 4s partic bds
30,000 ..... 90⅝
10,000 91
10,000 ..... 91⅜
17,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
Penn conv 3½s
8,000 ..... 94⅞
Reading gen 4s
1,000 96
St L & I M & So unif & ref 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
7,000 85
General 5s
5,000 ..... 112¾
St L & S F gen 6s
2,000 110
St L & S F ref 4s
5,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81¾
5,000 82
10,000 ..... 81⅞
St L S W 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 93½
2d inc 4s
10,000 75
Cons 4s
3,000 72
5,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72⅝
10,000 ..... 72⅝
10,000 ..... 73½
15,000 72
Seaboard A L ref 6s
1,000 97
Southern Pac 4s
3,000 89
2,000 ..... 88½
3,000 ..... 89½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 112
7,000 ..... 112½
Stand R & T inc
5,000 3
Third Av con 4s
2,000 ..... 94⅞
1,000 95
Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s
3,000 ..... 82½
Union Pac 1st 4s
14,000 ..... 102½
1,000 ..... 102⅝
Union Pac conv 4s
3,000 ..... 95¼
20,000 ..... 95⅜
20,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95⅝
6,000 96
6,000 ..... 96⅛
3,000 ..... 96¼
Un R Rs of S F 4s
10,000 ..... 78¼
15,000 ..... 79⅜
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
30,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71⅝
13,000 ..... 71⅞
18,000 72
7,000 ..... 72¼
81,000 ..... 72⅜
1,000c 72⅝
17,000 ..... 72¼
10,000 ..... 72⅝
45,000 ..... 72½
10,000 ..... 72⅝
59,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72⅞
3,000 73
181,000 ..... 72⅞
100,000 73
25,000 ..... 73½
50,000 ..... 73½
20,000 ..... 73¼
5,000 ..... 73½
30,000 ..... 73⅜
Registered
500 ..... 72½
Utica & B Riv 4s
1,000 104
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 115⅞
1,000 ..... 115½
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 107
Wabash deb, B
2,000 ..... 61½
10,000 61
15,000 ..... 61½
20,000 ..... 61¾
9,000 ..... 61½
5,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 ..... 61½
23,000 62
5,000 ..... 62¼
30,000 ..... 62½
37,000 ..... 62¼
5,000 ..... 62⅜
5,000 ..... 62¼
5,000 ..... 62⅜
30,000 ..... 62½
W U Tel col tr 5s
7,000 105
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ..... 89¼
2,000 89

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s r., 1930	104⅜	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104⅜	105¼
3s, r., 1918	106	107¼
3s, c., 1918	106	107¼
2s, 1918, sm	104½	
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philippine 4s	111¼	112
Adams Exp	222	228
Alb. & Sus	220	..
Alle. & W	150	..
Allis-Ch. ... pf	38	..
Allis-Ch. ... 1st pf	59½	65
Am. Ag. Ch	13½	14¾
A. A. C. pf	74¾	75½
Am. Coal	185	250
Am. D. Tel	23	30
Am. Exp	200	206
Am. G. Twine	8¼	9
Am. H. & L	3½	5
Am. L. Co	10½	11
A. L. Co. pf	28½	38
Am. M. Co. pf	18	22
Am. Snuff	105	112
Am. Sm. pf	85	90
A. T. & T	124	125
Am. Tob. pf	130¼	135
Am. W. Co	9½	11
A. W. Co. pf	69¼	72
Ann Arbor	27	27
Ann Arb. pf	52½	57
A. M. 1st pf	86	98
Atl C. L	100	110¼
B. A. L. pf	104	..
B. Un. Gas	180	195
Brune. City	5	7
B., R. & P	115	..
Buff., R. & P. pf	132	..
Butterick Co	47	51
Canada So	63½	67
C. & S. A. Tel	101	..
C. & E. Ill. pf	186	195
C. & E. Ill. pf	121	124
C. G. W. pf. A	66	69
C. G. W. d	82	85
C. M. & St. P. pf	170	176
C. St. P., M. & Om	137	145
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf	170	180
C. U. T. pf	29	31
C. C. C. & St. L., ex d	72	77
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	102	110
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf	75	80
Clev. & Pitts	179	..
C. F. & I. pf	50	65
Col. S. 1st pf	53½	54
C. & H. C. & I.	14	15
Com. Cable	183	186
Consol. Coal	67	80
C. P. Co. pf	70	73
D. & S. W.	1¼	..
D. & S. W. pf	2¼	..
D. M. & Ft. D	19½	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Det. Sou	25	28
Det. Un. Ry	62	65
Dia. Match	128	130
Dis. Co. of Am. pf	38	40
D. S. S. & A	7	8
D. S. S. & A. pf	12½	15½
Ev. & T. H	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf	75	80
F. W. & D. City	44	60
Gen. Ch. Co	53	56
G. C. Co. pf	94	96
G. & S. L	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf	165	185
Hock. Val	72½	75
Homestake	49¼	51
Ill. Cent. l	1.108½	..
Int. Power	26	30
Int. S. P	33	40
Iowa Central	18½	20
Iowa C. pf	36	39
Joliet & Chi	175	..
Kan. & M	26¾	30
Kan. C. So	18½	20
K. & D. M	19	20
K. & D. M. pf	40	50
K. I. C. pf	46	51
Lacl. G. pf	100	110
L. E. & W	26	28
Lake Shore	290	300
Leather	48	53
Man. Beach	6½	10
Md. C. pf	110	..
Mich. Cent	125	130
M. & St. L	58	64
M. & St. L. pf	88	93
Mor. & Es	183	190
Nat. Enam	19	20¾
Nat. En. pf	78	86
Nat. L. pf	83	89
N. Cent. C	44	49
N. Y. A. B	125	135
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf	95	110
N. Y. & N. H	190	194
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	90	70
N. Y. D. Co	18	22
N. Y. D. Co. pf	41	48
N. Y., L. & W	131½	140
N. Y. & N. North Am	81	85
Ont. Mining	4½	5
Pac. C. 1st pf	90	100
Peo. & E	17	20
Pere Marq	79	80
Pere M. pf. ex d	80	..
P. C. C. & St. L	60	65
P. C. C. & St. L. pf	97	99
P. Ft. W. & C	170	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf	175	..
Pull. Co	210	215
R. R. Sec., ctfs	55	90
Ry. St. Sp	19¾	21
Rdg. 1st pf	79	80¾
Rdg. 2d pf	56	60
Rens. & Sar	200	210
R., W. & O	131	..
St. J. & G. I	10	12
St. J. & G. I. pf	18	20
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs	153	157
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs	115	124
St. Sn. S. & I. pf	79	83
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs	90	92
S. R. & T	1	1¾
Syracuse Lt	40	..
Syr. Lt. pf	90	..
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol. Ry. & Light	20	22½
U. Ry. Inv	10½	11½
U. S. Exp	105	110
Va. I., C. & C	20	22
W.-Far. Ex	205	220
Westinghouse 1st pf	175	200
W. & L. E. 1st pf	46	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf	24	28

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

Cosmopolitan Liquidating Corporation, Syracuse, real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—O. W. Kenyon, W. F. Eddy, and B. C. Wright, Syracuse.

Council Placer Company, New York, mining; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. J. Ranagan, Harold Wheatton, and H. J. Lillie, New York.

The Bender-Martin Company, New York, advertising; capital, $300,000. Directors—Thomas Conyngton, Joseph Grossman, and R. A. White, New York.

Clancy Hardware Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. E. Clancy, J. T. Clancy, and N. W. Clancy, Syracuse.

The World Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Jacob Levy, Abraham Levy, and Nathan Levy, New York.

The T. J. Donigan Company, New York, tobacco; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. J. Donigan, Mount Vernon; F. X. Sullivan and E. T. Beilby, Brooklyn.

Petsworth Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mary Turner, Providence, R. I.; S. L. Greacen and R. F. Greacen, New York.

Mill End Cotton Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. E. Mitlitsky, Gustave Myers, and Solomon Mitlitsky, New York.

Sir Calidore Press, New York, publisher; capital, $6,000. Directors—I. M. Hills, Brooklyn; J. P. Duncan, Tenafly, N. J.; Frederick Stuart, Linden, N. J.

Russell Realty and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—T. M. Cantwell, C. E. Davis, and Harry Meeks, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Max J. Walter, Thomas D. Taggart, Frank B. Baird, and Wilfred B. Wolcott.

The Western Railway Signal Company, Camden; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—John G. Bennett, Walter C. Beckworth, Philip Peter, Joseph H. Phillips, and Josh B. Chapman.

Heyer & Wertz, decorators, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles M. Heyer, George D. Wertz, and Charles Thatcher.

The Newark Ice and Coal Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Reginald T. Blauvelt, Henry Carter, and John Monteith.

The East Coast Gas Company, Camden; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Francis Asbury, Charles A. Reynolds, and L. R. Ellicott.

The Monterey Light and Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Robert L. Hogust, and Roger H. Williams.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, to deal in beef, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James A. Howard, Lewis E. Birdseye, and William M. Brown.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,380,503, compared with $10,050,822 in the preceding week and $9,129,032 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $61,458,291, against $63,541,162 in the corresponding period last year.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.15
Cotton, middling	14.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	15.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	8.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24½

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Flour was firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@93c; No. 3, 80@92c; No. 2 red, 93¼@97½c; No. 2 corn, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 41@41½c; No. 3 white, 39½@43c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 47@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.17; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess pork, per bbl, $14.50@$14.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.55@$7.60; short ribs sides, (loose), $6.75@$7; short clear sides, (boxed), $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The market had a firm opening, with first prices 10@33 points higher on covering and full support. After the call there was a slight reaction, but the firm cables and light receipts operated against sales, while the Far Eastern situation was considered discomfited. At any rate, the market before midday had reached a net advance of 45@57 points on the active months. Just before the noon hour there was a reaction to within a dozen points or so of Monday night's finals, and when the ginners' report was read there was a break that carried prices down nearly a cent from the high point of the morning and a net loss of 25@45 points. July in New Orleans broke 110 points in two minutes and recovered about 90 in even less time. In the late trading March declined to 12.67, May to 13, and July to 13.06, this being the lowest level yet reached in the course of the downward movement. It was a decline from the best prices of the morning of from 125@132 points, and while the market was finally steady, it was at practically the lowest for the session, or net 22@32 points lower. Sales were estimated at 900,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	13.35	13.35	13.35	12.42@12.50
March	13.75	14.02	12.67	12.69@12.70
April	14.00	14.00	12.98	12.82@12.92
May	14.10	14.30	13.00	13.00@13.02
June	14.18	14.25	13.06	13.04@13.06
July	14.15	14.39	13.08	13.05@13.07
August	13.80	13.75	12.90	12.38@12.43
September	12.40	12.90	11.90	11.90@11.70
October	11.72	11.93	11.30	11.15@11.20
December	11.35	11.35	11.00	11.80@11.90
January	11.50	11.50	11.50	

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales; mid-upland, 7.29d. Futures opened strong, 45@50 points higher; closed very steady, net 37@42 points higher. February and February-March, 7.30; March-April, 7.33; April-May, 7.35; May-June, 7.34; June-July, 7.33; July-August, 7.32; August-September, 7.18; September-October, 6.53; October-November, 6.23. Manchester yarns and cloths dull and irregular.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was a strong one from start to finish. Its most notable feature was the advance of 2 cents a bushel in July, which came as a result of the unfavorable news sent in from Southwest sections. May was also strong in the local market, but gained only about half as much as July. The war situation, while a factor of considerable importance, could hardly have been termed the leading influence, except as it absorbed interest among traders as a spectacular event. No. 2 red closed at 97c elevator and 98c free on board, afloat; choice red, $1@$1.01, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.03½, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Wheat—May, 94; July, 93; September, 81⅞c, on track; No. 1 hard, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 91¼c; No. 3 Northern, 85@87½c. Flour—First patents, $4.75@$4.85; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.50@$3.60; second clears, $2.40@$2.60. Bran—In bulk, $15@$15.25.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 95¾c; May, 90¾@90⅝c; July, 83⅞c. No. 2 hard, 85½@88c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45c; May, 49¾c; July, 50c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 42½c; No. 2 white, 44½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 94⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 93¾c; No. 2 Northern, 90¾c; May, 93¾c; July, 92¾c; September, 81⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.85; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.25; extra, No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.35. Buckwheat Flour—Market dull; $2@$2.15. Rye Flour—Firm; fair to good, $3.45@$3.50; choice to fancy, $3.50@$3.65. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2@$3.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.05@$1.07. Feed—Firm; Western Spring, $20.85@$21, to arrive, 200 lb sacks; standard middlings, $21; flour do, $24; red dog, $24; city bran, $21@$22; bulk and sacks; middling, $21.50@$24.50; red dog, $25.50; hominy chop, $22.50, bulk; $23.50 sacks. Oilmeal, $24.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	96⅛	96⅞	95 15-16	96⅝
July	90	91½	88⅞	91½
September	83½	84⅝	83¼	84⅝
Corn—				
May	58½	59¼	58⅝	59½
July				57⅝
September				56⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	94½	95¼	94½	95
July	84¾	86⅝	84¾	86⅝
September	80¼	81⅞	80	81⅞
Corn—				
May	53¼	54 7-16	52⅞	54⅜
July	51	52¼	50⅝	52½
September	50 3-16	51½	50 1-16	51⅝
Oats—				
May	42¼	43¼	42 1-16	43½
July	38½	39¼	38 1-16	39½
September	33¼	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
Lard—				
May	$7.57½	$7.80	$7.57½	$7.77½
July	7.65	7.87½	7.65	7.87½
Ribs—				
May	6.85	7.12½	6.85	7.12½
July	7.02½	7.25	7.02½	7.22½
Pork—				
May	13.70	14.90	13.70	14.70
July	13.85	14.85	13.85	14.77½

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened steady at an advance of 10@40 points on covering and scattered buying promoted by firmer French cables and the prospect for lighter primary receipts as reflected in the day's pointers. There was considerable selling, however, by leading importers, and after the call some of the houses with European connections also sold so that there was a reaction of about 5 to 10 points, after which the market ruled moderately active and about steady. The close was steady at a net advance of 10@20 points. The spot market was nominal with Rio No. 7 quoted at 7c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Febrdary	5.70	5.90	5.70	5.85@5.75
March				5.70@5.75
April				5.90@5.85
May	6.00	6.10	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	6.10	6.15	6.00	600@6.10
July	6.40	6.40	6.25	6.20@6.30
August	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.30@6.35
September	6.70	6.80	6.50	6.45@6.55
October	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.90
November	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.85@6.70
December	7.10	7.10	6.85	6.75@6.80
January	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm. Mess, $14.75@$15.25; family, $15.50@$16; short clear, $14.50@$16.25. BEEF—Firm. Mess, $8@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer. Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¼@7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders quiet, 5¾@6c; pickled hams quiet, 9¼@10c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Strong; $8; city lard firm, 7¼c; refined lard strong, South American, $8.50; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound steady, 6⅛@6¼c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7¼@8¼c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin was lower in London, spot declining 17s 6d, to £124 15s, while futures were 18s lower, at £124 15s. Locally tin was quiet, with spot quoted at $27.75@$28. COPPER—Copper declined 2s 6d, to £55 7s 6d for spot and £55 2s 6d for futures in the English market, but remained quiet and unchanged here at $12.25@$12.50 for lake, $12.12½@$12.37½ for electrolytic, and $12@$12.25 for casting. LEAD—Lead was steady here at $4.45@$4.50, while in London it advanced 6s 3d, to £11 12s 6d. SPELTER—Spelter remained unchanged in both markets, closing here at $4.30@$4.35 and at £21 17s 6d in London. IRON—Iron closed at 50s 8d in Glasgow and at 42s 9d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was unchanged. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15@16; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $13.75@$14.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil, barrels, 66½c; machine, barrels, 66½@67c. Tar —Pine, barrels, $2.70@$2.80; oil, barrels, $4.70. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2.95@$3; E, $3; F, $3.10; G, $3.20; H, $3.35@$3.50; I, $3.45@$3.50; K, $4.25; M, $4.50; N, $4.80; W G, $5; W W, $5.25.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9.—Spirits of turpentine—62½c; receipts, 41 casks. Resin—Firm; $2.55 bid; receipts, 300 bbls. Tar—Firm; $1.40; receipts, 230 bbls. Crude turpentine—Firm; $2.50, $4.25, and $4.25; receipts, 58 casks.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Turpentine—63½c; sales, 176 casks; exports, 176 casks. Resin—Firm; sales, 2,068; receipts, 5,869; A, B, $2.30; C, D, E, $2.35; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $2.95; I, $3.20; K, $3.25; M, $3.30; N, $3.35; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.95.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Turpentine and resin nominal; nothing doing; quotations omitted.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales, 7@8½c per lb; Texas rated firm; no trading of much consequence in to other calves; veals sold at $5@$9.50 per 100 lb; city dressed veals, 9@13½c per lb. Sheep rated quiet and steady; lambs active and firm; sheep sold at $3.50@$4.60 per 100 lb; 2 small bunches at $2.75@$4.90; lambs at $6.50@$7.25; culls at $5.50; dressed mutton, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@11c. Hogs rated 10c higher; the only reported sales a few State hogs at $5.75 per 100 lb.

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Lost.—A note for $1,500, dated Jan. 15, 1904, payable 30 days after date to the order of the A. C. Messler Company, at Mechien Brothers, 287 Greenwich Street, New York City, signed W. S. Simpson, has been lost in the mails or otherwise. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above note.

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15 shs. Mutual Bank.
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$1,000 Corp. of Chamber of Commerce Income Bd.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
9 shs. First National Bank.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Ltd., with $150 Scrip and 4 shs. stock.
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$192,000 Maryland Trust Co. 6 p. c. Timber Ctfs. Beneficial Interest Kirby Lumber Co. Contract, Mtge. of Houston Oil Co. of Texas as security, as follows: Series D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q, due 1905 to 1912, inc.
1,600 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas Pfd.
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Loft to let; 6,000 feet floor space; all light. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

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LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Columbus Av.—Prominent corner near 59th St.; will divide to suit; florist, grocery, &c. Write Raymond & Raisman, 504 W. 151st St.

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A CORNER SUITE OF LIGHT OFFICES TO LET IN TEMPLE COURT. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

422 West Broadway, Near Spring.—Store and basement, 25x70; possession; store will carry heavy load; reasonable. J. W. Dimick, 140 5th Av., cor. 19th St.

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5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
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Five-story and basement loft building, 22x90; rent low. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

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Large, light; steam heated.
First floor, front, 20x50.....$1,200
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With basement and sub-basement, 25x100; through to Theatre Alley. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 602.

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Large, light 5 and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; moderate rent.
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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
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Apartments, substantially furnished; sublet; inspected; desirable locations. Mr. Alexander, 22 West 33d St.

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WANTED—GOOD TENEMENT PROPERTY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FOR CASH BUYERS; BROKERS INVITED. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO G. TUOTI & CO., 206 BROADWAY, CITY.

We sell your real estate quickly for cash wherever located. No commission charged. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

Wanted—Private dwelling to rent on Washington Heights; have clients waiting. Owners address J. Day Knap, 1,863 Amsterdam Av.

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Flats and tenements wanted for prompt cash buyers. Send particulars, Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted—Flats, tenements, or apartment houses for sale; cash buyers waiting. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

All kinds of real estate on Washington Heights for sale or rent. Send full particulars to Henry H. Dreyer, cor. of 169th St. and B'way.

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7 Story Fireproof Apartment
PRICE $190,000; MORTGAGE $135,000;
ACTUAL RENTALS, $18,000.
Owner will take Tenements or Country Places part payment.
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Equity of $15,000 in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantile Exchange, for free and clear country place or farm.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Vacant Property Dealings in Harlem and on Washington Heights—New Building on Fulton Street—Sale of Plot Near Long Acre Square—Morgan Iron Works Property at Auction.

The Broadway Reliance Realty Company has resold to the Green-Baer syndicate the block front on Macomb's Dam Lane, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a plot of about seven lots, 159 by 110 and irregular. This is part of the Watt block, bought by the present sellers last week.

Leo S. Bing has sold to M. L. & C. Ernst the plot of two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, together with the four abutting lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 feet, west of Eighth Avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Sauer, Gross & Herbener to Donald Robertson the three lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 75 by 100. The buyer will erect two six-story flats, with stores.

Joseph Roberts has sold for Mrs. Josephine Schmid the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue. The buyers are Adler & Herrman, who own adjoining property.

To Build at 87 Fulton Street.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold to James A. Campbell 87 Fulton Street, running through to 88 Ann Street, a plot 25.5 by 120.11, adjoining the Market and Fulton Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Fulton and Gold Streets. Mr. Campbell will erect on the plot a new building, which, it is said, has already been leased for a long term to a drug and chemical concern.

Buyer for West 70th Street House.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mayer H. Lehman the four-story dwelling, 42 West Seventieth Street, 23 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Leopold Weil, the real estate broker, is the buyer of the five-story American basement dwelling 303 West One Hundredth Street, near Riverside Drive, sold recently by Alfred Gutwillig.

Plot Near Long Acre Changes Hands.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for the Municipal Realty Corporation 147 and 149 West Forty-ninth Street, 42.8 by 100.5, together with the abutting property, 148 to 152 West Fiftieth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Buyer of Vanderbilt's House.

John I. Kane, brother of De Lancey Kane, is the buyer of the dwelling 610 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, sold recently by Cornelius Vanderbilt, through Horace S. Ely & Co. and Davis & Robinson.

Collins & Collins have sold for Rosa Herzog the four-story dwelling 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Operators Sell on West 133d Street.

Weil & Mayer have sold 119, 121, and 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, three five-story flats on plot 75 by 99.11.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to Joseph Hirsch 140 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.

S. Saxe has sold for L. Napoléon Levy the five-story double flat 111 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer was represented by A. A. Silberberg.

Milling Company Gets More Property.

The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, which will erect a new flour mill at the southeast corner of Corlears and Water Streets, has also secured a lease on the neighboring property, at the corner of East and Water Streets. Both parcels are owned by the Charles A. Coe estate. The company's leases cover a term of sixty-three years. The site of the proposed flour mill measures 200 by 225, while the East and Water Streets corner is 100 by 245, covered by five-story warehouses, which will be kept in their present shape. Valuable water-front privileges are also included under the leases. Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Purchase of Lexington Avenue Corner.

Isaac M. Berinstein has bought from William H. McCarthy the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 60 by 90 and irregular.

James A. Campbell has sold the five three-story dwellings at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on plot 100 by 81.

Steamship Company's Lease.

The Munson Steamship Company has taken a long lease of the entire top floor in the fifteen-story Beaver Building now nearing completion at Beaver, Pearl, and Wall Streets.

Corner for Wells-Fargo Company.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company has taken a twenty-one years' lease of the old Tarrant property at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets. The annual rental is $12,000.

Upper Park Avenue Deals.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Eastman Johnston, 927 Park Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 100.

Cohen & Glauber have bought the five-story double flat 1,682 Park Avenue, 25 by 90.

Building Operation on 29th Street.

Goodman & Simon have bought, for improvement, 307 and 209 East Twenty-ninth Street, old buildings on plot 30 by 98.9, 100 feet east of Third Avenue.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to A. Kadnavsky, 225 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 90 by 101.

D. H. Scully has sold for Thomas J. Lock the lot 18.9 by 100 at 53 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for improvement.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has leased for William Fisher to the Afro-American Realty Company, for a term of five years, two four-story and basement flats, 156 and 158 East Ninety-eighth Street.

Joseph Roberts has sold for Amelia Curry, 122 and 124 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 45 by 100.11, to Lowenfeld & Prager, who have resold the property to a Mr. Freedman.

Plot Sold in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has sold for United States Commissioner Thomas Alexander, to Frederick Grasmuck, 10 lots on the southeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, 200 by 100 and irregular.

Liberty Street Building to Go Higher.

The Liberty Street end of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company Building, now five stories high, will be built up to a height of thirteen stories, making it conform to that portion of the structure fronting on Maiden Lane. Architect Charles C. Haight, who filed the plans at the Building Department yesterday, estimates the cost of the work at $80,000.

Lower East Side Dealings.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold 229 and 231 Madison Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has resold the five-story tenement 506 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein have bought 38 Hamilton Street, a five-story tenement, 27 by 103.

Morgenstern Brothers have sold the property 663 Water Street, for Lowenfeld & Prager, to Charles F. Schmale, who owns other property in the neighborhood.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's sale of the old Morgan Iron Works property on Ninth and Tenth Streets, between Avenue D and the East River, conducted by Auctioner D. Phoenix Ingraham, resulted in the sale of twenty-four of the seventy lots.

Details of this offering and of other business at auction yesterday follow:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
Partition sale.

Ninth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Avenue D, 163 by 99.11, brick and frame buildings and vacant; to Mandelbaum & Lewine.....$69,573

Ninth Street, north side, 231 feet east of Avenue D, 250 by 92.3, one, three, and four story buildings; to F. Epstein..... 90,000

Ninth Street, north side, 481 feet east of Avenue D, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 75 by 92.3, vacant; to M. McHale.. 21,900

Tenth Street, south side, 231.8 feet east of Avenue D, 101 by 92.3, vacant; to M. McHale..... 35,500

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

255 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 203.3 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William H. Keogh..... 11,450

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 322.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Townsend..... 3,600

By Philip A. Smyth.

340 Sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 97, leasehold, six-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Andreas Kroder..... 5,200

Harrison Avenue, west side, 175.3 feet north of Morton Place, 50.4 by 130.9 by 33.9 by 130.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel Pritchard..... 5,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

328 East Eighth Street, south side, 434 feet east of Avenue B, 21.9 by 97, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to William T. Hooker..... 27,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, executor's sale, 116 and 118 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 103.3, two four-story brick buildings; also

236 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front building; 241 and 243 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 495.10 feet west of Sixth Avenue, abutting upon the foregoing, each 20.10 by 103.3, two three-story brick dwellings; also

241 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 288.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 29.2 by 103.8, four-story brick building, with extension; 234, 236, 238, 240, and 242 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 265.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17.8, 18.8, 18.8, and 17.11, respectively, by 103.6, five three-story brick dwellings; also

327, 329, and 331 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 425 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 156.6 by 100.5 and irregular, two and three story brick buildings and stables; also

230 and 241 Hudson Street, west side, 160.1 feet north of Watts Street, running through to 10 Renwick Street, 25 by 150, three-story brick and frame building on Hudson Street, two-story brick dwelling on Renwick Street.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale; Louis C. Raegener, referee, 2,001 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 19.11 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,932.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., a referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; St. Nicholas Place, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 39 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9 five-story stone-front building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 226 and 228 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a five-story brick stable, 40 by 100.11; L. Juchmann of 315 West Forty-second Street, architect; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 315 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 100; J. Livingston of 557 Lenox Avenue, owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 4 to 8 East Twenty-eighth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 75 by 92.9; L. G. Forgotson of 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; A. M. Allen of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $400,000.

Allen and Grand Streets, southeast corner, for a four-story brick loft and store, 64 by 100; H. Goldman and P. Maltzman of 61 Canal Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $80,000.

Taylor Street, west side, 125 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46.6; John De Santes of 735 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,500.

West Farms Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-story frame office, 16 by 10; P. J. Heaney of 770 Tremont Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

No. 143 Columbus Avenue, to a four-story brick building; J. O. Baker of 71 Broadway, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 27 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. W. Auchincloss of 26 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; R. B. Potter of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane and 37 and 39 Liberty Street, to five-story brick offices; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of 37 Liberty Street, owner; C. C. Haight of 452 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick storage building; D. Lewis estate, owner; J. H. Kaubel, architect; cost, $500.

No. 117 Varick Street, to a five-story brick tenement; E. C. Bohde of 145 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; D. J. Mallory of 71 King Street, architect; cost, $150.

Fifty-second Street, west side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to a ten-story brick warehouse; Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, premises, owner; R. J. Eidlitz of 995 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 228 East Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Dr. I. Bleier, premises, owner; L. C. Warner of 603 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 96 and 98 Franklin Street, to six-story brick lofts and store; estate of J. M. Billins of Hadley, Mass., owner; E. W. Grauert of 15 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to four-story brick meeting rooms; Young Men's Christian Association, premises, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $400.

Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner, to four-story brick stores and offices; J. L. Miller of 126 Riverside Drive, owner; J. F. Munkevitz of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 726 to 728 Columbus Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; F. J. Mesherry, premises, owner; H. A. Koelke of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,935 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 23 by 37; Elizabeth Meiss and C. N. Vollmer, premises, owners; Antony F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 78th St, 102.2x30; John Kafka to Herman Brandstein, (mtgs $70,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,508, e s, 25x100.10; Malwina Greenberg to Isidor Greenberg..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 16, e s, 27.1x71.4x 33.1x71.7; Louis Golde to David Cohen, 2-3 part, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FOREST AV, e s, 361 ft s of 165th St, 37.9x135; Robert E. Lavelle to Ernst Perzina, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

FRONT ST, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 32.11x64.4x28.10x63.3; Samuel V. Abel to Lillian M. Abel..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 50.4 ft s of 184th St, 25.2x92.9x25x96.3; Joseph M. Schenck, referee, to Theodore Sattler.... 4,200

LENOX AV, 401 and 403, w s, 46.10x90; David Cohen to Max Levin, (mtg $27,000) Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 111th St, 100.11x42x irregular; Isabel H. Crombie to Charles H. Shulman and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and... 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.9 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; Albert Josselius to Francis G. Mussil, all title, (mtg $1,500)..... 2,000

LOT 271, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Edith H. Anderson..... Nom.

LOTS 204 to 207, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Frank Hinze and another to Herman G. Hinze, 1-3 part.. Nom.

MADISON ST, 129 and 131, n s, 50x100; James J. Loonie to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON ST, 129 and 131, n s, 50x100; Isaac Heifer to Harry Wittenberg and another, (mtgs $65,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MAIN ST, e s, 965.6 ft n of Pilot Av, 100x— to high-water mark, City Island; William H. Price to John M. Stewart, all title, quitclaim..... 50

MAIN ST, e s, 965.6 ft n of Pilot Av, 100x—, to high-water mark, City Island; Alfred L. Horton to George W. Horton, all title, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

MAIN ST, e s, 965.6 ft n of Pilot Av, 100x—, to high-water mark, City Island; William E. Payne to George W. Horton, all title, quitclaim..... 75

MAIN ST, e s, 965.6 ft n of Pilot Av, 100x—, to high-water mark, City Island; George W. Horton to Alfred L. Horton, all title..... Nom.

MAIN ST, n w corner of Southerly St, 50x 100, City Island; Ronald K. Brown and another, executors and trustees, to John Walsh, executor and trustee, quitclaim.. Nom.

MECHANIC ST, s s, adjoining land of John Rasberry, runs s w 137x e 25x n e 137x n w 25; Hugh A. McCaffrey to Shepard Kersey, other consideration and 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 35th St, 16.7x80; Mary E. Day to Harry A. Day..... Gift

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 63x100; Robert J. Corr to Henry G. Silleck, Jr., (mtg $17,500)..... Nom.

CURES COLDS THE WORLD OVER
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

1ST AV, n s, being Lots 294, 289, and 228, map of Wakefield, 300x114; Stephen Jenkins to Clara I. Adams and others. Nom.

1ST AV, n s, Lots 119, 120, and 121, map of Jerome, 107x38.8x107x38.1; Joseph Cirringione to John M. Farley..... Nom.

2D AV, s s, being e ½ of Lot 293, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Sarah M. Gowen and others to Eva F. Jenkins..... Nom.

3D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 50.9x89.9; Chauncey S. Truax to George F. Johnson, (mtg $40,000)..... 19,500

4TH AV, n s, being Lot 193, map partition sale part of Hyatt farm; Mary A. McCormick to James T. Dodge, (mtg $5,000) Nom.

4TH AV, e s, 78.5 ft s of 54th St, 22x99; Robert W. Reid to John Reid, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

12TH ST, 210 East, 20x106.6; Rebecca Haims to Herman Sirotta, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH ST, n s, 265.11 ft e of 8th Av, 19x 92; George H. Kynett, referee, to Julius B. Fox..... 12,100

25TH ST, n s, 228.4 ft w of 1st Av, 56.8x 102.2; Anna W. Hepp and others, executors, to John Wendt..... 30,000

35TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 98.9; John L. Brower and another, executors and trustees, to Patrick Goss, quitclaim..... 25

35TH ST, n s, 143.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Euphrasie C. Taconnet to Matial A. Taconnet, quitclaim, all title..... 2,900

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x88.9; Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel Green and another, (mtg $18,000)..... $7,500

87TH ST, s s, 110.2 ft e of 5th Av, 43x 100.8x irregular; William H. Eolton to Lewis C. Ledyard, (mtg $190,000)..... 100

100TH ST, 303 West, 18x100.11; Alfred Gutwillig to Gertrude Well, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, 188 West, 25x100.11; Julius C. Bloss to Levy Minsky, (mtg $18,500).. Nom.

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Sarah Aitmann to Philippine Helmes, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, 311 West, 20x100.11; Charles W. L. Roche to Arthur W. Saunders, other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, 311 West, 20x100.11; Arthur W. Saunders to William F. Havemeyer, (mtg $13,000)..... Omitted

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Julius Berkowitz to Hyman Goldstein, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Elias A. Cohen to Golde & Cohen, a corporation, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

133D ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; William Daly to William Keenan, (mtgs $34,000)..... Nom.

133D ST, 54 West, 16x99.11; Jacob Spero to Margaret Bean and others, ½ of R. T. and int..... Nom.

134TH ST, 17 West, 17.10x99.11; William S. Patten to Arthur W. Clinton, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Elias Gussaroff and others to Lena Vogel, (mtgs $24,545)..... Nom.

137TH ST, 51 and 53 West, 50x99.11; Nathan Applebaum to Meyer Barber, (mtg $39,000,) other consideration and... 100

148D ST, s s, 120 ft w of College Av, 60.6 x115.4x8.8x100.10; Edward S. Lang to Bella L. Burgoyne, ½ part, (mtg $4,500). Nom.

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100 x99.11; Daniel Robert to John G. Moore, (mtg $15,522,) other consideration and... 100

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Elton Av, 16.10 x100; Edward S. Long to Bella L. Burgoyne, ½ part, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

173D ST, s s, 83 ft w of Audubon Av, 17 x50; Anna E. Barnes to Lucretia L. Barnes..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 720; Henry F. Schutte to Frederick Uhlmann, 5 years..... 1,980

BROOK AV, s w corner of 138th St; Meta Rohdenberg, executrix, to Bernhard & Kurtze, 8 years..... 1,200

BROOME ST, 114; Solomon Kutner to Morris Haber, 2 years..... 842

CLIFF ST, 32; E. O. Meyer to Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co., 5 years..... 3,000

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Warren St; Abraham Stern and others to Wells-Fargo & Co., 21 years..... 12,000

PRINCE ST, 5; Salvatore di Matteo to Enrico V. Pescia, 1 3-12 years..... 240

1ST AV, 148, s e corner of 9th St; Martin J. King to Louis Daun, 3 years..... 2,280

14TH ST, 638 to 642 East; Louis Halms to Santo Martello and another, 5 years..... 6,600

39TH ST, 340 West; Katharina Schmuck to Michael Ford, 3 years..... 600

87TH ST, 271 and 273 West; Rosalie Bowsky to Herbert P. Willis and another, 10 years..... $3,800, 4,200

112TH ST, 318 to 334 East; Giovanni Fusco and another to Michele Dipietro, 3 2-12 years..... 8,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; Lenox Av, n w corner of 112th St, 1 year..... 38,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; Lenox Av, w s, 101.5 ft n of 112th St, 1 year..... 34,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; Lenox Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 1 year..... 28,000

BRANDSTEIN, Herman, to John Kafka; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 78th St, prior mtg 4 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

CARLOS, Zella M., to Leslie G. Ferguson; Classons and Wilkins Creek, plot contains 15 72-100 acres; also public road to Classons Point, Lot 26, map of Classons Point, contains 5 25-100 acres; also Classons Point Road, w s, being part of Lot 25, same map, contains 4 72-100 acres, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

CARMIN, Katie, to Bernard L. Benson; Intervale Av, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 5 years..... 700

COHEN, David, to Louis Golde; East Broadway, 16, n e cor of Catharine St, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 7,000

CRYSTAL, Moses, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 115th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 85,000

CRYSTAL, Moses, to Brevoort Real Estate Company; 115th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

CURRY, Milton W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101st St, 312 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

EDELSON, Morris, and another to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 25th St, 235 and 237 East, due March 1, 1909..... 42,000

EDELSON, Morris, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 25th St, 235 and 237 East, prior mortgage $45,000, due Jan. 20, 1912, 6 per cent..... 11,000

EDELSON, Morris, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 25th St, 235 and 237 East, due March 1, 1909..... 3,000

FARLEY, John T., to United States Realty Construction Company; 80th St, n s, 75 ft w Park Av, prior mtg $175,000, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 85,000

GOLDSTEIN, Hyman, to Julius Berkowitz; 108th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,600

HAIMS, Rebecca, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 12th St, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

HEEMSATH, Herman, to Emanuel Levy; 161st St, n s, being w ½ of Lot 74, map of North Melrose, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 500

HEISE, Anna T., to Eagle Insurance Company of London, Eng.; 77th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also 77th St, s s, 239 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also 77th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, all title, due March 12, 1906, 6 per cent... 18,000

HELFER, Isaac, to James J. Loonie; Madison St, 131, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,000

HELFER, Isaac, to John A. McCarthy; Madison St, 129, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,000

JACKSON, Ann, to Gertrude Hotto; 202d St, s s, 73.9 ft w of Briggs Av, demand. 800

JAMESON, Mary C., to the American Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, e s, 26 ft n of 176th St, 3 years..... 2,500

KEATING, Bernard J., to the Irving Savings Institution; Laight St, n s, 62.6 ft w of Washington St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

MINSKY, Levy, and Julia C. Bloss; 101st St, 188 West, prior mtg $18,500, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 23,000

MONELL, Francis G., to Ullgricka Matteson; Lexington Av, 1,598, due Jan. 1, 1909..... 1,000

MURPHY, John D., to John E. Shaw; 33d St, n s, 68.10 ft w of 7th Av, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

O'SHEA, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35th St, 447 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to Henry Meyer; Forsyth St, 62; also Forsyth St, e s, 25.1 ft n of Hester St, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Edw. T. Engel; Elvington St, s w cor Mangin St, due Sept. 17, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to the Title Insurance Company; 102d St, 311 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

SHULMAN, Charles H., and another to Isabel H. Crombie; Lexington Av, n w cor 111th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000

SICKER, Adolphus T., to Hannah M. Hughes; 5th Av, n s, being part of Lot 171, map of Wakefield, begins at division line between Lots 171 and 173, due March 31, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WRAGGE, Louisa, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 22d St, 328 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Bank for Savings..... $305,000

HARLAN, Richard D., and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 16,000

HENRY, Charles S., to Leonard Lewisohn..... Omitted

KIP, Garrett B., to Samuel Green and another..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Company.. 60,000

LESSE, Louis; and others to Emanuel M. Cline, 2 assignments..... 1

LEVY, Jacob, to Max Baron..... 1

MANDEL, Adolf, to the Jefferson Bank.. 1

MARX, Max, to Simon Sichel..... 3,750

MILLER, Jennet M., and others, executors, to Louisa J. Stone, 2 assignments. 12,000

ROTHSCHILD, Isaac, and another to Ida Hir

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

74—Gen. Lighterage Co vs Boat vs Tug No. 19. Lancashire No. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

247—Butcher vs Levy.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Cupeland vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant; Hitchcock, appellant, vs. Burchell; Cullen et al. vs. Shipway; Staats, trustee, and others, appellants, vs. Storm; Brooks vs. Erie Fire Insurance Company, appellant; Lennan, executrix, vs. Hamburg-American Steamship Company, appellant; Cullinan vs. Parkes and another, appellants; Cullinan vs. Stein and another, appellants; Sherman, appellant, vs. Allison; Manhattan Fire Insurance Company and another, receivers, appellants, vs. Fox and others.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. State of New York, appellant.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs in this court to either party.

Beyer, appellant, vs. Sigel; Hamilton, appellant, vs. Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia et al.—Judgment absolutely ordered on the stipulation, with costs.

Young, et al., executors, vs. Valentine; Clark vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellant; Stillings, executor vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant; Schmarder vs. Mix and others, appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Morrison, appellant, vs. Smith and another.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Blumenberg Press, appellant, vs. Mutual Mercantile Agency.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Court affirmed, without costs of appeal to either party.

Brieter vs. Stoll and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and 10 per cent. damages, under Section 3,251 of the code.

Dresser vs. Travis-Koss and Coogan, appellants.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

63—Hickok vs Bunting
64—Skinner vs Gray
65—Dental, &c, Ass'n vs Internat Tooth Crown Co
66—Bacon vs Grossman
67—McChesney vs Moore
68—Wheeler vs Norton
53—Smith vs Kissel
54—Leary vs Corvin
50—La Montagne vs Bank of N Y
69—Bacon vs Grossman

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Everard vs Astor
2—Morap vs Moran
3—Same vs same
4—In re Stephani
5—New Inv &c Lamp Co vs Ames
6—Bethel vs Hogencamp
7—People &c vs N Y B L B Co (in re Rosenbaum)
8—Same (in re Graef)
9—Same (in re Bergen)
10—Finkelstein vs Int St Ry Co
11—Same vs Same
12—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
13—McLaughlin vs same
14—Connolly vs same
15—Hecla Iron Works vs Corn
16—Ketcham vs Ketcham
17—In re Gerding
18—Mosson vs Cochran
19—Keller vs Whitney
20—Fazzi vs St Mary's Lit Assn
21—People &c vs N Y B L B Co (in re 308 W 116th St
22—Cullinan vs Quasl
23—Dalrouski vs Dalrouski
24—Huntington vs Spellman
25—Haight vs Brown
26—Rime vs N Y Elev R R Co
27—Harvey vs McConchie
28—Cook vs Firstenberg
29—Besharian vs Int St Ry Co
30—Holm vs Union Ry Co
31—Magnifico vs same
32—Goersdorf vs same
33—Martin vs Allgnum Co
34—De La Mater vs Leary
35—Niemann vs Browning
36—Kehoe vs City of N Y
37—Emig Indus Sav Bk vs Cunningham
38—Boskowitz vs Schwab
39—Offinger vs same
40—Same vs same
41—Wentsch vs Wentsch
42—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
43—Gallun vs Spalding
44—Mosson vs Union Surety &c Co
45—In re Cromwell Av
46—Michel vs Betz
47—Lilienthal vs Betz
48—Nat Citizens' Bk vs Provident Realty Co
49—Spaulding vs Robic
50—Campbell vs Salomon
51—Same vs same
52—Nosco vs Nosco
53—Ernst Moretti Brew Co vs Rettig
54—Ciciolo vs Ebling Brew Co
55—Cullinan vs Quasl
56—Necheles vs Ind Order Brith Abraham
57—Treffinger vs M. Groh's Sons
58—People &c vs U S Mut Acc Assn
59—Same vs Liebcke
60—Same vs Stanule
61—Same vs Cirillo
62—Same vs Schoemell
63—Fazzi vs Yetter
64—Campbell vs Zierler
65—Mandel vs Feldman
66—Aronberg vs Mandel
67—Callender vs Bannen
68—In re B T Goellion Co
69—Burenstein vs Feinstein
70—In re Lane
71—Lonergan vs Oakley
72—H W Caldwell & Son Co vs Am Const &c Co
73—Same vs same
74—Bachman vs City of N Y
75—In re Parker
76—In re Roberts
77—Evers vs George
78—West vs West
79—Ind Int Verein vs Levenhaar
80—Same vs same
81—Kiraify vs Kiraify
82—Saberski vs Saberski
83—Sage vs Broadbelt
84—Kohl vs Kohl
85—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co
86—Gibson vs McMulkin
87—Levy vs Brokaw
88—In re O'Reilly
89—Gibbons vs Berolzheimer
90—Moran vs Morrill
91—Randall vs McMurray
92—People &c vs N Y B L B Co (in re Canavan)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes.

4516—Hard vs Wells
4642—Same vs same
General calendar
4402—Stein vs Marks
3512—Witte vs Witte
3533—Smith vs Dunn
3758—Oishei vs Penn R R Co
3759—Same vs same
3760—Same vs same
3764—Same vs same
3766—Same vs same
3756—Same vs same
3326—Whalen vs Leary
2905—Theobald vs Smith
3199—Porter vs Post
3086—Sibley vs Sibley
3163—Fischer vs Berger
2251—Milford Granite Co vs Reid
3340—Met Sav Bk vs Green
3769—Eprikian vs Kupellan
2033—Bklyn R T Co vs Britton
2158—Kick vs Hall
3495—Swift vs Amer Ex Nat Bk
3531—Kernan vs Hosford
Undefended divorces.
4166—Hogeboom vs Hogeboom
4167—McCreedie vs McCreedie
4171—Hyman vs Hyman
4172—Brand vs Brand
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Stella Lulio

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14289—Hawkes vs Byrnes
14423—Wilson vs Granger
14424—Same vs same
13890—Ebling Brew Co vs Spittler
14507—West vs West
14248—Amer Malting Co vs Elm Brew Co
14261—Same vs Immig
14332—Same vs Conrad
Enrichs Brew
13333—Same vs same
14437—Sullivan vs McKee
12901—Weed vs Foster
14121—Duveen vs Addicks

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

4083—Brown vs Ingersoll
4777—Foster vs Met St Ry
4800—Zeisner vs same
1544—Hall vs same
4819—Carter vs same
4822—Rosenwater vs same
4640—Fiori vs same
4853—Taylor vs same
4854—Guariri vs same
4824—Furlong vs same
4820—Prescott vs same
4824—Gray vs same
4804—Hanover vs same
4805—Fitzgibbon vs same
4806—Same vs same
3003—Klein vs same
14123—Hardt vs West Side Elec Co
14126—Clark vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5226.

3717—Galligan vs O'Reilly
4783—Shea vs Met St Ry
4533—Roome vs Robinson
4916½—McLaughlin vs Met St Ry
4917½—Fusco vs same
4921—Ryan vs same
4925—Zamek vs same
4926—Same vs same
4930—Bradley vs same
4935—Demetre vs same
4943—Belford vs same
4948—Mahler vs same
4954—Foley vs same
4976—Ryan vs same
4987—O'Brien vs same
4995—Pope vs same
5001—Smith vs same
5002—Osetsky vs same
5003—Herskowitz vs same
5004½—Yoraton vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

9519—Masterson vs City of New York
4862—Troll vs Weser
4968—Gelman vs Fargo
13050—Williams vs City of New York.
4686—Oberfelder vs Nat Distilling Co
4674—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4693—Sears vs Heilbronner
13817—Dunham vs Dunham
4418—Kilpatrick vs Leventritt
4567—Rawister vs Beekman Co
4791—McPartland vs Lambush
3651—Cohen vs Tamsen
4660—Aspegren vs Windmuller
4686—Stannard vs Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co
5000—Linsmeyer vs Schmitt
4852—Wittenberg vs Lehigh & Wilkes C Co
13072—City of N Y vs Smith
4796—Dutson vs United Wine & Trading Co
4858—Cohen vs City of N Y
3692—Whitbeck vs Maugham
4367—Condell vs City of N Y
5036—Morrison vs Union Ry
5095—Riordan vs 3d Av R R

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Charles Wohlgemuth
Katharina Zolvert
Harris Solomon
Bridget Kane
Theodore Dohr
Charles Runyon
Herman Schoenfeld
William H Fearing
Selden N Crowe
Catherina Merle
At 2 P. M.
George B Deane.
Alonzo W Balch
Charles Bondy

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1901—John M Dilks
1977—David Sawyer

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1164—Burns vs Burns
640—Tellary vs Souhami
4202—Kuehner vs Met St Ry Co
1105—Brooker vs Morrill
1983—McCrudden vs 42d St, &c, Ry
2426—Galante vs Int St Ry Co
2427—N Y Steam Co vs John Doscher Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

6774½—Stern vs Met St Ry
2220—Schrastchler vs Int St Ry Co
2254—McGrath vs same
2137—Rashkin vs Met St Ry Co
2180—Hylan vs same
2308—Luckno vs Olitzky
2309—Whitney vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 2441.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Walter Davis
2—Haseeb Nahas
3—Michael Scheer
4—George L. Ford
5—Michael Coloe
Pleadings.
1—William Austin
Daniel Chatfield
2—William Randolph
3—Benjamin Smith
4—John Henry
5—Samuel Jones
6—Andrew H. Nelson
7—Frank Spicer
8—Joe Hofler
9—George Taylor
10—Henry Gottlieb
11—Tony Rosetti

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—James Anderson
2—John J Reilly
3—Frank Stefano
4—Otto Altenberg
5—James Biggio
6—John Allen
Charles Anderson
7—John McGinniss
Richard Hill
8—Julius Morrell
9—Stephen Lusnewski
10—Joseph Chiforo
11—John Ryan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Gray, and Kernochan for the People.

1—William Butler

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.

1—Andrew Maxwell
2—Frank Sauer
3—Arthur Sherman
4—James Ogeltree
5—Henry Barnabus
6—William Miller
7—Thoriman Richardson
8—James Renihan
9—John White
10—Fred Cooper
11—Moritz Zelmer
12—Milton N Sekeson
13—Nathan Taylor
14—Squilliance Salvatore
15—Thomas Pritchard

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—S. Louis Reinhardt vs. George O. Townsend Company—Arthur B. Spingarn.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William H. Dixon vs. John N. Moore—Herbert C. Marshall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Federal Union Surety Company—John Delahunty, Brouse vs. Brouse—Edmund J. Tinsdale. In re Boylston—John F. McIntyre. Brewster vs. Kluber—Alfred J. Talley. Hamilton vs. McQuaid—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—McCleery vs. Melrose Realty Company—Theodore L. BaHey. In re Hastings—Edward G. Whitaker, City Real Estate Company vs. De Nyke, same vs. Thrall, Hillyer vs. same—Henry W. Bookstaver. Sturz vs. Zavagal—McClelland Milnor.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Part VI.—Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

7783—Pinto vs Pinto
3288—Kelly vs Milliken
585—Hart vs McKenna
2358—Eaton vs Hall
7580—Lawson vs Lawson
3082—Siversen vs Jenks
1404—Toye vs B H R R
3330—3331—Duyckinck vs City of New York
3412—McShayne vs B H R R
3415—Susnofsky vs Prensky and City of N Y
6126—Cullinan vs Ellis
3420—Krotz vs B H R R
3430—Mayorga vs Int St R R
2483—Wickman vs B H R R
2613—Riester vs Met St R R
1731—Belford vs B H R R
3294—Wells vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
2720—Baker vs Smith
3271—McCaffrey vs Int St R R
3438—Tonkonogy vs 42d St & Manhattanville R R
3439—McNevis vs Int St R R
3440, 3495—Levine vs B H R R
3442—Levinson vs Int St R R
3443—Kearney vs B H R R
3446—Donato vs Erie R R Co
3447—Cunningham vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3449—Garlick vs same
3449—Caruso vs B H RR
3450—Person vs same
3451—Morgan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3454, 3478—Saiser vs B H R R
2164—Kennedy vs same
5923—Cullinan vs Wyman et al
2507—Zwerling vs Annenberg
3458—Levene vs Inter St R R
3461—Rudd vs N Y & N J Tel Co & B H R R
3462, 3463—Sanford vs B H R R
3464—Readon vs same
3465—Frollo vs same
3470—Leidinger vs Long Island R R
3471—Mahoney vs Brooks
3500—Siegel vs Siegfried Glass
3501—Raymond Mfg Co vs. Interurb St R R
3506—Gutsch vs Contench
3504, 3505—Siebelbach vs Casper
3506—Hunt vs B H R R
3510—Sorenson vs Quebec S S Co
3514—Weiner vs L I R R
3516—Boettigheimer vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3517—Barry vs B H R R
3518—Burke vs C I & R R
3519—Sellers vs B H RR
3520—O'Brien vs same
3523—Coyle vs Interurb St R R
3524—Harvey vs Fargo
3525—Alexander vs B H R R
3526—Gardner vs Januszewski
3527—Biglin vs Brady
3528—Slavin vs B H R R
3529, 3530—Reynolds vs same
3531—Godbay vs Hamburg S S Co
3531—Kerr vs same
3532—Donough vs same

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 11th day of January, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the P. H. BRESNAN TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Hansen, Zinsser & Power, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1904.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1904.

DAVID J. WAGNER, Assignee.

HANSEN, ZINSSER & POWER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY $40, ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-Day Cruise With Stopovers, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.
Rates include Berths and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line,
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the
Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

FLORIDA! FLORIDA!
Tours of 9 to 28 days covering choicest routes; accommodations at very best hotels. Rates $50.00 to $185, according to length of tour. Make it short or long, suit yourself, and the price will be modified accordingly. Send for Booklet of "Tours by Rail and Steamer," giving complete details.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
348 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUBA! CUBA! CUBA!

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
City of Wash., Feb. 16, 1 PM | Segurance, Feb. 24, 1 PM
CABIN, $105. STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Città di Napoli.....Feb. 16
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Belgenzi, Hartfield & Co., 30 Wall St.

Mediterranean Cruise, 3500 Up.
71 days, March 8, S. S. "Kurfurst," 12,128 tons. Spring and Summer Parties to Europe. Choice berths all lines. F. C. CLARK, 118 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO FLORIDA AND HAVANA, Feb. 13, 25, 27, March 12.
Programmes, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., N. Y.

CARPET CLEANING.
Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired
Haig S. Ishyan, 44 West 19th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
SPEND THE HOLIDAY
in a short and delightful trip via
Old Dominion Line
S. S. Monroe will leave New York February 11th, and S. S. Princess Anne February 12th at 3 P. M. for
Old Point Comfort, Va.,
CONNECTING FOR
Norfolk, Va.,
Richmond, Va.,
and Washington, D. C.
Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M. for New York direct.
Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth, $13.00 and upwards.
Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.
Telephone—1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 5 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Mar. 5, 10 AM | K.Wm.II.Apl. 12, 1 PM
K.Wm.II.Mar.15, 5 AM | Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpri's.Mar.22, 8 AM | Kronprins.May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 29, 10 AM | K.Wm. II.May 17, 7 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
BREMEN DIRECT.
Main....Feb. 16, 10 AM | Main....Mar. 24, 10 AM
Neckar...Mar. 1, 10 AM | *P. Alice..Apr. 5, 10 AM
Rhein...Mar. 10, 10 AM | Barbarossa.Ap.7, 10 AM
*Bremen.Mar. 17, 10 AM | Neckar...Apl. 9, 10 AM
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohens'n.Feb.12, 11 AM | Hohens'n.Mar.12, 11 AM
Lahn....Feb. 19, 11 AM | Lahn....Mar. 26, 11 AM
P. Irene.Feb. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene..Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise.Mar. 12, 11 AM | K. Albert..Apr. 9, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Bluecher..Feb. 14, 10 AM | Waldersee..Mar. 19, 6 AM
Pennsylv'a.Feb. 20, 7 AM | *Bluecher..Mar. 24, 11 AM
Patricia.Feb. 27, 1:30 PM | *Moltke..Mar. 31, 10 AM
*Moltke..Mar. 3, 10 AM | Pennsy'a, Apr. 2, 6:30 AM
Pretoria..Mar. 12, 1 PM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Palatia..Feb. 14, 10 AM | Fr. Adelb't..Mar. 22, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar..Feb. 25, 10 AM | Palatia..Apr. 8, 10 AM
Phoenicia..Mar. 17, 10 AM | Pr. Oskar..Apr. 14, 10 AM
Cabin, $60, $75, upward, according to Steamer.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria..Feb. 12, 2 PM | Etruria..Mar. 5, 8 AM
Ivernia..Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Lucania..Mar. 12, Noon
Campania..Feb. 27, Noon | Umbria..Mar. 19, 7 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Aurania.....Jan. 26, 11 A. M.
Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
New York..Feb. 13, 9:30 AM | Phila...Feb. 27, 9:30 AM
St. Paul..Feb. 20, 9:30 AM | St. Louis..Mar. 5, 9:30 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vader'd..Feb. 13, 10:30 AM | Zeeland..Feb. 27, 10:30 AM
Kroonl'd, Feb. 20, 10:30 AM | Finland..Mar. 5, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MANITOU.....Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 5, 9 A. M.
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM—via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
*Slotersdyk.....Feb. 16 | Rotterdam.....Mar. 8
Statendam.....Feb. 23 | Noordam.....Mar. 22
†Amsterdam.....Mar. 1 | Staterdam.....Mar. 29
†Steerage only. *Freight only.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...Feb. 10, 7 PM | Majestic..Mar. 2, 10 AM
Celtic...Feb. 17, 8 AM | Oceanic...Mar. 5, Noon
Cedric...Feb. 24, 11 AM | Teutonic.Mar. 16, 10 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) *4:00, *5:00 P. M. (6:06 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*9:40 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, 7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, 7:30, 10:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *9:15, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, 12:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, *4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ||Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 1,196, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Ave. A, 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 B'way, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. H. A. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington..† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..* 3:55 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.. 12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 196, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...* 3:55pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"..* 5:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*12:10pt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*10:55am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis..* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk.....*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

Offices: 261, 434, 1,200 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 109 Greenwich St., 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:35, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:35, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:35, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:25 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

FOUND.—Money to pay for stamp collections and rare stamps. Look over your letters, 1840 to 1870. Address Box T 218 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

218T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

24D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

26TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

103TH ST., 73 WEST.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated.

197TH ST., 261 WEST.—High-class boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

237 WEST END AV., (71st St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

BROADWAY, 1,548, NEAR 48TH ST.—Desirable flat, 4 large, nicely furnished rooms; bath; reasonable rent.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Experienced operators on Willcox & Gibbs machines; also girls 16 to learn. The E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 10-14 Bleecker St.

WANTED—A neat girl as chambermaid and waitress for very small family. 51 East 66th St.

Males.

GARDENER.—General working; married; limit two young children; good reference; sober; under 45; applicant with any objectionable habits discharged promptly; desirable new place, White Plains. Write only, Atlas Company, 18 Broadway.

WANTED—An educated man capable of taking charge of the business of Consolidated Exchange house; one who has had full experience in office detail, correspondence, and customers' room; state age, references, and salary expected; (confidential.) Address Gilman, 203 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as companion and reader. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to Miss Walsh, care Mrs. J. A. H. S., 18 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; experienced; reference. Bloy, 145 Brunswick St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

By a neat and reliable woman; moderate wages; city or country. 208 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family in flat; good cook and waitress; plain washing; city reference. 777 2d Av., corner 42d St.; one flight, front; carfare.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience with Stock Exchange house, desires clerical position. E. S. S., Box 158 Times Office.

GARDENER.—To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 50 Barclay St.

CROKER BACK IN COMMAND

Fire Chief Resumes Position Vacated Dec. 1, 1902.

Congratulations and Floral Tributes Characterize Resumption—Vacation Ordered for Acting Chief Kruger.

Edward F. Croker took command of the New York Fire Department promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, obeying the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which restored him to his position as Fire Chief and upset the order of ex-Commissioner Sturgis dismissing him.

Nicholas J. Hayes, the new Fire Commissioner, formally handed over the command to Chief Croker, who then held an impromptu reception in his old office. Many were the friends who came to congratulate him, and his desk was heaped with letters and telegrams. The callers included several engine Captains, ex-Police Captain James K. Price, and World's Fair Commissioner Robert Oswald, who formerly was a fire Captain and acted as Chief Croker's personal aide. It was Oswald who always accompanied the Chief in his wild night rides to fires, and, although the Captain was supposed to be an expert driver, it has been said that he was just able to hold on as the Croker buggy or automobile tore through the streets.

Banks of flowers half filled the Chief's office when he entered it. Some of the tributes, composed of American Beauty roses or orchids, represented an expenditure of hundreds of dollars. One was entirely of roses, bearing a crown of flowers at the top and showing the inscription "Edward the First." Another piece was a horseshoe, seven feet high, the gift of the New York Fire Department Benevolent Association. Probably the handsomest of all of them was a floral searchlight and engine, sent by the Eighth Battalion, and another searchlight of blossoms came from friends in Brooklyn. Capt. Thomas Kelly and Lieut. Andrew Fitzgerald sent a miniature automobile. The flowers continued to pour into the office all the afternoon, until the Chief appeared to be in the midst of a tropical hothouse. Toward evening he decided to give most of the blossoms to the Presbyterian, Flower, and Hahnemann Hospitals and other institutions near Fire Headquarters.

When the newspaper men at last managed to steal a few moments of the Chief's time, he said:

"I of course am glad to get back to my old place, and I intend to take up matters pertaining to my official duties just where I left off on Dec. 1, 1902, when I was dismissed by the then Commissioner. I have no personal feeling against any member of the department who appeared as a witness against me at the trial, and shall not allow myself to be influenced by any feeling of animosity against any person. I am back now, and propose to do my duty to the best of my ability as I have always done.

"Of course, I have always felt that the attack made upon me was gross injustice, but now that I have been thoroughly and fully vindicated by the courts and have won, there is nothing more for me to say about it."

Before Mr. Croker came to Headquarters, Commissioner Hayes gave Acting Chief Kruger a two weeks' vacation as a token of appreciation for good services. Mr. Hayes also made a little speech complimenting Kruger and wishing him well.

AGED MAN'S WILL CONTESTED.

Relatives Fight for $250,000 Estate of George K. Shelton.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTEAD, Conn., Feb. 9.—Seven relatives, including Mrs. Emily Talmadge of Auburn, N. Y., a sister of the testator, contesting the will of George E. Shelton, who died in Plymouth, this county, about a year ago, in his ninety-fourth year, leaving an estate valued at $225,000.

In a will drawn when he was eighty-eight years old, Shelton bequeathed $10,500 to a brother, nephews and nieces; $2,000 to two churches in Plymouth, and the remainder to the Missionary Society of Connecticut.

The contestants claim undue influence and incapacity.

The trial of the appeal from the Plymouth Probate Court was begun before a jury in the Superior Court to-day.

GOVERNMENT REPORT BREAKS COTTON PRICES

Violent Declines of 135 Points Shake the Market.

The Census Bureau Makes the Amount Ginned to Jan. 16, 9,485,537 Bales—Views of Alfred E. Shepperson and Daniel J. Sully.

The publication of the ginners' report by the United States Census Bureau showing more cotton ginned up to Jan. 16 than had been expected caused a panic in the cotton market yesterday. Prices declined 135 points from the highest, and the pit was demoralized. No failures were announced, which was regarded remarkable when it is considered that prices have declined 4½ cents a pound within a week.

The market yesterday opened strong, some 25 points above Monday's close, and aggressive buying by the lately formed bull pool succeeded in gradually advancing quotations until the market was some 50 points higher. July was then quoted at 14.39 and May was in close attendance at 14.30.

At this point, however, the bears made a determined stand. It was drawing close to the noon hour when the ginners' report was due, and as no one seemed to be certain as to what the report would show a halt ensued while the opposing forces rested on their armchairs in the smoking room. But just before 12 o'clock the pit filled up again and every one waited for the news while the nervous tension became excessive.

All at once prices began to give way, at first a little, then more rapidly, until the Washington dispatch giving the figures was read from the rostrum. It proved 9,859,277 commercial or 9,485,537 ordinary bales, or far above the predictions indulged in by the bulls. The result was instantaneous. The entire market collapsed with awful rapidity. Quotations melted away and the bulls were powerless to stop it. Indeed, they made only half hearted attempts to support the market, leaving it at the mercy of the bears. In this city the decline was approximately 80 points in the active present crop months.

In New Orleans the break was still worse. There the July option broke in eight minutes from 15.12 to 13.90 or 122 points, equaling $8 a bale. During the next six minutes there was a quick recovery of 90 points, but this was only temporary, for in the afternoon the market broke again, with July at 13.30.

When the close came in this city quotations were at the lowest since the present collapse began. The bears were jubilant, and predicted still lower prices. There did not, however, develop any leader in this bear market, every man seeming to be out for himself. Daniel J. Sully, the bull leader, left the floor shortly after the report was made public and did not come back. His estimates about low crops, which were shown to have been incorrect by the Census Bureau's report, left him really no bridge over which to make his retreat, except further claims.

The fluctuations are shown in the following statement:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.75	14.02	12.67	12.67
May	14.10	14.30	13.00	13.00
July	14.15	14.39	13.05	13.05
August	13.60	13.75	12.20	12.38
September	12.40	12.90	11.60	11.60
October	11.72	11.93	11.50	11.15

What the Census report means from different points of view is best shown by the following statements, of which the first was especially written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by the well-known expert Alfred E. Shepperson. The second is made by D. J. Sully & Co., the exponents of the bull side. Mr. Shepperson says:

"The Census Office report issued to-day gives the quantity of cotton ginned to Jan. 16 as equal to 9,485,537 'regular bales,' the little 'round bales' being counted as half bales, according to the custom of the Cotton Exchanges. In the twenty-five working days between the date to which the previous Census report was made (Dec. 16) and the present report, the equivalent of 959,000 'regular' bales are stated to have been ginned, being an average of 38,400 bales per day.

"In arriving at twenty-five working days for the period named, I have deducted for four Sundays and for Christmas Day and New Year's Day. In the twenty working days from Jan. 17 to Feb. 9, inclusive, it is fair to assume that an average of 30,000 bales per day has been ginned. This would add 600,000 bales to the quantity reported and make the total to date 10,085,000 bales.

"These figures do not include cotton 'linters,' or the bales made from the samples of factors and buyers, and it is probable that fully 250,000 bales of 'linters' and samples will be included in the 'commercial crop' of the season.

"These additions to the Census report of cotton ginned to Jan. 16 would make the present commercial crop of cotton 10,335,000 bales, even if not another bale of cotton should be ginned between now and the end of the season, a matter of nearly seven months.

"How much cotton will be received during this period is a matter of conjecture, but the deductions which may reasonably be drawn from to-day's Census report will not serve to discredit the estimate made by me in December that the commercial crop would probably be about 10,700,000 bales.

"The Census figures of to-day may be thanked for exploding the new-fangled theories of deterioration of the cotton seed and the loss of fertility of Southern soil."

The statement by D. J. Sully & Co. was as follows:

"The Census report gave ginnings up to Jan. 16 as 9,485,537 square bales. We believe this constitutes 98 per cent. of the entire crop. We base this belief on several factors, one of which is that the ginnings up to Dec. 12, 1902, proved to be 86.4 per cent. of the entire crop of last year. This year the picking, ginning, and marketing have proceeded with great rapidity, and while we believe that the amount ginned to Dec. 13, 1903, was more than 86.4 per cent., we will let it go at that figure. Considering the rapidity of the picking, ginning, &c., this season, it is not excessive to say that at least 12 per cent. of the crop has been ginned between Dec. 13 and Jan. 16. This, therefore, would make the Census report showing at least 98 per cent. of the crop. Add the other 2 per cent. or 189,704 bales, and you have the total of 9,675,241 square bales.

"To reduce this roughly to net bales of 500 pounds each, the allowance for tie and bagging being 25 pounds to the bale, you subtract the equivalent for ties an bagging, which would be on a total crop as above 483,749 bales. This would leave 9,189,492 bales of 500 pounds net. By including linters and factors' samples, generally estimated at 200,000 bales, you have a crop in net bales of 500 pounds each not exceeding 9,391,492 bales. These figures are extremely liberal. Weights are not obtainable at present, but we have put them at 500 pound bales, when every well-posted cotton man is aware that the bales this year have been running as low as 375 pounds, many not over 450 pounds, and complaints have been so numerous that millis have hesitated to take some of the offerings on contract."

A FLURRIED COTTON MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—The session of the cotton market to-day was excited from the start and the leading bulls had hard work to keep prices from advancing too rapidly. Prices opened from 47 to 52 points higher than the close of yesterday and quickly rose until they were at an advance of 56 to 64 points, May selling up to 14.44 and July to 14.85.

Blundering attended the reading of the Census Bureau report on the amount of cotton ginned. The first figures placed the amount at about 10,000,000 bales, and values sank a full cent. A second reading said that the amount ginned was about 9,000,000 bales. The ring gasped and wondered who was playing such ghastly jokes.

Finally it was announced that the total amount of cotton ginned up to Jan. 16 was 9,485,537 bales. Prices had recovered a full cent on the second reading, but on the third reading traders, sick at heart at the hopeless jumble of statistics, commenced to unload and prices sagged off again. The bull leaders gave the market heavy support and buying became free again.

COTTON GINNING CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report, issued by the Census Office to-day, of the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1903 up to and including Jan. 16, 1904, shows that 30,171 ginneries were operated and that these ginned 9,859,277 commercial bales. Counting round bales as half bales, the number is 9,485,537, which compares with 8,905,503 and 10,588,250 bales to Dec. 13, 1902, and to March 14, 1893, respectively.

The report for the entire country is as follows:

Square bales, 9,038,800; round bales, 747,480; Sea Island crop bales, 72,907; total commercial bales, 9,859,277. The total commercial bales ginned from the crop of 1902 to Dec. 13, 1902, was 9,311,835, and to March 14, 1903, was 11,078,882.

The cotton ginned from the crop grown in 1903, up to and including Jan. 16, 1904, is given by States and Territories as follows:

Alabama, 1,020,592 commercial bales.
Arkansas, 664,410 commercial bales.
Florida, 57,174 commercial bales.
Georgia, 1,307,169 commercial bales.
Indian Territory, 299,553 commercial bales.
Kansas, 55 commercial bales.
Kentucky, 563 commercial bales.
Louisiana, 826,316 commercial bales.
Mississippi, 1,367,498 commercial bales.
Missouri, 32,239 commercial bales.
North Carolina, 841,146 commercial bales.
Oklahoma, 191,095 commercial bales.
South Carolina, 788,714 commercial bales.
Tennessee, 234,919 commercial bales.
Virginia, 12,255 commercial bales.

In the report issued to-day no account has been taken of linters obtained by the cottonseed oil mills from reginning cotton seed.

MUNICIPAL GAS PLANT MOVE.

Resolution for Investigating Committee Presented in Board of Aldermen.

As an initial move for the establishment of a municipal gas plant, Alderman John Hann of Brooklyn presented a resolution in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, just before adjournment, calling for the appointment of a committee of five by the chair to make an investigation of the subject. The resolution was referred by Vice Chairman Sullivan to the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, of which Alderman Doull is the Chairman.

The resolution provides that the members shall ascertain:

First.—The cost of the construction of a gas plant or plants of sufficient capacity to supply with gas for lighting and other purposes the public buildings, streets, avenues, and highways, and for the use of private consumers, of and in the City of New York.

Second.—The probable cost per 1,000 feet to the City of New York to manufacture gas, and the price at which it can be furnished by the city to private consumers.

Third.—The advisability of the construction and operation of a gas plant or plants by the City of New York.

There was no discussion on the resolution, but it was said by several of the Tammany majority members that there was no objection to the move, and that favorable action by the committee would probably be taken between now and the next Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen so that the resolution then could be adopted and the investigation committee named.

BODY RESCUED FROM FLAMES.

Death of Henry A. Spaulding Followed by Burning of His Home—Schoolgirls Form Salvage Corps.

Henry A. Spaulding, retired, the founder of the diamond house of Spaulding & Co. of Chicago, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home in Pelham Manor. During the afternoon the house caught fire and the body had to be removed hastily to the barn. It was later removed to an undertaker's rooms at New Rochelle.

The cause of the fire is not known, for when its presence was discovered one wing of the house was blazing briskly. It was seen first by the girls at Miss Hazen's school, not far away. The girls reached the building a minute after the body had been removed, quickly organized a salvage corps, and carried to places of safety much of value, among the articles saved being autograph letters from Gen. Grant, King Edward, and the Mikado.

The house was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The curios destroyed or damaged were valued highly because of their connections. The New Rochelle firemen came down and saved a portion of the house.

FIVE THEATRES STILL CLOSED.

Manager Says Grand Opera House Will Open To-night.

The Grand Opera House remained closed last night. Some 300 persons went away disappointed. Manager J. H. Springer said that if the Inspectors had only waited until 3 o'clock the required change would have been finished and he could have opened last night, but the inspection was made at 2 o'clock, when the work was not as yet ready. He said the Inspectors insisted on making the tests then. The asbestos curtain was ready, the benches replaced in the gallery by chairs, and the railing put in in the foyer staircase. The theatre will be open this evening, Mr. Springer said.

The Vaudeville Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street was still dark. Mr. Erchman's representative said that the theatre will not reopen this week.

The Princess Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street; the Madison Square Theatre, Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were all closed last night, and no one connected with the respective managements was around.

NINE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Two Canadian Pacific Trains Collide Near Ottawa—Many Hurt.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—Nine persons were killed and over a score injured in a collision between two passenger trains on the Canadian Pacific, near Sand Point, today. The trains in collision were the eastbound and west-bound "Soo" specials. Both trains were under orders to stop at Sand Point and pass there. The crew of the west-bound train is blamed for the accident.

The dead are: William Tuloit, Whitney, Ont.; James Higgins, Ottawa; J. Carter, Ottawa; William McMillan of St. Henri; Dolphus Seguin, Hull; Fuller Jackson, Ottawa; Express Messenger Robertson, News Agent McMullen; a woman believed to be Eva Richter, Express Messenger Thompson, and Fireman William Dubois.

Among the most seriously injured are: Engineer Duley, Ottawa; Baggageman O'Toole, Mail Clerk Beach, Mail Clerk Black, and Fireman Price.

The injured were brought to the Ottawa hospitals. An official statement given out by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company places the responsibility for the wreck upon the crew of the west-bound train. Conductor Nidd of that train this evening admitted that his engineer had orders to stop at Sand Point. The trains met with a terrific crash at a point three and one-half miles west of Sand Point.

SHIPBUILDERS' SCHEDULES.

Townsend-Downey Concern's Liabilities, $915,274, and Nominal Assets, $1,605,878.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company of 12 Broadway and Shooter Island show liabilities of $915,274 and nominal assets of $1,605,878. The assets consist of real estate and plant at Shooter Island, $1,182,128; stock in trade, $150,786; machinery and tools, $45,535; shipping and shares in vessels, $42,000; accounts, $54,983; cash, $7,584; unexpired fire insurance premiums, $5,690, and unliquidated claims for work on vessels, $69,208.

Of the liabilities, $627,531 are secured, $30,704 for wages to 1,000 workmen, and $5,128 for taxes to the City of New York. There are seven suits against the company for damages for negligence, aggregating $225,200, on which the company is insured for $5,000 each.

The principal secured creditors are the following: Tidewater Oil Company, $272,050; First National Bank of New York, $161,525; First National Bank of Jersey City, $100,000; Colonial Trust Company, $50,000; German-American Bank, $25,106, and Lewis Luckenbach, $28,000. The securities are bonds secured by mortgage. Among the unsecured creditors are E. K. Masick & Co., $5,713; Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, $6,746; Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, $5,041; Hyde Windlass Company, $4,561; Standard Chain Company, $4,054; Worth Brass Company of Cotesville, Penn., $3,470, and the Atlantic Dredging Company, $3,404.

$2.80 Scotford Hats, $1.50

We have just received from the maker of our well-known Scotford Hats 40 dozens of the new Spring shapes.

By an oversight in the factory, leather bands not quite up to our standard were put in these hats.

The maker, rather than take them back with the Scotford label, which is our exclusive property, allowed us a large rebate.

So regular $2.80 Hats—all except the leathers—Spring 1904 blocks, black derbies only.....$1.50

Only 40 dozens of these.

Our other Scotford hats are full standard and $2.80.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores. 279 Broadway, 211 and 219 6th Ave., 47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

DRIVING OUT LOAN SHARKS

Jerome Informed New Jersey Will Not Let Them Do Business There.

Two Women Arrested in This City—Man Also Taken Into Custody After Fight with a Detective.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he had practically succeeded in driving the loan sharks out of New York. While there were a few men and women still engaged in the business of loaning money on salaries and chattels, these few would in time land in jail if they persisted in making usurious contracts.

A sample of these contracts, Mr. Jerome said, had been brought to the attention of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, in the cases of three persons who had been arrested by Detective Sergts. Peabody, Clarke, and McConville. The prisoners are Jacob Brodie, manager of the Nassau Security Company, having offices at 116 Nassau Street; Miss Ida Freeman, a young woman who said she was a clerk in Brodie's employ, and Miss Amanda Kahn, who described herself as an employe of the Aetna Security Company, having offices in the Park Row Building. These persons were arraigned before Justice Wyatt and released on furnishing bail for their appearance when wanted.

The arrests at the offices of the Nassau Security Company's offices resulted from a complaint made to District Attorney Jerome by Mrs. Emma Foley of 1,523 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Foley told how she had paid $31.50 interest on $19.75, which she had borrowed at the Nassau Street office. According to her story, she had applied to the Nassau Security Company on Dec. 4, 1902, for a loan of $25 for two months. She was told that the interest on the loan would be $5.25. She entered into a contract with the concern to pay this interest and signed a chattel mortgage, as she thought, but which was really a bill of sale, conveying to the concern all of her household goods. She was told that it was only a matter of form, and then received $19.75 in cash. When she asked why she had not received the $25, which she had signed for, she was told that a deduction had been made from the loan for "incidental expenses." As she was unable to pay back the principal and interest at the end of two months, she was told, she said, that she might just pay up the interest and let the principal go. But each time that the interest fell due she was hounded by an agent from the concern who remarked that he had a wagon at her door ready to remove all her household furniture. Under such threats, she had paid to the concern $31.50, and was then told that she still owed the principal mentioned in her contract, $25.

Acting under instructions from Mr. Jerome, Detective Sergeant Peabody went to the offices of the Nassau Security Company yesterday and, passing himself off as Mrs. Foley's brother, talked matters over with Miss Freeman. The latter told the detective that if he would pay up the balance that Mrs. Foley owed on the concern's books he would receive a receipt showing that the bill of sale for her furniture was off. The detective paid the $25 and then arrested Miss Freeman.

At this juncture Brodie interfered and made an attempt to punch the detective. A tussle followed and Detective Peabody overpowered Brodie and placed him under arrest, at the same time showing him the warrant which had been issued on Mrs. Foley's complaint.

The complainant in the case against the Aetna Security Company was James J. Fay, a tinsmith, residing at 446 West Nineteenth Street. He swore that he had gone to the Aetna offices on June 15 and secured a loan of $25, giving a bill of sale or chattel mortgage on his shop and household furniture, then paying back $36 interest for the loan.

Justice Wyatt declared that in case the District Attorney needed more warrants for sharks he, the Justice, would sit up late at night to grant them.

District Attorney Jerome said that he had received information from the authorities of New Jersey to the effect that even Jersey City would not stand for the sharks who had moved there with the expectation of doing business in a place where Mr. Jerome and his assistants could not get at them.

DYING YOUTH'S NOTE.

Wrote He Had Taken Poison by Mistake—Coroner to Investigate.

Coroner Jackson was notified yesterday morning that David Young, twenty years old, son of a Third Avenue restaurant keeper, had died from bichloride of mercury poisoning at his residence, 9 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. The Coroner hurried to the house, and there met Dr. C. D. Riggio of 222 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The physician explained that he had been treating Young, and a few weeks ago left some bichloride of mercury tablets for him to take, and that Young had taken an overdose by mistake. The physician then produced a paper on which was written the following:

I have taken seven and one-half grains of bichloride of mercury tablets by mistake.
DAVID YOUNG.

Coroner Jackson asked Dr. Riggio if it was not a most unusual thing for him to get such a statement from a dying man. Dr. Riggio replied that he wanted to be on the safe side and have proof that it was not a case of suicide. Young's father corroborated the physician. The Coroner, however, summoned the police to the house. He said he had heard a story to the effect that Young had married his father's cashier against the wishes of the Young family, and for that reason intended to sift the case thoroughly.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring And Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

An Early Importation of Parisian Gowns

from which adaptations will be made, for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Spring Models

of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including the latest Paris Creations, in the most desirable and exclusive materials, combining every essential requisite to conform to this season's mode of dress, with absolute perfection of fit and comfort.

$5.75, 6.50, 7.75, 9.50, 10.95, 12.00, 13.50 upwards.

West Twenty-third Street

Hair Mattresses

at reduced prices.

We will offer for the balance of the week the following unequalled values in mattresses:

Best S. A. Hair,
Full size, Single size,
$15.50, $10.00,
Regularly $20.00, $12.50.

L. & T. Hair,
$11.75, $7.50,
Regularly $18.00, $11.00.

Mixed Hair,
$10.00, $6.50,
Regularly $14.00, $8.75.

Springs.

In connection with above we will sell our

Shelf & Rabbet-edge Under-Springs,
$8.50 & $10.00 each,
instead of $12.00 & $14.00 each.

These goods are manufactured in their entirety in our own workrooms under the most approved hygienic conditions.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A case, illustrating what contributory negligence on the part of a plaintiff in an action for personal injuries will preclude his recovery, is that of Joseph Goldkranz against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The plaintiff was the driver of a wagon. It was shown that he approached a street railway crossing at right angles and at a high rate of speed. He saw the car by which he was struck coming, but made no effort to avoid it. He evidently thought he had time to get safely across in front of the car. The mistake on Goldkranz's part has caused him to lose on an appeal from a judgment in his favor taken by the railway company. Justice Ingraham, for the court, said in part: "There is no evidence to show that when the plaintiff drove upon the track in front of the approaching car the motorman could have stopped the car to avoid the accident, or that the car was then at such a distance from the wagon that it was possible to stop it. It therefore appears that the plaintiff was grossly negligent in driving in front of this rapidly approaching car, when, according to his own story, he could have stopped his wagon and allowed the car to pass. The car was brilliantly lighted; the plaintiff was carrying no lamp or light of any kind; it was 2 o'clock in the morning, and, in the absence of evidence to show that the car was in such a condition that the motorman could have stopped it, after the plaintiff drove upon the track, or was in a position of danger, and thus avoid the collision, there was no ground for a charge of negligence against the defendant."

EXCESSIVE VERDICT.—Dr. Justin Herold, a physician of twenty-two years' standing in this city, was injured in a street car accident. His right leg from the knee down was so badly crushed that he was confined to his bed from May 31, 1900, the day of the accident, until July 2 of that year, and to his house until July 12 following. The doctor had to go about on crutches until August, and for six weeks afterward found it necessary to use a cane in walking. A steel plate had to be put on the doctor's shoe to support his ankle. His practice—worth $8,000 a year—was interfered with because of his inability to walk about. On the whole, says the Appellate Division, in reviewing on appeal a judgment in Dr. Herold's favor in his action for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, there was evidence from which the jury could infer that the doctor's pecuniary loss was substantial for the two years following the accident. The appellate court, however, reduces the verdict in the case, saying: "This testimony as to the character of the injuries shows that the damages awarded of $12,000 were excessive and out of proportion to verdicts which, in cases of similar injuries, have been allowed to stand. Our conclusion, therefore, is that the verdict is excessive, and the judgment and order should be set aside and a new trial granted, unless the plaintiff shall stipulate to reduce the judgment as entered to the sum of $7,783.58, in which event the judgment, as thus modified, and the order appealed from, should be affirmed."

The boys are beginning to whoop it up for hoop time.

That means Spring.

Spring clothing for boys is ready — new things, good things, in Russians and sailors for little chaps; Norfolks, single and double breasted suits for boys up to men's size.

All the fixings for boys to wear with Spring suits are ready; shirt-waists, blouses and negligee shirts.

Spring clothes for men too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Mew, Mew.
Oh, Yes, it's Cold.
We Know it's a Little Early to spring Spring Styles.
Unlike the Overcoat, the Hat Means Shape not Weight.
Spring Hats in All Good Blocks.
New Spring Derbies, $2.00 and $3.00.
Soft Hats, $2.00 and $3.00.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.
Opera Hats, $6.00 and $7.00.
Dress Suit Cases, $8.00 Value.
Special at $5.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

Westminster Kennel Club 28th ANNUAL DOG SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
—FEB. 10, 11, 12 & 13.—
Friday, at 3 P.M., JUDGING SEVEN PACKS OF FOXHOUNDS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat., Lincoln & Wash. Birthdays. "Scored a personal triumph."—Herald.
VIOLA ALLEN
As Viola in Shakespeare's Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FRIDAY.
RANSON'S FOLLY
By Richard Harding Davis.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Sup. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Evgs. at 8.
Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday.
Last Three Weeks. MOTHER GOOSE
NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15
Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) Friday. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play
Opening Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22.
RICHARD EARLE in THE TENDERFOOT.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 2:15, 8:15. Every Aft. & Eve., Res. 75c. Ex Sts. $1. Con. Vaudeville.
58th St. KELLAR 5th Av. —"MOTHS"— Con't Vaudeville.
125th St. The Magistrate. Big Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC B'way & 8th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2
Babes in Toyland 39th St. Special Mat. Fri., Feb. 12 & Mon., Feb. 22. 150th performance. Souvenirs Monday, Feb. 15.

CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY. (Double Bill.) 4 Matinees, To-day, Thurs., Friday, & Sat. 2 o'cl'k promptly CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57 St. Seats on sale at Vaudeville Theatre.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA "Theatre of Varieties." 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats., 25 & 50. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

BELASCO & CROSMAN Theatre. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Lincoln Day. HENRIETTA by David Belasco's new play. Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, at 8:30. B'way & 40th St. Matinees To-day, Friday, & Sat.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat'y. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Sam Bernard and Great Cast.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Last 4 Nights, 8:20. Matinees To-day, Friday & Sat'y.
VIRGINIA HARNED The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes.
E. H. SOTHERN'S PLAY.
Next Monday. Seats Selling. ELEANOR ROBSON, MERELY MARY ANN.

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Fri., & Sat.
ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I.
NEXT MONDAY.—SEATS SELLING
EYRIE BELLEW Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th st. & B'way. Mat. Fridays & Sat. 2.
FOURTH MONTH
WILLIAM GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON By J. M. BARRIE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON MERELY MARY ANN.
NEXT MONDAY.—SEATS SELLING
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE with W. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8:10. Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2.
VIRGINIA EARL Comic Military Opera.
NEXT MONDAY.—A NOVELTY
Fisher & Ryley present Great Cast. GLITTERING GLORIA

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—LUCIA. Sembrich, Caruso, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. Last appearance this season of MM. Caruso and Vigna.
Thurs., Feb. 11, AT 8 P. M., precisely—(8th perf.) PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Friday Eve., Feb. 12—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Thompson; Dippel, Campanari; Conductor, Hinrichs; and DELIBES' Ballet, COPPELIA, (1st time.) Varasi, Braum; Francioli and corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 13, at 2—DIE WEISSE DAME. (La Dame Blanche.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Fran Naval, (first appearance.) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Gerold. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 13, popular prices, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 14, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. AMERICAN COMPOSERS' PROGRAMME. Soloists: Walker, Homer, Campanari, Rand. Entire orchestra. Conductor, Mottl.
Mon Eve., Feb. 15, at 8—FAUST. Aino Ackté, (first appearance,) Walker; Naval, Scotti, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Tues., Feb. 16, at 5 P. M. precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calvé, Homer; Dippel, Campanari. COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun; Francioli. MEFISTOFELE, (Prison Sc

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; winds north.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,881. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL DECLARES FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Calls Upon Republicans Throughout the Country to Support Him.

HOME RULE ALSO DISCUSSED

He Defends the Republican Excise Record—The President Sends a Letter to 27th District Club Dinner.

Gov. Odell, in a spirited and loudly applauded speech last night at the sixth annual dinner of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, held in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, declared himself openly and forcibly for Theodore Roosevelt as the next President of the United States, and called upon Republicans in every part of the country to assist in nominating and electing him.

The Governor also presented his views on home rule for this city, and told of the present situation as regards the Civil Service law, franchises, and excise. He had, he said, been surprised to find how perfectly the State constitution and the laws permit home rule in every locality throughout the State.

There were between 500 and 600 people assembled in the hall, including Aldermen, Assemblymen, Assembly District leaders, Judges, and other men conspicuous in politics in the city and State. At one end of the hall were banked four long tables, at which twenty covers were laid for the special accommodation of the more prominent guests. At the first of these tables were the speakers.

On the right of George W. Wickersham, President of the club, sat the Governor, while on President Wickersham's left was Amos Parker Wilder of Wisconsin. Others at this table were President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, Immigration Commissioner Williams, State Senator Elsberg, Assemblymen Perham, J. H. Adams, Bostwick, Willis A. Reeve, Ezra P. Prentice, and George Agnew, Charles H. Murray, President of the Republican County Committee, and M. Linn Bruce.

THE GOVERNOR INTRODUCED.

In introducing Gov. Odell, President Wickersham said that the club believed in the continuance of the Republican Party in power. The Republican Party, he declared, was the true democracy. "New problems," he added, "have arisen since 1901, which President McKinley could not foresee, and to their solution President Roosevelt has brought an honesty of judgment, fearlessness of action, and singleness of purpose which demand the respect of every true American. We believe that the Republican Party, under courageous and intelligent leadership, can successfully carry out the great projects formulated under President McKinley and continued under President Roosevelt, and that no mistake will be made if President Roosevelt is kept in office."

In prefacing his speech, Gov. Odell, whose toast was "The State Executive," said that never before had he been called on to respond to a toast of that character, and that if he were to follow his own inclinations he might "trespass on the field of egotism." He suspected, he said, that the subject assigned to him had been selected more because of the office he filled than for any other reason.

In looking for some striking utterances of former Governors that he might know what to say, he said he had been able to find only two of such utterances which had endured. One is that which he had been in the habit of hearing at Democratic gatherings, "I am a Democrat," and the other was the speech of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina. "'A Governor is supposed to govern,'" he continued. "I know that it is the general impression that his power is vast and without limit, but those who study the history of the Empire State will readily understand that this is not the fact. I have known of instances where even the Governor's identity is unknown.

"Coming down on the car to-day one of the distinguished members of the Assembly had the effrontery to tell me of a joke. He thought it was a joke, which had been played upon me in the Fort Orange Club in Albany. There was a kind reader there, a man that you would write something for on a paper and put your fingers on his temple and press for the letters and he would tell you the name that you were thinking of, so they wrote my name and he pressed and pressed and pressed, and finally the man said 'I don't know this man, he is a dead one (laughter), and when told that he was not dead he said, well he is no good any way. [Laughter.]

"The Governor is charged with grave duties, responsibility, however, much beyond the ken of his constituency. Upon him devolves the execution of the law, and when we read the papers of this great metropolitan district I am sometimes led to believe that there has been great unfairness shown by the State of New York to the greatest municipality upon this continent. You all know perhaps by reading the history of our State, though a great many of you may not know from actual experience, yet that it is a fact that there are men to-day who serve in the Legislature of this State that absolutely fix the tax rate of the City of New York, without any voice from the people of the City of New York.

"We hear that the franchises of the City of New York have been dissipated, and yet when we study the history and study the methods that have been followed, it will be found that the citizens of the City of New York are alone responsible and not the Legislature and the so-called up-State man. [Applause.]

"We have given to you power to manage your own finance. We have given you power to grant franchises and to exact adequate compensation therefor. We have given you control over your streets, and by the charter which was adopted three years ago we have enabled you to absolutely fix the compensation and the wages and the hours of labor of your employes. So that you see in every direction the State is gradually surrendering the powers over the municipalities, and that more and more upon you must rest the responsibility.

HOME RULE AGITATION.

"There has been a recent agitation for more power by the localities, and the Legislature is besought for a surrender, a full surrender, of all the power they now possess in this direction. This agitation has brought forth a bill of particulars, principally from the enemy; and I have been somewhat surprised as well as gratified to find how nearly perfect the State Constitution and the laws of the State have permitted home rule in every locality throughout the State. The bill, which was presented by a distinguished Senator from the Borough of Manhattan, sets forth in full and in detail everything that is asked for by the Democratic Party in order that they may have full sway and full power over the affairs of this great municipality. And what are they?

"In the first place, they demand that there shall be no supervision of the civil service list by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners. In the second place, they demand that there shall be a surrender by the State of all authority and

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MAY INVESTIGATE SHIPBUILDING TRUST.

Attack in Senate on "High Finance" Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—It is far from unlikely that the methods of "high finance" employed by the promoters of the Shipbuilding Trust may have an airing in the Legislature. This, at least, would be a logical deduction from the remarks made by Senator Brackett to-day.

Senator Brackett's remarks were made after Senator Malby, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had made a savage attack upon the ways and means recently adopted by certain financiers.

The methods of the highwayman were declared by Senator Malby to be respectable compared with the methods of the men who have been the promoters of Wall Street ventures which have recently been exploited. He declared that some of the Wall Street financiers had been guilty of crimes which ought to cause their commitment to prison for the rest of their lives. He continued:

"'There has been nothing which has thrown such great discredit upon the finances of the country, and in fact the civilized world, as the laxity of the corporation laws, in some of our neighboring States at least, if not of our own, by virtue of which corporations have been organized with nothing behind them but wind and water.

"There has been disgraceful manipulation upon the part of men whose financial integrity we had been led to respect, which ought at least to lodge all of them in prison during the rest of their natural lives. If these men obtain a greater opportunity to do business than they have now, if the laws are relaxed so that it will be easier for them, it will naturally follow that more of this kind of fraud of which we have recently heard so much will be perpetrated upon the public."

Senator Malby's attack was occasioned by the consideration in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate of a bill introduced by Senator Brackett amending the corporation law so as to provide that the members of a corporation may in by-laws fix the number of Directors necessary to constitute a quorum at a number less than a majority of the board, but at least equal to one-third.

Senator Brackett said after the adjournment of the Senate that he was disappointed that he did not have an opportunity of replying to Senator Malby and announced that to-morrow he would do so. He intimated that, while he would defend the character of his bill, his remarks upon New York methods of financiering would be along the same lines as those of Senator Malby.

Senator Brackett would neither admit nor deny that he intended to introduce a resolution for the investigation of the methods employed by the promoters of the Shipbuilding Trust. If he precipitates a debate on that subject, he probably will be followed by others, for it is becoming more and more apparent that there is a bitter feeling among the up-State legislators against the promoters of the Shipbuilding Trust, owing to the fact that a good many up-State men of means suffered severe losses through the operations of the trust.

HANNA'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

Attending Physicians Seeking to Prevent Any Complication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The condition of Senator Hanna remains practically unchanged. The restlessness, which fatigued him last night, has been followed by periods of comparative quiet and sleep during the day, and the irritability of the stomach has again partially yielded to treatment.

The physicians say that no complications have developed. It is this feature of the case that the physicians are guarding zealously against, as they realize that if any complications develop in the Senator's distressingly weak condition the result might be fatal quickly.

Dr. Osler, the Baltimore diagnostician, made a very thorough examination of the Senator during the afternoon, and at its conclusion remarked to one of those at his bedside that his heart's action was splendid. The Senator's other vital organs also are working well with the exception of the stomach.

A new kind of nourishment was given to the Senator during the day in addition to the milk diet, and it is said that he retained most of it.

The following is the doctors' evening bulletin given out at 7 o'clock:

"Mr. Hanna's temperature at 6 P. M. was 100 2-10; pulse, 92; respiration, 24. There has been some irritability of the stomach. Otherwise the symptoms are favorable and there are no complications.

"RIXEY.
"OSLER.
"CARTER."

During the afternoon he slept about three hours. He is always rational and seems anxious to converse, although every effort is made to keep him as quiet as possible. The Senator's brother, H. L. Hanna, who spent a good part of the day in the sick room, said to-night it was the best day the Senator had since Sunday.

FIRE COST A MILLION.

Syracuse and Fulton Sent Aid to Oswego—One Fireman Fatally Hurt.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The big starch factory of the Corn Products Company, consisting of three great buildings and forming the largest establishment of the kind in the world, is threatened with total destruction by a fire which started this afternoon in the chemical room.

One of the buildings has been destroyed, and late to-night the second building was ablaze, and the fire entirely beyond control. It is feared that the flames will spread to the Columbia Flouring Mills and Kingsford's office and malthouse.

After the city Fire Department had tried in vain to cope with the flames, Mayor Mansfield telegraphed for aid to Fulton and Syracuse. From the latter city a force of three engines and twenty-five men was dispatched.

Fireman Dougherty and Evans have been injured, the former fatally, by a fall from a roof. Twenty-five men at work in the building where the fire started barely escaped. It is believed that the loss will reach $1,000,000. Six hundred employes are thrown out of work.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Both motormen and a colored passenger were injured, the latter seriously, in a collision late last night between two West Farms cars at Westchester Avenue and Clason Point Road. An east-bound car, in charge of Motorman John Minogue, struck a stone on the track just as it reached Clason Point Road, and was thrown half way across the west-bound track. About forty feet away was a west-bound car, in charge of Motorman James Farley. Before Farley could control his car there was a terrific crash, and both motormen were thrown to the street.

In the east-bound car Keath Harris, twenty-four years old, colored, of 129 West Twenty-seventh Street, was seated. When the crash came two women who had sat opposite him landed on him. His right leg was broken and he was severely injured internally. The women were not injured.

Dr. Kern of the Fordham Hospital attended to the motormen and took Harris to the hospital. Both cars were so badly damaged that they had to be run to the barns at West Farms.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package. —Adv.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

POWERS AGREE UPON HAY'S PLAN

Concurrent Action for China's Neutrality.

Note Addressed to Russia and Japan Inviting Their Co-operation—Germany's Important Part in Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Having received enough favorable replies to insure the concurrent action of European Powers in his endeavor "to localize within as small an area as possible the hostilities in the Far East, and to insure over as much of China as possible her neutrality," Secretary Hay to-night addressed notes to Russia and Japan inviting their co-operation in this endeavor, and announcing that the United States stood stalwartly for this principle.

It was known in advance that both the combatant powers desire the localization of the war.

In the present period of the negotiations State Department officials find it inexpedient to discuss the various steps which led up to the issuance of the note, but from a diplomat whose Government while entirely neutral, is conversant with the progress of events this statement was obtained to-night:

"To Secretary Hay undoubtedly belongs the full credit for the initiation of this policy, which is the boldest step yet taken by any country for the preservation of the integrity of China. The Washington Government, however, awaited a suggestion from another power before issuing the circular note.

"Germany called the attention of the United States to the desirability of limiting hostilities to the two combatant powers. Among my confrères the belief is general that Germany acted with the knowledge of Russia, but of this I am not certain. In this connection it should be remembered that both Russia and Japan are most anxious to confine hostilities to themselves, and in this they undoubtedly have the support of my Government and all the powers.

"It was impossible for Great Britain to make the suggestion and hope for its serious consideration by Russia. France would have been disposed to regard with suspicion any such proposition coming from Germany, and Japan would have hesitated to acquiesce in a like suggestion emanating from France. The United States was the only power that could take the initiative. This fact was called to the attention of the Secretary during a call of the German Ambassador on Monday morning last, shortly before Baron Sternburg left for New York.

"Not only, however, has the Secretary suggested the limiting of the zone of hostilities, but he has improved the opportunity to make another step toward preserving China's integrity. Examination of his note will show no reference whatsoever to the integrity of China, but certainly the neutralization of that country must contribute powerfully to the preservation of China's integrity and the maintenance of its administrative control.

Germany Responded First.

"Germany was the first to respond favorably. In the case of France, it was necessary for that Government to assure itself that there was nothing in the suggestion to which Russia might take exception."

After addressing Germany, Great Britain, and France, Secretary Hay sent the same note to the other powers signatory to the peace protocol of 1900, including Austria-Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain.

On the authority of a high Administration official, it can be stated that this Government has no intention of suggesting anything about Korea. It is recognized that Korea is the natural battle ground, and that it is useless even to discuss the neutralization of that country.

It was decided to-day that the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet with propriety could go as far north as Shanghai, and orders to that effect have been sent. From there on the vessels will be sent northward to Che-mul-pho to maintain communication with the American Legation at Söul. Probably the vessels of the cruiser squadron will take turn about at this duty.

Details of the Plan.

It is probable that Secretary Hay's note to Russia and Japan urges them to confine military operations within an area that will be defined, and which will preclude the belligerents from occupying any portion of Chinese territory south of Manchuria. It is understood to be the primary purpose of such an agreement to prevent any liability of China becoming involved in the contest whether through action of her Government or through unlawful uprising of the people.

Whatever the designs of Russia in Manchuria and Japan in Korea, it is believed that neither wants a dismemberment of China, and that both want to prevent a condition of affairs that would make it necessary for foreign powers to send their armies into that country. In consideration of Russia and Japan agreeing to localizing the theatre of war, the powers will exert their influence with China to have that country maintain a strict neutrality.

The observance of neutrality by China would give neither Russia nor Japan justification for interfering with the integrity of China during or after the war, and it is understood to be a part of the proposition of Secretary Hay that the powers shall become responsible on the one hand for China's neutrality, and, on the other, will unite to secure China against any attempt on the part of either Russia or Japan to annex any portion of the Chinese territory. This would be simply adhering to the agreement of all the powers that participated in the suppression of the Boxer insurrection of a few years ago.

At the Capitol, Senators and Representatives generally express approval of the movement of Secretary Hay.

Neutrality Proclamation To-day.

Formal announcement was made to-day by Ambassador Cassini on behalf of Russia of the existence of a state of war between that country and Japan, and a similar announcement was subsequently made by Minister Takahiri on behalf of Japan. Secretary Hay then sent to the President a draft of this country's declaration of neutrality for signature, and it will probably be issued to-day.

The Chinese Minister also had an audience to-day with Secretary Hay which continued for an hour. Upon leaving the department Sir Chen-tung expressed satisfaction with the movement of this Government to limit the scope of the war, and declared that it would be the policy of China to maintain absolute neutrality.

M. KURINO LEAVES RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that Mr. Kurino, the retiring Japanese Minister to Russia, and his staff have left for Berlin.

There was a large crowd at the station when the party boarded the train. Police and gendarmes kept a space clear for the travelers.

There was no hostile demonstration.

HAY'S PLAN WORRIES PARIS.

Official Circles Uneasy Over United States's Attitude Regarding China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Chief among the diplomatic sensations of to-day in connection with the Russo-Japanese war has been the publication in the Figaro of a statement attributed to Mr. Hay and telegraphed from New York to the effect that the United States Government was sounding the European powers in regard to guaranteeing the integrity of China.

At the Foreign Office quite a little panic was caused by this startling news, which was so extraordinary in character and, if accurate, so menacing in its possibilities, that the belief was earnestly expressed to me that some error must have been made in its transmission.

M. Delcassé held his usual Ambassadorial reception this afternoon, and in the official world hope was expressed that Gen. Porter would be there and would succeed in clearing up the mystery. Some conversation undoubtedly took place between the Foreign Minister and Gen. Porter, when Gen. Porter explained that he knew nothing of the information in question, and could only repeat what he has already constantly affirmed, that the United States has no intention of departing from the attitude of strict neutrality throughout the Russo-Japanese contest. Later in the day he was explaining that the telegram had been misconstrued, and the words "integrity of China" had been substituted for "neutrality of China."

Uneasiness in official circles here shows, however, that a certain mistrust is prevalent as to what the attitude of the United States really is, but Gen. Porter's assurances have done much to remove such misgivings.

Also in the public mind there reigns a strong element of mistrust in regard to Great Britain's attitude, although at the Foreign Office it is frankly recognized that her conduct has been consistently correct, and I can fully confirm my previous cable as to the diplomatic understanding which was reached between M. Delcassé and Sir E. Monson, the British Ambassador, to do all in their power to bring the utmost pressure on Japan to induce her to keep the peace and accept the conditions of the new Russian note, but, as a personage in close touch with the British Ambassador remarked to me to-day, "You can do nothing with people who refuse your good offices and reply as the Scotchman said to the missionary, 'I dinna want to be saved.'"

GERMAN ATTITUDE FAVORABLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is believed, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that the German Government will be strongly inclined to support the suggestions in favor of promoting the neutrality of China and endeavoring to circumscribe the sphere of military operations.

AUSTRIA TO BE NEUTRAL.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced at to-day's session of the Hungarian Delegation that Austria-Hungary had resolved, like the other powers, to observe strict neutrality in the Far East.

The Minister added that the report that Austria-Hungary was protecting Russian interests and subjects in Japan was untrue.

SYMPATHY FOR DE ROSEN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Japanese press, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, is unanimous in its sympathy for Baron de Rosen, the retiring Russian Minister at Tokio, whom the newspapers disassociate completely from the present crisis.

JAPAN'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Baron Hayashi Expects a Great Naval Action at Port Arthur Soon.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—"We were slow in negotiating, so we are making up for lost time by quickness in action," said Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, yesterday, adding:

"The engagements at Port Arthur and Che-mul-pho were merely in accordance with plans long matured. As soon as our forces are landed in Korea I look for an important fleet action at Port Arthur.

"The Russian vessels are not likely to give up the advantage they gain by being under the cover of their land batteries. By going to the Chinese side, however, the Japanese fleet, by high-angle fire, can drop in shells which should make it very uncomfortable for the Russian ships lying moored close to one another. Thereby it is hoped to drive out Viceroy Alexieff's forces.

"Possibly, like Admiral Cervera, he may anticipate fate and come into the open of his own accord.

"The present events merely go to show the utter uselessness of Port Arthur from a strategic viewpoint."

PRAISE FOR JAPAN'S DASH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Journals of every shade of opinion, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, applaud the promptitude and skill of the Japanese, and even the newspapers which sympathize with Russia do not attempt to lessen the significance of Japan's achievements.

The Journal de Bruxelles says events show that the Japanese had a regular plan of campaign, and adds that they will probably have further surprises in store for their adversary.

BRITISH APPLAUD JAPANESE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The great joy of the British people over the news of the Japanese successes in the Far East was plainly manifested to-day at the Japanese Legation in hundreds of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country.

The communications are so numerous that it is impossible to reply to them individually. Many letters contain requests for permission to serve in the Japanese Army.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

THE VARIAG SAID TO BE CAPTURED

Russian Cruiser Reported to Be at Sasebo, Japan.

THE KORIETZ DESTROYED

Report that Seven Russian Vessels Were Captured at Port Arthur—Japanese in Seoul—Russia's Land Strength Overestimated.

A cablegram from Nagasaki states that the Russian cruiser Variag was captured at Che-mul-pho by the Japanese and has arrived at Sasebo, Japan.

According to other reports of the battle at Che-mul-pho on Tuesday the Variag and the cruiser Koriets were sunk by the Japanese warships.

A gale at Port Arthur threatens the crippled Russian warships.

It is reported at Nagasaki that seven Russian vessels were captured at Port Arthur by the Japanese.

A dispatch from Tokio says it is reported there that three Russian volunteer fleet transports, conveying 2,000 troops, have been captured. At least five Russian commercial steamships have been taken.

Other dispatches from Japan record the arrival at Sasebo of two captured Russian steamships, one a large volunteer fleet vessel. Four captured Russian whalers have also arrived at Sasebo.

It is reported in Tokio that the Japanese have entered Söul, the Korean capital.

Russia's land strength in the Far East is said to have been greatly overestimated, and an American officer reports that the Russian Army is unprepared for war.

Russia's naval power in the Far East is crippled. She has available four battleships and six cruisers to Japan's six battleships and twenty cruisers. Japan's two purchased cruisers are considerably further on their voyage to the scene of hostilities than is the Russian squadron.

At British ports only enough coal is being supplied to Russian vessels to enable them to reach their nearest home port. This may mean that the Russian squadron will have to turn back.

MANY JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

The Variag Either Sunk or Captured—A Number of Other Russian Vessels Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A cablegram to The Associated Press from Nagasaki states that the Russian cruiser Variag, which was reported to have been sunk yesterday at Che-mul-pho by the Japanese fleet, was captured and has arrived at Sasebo.

The dispatch also states that, in addition to the Russian vessels damaged in the torpedo attack at Port Arthur, seven other vessels were captured.

It is also reported at Nagasaki that Gen. Kuropatkin, the Russian War Minister, has arrived at Harbin to take command of the Russian land forces.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—The Japanese have captured at least five Russian commercial steamers—the Ekaterintoslaff, Mukden, Russia, Argun, and Alexander. They were captured by the Japanese in Korean and adjacent waters at various times since Saturday by small cruisers.

Some of the steamers are rich prizes. The small steamer Koelk is detained at Yokohama, its status not being clear.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, has received official news from Tokio of the destruction at Che-mul-pho of the Russian first-class cruiser Variag and the third-class cruiser Korietz. The text of the official dispatch received by Baron Hayashi is as follows:

"On Monday a Japanese squadron escorting transports met on the way to Che-mul-pho, Korea, the Russian gunboat Korietz and the latter was coming out of port. The Korietz took up an offensive attitude toward the Japanese vessels and fired on the Japanese torpedo boats. The latter discharged two torpedoes ineffectively, and then the Korietz returned to her anchorage in the port.

"Early in the morning on Tuesday Admiral Urik, commanding the Japanese squadron, formally called on the Russian warships to leave Che-mul-pho before noon.

"The Admiral added that if his demand was not complied with he would be compelled to attack them in the harbor. The two Russian warships left the port at about 11:30 A. M., and a battle ensued outside the Polynesian Islands. After about an hour's engagement the Russian warships sought refuge among the islands.

"Toward the evening the Russian cruiser Variag sank, and at about 4 A. M. to-day, Feb. 10, the Korietz was reported to have also sunk, having been blown up.

"The officers and men of the two sunken vessels sought refuge on the French cruiser Pascal. There were no casualities on the Japanese side."

A special dispatch from Tokio says it is reported there that three transports of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, conveying about 2,000 troops, have been captured by the Japanese off the Korean coast.

Dispatches to The Daily Mail from Tokio and Nagasaki, dated yesterday, report the arrival at Saseho, Japan, of two large Russian steamers. One is the Volunteer Fleet transport Ekatorinoslaff, which recently landed troops and arms at Port Arthur, and the other is the steamer Argun, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

Both were captured by the Japanese cruisers Sai Yen and Hei Yen in the neighborhood of Fu-san, Korea.

The Ekaterinoslaff is of 10,000 tons displacement, and had been fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser. She had thirty rifles on board, and was on her way from Vladivostok. The Argun was going to Vladivostok from Nagasaki.

The Russian whalers Glorige, Nicolai, Alexander, and Michael, captured by the Japanese, have also arrived at Sasebo.

A dispatch to the Central News from Port Arthur says the Japanese fleet returned there on Tuesday afternoon and again bombarded the Russian fleet and forts, but that it soon withdrew.

The losses to the Russians, the dispatch says, were small.

During the firing a Japanese cruiser grounded.

The Che-foo correspondent of The Daily Express asserts that the Russian cruiser Diana was injured by a shot from the Russian shore battery at Port Arthur, and that the cruiser Novik and the battleship Poltava have also been beached at Port Arthur.

In a dispatch from Che-Foo dated yesterday a correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A northeast gale, which is raging here, bodes no good to the crippled Russian ships.

"Complete demoralization reigns at Port Arthur."

RUSSIANS CLAIM VICTORIES.

Unconfirmed Reports of Japanese Reverses at Port Arthur, Che-mul-pho, and on the Yalu River.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—Some of the newspapers here print extras claiming a Russian victory at Port Arthur. Three Japanese warships and four torpedo boats are reported to have been seriously crippled.

One report says the Japanese battleship Shikishima was sunk. The people are demonstrating, but there is no official confirmation of the report, and the announcement is discredited.

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 10.—Private telegrams received here report the complete rout of the Japanese by the Russians on the Yalu River. These advices also claim that Che-mul-pho, Korea, has been occupied by Russian soldiers and marines.

RAILROAD MAY BE CUT.

Thirty Men on Manchurian Line Structure Said to be Killed by Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Cabling from Shanghai, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says an important bridge on the Manchurian Railroad has been blown up and thirty men have been killed.

RUSSIAN SHIPS STUCK IN MUD.

Two Vessels Could Not Move When the Port Arthur Fleet Was Ordered to Sea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says an American officer who has just returned from Manchuria reports an incident that demonstrates the difficulties at Port Arthur.

On Jan. 31 the Russian fleet was hurriedly ordered to sea, but two battleships could not move, having stuck fast in the mud of the shallow basin, and had to remain behind.

RUSSIA'S COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Gen. Dragomiroff May Be Slated for Place—Mobilizing Eastern Asia Reserves.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Gen. Dragomirov arrived in St. Petersburg to-day. He is one of Russia's greatest fighters, and may be appointed Commander in Chief, as Gen. Kuropatkin, the War Minister, probably cannot be spared.

Viceroy Alexieff began to-day the mobilization of the army reserves in Eastern Asia.

The Government is sending out 300 extra locomotives for use on the Manchurian Railway. All newspaper dispatches over the Siberian line have been stopped and the telegraph office refuses to accept private messages for the Far East, except over the Persian line.

MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—A final consignment of material to complete the rearmament of the Russian artillery in the Far East was dispatched from here Sunday. It consisted of seventy-two quick-firing mountain guns and seventeen carloads of ammunition.

A BRITISH EXPERT'S VIEW.

Writer in London Times Says the Port Arthur Affair Proves Nothing New as to the Value of Torpedoes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Times's military correspondent does not look on the Port Arthur affair as a demonstration of anything new as to the value of torpedoes in naval warfare. He says:

"Port Arthur proves absolutely nothing but the fact that modern science has outstripped the capacity of certain nations to make an intelligent use of the new weapons.

"It would have been precisely the same thing if it had been battleships and torpedoes, men-of-war and fire ships, or triremes and catapults."

It was not, says the correspondent, an affair in which intelligence and expertness combatted similar qualities, but rather a case where skillful, courageous sailors took advantage of stupidity, negligence, and incapacity.

"War is an art," the correspondent says, "and if the artist is not a master he will produce nothing that will live."

Public Speakers use Piso's Cure to strengthen the voice and prevent hoarseness. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

JAPANESE IN SEOUL

Tokio Hears Persistent Rumors of the Entry of Troops There.

Japanese Seize Ma-Sam-Pho, and Will Establish a Naval and Military Base There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—There are persistent rumors in Tokio, says The Times's correspondent at the Japanese capital, that Japanese trops have entered Söul.

A dispatch to The Times from Söul, dated Tuesday, says nine Japanese vessels arrived at Che-mul-pho that afternoon bringing about 2,500 soldiers.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—Japan seized Ma-sam-pho on Sunday and dispatched a heavy force there.

Japan will fortify the port and establish a naval and military base there.

Ma-sam-pho is an exceedingly important point, as it controls the Korean channel and is an excellent base for future operations.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—According to official advices received by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, only four battalions of Japanese troops had up to yesterday morning been landed at Che-mul-pho.

Special dispatches from Tokio this morning announce the arrival of Japanese troops at Söul, but beyond this the dispatches published in the newspapers here this morning add practically nothing to the knowledge of the actual situation.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard sends in a report that the Russians have massacred 100 Chinese at Liao-Yang, in consequence of which the officials at Sian-Hai-Kwan are greatly alarmed and are appealing to Peking for protection.

Other dispatches from Tien-Tsin say that 400 French troops have been ordered there to Söul for the protection of the French Legation at the Korean capital, the Emperor having taken refuge there. These reports lack confirmation.

OUTRAGES BY RUSSIANS ON JAPANESE SUBJECTS.

Refugees from Vladivostok and Elsewhere Say Their Persecutors Were Quite Unchecked by the Authorities.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says 2,500 Japanese refugees from Vladivostok, Kossakovsk, and Nicolaievsk, who have arrived in Japan, report constant outrages committed by Russian marines on Japanese.

The marines were wholly unchecked by the civil authorities.

The Vladivostok correspondent of The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, cabling on Feb. 4, said:

"The Japanese are flying panic stricken, and Japanese storekeepers are sacrificing all they possess in their haste to escape to Japan.

"Cases of oranges are selling for 5 cents, and furniture is being literally given away. They are practically ruining themselves in their hurry to get away before the outbreak of war."

Letters from Vladivostok received in Tokio on Jan. 23 said that a party of Russian marines landed on Jan. 9 and subjected the Japanese residents to great violence. They wrecked twenty-four houses, assaulted women, and wounded old people and children. The riot lasted twenty hours.

The rioters were accompanied by officers and were not restrained by the civil authorities.

The Japanese papers, commenting on this incident, asked what might be expected in the event of hostilities if such occurrences happened in time of peace. The Tokio press urged the withdrawal of all Japanese subjects from Siberia.

Other dispatches said the Japanese at Vladivostok were "suffering greatly" at the hands of the Russians.

FRENCHMEN REMAIN CALM.

Sympathize with Russia, but Do Not Want to Fight for Her—Shan-hai-Kwan Story Discredited.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that in the presence of the Russian naval reverse, which was unexpected, the French Government, press, and people have kept their heads perfectly cool.

Sympathy for France's ally is freely manifested, but there is no indication of a desire to depart from an attitude of strict neutrality. The only cause of preoccupation seems not to be whether the Government will eventually propose to afford material assistance to Russia, but, on the contrary, lest an obligation to help Russia exist in unknown clauses of the engagements between France and Russia.

A large majority of the French people take a common-sense view of the situation, which is largely attributable to relief from the apprehension that existed in every previous crisis on account of France's unfriendly relations with Great Britain.

The Anglo-French rapprochement is little spoken of, but its existence counts unquestionably for much in the presence of Tuesday's grave tidings from Port Arthur.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Ministry of Marine has taken precautionary measures to have ships in readiness to reinforce the French fleet in Asiatic waters. A number of vessels at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon are being placed in readiness to move eastward, but definite sailing orders have not yet been issued.

The Foreign Office discredits the report from Tien-Tsin yesterday of the French occupation of Shan-hai-Kwan, (on the Gulf of Liao-Tung.)

The officials here say the negotiations on this subject took place six months ago, without definite results, and they believe that the reported arrival of French troops there arose from the shifting of small garrison detachments.

The officials add that there certainly can be no significance in the French occupying the forts vacated by the Russians.

AMERICAN FOUND RUSSIANS UNREADY

Army Reported Not to Have Been Expecting War.

Czar's Force in Asia Greatly Overestimated—Number of Troops Available Overstated by Many Thousands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that an American military officer sent to Manchuria to report on the position on the eve of war returned to Peking on Tuesday. He found no such action or military movements as would indicate the imminence of war. The Russian officers he met professed to believe that war would be averted.

The correspondent also says that no knowledge is possessed by any nation of the armed forces of another nation more complete than that possessed by Japan of the distribution of the Russian field army in Manchuria and Siberia, and adequate information of these forces, with maps and plans, is also in the possession of the British Intelligence Departments in China, India, and London.

The number of Russian troops now available for war in the Far East has been overstated by many thousands. The belief that they number 240,000, and that 179,000 are ready to take the offensive, seems to be based on the statement in regard to the Russian forces in 1900, which was entirely erroneous and misleading.

That statement was made by M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, during the peace negotiations in order to justify the demand for a monstrous war indemnity from China. He claimed £17,000,000 on the basis of 179,000 troops. The other powers accepted M. de Giers's statement, but it is now known that he claimed for more than 100,000 men who had no existence whatever. The real number was less than 50,000.

Maps of the East published in Europe repeat an error representing as a Russian railway nearly completed a line between Khaibar and Kalgan, near Peking. The story of its construction is fiction.

A tabulated description of the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Far East was published in The Times recently. It showed that the two forces were nearly equal in material elements and attributes.

Now, says The Times to-day, the whole situation is changed and the balance is heavily in favor of the island power. Russia having lost at Port Arthur and Che-mul-pho three battleships, five cruisers, and one gunboat.

The battleship strength at Port Arthur now stands at four vessels, the Petropavlovsk, Peresviet, Pobieda, and Sevastopol, the last two of which were undergoing repairs on Feb. 2.

The cruiser strength has fallen to two vessels, the Bayan and Boyarin. There is no change in respect to smaller vessels.

Counting damaged vessels as unfit for use at present, the relative numerical strength is as follows:

Russia—Battleships, four; cruisers, including four at Vladivostok, six. Japan—Battleships, six; cruisers, twenty.

Reinforcements for both navies are on the way to the scene of action. Japan's two new armored cruisers are well across the China seas. On the other hand, the Russian squadron is not yet reported as passing Singapore, and may encounter difficulties in the way of coaling.

Russia has four battleships of an older type in her Baltic fleet and five battleships at Baltic ports in various stages of completion, which might possibly be ready for sea next Spring. There is not, however, any complement of cruisers ready or likely to be ready to accompany a squadron made up of these vessels, though the deficiency might partly be compensated by a flotilla of torpedo craft.

RUSSIAN NATION AROUSED.

Czar and His People Denounce the "Stab in the Back" by Japan—War Formally Declared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—There was a great scene at the Naval Academy this afternoon when the Czar personally advanced the senior class to the rank of officers. His Majesty, who wore an Admiral's uniform, in addressing the cadets, said:

"You are aware, gentlemen, that two days ago war was declared upon us. The insolent foe came by night and attacked our stronghold and fleet. Russia now needs her navy as well as her army. I have come to-day to promote you to the rank of midshipmen. I am confident that, like your revered predecessors, Admirals Chichagoff, Lasareff, Nakhimoff, Karniloff, and Istomin, you will work for the welfare and glory of our beloved fatherland and devote all your energies to the fleet over which flies the flag of St. Andrew."

After his Majesty's departure the newly promoted officers hired sleighs and drove up and down the quay fronting the Winter Palace, clad only in their black (Naval Academy) tunics, unmindful of the bitter cold, and shouting wild hurrahs. Grave-visaged Generals, carried away by emotion, saluted the youngsters, whose only regret was that their service uniforms were not ready, so as to permit of their departure for the Far East to-day.

Declaration of War.

The Official Messenger this morning contained the following "Supreme Manifest":

"By the grace of God we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., make known to all our loyal subjects:

"In our solicitude for the maintenance of peace, which is dear to our heart, we made every exertion to consolidate tranquillity in the Far East. In these peaceful aims we signified assent to the proposals of the Japanese Government to revise agreements regarding Korean affairs existing between the two Governments. However, the negotiations begun upon this subject were not brought to a conclusion, and Japan, without awaiting the receipt of the last responsive proposals of our Government, declared the negotiations broken off and diplomatic relations with Russia dissolved.

reports from the Viceroy in the Far East about this we immediately commanded him to answer the Japanese challenge with armed force.

"Making known this our decision, we, with unshaken faith in the help of the Almighty and with a firm expectation of and reliance upon the unanimous willingness of all our loyal subjects to stand with us in defense of the fatherland, ask God's blessing upon our stalwart land and naval forces.

"Given at St. Petersburg Jan. 27, (old style,) 1904, A. D., and in the tenth year of our reign. Written in full by the hand of "His Imperial Majesty, NICHOLAS."

War Fever Universal.

The intense indignation with which the news of the "stab in the back" inflicted by Japan was received here seems to be general throughout Russia. The whole empire is fired by the war fever. From Kieff, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslaff, and Moscow come stories of patriotic demonstrations. Public balls and other festivities have been countermanded, and the Red Cross Society is besieged by women anxious to go to the front.

The state of feeling here was illustrated at the theatres last night when people demanded the national anthem. More remarkable was the refusal of the drosky drivers yesterday to accept money from officers whom they drove to the palace.

There is skepticism expressed in certain quarters that the full extent of the Russian losses has not been given out. In Government circles the official bulletins are accepted as accurately representing the extent of the disaster, the general expression being that the Russian authorities did not expect early success, especially at sea.

The publication to-day of extra editions of the newspapers containing accounts of the reported injuries to Japanese ships during the Port Arthur engagements and the sinking of the Japanese battleship Shikishima led to a demand upon the editors for the source of their information. They replied, "It came from the British Embassy."

These reports were received everywhere with manifestations of joy, but nothing confirming them has come from Viceroy Alexieff. The only additional intelligence the Viceroy has sent up to this hour is the names of the wounded officers, among whom were Lieut. Col. Zaiontchkovsky of the Artillery Corps, who was on board a transport.

All the pictures of the first three Russian ships torpedoed are sold out.

Japan's Treachery.

The newspapers in general chorus denounce the action of Japan as being treachery, declaring that it is "truly Asiatic," but insisting that the issue of the conflict will not be decided by the naval engagements, as the Japanese will have to meet Russia on land, when the score will be wiped out.

"God, right, and international law are on our side," the Russ says. "One hundred and thirty million Russian hearts are beating in unison in the desire to expunge the traitorous slight on Russian honor. Enough of defensive tactics! Let us drive out the foe!"

The Bourse Gazette says:

"Yesterday we longed for peace. Now we think only of war. The world soon will be startled by Russia's heroic work. Japan has placed herself beyond the pale of civilization. The upstart, pigmy Japan would not have dared to attack the giant Russia without the encouragement of England and America."

In this connection the Russ claims to have authority for saying that the two new Japanese warships, the Nisshin and Kasuga, were saved from certain capture by the Russian squadron bound for the Far East under Admiral Wirenius, (whose flagship is understood to be the Dmitri Donskoi,) by the action of the commander of a British battleship in placing his vessel across the Suez Canal and hoisting a signal of distress, thus delaying the Russians two days.

The anti-British feeling here is bitter, it being asserted that the Japanese attack on Port Arthur was launched from Wei-Hai-Wei (until recently a British naval base on the northern coast of the Shan-tung Peninsula.)

JAPANESE REMAIN CALM.

Their Attitude in Face of Their Victories Astonishes Foreigners in Tokio.

TOKIO, Feb. 9.—All is perfectly tranquil here, though reports are beginning to reach this city of the naval engagement off Che-mul-pho, Korea.

The native newspaper extras are announcing the destruction of two Russian ships, the Variag and the Korietz; but there are no crowds on the streets, no cheering, and no demonstrations.

Everybody maintains a placidity which astonishes the foreigners.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Dispatches from Tokio says the Mikado is personally superintending affairs, and the Cabinet holds daily sessions. The Government has issued orders for the protection of all Russian subjects residing in Japan.

Baron Kanako and Baron Sukematsu have been sent to the United States and Great Britain to explain Japan's position and attitude in the present conflict.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR JAPANESE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Attention in Berlin, says The Times's correspondent in the German capital, is mainly concentrated on the naval and military operations in the Far East, and the manifesto of the Czar hardly excites comment.

Professional tributes are paid to the promptness and energy of the Japanese attack, and the opinion is expressed that Viceroy Alexieff, who was from the first the leader of the war party, was caught napping.

AMERICA'S BIG TRADE LOSS.

Will Suffer to the Extent of $20,000,000 a Year by Russo-Japanese War.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—John Fowler, United States Consul General at Che Foo, sailed for China to-day on the steamer Gaelic.

When asked about the war, he said:

"All dispatches about the war must pass through Che Foo. Owing to new American cable across the Pacific Ocean news of war should reach this country as quick if not quicker than London and Continental cities get it.

"The war, of course, will put a stop, in great measure, if not altogether, to Russian and Japanese purchases in and shipments of supplies from this country. Aside from that loss of trade, the United States will lose at least $20,000,000 of business with North China during the first twelve months of the war. This country does a large business via the ports of Che Foo and Niu-Chwang, in North China, and much of that business is sent on to Manchuria and beyond.

"Active hostilities in that part of the world will, of course, greatly curtail American trade for an indefinite period. Other countries will be similarly affected."

AMERICAN WAR ATTACHES.

Names of Officers Selected to Accompany the Two Armies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—By direction of the authorities at Washington, Ambassador McCormick has asked the Russian officials to permit the following officers to accompany the Russian Army in the field:

Col. John B. Kerr of the General Staff.

Capt. Carl Reichman of the Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. George G. Gatley of the Artillery Corps.

Capt. William J. Judson of the Engineer Corps.

Lieut. Newton A. McCully, United States Navy, will be attached to the Russian fleet if the necessary permission is obtained from the naval authorities here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Griscom, the United States Minister at Tokio, has been directed to request permission of the Japanese Government for the following army officers to accompany the Japanese Army:

Col. E. H. Crowder, General Staff.
Capt. J. F. Morrison, Twentieth Infantry.
Capt. Frederick Marsh, Artillery Corps.
Capt. J. E. Kuhn, Engineer Corps.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER ILL.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who had been expected

COAL DENIED TO RUSSIANS

Ships at Port Said Only Allowed Enough to Take Them Home.

Fears Expressed in Russia as to What Would Happen at British Ports Shown to be Justified.

PORT SAID, Feb. 10.—The Russian transport Azoff and two torpedo boats are here taking on board sufficient coal to take them to their nearest home port.

The commanders swore that the quantity of coal taken on board was the amount required.

CARDIFF, Feb. 10.—Orders have been received here suspending all shipments of coal for the Russian Government and canceling the charterings on its behalf.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It was announced in the House of Commons yesterday that a proclamation of British neutrality would be drawn up at a special Cabinet meeting to-day, and that it would be published shortly afterward.

The necessary instructions will immediately be issued to the authorities at the British ports, including those of the self-governing colonies, prescribing their conduct toward belligerent warships.

Home Secretary Akers-Douglas said in the House of Commons yesterday that the instructions would be similar to those issued in the case of previous wars, covering supplies of coal and restricting belligerent vessels' stay in port to twenty-four hours, except owing to stress of weather or for necessary repairs.

The treatment of the Russian vessels at Port Said bears out fears recently expressed in Russia as to what would happen in the event of war. The vessels will now either have to return to Russia or await the arrival of colliers from Russian ports.

The Vostok of Dalny, a paper which is regarded as being exceptionally well informed in regard to Russia's naval position, recently said:

"In the event of a Russo-Japanese campaign Great Britain, under the terms of her agreement with Japan is bound to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality toward both combatants, especially toward Russia. This means that, apart from the possibility of the Suez Canal being closed, the whole of the ports all the way from Port Said to Hongkong will refuse to supply fuel to Russian vessels."

The Vostok proceeded to point out that by international regulations for time of war "a neutral power is permitted to supply a fighting unit with such amount of fuel as is held to be necessary to enable it to reach its nearest national port."

A Russian vessel of war at Singapore bound for the theatre of active hostilities would, the paper added, be much nearer Vladivostok than Odessa. Nevertheless, in accordance with the rule that a neutral power should not assist either combatant power, the British authorities would be free to refuse to supply any large quantity of coal to the Russian vessel, with the result that the vessel would no longer be able to continue its journey to the scene of operations and would have to return, fuel being supplied to it to enable it to reach the next nearest British port, where a further "contribution" of coal would be forthcoming to enable the vessel to accomplish another stage of its voyage homeward to Russia.

PREDICTED VARIAG'S CAPTURE.

Japanese Naval Officer Prophesied It Here in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—When the Russian cruiser Variag, which was built by the Cramps, returned from her trial trip in 1900 with the big white "23" on her smokestack, indicating that she had made the exceptional speed of twenty-three knots an hour, she anchored in the Delaware, and on the following day hundreds of visitors swarmed over the beautiful ship, while thousands viewed her from the shore.

Among those who gazed at her from one of the piers was a little brown-skinned man, who looked the Japanese sailor all over. This little man was Chief Engineer Takakura, now Admiral Takakura. Said he, pointing to the Russian colors flying at the masthead of the Variag:

"How would the Japanese flag look flying there instead of that rag?"

"Probably," was the reply, "it might look well from your standpoint."

"Well, you wait," said he, turning away, "it will surely happen one of these days. Mark my prophecy."

The visit of Admiral Takakura at the time of his prophecy was due to the fact that the Mikado was having built at the Cramps the cruiser Kashagi, which was about completed. The workmen grew to know and admire the ability of the silent little Japanese naval officer who watched the construction of the Kasagi from the time the first blow was struck in her structure until she was finally completed.

MEXICAN BORDER QUARANTINE.

Proposition Looking to Improved Regulations Submitted to Southern Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10.—The delegation of health officers of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi left the City of Mexico last night for home. The only formal proposition submitted by them to the health authorities of Mexico was an agreement whereby Health Inspectors of the four States be granted permission to inspect any district in Mexico where yellow fever may exist or may be suspected to exist for the purpose of investigation and to determine the necessity of enforcing the quarantine regulations at the border, and that the like privilege be granted United States authorities.

The American delegation was informed by Dr. Liceaga, President of the Supreme Board of Health of Mexico, that the proposition would receive the consideration of the department of the Federal Government which he represents.

NOAH A GREAT FINANCIER.

Sphinx Club Jokes About the Ancient Patriarch at Its Annual Dinner.

Besides, by a serious paper on "The Psychology of Advertising," by Prof. W. D. Scott of Northwestern University, the dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was enlivened by five-minute discussions of the members, in which some took the view that the less psychology the ad writer put in his appeal to the public the better.

M. M. Gillam, one of the old advertising men present, said he thought that in the future the advertiser would have to be as much a pioneer as he has in the past. George H. Daniels, President of the Club, added to the fun of the evening by remarking that Noah was the greatest financier that ever lived. For had not he floated the largest amount of stock ever heard of at a time when the world was threatened with universal liquidation?

Prof. Scott said that in a successful advertisement the eye rested naturally at the point from which the advertisement looked the most artistic.

George P. Rowell, who was introduced as having been more than forty years in the advertising business, said he didn't know anything about it, but told a story of an early order he obtained to advertise the sale of eighteen hundred Springfield rifles discarded by the Government after the civil war. At first, he said, he called them "Splendid Springfield Rifles," but they didn't sell; but when he advertised them as the "Splendid Barrel Springfield Rifles" they were disposed of in short order.

STEDEKER IN CUSTODY AGAIN.

The police of the Church Street Station again yesterday took to the Tombs Court Leon Stedeker, the alleged owner of an alleged poolroom at 96 Church Street. With Stedeker when arrested was a man who gave his name as Frank Moore, an insurance agent of Freehold, N. J.

Detectives Feigel and Conway of the Church Street Station were sent to watch the alleged poolroom. About half an hour

JAPANESE ASTONISH THE TORPEDO EXPERTS

Execution at Port Arthur Proves Islanders' Daring and Skill.

Believed to Have Used the Whitehead Type, Equipped for a Wider Range of Action Than is Usual.

Experts in the manufacture and use of torpedoes continued to marvel yesterday at the results of the attack of the Japanese naval detachment on the Russian men-of-war at Port Arthur. Some were ready to believe that the victors had a new kind of torpedo, or that something other than wet guncotton was the explosive in the "war heads," but this question was set at rest on authority of the highest character.

One point dwelt on was that in ordinary circumstances a torpedo boat attack is made by a large number of such vessels, and in the case of the Russian fleet it would have been expected that at least fifteen, or perhaps twenty, boats would attack simultaneously, looking for the hazard of one well-directed agent of destruction inflicting damage on one of the enemy's ships.

But it was pointed out that the accounts of the night's descent made the number of Japanese torpedo boats not more than three, and they left three splendid fighting ships disabled.

"You can bet," said Park Benjamin, the patent lawyer, who was graduated at Annapolis, and is an expert in naval matters, "that the Japs had the very latest and most effective implements for a sea fight at Port Arthur. They are progressive, and before they're through may teach all naval persons something. Their excellence in war craft was shown in their planning their attack when the Russian squadron was outside the harbor. They knew that with the enemy's warships there they themselves had nothing to fear in the matter of a mine field.

"There is nothing in the story of torpedo netting and torpedoes being equipped so as to 'shear' through wire meshes. Netting has not been used for years. It bothers war vessels too much, and leaving anchorages quickly with nets out is not possible. If you have netting down you cannot get it up promptly.

"As to the development of the art of torpedo service, matters have not changed much. Practically all torpedoes that are sent from a vessel to the enemy are the Whitehead automobile torpedoes, and before the destruction of Port Arthur yesterday little had been done with them in real naval warfare. We have the instance of the disabling of the Aquidaban in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro in 1893 and the wrecking of the Chinese men-of-war at Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese fleet. The Admiral Melle incident was an isolated one. In the other case the Japs had to do with an absolutely demoralized enemy and could deliver their torpedoes where they willed.

The Japanese are very close-mouthed, and in their preparations for an accounting with Russia their secrets have been very closely guarded. In their war with China matters were not what they are today. The ships of the rival navies then were good in their day, but very different to what they are now. We cannot tell what was in the 'war heads' of the Japanese torpedoes, but surmise it was wet guncotton. I would not be surprised at any progress made by this nation in this regard.

"In the past, years ago, the range of the torpedo was about 500 yards. It is now, as a rule, 1,200 yards, and it is probable that the Japs have got it up to 2,000 yards, as the development of torpedo service has aimed to increase the pressure in the flasks that hold the basis of propulsion—compressed air—and so increase the velocity and range. With sufficient pressure we can get a speed of 35 miles for from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

"The report for 1903 of Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance, United States Navy, deals with the latest effort to improve the destructive efficiency of the torpedoes of this Nation. It was of a turbine-driven torpedo, but the device had not been adopted. The present device is a Servo motor. The Admiral says:

"With an air flask designed for a pressure of 2,250 pounds and a super heater, this torpedo would undoubtedly be capable of a speed of 35 knots for 1,200 yards, 29¼ knots for 2,000 yards, and 24½ knots for 3,000 yards.

"We really do not know what the Japs had at Port Arthur, but we are certain that their torpedoes were fired at the Russian warships through tubes above water. As to the Japanese torpedo boats, it's like everything else, they have the best in the world.

"It may be that the Japs have nothing absolutely new in torpedoes, and that they used the Whitehead torpedo, controlled by a gyroscope with consummate skill, daring, and success. By the way, credit for this gyroscope, which puts a torpedo right in its course even should it swerve from it and go astray, should be given to Rear Admiral John A. Howell, United States Navy, retired. It was adapted to its present form by M. Obry, a Frenchman. The torpedoes which put the three Russian warships out of commission Monday night were doubtless of eighteen inches diameter."

E. W. Bliss & Co., formerly Bliss & Williams, of Brooklyn, make the Whitehead torpedo for the United States. One of the representatives of the firm said:

"No doubt the Japanese used an eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo with a gyroscope control. The torpedoes are made eighteen inches and fourteen inches in diameter. They are manufactured at Fiume, Holland, by Whitehead & Co. They are delivered, cases, war heads, gyroscope, flask, and mechanism, to those who order them. Of course the 'war heads' are filled with explosives by the purchasers. No nation on earth has yet got a turbine torpedo. The United States will be the first to have one. The Japanese without a doubt used eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedoes at Port Arthur, and had wet guncotton in the 'war heads,' and the torpedoes were fired or launched from tubes above water. And as to pressure, they had flasks with compressed air at a pressure of 2,200 pounds to the square inch, giving a velocity of about twenty-nine knots for 1,200 or 1,500 yards."

POSTUM.

SURE

The Robust Physique can Stand More Coffee Than a Weak One.

A young Virginian says: "Having a naturally robust constitution far above the average and not having a nervous temperament, my system was able to resist the inroads upon it by the use of coffee for some years, but finally the strain began to tell.

"For ten years I have been employed as telegraph operator and typewriter by a railroad in this section, and until two years ago I had used coffee continually from the time I was eight years old, nearly twenty years.

"The work of operating the telegraph key is a great strain upon the nerves, and after the day's work was over I would feel nervous, irritable, run down, and toward the last suffered greatly from insomnia and neuralgia. As I never indulged in intoxicating liquors, drugs, or tobacco in any form I came to the conclusion that coffee and tea were causing the gradual breakdown of my nervous system, and having read an article in the Medical Magazine on the composition of coffee and its toxic effect upon the system I was fully convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"Seeing Postum spoken of as not having any of the deteriorating effects of coffee I decided to give up the stimulant and give Postum a trial. The result was agreeably surprising. After a time my nerves became wonderfully strong. I can do all my work at the telegraph key and typewriter with far greater ease than ever before. My weight has increased thirty-five pounds, my general health keeping pace with it, and I am a new man and a better one." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

GOV. ODELL DECLARES FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1.)

all power over excise matters within the City of New York, and within other municipalities, both as to the rate of compensation, the hours the days upon which liquor shall be sold. They ask that there shall be a full surrender of all the franchise privileges, which they claim are exercised by the State. They ask also that there shall be a withdrawal or rather a repeal of the metropolitan election law.

"And in addition to that, that there shall be no bill passed over the Mayor's veto except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. This is necessary in order to guard those privileges which they ask. We must recollect that there is no law which governs the City of New York upon these matters which does not govern equally and with the same force every other community in the State.

"I ask you to stop and consider a moment what would become of the civil service laws which were placed upon the statute books largely through the efforts and instrumentality of our President, Theodore Roosevelt, [applause,] if we were to surrender to Tammany Hall all the power in the selection in both the competitive and non-competitive classes of the civil service list of the city.

"I ask you what would become of the integrity of the ballot if we were to surrender to the City of New York under its present régime all the supervision over the elections within this great municipality. Mind you, the conditions are different here from what they are in other sections of the State.

"There have been well-substantiated charges of fraud against the integrity of the ballot, and if there is in any other community of the State where the same condition exists it would be the duty of the State Government to furnish such protection as has been furnished here.

"These are State matters, because the integrity of the civil service laws depends upon an honest administration and not in rewarding followers simply because they can produce votes. And the honesty of our elections is safeguarded simply because we have in this great metropolitan district non-partisan boards to manage and govern elections that occur in this great city. [Applause.]

"They are not city matters, they are State matters. The 165,000 or 265,000, or whatever we may be privileged to secure here in Republican votes, we demand shall be honestly counted, simply because upon that fair count may depend the result of not only the election within our great Commonwealth, but as to who shall rule in the President's chair in Washington. [Applause.]

"There is one matter, however, which we should take into consideration, and we are foolish to blind our eyes to the situation. That is the question of excise. It is claimed that by taking away from the City of New York the revenues which are paid for licenses we deplete your Treasury. Those who make that statement are not well informed, because the records will show that under the law which Tammany Hall now seeks to have re-enacted, the City of New York received nearly $4,000,000 less than it does to-day, and that there are 2,200 fewer saloons in the City of New York than there were under the old régime.

"When possibly I make mention of that you may see that we are endeavoring to curb and to govern these powers which are granted by the State for the sale of liquor. This is a question which I trust will be settled before the present Legislature adjourns.

"Whether it will be settled to the liking of Tammany Hall or not I care not, but whether it is settled in the interest of every community in the State it should be the aim and object of the Republican Legislature to secure such legislation in the interest of morality, in the interest of good government, and in the interest of the City of New York. [Applause and cheers.]

PLEA FOR ROOSEVELT.

"We are approaching a great National contest; we all recollect the terrible catastrophe and the terrible condition of affairs which followed the assassin's bullet at Buffalo. We remember the manful, American, inspiring words which were uttered by President Roosevelt when he assumed those arduous duties. We all felt that it was our duty, not only as good Republicans, but as citizens of this Republic, to aid him in every way that it was possible for us to do. From all over this great country there have come demands for his nomination. [Applause.]

"In this great Empire State, where he has served faithfully in many minor offices and as Governor, we know his qualities and his integrity, and it should be the aim of every Republican to assist our brethren throughout this great Union to not only nominate but to elect him by a tremendous and overwhelming majority. [Loud and prolonged applause.] He may have made mistakes. Every man does. But when he discovers them no one is quicker to rectify them than the man who now occupies the White House.

"We owe it to him, therefore, in every election district in this city and this State to begin now, to organize for victory, to show by our every actions that we disbelieve many of these things which are so charged against him by selfish interests, to prove to the people by our own acts and by our own efforts that we have confidence in him and believe that in his re-election our country will pass through another four years of safety. [Applause.]

"Let us then here to-night resolve to do our part. Let us resolve to uphold the standard of Republicanism, and to use every effort for his renomination and for his re-election, and to bring about such conditions that will make secure those overwhelming majorities which it has been our good fortune to secure in Presidential contests for a great number of years.

"I thank you for the privilege of meeting with you to-night. It is always a pleasure to meet sterling Republicans. I sometimes look forward like a boy hoping for his vacation days to the time when I can take my place again in the ranks and be one of the workers. I can promise you that wherever you go I will follow and do everything in my power to aid in the solution of a glorious victory next November. [Prolonged applause.]

Amos Parker Wilder responded to the toast, "The Republican Party and the Plain People," and after referring to conditions, politically and socially, as he had found them in the West, said in part:

"We are the spiritual sons of Garrison and of Charles Sumner, of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley. It was our party that destroyed the evil of slavery, that kept the Ship of State off the reefs of disunion, that bound up the wounds of internecine strife; it was our party that repeatedly baffled the dreamers who would impair the money of the country, who drove the oppressor from the Islands of the Sea, and, like a brave knight, led Cuba up into a safe place.

"In this new era when the dollar which the Republican Party has made so plentiful, and which lurks behind every issue in every convention, demands of us when 'wrong tempts and threatens us, God grant that we may be men. When age covers over us the mantle of years and our locks are as white as the snow, when the paths for justice and dignity and freedom are regained that you and I may say as Zach Chandler was wont to say when treason and disunion threatened, his eye flashing, towering in his strength, 'I was there.'

"The Democracy has never recovered from the campaign of 1896. Up to that time that party presented at least a dignified appearance and a solid front. To-day what do we see?—the machinery of the party of Jefferson and of Cleveland proceeding to advertise a series of newspapers which have done more to lower the American tone than any other agency. [Applause.]

The speaker denounced Bryan, who, he said, had been forced to go abroad in order to procure material with which to carry on his political warfare in America.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The following letter was read from President Roosevelt:

I beg to extend to you my warm regards to the members of your club. The Twenty-seventh Assembly District includes within its borders most of what made the district which for three years I represented in the New York Legislature. Naturally, I take a peculiar interest in its fortunes. It is upon the efforts of such men as those who make up your association that we must largely depend in the effort to achieve good government. I know many of your number well. I believe in you. I am genuinely sorry that I cannot be with you at the dinner, and I extend to you my heartiest good wishes for your success in the future.

M. Linn Bruce spoke on "The Issues of the Day," and said that "the very threat of a Democratic victory this Fall would be enough to destroy the confidence of the people, upon which all prosperity rests. There may be combinations of capital, he said, that are opposed to the possible re-election of Theodore Roosevelt, but they think too much of their checkbooks, too much of their dividends and undigested securities to take the chance of financial depression and commercial disaster in this country.

The last speaker of the evening was Senator Elsberg, who, in speaking on the subject of "The State Legislature," voiced the sentiment expressed by those preceding him.

It was noticeable that Alexander T. Mason was among the district leaders present, as leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in preference to Alderman Franklin B. Ware, the disputed leader, Mr. Mason's leadership thus being recognized.

AGAINST SILVER PLATFORM.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—A straw vote among about sixty prominent Democrats of Missouri who are here attending the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, discloses a preponderating sentiment against the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform at the National Convention to be held in St. Louis in July.

On the question of candidates for President, the Missouri Democrats are of one accord in declaring for Senator Cockrell as first choice, but on a second choice they are widely apart. Ten said they favored Hearst as second choice, five were for Gorman, four for Parker, four for Francis, one for Olney, one for McClellan, one for Garvin, three for "any strong Eastern man," and twenty-four were non-commital.

The Importations for the Year 1903 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne

were 121,528 CASES

GREATER by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb new vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

Lux Cruris

A Tale of The Great Apostle

BY

SAMUEL M. GARDENHIRE

Through this story of the time of Nero moves the Apostle Paul, quietly wielding his titanic power. It is an intimate picture in which Nero's corrupt court and the final triumph of the Cross figure conspicuously. And through it all runs the tale of a Roman officer's love for a Christian maid—a story of strangely vital power and charm.

HARPER & BROTHERS

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

Mr. LIN HING WING

OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Comprising

Old Imperial Chinese Gowns, Embroideries, Brocades, Tapestries, Temple Hangings, Rare Chinese Porcelains, decorated Blue, White, and Polychromes; Jades, Chrysatals, Agate and Glass.

Will be placed

ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,

238 FIFTH AVE., Near 24th St.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer,

Beginning Monday Next, Feb. 15.

The Sale is under management of

Y. FUJITA & CO.

23 WEST 33D ST.

Will be conducted absolutely without reserve.

Budd

MADISON SQUARE, WEST

Oxford Glove

A sturdy, serviceable glove for general wear

$1.50

Made of heavy capeskins, cut full, it has none of the objectionable features which commonly distinguish gloves of moderate price, and will compare favorably with those which are more costly.

"Will delight the seeker after antiques."—Herald.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

Beginning this afternoon

At 2:30 o'Clock. At 2:30 o'Clock.

Continuing to-morrow (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY At 2:30 o'Clock.

Unrestricted Public Sale of

The Valuable Antique Furniture

AND NUMEROUS OTHER ANTIQUES,

Comprising the extensive stock of

Mr. C. McCarthy,

218-220 Boylston Street, Boston,

who is now retiring from business which was established over fifty years ago.

"The McCarthy collection will delight the seeker after antiques. There is a refreshing absence of reproductions."—Herald.

"More suggestive of the amateur than of the dealer."—Globe.

Also on Free View

PAINTINGS

BY THE LATE

J. H. DOLPH, N. A.

Consisting of one hundred and sixty examples that are representative, pleasing in subjects and of desirable size.

"His puppies and tabbies are the most insinuating little creatures, little figures of fun, little balls of bewitching fluffiness."—Tribune.

"The present exhibition is thoroughly representative, and covers his best period."—Herald.

"The work is of remarkably even quality, and there is not a picture in the collection to which the term conscientious may not be truthfully applied."—Post.

Unrestricted Public Sale by order of executors

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings next, Feb. 15th and 16th, at 8:30 o'Clock.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

4th Floor.

Japanese Folding Screens

Greatly Reduced.

4 fold, 5 foot
Hand painted cloth,
floral decorated panel,
chintz border.
Yellow, Blue, Marron,
Green, Brown, background
4.00

4 fold, 5 1-2 foot.
Cloth Screen,
white background,
polished frame, floral design.
6.00

4 fold, 5 1-2 foot
Hand painted screen,
polished frame, odd shape,
new designs.
7.50

Other pretty designs in soft and dark color tone effects, 10.00, 15.00, 20.00, 35.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.

B'way Bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and

This Shield on the Best WELSBACH QUALITY

15c That's the cheapest Welsbach mantle made. Good—or it would not be in a Welsbach box. Other Welsbach mantles, 20, 25, 30, 35c. All Dealers.

The Welsbach Store 1133 Broadway

EVERYTHING FOR Kitchen Furnishing

From a Toasting Fork to a Coffee-Mill. We

GATHERING WAR NEWS

Associated Press's Well-Organized Corps of Correspondents.

Pacific Cable Likely to Make San Francisco and New York Centres of News Instead of London.

The gathering of war news—of the kind the American public wants, complete and at the same time confined to facts—requires a small army of trained correspondents, up to date methods and the highest order of organization, if the system is to be equal to the test and the result satisfactory.

No one war correspondent, however persistent, efficient or brilliant, nor any two or three, could undertake to furnish their paper, no matter at what expense, with complete news of a struggle such as the one that has just commenced between Russia and Japan in the Far East. Every source of news must be closely watched, and at every strategic point there must be a man who can observe each move on the chess board and explain to the world what it means.

For that reason, as experience in the past has shown and as has again been demonstrated at the very opening of this campaign in the Far East, the most efficient work in an emergency of this kind is done by the large news agency which has both the men and the machinery at the scene and only needs to start the wheels going.

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF.

The Associated Press, the greatest news gatherer in the world, at the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan had not less than nine trained war correspondents at or near the scene of conflict. Of these, the staff correspondents at Tokio, Manila, Peking, and the resident correspondents at Soúl Nagasaki, Che Foo, Shanghai and Hongkong were already on the ground and had more or less familiarity with the diplomatic negotiations that preceded the struggle, and in addition, of course, a more or less intimate knowledge of the topographical conditions of what was to become the theatre of the war.

Three war correspondents, who had served through the Spanish War, the Philippine campaigns and the Boxer uprising were sent to reinforce this staff of workers as soon as it was seen that a clash was inevitable and imminent.

When the news of the naval skirmish off Port Arthur, which cost Russia so dear, was received at the Associated Press office in this city, it did not come in the way of any great surprise to the men in charge there. That actual hostilities were under way had been known there for three days, though the information was not to be given to the newspapers.

The Tokio correspondent of The Associated Press, Mr. Egan, had been informed by the Japanese Government that, in order to mask the initial movements of the fleet, there would be a three days' embargo on all press dispatches, beginning at the moment the order to begin hostilities was given. This information reached the New York office with little delay, and when some time later the code word which meant that his dispatches had been held up was received from Mr. Egan. The Associated Press people knew in an instant that this meant that war had begun.

The pact of secrecy was held inviolate as a matter of course—or perhaps the Russian warships would have worked their searchlights with a little more diligence on that fateful night, but without loss of time a code word was flashed to every correspondent at a point on the Yellow Sea, warning them to be on the alert for developments.

During the three days of rigid censorship the Associated Press knew that it could not handle any Japanese dispatches, but worked its Che Foo cable, which is near Port Arthur, but not under the control of either of the contending powers, for all it was worth. Since then the Japanese censorship has been raised to a certain extent, and news can now be obtained from there, but on account of its freedom from censorship, Chee Foo will be maintained, as long as the naval conflict lasts, as the base from which cable news will be transmitted.

During the Spanish war the dispatch boat played an important part in the transmission of war news. The Associated Press spent more than $300,000 during the three months that war lasted for war news, much of it to maintain its fleet of five specially chartered dispatch boats. These fleet little vessels, besides carrying dispatches to the various points in the West Indies, where they could be filed, followed the American war vessels, and thus were able to report their movements with great accuracy.

There will be nothing of that kind in the Russo-Japanese war, at least not with official sanction, nor will the correspondents be allowed to board either the Russian or Japanese naval vessels. What may be done is quite another thing should the war be carried so far out to sea as to make the points of vantage already occupied by the Associated Press men on the scene useless, which, however, is not regarded as likely. The naval fights will naturally be to cover the landing of troops or to threaten some strategic point on shore, as was the case at Port Arthur.

GOING WITH THE TROOPS.

The Associated Press, with the permission of the Japanese Government, sent two men with the expeditions landed in Korea. They will accompany the troops during their campaign in the Hermit Kingdom. Other correspondents have been sent with the Russian force starting from Port Arthur for the Yalu River.

From interior points the sending of news will be slow necessarily and fraught with difficulties, not only on account of a rule issued by the Japanese Government which makes it necessary for all despatches destined for points beyond Tokio to be filed with the censor in Japanese.

This necessitates the sending of Japanese translators with each correspondent, and, of course, retards the work of getting out the news to a very considerable extent. But the Japanese newspapers are very enterprising and are likely to get more freedom in the handling of news, and the Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press has been instructed to improve the opportunity that will thus come his way.

To get news through from the Russian side will undobtedly be harder still. First of all, the censorship will be more rigid within the Russian lines both as matter of well-known Russian principle, on account of the early setback to the Russian arms, and on account of wretched telegraph facilities. But the Associated Press has taken all that into consideration and made ample preparations to meet this emergency. Already its ability to get war news out of the Muscovite Empire has been put to the test during the present campaign and not been found wanting.

From the interior of Korea and Manchuria, where the land campaign undoubtedly will be carried, there is one single telegraph line operated by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which, straggling across the Siberian steppes and following the windings of the Trans-Siberian Railway, finds its way to St. Petersburg, and furnishes the sole purely Russian connecting link between the modern capital of Russia and its forbidding sentinel in the extreme East, Port Arthur. While this line is likely to suffer from the ravages of warfare it will form the most reliable medium for transmitting news of the movements of Russian troops in the interior.

In view of this fact the Associated Press has established a full bureau in St. Petersburg, and has sent its Washington correspondent, Howard Thompson, who served through the Spanish war, to take charge. A few days ago the General Manager of the Associated Press, Melville E. Stone, had an audience with the Czar, at which Mr. Stone received assurances that his St. Petersburg Bureau would be made the medium of transmitting official news from the Russian capital to this country.

Already this bureau has rendered excellent account of itself. For over a week it has transmitted graphic and very full dispatches of news from the Russian capital affecting the war. It was through Mr. Thompson that the full report of Admiral Alexieff's report of the Port Arthur defeat was sent out without delay, and practically uncensored, though damaging to the prestige of Russian arms and Russian credits, and on Tuesday evening the Czar's war edict, which was given to the world exclusively through the Associated Press, came through from St. Petersburg.

From Tokio Mr. Egan sent in advance the full text of the official statement regarding the causes leading up to the war given out by the Japanese Government. This was sent to Chee Foo and cabled from there to the New York office.

The sending of this important dispatch involved an expenditure of almost $2,000. It was turned over to the Associated Press papers only yesterday afternoon, but arrived in the New York office fully sixteen hours in advance of the giving out of the statement for publication by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. He made it public on Tuesday evening at a time when it had already appeared in print in some of the Washington newspapers, which had received it through the Associated Press.

With equal foresight the Associated Press has prepared to utilize various other avenues through which news is likely to trickle from the interior of Manchuria. From Harben and Mukden there are some imperfect lines, with many relays leading through Peking to points on the coast. Already a few brief dispatches have come through this way to the coast from where they are sent through various connections over the new Pacific cable, which was extended a year ago to cover the entire distance between San Francisco and Manila.

PACIFIC CABLE A FACTOR.

The Pacific cable will be an important factor in the transmission of war news. Its existence marks a distinct forward step in the rapid handling of news. The old way of sending news from the Far East was from Shanghai through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and Suez to London. This involved thirty-two or thirty-three relays. By this route dispatches were likely to be long in transmission and less accurate. Across the Pacific, with the new cable, there are only five relays.

Under the old system the British capital practically became the clearing house for news from the extreme East. The British papers and those in other European capitals as well, not only had time to receive extensive news dispatches and get them into print where only the briefest account of some Far Eastern event appeared in the American papers, but they even had time to make the fullest editorial comment on them.

This has all been reversed by the Pacific cable, which ends in Manila, where the Associated Press has a well organized and fully equipped bureau, in charge of an experience correspondent, and already at this early stage of the trouble in the Far East it has been demonstrated that San Francisco and New York are likely to take the place of London as news centres in this war.

Early on the afternoon of the day of the fight a dispatch of 1,200 words, containing the story of the sea fight at Port Arthur from the lips of eye witnesses on board the Indo-China steamship Columbia, began to come into the New York office of the Associated Press. It was sent by George Denney, the Che Foo correspondent of the Associated Press. The dispatch was printed in full in late editions of the evening papers of this city and elsewhere in the country. The reports of the London morning papers were brief and almost destitute of details.

JAPANESE MASS MEETING.

Gathering to be Held in Carnegie Hall to Start War Fund—Many Americans as Well as Japanese Offer Contributions.

Japanese Consul General Uchida announced yesterday that the mass meeting of local Japanese residents will be held at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon, when the proposal to raise a war fund of $5,000,000 will be laid before them. A circular letter will be sent to every Japanese in the city to-day, inviting him to be present, and it is expected that most of them will attend. The Consul General will preside, and many of the prominent Japanese of the city will be on the platform with him.

The first contribution to the fund reached the Consulate, on Nassau Street, early yesterday morning. It was in the form of a check from a man who signed himself Albert Hirsch. Mr. Uchida acknowledged it with a personal letter of thanks. Other contributions were received during the day, all from Americans, which led the Consul General to declare that the committee in charge would have no difficulty in raising the entire $5,000,000 in New York.

The scene about the Consulate was very interesting yesterday. From early in the morning until the Consulate closed the office boy was kept busy between receiving the cards of many New Yorkers, on which were written their congratulations to the Japanese Government through the Consul General, and running to the street for newspapers containing the latest news from the scene of war.

All day a constant stream of men and women who wished to enlist in the service of Japan poured into the office to see Mr. Uchida. All were told that, under the laws of the country, no foreigners could enlist in either the army or navy, but their names and addresses were taken in case the law should be changed. A more picturesque body of men than those who applied yesterday can hardly be imagined. There were men of every age and size, some dressed in high hats and frock coats, and others wearing sweaters and overalls. A few of the applicants saw service in the American Army during the Spanish-American war, and some held commissions. There were also in the number many men who have become known through the police courts as characters from the east side, whose chief occupation seems to be fighting.

All the women applicants, about a dozen in number, wished to enlist in the Red Cross service. Two nurses of one of the city hospitals applied, and were told that their applications would be forwarded to the Minister at Washington. All of the applicants said that they had gained experience as nurses in various places.

A jubilant air pervaded the Consulate, and whenever any one called up the office on the telephone asking for information the latest dispatches in the afternoon newspapers were read to him.

The Russian Consulate, in Broad Street, was gloomy in the extreme. No word had been received from the home Government, and the officials at the Consulate were inclined to scoff at the published reports of the Japanese victory.

"I won't believe these reports," said the Consul General. "I don't believe they are true, else I would have heard something from Russia about them. They would not fight without notifying me. I have no news for the papers, and I don't expect to have any. No information will be given out from this office."

WHEAT MARKET ERRATIC.

Foreign Demand Due to War—Bull Traders in Corn Pit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—An increased foreign demand, incident to war movements, combined with the congested local situation, caused an erratic wheat market to-day. At one stage in the trading May wheat showed a gain of 2¼ cents from the low point of the day, and although all the gain was not maintained, the close was firm and 1⅝ cents higher than yesterday's closing figure. Higher prices in all foreign grain markets due to actual war caused a strong opening.

In the corn pit, the market was extremely erratic, and fluctuations were rapid and within a wide range. The market was influenced to a great extent by the actions of the big bull traders, who sold on every advance and bought back again on the declines.

BANQUET IN A TUNNEL.

Table Was Three Blocks Long and Forty Feet Under Ground.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A feast laid on a table three blocks long and forty feet below the streets was a feature of a novel banquet participated in here to-night by 600 people, the guests being members of the Chicago Press Club.

The banquet was given by Albert G. Wheeler and General Manager George W. Jackson of the Illinois Tunnel Company. In the twenty miles of tunnels now nearing completion the company proposes to handle much of Chicago freight traffic, as well as to operate a telephone system.

The "banquet room" had an orchestra at both ends—one at Clark Street and the other at Franklin. At Franklin Street also was the culinary department. This was some distance from President Carr of the Press Club, who dined at the Clark Street end, but as the table was equipped with a private telephone system, he, like others along the route, was able to make known his wants at the kitchen without delay.

Jersey City's New Police Inspector.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners last night made Capt. Charles Cox of the Montgomery Street Station Inspector. Capt. Samuel T. Archibald, who has been doing duty as Inspector, will take Capt. Cox's place.

Valentine favors.

Red heart candy boxes, 25c., 15c., and 7c.

Red hearts, made of pasteboard, each, 10c., 7c. and 5c.

Dainty novelties for table decorations, 10c. up.

Gift pies, heart shape or round, $2, up to $5.50.

Favors for Washington's Birthday now ready. Second Floor.

We are Sixth Avenue Agents for the Celebrated Butterick Patterns.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

To attempt a great undertaking is commendable; its achievement an honor.—ST. CLAIR.

To-day's Offerings.

THIS is bound to be a great day at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Store with the many important Sales and additional rare values in every department. Some of the great Sales how going on are:

Women's Fashionable Skirts, Spring of 1904 Wash Goods, Books, 30 to 75% Reductions, February Sale of Furniture, Housefurnishings.—Basement.

Women's fashionable dress and pedestrienne skirts.

You'll see them priced from $5.75 to $55.

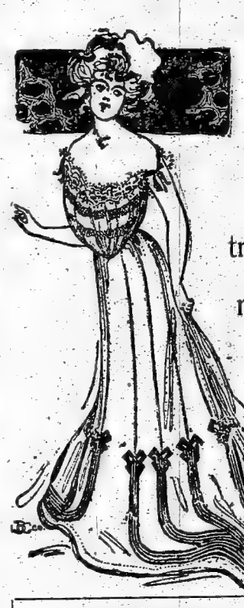

Fashionable Skirts, $5.75 to $55.

HERE'S a splendid opportunity for smart followers of fashion. Just think of being able to buy one of the latest model fashionable dress skirts at $5.75. Hardly buy the goods and trimming for that.

$5.75 Almost too good to be true, but nevertheless 'tis true to-day. **$5.75**

They're in a splendid quality of etamine and cheviot in shades of black and blue, trimmed with stitched straps of taffeta, graduated flounce effect, special $5.75.

And every skirt included in this sale is an appeal to the shrewd buyer who has uppermost in her mind economy as well as style and quality. Third Floor.

$7.75 for women's dress skirts of excellent quality canvas cloth, seven gore, wide flaring, habit back, flare trimmed with circular folds of taffeta.

$7.75 for women's pedestrienne skirts of fine quality tweed, cheviot and mannish materials in a variety of new shades, seven gore, wide flaring, habit back, some with hip yoke effect, absolutely correct hanging.

$10 for women's pedestrienne skirts of high grade broadcloth and cheviot, black and brown, seven and nine gore, wide flaring, inverted plait back, welted, stitched or side plaited seams, custom tailor workmanship and finish.

$12.50 for women's dress skirts of very fine quality black etamine, nine gore, wide flaring, trimmed over hips and down sides with graduated stitched straps of taffeta, over drop of excellent quality taffeta.

$14.75 for women's dress skirts of black wire mesh etamine, seven gore, wide flaring, trimmed over hips and top of flare with two deep folds of self material, panel front, kilted flare, inverted plait back.

$16.50 for women's dress skirts of excellent quality black voile, nine gore, wide flaring, inverted plait back, all seams trimmed with Mexican stitching and two narrow straps of stitched taffeta, over drop of heavy grade black taffeta.

$19.75 for women's dress skirts of very fine quality French veiling, black, nine gore, wide flaring, habit back, flare trimmed with graduating stitched straps of peau de soie, over drop of best grade of taffeta.

$24.75 for women's dress skirts of high grade black veiling, eleven gore, wide flaring, habit back, all seams covered with stitched straps of taffeta, flounces trimmed with silk medallions, lined with best grade of black taffeta.

$29.75 for women's dress skirts of fine grade black etamine, seven gore, wide flaring, trimmed with tucked panels of self material, kilted flare, habit back, over drop of heavy grade black taffeta.

Here's a superb showing of 1904 new spring wash goods.

EXPERT judgment, unceasing labor, with an eye to the daintiest and most substantial fabrics in the market, is shown in our new spring offerings in wash goods. They are the kind you look in vain for elsewhere.

Right now is the time to buy, for in taking advantage of these prices you also have complete stocks from which to choose. Besides you will then have ample time to prepare for the coming season when your modiste is not overwhelmed with other orders. Main Floor.

In all white we are showing

19c. to $1 yd. for French lawns, 48 in. wide, will be very popular this Summer; very sheer, fine and beautiful finish.

75c. and $1.25 yd. for French voiles, mercerized in yarn, finer than any woolen fabric, 40 in. wide, plain and embroidered.

39c. to 85c. yd. for St. Gall Swiss, handsome for summer and confirmation gowns, in dots, scrolls and floral embroidery work, 31 in. wide.

25c. and 39c. yd. for English madras cloth, entirely new designs for Spring, well made for substantial washing.

These are the colored fabrics:

48c. yd. for all linen dress fabrics, woven like cheviot, the most popular fabric for short waist suits, all shades, 36 in.

50c. yd. for linen for suits and waists, soft finish, 36 in. wide.

25c. yd. for real Irish dimities, woven and printed abroad, new 1904 designs, in scores of pretty buds, dots, floral, stripes and solid colors.

19c. yd. for the new cotton voile, made in America, soft, handsome finish, 27-in. wide.

39c. yd. for new French organdies, 1904 styles, handsomer than ever—large rose—as big as a bunch of violets.

Also an immense assortment of Knickerbocker and Scotch suitings (cotton), large range of pretty effects for street wear, in another month or so that could not be had—demand much larger than the output; yard **19c**

Great clearing sale of black and white imported silks, 58c.

NOW for another great silk day. We've gathered together every yard of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine and have priced them at a figure that will insure the lot being closed immediately.

They're not remnants in odd lengths, at least to early callers. Simply the aftermath of our recent great silk sales. It is not every day that such an opportunity is offered to secure standard quality of these beautiful fabrics at prices that are quoted only in the wholesale district. This forenoon is your chance. Main Floor.

58c. yard for black taffetas, very fine quality; new importation.

68c. yard for Black Crepe de Chine, excellent dress quality and full 24-inch width.

65c. yard for white taffetas, excellent quality for waists or gowns.

Sale of new 1904 spring waists.

Latest styles—silk, linen, lawn.

This clearing of fashionable new spring waists is without a peer, either as to exclusive styles and greatly reduced prices. Most comprehensive stock in the city. Second Floor.

You should see the splendid diversity of styles—it includes all the new and dainty creations in Dame Fashion's realm for the Season 1904.

$1 for sheer lawn waist—front of one inch hemstitched tucks, very full sleeves, pointed tab collars; two tucks in back.

$2 for very fine linen lawn waist—front of large and small tucks, trimmed with new style buttonhole, embroidery running down center plait and across front; full sleeve with clusters of large and small tucks.

$3 for very pretty organdie waist, entire yoke formed of point de Paris lace insertions, with tucks and hemstitching between from shoulder to bust line, two rows of embroidery running across body of waist, back formed of three clusters of tucks, large and small tucks in sleeve.

$3 for Jap silk waist—entire front, yoke, sleeves and back composed of half-inch tucks, strictly tailored, collar and cuffs tucked—black and white only.

$3.95 for black peau de soie waist, front of fine pin tucks with insertions of fagoting between, center plait of pointed tabs, finished with four silk medallions, clusters of tucks in sleeves and down back.

$5.50 for very stylish Jap silk waist, entire front of fine tucks to bust line, finished with insertions of French Val. lace forming medallions with hand work in center, transparent collar of same, medallions and insertion in sleeve.

$8 for very handsome crepe de caine waist, our own model, entire front of fine tucks, trimmed with silk medallions, sleeves handsomely tucked, transparent collar and cuffs—black, white and navy.

Sale of silk and wash petticoats.

Look at these prices. Then to fully understand their meaning look at the garments too. That's the convincing part of the argument, that you couldn't duplicate one elsewhere at almost double our sale price to-day. Second Floor.

We've selected but half a dozen values to represent our extensive new stocks not to emphasize the low prices so much as the unusual sterling qualities of the fabrics.

Wash petticoats.

39c. for Hannelette petticoats, deep ruffle, full widths and good colors.

$1.50 for black mercerized sateen petticoats, made with accordion plaited ruffle.

$3.50 for black Jersey top petticoats, strapped seams, trimmed with accordion plaited silk ruffle.

Silk petticoats.

98c. for black sateen and black and white effect petticoats.

$6.95 for black taffeta silk petticoats—three very good styles to choose from.

$8.50 for black and colored silk petticoats, made of heavy taffeta, deep accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches.

Sterling silver toilet articles.

AN EXCELLENT opportunity to accumulate useful as well as ornamental necessities. Main Floor.

48c. Fancy buying elsewhere cut glass bottles, jars, etc., with sterling silver top, for tooth brush, talcum or cold cream, at 48c. **48c.**

25c. for 35c. and 40c. sterling top talcum bottles, salve jars, tooth powder bottles and perfume bottles.

25c. for 35c. sterling mounted manicure pieces, French gray and bright finish.

$1.25 for $1.75 cut glass puff jar heavy sterling top.

$2.25 for $2.95 to $4.50 cloth brushes, handsome designs, in French gray and bright finish.

$2.75 for $3.25 to $5 hair brushes full size, handsome designs in French gray and bright finish.

Infants' fine hand made apparel.

A DAINTY offering for the little folk. The hand work of expert seamstresses, every garment is absolutely perfect to the most minute detail, and made for the youngest infant up to two years old. Both long and short dresses, fancy and plain, many handsomely trimmed with fine laces and embroidery. *Christening robes unusually elaborate*

$1.25 to $3.50 for hand made long slips. (Second Floor.)

$1.50 to $5.50 hand made long style dresses.

$2.75 to $6.50 for hand embroidered flannel skirts.

$1.25 to $1.50 for all silk shirts—special.

Christening Robes.

$10.50 to $29.50 for exquisitely embroidered lace christening robes.

$1.50 to $3.95 for short baby dresses in sizes from 6 mos. to 1 and 2 yrs.

$5.95 to $14 for fancy dresses trimmed with lace and embroidery.

$2.25 to $6.95 for hand embroidered cashmere sacques.

$1.25 to $5 for hand made bibs.

$6.96 to $0.50 for real lace caps.

Parlor furniture in the great February sale.

DIVIDE the appropriation you set aside for furnishing your parlor into as many parts as you may desire it to purchase pieces in the set. In return for any portion of money we will give one of the rarest furniture values that ever came your way. This sale includes the greatest ever offered in New York. Fifth Floor

Of course you'll have to lend an idea of your particular taste, for our stocks comprise such a splendid variety—but then any piece in it is fit to grace the most exclusive home.

Hundreds of suites have been broken by part purchases during the past week of the sale. All odd chairs thus resulting are further reduced 1-3 to 1-2 off from already lowest prices. Also all full suites on display included. The latter are in three and five piece, highly polished, mahogany finished, very best upholstering, and guaranteed indestructible springs; your choice of all the newest and richest harmonizing coverings.

35 special 5-piece parlor suites, built from genuine birch, thoroughly seasoned and carefully fitted frames, highly polished, mahogany finished, richly carved, very high grade upholstering, with highly tempered indestructible springs, artistic and comfortable.

Your choice of rich harmonizing shades of silk tapestries, heavy damask and verona velour; while they last $55—value $99.

3-piece parlor suites.

$18 for $27 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$20 for $29 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$24 for $32 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$27.50 for $42 Suites—tapestry and damask.
$32 for $48 Suites—covered in verona velour.
$45 for $51 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$62 for $77 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$72 for $90 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$76 for $115 Suites—covered in verona velour.
$126 for $180 Suites—covered in verona velour.

5-piece parlor suites.

$30 for $40 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$37.50 for $48 Suites—covered in verona velour.
$40 for $52 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$55 for $99 Suites—all covers.
$72 for $110 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$80 for $120 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$92 for $115 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$100 for $125 Suites—covered in verona velour.
$120 for $190 Suites—covered in verona velour.
$144 for $220 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.

Odd fancy parlor suites and chairs.

$27.50 for $42 3 piece parlor suites—thoroughly well made, fine piano polish, mahogany finished frames, very substantial, yet graceful arms, comfortable shaped seats, upholstered in newest shades of silk tapestries, heavy damask and verona velour, a great opportunity to secure this remarkable value, while they last.

$15.50 for $20 Chairs—covered in damask.
$17.50 for $22 Chairs—covered in damask.
$23.50 for $29.50 Arm Chairs—covered in tapestry and damask.
$18.50 for $25 Arm Chairs—covered in damask.
$29 for $45 Arm Chairs—covered in tapestry.
$24 for $34 Arm Chairs—covered in damask.

Quality guaranteed.

WE DO not consider the saving the Simpson Crawford Co.'s prices afford of so much importance as the quality the name Simpson Crawford Co. guarantees.

We've learned how to make it profitable for you to trade here without sacrificing quality. With us it's a constant study how we can better our merchandise without increasing prices, while, as you know, most houses lessen prices at the expense of quality, secretly harboring the impressions that low prices are the best trade-winning features of a store.

But we've learned, as you know, that discriminating shoppers do not buy the cheapest goods; what they want is the best for their money, and that's just what you receive here every day in the week, and you know by actual experience that the best quality is rarely associated with the lowest prices. That's just why it's quality first and price afterwards here.

Books

30% off The **75% off**

$75,000 sale.

We're just in the midst of that colossal event that opened so auspiciously February 1st.

It has resulted in thousands of beautiful volumes now gracing libraries at prices little dreamed of by their owners.

Don't delay.

Books you've felt unable to buy on account of prohibitive prices are to be had here NOW at from 30% TO 75% below COST.

Our vast stocks are dwindling hourly. It has given New York the book buying fever. And patrons of this sale will ever look back to it as the greatest book buying opportunity in the history of book selling.

All publications are standard and embrace every famous author past and present.

The following few items in popular modern fiction will give you an idea what values to expect when you've 50,000 volumes from which to choose.

Once more we warn you: DON'T DELAY. (Second Floor.)

1.08 fiction at 69c.

The Red Triangle—Arthur Morrison.
Katherine Frensham—Beatrice Harraden.
The Whip Hand—Merwin.
A Checked Love Affair—Paul Leicester Ford.
Wings of the Morning—Tracy.
The Mark—Kempster.
The Relentless City—E. F. Benson.
Old Heidelberg—W. M. Foster.
The Harvesters—A. Lanston.
When I Was Czar—Marchmont.
Love Thrives in War.
She That Hesitates.
A Tar Heel Baron—M. S. C. Patton.
In Piccadilly—Swift.
Spinners of Life—Vance Thompson.
The Five Nations—Kipling.
The Promotion of the Admiral—Morely Roberts.
Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer—C. T. Brady.
An Apache Princess—King.
Trelawny—H. Freeland.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

February Is An Unusually Lively Month at WANAMAKER'S

The Furniture Sale opened it, and will continue, without an hour's lack of interest, until the month ends. The Silk Sale followed, and many of the splendid offerings are still here to pick from. The Watch and Clock Sale occupies front position on the Main Floor this week, and continues many fine opportunities today. The most beautiful Cotton Waist and Dress Goods that ever came from the loom, are now on the Rotunda Counters, at 37½c a yard, though worth a dollar. $2.50 to $4 Black Silk Grenadines are selling for $1.50 a yard.

Today the new Embroideries are shown. There are new Walking Suits and Raincoats for Women.

There is a splendid offering of House Coats for Men.

If you have a few moments more, read the news in detail below, realizing that every day is important, at Wanamaker's.

All Men's House Coats At HALF PRICE

This is the annual clearance of our Winter stock. All are our own regularly selected Coats, refined in style, handsomely made—the very best that we could secure at their regular prices. Now they are marked at exactly half. There are

$3.50	Coats	at	$1.75	$6	Coats	at	$3	$9	Coats	at	$4.50
$4	Coats	at	$2	$6.50	Coats	at	$3.25	$10	Coats	at	$5
$4.50	Coats	at	$2.25	$7.50	Coats	at	$3.75	$12	Coats	at	$6
$5	Coats	at	$2.50								

Practically all sizes in the various sorts, except that there are very few in larger than 40-inch size. All are made of reversible cloths, excepting some fine velvet coats that were twelve dollars, now six.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Black Thibet Suits Assured Satisfaction for $15

A suit may be dear at $10 or cheap at $50—depends whether it produces the expected "money's worth" of good wear and satisfaction.

Judged by this standard, these Black Thibet Suits at $15 assure a most excellent investment for every man who wants a suit that he can look well in, and take comfort in, for a moderate outlay.

Made of a very good quality of all-wool black thibet, with linings of black Venetian cloth in coat, waistcoat and waistband of trousers.

They are Suits that will look well for business and semi-dress wear.

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

Then here are some handsome Striped Worsted Trousers, to wear with the black coat for the sake of variety. Regular $5 patterns, priced by virtue of a special purchase, at **$3.75 a pair.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lace Waists at $7

Handsome new Waists, made of allover Venise lace, lined with white Japanese silk. In two styles, open down back or side; yoke effect produced by medallions in the design of the lace.

Dressy waists for day or evening wear, that are quite as effective as many that cost double. A pleasing change from the usual silk waist.

Just a hundred and twenty to sell at this price; and they'll likely be taken in a jiffy. $7 each. Second floor, Tenth street.

Walking Suits Of Charming Newness

A passing glance at them proclaims their absolute newness and freshness; and the Spring styles are bound to prove irresistible to every woman who sees them.

And these Walking Suits form a collection, that it pays to watch closely—each day marks some new arrival, some added charm.

And not the least merit of these Suits is their reasonable prices. For instance:

At $13.50—Suits of medium-weight cheviot; short fly-front jacket, with satin lining and velvet collar; flaring gored skirt, unlined, in walking length.

At $15—Suits of cheviot and tweed, in two styles; short jacket with shoulder capes, seams scalloped, piping of cloth; or Eton jacket with shoulder capes, trimmed with stitched satin.

At $25—Suits of cheviot; Eton jacket, with vest of fancy braid; unlined gored skirt, in walking length.

At $32—Suits of cheviot; short jacket, prettily trimmed with cording; unlined plaited skirts, in walking length.

Second floor, Broadway.

Elegant Efficiency in These New Raincoats for Women

The new Raincoats for Spring are more attractive in fabric and style than ever, besides being admirably adapted for their purpose of repelling Spring showers.

The delicate shades of the materials attract attention first—silvery gray-greens that are neither olive nor gray, and other light colorings of equal beauty. Then the new styles—chiefly with capes, in dozens of different shapes—double and triple effects, military styles, rounded, cut with tabs—but all having the primary advantage of affording protection where it is most needed—on the shoulders.

Many of the Raincoats are made with belted backs—Norfolk style—others have broad box plaits, which divide below the waist into double plaits.

And we warrant every one of these coats to resist anything but the hardest, most persistent rain. They are ample protection against the April shower or ordinary storm.

Prices offer wide scope—$12 to $24, with specially large assortment at $16.50, $19 and $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Sailor Suits Up Anchor!

The anchor chains of these Boys' Sailor Suits come rattling merrily up through the hawse-pipes—as they set sail for the open sea under shortened prices. By night-fall they ought to have disappeared below the horizon.

In land-lubber language, it's a clean-up of all our winter stock of Boys' Sailor Suits, at

$4.50 a Suit

While former prices were $5 to $11.50. About 150 Suits, all told, in 3 to 12-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Wrappers and Kimonos

Here's a group of charmingly new styles of Women's Wrappers and Kimonos, in the soft, comfortable materials that make such pleasant negligee garments—cashmere, albatross, and cotton crepe.

Women will note some attractive new style-touches here and there; and will appreciate the moderate prices:

CASHMERE WRAPPERS

At $4.50—In navy blue, red or black; full fronts, plaited and trimmed with fancy braid; others with yoke, trimmed with satin ribbon; fitted or Watteau back.

At $5—In red, navy blue or black; full front, with plaited yoke, trimmed with braid and edged with satin ribbon; plaited back; lined.

At $6—In light blue, pink, red or black; full front, with deep pointed collar, trimmed with lace insertion; deep ruffle at bottom, with insertion above; fancy sleeves, trimmed with lace insertion.

KIMONOS

At $2.25 to $4.50—Of cotton crepe, in pink, light blue or red, trimmed with deep border of Persian silk.

At $6.50—Of albatross, in white, light blue, red, pink or black, with deep border of Dresden silk.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good Books in Sets

"Good wine needs no bush." The titles of these standard books speak for themselves; the cloth bindings are handsome and substantial, paper and press-work are excellent; and the particular present attraction lies in the prices:

Charles Dickens, with 138 illustrations, 15 vols., $5.25.

J. Fenimore Cooper, with 32 illustrations, 16 vols., $5.25.

Thomas Carlyle, with 56 illustrations, 10 vols., $3.24.

Scott's Waverley Novels, with 128 illustrations, 12 vols., $3.75.

Guizot's History of France, with 423 illustrations, 8 vols., $2.50.

Thackeray's Works, with 260 illustrations, 10 vols., $3.25.

Ruskin's Works, with over 260 illustrations, some of them in color, 13 vols., $4.25.

Green's History of the English People, with 48 illustrations, 4 vols., $1.25.

Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, with 254 illustrations, 3 vols., 90c.

Washington Irving's Works (without the life of Washington,) with 34 illustrations, 6 vols., $2.25.

R. D. Blackmore's Works, 9 vols., $3.

George Eliot's Works, illustrated, 8 vols., $2.75.

Lord Byron's Poems and Dramas, illustrated, 2 vols., half calf, $1.65.

Martin's History of France, 3 vols., illustrated, $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

From the Penobscot to the Susquehanna People Are Coming to WANAMAKER'S For This FEBRUARY FURNITURE

Splendid selling every day, and yet there is not a gap anywhere in the stock. Carloads of new goods are only waiting for the earlier comers to make way for them. Bright, fresh, new, perfect Furniture, for every room in the house, in magnificent variety of up-to-date styles.

Worth a Third More, and Up to Double These February Prices

People from Maine, New Hampshire, and throughout New England, from New York State, Pennsylvania, as well as New Jersey, have come here by the hundreds, to share these splendid February Furniture bargains with New Yorkers. And still thousands more may come, and be just as splendidly repaid, for a long journey or a short one.

The Furniture offered, so far under-price, is the regular product of America's best factories. The variety is the broadest shown in any store at any time. If you are not ready to use it immediately, we will hold what you purchase, and deliver it as you direct, later on in the Spring. Thus by making your selections now, you save fully a third of the amount you had expected to invest; and you are not put to a bit of inconvenience to secure the great economy.

Today we ask you to take for granted the fine offerings of Parlor, Library and Dining-room Furniture which are here, while we tell the particulars of this extraordinary BEDROOM FURNITURE:

Bedroom Suites

At $55, from $77—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; bedstead and bureau.

At $65, from $85—Oak Suite, three pieces; Colonial bedstead, bureau and washstand.

At $77, from $125—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; Colonial bedstead and bureau.

At $80, from $116—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; bedstead and bureau.

At $110, from $180—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; bedstead and bureau.

At $175, from $220—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; bedstead and bureau.

At $195, from $280—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; bedstead and bureau.

At $210, from $305—Mahogany Suite, three pieces; bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $233, from $350—Curly birch Suite, three pieces: 3 ft. 6 in. bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $250, from $338—Mahogany Suite, six pieces; twin bedstead, bureau, chiffonnier, toilet table and cheval glass.

At $300, from $425—Mahogany Suite, two pieces; bedstead and bureau.

At $325, from $460—Mahogany Suite, three pieces; bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $360, from $470—Mahogany Suite, three pieces; bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $500, from $670—Mahogany Suite, three pieces; bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $500, from $620—Mahogany Suite, four pieces; bedstead, bureau, chiffonnier and cheval glass.

Bedroom Suites

At $500, from $745—Mahogany Suite, three pieces, inlaid; bedstead, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $643, from $815—Mahogany Suite, four pieces; twin bedsteads, bureau and chiffonnier.

At $600, from $785—Mahogany Suite, four pieces; bedstead, bureau, chiffonnier and cheval glass.

At $895, from $1,345—White mahogany Suite, seven pieces; twin bedsteads, bureau, chiffonnier, somnoe, bedroom table, cheval glass.

Chiffonniers

At $19, from $25—Birch
At $20, from $27—Golden oak
At $22, from $32—Maple
At $24, from $32—Golden oak
At $24, from $34—Golden oak
At $25, from $37—Birch
At $27, from $40—Golden oak
At $28, from $43—Mahogany
At $28, from $42—Birch
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $30, from $38—Golden oak
At $30, from $40—Maple
At $30, from $45—Birch
At $32, from $45—Golden oak
At $32, from $42—Golden oak
At $32, from $45—Mahogany
At $32, from $48—Mahogany
At $32, from $40—Mahogany
At $32, from $42—Maple
At $32, from $45—Maple
At $38, from $42—Mahogany
At $34, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $45—Mahogany
At $48, from $60—Mahogany

Dressers

At $9.50, from $12—Golden Oak
At $10, from $13—Golden oak
At $10.50, from $18.50—Golden oak
At $16.50, from $20—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $22, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
At $24, from $32—Golden oak
At $24, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
At $25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
At $25, from $36—Golden oak
At $28, from $35—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $32, from $45—Mahogany
At $35, from $48—Golden oak
At $36, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
At $36, from $50—Golden oak
At $38, from $50—Mahogany.
At $38, from $56—Mahogany
At $45, from $66—Mahogany
At $63, from $80—Mahogany
At $90, from $135—Mahogany

Toilet Tables

At $11, from $16—Golden oak
At $16, from $24—Mahogany
At $15, from $22—Mahogany
At $18, from $25—Mahogany
At $18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
At $19, from $28—Bird's-eye maple
At $23, from $35—Golden oak
At $27, from $37—Bird's-eye maple
At $28, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $30, from $38—Mahogany

Toilet Tables.

At $32, from $48—Mahogany
At $30, from $45—Golden oak
At $42.50, from $52.50—White mahogany
At $45, from $70—Mahogany
At $60, from $90—Mahogany

Wardrobes

At $25, from $40—Quartered golden oak; single panel door.

At $27, from $42—Curly birch; panel door.

At $28, from $45—Mahogany; panel door.

At $32, from $48—Curly birch; mirror door.

At $33, from $50—Quartered golden oak; mirror door.

At $34, from $52—Curly birch; mirror door.

At $42, from $64—Golden oak; mirror door.

At $42, from $65—Curly birch; mirror door.

At $45, from $65—Mahogany; mirror door.

At $45, from $90—Bird's-eye maple; mirror door.

At $55, from $75—Bird's-eye maple; mirror doors.

At $85, from $125—Bird's-eye maple; two mirror doors.

A $95, from $120—Bird's-eye maple; two mirror doors.

$2.25 Bedroom Chairs, $1.50

About seventy-five handsomely finished Bedroom Chairs in bird's-eye maple and imitation mahogany; open, woven cane seat; shaped seat and back; flat cross slats in back; shaped legs; fine construction and highly polished. Fourth floor.

The New Embroideries Receive Their First Showing

The Spring showing of Fine Embroideries is ready. It includes the best, most distinctive productions of thirteen of the leading manufacturers of St. Gall, Switzerland.

It differs from most exhibitions in that it embraces Embroideries which, in beauty, originality and variety can be obtained only by WANAMAKER'S and a few other large firms that do their own importing, and make their selections from makers' samples and sketches, not from a made-up stock. This, of course, demands sufficiently large purchases to repay the manufacturers for practically making up the embroideries to order.

The present collection is superb. The patterns approach more closely than ever to the effects of fine lace. Entirely new designs are shown, in *broderie anglaise*, buttonhole, raised blind embroidery, Venise, Mexican, and Teneriffe effects.

Words won't describe the richness and delicacy of the patterns; hence we confine ourselves to a few general price-hints. Women who wish the finest, most exclusive embroideries for their Spring and Summer waists and dresses will do well to come early; since, though over 1500 patterns are represented, there are only single pieces of many; and the matching sets of edgings and insertions, which are now complete, will not remain so long.

Bandings, Galoons, Insertions in batiste; heavy or light; in great profusion, at 8 c to $5 a yard.

Allovers in beautiful designs; 22 and 45 inches wide, at 50c to $10.50 a yard.

27 and 45-inch Lace-edge and Embroidered Flouncings, $1 to $8.90 yard.

Very handsome Batiste Demi-flouncings, in widths of 16 to 20 in., with two or three widths of Edging and Banding to match, at $1.25 to $4.50 a yard.

Colored Novelties, in Persian, Bulgarian and Russian hand-work effects, in bandings on linen, Oxford cloth and lawn, at 40c to $1.25 a yard.

Then of equal importance is the group of Embroidered Robe and Waist Patterns:

Embroidered Robes, mostly in *broderie anglaise* effects, also buttonhole and Mexican, on batiste or linen, at $18.50 to $45.

Embroidered Waist Patterns in white or colors, on heavy or medium-weight linen; over 30 patterns, at $3 to $8.50 each.

Main aisle and Broadway.

Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's, 5c
Men's, 12½c

Second instalment of the Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, of which we told last week. The former portion of the purchase went in a trice—these are expected to prove equally speedy.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 5c
worth 8c to 12c

Men's Handkerchiefs, 12½c
worth 20c to 25c

All pure linen; all plain hemstitched; fresh and ready for use. The annual clean-up from a large manufacturer.

Broadway.

A Beautiful Book For St. Valentine's

To that constantly increasing group of people who choose to send a pretty and appropriate book on St. Valentine's Day, this offering of

Victorian Songs
At $1.65, instead of $4

will prove especially attractive.

It is a collection of "Lyrics of the Affections and Nature," of the Victorian Era, compiled by Edmund Gosse, richly bound in buckram, 8vo, with ornamental gilt design and gilt top; and illustrated with 20 full-page photogravures; also head and tail pieces.

Publishers' price is $4; now specially priced at $1.65. Each copy neatly boxed.

Valentines, too; and it's getting late. 2c to $6.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

"Old Bleach" Linens

"Old Bleach" Linens are the leading protest against modern hurry-up methods in bleaching linens. The chemicals used to whiten many linens nowadays achieve the desired result quickly, it is true, but at the cost of the life of the linen. Such linens never get into WANAMAKER stocks.

The "Old Bleach" Company, organized over thirty years ago, went back to the old-fashioned method—Nature's method—of bleaching linens on the green turf, with sunshine, fresh air, and soft showers as agents.

And as much care was exercised in the weaving of the linens as in bleaching them. Careful seeding, proper cultivation, under best climatic conditions, brought the flax to the spinners and weavers in the highest state of perfection. The inherited skill of generations was applied to the making of the linen; and the bleaching completed the perfect work—a fabric that held every element of linen excellence—long, strong, elastic fibre, with lustre, whiteness and endurance.

This is the "Old Bleach" Linen of to-day—linen that is worth far more than its difference in price over the chemically bleached goods. Linen that may be worn and worn, and then handed down the generations as a justly cherished heirloom.

Almost since the beginning of the "Old Bleach" Company, their linens have been sold in the WANAMAKER Stores; and yearly held in increasing esteem by housekeepers. And they hold an honored place in our stores today:

OLD BLEACH LINEN by the Yard

Plain bleached linen of firm, round thread, for fancy work and costumes—
18 in. wide, 35c, 38c, 40c.
20 in. wide, 38c, 40c, 45c.
22 in. wide, 45c.
36 in. wide, 60c, 65c, 70c.
45 in. wide, 75c, 85c, 90c.

Fine, soft, light-weight bleached plain Linen; little heavier than lawn; 36 in. wide, 75c., 85c., and $1.

OLD BLEACH BED SETS

Fine, bleached, hemstitched Bed Sets, comprising one sheet, one pair pillow-cases, and one bolster case with hand-drawn work; also a plain hemstitched sheet. $31, $35, $40.

OLD BLEACH TOWELS

Towels begin with the bleached huckaback ones, hemmed, for 25c; others, hemstitched, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c to $1.75 each.

Others with diaper and fancy weaves, hemstitched, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 each.

These there are the handsome fine hemstitched Towels that have hand-drawn work in the border. $1.75, $2.50, $3, $3.75 and $5.25 each.

HUCKABACK TOWELING for 35c, 38c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1, $1.10 a yard.

DIAPERING
18 in. wide, 38c and 40c a yard.
20 in. wide, 40c and 45c a yard.
22 in. wide, 45c and 50c a yard.
24 in. wide, 50c, 55c, 65c and 70c yd.
27 in. wide, 55c, 60c, 70c, 75c and $1 a yard.

Third floor.

Affairs of the Heart

No need to "eat your heart out" with silent grief. Here are some edible "Conversation Hearts"—sentimental tabloids in which the sentiment is as innocuous as the candy, 20c lb.

Cups-and-Saucers, filled with candy hearts, are 15c each.

And all the other pretty St. Valentine's favors besides that our Candy Store holds.

Then a special offering of

Chocolate-covered Figs

Absolutely new, and perfectly delicious. 20c lb. Basement.

Venetian Photographs

A choice collection of Photographs of Venice, hand-colored, and in ornamental gilt frames, with gilt mats, is offered today at two-thirds the value of the pictures—or about the cost of the frames—

$1, worth $1.50

Among the subjects are The Grand Canal by Moonlight, Doge's Palace, St. Mark's Church, and so on—a most attractive and decorative group of pictures. Fifth floor.

Re-Making Mattresses

With Sanitary Thoroughness

We have just completed new facilities for this important work, that satisfy our own ideas as to what constitutes thoroughness, from the sanitary point of view. And the most careful housekeeper cannot be more particular than we are.

When we receive a mattress to be renovated, we have it most effectually sterilized before it even comes to our workrooms. Your protection is absolute; and the work of renovation is thorough to the last degree.

We use the utmost care at every point. We employ the most skilful workmen. We charge only the fair price.

Mattresses and Bedding, Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BALTIMORE ASKS FEDERAL TROOPS

Guarding of Millions in Ruins Prompts Request.

Militiamen Exhausted from Long Patrol Duties—Mayor Names an Emergency Committee—Insurance Losses.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—The situation in stricken Baltimore began to visibly clear to-day after a conference at the Belvidere Hotel between Mayor McLane, a special joint committee of the Legislature, State Treasurer Vandiver, members of the Board of Public Works, ex-Gov. Smith, United States Senator-elect Rayner, and a delegation of representative business men.

The supreme question to be decided was that of calling upon the National Government for soldiers to take the places of the two State militia regiments now doing police duty in the burned district, the Constitution of Maryland requiring that no such request can be made of the President except by authority of the State Legislature. The legislative committee was present to hear the views of the Mayor and officers of the city on that point.

It required only a brief discussion to arrive at the conclusion that every one present was of the conviction that the United States soldiers are needed and needed at once. On this score it was shown that the militiamen were already much exhausted by their long continued sentry duties, that they should be relieved in order that they might return to their several vocations, and that the militia on active duty is costing the State $50,000 a day.

Mayor McLane was particularly insistent that the efficient guard of the hundreds of millions of treasure that lie buried beneath the smoldering ruins called for the strong arm of the Federal soldiers.

The announcement of the legislative committee that it would recommend at once the immediate passage of the necessary resolution was received with satisfaction by the officers and business men present, the feeling being that a National cordon around the devasted region will inspire a feeling of hopeful confidence in the future. The people to-night are expressing immense gratification over the prospect of seeing Uncle Sam's men in blue doing police duty over the débris of Baltimore's fallen splendor.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

Mayor McLane's announcement that he will appoint an emergency committee of citizens to act as an advisory board to himself and other municipal officials on all matters pertaining to the clearing away of the ruins, the enforcing of sanitary regulations and issuing of building permits, is a great step forward in the way of putting the situation upon a practical businesslike plan. The Mayor gave the assurance that he would appoint only those whose personality would be a guarantee of quick action in the work of rehabilitation.

The opening to-day of the Board Room by the Chamber of Commerce and the receipt of quotations, the uninterrupted shipments of grain cargoes, the certainty of State aid, the notification by some of the large insurance companies of their readiness to pay at once 50 per cent. on losses before proof is produced, and the action of the Legislature in asking for Federal troops, constitute a chain of incidents which have contributed materially to the restoration of public confidence and cheerfulness.

Late this afternoon Mayor McLane reconsidered his previous determination and announced that he would accept outside aid. On this subject he said:

"The situation here does not now justify such action. There is no destitution as yet. I cannot tell what may follow. We have a Board of Charities, which looks after the city's destitute. The board is in close touch with all the organized charities. An appropriation is made annually for the purpose of taking care of cases of destitution. There are some funds on hand now, and it may be that the State appropriation will be sufficient to take care of those who require relief.

"Of course it may yet be necessary to ask for outside financial aid. In the course of the next few days I will be in a better position to definitely decide upon this matter. We have received by contributions from various cities about $7,000, and additional offers of thousands of dollars have been made. The money already received will be put aside until we can determine whether or not to ask for outside assistance."

All day long there was a large crowd of persons around the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Riggs clamoring for passes admitting them inside the fire lines. Positive orders were given, however, not to issue permits to go through the lines to any one except the Presidents and other responsible officials of banks and trust companies. Because of the enormous amount of wealth represented by the securities and other negotiable paper in the vaults it was deemed best to permit these officials to be the first to be admitted to the fire district. After the banking institutions have been looked after in the matter of passes the wholesale people and other business men will be taken care of.

A number of large vaults and safes were opened to-day and in each of them the contents were found to be in good condition. Four hundred thousand dollars in coin and legal-tender notes was taken from the vaults of the Third National Bank and sent to the vaults of a bank outside the fire district. A heavy guard of soldiers accompanied the money.

Telegrams, letters, and resolutions offering aid or sympathy are still being received at the Mayor's office. Among them was a cablegram from Liverpool announcing that at a representative meeting of the tradesmen of that city a resolution was unanimously passed tendering the sympathy of that city to the citizens of Baltimore. A letter from the local German Consul was also received, in which he stated that he had been directed by Baron von Rheinbaben, Imperial Secretary of State of Germany, to extend the sympathy of the German Empire.

The fire insurance underwriters put in a very busy day perfecting their organization and preparing to get at the work of adjusting the losses. The agents of the companies, who organized yesterday, moved into permanent headquarters at the rooms of the Royal Arcanum. An early morning meeting was held, at which about seventy-five companies were represented. Later the Advisory Committee of the general insurance organization met and a committee was appointed to meet the military authorities with regard to passes. This matter was satisfactorily arranged and the necessary permits were issued to agents of the various companies. At the afternoon session of the general organization about a dozen "Loss Committees" were appointed, and to-morrow these will get to work adjusting the insurance.

The insurance companies are also cooperating with the bank people in their efforts to relieve the financial situation. The largest companies and some of the smaller ones, too, have decided to immediately pay 50 per cent. of the amount of the claims presented to them where the loss was total or nearly so, leaving the remainder to be paid after the insurance has been finally adjusted. This will enable many business men to resume business at temporary quarters, but who have not the means to go ahead with their arrangements. A few small claims were paid by some companies to-day.

The police authorities, who are using every endeavor to protect the losers by the fire and other residents of the city, telegraphed for "plain clothes men" to come here from several points to look out for "crooks." About forty men arrived to-day from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Harrisburg, and other near-by towns. They will be reinforced to-morrow by a large number from more distant points.

The Police Department has made renewed efforts to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city. The patrolmen were informed to-night that they would be held personally responsible for any violations of the excise laws. They were instructed to arrest hotel keepers whom they find dispensing liquors to others than bona fide guests, all saloon keepers violating the law, and the agents of all wholesale dealers and brewers who deliver spirituous liquors or beer to retailers.

NEW YORKERS SEEK TO REBUILD BALTIMORE.

Many Metropolitan Firms After Probable Contracts—Organized Reconstruction Movement Begun Here.

To find out just what part in the rebuilding of the new Baltimore local architects are to play, a canvass of more than sixty of the city's leading firms was made yesterday. While the news of the conflagration has spread to all parts of the country, and although several large cities much nearer Baltimore than this have many architects whose work is well-known in the devastated city, the tremendous amount of new building which must be planned gives promise that architects here will receive a considerable amount.

Although the property owners are still generally dazed by their losses, and while it is still too soon in most cases for any definite action to be taken in regard to rebuilding, already there has been begun in professional circles here an organized movement to secure a goodly share of the work of restoring the old Baltimore.

Out of the sixty and more architects questioned, twelve stated that they had begun negotiations for securing work in the new city. Only one firm has a contract in such form that a definite announcement can be made in the near future. About twenty firms say that they are satisfied to await further developments without soliciting work, while the remainder assert that they have no expectations of securing any contracts.

The extent to which architects in this city have gone in order to miss no opportunity to share in the work of reconstructing the city is shown in the fact that one architect has sent an expert on construction to the scene of the fire, who shall investigate the effect of the flames on fireproof materials; and at the same time be prepared to accept offers from owners who may want to build immediately.

Several others of the leading architects have representatives now in Baltimore, and there are few offices here not now in constant communication with that city.

Following are statements made yesterday concerning this matter:

DONN BARBER—My friends in Baltimore have kept me in close touch with the situation there; and I am willing to say that I have several lines out which I expect will result in work from that city.

***

CHARLES I. BERG.—In my capacity as a member of the Board of Examiners of Unsafe Buildings I shall visit the burned section of Baltimore the end of this week. It is not generally known that this board exists here. It is connected with the Building Department, and passes on appeals made from the Building Department's rulings by owners. Frequent surveys are made of condemned buildings to ascertain if they are really unsafe; and, as fire is as often the cause of this condition as faulty construction, it was thought advisable at a meeting of the board to-day to investigate the effects of the Baltimore fire on the so-called "fireproof" materials. Not acting in my official capacity I have reason to believe that I shall return with contracts for more than one new building in my possession.

***

CADY, BERGH & SEE.—Although we have never done any work in Baltimore, many of the institute buildings at Hampton were designed by us. There certainly will be enough building in the stricken city to allow us to hope to get a bite of it at least.

***

CARRIERE & HASTINGS.—We have never done any buildings in Baltimore, but several buildings in Washington and Richmond were planned by us. We are not seeking new work, but are open to all comers, and feel that we have grounds for expecting to participate in the reconstruction of Baltimore.

***

CLINTON & RUSSELL.—There has been no definite closing of a contract with any owner in Baltimore yet. Our representatives on the spot, however, will not miss any work that is being given out; and we have no fear that we will fail to land something.

***

HENRY IVES COBB.—Immediately on receipt of the news of the fire I sent the most experienced man in my construction department to Baltimore. His investigations, which are to be most thorough and which will occupy ten days or more, will show just what effect fire has on "fireproof" construction. I am doing this at my own expense for my own benefit. The modern fire-proof construction has never been called upon to withstand such a test before, and the results of this investigation should prove immensely valuable. The value of a representative on the spot who can talk business with prospective builders is sufficient in itself to warrant this expense.

***

EIDLITZ & McKENZIE—We built the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's new building which was opened for the first time on Saturday night less than eighteen hours before the fire started. Four stories in height and of the latest construction, the building was as "fire-proof" as any we have built. It fortunately escaped the flames, however, and so was not tested. It is situated at the corner of St. Paul and Madison Streets. Except for another building for the same company which we are erecting in East Baltimore we have no other work there.

***

C. P. H. GILBERT—We are just about to close a contract for a new building in the burned district after negotiations which were begun last night. The great bulk of the work of rebuilding the city, however, will not be given out for several days to come, in my opinion. Reports from Baltimore all tell me that its people are still dazed by the awful disaster which has come upon them, and most of the people even now don't know where they stand. The owner of the property which we are to build on is a man of very large means; and he, like all the rest, is almost beside himself with anxiety over his financial condition. Although his business is one which demands immediate reopening, he is obliged to await the insurance adjustment before he can know whether he has been practically ruined or whether he will have sufficient funds to restock his business. To my way of thinking this matter will run on for months before all those who have been burned out can collect themselves sufficiently to rebuild. We have never done any work in Baltimore hitherto. Washington has several of our buildings, however.

***

R. H. HARDENBERGH—We can say nothing specific yet; but according to rumors which are said to be widespread among real estate men in Baltimore to-day there is to be a large hotel built in the burned section. Our Waldorf-Astoria and Hotel Manhattan are our reasons for thinking that the contract may be among those given to this city.

***

HOWELLS & STOKES—We are already in communication with property owners in the burned district, and our representative advises us that the work of rebuilding the many blocks will be begun with all speed. Financial institutions are, of course, the ones whose buildings will be most desirable to plan, and in their case the responsibility is so interwoven that considerable time must elapse before they can go ahead definitely. The state of affairs is so bad that even the Chamber of Commerce is at sea regarding its accounts; and the general opinion seems to be that caution must be observed in the giving of contracts.

***

YORK & SAWYER—We built the Provident Savings Bank, a one-story, mounmental, granite building, at the corner of Saratoga and Howard Streets. The fire gave it a close call, according to its reported course, buildings on Howard Street, within a block and a half of the bank being destroyed. As for our part in the rebuilding of the burned district, it is too early yet to say. From reports that we have received, however, it would seem that there was a strong movement about to be agitated by the influential citizens of the entire city. Wider streets and more sightly junctions are things which have been always very much needed in Baltimore; and as this Southern city is the most artistic in this country it seems very probable that this scheme will meet with general commendation. In this case, all buildings will necessarily be deferred longer than otherwise.

Paris says Lansdowne The Queen of Dress Fabrics

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. FREAD

For sale at all good stores

BALTIMORE QUICK TO PLAN A FUTURE

Business Men Decide Without Delay to Rebuild Structures.

Enterprising Merchants Resume, Determined to Retain Trade—Increased Rents for Temporary Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—While the ruins of Baltimore's financial district are still smoking, bankers and merchants and all other business men are laying their plans for building new offices on stores. Construction companies of this and other cities have scores of agents at work soliciting contracts for replacing the buildings razed by the great fire, and in the temporary quarters of all the homeless mercantile institutions arrangements are being perfected for reviving the blackened centre of the city's business.

"We are going to recover fast from the shock," said President John R. Ramsay of the National Mechanics' Bank to-day. "Plenty of money is pouring in to our aid. The future presents no cause for anxiety."

Mr. Ramsay said it would take only a few days for the banks to have their business on the usual footing. His own institution received $1,000,000 from New York to-day.

"I believe," he added, "that the fire, though a great calamity temporarily, will prove to have been a cause of awakening enterprise here. There'll be a big boom, and everybody will be wanting to occupy the buildings first erected. Baltimore will rise from the ashes with modern buildings instead of its old ramshackle ones."

President James Bond of the American Bonding and Trust Company said that his concern's vaults in the Equitable Building had been found intact. "We have resumed business at Courtland and Saratoga Streets," he said. "The next thing to do is rebuild. We'll do that as soon as possible."

Eugene Levering, President of the National Bank of Commerce, said the bank's building, which was not destroyed, would be repaired at once.

John M. Littig, President of the National Marine Bank, took temporary quarters in the old Tierney Building on Calvert Street. The bank building went down, and it will put up another. So will the Third National Bank, for which President R. M. Spedden has secured offices at Valle & Young's on Calvert Street.

The vaults of the Mercantile Deposit Company were found to be unharmed, and the deposits were recovered safely. The company is now occupying offices at 210 Cathedral Street, but will be able to reopen its own building as soon as the streets are cleared.

Reconstruction work on the Savings Bank of Baltimore will begin at once. The walls are still standing, the vaults, containing $25,000,000 of deposits, were unharmed. William T. Dixon, President of the National Exchange Bank, said to-night:

"Our building was the first to be destroyed, and we shall build again on the same site as soon as it can be cleared and some new plans prepared. Before spring bricklayers will be at work, and the architects will start on their job in a few days."

Mr. Dixon said a New York banker had just told him that Baltimore now offered the best opportunities in the country for safe investment.

"All the largest New York banks are ready to assist us in any way," added Mr. Dixon, "and Controller of the Currency Ridgley says he will grant any accommodation Baltimore may want. He says he is warranted in doing so by the report of January showing our splendid banking conditions. I think the State should follow the example set by the Massachusetts Legislature after the Boston fire. Then the State used its credit to borrow money and loan it to the stricken city.

President S. Davies Warfield of the Continental Trust Company said to-night that the company would begin rebuilding on their old site as soon as possible. He said the insurance on the property was three times the amount of the loss, but the company would not wait for any adjustment of the insurance claims. The building was damaged, but its steel frame still stands.

A representative of the American Bridge Company has reported that the steel structure is plumb. He has reported the same thing about the Union Trust Company, Merchants' Bank, Equitable, and Calvert Buildings. To rehabilitate these structures, it is stated, will not cost more than 40 per cent. of the original cost. This is the expressed opinion of representatives of various construction companies. These men say the rolling mills have plenty of material on hand to fill orders for rebuilding here, and there is to be no advance in prices at the mills.

"If every piece of iron were down we could replace all in a month," said one of the steel men. "As it is we can replace what is needed within a week."

The floors of the Continental's building protected by terra cotta are said to have withstood the ordeal, as did the steel frame. It will take from six months to a year to rebuild this structure and the others mentioned above.

The Maryland Casualty Company intends to be one of the first in the race of rebuilding, and plans are being prepared for the immediate erection of a fine structure on a site recently acquired at Baltimore and North Streets. The contract probably will be awarded before the month is past.

One of the remarkable discoveries since the fire has been that the Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building, on South Street, was not demolished, but rather was preserved intact on the very edge of the area that was a raging furnace for so many hours.

A building, which stood the fire fairly well, was that of the International Trust Company, recently erected on the site of the old Hamilton Easter Building. The interior was badly damaged and the ornate marble front was defaced, but the frame is little harmed. The cost of restoring the structure is entirely covered by insurance.

The story of any two or three of the homeless banking institutions is that of all the rest. They are doing the best they can in temporary quarters, one of them, for instance, having hung up a rough sign on the door of a lower floor hotel room, and all will hustle to provide permanent homes for the future. None of the officials is pessimistic.

The Baltimore Stock Exchange, after having offered its aid to better the general financial situation, has appointed a committee to rebuild a home for itself. All the exchange's books and records were saved. There is a temporary board room in the Builders' Exchange. Business is to be resumed next week.

To render assistance to the national banks the Secretary of the Treasury has had the local Sub-Treasury open, and the Government, it is said, will send millions to aid the banks, if necessary.

While banking institutions probably have displayed the greatest activity in planning their rehabilitation, there has been no idling for the manufacturers, clothiers and wholesalers of various kinds who were visited by the flames, nor for the large retail establishments that suffered. Many of them have secured quarters, but many others are still unable to do so. It is even proposed by some merchants to move their scenes of operations to other cities, but as yet there have been no definite arrangements of this sort.

In answering a question as to what plans the big wholesale houses had for the future, a prominent merchant said to-day:

"I don't think we are as settled in our plans as the banking institutions. With many of us it is a case of not needing more than desk room for a while. We just want a place to sit and receive our insurance money. Our stock is all lost, and for months we could not do much, even though we could get quarters."

Some uneasiness has been caused by reports of a possible food famine, but these seem to be without foundation. Charles C. MacGill, President of the C. C. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, whose Mill B, on Commerce Street, was destroyed, said to-day:

"There is no danger in a flour shortage, and from what I hear I don't believe there will be a scarcity of any other foodstuff. We have lots of flour coming from our mills out of the city. There is plenty of it to supply the city."

Commission men and grocers say that their supplies are entirely adequate for immediate needs and that no reputable house in town will take advantage of the situation by raising prices. Numerous offers of financial aid have been received from out of town by members of the National Association of Commission Merchants, and this help will enable them to start their business anew in a very short time.

Meanwhile the merchants say they are in a position to take all orders that come to them. Many of the larger houses, especially those with a big Southern clientele, already have secured offices and are doing their shipping on a large scale, although under difficulties.

Vegetables, butter, and eggs are coming in just as usual, according to the produce dealers, and the local tradesmen say they have overcome the first uneasiness on the part of small shippers outside the city, who were a little timid about sending their shipments here just after the fire. Fresh and salted meats, it is announced, will continue at the same prices, and sugar and coffee have undergone no change. Fish, which is at a premium because receiving points have just begun to be re-established, is about the only food that costs more than usual.

A great example of activity has been set by the local newspapers since the fire. The morning sheets have their temporary offices in good shape now. The Evening News Company, which purchased the printing plant of The Philadelphia Times, announces to-day that it has rented a portion of the machine foundry at North and Pinetree Streets and will begin to issue its paper there as soon as The Times plant can be installed. For several days past it has issued the paper from Washington. The new plant will be installed next week.

Samuel Rosenbaum of Strouse & Brothers, President of the Clothiers' Board of Trade, said to-day:

"We are confronted with one great difficulty. Spring goods are now in process of manufacture and are sold, manufacturers are now making purchases for the Fall, and the chances are that they will be unable to do anything before the Spring trade begins. The manufacturers who were burned out have lost their patterns, and the designers will have to cut new patterns, which is a tedious undertaking. Then there is difficulty in obtaining quarters, as almost prohibitive prices are being asked for available property."

One did not have to go far for verification of what he said about the trouble in securing quarters. Buildings of all descriptions are in great demand as temporary offices or stores, and the financial centre of the city has been removed from South and German Streets to Saratoga and Charles Streets, seven blocks north of the demolished Stock Exchange.

The Real Estate Exchange has adopted resolutions condemning any effort on the part of real estate men to take advantage of the demand for quarters and placing itself on record as being opposed to advance in rents. It also has asked the Legislature to pass the pending bill repealing the mortgage tax law, urging that a large amount of out-of-town capital will be needed for rebuilding, and that the money will come in more readily if the tax is taken off.

The Postal Telegraph Company has had a big job on its hands, but now is in working order again. Driven from two offices in succession by the flames, it had to restore thousands of yards of wire, and the men who did the work were confronted at every turn with danger from short circuits caused by the telegraph wires having fallen across trolley wires. In the meanwhile the Western Union Telegraph Company was much overcrowded, being forced to bring operators from out of town in numbers and working some of them twenty-four hours on a stretch.

Until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can rebuild its headquarters at Central Station, it will remain installed at Camden Station. Hundreds of desks and typewriters were rushed there as soon as the trains could bring them from Philadelphia and New York, and it is thought that by tomorrow the business of the road will be going on uninterruptedly.

The Southern Railway's local office has been established temporarily at the general offices of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, 526 Light Street. As a result of the many temporary offices established in two days, telephone companies are having all the work they can handle. Up to noon today one concern had 240 applications for new phones, and a regular army of men are engaged to construct booths.

The hotels here have been taxed as never before, the guests including many insurance men and newspaper correspondents and even hundreds of visitors whose only reason for visiting the city is curiosity. The manager of the Rennert said to-day that since the fire he had entertained three times as many visitors as usual.

Incidental to the plans for rebuilding the burned district is a scheme for widening some of the city's streets. It is planned by the city officials to urge widening Baltimore Street, turning Market Place into a public square, and widening Light Street. The matter will be taken up by the authorities very soon, and it may be that the plan will include condemning several blocks for park purposes.

Governor Odell is fighting the Gas Trust
Mayor McClellan is fighting the Gas Trust
The Legislature is fighting the Gas Trust
The Newspapers are fighting the Gas Trust
The People are fighting the Gas Trust

SO IS THE

BLOCK LIGHT

IT GIVES

MORE LIGHT AT HALF THE COST

Can Be Attached to Any Gas Jet.

Cost $1.50 and upwards

CUT OUT COUPON AND MAIL TO US AT ONCE

FREE TRIAL

Block Light
140 West 23d Street, City

Coupon

Gentlemen—Please install one BLOCK LIGHT in my home, with the understanding that if, at the expiration of five days, it is satisfactory to me, I will keep and pay for same. If unsatisfactory, you are to remove it without charge to me.

(Signed) _____ Name

Give Name and Address Here _____ Address

BLOCK LIGHT CO., 140 W. 23d St.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Corset Shoes.

Ankle protection without undue pressure. A much-wished-for article to help youngsters walk right.

Sizes 2 to 4, - 1.00
" 4½ to 8, - 1.25

A Corset Bargain.

Straight front in the new model short length, made of fine Coutil in gray or white.

Costs 1.50 in any other store. .95

"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1903.

Cash Capital	$4,000,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire)	4,191,333.11
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Inland)	90,170.49
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire)	477,942.83
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Inland)	118,545.41
Other Claims	252,15 8.60
Net Surplus	6,060,737.71
Total Assets	$15,190,888.15
Surplus as to Policy-Holders,	$10.060,737.71

LOSSES PAID IN EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS:
$96,328,139.96.

WM. B. CLARK, President.
W. H. KING, Secretary.
A. C. ADAMS, C. J. IRVIN,
HENRY E. REES, A. N. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretaries.

WESTERN BRANCH, Traction Building, Cincinnati, O. { KEELER & GALLAGHER, General Agents.
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, Omaha, Neb. { WM. H. WYMAN, Gen'l Agent. W. P. HARFORD, Ass't Gen'l Agent.
PACIFIC BRANCH, San Francisco, Cal. { BOARDMAN & SPENCER, General Agents.
INLAND MARINE DEPARTMENT. { CHICAGO, Ills., 145 La Salle St. NEW YORK, 50 and 52 Pine Street. BOSTON, 95 Kilby St. PHILADELPHIA, 226 Walnut St.

Agents in all the Principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the United States and Canada.

The Aetna has sufficient funds on deposit for payment of all Baltimore Losses: Our surplus will remain largely over Five Millions.

FOUNDED 1792

Insurance Company
OF
North America

Of Philadelphia, Penna.

Assets Jan. 1, 1904 . . . $11,290,773.87
Surplus to Policy Holders . $5,452,410.42
Probable loss Baltimore fire, $500,000.00

CHARLES PLATT, President.
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN RUSH, Second Vice-President.
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. HOUARD WRIGHT, Assistant Secretary.
HENRY W. FARNUM, Marine Secretary.

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

This Company is prepared to immediately commence the construction of buildings in Baltimore to replace those destroyed by the fire.

Communications may be addressed to the Company at its Washington Office, Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., or at its New York Office, at 137 Broadway, New York City.

Humyadi János

THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

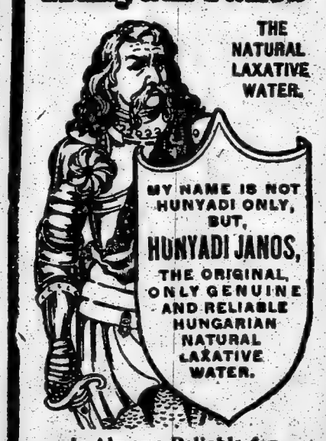

MY NAME IS NOT HUNYADI ONLY, BUT, HUNYADI JANOS, THE ORIGINAL, ONLY GENUINE AND RELIABLE HUNGARIAN NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

Is Always Reliable for CONSTIPATION

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

GENUINE VICHY CELESTINS IMITATION

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

HEED BALTIMORE'S WARNING.

IS YOUR INSURANCE GOOD?

... SUBSCRIBE FOR ...

BEST'S INSURANCE REPORTS,

the accepted authority on the standing of insurance companies, and . . . . . FIND OUT!

ALFRED M. BEST COMPANY, Incorporated,
90 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

SUSQUEHANNA IN FLOOD

Railroad Tracks Covered and Trains Stalled.

If Ice Gorge Above Sunbury Breaks a Repetition of Johnstown Disaster Is Feared.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 10.—Back water from the gorge which extends from McCall's Ferry to Bainbridge on the Susquehanna River, covered the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bainbridge today to the depth of three feet. Five freight trains are stalled on the flooded tracks with the water up to the cab floors. The water is slowly receding after having reached the record mark made in the flood of June, 1889.

The water is still in the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the situation as a whole is regarded as the most serious that has ever confronted the town. The danger of a great rush of water from points farther up stream give rise to grave apprehensions.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 10.—The highest water since 1875 prevails in the Susquehanna River to-day. At York Haven the county bridge to Wisler's Island has been destroyed, and the equipment of Kerbaugh & Co., railroad contractors, at New Holland, has been carried away. The flood is due to a series of ice gorges which have caused back water.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 10.—Although the water in the Susquehanna River has fallen eighteen inches in this city since last night, the situation is practically the same this evening. The last measurement, taken at 8 o'clock, shows the water to be a little over twenty-four feet above low water mark. The ice from the Chemung River has reached here, and to-night is blocked between here and Nanticoke.

The Wyoming Valley Traction Company had to abandon the running of cars to Nanticoke at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the water at that time ruhning over the tracks again between here and that place.

The water between Bloomsburg and Sunbury receded to-day, but it is feared that the worst is yet to come. In order to protect the new bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Packers Island and Sunbury the officials have decided to burn the bridge that spans the river at Danville should the bridges north of Danville be removed from their abutments.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—A message was received to-day from the Commissioners of Columbia County announcing that the bridge at Berwick had been torn away by the ice, and asking what they should do. Gov. Pennypacker ordered the Commissioners to burn the bridge to prevent it from doing damage to other bridges when the ice started to move.

If the ice gorge in the Susquehanna river above Sunbury breaks suddenly there may be a repetition of the Johnstown flood, although the damage will not be so great because of the ample warning. The river in this city is at a stage of nine feet, owing to the flood from the gorge which broke on Sunday.

WORRIED OVER SON'S FORTUNE.

According to a man who told Sergt. Shibles of the Tenderloin Station over the telephone last night that he was H. B. Langan of 45 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J., and that he was connected with the Postal Telegraph Company, ex-United States Senator Mitchell of Lima, Ohio, is on his way to this city to look for his son, Frank Ralston Mitchell, who made several attempts to get married to Miss Gertrude Wood of Brooklyn early Wednesday morning. According to Mr. Langan, young Mitchell has just come into possession of a fortune, and his father fears for his safety.

"I know Senator Mitchell well," Sergt. Shibles says the man told him, "and when I saw the story in this morning's papers about Frank trying to get married, I immediately wired to the Senator. I got a long message from him to-day by wire in which he told me to look for his son, and said he would come on here and try to find the young man himself. Frank has just come into a big fortune."

Mr. Langan then asked if the police had heard whether or not the couple had succeeded in getting married. The Sergeant said he knew nothing about the matter at all after the couple left the station house.

"When Frank left his home," said Mr. Langan, "he told his father he was going to New York to visit a college friend. He didn't say anything about going to Europe, and I hope he didn't sail to-day."

A canvas of the hotels between Fourteenth Street and Forty-second Street last night did not reveal the stopping place of Frank R. Mitchell if he is still in the city.

Mitchell and Miss Wood entered the West Thirtieth Street Station House early yesterday morning and said they wanted to be married. They were accompanied by a couple who said they were Harry Einstein of New York and Miss Helen Campbell of Brooklyn. Mitchell said he had taken the girl from her home in Brooklyn, and that she could not return, and they would have to get married or ride around in a cab all night. Sergt. Fitzgerald, then on duty, directed the party to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner." Dr. Houghton refused to marry them, saying that he had made it a rule to perform no ceremonies after 10 P. M. The couple then went to the home of the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, but he also refused to perform the ceremony.

CLERK CORKILL DISMISSED.

Secretary Howell of Police Commissioner McAdoo's office announced yesterday afternoon that John J. Corkill, complaint clerk at Police Headquarters, had been requested to hand in his resignation, and that Robert B. Saul had been selected as his successor.

Corkill was appointed by former Police Commissioner Partridge two days before he was succeeded by Commissioner Greene. He had been secretary to Commissioner Partridge. He was at his home, in Brooklyn, when advised that his resignation was requested, caring for his wife and two children, who are ill with pneumonia. He went at once to Police Headquarters, and Secretary Howell told him his resignation was expected. Mr. Corkill refused to resign, and was dismissed. He is a veteran of the Spanish war.

Mr. Saul lives in the Twenty-third Assembly District, of which Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy is the leader. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen at the time that Mayor McClellan was President of that body. He is expected to take charge this morning.

TO FIGHT AGAINST HOSPITAL.

Residents of Westchester, in the Borough of the Bronx, have been alarmed by the announcement that the city proposes to erect a hospital for contagious diseases only a stone's throw from Main Street. As a result an indignation meeting of property owners was held last evening, when plans were formulated and a committee appointed to make a vigorous fight against the establishment of such an institution, on the grounds that it would ruin the village and prove a menace to the health and welfare of the community.

Recently the city purchased a plot of ground in Westchester Village, near the Westchester Station of the New Rochelle branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is said that work on the new hospital will be started this Spring.

MARSHALL LEADS AT CHESS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 10.—Play in the international sectangular chess masters' tourney was resumed at the International Sporting Club in this city this afternoon, when Maroczy and Schlechter drew their game, Gunsberg went down before Marco, and Marshall disposed of Swiderski, thus taking the lead in the contest. The fourth round is scheduled for to-morrow, the order of play being as follows: Schlechter vs. Gunsberg, Swiderski vs. Maroczy, and Marshall vs. Marco.

It was also made known here to-day that neither Atkins of London nor Swiderski of Berlin could arrange to make the trip to America for the proposed international chess masters' tourney at Cambridge Springs, and that the team representing Europe would be composed as follows: Lasker, Tschigorin, Janowski, Maroczy, Schlechter, Marco, Mieses, and Teichmann. Marshall, who will represent America, will also sail along with the other players. There will also travel on the the Pretoria, leaving Hamburg on April 2, Arnold Schottlaender of Breslau and the Carlsbad amateur Theodor Tietz.

The record up to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Gunsberg	0	3	Marshall	2½	½
Marco	1½	1½	Schlechter	2	1
Maroczy	2	1	Swiderski	1	2

Registered Trade Mark

Shirt Waist Materials.

Our assortment of Shirtings for the coming season shows a wider range of fabrics, designs and color combinations than we have ever shown before. In Madras Cloths alone we display about 400 different patterns. The assortment includes

Printed Silk Crepes and Silk Mulls,
Mercerized Cheviots,
Figured and Striped Wash Silks,
Scotch Madras Cloths,
Novelty Ginghams,
Linen Lawns, Zephyrs,
Rajah Silk,
Old Bleach Linens,
Novelty Cottons, etc.

In addition to the above fabrics, we display hundreds of others suitable for Suitings, Skirtings, Children's Dresses, and Tub Gowns, of all kinds

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

MAYOR THANKS FIREMEN

Battalion Chief Howe Congratulated at City Hall.

Returned Commander Talks of the Baltimore Fire Department Equipment, Firemen, and Water Supply.

Responding to a special invitation from Mayor McClellan, Battalion Chief John Howe, who commanded the New York firemen sent to Baltimore, visited the City Hall yesterday afternoon and was thanked and congratulated by the Mayor. Fire Commissioner Hayes and a fireman aide were with Howe when he saw the Mayor.

Mayor McClelland shook hands with Chief Howe, and, in behalf of the city, thanked him for the work he had done in Baltimore. Then the Mayor shook hands with the aide who accompanied the Battalion Chief. Afterward the Mayor and the Fire Commissioner talked privately for more than half an hour concerning department matters. While they were together Battalion Chief Howe talked of the Baltimore disaster, saying that the engines used by the Baltimore Department have hardly more than a fourth of the power of the New York engines.

"They have one fireboat there," said Howe, "but it is antiquated, and one of our big six-ton land engines could make a joke of any stream their fireboat could throw. One of the engines we took weighed six tons and the others five and five and one-half. When the people in Baltimore saw our great big machines, drawn by three horses, galloping through the streets they wept and cheered for us. It was a sight to see the people trying hard to move their heavy belongings, not knowing when the fire would be upon them.

"We heard the story of how the Fire Commissioner of Baltimore had asked for $1,000,000 appropriation, and they said he had been cut down to one-tenth of what he wanted. They had only two-and-a-half-inch hose. We use three-inch and greater.

"There was an ample water supply. We managed to get lines to hydrants to start our pumps and then used salt water. With its splendid water front Baltimore ought to have a great system of fireboats, with pipes laid through its streets, which could be connected with the big engines on the steamboats. They could then deluge any fire out of existence.

"I saw several things which looked a little bit amateurish in their way of fighting the fire, but I would not like to criticise. Under the circumstances they did the best they could, and that's all we did. We probably had a little more experience and had much better material to work with.

"I tell you we are glad to get home, though. Some of the men thought they were going out to a fire at Liberty Street Slip, and did not even wait to put on their socks. Others did not have any money with them. The Mayor was extremely cordial and the firemen will appreciate what he has done, and thanked him."

In response to his telegram extending sympathy and proffering assistance to Baltimore, Mayor McClellan received the following telegram from Mayor Robert N. McLane of that city yesterday:

"Many thanks for kind words of sympathy. Assistance not needed at present. Call will be issued if necessary."

FIGURING INSURANCE LOSSES.

Approximately accurate estimates of the amount of insurance on risks located within the burned zone at Baltimore have now reached nearly every company which did business in the stricken city, and in the light of the latest advices when mutually compared in the various offices, there appeared to local fire underwriters to be little reason for changing the estimate of $35,000,000 for the aggregate insurance loss.

There were several changes in the estimates of probable loss accruing to individual companies, which make some difference in the aggregate sum. Few of these changes, however, were important.

It is announced that the amount of insurance involved for the Jameson and Frelinghuysen Companies has been ascertained to be $167,000, which was divided as follows: Spring Garden, $100,000; Stuyvesant, $30,000; Pacific, $20,000; National Fire and Marine of Elizabeth, $17,000.

Vice President Lanning of the Continental Insurance Company, who has been in Baltimore since Monday, and has made a careful examination of the company's commitments in the burned district, says the total amount involved is $1,125,000. Of this amount $300,000 covers "fireproof" risks, on which the salvage is likely to be important. Deducting reinsurance, the Continental's losses may amount to $1,000,000. The amount of $1,000,000 is made official by Henry Evans, President of the company.

The rough estimate of loss for the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, the British Dominion Insurance Company, and the Allegheny Fire Insurance Company, through a typographical error, was published yesterday as $45,000 each, instead of that amount for the three combined. It is now believed that their combined loss will be less than $45,000.

KIRBY LUMBER AFFAIRS.

At yesterday's auction sale of securities the offering of $192,000 of Kirby Lumber Company timber certificates were withdrawn before the sale, as well as the common and the preferred stocks of the Houston Oil Company, which was supposed to have been offered from the same source as the timber certificates. For a month or more large offerings of various securities issued by one or the other of the allied Houston Oil and Kirby Lumber Companies have been made at auction. It is supposed in some quarters that these offerings are one of the elements of pressure which some interests in the companies are said to be exerting on others.

In regard to the $15,000,000 offer for the property of the Houston Oil Company which was said to be before the Board of Directors of that company it is stated that the offer which was made some time ago, in fact before the receivership proceedings had been concluded, was not made in a form that would for a moment be acceptable to the management of the Houston Oil Company. It is stated that the Houston Oil Company is prepared to accept $17,500,000 for its property or so much of it as was covered by the $15,000,000 offer.

BORAXOLOGY

The first lesson in Boraxology is bathology—how to take a bath that really cleanses.

Like all good ologies, it is simple—put BORAX in the bath water.

And if you ask "why," the Boraxologist answers, "because it softens the water and thereby doubles the cleansing power." BORAX cleanses the pores and makes the skin white and healthy.

But, like most every good thing, Borax is imitated and adulterated.

Be mulish—kick when you don't get 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND. At Grocers and Druggists, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES" Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20 Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Specials for Thursday Morning
On Sale from 9 to 12 o'Clock Only.
No Mail Orders Filled—None Sent C. O. D.

Women's Wrappers 59c. (3d Floor, Special Table.)
Women's Wrappers of flannelette cloth—the balance of our Winter stock (9 to 12 o'clock), each..... 59c
Prices were $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

69c. Silks at 39c. Yard. (1st Floor, Special Table.)
SATIN MESSALINE LIBERTY—20 inches wide, in white and colors—value 69c. per yard (9 to 12 o'clock), at..... 39c

25c. Wash Goods 19c Yard. (1st Floor, Special Table.)
IMPORTED NUB SUITINGS—the most desirable suitings for entire costumes for the coming season—our regular 25c. line (9 to 12 o'clock), at, per yard..... 19c

Art Embroidery Department. (2d Floor, Special Table.)
TAPESTRY PILLOW TOPS—our regular 29c. line (9 to 12 o'clock), each..... 15c

19c. Ribbons at 14c. Yard. (1st Floor, Special Table.)
Fine Moire Silk Taffeta Ribbons, 4½ inches wide, in all desirable colors—regular price 19c. Imported Ombre Ribbon, the new brilliant finish, 3½ inches wide, all the correct shadings—regular price 19c.; both weaves (9 to 12 o'clock), per yard..... 14c

Brass Night Lamps. (Basement.)
Complete with paper shades, assorted colors (9 to 12 o'clock)..... 15c
Regular prtce 25c.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

KEEP MFG. CO.

Have placed on sale two hundred dozen suspenders at twenty-five cents per pair, the usual price being fifty cents.

Maker of Keep's Shirts,
Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets.
No other store in New York.

Engineers Change Meeting Place.

The annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which was to have been held in Baltimore Feb. 16-20, will be held at the same date in the Hotel Rudolph, Atlantic City, N. J., the change having become necessary because of the Baltimore fire.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuseday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:20 A. M.—112 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Alexander Richter; damage, $20.

3:15 A. M.—934 Sixth Avenue; Dowling & Co.; damage, $100.

4:10 A. M.—22 Gansevoort Street; Kate Bowers; damage, $50.

5:40 A. M.—97 Wooster Street; F. Lind; damage, $25.

9:45 A. M.—210 Sullivan Street; Frederick Lutz; damage, $10.

10:55 A. M.—624 West Fifty-second Street; James Steward; damage trifling.

11:35 A. M.—Cortlandt and Church Streets; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $25.

11:40 A. M.—119 West Ninety-fifth Street; Mrs. Campbell; damage, $500.

12:05 P. M.—207 East Seventh Street; Harris Kathisky; damage, trifling.

2:00 P. M.—235 West Thirty-seventh Street; Louis Sentence; damage, $50.

2:45 P. M.—383 East Eighth Street; Bernard Nadler; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—42 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—10 East Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

3:20 P. M.—156 East Ninety-fourth Street; Gustave Rathnowsky; damage, $500.

5 P. M.—17 Eldridge Street; Cevil Seplitsky; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—80 Hester Street; H. Cohen; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—585 Grand Street; M. Levy; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—230 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; M. D. Barber; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—31 Chrystie Street; Samuel Miller; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—402 West Fifty-third Street; unknown; damage, $500.

10:55 P. M.—74 Columbia Street; Harry Hammer; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Fire, which started at 1 o'clock this morning in the lumber district, destroyed the plants of the Chicago Table Company, the Chicago Picture Backing Company, and the Wintermyer Company. It is expected that the loss will aggregate $350,000.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

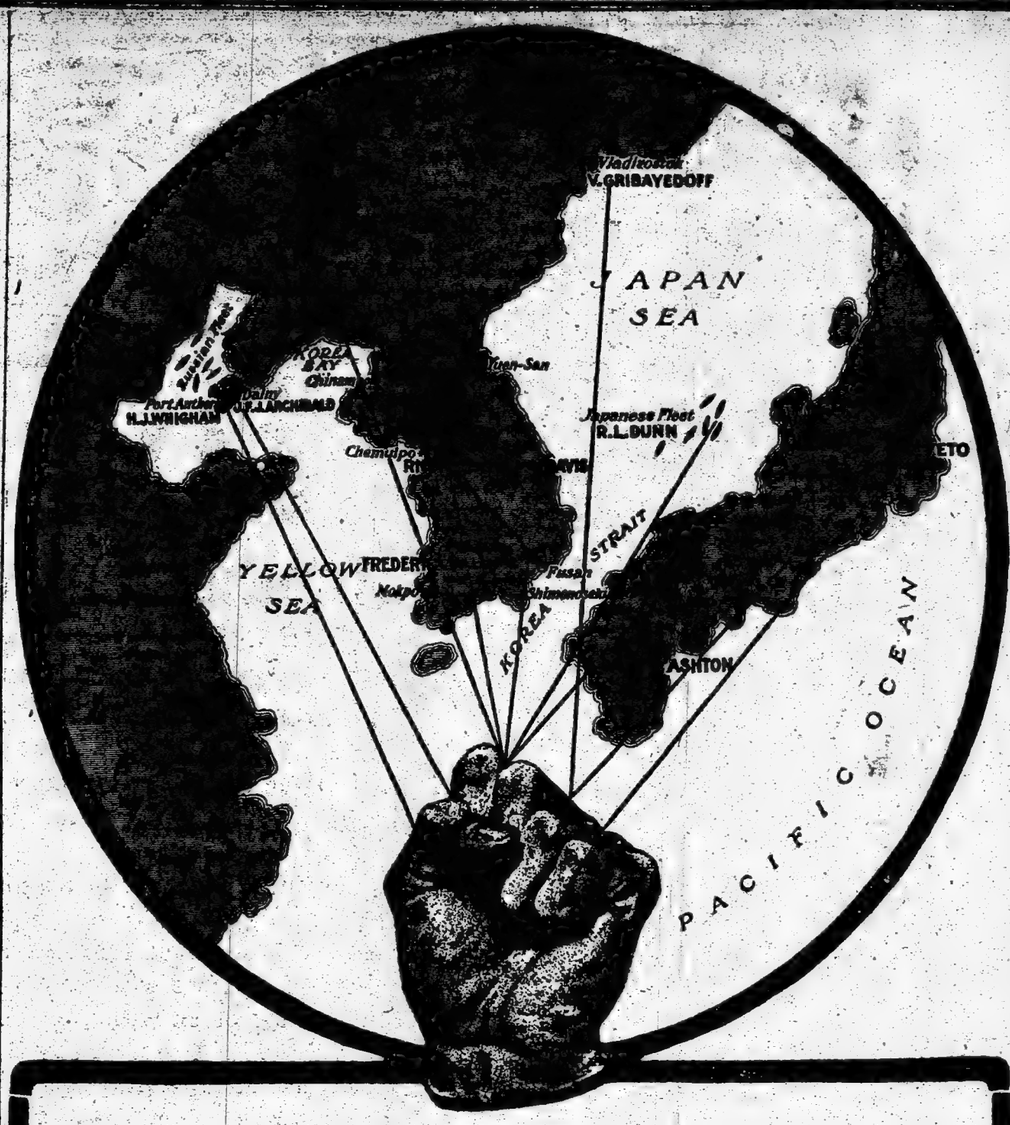

This Map shows how thoroughly Collier's is prepared for the great war just beginning between Russia and Japan.

As in the Spanish War Collier's will set a new standard of weekly journalism.

At a time like this no American can consider himself well-informed who is not a reader of The National Weekly.

COLLIER'S WAR STAFF IN THE FAR EAST.

Tokio—Genjiro Yeto (Artist)
Yokohama—A. M. Knapp (Correspondent)
Nagasaki—Horace Ashton (Photographer)
Seoul—J. H. Hare (Photographer)
Vladivostok—V. Gribayedoff (Photographer)
Japanese Navy—R. L. Dunn (Photographer)
Russian Navy—J. F. J. Archibald (Photographer)
Japanese Army—Frederick Palmer (Correspondent)
Russian Army—H. J. Whigham (Correspondent)
Mukden—H. G. Ponting (Photographer)
St. Petersburg—J. C. O'Loughlin (Correspondent)

These twelve Correspondents and Photographers, the pick of the profession, are not sent by a combination of newspapers or a syndicate; they represent Collier's, and Collier's *only*. Furthermore, anticipating that this will not be a war of a few months only, Collier's is also sending to the front

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

the foremost American Correspondent, who will write about the war for no other periodical, whether newspaper or magazine. Next week, CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN, U. S. N., the acknowledged authority on naval warfare, will write on the dashing strategy of the Japanese navy at Port Arthur, while a special war supplement will contain pictures of the officers and ships engaged.

WAR MAP FREE

A most comprehensive map, showing the strategetic points of the Russian-Japanese conflict, will be mailed, free of charge, on receipt of a two-cent stamp. This map will be invaluable to those wishing to follow the progress of the war.
Address: Map Department, Collier's, 416 West 13th St., New York.

Healthy Babies

are usually good babies, and good babies usually owe their health to good food; food that requires the least digestion, least amount of labor by the stomach. The ideal food for infant, invalid or in fact, everyone, is the new table delicacy,

Karo
CORN SYRUP

The Great Spread for Daily Bread.

Pre-digested, ready to be used by the blood as soon as it enters the stomach; hence the food for little folks. Supplies energy, strength, vigor.

Sold in airtight, friction-top tins, 10c., 15c. and 25c. at all grocers.

CORN PRODUCTS CO.
New York and Chicago.

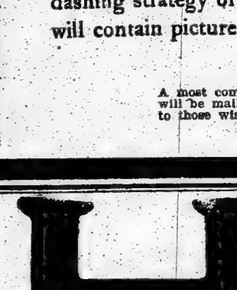

Cresca Figs and Stuffed Dates

A combination package of the famous Cresca Figs, rich, plump and luscious,

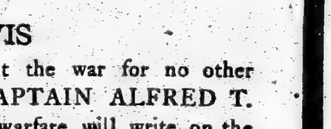

with fresh, tender dates stuffed with nuts and candied fruits of various kinds.

Packed in imported grass baskets.

For sale by PARK & TILFORD, and all leading dealers.

Put up by
REISS & BRADY.
MORE Than A Little Better.

Oculists.

The important thing is to KNOW. These Oculists will examine your eyes and tell you their exact condition:

A. W. Brewster, M. D., 217 B'way.
(8 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Dispensary.)
G. B. Brigden, M. D., 1345 B'way.
(15 years in private practice.)
M. Kenyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Ave.
(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.
25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 13th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

LOZIER
EXHIBITS OF
MOTOR BOATS and GAS ENGINES at the
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FEB. 13 TO MARCH 5, 1904.
Always Open.
AND AT THE
MOTOR BOAT SHOW
At Herald Square Exhibition Hall,
FEB. 8 TO 15, 1904.
WILL INTEREST YOU.
THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
Offices: 1 Broadway, New York.

Craving for Liquor
positively removed in from 24 to 48 hours.
MORPHINISM
And other drug diseases permanently cured at the
Oppenheimer Institute,
133 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK.
Always Open.
Cut out and send this coupon for free literature.
NAME .....
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Oppenheimer Institute advertisements in this paper Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Watch for them.

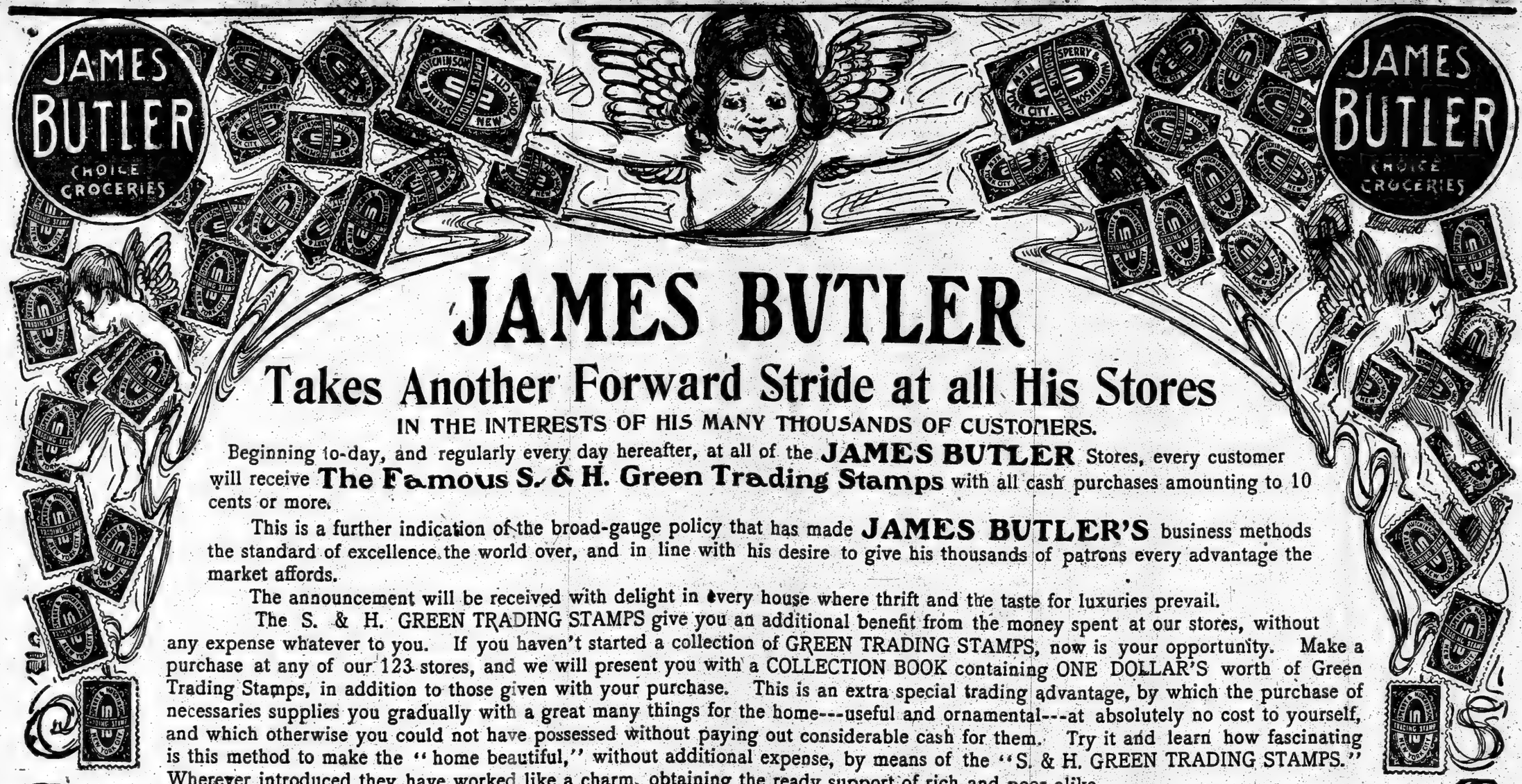

JAMES BUTLER

Takes Another Forward Stride at all His Stores

IN THE INTERESTS OF HIS MANY THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS.

Beginning to-day, and regularly every day hereafter, at all of the **JAMES BUTLER** Stores, every customer will receive **The Famous S. & H. Green Trading Stamps** with all cash purchases amounting to 10 cents or more.

This is a further indication of the broad-gauge policy that has made **JAMES BUTLER'S** business methods the standard of excellence the world over, and in line with his desire to give his thousands of patrons every advantage the market affords.

The announcement will be received with delight in every house where thrift and the taste for luxuries prevail.

The S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS give you an additional benefit from the money spent at our stores, without any expense whatever to you. If you haven't started a collection of GREEN TRADING STAMPS, now is your opportunity. Make a purchase at any of our 123 stores, and we will present you with a COLLECTION BOOK containing ONE DOLLAR'S worth of Green Trading Stamps, in addition to those given with your purchase. This is an extra special trading advantage, by which the purchase of necessaries supplies you gradually with a great many things for the home---useful and ornamental---at absolutely no cost to yourself, and which otherwise you could not have possessed without paying out considerable cash for them. Try it and learn how fascinating is this method to make the "home beautiful," without additional expense, by means of the "S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS." Wherever introduced they have worked like a charm, obtaining the ready support of rich and poor alike.

FOUR NEW STORES WILL BE READY FOR BUSINESS SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Note the Location of These Four New Stores.

412 Second Ave., near 23d St., Borough of Manhattan.
124 North 13th St., College Point, Long Island.
1422 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Avenue F, Brooklyn.
1043 Manhattan Ave., Cor. Freeman Street, Brooklyn.

Test the selling power of any James Butler Store. It will put wholesome and palatable food on your table, money in your purse, and joy in your heart.

Remember at a JAMES BUTLER Store you always get the very best in the market, at the lowest possible price.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 123 RETAIL BRANCHES Count 'Em.

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St. Tel. 2435 Orchard.
840 First Ave., cor. 20th St. Tel. 4547 18th St.
411 Second Ave., near 23d St.
814 Second Ave., cor. 29th St.
941 Second Ave., cor. 35th St. Tel. 1236 Madison Square.
957 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1672 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 824 St. Tel. 1904J—79th.
1696 Third Ave., near 98th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St. Tel. 2358—79th St.
1908 Third Ave., cor. 105th St.
2008 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2225 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
2906 Third Ave., near 125th St.

1357 Fifth Ave., cor. 113th St. Tel. Call 595 Harlem.
2178 Fifth Ave., cor. 134th St.
178 Lenox Ave., cor. 119th St.
2107 Eighth Ave., nr. 114th St. Tel. Call 2361J Morningside.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St. Tel. Call 1544 Morningside.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St. Tel. Call 2407J Morningside.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St. Tel. Call 2483J Morningside.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St. Tel. Call 6478—38th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
382 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St. Tel. Call 2146—Columbus.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
131 Amsterdam Ave., near 66th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St. Tel. Call 2075 Columbus.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St. Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
462 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 82d & 83d Sts.
820 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 95th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
854 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1840 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
640 Columbus Ave., cor. 91st St. Tel. Call 948 I—Riverside.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St. Tel. Call 4073 Riverside.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St. Tel. Call 4072 Riverside.
606 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

WEST SIDE.

Borough of Bronx.

249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3029 Third Ave., near 156th St. Tel. Call 145 L. Melrose.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1208 Union Ave., near 169th St. Tel. Call 911 Melrose.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
635 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Sq. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Borough of Queens.

3201 Jamaica Av., cor. Oak St., Richmond Hill. Tel. 127 Richmond Hill.
173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria. Tel. 206A Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., L. I. City. Tel. Call 501F Greenpoint.
46 Main St., Flushing. Tel. 77B Flushing.
124 North 13th St., College Point.

JAMES BUTLER

STORES EVERYWHERE. 123 RETAIL BRANCHES Count 'Em.

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St. Tel. Call 4195B Main.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3311 Main.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St. Tel. Call 3251 I Main.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St. Tel. Call 169B Hamilton.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St. Tel. Call 138A Hamilton.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott St. Tel. Call 218B Hamilton.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St. Tel. Call 6 I Hamilton.
4901 Third Ave., cor. 49th St. Tel. Call 506A Bay Ridge.
5525 Third Ave., cor. 56th St. Tel. Call 126A Bay Ridge.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place. Tel. Call 798B Prospect.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St. Tel. Call 224A South.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave. Tel. Call 199B South.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St. Tel. Call 295B South.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., op. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 472 Flatbush.
1422 Flatbush Ave., cor. Av. F.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St. Tel. Call 2642F Main.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St. Tel. Call 3192 I Main.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. Call 3034 I Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St. Tel. Call 2383 I Williamsburg.
977 Myrtle Ave., cor. Throop Ave. Tel. Call 398 I Williamsburg.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2223 Bedford.
1201 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
1620 Fulton St., near Troy Ave. Tel. Call 2228B Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Tel. Call 79A East N. Y.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St. Tel. Call 2189B Williamsburg.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St. Tel. Call 2821 I Williamsburg.
720 Manhattan Ave., nr. Meserole Ave. Tel. Call 470 I Greenpoint.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St. Tel. Call 837A Greenpoint.
1043 Manhattan Ave., cor. Freeman St.
18th and Benson Aves., Bath Beach. Tel. Call 32A Bath Beach.

Borough of Richmond.

62 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
886 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 389W Bergen.
825 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 408R Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel. Call 263L Bergen.

Suburban.

267 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 106F Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, corner Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J. Tel. 139A Bayonne.
878 and 880 Avenue D, cor. 41st St., Bayonne, N. J. Tel. Call 23F Bayonne.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Call 170C Mt. Vernon.
8 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721F Yonkers.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Special Inducement for To-day, To-morrow and Next Day---Double Trading Stamps to Everybody With Everything We Sell.

The following "money-savers" are among the attractions at all stores for this week only:

NONE WITH C. O. D. ORDERS.

Teas.

Very best No. 1 Teas, all kinds; 5 lbs., 1.60; 3 lbs., 1.00; a lb. 35c
Choice No. 2 Teas, Mixed, Oolong or English Breakfast; 3 lbs., 70c.; a lb. 25c
UNXLD Brand Teas, Mixed, Oolong or English Breakfast, in moisture-proof cartons; a lb., 50c.; ½-lb., 25c.; ¼-lb. 13c
Golden Tips Ceylon Tea, in moisture-proof cartons; lb., 50c.; ½-lb., 25c.; ¼-lb. 13c

Olives.

The meatiest sort grown; superbly packed
4-oz. bottle, 5c.; 8-oz. bottle, 10c.; 10-oz. bottle, 15c.; 18-oz. bottle, 25c.; 6-oz. bottle, special, at. 10c
4-oz. Stuffed Olives, 10c.; 8-oz. 19c

Bacon.

None more toothsome than
SWIFT'S LEAN STRIP BONELESS
A lb., 13c

Coffees.

Best Mocha and Java Coffee; 5 lbs., 1.15; 3 lbs., 70c.; a lb. 25c
Best Maracaibo Coffee; 5 lbs., 90c.; 3 lbs., 55c.; a lb. 20c
Best Santos Coffee; 5 lbs., 70c.; 3 lbs., 43c.; a lb. 15c

Canned Fruits.

Best California Peaches—"Essie" Brand, delicious, in heavy syrup, a can 19c
Best California Pears—"Essie" Brand, the choicest from the "Golden Gate" State, a can 19c
Best California Cherries—"Essie" Brand, luscious, heavy syrup, a can 23c
Best California Apricots—"Essie" brand, none finer sold anywhere, a can 18c
Best California Egg or Gage Plums—"Essie" Brand, the most palate pleasing grown, a can 18c
Sliced Peaches—Excellent quality, 1 lb. can 10c
Fine California Peaches—"East View" Brand, a can 17c
Fine California Pears—"East View" Brand, a can 17c
Fine California Cherries—"East View" Brand, a can 20c
Fine California Apricots—"East View" Brand, a can 15c
Fine California Egg or Gage Plums—"East View" Brand, a can 15c
Choice State Pears, 3-lb. can 10c
Choice Egg Plums—"Pork" Brand, 3-lb. can 11c
Pineapple—Chunks, 2-lb. can, 15c.; 1-lb. can 10c
Sliced or Grated Pineapple, 1-lb. can, 10c
Fancy Strawberries—Deliciously good, 1-lb. can 10c
Plum Pudding—Curtice's—Blue label, 2 cans, 33c.; 1 can 18c
Jams—"Blue Ribbon," pure fruit, finest quality; 1-lb. glass jars 15c
Liberty Brand Jams—1-lb. glass jars 9c
Millar's Famous Jams—Made in Belfast, Ireland, just received; 1-lb. stone jars 18c
Preserves—Liberty Brand; 3-lb. stone jars 25c

Cereals.

Triumph Hominy, choice Southern, kiln dried, 5-lb. box, 15c.; 2-lb. box, 7c
Triumph Buckwheat Flour—The most satisfactory milled; 3-lb. pk., 14c
Peerless Buckwheat Flour—None so good at the price; 3-lb. package, 10c
Blue Ribbon Farina—Just right; a package for 7c
Blue Ribbon Granulated Tapioca, a package 7c
Blue Ribbon Pearl Tapioca, a package 7c
Coarse Barley, a package 6c
Fine Barley, a package 7c
Fine Sago, a package 7c
Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour, makes the breakfast hot cakes right; a package for 10c
"Blue Ribbon" Prepared Flour saves labor and gives satisfactory results; a package 10c
Rye and Graham Flour—Healthful and palatable; 3-lb. linen bag for 10c
Entire Wheat Flour, the kind that strengthens men, women and children; a 3-lb. linen bag for 13c
Plain Buckwheat, 3-lb. bag 13c
Yellow and White Meal, 3-lb. linen bag 10c
"Blue Ribbon" Split Peas, 2-lb. package 10c
Best Carolina Head Rice, 3-lb. bag for 25c
"XLCR" Corn Starch, package 6c
"Peerless" Corn Starch, package 8c
Power, the famous cereal; per package 5c

MILK.
Butler's Brand—3 cans 23c

Canned Fish.

Booth's Columbia River Salmon, 1 lb. tall can 18c
Best Columbia River Salmon, ½ lb. flat can 10c
Purity Salmon, 1 lb. tall can 15c
Hatchery Salmon, 1 lb. tall can 13c
Monument Salmon, 1 lb. tall can 10c
Boneless Sardines, Ispa brand, a can 23c
Best Imported Sardines, full ¼, with key 17c
Choice Imported Sardines, ¼-lb. can with key 15c
Fine Imported Sardines, ¼-lb. can, with key 13c
Choice Mustard Sardines, a can 10c
Fine Sardines, in oil, superlative value, a can 5c

Sardines.

Genuine French, packed in pure olive oil,
3 Cans for 25c.

Evaporated Fruits.

"Blue Ribbon" Brand. The choicest selected fruits:
"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Apricots, a package for 13c
"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Peaches, a package for 12c
"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Apples, a package for 10c
Three of the 1 tter for 25c.

Specials.

"Blue Ribbon" Fard Dates, very choice and meaty, a package for 7c
20-30 Prunes, thin skin, very choice, lb. for 15c
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts, pure and good, 3 size bottles, 15c., 10c. and 5c
New Orleans Molasses, the genuine, bottle 12c
Golden Drip Syrup, very best for the breakfast hot cake, bottle 12c
Maple Syrup, from the best Vermont groves, 2 size bottles, 15c., and 10c
Best Strained Honey, bottle 15c. and 10c
"Peerless" Sauce—For cold meats is fine; bottle 15c. and 10c
"Peerless" Ketchup—of choice selected tomatoes and best spices; pints, 15c.; ½ pints 8c
"Liberty" Ketchup—Next in quality to the Peerless, 1 pint, 10c.; ½ pint 5c
"Liberty" Pickles, solid and good; a bot 12c
Domestic Olive Oil—Smooth and good; bottle 15c., 10c. and 5c
Imported Olive Oil—Good enough for the most particular epicure; bottle 35c. and 23c
Vinegar—White wine and cider, strong enough for all purposes; qurt 7c
"Blue Ribbon" Salt—Won't cake in damp weather, because it is packed in moisture-proof cartons 5c
"Triumph" Matches, no failures; a dozen boxes for 10c

Tomatoes.

"East View" Brand,
3 Cans 25c.

Canned Vegetables.

Asparagus—Hudson, Oyster Bay, tender and white, a can 35c
Asparagus—"Mattituck" brand, a can 29c
Asparagus—Golden State brand, a can 27c
Asparagus—Fancy California, tender spears, a can 23c
Spinach—"Essie" brand, fancy garden grown, 3-lb. can 15c
French Mushrooms—First choix, small can, 15c.; large can 25c
French Mushrooms—A particularly fine grade, a can 21c
Baked Beans—"Triumph" brand, plain or in tomato sauce, 3-lb. can 12c
Baked Beans—Housekeeper brand, plain or in tomato sauce, 3-lb. can 10c
Baked Beans, choice quality, plain or in tomato sauce, 2-lb. can 5c
French Peas, various brands, all choice qualities, 2 cans 25c
Peas—"Essie" brand, extra sifted early June, fine, small and tender, a can 15c
Peas—"Hillside" brand, sifted in early June, a can 13c
Peas—"Queen" brand, fancy early June, dainty and good, a can 10c
Peas—"East View" brand, choice early June, 3 cans 25c
Stringless Beans, Oswego brand, flavor of the new beans, a can 15c
Stringless Beans, Golden Key brand, fine flavor, a can 13c
String Beans, standard quality, 3 cans for 25c
Tomatoes, "East View" brand, solid packed, 3-lb. can 25c
Lima Beans, "Essie" brand, small and tender, a can 15c
Lima Beans, "Essie View" brand, next best to the "Essie," a can 13c
Lima Beans, "Fishers" brand, a fine grade, a can 10c

Sardines.

"Essie" Sardines, packed in mustard, a plump, tender fish, a can 12c

Five Extra Fish Specials.

Soused Mackerel, 1-lb. can 17c
Soused Mackerel, 2-lb. can 30c
Kippered Herring (fine as ever caught) can 17c
Kippered Herring, gilt-edge variety 13c
Bloaters, a box 19c

Salmon Steaks.

"Essie" Salmon Steaks, choicest Columbia River fish, 1-lb. flat can 22c
"Essie" Salmon Steaks, ½-lb. flat can 12c

Oranges and Lemons.

Fine juicy California and Florida Navels.
Per dozen 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c
Choice bright Messinas, dozen 13c

Apples.

Fine, sound New York State Baldwin and Greening Apples.
Peck 40c
Basket 25c

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THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It seems hardly to become the dignity of the ruler of a great nation to complain that he has been struck before he was quite ready. It is all very well for the French publicists who are committed to the Russian side of the war in the Far East to accuse Japan of a breach of international law in making war without formally declaring it. But it is surprising that the Czar should have made himself the mouthpiece of that opinion.

If Russia has been caught unprepared the fault is surely her own. She has been protracting negotiations which it was quite evident could come to nothing, and which she did not mean should come to anything, for the purpose of completing her military preparations. A Russian officer is now quoted as saying that the months of preparation which the protraction has given her have been of the greatest advantage to the strengthening of her position. The Japanese declaration sets forth the Russian delays in spite of the Japanese urgency. The Japanese proposal of Aug. 12 was not answered until Oct. 13. The Japanese proposal of Oct. 30 was not answered until Dec. 11. The last Russian note was delivered Jan. 6 and answered Jan. 13. No answer to the Japanese communication of this latest date had been received by Japan on Feb. 8, when Japanese patience gave way, and Japan distinctly announced that negotiations were broken off and withdrew her legation from St. Petersburg. This step may be the ultimate or only the penultimate step toward war. But Japan clearly made it the former by announcing, when she took it, from Tokio and also from more than one of her embassies, that a formal declaration of war was not expected. If Admiral ALEXIEFF did not have his preparations made and his searchlights going when the Japanese torpedo boats attacked him, at midnight of the day when these notifications had been given to him, distinctly he has nobody but himself to blame. It is to be noted that in his frank and manly dispatch he blames nobody else. To impute treachery to the Japanese, because they took the promptest possible advantage of the state of war which began, at the option of either party, with the breaking off of negotiations, was a gloss reserved for the publicists of St. Petersburg and of Paris.

"The nearer we approach to modern times," says LAWRENCE, "the rarer do formal declarations become. * * * Unless the attacking State acts with the grossest perfidy the State attacked must always be warned." As a matter of fact, it appears that the first shot fired, and the first act of war committed, was the attack by a Russian man-of-war on a Japanese man-of-war at Che-mul-pho, hours before the battle at Port Arthur. Russia was within her rights in making the attack, and certainly, after the course of the negotiations and the manner of their rupture, it does not become her to accuse Japan of making war without declaring it.

POLITICAL REGENTS.

Bishop DOANE made a new and strong point against the Lewis Unification bill when he pointed out at the committee hearing on Tuesday that the politicians have planned not merely to retain the executive office of Commissioner of Education in their control, but to make the Board of Regents itself a political body. The board is to be reduced from nineteen to eleven members, and the Legislature under the bill would hereafter have power to elect one new Regent every year for six years. In a board of eleven six is a majority. This relation of numbers is not accidental. Bishop DOANE has done a public service in calling attention to a vice of the bill not hitherto exposed or discussed.

The intent of the Republican authors of the bill to make the Commissionership a political office is shown by their vesting in the Legislature the power to choose the first Commissioner for a six years' term. The Commissioner is to have the real, the substantial, and the undivided power of control over the entire educational system of the State. The drawers of the bill were careful to take away from the Regents all actual power over the Commissioner or over the schools. But at the end of six years power would again come into the hands of the Regents, since they are to elect the successor to the first Commissioner. Therefore it was provided by these astute schemers that when the time came for the Regents to choose a Commissioner they should have been themselves reconstituted by the retirement of a majority of the board and the election of their successors by the Legislature.

It is amazing that President BUTLER should be unable to find the politics in this bill. He and President SCHURMAN were practically alone in defending it before the committee. The truth is that on a reasonably careful examination the bill is seen to be all politics. It shows no other quality, it leaves room for no other presumption of motive save of one purely political. The educators of the State, so far as their views have been consulted or expressed, appear in an overwhelming majority against the bill. Yet the committee was quite impervious to the arguments made against it at the hearing. Senator LEWIS was sarcastic, Senator RAINES very droll and funny, and yesterday the bill was reported in the Senate without any change whatever. It is believed that it will be passed at once, if necessary under the propulsion of a special message from the Governor. The politicians appear to be thoroughly determined and in desperate haste to set their clutches upon the schools.

Opposition to this disreputable measure will not cease with its enactment. Mr. HUN'S argument that it is unconstitutional furnishes ground for the belief that the issue will be presented to the courts for adjudication. Furthermore, it will probably be necessary to make a more diligent inquiry than has been made in the past into the results of political control in school affairs as they have been observed but not yet publicly exhibited in the department of the State Superintendent of Education.

LIGHT THE COUNCIL-FIRE.

The Democratic Party has held a public experience meeting during the past month with edifying results. Leaders of the party and its members generally have spoken their minds about the subject uppermost in them, to wit, the performances of Mr. BRYAN, with a clearness and emphasis that have disposed of the Nebraska menace. It is now evident that though he may disturb the convention he can neither control it nor impede its action.

Since Mr. BRYAN was disposed of, gossip has freely run the round of Democratic names mentioned as possible nominees, until from every banquet hall or other meeting place where Democrats assemble there come reports that this, that, or the other candidate has been nominated with tremendous applause. There was a scene of this nature at Albany on Tuesday evening, in which Tammany statesmen vociferously participated. Mr. MURPHY, as leader of the organization, has with great propriety spoken in censure of the Albany demonstration. The stage has been reached now where very small men are indulging in the nomination habit for self-advertisement. Democrats who are really of such stature and distinction as to be available for nomination can only be injured by this sort of championship. Mr. MURPHY'S admonition will be heeded in the Tammany organization. It would be well if the spirit of it were generally attended to and respected.

There has been a great freeing of minds among the Democrats. It is now time for the responsible leaders to light the council-fire and sit down for serious conference. It is the universal belief that the party has for the first time since 1892 a good chance, and something better than a good chance, to elect its candidate. The irresponsible enthusiasm of banquet halls will not elect a President, after-dinner nominations are not even a good way to evolve a candidacy. It is time for sober thought and examination of the state of the party throughout the Union.

A CASE FOR SELF-HELP.

The commendable self-reliance shown in the original announcement of Mayor MCLANE of Baltimore, that the city would take care of its own people in the existing emergency, was respected and appreciated. If the point of view is changed, and it is now the purpose of the Mayor to appeal for money contributions to enable the city to provide for those thrown out of employment, it will be difficult to resist the conclusion that it does not express the popular will and will cause as much annoyance at home as disappointment abroad. Deplorable as is the calamity which has overtaken the city, it is not the kind of calamity which calls for other relief than would be expressed in the patience of commercial creditors and generous banking accommodations. The residence sections of the city were not touched by the fire, and there are no homeless people without food and clothing camped in the parks or temporarily domiciled in public buildings. The loss is one which can be expressed in dollars, and, large as this sum undoubtedly is, the city and State are perfectly able to avert any suffering in consequence of it.

The number of those able and willing to work who will long remain in involuntary idleness is not likely to be great. Their protection, however, demands instant organization on the part of the citizens of Baltimore to render impossible any interference by organized labor with the right to work at a time when all the labor available is needed in clearing the burned district and preparing it for the rebuilding which will be undertaken as soon as the ruins are cold. This is an emergency in which the right of a man to earn his living must be assured. Whatever he can do of that which so urgently needs to be done, he must be protected in doing against any interference. In this respect the City of Baltimore can set an example to other cities which is just now much needed. To allow the replacement of that which has been destroyed to be subordinated to the purposes of the unions of the building trades would be to emphasize the misfortune from which the city has already suffered.

The people of Baltimore have some rights which even organizers and walking delegates should be required to respect, and these can best be safeguarded by an unmistakable announcement of their purpose to make their city an open labor market for skilled and unskilled alike.

NAVAL NEUTRALITY.

The instructions of the Government at Washington to Admiral EVANS, commanding the China Squadron, as to the disposition of his ships during the war between Russia and Japan, must have been received with satisfaction by all Americans. They show a perfect understanding of the duties of a neutral Power and a determination scrupulously to discharge those duties, so as to give neither combatant any just cause of offense.

The Admiral is ordered to take the light cruisers of his squadron and proceed with them, as a squadron of observation, to the waters, Chinese, Korean, or Japanese, which may be the scenes of naval activity. The squadron will amply suffice to protect any American interests which may be endangered and to give shelter to any Americans who may need it, while it will also enable our officers on board to deduce such professional lessons as the war may have for them. But it is entirely inadequate for any other purpose, containing not a single ship of the fighting line. All such ships are to be left in the Philippines, so as to leave no doubt of our neutral position and of our pacific intentions.

To see the wisdom of this course it is necessary only to consider the consequences of a different course. Suppose that the Admiral were to take his whole force into some harbor occupied by either of the belligerents, that his force was as great as that of the belligerent in occupation, and that he proceeded to signalize his presence by an ostentatious disregard of the regulations for the government of the port which the commanding officer of the belligerent Power had in the exercise of his authority prescribed. This conduct would be justly resented by the nationals of the belligerent Power as unmannerly and provocative, and as a virtual violation of the obligations of neutrality. Such resentment would not only be just, but it would be likely long to outlast the war in the course of which the offensive action was manifested. All danger of such a result has been obviated by the instructions which have been sent to the Admiral, instructions which there is no doubt that, as an instructed and judicious naval officer, Admiral EVANS will loyally obey.

CONSTRUCTIVE CAPTURE.

The official umpire of the recent field manoeuvres at West Point, Ky., becomes amusing when he loses his temper in a report denouncing as unprofessional the conduct of certain troops which, after being captured by the enemy, refused to stay captured. Instead of retiring from the field, as it was intended they should, they applied their thumbs to their noses with the gesture peculiar to exasperating small boys when they desire to express derision and ran away to another part of the field, where they continued to participate in the play.

Col. WAGNER, the umpire in question, cannot have had much practical military experience if he does not know that exactly this sometimes happens in war. It is by no means unusual for the force which is effectually "bottled up," and with no recourse open to it but unconditional surrender and immediate transfer to the enemy's prison pens, to conclude that on the whole it had rather not be captured and to slip away through some hole so small that no precautions were taken to close it. Constructive captures count for very little. Consequently the troops which guyed their captors and ran away were never really captured, and in giving a practical demonstration of this fact they aided materially in making the manoeuvres instructive. Of course it disarranged the whole plan of the battle, but that also frequently happens in war—indeed, more often than otherwise. Col. WAGNER insists that "verisimilitude should be obtained in these manoeuvres, whatever the cost." But does he know verisimilitude when he sees it? If he thinks that in actual war prisoners are taken and held on the principle of "Tag, you're it," or "Five and five are ten, you're one of my men," which to guileless infancy seems sufficient to effect and consummate a capture, he does not know the game. He says that soldiers making derisive gestures and running away when they should be on their knees crying for quarter would be shot. Very likely some of them would, but this also happens with uncomfortable frequency in battle from one cause or another, and it has not been known to deter soldiers from making derisive replies to those who invite them to lay down their arms.

Mimic war, whether on land or sea, can scarcely escape being ridiculous, especially when taken too seriously. Perhaps what is needed to make it interesting is just what happened at West Point—the unexpected, which sets rules at defiance and upsets prearrangements.

REPORTING THE WAR.

In our news columns this morning we give some account of the organization effected and maintained by The Associated Press for reporting the Russo-Japanese war upon the other side of the globe. The staff correspondents at Tokio, Peking, Port Arthur, Che-Foo, and Vladivostok have been reinforced by correspondents for field and sea service already seasoned by experience of news gathering in time of war. There are difficulties, however. Correspondents with the Japanese forces in Korea must take translators along in order that their dispatches may be set over into Japanese for the inspection of the censor. Inside the Russian sphere of control, while there will be restrictions put upon that free exercise of speculation and inventive genius in which some war correspondents excel, there is the compensating advantage that Associated Press news originating there will be official.

It is a far cry to the seat of this war, but the newspaper readers of all Europe and America will learn of its day-to-day progress every morning. In addition to The Associated Press service THE TIMES by a special arrangement has the full war service of The London Times, gathered by a corps of correspondents in the Far East.

NAVAL RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Trustworthy reports of details in the recent actions between Russian and Japanese warships are not yet attainable. Some of the passengers and crew of a merchant steamer that was anchored near the Russian fleet off Port Arthur have given stories of what they saw, or thought they saw, but these statements have borne internal evidence of having been made by men who were ignorant of naval warfare and who also lacked the training and capacity to observe exciting events coolly and to describe them accurately.

The official reports of Admiral Alexieff, however, throw considerable light upon what happened at Port Arthur. Undoubtedly the Viceroy has done his best to minimize the damage done to the Russian vessels, claiming that "none of the three damaged ships was sunk." The Tsarevitch, the Retvisan, and the Pallada may not have been sent to the bottom instantly; but the Viceroy has told enough about the condition of these ships to indicate the serious nature of their injuries.

The steering gear of the Tsarevitch was disabled. It would be almost impossible for a torpedo to strike the rudder and destroy it without doing serious damage to the hull. If the steering gear inboard was crippled the torpedo shock must have shattered the after part of the ship. The Retvisan's pumping apparatus below the waterline and the Pallada's hull amidships, near her engines, were damaged. As the Whitehead torpedo used by the Japanese makes a fairly thorough job of destruction, whenever it succeeds in doing anything at all, it is safe to believe that large holes have been blown through the bottoms of these two vessels, and that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair them for service within the lifetime of the present war.

From unofficial sources come reports of serious injury to the Poltava and to the Novik off Port Arthur, and the Japanese claim that the cruiser Variag and the cruiser Korietz have been captured at Che-mul-pho.

Assuming the truth of these reports, the results of the war thus far clearly indicate that the Admiral who keeps his ships in a permanent condition of efficiency, who watches his enemy closely, and who gets at him with promptitude and determination is likely to be a victor.

The opinion expressed by an English expert that these results prove nothing about the efficiency of the torpedo, because the Russians were careless and neglectful of the proper defenses against it, has some basis of fact. But when it is remembered that, in previous wars, it has been difficult to secure any hits at all with torpedoes, the recent performances with this engine of attack are important.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There was much, and possibly dangerous, interest in the brief interchange of question and answer between Gen. SICKLES and Alderman DOWNING that preceded the granting, by the board of which they are both distinguished members, of permission to that ghostly creature, the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, to cross, when it gets good and ready, certain streets in the Bronx country. "Why," asked theGeneral, voicing a widespread and burning curiosity, "did you hold up the Port Chester Company for six months?" "That company," replied Mr. DOWNING, "never convinced me of its financial responsibility; the Westchester and Boston people came and showed they had the money." And all that the General said was "Oh!" Nothing is further from our intention than to institute an inquiry as to what the General meant by his exclamation. It was in itself a long and eloquent speech, and beautifully safe and inoffensive. Open to half a hundred interpretations, ranging from admiring acquiescence to fierce accusation, it fitted every need. As the Aldermen seemed to like it—they made no protest—the rest of us surely cannot be criticised for commending it as a peculiarly able effort. And with the application granted, what has been accomplished? According to one angry suburbanite, the passage of the ordinance "simply means that we are to be restricted to travel by the New Haven Raod for four or five years at least, until the courts have finally knocked the bottom out of the pretensions of this company;" but that, perhaps, is unduly pessimistic, and it only adds another to the many suspicions that wreathe this particularly murky mixture of small politicians and men who are, or want to be, concerned in giving us the kind and quality of transportation facilities they think we need. Nobody knows anything or can prove anything, but all the surface indications are extremely queer, and amid the much smoke here and there flicker little tongues of visible fire. At the appearance of each somebody ought at least to exclaim "Oh!"

—We grieve to see that admiration for the prompt and brilliant blow with which Japan convinced her startled enemy that war was on should have inspired Mr. PARK BENJAMIN to compare the operations at Port Arthur with those off Santiago—to the disadvantage of our own sailors. We are as ready as Mr. BENJAMIN can be to recognize the high qualities as fighting men and patriots displayed by the Japanese in this achievement, but he, as a graduate of the Naval Academy, certainly is not eager to impugn either the courage of the seal of our own officers. And really there seemed to be no necessity for doing it. Mr. BENJAMIN'S comparison rests entirely upon the assumption that the conditions at the two places were alike or closely similar. They were not alike, and their dissimilarity was wide. The Russian ships lay in an open roadstead, and they were not expecting an attack. The Spanish ships were in a basin sheltered by fortified hills, they could be approached only through a long, narrow, and tortuous channel, every inch of which was under the plunging fire of heavy cannon, and the Spaniards were on their guard day and night. Mr. BENJAMIN said that "only by much stretch of imagination could Santiago be called fortified," but the men on the Merrimac didn't strain the elasticity of their imaginations very severely to reach that conclusion a few seconds after they entered the channel. Of course, the Merrimac was wholly incapable of self-defense against any enemy, but so are torpedo boats for that matter. They can only strike and run—and run, that is, if they have wonderfully good luck. That the Japanese have men and to spare who are eager as well as willing to take any chances, no matter how desperate, in their country's service, is not to be questioned, but neither has the American Navy ever called for such men in vain, and, while it might be a little more difficult for us than for the Japanese to get volunteers for a forlorn hope that was sheer suicide, with nothing except glory at the end of it, still that is nothing to be ashamed of, it being a difference of temperament on the whole not undesirable. What required doing at Santiago was done in due time, and it didn't require doing twice. The Japanese may do as well, but there is no possibility that they will do any better, and the task of praising them at our expense might safely and wisely be left to our enemies—if we have any.

—Talking about sailors and differences, we note that a disinterested spectator who happened—much to his discomposure—to be on a vessel anchored near the Russian ships at Port Arthur Monday night, reports that "the weather was fine and the Russian sailors impressively chanted their evening hymn." That was a pretty ceremony, as well as impressive, but, as Russia has taken pains to say many times of late, the Japanese are a heathenish lot, and the result was that, instead of remaining quietly in port, chanting an evening hymn of their own, they were hurrying through the dark across the wintry sea with their thoughts firmly fixed on the business in hand, which happened to be entirely secular. And as it turned out, what they accomplished, in their benighted way, was fairly impressive, too. It impressed about everybody in the world who reads the papers, or who can get the news from those who do, and not the least of the impression was on the hulls of the Russian warships. Of course, there is no objection to the singing of hymns; the practice is, on the contrary, highly commendable, but as a substitute for torpedo nettings and the use of searchlights it is not an entire success—when your antagonist happens to have an inclination to do something else than rest his poor feet and expand his lungs. The Czar also is giving a good deal of time to the hearing, if not to the singing, of hymns. In his case there is probably nothing better he could do—unless it might be to inform his army and navy that for the present he will attend to the musical part of the war without any assistance from his so devoted subjects. The fact is that hymns and war are more than slightly incompatible, especially when the war is waged for the purpose of snagging a lot of territory, though you already have more of that kind of property than you can properly manage, and therefore feel a mad desire to add to your holdings. That is what makes the piety of the Russians at once trying to the patience and so provocative of smiles. And human nature is so peculiar that unquestionably the Russian piety is quite sincere—at least as sincere as it is inconsistent, and more than that could not easily be said for it.

Triangular Badge's Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the question of Simplicius Simplicissimus in to-day's TIMES as to what the triangular badge means, I find it funny that the first idea of some people in such a harmless matter points to anarchism. Anarchists preach equality in life, but the badge means equality after death, and expresses this thought in a very wise manner.

I will tell what the badge means. It is simply the emblem of a lodge of Free Masons located in Vienna, Austria, and as no secret societies are allowed in Austria, the members of this lodge meet in a small town at Neudorf, Hungary, which is near the border of Austria. PALLAS.

New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

The Progress of Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Feb. 8 emphasizing Mr. F. Marion Crawford's views as to Italy's progress during her comparatively short span of liberty has afforded me great pleasure and satisfaction. Certainly Italy could have done no more.

In both you and Mr. Crawford we have the opinions of impartial judges, and your fairness in this matter should not only call forth the plaudits of all Italians, but of all others who have been made subjects of petty or unjust prejudices.

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI.

New York, Feb. 9, 1904.

Facts About the Old Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 7th inst., there is a communication from Charles J. Murphy in regard to the organization of the Old Guard, in which he gets rather mixed in what he says of the City Guard. Thomas W. Cazman was originally a member of the Light Guard, but became dissatisfied with the result of an election in that company and he with a few others withdrew and formed the company which became the City Guard.

The company never had any connection with the Seventy-first Regiment, as stated by Mr. Murphy. It was the Light Guard which was Company A of that regiment. David D. Hart was the Captain and was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run. The City Guard throughout the war was Company C, Ninth Regiment. VETERAN.

New York, Feb. 8 1904.

NUGGETS.

Bonnet Bears Them No More.

Patience—You say her fancy often takes wings?

Patrice—Well, it used to until she joined the Audubon Society.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Worth.

"Briscom is very fond of his wife, isn't he? I heard him say she was worth a thousand ordinary wives."

"I understood she was worth a million."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fortunate Ones.

"Some are born great, others achieve greatness—"

"Yes; and others simply have the trick of making people think they're great."—Detroit Free Press.

Flying Machine Made Useful.

"Has your flying machine ever been actually used?"

"Yes," answered the young inventor sadly. "The folks used it for kindling last week."—Washington Star.

Song of the Brook.

"It's so long since you sang," said the genial sun to the frozen brook. "I suppose when you get started again you'll babble some old chestnut."

"'Jutht tell them that you thaw he,'" lisped the brook faintly.—Philadelphia Press.

DUST.

W. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

I stood within an old, deserted room
Long given over to the spider's play,
And watched the busy insect at his loom
While dropped the sun behind the hills away.

Brown dust lay scattered on the mold'ring floor—
Dust filled each nook in that drear, silent place—
And as I gazed, a million fragments more
Fell noiselessly through scarce resisting space.

Long time I stood in meditation deep—
Then asked my soul: "What are the grains of dust
That in the confines of this chamber sleep
Eternally, 'mid draperies of must?".

My soul made answer: "This deserted room
O'er which the dying crimson sunlight plays
Is thy past life. The dust motes in its tomb
Are but the ghosts of fruitless yesterdays."

MAYOR M'CLELLAN AS HISTORIAN OF VENICE

His Book on "The Oligarchy" to be Published Saturday.

Some Interesting Passages from a Painstaking and Scholarlike Work—Rise and Fall of the Republic.

George B. McClellan, Mayor of New York, is author of "The Oligarchy of Venice: An Essay," which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish next Saturday in a 12mo of 216 pages. The book tells clearly the story of the rise of the republic of traders on the sea islands, in the era of Alboin, A. D. 565, to the final extinction of the Venetian Government by Napoleon. Of the literary quality of this book, and its value as a historical study, the reviewers will have their say in due season.

If Mr. McClellan aims to point a moral from the history of the rise and fall of the ancient commercial republic applicable to our own Republic in the present day, he does not say as much in so many words. But "Imperialism," "class government," the blind adherence to the policy of a protective tariff, and the misused power of a great political "machine" were, one derives from his book, among the principal causes of the downfall of Venice.

Mr. McClellan begins with a few words about the historians of Venice from the earliest times. "So much has been written about Venice," he says, "so much that is true, so much that is false, so much fiction under the guise of history and history under the guise of fiction, so much poetry in prose and prose in poetry, that in sorting the vast amount of available material it is a matter of no little difficulty to separate the grain from the chaff.

"For the story of the beginning of Venice we must depend upon the early chroniclers, foremost among whom stands John the Deacon. As they were contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the events which they describe, we must accept their word as law, only rejecting it when some outside authority confutes them. The chronicles of Andrea Dandolo bring the story onward to the beginning of his reign as Doge, in 1343, and are inestimably valuable because of the sources of information to which he had access. The official historians of the republic are limited in value from the necessity under which they found themselves of writing nothing offensive to an all-seeing and paternal oligarchy." Of later historians, scarcely any avoided being influenced by the prejudice of nationality."

S. Romain's history in ten volumes (Venice, 1853-61) he describes as "the first complete, accurate, and unprejudiced history of the republic that had yet appeared." Of more recent books, he praises W. Carew Hazlitt's "The Venetian Republic," (London, 1900,) for its fullness of detail, and characterizes F. C. Hodgson's "Early History of Venice" (New York and London, 1902) as "accurate and scholarly."

THE RISE OF VENICE.

It is Mr. McClellan's idea that "the history of Venice is unlike that of any other nation in that it is a completed whole. Extending over a period of 1,400 years, its lines of demarcation are clearly fixed. There was no shading off of Venetian institutions or of Venetian government into those of any other State. There was no absorption of her ruling caste into another nationality. She ceased to exist as abruptly as she began; she died as she was born, like a conscious, sentient being; and when she passed away those who had guided her fortunes disappeared from human activity as completely as though the waters of the lagoons had closed over them. And so the history of Venice may be studied from beginning to end as a tale that is told, as a life that has been lived. But for her there was no hope of resurrection, no possibility of a life to come."

He describes the growth of the system of feudalism which grew out of "the condition of anarchy into which Europe had been thrown by the extinction of the Roman Empire." This system did not exist in Venice. "Because of her situation in the lagoons," he explains, "she was as much cut off from the influence of the feudal system as though a thousand leagues of ocean had separated her from the shore. She had no territory upon the mainland and no rights or claims resulting from such possessions. Having neither lands to grant nor to be granted, she was absolutely outside the dominant system of Europe.

"In her early history her sole possession was the right to exploit the open sea and to derive what wealth she could from fishing and from petty trade. As her wealth increased and as her citizens acquired property in Italy and the colonies, she still preserved her aloofness from feudalism. Any rights or privileges possessed abroad by her citizens gave them no influence at home except that derived from riches. With no lands to inherit, a landed aristocracy was an impossibility. Being of necessity a commercial State, the only aristocracy she could develop was that of wealth. And it is this fact which in great measure explains the peculiar form of her evolution."

ARISTOCRACY OF WEALTH.

In his first chapter Mr. McClellan traces the growth of the enormous power of the aristocracy of wealth in Venice. From the first coup d'état, under the influence of Domenico Flabianico, in 1033, "the old aristocracy of sentiment and tradition disappeared forever. The abolition of the principle of association and heredity in the selection of the Doges checked the rapidly increasing tendency toward a hereditary monarchy, and absorbed into the new ruling class the members of the old order, as a small and unimportant part of the commercial aristocracy.

"The history of Venice from the time of Flabianico is the history of its ruling class. For the members of the class, class feeling and class interests took the place of love of country. Members of the class showed, throughout its history, great unselfishness and devotion; but the virtues that we are prone to ascribe to patriotism were in Venice inspired by loyalty to the oligarchy. Venice was the oligarchy and the oligarchy was Venice. They were inseparably welded together; the story of one is the story of both.

"The inverse evolution of Venice was accomplished gradually, as it required time for the oligarchy to attain its full growth. The people were at first supreme; their power was limited little by little, the aristocracy becoming more and more important, until at the end the evolution was completed suddenly, the people were deprived of all power, and the oligarchy ruled omnipotent."

The second chapter treats of the beginnings of the republic, the earliest settlements on the islands of the lagoons in the days of Attila; the invasion of Italy by Alboin and his Lombard hordes; the power of the early Doges, and the development of Venice into a commercial and maritime power. "The First Coup d'Etat," "In the Family of Nations," "Constantinople," "The Third Coup d'Etat," "The Querini-Tiepolo Conspiracy," "Marino Faliero," "The War of Chioggia," "Imperialism," "The Cost of Empire," and "The Machine" are the titles of some of the succeeding chapters.

"IMPERIALISM."

The chapter entitled "Imperialism" treats of the rise of "the jingo party" and the alliance with Florence against the Viscontis in 1425. Of the two Foscari the writer says:

Shorn of the romance of history, the story of the two Foscari is sordid enough except for the capacity of forbearance it reveals in the Committee of Ten. The younger was a bribetaker and a scoundrel, who, because of the influence of his father, never received his just deserts. The elder was a bribegiver and a corruptionist, who during his long administration did more to injure his country than any of his predecessors; and at its close, abandoning himself to his private grief, utterly forgot the responsibilities of his office. The opportunity was given him of retiring gracefully from the throne. As he obstinately declined to do so, the interests of the republic, which were superior to the feelings of any individual, left the oligarchy no other course than to depose him.

In the chapter on "The Cost of Empire" Mr. McClellan says: "Events in the fifteenth century moved with great rapidity, and no country in Europe was more vitally affected by their march than was Venice. As a commercial State, any occurrence inimical to her trade interests could not be otherwise than immediately disastrous. Much of her ruin may be directly traced to her shortsightedness, which prevented her adapting herself to new economic conditions. She was up to the last a firm believer in a protective tariff, and the ruinous colonial system that forbade her dependencies to trade with or through any other market but that of the mother country."

Of the workings of the "machine" in the era of decay he says: "By the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Venice entered upon the last period of her life, the oligarchic machine had been completed in all its details. During the last 300 years of its existence some minor alterations were made, but no substantial changes were again undertaken. When it fell into disrepair and required general overhauling it was patched up here and there for the moment only. An adaptation to modern requirements and conditions might have prolonged its life, but it was allowed to go creaking and lumbering on its way until it broke down, worn out by rust and neglect."

TUNNEL MODEL AT ST. LOUIS.

The Pennsylvania Will Also Have Model of Its Terminal Building Among Exhibits There.

One of the notable exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair will be that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Chief among its attractions is to be a thirty-three-foot long model of the tunnel in which its trains are to be run from Jersey City, under the North and East Rivers, to Long Island. The portals at both ends of the tunnel and sufficient area to reveal terminal facilities will be shown. And besides, a full-sized section of the tunnel about twenty feet long will be exhibited to show the construction and the method to be used in supporting it upon its foundations.

Another model that will appeal to New York visitors especially is that of the road's Manhattan Island terminal, to be at Thirty-first to Thirty-third Streets and Seventh to Eighth Avenues. This model will be 31 feet 5 inches long, 16 feet wide, and 6 feet deep.

Others of its exhibits will be a locomotive testing plant, for the erection of which the company has appropriated $100,000. In this locomotives of different designs and manufacture, including a De Glehn compound locomotive, which the company has imported from Paris, will be tested upon the highest scientific plane.

In the United States Government Building will be exhibited a standard postal car, and charts and printed matter describing the systems of the voluntary relief, saving fund, and pension departments.

RATES TO ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Tariffs Fixed at Conference of Railway Passenger Officials.

The conference of about seventy-five passenger officials of railways east of the Mississippi, representing the Eastern, Central, and New England Associations, came to an end yesterday. St. Louis Fair traffic rates were agreed upon as follows:

Excursion tickets to St. Louis, from April 25 to the end of the exposition, and good for return till Dec. 15, at 80 per cent. of double the one way west-bound fare.

Sixty-day tickets will be sold from April 25 on through the continuance of the fair at one and one-third the west-bound fare.

Tickets with return limit of ten days, from territory 350 miles or less from St. Louis, for the west-bound fare plus $2.

The railways are also to run day coach excursions, not more than one a week each, without sleepers, to St. Louis and back, to return within ten days to New York, at a single fare of $20 for the regular lines and $18 for the lines allowed a differential on regular fares.

JONAS LEFT OFF COMMITTEE.

President Rogers of Board of Education Fails to Name Him for Next Year.

President Henry A. Rogers of the Board of Education, yesterday announced the regular standing committees for the next year.

The chairmen of these are as follows: Committee on Finance, William Lummis; Committe on Buildings, Richard H. Adams; Committee on Supplies, Samuel M. Dix; Committee on Bylaws and Legislation, Robert L. Harrison; Committee on Sites, William Harkness; Committee on Elementary Schools, Jacob W. Mack; Committee on High and Training Schools, Vice President Frank L. Babbott; Committee on Special Schools, Felix M. Warburg; Committee on Studies and Textbooks, John Greene; Committee on Lectures and Libraries, Gen. George W. Wingate; Committee on Care of Buildings, Samuel B. Donnelly; Executive Committee of the Normal School, James Wier, Jr.; Executive Committee of the Normal College, Alrick H. Man.

All of these chairmen have been reappointed from last year. The committees themselves, too, are little changed. There is one notable exception. Nathan S. Jonas, who has criticised various officials of the Board has been removed from the Committee on Supplies. Mr. Jonas, unsupported by the Committee, preferred charges against Parker P. Simmons, ex-Superintendent of the Supply Department, last fall. At that time his fellow committeemen expressed their disapprobation of his action in the open Board meeting.

FIFTH AVENUE TRADE LIMITS.

Likely to be Extended by Columbia University's Unrestricted Sale of Property Above Forty-seventh Street.

The members of the Committee of the Trustees of Columbia University having charge of the sale of the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, have decided to offer the Fifth Avenue front without any restrictions as to its future uses. It is likely that a similar freedom from restrictions will cover the property in the side streets for a distance of at least 150 feet from Fifth Avenue.

This means that stores and business buildings will be extended one block further up Fifth Avenue at no very distant date. The properties will be offered first to the leaseholders—the owners of the dwellings now on the lots—and some of them may elect to buy, but some break in the block is certain to occur, and the subsequent conversion of it to business uses cannot long be retarded.

It is also predicted that these changes on the west side of Fifth Avenue will have a similar effect upon the block front on the east side from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth Street, in which are the residences of Miss Helen Gould, C. A. Gardiner, J. B. Haggin, and Mrs. Robert Goelet. The sale of the Columbia block will be in charge of Douglas Robinson, and Charles S. Brown & Co.

Curtailment of Free Lectures.

Owing to the reduction of $21,000 made by the Board of Education in the appropriation for free lectures this year, the free lecture department has found it necessary to curtail the lectures which will be given during March and April. The second course of lectures will terminate with the present month, but lectures will be continued as usual in a third course. In none of the crowded districts will either the number of centres or lectures be curtailed.

"THE PIT"—'TIS PITTY

And Pity 'Tis, 'Tis True That Wilton Lackaye Scores

In Third Avenue Plus Eighth Avenue Divided by Two Clever Melodramatists W. A. Brady and Channing Pollock.

Third Avenue melodrama plus Eighth Avenue melodrama, when divided by two clever playsmiths, W. A. Brady and Channing Pollock, scored a hit last night at the Lyric, just West of Broadway, in a stage version of Frank Norris's last novel, in Zolaesque American realism, "The Pit."

As a critical representation of American life the novel was true only in its broadest and most salient lines. Its way of life from the start fell into the sere, the yellow leaf of melodrama; and the play is even more lurid. But, true or not true, it was pitty from the start, and on the stage its pittiness is bottomless.

Wilton Lackaye, sound and conscientious artist that he is, fell sprawling into that pit last night at 11:15 and emerged shortly thereafter to face the booming and bellowing of gods and men, in his shirt sleeves, and with his unbuttoned collar flaring. He reminded the audience of what Bernard Shaw said on a similar occasion, when a voice from the gallery cried "Rotten!" The mystic answer was: "True, friend, but what are we two against so many!" With this sop to the cerberus of his conscience, Mr. Lackaye said a lot of things that no doubt did Messrs. Brady and Pollock good to hear, which convulsed the audience with laughter, and perhaps—perhaps!—convinced them that "The Pit" is a great, vital play of American life, which will make early-and-late business men love their wives before the wicked lover completes the dread triangle.

The first three acts are what may be called melodrama of manners. To our unsophisticated palate the melodrama did not seem to be of the best. Even on Third and Eighth Avenues—and all the more on their common Broadway divisor—it is necessary to hit upon the scenes à faire, and the scenes which seem essential to Messrs. Brady & Co. are not those which tell the story and fix the characters, but those which offer scope for elaborate stage settings. The story is, in fact, a sort of chronicle history, as our forebears would say, of the adventurous life, conceipted love, and lamentable madness of Curtis Jadwin of Chicago, and the Pit with the lid off.

It begins with showing the lobby of the Auditorium Theatre during an opera, proceeds to a lawn rehearsal of an amateur "Romeo and Juliet" (alas, poor Romeo, and the light that lies in Juliet's eyes) on the Lake Shore Drive heights, in a boudoir scene in Jadwin's palace overlooking Lincoln Park, and ends in a kinematograph of the wheat pit in the Board of Trade. Those who had not read the book must have been hard put to it to gather what it was all about and what they killed each other for.

And for the manners mingled with the melodrama, they were mostly bad. Young lovers screeched at each other in the opera lobby, with senseless jealousy, and society women cut an outsider with a social axe that outdid for violence and blood-letting a pig-sticker in the stockyards. A ruined speculator very rudely committed suicide in his house off stage with a thirteen-inch gun, to the no little discomfiture of his guests of the lawn party. Mr. Lackaye showed what a successful speculator he was by indulging in the tip habit all over the stage, his tips ranging from one dollar to five. (But nary a tip that would profit a playgoing public, so hard hit these days in Wall Street.) There were some bright lines, however, and many more that caused laughter in the top of the house, the reason for which could not be discovered on the floor with a search warrant. One of these lines said that "the tired East" could not understand "the hustling West." It could not, as depicted last night. But it was painfully aware of what made it so tired.

The third act opened with a scene in the speculators' office, which depicted rather vividly the gathering in Jadwin's mind of the clouds of money mania and power madness. There were no less than three tickers, and the feminine interest came in and circled about them in a way that threatened to develop it into a chorus with song and dance, but stopped short just in time to permit Jadwin, now blind with the Napoleonic lust of power, to buck the rush line of his subordinates and burst out to the pit to his ruin.

To make the last act real, as students of the bill posters know, Mr. Brady has advertised for 500 men familiar with the floor of the Stock Exchange. A chance here for those whose breakfasts and luncheons have been cut out of late by the decline and fall of steel and cotton! Wherever the recruits of last night were got they acted like the real thing, all right, and the pit scene went off with a rush and a yell and a tossing of ticker tapes that raised the house to the tip-toe of enthusiasm. That moment redeemed the play. There is no doubt that "The Pit" will long keep its lid off.

This is not the place to praise the soundness of Mr. Lackaye's art. Its conscientiousness was shown in the fact that he did what he had to do with all his able intelligence and all his virile force. Of the psychology of the man Jadwin there was nothing in the lines. Even the gathering of his madness and its final explosion were shown in the most lurid glare of the melodramatic horrors. But it was all the more owing to the force of Mr. Lackaye's personality that the play was held together and brought to success.

For the rest, the large cast had no opportunity to show more than competence. White Whittlesey was the artist-lover, Corthell; William Hazeltine was Gretry; T. H. Stuart Cressler, Douglas Fairbanks Landry, Branklyn Roberts Crooke.

Hale Hamilton made a distinct impression as the Irish betrayer of old Hargus, who was played with a touch of real art by Joseph A. Wilkes. Jane Oaker was resonant and sympathetic as Laura Dearborn, and Marian Chapman spirited as Page.

"LUCIA" AT THE OPERA.

It was a great night for "bel canto" at the Opera House. Donizetti, Sembrich, and Caruso may divide the honors in any proportion that is mutually satisfactory. But the drawing power of the combination is quite undeniable. It was said to be the record of the season in point of attendance, and one was readily prepared to believe it. It is certain that the orchestra circle was packed back to its inclosing wall as tight as it would hold, and that the holders of seats, even those of them who arrived well before the rising of the curtain, underwent an experience of struggle much commoner on the Third Avenue elevated railroad than in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Upon the whole it was worth the trouble, though neither Caruso, the Edgar, nor Campanari, the Henry Ashton of the occasion, was at all in good voice, nor did himself anything like justice. In the duet of the first act the latter frankly "nuffed" the culminating note with a queer and almost ludicrous effect. And it was well for Signor Caruso that this was not his first appearance. That did not prevent the concerted music from going very well, what with the spirit of the conducting and the drill of the chorus. The "Chi mi frena," indeed, in spite of the ill-condition of two of the conductors, was done in a manner that has very seldom been surpassed for sensuous beauty of tone. Decidedly, however, the honors of the programme fell to Mme. Sembrich, who injected into the part a dramatic fervor hardly less noteworthy than its brilliancy, and the mad scene, in which it almost appeared that she must have arrived at a previous understanding with the flute player, she raised the audience to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

It was a notable performance altogether, and for some things not on the bill, as the presence of the officers of the Italian man-of-war Amerigo Vespucci, and several little local entertainments in the stalls of the second tier and in the galleries. One of these latter, arising from a puff of smoke from an electric fuse, might have started a panic but for the presence of mind of the usher who forced an excited auditor back into his seat.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE OPENS.

After having been closed five days, the Grand Opera House was opened last night to a large crowd that came to hear "A Chinese Honeymoon." The managers of the house expected to open it Monday evening, again Tuesday evening, and still again yesterday afternoon. But the Building Department did not see fit to issue a permit for its reopening until two or three hours before the curtain rose last night.

The last trouble with the Grand Opera House was with the glass skylights over the stage. Because the house is so large, there are more of these skylights than in other playhouses, and they are very heavy. The city authorities wanted all the ropes from the skylights to come down to the stage together, so that if necessary they could be worked by the same man simultaneously. It was to perfect such an arrangement that the house was kept closed yesterday afternoon. Carpenters were hard at work for many hours and finished in good time for the performance last night. The last inspection took place about 4:30 o'clock.

The strangest part about the reopening was the way the public found out about it so quickly. The management feared that doubt, increased by the continued failure of the house to open when advertised, would keep the crowds away. But when Katie Barry and the rest of the merrymakers stepped out before the footlights, they faced an audience as large as any that has been at the Grand Opera House this season.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The sale of seats for the first annual dress rehearsal and vaudeville entertainment of the Greenroom Club began yesterday. The entertainment will take place Sunday evening. As the closing feature of the bill the wheat pit scene from "The Pit" will be given in two sections. In the first, Tom Sharkey, Terry McGovern, Bob Fitzsimmons, and Hughey Dougherty will take part in the exciting conflict, wth W. A. Brady and Sam Harris as acting stage managers. Among the stars who will appear are Edna Wallace Hopper, Harry Bulger, Dan Daly, De Wolf Hopper, Emma Carus, Marie Dressler, Tony Pastor, Joe Cawthorne, Charles E. Evans, Joseph M. Welch, and Templar Saxe.

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Great preparations are being made for the "Cowboy Night" at the Manhattan Theatre next Monday. It is said that several dozens of genuine cowboys, in all their Western toggery, will attend.

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Millie James, who won much of her fame in "The Little Princess," and who recently appeared at the Savoy Theatre in "Glad of It," is to marry Edgar Stachelberg, a cigar manufacturer.

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Sandol Milliken has verified the rumor to the effect that she was to be married to Carlos F. Stoddard. She denied it at first. Now she has asked for a release from her contract with Charles Frohman. Her part in "Ransom's Folly" is to be taken by Laura H. Crewes, now in "Merely Mary Ann."

FIRE SCARE IN OPERA HOUSE.

Smoke from Electric Wires Causes Temporary Alarm—Women Faint in Crowd That Hears Caruso.

There was a slight fire scare in the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and several women became uneasy and left their seats. They were quickly reassured, however, by ushers and policemen, and remained throughout the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, made his farewell appearance.

In the promenade, just outside and running around the dress circle, there is a little electric bell, and the insulation on the wires burned. A puff of smoke curled around through the door, and some women, seeing it, showed signs of uneasiness. Several of them left their seats and went outside into the promenade. By that time the policemen on the ground floor had been notified, and attended by officials of the house, had gone up stairs to see what the trouble was. They explained to the few who had been frightened that there was no danger, and in a minute the temporary excitement was all over.

Not even at the most crowded "Parsifal" performance has there been such a crowd in the Opera House as there was last night. Dozens were turned away from the box office because all the standing room was taken up. Many men and women who went in complained that it was impossible to squeeze themselves into a position from which they could see the singers. These had their money refunded.

Four women fainted on the orchestra floor. The crowd was so great that the air around where the standees were packed became stifling. As soon as any one who had fainted recovered herself, her first movement was a gasping request that she be taken back where she could hear Caruso. The enthusiasm was overwhelming.

TO SAFEGUARD THEATRES.

Brooklyn Architects' Institute Makes Recommendations for Greater Safety to the Public.

A special committee appointed by the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to consider and report upon the danger from fire in theatres handed in its report last night. It is signed by Washington Hull, President of the Brooklyn Chapter; Peter J. Collins, the Superintendent of Buildings in that borough, and Francis H. Kimball, and advocates a stricter enforcement of the law relating to theatres, and declares the law to be very explicit in its direction for proper exits and appliances.

The report adds that the water equipment in theatres should be increased by additional sprinklers, and a pipe system operated from a separate tank. It is declared that the law relating to the fireproofing of scenery should be enforced rigidly, and that tests should be made to show that all scenery used will resist fire.

It is added that asbestos curtains now in use are not at all perfect, and that the curtains should be reinforced by steel bands. They should be raised and lowered by some other means than the ordinary windlass.

The report finishes with the recommendation that a commission be appointed to suggest laws for the better protection of theatregoers and those employed in theatres.

A SALE OF ANTIQUES.

Stock of a Boston Bric-a-Brac Man Under the Hammer.

This afternoon and on Friday and Saturday afternoons the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, will witness the disposal of a very varied collection of objects belonging to the art dealer, C. McCarthy of Boston, whose shops are on Boylston Street and Park Square. Furniture of different epochs forms the bulk of the collection, and there are enough mirrors with carved frames to fit out several palaces. Oak chairs in the style called Elizabethan, inlaid chairs in the Flemish manner, armchairs of the form called burgomaster, chairs with high backs and low backs, chairs decorated with painted figures or with carvings or with marquetry, teakwood seats for the hall—the choice is large.

Then there are clocks of all kinds, pewtertankards and silverware as well as plated, mahogany tables, desks, and stands, sideboards and corner cabinets, hall chests, carved, painted, and inlaid; chests of drawers, work tables, and chess tables, wooden columns, carved and gilt; Colonial furniture, and English pieces in the style covered by the title Chippendale. A goodly quantity of Lowestoft and other English china is in the collection, together with Staffordshire ware with prints of scenery and figures in that old fashion which has become the rage again after succumbing for many decades to the jeers of the critical. Brass, bronze, and copper objects are not lacking—sconces, kettles, lamps, plaques, candlesticks, door knockers, jardinières, samovars, and lanterns. There are andirons and fenders. Historical plates are naturally not lacking to the stock of a long-established dealer in antiques and copies from the antique.

Some of the Staffordshire was made for the American market long ago, with such decorations as "the landing of Lafayette" or a view of the New York City Hall. One plate shows lean-to houses in Quincy, Mass., which were the birthplaces of American Presidents. They are singular works of art, these examples of British enterprise, and throw equal lustre on the taste of those who made them and those for whom they were made. No less than 567 are the lots which will go beneath the hammer. These three afternoons will be field days for the bric-a-brac dealers who wish to replenish their stores.

GRUBER TO PAPER MEN

Tells at Banquet of Costly Variety He Got in Wall Street.

Manufacturers and Dealers Cheer Joseph C. Hendrix's Reference to Seeking Foreign Markets.

The six hundred and more manufacturers of and dealers in paper who have been in attendance at the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association in this city the last two days had a banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. They cheered enthusiastically when ex-Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix told them that the United States should keep a watchful eye on the progress of Joseph Chamberlain's tariff scheme, especially because of its possible results in Canada.

"Chamberlain's scheme for protection means a great deal to this country," said Mr. Hendrix. "Without Canada it cannot operate, and Canada must be considered our natural and contiguous market. We must protect our interests there.

"We must unlimber on the subject of foreign markets. It is true that some manufacturing firms have had to shut down their export offices because they found that they were unable to supply more than the home demand. But we must keep an eye on the foreign markets and prepare to enter the field and be more aggressive there."

Abraham Gruber delivered a speech which kept the "paper men" laughing heartily. In part, Mr. Gruber said:

"Paper is made by water power and so are certain fortunes. Paper and water have been as profitable to the financier as the 'what is it' was to Barnum. A financier is a man who deals in money; a financer is a man who deals in water and, who when the flood comes, corners the life preservers.

"There is plain paper and there is fancy paper. I have some of the latter costing 48, now worth 10. It is not handsome enough for wall paper, but it cost as much as fine French tapestry. It is called Wall Street paper. The price of mine dropped so swiftly and so far that hereafter I shall be content with paper I buy from the members of your association.

"The subways are the places where the big money is made, and they belong to Belmont, the other millionaires, and the Italians. Mayor McClellan opened our subway on Jan. 1 with a handcar, and the Italians who worked it sang 'Swing Low, sweet chariot, for he is going home.' Since then the subway has been turned over to 3,000 men to hove it ready when Columbus rediscovers America. The Tiger got into the subway, crossed the bridge and grew virtuous all within a hundred days. He is still sitting on the lid, which pains Dr. Parkhurst.

"Paper is a finished product. It corresponds to the party man who is actuated by principle. Pulp is the mugwump state which comes from destruction. When it gets to be useful it is appreciated, but as pulp it is respected only for what it once was or some time may be.

"Paper is as patient as Job. It is the most honest thing I know of, for it gives back all it receives, and when used in newspapers and politics is as truthful as a prospectus. In my business I use the medium size, white, but prefer the long green.

"Statesmen and politicians sooner or later meet the fate of trees. They become pulp. And this is largely so because it becomes necessary to cut them down.

"The man who invented indelible ink should try his hand at an evaporating paper. What a boon that would be to lovers sued for breach of promise, to the makers of promissory notes, to the romancer who writes prospectuses, and to statesmen generally, and what a blessing it would be to the men who buy books that one hates to throw away because they cost so much—I mean the many books written by those who should never have written but one, and those written by the numerous who should never have written at all!

"No doubt you manufacturers have many troubles. But think of and pity our President, who two years ago was troubled with coal, last year with Wood, and this year it may be Hay."

The other speakers were James A. Sperry, the Rev. John S. Lyon, and George W. Knowlton, President of the association, who acted as toastmaster.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S ESTATE.

Appraised at About $130,000—How It Will Be Distributed.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 10.—The final appraisement of the estate left by the late Bishop Abram N. Littlejohn was filed today. The value of the personal property is set down as $107,234.10 and the real $22,200.

The share of Mrs. Eleanor M. Bird is $25,392.72 in personal and $5,550 real, a life interest in another one-quarter, and half of the furniture. The Rev. Mr. Bird, her husband, receives the library.

Mrs. Jennie L. Wesson receives one-half of the furniture and a life interest in $50,785.45 personal and $11,100 real. For Alice Wesson, granddaughter of the late Bishop, there is a life interest, after the mother's death, in her mother's share, and after the death of her aunt two-fifths of the aunt's life interest as well.

The Church Charity Foundation Fund receives $4,595.49, the Protestant Episcopal Sheltering Arms Nursery in Brooklyn, $763.92; the Protestant Episcopal House of St. Giles the Cripple of Brooklyn, $765.92, and the Funds for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and Aged and Disabled Clergymen, $765.92. The bequests to servants, &c., were specific.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day and this evening there are to be a number of entertainments, including two important musicales, several dances, and a number of dinners and luncheons, to say nothing of bridge parties.

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Mrs. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler will be the hostess at a large dinner this evening, which will be followed by dancing.

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The musicale that Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull is to give in the small ballroom at Sherry's this afternoon will be a large affair. Mrs. Stanford White's musicale is also set for to-day. It will not be a large affair, and it will take place at her residence, 121 East Twenty-first Street.

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John D. Crimmins, Sr., and Miss Crimmins are now in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spies Kip will sail from Boston today on the Republic for Genoa.

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Mrs. Henry Seligman will give a dance this evening for her débutante daughter at the Seligman residence, 30 West Fifty-sixth Street. The guests will most of them be young people, and they will number about 150. There will be no cotillion. Mallini, the magician, and Henry T. Burleigh, the baritone, will help to entertain the guests.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner last night for the Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg. Dr. Daniel W. Wynkoop and Mrs. Wynkoop gave a small dinner at their residence, on Madison Avenue.

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Mrs. Henry I. Barbey gave a luncheon yesterday, followed by bridge, and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, 138 East Thirty-ninth Street, had a bridge party in the evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Cockcroft, whose marriage took place Monday at the Church of the Transfiguration, are booked on the Blücher, sailing to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg. On La Lorraine, among others, are booked Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Caruso and Mr. and Mrs. A. Vigna.

SOCIETY AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10.—The golf course was crowded to-day with players getting into form for the tournament for the Jefferson Cup, which begins to-morrow.

Henry Clay Frick gave a fishing party.

George H. Carnegie gave a sailing party and a dinner at Rivera. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bingham this afternoon entertained informally the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler, and F. T. Martin.

The Governor of Nassau, who will arrive to-morrow, will be the guest of H. M. Flagler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, who have spent the past two days in New Orleans, will arrive here to-morrow.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Day—Thomas.

The wedding of Mortimer Day and Miss Annie Parker Thomas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth E. Thomas, was quietly celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 8 West Twentieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Richards of the Brick Church.

The bride, gowned in white satin and point lace, and wearing a tulle veil and pearl ornaments, was given away by her father. Her attendants were her sisters, the Misses Mary, Grace, Cornelia, and Charlotte Thomas, two of whom wore pink and the other two pink and white.

Mr. Day's best man was Seth E. Thomas, Jr., and the ushers were Nosh Davis and William F. Day, the latter a brother of the bridegroom. Relatives and intimate friends only were invited to the wedding.

Clarke—Rodriguez.

Miss Mercedes Rodriguez, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rodriguez of 160 Lexington Avenue, was married yesterday to George Clarke of Scranton, Penn. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Mooney, who is a relative of the bride.

Miss Louise Rodriguez was maid of honor, and the Misses Jennie and Isabel Clarke, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Katheryn Sterns and Miss Elena M. Rodriguez were bridesmaids. Phillip Rodriguez, brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Louis M. Colton, Arthur J. Kennedy, and John Hickey of Rochester. A nuptial mass followed the ceremony.

Gresti di San Leonardo—Wood.

The cable from Vienna announces the marriage of Miss Alice Mills Wood, daughter of the late Fernando Wood, formerly Mayor of New York, to Ernesto de Gresti di San Leonardo of Ala Tyrol. The wedding took place at St. Stephen's Chapel, Vienna.

The bridegroom is a member of one of the oldest families in the Tyrol. Miss Woods was educated abroad, and has lived there for a number of years.

Knight—Ford.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—William W. Knight, son of Vice President Milton Knight of the Wabash Railroad, was married here this evening to Miss Edna Ford, daughter of Edward Ford, the plate glass manufacturer.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something for a valentine for the dearest girl in the world, which she will keep forever and a day. If she happens to have been born in the month for which topaz is the birthstone, so much the better, for this is a topaz ornament. It is one of the tiny gold neckchains with five round topaz set at intervals in the front, and from these pendant on as many little chains are five small hearts of the same stone. This would be delightfully becoming to a brunette, and the blond with a perfect complexion, is charming in golden browns.

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Another valentine will cost more money. It is a sapphire and diamond ring—one of these big ones, with the ornamental piece at the back, in which the stones are set an inch and more long. In this ring there is a heart-shaped sapphire set in the mass of diamonds.

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A pretty and useful valentine that they are selling at the Forty-third Street Woman's Exchange for 70 cents is a box of sealing wax, three sticks of the wax, two little candles, and on the inside of the cover, handpainted, a four-leaf clover, while on the outside are painted hearts and darts and the words: "May Our Love Wax Warm."

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Other things that are pretty and useful, too, are little sachets which cost 85 cents each. These are made of small squares of linen each about the size of a dolly, and folded once, making the sachet three-cornered. One of these, which is hemstitched and edged with lace, has the words, "To My Love," with forget-me-nots in pale blue embroidered upon it. Another is fringed on the edge, and has a little red ribbon around it, while a heart is embroidered in forget-me-nots in red.

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A gayly colored chanticleer is painted upon a sheet of notepaper, upon which are written verses in Irish dialect. This sheet folds twice, and is finished on the outside with a big red paper seal. This costs 25 cents.

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There are charming little pincushions in heart-shape made in pale blues, in pink flowered silks and set around the edges with fancy colored pins, which sell for $1. Little heart-shaped cards marked "To My Valentine" are tacked to these.

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One of the realistic valentines is after a more familiar style, and has a big red heart for a card, and upon this stands a miniature safe, with the words, "Is It [Safe] to Say You Love Me?"

***

There are useful valentines—leather hearts, with layers of chamois on the underside. One of these has for a design upon it a small figure reaching up to the edge of a large heart, which is torn and sewed and plastered together. Upon this are the words, "This Broken Heart Bound With Twine and Plaster Does Still Incline to Thee, My Valentine."

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"'Tis said, 'Paddle Your Own Canoe,' but This I Cannot Do Unless You'll Help and Paddle, Too," are the words on a card on which a little canoe of birchbark is sailing upon a green water color ocean. This costs 20 cents.

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A large white heart has upon one side of it a sandpaper heart, and a little below, tacked on the card, a miniature bow and arrow of wood and the words, "A Sure Aim."

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One of the most attractive of the hand-painted valentines is the heart with a hook and line, upon which are strung a number of hearts, with the words, "The More the Merrier." Another similar valentine has a cobweb with a plump, affectfonate looking heart entangled in it and the single word, "Caught," below. These are both 25 cents each.

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An affecting valentine in one of the shops is hand-painted. There is a short, stout gentleman in the form of a lamp upon this, and near him a slender maiden who is a match and a heartrending verse:

He was a bright and shining light,
And She a maiden so slim,
But she felt the bliss of one burning kiss,
And then died for love of him.

MANHATTAN ALUMNI BANQUET.

The thirty-fifth annual dinner of the Alumni Society of Manhattan College was given last night at the St. Denis Hotel, about 150 members of the society being present.

Luke D. Stapleton, the President of the society, acted as toastmaster. With him at the guest table were the Rev. Brother Jerome, President of the college; the Rev. Brother Joseph, Visitor of the society in the United States; James O'Brien, Andrew J. Shipman of Georgetown College, Col. James A. Tracy of Fordham College, John Green of St. Francis College, and the Rev. Brother Potaman, D. S. C., of the London University.

Toasts were responded to by Congressman Fitzgerald, the Rev. Brother Jerome, the Rev. Dennis J. McMahon, Philip J. Sinnott, Sylvester J. McNamara, Edward A. McShane, and John Green. Among others present were the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, Charles R. Kearney, the Rev. Daniel A. Quinn, Edward C. McFarlan, Thomas F. Byrnes, ex-Congressman James J. Walsh, and Dr. José M. Ferrar.

GROWING DEBT MAY CLOSE OLD HOSPITAL

Eye and Ear Infirmary Directors Consider Stopping Work.

Deficit of Nearly $2,000 a Month Continues, and $500,000 Additional Endowment Is Needed.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, held yesterday afternoon in the institution, Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, a resolution was presented for consideration which suggests the closing of the hospital. The resolution fixes May 1 as the date for closing, this action being forced upon the Directors by an increasing indebtedness.

Following a report of the Finance Committee, headed by W. Emlen Roosevelt, the following resolution was read:

Whereas, The expenses of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary exceeded the receipts of the institution for the past year by $22,000, and

Whereas, A deficit of nearly $2,000 per month continues, and

Whereas, The Directors do not consider it proper to use invested funds for current expenses, therefore be it

Resolved, That on May 1 the hospital be closed.

There were present at the meeting James J. Higginson, President of the board; John Harsen Rhoades, John L. Riker, Lispenard Stewart, Newbold Morris, William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Gorham Bacon, Dr. Richard H. Derby, and Dr. Charles Steadman Bull.

The resolution came as a surprise to some. John Harsen Rhoades seconded it. The resolution will come up for final consideration at a meeting to be held next Wednesday afternoon.

The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary is eighty-four years old. It is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country, and one of the largest. It annually expends $75,000, and has an income of about $55,000. Between fifty and sixty thousand patients are treated at this hospital annually. The hospital is so crowded that the sixteen rooms used for cataract patients are constantly in use and always in demand for patients who are waiting.

Patients are treated who come from every State in the Union, as well as from Canada and South America.

The hospital has stocks and bonds amounting to $300,000, the income from which, $17,000 approximately, goes toward the maintenance of the institution. In some instances slight charges, ranging from $1 to $5, are met by the patients who can afford it for the treatment they receive.

The Board of Directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary decided, however, that the hospital cannot be maintained, with its increasing deficit, unless some scheme for relieving the situation is adopted.

A letter from Adrian Iselin was read, in which Mr. Iselin expressed his willingness to send his check for $5,000 if some one else would do the same. Mr. Riker immediately spoke up and said: "I shall be glad to contribute that amount." He wrote his check and had hardly done so when President Higginson announced that he had collected $6,000.

The statement was officially made that $500,000 was needed to conduct the institution properly.

It was said after the meeting that the Board of Directors had taken into consideration the condition of other hospitals in this city, which are being maintained under heavy deficits, notably St. Luke's Hospital, with a deficit of $80,000, and the Presbyterian Hospital, with a deficit of $54,000, and decided to work on a business basis, and if expenses could not be properly met to close the institution.

Last year the Schermerhorn Pavillion for the Aural Department was formally opened. The work of construction had been very much delayed by strikes. Through the generosity of Mrs. Fanny S. Bridgham, Mrs. Annie C. Kane, and Miss Schermerhorn $12,000 was donated in August last for the purpose of thoroughly equipping this pavilion, in memory of their father, the late William C. Schermerhorn.

The Du Bois Pavilion is in the interior of the Central Hospital Building, and has recently been remodeled. There is also the Platt Pavilion for Contagious Diseases of the Eye. With the exception of the Du Bois Pavillion, there is no permanent endowment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—John A. Roche, ex-Mayor of Chicago, died suddenly this afternoon during an attack of vertigo, with which he was seized while in the office of W. Patterson, editor in chief of The Chicago Tribune.

John A. Roche was born in Utica, this State, on Aug. 12, 1844, and, after graduating from the high school there, came to New York, where he learned the trade of a pattern maker, removing to Chicago in 1869. There he became a dealer in machinery and for many years was the Northwestern representative of the firm of J. A. Fay & Co. of Cincinnati, manufacturers of woodworking machinery.

He entered politics soon after going to Chicago, and was elected Mayor on the Republican ticket, holding office from 1887 to 1889. After retiring from office he became Vice President of the Crane Elevator Company and later the managing Director of the Otis Elevator Company. From 1893 to 1897 he was the President of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company. His property holdings were extensive.

Soldier Mathematician Dead.

Sergt. James Reardon, for years schoolmaster at the old reservation school at Fort Totten, is dead in Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Sergt. Reardon, who was about forty-five years old, is said to have begun his studies after enlisting in the army. He developed a remarkable aptitude for mathematics, and is said to have been equal to any problem propounded by the War Department, West Point, or from any other source. He served in the Philippines and took part in the attack on Manila. During his service there he had charge of the building of a number of bridges and other engineering work. He had been an invalid since his return from the Philippines.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT ROSS, for nearly sixty years a resident of Williamsburg, died Tuesday night in his seventy-third year at his home, 181 Penn Street. He served as a mechanical engineer with Burnside in the North Carolina campaign during the civil war; and was an engineer on the gunboat Commodore Perry. He was a prominent Mason and connected with several Masonic organizations.

RUFUS R. WADE, Chief of the Massachusetts district police and a recognized authority on labor and factory laws, died yesterday at Somerville, Mass., aged seventy-two years. For several years he was Chief of the United States Secret Service Department for New England. He made a study of the subject of ventilation, and as an authority on this was honored by the French Government. He was President of the National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee entertained a large dinner company this evening in honor of Secretary of War Taft. The decorations consisted of scores of small silk flags among the palms and tropical vines that formed a background for the usual floral decoration.

The company included the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, General and Mrs. Gillespie, General and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Miss Colgate of New York, and Dr. Rockwell of London.

Mrs. J. Howard King entertained at a dinner for young people this evening complimentary to Miss Marion Haven of New York.

Representative and Mrs. F. B. Harrison entertained a dinner company this evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard of New York.

The Bachelors' Cotillions for the present season came to an end this evening with the third ball at the New Willard. The cotillion, in which 100 couples took part, was led by Major Macomb. Among the New Yorkers in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, Harold Binney, F. T. Lanstreet, and Dr. Donaldson Smith.

POMMERY

The Standard for Champagne

QUALITY

The World Over

IT IS ALL-ESSENTIAL THAT WINE FOR THE SICK SHOULD BE OF THE VERY BEST. FOR THAT REASON POMMERY IS THE CHAMPAGNE SELECTED.

TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH DEAD.

Author of "Press Gag" Bill Dies at Home in Lockport, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Ex-Senator T. E. Ellsworth died at his home at Lockport at 5 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for ten days with sciatic rheumatism, and his condition became serious yesterday. His heart was affected, and death followed.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In both houses of the Legislature to-day the death of ex-State Senator Ellsworth of the Forty-fifth District was formally announced, and speeches of eulogy were made. Both houses adjourned out of respect for his memory.

In the Senate, where Senator Ellsworth was for four years President pro tem., the news of his death was communicated to the Senate by his successor, Senator Irving L'Hommedieu, who offered resolutions of regret and sorrow on the death of Senator Ellsworth, which were adopted.

Timothy E. Ellsworth was for many years Republican leader of the upper house of the Legislature. Last year he did not return because, as he himself expressed it, he had had "his fill" of legislative service, which began in 1882.

Although a rather prolific author of bills in the Senate, none attracted so much notice as did the bill euphoneously called "The Press Gag" bill, which he introduced in 1897. As he was the friend of Senator Platt, who was known to have suffered considerably at the hands of the cartoonist, he was believed in the bill to represent the Senator's ideas about pictures in the papers, but Mr. Ellsworth had himself suffered a little along that line, particularly during the term when he presented the bill. The measure stirred up a lot of newspaper comment, lawyers contending that there was no use to pass it because it was unconstitutional anyway. Undaunted by this dictum of the lawyers he tried to get the bill through, but it failed to pass. Other bills against which considerable public opposition was manifested were some which he presented, in the interest of the New York Central Railroad. He was the Senator of the Forty-fifth Senate District, which embraces the counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans.

Mr. Ellsworth was born at East Windsor, Hartford County, Conn., on Sept. 21, 1838, and was graduated from Rochester University in 1857. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1858, and went to Lockport and entered the law office of Gardner & Lamont.

When the war of the rebellion began Mr. Ellsworth raised a company of cavalry, which was attached to the Seventh New York Regiment of mounted men. In 1862 he was assigned to duty upon the General Staff of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, afterward joining the Staff of the Adjutant General of the Army. He gained the rank of Colonel, which he held until the close of the war in 1865.

Returning to Lockport, Col. Ellsworth formed a partnership with the late Judge Lamont, which continued until Judge Lamont became a Judge of the Supreme Court. Besides his place in the Senate, he held quite a number of political positions of prominence, from 1870 to 1878 that of Collector of Customs of the Suspension Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Generally fair; winds north.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The southwestern disturbance has been forced into the Western Gulf of Mexico by the great high area to the northward, and while there have been general rains and snow in the Southern States as far as Southern Virginia, there has been no precipitation to the northward, except local snow in the lower lake region.

A disturbance on the North Pacific Coast is causing rains in that vicinity, and light snows in the north plateau. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the south, and continue generally and considerably below the seasonal average over all districts.

The weather will clear Thursday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and be fair elsewhere throughout the country, except over the north district west of the Rocky Mountains, where rain or snow will continue Thursday and probably Friday. There will be snow Friday in the extreme Northwest.

Lower temperatures will continue east of the Mississippi River, while to the westward they will rise slowly. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northerly, except brisk to high Thursday on the Virginia and North Carolina Coast; on the Gulf Coast and Lake Michigan they will be fresh north to northeast.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh north winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECAST.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for Arkansas, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas except the northwest portion, Eastern Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Western Florida.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Port Harford northward; on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Savannah, and on the Eastern Gulf Coast.

Warnings have been issued for colder high winds for the Gulf of Mexico.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Maryland—Snow Thursday followed by fair; Friday fair; continued cold, fresh north winds.

Delaware and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday, possibly snow on the coast; Friday fair, continued cold fresh north winds.

New England—Fair Thursday, fresh to brisk north winds; Friday fair.

Virginia—Fair in west and north, clearing in southeast portion Thursday; Friday fair, continued colder fresh to brisk north winds.

South Carolina—Fair, continued cold Thursday and Friday; fresh north winds.

North Dakota—Fair, not so cold Thursday;

LEVIED ON HUMAN ASHES

City Marshal's Assistants Spill Remains from an Urn.

Seized an Undertaker's Shop, and Angry Crowd Thought They Were Holding Bodies for Debt.

Louis J. Frank, who is a City Marshal, with offices at 210 Broadway, yesterday went to the undertaking shop said to be owned by Joseph A. Hoffman, at 23 Second Avenue, and levied on everything in the place, including the body of a woman in a casket, six ice boxes, seven gallons of embalming fluid, and two urns containing the remains of persons who were cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island.

When the marshal seized the undertaking shop a squad of policemen in uniform were present from the Fifth Street Police Station, together with three of the marshal's assistants—David Lander, Max Silverman and Solomon Levine. Several hundred men and women who had heard of the seizure gathered in front of the place and waited to see the marshal carry out the coffins. A rumor had spread through the neighborhood to the effect that Frank had seized five bodies to satisfy a judgment which Louis Levine had obtained in the Fourth District Civil Court. When the crowd showed signs of being angry the marshal explained that he did not intend to seize any bodies for the reason that he could not realize anything on "dead ones."

"I have only seized the place and everything that it contains," said Marshal Frank. "My men don't want the body of the woman who is there, but they have levied on everything in the place that can be sold for cash."

While the Marshal was trying to explain matters to the crowd his assistants were having a lively time of it in the undertaking shop. One of them, Levine, tried to reach a vase which was three feet above his head. It tumbled and was caught by Lander. As it fell its contents, consisting of white ashes, scattered over the head of Lander and spilled down Levine's neck.

"Them is the ashes of two dead persons!" shouted a man employed in the undertaking shop.

Lander grasped the vase nervously and tried to put it back where he found it. Levine reached for it and said:

"We have orders to take everything in sight. That tin box, too, goes with the rest of the things here."

"Wait a minute," said Lander; "we'll see what that inscription is on the can."

"It simply says that 'Owen Finnigan died in December, 1896,'" answered Levine, glancing at the label on the vase.

About this time John Light arrived and declared that he was the owner of the undertaking shop. He said he had purchased the shop from Hoffman in December last, and that the City Marshal had made a mistake in levying on it.

"This judgment is against Hoffman & Light," said Marshal Frank. "You are Hoffman's partner. Our execution is against this firm."

The crowd in the street grew so big that more police were summoned and much excitement prevailed outside the undertaking shop. A truck was backed up to the door of the place and all of the embalming boards, coffins, caskets, and iceboxes were loaded upon the truck and taken to Hartman's storage warehouse, at 14 Second Avenue. The woman's body was not disturbed. When the Marshal's assistants were walking out with the crematory urns and the tin box labeled "Finnegan" Light begged them to leave the ashes of the dead men. He made such an earnest appeal that the Marshal's assistants concluded that the urns and tin box were worthless, so they placed them back on the shelf in the undertaking establishment.

Hoffman, who is locked up in the Tombs awaiting sentence on his plea of defrauding the City of New York by presenting fraudulent claims for the burial of veterans whose bodies he got from the city Morgue, was seen in the Tombs last night and said that he had sold his undertaking establishment to his brother-in-law, Light, in December last. When asked about the ashes that had been spilled over the Marshal's assistants, he said:

"Why, those ashes were the ashes of two persons whom I had cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., in 1898, and their friends never came around to collect them."

AMATEUR DRIVERS FAVORED.

N. T. A. Says They Can Charge Admission to Matinee Races—President Johnston Is Re-elected.

Fifty delegates, representing three hundred and seventy-four votes, attended the Congress of the National Trotting Association yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, but in place of intrigue and acrimonious debates, that were predicted, the utmost harmony prevailed. All the executive officers, with the exception of George W. Archer, of Rochester, N. Y., were re-elected; the district boards, however, were well shaken up; additions and changes were made to the rules, but what was considered the most important matter approved of was the recognition of amateurs and defining their status.

The innovation was due to the League of Amateur Driving Clubs, which applied to the joint committee of rules for permission to give meetings at certain times during the year and charge gate admission. The Congress yesterday, after defining an amateur as a man who never has accepted money for his services as trainer or driver, made these new sections to Rule 41:

Amateur Driving Clubs in membership in this association shall not be considered as regular members that give public meetings, and their matinees shall be considered as only trials of speed; but they shall be amenable for any violation of the rules.

Amateur driving clubs in membership with this association and with the League of Amateur Driving Clubs shall be permitted to give one matinée each year, not exceeding three days' duration, at which they may charge gate admission. But all other conditions must conform to Section 4 of this rule.

The rule that caused the most discussion was No. 59, relating to horses sold with engagements, and this was changed to read:

In case of the sale, lease, or transfer of control of an entered horse during the progress of the meeting at which he has an engagement, said transfer must be immediately reported in writing to the Secretary of the association over whose track the race is to occur. The Secretary shall notify the judges of the race of the transfer, and they shall cause the same to be publicly announced and posted on the judges' stand at least two hours before the race. Any violation of this rule shall subject all offending parties to fine, suspension, or expulsion.

The election of officers resulted in the election of the following ticket:

President—P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky.; Vice President—Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn., in place of George W. Archer, who declined a renomination; Second Vice President—N. T. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer—Lewis J. Powers, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary—W. H. Gocher, Hartford, Conn.

District Boards.—Eastern—Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; F. E. Perkins, Providence, in place of M. G. Bulkeley, and J. M. Johnson, Calais, Me., in place of J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston.

Atlantic—State Senator Horace White, Syracuse, in place of T. C. Sibley; James Butler, in place of Frank Bower, and W. Perry Taylor in place of John H. Shults.

Central—William Russel Allen, St. Louis; Frank Bower, in place of John C. Welty, and C. K. G. Billings in place of R. H. Plant.

Western—J. C. Welty, Canton, Ohio, in place of J. C. Blake; United States Senator J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas, and Harry K. Devereux, Cleveland, Ohio, in place of P. S. Gorton.

Pacific—John A. McKerron, A. B. Spreckels, and John C. Kirkpatrick, all of San Francisco, Cal.

BROOKLYN HOCKEY TEAM WINS.

New York Athletic Club Seven Beaten by Score of Three Goals to One.

The hockey team of the Brooklyn Skating Club defeated the seven of the New York Athletic Club at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 3 to 1, thereby reversing the result of their meeting a few weeks ago, in which the Athletic Club was victorious. The first goal was scored after eight minutes' play by Wills, who obtained the puck from a face-off and made the point unassisted. A few minutes later Henderson scored the first goal for the Brooklyn team on a shot from the side of the rink, and just before the period ended he repeated the feat, making the score for the first half: Brooklyn Skating Club, 3; New York Athletic Club, 1.

Both teams played better and more evenly in the second half, and the only goal scored was made by Burns from a scrimmage near the New York goal. The final score was: Brooklyn Skating Club, 3; New York Athletic Club, 1. The line-up follows:

Brooklyn S.C., 3.	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 1.
Williams	Goal	O'Donnell
C. Smith	Point	Foran
Jennison	Cover point	Fenwick
Burns	Forward	Hobiltz
Henderson	Forward	Wills
Bray	Forward	Harmon
Johnson	Forward	Costigan

Goals for Brooklyn S. C.—Henderson, 2; Bray. Goal for New York A. C.—Wills. Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent A. C.

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FIRST DAY OF DOG SHOW

J. P. Morgan's Collies Beat Everything Pitted Against Them.

Yale Athlete Scores Triumph with Russian Wolfhounds in Westminster Kennel Club's Exhibition.

Over seventeen hundred dogs were placed on show yesterday morning in Madison Square Garden, being the largest number that the Westminster Kennel Club has ever benched in any of its shows, and it was said by dog experts that the number exceeded that of any previous dog show in the world. The opening marked the twenty-eighth annual show of the Westminster Club, and the judging, which began before noon, was continued rapidly all day. Although eight rings have been prepared for the judging, it is certain that those who pass upon the merits of the different breeds and classes will be busy almost up to the closing on Saturday night, for many of the popular classes are well filled and the high quality of the entries neeessitates care and time in making the awards.

George Roper, the well-known English judge, will have one of the rings to himself throughout almost the entire show, for he has over twenty-five classes to inspect. In addition, there are two new English judges, E. Powell, Jr., of Shrewsbury, who has charge of the fox terriers and Welsh terriers, and W. J. Pegg, who has a splendid line of bulldogs and bull terriers to look over. Six rings are placed in the centre of the main floor, while two rings are on the built-up platform over the boxes at the Fourth Avenue end. In these gallery rings many of the small dogs were judged.

The attendance for the opening day was particularly gratifying. Not only were nearly all of the well-known dog fanciers seen, but there was an unusually large number of ladies present both afternoon and evening, and they were fully as keen as the men in crowding around the big ring and watching the high-class dogs put through their paces for blue ribbons.

Perhaps the event of the day was the sweeping success of J. Pierpont Morgan with his rough collies. The star of the kennel was Wishaw Clinker, a dog which could not be beaten in England and for which Mr. Morgan was said to have paid a price of between $3,000 and $4,000. In the open class he took all three prizes, and in the winners, which is tantamount to the championship, Wishaw Clinker beat all, and Ormskirk Olympian took the reserve ribbon. Mr. Morgan was not present to witness the success of his dogs.

The judging of Russian wolfhounds late in the afternoon proved one of the most popular features.

All of the classes showed a splendid lot of dogs, and the result was a grand triumph for the Valley Farm Kennels of Simsbury, Conn., which won six firsts, getting the blue ribbon in the puppy, limit, and open classes for both dogs and bitches. For most of the winners it was the second time they had ever been shown. The Valley Farm Kennels is the exhibit name of J. B. Thomas, Jr., the ex-Captain of the Yale track team, and who has made an enviable reputation in recent years as a breeder of fine dogs. In the class for American-bred Russian wolfhounds Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, with her celebrated Crossroads Czar, had to take second, E. L. Kraus taking the leading honor.

Frank Gould, who has returned as an exhibitor, shows two fine St. Bernards, but neither was good enough for a blue ribbon. One second and one third were the limit of their honors. Miss A. A. Marks of Sound Beach, Conn., scored an unusual success with her rough St. Bernard bitch, Baby Beautiful. After taking first in the novice class, it swept all before it in both the limit and open classes, an exceptional honor for a new dog.

B. F. Lewis, Jr., of Lansdowne, Penn., carried off some blue ribbons in the greyhound classes. Mrs. H. C. Kelley, of Fishkill, and Mrs. Philip Hone of this city were rivals in the novice class, but the blue ribbon went to Lewis and Mrs. Kelley got the second award.

The largest individual exhibitor is Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. It is easy to distinguish his dogs, even without the aid of the name Lawson Farm, that usually accompanies them. His dogs are all supplied with dark blue blankets, bordered with orange braid.

The show will be continued every day this week.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Tilley and Steinquest, two of the Greater New York individual tournament bowlers, competed in the Harlem Navy League series at the Harlem Palace alleys last night, the former representing the Hudson Boat Club and Steinquest the Ravenswood. Both scored the same number of pins—202. The Nonpareils beat the Ravenswoods by over 100 pins, and the latter in turn made the excellent total of 927 in a game against the Hudsons and won.

Tournament scores follow:

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nonpareil Boat Club—Bartlett, 199; Dux, 157; Moran, 147; Hunken, 163; Pearce, 224. Total, 895.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Steinquest, 166; Schmitt, 137; Sharkey, 158; Couch, 165; Ritchie, 151. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Schlegel, 177; Steinquest, 202; Schmitt, 181; Sharkey, 172; Ritchie, 195. Total, 927.

Hudson Boat Club—Tilley, 202; Deveze, 137; Miller, 187; Martin, 211; Whiteman, 159. Total, 896.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Reserve Bowling Club—Birmingham, 115; Bottert, 143; Van Brunt, 149; Perry, 145; Hammond, 119. Total, 669.

Mutual No. 1 Bowling Club—Babcock, 167; Carbonell, 121; Miller, 205; Whitney, 188; Garrison, 150. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual No. 1 Bowling Club—Babcock, 164; Carbonell, 203; Miller, 179; Whitney, 209; Garrison, 220. Total, 978.

Prudential No. 1 Bowling Club—Mackin, 174; Lewis, 152; Austen, 202; Schiff, 158; Olocazá, 191. Total, 879.

THIRD GAME.—Prudential No. 1 Bowling Club—Mackin, 158; Lewis, 235; Austen, 160; Schiff, 197; Olocaza, 161. Total, 907.

Mutual Reserve Bowling Club—Birmingham, 173; Bottert, 133; Hammond, 168; Van Brunt, 142; Perry, 200. Total, 777.

BANK CLERKS LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hanover Bowling Club—Stickney, 130; Richter, 158; Plowman, 112; Canfield, 130; Nelson, 155. Total, 683.

Brown Brothers Bowling Club—Woodcock, 210; Brown, 137; Shirley, 202; Underwood, 100; Ogden, 161. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover Bowling Club—Stickney, 158; Richter, 122; Plowman, 101; Canfield, 118; Nelson, 157. Total, 666.

Lincoln Bowling Club—MacDowell, 181; Frey, 176; Warts, 150; Marshall, 157; Earley, 161. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.—Lincoln Bowling Club—MacDowell, 152; Frey, 147; Warts, 161; Marshall, 153; Earley, 143. Total, 756.

Brown Brothers Bowling Club—Woodcock, 165; Hardy, 147; Shirley, 158; Underwood, 173; Ogden, 148. Total, 791.

TRUST COMPANY LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Guarantee Trust Company—Putnam, 140; Collins, 156; Hurst, 132; Dumont, 162; White, 181. Total, 777.

Equitable Trust Company—Noble, 194; Tissen, 157; Applegate, 185; Fenning, 126; Jackson, 174. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—Guarantee Trust Company—Putnam, 159; Collins, 127; Hurst, 143; Dumont, 195; White, 137. Total, 706.

Equitable Trust Company—Noble, 177; Tissen, 116; Applegate, 134; Fenning, 148; Jackson, 167. Total, 742.

THIRD GAME.—Guarantee Trust Company—Putnam, 126; Collins, 130; Hurst, 137; Dumont, 185; White, 180. Total, 758.

Equitable Trust Company—Noble, 142; Tissen, 84; Applegate, 132; Fenning, 172; Jackson, 144. Total, 674.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Brooklyn Palace Alleys.

First game—Allen, 210; Villim, 162.
Second game—Allen, 215; Villim, 178.
Third game—Allen, 127; Villim, 234.
Fourth game—Allen, 180; Villim, 206.
Fifth game—Allen, 207; Villim, 178.
Sixth game—Allen, 169; Villim, 182.
Seventh game—Allen, 101; Villim, 170.
Eighth game—Allen, 136; Villim, 191.

American Alleys.

First game—Bauer, 218; Gates, 169.
Second game—Bauer, 156; Gates, 141.
Third game—Bauer, 149; Gates, 180.
Fourth game—Bauer, 140; Gates, 189.
Fifth game—Bauer, 200; Gates, 161.
Sixth game—Bauer, 222; Gates, 171.
Seventh game—Bauer, 136; Gates, 174.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Bowling Club—Cowles, 171; G. Taylor, 99; A. Taylor, 136; Cook, 173; Cornwell, 130. Total, 709.

Americus Bowling Club—Lebeau, 120; Mungt, 157; Boettjer, 157; Johnsmyer, 183; Ostertag, 155. Total, 772.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Bowling Club—Cowles, 159; G. Taylor, 138; A. Taylor, 107; Cook, 148; Cornwell, 180. Total, 732.

United States Bowling Club—Dickman, 188; Wagenheim, 177; Barrie, 132; Rauch, 179; Carstans, 204. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.—United States Bowling Club—Dickman, 137; Wagenheim, 151; Barrie, 145; Rauch, 174; Carstans, 137. Total, 744.

Americus Bowling Club—Lebeau, 165; Mungt, 161; Boettjer, 148; Johnsmyer, 202; Ostertag, 123. Total, 799.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Liederkranz Club Player, Leads in National Amateur Tournament.

As the result of the contests yesterday in the National Amateur billiard championship, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg now leads in the tournament with four games won and only one lost. Charles F. Conklin and Dr. L. L. Mial are tied for second place, with three games won and one lost. In the early afternoon match Edward W. Gardner defeated the Canadian champion, Arthur Marcotte, the score being 300 to 142. Then Poggenburg narrowly missed defeat from J. De Mun Smith, who led the Liederkranz player nearly up to the end, the score being 300 to 274. Edward W. Gardner won the evening game by 300 to 294, defeating Arthur Townsend. The summary:

FIRST AFTERNOON GAME.

Edward W. Gardner—0 7 9 1 16 7 0 1 7 0 0 1 0 11 1 0 19 0 2 8 13 6 6 5 7 3 24 2 5 0 22 0 6 0 15 2 26 17 7 1 4 0 3 0 0 3 0 12 5 0 6. Total, 300 points; average, 5 40-52; high runs, 26, 24, and 22.

Arthur Marcotte—3 2 0 0 0 1 10 12 0 2 1 3 0 1 3 0 13 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 8 0 0 3 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 1 2 4 10 1 10 0 4 3 4 7 9 0 0 2. Total, 142 points; average, 2 40-51; high runs, 13, 13, and 12.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

SECOND AFTERNOON GAME.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—3 5 3 0 0 0 0 21 0 0 47 2 5 1 0 6 26 0 10 0 2 9 0 1 1 0 8 1 1 17 2 0 7 0 2 4 0 15 0 1 7 2 26 0 8 10 21 2 0 3 3. Total, 300 points; average, 5 45-51; high runs, 47, 26, and 26.

J. De Mun Smith—0 1 47 4 3 4 3 7 0 8 3 3 1 11 2 0 1 4 1 5 7 10 1 9 20 17 2 1 4 10 7 11 0 0 7 0 0 4 1 24 2 1 10 9 1 2 1 1 2 2 0. Total, 274 points; average, 5 19-51; high runs, 47, 24, and 20.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

EVENING GAME.

Edward W. Gardner—4 0 3 4 22 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 4 4 1 1 1 0 0 3 2 0 13 11 13 31 15 4 0 3 2 1 25 0 0 1 35 2 52 1 0 7 6 1 3 2 16. Total, 300 points; average, 5 40-52; high runs, 52, 35, and 31.

Arthur Townsend—3 33 2 1 14 31 2 1 1 5 4 20 5 14 0 4 32 3 14 13 4 1 1 0 11 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 14 6 11 0 3 7 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 5 0 1 2 2. Total, 294 points; average, 5 34-52; high runs, 33, 32, and 31.

	Won.	Lost.
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	4	1
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	1
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	3	1
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	1	4
A. Townsend, Brooklyn	2	3
A. Marcotte, Quebec	1	4
J. De M. Smith, St. Louis	1	5

The games to-day will engage Dr. Mial and Marcotte in the afternoon and Dr. Mial and Conklin in the evening.

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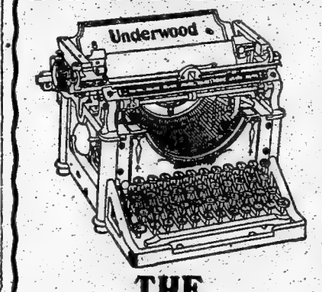

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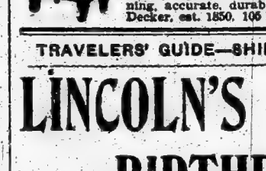

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10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis,

PANAMA CANAL PAYMENTS.

Secretary Shaw Confers with Local Bankers as to Transfer of Funds.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was in New York yesterday conferring with bankers in regard to the arrangements for the Panama Canal payments. As previously stated by New York bankers, the Secretary said that the transfer of the funds would result in no disturbance of the money market.

The National banks having public money on deposit outside of New York City have been advised already to prepare to send to this city a part of the Government money held by them, a plan that temporarily at least will add materially to the funds held in this city. The amount of money that will be actually sent out of the country will be a very small part of the total payment.

Secretary Shaw lunched at the Lawyers' Club with President Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Among the bankers whom he saw while in Wall Street were representatives of Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co. Secretary Shaw is on his way to Chicago, where he is to attend a Lincoln Day dinner.

MR. HOWELL UNSEATED.

Party Vote in the House Gives His Seat to William Connell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—By a party vote the Republican majority in the House to-day unseated George Howell, the Democratic Representative from the Tenth Pennsylvania District, and seated William Connell, the Republican contestant. Two Republicans broke away from their party and voted for Howell, the recalcitrants being Lanning of New Jersey and Shiras of Pennsylvania.

Every part of the city was scoured for Republican Congressmen, and orders were issued to every man to be in his seat on the roll call. Despite this there were so many absentees that the plan to give Connell his seat was near being overthrown.

The speech of Mr. Shiras, a son of Justice Shiras, was the feature of the day. He made a sharp attack on the action of the Republican majority in the Elections Committee. Mr. Howell made a speech in his own behalf, and Mr. Connell, who, as an ex-Representative, had the privilege of the floor, interrupted Howell's speech, denying his statements.

TORPEDO BOATS BEHAVE WELL.

Good Trip of American Flotilla to the Canary Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following report of the passage of the torpedo boat flotilla, under convoy of the cruiser Buffalo, from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Las Palmas, Canary Islands, from Commander W. H. Everett of the Buffalo:

"The behavior of the flotilla at sea was excellent. The only time when wind and sea seemed to retard their progress at all was when the sea became sufficient to cause racing of the screws. No heavy water was taken aboard at any time, nor was any damage received by any boat from any cause whatever.

"The motion of the boats was not excessive, although sufficient to become very tiring when kept up incessantly for twelve days; such long runs are very tiring to the personnel.

"In spite of this, however, the officers and men arrived in good physical condition, other than natural fatigue, which was not excessive nor greater than was to be reasonably expected."

TAFT VISITS CONGRESS.

Advises House Committee on Philippine Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Taft made his first visit to the Senate to-day and got a hearty welcome from Senators on both sides of the Chamber. At one time there stood about Secretary Taft Senator Redfield Proctor, ex-Secretary of War; Senator Elkins, who succeeded Proctor, and Senator Alger, who was Secretary of War in the first two years of the McKinley Administration.

In the forenoon Secretary Taft appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs and discussed various matters of legislation for the Philippines. He pronounced the Patterson bill to abolish slavery unnecessary, as the Philippine Government had already by law abolished slavery. The Secretary said that the government in the islands was steadfastly protecting those who had been held in slavery and that the question was being worked out to a solution as wisely and as rapidly as could be hoped.

The matter of friar lands was taken up and the Secretary expressed the opinion that the purchase of these lands and their sale to the Filipinos even at a loss of two millions would have a beneficial effect on the condition of the natives and their allegiance to this Government.

THREW SHELL FIFTEEN MILES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—One of the officers of the battleship Missouri, which has been engaged in target practice off the Chesapeake capes, came to the Navy Department to-day with a remarkable statement. He said that one of the twelve inch guns, being elevated seven degrees, let fly a shell which the strongest glass could not follow to the end of its flight.

Later a passing steamship reported that the shot had struck the sea within three hundred yards of her. She was distant from the Missouri just fifteen miles.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collector of Customs—Herbert Morrissey, District of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

POSTMASTERS.—New Jersey—Edward Burroughs, Metuchen.

New York—Harry F. Zimmerlin, Lyons; Winfield S. Spencer, New Rochelle; Myron A. Wheeler, Churchville.

ROYAL WEDDING AT WINDSOR.

Prince Alexander of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany Married—Brilliant Scene in the Chapel.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Prince Alexander of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany were married this afternoon at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, where Queen Victoria was married on the same date in 1840. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, officiated, and King Edward gave away the bride.

The whole ceremony was very elaborate and brilliant. There were no less than four processions to the chapel, the Queen of Wurtemburg's, that of Queen Emma of the Netherlands, the procession of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and that of the bride.

There was a brilliant assemblage of members of royal families, foreign Princes, peers, peeresses, Ministers, diplomats, and other distinguished personages, the men all in Court or levée dress or uniform, and the women in evening dress. The display of jewels was magnificent. There were five royal bridesmaids, all cousins of the bride. The Seventh Hussars, the bridegroom's regiment, lined the nave.

A luncheon was given subsequently in the state dining room at Windsor Castle.

The only special incident was the arrest of an alleged lunatic, who, flourishing a swordstick, molested the guests arriving from London.

Windsor was decorated with flags and filled with excursionists.

POPE GIVES DIVORCE DECREE.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—Arthur H. Gauckler of this city has been granted an ecclesiastical decree of divorce from Marion Loomis of Chicago by Pope Pius X., after his application for freedom had been denied by the Chicago Archiepiscopal court. The Rev. Father Baart of Marshall, Mich., who was Gauckler's advocate before the Chicago church court, and who appealed the case to Rome, has received notice that the Propaganda decided Jan. 18 that Gauckler was entitled to his freedom. The couple have been legally divorced for over two years. They were married in Chicago Feb. 11, 1901.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SILK CASE CROSS-EXAMINATION

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer Questions Leading Government Witness.

B. B. Bonheim, examiner of silks at Chicago, who has been the leading witness for the prosecution in the trial of Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged frauds in the importation of silk, was subjected to a cross-examination yesterday by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Cohn.

Mr. Bonheim testified in the morning to having examined and analyzed samples of silk found in a closet in Browne's room and having calculated from the samples the weight of the importation they represented. He also said that samples containing 55 per cent. of silk had been passed by Browne as containing less than 45 per cent.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer elicited the fact that Bonheim has been in New York nearly all the time since September, 1901, assisting W. Wickham Smith in preparing for the prosecution. He also made him admit mistakes made in estimating weights, which were later corrected. He was shown two pieces of silk of similar pattern and about the same length and asked to weigh them in court. The weighing showed a difference of more than a pound.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer also drew from Bonheim that in examining eight bales of China silks, only two were opened at the ends, and that he did not know whether the goods were in an unusual condition of moisture or not.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

The Iron Age's review of the conditions in the iron trade is as follows:

Owing chiefly to the blowing in of thirty blast furnaces by the companies controlled by the United States Steel Corporation, the weekly capacity for producing anthracite and coke pig iron has jumped from 185,636 tons on Jan. 1 to 278,319 gross tons on Feb. 1. The January production, of course, has not reflected this somewhat violent movement, the output having been 922,746 tons, as compared with 846,695 tons in December. It is quite evident, however, that the rate of consumption which this shows is much nearer the normal than the December figures indicated. The fact must be emphasized that there has been no such violent change in the status of the merchant furnaces, North or South, whose production has remained practically stationary. This is proved by the fact that the output of the furnaces not controlled by the large steel companies was 419,752 tons in January, as compared with 439,965 tons in December. The stocks at the coke and anthracite merchant furnaces, which were 573,065 tons on Feb. 1, as compared with 597,964 tons on Jan. 1, show that consumption has been taking care of current output. Statistically, therefore, the merchant furnaces are in better position than they have been, and they are not at all affected, even indirectly, by the greater capacity now active in the steel trade.

There is growing uneasiness in the foundry pig iron trade, because new orders are not coming in in the volume expected. A considerable number of the Southern and Northern furnaces have been holding off because they were well taken care of for the first quarter, but they are now beginning to worry over the second quarter, for which little tonnage has been placed so far. While only a few weeks since makers were asking a premium for the second quarter, they are gradually abandoning that position now.

Our blast furnace statistics, which reflect the recovery in tonnage of the steel trade, are encouraging in that respect. It must be noted, however, that during the days of the suspension of operations in November and December there existed accumulated orders which are now being worked off. In nearly all cases the furnace capacity which has been started feeds the steel works direct, and that would not have been done were there not ample assurance that the metal would be required for many months to come.

The reports from the finishing mills bring little that is new. Somewhat exaggerated ideas have obtained currency on the prospects of tonnage for structural material as the result of the Baltimore calamity. It will come out gradually and will not be of a volume to affect prices. The plate, sheet, and bar trade note an increase in current business and a freer movement in specifications. In the bar trade some of the large railroads are making contracts for the conversion of scrap, and are thus getting rid of accumulations.

The lake ore interests had a two days' session at Cleveland last week, at which some friction developed over the question of prices for the coming season.

Receivers for Ballston Terminal Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—On the application of George Bush, a creditor, Justice John M. Kellogg has appointed F. H. Beach and W. S. Waterbury receivers of the Ballston Terminal Railroad. Recently an action was commenced to foreclose the certificates of Frederick H. Beach, who was receiver once before. The road is to be sold March 8.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISIDOR H. RUSSEK.—Isidor H. Russek, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 64 Bowery, Manhattan, has made an assignment to Morry Lewek. The liabilities are $3,203, nominal assets $557, and actual assets $432. He recently offered to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. He has been in business about two years.

Out of Town.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10.—Horace A. Shaw, real estate broker, has filed a bankruptcy petition. Liabilities, $66,049; assets, $325. Only $2,436 of the claims are unsecured.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

OLIVE FALKNER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Charles P. Blaney receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Olive Falkner, dressmaker of 3 East Thirtieth Street, and fixed his bond at $750.

LOUISE C. FOLEY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Louise C. Foley, dressmaker of 286 Fifth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 13, 1903, with liabilities of $9,416.

KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Oscar W. Jeffrey receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Kennedy Distilling Company of 166 Elm Street, which are estimated at $5,000, consisting of whiskey and other liquors $4,000, and accounts $1,000.

AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed James F. McNaboe receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the American Construction and Supply Company of 17 Battery Place, which are said to consist of office furniture, $500; bonds and securities, $5,000, and machinery at Glendale, Arizona, $5,000, where the company is erecting a sugar plant, which is partially constructed. The company has unfinished contracts in various parts of the country. William H. McCord is President.

LOUIS SHIFFRAS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Shiffras, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 64 East Broadway, by the following creditors: Philip Friedberg, $350, money loaned; George Lesser, $144, services as physician, and David Stember, $250, money loaned. It was alleged that while insolvent he conveyed part of his property and threatened to assign all his assets. Judge Holt appointed Holland S. Duell receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,700, of which $1,200 is merchandise and $500 accounts. He began business two years ago.

MICHAEL E. HALLY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael E. Hally, who did business as Hally & Co., brokers in stocks, cotton, and grain at 25 Broad Street, by the following creditors: Francis X. Reilly, $1,974; Ignatz Martin, $1,250, and Charles E. Moore, $900, all for money loaned to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and made an assignment on Monday. Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Hammond Odell receiver of the assets, which are said to be at least $11,200, consisting of a seat in the Consolidated Exchange, $1,200, and cash, stocks, and bonds, $10,000 at a conservative estimate.

GEORGE W. BERRIAN.—George W. Berrian, wholesale dealer in rubber goods at 26 Cortlandt Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,631 and nominal assets of $2,120, consisting of stock, $1,500; accounts, $1,453; office furniture, $150, and cash, $17. He began business in April, 1895, as a retail dealer in rubber goods, with a store at the corner of Nassau Street and Maiden Lane, which he gave up on May 1 last and went into the wholesale line. He had no rating at Bradstreet's. Among the creditors are the Brooklyn Bank, $2,500; New Amsterdam National Bank, $1,500; Fifth Avenue Bank, $1,500; East Hampton Rubber Thread Company, $2,125; Merchants' Rubber Company, $1,027; National India Rubber Company, $972; Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company, $673, and William Proudman, Jr., $1,000. Mr. Berrian was President of the K. E. M. Novelty Company, manufacturer of rubber goods at Newark, N. J., for which a receiver was appointed about six weeks ago. He has 800 shares of stock in that company and a claim against it for $2,600 for money advanced to it.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAHOUTH, Najab and John—P. Smatt and another $424
BROWN, Charles A., and John Fleming—City of New York, costs 108
BOLLER, Naomi S.—W. M. Boller, costs 155
BERNS, Robert—H. Simms 126
BOERNSEN, Martin—J. Tonner 773
BLACK, Archibald P.—M. Hilgert 812
BECKER, Christian F.—S. Schaumburg 28
COHEN, Harris—S. P. Pearson & Co 317
CANFIELD, Charles E.—W. L. Whiffin 173
CUNNINGHAM, Nora—J. F. Steeves and another 504
DAY, David—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs 80
DAMASZEK, Louis, and Joseph Bluck—M. Lockner and another 376
EDERHEIMER, Leopold, and Martin Moses—E. Hartman 299
EDEN, Edward—M. Lustig, costs 76
FREEHOFF, Louis, and Simon Piller—L. Kruhn and another 102
FOURNIER, Henry E., and Elizabeth S. —E. Meyer 185
GAUDOLFO, Louis F.—W. H. Jackson 4,541
GINSBERG, Moses—J. G. Ascher 181
GRAHAM, John C.—C. F. Croft 37
HOLMES, George H. and Elizabeth G.—H. H. Hart 472
HIGGINS, Francis T.—J. Powers 179
HILTON, Henry G.—W. Logan, by guardian 190
HOSENBURGER, Emma—H. Mayer, Jr. 474
S. M. JACKSON, Inc.—L. Hess and another 459
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—R. A. Ellen 400
GREATER NEW YORK SECURITY Company and Abraham White—M. Stires 873
ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY—J. F. Eustis, costs 181
THE CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES Company—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company 961
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—J. H. Dewey 3,295
COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—J. F. Bogle 4,010
THE AMERICAN MOTOR COMPANY—D. M. Carrington 1,117
TRUSTEES OF THE MASONIC HALL and Asylum Fund—J. L. Wells and another, costs 56
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—City of New York, costs. 120
JACKSON CITY AND SUBURBAN Realty Company—George Ethridge Company 164
JONES, John S.—Lambert Company 216
JOHN, Adolph—L. Traube 22
JOHNSON, Theodore—A. Fox 1,240
JAHL, Albert C.—J. S. Harris 43
JOHNSON, Arthur M.—E. Baldwin 00
KEARNS, Philip J., and William F. Cunningham—City of New York, costs. 118
KWARTNYRITZ, Joseph—S. W. Johnson, President 33
KNIGHT, Katherine—P. W. Culinan, Commissioner, costs 121
KELLEY, Mary E.—R. H. Adams and another, costs 96
LAMEY, William—Metropolitan Distributing Company 73
LEIPSIC, Herman—J. M. Lyon and another 772
LITTLE, John W.—I. H. Reilly 104
LAZARUS, Hyman—P. Bogton 59
LAYMAN, Hiram D.—G. W. Jefferson 698
LANGLEY, John—H. S. Story and another 87
LANDES, William T.—J. B. Reynolds, costs 53
MARCHESE, Frank, and Onofrio Anistretta—P. Nizzari 40
MAHER, John and James—G. Pfister 310
MARKS, William L.—Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company, costs 150
MORIARTY, Stephen—D. H. Gildea 450
MURPHY, Mary J., administratrix—City of New York, costs 98
MAHER, John and James—J. Elias 847
MOESCHEN, Katie—City of New York, costs 117
PARISER, Joseph—A. Parisef, costs 27
POUCHER, Rollins and Dwight—J. H. Rice 86
QUIRK, John H.—H. F. Taylor, costs 117
RICHTER, Charles—W. Kanzlveiler 142
REILLY, Robert B.—C. D. Curner 5,641
REILLY, John P.—F. V. Greene, Comm., costs 59
ROSEN, Leon—L. Burger and another 72
RUTH, Abraham—D. Pollack, costs 104
RUSE, Nellie—A. Howell 34
SILVERMAN, Max, and Isaac N. Spier—H. Goldberg and another 104
SCHWARTZI, Henry—G. Rullhusen 195
STRAUCH, Peter D.—W. Astor, costs 104
STRAUCH, Peter D.—City of New York, costs 91
SAUER, George W.—City of New York, costs 131
SMITH, Fred P.—Cyphen Incubator Company 43
TREUCH, Charles S.—Traders' National Bank 2,066
VIZZIS, Mayer—R. Gruhn and another. 123
WILSON, Edward D.—M. L. Reynolds and another 73
WEINBERGER, William—J. I. Moore, receiver 217
WIELAGE, A. Lewis—C. V. Rogers 134
WHALEN, Mary E.—F. Oswald, costs. 98
WALKER, John—J. Halstad, trustee ... 422
WHITING, Jane D.—M. F. Hall and another 107
WOLF, Ernest A.—A. D. Barnes and another 384
WECHSLER, Solomon—E. R. Hawkins and another 108
WOOD, Fernando—C. P. Croft 80

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BORTELL, Millie—R. Burke and another, Oct. 17, 1898 188
HUCK, Charles E.—C. A. Humphreys, Dec. 14, 1903 ....
HENDERSON, William—Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company 461
KUEHL, Elizabeth—H. Marx, Jan. 12, 1903 221
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. H. Quail, Feb. 17, 1903 479
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Bolow, Dec. 14, 1903 209
QUIRK, Mary I.—M. Klett 189
R. & K. MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Tonawanda Board and Paper Company, Feb. 5, 1904 1,018
PARKER, Joseph—A. Parisef, costs 27
PYNCHON, Rollins and Dwight—J. H. Rice 86
QUIRK, John H.—H. F. Taylor, costs 117
RICHTER, Charles—W. Kanzlveiler 142
REILLY, Robert B.—C. D. Curner 5,641
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WOLF, Ernest A.—A. D. Barnes and another 384
WECHSLER, Solomon—E. R. Hawkins and another 108
WOOD, Fernando—C. P. Croft 80

Judgment Vacated.

SILBERMINTZ, Rachel—J. Klein and another, Feb. 2, 1904 552

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. M. Emerson, Wilmington, N. C.; ex-Gov. Morgan C. Bulkley, Hartford; J. M. Hanson, Scranton.

HOLLAND—W. T. Ashbridge, Toronto; W. R. Sprague, Chicago; Col. Neil Arden Flood, Meadville, Penn.; Col. P. D. Shepp, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—R. Scheller-Steinwartz, Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington.

GRAND—Major John W. Summerhayes, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Col. C. E. Case, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Aldrich, Providence; H. C. Murray, Louisville.

HOFFMAN—Robert G. Barton, Fresno, Cal.; C. P. Hall, San Francisco.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board to consist of Major Charles Powell, Corps of Engineers; Major Henry A. Shaw, Surgeon; Major Hamilton Rowan, Artillery Corps, and Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at Fort Terry, N. Y., to consider the question of the selection of sites for the stable, wagonshed, and teamsters' quarters at that post with a view to its enlargement.

Second Lieut. William M. Walton, Thirtieth Infantry, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a First Lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement as First Lieutenant is announced to date Sept. 29, 1903.

Capt. Charles B. Voges, Quartermaster, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement from active service as Major is announced to date from Oct. 15, 1903.

Contract Surgeon George R. Clayton is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his leave will proceed from Kelley, Iowa, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report at that post for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, for special temporary duty, also duty in connection with general board.

Midshipman O. C. F. Dodge is ordered to the Olympia sailing from New York Feb. 23 Midshipman G. M. Baum is ordered to the Marietta Feb. 22; Midshipman F. G. Tupper is ordered to the Texas Feb. 16. Midshipman J. W. Hayward is ordered to the Marietta Feb. 22. Midshipmen N. W. Post, A. K. Shoup, and R. F. Dilien will report to the Commander in Chief Pacific Squadron for duty in that squadron, sailing from New York Feb. 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Arrived—San Francisco, at Port Said.

Sailed—Don Juan de Austria, from Port Said for Malta; Brooklyn, from Alexandria for Genoa; Hercules, from Norfolk for League Island.

The Missouri has been assigned to the battleship squadron, North Atlantic fleet. The Philadelphia has been ordered in commission for duty as receiving ship at Bremerton. The Hercules has been temporarily assigned to the League Island Yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Tew, E. C., & Sons, Lake Odessa, Mich.; E. C. Tew, department store; D. A. Tew, department store; Bradford Hotel.

Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Company, The, Goshen, Ind.; M. A. Goldsberg, manufacturer of shirts; Hotel Marlborough.

Bargain Store, The, Marshall, Mich.; S. Bain, general merchandise; Bradford Hotel.

Bargain Store, The, Monroe, Mich.; A. W. Bain, department store; Bradford Hotel.

Ludwig, W. E., & Co., Portland, Mich.; W. E. Ludwig, dry goods; E. E. Ludwig, dry goods; Bradford Hotel.

Marcus, T. W., & Co., Taylor, Texas; Miss M. Gian, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Ginn Dry Goods Company, Jacksonville, Texas; Miss Jessie Robertson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Rose, R. H., Merchandise Company, Carthage, Mo.; Mrs. A. R. Fischer, millinery; W. M. Wellingford, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; Rudolph Munyon, cloaks; Manhattan Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; Maude Vance, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Bailey, A. C., & Co., Monroe, Ind.; A. C. Bailey, department store; Miss Anna Corbett, department store; S. B. Patterson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Rice, I., & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Rice, millinery; E. M. Knapp, millinery; Miss I. Rice, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Cotharin, B. F., Flint, Mich.; Miss L. A. Mangill, crockery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Yerniker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Eva Clunkenbeard, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Crook Record Company, Paris, Texas; Miss Laura Rea, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Roy Moore, laces; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Sull, blankets; Grand Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. M. Helrich, upholstery; Victoria Hotel.

Wheeler, Fisher & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Towles, paper bags; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; Bertha Hennessy, millinery; A. Louise Balsiger, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Valentine, Newcomb & Carter, Huntington, W. Va.; W. H. Newcomb, Jr., dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Steinhard, A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas J. Hanlon, fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hedrick, Frank, Rantoul, Ill.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Berker, dry goods; Hotel Navarre; Tom W. Collins, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Maysville Company, Maysville, Ky.; D. Hughinger and wife, clothing; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Karel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pyron, M. M., Milwaukee, Wis.; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Shuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; F. P. Bacon, dress goods; Felix Hotel.

Smith & Steinhardt, Hondo, Texas; J. Steinhard, general merchandise; Caledonia Hotel.

Sadler, Mrs. W. M., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; Hotel St. Denis.

Little, Kahn & Co., Noblesville, Ind.; Albert H. Kahn, dry goods, cloaks, and carpets; J. H. Little, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Sabel, W., Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Sabel and wife, dry goods, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Grand Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Brother, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Mitchell Rosenbaum, dry goods; Moses Cohen, dry goods; Audubon Hotel.

Nauhaus, Alfred, St. Louis, Mo.; hats, &c.; Hoffman House.

Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill.; I. Cohen, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Barley, A. C., & Co., Marion, Ind.; Mrs. H. Davis, merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Hollstein, A. M., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Nathan S. Fechenbach, general merchandise; R. Cahmers, merchandise; Hotel Earlington.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. E. W. Keller, merchandise; Miss P. A. Kimson, merchandise; Spalding Hotel.

Silverman, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Silverman, general merchandise.

Stern, Beller & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. L. Heilborn, manufacturer of cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan & Davis, Spokane, Washington; J. W. Jordan, fancy goods and millinery; Marlborough Hotel.

Colegrove, E. H., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Colegrove, books; Hoffman House.

Bloom Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Hanna Bloom, clothing; Carnegie Hall.

Farlor, T. J., La Crosse, Wis., fancy goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. J. Griffith, wholesale millinery; Holland House.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. James, general merchandise; Winsonia Hotel.

Hartigan, L. V., Chicago, Ill.; F. R. Emerson, suits; Gilsey House.

Schwartz Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn.; Adolph Schwartz, knitting goods; Herman Schwartz, knit goods; Vendome Hotel.

Hough, J. Guy, Indianapolis, Ind., shirt maker and men's furnishings; Hotel Garard.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Walter Gerber, dry goods and cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

St. Paul, E., Matthews, Ind.; Mrs. E. St. Paul, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Gumbel, Houghton & Bond, Vincennes, Ind.; F. M. Bond, dry goods and cloaks; Rossmore Hotel.

Crosby, W. M., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. M. Crosby, dry goods; Flora M. Crosby, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Walters; Hotel Vendome.

Westheimer, M. Y., & Brothers, Deadwood, S. D.; L. Westheimer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Band, David, & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Band, millinery; Mrs. A. W. Band, millinery; Mrs. D. L. Smith, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Marcus Saul, Fort Wayne, Ind.; I. Soelberg, clothing; Spalding Hotel.

Sault & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. A. Knesht, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Oliver, Edward, Sebring, Ohio; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Seelig, S., & Co., Helena, Ark.; S. Seelig, dry goods and carpets; Hoffman House.

Mork & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. B. Mork, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Hatcher Merchandise Company, Joplin, Mo.; R. N. Hatcher, ladies' furnishings; 146 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Rose, A. H., Merchandise Company, Cathage, Mo.; C. N. Rose, department store; Westminster Hotel.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. C. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.

Crager Brothers, Orange, Texas; H. Crager, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Gilsey House.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Kimsos, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Watt McKain, Lexington, Miss.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Enterprise Credit Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. N. Levy, clothing, cloaks, and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Back, Joe D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; William Back, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Silverman, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Silverman, general merchandise.

Sterns Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; L. Sternau, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Choates, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; E. Rausch, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Tew, E. C., & Sons, Lake Odessa, Mich.; Charles E. Tew, Bradford Department Store.

Smith, W. B., Grand Ledge, Mich.; bargain store; Bradford.

Pelleton, D. G., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. H. Myers, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; Sol Gans, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Majestic.

Spigel, John B., Company, Detroit, Mich.; John S. Spigel, manufacturer; Victoria Hotel.

Custer & Rogers, Ealord Rapids, Mich.; B. H. Custer, general merchandise; Henry A. Rogers, merchandise; Bradford.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; B. Bradley, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street.

Taylor, Lee & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Taylor Lee, womens; Hotel Wellington.

Hannan-Cowden Company, The, Ironton, Ohio; T. S. Cowden, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Salinger, B. & Co., Danville, Ky.; B. Salinger, dry goods, 84 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Hays & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Hays, dry goods; 358 Broadway.

Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Smock, cloaks and suits; Hotel Lafayette.

Herman, J., Jacksonville, Ill., millinery; Rose Herman, millinery; 591 Lexington Avenue.

Straus, L., Louisville, Ky., men's furnishings; Julius L. Straus, men's furnishings; 448 Central Park West.

Morris, Wolf & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Wolf, silks and velvets; Herald Square Hotel.

Steinhard, Mrs. R., Gainesville, Texas; Mrs. J. Schiff, dry goods; 138 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Anhauser Cloak Company, The, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Charles E. Kingsley, clothing; Hotel Albert. Steubenville, Ohio; Howard Monroe, clothing. N. W. Sinhauser, clothing. Zanesville, Ohio; O. J. Senhauser, clothing. Cambridge, Ohio; John C. Carsen, clothing; Hotel Albert.

White & Co., J. H. Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. White, men's furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dreyfoos, W. W., Spokane Falls, Washington, men's furnishing goods and hats; Hotel Imperial.

Perl, Jacob, Seattle, Washington, ladies' garments; Broadway Central Hotel.

T. M. Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; S. E. Ewing, manufacturer; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Myers, R. H., & Co., Jonesborough, Ark.; R. H. Myers, department store; 606 Columbus Avenue.

Famous Company, The, Limited, Monroe, La.; Thomas Ewarx, general store; Hotel Grenoble.

Strauss-Greene Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; James Watson, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Joseph, A., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bowland, Morehouse & Martens, Columbus, Ohio; Anna Altmair, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Pelleton & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Kate Sullivan, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Barry, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.; Walter P. Cribbons, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. R. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kornhauser, Alexander & Co., Madison, Wis.; Alexander Kornhauser, dry goods; 83 Franklin Street.

Abt, L., & Sons, Canton, Ohio; Lee Abt, millinery and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Amsfield & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; John Amsfield, cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Lazarus & Cohn, Chicago, Ill.; M. Strauss, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Currier, S. D., Youngstown, Ohio; R. E. Frank, upholstery; 1,086 Second Avenue.

Zacharias, S., Gainesville, Texas; dry go

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks react.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

In volume and in tone yesterday's stock market belongs to the period before the Baltimore fire and the Eastern war. "As you were" is the dispiriting epitome of the day's business, signifying reversion to the quiet and sagging trading characteristic of markets depending upon "oubtful if not deteriorating factors. There continue to be excellent reasons for taking cheerful views of the war and the fire, but at best they are not alternatives of the conditions which preceded and survive them. Japanese victories are regarded as favorable to this market, so far as anything about a war can be favorable. But Japanese victories do not prevent disturbance of the European money markets, and it is through them that the war's local effect will make itself chiefly felt here. Whether Russia calls in her credits or floats loans and whatever Japan may do in that line the result will be reflected in the London money market, and it is but a single short step to reflection in our market. Yesterday call money in London reached 4 per cent. It will not stay long above our market without influencing exchange, and if it persists gold exports may be looked for, perhaps disturbing some calculations of a different sort. All reports and views of the Baltimore business continue of a sedative and ameliorating quality, affording reasonable hopes that the aftermath will not be the worst feature. In the cases of other great fires the sequels were worse than the original shock. The insurance companies were not sound, and their collapse was responsible for the crop of commercial failures which threw the loss not upon those whose business it was to bear it, but upon innocent and unprepared losers. Happily there is now promise of escaping this, and if the daily shrinking total of losses by fire is all there is to endure it will be a reproach if the disaster is not surmounted elsewhere in Baltimore's own spirit of undaunted courage.

The market was not left to the somewhat inconclusive balancing of its chief factors. There was other news stimulative rather of philosophy than optimism. There were rumors of financing by New York Central. The customary denials were received with incredulity, for which recent events are responsible, and there was the fact that its January gross decreased $858,696. The opportunity for philosophy lies in recalling the bad weather, which makes the decrease seem unlikely to be repeated, and not a necessary indication of decreasing activity in the Central's territory. There was also announcement of a large capital increase by Wabash, not necessarily for issue, but so as to make its capital equal its bonds. Just where this principle would land companies which readily spring to mind is an interesting conjecture. Less authentic but persistent was the rumor of a stock issue by St. Paul. And there was a none too favorable report of exports of domestic products. It is not singular for January exports to be smaller than December's, but a decrease of $20,000,000 for last month carries these foreign credits well below instead of above $100,000,000. However, the total is $1,600,000 above 1903, and, for seven months, the total of $542,560,700 is satisfactory, being on the recent record scale, and an increase of $58,641,632 over 1902-3. The increase in cotton is only $6,700,000, which is almost balanced by the loss in breadstuffs.

Prices reflected these factors quite logically. New York Central, Wabash, and St. Paul sold off as all stocks do now on the same sort of news which used to stimulate them. Both Steel stocks lost their market strength, as though its purpose had been accomplished, and Pennsylvania threw the weight of the day's biggest business against the rise. About the only activity and strength of general interest was shown by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It retained only a fractional improvement, but it had a considerable range and volume, signifying that the manipulators have shaken out one set of profits and that the cards are being dealt for another hand. The bond business was of modest dimensions and of a tone consistent with the stock market's. Mexican Centrals were weak. Consolidated Tobacco 4 per cents, Union Pacific convertibles, and St. Louis Southwestern consols were hard.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Dist. Securities	½
Allis-Chal. pf.	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Loco. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Malting pf.	1	North American	2⅝
Am. Woolen	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	People's Gas	½
Ekiyn. Rapid Tr.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	2	St. L. Southw.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. Southern	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Com. Cable	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Del., L. & W.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F.	⅝	N. Y. Central	2¼
Am. Ice pf.	1⅛	Norf. & Western	1
Anaconda Cop.	2	Pacific Mail	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	⅝
Can. of N. J.	1⅝	Reading	⅝
Can. Pacific	1½	Rock Island	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
Con. Tob. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Corn Products	1¼	Southern Ry.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Ir.	⅝
Erie	¾	Third Avenue	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Twin City	½
General Chemical	1	Union Pac.	½
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Ill. Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	½	Wabash	½
Mo., K. & T.	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	Westinghouse	½
Mo. Pacific	⅝		
N. Y. Air Brake	5½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	3½	Dist. Sec. 5s	1⅛
		N. Y. Dock 4s	2

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Mex. Cen. 2d inc.	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Southern Pac. 4s	1
Col. Southern 1st	1	M. St. L. & W. pf. 4s	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
230	230	250	Adams Express	225	225	225	225	
11	12	700	Allis-Chalmers Co	10	11	10	10¾	+1¼
59½	60½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
45⅞	46	68,425	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	45¾	47⅝	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
19	19¼	800	Am. Car & F. Co.	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
67½	68½	500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	69	69	67½	68	
7¾	8¼	175	*Am. Ice Co	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30	30	1,505	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	30	30	28¾	28¾	—1⅛
20⅝	21	4,535	*Am. Locomo. Co.	21	22⅜	20⅞	21	+ ¼
78⅝	78½	150	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+1½
19	22	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	19	20	19	20	+1
47½	48	600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48¼	48¼	48	48	— ¼
90¾	90¾	350	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	90½	90½	+ ⅝
123⅝	124	7,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124½	125⅜	123⅝	124	— ⅜
9⅞	10¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
64	65	700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	64	66	64	66	—2
67½	67⅝	24,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67¾	68⅝	67⅝	67½	— ⅜
89	89½	240	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	
78½	78⅝	29,660	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅛	79⅝	78¼	78½	— ⅜
91	92	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
41⅝	41⅞	64,791	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41	43¼	40⅝	41⅜	+ ¾
		300	Buff., R. & P. pf., rts.	1	1	⅞	⅞	
115½	115⅝	2,250	Canadian Pacific	116¼	116⅝	115½	115⅝	—1¼
155	160	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	155½	155½	155	155	—1⅝
31⅞	32⅜	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
38	39	300	Chicago & Alton	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ½
83	84½	230	Chicago & Alton pf.	84½	84⅝	84	84	
15⅝	15⅞	600	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15¾	15¼	15¼	
71	72	200	Chi., Ind. & L., A.	69	70½	69	70½	+2
139½	139⅝	32,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141	141½	139⅝	139⅝	—2
170	176	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175	175	175	175	—3
163½	165	100	Chicago & Northw.	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ⅝
20	21	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
4½	5	200	Chicago Union Traction	5¼	5¼	5	5	
31¼	31½	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31⅞	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅜
16	16¼	700	Colorado & Southern	16	16⅜	16	16½	+ ½
53	54	750	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53	53	53	53	
23¾	24½	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
13⅝	14	610	Col. & H. C. & I.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
187	190	312	Commercial Cable	186½	187⅝	186¼	187¼	+1½
188¼	188⅞	2,000	Consolidated Gas	189½	190¼	188½	189	+ ¼
102½	104½	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	—1½
18¾	19¼	300	Corn Products Co.	19⅜	19⅜	18¾	18¾	—1¼
70	73	60	Corn Products Co. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	
150	159½	600	Delaware & Hudson	160¼	160¼	159½	159⅝	— ⅞
270	273	100	Del., Lack. & West.	270	270	270	270	+1¾
19¾	20	100	Denver & R. G.	20	20	20	20	
68	70	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
2		100	Denver & Southw. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
21	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21	21	21	
23	24	100	*Distillers Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
25½	25⅝	5,050	Erie	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
64	64⅛	1,905	Erie 1st pf.	64⅝	64⅞	64	64	— ⅜
43	43⅜	610	Erie 2d pf.	44	44½	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
52	56	100	General Chemical	52	52	52	52	—3
166	169	500	General Electric	169	169	167	167	—1
127¾	128	1,380	Illinois Central	128¼	128⅜	127½	127¾	— ½
71⅛	78	50	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	75	75	75	75	
98	99	100	Kanawha & Michigan	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
65	65⅞	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	
18½	19½	20	Kansas City South	19½	19½	19½	19½	
34¼	34¾	100	Kansas City South. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
27	29	100	Lake Erie & Western	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
102	103¼	2,500	Louisville & Nashville	103¾	104	103¼	103¾	— ⅛
141¼	141½	2,200	Manhattan Elevated	141¾	142¼	141¼	141¼	
85½	88	100	*Met. Securities	85¾	85⅞	85½	85½	+ ½
116⅜	117¼	1,500	*Met. Street Railway	117½	118	117	117	— ⅛
10¼	10½	2,530	Mexican Central	11	11¼	10¼	10½	— ⅛
59¼	59⅝	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	60¼	60¼	59½	59½	+ ½
119	121	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120	127	120	121	+2
16	16¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅞	37	36⅞	36½	—1
90	90⅜	20,500	Missouri Pacific	89½	90¼	89⅜	89	— ⅜
105	110	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	106⅞	106⅞	105	105	
14½	15	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	15	15	15	15	
130	135	300	*New York Air Brake	120½	133	120½	133	—5¾
114⅜	114⅞	9,835	New York Central	116⅞	117¼	114⅝	114⅝	—2¼
100	110	50	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	
		1,500	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅝	20⅞	2,985	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
57¼	57⅝	565	Norfolk & Western	58½	58½	57¾	57¾	—1
84	85	700	North American	84	86	84	84⅝	+2⅝
53	56	100	Pacific Coast	53	53	53	53	+1½
20	20	400	Pacific Mail	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
113½	113⅝	121,510	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅜	115¼	113¼	113⅝	—1
99¼	99½	4,570	People's Gas, Chicago	99	100½	99	99¼	+ ½
28¾	30	500	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	29	29	—1
69½	70	115	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70	70	70	70	+1
21	22	200	Railway Steel Spring	20	21	20	21	— ⅝
41⅝	41⅞	6,700	Reading	42⅜	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅝
57	60	10	Reading 2d pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
7⅞	7¾	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
44	44¼	230	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	45	45	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
22	22½	12,190	Rock Island Co.	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
61	61¾	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	62	62¾	61½	61½	— ½
19	19½	700	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
17	19	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	* 17	17	17	17	—1
44¼	44⅜	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44⅞	46¼	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
14	14⅜	400	St. Louis Southw.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ½
32⅞	33½	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
37	38	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	37	37	37	37	+1
45⅜	45⅞	25,400	Southern Pacific	46⅝	47	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅞
19⅝	20⅛	2,700	Southern Ry., ext.	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
81	81¼	500	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	81⅛	81½	81⅛	81½	
36⅝	36¾	2,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¼	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
22¼	22¾	3,520	Texas & Pacific	22⅝	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
119½	120	100	Third Avenue	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
24	25	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	25	25	25	25	+ ½
34	35¼	140	Tol., St. L. & West pf.	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	+ ½
88¾	89¾	400	Twin City R. T.	89½	89⅞	89	89	— ⅛
77	77¼	43,800	Union Pacific	78⅜	78⅝	76¾	77¼	— ⅛
45½	47½	200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	45⅜	46	45⅜	46	+ ¼
		50	*U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
7¼	7½	400	*U. S. Leather.	7½	7½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
76⅜	77	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	77	77	77	77	+1⅜
7½	7¾	400	U. S. Realty & Con.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	+ ½
11⅜	11¾	210	U. S. Rubber	11½	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
47¾	49	200	*U. S. Rubber pf.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	— ⅜
11	11⅛	7,500	U. S. Steel	11½	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	68,210	U. S. Steel pf.	58	58	56⅜	56⅜	—1⅜
28⅝	29	1,350	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30	29	29	
18½	18⅝	1,200	Wabash	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
35¼	35½	6,400	Wabash pf.	36¼	36⅜	35¼	35⅜	—1⅛
88¾	88	133	Western Union Tel	88	88	88	88	
161	161¼	800	Westinghouse E. & M.	162	163	161¼	161½	— ½
14⅜	15¼	150	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
46	47	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46¾	46½	46¼	46¾	+ ¼
18¼	19	230	Wisconsin Central	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	800	Wisconsin Central pf.	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	

Sales.....630,711 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

GREENE COPPER MEETING.

Company's Administration and New Stock Issue Approved Decisively.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, called to vote upon a 20 per cent. issue of additional stock, was held yesterday, about 100 persons being present, and 492,530 shares represented either by stockholders in person or by proxy, out of a total issue of 720,000 shares. The vote was 478,494 in favor of the new stock issue, and 8,100 in the negative. The issue of the new 144,000 shares is to be at $10 a share, which is par, and in case any of this stock is not taken by the stockholders, who are privileged to subscribe at the rate of one share for each five shares now owned, the balance is to be bought by a syndicate formed for this purpose.

Mr. Taylor of the United States Treasury Department, representing Washington stockholders of about 100,000 shares, presented a resolution recommending to the Board of Directors that dividends of not less than 5 per cent. quarterly should be paid, commencing not later than May next, providing nothing unforeseen occurred and the earnings should continue at the same rate of increase as that of the three months just past. After some discussion the resolution was unanimously carried.

During the recess taken while proxies were being examined, there was considerable informal talk indulged in, principally by President Greene, who was being questioned and who did the explaining, and a Mr. Ogden, who represented certain large interests. During the course of the talk several salient facts were brought out. One was that President Greene was of the opinion that this new stock issue, the third since the incorporation of the company, would be the last, as the work has so far progressed that with this additional $1,440,000, ample working capital would be provided, in addition to paying off certain indebtedness shortly falling due.

Also that President Greene favors the retiring of certain Directors who have been the cause of the break of the stock to around 11 from about 25, and that only a short while ago, when he found that a certain Director who formerly owned 31,000 shares had been selling his stock so that he now owned only 600 shares, he had telegraphed him requesting his resignation, as, in his opinion, a stockholder holding less than 1,000 shares should not be a Director. His request was not complied with, and consequently he was heartily in favor of getting this and several other Directors off the board at the earliest possible moment.

For the purposes of the subscription to the new stock issue the books of the company will close Feb. 20 and open Feb. 29, 1904. Subscriptions for new stock must be handed in not later than 1 o'clock on Saturday, Feb. 27.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

Governors Pass Resolutions Providing for Strict Supervision of Bonds.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday made the following new listings of securities:

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, $1,000,000 additional general mortgage 4½ per cent., coupon bonds of 1992, making a total of $37,073,000.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, $700,000 additional common stock, making a total of $9,000,000.

Hocking Valley Railway Company, $1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 100-year 4½ per cent. coupon bonds, making a total of $13,139,000.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, $641,000 additional general consolidated railway and land grant mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1931, making a total of $36,789,000. Also $1,731,000 additional unifying and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1929, making a total of $27,457,000.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, $1,132,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage coupon bonds of 1951, making a total of $55,845,000.

Northwestern Telegraph Company, $1,500,000 guaranteed 4½ per cent. thirty-year funding coupon bonds of 1934.

Southern Pacific Company, $15,000,000 additional 2-5 year 4½ per cent. collateral trust mortgage coupon bonds, making a total of $30,000,000.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Stock List the following resolution was adopted, making it a rule of the New York Stock Exchange:

"When a trust indenture provides that bonds may be issued in coupon and registered form, each registered bond issued thereunder shall declare that it is issued in lieu of, or in exchange for, coupon bonds, whose numbers are distinctly stated in, or are indorsed upon, said registered bond, and that said numbered coupon bonds are not contemporaneously issued and outstanding.

"When any coupon bond or bonds shall be surrendered for exchange for registered bonds, there shall be issued a like amount of registered bonds bearing statement therein, or indorsed thereon, of the serial number or numbers borne by the coupon bonds so surrendered for exchange, which coupon bonds shall be immediately canceled by the trustee.

"In each case of transfer of a registered bond the bond issued because of such transfer shall have recorded therein, or indorsed thereon, the same serial numbers of coupon bonds as are recited in the surrendered bond as being specially reserved for said surrendered bond.

"In any exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds, the numbers of the coupon bonds so issued shall correspond with those stated in the surrendered registered bond."

The Governing Board decided not to close the Exchange on Saturday. A petition asking for the closing of the Exchange, so as to make a Saturday holiday, had been circulated on the floor of the Exchange during the day.

The resolutions passed in regard to the issuance of bonds are significant of a movement among the officers of the Stock Exchange to exercise greater care over the listing of securities. It was stated officially that its purpose was to give the Stock Exchange greater control over the currency of bonds.

PEOPLE'S GAS REPORT.

The report of the Peoples Gas Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last shows that the gross receipts were $11,854,800, as compared with $11,058,413 in 1902. The net earnings after the deduction of amounts charged off and the payment of interest on bonds amounted to $2,900,707, equivalent to 8.80 per cent. on the company's outstanding capital stock. The surplus after the payment of 6 per cent. dividends was $922,560. Concerning the results of the year's operations, President George O. Knapp says in his report to the stockholders:

"Notwithstanding a marked increase in the cost of labor and materials, and a more or less adverse condition of affairs, due to a strike among the employes and a diminished supply of natural gas, the company has prospered. The earnings, for the year, exceed those for 1902, which were the largest, up to that time, in the history of the company."

Reference is made in the report to the litigation in which the company is involved, and attention is called to the recent favorable decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which upheld the constitutionality of the act of 1897, which had been called into question. Concerning some earlier attempts to have this act declared void, the report says:

"As is well known, a number of attempts to question the constitutionality of the act of 1897, and of what was done by this company thereunder, were made by persons who were believed by many to be acting from ulterior and entirely personal motives. All these attempts failed in the courts where the suits were commenced."

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $885,500 additional capital stock.

According to Cleveland dispatches a deal has been completed there whereby the Federal Telephone Company has sold all its interest in the Citizens' Telephone Company of Columbus, Ohio, to a syndicate.

Advices received at Austin, Texas, state that the silver mines owned by the late Mr. Shepherd and his associates have been sold to an English syndicate.

It is stated in Sharon, (Penn.) dispatches that owing to the increasing demand for pig iron the blast furnaces in that region are starting up.

The Alton Granite and St. Louis Railway Company has been incorporated to build a road from Alton to Federal and East St. Louis, according to Chicago dispatches.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Adams Express Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

National Folding Box and Paper Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Central District Printing Telegraph Company.
National Biscuit Company.
Wood-Harmon Bond Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

For a time yesterday the bears in the stock market or so many of their number as had reduced their convictions to action by selling stocks short on Tuesday's advance had fears that the market would be taken away from them and that their short sales would prove far from profitable. Early in the day the market showed much strength and in some parts of the list prices were advanced agressively. It was seen, however, that as quotations rose transactions fell off, and before noon the market had become very dull. In the last hour prices so far receded from the morning's figures that many issues closed with net losses, in some cases quite heavy ones, and the gains in others were reduced to inconsiderable amounts. The consensus of opinion on the market was apparently that it was entirely in the hands of the professionals and that they were responsible both for the early strength and the subsequent weakness.

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Once again the market opened with considerable show of strength in face of lower quotations for American stocks from London and the selling of about 15,000 shares for foreign account. London's position was changed somewhat later in the day, and it bought back part of the stock sold at the opening, leaving sales on balance to the amount of about 8,000 shares. The war news was looked upon as favorable, the Japanese victories being generally regarded in Wall Street as preferable to an opposite outcome of the conflicts between the two powers now at war. In some quarters, it is true, the view was expressed that there was much danger of other powers being drawn into the fight, and that this would be disastrous to prices, but in general such an outcome was not given much consideration among traders.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the star performer during the morning, advancing in a fashion to give pause to even the most hardy bear. On the board it was said that the advance resulted from buying by shorts who were induced to take back what they had sold by the discovery that there was very much less stock for sale than they had thought. Some were of the opinion that the advance from 41 to 43⅛ was due to renewed buying by the pool, whose selling some days ago was held responsible for the break in the stock which carried it below 40. The sudden rise induced further short selling, which was partly responsible for the reaction of nearly two points which occurred before the close. The stock's net gain was only three-quarters of a point on transactions in excess of 60,000 shares.

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The weakness in the New York Central after the publication of the January earnings, showing a heavy falling off from last year's figures, was a factor of considerable importance in shaping the course of prices during the closing hour. On sales of less than 10,000 shares New York Central declined from 117½ to 114⅝, and, rallying only an eighth, showed a net loss of 2¼ points.

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New stock issues and the rumors of them as a depressing influence were well illustrated in the decline in St. Paul from 141½ to 139⅝. The report concerning the stock was that the $25,000,000 of stock authorized in October, 1902, was to be issued within a few weeks with accompanying rights to the stockholders. In regard to this report it is interesting to recall that it was said long ago that there was no likelihood of this stock being issued at all. It was claimed that it had been authorized as an act of protection against certain plans contemplated by interests not too friendly to the St. Paul Road, it being sought to place the company in a position to adopt retaliatory measures should it be necessary. These steps, according to the same report, proved efficacious, and the plans which the St. Paul endeavored to frustrate were abandoned.

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Efforts have been made to determine to what extent the Baltimore fire and the need of rebuilding the destroyed section of the city will benefit the United States Steel Corporation. Estimates of the net profits on the material which the corporation will probably be called upon to supply ran as high as $12,000,000. One who claimed to have figured the problem out very carefully estimated that the company's profits from this source would amount to $5,600,000. The calculation was this: Total loss, $100,000,000; amount of steel used in construction, about 50 per cent. of total, or $50,000,000; share of the Steel Corporation based on its having 50 per cent. of the iron and steel output of the country, $28,000,000; net profit estimated at 20 per cent., $5,600,000. A result reached on the supposition that all the buildings destroyed will be replaced by modern fire-proof steel frame buildings.

The Iron Age says on the subject that the demand for steel to rebuild the burned section of Baltimore will come gradually and will not be of a volume to affect prices.

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Amalgamated Copper was very active, and though it lost nearly 2 points from the top price of the day, escaped, showing a net loss. H. A. Harrison was credited with buying a great deal of the stock, and the usual deductions as to the source of his orders were drawn. He was also a buyer of a number of other stocks during the morning.

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Despite buying that was said to be for insiders, Missouri Pacific sold down to 88⅝ and closed with a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Prices sought a lower level to-day, extending to a full point in General Asphalt preferred, ¾ in Cambria Steel, ¾ in Philadelphia Company, ⅝ in United Gas Improvement, and ½ to ⅝ in nearly everything else dealt in. Insurance Company of North America made further recovery, advancing 1 per cent. It is now within ⅝ of the point at which it sold before the Baltimore fire. Some of the local insurance companies to-day began calling in loans, but so far no impression has been made upon rates, call money being offered to-day in quantity at 4 per cent. Trading was very dull, the arbitrage stocks absolving the bulk of the business. Total sales, 21,022 shares, $31,700 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
385	American Railways	44⅝	44⅜	44½
15	Bell Telephone	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
700	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43¾	41⅜	41⅝
391	Cambria Steel	19½	19¼	19¼
1,612	Con. Lake Superior	1½	1	1
20	Con. Lake Superior pf.	3½	3½	3½
25	Erie	26	26	26
60	General Asphalt pf.	37	36	36
16	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	51	51	51
217	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24	23½	24
6	Lehigh Navigation	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
3,252	Pennsylvania R. R.	57½	56⅞	57
105	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97⅜	97⅜
465	Philadelphia Electric	6	5⅞	5⅞
375	Philadelphia Company	40¼	39½	39½
300	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45½	45½	45½
375	Philadelphia Rapid Tr.	14	14	14
6,835	Reading	21⅝	20 15-16	20 15-16
3	Reading 1st pf.	39½	39½	39½
10	Reading 2d pf.	30	30	30
100	Southern Railroad	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
160	Tidewater Steel	¾	¾	¾
100	Union Pacific	77	77	77
185	United Gas Improvement	86	85¼	85¼
2	Union Traction	47	47	47
1,820	United States Steel	11¾	11	11
3,500	United States Steel pf.	58	56½	56½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was 4½ per cent. for six months, 4¼

GETS CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND.

New Haven Interests Acquire Short Route to Coalfields.

Official announcement was made yesterday at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the effect that interests friendly to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had acquired the Central New England Railway by the purchase of a majority of the stock of the smaller road. The Central New England runs from Campbell Hall, N. Y., to Springfield, Mass., over the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Part of this line the company owns outright, and the rest it either leases or operates under trackage agreements.

The road was originally intended to reach Boston, but owing to the opposition of the New York, New Haven and Hartford it never got to the New England metropolis. It has been ever since its organization in a continuous fight with the New Haven interests, who blocked its progress at every turn, the most spectacular contest being the one waged around the Montagne farm in Connecticut, which the New Haven bought just as the Central New England was closing a deal for its purchase. This forced the Central New England to make a detour of three or four miles.

By reason of the Poughkeepsie Bridge the Central New England is the shortest line from the Pennsylvania coalfields to New England, and as such will be of great value to the New Haven system.

The final arrangements were made at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Central New England in this city.

NEW WABASH STOCK.

Action Contemplated Because of Missouri Laws—To Stay in Treasury.

A special meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railroad has been called for March 22 for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock of $50,000,000. According to President Ramsey this action will be taken on technical grounds only. The laws of Missouri, under which the Wabash Railroad holds a charter, provide that the bonded indebtedness of a company shall not exceed the amount of its capital stock. The present bonded indebtedness is about $92,000,000, while its capital stock is only $52,000,000. The contemplated increase would bring the capital stock of the company up to $102,000,000, of which $78,000,000 will be common and $24,000,000 preferred.

It was officially stated yesterday that the company did not intend to issue any part of the new stock at the present time or in the near future.

DULL REACTION IN COTTON.

Report That One Bull Speculator Has Transferred Long Line of Spot Cotton to Strong Interests.

The cotton market was extremely dull yesterday. The volume of transactions was exceedingly small, some houses doing only one-fifth of the business they had during the recent boom with the following collapse. Liquidation seemed to have run its course, and prices gradually moved up on buying by mills who preferred to take futures at 13.50 to buying spot cotton at 14.25.

The opening was about 25 to 30 points below Tuesday's close, but from the call prices moved up, until the end of the session, when July was about 70 points above the opening.

This reaction was aided by smaller receipts, but not by bull manipulation. Mr. Sully was on the floor at intervals, but he did very little. Reports from New Orleans were to the effect that all the threatened trouble down there had been settled by the taking over by strong interests of a long line of spot cotton and futures held by one of the bull speculators.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL CLOSED.

Notices were posted yesterday on the doors of the Equitable National Bank, at 807 Broadway, which the day before filed a voluntary petition for the appointment of a receiver, that the Controller of the Currrency had ordered the institution closed. Bank Examiner Reeves was in charge, and most of the bank's officers were about during the day. Things were very quiet, however, and but for the little group of interested persons around the door, whose attention was attracted by the significant white slips of paper, there was nothing to indicate externally that business within had been suspended for good.

The detailed examination of the bank's condition will not be a long process under the circumstances, as the liquidation is voluntary. On the conditions as known, it is indicated that all depositors will be paid in full, and that stockholders will lose from 30 to 35 cents on a dollar on their investments.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

5 shares Clinton Hall Association, 51½.
40 shares Home Insurance Company, 335.
50 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 232½.
10 shares Mercantile Trust Company, 1,000.
20 shares Windsor Trust Company, 200¼.
15 shares Mutual Bank, 275.
$1,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Chamber of Commerce of New York building loan subscription non-cumulative income bond, 35.
10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, 235.
105 shares Journeay & Burnham, 62.
$4,000 National Abrasive Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 10.
25 shares National Citizens' Bank, 187.
300 shares Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, 18.
100 shares Texas Pacific Railroad Company, 22¾.
5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 272.
30 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 290.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$226,760,133
Gold	97,511,719
Silver	32,530,190
United States notes	9,108,489
Treasury notes of 1890	25,465
National banknotes	15,931,176
Total to-day	1,871,019
Total receipts this month	18,457,811
Total receipts this year	337,883,654
Total expenditures this day	1,590,000
Total expenditures this month	15,220,000
Total expenditures this year	333,004,164
Deposits in National banks	170,751,130

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$466,762,039
Silver dollars of 1890	466,682,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,973,971
Silver bullion of 1890	7,093,929
Total	$948,511,039

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,628,830 gold certificates in Treasury	$466,762,039
Silver certificates outstanding	466,682,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,067,000
Total	$948,511,039

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,882,889
Silver coin and bullion	13,398,713
Silver certificates	9,131,477
United States notes	9,108,489
Other assets	27,451,221
Total in Treasury	$139,972,788
Deposits in National banks	170,751,131
Total	$310,723,919
Current liabilities	83,963,786
Available cash balance	$226,760,133

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Incorporated to-day:

Syracuse Supply Company, Syracuse, (machinery;) capital, $200,000. Directors—John Heldmann, F. H. Bentley, and C. W. Sibson, Syracuse, N. Y.

South Shore Natural Gas and Fuel Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000; Directors—R. G. Martin, H. E. Martin, and W. E. Carroll, Buffalo.

Snow Church Directory Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. E. Fowler, New York; J. S. Price, Belleville, N. J., and H. O. Hauce, Westfield, N. J.

The Griffin White Shoe Company, Brooklyn; capital, $150,000; Directors—J. J. Hayden, W. R. Osborn, and D. C. Fox, New York.

Knickerbocker Knitting Mills Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. L. Smith, New York; G. E. Miller, Brooklyn, and H. W. Smith, Mount Vernon.

Forty-second Street Realty Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—B. J. McDevitt, R. M. Earley, and C. J. Earley, New York.

Boudims & Co., New York, (brokers;) capital, $50,000. Directors—S. T. Boudims, Brooklyn; S. Hirschberg and P. C. Schenck, New York.

Arkwright Woolen Company, New York; capital, $8,000. Directors—J. D. Cohen, C. M. Shonnard, and E. R. McElrath, New York.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1904.

Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs	10,000	7½	
A, T & S F gen 4s	3,500	99½	
	12,000	99½	
	1,000	99⅝	
adjustment 4s	500	88½	
	4,000	87½	
stamped	1,000	88	
Atl Coast L 4s	8,000	92⅜	
	50,000	92⅜	
	5,000	92½	
B & O gold 4s	5,000	101	
	5,000c	101¼	
	8,000	101	
S W Div 3½s	5,000	87⅜	
	1,000	87½	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	1,000	100½	
	5,000	100⅝	
Canada So 2d	1,000	107	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	2,000	98⅛	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	103½	
Ches & O con 5s	5,000	115⅞	
registered	5,000	115	
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bds	50,000	91⅝	
	20,000	91½	
	5,000	91¼	
	2,000	91	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	2,000	116	
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1909	3,000	105	
deb 5s, 1933	1,000	115½	
C, R I & P R R 4s	2,000	68¾	
	8,000	68¼	
	1,000	68⅜	
	1,000	68⅛	
	1,000	69	
	10,000	68⅜	
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s	1,000	81	
	5,000	80⅝	
	11,000	81	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	3,000	98	
Clev & M Val 5s	2,000	116	
Col Mid 1st 4s	8,000	80	
Col & So 1st 4s	4,000	85	
Consol Tob 4s	5,000	54½	
	1,000	55¼	
	10,000	55¾	
	2,000	55¾	
	7,000	55¾	
	20,000	55¾	
	18,000	55¾	
Dist Sec Cor 5s	10,000	65⅞	
Erie 3d ext 4½s	10,000	110½	
Erie 1st con 4s	83,000	97¾	
Erie 1st gen 4s	2,000	85	
	1,000	85¾	
	10,000	85	
Ft W & D C 1st	7,000	104½	
Ft W & R G 1st	5,000	73½	
Green B & W deb ctfs, B	8,000	12½	
Gulf & Ship I 5s	7,000	103	
Int & Gt N 2d 5s	15,000	99	
K C, Ft S & M 4s	5,000	78¾	
Kan City So 3s	2,000	68½	
Lack Steel 5s	10,000	98¾	
L S & M S 3½s	1,000	100¼	
Louis & N unif 4s	1,000	98	
Manhat con 4s	1,000	103⅞	
	1,000	103½	
Met St ger 6s	5,000	112½	
Met St Ry ref 4s	1,000	91½	
Mex Cen con 4s	4,000	66	
	3,000	65⅞	
	12,000	65	
	3,000	64	
	5,000	64¼	
	7,000	64½	
	2,000	65¼	
	2,000	65½	
Mex Cen 1st inc	10,000	13½	
	18,000	13¾	
	22,000	13⅝	
Mex Cen 2d inc	10,000	8½	
	10,000	8¾	
	10,000	7½	
	20,000	7	
Mid N J 1st 6s	1,000	111½	
Total sales		$1,706,000	

Mo, K & T 2d 4s	2,000	77¾	
	1,000	77½	
Mo Pac trust 5s	5,000	106¾	
N Y Dock Co 4s	1,000	91	
N Y G E L H & P pur money 4s	5,000	91	
N Y G E L H & P col trust 5s	5,000	107½	
Nor & W con 4s	6,000	97½	
	500	97⅞	
	500	97½	
	7,000	97⅝	
Nor Pac gen 3s reg	2,000	70¼	
Or R & N con 4s	3,000	99⅝	
Ore S L 4s part bds	15,000	91⅝	
1st con 5s	500	113⅝	
	1,000	113½	
Penn conv 3½s	1,000	95½	
	1,000	95½	
Reading gen 4s	15,000	93	
R & Flints con 6s	2,000	121¼	
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s	2,000	85	
	5,000	84½	
St L & S F R R ref 4s	1,000	81¾	
St L S W 1st 4s	6,000	92⅝	
con 4s	7,000	72½	
	10,000	72	
	19,000	72¼	
	5,000	72⅜	
	2,000	72½	
	5,000	72¼	
	2,000	72⅜	
	6,000	72	
So Pac 4½s	3,000s20f	98½	
	1,000	98⅝	
So Pac 4s	3,000	88½	
South Ry 1st 5s	2,000	112¼	
	5,000	112	
So Ry, St L Div 4s	1,000	94	
Tol, St L & W 4s	2,000	69½	
	2,000	69	
Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s	5,000	82	
Un Pac 1st 4s	3,000	102⅝	
Un Pac conv 4s	5,000	95⅝	
	5,000	95⅞	
	5,000	95¾	
	1,000	96	
	2,000	95⅞	
	13,000	95⅝	
	10,000	95⅝	
	1,000	95⅝	
	10,000	95½	
	1,000	95¾	
U S Steel Cor s f 5s	1,000	73½	
	21,000	73	
	5,000	72⅞	
	12,000	72¾	
	30,000	72⅝	
	3,000	72⅞	
	58,000	72¾	
	10,000	72⅞	
	12,000	72⅝	
	23,000	73	
	55,000	72⅞	
	40,000	72⅝	
	10,000	72⅞	
	50,000	72¾	
	20,000	72⅝	
	78,000	72½	
	1,000	72⅝	
	10,000	72½	
	6,000	72⅝	
	50,000	72½	
	30,000	72¾	
	25,000	72⅛	
	1,000	72¾	
	10,000	72½	
	8,000	72⅜	
registered	500	73¼	
Va Mid gen 5s	5,000	112	
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	116½	
Wabash deb, B	15,000	62¼	
	35,000	62½	
	5,000	62¾	
	10,000	62¼	
	20,000	62½	
	5,000	62½	
	5,000	62¼	
	10,000	62	
	10,000	61⅞	
	25,000	62	
	5,000	61¾	
	10,000	61⅝	
	50,000	61⅜	
	15,000	61⅝	
West Shore 4s	1,000	109	
West Shore 4s reg	5,000	107½	
W & L E 1st con 4s	10,000	90	
Wis Cen gen 4s	1,000	89½	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Feb	$22,397	$33,306	$29,552
From July 1	1,194,221	1,161,575	1,146,330
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,328	4,324	4,265
Month January	3,580,313	3,777,861	3,495,554
From July 1	27,012,686	25,884,846	24,128,584
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,422	3,320	3,320
Month January	5,380,745	6,239,441	5,401,007
From July 1	46,590,164	45,145,228	43,265,695
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	154
Month January	96,575	72,492	47,797
From July 1	769,137	521,075	365,160
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,367
1st week Feb	359,219	356,995	324,143
From July 1	14,397,857	12,875,032	11,921,989
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Month January	769,291	649,955	.....
From July 1	4,798,002	4,469,595	.....

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR for December—			
Gross earnings	175,981	171,070	162,215
Operating ex	102,865	106,625	122,857
Net earnings	73,616	64,445	39,358
Total income	74,514	64,445	.....
Surplus	17,371	37,465	.....
Gross, 6 months	1,063,700	974,216	963,357
Operating ex	681,245	624,675	663,246
Net, 6 months	382,455	349,541	300,141
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—			
Dec. gross	3,806,150	3,787,102	3,413,126
Ex. and taxes	2,678,726	2,358,139	2,183,763
Dec. net	1,127,424	1,428,963	1,279,363
Gross, 6 months	24,032,382	22,056,985	20,635,030
Ex. and taxes	17,670,547	15,538,109	13,946,001
Net, 6 months	6,361,835	6,518,876	6,689,029

THE INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1903: Gross earnings, $3,657,709; expenses, $1,396,395; net earnings, $2,261,314; other income, $85,599; total, $2,346,913; fixed charges, $1,596,579; surplus, $750,334. The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $6,245,225, and a profit and loss surplus of $1,512,601.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD reports for December and for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1903—

	Month.	Six Months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $21,174	Inc. $327,036
Expenses	Inc. 83,575	Inc. 476,689
Net earnings	Dec. $62,401	Dec. $149,653

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	1,498,681	1,596,575	97,894
Expenses	1,251,955	1,052,139	*199,816
Net earnings	246,726	544,436	297,710
Other income	131,575	97,950	*43,625
Total income	388,301	642,386	254,085
Fixed charges	325,032	333,503	8,471
Surplus	63,269	308,883	245,614

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $101,375, and a profit and loss surplus of $6,277,335.

*Increase.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	159,605	144,099	15,506
Op. expenses	102,233	87,420	14,813
Net earnings	57,372	56,679	693
Total income	60,728	58,543	185
Fixed charges	44,931	48,849	*3,918
Surplus	23,797	19,694	4,103

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the year ended June 30, 1903—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	8,842	8,757	8,658
Receipts:			
Passenger	23,558,046	21,708,226	19,109,605
Mail and express	3,418,466	3,013,072	2,799,021
Freight	54,290,659	52,830,097	50,333,142
Loco. & car mil.	143,305	49,893	14,116
Miscellaneous	1,514,808	1,321,432	1,236,754
Total rail lines	82,925,287	78,925,722	73,492,689
Water lines	5,395,048	4,620,099	4,236,789
Total	88,320,335	83,543,821	77,729,478
Expenses:			
Main. of way and structure	13,074,326	12,093,242	10,174,320
Main. of equip	10,865,736	9,128,251	7,843,914
Cond. transp	30,086,497	28,079,389	26,305,338
General	1,831,458	1,699,781	1,957,161
Total rail lines	55,798,019	51,001,145	46,080,731
Water lines	4,503,240	3,393,554	3,353,820
Total all lines	60,301,260	54,894,699	49,434,552
Net	28,019,074	28,649,121	28,294,876

The income account of the entire system, including all proprietary lines, compares as follows:

Gross receipts	90,633,436	85,742,328	$1,107,672
Exp. and taxes	62,411,800	56,981,001	50,879,014
Net earnings	28,271,636	28,961,325	30,228,658
*Charges, &c	19,127,928	18,177,523	19,985,811
Surplus	9,143,708	10,783,802	10,242,847
Better and addit.	179,277	242,333	2,922,271
Balance	8,964,431	10,541,471	7,320,576
New equip. prop. companies			3,864,016
Surplus	8,964,431	10,541,471	3,456,560

*Includes interest, sinking funds, advances to S. A. & A. P. old accounts charged off, discount on Southern Pacific 4½ per cent. bonds, insurance, depreciation, &c.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for December—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	846,215	769,951	695,083
Op. expenses	497,975	463,662	377,936
Net earnings	348,240	306,289	297,147
Gross, 6 months	4,028,711	3,819,940	3,411,088
Exp. and taxes	3,049,748	2,817,286	2,304,953
Net, 6 months	978,963	1,002,374	1,106,135

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PITTSBURG COAL CO. for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Profs. aft. exp	7,787,694	5,768,913	4,272,209
Royalty fund	634,456	600,660	576,847
Amount cred. to dep. fund	401,614	396,666	595,824
Net earnings	6,751,622	4,769,587	3,099,538
Pfd. div. int. on bonds	2,440,087	2,437,146	2,078,868
Undiv. profits	4,310,986	2,279,441	1,020,673

QUINCY MINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mineral products (pounds)	25,220,220	26,625,670	27,778,268
Ref. cop'r (lbs)	18,498,288	18,938,491	20,540,720
Gross income	$2,447,352	$2,275,819	$3,327,072
Op. exp., construction, &c	1,926,230	1,808,916	1,975,031
Net profits	521,122	466,903	1,352,041
Other income	17,804	31,096	72,502
Total income	538,926	497,999	1,424,543
Prev. surplus	880,360	1,082,360	757,816
Total surplus	1,419,286	1,580,359	2,182,359
Dividends	550,000	700,000	*1,100,000
P. & L. surplus	869,286	880,359	1,082,359

*Includes $200,000 reserved for machinery.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce and in New York at 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Andes sold at .30, 300 Belcher at .33, 100 Best and Belcher at 1.95, 1,000 Comstock at .07½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .04, 300 Gould and Curry at .42@.41, 500 Justice at .08, 200 Mexican at 1.40, 500 Phenix at .10, 500 Potosi at .22@.20, 150 Standard at 2.50@2.55, 100 Union at .75, 200 Utah at .23.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.27	.31
Belcher	.26	.30
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.75
Bullion	.04	.05
Caledonia	.91	.98
Challenge Con.	.17	.21
Chollar	.15	.18
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.50
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.27	.24
Gould & Curry	.39	.40
Hale & Norcross	.56	.70
Julia	.03	.05
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.07	.07
Mexican	1.35	1.45
Occidental Con.	.77	.76
Ophir	3.55	3.70
Overman	.22	.31
Potosi	.12	.18
Savage	.30	.38
Sag Belcher	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	.45	.56
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.17	.13
Union Con.	.67	.76
Utah Con.	.19	.21
Yellow Jacket	.43	.52
Silver bars	56⅜	56⅝
Mexican dollars	43@44½	43@44½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7½	6½	8
Anaconda	14	17	12½	16½
C. K. & N.	17½	18	17½	18
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Dante	3½	3½	3½	3½
Doctor Jackpot	9½	10½	8½	10
Elkton	59½	60	59½	60
El Paso	63	64	62	62½
Gold Dollar	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
Golden Cycle	54	55	54	55½
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	4	4¼
Isabella	16½	17½	17½	18½
Jackpot	7½	8¼	6	8
Keystone	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼
Last Dollar	38	45	38	45
Lexington	4¼	4⅜	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
Little Bessie	2⅝	3½	3	3⅝
Mollie Gibson	6¼	10	5¼	10
Mary Cashen	1¼	2	1½	2
Moon Anchor	9¾	10½	10¾	12
New Haven	3	3½	3	3½
Old Gold	8½	9	8½	8⅝
Pharmacist	4	4½	4¼	4½
Portland	195	200	185	195
Rose Maud	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2⅝	3
Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼	2⅞	3½
Vindicator	63	68	62	75
Work	7¼	7⅝	7⅜	7½

Heavy Rains in California.

The New York offices of the Southern Pacific Company have received the following dispatch from San Francisco: "Entire State of California drenched by heavy rains for twenty-four hours, insuring abundant crop grain and fruit, and feed for cattle. The prosperity of California does not depend upon financial, industrial, or political conditions, but upon rainfall. We now have plenty of the latter."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:00	Sun sets...5:28	Moon rises...3:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:42	Gov. Isl'd...4:18	H. Gate...6:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate...6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabistan, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	
Blucher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Memphis Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Basil, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	.....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil	1:30 P. M.	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarnia, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	.....
	12:00 M.	
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	
	9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M. 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to February 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of s

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft to let; 6,000 feet floor space; all light. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

Factory, 105 West 16th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Loft and Store.—Steam heat, &c.; 14-16 Wooster St. Apply on premises or G. H. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Loft and store, 131-135 Prince St.; light new building; elevators. Apply premises or Buffert, 1,920 Park Av.

Lofts and store, fireproof building, 34-36 West Houston St. Apply on premises or G. H. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

Why not go to Newark? Cheap rents. Power, $5.00 per horse power. Pennoyer & Son, 851 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

403-7 East 23d St.—Two fine lofts, 75x100; must be seen to be appreciated; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; apply to owner.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Columbus Av.—Prominent corner near 59th St.; will divide to suit; florist, grocery, &c. Write Raymond & Raisman, 504 W. 151st St.

For Rent—5-story and basement factory, 222 and 224 East 37th St., with all improvements; electric elevator; rent, $2,400. Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway.

A seven-story modern building, 244 Spring St., near Hudson, 25x85; possession immediately; elevator, steam heat.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A.—304 8th Av.—Store, basement, and first floor; size, 25x100; has been for many years occupied by furniture store. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

32 UNION SQUARE.

Lofts, store, and offices, new fireproof building. Apply on premises or G. H. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

69 PINE ST., NEAR WILLIAM.

Five-story and basement loft building, 22x90; rent low. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

Broadway and 19th St.;
extra large store and basement to let; new fireproof building; all modern improvements. Splendid shipping facilities on 19th St.; suitable for wholesale or retail business. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

STORE, 111 NASSAU ST.,

With basement and sub-basement, 25x100; through to Theatre Alley. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 602.

79-91 NASSAU STREET.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
31 Nassau Street.

N. E. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS. Two large corner floors, 50x75, very light, (23 windows in each,) especially adapted for printing business; steam heat and elevator; together or separately; term of years from May 1; also two large, light corner lofts, 30x75; Nassau and Ann sts., for term of years; immediate possession; rent free to May 1.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Nassau, corner Fulton St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments for the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

61st St., 100-104 West.—Seven, eight room apartments; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator service; will be decorated to suit.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

A.—533 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire second-floor apartment; rent, $55; seven rooms and storeroom.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

To Sublet—A high-class apartment; 8 large rooms; all light; two baths; butler's pantry; all-night elevator; electricity, gas; very liberal concessions to responsible tenant. G. R. Davis, 135 Broadway.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
311-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 3, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
539 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

High-class apartment for family of three adults, with position of resident manager, by man of experience, responsibility, and best recommendations. Address W. T., 1,364 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

27 WEST 35TH STREET.
Three-story dwelling,
with butler's pantry extension.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Private dwellings for sale and to rent on Washington Heights; clients waiting. Owners, address J. Day Knap, 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

We sell your real estate quickly for cash wherever located. No commission charged. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

We have responsible client who will pay cash, security for good income property on lease. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

Flats and tenements wanted for prompt cash buyers. Send particulars, Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted—Flats, tenements, or apartment houses for sale; cash buyers waiting. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

A flat or tenement in Manhattan wanted for cash; send particulars. Cohen, 39 West 133d.

Wanted—for cash, six-story elevator apartment; must be bargain. P. O. Box 251, city.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

7 Story Fireproof Apartment
PRICE $190,000; MORTGAGE $135,000;
ACTUAL RENTALS, $18,000.
Owner will take Tenements or Country Places part payment.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Buying, selling, and exchanging property a specialty. Send particulars, Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

5-story dwelling to exchange; will add cash. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

An elevator apartment, well located; will exchange. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT GATTLESTERN & CO., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, 1904, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "E. M. GATTLE & CO."
Dated New York City, New York, January 7th, 1904.
GATTLE, STERN & CO.
By E. M. GATTLE, President.
PAUL M. HERZOG, Counsellor at Law, 22 William St., New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High Figures in Fifth Avenue Lease—Lots Sold on 139th and 147th Streets—Buyer for West End Avenue Block Front—Lower West Side Properties at Auction.

Another noteworthy improvement in the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street neighborhood is foreshadowed by the leasing of the property at 314 Fifth Avenue by the Ovington Brothers Company from Frank B. Martin, through Broker Albert B. Ashforth. The lessees will erect a ten-story building on the lot, which measures 24.8 by 100 feet, and adjoins the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The annual rental to be paid for the site ranges from $15,000 to $20,000 a year not, and is believed to be the highest ever secured for a single lot on Fifth Avenue. Mr. Martin bought the lot only a few weeks ago from Joseph Milbank.

Harlem Vacant Property Dealings.

The Broadway Reliance Realty Company has sold the six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, to Jacob Herb the four lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Walter J. Cohn has bought from the Brown estate the plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

Jacob Rosberg has bought from Mrs. Mabel S. Agassiz the lot 25 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Belated Fifth Avenue Transfer.

The property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street was transferred yesterday to Jacob Rothschild for $263,000. Mr. Rothschild bought this parcel at auction nearly two years ago, but litigation in which it was involved was settled only recently. The property was formerly owned by the Parish estate.

West End Avenue Activity.

Sigmund Wechsler, as attorney, has sold for the estates of I. and S. Bernheimer to Julius Braun the eight five-story tenements covering the entire block front on the east side of West End Avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first Street, 200 by 100.

Herman Harris has sold for the Minsker Realty Company the five five-story flats with stores 142, 144, 146, 148, and 152 West End Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, each 25 by 100.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Martin Cauffield the five-story flat, 136 West Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

William Richtberg has sold for the New Amsterdam Realty Company 773 Ninth Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 80.

Sale of Washington Heights Plots.

The Blakeman estate has sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., the plot, 50 by 229.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, running through to Fort Washington Avenue.

Max Marx has bought from Alois Gutwillig and resold to Thomas W. Alexander the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 94.10 by 100.

Max Marx has also purchased, through W. J. Huston & Co., from August Jacob the five-story flats, 374 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24.6 by 75, and 1,345 Columbus Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24.11 by 75.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Resold.

Herman Brandstein has resold, through C. F. W. Johanning, the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 102.2 by 30; also, the similar property 313 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Shaw & Co. have resold to Thomas Habischt 344 and 346 Lenox Avenue, two five-story double flats, with stores, each 25 by 84.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham has sold for Frank A. Allen the four-story dwelling 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for $12,000.

Park Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Richtmyer & Irving have sold for Hurtzweig Kreite the four-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 17.6 by 100.11.

Emma E. Johnson and Charlotte E. Quirk have sold 135 and 137 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, two frame dwellings on plot 41.2 by 100.11.

Charles Galewski has bought for a client from Fritz Fedderke the five-story triple flat 59 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

S. Rosenbaum has resold to a Mr. Scheibel the two five-story flats 5 and 7 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Duff & Conger have sold for the Cameron estate to Myers & Aronson 345 East Eighty-second Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Mrs. Nellie Conroy to B. & D. Wilmenthal 151 and 151½ East Eighty-fifth Street, about 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, four-story single flats, each 24.10 by 82.

Buyer for Grand Street Parcel.

Isidor Lind has sold for the Minsker Realty Company to F. Seigler the property 349 Grand Street.

Henry Henschel has bought from the Lindley estate and resold to Lowenfeld & Prager the northwest corner of Forsyth and Hester Streets, old buildings, on plot 50 by 60. M. Cohn & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Joseph Metzger has sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. to Joseph Greene the property 182 and 184 Allen Street.

Quick Resale Follows Auction Purchase.

Rothfeld & Huppert have bought from William T. Hookey 328 East Eighth Street, a partly finished building, which the seller purchased at auction on Tuesday for $27,200.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for S. Greenwald the seven-story tenement 371 and 373 East Tenth Street, 40 by 95.

Walter J. Cohn has sold to Max Zwerdling 153 and 155 Cherry Street, two six-story tenements on plot 40 by 100.

Third Avenue Deal in the Bronx.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Henry Weiss the two-story frame building, with stores, on the east side of Third Avenue, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to Mark Morash.

M. Levy & Co. have sold to Gustavus A. Rogers the five-story apartment house 24 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, for $32,500.

Realty Company's Purchase.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has purchased 339 East Seventy-ninth Street, 28 by 100 feet.

Jacob A. King has leased for the Adams Express Company eight lofts in the buildings 592-596 Broadway, to various tenants at an aggregate rental of $26,000; also the Hollywood Hotel and cottages at Hollywood, N. J., for the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company to D. Pick of 596 Broadway.

Lemuel Baum has bought from Catherine Ernst the five-story tenement, 25 by 100, at 429 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Charles Freilich has sold 1,998 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, for Henry W. Unger to Weingarten & Chopak; also the southwest corner of Sixth Street and Avenue D, a five-story building, 25 by 52, for D. Wachtel to a Mr. Freedman.

G. Bottell & Son have sold for Mr. Berman, 2,346 First Avenue, a four-story double brick flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin has sold to Isaac Antler plot 50 by 93 on Two Hundred and Tenth Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

Earnest F. Hafner, in the office of George A. Bowman, has leased to the Richmond Automobile Company the two-story building 62 West Forty-third Street, for a term of years.

H. Kornbluth has sold in conjunction with Richard H. Jackson, the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, to a client of Sol L. Kaye for investment.

The Auction Room.

Operators were the principal bidders yesterday at Auctioneer Golding's sale of properties on Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Streets owned by the Norwood estate and offered by order of S. F. Jayne, as executor. The total amount realized by

3D AV, n s corner of 98th St, 50.5x110; Edward Cooper and another, executors and trustees, to Leopold Kaufmann..... 23,000
3D AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50.5x110; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.
3D AV, n e corner of 100th St, 25.3x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to Morris Lipschitz and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100
5TH AV, 114, w s, 46.6x89x irregular; Vienna D. Gano and others to the Cosaitt Land Company; (mtg $200,000)..... Nom.
5TH AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 68th St, 40x100; Lizzie D. Spears and others to Charles T. Yerkes, (mtg $108,000)..... Nom.
5TH AV, s e corner of 16th St, 38.6x128.4; Robert G. Monroe, referee, to Jacob Rothschild..... 263,000
6TH AV, n w corner of 25th St, 20x80; Henry W. Kuhlke to Josephine H. Kuhlke, all title, (mtg $28,500)..... Nom.
8TH ST, 333 East, 24.9x93.11; Fanny Schwartz to Isidor Hoffender, (mtg $35,250,) other consideration and..... 100
10TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 59th St, 50x100; Carrie Meyer to William H. Hall.. Gift
11TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 47.2x103.8; Leopold Wertheim to William E. Flinn, (mtgs $155,750,) other consideration and..... 100
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Frank Y. Vanderbilt to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Nellie V. Hill to Albert H. Kipp Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; M. Louisa Vanderbilt and others to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Mary C. Benedict to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Peter Vanderbilt to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Mary V. Furbush to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Martha P. Vanderbilt to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
16TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x40.9x —x59.3; Caroline C. Vanderbilt and another to Albert H. Kipp..... Nom.
37TH ST, 241 West, 20x98.9; Charles Galewski to Rita Galewski, ½ part, (mtg $17,500)..... Nom.
44TH ST, 507 to 513 West, 100x100.5; Jennie H. Lary to William H. Hall.... Gift
47TH ST, 342 West, 20x100.5; S. T. Bayles to Francis Morris, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
51ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Franklin Bleh, referee, to the Whitehall Realty Company..... 54,000
52D ST, 513 West, 25x100.5; Bertha W. S. Scott to William A. Havanagh, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.
52D ST, 110 East, 25x100.5; Adam B. Dolmage to John F. Dolmage. Order of Court
53D ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x90; Philipp Freund to Bertha S. Brown, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.. 100
71ST ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.4; William Grogan to John Hagland, other consideration and..... 100
72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Charles A. Winter to Alois Fink, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100
82D ST, 407 East, 25x102.2; Marie Butt to Giuseppe Stella, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100
83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Louis Huebner to Louis Huebner and others, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
83D ST, 537 East, 25x102.2; Mary Schildt to Jennie Wormser and another, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.
83D ST, 537 East, 25x102.2; John Schreiner to Mary Schildt, quitclaim..... Nom.
89TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x1½ block; Jane R. Hall to William H. Hall..... Gift
101ST ST, 188 West, 25x100.11; Levy Minsky to Jacob Gordon, (mtgs $20,800). Nom.
107TH ST, 316 West, 25x100.11; Charles Buek to Abbie B. Buek, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100
107TH ST, 170 and 172 West, 50x100.11; Hermann Meyer to Diedrich Meyer, ½ part, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100
113TH ST, s s, 126.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.8x100.11; Isidor Blumenkrohn to Manncben Davidsohn, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100
113TH ST, 122 East, 17.11x100.10; Edward J. Murray to Charles Friedman and another, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.
113TH ST, 74 East, 25x100.11; Sallie Simpson to D. S. Crakow, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100
113TH ST, 120 East, 10.9x100.10; Albert M. Baumann to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100
114TH ST, 210 East, 17.11x100.11; Morris Senior and another to Isidor M. Glickman, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.
115TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Selig Citron and others to Eugene B. Schiller, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100
115TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Selig Citron and others to Eugene B. Schiller, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100
117TH ST, 46 West, 25x100.11; Charles Garfiel to Solomon Marks and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.. 100
122D ST, 231 West, 15x100.11; Mary Lynch to Mary J. Lynch, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
143TH ST, 551 East, 25x106.6; Theresa Weil to Fanny Gruen, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.
171ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 50x90; Charles M. Preston, as receiver, to William J. Diamond..... 26,500

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 225; Meyer Koch and another to Ferdinand Shoenberg, 3 years..... 420
AVENUE A, 1,664; Edward Downing to Edmund Frank, 3 years..... 480
BROADWAY, 924 and 926; Leonard Jacob and others to Wakefield Rattan Company, 5 years..... 12,000
DIVISION ST, 50 and 52; Albert Stevane to Simon Silberman, 4-10-12 years..... 1,275
HENRY ST, 45; Herman Seplow and another to Victor Kogan, 5 years..... 600
SOUTH ST, 195; Mary Clancey to John W. Anderson, 5 years..... 600
6TH AV, 483, w s; John Noonan to Christopher Osterholt and another, 7 years, $7,000 and..... 7,500
8TH AV, 382; William H. Smith to Harry Collins, 10 years..... $4,000. 4,500
9TH ST, 63 West; Unique Bachelor Apartment Company to Ada L. Harrell, 10 years..... 1,200
101ST ST, 323 East; Michael Miller to Francesco Ammerato, 3 years..... 456
133D ST, 981 East; 134th St, 986 East; Marie May to Paul Bernhardt and another, 4-12 years..... 216

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BROWN, Bertha S., to John Dannecker; 53d St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years..... 3,000
CAVA, Carmine, to Henry De F. Weekes; Mulberry St, 46, ½ part, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 5,000
CRAKOW, D. Sylvan, to Sallie Simpson; 113th St, 74 East, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000
CROLY, John F., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Fox St, 1,124, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 3,000
EISENBERG, Amelia, and another to Daniel E. Leybel; Madison Av, w s, 41.5 ft n of 66th St, due Jan. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 15,000
EMPIRE REALTY CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; University Place, n e corner of 11th St, 5 years..... 700,000
FINK, Alois, to Charles A. Winter; 72d St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years... 19,250
FINSTERER, Emanuel, to Scholle Brothers; 3d Av, 258, s w corner of 21st St, due March 1, 1907, 4½ per cent., gold... 15,000
FRANKEL, David, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 3d Av, s s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, prior mtg $18,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500
FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to John H. Rhodes and others, trustees; 113th St, 324 and 326 East, 2 mtgs, interest and time due as per bond, each..... 17,500
FRIEDMAN, Max, and another, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 69th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000
FRIEDMAN, Max, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d Av, e s, 50 ft n of 69th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000
FRIEDMAN, Max, and another to Joseph Kleinschmittzer; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 69th St, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $30,000, due Aug. 1, 1908, each..... 4,000
GASS, Frank, to Christina Hess and another, executors; Lot 393, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, 2 years.. 2,415
GERMANSKY, Abraham, to Bertha Woikenberg; Henry St, 200 and 202, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000
GLICKMAN, Isidore M., to Morris Senior and another; 114th St, 210 East, 1 year. 1,000
HABELITZ, Kate, to the German Savings Bank; 152d St, 537 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,000
HAILEND, John, to William Grogan; 71st St, 502 East, 5 years..... 1,600
JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Albert M. Baumann; 113th St, 130 East, prior mtg $2,000, due Jan. 10, 1905..... 2,000
JACOB, August, to John Kudlich; Gouverneur Place, n s, 151.8 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 12,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Edward Cooper and another, executors and trustees; 3d Av, n e corner of 98th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000
KOTMAN, Aurora, to Katharine B. Childs; 74th St, 18 West, 1 year, 6 per cent... 6,500
LEITNER, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; Union Av, s w corner of 150th St, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year..... 1,000
LESCHNIK, Marie, to Jacob Liebenthal and others; Forsyth St, 65, prior mtg $41,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000
LIPSCHITZ, Morris, and another to Adolph M. Bendheim; 3d Av, n e corner of 100th St, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000
LUBELSKY, David, to Henry Schwarzwalder; 9th Av, w s, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 20,000
LUDIN, Susan A., to the rector and others of the French Church du Saint Esprit in the City of New York, 1 year..... 7,500
MACHIZ, Ida, to Sophia Gruenstein; 117th St, 98 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000
MARKS, Solomon, and another to Charles Garfiel; 117th St, 45 West, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,375
MORRIS, Frances, to S. Taber Bayles; 47th St, 342 West, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,500
MULLIGAN, John J., to Bridget Mulqueen; plot, begins at rear and n w corner of land of Denis Mulligan, 104.4 ft e of Riverdale Av and 98.6 ft n of

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCK, Louis, to Hannah Corn..... $15,000
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIety to Marie L. Carhart..... 5,000
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another..... 1
LEVY, Barnet, to Isaac Cohen..... 5,000
MANICE, William, to Lucius H. Beers, trustee..... 15,000
MANICE, William D. F., executor and trustee, to William Manice..... 1
MARX, Max, to Lazare Bader and another..... 5,830
NEWHOUSE, Alice B., to Augusta Isaacs 2,500
RANKIN, William, to Hauchen Morris... 8,143
RUBINGER, Charles, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, other consideration and..... 100
SIEGELSTEIN, Bennett E., to Margaret J. Van Dyke..... 1
STEINMETZ, Samuel, to Charles Funck. 300
STEVENS, Catharine A., to New York Savings Bank..... 28,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company 700,000
WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, 2,332 and 2,334; Hugh Frew against Joseph Leitner, owner; George Erlander, contractor..... $40
43D ST, 127 to 135 West; Julius Thaler against Robert H. Spalding, owner and contractor..... 2,100
43D ST, 127 to 135 West; Julius Thaler against Robert H. Spalding, owner; Samuel A. Teets, contractor..... 65
A Bargain.—Four brownstone dwellings; Lexington Av., 92d, 93d Sts. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.
Private house, Edgecombe Av.; fine condition; price, $12,500; $2,500 required. Duross, 155 West 14th.
Bargain!—Seven lots, 123d and 124th Sts., near Broadway, $70,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Cheap! Bradhurst Av., near 152d St.—Two lots; asking $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Bargain.—104th St.; 2 apts. bet. Columbus and Amsterdam, 80x100; rent, $12,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.
High-class apartments below 14th St.; pays 30% on investment; must sell on account of ill-health. Health, 20 2d Av.
Bargain!—Double flat, 82d St.; rents, $4,150; price, $38,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.
Bargain.—Amsterdam Av., near 167th; two lots, near corner, $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Snap! 149th St., near Broadway.—Three lots adjoining corner, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Real Estate Office—Books, maps, and good will, for sale, $1,200. Address Real Estate, Box 194 Times.
Sacrifice!—Must sell corner apartment, vicinity 116th St., St. Nicholas Av. Corse, 220 Broadway.
147th St., near Amsterdam.—Two lots, 50x100; asking $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.
Tenement below 14th St.; must sell account of leaving for Europe. German, 20 2d Av.
Snap!—Leasehold; large 12th St. house, near 7th; asking $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Cheap corner, Bradhurst Av., near 150th St., 50x125; $20,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Chance!—148th St., near 8th Av., two lots, asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
148th St., bet. 7th and 8th.—3-story dwelling, 25x100; $30,000; easy terms. Kuhlke, 203 B'way.
A modern triple flat, West 118th St., $31,000; rent, $3,480. Lewis B. Crane, 137 Broadway.
Snap!—147th St., near 8th Av.; four lots; asking $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Corner 7th Av., below 125th; 150 feet frontage; apartment site. Duross, 155 West 14th.
Private house, above 14th; 20x90; fine condition; $1,000-$3,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.
A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av., near 151st St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.
48th St., bet. 2d and 3d.—3-story dwelling, 20x100, $20,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Lis Pendens.

JEROME AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of Oxford Place, 50x100; Cornelia J. Savin against John Jones and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.
24TH ST, 230 and 232 East, two actions; the Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Mary T. McQuaid and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, John C. Gulick.
24TH ST, 45 West; William E. Thom, trustee, against Marguerite C. Marty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.
25TH ST, 151 to 155 West; Nellie F. Bracken against Mary J. Donnelly, (action to recover amount to declare lien;) attorney, S. B. Brague.
76TH ST, 62 West; Edward M. Shepard, trustee, against Ella S. Conkling and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Smith & Harkness.
93D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Robert Dun Douglass against John De Hart and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.
107TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.11; A. Picton Scudder and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. C. Weedler.
120TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Max Frankel against Sarah Rosenblatt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Lewinson.
120TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 40x100.11, two actions; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas Kilpatrick and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. J. Townsend.
132D ST, 34 West; Frederick D. Cushman against J. Herman Voigts and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kuraman & Frauenbehmer.
137TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Willis Av, 12.6x100; Edward C. Cockey, administrator, against Charles H. Mead and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forbes & Hayland.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles
insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street.
HAVE ESTATE FUNDS TO LEND ON

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

CHARLES ST, G and 8, s s, 40x94.11; Moses Farber and another to Ray Finn, (mtgs $56,000,) other consideration and.. 100
FORSYTH ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Jacob Liebenthal and others to Marie Leschnik, (mtgs $41,600,) other consideration and..... 100
FOX ST, 1,124 and 1,126, e s, 50x100; R. C. Dorsett to John F. Croly..... Nom.
GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden St, 100x100; Max Just to Helena M. Adelmann, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100
HENRY ST, 200 and 202, s s, 47.6x100; Bertha Wolkenberg to Abraham Germansky, (mtgs $70,000)..... Nom.
LOT 81, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; Hudson St, Rose to James Moffatt..... Nom.
LOTS 81 and 82, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Samuel McCarthy to Sarah Goldberger, (mtg $600)..... Nom.
MADISON AV, w s, 41.5 ft n of 66th St, 19x80; Daniel E. Seybel to Amelia Eisenberg and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MANGIN ST, 11, n w s, 25x100; Jacob Burkhard to Mary Connolly, other consideration and..... 100
POPPOSPECT PLACE, 51 and 55, e s, 50x58; Herman Wronkow to Ernestine C. Gardner, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.
UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 30x80; American Mortgage Company to Jacob Leitner, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.
UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 30x80; Jacob Leitner to Samuel Frankenstein and another, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.
WEBSTER AV, 1,387, w s, 20x80; Robert A. Henderson to Carl W. Blomqvest, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100
WEST END AV, 316, e s, 20x36.5; Sara B. Smith to Caleb Chase, (mtg $12,500).. Nom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 536 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a two and four story brick studio, 25 by 65; J. H. Young of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, owner; A. G. C. Fletcher of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 11 and 15 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a sixteen-story brick loft building, 75 by 80.4; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; M. Le Brun & Sons of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $450,000.

No. 154 Cherry Street, to a one-story brick outhouse, 6.4 by 9; estate of Elizabeth Meyers of 409 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story brick building, 25 by 100.11; Mutual Milk and Cream Company of 322 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; B. & J. P. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 29 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 21.6 by 77.10; M. Klein of 61 Avenue

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
54—Hughes vs Lichten-stein
68—Palmer vs Penn R R Co
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
17—Penn R R Co vs Tug Volunteer
24—Galluzzo vs S S Yucatan
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Consol Retail Booksellers vs Ward
2—Edison Phonograph Co vs Switky
3—Am Graphophone Co vs Leeds & Catlin Co
4—Welsbach Light Co vs M. Schaffer Co
5—Same vs same
6—Vehicle Equip Co vs Gibbs Engr, &c, Co
7—Nat Elec Signaling Co vs De Forest Wireless Tel Co
Cases noticed—
8—Siegert vs Gandolfi
9—Same vs same
10—Rudd vs Met St Ry Co
11—Hutter vs De L. Bottle Stopper Co
12—Same vs same
13—Drexel vs Roadley
14—Brown vs Lanbitz
15—Siegert vs Gandolfi
16—Lorain Steel Co vs White Mfg Co
18—Rankin vs Harper
19—Starr vs N Y Herald Co
20—Westinghouse, &c, Co vs Wallkill Valley Elec, &c. Co
21—Hutter vs De L. Bottle Stopper Co
22—Central Lighting Co vs Cozzens
23—Shepherd vs Deitsch
24—Fahys vs Sun Ins Office
25—Mumford Rub Tire Co vs Hartford Rub Wks Co
26—Consol Rubber Tire Co vs Finley Rubber Tire Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 215, 218, 219, 220, 224, 225, 226, 227.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Feb. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
50—La Montagne vs Bank of N Y
73—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
75—Jennie Clarkson Home vs Ches & Ohio R R Co
76—Same vs Union Pac R R Co
77—Same vs M, K & T Ry Co
87—Sarey vs H Koehler & Co
91—Cooper vs Man Ry Co
92—Same vs same
93—Mendoza vs Met St Ry Co
100—Cushing vs Met St Ry Co
109—Brown vs Doherty
113—Ryan vs Met St Ry Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Hicks vs Martin
2—Ward vs Rueth
3—Man Refrig Co vs Warner
4—Hart vs Hart
5—Hoadley vs Leopold
6—Horwitz vs Stark
7—Bertin vs Falk
8—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
9—Egan vs Morris
10—Same vs same
11—Nichols vs Charleston Consol Ry, &c, Co
12—Libman vs Hampden Trust Co
13—In re Furth
14—In re Solomon
15—Rosa vs Meagher
16—Blum vs Whitney
17—Pike vs Schreder
18—Harrison vs Harrison
19—Vroom vs Vroom
20—Bait Mach Wks vs McKelvay
21—McNally vs Blue Ridge Mining Co
22—Kirwan vs Naughton
23—Same vs same
24—Sanford vs Smith
25—Donnelly vs Grace
26—Fidelity & Casualty Co vs Dunfee
27—Same vs Kirk
28—Talcott vs A & S Henry & Co
29—In re Meehan & Sloane
30—Same
31—Ivanowich vs Burham
32—Negeles vs I O B A
33—Reis vs McGooey
34—Atlantic White Lead &c, Co vs Berlinger
35—In re Scholle
36—Kirwan vs Consol Gas Co
37—Same vs same
38—Rivers vs Rosenstein
39—Am Trad Co vs Hall
40—Erkert vs Erkert
41—Hesse vs Palmieri
42—Teichner vs Berger
43—Sloane vs Presbury
44—Equit Life Assur Soc vs O'Connor
45—Starr vs N Y Hosp
46—Jackson vs Jackson
47—Bohling vs Wienecke
48—Caminiti vs Thomas
49—Egan vs Morris
50—Levine vs Am Woolen Co
51—Polsky vs N Y Trans Co
52—Treffinger vs M Grohs Sons
53—In re Arkenburgh
54—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
55 to 66—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
67—Carr vs Stafford
68—In re Lortillard
69—Reich vs Cochran
70—Cohn vs Berman
71—Jeople &c vs Nitchtewitz
72—Browdy vs Gotlieb
73—Hamilton Fire Ins Co vs New Amsterdam Gas Co
74—Rudinsky vs Rudinsky
75—Jenkins vs Jenkins
76—Friedland vs Hart
77—Phillips vs Lane
78—Murray vs Wemple
79—City of N Y vs Smith
80—In re Brandes
81—Giveen vs Gans
82—Goodsell vs Goodsell
83—Seymour Realty Co vs Judson
84—In re Flannery
85—In re Donnelly
86—People &c vs Devine
87—Greenberg vs Greenberg
88—People &c vs Steinhauser
89—Kiraify vs Kiraify
90 to 95—People &c vs Rosenson and five others
96—Sessa vs Lemma
97—People &c vs Woodbury
98—Humphrey vs Sniffen
99—Gertler vs Dorman
100—In re Frost
101—Kraus vs Sondheim
102—Hill vs Lee
103—Mades vs Mades
104—Edmonds vs Stern
105—Sloane vs Spalding
106—Hayes vs Grout
107—Spofford vs Pearsall
108—Same vs same
109—Cullinan vs Quasl
110—Moran vs Morrill
111—People &c vs N Y B L B Co in re W 115th St
112—Same in re Barbey St
113—Charles vs Smith
114—Seymour Realty Co vs Judson
115—Michels vs Betz
116—Lilienthal vs Betz
117—Campbell vs Ziegler
118—Levy vs Brokaw
119—People &c vs N Y B L B Co in re Strauss
120—Balt Mach Wks vs McKelvay
121—Luca Cicio Co vs Ebling Brew Co
122—Campbell vs Solomon
123—Cullinan vs Quasl
124—Vaughn vs Vaughn
125—Caldwell Co vs Am Cons & Co Co
126—Whitbeck vs Manghan
127—Rohowsky vs Rohowsky
128—Cohen vs Berman
129—Sobel vs Pfeiffer
130—Isaacs vs Isaacs
131—Rosenkrantz vs Silberman
132—Kohl vs Kohl
133—Same vs same
134—Marcus vs Pomeranz
135—Friedberg vs Rosenthal

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred cases.
4516—Hard vs Webb
4642—Hard vs same
4061—Blanchard Co vs same
4556—D'Herbley vs Reddicliff
General calendar—
3349—Met Sav Bk vs Green
3533—Smith vs Dunn
3086—Sibley vs Sibley
619—Rosenberg vs Rosenberg
3980—People &c vs N Y Bldg L B Co
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.
3925—Smith vs Dollard
3373—Fernschild vs Fernschild
3417—Herzfeld vs Emsley Land Co
3434—Grosberg vs Weisenberger
3488—Smith vs Smith
3546—German Sav Bk vs Kohl
3749—Wilcox vs Equit Life Assur So
3296—Kaltenbach vs Hertz

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Della Lupo

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
14346—Amer Malting Co vs Ehret Brew Co
14332—Same vs Conrad Emrichs Brew
14333—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
Inquest—5008 — McBride vs. Harvey.
Inquest — 2001 — A. B. Farquhar Co. vs. New River Mineral Co.
4693—Sears vs. Heilbronner.
3519—Masterson vs City of New York
4982—Tynan vs Wesar
13059—Williams vs City of New York
4674—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
1381—Dunham vs Dunham
3651—Cohen vs Tamsen
4060—Aspegreu vs Windmuller
4669—Stannard vs Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co
4852—Wittenberg vs Lehigh & Wilkes C Co
13072—City of N Y vs Smith
4858—Cohen vs City of N Y
3692—Whitbeck vs Maugham
5035—Morrison vs Union Ry
5095—Riordan vs 3d Av R R
5097—Hassett vs Consol Gas Co
5106—Manson vs 3d Av R R
4893¼—Davidoff vs Adler
4919—Klee vs Badt
4967—Benjamin vs Cram
4337—Eastman vs Welt
2185—Muller vs. Houpt.
4807—Hanel vs City of New York
4945—Episcopia vs same
4979—Bernjaker vs Schers
4607—Brann vs. Chevra Poel, &c.
4541—Davis vs. Goodman.
4743—Wilkins vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Ex. Co.
4808—MacGorry vs. Barnesville Mfg. Co.
4810—Baltimore Mach. Works vs. McKelvey.
4907—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Anway.
4908—Rothschild vs. Rothschild.
4898—Russell vs. Hawke.
4929—Rosen vs. Mahler.
4953—Pluckham vs. Am. Bridge Co.
13113—City of N. Y. vs. Norton Point Land Co.
13763—Same vs. Leffert.
13917—Ficke vs. City of N. Y.
4829—Beston vs. Von Selheimer.
4501—Purdy vs. 5th Av. Coach Co.
4271—De Rigo vs. Am. Surety Co.
4882—Badeau vs. Siegel
4286—Schoenblum vs. City of N. Y.
5099—Weston vs. Townsend.
5130—Levinson vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
5131—Same vs. same.
5214—McDonough vs. Hod Elev. Co.
5225—Taylor vs. Bird.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—John M. Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Michael J. Newman, Marcia Sherrill, Catherine Muller, Marie F. Panly, Ransom Parker, Abraham Silverthau, Mary C. Cokelet, William Toothe.
Ella A. Krickl, William H. Fearing, Catherine Merle, At 2 P. M. Euphemia Steventon, Mary J. Brennan, John A. Brown.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.
1091—John M. Dilks.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4202—Kuehner vs Met St Ry Co
1105—Broaker vs Morrill
1933—McCrudden vs 42d St. &c. Ry
2442—Zugerman vs. Herold.
2443—McCabe vs. Int St Ry Co
2444—McGovern vs. 42d St. Ry. Co.
2445—Dynan vs. Int St Ry Co
2446—Wildfany vs. same
2447—Coulter vs. same.
2448—Dunn vs. same.
2449—Schkolinch vs. Hollihan
Highest number reached on regular call, 2461.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
6774½—Stern vs Met St Ry
2180—Hylan vs same
1841—Baker vs Int St Ry Co
2269—Gutfreund vs Kallman
1836—McGoldrick vs Williams
2159—Bogart vs. Sift.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
6005½—Epstein vs. Hornheimer.
1704—Packard vs Calhoun
2344—Lambert vs. Mut. Res. Life Ins. Co.
2345—Same vs. same.
2346—Johnston vs. same.
2348—Lambert vs. same.
2362—Miller vs. David Mayer Brew. Co.
2363—McCabe vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
2364—Heron vs. same.
2365—Weiss vs. I.O.B.A.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Equity and non-jury case.
405—Altieri vs. Williams. Short causes.
6894—Behrens vs. Dinsmore.
6878—Ascher vs Kennedy
4555—Vietor vs. Lipps.
6472—Kilmer vs. Sutphin
6561—Osman vs. Solansky.
5410—Jameson vs. Philippine, &c., Co.
6072—Wilmerding vs. Navasky.
6829—Zebley vs. Althouse
6717—Shapiro vs. State Bank.
The equity cause will be tried and disposed of before the short causes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2296—Goldstein vs Asen
2288—Glazer vs Aatokolitz
2290—Schnepp vs Man Ry Co
2292—Solomitzky vs Met St Ry
2293—Schulman vs same
2294—Greenberg vs May
2296—Gormley vs Int St Ry
2297—McKee vs same
2314—Vialles vs Cigam
2300—Finkelstein vs Am Ice Co
2302—Neuville vs Jenner
2303—Brandt vs Met St Ry
2304—Creco vs same
2305—Flian vs Int St Ry
2306—Karr vs same
2307—Dessmonde vs Halloran
Highest number reached on regular call, 2461.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Benjamin Falk.
2—James Connors.
3—Jerry O'Leary, William Corcoran.
4—Nicolo Skelton.
5—George L. Ford.
6—Michael Colce.
To fix a day for trial.
1—William Delaney, alias "Monk" Eastman.
Pleadings.
1—Lester Walsh.
2—Frank Purcell, Edward Hughes.
3—Frederick Mercy.
4—Laurette Alford.
5—Benjamin Smith.
6—Bernard Rothenberg.
7—James Connelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.
1—Emilio Esquavar.
2—Raimondo Bore.
3—Samuel Arnelli, Angelo Roror.
4—Thomas McGuire.
5—Joseph Chiforo.
6—John McGuiness, Richard Hill.
7—John Bruno.
8—Giovanni Barresi.
9—Francesco Del Monte.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Marshall M. Tucker.
2—Alfred R. Tong.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Gray, and Kernochan for the People.
1—William Butler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.
1—Martin Wittsheu, Paul Meyer, Joseph Rafla, John Maloney.
2—James Sullivan, Frank Artist.
3—Andrew Maxwell.
4—John Henry.
5—Fred Cooper.
6—Moritz Zeimer.
7—Frank Sauer.
8—Nathan Taylor.
9—Squillance Salvatore.
10—Arthur Sherman.
11—James Ogeltree.
12—Henry Barnabas.
13—William Miller.
14—Louis Heiman.
15—Hyman Kaplowitz.
16—Milton N. Sekeson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Borough Bank of Brooklyn vs. Levi A. Fessenden et al.—Thomas Fitzgerald.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—McGown vs. Barnum—John C. Coleman.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Part VI.—Rich, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
3288—Kelly vs Milliken
1404—Toye vs B H R R
1751—Belford vs same
3294—Wells vs B, Q Co & Sub R R R
2720—Baker vs Smith
3271—McCaffrey vs Int St R R
3440, 3466—Lavine vs B H R R
3447—Cunningham vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3443—Kearney vs same
3448—Garlick vs same
3451—Morgan vs B, Q Co
3454, 3478—Seizer vs B H R R
2164—Kennedy vs same
2507—Zwelling vs Ammeberg
3456—Levene vs Inter St R R
3462, 3463—Sanford vs B H R R
3464—Readon vs same
3465—Frollo vs same
3470—Leidinger vs Long Island R R
3471—Mahoney vs Brooks
3473—Nash vs B H R R
3475—Bleder vs same
3477—Shea vs same
3480—Eccles vs same
3481—Levine vs Int St R R
3482—Golden vs same
3483—Kollmer vs same
3485—O'Brien vs B H R R
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
3508—Hunt vs B H R R
3510—Sorenson vs Quebec S S Co
3516—Boettigheimer vs B Q Co & Sub R R
3517—Barry vs B H R R
3520—O'Brien vs same
3523—Coyle vs Inter St R R
3524—Harvey vs Fargo
3525—Alexander vs B H R R
3526—Gardner vs Januszewski
3527—Biglin vs Brady
3528—Slavin vs B H R R
3532—St John vs same
3532¾—Tortora vs same
3533—Sunderland vs same
3534—Reynolds vs same
3535—Douglass vs same
3536—Fox vs Francis
3537—Salvesen vs 42d St & Man Ry
3538—Reilly vs B H R R
3539—Walters vs same
Highest number reached on regular call, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
910—Mathews vs Ennis
897—Clarke vs Tinker
926—Amernan vs American
926—Wrislow vs Stoothoff
456—Lattin vs Saitta
243—Percival vs Percival
841—Bible vs Bible
847—Cleroo vs Hayden
861—Barrack vs Barrack
637—Kaplan vs Kaplan
772—Pearce vs Bauer
881—N Y & L I Telep Co vs Brown
478—Absolom vs Sickinger
831—Friel vs McDonough

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs Caulfield
Same vs Auditoni
Same vs Thompson
Same vs Haupert

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Civil calendar.
815—Simon vs. Douglass.
163—Reid vs. Weidmann Brewing Co.
808—Brooks vs. O'Grady
812—Allen vs. Day.
850—MacFarlane vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
Call calendar at 2 P.M.
770—Ambrose vs. Manne
853—Bradshaw vs. McDougall.
867½—Judson vs. Chambers.
885—Oldenburg vs. Deshon.
886—Waechtler vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
887—Day vs. Hunter.
888—Griffin vs. Jackson.
889—Miller vs. Morgan.
890—Evans vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
891—Anderson vs. Berry.
590—Goldstein vs. Gabriel.
893—Sicuranza vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
896—Nicoll vs. same.
897—Weiss vs. Mahland.
899—Cordes vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
900—Mead vs. Huber Brewery.
901—Wilson vs. Dooher.
902—Meyer vs. Koch.
903—Swilky vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
904—Stickevers vs. Maguire.
905—Romano vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
906—Silvey vs. same.
908—Feltman vs. City of N. Y.
910—Dinnerstein vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
911—Lynch vs. same.
913—O'Connor vs. same.
914—Blake vs. Meyers.
915—Ward vs. Maurice.
916—Herkner vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
917—Shanley vs. Robbins
918—Wells vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
919—Henchel vs. Bosch.
920—Kuhlan vs. Shevlin.
921—Anderson vs. Berry.
922—Duane vs. McGovern.
923—Zimmermann vs. Dann.
924—Gibbons vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
925—Meyers vs. same.
927—Casement vs. same.
928—Eidelstein vs. Krantzbaum.
929—O'Day vs. Forbes.
930—Meller vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
931—Klein vs. same.
933—McDermott vs. Mehlsen.
934—Cohen vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
935—Pollock vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
936—Ciramella vs. same.
939—Von der Leith vs. same.
3486—Heavicon vs same
3487—Sise vs same
3490—Walsh vs same
3494—Oscar vs B H R R
3497—Tracy vs Williams
3916—Brown vs B H R R
2247—Whitcomb vs Harrison Granite Co
2947—Seitz vs Simmons Co
1400—Rossi vs N Y & N J Tel Co
3499, 3502—Edgerton vs Good
3501—Raymond Mfg Co vs Inter St R R
3540—Dowling vs same
3541—Byrnes vs same
3542—Harvey vs same
3543—Murphy vs Nassau R R
3544—Segal vs B H R R
3545—Richmond vs same
3546—Tellefson vs same
3548—Hasse vs Inter St R R
3550—Shaefer vs B H R R
3551—Byrne vs Beston
3553—Dyhr vs Bush Co
3554—Barry vs Met St R R
3555—Fay vs B H R R
3560—Lambert vs Inter St R R
3561—Lacker vs same
3562—Rouse vs B H R R
3563—Elias vs Karam
3565—Liotto vs Comisky
3566—Walsh vs B H R R
3567—Cox vs Moran
3568—Verde vs B H R R

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
759—Stephens vs Osborn
859—Miner vs Corrigan
496—Lazarus vs Bulrofsky
876—Blafstein vs Friedman
891—Beyer vs Jellecker
893—Hogan vs Smith
938—Manneck vs Drissler
835—Cowan vs Fleischer
851—Schad vs Schad
855—Papio vs Fiora
915—Redmond vs Clancy
902—Chaffers vs Furber
839—Bevan vs Giblin
853—Olliff vs Kings Co E R R
488—Hous vs McGowan
927—Friedman vs Oppenheim

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Business at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—at 10 A. M.
Same vs Currie
Same vs Whipple
Same vs Thwaites
Same vs Hulz

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Scabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2296—Goldstein vs Asen
2288—Glazer vs Aatokolitz
2290—Schnepp vs Man Ry Co
2292—Solomitzky vs Met St Ry
2293—Schulman vs same
2294—Greenberg vs May
2296—Gormley vs Int St Ry
2297—McKee vs same
2314—Vialles vs Cigam
2300—Finkelstein vs Am Ice Co
2302—Neuville vs Jenner
2303—Brandt vs Met St Ry
2304—Creco vs same
2305—Flian vs Int St Ry
2306—Karr vs same
2307—Dessmonde vs Halloran
Highest number reached on regular call, 2461.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Benjamin Falk.
2—James Connors.
3—Jerry O'Leary, William Corcoran.
4—Nicolo Skelton.
5—George L. Ford.
6—Michael Colce.
To fix a day for trial.
1—William Delaney, alias "Monk" Eastman.
Pleadings.
1—Lester Walsh.
2—Frank Purcell, Edward Hughes.
3—Frederick Mercy.
4—Laurette Alford.
5—Benjamin Smith.
6—Bernard Rothenberg.
7—James Connelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.
1—Emilio Esquavar.
2—Raimondo Bore.
3—Samuel Arnelli, Angelo Roror.
4—Thomas McGuire.
5—Joseph Chiforo.
6—John McGuiness, Richard Hill.
7—John Bruno.
8—Giovanni Barresi.
9—Francesco Del Monte.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Marshall M. Tucker.
2—Alfred R. Tong.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Gray, and Kernochan for the People.
1—William Butler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.
1—Martin Wittsheu, Paul Meyer, Joseph Rafla, John Maloney.
2—James Sullivan, Frank Artist.
3—Andrew Maxwell.
4—John Henry.
5—Fred Cooper.
6—Moritz Zeimer.
7—Frank Sauer.
8—Nathan Taylor.
9—Squillance Salvatore.
10—Arthur Sherman.
11—James Ogeltree.
12—Henry Barnabas.
13—William Miller.
14—Louis Heiman.
15—Hyman Kaplowitz.
16—Milton N. Sekeson.

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Feb. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
334—Spaeth vs Man Ry Co
387—Parker vs Nat Surety Co
444—Berry vs Todd
451—De Stefano vs Peekskill Lighting & R R Co
455—Quinby vs Fairlawn Cemetery Soc
39—Cheever vs N Y Trans Co.
37—Murphy vs John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co of Boston
46—Berry vs Todd
49—Hermann vs Hermann

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Feb. 11.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
25—Cornell vs N Y & Q Co
O'Mara, infant, vs Co Ry Co
Same
Balance of calendar gone over until Monday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR.
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ELISE SHEPARD, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. SHEPARD, defendant.—Trial desired in County of New York.—Summons with notice.—Action for an absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, answer or demur, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, November 23d, 1903.
ALFRED HUGHES, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
To Charles B. Shepard, the above-named defendant, of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated the 4th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
Dated New York, November 23d, 1903.
ALFRED HUGHES, Attorney for Plaintiff.
No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ALEXANDER N. JACOB, plaintiff, against BENEDICT REIS, defendant. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, January 12th, 1904.
OTTO HORWITZ, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 346 Broadway, (N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Benedict Reis:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1904.
Dated New York, January 14th, 1904.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM BEEKMAN COX, Jr., plaintiff, against BRIDGET DEE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (Inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Fordham, County of New York and State of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, being part of the plot designated by the number twenty-four on a certain map of the Powell Farm, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, the premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described on said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Union Avenue, adjoining lot number twenty-three, and running thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of said lot number twenty-three one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly at right angles with said boundary line fifty-one (51) feet more or less to the land formerly owned by Thomas Carney; thence southerly along said Carney's land one hundred (100) feet more or less to said Union Avenue; and thence easterly along said Union Avenue fifty-one (51) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. The said premises as they now exist are more particularly described, and are bounded and contain as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pelham Avenue, distant 127.25 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Hughes Avenue and Pelham Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with Pelham Avenue 50 feet; and thence southerly and again parallel or nearly so with Hughes Avenue 69 feet to the northerly side of Pelham Avenue; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 50.90 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1904.
EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

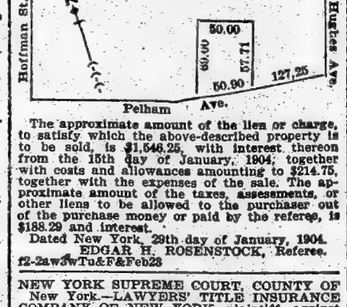

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,546.25, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1904; together with costs and allowances amounting to $214.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $188.29 and interest.
Dated New York, 29th day of January, 1904.
EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.
f2-2aw5wTu&F&Feb23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGraal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the No. 127 on the "map of the Village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, Aug. 10, 1858," and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, where the boundary line between said Lot No. 127 and Lot No. 128 on said map intersects said avenue; said point being one hundred and thirty-three feet southerly from the southerly side of 168th Street before widening, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 one hundred and twenty-one feet; thence southerly to a point in said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 123 distant one hundred and twenty feet easterly from Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; and thence westerly along said boundary line one hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, December 26, 1903.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 90 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

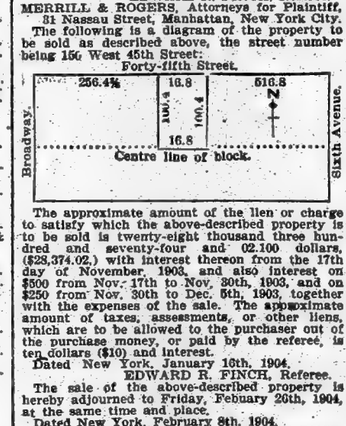

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,893.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1903; together with costs and allowances amounting to $836.58, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2.520 and interest from October 1st, 1903.
Dated New York, December 26, 1903.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.
The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.
New York, January 20, 1904.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LAZARUS ROSEN

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

83D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated

137TH ST., 261 WEST.—High-class boarding house; accommodate few refined people; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Wanted.—In Mt. Vernon or vicinity, board for mother and son (adult;) private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A., 153 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

45TH, 41 WEST.—A large front room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 153 EAST.—Large rear room with private bath attached; moderate. Ergens.

93D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

237 WEST END AV., (71st St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Girl for good plain cooking and general housework in apartment; two adults. Apply Gross, King's Court, 87th St. and Madison Av.

WANTED—German girl for general housework; private family. 1,630 Avenue A, near 86th St.

WANTED.—Girl wanted for general housework. Mrs. Thomas, 212 East 77th St.

WANTED—Young girl for light housework and mind children. 959 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Girl for housework; German; lately landed. Factor, 130 East 96th St.

WANTED—Girl for housework; small family. 1,535 3d Av., 1st flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CARE OF INVALID.—By a woman experienced in melancholia and nervous cases; references given and required. P. O. Box 109, Shrewsbury, N. J.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, (no washing,) in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city references from last employer. Call for two days at 110 Congress St., near Henry, Brooklyn, C. K.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKER, COOK, &c.—Colored; industrious; apartment preferred; sleep out or in. Jane, 316 West 59th. Telephone 1695R Columbus.

MAID.—Understands hairdressing, manicuring, facial and general massage; with an elderly lady; wages, $30 per month; answer by mail. Lally, 347 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By refined German; experienced; entire charge; best reference; wages, $23-$25. 243 East 55th St., ground floor right.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge from birth; with good references; young infants only. 259 West 42d St.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience with Stock Exchange house, desires clerical position. E. S. S., Box 158 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—As coachman and generally useful man; can milk; first-class reference; country preferred. Coachman, harness store, 149 East 32d St.

GARDENER.—To take entire charge of gentleman's place; can give best of references from present employer. Address Paul, 50 Barclay St.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 30, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, French, 29 years; useful; private family; boarding house, and store; $10 monthly. Georgi Dorin, 845 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn; store.

WIFE SUES DE WITT C. WEST.

Action for Divorce Against Member of a Wealthy Family.

De Witt Clinton West, a Yale graduate and a member of several clubs in this city, is defendant in a suit for divorce brought by Elida May West, whom he married in Denver about ten years ago. Mrs. West, a tall blonde, was in the Supreme Court yesterday when the case was called.

Mr. West belongs to a wealthy family of Fulton County, N. Y., and inherited a fortune from his father. Mrs. West was prominent in society in Denver. The case will be tried to-day, and Mrs. West probably will be a witness.

LEGAL NOTES.

MEANING OF THE WORD "UNMARRIED."—What does a testator mean when he uses the word "unmarried" in his will? This question was the subject of an argument in the Appellate Division yesterday. Richard M. Hoe died, leaving a widow and several children, some of whom were the issue of a previous marriage. The share of the testator's daughter Annie, if she died without issue, was to go "unto such person or persons as would by law receive the same were I to die in and an inhabitant of the State of New York, unmarried and intestate as to said portion." If Mr. Hoe had provided that the disposition of Annie's share in the event of her death without issue should be made without any further qualification than the supposition that he had died intestate, he would have nullified thereby as to Annie's share, so it was argued on one side the restriction that the widow should be limited to the provisions made for her out of the general estate, and Mrs. Hoe would come in on that share, as Annie's mother, to an equal share with the children. This, it was said, would be unfair to the other children, and especially so to the children by the former marriage. Solely to prevent this unfairness, it was claimed Mr. Hoe undertook to cut off the widow from coming in as Annie's mother by inserting the provision that the gift over was to go as though he died "unmarried," in the sense of leaving no widow as well as intestate. The contention of the other side was that the primary meaning of the word "unmarried" is never having been married. A testator is always presumed to have used the words in which he expresses himself according to their strict and primary acceptation, unless from the context of the will it appears that he has used them in a different sense. It is not to be assumed that because the testator had a wife living at the time he made his will he could not have used the word "unmarried" in its primary significance of "never having been married." Decision on the question was reserved.

***

TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER NOT AN INCUMBRANCE.—Justice Fallon of the Municipal Court has rendered a decision holding that an order of the Tenement House Commissioner, requiring the landlord of a tenement house to make repairs, is not a lien or incumbrance within the meaning of a subsequent conveyance of the property by a short form full-covenant warranty deed, free and clear of all incumbrances. The definition of an incumbrance as contained in the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law (Vol. 16, page 158) is as follows: "A burden upon land depreciative of its value, such as a lien, easement, and servitude which, though adverse to the interest of the landowner, does not conflict with the conveyance of the land in fee." "Adopting this definition as correct," said Justice Fallon, "I cannot

HINT AT CORRUPTION OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN

"Nothing Doin'" on Port Chester Railroad Ordinance.

Big Delegation from the Bronx Hears Arguments at Albany For and Against Carpenter-Wainwright Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—At the hearing today before the Joint Committee on Railroads of the Senate and the Assembly on the Carpenter-Wainwright bill giving to the local board of the Borough of the Bronx the right to pass upon the application of the Port Chester and the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroads for the privilege of crossing the streets of the Bronx so as to obtain connection with the New York subway, Joseph Wood of Mount Vernon, one of the speakers for the bill, intimated that the passage of the Westchester and Boston Company ordinance by the New York Board of Aldermen had been brought about by corruption.

The crowd which attended the hearing completely filled the large Assembly parlor. Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy opposed the bill on behalf of the Mayor as an invasion of home rule, and there were a dozen or more speakers for and against the bill.

The sensation of the hearing came when Mr. Wood spoke in favor of the Port Chester Road. Mr. Wood said that the residents of Westchester County were practically unanimous in favor of granting the contested franchise to the Port Chester Road because that corporation had shown its good faith and had done the work which now promised to give the people of Westchester relief from the hardships to which they had been subjected for years by reason of the utter disregard of their convenience shown by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

"When one of the speakers who preceded me," said Mr. Wood, "asserted that the reason the Board of Aldermen had held up the Port Chester Road's ordinance and had passed the ordinance put forward by the Westchester and Boston Road was that the Westchester and Boston Road had demonstrated to the board that it meant business, I noticed the broad political smile which overspread the countenance of Mr. Guy.

"Mr. Guy appreciated the full meaning of that phrase, 'meant business.' If the Port Chester Road's officials had the same appreciation of it that Mr. Guy has, we would not have been here to-day. The Port Chester Road would have been granted the privilege it was seeking.

"When the Port Chester ordinance was pending before the Board of Aldermen it seemed impossible to get a quorum of the board to consider it. On one day when there were forty members of the board in the City Hall there were only fifteen members in the chamber. An adjournment had no sooner been taken for want of a quorum than forty of the absent members of the board came into the chamber. As long as the Port Chester Road was the only corporation seeking the franchise there 'was nothing doin'.

"And so the board kept on adjourning without action until the prospect was better. As soon as the Westchester and Boston Road came along and demonstrated to the board that it 'meant business,' there was quick action. I wish I could say just what I mean, but I presume I am understood."

The principal argument in opposition to the bill was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy of New York City, who said in part:

"By this act all the present necessary conservative procedure is destroyed so far as general traffic roads are concerned, and a subordinate branch of the Board of Aldermen (for that is practically all that a local district board is) is clothed with final and absolute power to grant a franchise to construct and maintain a road in said city without compensation, in perpetuity; without an investigation or action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and without the final approval of the Mayor.

"Had this law been in operation one year ago the Pennsylvania Railroad by applying to a district board consisting of two Aldermen and the Borough President in which board the Borough President has only one vote, might have obtained its tunnel franchise without compensation to the City of New York instead of being compelled to pay $300,000 annually.

"Should this bill become a law at this session, the project known as the 'West Street grab' might be put through without any compensation to the city."

Corporation Counsel Guy also rebuked Mr. Wood for his "grave impropriety" in calling into question the character of a whole body of public officials.

EDUCATIONAL BILL REPORTED.

Senate Committee's Action—Democrats Did Not Attend Meeting.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee on Education to-day reported favorably the Educational Unification bill.

Senator Lewis said the Democratic members of the committee did not attend its meeting this morning, at which the favorable report was decided upon.

ALBANY NEWS NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Dowling today introduced a bill which divests the State Railroad Commission of all authority over the surface and elevated railroads in New York City. "If the Republicans are really sincere in their desire to give New York a measure of home rule," said Senator Dowling in explanation of his bill, "they could not make a better beginning than to pass my bill. Then the city authorities would quickly see to it that the needed improvements in methods of transportation would be made."

The Citizens' Union has decided to ask for a hearing upon the bill introduced by Senator L'Hommedieu to amend the act to incorporate the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company by extending the time to commence work and giving the company general powers of condemnation. Under it the company would acquire the right to tear up the streets of New York City to extend its conduits for the transmission of electrical power. There are some powerful influences behind the bill, and it will stand a good show of passage unless the opposition to it is made formidable.

Advertisements and news stands in elevated railroad stations or upon platforms are prohibited in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Sherry of New York. The bill prohibits advertisements in the cars also.

Senator Wagner Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Joseph Wagner of the Ninth Senatorial District of Brooklyn is ill with pneumonia at the Kenmore Hotel. Senator McCabe, who is a physician, is attending him and does not regard the condition of his colleague as particularly alarming.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Bills introduced in the Assembly to-day include those of:

Mr. MATTHEWS—Abolishing the death penalty and making murder in the first degree punishable by life imprisonment, and in the second degree by a term of not less than thirty years.

Mr. COUGHLAN—That no street or elevated railroad shall be constructed or lay tracks in the territory in New York City bounded by Broome Street, West Broadway, Watts Street, and Sullivan Street.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing a Sixth Municipal Court District in Brooklyn, embracing Wards 24, 20, and 22.

Mr. CROSBY—Making the close season in Seneca Lake for black bass from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.

Mr. GRAEFF—Prohibiting the sale of imitation cream and providing for the inspection by medical authorities of certified milk.

Mr. P. SMITH—Appropriating $60,000 for encouraging beet sugar manufacture.

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the advertisement of any patent medicine or surgical instrument.

Mr. SHERRY—Prohibiting the uncoupling of an engine from any passenger train in any terminal station before the train has come to a full stop.

Bills introduced in the Senate to-day include those of:

Senator BOWLING—Transferring to local authorities full control of railroads in cities.

Senator HILL—Classifying fruit packages in three classes as to quality and requiring 90 per cent. of fruit in any such package to be of quality indicated by label.

SUIT TO DIVIDE REWARD.

Action to Determine Rightful Claimants to Brooklyn Rapid Transit's $25,000 Offer Is Started.

The action to which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Joseph A. Britton and forty-nine others are parties to determine to whom should be paid the $25,000 reward offered by the company in 1899 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the sensational raid on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, came up for trial before Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Nineteen of the claimants appeared, through counsel, when the case was called. George A. Romer and Joseph A. Britton were the first to claim the reward, but their actions were stayed by the Appellate Division pending the equity suit. The afternoon was spent in arguments on technical points and an adjournment taken until this morning.

Among the claimants are several persons who did not give testimony at the trial which led to the conviction of Alfred R. Goslin and others for connection with the conspiracy, and it is expected that when they are placed on the stand to prove their claim to the reward they will divulge much that was not made public at the time of the investigation, when it was admitted by the prosecution that the chief figure of the plot was not uncovered.

PRINCIPAL CHARGES BRIBERY.

Causes Arrest of Members of the West Hoboken Board of Education.

George Zeh and Peter C. Maurer, members of the former Board of Education of West Hoboken, and Adam Smith, Leonard Ziegler, and Frank Winkler, members of the present board, were arraigned before Judge John A. Blair, in the General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday on a charge of conspiracy and bribery.

The complainant is Frank F. Gray, Principal of Public School No. 2. He alleges that on July 1, 1903, the accused, who were all members of the board at that time, appointed him Principal of the school named at an increased salary over that paid his predecessors, for which he paid them jointly $100. In explanation of the time that had been allowed to elapse Assistant Prosecutor Vickers said that Mr. Gray went into the scheme with the intention of making complaint, and it was not deemed advisable to do this until the money, which was payable in installments, had all been paid over.

J. Emil Walscheid, counsel for the accused, called attention to the fact that Zeh and Maurer were not members of the board on July 1, 1903, their terms having expired on May 1 of that year.

Mr. Vickers said that that did not affect the truth of the charge. The complaint was drawn hurriedly and was purely for the purpose of getting the matter before the Grand Jury, which body could correct any technical errors.

The accused men made no statement, and gave bail in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WON'T HAVE UNION LABEL.

Paper Manufacturers Refuse Request of Federation of Labor.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association was held yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. There were present 235 members, representing 800 mills.

Labor matters took up a large part of the time allotted for discussion. It was decided not to employ any man who goes on a strike until the termination of the trouble, and in carrying out this provision manufacturers will require of new employes certificates from former employers. A request from the American Federation of Labor that manufacturers use the union label was refused.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—George W. Knowlton of Watertown, N. Y.; Vice Presidents—Writing, R. L. McElwain of Springfield, Mass.; book, George E. Bardeen of Otsego, Mich.; news, J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., of New York; manila and wrapping, Frank Grubb of New York; chemical fibre and wood pulp, Frederick Bertuch of New York; boards, James A. Roberts of New York; dealers, J. Richard Carter of Boston; tissue, Wooster O. Ball of Watertown, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—Arthur E. Wright of New York.

THREE BODIES IN THE RUINS.

Those of Two Men and a Woman Are Found—Brooklyn Chair Factory Lacked Fire Escapes.

Three bodies were found yesterday afternoon in the ruins of the factory of the Brooklyn Chair Company, 122 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, which was burned on Tuesday. The bodies were unrecognizable but were said to be those of the following missing persons:

CHRISTOPHER KROHN, thirty years old, foreman in the factory of 397 South Fifth Street.

LIZZIE PFRUNDER, nineteen years old, of 47 Summer Avenue.

RICH, JOHN, of 328 Maujer Street.

These makes a total of four deaths as a result of the fire, and a searching investigation into the cause of the fire is to be made. Superintendent Collins of the Building Department said yesterday that the burned building had been reported twice as not having the necessary fire escapes, and that his predecessor, Mr. Calder, had referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. Several fires have occurred in the same building in the course of the past six or seven years.

John Stembler, twenty-five years old, of Broadway and Jamaica Avenue, an employee, died in the Cumberland Street Hospital Tuesday night from injuries received in the fire, and two others in the Brooklyn Hospital may die. They are Michael McCarthy, twenty-four years old, of 680 Wythe Avenue, and Edward Bishnell, fifty-six years old, of 92 Stockton Street.

MURPHY OPPOSES THE PARKER BOOM

Talks for Cleveland and Wants Delegates Uninstructed.

His Action Taken Here as a Move in Favor of McClellan—Ex-Senator Hill Silent—Albany View of the Tammany Leader's Declaration.

Charles F. Murphy came out flatfootedly yesterday with the declaration that there was no truth in the rumors circulated up the State to the effect that he was talking Grover Cleveland merely to cover the strength for Parker, and that Tammany would be for Parker at the time of the National Convention. Mr. Murphy also declared emphatically that he would bitterly oppose any movement to send an instructed delegation from this State to the convention.

Altogether the attitude taken by the Tammany leader yesterday in his talks with newspaper men was taken to mean that he is more determined than ever to bring about the nomination of Mayor McClellan, should the conditions be right at the time of holding the St. Louis Convention, and that Mr. Murphy does not intend to have the men back of Judge Alton B. Parker connect Tammany Hall with any further agitation in favor of the man who is believed to be the close personal friend to-day, as he was for years, of ex-Senator David B. Hill.

Mr. Murphy still talks of Grover Cleveland as the strongest man who could be nominated by the Democratic Convention, but at the same time guards that statement by the clause that he is not committed to any choice whatever. Mr. Murphy was at Tammany Hall in the afternoon, and his statement was brought about by the dinner held the night before in Albany, at which Judge Parker and several Democratic Senators and Assemblymen were present. Judge Parker was boomed then for President, and those present voted for him on a mock ballot.

"So they voted for Parker for President last night, did they?" Mr. Murphy began when the newspapermen approached him. "Well, now is their time to vote for him."

"Do you mean that they will not have a chance to vote for him at any other time?" Mr. Murphy was asked. He only smiled.

"I don't know exactly what happened last night," he said, "but I see that there were a lot of Republicans present, and they, too, voted for Parker, so he must have been unanimously elected." Then the Tammany leader grew serious and emphatic.

"I have heard it is being reported up the State that I am favoring the nomination of Grover Cleveland by agreement with certain persons, and that I am talking Cleveland to conceal my purpose of bringing about the nomination of Judge Parker," he said. "I wish to have you all say that these reports are absolutely untrue. As I have repeatedly said, I regard Mr. Cleveland as the strongest candidate who could be named, and I mean it. But I am not committed to Mr. Cleveland or anybody else, and I certainly have not made any agreement with anybody to send the New York State delegation to St. Louis with instructions to support Judge Parker. I am anxious to have the best man chosen.

"I am opposed to instructions by the convention for any candidate, and I shall go into the State Convention and fight any effort to instruct. I don't believe in instructed delegations, for it is my idea the boroughs, now as absolutely under the convention in a position to do what is best for the interests of the party. Instructions would only hamper us, and I won't stand for them. Nobody knows what the situation will be in St. Louis in July, and it certainly won't do to instruct delegates in April or May. There must be no fetters on that delegation."

Tammany in Manhattan and the Bronx elects 305 delegates out of the total of 450 in the State Convention, while in the other boroughs now is absolutely under the control of Murphy, 180 delegates will be named through the control of Senator Patrick H. McCarren in Brooklyn, of Joseph Cassidy in Queens, and of the Mullers in Richmond.

Then, too, Murphy already has an open alliance with William J. Conners in Erie County, which mans the control of 24 more delegates, or 204 in all. Tammany has been busy in other up-State sections, and is said to have an excellent chance to gain at least 50 more delegates than above enumerated, so that local organization Democrats generally have little doubt that the State Convention will be controlled by Murphy.

The Tammany leader's action was taken by local politicians last night to mean the collapse of the Parker movement and to leave the field open for the nomination of Cleveland, if he would accept and should prove the choice of the convention, or the nomination of McClellan, if the sentiment turns that way under the guidance of Murphy.

As for David B. Hill predictions were freely made in Democratic circles last night that the ex-Senator would not be permitted to go to St. Louis as a delegate, either at large or from his own Congress district, in the event of his taking issue with Murphy and trying to put Parker instructions through the State Convention. In addition to this, it is believed here that there is a curtain lecture in store for the Tammany men at Albany who took part in the Parker demonstration on Tuesday evening.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Ex-Senator Hill was shown the statement of Charles F. Murphy to-night in which Mr. Murphy said that he was opposed to the instructing of the New York delegation to the St. Louis convention and asked what he had to say on the subject.

"Just say that Senator Hill declined to be interviewed," he replied.

The confidence with which Mr. Murphy speaks about the action which the State convention will take with regard to the instruction of delegates to the National Convention has created the impression here that Mr. Murphy already considers himself the virtual State leader. It is known that he has made alliances with

vote, and then endeavor to engineer a break for McClellan. This has been abandoned to the realization of the Tammany men that the desertion of Judge Parker, once he had been voted for as the State's candidate, would be considered as an insult to the Judge by his friends.

WHY MACDOWELL LEFT COLUMBIA

Professor of Music Complains of Materialism.

Says Division of Fine Arts Has Acquired Nature of a Coeducational Department Store.

Prof. Edward Alexander MacDowell, who recently resigned his position at the head of the music department of Columbia University, yesterday made public a letter to the Trustees, detailing the reasons for his resignation and presenting his criticism of the departments of music and fine arts as at present organized. The letter is as follows:

"It is with some chagrin that I have to report the small results my efforts have brought to the development of art at Columbia. The reason for this is obvious. Few colleges in the United States consider the fine arts (except belles lettres and architecture) worthy of serious consideration.

"The effect of this is very powerful, for most preparatory schools and women's colleges have imitated the universities' neglect of art, and thus the higher education in these institutions becomes incomplete and materialism chokes out idealism.

"I have tried to impress the 'powers that be' with the necessity of allowing no student to enter the university without some knowledge of the fine arts. Such knowledge may be very general and not technical. This would force upon the preparatory school the admission of the fine arts to its curriculum. The present ignorance of the incoming student demands a remedy if the courses in the fine arts are to give anything but the most elementary instruction. No student should attain his B. A. degree without passing in at least two courses of a Faculty of fine arts.

"In order to bring to a focus the art elements existing in Columbia I proposed that music by taken out of the Faculty of Philosophy and architecture out of the School of Mines, and with belles lettres form a Faculty of Fine Arts, to complete which painting and sculpture would be indispensable.

"Owing to my inability to persuade rich men of New York into endowing a Chair of Painting and Sculpture, the scheme, though approved by 'the powers that be,' was not realized. Architecture took a vital interest in the matter, but failed to accomplish anything for the missing arts. The outcome of all this was the establishment of a Division of Fine Arts during my absence last year. In this Division of Fine Arts the inclusion of belles lettres and music, including kindergarten, &c., at Teachers College, seemed ill-advised. To me expansion in this direction before a focus be attained means a swamping of Columbia's individuality. The Division of Fine Arts thus acquires somewhat the nature of a coeducational department store, and tends toward materialism rather than toward idealism.

"The research professorship offered to me by the President consisted of my lending to Columbia the use of my name with no duties and with no salary. I immediately refused it, as I was unwilling to associate my name with a policy I could not approve of. My department has been peculiarly very successful, and has given a large profit to the university over and above expenses. For seven years I have put all my energy and enthusiasm in the cause of art at Columbia, and now at last recognizing the futility of my efforts, I have resigned the Chair of Music in order to resume my own belated vocation."

BIG FAILURE IN BREMEN.

Banking Firm of Stephen Luhrmann & Son Bankrupt—Interested in American Cotton.

BREMEN, Feb. 10.—The banking firm of Stephen Luhrmann & Son has failed. The assets are estimated at $250,000 and the liabilities at $1,500,000.

Besides Bremen the principal places affected are New York, London, and Paris.

The failure of the Bremen banking house of Stephen Luhrmann & Son attracted some attention in financial circles yesterday by reason of the interests of the concern in American cotton. It is understood that unfortunate speculation in cotton had considerable to do with the collapse, but houses here with foreign connections had no details of the failure.

It was said that the New York interests of the firm had diminished in importance during the past few years, and that the failure would probably not affect banking circles here appreciably.

The most intensely interesting Book

"The Road to Wellville"

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE SALE. 300 Young Men's Suits Blue, Black and Mixed Cheviots and Blue Serges, 32-35 chest, regular prices $12, $15, $18, reduced to $7.50.

200 Boy's two-piece Suits, Blue and Mixed Cheviots and Blue Serge, 7-16 years, regular prices $5, $6, $7, $8, reduced to $3.50.

150 Boy's three-piece Suits, Blue and Mixed Cheviots and Blue Serge, 10-16 years, regular prices $7, $8, $9, reduced to $5.

All Spring weights, tasteful, attractive styles from regular stock.

Boy's Golf Caps, the 75c. and $1.00 kinds, at 45c. All at N. Y. Store.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

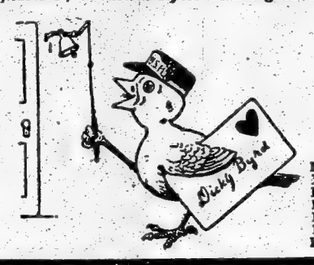

"Faint heart ne'er won—go win thy Suit, Sir Valentine."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR REPPO CRAVATS WOVEN FOR WEAR

They Do Not WRINKLE

Spring styles now on sale

OPPER & LEVINSON WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK

Some men who readily admit there's no earthly reason why we can't have at $4 a Derby as good all around as the exclusive makes which cost $5, raise the question of style as a crushing blow to our suggestion that they save a dollar.

They forget there's no patent on a style—a very few days after the so-called fashion setting hatters show their new $5 blocks, we have replicas of them for $1 or $2 less.

But strangely enough, for the last few seasons our own models, though side by side in our stores with those of the most famous hatters, have actually outsold any of them.

Our advance styles are ready. $3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

BIRDS Mate now. Singers $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; Females, $1.00 and $2.00. Breeding Cages, $1.75 & $2.00

Canary, fancy singers, soft, $5, $6, $8, $10.

Holden's new Book on Birds. All about mating, care, constant singing, 10 cts.; by mail, 12 cts. stamps.

Talking Parrots, Piping Bullfinches. Birds shipped to all parts of U. S. and Canada.

G. W. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.

Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

TO-DAY, AT 8 P. M., precisely—(8th perf.) PARSIFAL. Ternina, Bergstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.

Friday Evg., Feb. 12—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Thompson; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Hinrichs; and Delibes' Ballet, COPPELIA, (1st time,) Varasi, Braun; Francioli and corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 13, at 2—DIE WEISSE DAME. (La Dame Blanche.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Fran Naval, (first appearance,) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Gerold. Conductor, Mottl.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 13, popular prices, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Hertz.

Sun. Evg., Feb. 14, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

AMERICAN COMPOSERS' PROGRAMME.

Soloists: Walker, Homer, Campanari, Rand. Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Mottl.

Mon Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—FAUST. Alno Ackté, (first appearance,) Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Scotti, Plançon. Conductor, Hinrichs.

Tues., Feb. 16, at 8 P. M. Precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 17, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calvé, Homer; Dippel, Campanari. COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun; Francioli. MEFISTOFELE, (Prison Scene.) Calvé; Dippel, Journet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.

Thurs. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8. Special performance at pop. prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE. (In German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.

PARSIFAL—Wash. Birthday Mat., 11:30 A. M., and Feb. 25, at 5 P. M. Seats now on sale.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Only production this season of

Der Ring des Nibelungen

by Richard Wagner.

Thurs. Evg., March 3, at 8:30, DAS RHEINGOLD.
Sat. Evg., March 5, at 7:30, DIE WALKUERE.
Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.

Sale of seats for ENTIRE CYCLE, (4 performances,) at REDUCED PRICES, begins Monday, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M., at Box Office, as follows:—Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balcony Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.

Sale of seats for single Performances at Regular Prices begins Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 9 A. M.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "DER DETEKTIV" The Great laughing success.

LAST SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.

CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 3.

N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.

SOLOIST.....MONS. THIBAUD
Mozart Violin Concerto, Orchestral Compositions by HAYDN, LISZT, WAGNER, and RICHARD STRAUSS'S LOVE POEM, "DEATH AND TRANSFIGURATION."
Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00, at Box Office and Ditson's.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evgs. at 8.
Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) To-morrow. Last Three Weeks. MOTHER GOOSE
NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) To-morrow. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play TERENCE.
Opening Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
ROBERT EDESON in Richard Harding Davis's RANSON'S FOLLY

CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY. (Double Bill.) 4 Matinees, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, & SAT. 2 o'cl'k promptly CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57 St. Seats on sale at Vaudeville Theatre.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Lincoln Day, & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS. The Musical Success, THE

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, at 8:20. B'way & 40th St. Matinees TO-MORROW & SAT. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Sam Bernard and Great Cast.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Last 3 Nights, 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Saturday. VIRGINIA HARNED The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes. E. H. SOTHERN'S PLAY. Next Monday, Seats Selling. ELEANOR ROBSON. MERELY MARY ANN.

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TO-M'W & Sat. ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. KYRLE, BELLEW | Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th st. & B'way. Mats. Friday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH WILLIAM GILLETTE | THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON By J. M. BARRIE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. ELEANOR ROBSON MERELY MARY ANN. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE with W. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....Begins 8:10 Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2. VIRGINIA EARL | Comic Military Opera, SERGEANT KITTY NEXT MONDAY—A NOVELTY Fisher & Ryley present Great Cast. GLITTERING GLORIA

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903..Sixty-second Season..1904. Friday, Feb. 12, at 2. Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8:15. Felix Weingartner of Munich, Conductor.

Programme:
Overture "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
Symphonic Poem, op. 21, "The Elysian Fields"...Felix Weingartner
"Tasso".....Liszt
Symphony No. 7, A major.....Beethoven

SPECIAL CONCERT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 8:15 P. M. Farewell Appearance of FELIX WEINGARTNER
SOLOIST: REISENAUER.....Piano.
"WAGNER-BEETHOVEN."
Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall Box Office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also at Ditson's and Tyson's. Seats 75c. to $2; boxes $12 and $15. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15. SEASON'S DRAMATIC TRIUMPH. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production. Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, To-morrow.
CASINO Mats. T'm'w and Sat. AN ENGLISH DAISY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat., Lincoln & Wash. Birthdays. "Scored a personal triumph."—Herald. VIOLA ALLEN As Viola in Shakespeare's Comedy TWELFTH NIGHT.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinee To-morrow. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. LAST TWO WEEKS. Kirke La Shelle's Special Production. CHECKER

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light north to east winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,882. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HAY NOTE IMPLIES MILITARY ACTION

Necessity of Force, However, Not Considered Probable.

Great Britain, Germany and the United States Will Lay Down Chinese Neutral Boundaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—While Secretary Hay is morally satisfied that his proposal that China shall not be drawn into the vortex of war will be carried into effect, he refrained from any discussion of the matter to-day outside of diplomatic circles, and then only with the representatives of the powers directly interested.

It is accepted among the State Department officials, however, as practically settled that Great Britain, Germany, and the United States will unite not only in the demand on Russia and Japan that the neutrality of China and necessarily the integrity of that empire be maintained, but that they will lay down the boundary across which neither combatant may move troops.

That the three powers or others who may become party of the note will be called upon to send a military force to act with the allied powers to protect China is not now considered at all likely, although it is clearly involved in the agreement, and the purpose of the matter is regarded by those among the Diplomatic Corps who are most deeply interested as going far beyond what may appear to lie on the surface of the agreement.

The pending note does not enter upon details but is confined to the broad principles of what one official to-day called "international remonstrance." The comment among diplomats on the position taken by the three powers indicates that its wisdom is at once recognized. There is strong reason to believe that Russia and Japan will signify their consent. There was no official progress to-day in the matter, but informal assurances have been received which point to the ultimate establishment of the limitation of the theatre of military operations.

The enforcement of the agreement has been fully considered and the belief is expressed here that this will be favored by the gradual shifting of the battleground into Korea and the disinclination of either Russians or Japanese to march across Chinese territory in the execution of any tactical movement.

There can be no doubt that the step taken is in the nature of a concert of the powers to set a limit to the territorial consequences of the war. If Russia should be vanquished Manchuria cannot be held longer by that power. Japan in that event would gain no territory, and the sovereignty of China over Manchuria would be restored de facto by the withdrawal of Russia. By some it is held that this ulterior purpose is the more important part of the note. This appears in the anomalous circumstance that Mr. Hay has proposed that the integrity of China shall be observed, and yet the boundary which is yet to be agreed on will except from the status of neutrality Manchuria, which is a province of China, and will consign it to the possible ravages of war.

The United States is interested in the Manchurian territory embraced in the treaty that has just been ratified between China and this Government. It was stated to-day at the State Department that the newly appointed Consuls who are on their way to An-tung, Mukden, and Dalny will sail Feb. 26, and that they will go directly to their posts if possible. It is the purpose of this Government to occupy this new field of trade as practically and as speedily as possible. There is doubt as to the willingness of the Russian authorities to allow these Consuls to go to their respective destinations. In view of the pro-Japanese feeling in this country, it is not unlikely that there will be objection to the presence of Americans in the vicinity of war operations, on the score of their possible service to the Japanese as sources of information.

Regarding the criticism of Baron Hayashi on Secretary Hay's note to the powers, it can be stated that the word Manchuria is not used in the note, nor has the State Department authorized any interpretation of the note so as to specifically include that province, though the State Department will not be led into a discussion of details at this stage of the negotiations. By a high official it was said to-night that the powers agreed to preserve the integrity of China in 1900, and that it was not specified how much of China was included in the general term. Secretary Hay's notes merely follows the lines of the principle then enunciated.

GERMANY AGREES WITH HAY.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The German Foreign Office says that Germany's aims in the Far East are identical with those of the United States, as expressed in Secretary Hay's note regarding the neutralization of China, localizing the field of war, and keeping the Chinese ports open to all traders.

AMERICA WOULD AID JAPAN?

Mr. Hay Reported to Have Urged an Agreement Among the Powers in Case Russia Is Victorious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Germany's acceptance of United States Secretary of State Hay's proposition in regard to the neutrality of Manchuria has probably been made known by this time.

I learn that Mr. Hay also urged an agreement among the neutral powers regarding Japan in case that nation is defeated. It is understood that Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, on behalf of Germany stated that while she was willing to join the United States in regard to the protection of China, she was unable to bind herself regarding her action in case Russia should be victorious.

It is well understood that Germany is unwilling at this juncture to do anything offensive to Russia. In the first place Germany is most anxious to keep on friendly terms with Russia in order to break the Russian-French alliance; secondly, Germany desires to conclude the commercial treaty with her neighbor, and, finally, European observers believe another outbreak in the Balkans is inevitable in the Spring.

Should Russia be victorious against Japan she will certainly make demands in the Balkans. Germany will then be in a favorable position to act as the honest broker, with, of course, some attention to her own interests.

Leading Berlin financiers are making desperate efforts to keep up the value of Russian securities.

MAN'S STRUGGLE IN THE HARLEM RIVER.

Dragged Through and Under Ice Floes at End of a Rope Thrown to Him from a Bridge.

Hundreds of people stood on the Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River, and scores more watched from the elevated road trains on the Second Avenue Bridge, late yesterday afternoon, a man floating down the river on a large cake of ice. The man had a rope around him a couple of hundred feet long, the other end of which was held on shore by a man trying to pull the man in.

The man on the cake of ice was Henry Bullinger, thirty-five years old, Captain of the tugboat Austin, moored in the Harlem, between Third and Lincoln Avenues. He slipped on the icy gangplank as he was trying to board his tug, and fell into the water. There was a strong tide on, and before Bullinger, a good swimmer, could reach the embankment, he was swept down stream toward the Third Avenue Bridge.

The river was half filled with ice. Bullinger was hit by pieces of it, which hurt, and he was jammed between some bits, which gave him bad bruises. He was becoming exhausted and shouted for help.

A large number of persons saw and heard him and rushed out on the Third Avenue bridge to watch his progress. Just as Bullinger was being swept under the structure John Kelly, one of the bridge tenders, threw a rope to him. The Captain grasped it, quickly fastened it about himself, and Kelly tried to pull him in. He felt that he was unable to do it and he ran with the rope in his hand down to the embankment. The rope played until he had to let fifty feet of it out as Bullinger floated away.

The latter was swept against a very large cake of ice, and it proving big enough he climbed on top by a great effort. He was terribly cold and his strength had almost gone. Kelly tried to pull him into shore, but was unable to do so.

At this juncture a tug happened along. The crew seeing Bullinger's predicament sent out a small boat with two men, but they could not get within some yards of him, and as they rowed the boat into the mass of ice in an effort to push it aside the jolt shot Bullinger's ice cake from under him and he went into the water again, while the crowd shouted in dismay.

Bullinger rose to the surface, but he did not struggle, and it was seen that he was unconscious. By this time several men had rushed to Kelly's aid and began to pull in the heavy rope with Bullinger at the end of it. They had to drag him through the ice floe and bump him a good deal, and he was half the time under water and sometimes under the ice cakes, but at last, while the crowd cheered lustily, they got him up and out, though he was half dead.

Dr. Le Compte of the Lincoln Hospital was sent for. Meanwhile some men hurriedly carried Bullinger to the Alexander Avenue Station and were rolling him over a barrel when Dr. Le Compte arrived. He helped to revive the Captain, whom he found to be suffering from a bad shock and possible internal injuries. He took him to the hospital.

The tug which tried to help Bullinger became frozen in, and another tug had to churn and chop up the ice to enable it to get out.

BLOW AT ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Feb. 11.—In a decision sustaining a demurrer in the case of the State of Iowa against the Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Great Western Railways, indicted under a charge of conspiracy in fixing the amount of demurrage charges, Judge Platt, in the District Court, to-day declared the Iowa anti-trust law unconstitutional and finds for the defendant railways.

Last August the three railways leading into Waterloo fixed a demurrage charge of $2 for every twenty-four hours a freight car was delayed in excess of forty-eight hours. It was believed the railways were thereby amenable to the section of the code which forbids any persons or corporations to enter into an agreement to fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity.

In the opinion Judge Platt says: "A law which requires a man who is possessed of $1,000,000 to pay a fine of $100,000, while for the same offense a man possessed of $1,000 is subject to a penalty of but $100, would be destructive to the foundation upon which constitutional law must rest."

TRAIN DECAPITATES CASHIER.

Veteran Employe of Methodist Book Concern Killed at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 11.—Daniel Banham, cashier of the Methodist Book Concern in New York City, was killed while trying to board a Pennsylvania Railroad train for New York at the South Elizabeth station this morning.

Mr. Benham reached the station platform just as the train had started to pull out. He caught hold of the handrails of a car, but lost his grip and fell under the wheels of the next car. The wheels passed over his neck, decapitating him.

Mr. Benham was seventy-two years old, and leaves a widow. He entered the employ of the Methodist Book Concern on Aug. 14, 1854, and if he had lived until Aug. 14 next would have completed a term of fifty years as cashier. He lived at 642 Pearl Street, Elizabeth.

MR. HANNA'S CONDITION HAS ALARMED FRIENDS.

Rallied Slowly from a Sinking Spell—Stimulants Given Yesterday—Physicians Hope for Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Hanna's condition to-day and late this afternoon has greatly alarmed his friends. The police and the street car officials controlling the line which passes the Arlington were requested by the physicians this afternoon to repress the noise around the hotel as much as possible on account of the Senator's low condition. The patient had a sinking spell at 5 o'clock, from which he rallied slowly during the evening.

At latest accounts about midnight Mr. Hanna's condition was approximately what it was at 6 o'clock, when the last bulletin was given out. The patient is displaying rare strength and the physicians are hoping that his usually strong constitution will stay him up and carry him through to recovery.

His physicians are watching the case with the greatest concern. The Senator was considerably weaker to-day, and as a result his pulse had run up at 6 o'clock to 104 pulsations to the minute. The increased weakness is the direct result of the fever, as the official bulletin shows there are no complications.

The physicians hope that the fever has reached its worst stage, but whether or not it has they declare they are unable to say. They are simply waiting for developments and realize that the patient has lost ground the last two days.

Stimulants have been given the Senator during the day, and with beneficial results. He rested well during the afternoon and has retained the nourishment given him during the past twenty-four hours. This latter feature of the case is encouraging to the physicians.

Dr. Carter remains at the hotel all the time, so as to be on hand in case there is a call for him.

The following bulletin was issued to-night:

At 8 P. M. Senator Hanna was resting quietly. His temperature when taken at 6 o'clock was 102 2-10, pulse 104, respiration 28. There has been no change in his general condition since the morning bulletin was issued. He retains all the nourishment given him for the past twenty-four hours. There are no complications.

RIXEY,
CARTER.

The following bulletin was issued at 1 o'clock to-day:

Senator Hanna is weaker this morning and shows the effect of the fever. His temperature at 12 o'clock noon was 102 2-10, pulse 100, respiration 28. There are no complications.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

The Senator's condition throughout last night was better than it was the night before. During the early hours of to-day he slept quietly and naturally much of the time. Not the least evidence of delirium has been manifest at any time.

GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 11.—The Federal Government is preparing to undertake in Utah the biggest irrigation enterprise that has been proposed since the irrigation law went into effect. It provides for canals, reservoirs, and other improvements that will reclaim a million acres of land in three valleys—Salt Lake, Cache, and Utah. The estimated cost is $5,000,000.

Included in this scheme is the preservation of the Great Salt Lake. This will be accomplished by utilizing the Ogden-Lucien cut-off as a dam to separate the northern arm of the lake from the remainder, thus greatly reducing the area of water and the evaporation.

Included in the project are diverting canals for the Bear River, a tunnel through the mountains, and the building of a long, high canal along the Wasatch Mountains and other features.

AMATEUR CHEMIST BLINDED.

A. J. Brunson, Bank President at Plainfield, N. J., Hurt in Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 11.—As the result of an explosion, which occurred in his secret shop while experimenting, Augustus J. Brunson, President of the First National Bank, has been made permanently blind. He was terribly burned about the face and hands, and was carried to the sanitarium of Dr. Endicott. The latter discerned that the injured man's eyes were badly affected and summoned a Newark specialist. The latter declared that the bank President's eyes were hopelessly injured.

Brunson is a young man, and one of the wealthiest in the city. He recently erected a small brick shop in a distant part of the town, where he was in the habit of going alone each day and experimenting with chemicals. He refused to tell what his object was, and even now he guards his secret closely. The explosion wrecked the factory.

WEDDING FOLLOWS FUNERAL.

Priest Who Sung Mass for James Byrnes Celebrates Granddaughter's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—Miss Jennie Owens of Orange was married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Church, Orange, where only seven hours before the body of her grandfather, James Byrnes, had lain while the funeral mass was sung over it. Mr. Byrnes, who was one of those who responded to the first call for volunteers of President Lincoln, at the start of the civil war, died in the Soldiers' Home at Kearny on Sunday last.

The marriage of Miss Owens and Carl Dressel had been arranged for the afternoon, and it was resolved not to postpone the ceremony. The attendance, however, was limited to the relatives and intimate friends. The best man was Thomas F. Flanagan, and Miss Rose D. Anslee was the maid of honor. The Rev. M. J. McDonald, who sang the requiem mass in the morning, celebrated the marriage of the granddaughter in the afternoon.

Russo-Japanese War.
All about the Japanese Navy. Complete description with photographs and diagrams. See Scientific American out to-day on all newsstands. —Adv.

Now It's Time
To Go to Florida and the South.
Southern's Palm Limited, the perfection of trains. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

BATTLES REPORTED IN THE FAR EAST

Alexieff, However, Reports No Sign of Enemy at Port Arthur.

AN ATTACK ON HAKODATE

Russian Ships May Have Bombarded Port—Russia Starts Baltic Fleet to the Orient.

Reports of continued fighting at Port Arthur, including another victory for the Japanese fleet, and a repulse of an attempt of a Japanese army to land have been received from several sources.

A report made to the Czar yesterday by Admiral Alexieff, however, says that "a careful search by cruisers and torpedo boats has not revealed the presence of the enemy."

An attack by Russian cruisers on Hakodate, the Japanese northern naval station, is also reported.

The railway to Port Arthur has been cut by the blowing up of a bridge.

A special cable dispatch shows that the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz were destroyed at Che-mul-pho. Admiral Alexieff reports that the injuries to the battleships at Port Arthur are "complicated," but the other vessels will soon be repaired.

The Mikado has issued a rescript declaring war on Russia.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States, and King Edward has signed a similar document in regard to the neutrality of Great Britain.

Secretary Hay's note to the powers, while its provisions are generally recommended in European capitals, has caused uneasiness in some quarters. Although military action on the part of the United States, Great Britain, or Germany is not contemplated, the terms of the note imply a possible use of arms to enforce the neutrality and integrity of China.

Great enthusiasm for Japan and her cause was manifested at the annual dinner of the Silk Association of America, held last night at Delmonico's.

Russia has various troubles at home, and a large number of Reservists are to be mobilized. The condition of anarchy in the Caucasus continues.

BOMBARDMENT OF HAKODATE.

Five Russian Cruisers Reported to Have Shelled the Japanese Town.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard cables that it is rumored that five Russian cruisers from Vladivostok bombarded Hakodate, Japan, on Tuesday.

Hakodate is on the island of Hokkaido, the most northern of the three Japanese islands. The harbor there is excellent, and the town, containing about 56,000 inhabitants, is well and regularly built. There is a Japanese Naval school there.

A Japanese squadron was supposed to be watching to prevent the Russian cruisers from leaving Vladivostok.

ALEXIEFF TELLS OF INJURIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Czar to-day received a telegram from Viceroy Alexieff describing the damage done to the Russian warships during the bombardment by the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur. It says:

"The Czarevitch and Pallada were brought into the harbor Tuesday. The Retvizan is making temporary repairs to a hole.

"Repairs to the battleships are so complicated that it is difficult to say when they will be ready.

"The Pallada and Novik will be docked in turn, and I expect them to be ready in a fortnight. All the other vessels injured in the fight are now repairing and coaling in the harbor. I expect them to be ready in three days.

"The wounded officers, Lieut. Col. Zalontchkovsky of the Artillery Corps and Lieut. Petrof, are doing well. Four of the wounded have died.

"A majority of the injured belonged to the cruiser Pallada, and their injuries are due to gases from the explosion of a melinite torpedo.

"A careful search by cruisers and torpedo boats day and night has not revealed the presence of the enemy."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Tokio, dated 7:10 P. M. yesterday, says an unofficial report was current there that the Russian fleet was destroyed, four battleships and three cruisers being sunk, and that two Japanese warships were damaged in an engagement yesterday off Port Arthur, the Japanese getting between the Russians and the entrance of the harbor before the fight commenced.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company cables that the Naval Headquarters Staff there announces that in the fight at Port Arthur six Japanese ships were slightly damaged and 50 Japanese were killed and 150 wounded.

The St. James's Gazette's correspondent at Che-Foo cables that in anticipation of the return of the enemy's fleet the Russians at Port Arthur adopted extra defensive measures. Workmen and troops took down high brick buildings, which it was feared would fall and cause loss of life in the event of a Japanese bombardment.

A special dispatch from Port Arthur yesterday said the Japanese fleet attempted on Wednesday to land men in several bays in the neighborhood of Port Arthur under the protection of the guns of the cruisers, and that all the attempts were unsuccessful.

RUSSIANS AT THE CIRCUS.

One Explanation of Why the Japanese Found Their Enemies Unprepared at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—According to the Chefoo correspondent of The Daily Mail, the lack of preparation on the part of the Russians at Port Arthur was due to the fact that all the naval and military officers were attending a circus performance in Port Arthur, which did not terminate until early Tuesday morning.

According to the correspondent of the Paris edition of The New York Herald at Chefoo, the Japanese torpedo boats succeeded in entering the outer harbor by a ruse, using the Russian flashlight signals. This correspondent adds that three Japanese torpedo boats were sunk with great loss of life.

A correspondent of the Standard at Tokio sends in this morning an entirely new account of the Port Arthur encounter. He says Admiral Togo's fleet arrived on Monday night and found the Russian squadron drawn up in battle formation outside the harbor and under the shadow of the forts, the destroyers being spread out in front over a distance of five miles. Admiral Togo decided on a night attack and opened fire at eleven o'clock. While the cannonade was hottest a number of Japanese torpedo boats crept along close in shore at the foot of the cliff and succeeded in the darkness in getting between the Russian ships and the land.

Here they lay unnoticed until the Russians began to give way before the Japanese fire and sought to re-enter the harbor. The Japanese torpedo boats then opened fire at comparatively close range and sunk two battleships and one cruiser at the entrance of the harbor. The effect of this coup was the retreat of the remainder of the squadron into the harbor.

HOW THE VARIAG AND KORIETZ WERE DESTROYED.

Japanese Admiral Reports—Battle Lasted 34 Minutes and the Korietz Was Scuttled in Che-mul-pho Harbor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says that when Admiral Uriu arrived at Che-mul-pho on Monday he found six foreign warships in the harbor, including the Variag and the Korietz.

The Russian ships remained until the morning of Tuesday, when, after exchanging signals with the French cruiser Pascal, they steamed out.

Off the island of Phal-mi, four miles from Che-mul-pho, the Japanese attacked at long range. The Korietz was riddled, but escaped to the harbor, where she was scuttled. The survivors took refuge in the Russian Consulate, but were subsequently made prisoners.

The Variag was disabled early in the fight, and made off. She was set on fire and destroyed at 2 P. M.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Admiral Uriu, commanding the Japanese squadron at Che-mul-pho, has sent a cablegram to the Navy Department saying that the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz weighed anchor at noon, steamed down the bay, and encountered the Japanese fleet while rounding an island nine miles from Che-mul-pho.

It is not known who first opened fire, but the exchange lasted thirty-four minutes. The Russian ships withdrew to Che-mul-pho, and the Korietz exploded about 4:30 o'clock.

The Japanese did not lose a man, and their ships were not injured. The names of the Japanese ships are withheld, for strategical reasons.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent at Tokio, in a dispatch timed 9:15 P. M. yesterday, says:

"Details of the Che-mul-pho engagement received here say the Captain of the Variag remained on board his ship and blew her up after the crew escaped. Part of the crew swam to a French ship and others got ashore.

"One report says that the French warship notified the Russians of the Japanese approach. The Korietz engaged the Japanese cruisers first, while the Variag protected the transports. The Korietz was soon destroyed."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Two cablegrams were received at the State Department from Minister Allen at Söul dated Feb. 10, both referring to the naval engagements off Che-mul-pho on the 8th and 9th. The Minister, in his first dispatch reports the arrival of twenty-one Japanese naval vessels at Che-mul-pho on the afternoon of the 9th. Two Russian naval vessels, the Variag and Korietz were in the harbor and attempted to prevent the landing of Japanese forces but with no success.

There was a report that the Japanese naval vessels had captured Russian transports off Makpo on the 9th. The second dispatch says:

"A running naval engagement took place in Che-mul-pho harbor, beginning about noon. The Variag and the Korietz again attempted to escape, but failed. The Variag was injured.

"On their return the Japanese naval vessels announced officially that they would attack the place at 4 o'clock P. M. At the latter hour the Korietz blew up and sank. She was a slow vessel, which made it difficult for her to escape. The Japanese naval vessels attacked the Variag from the outside harbor until she sank. Twenty-five hundred Japanese troops are in Söul.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Foreign Office received a dispatch this morning, dated yesterday, reporting that 5,000 Japanese troops are encamped near Söul, Korea, some of which have entered the town.

Regarding the announcements that Russian sailors from the Variag and Korietz had sought refuge on the French cruiser Pascal, which are confirmed, the Foreign Office says the French commander offered them an asylum only in the interest of humanity, that no protest on the subject has been made by the Japanese Government, and that the refugees will be sent to Russia. They will probably be required to give their parole not to serve again during the war.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL BLAMED.

Alexieff Also Reproached for the Port Arthur Reverse—Russian Public Anxious.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the officials of the Russian Ministry of Marine, and particularly the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, are much annoyed that the Admiral commanding the Russian Pacific Squadron should have allowed himself to be surprised. Viceroy Alexieff comes in for a share of reproach.

The public generally displays anxiety, but confidence reigns in military circles.

The Times's Russian correspondents say public opinion continues to view the war with apprehension. Prince Ukhtomsky says it is the opinion of thousands upon thousands of Russians that the war with Japan will be useless, without result, and of advantage to none but Western Europeans.

The Kievlyanin says stories like the Novoe Vremya's fable of an American conspiracy may serve as material for comic papers, and are likely to give the European press an occasion to accuse the Russian press of unscrupulously attempting to deceive the public.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—It is officially announced that Admiral Alexieff has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian land and sea forces in the Far East.

Admiral Skrydloff has left quietly for the Far East to take command of the Russian fleet there. All unattached naval officers in St. Petersburg and Kronstadt have been ordered to go East promptly without making farewell calls.

RUSSIA SENDS NEW FLEET.

The Baltic Squadron of Fifteen Warships Starts for the Far East.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen a correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Russian Baltic squadron of fifteen warships passed through Danish waters to-day en route for the Far East around Cape Skagen, but as a fierce storm was raging in the North Sea, the Russian Admiral ordered the squadron through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal."

At the Japanese Legation to-night no great importance was attached to the report that the Russian Baltic squadron is going to the Far East. It was explained that even were the report true the fleet would not reach the scene of operations under six weeks, by which time the situation might have changed materially. In any case, it was said, the Japanese navy would be quite ready to meet the ships.

It also was pointed out at the legation that since Great Britain has declared her neutrality, and as most of the coaling ports east of Suez are British, the Russian men-of-war will experience great difficulties in coaling, or be hindered by the necessity of having colliers accompany them.

The report that Russia is attempting to arrange with Turkey to permit the Black Sea fleet to pass through the Dardanelles is revived, and it is added that Russia is trying to secure Great Britain's consent. There is no confirmation of the report in authoritative quarters.

The question of the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian Black Sea fleet has not been raised at the Foreign Office here, where the following statement was made to-night:

"Russia has not asked permission for the passage of warships through the Dardanelles. If Russia should attempt any such thing without asking permission it would constitute a grave breach of the treaty on the subject."

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Lokal-Anzeiger says notification has been received of the proposed passage of the Russian Baltic fleet, consisting of fifteen warships, through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, on its way to the Far East.

It is learned here to-night that the request of Russia for permission to send warships through the Kiel Canal has not yet been considered by the Foreign Office.

Confidence was expressed at the Japanese Legation that Germany would not grant this permission before informing the legation.

SUEZ, Egypt, Feb. 11.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamer Czaritza and a torpedo boat have arrived here.

PLANNED PORT ARTHUR ATTACK

Japanese Made Their Arrangements for It Long Before.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, to The Times says personal letters from Japanese naval officers show that the details of the attack on Port Arthur were planned as early as December. One officer wrote:

"War is inevitable. We know we can destroy the Russian fleet. I am already detailed to proceed to Port Arthur at the outbreak of the war and destroy Russian battleships with my fish torpedoes."

PERIOD OF GRACE FOR SHIPS.

Russian Vessels Leaving or Sailing for Japan Before Feb. 16 Not to be Molested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—An imperial decree, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, announces that a period of grace until Feb. 16 will be allowed to Russian merchant ships loading or unloading at Japanese ports, which may perform their return voyages by a direct route unmolested.

Russian ships leaving for Japan before Feb. 16 will be allowed to complete their outward and homeward voyages, provided they carry no contraband of war.

GREAT BRITAIN NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—King Edward, at a Council held at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, signed a proclamation declaring Great Britain's neutrality during the war between Russia and Japan.

The British proclamation of neutrality is a lengthy document on the usual lines, and covers all the British dominions.

JAPAN'S ARMY READY

Mobilization Accomplished with Remarkable Celerity.

Baron Kodama, Chief of General Staff, Will Probably Direct Land Operations — Victory Celebrated in Tokio.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times's Tokio correspondent, wiring on Wednesday, says that Baron Kodama, the Chief of the General Staff, will probably command the Japanese land operations.

Gen. Kuroki commands the First Army Corps.

The correspondent says that no one who has watched the rapid development of the Japanese military mobilization during the past week was surprised at the news of the Japanese success. Although the present time is still inopportune to refer to the ultimate object of the present mobilization, yet the promptitude with which Japan has opened hostilities and the scene of the naval conflicts are significant.

Even if the mobilization of the army were for home defense alone it could not have been more expeditious. In town centres where divisional headquarters have been instituted the units have been mobilized almost without demonstration. Rich and poor, peer and pauper, have alike found billets.

Flags and street processions and orations by students have been the only apparent safety valves for the national emotion.

There exists, however, a deep determination which is not demonstrative. The Japanese have entered the struggle with clenched teeth. Military developments will come as rapidly as the naval blows.

The reserve of all classes in the presence of the present great news is most impressive.

In an editorial article to-day The Times says:

"The Japanese plan of campaign develops in an orderly and logical manner, which makes it clear that we shall not have long to wait for the joining of issue on land as well as sea.

"The naval and military operations are intended to proceed pari passu and in mutual co-ordination as parts of a general plan. Everything tends to show that within a short time the world will be able to judge by actual experience whether the Japanese military organization is worthy of their naval efficiency.

"Japanese strategy will proceed on accurate knowledge both of the Russian forces in Manchuria and the means by which they will all be fed, maintained, and reinforced. At a distance of 5,000 miles from the base it will be no easy matter to keep the Russian Army up to its existing strength when war and disease begin their inevitable work.

"Japan may not have such an enormous population to draw upon, but she is at hand, and her fleet, while rendering her secure at home, supplies her with a choice of bases from which her troops may operate."

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Tokio says:

"Tokio witnessed a smaller Mafeking celebration to-night. Thousands of students paraded the streets, accompanied by many bands of music and carrying torches, flags, colored lanterns and transparencies emblazoned with war pictures. National airs were sung and cheers were continually given. The various processions surrounded the palace wall and visited the Government offices.

"The Russian Legation overlooks a square where thousands of people had assembled to witness the celebration of the Japanese victory; but the windows of the Legation were darkened. The crowds are orderly and sober. The British residents of Tokio were cheered wherever they appeared."

EXCITEMENT IN PEKING.

News of the Japanese Victory at Chemul-pho Received with Enthusiasm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—Writing on Wednesday, the Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"Never since I came to China have I witnessed such excitement among all classes of Chinese and foreigners as in Peking to-day.

"In the evening the Japanese distributed bulletins at the street corners which were read eagerly by thousands. The news of the sinking of the Variag and the Korietz was received with enthusiasm. We are still waiting for the official report of the naval battle at Port Arthur. The discrepancy between the various versions of it is irreconcilable."

The correspondent says a Chinese merchant steamship arrived at Chin-wang-Tao on Tuesday with 600 tons of war material, including 12,000 rifles, recently purchased from Japan.

The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Disquieting reports have been received here from Peking regarding the attitude of China in the Russo-Japanese conflict.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says it is believed in well-informed circles that the reported destruction of a railroad bridge in

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FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 3:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,185 B'way, cor. 27th.

Manchuria is possibly the work of an advance party of "Boxers," who, it is understood, China is organizing for the invasion of Manchuria.

It is understood that the representatives of several of the Powers at Peking have informed their Governments of China's intention to send 200,000 "Boxers" to Manchuria.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Nine Thousand Soldiers Waiting at Sevastopol for Transportation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES Co.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that 9,000 soldiers and 22,000 tons of military stores are waiting at Sevastopol for transportation to the Far East.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—Orders have been issued for the formation of a third Siberian army corps and a Trans-Baikal division of Cossacks.

These will be incorporated in the Manchurian army.

NEWS TRAVELING SLOWLY.

London Times Warns the Public Against Accepting Some Reports from the Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—Referring to the fact that there is no official statement as yet from Tokio in regard to the Port Arthur affair, The Times says messages from Tokio to London are now taking between thirty and thirty-six hours.

In view of this fact The Times warns the public against absolute confidence in reports that promptly follow alleged happenings.

MANCHURIAN LINE BLOCKED.

Report of the Blowing Up of a Bridge Confirmed—Russians Rushing Work on Railroad Across Lake Baikal.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin confirms the report that the Manchurian Railroad has been blocked by the blowing up of a bridge on the line and that thirty Russians were killed by the explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, says orders have been issued to have the railroad across the ice-covered Lake Baikal completed by Feb. 28.

The contractors are to have a bonus of $1,500 for each day's earlier completion.

Lake Baikal, Siberia, is frozen over from January to the first part of May. The proposal was some time ago made to move traffic across the lake by means of a temporary railroad on the ice.

It was announced from St. Petersburg on Feb. 5 that telegraphic orders had been received at Irkutsk to forward immediately to Baikal a consignment of rails sufficient to lay thirty miles of track, with all necessary material for the construction work, across Lake Baikal, between the stations of Baikal and Tanchoi. This order was to be executed before the arrival of Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Public Works and Railroads, who passed through Irkutsk yesterday on his way to Lake Baikal.

Recent dispatches describe much disorganization of both passenger and goods traffic on Russia's trans-Asian railways, and a great deal of the difficulty is owing to the fact that the Siberian line is not completed around Lake Baikal. It is understood that within the last few days all private freight traffic on the Siberian Railway was stopped, but some time before this measure was taken no private goods were accepted for transit east of Baikal.

The difficulties in crossing the lake are very great. There are only two ice-breakers, which can make but two trips a day. Only one of these ice-breakers can take trains on board; the other is for passenger traffic without the train itself.

Major Nathan, who was second in command of the British railway transport service during the South African war, recently arrived in Peking, having traveled by the Siberian Railway in order to ascertain the possibilities of the line for the transport of troops and supplies in the event of war.

Major Nathan, who collected a great amount of data, said in an interview that in his opinion the railway would break down and that its administration would find itself hopelessly confused within a week under the stress of war emergencies.

MIKADO DECLARES WAR.

Says Korea's Integrity Is Necessary to Japan—Accuses Russia of Double Dealing.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—The existence of a state of war with Russia was formally announced yesterday by the following imperial rescript:

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty since time immemorial, hereby make proclamation to all our loyal, brave subjects as follows:

"We hereby declare war against Russia and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her, in obedience to their duty, with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their duties, to attain the national aim with all the means within the limits of the law of nations.

"We have always deemed it essential in international relations, and have made it our constant aim, to promote the pacific progress of our empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly ties with other States, and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the Far East, and assure the future security of our dominion without injury to the rights or interests of other powers. Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will, so that our relations with all the powers had been steadily growing in cordiality. It was thus entirely against our expectation that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia.

"The integrity of Korea is a matter of the gravest concern to this empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm. Nevertheless, Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other powers, is still in occupation of Manchuria, has consolidated and strengthened her hold on those provinces, and is bent upon their final annexation.

"And, since the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the Far East, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and to secure thereby permanent peace.

"With that object in view our competent authorities by our order made proposals to Russia, and frequent conferences were held during the last six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by wanton delays put off a settlement of the serious questions, and, by ostensibly advocating peace on the one hand while on the other extending her naval and military preparations, sought to accomplish her own selfish designs.

"We cannot in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She rejected the proposals of our Government. The safety of Korea was in danger and the interests of our Empire were menaced. The guarantees for the future which we failed to secure by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our empire preserved."

ST. PETERSBURG'S OPINION.

Hay Note Favorably Received, Although Regarded by Some as an Attempt at Mediation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—Secretary Hay's note to the Powers has attracted much attention in diplomatic circles here. Any movement having for its purpose the limiting of the scene of hostilities is received with sympathy, but in certain quarters the practicability of the action suggested is questioned. A prominent diplomat expressed surprise to-day that the preservation of Korea was not included in the note.

The wishes of the United States have been communicated to the Russian Government, and presumably also to Japan. At the Foreign Office the Associated Press learned this afternoon that no response to the note had been made, and it was considered extremely doubtful whether Russia felt herself in a position to make any declarations now which might hamper her military operations. The question was said to be one for the military authorities to decide, and the representations of the United States, which are understood to be couched in the most courteous terms, probably will be referred to Viceroy Alexieff.

Newspapers here do not fully understand the purport of the note, and regard it as an attempt at mediation, the bare suggestion of which, while the country is smarting under the sting of defeat, creates irritation.

The following clause in Secretary Hay's note is considered here to be important:

"* * * proposing joint representations to Russia and Japan to prevail upon them to circumscribe the war operations as far as possible with a view to preventing disorders in China which might threaten international trade, and to the preserving of the integrity of China."

The prompt declaration of the neutrality of the United States, although expected as a matter of course, has made a good impression here.

The bitterness against Great Britain, already great during the negotiations between Russia and Japan, is assuming almost alarming proportions. The supposition that Great Britain evacuated Wei-Hai-Wei to give Japan a base whence to attack, has called out the deepest indignation, which has been still further inflamed by the publication in Great Britain of a Blue Book on Tibet, containing what is described here as the offensive language of Lord Lansdowne. Even in less stirring times this would have caused a public sensation.

CASSINI AND TAKAHIRA MEET.

Japanese Minister at Reception Salutes Russian Ambassador—as Dean of the Corps, He Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—This was diplomatic day at the State Department. Thursday of each week is set apart for receiving foreign representatives who have official business to present to the Secretary of State. The attendance to-day was unusually large, several of those calling doing so in the expectation they would learn something of interest in connection with the Russian-Japanese war.

The most interesting incident of the day occurred during the call of the Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called early, hoping to escape meeting Count Cassini, whose presence was anticipated. Secretary Hay was engaged when Minister Takahira arrived, and while seated in the reception room awaiting his turn the Minister exhibited nervousness, his eyes wandering from the clock to the door of entrance to the room.

Count Cassini made his appearance two minutes after the Minister disappeared into the room of Secretary Hay. Of course the Ambassador was compelled to wait until Minister Takahira completed his call. The Ambassador was chatting with Baron Giskra, the Austrian Chargé, when Minister Takahira emerged from the room of the Secretary of State, and the two diplomats confronted each other in the anteroom. The Minister bowed very formally to the Dean of the Corps, which was returned by the latter in the same formal manner, neither speaking a word. When Count Cassini disappeared in the Secretary's room, turning to Baron Giskra, Minister Takahira remarked, "I saluted the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps."

It goes without explanation that Count Cassini returned the salutation of the Minister as the Dean of the Corps, and not as the Russian Ambassador.

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR RISK.

Rate of Insurance Against Hostilities Rises 10 Per Cent. at Lloyd's.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At Lloyd's to-day 30 per cent. was paid to insure against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within six months.

Yesterday the rate was 20 per cent.

SENTIMENT OF JEWS.

Rabbi Levy of Pittsburg Frowns on Plan to Buy Japan a Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—A movement has been started in Atlanta, Ga., to subscribe a fund of $8,000,000, which is to be devoted to the purchase of a battleship for Japan.

Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, in speaking of the matter, voiced the sentiment of Jews against the proposition. He said:

"In my opinion the Jewish people of Pittsburg would not favor it. We are sympathetic with Japan and naturally entertain some feeling toward Russia, but our hatred is not of the vindictive kind. War is a terrible thing, and rather than encourage either side, it should be the aim of everyone to try to avert it."

PITTSBURG CHINESE REJOICE.

Will Offer Special Prayers for the Success of Japanese Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 11.—The Chinese of Pittsburg are celebrating to-night because of the defeat of the Russians. Ben Lee, the leading Chinaman here, to-night said that next Tuesday, which is the second day of the Chinese New Year, the Chinamen of Western Pennsylvania will gather at the joss house on Grant Street and offer prayers for the success of the Japanese army and navy.

Lee was asked why the Chinamen did not favor the Russians. He said the Chinese, while they had been defeated by the Japanese, do not fear them as much as they do the Russians, who are trying to enslave them and make Russians of them.

The Chinese here appear to be well informed on the causes leading to the war.

RUSSIA HAS MANY TROUBLES AT HOME

No Improvement in the Situation in the Caucasus.

Serious Disturbances at Reval, on the Gulf of Finland—40,000 Reservists to Be Mobilized.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 12.—Russia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, is determined to mobilize 40,000 reservists.

The situation in the Caucasus shows no signs of improvement, and further disorders are reported.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—Serious disturbances are reported to have broken out at Reval, the fortified seaport on the Gulf of Finland.

Four companies of soldiers are said to have been dispatched to suppress the rioting.

The disturbances are believed to be connected with labor troubles.

Disturbances in various parts of the Russian Empire have been predicted in the event of war with Japan, and it is expected that the revolutionaries will make things very uncomfortable for the authorities. A recent dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette said:

"The party of Social Revolution has been displaying feverish activity in the capital during the last week, and has circulated a considerable number of proclamations. The extra vigilant police supervision of foreigners who arrive in the country and the energetic searches for persons not registered on the police books lead to the inference that agitators have arrived from abroad whose capture is desired by the police.

"For several nights past the police have been appearing in various private dwellings in order to ascertain whether they contain inmates whose names are not on the house books. A large number of political suspects have been arrested."

There is said to exist in the Caucasus a condition of almost open rebellion as a result of Russia's seizure of the property of the Armenian church.

The Armenian Central Committee of National Defense, which was previously very careful to avoid anything that savored of the catchword "Down with the Autocracy!" has, in its latest leaflet, declared implacable war against the autocracy, and has extended its plea for Armenian home rule to a demand for a "Russian Democratic, Federal Republic."

Another party, the "Separatist Droshakists," which is influential among the Armenian middle classes, has organized itself into an Armenian Social Democratic Party, and has made the suggestion that the Armenian Socialists should unite with the Russian Social Democratic Party.

RUSSIAN FINANCE WARNING.

Czar's Subjects Urged Not to Become Panic-stricken—Censorship Keeps Public from Learning the Truth of War Events.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Ministry of Finance has issued a communication in which it warns the people against becoming panic-stricken and sacrificing the securities they hold, as thereby they will only benefit the speculators.

The Ministry exhorts the people to remain calm and collected regarding events in the Far East, which, while they may create temporary difficulties, cannot shake Russia's economic power. It points out that stocks fell at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, but that within a fortnight quotations recovered. This experience, it says, is now being repeated.

The note of the Finance Ministry had a good effect. On the Bourse Russian bonds recovered 2 per cent., and rentes and other securities improved.

The rigid censorship still prevents the newspapers from receiving war news from either Russian or foreign sources. No news has been received since Viceroy Alexieff's dispatches, and the public is still completely in the dark.

All manner of rumors are afloat. The Government, however, has taken measures to counteract their publication, forbidding the retail sale of the principal offender, The St. Petersburg Gazette. The Government expressed great displeasure at the publication of the report of a Russian victory and the raising of false hopes among the population.

The tone of the press comment to-day is less bitter against Japan, which is perhaps significant.

Students, in uniform and bareheaded, this afternoon paraded in front of the Kasan Cathedral and went to the Winter Palace. They were followed by several thousands of persons singing the national anthem.

The Assistant Chief of Police thanked the students for their evidences of patriotism, but requested them to disturb the Czar no longer. The crowds then returned, singing, to the cathedral.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

Her Most Formidable Squadron in Western Waters—Its Strength Doubled in Past Few Years.

Russia's Baltic fleet is its most powerful in western waters. During the last four or five years its strength has been nearly doubled. The fleet, according to the Almanach de Gotha of 1904, is composed of the following vessels:

Eighteen battleships.
Twelve coast protectors.
Twenty-one cruisers, (thirteen armored and eight protected.)
Fourteen cruisers of the second class.
Four torpedo cruisers.
Four armored gun vessels.
Eight coast defense gunboats.
Ten armored steamships.
Eight school ships.
Six steam yachts.
Thirteen destroyers.
Forty-two torpedo boats, first class.
Seventy torpedo boats, second class.
Ten transports.

It must be borne in mind, however, that during the past year Russia has been gradually shifting vessels from her western waters to the scene of probable hostilities in the Far East. For instance, the Retvisan, the Variag, and the Czarevitch, three of the vessels damaged on the first day's fighting near Port Arthur, were originally a part of the Baltic fleet. Again, it is seen that included in the fleet are many vessels designed exclusively for inland waters and not fit for a voyage to the Orient.

The chief base of the Baltic fleet is Kronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are many other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, but recently a new ice-free port has been made ready for the fleet. Considerable progress has been made in the past two or three years in the construction of ice breaking vessels, and it is not likely that any of the fleet would be hopelessly tied up in the Baltic if it were desired to get them out.

The Black Sea fleet, which has no access to the Mediterranean except through the Strait of Dardanelles, has been largely augmented in recent years. It is given in the 1904 Almanach de Gotha as follows:

Eight battleships.
Three cruisers, first class.
Three torpedo gunboats.
Six gunboats, (said to have "no fighting value.")
Ten destroyers.
Twenty-two torpedo boats, first class.
Five torpedo boats, second class.
Two armored steamships.
Three schoolships.
Eight transports.
Building are two battleships of 12,000 tons; two cruisers, first class, and three destroyers.

Of this fleet the Trisuititella is said to be the most heavily protected ship in the world.

Had the Black Sea Canal project been successful, the value of this fleet, naval experts say, would have been doubled. The headquarters of the fleet are at Sevastopol.

Since the first Russian submarine boat was built, in 1901, more than fifty have been ordered, and some of them, the number not reported, are completed.

JAPAN'S PURCHASED CRUISERS.

The Nisshin and Kasuga Expected at the Scene of War on Sunday.

ROME, Feb. 11.—A cipher cablegram received here contains the information that the Japanese cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga are expected to reach the scene of war on Sunday.

They will disembark their British and Italian crews, whose places will be taken by Japanese.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN STEAMSHIPS

Two, Dispatch Says, in Hands of Japanese—Reported Destruction of Russian Mail Steamship.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Lloyd's agent at Shanghai, cabling under date of yesterday, says it is reported and generally believed that a Japanese warship has destroyed the Russian mail steamship Mongolia, bound from Shanghai for Dalny. The cablegram adds that the three Russian warships damaged by torpedoes at Port Arthur sank.

It is reported, a Tien-Tsin dispatch says, that the Russian steamships Nonni and Mukden, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, have been captured by the Japanese.

ARMY AND NAVY DISCUSS WAR.

Officers Think That Japan Will Try to Cut Off Harbin, Which Feeds Russian Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Among army and navy officers there is a most eager discussion from day to day of the news from the theatre of war, and the strategic phases of the conflict are the chief topics. It is a general belief with army officers that Japan will attempt a grand flanking movement, the main purpose of which will be to cut the trains on the Siberian Railroad and interrupt communication between Niu-Chwang and Harbin, the junction between the Port Arthur line and the main line to Vladivostok.

Advices at the War Department show that while Port Arthur is strongly fortified, Dalny, the large commercial town which the Russians have been building a few miles distant at Talien-wan Bay, is wholly defenseless except as the Russian Navy can protect it. Harbin is a rich wheat centre and there are many immense flour mills there. The surrounding region is fertile and is productive of tremendous crops of wheat. There are 100,000 people in the town and Russia is said to have fully 50,000 troops in and around the place. As long as the Russians hold Harbin and keep in communication with it they will be able to feed their army and act aggressively.

James W. Davidson, who recently was appointed United States Consul at An-tung, in Manchuria, and who has been all over the region, said when here the other day that in his judgment the possession of Harbin was most important to the issue of the impending struggle. This city, he said, was indispensable to the possession of Manchuria. The Russians are building large railroad shops there to cost $1,000,000 and the Government has many other improvements under headway at that point. A flank movement by Japan, which would cut off Harbin, he said, or result in its capture would practically stop the subsistence of the Russian Army in that section.

RUSSIA NOT TO EXHIBIT.

Moscow Merchants, and Probably the Government, Will Turn Over St. Louis Fair Fund to Red Cross.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The question of abandoning Russian participation in the St. Louis Exposition is under consideration. The merchants of Moscow to-day notified Commissioner General Alexandrovsky that they would devote the money intended for the Exposition to the Red Cross Society and to assisting the war orphans and widows. They intend contributing $500,000.

If it is decided to abandon the Russian exhibit the Government will follow the example of the Moscow merchants and appropriate the St. Louis fund and the remainder of previous exposition funds, amounting altogether to $225,000, to the Red Cross Society. M. Alexandrovsky, who is connected with the Red Cross Society, replying to questions on the subject, said that while no decision had been reached, he had little hope of Russia's participation in the exposition.

The largest firms here who intended to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition have stopped preparations to that end on the understanding that there will be no Russian participation.

CABLES ARE INTERRUPTED.

Hongkong—Foo-Chow and Foo-Chow—Formosa Lines Affected—Cause Not Known.

The local cable offices of the various cable companies received word yesterday of the interruption of the Hongkong-Foo-Chow and the Foo-Chow-Formosa cables. No note of explanation accompanied the information, and none of the officials here could tell how long the cables would be in this state. It was said that the interruption was not of any great importance, because Hongkong and Foo-Chow can be reached by the overland route, and Formosa can be reached by way of Japan.

The further announcement was made that no code messages would be accepted for Korea, and that all messages for that country would be taken at the senders' risk. Messages in any form are being taken for all other parts of the world except Port Arthur, where the Russian Government has seized the cables and refuses to admit any messages.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS STRICT NEUTRALITY

Principle That Free Ships Make Free Goods Declared.

Goods of Belligerents on Neutral Ships, Except Such as Are "Contraband of War," Exempt from Capture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President this evening issued a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists between Russia and Japan, proclaiming that the United States will observe strict neutrality toward the belligerents, and warning all citizens of this country that they must refrain from doing any act in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The proclamation is in the usual form reciting the requirements of the neutrality laws of 1818, and those sections of the treaty of 1854 with Russia defining the rights of neutrals at sea.

The proclamation becomes effective on Feb. 15, and is binding during the continuance of the war. It is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A state of war unhappily exists between Japan on the one side and Russia on the other side; and

Whereas, The United States are on terms of friendship and amity with both the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and

Whereas, There are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties; and

Whereas, There are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuit therein; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest; and

Whereas, It is the duty of a neutral Government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the "Neutrality Law," the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

Commissions in the Hostile Armies.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States to be entered into service as aforesaid, but the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States shall, on board of any vessel of war, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Increasing Armament of Vessels.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerents, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent, lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 15th day of February instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between Japan and Russia, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Restrictions in Neutral Waters.

If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time of this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs. In either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

No such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure, and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters.

No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent.

Belligerents in the Same Harbor.

But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the Government to which she belongs.

And I further declare and proclaim that by the first article of the convention as to rights of neutrals at sea, which was concluded between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias on the 22d day of July, A. D., 1854, the following principles were recognized as permanent and immutable, to wit:—

Goods Exempt from Capture.

1.—That free ships make free goods, that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles of contraband of war.

2.—That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

And I further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part, directly or indirectly in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privilege shall be accorded one of the belligerents within the ports of the United States shall be in a like manner accorded to the other.

I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction that while the free and full expression of sympathy in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction; and that while all persons may lawfully, and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1904 and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

UPHOLDS INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

British Foreign Office Thinks That All the Powers Should Be Parties to Hay Note.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—With regard to Secretary Hay's note to the powers on the neutrality and integrity of China, the British Government, says the Foreign Office, sees no reason why the proposition regarding China proper should not be joined in by all the powers, although the Government shares the views of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, who said that neutralization should not be applied to Manchuria.

"ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY."

Paris Puzzled About Significance of Hay's Term as Applied to China.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Temps says the following is the substance of Secretary Hay's note to the Powers on the subject of the neutrality and integrity of China:

"Consult with the Government to which you are accredited with the view of learning, if, in order to avoid the possible outbreak of troubles in China and to limit the prejudice of war on neutral commerce, it will not be proper to respect the neutrality of the administrative entity of China."

Mr. Hay's phrase, "administrative entity," is not clear to the officials here; but they say he does not seem to mean the "integrity of China."

CHEATED THE UNDERTAKER.

The Latter Was Patiently Waiting, but the Doctor Saved the Patient.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 11.—Earl Van Duzen of Norwich, N. Y., who last night attempted suicide here by taking enough strychnine to kill 100 people, will cheat an anxious undertaker out of a job.

The first two physicians called left Van Dusen to die, saying nothing could help him. When Dr. G. W. Beach was called he found an undertaker sitting at the bedside calmly waiting for the man to die so that he could begin work on the body. The people in the house had asked the undertaker to take the man to his rooms and let him die there, but he refused to do anything with him until he was dead.

Dr. Beach put the undertaker out and applied remedies for strychnine poisoning, with the result that the man was out of danger this afternoon.

Van Dusen says that he took the poison because he feared he was going to have hydrophobia.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Two firemen were injured, one fatally, in the fire which destroyed the large works of the Corn Products Company in this city, causing a loss estimated at $1,000,000. John Dougherty, a truckman, fell a distance of fifty feet and subsequently died.

The fire broke out at 4 P. M. yesterday and burned until an early hour this morning. The local fire department, assisted by volunteers, was unable to cope with the situation, and neighboring cities were called upon for help.

The buildings were erected by the late Thomson Kingsford, a pioneer starch manufacturer, and the works had been in operation since 1850. They passed into the control of the Corn Products Company three years ago, and had just reopened after a shutdown. Six hundred employes are thrown out of work.

The Black Diamond Express now carries a through sleeping car to Chicago.
Railroad fare $18.00.
Lehigh Valley RAILROAD
Ferry terminals, 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., New York, and Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Principal Ticket Offices, 255 & 1242 Broadway, N. Y.

Education in the Fine Arts
Needs of Our Universities Discussed in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, FEB. 14.
The Views of
Professor MacDowell of Columbia,
Professor Parker of Yale,
Charles de Kay, Founder of the National Arts Club,
and other authorities on the subject.
One of the Score of Interesting Features Specially Prepared for the Issue of
The New York Times Of Sunday Next.

AMERICANS AID WAR FUND

Contribute Most of $100,000 Already Raised for Japan.

Wives of Japanese to Help Red Cross Society—Reserve Men of Mikado's Army Ready to Answer Call.

Contributions to the $5,000,000 Japanese war fund, which is to be raised by the Japanese residents in New York and vicinity, continued to pour into the Japanese Consulate yesterday, and by nightfall the Consul General announced that already over $100,000 had been subscribed or promised, and that most of it was from Americans. The large Japanese interests in this and other cities are so favorably impressed with the scheme, that it now looks as though the entire amount would soon be raised.

Consul General Uchida sent a copy of a letter to every Japanese in New York yesterday requesting all to be present at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall this afternoon, at which the raising of money will actually be started. Translated, the letter reads:

All Japanese residents of this city recognize that Japan is at war with Russia solely to protect Japanese interests in China and Korea. All Japanese are proud of the prompt and efficient work of our navy, but it is impossible to expect continued victories unless ample means are provided to prosecute the war.

We therefore solicit contributions as an expression of our patriotism. All moneys so contributed will be immediately forwarded to Japan to swell the war fund. To this end a mass meeting is hereby announced to take place at Carnegie Hall to-morrow at 2 P. M. Loyal Japanese are all invited to attend this meeting. By order of the committee:

Consul SADASUCHI UCHIDA,
KINGI IMANISCHI,
ROICHRO ARIA,
KENZO IWAHARA,
SANEMITSU HIROSE.

After the meeting a systematic method will be followed in collecting the money, and when the entire amount is at hand it will be sent through the Japanese Minister at Washington.

The enthusiasm of the Japanese has spread to their wives, many of whom are American or English women, and fifty of them met at the home of the Consul General on Central Park West yesterday afternoon, where they organized an auxiliary movement to raise money to help the Japanese Red Cross Society, and to prepare to send supplies to that organization.

From Washington the Consul General learned yesterday that the first and second reserve of the Japanese Army had been called out by the Emperor. Many of the New York Japanese are members of these bodies, and on receiving word from the Consul General that their services were wanted all of them declared their willingness to return to Japan and take up arms.

Consul General Uchida said he had made an official census of the Japanese residents of New York for the information of the Japanese Government. The census shows that there are 1,638 Japanese in the city, almost half of whom are in business here. The other part includes the employes on American war vessels about the city and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, students at Columbia University, and keepers of Japanese boarding houses.

The Shipping Commissioner's office was filled all day yesterday with men of Japanese origin who wished to ship on vessels going near to Japan. The hope of all of them was to get near enough to their country to be able to pick up the naval vessels and enlist. The Commissioner found one vessel which will sail to-day for Formosa, and that needed a crew of fourteen men. Japs were signed to all of the berths, and they will sail on a four months' voyage, hoping only to get home before the war is all over.

Japanese throughout the city spent a day of celebration yesterday, first in jubilation over the defeats inflicted on the Russians, and in observance of the two thousand five hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the coronation of the first Emperor of Japan.

COAL SHIPMENTS STOPPED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is reported at Glasgow that the Russian Government is stopping shipments of coal to the Far East, and in some cases ordering that coal at sea be discharged at the nearest Russian port. A similar report comes from Cardiff.

London merchants who have been acting for the Russian Government are taking measures to divert cargoes now en route to Port Arthur in order to prevent the Japanese capturing them.

Letting It Wear Out
is a dangerous method of getting rid of a cough or cold. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar taken in the early stages will ward off all danger and effect a speedy cure. For sale by all druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

JAPANESE MINISTER SPEAKS FOR JAPAN

Tells Silk Association Self-Protection Necessitated War.

ENTHUSIASM AT BANQUET

Great Demonstration of Sympathy for the Island Empire and Her Cause—Cheers Greet Eulogy of Roosevelt by ex-Congressman Tayler.

Sympathy with Japan in her supreme struggle with Russia was strongly manifested at the annual banquet of the Silk Association of America, held last night at Delmonico's.

But great as was the enthusiasm for Japan and her cause, it was almost exceeded by that which greeted a eulogy of President Roosevelt delivered by Robert W. Tayler, ex-Congressman from Youngstown, Ohio.

The enthusiasm for Japan was to some extent prepared, as the presence of Japanese diplomats and the Japanese flag as well as the singing of the Japanese hymn showed. The enthusiasm for the President was entirely spontaneous, and it was brought forth by the following words of Congressman Tayler:

"And this I say with pride and pleasure, that no man more thoroughly appreciates our glorious opportunities and their consequent responsibilities, grave and continuing. He is courageous and honest, earnest and intelligent. He has developed patience, and he has done great and magnificent things. But above and beyond all from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet he is an American."

The banquet, given to commemorate the thirty-second anniversary of the association, and the best attended and most successful in its history, brought together about 400 members of the organization and their guests. The international feature of the banquet was a speech prepared by Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, in which he dealt with the situation which had brought on the struggle in the Far East. Minister Takahira at the last moment found himself unable to attend, but his place was taken and his speech read by Sadazuchi Uchida, Consul General of Japan in this city.

THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

The first friendly demonstration occurred when Mr. Uchida entered the banquet room on the arm of Gen. Congdon, President of the association, and took his seat at the guests' table on Mr. Congdon's right. The members of the association and their guests, who had entered the room in advance, were standing at their seats, and, waving small American flags that had been placed at each cover, they cheered frantically as the Japanese official and Gen. Congdon advanced through the hall.

Aside from this outburst of friendly feeling, which was repeated whenever occasion offered itself throughout the banquet, there was much in the decorations and the setting of the affair to recall the Empire in the East. Side by side with the American flags on the balustrade of the gallery, where the orchestra sat, hung the national colors of Japan. Huge white chrysanthemums of silk served for boutonnières, and the boxes in which the ices were served were adorned with the naval flag of Japan.

This exhibition of friendliness was not lost either on Consul Uchida or such of his countrymen as attended the dinner, and it was reciprocated by them in kind. When "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" followed the "Marseillaise," Consul Uchida sprang to his feet and joined heartily in the singing.

Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, President of the association, was toastmaster of the evening. Seated with him at the guest table were ex-Congressman Robert W. Tayler of Ohio, Robert B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Collector Stranahan of the Port of New York, Appraiser Whitehead of the Port of New York, Charles P. McClelland, Clarence Whitman, Louis Stern, John R. Van Wormer, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, K. J. Imanishi, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank; George B. Dixon, C. A. Blood, Col. Albert Clarke, Wilbur F. Wakeman, W. Wickham Smith, and John H. McGibbons, Eastern representative of the St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

"Dai Nippon," "Great Japan," as it reads in literal translation, was the toast which had been assigned to the Japanese Minister. On the toast card it was accompanied by the following sentiment, which was recited by Gen. Congdon amid thundering acclaim from the guests:

Brother, give me thy helping hand;
Brother, stand thou by me;
We are the vanguards of the land,
And the first born of the free.
I in the East, and thou in the West,
We are twin—we are twin, and our mother's breast
In the civilizing sea. FAGAN.

Then the band played "Kiniga-Yo," (the Dynasty of the Emperor,) the national song of Japan, which was sung by the score of Japanese present.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S PAPER.

Consul Uchida then read the response to the toast prepared by the Japanese Minister, which was as follows:

"To-day, when the struggle of life is becoming more and more acute, not only for men but also for nations, nothing could be more gratifying to me than the kindly and sympathetic greeting of this important American commercial organization. If this can be taken as an evidence of recognition on your part of the unalloyed and genuine nature of our good intentions in endeavoring to eliminate in the Far East the obsolete ideas and practices of despotism in order to transplant and foster the germs of modern civilization, brought to Japan by that gallant son of America, Commodore Perry, I shall feel that we are well repaid.

"In responding to the toast 'Dai Nippon,' which literally means 'Great Japan,' I must also express my satisfaction that, while my country compared with some others may seem like David beside Goliath, you have been pleased to employ the name that by patriotic usage has been hallowed for my countrymen. This, I hope, I may take as another evidence of your friendly good will. It suggests many pleasant trains of thought, but unfortunately the present complicated situation in the Far East compels me to dwell upon more serious matters, and I can only hope that in doing so I shall not weary your patience.

"At the same time I deem it a privilege to have the opportunity of addressing you this evening, feeling assured that you will not regard what I say as the language of empty declamation, but as the words of one speaking in the house of his friends and uttering the thoughts that are nearest his heart.

"Controlling, as your association does, one of the great staples of commerce in the world's most important market, anything that interests the orderly course of business must naturally arouse your earnest attention. Therefore I take it for granted that the present crisis in the Far East is a matter of grave concern to you. I hope that I may go further and assume that, in some measure at least, the opinion you have formed is favorable to the cause which my country represents. But whatever your attitude may be, whether in perfect agreement with mine or not, it is not to your sympathy but to your judgment I would appeal.

"The sympathy of a friend is precious, but his intelligent approval is more greatly to be desired. Let me add also that I do not seek to gain from you a larger measure of good will because the interests of our countries in the Far East are to some extent identical. No one speaking with knowledge in Japan's behalf has ever made that plea. All who are familiar with the Eastern situation know that a number of the powers have interests in common in China—interests of the greatest value.

"Your own Government has shown in the most marked manner that it was fully cognizant of the importance of those interests, and alive to the undesirable results that might follow if they were not properly safeguarded. Yet this fact and others equally well known and equally significant have not prevented the attempt to picture Japan as pretending that she was acting from altruistic motives, presumptuously arrogating to herself the rôle of champion of a common cause.

"Nothing could be further from the truth than this cunning device to arouse prejudice and befog the actual situation. Japan took the initiative because the impending peril, while it threatened others in a measure, was to her a matter of far greater moment. If the valid interests of other countries were to a certain extent the same as hers, it is an added proof of the justice of her cause, not good reason for accusing her of presumption or temerity.

QUESTION OF AGGRESSION.

"There is another matter to which I would ask your attention. It has been frequently said—so frequently that the statement may have gained some credence—that a chauvinistic and aggressive spirit is so predominant among my countrymen as to render an equitable and honorable accommodation of the questions at issue practically impossible. So far as this charge is concerned I am perfectly willing to let the facts speak for themselves.

"Undoubtedly the past few months have been a period of public disquiet and excitement in Japan. Equally without doubt there has been a great deal of irresponsible popular clamor. But, in all fairness, was this either unnatural, or, reasonably regarded, a just cause for criticism? Supposing that equally vital questions were at issue in this or any other country, and supposing, also, that the negotiations dragged unaccountably, or seemed to be intentionally delayed for an unfriendly purpose, would there not be similar manifestations of discontent and unrest? The course of the Japanese Government itself under these trying circumstances—its manifest determination to neglect no means of peaceful settlement and to essay every avenue of honorable accord—is sufficient reply to this accusation.

"Under the wise guidance of his Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, the motto of the empire, the sole rule of action first and last throughout this controversy, has been 'Peace with honor and safety.' In the earnest endeavor to secure this desirable end his Majesty has had the loyal and cordial support of the enlightened public opinion of the empire, and I feel confident the verdict of history will be that no prompting of self-esteem, no yearning for self-glorification, was permitted for an instant to interfere with the patient effort to secure an equitable and lasting agreement upon the questions at issue.

"The position assumed by Japan was the logical result of her environment and of the inexorable necessities of national safety. Considerations not merely of self-interest or of self-respect, but of self-protection, have led her to where she now stands. The increase of her military and naval strength has been criticised as an indication of a desire for national aggrandizement at the cost of others. Even if it were not the fact, as it unquestionably is, that her progress along more peaceful lines has been as notable as her military and naval growth, no more convincing evidence than the present crisis is needed to prove that such preparation was the dictate of wise precaution.

"The burden upon the nation's resources is not a light one, but think of the infinitely heavier burden Japan would have to bear if, instead of her present neighbors, a potential enemy of uncertain purpose and overwhelming strength were firmly intrenched upon her very threshold. It is this contingency against which we have to guard, but in attempting to do so we have never sought to impede in any manner the development of the legitimate ambitions of other nations, or the enjoyment by them of vested rights, lawfully acquired.

"From the outset the representations made in Japan's behalf have been confined within clearly defined limits. They may be summed up in a word—respect for the territorial integrity and independence of China and Korea; faithful observance of treaty stipulations and due recognition of the validity of the special interests created by existing conditions.

"A few days ago I read an editorial in an American newspaper wherein Japan was represented as having interfered without invitation and without warrant in the affairs of China and Korea. Only ignorance of the actual situation could suggest such a criticism. Every impartial observer familiar with the facts must acknowledge, I feel convinced, that Japan's action was in pursuance of clear duty and assured right, and was fully warranted by her conventional relations with both China and Korea.

"Her sole desire was to terminate a state of affairs clouded with uncertainties which threatened present loss and future danger, and to evolve from indefinite assurances and nebulous promises regarding matters in which she was vitally interested an understanding clearly defining the rights and the duties of all concerned. It may have been oversanguine to attempt such a task, but the attempt itself was justified by the law of nations and by an even more imperative obligation—the duty of self-protection.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

"In 1895 Japan gained a foothold in Manchuria by right of conquest. Russia thereupon took the initiative in intervening on the ground that Japan's occupation of the Liau-Tong peninsula was a menace to the peace of the East and the integrity of China. Afterward, first through undertakings nominally peaceful and subservient to Chinese sovereignty, then on pretexts based on internal disorders in China but at no time justified by actual conditions, Russia herself took armed possession of the whole of Manchuria. She bound herself by treaty to withdraw in 1903, but subsequently made withdrawal contingent upon stipulations the acceptance of which would not have left a vestige of real sovereignty to China.

"Did not this give Japan as good a right to intervene in 1903 as Russia had in 1895? To the ordinary intelligence it would appear that the peace of the East and the integrity of China were menaced quite as much in one case as in the other.

"But Japan has another and a stronger reason for intervention. Russia, once the absolute mistress of Manchuria, held Korea at her mercy, for she could with little effort sweep away the feeble resistance of that kingdom—and it did not require extraordinary foresight to perceive that she would not permit even an independent Korea to remain as a possible embarrassment to her future control of the North Asian littoral. Indeed, the immediate past furnishes significant proofs that Russian agents, official and unofficial, pursuing the line of policy which some term astute diplomacy but others know by a harsher name, were blazing the pathway to that very goal.

"Herein lay the real menace to Japan, not alone to her commercial and industrial interests, but to her national repose and security. For this reason she has intervened, not from motives of petty jealousy or hopes of territorial conquest, nor, least of all, because of rankling memories of the Liau-Tong recession. While the present crisis is in a sense the offspring of Russia's action in 1895, the Japanese people are content to deal with existing issues and to leave to impartial history the decision of who played the more honest part in that affair.

"Now, however, that the issue has been joined and the decision left to the arbitrament of war, further discussion of the causes which led to this momentous crisis can only possess an academic value. The record of all that has occurred will soon be open to every one, and I feel assured that you will find in it ample justification for what I have said. I am confident also that you will see in it good reason to believe that, while this issue was not of my country's seeking, she will face it calmly and firmly—not in a spirit of overconfidence as one underestimating a powerful adversary, but with the assured conviction that, in the words of your great President, she is following the right as God gives her to see the right, and that in the end justice must prevail."

VIEWS OF MR. TAYLER.

Ex-Congressman Tayler, in replying to the toast of "Our Blessed Country—Its Opportunities and Responsibilities," said:

"A country in which the silk industry has grown in thirty years from $6,000,000 to nearly $100,000,000 annually is indeed a blessed country; a country which, in a single generation, has advanced from a position of practical insignificance to the very first place among all the countries of the world in the value of silk production is surely a country of glorious opportunities.

"But the peculiar, the admirable basis of our National society is that it furnishes the opportunity which the individual could not possibly discover or use for himself. When Government by law undertakes to fix wages or to manage the business of private individuals, that is paternalism; in time it will break into fragments. When Government—that is, organized society—finds that it has a higher order of civilization pervading its members than elsewhere exists, it rightfully enacts the rôle of policeman and stands in our custom houses protecting the opportunities which the higher civilization affords its members."

Mr. Tayler then referred to some recent events in the country's financial and general history as follows:

"If two or three men, whose names might be easily guessed, should so determine, they could, within the next forty-eight hours, produce a Wall Street panic which, while it would not destroy one dollar's worth of tangible or appraisable property, would bring ruin to tens of thousands of worthy and honest people. The absolute destruction of $100,000,000 worth of property in Baltimore the other day was not fraught with as much financial loss and personal ruin as a panic in Wall Street, which, if it did nothing else, compelled owners of securities to unload their stocks.

"The responsibilities laid by our modern social organization upon men of commanding influence in such stations are truly grave and momentous. The same kind of responsibility attaches, with varying degrees of gravity, to all persons who hold positions of consequence either in business or in government.

"The tempest now raging in the Orient arouses the sympathies, the interests, and the apprehension of the whole civilized world. The peace of the world may be hanging in the balance. Unwisdom at St. James's, at the White House, at Paris, or at Berlin would plunge all great powers into this war, to the damage of all the people.

"Our own country, though far removed, and apparently unconcerned as to the fate of Korea or the success of either power, has yet so committed herself to the autonomy of China that if that be threatened no one may say where our interest and our honor may lead us."

At this point Mr. Tayler entered upon his eulogy of President Roosevelt, and in conclusion he remarked:

"The most valuable information which the Japanese took back to Japan, so their Consul General tells me, was David Harum's golden rule, (Do unto others as they would do unto you, only do it first.) [Great applause and laughter.]

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, in responding to the toast "Some Things Worth While in Business Life," said:

"I would say to every Japanese brother here to-night that we are glad that Japan in this hour of her trial is not forgetting her ancient debt of gratitude to America. All that she has to-day and all that is best in her life came from these shores. [Applause.] But, on the other hand, while our sympathies flow there, I think I can say on behalf of the American people that neither will they forget in this hour their ancient loyalty and friendship even to Russia. [Applause.]

"When these war clouds have passed and when this strife is over, more and more will the nations of the earth look to this commercial people to be the arbiter and the predestined agent of the future harmony of the world, so that under the folds of this banner we love so well all mankind may meet in the grip of a world-wide brotherhood."

R. B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury declared that the Government would do its best to prevent and punish customs frauds and would enforce the tariff laws. He said the Treasury door was wide open for complaints and that he would hear them by telephone, telegraph or verbally.

Charles F. Homer, Treasurer of the society, spoke briefly in closing the dinner.

DINNER TO JAPANESE STUDENTS

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University, will shortly give a dinner to the Japanese students at Yale, in honor of Japan's course in the Far East. There are twenty-five Japanese students in the university.

Prof. Ladd lectured throughout Japan several years ago, and was received by the Mikado and decorated. He is a strong supporter of Japan's cause.

SCHURMAN ON MACDOWELL.

Disagrees with Professor's Views on Art in Colleges—New Coach for Cornell Football Team.

The annual dinner of the alumni of Cornell University was held last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Robert C. Morris was toastmaster, and President Jacob Gould Schurman, in his address, enlivened the occasion by championing the cause of the authorities of Columbia University as opposed to Dr. MacDowell's criticism of college training as tending toward the materialistic.

President Schurman began his address by referring to the present healthful conditions of Cornell University and the City of Ithaca. He said that notwithstanding the experience with typhoid fever, the former students had returned to the university, and there had been an amazing increase in the number of new students. Of Prof. MacDowell's resignation from the Chair of Music of Columbia, he said:

"Prof. MacDowell complains that the colleges and the universities neglect art, and that in consequence of that neglect there is a tendency toward materialism rather than to idealism. Our 'young barbarians,' he contends, should be humanized by the study of music, sculpture, architecture, and belles lettres. No university can train poets, musicians, painters, or other artists, in the absence of natural endowments, and these are much rarer than the aptitude for intellectual pursuits. But given the requisite artistic capacity, it is to be developed and trained by doing rather than by knowing, so that the studio or conservatory, and not the university classroom or laboratory, seems the proper place for its cultivation. The college and the university cannot create composers like Dr. MacDowell or sculptors like Mr. St. Gaudens.

"I cannot leave this episode without pointing out a fundamental fallacy underlying Mr. MacDowell's position. For him 'idealism' means the study of art and 'materialism' the study of any other subject or subjects. The student of languages, history, economics, politics, philosophy, mathematics, or science, in this terminology, is a materialist; the man who takes at least two courses in fine arts is an idealist. No wonder Mr. MacDowell finds the tendency of modern education is toward 'materialism.'

"What Mr. MacDowell deplores is what I should call the intellectualism in our education. He would interfuse it with a corresponding discipline of the imagination and emotions. I fully sympathize with this aim. But I do not think he has adequately appreciated the importance of intellectual education or recognized the fact that intellectual education is and of necessity must be, the chief function of our colleges and universities."

Prof. W. P. Durand raised the greatest enthusiasm by announcing that Cornell intended to promote an original science of football as she had done in rowing. Courtney's work with the rowers was to be duplicated by Glenn S. Warner, '94, in charge of the football squad.

Lieut. Peary told of his hopes of reaching the north pole, "to plant the Stars and Stripes on it." He was sure he could do it, and that it would be a matter of small cost—$200,000, or a fourth as much as it cost "to keep a certain mug here during the yachting season." Other speakers were W. H. McElroy and Joseph C. Hendrix.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Glenn S. Warner, coach of the Carlisle Indians, who has been engaged to coach the Cornell team, has a contract for a period of three years. He, instead of the Captain, will have full charge of the football team. For the last few years the Cornell teams have been coached by two men, assisted by several alumni. One of these coaches has been a backfield player and the other a lineman. Warner will have charge of both line and backfield, and be sole judge as to who should be played in a game and what plays will be used.

PRAISES TRAINING SCHOOL.

Superintendent Maxwell Lauds Institution and Principal Advocates Maxwell Loyalty.

"The New York Training School has set a standard for the training of teachers that has had an uplifting influence on every school in this city, and its graduates are maintaining splendidly the reputation of their Alma Mater," were the words of Superintendent Maxwell's letter of regret read at the first annual banquet of the alumni and alumnae of the school mentioned last evening at the Hotel Kensington.

Augustus S. Downing, the Principal of the school, made an address, advocating loyalty to Dr. Maxwell and the Board of Education.

"I would have you loyal to the powers that be," said he. "I would have you uphold the hands of those who are trying to help the schools. There is at present too much meddling with the schools.

"I am not sure that the present tenure of office of teachers is not more of a detriment than otherwise. A good teacher would be re-elected from year to year, and a poor one should, as would be the case, be removed. Why should a man hold his position when he is simply a drone in the hive?"

Fifth Victim of Brooklyn Fire Dies.

Edward Bishnell, fifty-six years old, of 92 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, who was burned in the fire which destroyed the plant of the Brooklyn Chair Company on Waverly Avenue on Tuesday, died yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital, the fifth victim of the blaze. Mrs. John Ruth of 328 Mauler Street yesterday afternoon identified one of the three bodies found in the factory ruins as that of her husband, who was employed by the company.

PUSHED OFF BRIDGE PLATFORM

Crush at Manhattan End Caused Serious Accident to an Old Man.

George Chick, seventy-six years old, a carpenter of 1,149 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, was pushed from the upper platform at the Manhattan end of the bridge last evening and received a fracture of the left ankle. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital by Surgeon Gould, and on account of his age, the doctor said, will be a cripple the rest of his life.

With a large crowd Mr. Chick was standing outside of the railing around the upper stairway, waiting for his train to Brooklyn. The platform was covered from one end to the other, and many who could not get up were standing on the stairway waiting for a chance to push their way up to the platform. The pressure hurled Chick on to the tracks, where he lay unable to move. He was picked up by Policeman Ackerly with the aid of some men passengers.

At 10 o'clock last night there was such a crowd at this place that it was with the utmost difficulty those on the outside edge of the crowd kept from being pushed off.

SCHWAB OFF TO EUROPE.

Decides at Last Minute to Sail on the Lorraine—Caruso and Vigna Leave on the Same Vessel.

Charles M. Schwab was among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday on the French Line steamship La Lorraine. He appeared at the dock a few minutes before the vessel sailed, and, going to the purser, asked him if there was a single room still untaken. To the newspaper men on the vessel Mr. Schwab said that he had made up his mind to sail only a few hours before. His name was not on the passenger list.

He was asked if his going abroad was for business reasons, to which he replied:

"No, business has no part in my trip. I intended to sail many weeks ago because my health has been poor and my physician advised the trip. Since my return from Europe, a year ago, I have not been well, and the constant strain under which I have been for a long time has not been good for me. The affairs of the United States Shipbuilding Company have required my presence, and now that they have become more settled I am going away for a complete rest. I saw by the papers that this vessel was going to sail to-day and hurriedly packed my trunk, and here I am. I shall probably be gone for five weeks, most of which time I shall spend in the south of France."

Enrico Caruso and his wife were also passengers on this vessel. There were many admirers of the Italian tenor at the pier to see him off. Mr. Caruso will go to Monte Carlo for a short time, after which he will join Mme. Melba in Paris.

"My experience," he said, has been delightful in every way and has led me to promise to return again next year. Everything here has been just as I would have had it. The critics have been very good to me, as has the general public. Some have found fault with my clothes and my fat, but when I come back I will try to be more to their tastes."

M. Vigna, the composer, also sailed on the Lorraine. Speaking of productions of opera in America, he said they compared favorably with the European productions, excelling them in some respects, notably in staging, dress, chorus, and orchestra.

"There is one thing," he said, "about your public which rather puzzles me. The Americans do not seem to understand a simple melody, which would evoke a storm of applause in Paris, while they take the greatest interest in some of the very difficult parts and seem to understand them thoroughly."

PARKER'S FRIENDS OFFENDED.

Say That Leader Murphy Was Needlessly Offensive in His Comments on the Judge's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Friends of Judge Parker resent what they consider the somewhat contemptuous way in which the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, undertook to put a quietus on the Judge's Presidential boom.

In the first place, they say there was no provocation furnished by anything that was said or done at the "beefsteak" dinner at the Tub for the declaration which Mr. Murphy saw fit to make with regard to Judge Parker's candidacy. The only reference which was made to Judge Parker's candidacy was made by Senator Bailey in a half-humorous speech, and Judge Parker's reply was in the spirit of the occasion. There was no mock vote and there was no seconding speech by any one.

"Murphy's remark on the reported mock vote, which never took place," said a close friend of Judge Parker's to-day, "was positively brutal when one considers the dignified position which Judge Parker occupies and the dignified attitude which he has consistently maintained ever since he has been brought into prominent mention as an available candidate. If it is Mr. Murphy's view that the delegation from New York should receive no instructions, of course he has a right to proclaim it, but in undertaking to dispose of Judge Parker's candidacy in the manner in which he did he was unnecessarily offensive.

"Furthermore, he has not improved his chances of getting control of the State machinery of the Democratic Party by disposing in such a contemptuous manner of the candidacy of a man for whom up-State Democrats entertain such high respect as they do for Judge Parker."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy said to-day that the "beefsteak" dinner incident was not a serious one, but the occasion was one of pure merriment and fun. "It is too early," continued Mr. Guy, "to speak of Presidential nominations, and I think every intelligent Democrat approves of the position taken by the leader of the New York Democracy in that regard."

ODELL TALKS ON HOME RULE.

Before Gov. Odell returned to Albany yesterday, he was asked if he had not receded a bit at the Twenty-seventh District dinner Wednesday night from the broad home rule proposition which he was generally credited with favoring.

"The people have home rule now," he said. "The very things they clamor for, if they took the trouble to investigate, they would discover they already have.

"Sunday opening is the thing to be taken up first. This home-rule proposition is a big one. As phase after phase is unfolded new legal obstacles present themselves. I have not prepared a bill relative to home rule.

"The legislative programme, and not 'home rule,' is what will be taken up by the conferees of the Republican Party who will meet in the Executive Chamber at Albany Monday."

To-day he goes to Lockport to attend the funeral of State Committeeman Timothy E. Ellsworth.

It is conceded that Niagara will have at the Spring State Convention the naming of Ellsworth's successor for the position of State Committeeman for the Thirty-fourth District.

GIRL "ATTORNEY" WINS CASE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Josephine Sattka, eighteen years old, conducted a trial in Justice Boyer's court in Evanston to-day and secured a dismissal for her "client," the defendant in the assault case of Adam Kravnski against Kasmas Vistski.

The girl was the only "attorney" in the case, and acted with dignity and composure throughout the trial. She was the only person in the room, aside from the Justice and officers, who could speak a word of English, and she was obliged to act as interpreter for both sides.

BALKAN WAR IS FEARED

Advantage May Be Taken of the Far Eastern Conflict.

Turkey and Bulgaria May Settle Their Differences While Russia's Hands Are Full Elsewhere.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—In diplomatic circles here the fear is increasing that Turkey and Bulgaria will take advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East to settle their differences.

Turkish securities have been falling since Feb. 6.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—The Politische Korrespondenz, a semi-official newspaper, today publishes a communication from Constantinople saying that in Turkish Governmental circles the conviction obtains that the present situation in the Far East renders war in Bulgaria inevitable.

In view of this condition of affairs, it is considered unnecessary that the Porte should burden itself with the serious obligations involved in carrying out the principal measures of the reform plans for Macedonia.

Commenting upon this statement, the Politische Korrespondenz says the fact that such an opinion prevails merits the most earnest attention of the interested powers.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11.—It is reported here that Premier Stourdza has been sounded by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments as to whether in the event of the Macedonian movement assuming serious proportions in the Spring Roumania would accept a mandate from the European powers to occupy Bulgaria with troops.

According to the Statesman's Year Book, the army of Roumania, on a war footing, numbers about 170,000.

The war strength of Bulgaria is estimated by the same authority as being about 205,000 men.

For some time past the Turkish Government has been reviving its practice of accusing Bulgaria of arming, of protecting the revolutionary committees, and of tolerating the passage of armed bands.

Turkey is again beginning to concentrate troops on the Bulgarian frontier in the direction of Mustafa Pasha and Kutchani, and has recently given orders for artillery and infantry firing exercises to be carried out. These exercises are regarded as a significant innovation.

There are various other signs of friction. The Ottoman Commissioner at Sofia refuses to visé the passports of Bulgarians even when recommended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Relation of Great Britain and France in the Turkish-Bulgarian Affair.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that in accounting for the disposition of the Continental powers toward strict neutrality in the Far East it must be considered that there is another danger nearer home.

The probabilities of approaching troubles in the Near East are not diminished. A rupture between Turkey and Bulgaria, declares the correspondent, is not improbable.

The situation in the Balkan Peninsula, it is asserted, is bound to influence certain of the great powers' attitude in the Far East. In this connection it is pointed out that there is one fact of importance. No matter what the interests of Great Britain and France in the Far East may be, in the Near East their interests do not clash. Last year the two countries worked harmoniously and to some degree successfully together.

There is no doubt that similar harmonious action was contemplated by both Governments in the Far East for the protection of their individual and mutual interests, and, declares the correspondent, this is no doubt a fresh guarantee that they will not be drawn into the Russo-Japanese war save, perhaps, as a last extremity.

MARTIAL LAW IN HONDURAS.

Admiral Glass Sends a Ship to Protect American Interests—The Situation in Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Feb. 11.—A diversion has been created from the monotonous wait of the different ships at Panama and the force of marines by the outbreak of the revolution in Honduras and the outlawry of the insurgents in Santo Domingo. Dispatches were received at the State Department this afternoon saying that martial law had been declared in Honduras and that the situation foreboded a serious struggle. One of Admiral Glass's ships was ordered up the coast to look after American interests.

The difficulty in Santo Domingo is a more serious matter. The insurgents have seized the railroad from Porto Plate, on the north coast of the island, to Santiago in the interior. The road belongs to United States capitalists and the Government will send a vessel to the island to protect its citizens and their property.

NORTHWESTERN CUTS RATES.

Further Reduction on Grain Tariff a Blow to the Chicago Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Northwestern again came to the front to-day and dealt the Chicago Great Western a stunning blow by announcing a further reduction of 2 cents a hundred pounds in the through rates on grain and grain products from Nebraska points to Chicago, at the same time reducing the rates both locally and proportional from 1 cent to 2 cents from all points in Iowa reached by its lines.

So long as the Northwestern met the Great Western's reductions with further reductions from Nebraska points only, the Chicago Great Western was not seriously hurt, as it has no lines into Nebraska, but by reducing the rates correspondingly from all Iowa territory, where it comes into competition with the Great Western, the latter is placed in an uncomfortable position because the reduction in the Iowa rates will seriously curtail its revenues.

Treasurer of Republican Committee.

It was reported yesterday that Gov. Odell has found a man willing to act as Treasurer of the County Committee. The committee, appointed to decide the contest between F. B. Ware and A. T. Mason for the leadership of the Twenty-ninth District, will report at the meeting Tuesday night. It is generally understood that the report will be in favor of Mason, which means the triumph of the Lauterbach-Elsberg element, generally regarded as Gov. Odell's party in the Twenty-ninth.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Baltimore Insurance Notice.

All insurance policies procured through I. TANENBAUM, SON & CO. are in corporations paying BALTIMORE LOSSES IN FULL, repeating the advantages their clients gained during the

Chicago (1871), Boston (1872), Jacksonville (1901) and Paterson (1902)

AND OTHER CONFLAGRATIONS.

Our Clients' Baltimore Losses Adjusted Without Charge.

WE PROVIDE FOR SUCH EMERGENCIES BY OUR SPECIAL FORM OF

USE AND OCCUPANCY INSURANCE

protecting all classes of merchants and manufacturers from interruption to their business by fire and indemnifying them for loss of accumulated or gross profits, plus fixed charges, salaries, and other continuous expenses (which every business is subjected to during enforced idleness), and providing repayment at a fixed and agreed sum per diem the loss thus sustained from the date of such fire until business is again in the same normal conditions as existed prior to the interruption by fire and capable of its regular producing and trading abilities, applying automatically to all branches of trade and commerce.

The credit of otherwise responsible merchants has frequently been impaired by fire.

No merchant can afford to assume the risk of this ever-increasing liability of interruption to business.

Insurance against such liability will enable you to reduce your loss to a minimum.

We place insurance against LOSS OF RENTS TO OWNERS.

Information and specifications furnished for installing automatic sprinklers and other fire resisting appliances.

Outside of the Metropolitan District these and other fire appliances installed WITHOUT EXPENSE, subject to acceptance of our guaranteed and copyrighted agreements.

Consult with Us On Our Various Forms of Contracts.

Established 1860. Capital $100,000

I. TANENBAUM, SON & CO.,
INSURANCE BROKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
114-118 Liberty Street, New York City.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes

Require constant and conscientious study. Years of experience have enabled us to produce special lasts that exactly meet the needs of growing children.

Our shoes combine style and material—Fit exactly right.

YOUTHS' HEAVY CALFSKIN,
lace, with heels, double soles; 13 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 5½, $3.

CHILDREN'S DONGOLA BUTTON,
7 to 10½, $1.75; 11 to 2, $2.50.

SCHOOL SHOES
for Boys and Girls, calfskin, button or lace; 8½ to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75.

"THE BEST ORTHOPEDIC SHOE,"
button or lace; 8 to 10½, $2.50; 11 to 2, $3.25.

"LITTLE MEN'S" CALFSKIN,
lace—our usual guarantee for satisfactory wear; 11 to 2, $2.75.

60-62 West 23d Street.

DINNER PARTY HEARD THIEF.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Their Guests Paid No Attention, However, and Jewelry Was Stolen.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—While Mr. and Mrs. Clark A. Miller were entertaining friends in their home in Pelham Road this evening a thief climbed the front porch and ransacked the second story, obtaining jewelry valued at $2,500.

Those at the dinner table heard the thief on the roof of the porch, but attributed the noise to falling snow. The robbery was not discovered until Mrs. Miller went to put away the jewelry she had been wearing during the evening. That was at least an hour after the thief had left the house. The police were notified, and were furnished with a list of the missing articles.

Before the theft was reported to the police a boy had turned over to a policeman a jewel box which he had picked up about a mile from the Miller home. It was identified as one taken from the house.

MORE ARRESTS FOR USURY.

Two Women and a Man Accused in the Loan Company Crusade.

Charles Bridel of 508 East Eighty-fourth Street, and Louise Walsh of 2,031 Third Avenue, were arrested yesterday at the offices of the Manhattan Finance Company, 277 Broadway, on a charge of usury made by James T. Fitzgerald of 1,383 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn. The warrant for their arrest was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Kressel, who is making war on the money loan agencies.

According to Fitzgerald's complaint, he applied to the Manhattan Finance Company for a loan of $35 on June 5, 1903. He got the money on the security of his weekly salary, after agreeing to pay back $48 in six installments of $8 each. He made his last payment on Dec. 7. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were released, each furnishing $500 bail.

Mr. Kressel said that he also had caused the arrest of Ida Lode, who was taken into custody by Detective McConville at her home, 348 West Forty-fifth Street. The complainant against her is Thomas S. Sayles of 417 Willis Avenue.

Marriage Follows Brief Courtship.

A. S. Andrew, a wealthy dentist and bachelor forty years old, came to this city from West Superior, Wis., about two weeks ago to visit his brother, Dr. R. R. M. Andrew of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, in the Bronx. He met Miss Annie L. Schuning, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a Bronx merchant of 683 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, at a reception. Saturday last the couple went to the Tremont Presbyterian Church parsonage, where the Rev. George Nixon married them. They took a train for Washington, and sent a telegram to the bride's parents asking for forgiveness, and they got it. They returned yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:45 A. M.—200 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Ballentine & Robowitz; damage, $200.

5:35 A. M.—327 Spring Street; Mrs. Biederman; damage, $50.

9:35 A. M.—1 East Fifty-sixth Street; Emily Hopkins; no damage.

10:20 A. M.—324 East Seventy-first Street; Frank Fallon; damage, $1,000.

11:00 A. M.—363 Seventh Avenue; J. C. Thomas; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—209 West Twelfth Street; Frank Ahearn; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—35 and 37 Nassau Street; German-American Insurance Company; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—56 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

4:15 P. M.—87 Bowery; Anger & Co.; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—22 Scammel Street; Marcus Rosencuergst; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue; O'Rourke & Co.; damage, $5,000.

6:30 P. M.—242 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Dominico Darato; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Division Avenue; Mary Golding; damage, $25.

6:50 P. M.—264 Water Street; the Bramhall, Deane Company; damage, $40,000.

7:20 P. M.—6 East Fifty-third Street; George G. Haven; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—115 West Sixty-third Street; L. Matthews; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—222 Division Street; Wolkenberg & Co.; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—9 Allen Street; D. Bronewein; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—Fox Street and Intervale Avenue, Bronx; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—125 Norfolk Street; David Ziegler

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Art of Condensation

Last Spring we occupied several acres of store space on the other side of Ninth street. During the recent months we have been giving it up a little at a time, until the present week will see all these large businesses brought back into this old Stewart Store again.

A present sacrifice for an infinite future good.

Today the Men's Hat Store is handsomely arranged, on the Second floor, in close association with the Men's Clothing. The fine new arrangement will not appear to be a sacrifice to men who go up there today. In fact, the entire reorganization of space throughout the store, to take in these outstanding forces of our business, has been so cleverly done that our public will doubtless think we are *better off* than ever before. Certainly our public will be just as conveniently and fully served as ever before.

We've just drawn in our belt, for better work than ever.

Come and see how well the store looks—how roomy and comfortable it is after making real use of space that was merely filled before.

Some Stirring News Marks the Moving of the Men's Hat Store

Today the Men's Hat Store finds new quarters on the Second floor, Ninth street side; directly at the head of the stairway—a most accessible location for men in a hurry. The progress of building operations on our new store compels the change.

To signalize the Hat Store's rise in the world we make two offerings of special interest to men today:

$6 Silk Opera Hats at $4

These Opera or Crush Hats were made to sell at $6 each, and are equal in every respect to the best $6 hats on the market, in silk and mechanism of springs; and the shape is of the latest, best style. Today, a limited number will be sold at $4 each.

$3 Black Derby Hats at $1.60

The bodies, or blanks, of these hats come from a maker who turns out nothing less than $3 and $3.50 qualities; and these are up to standard in every way, but surplus lots. We bought them, had them finished in newest Spring blocks, allowing the maker to use up short ends of silk binding, leather bands, etc., from which he could not make up full dozens. As men don't buy derby hats by the dozen, they needn't care; particularly since they get fine new derby hats at nearly *half price*, by the proceeding, $1.60 instead of $3, and a splendid lot in all sizes, and a variety of dimensions.

Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Suits, $12.50

This offering of about eighty fine Winter Suits is based upon our needs for space, and not upon temperature. Yesterday was a day to make the warmest sort of a suit agreeable; and March is apt to contribute more of the same weather. To say nothing of the pleasure of having a good-looking winter suit to begin next season with.

All of which are sound arguments when there's a chance to buy

$15 to $20 Suits
At $12.50 Each

They are what remain of our fancy cheviot and worsted sack suits, in sizes 34 to 38 only; and at their new price they mean a handsome saving.

Also a group of

Young Men's Suits at $10

Fancy cheviot Sack Suits, single or double-breasted; sizes 16 to 19 years, that were heretofore $13.50 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Two Fine Offerings in MEN'S SCARFS

First is a fine collection of De Joinville Scarfs, made by one of the best foreign neckwear makers. The silks are distinguished, the patterns are exclusive, the colorings rich, but dignified. They are Scarfs for which you would ordinarily have to pay $2, $2.50, $3 and $4.

Today's Price is 85c Each

They may be worn with a ring, or tied in Ascot or four-in-hand style.

The other offering is a fine collection of English Squares, Folded Squares, Imperials and Folded Imperials, Four-in-hands and Tecks. Made of handsome silks in selected patterns and colorings. They are regular $1 and $1.50 Scarfs, now

Fifty Cents Each

A fine large variety to choose from.

Broadway and Ninth st.

Paris Lingerie
At Half Prices

Many a woman who would hesitate to pay full prices for these beautifully dainty French Undergarments, finds possession made surprisingly easy today by the *half prices* that now rule on the following groups:

NIGHTGOWNS, of French nainsook; medium low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, hand-embroidered—

At $7.50 to $15 each, were $15 to $30

CHEMISES, of French nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and fine cluster plaits—

At $4 to $11 each, were $8 to $22

DRAWERS, of French nainsook; deep ruffles; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace; some hand-embroidered; ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.75 to $12.50 each, were $5.50 to $25

Little French Store, Second floor, 10th street

Still Good Variety Among the Men's HOUSE COATS

If you're an average-sized man, or smaller, and don't want a coat larger than size 38, you still have good selection from these fine House Coats, or Smoking Jackets, which are now selling

At Exactly Half Price

They are our own regular stock, and the best made house coats to be found anywhere—refined, dignified, easy. And these are the new prices:

$3.50	Coats at	$1.75	$6.50	Coats at	$3.25
$4	Coats at	$2	$7.50	Coats at	$3.75
$4.50	Coats at	$2.25	$9	Coats at	$4.50
$5	Coats at	$2.50	$10	Coats at	$5
$6	Coats at	$3	$12	Coats at	$6

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

A Fine Piece of News About Women's New Spring Suits

For weeks you have been admiring the handsome new Spring Suits for women, that have been constantly coming to WANAMAKER'S—else you've missed a lot. Today the assortment is most elaborate—suits ranging in price from ten to eighty-five dollars. But who'd have thought that a little group of about thirty of these stylish new suits could be offered away under-price, at such a time as this?

The manufacturer is off on another tangent, and we have his samples—all too few, for those who'll want them. But a rare bargain for those who get them.

The suits are tailor-made, in the smartest styles. Mostly of broadcloth, in various colors and black. Plain tailored or dressy Eton jackets. A few are made of handsome cheviot, with various styles of jackets. Skirts are unlined, and are in lengths that just clear the ground, or with slight train. Regular prices were $34 to $45—

Now at $27.50 a Suit

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Suits, $3.75
Boys' Reefers, $3

Those are two interesting headlines. The clothes they refer to are still more so—as mothers will see at a glance:

At $3.75, worth $6.50

Regulation Russian Blouse Suits, with chevron on sleeves and embroidered shield, sizes 2½ to 7 years.

At $3, worth $5 and $6

Reefers of chinchilla and frieze; warm and stylish; broken lots, but all sizes from 3 to 5 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dainty Toilet Soap
At Half Price

The usual price for this delightful Almond Cream Soap for the complexion, nursery and bath is 25c the box of 3 cakes.

We purchased a quantity to sell at just *half price*—

15c a Box; 2 Boxes for 25c

Its smoothness and delicate perfume make it a most excellent and popular soap for the toilet.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

The February Sale Presents These BRASS BEDSTEADS

You'll find on our floor today one of the finest showings of Brass Bedsteads that you ever clapped your eyes upon. And not only is the collection one that it will be gratifying to select from in the matter of variety; but the concessions on the prices are most pronounced.

The bedsteads come from the very best makers in America. They are of the finest construction and finish; and in the very newest styles.

Here is a word of the prices:

At $24, from $33—Brass Bedsteads with 1½-inch pillars, ¾-inch top rails, ½-inch fillers, 2½-inch vases, large husks, fancy ornaments; head-piece, 65 in. high; foot-piece, 41 in. high; extended foot; highly polished and fine finish. We have to sell six 3 ft. 3 in., three 4 ft., eight 4 ft. 6 in.

At $28, from $35—Brass Bedsteads with 2-inch pillars, 3⅛-inch vases, ¾-inch top rail, ½-inch fillers, extended foot-piece, large husks on foot-pillars; head-piece, 64 in. high, foot-piece 44 in. high; highly finished with best quality lacquer. We have to sell six 3 ft. 3 in., four 4 ft., eighteen 4 ft. 6 in.

At $26, from $34—3 ft. and 4 ft. sizes.
At $26, from $35—3 ft.
At $27, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
At $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. sizes.
At $32, from $45—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in.
At $35, from $53—3 ft.
At $35, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
At $35, from $60—3 ft.
At $36, from $48—3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
At $40, from $55—4 ft. 6 in., 3 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. sizes.

At $40, from $55—Brass Bedsteads with 2-inch continuous pillars; head-piece 60 in. high, foot piece 42 in. high; ¾-inch fillers, cast brass head and foot ornaments; highly polished; a bedstead of very fine design. We have to sell three 3 ft. 3 in., three 4 ft. 6 in.

At $48, from $65—Brass Bedsteads with 2-inch pillars; head-piece 68 in. high, foot-piece 48 in. high; extended foot with cast brass goose-neck connections at top and bottom; ten ¾-inch fillers with cast brass T ball connections; large husks, fancy spindles, 3⅛-inch vases, a massive and showy bedstead, highly polished and finely lacquered. We have to sell five 3 ft. 3 in., twenty-five, full size, 4 ft. 6 in.

At $42, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $42, from $55—3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
At $44, from $62—4 ft. 6 in.
At $48, from $65—3 ft. 3 in.
At $50, from $65—3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
At $55, from $70—3 ft. 3 in.
At $60, from $80—4 ft. 6 in.
At $60, from $84—3 ft.
At $65, from $80—3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 1 in. sizes.
At $65, from $88—4 ft. 6 in.
At $90, from $120—4 ft. 6 in.
At $125, from $185—Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft. 3 in.
At $130, from $240—Twin Bedsteads, 3 ft. 3 in.

Morris Chairs in the February Sale

Our showing of Morris Chairs is always at the top notch for this most popular of living-room chairs. From medium to the very finest there are specially priced groups, but today this exceptional offering—

Two Hundred $10 Morris Chairs at $6.50 Each

Just opened yesterday a carload of golden oak and imitation mahogany Morris Chairs; full-size frames in two styles, one after the Mission order and the other with shaped arms and front legs with claw feet; broad, easy arms square spindles under arms; high adjustable back; enclosed ratchets; spring seats, fancy velour cushions, tufted; newest style fabrics. Chairs are sold complete with cushions at the low price of $6.50, instead of $10. Chairs are of fine construction and finish, and highly polished.

Fourth avenue.

Fine Furs
Some Special News

Sixteen fortunate women have the opportunity today to buy Persian Lamb Coats of particularly high style and quality at an unusual saving. We are closing out these two groups of Coats; hence the new prices, on coats that we can absolutely guarantee:

At $37.50, from $72.50

Six Plain Persian Coats, 22 inches long.

At $85, from $135 and $150

Ten Persian Lamb Coats, with mink collar and deep lapels; brocade lining; sizes 36 and 38.

Then three attractive groups of Muffs, at about half prices:

At $10, from $20—Large Flat Blue Wolf Muffs.
At $10, from $20—Flat Isabella Box Muffs.
At $8.50, from $15—Flat Alaska Sable Muffs.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Gloves, 65c

What can be better than these fine, soft Lambskin Walking Gloves for women, when the price is only

65 Cents a Pair?

Two-clasp, handsomely stitched, in new Spring shades of mode, beaver, tan and gray; also black and white.

Tenth street.

GOATSKIN RUGS
Come In for a Clean-Up

Next to the wild animal rugs, these goatskin rugs are most effective in fixing up the home; and with reasonable care they will last a very long time. They are made up in handsome manner; and, as these we now offer are our own regular stock, we can assure you that no better made rugs of this sort are to be found.

The offering includes five different sizes, and four colors—black, white, gray and brown—eight hundred and fifty rugs in all, at savings of a third to a half from usual prices:

Lined Goatskin Rugs—
36 x 72 in., at $5, from $8.
28 x 64 in., at $2, from $4.25.
21 x 36 in., at $1.50, from $2.25.
4 x 5 ft., at $3, from $5.
10 ft. 8 in. x 11 ft. 8 in., at $50, from $100.
4 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 8 in., at $20, from $40.

Unlined Goatskin Rugs—
28 x 64 in., at $1.50 and $1.75, from $2 and $2.50.

White China Sheepskins—28 x 64 in., at $2, from $4.

Third floor.

Handsome Lamps at Half Price

A reliable lamp manufacturer has given up the business; and we have taken over his entire stock on hand. It grades remarkably high—for all the lamps are new, most of them made last month, and finished according to our desire, in

Old Brass	Clouded Copper and Antique Brass
Clouded Brass and Gold	Bright Red and Black
Old Copper	Bright Green and Gold

The assortment includes Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps in variety, all of which are marked at *half prices*:

At $2.50, regularly $5 — *At $4.25, regularly $8.50*
At $3, regularly $6 — *At $5, regularly $10*
At $3.50, regularly $7

Also a number of Ruby and Black Lamps, complete with ruby etched globes in dragon or floral designs,

At $3, regularly $6 — *At $4, regularly $8*

Housekeepers will do well to grasp this opportunity, either for their city or Summer homes.

Main floor, Tenth st., and Basement.

Sets of Embroidery Strips
A Third Below Value

High-grade Nainsook, Swiss Muslin and Cambric Embroideries, all in matching sets of Edgings and Insertions, in 4⅛, 5 and 6¾-yard lengths.

There are two to five widths of Edging, and one to three widths of Insertion in each set. Now a *third to one-half under-price*.

20c to $1.25 the piece

Also a fine lot of Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, 15c and 18c qualities, at 10c a yard.

Main aisle.

Beautiful SCARFS For Women---$1

The choicest assortment of rich designs and delicate color-combinations, on mousseline de soie and crepe de chine grounds, that you'll be apt to see in Women's Scarfs in a long while. In fact, they are the finest work turned out by the Swiss experts of St. Gall.

An importer let us have his samples—500 in all—and the range of styles is extraordinary, including many in pure white, white-and-pink, white-and-pale blue, and black-and-white.

The average wholesale price of the Scarfs is $3—retail prices would be *$1.35 to $7.50 each*—we got them to sell for

One Dollar Each

And scarfs are in general favor for women's neckwear!

Broadway.

Japanese Linens Under-Price

This is a collection of Fancy Linen Pieces, with exquisite and elaborate designs in drawn-work, done by the Japanese on fine Irish linen.

Plate Doilies, 12 in. square, 75c, from $1.
Small squares, 18 in., $1.25, from $1.75.
24 in., $1.75, from $2.25.
30 in., $2, from $2.75.
Tea Cloths, 45 in. square, $1.10 from $1.50.
50 in. square, $1.25, from $1.75.
54 in. square, $1.50, from $2.
Tray Covers, 18 x 27 in., $1.50, from $2.
20 x 30 in., 50c, from 75c.
20 x 30 in., $1.75, from $2.25.
Table Scarfs, 18 x 36 in., $1.10, from $1.50.
18 x 36 in., $1.75, from $2.50.
18 x 45 in., $2.25, from $3.
18 x 54 in., $2.50, from $3.50.

Third floor.

SHOES---A Midwinter Movement

The finest lots of Winter Shoes that a minute inspection of our stocks can produce, are spread before you today. Each group, in itself, is worth a special trip to WANAMAKER'S on the part of the person interested. In the aggregate, the lots present an irresistibly attractive chance for men, women and children, to get all the thoroughly *good* shoes they need, for the remainder of the heavy weather, at splendid savings on each pair.

Spring stocks are already making demands for space in our Shoe Store—hence the urgency of these offerings:

Men's Shoes

At $1.50—Men's fine wax calfskin Lace shoes, tipped; straight last; flexible sewed soles. Fine business shoes for any man.

At $1.90—Several thousand pairs of Men's Kidskin and Box-Calfskin Shoes. Good shapes, welted and stitched soles. A good selection of popular lasts. Many of these shoes are from our $3 "Wear-Well" line. The sizes in the lot are almost complete.

At $2.40—A new purchase of Men's high-grade trade-mark Shoes. Sold all over the country at a set price; stamped on the sole is a well-known name; and all these shoes are honest and stylish; in kidskin and box calf, patent and enamel leather.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.20—Sturdy Goatskin Lace Shoes. Tipped; solid soles; roomy lasts. A shoe for hard wear.

At $1.25—Strong Box Calfskin Lace Shoes, with soles like flint. Made to resist the kicker. Sizes 11 to 2. Boys' sizes 2½ to 5, $1.50.

Women's Shoes

At $1—This is the wholesale price for these women's serviceable Kidskin Lace Shoes. Stout soles; roomy lasts; tipped. We have only 900 pairs in the lot, and they will go quickly.

At $1.50—Most of these Shoes are made under our own direction. Of black kidskin; lace or button, tipped. Very worthy shoes at the price.

At $1.90—Women's choice fine-grained Kidskin Shoes. Some have kidskin tips; others patent leather. Button and lace. Several heel shapes. Oak leather soles. All are welted and stitched.

At $2.20—Women's Patna Kidskin Shoes; plump but fine. Kid and patent leather tips; narrow toes; Cuban and military heels; welted and stitched soles, with the flexible inner sole.

Children's Shoes

At $1—Children's Kidskin Button and Lace Shoes. Fairly broad shapes. Good solid out soles, of oak leather. A clean-up of excellent shoes. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes, $1.20 and $1.40.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TEMPORARY HOMES OF BALTIMORE FIRMS

Result of Fire Is Removal of Retailers Further Up Town.

Opportunity Given Financial Institutions to Acquire Larger Properties at Their Old Sites.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—It is reckoned that fully a year must elapse before any large proportion of the proposed new buildings can be completed in Baltimore's devastated financial district, and for the interval most of the wealthy companies have acquired leases on ample temporary quarters.

While the strictly financial institutions are all planning to rebuild on their old sites, as are some of the large wholesale houses owning property in the burned territory, the result of the fire is going to be a general removal of retailers further uptown. For years the tendency has been for the retail merchants of the financial district to migrate to the neighborhood of west of Charles Street and north of Fayette Street. The fire has given to many the chance for which they have been waiting. It has also given to the banks and trust companies an opportunity to acquire sites adjoining their old properties and thus make it possible for them to build larger homes than they had before. Not a few of them, it is said, will take advantage of this.

Among the concerns which have already arranged for permanent changes of location is Armstrong, Cator & Co., the largest wholesale millinery house in America. This company has bought from Benedict Brothers, now of New York, the property at 106, 108, and 110 Hopkins Place, including a big building already erected, which just escaped the fire's path. Until the millinery firm can move in here it is located at 202 West Fayette Street.

The price paid for the Benedict property, it is announced, was $90,000, and real estate men say the value was not put up because of the fire.

John Turnbull, Jr., and Co., the most important furniture concern in the city, is another which did not have to stop at a temporary resting place. It has bought out the building, stock, and fixtures of J. H. Knipp, an antique furniture dealer at 403 North Howard Street. Mr. Knipp had been planning to retire for some time. He is recalling the proverb about ill winds.

Hall, Headington & Co., another big furniture house, having been burned out at Fayette and Charles Streets, has taken a year's lease at 418 North Charles Street, and probably will stay in that vicinity.

Hennegen, Bates & Co., the city's oldest jewelry house, has rented the building 218 North Charles Street for a long term. It was burned out at 13 East Baltimore Street. All the jewelers are looking for places in the Charles Street neighborhood, and James R. Armiger & Co. have leased No. 310, having been routed from 29 East Baltimore Street.

Michael Ambach & Sons, wholesale clothiers, whose old place was at German Street and Hopkins Place, have moved up one "square," (as they call a block in Baltimore,) to 118 Hopkins Street, where they rent a warehouse.

Dixon, Bartlett & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, and the Chesapeake Shoe Company have moved to permanent quarters at 102 Hopkins Place. The former were at 38 and the latter at 37 Hopkins Place.

The mercantile concerns are by no means as certain of their plans as are the banks and trust companies and other such institutions. While the former, generally speaking, are hesitating, the latter's one aim appears to be haste in rebuilding. The Chamber of Commerce, for instance, is in such a hurry that it has petitioned the city to let it bear the expense of clearing its old site, for which purpose it has appropriated $10,000.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has secured a year's lease at 215 North Charles Street, near the temporary homes of the Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange. The Secretary of the association, Clarence H. Forrest, said tonight:

"I believe nearly all the retail trade that suffered in the Baltimore Street vicinity will move up town. Some small dealers, of course, are going to be squeezed out entirely. Probably the small shops that return to the financial district will be confined to the section far to the east, except for the little lunchrooms that are necessary for the noonday rush in the financial streets. The ousted railway ticket offices doubtless will find new quarters in the office buildings occupied by large institutions, as will the lawyers, brokers, and representatives of out-of-town interests."

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has a list of firms and institutions which have rented temporary quarters. Mr. Forrest says that he understands that many of the leases of these quarters are for a whole year. Anyway, it is said that the addresses will be fixed for almost that long. The offices secured by the best-known banking, commercial, and other institutions, in addition to those already mentioned, are as follows:

A

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO., 208 North Calvert Street.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., Calvert and Centre Streets. The company lost its building at 21 East Baltimore Street, and intends to have a new one there.

AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST CO., Saratoga and Courtland Streets.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' CO., known as the Typefounders' Trust, 914 West Baltimore Street. It will rebuild on its old site later.

B

BAKER GLASS CO., 6 South Howard Street. Its building on South Charles Street went down and will be replaced.

ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, 710 Cathedral Street.

BALTIMORE REFRIGERATING AND HEATING CO., 408 South Eutaw Street.

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO., 506 Light Street.

BALTIMORE TRUST AND GUARANTEE CO., Central Savings Bank Building.

BALDWIN & PRICK, Charles and Clay Streets.

BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE, Builders' Exchange.

BRADSTREET'S AGENCY, Howard and Franklin Streets.

J. RAMSAY BERRY & CO., 309 North Calvert Street.

BROWN, MARSHALL, BRUNE & THOMAS, 222 St. Paul's Street.

BAKER-WHITELY COAL CO., Y. M. C. A. Building.

BALTIMORE BRICK CO., called the Brick Trust, 7 Clay Street.

BALTIMORE NEWS CO., 318 West German Street.

C

CANTON CO., which handles much of the real estate in the fire district, 28 East Mount Vernon Place.

W. WIRT CLARK & SON, builders' exchange.

COLONIAL TRUST CO., West Saratoga Street, near Charles.

CUMBERLAND GAP DISPATCH, 506 Light Street.

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., Hotel Rennert.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., 802 North Charles Street.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 210 East Lexington Street.

CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO., 711-713 St. Paul Street.

D

W. J. DICKEY & SONS, 207 North Calvert Street.

DAVIS COAL AND COKE CO., 523 North Charles Street.

R. G. DUN & CO., Eutaw and Franklin Streets.

E

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Young Men's Christian Association Building.

F

FAIRBANKS CO., 314 North Street.

D. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Hotel Rennert.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 143 North Gay Street.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO., 315 North Charles Street.

J. HARMANUS FISHER & SON, 338 North Charles Street.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, 301 North Charles Street.

FRANK ROSENBURG & CO., 107 North Howard Street.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 10 East Lexington Street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Gay and High Streets.

G

JOHN S. GITTINGS & CO., 317 North Charles Street.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Mount Royal Apartments.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., 318 West Fayette Street.

JAMES S. GARY & SON, 306-307 Fidelity Building.

GERMAN BANK, Holliday and Lexington Streets.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT, 219 North Calvert Street.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., 312 East Lexington Street.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, 333 North Gay Street.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 404 West Camden Street.

H

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 1,212 North Calvert Street.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO., 9 East Pleasant Street.

HAMBLETON & CO., 12 East Lexington Street.

HOPKINS OIL CO., 18 East Preston Street.

J. SETH HOPKINS & CO., 224 St. Paul Street.

HOPKINS PLACE SAVINGS BANK, 307 West Fayette Street.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BALTIMORE, 211 North Calvert Street.

I

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO., 230 North Charles Street.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, 926 North Charles Street.

J

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 823 North Howard Street.

L

LONDON-LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO., 100 East Saratoga Street.

M

MOULTON BROTHERS, 326 St. Paul Street.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO., Eutaw and Fayette Streets.

MARYLAND CASUALTY CO., 625 St. Paul Street.

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT CO., 610 and 612 Cathedral Street.

MIDDENDORF & CO., Howard and Saratoga Streets.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Mount Royal Apartments.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Baltimore, 112 West Fayette Street.

McKIM & CO., 216 St. Paul Street.

MARYLAND TRUST CO., 207 Maryland Telephone Building.

MORGAN STEAMSHIP LINES, 228 North Liberty Street.

N

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. of Milwaukee, 229 Park Avenue.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY, 506 Light Street.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE TRANSPORTATION LINE, Reeder's Wharf.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 417 East Lexington Street.

NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANK, Maryland Telephone Building.

NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE, Charles and Pleasant Streets.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., 610 Cathedral Street.

NILES & WOLFF, Charles and Saratoga Streets.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, 517 and 519 West Baltimore Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, 208 West Lexington Street.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 2,010 Bolton Avenue.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Saratoga and Howard Streets.

O

H. A. ORRICK, President of the Stock Exchange, 417 North Charles Street.

P

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY OFFICES, Calvert and Centre Streets.

PROVIDENCE SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 18 West Saratoga Street.

PATAPSCO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., 112 West Fayette Street.

POOLE ENGINEERING AND MACHINE CO., Woodberry, Md.

R

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., 33 West Lexington Street.

ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., 225 St. Paul Street.

S

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., Zion's Church School, North Gay Street.

SUSQUEHANNA COAL CO., Calvert and Centre Streets.

SMITH DIXON & CO., 213 Courtland Street.

S. A. L. RAILWAY, 506 Light Street.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 11 South Eutaw Street.

SHRIVER, BARTLETT & CO., 100 East Lexington Street.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO., 758 North Eutaw Street.

STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, Eutaw House.

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., 604 North Charles Street.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO., 211 North Calvert Street.

STRAUSS, EISEMAN & CO., Greene and Fayette Streets.

STEELE, SEMMES & CAREY, 301 North Charles Street.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., 226 North Liberty Street.

T

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE CO., 15 West Saratoga Street.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., 202 North Calvert Street.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Masonic Temple, Charles Street.

U

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 211 North Calvert Street.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, 212 North Charles Street.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., 220 West Fayette Street.

UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK CORPORATION, Franklin and Cathedral Streets.

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., 30 South Eutaw Street.

V

VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA AIR LINE, 506 Light Street.

VENABLE, BAETJER & HOWARD, 206 North Calvert Street.

VERMILYE & CO., Maryland Telephone Building.

W

WYATT & NOTTING, 2 East Lexington Street.

WASHBURN-CROSBY, 335 North Charles Street.

WILKINS PRINTING CO., 335 North Charles Street.

WESTINGHOUSE CO., 221 North Calvert Street.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 210 East Lexington Street.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE, Hillen Station.

WESTERN MARYLAND BLUE RIDGE DISPATCH, Hillen Station.

WESTERN MARYLAND SOUTHERN STATES DISPATCH, Hillen Station.

Y

YORK SAFE AND LOCK CO., 405 Baltimore Street.

Of course there are many without either permanent or temporary offices. Charles De Witt & Co., for instance, have a Post Office box, as has the Levering Coffee Company, the heads of these firms conducting their business from their homes. On the whole, however, Baltimore's financial and business geography is about the same to-day as it will remain for a year, except that the temporary pasteboard signs will be replaced by more ornate ones.

The makeshift placards, the dirty streets, and the confusion of street car lines and traffic throughout the city contribute to make Baltimore by no means attractive these days, but the Mayor and other officials promise a quick return to normal conditions.

BALTIMORE CONCERN QUITS.

Peabody Insurance Company's Risks Reinsured by the Home of New York.

The Home Insurance Company of New York has reinsured the outstanding risks of the Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, as a consequence of the latter's conflagration losses. Vice President Snow of the Home said yesterday:

"I have been advised by two of our officers, who have been in Baltimore since Monday, that the negotiations for taking over the Peabody company were completed to-day, but I have not yet been informed of the details of the negotiations. The Peabody had a considerable amount of insurance on dwelling house property in Baltimore, which is considered desirable by all the companies, and which we think will add considerable to our Baltimore business.

"I understand that the arrangement is for the Home only to guarantee all its outstanding insurance. We have too large an account of our own to settle from the fire to assume the losses of any of these crippled companies."

The Peabody was capitalized at $127,500, and its net surplus a year ago was $137,514.

BALTIMORE BANKS OPEN

Resumption of Business Inspires Stricken City with Confidence.

No Instance Reported of Contents of Vaults Being Seriously Damaged by the Fire—No Aid Accepted Yet.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—To-day marked the most cheerful advance Baltimore has yet made since the great conflagration of last Sunday and Monday. An incident that inspired the whole community with tremendous confidence was the resumption of business by the banks, deposits being received and checks honored in the usual way. It would be difficult to estimate the volume of transactions in this respect, but, according to the leading bankers, it was gratifyingly large in view of existing conditions.

The leading savings banks in the city combined in a public announcement to-night that none of them has suffered any loss of securities by the fire and that they are in as good condition financially as ever, and that they will be open for business Feb. 15.

The knowledge that Baltimore's terminal facilities are intact and that the grain elevators were not involved in the fiery tornado has also served to promote a popular conviction that the situation is not so dark as it has heretofore appeared.

The progress made to-day by 3,000 laborers in the work of clearing the débris from the streets in the burned district seems almost magical. Baltimore Street, which at sunrise was a confused mass of rubbish, is almost clean, and likewise South Street, one of the great banking thoroughfares. Hanover Street, near where the fire started, was made passable for wagons, and Pratt Street, a long avenue of trade, is clear of incumbrances all the way through.

All through the financial district preparations are being made to open safes and vaults. Those of the German Bank and the German Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore and Holliday Streets, were opened and the cash and books taken out uninjured. The vault of the Marine Bank was opened this afternoon, and found intact. Not one instance has been heard of a vault the contents of which have been seriously damaged.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Directory of which includes some of the wealthiest and most influential merchants, has been exceedingly active to-day in sending broadcast to every centre of trade in this country and Europe the assurance that Baltimore is even now in prime condition to transact all shipping, grain and foreign trade, and that all other lines of business will be restored to their normal channels within the next two or three months.

The matter of accepting aid from other cities has not yet been finally decided upon, according to Mayor McLane. The indications are that the citizens of Baltimore will be fully able to take care of all cases of want that might present themselves. Secretary Ufford of the Federated Charities said to-day that there have not been a half dozen applications to his society for aid since the fire.

A special act of the Legislature has been passed empowering the city to borrow $2,000,000 if necessary. Congressman F. C. Wachter of this city called on the Mayor to-day to learn whether Congress could do anything. A bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating $1,000,000 to this city, and Mr. Wachter said the bill would be passed hastily through both Houses if the city wanted the money. The Mayor replied that he as yet has seen nothing to justify an appeal for aid. Offers of aid from outside continue to pour in.

A composite estimate of the total loss from the fire by twenty-five expert representatives of leading insurance companies outside of Baltimore places the figures at $85,000,000. Some of them think that the total loss will be reduced to $70,000,000, as much salvage is being dug out of the ruins which was thought to have been destroyed. The loss to the insurance companies is estimated by the same experts at 75 per cent. of the total loss.

STEEL BUILDINGS IN FIRE.

The Seven Which Suffered in Baltimore Capable of Being Repaired, It Is Thought by Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—No aftermath of the Baltimore fire presents more features of interest than the investigations designed to show how the modern steel buildings withstood the flames. Whether the giant frames must come down, whether they can be used again, and to what extent they will have to be repaired if they can be used, are questions which interest hundreds of architects, builders, and owners.

The only formal report yet made public on this subject comes from the Continental Trust Company, whose skyscraper on the southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets was the tallest and most conspicuous building in the city.

D. H. Burnham of Chicago, the architect of the building, after having made a detailed investigation, has reported to the trust company that the steel frame is uninjured except for a few "aprons" on the windows of the top floor. These "aprons" will have to be replaced, and Mr. Burnham advises the immediate reconstruction of the building on the old frame. The seven Baltimore buildings that may be classified as of first-class modern steel construction were as follows:

CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, southeast corner Baltimore and Calvert Streets.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, southwest corner Calvert and Fayette Streets.

CALVERT BUILDING, southeast corner Fayette and St. Paul Streets.

UNION TRUST BUILDING, northeast corner Charles and Fayette Streets.

MARYLAND TRUST BUILDING, northwest corner Calvert and German Streets.

HERALD BUILDING, southwest corner Lexington and St. Paul Streets.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, in Water Street, between South and Holliday Streets.

An expert who has come to Baltimore as representative of one of the greatest steel companies in America visited the sites of these buildings this afternoon at the request of the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. After looking over the structures as carefully as he could from the outside the expert made the following statement:

"The fact that stares one in the face is that all the steel frames are still standing, while buildings of other kinds are in ruins. One thing is certain—whether the steel structures can be repaired or not—the result of the fire is not a fine showing for fire-proof building companies.

"The showing cannot be considered other than a bad one. I think all the seven buildings are capable of being repaired—that is the way it looks from the superficial examination I've been able to make. The repairs will have to be very extensive. They will include doing over the stone facing of the walls, the fire-proof blocks of the floors, and certain portions of the steel itself. As to the stone facing—the fire outside corroded much of it, causing it to crumble off, and it will have to be replaced. Then the flames got at the floors, causing some of the blocks to fall out, leaving a hole or holes in practically every floor. It was where these blocks fell out that the steel which had been covered by the blocks was exposed to the flames. As a result the steel girders and beams were bent with the heat at these points, and where they suffered they will have to be replaced. Notwithstanding all this, however, the fact remains that the steel building is the best building yet devised, though it is not perfect. I saw safes that were brought unharmed from the upper floors of the Continental Building after the fire. Nothing was brought safely out of the ruins of non-fire-proof buildings."

The expert said he found the walls of the brick and stone building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had not collapsed, and could be used again in rebuilding. The same was said of the so-called semi-fireproof Law Building, in which there was some steel, but which was not claimed to be of the best modern construction.

The city is fairly teeming with representatives of building companies. The architects are rushed half to death with business, and they tell the building men to come in again next week, when the plans have been thought out.

Some Old Baronial Furniture

finds beautiful reflection in a number of pieces that we have reproduced from the Tudor period. Great Oaken Tables, carved Arm Chairs, and Settles that express the sturdy atmosphere of that period, are offered as a beautiful scheme for the Living Hall or Library. Oak under the subdued treatment of our Cathedral finish, blended with soft tapestries or Spanish leathers, brings an air of dignity and solid character in these pieces.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway"

TRANSFERS AT 23D STREET

Street Railway Company Concedes Long-Contested Point.

Change Made So Quietly That Few Passengers Knew of It—More $50 Penalties Imposed.

The New York City Street Railway Company yesterday began the issue of transfers between the Twenty-third Street cross-town and the Broadway car lines. A uniformed employe of the company stood on the curb on the Broadway side of the Flatiron Building and dealt out the tickets.

Few passengers realized the concession made by the Railway Company, so the demand for transfers was limited. Those who did ask for them were mostly "greenies," as the transfer man called them. They got transfers, not because they knew of any change, but simply because they expected to get them at every crossing of car lines. The men and women best acquainted with the city did not ask for transfers at all.

The new system does not make the Twenty-third Street a "re-transfer line." That is, a passenger getting a transfer from Broadway to the cross-town line cannot continue the trip in a third line as he can from the Thirty-fourth Street, Fifty-ninth Street, Eighty-sixth Street, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, without paying a second fare. The man who issued the transfers at the point of the Flatiron Building was uncertain about this point. He shifted the responsibility, he said, on conductors, who said positively: "No re-transfers."

Evidently the decision of the company to issue these new transfers was very sudden. The man on the curb did not give the passengers a distinct form of transfer, but the same sort of ticket that is given on the Columbus Avenue line. It did not even have "Twenty-third Street" printed anywhere on it.

Between 5 o'clock in the morning, when the man took his place on the curb, and 3 in the afternoon only 175 of the thousands of passengers who went past there asked for transfers.

The policemen stationed at this congested, triangular crossing expect to have their hands full after the public find out that transfers are furnished there.

"Not much doing to-day," a tall bluecoat said in the afternoon; "not many people know about the new rule yet. In two days, though, there'll be a crowd here."

Soon, perhaps to-day, another transfer man is to be stationed east of the Broadway tracks to take care of the passengers dismounting from northbound cars.

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, said, regarding the new transfer point:

"It means that thousands who have been compelled either to spend an additional 5 cents morning and evening or to walk a considerable distance to their work, will receive a benefit which means a great deal to them. The action of the company is undoubtedly a direct result of the decision secured by our committee from the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court in the Topham case, and is beyond question stimulated by the many hundreds of actions, each brought to recover penalties of $50 which have been commenced against the company for its refusal to obey the law. In these suits neither our committee nor any of its counsel has had any pecuniary interest whatever.

"Nothing more clearly indicates the necessity for a local Railroad Commission through which the people of this city may regulate and control its railroad corporations than this struggle. Had the State Railroad Commissioners been alive to their duties the transfer question would have been settled long ago on the the intiative of those officials, and it would not have been necessary for private citizens to organize themselves into a committee and to give unstinted time, effort, and money to vindicate a plain public right."

The New York City Street Railway Company was sued yesterday before Justice Joseph in the Seventh District Municipal Court for refusing to issue transfers to passengers. Harcourt Bull of 15 William Street acted as counsel in all of the seventy-one suits for $50 penalties, being himself the complainant in forty of them, so that he sued for $2,000. The other complainants and the amounts for which they sued were Benjamin W. Brown, $500; William N. Baller, $250; Homer M. Moore, $250; W. Burdge Wooley, $250; Addison S. Wickham, $250, and Thomas Riley, $50.

Justice Joseph rendered judgment against the company in each case.

COURT GRANTS WEST DIVORCE.

Wife Secures Legal Separation from De Witt Clinton West.

Elida May West yesterday was granted a divorce in the Supreme Court from De Witt Clinton West, a member of a wealthy Fulton County, N. Y., family, to whom she was married at Buffalo in 1890, when Mr. West was still in college at Yale. They met first in Denver, where she was prominent in society.

The divorce was granted mainly on the strength of a letter to West, which it is alleged was written by a woman named Hida Wade, and some other evidence given by private detectives showing that West had visited Miss Wade in her flat at 215 West Thirty-fourth Street. West did not appear at the trial, although he was represented by counsel, while Mrs. West was present throughout the proceeding.

Reliance Labor Club Request Denied.

David F. Demorest, Secretary of the Manhattan Building Trades Council, announced yesterday that the request of James Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club to the Central Federated Union on Sunday to ask the National Building Trades Council to revoke the charter of the Empire Labor Club had been denied. In making the request Delegate Fitzgerald stated that the Empire Labor Club, which is composed of marble workers, was made up of non-union men.

Sentenced for Planning Suicide.

Adolph Benz and Mrs. Alma Drewes of Hoboken, who entered into a suicide agreement, and who were convicted in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City, were arraigned for sentence yesterday. Benz was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Judge Blair said he was undecided what to do in the case of the woman, and she was remanded until next week.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

The Final Clearance Sale of
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Ends With Saturday.

No, not a garment will we borrow of one season to augment those of another, even though the designs and fabrics do justify that course. We would rather they be in your service, let it cost us what it will.

SUITS FOR MEN

Single and double Breasted Sack Coat Models, of Cheviot, Tweed, Worsted, or Cassimere in mixtures, and of Cheviot, Thibet or Serge, in black or blue.

Formerly up to $20.
At $11.00.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN

Box Coat Models (various lengths) of Melton, Kersey, Frieze and kindred high grade fabrics, in sizes thirty-eight to forty-eight, and a few smaller.

Formerly $15, $18 and $20.
At $13.00.

For Friday and Saturday.
Furnishings for Men.
One-Third and One-Half Less Than Regular Prices.

PAJAMAS.
Of fine Madras with large pearl buttons: well made and finished,
Value $1.50. At 95c

SUSPENDERS.
Of fancy Silk and Elastic in excellent colors, Japanese rawhide ends,
Value 50c. At 25c

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Of fine white Linen, drop stitch, or fancy border,
Value 50c. 3 for $1.00

HALF-HOSE.
Of fine black Lisle, plain or lace effects in hand embroidered designs,
Value 75c. At 50c

UNDERWEAR.
Medium weight, of Merino in natural or white, or Balbriggan, ribbed or plain.
Per garment, $1.00

For Friday and Saturday:
Opera Hats for Men.
Value $6.50. At $4.75

One of the cleverest of the French hat makers sponsors those presented here. The strong, ingenious spring and well-moulded form both attest to that. Ribbed silk of the better grade covers them. Models for all manner of men are included.

For Friday and Saturday:
Suits and Coats for Boys
At Extreme Price Reductions.

SUITS.
Double Breasted of wool cheviot, or tweed in mixtures, also a few Norfolk Models, sizes 8 to 16,
Value $5.00. At $3.50

OVERCOATS.
Russian Overcoats and Reefers of Oxford gray, or brown all wool frieze, sizes 2½ to 5 years,
Value $5.00. At $2.95
Chesterfield and Tourist Coats of heavy wool fabrics, sizes 8 to 12,
Value $7.00 to $10.00. At $4.85

KNEE TROUSERS
of Corduroy, or Cheviot in blue or mixtures, sizes 3 to 16 years,
Value 75c. and 95c. At 50c

The Sale of Umbrellas
For Men and Women
Will Be Continued for Friday and Saturday.

The frames are very well constructed; the silks most serviceable; the handles not only attractive, but in good taste. The prices have been subjected to the following heavy discounts:

Men's and Women's Umbrellas of fine Union Silk.
Value $3.00 to $4.50. At $1.95
Women's Umbrellas of Twilled Silk.
Value $4.50 to $8.00. At $2.95
Men's Umbrellas of Twilled Silk.
Value $4.50 to $6.00. At $3.95

WM. VOGEL & SON.

The ranks of the $11.75 Suits and Overcoats have been recruited from higher up. More broken sizes of $25, $22, $20, $18 and $15 Suits and Overcoats, reduced to

$11.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY, HOUSTON ST.

Mrs. CLARENCE MACKAY

has written a novel which she calls

THE STONE OF DESTINY

Every one who knows of this charming and brilliant social leader and belle will be interested in learning of her views of life as expressed in her new book, that is certain to set all the fashionable world to talking.

A critical review of the book, with excerpts from its pages, will appear in

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

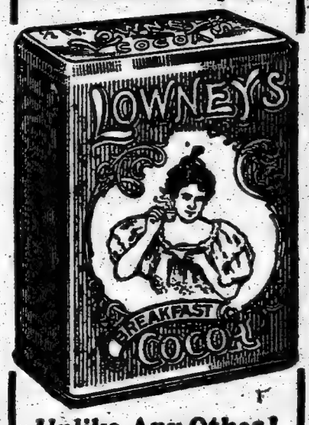

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Recipe Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST
Oxford Glove
A sturdy, serviceable glove for general wear
$1.50
Made of heavy capeskins, cut full, it has none of the objectionable features which commonly distinguish gloves of moderate price, and will compare favorably with those which are more costly.

A JAPANESE VICTORY
Is reported in every case where TANAKA HAIR FOOD is used to cure dandruff and falling out hair. This celebrated Japanese hair remedy produces remarkable cures in every case.
Ask your barber or druggist.
Sample bottles, 50 cents. Large size, $1.00.
THE TANAKA CO.,
10 East 14th Street, New York.
DON'T GET BALD, GET TANAKA.

TO RELIEVE BRIDGE CRUSH

Railroad Commission Adopts Expert's Report.

Regulation of Vehicular Traffic in the Rush Hours and New Route at Brooklyn End Proposed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has adopted a report on the transportation conditions existing on the Brooklyn Railroad Company's system, submitted by Charles R. Barnes, an electrical expert, in which it is recommended that vehicular traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge be further regulated, that a change in the route of cars at the Brooklyn end of the bridge be made, and that the company take the proper legal steps for the construction of the Livingston Street line. The report in reviewing the transportation conditions says:

"The average number of passengers carried daily on all lines of this company's system, including the elevated, in both directions, is 942,107. Of this number, 301,408 are carried on the elevated system, and 640,699 on the surface lines. A majority of the passengers are carried during the morning and evening rush hours, the greater number being carried during the evening rush hours. The conditions of traffic during these hours are such that passengers cannot ride with any degree of comfort or convenience.

"From 5 to 6:30 P. M. daily there is an average of 121,295 passengers carried on the system. Of these, 46,808 passengers are carried on the elevated system, and 74,487 on the surface lines.

"The number of cars operated over the bridge during one hour of the evening rush varies from 220 to 280. Serious delays to traffic occur on the bridge. These and the fluctuation in the number of cars operated per hour result largely from interference with car traffic by vehicles moving over the bridge.

"The congested condition of traffic on Fulton Street between the City Hall and Flatbush Avenue is worse than at any point in the State of New York. There are more cars operating over the Boerum Place crossing than over any other in this State.

"The delay to car traffic on the bridge can be prevented by the regulation of the vehicular traffic passing over it; the passage of heavy trucks or other vehicles which might interfere with the free movement of vehicles in a single line over the bridge between the hours of 5 and 6:30 P. M. should be prohibited. All vehicles passing over the bridge should be confined to a single line and not allowed to approach near enough to the tracks to prevent the movement of cars.

"The congestion on Sands Street could be avoided by running all cars from the bridge that are now operated through Sands Street, through Fulton Street to Prospect Street, passing under the arch of the bridge and continuing on Prospect to Adams or Jay Street.

"If these changes were made and the vehicular traffic on the bridge regulated as suggested the speed of cars across the bridge could be increased so that the number of cars operated over it could be increased from an average of 250 to about 300 per hour.

"If the suggestions in reference to change of routes at the Brookly terminus of the bridge and in regard to the regulation of traffic on the bridge were adopted the facilities for through traffic from New York could be increased 20 per cent. The number of passengers carried on the surface cars over the bridge between 5 and 6:30 o'clock could be increased from 17,439 to about 21,000."

Commissioner Best Promises Relief Plan Next Week.

Bridge Commissioner Best announced yesterday that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a week from to-day he would present a plan for the relief of the congested conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge. He said that Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department now is working out the details of the plan and will have them complete by that time.

The Commissioner also said that he had arranged with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to resume running its elevated trains over the bridge, except during rush hours, thus eliminating the change of cars at the Brooklyn side of the structure.

ELEVATED ROAD PRODDED.

Neglect of Criticisms of Station Conditions Stirs Railroad Commission to Threats.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day sent to President August Belmont of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York City a sharp letter requiring immediate attention to the recommendation of the board with regard to the conditions at the Cortlandt and Rector Street stations of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad.

The letter threatens that if action is not taken by March 1 the matter will be presented to the Attorney General.

The letter refers to an inspection made of these stations by order of the board in response to complaints. It recites that under date of Jan. 19 a letter of recommendation in relation to the Cortlandt Street station was sent to General Manager Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Under date of Feb. 6 the board wrote Mr. Bryan, asking him to answer the letter of the 19th. The board has not yet received an answer to its letter of recommendation.

The board states that "in its judgment the conditions in the loading and unloading of passengers at the Cortlandt Street (Ninth Avenue) station on the Manhattan Railway are intolerable and must be remedied at once."

BAD NEWS FOR THE BRONX.

Bill for Transportation Relief May Be Devitalized by Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—If the Port Chester bill is reported by the Assembly Railroads Committee it will be much amended in form. Three amendments have already been suggested and are said to meet with the approval of the committee. They are as follows:

That any aggrieved party may appeal to the Appellate Division from the decision of any local board and thence to the Court of Appeals; that the provisions of the act shall be distinctly restricted to street crossings, and that the bill shall not affect in any way steam railroads.

If the amendments prevail, as now seems probable, the Westchester and Boston Company will be able to hold up the Port Chester Company's proposed extension for as long a period as will be necessary to reach a final adjudication of the validity of the Westchester and Boston Company's franchise.

It would seem, therefore, that there is small prospect for the Bronx obtaining the transportation relief which its citizens have been so earnestly seeking.

COLD CAR FIXED THE SENATOR.

Mr. Wagner Got Pneumonia from Riding in One.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Joseph Wagner of the Eighth District, Brooklyn, who is ill with pneumonia at the Hotel Kenmore in this city, with three physicians in attendance, attended the session of the Senate last Tuesday and spoke on the Russell Car Heating bill, advocating strongly that its provisions be extended to the steam railroads of the State.

"I'm an example of the necessity for this extension," said Senator Wagner, whose voice was very hoarse. "I went down to New York Thursday and was in a car the temperature of which must have been zero. And I got a terrible cold as the effect of it."

Senator Wagner took to his bed that night.

TWO-PLATOON FOR FIREMEN.

The Assembly Passes the Bill Providing for Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Assembly to-day passed without objection or debate Mr. Remsen's bill providing for a two-platoon system in the New York Fire Department. The measure prescribes in detail the regulations for the service of both the day and the night platoon.

The hours of day service shall not exceed ten. The hours of night service shall not exceed fourteen, beginning not earlier than 6 P. M. and ending not later than 8 A. M. But in cases of riot, serious conflagration, or other emergency the Fire Commissioner or deputy or chief officer in charge of the department shall have full power to assign all members of both shifts to continuous duty.

It is estimated that the change will necessitate an extra expense per year of not more than $200,000.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Bills introduced in the Assembly to-day include those of:

Mr. COOK—Giving town boards joint power with Commissioners of Highways in granting consent for the building, extending, or changing of street railways.

Mr. QUINN—Detailing fire escape conditions in department stores, under the authority of city building departments. A fireproof stairway 5 feet wide must lead from floor to floor for every 90 feet in length and 60 feet in width of floor space, and exits must not be more than 60 feet apart on the frontage.

Mr. REMSEN—Creating a retirement fund for the benefit of old and faithful officers, clerks, and employes in the service of the City of New York. Deductions from salaries of those stating that they wish to avail themselves of the fund shall be made and 1 per cent. of liquor license fees may be drawn on to make up deficiencies in the retirement fund.

Mr. NICHOLS—Putting fire wardens injured or killed while extinguishing forest fires on the same footing as members of the National Guard which may be injured in service in war so far as pensions are concerned.

Mr. McMANUS—That all public school teachers who shall have served four years subsequent to Jan. 1, 1898, shall have their names, without further examination, placed on the eligible list for appointment.

Mr. HEWITT—Prohibiting the use of cocaine in manufacturing patent medicines, wines, liquors, or snuffs.

Mr. FITZSIMMONS—For the inspection of Elevators in New York City by inspectors appointed by the Superintendent of Buildings.

In the Senate the bills introduced included those of:

Senator CARTER—Appropriating $150,000 as the State's share for abolishing grade crossings of the Harlem Railroad in Mount Vernon.

Senator DOWLING—Amending the Employers' Liability bill so as to modify the statute to conform to the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional the section of the present law requiring notice within sixty days of the occurring of an accident, and, secondly, to insert the provision that railroad employes shall be protected to the same extent as the traveling public.

Bills passed in the Assembly included those of:

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—For a monument to the Fifth New York Regiment on the battlefield of the second Bull Run.

Mr. FINCH—Providing that the widow and children of a probationary officer of the New York City police force whose death is due to injuries received while on duty may share in the relief fund.

In the Senate to-day the bills passed included those of:

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the New York charter relative to the collection by installments of assessments for local improvements.

Mr. ROGERS—Appropriating $5,000 to the lawyers who draft bills for legislators.

ALBANY NEWS NOTES.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day reported favorably Assemblyman Finch's bill regulating retirement of Judges of the Court of Appeals or Justices of the Supreme Court. The bill provides that any Judge or Justice, who, having reached the age of seventy, shall retire by reason of expiration or abridgment of his term of office, having served sixteen years or more continuously, shall receive as a pension one-half of the amount of his salary at the time of retirement.

The Assembly Committee on General Laws to-day reported favorably Mr. Lynch's Anti-Trading Stamp bill, which requires that trading stamps shall be of a precise and stated money value and shall be redeemable in cash or merchandise at the holder's option.

A special train which leaves Albany at midnight to-night will convey a large number of legislators to attend the funeral of ex-Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, who was for four years President pro tem. of the Senate. Senator Ellsworth's funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at Lockport.

A bill aimed particularly at the great Western meat-packing companies was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Barrett, who says that these companies escape taxation under present laws. The bill provides that where a corporation, whether foreign or domestic, which bears the same name as a foreign corporation, acts as agent in this State for the sale of merchandise for such foreign corporation, the latter shall be taxed upon the capital invested in such business as personal property at its place of business.

In the Senate to-day the Education Unification bill was made a special order for next Monday evening.

TAX DODGING IS ALLEGED.

Three Philadelphia Companies Accused by Delaware's Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 11.—For alleged discrepancies in their annual reports Secretaries J. Parkes Chittenden of the American Steel Company of Philadelphia and Frank M. Wirgman of the Damascus Nickel Steel Company and the National Steel Refining Company, both of Philadelphia, appeared at the State House at Dover this afternoon in answer to the summons of Dr. C. R. Layton, Secretary of State.

All three companies are Philadelphia concerns, and have more than a million and a half dollars in capital stock. They refuse to pay more than one-half of the annual franchise tax, whereas the Delaware general incorporation laws prescribe that they should pay the entire tax upon their capital stock. They also refuse to pay tax upon certain patent rights.

Dr. Layton asserts that the companies are liable for the full amount, and said he would levy the tax accordingly. The Secretaries of the companies intend to appeal from Dr. Layton's decision.

WHIPPING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Board of Superintendents Considering Subject—Use of Old Buildings.

Numerous communications regarding the re-establishment of corporal punishment in the schools are reaching the Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education. This board is considering the subject prior to reporting upon it to the Board of Education, but will take no action till both sides of the question have been fairly considered.

Several Brooklyn parents have notified the Superintendents that they have formed an organization opposing whipping in the schools. They stigmatize as "the instrument of torture," the rubber hose, which is proposed for use upon refractory youngsters by Principal Best of Public School No. 118, Brooklyn.

Complaints are also arriving from property holders of the Bronx, because the Board of Education has proposed to use buildings formerly occupied by high school students, rather than erect new structures.

"It's a godsend to these people when we condemn a piece of property for the schools," said Associate City Superintendent O'Brien. "We have, by transferring from crowded elementary schools to vacated buildings, provided for 4,000 children on full time, abolishing eighty part time classes. When we were transferring pupils on the lower east side, the children returned with messages to the effect that their fathers and grandfathers had been graduated from the buildings from which they had been transferred, and that they wished to be graduated from the same schools. These amusing stories were inspired by the property holders, who wished property condemned for new schools, rather than have their children transferred from school to school."

SUIT OVER STEEL DIVIDEND

Charter Violation Charged in Stopping Payment on Common.

Stockholder Seeks to Compel Division of $66,000,000 of the Surplus and Net Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—A suit involving $66,000,000 of the surplus and net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation was instituted in the Court of Chancery to-day by Alfred F. Stevens, a brother of Vice Chancellor Stevens and a member of the law firm of Woodruff & Stevens, who seeks to compel a division of the money among the company's stockholders.

Mr. Stevens, who holds twenty shares of common stock of the concern, claims that $66,000,000 surplus has accumulated since the United States Steel Corporation was formed in 1901, and that the stockholders' dividends were reduced in October last, and in January this year stopped entirely. He asserts that the officers have by their action violated the terms of the corporation's charter and decreased the market value of the common stock.

In his bill he alleges that the earnings of the company were greatly in excess of the amount earned in 1901, when the regular dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared quarterly.

It is further alleged that the corporation passed by-laws which are said to do away with the effect of that section of the Corporation act under which the company was chartered. This, the complainant declares, the controlling interest had no right to do. To abolish the payment of dividends on the common stock, the bill says, will mean the creation of a trust fund for the benefit of the preferred stockholders, and he insists that the net surplus is payable only to the holders of common stock.

The United States Steel Corporation, it is alleged, earned above expenses $18,000,000 in 1901, $11,000,000 in 1902, and $34,000,000 in 1903. Out of these sums there has never been working capital created or a division of any part of the accumulation among the numerous investors, and an immediate distribution is asked for.

When seen at his office, 810 Broad Street, to-day, Mr. Stevens said that there is a two-fold object in the suit. One is to ascertain the reason why the United States Steel Corporation stopped payment of dividends on its common stock and the other is to determine to whom the $66,000,000 surplus of the concern should go. The bill, he said, is so framed that any holder of common stock may join in the suit as co-complainant. He further stated that he knew of no others who were desirous of joining him in the suit, but intimated that there was a probability that some would turn up, because of the fact that there are thousands of holders of common stock who perhaps are dissatisfied because their dividends have been abolished.

Mr. Stevens holds that the company earned the $66,000,000 before the new by-law was adopted, and that the latter should not be allowed to affect the rights of stockholders whose claims became due prior to the time of its adoption.

BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

Taken to Indicate That Prices Are to be Maintained.

It was officially announced yesterday that the so-called Harriman lines had placed an order of 53,000 tons of steel rails with the Illinois Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The Illinois Steel Company, which is a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation, is understood to have received over 35,000 tons of this order.

The price paid is understood to have been $28 a ton, which is the regular schedule price. As the amount ordered is about one-half of the needs of the Harriman lines and as it is well known that these lines have been holding back their orders because they considered the price too high it is now believed in the financial district that the price of rails will be maintained and that the steel rail pool has won out in its fight against lower prices.

Other orders reported placed at the same price are 15,000 tons for the Atchison, taken by the Lackawanna Steel Company, and 10,000 tons for the New York Central, taken by the same concern.

SUES SHIPBUILDING TRUST.

Investor, Charging False Representations, Seeks to Recover $70,000.

Papers in the suit through which C. A. Kavanaugh of Waterford is trying to get back the $70,000 that he invested in securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company have been served upon Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, formerly President of the Mercantile Trust Company, Col. John J. McCook, and Charles C. Deming of the firm of Alexander & Green.

The suit is based on the claim that there were false representations in a public circular put out for the Shipbuilding Company on June 14, 1902, as the result of which the plaintiff was induced to make an investment. It is charged specifically that the defendants knew that certain of the representations were untrue, that others were made which the defendants did not know to be true, and that a conspiracy existed to defraud the public. It is stated that similar actions are likely to be begun in the near future by others of the up-State investors, of whom Gov. Odell is one, to the extent of $180,000.

The circular in question offered $14,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due in 1932, and issued under a mortgage on the United States Shipbuilding Company, in which the Mercantile Trust Company is named as Trustee. Alexander & Green, as counsel for the United States Shipbuilding Company, certify to "the validity of the organization and of the securities issued, and the title of the company to the property."

FIGHT ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Struggle Between a Guard and Three Passengers Ended in Arrest of the Latter.

There was considerable excitement on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad last night between the Twenty-third and Thirty-third Street stations as the result of a fight between one of the guards on the train and three men, who were subsequently arrested.

The men arrested gave their names as Charles L. Oliver of 987 Amsterdam Avenue, Arthur Steckel of 1,648 Amsterdam Avenue, and John C. Campbell of 337 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. They claimed that they had already boarded the train and the gates had been closed when the guard concluded that there were too many people on the platform, and ordered them to get off, which they refused to do. A fight ensued in which Campbell lost a couple of teeth, and almost a panic was created among the passengers. At the Thirty-third Street station the police whistle was blown, and Policemen Bresnan and Norton of the West Thirtieth Street Station appeared on the scene.

One of the passengers, who gave his name as Siegfried Freund of 163 East Thirty-sixth Street, said he was an officer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and wanted to make a charge of disorderly conduct against the men, but when they reached the station he did not wish to do so. The Sergeant, however, compelled him to do so, and the men will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

SIEGEL-COOPER BANQUET

Executive Officers' Annual Tribute to Department Heads.

President J. B. Greenhut Discusses Reasons for the Continued Growth of Business—Other Speakers.

The fifth annual dinner of the executive officers of the Siegel-Cooper Company to the heads of the various departments of the big Sixth Avenue store was held last night at Sherry's. One hundred and twelve buyers and guests sat down at the horseshoe-shaped table promptly at 8 o'clock. Among those present were men prominent in law, finance, journalism, literature, art and science. Altogether it was the most successful dinner given by the store, although several of the invited guests, including Mayor McClellan and Gen. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition, were unavoidably absent.

Benedict J. Grenhut, son of the President of the company, was the toastmaster, and he called upon his father to respond to the first toast, J. B. Greenhut, the President, dwelt briefly upon the continued growth of the business of the store, which he attributed largely to the diversity and popularity of the stocks handled, the rapid and satisfactory service, and the loyalty and industry of the organization.

Following President Greenhut's remarks, his son proposed a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing.

Gibson Putzel, head of the legal department of the company, attributed the phenomenal success of the institution to the fact that there were no "bosses" at the Siegel-Cooper store. His toast was received with vociferous applause.

T. A. Sperry, head of the green trading stamp concern, was also called upon, and at his request a toast was drunk standing to "the lady of the fountain."

The employes were represented by Sig Hirsh, who created considerable amusement by comparing the store to a college and the owners as the Faculty.

Frequent mention was made by many of the speakers to Charles M. Hogan, a member of the firm, who is about to take a trip through Southern Europe on a vacation granted him after seven years of work. Mr. Hogan, thanking his fellow-workers for their kindness, explained that he had been in harness since Sept. 1, 1870.

Speeches were also made by President Delafield of the National Park Bank, Adolph S. Ochs, and Frank V. Strauss.

Among those present were the following:

William R. Rose,	C. B. Cox,
Frank H. Cooper,	T. H. McInnerney,
Henry S. Herman,	Max Sommers,
Jerome Siegel,	H. E. Taylor,
Leo Schlesinger,	W. A. McLaughlin,
Don C. Seitz,	A. H. Bickley,
Edward Siegman,	H. B. Hess,
T. Scallknecht,	J. H. Ling,
M. Tanenbaum,	A. E. Eckle,
Herman Ridder,	Charles F. Snyder,
A. J. Meister,	H. P. Seymour,
William H. Howells,	W. N. Harrington,
William C. Freeman,	N. Goldfinger,
A. Fiegenhalmer,	F. C. Cadden,
A. Wineburgh,	Joseph B. Proskauer,
J. Wineburgh,	R. F. C. Huntsman,
Frank L. McNamee,	J. W. Cook,
Joseph Wilberding,	Charles Powell,
R. N. Bell,	C. B. Hunt,
W. C. D. Martin,	C. L. Graff,
H. Wolfson,	Charles J. Rosebault,
J. Morrison,	Nathan Cohen,
M. J. Murphy,	M. M. Oilliam,
F. H. Schmehl,	John C. Cook,
George Bernard,	Milton Wolff,
W. P. Mabee,	A. B. Feder, Jr.,
H. C. Durand,	L. Underndorfer,
W. D. Ablett,	J. C. Tanty,
L. Olms,	A. Zwilling,
Mat. Hansen,	George A. Logan,
J. Downes,	George S. Beechwood,
J. F. Kampe,	D. P. Buckley,
George Wolff,	J. A. Holt,
L. Ostergren,	T. W. Stackpole,
J. A. Quinn,	B. Jacobson,
J. W. McGuinness,	J. G. Cohen,
Eugene Todd,	Dr. L. Eichberg,
Andrew Clexton,	J. R. Edwards,
Dr. Bacon,	A. M. Dederer,
W. F. Forestal,	J. C. Van Cleaf,
William A. Deering,	G. A. Backett,
Joseph H. Dear,	William A. Davis,
G. Bradt,	John I. Cole,
Louis Wiley,	N. D. Menken,
William Sperry,	Francis Halpin,
B. G. Paskusz,	R. W. Poor,
W. Anway,	W. H. Cooper,
Theo. W. D. Lemos,	W. B. J. Mills,
A. W. Cordes,	Thomas A. Sperry.
Edward C. Cooper,	
B. Hillman,	

FOR A GREATER NAVY.

Chairman Foss Vigorously Combats Senator Gorman's Policy—Report Calls for Six New Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the report on the Naval Appropriation bill, made to the House to-day by Chairman Foss of the Naval Affairs Committee, the gauntlet thrown down by Senator Gorman in his announced policy of internal improvements in place of naval construction is taken up with vigor. The report says:

"The committee recommend the construction of more than the usual number of cruisers in view of the fact that last year we provided for five large battleships. This will give a better proportion to our navy. If we judge public sentiment aright it is in favor of the continuance of the policy of building up our navy. If we stopped now we would be left behind the leading countries of the world.

"The American people will not introduce the policy of sacrificing the American Navy for internal improvements, nor is there any such necessity. Foremost and above all must stand considerations of National defense, maintenance of our foreign policies, and protection of American citizens everywhere. The American people are not willing to lessen their influence on this hemisphere nor forsake their interests on the other."

The report says that to complete all the ships authorized up to the present time will cost $82,718,659. Of this sum this bill appropriates $31,826,860.

The ships authorized are one first-class battleship of 16,000 tons, cost $7,775,000; two first-class armored cruisers of 14,500 tons, cost (each) $6,505,000; three scout cruisers of not more than 3,750 tons, cost (each) $2,200,000; two colliers to be capable of accompanying the battle fleet, to carry 5,000 tons cargo of coal, total cost (each) $1,250,000.

An increase of 3,000 men is provided for and a training station on the Great Lakes recommended. The total amount of the bill is $96,338,038.

VOTE ON PANAMA TREATY.

Senate Agrees to Fix a Time for Final Action Monday Next.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day an agreement was reached under which Monday next a time will be fixed for taking a final vote on the Panama treaty. It is the understanding that the date for the final vote shall be not later than Feb. 23, which will be one week from Tuesday next. The debate is about exhausted and very few of the Senators care to occupy further time in the discussion. It is considered very likely that a vote may be reached before the last of the coming week.

Of the ratification of the treaty there is no doubt. With all members present sixty affirmative votes would be required for ratification. It is not expected that there will be a full vote, but the division will show every Senator represented, those absent by being "paired," one negative standing for two affirmative votes. It is considered reasonably certain that the negative side, on the basis of a full vote, will not exceed fifteen.

VOTE A ST. LOUIS LOAN.

House Concurs in $4,600,000 Item Adopted by the Senate—Provisions for Repayment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The St. Louis loan of $4,600,000, which was added to the Urgency Deficiency bill by the Senate, was concurred in by the House to-day after a stubborn fight. Several of the Republican leaders spoke against the loan, including Dalzell, Payne, and Grosvenor.

The Tawney amendment, which is aimed to furnish a greater measure of security for repayment to the Government, was adopted. This amendment requires that payments shall be made at the rate of $500,000 every fifteen days until the entire amount of the loan shall be returned, and authority is given the United States to assume the administration of the fair and take possession of the gross receipts in case the company fails to comply with the obligation of the act of Congress.

Telephone Directory

for the Spring months goes to press Feb. 26. Get your name in by subscribing for service before that date.

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For Sale.—A very rare and valuable old Nicola Amati viola, which Mr. Kneisel has indorsed, saying it was one of the most beautiful toned violas he had ever heard; also, a large library of ensemble music. Address V. S., 799 Park Av.

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The creed of the Boraxologist is simply this: "Be kind, calm and hustle—and use plenty of BORAX."

BORAX is nature's greatest cleanser. After you have rubbed and scrubbed and can't get a thing clean, put a little Borax in the water, and presto! the dirt disappears as if by magic. But be sure you get Pure Borax, 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND. Sold by Grocers and Druggists, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

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INSURANCE. | INSURANCE.

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

W. A. BREWER, JR., President.

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1903.

INCOME.

Received for Premiums	$2,789,089.08
From all other Sources	887,166.73
	$3,676,255.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$916,689.10
Endowments, Dividends, etc.	1,397,360.04
For all other Accounts	1,120,158.59
	$3,434,207.73

ASSETS.

Railroad and Municipal Bonds	$369,705.58
Bond and Mortgage Loans, first liens on Real Estate	7,768,750.00
Loans on Collateral	28,000.00
Loans on Company's Policies	1,473,246.78
Real Estate, including Home Office Building	6,518,739.75
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	426,073.09
Accrued Interest—Deferred Premiums, etc.	407,859.84
Total Assets	$16,992,375.04

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, as per Certificate of N. Y. Insurance Dept.	$16,173,047.00
Claims reported and unpaid and other items	151,678.93
Surplus as to Policy-holders, including Capital Stock	667,649.11
Total liabilities	16,992,375.04
Total paid policy-holders since organization	$42,088,0[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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"A good soup is half a dinner."

It is a good dinner that begins with a good soup. Soups often lack richness and delicacy of flavor, a fault easily remedied by using a teaspoonful of

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

Add it to oyster stews, fish, salads, chops, pot-au-feu, meats hot or cold, game, rarebit, macaroni, etc.

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A SYRACUSE BANK CLOSED.

The American Exchange's Officers Say All Depositors Will Be Paid in Full—Expect to Reopen.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—National Bank Examiner John Van Vranken to-day closed the American Exchange Bank of this city. The bank was organized in 1897, but did not become a National bank until three years ago. Manning C. Palmer is President and Graham K. Betts, cashier.

The officers of the bank declare that all depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders' loss will be slight, if any. They expect to resume.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Controller of the Currency has appointed National Bank Examiner J. Van Vranken receiver of the American Exchange National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank, as shown by the last report of condition, dated Jan. 22, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$545,409
Overdrafts	14,702
United States bonds to secure circulation	200,000
Premium on bonds	11,000
Stocks, securities, &c.	55,886
Other real estate owned	15,458
Due from banks and bankers	39,629
Cash and cash items	13,763
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer	10,000
Total	$906,039

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits	4,832
Circulating notes	200,000
Due to banks and bankers	115,958
Deposits	287,062
Bills payable	149,196
Total	$906,039

The American Exchange National Bank of Syracuse had a paid up capital of $200,000. According to a recent statement the bank owed to depositors $500,000.

Americans Drown in Philippines.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—A serious drowning fatality is reported off the coast of Tayabas, the southeastern province of Luzon. A number of Government officials were returning from a festival on Alabal Island in a small boat when a severe storm arose and the frail craft was capsized. The list of drowned included Burch and Grace MacGrew, teachers; a contract surgeon named F. Tetamore, J. Williams, a physician of the Board of Health, and two natives.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prof. C. F. Crackett, Princeton; J. G. Ogden, Montreal.

HOLLAND—M. Gurney Littlewood, England.

MANHATTAN—Francis S. Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.; William Barry Owen, London; S. W. Koessler, United States Navy; J. H. Means, London.

GRAND—Gen. George H. Worth, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Gerald A. Wicks, Mexico; W. H. Tweddell, London.

ASTOR—Capt. S. Warrington, Baltimore.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 11.—These charters were granted to-day:

The Wilkins Co., incorporated, of Washington, D. C., to buy, sell, and deal in butter, cheese, and eggs; capital, $15,000.

The Mutual Investment Association of Wilmington, to conduct a general investment business; capital, $125,000.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following bills were passed by the House to-day:

To amend the Hawaiian act so as to fix the time for making reports on labor statistics.

Relating to applications, declaratory statements, entries, and final proofs under the homestead and other land laws, and to confirm the same in certain cases.

Authorizing the sale of a part of what is known as the Redlake Indian Reservation, amended so as to provide that it shall take effect on the date of passage instead of awaiting ratification by Indians on the reservation, as the Senate bill provides.

Providing for the ratification and amendment of an agreement with the Indians on the Crow Reservation in Montana.

Authorizing the Director of the Census to cooperate with the officials of Michigan and other States in taking the census of manufactures.

Providing for holding court at Marietta, Indian Territory.

Providing for a term of the United States Court at Martinsburg, West Va.

WAR

Its Effect in the SECURITY MARKETS

FIRE

Boston and Chicago Conflagrations as a Clue to the Sequels of the BALTIMORE DISASTER

Read The New York Times Next Sunday

BLUE RIBBONS FOR DOGS

J. Pierpont Morgan Pays $1,000 for a Boston Terrier.

Old English Sheep Dogs Attract Attention—W. C. Hill Scores High Honors with His Great Dane Dagobert.

Bright and early yesterday morning the Judging rings at the Madison Square Garden were well filled with dogs. Fashionably dressed women thronged the rails of the ring and watched with much interest the dogs put through their paces.

The morning crowds of canines were very noisy, consisting mainly of terriers—Irish, Boston, and bull. The two latter breeds are fairly dignified, and are not so much given to expressing their feelings in joyous barks, but the Irish terriers are almost as demonstrative as their Scotch half brothers, and their yelps could be distinctly heard above the barks of the other dogs. There were Irish setters, bulldogs, and collies also in the ring, among the latter being entries of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose success with that breed on Wednesday was still the talk of the dog fanciers about the Garden.

Mr. Morgan captured still more ribbons when the open and winners' classes for rough-coated collie bitches were reached. His Champion Moreton Hebe, a well-known prize winner, proved invincible, defeating a very large class. He was not so successful in the classes for rough collie bitches, as the best he could do was to take a second and a third in the novice and limit classes. He added to his kennel by the purchase of Little Star, a seventeen-months' old brindle and white Boston terrier, for which he is said to have paid Mrs. A. L. Simpson of Dorchester, Mass., $1,000. Mr. Morgan watched the judging of his collies with the keenest interest.

In the smooth fox terrier classes the Sabine Kennels of Texas carried off most of the honors, winning the champion honors for both dogs and bitches and three other blue ribbons besides. In the wire-haired classes, G. M. Carnochan took three firsts, including the winners' class with Cairnsmuir Barkeeper. The winners' class for bitches went to the Selwonk Kennels' Selwonk Fidget.

The blue ribbon in the winners' class for Scottish terriers, dogs, was won by the Sandown Kennels' Brandywine Jack, and in the corresponding class for bitches, by the Craigdarroch Kennels' ch. Heather Charm.

One of the best dogs in the show proved to be the great Dane Dagobert, owned by William Curtis Hill of Washington, D. C., which won in every class in which he was exhibited—from the novice through to the winners' class.

A good showing was made by L. & S. A. Contolt in the Irish setter classes, their St. Cloud III. winning the blue ribbon in the winners' and the open classes for dogs, and their St. Cloud's Rosamonde taking first in the novice bitches class and in the winners' also.

There was a good showing of old English sheep dogs. The blue ribbon in the winners' class for dogs went to Mrs. G. S. Thomas's champion Wilberforce, with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis's Bilton Bob second. The corresponding prize for bitches was won by Hiddenbrook Farm Kennel's Bouncing Lass, with Mr. and Mrs. Eustis's ch. Lady Stumple second.

One of the features of the show is Bob, a greyhound, which is known as the golf caddie. The animal belongs to Miss Maude L. Pottle of Bensonhurst, and has been trained by her to act as her caddy when she plays golf. Bob's parentage is an unknown quantity, and this may have been one of the reasons why he has not received recognition at the hands of the judges.

ICE YACHTING FOR PRIZES.

Hazel L. Wins National Challenge Pennant in Race on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 11.—A race for the National challenge ice yacht pennant was sailed on the North Shrewsbury River to-day. The competing yachts were from the North and South Shrewsbury Clubs. George Gillig's Wizard and Newton Doremus's Atlanta represented the North Shrewsbury Club and William Joline's Hazel L. and Benjamin P. Morris's Mildred represented the South Shrewsbury Club. The Hazel L. and Mildred finished first and second, respectively. The winner's time for twenty miles was 57:22. The Mildred's time was 57:39.

A ten-mile race for the North Shrewsbury Club cup was won by Charles Irwin's Georgie II., her time being 34:55.

BIG AUTOMOBILE RUN.

Eastern, Southern, and Western Clubs Will Join in Midsummer Trip to St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Details of a grand club tour to be held in August were discussed at the annual meeting of the American Automobile Association to-day.

This tour, as outlined, is to be run from New York City to St. Louis, including club runs from each town along the route. Dates will be so arranged that the Boston clubs will meet the New York automobilists.

Cleveland, Ohio, is to be the rallying point, where the Eastern and Southern clubs will merge and continue the journey. Milwaukee and other cities in the Northwest will send clubs to join the Easterners and Southerners in Chicago. The most direct route from Chicago to St. Louis will be taken.

The tour is not to be a race or an endurance run. It is planned purely for the pleasure of the club members. There will be no rules or regulations governing speed, repairs, or stops. Regular stands will be established along the route for registering, and each automobilist who registers at each night stop between the place he starts from and St. Louis will receive a certificate from the American Automobile Association showing that he actually made the trip.

Results of Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Miss Melton, Foxy Kane, and Ben Howard were winning favorites to-day. In the first race, Julius Werner and Midshipman fell at the first turn. Both horses and riders escaped serious injury. After the fall Julius Werner ran away for five miles before being caught. Weather clear and cool; track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ora McKinney, 112 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, won; Arnold K., 112, (Livingston,) 5 to 1, second; Moderator, 122, (Hennessy,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:36 1-5. Jove, Ventoro, Regia, Henry of Franstamar, Hobson's Choice, Begum, and Circular Joe also ran. Julius Werner and Midshipman fell.

SECOND RACE.—Mile. Miss Melton, 93 pounds, (Livingston,) even, won; Plautus, 95, (Pierratt,) 30 to 1, second; Katie Powers, 90, (W. Hennessy,) even, third. Time—1:48. St. Jolly, Spring Fox, and T. G. Scarborough also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Foxy Kane, 110 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 9 to 20, won; Alpaca, 101, (McCafferty,) 15 to 1, second; Mrs. Frank Foster, 105, (Robbins,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:18. Rachael Ward, Sabinal, Moroni, and June Collins also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Ben Howard, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) even, won; Stand Pat, 102, (Robbins,) 7 to 2, second; Curate, 106, (T. Dean,) 18 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Malay, Satchel, Sabot, and Bodul also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Safeguard, 108 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1, won; Gus Lanka, 101, (W. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, second; Frank Rice, 106, (Robbins,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:18 2-5. Russell Garth, La Cache, and Centie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Emma A. M., 100 pounds, (Robbins,) 7 to 2, won; Will Shelly, 108, (J. Hennessy,) 13 to 1, second; Josie F., 100, (W. Hennessy,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Fast Class Leader Fullback, Nimble Nan, Lady Mistake, Anti-Trust, and Jim Nap also ran.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

With the excellent average of 221 1-7, Steinquest of the Fair alleys, on East Fourteenth Street, defeated Roberts, the representative of the Broadway Arcade alleys, in a Greater New York individual tournament match at the Fair alleys last night. The winner made four scores of over 225 and wound up the contest with two successive totals of 268 and 246.

In the women's tournament at the Harlem Circle alleys yesterday afternoon the Friendship Club, under the leadership of Mrs. Georgi, won two games and the Tallapoosa one. Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Lester of the Friendships scored a total of 278 each in two games.

Tournament scores last night:

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
The Fair Alleys.

First game—Steinquest, 182; Roberts, 181.
Second game—Steinquest, 233; Roberts, 159.
Third game—Steinquest, 246; Roberts, 181.
Fourth game—Steinquest, 190; Roberts, 212.
Fifth game—Steinquest, 183; Roberts, 190.
Sixth game—Steinquest, 268; Roberts, 180.
Seventh game—Steinquest, 246; Roberts, 213.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Mrs. Korndorfer, 132; Mrs. Crawford, 133; Mrs. Meyer, 115; Mrs. Robitzek, 119; Mrs. Ireland, 133. Total, 632.
Friendship Bowling Club—Mrs. Rogers, 146; Mrs. Robbin, 144; Mrs. Brandt, 126; Mrs. Lester, 135; Mrs. Georgi, 133. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.—Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Mrs. Korndorfer, 115; Mrs. Crawford, 120; Mrs. Meyer, 92; Mrs. Robitzek, 134; Mrs. Ireland, 140. Total, 601.
Solon Bowling Club—Mrs. Bohm, 109; Mrs. Neppack, 100; Mrs. Walters, 98; Mrs. Dietrich, 82; Mrs. Ginger, 101. Total, 481.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Mrs. Rogers, 132; Mrs. Robbins, 126; Mrs. Brandt, 111; Mrs. Lester, 143; Mrs. Georgi, 120. Total, 632.
Solon Bowling Club—Mrs. Bohm, 76; Mrs. Neppack, 117; Mrs. Walters, 90; Mrs. Dietrich, 77; Mrs. Ginger, 149. Total, 509.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Pallsade Boat Club—Doherty, 170; Caze, 178; Wilke, 181; Frost, 124; Gerringe, 141. Total, 794.
Metropolitan Boat Club—Hymes, 153; Nelson, 157; Chickerio, 131; Hoffman, 214; Emerson, 110. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Boat Club—Emerson, 143; Nelson, 138; Hymes, 137; Chickerio, 148; Hoffman, 158. Total, 724.
Lone Star Boat Club—Cramer, 157; Rinaldo, 166; Dublow, 148; Lillanthal, 161; Epstein, 192. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Cramer, 181; Rinaldo, 155; Dublow, 151; Lillanthal, 151; Epstein, 187. Total, 825.
Pallsade Boat Club—Doherty, 179; Caze, 208; Wilke, 182; Frost, 187; Gerringe, 166. Total, 922.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sackett, 194; McMullin, 129; Ottendorfer, 153; Douglass, 153; Carson, 145. Total, 774.
R. H. Thomas & Co.—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—S. B. Chapin & Co.—Townsend, 137; Riley, 127; Sinsabaugh, 111; Nelson, 119; Dewald, 141. Total, 629.
R. H. Thomas & Co.—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sackell, 142; McMullin, 124; Ottendorfer, 159; Douglass, 148; Carson, 186. Total, 759.
S. B. Chapin & Co.—Townsend, 167; Riley, 155; Dinsabaugh, 100; Nelson, 109; Dewald, 132. Total, 668.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—United States Council—Bleckman, 202; Flanagan, 158; Wagenhelm, 138; Barrie, 155; Rauch, 135. Total, 788.
Metropolitan Council—Coleman, 179; Pleinef, 141; Belden, 133; Stewart, 191; Murphy, 155. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—United States Council—Bleckman, 171; Flanagan, 169; Wagenhelm, 146; Barrie, 172; Rauch, 154. Total, 812.
Defendam Council—Warner, 176; Henrich, 187; Peterson, 152; Reids, 166; Le Bauvrau, 186. Total, 857.

THIRD GAME.—Defendam Council—Warner, 152; Henrich, 180; Peterson, 182; Reids, 179; Le Bauvrau, 152. Total, 785.
Metropolitan Council—Coleman, 172; Pleinef, 155; Belden, 149; Stewart, 154; Murphy, 205. Total, 835.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Eldorado Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Leiter, 174; Tuttle, 132; Dezaldo, 147; Best, 109; Mayer, 170. Total, 732.
Osceola Council—Lane, 147; Sheehan, 109; Byrnes, 102; Clunie, 133; Stevenson, 167. Total, 658.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 158; Riderhoff, 143; Meyer, 173; Meht, 166; Baker, 201. Total, 846.
Osceola Council—Lane, 184; Sheehan, 148; Byrnes, 99; Clunie, 174; Stevenson, 180. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 166; Riderhoff, 179; Meyer, 174; Meht, 175; Baker, 183. Total, 877.
Ridgewood Council—Leiter, 161; Tuttle, 127; Dezaldo, 156; Best, 96; Mayer, 158. Total 687.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.
Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Vigilantia Council—Ogilvie, 152; Baker, 137; Moe, 172; Phillips, 152; Burgess, 168. Total, 781.
Algonquin Council—Glass, 150; Cullen, 181; Marsh, 212; Dickenson, 175; Smith, 143. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.—Vigilantia Council—Ogilvie, 170; Baker, 137; Moe, 133; Phillips, 170; Burgess, 183. Total, 793.
Long Island Council—Hill, 138; Bahler, 214; Berry, 162; Brooke, 156; Judge, 168. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Algonquin Council—Glass, 167; Cullen, 159; Marsh, 118; Dickinson, 162; Smith, 201. Total, 807.
Long Island Council—Hill, 194; Bahler, 152; Berry, 124; Brooke, 139; Judge, 158. Total, 767.

SECOND SECTION.

FIRST GAME.—Pro Patria Council—C. Fowles, 148; Rodenberger, 159; Gonzales, 149; Goerke, 159; Campbell, 144. Total, 759.
Bushwick Council—Linz, 168; Fennelly, 167; Kaiser, 143; Brandt, 156; Gunderman, 166. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Pro Patria Council—C. Fowles, 168; Rodenberger, 147; Gonzales, 158; Goeake, 177; Campbell, 189. Total, 839.
Morning Star Council—Marquis, 102; Habrick, 140; Adams, 123; Livoni, 199; Vandyke, 205. Total, 769.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 174; Fennelly, 182; Kaiser, 131; Brandt, 167; Gunderman, 146. Total, 790.
Morning Star Council—Marquis, 163; Habrick, 160; Adams, 136; Livoni, 184; Vandyke, 184. Total, 827.

New York Bowlers in the Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11.—After two years of separation the New York bowlers, as the result of a meeting to-day, are once more under the control of the American Bowling Congress. Active plans will begin at once to reorganize the different clubs in the East to conform with the rules of the congress. This work will be undertaken by President Jacob Luely of the New York Bowling Association, B. J. York, Chairman of the New York committee, and C. H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Columbia Sophomores Tie in Hockey.

Hockey teams, representing the Columbia University Sophomores and St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., played a tie game last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Each team scored one goal and in the extra period of five minutes neither was able to score.

Hecker scored the goal for the University players in the early part of the second half and they held the lead until one minute before the half was over, when Richardson shot the puck for the school lads. Line up:

Columbia, 1.	Position.	St. Paul, 1.
Macbeth	Goal	Lang
Dudon	Point	Norton
Hecker	Cover point	Wheaton
Segre	Forward	Wilcox
Middleton	Forward	Coughtry
Schoonmaker	Forward	Sanger
Buckley	Forward	Richardson

Goals—Richardson, Hecker. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves and an extra period of five minutes. Referee—Mr. Smetser.

Racquet Championship at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The racquet championship for the gold racquet, to be held under the management of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club at Tuxedo, has created a great deal of interests among the racquet enthusiasts of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, as each of the above cities will present their claims in the tournament which opens to-morrow. All matches except the finals will be the best two out of three games. Among those entered are Erskine Hewitt, William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Milton Barger, E. Townsend Irvin, Robert Cassett, Lawrence Waterbury, and Charles Edwards.

Golf Winners at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11.—The qualification rounds of thirty-six holes for the Jefferson and Consolation cups were played over the links to-day. Over forty entered the tournament. The features were C. B. Cory's score of 71 in the morning round, and the match between Cory and John Moller, Jr., in the afternoon for the low score prize. Cory was absolutely faultless in his approach shots, but Moller slightly overapproached several times. Cory, Moller, and George T. Brokaw of Deal got prizes for low scores.

GOLFERS FAVOR MEDAL PLAY.

National Association Awards Women's Championship to Merion and Open to Glenview—No Selection for Amateur Event.

A return to the medal play qualifying round for the amateur championship, the award of the women's National championship tournament to the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, and the open championship to the Glenview Golf Club near Chicago were the most important matters accomplished last night at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association. The meeting was held at Delmonico's, and was attended by about 100 delegates from both the associate and allied clubs in the association. The dates for these events were left for selection to the Executive Committee.

No selection was made for the amateur championship. Two clubs applied for it, the Glen Echo Club of St. Louis and the Baltusrol Club of Short Hills, N. J. It was decided to let the Executive Committee decide as to the date of the tournament and the course. It was voted, however, that the date should be fixed so as to allow the college players to compete.

When it came time to discuss the method of playing the amateur championship R. H. Thomas of the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., moved that the association return to the medal play qualifying round, and this was seconded by Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion. Considerable discussion followed. Most of the opposition to the medal play qualifying came from the Western delegation.

Daniel Chauncey declared that not one golfer in the country was in favor of pure match play, and declared that Findlay Douglas, last year an advocate of simple match play, had changed his mind this year, and was strongly in favor of the qualifying round. It was finally decided to hold the amateur championship with the medal play qualifying round, and the details were left with the Executive Committee.

President J. Herbert Winckler of the Country Club of Brookline, near Boston, presided, and he was re-elected President for the coming year. The other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—Edward E. Martin of the Midlothian Club, Chicago, and Adrian H. Larkin of the Yountakah Club, Nutley, N. J.; Secretary—William Fellows Morgan, Baltusrol; Treasurer—Samuel J. Heebner, Merion Cricket Club; Executive Committee—Fred S. James of the Glen View Golf Club, Chicago, and Daniel Chauncey of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn.

Mr. Windeler said that the membership of the association had increased more than 25 per cent. during the last year. Mr. Heebner stated that the visiting English golfers had paid all expenses, and it was the first time during international sport that a visiting team had done so.

It was then voted that the President should appoint seven members from all sections of the country representing both allied and associate clubs, to consider the conditions of the membership at present of both classes and recommend such changes as they may deem advisable.

MIAL LEADS IN BILLIARDS.

He Defeats Marcotte and Conklin for Championship Honors—Final Game To-night.

Dr. L. L. Mial, the former billiard expert of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, completed his schedule of matches yesterday in the National amateur billiard championship tournament with two victories. These wins gave him the leading place for the championship emblem, and should J. Ferdinand Poggenburg win the match to-night Dr. Mial and Poggenburg will be tied for the National honors. If Poggenburg is defeated he will tie with Conklin for second place and Dr. Mial will take the championship.

There was a large crowd of spectators present at the Liederkrans Club to witness the playing of Dr. Mial. In the afternoon he defeated the Canadian champion, Arthur Marcotte, by 300 points to 229. Dr. Mial defeated Charles F. Conklin in the evening game by 300 points to 267.

The position play of Dr. Mial and his nursing of the ivory balls at the fourteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk, was the feature of both of his competitions. His run of 64 carroms in the evening match was a fine display of line nursing. The summary:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Dr. L. L. Mial—16 1 0 0 0 27 1 0 59 10 0 9 4 4 1 1 0 10 50 3 2 32 0 1 0 0 31 0 1 0 0 14 12 0 0 11. Total, 300 points; average, 8 12-36; high runs, 59, 50, and 32.

Arthur Mascotte—2 0 1 0 0 9 2 7 5 3 24 16 1 5 8 22 4 6 9 4 0 7 3 14 0 0 0 5 14 0 33 15 1 0 11. Total, 229 points; average, 6 19-35; high runs, 33, 24, and 22.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

EVENING GAME.

Dr. L. L. Mial—9 2 4 64 3 0 1 0 12 1 1 12 10 3 35 0 2 0 4 0 16 0 12 14 19 0 5 0 7 7 2 3 0 4 1 0 5 0 2 0 7. Total, 300 points; average, 6 36-44; high runs, 64, 35, and 34.

Charles F. Conklin—4 17 3 16 0 0 1 5 1 16 14 1 0 6 12 0 3 0 7 16 2 8 9 5 32 7 1 9 0 0 9 13 14 1 0 0 3 1 0 16 2 0 8. Total, 267 points; high runs, 32, 17, and 16.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

The final game of the tournament will be played to-night by J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Charles F. Conklin. It is planned to play off the tie match to-morrow afternoon previous to the banquet at which the championship emblem and the prizes will be presented.

The standing of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	5	1
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	4	1
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	2
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	2	3
A. Townsend, Brooklyn	2	4
A. Marcotte, Quebec	1	5
J. De M. Smith, St. Louis	1	5

SUNDAY BASEBALL TALK.

No Decision Reached by the National Commission—The Trouble May Be Settled To-day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—After a stormy executive session which lasted for five hours the National Baseball Commission adjourned to-night until noon to-morrow without reaching any decision on the question of the New York American League Club's playing Sunday baseball in Ridgewood Park on Long Island next season. It is said by those most interested that it will be settled to-morrow to the satisfaction of both leagues.

The owners present at to-day's session were Hermann and Pulliam of the National League and President Johnson of the American League, who compose the National Commission; Comiskey and Killilea of the American League Peace Committee and Robinson and Hart of the National League Peace Committee; Farrell of the New York American League Club, and President Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League team. Farrell and Ebbets represented the clubs directly involved in the controversy.

PLAY OF CHESS MASTERS.

Marshall, by Defeating Marco, Retains Lead in Monte Carlo Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 11.—The fourth round of the international masters' chess tournament, which was played at the Sporting Club in this city to-day, resulted as follows:

Marshall by defeating Marco kept the lead. Marocsy beat Swiderski, while the game between Schlechter and Gunsberg was not concluded at a late hour this evening. The matches to-morrow will be contested in the following order: Gunsberg vs. Swiderski, Marco vs. Schlechter, Marocsy vs. Marshall.

The record up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Gunsberg	0	3	Marshall	2½	½
Marco	1½	2½	Schlechter	2	1
Marocsy	3	1	Swiderski	1	3

Hearing on Three-Platoon System.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday fixed Feb. 20 at 11 A. M. as the date for the public hearing on the three-platoon system for the Police Department. The hearing will be given in the trial room on the third floor at Police Headquarters.

LIPTON WILL CHALLENGE

Letter from Sir Thomas Is Referred to N. Y. Y. C. Committee.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and L. F. Robinson Offer Prizes for Ocean Races—Power Boat Events Encouraged.

Frederick G. Bourne, presided at the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club last night. It was an important session, for besides the election of officers for the year, the letter of Sir Thomas Lipton, sent to the club a couple of months ago, was read to the members. Its contents caused no surprise, for it was pretty well understood that the owner of the three Shamrocks desired to challenge under the present measurement rule of the New York Yacht Club.

The letter was placed in the hands of a committee of five, with power to answer. Secretary Cormack said last night that when that committee was appointed and the letter was in their possession they might make its contents public.

He refused to say whether the letter was a formal challenge or whether it was but preliminary to a challenge which he will send later. It was the general opinion of the members that Sir Thomas had signified his desire to issue a fourth challenge, but was anxious that yachts of some other type than in previous races should wage the battle for supremacy and the coveted trophy. It was also the consensus of opinion that the wishes of the Irish Baronet in this regard will not be complied with.

Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and Fleet Captain L. F. Robinson each offered two cups for races over ocean courses during 1904, and Commodore Bourne offered two cups for races for power boats owned by members of the club.

Henry H. Rogers, owner of the steam yacht Kanawha, holder of the Lysistrata Cup, accepted the challenge of F. M. Smith, owner of the steam yacht Hauoli. The race is to take place off Sandy Hook just before or after the annual regatta of the club on June 16. Mr. Smith then offered two cups for a race of steam yachts upon a date to be fixed later. One cup is for steam yachts over 110 feet on the water line, the other for yachts under that measurement and over 75 feet in length. This race is to be governed by a time allowance to be formulated by the Regatta Committee of the club.

The club passed resolutions of thanks to the syndicates owning the three sloops—Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia. Each member of the syndicate, and the manager of each yacht, is to be presented with a gilt clock set with crystals, the pendulum of which bears a bas relief of the America's Cup and the club flag in enamel.

The secretary reported that the club now has 1,616 active members, and 2,021 of all classes. It has 517 vessels of a gross tonnage of 70,175.

These were the officers elected for 1904: Commodore—Frederick G. Bourne; Vice Commodore—Henry Walters; Rear Commodore—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Secretary—G. A. Cormack; Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam; Measurer—Charles D. Mower; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and E. H. Wales.

Dwyer's Trotter Wins at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The trotting match at $200 a side between John Quinlan's St. Riga of Cohoes and M. J. Dwyer's Elmer D. of this place was won by Elmer D. in three straight heats; best time, 2:16¼. It took place this afternoon, in a zero atmosphere, on Saratoga Lake, where there was a large gathering of the trotting men.

FIRE DIDN'T SCARE THEM.

Fire started in a stock room leading out of Frits Lindinger's restaurant, at the corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, just at the lunch hour yesterday. The restaurant was well filled with people when the engines came tearing through Nassau Street and pulled up outside of the German-American Building, in which Lindinger's establishment is located, but the guests ate on. Not one of them left his meal after he had satisfied a passing interest in the firemen and what they were doing, and Lindinger himself went around in person to assure everybody that there was absolutely no danger.

The people on the floors above were not disposed to get any more excited than those in the restaurant when the smoke rolled up. There were about 150 New York Law School students on the third floor, but Prof. Petty told them that there was no need to get frightened, and they stayed in class. Few of the tenants left the building because of the blaze. The loss was trifling.

PAJAMAS AT A WEDDING.

Clad in his pajamas, Alderman Leopold W. Harburger early this morning married Israel D. Water, a private in the Twelfth Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., and Pauline Peterson, who is employed in the family of Samuel Hart at 118 East Seventieth Street. The ceremony was performed at the Alderman's residence, 66 Second Avenue.

Soon after midnight Water and Miss Peterson walked into the Information Bureau at Police Headquarters and asked Capt. Deevy to direct them to the home of a Magistrate or a minister. Thomas J. Kelly took the couple to the home of Alderman Harburger and explained his mission.

"I've only got my pajamas on, but I guess that won't make any difference," said the Alderman. The couple were escorted into the parlor and the Alderman performed the ceremony.

Then came an embarrassing moment. The bridegroom evidently hadn't thought of the fee, but Kelly reminded him. Then Water whispered to his bride, and she said:

"About $1.75."

"I've got $1.40," said Water; "we'll give him $3 and I'll have carfare back to the fort."

"But how will I get home?" asked the bride.

"Oh, I'll stay on the car," said Water.

The fee was then offered to the Alderman, but he refused to accept it, and, much relieved, the couple went away happy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..6:59	Sun sets..5:29	Moon rises..4:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:37	Gov. Isl'd...5:12	H. Gate....7:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:10	Gov. Isl'd...5:45	H. Gate....7:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Inagua and Haiti.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Basil, Northern Brazil.	4:00 A. M.	.....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.
El Sigio, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lovstakken, Barbados	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarnia, Jamaica, Cienfuegos and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	.....

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Macon, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	.....
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

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Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Jun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

The ends of fair play as between Russia and Japan will be served and the interests of all the other commercial Powers will be protected by securing the neutrality of China during the war in the Far East. Neutrality in this sense has a double implication. If a general guarantee of the neutrality of China is obtained it will mean not merely that China is not to take part in the war as an ally of one or the other belligerent, but that hostile operations must not be carried on upon her territory. This is what the United States Government aims to secure by means of Secretary HAY'S circular note to the Powers. The terms of the note have not been given out, but it is understood that it invites the Powers, including Russia and Japan, to give guarantees that will "localize within as small an area as possible the hostilities in the Far East, and insure over as much of China as possible her neutrality." The impossible is not easily accomplished even in diplomacy. Russia being in military possession of Manchuria, it is manifest that there must be fighting there if Japan attempts to dislodge her. Evidently Manchuria is not included in the guarantee. All the rest of the Chinese Empire is included, and the guarantee of neutrality is thus equivalent to a guarantee of the integrity of the empire south of the Manchurian border.

It is for the interest of all the Powers, with the possible exception of Russia, whose policy and interests are peculiar to herself, that the partitioning of China should not be one of the results of this war. If the guarantee suggested in Secretary HAY'S circular note is given China will not be divided up. For the moment it may be that France will look with distrust upon the efforts of the United States to secure the guarantee of neutrality. In the French Foreign Office the fear would naturally be entertained that somehow this move would result to the disadvantage of Russia. That is possible, though it would not be so if Russia's professed objects were her real objects. But what if it be to the disadvantage of Russia? The move is made not to do her harm or to do her good, but to protect the very important interests of all commercial nations in the East. If Russia cannot accent to the giving of the guarantee it must be because she has designs which are hostile to the general interest. That she would not avow, and France could not afford to be her ally in any such purposes.

The giving of the guarantee is made easier by the fact that it has already been given by the Powers concerned, and has many times been given by the belligerents, particularly by Russia. Last October Russia broke her solemn pledge to withdraw from Manchuria. Something would be accomplished toward removing the disagreeable impression produced by that act of perfidy if the Imperial Government would now give the required assurance that Chinese territory would be respected.

While Manchuria is of necessity excepted from the scope of Mr. HAY'S circular note, the fate of that province remains a question for the future, and a question in the settlement of which the great Powers will have a right to concern themselves. Dr. TOYOKICHI IYENAGA of the University of Chicago points out in The Independent this week that "once the annexation of Manchuria by Russia is admitted, the whole political fabric of China, tottering as it is, but still able to keep its ground, will go to pieces. * * * It means the introduction of the policy of partition of China." Not merely the commercial interests of Japan but her peace and safety depend on the checking of Russian pretensions in the Far East, and her best defense against the Muscovite menace is the preservation of the Chinese Empire in its integrity. In the apportionment among the nations of the territory of China, Russia would come in for a vast slice. What that would mean for Japan was pointed out by Minister TAKAHIRA at the banquet of the Silk Association of America last night. The burden of war was not a light one for his country, said the Japanese Minister, but that burden would become vastly heavier "if instead of her present neighbors a potential enemy of uncertain purpose and overwhelming strength were firmly intrenched upon her very threshold." Japan for her own preservation must make the independence of China and Korea a fundamental part of her policy. It is against the overthrow of their independence, which would threaten her national existence, that she is fighting.

The irritation manifested in St. Petersburg at the openly expressed sympathy of Americans for the Japanese cause is perfectly natural. But is it not also natural for us to sympathize with that one of the belligerents who is fighting for the attainment of ends of very great value and importance to us, and whose ultimate triumph would serve our National interests? So far as the designs of Russia in the Far East have been disclosed they are hostile to our trade interests as they are hostile to those of Great Britain. We are aware of no sentimental considerations which would outweigh these very practical considerations of commerce in determining the placing of our sympathies in this unfortunate war. We shall proclaim and observe a strict neutrality. The bestowal of our sympathies at our own pleasure is privileged.

REBUILDING BALTIMORE.

The enterprise of the owners of land in Baltimore is not less conspicuous than like enterprise has been in the past in the cases of other American cities which have suffered similar calamities. The work of rebuilding will be set about at once. But it seems that the municipality should have some part in the rebuilding, and that there must be need of some replanning. If not, Baltimore is in a unique position among old American towns. But of course there is no plan ready, and private owners would strenuously object to delaying the execution of their plans while the city was preparing a new street plan better adapted than the old to modern exigencies.

Here in New York a fire comparable to that of Baltimore would destroy everything that was combustile below Wall Street. Such a calamity would by no means be without its compensations if it enabled us to "Haussmannize" that part of the city, to make a more rational and convenient street system, and especially to make the new streets bear some such relation to the tall buildings that are to border them that the old streets bore to the three-story houses with a view to which they were laid out. At the time of the great fire in Boston, thirty years ago, it was proposed that the city should re-enter the whole of the burned district, which comprised the narrowest and crookedest of the Boston streets, and lay out an entirely new street plan, and that the rebuilding should go on on the new lines. But individual enterprise outran the official deliberation, and the rebuilding of Boston proceeded upon the same old inconvenient lines upon which the building had proceeded of which the results had been destroyed.

Now, what an excellent thing it would have been for Boston and for Baltimore, if each of those cities had had a plan prepared and hypothetically adopted in advance of the calamity which made the execution of it possible, and for which the execution of it would have been a very considerable compensation. The preparation of such a plan for New York, advocated by Mr. CANTOR, the President of Manhattan, and taken up by Mayor Low during the latter part of his administration with a view to its extension to the whole city, is understood to be opposed by Mayor MCCLELLAN. We hope and think that reflection will induce the Mayor to withdraw his opposition, and to favor the very trifling expense which the preparation of such a plan would involve. Of course such a plan would begin by considering what changes were desirable, and making dispositions quite regardless of expense, leaving for subsequent consideration the question how much of what was desirable was practicable. Suppose that we had such a plan for the lower end of the city, a plan that contemplated the accommodation of the skyscrapers. No doubt the cost of carrying it out would deter us from trying to make any radical improvements. But then it might happen that a great fire would convert part of the area into a clean slate, and what an immense advantage it would be, in the face of such a calamity which was also such an opportunity, to have provision made for taking advantage of it. Nobody would expect the whole, or any great part, of a really comprehensive plan for the city, providing for present and for probable future needs, to be immediately feasible. The point would be to make all public improvements in accordance with it, and to execute it by degrees. Sometimes, as the disaster of Baltimore reminds us anew, opportunities would present themselves for executing considerable parts of it which had not been foreseen and could not be. But the foresight of having such a plan would be conspicuously vindicated by the occurrence of such unforeseen opportunities for its execution.

THE CENTRE OF THE STAGE.

An interesting question is agitating the minds of the Tammany "leaders" who are such in name only and who are not on the inside of the circle within which plans and policies are fixed. Is Mr. MURPHY intending to enter Mr. MCCLELLAN for the Gubernatorial race, and, if he be, what is to become of the ambition of Mr. GROUT?

Upon the answer to this bifurcated query depends a great deal, especially for Mr. GROUT. There is a general impression that the Mayor has, among others, the advantage over Mr. GROUT that he is more of a philosopher, and that he more readily accepts and practices the theory that all things come to him who can wait. Mr. GROUT is not built that way, and by temperament is "never aisy barrin' he's in trouble." The centre of whatever stage he may be treading is the only part of it that he enjoys. If he thinks that he is the "logical" candidate of his party for Governor it is not at all a manifestation of undue egotism. But if Mr. MURPHY should decree otherwise he would not, perhaps, be able to accept the decision with that cheerfulness or with that seeming indifference which we might expect from the Mayor. As matters now appear we should say that the Controller would regard Mr. MCCLELLAN as better fitted for the Presidential than for any less nomination.

AN AGRICULTURAL OCTOPUS.

It has always been supposed that the dread and hatred of the trust lodged in the bucolic breast were more relentless and savage than could elsewhere be found. It was to this feeling that the famous Sherman Anti-Trust act was directed after some plain warnings as to the effect on the Republican vote should the feeling be disregarded. It is curious that at this moment when the long-slumbering Sherman law has been aroused and when real efficiency has been injected into it by the decisions of the courts there is announced a plan for the formation of an enormous trust among the farmers themselves, with purposes which Mr. Attorney General KNOX might be compelled to take note of, and with possible effects as monstrous as those of any scheme yet treated by that vigilant and untiring official.

The farmers' combination assumes the relatively innocent title of an "exchange." But its object, as proclaimed in the call for the first meeting, is to provide "elevators and warehouses all through the grain belt from Oklahoma to North Dakota, and from California to the Allegheny Mountains," in order that "farmers may store their grain in their own warehouses and cribs, and sell it gradually instead of rushing it to the market." Nor is this sweeping plan to be confined to grain alone. "We recommend," says the call, "that we concentrate our efforts, first, on grain; second, on live stock; third, on cold storage; fourth, on lumber and coal; fifth, on beef and pork packing and milling."

Here is a proposition for an octopus indeed. The prime necessaries of life are to be checked in their progress toward a market in order that higher prices shall be extorted for them. Competition is to be restricted. Monopoly is to be, so far as possible, created. Trade is directly and indirectly to be restrained. Every essential provision of the Sherman law is to be violated, while the refined interpretation by the courts is defied. Still we do not think that the Attorney General will apply for an injunction against this proposed infraction of the statute. Nor is it in the least necessary that he should. If the scheme ever takes sufficiently definite form to induce the actual investment of money by the farmers of the Mississippi Valley they will soon get out of it and the agricultural octopus, like many another, will die of its own folly.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The recognition by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in a memorable banquet last evening, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of practical electric lighting, which began with the introduction of the Edison incandescent lamp, gave opportunity for the founding of the Edison Medal, which will be used as an encouragement and reward for useful work in the field of applied electricity. It also chanced to be the fifty-seventh birthday of Mr. EDISON. As the years pass, the appreciation of his work increases, and that he is now rated by those of his own profession as one of the greatest of Americans is not at all surprising. That his work is not yet finished is counted a cause for National congratulation.

It requires some mental effort fully to realize that practically all we know of electricity in its useful applications is so recent that it has occurred within the memory of the present generation. No other period of twenty-five years is likely to be characterized by as rapid and brilliant a succession of discoveries and inventions in this line, and probably the best work of the next fifty years will be found in bringing the many still crude applications of electricity to useful purposes up to the standard of those which have been most highly developed. When it is remembered that when the civil war broke out EDISON was selling newspapers in the cars of the Grand Trunk Railway, and that all that he and others have accomplished in electrical development has been done since about 1870, it is not at all surprising that this development has been somewhat irregular and that a great deal of useful work yet remains to be done to equalize it. If the Edison Medal is devoted to the encouragement of this unrecognized and unheralded work it will be employed to the best advantage. The great discoveries reward themselves.

APPENDICITIS.

The latest medical hypothesis respecting appendicitis is that it is a contagious disease, due to a microbe which is on a perpetual still hunt for a susceptible appendix, and when it finds it makes itself at home to the great discomfort of the owner and the corresponding satisfaction of the surgeon. In no other way, it is assumed, can the prevalence of this ailment be explained than to attribute to it an epidemic character due to the present industry of the particular "bug" which finds its sphere of usefulness in the pent-up Utica of an unexplained and apparently inexplicable organ of which no one is conscious until a clever diagnostician announces that it must be eliminated from the human anatomy within an hour.

We are not inclined to the polemics of pathogenesis. That the prevalence of appendicitis could be very satisfactorily explained on the assumption of a more accurate diagnosis than was possible in the days when everything of that nature was classed as "inflammation of the bowels," seemed to the average man satisfactorily plausible. It may have been due to a specific microbe all the time, but in this case the wonder is that it does not find its sphere of usefulness more frequently. That it could be excised from the human system, like a nest of caterpillars from an apple tree, by cutting off the little cul de sac in which it elects to make its home, would scarcely seem probable. Microbes are not thus discriminating, as the rule, and would, if they followed the law of microbe life, as willingly nest in one intestine as another. But the particular microbe to which modern surgery is so deeply indebted may be a law unto himself.

If a lay opinion in a matter concerning which doctors are still in disagreement counts for anything, we should say that the microbe life of a diseased appendix was quite as likely to be an effect as the cause of such condition, and that no better reason is needed for what seems to be the epidemic character of appendicitis than that the physician has learned to know it when he sees it and to look for it in every abdominal discomfort back of the caecum. The pus microbe is in evidence, of course, especially when diffuse purulent or septic peritonitis occurs—indeed, it could not very well occur without him; but whether there is a special variety of malevolent micrococcus which starts the trouble by nest-hiding in the intestinal byway where a "No Thoroughfare" sign should be posted is a question we leave to the biologists for discussion.

The little organ known as the vermiform appendix, which has given a great deal of what would appear to be unnecessary trouble of late, is represented in some of the lower organisms by a blind pouch connected with the large intestine, and serves the purpose of a haversack in which to carry a food reserve against an emergency requirement. In man it appears to have outlived its usefulness. It is undergoing involution, and in time will probably disappear. That the human race can do very well without this rudimentary organ and its unicellular affinity is a comforting reflection.

NAVAL EVENTS IN THE EAST.

The reported attempt of the Japanese to land troops or seamen near Port Arthur for the purpose of driving the Russian fleet out of the harbor might properly be classed under the heading—unimportant, if true. Only a small number of men could be disembarked from the Japanese warships, and, as it is improbable that there are transports with the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur, the attacking force would necessarily be so insignificant, compared with the garrison, as to make such a movement foolhardy. No guns large enough even to annoy the Russian vessels could be handled by a landing party; and, in the face of such superior strength available to repel the attack as was present in the Russian fortress, no sane Japanese commander would risk his men on shore—much less any of his guns.

Port Arthur has been made such a stronghold that it is doubtful whether the Japanese will try to capture it except by the siege process, in which they could depend upon starvation as their most effective ally. By landing an army corps at Dalny they could take possession of the railroad upon which Port Arthur depends for its supplies and, with a force of moderate size, could completely cut off the garrison at the lower end of the Liao-Tong peninsula from reinforcement or retreat. It would then be possible for the bulk of the Japanese Army to operate in Korea and Manchuria.

The reported determination of Russia to send the ships in the Baltic to Asiatic waters recalls Spain's attempt in 1898 to move Admiral CAMARA'S fleet from Cadiz to Manila. If the Russian Admiral could obtain and carry with him a large number of fully laden colliers, his progress, though slow, might not be prevented, and this powerful addition to Russia's fleet in Asiatic waters would, perhaps, wrest from Japan the control of the sea. It would be long, however, before Japan would be forced to meet this danger.

The reported effort to bring the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles—if such an intention really exists—would be more serious than almost any other step that Russia could take. Even a demand upon Turkey for permission to pass these ships into the Mediterranean might be the means of drawing all Europe into a situation of nervous tension that could easily result in a great European war. It is the uncertainty attaching to the questions that may be raised between Powers not parties to the original controversy that makes any war an object of dread for all peoples who desire peace. For this reason it hardly seems probable that Russia, at this time, could seriously consider the propriety of asking Turkey to annul that part of the Treaty of Paris that would be most strenuously supported by Great Britain. It would be impossible to foresee how much of a conflagration such a match might start.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. PARK BENJAMIN charges us with what, if not exactly the worst of crimes, is certainly the most irritating of offenses from the standpoint of him who considers himself its victim—that of completely misunderstanding the written word and criticising it for meaning one thing when it really meant a thing not only other but contrary. Referring to his letter of comment on the naval operations at Port Arthur and Santiago, Mr. BENJAMIN says: "So far from comparing the Japanese achievements with our own 'to the detriment of our sailors,' my argument was diametrically opposite. I pointed out expressly that our men throughout the whole campaign—in fact, from the time SAMPSON begged to be allowed to attack Havana onward—were literally fretting and fuming to get at the enemy in the Cuban harbors, but were stopped by the overcaution of the 'Strategy Board'—this to point the well-known moral that 'boards never fight,' and that the Japanese doubtless largely owed their advantage to not having them." Deeming it hard that one whose interest in the navy has been as long and earnest as his should have been accused of underrating it, Mr. BENJAMIN expresses the belief that THE TIMES owes him some reparation. Avoiding the question of debt, we are more than willing to present Mr. BENJAMIN'S paraphrase of his original communication, and to admit the accuracy and conclusiveness of his own interpretation of what he said. We are not quite ready, however, to confess that it was the only possible interpretation, and we are even more unready to join him in drawing a distinction so broad and so invidious between the naval officers who happened to be afloat during the war with Spain and those who happened to be assigned to service on the "Strategy Board" in Washington. To us both are members of the same class, and we cling fondly to the belief—if it be not a delusion—that the men in one group differed from those in the other chiefly in taking, because of the position in which they found themselves, a more comprehensive view of the factors making up the situation and in realizing fully its dangers as well as its opportunities. They have at least the vindication of complete success, attained with practically no loss of life or ships, and certainly there is no "overcaution" in the logic of him who assumes that a different conduct of the naval operations would have attained the same end more quickly and more cheaply. The attacks upon San Juan and Matanzas had results the reverse of brilliant or effective—results that more than hinted that the navy could be better as well as more safely employed than in "getting at the enemy in the Cuban harbors." But there—these are old battles, hardly worth fighting over again, and we trust that Mr. BENJAMIN is as sure that we meant no injustice as we are that he intended no underrating of the United States Navy. For a parting shot at him, however, we really must recall to his mind the parts taken by "the men on the spot" and the "Strategy Board" and its special agents respectively in the finding of CERVERA'S ships after they had been so thoroughly lost.

—Considering the element of danger there is charging public officials, even though they be only New York Aldermen, with the acceptance of bribes from corporations, it is really amazing to see how many people are openly making what amount to explicit accusations of corruption against our City Fathers in explanation of their kindness to the Westchester Company and their cruelty to the Port Chester Company. Members of the board itself have done something more than hint at the secret use of money by the successful applicant for the franchise, only names have been lacking from the charges formulated at the joint hearing of the legislative committees in Albany, and as for the irresponsible man in the street, he makes no bones of talking about what he suspects in the terms he applies to what he knows. And yet nothing happens—the Aldermen do not resent and they do not even deny. This impassiveness may be dignity, and it may be any one of several other things. Whatever it may be, the situation is unsatisfactory and it ought to be unendurably for accusers and accused alike. So long as bribery remains the only available explanation of the Aldermanic action on this matter it will naturally be the accepted one.

—As the scene of the Russian-Japanese war is on the other side of the world, there is a big "difference of time" to be taken into the account in considering the dispatches, and some information on the subject contributed to The Hartford Courant by a learned correspondent may be useful elsewhere than in Connecticut. "Port Arthur," he writes, "is west of the conventional 'date-line,' so that time comes from that place to us. The distance is, approximately, 195 degrees of longitude, or thirteen hours of time. Therefore, to change Port Arthur time to ours, subtract thirteen hours, no matter if the process takes you back into the day previous to the Port Arthur date. To change our time to that of Port Arthur, add thirteen hours, no matter if it takes you forward into the day following the Hartford date. For example—noon at Port Arthur, Feb. 12, is 11 P. M. Feb. 11 at Hartford. If the torpedo attack, recently reported began at 11 P. M. at Port Arthur, the time here was 10 A. M. of the same date. If you are reading at 8 A. M. the time at Port Arthur is 9 P. M. of the same date. At noon to-day, here, it will be 1 A. M. to-morrow (by date) at Port Arthur."

Corrects Misstatements of Torpedoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having unadvisedly permitted a reporter from The World to speak with me a few moments I find myself announced in headlines as saying that torpedoes are irresistible.

I suppose I could now stand the imputation of a certain amount of idiocy, without serious harm, but still I shall be obliged by allowing room enough in your columns for the statement that I never said anything of the kind. A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Feb. 11, 1904.

NUGGETS.

Wall Street Proverb.

"A fool and his money," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "soon get on the opposite sides of the market."—Yonkers Statesman.

Police Act on the Theory.

"A man is taken for what he is and what he does," says young Mr. Rockefeller. Every policeman who makes an arrest goes on that theory.—Washington Post.

Welcome to Albion.

Tourist—We're from America, you know. Groom—Hamerica! Ho, yes, that's where the money comes from to get our nobility out of debt.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

An Incidental Incumbrance.

"So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the stern parent with as much fierceness as he could generate.

"Can't say that I do," replied the truthful young man. "But I want to marry your daughter, and I suppose there's no way to dodge the issue."—Chicago News.

Very Easy.

"Don't you wish you were as smart as Conan Doyle's detective?"

"My dear Sir," replied the modern detective, "if they'd let me plan the crimes in the first place I could discover the facts in ways quite as extraordinary as those of any detective that an author ever put into a book."—Chicago Post.

DIES MIRABILIS.

FEB. 12, 1809.

The Rev. S. B. Dunn in New York Observer.

Once more bring laurel for dear Lincoln's brow;
Burn incense to the day that gave him birth;
Pay grateful tribute to immortal worth;
But more to Him who did such clay endow.

No portent flamed in Heaven to mark the place
On earth where Lincoln cradled lay;
And yet 'neath lowly roof was born that day
The Union's savior and ransom of a race.

A bleeding nation, rent by wanton strife,
Rolled on that tender heart its weight of woe,
Till, at the summons of a traitor's blow,
The noble Lincoln yielded back his life.

The sun that rose in shadow set in blood;
But at its setting rose another sun—
Hope for the world, of freedom bravely won,
Foregleaming in the stars Old Glory stud.

Not Lincoln dead, but Lincoln born, we love,
And living in a myriad hearts to-day,
Never to know eclipse, decline, or stay,
But still to shine in yonder realms above.

INNESS ESTATE PICTURES

Paintings by George Inness Left by His Widow to be Sold.

Color Pieces, Italian Landscapes, and Sketches for Figure Compositions from the Master's Studio.

The death of Mrs. Inness, Senior, has brought into the market a number of admirable paintings by the late George Inness, and also many half-completed landscapes, together with a few sketches for figure pieces which remained in his studio and have been kept as souvenirs of his indefatigable brush. The 187 canvases at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, (Silo's,) embrace examples of his art from the first swift brushing in of an effect of light to the perfected landscape in which the most delicate distinctions of atmosphere have been registered.

Owing to the large proportion of small sketches, the first impression of the collection belies its true value. It is a gathering which cannot be rightly estimated in a hurried or superficial visit. Paintings made long ago during visits to Italy hang side by side with broad compositions made in New Jersey, which show by their handling that they were rushed upon the canvas in his later years, when Inness had become a far richer and more impressive colorist than he was in earlier life. What one sees most seldom, however, are examples of his very earliest work, affected by the stiff and commonplace landscapes of the Düsseldorf School. These he may have destroyed outright, or, what was more his habit, used as a foundation for a new picture after scraping and rubbing down the old paint. Such second-hand grounds are apt to yield more grateful results to a colorist than a new and untouched piece of canvas. If is like Whistler and his etchings, when he searched the old bookshops in Holland for reams of forgotten paper on which to print the creations of his burin—old, old paper which in the course of years had lost the rawness of the newly fashioned product.

Rarely if ever did Inness paint a more melodious evensong than the Canvas No. 116, "Evening Glow." It is a picture that makes one think of Millet's "Angelus" by the contrasts it offers to that famous piece. There is no obvious story told, such as the two peasants offer as they stand together in the fields, bareheaded and with faces reverently inclined. The only figure is that of an old man advancing with the aid of his stick in the dusk. In its color scheme and atmospheric charm, however, it surpasses the "Angelus," and to those who are not imposed upon by the prices paid for pictures it may well happen that this way of telling the poetry of sundown will seem finer, and, in the long run, more satisfying than the method chosen by Millet.

Another largish picture (No. 126, Palisades-on-Hudson,) testifies to the variety of the views that Inness took of Nature. Because his popularity rests to a large extent on such sunset landscapes as the one just mentioned, it might be hastily inferred that he was a singer with few notes. The pale tones of sky and river, of distant Manhattan and nearer piles of weather-worn cliff, buttress and ravine, pinnacle and plateau, present in this quiet landscape, with its plunging view on narrow shore and boat-dotted river, a beautiful example of grays, in strong contrast to the sumptuous effect of his sunset pictures. A similar, yet really very different piece in ultra-quiet tones is No. 136, "Montclair," the trees given in feathery delicacy as they stand in the vaporous air against a sky of palest blue. The trees are not Corot's trees, but one reverts to Corot as the nearest exemplar. So in No. 52, "Montclair," with its russet foreground, rich green strip of pasture in the middistance, the white barn shining on the left and dwellings guessed rather than expressed on the right, the bold, robust sky is not the Dupré sky, but has some of that masculine painter's quality.

Few are the figure pieces here in which the landscape is entirely secondary. There is a wild little composition of girl, dead man, and horses with attendants, called in the catalogue the sketch for an illustration for "The Tempest," but in truth neither in spirit nor in the figures is it suggestive of that comedy. Rather is it like a sketch by Delacroix for a scene from some romance by Sir Walter Scott. No. 98, "Sunset Time, Milton, N. Y.," is a large sketch of two barefoot girls going with pails for berries; No. 78, "Milton on Hudson," is another, even sketchier, picture of the late Mrs. George Inness carrying in one hand a tea kettle and of a couple of children lying before her on the grass. No. 2, "The Sisters," and No. 3, "Robbers' Cave," are among the somewhat rare attempts to make figures more important than landscape. One feels in these that the painter found Nature more interesting than humanity and realized that it was easier for him to read human emotions into landscapes than to express them in human beings. Doubtless Nature seemed to him so infinitely nobler by comparison that he never finished these beginnings, although some of them have great possibilities to a practiced eye. No. 155, for instance, called "Symphony," is a lovely color scheme, hastily but not blindly brushed in—pale yellows and dull reds—out of which one sees defining themselves a woman and a girl with wind-blown gowns, Autumn weeds in the left foreground, and cattle in the right background.

"The Veteran's Return" is perhaps the only echo from the civil war in the collection. In an afterglow which makes a golden glory of a sedgy pool in the woods behind him one sees a graybeard in an army cap and old blue overcoat trudging forward, stick in hand. His left arm is in a sling. His is an intensely lonely figure in the gathering twilight. The painter has touched very finely the pathos of the subject without forcing the note, and his art consists in giving at first the sombre impression of the place and time of day, and then allowing one to discover from the movement, the disabled arm, the dress, who it is that advances so disconsolate. People who abhor anything in figure work that is not sharply defined will pass this by; to others there is nothing needed to complete a very dignified and touching picture, a picture in which the story does not leap forward to tell itself at once, as we ask of an illustration, but insinuates itself as we gaze.

A Venice unlike the Venices we get from other men is at No. 133, a dull, gray, unbrilliant Venice, without so much as a gondola to give the local flavor. There are many other Italian views with a different handling. "Barbarini Pines at Albano" (No. 145) has the solid painting of his middle life, and so has No. 131, "Italian Landscape," with its grove of magnificent umbrella-topped pines to the left and, on the descending slope to the right, the olive orchard, then a golden distance rising to a bluish cloudy sky. "Old Aqueduct, the Campagna" (No. 125) has the flat brown tints of a sepia, though it is an oil, and "The Afterglow, Italy," with a square lonely turret rising above the brown marsh, is one of those Italian landscapes that Browning sought to fix in verse. "Perugia" and "View in Italy" are little canvases, the last very robustly painted as to foreground and round tower, with the loveliest sky imaginable. A grand view is the unfinished No. 11, "Albano, Italy," in the light tones of Spring, a square campanile to the left, a lovely distance far below where the Campagna lies. It was sold last night.

These pictures are being sold by order of Mr. William Clausen, manager of the Inness estate, on three evenings of this week, beginning at 8:15. Yesterday was the first sale, to-day and to-morrow there are others. It affords a chance to obtain examples of this fine colorist and sensitive, poetic translator of Nature's moods which will not occur again. The larger and more highly wrought canvases are being disputed by the long purses, but among the little pictures there are bargains to be had.

INNESS SALE NETS $10,840.

The sale at auction of paintings and sketches by the late George Inness, considered by many critics the greatest of American landscape painters, opened last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, where the pictures had been on exhibition for several days. Out of the total of 187 subjects, sixty were disposed of, bringing $10,840.

For a first night's sale the attendance was large and included many society people who are lovers of art as well as several dealers in art objects. The highest price paid for a single picture was $1,125, this being the sum for which William T. Evans secured "Niagara," a production measuring thirty by forty-five inches. The bidding on this and several of the other pictures was lively. The second highest price was paid by T. C. Noé for "Albano, Italy," which brought $800. "Medfield, Mass." went to Robert C. Vose of Boston for $425, Mr. Vose being engaged in making a private collection of Inness's works.

James Rice, Jr., paid $380 for "Tarpon Springs, Florida"; T. E. H. Curtis, $380 for "Wood Interior"; T. Dunham, $340 for "Durham, Conn."; F. A. Dunham, $300 for "Montclair," and S. C. G. Watkins, $275 for "Etretat, Normandy, France." Another painting entitled "Medfield, Mass." brought $420; "Italian Tyrol" $400; "Robbers' Cave," $300; "Porto D'Anzio, Italy" $225; "Alexandria Bay on St. Lawrence," $210; "Italian View," $175, and two paintings entitled "Milton-on-the-Hudson," $200 each.

The Inness subjects cover a period of about a quarter of a century and were found, for the most part, in New York State, New Jersey, New England, and Italy. The sale will be continued to-night and to-morrow night, when what are regarded as the finest specimens of the collection will be disposed of.

BISHOP COADJUTOR CHOSEN.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. Nelson Selected as Bishop Doane's Assistant.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Richard H. Nelson of Philadelphia was to-day elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany at a special convention of the diocese held in this city. The salary of the Bishop Coadjutor is $4,000.

The following clergymen were placed in nomination before the convention: Bishop John D. Marrison of Duluth, Minn.; the Rev. Dr. Richard H. Nelson, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Orange, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey of Saratoga Springs, and the Rev. Dr. C. M. Nickerson of Lansingburg. The final ballot resulted in Dr. Nelson receiving 61 clerical and 43 lay votes, a total of 104, and Bishop Marrison 35 clerical and 22 lay votes, a total of 57.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Richard H. Nelson, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, who was to-day elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Albany, said to-night that he had been unaware that his name was under consideration, and Bishop Doane's telegram to-night apprising him of the convention's action was a surprise. He added that he would not make his decision in the matter until officially notified of his election.

STATEN ISLANDERS ANGRY.

Demand Big Ferryboats of Sinking Fund Commission, with a Twenty-Minute Service.

Some hundred or more Staten Islanders nearly mobbed the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday when the time came for the hearing on a municipal ferry service from the Battery to Staten Island points. The proceedings became exceedingly boisterous, and finally the Commissioners adjourned the entire matter until next Monday morning.

When the Commissioners met yesterday, with Mayor McClellan in the chair, the report of Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department on the revision of Dock Commissioner Featherson's figures, by which he expects to save $1,500,000 on the first figures of his predecessor, was read. Mr. McLean objects to the proposed $370,000 ferryboats on the ground that they would be much larger and more costly than required by the service. As projected they would carry 3,000 passengers each, and would make nineteen miles an hour.

Gardiner & Cox, the naval architects to whom Mr. McLean appealed, say that smaller boats, costing $275,000 each, would be ample for the service, and in addition to saving $500,000 in the initial cost would save $200,000 a year in operation. They would make seventeen and a half miles an hour.

Then President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen started the real trouble of the meeting by mildly suggesting that a twenty-five-minute boat would serve the purposes of the residents of Staten Island.

There was a roar of indignation from the assembled Staten Islanders at this, and David J. Tyson, who represented the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, protested that twenty or twenty-two minute boats are an absolute necessity.

Judge Kenney and President Cromwell spoke of the urgency of the island's needs, and Mr. Grout said:

"We are beginning an era of municipalising all the ferries, and this Staten Island matter will form a precedent. All I want to do is to find out the least price at which we can secure the desired ends."

After a consultation among themselves the Commissioners decided to hear from Col. Stevens and then to consider the different reports among themselves.

STANDS FOR CHINA'S INTEGRITY

Justice O'Dwyer at Sheriff's Panel Banquet Voices a Conviction.

"We regret to-night that diplomacy has failed and that war is on between Russia and Japan," said Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer, who presided at the annual dinner of the third panel of the Sheriff's Jury at the Hotel Savoy last night, "but now that war is on, I believe I voice the sentiments of the people of this Nation, when I say that we will stand for the integrity of China and the open door."

He referred to the criticisms of the law's delay by the press, and said it was due to the fact that New York was an imperial city. He declared that the time had come for this city to enlarge its courts to cope with the enlarged business of the day.

Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger was the principal guest of the evening. In responding to his toast, he said:

"We have with us to-night the Republican who is so angelic, and who claims that like the King, he can do no wrong. And we also have here the Democrat who is a trifle more angelic than the Republican, if I may be pardoned for saying it, but who does not parade all his virtues, and unlike the Republican, admits that he can do wrong, but wouldn't."

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse Injured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, founder of the Woman's Temple and one of the leaders of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has suffered a fall on an icy pavement, which resulted in a broken hip. The outcome of the injury is uncertain. Mrs. Carse's sons are in New York.

Chamberlain Goes to Cairo.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain started for Cairo, Egypt, to-day on a prolonged holiday.

EDISON USES SENDER FOR BANQUET SPEECH

"Wizard" at the Key While Honored by Electrical Engineers.

Scientists of Europe and America Wire Congratulations to the Dining Room at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Europe and America joined last night in honoring Thomas Alva Edison, guest of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the dinner held in the main ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Famous men of both continents wired their tributes, and a receiving apparatus in the banquet hall took the messages, which were read by the toastmaster.

The annual dinner of the organization this year celebrated a double event—the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Edison and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the development and successful introduction of the incandescent lamp. Everywhere about the banquet hall were evidences of the handiwork of "The Wizard."

There was a telegraphic sending instrument such as Edison used when first he became an operator, and over this instrument, placed in front of the guest of the evening at the speakers' table, Mr. Edison with his own hand sent the message which took the place of his speech of the evening. The message was received in the corridor, on one of the latest improved instruments, by A. B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph Company.

A Marconi wireless sender and a receiver also were there, and the same message was sent from one and taken by the other at different ends of the big hall. But the most interesting feature of the entire display that accompanied the dinner was the procession of waiters bearing the ices, each one of which was contained in a model of an Edison invention—motors, phonographs, switchboards, automobiles, incandescent apparatus, and the like. The ices themselves were in the form and size of incandescent bulbs, and the display was applauded by the 500 diners, half of whom were women.

The souvenirs of the evening were small ivory boxes, with the figure of a woman holding aloft a light, and inscribed "The Genius of the Lamp." There also were handsome little pins made in the miniature of an incandescent lamp, together with elaborate menus, in the front of each of which was the picture of a bronze bust of Edison and below it in each case an autograph signature of "The Wizard."

At the head of the rostrum sat Bion J. Arnold, the President of the Institute, with Mr. Edison on his right and T. Commerford Martin, ex-President of the Institute and toastmaster, on his left. The others at the guests' table included Ralph W. Pope, John Fritz, George G. Ward, Samuel Insull, J. B. McCall, Ambrose Swasey, C. L. Edgar, C. F. Brackett, Elihu Thompson, Charles F. Scott, C. A. Coffin, R. C. Clowry, J. J. Carty, W. J. Wilgus, A. B. Chandler, and W. H. Fletcher.

President Arnold in his speech reviewed the history and the work of the Institute, and paid his tribute to the guest of the evening. He then proposed the toast to President Roosevelt, and read the following dispatch which had just come from the White House to the ballroom:

White House, Washington, D. C.,
Feb. 11, 1904.

Thomas A. Edison, Waldorf-Astoria, New York:

I congratulate you as one of the Americans to whom America owes much, as one of the men whose life work has tended to give America no small portion of its present position in the international world.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Martin, the toastmaster, then was introduced.

"The American Institute of Electrical Engineers is proud to embrace in its membership," he said, "the foremost inventors of the age and the greatest captains of industry, and has placed upon its golden tablets many an auspicious discovery and art to celebrate. But it surely could find no worthier hero among them and no greater gift to mankind to signalize than the man and the lamp around both of whom we twine to-night the laurel wreaths of our admiration and love."

After the toast to the guest, Mr. Martin said that Mr. Edison could make a speech if he wanted to, but he was too modest to try. He explained, however, that Mr. Edison would send his speech over his old quadruplex instrument.

While Mr. Edison was sending the message Mr. Martin read the telegrams of congratulations which had been piling in as rapidly as three operators could take them.

Among the first of the messages were those from Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Gov. Odell of New York, ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, Marconi, and Mayor McClellan. Andrew Carnegie sent the following:

It is most unfortunate that I cannot be present when the "King of the Telegraphers" is to be crowned with the Medal Crown. Tho' absent, yet I here profess to the Monarch loyal and unfaltering allegiance, swearing to render him at any and all times such service as the most potent head of the clan that ever ruled his people, ever received from his humble and devoted subjects.

To which I hereby pledge our life, our fortune, and our sacred honor. Long life, "King Edison the First."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Leigeman to King Edison the First.

"73" to one and all.

"73" is the telegraphers' code for "Congratulations and best wishes."

Other messages came from Ascoli, President of the Italian Society of Electrical Engineers; from Mascart, the leading electrical engineer of France; from Gisbert Kapp of Berlin, and Emil Naglo of the same city; from Lord Kelvin, from Prof. Colombo of Italy, and from De Fedor of Budapesth. Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, sent the following:

Hearty good wishes to Mr. Edison. I look back with great pleasure to his brilliant inventions in electric lighting and telephony which I had the great pleasure of successfully maintaining in all courts in England.

By this time Mr. Edison had completed his message, which Mr. Chandler turned over to Mr. Martin, who read as follows:

I want to thank, first of all, my fellow-members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the great honor done me in thus celebrating my birthday, associated with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the completed development and successful introduction of the incandescent lamp. Your expressions of goodwill gratify me deeply. While I cannot but rejoice at the place which the incandescent lighting art has made for itself among the inestimable comforts and conveniences of civilization, I feel that my share in the work is exaggerated by this prominence given me to-night.

To my old friends and associates who have founded the Edison Medal in the Institute I can but extend you thanks again. If I could do it in return I would found a medal for every one of you, for you are just as much entitled to recognition as I am. You gave me your friendship and loyalty, your watchful days of toil, and sleepless nights of anxiety. Some of you helped to perfect the art by your engineering skill, your legal ability, your financial aid.

The early days were enough to tire out any one's courage and persistence, but you stood it all, and put up with me into the bargain. Now in noble revenge for the burdens I put on you, and in addition to all the evidences of friendship in the past, you add this unusual token of continued affection. I should not be human if I were not profoundly affected and deeply grateful.

This medal is founded to encourage young men to devote their best thought and work to electrical development. I rejoice in this stimulus to harder study. Better trained and educated than were we pioneers of the times before every college and university had its electrical course, these coming men of the future should, and I believe will, carry forward to triumphs and arts heretofore undreamed of, the principles and applications of electricity to which I have tried humbly to devote my life and energies from the hour my hand first touched the key. God bless them, and you, my dear friends, and this American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

When the message of Mr. Edison had been read, Samuel Insull, Chairman of the Edison Medal Association, made the presentation of the Edison Medal Fund and Deed of Gift to the Institute, it being accepted on behalf of the Institute by Prof. Kennelly. This fund, which consists of $2,000, raised among the members of the institute, which has consented to act as trustee, will be invested and from the interest each year a medal will be purchased and awarded, as the Edison Medal, to the student in electrical engineering whose thesis or recorded research shall be deemed most worthy of honor.

Speeches were made by Prof. Brackett of Princeton University; Joseph B. McCall, President of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, and Charles L. Edgar, President of the National Electric Light Association.

"Glittering Gloria" Produced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—"Glittering Gloria," a new musical comedy, was produced at the Hyperion Theatre to-night under the management of Fisher & Ryley. The piece was received with approval, and will soon go to Daly's Theatre, New York City.

"PARSIFAL" THE EIGHTH TIME.

One of the Finest Performances of the Season—Mme. Ternina in Her Best Voice.

The performance of "Parsifal" given last evening—the eighth in the series now nearing its close—was one of the best that has been given in almost all essential respects. The most important factor in it, the dominating and controlling force, was Mme. Ternina's marvelous impersonation of Kundry. Her voice was again in its finest state; it was superb in its quality, power and flexibility, and was perfectly responsive to every demand she made upon it. Her declamation in the second act was thrilling in its intensity, and revealed the inmost meaning of every phrase. Her interpretation of that strange and difficult part discloses new details and new potencies at every repetition. Mr. Burstaller was also at his best; his impersonation of Parsifal, notwithstanding the limitations of his acting in certain respects, is strongly characteristic and expressive, and varies hardly a hair's breadth from one performance to another, so his voice is in as good condition as it has been at most of his appearances in the series. Mr. Blass, Mr. Van Rooy, and Mr. Goritz were also in fine form, and the flower maidens were at their best. Mr. Hertz secured a fine and impressive performance from the orchestra.

All the scenic effects were operated successfully except for a slight irregularity in the progression of the transformation in the first act. And so, with all these factors cooperating to good ends, there resulted a performance that gave complete satisfaction to the admirers of the work. The audience was such in numbers and quality as has heard the previous representations, and brought the same eager responsiveness and reverential attention that have been noted in them.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY CONCERT.

There was again much of great interest offered at the third concert of the Russian Symphony Society given last evening in Cooper Union, and the performance was full of the Russian spirit and energy. These concerts have already justified themselves completely from an artistic point of view, although the attention they have attracted from the musical public for various reasons has been much less than they deserve.

The programme included Tschaikowsky's orchestral fantasie, "The Tempest" very seldom played by orchestra conductors up town, and, though an early work of the composer, one full of beautiful and striking effects and worthy of more frequent hearings; a suite, in four movements, "Caucasian Sketches," by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, and also three shorter selections, an entr'acte from Taneyeff's trilogy, "Oresteia"; ballet music from Glinka's "Life for the Czar," and a piece, "Kazachok," by Dargomyzhski, embodying popular dance themes of the Southern Russians. Mr. Edward Johnson sang an air from Tschaikowsky's opera, spelled on the bill "Yevgeniy Onyegin," but more generally known as "Eugene Onegin."

The playing of the orchestra was more finished than it had been at the previous concerts, but it indicated no loss of the tremendous enthusiasm with which the players have devoted themselves under Mr. Altschuler's energetic direction to the interpretation of this music.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The second concert of the Kaltenborn Quartet was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. There was an interesting programme performed for the benefit of a rather small and apathetic audience, Dvorak's A flat major quartet, Op. 105, and Brahms's piano quartet in G minor, Op. 25, being the chief numbers, to which were called Schütt's suite in E major, Op. 61, No. 2, for piano and violin, and a quartet movement by Kopylow.

The playing of Mr. Kaltenborn and his associates indicated an improvement in some of its technical qualities over what was heard at the previous concert, but while it was intelligent and showed evidences of sincere purpose, it was lacking in the absolute justness of intonation that is the primary requisite of string quartet playing. Miss Jessie Shay was the pianist, and acquitted herself creditably and with a proper understanding of the requirements of ensemble with the stringed instruments.

MUSICAL UNION FEE.

Proposition to Reduce Initiation Payment from $100 to $20 Voted Down at Annual Meeting.

The proposition to reduce the initiation fee from $100 to $20 was voted down yesterday at the annual meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, held in the big hall of the Aschenbroedel Verein, 146 East Eighty-sixth Street. The Musical Mutual Protective Union is now Local No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians, and the amalgamation of Local 41 of the Federation with it added 1,300 new members, so that it has now 4,800 members in all, representing one-fifth of the organized musicians throughout the United States.

Eugene A. Johnson and other members who come from Local 41 said there were hundreds of competent musicians in New York who could not pay $100, and by keeping these out of the union the latter was in direct competition with non-union men, whom it could not control and who would play for $3 or $4 a night or any other sum they could command. On the other hand, the members of the old Musical Mutual Protective Union, who were in the majority, held that by reducing the initiation fee musicians would be attracted to this city from every part of the United States, and instead of 4,800 members it would have possibly 7,000 members or more. This argument prevailed.

TWO MORE PLAYHOUSES OPEN.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall and Huber's Museum Fulfill Requirements.

Hurtig & Seamon will open their Music Hall for a matinée performance to-day. The house has been closed since the Mayor issued the safety order, and sixty men have been busily engaged night and day in making the required changes.

Both the Department of Health and the Fire Department sent men to the theatre yesterday afternoon to make an investigation of the house again.

The Inspectors reported to the heads of their departments, and a little while later Mr. Hurtig, the manager of the theatre, received word from Commissioner Darlington of the Health Board that the house could be opened. Huber's museum, theatre, annex, and all, was open last night. The required changes have been made and the Building and Health Departments sanctioned the repopening. The theatre annex alone had to be closed.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

There will be matinees at most of the theatres to-day in honor of Lincoln's Birthday.

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For two weeks beginning Tuesday, March 1, Richard Mansfield will appear in "Ivan the Terrible," at the New Amsterdam. The third week will be given up to a revival of "Beau Brummell." The fourth week will be devoted to revivals of old successes. Monday and Thursday nights he will be seen in "Monsieur Beaucaire," Tuesday and Friday nights in "A Parisian Romance," Wednesday night and at the Saturday matinee in "Old Heidelberg," and Saturday evening in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

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Sydney Rosenfeld announced last night that he had procured the Bijou Theatre for his Century Players. He will open there Saturday evening, Feb. 20, and have his first matinée Monday, Feb. 22. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be the first offering; it will be preceded by a poetical allegory fifteen minutes long. Mr. Rosenfeld will stay in the Bijou until June 1. Next year, he says, he will have a theatre of his own.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As this is a legal holiday there will be several house parties, especially at Tuxedo, where the racquet tournament will be started to-day. Mrs. Friedrich Suse will give a small dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Katarina Suse, at the Suse residence, 784 Lexington Avenue.

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Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull entertained at a large reception and musicale yesterday afternoon at Sherry's. The music was in the banqueting room, and tea was served in the green room on the Fifth Avenue side. The decorations were vases of pink roses, American Beauties, and Ascension lilies arranged in vases. Mrs. Bull received her guests in the hall near the entrance to the banqueting room.

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The reception was very largely attended, and among those seen were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. James E. Martin, Miss Beatrice Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Count Visone, Mr. Guardabassi, Dr. Gerardus Wynkoop, James Brett Stokes, and numbers of well-known people. The programme was as follows:

Havanaise ..... Saint-Saens
Jacques Thibaud.
Prologue from "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Hark, Hark, the Lark ..... Schubert
O, that We Two were Maying ..... Gounod
Killie Krankie ..... Wetzler
David Bispham.
Nocturne ..... Chopin-Wilhelmj
Aria ..... Bach
Jacques Thibaud.
Who Knows ..... Max Heinrich
The Pirate Song ..... H. F. Gilbert
Auf Wiedersehen ..... Max Bendix
Lady Moon ..... Arthur Bruhns
David Bispham.
Serenite ..... Vieuxtemps
Scherzando ..... Marsick
Melodrame ..... Guiraud
Polonaise ..... Wieniawski
Jacques Thibaud.

André Benoist and Harold O. Smith were the accompanists.

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The artists at Mrs. Stanford White's musicale last evening were M. Gilibert and Miss Haughton of Boston, with Adrian Ray as accompanist. The guests were asked for 10 and the music began about 11 o'clock. A supper was served at midnight. M. Gilibert sang Massenet's "Première Danse" and also "Petit Noël," "L'Anneau d'Argent," "Malgré moi," "Joli Gilles," and "Le "Rêve du Prissonier," by Rubinstein, and a berceuse by Greig. Miss Haughton rendered Tschaikowsky's "Gesegnet seid mir, wald und au," Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist grün," "Who'll Buy My Lavender," and Tosti's "Spring." Among the guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bird,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard,
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Frederick Tams,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor,
Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cowdin,
James Henry Smith,
Charles Wetmore,
Frederic Baldwin,
Hugo Baring,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayliles,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Reginald Ronalds,
Arden Robbins,
G. W. Smalley,
Worthington Whitehouse Stuyvesant Le Roy,

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Mrs. Henry Seligman's dance of last night as for her débutante daughter, Miss Glady's Seligman, and about 150 guests, most of them young people, were asked to it. There was no cotillion. Dancing was continued until midnight in the picture gallery, drawing and dining rooms. At midnight the guests ascended to the library and were entertained by Mallini, the magician, and by the singing of Henry Burleigh, the baritone; until a seated supper was served by Delmonico at 1 o'clock in the dining and adjacent rooms. Brooks and Denton's orchestra furnished the music. The only decorations employed were American Beauty roses and palms. Among those asked to the dance were:

Miss Jane Morgan,
Miss Anne Green,
Miss Genevieve O'Brien,
Miss Irene Untermyer,
Miss Edith Haas,
Miss Cora Carpenter,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery,
Mr. and Mrs. William Sheehan,
Miss Caroline Ralph,
Miss Elsie Henry,
Miss Irene Houghtaling,
Miss Grace King,
Miss Florence Schafer,
Mr. and Mrs. De Rittzem Grove,
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seligman,
Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Dippel,
Ray Crary,
Perry Kenley,
Harrison Durand,
Dr. Isaac Hill,
Winston May,
Stewart Witherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schafer,
William Armstrong,
William Vanderhoef,
Walter Scheftel,
Tylor Morse,
Arthur Carroll,
Robert Laroquet,

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Mr. Anderson, the fiance of Miss Amy Oliphant, is now being treated at the New York Hospital for appendicitis. At last accounts the patient was doing well.

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The Second Assembly will take place this evening in Philadelphia. Among the New Yorkers already there are Miss Dorothy Norris, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Richard Heckscher; Mrs. Charles Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Riker.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed yesterday for Europe. They took their two young daughters with them. They were passengers on La Lorraine. They will remain on the Riviera a greater part of the Spring.

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Among those who have gone to Florida are Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett.

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Thursdays is always a date for musical afternoons and dinners. Mrs. Daniel Bacon and Miss Bacon gave a musicale yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Stanford White had another at her residence on Gramercy Park in the evening. Among those who gave dinners were Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK Tombly and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. The dinner given by Mrs. Alexander was at Sherry's in honor of the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller. It was an early and brief dinner, as the Baron and Baroness went to hear "Parsifal," as the guests of their host and hostess.

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This evening Mrs. Vanderbilt is to give a dinner for the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will entertain them at dinner on Saturday. On Sunday they will be the guests of General and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin at Governors Island at breakfast, and they will dine with Mrs. Edmund Gates Hubbard, 14 East Fifty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a dinner in their honor on Monday evening, and on Tuesday they will be entertained at a similar function by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. They return to Washington on Wednesday.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry May entertained this evening in compliment to Miss Marion Haven of New York, who is the guest of Mrs. J. Howard King. Other guests were Miss Durand, Miss Langham, Miss Townsend, the Misses King, Miss Isabel Day, Mr. Dering of the British Embassy, Mr. Perin of Baltimore, Mr. Montagnia of the Italian Embassy, Lieut. Martin of the German Embassy, and Mr. De Lima Silva of the Brazilian Legation.

Mrs. Draper entertained at luncheon today in compliment to Mrs. George A. Draper of Boston.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins entertained a dinner company of West Virginia friends this evening.

Mrs. H. B. Warder entertained this evening at a musicale at her home on K Street, which was attended by 150 guests. The soloists of the occasion were Miss Susan Metcalf, soprano, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, with Ruben Goldmark at the piano. A buffet supper was served at the close of the musical programme.

DANCE AT MORRISTOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 11.—All society, or at least all that is now in Morristown, gathered in Washington Hall tonight to make merry for the last time before Lent. Palms and ferns were used in the balconies, while bunches of roses and carnations were clustered in vases here and there about the room. Many people came out from New York especially for the dance. A buffet supper was served at midnight. As the guests assembled in the hall they were received by Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Patterson Phipps,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mellon,
Vice Chancellor and Mrs. Frederic W. Stevens,
Justice and Mrs. Mahlon Pitney,
Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury,
Mr. and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forrester Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud,
Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaw,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Foote,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cauldwell,

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Bacon and Dr. Brandreth Symonds. Miss Bacon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon of Goshen and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Brandreth of Sing Sing. Dr. Symonds is a resident of New York City, and holds a responsible position in the medical department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

PRESIDENT'S LAST RECEPTION.

The Function a Brilliant One in Honor of the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The final reception of the season at the White House was given in honor of the Army and Navy by President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night. The affair was the most brilliant of all the Executive receptions.

The Army and Navy officers appeared in the full uniforms of their rank, and there was a large contingent of the Diplomatic Corps present in full court dress. Admiral Dewey and staff and Lieut. Gen. Chaffee and his staff were conspicuous among the guests. The Marine Band furnished the music.

IN THE SHOPS.

Only two more days for valentines, and they will have to be sent by messenger if they reach their destination on the jolly saint's natal day, which comes on Sunday this year, though it may be that business will be postponed until Monday. There are odd things in valentines, and one of these is a silver heart, which costs $2. It is really more for a favor than for a valentine proper. On one side of the heart is a toast, which begins: "Here's pain to the sham love and champagne to the true," a play on words in which there seems to be more rhyme than reason, and on the other side is a picture—which will trouble a teetotaler—of a fair maiden holding a champagne glass, while beneath are the words "Which are you?" presumably intending to inquire if the maiden is the sham or true love.

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An attractive valentine is in the form of a big red cardboard heart, having upon it the words: "The Way to Win a Maiden's Heart." The "way" is inclosed in a little cupboard, to which there are two closed doors, in the centre of the heart. Opened, the cupboard reveals upon one shelf a package marked chocolate and on the shelf below a candy kiss.

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A pretty valentine among the realistic ones is an open book, on one page of which are the words: "Love's Warning to a Bachelor Maid." Tacked around on the valentine are the warnings, a little blue cup and saucer, a miniature pair of scissors, a bobbin of thread, and a pretty cat in a shoe.

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A torn heart, which "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," is upon a card on which are a needle and bobbin of thread.

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A wicked valentine is a heart-shaped card with the word "To My Valentine" at the top, and below "Save a Smile for Me." The smile is presumably to be found in a tiny whisky flask, not an inch long, which hangs from the centre of the heart.

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There are various kinds of small pig cards to send. One with one little pig makes the gratuitous statement: "I'm a Little Pig." Another with two little pigs says: "There Are Others."

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A very pretty white linen handkerchief is of fine quality, edged with lace, and with a line of embroidery, small dots alternating with tiny figures, encircling the handkerchief inside the hem. It is only 69 cents.

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What is called a "European set" is a tiny knife and fork, each when closed looking like a flat vest pocket pencil. There is a small leather case with two compartments, into which the two fit. Whether the European travelers are expected to take their luncheon, as a matter of saving, in crossing the water and the knife and fork are for use in the stateroom individuals can decide for themselves. The set would be convenient and useful for picnics of any kind, and costs only $1.75.

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Pretty little cut-work dollies have fine points of Cluny lace around the edge.

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Little collar button boxes, the outside rims of which are tiny starched collars of some colored wash material, have painted covers and cost 35 cents each.

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An attractive needle book is made of fancy silk in the shape of a small, wide-rimmed hat. The under part of the hat has the leaves of flannel for the needles. These cost 49 cents.

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Tally cards are in the shape of spades, and around the edge of each spade are the figures of the different suits—hearts, clubs, diamonds, and spades—in miniature and in the proper colors.

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Materials for raffia work in some of the shops are put up in packages—so much stamped canvas, so much raffia, for so much money—and on the outside is the design of the completed work in colors. The designs on many of these pieces are excellent, distinctly Indian, with conventional and crude figure work. They are done in bright colors. There are large centre mats, pillow covers, &c. An eighteen-inch table centre with a figure design will cost 35 cents.

ST. RONAN'S WELL HERMIT DEAD

Odd Character of Flushing Bay Dies from the Cold.

Oscar Himman, known as the hermit of St. Ronan's Well, was found dead in his shanty on the sand dunes near the romantic well yesterday afternoon by a party of friends who called to see how the old man was standing the cold weather. St. Ronan's Well occupies a promontory facing the Flushing Bay about half a mile outside the village of Flushing.

A mansion years ago crowned the heights of the bluff, but it was totally destroyed by fire one night. Local tradition says that the old well was haunted by the spirit of a beautiful young woman who committed suicide by jumping into the well rather than prove untrue to her lover and marry a man selected for her by her family. For years the place was shunned, but the cutting away of the forest that crowned the bluff and the running of trolley cars within sight of the place gradually dispelled the tradition, and of late years sand diggers began cutting away the hill.

Many years ago Himman built a shanty on the hill and made his home there. He is reputed to have been wealthy at one time, but lost his fortune in speculations. He received small remittances from a source which he never disclosed, and he occasionally did small jobs about the bay. He was well educated, but was never known to talk concerning his family affairs.

When the searching party arrived at his hovel yesterday they found the place closed, and forced open the back door. The prostrate form of the old hermit was discovered lying dead in his bed. He had probably perished from the cold. Himman was about seventy years old. The body was turned over to Coroner Ruoff.

DEATH OF SIMON BORG

Founder of Banking Firm of Simon Borg & Co. Passes Away.

Prominent Figure in Financial and Railway Circles and Active in Charitable Organizations.

Simon Borg, founder of the banking firm of Simon Borg & Co., died on Wednesday night at his residence, 855 Fifth Avenue, after a brief illness. His death was due to peritonitis, for which an operation had been performed.

He was prominent in banking circles in this country, and also in England and on the Continent. For five years he was President of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, and carried out many improvements in the road, including the connection of the Hudson with the anthracite fields. He had also taken an active part in many public-spirited financial and charitable organizations, being President of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and trustee of other benevolent societies.

Mr. Borg was born in Haupersweiler, Rhine Province, Prussia, April 1, 1840. His father was Model Borg, a merchant, whose ancestors have been traced to Holland. At the age of fourteen young Borg lost his parents. He was the eldest of four children. Two years later he came to this country, passing through New York on his way to Memphis, Tenn. There he served as an apprentice in the carriage trimming business with the firm of N. S. Bruce & Co. The trade suffered during the civil war, and Mr. Borg became a cotton buyer. The Southern planters refused to deal in anything but the Confederate banknotes, which fluctuated greatly in value. This led Mr. Borg to dealing in these notes, which finally took up his attention to the exclusion of the cotton business. As the State of Tennessee laid a very heavy tax on this business he determined to enter the banking business, and formed, with Lazarus Levy, the firm of Levy & Borg. Afterward Jacob Levy became a member of the firm.

When the State banks were later wound up, doing away with the banknote business, Mr. Borg found that the Southerners were in great need of funds and wanted to sell their city and railroad bonds. Meanwhile he had applied to the State for a charter and established the Manhattan Bank of Memphis, the name being afterward changed to the Manhattan Savings Bank and Trust Company. The latter company took up the purchase of these securities and the placing of them led Mr. Borg to come to New York in 1865. In 1869 he established the firm of Levy & Borg in New York, which was continued until 1881, when it was dissolved by mutual consent and the present banking firm of Simon Borg & Co. was established.

Mr. Borg had never participated actively in politics, and never held a political office. During the time he was President of the Susquehanna Railroad various lines were built and the property much improved. He was instrumental in the construction of various railroads, and in the development of the coal and coke industries on Lookout Mountain, and served on the reorganization committees of many railroads throughout the United States.

Mr. Borg was public-spirited and interested in many benevolent organizations. He was a trustee of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, the Juvenile Asylum, and the Children's Aid Society. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Botanical Gardens, a Director of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company, a trustee of the United States Savings Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

He is survived by his wife and seven children—four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Borg was a Miss Cecilia Lichtenstadter. His sons, Sidney C. and Myron I., are members of the firm of Simon Borg & Co., and will continue the business.

The funeral will take place at the Temple Emanu-El Sunday morning at 9:30.

MILLION LEFT IN BEQUESTS.

Hudson Hoagland's Will Remembers Relatives, Churches, and School.

Hudson Hoagland, a merchant who died on Jan. 30 last at the Sherman Square Hotel, where he lived for many years, left a will which was filed for probate yesterday, making bequests aggregating more than a million dollars. The beneficiaries, with the exception of one brother, who received a trust fund of $440,000, are nephews, nieces, grandnephews, and grandnieces of the testator. They number twenty-nine and are scattered in all parts of the country.

Mr. Hoagland, who was eighty-four years old, was a member of the firm of Hoagland, Du Bois & Magovern. He was a Trustee of the Broadway Savings Institution and the New York Security and Trust Company, and a Director of the Colonial, the Hanover National, and the New York National Exchange Banks.

The will, which was executed Nov. 16, 1903, bequeathes $100,000 in trust to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.; $10,000 in trust to the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., of which the testator's wife's father and mother were members, and $50,000 in trust to the First Presbyterian Memorial Church at Dover, N. J., where Mr. Hoagland was born.

The executors are George Leask, Thomas H. Hoagland, and Frederick H. Beach.

HENRY W. OLIVER'S WILL.

Disposes of an Estate Valued at $45,000,000, but Details Are Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 11.—The will of the late Henry W. Oliver was filed for probate late to-day by Attorney Berryman of the Union Trust Company.

The details of the will were withheld. The estate is estimated to be valued at $45,000,000. Most of this will be left in trust. The will makes provision for carrying out Mr. Oliver's plans for the improvement of the vast amount of down-town property acquired during the past years.

There are a number of bequests in the will.

CUT OFF WIDOW IN WILL.

Mrs. Kilburn, However, Expects to Get Estate of ex-Policeman.

The will of Daniel V. Kilburn, a retired policeman of Jersey City, who left an estate valued at $12,000, was filed with Surrogate James Lillis yesterday. It gives the widow and Ella Kilburn, a daughter, $5 each, leaving the residue to Luther B. Kilburn, the testator's son.

Mrs. Kilburn will contest the will on the ground that the real estate, consisting of four houses and lots, stood in the joint names of herself and husband, and under the laws of New Jersey became the property of the survivor regardless of any will that might be made by either.

REGIMENT HUNTS FOR MAN.

Details of men from the Twenty-third Regiment were sent out all over Brooklyn last night to look for Private Dennis of Company I, who was the only man connected with the regiment who did not appear at the annual inspection by the officers of the National Guard. When the inspection began and the roll was called it was found that there were but 740 of the 741 of the regiment present, and as Col. Barnes wished 10 per cent. for attendance, he started the search for the missing man, including the theatres and his usual haunts, but without avail. As the inspecting officers were about to continue the inspection, Dennis walked into the armory and was very much surprised to learn that he had kept the entire regiment waiting several hours. All of the men were very proud over the 100 per cent., which has not been given any regiment during the past few years.

The inspecting officers were: Major William T. Wood, Inspector General of the Atlantic Division, United States Army, and Col. Chapin, Major J. B. Holland, and Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland of Major Gen. Roe's staff.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Lyon Hamilton.

John Lyon Hamilton, the founder of the contracting and building firm of John L. Hamilton & Son, 350 West Twenty-seventh Street, according to a telegram received in the office of the County Clerk, died yesterday at Daytona, Florida, where he had gone to regain his health. Mr. Hamilton was the father of County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton, who has for a week past been in Daytona with his father. The body will arrive Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Frank Loomis.

Frank Loomis, for many years special counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 154 East Sixty-third Street. He was sixty-six years of age. Mr. Loomis was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and received his education at the Binghamton and Homer Academies and at Union College, from which he was graduated with the class of '66, receiving the degree of LL. D. from that institution some years later.

Mr. Loomis was a Director in the Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor Railroad Company and the Tivoli Hollow Railroad Company, and a member of the Transportation Club, the Riding Club, the Manhattan Club, the University Club, the Union College Alumni Association, and the Bar Association of the City of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Gilbert M. Plympton, wife of Gilbert M. Plympton of the banking house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. and daughter of Linuf W. Stevens of the firm of Williams & Stevens, died yesterday of pneumonia. She was interested in public charities and was a member of the Board of Lady Visitors to Ward's and Randall's Islands.

William A. Davison, who for eight years had been the Superintendent of the Aldine Association at 111 Fifth Avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Hospital of pneumonia. Mr. Davison was forty-three years of age, and lived at 1,476 Madison Avenue. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Howard W. Coates, a retired lawyer, died on Wednesday at the Winsonia Hotel, in West Forty-fourth Street, of pneumonia, aged fifty-six years. He was a member of the Atlantic, New York, and Larchmont Clubs, as well as the Manhattan and City Clubs, and was identified with the business management of the cup defender Reliance. In the civil war Mr. Coates served in a New York regiment. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Interment will be at Woodlawn.

Answer to a Correspondent.

F. A. A.—(1) Cotton is quoted at so many cents a pound. Each cent is divided into 100 points. Twenty points equal $1 a bale or $100 a contract of 100 bales, which is the basis of trading. Lard, pork, and ribs are dealt in in dollars and cents. Copper is sold at so much a pound, quotations differing by fractions of a cent, generally not less than ⅛ of a cent. The "future" trading in metals is not very extensive compared with wheat, cotton, or coffee. From the above it appears that "points" in the various speculative markets differ in value. (2) Sandringham is in Norfolk, England, northeast of London, and is the King's country house.

THE WEATHER.

**FORECAST FO

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and steady.

Call money easy, 1½@1¾ per cent.

Yesterday total sales of stocks fell below 300,000 shares, and bond sales aggregated about $1,000,000. In other words, there was no market, such business as was done being a purely professional tossing back and forth of the same stock at differences of fractions. No one interested enough to read this column needs to be told why this was so. There is altogether too much news, opening too many paths into obscurity, for free and easy dabbling with the market. It is all very well to put a good face on the Baltimore fire, and the good work has been helped along here, but the final result and effect are not now known to the wisest. The war is taking its desired military course, but the effect upon the markets is still an uncertain quantity. The effect upon foreign markets has been severer than the best foreign observers had hoped, and that, too, although progress toward limiting the number of combatants and the sphere of hostilities has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The railway traffic outlook is unsatisfactory, and there are too many reports of financial flotations to be all false, although nothing could be more specific than the denials forthcoming. The authority for saying that New York Central is not issuing $22,500,000 notes for eighteen months at 5 per cent. is conclusive—yet the denial does not exclude some issue on other terms. In fact, any such denial upon any authority would be futile, for too many people know what Central is spending, and must spend, without hope of meeting the expenditure from earnings like January's. The denial of the St. Paul stock issue is more generally accepted, and the denial that Pennsylvania is acquiring Alton is as good as possible. There is a ray of light in the steel trade through statements that exceeding 50,000 tons of rails have been ordered by lines which have been most stubborn about entering the market, that is by the Harriman and Atchison lines, whose Western location deprives them of the tonnage in the steel trade which reconciles Eastern roads to paying the pool price. But pool prices are in disfavor as a basis for stock market prices, and they do not in any greater degree indicate stability in the iron market, although for the moment the feeling is better through its having been previously so bad. The effect of the London and local bank statements was indifferent. The Bank of England makes a good report, but the outside market is borrowing from the Bank, denoting a condition not indicative of ease to us through London. Our own outlook is for an increase of reserve this week. But we have been recently disappointed, even in this respect, and there is reason to think that the loan item will be absorptive of any new resources, and perhaps more. Upon the horizon looms up the Panama payments. There is every reason to suppose that they have been skilfully arranged, and yet plans which would have left nothing to be desired before the war may work less well since hostilities have so deranged the world's money and security markets. This does not exhaust the day's budget, but it suffices to indicate that it is a surplusage rather than a deficiency of factors which holds the market in check. Too many people want to see these clues unraveled a little before taking up a market position, especially over a holiday when battles are pending and diplomatic questions are open which may alter the face of affairs fundamentally.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Chi., M. & St. P.	½
Amal. Copper	1½	Col. Fuel & I.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Consol. Gas	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Snuff	2	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3¼	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Chi. Gt. Western	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	1¾	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs.	1
Chi. & Alton	¼	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Rutland pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
General Electric	1	Westinghouse	1¼
Hocking Valley	4½		
Illinois Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	1
Buff., R. & P. 5s	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1⅝
N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	1¼	West. Un. ref. 4½s	1¼

There were no advances.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 11	267,216
To date this year	17,419,304
Corresponding date last year	21,367,890

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 11	$1,008,000
To date this year	$101,950,000
Corresponding date last year	$104,102,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg preferred stock.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday amounted to less than half of the total recorded on Wednesday, and at the same time the movement in the active issues became much narrower. Judging by the net results as indicated by the list of changes the day was a favorable one for prices, but the significance of the advance was considerably lessened by the fact that in general estimation the day's market was purely professional. It was said in some quarters that the short interest as indicated by the borrowing of stocks on Wednesday afternoon was large enough to induce many of the traders to cover their short contracts, as it has frequently been found of late that the supply of stock is relatively small and that prices easily advanced on any general movement on the part of the shorts to cover. With the exception of Amalgamated the advances in the active issues did not amount to as much as a point, and throughout the list the fractional changes exceeded those amounting to a point or more.

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The day started without any encouragement from the London market, which again sent over lower prices for American stocks, although its own operations here were too insignificant to be considered a factor of any importance. Probably not more than 10,000 shares were dealt in, and the amount sold on balance was negligible. The war news that reached Wall Street during the day was of a less stirring character than that of the earlier days of the week, and can hardly be considered as entering largely into the shaping of the day's market.

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Opinion in regard to the probable future of the market seems very much confused, and there are few who look for any movement of consequence in either direction for some time to come. The futility of the effort to gauge accurately the course of a market so entirely dependent upon the operations of the traders seems to have impressed many, even among those who generally have more or less decided opinions in regard to market probabilities. In many quarters there appears to be an underlying bearish sentiment, which, however, seems to be accompanied by almost as much uncertainty as is shown by those who hope for higher prices, and who therefore perhaps are induced to expect them. One trader said yesterday: "There is no confidence in the market, and movements to advance prices seem useless. We have on our hands the Russo-Japanese war, and the heavy demands upon the money market being made by railroads throughout the country, and apparently all that is needed to completely unsettle the situation is an unfavorable decision in the Northern Securities case."

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Relatively little importance seemed to be attached to the announcement of a suit by a small holder of United States Steel common to compel the company to pay dividends upon the common stock on the ground that the corporation has a large accumulation of profits. United States Steel preferred was third on the list in point of activity, and it showed a net gain for the day of half a point. The common advanced an eighth on trivial transactions. The stock was strong at the close, partly as a result of the announcement of a large order for steel rails, a large part of which will fall to the United States Steel Corporation. The preferred closed within an eighth of the best price of the day, at 57⅛, the total fluctuation of the stock being seven-eighths of a point.

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Commenting upon the lack of business which has been felt by the Steel Corporation a Pittsburg house expressed this view of the case. The Steel Corporation from the time of its formation paid very close attention to its operating department, but neglected in certain ways its sales department, while the independents kept in close personal touch with consumers and sought to satisfy their requirements as fully as possible whereas they were treated by the Trust in rather arbitrary fashion. It is claimed that this led to the independents being favored by consumers when business became slack to the advantage of the independents and to the detriment of the Steel Corporation.

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St. Paul was very active relatively speaking and recovered part of the loss which it had sustained the previous day upon the discussion of the rumor that the road was to issue $25,000,000 of stock. One who is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the road said that the report had been spread too often to make it worth while to deny it. It was added that the present time when railroads were paying 5, 6, and even 7 per cent. for money was by no means propitious for the flotation of $25,000,000 of stock and that furthermore the sale of the stock would be a most foolish undertaking in view of the fact that the road does not need the money and would have no use for it after the stock was sold.

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Amalgamated Copper advanced to 47 and closed there with a net gain of 1⅛ points. One of the reasons given for the strength of the stock is that the war in the Far East will increase the demand for the metal.

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To what small extent the public have been in the market of late seems clearly shown by the statement made by a large house that it had not borrowed a dollar of money since the beginning of the year. The presence of the public in the market who, of course, trade nearly altogether on margin, necessitates extensive borrowing by any house carrying such accounts, and, this instance seems to show pretty clearly that the market has been properly gauged as being almost entirely professional. The continued low rates for call money offers further evidence of the absence of the public.

NATIONAL BISCUIT'S REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Biscuit Company, which was held in Jersey City yesterday, the following annual report was presented:

BALANCE SHEET AS OF JAN. 31, 1904.

ASSETS.

Plants, real estate, machinery, patents, &c., less depreciation account	$52,198,725.19
Cash	1,808,147.29
Stocks and securities	631,661.03
Accounts receivable	2,825,713.93
Raw material, supplies, and finished product	4,643,800.24
Total	$62,108,047.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock preferred	$24,804,500.00
Capital stock common	29,236,000.00
Bonds payable and mortgages payable, assumed at formation of company, not yet matured, less amount paid	1,447,000.00
Accounts payable, including accrued interest	513,225.38
Balance Jan. 31, 1903	$5,294,811.68
Earnings, 12 months to Jan. 31, 1904, inc.	3,709,515.62
	$9,004,327.30
Less div., paid, 12 mos. to Jan. 31, 1904, inc.	2,897,005.00
	6,107,322.30
Total	$62,108,047.68
Sales, twelve months to Jan. 31, 1904, inclusive	40,532,114.59
Profits, twelve months to Jan. 31, 1904, inclusive	3,709,515.62
Per cent. of profit to sales	9.15

The total number of stockholders of the company immediately after its organization was about 1,300. The total number now is 7,508. Of this number, 1,754 are employes of the company; under the plan enabling employes to buy preferred stock, paying for it in installments, they have purchased 5,298 shares. This, of course, is exclusive of the large amount of stock, both common and preferred, held by the Directors, officers, and principal managers.

CUBAN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Condition Accompanying Offer of the Speyers to Make a Bid Declined by President Palma.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The Associated Press is credibly informed that at the final conference last night between President Palma and the representatives here of the American syndicates desiring to take up the Cuban loan of $35,000,000 the representatives of the Speyers offered to make a bid, provided the President would announce his acceptance or rejection thereof forthwith. President Palma would not consent to act without further consideration and consultation, so no bid was made.

The National City Bank of New York and the Kuhn-Loeb syndicate having decided they were not ready to submit bids at present, Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, left here for New York to-day, and Mr. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will go to-morrow. The Speyer party will remain at Havana until the arrival of Mr. Coolidge's yacht on Monday, when they will cruise in Cuban waters.

Information was received here yesterday that the delay in the negotiations now going on in Havana between the Cuban Government and representatives of several New York syndicates over the $35,000,000 Cuban loan is of a temporary character only and will not seriously retard the deal. It is due primarily to the uncertainty of things in the Far East and does not affect the credit of Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—With only 10,075 shares traded in and mostly on arbitrage with New York, the local market closed generally at small fractional advances. The traders were not inclined to carry their lines over the holidays, more especially as there were unmistakable signs of a higher money market. Some institutions assert that they have already marked up time money to 5 per cent., but the movement has not yet become general. Bonds were also inactive; sales aggregating only $27,000. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
68	American Rys.	44½	44⅜	44½
75	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Brooklyn R. T.	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
6	Cambria Iron	46½	46½	46½
118	Cambria Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
200	Consol. Lake Superior	15-16	15-16	15-16
150	Consol. Lake Sup. pf.	4	3⅞	3⅞
20	Electric Co. of Am.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
65	General Asphalt pf.	36	36	36
180	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24	24	24
6	Norristown R. R.	156	156	156
50	Penn. Gas Coal	19	19	19
1,915	Penn. Railroad	57	56⅝	57
22	Penn. Salt	108	108	108
11	Phila. Traction	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
240	Phila. Electric	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
90	Phila. Co.	39¾	39½	39¾
20	Phila. Co. pf.	46	46	46
300	Phila. Rapid Transit	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3,706	Reading	21	20 13-16	21
200	Rock Island	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
282	United Gas Imp.	85	84⅛	84⅝
5	Union Traction	47	47	47
2,310	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞
48	West Jersey & S. R. R.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝

CHASE BANK'S NEW PRESIDENT

A. Barton Hepburn to Succeed Henry W. Cannon, Resigned.

Henry W. Cannon has resigned as President of the Chase National Bank and A. Barton Hepburn, who has been Vice President and active manager during the years of Mr. Cannon's ill-health, has been chosen to fill the vacant position. Mr. Cannon becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase Bank, but his resignation is taken as marking his practical retirement from active banking business.

Albert H. Wiggin, a Vice President of the National Park Bank, has been selected to be Vice President of the Chase National. He was formerly President of the Elliot National Bank in Boston, and has been a bank examiner.

Mr. Cannon, who is now in Europe, was largely instrumental in organizing the Chase National Bank, and became its President fifteen years ago. He served for a period of years as Controller of the Currency, and has been one of the most active men in the Clearing House Association, serving on the Clearing House Committee. Mr. Hepburn is also an ex-Controller of the Currency. He was formerly State Bank Examiner, and before taking up a connection with the Chase National Bank was President of the Third National Bank.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Reviewing the movement of currency during the five days ended on Wednesday The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of this morning:

The reported movements of currency for the five days ended with Wednesday indicate a gain of $2,039,700 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,837,300, and sent to the interior $2,526,600, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $900,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $2,310,700.

Receipts of new gold were $2,417,600, namely: $555,100 on New York assay office checks, $1,947,200 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, representng chiefly imported gold, and $15,300 on Seattle assay office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $15,347,400; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,036,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,688,600.

The total gain from the interior, $2,310,700, and new gold, $2,417,600, was $4,728,300; deducting the loss of $2,688,600 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $2,039,700.

The net gain from the interior is larger than for the corresponding week in 1902, but smaller than in 1903 and 1901, and is very near the average for the four years. There was no unusual feature in the interior movement, except the transfer of $900,000 to New Orleans, which was on account of the speculation in cotton.

The loss of $2,688,600 on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused by an increase in customs collections, which were $3,219,300, a daily average of $648,800, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $510,500; by a decrease in pension payments, which were $689,000, comparing with $968,000 in the preceding week, and by large payments on account of the 5 per cent. fund.

The falling off in the receipts of currency from the interior is shown by the decrease in the amount of mutilated currency sent to Washington for redemption by the Sub-Treasury for account of banks, which was only $3,836,000, or less than one-half of the amount so handled in each preceding week of 1904.

Banks Chosen for Panama Payment.

Announcement was made yesterday of the ten National banks designated to receive the 20 per cent. of the United States deposited called for by the Treasury Department for the purpose of making the Panama payments. They are the National City, the American Exchange National, the National Bank of Commerce, the Chase National, the First National, the Central National, the National Park Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the National Bank of North America, and the Mercantile National Bank. The banks will hold the money in the interim between the signing of the treaty and the payments to the Panama Company.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is reported that the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company will build a general office building in Menneapolis to cost $250,000.

According to Binghamton (N. Y.) dispatches a meeting of representatives of farmers and milk producers from all parts of the country has been held for the purpose of forming an organization to embrace all the co-operative creameries in five States which are shipping milk to New York.

Calumet (Mich.) advices state that there is a great demand for all hard wood lumber and prices are the highest on record.

Père Marquette's decrease in gross for the first week in February, it is stated, was due to a snow blockade.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The money market is without important change. Rates have a disposition to harden, but the demand for funds is very small.

Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent.; Clearing house loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3@20 cents. Clearings, $21,291,441; balance, $1,636,000. The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86	....
Sterling	4.86	4.83⅛
Commercial	....	4.82¼
Francs	5.16⅞	5.19¾
Reichsmarks	95¼	94⅝
Guilders	40⅝	40⅛

Stock market dealings were decidedly quiet to-day and price changes were few, but the market was firm. Amalgamated, the leader in activity, contributed 1,750 shares to the morning total of sales, rising ⅜ to 46⅝, holding the gain through the afternoon, and touching 46¾ near the close. Pronounced feature was late in developing, but in the last hour Massachusetts Gas became active and advanced to 41½ from 39½, at the close yesterday the preferred hardening ½ to 80½, on favorable developments at the hearing in the gas suits, the Judge deciding against further time for the plaintiffs to prepare the case and against deferring the hearing on the main case. Later the common receded to 40½, but closed strong at 41.

Massachusetts Electric stocks acted at cross purposes, common falling ⅜ to 20½ and preferred rising 1 to 77½, but common later rallied to 20¾.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
306	Atchison	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
1	Boston & Albany	245½	245½	245½
4	Boston & Maine	166½	166½	166½
20	C. J. R. & S. Y.	140	139	139
100	C., M. & St. Paul	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
150	Massachusetts Electric	21	20½	20¾
375	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	77½	77½	77½
101	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192¾	190½	192¾
3	Old Colony	202	202	202
200	Rutland pf.	38	38	38
210	Union Pacific	77¼	77	77¼
80	West End	90¾	90½	90½
18	West End pf.	108	108	108

TELEPHONES.

474	American	124	123¾	123½
85	Cumberland	114½	114½	114½
1	New England	119½	119½	119½
3	Western pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

3	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	75½	75½	75½
745	American Sugar	124½	123⅝	123⅝
20	American Sugar pf.	124½	124¼	124¼
50	American Woolen	10½	10½	10½
209	American Woolen pf.	70⅝	70	70⅛
150	Dominion Iron & Steel	8½	8½	8½
1	Edson	235	235	235
10	Georgia Ry. & Electric	74½	74½	74¾
3,877	Massachusetts Gas	41½	39¾	41
256	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80¾	79¾	80½
45	Morgenthaler	174½	174	174½
48	Pullman	214	214	214
13	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100¾
5	United Fruit	97	97	97
60	United Shoe Machine	47	46⅝	47
75	U. S. Leather pf.	77½	77½	77½
304	U. S. Steel	11½	11¼	11¼
505	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅛	56½	57

MINING.

100	Adventure	2¾	2¼	2¾
20	Allouez	4	4	4
2,895	Amalgamated	46⅝	46	46⅝
205	Atlantic	7¼	7	7
842	Bingham	20¼	19¾	20¼
20	Calumet & Hecla	440	440	440
560	Centennial	18	17½	17¾
750	Cons. Mercur	60c.	55c.	60c.
229	Copper Range	41	40½	41
148	Daly-West	34½	33¾	33¾
25	Dominion Coal	58½	58½	58½
50	Franklin	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5	Isle Royale	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Mohawk	35¼	35¼	35¼
200	Montana C. & C.	3	3	3
10	Dominion	9	9	9
65	Osceola	56	55	56
50	Parrot	23½	23½	23½
380	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	U. S. Coal & Oil	3	3	3
795	United States	20¾	20	20⅝
990	Utah	32¾	32	32⅝
280	Victoria	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Winona	5¾	5½	5¾

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money was 4½ per cent. for six months, 4½ per cent. for five months, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3¾ per cent. for sixty days, and 3 per cent. for thirty days. For one year loans were made at 4¾ per cent. All industrial money loaned at 4½ per cent. for three and four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $239,473,197; balances, $16,960,489; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,918,124.

Money on call in London, 2½@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8250@$4.8260; demand, $4.8530@$4.8540; cables, $4.8590@$4.8595. Commercial bills were $4.81⅛@$4.82¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94½@94¾, and 94 11-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3 premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Money was much wanted to-day for Stock Exchange payments, and the market was compelled to borrow from the Bank of England. Discounts were hard.

Business on the Stock Exchange generally was flat, though there was a settling down after the war-outbreak excitement. Trading mainly was restricted to the completion of the account. The markets closed with a better tone. Consols opened dull, hardened later, and closed below the best quotations of the day. Americans opened weak, afterward steadied to a fraction above parity, became neglected, improved during the last hour on New York support, and closed steady. Grand Trunks hardened on dividend anticipations. Foreigners were irregular, being swayed by the war news. Russians were lower at first, and partly recovered. Japanese strengthened on bear covering. Chinese were easier. Argentine rails were buoyant on excellent traffic returns and the probability of an increased demand for produce as an outcome of the Russo-Japanese war. Kafirs were heavy on Paris offerings, partly on account of the Bremen failure yesterday and partly because of the protracted discussion of the South African labor question. The strength of silver was due to the Eastern demand. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86½; consols for account, 86 9-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 69½; Atchison preferred, 92¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 79¼ ex-dividend; Canadian Pacific, 119⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32⅜; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143¼; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70¼; Erie, 26⅛; Erie first preferred, 65⅝; Erie second preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 131½; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16⅜; New York Central, 118¾; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89, ex-dividend; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Rand Mines, 8⅞; Reading, 21½; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 20⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Southern Pacific, 47¼; Union Pacific, 79½; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅞; United States Steel, 11⅝; United States Steel preferred, 58¼; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 36½.

Bar silver strong at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.52; Lisbon, 24.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9¼d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £19,000. The sum of £655,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened stronger, later the tone was undecided, and at the close stocks were rather feeble. Adverse reports from the Balkans depressed Turks. Other internationals were irregular. Russian Imperials improved, fours closing at 91.25. Russian industrials were stronger.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 2½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 21c. for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day opened dull, but improved later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

Statement of Bank of England.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £969,000; circulation decreased, £376,000; bullion increased, £592,447; other securities increased, £41,000; other deposits decreased, £1,281,000; public deposits increased, £2,297,000; notes reserve increased, £876,000; Government securities decreased, £5,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 48.98 per cent. Last week it was 48.02 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 79,050,000f.; treasury accounts current decreased, 2,050,000f.; gold in hand decreased, 1,100,000f.; bills discounted decreased, 41,875,000f.; silver in hand decreased, 450,000f.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—New York exchange to-day was 10c premium before and 20c premium after clearings, time and call loans being 4@6½ per cent.

Russians on the local Exchange were all but dead. The trend was irregular and little incentive was at hand for speculation. In biscuit common a few shares changed hands around 40. The street waited for the annual report. South Side Elevated improved to 93½, slightly above the subscription price of the new stock issue. Tool sold at 26. Title and Trust eased to 90 and Match fluctuated a point. The summary follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Am. Radiator	45	45	45
13	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
15	Chicago Pneu. Tool	26	26	26
185	Chicago Title and Trust	90½	90	90
25	Chicago Union Traction	5	4⅞	4⅞
10	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	29	29	29
150	Diamond Match	128	128	128
300	Lake St. Elev. receipts	2⅛	2	2
32	Masonic Temple	46	46	46
13	Met. Elevated pf.	49	49	49
655	Nat. Biscuit	40¾	40	40⅛
7	South Side Elevated	93⅞	93½	93½
50	Street's Stable Car	28½	28½	28½
10	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾
250	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
50	United Box Board pf.	18½	18½	18½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Crucible	3¾	3¾	3¾
110	Fire Proofing	8½	8	8½
85	Fire Proofing pf.	28	28	28
135	M. L. & H.	27½	27½	27½
75	Ohio Fuel	36½	36½	36½
80	Monongahela Water	35	34½	34½
50	People's Pipeage	19½	19½	19½
275	Pittsburg Coal pf.	48½	48½	48½
110	Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	90½	90¼	90½

BONDS.

$1,000	Steel 5s, Series A	101⅜	..	..

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY.

Notice to the Holders of 6% Timber Certificates

(Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Default having occurred in the payment of interest due on FEBRUARY 1ST, 1904, upon the 6% TIMBER CERTIFICATES, the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large number of these certificates to act as a committee to protect their interests.

All holders of these certificates are entitled to become parties to the agreement dated February 2d, 1904, under which this Committee will act, and are requested to sign the agreement and to immediately deposit their certificates, with coupons attached, with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

It is important that the powers of this Committee be strengthened by the deposit of your certificates, so that at the proper time it may be authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary in your interest.

New York, February 2d, 1904.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, Counsel. CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, No. 55 Cedar St., New York City.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman; DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY, FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY, LONDON, have consented, for the convenience of EUROPEAN certificate holders, to receive the deposit of these certificates under the Agreement of FEBRUARY 2d, 1904.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER.

Several important changes were made in the Directorate of the British Columbia Copper Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held in Charleston, West Va. F. G. Renner, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Woerishoffer & Co.; W. W. Trimpi, President of the Newark River Works, and Col. Josiah C. Reiff were elected to the board, to replace C. E. Laidlaw, W. H. Thomas, and Charles H. Ropes, who retire. The balance of the board remains intact. The presence of the new Directors on the board is looked upon as an important acquisition. The board meets shortly to elect officers.

Further details of the consolidation plan, it is understood, are now being worked out. Something more than the requisite amount of stock of the British Columbia Copper Company has been deposited under the plan of consolidation.

New Stock Exchange Members.

The Stock Exchange seat of Sidney F. Ward was posted for transfer to Franklin Edson, Jr., yesterday. J. Philip Benkhard of Benkhard & Co., Thomas Ludlow Clark of Day, Adams & Co., and George H. Potts were all elected members of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Incorporated to-day:

The Peck Brick Company, West Haverstraw; capital, $200,000. Directors—Theodore Gordon, T. G. Peck, and G. H. Peck, Haverstraw.

T. W. Thayer Company, Cazenovia, lumber; capital, $200,000. Directors—G. W. Clements, G. A. Kenyon, and W. H. Donnell, Cazenovia.

The New York Cold Storage Company, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—J. A. Keenan, Louis Hesse, and W. C. Herbert, New York.

Empire Co-operative Mercantile Company, Cohoes; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. M. Goddard, F. H. Andrae, and L. C. Burbanks, Cohoes.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The holiday of Friday caused a lessening of activity in the curb market yesterday. The movement of prices in general was reactionary, with one or two notable exceptions, of which Standard Oil was the most prominent, as it advanced about 5 points, to 645, on small transactions. Greene Consolidated Copper sold off fractionally to 10⅜, but the price of the rights to the new stock issue of $1,440,000, ratified at Wednesday's meeting of stockholders, took a big drop, to 8, as compared with the high price of last week of 60. The trading in the rights showed considerable activity, over 8,000 selling between 25 and 8, with the close at 12 a loss of 15¼. A lot of $5,000 of the old Cuban revolutionary 6s of 1869 sold at 3 per cent. of their face value.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	British Columbia Copper	3	2¾	3
80	Brook. Un. Gas rights	13½	13	13½
100	Con. Lake Superior pf	3½	3½	3½
300	Delaware & Hudson rts.	4	4	4
200	Electric Vehicle	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,900	Greene Con. Copper	10⅞	10½	10½
3,100	Greene Con. Copper rts.	25	8	12
100	Hackensack Meadows	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
280	Havana Tobacco pf	*38¼	38	38
100	Interbor. Rapid Trans.	103¼	103¼	103¼
450	Light, Fuel & Power	24½	23½	24
200	Manhattan Transit	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
100	Montreal & Boston	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Mont. & Boston, buy. 30	9-16	9-16	9-16
600	Northern Securities	88½	87⅝	87¾
80	Seaboard Air L., rts. on	9	9	9
100	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
150	Seaboard Air Line pf	16	16	16
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27	Standard Oil	645	640	645
200	Union Copper, buyer 60	13-16	13-16	13-16
25	U. S. Shipbuilding	¼	¼	¼
25	U. S. Shipbuilding pf	⅝	⅝	⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†American Malting 6s	99	99	99
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1869	3	3	3
3,000	†So. Elberon L. 1st 5s	58	58	58

†Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Can pf	34	34½	34	34½
American Chicle	98	100	98	100
American Chicle pf	78	80	78	80
American Dredge		5		5
American Malting 6s	97	99	99	100½
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅝	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	25	40	25	45
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf	87	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2½	3⅛
Amer. Writing Paper pf	10	11½	10½	12
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	67	68¾	67	69
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6	5¼	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	117½	115	120
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106½	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
British Col. Cop. receipts	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	1-16
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Caselu Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Caselu Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1¼	2	1¼	2
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8¾	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	50	54
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	98	..	98	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new st. w. i.	93	94	93	93½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cons. Lake Superior	⅞	1-16	1	1⅛
Cons. Lake Superior pf	3¼	4	3½	4½
Cons. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2	1¾	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	10½	13	10½	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4¾	4½	5
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 6s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	107½	115	107½	115
Del. & Hudson rights	3	4	3½	4½
Detroit & Mackinac	50	62	50	62
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	13	15	13	15
Eastern S. S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	16½	23	16½	23
Electric Boat pf	42	50	40	50
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	9	9¾	9	9¾
Electric Vehicle pf	12	14½	12½	14½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel		10		10
Empire Steel pf		47		47
Erie Cons. 4s	86	88	86	88
Gold Hill Copper		5-16		⅜
Greene Cons. Copper	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	10	15	20	25
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	20	24	21	24
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	88	100	88	100
Havana Tobacco	28	32	30	31½
Havana Tobacco pf	30	40	35	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	2½	1	2
Houston Oil pf	12	18	12	15
Inter. Rapid Transit	103	104	103	103¼
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4¾	5	4¾	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19	19¾	19	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s		82		82
International Salt	11	11	11	12
International Salt 5s	39	45	39	45
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88		88
Internat. Silver		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Lackaw. Steel; 80% paid	51	55	51	55
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	50	55	50	55
Lanston Monotype	8½	9½	8½	10
Light, Fuel & Power	23⅜	24	24	24⅜
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	7	5½	7
Mont. & Bost. Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
N. Y. Phon. undeposited	20	25	20	25
N. Y. Phon. dep. stock	20	25	20	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	66	75	66	75
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6	5½	5¾
North. Am. L. & Pulp	3	4	3	4
Northern Securities	87¾	88½	87½	88
Otis Elevator	27	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav	½	¾	½	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	1½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pope Mfg	5¾	7½	5¾	7¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	55	70	55	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	19	29½	19	22½
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Enk. Powder pf	99	100	99	100
Safety Car Heating	190	195	190	195
Seab'd Air Line ex rgts.	8	8¾	8	8½
Seab. Air L. pf, ex rgts.	15½	16	15⅜	16½
Seaboard Air L. pf	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Seab. Air Line 5s, w. i.	77	78	77	78
Seminole Mining	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	30	..	30	..
Simpson-Crawford 6s	75	..	75	..
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4	5	4	5
Standard Milling pf	18	20	18	20
Standard Milling 5s	69½	71	69½	71
Standard Oil	640	650	640	650
Storage Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	27½	29	27½	30
Tintic Company	3¾	4¾	4	4¾
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6½	6	5⅝	6¼
Trenton Potteries	11	13	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf	84	88	84	88
Trenton Potteries deb	75	78½	75	78⅝
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Union Typewriter	81	85	81	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	103½	105	103½	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	103½	102	103½
United Box Board	2½	3	2½	2⅝
United Box Board pf	18	19	18½	19¼
United Copper	7	10	7	10
United Copper pf		50		50
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2½	4¼	2½	4¼
U. S. Shipbuilding	½	⅝	½	⅝
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	½	⅝	½	⅝
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	28½	30	28	29
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs of deposit	25	30	25	30
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	102½	103½	102½	103½
Universal Tobacco	½	1½	½	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Virginia & Southwestern 3d	30	40	30	35
White Knob Copper	6⅝	8	6½	8
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99	100	99	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	100	99½	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	236	234	236
Brooklyn Q. C. & S. new 4s	72½	75½	72½	75½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	63	65	63	64
Con. Traction 5s	105	105½	105	105½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & 8th Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & 8th Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	41	46	41	46
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	83	88	83	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s		77		77
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	68	64	68
Nassau Electric 4s	79½	80½	79½	80½
New Orleans Rys.	9	11	9	11
New Orleans Rys. pf	30	31	30	31
New Orleans 4½s	79½	82	79½	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	63	68½	63	68½
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	39½	40½	39½	40½
St. Louis Transit	7¾	9	5	6
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	83	93	88	93
Second Av. R. R. con	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	176	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..

Syracuse Rapid Transit	23	26	23	26
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	77½	80	77½	80
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. L.	50	53	50	53
United Traction, Prov.	92	96	92	96
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	13	13⅝	12½	13½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	46	47	46	47
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75½	76	75½	76⅛

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	48	..	48	..
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	7-32	3-16	7-32
Brook. Union Gas rights	13½	14½	13	13½
Buffalo Gas	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	63	66	63	65
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	22	24	22	24
Denver Gas 5s	63	66	63	66
Denver Gas 6s	90	95	90	95
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104½	106½	104½	106½
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
Northern Union Gas 5s	103½	106	103½	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	96½	93½	95½
St. Paul Gas 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s, ex coup.	60	65	60	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	104	108	104	108
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103¼	104	103½	104
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	98	92	98
Union Ferry	31	34	31	34
Union Ferry 5s	92	94	92	94

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105¼	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
2s, c., 1930	104½	105¼	Kan. & M., pf.	25	28
3s, r., 1918	106	107¼	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	60
3s, c., 1918	106	107¼	Kan. C. So.	18	20
3s, sm. 1918	106½	..	K. C. So. pf.	34½	35
4s, r., 1907	107	107½	K. C. So. pf.	34½	35
4s, c., 1907	107	107½	K. & D. M.	10	20
4s, r., 1925	132½	133½	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	40	50
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	K. I. C., pf.	46	51
Philippine 4s	111½	111½	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
Adams Exp., ex div.	220	228	L. E. & W.	26½	28
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
Alle. & W.	150	..	Lake Shore	250	300
Am. Ag. Ch.	13½	14½	L. Island	48	54
A. A. C. pf.	74½	75½	Man. Beach	7	10
A. C. & F.	19	20	Md. C. pf.	110	..
A. C. & F. pf.	67	71	Met. Sec. Co.	85	88
Am. Coal	185	250	M. W. S. El., Chi.	16	18
Am. C. O. pf.	88	92	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	47	50
Am. D. Tel.	22	24	M. & St. L.	60	66
Am. Exp.	190	198	M. & St. L. pf.	88	93
Am. G. Tw.	5½	6¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119	123
Am. H. & L.	4	5	Mor. & Es.	180	190
A.H. & L. pf.	15	17	N. C. & St. L.	105	110
A. L. Co. pf.	28	35	Nat. Enam.	18	20½
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4	Nat. En. pf.	78	86
A. M. Co. pf.	18	22	Nat. Lead	15	15½
A. S. & R.	48½	49	Nat. L. pf.	83	90
Am. Sn. pf.	85	90	Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	36	37½
Am. T. & C.	82	86	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17½	19
Am. W. Co.	9⅝	11	N. Cen. Coal	42	49
A. W. Co. pf.	69	73	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
An. Cop. M.	64½	67	N. Y. & N. H.	189	194
Ann Arbor	23	27	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Ann Arb. pf.	52	57	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	70
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
Atl. C. L.	100	110½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	41	..
B. A. L. pf.	104	..	N. Y. L. & W.	130	140
B. U. G., ex div.	182	195	N. Y. & N. pf.	100	110
Bruns. City	5½	7	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
B., R. & P.	118	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	70
Buff., R. & P. pf.	132	..	N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
Butterick Co.	47	51	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	41	..
Canada So.	63½	67	N. Y. L. & W.	130	140
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	159	N. & W. pf.	88	93
C. & S. Tel.	101	..	Ont. Mining	4¼	5
Ches. & O.	31⅞	32	Pac. Coast	53	56
C. & A. pf.	83	85	Pac. C. 1st pf.	90	100
Chi. & N. W.	185	195	Pac. C. 2d pf.	63	66
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	Peo. & E.	17	21
C. G. W. 1st 5s	65½	68	Pere Marq.	73	80
C. G. W. 2d	19	20½	Pere M. pf.	..	..
C. G. W. 4s	26⅜	28	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	63
C. G. W. 4s, reg.	85	88	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	99
C. G. W. 5s	104½	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	179	..
C. & N. W.	207	215	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
C. St. P., M. & O.	137	145	Pr. St. Car.	28½	29
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	180	Pullman Co.	210	215
C. Ter. & Tr.	9¾	10⅜	Quicksilver	..	1½
C. U. T. pf.	29½	31	Quicksil'r pf.	..	9½
C. C. C. & St. L.	70	77	Rdg. 2d pf.	57	61
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60	R. I. & S.	7¼	7¾
Clev., Lor. & Wheel pf.	75	80	R. I. & S. pf.	43	44½
Clev. & Pitts.	179	..	R., W. & O.	130¼	133½
C. F. & I.	50	65	R., W. & O. pf.	102	105
C. & H. C. & Iron	13¾	14½	St. J. & G. I.	155	167
Con. Coal	80	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	72½
Cont. T. pf.	102½	105	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45¼	46
C. P. Co. pf.	70	73	St. L. S. W.	14½	14½
D. L. & W.	270	272	St. L. S. W. pf.	37	39
D. & R. G.	20	20¼	St. P. C. E. L. ctfs.	155	167
D. & R. G. pf.	1	..	St. P. C. E. L. pf. ctfs.	115	123
D. & S. W.	2	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	72½
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	24	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45¼	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	St. L. S. W.	14½	14½
Det. South'n	9	11	St. L. S. W. pf.	37	39
Det. So. pf.	24	28	S. S. S. & I. pf.	79	83
Det. Un. Ry.	62	63½	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	89	92
Dia. Match.	128	130	S. R. & T.	1½	2
Dist. Sec.	23	25	Syracuse Lt.	40	50
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40	Syr. Lt. pf.	90	95
D., S. S. & A.	7½	10	T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
D. S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	13½	Third Av.	120	122
E. Pf.	132	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	17	20½
Erie	60	65	Tol. Rys. & Light	20	20½
Erie 1st pf.	72	80	T. C. R. T.	88½	89½
Gen. Ch. Co.	52	56	U. Ry. Inv.	9	10½
G. C. Co. pf.	94	98	U. R. I. pf.	45½	47½
G. & S. L.	110	120	U. S. Exp.	105	110
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	180	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	100	108
Hock. V. pf.	82	83	Va. I. C. & C.	18	20
Homestake	49½	51	W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Ill. Cent.	140¾	..	Westinghouse	150	200
Int. P.	11½	12	Westinghouse 1st pf.	46	47
I. P. Co. pf.	64	66	W. & L. E.	2	3
Int. Power	26	50	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	25½	28
Int. S. P.	33	40	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	..	..
I. S. P. pf.	71½	78			
Iowa Central	15	20			
Iowa C. pf.	36	39			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	500	472	472
1st week Feb.	$108,912	$130,621	$88,081
From July 1	4,623,180	4,430,257	3,927,245
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	3,044	7,590	7,590
1st week Feb.	615,000	705,000	551,000
From July 1	28,417,487	26,368,358	23,070,341
CHICAGO, & MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC—			
Jan. net	8,175	5,464	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,378	2,383
1st week Feb.	260,400	279,900	272,100
From July 1	10,261,900	10,724,200	10,622,100
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week Feb.	25,916	29,695	22,612
From July 1	1,091,374	1,057,015	904,163
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	247
1st week Feb.	95,518	93,270	79,475
From July 1	3,706,655	3,510,113	3,185,189
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	96	96	96
Month January	20,263	11,573	10,050
From July 1	126,501	91,852	81,340
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,149	1,006	887
1st week Feb.	88,141	84,726	71,679
From July 1	3,840,351	3,575,402	3,288,377
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,933	2,902	2,408
1st week Feb.	318,402	303,146	244,085
From July 1	11,452,674	10,975,980	10,506,089
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,616	5,283	5,155
1st week Feb.	665,000	632,000	516,000
From July 1	3,965,230	4,122,282	3,358,395
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Feb.	28,000	18,000	14,000
From Jan. 1	174,177	121,656	85,463
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,560	1,397	1,323
1st week Feb.	173,443	191,721	158,091
From Jan. 1	1,050,705	968,727	.....
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,084	2,084	1,779
1st week Feb.	145,857	189,094	157,585
From Jan. 1	919,483	990,447	899,587
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	.....
Month January	96,575	74,492	47,797
From July 1	768,137	521,075	365,160
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Feb.	47,120	54,691	42,103
From July 1	2,275,491	1,904,624	1,754,592
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
1st week Feb.	147,726	150,457	126,011
From July 1	4,898,962	4,608,617	4,615,410
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for December—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	405,913	393,953	354,496
Op. expenses	281,039	258,224	238,836
Net earnings	124,874	137,729	117,660
Gross, 6 months	2,830,016	2,549,895	2,366,978
Op. expenses	1,706,230	1,568,470	1,409,800
Net, 6 months	1,123,786	1,051,415	957,178
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN leased lines in New York State for the December 31 quarter—			
Gross earnings	2,448,428	2,138,814	2,470,254
Op. expenses	1,249,691	1,238,254	1,140,041
Net earnings	1,198,747	900,560	1,330,213
Charges	598,635	610,767	611,319
Surplus	600,112	289,793	718,894
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for December—			
Gross earnings	431,179	414,324	385,004
Oper. expenses	356,502	344,641	309,383
Net earnings	74,677	699,683	751,621
Gross, 6 months	3,097,723	2,822,801	2,770,121
Oper. expenses	2,466,025	2,347,075	2,146,007
Net, 6 months	631,198	575,726	624,114

ELEVATED ROAD MUST PAY.

Court Decides Property Owners Have Right to Sue Despite Lapse of Twenty Years.

A judgment important to property owners generally and of especial interest to those along the line of the elevated railroads was signed yesterday by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Cannon and Cannon, in a suit brought by John H. Hindley against the Manhattan Railway Company. The judgment awards to the plaintiff $47,338.89 for damages to the property 819 Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, caused by the operation of the elevated railroad.

The importance of the judgment lies in the fact that Justice Bischoff in deciding the case overrules the contention of the railroad company heretofore upheld by the Courts that as the railroad has been built and operated more than twenty years ago, any property owner bringing suit at the present time, or at any time after the expiration of twenty years, was barred, the company claiming to have acquired the easements of light, air and access in front of the property by adverse possession by reason of such operation for twenty years. The Court holds that the right of the company to operate the road is subordinate to the rights of the property owners.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44½.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .16@.15½. 1,000 Best & Belcher at 1.90, 150 Consol. California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .06½, 200 Hale & Norcross at .63, 50 Horn Silver at 1.25, 200 Mexican at 1.35, 300 Ophir at 4.00, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 100 Portland at 2.00, 100 Standard at 2.60, 1,000 Work at .08.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCIS

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft to let; 6,000 feet floor space; all light. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Loft and Store.—Steam heat, &c.; 14-16 Wooster St. Apply on premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Loft and store, 131-135 Prince St.; light new building; elevators. Apply premises or Buffert, 1,020 Park Av.

Lofts and store, fireproof building, 34-36 West 13th St. Apply on premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Why not go to Newark? Cheap rents. Power, $5.00 per horse power. Pennoyer & Son, 851 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x85; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A CORNER SUITE OF LIGHT OFFICES TO LET IN TEMPLE COURT. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Columbus Av.—Prominent corner near 59th St.; will divide to suit; florist, grocery, &c. Write Raymond & Raisman, 504 W. 151st St.

403-7 East 23d St.—Two fine lofts, 75x100; must be seen to be appreciated; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; apply to owner.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power; store and basement; will rent separate; rent low.

A seven-story modern building, 204 Spring St., near Hudson, 25x85; possession immediately; elevator, steam heat. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

50 West 16th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A.—34 West 24th St., near Broadway. Stable and coach house to rent for storage, or will alter for other business. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

A.—304 8th Av.—Store, basement, and first floor; size, 25x100; has been for many years occupied by furniture store. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

162D STREET, 306 WEST., overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms; servants' bathroom; elevator; single apartment house; rooms 25 feet wide; rent, $100. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

32 UNION SQUARE.
Lofts, store, and offices, new fireproof building. Apply on premises or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

69 PINE ST., NEAR WILLIAM.
Five-story and basement loft building, 22x90; rent low. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4127 Cortlandt.

OFFICES TO LET
at moderate rentals; a few choice suites, some with river and bay outlook.
ALDRICH COURT, 45 BROADWAY.
All modern conveniences.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau Street.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
25x92.
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.
Broadway, 65th St., N. W. Cor.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators; Electric Light; Steam Heat; Moderate Rents.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" Station, and new Subway.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, 60 X 83.
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

61st St., 100-104 West.—Seven, eight room apartments; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator service; will be decorated to suit.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire second-floor apartment; rent, $55; seven rooms and storeroom. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

To Sublet—A high-class apartment; 8 large rooms; all light; two baths; butler's pantry; all-night elevator; electricity, gas; very liberal concessions to responsible tenant. G. R. Davis, 135 Broadway.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

THE NORMA,
Northwest corner Park Av. and 82d St. Corner apartment, six rooms, bath, ground floor, $60 monthly; improvements; hall boy. Superintendent, premises.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lightning, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $90.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, NO. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
NEAR CORNER MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service.
RENTS $60 TO $80.
References required.

KENSINGTON
226 WEST 113TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; special inducements to desirable tenants.

JEFFERSON,
104 EAST 116TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, elevator; low rent.

Ridgebury and Milton,
402 West 153d St. and 553 St. Nicholas Av.
Elegant apartments of 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator.

66 WEST 84th ST.
Cor. Columbus Av.
7 rooms and bath, elevator; all improvements.

203-205 West 85th St.
Apartment of seven elegant large rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; hall service; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to janitor, or
McVickar Realty Trust Co.,
450 COLUMBUS AV., 24 NASSAU ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

Apartments, substantially furnished; sublet; inspected; desirable locations. Mr. Alexander, 22 West 33d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

27 WEST 35TH STREET.
Three-story dwelling,
with butler's pantry extension.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

To Let—3-story dwelling; good neighborhood, convenient location; 134 West 126th St. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Loft Building on West Twenty-eighth Street—Houston Street Block Front Sold—Buyers for Sixty-seventh Street Tenements—Lively Bidding at Auction.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. Mary F. Bierstadt 130 West Twenty-eighth Street, a lot 25 by 98.9, upon which there is now a two-story stable. The buyer will erect a loft building on the site to be used for his own business.

Eleven Lots Sold on Houston Street.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Mrs. Eleanor M. Gilliat of Newport, R. I., to Dominick Abbate and Petro Albino, 129 to 147 West Houston Street, 156 to 162 Sullivan Street, and 64 to 68 Macdougal Street, being the block front on the south side of Houston Street, between Magdougal and Sullivan Streets, 200 feet on Houston Street, 140 feet on Sullivan Street, and 115 feet on Macdougal Street. The plot comprises nearly eleven lots, and is now covered by eighteen three-story old dwellings. It has been held in the family of the present seller for many years.

Operator Buys Eighth Avenue Corner.

Louise Lese has bought from Mary Maloney the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a plot 100 by 100, now covered by a four-story building. Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Louis Lese has also bought from John Dieckmann the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Maisel & Rohman, for improvement, the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The same operators have bought the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Philip Jeselson has sold for John Dieckmann to James V. Graham the gore lot, 43 by 56.6 and irregular, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

It is reported that Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundredth Street.

Resale of 67th Street Properties.

Louis Minsky, President of the Minsker Realty Company, who recently purchased a group of over thirty west side tenements from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, reports the following additional sales on West Sixty-seventh Street: No. 204, to Joseph Seldin; 208, to Samuel Horwitz; 210, to Louis Margolin; 212, to Samuel Dworkowitz; 214, to Morris Harber; 216, to David Harber; 218 and 220, to Jacob Morrison, Samuel Moshkowitz, and Israel Lewis; 230 and 232, to Solomon Goldman; 234 and 236, to David Rosing; 238 and 240, to Nathan and Jacob Cantor; 242, 244, and 246, to Hyman Feinberg & Son. Mr. Minsky has also sold 211 and 213 West Sixty-sixth Street, five-story tenements, to Jacob Glick. Many of these buyers will make extensive alterations to the buildings, putting in stores on the ground floor.

West Forty-fifth Street Deal.

Crawford, Denison & Moynahan have sold for Henry Lewis Morris and others the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 302 and 304 West Fifty-first Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold, through Frank R. Houghton, 326 to 330 West Twenty-ninth Street, old buildings, on plot 75 by 98.9.

The same operators have also sold to Siegfried Wittner 417 and 419 East Seventy-fourth Street, 41.8 by 79, and have bought from George C. Currier the two five-story flats 30 and 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Sale on Upper Seventh Avenue.

D. H. Scully has sold for Frederick W. Kroehle 2,253 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat with store, on lot 25 by 100.

The T. E. Hayman Company has leased for a Mr. Russell 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for a term of three years; also, for a Mr. Bruon 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street for a term of two years.

Upper East Side Transactions.

Regina Rosenthal has sold to J. Salomon 74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Morris Kite and another the five-story flat 431 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to Pizer Brothers 287 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

N. Rosenberg has sold for Clara Maier the three-story dwelling 348 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Firehouse Site Transferred.

The Kipp estate's property, purchased recently as the site for a new fire engine house, was transferred to the city yesterday for an expressed consideration of $320,000.

Purchasers for Avenue C Corners.

M. Eschwege has bought the southeast corner of Avenue C and Thirteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 54 by 65.

Goodman & Simon have sold to Meyer Frank the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Avenue C, 24 by 83. The owner will build a six-story tenement on the lot.

The Minsker Realty Company has sold to Abraham Fine, the five-story double tenement with stores, 86 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6.

Pizer Brothers have bought 121 and 123 Stanton Street, three and four story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Dr. H. Freeman has sold to S. Ellsberg, for improvement, 306 Henry Street, a lot 24 by 94, now covered by a five-story tenement.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for A. Hecht 166 Attorney Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 80 by 100.

Well & Mayer have sold to Rubenstein & Selkowitz 707 East Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.3.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold for Lebenthal Brothers to Anna Leshnik the seven-story tenement 65 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100. The same brokers have also sold the northeast corner of First Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 64 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 714 East Fifth Street, and 223 Second Street.

Dwelling Sold on La Fontaine Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Mrs. Lilly Cornish the three-story frame three-family house, on lot 25 by 95, on the east side of La Fontaine Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, known as 2,118 La Fontaine Avenue.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. Kleek to Anna Hausen the two-story and cellar frame one-family dwelling 2,152 Hughes Avenue.

Charles Wynne has bought from Margaret R. McCormack the four-story double flat 233 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and resold it to an investor. He has also sold the four-story double tenement 233 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to B. Andron, and the five-story double flat 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street to an investor.

Max Marx has sold through Louis Wolf to Bennett Bernstein the two five-story flats 26 and 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 33.4 by 99.11 each.

O. G. Cornfeit has sold for Jane H. Graves to Charles C. Burlingham 140 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story, brownstone, high-stoop dwelling on lot 20 by 98.9.

Maurice J. Joyce has leased to William J. Hannigan for a term of years the property 400 West Street.

The property mentioned yesterday as having been purchased by Lemuel Baum from Catherine Ernst was 429 East Sixteenth Street, not East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, as printed.

There are no sales at auction scheduled to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

The Auction Room.

Keen competition developed in the bidding for every parcel at yesterday's partition sale of the Stephens estate properties, conducted by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth. The property, 30 East Twenty-third Street, was struck down to Nathan Grasshelm at $103,550—$50 over Albert Flake's best bid. John G. Wendel bought 40 Dey Street and the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Street, the former for $50,000 and the latter for $87,000.

Detailed results of the sale and of other business at auction yesterday are given below:

By Philip A. Smyth.
Partition Sale.

320 to 324 Bowery, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 100, four-story brick tenements, with stores, to John G. Wendel $87,000
40 Dey Street, north side, 98.6 feet south of Church Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building, to John G. Wendel.. 50,000
47 Water Street, east side, 21.4 feet south of Cuyler's Alley, five-story brick building, to Daniel Birdsall 27,500
333 and 335 Third Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 49.4 by 97.7, three-story front and two-story rear frame tenements, to Marcus Rosenberg 42,050
Eighteenth Street, south side, 96.5 feet west of Avenue B, 175 by 92, two-story brick building and vacant; together with Seventeenth Street, north side, 195.6 feet west of Avenue B, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 92, vacant, to Myer Hellman 48,800
Nineteenth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 92, vacant, to E. A. Hassey 16,100
30 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front building, to Nathan Grassheim 103,550
First Avenue, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, two five-story brick tenements, with three stores, to Max Tanenbaum 30,500
304 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, six-story, brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Williams 43,050

By George R. Read & Co.

510 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 198 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.4, two-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. I. L. Adams, as executor 5,150

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 141 West Fifty-second Street, for a three-story brick stable, 42 by 71.8; W. T. Plant, Groton, Mass., owner; R. W. Gibson of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 196 and 198 Popham Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 31; Paul Peterson of 698 Second Avenue, owner; H. W. Howard, Jr., of 149 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 200 feet west of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, rear, for a one-story brick baker's oven, 9.8 by 19; Michael Barisano of 2,402 Hughes Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 869 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; E. Leckerling, premises, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 87 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick synagogue and store; H. Gordon of 50 Forsyth Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 24 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; F. D. Shlachetski of 89 Division Street, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 232 West Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Hanns of 42 Suffolk Street, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $200.

No. 100 East Twenty-third Street, to an eight-story brick office and store; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children of 297 Fourth Avenue, owner; E. Benedict of 1,949 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

AVENUE D, 42, s e s, 24x100; Ignatz Koref to Aaron Miller and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and... $100
AVENUE D, 42, s e s, 24x100; Aaron Miller and another to Marks Gross, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BARRETTO ST, w s, 211 ft n of 163th St, 50x100; Thomine Johnsen and another to Seymour Realty Company..... Nom.
BARRETTO ST, w s, 211 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; the Seymour Realty Company to Samuel Schwab ..... Nom.
DEY ST, 62, n s, 25.2x68::25.5x67.10; 122d St, 117 West, 19.11x100.11; Spring St, 331, n s, 20.1x60.1; Washington St, 499, e s, 20.5x78.6x20.3x78.10; Melville S. Forrester to Jessie B. Mattocks..... Nom.
DEY ST, 62, n s, 25.2x68x25.5:67.10; 122d St, 117 West, 19.11x100.11; Spring St, 331, n s, 20.1x60.1; Washington St, 499, e s, 20.5x78.6x20.3x78.10; Frederick W. Mattocks to Jessie B. Mattocks, ¼ part, all title..... Nom.
DUANE ST, 100 to 104, s s, 75.9x117.6x 75x117.3; Leonard R. Kipp and others to the City of New York, ½ part, all title.. 106,666
DUANE ST, 100 to 104, s s, 75.9x117.6x 75x117.3; J. Thornton Prowitt, executor, to the City of New York, 2-9 part..... 142,222
DUANE ST, 100 to 104, s s, 75.9x117.6x 75x117.3; J. Thornton Prowitt to the City of New York, 2-9 part, all title..... 71,111
LENOX AV, 438, e s, 16.3x85, Mary O'Brien to Susan O'Brien..... Nom.
LEWIS ST, 122, e s, 25x100; Anna C. Storner to Haiman Cohn, (mtgs $32,800,) other consideration and..... 100
LEWIS ST, 10, e s, 20x101, Benjamin L. Well and another to Israel Grinstein, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
LOT 157, second map of the Nelll estate; Edward M. Nelll, executor, to Jacob Cohen 725
LOT 318, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to George Hublitz ..... Nom.
LOT 240, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to James H. Behan ..... Nom.
NELSON AV, e s, 175.5 ft n of 164th St, 25x69.6x25.2x68.3; Charles H. Murray to Charles Jiran, (mtg $4,200,)..... Nom.
PARK AV, 3,662, e s, 20.10x85.6; Charles Van Riper and another to Edward O'Brien, (mtg $2,500)..... 100
PARK AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 90th St, 25.2x100; James T. Barry to Otto Hirsh, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..
PROSPECT AV, 1,342, e s, 25x100; Mary J. Mechan to Catherine G. Winkopp, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and... 100
UNION AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 152d St, 16.8x100; George E. Babcock to Andrew Kalsch, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
WEST END AV, e s, 96.8 ft s of 90th St, 20x100; Emery J. Carr to Alfred Pardo, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..
WEST END AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 24.8x100; Louis C. Neuberger to Fanny Peppis, (mtg $39,000,) other consideration and 100
1ST AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 98th St, 0.8x80;; Julia Mehrbach to Donald B. Toucey, quitclaim ..... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,891 to 1,895, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x150; Francis A. Clark to Fannie S. Patterson, quitclaim..... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,891 to 1,895, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x150; Fannie S. Patterson to Donald B. Toucey, (mtg $89,000,) other consideration and..... 100
1ST AV, 1,889 to 1,893, w s, runs w 100x s 75.11x e 20x s 75.8x e 80x n 76.7; Donald B. Toucey to Samuel Grodginsky and another, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and..... 100
2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Henry Happel to Amalia Happel, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.
5TH ST, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 39.7x97; Stanislaus N. Buckman to Abraham Samuels, (mtgs $6,000,)..... Nom.
7TH AV, 1,900 to 1,904, w s, 75.11x100; Laura A. Palmer and another to Israel Lebowitz, (mtgs $86,000,) other consideration and..... 100
7TH AV, e s, 43 ft n of 11th St, 21.6x35; Morris Cukor, referee, to Ernest Hervier, (mtg $6,500)..... 4,000
7TH AV, 491, e s, 20.4x75x19.11x75; Mary Alexander to Robert Alexander..... 23,000
11TH AV, centre line, at centre line of Hillside St, runs n 248.11x n w 241.4x —x19.10x e —x s w to beginning; the Netherlands Corporation to Robert D. Green 50,000
13TH ST, 159 West, 20x103.3; Westchester Trust Company, trustee, to Herman Ludemann..... 16,000
14TH ST, s s, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 103.3; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Seider and another, (mtg $24,000,)..... Nom.
14TH ST, 218 East, 34x103.3; Bertha Sirotta to Herman Sirotta..... Nom.
24TH ST, 433 and 435 West, runs n 197.6x w 25x s 98.9x w 25x s 98.9x e 50; Herter Realty Company to P. J. Herter, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and..... 100
25TH ST, 99 West, 20x78.9; Thomas B. Osborn, referee, to Melissa D. Franklin.. 14,000
42D ST, n s, 131 ft w of 7th Av, 69x104.4; Annie F. Davidson to Beatrice M. Davidson, all title ..... Nom.
51ST ST, s s, 463.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x 100.5; Thomas C. Shannon to Pauline Shannon, quitclaim ..... Nom.
54TH ST, 402 West, 20x50.2; Thomas C. Shannon to May H. Shannon and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.
55TH ST, 243 West, 25x100.5; Isidore Neustaedter, referee, to Edwin N. Doll, (mtg $35,000)..... 12,000
69TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 77.4; John Gitz to Mary Strauss, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100
70TH ST, 263 West, 18.9x100.5; Thomas C. Shannon to May H. Shannon, quitclaim.. Nom.
71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Frank Fiala to Emil F. Breiha, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
82D ST, 11 West, 22x102.2; Thomas W. Henry to Georgie R. White, (mtg $33,500)..... Nom.
93D ST, 118 East, 32.6x100.8; Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, to Harry Fischel 26,500
93D ST, 120 East, 32.6x100.8; Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, to Harry Fischel 26,500
102D ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Kalman Rubin to Abraham Weilerstein, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and... 100
109TH ST, 74 East, 17x100.11; Isaac Mannheimer to Harris Pachmeilitzky and another, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
116TH ST, 61 and 63 East, 33.4x100.11; David Cohen to Golde & Cohen, a corporation, (mtg $15,500)..... 100
119TH ST, n s, 280.6 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 104.11 x n w — x s 7.11 x w 6 x s 100.11 x e 15.6; Morris Littman to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $6,500).. Nom.
124TH ST, s s, 348.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x 75; Daniel Nason, referee, to John H. Chesmar 6,300
125TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11;; John J. Hopkins to Nellie Thomson, (mtg $24,375,) other consideration and 100
128TH ST, 261 West, 25x99.11;; Henry W. Bookstaver to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 15,000
128TH ST, 257 West, 40x99.11;; Emil Goldmark, referee, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 28,000
128TH ST, 259 West, 40x99.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 29,900
137TH ST, s s, 249.7 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Henry Powell to Harry Matz, ½ part..... Nom.
141ST ST, 551 West, 24.11x100; Charlotte W. Hewison to John Gillies, (mtg $12,000,) re-recorded ..... Nom.
176TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Walton Av, 25x—; Max Haefner to Francis McDermott ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 102; Antonio Orlando to Sam Harrison, 5 years..... $720
GREENWICH ST, 364; Michael Duff to William H. Kuhlkin, 3 years..... 2,300
LENOX AV, 475; Margaret J. Thompson to William Solomon, 1 10-12 years, $480 and 540
LEONARD ST, 117 and 119; Frederick Heath, individually and as agent, to August Hanneweld, 9 years..... 3,250
ORCHARD ST, 35; Samuel Mandel to Charles Marks, 3 years..... 1,200
RIVINGTON ST, 129; Louis Dubinsky and another to Jacob Lichtman, 2 years, $540 and 600
STANTON ST, 178; M. Gottlieb to Aaron Greidinger, 3 years..... 192
SUFFOLK ST, 155; Jonas Cohen to Pesach Diener, 5 years..... 720
1ST AV, 1,374; Sarah R. Spero to Joseph Polak, 3 years..... 1,200
14TH ST, n s, 42 ft e of 5th Av, 50x129; Elizabeth S. Van Buren and others to the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company, 21 years 6,000
34TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av; John J. Astor to Jonas G. Goldsmith, 21 years ..... $30,000 to 42,500
58TH ST, 331 West; Mayer S. Auerbach to Ida J. Goodell, 5 years..... 2,200
61ST ST, 305 and 307 East; J. Crawford McCreery to the Globe Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, 5½ years, $7,500 and 8,000
63D ST, 330 East; Nicolo Guggino to John Bozzuffi, 1 3-12 years..... 336

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BERRENT, Esther, to Becker Levin; 104th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $4,100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... $3,000
BREIHA, Emil F., to Frank Fiala; 71st St, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years..... 4,000
BURGER, Caroline, to F. Eugen Krebs; 25th St, 544 to 548 West, all title, secures advances to the extent of..... 20,000
BURNSTEIN, Dalia, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Madison St, 399; also Grand St, 355, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 18,000
CAMMANN, Oswald N., individually, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114th St, 528 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000
CAMMANN, Oswald N., individually, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company as guardian; 114th St, 528 West, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years..... 4,000
CAVA, Carmine, to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 78, n e corner of Batavia St; also Oak St, 34 and 36, n w corner of James St, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent... 6,000
COHEN, Jacob, to Abigail M. Farrell; Carmine St, s s, 17.8 ft s w of Minetta Lane; also Carmine St, s w corner of Minetta Lane, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
COHEN, Jacob, to Edward M. Neill, executor; Lot 157, second map of Neill estate, due May 8, 1905..... 575
COHN, Halman, to Anna C. Storner; Lewis St, 122, prior mtg $32,800, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,700
DICK, Walter A., to John Rendall; Brown Place, n e corner of 135th St, prior mtg —, 1 year 2,250
DIEHL, John, to Charles Blum; 2d Av, w s, 50.4 ft of 88th St, 3 years..... 4,500
FANNING, Kate, to American Mortgage Company; 39th St, 545 West, 3 years... 8,000
FANNING, Kate, to American Mortgage Company; 39th St, 545 West, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
FERNSCHILD, George W., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Crotona Av, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,500
FISCHEL, Harry, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 93d St, 118 and 120 East, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each 20,000
FITZSIMONS, James M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 42 ft s of 99th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
FOLEY, Mary A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Park Av, w s, 25.6 ft s of 93d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 22,500
FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to the Stuyvesant Bank; 113th St, 324 and 326 East, 2 mtgs., prior mtgs $35,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000
GOLDBERG, Nathan E., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 88th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 37,000
GREEN, Samuel, and another to Maurice Ullmann; 27th St, 413 to 417 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
GREEN, Robert D., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Hillside St, centre line, at centre line of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000
GRINSTEIN, Israel, to Benjamin L. Well and another; Lewis St, 10, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,000
GRODGINSKY, Samuel, and another to Donald B. Toucey; 1st Av, 1,891 and 1,893, (two mortgages,) 3 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 1,300
GRODGINSKY, Samuel, and another to Donald B. Toucey; 1st Av, 1,889, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500
GROSS, Marks, to Aaron Miller and another; Avenue D, 42, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500
HAMBURGER, Jacob, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 14th St, 528 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
HAMBURGER, Jacob, to Charles A. Benkiser; 14th St, 526 and 528 East, prior mtg $20,500, installments..... 2,750
HANNES, Lazarus, to Barnett Steinberg;; 92d St, 233 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,700
HERTER, Peter J., to John F. O'Reilly; 24th St, 433 and 435 West, prior mtg $70,000, 3 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000
JAROSLOUSKY, Meyer, and another to John Herling; Front St, n s, 325.2 ft w of Jackson St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
KAMEN, Garson, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 24th St, 211 East, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
LAVELLE, George A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Rivington St, 226, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,500
LEBOWITZ, Israel to Hyman Schulman; 7th Av, n w corner of 118th St, prior mtgs $97,000, due April 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 11,000
LEBOWITZ, Israel, to Laura A. Palmer; 7th Av, n w corner of 118th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000
LEBOWITZ, Israel, to Laura A. Palmer; 7th Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 118th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000
LOWE, Mary, to Anna M. Hein; 182d St, s s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 2 years..... 1,500
LUDEMANN, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13th St, 159 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
McCOY, Kate, to Augustus Garciss; Norwood Av, n w s, 320 ft s w of 205th St, 5 years 3,250
McDOWELL, Julia H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 111 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,300
NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Morris Littman; 119th St, n s, 290.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 6,500
RICHMOND, Louise H., to Burnett C. MacIntyre; 4th St, n e corner of Christopher St, all title, 1 year..... 500
SCHMITT, Otto W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Burnside Av, n w corner of Bassford Place, 3 years..... 6,000
SCHWAB, Samuel, to Louisa T. Markewitz; Barretto (Fox) St, w s, 211 ft n of 165th St, due Feb. 1, 1907..... 5,500
SEIDER, Jacob, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 14th St, 520 and 522 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 25,000
SEIDER, Jacob, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 14th St, 520 and 522 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000
SIMMONS, Howard, to J. Homer Hildreth; 58th St, s w corner of Avenue A, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
STARK, Annin, to Fannie Schwabe; Avenue D, s e corner of 5th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
UTHOFF, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbia Av, 747, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000
WEHRLE, Hercules, to T. Eugen Krebs; 25th St, 544 to 548 West, secures advances to extent of..... 20,000
WEILERSTEIN, Abraham, to Kalman Ruben; 102d St, 223 East, prior mtg $14,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
WEISS, Moritz, to the Irving Savings Institution; Lexington Av, s w corner of 80th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000
WHITE, George R., to Abrend Ahlers; 82d St, 11 West, prior mtg $33,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTLEY, Annie, to Sarah M. Miller.... $4,000
BIRD, Harrison K., to Emma Aub..... 20,000
BIRD, William, administrator, to Harrison K. Bird..... 1
GUSSAROFF, Elias, and another to Henry Powell 1
HEINTZ, John C., to Josephine Kipp..... 7,800
HIRSCH, Amie, to James T. Barry..... 1
JACOBS, Minnie, and another to Simon Cyga 1
LUDWIG, Edward I., individually and as executor, to Marie W. Hancox..... 1,000
McGRATH, John, to Chelsea Exchange Bank 2,500
NEVINS, Abraham, and another, to

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ferguson, W. F., & Co., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.; A. McDonald, dry goods; W. F. Ferguson, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks and linens; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; F. M. Hamburger, millinery, 438 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein, I., & Brother, Sherman, Texas; J. Epstein, notions; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.
Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; Miss J. M. Worrall, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. S. Daegitish, dry goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Epstein, I., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Bowland, Morehouse & Mortens Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, dress goods and silks, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, linens, 70 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Wright, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Long, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions and furnishing goods, 31 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. Constable, millinery and ribbons, 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Detroit Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; I. Jrochenstahl, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; F. D. Perry, silks and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Branders, J. L., & Son, Omaha, Neb.; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits, and waists, 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss C. F. Monsell, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. Armour, dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery, 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Kirker, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Reisch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, furnishing goods; 429 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; William Crosby, dress goods and silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Everett-Risley-Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Calloway, notions and furnishing goods; 70 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Robertson, C. C., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. W. Myers, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Mallon, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss B. Hine, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Manheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss R. Foley, millinery; 459 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Schuneman, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Frankenstein, house furnishing goods; D. Saunders, crockery; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Gerard.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. L. Elliott, notions; 75 Spring Street; Criterion Hotel.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. M. McHenry, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions and furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Weinberg, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss R. Weiner, underwear and infants' wear; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clarke, linens and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Whitner, C. K., & Son, Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery, 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Kirker, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Reisch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, furnishing goods; 429 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
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Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Robertson, C. C., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. W. Myers, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
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Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Manheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss R. Foley, millinery; 459 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Schuneman, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Frankenstein, house furnishing goods; D. Saunders, crockery; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Gerard.
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Weinberg, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss R. Weiner, underwear and infants' wear; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clarke, linens and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Whitner, C. K., & Son, Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Lazarus, J., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Shick, millinery and fancy goods; 661 Broadway.
Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Chemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Pratt, B. F., Saginaw, Mich.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ryan Company, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Ryan, hats and men's furnishings; Empire Hotel.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Storer, dry goods; Spalding Hotel.
Imperial, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Zeff, ladies' goods; 29 Division Street.
Carr, J. C., St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Ewig, flowers, &c.; Ashland Hotel.
Shymuck & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; J. N. Shymuck, clothing manufacturers; Hotel Albert.
Greer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Greer, Jr., merchant tailor; Astor House.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Laura Lewis, fancy goods; Katherine Sullivan, laces, embroideries; Grand Hotel.
Egge, D., & Son, Waxahachie, Texas; D. Egge, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
McCone, C. L., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Patterson, J. R. M., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Boston Cloak Company, The, St. Paul, Minn.; C. B. Bowly, clothing; W. E. Williams, clothing; Lafayette Baths.
Fayley & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; George G. Moon, clothing; Lafayette Baths.
Pease Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; W. W. Pease, clothing; Lafayette Baths.
Spitz-Schoenberg Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Alexander Schoenberg, clothing; Holland House.
Salkey, J. S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Everett House.
Hurdley & Maddell, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hurdley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Detroit Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; I. Jouchkins, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dills Brothers Company, Marietta, Ohio; E. J. Hertel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Brazelin, P., Palestine, Texas; Miss D. P. Brazelin, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
McKelway Company, The G. M., Youngstown, Ohio; J. G. Conray, clothing; Hotel Albert.
International Dry Goods Company, Eagle Pass, Texas; Miss J. Schusler, dry goods; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Cooper, Mat, Louisville, Ky., tailor; 163 McKelsey Street, Brooklyn.
Schwarzburg, C., & Brothers, Marshall, Texas; Mrs. Schwarzburg, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.
Hirschfield's, W., Sons, Dundee, Mich.; W. Hirschfield, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Mellon, George, Massillon, Ohio, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Allmon & Putnam Company, Massillon, Ohio; George B. Putnam, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lima Dry Goods Company, Lima, Ohio; John B. Dinninger, dry goods; York Hotel.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; A. Newcomb, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Babcock Brothers, Denver, Col.; F. E. Babcock, hats and furs; Hotel Navarre.
Kleeman, Max, & Son, Shelbyville, Ill.; N. Kleeman, dry goods; 23 Washington Place.
Ayres, L., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles A. Schaefer, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Egge, D., & Sons, Waxahachie, Texas; Samuel Egge, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Sappe, Henry W., Cleveland, Ohio, merchant tailor; Earlington Hotel.
Winslow, G. E., Concord, Miss.; Miss Helen Trigg, merchant; Earlington Hotel.
Reisch & Thomas, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thomas, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
"The Fair," Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles L. Hufford, cloaks and suits; Earlington Hotel.
Schapiro, Prince & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Prince, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Vizay, W. J., Milwaukee, Wis.; cloaks and suits; Imperial Hotel.
Barney, George J., & Sons, Charlotte, Mich.; Fred. R. Barney, dry goods; Cadillac Hotel.
Graves's Cloak House, Columbus, Ohio; E. R. Graves, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Anson B. Coates, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Boneslow, Schadaugh & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; T. J. Schadaugh, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bissel, E. W., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. W. Bissel, merchant tailor; Manhattan Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. & T. Gilmer and David Helmer, merchants; Hotel Boulevard.
Hub Clothing and Furnishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Stein, clothing; Harry Stein, clothing; 208 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.
Morrison Brothers, Roswell, New Mexico; Charles L. Morrison, wearing apparel; Belmont Hotel.
Rosenthal, J., Memphis, Tenn.; merchant; Victoria Hotel.
Bach, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Beron, cloaks; Manhattan Hotel.
Kurb Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; D. H. Rollins, dry goods and department store; 200 West Ninety-ninth Street.
Matthews, C. D., Company, Hamilton, Ohio; C. D. Matthews, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Texas Mercantile Company, Temple, Texas; William Gimmuth, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Rena City Mercantile Company, Jackson, Mich.; M. I. Jacobson, cloaks; Hotel Victoria.
Pipson, W., Sidney, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. J. McLaughlin, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Emma W. Silberstone, dry goods; 1,222 Madison Av.
Imburg Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Imburg, general merchandise; Hotel St. Denis.
Lippenroth, Johnson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. D. Langley, woolens; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Clark, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kearny, W. G., Des Moines, Iowa; millinery; 31 West Twenty-first Street.
Rheinheimer, E., Cleveland, Ohio; tailor; Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.
Frankel Brothers, Youngstown, Ohio; W. Frankel, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Gleaves & Squires, New Castle, Penn.; M. D. Squires, dry goods.
May, The, Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George A. Gehring, dry goods; Hotel York.
Lampheimer, The, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Lampheimer, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Monterey, Andrews & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Millon Shepherd, general store; Hotel St. Denis.
Monterey, Andrews & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Charles M. Lust, general store; St. Denis Hotel.
Haas & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Engel, notions; Myers Hotel.
Hudson & Springton, Detroit, Mich.; R. Owen, curtains and draperies; Hotel Victoria.
Helene & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Bowland, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Hale Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorschance, ladies' furnishings; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Field Hat Company, Bullman, Ill.; M. A. Field, millinery; 793 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.
American Varnish Company, Chicago, Ill.; P. L. W. Jurgens, varnishes; Astor House.
Goodman, H., Shreveport, La.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller, D., Mansfield, La.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bishop, Stein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugo Stein, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Atlas Garment Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; Louis Heinsheimer, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Fischman, D., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Simon, Miss, Kansas City, Mo.; Bertha M. Simon, fancy goods; Wellington Hotel.
Brennan, John, Cincinnati, Ohio; lumber; Grand Union Hotel.
Grigg, R. F., & Co., Lima, Ohio; R. F. Grigg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Naumberger, C. F., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. F. Naumberger and wife, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dreyfus, Walter P., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Walter P. Dreyfus, leggings; Hotel Manhattan.
Manheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Sol. Fox, dry goods; Fasters Hotel.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. S. Fuchs, carpets and rugs; 374 Broadway; W. A. Wickham, draperies; 874 Broadway.
Wilmer, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; William Brown, draperies and upholstery; Herald Square Hotel.
Clark Brothers, Peoria, Ill.; William A. Schubert, dry goods; 47 White Street.
Lennon, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Sol. E. Dreyfus, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
May, The, Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. P. Leavins, dry goods; 8 Washington Square.
Alford, Leckner & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Graham, clothing; Hoffman House.
Decker, Alfred, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Decker, clothing; Hoffman House.
Branch, J. B., Company, Coldwater, Mich.; J. B. Branch, dry goods and carpets; Manhattan Hotel.
Olin Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. O'Connor, ladies' waists; Hotel Navarre.
Shortel's Department Store, Tipton, Ind.; C. H. Jones; Hotel St. George.
Beall, Livingston & Co., Richmond, Ind.; C. D. Game.
Thomson & Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Griffiths, millinery; Mary L. Hutchinson, millinery; Holland House.
Ruskin, E., Lorain, Ohio; clothing; 28 Sixth Avenue.
Ruskin, H., Lorain, Ohio; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ruskin, P., Lorain, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller, A., Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; M. H. K. Malone, men's furnishings, hosiery, and gloves.
O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; resident buyers, J. P. McCarthy & Co., 530 Broadway.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 238.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Fairfield vs Dumas
2—Kane vs Met St Ry
3—Tenn't house Dept vs Moeschen
4—Same vs same
5—Weldon vs Brown
6—Rosen vs Ward
7—Craig vs James

Non-enumerated motions:
29—Harris vs Haynes
28—Gillette vs Noyes
35—Same vs same
37—In re Gilman
39—Woolworth vs Leader Co
40—Galloway vs Galloway
43—Purdy vs Baker

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. To fix a day for trial.
1—James Flunkett.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Julia Fleischmann vs. Abraham Levin—Thomas W. Churchill.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association—William Bradley Randall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Carpenter—George Burnham, Jr. Adams vs. Adams—Maurice Goodman. Black vs. Vanderbilt—Gustavus W. Rawson. Gasquet vs. Pollock—Edward K. Jones.
SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Hidden vs. Godfrey—G. B. Townsend.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Sage vs. Broadbelt—A. Welles Stump. In re Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association—Louis F. Doyle. Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. O'Connor—John A. Walsh.

Westchester County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Westchester County—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. No day calendar. Commencing Feb. 15 the court will take up criminal business, which will probably occupy the entire week, at the close of which the civil calendar will be restored. Civil calendar will be made up for Feb. 22.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
6:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:40 P. M. and 12:30 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, *7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway, 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.), 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.), 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:25 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 54 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 107, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 31 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 272 West 125th St. Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e4.00, a8.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., A.
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.35 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*e6.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.35 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 205, 1234 and 1364 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 945 Columbus Ave., 7 and 330 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON, DIRECT $2.25.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAMAICA

The newly equipped S. S. ALLEGHANY
Leaves N. Y. Feb. 20, 1904,
Offering excellent accommodations
Next Sailing Feb. 27,
S. S. SIBIRIA.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE, WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Rates include Berths and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 37-37 Broadway, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Mediterranean Cruise, $500 Up.
71 days, March 5, S. S. "Kurfurst," 13,132 tons. Spring and Summer Parties to Europe. Choice berths all lines. F. C. CLARK, 118 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, ‡5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†‡4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖8:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, *10:00, †11:00 A. M. (Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, ‡4:00, †5:00 P. M.
‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. eExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 162 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Bway., Wmsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
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ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Ferry
Balto.-Washington..	8:25 AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"...	* 3:55 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 162 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York;

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

Lost.—Notice is hereby given that Bank Book 1,829, issued Oct. 19th, 1901, by Yorkville Bank to Ada Morris, has been lost; payment thereon has been stopped and duplicate will be issued 2 weeks from this date to proper owner.
YORKVILLE BANK.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

36D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms to rent, with board; table guests accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

92D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

237 WEST END AV., (71st St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Two connecting unfurnished corner rooms; housekeeping; references; Morningside Av. Howard, 364 West 121st St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

HOUSEWORK.—German; to do housework; no washing. Schneider, 164 East 80th St.

WANTED—Young woman in addressing department; must be a rapid, plain writer; salary, $7 a week to begin; please send references. Address Post Office Box 1,120, New York.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; personal reference. 32 East 75th St., until 12:30.

Males.

A Free Scholarship in Illustrating, Journalism, Proofreading, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Advertising, or Electrical Engineering; write for free course, mentioning subject desired. Correspondence Institute of America, Box 240, Scranton, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.*

GOVERNESS.—By French governess in refined family; musical education and good seamstress. A., 251 West 24th St.

SECRETARY, &c.—A middle-aged woman, refined, well educated, who reads and writes well, wants position in private family as Secretary, companion, mother's helper, or could teach young children; references given and requested. M., Box 1604 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—As stenographer and typewriter by beginner; Remington typewriter. Miss M. Nitze, 71 Ralph St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

CARE OF INVALID.—By a woman experienced in melancholia and nervous cases; references given and required. P. O. Box 109, Shrewsbury, N. J.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; good dinners and lunches; best references. B. K., 240 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a colored houseworker; good cook, laundress; apartment preferred; neat, industrious; moderate expectations; personal reference. Ruth, 316 West 59th St. Telephone 1,085R Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER.—A neat, reliable woman for general housework; small family; moderate wages. McGee, 208 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By lady's maid; is a good packer, traveler, and dressmaker; first-class reference. L., 251 West 24th St.

Males.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—As tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 39, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—That a husband, under some circumstances, is still entitled to his wife's earnings, notwithstanding the recent laws giving women control of their separate estates, is shown by the decision of the Third Appellate Division in an action by Naomi Briggs against Daniel I. Devoe, as executor, &c. The suit was by a married woman to recover for the rent of a room in her house occupied by the defendant's testatrix in her lifetime, and for care and attention shown to such testatrix. The opinion in the case, which is by Justice Chase, also shows that a husband can waive this right by an agreement with his wife. Said Justice Chase: "Where a husband, as the head of the household, takes boarders into his house and his wife takes charge of the house, and thus aids the husband in carrying on the business so maintained in the house, her services and earnings belong to the husband, notwithstanding the statutes of recent years in regard to married women and their separate estates. (See laws of 1896, Chapter 272, Section 20, et seq., which contain the substance of such statutes in revised form.) The right of a married woman to contract with her husband enables her, however, to enter into an agreement with him by which she is to receive the compensation for her personal services in the care and attention given to persons within the household, and she may also enter into an agreement with him by which she is to have the gross proceeds of the business so to be conducted even in his house, and his agreement therefore is binding upon him. It is said in Reynolds vs. Robinson, (64 N. Y., 589:) 'If the husband takes boarders into his house or converts his house into a hospital for the sick, and his wife takes charge of his establishment and thus aids him in carrying on his business, in the absence of special proof, all her services and earnings belong to her husband. Even under such circumstances the husband might covenant and agree that his wife should receive pay for her services on her own account; but in the absence of some arrangement to that effect the inference of law and fact would be that she was working for her husband in the discharge of her marital duties.' Where a wife renders services and furnishes meals to a stranger under an agreement made between herself and her husband that, in case she renders such services and furnishes such meals she alone shall receive the recompense therefore, and that it shall become her separate property, the common law rights of the husband to his wife's services are abrogated, and she may enforce the claim in her own name and right."

***

LEGACIES TO "SERVANTS."—The Supreme Court of Virginia, in construing a will, (Ginter's Executors vs. Sheldon et al., 9 Virginia Law Register 812,) held that, in the absence of anything in the will itself, or in the circumstances surrounding the testator to show contrary intention, a bequest "to all servants in my employ at the time of my death $50 each," will include laborers on the farm of the testator. The court said in part: "The testator has seen fit to use the most comprehensive term he could have employed; and, as though it had been his purpose to exclude any contrary conclusions, he accentuates this general term by placing before it the adjective 'all' which can serve no other purpose than to intensify, for it cannot enlarge the definition to be given to the word 'servants,' which it qualifies. 'All' must be given that effect or it has none. There is nothing in the will, nor in the context of the residue of the clause, which limits the meaning of the word 'servants.' Indeed, if resort be had to one of the usual modes of interpretation, and we should apply the doctrine of noscitur a sociis, the effect would be to enlarge, if possible, rather than limit, the meaning of the word 'servants,' for it clearly appears from the evidence that among those specifically named are at least three persons who were not at the date of the will nor at the death of the testator his servants in any sense. They had been in his employment, they had been his servants, but they were mere strangers to him when the will was written and at the time of his death."

QUICK WORK AT BIG FIRE

Croker Takes Charge at Blaze in Water Street Factory.

His Men Take Ten Minutes to Get Dangerous Flames Under Control—Nearby Calcium Lights Used.

The first big fire that has occurred since Fire Chief Croker was reinstated by the courts was that which started on the third floor of the six-story building 264 and 266 Water Street, at 6 o'clock last night. The building occupied a big portion of the block bounded by Water Street, Peck Slip, Dover, and Pearl Streets, and was used by Bramhall, Dean & Co. as a stove and cooking utensil factory.

Chief Croker responded to the first alarm, and by the time he reached the scene found that a second alarm had been turned in. As the fire had spread up through the building the Chief turned in a third and then a fourth alarm, bringing as large a force of firemen as that which had been sent from this city to the Baltimore fire.

The searchlight engine was put to work with two water towers, and several streams were turned on the adjacent buildings, in one of which was stored large quantities of benzine. Within ten minutes after the Chief's arrival he had the fire under control. The three upper floors of the building were wrecked.

But it proved to be a spectacular fire while it lasted, and attracted thousands of men and women who were on their way to Brooklyn. The sheet of flame which leaped through the roof illuminated the neighborhood for several blocks, so that the passengers on the cars crossing the bridge were enabled to see every move made by the firemen who worked from the Water Street side of the burning building. Then the rear of the building was illuminated by calcium lights which were pressed into service in the rear windows of a lithographing establishment facing on Pearl Street, while the searchlight engine sent a stream of light into the dark corners.

Battalion Chief Howe, who led the New York firemen to Baltimore, was seen at work on a firescape balcony on the front of the burining building, and some one in the crowd who noticed him spread the news, until everybody gathered about the fire got a glimpse of him. Then they shouted and cheered for him, calling him by name. They next recognized the firemen of Engines Nos. 7 and 12, who had been at Baltimore, and proceeded to cheer for these men.

While the crowd was cheering the police were kept busy turning the tenants out of the tall tenements along Pearl Street, just in the rear of the burning building. Many of these tenants elbowed the police and fought their way back to their apartments to rescue personal property, which they carried into the street.

Chief Croker was asked how he had come to make use of the calcium lights. He said that he had been passing through a room in the Hart-Von Arx lithographing establishment, and seeing the calcium tanks there, asked the firm for permission to use them. In speaking of the work of the searchlight engine, which he had devised, the Chief said that it hadn't worked as well as it did formerly for the reason that it practically had been in retirement while he was away from the department.

CITY OF COLUMBUS LAUNCHED.

The Latest Addition to the Savannah Line Leaves the Ways at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 11.—The steamship City of Columbus was launched to-day at Roach's shipyards. Two previous attempts had been made to launch the vessel, but both times the steamship stuck on the ways.

The steamship City of Columbus, the latest addition to the Savannah Line fleet of freight and passenger steamships, has the following dimensions: Length on twelve-foot water line, 370 feet; length over all, 396 feet; breadth of beam molded, 49 feet; depth molded, 27 feet; water ballast capacity, 916 tons; bunker capacity, 428 tons; cubic freight capacity, 352,206 feet; dead weight capacity of cargo and coal on mean draught, 18 feet 6 inches, 3,500 tons; speed when loaded, 12 to 13 knots. The gross tonnage of the steamship City of Columbus will be about 5,000, or 350 tons larger than her sister ships, the City of Macon and City of Memphis.

The vessel will be equipped with one triple expansion engine. Diameter of cylinders, high pressure, 33 inches; intermediate, 46 inches; low pressure, 75 inches; stroke of piston, 48 inches; steam from four single end boilers, 14 feet 9 inches diameter; length, 10 feet 6 inches; pressure of steam, 180 pounds.

BATTALION CHIEF SEEKS PAY.

Suit to Establish Promotion Made by ex-Commissioner Sturgis.

Thomas J. Hayes, one of the seven men whom Fire Commissioner Strugis promoted to battalion chiefs on Dec. 31, the day before the Commissioner went out of office, applied to Supreme Court Justice Bischoff, in Special Term, Part I., yesterday for a writ of mandamus, directing Controller Grout to certify his name on the Fire Department's pay roll for his salary as battalion chief during the month of January.

This the Controller has declined to do, both he and the Corporation Council taking the position that there may be a question as to the legality of the appointments made by Sturgis because they did not take effect until the new Fire Commissioner's term of office had begun. The case of Hayes is being used as a test case to determine the rights of all the seven battalion chiefs whom Sturgis promoted.

When the payrolls for January were made up the battalion chief's name was certified in the usual way by the Fire Commissioner, but Controller Grout sent back the payroll with the request for compliance with one of his rules that the head of the department make a personal and individual certification in the case of Thomas J. Hayes. Under the charter the Controller is authorized to make such rules whenever he deems them necessary. When the payroll came back to Commissioner Hayes he changed his mind about individually certifying the name of the battalion chief, and withdrew his former certification. Controller Grout then refused to approve the roll, as far as it concerned Hayes, and the battalion chief's pay has since been held up. Justice Bischoff will render a decision later.

KIDNAPPED BABY RESTORED.

Traced by Detectives from Williamsburg to a House in Manhattan—Blackmail Plot, Police Say.

There was restored to Mrs. Mary O'Brien of 209 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday her seven-months-old daughter, who was kidnapped last Monday afternoon by Mrs. Stella Dickey and two men. The child was found by detectives in the care of Mrs. Ellen Warren, who lives at 29 Madison Street, Manhattan.

Accompanied by one of the kidnappers, Mrs. Dickey appeared at the Madison Street house last Sunday night and rented a furnished room. She returned on Monday night with the child. On the following day the other kidnapper appeared at the house. On Wednesday morning the two men were seen leaving the house, and shortly after noon Mrs. Dickey knocked at the door of Mrs. Warren's kitchen and asked her to care for the child while she went to a restaurant.

Mrs. Dickey did not come back, and meanwhile detectives had got on the track of the child and were watching the Madison Street house early yesterday morning, believing that the kidnappers would return. They failed to appear, however, and shortly before noon the detectives went to Mrs. Warren's rooms and had her accompany them with the child to Williamsburg, where Mrs. O'Brien became hysterical from joy.

The police expect to capture the kidnappers. Capt. Holahan said last night that he was satisfied Mrs. Dickey stole the child for the purpose of blackmailing men with whom she has become acquainted since her husband left her.

BUILDING LOAN RECEIVERSHIP.

Justice Dugro Declares the Company Insolvent and Makes C. M. Preston's Position Permanent.

Supreme Court Justice Barrett yesterday refused to grant the application of several stockholders of the New York Building Loan and Banking Company for permission to come in as defendants to the suit against the company brought by the Attorney General of the State.

These stockholders had in view a scheme for the reorganization of the company, but Justice Barrett decided to send the whole question to Justice Dugro for adjudication. Justice Dugro in the afternoon took the testimony of Charles M. Preston, the temporary receiver; Hudson Campbell, an expert accountaint in the employ of the State, and Albert Baker, manager of the company's real estate business, and then said that he would grant judgment declaring the company insolvent, and appointing Mr. Preston permanent receiver. Joseph P. Eustace of A. C. & J. P. Eustace, counsel for the company, told the Justice that the corporation was without means to prosecute any substantial defense to the action of the Attorney General.

COLUMBIA'S PHARMACY SCHOOL.

College of Pharmacy Becomes Part of Big University.

The College of Pharmacy at 115 West Sixty-eighth Street has been made a part of Columbia University, subject to the approval of the members of the college at the annual meeting on March 15. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, has been nominated President of the college by the Trustees of that institution. Dean Charles F. Chandler, now President of the college, will become the First Vice President.

Several years ago proposals by the College of Pharmacy to unite with Columbia had no result. Recently, however, it had been resolved by Columbia that some provision must be made in its educational system for pharmacy. Michigan, Wisconsin, Northwestern, and Minnesota have heretofore been the largest universities recognizing pharmacy. The college will hold the same relation to Columbia that Barnard and the Teachers now do.

Next month's annual meeting is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college in 1829. The rest of the ticket nominated includes: Second Vice President—William Jay Schieffelin; Third Vice President—Herbert D. Robbins; Trustees to 1907—John R. Caswell, Otto P. Amend, Oscar Goldman, Adolph Henning, and Charles H. White.

KIRBY LUMBER MOVE.

Committee of Holders of 6 Per Cent. Timber Certificates is Formed.

A committee of five has been chosen from the holders of the 6 per cent. timber certificates issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as trustee for the Kirby Lumber Company, and on which default occurred in the payment of interest due on Feb. 1. to act in such a way as to protect the interests of those holders. The committee consists of George W. Young, Dumont Clarke, James Brown, Gerald L. Hoyt, and F. S. Smithers.

The committee has called upon all holders of the certificates to become parties in the agreements under which the committee acts, and to deposit the certificates with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, so that the powers of the committee may be strengthened.

MRS. RAY IS ACQUITTED.

Jury Says Newark Woman Did Not Murder Her Niece.

NEWARK, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Catherine Ray, who was indicted for the murder of her three-year-old niece, Marie Conning, was found not guilty by the jury, which announced its verdict this evening after an hour and a half's deliberation. She was immediately discharged from custody and went to the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Hannigan.

The trial lasted three days. Several witnesses to-day testified that Mrs. Ray had always been kind to the child, who lived with her. At the trial it was said that Ray had attempted to bribe several witnesses to testify against his wife.

MRS. LUPO'S CHILDREN TESTIFY.

At Mother's Trial They Say Stepfather Threatened Suicide.

At the trial of Mrs. Della Lupo, who is charged with shooting and killing her husband, Asbury M. Lupo, the son and the daughter of the defendant testified yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court that their stepfather was quarrelsome and had frequently threatened to kill himself and his wife.

Francis McGlynn, who boarded in the house where the Lupos resided, said that on the morning of the shooting he had been aroused and was told that Lupo was dead. He went into Lupo's apartments when the police came and saw Lupo stretched out on the floor. Mrs. Lupo explained that her husband had shot himself and that she had tried to drag him over to the bed.

WILLIAM P. BURR SWORN IN.

Assistant to Corporation Counsel Delany at $6,000 a Year.

William P. Burr took the oath of office yesterday as an Assistant Corporation Counsel at a salary of $6,000 a year, his appointment having been announced earlier in the day by Corporation Counsel Delany. He has been assigned to the main office for the trial of contract cases.

Mr. Burr has been engaged in the practice of his profession here for twenty-five years. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, a member of the Democratic, Manhattan and Harlem Democratic Clubs, and of the New York Bar Association. He lives at 12 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Jacob Brodie Surrendered Himself.

In the case of Jacob Brodie, manager of the Nassau Security Company, THE NEW YORK TIMES erred in printing a statement to the effect that Mr. Brodie had been arrested in his office after a row with Detective Peabody. The fact was that Mr. Brodie went to the Criminal Court Building and surrendered himself after learning that he was wanted.

Jos. A. Hoffman Not in Marshal's Levy.

Joseph A. Hoffman, an undertaker at 1,291 Lexington Avenue, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that he has no connection with the undertaking establishment at 23 Second Avenue, on which a Marshal made a levy Wednesday night.

Stormy Voyage of the Oscar II.

The Scandinavian-American Line steamship Oscar II. arrived yesterday from Copenhagen. Her sides were coated with a heavy cover of ice. During the voyage the Oscar II. passed through five westerly gales, during which great seas piled over her and compelled her to reduce her speed. The vessel suffered no damage, and her passengers were all well when she arrived.

Wyandotte Club's Ball.

Members of the Wyandotte Club, the regular Tammany organization of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, of which State Senator Victor J. Dowling is the leader, will hold its annual ball and entertainment this evening at Terrace Garden. Both Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, have promised to attend. Others who have accepted invitations include Police Commissioner McAdoo, Dock Commissioner Featherson, Park Commissioners Pallas and Schmitt, Water Commissioner Oakley, and practically all the other Tammany heads of departments and district leaders, with several Supreme Court Justices in addition.

E. M. SHEPARD RESIGNS AS TRANSIT COUNSEL

Will Accept Retainer from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commission Chooses George L. Rives as His Successor—Plans for Cars on Williamsburg Bridge.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission held yesterday Edward M. Shepard, long an associate counsel for that body, resigned to become general counsel for several railroad corporations, while ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives was named as his successor, at an annual salary of $10,000.

Plans also were completed for bringing about the enactment of legislation to extend the powers of the Commissioners over bridges now built and to be built by the city, and if the Legislature is prompt in passing the desired legislation it is said that some sort of a car service will be in operation over the new Williamsburg Bridge by June 1.

Although the possibility of Mr. Shepard's resigning had been known to the Commissioners for several weeks, no suggestion of that kind had been made public. President Orr said it was with great and unfeigned regret that he had received the resignation, which will take effect March 1. Mr. Grout said it would be to the disadvantage of the city to lose the services of Mr. Shepard while certain litigation is pending, and, on motion of the Controller, the resignation was accepted in conjunction with a request that Mr. Shepard continue his services as far as the Park Avenue and other similar litigation is concerned. Mr. Shepard's letter was as follows:

It is with extreme regret that, in accordance with my informal notice to yourself and the Controller, given several weeks ago, I now tender my resignation as counsel for the Rapid Transit Board. My resignation is due to other professional engagements and especially to a general retainer now tendered me, and which I expect to accept at the end of February, to represent railroad companies which have interests in and near the city. Such a representation would—or at least might—disable me hereafter from rendering to the board the complete and confidential service which it has hitherto had from me. If the board approves, I suggest that my resignation take effect on March 1 next. By that time I hope to be able to finish some of the matters particularly in my charge.

I beg to express to you, and through you to all the members of the board, my very grateful appreciation of the trust I have continuously enjoyed from you and them. It has been a great honor to me to have had under your and their wise and patriotic auspices some share in a work so monumental and noble as the municipal rapid transit construction in the Greater New York. You and the board have my earnest wishes for the future success of your work. It is fortunate, I believe, for our city and for the other cities of the land that this great experiment in municipal ownership and control is in your charge.

Mr. Shepard afterward said:

"I am sorry enough to sever my relation with the Rapid Transit Commission, which Mr. Boardman and I have represented since January, 1895. For several years its work seemed to be rather dark and dismal. The city owes to its President, Mr. Orr, and to the board a vastly larger debt than is realized for the patient and unquenchable courage and the far-seeing wisdom with which they have carried on to a successful conclusion the greatest municipal work ever undertaken by this city or by any other city.

"The more immediate occasion of my retirement from the work is the fact that from March 1 next the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its allied railroad interests will, as clients of mine, be entitled from time to time to my services and advice in consultation and otherwise as and when they may choose to call upon me for it. In view of the general character of this retainer, and since I cannot be certain that the City of New York may not hereafter ask or require something from my new clients or that they may not hereafter desire to ask something from the city, I have deemed it better, although, so far as I know, no such plan is contemplated, that, for the interest of the city and of my new clients, my professional representation of the Rapid Transit Board should cease."

Albert B. Boardman, who with Mr. Shepard has been working on the desired changes to the existing laws, so as to extend the powers of the commission, presented them to the board. Under the existing law the commission has no power to build on the surface of streets or highways, nor on bridges, and this was the main change desired. Under a bill drawn by Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, the traffic on the bridges will come under the board's control, and plans already have been partially effected to solve the Williamsburg Bridge situation. It is proposed to construct an elevated line up Centre and Elm Streets to Delancey Street, and then over Delancey to the new bridge, thus forming an elevated connection between the Brooklyn and Williamsburg structures, to permit the running of the present Brooklyn Bridge trains over the compete loop and to connect with Kings County elevated trains at the Williamsburg end of the new bridge.

This, in effect, would carry out the old Martin plan and abandon the more recent Parsons plan for subway connections. The Parsons plan is objected to on the ground of cost and the time which would be required to complete it.

It became known yesterday that the city officials already have planned to lease trolley cars and run them over the Williamsburg Bridge by June 1, pending the construction of the proposed elevated railroad connection as outlined above.

Another amendment of importance enables the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for rapid transit extensions without the consent of the State Legislature.

RAN DOWN NURSE AND CHILDREN.

Wagon Overturned Baby Carriage—Injured Girl Wheeling It and a Child—Baby Had Narrow Escape.

Just as Annie Schleiger, eighteen years old, a nurse girl, wheeling a baby carriage containing Hilda Jacobs, two years old, and leading by the hand Gertrude Jacobs, three years old, was crossing the road at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, James Dobbins, forty-eight years old, of 423 West Fifty-second Street, a driver for Naughton & Co., contractors, at 512 West Fifty-third Street, who was driving south on Fifth Avenue, wheeled his team west into One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The truck struck the baby carriage and overturned it, throwing the baby into the street. The nurse girl was knocked down and received injuries to her arm, while little Gertrude was trampled on by the off horse.

Patrolman Brennan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was standing at the corner and saw the accident. He stopped the horses just in time to prevent one of the wheels passing over Hilda, who was lying in the street uninjured. Dr. Joel Grosner of 6 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was summoned, and attended the nurse and Gertrude.

Dobbins was arrested and later arraigned in the Harlem Court, charged with reckless driving. Patrolman Brennan told Magistrate Baker that the parents of the children were out of town, and he requested an adjournment until to-day. The adjournment was granted, Dobbins being held in $300 bail.

PRINCIPAL GRAY SUSPENDED.

He Had Accused Members of West New York School Board of Bribery.

Principal Frank Gray of School No. 2, West New York, who on Tuesday made a charge to the Prosecutor of Hudson County that three members of the present Board of Education and two former members of the board had accepted a bribe of $100 for his appointment and increasing his salary, yesterday was suspended by the School Government Committee of the board.

Their order was transmitted to Supervising Principal William M. Van Sickle, who went to No. 2 school and informed Principal Gray of the step taken by the committee. Mr. Gray refused to recognize the committee's action, and a wrangle followed. Principal Van Sickle finally left the school and visited the police station, but the police declined to interfere. Principal Gray finally surrendered the school.

A shiver from an up-state doctor:—

Drove 30 miles yesterday; wore light and heavy overcoats and fur coat.

Got badly chilled.

We told him, as we tell you, that if he can use another winter overcoat there are excellent values still among those marked down to $20.

Stores open to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DODGE ELUDES DETECTIVES

District Attorney Hears That He Has Gone to Mexico.

Wonders Who Chartered Steamboat for Man Accused of Perjury in Divorce Suit.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he had received information to the effect that Charles F. Dodge had gone to Mexico. The District Attorney believes he will remain there for the purpose of escaping trial here on the perjury charge growing out his causing the annulment of the divorce obtained by his wife, who, after the decree, married Charles W. Morse. The treaty between the United States and Mexico does not include perjury in the list of extradictable offenses.

Mr. Jerome said that Dodge had managed to elude the New York detectives who had been shadowing him after his release on bail in Houston, Texas, and that they had learned that on Wednesday some one had hired a steamboat at an expense of $1,000 to help get Dodge out of the way.

The information which led the District Attorney to believe that Dodge had gone to Mexico came in a lengthy telegram received yesterday from Capt. Baker, the Texas lawyer, who represented Gov. Odell in the proceedings brought in Texas to extradite Dodge. It was Capt. Baker who came here in the interest of the Rice heirs at the time that Patrick was on trial, after having brought about the murderer's arrest.

The telegram which Capt. Baker sent to District Attorney Jerome told how Detective Sergeant Herlihy and the other New York detectives had lost track of Dodge. Dodge had managed to get out on bail by appealing his case to the Appellate Division of the United States Circuit Court. Fearing that he might jump his bail, the detectives had followed him about the streets of Houston, and had watched the railroad station after he had disappeared from the hotel where he had been stopping.

They learned that with two men he went on board a steamboat which had been chartered to take him from Galveston to Brownsville, a little town on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, just opposite Matamoras, Mexico. It would then be an easy matter for him to cross the river into Matamoras, and the detectives are of the opinion that he did this.

As soon as Capt. Baker learned that Dodge and his companions had disappeared he telephoned to Galveston and got into communication with the owner of the steamboat. This man informed Capt. Baker that Dodge and two friends went aboard the vessel after paying $1,000 for its use. The steamboat then proceeded down the coast toward the mouth of the Rio Grande, the plan being to land the passengers by Friday night.

"If," said the District Attorney, "I find it true that Dodge has fled to Mexico, then I will spend every dollar I can get hold of to bring him back. It's a very strange case. Dodge is not a man of wealth, still he charters a steamboat. Who furnished the $.0,000 bail on which he was released? A surety company. But who employed the surety company to go on the bond? Who furnished the $1,000 for the chartered steamer? Who secured the surety company against loss? These are a few of the questions that are interesting, to say the least. Just where Dodge is getting his supply of cash is a question that I would like to hear answered."

Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday signed an order appointing Van A. Batcheller of Atlanta, Ga., to act as a special Commissioner to take testimony in that city in the new suit of Mrs. Dodge for an absolute divorce. The previous divorce which Mrs. Dodge received was annulled a few weeks ago on Dodge's allegation that he had not been served in the action. Mrs. Dodge meanwhile has been married to Mr. Morse. Dodge has put in an answer to the present suit.

NO TAX HERE ON DALY ESTATE.

Surrogate Reverses Ruling of State Appraiser Relative to $1,550,000 on Deposit in New York.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday reversed the ruling of the State Appraiser, who held that $1,550,000 of the estate of the late Marcus Daly was taxable in this State. The entire estate of Mr. Daly was about $11,000,000, the bulk of it in Montana, where Mr. Daly lived. A few days before his death William Rockefeller paid $1,300,000, the remainder of a $2,000,000 loan and this was placed in a local bank to Mr. Daly's credit.

At about the same time Mr. Daly had $250,000 deposited with Flower & Co.

The Surrogate rules that Mr. Daly, owing to his ill health, never accepted the check from Mr. Rockefeller for $1,300,000, and that not until the executrix accepted the money did his estate have it on deposit in a bank here, and that therefore the sum is not liable to the inheritance tax in New York. The other $250,000 is also held to be not taxable as against a non-resident.

HEARING ON BRONX RAILWAY.

Mayor McClellan, It Is Said, May Veto the New York, Westchester and Boston Measure.

Desirous of thrashing out thoroughly the Bronx railway situation, Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, he will give a public hearing on the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company for permission to cross sixty-eight streets of the Bronx in the construction of the line. This is the application which was acted upon favorably by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday.

There were reports about the City Hall yesterday that the Mayor would veto the resolution in its present form, demanding at least that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be given the power to fix terms for the use of the streets in quesion. There was no authoritative announcement on this subject, however, and it can be said on good authority that the Mayor will act strictly in accordanee with the legal view of the case taken by Corporation Counsel John J. Delany. It was in connection with this application that the charges were made in Albany Wednesday to the effect that the Board of Aldermen had been improperly influenced in the fight to defeat the Port Chester application, and to pass the Westchester application in its stead.

Tammany Aldermen said yesterday that they did not believe Mayor McClellan's action would be adverse to the application as passed by the board, and they pointed to the fact that the Westchester measure had been made a strictly party affair in the board.

It is Easy to Dress the Boy so he Will Respect Himself. Then he can Command the Respect of Others.

Sale of Boys' Suits at 13th Street Store.

300 Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits, formerly up to $9.00. Reduced to $5.00.

At All Three Stores:

Sale of Young Men's Suits, formerly up to $18.00. Reduced to $9.75.

Also Regular and Belted-back Overcoats, 31 to 35 chest, Formerly up to $20.00. Reduced to $10.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Thompson; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Hinrichs; and Delibes' Ballet, COPPELIA, (1st time,) Varasi, Braum; Francioli and corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 13, at 2—DIE WEISSE DAME. (La Dame Blanche.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Fran Naval, (first appearance,) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Gerold. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 13, popular prices, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 14, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. AMERICAN COMPOSERS' PROGRAMME. Soloists: Walker, Homer, Campanari, Rand. Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Mottl.
Mon Eve., Feb. 15, at 8—FAUST. Aino Ackté, (first appearance,) Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Scotti, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Tues., Feb. 16, at 8 P. M. precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calvé, Homer; Dippel, Campanari. COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun; Francioli. MEFISTOFELE, (Prison Scene.) Calvé; Dippel, Journet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Thurs. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8. Special performance at pop. prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE. (In German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
PARSIFAL—Wash. Birthday Mat., 11:30 A. M., and Feb. 25, at 2 P. M. Seats now on sale.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Only production this season of
Der Ring des Nibelungen
by Richard Wagner.
Thurs. Eve., March 3, at 8:30, DAS RHEINGOLD.
Sat. Eve., March 5, at 7:30, DIE WALKUERE.
Wed. Eve., March 9, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Eve., March 10, at 7:30,
DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Sale of seats for ENTIRE CYCLE (4 performances,) at REDUCED PRICES, begins Monday, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M., at Box Office, as follows:—Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balcony Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
Sale of seats for single Performances at Regular Prices begins Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "DER DETEKTIV" The Great laughing success.

LAST SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.
CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 3.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
SOLOIST.....MONS. THIBAUD
Mozart Violin Concerto, Orchestral Compositions by HAYDN, LISZT, WAGNER, and RICHARD STRAUSS'S TONE POEM, "DEATH AND TRANSFIGURATION."
Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1, Box Office & Ditson's.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
"Scored a personal triumph."—Herald.
VIOLA ALLEN
As Viola in Shakespeare's Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) TO-DAY. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play TERENCE.
Opening Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
ROBERT EDESON
In Richard Harding Davis' RANSON'S FOLLY

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evgs. at 8.
Special Matinee (Lincoln's Birthday) TO-DAY.
Last Three Weeks. MOTHER GOOSE
NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c., 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Bx Sts. $1.
23rd St. Rice & Cohen, Con. Vaudev'le. 5th Av. "MOTHS" Con't Vaudeville.
58th St. KELLAR 125th St. The Magistrate Big Vaudev'le.

CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY. (Double Bill.) 2 Matinees. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.
2 o'cl'k promptly CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57 St. Seats on sale at Vaudeville Theatre.

MAJESTIC B'way & Eve. 8. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2. 59th St. Special Mats. To-day & Mon.,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; north winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,883. NEW YORK. SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 13, 1904.—14 Pages, with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

HANNA'S HARD FIGHT

Was Unconscious Several Hours But Rallied.

Condition Improved But Still Grave—Doctors Fought Off Death with Oxygen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—At 1 A. M. Senator Hanna is sleeping naturally, and, while the case is regarded as most critical, the physicians say there is little likelihood of a change for the worse during the night.

The physicians and attendants continue hopeful that the patient will rally further and show improvement by daylight.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Hanna is passing through the climax of his illness, and this afternoon it was feared he was dying, but to-night he rallied strongly and there is again some hope that he yet may win the forlorn fight. The odds are much against his recovery, but the sturdy physique of the man, aided by oxygen and powerful stimulants, brought him through this afternoon when he was rapidly sinking.

The doctors at 11 o'clock to-night issued the following bulletin:

At 11 o'clock Senator Hanna has reacted from the chill and depression. Temperature, 101; pulse, 120; respiration, 32. He is quietly resting.
RIXEY.
OSLER.
CARTER.

The morning bulletin, which was issued at 9 o'clock, gave warning that the climax of the fever was approaching. It said:

Senator Hanna had a comfortable night, but his fever is higher, 104, and the pulse is more rapid, 112; respiration, 28. The irritability of the stomach has disappeared.
RIXEY.
OSLER.
CARTER.

The noon bulletin appeared not long before the patient's collapse occurred, and read as follows:

At 12 o'clock noon Mr. Hanna was resting quietly. His temperature was 101.0; pulse 108, respiration 29. He continues to retain all nourishment given. There are no complications.
RIXEY.
CARTER.

Soon after Senator Hanna emerged from his alarming collapse, his physicians issued the following bulletin:

Senator Hanna had a chill at 2 P. M. He has reacted from it and is now in better condition. Pulse 112, temperature 103 2-10, respiration 36.
RIXEY.
CARTER.
OSLER.

Mr. Hanna's Fight for Life.

With the passing of the patient's period of collapse, the doctors say it is a question how long the climax of the fever will last and how many and how severe will be any further periods of extreme depression, for to-day's was so grave that another like it probably would bring the end.

To-day's sinking spell was heralded by a chill about 2 o'clock, and not long afterward Senator Hanna passed into unconsciousness, from which he did not emerge until nearly 6 o'clock. His pulse at this time ran up to 130, and was so feeble that it was not perceptible at the wrist.

Three hours or so later, however, he had shaken off the attack to so great an extent that Dr. Osler, the Baltimore expert in attendance, as he came from the sick room, said that there had been a decided improvement, and that the patient's pulse was much stronger and had fallen nearly twenty points.

Miss Mary Phelps, the Senator's niece, was near at hand when the doctor came from the sick room, and when she heard the announcement of the rally she asked: "Then you have hope, doctor?"

"Hope?" the doctor replied. "Of course there is hope. When a man rallies from a sinking spell such as the Senator had this afternoon and showed such strength afterward, there is the best ground for hope."

The first bulletin of the day showed the fever to have attained the highest point yet reached, and the doctors looked for the Senator's temperature to be at its worst during the following forty-eight hours, but it unexpectedly lowered as the day wore on, and developments seemed more favorable.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the high fever was succeeded by the sudden chill, and for two hours and a half oxygen was applied continuously, and later more irregularly as its good effects began to manifest themselves.

Dr. Carter was alone with the patient at the beginning of the attack, but Dr. Osler and Dr. Rixey were summoned immediately, and on their arrival the three worked until the reaction came late in the afternoon. Prior to the sinking spell saline solutions were given and strychnine was administered. In the forenoon the Senator had been well enough to be shaved, which was done at his own request.

The first indication outside the sickroom that the Senator's condition had taken a turn for the worse was when a messenger was rushed in great haste from the hotel to a drug store.

It became known speedily that he had gone for oxygen. Mrs. Hanna was out driving at the time, but when she returned she was promptly advised of the change, and hurried to the bedside of her husband, where she remained throughout the period of greatest danger. As the messenger was hastened from the hotel for oxygen Miss Phelps, the Senator's niece, came hurriedly into the lobby of the hotel and summoned H. M. Hanna to the apartments upstairs.

The Change for the Worse.

The news quickly spread that the Senator was in a sinking condition, and the number of callers and inquiries, which had come in greater number to-day than at any time previous, was greatly augmented. Subsequently Mr. Dover, the Senator's secretary, announced that he had just sent telegrams to the relatives and some of the Senator's friends announcing that an unexpected change for the worse had taken place, and that the patient's condition was critical.

Those outside waited anxiously, but for several hours all reports were decidedly discouraging. The attack yielded so slowly and so stubbornly that the gravest fears were entertained. Mr. Dover called Gov. Herrick and other friends in Ohio, on the long-distance telephone, and advised them of the serious turn. Mrs. Parsons, a daughter, and Daniel Hanna, the Senator's son, both in Cleveland, were summoned, and announced that they would come at once.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Mr. Dover announced that the Senator had recovered consciousness some time before, and said that he had tried several times to speak to Dr. Osler, but was too weak. The doctors asked him to aid them in the application of the oxygen by taking deep breaths. He did as directed, thus showing that he fully understood what was said. It was also announced that the heart action was better and that the temperature had lowered. A little later it was announced that the patient had taken a little nourishment, including some diluted whisky.

At 6 o'clock Senator Hanna's brother, on leaving the sick room, said: "Mark had a very severe chill, but is slowly coming out of it under the influence of powerful stimulants and oxygen. His temperature is lower and he is breathing better."

The Good News Received.

Later, the bulletin announcing an improved condition was issued by the doctors, giving relief to the large number of the Senator's friends who were in his office and in the corridors of the Arlington.

Nearly the entire Ohio delegation in Congress called to-day, as well as a long list of Senators and members of the House, and Secretaries Taft and Cortelyou and Postmaster General Payne.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt called during the afternoon. Mrs. Roosevelt was with Mrs. Hanna when the doctors at noon announced an improved temperature. The President came later, and remained in the Senator's apartments nearly half an hour.

BAD NEWS STILLS TUMULT.

Ohio Republicans Had Just Indorsed Roosevelt; Amid Confusion, When Announcement of Mr. Hanna's Condition Came.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A dramatic scene, seldom if ever equaled in the history of Ohio politics, occurred at the convention of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs this afternoon, connecting, as it did, the Presidential indorsement of the league and the dying condition of Senator Hanna. A spirited fight had been precipitated by the report of the Committee on Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of President Roosevelt for renomination.

Objection to this was taken by the Montgomery County delegation, and a heated speech was made by Robert Nevin of Dayton, supporting the stand of the delegation. The Roosevelt spirit was plainly predominant and Nevin's voice was frequently drowned by the opposing faction. Amid much confussion the Roosevelt resolution was finally adopted, only Montgomery County dissenting.

At this moment Gov. Herrick arose on the platform and in a voice choking with emotion read a telegram from Washington announcing that oxygen was being used to sustain Senator Hanna and that it was feared that Senator Hanna's condition was hopeless.

A deathlike stillness followed. Then Senator Foraker was introduced, and said in part: "We are met here to-day under most favorable party auspices. We are a united party. We are practically united as to the man who is to lead us, the man who has been making the record upon which we must stand. Now, while it is all bright on this horizon there comes one painful feature to mar our joy.

"No one could feel more keenly than I would the death of Senator Marcus A. Hanna. We have had our differences, but they have been fought out fairly in the open without the loss of my respect for him, and I find myself hoping that he has none the less respect for me. During his seven years in the Senate I have seen him engaged in his work and have seen him grow in the estimation of his colleagues.

"No man in public life has grown in the last seven years as has Marcus A. Hanna. He has been outspoken, faithful, and loyal to the highest degree to the Republican Party. He was not an active participant in general debate, but no one exerted more influence on the floor of the Senate.

"It would be a severe loss to us if he should pass away. He has been a truly great man, not the greatest perhaps, for we have had Sherman, Garfield, and a great galaxy of statesmen, but his name will always stand as one of the strongest men in the Nation's history."

The banquet which was to have been held here to-night as the concluding feature of the annual meeting was abandoned.

REBELLION IN COLOMBIA.

Department of Bolivar in a State of Anarchy—Contest Between de Castro and Manjares to Head Army.

COLON, Feb. 12.—Political troubles in the Department of Bolivar are growing. The steamship Le Calvados of the French Line has arrived here from Cartagena and Savanilla and brings news of a rebellion and practically a state of anarchy in the department. This condition of affairs has lasted for two weeks, and arose from the determination of the Government at Bogota to oust Diego de Castro from his position as Commander in Chief of the military forces in Bolivar.

The Minister of War left Bogota yesterday for the Atlantic Coast, and the troubles are the more significant because the result of the Presidential election is not yet known at Bogota. Joaquin Velez has ninety-four votes over Rafael Reyes, but the returns from five provinces have not yet been received. The result of the election is not known on the coast, but it is said that Gen. Reyes polled a large majority of the votes in the Department of Bolivar.

It was deemed advisable by the Government to depose de Castro, this because, acting in conjunction with Francisco Insignares, Civil Governor of Bolivar, he sent an expedition up the Magdalena River the latter part of last month to Calamar for the purpose of stopping certain Government troops who were coming down the river. The Government soldiers were sent down by the Bogota Government for the purpose of insuring the election of Joaquin Velez as President of the republic, and whose chances were considered slim in Bolivar. Insignares and de Castro purposed to meet this force in the interest of the candidature of Gen. Rafael Reyes.

When the two forces met at Banco mutual explanations were made and Insignares and de Castro were induced to return without fighting.

Gen. Manjares, who is with the Government, reached Barranquilla about the end of January, claiming to have been appointed Commander in Chief by President Marroquin. De Castro refused to give up his post.

Gen. Manjares proceeded to Cartagena and with a battalion of the Cartagena troops took train for Calamar, where he arrived Feb. 4. The Government at Bogota sent down 4,000 troops, under Gen. Monsalve, to join and support Manjares, and as soon as his forces were collected Manjares started to march on Barranquilla.

In the meantime de Castro had left Barranquilla and started up the river alone. While de Castro was up the river Manjares and his command, numbering about 2,000 men, reached Barranquilla, of which he took possession on Feb. 8 without firing a shot.

Insignares is still Governor of the department, but he is expected shortly to be superseded because of his connection with de Castro in opposing the wishes of Bogota.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

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ROOSEVELT'S ISSUES

Ground on Which He Will Stand in Campaign.

Panama Policy, Coal Strike Attitude, "Open Shop" Position, and Northern Securities Case to be Emphasized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt intends to make the issues on which he will run in the coming campaign, and has already outlined them. They are four in number.

There will, of course, be others, but these are the ones on which the President intends to make his fight. No doubt they will be inserted in the platform by his friends, but in any case they will be emphasized in his letter of acceptance and in every other way open to Mr. Roosevelt by which he can shape the campaign policy. These are the issues on which the President will stand:

1. The Administration's policy in the Panama matter.
2. The attitude toward corporations taken in the Northern Securities case.
3. The attitude toward labor shown in the Miller "open shop" case.
4. The attitude toward the differences between capital and labor taken in the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike.

It will be observed that all these, taken together, make Mr. Roosevelt himself the great issue, for every one of these four achievements was his.

Two of them are labor issues. The settlement of the coal strike, the President thinks, made him popular with the union labor element, and he is willing to rest his case on that. On the other hand, the Miller case was a square declaration for the open shop, and the President's friends think that, properly understood, it should show employers that there is nothing extreme or radical in his attitude on the labor question.

The selection of these two labor planks is held to mean that the President's campaign attitude on the labor question will be that of resistance of the extreme attitudes of both capital and labor, and that he will take the position of an Executive who will not permit unwarranted aggression by either. The open shop and the victory of labor in a great strike convey, his friends think, this lesson.

The Northern Securities case, in the opinion of the President, makes the trust issue clear enough. By it the Republicans expect to steal all the Democratic thunder on the trust question. In Congress and elsewhere, the Democrats have for four years been ringing the changes on the trust question, except in the House, where more attention has been paid to the tariff. All this ammunition, it is held, will be useless in the face of a Republican campaign vigorously conducted on the Northern Securities issue.

As to the Panama issue, the President is confident that his policy in that matter is highly popular and sure to be approved by the people, and he is eager to put it to the test. He thinks the opposition to it is no more serious than what has assailed other great steps forward in the development of the United States, such as the Louisiana Purchase, for example. He is confident that the Panama Canal is a thing desired by Americans, and that his policy in getting it will be approved. His foreign policy he considers one of the strong cards in his hand.

This selection of issues, Mr. Roosevelt's friends says, will leave the Democrats practically without a gun to fire. They cannot make a convincing presentation of the trust matter, it is declared, if the Northern Securities issue is vigorously insisted upon, and will be on the unpopular side if they attack the coal strike settlement. If they denounce Mr. Roosevelt as an enemy of labor in the Miller open shop case the President's friends say that the coal strike matter will be a sufficient answer. Not only would an attack on the Panama policy prove unpopular, it is urged, but the Democrats themselves are divided on that issue.

In the House the Democrats have avoided all these issues and have sought to move upon and occupy the abandoned Republican ground of reciprocity and tariff revision. They are using the ideas of Elaine and McKinley, and are working hard to make a successful flank movement upon the Republicans.

If the Democrats of the Nation should follow the lead of Mr. Williams and his Congressional followers the President might have to shift his ground somewhat and fight on the issues made by the Democrats. His friends think, however, that there is little danger of that. They think that Mr. Gorman, not Mr. Williams, is likely to shape the Democratic platform and that they will have no difficulty in making the fight on the four planks outlined by Mr. Roosevelt.

WHITECAPS IN COOKS FALLS.

Neighbors Punish Man to Avenge Wrongs of Wife and Children.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—John Van Gordon of Cooks Falls, Delaware County, was visited by whitecaps at midnight and severely punished for alleged neglect and ill-using his family. The whitecaps are supposed to have been neighbors who determined to avenge the wrongs the wife and children suffered.

It is stated that two of the whitecaps held Van Gordon while the rest took turns administering punishment. He was released and threatened with more severe punishment in the future unless he provided better for his family.

Recently Van Gordon was arrested for not sending his children to school. He was released on his promise to see that they had an opportunity to go to school during the rest of the term.

Believed to be Frank Le R. Tetamore.

The contract surgeon, F. Tetamore, spoken of in the dispatch from Manila of Friday last as having been drowned off the coast of Tayabas, the southern province of Luzon, is believed to be Frank Le Roy Tetamore, who became a private in the Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers Aug. 6, 1898. He was made a hospital steward three days later, and first assistant surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1898. He was honorably discharged after the Spanish war, but enlisted to go to the Philippines as assistant surgeon Oct. 10, 1901, and was once more honorably discharged on Nov. 24, 1902. Afterward he reenlisted as a contract surgeon.

Prominent orators use Piso's Cure.
It prevents colds and helps the voice. 25c.—Adv.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP SUNK BY A MINE

Transport Yenisei Blown Up At Port Arthur.

Alexieff Says It Was An Accident—Russians Destroy a Japanese Steamship—Japanese Loss at Port Arthur Slight.

Viceroy Alexieff reports that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up by acidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The Captain, three officers, and ninety-one men were lost.

Two small Japanese merchant steamships were fired upon on Thursday off the coast of Japan by four Russian warships. One of the vessels sank and the other escaped. The Russian warships are still off the western coast of Yezo Island. It is believed that they are the first-class cruisers which were supposed to be shut up at Vladivostok by the ice.

According to a dispatch from Wei-hai-Wei to The London Times the Russian losses at Port Arthur were understated. It is asserted that as a result of the torpedo attack and the subsequent bombardment one battleship was sunk, two battleships and one cruiser are total wrecks, and one battleship is disabled.

The first official Japanese news regarding the Port Arthur engagements is published this morning. Admiral Togo reports that the damage to the Japanese fleet was very slight, and that four men were killed and fifty-four wounded. He says the Russian ships apparently retreated into the harbor.

The Russian guardship at Port Arthur fired on the British steamship Fuping, wounding five Chinese on board. At the time of the attack the vessel was leaving the harbor under a Russian permit.

The British Government has information which leads it to believe that Japan will be in possession of Port Arthur within a week.

Japan attaches great importance to the occupation and fortification of Ma-sampho, which will give her command of the Strait of Korea.

A Russian imperial ukase orders that all the troops in Siberia be placed on a war footing and calls out all the naval and military reserves in the Siberian and Kazan districts.

Patriotic demonstrations have occurred in various parts of Russia, but the revolutionists denounce the war and express the hope that it will lead to the downfall of the autocracy.

THE YENISEI BLOWN UP.

Capt. Stepanoff, Three Officers, and Ninety-one Men Lost.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A report has been received from Viceroy Alexieff saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur.

The Yenisei sank, and Capt. Stepanoff, three officers, and ninety-one men were lost.

The Yenisei was built at the Baltic works in 1899. She was of 2,500 tons displacement, and could make sixteen knots.

Her armament consisted of 5 12-pound and 6 3-pound quick-firing guns.

JAPANESE STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Nakon Oura Maru Destroyed by Four Russian Warships—Another Ship Escapes.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, has received a dispatch from Tokio announcing that on Feb. 11 two Japanese merchant steamers, the Nakon Oura Maru and the Sensho Maru, while on their way from Sakata to Otaru, were surrounded and shelled by four Russian warships, presumably the Vladivostok squadron.

The Nakon Oura Maru was sunk, but the Sensho Maru escaped and arrived safely at Fukuyama, (Island of Yezo.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Japanese Legation this evening received the following cablegram under date of Tokio, Feb. 11:

"Two small Japanese merchant ships, Sensho Maru and Nakon Oura Maru, while on their way to Otaru (a port on the western coast of Yezo Island) from Sakata, (a port on the northern coast of the main Island of Japan,) were fired on Feb. 11 by four Russian men-of-war off the coast of Aomori Prefecture, and the latter was sunk while the former had a narrow escape.

"The Russian men-of-war are still seen off the western coast of Yezo Island. They are supposed to be the first-class cruisers which have been shut up at Vladivostok and tried some time ago to join the main squadron at Port Arthur."

RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT JIBUTI.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Red Sea, Feb. 12.—Mail advices received here from Jibuti, French Somaliland, say that the Russian squadron, which passed Perim on Jan. 27, has coaled at Jibuti and will wait there until Feb. 18 for the Russian warships due at Jibuti from Suez.

FRANCE TO SEND TROOPS EAST.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The War Department is arranging to increase the number of effective French troops in Indo-China.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the situation in Siam as well as the outlook elsewhere in the Orient.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

Five Chinese on the Fu Ping Wounded at Port Arthur—Russians Refuse to Allow an American Ship to Sail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Times's correspondent at Wei-hai-Wei says that the steamship Fu Ping, Capt. Gray, which was present at Port Arthur during the torpedo attack on the Russian warships and the subsequent bombardment by the Japanese, moved out of Port Arthur last Tuesday, flying the British flag and holding a Russian permit.

The Russian guardship fired three shells at the Fu Ping at thirty yards, wounding five Chinese on board.

The Captain of the Fu Ping then went on board the guardship and obtained permission to proceed, after signing a promise not to divulge what had occurred.

The Russians said they were "very sorry."

The Fu Ping has arrived at Wei-hai-Wei.

By The Associated Press.

CHE-FOO, Thursday, Feb. 11.—The British steamer Fu Ping, when leaving Port Arthur, was fired upon by the Russians. Three Chinese members of the crew were wounded. The Russians afterward apologized for firing on the vessel.

The Fu Ping, upon her arrival at Wei-Hai-Wei filed a protest with the British Commissioner.

The American Consul has reported to United States Minister Conger at Peking that the Russian authorities have refused to allow the American steamer Pleiades to leave Port Arthur. The Pleiades sailed from Seattle on Feb. 2 with a cargo of flour.

The steamer Fu Ping is one of a fleet of six vessels owned by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, a British Company of Shanghai.

The steamer Pleiades, which is in command of Capt. Purrington, is a vessel of 2,032 tons, owned by the Boston Towboat Company of Boston.

RUSSIAN LOSS UNDERSTATED?

Dispatch to London Times Says One Battleship Was Sunk at Port Arthur and Two Battleships and a Cruiser Are Wrecks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—Wiring from Wei-hai-Wei, a correspondent of The Times says that the steamship Fuping, Capt. Gray, taking Chinese refugees to Shanghai, has brought to Wei-hai-Wei an account of the Japanese torpedo attack on Port Arthur on the night of Monday, Feb. 8.

Japan's mixed squadron was revealed by searchlights, but it was impossible to distinguish the vessels, which were all of the same color. The garrisons of the Port Arthur forts were absent from their stations, and retaliation was impossible.

Daylight showed three Russian vessels, two battleships and one cruiser, to be total wrecks.

At 10 o'clock the following morning sixteen Japanese vessels began bombarding the town and the Russian fleet at between one and two miles' range.

One Russian battleship was sunk in three minutes, while another was disabled and beached.

The bombardment lasted forty-five minutes. Fire from the forts then forced the Japanese to retire, and they disappeared south.

The Russian fleet was completely demoralized. The Russian torpedoes were useless against the Japanese.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—Vice Admiral Togo's official report of the work of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur reached Tokio late this afternoon. The report was written at sea yesterday, at a point undisclosed by the Navy Department.

The report briefly and modestly recounts the Japanese victory. Admiral Togo left the battleground not knowing the full extent of the damage his torpedo shells had inflicted, but he was evidently confident that the Russians had suffered heavily. A translation of Admiral Togo's report follows:

"After the combined fleet left Saseho on Feb. 6 everything went as planned. At midnight, Feb. 8, our advance squadron attacked the enemy at Port Arthur. At the time the enemy's advance squadron was for the most part outside of Port Arthur. Of the advance squadron at least the battleship Poltava, the protected cruiser Askold, and two others appeared to have been struck by our torpedoes.

"On Feb. 9 at noon our fleet advanced in the offing of Port Arthur Bay and attacked the rest of the enemy's ships about forty minutes. The result of the attack is not yet known, but it is believed considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy, and I believe that they were greatly demoralized. They stopped fighting about 1 o'clock, and appeared to retreat into the harbor.

"In this action the damage to our fleet was very slight and our fighting strength is not in the least decreased. The number of killed and wounded was fifty-eight. Of these four were killed and fifty-four wounded.

"A report of the engagement of the squadron at Che-mul-pho has probably been sent to you already directly by Admiral Uriu.

"Our advance squadron bore the brunt of the enemy's fire, and, after the attack, for the most part rejoined the main fleet.

"The imperial Princes on board the ships are unharmed.

"The conduct of all our officers during the action was cool, not unlike that during the ordinary manoeuvres. Since the battle their spirits have been high, but their conduct was very calm during the battle. This morning, owing to a heavy south wind, there has been no communication between the ships, and no detailed report has been received from each vessel, so I report merely the above facts. TOGO."

CHEE-FOO, Feb. 11—9 A. M.—The Japanese fleet has not been seen since noon on Tuesday.

The injured battleships Cesarevitch and Retvizan have been floated, but the cruiser Pallada is still on the beach.

It has been ascertained that the Japanese shells did not injure the forts at Port Arthur in Tuesday's engagement. Shells directed toward the disabled battleships went over them and entered the town. Shells directed at the forts struck houses on the hill.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI CANARD.

Lord Lansdowne Characterizes It as a "Mischievous Fabrication."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—A small incident has occurred, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, which is likely to put the French press on its guard against the attempts of the Russian press to misrepresent the attitude of Great Britain and convey the impression that she is guilty of a breach of neutrality.

The contradiction of the statement of the Novoe Vremya that Japan has been allowed to use Wei-hai-Wei as a base from which to attack Port Arthur cannot fail to give the French public an idea of the limited confidence to be placed in such unscrupulous imputations.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Referring in the House of Lords yesterday to the Russian charges on the subject of Wei-hai-Wei, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, declared the report that Great Britain had given Wei-hai-Wei as a base for the Japanese operations against Port Arthur was entirely unfounded, and, so far as he could conjecture, it was a "mischievous fabrication."

Lord Lansdowne added that he had telegraphed to the British representative at Wei-hai-Wei in order to ascertain if any incident had occurred to give the slightest color to the report.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.

It Is Believed an Attempt to Send It Through the Dardanelles Would Result in Complications with the Powers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The report that Russia is negotiating for permission to take her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles cannot be confirmed here.

In diplomatic circles, while it is not believed that the Porte would offer objections to this step, the impression is that such an attempt would precipitate grave complications with the powers signatory to the Dardanelles convention.

FEW WARSHIPS IN THE BALTIC.

Russia Has Only Seven or Eight That Could Be Used Against Japan, and Is Not Likely to Send Them to the East.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—It is officially announced here that nothing is known of the alleged passage or impending passage of the Russian Baltic fleet through the Kaiser Wilhelm (Baltic-North Sea) Canal.

The best denial of the statement that Russia wishes to send fifteen warships through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal was made at the Navy Department, where it was said that Russia had not fifteen ships in the Baltic that could readily be sent to the Far East, seven or eight being all she had there, according to the intelligence here, that could be made serviceable against Japan.

As many more coaling ships might have to go with them, the German naval opinion is that so small a fleet could do nothing alone.

ORDERED TO LEAVE PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, Feb. 12.—The Austrian collier Java, chartered by Russia to proceed to Port Arthur with coal, has been ordered by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to leave here immediately.

The Java, Capt. Stefanovich, left Barry, Wales, on Jan. 23 for Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN MASK THROWN OFF.

Leading St. Petersburg Newspaper Admits That Russia Was Trying Only to Gain Time.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—Now that war has broken out, say The Times's Russian correspondents, the Novoe Vremya throws off the mask and admits with cynical frankness that Russia has been playing with Japan throughout the negotiations.

In an article presenting the situation in the Far East, the paper says that theoretically Russia's position in Manchuria remains what it was at the time of the conclusion of the last treaty with China, while in Korea she retains the rights guaranteed by her agreements with Japan. Practically, however, a great deal has been changed to the advantage of Russia since the conclusion of the treaties.

What end then, asks the writer, could be attained by negotiations by means of which Russia expected to consecrate and legalize changes that had actually taken place to her advantage in Manchuria or Northern Korea? They might lead to yielding up to Japan Russia's rights in Korea in return for theoretical recognition by Japan of the existing state of things in Manchuria.

From the point of view of Japan Russia in beginning negotiations which must lead to the relinquishment of her rights to the advantage of Japan could have only one object in view, to gain time and to take advantage of that time to get her army and fleet in readiness.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

RUSSIAN RESERVES ARE CALLED OUT

Imperial Ukase Issued at St. Petersburg Yesterday.

Authorities Empowered to Requisition Horses—Portions of Garrisons on German Frontier Being Withdrawn.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—An Imperial ukase, dated Feb. 10, was issued today.

It commands that all the troops in the military establishments in the Siberian military districts be placed in readiness for war, that all the divisions in the Far Eastern viceroyalty be brought to war strength, and that the army and navy reserves in the Siberian and Kazan districts be called out for active service.

The authorities are empowered to requisition the necessary horses.

Notice has been given that emigration eastward is suspended. The Siberian Railroad is monopolized by the transportation of troops and war munitions, to the complete exclusion of commercial traffic.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Russian students attending the Technical Institute at Carlsruhe who are subject to military duty have received orders to return home and join the colors.

Russia is withdrawing portions of her garrisons on the German frontier, presumably because she is fully confident of Germany's neutrality.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY.

Appeal to the People to Act So That the War Will Prove the Grave of Despotism.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that a local newspaper which has frequently proved itself acquainted with the doings of the Russian revolutionary committees publishes the text of a revolutionary proclamation against the war which is being distributed far and wide in Russia.

The proclamation condemns the policy which has brought Russia into conflict with Japan, describes the war as likely to retard for many years Russian economic progress, and ends with an appeal to the Russian people so to act that this contest will prove the grave of despotism.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN RUSSIA.

Cities Send Addresses to the Czar and Crowds Cheer Him — "The Geisha" Withdrawn.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says that, following the example of the St. Petersburg Municipal Council, similar bodies in Odessa, Kieff, and elsewhere have voted telegraphic addresses of loyalty to the Czar and have taken part in specially appointed religious services, at which prayers were offered for Russia's success.

On the receipt of the Emperor's manifesto at Kieff there was great enthusiasm, groups of inhabitants parading the streets until after midnight, singing patriotic songs, and concluding with the National Anthem and hurrahs.

The Czar's portrait was displayed on a balcony of the Municipal Building, and there were friendly demonstrations before the French Consulate.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Another patriotic demonstration occurred here this afternoon. An enormous procession, headed by choristers of the various churches, marched through the city. The crowd raised to their shoulders and cheered all the military officers they met on the streets. Massing in front of the Winter Palace, the crowd sang the National Anthem. They all uncovered in spite of the fact that snow was falling.

The Czar appeared at a window of the palace, and obtained a tremendous ovation.

After leaving the palace the procession halted in front of the French Embassy, and the Ambassador, M. Bompard, and his wife and members of the embassy staff appeared for a few moments on the balcony and acknowledged the cheering.

Patriotic fervor attained fever heat this evening, when several thousand persons, almost exclusively workingmen, marched behind six big flags from the Anithkoff Palace, where the Empress Dowager lives, to the Kazan Cathedral, hurrahing and throwing up their hats and caps all the way. The streets of the city are blocked by spectators who, with bared heads and many with tears in their eyes, listen to the singing.

"The Geisha," a comedy which has been

running here, has been withdrawn on account of the hostile demonstrations with which each performance was greeted.

RUSSIAN WOMEN PATRIOTIC.

Dowager Empress Organizes Aid—Large Contributions to Red Cross Society.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The Dowager Empress has issued a rescript to the Red Cross of Russia directing it to make provision to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded in the war with Japan. A branch of the Red Cross has been established in the new Hermitage of the Winter Palace. The offers of services have been so numerous that no more will be entertained at present.

In response to the appeal of the Dowager Empress, several Grand Duchesses and numerous other ladies of the nobility have organized committees in St. Petersburg.

From all parts of the empire come telegrams telling of the feverish activity of Ladies' Committees, embracing various classes of the population, who are preparing linen bandages and other supplies for the hospitals and the Red Cross Society.

Count von Ontsoffdashkoff, one of the closest friends of the Emperor, will be head of the Red Cross work under the Empress Dowager. The society has received an appropriation of $2,500,000 from the City of St. Petersburg, and the merchants of the city have promised to give $750,000 more. The City of Moscow and the merchants there have contributed $500,000, and it is expected that the amount available for Red Cross work will reach $5,000,000 within a week.

All the officials in the ministries have promised to contribute from 3 to 10 per cent. of their salaries. Four thousand hospital beds are ready for shipment, and 4,000 more will go forward within a fortnight.

RUSSIA WOULD BORROW MORE.

Negotiating with Paris Banks Which Are to Undertake to Float a New Loan.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Gil Blas this morning declares that the Russian Government is negotiating with several banks which are to undertake to float a new Russian loan in France, to be issued at 92, and to bear interest at 5 per cent. The paper says that this project would have already been accomplished but for the danger of causing depreciation in the value of the existing bonds.

The Gaulois says also that President Loubet's proposed visit to Italy has been indefinitely postponed on account of the war.

RUSSIANS AFTER LIFEBOATS.

Commander Boutskoff Examines Device at Motor Boat Show—Smiles Grimly at Jest on Navy.

Commander Alexandre Boutskoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, visited the motor boat show yesterday in company with Capt. Bianti of the Russian Department of Commerce and five naval officers. He came on especially to look at the Englehardt collapsible lifeboat, which has been accepted for use by the United States Government.

The Russian officers went to Long Island City in the afternoon to see some tests, and it was said that it was the intention of Commander Boutskoff to order the boats for the use of the Russian Navy.

One of the members of the party who was showing the Russian officers around remarked:

"Well, Commander, I don't see what you need lifeboats for, for you may not have any big boats at all before long."

The Russian smiled grimly at this sally, but made no rejoinder.

FLOURMAKERS IN QUANDARY.

Manufacturers of Northwest Fear Article Will Be Declared War Contraband.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 12.—Flour manufacturers of the Northwest are worried over the possibility of that commodity being declared contraband of war. While those familiar with the rule of warfare say their is little probability of such a result, yet in absence of declarations from Japan and Russia millers are ill at ease.

In the event that flour is declared contraband it would practically ruin that trade from Puget Sound with Russia and Japan. Both nations have been heavy purchasers for a long time. Every regular steamship leaving Puget Sound or British Columbia ports within the past six months has taken from 50,000 to 300,000 sacks of flour.

RED CROSS MEASURES.

Society's Committee Will Meet To-day to Take Means to Aid Both Powers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES' Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says it is announced that on the initiative of the Marquis de Vogue, President of the Naval and Military Volunteer Ambulance Society, the committee of the Red Cross will meet to-day to take measures for affording assistance to the wounded of the two belligerent powers.

NEW EXPLOSIVE FOR JAPAN.

Reported That It Is More Powerful Than Any Now Known.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Daily Mail learns the Japanese will bring into use a new explosive, which is alleged to be more powerful than any hitherto discovered.

CONFIDENCE IN HARBIN.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 12.—The announcement of the mobilization of Russian troops has been received by the population of this town with enthusiasm, and there is confidence in the power of Russia. The Japanese have left the town.

In consequence of the calling out of reserves and the departure of the Chinese, there is a great lack of workmen and servants in the mills and factories, which has brought about a restriction of the output. The price of provisions is rising daily. The railroad officials have requested assistance in order to send home the families of the Chinese. Numerous women are offering themselves to act as nurses. Express traffic over the railroad has stopped, as has also the steamship traffic to Dalny, Japan, and Shanghai.

ORANGE'S JAPANESE WAR FUND.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—There is great enthusiasm in the small Japanese colony in the Oranges, and the Japs eagerly devour all the war news they can get. There are scarcely a score of Japanese in the Oranges, but they have raised a fund of $1,000 which they will forward to the Japanese Consul in New York.

Salmon Miyata, a nurseryman, is raising the fund, and it is said that he himself has contributed several hundred dollars. The contributions have been made by many men who are not in receipt of large salaries, and are made in sums varying from $10 to $100.

The Wilmington Starts for Che-Foo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department announces the departure of the gunboat Wilmington from Hongkong for Che-Foo, just opposite Port Arthur. She will remain at this neutral port ready for service at any moment as a dispatch boat to communicate with the American Ministers and Consuls in case of need.

GERMANY SUGGESTED UNITED STATES NOTE

President Acted After Conference with German Envoy.

ENGLAND DELAYS ANSWER

Wants Further Details—Japan Will Agree to Integrity of China if Russia Will—Russia Silent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—"To Russia and Japan, the Washington Government suggests the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as possible, and of respecting the neutrality and administrative entity of China, that China may be free from disturbances, and foreign interests there from menace."

This, The Associated Press is enabled to give as the substance of a note addressed by Secretary Hay on Feb. 10 to the St. Petersburg and Tokio Governments. On Feb. 8, in a note to Germany, Great Britain, and France, Mr. Hay invited those powers concurrently to address Russia and Japan with the same suggestion; and on Feb. 11 this invitation was extended to Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, and Belgium.

A high official of the Administration has given these details of the diplomatic steps which led up to the issuance of Secretary Hay's note:

"On Feb. 6, Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, under instructions from Berlin, called at the White House and laid before the President this proposition:

"'That the powers urge on Russia and Japan the expediency of preserving the peace of mind of the Chinese Court and of respecting the neutrality and entity of administration of China. The German Government invited the United States, as a power possessing the least political interest in European and Far East affairs, to issue the invitation; in the event, however, that this was not practicable, Germany expressed her willingness to take the initiative.

"The German Ambassador called again the following day, Sunday, for a further conference with the President, to whom the idea at once appealed as exceedingly practicable and worthy of execution. Secretary Hay arrived in Washington that night, and had a conference with the President immediately after his arrival.

"The next morning the German Ambassador called at the Secretary's residence for a conference. It was then decided that probably the invitation could be issued more advantageously by this Government, and the notes to the peace and combatant powers were that day framed, those to Germany, France, and Great Britain being cabled that night.

"Germany made this proposition to the United States without consultation with the other powers. It is said that Russia had no knowledge in advance of Germany's intention to take this step.

"It should be remembered that at the time the note was issued there was no official information that hostilities had actually begun. This fact necessitated a slight changing in the wording of the invitation to the other powers."

In diplomatic circles the fact that Germany and the United States took the lead concurrently in this important diplomatic move is regarded as having great significance. Both in official and diplomatic circles heretofore the belief has been general that Germany had a secret understanding with Russia in the Far East, but it was said to-night that this Government is now convinced of the sincerity of Germany's insistence all along that her interests in the Far East were largely commercial and that she wished the maintenance of the integrity of China.

Germany was the first to respond with a prompt acceptance of the invitation and the promise that she immediately would address the two combatants.

Great Britain was heard from next, expressing adherence to the principle laid down in the note, but withholding formal acceptance pending an answer to an inquiry whether the "administrative entity" of China involved Manchuria. Japan was heard from quickly with the answer that she would act readily on the suggestion of the United States if a similar promise could be obtained from Russia.

Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the Netherlands expressed sympathy with the idea and promised an answer after consultation with other powers. There is reason to believe that Spain and Belgium also will accept the invitation. Russia thus far has been silent and the attitude of France is one of some doubt.

Regarding the attitude of Great Britain, it has been a matter of some regret to the officials here that—as the principle is one which the British Government in the past has upheld so strongly—it should hold up formal acceptance of the invitation until it has learned further details. On the highest authority it can be stated that there are no details to the Secretary's note, as it would be manifestly impossible to hope for concurrent action by so many powers upon any but the most general lines.

That the officials of the Washington Government could have had in mind the neutrality of Manchuria is declared on the face of it to be absurd. Manchuria is recognized by this Government, with Korea, to be the natural theatre of the war, and for this reason primarily is the suggestion made that hostilities be restricted.

CHINA WILL BE NEUTRAL.

Proclamation, Cables Minister Conger, Will Be Issued at Once.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Minister Conger cabled the State Department to-day from Peking that the Chinese Government would immediately issue a proclamation of neutrality, having yesterday received from the Russian Minister the declaration of war.

If this proclamation is observed it will prevent the threatened invasion of Manchuria by the Boxers. China also must prevent the use of her soil by either Russian or Japanese troops.

RUSSIA DELAYS ANSWER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Russia is evidently not prepared at this time to give an answer to the United States to Secretary Hay's note on the subject of the neutrality of China. The Czar doubtless will refer the matter to Viceroy Alexieff, if he has not already done so.

Russia, it can be said, is as anxious as the United States that the war cause no disorders in China.

It is thought here that the action of the Japanese in flooding Peking with posters relating their victories is part of a well-laid campaign projected from the beginning to break down Russia's prestige in China for the purpose of ultimately effecting the union of the two races, which would make the "Yellow Peril" a reality.

Russia has already learned of the favorable attitude taken by several powers regarding Secretary Hay's note. Germany's views that Manchuria should not be included in the neutral territory were anticipated, but Great Britain's failure to give Secretary Hay unqualified support has caused surprise here.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—United States Ambassador Storer to-day presented Secretary Hay's note on the subject of China to the Foreign Office and afterward had a long interview with Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Well-informed persons say that the policy of Austria-Hungary in the Far East will be entire acquiescence with that of the most interested powers. It is not considered likely that Austria-Hungary will take any steps in the matter, her interests in the Far East being slight.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 12.—United States Minister Swenson delivered Secretary Hay's note to the Danish Government to-day. It is understood that the Government regards the note with favor.

MILITARY ACTION BY POWERS.

Liability of United States If Arms Be Required to Enforce Terms of Hay Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—An unforeseen phase of the neutrality policy advanced by Secretary Hay for the preservation of China's territorial integrity is under consideration. This is the measure of liability assumed by the United States and the other powers party to the neutrality agreement in the event that a military force should be required to make good the position taken.

There is no change in the situation so far as the trend of the war operations are concerned to give cause for alarm. It is still the theory that neither Russia nor Japan will give trouble in this respect, no matter how unwillingly they may in the end accede to the proposal.

But if hostilities should begin on the part of the Chinese people in the unmanageable and irresponsible form of the Boxer movement there would be a heavy responsibility resting on the powers joining in the concerted demand for the restriction of hostilities to territory outside of China proper.

There is reasonable fear that the fact of war in Manchuria may arouse the fury of the Boxer mob and bring on a state of horrible and chaotic violence. Should this uncontrollable force direct itself against the Russians in Manchuria a question of responsibility would arise at once that could not be avoided by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain.

What makes the situation critical from this viewpoint is the feeling that the three powers can have no assurance from the Chinese Government that would be worth a straw in the ill-favored event outlined above. A proclamation of neutrality and the assent of China to the notice to the combatants is in form required and partially assuring. But these acts would not, it is feared, bind the Dowager Empress or prevent the secret sinister encouragement of the Boxer organization.

It is the view of Mr. Hay that there will be no need for the use of military to enforce the neutrality agreement, but at the same time it is admitted by those who have information of all the steps in the arrangement that if there should be any disturbance of the plan it would be necessary for the three powers "to make good."

Mr. Hay was extremely active to-day. He went to the State Department several times and had two long conferences with the President. The Cabinet meeting was taken up with the consideration of the situation in the East and the attitude of this Government was fully discussed by Mr. Hay and the President.

PARIS PRESS FAVORABLE.

Outcry of Russia Against the United States Not Reflected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The leading organs of the Paris press, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, do not reflect unfavorably on the American proposals, and there is little doubt that they represent the general feeling on the subject.

The late outcry of Russia against the perfidy and wickedness of the Americans in considering their own interests and those of the world in general before attending to the interests of Russia did not find much echo in the French newspapers.

SAYS HAY SHOULD GO FURTHER.

Democratic Leader Thinks China Should Be Recognized as Sovereign in Manchuria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The attitude of this Government toward the Russian-Japanese war as expressed in the principles laid down in the note of Secretary Hay to the powers meets with general approval from men of both the political parties. Representative Williams of Mississippi expressed the feeling of the Democrats this afternoon when asked what he thought of the course of the Government in this connection.

Mr. Williams said the steps thus far taken were, in his judgment, right and proper. He hoped that a further step would be taken, and that the United States would give recognition to China as the de facto and de jure sovereign in Manchuria and inform Russia of the determination of this Government to protect American trade and privileges as granted in treaties made with China.

"This ought to have been done before," said Mr. Williams.

"Mr. Hay has pursued the right policy, but if he stops there I think he will stop short of what, in fairness and justice to American commerce, we ought to demand. Our interest in the Orient is altogether of a commercial character. It has been a fixed policy of our Government to insist upon an 'open door' in the Far East for our trade and the trade of the world.

"As against Russia, especially, we would be fully justified in going this far, because the Muscovite has piled protestation upon protestation that he had no intention of annexing or permanently occupying Manchuria. The South is especially interested in this question, because she finds a market for her heavy and coarse cotton goods—and a market which up to a very recent date was growing all the time in Northern China, Manchuria, and Korea. The policy is an insufficient one, because every inch of the earth's surface that is reserved to the free and untrammeled play of commerce is that much gained to the enrichment of the world and the happiness of the masses."

All the answers to Secretary Hay's proposition are not yet in, but it is hoped that they will be received within the next twenty-four hours.

SEES DANGER IN HAY'S NOTE.

Prof. Ion of Boston Law School Points Out Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—"If there is any danger of the United States being drawn into war or complications of any sort with either Russia or Japan, I believe that Secretary Hay's note will be the means. I regard it as a decidedly wrong step, inasmuch as while endeavoring to better the trade interests of this country, he has adopted the very means which may lead to its decadence," said Dr. Theodore Ion, Professor of International Law at the Boston University Law School to-day. Continuing, he said:

"Should either Russia or Japan decide to ignore the existence of such an agreement, any or all the powers bound to preserve China's integrity would be obliged to declare war at once."

Prof. Ion pointed out that neither Russia nor China is in the habit of keeping their treaty obligations, and that after the war, no matter who is victor, the chances are the "open door" will be slammed in the face of the United States for having thus interfered in the Far East. Germany, he said, would follow Russia in all things.

JAPAN'S ANNAPOLIS GRADUATES.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 12.—There are seven of the commanding officers of the Japanese Navy who are graduates of the Naval Academy, and it was here that they received their first instruction in naval warfare. It was first allowed to give foreigners appointments to the Naval Academy under an act of Congress approved July 27, 1868. There was no special course set aside for them, but the Japanese went through for four years the same course of instruction as prescribed by act of Congress for the American midshipmen.

The Japanese who have graduated from Annapolis are:

Zun Zou Matsmuila, appointed in 1869, graduated 1873.
Koroku Kato, appointed 1871, graduated 1877.
Giro Kumitomo, appointed 1872, graduated 1877.
Yonoske Enouyey, appointed 1877, graduated 1881.
Tasuk Serarta, appointed 1877, graduated 1881.
Sotokichi Uriu, appointed 1877, graduated 1889.
Hiroaki Tamura, appointed 1896, graduated 1900.

Of the above-named, Uriu is now Admiral in the Japanese Navy and is commander of the Japanese squadron in the Far East.

INDIAN BUYS VALENTINES.

Chief Jim Big Heart Invests $500 in Washington and Sends Purchases to Bucks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A large order for fancy valentines was telegraphed to New York to-night by one of the biggest department stores in Washington. The entire stock was sold out this afternoon. The way the stock was cleaned out caused something of a sensation.

Chief Jim Big Heart, the chief of the Osages, sauntered up the street with four or five of his braves, and was attracted by the valentines in one of the windows. He went straight to the counter where the fancy ones were displayed.

"Don't you want some of the comic valentines?" asked the young lady clerk.

"Humpp, no," grunted Jim, as he began to inspect the pretty paper millinery on the fancy love missives.

"How much this one?" he asked, putting his finger on a peculiarly big and fine one.

"Five dollars," replied the clerk.

"How much whole lot," he asked, sweeping his arm across the counter.

"Me take," said sad Jim.

The girl figured the prices for a moment and said he could have them for $40.

"Me take," said Jim, and then he bought more and more until he had invested $500 in fancy valentines and was the contented owner of every valentine in the big store except the comic ones, which he failed to take any interest in.

He bargained with the manager for a clerk to address his purchases to the favored list of acquaintances back on the reservation to whom he wished to send them. Not a single valentine was sent to a woman. All went to the bucks, and Jim was most particular in designating what he thought appropriate sentiments to each and all of his friends.

FIERCE SANTO DOMINGO BATTLE

Minister Powell Tells of Reported Fight at Sanchez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—United States Minister Powell reports by cable to the State Department from Santo Domingo, under date of the 9th, that it was reported in the capital that a fierce battle had been fought in Sanchez and a great many people had been killed.

The French warship Trude had arrived at Santo Domingo and departed immediately, probably for Puerto Plata, where the Jiminez rebels were creating disorder. The Spanish warship Rio de la Plata had also arrived at Santo Domingo.

MOTHER DIES WITH DAUGHTER.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 12.—News was received to-day from Oak Streak, Ala., of the burning to death of a mother and daughter last night. Miss Pauline Brook, seventeen years old, was standing in front of the fire. Her dress became ignited, and in a few minutes she was all ablaze. She called to her mother, who was in an adjoining room, and the latter in her endeavor to extinguish the blaze was so badly burned, as was the daughter, that death ensued in a few hours. They were buried to-day.

INGALLS TO LEAVE "BIG FOUR."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It is learned from good authority that it is the intention of President Ingalls of the "Big Four" Railroad to resign at the next meeting of the Directors, which will be held in June. He will, of course, be succeeded by President W. H. Newman of the New York Central lines. President Ingalls, it is said, will retire entirely of his own volition, as he is held in high esteem by the Vanderbilts. He is said to have announced his intention to resign just before he sailed for Egypt a few weeks ago.

A committee of Vice Presidents of the Vanderbilt roads has been going over the lines in the last few weeks to standardize the methods, and it is understood they have arranged to take over the Big Four. Nothing can be learned regarding the reported intention of President Ledyard of the Michigan Central to resign so as to permit of Mr. Newman being placed at the head of all the Vanderbilt lines east of Chicago and St. Louis.

HELP TO REBUILD BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Many of Pittsburg's contractors and engineers have been summoned to Baltimore to assist in rebuilding the burned section of that city.

James L. Stewart, who built the Westinghouse plants in England, and who has big contracts at the St. Louis Fair, is in Baltimore in consultation with Alexander Brown & Sons and other big property owners.

C. S. Wight, Freight Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has issued orders to freight agents to give building material billed to Baltimore the right of way.

RAILROAD PENSION SYSTEM.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Statistics compiled by the pension department of the Pennsylvania Railroad show that in the four years the organization has been in operation $1,224,067 has been expended for the relief of those entitled to consideration. These expenditures do not include the cost of the department's operation, which is paid by the company.

In the four years' operation of the pension plan 2,126 employes have been retired as pensioners from the active service of the company. Of these, 527 have died. Of the total number retired, 428 were between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine years, and 348 were retired upon their own request and with the approval of the employing officer.

Bath in Darkness Due to Frozen Pond.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Bath was in total darkness to-night because Race Pond, which supplies the electric light plant with power, is frozen solid, cutting off the water supply.

EXPECTS PORT ARTHUR WILL FALL IN A WEEK

British Government Has Information Supporting This Belief.

Japan Attaches Great Importance to the Occupation of Ma-sam-pho, Which Gives Her Command of Korea Strait.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British Government has information which leads it to believe that Japan is likely to be in possession of Port Arthur a week from now.

In the best informed Japanese circles here it is privately thought that the war will be over by July. Those British officials who are cognizant of the extraordinary thoroughness with which Japan prepared for the war are inclined to share the Japanese view regarding the duration of the struggle.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, summing up events in the Far East to date, said to The Associated Press yesterday:

"Whatever may be the eventual result of the war, Russia, in allowing us to occupy and fortify Ma-sam-pho, has created for herself another Dardanelles. With the fortification of Ma-sam-pho the integrity of Japan is assured forever. No fleet can now pass there against Japan's wish. Even if we are beaten we would not give up Ma-sam-pho."

The Associated Press understands that the Japanese troops are advancing rapidly toward the Yalu River. There, it is expected, they will meet and engage the Russian forces. The Japanese declare that the numbers of the Russian troops are greatly exaggerated.

The plan of the Japanese appears to be to take the road which leads almost straight to Mukden. They profess to have no doubt that they will be able to drive back the Russian forces toward Harbin.

Baron Hayashi points out that the Mukden road, though nominally under Russian military control, will be subject to constant raids from Chinese bands, who will swoop down from the hills. Proceeding diagonally, the Japanese intend to cut the line of communication between Port Arthur and the mainland of Manchuria, not only preventing reinforcements from reaching the Port Arthur garrison, but inflicting damage on the Manchurian railroad.

The British view that the Japanese will in the meantime be able to occupy Port Arthur is chiefly based on the latest information, that the Russian guns cannot be brought to bear on any force landing at Pigeon Bay, which is on the western side of Port Arthur, and it is believed that the Japanese Admiral will follow tactics almost exactly similar to those intended to be pursued at Santiago, the troops storming the batteries in the rear while the Japanese fleet lies waiting for the ships of Viceroy Alexieff, who, in the event of a land attack being successful, must either make a dash for liberty with his crippled fleet or fight where they are against practically hopeless odds.

The Japanese Minister said:

"Only those who went through the Chinese war can quite understand the emulation which exists between the Japanese navy and army. In the former war the army was all to the fore, and no little jealousy existed between the two arms of the service, though our navy was then in its infancy. Knowing the army as I know it, there must now be tremendous anxiety to secure a success equal to that just made by the navy. You may look for some very keen land fighting."

Capt. Tamari, the Japanese Naval Attaché here, said yesterday:

"The Japanese will never attempt to take Port Arthur from the sea alone."

The Captain attaches the greatest importance to the seizure of Ma-sam-pho, as giving Japan command of the Strait of Korea and preventing a junction of the Russian squadrons. He thinks from the plans previously arranged that the main Japanese squadron is still in the vicinity of Port Arthur, probably preparing for another attack.

RUSSIANS LEAVE SEOUL.

Minister and Legation Guard Go to China—Russian Transport Sunk at Che-mul-pho?

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese Minister here, Baron Hayashi, has received a dispatch from the Government at Tokio stating that apparently the disembarkation of Japanese troops is proceeding satisfactorily and without disorder at Che-mul-pho and elsewhere.

The advices of the Japanese Minister further announce that M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Söul, and the Russian legation guard have departed for China, and that the Russian officers and sailors who surrendered to the Japanese after the battle fought off Che-mul-pho will be sent to Shanghai under parole on the first neutral vessel available.

The official telegram adds the information that all the survivors of the Variag, the Korietz, and the transport Sungari were taken on board the British, French, and Italian warships off Che-mul-pho.

The foregoing is the first reference made in the Far Eastern dispatches to the loss of the Sungari. Apparently she was a Russian transport, which had arrived off Che-mul-pho with the intention of landing troops there, though no mention has been made of their capture by the Japanese.

It was announced on Feb. 7 from Tokio that Russian troops had been dispatched to Söul.

GERMANS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR.

Women and Children Will Be Taken Off in Cruiser Hansa.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The German cruiser Hansa left Che-Foo to-day for Port Arthur to bring away the German women and children from that port.

WOMAN STOPPED MARRIAGE.

Said She Was the Wife of the Intending Bridegroom and Will Have a Chance to Prove It.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—A young and well-dressed woman to-day dramatically stopped the marriage of a man supposed here to be Lawrence S. Sanborn, and said to be a member of a wealthy family in Boston, to Miss Gelda Ohlson of Sweden.

The couple, who were possessed of a marriage certificate made out in these names, went before Judge Downing to be married, accompanied by witnesses. The ceremony was performed, with the exception of attaching the Judge's signature to the record, when a young woman who said she was Sanborn's wife burst into the office. She declared she had a marriage certificate and if allowed time would prove to the court the truth of her statements.

Judge Downing said he would wait six hours, and the intended bride, the alleged wife, and the bridegroom or husband, as the case may be, went away together.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Lawrence S. Sanborn lived until recently in Winchester, in this State. He is the son of the late W. D. Sanborn, who was a member of a well-known family. Last December Sanborn was refused a license at the City Register's office here on the ground that neither he nor his intended bride was of age. Later Sanborn announced that he had been married in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK JAPANESE DISCUSS WAR FUND

Mass Meeting to Determine Method of Raising $5,000,000.

It Is Suggested That Americans Could Help Red Cross Without Violating Neutrality Laws.

Japanese responded in force yesterday afternoon to the call for a mass meeting to raise funds to aid the Mikado's Government in prosecuting the war against Russia. The meeting room above Carnegie Music Hall, with a capacity of about 400, was filled to the last seat, with many standing, when Consul General Uchida, the Chairman, called the meeting to order. No contributions were asked or offered at the time, the meeting being simply for discussion. The enthusiasm increased as the meeting progressed, and it found its culmination in the singing of the national hymn of Japan by all, standing, and three tremendous cheers each for the Mikado, his army, and his navy.

About one-third of those in attendance were Americans, including a considerable number of Jews, but as the proceedings were for the most part in Japanese, these gradually withdrew, and only a few were left at the end.

The Stars and Stripes and the flag of Japan, with its rising sun, were displayed side by side upon the platform and gallery, the speakers' table being draped with the ensign of the island empire.

Some of those who were at the meeting will start to-morrow for their native country, as that is the last date that the Mikado's call for his reserves in this part of the country can be obeyed. They must sail on the steamship Empress of China from Vancouver on Washington's Birthday.

Consul General Uchida had announced that the Japanese in America propose to raise a war fund of $5,000,000, and the question had been raised as to whether American sympathizers could contribute without violating the neutrality laws. The Consul General said this point had not been definitely settled, though he declared he stood ready to receive contributions from Americans for any purpose of his Government.

He believed that there could be no legal objection, he said, to Americans buying the Japanese war bonds as an investment, and there was no question but that they could donate as liberally as they desired to the Japanese Red Cross Society.

On the platform with Mr. Uchida were Kingo Imanischi of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Rochio Aria, Kenzo Iwahara, and Sanemitsu Hiróse, who signed the call for the meeting, and others.

"Though we have been victorious on the sea, we yet must triumph over Russia's tremendous land force," said Mr. Uchida, in opening the meeting. "But we must remember that if we beat Russia we will be a world power of the first class."

Cries of "Ban Zai! Ban Zai!"—the Japanese for "Hurrah!"—interrupted the speaker.

"If we lose," he continued, "we will be the slaves of the Russians."

He said that three plans had been selected for raising the money, of any of which the donors might avail themselves. The first was by the sale of war bonds of a face value of 100 yen, or $50 each. These can be paid for, if desired, on the installment plan. Mr. Imanischi had agreed to take charge of the sale of the bonds. Another plan was by direct contribution to the Japanese Government, through the Consul General, and yet another was to donate money to the Red Cross. Contributors of $200 will receive medals from the Japanese Government, and for all who give $1,000 a special medal will be struck.

The following places were designated for the receipt of funds: The Consulate, 99 Nassau Street; Morimura, Aria & Co., 100 Prince Street; the Yokohama Specie Bank, 65 Wall Street; Mitsuit & Co., 445 Broome Street, and Morimura Brothers, 541 Broadway.

Mr. Imanischi said he would, if necessary, live on two meals a day, so that he might give the price of the third to Japan. He declared that it was not expected to raise $5,000,000 from New York, but from the United States. He was confident, he said, that $1,000,000 could be raised in Hawaii. Then Mr. Wichida spoke the first English from the platform.

"I thank you very much for your sympathy, expressed by attending this meeting," he said, as he outlined the purpose. "We do not solicit any subscriptions from foreigners, but we are only too glad to accept any such that may be freely offered. It is a way of expressing sympathy which is not against neutrality."

He then said that, although it had been announced that the meeting would be conducted entirely in Japanese, so many Americans had come that he had requested Alexander Tison of 12 Wall Stret, once Professor of Law in the University of Tokio, to address them.

"My presence here," said Mr. Tison, in beginning, "is about as unexpected as the visit of the Japanese fleet to Port Arthur early this week."

When the laughter had subsided Mr. Tison described the careful preparations that Japan had made for the conflict, which was being confidently looked forward to when he was in the land of the Mikado last Summer.

"It is the fine, strong, indomitable spirit of nationality that has hurled this nation against one of the greatest powers of the earth. Japan has been passing through critical times while she was quietly preparing to expose and confound the great disturber of the world's peace.

"Some ask, 'What will happen if Japan is victorious?' as we all hope she may be. I think that the moderation of her demands will be the astonishment of the world, just as the dignity of her procedure during the times that led up to the war has commended her to our ardent admiration.

"Americans are free from prejudice against Russia, but the sympathies of this whole Nation are with Japan because Japan is right. My best wish for her and for Russia is that a voice will go all over the world and be heard in every land, that Russia may know that 'thus far and no further' has been spoken so authoritatively and that she must perforce hearken and obey."

In calling for contributions to the Red Cross, Mr. Tison said that such gifts could not be called in question anywhere.

"No Russian could object to that," he said, "because from the look of things it seems to me that the Russians will be the largest beneficiaries."

Mr. Iwahara then resumed the Japanese speeches. Japan, he said, was slow in diplomacy but quick in action. Genzaburi Honkoshi said that in 1725 the Czar had declared Russia must have an unfrozen port, and the country had been constantly promoting that purpose ever since. The Rev. Dr. Jiroshichi Aburatano, pastor of a Congregational church at Kioto, but now taking a post-graduate course at Columbia, said that the spirit of the Samauri was abroad in the land and that students would sell even their books to raise funds for their country's use.

K. Mikamo, representing the Japanese students at Yale; Mr. Mikami, M. Fukutomi, editor of The Japanese-American Commercial Weekly; Y. Tamaki, the New York correspondent of a Tokio paper; the Rev. Dr. Ishikawa, in charge of the Christian missions in Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Ugai, pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Tokio; Dr. Takomine, a scientist, and the Rev. Dr. Horose, who has charge of the American Japanese missions in Manhattan, also spoke.

Then came the tumultuous close, with everybody cheering and waving their flags, and Consul General Uchida then announced privately that he would at once send a cable dispatch to the Mikado, through the Minister of the Imperial Household, informing him of the meeting and its great success, which, it is expected, will be best measured when the subscription books are opened this morning.

There were 1,626 Japanese in New York according to the last official census. Mr. Uchida refused to even hazard a guess as to how many of them belonged to the reserve and would sail on the Empress of China a week from next Monday. None, he said, would refuse the call to duty, but if they did they would be deserters, punished as such should they ever again set foot on Japanese soil.

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SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TO THE PLAY.

Apropos of Miss Marbury's declaration that society prefers its dinner to the attractions of the theatres,

ARNOLD DALY and CLYDE FITCH

give their observations as to society's patronage of and fondness for the drama from the respective points of view of

The Actor and the Playwright.

Incidentally, too, Arnold Daly has a "free-hand" talk about actors, art, and theatrical managers that is of the breeziest and that makes "mighty interesting reading." Prepared expressly for and to be found only in

TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

PROMISES PEACE IN BALKANS.

Sultan, It Is Said, Yielded to the Solicitations of the German Emperor.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the Gaulois says he learns from a reliable source that Emperor William, profiting from his influence over the Sultan, has obtained from the Turkish ruler a formal promise to take no steps which would create complications in the Balkans so long as the war in the Far East lasts.

It is alleged, the correspondent continues, that Bulgaria has given a similar pledge to St. Petersburg.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PETERBORO', Ontario, Feb. 12.—The plant of the American Cereal Company was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $20,000. Five hundred employes will be thrown out of work temporarily.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Insurance will fully cover the fire loss of $5,000 sustained at Hadley, Saratoga County, this morning, when the bark and grinding department of the E. W. Garnar Leather Works were totally destroyed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:45 A. M.—335 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Joseph Corrano; damage, $100.

10:05 A. M.—301 Madison Street; Nathan Weisbaum; damage, $300.

12:05 P. M.—261 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—216 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Solomon Littenburg; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—30 and 32 West Third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—23 Avenue C; Samuel Wieder; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—421 Pleasant Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:55 P. M.—1,661 Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—687 Broadway; Freeman Brothers; damage, $400.

4:15 P. M.—415 Hudson Street; C. Teckworth; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—67 West Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—173 to 177 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—165 Suffolk Street; A. Furner; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—144 West Nineteenth Street; Mary Lulu; damage, $1,500.

9:30 P. M.—235 Broome Street; Barnett Nemets; damage, $100.

9:50 P. M.—532 Morris Avenue; Paul Winsiewski; damage, $100.

9:55 P. M.—206 East Thirty-sixth Street; Louis Korath; damage, $25.

10:30 P. M.—1,732 Second Avenue; Patrick Allen; damage trifling.

10:50 P. M.—305 East Thirty-first Street; William Barrett; damage trifling.

He's a
WISE MAN
who changes
FOOD
until he finds that which keeps him in prime
HEALTH
For when we use the kind of food fitted to our needs we KEEP WELL.
After 2 days' use of
Grape-Nuts
FOOD you will discover
"There's a Reason"
and a profound one.
It will make its mission well understood by the increase in brain and nervous power and that indescribable "all-over" feeling of comfort which comes with well digested food and bounding good health.
Secure the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

SEES NO PERIL OF WAR FOR AMERICA

Secretary Moody Says Eastern Trouble Holds No Menace.

URGES A GREATER NAVY.

Senator Fairbanks Is Hailed at the Republican Club's Lincoln Dinner as the Next Vice President.

Declaring that he could conceive of no circumstances under which the peace of this country could be endangered by the present warfare in the Far East, Secretary William H. Moody of the Navy Department outlined the view of the Administration on the subject last night at the eighteenth annual Lincoln dinner given by the Republican Club, in the main ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Secretary Moody declared that this country had bonds of closest friendship with both Russia and Japan, and said that absolute neutrality would at all times be maintained.

It was noticeable to all present that while Secretary Moody's references to the friendship of this country to Russia were received coldly by those present, his mention of the friendship for Japan, as well as the favorable references made to Japan by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie in his speech, received the most enthusiastic applause. With the exception of his reference to Russia as a friend of America, the speech of the Secretary of the Navy was cheered and applauded. In addition to speaking of the situation in the Far East Secretary Moody, responding to the toast "The Navy," urged the building of a far greater force, and took issue with the statements recently made by Senator Gorman of Maryland, expressing the view that the navy was growing topheavy.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who was hailed as "the next Vice President," in speaking to "The Republican Party," made a strong defense of the attitude of the Administration toward the Panama Canal affair, and said that this position would be justified and applauded by all when the canal had been built. Dr. Mabie responded to "Abraham Lincoln," and Senator Chauncey M. Depew spoke on "The Pillars of the Republic." At every mention of the name of President Roosevelt during the speaking there were great demonstrations, and the name of Senator Hanna, whose condition was frequently reported to the diners as improving, also was applauded, but not as loudly as was that of the President.

There were about 600 members and guests of the Republican Club seated in the main ballroom, and in the adjoining Astor Gallery were women to the number of about 200. After coffee had been served they left their banquet hall, and went to the boxes and balconies of the ballroom to listen to the speeches.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

President Louis Stern of the club, presided at the guests' table. On his right sat Senator Fairbanks, while Secretary Moody was on his left. At the right of Senator Fairbanks, and extending to the right end of the table, were Senator Depew, Gen. H. C. Corbin, Robert Tayler of Ohio, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Gen. James S. Wilson, J. F. O'Brien, Gen. James S. Clarkson, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge.

At the left of Secretary Moody and extending to the left end of the table were Prof. Mabie, Bishop Worthington, Chancellor Henry C. MacCracken, Gen. Albert E. Mills, Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, ex-Speaker David B. Henderson, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, John R. Van Wormer, Henry E. Howland, Oscar Straus, and Charles A. Moore. Among the guests at other tables it was noticeable that several Democrats of prominence were present, including ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, who attended as the guest of a member; President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, and Judge Newburger of the Court of Special Sessions.

The souvenirs consisted of Tiffany bronze busts of Lincoln. The sorbet boxes had bronzed heads of the martyr President on the covers. A large painting of Lincoln was placed back of the speakers' table. In the absence of Bishop Potter, grace was offered by Bishop Worthington. It was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Stern, acting as toastmaster, rapped for order. He said:

"Another year has taken wings and joined the thousands of others that have gone before, and to-night it is again my pleasure to welcome you on this anniversary of the natal day of Abraham Lincoln and do homage to his memory.

"Abraham Lincoln's place among the world's immortals is secure beyond peradventure. We commemorate his birthday because of the affection and reverence which he inspires in all who are devoted to the great cause of humanity. We commemorate his birthday because in so doing we stimulate and elevate our own patriotism. We commemorate his birthday because we remember with exultation that he was a charter member of that great, that beneficent political organization to which we owe allegiance and whose nae the club bears.

"To me it appears that the feeling of love and veneration for this truly good man is more and more intensified as the years go by, and when problems and difficult matters of State beset us we must find courage and inspiration from what was accomplished during the crucial days when Abraham Lincoln steered the Ship of State in the most momentous times in the country's history."

"While the issues that confront this great country fro mtime to time may appear for the moment insurmountable, yet with that farsightedness of the men who are called upon to administer the various functions of the Government, they will be solved, and solved in a way that will add lustre not alone to the men at the helm, but to that great body of American citizens who never fail to grasp subjects of moment when properly placed before them.

"All we meust do is to be true to ourselves, and never lose faith in the people of this country. Read the magnificent speech of ex-Secretary of War Root, delivered the other evening at the Union League Club, and then ask yourselves when such men are always to be found and ready to take up the difficult problems of government, whether in affairs of State, of the navy, of the war, of commerce, and other departments, whether this country need lose faith in its continual progress and advancement."

Prior to presenting the first speaker Robert N. Kenyon, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov Odell, and Senator Hanna, whose letter was dated Jan. 20, before he was stricken by his present serious illness. Cheers and long applause followed the reading of the Senator's letter. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, also declined.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

President Roosevelt wrote:

It is a matter of great regret to me that I cannot be with the Republican Club on the occasion of the Lincoln dinner. I feel very strongly that the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday has more than any mere historic significance. The particular problems which Lincoln had to meet have passed away; but the spirit, the purpose, the methods with which he met them, are as needed now as they ever were, and will be needed as long as free government exists, as long as free people tries successfully to meet its manifold responsibilities.

The principles for which Lincoln contended are elemental and basic. He strove for peace, if possible, but for justice in any event; he strove for a brotherhood of mankind, based on the theory that each man can conserve his own liberty only by paying scrupulous regard to the liberty of others. He strove to bring about that union of kindliness and disinterestedness with strength and courage upon which as a foundation our institutions must rest if they are to remain unshaken by time.

President Stern then presented Dr. Mabie, who spoke on "Lincoln," whose life and career he reviewed eloquently. He was roundly applauded when he referred to the Japanese at Port Arthur and to the battle of Manila by declaring that nothing great ever had been done by accident, but that when a man did a great deed it was the result only of long and careful preparation.

"A few days ago, when the Japanese fleet was victorious in the East," he said, "it was not victorious by its dash and audacity, but because of years of faithful preparation. The battle of Manila was not won in Manila Bay, but years before, at Annapolis. So it was with Lincoln. He arose to the occasion, but it was not because of the opportunity alone, but because of the long training of the man."

Senator Fairbanks spoke on "The Republican Party," reviewing its history and its achievements from the time of Lincoln to the present, and rousing great enthusiasm at the names of Grant, Garfield, Harrison, and McKinley.

He declared the party had stood for the maintenance of the National credit and had, by the civil war, wiped out the last stain—that of slavery—from the flag. He also said the party has sought, so far as it lay in its power, to enlarge the opportunity of American labor and capital.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

"It has determined that the Panama Canal shall be built in the interests of American commerce—yes, in the interests of the commerce of the entire world. Progress has been made in this vast undertaking against formidable opposition, but opposition can avail little, for the American people are anxious that the great oceans shall be speedily brought into everlasting fellowship by the United States, and that above the enterprise shall float for ever and ever the Stars and Stripes. When this work, so long hoped for, shall become an accomplished fact, it shall stand as an everlasting tribute to the constructive statesmanship and the perseverance of the Republican Party.

At the close of Senator Fairbanks's speech he was cheered long and loudly and hailed as "the next Vice President." M. Linn Bruce, the ex-Chairman of the County Committee, leading this cheering and yelling "Vice President."

Secretary Moody then was introduced. He started by saying that there was never a better time than the present to consider the question of a greater navy, at a time when it behooved every nation to be constantly ready for war as a means of securing continual peace. Then he referred to the situation in the Far East.

THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

"As we meet to-night," said the Secretary, "unhappily there is war upon the sea. We are on friendly terms with both nations engaged in that war and are attached to each by a bond of peculiar sympathy. The one nation endeared herself to the hearts of the American people by an expression of good-will in the days of our sore trial. Toward the other we occupy almost the position of a foster mother, because it was our navy that broke through the door of her Eastern exclusiveness and let in the flood of sunlight of modern civilization.

"We have declared our neutrality in this struggle, and we shall maintain it. We have no interest except that the war may end speedily; we have no concern except that it may not bring into the struggle any of the other nations which now are content.

"I can assure you that, under no circumstances that I can conceive, is there danger to the peace of our own country. This Administration and its chief know well that our dear land loves the path of peace, and does not wish for war."

Secretary Moody then dwelt on the condition of the American navy, saying that he had not until recently considered the question of the upbuilding of the navy as one into which partisanship could enter.

"The new navy," he said, "which constitutes all of the effective navy of to-day, was begun during the administration of President Arthur and under the direction of his two Secretaries of the Navy, Hunt and Chandler. It was continued during the two administrations of President Cleveland, under the direction of Secretaries Whitney and Herbert. I had supposed that the Democratic policy was well expressed by the lamented Whitney when he said:

"'This country can afford to have, and it cannot afford to lack a naval force at least so formidable that its dealings with foreign powers will not be influenced at any time nor even be suspected of being influenced by a consciousness of weakness on the sea.'

"And again:

"'It is of little service to a nation to have any navy at all unless it is a fair expression of the highest scientific resources of its day.'

"I have not lost hope that the policy of increasing our power upon the sea will be continued, whatever party may be in control of the National Administration, but I confess that I look with apprehension upon the observations which were offered the other day by the most powerful leader of the Democratic Party now in public.

QUOTING SENATOR GORMAN.

"When the Senator from Maryland was returned by his State to his place in the Senate his party associates conferred upon him the extraordinary compliment of making him their leader in that body. His power, force, knowledge, experience in public affairs, and unquestioned leadership of his party entitle everything he says to consideration and respect. On Feb. 3 he said:

"'The navy is getting topheavy. There are too many men, too many sailors, too many guns afloat. We have more than enough to protect us and guard our interests on every sea upon the face of the globe.'

"On Feb. 4 he said:

"'We have naval vessels everywhere. Have you not enough now? Everybody will answer "yes" unless it is true, as was floating around in high naval circles, that we are marching around the globe with a chip on our shoulder, looking for the one great nation that troubles us more than any other in our trade relations, to get up some trouble.'

"As the member of an Administration which believes in the further development of our power upon the sea, I find myself unable to agree with the distinguished gentleman. I invite you to consider with me the present and prospective strength of our navy and the comparison of that strength with the duties which it may fairly be called upon to perform.

"I hold in my hand a graphic delineation of the naval strength of the principal powers of the world, measured by displacement in tons. From this comparison auxiliary vessels and surface and submarine torpedo craft are excluded. We are weaker than other nations in these respects, notably weaker in torpedo craft, of which we have a much less number than any of the nations included in the comparison. Therefore the comparison is more favorable to our strength than the facts of the situation warrant. I trust that in making this comparison no one will accuse me of selecting any nation as a fit subject for special comment. We are to-day upon friendly terms with all nations, wish to continue, and will continue in that happy relation if honest and straightforward diplomacy and a scrupulous regard for the just rights of all nations can secure it."

The Secretary pointed out how since 1890 the United States Navy had risen from sixth place to fifth place, and now had building more tonnage than any other country save Great Britain. He pointed out the necessity for keeping up the personnel. Annapolis graduates were no swashbucklers, swaggering around the world with a chip on their shoulders. Impetuous they might be now and then in moments of unguarded speech, but never impetuous or lacking in sound judgment when the responsibility of action is on them. In conclusion, he said:

"I like to repeat what I have heard our great Admiral say so many times:

"'We have as good ships, as good officers, as any navy, and we have the best enlisted men in the world.'"

At the end of Secretary Moody's speech the enthusiasm was unbounded, the crowd cheering wildly and many throwing their napkins in the air, while ex-Speaker Henderson went to Secretary Moody and grasped him by the hand, shaking it enthusiastically. As soon as the diners quieted down Senator Depew, the last speaker, was introduced. He dwelt at length on the great deeds of Washington, Marshall, Webster, Lincoln, and McKinley in the making of the America of to-day.

The menu of the dinner follows:

Barquette de Caviar
Cocktails aux huitres
Gombo a la Princesse
Creme d'asperges
Radis Olives Celeri Amandes salees
Supreme de Sole a la Guilbert
Cornichons marines
Croutes de volaille et champignons frais
Tournedos de filet de boeuf a la Valenciennе
Choux-fleurs au gratin
Pommes de terre rissolees
Fonds d'Artichauts a la Provencale
Sorbet de fantaisie
Canard tete rouge
Pigeonneaux desosses rotis
Salade de Saison
Glaces, Babs, Chantilly
Petits fours Fruits
Cafe
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry
G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut
Apollinaris

It was after midnight when the speaking was brought to an end and the diners left the banquet hall.

Delicious Candies

25c lb. for Whipped Cream Chocolates.
24c lb. for Butter Scotch Wafers, with English Walnuts.
24c lb. for dainty brown Molasses Candy.
30c lb. for Red and White Valentine Day Sweets.
Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

"Wisdom of a purchase lies in its motive."—St. Clair.

To-day's Good News.

SATURDAY is brimful of rare values for men and women. Every man will be interested in this saving news from the Clothing and Men's Furnishing sections. Then there are Books, Watches, Games and a thousand other things, including Groceries and Wines for your Sunday dinner.

$9 the clearing price $18 & $20 suits and overcoats.

Sale of a manufacturer's surplus stock.

IT'S YOUR GAIN—the manufacturer took the loss, for bona fide $18 and $20 suits cannot be sold at $9 without a loss to somebody. This very sale will help build up the manufacturer's reputation and ours, for every suit and coat is a perfect-fitting, stylish and seasonable garment, made of the very best materials, all sizes, and in patterns to suit the taste of every man.
Second Floor.

$9 The material alone is worth fully $9, and this means you'd pay the merchant tailor $25 to $30 for any one of these stylish garments. And as this apparel was made by the best journeymen hand tailors, you are sure to secure a suit or coat equal in every particular. $9

Men' fine suit—All hand-finished garments, every desirable fabric, proper weight for present and Spring wear, sizes 34 to 48 chest, all $18 and $20 values.

$9

Men's overcoats—Very high grade material in all the most desirable weaves, fine tailoring in every one, conservative styles, 34 to 48 chest, all $18 and $20 values.

$7.50 for young men's $15 suits.
This is a clearing of all our young men's $12 and $15 finely tailored perfect fitting suits at the wondrously low price of $7.50 Saturday—sizes 15 to 18 years—elegant patterns, materials that will wear. $7,50

$3 for all boys' $5 to $8 suits.
Splendid wearing all-wool suits for boys—mixtures and plain colors—sizes 7 to 16 years. Norfolk and double-breasted styles, very neat and made so strongly that their length of good service will surprise you. $3,00

Clearing of all men's $2 and $1.50 shirts at 98c.

WE KNOW your good tastes well enough to make us certain that you would want two or three—maybe half a dozen—of these fine Madras and Percale Shirts could you but see them, and as we have but a comparatively small number left—a few hundreds—we want to impress upon your mind that it is imperative that you choose early. They're all regular $2 and $1.50 values—handsome patterns and equal in every respect to the $2.50 and $3.00 custom-made shirts.
Main Floor.

98c Never knew of such a great demand for Shirts as the announcement occasioned. Of course, it's because they are perfect in fit, handsome in pattern, and made of those splendid-wearing materials, printed percale and corded madras. You wouldn't want unworthy shirts at any price, and there's a great deal in knowing that from this lot you can't choose a shirt worth less than $1.50 and $2, even if you do pay only 98c. 98c

This may be your final chance to secure such a splendid value, so we urge you to come, and you can't come too early—for timely buyers there's an exquisite range of patterns. This lot cannot last longer than to-day, judging by the unprecedented demand.

25c for men's 50c neckwear.
These are reversible four-in-hands and we have 450 dozen, every one an actual 50c. value at 25c. We have the lined silk four-in-hands at the same price—all kinds and disc—black, white and all colors—light, medium and dark.
Main Floor.

55c for boys' $1 waists.
Waists and blouses, a clearing sale of all these elegant garments, all made of wool flannel, high grade, perfect goods, plaited fronts, made in the best possible manner; sizes 2½ to 12 years; navy, garnet and Oxford gray.
Main Floor.

Men's handkerchiefs.

THIS great semi-annual sale of fine pure Irish linen Handkerchiefs contains some very special values for men to-day—such as fine hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs, 15c and 20c. values..... 10c

15c for Men's 25c and 35c fine Irish linen Handkerchiefs, odd lots, seconds and samples, soft finish.

17c for Men's 25c and 35c fine Irish linen initial Handkerchiefs, full laundered soft finish.

25c for 50c and 75c Initial Handkerchiefs—odd and ends of highest grade pure linen—nearly all letters.

8c, 10c and 17c for Women's pure linen handkerchiefs.
Main Floor.

Infants' $5 coats, $2.95.

THIS is a great clearing of those dainty little Coats for a tot of 3 or 4 years—just the kind of Coats for the little ones to wear this time of the year. They're warm, comfortable and such elegant garments. A splendid opportunity for mothers, for you won't see them anywhere at these low prices after this clearing.

$2.95 for Infants' $5 Coats—some with deep circular capes trimmed with velvet—also plain box coats—tan, navy and red—sizes 3 and 4 years.

$8.50 for Infants' $10.50 to $15 Coats—2, 3, and 4 years—of Melton and Cheviot, some with triple capes and tailor finished—others made military style—tan, navy and red.

Infants' Sweaters, 50c. to 98c.—Values up to $1.95.
Second Floor.

Women's gloves at 88c

AT THIS extremely low price—88c.—you select your choice from a new importation of 1904 glace gloves—2-clasp, embroidered, white, black and all popular shades—perfect fitting, too, and only..... 88c

$1 for Women's Glace Gloves—2-clasp glace gloves, imperial point, white, black and spring tints, very stylish.

$1.50 for real Kid Gloves—3-clasp—spring embroidery, new importation—made from finest selected real kid skin.

Misses' Gloves at 95c.
95c. for Misses' 2-clasp Glace Gloves, smart creations in white, black, tan and mode.
Main Floor.

$1 for boys' shoes, women's $6 shoes, $2.75.

HERE'S a sale of Children's Shoes for Saturday that will bring a throng of buyers just because it is the greatest value-giving event in New York. All good, sturdy, stylish shoes, priced at one-third to one-half less than regular prices.

Of course many mothers will see the prudence of so doing and take advantage of this sale. While they are here they will want to secure these $6, $5 and $3.50 Ideal Kid Shoes at $2.75. Also the $3 and $3.50 Shoes for women at $1.75.
Second Floor.

$1 for Boys $1.50 Shoes, strong, good wearing storm calf shoes, English welt soles, sizes up to 5½, $1.00

$1.45 for Misses' $2 Shoes, box calf, welted soles, sizes 9 to 2 on B and E widths, for Spring wear, $1.45

39c. a Pair for Women's Good-Wearing Storm-Shape Rubbers.

$1.75 for Women's $3 and $3.50 Shoes—Louis heels, good widths and styles, soft, dressy leathers, patent tips—patent leather and kid; welted soles..... $1.75

$2.75 for Women's $6, $5 and $3.50 Shoes—The splendid Ideal kid, best-wearing leather; very stylish and comfortable; strong welt soles..... $2.75

The hand of economy points to our grocery.

These items to a good Sunday dinner.

Sixth Floor.

CRACKERS—Inner Seal, Social or Five o'Clock Teas; package..... 8

ORANGES—Juicy, thin skinned, seedless California Oranges; doz..... 26

SALMON—Smoked Columbia River; lb..... 52

COFFEE—Stuart Blend, dry, roast; lb..... 35

BUTTER—Meadow Brook, received fresh by express every morning; lb..... 25

CHEESE—Imported Camembert Cheese, wood box..... 22

COOKED MEATS—Boiled Ham, sliced or cooked Corned Beef; lb..... 25

SARDINES—French ¼ size can..... 12

CHERRIES—Gold Medal, California White Oxheart, individual size can; 3 cans, 28c.; can..... 10

PRUNES—Meaty, Santa Clara; lb..... 5

TRISCUIT or Shredded Wheat; package..... 10

TEA—Princess Blend, White Label, Mountain Grown, Ceylon or India, 1 lb. sealed can, 60c.; ½ lb. can..... 32

Rich, fruity wines and beverages: exceptional prices.

We guarantee purity, and that's what you want.
Sixth Floor.

HENNESSY—Imported BRANDY—Case, $11.00; bot., $1.00

JAMES E. PEPPER WHISKEY—Case, $5.25; bottle, 45

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gal., $2.50; case, $7.00; bot. 60

MONOGRAM RYE WHISKEY—Gal., $2.85; full qt. bot. 85

MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY—Made in Baltimore; gal., $3.00; full qt. bot. 90

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH—Case, $3.50 bot. 35

CALIFORNIA PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA and MUSCATEL; excellent grades; reduced to, gal., $1.75, $1.40, $1.15 and 90

CALIFORNIA CLARET and ZINFANDEL—A good, pure wine, fully matured; reduced to, gallon, 85c. and 63

MEDALLION STOUT—Equal to the imported; doz. 85

AMONTILLADO SHERRY—Imported in wood from Jose Pemartin; a delightful dinner wine; gal. $2.50

GENEVA HOLLAND GIN—For medicinal use; gal., $2.50; bot. 60

ST. JULIEN—A fine California Table Claret; case of 12 qts., $2.50

ZINFANDEL—A better grade of California Claret; case of 12 qts. $3

RIESLING—An excellent California White Wine; case of 12 qts. $3

PONTET CANET—Imported Claret from Jean Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts. $5.90

RUDESHEIMER—Imported Rhine Wine, from Gebr. Ehrhardt, Frankfort-a-M.; case of 12 qts. $5.95

CREME DE MENTHE—Large bot. 59

PLYMOUTH HAUT SAUTERN—Equal to many imported; case of 12 qts. $4.25

RAMSAY SCOTCH WHISKEY—Bot. 75

TAWNY PORT—Imported in wood from Augusto De Muller, Oporto, Portugal; soft and mellow; gal. $2.25

Men's watches.

OUR WATCH department is famed as widely for low prices as its standard goods. When you glance over the following items you'll realize it is the season's most important saving event:

$24.50 for men's $30 solid gold, 14-kt. open-face watch, 12 size, plain polish, thin model case, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement.

$17.50 for men's $22 14 kt. gold filled Hunting-case watch, 25 year guarantee, beautifully engraved, engine turned and plain polished cases, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement.

$15 for men's 14 kt. gold filled Hunting-case watch, guaranteed 20 years, engraved, engine turned, plain polished styles, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement.

$6.50 for men's $7.75 gold-filled open-face watch, guaranteed for 20 years, fitted with the Reliance and 7 jewelled American movement.

$10.75 for men's or boys $12.75 gold-filled open-face watch, 12 size, thin model, plain polished style, fitted with a fine New England movement.

$4.95 for men's open-face watch, silverode, screw back and bevel case, fitted with a 7 jewelled Reliance movement.
Main Floor.

Special sale of games

GOODS listed here are of the best manufactured. Of that you may be sure. The prices differ to-day in your favor.

25c for 50c prize medal, ivory finish, gilt edge playing cards.

22c pack "Bicycle" brand.

14c pack "Rambler" brand.

34c pack pinochle deck (64 cards,) long, narrow style; unique.

32c pack ivory whist—long and narrow style.

23c for 35c deck "Trophy" brand.

35c for 50c fortune telling cards.

25c for cribbage board and combination card box.

85c for $1.25 chip Blocks, special value.
Second Floor.

95c for $1.50 Akabro Razor

Shaves cleanly, never pulls.

The Akabro Razor is full hollow ground, guaranteed to hold an edge—blades ⅝ and 6-8 inches, round and square corners; value $1.50, special to-day..... 95c

38c for 50c Pocket Knives, Pearl and Stag handles, 2, 3, or 4 blades—some with scissors.
Main Floor.

Books

30% to 75% Reductions.

THIS great sale of books is an event without precedent in the annals of book-selling in America.

It stands unique because it is the first occasion when the newest and finest books of all the leading publishers have been cut below the regulation prices.

It stands unexampled because it is absolutely devoid of any "job-lots," "left-overs" or "balances of stock" and the like which universally predominate at the usual book sales. And it is pre-eminent because the pick, the very cream, the heart and soul of America's standard publications are sold here at greater reductions than is customary with the "leavings"—the failures—the dead wood of bookdom.

In extent of stock, in variety, in character and in its tremendous scope, it has fairly won the distinction of being the greatest book sale ever held in this country. Thousands have been benefited; thousands will be. Innumerable superbly bound volumes are now gracing libraries that would not be there were it not for the unparalleled money saving opportunities this sale offords.

Stocks are breaking in every direction; some have completely disappeared, but the 30% to 75% off retail prices still remains in effect.

TO-DAY is the day to add to your library treasures. If you haven't a library, here's a lifetime's opportunity to start one with the cream of the world's literature. Come, look that you may tell your friend what you saw, even if you don't buy. Popular Fiction is going at 69c; History, Science, Poetry, Biagrophy, Classical Literature, etc., etc., etc., at from 30% to 75% off. We've but room to list one or two of the standard authors.

Second Floor.

No. of Sets.	Author	Lowest Reg. Price	Sale Price
65	Dickens, complete	$25.00	$18.50
30	Dickens, complete	27.00	17.50
32	Scott, complete	25.00	16.75
18	Scott, complete	23.00	15.75
40	Scott, complete	12.00	6.90
23	Thackeray, complete	22.00	14.50
17	Thackeray, complete	20.00	12.75
34	Thackeray, complete	11.50	5.90
110	Thackeray, complete	7.50	4.50
18	Irving, complete	21.00	14.75
15	Irving, complete	20.00	13.50
22	Eliot, complete	18.00	11.50
19	Eliot, complete	17.00	10.00
36	Balzac, Saintsbury Ed.	35.00	22.75
27	Balzac, Saintsbury Ed.	33.00	21.50
15	Balzac, pocket edition	33.00	24.50
6	Shakespeare	60.00	39.00
3	Shakespeare	35.00	22.50
9	Shakespeare	17.00	11.75
12	Shakspeare, pocket	16.50	11.75
8	Lytton, complete	29.00	18.50
10	Lytton, complete	27.50	17.50
3	Cooper, complete	24.00	16.75
30	Cooper, complete	13.75	9.50
93	Cooper, complete	11.00	6.90
6	Ruskin, complete	24.00	16.75
6	Ruskin, complete	24.00	16.75
12	Ruskin, complete	11.50	6.90
12	Modern Painters	5.00	2.90
25	Modern Painters	3.75	2.25
6	Fielding, complete	4.75	3.25
18	Macaulay's England	4.75	3.25
57	Macaulay's England	3.25	1.90
12	Gibbon's Rome	6.50	3.75
35	Gibbon's Rome	4.50	2.50

Last Day to Buy Valentines.

Paeans of glory strummed gently
'Pon heart chords of High Heaven's archangels
Can but echo the symphony of my inner soul,
Tribute's melody, humbly sung, to thee,
Sweetheart mine; endless age,
Aye! For Eternity, my Valentine!

WHILE our Valentine offerings this year are greater than ever before, they are also exclusive. That is to be considered, too. And the prices are the same as asked elsewhere for the less tasteful kind; that also is important to refined tastes. Come while the stock is still intact.
Second Floor.

Washington's Birthday Favors

HERE'S a great variety of Washington's Birthday Favors; they're heaped in great profusion. Discriminating buyers, of pretty things know they'll have to look no further than the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store for these dainty little novelties.
Basement Salesroom.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

New Spring Derbies for $1.60

Why you should be able to get a $3 quality of body in the newest Spring blocks, for $1.60 is easily explained. Every batch of hats made in a factory has a certain amount of "run over" bodies. The high-class manufacturer never mixes them in with another regular order. We got him to make up this accumulation of bodies for us, and we selected the blocks that we wanted them made over. They are $3 and $3.50 qualities, in every particular, so far as each individual hat is concerned. Yet, while this lot lasts, you need only pay $1.60; and defy your best friend to get a better hat for $3. All sizes, in a variety of shapes.

Still plenty of the $6 Imported Opera Hats at $4. The shape is the latest style. The silk and the spring mechanism for the crush, are the very best to be found in any six-dollar hats.

Men's Hat Store, on Second floor, near the Men's Clothing.

MEN'S TROUSERS
And Other Clothing Under-Price

We had about two hundred striped worsted Trousers made from fine fabrics taken from our Merchant Tailoring Store—goods that are worth $6.50 to $8 ready-made, and several dollars more when made to order.

Today They Are $5 a Pair

The patterns are new and handsome; and they are made up in the very best manner.

We also offer a lot of about two hundred and fifty pairs of $5 Striped Worsted Trousers; today at $3.75 a pair.

The $15 and $20 Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, told of yesterday, are still on sale today, at $12.50 a suit. Sizes 33 to 37.

BIG MEN have a fine chance to secure an overcoat, for this Winter and next, from the group we offer today, in sizes 42 to 46 chest measure.

Overcoats that were $15 are now $10.50.

$18 and $20 Overcoats are now $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

And This Fine News of CLOTHING for Boys

We are making a radical clean-up of all our finer Suits and Overcoats for boys, in the Winter stocks. No matter how fine they were, all prices are now dropped down to six dollars.

In the first group are fifty-four Top Coats, assorted as follows:

SIZES	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	15
18 Top Coats that were $7.50, in these quantities	1	7	...	4	2	...	4	...
26 Top Coats that were $10, in these quantities	...	...	1	8	14	8	...	...
4 Top Coats that were $11 to $13, in these quantities	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
6 Top Coats that were $16, in these quantities	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...

All Now At Six Dollars Each

And all of our finer Double-breasted Jacket Suits, as follows:

SIZES	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21 Suits that were $8.75 to $9.75, in these quantities	3	5	10	1	...	1	...	...	1
15 Suits that were $10 to $12, in these quantities	1	5	3	3	1	...	...	2	...
36 Suits that were $12.50 to $16, in these quantities	...	2	6	7	6	6	6	1	2

All at Six Dollars a Suit

A splendid chance to fit the boy out handsomely for the balance of this Winter, and have a good suit or overcoat ready for next Winter.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOE SENSE
And Shoe Dollars

You want to get *good* shoes at this season, of all others. But if you can get strong, well made, good-looking shoes at an average saving of a dollar a pair, sense will run into dollars saved, infinitely faster than laying aside pennies.

This movement not only offers such decisive economies, but we guarantee every pair of shoes that we sell. And the variety is broad enough to meet all wishes. Look at these, in particular, today:

MEN'S SHOES

Calfskin lace shoes at $1.50

Kidskin or box calfskin welted sole shoes at $1.90

Kidskin, box calfskin, patent or enamel leather shoes at $2.40

BOYS' SHOES

Satin calf lace shoes at $1.30

Box calf lace shoes at $1.70

Kid and calf shoes at $1.90

WOMEN'S SHOES

Kidskin lace shoes at $1

Kidskin lace or button shoes, $1.50

Kidskin lace or button shoes, $1.90

Kidskin lace shoes at $2.20

Ideal Kidskin shoes, lace or button, at $2.60

Patent leather lace boots at $2.85

GIRLS' SHOES

Kidskin lace or button shoes with spring heels, sizes 8½ to 10½ at $1. Sizes 11 to 2 at $1.20. Sizes 2½ to 5 at $1.40

Fourth avenue.

$4.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats at $3

Here's a clear saving of one-third on some of the most stylish Ready-to-Wear Hats for women, that the season has yet produced.

They are of horse-hair and chiffon, in large flare, turban and boat shapes, in black and colors, and a number of charming styles.

Regular value of these Hats is $4.50 each, and women will buy them eagerly today at

Three Dollars Each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's $1 Gloves

Princess Louise; two-clasp, overseam; glace.

Neapolitan; two-clasp, pique; glace.

Both with the handsome Imperial backs, and in black, white, and all new Spring shades.

Two of the best dollar gloves for women to be found.

Also a good supply of the Women's 2-clasp Lambskin Gloves, at 65c, in street shades, black and white. Tenth street.

These APRONS at Half

When you read the description attached to this request, we fancy you will come quickly. A maker's samples; priced at about half their values, or less. Only seventy-five dozens—a mere bagatelle among the many women who will want them:

At 25c, worth 40c to 65c

At 50c, worth 75c to $1.25

At 75c, worth $1.50 to $2

Many kinds; mostly prettily trimmed with fine embroideries. Small and large sizes.

Broadway.

Valentines ! !

This is the last day of grace. And even now you'll have to hurry up Uncle Sam to get them there on time.

But we won't delay you much in the choosing or sending. You can do both here—easily and well.

2c to $5, for the Valentines.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Snappy Special Items In FEBRUARY FURNITURE

If we just knew exactly what kinds of furniture YOU were interested in, we could tell you a story that would stir up your enthusiasm in a jiffy; for the resources of this movement are most remarkable. But, instead of a broadside of facts about some splendid individual line, we print these scattering shots from all over the stock, to catch the needs of the greatest number. All are splendid values, and popular items.

Oak Rockers, $3

Forty-seven golden oak finished Rockers with wood seat; banister back, carved top, shaped arms, well built and finished.

$10.50 Bookcases, $8

Eight golden oak Bookcases; 46 in. high, 25 in. wide, one glass door, three adjustable shelves, well built and highly finished.

$24 Cheval Glasses, $18

Five quartered golden oak Cheval Glasses; shaped legs, fine construction, neatly finished frame with French plate mirror, 18 in. wide, 48 in. long, beveled edges. This Cheval Glass also in white enamel, curly birch, imitation mahogany.

$32 Dressers, $24

Thirteen quartered golden oak Dressers; top 44 x 20 in., four long drawers, French plate beveled mirror 30 x 24 in., neatly moulded and highly finished.

$13.50 Extension Tables, $10

Five quartered golden oak Extension Tables; square top 42 x 42 in., moulded rim, fluted legs, 6 feet long when extended, highly polished.

$3.50 Desk Chairs, $2.75

Twenty-eight quartered golden oak Desk Chairs; highly polished, panel back, carved top, French legs.

$18 Extension Tables, $13.50

Nine golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak top and rim, turned legs, round top 44 inches in diameter, 6 feet long when extended, highly polished.

$12 Mahogany Chairs, $7.50

Twenty-two Colonial design high-back Chairs; suitable for bedroom or living-room, flat slat back panels, rush seat, dull finish, artistic design.

$34 Chiffonniers, $24

Seven mahogany Chiffonniers; top 36 x 19 in., oval French plate mirror 15 x 22 in., four large drawers, two small drawers, dust-proof lining between drawers, fine construction and finish.

$35 Brass Bedsteads, $28

Seventeen full size, 4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedsteads; head-piece 64 in. high, foot-piece 44 in. high, 2-inch pillars with 3½-inch vases, extended foot-piece, ¾-inch top rail, ½-inch fillers, highly polished.

$9 Rockers, $6

Twenty-six quartered golden oak Rockers; large size, shaped wood seat, flat cross panel back, easy arms, highly polished.

$21 Extension Tables, $16

Four golden oak Extension Tables; 42-inch square top, pedestal center legs, quartered oak top and rim, highly finished, 6 feet long when extended.

$65 Brass Bedsteads, $48

Twenty-two full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; extended foot-piece with cast brass goose-neck connection top and bottom, cast brass T ball connection, head-piece 68 in. high, foot-piece 48 in high, 2-inch pillars, ¾-inch fillers, fine construction, highly polished and lacquered.

Dining Chairs in the February Sale

Special lots are constantly coming to the front; some in small quantities of a half a dozen, others up to an entire carload. These Chairs are the most staple of furniture, yet the values are quite exceptional. Here is one of the carloads:

Four Hundred and Twenty-three $2.50 Dining Chairs at $1.90 Each

Golden oak Dining Chairs, box seat frame, open woven cane seat, shaped legs with tapered rounds, banister back with banister from top rail to seat frame, partly quartered oak, finely finished and well built.

Sixty-five $4 Dining Chairs, $3

Same Chair as the above, but finished with leather seat, padded and webbed, dark green leather, leather nails.

Fourth floor.

Where Men Can Save Money

Good news of an interesting group of offerings of Men's Furnishings—the kinds that always fit in handily in the top bureau drawer or the closet. And solid savings on each:

Suspenders, 25c a Pair

Made after the model of the most famous of French Suspenders, of non-elastic webbing, in white or neat stripes. All brand new and never offered for less than 50c a pair; now just half of that.

De Joinville Scarfs, 85c Each

Worth $2 to $4. In rich silks and distinctive patterns and colorings, from one of the best foreign makers of neckwear.

Made to wear in Ascot or four-in-hand style; and all worth from double to four times their present price.

Fine Scarfs at 50c Each

English Squares, Folded Squares, Imperials, Four-in-hands and Tecks—a fine collection, in handsome colorings and patterns, worth $1 and $1.50; now 50c each.

The House Coats at Half

We put half prices on all our remaining House Coats or Smoking Jackets, the other day; and there is still a good variety, for men, taking size 38 or less, to choose from. The styles are all refined; the coats are made for comfort; and the prices are like this:

Now $2.50 to $6

Were $5 to $12.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

Linen Handkerchiefs
At Little Prices

Linen prices may be up, but in spite of that fact prices on these pure linen handkerchiefs, for men and women, are 'way down:

For Women—Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—

5c, worth 8c and 10c. 12½c, worth 20c.

10c, worth 15c.

Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs; some with fancy revering, at 10c, worth 15c.

For Men—Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 12½c, worth 20c and 25c.

Broadway.

Men's Half Hose
At Two-thirds Prices

These three offerings of Men's Half Hose possess the elements of timeliness, quality and economy—an important trio.

Weights are all suitable for present wear; and prices are at least *one-third* below values:

At 15c a pair, worth 25c

1,200 pairs of Black Merino Socks, with white or natural colored soles.

At 18c a pair; 3 for 50c

Of imported cotton, fine gage, fast black, with fronts prettily embroidered in single or two-colored effects. Worth 25c a pair.

At 25c a pair, worth 38c

Of German lisle thread; black grounds; prettily striped in various color-combinations.

Ninth street aisle.

White Shirt-Waists

There's a growing note of simplicity to be discerned in the pretty white shirt-waists for Spring and Summer. Plaits, comparatively narrow, form much of the decoration; which often extends to the gracefully cut sleeves. Some of the waists show yoke effects obtained by the use of lace or embroidery insertion. Then there's a most attractive group of regulation sailor waists of white linen.

Here are some styles that we are sure will prove popular:

At $1—Of madras; full front, with small box plaits, or plaited to bust; plaited or French back.

At $1.50—Of linen; plaited front, trimmed with drawn insertion; plaited back; stock collar with tabs.

At $2.25—Of lawn; full front, plaited, with large embroidered dots; or plaited front, trimmed with bands of embroidery.

At $2.75—Of lawn or corded scrim; plaited front with yoke of tucking; or full plaited front to bust; plaited or plain back.

At $3.50—Of linen, with yoke effect; front and back, cluster-plaited below, or plain tailor-made.

At $3.75—Of lawn; full front, elaborately trimmed with Mexican drawn-work; or entire front of embroidery; plaited back; buttoned in back or front.

At $4.50—Of linen; made in regulation sailor style; or dotted Swiss muslin, trimmed with lace insertion and medallions.

Many other styles, plain or trimmed, from 85c to $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Exquisite COTTON GOODS
That People Insist Are Silk

We are having almost as much trouble to make people believe that these beautiful Cotton Waistings are really made entirely of cotton, as many an impostor would have in making them believe his cotton was silk. And if the impostor had this fabric to sell, none but an expert would venture to deny his statement.

Without any exception whatsoever, these are the most beautiful cotton dress goods ever brought from the looms. And the counter that holds them has been the busiest spot in the store for several days.

We secured sixty thousand yards, and there is still plenty; but the end of them is in sight.

Dollar Goods at 37½c a Yard

The patterns and colorings are in grounds of white, light blue, light pink, rose pink, light tan, light gray, reseda, light heliotrope, mais, black-and-white, and black; in crepe and basket woven grounds, with white stripes in faille, or satin, covered with tiny pin dots, in either black or self-colors. Also white and colored grounds with pin stripes of black running through the center of the white stripes.

Rotunda.

The New Walking Skirts
Are Very Attractive

Some of the newest examples of Walking Skirts have established a happy mean between the long, or dress skirt and the ordinary short walking skirt. Materials that were chiefly used for dress skirts, such as voiles and canvas cloths, are now made up in this intermediate length, handsomely trimmed and silk-lined.

The collection is very comprehensive, running from $4 to $20.

At $4, there are skirts of cheviot, made with the stylish new flare; and at $20 are the aforesaid skirts of voile, silk-lined.

Then a group worth particular emphasis:

At $6—Skirts of men's wear material, in stylish mixtures; made with gored flare; flare finished at bottom; with covered buttons, and successive rows of stitching; inverted plaited back; all inside seams bound.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Tailored Suits
What the Spring Styles Show

A great many attractive mixtures.

Smart effects in colored braid and applique on collars, lapels and cuffs.

Brass buttons, to give a jaunty military air.

Fascinating new Eton jacket effects.

Skirts of convenient walking length, but with decided fullness at bottom.

Our showing is remarkably comprehensive, in sizes for 14 to 18 years. Prices begin at $15.50 and run to $75. Instances:

At $15.50—Suits of mixed homespun; jaunty little fly-front coat, trimmed with strappings of cloth; inlaid cloth collar, plaited skirt.

At $17.50—Suits of fancy mixture; loose belted Norfolk coat, plaited skirt with yoke top.

At $22.50—Suits of fancy mixtures, in gray and blue effects; blouse Eton jacket, trimmed with braid and buttons; box-plaited skirt.

At $24.50—Suits of broadcloth, in navy blue and black; Eton coat, trimmed with braid and taffeta silk; well cut skirt, nicely trimmed.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Tooth Brushes Under-Price

From one of the best-known French manufacturers of high-grade tooth-brushes. All perfect in every respect.

The brushes in the present offering are all guaranteed; and sell in our regular stock for one-half more than these prices:

15c each, worth 25c

25c each, worth 35c and 40c

Toilet Goods—Tenth street.

Some New "Royal" Belts for Women

Every well-dressed woman knows, and likes, Royal belts. If she doesn't know them, she ought to. A sensible device at the back holds the skirt and waist in place; while an equally neat arrangement of ball and ring in front gives security to the clasp.

Materials in the new season's Belts are double-faced plaited satin ribbon, silk elastic, moire, silk velvet and taffeta; in single or double strands, or bodice shaped. Buckles and back-pieces are shown in a great variety of pretty Louis XVI. Art Nouveau and floral designs, and finished in gun-metal, gilt, French gray, rose, and Colonial gilt finish.

Prices are $1 to $7.

Main Aisle.

Sweets for St. Valentine's

You'll want to get your St. Valentine's favors and candies today, of course; and the way is made easy for you, by this splendidly varied collection of Favors, Bonbonnieres, and the like:

Heart Boxes, of satin, 35c and 50c; of paper, 10c to 25c.

Valentine Boxes, 5c to 25c.

Valentine Counters, 20c and 50c a dozen.

Valentine Mottoes, $1.50 a dozen.

Valentine Dinner Cards, 5c to 25c each.

Cupids, 5c to 25c each.

All the delicious WANAMAKER Candies, too, at 20c, 30c and 60c a lb.; besides these specially priced kinds:

Butter Cocoanut, 25c a lb.

Cream Yellow Jack, 25c a lb.

Fruit Drops, in glass jars, 5c.

Fairy Sticks, in glass jars, 15c.

Basement.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
Combine Many Varieties Of Entertainment

In the first place, the Edison Phonographs have overcome the metallic effect that destroys the value of many other phonographs. If the human voice is being reproduced, the tones are clear and strong; if it is a song, it is sweet-toned. When orchestral music is being reproduced, the effect is most remarkable.

The Edison Gold-moulded Records—invented by Mr. Edison—secure results that are equaled by no other records on the market.

These are some of the reasons why Edison Phonographs are now the feature of entertainment in so many refined homes. Records may be had of all the newest and most popular music; and they may be played hundreds of times without injury.

The Edison Phonograph is not only superior to all others in the fine effects that it produces; but it is so simple in operation that a child can operate it with ease.

Prices, $10, $20, $30 and $50.

By joining our Phonograph Club, you may secure your phonograph upon payment of ONE DOLLAR, with easy monthly payments afterward.

Then, if you wish to study French, German, or Spanish, you can obtain the additional equipment at any time, and combine this valuable educational help to the entertainment the Phonograph gives to all the family.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEGRO EDUCATION ALL IMPORTANT

Subject Discussed at Armstrong Association Meeting.

Various Aspects of the Race Problem Considered by Messrs. Carnegie, Eliot, Frissell and Washington.

The question of educating and elevating the Southern negro was discussed in all its aspects last night by President Eliot of Harvard University, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. H. B. Frissell, and Booker T. Washington at a meeting held under the auspices of the Armstrong Association in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden. Every seat on the floor of the hall was filled and the galleries were crowded to overflowing. Scores of negroes were present, who showed by their close attention to the speeches that they appreciated what was being done for their race.

Mr. Carnegie presided. Some of those on the platform with him, in addition to the speakers named, were Robert C. Ogden, President Finley of the City College, President Taylor of Vassar, Robert U. Johnson, Horace E. Deming, Homer Folks, Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, M. D. Conway, Charles A. Anderson, and T. Thomas Fortune.

Those who had taken boxes were Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. C. S. Hewitt, Mrs. George McAneny, Oswald Garrison Villard, Bishop D. H. Greer, St. Clair McKelway, Miss Putnam, Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe, Miss Helen Butler, Miss Bryce, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. J. S. Billings, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss E. L. Cary, A. S. Frissell, I. N. Seligman, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., John S. Kennedy, Carl Schurz, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Horace B. Silliman, Miss E. W. Brown, Robert M. Ogden, Miss Prime, John E. Parsons, James Bartram, H. B. Dominick, and Walter H. Page.

The following letter from ex-President Grover Cleveland was read:

I am sorry I must forego the gratification of attending the meeting to be held on the 12th inst. for the promotion of the purposes of Southern educational work.

I am so completely convinced of the importance of this cause, as it is related to the solution of a problem which no patriotic citizen should neglect, that I look upon every attempt to stimulate popular interest and activity in its behalf as a duty of citizenship.

All our people and every section of our country are deeply concerned in the better equipment of our negro population for self-support and usefulness. There should be a general agreement as to the necessity of their improvement in this direction; and all good men should contribute, in the manner best suited to their several circumstances, to the accomplishment of this beneficent result.

Different sections of our country are affected in different degrees, and with greater or less directness; but it seems to me all must concede that no agencies can possibly do better service in the cause of negro amelioration than the institutions in which they are taught how to be self-supporting and self-respecting.

Such institutions as these, which have demonstrated their efficiency, and which prove their merit by an exhibit of successful effort, should be constantly and generously encouraged and assisted. The extent to which this is done may well be accepted as a test of our sincerity in the cause of negro improvement.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PLEA.

In his opening address Mr. Carnegie expressed the belief that the education of the negro must depend very largely on the amount of sympathy extended by the North to the people of the South. In part he said:

"We meet upon the birthday of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, he who knocked the shackles from four millions of slaves and made them physically free under the law. But in the higher sense he only is a freeman whom education makes free. Lincoln did his part, but he only began the task. It remains for us, the followers of that leader of men, to continue and complete it. This brings us here to-night.

"Every Northerner who has not lived in the South, or visited it often for extended periods, must be ignorant of the South and the serious problems which confront our fellow-citizens there, white and black. We have nothing like it in the North; neither has Britain nor any English-speaking community under free institutions similar conditions with which to deal.

"Before I had a vote I was an ardent Free-Soiler. After the war my brother and his family made their Winter home in the South, and during my numerous visits there I was brought face to face with the Southern problem, and became deeply impressed with its gravity, as any Northern man is who is brought face to face with it.

"We have destroyed one bad system, but constructive work is needed. The shackles may be off, but the slave of yesterday cannot rise to the height of full citizenship next day. Resolutions and party platforms, eloquent harangues upon liberty, equality, and fraternity promote no healthy growth, produce no good fruit. Even legislation cannot reach the seat of the malady. The cure is not political, but social.

"I am persuaded that the Educational Conference presided over by Mr. Ogden, represented here by him and others; Tuskegee, represented by that remarkable leader of his people, Mr. Washington; Hampton, represented by the President, and others on the right path, and theirs the means through which the colored man is to be made capable of finally exercising the powers and performing the duties of a citizen of a free State with safety to the State. Many of you have read the paper of our distinguished fellow-citizen of New York the Hon. Carl Schurz. He points out that our aim should be, first, to lift the colored man and make him worthy of citizenship, never denying him, however, that ideal. [Applause.]

"In the South the ignorant are the immense majority. To give suffrage without restriction to the blacks would mean that the intelligent whites were powerless—overwhelmed. Government would be in the hands of men steeped in ignorance of political responsibilities to a degree impossible for Northern people to imagine. The wise policy seems obvious. We should agree that the keeping down of millions of people, even if successful, would be destructive to civilized society and a menace to the State. To treat them as if they had already risen would be equally so; therefore an educational test for the suffrage should be adopted and strictly applied."

Mr. Carnegie added that, after all, the improvement of the South, both white and black, must be accomplished by the best educated white element in the South which is in sympathy with the views of Northerners. "We cannot," he said, "produce cotton enough for the wants of the world. We should be in the position in which South Africa is to-day, but for the faithful, placable, peaceful, industrious lovable colored man."

RELATIONS OF THE RACES.

President Eliot was next presented, and said in part:

"At this moment there is no larger or graver problem before civilized man than the prompt formation of a sound public opinion about the right treatment of backward races, and Hampton possesses the key words of that great problem—education and productive labor. Northern opinion and Southern opinion are identical with regard to keeping the two races pure, that is, without admixture of one with the other. The Northern whites hold this opinion quite as firmly as the Southern whites; and inasmuch as the negroes hold the same view this supposed danger of racial impairment ought not to have much influence on practical measures.

"With regard to coming into personal contact with negroes, the averse feeling of the Northern whites is stronger than that of the Southern whites, who are accustomed to such contrasts; but on account of the fewness of the negroes at the north, no separate provision is made for them in public conveyances and other places of public resort, but the uneducated Northern whites are less tolerant of the negro than the Southern whites. More trades and occupations are actually open to negroes in the Southern States than in the Northern.

"I come next to a real difference between Northern opinion and Southern opinion—a difference the roots of which are rather hard to trace. At the North nobody connects political equality—that is, the possession of the ballot and eligibility to public office—with social equality—that is, free social intercourse on equal terms in the people's homes. At the South the white population seems to think unanimously that there is a close connection between the two questions following—Shall a negro vote or be a letter carrier? and shall he sit with a white man at dinner or marry a white man's sister?

"To the Northern mind there is something positively comical in the notion that a letter-carrier, or a fourth class Postmaster, or an Alderman, changes his social status or his social prospects when he attains to his office. At the North this man remains in the social position to which his education, business training, and social faculties entitle him. Nothing in the long experience of freedom among the Northern whites has ever suggested to them that there is any connection between social intercourse and political equality. The Southern white sees a race danger in eating at the same table with a negro; he sees in being either the host or the guest of a negro an act of race infidelity. The Northern white sees nothing of the kind. The race danger does not enter into his thoughts at all; he does not believe there is any such danger. To be the host or guest of a negro, a Mexican, or a Japanese would be for him simply a matter of present pleasure, convenience, or courtesy. It would never occur to him that such an act could possibly harm his own race.

"In respect to the value of that peculiar form of education which Hampton Institute has so admirably illustrated—education through manual training and labor at trades and crafts—there is a striking agreement between Northern and Southern opinion. One of the most remarkable changes in public education in the Northern States during the past fifteen years has been the rapid introduction of just these features into our urban school system."

President Eliot evoked a loud burst of applause when in stating that the Northern whites are beginning to sympathize strongly with their Southern brethren in respect to the negro he declared that the Northerners "would like to see the Southern universities enabled to maintain separate professional schools for colored men, and they would like to see a way found for the National Government to spend as much money on solving the Southern negro problem as it has been spending for six years past on the Philippine problem."

He counselled all to remember that the task of making competent freemen out of slaves was not the work of a day or a decade, but of many generations. Patience, he said, was needed to assure the desired result.

MISSION OF HAMPTON SCHOOL.

Dr. Frissell, who is the Principal of Hampton Institute, said the problem before the people of this country was a tremendous one, and it was this: How are men differing in wealth, station, race, to learn to live together so as to be mutually helpful? How may the rich and the poor, the employer and the employe, the white man and the black man, learn to serve instead of hate and hinder one another?

"An old negro preacher once prayed, 'Lord, make the unfit fit, and the fitter more fitting.' [Laughter.] This was the thought of the Hampton School—to make the unfit fit for the life just ahead of them, so that they could best serve themselves, their people, and their white neighbors."

Dr. Frissell described at length the methods pursued at Hampton and the results achieved. At the very foundation of the institute, he said, lay the idea of labor. All education there has for its object the fitting of the student for work. He told of the large industrial village, with its workshops, its farms, laboratories, and schoolrooms.

"Every girl in the school," he said, "must be able before she graduates to make a dress for herself and to cook a good meal, and every boy must be able to work in wood and iron. In addition, they receive a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of an English education and a careful training in morals and manners. Perhaps more important than anything else is the spirit of kindness toward others there. 'Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy,' wrote Gen. Armstrong. Neither students nor teachers are allowed to remain long unless they can work with others. Hate, racial or individual, is excluded.

"The great mass of negroes are making an earnest struggle out of the darkness into the light. Every negro school in the South is crowded to-day. Hampton refused last year six times as many applicants as could be accepted. I could tell you of hundreds of negro parents who are denying themselves the necessities of life in order to give their children an education. [Applause.]

"When you hear that the negroes are all bad and daily growing worse will you remember that in spite of all their difficulties the negro race has accumulated property, since the war, amounting to nearly $800,000,000 in farms, houses, and various business establishments; that they have themselves raised toward their own education more than $13,000,000; that they have accumulated in church property more than $40,000,000, and in school property $15,000,000? When you hear that they are hopelessly immoral and criminal, will you remember that this great country of ours set them free without making any adequate provision for their physical, moral, or intellectual education?

"At the opening of the present school year at Hampton there were over 1,200 negro and Indian boys and girls receiving instruction on the Hampton grounds—800 boarders and 400 day scholars. Five hundred student teachers were gathered from every part of the South in attendance upon the Summer school of six weeks. Our annual expenses are $180,000, about $100,000 of which is provided for by interest on the endowment fund, one-third of the land-scrip fund of the State of Virginia, the Slater fund, the Morrill act fund, and an annual appropriation by Congress toward the support of 120 Indians.

"An appeal has to be made each year for $80,000 to meet the school's current expenses. One-eighth of this amount has been provided for the last two years by the generous Chairman of this meeting, Mr. Carnegie. The remaining $70,000, together with provision for the school's permanent improvements, is given in sums varying from one dollar to $5,000.

"It Gen. Armstrong's words, 'Hampton must not go down. See to it, you who are true to the black and red children of the land, and to just ideas of education.'"

AMBITIONS OF THE NEGRO.

Booker T. Washington spoke at considerable length on the difficulties with which his race had had to contend, and elicited much applause when he said that "the moral lines are beginning to be as strictly drawn in my race as in yours, and you must not forget that we are as proud of our race as you are of yours.

"Several persons holding high official positions have recently said that it does not pay, from any point of view, to educate the negro; and that all attempts at his education have so far failed to accomplish any good results. Except that these utterances come from official sources, they would have little claim to a place in a meeting of this character.

"We have in the South a negro population who are anxious to work because they want education for their children; they want land, churches, houses, books, and papers. They want the highest and best in our civilization. [Applause.] With all his disadvantages the negro, according to official records, has blotted out 55.5 per cent. of his illiteracy since he became a free man, while practically 95 per cent. of the native Africans are illiterate. In Spain 68 per cent. of the population are illiterate; in Italy 38 per cent; in the average South American country 80 per cent. In passing judgment upon us the world too often forgets that either consciously or otherwise, because of geographical or physical proximity to the American white man, we are being compared to the very highest civilization that exists!"

As to the contribution of the black race to its own education, Dr. Washington quoted the figures of the State Superintendent of Education in Florida showing according to the Superintendent that the education of the negroes of Middle Florida, the black belt, does not cost the white people of that section one cent.

Speaking of the problem from a moral and religious point of view, Dr. Washington continued:

"Not a single graduate of the Hampton Institute or the Tuskegee Institute can be found to-day in any jail or State Penitentiary. The records of the South show that 90 per cent. of the colored people in prisons are without knowledge of trades, and 61 per cent. are illiterate. This statement alone disproves the assertion that the negro grows in crime as education increases.

"All the negro race asks is that the door which rewards industry, thrift, intelligence, and character be left as wide open for him as for the foreigner who constantly comes to our country. Neither must the Nation grow impatient and faithless. It must remember that during the last forty years the South has been passing through a tremendous industrial and social crisis. Time, the great leveler, will exercise her modifying, sobering influence upon all concerned.

"For every dollar that has been put into our education by the North and South through such agencies as the Hampton Institute, the race will more than repay by a life of industry, intelligence, high Christian character, and in helpful friendship between the races, and because of our education it shall be said of the South, 'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.'" [Applause.]

SHAW SEARCHING FOR A DEMOCRATIC ISSUE

Secretary of the Treasury Describes Quadrennial Quest.

Declares at Chicago That Democrats Cannot Find Issue in Money, Trusts, or Tariff.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Speaking before the Marquette Club at the Lincoln's Birthday banquet to-night, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw described what he called "The Quadrennial Search for an Issue." As far back as he could remember, he said, the Democratic Party has been searching, "not always wisely but ever diligently, for an issue on which a campaign might be won."

Representative Cousins of Iowa delivered a eulogy of Lincoln. Secretary Shaw's address was in part as follows:

"No phase of the money question can become the paramount issue in the campaign of 1904. The gold standard has been established, and the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury officially interprets the act of March 14, 1900, as authorizing the redemption of silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary, such a course is necessary for the maintenance of parity between all forms of money coined or issued by the United States Government. On this rock our financial interests securely rest, and in that law the confidence of the American people trustingly reposes.

"Neither can the campaign of 1904 be fought upon any issue growing out of our recent war with Spain. Imperialism, which was sounded by the Democratic Party as a note of warning and alarm in 1900, has been silenced as effectually as it was silenced in 1868 and 1872.

"The independence of the Philippine Islands cannot be made an issue. The promise made nearly four years ago by William McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, has been redeemed. The only criticism that any one has ever dared to make of the administration of the islands is that the inhabitants have been given participation in public affairs beyond their capacity.

"Neither can the forthcoming campaign be fought upon any phase of the trust question. On March 2, 1889, a Democratic committee appointed by a Democratic Congress made its report, closing with these words: 'Owing to present differences of opinion between the members of this committee, we limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent Congresses the facts shown by the testimony taken before your committee.' From that time until now no original specific legislation on the subject has been passed by a Democratic Congress or recommended by a Democratic President, and few important prosecutions against alleged trusts have been instituted by Democratic Attorneys General.

"It will be somewhat difficult to get an issue out of the tariff. The last Democratic victory was achieved upon the declaration that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only. Not content with denouncing the protective policy as economically unwise they went to the limit and declared the principle unconstitutional. That platform will never be reaffirmed. The Chicago platform and the Kansas City platform, perchance, may be reiterated, but the Democratic Party will never again refer to its utterances in the year 1892.

"There is considerable talk about high and low protective tariff schedules. But this does not involve a principle, and cannot be made an issue. No one can write a formula that will distinguish between high protection and low protection. Two years ago, when we were having an annual surplus, our Democratic friends said it was because the tariff was too high. Now we have a monthly deficit, and they say this also is because the tariff is too high.

"The only other possible issue that can be carved from the tariff is the proposition that our present protective policy shelters trusts and monopolies. The American people by this time ought to understand that any tariff policy that will destroy a monopoly will forbid the creation of a competitor for the monopoly, and will deprive labor of much profitable employment.

"It must not be forgotten that in 1903 the Democratic Party in Massachusetts declared in favor of reciprocity with Canada, and several Democratic Congressmen have recently made speeches in support of that proposition. This will probably be an issue in the next campaign. The Dingley Tariff act authorized the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and President McKinley appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson of my own State special Commissioner to conduct negotiations.

"No agreement has yet been consummated. And why? Simply because of the Canadian attitude on the subject. She asks free trade in natural products, and offers little else. If we will permit the Canadian farmer to ship his dairy products, his poultry products, his pork, his potatoes, and his hay across the lakes and the St. Lawrence River and down the Atlantic seacoast to supply our artisans without the imposition of tariff duties, then Canada will generously consent that the farmers of the United States ship their butter, eggs, hay, and potatoes into Canada."

Mr. Shaw, after a review of the Panama situation, said:

"The charge is made that this Government encouraged, if it did not inspire the rebellion. It did neither. The opposition assumes that because the President did foreknow, he also did predestinate. Everybody knew, and being cognizant of current events, the President promptly recognized his obligation to protect American interests and to fulfill the obligations imposed by our treaties."

In regard to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Shaw said:

"If the issue were to be candidates, there would be no campaign. The Administration of the last seven years has been progressive; it has been honorable; it has been wise; it has been consistent, and it has been clean. The present Chief Executive is the embodiment of all that is American, and the people revere him; he has defended their every interest, and the people honor him; he has taken them into his every confidence, and the people love him. Be the issue what it may, the result of the next election is assured. The people will return to the White House that scholar among all scholars, that prince among all Americans, and that statesman among those who have helped to make this country what it is, and to win for it the respect of all nations—Theodore Roosevelt."

MR. WISE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Declares That the Whites Must Always Be Supreme in the South, Whether in the Majority or Not.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 12.—Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and John S. Wise were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Club to-night. Mr. Wise dealt with the negro problem, declaring that when Lincoln was assassinated he had done nothing to warrant any confident statement of the position he would have taken, if he had lived, on the question of negro suffrage. Mr. Wise said:

"The white man in the North to-day is more in sympathy with the white man in the South than with any black man North or South.

"The minority of whites in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and everywhere else where white men are in the minority stand ready to maintain their supremacy and to die rather than to yield it. They know that the negro, even if he be in the majority, cannot compel them to submit.

"The Republican Party ought to realize that this question of negro suffrage is one of the most important issues now before the people of this country. It ought to be ready to decide whether it will now demand the enforcement of the laws which it passed, or will recede from that demand.

"The irritation against the negro in the South springs from a deep-seated feeling among the whites that the Republican Party is attempting to coerce Southern whites into a greater recognition of the black man than he has ever received or ever will receive where Republicanism is strongest."

WOULD HONOR LINCOLN'S SON.

Suggested for Vice Presidency at a Republican Club Dinner—Roosevelt and the Negroes.

The Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held its Lincoln dinner last night in the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The dinner was well attended. Among the speakers were William Sherer, Gen. N. N. Curtis, Major T. C. Green, ex-Congressman Philip B. Low, Capt. W. C. Reddy, ex-Senator S. S. Slater, George Henry Payne, Franklin H. Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell.

Ex-Congressman Philip B. Low eulogized McKinley and paid a tribute to President Roosevelt. Then he said:

"His stewardship as Chief Magistrate has been approved by the people, who will not only nominate, but elect him in the Fall, so we know that the head of the ticket is assured, but he must have a running mate, some one who will strengthen the ticket in doubtful States. If there is any man who could help sweep the States of Illinois and Indiana as Vice Presidential nominee that man is Robert T. Lincoln, son of the man to whose memory we tender our tributes to-night."

The Rev. Daniel Russell, speaking of the negro problem, which, he said, was the problem of the twentieth century, said:

"It is our duty to stand firm behind the man who is applying Lincoln's ideals with both races in the South. This man, who combines revolutionary righteousness with strenuous conservatism, whom we love for the enemies he has made, who is to-day and will be if he lives four years from now the President of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt."

MISS TARBELL'S LINCOLN SPEECH.

Author Carries Off the Honors at the Dinner of the Chicago Society.

The members of the Chicago Society of New York assembled at their dinner in honor of Abraham Lincoln at Delmonico's last night were treated to the unusual spectacle of having a woman, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, carry off the honors as chief speaker of the evening.

"Mr. Lincoln," she said, "used to define extemporaneous speakers as men with a gifted tongue and shining eyes who left the consequences to God. In my experience I have generally found that the consequences are up to me. What I know of Mr. Lincoln I learned during the five years of close association which I spent studying him. I believe Abraham Lincoln is the only man, dead or alive, with whom I could have spent five years without one hour of boredom.

"Mr. Lincoln never pretended to be anything he was not. Perhaps that is the reason why he never learned how to wear clothes. All men know how his trousers always bagged at the knees, but it remained for one distinguished man from Massachusetts, who occupied a diplomatic post, to make this record in his diary:

"'Mr. Lincoln wore yarn socks.' Imagine a man spending hours with Lincoln who could think of nothing better for his diary!

"Mr. Lincoln was always anxious to get things right. He never acted until he was convinced that he was right, not only in law, but in morality. You cannot conceive Mr. Lincoln breaking the ethics of international law even for the sake of building a canal.

"He always sacrificed personal, temporary advantages for the good of the country. He was a man of real goodness. Not the kind of goodness that preaches on Sundays only, but the kind that loves his fellow-men. He was the best man American institutions ever produced."

Gen. A. W. Greely then spoke and was followed by Col. A. H. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, who was a telegraph operator in President Lincoln's private office during the civil war. Col. Chandler mentioned Gens. Wheeler and Sickles as types of the opposing armies. Both these men were present, and Mr. Chandler's remarks evoked much applause.

A. R. Spofford, Joseph C. Hendrix, Gen. Wheeler, Lyman J. Gage, and Hugh Gordon Miller, United States District Attorney at Norfolk, also spoke. Among those present were Gen. A. E. Bates, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, E. H. Gary, Horace White, and Cassius M. Wicker.

SENATOR QUARLES DEFENDS THE ISTHMIAN POLICY.

Resents Insinuations That President Stirred Up Revolution in Panama.

A spirited defense of the course of President Roosevelt and his advisers in recognizing the Republic of Panama was offered by United States Senator Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin last night before the Union League Club of Brooklyn. The Senator was frequently applauded by the 250 Lincoln Day banquetera who listened to him.

"The President of the United States is compelled," he said, "to exercise greater power than is wielded by any monarch in Europe. President Roosevelt has lately been subject to cruel censure regarding the Panama policy. I am persuaded that the honest criticism of the Administration is due to misinformation, chiefly on two points—first, a mistake of law, and, secondly, a mistake of fact. The first error involves a misconstruction of the treaty of 1846 between the United States and New Grenada, which treaty underlies all our rights and obligations in the Isthmus. That treaty binds the United States as a guarantor.

"In this case it was Colombia as successor of New Granada that assumed the primary liability to maintain her own sovereignty against all domestic attacks, and the United States is bound to intervene only in case of foreign invasion. Our guarantee given in 1846 to New Granada survives every change of local government and now inures to the benefit of Panama as the successor of Colombia.

"Democratic politicians were quick to charge our Government with complicity in the Panama revolution. The prompt appearance of our cruisers on both sides of the Isthmus, coupled with the speedy recognition of the new Government gave color to the prevailing suspicion. The Democratic implication was suggested that the strenuous Rough Rider was following Jupiter's example in forging thunderbolts on high Olympus.

"There is one man who knows whether this suspicion be well founded. This man presided over every diplomatic interchange, is familiar with every dispatch received or sent, and with every event that happened on the Isthmus. That man is Secretary John Hay. Both he and the President, who is a strenuous disciple of truth, are most positive in their denial that the Government is responsible for the revolution in Panama."

Senator Quarles was followed by the Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, whose subject was, "The Lincolnian Creed and Life"; the Hon. Samuel R. Weed, who spoke on "Personal Recollections of Lincoln"; Senator Henry Marshall of Brooklyn, and Creswell Maclaughlin of Philadelphia.

Uses Lincoln Temperance Pledge.

In addition to patriotic exercises there was a temperance rally last night at the Metropolitan Temple on Seventh Avenue. The joint celebration was under the auspices of the Lincoln Anti-Saloon League, which is an offshoot of the Church Temperance Federation. The total abstinence pledge used by the league is one which was written by Abraham Lincoln and used in the Washington movement in Illinois in 1846. The music at the exercises was furnished by the choir of the temple. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Russell, Frank Moss, and ex-Municipal Justice W. S. Bennett.

Lincoln's Birthplace for a Park.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of the old Lincoln homestead, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, and for converting it into a public park.

ROBBERS MET WITH SURPRISE.

At Least Fifty Shots Exchanged in an Attempt to Break Into a Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. GEORGE, S. C., Feb. 12.—After a desperate fight in which two men were wounded the citizens of this place at 2 o'clock this morning routed a band of robbers who were trying to loot the bank. Late yesterday afternoon the Mayor received information that an attempt would be made to rob the bank, and he immediately swore in a dozen citizens as officers and put them on guard. At 1:30 o'clock the robbers, eight in number, entered the town. When they attempted to get into the bank the citizens opened fire and two of the robbers fell. They were able, however, to get away, aided by their companions.

At least fifty shots were exchanged before the robbers reached their horses and escaped. Posses are trailing them to-day. Deposits in bank have been unusually heavy recently, and it was this that attracted the robbers.

GOMPERS'S TRIP TO PORTO RICO

Tells, at a Banquet Given in His Honor, What He Hopes to Accomplish There.

Representatives of organized labor paid a tribute of praise to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and presented him with a set of resolutions embodying their sentiments at a "bon voyage" dinner given to him last night at Odd Fellows' Hall on the eve of his departure for Porto Rico, where he goes to extend the jurisdiction of his organization. Mr. Gompers starts on his journey to-day, and will remain away for several weeks.

About 200 members of various labor organizations in this city attended the affair. J. W. Sullivan of Typographical Union No. 6 presided. The speakers included Ernest H. Crosby, Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, Edward King, Robert Crowe, Harry White, and Mr. Gompers. Among the guests were John R. Commons, Ralph M. Easly, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, Professor Richard T. Ely, and Park Commissioner Pallas.

"I want to call your attention," said Ernest Crosby, "to some features of interest to labor in connection with the competition of inferior races when governed by higher races. We hear a great deal about these countries and that they should be given a stable government. I don't think they should have a stable government until they can get it for themselves. If they were so far advanced their workers would know enough to demand fair wages. As it is American and British capital which under other circumstances would not go there will be invested in our foreign possessions in enterprises paying 12½ cents for a working day of twenty-four hours. The American workingman should protect himself while it is time."

Messrs. King and Crowe, Secretary Morrison, and Harry White each eulogized Mr. Gompers, who was the last speaker of the evening.

"The necessity of sending me to Porto Rico is that conditions there as affecting labor are not what they ought to be. Laborers there are not accorded their full rights. I go to carry the word of organized labor in America to our brethren in Porto Rico; I suppose to breathe into their hearts the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. I propose to invite them to enter into fuller enjoyment of the proceeds of their labor and impress upon them the necessity to organize for that purpose."

BODY DRIVEN THROUGH FENCE.

Policeman McDonald Hurled to Death by Fast Express at Spuyten Duyvel.

Peter McDonald, a policeman of the King's Bridge Station, was instantly killed by the Detroit Special, one of the fastest trains on the New York Central Road, at 4:28 o'clock yesterday afternoon near the Spuyten Duyvil station. The engine, after having apparently given McDonald a death blow, held his body for a moment on rods, and then hurled it through an advertising fence about forty feet from the track and clear through the boards.

McDonald was on duty and in uniform when he was killed. There was a brisk wind blowing at the time, and just before he was struck he produced a pair of earwarmers from his pocket and started to fasten them to his ears. So he seems not to have heard the approach of the train behind him.

Three women and a little girl at the crossing were witnesses of the accident. The little girl became panic-stricken, and made an effort to run across the track toward her home. She was caught by the gateman just in time to prevent her from being struck.

McDonald was appointed to the police force on Jan. 24, 1884. He was the father of five children, his oldest son being employed in one of the power houses of the Interborough Road.

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Saturday Morning Specials.

On Sale from 9 to 12 o'Clock Only.

No Mail Orders Filled—None Sent C. O. D.

Wool Dress Goods, 29c. Yard.
378 pieces CREPE ALBATROSS, all pure wool—twenty-one different colorings, also cream, white and black—worth 49c. yard—9 to 12 o'clock..... 29c
(Dress Goods Dept., first floor.)

Women's Hosiery, 10c. Pair.
Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose—made to our special order—regular price 19c. pair—9 to 12 o'clock..... 10c
(Special Table, first floor.)

Handkerchiefs, 15c. each.
Women's very fine Unlaundered Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs—convent-made, hand-embroidered initials in fancy wreath designs, &c.—regular price 25c. each—9 to 12 o'clock..... 15c
(Special Table, first floor.)

$2.00 Corsets, 89c. Pair.
R. & G. and W. B. straight front corsets—fancy figured material in white and blue—sizes 18 to 26—regular price $2.00—9 to 12 o'clock..... 89c
(Special Table, second floor.)

Women's Chiffon Hats, 95c.
Women's Chiffon Hats—excellent quality, silk lining—well worth $1.45 each—9 to 12 o'clock..... 95c
(Millinery Dept., second floor.)

Fancy Ribbons, 17c. Yard.
Imported Fancy Ribbons, 4½ inches wide, new floral patterns—forget-me-nots, violets and rosebuds, printed on white grounds in pink, light blue and violet—regular price 25c. per yard—9 to 12 o'clock..... 17c
(Special Table, first floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

IN TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

The Proper Place of Musical Study in Universities and Colleges.

A SYMPOSIUM ON THIS TIMELY SUBJECT, BY

Prof. Paine of Harvard University,
Prof. MacDowell of Columbia University,
Prof. Parker of Yale University, and
Prof. Gow of Vassar College.

These gentlemen, recognized as the leading authorities on the subject, at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, have prepared papers for the enlightenment of the army of readers who are interested in the solution of the whole question "What place should the study of music occupy in the curriculum of an institution of higher education?"

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF

A Sane Paper Made For Sane Readers.

ELIHU ROOT'S Great Speech on Roosevelt

AT THE RECENT

Union League Club Banquet

PUBLISHED IN FULL IN

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Their Past and Present Relations—Sequels to Baltimore's Troubles and the Eastern War

These and other important Financial and Business Matters intelligently and interestingly treated in the FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT which accompanies the Sunday issue of

The New York Times To-morrow

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1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

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Cures a Cold in One Day. Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

M'ADOO TELLS HOW TO MAKE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Prison Holes That Even Russia Wouldn't Tolerate.

Public Buildings, He Says to Architectural League, Are Put Up by Men Who Don't Know and Don't Care.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, as the connecting link, as he said, between the "idealistic artist and the gross and materialistic politician," told what he thought of the City Beautiful at the nineteenth annual banquet of the Architectural League in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. He spoke to an audience of 185, who represented the leading artistic thought in half a dozen allied lines, from architecture to interior decoration, and his strictures on some of the prevailing misconceptions known as public buildings were received with hearty applause.

He was introduced by President Brunner of the league with the assistance of Artist Frederick Crowninshield, the preceding speaker, who appealed to the Police Commissioner at least to sympathize with those whose sensibilities were wounded by the prevailing advertising signs decorating street corners, roofs, and vacant buildings. Mr. McAdoo said:

"When I remember that my early experience with art was confined to an admiration of 'Washington Crossing the Delaware,' in six colors and a hard Winter's night, I appreciate the value of an education of the public mind in matters of artistic interest. The trouble with you is that you don't appreciate the problem you are up against. It is a case of educating the public mind. The politician is an imitative animal, and he knows what is conducive to the continuance of his job. If you create a public opinion for a 'City Beautiful,' every Alderman will go down to the City Hall in the garb and with the paraphernalia of an artist and there will be no trouble about getting legislation.

"It is you artists who must create this public opinion if any one is going to do it—an opinion that believes the City Beautiful to be the City Good. I listen with hearty approval to what is said about the standardization of public architecture. A good deal of the trouble is due to the way in which public buildings are obtained. I remember my experience in Congress—a thousand or more buildings were passed out to various hungry Representatives, each one of whom, when he had got his slice of the pork, hiked down to the Treasury Department to look at a lot of colored lithographs and pick out his particular house without knowing a griffin from a gargoyle.

"And here in New York, when I look up at the picture of the new Police Headquarters and think where they are going to put it, I am disposed to be reconciled to the dirt and dust and antiquity of Mulberry Street. I might remark here that some of our police stations are the most disgraceful buildings that one can well conceive—unsound, unheaded, and unsanitary. Our prison accommodations are disgraceful. If they existed in unpopular Russia I fancy that somebody would set up an indignant protest against them, and yet they are the places where any of us has got to be confined if perchance we run our automobile a little too fast and don't happen to have a bondsman on our person.

"Yet I believe that we have progressed. I don't believe that there is an architect among you who would have the nerve to perpetuate the County Court House on the community, and as for those signs, if I had the power to take them down I'd surely do it. If I had the power I'd also prevent political parties from desecrating the streets with campaign banners at election time.

"What we want in this matter is, first, that the best plan for public buildings be selected by some one who knows his business, in keeping with the standard of architecture. Second, we want in so doing to have an eye to the beautiful, for the beautiful is the utilitarian in the long run. Then, third, the work itself should be left under the supervision of men who know what they are about, and, finally, the site should be selected not out of consideration of the raft of real estate agents who haunt City Hall at such times, but by architects moved by professional and public considerations."

In his review of the year's work President Brunner said:

"The terrible disaster that has stricken Baltimore shows most conclusively that wider streets and open spaces and parks are needed not only for beauty, but for safety. The placing of a great building is a matter that should be considered at its inception and its surroundings and setting, which are in reality its frame, are as necessary to its success as a proper frame is to a picture or a suitable niche to a statue. And now this disastrous fire points to a great practical need of the parks, terraces, and breathing spaces that we have so often urged and demanded."

President Brunner announced the annual award of prizes as follows: President's Prize, for best design of stained glass window, awarded to Chester Loomis; Henry D. Avery Prize of $50, for best design for electrolier suitable for a newel post of a public library, awarded to Roger M. Burnham; gold and silver medals, for best designs for a recreation pier, awarded respectively to J. C. Corbusier and John Crowthers Grunt.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. William G. Rainsford, John M. Carrare, and Fredrick Croninshield.

LOCKED HIMSELF IN JAIL.

Vailsburg Man Felt in Such a Dangerous Mood That He Took Measures for Public Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

VAILSBURG, N. J., Feb. 12.—John Stoltz of South Orange Avenue, Vailsburg, started to celebrate Lincoln's Birthday yesterday afternoon, and toward the latter part of the day he became convinced that he was an extremely dangerous man and ought not to be allowed at large. He was fearful lest he should break loose and annihilate something. He decided that he ought to be placed under restraint, so he walked along until he met Policeman Ryder.

"Officer, I call upon you to arrest me," said he to Ryder in strident tones.

"Ah, g'wan or I'll fan yer," said Ryder, resuming his walk.

Stoltz was not to be so easily put off in his efforts to safeguard the public, so he followed Ryder and pleaded with him to be locked up. When Ryder persisted in his refusal Stoltz said he would attend to the matter himself, and walked away.

Soon afterward Ryder was met by an excited woman, who said she was the wife of the dangerous man, and wanted to know what he was locked up for. Ryder didn't know, and accompanied her to the police station, which is left without a custodian during the day. The cells are left open. One of them was locked this time, and in it was Stoltz. His wife and Ryder both inquired who arrested him and what for.

"Oh, this fellow," motioning toward Ryder, "wouldn't lock me up, so I came here and locked myself up," said Stoltz, triumphantly.

Ryder could do nothing but wait until Recorder Jaeger or Chief Hector appeared, as he had no authority to release a prisoner. The woman pleaded hard, and Stoltz, after a time, deciding that the dangerous spirit within him had been quelled, was anxious to get out. Chief Hector finally arrived and gave Ryder permission to release Stoltz.

UNION TEAMSTERS SENTENCED.

Convicted of Conspiracy in Connection with the New Haven Strike.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—After a stubbornly fought trial before Judge Shumway in the Superior Court a jury to-day found nine union teamsters guilty of conspiracy in trying to injure the business of certain trucking firms during the teamsters' strike here last Spring.

The defendants were indicted on six counts and were tried jointly. Three of them belonged to the Teamsters' Union and three to the Hack Drivers' Union.

A sentence of three months in jail for each defendant was imposed. A stay of execution for one week was granted to permit counsel to file exceptions.

WIFE BETRAYS FUGITIVE.

Fink, Thought to Have Been Drowned Trying to Escape from the Island, is Recaptured.

William Fink, a florist, who was supposed to have been drowned in an effort to escape from Blackwell's Island by swimming, was rearrested last night by Detectives Hawthorne and McEvoy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Fink was sentenced to the Island in November, 1899, by Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court for non-support. He disappeared on the night of Feb. 1 and reached the Long Island shore safely in spite of the icy water. Since then he has been traveling through this country, Mexico, and Canada. He returned to New York and got into communication with his wife, with whom he tried to effect a reconciliation. But she, according to the police, would have nothing to do with him, and becoming annoyed called up Police Headquarters last night and said that Fink could be found at 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He will now go back to the Island.

HURT BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Two Persons Injured in Sixth Avenue and a Cart Overturned.

Two persons were slightly injured and the wares of a push-cart fruit vender strewn for half a block by a runaway horse yesterday afternoon at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The animal, attached to a light runabout driven by James Ferguson, of 388 Amsterdam Avenue, was frightened at Twenty-second Street by the noise of an elevated train.

It dashed down the avenue, scattering pedestrians right and left, and at Twenty-first Street knocked down Edward M. J. O'Brien, forty-two years old, a steamfitter of 325 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was severely bruised about the head and body. Ferguson was thrown out by the shock, but escaped with a scalp wound. Patrolman Herbert J. Callahan of the Macdougal Street Station stopped the horse after it had passed Twenty-first Street.

SPEAKER CANNON BREAKS AWAY FROM PRECEDENT.

Establishes New Plan to Handle Private Pension Claims and House Passes 320 Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Speaker Cannon to-day took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with legislative precedent in the House. Incidentally he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 320 of these measures of relief were passed by the House in 155 minutes.

When the Committee of the Whole had taken favorable action on 320 private pension bills, Speaker Cannon inaugurated an entirely new procedure to expedite their passage by the House. The usual custom has been for the clerks to report each bill by number and title, the Speaker then putting the question for its engrossment and third reading, when the title was again reported by the clerk. The question on the passage of the bill was then put by the Speaker and the result of the vote announced, which invariably was for the passage of the bill.

To-day Speaker Cannon followed this procedure with the first bill. He then stopped, and, addressing the House, made this explanation: "A large number of bills have been reported from the Committee of the Whole House with a recommendation that they do pass, without amendment. Gentlemen, you are aware that the Committee of the Whole House has had for some hours these bills under consideration. Is there a desire upon the part of any member that any one of these bills that are recommended without amendment should be considered separately?"

Pausing for a moment, Mr. Cannon continued: "The Chair propounds that query with a view to asking the House for unanimous consent that all of these respective bills be considered as read the third time, and passed, upon the reading of their number by the clerk. Is there objection?"

There being no objection over 100 bills were disposed of in five minutes.

The bills with amendments were then reached, when the Chair put the same request.

Mr. Finley (S. C.) objected, with the statement that he did not consider this mode of procedure proper for a legislative body.

The Speaker, while admitting the objection as proper, showed his displeasure by dragging the proceedings and insisting on the amendments being read. In the meantime members gathered about Mr. Finley and unanimous consent was given. The remaining bills were declared passed without even reading their numbers, and all previous records of pension legislation by the house were completely eclipsed.

URGES CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

Gen. Ainsworth Recommends Training College to House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Ainsworth, the Chief of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, would have all Government clerks trained at a Government civil service school, so that their services for the Government might be intelligent and expert. He presented this plan to th House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day in a paper, which afforded in distinct and comprehensible arrangement the statistics available to show what sort of work the Government gets for the money expended for clerk hire.

He suggested that the school should be supported by the Government and that students should be appointed by Representatives and Senators, just as cadets for West Point and Annapolis are now. The school would in a measure, he claimed, do away with the greater part of the work of the Civil Service Commission. The students educated at the Government expense would be expected to give a certain number of years after graduation to the employ of the Government.

Discussing the plan to retire Government clerks who have reached an advanced age and are practically incapacitated for active work, Gen. Ainsworth said that the pending bill providing for an assessment on clerks to support the retirement fund was unsatisfactory and would result in a distinct pension system.

"I believe," said Gen. Ainsworth, "that the time will come when every permanent branch of the civil establishment will be placed on an equality with the army and navy in respect to tenure of office, promotion, and retirement of its personnel."

In regard to the influence that is exerted by those clerks who are selected for discharge on account of inefficiency or other good cause, Gen. Ainsworth said: "Whenever an attempt is made to reduce or discharge an employe who has become useless or unfit for service by reason of age or any other cause, it is almost invariably the case that more or less political and social pressure is brought to bear in his behalf upon the chief of his bureau and the head of his department. The exercise of such influence is especially to be looked for in the cases of those, young or old, whose record of service is indifferent or bad. As a rule, to which there are but few exceptions, the value of an employe bears an inverse ratio to the political and social support which he brings to bear in his own interest."

SENATE TALKS LILIUOKALANI.

Lack of Quorum Puts Off Vote on Claim's Recommitment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The bill providing for the payment of $200,000 to Queen Liliuokalani, formerly of Hawaii, in satisfaction of all claims, "legal or equitable," was taken up in the Senate to-day, after a brief executive session for the consideration of the Panama Canal treaty, and Mr. Blackburn addressed the Senate in support of the measure. He said that since the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands the crown lands had produced a total revenue of $482,000, which would have gone to the Queen if she had remained on her throne.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) proposed an amendment striking out all words in the bill recognizing any claim. He said that if any payment was to be made it should be put on the ground of a "mere naked gratuity or gift."

Mr. Platt's amendment was agreed to, but the amendment of the committee, fixing the appropriation at $200,000, was voted down, the figure being thus left blank.

Mr. Spooner moved to recommit the measure. On this motion the vote was 16 to 19—eleven votes less than a quorum—and the Senate was forced to adjourn.

MRS. LORENZ GOES FREE.

Judge in Postal Trial Instructs Jury to Find Her Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Before court adjourned in the postal frauds trial to-day Mrs. Martha J. Lorenz was a free woman. Justice Pritchard decided that there was not sufficient evidence to hold her, and directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Lorenz smiled at the announcement, and was warmly congratulated by her counsel and friends.

Justice Pritchard's decision came immediately after all the evidence was in. Several witnesses in rebuttal testified, one of whom was John R. Tuller, the stenographer who took down the questions and replies at the time Machen was under investigation in Gen. Bristow's office, May 27, 1903. The witness under a searching cross-examination admitted that he had made a number of errors in transcribing his notes. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

DOMESTIC TRADE MOVEMENTS.

How This Country's Crops and Products Were Carried Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The annual summary of domestic trade movements for 1903, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, indicates that the distinctive feature of the live stock trade at interior markets was the lowering trend of prices compared with those of 1902. Trunk lines to the seaboard carried 82,029,000 bushels of grain from Chicago and Chicago points alone in 1903, averaging 1,548,000 bushels per week, against 75,945,000 bushels, averaging 1,433,000 bushels per week in 1902, and 106,852,000 bushels, or 2,016,000 bushels per week in 1901.

Flour shipments showed a tendency to diminishing volume, 4,675,268 barrels, 88,213 per week, having been sent in 1903, compared with 4,898,599 barrels, 92,426 weekly, in 1902.

Shipments of grain by the Erie Canal from Buffalo during the season of 1903 reached the total of 17,499,117 bushels.

Coastwise traffic on the great lakes in 1903 amounted to 56,826,698 net tons received, compared with 54,074,729 tons in 1902. The month of largest freight receipts was June, when 8,414,086 net tons were reported. Sault Ste. Marie Canal traffic reached a total of 34,674,437 net tons in 1903, of which 29,172,252 tons passed through the United States canal and 5,502,185 tons through the Canadian canal.

Sight receipts of cotton aggregated 7,035,665 bales to Dec. 31, 1903—5,201,952 bales received at seaboard ports, 3,418,749 bales arrived at Gulf ports, and 1,783,203 bales at Atlantic ports. Anthracite coal shipments aggregated 59,362,830 tons in 1903, against 31,200,940 tons in 1902, and 53,483,454 tons in 1901.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day passed the bill ratifying the treaty with the Indians of Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, for the cession of 250,000 acres of their land by concurring in the House amendments.

The following bills were passed by the House:

To permit the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company to construct a dam in the Mississippi River at Hancock, Ill.

Authorizing the bridging of the Ouachita River at Ouachita City, La., by the Little Rock and Monroe Railway Company.

Authorizing bail in cases on appeal in the Indian Territory.

The following bills were introduced to-day:

By Senator ELKINS—Restricting common carriers as to the manner of transporting gunpowder and other high explosive compounds. Safeguards are established where packages of more than twenty-five pounds are offered for shipment, and the Interstate Commission is authorized to appoint one United States Inspector of Explosives and as many assistants as may be required to carry out the provisions of the act.

By Senator WARREN—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to brevet commissions for distinguished conduct and public service on the part of commissioned officers of the army in time of war and in the presence of the enemy. The amendment extends such brevet commissions to service during the China relief expedition and the insurrection in the Philippines, and requires that the time and place of such gallant and distinguished conduct be stated.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, (Miss.)—Making the duty on hides 5 per cent. ad valorem, and on harness, leather, boots, and shoes 50 per cent. of duties on these articles.

ASK PRESIDENT TO BANQUET.

New York Members of Sons of St. Patrick Visit White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A delegation representing the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York, headed by Frank C. Travers, called at the White House to-day and invited the President to attend the annual banquet of the society on March 17, he being an honorary member of this society. The delegation left New York yesterday, most of the members being accompanied by their wives, and were special guests at the Army and Navy reception last night at the White House.

The party was given a special reception to-day at the White House, the members being presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt by Mr. Travers. The President was unable to accept the invitation.

American Gunboat Rams a Collier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The mail steamer San José just arrived from South American ports, brought the information that the United States collier Nero had been rammed by the gunboat Concord in the harbor at Panama. The injuries sustained by the collier were so serious that she had to be beached. The Concord was not injured.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIS CHUM.

Brooklyn Boys Frolic Over a Revolver, and One Is Badly Injured.

Frank Campbell's new revolver is likely to cost his young chum, John Brown, his life. Campbell is seventeen years old and lives at 500 Court Street, Brooklyn. Brown lives at 574, a few doors away.

Campbell was showing his newly purchased weapon to Brown yesterday when, both supposing it to be unloaded, they engaged in a frolicksome scuffle over it. The weapon was discharged, and Brown fell with a bullet in his abdomen. He was removed to St. Peter's Hospital, where it was said last night that he cannot live.

Campbell has not been arrested, but is prostrated by the tragic outcome of the frolic.

COMPLAINS OF A COFFIN TRUST.

Harlem Undertaker Says He Is Boycotted, and Will Appeal to State and Local Authorities.

Because he says a coffin trust is boycotting him, an undertaker of Harlem has framed an appeal to the Legislature, the Governor, and the local Board of Health, demanding reform in the coffin business and declaring that New York undertakers are guilty of abuses requiring speedy remedy. The man who protests is A. G. Cattell, whose establishment is at 62 West One Hundred and Second Street. Once he was a member of the Produce Exchange. Then he became an undertaker, and he says he was prosperous until the trust put the ban on him in December last because in an emergency he patronized an independent concern.

Since that time, he declares, he has found that the five companies in the alleged trust have joined in declining to fill his orders. They are the National Casket Company, the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company, Joseph Hornthal & Co., H. E. Taylor & Co., and J. & J. W. Stoltz, all of this city.

An officer of the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company, when asked about the matter, said yesterday that Mr. Cattell had a habit of bringing customers to their salesrooms and offering to sell the caskets at net prices. Finally they decided that they did not want his trade, and told him so.

At the office of the National Casket Company it was said that Mr. Cattell never applied to them for coffins, except once when he addressed two officials while they were at luncheon. They told him not to talk business at that time, but to return later. Since then they never had any business with him, and knew of no agreement to boycott him.

An official of Hornthal & Co.'s factory said Cattell's trade was not wanted there, but he knew of no formal protest from the undertaker. At the Stoltz and the Taylor concerns, it was said that there had been no combination agreement to refuse Cattell's trade.

TWO SENATORS IN SESSION.

Senator Marshall Presides Over Senator Fitzgerald, and There Is No Partisan Legislation.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Democratic Party's representation, consisting of Senator Fitzgerald, was in overwhelming majority on the floor of the Senate this morning. Senator Marshall, who was the only other Senator present, presided, and quickly recognized this fact, remarking:

"The chair would suggest that there be no attempt to pass any strictly partisan legislation."

This point was recognized by the temporary Democratic majority as only reasonable, so the bitter deadlock which had seemed to be impending was averted.

Immediately after the prayer and the reading of the Journal, Senator Fitzgerald moved to adjourn, but the chair blandly ignored the motion, and proceeded with the routine of business, calling for petitions, bills, reports of special standing committees, and so on, in spite of the fact that Senator Fitzgerald continued to press his motion to adjourn.

Finally, the Democratic majority becoming contumacious, Senator Marshall recognized the motion of Senator Fitzgerald, and by a unanimous vote the Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Bills in the Assembly to-day included those of:

Mr. BROOKS—Providing that goods manufactured, altered, or repaired in tenements must bear a label stating that fact.

Mr. BURKE—Providing that any concern organized outside of this State, having the word "trust" in its name, shall not maintain an office in this State.

Mr. REMSEN—Appropriating $1,500 for a monument to the Fifty-first New York Volunteers on the battlefield of Antietam.

Mr. STEELE—Providing that in cities and villages of 5,000 and over, an elector, unable to be present on registration days, may be registered on the filing of proof in writing of his qualifications, personally sworn to by him within thirty days next preceding the election.

Mr. THONET—Providing that the Fire Commissioner in New York City shall cause a fireman in uniform to be stationed during school hours at every public and parochial school in the city at which the average daily attendance is at least 250.

Mr. SMITH—Ratifying the opening of a new street from Chambers to Reade Street, in the Sixth Ward, New York City, and providing that the city shall bear the entire expense of acquisition of land.

Senator Wagner Better.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The condition of Senator Wagner of Brooklyn, who is ill with pneumonia at the Kenmore Hotel, was reported to-day as slightly improved.

KILLED AT TROLLEY CROSSING.

Car Runs Down a Wagon Near Red Bank, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 12.—While driving from Red Bank to his boarding place at Tinton Falls to-night, A. B. Wyman of New York was struck by a trolley car and killed instantly. The wagon was smashed, but the horse was not hurt.

Wyman was about fifty years old and had spent the past two years at Tinton Falls. He is said to have possessed considerable means.

UP-STATE FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

Nearly 20,000 Loaded Cars Stalled Between Buffalo and New York.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—It was learned to-day that the freight blockade between Buffalo and the East is greater than has been supposed. A prominent operating official said to-day that nearly 20,000 loaded cars of freight are stalled between Buffalo and New York on the different roads, and no one is willing to venture a statement as to when they are likely to be moved. The causes assigned for the congestion are snowstorms, extreme cold, lack of motive power, and heavy traffic.

The cold makes it impossible to load the trains heavily, and it requires nearly three times as many locomotives to take care of traffic in the extreme cold as it would in moderate weather. It will be several weeks at least before the situation can be relieved.

BONUS TO GIRLS WHO WOO.

Urged to Take Advantage of Leap Year Prerogative.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 12.—Declaring his belief that it is not well for a man to be alone, Hezekiah Hand, an aged Justice of the Peace of this city, has issued a proclamation to the effect that on and after Sunday, Feb. 14, he will marry free of charge all couples coming to him within the next fourteen days in cases where the bride has taken advantage of her leap year prerogative and made the proposition, and he will not only marry free of charge, but will pay the marriage license.

In explanation of his curious proclamation, the Justice says he is acting in behalf of humanity in general and a number of spinsters in particular.

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The headlines of newspapers announce important events in the Far East, where Russia and Japan contend for what they consider their distinctive rights. We read and talk about guncotton, torpedo boats, torpedoes, fuses, primers, gyroscopes, tactics, explosives, projectiles, ordnance, rapid fire guns, range finders, armor plates, field artillery, cartridge cases, machine guns, horse artillery, mortars, small arms, military surgery, military insignia, international law, Red Cross Society. But, do we know the importance of these things, how they are made, or their efficiency?

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FOXHOUNDS IN THE RING

Foxhall Keene's Meadow Brook Pack Wins First Honors.

Ladies Show Pet Dogs in the Ring at Madison Square Garden and Gain Many Awards.

Foxhall P. Keene won the biggest honor yesterday at the dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden. His superb pack of bitch foxhounds from the Meadow Brook Hunt Club secured the blue ribbon in the most spectacular and, to the general public, the most interesting judging event of the entire show. This was the special event for packs of foxhounds from regular hunt clubs, shown by the whippers-in, clad in their regular club livery. Seven packs of five couples each, representing five clubs, appeared in the large ring in the centre of the floor. This is the largest number of hunt club foxhounds ever shown in a dog show here, and as a spectacular feature the arrangements were admirable.

Meadow Brook entered two packs, with Foxhall P. Keene as the M. F. H. The Orange County Hunt Club had two packs, with John R. Townsend and W. A. Wadsworth, the latter of the Genesee Hunt Club, as the masters. Montreal, Monmouth County, and Middlesex each had one pack, shown respectively by Dr. Charles McEachner, P. F. Collier, and A. H. Higginson. The scene was a very inspiring one as the deep-baying, fine-appearing hounds ran into the large ring, led by the red-coated whippers-in. One could almost imagine that a regular hunt was about to begin. Wadsworth was the only one of the masters of the foxhounds who appeared in club colors, he and his whippers-in wearing deep blue, although showing one of the Orange County packs.

Charles E. Mather of Philadelphia, who has two or three private packs of his own, was the judge. Each pack was brought up separately before him, and the dogs made a lively sight as they darted about the ring and then, at the word, lined up close together as a compact pack. The readiness to obey that was shown by all packs was one of the interesting features of the exhibit. During the judging the gallery seats on both sides of the garden were well filled with spectators, the broad walk over the arena boxes was also lined with enthusiastic dog fanciers, while the four sides of the ring itself were black with fashionably dressed women and men. When the better of the two Meadow Brook packs, which was the bitch pack, received the blue ribbon a long wave of applause swept through the garden, although the Orange County Hunt pack, which got the second award, was the favorite with many.

Foxhall Keene also scored some honors in the Airedale terrier classes. His old winner, Wakefield Briar, won first in the limit class for dogs. This was a peculiarly satisfactory triumph, as Theodore Offerman's English importation, Tone Masterpiece, was relegated to third place. Mr. Offerman, however, won first in four classes, getting two blue ribbons with Floriform, in the open and winners' classes for dogs, while his other prize winners were Move On and Dumbarton Sceptre.

Miss Lucille Alger of Great Neck, L. I., who exhibits under the name of the Red Brook Kennels, practically swept everything before her in the poodle classes.

Ladies figured very prominently during the day as winners of blue ribbons. This was particularly noticeable in the toy and pet dog classes, most of which were judged in the small ring placed at the end of the platform over the arena boxes on the right-hand side of the Garden, near the Fourth Avenue side. This ring afforded limited facilities for spectators, but every vantage spot was taken. Most of the ladies who entered dogs showed them in the ring, sometimes as many as half a dozen women appearing for the coveted ribbons. Miss E. H. Waterbury of Morristown, N. J., won a first in the black pug class for dogs, but in the class for bitches she had to take second to Mrs. J. W. Henning's entry of this city.

Mrs. George Steadman Thomas of Magnolia, Mass., was a large winner. She carried off several ribbons in the Yorkshire terrier classes, and also for Pomeranians. In the latter class Mrs. J. H. Brookfield of this city also figured as a winner. Mrs. R. F. Mayhew of Staten Island, with her well-known Fox Hills Dandy, won three firsts, limit, open and winners, in the Pomeranian classes, beating Mrs. Thomas's Victor Endcliffe Midget, in the winners' class. Mrs. R. P. Keasby and Miss Dorothy Keasby won several blue ribbons in the pug dog classes, Mrs. Keasby's fawn pug, Saybrook Gamble, beating everything in the winner's class, including all colors. Mrs. Albert Francke of this city won a deserved honor with her schipperke dog, Tag, and Mrs. Theodore Coleman of Ontario, Canada, showed some Bedlington terriers that beat all competitors.

At the annual meeting of the Great Dane Club of America the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. Blackburn Miller; First Vice President—G. Muss Arnolt; Second Vice President—John Hartmetz; Secretary and Treasurer—C. H. Mantler.

To-day will be devoted particularly to inspection of the prize winners, and the award of the large number of special prizes. There will be a special feature in the afternoon. A prize of $100 will be given for the best pack of five couples of Beagles. In its general aspect the class is similar to the competition for Foxhounds.

POOR WIND FOR ICE YACHTING.

Frank Croker Breaks Through the Ice Near Red Bank—Georgie Wins Two Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to sail the second of a series of races for the challenge pennant of America owing to the light wind. The boats sailed the eight laps or twenty miles. The South Shrewsbury yacht mildred finished 1 8-5 seconds behind the time limit, and the race was postponed until to-morrow. The South Shrewsbury yacht Hazel L. was second.

A race for the Citizens' and North Shrewsbury Club Cups, for fifteen miles, was won by Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, her time being 32:34, which is very fast considering the light breeze. The Georgie was also a winner in a second race sailed for the club cup in 33:56. The Torment was second.

While the races were in progress a yacht owned by George Parsons and sailed by Frank Croker of New York went through the ice at Robbin's Point, but Croker was easily rescued.

Ice Yachts Race for Rice Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Rice ice yacht trophy, which has been contested for a number of times, was won by J. E. Green's Eagle this afternoon, which defeated the Harold and Shrewsbury. The contest for the Coley trophy was won by Hartwig N. Baruch's Skedaddle. The Eagle led from start to finish in her race, covering the distance in 36:16. The Herford was second in 37:05. In the race for the Coley trophy, a distance of fifteen miles, twelve yachts started. The Skedaddle covered the fifteen miles in 30:25.

WOOD WINS SKATING RACES.

Leads in the Half Mile and Two Mile Events at Verona Lake.

Morris Wood, the amateur skating champion of the United States, carried off the principal honors at the skating races held under the auspices of the Verona Lake Skating Association at Verona Lake, N. J., yesterday afternoon, winning the half-mile open and the two-mile handicap events with ease, the latter from scratch. Wood was also the only scratch man in the one-mile handicap, but was unable to get up to the bunch and quit in the first lap.

The best race of the day was the two-mile handicap, which had sixteen starters, some of whom had as much as 350 yards handicap allowance. Wood caught the leaders three laps from home, and won at the finish by about two yards from "Gus" Stoltz, who beat E. Mulligan for second place by only a few inches. A. Y. Sarony was a close fourth, and Guy Lyman was fifth.

In the mile handicap E. G. Crane, who was entered from the Verona Lake Skating Club, had an allowance of 220 yards, which enabled him to make a runaway of the event, winning by about fifty yards. Wood, who was on scratch, caught all the other long-mark men, but saw he would be unable to overtake Crane and quit in the last lap. "Gus" Stoltz of Brooklyn was second, and Wood Sutphin of Long Branch was third.

The half mile open event was easy for Wood, who won as he pleased, with Yerby and Stoltz second and third, respectively. The mile novice race looked easy for Oliver Wood, a younger brother of the champion, but a stumble in the last lap spoiled his chances and the event went to Frank Kall of Tremont, N. Y. The meet was well managed, and the races were witnessed by several hundred spectators. Summary:

Half-Mile.—Won by Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J.; Ross Yerby, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; "Gus" Stoltz, Euclid School, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:29 4-5.

One Mile, Novice—First trial heat won by Frank G. Kall, Tremont, N. Y.; Malcolm Dougherty, New York City, second; E. De Blasi, West Farms, N. Y., third. Time—3:45. Second trial heat won by Oliver Wood, Long Branch, N. J.; Charles A. Matthews, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; F. W. Becker, New York City, third. Time—3:37. Final heat won by Kall, Matthews second, Becker third. Time—3:41 3-5.

One Mile, Handicap—Won by E. G. Crane, Verona Lake Skating Club, (220 yards;) "Gus" Stoltz, Euclid School, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) second; Wood Sutphin, Long Branch, N. J., (180 yards,) third. Time—2:02 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap—Won by Morris Wood, (scratch;) "Gus" Stoltz, Euclid School, Brooklyn, (150 yards,) second; E. Mulligan, Heffley School, Brooklyn, (150 yards,) third. Time—0:16 1-5.

Brooklyn Skaters on Long Journey.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Palmer H. Langdon of 29 Lafayette Avenue and Alexander F. Ormsbee of 183 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, members of the Brooklyn Fresh Air Club, who started at noon to-day from Albany on skates with the intention of making Ossining or further down the river if possible, put in at Catskill Point to-night in an exhausted condition. Because of the uneven surface of the ice for miles north of this place the skaters made slow progress, and both had their ears frozen. They will start at daybreak to-morrow to try to skate to Newburg.

GOOD SHOOTING IN THE COLD.

Frank B. Stephenson and A. G. Southworth Carry Off Honors in Crescent Athletic Club Competitions.

Ten events, including two cup competitions, and a little practice for the Novelty Match, which will probably be decided to-day, constitute the programme of Lincoln's Birthday sport at the Crescent Athletic Club's shooting traps at Bay Ridge. At no other time since the season opened did the contestants suffer more from benumbed fingers, the result of the intense cold, but otherwise the conditions were considered favorable for good shooting.

Of the eight trophies awarded, A. G. Southworth captured three; Frank B. Stephenson, two; Dr. S. P. Hopkins, two, and L. C. Hopkins, one. The Holiday Cup was won outright by Charles A. Sykes, with a score of 21 actual breaks, and, although D. V. B. Hegeman and F. B. Stephenson were credited with the same total, Mr. Sykes's handicap of four targets enabled him to secure the prize.

Scores yesterday:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap	T.		H'cap	T.
F. B. Stephenson	1	15	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	13	E. H. Lott	0	11
H. B. Vanderveer	1	12	G. L. Blake	5	10

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	1	12	A. B. Vanderveer	1	10
E. H. Lott	0	12	W. W. Marshall	2	9
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12	G. L. Blake	5	8
A. G. Southworth	1	12	Dr. Hopkins	4	8

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 15; E. H. Lott, 15; A. G. Southworth, 15; E. T. Bedford, Jr., 9.

Second Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 13; E. H. Lott, 11.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

A. G. Southworth	1	14	H. D. Vanderveer	1	11
F. B. Stephenson	1	12	E. H. Lott	0	11
Dr. Hopkins	4	13	W. W. Marshall	2	8
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11	D. V. B. Hegeman	1	6

Shoot-off—A. G. Southworth, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 12; Dr. Hopkins, 11.

Second Shoot-off, Miss and Out—A. G. Southworth, 4; F. B. Stephenson, 3.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

A. G. Southworth	1	15	E. H. Lott	0	12
F. B. Stephenson	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
Dr. Hopkins	4	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	11
Grant Notman	1	14	W. W. Marshall	2	11
T. W. Stake	2	14	Dr. F. C. Raynor	3	9
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	13	W. H. Talcott	4	8

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	2	14	W. H. Talcott	4	11
D. V. B. Hegeman	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	10
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	W. W Marshall	2	9
F. B. Stephenson	1	13	G. Notman	1	9
A. G. Southworth	1	12	T. W. Stake	2	9
E. H. Lott	0	11	Dr. Hopkins	4	7

Shoot-off—L. C. Hopkins, 13; E. T. Bedford, Jr., 12; D. V. B. Hegeman, 9.

T. W. STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	2	23	A. G. Southworth	3	20
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	17
W. W. Marshall	4	22	L. C. Hopkins	4	17
E. H. Lott	1	20			

HOLIDAY CUP—25 TARGETS.

C. A. Sykes	4	25	H. B. Vanderveer	3	20
D. V. B. Hegeman	3	24	A. G. Southworth	3	20
F. B. Stephenson	2	23	W. H. Talcott	7	19
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	21	Dr. Raynor	5	18
Dr. Hopkins	7	21	L. C. Hopkins	4	16
E. H. Lott	1	21	W. W. Marshall	4	16
G. Notman	3	21	G. E. Pool	4	16
T. W. Stake	4	20			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

A. G. Southworth	1	13	T. W. Stake	2	8
F. B. Stephenson	1	12	W. H. Talcott	4	8
Dr. Hopkins	4	12	L. C. Hopkins	2	8
H. B. Vanderveer	1	12	Dr. Raynor	3	8
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12	G. E. Pool	2	7
G. Notman	1	11	W. W. Marshall	2	6

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. Hopkins	4	15	H. B. Vanderveer	1	13
F. B. Stephenson	1	15	A. G. Southworth	1	13
T. W. Stake	2	13	L. C. Hopkins	1	12
W. H. Talcott	4	13	W. W. Marshall	2	8

Shoot-off—Dr. Hopkins, 15; F. B. Stephenson, 14.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. Hopkins	3	15	T. W. Stake	2	12
F. B. Stephenson	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
W. H. Talcott	4	13	W. W. Marshall	2	9

BALTUSROL GETS GOLF EVENT.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has decided in favor of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J., for the amateur championship of the United States. The date for the tournament has also been set for the week beginning Sept. 5. At the annual meeting of the National golf body on Thursday evening the Baltusrol and the Glen Echo Golf Club of St. Louis were the only applicants for the amateur championship.

In view of the fact that a big golf tournament has already been planned for St. Louis, as one of the sporting features of the World's Fair, and as the general consensus of opinion was that the big event should be held in the east again this year, the Executive Committee felt that Baltusrol would be more acceptable to the majority of golfers and the decision has met with general satisfaction.

The dates for the women's championship, which is to be played at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and for the open championship, which will be played at the Glenview Club, near Chicago, will be announced at a later meeting of the Executive Committee.

Club Teams Will Fence To-night.

The largest interclub team fencing competition of the season will be held this evening at the Fencers' Club, in the Windsor Arcade, 569 Fifth Avenue. The contest will be for a silver cup and gold medals for each member of the winning team. The cup will be held for one year by the club whose team wins the match. Philadelphia, the New York Turn Verein, the Fencers' Club, and the New York Athletic Club will send teams, each being represented by its best men with the foils. The contestants will be:

Fencers' Club—Charles Tatham, Fitzhugh Townsend, and L. Michelori.

New York Turn Verein—Paul Banzenberg, George Reimherr, and John Allaire.

Philadelphia Fencing Club—William T. Koehler, Joseph Britce, and Henry Huder.

The New York Athletic Club has not announced its team.

The cup was first competed for in 1902, when the Fencers' Club won the trophy. Last year the Fencers' Club and the Boston Athletic Association tied, and the tie was not played off.

Following this, the next big competition under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League will be an open contest with foils at the rooms of the Philadelphia Fencing Club on March 5.

NEW YORK BEATS CANADA

Montreal Hockey Team Loses by Two Goals to One.

Play in Clermont Avenue Rink Very Rough and Many Men Ruled Off—Hardy Scores Deciding Point.

The visiting Montreal hockey team was defeated by the all New York seven at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night by a score of 2 to 1, after one of the hardest and roughest battles upon the ice ever seen in this city. Tripping, roughing, and striking were indulged in by both teams from start to finish, and during the second period one or both of the teams was a man short the greater part of the time.

The Montreal team made a very natty appearance, being attired in handsome uniforms comprising white sweaters with dark blue collars and cuffs, and with a winged wheel embroidered in front, white knee breeches, blue stockings and knitted blue and white caps with tassels. These caps not only added much to the effect of the uniforms, but when the sticks began to swing their practical utility was apparent.

The New York team, which was made up principally of the "Wanderers," wore dark blue sweaters with red trimmings, stockings to match, and white knee breeches.

The two teams were almost evenly matched as regards size and weight, with perhaps a slight difference in favor of the New Yorkers. In general playing form there was a marked difference; the Canadians excelled in individual play and their stick work was said to be the best ever seen in the rink, but their team work was much inferior to that of the local players. Their dashing individual attacks were very brilliant, but they succeeded in only one instance, and that was due to a blunder of the New York point, which exposed the goal.

In defense the local team had a distinct advantage on account of the manner in which the point and cover point fell back upon the goal when it was threatened. The visitors relied more upon their goal tender, who was not always equal to the occasion.

The Canadians opened the game with a rush, Coulson making a try at goal, which was well stopped by Williams. The New Yorkers advanced the puck to the Montreal goal, where a try by Gordon was unsuccessful. The play then alternated rapidly from one end of the rink to the other, growing rougher all the time. Several good attempts at goals were made by Clarke and Hardy for the New York team, and by Coulson and Sargent for the visitors. Coulson once landed the puck in the net on a long side shot, but it was after the referee had blown his whistle for an offside play.

The second period opened with greater roughness, and the tripping of opposing players became so general that the referee was compelled to take notice of it. Meldrum was soon retired for tripping Clarke, and was quickly followed by the latter, who tripped Sargent. Before the latter regained his place Hardy scored the first goal of the evening by a well-directed shot at an angle from the side of the rink.

Howard was the next man sent off the ice for striking Sargent. Hardy made a good shot at the goal, which was repelled by Waugh in brilliant style, and then Coulson made a dash up the side of the rink and, catching Jennison playing too far forward, shot the point for the visitors and tied the score.

The New Yorkers, who had played on the defensive as long as they had the advantage of the score, now became aggressive, and the roughest play of the evening followed. Johnson was struck on the ankle by Clarke and put out of the game. Clarke was ruled off, and the game concluded with six men on each side. Hardy scored the decisive point on a side shot half a minute before time was called, making the final score New York, 2; Montreal, 1. The line-up:

Montreal, 1.	Position.	New York, 2.
Waugh	Goal	Williams
Meldrum	Point	Jennison
Horsefall	Cover point	Howard
Johnson	Forward	Hornfeck
Sargent	Forward	Clarke
Coulson	Forward	Gordon
Castleman	Forward	Hardy

Goals for New York—Hardy, (2.) Goal for Montreal—Coulson. Referee—L. R. H. Henderson, Brooklyn Skating Club.

PRINCETON BEATS CORNELL.

Close Basket Ball Game in Ithaca Gymnasium, Which Resulted in Score of 27 to 25.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 12.—Princeton won from Cornell in an exciting game of basketball in the Cornell gymnasium here to-night by the close score of 27 to 25.

Princeton scored first and managed to keep the lead most of the time by a narrow margin. The score was twice tied, it being once 12 to 12 in the first half and 24 to 24 just a moment before the end of the game. The first half ended with the score 18 to 16 in favor of the visitors.

The Tigers had an advantage in superior height. Both teams played cleanly, and there were many brilliant features. Batten was the star for the visitors, while Miller did the best work for Cornell. Princeton's score was kept low by the inability of her men to throw goals from fouls, while Cornell excelled in accuracy of throwing baskets whenever the opportunity was offered. Line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Cornell.
Ely	Forward	Sunderbruck
Bard	Forward	Sloat
Batten	Centre	Wadsworth
Vanderbilt	Guard	Brinkerhoff
McCoy	Guard	Miller

Referee—Dr. Pollard of Rochester. Goals for Princeton—Batten, 4; Ely, 2; Bard, 2; Vanderbilt, 4; McCoy. For Cornell—Beesley, 2; Sloat, 1; Wadsworth, 2; Miller, 4; Brinkerhoff. Foul goals for Princeton—McCoy, 1. For Cornell—Beesley, 2; Sloat, 3. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Planned on Similar Lines as Big Baseball Leagues, with Capt. A. C. Anson President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The committee of the New York Bowling Association, consisting of ex-Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Dr. Timm, President Jacob Leuly, and Charles H. Ebbets, left for home to-day in a much better frame of mind than upon its arrival here. The members of the committee made a favorable impression at the congress, and while not getting all that was asked, the most important of their demands were granted.

One matter they succeeded in accomplishing was the establishment of a National Bowling League, mapped out on similar lines as the two major leagues in baseball. The subject, it is said, had been discussed for a long time by the alley owners and others prominent in the game in New York and Brooklyn, and when the plans were laid before the Western men they agreed to join hands in the movement. An organization was effected to-day by representatives from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, and Toledo, and A. C. Anson, the veteran baseball player, was elected President, and Samuel Karpf Secretary. The circuit will be enlarged with two more clubs, and Detroit and Milwaukee are talked of for the places.

All the details of the playing circuit have not been perfected, but it is known that the championship season will begin on April 4, and that two teams will visit each city in the circuit, remaining two days.

In the five-men team contests in the National tournament, the Ansons of Chicago won first prize, $350; Centrals of Erie, Penn., second prize, $275; Nonpareils of Barberton, Ohio, third prize, $225; Stars of Detroit, fourth prize, $175, and Spartans of New York, fifth prize, $150.

The players who made more than 1,100 in the two-men series were Woodbury and Strong, Chicago, 1,140; Voorheis and Starr, New York, 1,102; Mogman and Schmidt, Chicago, 1,107; Bryson and Knox, Indianapolis, 1,101.

Columbia Fencers Victorious.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 12.—Columbia defeated Pennsylvania to-night in their annual fencing match by a score of 5 to 4.

Fair Play Always!

When you choose an ale, you want the best to be had for the money. You will no more tolerate anything less than you will accept eleven inches as a foot. When you buy

Evans' Ale

you get the best to be had for any money—the most satisfying and most nutritious. It is brewed by a house that recognizes its obligations to the public and has lived up to them since the brewing of Evans' Ale began, away back in the eighteenth century.

In the long run, honesty and square dealing win out. Four generations of Americans have honored Evans' Ale with their approval. Who can ask stronger proof of excellence than that?

Evans' **BROWN STOUT** is helpful to all whose strength is below par. There is new life in every drop. This stout is a wholesome, grateful drink for everybody.

ALL LEADING PLACES SELL EVANS' ALE AND EVANS' STOUT.
Brewed and Bottled by C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot (wholesale only), 127 Hudson St.

The ability displayed by L. W. Withrow of Columbia was the feature of the evening. He won all three of his bouts in an easy, quick, and decisive manner. Summary:

First Round—Pitou, Columbia, drew with Frick, Pennsylvania; Withrow, Columbia, beat Brand, Pennsylvania; Frick, Pennsylvania, beat Pitou, Columbia; Fleisher, Pennsylvania, beat Head, Columbia.

Second Round—Withrow, Columbia, beat Frick, Pennsylvania; Pitou, Columbia, beat Fleisher, Pennsylvania; Head, Columbia, beat Brand, Pennsylvania.

Third Round—Withrow, Columbia, beat Fleisher, Pennsylvania; Brand, Pennsylvania, beat Pitou, Columbia; Frick, Pennsylvania, beat Head, Columbia.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Poggenburg and Dr. Mial Will Play the Final for National Honors.

Gardner of Passaic Won Third Prize in the Tournament, and Conklin of Chicago Ranks Fourth.

By defeating Charles F. Conklin, the Chicagoan, last night in the final match of the National amateur billiard tournament J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, champion of the Liederkranz Club, ties with Dr. L. L. Mial of New York for the championship title and emblem. The tie will be played off this afternoon in the large music room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

Poggenburg's defeat of Conklin, who at the beginning of the tournament was the favorite, proved somewhat sensational. Conklin hung closely to his opponent up to the end, and was only beaten by the score of 300 to 273. It was the excellent fourteen-inch balk line game, with two counts allowed in balk, of Poggenburg that carried him through to victory.

On the other hand, Conklin played safe repeatedly when in doubt about counting, and this sort of tactics hurt the averages. It was one of the most keenly contested matches in the history of amateur billiards, and was witnessed by at least 500 spectators, among whom were many of the prominent amateurs and professional players.

The loser of the tie match between Dr. Mial and Poggenburg will take the second prize, while the third prize will go to Edward W. Gardner of the Acqueckanonk Club, Passaic, N. J., and the fourth prize to Conklin. The high average prize was won by Poggenburg with an average of 13 14-22, and he is tied with Dr. Mial for the high run prize, with a run of 73. It is the intention to toss for this prize.

The bank for the lead last night was won by Conklin. He spread the balls widely in his opening shots in trying to bring them together and stopped counting at 8. Then Poggenburg began to alternate between nursing and close ball-to-ball billiards. He counted the carroms rapidly and the run was sparkling with several shots in the way of drives up and down the length of the table before it terminated at 38.

Difficulties of the three-cushion variety temporarily checked both men for two turns at the table. Conklin executed a long follow shot at the beginning of his fourth inning, which brought the balls into fine position, from which he ran 15. Then Conklin presented Poggenburg with a beautiful leave, with the balls almost touching each other in the centre panel. He counted a run of 83. During the latter part of the run the balls only moved but a few inches. It was this close play that sent Poggenburg to his seat, for his cue ball was kissed off as the balls were bunched in the corner.

With the score at 68 to 29 against him, Conklin decided to change his cue as he went to the table for the sixth time. On his twenty-third shot of this run he made a great drive for four cushions, but the balls kissed and left him the hardest sort of a problem in the way of an open table shot. Conklin was equal to it, however, but after bringing the balls together he missed at the thirtieth shot.

Then Poggenburg missed a long cushion carrom and Conklin brought the score to 68 to 68, only to again leave the balls perfect for Poggenburg, who so far was having all of the good fortune. From this leave, which brought the seventh inning to an end, Poggenburg counted 20. Conklin's perfect ball-to-ball billiards began to tell in the thirteenth inning, in which he turned the first hundred mark. His run in this inning was 32, which placed him in the lead only for a moment, for Poggenburg came back at him with a run of 31 that gave him the front position again. The great trouble with Poggenburg's play was that he sacrificed everything to position.

Poggenburg held to the lead and increased it materially on his seventeenth turn at the table. A graceful collection of carroms, numbering 68, were added to his string in this inning, the run being brought to an end by an unfortunate kiss. Poggenburg played the balls so closely in this inning that they were frozen on the thirty-ninth count and he had them respotted. The fifty-eighth shot was a spectacular masse, but it separated the balls, and Poggenburg failed to get ahead of the record high run of 73, which was his aim.

Although he counted in small figures, Conklin plodded along and from being 60 points behind he pulled up to within 10 points of Poggenburg on the thirty-third inning, when the score stood 256 to 246. Both men had resorted to open table play as they neared the end, with a slight tendency to play safe on everything that appeared to be a difficult shot. Conklin had all the better of this, and by the accuracy of his cue work he passed into the lead in the beginning of the thirty-fifth inning with a run of 20.

Conklin's advantage did not last, however, for although Poggenburg found it difficult to coax the balls together he was successful in gaining a fine nursing position on his thirty-eighth turn. His balkline play was perfect, and with a splendid display of nerve, Poggenburg, without a tremor, lulled the balls into the drowsy motion which makes carroms both difficult and easy at the same time, and completed the match with an unfinished run of 24. The summary:

The standing of the players follows:

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—32 1 0 1 26 0 20 0 0 0 6 2 21 3 0 0 26 0 12 0 5 2 4 0 0 21 2 0 3 0 13 1 2 3 7 4 0 24. Total, 300 points. Average, 7 4-88. High runs, 68, 32, and 24.

Charles F. Conklin—6 1 0 15 6 20 5 0 0 19 2 7 22 5 1 2 0 0 30 0 1 0 4 1 0 9 6 2 15 27 11 0 3 0 20 6 0 7. Total, 273 points. Average, 7 7-38. High runs, 68, 32, and 29.

	Won.	Lost.
Dr. L. L. Mial, New York	6	1
J. F. Poggenburg, New York	5	1
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	3	3
E. W. Gardner, Passaic	2	4
A. Townsend, Brooklyn	2	4
A. Marcotte, Quebec	1	5
J. De M. Smith, St. Louis	1	5

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two matches were decided in the Greater New York individual tournament last night, and both home bowlers were defeated. At the Broadway Arcade alleys Tilley of the Harlem Palace alleys captured five out of six games from Roberts, the winner averaging 197 5-6. At the Yorkville alleys McDonald, the Harlem Circle representative, won five of the nine games in the contest with Villim, the eight game resulting in a tie.

Scores of last night's tournaments:

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

First Game—Roberts, 183; Tilley, 224.
Second Game—Roberts, 197; Tilley, 218.
Third Game—Roberts, 159; Tilley, 183.
Fourth Game—Roberts, 161; Tilley, 160.
Fifth Game—Roberts, 183; Tilley, 201.
Sixth Game—Roberts, 176; Tilley, 201.

Yorkville Alleys.

First Game—Villim, 172; McDonald, 196.
Second Game—Villim, 162; McDonald, 196.
Third Game—Villim, 180; McDonald, 203.
Fourth Game—Villim, 197; McDonald, 176.
Fifth Game—Villim, 224; McDonald, 188.
Sixth Game—Villim, 216; McDonald, 174.
Seventh Game—Villim, 160; McDonald, 214.
Eighth Game—Villim, 170; McDonald, 170.
Ninth Game—Villim, 201; McDonald, 212.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Boat Club—Church, 177; Dana, 191; McDevitt, 142; Beddle, 199; Anderson, 187. Total, 896.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Wagner, 181; Steinmann, 169; Lenoir, 126; Nelson, 147; Maher, 171. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.—Wyanoke Boat Club—Wagner, 203; Steinmann, 151; Lenoir, 126; Nelson, 175; Maher, 176. Total, 831.

Harlem Yacht Club—Jones, 184; Bates, 149; Fox, 120; Jarchow, 156; Hyde, 158. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.—Harlem Yacht Club—Jones, 191; Bates, 135; Fox, 175; Jarchow, 180; Hyde, 187. Total, 894.

Dauntless Boat Club—Church, 186; Dana, 181; McDevitt, 166; Beddle, 159; Anderson, 149. Total, 802.

MANY GOLFERS AT LAKEWOOD.

Kellogg Wins Prize for Low Score and Defeats Macdonald in Afternoon Round.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 12.—L. L. Kellogg, Jr., of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island, won the prize to-day for the low score in the special two-day golf tournament arranged by the Country Club of Lakewood. Kellogg played very perfect golf considering the frozen condition of the links, finishing the eighteen-holes in 99 strokes, James A. Stillman and Fred P. Kimball were tied for second honors with 95 each. Two sets of eight qualified for two cups and one match play round for each was finished in the afternoon. In the afternoon Kellogg beat Charles B. Macdonald by 4 up and 3 to play. The tournament will be finished to-morrow. Those who played in the qualifying round with scores are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Fox Hills	43	46	99
James A. Stillman, Garden City	46	49	95
Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood	44	51	95
Frank R. Freeman, Lakewood	46	53	99
F. W. Mensies, St. Andrew's	49	51	100
Robert Watson, Jr., Westbrook	47	54	101
W. J. Whitaker Montclair	51	50	101
Harry Suydam, Lakewood	45	58	103
H. Macdonald, Garden City	52	50	102
F. A. Potts, Lakewood	51	52	103
T. F. Riley, Deal	51	53	104
Daniel Chauncey Dyker Meadow	51	55	106
Harry A. James, Lakewood	53	58	111
Frank Lyman, Dyker Meadow	53	58	111
F. P. Cunningham, Westchester	56	56	112
H. Archie Pell, Lakewood	59	55	114
Alfred Symington, Southright	59	57	116
C. M. Cohn, Hollywood	60	58	118
Richard King, Knollwood	60	59	119
George L. Carlisle, New York	66	66	132

The match play results are:

First Eight—R. C. Watson, Jr., beat F. W. Mensies, by 3 up and 1 to play; F. P. Kimball beat F. H. Freeman, by 4 up and 3 to play; Harry Suydam beat James Stillman, by 4 up and 3 to play; Luther L. Kellogg, Jr., beat C. B. Macdonald, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Eight—F. A. Potts beat Frank Lyman, by 6 up and 5 to play; Daniel A. Chauncey beat H. Archie Pell, by 5 up and 4 to play; A. Symington beat Henry A. James, by 1 up and 2 to play; Clarence M. Cohn and H. P. Carrington drew a bye.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

IMPERIAL—David Moody, Washington.

GRAND—Walter Priestley, England; Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army.

SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.; A. L. Brown, Los Angeles.

MANHATTAN—Commander Alexander Bostwick, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Washington; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Capt. D. O'Farrell, Quebec; Commander Herbert Wheelew, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, Cowing.

VICTORIA—Dr. W. M. Williamson, Montgomery, Ala.; Capt. George C. Reiter, United States Navy.

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

WAR AND BUSINESS.

President ROOSEVELT has departed somewhat from the custom of his predecessors in the proclamation of neutrality issued by him to meet the Russo-Japanese situation. He has not contented himself with a simple declaration of the neutrality of the United States, and with calling attention to the rights and duties of our citizens as defined by our statutes and the law of nations; he has embodied in the proclamation the substance, and in some instances the words, of the law. One result, and a salutary one, is that our people have before them a more complete and concrete statement of the attitude of the Government in these matters than ordinarily could be obtained without special study.

The proclamation brings out distinctly the underlying principle of modern law, which has been gradually adopted, largely through the influence of the United States, that war shall be conducted so far as possible without interference with the regular business of the nations remaining at peace. This is in effect a radical change from the doctrine and practice of former times, when the relations of nations were regarded more from the standpoint of the soldier, and when peaceful interests were rudely treated or cruelly violated at the discretion of those in arms. During the tremendous struggles of the Napoleonic period the rights of neutrals were practically ignored by each side as the exigencies of the conflict seemed to require. Great Britain and her allies on the one hand and NAPOLEON and his changing allies or dependents on the other felt that they were fighting to the death, and every indirect contribution to the supplies of either party was looked on as in effect hostile by the other party. It took a long time, even after conditions were changed by the fall of the French Empire, to establish in the minds of publicists and rulers anything like the conception now acted on, and clearly set forth in the President's proclamation, that the peaceful business of peaceful nations must be interfered with as little as possible.

It will be understood that the course of the American Government in the long years during which it has pursued this ideal with the utmost patience and firmness has been dictated substantially by its view of the interests of our own people. Our policy has not in the least been, nor has the Government claimed that it was, altruistic or unselfish. We have always been a trading people, and we have rarely been a fighting people. It was by far best for us that trade should not be interrupted by war. We had little reason to fear that any war of ours would suffer from interference by trade. We were producers, manufacturers, and through our own marine or that of others we have been shippers. In all European struggles we have been neutrals. It was natural and inevitable that we should advance the interests of neutrals in that general consensus of the views and practice of nations which constitutes international law. And we have done so with such effect that the first care of every nation not directly involved in a war now is, when war comes, to define its position in a way to guard its trade as completely as possible, while engaging to show no favoritism to either belligerent.

But if our motives have frankly been those of selfishness, and if we have succeeded in our advocacy of neutral rights mainly because these have become valuable to a larger and larger part of the population of the modern world, it still remains true that our policy has powerfully told for the maintenance of peace, for the limiting of war, and for the speediest restoration of peace after it has been interrupted. In a sense, modern wars may be said to be more commercial than political. The present one is in substance waged to serve what the respective combatants regard as their commercial interests. And in that degree it is right to say that trade does not tend to prevent war. But the complex interests involved in trade are instantly aroused to protect themselves against the destruction with which war threatens them. The sympathies of the civilized world are to a great extent with Japan because she professes—and has proved her sincerity in the recent past—to intend "the open door" to extend to all the opportunities for trade that she is claiming and defending. We hear much in these days of the demoralizing influence of "commercialism." It is worth noting that commerce probably restrains from war, and that it certainly restricts its destructive effect and tends to restrict its area and duration.

MR. MURPHY'S VIEWS.

Mr. MURPHY has been misunderstood. Some of the Democrats who have commented upon his statement concerning Presidential candidates appear to think that the Tammany chieftain has spoken out against Judge PARKER'S candidacy. As we read the report of his interview he has done nothing of the kind. He did utter some censure upon a bit of political horseplay at Albany, where Judge PARKER was nominated in circumstances of conviviality and irresponsibility. But this admonition was not directed at Judge PARKER, nor in the language used by Mr. MURPHY is there any hint of hostility to the Judge's candidacy.

The avoidance of premature commitment for or against individual candidacies was the dominant note of Mr. MURPHY'S remarks. He denied that he was committed to anybody, and opposed the sending of an instructed delegation from the State of New York. "Nobody knows what the situation will be in St. Louis in July," said Mr. MURPHY, "and it certainly won't do to instruct delegates in April or May. There must be no fetters on that delegation."

That sounds like good Democratic doctrine. Our only criticism of it is that it may be too early now to say whether in April or May the Democrats of New York ought to instruct their delegates to St. Louis.

DECLARATIONS.

The point that the Japanese violated international law in going to war without a formal declaration would be of no importance if the Czar had not dignified it by raising it in his manifesto to the Russian people. There seems now to be no doubt that the first shot was fired by Russia in Korean waters, although the Japanese in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li could not possibly have known of it when they made their night attack upon Port Arthur. So that, if one belligerent has violated international law in this particular, both belligerents have done so.

But it is really inconceivable that the note which the withdrawing Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg delivered to explain his withdrawal can have been construed otherwise than as a declaration of war. The text of this note is now at hand. The conclusion of it is as follows: "The Imperial Government have no other alternative than to terminate the present futile negotiations. In adopting this course the Imperial Government reserve to themselves the right to take such independent action as they may deem best to consolidate and defend their menaced position, as well as to protect their established rights and legitimate interests." What could be plainer than that? To add to such a declaration a formal declaration of war would have seemed to be to add an explicit threat. Such a threat might very well have seemed to the Japanese statesmen incompatible with their national dignity. The Russophile publicists of Paris who have been so absurd as to base a claim of "treachery" upon Japan's promptitude entirely overlook the extent to which the practice of initiating war by formal declaration has gone out. "The present century," says LAWRENCE, meaning the nineteenth, "has seen over sixty wars or acts of reprisal begun by European States without formal notice to the Power attacked, whereas there have been only eleven formal declarations of war between civilized States since 1700." The notion that after Russia had been protracting negotiations for months in order to complete her preparations for war it was incumbent upon Japan to give her more time yet by a more direct declaration of war than the breaking off of negotiations upon the express ground that they were "futile" finds no countenance either in the writings of the authorities or in the practice of nations.

REGENTS WITH NOTHING TO DO.

There can be no doubt that the Lewis Unification bill goes to the very verge of unconstitutionality, even if it does not cross the line. It takes away all executive authority and serviceable functions from a corporate body known as the Regents of the University of the State of New York, created in 1784, which the Constitution of 1894 declares "is hereby continued under the name of the University of the State of New York." This section of the Constitution further declares that the corporation known as the university "shall be governed and its corporate powers, which may be increased, modified, or diminished by the Legislature, shall be exercised by not less than nine Regents." That may seem to give full authority to the Legislature to put the Regents on the shelf. But the makers of the Constitution must have had some purpose in continuing the corporation. By no reasonable theory of Constitutional interpretation can it be assumed that they intended to continue in existence a numerous and solemn body from which the Legislature at its pleasure might take away all function, power, and authority. That assumption is absurd, and the courts set themselves stoutly against all attempts to read absurdity into the organic law.

Mr. MARCUS T. HUN, in his argument before the committee, pointed out that it has been held by the Court of Appeals that the Legislature cannot "take from a Constitutional officer the substance of the office itself, and transfer it to another who is to be appointed in a different manner and to hold the office by a different tenure than that provided by the Constitution." At the time the Constitution of 1894 was adopted the Regents had real and large powers, executive powers over the academies, colleges, universities, professional and technical schools of the State. The higher educational system was within their domain, primary education being under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Education. It is a warrantable presumption, therefore, that in continuing the corporation the Constitutional Convention intended to continue a corporation exercising these or similar powers, subject only to such diminishment by the Legislature as would stop short of the absurdity of extinction. But the Lewis bill does extinguish the power and authority of the Regents and disregards the necessity for their continued existence. The report accompanying the bill describes it as a bill "placing the educational affairs of the State under the control of a single individual, who shall have as advisers a board of eleven members, chosen from the existing Board of Regents of the University." The Regents as now constituted are not advisers, they are executive officers. If the Lewis bill becomes a law, while it would still be permissible for a Regent to visit the office of the Regents, if they have an office, and to putter around there for an hour or so, there would be no necessity for it and he would find nothing to do. Under the bill the Regents will be called upon merely to approve appointments and salaries for the minor positions and to draw up certain rules. The supreme power over the educational system is vested in the Commissioner of Education elected by the Legislature. If this is Constitutional, then the Constitution is certainly an absurd document.

Six years hence the absurdity would become more evident, for then unless the law is amended the Regents will themselves choose a Commissioner who will be superior to them, independent of them, and legally under no requirement to consult with them. Why, then, continue the Board of Regents? The answer is, of course, that the Constitution requires that it be continued. But the makers of the Constitution could not have intended to continue in existence a functionless body.

The construction of Section 2 of Article IX. of the Constitution, under which the authors of the Lewis bill have proceeded, is contrary to human reason, but it is not contrary to Republican politics. We predict, therefore, that Mr. HUN'S argument will be disregarded. The Republicans at Albany have resolved that the Regents shall be put to sleep; that a Commissioner of Education beholden to them for the office shall have charge of the schools; that Superintendent SKINNER, the successful collector of Republican campaign funds, and Deputy AINSWORTH, who has been a conspicuous disturber of the public peace in the educational system, shall be retained "in minor positions," to the end that whatever may happen in State politics the schools of all grades shall for the next six years at least be under Republican control. Gov. ODELL has sought to make the courts part of the Republican machine. Why not the schools?

ELEVATED RAILROAD PROBLEMS.

The decision of the management of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system to provide special guards in police uniform for their stations where rushes occur daily is wise.

But would it not be even wiser to give thought to the question how the congestion which calls for such measures of regulation can best be corrected? The problem of a better distribution of the train service is not insoluble. It will involve a liberal expenditure of money, but unless all the lessons of experience in transportation count for nothing, it would pay good interest.

It has been suggested that the management will make shift to deal with existing conditions on the basis of present facilities until the subway is opened, when such a diversion of travel is expected that the crowds remaining will be more convenient to handle and manage.

If this consideration is permitted to have weight it may be regarded as indicative of a very limited intelligence in the problems of transportation. To count upon the relief to be gained by driving away a third or a quarter of those who now use the elevated system should not be satisfactory to the Manhattan stockholders, however it may be to the management. No doubt some relief will be had from the diversion of travel to the subway, but this should be a source of satisfaction to the public rather than to the carrying corporations from whose lines it will be drawn. The way to prevent its being disastrous to earnings is undoubtedly to improve the facilities of the elevated system as much and as rapidly as possible. So far as can be observed by one who uses his eyes but is not honored in any especial degree with the confidence of the elevated management, there is at present no special effort on the part of that management to correct the conditions from which the public now suffers at the stations where the daily congestion is intolerable. This may be wise and far-sighted policy in railroad management, but it certainly does not seem so to one who travels and pays fare.

"THE RESPONSIBILITY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the above caption in to-day's TIMES you quote LAWRENCE as saying, "unless the attacking State acts with the grossest perfidy the State attacked must always be warned." This is true, and applies as well to individuals as to States. A man with a spark of honor in him always warns his antagonist to "draw his weapon and defend himself."

But whether the Japanese are to blame for making the attack or not, they have one notable precedent for their act. I regret to say it was our own Nation and the commander of our fleet at Manila. The facts on which I base this opinion—which I have never heard controverted—are as follows:

The cable to Manila had been cut previous to the declaration of war. A steamer was in readiness at Hongkong (if needed) to convey the news to Admiral DEWEY. On receiving the news by cable the steamer carried it to Admiral DEWEY—a two days' trip. Admiral DEWEY made the attack at daylight the next morning without a word of warning. The Spanish at Manila were unaware of the declaration of war.

Besides the rule of war which you have quoted I think there is another which requires a commander, when he has an almost helpless foe in his power, to first demand a surrender. It is doubly regretful that this dire privilege was not extended to our foe.

In view of this precedent the Japanese cannot reasonably be blamed.

If there is any extenuating circumstance in connection with the Manila affair, or any error in the data mentioned, I would be pleased to hear. HISTORY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1904.

Why our correspondent should weave such a tissue of silly and ignorant misstatements wherewith to defame his own country is more than we can imagine. Our astonishment might be mitigated if he wrote from Boston, where there is still a concerted endeavor to believe that the Maine was blown up from the inside. But he writes from Brooklyn.

Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put him down: The war with Spain had been going on for ten days when DEWEY steamed into Manila Bay. During all that time, Manila was in communication by cable with Madrid, and was fully aware that the American squadron was coming. Proclamations to that effect had been issued by Don Bombastes Furioso, the Governor General. The Spanish ships were as ready as they ever would have been, and volunteers had been enlisted for service on land. The first news we received of the attack came over this same cable, by way of Madrid. The cable was not cut till May 2, the day after the battle. Unless Commodore DEWEY was bound to serve written notice of his intentions upon every individual Spanish soldier and sailor in Manila, it is hard to see what more he could have done to apprise the enemy of his intentions. Really, our correspondent ought, before rushing into print, to take some pains to acquaint himself with facts of world-wide notoriety.

TORPEDOES VERSUS GUNS.

Latest reports of last Monday's and Tuesday's naval operations at Port Arthur indicate that the Russian loss was not due wholly to torpedo work. The sinking of at least one vessel is attributed to the gun fire of the Japanese fleet. It is also reported that three of the Japanese torpedo craft were destroyed by the Russian guns. These results encourage the experts who champion the cause of the gun and who refuse to admit the claims of those extremists among the torpedo's advocates who assert that torpedo boats alone would afford sufficient protection against a hostile fleet.

The practical lessons of the Port Arthur fighting would be very valuable now, when the Naval Appropriation bill has just been reported in the House of Representatives, for they might have an important influence upon the building programme for our navy. Unfortunately it may be weeks before the true story of the Russo-Japanese naval actions becomes known. The hasty reports made by untrained observers of these battles are not sufficiently accurate evidence of what really happened to enable navy men to form a satisfactory opinion about the manner in which results have been attained, and, until the official records of both combatants are supplied for the critical study of neutral and unprejudiced experts, it is to be feared that the naval lessons of this war will not be clearly defined.

Men who have the best information concerning the defenses of Port Arthur do not believe that the Japanese will be able to make much impression upon them by means of naval operations. Even though the Russian gunners should be as bad marksmen as some of the recent reports represent them to be, they could not fail to make a few hits that would seriously damage the attacking vessels; but it is practically certain that the warships could not do the shore guns much harm. A heavy force of troops may reduce Port Arthur, but a naval attack alone is not likely to be successful.

Russia's loss in ships due to the Japanese attack has been supplemented by the destruction of a torpedo transport by a mine laid to keep the enemy out—an incident that recalls the premature explosion of the Spanish mines off Cavite before the United States fleet was within range. It was understood that the Captains of the Spanish ships insisted on having the mines fired before they would manoeuvre in that part of the bay that they knew to be mined.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While waiting with as much patience as the interest and importance of the subject make possible, for final information as to what actually happened to the "skyscrapers" that were exposed to the Baltimore fire, there is at least amusement in noting how widely diverse have been the early reports about the behavior of these structures under their first really great test. While the conflagration was still in progress it was announced by various persons who spoke on the authority of their own eyes that the buildings of modern steel construction crumbled into nothing when the flames reached them, showing no greater powers of resistance than their humble neighbors, left over from the age of wooden beams and partitions of lath and plaster. Later there were cheerful tales to the effect that these lofty aggregates of the incombustible, instead of staying the progress of the fire, acted as volcanic shafts, vomiting to dizzy heights and distributing to prodigious distances enormous quantities of something or other that came down fiercely blazing and so set new fires in remote urban districts which otherwise would have escaped injury. What effort of the imagination seems to have marked the limit in that particular direction, and now we are hearing stories of a different sort. From present indications it's not going to be demonstrated that steel columns and girders, brick partitions, and concrete floors are more inflammable than, or even quite as inflammable as, hemlock lumber and tar paper. On the contrary, the latest news tends to confirm the cherished belief that buildings called fire-proof are at least slow-burning and that the up-to-date skyscraper is quite appreciably safer itself and safer for its neighbors than a powder magazine or Mont Pelée. Indeed, we now hear that the Baltimore skyscrapers did not turn instantly or even at all into flames and ashes. Where they stood before the fire something more, and a good deal more, than nothing is standing yet—not a thing of beauty, to be sure, but in a condition that calls for repairs rather than for despairs. Not all of the promises made by the architects have been kept, but not all of them by any means have been broken, and science is not yet bankrupt. The system that saves 80 per cent. of value in a Baltimore fire needs improvement, not abandonment.

—It is to be hoped that all members of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence who have demonstrated their utter ineligibility to an organization so named by pleading for the restoration of the cat-o'-nine-tails to its ancient place among the instruments of justice, and all the incompetent teachers who are eager for a revival of corporal punishment in the public schools in order that the difference between themselves and teachers who know their business may be less apparent, will read with care some remarks contributed this week to Harper's Weekly by Mr. W. D. HOWELLS. He takes for title "Spoiling the Rod and Sparing the Child," and, with the abominable aphorism which for centuries has justified such an incalculable amount of useless and cowardly brutality as his text, he goes over the whole ground with the humorous earnestness that makes him—when he happens to agree with ourselves—one of the most delightful as well as one of the most valuable allies. The too famous utterance of SOLOMON, whom Mr. HOWELLS suavely describes as "a polygamous Oriental despot," is dismissed as merely the convenient rule of a man, who, with a multitude of wives certainly, and of children presumably, did not have leisure to investigate the transgressions of his offspring, and ordered them beaten into silence and inactivity as a prompt and convenient escape from the annoyances and responsibilities of extensive fatherhood. With less excuse, the majority of parents since his day have continued to cuff or club their unfortunate children, instead of investigating, first of all, the motive and meaning of the acts they punished, and the relation of those acts to the methods used and the examples set by the parents themselves. This better way involves, of course, a lot of trouble, for results are not always immediate. Worst of all, it is terribly apt to lead to discontent with self instead of conferring the savage joy which few adults, when angry, are too civilized to derive from the infliction of bodily pain upon helpless objects of their displeasure. It is reassuring to note that certain parents in Brooklyn, alarmed by the audacity with which the doctrine of the lash and fist has been advocated of late, are organizing to make more effective their opposition to any resuscitation in the public schools of an evil of which the world, bad as it is, has become ashamed. The arguments for hanging as the punishment of petty larceny and for breaking counterfeiters on the wheel are fully as good as those which would lighten the teacher's toil by putting a piece of rubber hose within convenient reach. Undoubtedly it would lighten the toil, but at a hideous cost of degradation for humans, young and old.

—No clear case of "Christian Science" killing has reached the public attention in this vicinity of late—a fact which may prove almost anything except that there haven't been any killings. Elsewhere, however, the "healers" have been less successful in getting their victims quietly under ground, and there is peculiar interest in a case cautiously but comprehensibly reported by the papers in Portland, Ore. It seems that there the daughter, a child three years old, of one JAMES MACKENZIE accidentally poisoned herself with wintergreen oil that had been carelessly left within her reach after use for some domestic purpose. The father had been cured of a "stomach trouble" by an Eddyite neighbor two years before, and therefore, when the baby grew pale and still he sent for the convenient wizard. The usual mummeries were performed and the usual cure announced. Later in the night it became obvious even to a "Christian Science" father that the child was dying, and he sent for a doctor. At the subsequent inquest the doctor testified that it was probably too late to save the baby's life, even when the wizard was called in. That contented the Coroner's jury, and it brought in a short, safe verdict of accidental death by poison self-administered. Thereupon there was great joy in the ranks of the deniers, and their local spokesman gravely proclaimed that from the testimony given at the inquest it was evident that "Christian Science" had done more for the poisoned child than materia medica, whatever that may mean, was able to accomplish! Well, the little girl did live for some time after the incantations were chanted over her, and did die soon after a regular physician took the case. The argument is certainly a strong one—for imbeciles. It is a little queer, though, that the wizard failed, since he declared at the inquest that "Christian Science" is easily effectual in all poisoning cases, and that he had saved one of his own children from the effects of a big dose of carbolic acid. It is really a wonder that the jury didn't hold the doctor to trial for manslaughter, if not for outright murder.

NUGGETS.

Not Sneezing.

"Has your father a bad cold?"

"No, indeed. He is merely reading the Russian-Japanese war news aloud."—Washington Star.

Particulars Wanted.

Guest (in restaurant)—Waiter, you don't mean to say this is Spring lamb?

Waiter—Yessah; dat's what it am, Sah.

Guest—Um! Spring of what year?—Chicago News.

Wide Experience.

Mrs. Snobbs—I want a girl accustomed to being employed in the best families.

Agent—I've got just the girl you want. She was employed in seven of the best families last month.—Brooklyn Life.

Would Then Be Useful.

Grinder—What! asleep at your desk, and work so pressing!

Meekly—Excuse me, Sir, baby kept me awake all night.

Grinder—Then you should have brought it with you to the office.—Town and Country.

Its Value in Other Circumstances.

Proud Mother—Professor, what do you think of my daughter's voice?

Eminent Musician (apparently with great enthusiasm)—Madam, if dot voice was mine I could not sell id for von million tollar!—Chicago Tribune.

UNEXPECTED!

(The Czar's Dirge.)

We are dreadfully dejected,
The attack was unexpected,
Etiquette was not respected
By Japan.

All the world the Russian's hailing
With a doleful, loud bewailing,
Just because they got a whaling
By Japan.

They broke off negotiations
By withdrawing their legations,
Told us not that such relations
Argued war.

Then they gave no information,
Messages, annunciation,
Nor the slightest intimation
They meant war.

Though they'd warned us not, nor hailed us,
When the light of day had failed us,
They most stealthily assailed us
On the sea.

With the villainous torpedo,
Like a poisonous mosquito,
They attacked our mighty fleet. Oh!
Woe is me!

OLD AMERICAN PORTRAITS.

Washington and Others, by Gilbert Stuart, Examples of Trumbull and Sully.

Twenty-four portraits by American painters of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and one by an old Scottish artist are shown at the Ehrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street. Some of these were in a private exhibition at the National Arts Club a year ago, and a few found their way into the recent Portrait Show, but the greater number are now exhibited here in public for the first time.

Gilbert Stuart takes the honors very naturally, for when one compares his authentic work from life with that of the great British portrait painters of his time, his old reputation as an artist is confirmed. The head of Gen. Pickering is a capital bit of character, with its shrewd eyes and kindly but crafty expression, and the flesh painting is most attractive. Another portrait, from the Spear Nicholas estate, a likeness of Judge Nicholas, in a fur-trimmed coat, is another straightforward, simple work that gives a measure of Stuart's skill, while that of Gen. Samuel Smith in his buff and blue uniform offers a richer color scheme and a no less impressive example of masculine brushwork. The "President Madison," from the estate of Admiral Sinclair of Philadelphia, on the contrary, seems by another hand. The hard drawing and hot carnations may of course represent an earlier phase of Stuart's art, but the question will not down whether there is some mistake, not only in the attribution of the painter, but of the subject. Is it Madison, and is it by Gilbert Stuart? Let the Colonial sharps guess and decide.

And while attributions are mentioned, how about the "Benjamin Franklin" purchased in Florence as a work by Maurice Delatour? Surely this dignified old gentleman in a drab coat, red waistcoat, and long white wig, with his aristocratic, small, well-cut features, his white shirt full of little ruffles, his small compact head and pleasure-loving face, cannot be that of the author of "Poor Richard," that sturdy philosopher, with the long nose and chin and ultra-sober dress, who made such an impression on the Court of King Louis! Rather is it some provincial magnate from the South of France, whose drab coat, in the style imitated after Franklin became the rage, is all the basis for the attribution. An interesting picture all the same.

To return to the Stuarts. The bust portrait of Washington, formerly owned by Gen. Joseph Ellicott of Ellicott City, Md., said to have been given him by Washington himself, has the beautiful flesh painting of the artist. The eyes are slightly cast down to the left, the neck is somewhat long, the hair rather tightly curled, and one sees the edge of an elaborate black ribbon which confines the cue behind the neck. There is good style here. Less arranged as to hair and dress is the replica under No. 4. Gilbert Stuart painted many replicas of Washington, as is well known, and his daughter copied several different heads, but without her father's mastery of the brush. The finest Stuarts here, however, are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Manigault of Charleston, painted here in 1794 when the artist was in his fortieth year. The clear, brown eyes look with an alert interest from the canvas. The flesh has blood in it. The finely carved noses and rich lips of husband and wife contain a suggestion of the features one sees in portraits of French people under Louis XVI. in Europe. Thinly painted, the portrait of Mrs. Manigault (who was Margaret Izard of Charleston) is remarkable for the beautiful handling of the hair and laces, which suggest and equal the brushwork of George Romney. Very similar as to the painting of the head is the portrait of Mrs. Lloyd of Maryland, but here the painting of the neck and bust can only be explained in two ways—this part was either added by a 'prentice hand or the lady herself had a peculiar figure, which the painter hurried over in order to make it as little noticeable as possible. The hair, with old rose ribbons, and the intelligent face are painted in delightful style.

Next in interest to the Stuarts are the portraits by Thomas Sully, Mrs. John Izard Middleton, and President Andrew Jackson in his old age. Mrs. Middleton's is signed T. S., 1826, scratched into the canvas. She is somewhat of the Keepsake beauty order, and the mouth and pose betray the influence of the fashionable Sir Thomas Lawrence. The handsome lady holds a songbook, and looks down, as if to see the music of her song on a table or piano to the right. Old Andrew Jackson shows very fine painting round the eyes and mouth, the sunken flesh of old age being capitally rendered. This portrait belonged to the collector of Colonial things, Dr. Crim of Baltimore. A portrait of Charles Middleton, painted in 1817, is hot in color and dark in the shadows, very inferior in brushwork to the Jackson.

The big standing portrait of Gen. Washington by Charles Wilson Peale (1741-1827) was sent to Louis XVI., and given by the latter to Lafayette, who kept it at La Grange as a memento of his great chief, though neither he nor Louis could have had much comfort from it. Recently it was owned by Judge Tissot of New Orleans. It is an official portrait of the most hopeless kind, with British colors on the ground, captured Hessians, and the rear and the head of an obligatory charger filling up the field. Much better is the smallish full length of Washington by Col. John Trumbull, from the estate of Gen. Galt of James River, Va. Some engagement in which a river, with boats and a bridge full of fleeing British soldiers, cannoneers in Colonial uniform are seen, makes up the background—perhaps it is Bunker Hill that is meant—and the white charger held by an orderly is of the true wooden hobby-horse kind. George Washington, moreover, has a self-satisfied air that does not suit the character. He holds a spyglass in the right hand after the approved fashion of military portraits of the time. Nevertheless, the color scheme is good and the picture in many ways excellent; certainly far better than C. W. Peale's. The half length of Henry Clay by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860) comes from the McDonough estate. It is a little hard in painting, but genial and alive in expression. Almost comic in its gesture is the full length of Clay by Henry Neagle, (1799-1865,) a replica of one made for the Henry Clay Club of Philadelphia. A portrait of President Martin Van Buren in early life, by Shephard Alonzo Mount, (1804-1868;) a really impressive little standing portrait of George Washington by John Quidor, rather turbid in color but expressive in face and figure, and a bust of Washington by John Trumbull are further numbers in a little show which has artistic as well as histroical merit.

Venezuela Honors Richard Harding Davis.

MARION, Mass., Feb. 12.—Richard Harding Davis has been appointed Commissioner from Venezuela to the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mr. Davis, whose home is in this town, has written much concerning Venezuela and is viewed as a warm friend of the country by President Castro.

Charter for Caldwell Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a charter for a National bank for Caldwell Borough. The concern will have a capital of $50,000, and the stockholders will consist of Caldwell business men. J. J. Van Orden and W. P. Lindsley will be the principal stockholders.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Twentieth Anniversary Observed—Tablet to the Memory of First President James H. Hoffman Unveiled.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Hebrew Technical Institute was celebrated yesterday, and in connection with the exercises there was an unveiling of the bronze tablet erected by the graduates to the memory of James H. Hoffman, first President of the institution. The tablet, which is located at 36 Stuyvesant Street, and contains the profile of the former head of the institute, bears this inscription:

MEMORIUM.
To the Memory of
JAMES H. HOFFMAN,
the First President of the Hebrew Technical Institute.
1883. 1900.
This tablet is erected in loving tribute by the graduates.

Maximilian Zipkes, President of the Alumni Association, conducted the exercises, and the tablet was presented by Samuel Sass, Chairman of the Hoffman Memorial Committee. It was accepted by Joseph B. Bloomingdale, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute, who, in the course of his remarks, paid a tribute to the memory of Louis Gans. A eulogy on Mr. Hoffman, prepared by Max Lowenthal, was read by one of the graduates, and Prof. Edgar S. Barney said that in these strenuous times to succeed in life a general education needs to be supplemented by a technical education. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander conducted the religious exercises and gave the benediction.

CAR TRANSFER EXTENSION.

Various New Points Where Passengers Can Change Without Having to Pay Another Fare.

The surprise sprung on the public Thursday by the New York City Street Railway Company through the issuance of transfers at cross-town lines where the company had formerly insisted on an extra fare grew greater yesterday when it was learned that the company was transferring passengers not only at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, but at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, at Fourteenth Street and Broadway westward, and at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue. There were only a few of the passengers who knew that the company had agreed to issue transfers at these points, there being no official announcement of the fact.

There were no other places where the conductors would give transfer slips at desirable places not previously points of transfer. Conductors asked for transfers at Forty-second Street on the Broadway line and at Eighth Street and Third Avenue had evidently been carefully instructed to say that they had no orders to issue such transfers, because they called for "transportation by other companies."

The greatest rejoicing at any of the new transfer spots was at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, where passengers congratulated one another that in getting down town they were not compelled, in order not to pay two fares, to travel to Lexington Avenue and down it to Fifty-ninth Street, there to transfer to a second transfer station that would take them where they wanted to go.

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, would not talk about the situation yesterday other than to say that a great victory had been won.

CENTURY OF STEAM TRAVEL.

Richard Trevithick a Hundred Years Ago Made His Trial Run with a Five-Ton Engine.

To-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the first operation of a locomotive propelled by steam on a rail track. It was Monday, Feb. 13, 1804, that Richard Trevithick, a Cornishman, made the first trial run with his engine on a private tram road from Merthyr Tydfil to the Glamorgan Canal, a course now followed by the Taff Vale Railroad.

The grades were steep, and the engine weighed five tons, but according to a letter written by Trevithick, "it worked very well and ran up hill and down with great ease, and was very manageable." A public trial was made a week later. Trevithick died poor, but some of his descendants are still mechanical engineers in charge of motive power in Japan and Egypt.

ACTRESS CAME EAST TO WED.

Miss May A. Joyce the Bride of Treasurer MacFadden of the Amphion Theatre, Williamsburg.

The marriage of Miss Mary A. Joyce, a member of the Four Cohans Company, to Edwin S. MacFadden, the Treasurer of the Amphion Theatre in Williamsburg, yesterday, ended a romance which began before the footlights two years ago. The ceremony was performed in the parsonage of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Frederick A. Saunders.

The bride is twenty years old, and she has been with the Four Cohans Company for four years. Correspondence between her and her fiance had been kept up while she was on the road. A fortnight ago MacFadden telegraphed to Miss Joyce, who was playing in a Western town, asking her if she would give up the stage and become his bride. A telegram in reply said she would, and, resigning from the company, she started East. She joined MacFadden in Williamsburg yesterday, and they proceeded to Pastor Saunder's house. Only the minister's family were witnesses of the marriage ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. MacFadden have taken up their residence at 163 South Ninth Street.

BOSTON STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Payment of Benefits to Sympathetic Strikers Also Forbidden by Boston Judge.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A temporary injunction against the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union was issued to-day by Justice Loring in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The defendants are restrained from bringing about a sympathetic strike among pressmen in connection with the prevailing contest of the job compositors against members of the United Typothetae of America in this city for a new wage schedule.

The striking book and job printers are also enjoined temporarily from inciting the pressmen and feeders to leave their present employ, and from paying further strike benefits to those who have already left their work out of sympathy for the strikers rather than because of any individual grievance against their employers. The order stopping the distribution of strike benefits is said to be without precedent, at least, in this State.

Refusing to handle forms which had been set up by non-unionists, twenty pressmen and feeders stopped work at the Rockwell & Churchill printing plant to-day. This action was taken in face of the issuance of the temporary injunction by the Supreme Court, but the strikers do not interpret the court order as restraining any such strike as theirs.

FLORIDA, THE SEA COW, DEAD.

Latest Pet of the Aquarium a Victim of Bronchial Pneumonia.

Florida, the sea cow of the Aquarium, is dead. She died after an illness of several hours only of bronchial pneumonia, and in spite of the efforts of the most skillful physicians that could be obtained. Since her arrival at the Aquarium on Sept. 3 she had been the star attraction there, and her every whim and vagary had led to comments in the papers.

Although tipping the scales at 750 pounds she was treated from the beginning with the tenderest care, because it was well known to the scientist who brought her to New York from the inlets of Florida that few of her species live long in tanks. Florida is to be stuffed and given to the Museum of Natural History.

WEINGARTNER CONDUCTS

The Sixth Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society.

Largest Audience of the Season Listens to the Great German Conductor's Work.

This season's interesting experiment of the Philharmonic Society with strange conductors rises to a climax of interest as Winter wears toward Spring. The sixth public rehearsal preceding to-night's concert brought to New York one of the most distinguished of the younger German conductors, Mr. Felix Weingartner, a man who, though not yet forty-one years old, has reached a position of singular pre-eminence throughout all Europe as an orchestral leader, and who has made a mark as a composer. He is a musician of uncommon intellectual power whose reputation rests not alone upon his purely musical endowments, but as well upon the keenness and penetration of his thinking and expression upon music, the most tangible evidences of which are contained in a couple of illuminating essays, "On Conducting," and "The Symphony since Beethoven." These are of an aggressiveness and originality that have aroused no little controversy; but whatever may be thought of their tendency, they show forth very clearly the force and high order of intelligence that go to make up Mr. Weingartner's equipment.

It was made clear at the very outset yesterday afternoon that not only these qualities, but others of a more specifically artistic kind, were united in Weingartner the conductor. It was hard to believe, when he had made his way to the conductor's stand, that this tall, slim, boyish young man, smooth-faced and square-shouldered, looking a dozen years younger than his age, could have the knowledge, ripeness, and authority of a great conductor. It was soon enough made evident that he had, and that his gifts and powers were of the most unusual sort. His methods before the orchestra are without mannerism. There is nothing done for effect upon his audience, everything for the object immediately in view, calculated for that and for nothing else. He is a stranger to all affectation. His beat is ordinarily simple, angular, sharp, and decisive, but short and of small compass, till need arises for its enlargement. He has some graceful motions with the left hand, from the wrist. If occasion requires, both arms shoot out in quick, wide gesticulation, sometimes approaching the frantic—never picturesque, but always unmistakable in intention. The impression he gives is of uncommon alertness and quick perception. There is nothing to stimulate romantic expectation in Mr. Weingartner's appearance.

But the knowledge, ripeness, and authority of a great conducter indeed loom large in his performance. He conducted entirely without the score. He is a musician of keenly analytical power, of positive, clear divination. He has the most sensitive feeling for the essential characteristics of the music he is interpreting—the characteristics that make it what it is, and that differentiate its spirit from other music. And he has the unfailing power of seizing upon them and molding his whole interpretation in accordance therewith. His identification of the essence of Berlioz, of Liszt, of Beethoven, in the three works of those masters that he played was complete. He has a sympathy and a glowing musical nature that pulsates through all he does. His vision is that of a poet, but it is always through a clear atmosphere, never obscured by the mists of a humid sentimentality. Health and strength are in him, and with the finest and subtlest qualities of intellect, the most poignant intensity of spirit. Mr. Weingartner's genius differs materially in its spiritual nature from that of any other conducter heard here in any recent times. He stands by himself, alone.

He displeased his powers yesterday in the works of three masters with whose works he has especially identified himself, and as a composer. His programme consisted of Berlioz's overture to "Benvenute Cellini," his own symphonic poem, "The Elysian Fields"; Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso," and Beethoven's seventh symphony. The splendid élan with which he started into Berlioz's overture was something to make the listener catch his breath. That is the easier thing to do, in that dazzlingly brilliant entrance. The harder is to phrase and color the succeeding sections, to secure the play of light and shade, the expressive cantilena, that shall make them seem plausible, even sincere, utterances of emotion, as he did. One of the most remarkable of Mr. Weingartner's powers is that of working out a crescendo or a diminuendo of absolutely just gradation within whatever limits he sets for it; for his command of the subtlest gradations of dynamic power is extraordinary. There was a beautiful exemplification of it as the climax was approached in the overture; and there was a sort of tense, drastic expression in his working out of that conclusion that seemed almost to put a new light upon it all.

Liszt's symphonic poem under his hands had all the tone of ostentatious lament, the grandiose and sonorous amplitude of utterance in which it was conceived. It is hollow enough as music, but Mr. Weingartner approached it with apparent conviction, and his realisation of its effects, as effects, was superb, and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm.

His own symphonic poem is not unknown to New York, for it was played here by Mr. Damrosch in 1896, but no doubt the memories of it in the hearts of the people were very vivid. It is a piece of programme music of the more poetical sort, intended to illustrate a picture by the Greek-spirited German painter, Arnold Böcklin. Its programme, as the composer has given it outside of his score, shows forth a succession of scenes in the Fields of the Blessed—soothing landscape, flooding sunshine, the dances of youths and maidens, the joy and repose of happy souls. The mood of passionless serenity is reproduced in music of great beauty and poetic spirit, of ever-changing color and picturesqueness. Its form and outline are somewhat intangible, but there are charming episodes that present themselves without difficulty, as the ingenuous little dance theme that later appears as an important part of the culmination. The instrumentation is of a singular and quite original charm. Mr. Weingartner secured an exquisitely finished performance—here, too, the working out of a decrescendo to the lowest terms of orchestral sound, and again of a crescendo of perfect proportions was marvelously accomplished.

Would that the great conductor had also been able to secure a finished performance of Beethoven's symphony. It was in its technical aspects the least satisfactory of anything that was played, with some raggedness of attack and with some of the old complaint of untunefulness in the wood wind. Mr. Weingartner's reading was in every way fine—supremely musical, and, as it seemed, absolutely right in its tempi. It was by no means a sensational reading; there was nothing in it that was new to the lovers of Beethoven's music; but there was an authentic setting forth of familiar beauties. Rhythmically it was elastic and pulsing with life. There were an exquisite plasticity in the working out of the details, delicacy in the treatment of all the nuances, and an uncommon brilliancy in the last allegro. The allegretto was taken at a pace that of itself was enough to show that Mr. Weingartner will have none of the tempo-dragging methods of young Germany. It was Beethoven read by a master, with the fullest sympathy and understanding, and with the purpose solely of expounding Beethoven, not of exploiting Weingartner.

There was the largest audience present that has attended any of the Philharmonic's concerts so far this season, and there was great enthusiasm for the conductor, who was made to return repeatedly to bow his acknowledgments. The Philharmonic Society has clearly done well to arrange for the extra concert that it will give with Mr. Weingartner next Tuesday evening.

MAY LET THEATRE STAY SHUT.

The Shuberts Believe Safety Changes in the Madison Square Theatre Should Be Made by the Owners.

It is practically certain now that the Madison Square Theatre will not open again this season, and it may never open. The alterations necessary before the city authorities will issue a permit would cost a large sum, and the Shubert Brothers do not see that it is their business to make them. They think it is the concern of the owners of the property. There is apt to be a legal fight to settle whether the Shuberts have to pay rent for the Madison Square Theatre for the time that it is useless to them.

When the Chicago fire called attention to the faults of New York playhouses, and the Madison Square Theatre was ordered closed, the Shuberts had to lose their percentage of the receipts of a show that was drawing larger crowds than nine out of ten of the shows that have been here this season.

MME. CALVÉ AS SANTUZZA.

Her Reappearance in "Cavalleria Rusticana"—The Ballet "Coppelia" Revived After Many Years.

Mme. Calvé appeared last evening for the first time this season in "Cavalleria Rusticana." The part of Santuzza is one in which she has shown some of her most remarkable dramatic qualities, her most intense and poignant passion, in a wholly characteristic vein of peasant rudeness. Her return to it last evening was a notable incident of the season that attracted a large audience of her admirers. They heard a representation of Mascagni's opera that was raised to a higher potency through her participation in it than any that has been heard at the Opera House this Winter She sang with vehemence and gave out her voice profusely. The others in the cast had previously been heard in it—Mr. Dippel as Turiddu, Mr. Campanari as Alfio, Miss Fanchon Thompson as Lola, and Miss Bauermeister as Lucia. Mr. Hinrichs conducted. The audience was large, but it was not all seated when the time arrived for beginning the opera, though that was a quarter of an hour later than usual. The sight of empty seats was displeasing to Mme. Calvé, who refused to allow the performance to go on till most of them had been filled up. The beginning was therefore delayed till nearly 8:45.

The second part of the bill was given up to Delibes's ballet of "Coppelia." The ballet is a form of entertainment that has not flourished in New York, but "Coppelia" was not a stranger to the Metropolitan Opera House before last evening, as was intimated on the house bill. It had been done there in 1887 by the National Opera Company, that ambitiously undertook a number of works outside of the rut of operatic conventionality.—And, as it happened, the same Gustav Hinrichs who conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana" last evening conducted "Coppelia" in the Metropolitan Opera House. Nor is the music unfamiliar to the New York public, for many of its fascinating pieces have been many times played in concerts of a popular character—they were favorites of Anton Seidl, and he put them often on his popular programmes.

The charming little pantomime tells a pretty story of a sweetheart, Swanilda, jealous of her betrothed, Frants, on account of his interest in the mysterious automatic doll that an old man, Coppelius, is constructing in secret and that is supposed to be his daughter. The outcome of her doubts is that she steals into the old man's house to discover what her rival is like, and is followed by her lover. In the second act we see the interior of Coppelius's workshop, with its array of automatic dolls. For this scene Delibes has written music that is a classic of its kind, representing the movements of the dolls in delightfully amusing fashion. The old artisan enters and finds the intruders; and when Frants has confessed his amorous interest in the doll Coppelia, plies him with liquor, while Swanilda hides behind the doll, for which she substitutes herself. Discovery follows, forgiveness, and the marriage of the two lovers.

The chief performers last evening were Miss Enrica Varasi as Swanilda, Tekla Braun as Frants, and Augusto Francioli as Coppelius. Mr. Franko conducted, with a somewhat heavy hand that did not quite reproduce all the grace and lightness of the music. The spectacle and the captivating music gave pleasure.

HUG SAVES THE SITUATION.

Wilton Lackaye Rises to the Occasion When the Curtain Sticks.

Something was wrong with the curtain at the close of yesterday's matinée performance of "The Pit," and the big holiday crowd waited while many stage hands tried for several minutes to lower it.

Wilton Lackaye, in the rôle of the ruined speculator, prevented what seemed must be a fiasco by clasping Jane Oaker, his wife, to his much-crumpled shirt front and standing with his back to the audience until the curtain was released.

At first the crowd laughed uproariously at the embarrassing situation, but as the minutes passed and the curtain still stuck the difficulty of the two actors' predicament dawned upon the house and hearty applause burst out.

Mr. Lackaye responded to six curtain calls after the strenuous pit scene and finally made a speech.

Thibaud, the Violinist, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The French violinist, Thibaud, made his first public appearance in Washington to-day at the concert of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Reginald De Koven. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a box, and the audience was the most distinguished that has appeared at a concert here this season.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Beginning next Tuesday evening, Manager Flaherty of the Majestic Theatre will allow six seats to blind persons at every evening performance of "Babes in Toyland." Mr. Flaherty made this decision at the request of Miss Winifred Holt of 58 East Seventy-eighth Street, who is interested in the welfare of the blind. She is connected with the Musical Art Society, and in her efforts to provide entertainment for the blind she has the aid of Superintendent William J. Wait of the Institute for the Blind.

Kirke La Shelle has received from several Western Congressmen at Washington answers to his invitation to "Cowboy Night" at the Manhattan Theatre Monday. Many of them agree to come. Nearly fifty "cowpunchers" will be present in a body.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD PLAN.

Commissioner Brackenridge Thinks Loop to Connect Bridges Could Be Built for $10,000,000.

Public Works Commissioner John C. Brackenridge of Brooklyn issued a statement yesterday with relation to the proposed municipal railroad to connect the two East River bridges by means of an elevated line forming a loop and passing through the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. He expresses the belief that this line, approximating eight miles in length, could be built for $10,000,000, that it would afford seating accommodation for 315,000 passengers during the rush hours, and that it would be able to pay 3½ per cent. interest on the bonds if a maximum fare of 3 cents was charged.

This municipal railroad, as outlined by the administration, does not contemplate interfering in any manner with the operation of trolley cars over the Brooklyn Bridge or the new East River Bridge.

At any time in the future, when public convenience demands, the extension of the service now contemplated by extensions to and across the Manhattan Bridge and the Blackwell's Island Bridge, the plans now being prepared by the borough government will easily allow of this.

It is not doubted that the present city administration will favor the general features of the proposed municipal railroad. They are generally committed to municipal ownership by platform utterances and the proposed acquisition of the Staten Island and Thirty-ninth Street Ferry.

GLASS WORKERS STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 12.—The American Glass Workers' Union has declared a general strike against the National Glass Company, and information received to-day says that all the plants of the company are closed.

The strike is the result of an attempt to enforce the "open shop" here and at Rochester, Penn. The plants were leased to outsiders, who were incorporated, and the union being of the opinion that the lease was a trick of the company to break its scale agreement, refused to accept its explanation. The local men are willing to accept a reduction in wages, but will not consent to the "open shop" proposition.

DYNAMITE ON MAJESTIC

Eighteen Pounds Discovered When Liner Arrived at Liverpool.

Austrian Who Had Worked in Pennsylvania Mines Had Explosive Concealed in Trunk with False Bottom.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The customs officials this morning found eighteen pounds of dynamite and 3,360 detonators in the possession of an Austrian emigrant on board the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which left New York Feb. 3 and arrived here yesterday.

The Austrian's trunk had a false bottom, in which the dynamite was concealed. The man, who gave the name of Ivan Ljubanovic, and who ostensibly was bound for Karlstadt, was arrested and remanded until Feb. 20.

Ljubanovic denies that he was connected with any secret society, and says he intended to use the explosive to remove rocks on his father's home in Bohemia.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Ivan Ljubanovic, who was arrested in Liverpool upon the arrival of the steamer Majestic for having dynamite concealed in his trunk, was a former mill worker in this city. In company with Ivan Brozovic, he bought a ticket from Pittsburg to Karlstadt, Croatia, on Jan. 30, each man paying $50 for his ticket. These tickets were purchased through the foreign department of the Franklin Savings and Trust Company of this city. Ljubanovic exchanged $250 into 1,200 kronen, and Brozovic had $130, for which he got 670 kronen.

At the bank this afternoon it was said that the two men had been in the country for about two and a half years, and neither could speak much English. Previous to working in the Penn Avenue Mills they had worked at some coal mines in the Pittsburg district. The police authorities knew nothing of the men.

When the dispatch from Liverpool was shown to the agents of the White Star Line here yesterday, they said that they had not been officially notified of the finding of the dynamite. Upon looking over their books, however, they found that Ivan Ljubanovic was among a number of emigrants booked by the Franklin Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburg on the Majestic, and that he, according to the books, was bound for Karlstadt.

The steamship agents had no personal recollection of the man. All that they knew of him was that according to their information he was one of a score of other Austrians who had been working in the mines near Pittsburg, and who had placed their savings in the Pittsburg bank. Ljubanovic gave his age upon shipping as thirty years, and said that he was unmarried.

The customs officials who were present on the pier when the Majestic sailed did not remember the man. They said that they were not called upon to examine the luggage of outgoing passengers. One of the customs men said that recently quite a number of men from the coal regions of Pennsylvania who had been unable to get employment had been going back to Europe, and it was his opinion that the man arrested in Liverpool had merely taken the dynamite from the Pennsylvania mine in which he had worked in order to use it for the purpose for which it was intended here in a mine abroad.

When the Majestic sailed she carried 80 first-cabin passengers, 65 second-cabin passengers, and 807 in the steerage.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something brand new for the woman automobilist, and it costs only 48 cents. It is a handkerchief, or really a face-kerchief, for it is intended for my lady's use in removing such dust as may collect on her face beneath her protecting veil. The foundation is of plaid in colors and woven in silk and linen, which gives it a pretty gloss. The centre is made with a soft Turkish toweling finish, and this is the part of the handkerchief which is intended for duty. A wide border of the plaid is left around the edge.

Shirring is more than ever popular in the old-fashioned way in which it has been revived. One charming gown has a deep embroidered ruffle forming the lower part of the skirt. There is a narrow tucked panel running down the front of the skirt to the ruffle, and at the sides the skirt is shirred in fine shirrings over cords, intersected with openwork lines filled in with a star stitch. This is for a few inches a little below the line of the hips.

Baubles of the jester are decorated with paper and are among the prettiest of favors. They are surmounted with pretty parian doll's heads with paper caps and the usual bells.

Something else new in the way of paper decorations is looking as far forward as Easter. For a children's party of this season there is a big Jack Horner pie made in the shape of an enormous egg all in fluffy green paper. There is a ladder leading up to this egg upon which are perched little yellow chickens of natural size, and several others are nestled among the green leaves around the sides of the egg. The children pull out the contents of the pie with innumerable little green ribbons attached to it.

Ice cups are made to match the eggs of the fluffy green paper with chickens perched on the edge of each.

For cotillion favors gayly dressed little paper ballet girls are among the simplest and are pretty for a change.

Headdresses of the women of different nationalities ring changes with the picture hats which are more elaborate and more expensive. In many cases they make up quite as becomingly in paper. The Alsatian bow is one of the effective headdresses. It is made with extra large bows and ends of crêpe paper, the bows being wired and the ends turned up.

Italian headdresses are made of broad bands of white paper, one end fastened to the top of the head, and the other hanging down the back well over the shoulders and decorated in bright colors.

Lorraine caps are made like inverted paper bags, the lower part ruffled over the hair.

The Dutch cap is small, fitting close to the head and outlined with lace medallions, which also form tabs on either side. One of these is in pale blue and white lace paper, and is pretty and becoming.

Something new in paper is that which comes in small checks, and a field sunbonnet made of this in pale blue is prettier than the more elaborate bonnets. All these caps and bonnets are inexpensive and easy to reproduce at home.

A "lah de dah" stick is short, covered with paper, and tied with ribbons, and with a round ball of paper for the handle.

To go with the big paper muffs are charmingly becoming neck pieces. These are made of deep, full ruchings of paper with long loops of narrow strips of paper forming the ends. These are made in different colors, agreeing with the muffs with which they are to be carried. Frequently, as at a recent Washington cotillion, all the favors are made in the same color, and the effect is very pretty.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be quiet, owing to the many people who are away at the different resorts for over Sunday. The holiday yesterday gave an extra opportunity for the guests to remain over Saturday and not to return until Monday. This afternoon the Badminton Club will meet. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a dinner on this evening for the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller.

***

The Countess Festetics Tolna has cards out for Saturdays in February at her residence, 441 Madison Avenue.

***

Among the dinners given last evening were those by Mrs. Vanderbilt for the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, by Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and by Mr. and Mrs. David Morrison.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are booked to sail for Europe to-day. They are to go on a yachting cruise after reaching the other side.

***

Miss Eleanor Hoyt had a luncheon given for her yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt.

***

Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Emmet (Miss Drexel) will return to town to-day to attend the reception to-morrow of Dr. Emmet's parents, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, and also the large family dinner to be given by the latter on Tuesday. On Thursday they will start for Palm Beach.

***

Dr. Morton Grinnell and Mrs. Grinnell of Beaver Brook Farm, Milford, Conn., have gone to Porto Rico for the benefit of the former's health.

***

The wedding of Miss Jessie Colby Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, and Colby M. Chester, Jr., son of Rear Admiral Chester, is to be celebrated on April 20 in St. Bartholomew's Church.

***

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom has invitations out for a dinner, to be given on Monday evening next at her Gramercy Park residence.

***

Miss Katarina Suse is ill with tonsilitis, and the invitations for the dance scheduled for last evening at the Suse residence, on Lexington Avenue, were recalled by her mother, Mrs. Friedrich Suse.

***

Mrs. Schuyler S. Wheeler gave a large dinner last evening, followed by dancing. About forty guests were asked.

***

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will go to Atlantic City on Monday, where she will remain until after Easter.

DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Entertain Members of Younger Set.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner of twenty-seven covers at the White House to-night. The guests were mostly of the younger element in Washington society. The dining room was elaborately decorated for the occasion with gilt candelabra and yellow and white carnations.

Mrs. Roosevelt was gowned in white satin, with iridescent spangles, and Miss Roosevelt's dress was of white satin and lace. Those who attended were:

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Countess de Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Patterson, Miss MacVeagh, the Misses Mills, the Misses Warder, Miss Emory, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Nott, Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Dering, Viscount de Chambrun, von Rubido Zuchy, Major McCawley, Lieut. Fortescue, Mr. Hillen, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Berry, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Horstmann.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker have arrived here. Mr. Wanamaker will spend a great deal of his time fishing.

Attorney General P. F. Knox and H. K. Frick returned last night from a fishing trip to Miami. They caught yesterday 175 kingfish.

The new clubhouse of the Florida Gun Club will be formally opened to-morrow. A handicap live pigeon shoot of twenty-five birds will be shot.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dale are here for the Winter.

Mrs. Frederick Sterry gave a sailing party and tea yesterday. Her guests were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. John Moller, Jr., Mrs. C. B. Cory, Mrs. Carhart, and Mrs. G. M. Ward.

Sydney Breese gave a large tea to-day in honor of Miss Butler of New York.

Among the New Yorkers who arrived to-day are E. W. Shirk, W. R. Leeds, Jr., George Lucas, G. C. St. John, Charles E. Ellis, John E. Foster, Mathias Paine, and Mrs. Robert Watson.

SINGER'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Announces Charlotta's Betrothal to Dresden Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is here filling an engagement as soloist at the symphony concerts, to-day announced the engagement of her eldest daughter, Charlotta, to Dr. George Grief, a leading physician of Dresden. Mme. Schumann-Heink received a letter from her daughter asking her sanction to the engagement.

The wedding will probably take place next Summer in New York. Owing to Mme. Schumann-Heink's contract to appear in light opera next season she will take a country house near New York for the Summer instead of going home, as is her custom.

In June Miss Charlotta will bring over the other children and place them with their mother. Since her thirteenth year she has been a foster mother to her little brothers and sisters, while her mother was delighting music lovers all over the world.

NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

A Substance 500 Times as Sweet as Cane Sugar.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 12.—The chemical department of Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, has just announced the discovery of twenty-five new saccharine preparations, one of which has 550 times the sweetening power of cane sugar. It is a coal tar product.

A number of other substances are used in its preparation, and three or four weeks are necessary to complete the work. While taking notes a student touched his tongue with a pencil that had been accidentally dipped in a solution of the substance. Thus accidentally was its wonderful sweetness discovered. It is stated that the substance can be used to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines and can be taken by persons suffering with diabetes, upon whom sugar acts as a poison.

WOMEN DENOUNCE STRIKES.

Wives of Union Workingmen Call Them Barbarous.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—The Woman's Union Labor League, composed of the wives of the union workingmen, at a meeting last night, unanimously denounced strikes and lockouts, which they characterize as barbarous, and decided to fight them in every way.

After passing a resolution heartily indorsing the principles of the labor organizations wherein they attempt to broaden educational agencies, to promote the spirit of moral support and assistance in securing better sanitary conditions for the shop, the counting room, factory, and mines, for the preservation of the health of the workmen, the shorter working day, the restriction or child labor, and the elevation of the character of its members, the resolution concludes as follows:

"Resolved, That we oppose these strikes and lockouts as barbarous warfare tending to punish the innocent and to cripple and demoralize the ranks of the labor organizations."

INNESS PICTURES AT AUCTION.

Second Day's Sale Nets $14,785—"Evening Glow" Secured for $3,450.

George Inness's painting, "Evening Glow," which the artist considered "the greatest effort of his life," according to the statement made by the auctioneer, and which is said by many critics to compare favorably and in some instances to surpass Millet's "Angelus," was sold for $3,450 at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, last night. It was bought by Thomas E. H. Curtis for his mother, Mrs. A. J. Curtis.

The sale of this painting was the feature of the evening's proceedings. The first bid on it was $1,000, and inside of a minute this went up in a succession of offers to $3,000. Mr. Curtis bid $3,400, and Mr. Silo was about to knock after long hesitation when somebody bid $3,425. Almost simultaneously Mr. Curtis increased his offer to $3,450 and got the painting.

Sixty-one paintings were sold last evening, bringing $14,785. There was a large company present, and the bidding, while confined to a comparative few, was very lively on many of the offerings. Next to the "Evening Glow" "The Veteran's Return," an afterglow showing a soldier on his way home after the war, size 22 by 27, brought the highest price—$710. Henry Doscher was the purchaser. Among the other sales were the following:

"Montclair," (12x17¾,) by H. Alleway	$625
"Wood Interior, Montclair," (26x30;) M. L. Sire	440
"Milton-on-Hudson," (27x23;) V. H. Newcomb	400
"The Afterglow, Italy," (18¼x19¾;) S. L. Schoonmaker	375
"Delaware Valley," (18¾x24¼;) T. E. H. Curtis	340
"Two Rainbows," (a sketch, 20x30;) T. E. H. Curtis	330
"Milton-on-the-Hudson," (20x30;) John Emmens	275
"Albano, Italy," (17¾x25¼;) Louis Firuski	270
"Leeds, N. Y.," (13¾x17¾;) R. C. Voss, Boston	260
"Barbarino Pines, Albano, Italy," (17¾x25¼;) Victor Harris	260
"Milton-on-the-Hudson," (18x25¾;) J. S. Hartley	230
"Italy," (18x26;) Herman A. Heydt	230
"View in Italy," (18x26;) David Miller	230
"In the Adirondacks," (10¾x23¼;) Mrs. J. Smith	205

The receipts from the sale of Thursday evening, the first day, were $10,865, which, with last night's, makes the total to date $25,650. Sixty-five paintings will be disposed of to-night, when the sale ends.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John Mercer Adler.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Announcement was made to-day of the sudden death last night of Dr. John Mercer Adler, at Devon, near here. Dr. Adler died of apoplexy. He was seventy-six years old, and was one of the most prominent medical, literary, and art representatives in the city.

Dr. Adler was born in Georgetown, D. C., and was educated in Georgetown College and Princeton University. Studying medicine at Columbia University, he was graduated with the class of 1847. Immediately after this he went to Colon, being connected with the Panama Railroad. Three years later he returned to this country, going to Davenport, Ia., as chief physician of the Military Hospital there, and was in charge during the entire civil war. With the close of the war he came to Philadelphia. He was prominently connected with a number of leading medical societies, was the author of medical works, and was also actively engaged with life insurance organizations.

Henry N. Tilton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Henry N. Tilton, the Cambridge banker, died last evening at his home here, at the age of seventy-five years. He was born in Boston, and was the son of Benjamin Tilton, who was one of the most prominent men of Cambridge. Mr. Tilton, after graduating from the High School, engaged in the lumber business in Boston several years, and retired in 1876. For twenty-one years he was a Director in the First National Bank of Cambridge, which was organized by his father, and was also trustee of the Cambridge Savings Bank and Director in the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Dr. Charles A. Wheeler.

Special to The New York Times.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 12.—Dr. Charles Augustus Wheeler, a physician well known throughout this region, died last night at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston. Dr. Wheeler was a native of Fitchburg, where he was born Dec. 6, 1836; was a veteran of the civil war, and was prominent in Free Masonry. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Leominster Club. Dr. Wheeler leaves three sons—Prof. Charles Wheeler of St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. John Wheeler, who is a professor in the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, and Dr. Alfred Wheeler of Boston.

Col. Josiah Patterson.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Ex-Representative Josiah Patterson died here to-day of a complication of diseases. He was widely known throughout the South as a lawyer and statesman. His son, Representative M. R. Patterson, represents the same district as did his father.

Col. Patterson was born in Morgan County, Ala., April 14, 1837. He served in the Confederate Army, and during the last year of the civil war commanded a brigade of cavalry. After the war he returned to the practice of law and was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congresses as a Democrat, representing the Memphis district.

Obituary Notes.

MARK KNOWLTON of Boston dropped dead at the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union Station yesterday while attempting to board a train for the Florida East Coast. Mr. Knowlton, accompanied by his daughter, arrived on the steamer and went direct to the station.

LOUIS LEVY, who was made a City Marshal by Mayor Wickham and reappointed by every administration since, died yesterday at his home on Morningside Avenue. His long service gave him a wide acquaintance among the public men of the city.

ROBERT E. ROCKWELL died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 44 Chestnut Street, East Orange, after an illness of a few days. He had lived a retired life for a number of years. He was born in Massachusetts and was well known in New England. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

KIND-HEARTED JUDGE DEAD.

Once Praised Child Who Stole Coal to Save Family from Freezing.

Jacob Gould Post, for the past five years Town Recorder of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of a son in this city, aged sixty-one years.

Judge Post gained notoriety during the recent coal strike when he dismissed a twelve-year-old girl who was brought before him on a charge of stealing coal, when she said she had taken it to save her little brothers and sisters from freezing.

In dismissing the child, the Judge said that it was no crime to steal coal under such circumstances.

ERASTUS WIMAN BURIED.

Services Held at Christ Church—The List of the Pall Bearers.

Funeral services for Erastus Wiman were held yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, New Brighton. They were conducted by the Rev. Frank Crowder, rector of the church, assisted by Venerable Archdeacon Johnson, pastor emeritus, and Dr. Wilson of Manhattan.

The pall bearers were Francis B. Thurber, Thomas A. Bartindale, William P. Raynor, Frederick S. Wondham, Henry W. Darling, and Albert B. Boardman. The members of the family present were Mrs. Erastus Wiman, Mrs. Norman S. Walker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cram, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wiman, and Louis Erastus Wiman. The interment was in Silver Lake Cemetery, Richmond Borough.

COUGHS,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Effectively Relieved.

In To-morrow's Times
A Review of
Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay's
New Novel, to be Published Monday, and Entitled
"The Stone of Destiny."
Some Sociological Rediscoveries Made by This Charming Society Leader and Belle in Her "Story with a Purpose."
A Book That Is Bound to Create Wide Discussion, Particularly Among Those Interested in the Fashionable and Social Life of the City.
DOES IT CARRY ETHICAL COALS TO NEWCASTLE?
It Is Worth Your While to Read About the Book, Its Purpose, and Its Author in
To-morrow's New York Times

JOHN F. CLARKE ILL.

Brooklyn's District Attorney Suffering from Appendicitis.

District Attorney John F. Clarke of Brooklyn is ill at his home, 149 Ross Street, Williamsburg, suffering from appendicitis.

He first complained on Monday last of pains in his stomach, but thought it was due to a cold. On Tuesday afternoon while at the Hanover Club, of which he is a member, he was taken suddenly ill, and sent out for his home, where he had to be assisted into the house by his sister and a servant. Drs. Carroll and Kennedy were summoned, and found Mr. Clarke suffering from appendicitis. He has improved under medical treatment, and as soon as he recovers sufficient strength will undergo an operation.

MAYOR TO WATCH FINANCES.

Requires a Monthly Trial Balance from All City Departments.

Mayor McClellan has sent out an order to all heads of city departments telling them to have their bookkeepers prepare a monthly trial balance of their books and forward them to the Commissioners of Accounts not later than the fifth day of each month. Blanks for the purpose will be furnished by the Commissioners.

The Mayor gives as his reason for the order that he wishes to keep completely informed in regard to the transactions of all departments which affect their finances.

Reduction in Prices of Crude Oil.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The first change in the price of crude oil for two months came to-day when a general reduction of 5 cents a barrel was made, White House (Ky.) alone remaining unaffected. Daily shipments continue to exceed runs from wells. Quotations at Lima now are: Texas, $1.85; Penna, $1.80; New Castle, $1.67; Corning, $1.60; North Lima, $1.51; South Lima and Indiana, $1.36.

THE WEATHER.

FOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Fair; winds north, becoming variable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The weather east of the Rocky Mountains continues fair and cold under the influence of an area of high pressure whose crest occupies the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley.

The western depression has advanced to the Middle Rocky Mountain region and extends thence southeastward over Western Kansas and Oklahoma. The barometer continues with unsettled weather off the North Pacific Coast and the north plateau.

Scattered snows have fallen in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and along the lower lakes, and there has been rain on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward. It is decidedly warmer over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and somewhat colder in the Upper Ohio Valley.

Fair weather is indicated for Saturday in Eastern and Southern districts and throughout the interior valleys, except in the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley and the Upper Missouri Valley, where snow is probable. Snow is indicated for Sunday in the lake region and the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi Valley and rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Eastern Gulf States. Higher temperatures will prevail in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region Saturday, and it will be warmer Sunday in Atlantic Coast districts.

It will be colder Saturday in the Upper Missouri Valley and the Middle Rocky Mountain region and colder Sunday over the Eastern and Southern Rocky Mountain Slope.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh north; on the Gulf Coast, fresh southeast, increasing, and on Lake Michigan, fresh to brisk southeast.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday. Light to fresh north winds becoming variable.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, rain or snow.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday snow, with rising temperature; variable winds becoming fresh southerly.

North Carolina—Fair Saturday; warmer in extreme west portion; northeast winds becoming southeasterly.

South Carolina—Fair Saturday. Sunday, rain, with rising temperature; fresh northeast, shifting to southeast, winds.

Minnesota—Snow Saturday; colder in west portion. Sunday, fair in west, snow and colder in east portion; fresh southeast winds; winds becoming northwesterly.

North Dakota—Snow Saturday, with cold wave. Sunday, fair.

South Dakota—Snow Saturday; much colder. Sunday, fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	42	11	14
6 A. M.	44	11	19
9 A. M.	44	11	19
12 M.	45	15	22
3 P. M.	51	20	28
6 P. M.	50	18	26
9 P. M.	48	17	20
12 M.	47	16	18

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	19½
Weather Bureau	17
Corresponding date 1903

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Sermons by pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, D. D. 11 A. M., "Denominationalism—A Curse or a Blessing." 7:45 P. M., organ prelude; 8 P. M., "Unanswered Prayers."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8; evening subject, "John Wesley, Founder of Methodism," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Reasonable Faith." 7:45 P. M., "The Saviour's Forgiveness." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. Morning sermon by REV. E. E. CHIVERS, D. D. Evening sermon by REV. H. E. FOSVICK. YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach, morning, 10:45, and the Rev. Charles H. Sears, assistant pastor, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Integrity of Life"; 7:45 P. M., "Converted in a Carriage"; song service.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., near 8th Av. Rev. A. B. MACLAURIN will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special music at each service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Associate Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner of Madison Avenue and 121st Street. Rev. Frederick Lynch, the new pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Cordial welcome to all who will come to the services.

DUTCH REFORMED.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 28th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"The Messiah," Handel.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; preacher, rector. 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong; special preacher, 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., Dean Robbins of the General Theological Seminary. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon at 11. Musical service 4 P. M. Offertory:—"Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn. Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

JOSIAH STRONG, D. D., will address men in the Parish House at 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.

Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Preacher, The Rector ..... 11 o'clock
Choral Service, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

ASH WEDNESDAY.
Morning Prayer, Preacher, Rev. J. M. Neifert ..... 11 o'clock
Evening Prayer ..... 5 o'clock
Special Lenten Service, Preacher, Rev. W. M. Geer ..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 21E RUE.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH St.—4 P. M., musical service, small orchestra; Gounod's "Gallia" and other selections.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Dr. Van De Water preaches at 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M., Sunday services. Beginning next Wednesday. On Wednesday nights in Lent the rector will preach on "What Is Christianity?" Strangers welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dean Robbins will preach in the morning. The Rev. Mr. Steele will make an address in the afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 20TH ST., BEYOND 8th Av., the Rev. OLIN SCOTT ROCHE, rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. JOHN CHARLES ROPER, D. D., preaches in the morning.

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Ethical Significance of Our Pleasures."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman will occupy the pulpit. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, Dr. Louis Albert Banks, Pastor. Morning, Dr. Howard H. Russell; evening, Rev. Paul M. Spencer.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—All day, world-famous "Wesleyan Evangelists," Mr. Cannon leader. Second week of soul-stirring songs, invocations, addresses.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST., Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "GOD AND BREAD"; evening subject, "THE INSANITY OF A GREAT APOSTLE." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. The pastor preaches morning and evening. Meetings every night. ALL SEATS FREE. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PARK AVE. M. E. CHURCH, COR. 86TH ST. —Feb. 14, A. M., Dr. E. S. Tipple; P. M., Mr. Devine and Mr. Homer Folks; subject, "Charitable Duties and the Privileges of a Christian Citizen."

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"THE TRAIL AND THE CROSS." 8 P. M.—"LINCOLN, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR."

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV.; REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor. 11 A. M.—"AN ADVENTURE ON THE SEA." 8 P. M.—"A SHREWD INVESTMENT." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach. 10:30—"Christ: The Soul's Bethrothal." 7:45—"Cornelius, the Attentive Hearer."

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Baris preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the sixth sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY." Preacher, the Rev. President William J. Tucker, D. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College. Subject: "The TEACHING FUNCTION OF THE CHURCH." All are welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, February 14th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8. Vesper Service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M.; afternoon service subject, "Moonlight and Temptation." Last in a course on night scenes in the life of Christ. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday, at 8. All welcome.

DR. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN will hold a great RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE at FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Mon. to Thurs., Feb. 15-18, 11 and 4 P. M., and Friday, Feb. 19, 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. The public invited. SUNDAY, FEB. 14TH, DR. MORGAN preaches, 11 A. M., First Presbyterian Church; 8 P. M., Church of the Puritans, Harlem.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant. Services on Feb. 14th, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: "The Surroundings of Home." At the afternoon service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered; Topic: "Consider Jesus." Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Mid-week Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 17th, at 8:15 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion at the morning service.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Madison Avenue, corner 24th Street. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE, The pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening subject: Lessons from the Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln. Bible school in chapel, 10 A.M.; classes for adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. 11 A. M., The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan will preach. 4:30 P. M., The Lord's Supper.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d Street. REV. ROBBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11; Communion Service, 4. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick St.—Sunday school, 9:30. Rev. H. Roswell Bates preaches 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St. Morning—Rev. W. D. Sexton. Evening—The Lord's Supper.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. OTTO L. F. MOHN will preach 11 A. M. Topic, "Add a Step." Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS, 8 P. M. Topic, "The Man that Digged Deep."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"A Wholesome Repugnance." Evening—"Things that Entangle and Upset Us."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, Rev. JOHN H. WYCKOFF, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 67th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. His evening subject, "The Parable of the Talents, and the Second Coming of Christ."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor; subject, "Prayer."

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH (UNITARIAN,) 4th Avenue and 20th Street, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. "IN TEMPER, REVEREN T," will be the fourth discourse, by the pastor, on "Our Attitude Toward Life."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "Liberal Judaism." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach seventh sermon in series on Eight Great Affirmations of Our Faith. Subject: "The Religion We Believe In." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "A Plea for the Simple Life." Evening service of music, Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Brief address on "Stabat Mater."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock. Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University. Subject: "Philo, the Jew, and His Decisive Influence Upon Christianity." All interested are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS 3:30 P. M. to-day, 150 5th Av.; Rev. Andrew Gillies, D. D., teaches the lesson.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV., Sunday night, Feb. 14, at 7:45. Subject: JAPAN AND RUSSIA; or, the Eastern Question Solved. Half hour song service before lecture. All seats free.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 226-230 West 46th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.: Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 5TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30, 8 o'clock Evangelistic Service. All welcome.

HARLEM Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH ST.—A series of talks to women will be given through February by Mrs. George Saltan; subject Feb. 14, "A Lost Wife"; Feb. 28, "Search for a Bride"; meeting will begin promptly at 4:30 P. M., preceded by a song service at 4:15.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th, 7th Av. Sunday, 11:15, "Napoleon, or Character and Will." Prologue, "Russo-Japanese War."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Morris W. Leibert, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, Sunday school, 10 A. M.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, D. D., WILL preach on "Parsifal—Its Moral and Religious Significance," at the Manhattan Theatre before Actors' Church Alliance, at 8 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, 331 WEST 57th.—Materializations, spirit communications, demonstrating immortality; Sundays, Wednesdays, 8, Saturdays, 2. Mrs. Stoddard Gray, Mr. Hough.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA, CARnegie Lyceum, Sunday, 3:15, "Fatalism and Vedanta." Free collection.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV. Near 123d St.—Public lectures Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Mahatmas," Dr. E. B. Guild; next Tuesday evening, "Sleep," Mr. B. B. Gattell.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Free lecture, "Healing," by Henry Hotchner, Tuesday eve., 8:15, 226 West 58th St.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 21, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Jesus and the Sabbath.—Matt., xii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days.—Matt., xii., 12.

The great invitation of our Lord Jesus Christ is, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy-laden." His great promise is, "And I will give you rest." (Matt., xi., 28.) This invitation and this promise is addressed to every one. For every one is loaded with the heavy burdens of care, temptation, disappointment, sin, and sorrow in some form or other. Every one labors earnestly, some in one way, some in another, to be relieved of these burdens which so interfere with their peace and happiness and usefulness. Every one thus longs, in a greater or less degree, for what he or she considers rest. The true rest, however, for which every one longs, Jesus Christ alone can give. He promises to give it to every one who comes to Him, and He always does.

This is what the paralytic, whose case we considered last week, found when he received the assurance that his sins were forgiven. Then he was filled with a peace "which passeth all understanding," (Phil., iv., 7.) But when he thus found "rest," he was not relieved from care, temptation, disappointment, sorrow, or even from sin. Neither is any other man when he is forgiven. The promise does not intimate that he will be. In fact, it is only given to those who are conscious of their burdens, and most earnestly desire—or, as the invitation says, "labor"—to be relieved. They are the ones who come to Him penitent and believing. For only those who feel the burden of sin ever repent, and only those who have faith ever find rest.

When such come to Him, He does not by any mystery of grace, take away the burdens of life, or destroy the desire to be relieved. But in the midst of them He gives a piece of mind—a restfulness of spirit—which none but they can understand. For each one can say with St. Paul, "That life which I now live in the flesh, I live in faith, the faith which is in the Son of God" (Gal., ii., 20, R. V.) When they came to Him, they saw that their sins were laid upon Him, and that His place was given to them (John, xiv., 27.) It is therefore, "The peace of God" (Phil., iv., 7.) Thus they live in the world with its cares, disappointments and sorrows, as the waters of the Gulf stream flow in the midst of the waters of the great ocean, never disturbed by its storms, or swallowed up in its volume, but ever flowing on, a sweet, warm and distinctly separated stream, giving life and health to all within its influence.

NOT A PASSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The "rest," therefore, which Jesus gives is not a passive privilege to be enjoyed, as when the fool says, "Take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry," (Lu., xii., 19,) but it is a positive position to be occupied, with many duties to be fulfilled and demanding the most active and faithful service. It is, therefore, very appropriate that we turn now to consider the one day which is set apart by the law of God to especially impress upon men—at regular and significant intervals—their obligations to Him, and that they can find "rest" only by fellowship with him. The law says that we must remember to keep that day holy and our Lord says in this lesson that it was made for man's highest welfare. "The Sabbath was made for man," (Mk., ii., 27,) made after he was created, and for his benefit. It is the day in which and of which He, as "The Son of Man," is to be recognized as "Lord."

This important subject is brought before us in two incidents—the plucking of ears of corn by Jesus' disciples, and the healing of a man with a withered hand in the synagogue. Like many other incidents in our Lord's ministry, both occurred on the Sabbath day, but not on the same Sabbath. Both incidents are recorded by St. Matthew, (xii., 1-13,) St. Mark, (ii., 23-28, iii., 1-16,) and St. Luke, (vi., 1-11,) and by all in the same close connection with each other. According to the "A. V.," St. Luke says that the one occurred "on the second Sabbath after the first," (vi., 1,) which has generally been interpreted to mean about two weeks after the Passover. This indicates that it took place in the early Spring, when the fields of wheat and barley, here called "cornfields," were about ready for the Spring harvest, the grain being then ripe enough to be easily separated from the chaff by rubbing in the palm of the hand. According to the "R. V.," however, the time is no more definitely stated by St. Luke than it is by the other Evangelists; it was simply "on a Sabbath." The other incident, he says, occurred "on another Sabbath." (vi., 6.) It may have been the next, or several weeks later. It was also probably in another place. (Matt., xii., 9.) The two incidents, however, being thus narrated in such close connection with each other by all three of the Evangelists, although they all differ as to their connection with other incidents, seems to indicate that both were intended to emphasize the fact declared by one, that "The Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath." (v. 8., R. V.)

In the first incident Jesus was probably going to some synagogue, or on some errand of mercy, on the Sabbath day and was accompanied by some of His disciples. To reach their destination they passed through a field in which the wheat or barley was ready for the harvest. In doing this, however, they were not trespassing upon private property. For in that land public roads were not as common as with us, and fields of grain were seldom enclosed by fences. It was, therefore, customary for the people to make many by-paths across cultivated land. These paths soon became trodden hard. They are referred to in "The Parable of the Sower," when our Lord says: "Some seed fell by the wayside," (Matt. xiii., 4,) or on the beaten path. In the time of harvest the grain would be growing on both sides of such a path, and so within easy reach of the passer-by.

To break off the heads and rub them in their hands, blowing away the chaff and eating the ripened grain was a very natural and a very common thing to do, even if the traveler was not hungry. But St. Matthew says that on this occasion the disciples did it because they were "an hungered." If this condition had not existed, however, their act would not only not have been a trespass upon private grounds, but it would never have been considered an unlawful taking of another man's goods. For the Mosaic law expressly provide that "When thou comest into the standing corn of thy neighbor, then thou mayest pluck the ears with thine hand, but thou shalt not move a sickle unto thy neighbor's standing corn." (Deut. xxiii., 25.)

Whilst the act of the disciples, therefore, was not considered by any one as any violation of the rights of man, yet certain Pharisees were quick to detect in it a violation of the Commandment of God. For it was done on the Sabbath day. Whatever it might be on any other day, they declared that it was "not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day," (v. 2.) For their teachers had for many generations, by their traditions, made the observance of the Sabbath one of the most grievous of the many heavy burdens which they had laid upon men's shoulders, (Matt. xxiii., 4.) According to these traditions, the plucking of the heads of grain was an actual reaping of the field—and rubbing out the grain in the hand was an actual thrashing—and therefore both were labor forbidden by the Decalogue. For if a man could thus with impunity pluck a handful of wheat and separate the grain from the straw, why not two handfuls? And if two, why not more, even to a whole field?

Our Lord's answer to this charge of violating the sanctity of the Sabbath at once silenced their logic by showing its absurd inconsistency. For they were perfectly familiar with the story of David and the shew bread, (I. Sam., xxi., 1-6,) and they were eye witnesses of the Sabbath labor performed in the Temple, yet no one had ever thought of such a thing as condemning either King or their priests for what they did on the Sabbath day.

Moreover, His answer not only silenced their logic, but it declared to them in no equivocal language, His own high position: "I say unto you, that in this place is One greater than the Temple. If ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice—ye would not have condemned the guiltless." They were "His disciples," and they were "guiltless," because, or "for," He, "The Son of Man," was "Lord even of the Sabbath day." (Verses 6-8.) The material Temple which they venerated so highly was the significant type of God dwelling among men, and of the way of access to Himself. In Himself, however, as "The Son of Man," this type was fulfilled. "For in Him," the Apostle declared, "dwelleth all the fullness of the God-head bodily." (Col., ii., 9.) He gives the Sabbath a new meaning. Its true observance depends not upon any traditions of men—the theories of men or the laws of men—but upon fellowship with Him. He made it more than a day of outward observances—even a day of spiritual life. And because it is a day of spiritual life it becomes a day of reverent and holy services.

MAN WITH WITHERED HAND.

On "another Sabbath" this same question concerning the right observance of the day came up in one of their synagogues. In what town the synagogue was built we are not told. We only know that when the congregation assembled "there was a man there which had a withered hand." (Mark, iii., 1.) St. Luke says that it was his "right hand." (VI., 6.) According to tradition, he was a stone mason, and his affliction was the result of an accident in his daily work. But whatever the cause, the effect was the same—the life had gone out of the hand, it was practically dead. His case was quite different from that of the man "taken with a palsy." In that man the muscles were alive, but they were not under the control of the will. In this man they had no life or sensation. They could not respond to the will; rather than that, they would not. He was thus even more helpless than the paralytic. Although he suffered no pain from his affliction, every faculty of his being and his daily experiences told him of his condition.

As he sat that day in the assembly, with his right hand hanging loosely at his side, he was probably a deeply interested listener, for Jesus was then the Teacher—(Lu., vi., 6)—reading and expounding the Scriptures as He had done at Nazareth and Capernaum. Seeing this crippled man in their midst, "the Scribes and Pharisees" who were present watched Jesus to see "whether He would heal on the Sabbath day, that they might find an accusation against Him." (Lu., vi., 7.) They may have been the same men who found fault with the Disciples for plucking the ears of corn. But whether they were or not, it is easy to see that they could not help admitting—even if they did it unwillingly—that that offense could be overlooked on the ground of necessity. For they were "an hungered," and needed food. On the same ground of necessity they themselves excused David in his extremity, and the priests in their ministry.

But it was not a case of necessity to heal the man with the withered hand. It would be only an act of kindness. For the hand was not giving him any pain, and it would be no worse on the morrow or the day following. They could say to him with perfect propriety, as a ruler of their synagogue actually did say on another occasion, "There are six days in which men ought to work—in them, therefore, come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day." (Lu., xiii., 14.)

Although no one said a word, Jesus "knew their thoughts," and turning to the eager listener with the withered hand, He bade him, "Rise up, and stand forth in the midst. And he arose and stood forth." (Lu., vi., 8.)

Now was their opportunity, and with impatient zeal they were quick to protest against the anticipated breaking of their law. So, with one voice, they asked: "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days?" (V. 10.)

Jesus replied: "I will ask you one thing. Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good, or to do evil?—to save life or to destroy it?" (Lu., vi., 8.) "What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out? How much, then, is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore, it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." (V. 11-12.)

"But they held their peace. And when He had looked round about on them with anger, being grieved for the hardness of their hearts, He said unto the man: Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it out, and his hand was restored whole as the other." (Mk., iii., 5.)

As in "The Sermon on the Mount," so this day in the synagogue, Jesus "taught them as One having authority, and not as the Scribes," (Matt., vii., 29.) In fact, He claimed a far higher authority than any of their accepted teachers. For they declared that it was not lawful to do good—to visit the sick, or to relieve distress—on the Sabbath day. But He—as "The Son of Man"—"the Second Man, the Lord from Heaven," (I. Cor., xv., 47,) and therefore "Lord even of the Sabbath day" (v., 8)—declared by His word, and by His act, that both works of necessity, and works of mercy, are lawful on the Sabbath day.

By His atoning work—as "The Son of Man,"—The Divine Redeemer—He has given not only a new name, but a new meaning, to the day of rest. Before He came it was known as "The Sabbath." It marked the great fact that God had finished creation. When He rose from the dead it was called "The Lord's Day." (Rev., i., 10.) Then it marked the great fact that God had finished redemption. The observance of "The Sabbath" was "a sign" (Ex., xxxi., 13, Ezek., xx., 21,) that men trusted in God's power to care for them. The observance of "The Lord's Day" is "a sign" that they trust in His grace to save them.

Thus "The Lord's Day" has a higher significance than "The Sabbath." It marks the new life—the resurrection life—in Jesus Christ. It signifies union with Him. He, Himself, is the true "Sabbath" to the believer, for in Him there is rest. Walking with Him, His Disciples when "an hungered," are always fed "with the finest of the wheat," (Psa., lxxxi., 16,) "and to them that have no might, He increaseth strength." (Isa., xl., 29.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the nature of the rest which Jesus offers to men, and what does it demand?

By what two incidents is this now brought before us, and what is their place in the Gospel narratives?

What were the circumstances of the first incident, and why was not the act of the Disciples one of trespass, or an unlawful taking of others' goods?

How did it violate the traditions of the Jews, and how did Jesus answer them and declare His own position?

Where did the second incident occur, and what were the circumstances?

How did Jesus answer the thoughts of the Scribes and Pharisees?

What great principles were established by these two incidents concerning the lawful use of the day of rest?

How was "The Sabbath" changed to "The Lord's Day," and what is the significance of the change?

BIBLE SOCIETY'S CENTENNIAL.

Appeal to Pastors in Charge of Churches and Parishes in This City.

The American Bible Society yesterday issued the following letter to the pastors in charge of churches and parishes in New York City:

Dear Brethren: The secretaries of the American Bible Society in obedience to the action of the Board of Managers bring to your attention the celebration of "Universal Bible Sunday" on the coming 6th of March, 1904.

This day is one of peculiar significance in modern Christianity as marking the one hundredth anniversary of organized effort to give the Holy Scriptures to all the peoples of the earth in their own languages and dialects.

The British and Foreign Bible Society—the elder sister of the American Bible Society—was organized on the 7th of March, 1804. The American Bible Society was organized but little over a decade later in May, 1816. Other organizations of a similar character arose in the early part of the nineteenth century in Scotland, on the Continent, and in distant lands. The results of 100 years of the attempt to give the Scriptures to all nations are incalculable.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has, during this period, circulated over 180,000,000 copies of the Scriptures—the American Bible Society over 72,000,000, and it is unquestioned that the entire circulation of the Scriptures during this 100 years through these agencies approximates 300,000,000. This has involved the translation of the Scriptures into many languages and dialects. The whole story is one of romantic interest and worthy of celebration.

In England, on the 6th of March, the King and Queen are to attend a special service at St. Paul's. Special services are to be held in Washington and other principal centres of this country and in other parts of the world.

The American Bible Society respectfully request you to join in this celebration and make the significant facts connected with this historical movement known to your people by special sermons or addresses on this day. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN FOX,
WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
EDWARD P. INGERSOLL,
Corresponding Secretaries.

Approved and signed by order of the Presbytery of New York, this 8th day of February, 1904.
A. H. EVANS, Moderator.
FREDERICK E. SHEERER, Stated Clerk.
HENRY C. POTTER, Bishop of New York.
DAVID N. GREER, Coadjutor Bishop of New York.
EDWARD G. ANDREWS, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
DAVID J. BURRELL, Pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church.
ALBERT J. LYMAN, Pastor South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.
HENRY A. STIMSON, Pastor Manhattan Congregational Church.
G. F. KROTEL, Pastor Advent Lutheran Church.

Mass Meeting for Home Rule.

A mass meeting in support of the principle of home rule will be held under the direction of the People's Institute at Cooper Union Feb. 18 at 8 o'clock. A resolution will be presented setting forth that the State Legislature should grant to this city full authority and responsibility in the conduct of local affairs.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

BALTIMORE LOOKING UP

Burned City Resuming Business Generally.

Banks Paying Checks—$10,000,000 Already Paid by Insurance Companies—Mix-Up Over Federal Troops.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—The business situation appeared brighter to-day than at any time since the great fire. The regular transaction of business in the Chamber of Commerce and the payment of all checks by banks were events that sent a thrill of confidence through the business community.

Secretary Shaw's response to the call for currency has excited the admiration of all financiers here. By his prompt action all obstacles were swept away, and Assistant Sub-Treasurer Dryden in Baltimore is able to furnish any amount of money in any denomination desired. One bank has had $500,000 transferred by wire from New York and large sums have been secured by several other banks.

The decision of the Baltimore Clearing House to resume exchanges between Clearing House banks will remove much inconvenience now handicapping business houses. This will be done on Monday and will restore an important function of the banking business.

A conference will be held to-morrow between the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday, Lincoln's Birthday, no financial business was transacted in New York. Abroad consols and rentes were higher, and Americans in the London market showed no marked changes.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common and preferred stock.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Chicago Great Western Railway preferred A.

THE GERMAN ELECTRIC BOOM.

The market for electrical shares has been unusually strong for several days, owing to the organization of a company under the auspices of the Allgemeine Electrical Company, for the manufacture of steam turbine engines, which are expected to play a very important rôle in extending the field for electrical development. The Allgemeine has acquired patent rights from the General Electrical Company of the United States for the Curtis invention, as well as the inventions of two of the professors of the Technical University in Charlottenburg. It has made contracts with a number of American electrical companies interested in the matter, and it is now proposed to begin the manufacture of the steam turbines on a large scale for use in Germany. The importance attached to this improvement here is reflected in the statement that experts look for it to bring a duplication of the phenomenal expansion of the electrical industry which has marked the past twenty years. As the new machines will be extensively used for driving electric generators for the iron an. other industries, they are expected to create an enormous demand for electrical machinery within the next decade. In connection with this new undertaking, the capital of the Allgemeine Company, it is unofficially stated, is to be increased by £1,100,000. According to another report in circulation, the Siemens-Schuckert Company is endeavoring to enter into certain important arrangements with the American Westinghouse Company, the nature of which has not been made known.

BRITISH SECURITIES CHEAPER THAN AMERICAN NOW.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, Limited, was held on Jan. 15 at Winchester House, London. The Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., (the Chairman,) presiding, expressed regret that increased depression prevailed in financial circles, accompanied by a fall in all British securities greater than at any time since the late war. It was not difficult to find the causes. The first and principal one was the fear of an outbreak of war in the Far East, and the possibility of our being involved in it. This affected most seriously at the end of last year the value of their securities, but, at the same time, he believed that when these causes passed away, the securities would recover their former position. The second was the financial position in America, and the reaction after a period of great prosperity there. It was a notable fact that the return upon American Government securities was to-day much less than on British Government securities, if powers of exemption were taken into account, while the return on American trustee investments approximated to the return on British securities of the same class. He attached much importance to this, because it showed that investors could not hope to obtain higher results from American than British securities, whatever they could have done in the past.

NATIONAL LEAD REPORT.

Net Surplus for the Year Is $1,962,831.04 —Improvements Planned.

The annual report of the National Lead Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, was made public yesterday. The comparative balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1903.
Plant investment	$23,465,350.72	$24,143,298.35
Other investments	1,219,241.34	619,150.09
Stock on hand	5,858,617.32	5,910,491.48
Treasury stock	190,600.00	190,600.00
Cash in bank	352,743.29	150,104.52
Notes receivable	152,575.02	174,098.34
Accounts receivable	1,544,750.15	1,519,423.12
	$32,563,484.04	$32,706,151.29
LIABILITIES.	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1903.
Capital stock	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Surplus	1,437,041.57	1,962,831.04
Mortgages	12,603.25	12,603.25
Notes payable	1,050,000.00	600,000.00
Accounts payable	63,839.22	130,717.00
	$32,563,484.04	$32,706,151.29

The surplus account shows:

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1902	$1,437,041.57
Net earnings during 1903	1,569,069.47
	$3,006,111.04
Dividends paid	1,043,280.00
Net surplus	$1,962,831.04

The report further says:

"During the period under review $132,569.15 was expended for ordinary repairs and $220,905.14 for new improvements, making an aggregate of $353,474.29, all of which was charged to operating expense. While the value of inventory is on a lower basis than last year, 'stock on hand' shows an increase of $271,869.16 due to the necessity of carrying larger stocks to supply increasing demands.

"During the year we bought a prominent white lead plant and business, to meet the increased demand and supplement existing properties. Plans have been approved for additional construction in other departments which will be hastened to completion."

Sale of $3,000,000 Insular Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Col. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau, states that he is inclined to sell another batch of $3,000,000 certificates, with the proceeds of which the bonds falling due May 1 will be redeemed. The method of sale will be the same as in the case of the first issue, but details as to dates and conditions have not been arranged.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The day was not a legal holiday in Massachusetts, but the local Stock Exchange usually closes when the New York Exchange takes a holiday. The banks were open as usual. The money market continued quiet, with rates unchanged.

Call loans, 3@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 10c premium. Clearings, $21,496,576; balances, $2,518,874.

The foreign exchange market remains quiet and steady. Rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.80½	
Sterling	4.86	4.83¼
Commercial		4.82¼
Francs	5.16¾	5.19¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅛

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Rates for money and discounts were firm to-day, consequent on the withdrawal of gold for Argentina.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened fairly steady. Trading was quiet, in the absence of war news. Consols had a trifle easier tendency at first, but hardened later and closed firm.

Americans opened stagnant, the inanition in New York, due to the holiday there, having discouraged dealings here. Stocks closed firm. Grand Trunk was buoyant on the dividend declaration. Foreigns were inactive and fairly firm. The movement on the part of the United States to insure China's neutrality had a steadying effect. Chinese had a better tone, and Japanese and Russians were a half point higher.

The failure of William Rae Morrison, a jobber in American securities, was announced to-day on the Stock Exchange.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86¾; consols for account, 86 13-16; Anaconda, 8⅜; Atchison, 69⅝; Atchison preferred, 92½; Baltimore and Ohio, 79⅝; Canadian Pacific, 119⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32½; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144¼; De Beers, 19¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70; Erie, 26⅝; Erie first preferred, 66¼; Erie second preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16¾; New York Central, 118; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 71½; Pennsylvania, 58⅜; Rand Mines, 9; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 50½; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 20¾; Southern Railway preferred, 83½; Southern Pacific, 47⅝; Union Pacific, 80; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅞; United States Steel, 11⅝; United States Steel preferred, 58¾; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 36½.

Bar silver quiet at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.50; Lisbon, 23.50.

Bullion to the amount of £62,000 was taken into the Bank of England, £5,000 was withdrawn for shipment to West Africa, and £20,000 for shipment to Malta.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was much improved. Business opened calm, with prices firm. The declarations of neutrality by the powers produced a good impression. There were heavy purchases of Russians during the closing hour, and at the end the market was firm. Imperial Russian 4s closed at 92.40. Russian industrials and others shared in the general stimulation. Rio Tintos gained 15f.

The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 17c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,765,651
Gold	100,434,584
Silver	21,616,552
United States notes	9,398,862
Treasury notes of 1890	38,574
National banknotes	15,739,181
Total receipts this day	1,341,190
Total receipts this month	21,355,751
Total receipts this year	340,781,594
Total expenditures this day	1,660,000
Total expenditures this month	18,590,000
Total expenditures this year	336,374,164
Deposits in National banks	170,633,087

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$466,243,249
Silver dollars	467,765,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,139,307
Silver bullion of 1890	6,918,693
Total	$949,066,249

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,537,020 gold certificates in Treasury	$466,243,249
Silver certificates outstanding	467,765,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,058,000
Total	$949,066,249

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,576,964
Silver coin and bullion	12,329,745
Silver certificates	9,296,807
United States notes	9,398,862
Other assets	27,288,086
Total in Treasury	$141,880,464
Deposits in National banks	170,633,087
Total	$312,513,551
Current liabilities	86,747,900
Available cash balance	$225,765,651

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.42	.42
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.80
Bullion	.04	.05
Caledonia	1.00	.98
Challenge Consolidated	.20	.20
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.75
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.21	.19
Gould & Curry	.43	.48
Hale & Norcross	.70	.70
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.07
Mexican	1.90	1.95
Occidental Consolidated	.80	.81
Ophir	4.60	4.65
Overman	.24	.27
Potosi	.14	.16
Savage	.40	.41
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.60	.68
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.17	.17
Union Consolidated	.90	.93
Utah Consolidated	.20	.21
Yellow Jacket	.46	.49
Silver bars	.58⅛	.58⅛
Mexican dollars	45½@46½	45@46½
Drafts, sight	.12⅝	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

COMMERCIAL WORLD.

NAVAL STORES.—WILMINGTON, Feb. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 63c; receipts, 16 casks. Resin, $2.60; receipts, 144 bbls. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 34 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.50, $4.25, and $4.25; receipts, 2 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Turpentine, 64c; sales, 60 casks; receipts, 15 casks; exports, 1,800 casks. Resin—Sales, 412 bbls; receipts, 1,471 bbls; exports, 8,227 bbls; A, B, C, and D, $2.70; E, $2.75; F, $2.80; G, $2.85; H, $2.85; I, $3.20; K, $3.25; M, $3.30; N, $3.35; W G, $3.45, and W W, $3.75.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Turpentine and resin nominal; quotations omitted.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow and 10@15c lower, except for choice; bulls and cows steady; 4½ cars cattle unsold; native steers, $4.15@$5.50; oxen, $4; bulls, $2.80@$4.25; cows, $1.75@$3.90; dressed beef slow at 7@8c per lb. Veals firm; other calves steady; veals, $5@$9.50; no little calves or barnyard stock; dressed calves steady; city-dressed veals, 9@13½c per lb; country dressed, 7@12c. Sheep slow and easier; lambs, 25c lower; 3 cars unsold; sheep, $4@$4.75; tops, $5; culls, $3; lambs, $6.50@$7.10; culls, $5; dressed mutton, 7@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@11c. Hogs higher; State and Pennsylvania hogs, $5.75@$6; country-dressed hogs firm at 5@7¾c per lb.

Business generally was suspended yesterday, it being a holiday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation of Cadet Charles H. Vankeuren, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is announced.

Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Quartermaster, will report to the Quartermaster General for consultation on business pertaining to construction work at Fort Monroe.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, as amended approved Sept. 30, 1890, the following are, upon their own application, placed on the retired list: Post Commissary Sergt. George P. Castle and Sergt. Oscar Henrichsen, band, Twelfth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Bostwick is detached from the Nipsic and ordered to command the Philadelphia.

Lieut. A. T. Long is detached from the Nipsic and ordered to command the Philadelphia.

Lieut. A. T. Long is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Dolphin as executive officer.

Ensign H. H. Evans is detached from the Adams and ordered home to wait orders.

Midshipman I. C. Johnson is ordered to the Adams March 4.

Surgeon W. M. Wheeler is detached from the Nipsic and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is commissioned with rank of commander from Oct. 1.

Gunner D. Geary is ordered to Newport News as assistant to the Inspector of Equipment at the works of Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Arrived—The Prairie, at Curacoa; the Hercules, at Norfolk; the Yankee, at Playa del Este; the Texas, at New Orleans.

Sailed—The Topeka, from Colon for Kingston; the Wilmington, from Hongkong for Che-Foo.

The Marietta was placed in commission yesterday at the Boston Navy Yard.

SPEYER & CO. TAKE ENTIRE CUBAN LOAN

Bid for $35,000,000 at 90 1-2 Accepted by Insular Government.

Member of Successful Firm Says Action Was Not on Behalf of a Syndicate.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The firm of Speyer & Co. of New York has contracted to take the thirty-five-million-dollar Cuban loan. The price to be paid is 90½, or one-half of 1 per cent. above the minimum.

The Colonial Trust Company of Boston, Mass., is associated with the handling of the bonds, but the contract is solely in the name of Speyer & Co. The Government has been assured that the money will be forthcoming in June.

The contract was drawn up roughly last night, and to-day it is being typewritten and duplicated. According to credible statements, the contract does not contain any provisions other than those which are usual in such transactions. No further legislation is required by the terms of the contract. It will require three months to prepare the bonds and attend to other details of the undertaking. The Speyer & Co. bid was the only one made.

It is said that the National City Bank and the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. syndicate withheld from bidding, not only on account of the uncertain monetary situation, but also because of the uncertainty regarding what the Cuban Congress may do in the future in the way of paying off the balance of the soldiers' claims, the total of which amounts to twice as much as the present loan will cover. It was found that the loan contract could not bind the action of Congress against authorizing issues of bonds or scrip to the veterans themselves, or otherwise further obligating the republic before the discharging of $35,000,000. President Palma and the Cabinet Ministers do not anticipate such a contingency, believing it to be certain that a proportionate payment will be accepted in full by practically all the veterans holding claims by virtue of the Gomez commission's list.

The news of the conclusion of the contract for the loan became public this afternoon and caused much gratification.

The bonds are to run for forty years and they will draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent. a year. Besides the internal revenue taxes on liquors, tobacco, matches, &c., which will be levied especially to pay off the loan, an additional guarantee of 15 per cent. on the customs collections is given. It is believed, however, that the internal taxes will prove sufficient to pay principal and interest. Payments will be made on the principal semi-annually, beginning six years hence.

Speyer & Co. agreed to supply the $35,000,000, less 9½ per cent., in three payments, not later than June, September, and December of this year. The company may, however, furnish the whole amount in one payment.

United States Minister Squiers was requested to call at the Palace and the facts of the transaction were communicated to him for transmission to his Government.

Charles H. Tweed of Speyer & Co. yesterday confirmed the dispatch from Havana announcing that the loan had been placed. Mr. Tweed said that the Speyer bid was for the firm of Speyer & Co. alone, and did not represent that of a syndicate.

Steps toward placing the bonds were first taken last Summer, when the original loan act was passed. The proceeds are due to go toward paying off a portion of the $60,000,000 that the Republic of Cuba owes to the men who fought her battles with Spain.

As first passed, the loan act differed materially from its present shape. There had been some little question whether the Cuban Government with the then indeterminate condition of its finances, had power to contract the debt. The apparent stumbling block in the way was a clause of the Platt amendment, which provided that Cuba "shall not assume to contract any debt, to pay the interest on which and make reasonable provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate."

About ten days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES announced that several bidders were in the field, one made up of the National City Bank and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests, acting in harmony for loan purposes; another, Speyer & Co., the successful competitors, and a third the original group of individuals, with J. P. Morgan & Co. a possible fourth. A succession of conferences led up to a final meeting on Feb. 10, at which, according to Havana dispatches, the Speyer representatives offered to make an immediate bid if an immediate answer could be obtained. The story sent out at that time was that the Cuban authorities declined to do that, and announced a delay in the negotiations until the conditions in the Far East should become a little more settled.

It was learned on Thursday that the delay was not for more than a couple of days at the most.

TO FIGHT WESTCHESTER ROAD.

Property Owners' Association of Twenty-third Ward Will Appear at Mayor's Hearing on Application.

Expressing pleasure at the action of Mayor McClellan in issuing a call for a hearing on Wednesday next on the Westchester Railway application, Capt. Charles Baxter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, yesterday issued a letter, which he simultaneously mailed to the Mayor. The letter requests that a committee from his organization be heard by the Mayor on Wednesday before any action is taken on the application.

In his letter Capt. Baxter says that even if the Westchester company has actual legal existence, it could not possibly do anything toward the construction of the proposed line before it obtains a certificate from the State Railroad Commission, before it obtains the right to pass through Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, before it obtains from the Supreme Court the right to cross the rest of the streets in Westchester County, and before it has had sustained its charter by a decision of the State Court of Appeals, thus signifying that the property owners' organization intends to contest the case to the highest courts.

A similar letter was sent to the Mayor yesterday by William Peters, Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance.

BRONX FIGHT FOR RELIEF.

Aggrieved Citizens to March on City Hall for the Hearing About the Aldermen and the Railroad Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Realizing the difficulty of obtaining from the Legislature legislation which will afford the desired solution of the Bronx and Westchester transportation problem, the Westchester members of the Legislature were highly pleased over the announcement of Mayor McClellan that he would grant a hearing to investigate the charge of corruption in connection with the passage of the Boston and Westchester ordinance by the Board of Aldermen.

It is planned that the citizens of the Bronx and of Westchester who oppose the grant to the Boston and Westchester Company and favor the Port Chester Company shall march to the City Hall in such force on the day of the hearing as to afford to Mayor McClellan convincing evidence as to which of the corporations the residents of the territory affected favor.

Chairman Bedell of the Assembly Railroads Committee said to-day:

"I feel that the Bronx and Westchester ought to have the transportation relief they are demanding, and I am convinced that the Port Chester Company has shown the better disposition to give it to them, but it would be folly for the Legislature to pass a bill which, while it might serve well in the present instance, would at the same time put a power in the borough boards which might be seriously abused in other cases.

"Whether or not the bill can be amended in such a way as to give the people of Westchester and the Bronx what they want, and what they seem to be entitled to, without at the same time opening up a way in which the local boards of other boroughs can give away valuable franchises without provision for proper compensaton to the city, I am unprepared to say at this time. It is a matter in which the Legislature must proceed with the greatest caution."

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Pencil Exchange, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Oscar H. Weissenborn, Hugo A. Weissenborn, Joseph A. Hoffman, and Albert A. Palmer.

The Pranbaugh Patents Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Leo J. Matty, Emilius W. Scherr, and Herbert C. Ogden.

The Salem Knitting Mills Company, Salem; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John P. Sheppard, Raymond Sheppard, and Sylvanus Sheppard.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12.—The following charters were issued by the Secretary of State to-day:

The Continental Development Company, Raleigh, N. C., to acquire and develop lands; capital, $300,000.

Southern Book Company, New York, to print and publish books; capital, $100,000.

The Granny Coon Spring Water Company, Mahanoy City, Penn.; capital, $50,000.

Wilmington Vending Company, Wilmington, to deal in matches and cigars; capital, $25,000.

University Society, New York, to print and publish books; capital, $1,000.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company filed a certificate increasing its capital stock from $3,600,000 to $7,500,000.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Preble Tucker, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Ferdinand Shack, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Peter W. Feilx, appellant, vs. Daniel C. Devlin et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Charles B. Rousseau, respondent, vs. Peter W. Rouss, as executor, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Eugene W. Dunstonm, respondent, vs. City of New York et al, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

The City of New York, respondent, vs. John Vanderveer, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. George E. Millis, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Hamilton B. Tompkins, respondent, vs. Morton Trust Company, defendant; Thomas Hastings, appellant; Wilmot H. Smith et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered dismissing the complaint as to appellant Hastings, with costs, and directing distribution of balance as stated in opinion. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Frances A. Backus.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Milford B. Streeter, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. James Matthews, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. John M. Ferris, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

George H. Butler, respondent, vs. Mary E. Butler, appellant.—Order reversed, and prior injunction order continued in force until the determination of the action, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Rachel Dresner, respondent, vs. Hugo Fredericks, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Ella Sinclair, respondent, vs. Daniel A. Sinclair, appellant.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

John M. Cornell, appellant, vs. Standard Oil Company of New York, respondent.—Order reversed and judgment directed on verdict in favor of plaintiff, with interest and costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

John Stewart, appellant, vs. Horace Russell and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Jacob Heyman and another, respondents, vs. John Swift and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Oscar L. Trigg, respondent, vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to amend complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Elizabeth Reich, respondent, vs. Edith L. Dyer and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

The same vs. the same.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John C. McCord, appellant, vs. Edward Lauterbach et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Mary A. Gray, as administratrix, vs. Siegel-Cooper Company.—Motion denied.

Mutual Loan Association vs. Joseph S. Lesser and another.—Motion denied.

Charles Gmaehle, as administrator, vs. Morris Rosenberg and another.—Motion granted.

George T. Trauber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Whitlock Avenue.—Motion granted as to Questions 1 and 2.

Ella J. Smead vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied.

Antonio Cendali vs. Theodore Haekler and another.—Motion denied. Memorandum per curiam.

The People, &c., vs. Rocco Celiano.—Motion granted.

John Langley vs. James F. McKernon. Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Charles E. Ahneman vs. Henry G. Hilton and another.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Feb. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Theodore A. Hungerford, Phillipp Herrlich, Abbie Sawyer Hobbs, Samuel Levy, Ellen E. Moore.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:58	Sun sets...5:30	Moon rises...5:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:26	Gov. Isl'd...6:00	H. Gate...7:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:00	Gov. Isl'd...6:34	H. Gate...8:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.
El Sigle, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Hohenzollarn, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lovstakken, Barbados	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarnia, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	.....
	*12:00 M.	
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	.....	.....
	8:30 A. M.	.....
	*9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	8:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	.....
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	.....	.....
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio Jun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 13.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
Arapahoe, Charleston, Feb. 11.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz, Jan. 30.
City of Macon, Savannah, Feb. 10.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 7.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Havana, Havana, Feb. 9.
Hilary, Para, Jan. 29.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 25.
Main, Bremen, Jan. 30.
Manitou, London, Jan. 28.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 30.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 6.
Vesta, West Hartlepool, Jan. 27.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 31.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 6.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Feb. 7.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Calderon, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Denver, Galveston, Feb. 10.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Feb. 6

SCOOTING OVER THE ICE

Novel Little Long Island Craft Race Over Great South Bay.

Built to Assist Stranded Vessels, but Prove Handy and Speedy for Racing Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE POINT, L. I., Feb. 12.—The rather peculiar creation of the Long Island bayman's ingenuity called "the scooter," showed how closely it approached the iceboat, and how nearly it could emulate the manoeuvres of a small sloop in the open water on the Great South Bay opposite this place to-day. Races had been arranged, and for the first time rules were formulated for the novel craft. As an incentive to the handlers of the boats a cup was offered emblematic of the championship of the Great South Bay. Unfortunately a light northeast wind at the start, which vanished entirely during the contest, made fast time impossible. The ice, however, could not have been improved upon. The little boats glided smoothly along and seemed to be easily handled.

Thirteen "scooters" constructed on life savers and yacht builders' lines, and many of original and even eccentric forms, came to the starting line to go over a course of three legs of two miles each, the first being a reach, the second a run, and the third a partial beat to windward. Capt. Still of Bellport got the Leader in front soon after the start of the first round and covered the two miles in 15:20. The Leader also won the other two rounds and the championship. Summary of the rounds:

First Round.—Capt. Still's Leader, Bellport, 15:20; Mr. Morgan's Daisy, Bellport, 17:02.
Second Round.—Capt. Still's Leader, 28:02; Clarence Ruhland's Vamoose, Patchogue, 31:08; Charles Breckenridge's Cold Stuff, 33:33.
Third Round.—Capt. Still's Leader, 39:58; Clarence Ruhland's Vamoose, 46:41; Mr. Morgan's Daisy, Bayport, 52:07; Grinnell Smith's Hayseed, 52:11; Charles Breckenridge's Cold Stuff, 53:11; Frank Raynor's Swan, 53:50.

The "scooter" is intended to overcome the difficulty of reaching stranded vessels through the broken ice. The modern type of boat is fourteen feet long, and at its greatest width four feet. The cockpit is five and a half feet long and two feet three inches wide. The depth from the deck to the hull is twelve or fourteen inches, and the ridge around the cockpit to prevent the water rushing over the deck and wetting the "scootist" in the pit is three inches high. Both the deck and the hull are of turtleback style.

The runners are ten feet long and twenty inches apart and one inch wide. They extend down one and three-quarter inches from the surface of the lower part of the hull and are sheathed with brass. The bowsprit extends about two feet beyond the hull. A mast nine feet high and three inches thick is big enough to carry sufficient canvas for the stiff Winter winds on the Great South Bay.

No rudder is used, but the steering is done easily by the jib. Then "the scootist" always carries a six-foot pike, and has a pair of oars ready for use, should he lose his sail.

RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Milton S. Barger and E. Edwards Win in the Preliminary Round on the Tuxedo Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The amateur racquet championship for the gold racquet began here to-day on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club. In the drawing Erskine Hewitt and Milton S. Barger, E. Townsend Irvin and Robert Cassett, William B. Dinsmore, Jr., and E. Edwards were paired. Lawrence Waterbury drew a bye. There were two matches decided in the preliminary round, in which Milton S. Barger, the racquet champion of New York, easily defeated Erskine Hewitt in three straight sets and E. Edwards of New York won from William B. Dinsmore, Jr., of Tuxedo.

The morning contest between Edwards and Dinsmore was the most exciting event of the day. The play at first was a little timid, as the court was fast. The third set was easily won by Edwards, but in the fourth Dinsmore pulled himself up with excellent service and won by a score of 15 to 11, making the score two sets all. By shrewd playing in the fifth set Edwards won the match. In the afternoon match between Barger and Hewitt, Hewitt was easily outplayed. Summary follows:

Preliminary Round—E. Edwards, New York, defeated William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo, 15—8, 9—15, 15—2, 11—15, 15—9; Milton S. Barger defeated Erskine Hewitt, 15—8, 15—0, 15—11; E. T. Irvin defeated Robert Cassett by default.

Irvin will meet Barger in the semi-final round to-morrow.

PLAY OF CHESS MASTERS.

Marshall in the Lead with the First Part of the Monte Carlo Tourney Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 12.—Play in the international chess masters' tournament was resumed at the Sporting Club in this city to-day, when the final round of the first part of the contest was begun. Early this morning the game from the fourth round, as contested between Schlechter and Gunsberg, was concluded, the contest ending in a draw.

To-day's results were recorded as follows: Gunsberg and Swiderski drew, Marco went down before Schlechter, and Maroczy and Marshall also drew. The latter result gave Marshall again the lead with half a point at the conclusion of the first part of the tourney and after each man had played one game with every other competitor.

The schedule for the sixth round, to be played to-morrow, reads as follows: Marco vs. Swiderski, Gunsberg vs. Maroczy, Marshall vs. Schlechter. The record up to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marshall	4	1	Marco	1½	5½
Maroczy	3½	1½	Swilerski	1½	3½
Schlechter	3½	1½	Gunsberg	1	4

The record of all the games will be seen from the appended table:

	Gunsberg	Marco	Maroczy	Marshall	Schlechter	Swiderski	Total Won
Gunsberg		1	0	0	0	½	1½
Marco	1		½	0	0	½	1½
Maroczy	1	½		½	½	1	3½
Marshall	1	1	½		½	1	4
Schlechter	½	1	½	½		½	3½
Swiderski	½	½	0	0	½		1½
Total lost	4	3½	1½	1	1½	3½	15

MOLLER BEATEN IN GOLF.

Surprises in Palm Beach Tournament for Jefferson Cup—Final Rounds To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12.—The first two rounds of match play for the Jefferson and Consolation Cups were played to-day. John Moller, Jr., who was expected to be in the finals, was beaten by Arthur Havemeyer. Cory was also in danger many times in his match with Paul Waterman, but his faultless approaches saved him. To-morrow Cory will meet George T. Brokaw. The results:

Jefferson Cup.—First Round—C. B. Cory beat D. B. Martin, 5 up 4 to play; Paul Waterman beat W. W. Burton, 6 up 5 to play; C. C. Mason beat H. L. Downey, 5 up 3 to play; G. T. Brokaw beat L. H. Sawyer, 6 up 5 to play; A. C. McClave beat D. O. Wickham, 5 up 4 to play; F. S. Armstrong beat A. W. Black, 5 up 4 to play; Arthur Havemeyer beat D. P. Kingsley, 3 up 2 to play; John Moller beat E. W. Root, 7 up 5 to play.
Second Round—C. B. Cory beat Paul Waterman, 2 up; G. T. Brokaw beat C. C. Mason, 4 up 3 to play; A. C. McClave beat F. S. Armstrong, 5 up 4 to play; Arthur Havemeyer beat John Moller, 2 up 1 to play.
Consolation Cup.—First Round—E. P. Gates beat G. P. Tangeman, 6 up 5 to play; J. Dunlap beat J. H. Bell by default; H. K. Bolton beat E. D. Chamberlin, 1 up, (19 holes;) S. D. Walton beat St. John Wood, 3 up 2 to play; E. Cluett beat A. F. Huston, 2 up; W. M. Van Anden beat H. C. Haskins by default; R. F. McQueen beat C. S. Brackett, 1 up; R. C. Murdock beat E. N. Huggins, 3 up 2 to play.
Second Round—J. Dunlap, Jr., beat E. P. Gates by default; S. D. Walton beat H. K. Bolton, 4 up 2 to play; E. Cluett beat W. M. Van Anden, 6 up 5 to play; R. T. McQueen beat R. C. Murdock, 1 up.

SUNDAY BASEBALL UNSETTLED.

Controversy Between New York and Brooklyn Clubs to be Decided Later.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The National Baseball Commission, which has been in session for two days, adjourned to-day without reaching an agreement in the controversy between the Brooklyn Club and the New York American League Club over Sunday games at Ridgewood, L. I., this season. The commission adjourned to meet at the call of Chairman Herrmann. It will probably meet in Cincinnati.

"The Sunday question has been passed until some future time, so that the case can be given a little more thought," said Mr. Herrmann. "I took it for granted that I should have to cast the deciding vote in the case, and I should like a little more time to satisfy myself on one or two more points, and so we will meet again in a week or ten days."

Manager Griffith of the New York American League team to-night denied that he had sold Hermie McFarland to the Grand Rapids Club to act as manager there the coming season.

Big Entry List for Brooklyn Games.

Over 600 entries have been received for the amateur athletic carnival under the joint auspices of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. and the Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, to-night. For the first time in the history of Brooklyn athletics, relay teams from Columbia, Yale, and Pennsylvania will compete, and other relay races will have teams from Buffalo, Washington, and other cities. Manhattan and Brooklyn Guardsmen will play a prominent part in the carnival. There will be a wall-scaling competition, in which six regimental teams will contest. A special relay race has also been arranged for teams of the twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments, to be pitted against representatives of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Brooklyn.

E. H. Harriman Leases Driving Park.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—E. H. Harriman has leased the Goshen Driving Park. He purchased the mile track in that village some time ago.

Results of Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Zyra was the only winning favorite, and after her race was run up to $900 and bought in S. C. Hildreth ran P. Lorillard's Logistela up to $1,000 and bought her at that price. Weather clear; track slow and lumpy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lobbyist, 99 pounds, (Stille,) 8 to 1, won; Our Lillie, 95, (Livingston,) even, second; Philada, 92, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18⅘. Sparrow Cop, Albertola, Shaitan, Colin George, Mildred L., St. Caro, and Chanley also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Zyra, 116 pounds, (W. Hicks,) even, won; Exapo, 115, (Minder,) 12 to 1, second; Inspector Shea, 118, (F. Smith,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Russell Garth, The Gatto, Caterpillar, John Coulter, Meistersinger, Barnacle, Choice, and Cathedral also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half-mile. Logistela, 14 pounds, (Huston,) 6 to 1, won; Truffle Hunter, 102, (Calvin,) 2 to 1, second; Ester Jay, 102, (Cochran,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:50 4-5. Miss Galore, Dixie Lad, The Doctress, Niberad, and Golden Flower also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Alcom R., 87 pounds, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, won; Dr. Carrick, 100, (W. Hennessy,) 6 to 5, second; Marco, 98, (Robbins,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Haven Run, Decoration, Midshipman, Blue Blaze, Venus Victrix, Lady Matchless, Neither One, and Loyable also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Overhand, 105 pounds, (A. Robbins,) 20 to 1, won; Jim Ferrin, 105, (Romanelli,) 16 to 1, second; Trossacks, 100, (Crimmins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Tenor, Stiver, Arthur, Claremont, Bugle Horn, The Bronze Monarch, Zama, and Miss Rillie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Frank Rice, 96 pounds, (Livingston,) 20 to 1, won; Reckoner, 101½, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1, second; Bummer II., 102, (W. Hennessy,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Erbe, Count 'Em Out, Lampoon, Eclectic, Princelet, Baronet, and Sir Paul also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Filly Deck, 97 pounds; Irene Mac, 102; Onyx II., Josette, Hemlock, 104 each; Our Nugget, 103; Four Leaf C., 105; Sir Kingston, 108; Icicle, Ring Dove, 110 each; Censor, 111; Tristess, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; five furlongs. Aggie Lewis, Agnes Brennan, Dallas, Cyuttica, Lora J., Lella, Yo San, Julia M., Lady Wheelock, Lady Free Knight, Komombo, Cognomen, 112 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile. Plautus, 82 pounds; Fort Plain, 91; Sabot, 94; St. Tammany, 99; Favonius, 102; Lew Dorsey, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The De Soto Handicap, $1,000 added; six furlongs. Rose, Clangor, 96 pounds each; Vestry, 97; Parisienne, 98; Monastic, 99; Harmakis, 100; New York, 116; Scorpio, 119; Big Ben, 122.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Huzzah, 99 pounds; Ethics, 103; Tangible, 110; Tribes Hill, 114; Hands Across, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Royal Pirate, 94 pounds; Miss West, 95; Frank M., 96; Class Leader, 96; Santa Teresa, Past, 99 each; Free Admission, 101; Fancred, 104; Mauser, 105; Velos, 110; McWilliams, Thorneycroft, 113 each.

RECEIVER FOR SHOE CONCERN.

Judge Kirkpatrick Acts in Case of the E. E. Hogan Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Upon the application of the creditors of the E. E. Hogan Shoe Company Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court yesterday appointed Ferdinand H. Wismer receiver of that concern pending voluntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Attached to the application was a statement of Matthew W. Hogan, President of the company, to the effect that the Directors had agreed to go into bankruptcy and stating that the liabilities were about $69,000 and the assets about $25,000.

The company will continue business under the receiver's direction.

Creditors Seek Boston Man's Bankruptcy

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Elmer E. Leavitt, expartner in the bankrupt leather firm of Lamkin & Foster, was this morning petitioned into bankruptcy. The petitioning creditors are the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Lynn National Bank, and Nathan A. Johnson, a Medford grocer, with claims aggregating $20,227.03. Mr. Leavitt was indicted Saturday on the charge of larceny. The complaint alleged that he obtained $50,000 from the National Exchange Bank and the National Union Bank on false pretenses in regard to the accounts of the Lamkin & Foster firm.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

PITTSBURG.—An execution has been issued in favor of David Hunter of Pittsburg for $29,850 against A. B. Baxter of the firm of A. B. Baxter & Co., cotton brokers.

MEDFORD, Mass.—Clifton Williams, laundryman, has filed a bankruptcy petition containing a list of $17,137 liabilities and assets amounting to $535. There are sixty-one laborers to whom wages are due in the amount of $1,634 for work performed. Fifty-eight other creditors, holding claims for $14,643, are without securities.

CHICAGO.—Upon petition of a stockholder, alleging "fraudulent mismanagement," Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday appointed the Equitable Trust Company receiver for the Model Gold Mining Company, a $900,000 corporation. The receivership follows closely the holding of Frank and John Jager for the Federal Grand Jury. The two are respectively President and Secretary of the company.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Childs, dress goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel St. Denis.
Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hertel, domestics, 75 Franklin Street; Hotel St. Denis.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. M. Hunter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville; J. D. Burnett, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. H. Timothy, dry goods; Everett House.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks, 75 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Fisher Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fisher, dry goods, notions, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown & Co., Pittston, Penn.; A. B. Brown, dry goods, 478 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Fox, dress goods, 469 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Kuhn, H., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; J. B. Kuhn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cappin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bondi Brothers & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; I. C. Bondi, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Beach, L. F., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; L. F. Beach, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City; H. D. Heilman, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Gerard.
Kokomo Dry Goods Company, Kokomo, Ind.; I. Schneewind, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Vanderschmidt, cloaks; F. Vanderschmidt, waste goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City; J. T. Gilmer, domestics; Hotel Gerard.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. O. Hale, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Bower & Schulhoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. M. Schulhoff, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Alfreent, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss I. Buell, cloaks; J. C. Lucker, domestics; Miss I. Sailsbury, ladies' and infants' wear; J. Henderson, dress goods and linings; 4 Washington Place; Westminster Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago; B. J. Ryan, domestics, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Boxrud, A. H., & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Boxrud, notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Collins, millinery; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.
Lassie & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. May, gloves; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; D. V. Walker, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Wiests's Sons, P., York, Penn.; E. F. Weists, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kay, John, Sons & Co., Toronto, Ontario; John S. Kay, carpets and housefurnishings; Manhattan Hotel.
Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; Winsonia Hotel.
Friedman, M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; James Martin, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen, H., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Kohn, diamonds; Hotel Navarre.
La Salle & Rock, Toledo, Ohio; J. C. Brittain, dry goods; Astor House.
Biff & Sugarman, Chicago, Ill.; H. Biff, furrier; Hotel Albert.
Elliott, A. J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Elliott, furrier; B. F. Butler, furrier; Hotel Albert.
Efroy, Mason & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aronson, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Baskin, B., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Reiss House.
Jettinghoff Brothers, Delphos, Ohio; A. H. Jettinghoff, clothier; Broadway Central Hotel.
Summerfield's Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Rose Adams, Maille Walden, and Mary J. Walden, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Spielman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Jettinghoff Brothers, Delphos, Ohio; Dave Jettinghoff, clothier; Broadway Central Hotel.
Purcell & Klimper, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Klimper, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.
Elboun, Galena, Kan.; Leo Boun, dry goods; 483 Broadway.
Bamm & Brother, Faggottsville, Ark.; Moses Bamm, general merchandise; 721 Broadway.
Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ida P. Blumenthal, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.
Minear, S. E., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; Roseleyn Kessen, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Armstrong, J. M., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, dry goods and millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Ken, J. W., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. K. Cayne, department store; J. W. Ken, William J. Ken, and William Small, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Lansburg, S. W., Versailles, Ky.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Lightbody, J. W., & Co., Superior, Wis.; S. W. Lightbody and Ida M. Richardson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hockett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Ryan, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.
Castner-Knott Company, The, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss M. C. Maher, millinery; Miss S. Spraiton, millinery; Hotel St. George.
Sherman, R., St. Paul, Minn.; cloaks; Hotel St. Denis.
Feinberg, S., Beaumont, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; John C. Lucker, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; Grant Wilkins, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Zinn, Lafayette, Ind.; C. J. Felix, ladies' underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Mills & Gibb, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Bussing, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Tefft, Weller & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Goldstone, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kauffman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. S. Mahrens, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ida Buell, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.
Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, The, Wichita, Kan.; D. V. Walker, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lamier Dry Goods Company, The, Fort Collins, Ind.; A. Kalmer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Popper & Windish, Chicago, Ill.; L. Popper, manufacturing furriers; Hotel Albert.
Waller, Miss C., Dallas, Texas; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Parker, Charles F., Houston, Texas; dry goods; Mrs. John J. Rice, millinery; 468 Broadway.
Emby & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Miss R. L. Emby, millinery; Mrs. L. Graham, millinery; 38 West Twentieth Street.
Ayres, L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss E. Masey, millinery; 38 West Twentieth Street.
Salesbury, W. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; George G. Bryan, rubber goods; Hotel Winsonia.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Nicholas H. Probst, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kalaski, W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Melichon, general merchandise; Hotel Kensington.
Puskin, S., Bowling Green, Ky.; general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.
Lishcomp, M. J., Meriden, Miss.; millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Horner, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothier; George F. Forsyth, clothier; 30 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. O. Hale, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
McAlpin, George W., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Nettie Miller, dry goods; Rose Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss D. B. Everett, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Anna C. Graham, millinery; York Hotel.
Johnson, The O. T., Company, Galesburg, Ill.; H. M. Henderson, dry goods; F. M. Deleran, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Purlee, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Gray, Talbert & Co., Duluth, Minn.; D. W. Talbert, department store; Hotel Earlington.
Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; Miss Minnie Young, suits; Hotel York.
Amos, P. H., Dallas, Texas; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bacon, J. & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Moritz Mayer, men's furnishings; B. J. Stookman, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Earlington.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, women's outfitters; Hotel Navarre.
Bear, Ben, Decorah, Ia., clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Curtiss, Williams & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John C. Curtiss, general merchandise; Gilsey House.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. E. Mosher, dry goods; Mary Sheldon, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.
Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Margaret Whitaker, dry goods; Jennie Marsh, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Benes & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. G. Benes, tailor; Waldorf-Astoria.
Strauss, E. B., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss E. B. Strauss, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.
Fanchaber Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Campbell, furs and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Day Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. W. Bond, notions and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.
De Lancey, Rosenfield & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; Charlotte Rosenfield, millinery; Miss Welch, millinery; Miss Palmer, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss E. Masey, millinery; 38 West Twentieth Street.
Salesbury, W. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; George G. Bryan, rubber goods; Hotel Winsonia.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Nicholas H. Probst, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kalaski, W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Melichon, general merchandise; Hotel Kensington.
Puskin, S., Bowling Green, Ky.; general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.
Lishcomp, M. J., Meriden, Miss.; millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Horner, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothier; George F. Forsyth, clothier; 30 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. O. Hale, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
McAlpin, George W., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Nettie Miller, dry goods; Rose Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss D. B. Everett, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Anna C. Graham, millinery; York Hotel.
Johnson, The O. T., Company, Galesburg, Ill.; H. M. Henderson, dry goods; F. M. Deleran, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Purlee, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Gray, Talbert & Co., Duluth, Minn.; D. W. Talbert, department store; Hotel Earlington.
Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; Miss Minnie Young, suits; Hotel York.
Amos, P. H., Dallas, Texas; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bacon, J. & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Moritz Mayer, men's furnishings; B. J. Stookman, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Earlington.
Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, women's outfitters; Hotel Navarre.
Bear, Ben, Decorah, Ia., clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Curtiss, Williams & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John C. Curtiss, general merchandise; Gilsey House.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. E. Mosher, dry goods; Mary Sheldon, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.
Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Margaret Whitaker, dry goods; Jennie Marsh, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Benes & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. G. Benes, tailor; Waldorf-Astoria.
Strauss, E. B., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss E. B. Strauss, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.
Fanchaber Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Campbell, furs and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Day Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. W. Bond, notions and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.
De Lancey, Rosenfield & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; Charlotte Rosenfield, millinery; Miss Welch, millinery; Miss Palmer, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenfeld & Co., Jefferson, Texas; M. Rosenfeld, dry goods and millinery; N. Murray, dry goods and millinery; Sinclair Hotel.
Patterson & Co., Limited, Wallace, Idaho; E. R. Denny, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hanger, T. M., & Co., Dayton, Washington; T. N. Hanger, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.
Eisensohn, F. J., Pomeroy, Washington; general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.
The Keller, Houston, Texas; Jake Keller, wholesale grocer; Hoffman House.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., W. S. Paton, dry goods; John J. Seehoff, dry goods; Spalding House.
Stanbury, Mrs. W. E., Kokomo, Ind.; millinery; 17 West Twenty-first Street.
Shakelton Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. G. Shakelton, manufacturings; Grand Hotel.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. Sassler, dry goods; Gerami House.
Wellenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. M. L. Willis, dry goods; 156 Fifth Avenue.
Kilduff, Francis, La Salle, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Manhatten.
Todd, M. M., Crystal Springs, Miss.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bailey, W. H., Covington, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Granier, D. G., Ripley, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Orendorf, D., & Co., Whitewright, Texas; D. Orendorf, dry goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Baumgarten, B., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sadie Goldstein, millinery; 752 West End Avenue.
Green Joyce Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; William J. Joyce, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; J. Strauss, dry goods; Rose E. Esterly, dry goods; Winsonia Hotel.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Rodman, millinery; M. H. Manning, millinery; Grenoble Hotel.
Howell & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; B. C. Howell, dry goods and clothing; Continental Hotel.
Turpin, William, Columbus, Ohio; groceries; Hotel St. George.
Nicholson-Watson Company, Paris, Texas; J. Sidney Hudson, clothing; Continental Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; M. B. Goldstein, jewelry; J. E. Rans, notions; Frank Jedlicka, art and fancy goods; Spalding Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Baton Rouge; Jennie Falkenberg, millinery; Spalding Hotel.
Shlenker, B. S., Company, Kiskaburg, Miss.; B. S. Shlenker, millinery and ladies' furnishings; Gerard Hotel.
Monthly & Frazen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Frazen, millinery; Holland House.
Hern, Charles H., Springfield, Mo.; Ida H. Worrell, millinery; Pearl E. Worrell, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Kauffman & Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; John W. Clar, upholstery and rugs; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Prange, H. C., Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; Otto J. Kohl, cloaks, suits, and clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; James Henderson, dress goods; Hotel Westminster.
Cagney, Wilson, Port Huron, Mich.; Anna Sullivan, millinery and furs; Hotel Earlington.
Weed Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Colburn, hats and caps; Miss Charlotte Colburn, hats and caps; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Mahley & Carew, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. McCreary, ladies' suits; Holland House; Sadie E. Moore, cloak department; Grand Hotel.
Bryan & Playton, Glasgow, Ky.; J. L. Bryan, dry goods; J. E. Playton, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Butler Brothers, Norfolk, Neb.; F. A. Butler, dry goods, Hotel St. Denis.
Obert Brothers, Durand, Mich.; J. C. Obert, dry goods; Jennie Obert, dry goods; 750 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; Alice Halpin, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Foster-Reeves Shoe Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Reeves, shoes; Astor House.
Aller's Cloak and Suit Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. J. Sullivan, cloaks and suits; St. John's Hotel.
Bowland, Morehouse & Martens, Columbus, Ohio; K. H. Morris, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Baxter Brothers, Comanche, Texas; W. G. Baxter, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bour Brothers, Canton, Ohio; Ray J. Bour, china, glass, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; Samuel G. Wise, dry goods, &c.; Miss Cora Brittian, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Wellington.
Mills Company, The, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. F. Mills, ladies' garments; Park Avenue Hotel.
Simon Nction Company, Joplin, Mo.; L. B. Cook, wholesale notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hafter, Charles, Greeneville, Miss.; general stores; Hotel Wellington.
Morgan-Verhine Company, Union City, Tenn.; P. J. Verhine, department store; Hotel Earlington.
Beech, L. P., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; J. P. Beech, dry goods and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Craig Brothers, Washington, Ohio; Thomas H. Craig, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Aiken, S. D., Mercer, Penn.; millinery, 40 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.
McNaughton & Co., Muncie, Ind.; M. Adam, suits and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
B. J. Brady, Union City, Ind.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Weiler, A., & Brother, Hartford City, Ind.; Mrs. Garbis, millinery; Winsonia Hotel.
Steiffel, J., & Sons, Angola, Ind.; Mrs. J. G. Johnson, millinery; Winsonia Hotel.
McNaughton, The W. A., Company, Muncie, Ind.; Otto T. Sarden, silks and dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
Moch Brothers, Pueblo, Col.; Sam Moch, general store; Belvedere Hotel.
Deeing, A. C., Rockport, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; D. S. Campbell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mayer & Schmidt, Nacogdoches, Texas; S. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Hoefler, T., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; A. G. Hoefler, dry goods; Hotel Endicott.
Steinberg, M. J., Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Strauss, hats; Miss C. Reinasch, hats; Netherland Hotel.
Browne, Belle, Cripple Creek, Col.; millinery; 22 West Fifteenth Street.
Springston, H. C., Peoria, Ill.; H. C. Springston, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Matthews Brothers, Waxahachin, Texas; S. G. Matthews, clothing and dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Matthews Brothers, Waco, Texas; clothing and dry goods; R. L. Matthews, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Purcell & Thompson, Paducah, Ky.; C. W. Thompson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Anderson, S. W., Owensborough, Ky.; department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Carten, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; department store; Mab

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURBANK, AMBROSE B.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to CALEB A. BURBANK, Mary A. Burbank, Samuel M. Burbank, Robert W. Burbank, Holmes Ellis, Alberta Ellis, Georgiana Duvernois, Mary B. Bradeen, Helen G. Gilman, Phineas Tolman, David B. Tolman, Moses Tolman, Eleazer B. Tolman, Ernest Wright, William S. Newcomb, David B. Newcomb, Mary E. Newcomb, Ellen A. Spaulding, Alice A. Dunn, Mary Etta Hersom, Betsy Elvira Dolloff, Agatha B. Hersom, Samuel F. Burbank, William F. Burbank, Mary F. Burbank, Eleazer A. Burbank, Mary T. Brainard, Dorothy Coffin, Edith Burbank, Grace Burbank, Annie T. Burbank, Mary T. Burbank, Susan B. D. Whittington, Charles D. Burbank, M. Louisa Hill, the heirs and next of kin of AMBROSE B. BURBANK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Caleb A. Burbank and Francis M. Jencks of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ambrose B. Burbank, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for petitioners, 1 Nassau Street, New York.

ja30-1awGwSa&m10

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1903.

ANNA A. CORDTS, ERNEST BOHLEN, Executors. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d5-1aw6m8

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of LEWIS A. MAY and ORRIN S. BARNUM, assigned to JOHN B. B. FISKE, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of John B. B. Fiske, assignee of the above-named Lewis A. May and Orrin S. Barnum, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the said court, the 13th day of January, 1904.

[Seal]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN C. GULICK, plaintiff, against ROSALIA CONIGLIO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and City of New York, on the eleventh day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-third Ward in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty-six and 53-100 (226.53) feet southerly along said line from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of Third Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street one hundred and twenty and 12-100 (120.12) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eagle Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and twenty-three and 5-100 (123.03) feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Third Avenue twenty-five and 17-100 (25.17) feet to the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and known as Number 3,218 Third Avenue, and being the same premises conveyed by Abraham Schneider and wife to Giuseppe F. Rando by deed dated May 18, 1901, and recorded June 12, 1901, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 28, Page 237, and by said Rando conveyed to Rosalia Coniglio by deed dated July 30, 1901, recorded December 10, 1901, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 29, Page 345, and March 5, 1902, and recorded March 11, 1902, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 30, Page 216.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

EDWARD J. PARRIS, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff in Person, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is known as 3,218 Third Avenue:

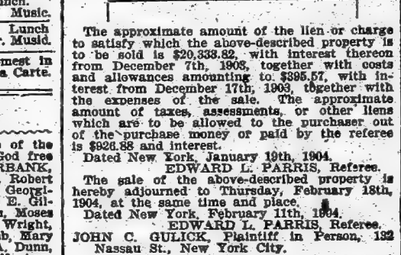

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,333.82, with interest thereon from December 7th, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $395.57, with interest from December 17th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $826.88 and interest.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

EDWARD J. PARRIS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Thursday, February 18th, 1904, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1904.

EDWARD J. PARRIS, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff in Person, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ROBERT JACKSON, plaintiff, against "JOHN" EDWARD ADDICKS, first name "John" being fictitious, real first name unknown to plaintiff, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 4th, 1904.

DAVID CARLL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 30 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, "John" Edward Addicks, first name "John" being fictitious, real first name unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1904.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1904.

DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 30 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja30-1aw6wS&m12

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GREENSPAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, plated silverware, clocks, ornaments, fixtures, &c., now in the premises of the said bankrupt, Numbers 160 and 162 Rivington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the undersigned, receiver of the said bankrupt.

The property is now open for inspection and may be inspected up to and including February 15, 1904, at 8 P. M.

Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by the undersigned, receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Myers & Goldsmith, No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to February 16th, 1904, at 10 A. M., and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. All bids will be opened by the said receiver at the office of his said attorneys as aforesaid, on February 16, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.

The receiver may reject all bids if the same are not for 100% of the appraised value of said stock and fixtures, and in the event of said receiver rejecting said bids the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood on the premises of the said bankrupt, at Numbers 160 and 162 Rivington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, February 17, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, February 10, 1904.

FERDINAND A. HOYT, JR., Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Receiver's Attorneys, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25.

From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

EIGHTEEN TRAINS A DAY

BETWEEN

NEW YORK and BUFFALO and NIAGARA FALLS

BY THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND WEST SHORE RAILROADS.

Along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley. Smooth tracks. On a water level.

See timetable in daily papers.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, *7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, ‡5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., *3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:20 A. M., ‡1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, 17:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

ATLANTIC CITY AND CHESTER—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (Reading only), ‡11:00, ||*1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, 15:00 P. M.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ||Sunday only. †Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 B'way., Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St., Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..*9:25 A.M. | *8:30 A.M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington..*10:25 A.M. | *10:30 A.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..*11:25 A.M. | *11:45 A.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..*12:55 P.M. | * 1:00 P.M. Diner
"Royal Limited"..* 3:25 P.M. | * 3:40 P.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 4:55 P.M. | * 5:00 P.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 6:55 P.M. | * 7:00 P.M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington.. 12:10nt. | *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:25nt.
Chicago, Columbus.*12:25pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:35am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk..... *12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Mar. 5, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II. Mar. 15, 9 AM | Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpri's. Mar. 22, 8 AM | Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 29, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

BREMEN DIRECT.

Main....Feb. 16, 10 AM | Main....Mar. 24, 10 AM
Neckar...Mar. 3, 10 AM | *P. Ardor. Apr. 5, 10 AM
Rhein...Mar. 10, 10 AM | *Barbarossa. Ap. 7, 10 AM
*Bremen. Mar. 17, 10 AM | Neckar...Apl. 9, 10 AM

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Hohenst'n. Feb. 13, 11 AM | Hohenst'n. Mar. 12, 11 AM
Lahn....Feb. 20, 11 AM | Lahn....Mar. 26, 11 AM
P. Irene. Feb. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene. Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise. Mar. 12, 11 AM | K. Albert. Apr. 9, 11 AM

From Brenen Piers, 84 4th St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Pennsylv'a. Feb. 20, 1 PM | Waldersee. Mar. 19, 6 AM
Patricia. Feb. 27, 1:30 PM | *Deutschl'd. Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Moltke. Mar. 3, 10 AM | *Moltke. Mar. 31, 10 AM
Pretoria. Mar. 12, 1 PM | Pennsylv'a. Ap. 2, 6:30 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia. Feb. 16, 10 AM | Fr. Adelb't. Mar. 22, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar. Feb. 25, 10 AM | Palatia. Apr. 3, 10 AM
Phoenicia. Mar. 17, 10 AM | Pr. Oskar. Apr. 14, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward, according to Steamer.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria. Feb. 13, 2 PM | Etruria. Mar. 5, 8 AM
Ivernia. Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Lucania. Mar. 12, Noon
Campania. Feb. 27, Noon | Umbria. Mar. 19, 7 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Auranis.....Jan. 26, 11 A. M.

Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

New York. Feb. 13, 9:30 AM | Phila.. Feb. 27, 9:30 AM
St. Paul. Feb. 20, 9:30 AM | St. Louis. Mar. 5, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vader'd. Feb. 13, 10:30 AM | Zeeland. Feb. 27, 10:30 AM
Kroon'd. Feb. 20, 10:30 AM | Finland. Mar. 5, 10:30 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MANITOU.....Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 27, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 5, 9 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

*Sloterdyk.....Feb. 16 | Rotterdam.....Mar. 8
Statendam.....Feb. 23 | Noordam.....Mar. 22
†Amsterdam.....Mar. 1 | Statendam.....Mar. 29

*Steerage only. *Freight only.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic....Feb. 17, 6 AM | Oceanic....Mar. 9, Noon
Cedric...Feb. 24, 11 AM | Teutonic. Mar. 16, 10 AM
Majestic. Mar. 2, 10 AM | Celtic....Mar. 18, 9 AM

Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FLORIDA! FLORIDA!

Tours of 9 to 28 days covering choicest routes; accommodations at very best hotels. Rates $50.00 to $185, according to length of tour. Make it short or long, suit yourself, and the price will be modified accordingly. Send for Booklet of "Tours by Rail and Steamer," giving complete details.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.

343 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUBA! CUBA! CUBA!

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

City of Was. Feb. 16, 1 PM | Segurance. Feb. 24, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS, 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. Orient Cruise, March 5, S. S. "Kurfurst" 71 days, $550 up. F. C. CLARK, 118 B'way., N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO FLORIDA AND HAVANA, Feb. 13, 25, 27, March 12. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,186 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

If The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:35 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:35 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 5:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *12:55 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Carr, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

LOST.—Feb. 12th, collie dog, answering to name of "Saddie"; white fore feet and breast. Finder will receive reward by returning same to 19 West 57th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av.—The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

33D ST., 122 WEST, NEAR "L" STATION.—Pleasant sunny single room; good board; references.

36TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

33D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

257 WEST END AV., (71st. St.)—Suite, private bath; also large and small rooms; American basement; house elegantly furnished; breakfast; bachelors preferred.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

WANTED—Lady boarding wishes quiet young maid; reference. Address Low, A Box 162 Times Office.

Males.

SALESMEN—Experienced salesmen wanted; cloaks, suits. Call Sunday or Monday, I. Wolff, 127 Division St.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

GOVERNESS.—By French governess in refined family; musical education and good seamstress. A., 251 West 24th St.

SECRETARY, &c.—A middle-aged woman, refined, well educated, who reads and writes well, wants position in private family as Secretary, companion, mother's helper, or could teach young children; references given and requested. M., Box 160A Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CARE OF INVALID.—By a woman experienced in melancholia and nervous cases; references given and required. P. O. Box 109, Shrewsbury, N. J.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; in private family; soups, desserts; references. M., 402 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work; perfect fit; charming effects; dainty shirtwaists; moderate prices. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest models; engagements out by day. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By lady's maid; is a good packer, traveler, and dressmaker; first-class reference. L., 251 West 24th St.

Males.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—As tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 39, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

RAN OFF WITH A POLICEMAN.

Chauffeur Wouldn't Drive to Police Station Until Threatened with a Revolver.

Mounted Policeman Brace, who has arrested more unwary chauffeurs than any other member of the Central Park squad, and who arraigned Thomas McGowan, chauffeur for Henry McAleenan, before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of exceeding the legal speed limit, said that after he had arrested the chauffeur the latter tried to run away with him and did not submit until the officer had drawn his revolver. McGowan is twenty-five years old and lives at 259 West Thirty-fifth Street. His employer is a broker at 1,330 Broadway, and lives at 18 East Ninety-fourth Street.

Mr. McAleenan was accompanied by another man and two women, with McGowan operating their automobile. They were stopped by Brace on the East Drive, near Ninetieth Street, the policeman claiming that they were going at the rate of seventeen miles an hour. The broker and his party left their machine and Brace entered it, ordering McGowan to drive with him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. When they left the Park and turned into Fifth Avenue McGowan, instead of going down the avenue, turned north and threw his speed lever over to the highest notch.

"What are you trying to do?" demanded Brace.

"Oh, I'm going to give you a little ride," said the chauffeur, according to the officer.

"Never mind giving me a ride, turn your machine around and come to the station with me, or it will be the worse for you," ordered the policeman.

McGowan laughed, according to Brace, and kept on up town. They had gone seven or eight blocks when Brace whipped out his revolver and threatened McGowan with it if he did not obey orders and go to the station. The sight of the weapon frightened the chauffeur and he turned the automobile about and drove it to the station without further ado.

Brace did not charge McGowan with running away with him, but contented himself with the accusation of illegal speeding on the park drive. Magistrate Flammer fined the chauffeur $1.

FOREST FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Fierce Blaze in Webster Wood Gives Borough Park People a Bad Scare.

The quiet Borough Park district of Brooklyn was thrown into a state of excitement early last evening by a "forest" fire, which kept the firemen busy for two hours, and which at one time threatened a block of handsome suburban dwellings on Ninth Avenue.

The blaze was in Webster's Wood, which extends along Ninth and Tenth Avenues from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fifth Street. Some boys who were playing Indians there in the afternoon had built a bonfire, and it is, supposed they went away, leaving it burning. When the flames were discovered the people in the houses on Ninth Avenue, fearing they would spread to their homes, got out, and, organizing a bucket brigade, attempted to fight them. It did not take them many minutes to see that the blaze was spreading rapidly, and the firemen were summoned.

When Capt. Connors and his men of Engine Company No. 101, of Fourth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, reached the scene the woods were all ablaze. The firemen slowly fought the fire back from Ninth Avenue, and also prevented it from extending through the wood southward from Forty-ninth Street. It was finally extinguished when it had burned over an area of about a block.

Changes in the Lackawanna.

C. W. Ten Broeck, who has been the industrial agent of the Lackawanna Railroad for the last two years, has been appointed foreign freight agent of the same road, with offices in the Produce Exchange Building. Mr. Ten Broeck will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. S. Jewett. His appointment takes effect March 1. W. P. Colton will assume control of the industrial department in addition to his present duties as advertising agent.

Hudson County Court House Bonds.

The Freeholders of Hudson County, at a meeting held Thursday night, awarded $150,000 of the new Court House bonds to E. H. Rollins & Co. of New York and Boston for $105.27. There were seven bids, the lowest being $101,655. The bonds are for $1,000 each and are to run forty years and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

PHYSICIAN IN A TRAP

Dr. Edward E. Conrad Arrested at Point of Pistol.

Alleged Emulator of Dr. Blinn and a Nurse Caught—Police Hid Under Bed and Behind Sliding Panels.

Closets concealed behind sliding panels, a detective hidden under the bed, a flat furnished at much expense as a trap, and a climax of flourishing pistols characterized the chase and arrest of Dr. Edward E. Conrad, who was captured at noon yesterday in a six-room apartment near Central Park West, between West Sixtieth and West Seventieth Streets.

Dr. Conrad had been the object of the County Medical Society's solicitude for some months. It was charged by the society that he belonged to the same category as the recently departed Dr. Francis Gray Blinn, who is now in Canada, having skipped his bail in this city. Both the physicians have long records as suspects because of secret surgical operations performed in their "sanitariums." The "sanitarium" of Dr. Conrad, at 127 West Forty-seventh Street, is a few doors from the one in which Dr. Blinn was caught at the point of the Medical Society's pistols several months ago.

Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the society, concocted the tricks that landed both the doctors in Police Headquarters, where Dr. Conrad and his head nurse were locked up yesterday afternoon.

A detective named Paul was sent to the Conrad "sanitarium" and told the physician that his "wife," who accompanied him, wanted an operation performed. The wife was a young woman engaged by the lawyer, on condition that her identity be kept secret. Mr. Paul told the doctor that she could not be treated in the "sanitarium," but that the operation must be performed in her home. This home was a six-room flat above Sixtieth Street, rented and furnished and stocked with provisions like a genuine home by the society.

Dr. Conrad, the detective reported, said he could not go to the flat, but his assistant would take the job at a smaller price than he himself. The "wife" had posed as very poor. The couple then went away, saying they would try to raise the money, and a few days later "Mrs. Paul" returned with a woman detective attached to a private agency. Her companion she introduced as "Mrs. Cummings," her sister-in-law. Mrs. Cummings was well dressed and persuaded the doctor, according to Mr. Andrews, to come to the flat yesterday morning. She agreed to pay $125, and was told that this was $200 or $300 less than the usual cost.

Meanwhile District Attorney Jerome had offered Mr. Andrews every facility, and Detective Sergeants McNaught and O'Connell and County Detective Reardon were assigned to the case. Early yesterday O'Connell crept into a closet concealed by a panel in the dining room of the flat, while Reardon crept under the sleeping couch placed in the same room. McNaught hid in an adjoining room. Then they waited.

At 11:15 o'clock, by appointment, there arrived a young woman who said she was Dr. Conrad's nurse. She was ushered in by "Mrs. Cummings" and "Mrs. Paul." The three women sat in the front room and talked, awaiting the arrival of the doctor. Detective Sergeant McNaught from his hiding place listened to their conversation.

At 11:45 the doctor arrived. "Mrs. Cummings" met him in the hallway. She identified later as what she had given him marked bills amounting to $125. The doctor ordered every one from the room except the nurse and the patient. Then at the proper time O'Connell and Reardon appeared from their respective places of concealment, both presenting pistols at the doctor's head. The latter, it is reported, collapsed utterly, but said nothing. The nurse shrieked.

"I wish you'd kill me," she cried. "Shoot me, but don't arrest me."

At Headquarters the nurse gave her name as Jennie Brown, saying she lived at 257 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. She said she was thirty-eight years old, and the doctor gave his age as thirty-five. The penalty for the charge against him is from two to five years in the penitentiary. The nurse is accused of being an accessory.

NEED NOT SHARE FORTUNE.

"The" Allen's Adopted Daughter Is Upheld in Possession of Foster Mother's Estate.

Miss Minnie Allen, the adopted daughter of "The" Allen, by a ruling which has been handed down by Supreme Court Justice Scott, will not be required to share the several hundred thousand dollars which she inherited from her foster mother with Mrs. Allen's sisters, who brought a suit for a partition of the estate. Miss Allen is a child of a daughter of Mr. Allen by his first wife.

Mr. Allen's second wife died several months ago very suddenly, just after returning from a trip to Cuba. Just before sailing she wrote out a paper expressing her desires with regard to her property in case of her death, and while she intended to make it in the form of a will after her return, she never carried out that intention.

However, this paper was filed for probate, but it was not admitted because the forms of the law had not been complied with. It provided that the adopted daughter should receive most of the estate. Surrogate Fitzgerald held that Mrs. Allen died intestate, and upon the advice of her lawyer, Benjamin Steinhardt, of Howe & Hummel, the girl took possession of the property.

The laws of 1886 provided that an adopted child was excluded from participating in any portion of the estate of a foster parent who died intestate, but the next year the Legislature changed this law and gave an adopted child the same rights as another child in such circumstances. This law was held by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional.

Mrs. Allen's three sisters brought the suit for partition, naming both "The" Allen and his adopted daughter as defendants. Justice Scott has dismissed the suit.

HOT ON DODGE'S TRAIL.

Detective in Texas Sends Telegrams to District Attorney's Office.

Assistant District Attorney Garvin received several telegrams yesterday from Detective Sergeant Herlihy, who is in Houston, Texas, conducting the search for Charles F. Dodge, who is wanted in this city on a charge of perjury in connection with the proceedings brought to annul the marriage of his wife to Charles W. Morse, and who is thought to have gone to Mexico. Mr Garvin said that there was nothing in the telegrams that he would care to make public.

It was said at the District Attorney's office that if Dodge was in Mexico there might be a way for the surety company which went on his bond to bring him back. The crime of perjury is not extraditable, according to the treaty with Mexico, but it is thought possible that through courtesy the Republic of Mexico might hand Dodge over to the United States authorities.

The Mutual Life's Lecture Tour.

J. A. Jackson of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York starts to-day on a lecture tour throughout the Middle and Western States. His itinerary includes the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio; the Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa State Universities, Colorado College, and a number of other institutions. The tour will last until the end of March. The lectures which Mr. Jackson has been invited to give are four in number, and deal with various phases of the theory and practice of life insurance. This is the second series of Mutual Life lectures. Mr. Jackson is well known as an insurance expert and as the author of the "Educational Leaflets."

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ROYAL

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Absolutely Pure

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CANADIAN ANNOYS POET.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox First Causes the Arrest and Then the Release of a Man Who Sent Telegrams.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poet, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against Amedee Cypriot, a French Canadian, twenty-seven years old, who for the past few days has been annoying her with telegrams. The first message Mrs. Wilcox received from Cypriot was dated at Montreal on Feb. 8, and read as follows:

We are only one in the case. Can do nothing without the other. You know everything. O. K. Cannot lose. Impossible. Come quick. Answer. Love Cross. AMEDEE CYPRIOT,
Care of Mrs. Collant, 1,868 St. Catherine St.

The second telegram came on the day following, and read:

There Wednesday. JAMES WILCOX,
Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.

On Wednesday this telegram arrived:

Sorry delayed. Be in New York morning. Love Cross.

The signature to this dispatch was the same as that of the day before. All three were sent to the Everett House, where Mrs. Wilcox lives.

On Thursday, Cypriot came to this city and called at the Everett House, but without seeing Mrs. Wilcox, who next heard from him when she received this note, written Thursday afternoon:

Dear Madam: Gone to tea. Be back in half an hour. Yours truly,
AMEDEE CYPRIOT, Detective.

Mrs. Wilcox was greatly perturbed about her mysterious caller, and told her story to Inspector McClusky. Detectives Finley and Leonard were assigned to the case. Mr. Wilcox, husband of the writer, volunteering to assist. While all were waiting for the man to reappear the telephone rang in the Wilcox apartment and Mrs. Wilcox was asked for.

"This is the detective who is coming from Montreal to arrest you," said a strange voice. "I love you just the same, and you can expect me this afternoon."

Soon afterward Cypriot entered the room. Mrs. Wilcox greeted him and soon felt sure the man was mentally deranged. Cypriot was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters.

In court, Mrs. Wilcox asked Cypriot if he would go back to Montreal if she would request the Magistrate to release him, and he promised he would. He said he had been confined in Bellevue at one time and did not want to go back there. Mrs. Wilcox told the Magistrate she thought the prisoner was insane, and he was thereupon discharged and taken by the detectives to the Grand Central Station.

Mrs. Wilcox said later that Cypriot had shown her badge and pretended to be a detective. "He implied by his conversation that he was smitten with somebody, probably with myself. He explained that by 'Love Cross' he meant that he loved the whole world."

LIFE THREATENED FOR CASH.

Bronx Italian Says Fellow-Countrymen Demanded $100 to Spare Him—Causes Two Arrests.

George Mallamagi of Hughes Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Pallacona Pantello of 2,200 Morris Avenue were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Loewer and Gordon of the Tremont Police Station on the complaint of extortion made by Francesco Saraca of 2,195 Anthony Avenue.

Saraca alleges that the prisoners, with two others not yet arrested, demanded $100 from him on penalty of death. The detectives say that when their two prisoners are arraigned to-day in the Morrisania Court they will produce several other Italians besides Saraca, who will make similar charges, and that they expect to show that the prisoners are members of a band which has been systematically levying upon their countrymen who live in the Bronx Italian colony by threats of violence or death.

Pantello was arrested in his home. While the detectives were looking for Mallamagi, Saraca saw him on the street, near his home, and pointed him out. Loewer and Gordon chased him through streets, across fences and vacant lots, over a small pond, and finally caught him, more than half a mile from the start of the pursuit. When he was being taken to the station he said to Saraca, according to the latter: "When I get out I'll kill you, anyway, now." Saraca seemed to be much frightened at this threat.

GIRL ABLAZE IN BALLROOM.

Her Santa Claus Costume Is Ignited by Her Escort's Cigarette.

A Santa Claus costume which Julia Horner of 727 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, was wearing early yesterday morning in Palm Garden, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, at the ball of the Clothing Cutters' Relief Circle, was set on fire by the cigarette of the young man who was dancing with her, and before the flames were extinguished she was terribly burned.

About 1,000 persons were in the ballroom when the cotton batting on Miss Horner's costume blazed up. She broke away from her escort and ran screaming among the other dancers. In a moment she was a pillar of fire, and in her agony she tried to fight off several men who wanted to save her. The men by wrapping coats around her succeeded in smothering the fire. Miss Horner was attended by Dr. Marcus E. Peterson of 428 Hamburg Avenue, and was then removed to her home.

"LOST" BOY WELL SPANKED.

Now Johnny Clarkson Is Looking for Boy Who "Found" Him.

Mrs. William Clarkson of 360½ Thorne Street, Jersey City, yesterday asked the police to look for her son John, six years old, who she said was mysteriously missing. A general alarm was sent out, and the search continued until 3 o'clock P. M., when a boy told Mrs. Clarkson that a kite was flying from the roof of her house. He said he "wouldn't be surprised if she found Johnny at the bottom end of the string."

The lad's surmise was correct, John was the recipient of a sound spanking, and at last advices he was looking for the boy who "told on him. When I find him," he added, "that boy will wish he hadn't seen my kite."

C. B. ROSSEAU WINS ON APPEAL.

Appellate Division Affirms Judgment Giving Him Over $100,000 from the Charles Broadway Rouss Estate.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the trial court in the case of Charles B. Rosseau, who claimed to be the illegitimate child of the late Charles Broadway Rouss, against Peter W. Rouss, executor of the Rouss estate, whereby Rosseau, who sued for $100,000, is awarded by the actual judgment $105,766.16. The plaintiff sued upon a contract alleged to have been made between Rouss and Eva S. L. Rosseau, his (Rosseau's) mother.

The decision, which was written by Justice Patterson, Justices Van Brunt, Hatch, and Laughlin concurring, states that a good consideration for the contract is made to appear in the promise of the mother to properly care for the boy. The infant plaintiff, says the court, was acknowledged from the day of his birth by Charles Broadway Rouss to be his son, and, in fact, Mr. Rouss was very fond of the boy, to which fact many witnesses testified.

MILLS'S CONVICTION STANDS.

Must Go to Prison for Attempting to Purloin Indictments.

The conviction of George E. Mills, a lawyer, of the crime of attempting to purloin indictments was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. The indictments Mills wished to get control of were those against Dr. Flower. He made arrangements to meet Assistant District Attorney Garvan in a restaurant in this city, and while they were there he was to give $2,000 for the original documents.

Mills was tried before Judge Fitzgerald and was sentenced to State Prison for not less than one year and two months and not more than one year and six months.

STEWART EJECTMENT SUIT.

Plaintiff Against Executors of Judge Henry Hilton's Will Loses.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court dismissing the complaint in the ejectment action brought by John Stewart, who claims to be a collateral relative of the late Alexander T. Stewart, against Horace Russell and another, executors of Judge Henry Hilton's will.

The plaintiff sought to recover a sixtieth interest in the premises at 726, 728, and 730 Broadway. John Stewart, the plaintiff, is a British subject, a resident of Ireland, and being an alien cannot, the court holds, inherit property from an alien, who received such property by descent.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE RIGHT OF BURIAL.—A controversy between a son and his stepmother as to where his father's body will be buried was left in statu quo by the Appellate Division yesterday. George Howard Butler's mother died in 1899 and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Her daughter Marian had been laid to rest there seventeen years before. Young Butler and his father often visited Greenwood, and the latter always placed flowers on the graves, and many times told his son that he also desired to be buried there. Mr. Butler, Sr., remained single until he married Mary Egan, in 1903, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. This faith he also embraced on the day before his death, which occurred about six and a half months after his marriage. On the hearing of an injunction suit brought by Mr. Butler to restrain the burial of his father's body in Calvary Cemetery, Mrs. Butler said that neither she nor Mr. Butler, Sr., contemplated his death, and for that reason the subject of where he wished to be buried had never been discussed between them. The Appellate Court decides that the question as to Mr. Butler's final resting place need not be determined until after a trial of all the issues. The Justices therefore refrain from passing upon the two arguments submitted. Mrs. Butler claimed that the law vests in the widow the absolute right to select the place of interment, and that such right is superior to the children's. The right of burial, Mr. Butler contended, is not absolute in the wife, but is to be determined upon the particular equities of the case. "Under the circumstances," said the court, by Justice Hatch, "we think that the final disposition of the body of the deceased should await a determination of the trial of this action. The remains are now in a receiving vault of Calvary Cemetery. There they can remain without interference with the rights of the parties to this action until by solemn judgment, after all the proofs have been adduced, the final resting place of the body is decreed."

DEED NOT A CONVEYANCE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the judgment of the Trial Court in the case of Elizabeth Reich against Edith La Bau Dyer and another, as executrices of the will of Alicia V. La Bau. Mrs. Reich and Mrs. La Bau were intimate friends, and the former borrowed several thousand dollars from Mme. La Bau, giving as security a deed to a farm at Brentwood, L. I. The consideration named in the deed was $40,000, but the money was never paid over, although Mrs. La Bau lived at the farm for a time. After her death Mrs. Reich sued to enforce a payment on the deed, less a few hundred dollars which she still owed of the borrowed money. The Appellate Division holds that the deed did not amount to a contract to purchase, but was rather in the nature of a mortgage, being given mainly as security for the money borrowed by Mrs. Reich. The Appellate Division therefore reverses the decision of the Trial Court requiring the completion of the conveyance and the payment of the money, and a new trial is ordered.

Rev. Mr. Holter Loses Another Son.

Oscar Holter, the six-year-old son of the Rev. Frederick Holter, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jersey City, died yesterday from scarlet fever, complicated with dropsy. The pastor's twin sons, eighteen months old, died from scarlet fever three weeks ago. Madeline, his four-year-old daughter, is ill with the same disease, and her condition last night was critical. Three other children were also afflicted with the disease, but are now convalescent.

WHITE SHIRTS—1275 without cuffs, 3 styles of regular goods that we discontinue for next season. No inferior goods among them; regularly $1 and $1.50. 75c.

CRAVATS, 85c. and 25c. 975—Large English Squares and Four-in-Hands, the best grades made in London and New York; regularly $2.50, $2, and $1.50. 250 dozen fine quality black, white and fancy Four-in-Hand Ties at a special price, 25c.

PAJAMAS, 85c. 375 suits Oxfords, Cheviot and Madras Pajamas, all sizes, the qualities regularly $1.50, some at $1.00, but now 85c.

SILK SUSPENDERS, 25c. 155 dozen with elastic backs and leather ends, a whole window full at special price, 25c.

SMOKING JACKETS, $7.50, $6 and $5, now $3.50. N. Y. Store only.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Before you take the elevated home."

Broadway at 1st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

She Knows your Heart's All Right.
Profit by To-Day's Tip, and Dispel Her Doubts about Your Judgment.

SALE OF

600 Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits, up to $22.00, Reduced to $12.00. Also About 300 Spring Top Coats, Sold last Spring up to $28.00, Reduced to $12.00. Also Winter Overcoats up to $20, Reduced to $12.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

FIGHT TO OUST SHELDON.

Odell Planning to Secure Republican National Committeemanship for M. Linn Bruce.

The fight against George R. Sheldon, the Republican National Committeeman from New York, will, it is understood, begin anew very soon, and every effort that Gov. Benjamin B. Odell can bring to bear to force Sheldon out of the committee will be made. Sheldon was appointed by Senator Hanna Chairman of the committee to fill the place left vacant by the death of Frederick Seymour Gibbs.

It is planned that if the fight can be made hot enough and Senator Platt, Sheldon's sponsor, can be induced to see that the Wall Street financiers could not secure a majority of New York's seventy-eight delegates without a contest, and perhaps not then, M. Linn Bruce, who headed the Republican County Committee during the Low campaign last Fall, will take the position as being acceptable to both Senator Platt and Gov. Odell.

Ever since National Committeeman Sheldon was switched off the ticket for Lieutenant Governor at Saratoga in 1902 by Gov. Odell, who refused to run again if the New York man headed the ticket with him, the enmity between the Governor and the National Committeeman has not abated a degree. Indeed, it was increased when Chairman Hanna appointed Mr. Sheldon to the late Mr. Gibbs's place on the National Committee on the recommendation of Senator Platt and without consulting Gov. Odell. Since that time the removal of Mr. Sheldon from the political arena, as well as the ousting of G. W. Dunn as Chairman of the State Committee has been one of the Governor's political creeds.

MYSTERY OF DEAD BRAKEMAN.

John Cornelius, Inventor, Had Been Member of a Jersey City Firm—Family Connections Not Known.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 12.—There is considerable mystery surrounding John Cornelius, a brakeman of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who was instantly killed here in a collision with an overhead bridge at Centre Street on Tuesday.

Cornelius had been in the employ of the railroad but a short time. There was found on his person a membership card of the Young Men's Christian Association of Albany, N. Y.; three pawn tickets issued in New York City, which showed that he had pawned a watch, gold ring, and other valuables; also a legal document which certified that he was a member of the firm of John Cornelius & Co. of Jersey City, dealers in varnishes, and was authorized to collect outstanding accounts for the concern; several papers which indicate that he had formerly been in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the address of Mrs. Ora Cornelius, Albany, N. Y.

A notice of the man's death was telegraphed by the authorities to that address. After a long wait they received instructions from the woman to ship the body to Mrs. E. S. Brayton, in a fashionable quarter of Utica, N. Y. On investigation it was discovered that Mrs. Brayton was not at Utica. She was located yesterday at Lakewood, N. J., and she is reported to be too ill to look after Cornelius's body. Just what relation either woman bears to the dead man is still a mystery to the authorities, and the mystery is deepened by the statement of a railroad engineer to the effect that Cornelius had confided to him the information that he was a married man and lived with his wife and children at Tamaqua, Penn.

It was also stated by one of Cornelius's fellow-brakemen, who viewed his body yesterday, that the dead man was working out an invention to save fuel on locomotives. His plans had the approval of competent engineers, and he was about to have his invention patented. This statement was verified by drawings found among the dead man's effects.

The authorities received orders from the Central Railroad officials this morning to ship the body to Utica, N. Y. The name of the consignee has not been revealed.

PRESIDENT COLSON RESIGNS.

Resulting Changes Among Officers of New York Fire Insurance Company.

Augustus Colson, for thirteen years President of the New York Fire Insurance Company, declined a renomination and nominated as his own successor Charles A. Hull, for the last twelve years Vice President and Secretary, who was unanimously elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors on Thursday.

Mr. Colson, however, consented to serve as Vice President and was elected to that position. In a complimentary minute adopted by the Board of Directors it was stated that "we doubt not that in the future as in the past the two will continue to act as associates and equals, as well as friends, for the advancement of the interests of the company."

Arthur H. Gorse was promoted from Assistant Secretary to Secretary, and his former place was filled by the appointment of David G. Wakeman, who has been the Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-Day, Matinee, at 2—DIE WEISSE DAME, (La Dame Blanche.) Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Fran Naval, (first appearance,) Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Gerold. Conductor, Mottl.
To-Night, popular prices, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Herts.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 14, at 8:30, popular prices—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. AMERICAN COMPOSERS' PROGRAMME. Soloists: Walker, Homer, Campanari, Rand. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mottl.
Mon Eve., Feb. 15, at 8—FAUST. Aino Acte, (first appearance,) Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Scotti, Plangon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Tues., Feb. 16, at 5 P. M. precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari; followed by COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Proelich, Braun; Francioli, and preceded by MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Thurs. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8, Special performance at spec. prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE. (in German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl. PARSIFAL—Wash. Birthday Mat., 11:30 A. M., and Feb. 25, at 5 P. M. Seats now on sale.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Only production this season of
Der Ring des Nibelungen
by Richard Wagner.
Thurs. Eve., March 3, at 8:30, DAS RHEINGOLD.
Sat. Eve., March 5, at 7:30, DIE WALKUERE.
Wed. Eve., March 9, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Eve., March 10, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Sale of seats for ENTIRE CYCLE (4 performances,) at REDUCED PRICES, begins Monday, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M., at Box Office, as follows:—Orchestra & Grand Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balcony Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
Sale of seats for single Performances at Regular Prices begins Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eves. at 8:20. Matinee To-day & Eve. The Great laughing success, "DER DETEKTIV"

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST COMEDY. THE OTHER GIRL.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Sam Bernard and Great Cast.
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Mat. T'd'y. Last Time To-night.
VIRGINIA The Light That Lies
HARNED In Woman's Eyes.
E. H. SOTHERN'S PLAY.
Next Monday, ELEANOR ROBSON.
Seats Selling. MERELY MARY ANN.
SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Mat. To-day. Last Time To-night.
ROBERT HILLIARD THAT MAN AND I.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING
KYRLE BELLEW Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING
NEW LYCEUM W. 45th st. & B'way. Mats. Satys. at 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
Feb. 20.....100th performance
GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
ELEANOR ROBSON MERELY MARY ANN.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE with W. H. THOMPSON.
DALY'S VIRGINIA EARL B'way & 30 St.....At 8:10
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, 2.
THE MERRY OPERA, SERGEANT KITTY
MONDAY EVE.—A NOVELTY
GLITTERING GLORIA
Fisher & Ryley's Co. & Great Cast.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1903..Sixty-second Season..1904.
Saturday, February 13, at 8:15 P. M.,
Felix Weingartner of Munich, Conductor.
Programme:
Overture "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
Symphonic Poem, op. 21, "The Elysian Fields"..... Felix Weingartner
"Tasso".....Liszt
Symphony No. 7, A major.....Beethoven
SPECIAL CONCERT,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 8:15 P. M.
Farewell Appearance of
FELIX WEINGARTNER
SOLOIST:
REISENAUER.....Piano
"WAGNER-BEETHOVEN."
Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall Box Office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also at Dickson's and Tyson's. Seats 75c. to $2; boxes, $10 and $15. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Feb. 18 at 8:15 Orchestral Program
SAT. Aft., Feb. 20, at 2:30 Mr. Adamowski
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's at reg. prices.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
"Funniest Play in Town."

CARNEGIE HALL, MON. Aft., Feb'y 15, at 3
Metcalfe Thibaud Bispham Casals
WEINGARTNER
Ensemble Program and Weingartner Songs. Seats, $2 to 75 cts., at Box Office and Ditson's.

CARNEGIE HALL
THIS (Sat.) AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Piano Recital BUSONI
Tickets 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall & Ditson's. (Direct. C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
Intercollegiate Hockey Championship.
YALE VS. PRINCETON.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, $1.00 extra.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S OPEN
2:15-8:15.
BIG VAUDEVILLE CARNIVAL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING in "HARRIET'S HONEYMOON"
Next wk—Wm. Faversham in "Lord & Lady Algy"

MURRAY HILL, Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS
MATINEE 25c. EVERYBODY

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 28th annual
LAST DAY
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DOG SHOW 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2
Babes in Toyland
FEB. 15. Special Mat. Mon., Feb. 22.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
VESTA TILLEY and TRELOAR
Geo. C. Boniface and Bertha Waltzinger, Etc.

—THE— GOTHAM 125th St. & 3d Av.
LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY
GAY MASQUERADERS
GRAND CONCERT TO-MORROW AFT. & EVG.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
PARISIAN WIDOWS
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evgs. 30, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25c.
"Theatre of Varieties."
EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY

FEB 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD'S defense in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week of modern Italy from the aspersions cast upon it by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in her pungent remarks about D'Annunzio, contributed to The Bookman, has inspired a number of our readers of Italian origin to utterance on the subject. They, like Mr. Crawford, (who was born in Italy, has dwelt there the greater part of his life, and loves the land,) are quite sure that Italy is not a corpse. So are we. Still, Mrs. Atherton has a right to her own opinions, and she never lacks the courage of her convictions. There was, too, a strong note of common sense in her Bookman article, from which we quoted the D'Annunzio extract, and that whole article in effect was not an arraignment of Italy, or any other foreign country, but of the intelligence and taste of the contemporaneous American public as exhibited in its choice of reading.

Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, who has written two or three books condemning various manifestations of human nature, including one called "The Unspeakable Scot," has been generally regarded on this side of the ocean as a humorist. But he showed a deplorable lack of the sense of humor when he sued the St. James's Gazette for libel because it published a condemnatory review of his book called "Lovely Woman." Mr. Crosland remarked in that book that if all women were widows the amount of human suffering on the earth would be sensibly reduced. This reads to us like a certain kind of humor, but the St. James's reviewer took it seriously and declared that when he thought of Mr. Crosland as a husband he was inclined to agree that if all women were a widow the amount of human suffering would be possibly reduced. Mr. Justice Grantham, before whom the suit for libel was tried, evidently took the same view of the matter, for he said: "I am not going to say that the writer of the article was justified in saying that Mr. Crosland was a person who ought to be hanged, but I am of opinion that he was entitled to say that he was a person who ought to be kept in a lunatic asylum, and that he was entitled to say that he was a person who was not fit to be at large, and that he was entitled to say that he was a person who was not fit to be trusted with a knife, and that he was entitled to say that he was a person who was not fit to be trusted with a pen, and that he was entitled to say that he was a person who was not fit to be trusted with a penknife." He also read the following passage from Mr. Crosland's book:

> Of all the men in the world commend me to the plain, blunt critic. He is the salt of the earth, the savior of his kind.
>
> "Here you have your plain, blunt critic," said the Judge, "and yet you complain." The jury, after deliberating twenty minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

The Mayor of New York's historical essay on "The Oligarchy of Venice" was one of the news subjects of the midweek. Many of the newspapers gave up a generous share of their space to the book. Not that the great majority of American newspaper readers are supposed to be deeply interested just now in the history of a little country which breathed its last gasp under the iron heel of Napoleon, and was almost dead some centuries before, but because the author of this book is a gentleman conspicuous in the eye of the multitude. In due time we shall publish a critical review of Mr. McClellan's book. Meanwhile, it is enough to say of it that it is marked by sobriety of thought and feeling, and is a careful and conscientious example of literary workmanship.

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, distinguished as an educator, was born at Billerica, Mass., May 16, 1804. She published a number of books, including some volumes of essays, "Crimes of the House of Austria," and "Reminiscences of Dr. Channing," and was among the pioneers of the kindergarten system in this country. She was a sister-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne. It is proposed to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her birth by publishing a memoir of her life and work. The request is made that persons owning letters written by her should send them, or copies of them, to Mr. B. Pickman Mann, 1,918 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C. Any other papers throwing light on her career, as well as contemporary expressions of opinion touching her work, are also requested. We cheerfully give space to this appeal.

The Baconians and others who insist that Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare's works because their author must have been greatly familiar with classical and other literature not extant in English translation in the Elizabethan era, may regret the recent discovery—or rediscovery—of a book in English which must have been a perfect mine of information for playwrights of that era who laid their scenes in Italy. This is the "Civile Conversation of M. Stephen Guazzo, written first in Italian and nowe translated out of French by George Pettie, divided into foure bookes." Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., writes of this book in the current number of The Nineteenth Century and After. It was published in two editions, 1580 and 1586 and was undoubtedly, with North's Plutarch, from which Shakespeare derived the material for his three Roman plays, an important book in Shakespeare's library. It contains "a picture of Italian manners, ceremonies, customs, occupations, foibles, dress, and thought of the day." Sir Edward Sullivan finds and notes many parallelisms between Shakespeare's plays and this George Pettie's translation of Guazzo's "Civile Conversation." The book has not been unknown, but is so rare that many Shakespearean students have not known much about it. The Dictionary of National Biography gives the best part of a page to Pettie, who was born in 1548 and died in 1590. He wrote an imitation of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," (also one of the books Shakespeare found useful,) which was very popular.

In the list of books relating to the Far East, which we published last week from the London Academy, no mention was made of the third edition of "The Mikado's Empire," by the Rev. William Elliot Griffis, who may hail the old clan away and the elevation of the new national spirit of Japan. This book, since our review was written, has passed its

JEREMY TAYLOR.

Edmund Gosse's New Biography of "The Shakespeare of Divines" in the English Men of Letters Series.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

The Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

IT SEEMS that Emerson's canonization of Taylor as "the Shakespeare of divines" was not quite original with him. It is a variant of "the Shakespeare of English prose," which is commonly attributed to Gray, but was the invention of William Mason, Gray's biographer, who "is not rich enough," says Mr. Gosse, "to be robbed of the happiest of all his phrases." The surprise of Mr. Gosse's book is that it does so little to justify Mason's or even Emerson's encomium. Either his illustrative passages are not happily chosen, or in their disconnection they shine with a less ardent light than in their contextual setting. Even where Mr. Gosse's own admiration is least qualified we have sometimes wondered that with so wide a range he made no better choice. But possibly the fault is in ourselves and not in Mr. Gosse's stars that they do not seem to us to be of the first magnitude.

Mr. Gosse's claim that his volume for the first time attempts a detailed biography of Jeremy Taylor will affect many readers with profound surprise, and indeed the force of it is considerably qualified, if not broken, by the details which he presents of the good or bad things that have been said before him. More of them have been good than bad, and especially good were Bishop Heber's life of Taylor, published with Taylor's works in 1822, and Eden's revision of Heber, for which Mr. Gosse has generous praise. Mr. Gosse's "find," par excellence, is the untrustworthiness of a real or supposed Lady Wray, said to have been a granddaughter of Taylor and to have written a letter in 1738 which threw much light on Taylor's life. This letter, handled by Eden in a more gingerly fashion than by Heber, is dismissed by Mr. Gosse as a pure mystification or hoax on which no dependence can be placed. Hence for him the passing of many details which all the biographers since Heber's time have fastened on with peculiar satisfaction. What, for example, could be more delightful than that Taylor's second wife was a natural daughter of Charles I.? But this toothsome morsel is one of those purveyed by Lady Wray and vanishes with the rest.

We could ill afford to have our stock of information diminished; at the best it is so incomplete. At many points in his career our knowledge of Taylor

> "Melts from the smallness of a gnat to air."

These points afford Mr. Gosse occasion for the exercise of some ingenious divination. It is not uncongenial to his taste, for that he is an imaginative biographer was shown by his elaborate life of Dr. Donne. Here, as there, his divination may sometimes be perverse, but it has much narrower range and is nowhere an important matter.

This is the second volume that Mr. Gosse has contributed to the English Men of Letters. The other—very admirable—was "Gray." The present volume will take its place at once as one of the better in a series which varies through a wide range of excellence and defect. Mr. Gosse is perfectly at home in Taylor's century, so that his backgrounds are always painted in with a sure and easy hand. Taylor was a barber's son, and the attempt to dignify his origin by making out the father "a barber-surgeon" has not succeeded well. To the accident of his birth in Cambridge he probably owed his university education. Milton, George Herbert, Fuller, and Crashaw were contemporary Cambridge men, but that they had any knowledge of him or he of them we have no sign. Taken up by Archbishop Laud, that powerful and unhappy prelate sent him to Oxford, making him with pious violence a Fellow of All Souls'. There he made the acquaintance of Chillingworth, whose "Religion of Protestants" is his parochial brain, and what the two men thought of each other is one of Mr. Gosse's happiest instances.

The second chapter brings us to the civil war, in which Taylor took the King's side and for two years shared the shifting fortunes of the royal household. In 1643 he found sanctuary with Lord Carbery, in South Wales, and remained with him for eight years, which proved the happiest of his life, both for his professional interest. From his safe retreat he followed with painful sympathy the moves of the fatal game, and published "Liberty of Prophesying," "Holy Living," "Holy Dying," and other books which have made his name immortal. In the days of the Commonwealth, Taylor

...Taylor's residence with that of Golden-Grove, coupled with the most distinct mental of his life, with the "Twenty-five" and "Twenty-eight Sermons" and "The Holy Living and Dying." Notwithstanding, all before these was preparation; all subsequent to them was decline. Had not the civil war checked the course of Taylor's ecclesiastical advancements, probably the best things would never have been written. His lack of books in his retirement was one of his greatest blessings, checking that flood of classical and other learned quotation which was the bane of seventeenth century prose. As between "The Holy Living" and "Holy Dying," which are generally bracketed in one volume and always in the popular view, Mr. Gosse pronounces for the latter as far superior to its forerunner.

Mr. Gosse's title for the fourth chapter of his book is "Years of Affliction," but this title might have as well embraced the whole of Taylor's life from 1658 until his death, in 1667, as the period from 1658 until the Restoration. This was full of vicissitude, with brief periods of imprisonment, but the next seven years were more miserable. Such was the irony of Taylor's fate. At the Restoration he thought himself on the main track and bound for great political preferment, but instead he found himself shunted on a siding in an Irish bog; made a Bishop indeed, but a Bishop of angry and malignant Presbyterians, among whom he felt his life to be in constant jeopardy. Whether he did or not at this time order all copies discoverable of his "Liberty of Prophesying" to be burned, it is certain that he burned the ships in which he sailed on that adventurous course. Persecution for opinion's sake found the Bishop of Down and Connor as apt a pupil as if he had never written in defense of religious liberty when he was himself under the harrow.

Not only at this point, but in general, it is probable that Mr. Gosse's singularly just biography will be something of a disillusion for many of his readers. Their idea of "the good Bishop" has been shaped by a tradition of his virtues and by a few of the more familiar quotations from his works. Mr. Gosse is himself obliged to confess to "a forbidding sense of moral ineffectiveness" in Taylor's character. Was he not more the rhetorical pietist than he was anything else? If here again the style was the man, was not the man, by this sign, something oversoft and saccharine? His episcopal conduct in Ireland proved that his "Liberty of Prophesying" had no root of conviction in his character. A similar unreality attaches to his devotion to Lady Carbery, when he warms over a flattering dedication to her for her successor's marriage feast. That his style was often magical is plain, but he was a man of words more than of thought or action. It is by no means difficult to believe that he wrote the dubious "Auxiliary Beauty," an ingenious argument for women's use of cosmetics. Mr. Gosse cannot escape the persuasion that he had a hand in it. This is the most unkindest cut of all. Of the strength and weakness of Taylor's writing Mr. Gosse has much to say that is admirable for its discrimination. The man behind it will profit little by this latest and perhaps final study of his life.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

BILSE'S BOOK.

A LITTLE GARRISON. A Realistic Novel of German Army Life of To-day. By Fritz von der Kyrburg. (Lieut. Bilse.) Translated, edited, and with a special Introduction by Wolf von Schierbrand. 12mo. Pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

If, as Gen. Sherman suggested, war is perdition, Lieut. Bilse's book (which has cost him among other things his commission in the Kaiser's army) seems to show that a standing army in time of peace is several sorts of the same thing. The only remedy suggested by Bilse, however, is—war. An idle machine must rust. Bilse considers, of course, the good of the German Army, more particularly the German Army officer; he is not concerned with the comfort of the world at large. As literature, and especially as a story, the least said about "A Little Garrison" the better, but the book has made talk in Germany, where it seems to have been accepted as containing a more or less truthful picture of army life in a small garrison town.

In brief, the book contains, properly, not a story, but a collection of statements of the outrageous doings of the officers and the officers' wives of a cavalry regiment stationed in an out-of-the-way frontier place. These officers, with two exceptions, and these seem deficient in mentality and spirit, are low fellows. The Colonel is a poltroon, everybody drinks champagne three times a day, and younger and older officers reel and stagger of a morning when they go the rounds. Only one Lieutenant, called Bleibtreu, is all he should be, and he sighs like a furnace for war. The officers' wives, with one exception, are little better. The Sergeants, Corporals, and privates are cuffed and kicked about like dogs by their superiors, and are drunken and doltish.

One hopes for the credit of a great nation that there is no actual cavalry regiment in Germany whose average personnel is so low. One finds it impossible to believe that any regiment made of such material could be expected to exhibit soldierly qualities of any sort. The effect of the book, after all, is a harsh arraignment of the whole great standing army idea, rather than convincing proof of any special depravity in the German system. Not that Lieut. Bilse sees it so. His dream is of the Spartan armies of Frederick the Great and of William, also called, by the present Kaiser, the Great.

A New Version of Junius, et Mysteries by the Indefatigable Lang.*

THIS King of France may an Abbé-protégé remember with Andrew Lang. He at least suspended, in reducing his men to their original principles, irresponsibly wrote the worse for their uphill enterprise, in fair, unequitable panoply. Not so in this instance, with Mr. Lang. The present volume, which assumes the name of its first essay, "The Valet's Tragedy," is attractive enough in its theatrical suggested bidding, and in its title and associate titles: "The Valet's Tragedy," "The Valet's Master," "The Mystery of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey," "The Mystery of Amy Robsart," and two more mysteries, one of James de la Cloche and one of Lord Bateman, besides other fascinating captions, ending with "The Shakespeare-Bacon Imbroglio"—under such romantic banners the forty thousand (and more) details mustered to make up Mr. Lang's assemblage of proof, rectification, and conjecture have been marshalled like the motley crew of Falstaff. Perhaps he thought they'd fill the popular pit as well as better, though there is slight indication anywhere that he is conscious of having misused the king's press damnably.

Now, we are no lover of Milton's doctrine that a lofty theme is of itself sufficient to enhance an author's name, in poetry nor in prose; except, indeed, it be the name of an epic genius born in not too late an age. But Andrew Lang is stamped with the birthmark of the later age, and he is not even looking for fame. With the comparatively lofty through secular head and front of Junius, and a thin veil of ghostery, he attempts to deck and drape the offending rear of a theme of debauchery and suspected suicide of a profligate lord. The article "Junius and Lord Lyttelton's Ghost," like several others in this book, may be described as of that sort of sensational writing which is not inherently good or significant, but seeks its excuse from accident of association in its subject matter with names of rank and with characters of historical or literary distinction. It is yellow journalism of the noblesse. Often the circumstances which compose its material possess a real value, as when they solve certain problems of literature, explain international politics, or concern the legitimacy of the heir to a throne. But to exploit them for their mere intrinsic quality of physical horror, morbidity, and psychopathy should not be the task nor comport with the ethics of a scholar. The themes here discussed have no ulterior value. Such real problems as are exterior to his matter Mr. Lang immediately rejects as tedious and unsolvable. They are, unfortunately;

As to the identity of Junius, remembering the warning of Lord Beaconsfield, "If you wish to be a bore, take up the 'Letters of Junius,'" we shall drop that enigma; but as to the alleged suicide of Lord Lyttelton, we think we can make that seem extremely improbable. Let us refer to the course of events, as stated by Coulton and by contemporaries.

So, he can enlighten us in no manner as to the authorship of the Junius letters, and he is canny not to weary with futile conjectures; but, gleefully, probably Lord Lyttelton did not quite commit suicide—and a pitiable pretext serves to put before us this long-drawn-out and detailed study in "Russian scandal." As typical of the bulk of matter in the book we give some samples of what follows:

Of what did Lord Lyttelton die? "According to one of the papers," says Coulton, vaguely, "the cause of death was disease of the heart." A brief "convulsion" is distinctly mentioned, whence Coulton concludes that the disease was not cardiac. On Dec. 7 Mason writes to Walpole from York: "Suppose Lord Lyttelton had recovered the breaking of his blood vessel!" Was a broken blood vessel the cause of death? Or have we here, as is probable, a mere inference of Mason's?

Lord Lyttelton, be it understood, has had a premonition of death, publicly avowed, and rumor has it that the ghost of some past mistress delivered the warning. On the night of his death he revels at his house with "Mr. (later Lord) Fortescue, Capt. (later Admiral) Wolsley, Mrs. Flood," and the Misses Amphlett:

Now, the town had no kind of doubt concerning the nature of Lord Lyttelton's relations with two, if not three, of the Misses Amphlett. His character was nearly as bad, where women were concerned, as that of Col. Charteris. But Walpole, writing to Mann on Nov. 28, (the day after Lord Lyttelton's death,) says: "Lord Lyttelton is dead suddenly. Suddenly in this country is always at first construed to mean by a pistol. * * * The story given out is that he looked ill and had said he should not live three days; that, however, he had gone to his house at Epsom * * * with a caravan of nymphs, and on Saturday night had retired before supper to take rhubarb, returned, supped heartily, went into the next room again, and died in an instant."

Nothing here of a dream or ghost. We only hear of a prophecy by Lyttelton of his death.

But evidence of a ghost is not lacking. Various theories are extant, vastly interesting to Mr. Lang. He investigates at irksome length—fourteen octavo pages—and the results he gravely tabulates:

At { Pitt Place, Epsom, / Hill Street, Berkeley Square, } On Nov. 24, Lord Lyttelton { Dreamed of, / saw } { A young woman and a robin. / A bird which became a woman. / A dove and a woman. / Mrs. Amphlett (without a dove or robin) / Some one else unknown. }

With reluctance he dismisses these versions severally, and after guessing that the

*THE VALET'S TRAGEDY, And Other Studies. By Andrew Lang. With illustrations, notes, and index. One volume. Pp. x.-385. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.20.

Expansion of the United States.

STEPS IN THE EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY. By Oscar P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Cloth. Pp. 356. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

In a brief and explicit manner Mr. Oscar P. Austin gives the history of the expansion of the territory of the United States. It is something to be proud of to know that thirteen distinct communities, voluntarily united, created other organizations of equal rank and power with themselves, "until the newly created members of the family exceeded the original in number, in population, and in political power." Here are the actual figures, as presented by Mr. Austin, who is Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington: From 1800 to 1900, the area has grown from 827,844 square miles to 3,622,928 square miles, and the population from 5,308,483 to 76,303,387. We have then to-day four times as much area as in 1800. Studying more particularly the subject of population, Mr. Austin writes:

During that time (100 years) the population of the United Kingdom grew from 16,000,000 to 41,000,000, or a little more than trebled; that of France from 27,000,000 to 39,000,000, an increase of less than 50 per cent., that of Germany from 35,000,000 to 56,000,000; Russia from 35,000,000 to 130,000,000, or four times its population in 1800. The population of all Europe has grown from 175,000,000 to about 400,000,000 during the century, while that of the United States, with an area nearly equal to that of all Europe has grown from 5,000,000 to 76,000,000. The population of Europe at the end of the century was less than three times that at the beginning of the century, while that of the United States, with an equal area, was fourteen times as much as at the beginning of that period.

Looking at the growth of our manufacturing industry, the total value in 1850 was one billion dollars, in 1870 four billions, in 1880 five billions, in 1890 nine billions, and three years ago thirteen billions. Comparing areas, Mr. Austin writes that "we scarcely realize how big we have grown." England is smaller than Kansas. The United Kingdom less in area than Kansas and Nebraska combined. Texas covers more ground than all the German Empire. With the Louisiana Purchase we took in more land than is the total area of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and all the Balkan States. As to the later developments, the taking in of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, they must count for something, and they will surely add to our commercial importance. That purchase of Mr. Seward's, Alaska, at a cost of $7,200,000, was a good investment, and the value of that territory is only beginning to be appreciated. There is an endless amount of information derivable from the book under notice.

Some Remarks Inspired by Mrs. Crawford's Reply to Mrs. Atherton.

A RECENTLY queer and regrettable article by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in the February number of The Bookman, entitled "Some Truths About American Readers," contained some striking statements touching the relation of the pessimism and morbidity in d'Annunzio's writings to the present social condition of Italy. These remarks were copied in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Jan. 23. To Mrs. Atherton's statement of the decadence of Italy Mr. F. Marion Crawford made eloquent reply last week. We publish herewith some letters on the subject from our readers:

English Speaking Cicerones to Blame.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has already replied to Mrs. Gertrude Atherton as to the character of the Italian nation, and I also would add that under the same circumstances no nation has made as much progress within the last thirty-eight years as Italy has. At the same time Mrs. Gertrude Atherton deserves some leniency on the part of the Italians, as it is very clearly shown she has not come in contact with our people, and hence has had no opportunity to know their qualities, and evidently in her hurry of sightseeing, and possibly not being thoroughly familiar with the language of the country, (and this often contributes to make some tourists irritable,) very likely she had to be dependent upon what information she could gather from the English-speaking "Cicerones" whose English might have been mastered in such a way as to be misunderstood, as anybody well familiar with Italy always writes differently to what Mrs. Atherton has done.

ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI.

305 Fifth Avenue, New York, Feb. 9, 1904.

Italian Honor.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

According to an extract which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 30, from an article originally published in The Bookman, Mrs. Atherton is "a person with the faculty to see," for which we are glad. In fact, she "recognises Italy for what she is—an old corpse." Then comes "rottenness," "degradation," "disease," and worse. All this trouble comes from d'Annunzio's novels, which, "in spite of their poetry, their incomparable style, their penetrating psychology, the really great thoughts scattered through them, they are probably the most repulsive works of art ever achieved by the uncompromising realist," and she thinks they are so widely read because "they are Italy." Really, we cannot account for this rottenness of Italian society. D'Annunzio's novels are certainly not the exposer of the whole Italian society, but they are simply a lot of facts treated à la d'Annunzio, that is, with bushels of individuality in it, which is certainly morbid.

Leaving partiality out, we can testify that the Italians have such a sense of honor, especially the Italian women, that rottenness and degradation are almost impossible. While in Italy did Mrs. Atherton study the behavior of the Italian woman, particularly that of the unmarried woman? The Italian woman is honest, Mrs. Atherton may rest assured, and when the woman is honest, society must infallibly be perfect.

Mrs. Atherton must know that a writer like d'Annunzio does not paint the national morals, by any means. It strikes us that the degradation which Mrs. Atherton has discovered in Italy is simply poverty, which in many cases is responsible for this rottenness. Our surmise is that Mrs. Atherton visited some 'rural' villages there, where starvation is a predominating element. Their poor clothes and their frugal way of living were construed by Mrs. Atherton as lack of moral spirit and civilization.

It is safe to say that no intelligent person will agee with Mrs. Atherton in the theory of her "old corpse," "degradation," &c., because she has tried to build a house without foundation. It is obvious that Mrs. Atherton's article purports to be "prejudice," and it is not new for an American to express prejudice against the Italians. This statement could be readily verified by reading the rag-time arguments about Italian ethics and art in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." It is strange, however, that that great, monumental genius, Goethe, did not see so much rottenness and degradation in Italy, notwithstanding the fact that Italy was much more behind about seventy-five years ago than she is to-day, from every point of view.

PHILIP RAIMONDO.

New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

Thanks Mr. Crawford.

(Translation.)

To F. Marion Crawford, New York.

Illustrious Sir: As an Italian I applaud and am grateful for your courageous letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day; as a lover of truth and a despiser of all exaggerated or superfluous rhetoric, I protest with you against the declaration of Mrs. Atherton. I wish to add that while the name of F. Marion Crawford is familiar to every intelligent Italian of the Peninsula, the name of that woman is entirely unknown, and suggests to one those dogs of a certain breed which like to bark in order to attract attention.

And for me, a descendant of an ancient family of Piedmont, who have come to your great country to perfect myself in the study of electrical construction, it is especially dear to know that F. Marion Crawford has employed his authority to defend the land of Dante against one who dares to judge her between a yawn over the books of D'Annunzio and an excursion from Cenisil to Etna.

Do not doubt that when I shall return to my own country, after several years, I shall bear with me the grateful remembrance of your name already known to fame; as for me, a humble lover of science and art, it will always be my honor, so long as I live, to be useful to my country's needs.

GIAN-GIACOMO PONTE.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 6, 1904.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Hillier's Excellent Book Treating of Its Prevention.*

CLEAR and explicit is Dr. Alfred Hillier's brief volume on "The Prevention of Consumption." As Secretary of the National Association for the Prevention of this malady, Dr. Hillier is thoroughly acquainted with his subject. In 1902, having in mind the writing of a book on tuberculosis which should be of a popular kind, he consulted Prof. Koch, urging him to carry out this special work. In his preface Dr. Hillier writes: "Prof. Koch replied that he recognized the desirability of such a work, but that the labors he had already on hand in the nature of further research made it impossible for him to undertake it. I then asked him whether, if I compiled a work on tuberculosis, he would revise and comment on it in any way he thought best, and he replied that he would gladly do so. Fortified with the promise of this assistance, and aided by one of Prof. Koch's assistants, Dr. Arthur Kayserling, to whom I am much indebted, I have undertaken this work."

"The Prevention of Consumption" is not in the least clinical or therapeutic. For the actual treatment of the disease the advice is, Consult your doctor. What the book shows is that, "Tuberculosis may be cured, can be avoided, and ought to be prevented." And what a lot of hope there is conveyed in that short sentence. In his introduction Prof. Koch writes:

> It is most gratifying to observe how on all sides efforts are now being made to combat tuberculosis, the worst scourge of humanity. Two methods of attack are being employed. The one is an endeavor to diminish the number of tubercular people by curing them in sanatoria built especially for this purpose; the other is an attempt to prevent altogether the infection, and thereby the establishment of the disease. It is hardly necessary to say that the latter method is the more important, because every one must realize that it is more useful to prevent diseases than to cure them.

Deaths from tuberculosis in England and Wales are estimated to amount yearly to 60,000, and in the rest of Europe to a million. In England one-half of the deaths between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five are caused by phthisis. In the United States and Canada the proportion is about the same. In the larger centres of population in Europe the highest mortality is in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, and the lowest in Amsterdam, London, Naples, and Buenos Ayres.

Following the written history of the disease, the oldest writers knew that consumption arose from contagion. The Arabian physician, Avicenna, (1037,) had a definite idea of the infectivity of phthisis. Passing over many centuries, the Magistrates of Florence, in 1754, laid down certain rules for the cleansing of the rooms where there had been patients suffering from tuberculosis. Later, in Rome, somewhat of the same rules were carried out. Chateaubriand tells of a carriage of his which he wanted to dispose of but could not sell because a lady friend of his who had died of consumption had ridden in it.

It is curious to learn that consumption has had its influence on art. Dr. Hillier writes that the favorite model of Botticelli died of consumption, and that he followed out her physical conditions. He even adds that Rossetti had also a consumptive for a model. Are we to seek then in any other way for those extraordinarily long and thin necks which Rossetti drew?

Although the belief was rife that there was infection in consumption, it was only in 1843 that Klencke, having injected tubercular matter into the jugular vein of a rabbit, found after twenty-six weeks that there were symptoms of tuberculosis in the rabbit's liver. After this came Villemin, who succeeded in showing that "tuberculosis was a specific disease caused by a specific agent." It was reserved to Koch (1881) to illumine the subject, for he discovered the tubercle bacillus, and isolated it. Then followed the culture of tubercle bacilli. Having obtained the bacilli, isolated and uncontaminated, Koch infected different species of animals by various methods. Besides inoculation, the ordinary method, he caused animals to inhale the culture in the form of spray. Of 217 animals thus experimented on, including guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, and mice, not a single one escaped infection. Dr. Hillier writes:

> This remarkable and laborious set of experiments, conducted with scrupulous care, constitutes one of the most conclusive achievements ever performed in the whole field of science. It forms the final link in the chain of evidence, establishing beyond all possible question that tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and that the agent which produces it and is the means of conveying the infection is the tubercle bacillus.

When Koch's first researches were about closed, he gave it as his opinion that the knowledge of the different forms or phases of tuberculosis in animals was by no means complete, and that further research was necessary. At the meeting of the British Congress on Tuberculosis in 1901 Koch stated "that human and bovine tuberculosis were different forms of tuberculosis, and that the disease was rarely, if ever, communicated from man to cattle, or from cattle to man." Somehow, not readily understandable, this statement of Prof. Koch's aroused dissent, and apparently he was deemed at fault for insisting that an ox differed from a man. There is much hesitance shown in the limitation of tuberculosis, for it is believed that the disease is entirely limited to the lungs. The author writes: "In addition to the lungs, glands are liable to be affected secondarily to affections and many glands and the tuberculous monest forms of glandial affection are described as 'tables menestica,' or abdominal consumption, and scrofula, where the neck glands are affected. Bones and joints are also frequently affected." The lining membrane of the brain may be affected, and what is called tubercular meningitis follows, which trouble is "almost always incurable."

What people particularly want to learn is how tubercular infection is spread. An infectious disease is defined, at least provisionally, as transferred from one person to another through the agency of a microbe or a micro-organism. So far we have not detected the microbes of certain diseases known to be infectious, such as scarlet fever and measles, but though these have not been yet shown to have special microbes, there is no reason why they do not exist. But as to tuberculosis, there can be no doubts as to how it takes hold of us. What are called "the paths of invasion" are several. Formerly heredity was believed as one of the causes. To-day this idea has been abandoned. The most common way of entrance is by inhalation. Another form may "occasionally occur in kissing or in using spoons or plates which have been previously used by tuberculous patients." When children play in a room which has been occupied by a consumptive, the floor may be strewn with the infectious bacilli, and these may find a place in the children's fingernails. As the child often puts its fingers in its mouth, the danger may be grave. Direct inoculation is rare, but might happen when the tubercle bacilli come in contact with a wound.

When we come to inhalation, this is probably the main source of the propagation of consumption. As Dr. Hillier puts it: "The presence of the tubercle bacillus derived from some pre-existing case of tuberculosis is as essential to the one disease as the plague bacillus is to the other. And in all measures of prevention this fact must be kept steadily in view." The tubercle bacillus is a plant. You might, if you were a farmer, dig your field, but if you had no seed, how could you grow anything there? The main danger arises from the sputum of those who are consumptive mixed with the substances thrown out in the act of spitting the tubercle bacillus. If it falls on a floor it may become dry, and in this condition is transported, and some one may inhale these bacilli, and so take the most dangerous malady.

The duration of life of the tubercle bacilli has been studied. If undisturbed and left in a damp and dark place, they have a vitality extending over 180 days and even longer. When in the bright sunlight and subjected to currents of pure air, their vitality is destroyed in a few hours. It is the finest particles of this sputum which are the more dangerous. The conclusion arrived at is that the finer, the more minute are the tubercular sputa, the more dangerous are they, because when inhaled they may enter into the recesses of the lungs. Nothing can be more convincing than the experiments made by means of artificial spray containing diseased sputum when thrown on rabbits. These creatures invariably succumbed to tuberculosis of the lungs. Take, however, the case of a man who is suffering from consumption. The author presents it in this way:

> * * * Anybody who cares to hold a mirror in front of his mouth when he is coughing or sneezing can very readily satisfy himself that in these acts he involuntarily sends into the atmosphere a number of minute drops, some so small as only to be detected by a lens.

Flügge made a series of experiments, catching the minute drops sprayed forth by consumptives on glasses placed as much as four feet from the patients. It was found that these minute drops contained tubercle bacilli of a virulent character. The undisputed fact that guinea pigs coughed at contracted in a short time tuberculosis is the most convincing of the dangers arising from infection.

When the family records of death are examined, when these have been brought about by consumption, it may be found that there has been some contact between a person in good health and another suffering from tuberculosis.

Open-air treatment is fully indorsed by Dr. Hillier. To strengthen the system so that it will resist disease is the main purpose of this open-air treatment. The author strongly invokes the compulsory notification of cases of consumption to the health authorities, the establishing of sanitaria under medical supervision, and the suppression of spitting in all covered places. We believe that a careful reading of the volume under notice would be of great benefit to the general public.

Miss Hawthorne's Novel.

A COUNTRY SETTLEMENT. A Novelette. By Hildegarde Hawthorne. In one volume. Pp. 182. Illus. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This little story is told by a romantic young lady in a series of letters to a friend, who is the wife of a member of Congress, but who might as well be anybody else. The trail of the "Englishwoman" is over them to some extent, but they are wholesomely restrained, and are full of tender feeling for country sights and sounds, and of pretty side issues in the way of love stories past and present.

Whether the most homespun of country folk are familiar with the "critter as swum the Hellespont for a girl he loved," as poem with young lackadaisy, is hardly an open question; and we don't whether a dimmick sphere is color or in sound even calls occasionally of his act. Who cares, by the bye, a copy as the unknown writer, knocked down some that all was on with pork Boat.

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RECENT VERSE

Some Books Written by Amateur Writers.

It is not always those books which are most pretentious in their make-up that are most successful in the way of poetry, and with that many excellent judgment in the matter of form that we have learned to expect from this source. The unglazed paper, clear type, broad margins, and unpretentious board covers of these little books make them a satisfaction to the eye, and though they binding suggests a brief term of life for them, the character of modern poetry is such that this also is frequently a satisfaction. If it is very easy to preserve the best, and not always so easy to get rid of the worst. Mr. Field's agreeable little poems represent the middle class. His title poem suggests FitzGerald in its capitalization and in occasional lines. This quatrain, for example, harks back to the faithful Omar, whose mantle has covered such a multitude of like philosophies:

I am a captive caught within the web
Of Circumstance. I trust the weight of years
To free me. Why, then, importune the ears
Of One who never answers if He hears?

In the main, however, the phraseology is the frankly commonplace. "Shoals of sleep," "Isle of Dreams," "the sacred name of Friend," "the sands of Life," "the careless Zephyr," "a heart of flame," all, all are there, the old familiar phrases. But there are some conceits that are fresh and pretty, and perfectly simple, such as this about the stars and moon:

Then came Twilight;
And with her own pale hands let down the bars
That kept them from our sight,
And—one by one—the sleepy little stars
Arose and strayed into the night.

Then—as a bride
In her white wedding-garments—came the Moon.
"They say her lover died
Long years ago," I whispered. "Yes, the Moon
Is mad—stark mad!" the Night Wind sighed.

The name for Mr. Lincoln's volume, "Relishes of Rhyme," undoubtedly refers to the absence of cloying sentiment. In his dedication he says:

As through the Field of Song I went,
An alien, yet with lingering tread,
These few rough leaves I plucked, for scent
Pungent, not sweet, and blotched with red.

And in his preface he says it will be evident to the reader, "if so excellent a personage exist," that the poems are inspired in most instances by cablegrams from South Africa as given to the American press during the Boer war. Most of them are free from any attempt toward artful poetry, but they have an honest ring, and occasionally a finely poetic sentiment. The sonnet called "Betrayed" expresses the writer's general attitude:

The nightmare melts at last, and London wakes
To her old habit of victorious ease.
More men, and more, and more for over seas,
More guns, until the giant hammer breaks
That patriot folk whom even God forsakes.
Shall not great England work her will on these,
The foolish little nations, and appease
An angry shame that in her memory aches?

But far beyond the fierce-contested flood,
The cannon-planted pass, the shell-torn town,
The last wild carnival of fire and blood,
Beware, beware that dim and awful Shade,
Armored with Milton's word and Cromwell's frown,
Affronted Freedom, of her own betrayed!

Miss De Vere (Madeline Bridges) offers in "The Wind-Swept Wheat," her first book of poetry since 1890. Her work is always characterized by sincerity and a graceful use of easy metres. She does not always feel the necessity of clothing a poetic thought with the style best suited to it, but the poetic thought is seldom absent. These lines upon a theme demanding much maturity of treatment display both the virtues and defects in her fabrication of her poems:

NOT THINE, NOR MINE.

Not thine to give, nor mine, dear heart, to take,
The love that, lost between us, lies unowned—
While we two stand, with yearning eyes that ache,
And lips that thirst, and aching hearts that break;
We, for sin's sweetness, had we thus atoned,
Might hold our souls up, white as God's own soul.
But of long self-denial, struggle, prayer,
And truest chastity, this is the dole—
This bare, bleak poverty. We stand and wait,
Outcast to beggary, nor dare complain—
Though, still before our eyes, tempting and fair,
To make us rich as ransomed kings—aye more!
Happy as angels within Heaven's door—
The unclaimed treasure mocks us—useless, vain—
Low, in the common dust where it was thrown,
Not mine, nor thine, yet once our very own!

Emerson once said that Europe reached to the Alleghenies. In Emerson's early day the America that lay beyond the Alleghenies was "the West." Now even the name of California has an Eastern

*THE QUEST AND OTHER POEMS. By Edward Salisbury Field. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

RELISHES OF RHYME. By James Lincoln. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE WIND-SWEPT WHEAT. Poems by Mary Ainge de Vere. (Madeline Bridges.) Boston: Richard G. Badger.

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A SPRAY OF COSMOS. By Augusta Cooper Bristol. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

IN A POPPY GARDEN. By Charles Francis Saunders. With illustrations by Elizabeth M. Hallowell Saunders. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

SUN GLEAMS AND GOSSAMERS. By Hilma R. Greer. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

FIELD.

[illegible]

It is more than a frog-leap from Mr. Ben Field's "frenzied rhymes" to "The Frog Hollow Post Bag" by Mr. Henry D. Muir, which, if not very high order of poetry, is at least innocent of self-consciousness, and amusing reading for those who like their philosophy kept in terms of the animal world. The volume contains the correspondence of two frogs writ down by a kindly poet who shares the great Wagner's horror of taking the lives of the beasts and birds. The letters contain accounts of experiences exciting enough from a froggish point of view, some excellent advice, much argument, and one or two interpolated lyrics with charming lines.

In "A Spray of Cosmos" the most readable poems are those inspired by nature, and particularly by flowers. The lines to the Pyxidanthera poet will commend themselves to such readers as have gathered the lovely pyxie moss in the Spring woods. We quote the first stanza:

Sweet child of April, I have found thy place
Of deep retirement. Where the low swamp ferns
Curl upward from their sheaths, and lichens creep
Upon the fallen branch, and mosses dark
Deepen and brighten, where the ardent sun
Doth enter with restrained and chastened beam,
And the light cadence of the bluebirds' song
Doth falter in the cedar—there the Spring,
In gratitude, hath wrought the sweet surprise
And marvel of thy unobtrusive bloom.

Although this kind of blank verse is not far removed from a certain kind of prose, it bears out the wise frog's doctrine that "True prose is poetry, true verse is prose."

Another volume with a flower title is Mr. Saunders's "In a Poppy Garden." The poems are not confined to nature subjects, and most of them are cast in a gently religious mold. The following, "At Valley Forge," is representative:

The song of birds floats on the air,
And bees are drowsily a-wing;
The orchards, white with blossoms, fling
Cool shadows on the grassy ground
Warm with the pulses of the Spring;
And little children play around
The rusted cannon of the king.

By that grim mouth which once belched death,
But now has known of war surcease
These hundred years, the violets nod;
And dandelions light the sod
Once dark with blood of men. Dear God,
We thank Thee for the day of peace.

Mr. Greer's "Sun Gleams and Gossamers" suggests by its title poetry of a somewhat more sparkling and delicate fabric than is found between its covers. It contains, however, one delightful lullaby which we fearlessly submit to the judgment of any boy or girl under the age of five. It is called "The Drowsyland Express," and the second and prettiest of the two stanzas runs thus:

'Tis mother-love that like a star
Lights all the way outspread,
And mother's lap is the Pullman car
That rests the weary head.
Across the golden bridge of prayer
The crooning engine flies,
While from the swift-revolving wheels
Rise tender lullabies.
So it's O, my sweet,
Of the tired feet
And the tangled, tawny tress!
It's off and away
At the close of day
On the Drowsyland Express!

Other poetry books that have recently emerged from the Gorham Press are "Love Knoweth Best," by William Garvin Hume; "Chryseid," by Will McCourtie; "Heartsease and Rue," by Heloise Soule, and "Spice and Rose-Leaves," by Miranda Powers Swenson. None of these rises above mediocrity, but none of them sinks below it, and all of them are stronger on the sentimental than on the technical side.

Browning Year Book.

The new year-book compiled by Ann Bachelor, ("Thoughts from Browning," 12mo. Pp. 279. Laid paper. Frontispiece portrait. Deckle edges. Gilt top. Blue silk cloth, decorated. Boston: James H. Earle & Co. 75 cents,) author of "Thoughts from Emerson," "Carlyle Year-Book," and the "Ruskin Year-Book," contains selections from Browning for every day of the year, and a verse for each month of the year by Tennyson, Mrs. M. A. Holt, Ina Coolbrith, Richard Burton, Christina Rossetti, Lucy Larcom, Bryant, Whittier, Walter Brooke, A. Minnesinger, and Richard Realf. The selections include fragments from Browning's "The Ring and the Book," "Pippa Passes," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "The Two Poets of Croisir," "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came," "Baracelsus," "James Lee's Wife," "By the Fireside," "Balaustion's Adventure," and many other poems. The selections are appropriate. There is an introductory chronology of Browning's life and writings. The volume is uniform with the author's other year-books.

*THE STORY OF BYFIELD. A New England Parish. By John Louis Ewell. With maps, plans, and illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 344. Boston: George H. Littlefield.

[illegible] Dummer [illegible] Byfield has comprised within its portions of the towns of Newbury, Rowley, and Georgetown. The distinctive name comes from John Nathaniel Byfield, who, born in 1653, died in 1733. Prof. Louis Everett of Harvard University, Washington, D. C., the author of "The Story of Byfield, a New England Parish," has omitted nothing which might throw light on his topic. In a chapter with the title "Ancestral Homes Beyond the Sea" he describes the visits paid by him to many English villages and towns whence came the early settlers. The Newbury folks were the first comers. The Whale was the name of the ship, which on May 28, 1635, brought thirty passengers and sixty-eight cows to the settlement. Some two years later Henry Sewall, Jr., father of the Chief Justice, came to the land of promise. He, too, brought "much cattle." In 1638 Rogers arrived with twenty Yorkshire families. Richard Dummer was without question the most prominent among the first settlers of Byfield. A man of some means, he secured land which covered over a thousand acres. He built a sawmill and the town entered into a contract with him providing "Mr. Dummer doe make a mill fitt to grynd corne." Before that the mortar and pestle were in use. Dummer was on the side of the troublesome Mrs. Ann Hutchinson. The conservatism of Gov. Winship upset Cotton and the mystical woman, and Dummer, who had sided with them, seems to have been disgusted, for he left the colony for England. But in time he thought better of it, for he returned. Dummer seems to have been inclined to religious controversy, for he quarreled with the pastor, Parker. In 1675 came the Indian wars. One of the houses in Byfield was attacked by the savages, who made an attempt to cut the outside doors down to get into the house. Mrs. Almira A. Lunt writes: "My great-grandmother took a pail of scalding water, went upstairs, and poured it on the heads of the Indians, and they were glad to retire."

Some of the inventories of the close of the seventeenth century show the ways of living of that period. Old clothes were carefully kept. There was "a white bag for remnants." No mention is made of cotton materials. A fairly well-to-do woman had only one pair of shoes. In a library there were "a Bible & two books more." Capt. Dummer did not possess any silver, but utensils of brass and "putter," supposably pewter. At table, trenchers were used, that is to say, pieces of wood properly fashioned. To call the Sabbath "Sunday" was to be inclined toward paganism. Sermons were fairly long. "In Winter as in Summer the minister was expected to preach until the hourglass ran out, and he rarely disappointed them."

A prominent citizen was the blacksmith Stephen Longfellow, the great-great-grandfather of our American poet. The blacksmith was a poor speller, and wrote for an adze, "a nads." He was a farmer besides working at his forge. Trade was then in large measure carried on by barter. Here is an entry of 1718: "Tom Manuel, to a Sadel to hoe trases and hames for which he is to bring me A hundred and hat Rails."

Concerning that most notable man, Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, he was born in Byfield. In 1750 some one said of him: "He was always playing harder and studying harder than any other boy, and which he did the harder I do not know." Chief Justice Parsons used to tell that, having studied too much and too long, he had a severe attack of phthisis, with bleeding of the lungs. His mother bade him ride a horse and keep on riding, and good health came back to him. During the Revolution the people of the parish played an important part. Our historian, commenting on the folks of that time, writes, "For drink, distilled liquors, especially rum, were basefully common." Flag-bottom chairs were in common use.

People wore garments with curious names, such as banyans and gregoes and Josephs. These names appear on the ledger of Reuben Pearson, the tailor. The banyan was a loose gown or wrapper, and the grago or grego, perhaps a short jacket or cloak, worn on horseback by both men and women; they threw cloths called houzen over their saddles for easy riding, and Capt. Hale, the cordwainer, or shoemaker, made for their feet; along with many other sorts of footwear, the golo, possibly a sort of galosh or overshoe. * * * Trade was still largely barter. Reuben Pearson, the tailor, credits one customer "by half a peck of Indian meal," and another "by six eggs" and by "half a pound of butter." * * * If they settled the balance with hard money they used many strange coins, such as a Johannes, which was a Portuguese gold coin worth some $17, or a Pistareen, a little Spanish silver coin worth about 20 cents, or sometimes that "mighty coin," the Spanish or Mexican piece of eight reals stamped with the pillars of Hercules, the original of our dollar.

Differences of opinion relative to Scriptural interpretation seem to have often happened in the parish. There was a notable contest in 1790, when the parson, Mr. Parish, was arraigned. He had shown "backwardness," so it was alleged, in answering certain questions, and besides that some of his sentiments were in opposition

GENIUS SACRIFICED.

VIOLETT. A Chronicle. By Setsuzei Yon Hutton. One volume. Pp. 332. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Almost before "Our Lady of the Beeches" has ceased to be in the fist of "latest books," the Hiltonian vein Hiltons provide herself in no danger of going down to posterity as the writer of but one book by following up that charming tale with one that is in quite another vein, and yet shows its imagination as fanciful, a sympathy and insight as keen, and a style as attractive and interesting as were displayed in the story that last year gained her such instant and widespread popularity.

"Violett" is described as a "study of the heart," the heart in question belonging to a boy musician born and reared in a lonely lighthouse in the English Channel, and handicapped still further in the race for happiness, of even the ordinary, human, checkered kind, by the utterly irrelevant fact that his father had been hanged for murdering a half-witted child who was the sole obstacle between himself and a large inheritance. The refrain of Violett's story is the old decree that the sins of the father shall be visited on the child, and that not through any particular justice or necessity of such visitation, but in consequence of the almost limitless capacity of humanity for being unintentionally stupid and cruel and inclless.

Poor little Violett Maule was never allowed to forget for long that he was the son of a criminal, though the mortifying reminders were offered in the guise of pity or sympathy as often as with a malicious desire to wound him. The one refuge was on Maule Island, with old Michael and Agnes Corey, the keepers of the light, or with his fisherman friend, Bob Venn, who put the whole matter in a few words once, which the boy had come back wounded and sore from contact with the world, and had said: "People can't stand it, you see. It is too bad. You and Agnes and Michael don't mind, though, do you?"

"No," replied Venn, "an' my old woman neither, she didn't mind, and I tell you, Vi'lett, gentlemen and ladies wouldn't mind, either. It's the other kind of people as can't stand it. It's main sad you ben't a gentleman, for then no one'd bring it up 'gainst you. God makes all people equal; that's true. All little bare babies is equal, but He lets 'em grow up very unequal, an' the ones that grow up ladies and gentlemen understands better."

Violett would have been happy with true gentle folk, whether of high or low degree, but it was his sorrowful fortune, when he ventured out into the world, to cast in his lot with "the other kind of people," and they hunted him to death, finally, in spite of the few loving souls that understood and wished to shield him. The fate came to him that always lies in wait for the artistic temperament that is starved and irritated by continual contact with what is sordid and mean and vulgar.

Michael and Agnes were old and ignorant, but they were never out of harmony with his moods, and had not the slightest difficulty in understanding his songs of wind and sea, his worship of color, and the many strange, poetic fancies which his lonely, brooding life had made to take the place of realities with him. But the pompous little rector in St. Kilian's, who, in answer to an appeal in Violett's behalf that he was a musical genius and ought to be helped, coul suggest nothing better than "piano lessons" with a certain Mrs. Patch, gave the dreamer the first distinct push down into the awful practicalities of life that finally overwhelmed him. The Baynes, a family of music hall artists, who were a wonderful mixture of vulgarity and cleverness, and were almost his only friends in a most unfriendly world, completed the process. Anything more shallow, tawdry, and artificial than Minnie Bayne could not well be imagined, but to Violett in his ignorance she seemed to the end the most dazzlingly beautiful and perfect creature in the world. In life he was eager to sacrifice everything to her except the involuntary uprightness of nature that seemed somehow to have been imposed upon him in consequence of his father's crime, but it was just that unyielding obedience to the universal harmony of things that made Minnie unattainable. She was a horrible discord, but he never realized it until he died to save her, and found that death brought the harmony for which he had always longed. "He, Violett Maule, in spite of his father's sin, had not brought discord into the eternal harmony."

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Feb. 4: Adult Fiction—Fox's "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Dickens's "David Copperfield"; Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe"; Miscellaneous—Wagner's "Parsifal," Clement's "Handbook of Modern Japan," and Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare."

FEB

INDIA.

Sir William Hunter's History of the Country from Earliest to Present Times.*

THE late Sir William Wilson Hunter, who was Vice President of the Royal Asiatic Society, enjoyed a world-wide reputation for his acquaintance with India past and present. His work, "The Brief History of the Indian Peoples," has gone through not less than thirty-three editions, and is to-day prescribed for special study in the Calcutta University. The endeavor of the author was to present the history of India in "an attractive and accurate manner," yet in "a compass which would place it within reach of the ordinary English or American student."

India in length and breadth measures about the same, being some 1,900 miles. In the north are the Himalayas, and these mountain ranges affect climate, direction of the winds, and rainfall. India has many fine rivers. It is a country with two classes of territory—provinces under English government and States ruled by native chiefs, but Great Britain holds suzerainty over all. Altogether there are 294,000,000 people, the British territories alone having 231,000,000. Native Princes govern their States "with the help and under the advice of a British Resident, whom the Viceroy stations at their Courts." We have much to learn from these English methods of governing far-away dependencies. It is the Governor General who bears the title of Viceroy, and his appointment is made by the King of England, and the King is "spoken of both officially and commonly in India as the King-Emperor."

Density of population is an important topic. British India and Feudatory India having 1,766,997 square miles of area, in the British provinces there are on an average 229 persons to the square mile. In the native States there are 110 persons. Sir William wrote that British India is two and a half times more thickly inhabited than the native States. We may now understand why there are famines in India. There are millions of natives who are struggling to live on the products of half an acre. When there are accidents of nature, such as a dry season, there is starvation, and thousands perish from famine. In former days the Indian peasant was bound to the particular few acres he did his best to cultivate. There were no roads then, and transportation did not exist. There was, too, native misrule. To-day we are assured that the native husbandmen are beginning to change their quarters, and to seek new and more fertile soils. In some portions of the country there is what is designated as "nomadic husbandry."

The population of India is made up of four elements. It is an error to divide it into two races, the Hindus and the Mohammedans. As the author explains it:

> First come the non-Aryan tribes, called the aborigines, who numbered in 1872, (when the first census was taken,) about 18,000,000 in the British provinces. Secondly, the descendants of the Aryan or Sanskrit-speaking race, now called Brahmans and Rajputs, who numbered in 1872 about 16,000,000. Third, the great Mixed population, generally known as the Hindus, which has grown out of the Aryan and non-Aryan elements, (chiefly from the latter,) and numbered in 1872 about 121,000,000. Fourth, the Mohammedans, who began to ooze to India about 1000 A. D., and who numbered in 1872 over 45,000,000.

The present editor, Mr. W. H. Hutton, thinks there have been some changes during the last thirty years, as many of the non-Aryans have become Hindus. What was the race or the races of prehistoric India? Are we to accept the Aryan and non-Aryan divisions? There seems to be some evidence that at the earliest times there was a struggle between two races. "The one," Sir William Wilson Hunter designates as "a fair-skinned people, which had lately entered the northwestern passes, a people who called themselves Aryan, literally of 'noble' lineage, speaking a stately language, worshipping friendly and powerful gods. These Aryans became the Brahmans and Rajputs of India."

The other race was of a lower type, who had long dwelt in the land, and whom the lordly new-comers drove back into the mountains or reduced to servitude in the plains. The comparatively pure descendants of these two races are now equal in numbers; the intermediate castes, springing chiefly from the ruder stock, make up the great mass of the Indian population.

There was a third race, the Scythians, who played an important part about the beginning of the Christian era. The Mohammedans belong to a period of some thousand years later. Sir William Wilson Hunter calls the Aryan "the Indo-Germanic stock," and follows out the term advanced for the first time some ninety-six years ago. During the last five years the individuality of the Aryan stock has been disputed. Are we to consider that "the Brahman, the Rajput, and the Englishman are alike descendants of these Aryans?" Belief in the Aryan theory has for its main basis the philological one. The author writes:

> The languages of Europe and India, although at first sight resembling one another, are merely different forms of the original Aryan speech. The fundamental principle of the Aryan family of languages is the division of all words into roots and affixes, and the modification of the meaning of the root by the affix. Thus, in the Aryan languages, the root *ma* means to measure, and with one affix it becomes *mat*, a measure, with another affix it becomes *mas*, a month, with another affix it becomes *mā*, a mother, the measurer of time when the daughter was the little milkmaid in the primitive Aryan household.

We pass over the much-discussed religious subject, and coming to the fact that they possessed a literature and the ability to write down their thoughts, we can understand how far advanced they were. If we were to credit the Hindu he would insist that the Rig-Veda existed 5,000 years or more ago. From astronomical observations Europeans think that the Rig-Veda was composed about 1400 B. C. The Rig-Veda is a very old collection of 1,017 short poems, chiefly addressed to the gods, and containing 10,580 verses. In the process of time the Rig-Veda was subjected to certain divisions, with prose additions, and these were called Brahmanas. Classes were formed and among these were the priests or interpreters of the Vedic hymns; then followed the warriors, and lastly the serfs, which included the non-Aryans. Then came the castes. At the beginning the Brahmans were not arrogant. The author thus describes the modern Brahman:

> The Brahmans of the present India are the result of 3,000 years of hereditary education and temperance; and they have evolved a type of mankind quite distinct from the surrounding populace. Even the passing traveler in India marks them out, alike from the bronze-cheeked, large-limbed, leisure-loving Rajput or Kshattriya, the warrior caste of Aryan descent, and from the dark-skinned, flat-nosed, thick-lipped low castes of non-Aryan origin, with their short bodies and bullet heads. The Brahman stands apart from both, tall and slim, with finely modeled lips and nose, fair complexion, high forehead, and slightly cocoanut-shaped skull—the man of self-centred refinement. He is the example of a class becoming the ruling power in a country, not by force of arms, but by the vigor of hereditary culture and temperance.

Early India had its schools of astronomy far in advance of the Greeks or Romans. Even its medical methods were good, and the Brahmans made dissections, using the bodies of dead animals. The Brahmans had a music of their own, and used seven notes. In the drama of a modern date (sixth century A. D.) there is that wonderful dramatic production, "Sakuntala." We can understand how the Brahmans controlled the destinies of India, since they alone were the writers and thinkers. But to-day, when all Hindus may go to school, they no longer have the monopoly of learning. Buddhism took its rise some 543 years before Christ.

The author describes the advance of the Greeks into India under Alexander. He tells us that some of the early Buddhist statues bear exquisite Greek outlines, and that the same types are visible in some of the carvings of the Hindu temples. Within a hundred years after the death of Mohammed began the invasion of India by his followers. In the northwest about one-third of the population profess Islamism, and there are 62,000,000 in all India.

A Missouri Story.

HENDERSON. By Rose E. Young. One volume. Pp. 189. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Like "Sally of Missouri," by the same author, "Henderson" treats of the simple life that goes on in just such little Missouri towns as the one in which she herself was born and spent her girlhood. The result in "Henderson" is that the town of Penangton and its people seem nothing less than a part of one's own experience, and that, too, without the aid of long and tiresome descriptions or even any description at all in a formal sense. Miss Young tells her story, and the scene paints itself almost as vividly and minutely as if she had included maps and photographs. It may not be the real Penangton that our imagination constructs from her outline, but it is a very definite Penangton, and if a definite picture can be conjured up as a setting for the characters, every purpose has been answered.

"Henderson" is a long story told in six chapters, and it concerns the fortunes of Henderson himself, who is a physician, and two of his patients, a husband and wife. A publisher's notice appended to the book informs the reader that Miss Young, who was born since the civil war, has been writing short stories ever since she was eighteen years old, and that the best of them have gathered about the interesting personality of this same Henderson.

This devotion on the part of his creator probably accounts for the strength of the impression which he immediately makes on her reader's minds and the unmistakable sympathy which he succeeds in win from their hearts. He is a real man and a real physician from the moment when, a discouraged medical graduate in search of a practice, he haphazardly finds his way from Pennington station to Penangton's one line of street cars, up to the planning events of the last chapter, the exact pattern of which it is not necessary to relate. The only fault the book has to find with Miss Young is that she has written her story in such splendid fashion. With characters vividly portrayed, filled with artistic descriptive power for their development—all the better for a long novel—Miss Young has confined herself almost to the limits of the short-story, while the result is all that could be desired in the way of swift action and vigor and dash of style, one would be very glad to read her version of all that happened between here and Chicago. A pretty-sixteen, unhappy people, Henderson, not become a skilful and celebrated operating surgeon in a month, but in the protracted bouts that take place in "Henderson" between Pages 49 and 61, and similar changes of time years in three other places in the book, but Miss Young has accomplished a thing which the writers of many books are constantly striving to do—the writing of a good story.

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MME. VIGÉE LEBRUN.

Her Relations with Royalties and Celebrities of Many Lands.

Rarely a woman has lived in more of the Courts of Europe and painted all the royalties in each, what she has to say about famous people ought to be interesting. More than that, it is worth while to translate such memoirs. Therefore Mr. Strachey—whose translation seems to preserve excellently the feminine and French charm of the original—deserves to be praised and his book deserves to be read.

Marie Louise Elisabeth Vigée was born in 1755, the daughter of Louis Vigée, an obscure portrait painter. From earliest childhood she had a passion for making pictures, and at her father's house met many artists. When she was twelve years old her father died, and at fourteen or thereabouts Mlle. Vigée was painting portraits, and had already a reputation as a beauty, though she speaks with contempt of the "sheep's-eyes" of admirers who were also sitters. Since M. Vigée had left his widow and children penniless, Mme. Vigée remarried. "She took a rich jeweler," says her daughter, "whom we never suspected of avarice, but who directly after the marriage displayed his stinginess by limiting us to the absolute necessities, although I was good-natured enough to hand him over everything I earned." In 1776 Mlle. Vigée herself took a husband, Jean Baptiste Pierre Lebrun, "a notable picture dealer and critic," who had in his time not less celebrity as a gambler. "I was far from wishing to become his wife, though he was very well built and had a pleasant face," says Mme. Lebrun frankly.

I was then twenty years old and was living without anxiety as to the future, since I was already earning a deal of money, so that I felt no manner of inclination for matrimony. But my mother, who believed M. Lebrun to be very rich, incessantly plied me with arguments in favor of accepting such an advantageous match. At last decided in the affirmative, urged especially by the desire to escape from the torture of living with my stepfather, whose bad temper had increased day by day since he had relinquished active pursuits. So little, however, did I feel inclined to sacrifice my liberty that even on my way to church I kept saying to myself: "Shall I say yes, or shall I say no?" Alas! I said yes, and in so doing exchanged present troubles for others. Not that M. Lebrun was a cruel man; his character exhibited a mixture of gentleness and liveliness, he was extremely obliging to everybody, and, in a word, quite an agreeable person. But his furious habit of gambling was at the bottom of the ruin of his fortune and my own.

Later on his wife says, "M. Lebrun soon got into the habit of pocketing my fees," which were handsome. Meantime the young artist grew more and more famous, met and painted more and more great folk, became a mother and a member of the Royal Academy of Painting, and was an ardent admirer of the unhappy house of Bourbon, and in particular of Queen Marie Antoinette, of whom she made many different portraits, here reproduced. Mme. Lebrun says of the Queen:

She was tall and admirably built, being somewhat stout, but not excessively so. Her arms were superb, her hands small and perfectly formed, and her feet charming. She had the best walk of any woman in France, carrying her head erect, with a dignity that stamped her Queen in the midst of her whole Court, her majestic mien, however, not in the least diminishing the sweetness and amiability of her face.

When the Revolution began to grow furious Mme. Lebrun went into exile. She took 90 louis and her little daughter to Rome; M. Lebrun remained in Paris. Of the Eternal City she writes many amiable things, of which, perhaps, the following is not one:

I was assured that every woman in Rome was in the habit of carrying a dagger. I do not, however, believe that the great ladies wear any, but certain it is that the wife of Denis, the landscape painter, with whom I lodged, and who was a Roman, showed me the dagger which she always had about her. As for the men of the people they are never unprovided with one, and this brings about any number of grave tragedies.

Leaving the matter of daggers, Mme. Lebrun continues:

No sooner had I arrived in Rome than I did a portrait of myself for the Florence Gallery. I painted myself palette in hand before a canvas on which I was tracing a figure of the Queen in white crayon. After that I painted Miss Pitt, who was sixteen and extremely pretty. I represented her as Hebe, on some clouds, holding in her hand a goblet from which an eagle was about to drink. I did the eagle from life, and I thought he would eat me. He belonged to the Cardinal de Bernis. The wretched beast, accustomed to being in the open air—for he was kept on a chain in the courtyard—was so enraged at finding himself in my room that he tried to fly at me. I admit that I was dreadfully frightened. About this time I painted the portrait of a Polish lady, the Countess Potocka. She came with her husband, and after he had gone away she said to me quite coolly: "He is my third husband, but I am thinking of taking back my first, who would suit me better, although he is a drunkard."

After Rome comes Naples and Mme. Lebrun's version of the story of Emma Lyon —Harte-Hamilton—whom she painted as a bacchante just previous to her marriage to Sir William. Mme. Lebrun says that Lady Hamilton "wanted in style and dressed very badly," but speaks with enthusiasm of her "great quantity of fine chestnut hair, sufficient to cover her entirely," her historic "poses," and her wonderful range and mobility of expression. Of the scandals about Lord Nelson and the fair Hamilton Mme. Vigée Lebrun here says little. She does say, however, that Lady Hamilton, being an indiscreet talker, was useful to Queen Marie Caroline in betraying a

"MEMOIRS OF MADAME VIGÉE LEBRUN. Translated and edited by Lionel Strachey. With Numerous Reproductions of Paintings by the Authoress. 8vo. Pp. 353. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.75.

[illegible] of the Revolution, and Mme. Lebrun came back to Naples again to do the Queen's portrait. Later she went to Venice and to Turin, and, the continued fury of the revolutionary [illegible] to abandon [illegible] to Paris. Among the Emigrés whom she found [illegible] was the Queen's [illegible] Here, too, Mme. Lebrun speaks of the effect produced upon emigrants [illegible] herself by the news of the execution of the King and Queen of France, and from Vienna she passed to Prague, and then, in July of 1795, to St. Petersburg. She was herself at that time not yet thirty years old, she is in reminiscence—but her friends are in worse frame—because she has no time to procure a Court gown for her audience with the Empress Catherine. However, the Empress appears not to notice the painter lady's costume at all, and though Mme. Lebrun in her embarrassment forgets to kiss the imperial hand as prescribed by etiquette the Empress is very gracious. For hard upon eight years after that Mme. Lebrun lived in Russia, most of the time in St. Petersburg, though for a while she was established in Moscow. Of Catherine II. she writes many things, of which, perhaps, the following will stand as the most remarkable:

This woman, whose power was so great, was at home like the simplest and least exacting of women. She rose at 6 in the morning, lit her fire, and then made her coffee herself. It was even said that one day, having lit the fire without being aware that the sweeper had climbed up the chimney, the sweeper began to swear at her, and to shower the coarsest revilements upon her, believing he was speaking to a stove-lighter. The Empress hastened to extinguish the fire, though not without laughing heartily at having been thus treated.

To match this chimneyside idyl are stories of this "autocrat by trade" playing blindman's buff and hunt-the-slipper with her grandchildren, and then anecdotes of the fantastic Paul, her son and successor. Paul, as is well known, ordained that his subjects should doff hats in passing the royal palace; also that everybody riding in a carriage who met his royal self upon the street should immediately dismount and stand waiting till he passed—whether on horseback or in a carriage. This rule applied to the women as well as the men, and the beauties of the Court were obliged to tumble out of their warm nests of furs and to stand cooling their little feet in the snow while the Emperor of All the Russias moved by. Yet Mme. Lebrun relates that poor mad Paul was always most considerate of her:

One day, when I was out driving, my coachman not having observed his approach, I scarcely had time to exclaim: "Stop, it is the Emperor!" But as my door was opened and I was about to get out, the Emperor himself descended from his sledge and hastened to stop me, saying in the most gracious manner that his order did not apply to foreign ladies, especially Mme. Lebrun.

After which comes the amusing account of the fright of a Russian nobleman, who, though the Emperor had ordered the wearing of powder on pain of death, ventured to come to Mme. Lebrun's studio to be painted without powder. The rash man almost ran into the Emperor upon the way, and though he dodged into an alley, was fearful that he had been recognized.

When Mme. Lebrun finally took leave of Russia mad Paul was dead and Alexander sat in his place. The artist relates that the news of the assassination of Paul threw the City of St. Petersburg into "a delirium of joy; people were singing and dancing and kissing one another on the streets; acquaintances of mine ran up to my carriage and squeezed my hands, exclaiming, 'What a blessing!'"

In July, 1801, Mme. Lebrun came to Berlin, where she had adventures with the customs officers not unlike those which are the fate of American citizens returning from foreign parts to the ports of their native land. Mme. Lebrun says of her customs officer that he "was a real demon, and dead drunk into the bargain. He opened my luggage and turned everything pell-mell, appropriating a piece of embroidered Indian stuff given me by Mme. Du Barry on my departure from Paris"—for Mme. Lebrun had painted the Du Barry, too, in the old days. At Potsdam the artist knew and painted the beautiful and good Queen Louise of Prussia, and soon after we find her in Paris again welcomed by M. Lebrun, who was confessedly "not a cruel man," and wondering to find the dreadful Bonaparte so puny of stature. Mme. Bonaparte called upon her too. In 1802 the indefatigable Mme. Lebrun betook herself across the Channel to London. She found that the English painters had large rooms full of paintings with nothing but the heads done. "I asked them," says she, "why they thus exhibited their pictures before finishing them. They all answered that the persons who posed were satisfied with being seen and mentioned, and that besides, the sketch made, half the price was paid in advance, when the painter was satisfied, too." Of course, she painted the Prince of Wales, "who was elaborately elegant—magnificently so to the extent of prodigality." Also "as he was one of the handsomest men in the Kingdom, he was the idol of the women."

"I was aware (continued Mme. Lebrun) that the Queen mother said her son was making love to me, and that he often came to lunch at my house. Never did the Prince of Wales enter my door in the forenoon except for his sittings."

When she returned to Paris after three years Mme. Lebrun painted Napoleon's sister, Mme. Murat, whose lack of punctuality and consideration she contrasts with the conduct she had observed in "real" Princesses. Later she wonders why so able and charming a Prince as Louis XVIII. did not re-establish the monarchy in France upon a firm basis. She is a confirmed Royalist, this Mme. Lebrun, though herself springs from the people. M. Lebrun's [illegible] happy is the boy who has a pony. Reading Mr. Otho Paget, one might fancy that every lad in the United Kingdom had one. Youngsters if not possessed of a diminutive steed might begin on a full-grown horse. Of course it is wiser to bestride for the first time a little horse. In the older times the American pony had much of the Canadian blood in him, and on that account because of his broad girth was hard for little legs to straddle. But then there was this advantage, his temper was good, and there was no trouble in sliding off of him in case he reared. Always learn to mount on both sides of your horse, for circumstances may be brought about when to get on your horse on the off side becomes a necessity. "Horsemanship," the author writes, "is a combination of hands and seat, strengthened by nerve. It cannot be learned in a book, and must be acquired by practice. Good nerve is a question of health." Learn particularly to ride with a light hand. Mr. Otho Paget writes:

If a boy by a stretch of imagination will think that the reins are made of thread, and that a hard pull will break them, he will get into the way of touching them lightly. When you are learning to ride, your natural instinct prompts you to clutch at anything that may preserve your balance, and the reins in your hand will of course come first. This is what you are to avoid. Never use the reins for that purpose, but rather hold on to the pommel if your equilibrium is threatened.

As to pose for both boys and men, sit straight in your saddle, "keep your hands as low as possible the legs should hang straight from the knee, and the heels slightly down." Do not keep the body too rigid. If you are jumping a fence you must lean forward, for in that way you help the spring of the horse. The moment he has cleared the obstacle then move backward, for in that way you steady your mount. The chapter on the purchase of a horse is a thoroughly practical one. Supposably you know something about a horse. Then never be cajoled into buying a horse you do not like, and that liking must come at first sight. What Mr. Otho Paget writes may seem a trifle idealistic, but has much reason in it.

If I had to choose a horse from one point only I would select his head, and the novice is quite as competent to form a judgment in this particular as the most expert horse dealer. Do not allow rules which you may have heard as to the shape of a head or any ideas of your own to guide you, but rely solely on the intuition which the expression conveys to your mind. A horse's character is plainly written in the expression of his face, and if you have perception to read it rightly you will never go wrong. People may laugh and tell you that it is not customary to ride on a horse's head, and make humorous remarks, but you can ask them to point out any animal which has borne a great character in the hunting field or on the race course that has had a bad expression.

Never be cross or angry with a horse; you will make him worse, not better. Our authority lays great stress on the influence of the human voice on the horse. When you are young, try to make your mount understand you. Never bawl, but speak to the animal in a comparatively low tone. There are few deaf horses. Just here the author pays a merited compliment to American trainers and riders. He writes:

American trainers who have come to England have been repeatedly successful in making animals quiet that in other hands had been unmanageable, both in the stable and on the race course. The English trainer and his satellites employ methods because they are hallowed by age, while the American is not afraid of making any new departure if it appears to him to be dictated by common sense. * * * The man who wants to control horses must first of all learn to control his own temper. * * * Horses are very trying, I admit, sometimes, and it is much easier to lay down rules about keeping one's temper than to do it in reality. I am sorry to say I have often lost my temper with a horse for refusing a fence, but have always felt sorry for it afterward, and, thinking it over in cold blood, realized I have made a fool of myself.

Mr. Otho Paget believes that before the close of the century side saddles will go out of use. He intimates that the change would have taken place long ago if the matter of women's costume had not intervened. He declares that the side saddle has special dangers. It does seem clever for a woman to keep her balance when she is seated in a most unnatural position. Our author advises that girls be taught to ride at the beginning astride. Some one has been bad enough to insist that sore-backed horses were the more common when ridden by women, and that this arises from the unsteady seat of the riders.

Mr. A. B. Dewar and Mr. A. B. Portman write concerning guns and general shooting in good style. This is a fair rule and one to be remembered: When you have a gun in your hands bear in mind that its use is for game and not for the killing of either your companions or yourself. Mr. A. Innes Shand discusses dogs, their breeds and the care of them. He says: "The dog is the boy's best companion. Walks with [illegible] no [illegible] what he really enjoys." He [illegible] tells many [illegible] stories about man's best friend.

Edgar Pemberton's New Story.

THE AMERICAN PRISONER. A Romance. By Edgar Pemberton. Illustrated by Gordon Ar[illegible]. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

After Mr. Philpotts's delightful account of an American journey in the wake of Sir Rider Haggard's heroes it is good to meet once again in the West Country as known to us well, to breathe in its companionship the fine, free air of the downs, to catch his enthusiasm for the upturned soil, and the lives of those who live thereby.

In "The American Prisoner" there is no lack of the rugged West Country scene of the soil, their talk, their superstitions, their quaint fashions of thought; but the story is chiefly one of intricacy of plot, of many surprises, of thrilling incident.

The period chosen is that of England's Napoleonic wars, and of that aftercrop of the American Revolution which came in 1812. The central point of the romance is the great war prison at Prince Town, where 8,000 French, and Americans not a few, were eating out their hearts in wretchedness of body and of spirit.

The leading character, Maurice Malherb, who would fain bend nature herself to his will, and whose sudden rages were the terror of his dependents, is well drawn, in his dominating tyranny, his impetuous generosity, his truth and tenderness. Yet we submit that a Malherb in real life would have been hated and feared rather than so well loved as was this man of tempestuous unreason. His creator would have done well to have softened the outlines and have toned down the colors of this strong bit of portraiture. Lovey Lee, too, ranges herself with the grotesque and impossible; and her grandson, on the other side of the line, is equally impossible. What royal roads to achievement are trodden by the dear book people; how stony and steep and thorny they are to those of us who live outside the enchanted "12mo, cloth"! The leading villain has the rare quality of taking in his readers no less than his compeers, and he possesses the more doubtful merit of being so realistic that he bores us quite as much as he does the heroine, who, by the bye, belongs to the large class of young ladies that, outside a book, would craze guardians and parents, but inside are paragons.

There are two lovers so equally noble that one's sympathies cannot but go to the man who renounces and sacrifices all. The heroine's attitude toward these is finely conceived and very delicately portrayed.

The plot is full of mysteries and perils. It contains all the elements of the sensational, lifted to the level of literature by admirable handling. The whole matter of the amphora, however, is so unreal that it evokes but a languid interest, and we find ourselves wishing more than once that it could be found and disposed of on any terms.

Even our accomplished author shows the usual English vagueness in regard to "the States." He puts a plantation of "thousands upon thousands of acres," all of the fattest of the virgin land, bearing such crops as an English farmer "never did see or hear tell about," in—Vermont! Verily, we are still an undiscovered country.

We cannot complain, however, of any lack of appreciation on Mr. Philpotts's part. His "American Prisoner" is the finest of the young fellows, and whenever he touches upon affairs American it is with a more than sympathetic pen.

Fresh, pure, strong, exciting; with vigorous characters and with both energy and elevation of style, "An American Prisoner" will, no doubt, command and keep a high place among the novels of the year. It is thoroughly healthful in its tone, and, if we demand that it "point a moral," this may be found in the evil wrought by an uncurbed will and undisciplined passions, despite fundamental nobleness of soul.

Home Mechanics.

THE HOME MECHANIC. By John Wright. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 435. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Fancy the abject helplessness of the rural householder who, during the late cold spell, has had his water pipes bursting and he ten miles from a plumber! Also, there are lesser evils. The window cord breaks, and you have not the faintest idea how to repair it. Mr. John Wright has prepared a volume which teaches how a man may, in due process of time, become his own home mechanic. It is indeed useful to know how to tinker. How many of us there are who do not know how to hammer in a nail. Think how, if you put your mind to it early in life, you might begin by erecting in a perfectly upright position a clothes pole, and might graduate by building a steam engine. You might emerge from the amateurish stage to the professional. Begin life, then, with a toolbox. An important rule is, "Always lock up your tools." Nothing can exceed the devotion of your wife, but if there is a tack to be drawn she will in the most innocent manner take your chisel, or callpers, or anything that seems handy to her, and spoil your cherished tool. Would you like to repair or create? Better begin by putting in the pane of glass broken by the banging shutter last night. Just how you are to go about that business is clearly explained in the volume. There is Niagara in your upper story. It is only a leak in the roof, "and for this," writer the author, "the amateur must always be prepared," is it an outside gutter which your little boy has plugged up with his ball? Then watch out for your ceilings, wallpaper, and other interior decorations. Roof inspections become a necessity. How all this is to be carried out Mr. Wright explains. You are given instruction in the art of soldering and many other things. All the ordinary run of tools are described, together with their particular use. At the conclusion the higher grades of work are dwelt upon, for if you have a taste for mechanics, you may build your own steam engine. You never know, until you try, what are your potentialities.

FEB

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND. By Prof. Frank Parsons. Edited and published by C. F. Taylor. 8vo. Equity Series, 1,020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND THE GREAT LAKE REGION OF NORTH AMERICA. By Paul Fountain. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

A QUEEN OF TEARS. Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway and Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. By W. H. Wilkins. 2 vols. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $12.

CHATHAM. By Arthur S. McDowall. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.10 net.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By Francis, the first Earl of Ellesmere. Edited, with a memoir of Lord Ellesmere, by his daughter, Alice, Countess of Strafford. With portrait. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

BIOGRAPHIC CLINICS. Vol. II. The Origin of the Ill-Health of George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Wagner, Parkman, Jane Welch Carlyle, &c. By George M. Gould. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakeston's Son & Co.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples, Their History, &c., as Related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts, Showing the Political, Economic, Commercial, and Religious Conditions from Their Earliest Relations with European Nations to the Close of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the rare originals, (Spanish, French, Italian, Latin, &c.,) edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne and special contributions by well-known scholars and bibliographers. Also a full bibliography and analytical index. Illustrated. The edition is limited to 1,000 numbered sets. Fifty-five volumes. Vol. X., 1807-1599. Large 8vo. Pp. about 325 per volume. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4 net per volume.

KOREA. By Angus Hamilton. Newly prepared map and numerous illustrations. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Religion.

NEW LIGHT ON THE LIFE OF JESUS. By Charles Augustus Briggs. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE CONGREGATIONAL WAY. A Hand Book of Congregational Principles and Practices. By George M. Boynton. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. 75 cents.

THE STORY OF OUR LORD'S LIFE. By Maud Montgomery. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents net.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Very Rev. Thomas J. Shahan. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $2 net.

WHERE DID LIFE BEGIN? A Brief Inquiry as to the Probable Place of Beginning of the Natural Courses of Migration Therefrom of the Flora and Fauna of the Earth. A Monograph. By Gilbert Hilton Scribner. New edition. 32mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGETICS. A Series of Addresses Delivered Before the Christian Association of University College, London. By George Hensiow, Henry Wace, D. S. Margoliouth, R. E. Welsh, George T. Manley, and Cecil Wilson. Introduction by W. D. McLaren. Edited by W. W. Seton. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25 net.

SERMON AND PREACHING. Essays on Preaching. By the Rev. W. J. Foxell. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Poetry.

THE DEFENSE OF GUENEVERE AND OTHER POEMS. By William Morris. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE STAMP FIEND'S RAID. (In Philatelia's Cause.) A Philatelic Phantasy. By W. E. Imeson. With Pictorial Absurdities by the Author. 12mo. London: Horace Cox.

Essays and General Literature.

MODERN ENGLISH PROSE. Selected and Edited by George Rice Carpenter and William Tenney Brewster. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS OF A DIPLOMATIST. By the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold. 8vo. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $6.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. An Illustrated Record in four volumes. Vol. II., from the Age of Henry VIII. to the Age of Milton; IV., from the Age of Johnson to the Age of Tennyson. By Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net per vol.

Fiction.

HEMMING, THE ADVENTURER. By Theodore Roberts. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE ADVENTURER IN SPAIN. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A LITTLE GARRISON. A Realistic Novel of German Army Life of To-day. By Fritz von der Kyrburg, (Lieut. Bilse.) Translated, edited, and with special introduction by Wolf von Schierbrand. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

WHEN IT WAS DARK. The Story of a Great Conspiracy. By Guy Thorne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FUGITIVE. Being Memoirs of a Wanderer in Search of a Home. By Bart L. Brudno. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE JEWEL OF SEVEN STARS. By Bram Stoker. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE FAT OF THE LAND. The Story of an American Farm. By John Williams Streeter. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

VIOLETT. A Chronicle. By Baroness von Hutten. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HENDERSON. By Rose E. Young. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF ELIZABETH IN RUTGEN. By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A JEW'S CHRISTMAS. Being a Story of Life and Love, with Side Lights on the Modern Hypocrite. By Trafford Maxwell. 12mo. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Travel and Nature.

THE ANGLER'S SECRET. By Charles Bradford. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SOME INDIAN FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES. A Story of the Ways of Birds and Other Animals Frequenting Indian Streets and Gardens. By Lieut. Col. D. D. Cunningham. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN. During Twenty Years' Service in India, Afghanistan, Burma, and Other Countries. By Lieut.-Col. Sir Montagu Gerard Gerard. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

Miscellaneous.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Held at Asbury Park, N. J., July 21-25, 1903. Edited by Frank P. Hill. 8vo. Boston: Published by the Association.

By Stewart Culin. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

LATER MAGIC. By Professor Hoffmann. 220 Illustrations. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC OPINION. An Apology for Certain Methods in English Higher Education. By T. Pollatt. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

JOE MILLER'S COMPLETE JEST BOOK. Being a Collection of the Most Excellent Bon Mots, Brilliant Jests, and Striking Anecdotes in the English Language. Introduction by Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr. Unabridged Edition. 12mo. New York: William T. Henderson. $1.25.

HOWE'S HANDBOOK OF PARLIAMENTARY USAGE. Arranged for the Instant Use of Legislative and Mass Meetings, &c. By Frank William Howe. Small 16mo. New York: Hinds & Noble.

BUSINESS EDUCATION AND ACCOUNTANCY. By Charles Waldo Haskins. Edited by Frederic A. Cleveland. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

FOOD AND COOKERY FOR THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT. By Fannie Merritt Farmer. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ANTHRACITE COAL COMMUNITIES. A Study of the Demography, the Social, Educational, and Moral Life of the Anthracite Regions. By Peter Roberts. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

THE ANALYSIS AND COMPLETE PLAY OF THE BRIDGE TOURNAMENT HANDS. (Evening Telegram.) By J. B. Edwell. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 90 cents net.

THE SIGNS OF LIFE FROM THEIR ELECTRICAL ASPECT. Eight Lectures by Augustus D. Waller. Lectures on physiology published under the authority of the University of London. Vol. I. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25 net.

CYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND PROCEDURE. Edited by William Mack and Howard P. Nash. Vol. X. 8vo. New York: The American Law Book Company.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF HEALTH. A Study of Physical Culture, Our Favorite Poisons, &c. By Mary Foote Henderson. 12mo. Washington, D. C.: The Colton Publishing Company. $1.50 net.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1902-3. 8vo. Cambridge: Published by the university. (Paper.)

Adventures in Many Places.

HEMMING, THE ADVENTURER. By Theodore Roberts. Illustrated by A. G. Learned. 12mo. Pp. 324. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

You have here a little of everything, the parts, not always too much related to the whole, and for a central figure an ex-Captain in the British Army, turned newspaper correspondent and roving the world. Capt. Hemming wears a monocle and is in every particular the stage Englishman of swell design. You are introduced to him in his quarters in Dublin still in the Queen's service, (it was in her late Majesty's happy reign;) there you see him a good soldier among other good soldiers; then you see him in London, where is a proud and hasty lady and a cad; then in New York in the office of the News Syndicate, to which he furnishes copy. Yet again he is in Cuba, where he meets another of his own kind, called O'Rourke—and by that token American. Or so it seems. At all events, O'Rourke is a jit'ry chap, a wanderer and a good sort, to use the vernacular of clubdom. Presently away goes Capt. Hemming to Greece and writes a great book about the Graeco-Turkish war, after which he bobs up in South America wearing a beautiful white uniform with much gold braid. He is now officially designated Commander in Chief of the Army of His Excellency the President of Pernambo, who happens to be a stout American named Tetson, with a handsome daughter, a private secretary from Boston, and original ideas of spending his millions. The discerning reader knows the rest. There is, of course, a revolution. Little brown Brazilians are bombastic, treacherous, thievish; shots are fired; ladies are protected; men are killed; even Capt. Hemming gets a flesh wound, but saves his monocle. Then O'Rourke appears fortuitously out of the blue, (or the bush,) and all hands go back to New York, where they lodge luxuriously about Washington Square. Some see ghosts and some get married. As for Hemming, it is back to London for him. There in the beginning the hasty lady was—there she is still.

It is a disjointed sort of author, but, on the whole, just. Cads are caned, traitors are shot down, brave men and true are for the most part suitably rewarded. Nor does the book lack at times a certain play of wit, backed up by some rather good touches of character and bits of effective dialogue. Above all, it is a pleasant book. It has an atmosphere of good nature and good fellowship.

For Horsy Men.

TALES OF THE TURF. Volume II. "Wet Sundays." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 404. Hartford, Conn. Published by W. H. Gocher.

When the rain patters on the roof and the roads are heavy, what better thing is left for a horseman to do, after he has visited the stable and felt of the flanks and the noses of his favorites, than sit down with another horseman and talk horse. In the absence of the convenient other horseman the obvious next best thing is to sit and read a horse book. For such emergency Mr. Gocher has designed this his second volume of Tales of the Turf. To be sure the tales are not all of the turf; there are stories of roadsters and of weird Northwestern races upon the ice. The tales go back to the sixties and deal pretty miscellaneously with racing meets, men and horses from those days to this present. You read of Gen. Butler, who was winning races in '66 and later, and of the old Métairie course at New Orleans, famous before the war, now lugubriously, if beautifully, the Métairie Cemetery. You read also of John E. Turner, who drove horses skillfully in the seventies and eighties, and was dubbed "The General," and there are added tales humorously worth while of Olney O'Shea, Irishman, Canadian, and, pre-eminently, horseman, trainer, jockey, and trader—all this in rural life. Also the yarn of Charley Sing, Celestial, almond eyed, washee-washee man of Albany, a bold inspired Oriental who wagered his cash against all the signs and won.

Returning to turf history, much follows about the Goldsmiths, Aldan and his two sons, James and John, and their horses; a whole list of horses and horsemen whose names are in the ears of racing men eloquent of much; horses of the tribe of Wilkes, Dexter, and, not least, Lou Dillon, with a poem dedicated to her under the name of "The Queen." From this history and rhyming of the famous the author slips again into yarns of humbler horseflesh, good and bad, considers the tout and the question of "Getting Even," and even discourses on the glories of a moonlight ride with a girl, to say nothing of telling the story of a horse who balked whenever he was touched with a whip, and so, with the aid of the lash, was stopped mid-course in a runaway. It killed the horse, but saved the driver. You'll find pictures of "General" Turner, of the Goldsmiths, of Lou Dillon, and of Dexter—and of the moonlight drive above mentioned.

Brentano's Importations.

Brentano's has received from abroad this month: From Paris—d'Aigremont's novel, "Vierges de France"; "De Lesseps Intime," by T. Batbedat; in the Bibliothèque Alcan de Philosophie Contemporaine, C. A. Laisant's "L'Education fondée sur la Science," Ossip-Lourié's "Le Bonheur et l'Intelligence," Boussel-Despierres, Jr.'s, "L'Idéal Esthetéthique"; Camille Flammarion's "Astronomie des Dames," with eighty-six illustrations; Guy de Maupassant's "Des Vers," with illustrations; Auguste Sabatier's "Les Religions d'Autorité et la Religion de l'Esprit," and Sven Hedin's "Dans les Sables de l'Asie." From Madrid—Emilio Castelar's "Historia del Descubrimiento de America," J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's "Historia de la Literatura Española," two novels by V. B. Ibañes, "Cadoz y Barro" and "La Catedral"; "La Gosfotera," by Arturo Reyes. From Berlin—"Der deutsche Durst," by Max Bauer; "Aus einer kleinen Garnison," by Lieut. Bilse, (Fritz von der Kyrburg";) Leo Frobenius's "Weltgeschichte des Krieges," with 800 pictures; Franz von Hartmann's "Lotusblüten," Luigi Rasi's "Die Duse," with forty-three illustrations; "Aus dem Tagebuch eines Wiener Schauspielers, 1848-1902," by Dr. R. Tyrolt; "Das Parzifal-Lied," after the songs of Wolfram von Eschenbach, by Emil Engelmann, with three fac similes, six photogravures, and sixty-seven text illustrations; "Kriegesnovellen," an illustrated edition of the book by D. von Liliencron; "Saxum," a novel of modern Rome, by R. Voss.

Austin Dobson as a Hymn Writer.

It may not be generally known that the well-known English critic and poet, Mr. Austin Dobson, whose latest work is the biography of Fanny Burney in the English Men of Letters Series, is the author of at least one hymn. It was sung at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1890, at the marriage of Mr. H. N. Gladstone and Miss Maud Rendel. The music was by Mr. Dobson's daughter. The words are as follows:

All-wise, all-great, whose ancient plan
Ordained the woman for the man,
Look down, O Lord! on these who now
Before Thy sacred altar bow.

Almighty Ruler, in whose hand
The morrow and its issues stand,
Whate'er the lot Thy will assign,
We can but kneel: our all is Thine.

Summer and Winter, seed and grain,
The joy unhoped that comes of pain,
The unknown ill that good we call—
Thou in Thy balance metest all.

Throughout their lifelong journey still
Guide Thou these two in good and ill,
And whereso'er the way extend,
Be with them, Father, to the end.

"The Descent of Ishtar."

The Seventh Tablet of the twelve in the famous Deluge Series found in fragments in the library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh, containing the legend of the "Descent of Ishtar," has been prepared for the press by Diana White, and will bear the imprint of John Lane. It relates the journey of Ishtar, Goddess of Love and Life, to the under world in search of her husband, Tammuz, her detention there by Allatt, Queen of the Dead, and the subsequent intervention of the great gods to obtain her release, which is unwillingly conceded. The closing lines of the tablet are so mutilated that their sense is obscure, but it seems probable that the goddess was obliged to return to the upper world without fulfilling her quest. The legend dates from about 2,000 years before Christ, and, together with the ceremonies practiced yearly by the people in honor of the god, it survived to the Greeks, through Phoenicia, in the form of the Adonis myth. The book forms the third of the Eragny Press series, and will have a frontispiece designed by Diana White, engraved on wood by Esther Pissarro. Lucien Pissarro has designed the borders and initial letters, and the daisy cover design is by Miss White. The book will be printed in black, red, and green, and will be a 16mo. in size. The edition has been limited to 226 copies, 200 of which are to be for sale in America and England.

The "Self-Made Merchant's" Story.

Those who have read "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" will be interested to learn that George H. Lorimer has sent another book to Doubleday, Page & Co. This is to be entitled "Old Gorgon Graham," and, like its predecessor, is in the form of letters. These new letters tell the self-made merchant's own story, and have nothing whatever to say about the son. Mr. Lorimer, who is editor of the Saturday Evening Post, was a successful business man before he entered the field of literature. He was urged to write a volume of letters from the son to the self-made father, but declined to do so. But he received many letters asking for "more about the old man," and he finally yielded to these suggestions.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13, 1904.—16 PAGES.

FREDERIC MASSON.

The qualifications of an "immortal" are necessarily indefinite. Even assuming that the object of the Academy is to assemble the twoscore most distinguished men of letters at any given period, it is obvious that the result would be different to-day from the result of fifty years ago. The best might be selected and might still be such, as then would have been rejected. And the estimate of what is best is at all times that of the surviving members, which is far from being stable. If politics and social prejudice or favoritism could be excluded in the choice there would always be room for an amusing variety in the make-up of the remarkable assembly.

But, all allowance made, it seems to the outsider that the election of Frédéric Masson to the Academy justifies the comment attributed to Daudet: "Voila Quarante qui ont de l'esprit comme quatre." M. Masson was eulogized by M. Brunetière as a historian by whom history was treated, renewed, vivified, by means which were those of the romance." This much certainly is true. The figures of the Napoleonic legend are treated in the works of Masson with the freedom of romance, and their characters and careers are as minutely and intimately produced as if they were intended to furnish forth the pages of "Madame Bovary" or "L'Immortel." The average reader cannot, of course, say how far the facts are correctly stated, but, as in the romances, the general effect is of personages described more fully than it is possible that they really should be known. Masson's "Josephine" would be highly creditable to the author as a creature of his imagination, but it is not easy to conceive how he could have learned concerning her so many and such things as he professes to know. There are certain aspects of her character and motives which, it is reasonable to say, could hardly have been known to any one but herself. And this unattainable perfection of actual portraiture is the attraction as well as the peril of his historical work. The very Emperor might learn from it.

Moreover M. Masson has not hesitated, any more than poor Flaubert hesitated, to enter into the details of his story in a degree and in a manner quite transgressing the conventions of polite literature outside of France. That is not necessarily a reason for excluding him from the illustrious company in which he finds himself. But it is especially true that, in this peculiar indiscretion he constantly passes into fields where accuracy is practicably impossible, and where the romancer alone can draw so complete a picture. Anatole France makes one of his characters say that morality is a matter of taste. It would seem that, in a historian, the taste that seeks to paint the unlovely side of life in the past more intimately than it can really be seen is an affair of morality. It is not very creditable to the French Academy that M. Masson should take his place there as a historian.

LITERARY "INVENTION."

A dinner given in London the other day by a party of hosts, mostly writers, to Sir William Ramsay, was rendered noteworthy by the character of the speech-making. The relations between science and literature, and especially between science and fiction, were the chief theme, very naturally, considering the scientific eminence of the guest and the literary

Essex, the native of several subjection novels, proposed the principal toast, and dilated in a very interesting way upon the manner in which the imaginative writers had anticipated mechanical inventions. Some of the instances were rather far-fetched, as, for example, that Shakespeare "suggested" the telegraph, in the famous boast of Ariel, and that Tennyson "invented" the airship in the equally famous lines of "Locksley Hall." In fact, what Ariel predicted was that he would personally circumnavigate the globe; while as for the dirigible balloon, that is a fancy that must have entered the head of whoever saw a balloon afloat the sport or prey of the winds. But that Jules Verne "invented the submarine boat and a dozen other things" is not an exaggeration. In fact, it is very curious now to recall the submarine in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," heated and lighted and propelled by electricity, a description that could perfectly be fulfilled to-day, and which indeed reads like a description of an actual construction of to-day, and to remember that not one of the appliances that are described by the romancer was available until years after his description was written. In fact, science has not quite caught up even yet.

The truth about the matter doubtless is that imagination is a most desirable if not an actually necessary part of the equipment, alike of a writer of romance and of a man of science. It is the imagination that sets before the mechanical inventor the goal which he is to reach, and for which, if he had no imagination, he would never even start. The circumvention of the difficulties in the way belongs to a subsequent and less inspiring stage of the process. Charles Reade used to be fond of describing an ideal novelist by which he meant himself, as an "inventor." Throughout his book on copyright he pursues this analogy, and insists that the literary inventor ought to have the same protection, afforded in the same way, for the children of his invention that the mechanical inventor has for his. The productivity of this country in mechanics, and its sterility in literature (we are speaking of forty years ago, when the "Eighth Commandment" was written) he attributes largely to the better legal protection by it of mechanical than of literary inventions.

We should have expected to have at this dinner that venerable truism that a poet is a "maker" brought out once more. The nearest approach to it was Sir William Ramsay's assertion that "all scientists aimed at being makers." Such scientists need imagination. It is true that there is a "school" of novelists which maintains that imagination is of no use in fiction, and is rather a burden and nuisance. But such romancers are not likely to come to much more than the corresponding class of scientists.

AUSTIN'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Alfred Austin, the British Poet Laureate, has been lecturing in London on the exciting topic, "The growing distaste on the part of the many for the higher kinds of poetry." So far as we can recall, Mr. Austin has no cause of complaint on this score. What he writes is read, and if with growing distaste it is not because it belongs in the classification of the "higher kinds" of poetry. Its lack of adaptation seems to be the gravest charge which can be brought against it. It would do very well for The Annual Floral Offering or The Young Lady's Companion, and some of it, especially when suggested by topics of international interest, would grace the columns of Punch; but when intended to voice the nation's thought on some event of sufficient moment to warrant its celebration in an epic, it fits the occasion much as a round peg fits a square hole. No doubt Mr. Austin is an amiable and estimable gentleman, "dowered with the love of love, the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn," but why any one should deem him a poet, and more especially why he should have been selected to succeed the stately Tennyson in wearing the laurel wreath of Chaucer, are matters which pass comprehension. The explanation has been given that he is "eminently safe" and can be counted on never to write anything in prose or verse which would give pain to any member of the royal family or put the dynasty in jeopardy. In these respects he is certainly not falsely estimated. That he does the best he can is probable, and the sign posted up in the Arizona church—"Please don't

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Conde Benoist Pallen has some striking but quite uncomplimentary remarks in The Messenger this month on the influence of Maeterlinck as a dramatist. He says, for example:

M. Maeterlinck's new aesthetic is simply the hideous picture of an ugly dream, as unlike life as the grotesque fablings of Alice in Wonderland. On its ethical side, it falls into the category of degeneracy. It is as morbid as it is banal. Its atmosphere is as fetid as the Stymphalian Lake, over which no bird could fly. To call it immoral would be wasting words, for the term has an inverted meaning with the school of degeneracy. The bedlam of a blind humanity groping in the darkness of the Unconscious is simply the picture of a madhouse, and there the term morality can have no significance.

In the current number of The Catholic World Dr. William Seton writes of "Catholic England in the Olden Time," the Rev. Dr. James Fox of "Herbert Spencer," the Rev. Father Cuthbert, O. S. F. C., of "Prof. Harnack and the Gospel," and James Walsh, M. D., Ph. D., of "'Parsifal' and a Great Literary Century."

The works of Horace Trumbauer, the architect who designed the palaces of Messrs. Elkins, Widener, and James W. Paul, Jr., and many other fine buildings, are described in the February number of The Architectural Record in a richly illustrated article entitled "A New Influence in the Architecture of Philadelphia." This number of The Record is all uncommonly interesting both pictorially and in a literary sense.

"Recent American Theatres," in this and other cities, are described, with many good pictures, in The Architects and Builders' Magazine for February.

Charles G. D. Roberts will contribute to McClure's for March a story called "The Alien of the Wild," which treats of the adventures of a long-horned red cow and her bull calf cut off from civilization by a forest fire. Philip R. Goodwin will illustrate this story. Anthony Hope and Myra Kelly will also have stories in this number.

Besides the accustomed illustrated articles on fashions in dress, the March Delineator will contain stories by Richard Le Gallienne and Ethel Watts Mumford. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray will write of "The Care of the Eyes," and "The Evolution of a Club Woman" will be continued.

A new serial by Arthur W. Marchmont, "The Eternal Snare," will begin in The Popular Magazine for March.

The February number of Printing Art surpasses its predecessors (which is saying a great deal) in its illustration of the artistic perfection to which printing has been developed.

In the February number of The Fortnightly Review Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace tells about a manuscript poem called "Leonaine," signed "E. A. P.," which has been in his possession ten years. He believes Poe wrote it. It describes the birth and death of a child:

In a solemn night of Summer, when my heart of gloom
Blossomed up to greet the comer, like a rose in bloom,
* * * * * * *
Leonaine angels named her, and they took the light
Of the laughing stars and framed her in a smile of white.

Important articles in the current number of The Craftsman are "The History of Village Improvement in the United States," by Warren H. Manning, and "The Influence of the 'Mission Style' Upon the Civic and Domestic Architecture of Modern California," by George Wharton James. Both are handsomely illustrated. Irene Sargent translates from the French "The Silversmith's Art in Contemporary France," by Jean Schopfer, and "The Adaptation of Ornament to Space," by M. P. Verneuil.

"The Fight for Copper" and "Imported Americans" will be continued in Frank Leslie's for March. "Trades Unions in Petticoats" and "Arthur Pue Gorman" will be the titles of other timely articles.

Hudson Maxim has an article in The Woman's Home Companion for March on the new war in the Far East. He believes Russia will win, and seems to think that result will benefit the whole world. Mr. Maxim believes in the "Yellow Peril."

Copyright Reprints.

L. C. Page & Co. are issuing twenty-five new volumes in their series of copyright reprints, in popular editions, of books published by them. These include Maurus Jokai's "Baron's Sons," Frank Barrett's "Breaking the Shackles," Gabriele D'Annunzio's "Flame of Life," Charles G. D. Roberts's "Forge in the Forest," Louis Becke's "Edward Barry, South Sea Pearler," Anna Farquhar's, "Her Boston Experiences," Julia C. R. Dorr's "In Kings' Houses," Pauline Bradford Mackie's "Mademoiselle de Berny," Katharine Bingham's "The Philadelphians," Julia Magruder's "Sunny Southerner," Ouida's "Muriella," and others. The volumes are bound in cloth and have a frontispiece or other illustrations.

Shakespeare's England.

"In Shakespeare's England," to be published shortly, will bear the imprint of James Pott & Co., and not Longmans, Green & Co., as previously announced.

PIERCE EGAN'S is not a name to conjure with nowadays, and nobody mourns on that account. Probably the world is just so much better. Everybody, in Egan's prime, either read "Life in London," or talked about it, or heard it talked about, or went to the theatre to see comic pieces founded on its extravagances. Middle-aged men can remember faint echoes of the reprehensible humors of Tom and Jerry in their youth, but the nonsense of Egan had already become almost obsolete before the present generation saw the light.

We can remember that in our youth staid, elderly folks were wont to speak severely of Pierce Egan and his books, and that the futility of their remarks always impressed us. For youth, then, was not rushing Pierce Egan-ward. Corinthian Tom, Bob Logic, and Jerry Hawthorn had grown old and retired. We knew that they were very wicked and felt thankful that they were not alive to tempt us.

A reprint of Egan's most famous work, "Life in London," is now included in the series of literary curiosities which the Appletons are publishing here. This is an exact reproduction of the first edition, with its colored plates by the two Cruikshanks, Isaac and George; its flamboyant, symbolical frontispiece, representing the heights and depths of London life; its loquacious title page, and its dedication to Egan's "most gracious sovereign," King George IV., his life-long hero, the Prince of all the sporting men of his time.

***

Of course it is no surprise, in looking over page after page of this book, with the purged vision of a new era, to find it not in the least demoralizing. It is full of words, and not all of them seem discreetly chosen, but the language belongs to an era when men spoke and wrote more bluntly than now. There is, in fact, a certain charm of quaintness about this rambling account, with many digressions, of the follies of London when fat George was Prince Regent, which must possess any one who opens the book. And that is surely its only remaining charm. It would be a hard task to read it through and not a profitable one; but the book has historical value of a sort. Nobody has ever doubted that Egan saw things clearly enough, and could intelligibly describe what he saw. He knew the London of his day, its palaces and its slums, as well as any. He was something of a wit, if not a humorist in the best sense; something of a versifier, with a good ear for melody, if not a poet.

***

Egan was a Londoner born, and 1772 is given as the date of his birth. Nobody could ever tell much about his upbringing. He was a sporting character, first and last, a sporting journalist, a friend of pugilists, a chum of comic actors and dancers; and always a prolific writer, much given to the use of capital letters and italics. "Life in London" was his masterwork. It was originally published in monthly parts, and was widely imitated. A dozen plays were founded on it. Its chief personages were long accepted as types of the gay fellows who like to be called "fast." Alas! They seem slow enough now, to read about them. The Cruikshank plates are in keeping with the text. They are full of splendid color.

***

Another volume of this series is Samuel Lover's "Handy Andy," from the original edition of 1842, with Lover's own plates, which should never be separated from the text, and his quaint address in defense of Irish gentility and patriotism. Handy Andy is always welcome. Take up the narrative of his misadventures in the right mood, and it seems as fresh as ever. The exaggeration of farce pervades the whole book, and the passages which do not concern Andy Rooney have certainly aged; but Andy himself is a treasure for all times.

Miss Mulock's Girl Books.

To show that old-fashioned books for the young are not quite obsolete, Messrs. Harper & Brothers are issuing in a new dress uniform with their "Young People's Series" the six "Books for Girls" by Dinah Maria Mulock, better known to the public at large as the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." The six titles are "The Cousin from India," "An Only Sister," "Miss Moore," "Little Sunshine's Holiday," "Twenty Years Ago," and "Is it True?"

"Sir Mortimer" in March.

Some time in March the Harpers will issue in book form Miss Mary Johnston's novel "Sir Mortimer," now running serially in Harper's Magazine. The book will be embellished with a frontispiece in colors and eight tone plates from the drawings of F. C. Yohn, which appeared in the magazine. The method of illustration will be unusual in that the pictures instead of being simple inserted pages will be printed upon toned paper and mounted upon the page like a photograph upon a card.

FEB

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is now announced that Herbert Spencer's Autobiography will be published early in April.

⁂

John Lane is about to publish "Old Shropshire Life," by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell.

⁂

William Heinemann will publish shortly the first English edition of Anna McC. Shott's "The Law of Life," which has been so widely read in America. Another book which has had some vogue in the United States, Anna Bowman Dodd's "In the Palaces of the Sultan," will also be issued here by Heinemann.

⁂

"A Later Pepys" is the title of a book soon to be published by John Lane. It will contain letters written by Sir William Pepys from 1771 to 1787.

⁂

A new work by Maurice Maeterlinck will soon be published simultaneously in English, French, and German. It is entitled "The Double Garden."

⁂

Fisher Unwin publishes two new novels next week. One, by R. Thynne, involves a study of the movements and tendencies of the Church of England, and is called "Facing the Future." The other is a story of Scottish village life by Prof. Clark Murray of Montreal, entitled "He That Hath Received the Five Talents."

⁂

"The Wisdom of the Desert" is the title of a book by J. O. Hannay, which the Methuens will publish. It is an account of the religious life of the Egyptian hermits.

⁂

Following the suggestion of some reviewers, Mme. Albanesi will slightly change the title of her much-discussed novel from "Susannah and One Elder" to "Susannah and One Other." W.

Twentieth Century Home.

John Brisben Walker's new enterprise in monthly periodical literature, Twentieth Century Home, makes its bow to the public with its February number. It is quarto in size, and is made up of a series of folded folios, forming, in all, seventy-odd full pages. In appearance, pagination, head and marginal design work it suggests the old English weeklies, especially prepared for the domestic circle. It may be added, however, that the typographical effects, even in regard to the ruling, and especially in regard to the pictures, are produced by the most approved mechanical devices. Type, line and wash drawings, reproductions of photographs, pencil sketches, are all distinctly impressed upon a tinted, slightly glazed paper.

The cover picture of the number at hand, a reproduction in six colors by Clark Hobarton, represents a young woman in saffron dress, standing between the Doric columns of a Colonial mansion and contemplating a rose. The vista reveals a garden with another mansion in the background. It is an extremely attractive design, well thought out and charmingly executed. Edwin Markham opens the number with a poem on "Home," printed within a design by Ray Marvin Wilcox. Then comes an "introduction" by Mr. Walker explaining the raison d'être of the publication, which points out a healthful, and, by no means commonplace, ideal of what influences should go toward inspiring the American domestic circle—their effect upon the individual and, through the individual, upon national life. An illustrated article on "Practical Training for Women" has been contributed by the Countess of Warwick. Among more or less well-known authors are Richard Mansfield, Edward Everett Hale, Dorothy Dix, Garrett P. Serviss, Maarten Maartens, Harry Thurston Peck, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. Their contributions—verse and fiction, practical, controversial, expository, and didactic articles—reveal that there is an "idea" behind the magazine the development of which should be watched with great interest by Americans of whatever profession or calling."

Early Travels in the West.

Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of "Father Marquette" and "Daniel Boone," and editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," "Wisconsin Historical Collections," "Chronicles of Border Warfare," "Hennepin's New Discovery," and several other volumes, is editing an important historical series which the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio, will publish under the title, "Early Western Travels." The volumes will contain annotated reprints or rare contemporary documents or books of travel during the period 1748-1865. They will be descriptive of the aborigines and social and economic conditions in the Middle and Far West during that period. There will be thirty-two volumes in all, and each will contain title pages, maps, portraits, views, &c. In addition to the foot notes, the introduction by Mr. Thwaites to each volume will give a biographical sketch of the author, with a synoptical review and valuation of the book reprinted, and bibliographical data concerning it. The series will comprise only works of permanent historical value, including Long's "Voyages and Travels," Alexander Ross's "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon: or, Columbia River," John Bradbury's "Travels in the Interior of America," H. M. Brackenbridge's Journal, and a number of others.

Vol. I., which will appear this month, comprises the period 1748-1765, and contains Conrad Weiser's "Journal of a Tour to the Ohio," George Croghan's "Selection of His Letters and Journals Relating to Tours Into the Western Country," Charles Frederick Post's "Two Journals of Western Tours," and Capt. Thomas Morris's "Journal of Capt. Morris of His Majesty's XVIIth Regiment of Infantry, Relative to His Thrilling Experiences Upon the Maumee, 1764," reprinted from Morris's "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," published in London in 1791. The other volumes will follow at intervals of a month. Vol. II., which will probably be issued in March, will comprise J. Long's "Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader," describing the manners and customs of the North American Indians, with an account of the posts situated on the St. Lawrence River, lake Ontario, &c.; a vocabulary of the Chippeway language, names of furs and skins in English and French, a list of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawnee, and Esquimo tongues, and a table showing the analogy between the Algonkin and Chippeway languages.

Our Army of '76.

"The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army," by Louis Clinton Hatch, Ph. D., which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish very shortly, is No. X. in the series of Harvard Historical Studies published under the direction of the Department of History and Government from the income of The Henry Warren Torrey Fund. The monograph was originally prepared as a dissertation for the degree of Ph. D. in Harvard University, but has since been revised. It opens with an account of the formation of the Revolutionary Army in 1775, the election of Washington and other Generals, the New England Army, and the Continental. This is followed by a chapter on the relations between Congress and Washington; on the appointment and promotion of American soldiers and of foreigners; the "Pay and Half-Pay" of the soldiers, their supplies of clothing, food, &c.; the Newburg anonymous addresses, the mutinies of 1781 and the mutiny of 1783, and the disbandment of the army. The effect on the people in 1781 by the uprising of the Pennsylvania Line commanded by Gen. Wayne is told by Mr. Hatch:

A revolt in the "patriot army" could hardly fail to wound American pride, for it cast dishonor either on the Government or on the soldiers; and a general desire was manifested to put the affair in the best possible light. Sullivan, to prevent the ill effect which the mutiny might have abroad, wrote a letter to Luzerne, the French Minister, in which he laid much emphasis on the good behavior of the troops. The Pennsylvania Packet censured the mutineers, but praised their loyalty, and pointed out how superior they were to "mercenary troops, who bear arms for pay and subsistence only, uninspired by their country's rights, or the justice of the cause which they have engaged to support." * * * Gov. Livingston of New Jersey wrote to Schuyler: "Throughout the whole contest good has always come out of evil. This reflection has supported me in every difficulty. Even this alarming mutiny has ended to our honor and the confusion of the enemy."

In the appendices are given the two anonymous Newburg Addresses and Papers connected with it, and a bibliography. The full notes contain either references, documents, or explanations.

A New Biographical Series.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this month the first two volumes in the Literary Lives Series, edited by Robertson Nicoll, LL. D. The series is intended to give critical and biographical studies of well-known authors of all countries by competent British and American writers. Each volume will have a photogravure frontispiece and sixteen other illustrations. One volume will be on "Matthew Arnold," by G. W. E. Russell, who says of his subject:

We, who were happy enough to fall under his personal influence, can never overstate what we owe to his genius and his sympathy. He showed us his highest ideal of character and conduct. He taught us the science of good citizenship. He interpreted nature so that we knew her as we had never known her before. He was our fascinating and unfailing guide in the tangled paradise of literature.

"Cardinal Newman" will form the subject of the other volume, which is by Dr. William Barry. Speaking of Newman and Wesley, the writer says:

In one thing Newman far surpassed Wesley; he was a man of letters equal to the greatest writers of prose his native country had brought forth. The Catholic reaction of the nineteenth century claims its place in literature, thanks to this incomparable talent, side by side with the German mysticism of Carlyle, the devout liberalism of Tennyson, the lyric Utopias of Shelley, and the robust optimism of Browning. Newman is an English classic.

Other volumes will be on Mrs. Gaskell, by Flora Masson; W. Hale White's study of Bunyan, Clement K. Shorter's "Charlotte Brontë," W. Robertson Nicoll's "R. H. Hutton," "Goethe," by Prof. E. Dowden, and "Hazlitt," by Louise Imogen Guiney.

New Works on Old Masters.

Mary H. Witt's object in writing "The German and Flemish Masters in the National Gallery," which the Macmillan Company is publishing, has been to trace the development of these schools through the defatigable researches of writers both in this country [England] and abroad." From this point of view she has discussed every picture of both schools from the primitives of the early period to the great masters of the seventeenth century. Not only are the pictures in the National Gallery described, but also some fine examples in Hertford House.

The illustrations, thirty-two in number, include examples from Hubert and Jan van Eyck, Roger van der Weyden, Gerard David, Van Dyck, Dürer, Baldung Grün, Holbein, Rubens, Quentin Matsys, Teniers, Coques, and other painters. The author begins with the pictures of Hubert van Eyck, the father and founder of Flemish painting, and his younger brother Jan; these are followed by "The School of Roger van der Weyden," "Gerard David and His Followers," "The German Painters of the Fifteenth Century," "Matsys and the Italianizers," "The German Painters of the Renaissance," Rubens, and "Van Dyck and the Painters of Antwerp." A table of the German and Flemish pictures, with their dates and location in the National Gallery or in Hertford House has been provided.

Henry Frowde is also publishing at the Clarendon press a series of volumes descriptive of the "Drawings by Old Masters in the University Galleries and the Library of Christ Church, Oxford." It comprises collotype fac similes selected and described by Sidney Colvin, M. A., of the British Museum. This collection contains drawings and sketches of some importance by old masters, especially of the Italian, German, Dutch, and Flemish schools. The drawings reproduced are chromo-colotypes, and are in the exact size of the originals. Each drawing is mounted separately, and Mr. Colvin's critical notes are on stout paper, pasted on one side of the mount. The volumes will be issued every six months. The first part, which will contain twenty drawings, includes three from the German schools, twelve from the Italian, three from the Flemish and Dutch, and two from the French school in Rome. The artists include Martin Schongauer, the elder Hans Holbein, Leonardi da Vinci, Michael-angelo Buonarotti, Raphael, Correggio, Rembrandt, Rubens, Claude, Lorenzo Costa, Vittore Carpaccio, Matthias Grünewald, and Bartolommeo Montagna.

The French-Chubbuck Sale.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS printed in its issue of Jan. 16 an advance notice of the private library of the late Col. Jonas H. French, which C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston are to sell Feb. 23, 24, and 25, together with a number of "literary nuggets" from the collection of L. H. Chubbuck. We are in receipt of an early copy of the sale catalogue, and give a few additional notes:

Samuel Brackenbury's "Almanack for 1677," printed in Cambridge, Mass., by Samuel Green toward the end of 1676. (The title page says "Brakenbury," but this is evidently a misprint.) This copy, in the original sewed condition, is the fine example which brought $155 at the Olcott sale, (Libbie's, April, 1901.) At one time it was in the possession of Judge Sewell, whose collection of early American almanacs, sold in large part at the first Brinley sale, was the most extensive ever formed.

Lots 98 and 99—unique copies of Audubon's "Birds" and "Quadrupeds," the first octavo editions, in the original parts,—so rare, indeed, that neither Barlow, Ives, nor Lefferts could obtain a copy. Lot 558 is the second edition of Eliot's "Indian Bible;" Cambridge, Mass., 1680, the excellent Brinley copy in levant brown morocco, by Bedford, bringing $430 at the fifth Brinley sale, 1898. No perfect copy has been sold since then. Lot 561 is the very rare autograph of John Eliot, attached to a document dated "25 of 8th, 1655," and signed also by Richard Mather, the progenitor of all the Mathers, and by John Wilson, pastor of the first church in Boston.

Franklin's masterpiece, the "Cato Major," printed by him in 1744, is in blue morocco, gilt top, with a large number of uncut as first issued, the former, printed 1840-4, being in the original 100 parts, the latter, printed 1849-54, in the original thirty-one parts, each part having the covers in perfect condition. There is no record of the sale of similar copies.

Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," Philadelphia, 1685, Bradford's Press, is the fine Barlow copy, in green morocco extra, of the first book printed south of Massachusetts. It brought $400 at the Barlow sale in 1890, and was priced by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $700 ten years later. The Leffert's copy, with two leaves in fac simile, realised £125 in 1892.

Castell's "Short Discoverie of the Coasts and Continent of America," 1644, is a fine copy, in boards, calf back, of a great rarity leaves measuring 6 5-16 by 6 inches. It was issued in marbled boards, entirely uncut, at 3s. 6d. The Lefferts copy, in this condition, brought $87 in 1892, and should have realized more.

Lot 529 is Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," in half brown morocco, uncut, is called by the auctioneers "an extremely fine, clean, tall copy—as fine a copy as the one sold by us in 1896 for $840." "The Sister Years," 1839, and "Time's Portraiture," 1852, have been described in these columns. They are the first copies to occur in the auction room. As late as 1901 some of the best bibliographical authorities doubted the existence of "The Sister Years."

Capt. Thomas James's "Strange and Dangerous Voyage," 1633, in full red morocco, has the rare original folding map. Johnson's "Nova Britannia," 1609, is one of the earliest issues of that year; his "New Life of Virginea," 1612, is fine and sound; both copies are bound by Bedford in red morocco extra.

Charles Lamb's "Mr. H.," Philadelphia, 1813, is the genuine first edition, and is uncut and unopened. The fine copy which sold last season for $335 had the top opened. The collection also contains the first American edition of "Poetry for Children," Boston, 1812.

Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial," Cambridge, 1669, and Thomas Morton's "New England Canaan, 1637, are excellent copies, in red morocco extra, and claret levant morocco, respectively. Short's "Rebellion," 1822, in morocco extra, with title-page and several other leaves remargined in the finest way, which brought $18 in 1896, $30 several years ago, and $40 in 1901, is now offered for sale at $60. Other items in the catalogue are John Eliot's "Indian Bible," 1685, and "Indian Grammar," 1666. Any title below the importance of the above will be found in the catalogue of the sale, which is very lengthy.

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FROM READERS

Paul Preston, Friend of Franklin, and Translator of Boethius.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MY NEIGHBOR, Gen. Davis, President of the Bucks County Historical Society, has recently put in my hands an old book. It is entitled "The Works of Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius, Concerning the Consolation of Philosophy." The title page also conveys the following information: "Written about 1,240 years ago. Translated from the Latin by Paul Preston, a self-taught genius of the County of Bucks. Published by his friends as a tribute to his memory. Printed at Doylestown by Asher Miner, 1826." The book is in an excellent state of preservation. It is well printed on good paper, and doubtless in its day was a handsome memorial to the scholar who excited the wonder and admiration of his neighbors.

Not very much is known of Preston. He is referred to in the history of Bucks County by Gen. Davis, who says of him: "This (Preston) family produced an eccentric, and to some extent distinguished, member in the person of Paul Preston. By close application he became a fine mathematician and linguist, studying in a small building he erected off from his dwelling. He led an active life until upward of sixty, dressed in homespun clothes and leathern apron, ate off a wooden trencher, and died from a fall into a ditch, at the age of eighty-four. He was County Surveyor, Tax Collector, and translator of German for the courts. He was 6 feet 6¾ inches in height. Paul Preston was the friend and associate of Franklin, who esteemed him highly. It is related that a friend of Franklin, about to go to court at Newtown, asked for a letter of introduction to Preston, but the doctor declined to give it, saying he would know him easily enough, as he would be the tallest man, the homeliest-looking man, and the most sensible man he would meet at Newtown.

There have been many translations of Boethius. The "Consolation of Philosophy" has attracted royalty, and Alfred the Great and Queen Elizabeth are among its translators. The identity of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who enlisted in the dragoons as Silas Titus Comberwell, was discovered by a quotation from Boethius which he scribbled on the walls of a stable. One of the most recent translations is by Mr. W. V. Cooper, B. A., King's College, Cambridge, published in the series known as the Temple Classics. A comparison of it with Preston's translation shows that the self-taught scholar nearly a hundred years ago caught the meaning and spirit of the original as well as the college-bred man of to-day. I subjoin a quotation from the beginning of each.

PAUL PRESTON.

I who erstwhile in health and happy days
Indulg'd the cheerful muse in pleasant lays,
Now mournful grown, bereft of all that's dear,
Compell'd the cruel frowns of Fate to bear,
In stammering accents only can complain,
While bitter tears run down my cheeks amain.
Not for myself alone could grief so take,
But lest my friends should suffer for my sake.
Could now the grandeur of my youthful prime
Cheer with one sweet'ning drop the dregs of time,
Where lurking evils unforeseen lay wait,
And age and grief together take their date;
For now untimely frosts my brows invade,
And all the sweet delights in nature fade.

MR. COOPER.

To pleasant songs my work was erstwhile given, and bright were all my labors then; but now in tears to sad refrains am I compelled to turn. Thus my maimed Muses guide my pen, and gloomy songs make no feigned tears bedew my face. Then could no fear so overcome to leave me companionless upon my way. They were the pride of my earlier bright-lived days: in my later gloomy days they are the comfort of my fate; for hastened by unhappiness, has age come upon me without warning, and grief hath set within me the old age of her gloom. White hairs are scattered untimely on my head, and the skin hangs loosely from my worn-out limbs.

Preston's translation being in verse, is much freer, but it conveys the thought of Boethius with equal clearness.

It seems worth while to call attention to the unknown student who, amid difficult surroundings, lived the life of a scholar from pure love of scholarship. He deserved a better end than the ignominious death which is recorded, but doubtless if any space was left for reflection at the time of the accident he was buoyed up by the Consolation of Philosophy which he had loved well enough to read in the original.

Doylestown, Penn., Feb. 9, 1904. H. L.

Standard English.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One correspondent assures you that "in the very nature of the case the pronunciation of the cultivated New Yorker is the best standard possible for Americans; for French the speech of the cultivated Parisian; for English the speech of the cultivated Londoner."

So far as Paris is concerned this may, in a sense, be so, but as to London and New York I have my doubts. It is current comment in the United Kingdom that better English is spoken in Dublin and the half-Gaelic Inverness than in any other cities of the land. It is difficult to escape from the conclusion that the extraordinary Cockney dialect must have some unhappy influence on the speech of even the cultivated, and as polyglot New York has sources that may well roll the "well of English undefiled." Not to speak of the long catalogue of grammatical blunders which creep into current speech ("youse," "have saw," &c.) and writing (misuse of who and whom, "was given" constructions, bastard participles, &c.,) there are insidious violations of orthoepy. I shall never forget the distressing effect on my ear when I was imported over a decade ago, of New York's treatment of the letter "r." Speaking of the world the ordinary citizen would say "woild," while the newsboy made it something which, as near as I could get it, was "wolya." Adopting the vernacular, I must say it was "the waist I had eva' hold." The civically patriotic New Yorker will tell you that this comes from Williamsburg and Hoboken—a mean evasion not to be credited. Then as one result of the family reunion in the New World of the English and the parent German, we often find New Yorkers talking

FEB 1

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1904

BOSTON NOTES.

Gray as a Naturalist—Some Other Books About to be Published.

WHO shall account for the fate that sweeps one book from the counters in a week, and allows another to linger unbought, almost untouched, for months, in spite of its possession of point upon point to commend it to the attention of readers? For instance, here is Mr. Goodspeed's edition of Prof. Norton's "The Poet Gray as a Naturalist." Even the public school graduates who "do not know 'Romeo and Juliet' because they took 'Hamlet' and 'The Tempest'" cannot escape knowing the "Elegy," and many of them have heard of "The Bard," and, in studying Shakespeare, have seen one passage of "The Progress of Poesy"; and all persons whose graduation antedates the time when elaborate talk about the study of English began know the three poems by heart, love the "Letters," and cherish the memory of the author. Here are his entomological drawings, so happily reproduced that even nearsighted eyes need the testimony of finger tips for perfect conviction that they are not looking at pen strokes, and notes and names in lettering as delicate and precise as Gerard Eliassoen's own. Originally made for the illustration of the poet's own copy of Linnaeus, these drawings are the link connecting Gray, Ruskin, and Mr. Norton, their past and present owners, and connecting them in such a way that the relation may be studied and enjoyed without that lurking suspicion of intrusion with which one approaches the personal relations of authors in general. Certainly the volume cannot be called a book for the multitude, but the number of copies sold gives a rather humiliating indication of the discernment of the American buyer.

***

One of Mr. Goodspeed's Autumn ventures may be more fortunate, inasmuch as the way for it has been prepared by a little company of novels and histories dealing with the Hudson Bay Company, the Indians of British America, and the experience of Northern explorers. It is La Peyrouse's account of his expedition against the British posts on Hudson Bay, and it is singularly rich in justly appreciative description of the really good work done by the traders, although its tariff of prices paid for furs does not indicate any great inclination toward self-sacrifice. He transcribed a whole year's meteorological record from the company's papers; he laments the destruction of the observatory; he tells of the disagreements in his own company; he notes Indian customs, and the suffering of the tribes consequent upon the loss of a market for their furs and a source of supply of food. No Jesuit "Relation" is more interesting, and as the expedition took place in the eighteenth century, just before the declaration of peace between Great Britain and the United States, La Peyrouse's testimony in regard to the Indians has independent value. The narrative is well known to historians, but has never been translated and published by itself.

***

The first two editions of Miss Rose E. Young's "Henderson" will appear simultaneously, the second having been ordered before the first was ready for publication.

***

A new book by Mrs. Harry Leon Wilson is among the Spring announcements of the Lothrop Publishing Company, but its title is not yet decided. Mrs. Wilson's novel is to be called "The Loves of Edwy," and she has made some sixty pictures for it, but her maiden name, Rose Cecil O'Neill, will be signed to them, and will also appear upon the title page. Miss Mary E. Stone Bassett, whose pretty "Judith's Garden" has been flattered by more than one imitation, will publish a story this year under the title of "The Little Green Door."

***

Miss Evelyn Snead Barnett, a third member of that Louisville literary club of ten to which Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice and Mrs. George Madden Martin belong, has given the Lothrop Company a novel entitled "The Dragnet," describing the way of the trust with small manufacturers and other obstacles in its way. A fourth book, "The Way of the Transgressor," is from the pen of Mr. Howard Fielding, and is a story of adventure.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are issuing a new revised edition of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts's "History of Canada," his one purely serious piece of work, and the sole possessor of its field. They have a book by Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens for publication this Spring, and it is a tale of Henry IV., a Henry somewhat older than he who appeared in "An Enemy to the King," but not otherwise changed. The title is "The Bright Face of Danger."

***

Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. are preparing a novel by Mr. John Wesley Johnston entitled "Paul Bedford of the House of Militrus." It is a story of romance, love, and travel. They will also publish a book by Miss Alice Jones, the author of "Bubbles We Buy," and they have in hand a Japanese novel, with a plot so extraordinary that it does not need the present war to stimulate its sale.

***

History fails to confirm the [illegible]

purposely creates a scandal about herself, and then impersonates Anna, the good sister, by which scheme she creates much admired confusion.

***

"Joan of the Alley," Mr. Frederick O. Bartlett's story, will not appear until Feb. 27. As it is understood to touch upon a topic considered by Miss Mary E. Wilkins in her story of labor agitation, and by Mr. Porter in "Riverfall," it is expected with exceptional interest, increased by the association of Mr. Porter and Mr. Bartlett on The Boston Herald.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1904.

Hirst and Poe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The query in THE REVIEW of last Saturday anent the Henry B. Hirst whom Poe criticised so severely and your reply thereto, served to recall to my mind some facts concerning Hirst which I discovered and verified while searching in Philadelphia for material for the Poe chapter of the book, "Literary Haunts and Homes." Of these facts brief mention of one or two is here pertinent.

Poe and Hirst were intimate friends and companions during the greater part of the period of the residence of the former in the Quaker City, and were closely associated not only in the follies and dissipations to which both were more or less addicted, but also in their literary work. Unto his dying day Hirst solemnly affirmed that he and not Poe was the writer of "The Raven," and that, at most, Poe had written but one stanza and part of another of the poem, the remainder of that stanza having been plagiarised by Poe from a poem well known to students of poetry. I saw in the hands of Dr. Matthew Woods of Philadelphia the materials for an as yet unpublished biography of Hirst, in which the doctor expects to substantiate Hirst's claim to the authorship of "The Raven." Several of the poems which were published in Hirst's first volume had previously appeared in periodicals of which Poe was editor, and Poe's harsh criticisms of Hirst were subsequent to a quarrel with him and a rupture of the boon relationship which had existed between the two.

THEODORE F. WOLFE.

Succasunna, N. J., Feb. 8, 1904.

"Dock" and "Wharf."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The amusing letter of Jax, in which he discussed the mispronunciation of certain words and misuse of others by New Yorkers, has aroused much interest.

May I mention that Mr. Dunlap, in his history of the city, quotes an order in Council showing that the true meaning of the word "dock" was well known to the City Fathers of the year 1702, as it ran somewhat as follows;

"The docks and slips of the city are rented to James Spencer, carpenter, for 25 pounds, he to clear the docks and slips and keep them clean, and build a wharf inclosing the dock."

If the average New Yorker is guilty of misusing the word "dock," it may be owing to its Dutch derivation, which is "dok" in that language, and is frequently used instead of wharf. Wherefore the descendants of the first settlers may well be excused for thinking the word synonymous with wharf.

Is it not true that in London the word is also misused when it is stated that the "wine vaults" are in the great London docks?

The average Philadelphian would also plead guilty to this mistake, for dock is generally used there as a generic term for pier and wharf, and at present they have a Dock Street which is far from the water, but creates no surprise in their minds.

It would be interesting to learn how far the misuse of this word has spread over the country, since it is by no means confined to New York.

WYENOTTE.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 9, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of your correspondents, as a tu quoque in the "you all" controversy, charged Northerners with talking of going "down to the dock," when they meant the pier. Not to mention that one could not well go upon the pier or wharf without going to the dock, we may, without any quibble, take authority for the correctness of the wording. The Century Dictionary defines a dock as strictly the water space between two piers, but admits various extensions of this meaning, one of which "is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock." So the poor Northerners who go "down to the dock" in a Southern city may step proudly on their way. And as to the "you all, we all," &c., phraseology, why should one wish to carp at it? It is usually correct enough, and if some of its extensions do occasionally overstep grammatical hedges, it is always picturesque and adds to the vivacity of life. Is not half the pleasure of travel and of enlarging our knowledge of people hearing we see and hear new customs and forms of speech? How monotonous the world would be if every one was filed down to the same pattern, and no person or section had characteristic peculiarities!

M. C. L.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 10, 1904.

Mr. Spearman's New Story.

THE CLOSE OF DAY. By Frank H. Spearman. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

There is a simple directness in the tellings of Mr. Spearman's new story, "The Close of Day," which would give the tale a certain strength aside from the dramatic incidents which he describes. Mr. Spearman has advanced a great way in the drawing of his women characters. Katharine Sims is by no means the pretty doll that the magnate's daughter was, and one can understand how a man of rugged strength such as George Durant should find her bright ways worth loving.

It is a story dealing largely with [illegible]

house in Chicago had gone under, and this one alone held its head above water, although there was nothing left of its vast fortune except its solvency. Then George Durant began to rebuild his lost fortunes and put the house back on the old footing of financial prosperity.

It is at the height of his success that we first meet him. The reader's curiosity is somewhat piqued by the men and women he finds at this first meeting gathered about his supper table. For instance, Sophie le May, surely one expected her to develop into something more terrifying than merely an envious woman. Also Clara Nightingale, and the incident of the pearl. She seemed to have been a warm-hearted little girl, and it seemed a pity to drop her so suddenly after she had begun to rouse our interest. The malady, sudden, horrible, and nameless, which was the beginning of the "twilight" for Durant also has a sort of melodramatic touch which scarcely rings true. The reader finds himself scarcely sympathetic because he scarcely understands the suffering which Durant endures. But it all leads up to the heroine, Katharine Sims, and Katharine herself, with her sweet girlish volubility, is well worth leading up to.

And as the girl advances, step by step along the road to a successful stage career, with almost equal steadiness George Durant loses his grip, slowly, with imperceptible progress, like the ebbing tide. There is another character, George Ross, a younger lover, and Mr. Spearman has kept the contrasts between the two men well marked. On the whole, it is a well-told story, touched, though, with a fatalism that is almost depressing.

"Between the Acts."

BETWEEN THE ACTS. By Henry W. Nevinson. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

If you take up Mr. Nevinson's "Between the Acts" with the expectation of enjoying a series of theatrical essays you will be sadly disappointed. These short stories, alternated by poems, have nothing to do with the stage, save as pictures which the author would have us believe are drawn from the broader stage of life—bits of tragedy and comedy, from which "starting point" we may advance to all manner of strange situations in a world that is rightly called our own, till at last we lose sight of the original play and even of the track that led us from it."

All of the stories—ten in number, excluding the verse—may rightly be classed as fictional essays. The first two, the author tells us in his preface, are partly autobiographical. In "The London Merchant" the austerity of an English household in the days of a generation ago is pictured with a clearness of visualization that leaves the reader with a sense of almost having joined in the "evening prayers" himself. And the "Don's Day," too, a story of the life of a professor of Christ Church College at Oxford, has the same touch of intimacy tinged with a certain pathos. Indeed, all the stories, told in the clear, straight style of a man who knows what he wants to say, and feels deeply the things he writes, have deep down in their hearts that one touch of canker—that makes us, in spite of ourselves, feel rather glad when the lights flare up and the "tension * * * is loosened."

Now and again in some of the stories—particularly in "Sic Vos Non Vobis" we seem to catch a fleeting resemblance to Zangwill at his best—again the fatalism of Thomas Hardy's "Life's Little Ironies" sometimes creeps in. Such a story as "A Little Honey" Hardy himself might have written, only changing his scene to the Wessex country instead of the green lanes of Ireland.

Some of the stories take us out on the broad veldt of South Africa; there is one touching on the siege of the Turks; another tells of the skeleton of a dead love rising to haunt a German professor, whose soul, alas! was too small to feel the pangs of conscience that should have come. Taking them all they are excellent stories—tender stories—stories that might be real life, or might be just "little curtain raisers," according to the will and interpretation of the reader.

Old French Painting.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish in their Library of Art, "French Painting in the Sixteenth Century," by L. Dimier. The author's object has been to set forth the first chapter of the history of modern painting in France. He covers the period which extends, in France, from the accession of Francis I. to the death of Henri IV., with the addition by way of preface, of the reigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. The volume contains forty illustrations, some of which are from photographs of rare and almost unknown paintings found in French chateaux and never before reproduced.

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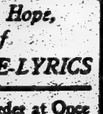

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts on Matters of Interest Relating to the World of Books.

HENRY HARLAND'S STYLE.—Mr. Henry Harland has a style of his own—and for the life of us after we have read him, we cannot help reproducing some of its startling effects. It turns wholly on the use of the well-repeated phrase, a pretty and tuneful trick of cadence, as though a man pleased with some collocation of words which he has invented were to let his memory linger fondly over the syllables. He has a style of his own—and just as if he were the Pied Piper of Hamelin, and critics nothing else but either children or rats, (and we should prefer to be children,) we cannot for the life of us help dancing to his measures. But what Mr. Henry Harland has, quite apart from the dainty affectations of his style, his musical little preciosities of diction, is something which is not so easily imitable—a humorous outlook on the world and on human beings. You must have accepted the Epicurean philosophy thoroughly to enjoy this outlook. You must say to yourself, and, indeed, it happens to be true, that nothing much matters a hundred years hence, as it did not matter a hundred years before. You must add, and that, too, unhappily, is no less true, that men and women in love are divinely inspired idiots; without doubt idiots, but also by some rare gift of heaven felicitously inspired to fine issues. Lastly, you must set your story—it is not much of a story, but that is of no consequence—you must set your story in Italy among a Latin race, where they idle a good deal, and enjoy the sunshine, and eat macaroni, and watch lizards. For in that Southern continent time, which matters a good deal to us dreary denizens of a Northern clime, is absolutely of no account. One day is very like another day, and a love story may be prolonged through 300 pages. The simple sensuous faith of the Italian Catholic will still keep him or her pleasantly garrulous on the subject of saints and beads, devotional candles and purgatory. And the world which we know, the busy, hurtling, strenuous, horrible world, which it is so difficult to keep up with, and so absolutely fatal to lag behind, appears to have rested awhile in its mad progress, "like Joshua's moon o'er Ajalon."

Well, these are the conditions for enjoying Mr. Henry Harland, and if we can accept his dainty humor, his marvelous trick of beating a story quite thin and yet leaving it quite interesting, these are the conditions for enjoying "My Friend Prospero."—W. L. Courtney in The London Daily Telegraph.

SENSATIONAL NEWS FROM SALEM.—The most elaborate preparations are now being made for the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, author that this country has produced.

The people of Salem, where Hawthorne was born July 4, 1804, are indignant because one of the New York papers intimated in an article not long ago that the dead author's anniversary would hardly be noticed by the city of his birth.

Invitations are to be extended to prominent personages, authors, historians, poets, biographers, scientists, diplomats, statesmen of this country and others as well, for already have prominent persons across the sea received their invitations to attend and to pay some fitting tribute to Salem's honored son.

One of these eminent men will make the principal speech—and it is intimated that when the name of this personage is announced a sensation will follow.

Also it is asserted that exalted foreigners, whose names are not at this time given out for publication, but who expect to be in this country attending the St. Louis Fair, will be present. The plan is, in brief, a memorial service, and the customary banquet.—Boston Herald.

HERBERT PAUL'S "MODERN ENGLAND."—There is, as a rule, no history less known to living men than that of the generation which immediately preceded their own. To men born about the period of the Franco-Prussian war the whole of the period covered by Mr. Paul's volumes is probably far less known than the period of the great war. To such of their fathers as still survive it is all experience; to themselves it is a sealed book. They have no memory of the time, and its history is still for the most part only to be gathered from annals, diaries, State papers, correspondence, biographies, and Parliamentary debates innumerable. It is true that we have the admirable history of Sir Spencer Walpole. But that closes for the present with the first budget of Mr. Gladstone in domestic history and in external history with the Treaty of Paris and the end of the Indian mutiny. Mr. Paul takes a wider sweep and pursues, as we have seen, a different method. A comparison between the two historians is for this reason superfluous and would perhaps be invidious. It must suffice to say that, while the serious student will still find Sir Spencer Walpole's work indispensable, more dispassionate, and less personal in tone, more comprehensive in research, much more copious in the citation of materials and authorities, and to our thinking more logical because less chronological in the handling of its subjects, he will turn with pleasure and profit to Mr. Paul's quite independent handling of a period which is still vivid politics to the generation which is passing away and which is not yet realised history to its successor. Mr. Paul is master of a vigorous, lucid, and incisive style, he has a marked gift for vivid narrative—as witness his chapters on the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny—a shrewd appreciation of events, a keen insight into character, and a very pretty turn for epigram, though it is kept well in hand, adding salt to his narrative, but not overloading it with spice. His political opinions are strong, and, as we have seen, he deems it no part of his duty to conceal them; but his personal judgments are not ungenerous, and with rare exceptions he is true to his own canons quoted above. In one respect he is certainly unfortunate in that the bulk, if not the whole, of his work must have been written before Mr. Morley's life of Mr. Gladstone was published. That is of

AN AUCTIONEER'S FUROR.—Buyers from all parts of the kingdom, and from Paris and Berlin, were present personally and nearly before has the little hall contained so many notable literary folk. At 3 o'clock Mr. Hodge mounted the rostrum, and in introducing the "lot" remarked:

"I think there is nothing to say about this manuscript, because everything that is known has been published. It is the manuscript submitted to the printer, and, no doubt, therefore, read through to Milton. I am sure it is no exaggeration to say that it is the most important volume from a national point of view that we have ever handled, and I think this may be said of any other firm. Now, what will you offer for it?"

A period of silence followed as the manuscript, inclosed in a glass frame, was handed round for the inspection of the assembly. Then a voice from one corner said, "£50." This was Dr. Ginsburg, and his offer aroused some merriment. Mr. Hodge said he would give £100 for it, and Mr. Snowden, the manager of his firm, sitting on his right, immediately doubled this figure. Both gentlemen then bid against one another, and no other person ventured to interrupt the competition until £3,000 was reached, when Mr. Snowden retired, he being commissioned for "a private individual" not to bid any higher. Mr. Ellis of Messrs. Elvey & Ellis thereupon offered an extra hundred, and he soon brought up the price against Mr. Hodge to £4,750. The auctioneer then bid £5,000, remarking that it was not nearly enough for so valuable a possession. There was no other offer, and the hammer fell seven minutes after the auction had commenced. Mr. Hodge subsequently said, "I am sorry to tell you the book is not sold." The spectators soon left the room, many observing that it was a good thing the manuscript was not going to America.

Mr. Hodge was besieged, however, by a few zealous buyers, and in reply to their questions he said:

"I do not think the manuscript will be offered again for auction, but it may be sold privately, as Mr. Baker, for whom I was acting, now knows its actual value. There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Pierpont Morgan or any one else made us a private offer of £80,000, or even $50,000, for it. But I am not surprised at this, because it is not a treasure that would appeal to all millionaires. Now, if it were gorgeously illuminated the case might have been different, and some of them might have come forward."—London Chronicle's report of the attempted sale of the "Paradise Lost" manuscript.

ANGUS HAMILTON'S "KOREA."—Very opportunely comes the volume on "Korea" which Mr. Angus Hamilton has written, and which Mr. William Heinemann publishes. Mr. Hamilton has apparently acted for some time in the Far East as a newspaper correspondent, and we gather that his book is made up in the main of matter which has already seen the light in the press. It is, however, freely and usefully illustrated by reproductions from photographs, and it has the attraction of being thoroughly up to date in its information. Numerous, therefore, as are the works on the subject of Korea, including those of Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Mlln, Mr. Gale, and Mr. Savage Landor, there is still room for Mr. Hamilton's contribution to the literature of the subject.

Moreover, the writer has made his volume specially topical by penning an introduction, dated last month, on the possibilities of a Russo-Japanese war. Concerning Port Arthur, "the pivot of the operations," he holds the view that the position has been so overfortified as to be a source of eventual weakness in the ultimate disposition of the Russian forces. Once established in Korea, Japan, Mr. Hamilton holds, would be able to dispute the supremacy of the sea on equal terms. "In this respect, the possession by the Japanese of numerous torpedo craft confers a distinct advantage upon them, since it will be within their power to utilize their services if the Russian fleet were to attempt to check the movement. The absence of any facilities for repairing damage makes it certain that as far as possible the Russian fleet will evade any serious engagement." Another advantage enjoyed by Japan is her ability to use her own fortified ports as naval bases—a fact which might induce her to risk her whole strength in a single engagement. Again, in her mercantile marine, Japan would find all she might require for transport and auxiliaries to the war fleet. In the case of all but one of the Japanese ships likely to be engaged, the designs, armor plating, and armament follow the type and standard of our own navy, and "it is, therefore, obvious," as Mr. Hamilton says, "that we cannot fail to be stirred deeply by the results of any collision which may occur." As regards the Russian and Japanese armies, the former's immense superiority in reserve power would, our authority thinks, obviously neutralize Japan's advantages at sea. On the other hand, "the Russian troops," says Mr. Hamilton, "are slow movers, and although they may exhibit magnificent endurance, and may be relied upon to fight well, the lack of individual initiative upon the part of the Russian officers robs the operations of that dash and address which is embodied in the spirit of the Japanese Army."

Mr. Hamilton supplies a very readable account of Korea and its people, but at the present moment his most important chapters are those which have to do with the condition and prospects of Korean trade. On this point he furnishes some valuable statistics. Commercial men in this country may also be advised to read, mark, and inwardly digest what the author has to say about British interests in Korea. "Great Britain," he observes, "is alone in the indifference with which she regards" the Korean market. The import trade is

GISSING'S "VERANILDA."—It is now quite clear that Mr. George Gissing's last novel, "Veranilda," was not quite finished; that is to say, there were some five chapters missing. Only one Englishman, however, who has written fiction is competent, in our judgment, to complete such a story: I mean Mr. Frederic Harrison. He alone, I imagine, is equipped with a sufficiently effective knowledge of Byzantine history, and that subject one cannot very easily get up in a week or a month as some of our modern makers of fiction are apt to "get up" their history in less intricate periods. I cannot imagine Mr. Harrison undertaking the task, and therefore I consider the publishers will be well advised to issue "Veranilda" as it stands. This will be no serious loss, as I happen to know that the book owes more to its atmosphere than to its mere story.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

TENNYSON'S POPULAR WORKS.—It is not Tennyson's lyrics that have made him popular, needless to say. It is not "Ask Me No More," or "The Sunlight Falls on Castle Walls," or any of those exquisite performances, though some have been rendered familiar by musical settings, as is the case with the song in "Maud." Nor is it sentimental stories in lambic feet, such as "Enoch Arden," that have attracted the great heart of the public. And not only here, but abroad. I find that no fewer than six separate translations of "Enoch Arden" into French have been made, and no fewer than nine into German! That was in 1868. Perhaps by this time there are more.—Marriot Watson in The London Mail.

HENRY JAMES AND OTHERS.—Other American men of letters returned home after their European pilgrimage and took up their pre-established tasks. Europe became to them a sentimental association, a pensive memory, the subject matter for essays and histories, and even, as in the case of Cooper, the standard whereby they in some measure estimated and criticised American society. A robust and austere mind like that of Emerson was strengthened by the experience, without being perturbed by the contrast; to the weak and impressionable spirit of N. P. Willis the memory of his pilgrimage and the sense of his loss was merely enervating; James Russell Lowell had a way that was all his own of keeping his feet planted on both sides of the water. It was the strength and the weakness of Henry James, however, that in his case both the experience and the dilemma which issued from it were more critical. He could not be content with writing about his pilgrimages merely as travelers' gossip, or of translating it into art criticism or history; neither could he un-

Ladies Love Poems.

Laurence Hope, whose volume of "Indian Love Lyrics" attracted some attention on its appearance last August, has written a new volume of poems entitled "Stars of the Desert." The verses are said to be full of the odor of jasmine and orange blossoms and imbued with the glowing passion of Eastern romance. It was probably Edward FitzGerald, with his version of the songs of Omar, the tentmaker, who turned the attention of the Western world to Eastern poetry, thought, and literature. Max Müller fanned the embers, and to-day Sir Edwin Arnold leads a hundred lesser lights along the path. John Lane, who will publish the new volume, has sent out a "word of well-meant warning," in which he says: "Let the reader who desires to enjoy the real beauties of this collection never forget as he reads that these are the love songs of young Eastern blood, whose laws of conduct were framed to fit their temperament, not ours." It will be uniform with the author's previous volume, and will have a cover design by Theodore Hanford Pond.

Some Houghton-Mifflin Books.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce two new books on their Spring list: "Essays for the Day," a new volume by Dr. Theodore T. Munger, author of "Lamps and Paths," "The Appeal to Life," &c.; and a dramatic poem dealing with the story of "Prometheus," by Prof. William Vaugh Moody, author of "The Masque of Judgment," a lyrical drama, and other volumes. The same house reports the following new editions: The tenth of Andy Adams's "Log of a Cowboy;" the second of Rose E. Young's Missouri story, "Henderson," in advance of publication; the fourth of Dr. Lyman Abbott's "Rights of Man," and second editions of "The Nature of Goodness," by Prof. G. H. Palmer, and Dr. Abbott's "Henry Ward Beecher."

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Wells's "Food of the Gods," New Thackeray Papers, and What Some Authors Are Doing.

EVER since Mr. Conrad wrote his first book the legend has been industriously circulated that he began his independent career as a newsboy in Paris and that all his education was acquired at sea. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who is about to begin the publication of a new serial by Mr. Conrad, has just published a short sketch of the author, from which it appears that Mr. Conrad was the son of a Polish exile to Siberia; that he was educated at a Polish university and was for some years an officer in the French Navy. Later in life he entered the British mercantile marine, in order, as Mr. O'Connor says with unconscious irony, that he might become a sailor. This implied suggestion that a man can be a French naval officer without being a sailor may be strictly true, but undoubtedly Mr. O'Connor did not wish to be understood in that way. This is the true story of Mr. Conrad, and while it disposes of the myth that he was an ignorant street boy, it does not contradict the fact that his knowledge of English and his ability to write sea stories in English were learned at sea. Mr. Conrad can still be cited as an evidence that the sea is the best of all universities, provided a man has the ability to learn what it has to teach. Like every one else, I have always believed and said that Mr. Conrad never attended any university except that of the sea, but I still maintain that my youthful credulity did not lead me far astray. It is safe to say that if Mr. Conrad had never gone to sea he would never have developed that unique genius for story writing which places him nearly at the head of English story writers.

***

Mr. H. G. Wells, who is writing the serial story in Pearson's entitled "The Food of the Gods" is accused of trespassing on the title of a certain brand of cocoa known as "Food for the Gods." There ought not to be much difficulty in settling the dispute. Mr. Wells should revise the opening chapters of his story and tell us that his professor, who invented a food that makes every plant and animal that feeds on it grow to a gigantic size, really extracted this food from a celebrated brand of cocoa. Doubtless the proprietors of that brand would be willing to pay Mr. Wells handsomely for the advertisement of their cocoa, and Mr. Wells would thereby come out of the present dispute with flying colors. If the dispute should be brought before arbitrators, I trust that they will see the wisdom of ending it in the way I have suggested. It is not often that the way of peace is capable of being made so pleasant and profitable to all parties.

***

Prof. Ray Lankester in a lecture the other day informed us that some millions of years ago there were elephants no larger than dogs. He did not specify the precise species of dog which he had in mind, but even if we suppose that there were elephants no bigger than St. Bernard dogs it is probable that the people of the period were able to keep them domesticated; just as we keep dogs. Mr. Wells's imaginary food for promoting sudden and abnormal growth will probably never be discovered, but we already know how to dwarf dogs and cats, and there is no reason why we should not be able to dwarf elephants, and so bring back the prehistoric household elephant. We can picture a lady going out shopping with her pet elephant trotting by her side and carrying her bag with his trunk. Perhaps Mr. Wells will write a second serial, dealing with dwarfs instead of giants. If he does, it will be sure to be interesting.

***

The publication of a volume of critical papers by Thackeray does not commend itself to the discriminating admirer of that great novelist. The reviews are written in the sledge hammer style of the period, and they are not remarkable for critical acumen, and most certainly not for kindliness. Their republication can add nothing to Thackeray's fame, and it seems a pity that they should appear in his collected works. Some one has unearthed a bill sent in to The Times by Thackeray giving a list of half a dozen reviews written by him. An effort has been made to trace these reviews with a view to their republication, but it has not been successful. For this at least we may be thankful.

***

The Quarterly Review has pretty nearly abandoned its old custom of preserving the anonymity of its writers, and most of the articles now published in The Review are signed by the authors. This does not seem quite fair. If all the articles were to be signed then no possible complaint could be made. Or if no articles were permitted to be signed still there would be no ground for saying that the editors had discriminated between the different contributors and had published only those names which were thought to add to the attractiveness of The Review. Under the present system of publishing some articles appear and others disappear, this can certainly be said, and will certainly be said. Moreover, if the unsigned article appears only now and then we always say that the writer does not avow his authorship.

***

plains of insomnia, which, as I know from sad experience, is a most depressing malady. Mr. Caine has gone to St. Moritz to rest. Why Englishmen are so fond of going to Switzerland in the Winter instead of going to some decently warm climate, has always been a mystery to other people. Of course, if one has damaged lungs St. Moritz may be beneficial, but Mr. Caine's lungs are understood to be perfectly sound. Possibly St. Moritz is a good place for a person suffering from insomnia, as it would be difficult to find anything to do there except to sleep, and so forget the miserable cold of the place.

***

Mr. G. B. Burgin's last book but one, "The Shutters of Silence," had the advantage of an excellent title. Possibly that is one of the reasons why it is having such a remarkably good sale both here and in America. His last book, "The Ladies of the Manor," seems to me to be rather the better of the two, but so far it has not attracted as much attention as its predecessor. But both books are eminently readable, and no one who sits down to read them will find that he has made a mistake.

***

Mr. Morley Roberts is another author who is spending the Winter in Switzerland. His health of late has not been all that could be desired, and his splendid athletic frame shows the signs of hard work, and of early hardships. Mr. Roberts did enough hard work in his youth to entitle him to rest for the remainder of his days, but he came to London and abandoned manual labor for book writing. So complete a change has not suited him. He was made for the open air, the plains, and the sea. The fogs and confinement of London have been too much for him.

***

The autobiography of the late Herbert Spencer will soon be published. It is to be in two large volumes, and is already in print. The delay in its publication is due to the delay of its American publishers. It will of course be an interesting and valuable work, but any one in search of humorous reading will do well to give it a wide berth.

***

Since the New York magazines adopted the practice of frequently changing their covers the London magazines—at least a large number of the most popular ones—have followed the example. Staid old magazines like Blackwood's still stick to their old covers, and I am glad to say that The Strand does the same. It is annoying to look for a magazine on a bookstall and fail to recognise it because it has appeared in a cover as unlike as possible the cover worn during the previous month. But the publishers ought to know their own business, and probably they have found that to change the cover of a magazine every month adds to its sales.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Feb. 2, 1904.

CROCKETT'S NEW BOOK.

THE ADVENTURERS IN SPAIN. By S. R. Crockett. With illustrations by Chi Hua Chen and from photographs by the author. Illus. 12mo. pp. 322. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Really this is a charming book. It is a sort of Sentimental Journey tangled with a mellow Spanish Romance and cunningly interwoven with a thread of political satire. Regrettable and marring the whole are some clingings of the sort of stuff which used to be called "American" humor. But that is a detail. When you pick up the book, all in yellow and black and gold, you think that you are going to read a mere story like other stories; reading on in the frame of mind adjusted to stories, you presently convince yourself reluctantly that it is not to be a story at all, but a truthful narrative of travels in Spain. Again, you seem to see that it is in the main a book of travels, with episodical fiction and appreciative poking of fun at Carlism and such like survivals of a picturesque, unreasoning past; then, at last, you see that it really is a story, and a good one. The variant attitude is singularly preserved. Behold, in a romance of fire-crested Spain, flower of chivalry, what is this you read of Jean, French gentleman, guiding the author over the Pyrenees?

"'Is coffee,' says this Jean, 'American by my libel! Ah, what a country! What enterprise! See here.' He lifted a can of pressed extract from the table. 'Could dear grandma want things in a prettier form, country? Alas! she is filled the accustomed pot. Thrice was the same ingredient thereon. 'Again America!' The word New York was upon the lips of every one, including yr Letcher, but Jean, the patriot of all the peoples, continued. Coffee peculiarly and great Holy English is the worth. 'It was,' Jean continued, waving his spoon, 'the same thing. You have no palate, in England.' 'We have certain who call themselves so,' I remarked, carefully impartial.

Yet thus nothing is learned in the fine flavor of the romance. It is but spiced liberally. Want if the finest mustard of commerce is not, by rule, a condiment of requirement. Observe how the wise hall of Don Manuel, by birth a Carlist, by religion and all fighting record a Carlist, by culture a Child of Languedoc. Where the adventurers enters there, wet and weary, all politely and discreetly an old woman servant sits down at the strange Señor's feet and "in the succeeding distressful hours to remove his wet shoes." Then the Manuel explains to his guest: "She is no more servant of all classes. She cooked for his father, and her grandchildren play with his children, and her daughter is the nurse of his children, and in her turn is the nurse of his children's children." This is a romance of Spain, and it is a romance of Spain as it is, and as it has been, and as it will be. Here are smugglers, even as all Spaniards need to be. Nor are you to suppose that all this story deals with such as take liberties with the excise and lack of being potted by Civil Guards armed with muskets. Was there not, just now, mention of the daughters of Don Manuel, "within there"? And did not that word open vistas mantilla haunted, lighted, paradoxically, by dark eyes, vistas which, be it hastily added, the reviewer will leave the reader to explore at his leisure, saying only that the ladies of Spain suffer nothing in beauty and worship from Mr. Crockett's writing about them, neither the gentlemen of Spain in their noble qualities? One thing more. There is, as the chief charm of the whole book, a little girl. We can think of none in the realm of modern fiction so delightful (and so different) save only the little Annunciata in Mr. Henry Harland's last story, which deals in part with royal personages, and is called "My Friend Prospero." But Mr. Crockett's child is of true Spanish and womanly fire—neither Italian nor saint—though not yet turned of eight years, and very much a child.

Daily Stair's Romance.

THE ROSE OF JOY. By Mary Findlater. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Although a last Autumn's book, Miss Mary Findlater's "Rose of Joy" is not a story that should be overlooked now that the crowd of new Spring books are about to issue from the presses. For the "Rose of Joy" is distinctly a book written by a woman who understands the art of writing, who realises that the most dramatic effect is most often reached by the simplest means, and, most of all, who tells her story in a way to convince the reader that she knows the people and the scenes she describes. In Daily Stair she has drawn a character of amazing complexity. There is, it is true, something of the Sentimental Tommy about him, and yet Miss Findlater has endowed her hero with a strong enough individuality to bear comparison without inspiring the thought of plagiarism in the reader's mind. Red-haired and ugly, yet Daily possessed a certain winning grace and charm of manner, a quick appreciation of the beautiful and the good, a weak will, and a ready tongue. Like Tommy, he possessed the facile gift of "making believe," and like Tommy, too, his final punishment is scarcely heroic. He could shudder at the sight of fat Mr. Murchison eating a peach, and the next moment himself exhibit a bit of underbreeding almost startling.

Besides this excellent piece of work, Miss Findlater has done quite as well by her heroine. A woman of sane sweetness was Susan, whose love for nature amounted to almost a passion; whose natural instincts were all unerring; who made a most awful, frightful mess of her life, and who yet lived to smile back on her past and to learn that "in thought alone is immortal bliss—the Rose of Joy."

Miss Findlater never crowds her leading characters to the wall. There is not at any time a sickening sense of too many people on the stage. Her descriptions are all vivid, the shiftless shabbiness of the Crawford home, the coarse bountifulness of the Murchison establishment, the proud squalor of the Stair place at Striven, "closely surrounded by tirnips," as Daily airily described it, are all places that we can see. And the rest of her characters—Archie Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, Juliet, beautiful and wholesome, but with no understanding of the deeper joys that make up to Susan for the barrenness of her life—they are all well drawn, and yet never force themselves upon one. Some readers, perhaps, may wish to quarrel with Miss Findlater's ending. There is a strong temptation to wish that Susan might have been allowed to try life over again with Archie Hamilton, and yet it is undoubtedly better that Miss Findlater should have resisted that weakness, and by stoutly marrying Archie to the beautiful Juliet should have added that touch of weakness to Archie's character which otherwise might have stood forth almost too severe in its purity.

Joe Miller's Jests.

The new edition of "Joe Miller's Jest Book," Gibbs, Ely, 1739, with two photogravures. Red silk cloth. New York: William F. Havemeyer, $2.50) is provided with a full index, the first ever prepared for the work during the many years of its existence. It contains, in one volume, without abridgment, all the significant jests, bulldog facts and stinging anecdotes, that were compiled in 1739, in two volumes, by John Mottley. It was issued for the benefit of Joe Miller's family, who were in very straitened circumstances after his death. Miller (1684-1738) was a comedian of the "most fastuous disposition," and was never known to have uttered a bon mot or originated a jest. The frontispiece of the present volume shows him in the character of Teague in "The Committee." There are in all 1,325 witty sayings and many hot instructive questions by such men as Fox, Curran, Sheridan, Burr, Franklin, and many others. The introduction for this edition is by Andrew D. Mathewson, Jr.

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To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the request so desires. Trivial questions will not be handled. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

MRS. R. B. CHESHIRE, Syosset, L. I.: "Where can I find a sketch of Ruth McEnery Stuart and her distinctive writings?"

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, born in Louisiana in 1856, was educated in New Orleans; in 1879 she married Alfred O. Stuart, a cotton planter, now deceased. Her present home is in New York City. Her books, many of which were written for young people, are published by Harper & Brothers and the Century Company. Among them are "A Golden Wedding and Other Tales," $1.50; "Carlotta's Intended and Other Stories," $1.50; "In Simpkinsville: Character Tales," $1.25; "Moriah's Mourning and Other Half-Hour Sketches," $1.25; "Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets and Other Tales," $1.25, and "The Story of Babette," $1.50—all published by Harper & Brothers; "Sonny," $1; "Holly and Pinen," $1.25, and "Napoleon Jackson, the Gentleman of the Plush Rocker," $1.—all issued by the Century Company.

N. L. AMBROSE, 67 Hamilton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please mention the titles of books on proverbs."

"Proverb Lore," by F. E. Hulme, 1902; "Proverbs in Various Languages," by G. Middlemore, 1889; "Proverbs of All Ages," by Robert Christy, 1886, two volumes; "Classical and Foreign Proverbs," by W. F. H. King, 1887; Bohn's "Handbook of Proverbs," &c.

WILLIAM ABBATT, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "If the correspondent who recently inquired about 'The New York Atlas newspaper' will write to me I will tell him something of interest."

L. W. HILLS, 109 East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "What is the value of 'A Plan of the City of New York from an Actual Survey, Made by James Lyne, and Dedicated to Gen. Montgomerie by William Bradford,' size 17 by 23 inches?"

This is probably a fac simile of the original Bradford Map, of which a perfect copy shown at an exhibition held by the Grolier Club in 1897, and a somewhat imperfect one in the possession of the New York Historical Society are the only copies known to be extant. See William Loring Andrews's "James Lyne's Survey; or, As It is More Commonly Called, the Bradford Map," 1900; or consult Joseph F. Sabin, 80 Nassau Street, New York City.

F. M. FOX, 229 West Fifty-second Street, New York City: "Can you give me the last line of this quotation and tell me where it is found:

"'Just like a piece of driftwood
Tossed on the watery waves,
Man meets, greets, and severs'?"

Edwin Arnold, in his "Book of Good Counsel," 1861, translated from the Sanscrit of the "Hitopadésa," used the following lines, which are evidently the ones referred to:

"Like a plank of driftwood
Tossed on the watery main,
Another plank encountered,
Meets, touches, parts again;
So tossed, and drifting ever,
On life's unresting sea,
Men meet, and greet, and sever,
Parting eternally."

Max Müller gave a literal translation of the Sanscrit original in The Fortnightly, July, 1898, and also translated the same idea as it occurs in a Buddhist work, the "Mahavastu."

C. F. RICHARDSON, 154 East Thirtieth Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain a copy of the 'Life of Frederick Douglass'?"

Douglass's "Life and Times," by himself, is published by De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, at $2.50. See also the "Life," by F. M. Holland (Funk & Wagnalls, New York City, $1.50) and the biographical sketch by C. W. Chesnutt, ("Beacon Biographies," Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 75 cents.)

"F. D." Rutland, Vt.: "Can you give me a brief sketch of Lorenzo Dow?"

Lorenzo Dow (1777-1834) was an eccentric Methodist traveling preacher, particularly vehement against the Jesuits. Among his published writings are "Polemical Works," "The Stranger in Charleston; or, The Trial and Confession of Lorenzo Dow," "A Short Account of a Long Travel," "Journal and Miscellaneous Writings," "History of a Cosmopolite," (an autobiography,) &c.

WILLIAM VAN DYKE, 80 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.: "In answer to a communication in Appeals to Readers, signed 'F.,' 241 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City,' asking about date of publication of the Hibernian Magazine, I will state that I have Volumes II., III., IV., and V. of Duffy's Hibernian Magazine, which is complete in five volumes. The first number in Vol. II. is No. 7, and is dated July, 1802."

"MRS. M. H. L.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "'T. G. Y.,' Woodside, L. I., N. Y., asked recently for the names of the poets satirized in Swinburne's 'Heptalogia.' In the list given in Queries there was, I think, one error, when 'The Poet and the Woodlouse' is said to be in imitation of Whitman. In Arthur Waugh's study of Lord Tennyson, page 208, he says: 'Mrs. Browning is skillfully echoed in "The Poet and the Woodlouse."'"

The list given in Queries was taken from Dr. Wise's "Contribution to the Bibliography of Swinburne," published in Vol. II. of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," 1896; also separately. Dr. Wise's book is the authoritative bibliography of Swinburne.

"E. B.," Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "What value has H. Heath's 'Caricaturist's Scrap Book,' containing six sets of etchings, published in 1831 by Charles Tilt, London?"

We find no recent quotation for this work. Heath's "Sporting Alphabet," Tilt, no date, sold at the Fraser sale in 1901 for £7 5s., and in 1902 for £5 10s., and his "Illustrations to the Memoirs of Henriette Wilson," 1825, brought £8 15s. in 1902.

"L. C. B.," Salem, N. Y.: "'A. P. S.,' who asked for 'De Massa ob de Sheepfol,' by Mrs. L. M. Child, of Wayland, Mass., [illegible] Queries, Feb. 8, 1902, [illegible] York City. [illegible] (2) In what [illegible] (3) Is [illegible] (4) Is it [illegible] (5) Is it said [illegible] Nesbitt."

W. C. REMBRANDTSON, northwest corner of Twelfth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I have a copy of the song called 'Yankee Doodle,' published by Carrington & Co., 13 Cheapside, London, E. C., 1775, with the following words: 'Yankee Doodle's Answer to Pardon of Gen. Burgoyne,' &c. The author is Major Dow, whose name appears as a writer of many historical subjects, one of the succeeding [illegible] on history in the United States [illegible] to enlist as a volunteer from Georgia. He died in South Carolina, at the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate Army a mere boy. After the war he studied medicine and was one of the physicians who volunteered for the relief of Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic. Through his observations at this time a new method was evolved, and when the fever broke out at Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. Summers was placed in charge of the workers. He served in the war with Spain as Major Surgeon of the Second Tennessee Volunteers, and was at Santiago. Though a man of fine family, of distinguished gallantry, and of towering intellect, he was a genius who had spotted his shining robe forever. Overcome by the realization of his weaknesses and his failures, he committed suicide June 19, 1899, leaving this poem as his final farewell."

The poem thus kindly sent will be forwarded to our correspondent on receipt of full name.

"T. J." Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Can you identify the poem containing these lines:

"'When we want, we have for our pains
The promise that if we but wait
Till the want has borned out of our brains,
Every means shall be present to state;
While we send for the napkin the soup gets cold,
While the bonnet is trimming the face grown old,
When we've matched our buttons the pattern is sold,
And everything comes too late—too late.'"

This is the second stanza of Fits Hugh Ludlow's "Too Late," given in Rossiter Johnson's "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," and in several other collections.

E. D. DANIELS, 32 West Seventeenth Street, New York City: "Dr. Rainsford last Sunday ended his sermon by quoting a recent poem, the last stanza of which, as near as I can recall, was:

"'A picket frozen on duty,
A mother, her babe, and a sob. . . .
Some call it Consecration,
While others call it God.'

Can you give me the author's name, and tell me where it can be found?"

This poem is Prof. William Herbert Carruth's "Each in His Own Tongue." The lines misquoted by our correspondent are from the fourth and final stanza. The entire poem was given in this department Dec. 20, 1902.

JOHN BURT, Jr., 67 Wall Street, New York City: "Answering 'G. B. C.,' Fall River, Mass., Queries recently stated that 'Barry Gray' was Robert Barry Coffin, (1823-85,) a New York journalist and litterateur. This should be Charles Barry Coffin, since 'Charles B.,' and not 'Robert B.,' was 'Barry Gray.'"

Available books of reference do not corroborate our correspondent's correction.

"W. M. N." Lancaster, Penn.: "In answer to Kate McGillicuddy's inquiry in Queries, Feb. 8, for the quotation 'The more I see of men the better I like dogs,' you say that 'this saying, or a saying similar to this, is attributed to Byron.' I beg to state that I have seen it definitely attributed to Voltaire. I myself cannot vouch for the accuracy of this, however, but the suggestion may prove of value in her search for it."

"J. A. N.," another correspondent, writes that "This quotation is from the works of 'Ouida,' but just which book of hers it is in I cannot remember."

"H." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me anything about a novel entitled 'Louise Elton: A Reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"'?"

This book, we believe, was written by Mrs. Mary Eliza Chiles, a Kentucky writer. There were many so-called "replies" to Mrs. Stowe's book.

"C. P.," Newport, R. I.: "I have recently seen a criticism of Prof. Woodberry's list of one hundred famous English books. Can you tell me where this list is to be found?"

The reference was to "One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature, with Facsimiles of the Title Pages and an Introduction by George E. Woodberry," which the Grolier Club of this city issued in 1902. Prof. Woodberry's selection was as follows: Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Gower's "Confessio," Malory's "King Arthur," the first edition of "The Books of Common Praier," Langlande's "Piers Plowman," Holinshed's "Chronicles," "A Myrrour for Magistrates," Surrey's "Songes and Sonnettes," Sackville's "Ferrex and Porrex," Lylie's "Eupmues," Sidney's "Arcadia," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Bacon's "Essaies," Hakluyt's "Voiages," Chapman's "Homer," the Bible, Jonson's "Workes," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Shakespeare's "Plays," Webster's "Dutchesse of Malfy," Massinger's "New Way to Pay Old Debts," Ford's "Broken Heart," Marlowe's "Jew of Malta," Herbert's "Temple," Donne's "Poems," Browne's "Religio Medici," Waller's "Workes," Beaumont and Fletcher's "Plays," Herrick's "Hesperides," Taylor's "Holy Living," Walton's "Compleat Angler," Butler's "Hudibras," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Locke's "Human Understanding," Congreve's "Way of the World," Clarendon's "History," Steele's "Isaac Bickerstaff," Addison's "Spectator," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Pope's "Essay on Man," Butler's "Analogy," Percy's "Reliques," Collins's "Odes," Richardson's "Clarissa," Fielding's "Tom Jones," Gray's "Elegy," Johnson's "Dictionary," Franklin's "Almanack," Blackstone's "Commentaries," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," "The Federalist," Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker," Smith's "Wealth of Nations," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Sheridan's "School for Scandal," Cowper's "Task," Burns's "Poems," White's "Natural History," Burke's "Reflections," Paine's "Rights of Man," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads," Irving's "Knickerbocker's History," Byron's "Childe Harold," Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Coleridge's "Christabel," Scott's "Ivanhoe," Keats's "Lamia," Shelley's "Adonais," Lamb's "Elia," Pepys's "Diary," Cooper's "Mohicans," Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia," Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," Emerson's "Nature," Prescott's "Peru," Poe's "Raven," Brontë's "Jane Eyre," Longfellow's "Evangeline," Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," Lowell's "Bigiow Papers," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Macaulay's "History," Motley's "Dutch Republic," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Thoreau's "Walden," Parkman's "Oregon Trail," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Mill's "Political Economy," Darwin's "Origin of Species," Spencer's "First Principles," Grote's "History of Greece," Dickens's "Christmas Carol," Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," Green's "Short History of the English People," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," Gaskell's "Cranford," Huxley's "Lay Sermons," Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Lecky's "History of European Morals," Contanseau's "Pocket Dictionary of French and English," Whitaker's "Almanack."

"A. D." Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of the Catholic Instructor, Brooklyn, N. Y.? When in Brooklyn recently I saw the publication mentioned, but was unable to obtain a copy."

The publication office of the Catholic Instructor is at 1 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The quotation belongs to the New William Mason, Thomas Gray's friend and biographer. Writing to Grey Jan. 8, 1761, he said: "After all, why will you not read Jeremy Taylor? Take my word and more for it, he is the Shakespeare of divines." Gray has frequently received credit for it.

E. K. SPRUDEN, 71 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly give me a list of books that would be helpful in the study of Washington Irving. Where can I obtain Irving's writings in cheap bound editions?"

See Irving's "Life and Letters," (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) Warner's biography in the American Men of Letters Series, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) "The Work of Washington Irving," by the same author, (Harper & Brothers, 60 cents,) &c. Irving's works are published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in a variety of editions.

ALBERT E. GEORGE, Walpole, Mass.: "The phrase asked for by C. H. Barr, Lancaster, Penn., in Appeals to Readers, Jan. 25, is found in Shakespeare's 'All's Well that Ends Well,' Act I., Scene II."

F. Warner, Stamford, Conn.: "What was the order of the publication of Kinglake's 'Invasion of the Crimea'?"

Vols. I. and II. appeared in 1863, Vols. III. and IV. in 1868, the fifth volume was published in 1875, the sixth volume in 1880, the final volumes, VII. and VIII., appeared in 1887.

J. H. SHAWE, 31 Wendell Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.: "Can you tell me where I can find 'Queen Mary's Prayer,' said to have been written by Mary Stuart in the wall of her prison cell? The only lines I know are quoted in the charming story of 'Rebecca': 'Ora, implora, ut liberis me.'"

The Latin hymn of Mary, Queen of Scots, is as follows:

"'Oh! Domine Deus,
Speravi in te—
Oh! care mi Jesu,
Nunc libera me,
In dura catena,
In misera poena
Desidero te.
Languendo, gemendo,
Et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro,
Ut liberes me!'"

"G. R. C." Bangor, Me.: "When was Payne's 'Home, Sweet Home' first printed?"

"Home, Sweet Home," included in Payne's "Clari, the Maid of Milan; An Opera in Three Acts," (in reality a dramatic play with music,) was sung at the first performance of the "opera," at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, May 8, 1823. "Clari" was printed in London about this time, and this is probably the first appearance of the song in print. However, it may have been previously printed in some London periodical of the time.

T. O'CONOR SLOANE, South Orange, N. J.: "In Appeals to Readers of Jan. 30, E. Katzenstein, Berlin, Wis., asks about the poem entitled 'Das alte Schulhaus an der Krick.' It is the first poem in Harbaugh's 'Harfe,' published by the Reformed Church Publication Board, Philadelphia, in 1870. I think that the book is still in print. It is a collection of poems in the Pennsylvania-German dialect by the Rev. Dr. H. Harbaugh, (1817-67.) In the very limited literature of this most interesting phase of philology, Dr. Harbaugh's book stands in the front rank. It is constantly referred to by those interested in the subject, and is one of the standards of the language. Besides the Pennsylvania-German poems, the book contains English versions of some of them by Dr. Harbaugh, a short biography of the author in German, &c."

We thank our other readers who wrote regarding the poem. It seems to have been recently reprinted in "Pennsylvania German. A Collection of Pennsylvania German Productions in Poetry and Prose," Reading, Penn.: Daniel Miller, 1903.

"H. S." Norwich, Conn.: "Is Dr. Savage's novel entitled 'Buffton: A Story of To-day,' still to be had?"

It is apparently still in print, (G. H. Ellis, publisher, Boston, price $1.50.)

JAMES E. BALDWIN, South Bound Brook: "Please reproduce the poem composed on Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, or state in what volume it can be found. It commences in about these words:

"'The tenth of September, let us all remember,
As long as this world on its axis goes round;
Our tars and marines on Lake Erie were seen
To make the proud flag of Great Britain come down.'

"It was a popular song fifty years ago."

It is probably given in C. H. Walsh's "Patriotic and Naval Songster," (Philadelphia, the author, 1898, price 25 cents,) or in similar collections. If not thus obtainable, some of our readers may be able to give the desired information.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "Is there readily obtainable in any language a monograph, or a chapter in a history, of the Countess Walewska, the Polish Countess connected with the rising of Poland during Napoleon I.'s campaign, and the mother of Count Walewska, Minister of Fine Arts under Napoleon III.?"

See Masson's "Napoleon and Marie Walewska," (published by J. M. Bowles, Boston, at $1.)

"MRS. K.," Dayton, Ohio: "Do you know of a writer who calls himself 'Old Humphrey'?"

This pseudonym is used by George Mogridge, whose "Cheerful Chapters," "Half Hours with Old Humphrey," "Learning to Think," &c., are published by Barbee & Smith, Nashville, Tenn.

"HISTORY," Des Moines, Iowa: "Where can I get the following historical works: Jay Gould's 'History of Delaware County, New York'; Prime's 'History of Long Island,' Thompson's 'History of Long Island,' and Benton's 'History of Herkimer County, New York'? Do you know of a history of Herkimer County, New York, by Hardin? Is R. T. H. Halsey's 'Pictures of New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery' still in print?"

With one or two exceptions, these books can readily be obtained from dealers in old books, or in the auction room. Gould's "History of Delaware County and Border Wars of New York," Roxbury, 1856, sold at auction in January, 1903, for $11; N. S. Prime's "History of Long Island," New York, 1845, brought $3.10 in September, 1902, and [illegible] Benton's "History of Herkimer County," Cooperstown, 1856, sold at auction in January, 1903, for $3.50. Halsey's "Pictures of New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery," published by Dodd, Mead & Co., at $20.

"S. L." Denver, Col.: "Who was George Bubb Dodington, celebrated by Browning in his 'Parleyings with Certain People'?"

George Bubb Dodington, (1691-1762,) is said to have been the son of a gentleman of good fortune named Bubb. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1715 was elected member of Parliament for Winchelsea, not long after this being sent as envoy to Madrid. In 1720 he inherited the estate of Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, and took the name of Dodington. He early became a politician, and attached himself to Walpole. His career was full of political vicissitudes of a discreditable kind. He held various offices, chiefly in connection with the navy, to which he was more than once Treasurer. With Lord Bute he was a great favorite, and received from him the title of Lord Melcombe. He was fond of surrounding himself with the noted men of the day, whom he entertained at his country seat. Both Pope and Churchill wrote in abuse of him, and Hogarth immortalised his wig in his "Orders of Periwigs." By common consent of historians his name has become a convenient by-word for eighteenth century immoralities of public men; A volume of his "Memoirs" was published in 1784. For a full biographical sketch see Volume XV. of the Dictionary of National Biography.

Appeals to Readers.

Mrs. SAMUEL LEE, 57 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I wish to obtain a colored lithograph of the old Dutch house in Beaver Street, taken from Valentine's 'Manual' for 1853."

D. DONKER, 148 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "Where can I get 'The Story of the Salmon Trout,' by Dr. Johnson, I believe. I think it was published many years ago in book form with other short stories."

Dr. G. P. WILKELL, 420 Hotel Pelham, Boston, Mass.: "I wish to communicate with the reader who inquired several months ago about 'The Economy of Human Life.' I have about forty editions of this work, and am familiar with its history."

CLARENCE S. METCALF, Sunday Creek Coal Company, Columbus, Ohio: "Who is the author of the lines beginning:

"'A breeze blown out of Paradise
Kisses the apple boughs'?"

ARTHUR G. HARRIHILL, 14 Central Park West, New York City: "Where can I find a description of the Leland Castle in New Rochelle? It is now occupied by the Ursuline Sisters."

H. M. HANNAH, 200 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Penn.: "Can any reader supply me with a copy of 'The Chansons of Roland,' in English? This book was published at one time by Holt & Co., but is now out of print."

"E. N. B." 786 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "For fifty years or more I have been trying to find a hymn of which I remember only one verse, learned when a child in Sunday school, at a Universalist Church in Ohio, although the words would not seem to indicate any particular denomination. The stanza is:

"'There is a faith that shall not fly,
When other faith is fled;
There is a hope that shall not die,
When other hope is dead.'

"Can any of your readers come to my rescue?"

O. P. PARTHEMVOL, 28 Wall Street, New York City: "I am engaged in making a collection of anecdotes and stories concerning the settlers of Pennsylvania, from the beginning of the colony down to 1800, including the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. I would be very grateful to any of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS if they could supply me with anecdotes—Indian tales, deeds of heroism, &c., especially those that have never been in print, or have been but little in print."

"K. F. B." Orange, Cal.: "I desire information in regard to a book, supposedly American, on the 'History of Ancient Names,' by Grainger. I don't know the exact title, but the above is the subject. I should like to know the title, full name of author, and if the book can be obtained."

"F. A. E." 21 Walnut Crescent, Montclair, N. J.: "Can any one give me any information about a book called 'The Wreck of the Grosvenor'? I do not mean W. Clark Russell's novel of the same name, but one which describes a shipwreck on the coast of Africa and relates the sufferings of the crew in reaching civilization."

EDWARD M. JAMES, 1,402 Hanover Bank Building, New York City: "Where can I obtain 'The Enchanted Shirt'? I believe it is a poem."

CONVERSE CLEAVES, 2,120 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Where can I find and who is the author of the following lines versus woman? I am curious to know the name of the writer who could indite such unchivalric words on his mother's sex:

"'An ancient monarch—I forget his name—
Nor does it matter much its time or place,
Held this belief: Some woman is to blame
For every evil that affects our race.'

"In fact, he put it thus:

"'No ill betides our race
But what you'll find a woman
In the case.'"

Impressions of Whistler.

Arthur Jerome Eddy, author of "Delight: The Soul of Art," &c., in his "Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeil Whistler," (Octavo. Pp. 296. Cardboard covers, linen back, paper label. 12 illustrations. Uncut pages. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2,) tells why the art'st never returned to America, his prejudices against the tariff on art, his family, his early days, his exhibits, his art, his last days. The book is the result, the author writes in his preface, of notes, jotted down during the past ten years, which he used for lectures on Whistler and his art. The reminiscences are mostly personal, many of the anecdotes being from the artist's own lips. Mr. Eddy's views concerning his art were formed while watching Whistler at work and after numerous interviews. And Mr. Eddy speaks his convictions "for what they are worth," for, as he indicates, he believes in Whistler's art. Many references are made in the volume to Whistler's "Ten o'Clock," and what his idea was of a true artist.

The twelve pictures include a sketch of Whistler from Rajon and mezzotint reproductions of his portraits of Miss Alexander and his mother, "The Falling Rocket," the portrait of Thomas Carlyle, "The Little White Girl," his arrangement in black of "La Dame au Brodequins Jaune," and several other paintings.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. will shortly bring out a new and cheaper edition of Hezekiah Butterworth's "South America and Panama," the popular illustrated history of the struggle for liberty in the Andean republics and Cuba. The book has been revised up to 1904 and covers the Panama revolution. Mr. Butterworth visited South America especially to study the countries and the people at first hand. He tells not only of the present but points out a great future in store for this region. Besides the numerous illustrations, the book is provided with several maps.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that Anna A. Rogers's new novel will appear in a few weeks with the title "Peace and the Vices." This story, by the author of "Sweethearts and Wives," is of American navy life. From Washington the action shifts to Japan, and then to a California ranch.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish to-day "Violett," a romance by the Baroness von Hutten; a study of "The Oligarchy of Venice," by Mayor George B. McClellan of New York; a revised edition of the two volumes on "New York," by Ellis H. Roberts, in the American Commonwealth Series, and Part XI. of "A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament Based on Gesenius."

The Macmillan Company is publishing an edition of Tennyson's little play, "The Cup." It is edited, with notes and an introduction, by H. B. Cotterill, M. A., editor of Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," Goethe's "Iphigenie," "Selections from the 'Inferno,'" &c. In the introduction are given a short account of Tennyson's life, and some remarks on the play; how it came to be written, how it was suggested by Lecky's reference to the story in his "History of European Morals," facts about Galatia, where the scene of the tale is laid, and so forth. The notes at the back of the little volume are very full. This is the latest addition to Macmillan's English classics, in which are included the writings of Shakespeare, Thackeray, Addison, Scott, and others.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will issue Prof. N. S. Shaler's new book, "The Citizen: A Study of the Individual and the Government," Feb. 19.

John Lane has acquired the English rights to Alice Jones's novel, "Bubbles We Buy," from Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston. The book is being issued in Canada by William Briggs.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish a volume on "Jacques Cartier, Sieur de Limoilou, His Voyages to the St. Lawrence in the Years 1534, 1535-6, and Allied Documents," with a memoir of the navigator and Indian vocabularies, maps, illustrated index, and annotations, by James P. Baxter, A. M., President of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Maine Historical Society, and author of several historical volumes. The book is translated from the original manuscripts in the National Library, in Paris, and the British Museum, in London.

Henry Holt & Co. report that "The Holladay Case" has gone into a fourth edition and that they have sent "The Lightning Conductor" to press for the sixteenth time.

An Australian edition of Alfred Henry Lewis's successful novel, "The Boss," has been arranged for with A. S. Barnes & Co., and the book is to be issued in the Antipodes immediately. The interest aroused by the story in this country is said to be exceptionally widespread and constant.

The Macmillan Company will publish next week "Merely Mary Ann," Israel Zangwill's novelette, in a large edition in paper covers. The story has hitherto appeared in the collection of short stories by Mr. Zangwill entitled "The Gray Wig."

Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly begin the publication of their complete and definitive edition of the Journals of Lewis and Clark, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. The publishers have secured much new and important material for the work, which will be in the exact form and manner in which it was written by Lewis and Clark from 1804 to 1806. It will be a reprint of the manuscripts in the possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," &c.; "The Fat of the Land," by John Williams Streeter, M. D.; "Anthracite Coal Communities," by Peter Roberts, author of "The Anthracite Coal Industry," and Macmillan's Series of Writing Books, by Harry Houston, Supervisor of Penmanship, New Haven, Conn.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation for publication next year a volume on "Korea," by Angus Hamilton. Special interest attaches to this description of Korea and its people, by reason of the present international situation. It will contain a large number of illustrations.

"spheres of influence" of the powers, the treaty ports and concessions, and the country generally. He deals prominently in his book with the important facts of the present complications there, as well as with its history, arts, customs, scenery, &c.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in March Dr. G. Stanley Hall's work on "Adolescence: Its Psychology and Its Relations to Education." It is the result of many years of study and teaching, and is the first attempt to set forth everything concerning that critical period of life.

"The Day Before Yesterday," by a new author, Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, will be issued next week by the Macmillan Company. The story is that of a little girl and her relatives and friends who grow up in a little Middle Western village. The author pictures their lives and friendships, their pleasures and activities, the color of life among quiet, congenial people who have not learned to hurry through life. The story is said to be as restful as Mr. Phillpotts's "My Devon Year."

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that Henry Harland's new book, "My Friend Prospero," has gone to press for a third edition within ten days after first coming from the press; the third edition of Clarence Ludlow Brownell's "The Heart of Japan."; the third edition of the anonymous "Letters from a Chinese Official"; third imported edition of Martin Hume's "Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots"; second edition of Marmaduke Pickthall's "Said, the Fisherman"; sixteenth edition of Stewart Edward White's "Blazed Trail," and the ninth edition of George Madden Martin's "Emmy Lou."

The Macmillan Company is issuing in Bell's Handbooks of the Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture, edited by G. C. Williamson, "Gaudenzio Ferrari," by Ethel Halsey. The book treats of Ferrari's life, his art and development, his early years, down to his end. A short description is given of his drawings, and, besides thirty-eight reproductions from his paintings there are a catalogue of his works, a chronology of his life, and a bibliography. There is a map of the North of Lombardy, where the greater part of the artist's works still exist over the altars and in the churches for which they were originally executed. Miss Halsey declares in her preface that Gaudenzio Ferrari was undoubtedly the most powerful and most original artist ever produced by the Lombard school.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press a new edition, with a frontispiece portrait, of Gilbert H. Scribner's "Where Did Life Begin? A Brief Inquiry as to the Probable Place of Beginning and the Natural Courses of Migration Therefrom of the Flora and Fauna of the Earth." This new edition is issued as a comparison with the important findings of Profs. Wortman and Wieland, and other late evidences. It presents conclusions as to the origin of life which have been arrived at twice, twenty years apart, before and after the publication of the first edition, and from dissimilar evidences.

The popular biography, by Augustus C. Buell, of William Penn, which D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish, will bring into small compass all that is known of the great Quaker, the friend of the Indians, and founder of Pennsylvania. The book will be copiously illustrated from photographs and rare prints.

It was thought that the last novel by Henry Seton Merriman, (the late Hugh Scott,) was "Barlasch of the Guard," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co. It now appears that at the time of his death the author had an almost complete novel in manuscript under the title "The Last Hope." It is about to appear serially.

"The Fat of the Land," by John Williams Streeter, M. D., which the Macmillan Company is bringing out this week, is the story of an American farm bought by the author when, at the age of fifty-three, he was compelled to retire from his profession. The farm was neglected but fertile. He fenced it, drained it, enriched it, erected buildings, planted an orchard, and began to manage it as a business venture, with four interlocing industries. He sold only finished products—fatted hogs, butter, eggs, and fruit. He describes every detail of his management of the farm through the first four years, simply summarizing the results of the next three. The book is new in its field, and every word is based on facts. It contains a number of illustrations from diagrams.

Among the contributions to the March Woman's Home Companion will be a paper on "The Coming War," by Hudson Maxim; "Possum," by Albert Bigelow Paine, with a drawing by Clare Angell; "Ah Bolde," by Robert C. V. Meyers, with a drawing by Karl Anderson; an article on "The Owl, the Strangest of American Birds," by Ernest Harold Baynes, and a paper, "For the Women Who Travel Alone," by Ruth Ashmore, author of "The Answer Man," illustrations by Charles Grunwald, Alice Barber Stephens, Oliver Herford, and others.

A new book by Edgar Jepson, author of "A Passion for Romance," and well known in London literary circles, will be brought out within the fortnight by McClure, Phillips & Co. It is entitled "The Admirable Tinker," and tells of the adventures of a young English boy, the son of a Baronet of reduced fortunes with a tendency toward gambling. The hero is a perfect gentleman, but as full of mischief as Huckleberry Finn or Tom Sawyer. His aids in his escapades are modern inventions from an automobile to a flying machine. He endeavors to retrieve the family's fortunes, which he does, providing his father with a rich wife and himself with a sister. The book will have sixteen illustrations by Margaret Eckerson.

Definitive Edition of Sterne.

An edition of the complete works of Laurence Sterne, supplemented with the "Life," by Percy Fitzgerald, is announced by F. J. Taylor & Co. It will be in twelve volumes, arranged as follows: "Tristram Shandy," four volumes; "A Sentimental Journey," one volume; the letters, three volumes; sermons, two volumes; and a reprint of Mr. Fitzgerald's "Life," as revised in 1896, the twelfth volume. The works will be edited by Prof. Wilbur L. Cross of Yale University, author of "The Development of the English Novel," and editor of "Ivanhoe," "Silas Marner," &c. He has prepared a general introduction, covering such topics as "Sterne, the Man," "Tristram Shandy,' and "The Influence of Sterne in Literature." The separate divisions will also have short prefaces. There will be over 60 etchings and photogravures in the new edition, representing the work of Hogarth, Stothard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cruikshank, Hédouin, Harry Furniss, and others, as well as original drawings by Sterne himself. The "Journal to Eliza" will now be printed as a whole for the first time, and the "Dear, Dear Kitty" correspondence and a series of letters from Sterne to his friend and patron, Lord Falconberg of Newburgh Priory, will also be included. As far as was possible the edition of 1780 has been followed, and many errors that have appeared from time to time in subsequent editions have now been corrected, and the publishers are endeavoring to make this "in every sense the Definitive Edition of Laurence Sterne."

Prizes for Short Stories.

The editor of Collier's Weekly, with a view to securing brief fiction for that periodical, announces in to-day's issue three prizes for short stories. The first prize will be $5,000, the second $2,000, the third $1,000. The author must be an American, and may send in as many stories as he or she likes. The stories may be pathetic or humorous; of love, adventure, or business success. Those dealing with the various phases of American life are preferred. The manuscripts must be typewritten and unsigned, accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the writer's name and the title of his tale. The manuscripts must be at Collier's office by June 1 next. The judges will be Henry Cabot Lodge, William Allen White, and Walter Page. Further particulars can be had of Collier's Weekly, 416 West Thirteenth Street, this city.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

APROPOS of Herbert Spencer's letter addressed to a Japanese statesman several years ago, in which the eminent philosopher advised Japan to remain isolated, the following anecdote is told by Frederic H. Balfour, who writes from Florence: "During my residence in Tokio, more than ten years ago, I was in the frequent habit of dropping into Maruya's, the well-known bookseller of Nihon-bashi, who gets out English books on science and philosophy for the use of students at the Imperial University. One morning I made a remark to the shopman upon the very large assortment of Herbert Spencer's works with which the shelves were inencumbered—regarding it, not unnaturally, as evidence of Spencer's popularity. 'Ah, yes,' was the unexpected reply, 'Spencer is a drug in the market. We sell scarcely any of his books now, as you see. The young fellows consider that he is passé, and prefer something rather more up to date.'"

Anna Farquhar, author of "Her Boston Experiences," "The Devil's Plough," &c., has a new novel with L. C. Page & Co. This is a story of modern life. The heroine is a young woman, the daughter of a disreputable. She marries into a conservative Boston family without explaining her antecedents. The book will bear the title, "An Evans of Suffolk."

Mr. George E. Croscup has retired from the management of the Croscup & Sterling Company, and will give his entire attention to his own business, which in future will be conducted under the name George E. Croscup & Co., with offices and salesrooms at 23 East Twentieth Street, New York.

Prof. George C. Howland of the University of Chicago considers that "the most important historical work of the past year is John W. Foster's 'American Diplomacy in the Orient,'" which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish.

William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, who is lecturing in this country, has written a preface for "Gods and Fighting Men," the story of the Tuatha de Danaan and of the Fianna of Ireland, arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory. Mr. Yeats says of Lady Gregory's work in this and the "Cuchlain of Muirtnemne": "These are books wherein the work is done supremely well." The new volume is being imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Charles B. Holmes, author of "Elsieville, a Tale of Yesterday," is at work on a new novel of country life by the seashore, entitled "May Horton, a Country Girl." This story will tell about the trials and tribulations of one whose ambitions were to be a concert pianist, but who did not entirely succeed, as she was too original. The book will be ready for the press in early Summer.

Robert Shackleton, whose new novel, "The Great Adventurer," is to be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., March 3, has sailed to spend the Summer in a villa overlooking the bay of Naples, which he occupied with Mrs. Shackleton last Summer.

R. M. Johnston, author of "Napoleon: A Concise Biography," which is shortly to be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., has been appointed Lecturer in Italian History at Harvard University.

The hero of Frederick Palmer's new novel, "The Vagabond," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is said to be a real person, who is to-day a well-known mining engineer, whom the author met on a Pacific liner. "The mountain, the mine, and the girl" were also real, and only the war experiences were interpolated, while much of fact was omitted lest it should seem improbable. Mr. Palmer, who is only thirty years old, has been in five wars; over the globe by way of India and Siberia, and has gone from one end of the United States to the other as a newspaper correspondent. He is now in Japan reporting a sixth war. His method of working is to write a month and "loaf" a month.

Onoto Watanna, the well-known writer of Japanese stories, author of "The Wooing of Wistaria," "A Japanese Nightingale," "The Heart of Hyacinth," &c., has written a new book which will bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company. It is two delicate and dainty love stories woven into one narrative entitled "Daughters of Nijo." It is purely romantic, and "might almost be called a Japanese 'Romeo and Juliet' without the tragedy." It deals with the resemblance between two step-sisters, the one a royal Princess, the other supposed to be the daughter of middle-class people, but really also a "daughter of Nijo," a Prince of Japan. Each of the sisters loves the man to whom the other has been betrothed by relatives. When they meet for the first time and find this out they exchange clothes and places, but do not inform their respective lovers of this fact. Kiyokichi Sano will make the colored illustrations and decorative drawings in the text.

M. Armand Gautier is bringing out in Paris a work on dieteties, "L'Alimentation et les Régimes," in which he debates the old question of vegetarian and meat diets. He repudiates the proposition that physical strength and energy cannot be sustained on vegetable foods, pointing to the Russian peasantry, the fellaheen of Egypt, the porters of Constantinople, the Turkish soldiery, the woodcutters of Bavaria, and other large classes of mankind who live wholly or nearly so on vegetable fare, and are strong and vigorous. He also says that the vegetarian is more exempt to dyspepsia, constipation, appendicitis, and of mental contentment. He believes that Europeans eat too much meat, and that a more vegetable diet would be nearer the true ideal.

President Henry S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while in Germany recently, spent some time studying the experimental electric road in the environs of Berlin upon which the uniform high speed of from 100 to 130 miles an hour is maintained. He will have an interesting account of his impressions in McClure's Magazine for March.

Henry K. Webster, author, with Samuel Merwin, of "The Short-Line War," "Calumet K," &c., has written for the Macmillan Company's series of Little Novels by Favorite Authors, "The Duke of Cameron Avenue." This is a story of settlement life in Chicago. The hero, Ramsay, is Warden of Carter Hall. This settlement is in the midst of a region of Poles, Germans, and Italians, and is ruled by a reprobate named Gollans. A tenement house bill is badly needed, but Gollans will not allow one to be put before the Council. Ramsay undertakes to combine with the Democrats and carry the election for an honest man. Mr. Webster has also with the Macmillan Company a blockade runner story, the hero of which is too dull to realize that trading on his country's necessities is not an honorable business. It is described as an amusing romance, and is full of intrigue and hair-breadth escapes.

Francis L. Wellman, author of "The Art of Cross Examination," published by the Macmillan Company, is the son of William A. Wellman, a prominent Massachusetts banker. He was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1854; was graduated from Harvard in 1876, and from the Boston Law School two years later, at the same time being admitted to the bar and appointed instructor in the Boston Law School, later becoming lecturer both at the Harvard and the Boston Law Schools. During his twenty-five years of activity in the courts, Mr. Wellman has examined and cross-examined a great number of witnesses. This experience he has embodied in his recent book.

Carolyn Wells, author of "A Nonsense Anthology" "At the Sign of the Sphinx," "Idle Idyls," &c., has written with H. P. Taber a new story with "a real Stocktonian flavor." It has to do with "The Gordon Elopement." Robert Gordon and his wife elope to escape a flood of visitors. They journey to a mysterious hostelry, Umbagog House. A "stunning" character is Miss Ethel H. Martin of Columbus, Ohio, and a very intelligent dog, who also figures in the story, is Joseph Rodman Payne. The book will have a folder, in color, depicting the characters, as frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co. will probably publish it March 30.

Dr. Lewis O. Brastow of Yale University has gathered a series of careful and elaborate biographical and critical essays on prominent preachers who represented different schools of preaching during the last century into a volume, "Representative Modern Preachers," which The Macmillan Company have in press. Dr. Brastow fully discusses their development, their representative qualities, their personal characteristics, and their homiletic methods. Schleiermacher represents the German pulpit; Robertson stands for what is best in Anglican preaching; Beecher appears as the representative American preacher; Bushnell's genius for putting theology into working relation with life and experience is made manifest; Phillips Brooks is shown as the modern Christian humanist; Newman, Spurgeon, and others are also portrayed.

Lincoln Steffens is spending some time in Ohio in search of material for an article on political conditions in that State. This will form the first of a series of papers on "The Misgovernment of States," similar to the author's series on cities, which will appear in McClure's Magazine.

Thomas Nelson Page will write for McClure's Magazine, beginning with the March number, on "The Negro," from the Southern point of view. In his opening paper he will review the days of slavery, war, and reconstruction in describing the old relations between the white and black races in the South.

Herbert Spencer's autobiography, which D. Appleton & Co. will bring out late next month, was inspired by the publication by John Stuart Mill of the account of his early training received from his father, James Mill. Spencer's early training by his father had been in such contrast to that of Mill, and, as he thought, so much more reasonable, that he was aroused to begin the writing of it. He devoted his spare hours to the work for twenty years.

Frederic Austin Ogg of the University of Indiana has with The Macmillan Company a volume on "The Opening of the Mississippi: A Struggle for Supremacy in the American Interior." This is a history of the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi, and of the contests for rights in the navigation of it, from the times of the early Spanish explorers to the final vindication of American possession by Jackson's victory at New Orleans. It is said to be very full and thorough, and likely to be popular. Mr. Ogg discusses at length the Spanish discovery of the river, the beginning of Louisiana, the purchase of that territory, the early American régime in the Louisiana territory, and many other subjects connected with the history of the Mississippi Valley.

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VOL. LIII...NO. 16,883. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.—30 Pages and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. HANNA IS BETTER

Doctors Say He Has a Good Fighting Chance.

Has a Strong Prospect of Recovery if He Can Pull Through To-day —Gaining Day Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Hanna has had a good day, and is so much better to-night that the doctors say he has a good fighting chance. His rapid rally from the desperate condition in which he lay yesterday has cheered and gratified everybody. It is admitted that at one time yesterday he was on the verge of death, and hardly anybody dared to hope that he would be alive to-night.

Yet Senator Hanna is so much better to-night that it is believed now that he will have a good chance of recovery if he can pull through to-morrow. He was conscious all day, and the use of strychnine to stimulate his heart action was abandoned. The saline solution which kept him alive yesterday was also dropped, and, though oxygen has been administered, this has been done only irregularly and occasionally.

Yesterday for two hours a steady stream of oxygen was poured into the patient, the strychnine doses were constant and of increasing strength, and the saline solution was administered all day. This change tells the story.

The following bulletin was issued by Senator Hanna's physicians at 7 o'clock to-night:

Senator Hanna has had a good day. The temperature has been lower, not above 104 to-day; pulse regular, 120; respiration 30.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

The first bulletin of the day was posted at 9:30 A. M. and was regarded as on the whole encouraging. It read:

9:30 A. M.—Senator Hanna had a comfortable night. The temperature was higher—105. This morning at 9 o'clock the pulse was 120, respiration 32, temperature 104 9-10. He is taking nourishment well.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

The noon bulletin, showing a decided decrease in temperature over the morning report, ran as follows:

At 12 o'clock, noon, Senator Hanna is resting quietly. His temperature is 103.8, pulse 115, respiration 34. He continues to take nourishment well. There has been no change in his general condition since the morning bulletin was issued.

RIXEY,
CARTER.

The last night bulletin was posted at 11 o'clock, and read as follows:

Senator Hanna has had a gaining day. His pulse now is 120 and regular; temperature, 104.8; respiration, 32.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

Daniel R. Hanna, the Senator's son, said to-night that his father had had an extraordinarily good day, and reports from the sickroom had it that the Senator was so much better to-day that he was cross and irritable at times. When told that he must sleep he said to the nurse:

"I don't want to sleep. I've had enough sleep. And I can get along without your continual presence, too." When asked if he wanted some whisky he said:

"Yes; bring me some of that kind Mr. Carnegie sent me." Yesterday he was hardly able to whisper.

A letter was received to-day by a guest at the Arlington from Sister Leonarda, Superior of the Alexian Hospital in Cleveland, which said: "There are 500 sisters in Ohio praying for Senator Hanna's recovery. He is one of our truest friends."

Early in the morning the President sent Secretary Loeb over to the Arlington to inquire after Mr. Hanna's condition and convey his sympathy. Daniel R. Hanna and his wife arrived from Cleveland at 10 o'clock in response to the telephone message sent yesterday.

In the morning, though conscious, the Senator was so nearly in a comatose condition that he could not make known any wish, although he could understand what was said to him. By noon, however, he had gained so much that he was able to talk. He asked how he was, and the doctors told him that he was doing fairly well. He nodded. One of them said, "Now, Senator, you must help us along as much as you can."

"I'll do that," he said.

At 1:30 this afternoon the President walked over to the Arlington, and when told that Mr. Hanna's temperature was slightly reduced he said:

"Oh, I am so glad. I will go up stairs at once." He did so and remained ten minutes talking with the Senator's family.

An important point was settled to-night when the announcement was made that the Senator's illness is unaccompanied by complications. The patient is taking nourishment, consisting of milk and whisky, and gained considerable sleep during the late afternon and early evening.

Mr. Dover, Senator Hanna's secretary, found a large stack of telegrams on his desk when he entered his office this morning. These came from personal friends of the Senator's from all over the United States, and from numerous organizations throughout the country. All expressed hope for his speedy recovery. Among the organizations sending messages were the Young Republicans of Missouri, at Kansas City; Lincoln Club, Little Rock, Ark.; the Republican Club, Utica, N. Y.; the Republican Club, Denver, Col.; the League of Republican Clubs, Cleveland, Ohio; the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Trades Council, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Denver.

GOV. HERRICK SUMMONED.

Hears That Mr. Hanna's Condition Is Still Grave and Hurries to Washington.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Gov. Herrick, after a conference with Mr. Dover, Senator Hanna's private secretary, at Washington over the long-distance telephone, decided at noon to start for the latter city. The Governor left here late this afternoon on the Pennsylvania line, and will arrive in Washington Sunday morning.

Mr. Dover told Gov. Herrick that, while Senator Hanna's condition was slightly improved, there was still grave danger of a change for the worse at any moment.

New York to Atlanta, Ga., and Return, $26.40.
Tickets on sale Feby. 20 and 21. Good returning until Feby. 27th, 1904, via P. R. R. and Southern Rwy. 3 trains daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

LABOR'S HOPE FOR HANNA.

Mine Workers' Leader Says Miners Should Pray for His Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—District President Patrick Dolan of the United Mine Workers, paid a glowing tribute to Senator Hanna to-day. He said:

"Every miner in the country should pray for Mr. Hanna's recovery, for his death at this time would be a serious calamity to them. Senator Hanna in 1891 was mistaken in his efforts to do business with fifteenth century methods, but fortunately in the twentieth century he discovered his mistake, and has until his illness done business on twentieth century methods. His efforts in behalf of the Civic Federation are of great value to organized labor, and I most earnestly hope for his recovery."

HOPE OF PEACE IN BALKANS.

Roumanian Diplomat Says That There Is No Danger While Russia and Austria Are in Accord.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Discussing the Balkan situation in its relation to the Russo-Japanese war, Dr. Beldiman, the Roumanian Minister here, says that so long as Russia and Austria are in accord there is no danger of serious trouble in the Near East. At present the best relations exist between Russia and Austria, so that the hope of certain elements that they will profit by Russia's preoccupation is not likely to be realized.

There need be no fear, says Dr. Beldiman, that Russia will be so much engaged in Asia as not to be able to act in the Balkans. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is at its full strength, and two cruisers are before Burgas and Varna.

Russia, says Dr. Beldiman, is prepared for all eventualities.

By The Associated Press.

PORT SAID, Feb. 13.—The native press is jubilant at the Japanese successes and urges Turkey to take advantage of Russia's predicament to declare war on Bulgaria, with the object of administering a lesson to that country and recovering Southern Roumelia.

GREEK LABORERS IN AN INDIANA RIOT.

Arrest of Ringleader May Precipitate Clash Between Officers and Rioters—Request for Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—Two hundred foreigners, mainly Greeks, are destroying property at Stanford, twelve miles west of Bloomington, in Monroe County, and there is a possibility of a serious clash between them and the local authorities, backed by Gov. Durbin. The foreigners are laborers employed by the Indianapolis Southern Railroad on the Stanford tunnel.

The situation became so serious this afternoon that Gov. Durbin was notified, and a request made that the militia be ordered out to quell the rioters. At 8 o'clock to-night the Governor called up Judge Wilson of Bloomington by telephone and told him he had taken the right stand in issuing a warrant for the arrest of the riot leaders, and in demanding the protection of property, and told him if he did not have enough arms they could be secured from the State, and to not hesitate to enforce the law at all hazards. If necessary he would order Company H of the National Guard at Bloomington to reinforce him at Stanford.

Late to-day C. Brucehead went before Judge Wilson and demanded that a bench warrant be issued for the arrest of Peter Starng, the ringleader, and about fifty of the men under him, who yesterday drove Constable Norman and a Deputy from the railway camp at the muzzles of revolvers. Sheriff Thrasher of Monroe County was handed the warrant with the instructions to take with him enough Deputies to arrest Starng and the gang of Greeks.

A SPLIT GOLDEN WEDDING.

Couple Who Have Lived Apart for Twenty-five Years Celebrate Separately.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—After being married half a century and living the past twenty-five years apart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gabel of Roxbury separately celebrated their golden wedding last night within 100 yards of each other. Both have refused to be reconciled, although each claims to hold no ill-will against the other.

Yesterday Henry Gabel, who lives at 158 Blue Hill Avenue, sent a polite note to his wife, requesting her presence at the golden wedding celebration to be held at his house. In answer Mrs. Gabel sent him a lengthy letter begging that he attend the golden wedding celebration at her home, at 9 Julian Street, which is just around the corner from her husband's house. The guests attended both celebrations.

Mr. Gabel was born in Germany in 1823 and served in the German Army from 1844 to 1850. He came to this country shortly afterward and opened a cobbler's shop on Washington Street, near Dover. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hanker, and they lived happily for twenty-five years, when trouble came up and they separated.

Two sons and two daughters were born to them and one of the sons and the two daughters have lived with Mrs. Gabel, while the other son has made his home with his father.

STEEL TRUST WINS STRIKE.

National Tube Company's Works Running with a Full Force.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The National Tube Company, a constituent concern of the United States Steel Corporation, has won the strike at the Continental Works. The company attempted to start the works in August without signing the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, and the men went out on a strike.

A few non-union men were engaged at different times, and departments have been operating irregularly until this week, when the plant was put on in full force. This is the beginning of a fight by the Steel Corporation against organized labor.

A Great Train to Florida, The Southern's Palm Limited.
Via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. The punctual performance of the excellent schedule and superb equipment account for the superior patronage of this train. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. Offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THREE HUNDRED MEN CAUGHT IN A RAID

Sixty Police Arrested Six in Crowded Alleged Poolroom.

CROWD JEERED THE OTHERS

Capt. Brennan Says the "Lid Has Been Off" in West Houston Place Since the First of January.

Nearly sixty policemen in charge of Inspector Elbert O. Smith and Capt. Brennan of the Macdougal Street Station, pinned three hundred men in an alleged poolroom on West Houston Street, a block from Broadway, yesterday afternoon, making six prisoners and chasing the rest out to be hooted by a big crowd in the street, who also turned on the policemen. The place is four blocks from Police Headquarters, and Capt. Brennan announced that the place had been running since the first of the year. For some days men have been allowed to enter the place without molestation.

Capt. Brennan said the place was opened Jan. 1. He immediately discovered it and set men to watch it, and he says two men have been in front of the place every day since. The Standard Restaurant is on the ground floor, and the entire second floor, all one room, is occupied by the Meserole Club.

For some days Brennan's men were foiled in getting any evidence against the place. They tried to prevent men from entering and succeeded in some instances, but they so aroused the ire of the managers of the club that they began to interfere. Brennan says three of the men he arrested yesterday were arrested by his men for interfering with them in preventing people from entering the place up stairs. They were charged with disorderly conduct, but were discharged in Jefferson Market Court.

Capt. Brennan a few weeks ago stationed Detective Martin in front of the house, and told him to get into the club at all hazards and see what was going on. It took Martin some days to get in, but he did, he says, and after that they waited until they caught the men they wanted.

The raid was scheduled for Wednesday, but not enough men were in the place. All who wanted to frequent the club were allowed to do so, and yesterday 300 persons jammed themselves into the close, smoke-filled room on the second floor. Among them, according to Inspector Smith and Capt. Brennan, were some of their men, to signal to them. Martin was one of them.

The Inspector and Captain had three patrol wagons driven near the corner, and they borrowed ten men from the Elizabeth Street Station, ten from Charles Street, and ten from Leonard Street, and with all the reserve of the Macdougal Street Station and all the detective force, including a Roundsman from each of the above stations, they moved to the corner. They hid themselves here and there, but their large number drew a crowd.

There were four doors leading to the second floor that had to be guarded. The windows on one side were barred, and at a signal half a dozen men climbed the fire escapes and guarded these. The doors inside were battered down with crowbars and axes, and the three hundred men could not move a foot.

They did not get excited, as they were too easily caught. Inspector Smith and Capt. Brennan picked out the six men they wanted, and for whom they had warrants from Justice Wyatt of Special Sessions. These were George F. Brennan of 24 Charlton Street, charged with maintaining a poolroom; Michael J. Sullivan of 65 King Street, John Mitchell of 276 Spring Street, Anthony Gabro of 152 Sullivan Street, William Aiken of 64 Renwick Street, and George Williams of 68 Macdougal Street, charged with aiding and abetting.

Capt. Brennan said that Brennan, Gabro, and Sullivan are the men who have been arrested for interfering with his men in front of the place.

Inspector Smith took away a lot of racing cards and sheets, a telephone, and other goods. He sent all but the prisoners into the street, and they hurried out. A large crowd of people had gathered to see what was going on, and they shouted all sorts of remarks at the men and the police.

"That's right. Run 'em in. Lid's off, sure. What right the p'lice got to interfere? Wonder if they ain't all cops."

The police and men came in for an equal share of the chaffing, but the men slunk away quickly.

The prisoners were taken to the Macdougal Street Station in charge of Roundsman Hugh Quinn of Inspector Smith's staff, who also had charge of battering in the doors.

TOOTHACHE SCARED AWAY.

Family Chasing a Stray Cat Set Fire to House In Which a Dentist's Patients Were Waiting.

Sufferers from toothache awaiting their turns in a dental parlor on the second floor of 124 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock last night had their miseries scared away for the time because a stray cat got into the home of John Selover, just overhead, and the family set the house afire in their efforts to drive the animal out. The household pursued the creature with lighted matches. It ran under a sofa, and the latter, touched by a match, blazed up.

Selover dashed down stairs giving an alarm at every bound. One of the first to reach the street from the dentist's was a patient who had just sat down to have three teeth pulled. He departed with two still in his head and the other in the forceps. The firemen made short work of the blaze, which caused a loss of $100. Some of the patients came back as the excitement waned, but the cat did not.

STOPPED THE COLONEL'S GAME.

Sergeant Didn't Know His Superior Officer and Broke Up Poker Session.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—Col. W. C. Newell of the Governor's staff wants Sergt. Lewis Dittemore of Company B, Second Colorado Infantry, court-martialed because the Sergeant, in obedience to orders, closed a saloon at Cripple Creek at midnight and broke up a poker game in which the Colonel was participating.

The Sergeant did not know the Colonel, who was not in uniform. The officer ordered the soldiers out of the poker room when they entered it, but the Sergeant ignored the Colonel's protestations, and ordered his men to fix bayonets and clear the room. The order was obeyed with a rush.

Always on Time.
The arrival of the Seaboard Florida Limited at St. Augustine. Secure your tickets and Pullman reservation on this popular train. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

HEARS OF BATTLE ON YALU RIVER

St. Petersburg Gets Report of Attack by Japanese Battleships.

RUMORED RUSSIAN LOSS

Three Cruisers Said to Have Been Torpedoed off Northern Coast of Japan—Russia and France Accept Hay's Note.

Evidence that fighting has begun on the Yalu River is given in a Russian official report from Port Arthur that six Japanese battleships have entered the mouth of the river and that firing has been heard.

London has received advices that three Russian cruisers have been torpedoed in the Strait of Tsugaru, between the Japanese northern islands. The report is taken with reserve in the Japanese Legation in London, but it is significant in view of various rumors of activity of the Russian Vladivostok squadron in the vicinity of Hakodate.

An official report in London says that the Russian Minister to Korea, his staff, the Legation guard, and all other Russians have been escorted from Söul by Japanese troops.

Russia yesterday notified France of her decision to waive objections to Secretary Hay's note. France thereupon declared her adhesion to the note. Japan announces that she favors the principles of Mr. Hay's proposal. China has proclaimed her neutrality. The success of his plan to preserve the integrity and neutrality of China is thus assured.

In response to inquiries from England, Denmark declares her readiness to defend her neutrality. England's inquiry is taken as significant of her fears of a war with Russia.

The Washington Government has called upon Russia to explain why an American steamship, loaded with flour, is being detained at Port Arthur.

Defeat has aroused the war fever among Russians, and patriotic demonstrations have taken place at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other centres.

FIGHTING ON THE YALU?

St. Petersburg Learns That Six Japanese Warships Have Appeared in Tatung-Kao—Cannon Heard.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14—1:20 A M.—An official telegram received here from Port Arthur, dated Feb. 13, says the lights of the enemy's ships were seen off Inkau (?) on the evening of Feb. 11.

It says further that advices reached Port Arthur Feb. 12 that six Japanese battleships had appeared in the roadstead of Tatung-Kao, (on the estuary of the Yalu River and opposite the Korean port of Wiju,) and that the booming of cannon had been heard.

The telegraph line between Port Arthur and the Yalu River is believed to be broken.

A private telegram has been received from a resident of Port Arthur in which the sender claims he saw one Japanese warship sink. The fact that no mention was made of this in the Viceroy's dispatches does not disprove the story, because the Viceroy is careful not to announce anything outside of personally established facts.

The blowing up of the Russian transport Yenisei as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur was telegraphed here yesterday, but the news was not given out until the names of the officers killed were known, so as to avoid needless anxiety to the relatives of the surviving officers.

According to The Novoe Vremya, the Yenisei was laying mines at the entrance of Talienwan Bay, with the object of closing it against an attack from the sea. Observing that one of the mines had risen to the surface, the Yenisei approached for the purpose of blowing it up, when the vessel came in contact with another mine, which exploded and caused the disaster.

The news that Japanese warships have appeared at the mouth of the Yalu River may indicate that the Japanese Army is completing or is about to complete its march north through Korea to the border of Manchuria.

Military experts, in discussing the chances of the Russo-Japanese war, differ in regard to many points, but all seem agreed on one thing—that the first great conflict on land will occur in the vicinity of the Yalu River, the boundary between Manchuria and Korea.

That Russia has been concentrating a large army on the Yalu has been frequently reported in dispatches of the last few days, and while no definite news has come in regard to the movements of the Japanese armies that have landed in Korea, except the announcement that Söul, the capital, has been occupied, it is generally understood that the Japanese are marching north.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON SUNK?

London Hears That Three Cruisers Were Torpedoed—Report at Yokohama That Japanese Steamship Was Destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A report originating with a Japanese firm having correspondents in Tokio was circulated in London to-night to the effect that three Russian cruisers, presumably the Vladivostok squadron, had been torpedoed in the Strait of Tsugaru yesterday.

The Japanese Legation has heard nothing confirmatory of this report, though it has come to it from several sources. The legation officials received the report with considerable reserve.

The Japanese have a strong naval base at Kotomari, at the northern end of Nippon and on the south side of the straits, and it is considered possible, should the Vladivostok squadron attempt to harass the coast about Hakodate, that they would be met by torpedo boats from Kotomari.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Figaro this morning publishes a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent, who confirms the reported attack on Hakodate, Japan, by the Vladivostok Division of the Russian fleet. This division was commanded by Capt. Reisenstein, who last week replaced Admiral Distalkenberg, who had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

The correspondent says that a report is current in St. Petersburg that before bombarding Hakodate the Russian warships encountered a fleet of Japanese transports, and sunk several of them.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 13.—It is reported here that the Russian warships Gromoboi, Rossia, Rurik, and Bogatyr sunk the Japanese merchant steamship Akoura Maru off Hokkaido on Feb. 11.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—Nothing is known here officially regarding the movements of the Vladivostok squadron, but the reports that it had sunk Japanese transports off Wonsan and destroyed Hakodate are generally discredited, it being pointed out that it is impossible for the squadron to have been in the two places almost simultaneously.

A naval expert says that if the Hakodate story is true Admiral Stackelberg, in command of the Vladivostok squadron, will be able to come south by the eastern coast of Japan and cause enormous havoc along the shore and to shipping, and ultimately effect a juncture with the squadron of Admiral Wirenius on its way to the Far East from Europe.

Viceroy Alexieff's silence about the Vladivostok squadron is explained in the fact that for strategic reasons the Viceroy, as Commander in Chief, is empowered to dispose of the ships and men without consulting headquarters. The enumeration of the Russian ships engaged at Port Arthur was purposely omitted in the official reports, as it would have given a valuable clue to the enemy.

Tsukaru Strait, where the Russian cruisers are said to have been torpedoed, is between Nippon, the main Japanese island, and Yezo, the most northerly of the islands of the empire. Hakodate is on Tsukara Strait. Supposing that the four Russian cruisers which were believed to be at Vladivostok had succeeded in getting out of that presumably ice-bound harbor, they would probably endeavor to join the Russian squadron at Port Arthur by way of Tsugaru Strait. It is unlikely that they would endeavor to reach Port Arthur by way of the Strait of Korea, which is now, it is understood, dominated by the Japanese.

The Kronstadtski Viestnik recently published the official list of the Russian warships in the Far East, exclusive of those on their way there. According to this list the principal vessels at Vladivostok were the armored cruisers Gromboi, Rossia, and Rurik and the protected cruiser Bogatyr.

If three of these vessels have been torpedoed the disaster would possibly be more severe than that of Port Arthur. The three armored cruisers are as large as first-class battleships, and are among the finest vessels of their type in the world. The tonnage of the Gromobol is 12,364, that of the Rossia 12,200, and that of the Rurik 11,000. The protected cruiser Bogatyr has a tonnage of 6,500. The Gromobol is the newest of the warships, having been launched in 1899.

The destruction of the Vladivostok squadron would give Japan absolute command of Japan Sea, with Korea Strait closed at the south, Tsugaru Strait on the north, and no Russian warships between.

JAPANESE VESSELS NOT SUNK.

Official Information Says That While Warships Were Damaged at Port Arthur, None Were Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese Minister to-night received a cablegram from his Government officially denying the report that four Japanese torpedo boats had been sunk in the Port Arthur attack. The cablegram added that although the Japanese ships had incurred damage, none was sunk or disabled.

It is believed that the Japanese fleet has gone to Sasebo for repairs.

RUSSIANS QUIT SEOUL.

Minister, Legation Guard, and All Other of Czar's Subjects Escorted from City by Japanese Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Official advices from Tokio to the Japanese Legation here say that in addition to M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, the Staff of the Legation and the Russian Legation Guard, all the other Russians at Söul left the Korean capital on the same train yesterday, bound for China, via Che-mul-pho, guarded by Japanese troops and gendarmes.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Vice Admiral Bayle, commander of the French Squadron in the Far East, has sent a cable message to the Navy Department saying that upon the request of the French Ministers at Söul and Tokio, the cruiser Gueydon will stop at Che-mul-pho and take on board the Russian marines who were received on the foreign warships at Che-mul-pho after the engagement in which the Variag and the Koriets were destroyed. The Vice Admiral adds that the Japanese Government has given the Gueydon a safe conduct.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 13.—The Russian Diplomatic and Consular Staffs embarked here yesterday on their return home.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The German second-class cruiser Hansa, which left Che-Foo yesterday for Port Arthur, sailed from the latter port the same day for Esing-Tau, in Kiao-Chou, the German possession on the Shan-Tung Peninsula, having on board the German women and children who resided at Port Arthur.

AVERTS CONFLICT WITH SIAM.

France Signs a Treaty Delimiting the Frontier Between Siam and Cambodia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Any chance of complications in the Far East in consequence of the lapse Monday of the Franco-Siamese treaty has been averted by the colonial group headed by M. Francois Deloncle, Deputy for Indo-China, and brother of the unfortunate commander of the Bourgoyne.

M. Deloncle insisted that until the Franco-Siamese frontier had been delimited, Chantaboon, which is temporarily occupied by French troops, should not be evacuated. It was felt that to evacuate Chantaboon at this moment might have caused a general uprising of the yellow nations under the rule or protectorate of European powers. Great Britain's rôle in the Siamese combination being to give France a free hand, nothing is to be feared in that direction.

M. Francois Deloncle, whom I saw in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday afternoon, speaking for himself and the colonial group, expressed the fullest approval of and sympathy with America's attitude toward the Russo-Japanese war and the Far Eastern question generally.

The United States, he said, had done more to civilize the Philippines in a few months than Spain had in centuries. He hoped the United States would join hands with Europe in solving the Far Eastern problem, and his dream was the partition of Japan, France to take Formosa, the United States Northern Japan, while Russia and England would divide the rest. As Japan is certain to be overwhelmed by Russia in the long run, he foresaw this absorption of Japan by Europe as the final outcome of the struggle.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The danger of a conflict between France and Siam has been dissipated by the signing this evening by Foreign Minister Delcassé and the Siamese Minister to France of a treaty delimiting the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, a French protectorate in Indo-China.

This treaty secures substantial territorial and economic advantages to France and an increase of her political influence in the country. One article of the convention assures freedom in Siam to the trade of all nations.

Strained relations between France and Siam have existed for some time in consequence of the inability of the countries to agree upon the boundary line between Siam and Cambodia, and because of the hesitation of Siam to accept certain modifications of the treaty of 1902 which were demanded by France.

QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

France Exercised Over the Question Whether Rice Shall Be So Classed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Wei-Hai-Wei incident continues to excite the Nationalist press, but the French Government looks upon it with indifference, holding that England cannot be blamed for allowing a foreign naval squadron to be stationed in one of her ports during a time of peace, before war had been officially declared, or even diplomatic relations broken off between Russia and Japan.

But there is a speck on the horizon, visible to the keen eyes of the authorities at Qual d'Orsay, which, though Heaven forfend, may become ere long a storm cloud. This is the question of what shall and shall not be considered as contraband of war.

It has been announced that British merchantmen have been prevented by Russians from leaving Port Arthur. Doubtless the reason for this is that the vessels in question are supposed to carry contraband of war, and at once the old discussion is revived: Is rice, which in the Far East is necessary to life, to be treated as contraband? Great Britain always has protested against its being so considered, and in 1884 Admiral Courbet's expedition almost fell out with France upon the subject. Great Britain's large interests in the rice-carrying trade are bound up in the problem, the solving of which is not unlikely to arouse early discussion between the British and the Russian Governments.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP SAFE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says the steamship Voronej, belonging to the Russian Volunteer fleet, which had sailed from Vladivostok and which was believed to have been captured by the Japanese, has arrived safely at Singapore.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS MR. HAY'S NOTE

Advises France That She Waives Objections.

FRANCE THEN ACQUIESCES

Japan, Too, Declares for Limiting Area of War and Number of Belligerents — Her Warning to China.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—France has given official notification of her adhesion to Secretary Hay's note on China.

The announcement of France's neutrality came as the climax of a series of conferences between United States Ambassador Porter and Foreign Minister Delcassé, held within the last few days. In the meantime M. Delcassé had conferred with the Cabinet and with M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to France.

The last of these conferences was held to-day. Ambassador Porter and M. Nelidoff called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and held a long consultation with M. Delcassé on the subject of Secretary Hay's note. At this conference it was made apparent that France was about to announce her adhesion to it.

The French authorities were advised early to-day that Russia waived her objections to the Hay note, thus removing the obstacles in the way of its acceptance by France. The approval of Japan has not been doubted, and this is made more certain by the receipt of an official Japanese declaration favoring the neutrality of China and limiting the area of the war.

Exchanges between Paris and the Chancelleries of Europe have shown their favorable consideration of the Hay note.

The Japanese declaration was given out at the Japanese Legation here to-day in the form of a cable message from Tokio defining Japan's attitude toward the neutrality of China. It says China should observe strict neutrality and also lays down the following principles:

"First—The belligerents are morally bound to reduce to a minimum the area of war. To this end the war operations should be geographically limited.

"Second—The number of belligerent powers should be reduced as much as possible, and the war should be confined to Japan and Russia in order to prevent a general conflagration.

"Third—It is of the utmost importance that order be preserved throughout the interior of China and at the treaty ports. Therefore Japan has instructed her Minister at Peking to urge upon Prince Ching that China scrupulously observe neutrality, maintain order, and refrain from furnishing supplies to the belligerents. China should also keep sufficient garrisons at Shan-hai-Kwan and other strategic points to prevent a breach of neutrality and see that all territory except Manchuria is free from war operations.

"Under the foregoing conditions, Japan will respect China's neutrality."

The outcome of the Hay negotiations is considered another notable stroke of American diplomacy, and one which is likely to have far-reaching consequences in limiting the scope of the war and its after effects.

A TRIUMPH FOR MR. HAY.

Success of His Diplomacy in Far East Assured by the Acquiescence of Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Hay has added another to his long list of diplomatic triumphs, and the United States is once more favored by his diplomacy to head the nations in a concurrent effort to preserve the integrity of China. Mr. Hay's note of Feb. 10 to Russia and Japan, urging them to confine hostilities within as small an area as possible, and to respect the neutrality and administrative entity of China, will be accepted by Russia as well as by Japan, and all the nations will join the Washington Government in inviting the combatants to agree to the proposition.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called upon Secretary Hay at his residence to-day, officially, to inform him of France's acceptance, and inferentially it is known that Russia's acquiescence will be communicated very soon. At the Russian Embassy to-night no intimation had been received of the Government's probable answer to Secretary Hay's note, but Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will inform Secretary Hay as soon as St. Petersburg advises him.

Acceptance by the powers of the Washington Government's suggestion will be followed by a further exchange of views as to the practicability of the suggestion, to the principle of which all have given their adherence. As the note is of the most general character, it will be necessary to discuss at some length the possibilities it contains. It is generally understood that hostilities will be confined, so far as China is concerned, to Manchuria, Shan-Hai-Kwan probably marking the western boundary of the theatre of action.

No official definition has yet been given to the term "administrative entity."

It is not expected that a treaty will be necessary to execute Secretary Hay's proposition, but that an exchange of notes will suffice. Russia's decision to acquiesce was only reached after consultation with several European powers. It is understood that M. Delcassé brought strong pressure to bear at St. Petersburg in support of the note, and that Ambassador Porter at Paris was most active in obtaining France's approval.

The London Government, it is expected, will not be inclined further to inquire as to the details of the proposition. It has been

known for several days that England adhered to the principle.

The formal acceptance of the other powers, it is expected, will follow rapidly, but the success of the proposition is assured by the decision of Russia and Japan to agree to it.

The State Department to-day issued this statement relative to Mr. Hay's note:

"After some preliminary exchanges of views between this Government and the Governments of other powers interested in Chinese matters, the departmnt on the 10th of February sent the following instruction to the American representatives in St. Petersburg, Tokio, and Peking:

"'You will express to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have arisen between Russia and Japan, the neutrality of China and in all practicable ways her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned.

(Signed) "'JOHN HAY.'

"At the same time this Government informed all the powers signatory of the protocol at Peking of its action, and requested similar action on their part."

COMMENT ON HAY NOTE.

Paris Papers Still Hostile, but Government Recognizes American Sincerity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Feb. 14.—Though the papers continue to comment on the note issued by Mr. Hay in a spirit of hostility to the United States, it is freely admitted here in Foreign Office circles that the United States Government had no intention of prejudicing the question of final peace in the Far East when it sounded the governments of the other powers on the subject of Chinese neutrality.

This, of course, is how Mr. Hay's note might have been interpreted, and even now the French Foreign Office, however desirous to accept Gen. Porter's explanation as fully and finally satisfactory, cannot blind itself to the fact that the Hay note is a diplomatic act entirely separate and distinct from the declaration of neutrality just signed on behalf of the United States by Mr. Roosevelt.

Still, it may be set down to Mr. Hay's zealous desire to get all the other powers to co-operate with the United States in limiting the sphere of the war as much as possible and preventing a general conflagration of the civilized world, and M. Delcassé is quite at one with him there.

CHINA DECLARES NEUTRALITY.

Viceroys Enjoined to Use All Precautions to Protect Lives and Property of Foreigners.

TOKIO, Feb. 13.—The Chinese Government yesterday proclaimed the neutrality of China during the war between Russia and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister here, called at the State Department to-day and formally notified Secretary Hay that the Emperor of China had issued a proclamation of neutrality. The Minister's cablegram contained the further information that in issuing this proclamation the Emperor had in the strongest terms enjoined upon the Viceroys and the Governors of the provinces to adopt every precaution for the protection of foreign life and property in their respective territories.

The Minister feels that there is now no danger to be apprehended of attacks upon foreigners in China in view of the strong language of the proclamation and its speedy distribution.

NEUTRALITY OF GERMANY.

Chancellor von Buelow Issues a Proclamation—Details of Prohibitions Omitted.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, in the Reichsanzeiger, (the Government's official organ,) to-day issued the following proclamation:

"In consequence of the official declarations of war between the Imperial Government of Russia and the Imperial Government of Japan it becomes the duty of every one in the German Empire and the empire's colonies, and also of Germans residing abroad, to observe in all their relations the strictest neutrality."

Details of prohibitions contained in the British and some other declarations of neutrality are omitted. The officers of the Crown are charged to see that neutrality is enforced.

AMERICAN FLEET IN ORIENT.

Decision Reached to Maintain Battleships in Asiatic Waters for the Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A conference has been held between the President, Secretaries Taft and Moody, Admiral Dewey, and Gen. Chaffee, regarding the policy of the United States in Asiatic waters. It was decided that the battleships should remain on the Asiatic Station for the present. Admiral Dewey favored the retention of that class of vessels in active service, on the ground that as there is a great deal of work for our vessels in the Orient, there should be no reduction in the floating force.

Regarding the matter of repairs, it was learned that it would be more economical and advantageous in every particular to bring our vessels home for overhauling than to send them to Hongkong for that purpose. All the vessels on the Asiatic Station are said to be in fairly good condition.

The battleship squadron of the Asiatic fleet consists of the Kentucky, the Oregon, the Wisconsin, the Monadnock, and the Monterey. In this fleet are also the cruisers New Orleans, Albany, Cincinnati, and Raleigh, and the gunboats Helena, Vicksburg, Wilmington, El Cano, and Villalabos. The fleet is commanded by Admiral Evans.

In addition to these vessels, there are ten vessels in the Orient constituting the Philippine Squadron, under command of Admiral Stirling. The vessels of this squadron are small gunboats, of which the Rainbow is the flagship. A number of torpedo boat destroyers are en route to the East by way of the Suez Canal, including the Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, and Dale. These boats are of recent build, 8,000 horse power, twin screws, and mounted with two torpedo tubes.

MANILA, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Cooper, in command of a squadron composed of the New Orleans, Raleigh, Frolic, and Annapolis, is under orders to sail for Shanghai.

The ships will probably sail on Monday next.

CABLE COMMUNICATION RESUMED.

The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice last evening:

Referring to our notice of interruption of the cable between Foo-Chow and Formosa, messages may be accepted at sender's risk to go via the Liou-Kiou Islands and Japan.

Rates unchanged.
Delay will be heavy.

DANES WOULD FIGHT

"We Will Defend Ourselves," They Tell England.

Latter Had Inquired Whether She Was Ready for Hostilities—Significant of British Fear of War with Russia.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 13.—The British Government has inquired whether the Danish Government is prepared to defend Denmark's neutrality, especially the important sea routes. Denmark replied in effect:

"We will defend ourselves."

The construction placed on this inquiry here is that Great Britain appreciates the danger of Russia occupying Danish fortresses in the event of complications between Great Britain and Russia over the Far Eastern question.

In consequence of the possibility of such an outcome the Danish War Department has ordered the army reserves to be ready for mobilization throughout Denmark within twelve hours. All the regimental offices are open day and night.

If Great Britain were at war with Russia the only point at which she could strike her adversary on water outside of the Far East would be the Baltic. She could not send warships into the Black Sea, because of the treaties closing the Dardanelles to the ships of war of all powers. If Russia obtained possession of the Danish fortifications which dominate the entrance to the Baltic, therefore, she would start with an immense advantage.

Denmark, for her size, possesses a large and efficient army. It consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of twenty-two years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequently in the extra reserve.

The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former sub-divided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two regiments of three battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The strength of the army on a peace footing is about 850 officers and 9,000 men. On a war footing it is 1,500 officers and 60,000 men.

The Danish fleet consists only of vessels for coast defense. It comprises five coast-defense armor-clads, the turret ship Helgoland, a barbette ship, a torpedo ship, six third-class cruisers and gun vessels, seven gunboats, and a flotilla of fourteen first-class and twenty second-class torpedo boats.

GERMANY FAVORS RUSSIA.

Fears "Yellow Peril" and a Check to Western Influence in Japanese Victory.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The position of the German Government respecting the Russo-Japanese war is well defined. It is exact neutrality in act, but in sentiment it is sympathetic toward Russian predominance in China rather than Japanese predominance there.

The common talk in Ministerial quarters is that this is not a simple contest for territory in Korea or Manchuria, but rather a combat of civilizations and of race ideals, and, if one must choose between the white and the yellow, Germany stands by the white.

Germany is prompted to withhold its sympathy from Japan and to hope that Russia will not be vanquished, said a very high German official, partly because Japanese victory is believed to mean that Japanese influence would be supreme in China and that the cry would go up, "Asia for the Asiatics." He believes also that territorially and economically Great Britain, Germany, and the United States would, in the event of Japan's winning, be expelled from the East.

The "Yellow Peril" is a conviction in Germany, and Germans readily accept the view of Russia that to give Japan equal rights to enter and settle Manchuria and to cross the three thousand miles of frontier separating China from Russia might turn Western civilization back upon the Ural Mountains.

The Russian peasant cannot compete with the Chinaman or the Japanese, and, if the United States, with three thousand miles of ocean between it and China has adopted a Chinese exclusion law, and if Great Britain is disturbed lest the Chinese get a footing in South Africa, how much more, as German thinkers often aver, should Russia and all Europe fear this economic invasion. Chinese miners are now excluded from Siberia.

RUSSIAN ENTHUSIASM GROWS.

Daily Patriotic Demonstrations by Enormous Crowds—Czar and Czarina Respond to Cheers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities in the Far East the Government to-night gave the Russian newspapers permission to publish the accounts received from abroad of the naval engagement off Che-mul-pho, in which the warships Variag and Koriets were destroyed.

The war fever which has been aroused here and apparently all over the empire, or at least all over European Russia, in a single week is truly remarkable. Such patriotic demonstrations as have been witnessed in St. Petersburg since hostilities began have been all the more astonishing because of the public indifference during the period of negotiations and almost up to the hour when Japan struck the first blow at Port Arthur.

The demonstrations here have been continuous for three days, and they have been entirely spontaneous. Some of them were extraordinary in character. To-day the schoolboys and students of the city, numbering thousands, marched bareheaded for hours up and down the Nevsky Prospect, bearing flags, shouting, and singing patriotic airs. They were followed by an enormous crowd. Like previous processions, this one went first to the Anichkoff Palace, where the Dowager Empress, who is very popular, appeared before the people.

Later the boys and students completely surrounded the Winter Palace, and in response to their enthusiastic cheers the Czar and the Czarina made their appearance. When the Czarina threw kisses to the boys a vast shout went up which waked the echoes across the Neva.

At the French Embassy, which was next visited by the procession, Mme. Bompard was compelled, in the absence of the Ambassador, to appear at a balcony and acknowledge the cheers for Russia's ally.

At Moscow there were great manifestations in front of the Palace of Grand Duke Serge and before the Iberian Chapel, where stands the sacred image of Our Lady of Iberia, before which the Czar invokes blessings when he goes to Moscow. Thousands of persons knelt for hours in the snow in front of the chapel praying for victory.

The mobilization of the reserves in Siberia and the Kazan District calls to the colors 800,000 men. All men who have served five years in the army and are under forty-three years of age must report. This will result in the disorganization of daily life in this part of the empire, and it will have an ill effect upon every profession and calling.

REJOICING IN ENGLAND.

Success of Japanese Brings Great Popular Satisfaction—Experts Surprised at Immunity of Japanese Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The end of the first week of the Russo-Japanese war brings intense satisfaction in Great Britain, and the extent of the popular jubilation finds no adequate expression in the London press, which is careful not to offend Russia.

From the point of view of the man in the street Great Britain's Far Eastern ally has exceeded all expectations, and even the naval and military officials who prophesied initial successes for Japan are surprised.

The total or partial disablement of nine Russian war vessels in the opening stages of the struggle is generally regarded by experts here as giving Japan control of the Far Eastern seas. Lord Salisbury's much criticised treaty with the rising power in the Orient now stands among the most popular steps undertaken by any British statesman.

Countless deductions, both military and naval, are drawn publicly and privately from the dramatic events which have occurred since Monday, and all the inherent naval interest pervading the United Kingdom has been stirred to its depths by the duel between Viceroy Alexieff and Admiral Togo. If the British themselves had been involved in the movements of the opposing fleets they could scarcely have followed them with keener zest.

What strikes those responsible for the naval policy of Great Britain as most remarkable is the extraordinary disproportion between the loss inflicted and the loss suffered by Japan. The immunity of the fleets of the United States at Manila and Santiago astounded the naval authorities here; and now, when Japan to all intents gains control of the sea without the loss of a single war vessel and with only four men killed, high naval and military officers in London openly confess that they are amazed.

Putting Japan's experience during the past week side by side with the results of the American engagements against the Spanish Navy, the authorities here have come to the important conclusion that the efficiency of the navy personnel possesses an infinitely greater value over the material at hand than has ever before been attributed to it.

FRANCE ANGERED AT GERMANY.

French Officials Say That Germany Is Trying to Weaken Franco-Russian Alliance.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Germany's reported efforts to create feeling between Russia and France are attracting the serious attention of the French officials, who do not hesitate to express the belief that Germany will seek to make the most of the present opportunity to strengthen her position with Russia and weaken that of France. There is the fullest confidence, however, that this will not succeed, and that the Franco-Russian alliance will remain unshaken.

Strong hopes were expressed to-day in official quarters that sentiment in Great Britain and the United States would not sympathize with the aims of Germany to disrupt the existing understanding.

It was thought that the large Dreyfus element would antagonize Russia, owing to the latter's attitude toward the Jews; but, on the contrary, Joseph Reinach, the friend and biographer of Dreyfus, has published a letter declaring the honor and interest of France command her to affirm her sympathy for Russia and to loyally hold up the alliance. French feeling, however, which is usually demonstrative, has not shown any particular enthusiasm in behalf of Russia. This is in marked contrast with the uproarious manifestations at the time of the Czar's visit to Paris and other recent events. Two popular subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, one by the Russo-Chinese Bank and the other by French newspaper men. The Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, heads the former with a subscription of $100. Many individuals are showing personal sympathy and are offering their services. The Russian Embassy receives about one hundred offers daily.

ASKS RUSSIA TO EXPLAIN.

United States Wants to Know Why an American Steamship Is Detained at Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department has instructed Ambassador McCormick to ask the Russian Government at St. Petersburg for an explanation of the compulsory detention in the harbor of Port Arthur of the American steamship Pleiades, which conveyed a cargo of flour to that place from Honolulu just before the outbreak of hostilities. The ship is owned by the Boston Tow Boat Company, which has made formal complaint to the State Department.

By some officials here the opinion is expressed that the detaining of the ship is not a violation of international law provided adequate demurrage is paid to the owners of the vessel. It is assumed that the vessel is detained for strategical purposes, and naval officers point out that her departure at this time might enable the Japanese to learn important facts about the condition of affairs at Port Arthur.

It is roughly estimated that a sufficient demurrage would be from $100 to $200 per day, depending upon the value of the vessel's return cargo.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Boston Towboat Company, owner of the steamer Pleiades, received word to-day that the State Department at Washington had begun an investigation of the conditions under which the steamer is detained at Port Arthur, and if it is found that she is improperly held her release will be demanded at once. The company has heard nothing directly from the Captain of the Pleiades.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SEIZED.

Russians Board the Foxton Hall and Deport Captain and Crew to Che-Foo.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The owners of the British steamship Foxton Hall, (from Barry Dec. 11, via Port Said, for Port Arthur,) coal laden, have been advised that the vessel has been detained by the Russian authorities at Port Arthur.

Russian soldiers have been placed on board the vessel and her British Captain and crew have been sent to Che-Foo, whence it is reported that several other neutral vessels are detained at Port Arthur.

DISABLED VESSEL WILL DOCK.

Egyptian Authorities Withdraw Refusal to Allow Russian Warship to Make Repairs.

SUEZ, Egypt, Feb. 13.—On reconsideration the Government has permitted the disabled Russian torpedo boat destroyer at Suez to go into dock for repairs. She will be towed to Port Said from here.

It was announced yesterday that the Russian Government had asked permission to dock a disabled torpedo boat destroyer at Suez, but this request was refused, as the authorities at Port Said had surveyed the destroyer and declared her fit to proceed.

JAPAN'S STAKE IN WAR

Has Vital Commercial Interests in Disputed Territory.

Issues Not So Serious to Russia, Whose Victory Would Close Doors of Japan's Best Market.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Jan. 21, 1904.—In the case of some great international conflicts, much historical and philosophical study has been necessary to reveal the fundamental principles at issue. That is not true of the present conflict between Japan and Russia. There are, of course, many points of actual and potential difference between the two powers, and many important interests at stake. But the really decisive issues are quite clear. Some are regarded by Japan as vital; some are not. Perhaps none are, in the premises at least, vital to Russia. On the eve of settlement by war it is worth while to picture from the Japanese view point the main issues involved.

First, the background of the picture must be clearly fixed. It is a wideawake and thoroughly modernized Japan with every national organ created, quickened, and rapidly expanding. Not only agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mines, but also industry, transportation, and trade show striding growth. Fair indices are the following: In ten years (1893-1903) railway mileage in operation increased from 1,871 to 4,237 miles, while the value of foreign trade increased from 178,000,000 to 606,600,000 yen. In seven years (1896-1903) the tonnage of merchant ships exceeding 500 tons increased from 128,367 to 540,349 tons. The capital invested by companies increased in five years (1896-1901) from 397,600,000 to 829,500,000 yen. In the last stated five years the aggregate capital and reserve of ordinary banks increased from 97,900,000 to 290,600,000 yen, while deposits rose from 2,593,000 to 5,807,700 yen. In view of the limited area of cultivable lands, the high birth rate and the rising standard of living, pressure of population is tremendous and overflow inevitable.

A minor issue, much distorted and much exaggerated in current discussion abroad, is the fact that Russian aggression now covers the very territory from which, under pretext of preserving the integrity of China and the world's peace, Russia secured the assistance of France and Germany in 1896 to drive out Japan. The incident has weight only because Russia has chosen to keep open and to aggravate the sore. Its full significance, however, appears in the light of two further facts: First, when forced by Russia, France, and Germany to cede Manchuria back to China, Japan pressed for a stipulation in the treaty with China, pledging China not in future to cede any of the territory in question to any other foreign power. Secondly, Russia, with the effective support of France and Germany, successfully opposed the insertion of such a stipulation on the ground that it could contemplate action by Russia (alone,) and that, since Russia would never be an aggressor or disturber of peace in the Orient, it was unnecessary. Vainly had Japan argued that the cession of Manchuria did not concern any third power.

An issue, or rather a group of issues, of much greater importance is the threatened stifling of important economic aspirations of Japan. Already a number of Japanese enterprises are established in the territory now gripped by the octopus arms of Russia. An extensive commerce with these regions, the expansion of Japanese enterprises, and the settlement of numerous Japanese emigrants in them are cherished aspirations of Japan. Should the territory pass under the recognized sovereignty of Russia, these hopes must die, for the Russian barriers against foreign enterprise, foreign settlement, and foreign trade will be scarcely less exclusive than the erstwhile Chinese barriers.

That, however, is not the limit of these issues. Russian expansion is like the growth of those plants which send out "runners," and which by devious ways and surprising means extend their field of occupation. Indeed, visible "runners" are already extending in the direction of Mongolia, Tibet, and even Korea. If Russian "interests" require the occupation of these provinces, why not also the richer Chinese provinces to the south? In the light of existing facts it is idle more to speak of "ice-free ports on the Pacific" as the limit of Russian ambitions. "Ice-free ports" do not lie in the direction of Mongolia or Tibet. If, by the logic of events, railway concessions require territorial occupation for their protection, then how much of China even now lies outside of the Russian plan?

"Russification" of these regions means practical closing to Japan of her nearest and best market. The value of exports from Japan in 1902 was (in million yen): To China, 46.8; to Hongkong, (largely for Chinese consumption,) 25.9; to Korea, 10.6—together, 83.3 out of a total of 258 millions. Only two other countries bought from Japan values in excess of 20,000,000 yen, viz., the United States, 80.2, and France, 27.3. Of her 271.7 million yen worth of imports, Japan drew from China 40.6, from Korea 8, from Hongkong 2.5, or approximately 50,000,000 yen worth from the above-named sources. Actually far the best, these markets are regarded by Japan as indispensable to her commercial and industrial future. Distance, lack of capital, and experience—not to speak of customs tariffs—make rather hopeless for the Japanese a competition in European and American markets in those industries which they have learned from Europeans and Americans. China is near by. Japan knows the tastes, the language, the business methods, the psychology of the Chinese. She can produce cheaply the things which Chinese wish. In nearness and in knowledge she has an immense advantage over Westerners in trading with them. To her and to China the benefits would be mutual.

Vital issues spring from Russian designs on Korea. A mere glance at the map shows why. Korea reaches right into the flank of Japan. A strong potential enemy lodged there would be an imminent and perpetual danger for Japan. Instincts of self-preservation would drive her to maintain huge armaments, under the weight of which she must ultimately sink exhausted. Were that power Russia, what hope for the future could remain? If the force of "irresistible expansion" find not ample scope in the vast stretches from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Black Sea to the regions of perpetual ice, if it dash irresistibly over one after another Chinese province and over Korea, respecting no human right and no treaty pledge—why will it halt on the very threshhold of Japan? If Japan cannot now—with an army and a navy superior to those of Russia in the Orient, with Manchuria and Korea yet unabsorbed, with much more to gain through victory and the same ultimate interests to safeguard; if she cannot now successfully raise a barrier and fix a limit against the waves of Russian aggression, how can she hope to do so after Russia has absorbed Korea and a large part of China, thoroughly consolidated her position on the Asiatic Continent, and created a vastly superior navy on the Pacific Ocean? If Russia be not stayed now, Japan must forever resign herself to a prospect of dependence more galling than subjugation.

All these things Japan clearly sees. Hence the mere suggestion of Russian pretensions in Korea brought up an issue on which there could be no doubt or hesitation. With one accord and instantaneously the response came from press and nation: The issue now is life or death. Nothing further remains to negotiate. The Government, throughout the long negotiations with Russia, has moved much more slowly than the nation. In order to retain its grip on the power to negotiate, it did not hesitate to dissolve a Diet which, in sentiment, represented practically the whole nation. In the Japanese view, Russian aggression now imperils, not merely national honor, national interests, and national aspirations, but also national life itself.

Other issues grow out of the Russian mode of procedure. Russia has broken her pledge to evacuate Manchuria. She has violated the spirit if not even the letter of two out of three clauses in the Nishi-Rosen treaty of 1898. In that treaty she agreed to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of Korea, and in no way to hinder the development of commercial and industrial relations betweep Japan and Korea. Incessant intrigues of Russian officials in Korea, the seizing by Russians of timber rafts belonging to Japanese, encroachments on Japanese concessions, and other high-handed acts by Russians, accord ill with the above cited treaty stipulations.

In all these actions, Japanese see the hand of the Russian Government. When a Japanese Secretary of Legation went by order of his Government to make official investigation at Yong-am-pho, Russians refused to let him land, but Russia offered a tardy apology for this. In constructing forts along the banks of the Yalu Russia offered direct provocation to Japan. In her menacing naval and military preparations during the entire process of negotiation Russia has tried to browbeat Japan. While negotiating with Japan about the evacuation of Manchuria, she calmly extended the scope of her occupation, besides using every device to persuade or to force China into signing treaties which would in effect nullify the claims urged by Japan. Meanwhile she has persistently misrepresented to Europe and America her own policy as being pacific and that of Japan as being agressive and provocative. Mistaking the Japanese attitude of peace and forbearance for fear and hesitancy, Russia has been insolent and arrogant to a degree which makes the patience of Japan amazing. Beside the economic interests and the menace to national existence, these last-named grievances seem trifling. Yet wars have been waged about issues of less import than some of them singly.

Such are the special features of the situation. But all details are lost in the ominous coloring of the whole given by the fact that quiet, peaceful existence is not permanently possible, if this aggressive and unscrupulous neighbor be allowed to move too near. For

"Es kann der beste Nachbar nicht in Frieden leben
Wenn es dem guten Nächsten nicht gefällt."

E. H. VICKERS.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY CHANGE.

First Secretary About to Leave Washington—Speculation as to Significance of Return Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The proposed departure from Washington at this time of Theodore Hansen, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy, is causing comment in diplomatic circles. It is explained at the embassy that Mr. Hansen is simply going to St. Petersburg on leave of absence, and that his movements have no significance whatever in relation to affairs at the embassy.

It has been intimated that Mr. Hansen's mission at this time is undertaken that he may explain to the Russian Foreign Office the friendly sentiment exhibited in the United States for Japan.

In addition to Mr. Hansen there are at the Russian Embassy a Second Secretary, Mr. Bobroff; an Attaché, Mr. Gutowski; a Military Attaché, Col. Raspopow, and a Naval Attaché, Commander Boutakoff. The Military and Naval Attachés are desirous of returning home that they may join the branches of the service to which they respectively belong. Their retention at the embassy will depend on circumstances, and it is probable the Russian Government may conclude that these two officers can be of greater service in the United States than if engaged in the activities of the war.

At the Japanese Legation there is a Naval Attaché, but Japan has never had a military man as a member of the legation.

MIKADO ADDRESSES DIPLOMATS.

Says at Banquet That He Regretted Severance of Negotiations with Russia.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—On the occasion yesterday of the 2,564th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the dynasty, a banquet was given by the present Emperor at the imperial palace, and his Majesty addressed his guests as follows:

"Upon the occasion of this memorable anniversary it gives me great pleasure to entertain the foreign representatives, Ministers, officers, and other distinguished persons. It is, indeed, with deep regret that circumstances beyond our control compelled us to sever peaceful negotiations with a neighboring power.

"We, however, are pleased to say that our relations of friendship are daily increasing in cordiality with the powers so worthily represented here, and that we desire most earnestly to draw these relations still closer.

"We propose the health and happiness of the sovereigns of these powers."

The Belgian Minister, Baron d'Anethan, replied in behalf of the Diplomatic Corps. Referring to the severing of relations between Japan and Russia, he said:

"We are faithful interpreters of our sovereigns and chiefs of state in expressing the hope that the two powerful empires with which we hold relations in constant friendship may not long be deprived of the blessing."

THINKS AMERICA MAY FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—"It is extremely probable that the United States, and each of the great powers, will do actual fighting before this war is over. The United States has taken a strong and courageous position."

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, formerly a Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Japanese Government, made the above prediction to-day. Dr. Iyenaga has just completed a series of lectures in Chicago under the auspices of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Iyenaga said: "All along I have been saying that the United States and England should join with Japan in settling this Far Eastern question in the interests of modern progressive civilization. The United States has done just what Japan has wanted. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, by proposing to limit the question, have taken a very strong stand. The only way to prevent a general war, in which all the nations would be fighting, will be to carry out the proposal which has been made by the United States.

"Who can tell now whether that will be accepted by Russia or not? If it is not, the interests of the United States are so great and the stand has been so strong that it would not do to say the United States is not likely to be called to arms in the Orient."

Wounded Russians in Japanese Hospital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A cablegram has been received at the Japanese Legation, from Tokio, stating that upon a request made through the British Consul at Chemul-pho that thirty-four of the Russians wounded in the recent naval engagement should be placed in charge of some Japanese charitable institution, consent was readily given and they were put in the Japanese Nursey Hospital at Che-mul-pho, where they are being treated by Japanese doctors.

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MISSIONARIES IN KOREA

Methodist Episcopal Church Has Thirty-two There.

Last News from Them Dated Seoul, Jan. 1—Government Was Friendly to Russia, but the People Pro-Japanese.

In view of the present situation in the Far East, with the probability that Korea will be the main field of conflict between the Russian and Japanese land forces, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is providing for the safety of its missionaries. On Jan. 21 the following cable message was sent to the Rev. Stephen A. Beck, at Söul:

Wire us if there is any immediate danger to persons or property in our Korean mission. The board recommends caution.

No answer to this dispatch was received, which was a favorable indication. The following message was sent by cable Feb. 9:

The mission is advised to act prudently. Secure the safety of the women and children.

The Methodist Episcopal Church now has thirty-two missionaries in Korea, twelve of whom are supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The following is a complete list of these missionaries, with the cities where they make their headquarters:

CHE-MUL-PHO—The Rev. Carl Critchett of London, Mich.; the Rev. Elmer M. Cable of Iowa, and Mrs. Myrtle (Elliott) Cable.

PYENG YANG—The Rev. Arthur L. Becker of Reading Mich.; the Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M. D., of New York City, and Mrs. Mary (Harris) Follwell; the Rev. John Z. Moore of St. Clairsville, Ohio; the Rev. Charles D. Morris and Mrs. Louise (Ogilvy) Morris, and the Rev. W. Arthur Noble of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Mattie (Wilcox) Noble.

SEOUL—The Rev. Stephen A. Beck of Nebraska and Mrs. Margaret (Johnston) Beck; the Rev. George M. Burdick of Crown Point, N. Y.; N. D. Chew of Colorado Springs, Col.; the Rev. William B. McGill, M. D., of Colorado and Mrs. Elizabeth (Johnson) McGill; the Rev. Robert A. Sharp and Mrs. Alice (Hammond) Sharp, and the Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer of Beaver, Penn.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CHE-MUL-PHO—Miss Mary R. Hillman of Newark, Ohio.

PYENG YANG—Miss Ethel M. Estey of Waterville, New Brunswick; Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M. D., of Liberty, N. Y.; Mrs. Esther Kim Pak, M. D., and Miss Henrietta Robbins.

SEOUL—Miss Mary M. Cutler, M. D., of Pomeroy, Ia.; Miss Margaret J. Edmunds of Toledo, Ohio; Miss Emma Ernsberger, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Lulu E. Frey of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Miss Minerva Guthapfel of Germantown, Penn.; Miss Ella A. Lewis of Philadelphia, Penn., and Josephine O. Paine of Boston, Mass.

The following Methodist missionaries to Korea are in the United States on furlough: The Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Annie (Ellers) Bunker, M. D., Sherman, N. Y.; the Rev. George Heber Jones and Mrs. Margaret (Bengel) Jones, 275 Dudley Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

The last letter which came to the office of the Missionary Society from Korea was dated Söul, Jan. 1, and was from the Rev. W. A. Noble, who had made the journey from Pyeng Yang and expected soon to return to his station. Mr. Noble wrote as follows, concerning the situation:

I have been here in Seoul nearly two weeks. Having looked over affairs here, am able to make my regular report. On the way down from Pyeng Yang I made a trip through considerable of the work on the West District. The general conditions there, as well as elsewhere, are good. However, all our work is much affected by the general disturbed condition of the country. It is difficult to keep the Christian groups out of political questions. We are expecting Japanese troops to land in two or three days. They are needed here to keep the Korean soldiers in order, in case war should be declared. The American Legation guard is expected to arrive to-morrow.

We apprehend no danger after troops arrive, unless it be in the interior. American missionaries have been directed by the American authorities not to travel in the interior. I shall have to leave on Monday, however, for Pyeng Yang. If there should be trouble or danger from mobs I shall need to be back in the north. It is said by authorities here that the coming ten days will settle the Eastern question. Before this reaches you the cables will tell you vastly more of our affairs than any one can tell now. It does not seem at present that Korea will figure at all in any coming military movement. It is said that the Korean King is planning to flee to the Russian Legation in case the Japanese troops enter the city. In that event, there seems no doubt that the Japanese will end the dynasty. The Government is friendly to Russia, but the mass of people are pro-Japanese. There are no Russian troops in Korea as far as we have any information.

MASS FOR RUSSIAN DEAD.

Bishop Tikhon Celebrates a Requiem in the Church of St. Nicholas Here.

Bells tolled their requiem yesterday while the voices of priests and worshippers united in a plaintive miserère in the little Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, on East Ninety-seventh Street, where a solemn mass was celebrated for the repose of Russia's dead in the Far Eastern imbroglio.

Bishop Tikhon of North America officiated at the solemn rite, assisted by the Rev. Alexander A. Hotovitsky and the Rev. Elias I. Zotikoff, pastor and assistant pastor respectively of the Church of St. Nicholas. Following these honors paid to those who had died for their country, a solemn litany was chanted and prayers were offered that victory might perch on the banners of the Czar in his mission in the Far East. Baron Nicolas de Ladygensky, Russian Consul General in this city, and Commander Alexandre Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, attended the service as representatives of their Government.

The great candelabra of solid silver which were given to the Church by the Czar and Czarina were brought out and placed before the icon of St. Nicholas, which occupies a conspicuous place in the little church. All day votive candles and incense were burned before the image while flocks of worshippers abased themselves in silent prayer before his shrine until their foreheads touched the floor. Men and women alike came, and last night there were some who brought handfuls of blessed candles as offerings to the Saint.

St. Nicholas is the Patron Saint of all Russia, and since—as tradition has it—he has proved himself potential in bidding the storm to be stilled, he is par excellence the protector and promoter of seafaring and naval warfare. Mariners pray to him when in distress, and the blessing of St. Nicholas is solemnly invoked on board a naval vessel before it goes into battle.

The usual evening service at the Russian church yesterday was vested with more solemnity than ordinarily because Bishop Tikhon was there. The prelate remained in the sanctuary, hidden from the view of the people, while the service was in progress, and was only seen at its close when he appeared before the congregation in patriarchal robes and raised his hands in silent blessing over the kneeling worshippers. No reference was made to the war beyond the usual prayer for the Czar, the Russian Government, and its army and navy.

At the end of the service groups of those who had attended gathered about the Consul General and Commander Boutakoff, who again were present. Expressions of regret at the inauspicious opening of the campaign for the Russian arms were heard on all sides. The Consul only shook his gray head mournfully.

"'We must pray, my children, we must pray,' he said again and again. 'We must pray and we must hope. Our fate is in God's hand.'"

Japanese Liner America Maru Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Merchants' Exchange reports the arrival at Yokohama on Feb. 11 of the Japanese liner America Maru from this port. The America Maru is one of the merchant vessels which have been impressed into the naval service of Japan, and it was feared that she might be intercepted by some Russian warship before reaching her destination.

Reported Arrest of Polish Deserters.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Vorwaerts, a Socialist newspaper here, says that the Prussian police recently arrested ten young Poles, deserters from the Russian Army, near Beuthen, two miles from the frontier of Poland, and handed them over to the Russian authorities at Czelads, in Russian Poland. This, the Vorwaerts avers, is contrary to recognized practices under international law.

San Francisco Leaves Port Said.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Feb. 13.—The United States cruiser San Francisco, which arrived here Feb. 10 from Beirut, proceeded to-day for Bombay and Singapore.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It may be
COFFEE!!!
Prove by change to
Postum
10 days and note the improvement.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ATTACHE ON JAPANESE VICTORY

Expects Heavy Fighting in Far East in the Summer.

Commander Boutakoff Says When Baltic Fleet Reaches Eastern Waters It Will Give the Enemy a Surprise.

Commander Alexandre Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, who attended the requiem service in this city for the Russian dead yesterday, and who spent four years in the Far East, said after the service that the early setback to the Russian fortunes on the sea was due to the fact that the Japanese attack came as a complete surprise, and that, therefore, it signified nothing.

"I look for a turn in the fortunes of war shortly," he said. "I am assured Russia will come out victorious in this struggle. One thing is certain—we will never yield. Few people know of Russia's hidden resources in the Far East, and Japan will never be able to drive us out of there.

"The Korietz, which was destroyed by the Japanese at Che-mul-pho, was eighteen years old and not in a position to fight the overwhelming force of modern warships by which the attack was made. The Variag was a good ship and a very fleet one, and could easily have shown the Mikado's warships a pair of clean heels, but of course she could not abandon her consort, and thus she was compelled to share her fate.

"I am inexpressibly grieved at the tragic fate of Capt. Stepanoff, who lost his life in the blowing up of the transport Yenisei at Port Arthur. He was a gallant, brave, and brilliant officer. The ship was one of the newest and best vessels in the Russian transport fleet. She had been specially constructed to lay mines, and a strange feature of the thing is that she had been designed by her commander, Capt. Stepanoff, who was the inventor of the appliances used on board her for laying mines."

Commander Boutakoff in reply to a question said he thought Russia would reserve her Baltic fleet for the sharp fighting he expected with the arrival of Summer.

"Our Baltic fleet is of unusual strength," he said. "There are about eight vessels that we might conveniently send right away, but the greater number and the best of our ships could not well be gotten ready before Summer. When we get those ships out East we will give the enemy a little surprise."

The Attaché added that there would be no difficulty to get coal to take the fleet to its destination. In an emergency the ships might coal at sea from coal-carrying vessels taken along for the purpose. In regard to the Black Sea fleet, he said that that must stay where it is. When it was suggested to him that a passage of the Dardanelles might be forced without any considerable loss in the case of a desperate emergency, Commander Boutakoff laughed heartily at the suggestion.

"That would get us out all right," he said, "but can you tell me how we would get back again."

"There will probably be only desultory fighting inland before the approach of Summer," he continued. "A Winter campaign in that part of the world is fraught with considerable difficulties, but I guess we can stand it as well as the Japanese. We have sufficient troops for all present needs in Manchuria. We expect to be able to hold the Trans-Siberian and its connecting line, but even should there be interruption of railroad traffic we have stores that can be brought to the front by the rivers, navigable as soon as the ice breaks up, and we can get troops the same way."

DINNER TO HEINRICH CONRIED.

Director of the Metropolitan Opera Tells Lotos Club Members of Managerial Trials.

The Lotos Club, in its home, 558 Fifth Avenue, gave a dinner last night in honor of Heinrich Conried, the Director of the Metropolitan Opera House. The speeches were few and far between, the intervals being given up to music instead of oratory.

President Frank Lawrence in introducing Mr. Conried, said:

"The harsh words of speech must give way to-night to harmonious song. The Lotos Club feels that this is so metropolitan a city that the men of music must be heard. Nowhere in the world is opera more splendidly produced and nowhere more appreciated. We rejoice in the success of Mr. Conried, who threw all in the scale for the success of 'Parsifal.' Mr. Conried had the courage and won."

"For the last year I have been both a dramatic and an operatic manager. Now, to some of you, it may seem a very delightful thing to play pooh-bah and to combine in one's person many responsibilities. Yet, strange to say, after some experience of my somewhat complex dignity, I am still asking myself whether I should be truly grateful or savagely ungrateful for the honor that has come to me.

"I cannot pretend any more than other operatic managers to have made no blunders, and I am only too conscious that I am far from having attained my artistic ideals; but if I have satisfied some of you, even much less than I have myself, if I have been forced, absolutely forced, by inevitable conditions to neglect much that should be reformed for the sake of other matters almost as important, I think I may say, and I say it, Mr. Chairman, with sincere humility and devout thankfulness, that I have been fortunate enough to accomplish something at least worth doing. I have had the honor of at last rescuing a great masterwork from the grasp of monopoly and affording the American people the opportunity of enjoying 'Parsifal.'

"The press, which has occasionally referred to 'Parsifal,' has already given you some notion of the difficulties which preceded and attended the American production of Richard Wagner's great festival play. You know that before it could be attempted it was necessary to rebuild the stage of the Metropolitan, to fight vindictive enemies in the law courts, to brave bigotry, misrepresentations, and malice, but though it all I had the sympathy of the American press and the American public for the cause I had at heart, and although they have not spared me criticism, they have also been lavish with their encouragement."

George G. Haven, representing the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, when he could gain the ear of the company after Pol Plancon had sung "La Marseillaise," told of the history of the Opera House, with its failures and successes, from the days of Abbey.

GROWING TRADE WITH ITALY.

President Zucca Comments on It at Italian Chamber of Commerce Banquet —Compliment to France.

At the annual banquet at Sherry's last night of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, founded in 1887 to promote trade between this country and Italy, toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm to President Roosevelt, the King of Italy, and to France. Henry E. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce of New York, made reference to the treaty existing between Italy and France, and proposed a toast to the former country. Instead of this, all arose and sang the "Marseillaise" and then drank to the French Republic. Frequent references were made in the speech-making to Marconi and to the Italian Navy, which was declared to be most loyal to King and nation.

President Antonio Zucca presided over the dinner, and Count Cellere, Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy to the United States; Consul General G. Branchi, Congressman Goldfogle, Senator Fitzgerald, and others responded to sentiments befitting the occasion.

President Zucca in the course of his address said that some idea of the extent of the trade between the United States and Italy can be gained when it is considered that, although an average of one or more steamers sailed daily from Italy to the United States and from the United States to Italy, there were many instances in which goods offered for shipment are held back because of lack of space in the vessels to accommodate them. He spoke in favor of a reduction in our tariff duties on raw materials and works of art, more liberal emigration laws, and the enactment of a pure food law.

Consul General Branchi, who is also Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, spoke as follows of the Italian exhibit at the show:

"We shall have more than 1,000 exhibitors in the various classes, of which there will be more than 300 in fine arts. All artistic and semi-artistic industries will be largely represented, also wines, staple articles, and other manufactures."

PRESS CLUB BANQUET.

The New York Press Club enjoyed its annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. W. J. Arkell, the President of the club, introduced the Rev. Father L. J. Evers, of St. Andrew's Church, who said he had arranged special religious services for newspaper men at his church, and hoped they would attend this service, which is held at 2:30 o'clock every Sunday morning.

Ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis declared that the situation in the Far East at present looked as if it would be necessary for this country to step in and bring the various nations together. The United States, he said, was about the only nation that could prevent a big international row.

Other speakers included Robert B. Roosevelt, John W. Heller, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

FINDS NO GERMS ON MONEY.

Bacteriologist Reports to President Darlington That His Tests Are Still Being Made, However.

New York money may not be so dangerously dirty after all. Dr. Thomas Darlington, President of the Health Department, yesterday received a verbal report from Dr. Park, the bacteriologist who is developing germ cultures from old bills and copper coins, and the President was relieved to hear that if there were any malignant germs in the money they were not to be discovered under the microscope.

Neither Dr. Darlington nor Dr. Park were satisfied, however, the money does not figure in the transmission of disease, and in consequence the investigation is to be carried on to a finish. Washes have been made from the cultures and they will be injected into rabbits and guinea pigs. Indeed that course of investigation has already been begun, and there are several of the little animals, with the extract of money in their veins under observation.

"It will take several weeks," said Dr. Darlington yesterday, "before the disease germs, if they exist, take effect upon the animals which are being used in the experiment. For that reason it cannot positively be said that money is not a medium for the propagation of contagious diseases.

"Even if it proves that there is no very great danger in dirty money, I heartily favor the adoption of some plan in New York by which bills may be retired when they get old and soiled. From an aesthetic standpoint alone the adoption of such a plan is to be commended.

"Dr. Park is also carrying on a most important experiment with copper coins. It is a question in my mind whether copper does not exercise a fatal effect on germs of all kinds. Dr. Park has placed germ cultures on a number of these small coppers and is watching them to see if they survive. If they are killed it will be a great relief to me, for we all know that the average child carries a copper when he or she gets it in the mouth."

ARRESTED HIS OWN FRIEND.

East Orange Constable Enforced New Law Concerning Failure to Pay Personal Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13.—The first arrest to be made under the new law which permits a constable to take into custody and incarcerate in the County Jail any person who shall fail to pay his personal tax was made in East Orange this forenoon, when Constable Albert Howe arrested his personal friend, Ray H. Parkhurst, who was once a city employe. Parkhurst owed a poll tax of $5, and he paid up when he got in sight of a cell in the County Jail in Newark. He and Howe have been friends since boyhood.

The City of East Orange owed Parkhurst a bill of $13, and he called at the City Hall this morning to collect it. He was seen by Howe, who thought it would be a good opportunity to collect the $5. City Treasurer McCloud gave Parkhurst a check for $13, and it was suggested that Parkhurst turn the check over to Howe and get $8 change and a receipt for the poll tax. Parkhurst took the check all right, but put it in his pocket, and when Howe made a demand for the money is said to have replied derisively, and Howe therefore placed him under arrest. He submitted without any fuss.

The two men went to Newark and arriving at the county jail, Howe presented his prisoner to one of the keepers with the request that Parkhurst be locked up. The keeper remarked that it was "a new one on him," as Howe had no commitment papers, and he called up Sheriff Nicoll. The Sheriff said it was all right, and that Parkhurst would have to be locked up until he paid the bill and costs. With this decision Parkhurst reflected, and then paid Howe $5.50. The two exchanged amenities and returned to East Orange together, saying they bore no malice.

FINISH PANAMA CONSTITUTION.

Convention Approves Instrument and Submits It to Junta for Ratification.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The draft of the constitution of the Republic of Panama has been approved by the constitutional convention, and it was delivered this afternoon to the Provisional Junta for ratification. It will probably be ratified on Monday.

Dr. Amador, who will be elected President of the Republic on Monday, will assume office on Wednesday.

The article which authorizes the United States to restore order in the Republic of Panama, should order be disturbed, has been retained in the Constitution.

Pablo Arosemena has been made President of the Constitutional Convention, while Aristides Arjona and Cirio Urriola are Vice Presidents of that body.

LIVE PIGEON RECORD.

J. S. S. Remsen Kills 50 Out of 50 Birds at 32 and 33 Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—The record for the shooting of live pigeons was broken to-day at the Florida Gun Club by its newly elected President, J. S. S. Remsen of Brooklyn and Babylon, L. I. At 32 and 33 yards he killed 50 out of 50 birds, his shots being made unusually difficult by high, varying winds.

The other contestants did well, Dr. I. E. Emerson killing 41 out of 42, William Bingham 36 out of 38, Dr. Karsner 34 out of 35, and J. Jerome Kelley 31 out of 37. A large company, including Attorney General Knox, watched the shoot.

WANTS TO OWN A TOWNSHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—David Ford, a wealthy New York man, who married the late Judge Maynard's daughter, is said to be desirous of owning the whole of the township of Stanford, Delaware County.

He has recently purchased a number of small farms, and has now concluded negotiations for the purchase of the M. K. Marshall and Cook farms, containing about 400 acres.

Lenten Preachers at St. Paul's.

The special preachers at the noon-day services in St. Paul's Chapel on the Fridays in Lent are as follows: The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning on Feb. 19, Feb. 26, and March 25; Bishop Greer on March 4 and March 18, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires on March 11, and the vicar, the Rev. W. Montague Geer, on April 1. The half-hour services on the Wednesdays in Lent will be addressed by the Vicar.

U. S. MINISTER TO KOREA

Dr. H. N. Allen's Long Residence in "Hermit Kingdom."

Saves Life of King's Nephew and Assists in Sending First Korean Representation to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The United States Minister to Korea, the desideratum of both Russia and Japan, is an Ohio man. He is Dr. Horace Newton Allen, formerly of Delaware, this State. Dr. Allen, who is forty-five years old, is a graduate from Starling Medical College, in Columbus; of the Cincinnati Medical College, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware.

Twenty years ago, immediately upon his graduation from the Cincinnati Medical College, he was appointed by the Presbyterian Board of Missions as a medical missionary to Peking. He remained in China for a year, and it was while in Peking that his first son was born. The field for his work in China seemed less promising to Dr. Allen than the little kingdom of Korea, which at that time was under the sovereignty of China. Accordingly early in 1885 he removed to Söul, Korea, where he expected to carry on his work as a medical missionary.

Owing to the prejudices of the natives it was absolutely necessary that Dr. Allen keep his real identity secret, and he remained in the capital city of the "Hermit Kingdom" for a while, and until a fortunate but almost a tragic circumstance brought him very prominently before the Korean people. One day a tumult arose in the city and a mob attacked a carriage containing the nephew of the King and other notables. As a result the young Prince was severely injured. All the wise men, native doctors, and soothsayers were summoned from the uttermost parts of the kingdom to save the life of the young Prince, but their efforts seemed almost vain.

Finally some one thought of the young light-haired American doctor, and a royal summons brought him to the palace, where the Prince was hovering between life and death. Dr. Allen wus successful in saving the life of the young Prince, and of course won his way into the hearts of the royal family. He was designated by royal decree as the Court Physician, and was able in that position to wield a great influence with the royal Court, and in reality sowed the first seeds toward modernizing Korea.

In the course of events the United States Government brought a claim against Korea for the destruction by natives of a vessel sailing under the American flag. The claim had originally been brought against the Empire of China, but the Chinese officials replied to the American note that the United States would have to look to Korea for the money, as China had no claims whatever on the Korean Government. The note was accordingly referred to Korea, and when the King of the "Hermit Kingdom" received it he called in Dr. Allen for consultation.

As soon as the doctor had read China's declaration that she did not claim sovereignty over Korea the doctor said to the King: "Now it is time for you to act as an independent Government, and, recognizing China's denial of any sovereignty, send your representatives to the nations of the world, and establish treaties as of an independent Government."

The King of Korea saw the point and replied, "I will do it." Accordingly, about 1888, a legation was dispatched to this country, and Dr. Allen was informed that he was authorized to accompany the Korean representatives to Washington and see that the legation was properly established. He remained here until 1890 with the Korean officials. He then returned to Korea, but was sent back with the Korean exhibit to the World's Fair, and finally upon his return was made Secretary of the United States Legation at Söul. In 1897 he was appointed Minister to Korea by President McKinley.

Minister Allen was in this country last October, and visited Delaware, Ohio. While at home he talked of the situation in the Far East, and was very anxious to get back, because he recognized the threatening aspect of affairs in Korea. The fact that the seat of war will likely be on or near the Korean Peninsula makes the presence of a United States representative, who by his experience and long residence in the "Hermit Kingdom" is familiar with the situation, absolutely necessary, and Minister Allen is particularly fortunate at this time to be a man upon whom Uncle Sam must depend for his information of conditions in the Far East. Minister Allen's conservatism, his farsightedness and cool head are bound to serve him in good stead during the present crisis.

By reason of his position so close to the authorities of Korea he has been able to assist many Americans who have gone to Korea for business reasons.

In 1889 Mr. Allen wrote a book called "Korean Tales," which is a collection of stories translated from the Korean folklore, and which contains an introductory chapter descriptive of Korea. Among other things in this introductory chapter he says:

"The area of Korea, including the outlying islands, is about 100,000 square miles. The population, according to the most reliable estimate, is little more than 6,000,000, yet as the people live in cities, towns, and hamlets the country does not seem to be thickly settled.

"The climate varies much at the extremities of the peninsula, owing to the fact that the southern portion is somewhat affected by the warm southern currents that give Japan its tropical climate, but which are warded off from Korea proper by the Japanese islands. The climate of the central and northern provinces is much the same as that of the Northern Central United States, with fewer changes. The large river at the capital is not infrequently frozen over for weeks at a time during the Winter, so that heavy carts pass over the ice. Ice is always preserved for general use in Summer. The country is decidedly mountainous and well watered. Heavy timber abounds in the northeast. The valleys are very fertile and are well tilled, as the people are mainly devoted to agriculture.

"The mineral resources have only been developed in a crude way, yet sufficiently to demonstrate the great wealth of the ore deposits. Especially is this true in reference to the gold mines."

LEGACIES TO INSTITUTIONS.

Christopher Kunzel's Will, Filed in Queens, Contains Many Bequests.

A number of Brooklyn societies, including a hospital and several charitable organizations, have been made beneficiaries in the will of Christopher Kunzel of Morris Park, L. I., filed yesterday with Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County.

The estate consists of property valued at $48,000, of which $42,000 is personal. Following are the bequests made after the testator had provided $250 for his funeral expenses, $500 for a monument, $100 to the Rev. C. H. Schwarzbach for preaching his funeral sermon, and $500 to the Evergreen Cemetery to keep his grave in good order:

The sum of $500 each to Maria Albrecht, Christopher Albrecht, Kate Heiselmann, Christopher Heiselmann, Louisa Fasel, Mrs. Sophia Sewald, his housekeeper; the sum of $100 to Louisa Suntag; the sum of $3,000 to Heinrich Metzger of Manhattan, and $1,500 to Metzger's children; the sum of $500 each to Elizabeth Remner and Louisa Stoesel; $1,000 to Otilie Waisenhaus Orphan Asylum of East Williamsburg, $500 to Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, $3,000 to the German Hospital of Brooklyn, $1,000 to the German Society of the City of New York, $1,000 to the Americanischer Tractat Gesellschaft of New York City, $500 to the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Brooklyn, the proceeds of the sale of a ten-thousand-dollar place to the German Evangelical Aid Society of Brooklyn. The residue of the estate, save a few lots which go to the executors, will be divided equally between the charities named in the will.

Many Trained Nurses Seek Work.

That there is a surplus of trained nurses in New York is indicated by the number of applicants who have presented themselves for three vacancies which exist in the public school branch of the Department of Health's corps of nurses. Up to date just 339 applicants have appeared, and they are still pouring in.

MAY UNIONIZE CAR MEN.

Organizers Said to be at Work on Surface Roads—Complaint Made of Long Hours.

According to some of the motormen and conductors on the surface roads, there is a secret movement going on to organize the men. An Eighth-Avenue motorman said yesterday that he had been approached by a committee and asked to join a union. All the members of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are members of a protective and benevolent organization, of which the officials of the company are members, and which has insurance features.

"I belong to the Protective and Benevolent Association," said the motorman, "but I have been given to understand that a union has also been formed. I have not joined it. Six months ago an attempt was made to form a labor union, but it was a failure. Several men who took the leading part in the movement were discharged, and the movement went to pieces."

He said that the motormen and conductors were complaining of having to work longer than the schedule time, especially on the Sixth Avenue line. None of the motormen or conductors were willing to admit that they belonged to any union. A Sixth Avenue motorman said:

"All the men on this line are kicking. We are supposed to work ten hours or ten and a half within twelve, but it is oftener sixteen hours before we are through. We have been unable to get any redress."

Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who organized the employes of the elevated railroads, outside of the motormen, as a local of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, said:

"If the surface railroad men are being organized I have nothing to do with it. I know of no attempt to organize them at present."

Plan for Labor Union Banks.

An agitation has been started among some of the labor unions for trades-union banks in the principal cities. According to those in favor of the plan the income of trades unions aggregates $25,000,000 a year. With trades union banks, they say, there would not be the same chances for treasurers to defraud as just now.

WENT OVER CAPTAIN'S HEAD.

Inspector Wiegand's Staff Raiding in Gallagher's Brooklyn Precinct.

Sergt. Reiffert and three policemen, Stoney, Brady and McAlese, of Inspector Wiegand's staff, raided an alleged poolroom in the rear of a saloon at 47 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. They arrested six men and found three telephones. They had to smash down a door with an axe to get them. A little later McAlese went to the home of John Brown of 21 Cheever Place and arrested him on the charge of making a handbook at 14 Hamilton Street.

These arrests were over the head of Capt. Gallagher of the Hamilton Avenue Station, where the prisoners were locked up. Inspector Wiegand obtained the warrants from Magistrate Dooley Thursday and intended to serve them the next day, but information had reached the alleged gamblers and they kept out of the way. All the men caught in the rear room gave fictitious names.

PHYSICIANS IN A TEST.

Choosing the Superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Hospital.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The subjection of five candidates for appointment to the post of Superintendent of the new State Hospital for the treatment of consumptives to an actual test of their ability to deal with tuberculosis, is a phase of a State civil examination which is in progress in this city.

Five patients were subjected to an examination, each of the candidates being required to diagnose the condition of each patient. To test the ability of the candidates one man, suffering from another disease, but of the general appearance of a consumptive, was included as a subject in the examination. Of course the result of the test is not divulged, as the examination is still in progress.

The hospital, which will be ready for occupancy soon, is located at Raybrook, in the Adirondacks.

TO REGULATE OPTICIANS.

Bill for a Board of Optometry to Supervise Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Optical Society of the State of New York has, through Senator Wilcox, introduced in the Legislature a bill designed to regulate the practice of optometry, which is defined to be "the employment of any means, other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision and the adaptation of lenses for the aid thereof."

The bill provides that all who profess to practice optometry shall pass a satisfactory examination before a State Board of Optometry, appointed by the Board of Regents. It is the idea that duly licensed "optometrists" shall be opticians skilled in the fitting of lenses to and qualified to detect diseased conditions that affect the eyes. Oculists—those who are qualified to treat diseases of the eyes—do not come within the scope of the proposed bill.

Columbia-Princeton Chess.

Columbia's annual chess match with Princeton was played yesterday at the local university and resulted in a score of 4½ to 3½ in favor of the New York boys, with two boards to be adjudicated. The undecided boards are between Tucker of Columbia and Schoonmaker of Princeton, and Solow of Columbia and Dunlap of Princeton. The other boards resulted as follows:

COLUMBIA.		PRINCETON.
Schroeder, ½	vs.	Mowry, ½
Tolchinsky, ½	vs.	Ward, ½
Lazinsky, 0	vs.	Brasher, 1
Brown, ½	vs.	Richard, ½
Stafel, 1	vs.	Brown, 0
Dickler, 0	vs.	Nelson, 1
Comstock, 1	vs.	Chrystie, 0
Lawton, 1	vs.	Thompson, 0

EXONERATES GUNNER FRIES.

Commended for Bravery in Fighting Iona Island Fire.

Word was received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from the Navy Department at Washington stating that Gunner Otto Fries, who was recently before a court-martial at the yard on charges growing out of the explosion at the naval magazine on Iona Island, had been exonerated by the court, the decision being confirmed by the department.

Gunner Fries was in charge of the island at the time of the explosion several months ago. It was shown at the trial that he was in no way responsible, and that he had shown marked bravery in fighting the fire which followed the explosion and in rescuing injured men. It was said yesterday that Fries would probably return to his duties on the island on Monday.

Colgate University Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Colgate University will be held to-morrow evening, at the Park Avenue Hotel at 6 o'clock. William A. Granger, D. D., '74, President of the Association, will preside. President Merrill, of the University, will be present.

TOPEKA (KAN.) $490,000 FIRE.

Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company Suffers Loss of Plant and Stock.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company's building and stock at First and Kansas Avenues; the Sells building adjoining, occupied by the McCormick Harvester Company and W. I. Schick as a store room for mattresses, and some smaller property. Total loss, $490,000.

The principal loss was sustained by the Parkhurst-Davis Company, and is estimated at $250,000, with $125,000 insurance, carried by thirty-six companies, mostly in the East.

During the progress of the fire several thousand cartridges stored on the third floor of the Parkhurst-Davis building exploded, and half a dozen spectators were hurt slightly by flying shells. The fire was started by an explosion of chemicals in the Mercantile Company's building.

MAY ARREST HENRY FLOY.

Warrant Issued for New Yorker Charging Him with Grand Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Recorder Barnes of this city issued a warrant to-day for the arrest of Henry Floy, President of the Henry Floy Company, constructing and consulting engineers, with offices in the St. Paul Building, New York, charging him with grand larceny.

The warrant was issued on application of John Sturgis, President of the Sturgis Engineering Company of Troy, who alleges that some time ago Mr. Floy purchased machinery from the Sturgis Company, promising to pay $850 for the same within sixty days if it proved satisfactory. The machinery was installed in the plant of the Neversink Light and Power Company, near this city, of which Mr. Floy is Secretary. It is claimed Mr. Floy was not satisfied with the machinery and refused to pay for it. Later, it is alleged, Mr. Floy sold the machinery to the Neversink Company.

The warrant was not served to-day, although Mr. Floy was in this city, because Mr. Floy promised, it is said, to adjust matters satisfactorily on Monday.

CAPT. PRESTON'S CONDITION.

Relatives Want Aged Operator of Shelter Island Ferry Examined.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 13.—Commissioner Timothy M. Griffin, of Riverhead, has been petitioned to inquire into the mental condition of Capt. Jonathan Preston, of Shelter Island. Capt. Preston is almost eighty years old. He operates the ferry between this place and Shelter Island, and is said to be worth $25,000.

William T. Ross, a nephew of Capt. Preston, in asking for the inquiry also requested that Miss Lillian H. Sparks and others be prevented from disposing of any of the property of the Captain. Since the death of Mrs. Preston, two years ago, Mrs. Ann Sparks, a sister of Capt. Preston, and her daughter Lillian have been keeping house for him.

Some time ago Capt. Preston transferred to Miss Sparks bonds and mortgages amounting to $14,000. Mr. Ross in his petition says:

"Mrs. Preston died two years ago, leaving no children. Mr. Preston shortly after showed signs of mental imbecility, arising from old age and from loss of memory and understanding. I am almost the only person who had sufficient opportunity to notice as I have been the trusted friend and financial adviser of my uncle. He cannot understand the nature of any instrument that he may sign, and I know of my own knowledge that he is now a person incompetent to manage himself or his affairs, in consequence of imbecility, arising from old age and from loss of memory and understanding."

KILLED IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Injured Man Rescued from Brooklyn Telephone Conduit by Fellow-Worker Despite Danger Warning.

An explosion of gas in a conduit of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in Pacific Street, near Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, killed a workman yesterday and gave the neighborhood a shaking up. The man who lost his life was Charles Kleinfeldt, twenty-six years old, of 124 Hopkinson Avenue, an employe of the company.

Carrying a gasoline lamp, Kleinfeldt went into the conduit to make some repairs. He was at work but a moment or two when there was a heavy explosion, which caused people in the neighborhood to come running from their houses in alarm. The explosion threw bricks and stones over the conduit into the air.

Hans Olsen, another employe of the company, descended through a manhole to the rescue of Kleinfeldt, although he was warned that there might be a second explosion. Olsen found Kleinfeldt lying bleeding and insensible in the conduit and dragged him out. An ambulance surgeon was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital, but Kleinfeldt died before it arrived. The man's skull was fractured and he was otherwise injured.

It is supposed that the flame of the lamp carried by Kleinfeldt carried gas which had leaked into the conduit from mains adjoining.

Columbia's Day of Prayer.

To-day is the day of prayer for the Colleges of the United States. It will be observed at Columbia University, where the students have arranged for a special service in Earl Hall at 5 o'clock. The Rev. S. T. Judge will deliver an address, and a students' choir, led by W. E. Metzenthin, the quarterback of the football team, will furnish the music. After the service Mrs. F. R. Hutton and Mrs. C. C. Trowbridge will receive the college men informally, and refreshments will be served.

MOBBED ALLEGED ABDUCTOR.

Father of Girl Captured Accused Man, and Sympathetic Crowd Kicked the Prisoner.

After being kicked and cuffed by an angry crowd in Williamsburg, James Tomack, twenty-one years old, who said his home was in Philadelphia, was locked in the Stagg Street Police Station last night charged with having abducted seventeen-year-old Hannah Hyman, who lived with her parents at 20 Tompkins Avenue, Williamsburg.

The girl disappeared about a year ago, and the father of the girl as well as her brother have been seeking the abductor ever since. The girl was found in Philadelphia, where she had been deserted, she said, by Tomack.

Mr. Hyman last evening met Tomack at Moore Street and Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, and seized him. The struggle which followed attracted a large crowd, and Hyman explained to them his accusation against Tomack. In a moment the prisoner had been knocked down, and the crowd began kicking him. It was not until Policeman Lynch arrived and took Tomack into custody that the crowd desisted in the assault.

RAILROAD CAR DERAILED.

Erie Train Stopped on Meadow Bridge by a Broken Axle.

While Train No. 804 of the Northern Branch of the Erie Railroad, consisting of five passenger coaches, in addition to a smoking and baggage car, was crossing the Kearny meadows just outside of Jersey City yesterday the forward axle of the third car broke and the truck was derailed.

The train was stopped with a sudden jolt that shook up the passengers, but no one was injured. The car was returned to the tracks by means of jackscrews and proceeded to the Jersey City station after a delay of about an hour, during which other traffic on the road was interrupted.

MITCHELL ON IMMIGRATION.

Labor Leader Not in Favor of General Exclusion of Foreigners.

A letter from John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, will be published in the next issue of Slovák v Amerike, in which the labor leader will say:

A short time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in its editorial columns what purported to be a statement of mine in which I was made to say that immigration to this country should be entirely prohibited. I do not know from what source THE NEW YORK TIMES secured its information, but inasmuch as that statement has been copied in several papers throughout the country, and is now being used for the purpose of creating suspicion in the minds of the non-English speaking workmen, I desire to say through the columns of your paper that I have never in my life given utterance to such a remark as was attributed to me. I am firmly of the opinion that the best men and the best women from every country, except China and Japan, should be welcomed to the United States. I believe, on the other hand, that bad men and bad women from all countries should be excluded from the United States.

FIRE IN WHOLESALE DISTRICT.

Boys Discover Flames in Building Where Spirits Are Stored.

Two alarms were sent in last night for a fire which did $5,000 damage to the old-fashioned four-story business building at 41 Wooster Street. The ground floor of the building is occupied by Rippin & Co., wholesale liquor dealers; the second floor by Choen & Co., ladies' hats; the third floor by Max Schankin, paper boxes, and the fourth floor by Barberlicht & Co., paper boxes.

The fire started from some unknown cause on the second floor. It was discovered by some boys, who notified a policeman, and he turned in an alarm. When Deputy Chief Langford arrived he turned in a second alarm, fearing that the fire would get into the spirits on the ground floor. The fire ate its way to the third and fourth floors in the front, but was quickly extinguished. When Chief Croker arrived on the second alarm the fire was practically out. He estimated the damage at $5,000.

SERGEANT'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Willets Point Army Postmaster to be Arrested on Sight.

It was announced yesterday that there is a shortage in the accounts of Sergt. Major Walter C. Mills, who was Postmaster at the Willets Point army post until four weeks ago, when he disappeared. Post Office Inspectors who have been at work on Mills's books say the amount is $4,000. Mills's bond was only $2,000, and the Government will therefore lose $2,000.

Mills has not been found, and as he is absent without leave he has been declared a deserter and will be arrested on sight. Mrs. Mills and her children are now in Washington.

Opera House Planned for Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt, when he comes to his home at Sagamore Hill for his Summer vacation, will be received by his townsmen in a building worthy of the occasion, if plans which they have formed are carried out. R. W. Gibson, a Summer resident, has drawn plans for an Opera House, in which the central balcony is to contain a central box or loge d'honneur for the President's particular use. A stock company to further the project is to be formed at a citizen's meeting in a few days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1 A. M.—643 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Adolph Solomon, damage, $500.

2:20 A. M.—101 West Street, Columbus Schwartz, hotel; damage, $1,000.

4:30 A. M.—340 Bowery; Mary Mercanti; no damage.

5:00 A. M.—52 Ludlow Street; Morris Gordon; damage, $100.

5:45 A. M.—112 West Thirtieth Street; Lizzie Smith; damage trifling.

8:30 A. M.—125 Mangin Street; R. M. Rachale; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—2758 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—36½ Oak Street; Giovanni Bellefatto; damage, $200.

11:30 A. M.—96 First Avenue; Charles Lindman; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—207 West Twenty-second Street; Kate Oppenheimer; damage, $150.

1:55 P. M.—1,141 Lexington Avenue; P. Jaffa; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue; C. Schlomor; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—317 West Sixty-seventh Street; Pastoreso Streda; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—246 Monroe Street; Isaac Glugospky; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—2,570 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Doctor; damage, $20.

5:30 P. M.—438 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:20 P. M.—923 Park Avenue; Patrick Sheehan; damage, $400.

6 P. M.—68 Suffolk Street; Samuel Schultz; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—261 East Seventy-first Street; Mrs. Lynch; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—41 Wooster Street; Cohen & Co.; damage, $5,000.

8:20 P. M.—165 St. Ann's Avenue; Samuel Weissberger; damage, $300.

9:00 P. M.—71 West Thirty-sixth Street; T. J. Shine; damage, $50.

10:05 P. M.—181 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:00 P. M.—510 West Fifty-fifth Street; Margaret Saulber; damage, $400.

33d to 34th St. **Saks & Company** Broadway.

An Important Sale of
Suits, Coats and Furs for Women
Is Announced for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The liberality of the price revision earns for the sale the distinction of being of the most vital importance.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

A variety of impressive models of high grade fabrics, tailored to the Saks standard.

Former prices $15.00 to $18.50	Now at $8.25
Former prices 24.00 to 31.00	Now at 14.00
Former prices 41.00 to 45.00	Now at 19.00
Former prices 62.00 to 89.00	Now at 29.00

COATS.

Top and Three-Quarter Garments of cheviot and plain weaves, Coats of Zibeline, Broadcloth or Cheviot in various models. Three-Quarter, Loose or Tight Fitting and Blouse Coats of velour, silk and fine broadcloth. Designed for afternoon and semi-dress service.

Former prices $17.50 to $21.00	Now at $9.75
Former prices 27.00 to 35.00	Now at 13.50
Former prices 37.00 to 39.00	Now at 16.50
Former prices 39.00 to 48.00	Now at 22.50
Former prices 55.00 to 65.00	Now at 27.50

EVENING COATS

Of high grade fabrics in various models.

Former prices $32.00 to $37.00	Now $19.00
Former prices 55.00 to 68.00	Now 32.00
Former prices 79.00 to 98.00	Now 48.00
Former prices 115.00 to 130.00	Now 68.00
Former prices 145.00 to 175.00	Now 89.00

FUR GARMENTS.

At one-half and less than regular prices.

Garments of various attractive models from 29 to 39 inches long, plain or trimmed with chinchilla, baum marten and mink.

NEAR SEAL COATS.

Former price $55.00.	Now at $27.50
Former prices $78.00 and $125.00.	Now at $39.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS.

Former prices $75.00 and $98.00.	Now at $37.50
Former price $195.00.	Now at $97.50

BROADTAIL PERSIAN COATS.

Former price $575.00.	Now at $287.50

SEALSKIN COATS

Former price $190.00.	Now at $95.00

SMALL FURS.

One-third Less Than Regular Prices.

This reduction affects our entire stock, embracing Muffs, Collarettes, Neck Pieces and kindred things, of various desirable furs.

An Important Sale of Exquisite Silk Waists.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS LIKELY TO WEATHER FISCAL DEBATE

Assurances Given by Members of the Ministry in the Absence of Premier Balfour Prevent Rebellion by the Free Trade Unionists—Mr. Chamberlain's Holiday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—If anybody has got anything better than a very tired feeling out of this week's debate in Parliament on Mr. Morley's free trade amendment to the address the fact has not been made public in any of the London newspapers. The almost universal judgment seems to be that a more tedious and less profitable discussion never took place in the House of Commons.

Of course this judgment would be vastly discredited if, next Monday, when the amendment goes to a vote, the party which has been attacking the Government should be in the majority. But this outcome is not looked for, nor even hoped for by Mr. Morley and his friends. The common expectation is that the Government will win, with a good many votes to spare.

But the verdict of the House, if it shall be what is expected, will mean nothing with respect to the real fiscal question now before the country, for those who, in the absence of Premier Balfour, have undertaken to speak for the Government have represented to their fellow-members of the House that the Government has not been inoculated with the virus of protection, but is as firmly attached to the principles of free trade as the most ardent free trader could wish it to be.

GOVERNMENTAL ASSURANCE.

The House has been solemnly assured that retaliation is not in the slightest degree related to protection nor even to what is called colonial preference, but is distinctly a weapon of free trade, which the Government would like to use against nations which refuse to deal fairly with Great Britain in their tariff legislation.

The Liberals have replied that such talk is nonsensical, dishonest, and cowardly, that a retaliationist is simply a protectionist who either lacks the courage of his convictions or is unable to see beyond the end of his nose. Protectionist and retaliationist, they say, are one and the same breed. "If," exclaimed one of the debaters, "we call our protectionists 'whole hoggers' we shall not go amiss if we denominate these other gentlemen 'little piggers.'"

But these words of the Liberals have produced but slight impression on those to whom they were especially addressed. For, while it is hardly probable that the Government's speakers have really convinced many members of the House that retaliation is simply "free trade showing its teeth," a certain number of Unionists whose votes were in doubt were delighted to have this sort of definition vouchsafed to them because in it they found justification for remaining in the Government party. They were quite averse to voting with the Liberals, but they might have been compelled to do it if that wonderfully ingenious certificate of good character had not been given to the Government by its sophistical Ministers. These gentlemen who so earnestly wished to be let down easy show no disposition whatever to go behind the returns.

MR. BALFOUR FRETTED.

Precisely how Mr. Balfour has viewed the situation as he has drifted alone through the week in the sweet companionship of his influenza is a matter of rather amusing conjecture. We are told that the Premier fretted a good deal early in the week, as he realized that a sort of impeachment was in progress in the House of Commons, at which the accused, his own right honorable self, was unable to be present.

There is no public announcement to that effect, but it seems to be pretty well understood that Mr. Balfour has quite recovered from his distress at his inability to confront his critics in person. It is assumed that he has reached the conclusion that politically he is better off to-day than he would have been if he had been present in the House all through the week, with his heart hanging on his sleeve for Parliamentary daws to peck at. His subordinates have told the House that he is as good a free trader as there is in Great Britain. Had he been able to do the talking himself, he might have disclosed that he really was no more of a free trader than Mr. Chamberlain. It looks as though there has been another exemplification of the old saying that silence is golden.

But wait a while, and see what comes to pass. The Government is not yet through its fiscal troubles.

RETALIATION WHITEWASH.

In one of the free food newspapers appeared yesterday a cartoon entitled "Whitewashing." In the foreground Gerald Balfour is covering with retaliation whitewash the word "protection" inscribed on the wall in front of him.

Mr. Chaplin, the ardent Chamberlainite member of Parliament, who is just behind Mr. Balfour, calls out: "Here, I say, Gerald; you mustn't whitewash that over."

Mr. Balfour replies: "It's all right; Mr. Arthur gave me leave to do it: the Duke and the others are kicking up such a fearful row."

Mr. Chaplin thereupon remarks: "Just you wait until Mr. Joseph comes back from his holiday; he'll soon wash it off."

That holiday Mr. Joseph is taking is one of the stunningest things connected with the fiscal debate. It was quite an eye-opener for Mr. Morley and his associates for Mr. Chamberlain to go away without waiting to see what the result of the debate was to be. He left for Egypt on Thursday without having been present at a single session of the House since Mr. Morley moved his amendment.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

The Liberals have been severely shocked at Mr. Chamberlain's apparent lack of interest in their arraignment of protection. Ostensibly he absented himself on account of the death of a member of Parliament for whom he entertained remarkable affection, but it is probable that he would have stayed away anyhow. The Government did not need his help, and it is not certain that he cared to help the Government. Indeed, it is a widely prevalent impression that the member for Birmingham would be inwardly pleased if next Monday the Liberals should score and the Government go under.

But, however that may be, if the fiscal question is not sidetracked on account of some development in the Far Eastern war the time is not far distant when Mr. Chamberlain will make good the prediction of his friend Mr. Chaplin. If the Government, for the sake of persuading the free traders that it is innocuous to their doctrine, has seen fit to hide its true self beneath a lot of whitewash, depend upon it, Mr. Chamberlain will wipe off the covering one of these days. He will see to it that the country has a chance to pronounce upon an issue unequivocally framed.

"Free trade showing its teeth" will be relegated to the museum of political humbuggeries and appear in the catalogue as a notable type of that highly paradoxical genus the white blackbird.

LIBERALS WIN IN ELECTION.

J. Bamford Slack Sent to Parliament by Hertfordshire Constituency.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The bye election yesterday of a Member of Parliament for the St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire resulted in the Liberals winning the seat. The vote was:

J. Bamford Slack, (Liberal)	4,757
Vicary Gibbs, (Conservative)	4,625
Liberal majority	132

The election was in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Gibbs, who is a strong Chamberlainite, and was due to the fact that the firm with which he is connected acted as agents for the Admiralty in the purchase of the Chilean warships, which, according to custom, called for his resignation.

REVIEWS "THE PATHFINDER."

British Weekly Paper Thinks It Equal to Any from the Pen of "This Popular Author."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—An item of international interest is a review of J. Fenimore Cooper's "The Pathfinder," published in the current issue of a popular British weekly. We are informed that the scene of the romance is America, and that the characters of the Pathfinder and Mabel are well drawn. Indeed, the critic considers the book "equal to any from the pen of this gifted and popular author."

The Morning Post facetiously supplements a summary of the review with the announcement that the venerable novelist is "now well over his hundredth year," and is engaged on another book which, as at present arranged, will be entitled "The Last of the Mohicans."

SING "JOHN BROWN'S BODY."

Britons at a Queen's Hall Meeting Surprise Americans Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—A meeting was held at Queen's Hall on Thursday night to discuss the matter of Chinese labor in South Africa, and give those who look upon the scheme approved by the Transvaal Legislature as tending to the establishment of a new slavery, an opportunity to record their protests.

The Americans who attended the meeting as a matter of curiosity were electrified when they heard the great audience singing "John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on." The Britishers sang the old "John Brown" chorus with great earnestness.

Evidently John Brown stands better in Great Britain now than he did at the time of our civil war.

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS.

Three New Plays Produced Last Week—John Davidson's Version of "Ruy Blas."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—Three new plays were brought out in London this week. At the Savoy, just opened after an extensive and expensive overhauling, George Grossmith's musical comedy, "The Love Birds," was produced on Wednesday night. The play was received fairly well, but, in the judgment of the critics, did not quite come up to the Savoy standard. It suffered probably by comparison with the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, which made the Savoy famous all over the world. George Fuller Golden and Blanche Ring are in the cast.

At the Imperial a new play, "A Queen's Romance," was produced on Thursday night by Lewis Waller, the play being John Davidson's new version of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." The play itself is regarded as rather dull, though possessing distinct literary merit. If it succeeds it will be on account of the excellent cast, which includes Mr. Waller as Ruy Blas, Mrs. Patrick Campbell as the Queen of Spain, and Charles Fulton as Don Salluste.

The other new play, produced by Charles Frohman, is "The Jailbird," a curtain-raiser for "Little Mary," which is having a remarkable run at Wyndham's Theatre. It is one of the best one-act plays seen in London for a long time.

Centenary of First Railway Journey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—Yesterday was the centenary of the first railway journey and the first railway accident. It was the steam carriage of Richard Trevithick that made the trip at a rate of five miles an hour near Taff Vale. The accident consisted in the knocking of the stack off the locomotive. The stack was built of brick.

M. P.'S BADLY DRESSED.

Tailoring Expert Finds Many Shortcomings in the Clothes of British Legislators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—A tailoring expert who looked over the House of Commons rather critically this week and wrote an article about what he saw disagrees totally with the dictum of The St. James's Gazette that the lower house of Parliament is the best-dressed legislative body in the world.

He says the members generally were badly dressed. For example, Sydney Buxton's morning coat wore a worried look and had creases about the chest. Lord Balcarres's coat was too long in front to balance. Mr. Logan's suit had lost its sunnier hue. Mr. Abraham's lounge jacket was inclined to creep up his back. Mr. Flynn's trousers betrayed concertino folds over the instep. And so on.

The only real joy the tailoring expert got out of his investigation was in observing the scores of dainty waistcoats the legislators wore. They pleased his tailor eye immensely.

Remembering the unkind thing a British paper recently said about the sartorial shortcomings of the United States House of Representatives, there is a certain pleasure in knowing that the British statesman is not so fine a creature as he has been cracked up to be.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

Duke and Duchess of Manchester In Paris—Louis XV. Reception at Mrs. J. J. Hoff's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—In spite of frequent showers, intervals of warmth and sunshine are brightening up Paris considerably.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned from London.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have joined Mrs. Ogden Goelet on the Nahma at Cannes.

Mrs. Mackay left here a few days ago for Monte Carlo and Rome.

Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. L. Iselin are at Monte Carlo.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have arrived here en route for Constantinople to see their son, who is Secretary of the United States Legation there.

Marquise de Ganay has returned to Paris, and is settled for the Winter at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ringway.

Leonidas de Meyer gave a delightful tea party at the Hotel Ritz on Wednesday. His guests were Mrs. Leishman, wife of the United States Minister at Constantinople; Princess Cantacuzene, Prince and Princess Petrocokino, Mrs. Bettini, Miss Blackington, Mrs. Payne, Mme. de Benardaky, Mme. Sacilly, Baronne de Muhlens, Comte de Monchy, M. de Navay, M. Stoioesco, Capt. Bentley Mott, and the Russian pianist Ossip Gabrilovitch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg of San Francisco have arrived from Dresden on their way to the Riviera. They will sail from Genoa on Feb. 26 for a trip to the Orient.

Mrs. Charles Le Gay has left town with Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore for Nice to join Mr. Le Gay. From Marseilles Mrs. Dinsmore and Mrs. Le Gay will go to Nice in the former's automobile.

There was a 5 o'clock tea at Miss Getty's in the Avenue des Champs Elysées last Sunday. Among the guests were Mrs. Harriet Spofford, Major and Mrs. Huntington, Messrs. Harrison and Holman Black, and Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Mrs. Thomas.

At Mentone among the latest American arrivals are Dr. H. Olivier, Miss Julia Stout, Mrs. George A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Marian Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Dowing and Mr. and Mrs. Budd.

At Mrs. John Jacob Hoff's reception at her apartment in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne beautiful floral decorations and illuminations had been arranged in pure Louis XV. style. The young daughters of the hostess assisted in receiving, gowned in pretty pink silk Louis XV. costumes and with powdered hair. Mrs. Hoff was in a Louis XV. costume of cream satin, richly embroidered and trimmed with lace. Miss Perkins, Miss Hatch of New York, and Miss Taber assisted at the flower laden tea table. Some delightful music was heard. I noticed among those present Col. and Mrs. Dodge, Comte and Comtesse Griffon, and Mrs. Millington Drake.

Miss Dorothy Morton, the American singer, has arrived from Switzerland on her way to London, where she has an engagement for the coming season. Miss Morton was Mimosa San in "The Geisha," which had such a success at Daly's Theatre, New York.

French Rights in Newfoundland.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Prof. Jean C. Bracq of Vassar addressed the Academy of Moral and Political Science to-day on French rights in Newfoundland and adduced evidence, gathered exclusively from American, Canadian, and British libraries, sustaining the French claim, which heretofore has been sustained chiefly by data from French sources.

PLAY OF THE CHESS MASTERS.

Marshall Still Leads in the Six-Cornered Tournament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 13.—At the International Sporting Club in this city to-day play in the international chess tourney was resumed, when Marco met Swiderski, Gunsberg was pitted against Maroczy, and Marshall against Schlechter. Drawn games were recorded between Marco and Swiderski and between Gunsberg and Maroczy. The Marshall-Schlechter contest was adjourned at a late hour.

In the seventh round, scheduled for Monday, Maroczy will play with Marco, Swiderski with Schlechter, and Gunsberg with Marshall.

Following are the scores up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	4	1	Marco	2	4
Maroczy	4	3	Swiderski	2	4
Schlechter	3½	1½	Gunsberg	1½	4½

Has Drank No Water for Four Years.

Prof. Salmonsea, a noted Dutch vegetarian, arrived at this port Wednesday night on the American liner Haverford from Liverpool. He came here to visit the United States at the invitation of noted scientists. He stated that he had not tasted water for four years, subsisting entirely on vegetables. He wore only a scant raiment and no underclothing, and despite the cold weather at sea he said he was at no time uncomfortable. While fifty-one years old, he appeared to be not over twenty-eight.—Philadelphia Record.

VERSATILITY OF LEOPOLD

Hailed as Financier, Diplomatist, Sportsman, and Architect.

His Recent Visit to Berlin Regarded by His Subjects as a Stroke of Diplomacy.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—King Leopold's sudden and quite unexpected visit to Berlin is the event of the day here. The importance of the King's journey to the German capital may be judged by the fact that Leopold II. has never made his appearance at the Berlin Court since Emperor William's accession. For many years rumors have been current concerning the disagreement supposed to have arisen between the two sovereigns, and, in any case, the relations between the Brussels and Berlin Courts have been far from cordial.

The anti-Congo campaign for months had been paramount in the King's mind. The avowed object of his journey is to obtain the German Emperor's support in favor of the Congo Free State against England. The moment chosen by Leopold II. to visit his imperial cousin is a most propitious one, owing to the recent difficulties which have arisen in the path of German colonization in Southwestern Africa, as a result of the Hereros rebellion. It certainly is a happy coincidence from Leopold's point of view that his journey should take place at the very moment when the Germans are acquainting themselves by bitter experience with the obstacles standing in the way of successful colonization in the Dark Continent.

King Leopold, according to the general opinion here, has proved himself once more in this instance an astute diplomat. Even the Socialist Peuple publishes a leading article this morning under the heading of "Le Roi Diplomate," and agrees that no one can better than the King put the case for the Congo advantageously before the Kaiser.

The publication this week of "Leopold II. Inconnu," by Baron Ignotus, is timely, owing to the renewed interest which now surrounds the Belgian King's personality. The book treats of the King from several points of view not hitherto dwelt upon, and particularly emphasizes his wonderful versatility. Thus the author throws light on the King as a financier, as a diplomatist, as an all-around sportsman, yachtsman, and automobilist, as an after-dinner speaker and man of the world, and even as an architect.

As a financier King Leopold has proved his ability by his successful speculations in Russia, the Congo, and the United States; and all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, the King's private fortune must now be considered greater than that of any other sovereign on the Continent, the Czar alone excepted.

The King lately has proved that he was entitled to take no mean rank as an architect by personally drawing up the plans for the new Leeken Château, which is now being rebuilt to twice its original size. This castle, the principal royal residence in Belgium, (and at one time the property of the Empress Josephine, to whom it was presented by Napoleon,) when completed will be the most luxurious modern kingly abode on the Continent, comfort being the principal aim sought for by the King in making the plans for the new château. In this connection Baron Ignotus remarks in his book that the King, in the course of conversation with an American yachtsman, last Summer at Ostend, stated that the average millionaire in the United States lived under more comfortable conditions than most crowned heads.

Apropos of King Leopold's talent as an architect the following story is related: Lately the plans for a new Town Hall in a community not far distant from Brussels were submitted to his Majesty for approval. The King carefully examined the drawings in every detail, as is his wont. To a superficial observer they seemed beyond criticism, from the artistic façade of the most approved Flemish Renaissance style to the well-proportioned interior apartments and halls. After minutely inspecting the plans Leopold II. sent for the architect.

"Monsieur," said he, "your proposed Town Hall promises, certainly, to be a most aesthetic construction, well worthy to figure among the greatest masterpieces of Belgian municipal architecture. There is, however, a slight omission in your design, and one from which, I fear, the town officials may have cause to suffer, during office hours in Winter, at least. You have forgotten the chimneys in your plan!" The accuracy of this tale is vouched for, as the absent-minded architect, thinking it too good to keep, related it himself.

King Leopold, owing to his minuteness and promptness, prefers to work alone. Unlike other monarchs, he really has no secretary, it being an orderly who transmits his decisions to his Cabinet Ministers. The King is not a mere machine for signing documents, and invariably scrutinizes every Ministerial decree submitted to him.

Like most hard workers, the King is an early riser and expects all those under him to be equally matinal. He not infrequently summons his attendants at 5 A. M. Of a naturally dictatorial temperament, he dislikes to make any explanations, after having given an order, and never, under any circumstances, does he allow himself to be questioned.

The King's favorite pastimes are automobiling and yachting. B. C. DE W.

Big Salmon from the Columbia.

The school of old-fashioned Chinook salmon, which always used to come up the Columbia early in the Spring, but which seems to have been all broken up and to have changed its time of arrival till late in the season, since artificial propagation was introduced, and to come all in a bunch, has evidently not been entirely disorganized. Numbers of the regular old-style Chinooks, the largest, finest, and fattest salmon ever seen anywhere, are now being sent to the Portland markets. It is evident that quite a school of these grand fish are pushing their way up to their old spawning beds in the Clakamas and other streams. A number displayed attracted much attention from Eastern visitors, none of whom had ever seen such fine salmon before. They weighed from twenty-five up to forty, and possibly fifty pounds each. The dealer was urged by a friend of the visitors to mention higher weights for the salmon than the real ones, and as this is generally done he made no objections, making a twenty-five pound salmon weigh thirty-five, and a forty-pound one weigh fifty-five. One of the visitors fingered the largest fish, a whopper weighing about fifty pounds, and remarked that it must weigh at least seventy-five pounds. The dealer said it looked that heavy, but "I cannot lie; it weighs only seventy pounds." The visitors remarked as they passed out that the dealer appeared to be a very truthful man.—Portland Oregonian.

Mail Carrier Disqualifications.

One-armed men are not wanted by the Government to deliver rural mail.

Secretary Beckman of the Civil Service Commission has been notified by the Rural Delivery Examining Board that preparations are being made to hold an examination for the rural delivery service. He has bulletined in the Custom House a list of the non-qualifications. Those who are not wanted by the Government, in addition to theone-armed and one-legged men and any one who walks with the aid of a crutch, are those who have been guilty of "disgraceful conduct," boys under seventeen, and men over fifty-five years, and users of intoxicating liquors to excess.—Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

KAISER HONORS AMERICAN.

Special Attention Paid Ambassador Tower During the Week.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Emperor William has shown United States Ambassador Tower special attention five times this week. They went together Monday to see the scientific apparatus destined for the St. Louis Exposition.

Wednesday his Majesty talked with the Ambassador for half an hour at the dinner given by Imperial Home Secretary von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Emperor dined at Mr. Tower's house Thursday, summoned him Friday to the Art Academy to see the Roman relics from Saalburg, and singled him and Mrs. Meyer, the United States Ambassador to Italy, out at the Court ball last night and talked with them at some length.

NEW HAVANA FOR THE CUBANS.

Wonders Worked During American Occupancy—Cubans Continuing Gulf Avenue—American Duellings.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The last American garrison in Cuba has been abandoned, and the American military occupation has passed completely into history. The high flagstaff just visible above Cubana Fortress supports a Cuban flag. When it was raised the halyards parted, and it would neither go up nor come down. The occurrence threw a gloom over some of the Cubans present, who took it as an evil omen.

The site of Cubana Barracks will probably be pointed out always as that of the last United States garrison in Cuba; and it will recall the English invasion more than a hundred years ago, since in the midst of the post is a quarry known as one in which the English planted one of their batteries against Morro Castle.

As our flag went down there were many of us that could but contrast the Cuba of to-day with that of a little more than five years ago, when our colors were raised over Havana's fortifications.

Nothing has done more, or as much, toward revolutionizing Havana than the introduction of the trolley cars, which reach almost every corner of the city. Their predecessors, the horse cars, were run simply for the pleasure of running them, apparently, since no one ever entered one, if it could be avoided.

The cabs were our dependence, and exist still in a flourishing condition, although it was predicted confidently that the advent of the electric cars would sound their death knell.

In place of empty cars of five years ago the electric cars are now our chief means of travel, and are opening up districts almost inaccessible; as a consequence the city is spreading out wonderfully, many people now living in the suburbs. But the city is as crowded as formerly, and a house for rent is a rarity. In addition to the electric cars of the city is the overland railroad, connecting the eastern and western parts of the island. Although finished more than a year ago, the journey has consumed three days until recently; the nights were spent at wayside stations. These daylight runs were not arranged for the purpose of allowing the passengers to see the country, but because sleeping cars had not been introduced. Now the sleeping cars are in use, and only twenty-four hours are spent in the trip.

Within the city the Malecon with its series of drives and grass plots is a most attractive pleasure resort. Gulf Avenue, leading from it, designed to skirt the water's edge for miles to the west, was begun during the American régime, but only the first block was constructed then. The Cubans are continuing this driveway, stealing a part of its width from the sea; no easy task when the waves dash over the work, as they do almost unceasingly at this season. In years to come it undoubtedly will enjoy a reputation equal to that of the Ocean Drive of Newport.

American houses, as those with low ceilings and glass windows are termed, were novelties five years ago; to-day the majority of the new ones going up in the suburbs are of this style. They have not all been built by Americans as reminders of their native land, as many are built by Cubans. It is doubtful if this change is for the better; high ceilings, marble-tiled floors, expansive glassless windows, and interior courts with fountains and luxuriant plants are far more fitted to this Summer land than architecture of a Northern latitude.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

SETTLING MEXICO'S INDIANS.

Government Will Build Them Schools, Mills and Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—The first steps in a general plan to settle the Indians of the north of Mexico and make them useful citizens have been taken by the Mexican Government. Arrangements are now completed for the establishment of a colony of 100 Tarahumara Indians and 150 families of other tribes native to the Sierra Madre ranges in the State of Sinaloa, on the surveyed line of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway. A large flour mill and a sawmill, in addition to school buildings, store buildings, and Government quarters, will be erected at once at the expense of the Government. If this colony gives promise of success other Indian colonies will be established in various parts of Northern Mexico.

PANAMA CANAL'S COMPETITOR.

A Mexican Railroad Whose Completion Has Been Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—The National of Tehuantepec Railroad, the Government line traversing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a distance of 192 miles, will not be in position to handle a considerable volume of interoceanic traffic for two years. The greatest difficulty is being experienced at Salina Cruz, the Pacific port, and the harbor there will not be completed inside of two years.

The heavy swells of the Pacific make it impossible to work more than a portion of each day, and on some days all work has to be abandoned. At Coatzacoalcos, the Gulf port, work is being hampered by lack of material. The Mexican Government hopes to capture much of the interoceanic traffic before the completion of the Panama Canal, and to make the road an active competitor of the latter after it is built.

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

Polygamy Not a Feature of Their Life There, However.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—Mormons of the United States are proving successful colonists in Mexico. The Mexican Government has received a report from A. W. Ivins, head of the 4,000 Mormon colonists now situated in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, stating that for 1903 the average income of each head of a family was $1,000. He estimates that the average income for this year will be considerably more.

At Colonia, Juarez, the Mormons are building an academy to cost $3,000. A shoe factory, equipped with modern machinery, is now in operation there. Polygamy is not a feature of Mormon life in Mexico.

"TOBY, M. P.," DISCUSSES POLITICS IN ENGLAND

The Talk of Bringing the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery Together Again—Political (Evening) Parties—M. de Blowitz's High Chair—Newspaper Ups and Downs in London.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Political dovecotes are fluttered in anticipation of the dinner to be given at the end of next week by Lord Wimborne, the principal guests being the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery. It is assumed that the arrangement is the preliminary to an understanding between the two statesmen that shall have important consequences for the political situation, more especially to the Liberal Party.

A moment's reflection will show that this view of the incident takes it too seriously. Truces and active alliances between long-severed leaders are not made at a dinner table whereat a motley gathering of over a score of men assemble.

The idea emanated from the active brain of Lady Wimborne, who has much of the natural talent for political intrigue that marked the career of her brother, Lord Randolph Churchill. Having long waged war with the High Church Party and what she regarded as Romanizing influence in the Established Church, she has now turned her attention to home politics and the belated leadership of the Liberal Party. The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery, being invited to the dinner table of old friends, cordially accepted the proposal. When, if ever, they seriously consider the subject of a coalition they will meet in quite other and much less widely advertised circumstances.

A peculiarity of the dinner is found in the omissions from the invitation list. Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery's most influential lieutenant on the front Opposition bench, has not been asked. Nor has Sir Henry Fowler, whose course during the prolonged internecine struggle has been so judicious that no one is quite certain whether he favors the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or of Lord Rosebery.

It is assumed, and the assumption has the frankly avowed support of Mr. Chamberlain, that at the next general election, which will come much sooner than some people think, the Liberals will have a majority sufficient to place their recognized leaders in power. An arrangement favored by a section of the party is that in such case the Duke of Devonshire should be Prime Minister, with Lord Rosebery as Foreign Secretary. That would be a distribution of office well enough under the Conservative flag. It existed during the later years of Lord Salisbury's life. Being Premier, he also held the office of Foreign Secretary, later filled by Lord Lansdowne.

But the radical wing of the Liberal Party, hotly pledged against the Premier being seated in the House of Lords, would never consent to a dual arrangement whereby incumbents of the two most important offices of State were lodged in the House of Lords.

I do not believe that either the Duke of Devonshire or Lord Rosebery is a party to speculation of this character. The Duke has never been eager for office, accepting it when forced upon him from a sense of duty and a desire to keep up the family traditions of the Cavendishes, who for more than a century have filled prominent places in the councils of their sovereign.

Lord Rosebery's Plans.

As for Lord Rosebery, his most intimate associates in political life are to-day as uncertain about his plans as they have been at any time during the past eight years. One tells me that, contrary to society gossip, the ex-Premier has never taken a single step in the direction of plotting against Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or drawing closer to him a band of faithful followers with desire or intent of securing the leadership of the Liberal Party.

This strange reticence, involving the difficulty of knowing what he really means and how far he may be counted upon to fight for the crown of leadership, should it at the general election fall in the hands of the Liberal Party, is in fact a matter of complaint among members of his inner council.

The Director of perhaps the largest shipbuilding company on Tyneside tells me that when the war cloud deepened they naturally expected to have an order for missiles from their old customer, Japan. None has reached them. This is construed as indicating that for at least a year, probably over a longer time, Japan, recognizing her opportunity of settling off old scores with Russia, has been quietly filling her arsenals. It will be remembered that the same policy was observed by the Boers long before their ultimatum was issued, imitation being scrupulously avoided by our sapient War Office.

It was no secret among the personal friends of the late Sir John Robinson, long time manager of The Daily News, that he had collected materials for his autobiography. Few men have fuller opportunity of compiling an interesting and valuable record. For years as the guiding spirit of a great newspaper, he had the opportunity of obtaining inside views of public life and making the personal acquaintance of the principal men and women of the time. It was understood that he had availed himself of his leisure on retirement from active service to make considerable progress with the work. His executors have, however, found that he had not even commenced the task. There is abundance of materials, more or less orderly arranged, but the biography must be written by another hand. The work has been undertaken by Mr. Moy Thomas, who for many years acted as Sir John's secretary and to whom he left a small legacy.

Parliamentary Dinner Parties.

The Duchess of Devonshire having postponed her evening party which usually takes place on the eve of the Parliamentary session, the field will be taken by Lady Lansdowne and Lady Tweedmouth. Lord Lansdowne will entertain at dinner his principal colleagues in the House of Lords, the Prime Minister having a dinner party at Downing Street, whence the guests will go on to Lansdowne House.

Lady Tweedmouth comes forward as the hostess of the Opposition, her party being preceded by a dinner given by Lord Tweedmouth to ex-Ministers among the Liberal Peers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will entertain at dinner his colleagues on the front Opposition bench in the Commons.

This will probably be one of the last hospitable functions that will take place in his house in Grosvenor Place. London has never agreed with Lady Campbell-Bannerman, and she finds it increasingly difficult to meet the duties and labors of the season. That is sufficient cause for the leader of the Opposition giving up his town residence, though some people are inclined to see in it intention connected with his own political career.

On Friday in next week Lady Wimborne will have a party at the beautiful family mansion in Arlington Street. Hitherto the political color of the guests has been almost exclusively Conservative. Lord Wimborne's recent conversion and his effort to bring about a settlement of the vexed question of Liberal leadership will probably lead to some variety in the general tone of the company.

His friends hear with surprise that M. Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Opper de Blowitz, dying in his seventy-eighth year, has left behind him in this country a personal estate valued at only £187 10s. It was understood that, following an example common with public persons in France from Emperors downward, the famous correspondent of The Times had invested in this country a fortune said to be considerable.

For more than thirty years he filled the handsomely paid position of Times correspondent in Paris, and, were he so disposed and possessed the capacity, had many peculiar opportunities of making money. He was a frequent visitor to London, where he had many personal friends.

M. de Blowitz in Society.

The last time I met him was at luncheon at Countess Tolstoi's, where he was so much at home that he always found at his disposal a chair specially designed for his comfort. It was built something after the fashion of the tall armchair provided for a child when it is first privileged to sit at table. Blowitz seated on an ordinary dining-room chair could scarcely have been seen by the other guests. Mounted in his armchair, his massive head and broad shoulders were seen to advantage. He talked English moderately well, but preferred French, in which tongue he held forth with exceeding fluency.

The conquering course of Messrs. Harmsworth has received a serious check in connection with their latest enterprise, the production of an expensive illustrated paper at the price of 1d. The Mirror was started after a long period of preparation, and had lavished upon it colossal sums of money. The public rushed to buy it at the outset. But having seen and studied it they with chilling indifference let it alone. The circulation went down at an alarming rate and showed no sign of recovery.

The painfulness of the situation was increased by the circumstance that there is another lame duck among the journalistic possessions of the firm. This is The Weekly Dispatch, an effete Sunday paper purchased with constitutionally sanguine determination to make it boom. Alfred Harmsworth is not the man to sit down under discomfiture, however serious. Some weeks ago he and his first lieutenant withdrew from active participation in the direction of The Daily Mail, resolved to concentrate all their efforts upon making a success of their new daily and weekly.

As The Mirror would not move at the price of a penny they have determined to sell it at a halfpenny, an arrangement that seems to bring it in competition with the parent bird, The Daily Mail. As for The Weekly Dispatch, they have, temporarily at least, made that spin with a vengeance. Whether the device of burying vouchers for £50 in different centres of population, the clues to their whereabouts being indicated in a weekly paper, is likely to prove permanently attractive to readers remains to be seen. The probability seems to be that those who have failed in the quest will be inclined to boycott the paper from which they had hoped much. However that be, the search for hidden treasure has led to extraordinary scenes, which the Police Magistrates are resolved shall not be indefinitely renewed.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY.

The Agricultural Season the Best in Many Years—The Wheat Harvest a Big Success.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 11.—Never within the memory of the oldest Australian resident has the season throughout the Commonwealth been so favorable as at the present time, and everywhere the work of pastoral and agricultural recuperation is making rapid progress.

At the end of 1902 the number of sheep in the federated States was 54,005,424, or little more than one-half the number recorded in 1891, but it is anticipated that the decrease will be lessened by from 20 to 30 per cent. during 1904. Fully one-half the sheep are found in New South Wales.

The decrease in horned cattle is also becoming considerably lessened by reason of the unprecedented abundance of feed, the luxuriance of the grasses everywhere surpassing anything with which American cattle breeders are familiar. The rapid growth of pasture in districts ravaged by drought is a phenomenon with which Australian pastoralists are becoming accustomed.

This year, however, instead of letting it go to waste, as on previous occasions, the sheep and cattle breeders are storing it in enormous quantities for future use, the best American methods being adopted. In several instances the assistance of American experts has been secured. It is possible that in the event of the disturbance between Russia and Japan a considerable quantity of the preserved fodder will be purchased for export, chiefly to Chinese and Japanese ports.

There will be no imports of wheat or flour required this year, the Australian harvest having proved sufficient for all local requirements and leaving a few million bushels available for export. This has necessitated American vessels coming in ballast to Australia for coal, but the reduction of 1s. per ton in the selling price will assist in lessening the losses sustained by charterers.

Much of the Australian wheat is going to Japan, together with heavy shipments of lead and coal. The promise of a good season in 1904-5 is causing preparations for considerably extending the wheat area in the Commonwealth.

The output of fruit has been enormous, causing heavy losses to growers in consequence of the glutted condition of the local markets.

AMERICAN PIANIST'S HIT.

Berlin Papers Praise the Performance of Irwin Hassall of San Francisco.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Berlin newspapers are unanimous in praise of a young Californian pianist, Irwin Hassall of San Francisco, who appeared last Saturday before a large audience at the famous Singacademie. The Vossiche Zeitung speaks of him as having great musical talent, and other papers publish similar utterances.

Mr. Hassall has been in Europe five years, and has worked hard to complete his musical education. He has studied in Berlin under the guidance of Prof. Barth, one of the best but strictest teachers in the German capital. Mr. Hassall, when in America, already gave promise of a great musical future. He appeared before the public when only fifteen years old.

"MISSOURI KID" CAPTURED

Desperado Escaped from St. Louis Jail Six Months Ago.

Wanted for Bank Robberies and Murder of a Detective—Accomplice Under Sentence of Death.

The "Missouri Kid," otherwise William Rudolph, alias Charles Gorney, a desperado who is credited with highway robberies, bank robberies, and murder, and who effected a daring escape from prison six months ago, has been recaptured and is in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., according to advice received last night by the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city.

On Dec. 27, 1902, the "Kid," in co-operation with George Collins, blew open the safe of the Bank of Union at Union, Mo., obtaining about $12,000. The act was committed in the open, the outlaws keeping the citizens off the street by using their revolvers. Later on they murdered Pinkerton Detective Charles J. Schumacher while he and a posse were attempting to arrest them near Stanton, Mo.

Charles J. Schumacher of Pinkerton's St. Louis office learned of an unknown stranger who had been seen there on several occasions prior to the burglary, and persistent inquiry developed the fact that at the time of his last visit he was observed to walk toward Stanton, Mo. Following this clue, Schumacher was led to the home of William Randolph, near Stanton, Mo. Several years before Rudolph had disappeared, after torturing and robbing an aged couple, and had recently returned, bringing with him a companion introduced as Frederick Lewis, who, Schumacher found, answered the description of the stranger seen frequently at St. Clair. Both were reported to be unusually well supplied with money.

Rudolph's home was a deserted miners' boarding house situated on a hill, commanding a good view of the surrounding country. So confident was Schumacher that he had located the two burglars that he communicated with the Franklin County authorities, obtained the necessary warrants, and on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1903, accompanied by a posse of three Deputy Sheriffs, planned to arrest the suspects and search the Rudolph premises for the stolen booty.

As the posse neared the house one of the doors was suddenly thrown open by two men, who arterwards proved to be Rudolph and Collins, alias Lewis, and who opened fire on Schumacher. He fell from shots received in the hip and groin, and while he was lying helpless on the ground, Collins deliberately fired two shots into Schumacher's head, killing him. Collins and Rudolph were each armed with two large revolvers, and fired volley after volley at the posse, who retreated. A revolver carried by Schumacher was taken by the desperadoes from his dead body, and his watch was examined, but thrown aside. Before the posse could be reinforced, Collins and Rudolph escaped from the house, forced a neighboring farmer to supply horses, saddles, and bridles, and rode away.

In the search of the Rudolph house a sheet of common writing paper was found on which was written several times, "Fred Lewis, George Collins, Hartford, Conn." This led to investigation in that city, where after ten days' search, the Pinkerton men learned that one George Collins had resided there some five years previous, but had gone West and not been since heard from. It being surmised that he would probably return East to spend his share of the money, his step-brothers, who were still residing in Hartford, were kept under surveillance by the Pinkertons, who, co-operating with the Hartford police, kept up a search in that city and its resorts, which resulted, on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1903, in the discovery by the detectives of a man on the streets who answered Rudolph's description.

With the hope of also finding Collins and recovering the stolen money, the suspect was shadowed until the next day, when the officers located him and three strangers in a house. One of these was Collins, who was arrested as he left the house with two others. Rudolph was arrested in the house, after a desperate encounter. On Rudolph $2,100 in cash was found. A trunk in the room occupied by Collins and Rudolph contained over $6,000 in currency and gold, much of which was subsequently identified by the cashier of the Bank of Union. Almost an exact duplicate of the writing found in Rudolph's house near Stanton, Mo., was found in Collins's trunk, and also a number of burglars' tools, masks, three revolvers, and a great quantity of cartridges.

Collins and Rudolph were duly surrendered to the Missouri authorities and lodged for safe keeping in the county jail, St. Louis, Mo., from which, on July 7 last, Rudolph made a most daring escape through a skylight in the roof. Collins was convicted of murder in the first degree, and if his sentence is carried out, will be hanged on March 11.

Recently an attempt was made to rob the Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Mo. Two burglars were driven away, but were afterward traced into Kansas, where they were surrounded and arrested by a posse, who found in their possession a pint bottle of nitro-glycerine and twenty pieces of fuse, with detonators. The prisoners gave the names of Charles Gorney and Thomas Rogers. On learning of the arrest the Pinkertons at Kansas City arranged to have photographs of them taken, which were forwarded to their New York agency, where Gorney's photograph was identified as that of William Rudolph.

Rudolph was born at the foot of the Ozark Mountains, in one of the wildest sections of Missouri. He is a fine horseman and a crack shot. His family are of the type known as "crackers," and still live in the Ozark foothills.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—William Rudolph, who, with George Collins, robbed the bank at Union, Mo., Dec. 26, 1902, and who after arrest made a sensational escape from the officers at the Four Courts in St. Louis July 6, 1903, is in the Kansas State Penitentiary, having been sentenced for safe robbery at Louisburg, Kan., under the name of Albert Gory.

Rudolph was sentenced to the Lansing, Kan., penitentiary Feb. 10 for robbing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas safe at Louisburg, Kan., on Jan. 16. He and another man, Tom Rogers, were accused also of the attempted robbery of a bank at Cleveland, Mo., the same night as the Louisburg robbery.

After the alleged Cleveland robbery they stole a team at Cleveland and went to Louisburg. Rudolph and Rogers were caught near Paola, Kansas, Jan. 19. They had nitro-glycerine and percussion caps in their possession. Rogers was acquitted of safe robbery, but is held at Cleveland, Mo., on the charge of horse stealing.

Rudolph was given an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary of from five to ten years. His photograph was sent to the New York Pinkerton agency by the Chief of Police of Paola, and it was recognized by W. A. Pinkerton as that of Rudolph. W. A. Pinkerton to-day sent Assistant Superintendent Bush of Kansas City to Lansing, and he identified Rudolph positively.

A Kansas pardon will be asked for Rudolph at once, that he may be taken to Missouri on a requisition and tried for murder and bank robbery.

JOHNSON KILLING DELIBERATE.

Minister Powell Reports That Insurgents' Act Was Unprovoked—Damage to American Property.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department has received a report by mail under date of San Domingo, Feb. 2, from United States Minister Powell, of the killing by insurgents of J. G. Johnson, the second-class machinist of the American cruiser Yankee, on the morning of that date. The facts have been briefly given in press dispatches, but the details furnished by the Minister go to establish the fact that the killing was deliberate and unprovoked. He says:

"This was no accident, but deliberately done, as during the morning they (the insurgents) had been firing upon two signal men who were waiting for the launch. One of these men, T. Hornig, had a bullet go through his hat; half an inch lower he would have been killed."

Minister Powell promptly communicated with Commander Heilner of the Yankee and informed the Foreign Minister of the outrage. He added: "I have addressed a note to the commander of the revolutionary forces demanding ample satisfaction for this insult and for the death of this man, which note I shall send with a strong guard to the commander."

The State Department also received from Mr. Powell a cable to the effect that American property interests in Santo Domingo are suffering heavily as a result of the insurrection. He says:

"It is reported to me that at Santa Fé the cattle on the estate of the Bartram Company of New York, numbering about 500, have nearly all been killed. The telephone line between this city and Le F, the property of an American company, has been destroyed, also an engine used by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, an American corporation; also a handsome residence belonging to the Clyde Line Company and occupied by their agent was set on fire and destroyed. These are just a few of the acts of wanton destruction which have been perpetrated. The French residents are suffering equally with our own."

The patience of the State Department is being severely tested by these continued reports, and some action may be taken in the near future.

POLICEMAN TERRIBLY BEATEN.

Leg Twice Broken in Encounter with Man Who Had Been Fumbling with a Fire Alarm Box.

Patrolman Ring of the East Fifty-first Street Station is at Flower Hospital, with his right leg broken in two places, his face lacerated and bruised so that the features are hardly recognizable, and with various contusions about the head and body, as the result of an encounter early yesterday morning with Thomas McCabe, 33 years old, of 1,503 Park Avenue.

Patrolman Ring was on post at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, when he saw McCabe approach the fire-alarm box at that corner and fumble with the handle. Thinking there might be a fire in the neighborhood, or that the man was bent on mischief, Ring asked him what he wanted.

Without replying, McCabe, it is charged, struck the officer full in the face, staggering him. Following up his advantage McCabe struck again and again, landing many blows about the head and body before the policeman could recover sufficiently to use his night-stick or call for assistance. Ring was felled to the sidewalk and McCabe jumped on him, kicking him and breaking the officer's leg in two places below the knee.

Ring's cries were heard by Patrolman Fitzpatrick, who came up on a run and overpowered McCabe, who was fighting like a madman.

When the man was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court charged with felonious assault his head was swathed in bandages and his joints were stiff.

"Who beat you!" queried Magistrate Cornell of the prisoner.

"The police," was the reply.

"Ring simply defended himself from this man," said Patrolman Fitzgerald.

McCabe told the court that he was a wagon washer employed by the Borden Milk Company. Magistrate Cornell held him in $1,500 bail for further examination.

SHOT INTO CROWD, HIT CHILD.

Fruit Dealer, Said to Have Discharged Pistols, Was Pursued by Mob, but Escaped.

While standing with several other children about a street organ at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue last evening, Josephine Abdonizo of 272 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, was slightly wounded in the left arm by a shot from a revolver. The police say the shot was fired by Luigi Spenelli of 2,688 Eighth Avenue, the proprietor of a fruit store, who escaped after he had been chased two blocks by a howling mob.

A boy employed by Spenelli, it is said, got into a quarrel with a small boy and struck him. The little fellow called for help and a crowd of young men who had been standing at the corner went to his assistance. They struck the larger boy when, it is alleged, Spenelli ran from the store with a revolver in each hand and fired four shots into the crowd.

Little Josephine was heard to scream, and then was seen to fall to the ground. Several men picked her up, and Spenelli started to run north on Eighth Avenue. A mob was soon in pursuit. Spenelli turned east on One Hundred and Forty-third Street to Seventh Avenue, and then turned south. He was well in advance of the leaders of the mob, and when they reached the corner he was not in sight.

The child's injury was dressed by an ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and she was taken home.

WRECKED BOAT FROZEN IN.

Unprecedented Difficulty Experienced in Attempt to Release Stranded Lake Car Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Never before on the lakes have wrecking operations been pushed under greater difficulties than at the stranded car ferry, Pere Marquette No. 19, nine miles north of the Milwaukee Harbor. The boat is in solid ice, thirty-five feet thick, reaching to the bottom of the lake. To get to the boat, tugs and car ferries have to go fifteen miles and then come straight in from the lake. It is impossible to move anything near shore.

General Manager C. H. Sinclair of the Great Lakes Towing Company, who is superintending the wrecking operations, says the boat is not badly damaged and, were it not for the ice, could be floated quickly.

RAILWAY WINS ITS FIGHT.

Denver-Salt Lake Road Secures Right of Way Through Gore Canon.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 13.—The Denver, Northwestern and Pacific, the Moffat road, now being built to Salt Lake, has won its fight for a right of way through Gore canon, and thus avoids a long detour with heavy grades.

A local light and power company filed upon a reservoir site in the canon in the proposed railway route. Mr. Moffat carried the case up, after an adverse decision in the General Land Office, to the Secretary of the Interior, who has just decided in favor of the railroad.

TEXAS COTTON-SEED SWINDLE.

Fear That It Will Increase the Spread of the Boll Weevil.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—A gigantic swindle, with many hundred Texas farmers as victims, has been unearthed by the Federal Secret Service. With the crusade against the boll weevil at the zenith under direction of the Government experts, early maturing cotton is one of the most effective methods urged against weevil. The swindling company offered a great variety of early maturing cottonseed for sale at very low prices.

It is estimated that at least a half million bushels of worthless cottonseed have been sold to the Texas planters, and many other orders are on the way. The greatest evil is feared from the planting of this seed, which will only aggregate the weevil scourge in the next cotton crop. The officers are following a clue which promises to lead to the apprehension of three men, the promoters of the swindle.

Caldwell Bank Will Open To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Caldwell National Bank will begin business in the Hasler Building on Monday with Walter P. Lindsley, President; John J. Van Order, Vice President; James S. Throckmorton of Red Bank, cashier, and George E. De Camp, John W. Slayback, J. J. Van Order, Daniel Bailey, M. T. Barrett, George F. Backus, and Walter P. Lindsley, as Directors.

ALABAMA'S COAL OUTPUT.

Production Shows Big Increase Over Preceding Year—Coke Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.—The report of the State Mine Inspector of the output of the coal and coke in Alabama last year shows big increases in both departments. The coal production by counties and in tons was as follows:

Jefferson, 6,261,048; Walker, 2,377,918; Bibb, 1,659,402; Blount, 53,483; Dekalb, 2,000; Etowah, 111,680; Jackson, 15,407; Marion, 73,407; Shelby, 121,676; St. Clair, 151,100; Tuscaloosa, 618,524; Winston, 38-916. Smaller mines, 80,000. Total, 11,700,-753 tons, an increase over the production of 1902 of 1,371,274 tons.

The coke output was 2,658,185 tons, an increase over 1902 of 447,450 tons. Walker County showed the greatest relative increase in coal production, its increase being 526,000 tons, Jefferson's 359,000, and Bibb's 203,000 tons.

ALABAMA COMPANIES TO UNITE.

Experts Start on Valuation of Sloss-Sheffield, Tennessee, and Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.—The experts, employed by the Sloss-Sheffield, Tennessee and the Republic Iron and Steel Companies, in order to fix their valuations as a basis for consolidating the properties, will open offices in the city on Monday, and proceed to the accomplishment of their task.

The commission consists of Walter Moore and J. W. Worthington for the Sloss-Sheffield, T. H. Aldrich for the Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company, and W. R. Given and C. P. Perrin for the Republic Company.

McLEAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Disclaims Desire to be Delegate to St. Louis Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—In response to inquiries, John R. McLean has written to John E. Bruce of Cincinnati a letter, which The Enquirer will publish to-morrow. It is in part as follows:

"I believe with you that there is a disposition for harmony and a great opportunity for the Democrats.

"My work shall be in the ranks as a private—asking for nothing and aspiring to nothing. I shall not be a candidate, directly or indirectly, either for delegate-at-large or district delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

"I am not a candidate myself and I have no candidate. I shall go to St. Louis as a member of the Democratic National Committee, which will have to do with the preparations for the organization of the convention. In that official capacity and as an individual Democrat I will do what I can for the general cause."

ECUADOR COMPANY ENJOINED.

Dispute Over Ownership of Stock Now Held by English Noblemen.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon granted an injunction restraining the Ecuador Company from transferring any of the shares of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad in South America, pending a decision as to the ownership of 6,040 shares of the preferred stock of the road.

The application for the injunction was made by Arthur Andrews of Albany, who claims the ownership of the stock held by Lord Hallington and Lord Wolverton of England, two of the defendants in the suit.

The Yale-Princton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—It was officially announced to-day that the eleventh annual Yale-Princeton debate will be held here on March 25. Yale will choose sides on the question, which Princeton submitted, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Government of the United States was warranted in recognising the independence of the Republic of Panama."

Three preliminary trials will be held before the Princeton team is finally selected.

Bronx Medical Society Dinner.

The Medical Society of the Borough of the Bronx will hold its twelfth annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Among the speakers and guests will be Dr. Darlington, George S. Rice, Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, Dr. Phillips, the Rev. William H. Kephart, H. E. Chapin, Dr. John F. Erdman, and Dr. William S. Gottheil.

A BRITISH WOMAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Such bitter criticism of Anglo-Saxon unity has appeared in the press recently that one is forced to realize that the idea is very distasteful to many American citizens. No one would complain if the reasons urged were fair. But when the objections are based merely on bitter Anglophobia, when nine-tenths of them may be summed up in the words of one—that America must not soil her skirts with the bloody hands of England reeking with the Boer war, the Soudan, and Tibet—the British subjects who read the attacks are naturally amazed.

Firstly, as Capt. Musgrave has recently written: "Nine-tenths of American exports go to British possessions. The American trader follows trails outlined with British bones, watered with British blood and treasure. In every quarter of the globe markets opened up and policed by the British Government, maintained by the British taxpayer, are used with stupendous advantage by the American exporter. There are some to whom American imperialism is benevolent assimilation, manifest destiny; British expansion, piracy, ruthless aggression. But sneer who may at the 'White Man's Burden,' while an honest anti-imperialist deserves honor and respect, the day is past when America can throw stones at England. Racial ties may bind, but it is for commercial reasons that the interests of the two countries are identical in part."

Now, as a British woman who loves the true American, the tone of a section of the press has made me an ardent protectionist. I do not like to think that some of our traducers are making money from our hated empire. If you are brothers, welcome; but if you have nothing in common, let a tariff wall keep you outside, and let us enjoy the fruits of our own achievement. Of course, we have heard for years that the empire was crumbling, but as M. Witte said the other day, we are as strong as ever, and better able to stand alone. We don't need an alliance, and our workmen would be richer if our free trade policy were ended and we dominated our own markets.

Poor Gen. Wheeler is in hot water for sending a cordial message to Lord Roberts "a General who had just wiped out two sister republics and who enforced concentration." "Their murderous forces," shrieks another, "are now seizing Tibet, and murdering peaceful dervishes in East Africa." Well, we may be all wrong, but was Lord Roberts worse than Grant or Sherman? Kruger declared war, he misled the bravest and most chivalrous foe we ever met, and flung out a challenge upon which our very being rested. He devastated our colonies when we still hoped for peaceful settlement.

Of course, the Philippines and Moro campaign must not be quoted as parallels for any British wars; in Panama it would be only wrong if England had taken such action. An unofficial shot at a Consul takes a fleet of American warships to Syria, and it is quite just to demand an open door in China. But the British should allow Tibet to break treaties and insult peaceful envoys at Russia's request. And they are utterly wrong to avenge outrages by the Khalifa and the Mad Mullah, though it is quite right to thrash the Moros when they become truculent.

Imperialism at least will create one bond between America and Britain. Brave young lives are lost to war and climate in the Philippines and Panama—we also have many aching hearts and vacant chairs. And we cannot believe that our dear ones are sacrificed to Mammon or that they are dying in vain. We admire you for what you are and stand for, and not for sordid motives. H.

Morristown, N. J., Feb. 7, 1904.

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PLANS FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

Executive Committee Selects Boston for the Gathering — Meetings in Other Cities.

The Executive Committee elected in Washington last month to arrange for the International Peace Congress, which is to be held in the United States next Autumn, held its first meeting here yesterday at the National Arts Club.

The committee consists of Edwin D. Mead and Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, George F. Seward and Walter S. Logan of New York, Philip C. Garrett and William N. Ashman of Philadelphia, Dr. Richard H. Thomas of Baltimore, Edwin Burritt Smith and Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of New York, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis.

The committee organized by the election of Edwin D. Mead as permanent Chairman and Dr. B. F. Trueblood as Secretary. It was resolved unanimously to hold the congress in Boston in the first week in October. It was voted that meetings be arranged immediately following the congress in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and perhaps other cities.

It was resolved to present the name of Robert Treat Paine, President of the American Peace Society, for President of the Congress, with the following American Vice Presidents: George F. Edmunds, Andrew D. White, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Andrew Carnegie, Edwin Ginn, Albert K. Smiley and David Starr Jordan.

GUINEA PIG GOT AWAY.

Man Accused of Stealing It Dragged to Police Station and Locked Up Despite His Protest.

Two men struggled into the Church Street Station House last evening dragging a third man with them. All were out of breath, and when the two got the third man in front of the desk they stood him up against the railing and held him there.

"He stole a pig," said one of the men to Sergt. Barrett.

"Got the pig with you?" asked the Sergeant.

"No, we left him in the store," replied the man.

"Why didn't you bring it along?" asked the Sergeant.

"It got out of sight," said the man. "It was a guinea pig," he hastened to explain, seeing the Sergeant's incredulous look.

The complainant announced that he was David J. Larkin of 215 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. He said that some days ago his prisoner, who said he was Jay Wattell, forty-seven years old of Bay Ridge, entered the store of the Excelsior Wire and Feed Supply Company, at 23 Vesey Street, where Larkin is employed, and after he left a guinea pig was missed. Yesterday Wattell entered the store again, and Larkin says he saw him take another guinea pig and put it in his pocket, whereupon he and another employe grappled with him, and in the excitement the guinea pig got away.

Wattell, who protested that he was innocent, was placed under arrest on a charge of larceny and locked up.

A. LEROY-BEAULIEU'S VISIT.

Will Lecture Here at Invitation of the Cercle Francais de l'Universite Harvard.

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the French publicist, economist, and member of the Institut, is coming to America to lecture under the auspices of the Fédération des Alliances Françaises. He will be the seventh annual lecturer to come from France at the invitation of Cercle Francais de l'Université, Harvard, to deliver the Hyde lecture at Harvard this year.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, who is a brother of the famous French economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, was born at Lisieux, Normandy, in 1842. At the outset of his career he was interested in critics and artistic studies, and early in life won encomium as an author. He studied Russia and its people in a visit to that country in 1872, and traveled in it in later years. In 1881 he became Professor of Contemporary History and Oriental Affairs at the Free School of Political Science. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and holds many other positions of distinction, including the Presidency of the National League Against Atheism, and he was in 1900 Chairman of the International Jury Class of the Paris Universal Exposition, having for its object the institutions for the intellectual betterment of the nations. Some of his many publications are: L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes, Les Catholiques Libéraux and La Papauté le Socialisme et la Democratie.

FREE LECTURES IN FRENCH.

An agreement has been made between Columbia University and the Alliance Francaise of New York, whereby the two bodies will co-operate in spreading the knowledge of the French language in New York City.

The joint work will be managed by a committee consisting of President Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman; Maurice Souffiot de Magny, Consul General of France; William R. Harper, President of the Federation de l'Alliance Francaise des Etats-Unis; Frederic R. Condert, Jr., President of the Alliance Francaise of New York; Adolph Cohn of Columbia University; Prof. Georges Cante of New York University, Secretary.

Under the auspices of this committee free public lectures for the study of French have been instituted at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the Speyer School in Lawrence Street.

The Justice and the Other Gentleman.

The late Justice Maule, of the English judiciary, while one time presiding at an Assize Court was lecturing a prisoner, previous to passing sentence on him, when he was annoyed by one of the officials of court crossing beneath him between the bench and the prisoners' dock on business with the members of the bar.

"You ought to know," exclaimed the Judge, severely, addressing the offending officer, "that it is improper to pass between two gentlemen when one of them is addressing the other!"

He then proceeded to pass sentence of seven years' penal servitude on the other "gentleman."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LEGAL NOTES.

DETERMINING THE QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—That the question whether a plaintiff in a personal injuries action is guilty of contributory negligence is ordinarily one for the jury to pass upon is shown by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Smith vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Mr. Smith was severely injured a little after midnight on Dec. 26, 1900, at a railroad crossing in Palmyra, which was concededly a dangerous one. Automatic gates guard the tracks during the daytime, but at night are not in operation. The train which struck Mr. Smith was from the east and was west-bound, and running at a rate of 48 miles an hour. North of the tracks and to the east are several buildings stretched along for a distance of about 846 feet. Mr. Smith approached the crossing from the north. The night was cold, with a light wind blowing from the west. When within ten or fifteen feet of the north track—there are six tracks at the crossing—Mr. Smith stopped his horse and looked and listened. He looked first to the west and then to the east. Hearing nothing and seeing nothing, he continued at a walk, and when he reached the first or north track he looked west and then east. He heard nothing and saw nothing but a number of switch lights to the east of the crossing. Mr. Smith continued to walk his horse, and again looked west, "and," to use his own words; "when I turned my head back to look east, there was a train right on me. That was all I knew until afterward." Because of the location of the buildings to the east of the crossing, a continuous view in that direction is impossible. The complaint in Mr. Smith's action was dismissed at Trial Term, the Justice holding, as a matter of law, that he was guilty of contributory negligence. The Appellate Division also took the same view of the case. The court of last resort, however, thinks that it cannot be said that intelligent and reasonable men, applying the rule of ordinary care to the facts of the case, could not fairly differ in their conclusions whether Mr. Smith was reasonably and ordinarily careful of his own safety. Judge Werner, in giving the opinion of the Court of Appeals, said that the rule of ordinary care in human conduct must be applied to the case, and that this rule "is to be measured, not by the great caution of one or the extreme carelessness of another, but according to the standard fixed by the consensus of common sense, based upon human experience."

***

LIABILITY OF GUARANTOR FOR BANKRUPT'S RENT.—Guy Witthaus against Jacob A. Zimmerman was an action on a guaranty given by the defendant to secure the rent reserved under a three years' lease, dated December, 1901, by which the firm of Johnson & Anderson occupied certain premises owned by the plaintiff. The rent was paid by the firm until its members were adjudged bankrupts in October, 1902, and then the payments ceased. The defendant contended before the Appellate Division—he having been held liable for the accruing rent both in the Municipal Court and the Appellate Term—that the adjudication in bankruptcy of Johnson & Anderson terminated the relation of landlord and tenant between them and the plaintiff, and that therefore there was no rent due for the month of November, 1902, for which defendant could be compelled to pay. The higher court takes the same view as the two lower tribunals, and holds the defendant to his guaranty. Justice McLaughlin, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said that while there is a diversity of decisions as to the effect of an adjudication in bankruptcy on a lease, "nevertheless, the weight of authority, as well as reason, we think, sustains the contention that a discharge in bankruptcy does not terminate a lease or change the legal relation of landlord and tenant, 'unless,' as stated in Brandenberg on Bankruptcy, (3d Ed., Sec. 1,171,) 'the landlord re-enters or the trustee assumes the lease, in which event the adjudication operates like any other assignment and all liability of the tenant ceases.' * * * I am also of the opinion that event though it be held that the lease by the adjudication was so far terminated as to release the tenant from thereafter paying rent, that this did not of itself affect the defendant's guaranty or relieve him from liability thereunder."

GRAPE-NUTS.

WELL TOLD

Doctor Explains Feeding Without Medicine.

"It is a well substantiated fact," says a Maine physician, "that a very large per cent. of the ailments of humanity are due to errors in diet, causing indigestion and the myriad affections following in its train. It was Dr. Abernathy, I believe, who said 'One-fourth of what we eat keeps us, the other three-fourths we keep at our peril.'

"Loss of flesh from whatever immediate cause is due primarily to nutritional disturbances involving defective assimilation. With these prefatory remarks I wish to relate briefly a case of mine, (not the only one by any means), in which Grape-Nuts was the connecting link between disease and health.

"It was a case of chronic gastritis where the patient had seen the rounds of much stereotyped treatment, and where there was much depression caused by long persistence of distress at the stomach,—pain, gas, and burning soon after eating.

"Though I had been regulating the diet considerably while giving medicine it occurred to me that I would try regulating it without medicine, and in looking about among the foods I soon found Grape-Nuts was the best adapted to my purpose. Starting in with Grape-Nuts alone I allowed my patient to take it first with hot water and a very little sugar at intervals of three hours. After a few days I instructed the patient to use it with warm milk. (It should have been served with cream on the start.)

"Improvement was marked from the first. The eructations of gas were at once greatly diminished, and the terrible burning and distress were lessened in proportion while the spirits brightened. At the end of two weeks my patient had so far improved that she was allowed some chicken broth which digested perfectly. It has been over two months, and she has gradually increased her diet in variety until it now includes all that is needed to avoid monotony and maintain relish.

"Grape-Nuts, however, still holds a prominent place on her table, as it will continue to do, for she realizes that it is a sheet anchor." Name of the physician given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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THE MORAL ISOLATION OF RUSSIA.

It would be ungracious perhaps to turn the cold light of analysis upon the brief address of the Czar in reply to a deputation from the Council of the Empire presented to him on Friday. Yet when the ruler of this great empire says that he hopes "Russia will, as heretofore in her history, emerge from her grievous trial with honor, and strengthened both at home and abroad," his words give warrant for some inquiry into the grounds of the hope he entertains. A complete victory over Japan might strengthen the Government of the Czar at home and abroad in the sense that such a demonstration of power would command a heightened respect for the fighting resources of the empire. But morally and in respect to the esteem and confidence with which Russia is regarded by other Powers it would be strengthened only if the victory was won in a just cause.

It happens that the great civilized Powers of the world are practically unanimous in the opinion that in this war right and justice are upon the side of Japan; that Russia is the real aggressor; that her policy in the Far East is one of selfishness, and is pursued in disregard of the interests of other nations in general and of the sensibilities and the safety of Japan in particular. For that reason it is quite impossible to imagine how Russia, whatever fortune may attend her armed venture, can emerge from this struggle strengthened abroad as well as at home. A nation that has given offense to other friendly nations by trenching upon their privileges certainly does not stand better with them.

Moreover, Russia has not kept faith with the nations in respect to withdrawing from Manchuria. Can they be expected to like her the better if she now by force confirms herself in possession of the fruits of her broken promises? The writer of the article signed "Historicus," printed elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES, declares that "American sympathies are with Japan because she is battling on the side of enlightenment and civilization against Russian duplicity." That view is widely held. Any one who consults public opinion in this country will probably discover that it is the general view. If Russia is to strengthen herself in our respect and esteem by the outcome of this war she will have to proclaim polities more in keeping with our notions of civilization and progress and more favorable to our commercial interests in the Far East than those she has of late pursued.

CANADIAN FEELING.

Since the announcement of the Alaska decision there has been a flood of letters in the English press from British subjects in Canada, directly suggesting that the policy of which this is the latest manifestation must inevitably lead to the severance of the connection with Great Britain. Uniformly these Canadians plead that the interests of their "country" have deliberately been sacrificed in order to preserve the friendship of the Americans, which, they insist, is not worth much. The following passage from a letter from a citizen of British Columbia expresses this view:

> The truth is there is no friendship in the case of the great majority of Americans toward the English as a people. They have never forgiven the past, are jealous of the present, and bitterly resent our status and progress on this continent, and, so long as it does not hurt their own interests, have rejoiced, and would again rejoice, in any humiliation or difficulty affecting them. I am not complaining of this. They have a right to their opinions. They have been educated to hold them, as their standard school histories, &c., plainly show, and I for one am not surprised that the policy pursued in the various controversies in which we have been engaged with them should have induced a feeling of contempt.

This correspondent admits that his own relations to Americans have been extremely friendly, whether in business or socially, and "that Canada and this province in particular are greatly indebted to the enterprise and enlightened methods of business in which Americans, as I think, excel our own people both here and at home," but he insists that we have steadily driven hard bargains, always at the expense of Canada.

It is easy enough to show that the feeling of soreness among Canadians is undue, that the motives of the British Government have been misunderstood, that the attitude of Americans is not that which is assumed. It is still easier to point out that there is at present no possible alternative to the maintenance of the British connection which Canada can resort to. But the fact remains that there is a very strong and bitter feeling toward us among the Canadians which we should do everything in our power to remove. There is only one practical means of removing it. That is to remove the barriers we have erected against Canadian trade and open the channels of exchange across the boundary lines as rapidly and widely as possible. Those barriers are as costly to us as to our neighbors, and their reduction could yield us nothing but profit. But we do go on the principle of selling as much and buying as little as we can. We cannot blame the Canadians for resenting it. This resentment is likely to find expression in much severer tariff rates than they now enforce against us, and if that comes our direct interests will suffer seriously. Practically Canada is at the parting of the ways. We can largely influence her decision toward freer trade or toward stiffer interference with trade. With one we would go steadily strengthening friendship; with the other steadily increasing ill-feeling. Surely our choice should not be doubtful.

THE COTTON-GROWING INDUSTRY.

The jumping of prices made on the gambling transaction in cotton futures are apt to be a little confusing. That the bull movement, which seems to have had 20 cents as its objective, miscalculated the point at which legitimate purchases for consumption must cease and the market be left dependent upon the precarious confidence of those who traded upon the purely speculative basis of liquidated differences of opinion, is not surprising. They were made distrustful by the report of the ginners, showing that the equivalent of 9,485,537 square bales had been ginned up to Jan. 16, or some 400,000 more bales than was estimated on the basis of the Government crop report. This may mean that under the stimulus of high prices cotton has been rushed through the gins earlier than usual, and that the amount prepared for baling during what remains of the season will show a heavy falling off. Or it may mean that the Government crop estimate was below the fact. This is of vast importance to a great many people who are committed on futures, but whether they come out with a profit or a loss is of less consequence than the fact which seems to be conceded on all sides that, as its agricultural operations are now conducted, the South cannot increase its cotton product as rapidly as the world's consumption demands.

Farming in the South suffers from the conviction of those who own the land that they have a natural and invulnerable monopoly of this staple of worldwide consumption. The tenantry system leads to the exhaustion and impoverishment of the soil, and by reason of this a great area of very desirable cotton land no longer repays tillage. Gov. WISE of Virginia stated the whole matter in few words when he said: "The nigger skins the land and the white man skins the nigger." This is very patriarchal, no doubt, and follows a good old precedent, but it spells ruin for the South through the gradual failure of the one safe and permanent dependence of its people, which no competition now in sight menaces, but which is more than menaced by the abuse of the soil. Plans for the revival of exhausted uplands, once largely productive of the best grade of the staple, but no longer repaying the working, are under consideration and merit a degree of attention which they have not as yet received. Dr. EDWARD ATKINSON, doubtless the best living authority on the subject of cotton growing and altogether the most honest and outspoken of the critics of average Southern methods, says:

> Whenever an intelligent and intensive system of cultivating the area now devoted to cotton is adopted, returning the cottonseed meal to the soil, even without feeding it to stock—but, vastly better, by feeding it to stock—the cotton crop will be increased from an average of 11,000,000 bales under existing conditions to 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 bales without the addition of a single acre to what is now planted.

The question has been asked: What will the Southern people do with the avalanche of wealth which has come to them through the high prices at which their crop of this year has been purchased? An average advance of 4 cents a pound on a ten-million-bale crop would increase the planters' profits for the year by $200,000,000. Undoubtedly speculation will dissipate a large part of these gains. Another considerable part is likely to go into manufacturing investments which may or may not be profitable. Generally speaking, enterprises promoted and launched in times of flush money do not possess the element of permanence in the highest degree. They start too large, are managed too liberally in the matter of fixed charges, and are not well prepared for the stress of hard times when this is felt. It would, we think, be a wise employment of what is not otherwise appropriated to invest it in co-operative cotton planting on the basis of scientific agriculture, systematized labor, and independence of the factor. There are great tracts of impoverished land which might be purchased very cheap, and which by liberal and intelligent fertilization could be made again productive. From whatever point of view regarded, the future of the South is in the highest development of its agricultural resources. In it the profitable differentiation of industry is strictly limited by many conditions, and of these the labor supply is neither the least nor the most temporary. By all that it falls short of a cotton product ranging from fourteen to fifteen millions of bales, it offers encouragement to efforts to establish successful competition in the countries where cotton is now grown less successfully. Its own cotton manufacturing industries are dependent upon cheap and abundant supplies of the raw material, and if its agriculture languishes its prosperity will shrink proportionately. It may be supplemented by, but it certainly cannot be sustained upon, iron, furniture, and manufactures of tobacco.

THE CRIMINAL INSTINCT.

It is quite usual to say of the clever rogue that if he had devoted to honest industry the talent and perseverance displayed in devising and executing crime he would have been conspicuously successful. This seems true, no doubt, but it is as far from the truth in the case of the habitual criminal as the East is from the West. The aged forger BROCKWAY, just released from a ten years' term in Trenton, and at eighty-three still zealously watched by the Secret Service men, is a case in point. He is undoubtedly a man of many talents. He is industrious, persistent, and skillful in everything he undertakes. These same qualities, if devoted to the earning of an honest living, would have won him a competence before he had gray hair, but it would in all probability have been impossible for him to be honest. It cannot be truthfully said that he is a moral idiot, not knowing right from wrong, but in common with many of his class he has a warp which renders it impossible to square his life with the standards to which all who succeed in honorable occupations must conform. So insensible has he been to the reformatory influence of prison life that some of the boldest ventures of his career have been planned in confinement, and the first use of his intervals of liberty has been to put them into execution.

It is doubtless with him as with most habitual criminals; the criminal instinct dominates his whole life and subordinates every other impulse. He would not be honest if the opportunity to be so was offered him and the rewards greater than could reasonably be expected from dishonesty. Honesty is not interesting. The excitement of life for him consists in a trial of wits with the police, and that he has habitually lost has no more cured him of the infatuation than uniform losses cure the habitual gambler with a system which he believes infallible if he has the means to apply it to the breaking of a bank. That banks are not broken on systems, being fortified by a system much more perfect than any which can be brought in play against them, counts for nothing. So it is with the habitual criminal; the invincible power of the law only makes the game of combating it the more exciting.

A young man may be led into crime by evil associates and by a false sense of proportion which permits him to rate his own cleverness against that of the highly trained agents of the law with a machinery so perfect that to do wrong and escape detection is an accident that rarely happens twice in one career. The habitual criminal, with a prison experience, labors under no illusions of this kind. He expects detection, and becomes reckless if he temporarily escapes it. He counts upon doing a certain amount of "time" and having certain intervals of more or less complete liberty. He is a criminal because he elects to be. To devote his talents and industry to the monotonous occupations of wage earning or profit accumulation would be as irksome for him as for the poet to saw wood or the artist to shovel sand. The reason these men do not devote the talents they have to useful undertakings is simply because they cannot. Those of this class who reform lack the criminal instinct in well-developed form. None who has it remains honest, or would be quite happy if he did.

MUSIC IN COLLEGES.

Prof. MACDOWELL'S resignation of his chair at Columbia upon the ground that it had not attained the results he expected from it was calculated in any case to attract attention. It attracted more because it was accompanied by an indictment, if not of Columbia in particular, yet of Columbia in company with other American institutions of learning, as lacking in "idealism." By this Prof. MACDOWELL can scarcely mean that these institutions are given over to what the Germans call "Brodwissenschaft." President SCHURMAN has plausibly conjectured that he meant that they devoted too little attention to "emotionalism" as distinguished from "intellectualism."

Thus limited, the accusation undoubtedly has force. Belles-lettres constitute almost the only exception to the exclusion from the curriculum of arts which make their primary appeal to the emotions rather than to the intellect, if even that be an exception. The man who should undertake to discriminate accurately how much of the interest of poetry and eloquence, for example, is "intellectual" and how much "emotional" would be a very ambitious man, and, if he succeeded, a very great man. Accomplished men for a good many generations since ARISTOTLE have been taking shots at that target without hitting the bull's-eye. We might excite some dissent from music teachers if we ventured the proposition that the only function of music was its appeal to the emotions. They might find that proposition a belittlement of their art, leaving out of view the fact that a successful appeal to the emotions is not itself an affair of the emotions, but at least very largely an affair of the intellect.

The Magazine Supplement of to-day's TIMES contains an interesting and suggestive "symposium" upon the function of music in general culture, in which the synposiasts are professors of music in institutions which, by making them its professors, have admitted that it has such a function. As we took occasion to remark, when Prof. MACDOWELL'S resignation brought up the question, that function cannot be taken to be the training of performers or composers or music teachers. It is quite true that all that technical and special preparation might be, in some respects, better done if it were done in a place of general education, or in alliance with such a place. The interesting and well-meant experiment of Mrs. THURBER, made some years ago, to raise the plane of music teaching might conceivably have been more successful if she had adjoined it to such an institution, in some such way, for example, as the technical study of architecture is brought into relation with the general education imparted at Columbia. But, on the one hand, it is at least questionable whether the "practical" musician, performer, or composer is the better for knowing anything about anything but music, and, in the second, whether merely technical instruction tends much to develop that appreciation of the masterpieces of music and that distinguishment of them from the pieces which are not masterpieces which alone can justly be regarded as desirable objects to be attained in the teaching of music as part of a general education.

When we come to this latter object it seems to become of small moment that the professor of music should be himself a musician. Music is undoubtedly one of the "humanities." But, as the object of a professor of literature should be to imbue his pupils with enthusiasm for good literature and to teach them to distinguish it from bad, such, with regard to "musical literature," should be the object of a professor of music in an institution of general culture. It is not necessary that the professor of literature should be a great writer, or a writer at all. It is necessary that he should be able to convey his meaning by means of words. And the professor of music should have exactly the same power. That is, he must be a "literary" teacher of music. His technic must be literary and not musical. To be sure, his lectures should be as valuable and instructive to special students of music as an art they are to practice as to general students of music as one of the "humanities," in a manner even more so. But it is not necessary that he should be a gifted composer, or a composer at all, any more than that a professor of poetry should be a poet. A man of keen sensibility and wide cultivation, with the outfit, as to music, of a gifted amateur and dilettante, would be much more useful than one skilled in double counterpoint, of which his pupils have no need.

FATUOUS MAKERS OF THE LAW.

A single painting in the State Museum at Amsterdam is the cause of an item of 70,000 gulden on the budget of art in the States General of Holland. And this appropriation is not to buy the picture; it has no price; for it is no other than the so-called "Night Watch" by REMBRANDT; but merely to build for it a separate gallery in which it shall hang alone, with exactly the same kind of lighting from the side for which the master prepared it.

Little Holland has been known before to put big, hulking countries to the blush by her public spirit and wisdom; and the breed appears to hold. It is wise, it is the best of public spirit, to realize the value of works of art for education and as magnets to draw the pilgrim to the places where they can be seen; it is sound policy to acknowledge the power of masterpieces in fostering pride of race and stimulating the descendants to equal their forebears. But this wisdom, this public spirit, this policy are as tinkling cymbals in the ears of those statesmen of ours who watch election returns from their eyry on the Capitoline of Washington. To them the most wonderful examples of the art of the past are so many pieces of private property to be taxed in order that votes may be won by pensions and other squandering of public moneys. If their owners bring them into the country their owners are bled; if they keep them abroad, why then they are mean, stingy citizens. Our lawmakers do what they can to discourage the importation of these treasures, and the Treasury Department exhausts the cunning of its detectives in the endeavor to carry out a fatuous and harmful law.

The latest example of the danger in permitting taxes to be raised on such difficult victims of a tariff as ancient works of art is the persecution to which Mrs. JOHN L. GARDNER has been subjected with regard to the beautiful little museum she has built and equipped in Boston. Here for the first time was it possible to arrange ideal interiors for works by old masters, so far as surroundings and lighting are concerned. It is an object lesson in the proper showing of works of genius in painting, sculpture, and the applied arts, and Mrs. GARDNER has not stinted cost to provide a museum in which directors of larger establishments may find useful hints for the arrangement of the treasures placed in their care. Moreover, within such limitations as to numbers as her own wide knowledge of the problem counseled her, she opened her museum to the public as an offset to the admission of the art works free of duty. But she did not reckon with the ingenuity of the United States Treasury for carrying out the law in ways to bother and harass. Weary of the chicanery to which she found herself exposed, she has paid the duties and can now, if she is so disposed, refuse to admit a single visitor, or else can take her collections to some other country where the lawmakers are more enlightened and the officials less exasperating.

Is it not time that the absurdities and iniquities of our tariff be amended, at least in so far that the many works of ancient art owned by Americans in Europe, unique objects which can never be duplicated, shall enter free of duty? So long as they remain abroad there is danger that by bequest or by sale they may fall to foreign museums, whence they can never be recalled. We should put ourselves in the place of these art collectors, and consider whether in such conditions we should be disposed to present or bequeath our possessions to a people capable of such unfairness and guilty of such foolishness. The rise of interest in art throughout the United States ought by this time to have penetrated Congress, and to have brought our National legislators to their senses.

FACILIS DESCENCIS.

Expanses of snow of the smoothness of glass and firmness of marble, sloping away from a Massachusetts Normal College populous with female pupils, were sure to form the arena of a sudden and irresistible outburst of tobogganning. That is what befel at Westfield, a town of the ancient and famous Commonwealth, the other day, bringing about consequences which the young lady participants in the sport could hardly have foreboded. Proper vehicles for the exercise were not at hand—the number required would have exceeded the resources of all the bob-sled factories in New England—but the ingenuity of the young pupils triumphed gloriously over the situation. The institution possessed among its properties fourteen dust pans with long handles, and these were instantly called into service, fourteen young ladies flying down hill on them with arrowy speed, and exciting in the bosoms of many scores of their companions a spirit of emulation, inspiring them to look around with lively and determined ardor to see if some effective substitute for these long-handled household implements, so happily adapted to the emergency, could not be found.

This was speedily discovered in the skirts which enveloped each young female, and which, when pinned closely around the body, served the purpose with unexpected fitness, and were the next thing to the swift, flying domestic utilities named. The consequence was that in the twinkling of an eye all the white surrounding hill slopes were darkened with descending females, in number as the sparrows, and in velocity as the soft-bosomed carrier dove; and this was kept up until the Westfield hoodlum appeared upon the scene, exhibiting the interest of his kind in the manner of his kind toward such an unwonted and altogether picturesque and exciting spectacle. Then the young pupils withdrew, having broken off the handles of all the dust pans, and no doubt worn holes in more skirts than are yet officially certified to. They had had their fun, and could see no reason in the nature of things why the incident should not be regarded as closed. This, however, was not the view of some of the professors, who construed the occurrence as lacking in dignity—in fact, as a breach of propriety, inviting the sternest reprehension.

What is to be done with the merry young damsels it is not quite easy to surmise, but public sentiment in Massachusetts or elsewhere would not justify any very severe extremities of discipline. The force of the temptation would have to be weighed against the chirruping and exultant, if mildly censurable, escapade, and the general feeling would no doubt be that it was a pity there were not more dust pans, and that the young ladies only did what under the circumstances was to be expected of them.

TICKETS FOR THE BLIND.

We have already noted the interesting movement to secure for intelligent blind persons free opportunities for attendance at concerts, the opera, plays, &c. This has received the most cordial indorsement of Mr. WILLIAM B. WAIT, the Principal of the New York Institution for the Blind, who writes to a member of the committee having the matter in hand:

> There are about one thousand blind in this city, and out of this number over six hundred are qualified by education and temperament to appreciate the pleasure which you wish to offer them. It would be a valuable addition to the educational advantages of blind students, and would bring great pleasure individually to the large number of adult blind persons, who would be overjoyed, both with the anticipation and the recollection of the pleasure they would thus be afforded.

Mr. WAIT offers to furnish a carefully prepared list of names to the committee "so that each blind person can be sent to the kind of entertainment best suited to his or her intelligence." The committee appeal to managers who may have seats not sold at their disposal, and to subscribers who cannot use their tickets, to co-operate in this effort to assuage the hard lot of this class. Tickets may be sent to "The Committee for Tickets for the Blind," at 362 Fifth Avenue, where detailed information can be had.

GENERAL NOTES.

New Hampshire is one of the few States that still follow the ancient custom of having each Spring a day of fasting and prayer by proclamation of the Governor. Gov. Bachelder has selected Thursday, April 21, as the date this year.

* * *

Massachusetts Republicans predict that United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who presided over the Philadelphia Convention of 1900, will be made Chairman of the Platform Committee of the coming Republican National Convention.

* * *

President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway has added $300 to the fund for the purchase of a suitable gift to be made by the citizens of Tacoma, Washington, to the new warship bearing the city's name. The committee seeks to raise $3,500. President Elliott's gift was unsolicited, and came as a surprise.

* * *

There was a tie vote in the Philadelphia County Medical Society on the proposed compulsory registration of tuberculosis as a contagious disease. Dr. Roland G. Curtin, President of the society, refused to break the tie by his own vote, and declared the amendment lost. A recommendation on compulsory vaccination through the passage of a law was agreed to.

* * *

Judge J. R. Macfarlane has disapproved the report of the Grand Jury in favor of erecting a memorial hall to the soldiers and sailors of Allegheny County, Penn., who lost their lives in the war for the Union. The hall was expected to cost $1,000,000. Plans for the hall had already been drawn, and it was to be second to none in the country in architectural design and fitness for its designed purpose.

* * *

A new county in Kentucky, made up of parts of three of the existing counties—Carter, Elliott, and Lewis—is to be named in honor of Gov. Beckham. Fifteen of the thirty-eight Governors which the State has had have been thus honored in the naming of counties. Politically Beckham County is expected to be Republican, but its formation, it is believed, will make Carter County, heretofore Republican, safely Democratic.

* * *

Pastor J. F. Sukalski of Saints Cyril and Methodius Polish Catholic Church, in Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected President of the Automobile Club of that city. He says that he has found his automobile a great help to himself, and that his people are proud of the fact that their pastor is progressive "enough to own and operate a machine which has done much to benefit mankind." Racing is barred in the club runs. The club has about 100 members.

* * *

It is predicted by The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times that the Hon. Jesse M. Littleton of Winchester will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, he having consented to run, and the Hon. Foster V. Brown having withdrawn from the field and promised his support to Mr. Littleton. Mr. Brown may run for Presidential Elector at Large. The Republicans are said to have settled their factional difficulties, and it is expected that they will make nominations for Congress in every district of the State.

* * *

Missouri Democrats will find the current year a notable one to them politically from the fact that three State nominating conventions will be held in its first half, not to mention the National Convention in St. Louis. The first, to nominate candidates for Supreme Court Judges, will be held in St. Joseph, the home of Judge A. M. Woodson, who is a candidate for a seat on the Supreme Court bench. The second convention will be held in Joplin and select delegates to the National Convention. The third will nominate candidates for State officers, and will be held in Jefferson City two weeks after the date of the National Convention.

* * *

Congressman John H. Bankhead of Alabama has published, in The Mobile Register, a letter written by himself and letters from members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to show that Capt. Richmond P. Hobson had been misinformed when he said in his opening speech of his campaign for election to the seat in Congress now occupied by Mr. Bankhead that that gentleman had refused to introduce the bill to retire Capt. Hobson. Mr. Bankhead says he was not asked to introduce the resolution; that he never opposed Capt. Hobson's retirement, and that the resolution was introduced by a Republican because Capt. Hobson thought that course expedient.

THE STRATEGY BOARD OF 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to renew to THE TIMES the assurance of my most distinguished consideration and to make one more remark—and then I'll stop.

The "Strategy" or "War Board" of 1898, which you seem to put on a par with the fighting personnel of the navy, consisted of Rear Admiral Sicard, a most admirable officer, but a very sick man, invalided from command, yet trying to do this onerous duty through sheer heroism; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and therefore already one of the most overworked men in the service, and, lastly, the distinguished "strategist," who in your columns this morning indulges in one of his characteristic complaints of the reporters.

That's all I want to say—except to add that the reporters of the New York press, including those of THE TIMES, have frequently honored me by asking for information which it is always a pleasure to give, and that, so far from finding their reports inexact or subjecting me to a suspicion of "idiocy," I have been surprised and gratified to note the uniform care and accuracy with which they do their difficult work. And I beg particularly to compliment the last TIMES reporter—whose name I do not recall—who interviewed me about Whitehead torpedoes. PARK BENJAMIN.

New York, Feb. 13, 1904.

THE WHIP IN THE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that you oppose the reintroduction of the whip in the New York schools; but I could wish that you would give more space and speak with even more vigor than you have against this reactionary proposition. A recrudescence of brutality seems to be one of the features of the age. Whether it be expressed in verse by a Kipling or in tirades against the "weakling" by a strenuous President or put into practise by lynchers and Delaware legislators, and (as threatened) New York educators, it is a menace to human liberty and peace and whatever is good in civilization.

It may be that there are boys so "tough" that the teacher in the public school is helpless against them without the whip. But surely they are exceptions, and laws made to fit exceptional cases are likely to do more harm than good. Better that now and then an incorrigible boy be excluded from the schools than that the whole body of children be brought under a form of discipline that tends always to develop cruel bullies and cringing sneaks. It is all very well to say that the whip is to be used but rarely, only in case of necessity. The wielder of the whip will be the judge of the necessity, and the very fact of holding the whip awakens the savage in us and stimulates the desire to use it.

In my schooldays I more than once heard a teacher preface a flogging by telling the victim how sorry he was to be compelled to punish him, but before the beating was over I always saw an expression of savage pleasure in the whipper's face; and the exhibition was commonly closed with a taunt, in glaring contrast to the words of regret that had gone before. We children never for a moment believed that whipping hurt the teacher worse than it hurt the boy. Children don't swallow all the lies that are told them. We considered that it was fun to whip some one else, though desirable to avoid getting whipped one's self. The net moral effect on us (and on the teacher, too,) was bad, I am sure. A. L.

New York, Feb. 13, 1904.

DEARTH OF TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when the agitation caused by the criticism of the various phases of our public school system is so noticeable, many persons are apt to lose sight of an evil which has hitherto escaped criticism; but which, when the facts are disclosed, should command the attention of all concerned in the welfare of our schools.

I refer to the failure on the part of the Board of Education to appoint enough teachers, notwithstanding the crying need of our city's institutions of learning for them. Statistics show that there are 11,271 classes in all boroughs, while there are but 10,750 teachers, thus leaving 521 classes without teachers! The vacancies are filled by substitutes, the character of whose work can never be as high as that of regularly appointed instructors.

But wherefore this dearth of appointments? Are there no teachers to be procured? Upon investigation we find that there are. Some 250 men who, having passed all requirements, and who, having waited (many as long as three years) for appointment, are entitled by every law of fairness and justice to places as teachers in our public schools have been persistently denied the right to earn a livelihood in their chosen profession. During the months of December, January, and February, having no more women from "out of town" to appoint, the board as a last expedient placed just seventy-five men. This month again there will be no women's list from which to appoint teachers, but the same spirit of unfairness will again be manifested toward the men.

Will the city, which has the name of having the best public school system in the world, permit this harm to its schools to go on? Yes, unless newspapers like THE NEW YORK TIMES help to expose these conditions the prejudice on the part of the Board of Superintendents which prevents the appointment of male teachers will continue to hamper and retard the progress of our public schools. JUSTICE.

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1904.

APPENDICITIS AND ITS MICROBE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the able editorial article in your issue of Friday on appendicitis and its possible cause in a specific microbe, the following verse may have interest for those who are disposed to speculate as to the fate of the micrococcus in question when the involution of the vermiform appendix is consummated in its final disappearance:

> The appendix must go,
> For the doctor says so,
> And what will its microbe do then?
> Poor thing!
> It will curl up and die,
> Having no place to lie
> And multiply, x times y,
> Poor thing!

IMMUNE.

New York, Feb. 13, 1904.

Cold Flats and Janitors' Fees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we are belaboring the gas company with all sorts of invective, why not reserve a little for the indifferent landlord, or his "underlord," the janitor?

There is a practice in some quarters during very cold weather of allowing the heating apparatus to "get cold," for the obvious reason that if you have an extra "quarter," above the necessaries of life you will "grease the palm" of the "underlord," who will forthwith allow the heating apparatus to "get warm" again.

Whoever made this—the most obnoxious of precedents among flat dwellers—evidently had more shekels than brains—little knowing or caring what a hardship it would work upon his less fortunate fellows. Some of us have not as often got the necessary "quarter" as the "underlord" may think we have, and are, consequently, left to our fate. This cold apparatus never "happens" except on the coldest days, when the victims feel it the keenest, and are most likely to "cough up" the coin if at all possible.

To complain to the landlord simply means that you have "your trouble for your pains," and to "move" means that you merely jump out of the "frying pan into the fire."

It occurs to me that if the attention of the health authorities were called to this unwarrantable fleecing of people who cannot afford to be fleeced much could be done to relieve the great suffering and hardships that are being borne by an all too patient public.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Feb. 9, 1904.

No Significance in Peculiar Badge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to a recent inquiry of Simplicius Simplicissimus regarding a peculiar badge, triangular in form and bearing in its face four skulls with the inscription "Wer war Bettler—Und wer Weisser—Wer der Konig—Wer war Kaiser," I will state that I possessed for over twenty years a badge of this character, and that the same was lost several years ago.

It was sent to me from Riegel in Bavaria, and is nothing more than a token designed for wearing as a charm or pendant. The four skulls and inscription indicate the equality of the beggar, wise man, and monarch.

It has no connection with any secret or other anachistic society, and has been much admired and worn by people who entertain pronounced views on the equality of all men. BELVIDERE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1904.

Women Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that every one will say that the field is so overflooded with stenographers? This is my answer.

It is because the majority of employers will give preference to a well-dressed girl of swell and striking appearance, but who has little knowledge of her occupation, and who has merely taken up this profession as a means of securing a little more pin-money, which she might not obtain otherwise. Thus the poorly-dressed girl, but who is bright, industrious, and clever, does not stand any chance of securing the long needed position, with which she might, perhaps make a home happy and comfortable.

Another reason for the many stenographers is that many parents will allow their children to take up this profession without graduating from the public school, or who, perhaps, are not able to permit them to do the same on account of immediate circumstances.

This matter should be investigated by the Board of Education, that children under sixteen years of age are not permitted to take up an occupation unless fully qualified for the same. On the other hand, if our business men of this city would investigate the circumstances of a stenographer before engaging her the above question would be complied with.

C. L.

NUGGETS.

The Man's Mother's Thought.

"Do you think she is a suitable match for your son, Mrs. Bagstock?"

"Oh, no, but then I suppose he must marry somebody."—Chicago Record-Herold.

Lived There.

"Pop."

"Yes, my son."

"How is the frigid zone bounded?"

"By the four walls of our flat, my son."—Yonkers Statesman.

In a Hurry to Realize.

"My dear," said Ardupp, "I have made a little preparation for your future. Had my life insured for $5,000 to-day."

"Oh, how thoughtful of you, John," exclaimed Mrs. A. "And can I get the money right away?"—Chicago News.

Surprise for His College Boy.

Mr. Meddergrass—Who yer sendin' the sheep to, Bill?

Mr. Ragweed—Why, my son Zep's up to college tryin' fur a sheepskin, he says, and I'm goin' ter surprise him with a hull critter.—Chicago Post.

His Effort.

Strutter—What did you think of my impersonation of Hamlet?

Foyer—As genuine a piece of realism as ever I saw.

Strutter—You flatter me; you surely cannot be in earnest?

Foyer—Never more earnest in all my life. The fact that you were trying to act shone forth in your every word and every movement.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN THE CLOCK TICKS LOUD.

There are times when life is something
more than meat and drink and sleep;
When the surface shows no ripple though
the stream is swift and deep;
When the good that's in the worst of us has
taken us in tow
And has fanned love's fading embers till
they flash again and glow;
When we feel there's something in us has
escaped the nodding crowd—
When it's quiet in the evening and the
clock ticks loud.

When the grate fire's crimson afterglow is
graying into gloom,
When there's none but she and you within
that cozy little room,
When the cat upon the hearth rug yawns
and drifts again to dreams,
Then how very like the heaven we have
learned to long for seems
That delightful little chamber with its
magic charm endowed—
When it's quiet in the evening and the
clock ticks loud.

Not a word to break the stillness, yet
there's music in the air—
Music born of softest silence, music sweet
and low and rare;
For the one who sits beside you is your
sweetheart, and you know
That she loves you, for she wed you many
patient years ago;
And her love songs, born of silence, make
you brave and great and proud
When it's quiet in the evening and the
clock ticks loud.

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

Sculptures and Colored Cartoons Enliven the Annual Show.

Gold and Silver Medals of the League for the Best Design Are Decreed to Corbusier and Grant.

The nineteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League was on view last night at the American Fine Arts, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, for those invited to the private view. This afternoon the galleries will be open until 6 o'clock, and the exhibition will close on Saturday night, March 5.

The salient feature of this collection is the number of sculptures which crowd the central room and extend to the South and Vanderbilt Galleries, many of them being models for the big decorative groups and figures at the St. Louis World's Fair. Another feature is the abundance of colored designs for stained glass and mural paintings, which lend the walls of the South Gallery, especially, a good deal of liveliness where the space is not occupied by huge cartoons in black and white for similar ventures in churches and public buildings.

The scale on which building is going on for the National Government, for universities, and rich parishes involves plans and elevations of great size and forces the Acceptance Committee to greater care in selecting the exhibits. The collection numbers only 663 entries, a great shrinkage from former exhibitions, but there is a limit to wall space. While our easel painters tend to restrict the ambitiousness of their canvases, our mural painters, stained-glass men, and architects are perforce more generous in the proportions of their designs. The corridor ushering one into the galleries and the room of the Society of American Artists and Sculpture Society on the right of this entrance hall have been borrowed once more to take the overflow. Here are smaller objects in wood, iron, and bronze, small designs for monuments and fountains, scale models for houses, chapels, and cathedrals; porcelains and leather work, faience plaques, (those, for example, used at the stations in the New York subway,) copies of bronze figures, vases, &c., found at Pompeii and Herculaneum, models of the bridges over the East River, and competitive drawings for the gold and silver medals bestowed by the league.

These medals, by the way, have fallen as follows: The gold to J. W. Cresswell Corbusier and the silver to Charles Crothers Grant.

Fine colored designs in elevation, section, bird's eye view and ground plan give details of the work that is going on at West Point, to translate that not unpicturesque academy into a very impressive place—impressive through its architectural as well as its unrivaled situation. The architects are Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. The rebirth of the Naval Academy at Annapolis under the designs of Ernest Flagg is shown by means of a scale model as well as by colored views. Here is a group plan for the public buildings of Cleveland, Ohio, prepared by A. W. Brunner, John Carrère, and D. H. Burnham. Looking south, if this plan is carried out, one will have the Union Railway Station at the lower end of a broad mall treated with formal gardens and rows of trees, while the public buildings are disposed right and left in the general form of a cross, somewhat as in the laying out of the Pan-American at Buffalo. Here are the plans for the Municipal Building at Washington, D. C., by Cope & Stewardson, and the Custom House at San Francisco to Daniel W. Willard. Here is the great Brunswick Hotel, which is to stand on Fifth Avenue on the block between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, (the old Brunswick site,) according to the design by Hiss & Weekes. The proposed Staten Island Ferry terminal by Carrère & Hastings, buildings for the University of California by John Galen Howard, and the building for the United States Fish Commission at the St. Louis Fair, by James K. Taylor, are among the notable things in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

It is in the South Gallery, however, that the layman will find most to interest him. The late Robert Blum's designs for wall decoration in a music room and his colored sketches in collaboration with A. B. Wenzell for the auditorium of the New Amsterdam Theatre; sketches for decorations of the Empire Theatre and the Majestic Theatre, Boston, by W. L. Dodge; "Sea Fairies," a cartoon by William Fuller Curtis of Washington and a decorative panel with the young St. John designed for a mantel by Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb, are compositions to linger over. A wall panel called "October," from Frank W. Benson, is more a finished painting than a sketch. Two nymphs, one draped, the other half-nude, are seated in a tangle of thick grapevines plucking the clusters, while below them and more in front is perched a peacock which spreads its tail across the canvas. The rich hues of grapes and feathers, draperies and leaves, make it a sumptuous decoration. The half nude nymph has red hair and on her white lower drapery are red ribbons; the dark-haired girl with back turned wears a kimono whose design accords with the grapes and leaves. "The Span of Steel," by Fred Dana Marsh, is a picture of workmen on the advanced beams of a cantilever bridge, the river and the line of piers with passing tugs lying far below.

Seven lunettes by R. V. V. Sewell, giving as many chapters from the story of Cupid and Psyche, which will decorate the palm garden of the St. Regis Hotel on Fifth Avenue, may be picked out here and there in the South Gallery. Among the strong colors used in some of the cartoons they look rather pale; perhaps they should have been placed together. Some of these designs are tender in sentiment. A couple of lunettes to decorate the Senate Chamber at Trenton are shown by William B. Van Ingen. One shows an old man with a mighty and primitive hammer, who represents the patron of metal workers among the Hebrews and of the early peoples of Palestine—Tubal Cain, to wit—he sits contemplative before a modern hydraulic press, and thus the contrasts of old and new are combined. The other lunette commemorates the Battle of Trenton by a female draped figure, seated, who holds a shield and looks upward, while a charming nude boy, seated on a slightly lower level, props his body on one hand and looks down.

The composition of the masses in these two lunettes is very easy and able, the lines well managed, the attitude of the figures restful. If the other fourteen panels are as successful as these the Senate Chamber at Trenton will be worth a visit. Much, of course, will depend on the finishing touches given them in place, when all the questions of surroundings and light can be considered. Another lunette in this gallery is for Cleveland, Ohio; it is Thomas Cox's "Sources of Wealth." On a smaller scale are the studies for decorative pictures—"Rain" and "Perfume of Roses," by Charles C. Curran. A rather unusual solution of the water-nymph problem is that by Nicola d'Ascenzo of Philadelphia—apparently a color design for a stained-glass window. Three-quarters of the field are below, one-quarter is above, the water. The mermaid has merged partially above the still surface, and reaches out to pluck a water lily floating there among the reeds and lily pads, while her pale, serpentine extremity is still down below among the fishes and the water plants. The difference in color between the emerged and the immersed flesh of the fair goblin is distinctly marked.

Some notable sculpture is found in the South Gallery, such as Solon Borglum's quiet group of cowboys lying at length, pipe in mouth, with his faithful bronco standing over him, and the same sculptor's wind-blown "Pioneer Seeking Shelter" under the side of his house; or again H. A. McNeil's group of Buffalo and Indian sprinters with their swift action, the latter running alongside and lassoing the bull; this is called "Physical Liberty." These, and Miss Enid Yandell's "Victory," F. M. Du Tonetti's "St. Louis," and Adolph A. Weinman's "Destiny of the Red Man," are models for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For the same, but in the Central Room, are Charles Albert Lopez's imposing figure of de Bienville and A. S. Calder's "Miner," Isidor Konti's graceful and imaginative "Pacific Ocean" and "Atlantic Ocean," and Karl Bitter's realistic bronze group of Monroe, Livingston, and Marbois signing the treaty that gave Louisiana to the United States. Here are the curious and interesting symbolical figure of "Truth," by Charles Grafly, and several animal groups, African buffalo and panther, polar bears in violent combat, modeled by F. G. R. Roth.

The East and West Rooms are fully up to the standard with regard to the exhibits there to be seen. "The Fountain of Life," by Helen Farnsworth Mears, is a big, symbolical composition in three parts, with two figures in the central and one in each of the side panels. To the left is "Alpha," a winged woman, to the right is "Omega," male angel of the "After Life," while the central pair are youth and maiden, he kneeling and presenting, she drinking from "the cup."

This can give only a general idea of the exhibition. Its variety is great, as is always the case with shows by the Architectural League, and many of the less conspicuous objects deserve attention.

RARE ENGRAVINGS RESOLD.

A Philadelphian Buys the Collection for $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The St. Memin collection of engraved portraits, which is unique and which was the feature of the first Carson sale, has been brought back to this city. At the Carson sale last month this set of proofs brought $4,800, being bought by a New York dealer. This week the entire set, 820 portraits, was purchased by William J. Campbell for $7,000.

These engravings were made late in the eighteenth and early in the last century by Charles B. J. F. De Saint Memin, a French artist who toured this country, making drawings of prominent persons, nearly all of them in profile. The portraits were subsequently engraved in miniature, and the plates became the property of the artist's sisters.

Among the best proofs which the artist-engraver kept for his own use are the portraits of some of the most notable persons in the then young country. These include statesmen, soldiers, naval officers, society men, and women and men who were powers in business and financial circles. Dr. Campbell proposes to publish the entire collection in eight volumes, and with it will include text, giving brief biographies of the originals, many of whom had an influence in shaping the history of this country.

NO SEPARATE CITY EXHIBIT.

State St. Louis Commission Blocks Hynes's Plans for Independent Building.

Friction between the city and State commissions to the St. Louis Exposition has blocked all chance of an independent exhibit on the part of the city at the fair, which opens in April. Commissioner Hynes, who was named by Mayor McClellan a few weeks ago, declares that the time is insufficient to erect a city building at the Exposition grounds, and he also declares that the State Commission has declined to allot any space in the State Building to the city commission, on the ground that if the bars should be let down for New York City many of the other cities of the State also would want to make independent exhibitions instead of merging their exhibit with the general one from the State of New York, which Commissioner Hynes has not desired to do.

The State Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was named more than a year ago by Gov. Odell. It consists of some dozen members, with Edward H. Harriman as President. Last Summer the Board of Aldermen of the city passed a resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner to represent the city, and appropriated $25,000 for a city exhibit. Mayor Low did not name the Commissioner, but left it over for Mayor McClellan, who soon after taking office named Mr. Hynes, Commissioner of Corrections under Mayor Low. Then the Board of Aldermen appropriated another $25,000 for the exhibit, and Commissioner Hynes prepared to represent the city by a fitting exhibit at the big fair. He went before the State Commission, and at a meeting held within the last week the State Commission decided that the City of New York would have to divide its exhibit and make it under the various departments of the State exhibit in the various general buildings.

This did not suit Mr. Hynes at all, and he protested, but to no avail. He was unable even to get room in the State building for the office of the New York City Commission, and, therefore, will be obliged to scurry about at random during the next two weeks for quarters.

It is planned by Commissioner Hynes to show the big profile map of Greater New York which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. This map is in sections, but can be put together readily, and makes a map the size of a big ballroom. The entire affair is in plaster of paris.

Commissioner Hynes will show also models of notable buildings in the city, public and quasi-public, both present and prospective, as well as models of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges, of the Manhattan and Blackwell's Island bridges now under way, and exhibits from the more important municipal departments.

BIG STEAMSHIP DELIVERED.

Camden Builders Turn Over Mongolia to Pacific Mail Company at Hampton Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 13.—The twin screw steamship Mongolia, the largest ship built by the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., was to-day delivered to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the builders, in Hampton Roads, and will shortly proceed to San Francisco to be operated between that port and Honolulu, Japan, China, and Manila. On her trial trip she exceeded contract speed by more than one knot.

The details of the Mongolia are: Length, 616 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 51 feet 3 inches; gross tonnage, 13,630, and displacement, 26,530 tons. Her dead-weight carrying capacity is 14,000 tons. She will accommodate 450 first-class passengers, 1,300 steerage passengers, and a crew of 250.

A feature of the ship is the character of the decorations, which is a radical departure from the style generally used. The saloon is furnished in paneled oak, of a dark green shade. The music room, located immediately above the saloon, is finished in white and gold, and surmounted by a dome of cathedral glass, which at night is lighted with innumerable incandescent lamps. Immediately aft of the music room is the social hall, finished in old English oak.

On the after part of the boat deck is located the smoking room. This is fitted up to represent an old Dutch drinking room, the wood work being oak, of what is known as the "old Dutch finish." It is surmounted by a dome of cathedral glass. Particular attention has been given to ventilation, and no matter how many persons may be smoking in this room the air remains absolutely pure, a system of ventilators being arranged by which all smoke is immediately removed, and this without causing any draft whatever in the room itself.

The Mongolia has double bottom, used for either fresh or salt water, and the hull is divided into seven watertight compartments, making the ship practically unsinkable. She is also fitted with a new form of chemical disinfector and fire extinguisher, reaching every portion of the ship, by which a fire, should there be one, can be instantly extinguished.

The propelling machinery of the vessel consists of two sets of quadruple expansion engines, to carry a boiler pressure of 215 pounds to the square inch. The indicated horse power is about 12,000. Besides the propelling machinery there is a large amount of auxiliary machinery, consisting of refrigerating and ice-making plant, electric light plant, condensers for producing fresh water, pumping machinery, steam winches, &c.

The Mongolia will be under command of Capt. John H. Rinder, who for many years has been the commander of the steamship Coptic, operated between San Francisco and the Orient, and is known to practically all who make it a practice to travel between San Francisco and the Far East.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH

Numerous Arrivals Add to Gayety of the Southern Resort.

Ball and Supper on Washington's Birthday Promise to Mark Height of the Social Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—The continued warm, clear weather of the past week has made the social life here extremely gay. The increased number of visitors has added more than anything else to the gayety, but cliques are formed in society here in a marked way. This clique is "golfy," that one affects tennis. In the evening the women have their great inning, the dress parade. It begins at dinner and finishes on the piazzas or in the ballroom.

Mrs. Howard Gould has many gowns which create much comment, while Mrs. Augustus Taylor, Mrs. Horatio Rubens, and Mrs. William Thaw are hardly less noticeable.

Every afternoon one may count on seeing little tea parties given by Mrs. Algernon Boyeson, Mrs. J. L. Waterbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. Horatio Rubens, Mrs. J. D. Adams, Miss Andrews, and Mrs. "Fred" Edey. As the sun sets before the tea hour is over gossip is stopped and the tea sippers turn with one accord to the west to behold the wonderful color-changing sky and the golden shimmer on Lake Worth. At this time, too, almost every boat belonging to the Poinciana fleet is on the lake with passengers intent upon watching the sunset.

Golf has had a great deal of attention this week, with all the prominent golfers striving for the Jefferson Cup. The course is crowded every afternoon; and, strange as it seems, many men and women are just beginning to learn the royal game.

Great crowds gather every morning at 11 at the Casino and on the beach to swim or to watch the swimmers. The long balconies around the pool are daily filled with spectators who watch the expert divers and plungers perform. "Jack" Dickerson, son of Commodore Dickerson of New York and Shelter Island, is the most expert swimmer here, and he is closely followed by Gordon Brown, George De Walter, (who adds a comedy element to his swimming;) Sydney Breese, and Reginald Waterbury.

On Wednesday and Saturday evenings the great ballroom of the Poinciana is given over to dancing. The ballroom is newly decorated, and greater space has been made for spectators.

On Washington's Birthday a formal ball and supper will be given in the dining room of the Poinciana, which will mark the height of the season.

On Thursday night a cake walk was given by the waiters of the Poinciana and Breakers Hotels at the Poinciana. Most of the cake walkers were professionals.

It will be of interest to yachtsmen to learn that work is being done at Miami which will eventually make it possible to have a yacht anchorage at that port. H. M. Flagler is interested in the project. Yachtsmen here, members of the New York Yacht Club, say that when the Miami harbor is fit they will anchor their yachts there during the Winter months.

Attorney General P. C. Knox spends most of his time golfing and fishing. He is very democratic. Yesterday he was playing around the links alone and was overtaken by Arthur Johnson of Hackensack, who was also playing a "lonesome." He approached Johnson and suggested they play the remaining twelve holes together. Johnson agreed. Later, on the Poinciana piazza, Mr. Knox passed and Johnson said to friends:

"I played golf with that little man this afternoon. He plays a rattling good game."

"Why, that's Attorney General Knox," replied his friend.

"Good heavens! He's democratic enough to run for President on the anti-Republican ticket, and he never once mentioned politics."

W. L. McCreery, who for the past week has been critically ill here, is much improved. He has been joined by Mrs. McCreery and his New York physician.

Walter Greacen of New York gave a large sailing party yesterday in honor of Miss May Winter Keane. Among the New Yorkers present were Russell T. Joy, Reginald Waterbury, Miss Stetson, and Louis Brand.

Mrs. Frederic Robert of New York was at home to her friends yesterday morning.

Miss Charlotte Andrews gave a launch party to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss Edey yesterday.

W. C. Addison gave a sailing party yesterday in honor of Mrs. Arthur Glascow of London.

The Duchess of Sutherland spends a great deal of her time in walking, doing six or eight miles a day.

W. B. Leeds will give some large parties next week.

Mrs. H. M. Flagler entertains informally at tea almost every afternoon. Yesterday Mrs. Flagler entertained Attorney General and Mrs. P. C. Knox, James Lawrence Breese, and Sydney Breese. She entertained Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyeson at luncheon.

F. T. Martin is still a guest of the Flaglers.

The fishing this week has been on a large scale, many sharks having been taken off the pier. Yesterday Charles Bingham tried to capture a twenty-foot manatee, or sea cow, but failed. The sea cow weighed fully two tons, and, as it remained around the pier a long time, it attracted great crowds.

Baseball attracted a large crowd yesterday. The Poincians team won by a score of 7 to 1. The feature of the game was a very rapid triple play made by the Poincianas.

Houseboats are beginning to appear on Lake Worth. Hugh L. Willoughby and Peter Sneider being the owners of the first two.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould gave a dinner of twenty to-night in honor of the Duchess of Sutherland. The table appointments were exquisite and many little novelties were introduced. After the dinner the diners made gay in a cake walk to the music of colored minstrels. Among the New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyeson, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. Horatio Rubens, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, J. S. S. Remsey, Proctor Smith, Walter Greacen, Louis Bound, and A. B. Kissam.

H. M. Flagler entertained at lunch to-day Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad, and twenty of its officers. In the afternoon he took the party sailing to the Bingham place, returning in wheel chairs through the jungle. To-night at Whitehall he gave a stag dinner to them.

Sidney and Lawrence Breese gave a large luncheon to-day. After the luncheon the party, accompanied by negro singers, took a sail. Among the New Yorkers were the Misses Butler Hall, Keane, and Stetson, Messrs. Reginald Waterbury, R. C. Fry, and Arthur Pall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey gave a dinner at Riviera to-night for Miss Edey and six friends.

Mrs. A. E. Smiley and Mrs. Frederic Sterry gave a large launch party this afternoon.

Among other New Yorkers to arrive to-day are J. R. Stevens, Peter Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wildman, C. E. Ellis, G. C. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, J. D. Black, and H. B. Bornes, Jr.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The announcements of three interesting and important engagements are made in this column to-day. The Misses Folsom are well known not only in New York and Lenox, but also abroad, where they have spent much of their time, and Miss Johnson, who had a charming dance given for her at the unique Gerrit Smith studio this Winter, is a debutante of a year ago and made her formal début at the Assembly of last year.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom announced yesterday the engagement of their fourth daughter, Miss Maud Christine Folsom, to Clark G. Voorhees, son of Mrs. Charles H. Voorhees of Park Avenue. They also announced yesterday the engagement of their fifth daughter, Miss Winifred Folsom, to Edward H. Delafield, son of Dr. Francis H. Delafield.

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Mr. Voorhees is a graduate of Yale, class of '01, and of Columbia, class of '04. His mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Greenwood. Mr. Delafield is a Yale graduate of the class of '01. His mother was Miss Katharine Van Rensselaer.

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There will probably be a double wedding in the Autumn at Sunnyside, the Folsom country place at Lenox, as the weddings of two of Mr. Folsom's daughters have taken place there. The nuptials of Miss Helen Stuyvesant Folsom and the Rev. Churchill Satterlee took place in Lenox in 1898, and the wedding of Miss Margaret Winthrop Folsom and Charles Sidney Haist was celebrated at Lenox in May, 1900. Mrs. Folsom will give a dinner to-morrow evening for her daughters, and on Saturday the Misses Folsom will go to Lenox with a large party, to remain over Washington's Birthday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Davis Johnson announced yesterday the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Madeleine Johnson, to Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan. The wedding will not take place before next Autumn. Miss Johnson made her début last Winter at the Assembly Ball. Mr. Mahan is a student at the Columbia Law School. His mother was Miss Ellen Lyle Evans of Philadelphia.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston of 992 Fifth Avenue are starting South to-day on their way to Palm Beach.

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Mrs. Charles V. Hoffman will give a tea on Tuesday at her residence, 245 West Seventy-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Mabel Hoffman. Mrs. Hoffman and her daughter will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Ethel Bently, Velma Mote, Sylvia Barclay, Gertrude Mead, Delight Dickinson, and Vera Schermerhorn.

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Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, (Miss May Dwight Foote,) with her husband and small son, are spending the season at Nice. Mrs. Wendell gave a reception the other day at the Hotel Regina, Nice. She was assisted in receiving by the Marquise de la Mina, a grandniece of the ex-Empress Eugénie, and a sister of the Duchesse d'Alba, Mrs. Robbins, and several others.

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A large reception, for which some 500 invitations have been issued and accepted, will be given this afternoon by the children of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Emmet was Miss Katherine Duncan, daughter of John Duncan, and her marriage to Dr. Emmet was celebrated on Feb. 14, 1854, in this city. Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and his bride arrived in town late yesterday in order to be present at the golden wedding. Lander's Orchestra will play during the afternoon. The decorations are to be yellow, and Dr. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet will receive congratulations standing under a huge bell of yellow jonquils. Yellow flowers will be used in the other rooms and on the tables, and gilt boxes of wedding cake will be given to the callers.

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The Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, who are being feasted and fêted during their visit here, will be the guests this morning at a breakfast to be given in their honor by Major Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Arthur Paget are among the eighteen guests who have been asked.

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The first flight of fashionable people to Europe is taking place. As announced in this column yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed from Boston. They will be absent until the early Newport season, cruising in the yacht North Star and joining the Duke and Duchess of Roxeburghe on the Riviera. Later the Duchess of Roxburghe will be presented at the first Drawing Room, which will be held in London in late March. She will be presented "on her marriage," and it is rumored that she will wear more jewels than any young Duchess who has ever made her bow before the sovereign. It was Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., with the Misses Rutherfurd, who sailed last week, and not Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are to follow soon.

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The Sunday musicales continue, and to-day Mrs. William T. Bull, Miss de Forrest, and Miss Callender will entertain in this way.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave the last of their series of dinners.

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The Misses Mills are guests of Miss Alice Roosevelt at the White House. They will remain over Sunday.

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Gouldsborough Banyer, who died on Friday, was a son of the late Campbell White and a brother of the Misses White of 13 West Twenty-first Street. He had taken the name of Banyer for family reasons. He was a relative of the Stuyvesant family and a member of the Century Club.

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There was a meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class last night at Delmonico's. The Easter dance will take place on April 9. The guests were received last evening by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, assisted by other patronesses. There was a lively cotillion, and the pretty favors were appropriate for the valentine season. Among the members of this class are the Misses Sophie Langdon, Nathalie Mundé, Elizabeth Bard Delafield, Nina Moran Delafield, Charlotte Grinnell, Elizabeth Auchincloss, Margaret Appleton, Sabina Watts, Arietta Prentice, Eleanor Crosby, Serena Marshall, and James Birckhead, William Meredith, Kenneth Schley, Alfred Wagstaff, Archibald G. King, Tracy Hoppin, Mark S. Willing, and Bache Bleecker.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wassermann of 33 West Fifty-sixth Street gave a dinner, followed by a musicale, last night. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Messrs. Walter Damrosch, Vidas Harris, Müller Ury, and Harding Thé, and M. Santos-Dumont.

DOINGS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Winter sports combined with the championship racquet matches and the ideal weather at Tuxedo to-day brought out the largest crowd of the season. Those who arrived yesterday for the holiday stayed over for to-night to enjoy the numerous amusements offered.

Lincoln's birthday was observed by sports on the lake. Many parties were out ice boating, tobogganing, and coasting. A band stand was erected on the lake and music was furnished by the Suffern Brass Band. This was a new feature and attracted a large crowd.

Many house parties were in progress during the week's end. W. MacNeill Rodewald entertained at Hillside to-night, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Leighton in the Hyde cottage, and J. Henry Smith at Kincraig, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer also entertained.

Thomas E. Stillman arrived last night with a large party and entertained at dinner at the clubhouse. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. William A. Taylor, Miss Chauncey, Miss Stillman, Mr. Stillman, A. S. Harkness, J. G. Willis, H. G. Barnes, and George S. Stillman.

John Claflin entertained a large party at the club at dinner to-night, his guests being Gustavus T. Kirby, Mrs. Charles Jeffords, Miss Claflin, Miss Stewart, Miss Strayer-bridge, M. T. Richards, Howard Kirkland, Fred Carpenter, W. Wood, and Miss M. T. Trowbridge.

Among those who opened their cottages for the holiday and entertained guests were: Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell.

The sports on Tuxedo Lake this afternoon were witnessed by a large society gathering. A special cup was given by Bruce Price Post for a mile and a half skating race.

Among the late arrivals are: Pierre Lorillard, Jr., E. Townsend Irvin, J. G. Douglas, Chase Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, L. B. Preston, Charles W. Bangs, George B. Goldschmidt, Edward N. Tailer, W. Irving Clark, Jr., R. W. G. Welling, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crosby, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Charles Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice, Miss May Neeser, J. G. Neeser, O. J. Brand, Milton S. Barger, Edward Livingston Short, Mrs. S. A. Reed, Ezra Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, and T. Suffern Tailer.

THETA DELTA CHIS TO ASSEMBLE HERE

Plans Made for Their Fifty-sixth Annual Convention.

Gonzales de Quesada, the Cuban Minister, to be the Guest of Honor at the Dinner—A Black and White and Blue Theatre Party.

Four hundred and fifty college men from a score of institutions are expected here next Saturday to attend the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. From Saturday until the following Tuesday night the convention will continue, ending in a banquet at the Hotel Majestic, at which Gonzales de Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States and a member of the fraternity, is expected to be the guest of honor.

The convention headquarters are at the Majestic. For the advance guard there will be the Yale-Columbia basket ball game in the Columbia University Gymnasium on Friday night, and a dance following. On Saturday, weather permitting, an automobile ride will occupy the middle of the day, with a luncheon at some point along the Hudson.

Saturday evening there will be a convention theatre party for "The Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic Theatre, at which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and President John Huston Finley of the College of the City of New York, will be guests of the fraternity. The theatre will be draped in the fraternity colors, black, white and blue, and a number of special features will be introduced in the performance, notably the singing of fraternity songs by all the college men, led by the orchestra.

At the fifty-fifth annual convention in Boston last Winter a memorial service for the members of Theta Delta Chi who had died during the year was introduced, for the first time at any fraternity gathering of the kind. The service will be repeated this year at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The speakers will be the Rev. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. James McBride Sterrett, Professor of Philosophy in the Columbian University, at Washington.

On Monday the convention proper will begin, with a public opening session for members and their friends, at which President Butler of Columbia University will deliver an address. This will be followed at noon by the convention picture, to be taken on the porch of the American Museum of Natural History, in Seventy-seventh Street, through the courtesy of Prof. Herman C. Bumpus, Director of the museum. On Monday the several charges will hold luncheons at various hotels and clubs.

The first business session of the convention will be held Monday afternoon, and at 9 o'clock Monday evening the convention smoker will be held at the Arion Society's building, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A. G. Netherington of Philadelphia will deliver a smoke talk, and there will be singing by a glee club and by the company. Business sessions will continue on Tuesday morning and afternoon, and Tuesday evening the convention will wind up with a banquet at the Majestic, at which Charles R. Miller will preside. The other speakers on the list, as now constituted, include Señor Quesada, Judge McPherson of the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, Judge James Lawrence of Cleveland, Speaker Nixon of the New York Assembly, Seward A. Simons of Buffalo, Daniel G. Lockwood of Buffalo, the Rev. Dr. James McBride Sterrett of Washington, D. C., and several Congressmen.

The list of colleges to be represented at the convention is as follows: Cornell, University of Michigan, University of California, Bowdoin, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Brown, McGill University of Toronto, Harvard, Williams, Tufts, Boston University, Amherst, Lehigh, Hobart, Dartmouth, College of the City of New York, Columbia, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, Lafayette, University of Rochester, Columbian University, and Hamilton.

ALPHA CHI RHOS CELEBRATE.

Sixth Annual Convention of the Fraternity Closes with a Dinner.

The sixth annual convention of the college fraternity Alpha Chi Rho was concluded last evening at a banquet at the Hotel Marlborough, at which President H. J. Blakeslee was toastmaster. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected:

President—H. J. Blakeslee, Hartford; Vice President—Daniel O. Towl, Brooklyn; Secretary—Carlton H. Hayes, Aston, N. Y.; Treasurer—George B. Walker, Philadelphia. Henry C. Staunton was re-elected editor of the fraternity publication.

About seventy delegates from the several chapters throughout the country attended the convention. It was said that no charters had been issued for new chapters. Covers were laid for nearly 200 at the banquet, at which many alumni of different colleges were guests.

VANDERBILT PARTY STARTS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and His Family Leave Boston for a Cruise in the Mediterranean.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family were passengers on the steamship Republic when she sailed from Charlestown this morning for the Mediterranean. The party will disembark at Gibraltar and go aboard Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht, which is to meet them there. Then they will cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Vanderbilt party consisted of Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt and maid, two Vanderbilt children, their governess, a nurse, and two men servants.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Clinton Locke.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, pastor emeritus of Grace Episcopal Church, is dead at Biloxi, Miss., whither he went last month in the hope of regaining his failing health. Heart failure, from which Dr. Locke had suffered for some years, was the cause of death.

He had been identified with the work of Grace Church since 1859, when he became its pastor, coming from Joliet. He was the originator, in 1864, of the movement to establish St. Luke's Hospital, and was its stanch supporter for more than a generation.

He was a remarkable linguist, his passion for literature extending into many languages, and his writings covering a wide range of subjects.

Dr. Locke was born in New York City, July 24, 1829, and was ordained at Dobbs Ferry in 1855. The widow and a daughter, Mrs. John K. MacKenzie, survive him.

John von Glahn.

John von Glahn, for many years well known in Democratic politics in this city, died Friday night at his apartments in the Alpine, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street. For a long time he had been suffering from acute rheumatism, the trouble having greatly increased since the first of the current year. He was fifty-eight years old, and was born in the old Sixth Ward of this city. He entered commercial life at an early age, and afterward became identified with politics. He held the position of a clerk in the Supreme Court for several years, and afterward was a Deputy Register and an Excise Commissioner. At the time of his death he had retired both from politics and business. Mr. von Glahn was a member of the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs, of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies, and of the Lotos Club. He was unmarried, and the only known surviving relative is a sister who resides in Brooklyn.

Robert H. Sayre, Jr.

Robert H. Sayre, Jr., died Thursday at Thomasville, Ga., in his fifty-fifth year. For many years he had been assistant superintendent of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and afterward of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He made his home in South Bethlehem, Pa., having gone south for his health a short time ago. He leaves a wife and a son nine years old. Mr. Sayre's father and other members of the family have been identified prominently with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and its allied interests.

Alonzo W. Kinsey.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Alonzo William Kinsey, one of the foremost chemists and metallurgists in the United States, and known among manufacturers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, died at his home in Braddock to-day, aged 86 years, from organic heart trouble.

Mr. Kinsey was a pioneer in applied chemistry as related to the iron industry, and had done more, possibly, than any other one man in this direction. Mr. Kinsey was married in 1883 to Mrs. Mary E. Dinkey, the mother of Mrs. Charles H. Schwab.

Obituary Notes.

Rev. Dr. T. HARWOOD PATTISON, a professor at the Rochester Theological Seminary, died at Rochester yesterday. He was known as a writer, theologian, and lecturer.

Mrs. EMILY HALL, who died at 1,261 Madison Avenue yesterday, was the widow of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose death occurred in 1898, and who was the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Ex-Chief LOUIS P. WEBBER of the Boston Fire Department died at Quincy, Mass., yesterday, aged sixty years. The immediate cause of death was a paralytic shock. He was a member of the Boston Fire Department for nearly forty years, and was Chief from 1884 until his retirement about three years ago on account of age.

FRANCIS M. JAEGER of Summit, N. J., died at his home Friday night after an illness of about two weeks from a complication of diseases. He was forty-nine years old and a member of the firm of Peter Schneider, Sons & Co., jobbers and importers of upholstery goods in New York. He leaves a wife and three children.

Ex-Freeholder JOSEPH NOLTE of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-third year. He was one of Elizabeth's most prominent German-Americans. Mr. Nolte was one of the founders and for many years one of the Directors of the Mutual Savings Funds Harmonia of Elizabeth and loan associations in the United States. He was for more than thirty-five years a shoe merchant in Elizabeth. He leaves a wife, five sons, and three daughters.

The Rev. ALEXANDER M. AVERILL, the first pastor of the North Avenue Baptist Church of Cambridge, died yesterday at Boston, Mass., aged seventy-four years. While working to learn the trade of harnessmaking he decided to become a minister, and went through Andover Academy and Newton Theological School, paying his expenses by extra work. After giving up his pastorate at Emporia in 1860 he engaged he went through the West for the American Baptist Home Mission Society for about a year, when he took up pastoral work again at Lancaster, Texas, where he was settled for ten years.

Funeral of Hugh Dalzell.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, to-night conducted funeral services over the body of Hugh Dalzell, who died early yesterday morning of pneumonia, aged eighty years. Mr. Dalzell once conducted a linen manufactory in Belfast, Ireland, but came to this country about fifty years ago and conducted a business in New York in the same line under his own name. He retired from business thirty years ago. Besides his wife Mr. Dalzell is survived by four sons, Hugh and E. O. Dalzell of New York and John and F. A. Dalzell of East Orange, and two daughters, Mrs. Madeline Pfeffer of New York and Mrs. Anne Crosher of East Orange.

A Baby's Valentine.

To

TUNNELING PROBLEMS UNDER BATTERY PARK

Work Done Several Feet Below the Water Level.

Loop Station of the Subway to be Located Under the South Ferry Elevated Terminus.

Though the casual observer sees the same wooden barricades and surface obstructions that have characterized former tunnel work in the city when he passes Battery Park these days, the problems that confront the engineers on that portion of the Brooklyn extension subway are far more difficult than was the open digging in Manhattan Borough, or even the excavations under the Harlem River. The bottom of the "ditch" under the Battery neighborhood is several feet below the water level, and so, besides running the pumps continually in order to keep out the water, the contractors must protect the sides with moist proof sheathing so that the workmen may not be flooded out.

The open cut in the park is a part of the loop section of tunnel beginning at Bowling Green and curving round to South Ferry. About forty per cent. of this loop, which is a sort of annex to the Brooklyn tunnel, is already finished, and the roof is in place part of the way. Every cubic foot of excavated dirt—and there have been millions of them—has been lifted by derricks to the broad trestle that runs to the water's edge. There the soil is loaded on barges and taken down the Bay. In this way the use of unwieldy carts—a sight common along the Manhattan-Bronx subway within the last three years—has been done away with almost entirely. Neither the park nor the street has been disturbed except where they are actually excavated, and even the building materials for completing the tunnel's interior have been brought from the water over the trestle and then lowered into the subway.

The trestle serves both the open cut and the deep tubes that are being driven eastward to the river from the shaft in the inclosed section of the park. Little cars, bearing the dirt and rock away, go in an unceasing line along the raised tracks to the water's edge, and as fast as one barge is loaded another is ready to take its place. This goes on night and day, the whole twenty-four hours. Though the men in the open cut do not work at night, those in the tunnel keep at it all the time. Night and day are alike to them, far under the earth, where all the light must be artificial.

When the open loop cut reaches the broad, paved plaza immediately in front of the South Ferry building, the state of affairs will be much more complicated. At certain parts of the day the truck traffic is very heavy there. Furthermore, the surface cars from Broadway and Sixth and Eighth Avenues crowd into the open space and circle around in one continuous stream. All the street here will have to be torn up; the surface cars will have to stop further north and switch back to the up-town tracks.

THE LOOP STATION AT BATTERY.

The loop station will be immediately under the elevated railroad station at South Ferry. The stairs of one will be directly under the stairs of the other. All the time the excavation is going on the heavy elevated pillars will have to be supported so that the terminal for the four lines of elevated trains will remain as free and unimpeded as ever. Now all the space below it is in the usual condition, since the digging has not yet proceeded that far, but it will soon be there. Of course, all precautions will be taken to make the confusion on the surface as little as possible. The trestle for carrying off the rock and dirt still will be used, and the work beneath the elevated station will be pushed along with all available speed.

"People passing over the open cut in Battery Park," remarked the engineer a day or two ago, "have little idea how much more trouble we have had with this part of the subway than with others. The sheathing on the sides has to be absolutely watertight, else the water would pour in in a flood. So well do the contractors done their work that there is no evidence at all of water, and the average passerby sees nothing unusual about the task. If the work had not been done so perfectly the leaks would show people how difficult it really is to dig out a trench, build the tunnel, and keep out water all at the same time."

The loop section begins at Bowling Green, circles around by South Ferry, and meets the main road again at Bowling Green. The cars that go down Broadway will pass either straight down and under the East River to Brooklyn or into the loop by the switch at Bowling Green. The loop trains, of course, will stop at South Ferry, and return up Manhattan Island. On the straight river tracks trains that have started in Bronx Park can go all the way to Jamaica, for the plan of the engineers includes a junction with the Long Island Railroad at the end of the subway in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

The joining of the straight tracks and the loop tracks at Bowling Green is an engineering problem of great difficulty. The river-bound tracks descend at such a grade that when they pass South Ferry they are far beneath the loop tracks. But they must be on a level at the Green, else there could be no switch. The loop will be complete some time before the river section and therefore trains will run around by South Ferry before they can go all the way to Brooklyn.

In the river tunnel proper the progress has been more than usually rapid within the last week or two. On the Manhattan side the boring now is through solid rock. Both tubes are being pushed forward at once and keep about even. The workmen are well under South Ferry. Though the tubes proceed from the same shaft in Battery Park, there is no connection between them at all. They are really two separate and distinct tunnels. There has been much friendly rivalry between the workmen in the two tubes, each gang trying with all its might to outwork the other.

In going over the plans of the tunnel the other day the engineer of the river section pointed out that the grade, though pronounced, was not nearly so steep as it had been represented. A false impression, he says, has been conveyed by the small contract drawing, which greatly exaggerated the grade. It is really only 3½ per cent.—not equal to that of the steepest part of the Brooklyn Bridge. Looking at the drawing of the tunnel, anybody who has no knowledge of engineering inevitably gets the idea the cars are going down such a grade that they could not be stopped quickly by even the most powerful brake. As a matter of fact, there will be no difficulty at all, for the grade will be hardly perceptible as far as the brakes are concerned.

THE RECENT LEAK.

As to the leak in the tunnel about which so much was said three or four weeks ago, it was not nearly as serious as most reports represented. At no time was there any danger, and it was only a question of how long the work would be delayed. The engineer explained the exact trouble by saying that a narrow fissure in the rock permitted the water to leak through, flooding a small part of the tunnel. The water had to be pumped out, of course, and more air pressure had to be applied to counterbalance the downward pressure of the water. Then the men went back to their work, and since then there has been no trouble. Naturally, the accident served to make the engineers watchful for leaks and careful to keep the pressure up to the proper point.

Progress from the two shafts in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, has been fast—faster even than from the shaft at the Battery. The explanation of this difference in the rapidity of the different workers is that over on the east of the river no rock has been encountered yet. The shield has only to push forward through sand, the quality of which has varied very little since the tunnel was first begun in Brooklyn. There are two shafts only a few yards apart in Joralemon Street. From one of these the boring proceeds toward the river bed, from the other toward the heart of the City of Brooklyn. As on the Manhattan side, both parallel tubes are being pushed forward from the same shaft. That makes four distinct gangs of men at work on the Brooklyn side of the East River all the time.

Coming riverward from the westernmost shaft in Joralemon Street, the two tubes have reached a point well under high water level. Now the two gangs are just about under Hicks Street, the tubes sloping steadily downward toward the middle of the river. Here the progress has been faster during the last week or two than the engineers expected, and the tubes have gone forward some days at the rate of nine feet a day. This means not only that nine feet of earth have been excavated and carried out, but that the tube has been built through that distance at the same time. From the shaft where they began the tubes have advanced about 250 feet.

In the opposite direction along Joralemon Street the tunnel—meaning both tubes—has reached Clinton Street, which marks the end of the "section." From there toward Flatbush Avenue the work will not proceed for some time yet. There is no hurry about this portion, as it will be easy to begin it a year from now and finish it simultaneously with the tunnel that is under the river. It is not even decided whether the work from Clinton Street toward Flatbush Avenue will be by surface excavation or by the same system that was made use of from Henry to Clinton Street, the tubing process.

There will be little danger of the dreaded "caisson disease" in the tunneling under the river, according to the engineer in charge. The number of deaths from this cause in the bridge caissons has caused much alarm, and there have been many inquiries as to whether the same danger is to exist in the river section of the subway. The reason there will not be this same danger is that the pressure will never be so high as it is in the bridge caissons. The very highest point it can ever reach, according to present calculations, is forty pounds to the square inch—and that is well below the endurance point.

TO PREVENT CAISSON DISEASE.

As the men approach the middle of the river, nearer and nearer, however, the shifts will be made shorter and shorter, so that the strain on them will not be so great. Nowadays each shift is eight hours. They will be decreased gradually, so that when the workmen are under the highest pressure they probably will not have to work more than two or three hours at a time. A well-equipped hospital service will be on hand in case of accident, and there will be no chance for any of the workmen to be overcome on account of lack of proper attention. As for the "sandhogs"—the tunnelers go by this elegant name—they think that they are much more able to treat the "caisson disease" than are regular doctors of medicine. They have a "common sense treatment" for it, which they say is better than any other. What it is nobody except themselves knows, but they tell great stories of the effect with which they have applied their treatment on the many occasions when their fellows have been overcome.

Including the four gangs on the Brooklyn side and the two on this side of the East River there are about 200 men working in the tubes now. This number includes the three shifts that make up the day of twenty-four hours. Only a dozen men work in the end of each tube at once, for any greater number would cause confusion. The tube is fifteen feet and a half in diameter, and will hold only so many comfortably. The "sandhogs" go about their work Sundays as well as other days. It would not do to leave the tunnel to take care of itself for one whole day.

The system of signals to be installed in the East River Tunnel will have the advantage of all the latest inventions. It will be so thorough, says the engineer, that the safety of the passengers will never depend on human reliability. As in the Manhattan-Bronx Tunnel, an automatic device, by which all current will be turned off and the brakes applied, will prevent a train from passing the danger signal. In case the motorman be stricken by apoplexy, therefore, the passengers will be just as secure from actual danger as if he were alive and well at his post.

It is so long ahead of time now that it has not been decided exactly how fast trains will run through the tunnel and at what headway. Certainly, though, the speed will be very high, with no stop between South Ferry and Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn stations of the subway have all been planned, and the engineer has drawings showing to an inch how many feet wide the platforms are, and just how far the steps are from the end of the station. The stations are longer than those in New York, all of them being the same length as the express stations on this side of the East River—350 feet.

NEW ELEVATED STATION.

Officials Plan One at West Broadway and Greenwich Street.

To afford relief from the inadequate down-town stations on the Ninth Avenue elevated road, particularly the narrow stairways at Cortlandt Street, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will build a new station in the triangle of open space formed by the junction of West Broadway with Greenwich Street, at Vesey Street. There was lacking yesterday the consent of only one of the abutting property owners, and G. F. Waddell of 198 Greenwich Street, who has had the matter of obtaining the consent of the property owners in charge, said he felt confident the additional signature would be obtained. The Interborough's engineers have already surveyed the site and laid out tentative plans.

It is the intention of the officials to make of the Vesey Street station one of the first importance on the road. Express trains which now stop at Cortlandt Street will stop at Vesey Street station instead. Only local trains will stop at Cortlandt Street.

The announcement of the proposed building of the Vesey Street station follows the public statement by the company made in June last that an effort was being made on the part of the officials to enlarge the stations at Rector, Cortlandt, and Barclay Streets. The plan as announced was that additional stairways were to be built and the platforms widened. The company says it has been balked in its desire to fulfill the promises to the public by the property owners whose holdings abutt the stations by the prices they have asked for indemnity. These persons, it is claimed, have in several instances not only refused to set a price for the damage which might result to them by enlarging the stations, but have refused to set a price on their property at all.

At Cortlandt Street the company's officials contend an effort was made to buy outright from the Schermerhorn estate the building which was likely to be injured by the addition, but that they have not been able to obtain a purchasing price which seemed within the bounds of reason.

At Barclay Street the company hit upon a plan of moving its tracks three feet further out toward the centre of the street. Supporting girders were being put up with the idea of carrying out this plan when an injunction was served upon the company by the owner of the property on the northwest corner, and a suit for damages for shut-off of light and air begun. The injunction was afterward made permanent, and the company was required to pay something like $12,000 damages. Because of this difficulty the company officials say they are planning to eventually abandon the Barclay Street station.

The owners and agents of the properties which would be affected by the enlargement of the various stations on their part have a different story to tell. They say that they have not been offered fair indemnity for the damage which would be caused to their properties.

William Cruikshank, speaking for the Schermerhorn estate, was one of those who made this explanation, stating that before Mr. Schermerhorn died he had quoted what he considered to be a fair price, which still stood. M. P. Prout, speaking for Mrs. Jane Olcott, the owner of the property at the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets, also stated that an offer had been made to the company to sell them the building at a fair price.

Washington Was Paid $7.20 a Day.

"My town of Washington, in Rappahannock County, which is 150 years old, is full of reminiscences of the great man for whom it was named," said Howell M. Miller of Virginia. "The Father of his Country started in upon his surveying work in our locality, as the old records show, and it is further known that for his labors he was compensated by Lord Fairfax, his employer, at the rate of $7.20 a day, which seems like generous pay in a day when money had a greater purchasing power than now. It is also known that the young surveyor took care to select some of the very best lands for himself. A nephew of his, George Washington Thornton, lived in the town, and the identical house inhabited by him is still standing, though somewhat changed, for, being of great length, it was in later times made into two dwellings. Here Gen. Washington came on sundry occasions to pay visits to his relatives, as our local traditions establish, along with other interesting gossip."—Washington Post.

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

Proposed Use of Lexington Avenue by Interborough Company.

Residents Along That Avenue Prepared to Enter a Vigorous Protest—Staten Island's Transportation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article entitled "East Side Subway Route," published in THE TIMES of the 4th inst., should not fail to open the eyes of the residents of Lexington Avenue to the grave danger with which they are threatened and should have a stimulating effect in arousing them to oppose the insolent attempt of the Interborough Company to appropriate one of the most valuable thoroughfares in the city for an east side rapid transit route to the Borough of the Bronx. One prominent official connected with the company has the audacity to say that "our plan to construct a subway under Lexington Avenue will meet with the approval of the residents of the east side, who have been urging the construction of a subway between Central Park and the East River," notwithstanding the fact that over five thousand residents of the east side have signed and forwarded a petition to the Rapid Transit Commission favoring the selection of another and more direct east side route to the Bronx.

It seems to be the policy of large corporations and commissions appointed to lay out railroad routes to choose the most valuable streets we have, and to do as much damage to abutting property as they possibly can. A little over a decade ago Madison Avenue was chosen for a subway route, but the owners of property on that thoroughfare rose in open rebellion, held mass meetings, drafted a bill exempting Madison Avenue north of Forty-second Street, and had it passed by the State Legislature. Since then the Madison Avenue people have not been annoyed by the benevolent gentlemen who are so anxious to build subways for the suffering public. Now, Lexington Avenue, which is but 38 feet in width, exclusive of the sidewalks, with an electric road upon its surface, with its more or less complicated system of conduits, electric wires, &c., its steep grades, and rock bottom, is spoken of as a possible east side route.

The experience of the business people and residents of Forty-second Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, (now dubbed "Bankrupt Row,") should make the Lexington Avenue people contemplate with horror the suffering in store for them in case Lexington Avenue is decided upon. The conditions existing on Lexington Avenue and in Forty-second Street are very similar. Both are narrow, rocky thoroughfares, traversed by electric cars, and the work of excavating under such conditions is prolonged beyond all endurance. The Forty-second Street people were the victims of one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon the public.

For two or three years they had a gigantic open ditch in front of their doors, their cellars were frequently flooded with sewage from broken or disconnected sewer pipes, their stores, offices, and living apartments were filled with dirt and dust, and their walls and ceilings were damaged by the constant blasting, to say nothing of the infernal din made by steam drills and stone-crushing machines, and the foul odors arising from the excavation.

From One Hundred and Second Street north the trains would run on a trestle similar to the elevated roads, owing to the steep grade commonly called Duffy's Hill. The noise of these passing trains would make life in the houses along the route unendurable.

Eminent engineers, such as Mr. McDonald of the Rock Island Railroad and Henry G. Wynn of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association, who were building railroads, tunnels, and bridges when the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission was still devoting his time to the construction of sewers, maintain that the contemplated junction with Lexington Avenue at Forty-second Street would be a serious blunder and would cause a congestion of traffic at that point and consequent danger of collision, &c.

The people of Manhattan appreciate the desire of their brethren of the Bronx to have additional rapid transit facilities, but in choosing a route they feel that the Rapid Transit Commission should endeavor to serve the best interests of the residents of both boroughs, and not impose unnecessary hardships on the residents of one borough for the benefit of the residents of the other. The Citizens' East Side Improvement Association and several kindred organizations have taken this matter up in earnest, and will join forces with the Interurban or Metropolitan Company in advocating an east side route nearer the East River, at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission on the 11th inst.

ALEXANDER HADDEN, M. D.,
President of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association.
New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SCENE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to give you an illustration of almost daily Brooklyn "rapid transit."

Scene.—Union Street Station, Fifth Avenue Elevated.

Time—9:30 A. M., only three cars—already crowded. Ten minutes behind previous train.

Dramatis Personae—Fifty, more or less, poor Union Street victims, subscriber included, and elevator guard.

Temperature—Ten degrees above zero.

Subscriber wedged in the door, impossible to get further either way. Platforms of two cars crowded to gates. Five ladies compelled to stand in the biting air or stay at home. No obstruction on the line.

Guard, (in stentorian tones)—Step up inside there.

Query—Who cares? Evidently not the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

VICTIM.

New York, Feb. 10, 1904.

STATEN ISLAND'S "FACILITIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am astounded at the position taken by "Engineer" McLean of the Controller's staff with reference to the Staten Island ferryboats, in saying that $275,000 boats are ample instead of the $370,000 boats promised. Of course these engineers of the Controller's, who don't do engineering, but earn their salary by finding fault with the real municipal engineers who do the work of the city, they have, I say, to earn their salary. The only danger is that any attention may be paid to them.

The great evil in all this ferry matter is that Richmond is looked on as a stepchild who has come into the Father Knickerbocker household, and must be tolerated, whereas if Manhattanites only knew it, their best interests would be served by treating Richmond as if it were part of the Greater New York City.

The plain facts are these: Transportation or communication is a vital necessity within the limits of this great human industrial hive. The city spends forty or fifty millions to dig tunnels to reach the Bronx. It is spending and proposes to spend sixty millions for bridges to reach Brooklyn and Queens. And it balks at three millions to connect this fifty-nine square miles of Richmond with the heart of the city.

Who will be benefited? Come to St. George during the rush hours and watch the thousands pouring across the ferry to "New York City" from New York City. Why, they are Manhattan business men! Compare the beautiful tablelands of Staten Island with Queens!

If Mr. Grout will go up Newtown Creek or Gowanus Canal he can hold his nose without exciting any comment. C. E.

Port Richmond, S. I., Feb. 12, 1904.

Worth the Experiment.

"Women claim that the way to get on with a man is to give him plenty of nicely cooked food."

"Well," answered Mr. Sirius Barker irritably, "why don't some of them try it?"—Washington Star.

Shuns the Labor.

"Why don't you go to work?"

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, "fur me to sit down an' t'ink up all me reasons fur not workin' would be so much like work dat I couldn't consistently do it."—Washington Star.

MRS. HEYZER NOT IN WILL.

Ex-Register of Custom House Leaves His Property to Another Woman.

A will, executed last Sunday, the day before his death, by Charles H. Heyzer, ex-Register of the New York Custom House and a prominent Mason, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. By it Mr. Heyzer leaves all of his personal and real property "to Polly Heyzer, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Morris, a woman with whom I have lived happily for over thirty years." No mention is made of Mrs. Elizabeth Heyzer, his widow, and mother of his five adult children, who lived only a few blocks from Polly Heyzer.

For twenty-five years residents in the neighborhood of 407 Sixth Avenue, where Mr. Heyzer and Polly Heyzer lived, knew them as man and wife, and had no knowledge of the existence of any other wife. Mrs. Elizabeth Heyzer lived with her children at 903 Sixth Avenue. Mr. Heyzer died at 407 and the funeral was held there on Wednesday. Polly Heyzer was there in mourning, and Mr. Heyzer's two sons from 903 were present also. Mrs. Elizabeth Heyzer did not attend.

Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, who was summoned from the Jefferson Market Court, was one of the witnesses to the will. The others were James A. Scott of 227 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Ellen Haight of 91 South Second Street, Brooklyn. Charles F. P. Richard of 50 St. Nicholas Avenue, a friend of Mr. Heyzer for years, is appointed executor under the will. Mr. Richard, in his petition, says he cannot state the value of the real estate left by Mr. Heyzer, but that his personal property is worth about $4,000.

Mr. Richard in an affidavit says that Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Crossland, one of Mr. Heyzer's daughters, not very long ago left her husband and her home and her whereabouts is now unknown. Mrs. Crossland, therefore, cannot be personally notified that the will of her father has been offered for probate, and an application has been made to Surrogate Fitzgerald to have notice published.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones; 11 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers and the Rev. H. E. Fosdick; 11 and 8.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce and the Rev. C. H. Sears; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

SIXTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Avenue—The Rev. A. B. Maclaurin; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 121st St.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schuiman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av., at 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman; 11:15.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.

HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at 30th St.—The Rev. Morris W. Leibert; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. H. H. Russell and the Rev. Paul M. Spencer; 11 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

JANE STREET—Evening, Wesleyan Evangelists, Mr. J. H. Carmon, leader.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:30 and 7:45.

PARK AVENUE, at 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, Mr. Devine, and Homer Folks; morning and evening.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. George F. Eckman; 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. E. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11, 4, and 8.

CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 4:30.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, 15 West 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan; 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson and the Rev. G. H. Trull; 11 and 4:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

FOURTH AVENUE, at 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. W. D. Sexton; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 4.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH ST., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.

WESTMINSTER, 22d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant and the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith; 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George A. Strong; 8, 11, and 8.

DU ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Near 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. P. Morgan and the Rev. John Williams; 8, 11, and 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av., at 20th St.—7:30, 9:50, 11, 12, 4, and 8.

INCARNATION, Madison Av., at 35th St.—Musical service; 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, Harlem—Dr. Van De Water; 4 and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—Dean Robbins and the Rev. David M. Steele; 11 and 4.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick St.—7:30, 10:30, and 7:30.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. at 2d Av.—The Rev. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—10:45 and 4.

ST. PETER'S, 20th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Olin S. Ruche and the Rev. Dr. John C. Roper; 8, 11, and 7:45.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—10:30 and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Henry Lubeck and the Rev. Dr. Rushton; 8, 11, 3, and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. Otto L. F. Mohn and the Rev. A. E. Myers; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 8th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Wyckoff and the Rev. H. C. Weber; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, at 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Avenue, at 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, at 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.

MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson; 10:30 and 8.

NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., Near Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY

Great Grounding Action of the Trolley Railway Current.

Causes of Fires in Cars—What a Broken Feed Wire Did—Ravages of Electrolysis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the burning of electric cars is attributed to defective insulation of the electrical equipment.

Under normal conditions, the insulation usually employed with an electric power or light circuit is adequate and safe, but when abnormal conditions arise, such as the generation of induced electrical charges during a thunderstorm or the accidental formation of a good ground circuit in connection with an ordinary metallic circuit, the best possible insulation will fail under the present engineering practice.

Safe electric traction is a deeper problem than the average electric engineer has any conception of and will not be attained until powerful electric energy is provided with its proper requirements.

Ever since the introduction of the first electric railway, the power current has been clearly revealing its nature, actions and wants, but apparently the electric engineers are not able or do not make an effort to interpret them. They make a great mistake by adhering to laboratory experiments in determining the requirements for safely employing powerful electric energy.

Laboratory work is essential for the development of electric generators, motors and other apparatus, but is misleading when applied to the engineering branch of the electric railway science. The true nature of powerful electric energy is clearly revealed in connection with telegraph, telephone or other low potential circuits, which are required to be equipped with the standard fuses and grounded protective fuses, approved by the Underwriters' National Electric Association and which have been subjected to severe laboratory tests.

When such a wire accidentally contacts with an overhead trolley wire, especially during a high wind and sleet storm, and the grounding conditions of the low and high potential circuits are good, it seems as if nearly the whole force of the power station is concentrated upon and flows in a ground circuit over such protective devices, and quickly destroys them. During this operation a great flame is created which usually ignites the adjacent woodwork of buildings.

A railway feed wire recently broke by contraction at Joliet, Ill., and fell upon several Western Union wires. Fires started simultaneously in the Western Union office at that place, Santa Fe yard station, at Joliet and railroad station at Romeo, ten miles north, and the Michigan Central railroad station at Spencer, six miles east, destroying the three railroad stations. Over 200 fuse connections were destroyed in Joliet and within a radius of fifteen miles.

Fully twenty per cent of the electric fires in suburban properties is due to the great grounding action of the trolley railway current in connection with telephone, telegraph and even electric light circuits.

Notwithstanding the many cases that can be cited where the trolley railway current is utilizing the earth, and proving that it is a good conductor of electricity, the following remarkable assertion is to be found in the principal American work on the Electric Railway:

At various times and places the value of a true earth return for railway and similar work has been thoroughly tested, and has generally been found to be practically nil.

Is it any wonder that electric traction is not properly improved, when electric railway engineers are governed by such rot?

Sixty-five years have elapsed since the earth was first used as a substitute for the return metallic conductor of a telegraph circuit, and a great blunder has been made in the neglect to thoroughly and properly investigate the true action of electricity, and especially a power current, in connection with the earth and underground metal pipes. Had this been done the proper requirements for electric traction and safeguards against electric destruction would long since have been determined and adopted.

I will add that the ground connection tests heretofore made are inapplicable to power currents, and also that the laboratory or ordinary conductivity tests of water and ground and even of trees are misleading.

I was one of the pioneers in the use of the rails as electric conductors for automatic block signaling for steam railroads, and during the three years (1872-4) made many experiments with the rails and earth, which revealed the radiating nature of electricity, and also its great grounding tendency, and which has enabled me to correctly determine the action of the trolley railway current in connection with the rails, underground pipes, and the earth.

About eight years ago I made an effort to introduce the true remedy for electrolysis and means for radically improving electric traction, but was turned down by so-called electric railway experts. I then realized that, owing to the unanimity of opinion among electric railway engineers, that the electrolysis trouble was solely due to defective bonding or an inefficient rail return, such an erroneous theory would have to be thoroughly exploded before any step could be taken toward effecting their introduction.

The failure of the most improved rail bonds, cast and welded rail joints, and also the best supplemental-return metallic conductors to prevent electrolysis, clearly indicates that the electric railway engineers have been groping in the dark, and are completely baffled. It should certainly be apparent to them by this time that the grounding tendency is inherent in all electrical currents, and especially as it frequently occurs with electric light circuits, where the conductivity of the return metallic conductor is usually the same as that of the outgoing conductor.

Even with the very low potential current of the track circuits of automatic block signaling upon steam railroads there is a great grounding tendency. As a last resort, the employment of insulating joints at intervals with the underground metal pipes is now being advocated by electric railway engineers as a remedy for electrolysis, which, however, is not a proper one, in view of the destructive effects of underground lightning currents upon such joints.

In Fitchburg, Mass., the joints of about 2,000 feet of cement lined water pipe were destroyed on each occasion during five different thunderstorms, and such destruction was the principal cause of the failure and abandonment of that class of water pipe at Fitchburg, Lynn, Woburn, Arlington, Mass., and other places.

The double overhead trolley system is not only more complicated and requires a greater coal consumption than the single trolley system, but is also more liable to car derangements and ignitions, and especially where the traffic is great, and, therefore, its introduction as a remedy for electrolysis cannot be expected.

When we consider the great radiating nature of a power current there is undoubtedly an electrical conflict in a multiple electric power or light circuit having solely an insulated metallic return, with a number of car motors or other translating devices in close proximity to each other, and which is one of the causes of the great grounding tendency of electric traction power, and light currents, and also car and other ignitious and circuit derangements.

The first electric railway was installed in this country at Richmond, Va., in 1888, and a recent estimate of the damage to the water mains alone in that city by electrolysis is placed at $170,000.

Such destruction is no longer confined to local spots, and wherever long suburban electric railway extensions have been made entire pipe lines in cities are being destroyed. The worst feature of such destruction is the crumbling of the water pipes during fires by the suction of the fire engines, which, accompanied by a high wind, means a repetition of the Baltimore and other similar fire disasters.

There is an erroneous impression that the third elevated electric railway system is solely using the metal elevated structure as a supplemental metallic return for the current, while really the earth in connection with the adjacent underground metal pipes is also being utilized by the current and the destruction of such pipes in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn is only a question of time. In the Bronx, and especially Brooklyn, such pipe destruction by the overhead trolley systems has also been going on since their installation, and, judging from samples of damaged pipes recently taken up in Brooklyn, such destruction is becoming a very serious matter.

H. W. SPANG.

New York, Feb. 13, 1904.

LINDENTHAL BRIDGE PLANS DISCARDED

Commissioner Best Deems Them to be Impracticable.

Architect Hornbostel to Get $60,000 for Campanile Scheme, but Will Be Deprived of Opportunity to Get $100,000 for Carrying Them Out.

Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges has definitely abandoned all the old plans prepared under the direction of Gustav Lindenthal, his predecessor, for the embellishment of the bridges and bridge terminals of the city, and has shelved the architectural drawings, made by Henry F. Hornbostel, at a cost of fully $60,000 to the city. These plans included the architectural features of the Manhattan and Blackwell's Island Bridges, and the great bridge terminal and office building with a campanile, which it had been proposed to erect on the site of the present Staats-Zeitung Building, at Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets.

This decision on the part of the Bridge Commissioner was reached early in the past week after many consultations with Chief Engineer O. F. Nichols of the Bridge Department, with Richard S. Buck, consulting engineer, and with Leffert L. Buck, the supervising engineer of the Williamsburg Bridge. Both Nichols and R. S. Buck were the men who were put back in the Bridge Department by Best after Lindenthal had ousted them, owing to their disagreements with his various fancy plans. Leffert Buck also was scheduled to go with the end of Lindenthal's term of office, but he neglected to formally abolish the office before going out, and Commissioner Best let matters stand.

Commissioner Best, on the advice of these men, who so bitterly opposed most of the Lindenthal ideas as impracticable, has determined to revert to the original lines laid down for the Blackwell's Island and the Manhattan Bridges, and does not coincide at all with the Brooklyn Bridge terminal plans as prepared by Mr. Hornbostel. This change of ideas will mean the loss to Mr. Hornbostel of something like $100,000 which he would have received in fees from the department, if his plans had been carried out under his direction, as Commissioner Lindenthal had planned.

The Hornbostel plans, which seemed to come out in some new form or other every month from the Bridge Department, contemplated something like $100,000,000 worth of municipal improvements. Mayor Low and Commissioner Lindenthal liked them and wanted to see them carried into effect, but the cost of the changes staggered the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and, save for the embellishments of the two bridges and of the office building terminal, they were not taken up.

The objection which Commissioner Best and his engineers find to the Hornbostel plans for the beautification of the Blackwell's Island and Williamsburg Bridges are that the architectural features do not conform to

This Week at the Theatres

THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

"Glittering Gloria," Daly's, Monday.
"Much Ado About Nothing," Bijou, Saturday.

Imported from England and remodeled to suit American tastes, "Glittering Gloria" will make its appearance at Daly's to-morrow evening. It is a musical comedy, the score being by Bernard Rolt and the book by Hugh Morton. Fisher & Ryley are making the production and they say that the gorgeous costumes, elaborate scenery, and pretty faces are going to astonish the Rialto. The title rôle is taken by Adele Ritchie. Others prominent in the cast are Cyril Scott, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Adelaide Prince.

The scene is laid in London. Gloria, a stage favorite, is anxious to possess a certain magnificent necklace that lies in the window of a jeweler's shop. A former admirer of hers, a young married man, is discovered by his wife in the plan of buying the jewels for the actress. Naturally, a quarrel follows. The ensuing complications are both numerous and confusing. To free himself from suspicion he has to employ a stranger to impersonate "Milliken," who, he tells his wife, is really the one who is giving the necklace to Gloria. It all ends with the actress's departure for America and the young couple's happy reconciliation. The cast:

Jack James.....Cyril Scott
Archie Toddleby, his friend.....Percy L. Ames
Zebedee Poskett, a rural solicitor.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Col. Pasquale Gallagher, from El Paso, Texas.....Forrest Robinson
Algernon Entwistle, the Colonel's secretary.....George A. Schiller
Samuel Slapton, a Bond Street jeweler.....Edward Gore
Robert Shreve, Slapton's partner.....E. Lovat Fraser
Mr. Griddletop, Third Assistant Superintendent of Luggage, Euston Station.....Eugene O'Rourke
First Porter.....John Hendy
Gloria Grant, known as "Glittering Gloria".....Adele Ritchie
Mrs. Jack James.....Adelaide Prince
Dorothy Kenworthy, Archie's fiancee.....Phyllis Rankin
Ariadne.....Marie L. Wilson
Irene.....Gertrude Douglas
Ethel.....Edna Farrell
Kathleen.....Belva Don Kersley
Sarah, maid to Gloria.....May Hengler
Herbert, "Buttons".....Flora Hengler

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After much doubt as to its destination Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Players will open their season at the Bijou Theatre next Saturday evening. Besides presenting "Much Ado About Nothing," Mr. Rosenfeld is to show the public a poetical allegory, which will last about fifteen minutes before the curtain rises on the comedy. Florence Kahn has the chief rôle in this allegory. The exact nature of it has not been announced.

Prominent among Mr. Rosenfeld's company are Jessie Millward, Florence Rockwell, William Morris, Theodore Roberts, and Boyd Putnam. In all, the company numbers about fifty. For two or three days before the New York opening, the Century Players will "whip into shape" on the road, before appearing at the Bijou Saturday evening. The first matinée performance will be Monday, Feb. 22. Mr. Rosenfeld thinks the experience of some other Shakespearian revivals this season justifies his hope for a prosperous run. He says the taste of the public is turning again in the direction of classical plays, and his stock company will be welcomed with acclamation. The company has been drilled for several weeks under the direction of Mr. Rosenfeld himself and Frank Hatch, who was connected with W. A. Brady. The cast:

Don Pedro.....Boyd Putnam
Don John.....Martin L. Alsop
Claudio.....J. W. Albaugh, Jr.
Benedick.....William Morris
Leonato.....Theodore Roberts
Antonio.....Barton Hill
Balthazar.....Henry Stockbridge
Borachio.....Fred Eric
Conrade.....Clifford Leigh
Dogberry.....Frank Hatch
Verges.....William Herbert
Seacoal.....Robert Rogers
Oatcake.....Otis Sherden
Friar Francis.....Geo. C. Boniface
A Sexton.....Frederick Defoe
Hero.....Florence Rockwell
Beatrice.....Jessie Millward
Margaret.....Cora Williams
Ursula.....Eugenia Flagg

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Driven away from New York by the closing of the Princess Theatre, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," will return to-morrow and put up at the Savoy. There it will stay until some time in March, when Kyrle Bellew joins the cast of "The Two Orphans," which A. M. Palmer is to revive at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Liebler & Co. were much distressed at having the run of "Raffles" interrupted; but they consider themselves in luck to be able to find another New York house so soon.

***

Another play which had to cease operations for more than a week is "The Secret of Polichinelle." It will open at the Garden to-morrow evening. At the Madison Square it was drawing larger crowds than have come to that theatre for many months. It is reasonable to expect tha he same success will meet its presentation at the Garden. The production, of course, will be exactly the same, with W. H. Thompson and W. J. Ferguson in the two leading male rôles and Master Barriscale as the attractive little child about whom the story turns.

***

In "Lord and Lady Algy" William Faversham will spend this week at the Harlem Opera House. His wife, Julie Opp, will be Lady Algy. She has not appeared in this rôle here before. For nearly a year she has not been on the stage. Last week, when Mr. Faversham was on the road, she joined the company so as to be at her best when she reached New York. "Lord and Lady Algy" has met with success wherever it has gone and Harlem is not apt to be an exception.

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The Criterion Theatre will welcome a new play to-morrow night. It is "Merely Mary Ann," which moves up from the Garden Theatre.

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The seventh matinée to be given by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will take place next Thursday afternoon at the Empire Theatre. The offerings will be "The Revolt," by Villiers de l'Isle Adam; "Bertrande," by Henri de Noussanne, and "The Prude's Progress," by Jérome K. Jérome and Eden Philipotts. The curtain will rise at 1:30 o'clock.

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"When We Were Twenty-one," in which Nat Goodwin once made a signal success, will be offered at the Murray Hill Theatre this week by the Henry V. Donnelly stock company.

***

"Wealth and Poverty," a new play, will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. The author is Lawrence Underwood. He is said to have reached the height of sensationalism. Homer Mullaney and Minnie Stanley head the company.

***

At the Metropolis Theatre this week the play is "Human Hearts." To quote from the pres agent, "the elements of comedy and pathos are artistically employed, and the lights and shades of the story are finely proportioned with a view to unity. Its naturalness disarms criticism.

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"The Ninety and Nine" will be at the New Star Theatre this week. One scene shows a full-sized locomotive plunging through a raging forest fire. The management desires to announce that "not one spark of fire is usel in this wonderful scene."

***

J. K. Murray will appear in "Arrah-Na-Pogue at the West End Theatre this week. Miss Clara Lane is the leading woman. This is Mr. Murphy's first appearance in New York as an Irish star. The play is a favorite since Andrew Mack revived it at the Fourteenth Street a few months ago.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

At Wallack's "The County Chairman" is prospering. It will certainly stay out the season.

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"The Girl from Kay's," at the Herald Square, has passed its one hundred and tenth performance, and still shows no sign of tiring the public. "Babes in Toyland" celebrates its one hundred and fiftieth performance to-morrow evening; it has been in New York considerably longer than any other play. "Mother Goose" has only two weeks more at the New Amsterdam.

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With two such stars as Chrystie MacDonald and Charlie Bigelow, "An English Daisy" could not be anything but a success. It fills the Casino nightly.

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"The Medal and the Maid" begins its last week at the Broadway to-morrow evening. The play goes from here to Philadelphia.

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"Checkers" will be at the Academy of Music only one more week. Its success there has been wonderful. This is its second New York run, and apparently it can easily stand another.

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"The Virginian" is doing well at the Manhattan.

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At the Lyric "The Pit" will stay the rest of the season. The wheat pit scene has made a great impression and the attendance is good.

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"The Admirable Crichton" will have its one hundredth performance next Saturday evening, Feb. 20. "Merely Mary Ann" is still in town, but now it has gone from the Garden up to the Criterion. "The Other Girl" is proving a success at the Empire. The end of its run is not yet in sight.

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Miss Viola Allen in "Twelfth Night" is drawing larger crowds to the Knickerbocker than have been there before this year.

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"A Chinese Honeymoon" will be at the Grand Opera House another week.

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"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is continuing to prove itself one of the assured successes of the season. Rarely are there any empty seats in the house. The rain in the last act is as wet as ever.

***

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" will remain at the American. "The Good Old Summertime," with George Evans, will stay one more week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

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"The Younger Mrs. Parling" begins tomorrow evening its fourth week at the Garrick Theatre.

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"Ranson's Folly," with Robert Edeson in the leading rôle, will stay at the Hudson until far into March.

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Chauncey Olcott will be at the New York Theatre one week more in "Terence."

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"Der Detektiv" will be at the Irving Place Theatre another week. It will run one day into next week, two performances being given Washington's Birthday.

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"Candida" is performed in the afternoons at the Carnegie Lyceum.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

At the Victoria this evening the bill will consist of the Ford Sisters, Swan and Bambard, Nora Bayes, Serra and Bella Rose, the Fleury Trio, the Three Crane Brothers, Stelling and Revelle, the three Dumonds, James Richmond Glenroy, Williams and Tucker, Gilette's Musical Dogs, and the French Brothers.

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At the West End Theatre to-night among the entertainers will be Haynes and Vidocq, Mlle. Olive, McIntyre and Rice, and Louis Simon & Co.

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Sunday concerts will be given at all the Proctor houses, beginning at 2 o'clock and running continuously until 11 o'clock. At the Twenty-third Street will be John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Barnes' Animal Actors, O'Brien and Havel, and T. Nelson Downs. At the Fifth Avenue the bill will include Cressy and Dayne, Riccobono's horse, Fisher and Carroll, and Hutchinson and Bainbridge. At the Harlem house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street will be Wright Huntingdon & Co., Canfield and Carleton, Eleanor Falke, and Spenser Kelly. At the Fifty-eighth Street will be Ward and Curran, the Four Otts, Cherry and Bates, and Kelly and Reno.

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Vesta Tilley will be at the Circle to-night. Others on the bill are George C. Boniface, Boniface and Waltzsinger, James F. MacDonald, Mayme Remington, Nevins and Arnold, Fischer and Wacker, Treloar, and the Tanakas.

***

The manager of the Metropolis announces for to-night Josephine Sabel, Amann and Hartley, Barry and Johnson, John R. Harty, and Soto, Sunetarot and Company.

***

The regular Sunday afternoon and evening concerts will take place at the Eden Musée to-day.

***

William T. Keogh of the New Star Theatre will offer this bill to-night: Bellman and Moore, Hayes and Healy, the Folly trio, Gilroy and Waltz, the Dillon brothers, Sydney De Grey, McGee and Walsh, Laura Comstock, and the kinetograph.

***

At the American Theatre the bill to-day and to-night will include George M. Darling, Henry and Bolvar, Julian Rose, Daly and Devere, Jordan and Crouch, Harrington, Miller, and Kresko, Kresel's cat-dog-monkey show, Rita Redmond, William H. Burke, and the vitagraph.

***

The Sunday offering at the Harlem Opera House includes a long list of prominent vaudeville "headliners."

***

These will be at the Dewey's "Grand Gala Pop" to-night: James Thornton, Bailey and Madison, Josephine Sabel, Ford and West, Lew Hawkins, the Three Shamrocks, Rastus and Banks, and Foster and dog.

***

At the Grand Opera House to-night: Genaro and Bailey, Dolan and Lenham, Sparrow, Harry Brown, Allen and Delmain, Lillian Shaw, the three Madcaps, and the Juggling Macbains.

***

The following vaudeville favorites will be at the Gotham to-night: Hickey and Nelson, the Empire City Quartet, Mansfield and Wilbur, the Waterbury Brothers and Tenney, Sullivan, and Weston, the Two Baileys, Loise Henry, and the Breton-Runkel Trio.

***

There will be the usual concert at the Orpheum in Brooklyn this afternoon and to-night.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Richard Carle will appear in "The Tenderfoot" at the New York Theatre Monday afternoon, Feb. 22. Carle himself wrote the book and the lyrics and staged the piece. The music is by the composer of "The Show Girl" and "Miss Simplicity" scores.

***

Tuesday afternoon a charity matinée performance will be given at the New York Theatre. It will be in aid of the poor orphans and destitute children who are now in charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Chauncey Olcott will be one of the stars to appear.

***

Raymond Hitchcock will make his first New York appearance as a comic opera star at the Broadway Theatre Monday afternoon, Feb. 22, in "The Yankee Consul," by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., with music by Alfred G. Robyn.

***

One of the attractions at Luna Park next Summer will be the burning of a "full-sized city block." This will take place at every performance. The show is said to be intended as a fire drill. The audience will be asked to go out by all the exits when the show is over.

***

Beginning Washington's Birthday, the Rehan-Skinner organization will be at the Harlem Opera House for one week. As at the Lyric a week ago, they will be seen in "The School for Scandal," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merchant of Venice."

***

Next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a students' matinée at the Irving Place Theatre. The play will be Lessing's "Minna vom Barnhelm." Half the usual prices will be charged.

VAUDEVILLE.

Bicycle riding will be the feature of the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Nick Kaufman will appear at the head of a troupe including some of the most skilled domestic and foreign riders. Adolph Zink, who was connected with the late Jerome Sykes in "Foxy Quiller," will sing a number of songs. Others on the bill are Ward & Curran, who sing sensational ballads; J. Aldrich Libby and Catherine Trayer in an operatic sketch; Blockson and Burns, in "pure nonsense"; Leonard & Collins, Alf Holt, Fred Steuber, the Tanean Brothers, Ruth Nello, in coon songs, and Arminta, the gymnast.

***

"Champagne and Oysters" will be at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. This is the play in which W. J. Ferguson, now in the cast of "The Secret of Polichinelle," made a success some years ago. Malcolm Williams and Lotta Linthicum will head the Proctor cast. T. Nelson Downs will be the chief feature of the vaudeville bill. Others will be Henry and Hoon, Fisher and Johnson, Hathaway and Walton, Corbly and Burke, Swift and Barton, and Al Coleman.

***

"Lady Windermere's Fan" will be at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed will be in the cast. The vaudeville section will include "Talkative" Miss Norton, Julius M. Tannen, Reed and Shaw, Eddie Mack, and the kalatechnoscope.

***

"Across the Pacific" will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street house this week. In one act there is a fight in a blockhouse in the Philippines. Harry Clay Blaney has the principal rôle.

***

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week the bill will be made up of Papinta, in her spectacular electric dances, Frank Bush, Eva Mudge, Melville and Stetson, Howard and Bland, Fisher and Carroll, Hickey and Nelson, the Sandor Trio, Herbert Brooks, Avery and Hart, the Piccolo Midgets, and Nevins and Arnold.

***

The management of the Circle has reengaged Vesta Tilley for this week. Since Miss Tilley came to the Circle two weeks ago the crowds have been almost twice as large as usual. On the bill are Charles T. Aldrich, the Six Reedbirds, Galletti's monkeys, the Three Dumonds, George Wilson, the Howard Brothers, Baby Lund, Lavelle and Grant, and moving pictures of the big Baltimore fire.

***

The Ballerinis will be at Keith's this week. They will do a double turn. Mme. Ballerini, who is a finished trapeze artist, will do some fancy tricks in midair, and her husband will exhibit his wonderful trained dogs. Other members on the bill are Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, the Fitzgibbon-McCoy Trio, Matthews and Harris, the Dillon Brothers, Marion Littlefield, Lynch and Jewell, Delmore and Oneida, the MacWood Trio, Murphy and Francis, Pelot, Pierce, and Maizee, and Cunningham and Lord.

***

At Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall the attraction for this week is the Behman show. The Russell Brothers are the headliners, and they appear in George M. Cohan's sketch, "A Romance of New Jersey." Others are Felix and Barry, the Rossow Midgets, Sullivan and Pasquelina, the Three Livingstons, Burton and Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bixley, and Leon and Adeline.

***

Prof. Powell has met with great success in his magical novelties at the Eden Musée This week he will have an entirely new répertoire. The views on the cinematograph change every few days.

***

"The World Beaters," in conjunction with J. J. Jeffries, will be at the Gotham this week. Matinées are given daily.

***

At the Dewey the "Gay Morning Glories Burlesque Company" will hold the boards. There will be a matinée every day.

***

Gasnier is the main feature at the Huber Museum. He is a French athlete of most wonderful accomplishments. He can lift 200 pounds with one hand, they say. The English fat lady, Marian Lil, is as complacent as ever in her obesity.

***

At the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, a long vaudeville bill is offered twice a day, afternoon and evening. Admission is 10 cents, and there is no extra charge for seats. The business of the Comedy is growing.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

George C. Boniface and Bertha Waltzsinger will lead the bill at the Orpheum Theatre this week. They will appear in a little musical comedy called "The Woman Who Hesitates Is Won." Miss Waltzsinger will be heard in some new songs. The programme's extra feature is to be Harry Gilfoil, who was lately the principal comedian of "Mr. Bluebeard." Rapoll, the European juggler, will do many queer things. Will West will amuse with his singing, and Warren and Blanchard will appear in a dancing act. Others on the bill are Howard's Comedy Ponies, Bruno and Russell, Mlle. Latina, and Cole and Johnson with new songs. Of course the vitagraph will be part of the bill. A popular concert is announced for to-night.

GREENROOM CLUB'S SHOW.

Long List of Performers for the First Annual Dress Rehearsal.

One of the largest vaudeville bills ever presented will be that seen at the New York Theatre to-night at the first annual dress rehearsal of the Greenroom Club. Among those who will contribute to the entertainment are Edna Wallace Hopper, Dan Daly, Harry Bulger, James T. Powers, Emma Carus, Charles E. Evans, Tony Pastor, Wilton Lackaye, Gus Hill, Joe Cawthorne, Viola Gillette, William Macart, Clifton Crawford, Tascot, Sidney Wilmer & Co., Lucille Jocelyn, Julian Rose, George Evans, William Mandeville, Madge Fox, Major Doyle, Dolan and Lenharr, Charles Dickson & Co., Lolita Tavars, Templar Saxe, and Wright Huntingdon & Co.

As a closing feature the entire membership of the Greenroom Club will present a burlesque of the wheat pit scene from "The Pit." Wilton Lackaye will be the referee, W. A. Brady leader of the bulls, and Joseph Brooks leader of the bears. Mrs. Fernandez and a dozen actresses will distribute programmes in the lobbies.

Plans for the "Cowboy Night."

The long-heralded "cowboy night" will be the occasion of unusual gayety at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow evening. The theatre is to be decorated appropriately, and the lobby will be hung with pictures of the celebrities who are present. This is to be a busy week at the Manhattan. On Wednesday afternoon will be the first of a series of souvenir Wednesday matinées. Thursday afternoon a professional matinée will be given.

"DIE WEISSE DAME" GIVEN

Boieldieu's Opera Comique at the Metropolitan Opera House.

First Appearance of Fran Naval, the New Tenor from Vienna—Qualities of His Acting and Singing.

The necessity of "Die Weisse Dame" came with Mr. Conried's new tenor, Mr. Fran Naval, for whose début it was expressly agreed upon. Boieldieu's classic was given yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the character of George Brown Mr. Naval made his first appearance in this country. "Die Weisse Dame" still appears constantly in the repertories of German Opera Houses, where it is more popular even than in France, where "La Dame Blanche" is the chief survival of the old opéra comique of the first part of the last century. But so far as this country is concerned, the opera had been practically extinct for a generation. There were two performances of it in 1901 at the Germania Theatre in this city, which made but a very small ripple upon the surface of the musical waters.

The last performances of it before that were in November, 1887, when the German tenor, Heinrich Bötel, was singing in opera at the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery. He enacted George Brown, and the part of Anna in that cast was taken by Mme. Selma Kronold, who has made one appearance this season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Those performances also attracted little attention. Before that time "Die Weisse Dame," or "La Dame Blanche," had not been performed in New York for many years. Its first hearing was in the old Park Theatre's palmy days, in 1831, six years after it had first been performed in Paris.

It presented a somewhat wrinkled visage at its emergence upon the Metropolitan's stage yesterday afternoon. It shows its years more than some of the other operas of an earlier time that have recently been revived on that stage. It abounds in melody of an old-fashioned sort; there are few solo airs for the chief personages, but a number of duets and trios effective after their kind; and there is much for the chorus to do of the most conventional character. But "Die Weisse Dame" has not much sparkle or buoyancy left in its music to-day. "L'Elisir d'Amore" and "La Fille du Régiment" are old-fashioned enough, but there is an effervescent spirit in them which keeps their vitality.

"Die Weisse Dame" is distinctively a tenor's opera, and the part of George Brown is a grateful one for a singer who can act with spirit and grace and characteristic dash. These qualities Mr. Naval has in ample measure, and his impersonation of the young Lieutenant who returns unwittingly to his ancestral castle, of which he is about to be robbed by an unfaithful steward, and makes love to every pretty woman he meets, was admirable. He has a strikingly agreeable and easy stage presence, good looks, bonhomie, and a certain light touch that are none to common in singers on the operatic stage. He is, in fact, a comic actor of genuine gifts, so far as he revealed himself in this part, and he made, as such, an immediate impression. His vocal ability, however, is far from equaling his histrionic. His voice, which is not of much power, is often throaty in quality and pinched in its utterance. It is uneven and its upper ranges are weak and poor, without brilliancy. He is extremely fond of using the falsetto in a way that is tasteless and inartistic, and his voice yesterday was often unsteady and wandered from the pitch. In the first act the outlook was distinctly discouraging; but in the second he made a considerable improvement, and sang his chief air, "Komm, o holde Dame," in a manner that could hardly have been expected after the showing he had previously made. His singing of "Robin Adair" in Boieldieu's Gallicized version was painfully false in intonation.

Mme. Gadski has little to do in the part of Anna; an air, "Wohlmir," in the second act is the chief musical number that falls to her lot. But she threw herself into the part with that whole-souled devotion, even in the smaller things, that is one of the characteristics of an artist to whom nothing she undertakes to do is unimportant; and of course she was a significant factor in the performance. Her singing was the highest musical pleasure to be derived from the performance. Mme. Seygard acted the part of Jenny with sprightliness, but there was much to be desired in the quality of voice that she displayed in the music. Mme. Homer was the Margarethe and sang well. Mr. Reiss as Dikson was capital in the characteristic representation he gave, and Mr. Blass was excellent as Gaveston.

In the evening a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" brought an enormous audience into the house—an audience that filled the seats from floor to topmost gallery and all the standing room behind the orchestra rail. It heard a magnificent performance, in which the cast was the same as at the last ones, except that Miss Olive Fremstad appeared as Brangaene for the first time. She presents a beautiful figure in the part, as was to be expected; an imposing and heroic figure in the first act, in which the element of tenderness is subordinated to an eager insistency on behalf of her mistress's interests. It is one of the finest impersonations of the part. Her singing of the music was superb. Mme. Ternina was again in magnificent voice, as she was last Thursday in "Parsifal," with all its thrilling power, color, and dramatic expressiveness to heighten and intensify the marvel of her acting. Mr. Kraus was also at his best, and to these were added the contributions of Mr. Van Rooy and Mr. Kloepfer as Kurwenal and King Marke. Mr. Herz conducted the performance for the first time this season and with the mastery and power that are well remembered from his work last season.

MR. BUSONI'S RECITAL.

After two appearances in concerted music, one with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the other with the Kneisel Quartet, Mr. Terruccio Busoni gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. It was the great pianist's first exposition in music for his instrument alone since his return to this city after nine years of absence. It was an occasion that ought to have rejoiced the hearts of all lovers of pianoforte playing. Mr. Busoni's position in his art is something much more and higher than that of a virtuoso. He is a scholar and a thinker, as well as a poet; he has entered deeply into the spirit of many schools and styles, and his playing of the music belonging to them is masterly.

At the two extremes stand Bach and Liszt and between them Brahms and Chopin. These four composers furnished the substance of the very unconventional programme he played yesterday. It began with his own transcription of a toccata, adagio and fugue of Bach's. Mr. Busoni's Bach transcriptions are among the most remarkable of their kind. Riemann the historian of music since Beethoven, remarks upon the advance they embody over Liszt's, which were in their day, and as the pioneer work of this kind, unique. Mr. Busoni played also Brahms's variations on a theme by Paganini, a piece making the highest demands upon all the powers of the performer, with magnificent sweep and colossal, unfailing technique. Mr. Busoni's strength and brilliancy were displayed in this piece at their highest, but there was also a fine appreciation of the romantic spirit, the vast variety of expression that they embody. His Chopin pieces included the last six studies of the set numbered opus 25 and the Polonaise in A flat. The former is played with much delicacy, refinement and poetical insight and with exquisite color. In the Polonaise there was a splendid pictorial and dramatic expression. It was pianoforte playing of loftier eloquence and virility.

The programme was bright to its close with the two Légendes of Liszt's depicting "St Francis Walking on the Waves" and "St. Francis's Sermon to the Birds," and

WYNDHAM'S NEW PLAY.

Sir Charles Produces "My Lady of Rosedale," an Adaptation from the French of Capus.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sir Charles Wyndham's new play, "My Lady of Rosedale," an adaptation from the French of Alfred Capus by J. Comyns Carr, was produced here to-night, and was enthusiastically applauded by a large audience.

An interesting feature of the production was that a leading part was played by Mabel Terry Lewis, a niece of Ellen Terry. This was the first time Miss Lewis has taken such an important part. Mary Moore had a minor part.

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OPERA CONCERT CHANGE.

Prof. MacDowell Protests to Felix Motti Against "American Composers' Night."

Because Prof. Edward A. MacDowell, who recently resigned his chair in Columbia University, objects to the "lumping" of American compositions into a single evening's entertainment, the programme for to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House will have to be changed. It has been advertised extensively as "American Night," all the selections being the work of American composers. Prof. MacDowell's composition is at the end of the programme, but it will be cut out as a result of the following letter sent to Felix Motti:

"I see by the morning papers a so-called American Composers' Concert advertised for to-morrow evening at the Opera House.

"I have for years taken a strong stand against such affairs, and though I have not seen the programme, hearing there may be something of mine on it I write to protest earnestly and strongly against this lumping together of American composers. Unless we are worthy of being put on programmes with other composers, to stand or fall, leave us alone.

"By giving such a concert you tacitly admit that we are too inferior to stand comparison with composers of Europe. If my name is on the programme, and it is too late to have new ones made, I beg you to have a line put through the number, crossing it off the programme. If necessary, I will pay the expense of having this done. Hoping this may not be necessary, and that my name has not been added to the list of American composers whose works you have selected. EDWARD MACDOWELL."

VIOLA ALLEN IS ILL.

Operation on Her Ear Necessary and "Twelfth Night" Has to Close.

The run of "Twelfth Night" at the Knickerbocker Theatre was brought to an abrupt close last night because of the illness of Viola Allen. She had an abscess in the ear some time ago, but refused to let her work be interrupted. Now Dr. E. B. Dench of 17 West Forty-sixth Street has told her that unless an operation is performed within twenty-four hours her life will be in danger.

The operation will be performed some time to-day or early to-morrow morning at a hospital. Miss Allen will have to remain in her room three weeks, so the run of "Twelfth Night" cannot be resumed until March 7, when Miss Allen will appear in the Harlem Opera House.

The Knickerbocker probably will be dark for several days. The management is not apt to get for the house a more successful attraction than "Twelfth Night." It has drawn larger crowds than any show that has been to the Knickerbocker for months.

SAY ANNIE RUSSELL MAY WED.

Oswald Yorke, Her Stage Suitor, Is Reported to be the Man.

Friends of Annie Russell are confident that she is to be married to Oswald Yorke, who plays the part of her suitor in "The Younger Mrs. Parling." Mr. Yorke would not deny the report last night.

"I would rather not discuss it," he said. "It is a private affair of Miss Russell's." Miss Russell was equally reticent.

CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI DINE.

Dr. Finley and Superintendent Maxwell Agree That Extension of High School Course Is Undesirable.

At the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York, held in the Savoy last night, an oil portrait of Gen. Webb, ex-President of the college, was presented by the Alumni Association to the Trustees of the college. In the speaking that followed President Finley said:

"There is talk of extending the course of the secondary schools two years, but here in New York it does not seem to me that it is well to do it. When we extend it two years there is a possibility that we may wish to make it more.

"Others of the great colleges have problems still which we have solved. They are still debating whether it is well to shorten the college course, but we, having a seven years' course from the primary schools, have a course that is apparently long enough for our needs."

Superintendent Maxwell said concerning the present high school course: "I fully agree with Dr. Finley that we should leave the colege to do the college work. What we need here in our public schools in this city is an example that we can look up to as an inspiration, such as a college like the College of the City of New York could give us, and we expect under the guidance of Dr. Finley to get such an inspiration."

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, said that he thought it would be a good thing to organize a Society of College Presidents in the City of New York, and that he thought its home ought to be under the roof of the College of the City of New York.

Others who spoke were the Rev. W. Warren Giles, James Byrne, and Major Charles Lydecker of the Seventh Regiment, the latter presenting the portrait of Gen. Webb.

To Elect McClellan's Successor.

Nearly 25,000 men registered yesterday in the Twelfth Congressional District that they might vote at the special election to choose a successor to the Hon. George B. McClellan. W. Bourke Cockran has been nominated by Tammany Hall. The registraction by Assembly Districts was as follows: Twentieth Assembly District, 7,882; Twenty-third Assembly District, 8,725; Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 4,164; Twenty-sixth Assembly District, 4,133; total, 24,904.

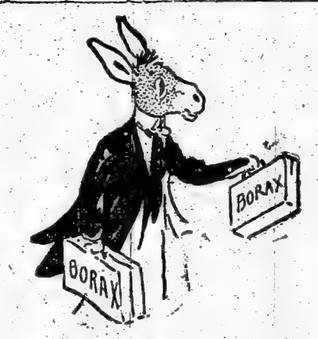

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TEXAS REPUBLICANS' ROW.

Fight in State Committee Meeting—Convention Called for March 22.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 13.—The secret meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee to-day was full of friction, and a personal collision between W. M. (Goosenech Bill) McDonald, the Kaufman County negro lieutenant of E. H. R. Green, and Judge Charles Ogden of San Antonio, which came close to being a serious affair. Other members of the committee prevented physical damage.

The trouble grew out of the passage of a resolution looking to undoing the work of the convention in the Third Congressional District, which was held at Terrell on Feb. 9, and which was dominated by McDonald. He and another negro named Mitchell of Smith County were named as district delegates to the National Republican Convention, and E. H. R. Green was indorsed as a delegate from the State at large.

Some of the Lyon men believed Green's friends were in conspiracy to have Green succeed Hawley as National Committeeman from Texas, and the resolutions introduced in the State Committee meeting to-day annul the work of the Third District and order a new convention. This will mean two sets of delegates from the Third District and a contest in the National Convention.

McDonald, who was in the meeting by proxy, intimated that Judge Ogden was the author of the resolution. Ogden's denial was met by a reiteration of the charge and the affray resulted.

McDonald was turned down as State Committeeman, and Henry Dellums of Corsicana put in his place.

It appears that the "Hurry Up" convention held in the Third District on Feb. 9 was held upon request of United States Senator Quay, made in a personal letter to Congressional District Chairman Quill. The State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention was called for Dallas on March 22. President Roosevelt was indorsed for President and State Chairman Lyon was indorsed for National Committeeman from Texas.

INVESTIGATING A JUDGE.

Congressional Committee Hears Charges of Partiality and Incompetency.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 13.—The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the charges against United States Judge Charles Swayne of the Northern District of Florida met here to-day. The larger part of the morning session was devoted to the introduction of records by the prosecution to show incompetency and partiality. The testimony was intended to show that Judge Swayne was not a resident of this judicial district; that many of his decisions indicated gross ignorance, and that persons having cases before him engaged the legal services of United States Commissioner Tunison because of his influence over the Judge.

The afternoon session was principally consumed in hearing witnesses on the alleged absence of Judge Swayne from the district and the alleged mismanagement of bankruptcy cases.

Benjamin S. Liddon, formerly Chief Justice of Florida, and T. A. Jennings, a naval stores operator, testified relative to the bankruptcy case of W. H. Hoskins. Mr. Liddon stated that the action of Judge Swayne in this case was unfair to the defendant, and partial to some of the creditors. Mr. Jennings said that in order to keep the property from being entirely swept away by costs of the court, he furnished the money necessary to satisfy the creditors, and get the case out of the courts.

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STANDARD CUTS RATES.

Price of Petroleum Reduced Five Cents a Barrel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—A cut all along the line has been made in petroleum rates by the Standard Oil Company, going into effect to-day. A reduction of 5 cents a barrel was made.

This is the first change in the price of credit balances since Dec. 29, when a five-cent reduction was made. The stock of Pennsylvania and Lima oil was reduced more than 600,000 barrels in January.

Dr. Max G. Rafael Dead.

Dr. Max G. Rafael, who served as a surgeon in the Union navy during the civil war and who was formerly a Deputy Coroner, died suddenly last evening of apoplexy at his residence, 672 Lexington Avenue. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Dr. Rafael was born at Salem, in the Province of Baden, Germany. He came to this country at an early age and studied medicine at the Humboldt College, St. Louis. When the civil war broke out he was commissioned a surgeon in the navy and served under Admirals Farragut and Porter. At the close of the war he began to practice medicine in New York. He was a deputy under Coroner Brady, and in 1890 was a Fusion candidate for the office of Coroner. He was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

**To Contest

MORE FUNDS NEEDED TO AID ANIMALS

Society Which Tries to Protect Them Is Hampered.

President Haines Tells What It Does and Would Like to Do—Sanding of Slippery Asphalted Streets Regarded as a City Duty.

"Letters to the Editor," containing criticism of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its official head, President John P. Haines, for the manner in which its work is conducted, have been received in great numbers of late at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The correspondence covers a great many grounds on which the work of the society, and Mr. Haines, are assailed. Several of these missives have been printed—the greater number have not.

During the recent slippery conditions of the streets, to name an instance, many writers insisted that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if it stood for what its name indicated, ought to keep the ice-coated thoroughfares of the city sanded, in order to prevent needless cruelty to horses. Many correspondents complain that the agents of the society when most wanted are never to be found.

Others, again, have contented themselves with criticism more general in tenor, as, for instance, that the society with unwarrantedly high-priced machinery and overpaid officials is doing little or no work. Not a few in their communications have asserted that they were members of the society, but would withdraw their support on account of the policy of inactivity said to be pursued by its officials.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter went to see President Haines last Friday with a view of getting his explanation regarding what might have led to the recent frequent criticism of the society and himself, and also of the needs of the organization, which Mr. Haines admitted was badly crippled financially.

PRESIDENT HAINES TALKS.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as well as I, in my capacity as its President, have been severely criticised for some time," said Mr. Haines. "It has been asserted that I am spending my days idling in a luxuriously appointed office, that we are asleep, and that the society is doing no work worth mentioning.

"If you choose to call this a luxuriously appointed office—it is quite comfortable, I admit—I am spending a good deal of my time here. I am here practically all day, frequently I remain here until long after midnight, thinking and planning for the future, and I generally come here on Sunday afternoon and on legal holidays—like to-day—as well, when other workers of the society are enjoying a rest.

"I do it gladly, for with me this is a work of love. It has been stated that I am in receipt of a large salary. As a matter of fact, I am drawing no salary, receiving no compensation, and giving my entire time to the work of the society, besides being the largest contributor to its funds.

"In regard to the assertion that we are doing nothing, I want to say that we are doing the utmost we can with the financial support we are receiving. Our annual income is about $100,000 from dues of members, donations and bequests, fines and licenses. At the time of the death of Mr. Henry Bergh, the founder of the society, we had about 200 members. To-day we have nearly 2,000. (the last annual report gives the number as 1,800.) but we need many more if we are to successfully meet the increasing demands upon us and the natural growth of our work.

"We are doing to-day twenty times the work we were doing fifteen years ago, when I took hold, and at a cost of only four times as great. In other words, owing to business methods which have been introduced and the improved facilities afforded by our new headquarters we can now do for one dollar the amount of work it cost us five to do fifteen years ago.

"The public seems to demand that whenever a horse falls in the street we should have an agent on the spot, and whenever anything occurs to require the presence of a representative of our society, the people seem to expect that they should only have to turn around to find one of our officers at their elbow. But they forget that we have only between fifteen and twenty agents in the entire greater city, and that such a number simply is swallowed up in a community of its size.

"I would like to be able to place one of our patrolmen at every important crossing, and at every steep grade and have them patrol streets leading to ferries and other thoroughfares where a lot of heavy traffic is passing through. It would require at least 500 agents to carry on work on such an elaborate scale. I think we should have them, and we would have them if we had the financial support necessary. It would be one of the first things I would look into.

"We have been blamed by the press and the people for not sanding the streets of the city during the frosty weather we have had. I have advocated the passage of an ordinance, authorizing and directing the Street Cleaning Department to sand the streets whenever slippery and dangerous conditions prevail. It would require a much larger appropriation, but if the city has selected to have a smooth asphalt surface on its streets, it should also assume the responsibility of safeguarding traffic over it under the conditions named.

"This is purely a municipal function and could not by any process of logic be construed as our duty. This great city is too rich to depend on philanthropy to undertake a function purely Governmental—it is so considered in the great capitals of Europe—and all we can do is to keep on agitating the matter, and I feel assured that, if the public would come out in our support, the agitation would be successful.

"But on this occasion the society has gone further because it seemed so urgent that something should be done. We have proceeded to grapple with this problem in the only manner at our command, by providing sandbags which drivers can have at our headquarters for the asking. These bags can be easily carried on any wagon, and by following the printed directions that go with them the driver should have no difficulty in providing a footing for an animal that has fallen on a slippery street.

LACK OF REVENUE.

Mr. Haines said that the real trouble was that revenues had not increased in proportion to the growth of the work. He said that at the beginning of this year, for the first time in its corporate history, the society stood absolutely free from debt, the mortgage on its headquarters at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street having been paid off during 1902. This mortgage has been a heavy burden on the treasury of the society, the last annual report available, the one for 1902, showing a payment on account during that year of $25,000, an item nearly as large as the amount paid for general maintenance, including salaries, during the entire year.

The action of the society in erecting this building has frequently been criticised as being so much money taken from its cause, and it has been argued that the work could well be carried on in rented and less pretentious and expensive quarters. When this was drawn to Mr. Haines's attention he replied that the Board of Managers had acted the part of wisdom in erecting the new structure, and said that subsequent experience had proved to his satisfaction that this opinion was justified.

"The work is being done here at less than half the cost in rented quarters, if the interest on the capital is left out of consideration," said Mr. Haines. "We have now our own building and machinery sufficient for a work much greater than we are doing at present. It is something to look to for the future, and all we need to make this equipment fully effective is a larger support.

"Every right-minded citizen who can spare $5 each year ought to become a member. We have no State or city appropriation, and we do not want it. We exist chiefly on the contributions of people with big hearts and small purses. We have never to any large extent had the support of the very rich. Some of them indulge in so-called sports against which this society has sternly set its face. Burr bits, pigeon shooting, and the hunting of tame deer will never be countenanced by this society for revenue. We have some very impressive names on our membership lists, but their owners merely send in their annual dues of $5, where they ought to send in $5,000, and take no further interest in our work.

"One trouble is that the vast scope of our work is not known to the public generally. Its influence is felt all over this country, and the hundreds of smaller societies of this kind in various parts of the United States, while perfectly independent organizations, are really outgrowths of this society. We sent out 10,000,000 pamphlets from our printing shop last year. We ought to send out 1,000,000,000 if we had the money.

"We have agents all over the country, paid and volunteer workers. We are giving public instructions by a system of lectures. The beneficent influence of this society is felt at Washington and in every State Legislature in the land. With funds we would be able to extend our usefulness in this city and all over the country. As it is we can do no more than we are doing at present, and it is a pity."

THE SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

THE TIMES reporter was shown over the building. From the boiler room and the printing establishment in the basement to the museum, where bit burrs, whips, and other trophies won in the fight against animal torture are on public exhibition, everything was found in model order. The large reference library, the immense record vault, where the complaints, numbering more than 500,000, which have been received and investigated by the society during the years it has existed are kept, together with other records, offices and all, showed the evidence of a high order of organization and a perfect system. It is doubtful whether anything could be found to equal it in any institution in the city. But it also leaves the impression of being on a scale too large for the work at present carried on.

The officers and Board of Managers are as follows:

PRESIDENT—John P. Haines.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Benjamin D. Hicks,	James Grant Wilson,
Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D.	William Fahnestock,
Frederic Gallatin,	Joel B. Erhardt,
Alfred Wagstaff,	Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.
John Claflin,	
Joseph H. Choate,	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Benjamin D. Hicks,	Frederic Gallatin,
Joseph H. Choate,	Rev. Percy Stickney Grant,
James Grant Wilson,	Gordon Knox Bell,
William Fahnestock,	Horace W. Carpentier,
Joel B. Erhardt,	William H. Baldwin, Jr.
John Mason Knox,	Frederic G. Bourne,
Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D.	Frederic R. Coudert.
John Claflin,	

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—John Mason Knox.

The general features of the society's activity are its shelters and ambulance work. The last available financial report shows that in 1902 the society enjoyed revenues from all sources of $145,691.08. The entire amount was expended with the exception of the small balance of $550, with which the society began work last year. Disbursements during that year for general maintenance and salaries of seventy employes on the payrolls of the society amounted to $29,073.16. The maintenance of shelters in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond, support of a Brooklyn office and the ambulance service, and support of homeless and abandoned animals took $60,654.49 of the funds. The income from members' dues and general donations that year only aggregated $10,089.50.

COURT ORDER SAID "WILL."

Executor of James Moran Holds Pictures Because "Shall" Was Not Used, and Widow Takes Action.

Twenty-four paintings by the late Edward Moran are still in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company's vaults, and Dr. J. Lee Morrill of 67 East Seventy-ninth Street, executor and trustee under Mr. Moran's will, has refused to deliver them to the decendent's widow, Mrs. Annette Moran, notwithstanding the fact that the Court of Appeals has affirmed her right to them. Mrs. Moran has instructed her attorney to begin proceedings to have Dr. Morrill punished for contempt of court.

The paintings were said by the jury which heard the original suit in the Supreme Court to be worth $65,000, but Mrs. Moran values them at $75,000.

While the appeal in the suit was pending, Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, ordered that Dr. Morrill "will," in the event of the Court of Appeals deciding in Mrs. Moran's favor, promptly surrender to her the paintings involved in the litigation. Dr. Morrill, however, has declined to do so for a variety of technical reasons, one of which is that the order, to be mandatory, should have read "shall" instead of "will," and that the use of the latter word leaves his action to be discretionary. Mrs. Moran's counsel say this objection is a quibble and is frivolous.

REVIVED OLD BIGAMY CASE.

Objection to Mrs. Welch Acting as Executrix of Grahams Polley Estate Is Not Sustained.

The objections raised to the application of Mrs. Mary Frances Welch for letters testamentary under the will of her brother, Grahams Polley, on the ground that she had been convicted of bigamy, and therefore, under the Code of Civil Procedure, should not be allowed to serve as executrix, have been overruled by Surrogate Thomas. The Surrogate holds that the disability was removed by the pardon which she received, and therefore he grants the letters.

Samuel H. Coombs, who was substituted in place of Grahams Polley as trustee of a trust fund of about $33,000, which Joseph P. Quin established by his will for William C. Quin, was the objector to the appointment of Mrs. Welch because of the bigamy charge, his wife being a sister of Mrs. Welch.

The records show that Mrs. Welch on March 13, 1881, was married to Edward B. Welch, in Brooklyn, and on Jan. 25, 1891, she was married to Joseph Raynor Andrews, although her first husband was still living. Several years later she pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in General Sessions, and sentence was suspended. Last year Gov. Odell granted her a pardon.

Mr. Polley was formerly a partner with the late Edward S. Stokes in the management of the Hoffman House, and was involved in much litigation with him. He died March 12, 1903.

TEACHERS DISCUSS ATHLETICS.

Schoolmasters' Association Hears That "Long, 'Cold-Slaw' Hair" Is a Consequence of the Present System.

"Some Important Phases of the Subject of Athletics" was the topic under discussion at the meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity held yesterday at the law room of the New York University, Washington Square.

Wilson Farrand of the Newark Academy, Newark, N. J., and Benjamin H. Campbell of the Columbia Grammar School, New York, discussed the effect of the midweek games on studies. The opinion was expressed that such games should not be permitted, as the pupils who took part were deprived of study time through the necessity of training; that the games were fatiguing and that the participants usually required the following day for recuperation.

Virgil Prettyman of the Horace Mann School and Harold E. Butterick of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, spoke on the responsibility for clean athletics. Mr. Butterick deplored rowdyism among the school athletes, and the long, "cold-slaw," bushlike manner in which they wear their hair. Clean athletics, he said, are a necessity in the school, and the way to secure them is for the Principals to take part. This would inculcate dignity among the players and would have a generally wholesome effect. Mr. Butterick's ideas were indorsed strongly by his auditors.

John T. MacVickar of the Montclair Military School, Montclair, N. J., contended that coaches for the various teams should not be outside professional athletes, but should be scholars of athletic training, who are capable at once of teaching mathematics or training pupils in physical adeptness.

The question of charging for admission to the athletic games was discussed by Frank E. Edgell of the Erasmus High School of Brooklyn and Robert W. Fuller of the De Witt Clinton High School of New York. They contended that the professional element was introduced too strongly where charges were made, and they advocated a rule that all school athletic games be free to the public.

The meeting adjourned with the appointment of a committee of three, consisting of Dr. J. H. Gulick, head of the physical training department of the Board of Education; Virgil Prettyman of the Horace Mann School of this city, and President Evans of the East Orange (N. J.) High School to make recommendations on the subject of athletics.

Special Sale

Domestic Rugs

Monday & Tuesday

only.

75 Axminster Rugs, heavy pile (one-piece) 9x12; formerly $55,

at $35.00.

250 Wilton Rugs, 9x12; formerly $35,

at $27.50.

225 Velvet Rugs, 9x12; formerly $25,

at $17.25.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

ONE POLICEMAN PENITENT

He Learned Things After Resenting Rebuke from McAvoy.

In Full Uniform He Had Been Seated in a Trolley Car While Women Were Standing—Must Report to Headquarters.

Somewhere in this throbbing town is a policeman, a very humble and penitent policeman, who is looking forward to to-morrow with no great glee or gusto. The especial policeman encountered Deputy Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy yesterday at an unexpected moment on an Eighth Avenue trolley car with disastrous results, and to-morrow must appear at Police Headquarters and explain things.

Commissioner McAvoy, who once upon a time was an Inspector of Police, and therefore is suspected of knowing the ropes, boarded an Eighth Avenue car yesterday before noon to come down town. Several women got on the car before the Commissioner did, and when he looked inside several persons, mostly women, were standing. In the middle of the car was a policeman in full uniform, carefully retaining his seat with as much composure as though he were a Harlem commuter industriously reading a newspaper because of a dislike to see women stand while he was seated. When Commissioner McAvoy got his police eye on that especial indifferent "cop" he waxed wroth.

"See that policeman up there!" he demanded of the conductor. "Well, you go in and tell him to get up and give those ladies a chance."

The conductor mildly edged his way into the car and tapped the officer on the shoulder.

"Get up and give one of those ladies a seat," he said. The policeman smiled indulgently, but did not move.

"Give a lady a seat," repeated the conductor. "That man on the back platform says you must do it."

"Well, tell him to guess again," said the policeman, sententiously, as he turned around and paid no more heed.

The conductor conveyed the message to Commissioner McAvoy, who turned various shades in his anger, and then marched into the car.

"Here, you, get up and give that lady a seat!' he ordered. "Don't you know the rule of the department that all policemen are required to stand if any other passenger is unable to get a seat? Well, you did not pay any fare and you stand."

"Go on and don't be so fresh," retorted the policeman. "I know my business, and you mind yours. Who are you, anyway?"

In reply to the sneering tone, Commissioner McAvoy threw open his coat and revealed his Deputy Commissioner's badge.

"You report to me at Police Headquarters Monday at 10 o'clock," he said, "and then we will talk of this further."

The policeman, at the sight of the badge, struggled from his seat in a most crestfallen manner, and, catching hold of the nearest standing woman, forced her into the seat he had just vacated. Then, with a very red face and apparently in a much disturbed state of mind, he disappeared by the back door of the car. Commissioner McAvoy and the rest of the passengers smiled.

TOOK EVEN BABY'S CRADLE.

Pathetic Story Told in Court by Man Who Borrowed $25 from a Money Loaning Concern.

One of the most pathetic of the stories told by persons who claim to have been fleeced by loan sharks was that related yesterday when Herman Frank was arraigned in the Special Sessions on a charge of usury.

The complainant against Frank was Frank B. Meteer of 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. According to his story he was badly in need of $25, and seeing an advertisement in a newspaper stating that money would be loaned by the Bronx Realty and Brokerage Company, he went to the offices of the concern at 2,580 Third Avenue and entered into a contract with Herman Frank, who, he said, was the manager of the concern. This was in April, 1903. The amount Meteer borrowed was $25, which he agreed to pay back in monthly installments with usurious interest.

At the time he got the money, according to his statement, he was compelled to give security for the loan in the shape of a bill of sale for all of his household furniture. He says he was led to believe that he simply signed a mortgage which would secure the concern against loss, but under no circumstances would his furniture be removed from his home. After making a few payments, he said, he lost his situation, and requested the loan concern to wait a while for further payments. Thereupon his furniture was seized, and the loan company carried away everything in the place.

"They even took the baby's cradle," explained Assistant District Attorney Kressel. "They actually took away the cradle, so that this man was almost driven insane."

Tears trickled down Meteer's cheeks as he told how the loan company men had entered his home, ripped the carpet from the floor and removed the pictures from the wall, carrying away family photographs.

When he made an effort to get back his household effects Meteer said the loan company informed him that he would have to pay to them $56.50. Since then he had paid up $40, which included the principal borrowed and $15 interest, but the loan concern refused to give up the furniture unless he paid $16.50 more.

Justice Wyatt held Frank in $500 bail for further examination on the charge of usury.

Assistant District Attorney Kressel said he would begin proceedings to recover Meteer's goods from the loan company.

Stern Brothers

will show to-morrow

Their First Importation of

Outergarments

for

Early Spring Wear

Also a collection of

Coats, Wraps and Jackets

Copies of advance Paris Models

And

Tailored Coats

of the New French Gray Covert Cloth,

Also To-morrow, Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

(New Spring Model)

of mixtures, blue and black cheviots, trimmed with velvet and braid, Real value $36.00 — $26.50

Spring Importations

of

Washable and Dress Waists

of Crystalline, Crepe de Chine, Louisine and China Silks, Hand-Embroidered and Trimmed with Laces, also from

Their Own Workrooms

Waists of Chiffons, Peau de Cygne, Pongee, Taffeta, Brussels Net, Irish Crochet, Chantilly Lace, Mousseline de Soie, Organdies, Dotted Swisses, Linon and Batiste.

Tailor-made, of French Brilliants, Madras, Piques, Handkerchief, Irish and Glace Linens, Persian and Linen Lawns, Mexican Drawn Work.

And in addition will place on sale to-morrow

Waists of Lawn, with Collar, Cuffs and two rows down front of Renaissance Ring Embroidery — $1.98

Of Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silks, front and back tucked — $2.98

Of Hand Embroidered Irish Linen and of Irish Linen with Renaissance Lace Medallions, — $3.75

Entire Waist of White and Ecru Irish Crochet Lace, lined with China Silk — $5.75

Entire Waist of Point d'Alencon Lace with Venise Lace Medallions — $7.50

Unusual Offering of

Imported Dress Goods

2,500 Yds. { English Mohair Sicilians, 54 ins. in navy blue, cream white and black, — 63c

1,800 Yds. { French Fancy and Checked Voiles, 44 in. wide, — 79c

Important Sale of

Black and Colored Silks

6,000 Yds Imported Black Taffetas — at 48c yd.

4,000 Yds. Imported Black Messaline Duchesse — at 85c yd.

179 Pieces Messaline Silks in all desirable colors, — at 59c yd.

Entirely New

Parisian Parasols

together with a large collection of

Exclusive Novelties of Domestic Manufacture

will be exhibited to-morrow

Special Offering, To-morrow

Nainsook and Cambric

Edgings and Insertings

at

9c, 17c, 21c, 25c, 33c, 45c, 65c yd.

One Third Less Than Regular Prices

Also additional importations of

High Class Novelties in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, Galloons, Medallions, All-Overs and Skirtings Batiste Embroidered Robes and Waists in new hand-made designs.

Decided Values in

Misses' & Girls' Suits & Cloaks

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, New Spring Model, Eton Blouse with combination trimmings, neat mixtures, 14 & 16 yrs., Value $24.00 — $16.75

MISSES' KERSEY JACKETS, plain or with cape, 14 & 16 yrs., Heretofore $10.00 to $20.00 — $4.95, 7.95

GIRLS' LONG ZIBELINE COATS, 6 to 14 yrs. Heretofore $10.00 to $20.00 — $5.75, 10.95

GIRLS' WASH DRESSES, of plain Chambrays, stripes and checks, neatly trimmed, Guimpe, High neck and Russian Styles. 4 to 14 yrs., — $1.98, 2.50, 2.95

Attractive Offerings in

Lace Curtain Department

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains — $1.95, 2.75, 3.25 Pr.

Cross Striped Curtains, — $1.95, 3.25, 3.95 "

Renaissance Curtains, — $4.95, 6.75, 9.75 "

Formerly $5.75 to $11.50

Arabian Curtains, — $7.25, 12.50, 16.50 "

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

OFFER THIS WEEK

50 Pieces New Spring Veilings—Plain and fancy dotted Veilings, in brown and black; also tulle complexion Veilings, plain and fancy Tuxedo Veilings, black and brown; 30c. values, for ..... 20c. yard

Chiffon Veils, 1½ yards long, in white, black, brown and green ..... 50c. each

Novelty Embroideries—Medallions in Teneriffe and floral effects on linen and lawn.

Persian Embroideries on scrim for collars and dress trimming.

Ten thousand yards of Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, 15c. to 19c. values, for ..... 12c. yard

75 Pieces White Goods—White Mercerized Madras and Cheviot Waistings, 40 designs; 30c. and 35c. values, for ..... 25c. yard

English Nainsook, fine quality, soft finish; $1.98 values, for ..... $1.65 piece of 12 yards

White Dotted and Figured Swiss, 32 inches wide; 60c. values, for ..... 48c. yard

India Linen, 32 inches wide; 15c. values, for ..... 10c. yard

100 Dozen Seasonable Flannelette Garments—Flannelette Dressing Sacques, fitted back, loose front, in gray, pink and blue stripes, sizes 34 to 44 ..... 75c. each

Same garment, but yoke front, well made ..... 98c. each

Flannelette Short Kimonos, in plain pink and pink stripes only ..... 48c. each

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets

Arnold, Constable & Co.

The "A.C." Waist.

The Latest Foreign and Domestic Creations

IN NETS, LACES, CHIFFONS, TAFFETAS, PEAU DE CYGNE AND MESSALINE, CREPE DE CHINE, CHINA AND PONGEE. ALSO WASHABLE SILKS AND SILK NOVELTIES, Made in Plain Tailored Effects, at $5.00 up to the most elaborate at $115.00 and over.

Special Offering.

FOUR EXCLUSIVE STYLES "AC" WAISTS.

At $5.00 Plain tailor-made Waists, in peau de cygne and basket weave silks, black, white and colors; value $8.00.

At $7.50 New yoke model Waist, made from crepe de Chine, in black, white and colors; value $11.00.

At $10.00 A new trimmed tailor made model, from heavy quality messaline, in black, white and colors; value $15.00.

At $15.00 Allover Val. Lace Waist, with yoke effect, made over mousseline; value $19.00.

Women's Kid Gloves.

The Best Made at the Price,

$1.00 per Pair.

Overseam and Pique, Paris Point Embroidered.

Embroideries.

New Edgings, Insertions, Allovers, Galons, Panels, Medallions and Flouncings.

Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns.

New Linen Robe Dresses, with waist trimmings, complete.

Our Own Importation White Embroidered Batiste Robes in openwork and blear combinations.

Broadway & 19th Street

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant

Notwithstanding the great demand for furs in all countries where furs are worn (caused by the extreme cold weather) and the fact that fur skins are becoming scarce, especially those in fashionable demand, I will continue to sell up-to-date Muffs, Boas, Scarfs, Stoles, Victorines, Capes, Jackets, Coats Newmarkets, &c., at the following discounts:—

Fox, Moleskin, Bear, Thibet ..... 20 per cent discount

Russian Sable, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Marten, Skunk ..... 15 per cent discount

Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Otter, Mink ..... 10 per cent discount

Royal Ermine, 5 per cent; Hudson Bay Sable ..... 25 per cent discount

Fur-lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats for men and women, fur-lined Circulars, fur Capes, Sleigh Robes and fur Rugs ..... 25 per cent discount

Intending purchasers should not miss this opportunity to buy direct from the manufacturer at the lowest possible prices at which reliable goods can be sold.

41st and 42d Sts. Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

The Great Baltimore Fire

SUGGESTS THE QUERY:

ARE YOUR VALUABLES SAFE FROM FIRE?

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

will protect them.

BOXES $5 AND UPWARDS.

Cor. Chambers & Hudson Streets.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

ART SCHOOLS.

ILLUSTRATING taught by practical methods, personally or by mail. Ruskin School of Advertising Art, 236 4th Av.

If you like the most delightful, lasting scent of fresh Violets, ask everywhere for

JAMMES EXQUISIA VIOLET.

For sale at all departments and druggists.

For Sale.—A very rare and valuable old Nicolo Amati viola, which Mr. Kneisel has indorsed, saying it was one of the most beautiful tone violas he had ever heard; also, a large library of ensemble music. Address V. S., 790 Park Ave.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
Feb. 14, 1904.

DEADLY POISONS TRIED ON HUMAN BEINGS

Scores of Young Physicians Offer Themselves for the Tests.

Receive Blank Books in Which They Record Effects of the Drug, the Nature of Which Is Unknown to Them.

Totally unknown to most people, scores of courageous young men in the United States at the present time are voluntarily eating and drinking deadly poisons in order to determine precisely their effect upon the human system. These tests, which are being made in the interest of therapeutics, constitute an exceedingly important part of the work undertaken by the medical fraternity with a view to curing all manner of diseases. Some of the experiments involve drinking or taking in tablet form poisons extracted from snakes, spiders, and reptiles, while others require that the poisonous properties of vegetables and minerals shall be similarly taken into the stomach.

Special attention has been drawn to this phase of medical investigation by the announcement a few days ago from Ann Arbor that several classmen of the Alpha Sigma fraternity at the University of Michigan had decided to drink a new and untried poison. This Ann Arbor fraternity, which is a homeopathetic body, is one of the many branches or chapters of the Alpha Sigma fraternity in New York, the latter being recognized as the Alma Mater society of this sort in America.

Under the direction of the New York chapter many noteworthy experiments in testing or "proving" the specific action of different drugs have been going on during the last few years. Among the poisons thus treated is the venom of the tarantula. This is obtained by grinding or crushing a live spider, or by putting it in a bottle and forcing it to throw off its virus. The spider excretion, properly diluted, has been found valuable in the treatment of ulcers, carbuncles, and similar ailments.

PEAT GASES FOR MALARIA.

One of the most interesting discoveries of this character was made by a physician in Indiana, who found that peat, taken from swamps in malarial regions could be used advantageously for the treatment of persons suffering with malaria. In reaching this conclusion, the doctor took a quantity of the peat, known to be permeated with mosquito larvae, and placed it in a number of little jars. Jar No. 1 was allowed to stand untouched for a week, when decomposition set in. Jar No. 2 remained undisturbed for two weeks, when the process of decay had further advanced, while jar No. 3 was left a week longer. Patients who inhaled the gases arising from this decayed matter felt relief afterward, the strength of the gases administered being suited to the particular condition of the sufferer.

The technical name of this remedy is "Malaria 'Offinalis." Let a perfectly healthy person inhale the fumes from Malaria Offinalis and he will display symptoms about like these: Head—a dizzy sensation and a desire to sleep on rising from a reclining position. Eyes—aching above the inner angle of the right eye; both eyes will become weak and heavy and reading will be difficult. Ears—a drawing pain in the right ear, outside. Nose—a concentration of feeling at the root and just above that point, as if from a cold or hay fever. Stomach—unusually hearty appetite for supper; odor from cooking very agreeable, but no desire for dinner. On sitting to table, however, the person eats his dinner with a relish, but afterward experiences belching and nausea. And so on, the respiratory organs and the muscles of the legs and abdomen being noticeably affected in one way or another.

Dr. Alonzo Eugene Austin, who is the President of the New York chapter now engaged in conducting experiments along the lines indicated, explained yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES the modern method pursued in proving poison preparations.

"First we select a number of young physicians, perhaps a dozen or fifteen," said Dr. Austin, "who are willing to sacrifice their health temporarily for science. Only those are acceptable who are in perfect physical condition. To ascertain whether all of their organs are healthy we subject them to a most rigid examination. We sound their lungs and take measurements calculated to show whether or not they come up to well-known standards of development. We also endeavor to ascertain their mental eccentricities. The slightest irregularity, mental or physical, in a candidate is sufficient to disqualify him from the test.

"When the selection is completed each of the 'provers' receives a bottle of tablets containing the potion, with instructions to take one tablet every half hour during the first day. If marked symptoms are produced this dose is continued, whereas if the poison has no noticeable effect the man is told to double the dose and to increase it regularly until the expected symptoms do appear. The prover does not know what drug he is taking, his ignorance of its nature being absolutely requisite to trustworthy results.

"He is given a little blankbook in which he must record faithfully every morning, noon, and night all the symptoms he feels from the moment he begins the test, and he takes an oath that he will not divulge these symptoms to any of the other provers. If the men were to compare notes they might decide among themselves that they were taking a given drug—nux vomica, for example—and fancy they had certain sensations, which actually they do not have; and it is for this reason that the name of the poison is withheld from them at the outset.

"When the test is over, the committee having it in charge collects the individual records and compares them with great care and thoroughness. Each man's symptoms are represented by a certain percentage in the summing up, and the average of these percentages forms the basis of our calculations in practice."

Dr. Austin explained that very often the men engaged in these tests, which last from six to eight weeks, become extremely ill, and are forced to take to their beds. They are watched with great care at such times, and their illness might be attended by fatal consequences if it were not possible to counteract the effect of the drugs. This counteraction is usually accomplished by administering as an antidote a higher potency of the same poison, which, so to speak, completely overwhelms the disease. Sometimes another drug than the one under trial is administered as an antidote with good results. In case the prover is willing to let his sickness wear off, nothing is done in a medical way to relieve him.

According to Dr. Austin, the greatest danger to the principals in these experiments lies in the possibility of the poison acting too quickly or too vigorously on the system, and it is necessary to graduate the dose to suit the temperament of the man who is to receive it. Some are much more susceptible to certain drugs than others.

NO FATAL RESULTS HERE.

"During all of the tests made in this country," said the doctor, "not one death has been recorded—a fact attributable to the skill and watchfulness of those having the matter in charge. Years ago when provings of this sort were conducted in Europe, as by the Austrian Proving Society, it was not uncommon for men to die while under the influence of strong poisons. They have often caused myself and other doctors to awake from a sound sleep to find blood gushing from the nostrils or from the ears, the poison having lacerated the membrane.

"The method of diluting the drugs is as follows: To one drop of pure snake poison, for instance, we add ninety-nine drops of alcohol or distilled water. This gives us the first strength, or potency. To one drop of this solution we add ninety-nine drops of water or alcohol to get the second potency, and thus the process is continued until we have a potency of 1,000, and even greater. The secret of getting an effective solution is to be found in the tremendous vibration to which each bottle of the liquid is subjected before it is used. This vibration creates an activity among the particles which is absolutely essential to make them receive and impart their respective properties.

"What is accomplished by these daring experiments? Why, their primary purpose is to open up a wider range of mathematical knowledge as to the remedial uses of drugs generally, and also to discover new and reliable remedies, especially for diseases heretofore considered incurable. A few of the ailments which we have been able to combat successfully by reason of an intelligent understanding of the subject are blood poisoning, snake bites, hydrophobia, tetanus, or lockjaw, tropical fevers, diphtheria, and tuberculosis.

"Our theory is, substantially, that like will cure like. To illustrate: If a wave of a given force is rolling in from the ocean and you are able to meet that wave with another of the same size and velocity, you can readily see that its progress is bound to be stayed, or, in other words, that the first wave will be destroyed. This may seem a queer theory to follow in therapy, but practice has proved its merit.

"The rule of the old school was to test the action of supposed vegetable, animal, and mineral remedies on dogs, guinea pigs, horses, &c. The modern school has learned the fallacy of this method. These lower animals cannot talk and cannot write out their sensations, and nobody on earth can tell how they feel, say, five hours or five days after they have taken the first draught or capsule. Moreover, their nervous systems and general organism differ from that of a human being, which fact alone renders the results of such experiments of little practical value.

"We believe that the only way for physicians devoted to their profession to secure definite and useful data applicable to the treatment of human ills is to experiment with men, and not with pigs, rabbits and other dumb animals."

Dr. Austin was asked if he knew the name of the poison that is now being taken by students at the University of Michigan and whether, as has been intimated, it was the virus of a species of serpent.

"I do not happen to know what it is," he replied, "but if I did know it wouldn't tell, as by doing so I might defeat, in a large measure, the very object of the test. There is no harm in my saying, however, that I suspect they are at work out there on a new drug recently discovered in Germany.

"The idea of reaching exact conclusions after the manner of modern medical science seems to have been entertaind for a good many years by our predecessors, but they apparently lacked either the tact or the courage to carry it out. We are constantly employing as remedies substances hitherto untried and unthought of. Even common salt, known to the profession as Natrum Muriaticum, has been proved of wonderful value in treating a number of diseases. In fact, the list of dread diseases which may be cured by the use of the most simple remedies, brought to light by ingenious study and research, is virtually without end.

"Hosts of people scoff at our new-fangled notions, but they forget we are living in an age of radium and wireless telegraphy, when nothing is too extraordinary to be true. I predict that within the next few years medical science will be found on a much higher plane than it is to-day."

QUEER ANSWERS IN CHEMISTRY

Novel Information Imparted to Prof. Chandler by Students of Columbia University.

In view of the recent discussion agitated at Columbia in regard to the general culture of university students, Prof. Charles F. Chandler has posted on his bulletin board several answers he received to questions recently propounded by him in his course on industrial chemistry. The names of the students imparting the novel information were not announced.

In answer to the query "What is ground air?" one youth replied as follows: "Ground air is air in the ground in different parts of the earth the ground contains more and less at the equator the ground contains but little."

Another prospective chemist answered when asked the influence of impure water on the lives of rural dwellers that "country people often drink contaminated water and live to old age. If they were not strong they would have died when they were young. As it is the water simply cannot kill them. It is not their fault, but the water's."

A new and ingenious water course theory was discovered in the statement that "the old theory was that where there was running water it was objectionable."

A question which seems to have brought trouble to many was this: "Show how house drainage may be disposed of by subsoil irrigation." One bright student wrote in reply: "It is first heated for a short time then H_2SO_4 is add to farm a paste then it is heated again to dryness it is sold for $20 a ton." "River water," says another, "is purified by soaking thruw the bed of the river," and a third tells us that C_2 O, H_2O, H_2S, and street sweepings are especially related to animals."

WOUNDED MAN GOES INSANE.

Peters, Who Shot Himself in the Head, Again Tries Suicide and Breaks Cell Door.

John Peters, twenty-one years old, of 249 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, who has been a patient for eleven weeks in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, with two self-inflicted bullet wounds in his head, yesterday morning became violently insane and tried to jump from a third-story window and then fiercely attacked several attendants who tried to subdue him.

Peters lived with his grandfather, an iron dealer, in business at Driggs Avenue and North Thirteenth Street, Williamsburg. Early in the morning of Nov. 29 last Peters was found in the back yard of his grandfather's place of business with two bullet wounds. He declared at first that thieves had shot him, but when the police later found the revolver the young man admitted that he had shot himself because he was subject to fits of epilepsy.

When he was received at the hospital no hope was held out for his recovery, but he began to improve, and during the last week he was able to move around. Only yesterday morning the fit of insanity came on him. He was put in a padded cell, where he smashed an iron bed and also forced open the iron-barred door. It required the strength of five men to overpower him, and then he was put in a straitjacket. Later he was taken to the Flatbush Hospital.

BOATSWAIN SWEPT OVERBOARD

The E. A. Sabean Reaches Port After Encounter with Gale Marked by a Tragedy.

The three-masted British schooner E. A. Sabean, with a Captain of the same name and manned by seven men, came up the harbor yesterday afternoon with most of her sails gone, her boatswain missing, four of the crew laid up with rheumatism brought on by long continued exposure, and the remainder of the crew almost exhausted from being overworked.

The Sabean left New York about five months ago. From here she went to the Madeira Islands, and from there across the Caribbean Sea to Cartagena. Her voyage back to this country was begun on Jan. 11, and from that time until she reached port yesterday she encountered continuous high winds and heavy seas. On Feb. 7 the schooner ran into a northwest gale, which carried away all except her forward sails and which caused mountainous seas. One of these, breaking entirely over the vessel, either stove in or carried away all of the small boats and swept F. E. Boyer, the boatswain, over the side.

Two days later, when the storm had abated somewhat, the vessel sighted a tug and was towed in.

The Will of Mrs. Harper.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The will of Lydia E. Harper, late of Pittsburg, provides for a $50,000 trust fund for the benefit of John Harper Mallory, a grandson, who will receive the principal when he becomes of age. The residue of an estate worth $525,000 is left in equal shares to the decedent's sons, John A. Harper, of Pittsburg, and Orlando M. and Charles S. Harper of New York.

FAIRBANKS FOR TICKET

Republican Indiana Senator Named for Vice President.

Thought That His Selection Would Remove Disaffection in His State—Illinois Will Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The only name prominently mentioned for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination just now is that of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who, until the Roosevelt boom grew so overshadowingly, was a candidate for President and who has never formally taken himself out of the Presidential field. The mention of Fairbanks for the Vice Presidency hitherto has been mainly in the line of gossip, but it now seems probable that Illinois will be for him in the convention.

Illinois and Indiana are the two States, leaving New York out, which are giving the most trouble to the Administration just now and are the cause of the most anxious study. Reports of disaffection and lukewarmness in Indiana especially have been rife of late. Hence the talk of an Indiana man for Vice President.

The principal obstacle to taking an Indiana man has been the equal anxiety about Illinois, and it has been thought likely that that State would furnish the Vice Presidential candidate if Indiana did not. If Illinois thinks an Indiana man would make a strong candidate, it will probably settle the question.

Senator Cullom of Illinois has declared emphatically for Fairbanks, but, what is more significant, Representative Lorimer, the Republican machine leader, has just done the same thing. Illinois will probably vote in the convention in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Lorimer and his friends. Lorimer's views are of weight in the Administration circles, as well as in Illinois. As for Mr. Cullom, he is sure that the ticket will be Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and makes that prediction with great freedom.

Mr. Cullom says that Mr. Fairbanks would be unable to reject the nomination if it were made. He points out that Mr. Roosevelt did not want to accept the Vice Presidential nomination in 1900, but did so. He also thinks the Vice Presidency has gone up in popular esteem in the last few years, and is no longer a thing to be avoided.

There are many in Indiana who would like to have Fairbanks nominated, particularly among Republicans who would like to have his seat in the Senate. One of these is Mr. Hemenway, who would have a good-sized Senatorial boom with Fairbanks out of the way. He and Representative Watson of the same State had a political talk with the President this morning, but would say nothing about the subject of their conference. The followers of Senator Beveridge also, it is believed, would not be sorry to have Fairbanks out of the patronage distributing field.

CUBAN TARIFF QUESTION.

Difference in Constructions of Reciprocity Treaty with This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A question of importance in relation to the Cuban interpretation of the reciprocity treaty with that country which became operative Dec. 27, 1903, has come to the attention of this Government. In answer to a telegraphic inquiry from the Treasury Department word has been received from the American Minister at Havana to the effect that articles the product of the soil or industry of the United States exported to other countries and thence imported into Cuba will not receive the benefits of the reduced rates of duty provided in the treaty.

This Government has uniformly allowed the twenty per cent. reduction on Cuban merchandise imported into another country and thence into the United States.

It is altogether probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will call the attention of the State Department to this wide difference in the construction of the treaty with a view to its adjustment through diplomatic channels.

CAPTURE RUNAWAY MUTINEERS.

Manila Reports Arrest of Members of Vegan Constabulary.

MANILA, Feb. 13.—It is reported here that thirteen of the runaway mutineers of the Vegan constabulary have been captured.

The bodies of none of the people drowned in the recent capsizing of a boat off Tayabas have yet been recovered.

APPLIANCES TO FIGHT DISEASE.

Flower Hospital's Physical Therapy Clinic Probably the Most Complete in the World.

New York has the most complete and costly physical therapy clinic in the United States. Indeed, it is doubtful if there exists a superior in the world. It has been known for the last three years as the Electro-Therapeutic Clinic of the Flower Hospital, but not until it reopens its doors on Tuesday, after a week's idleness, for the installation of additions in the way of newest equipment, will it enter into the full measure of its usefulness.

Much of the apparatus put in is entirely new, and all of it is up to date. Dr. Harvey King, Dean of the Faculty of the New York Homeopathic College, is at the head of the clinic, and he and his associates are enthusiastic over the work which has just been achieved in rounding out its resources for the treatment of disease.

As a matter of fact, as the clinic will stand when it gets to work Tuesday, the new "Electro-Therapeutic Clinic" will be totally inadequate. It will embrace not only electro-therapy, but photo-therapy, with the latest development in Finsen rays; radio-therapy, with all that is best in X-ray and vibratory therapy. In addition, radium will play an important part in the treatments administered in the clinic. Indeed, radium has already been freely used in the work of the clinic, and most satisfactory results have been achieved.

RAID PRISONERS PROTEST.

Court Discharges Two of Three Men Accused of Playing Policy—Say Detectives Assaulted Them.

County Detective Riordan and three other county detectives from the District Attorney's office appeared yesterday in the West Side Police Court as complainants against three men whom they charged with being concerned in a lottery policy game. The prisoners were Andrew Miller, who was charged with being a policy writer; William Moore, who Detective Riordan said was "interested," and Louis Kettler, a saloon keeper of West Thirty-ninth Street, in whose place the arrests were made. The detectives presented a card containing three numbers, which they said was a policy gig, found in Miller's pocket at the time he was taken into custody.

Miller told Magistrate Barlow that the policy slip had been dropped into his pocket after he had been arrested. He said it looked like a put-up job, as he had never played policy.

Kettler said he was changing his shoes in the back room of his saloon when the county detectives swooped down upon his place. He added that in the skirmish which followed Detective Riordan tried to assault everyone in the place, and that he, Kettler, had been hit on the head with a club.

Moore said he was a shoemaker, and that he had gone into the saloon with John Hecht, the Treasurer of Carnegie Hall, and as soon as they reached the back room the county detectives came and attacked them.

Hecht testified that Moore had repaired his shoes, and that he went into the saloon for the purpose of paying a dollar to Moore for the job. He declared that the raid was an outrage, and that he had simply come to court to see that a stop should be put to these uncalled for attacks upon American citizens.

Lawyer Pentecost asked Magistrate Barlow to discharge the prisoners from custody, but the Magistrate said there was sufficient evidence on which to hold Miller in the sum of $1,000 bail. Moore was discharged from custody, and Kettler was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

W. J. LEMP KILLS HIMSELF.

Grief Over Favorite Son's Death Responsible for Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—William J. Lemp, President of the Lemp Brewing Company, committed suicide to-day at his residence, 3,332 South Thirteenth Street, by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. He died an hour after firing the fatal shot.

Mr. Lemp was alone in his room when the shot was fired. Complaining of hot feeling well, he had not arisen with other members of the family. Breakfast had been served, and his sons had gone to their duties at the office, and Mrs. Lemp had gone up town. The servants were busying themselves about their daily tasks when a shot was heard from the direction of Mr. Lemp's room. The servants, who hurried to the apartment, found Mr. Lemp lying on the floor, a revolver clutched in his right hand, and a bullet wound in his temple.

One of the servants ran to the brewery office near by and summoned the two sons, Edward and William. As soon as the sons reached the house they dispatched servants in different directions for physicians. Several physicians, who were soon at the house, found that life was not extinct, but saw that there was no hope of saving his life and so informed the sons. He was still breathing when Mrs. Lemp returned home and he died a few minutes later without having recognized any one.

Mr. Lemp lost interest in life three years ago when his son, Frederick, died. He was the brewer's favorite son, the Superintendent of the brewery, and the chief reliance of his father. He died suddenly of heart failure, and the blow to the father was so severe that he never recovered from it. At first he seemed to resist the impulse to withdraw from active life, but after a time he yielded to it, and was seldom seen at his office.

Without having any disease which could be diagnosed, he became feeble and gradually became despondent. When Frederick Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, died on Jan. 1, Mr. Lemp was affected almost as much as he had been by the death of his son. He attended the funeral, and on his return was more despondent than ever.

After the death of Mr. Lemp none but relatives and very close friends of the family were admitted to the residence.

Mr. Lemp, who was sixty-eight years old and a native of Germany, has lived in St. Louis for forty-eight years. He stood high in business and social circles and was reputed to be very wealthy.

Besides the two sons and his widow, one daughter, who married a son of Capt. Pabst, survive William J. Lemp.

NEWPORT BROKER HELD.

Edward L. Doucette Committed for Extradition on Charge of Perjury as to Customer's Balance.

Edward L. Doucette, the Newport, R. I., broker, who was arrested Friday night at 2,528 Broadway by Detective Milburn on a warrant from Newport charging him with perjury, spent the night in a cell at Police Headquarters. His wife called at Headquarters yesterday morning and there awaited the arrival from Newport of Chief of Detectives Benjamin H. Richards.

Richards said that the warrant was issued as the result of an investigation instituted by the Attorney General of Rhode Island into a court case with which Doucette was connected. Benjamin F. C. Boyd of Newport, said the detective, had been a customer of Doucette in certain speculations. Doucette asserted that Boyd owed him $3,000, and brought suit to recover. During the trial, Richards said, Doucette swore that certain books he produced in court and which showed an indebtedness of $3,000 from Boyd were the original books concerned in the transaction. After he had given this testimony, said Detective Richards, a young woman who had been employed by Doucette as bookkeeper swore that the books produced were not the originals, but were a set on which she had been working and had completed on the day of the trial.

Judge Blodgett, who was hearing the case, appointed a referee to make an investigation. As a result of the investigation, says the detective, it was found that Doucette was indebted to Boyd to the amount of $5,000, and that Boyd was not indebted to the broker, as had been charged.

In the meantime, said Richards, Capt. Benjamin Briggs of Newport said that Doucette owned him $1,000, and judgment was taken against him for that amount. After that, it is said, the broker left Newport and came to New York.

Doucette was arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Mayo, who held him for thirty days to await extradition papers. His counsel said that he would at once apply to the Supreme Court for a writ for the prisoner's release.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—Edward L. Doucette of this city, who was arraigned in New York to-day on the charge of perjury, is a member of the firm of E. L. Doucette & Co., stock brokers of Newport. The court case, out of which grows the present action, was a suit for damages against Doucette as the result of a stock transaction which the Supreme Court of Rhode Island decided in favor of the plaintiff, Benjamin F. C. Boyd of Middletown, R. I. Judge Blodgett of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, appointed Judge Baker as auditor of E. L. Doucette & Co., and his investigation revealed evidence upon which a warrant was issued for Doucette's arrest.

WOULD ABOLISH TURNSTILES.

Senator Hawkins Asked to Introduce Bill Affecting Elevated Stations.

Senator John A. Hawkins of the Twenty-first Senatorial District has been requested by the Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx, to introduce in the State Legislature a bill forbidding the use of turnstiles on elevated railway stations.

Chairman Charles Baxter of the association's Executive Committee says of the use of turnstiles:

"The meanest and most dangerous device adopted was the cowstile, or turnstile, as through that dangerous and uncomfortable contrivance only a day's pay for one man at a few stations could be saved, whereas the contrivance is dangerous in case of fire or accident, as it leaves the whole station, platform and all, unprotected and adds to the discomfort of passengers.

"At stations where the turnstile is not in use a ticket chopper must be employed, and he becomes a station attendant and can prevent many accidents if properly instructed, and should a fire occur he will be on hand to assist in putting it out before it has a chance to spread."

DEMOCRATIC CALL FOR MARCH PRIMARIES

Machinery for Choosing National Delegates Set in Motion.

Tammany's Hotel Accommodations at the Southern and the Jefferson in St. Louis Secured—Will Have a Special Bar.

Calls were issued yesterday for meetings of the Tammany Hall Executive and General Committees next Saturday night for the purpose of issuing the calls and making the necessary arrangements for the March primaries, which will be called for March 29, at which time the enrolled Democrats of the various Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx will elect delegates to Assembly District Conventions, which in turn will elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held some time in June. At that State Convention there will be elected seventy-eight delegates from New York State to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention, to be held July 6. All local and State matters come up at the second set of primaries, which are held in September.

When the Democratic primaries are held March 29 the voters will elect a delegate to their respective Assembly District Conventions in the ratio of one delegate for every fifty Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last election for that office. As the last Gubernatorial campaign was in 1902, when Coler ran and received an abnormally large vote, the Assembly District Conventions will have a very full membership, as the ratio figures twenty delegates for each thousand votes given for Coler. So in some districts there will be from 200 to 300 delegates.

Each Assembly district elects three delegates to the State Convention, which convention has a total membership of 450. These delegates, however, cannot be legally elected until after the State Committee has formally issued the call for the State Convention. The State Committee will be called to meet some time in April and will issue the call for a June date for the convention, probably in Saratoga. The State Convention, in naming the 78 delegates to St. Louis, allot two delegates to each of the 37 Congress districts of the State, making 74 in all, and then elect four delegates at large to head the State's representation.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, who has just returned from St. Louis, where he made all of the arrangements for the housing of Tammany at the convention, has reported on the contracts he made there. Arrangements were made for 600 Tammany representatives, delegates, leaders, and others who wish to go. Each of these men will have to pay $5 a day for his hotel accommodations, and will have to sleep four in a room, although each man is guaranteed a bed or a cot by himself. This has the effect of netting the Southern Hotel and the Hotel Jefferson, where the Tammany men will be located, $20 a day for each one of the rooms engaged, whether it be a $2.50 room or one of higher price. This is figured European plan.

By the contract the Tammany organization becomes responsible for the hotel bills of all the representatives of the organization there, and will have to pay whatever any of the crowd neglects to pay. In such an event it would be up to the leader of the district from whom the recalcitrant comes to collect for the central organization.

Practically all the leaders will be quartered at the Southern. Tammany selected a floor at the Jefferson for those who wanted American plan engagements, but the large majority of the Tammany men will be at the Southern, where their big meeting room, engaged at a cost of $100 a day by the organization, will be located.

The Southern also has made special arrangements for Tammany men to get rid of their cash. In addition to the regular bar in the hotel, the hotel people are going to erect a special bar along one entire side of the great rotunda in the centre of the building. This will enable the purchasing of drinks without going out of the lobby, and is expected to be a great boon for the hot July days in St. Louis.

Charles F. Murphy will be at the Southern, his engagements having been made by Secretary Smith. Ex-Senator David B. Hill also will be there, and has a room near that of Mr. Murphy. Senator Gorman of Maryland also will have a room close to those of Hill and Murphy.

Arrangements now are being made for the special trains which will be necessary to carry the Tammany crowd to St. Louis. The fare will probably be a fare and a half for the round trip.

It is figured that for railroad fare and hotel bills every Tammany man will spend at least $100 to attend the convention, and with 600 men the expenses of Tammany will be $60,000 at a minimum. When everything is over it will probably be found that the total expenditure has been nearer to the hundred-thousand-dollar mark.

MRS. SINCLAIR GETS CHILD.

Appellate Division Says Trouble Between Doctor and Wife Is Due to "Officious Interference."

The disturbed domestic relations of Dr. Daniel Alison Sinclair and his wife, Ella Sinclair, caused a split in the Apellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when, however, the decision of Justice McCall, of the Special Term, awarding the custody of the couple's four-year-old boy to the mother, was sustained.

Dr. Sinclair's wife is an orphan with a considerable estate. Their relatives didn't agree and the doctor left the house, 809 Lexington Avenue, which is owned by Mrs. Sinclair. He now lives at 226 East Sixty-second Street, with his mother and sister, whose relations with an aunt of Mrs. Sinclair, who had lived with her and had been her guardian, and with certain cousins of Mrs. Sinclair had not been such as to promote the harmony of the Lexington Avenue household.

Justice Hatch writes the opinion of the Court, Justice Ingraham and McLaughlin concurring. It states that it is clear that the difficulties which have arisen between the husband and wife are not due to any lack of affection for each other, but to "the more or less officious interference by others, who should have sense sufficient to know that their intermeddling may result in the entire breaking up of a home. It is obvious that it is out of the question for either party to live without much discomfort in the same house with the other's relatives." The Court orders that Dr. Sinclair must be permitted to see his boy at any and all times, and may receive his custody when he is older, but for the present a child so young, the Court holds, should be left in his mother's care.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissents, and the dissenting opinion is written by Justice Laughlin, who says: "The husband has done nothing to forfeit his right to say where his family shall reside. The place for the mother is with her husband and child. When she persists in living apart from her husband merely because she cannot get on peaceably with his relatives, and prefers to live by the expenditure of her own fortune in greater luxury than the husband is able to provide, the Court should not, by awarding the custody of the child to her, approve her course and conduct, and thus perhaps unwittingly bring about a permanent separation of the husband and wife."

Le Boutillier Brothers

SPRING 1904.

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GAZE RAYÉE
TULLE
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BATISTE BRILLIANTÉE
MOUSSELINE DE L'INDE
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FLUMETIS
FRENCH PERCALES
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This stock is particularly attractive, having over 1,100 specially selected patterns of the very best European manufacture. The quantity of each distinct design is limited and cannot be duplicated this season, thereby insuring exclusiveness.

6,000 yards LINEN MADRAS,
25c. per yard,
Imported to retail at 50c.

☞ Everything new throughout the store; no old goods.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

LONG BALTIMORE HOLIDAY

Business to Get More Time to Find Itself.

Gov. Warfield's Proclamation — Miss Roosevelt Visits the Ruins—Victims of the Blasting.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Gov. Warfield will on Monday probably issue a proclamation extending the legal holiday until Feb. 23. The object and effect of the extension is to prevent the protest of notes and other negotiable instruments and so prevent injury to credit.

The Governor's action will be based upon a conference with members of the Clearing House, committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and prominent merchants. It was explained that a large number of business men had been unable to gain access to their vaults, many had not yet secured locations, and to enforce payments at this time would cause hardships.

On Monday the banks will resume the regular business, with the exception of enforcing the payment of notes as noted.

The Baltimore Stock Exchange to-day decided to open for business on Feb. 24 at its temporary quarters. It was determined also to rebuild on the old site and to erect a handsome five-story building to cost $125,000. The contract has been awarded to Howell & Stoke, architects of New York. The top floor will be used by the Exchange and the remainder of the building for brokers' offices.

Early this morning Building Inspector Preston determined to raze the dangerous walls that were standing in the burned district as quickly as possible.

The district blasted to-day was near Exchange Place, and the entire area was bombarded with flying debris, iron, and mortar.

E. Nixon Carter, while visiting his burned-out office in the ruins of the Continental Trust Building, was to-day hurled from the third floor to the basement by the concussion of a dynamite blast nearby, but was not seriously injured.

One man standing in the doorway of the Bank of Commerce was struck by a brick and his leg fractured. Another had his hip broken as a result of being struck by a flying piece of iron, and a soldier was hit by a brick and was sent home. Three small houses on Hopkins Place were set on fire as a result of the dynamiting, and the firemen made no effort to extinguish the flames, but exerted themselves sufficiently to keep them from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

Miss Alice Roosevelt with two friends came to Baltimore late this afternoon to take a view of the ruins. Gen. Riggs received a telephone message shortly after 3 o'clock stating that the President's daughter was on her way here and requesting him to waive the rule of not allowing women within the fire lines.

The party arrived at the Court House at 3:30 in an open carriage, and were received by Gen. Riggs and Police Marshal Farnan. Later they viewed the ruins.

Mayor McLane said to-day:

"I am very much encouraged with the spirit and grit shown by our people in their determination to assist in the rehabilitation of the city. I realize with the average citizen that now is our opportunity to improve the business part of Baltimore. The question of converting certain blocks into public reservations will be considered and a definite conclusion reached with respect to the same. What we must do now is for all to work together."

There is some disappointment over the determination not to send Federal troops here to police the fire district, but Gov. Warfield is firm in his insistence that the soldiers are not needed. In a statement to-day he said:

"The resolution of the Legislature requesting that Federal troops be sent was passed under the impression that the State troops and police were becoming worn out by reason of the length of time they were required to be at their posts. I ascertained, however, that the fire district was sufficiently patrolled, and that the men were relieved at such intervals as would afford them sufficient rest."

Saturday, which is usually recognized as pay day, brought joy to some thousands of Baltimore employes and sorrow to other thousands. Some firms paid off their clerks and workmen and others did not. Inability to secure cash was the reason for the failure of most of these firms to pay. The big clothing factories, which employ thousands of operatives, were nearly all able to pay off to-day, as were the retail stores, which retained the cash received over the counter during the week.

Strange as it may seem, the volume of business done in Baltimore this week has been tremendous, and may exceed that of any week in its previous history. The principal transactions have, of course, been in real estate and building and repairing contracts.

The decisive way in which the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies responded to the situation is the talk of the city. The run of a train by the Baltimore and Ohio from Washington in thirty-six minutes carrying fire companies is a record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — President Roosevelt has taken the initial steps to suspend the civil service rules in the Government Printing Office in behalf of the printers and binders thrown out of work as a result of the Baltimore fire.

The President has written to the Civil Service Commission to ascertain whether the action proposed will be objected to, and to the Public Printer asking about the extent to which work can be given to Baltimore printers and binders.

Horner's Furniture

Renowned for its Dependable Quality, Unequalled Assortments, Moderate Cost.

Factors which apply to all lines, whether for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library or Hall.

A stock without equal in its completeness as to variety of designs, woods and finishes, from the Chippendale and Colonial periods down to the present time.

Separate Departments devoted to Brass Bedsteads, and to Mission and Flemish Furniture.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

THE MIKADO TO BALTIMORE.

Message of Sympathy from Japanese Monarch to the Burned City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, called at the State Department to-day, bringing a telegram received from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated to-day, and reading as follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor, having been greatly affected to learn of the great conflagration which recently occurred in Baltimore, commands me to convey to the President his expression of deep condolence and sympathy with the people of that city."

HONORS FOR "BALTIMORE."

The Waif from the Flames Gets a Collar in His New Home with Engine 26.

"Baltimore," the dog appropriated in Baltimore by the rescuing party of the New York Fire Department, was the proudest canine in Manhattan yesterday. The reporters who had gone with the firemen to the afflicted city and who had become acquainted with the dog mascot, described by the firemen as a "foxhound, or if he ain't that, he is of a breed not to be questioned, because if he is different from standard breeds he is a breed all to himself," presented to him yesterday afternoon a collar of heavy leather, decorated with great brass studs. In addition there was a plate bearing the inscription:

Baltimore,
Feb. 9, 1904.
A Waif from the Flames.

"Baltimore" did not at first recognize the reporters, when they entered the house of Engine Company No. 26, Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. They had been shaven and bathed since he saw them on the homeward journey, so that they did not look like the stubbly bearded, smoke smelling, soiled linen wearing persons who tried to interview him on the journey home, and had found only that he answered to the name of "Jack," even after he had been named "Baltimore." He hid behind his firemen friends when the reporters appeared, the hair on his neck bristling and the sharp clean teeth showing.

When he saw the firemen welcome the visitor as comrades, grasping them by the hand and patting them on the back, the ugly look in his eyes was gone as he wagged his stub of a tail. In so far as he could express himself he said: "Delighted."

In dog fashion he made a further investigation and then with a gladsome bark, to prove that there was no mistake, he lifted up his right paw for a shake, a trick taught him by the firemen. When the collar had been fastened about his neck he strutted toward the horses to show them that he, too, wore harness, and then mingled with the fire fighters and those who write about fires and other happenings.

Until a neighbor who fancies dogs came to their aid, the firemen were disconsolate because the dog would not eat meat, or anything they offered him, other than a few scraps of ham. They had decided that he must be a true sea dog and were on the point of sending to Baltimore for oysters of that city, which have not been fattened and lost their salt taste, when the neighbor suggested dog biscuits. "Baltimore" took to them like a child to ice cream. It has, therefore, been decided that whoever formerly owned him must have been an aristocrat. As one of the men put it: "A dog reveals the manners of his master."

WINDOW GLASS FAMINE.

Baltimore Fire Has Made a Demand That Cannot Be Met.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—A famine in window glass is apparent. The window glass factories have not been in operation since last June, as the manufacturers have been haggling over selling rates and a wage scale.

Stocks have been reduced to a minimum. The Baltimore fire has created a demand for glass which cannot be met if all the factories were to start to-morrow. This will result in big importations from Belgium.

THE FIRE LADDIES' TRIP TO BALTIMORE

Incidents of Their Journey to Save the Doomed City.

Cheered on Arrival, but More, Departing —A Dog Mascot Moves Chief Howe to Sighful Reflections.

The story of the Baltimore fire has not lost interest to the firemen of New York, and those who went to the stricken city have a fund of reminiscence that, told and retold, will last them for many a month to come. From the car that sent them rushing to the Liberty Street Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to their return to New York at the Pennsylvania terminal the trip was filled with incident.

The eight reporters, who were to accompany the relief expedition, after studying the manner of loading, gathered in the waiting room, as it was apparent that it would be at least three hours before the apparatus would be all on the cars. Some one suggested that as the coaches were to be at the rear of the train, there was a very fair chance of one of the big engines dropping through and making a wreck that would deplete their ranks. But they were relieved when they spied hanging in the car the advertisement of an accident insurance company, and aroused the agent and overwhelmed him with seven quarters, for which he issued seven twenty-four-hour policies of $5,000 each. The eighth man had to insure himself, as the company will take risks on but seven persons on any one train.

His unhappiness was accentuated when he saw how his comrades made it a point to talk about the ill-omen of the incident. The others, having suddenly acquired $35,000 for their widows and orphans, immediately became invested, in the chaff of the crowd, with names that are mighty in Wall Street. They felt that their quarter speculation had been a happy hit when there were two "hot boxes" on the way and the front flat car bearing Engine No. 13 jumped the track within five miles of Baltimore. The great columns of what the firemen called "new" smoke could then be seen rising skyward to spread like a pall over the doomed city.

No one who knows a fireman need be told that he interspersed the gabble of the long ride with snatches of song. Sometimes one could catch the words of a melodramatic refrain in the not always harmonious chorus. As, for instance, this which the stentorian voice of a singer made articulate above the din of accompanying voices:

She held in her arms a bundle in white,
And sang to her baby in the fire's ugly light.
Mike Murphy was a fireman,
With a prayer in his heart and an oath on his tongue
He managed to reach them, there where they hung.
Mike handed them down to the man on the ladder,
And he died in his duty, but the world ain't no sadder!
Mike Murphy the fireman.

The hard work of the morning seemed to have only enlivened the firemen, and they went to their destination much in the spirit of a company of regulars in an expedition that was as likely to end in death as in glory, who think, therefore, that it is as well to make the most of the present. When they arrived at last in Baltimore, where there were crowds at the station to welcome them, they unloaded the apparatus in remarkably quick time, and in full force went tearing to the scene of their successful labors. The horses had not been injured in their box stalls, and rushed ahead as if they, too, knew of the great mission that had called them from home, making a spectacle that will long be remembered in Baltimore.

As night came on the glow of the hot ruins and the shoot of the fire king's tongue over burning buildings made the sky luminous, but through it all the stars shone in what seemed to be a purple atmosphere beyond. Near the water front, where the New Yorkers were assigned to duty, a great square of ice scintillated with the reflected flames of burning lumber yards and homes. And once in the burning of an icehouse the glowing sawdust covering of the ice deluged the firemen with a spray of blazing sparks, as if a thousand skyrockets had exploded above them. The ice, it may be noted, was not destroyed.

But the great scene was that which attended the departure, when the thankful people gathered at the station to reward them with an enthusiastic homespeed. They passed in boxes of cigars and flasks of rye and bourbon as they cheered and praised their saviors.

The happiest member of the homebound party was the mascot. The poor beast had evidently been lost at the fire and followed the engines to the station, and became dyed with the smoke that filled the air. Just before the train started a fireman of Engine Company 26 grabbed him and brought him aboard. He was thoroughly washed, wrapped in a horse blanket, and placed near the stove, where when he was thoroughly dry he was unwrapped, showing that he was mostly white with a black and brown saddle, ears and head to match. He was apparently of fox hound ancestry, although his head suggested the terrier. His big brown eyes were filled with love for his new-found friends, who fed him parts of their sandwiches until he could eat no more.

They decided that though he answered to the call of "Jack," he must in his new capacity of mascot have a more appropriate title. They christened him "Baltimore," with a ceremony like that which attends the christening of a battleship. The bottle was not broken on him, but the whiskey was poured over his head, while John Kelly, as master of ceremonies, said with great solemnity, "I christen thee Baltimore." He is now the pet of the men of No. 26. Soon he will be running with the engine, wearing a splendid collar presented to him by the reporters, and bearing the following inscription: "Baltimore; Feb. 9. A Waif of the Flames."

Chief Howe, who took a great fancy to the dog, looked at him a little sadly as he was taken to his new home.

"He will meet the fate of all the fire dogs and of some firemen," he sighed. "He will have a grand time until he begins to get old and loses his hearing, and then the day will come when an engine or truck will run over him and his race will be run. That's the way they all go."

MICHAEL DAVITT IN AMERICA.

Says Sir Thomas Lipton Brought About Col. Lynch's Release—Predicts Failure for Chamberlain.

Michael Davitt and his family arrived here yesterday on the steamship Celtic for a two months' visit to the West. Mrs. Davitt and her children will make their home in California during their stay, and Mr. Davitt will complete his book dealing with the fall of feudalism in Ireland. He spoke on landing of the bright prospects for home rule in Ireland, saying that the battle is now half won.

When Mr. Davitt was asked concerning the part which he took in the liberation of Col. Lynch, he replied:

"Sir Thomas Lipton is entirely responsible for that, and all of the credit is due to him. When Col. Lynch was here last he dined with President Roosevelt, who was then Governor of the State of New York, and at that time the President expressed his friendship for the Colonel. I heard of this and told it to Sir Thomas, who in turn repeated it to King Edward, who then, acting out of friendship for President Roosevelt, liberated Col. Lynch. So you see, had it not been for Sir Thomas, the Colonel would probably still be in his prison."

Concerning home politics Mr. Davitt said: "Chamberlain is sure to be defeated, because the feeling against his policy is bitter and extensive. Englishmen are mostly free traders, and I do not think that Mr. Chamberlain can change them now. The poor people would have to pay for protection and the landlords and large holders of capital would be the only ones benefited.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE. — 23RD ST. West of Sixth Ave. 23RD ST.

CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
ANOTHER WEEK OF CONTINUOUS MIRTH.
First performance in many years of the great Abbey's Theatre success,
"Champagne and Oysters"
Adapted from the French by the late J. W. SHANNON, and presented here with a brilliant cast of all the F. F. Proctor stock favorites, including MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GERALD GRIFFIN, GEORGE FRIEND, JOHN WESTLEY, LOTTA LINTHICUM, MARGARET KIRKER, BETTINA GERARD, CECETLLE MAYER, &c.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
T. NELSON DOWNS, SWIFT AND BARTON, FISHER AND JOHNSON, HATHAWAY AND WALTERS, L. COLEMAN, HENRY AND HOON, CORBLY AND BURKE, Kalatechnoscope, &c.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Capital Continuous Bill.
WALLACE ERSKINE AND COMPANY, FISHER AND CARROLL, RICCOBONO'S HORSES, BETTINA GERARD, MORELLO BROTHERS, HUTCHINSON AND BAINBRIDGE, the AUERS, RUTH NELTA, &c.
20—All Star Headliners—20

FROM 12:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
ANOTHER ALL STAR BILL.
First appearance this season of the famous European novelty act,
KAUFMANN TROUPE
The world's premier bicyclists.
ADOLF ZINK
Little Man—Big Comedian.
WARD & CURRAN
Vaudeville's greatest favorites,
In their brand new farcical skit,
BLOCKSOM AND BURNS,
The peers of all knockabout acts,
J. ALDRICH LIBBY AND KATHERINE TRAYER,
In their novel and effective singing act.
LEONARD AND COLLINS, RUTH NELTA, CASTELL, TANNAN BROTHERS, FRED STUBER, ALF HOLT, LAVELLE'S DOGS, ARMINTA, Kalatechnoscope, &c.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Attractive Continuous Bill.
JOHN C. RICE AND SALLY COHEN, CRAWFORD AND MANNING, O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, MARKEY AND MORAN, T. NELSON DOWNS, DOROTHY KENTON, HAYWOOD AND HAYWOOD, &c.
20—STERLING SPECIALTIES—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.
Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Eve. at 7:30.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Brilliant production of Oscar Wilde's charming Problem Play, entitled
"Lady Windermere's Fan"
Presented with a notable cast, including PAUL McALLISTER, CHARLES S. LANE, FLORENCE REED, ROSE STUART, JESSIE BONSTELLE, LORETTA HEALY, CHARLES M. SEAY, SOL AIKEN, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, BESSIE LEA LESTINA, JULIAN REED, EDWIN FOWLER, MARY BERTRAND.
SPLENDID ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
"Talkative" MISS NORTON, JULIUS M. TANNEN, REED AND SHAW, EDDIE MACK, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Greatest Bill in Harlem.
IMRO FOX, CANFIELD AND CARLETON, ELEANOR FALKE, ADOLF ZINK, AL LAWRENCE, MEXICAN TROUBADOURS, etc.
20—Corking Big Acts—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.
MATS. MON., WED., THURS. & SAT.
THE MIGHTY MONARCH OF MASSIVE PRODUCTIONS.
Across the Pacific
— WITH —
HARRY CLAY BLANEY
An Excellent Company of 60 People.
A PRODUCTION WORTHY OF ITS ENORMOUS SUCCESS. A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF LOVE AND PATRIOTISM.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
A Veritable Vaudeville Feast.
WARD AND CURRAN, DILLON BROTHERS, STUART AND RAYMOND, RAYMOND TEAL, KEARNS AND COLE, MESSENGER BOYS' TRIO, BAKER AND LYNN.
20—Stellar Specialties—20

NEW AMSTERDAM, 42D STREET, West of B'way,

Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
Special Mat. Next Mon., (Wash. Birthday.)
LAST 2 WEEKS IN NEW YORK
MOTHER GOOSE
TWO MORE Wednesday & Saturday MATINEES

TUESDAY, March 1, and for four weeks,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
March 1st, for two weeks,
"IVAN, THE TERRIBLE."
Mar. 14 week—"Beau Brummel."
Mar. 21 week—Repertoirs.
Seat sale for first two weeks opens Thursday, Feb. 25. Mail orders filled as received.

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way, 44th to 45th St. Evgs. 8:15.

Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
Last Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
LAST WEEK IN TOWN
AUGUSTUS PITOU presents
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in his new play, entitled TERENCE.
Dramatized from Mrs. B. M. Croker's Novel by Mrs. Edmund Nash Morgan.
PRICES—Good reserved seats, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. NO HIGHER.

Limited Engagement Commencing Washington's Birthday, FEB. 22nd MATINEE
The Dearborn Management presents
RICHARD CARLE
in the operatic brilliancy,
THE TENDERFOOT
An "Arizona" Set to Music.
Prices 50c., 1.00, 1.50. Seat Sale Opens Tuesday.

TO-NIGHT — NEW YORK THEATRE — TO-NIGHT

ANNUAL DRESS REHEARSAL
GREEN ROOM CLUB'S
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
Positive Appearance of the following:

JOSEPH M. WELSH, DAN DALY, VIOLA GILLETTE, JULIUS WITMARK, GUS HILL, THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, MADGE FOX, TEMPLAR SAXE, CLIFTON CRAWFORD, JULIAN ROSE, WRIGHT, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
TASCOTT, EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, JOE CAWTHORNE, EMMA CARUS, CHAS. E. EVANS, GEO. W. MUNROE, WM. McCART, LOLITA TAVARA, WM. STEWART, MAJOR DOYLE, (as Mr. Pewee.)
LUCILLE JOCELYN, WILTON LACKAYE, HARRY BULGER, MARY DRESSLER, TONY PASTOR, JOE WELCH, WM. MANDEVILLE, SIDNEY WILMER, DOLAN & LENHARR, CHAS. DICKSON, and 100 Others.

AND THE GREAT PIT SCENE FROM "THE PIT."
THE GREATEST BILL EVER PRESENTED IN NEW YORK.
Prices: 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.
Next Sunday, RICE'S 8TH Sunday Evening "POP."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
100TH TIME, MAR. 14. SOUVENIRS.
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Augustus Thomas' greatest comedy
THE OTHER GIRL
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
MATINEES SATS. 2
4TH MONTH.
Charles Frohman presents WILLIAM GILLETTE
in J. M. Barrie's fantastic modern comedy,
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
100TH TIME SATURDAY EVENING.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
HELLO YOU!
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
By PIERRE WOLFF.
With WM. H. THOMPSON.
Management of James K. Hackett.
RESUMES ITS PHENOMENAL RUN, COMMENCING TO-MORROW EVENING.
ISN'T IT LOVELY.
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"A good play, well played."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in C. HADDON CHAMBERS' new play,
THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EIGHTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. ZANGWILL'S COMEDY,
MERELY MARY ANN.
"Best of Midwinter plays."—World.
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Eve. Post.
With EDWIN ARDEN and unusual cast.
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. at 8:10 sharp. Mat. 2:10.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4th MONTH 150TH TIME, MARCH 28.
SILVER SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES' presentation of the farcical comedy with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With SAM BERNARD.
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
TRANSFERRED BY ORDER OF MAYOR OF NEW YORK.
KYRLE BELLEW
AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
With E. M. HOLLAND and strong cast.
FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

DALY'S
DANIEL FROHMAN .....Manager
At 8. Matinees Saturdays only. 2.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY.
John C. Fisher : and : Thos. W. Ryley
WILL PRESENT
A COMEDY WITH MUSIC
From Wyndham's Theatre, London, entitled
GLITTERING GLORIA
Written by Hugh Morton.
Music by Bernard Rolt.
UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT OUT OF THE ORDINARY
Cast of Unusual Excellence.

Adele Ritchie	Cyril Scott
Adelaide Prince	Ferd. Gottschalk
Phyllis Rankin	Forrest Robison
Hengler Sisters	Geo. A. Schiller
Marie Wilson	Eug. O'Rourke
Gertrude Douglas	Percy Ames
E. Lovat Fraser	Edward Gore

A SPECIALLY SELECTED ORCHESTRA.
Carriages at 11.
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BROADWAY THEATRE

41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
LAST WEEK!
John C. Fisher and Thos. W. Ryley's production THE
MEDAL AND THE MAID
by the authors of "Florodora," "Silver Slipper," "San Toy," and "The Geisha."
with JAMES T. POWERS,
Ignacio Martinetti, W. T. Carleton, W. P. Carleton, Stanley H. Forde, Tom Terris, Frank D. Nelson, Emma Carus, Georgie Caine, Cecil Engleheart, McCoy Sisters, Ruth Vincent.

BEGINNING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE, FEB. 22d.
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the New Comic Opera, THE
YANKEE CONSUL
by H. M. BLOSSOM, Jr., & A. G. ROBYN.
Sale of Seats and boxes Thursday, 9 A. M.

DANIEL FROHMAN announces the
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Magnificently illustrated with colored views and motion pictures
—AT THE—
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE,
45th St., East of Broadway.
Course A—Five Thursdays, 11 A. M., beg Feb. 25.
Course B—Five Fridays, 3 P. M., beg. Feb. 26.
—AND AT—
CARNEGIE HALL.
Course C—Five Sundays, 8:15 P. M., beg. Feb. 28.
The lectures will be given in the following order:

—NEW LYCEUM THEATRE—	
THE YOSEMITE,	FEB. 25, 26
THE YELLOWSTONE,	MCH. 3, 4
THE GRAND CANYON,	MCH. 10, 11
ALASKA I.,	MCH. 17, 18
ALASKA II.,	MCH. 24, 25
—CARNEGIE HALL—	
ST. PETERSBURG,	FEB. 28
MOSCOW,	MCH. 6
TRANS-SIBERIAN RY.,	MCH. 13
PEKING,	MCH. 20
KOREA,	MCH. 27

Course tickets, at New Lyceum, $5, $4, & $3, and Carnegie Hall, $4, $3, & $2, on sale Monday, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M., at Box Offices. Course sale closes Monday, Feb. 22d. Single tickets at New Lyceum, $1.50, $1.00, & 75c, and Carnegie Hall, $1, 75c., 50c., & 25c., on sale on and after Tuesday, Feb. 23d.
MAIL ORDERS accompanied by check addressed to the Burton Holmes Lectures, Lyceum Theatre or Carnegie Hall, will receive prompt attention in order of receipt.

E. D. Stair & A. L. Wilbur, Props.
Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp.
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MONDAY, FEB. 22.
MAJESTIC
150th PERFORMANCE.
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
FRED R. HAMLIN AND JULIAN MITCHELL'S BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION.
BABES IN TOYLAND
LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by Glen Macdonough.
WILLIAM NORRIS AND COMPANY OF 150
BEST SEATS EVENINGS AND SAT. MAT., $1.50
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, $1.00

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins...Prps. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK
Kirke La Shelle's special new production of
CHECKERS
with THOS. W. ROSS and 150 others.
New York's most successful production.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
—EXTRA—
COMMENCING MONDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE, FEB. 22
THE JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
In a limited engagement of
THE TOREADOR.
Popular Prices. Seats on Sale.

MURRAY Hill Theatre. Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., 2.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c
Evenings Prices, 25, 35, 50.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE
By HENRY V. ESMOND.
FEBY. 22d—The Comedy Sensation "INCOG."

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ROBERT EDESON
In Richard Harding Davis' Comedy,
RANSON'S FOLLY
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BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
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DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
in the new play,
"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
Written by DAVID BELASCO.
Founded on Exerton Castle's book, "THE BATH COMEDY."

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Mr. H. B. Sire has the honor to announce that he has completed arrangements for the appearance during the remainder of the season of
THE CENTURY PLAYERS
Under the direction of SYDNEY ROSENFELD
OPENING Sat. Eve., Feb. 20
First Matinee Feb. 22,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."
Prices 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Boxes 10.00
NEVER ANY HIGHER & No Speculators.
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E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
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MLLE. BALLERINI & MATTHEWS & HARRIS
FITZGIBBON, McCOY TRIO
DILLON BROS. Ballerini's Dogs, Delmore & Oneida, Murphy & Francis, Pierce & Masie, Performing
LYNCH & JEWELL Marion Littlefield, Mackwood Duo, Pelot, Cunningham & Lord, Biograph.
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. AND 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

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GEO. EVANS and 60 others in the Season's Best Musical Comedy, The Good Old Summer Time.
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Would have been triumphant before an audience of graven images.—World.
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IN WM. A. BRADY'S COLOSSAL PRODUCTION OF
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Achieved an unqualified and immensely popular success.—Sun.
MATINEES WED. & SAT.
600—PEOPLE ON THE STAGE—600

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CASINO B'way & 39th st. Tel. 0726-38. Sam S. & Lee Shubert...Props.
AN ENGLISH DAISY
With All Star Cast, Including Chas. A. Bigelow, Christie MacDonald.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MAT., FEB. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
VIRGINIA EARL
in SERGEANT KITTY.
A Rhythmic Revelation. Seats Thursday.

Saying is one thing,
Doing another. Here's both:
The Times says: "Funniest play in town." There's the SAYING. Here's the DOING. Henry W. Savage offers Geo. Ade's quaint comedy,
THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.
Done so well, written so cleverly, acted so perfectly, that, in the words of Rabelais, "You have an immense pleasure to come" if you haven't seen it.
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Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday, Mon. Feb. 22

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., near 7th Av.

ONE WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVG.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
William FAVERSHAM
IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS, "LORD and LADY ALGY."
BY R. C. CARTON.
First appearance of JULIE OPP as Lady Algy.
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
10 STAR ACTS. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS. 50c. & 75c.
FEBRUARY 22, SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.
Beginning Washington's Birthday Matinee
ADA REHAN, OTIS SKINNER
IN CLASSIC COMEDIES.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.
This Afternoon and Evening
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.
To-morrow and all the week
POWELL THE MAGICIAN,
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

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Ladies' Matinee Daily
Grand Concert To-night at 8:15
Vesta Tilley, Geo. C. Boniface & Bertha Waltzinger, Foy & Clark, Fisher & Wacker, The Tanakas, Mayme Remington & Co., James F. MacDonald, Treloar, Nevins & Arnold, and the Vitagraph.
WEEK COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15TH.
3RD BIG WEEK OF
VESTA TILLEY.
CHAS. T. ALDRICH.
6 Reed Birds, 3 Dumonds, George Wilson, Galletti's Monkeys, Howard Brothers, Bebe Lund, Lavelle & Grant, Baltimore Fire—shown on the Vitagraph.

THE GOTHAM THEATRE 125TH ST. 8TH AV.
TO-DAY 2 GRAND "POPS"
Matinee 2 P. M. Evening 8 P. M. 25c—50c.
GREAT BILL!
MANSFIELD & WILBUR
EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE
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2 BAILEYS
LOUISE HENRY
BRETON RUNKEL TRIO
THE GOTHAMSCOPE
To-morrow Matinee and all week.
WORLD BEATERS BURLESQUERS.
THE CHAMPION JAS. J. JEFFRIES All performances.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT
Another Great Bill
Pop. Prices, 25-50 cts.
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THE BIOSCOPE
Com. To-morrow Mat. & all week.
GAY MORNING GLORIES BURLESQUERS
TWO BURLESQUES. Vaudeville.

HURTIG & SEAMONS MUSIC HALL, West 125th St.
TO-DAY AFT. 2:15—EVG. 8:15
10 STAR ACTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
THE BEHMAN SHOW.
MATINEE DAILY 25¢
RUSSELL BROTHERS, JAMES THORNTON, FELIX & BARRY, ROSSOW MIDGETS, BURTON & BROOKS, Chas. Rossow, 3 Livingstons, Edgar Bixley, Sullivan & Pasquelina, Carson & Willard.

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AMY, Sword Swallower,
Gazzler, Champion French Athlete, Open to All Comers in Heavyweight Lifting Contest; Danovas, Flexible Wonders; English Fat Lady; Fire King; Amy, Sword Swallower; Sidonic, Needle Queen; 20 others.
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Daily Matinees, 25c. and 50c.
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PAPINTA, Frank Bush, Prelle's Talking Dogs, Piccolo's Troupe of Midgets, Fisher & Carrol, Eva Mudge, Hickey & Nelson, Avery & Hart, The Sandor Trio; Nevins & Arnold, Herbert Brooks, The Great Alexus and others.

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To-night Big Sunday Concert 25c. 50c.
Hayes & Healy, Bellman & Moore, 15 other acts.

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CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Augustus Thomas' greatest comedy
THE OTHER GIRL
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. 2.
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MATINEES SATS. 2
4TH MONTH.
Charles Frohman presents WILLIAM GILLETTE
in J. M. Barrie's fantastic modern comedy,
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
100TH TIME SATURDAY EVENING.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
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HELLO YOU!
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
By PIERRE WOLFF.
With WM. H. THOMPSON.
Management of James K. Hackett.
RESUMES ITS PHENOMENAL RUN, COMMENCING TO-MORROW EVENING.
ISN'T IT LOVELY.
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. 2:15.
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"A good play, well played."—Herald.
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ANNIE RUSSELL
in C. HADDON CHAMBERS' new play,
THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

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EIGHTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. ZANGWILL'S COMEDY,
MERELY MARY ANN.
"Best of Midwinter plays."—World.
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Eve. Post.
With EDWIN ARDEN and unusual cast.
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. at 8:10 sharp. Mat. 2:10.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4th MONTH 150TH TIME, MARCH 28.
SILVER SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES' presentation of the farcical comedy with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With SAM BERNARD.
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
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SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
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KYRLE BELLEW
AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
With E. M. HOLLAND and strong cast.
FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
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DANIEL FROHMAN .....Manager
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John C. Fisher : and : Thos. W. Ryley
WILL PRESENT
A COMEDY WITH MUSIC
From Wyndham's Theatre, London, entitled
GLITTERING GLORIA
Written by Hugh Morton.
Music by Bernard Rolt.
UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT OUT OF THE ORDINARY
Cast of Unusual Excellence.

Adele Ritchie	Cyril Scott
Adelaide Prince	Ferd. Gottschalk
Phyllis Rankin	Forrest Robison
Hengler Sisters	Geo. A. Schiller
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Carriages at 11.
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

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Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
AMERICAN COMPOSERS' PROGRAMME.
Soloists: Walker, Homer, Campanari, Rand.
Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Felix Mottl.
Pop. prices.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 15, at 8—FAUST. Aino Ackte, (first appearance,) Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Scotti, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Tues., Feb. 16, at 5 P. M. precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 17, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, followed by COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8. Special performance at special prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE, (in German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. Special prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 20, at 1:45—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, followed by COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varesi, Francioli and corps de ballet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8—Special Performance at special prices—FAUST. Ackte, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Naval, Scotti, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
PARSIFAL—Wash. Birthday Mat., 11:30 A. M., and Feb. 25, at 5 P. M. Seats now on sale.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Only production this season of
Der Ring des Nib

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Merits of the Contest as Correspondents View Them.

Defeat Might Prove an Ultimate Benefit to Russia—Russia's Action in the Civil War Discussed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The threatening war cloud that has been darkening the Oriental horizon for months past is about to burst.

If prayers were effective in such affairs, then every good, honest, right-thinking, progress-loving man and woman should pray earnestly and fervently that the struggle between the two nations, Russia and Japan, may be short and decisive, and that Russia may receive such a severe punishment, such a crushing blow, as would stagger her and weaken her for years and years to come.

War is hell. But some wars are inevitable, and this coming struggle between the merciless, inhuman, reactionary Northern colossus and the part of the world that stands for progress and civilization has been foreseen by the careful student for many years, and the sooner it breaks loose the better for the world at large. It is a narrow-minded view to consider the struggle between Russia and Japan as merely a war between two nations. No.

It is a struggle between mediaevalism and the twentieth century, between barbarism and civilization, between reckless disregard of human rights and a decent respect for such rights; in short, between everything mean and cruel of the past and everything good and hopeful of the future. Japan is merely an accident. Behind Japan stands Great Britain, the United States, and the rest of the civilized world.

Russia is the only country which mercilessly crushes every attempt at progress, tramples upon every ideal dear to the human heart, scoffs at oaths and promises, punishes with death and exile those who dare to think or speak of liberty, and it is the only country that casts a darkening shadow over the orderly progress of mankind. For the welfare of the latter, Russia must be chastised, must be curbed, must be taught that we do not live in the times of Ivan the Terrible, and that a hundred million people may not be tortured with impunity.

And Russia herself needs that castigation. The cowardly bully always gets more decent after a severe whipping. After the defeat of the Crimean war Russia began to look around earnestly for reforms, a semblance of freedom was granted to the press, the liberal Russians began to breathe freely, and great things were accomplished in a short time. But the Russian beaurocracy, the foulest and most corrupt on the face of the earth, became alarmed, and all the liberties were taken away, so that there is less freedom in Russia now than there was fifty years ago.

A crushing defeat now would make Russia see better days in a very short time. Russia's best sons, those who are imbued with true patriotism, are praying for defeat of their own country, for they know that defeat in war means ultimate victory of the principles of progress, of liberty, of humanity.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.
New York, Feb 8, 1904.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR POINTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES, "Why Should Russia Fight?" will do a world of good in explaining to the people the causes that have led up to the present encounter between the little brown men and the bears. It explains as well the interests of the United States in the matter—in fact, the interests of all people or nations who believe in right, justice, or progress. A similar editorial explaining why the United States should fight would be pertinent. Japan is fighting for a principle, the open door, and the sovereignty of the Chinese in China.

This has been and is our cry, but we have in conjunction with this the very important fact that China is a pleasanter neighbor to our new house (the Philippines) than Russia would be, and Russia unchecked would mean Russia's control if not absolute possession of China. Our policy must be to keep a quiet and good neighbor between ourselves and a disagreeable and dangerous one. The United States has at stake a great commerce, an outlet for our congested markets, great opportunities for generous returns for energetic opening up of an enormously rich and virgin country; we have, as before said, to prevent China from disintegration for the protection of our interests in the Far East. If Russia, victorious in this fight, were permitted to have her free hand, who is harmed to a greater degree than the United States? One country and one only, China.

On the other hand, a victory over Russia insures China's integrity. China's integrity insures the open door to the world, the open door to the world means the enrichment of China, and also those nations which have trade relations with her. It means peace in the household of the world, and means, a temporary, at least, freedom from the selfish, cruel, barbaric methods which find it advantageous, in carrying out a policy to create massacres of thousands of men, women, and children, so choking a great river with their bodies that it was impossible for a steamer three months after to pass through. I refer to Manchuria. In perfect keeping, the same policy finds it to its advantage to crush and mangle inoffensive old men, women, and babes in their mothers' arms.

In the Manchurian affair policy of continued occupation of another nation's land seemed a sufficient cause. In the latter, that these people had a different religious faith seemed a sufficient cause, and yet we hear from the Russian papers that this war is a war of "Christian" (?) against pagan.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.
New York, Jan. 9, 1904.

RUSSIA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever Russia does anything particularly outrageous against her own people, or against any less powerful neighbor, some one feels called upon to remind us that we must not judge Russia harshly, as we are under the greatest obligations to her because she prevented England and France from helping the Southern Confederacy during our civil war, and even went so far as to send a fleet of warships to New York to be in readiness to help us the moment any European nation raised a hand in assistance to the South.

That Russia in the unceasing diplomatic game, which is always being played on the European chessboard, did use her influence against an active coalition between France and England to help the South, or to do any other practical thing in forceful alliance, I readily believe; but this story about the Russian fleet in New York, with orders to open fire in defense of American integrity is, I am persuaded, a mere myth, which has come to be believed in by reason of frequent repetition.

Who first started the yarn I do not recall, but I do remember trying to verify it. I could get no satisfaction in either New York or Washington, so I wrote to the late Cassius M. Clay, who was United States Minister in St. Petersburg at the time the fleet was said to be in New York, and asked him about the story. He replied by sending me his autobiography, his accompanying letter telling me that I would find his Russian story in that book. I read the rambling and disconnected narrative, but found not a word about the fleet. I therefore wrote to him again, and he replied by sending me a box of books, upon the theory, no doubt, that if I could not find what I wanted in one copy, I might be able to do so with a dozen to consult.

I was forced to the conclusion that the fleet had never been in New York Harbor on any such mission, or, if it had been, our Minister in Russia did not know of it. If there be any direct evidence that this story is more than a myth I should be glad to know of it.

PHILIP POINDEXTER.
Mendham, N. J., Feb. 10, 1904.

TO END RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your pro-Russian correspondent in to-day's paper is afraid "lest we forget" the attitude of the Romanoffs during our civil war, and seems alarmed at the sympathy displayed here toward the Japanese in the present unfortunate crisis. Friendship is surely a strong bond, and ought to constitute an appealing force; but was it really friendship which prompted Russia's action toward us?

Could it possibly be sympathy of a power that grinds almost to the dust countless millions, for a nation of freemen determined to liberate the Southern slaves? Was it not, rather, an unspeakable hatred of Great Britain (irrespective of her course, so utterly condemnable) that gave the impetus to Russia to take an opposite stand? What impartial historian will agree that love of our Nation and its institutions was the impelling motive?

No! And we cannot, nor should we, attempt to down that sentiment which now manifests itself for the smaller and the weaker, against the incursions of a power that would rule the whole world if she could, and with a grip of iron.

Napoleon Bonaparte saw it all at St. Helena, when he knowingly remarked that "Europe will either be republican or Cossack"; he foresaw the inroads of an absolutism that even he could not crush (and, alack the day!) beyond further menace to the peace of the world and the progress of enlightenment.

But the day will come in the economy of the Most High, in the providence and universal fatherhood of that God who has declared that wickedness and tyranny shall be blotted from the earth, and that right, not might, shall rule in the sphere which He made for a paradise, but which false, selfish man has turned into a valley of tears and an abode of misery.

Let us, as Americans, not be duped into support of tyranny, but bear in mind the principles upon which our own Government was founded by those immortal heroes who staked their "lives," their "fortunes," and their "sacred honor" to establish a home of human liberty.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.
New York, Feb. 10, 1904.

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time that this absurd talk about Russia's friendship came to an end? That Russia ever sent a fleet to assist this country during the civil war has been flatly denied more than once. If there were any truth in it the published records at the ports of the United States would give ample proof of it.

The only foundation for this yarn is the circumstance that during the Winter of 1862-1863 two or three small training vessels called at New York, en route from South America, and were ordered to remain here until the Baltic was clear of ice. A very small modern British gunboat would have been more than a match for them.

We must have been very hard up for sympathy if we could only find it from the most barbarous of all nations claiming to be civilized. Your correspondent "Lest We Forget" should not forget "Poland," "Finland," the "Jews" and the many broken promises respecting Manchuria.

R. J. CORTIS.
New York, Feb. 10, 1904.

A PLEA FOR RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the sympathy shown everywhere with Japan in her conflict with Russia is dangerously short-sighted. Do we want Mongol control of the East? Would not Christian Russia rather than Buddhist or Mohammedan Asia be a safe leader?

And I never could understand the blind fear and jealousy shown for Russia by England. All Russia needs is internal development to turn her savage hordes into citizens capable of republican government. All that this internal industrial development needs is a seaport far enough south to be a competent outlet to her energy. She would not be a menace to other nations if allowed this proper internal growth.

That England should have aided Turkey at the time of the Crimean war must have retarded civilization in that part of the world by centuries.

Let us be generous. Give Russia her seaport and we shall find her a friend, not an enemy, to the higher civilization of the future for which we hope.

ANNIE W. GOULD.
New York, Feb. 12, 1904.

A COINCIDENCE OF THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A singular coincidence of dates in the present Russo-Japanese war with that of the Crimea war has not, I believe, yet been pointed out. It was on the 7th of February, 1854, that the English and Russian Ambassadors left, respectively, St. Petersburg and London, and it is fifty years afterward, almost to a day, that the Ambassador of another island empire and the Russian Ambassador left the capitals to which they were accredited, the departures in both instances commencing wars disastrous to the northern colossus, whose present menacing attitude in the Farthest East has for so long caused almost universal anxiety, and against whom little Japan is so well fighting alone the battles of civilization.

W. P. GEORGE.
Brooklyn, Feb. 13, 1904.

RUSSIAN UNPREPAREDNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that war seems actually to have begun, propheeles as to the result are in order.

It will be recalled that at the commencement of every war in which Russia has been engaged during the last hundred years the world has been astonished at the unexpectedly unprepared condition of the Russian Army and Navy, in spite of the vast sums of money that had been appropriated for military purposes. The explanation soon followed in the exposure of a horrible state of official corruption and extravagance.

Whether history is going to repeat itself now in this respect remains to be seen, but the chances are that we shall be treated to a succession of Japanese successes until Russia has finally pulled herself together and got into fighting order.

The war will probably be mainly a naval one, although the hostile armies may come together in Korea. The Japanese will be no further from their base of supplies than Russia, for the reason that the latter will be obliged to transport troops and supplies across Siberia from European Russia, as Siberia itself is hardly sufficiently advanced in civilization and development to serve Russia as a base of supplies.

Take all things together, the "little Jap" stands a good chance of winning his fight against the Muscovite giant, and I rather think that most Americans will wish him all success.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, Feb. 9, 1904.

THE RECORD OF RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the civilized world is filled with horror at the outbreak of war between Rusia and Japan, after prolonged negotiations, which, it was hoped, would result in an amicable adjustment of mutual differences and the consequent prevention of bloodshed and carnage; while the progressive element of humanity, that which considers war as a vestige of primitive savagery, as the only available tool of a day when the human mind was as yet unborn, and which, believing in the efficiency of education to slowly uplift humanity and lead it toward moral perfection, looks forward toward the day when mere physical strength will no longer be the arbitrator in national disputes any more than it is in individual disputes even now, will feel chagrined at this recourse to arms, neither can fail to hope, now that war is actually in progress and murder is the order of the day, that the ultimate victory should be on the side of Japan, which stands for everything that is progressive and liberal, as her history during the past two score years conclusively proves, as against benighted and bigoted Russia.

The latter, true to her traditionally infamous policy of selfishness and perfidious greed and deceit, is even now quite ready to engage in a bloody and merciless strife to satiate her base thirst for somebody's and everybody's lands—more lands to misgovern and more nations to oppress and exploit not unlike those who are already groaning under her heavy and unbearable yoke!

For almost a thousand years Russia, risen from the state of an insignificant principality, has been accumulating strength and energy, and this she has unscrupulously and invariably employed to ruthlessly persecute those weaker nations and tribes whose dire misfortune it was to be conquered by her arms! Every nation has been benefited, to a greater or less extent, by the onward march of civilization and the dissemination of enlightening thoughts, but this Tartar empire, this half Asiatic and half European nation, has never yet learned even the rudimentary laws of tolerance. Never has it as yet displayed the slightest degree of forbearance toward its weaker neighbors or those of her own subjects whose only crime is that they are descended from a different stock or do not worship according to the prescribed and holy precepts of the Greek Catholic Church! Jew, Pole, and Finn—in fact any one who cannot boast of a fatherland whose aid he can invoke in case of persecution—are all treated with the same severity, and pursued with the same cruelty and barbarity!

And even the Russians themselves, those in whose veins no taint of foreign blood has ever entered, how fares it with them? Oppressed and hounded, denied all the liberties which are the birthright of every man, and only through the exercise and enjoyment of which a human being can be said to be truly happy; with education entirely forbidden to 60 per cent. of the population, exploited and misled by a heathenish, bigoted, and ambitious clergy, and plundered by a corrupt and greedy officialdom, thought and speculation discouraged for fear it will undermine the divine-right assertions of an autocratic despot and his family, and the utterance, of any enlightening thought severely punished by banishment to Siberia or the bare and unhospitable island of Sokhalin, there to end their days in tortures far worse than death; they surely are praying for a deliverance from the hands of such an unscrupulous tyranny.

May the agonized cries of the countless millions of sufferers and the earnest prayers of her patriots languishing in her subterranean dungeons ascend heavenward and call down upon that sinful empire that fitting punishment she so earnestly strived to merit.

HAROLD BERMAN.
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 12, 1904.

AMERICAN TREATMENT OF RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 10, "Lest We Forget" expresses his opinion that our sympathy should favor Russia, as against Japan, because of Russian aid to our Government during our civil war, and that otherwise we are ungrateful.

Does any American now accuse our country of ingratitude toward France, which once went to more expense in aiding us than Russia ever did? I think not. Yet our country almost went to war with France within a few years after her great aid to us. Later we figuratively kicked her army out of Mexico; and our sympathy has never been with her when we felt compelled to consider her in the wrong, the latest instance being that of the Dreyfus case.

How have we treated Russia? A few years after her aiding us Russia was apprehensive of war with England, and wished to dispose of Alaska, which was not then considered a good bargain at any price. To remunerate Russia our Government, under severe criticism for its superabundant liberality to Russia, purchased Alaska at a price then considered the equivalent of Russia's expenses incurred for our benefit, combined with, or in addition to, the fair market value of Alaska. Thereafter we made large contributions of grain for the Russian famines; and our sympathy has been and will be with her whenever we can believe her to be in the right.

As a people we have always given her the benefit of a doubt. But in some instances we cannot comprehend a doubt. We cannot sympathize with her treatment of Poland, Finland, China, and the Jews. National sympathy means moral support; and neither our people nor a good citizen will give moral support to a friend who impresses the other as being clearly and grossly in the wrong.

As to the point on which the Japanese Government has been criticised by the French and the Russians, the authorized public statements made by the Japanese Ministers at Paris and London seem to me to have been abundant warnings to Russia and her French ally that Japan's breaking off diplomatic relations would mean immediate war, and Japan gave other warnings. But if she violated international law by not giving more abundant warning to Russia, is not Russia's violation of a solemn treaty with a weak power, China, as to withdrawing from Manchuria, a worse violation of international law? If it is not, then international law should be amended; and perhaps such amendment is one of the points for which Japan is fighting.

F. H. COX.
New York, Feb. 12, 1904.

Ashland (Wis.) Savings Bank Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 13.—State Examiner Berg to-day closed the Security Savings Bank of this city on application from the Board of Directors. He says the bank will be able to pay all depositors in full if given time. Deposits $109,000. Available resources $150,000.

RUSSIAN MISSIONS' WORK

How the Orthodox Church Has Spread Its Influence in Asia.

Account of Heroic Struggles Given in a Work by Chaplain Smirnoff of the Embassy in London.

A graphic account of heroic struggles in missionary work and the results achieved is given in a little book by the Very Rev. Eugene Smirnoff, Chaplain of the Russian Embassy in London. The work deals with the historical development and present position of the Orthodox Russian missions, and has just been published in the British capital.

The mediaeval night had scarcely descended upon the world, and the exploits and daring of the crusaders had not yet thrilled the faithful in Western and Southern Europe, when the first colonist monk of Russia began his labor on the outskirts of the future empire, then only emerging from the night of paganism and beginning to assume shape as a nation. These colonist monks were the pioneers of Russian missionary efforts, and have left their mark indelibly upon the history of the Orthodox Church.

They went into the forests and settled near rivers and lakes, taking up their habitation in hollow trees, mud huts, or hastily constructed log cabins. Where two or three of these monks lived together the foundation for a future monastery was laid; as soon as possible a simple church was built, and the sacraments were administered according to the rites of the Orthodox Church.

The work lay among the savage nomad tribes that swarmed on the borders of Russia, and who had little or no idea of religion, even in the pagan sense of the word. They had proved amenable to no form of the crude culture that obtained in those days until the advent of the colonist monks. The latter not only instructed them in religion, but taught them to make clearings in the forest, to cultivate the earth, to build dwellings and canoes, to make nets and catch fish—in other words, the colonist monk became their guide not only from a religious and moral, but from a civic point of view. He changed the nomad into a settler, and many of the present towns of the Muscovite Empire have grown up on the site of these early settlements. It was a process that had its historical meaning also, for by thus instilling Russian culture into alien tribes they were grafted into the Russian body politic by a peaceful method, and gradually became "flesh and blood of the Russian people."

This primitive period in Russian missionary effort lasted for two or three centuries. During that time the colonist monks came in contact principally with the Finns. Their religion was Shamanism, the most ancient and general religious form among the Siberian people.

In the second missionary period, which commences with the middle of the sixteenth and continues up to the middle of the eighteenth century, the advance guard of the pioneer missionaries was thrown further eastward, across the vast and desolate Siberian tundras, and finally came face to face with Lamaism and Mohammedanism, which had been carried westward on the wave of the great migrations, and by that time were the accepted beliefs, the former of the Mongolian tribes, the latter of the Tartars.

These forms of religions had behind them centuries of tradition and were suited to the mode of thought and life of their followers. As a result, the colonist monks, whose experience was for the most part limited to the exterior side of religion—the only basis on which the appeal could be made to the infant intelligence of the natives—succeeded in making but slight impress on these peoples, and toward the middle of the nineteenth century there was a falling off en masse by the Tartars, who returned to Mohammedanism.

The present period in the missions of the Russian Church was preceded by an era of great stagnation. The recent activity, as a result of which during the last thirty years nearly 125,000 Heathens in Siberia have been converted, dates from 1863. Undoubtedly, the author says, the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and the consequent settlement of Siberia by European colonists, have been potent factors in the work. But more than anything else, the translation of religious and educational books into twenty-nine Siberian dialects has tended to advance the missionary cause there.

The author describes the difficulties encountered in this work. The poverty of surrounding nature and the requisites of life in the frozen wastes of Siberia have tended to narrow the mental horizon of the natives. There is an absence in their languages of words to express not only moral but also material notions, because the objects themselves do not enter as a factor in native life. Among the Samoyedes the word "bread" did not exist until the Russians taught the people to eat bread. "Our daily bread," in the Lord's Prayer had to be changed in the native's language into "our necessary food." There are no words such as "serpent" and "dove," because neither exists in the fauna of the region. "Be ye wise as serpents and simple as doves" in the Scriptural text, in order to be understood by the natives, had to be rendered: "Be wise as ermines and simple as seal cubs."

It will be interesting and perhaps news to many readers to learn that in the Far East, in Japan and Korea, where armies and fleets now are in warlike array, peaceful victories were won by Russian missionaries long before the Far Eastern problem had appeared on the horizon of the nation. Bishop Nicholas, at present the head of a body of 28,000 converts to the Orthodox Church, first went to Japan in 1860. A [illegible] cathedral has since been reared in [illegible], and in Hakodate, reported besieged by a Russian fleet, as well as in other Japanese towns, there are orthodox churches. In the capital there are schools, seminaries, and printing presses. Nominally the Orthodox Church in Japan is free from Russian domination, but Bishop Nicholas is amenable to the mandates of the Holy Synod in the Russian capital, of which the Great White Czar, Japan's present foe, is the head.

In China and Korea the Russian faith has gained a footing, though the pioneer effort in the Hermit Kingdom was made only after that country became the seed of contention between Russia and Japan. The Russian Orthodox Church in this country counts 32,104 members, and at its head is the Most Rev. Thikon, whose title is Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and North America.

FRIENDSHIP ABOVE POLITICS.

Consideration of the Late ex-Senator Ellsworth for Senator Grady.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—When Senator Grady was delivering his eulogy of the late Timothy E. Ellsworth, for many years the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, he was completely overcome by his emotion. The friendship which had existed between them extended over a period of years, and was close. They were in the Assembly together. At the close of every session it was their custom to present each other with a floral offering.

Their friendship rose superior to all partisan considerations. During the session of 1902, which was the last year of ex-Senator Ellsworth's service in the Legislature, on the day on which a measure of the greatest importance to New York City of any which had come up at that session was to be considered, Senator Grady was too ill to attend the session.

Mr. Ellsworth knew that the leader of the minority was most desirous of making a political record on the bill, and in order to give him that opportunity he had the Senate adjourn until the day following when Senator Grady was able to be present and make his speech.

SENATOR STEVENS MUST WAIT.

Will Not Succeed Representative Wadsworth for Two Years Anyhow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Some anxiety is being manifested by the Republican leaders as to the effect the death of ex-Senator Ellsworth will have on the political situation in the Thirty-fourth Congressional District. This district takes in the Counties of Niagara, Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, and Wyoming, and Mr. Ellsworth was the State Committeeman for the district.

It is understood that John A. Merritt, the present Postmaster of Washington, D. C., will be a candidate for the vacancy on the State Committee caused by Mr. Ellsworth's death. He is now the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Niagara County.

Senator Stevens of Wyoming County is anxious to go to Congress from the Thirty-fourth, but James W. Wadsworth of Livingston County, the present representative of the district, is not yet ready to retire. At the conference held some months ago it was settled that Wadsworth is to be renominated for Congress and Senator Stevens and L'Hommedieu renominated for the Senate, and that two years from now the claims of Senator Stevens for the Congressional nomination shall be considered.

JANITOR TELLS OF OPPRESSION.

Employe of the Duces Tecum Club Makes Charge Against Policeman—Magistrate Reserves Decision.

Policemen Alexander Knittel and John J. Manning, of the West Thirtieth Street command, were defendants yesterday before Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Police Court, the charge against them being "oppression," preferred by James Kennedy.

Kennedy is janitor of the Duces Tecum Club, in West Thirty-fifth Street, and his complaint was that the police took possession of it Feb. 9 on the ground that a pool room was conducted on the premises. They had possession of the club rooms before this. The case for Kennedy was conducted by ex-Assistant District Attorney Stephen O'Hare, and the interests of the Police Department were looked after by Third Deputy Police Commissioner Cowan and Assistant Corporation Counsel James T. Malone. Inspector Richard Walsh, Capt. Burfeind of the Tenderloin and Capt. Aloncle of the Charles Street Station were in Court.

Inspector Walsh was under examination by Mr. O'Hare for two hours. He did not, of his own personal knowledge, know that the place was a pool room.

Magistrate Breen insisted that the prosecution establish that the police acted with malice. He declined to order the police to cease to guard the house, but said that while he could not hold the defendants, he would render a decision shortly. He said that an opinion from a higher court would clarify a situation resulting from police action without a warrant.

TO PUSH FOR HOME RULE

Party Policy Comes Up at Odell's Conference To-morrow.

The Educational Bill and the Contest for the Morris Mansion to Occupy the Legislature's Attention This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Odell's home rule conference will be held Monday afternoon in the Executive Chamber. The invitations which were sent out for the conference were signed jointly by Gov. Odell and by Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The conference probably will be in session for several hours, for the Governor not only will outline his views as to home rule legislation for the cities, but will also bring up for consideration other important legislation now pending before the Legislature. The party policy with regard to educational and tax legislation is likely to be defined.

Among those who have been invited to the conference are: Lieut.-Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, Senators Raines, Malby, Brackett, Elsberg, and Brown, Assemblymen Rogers, Burnett, Bostwick, Remsen, Finch, Newcomb, and Agnew, Charles H. Murray, the President of the New York County Republican Committee; William Halpin, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Republican County Committee; Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee; William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and State Committeemen William L. Ward of Westchester, Isaac V. Baker of Washington, Francis Hendricks of Onondaga, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung, and William C. Warren of Erie.

The conference will develop just what Gov. Odell's ideas with regard to a greater measure of home rule for the cities are and what support they are likely to command from the Republican organization. The Governor expects some antagonism from the up-State members, but he is inclined to think that when he and the officers of the New York County Republican Committee put the political situation in New York County before the conference in its true light, the up-State Republicans will see the wisdom of the proposals which will be made.

There is a possibility that the conference may mark an important political crisis in the State. While the Governor himself has refused to confirm the report, his friends are saying that if his ideas as to what ought to be done to build up the Republican organization in the city and State for the coming Presidential and State contests are rejected, he may conclude to take the trip to Europe which he has had in mind for some time, and let those who think they know better than he what is the wisest course for the party assume the full responsibility for the conduct of the campaign.

The Educational Unification bill will be the special order in the Senate Monday evening, and is certain to provoke a warm debate. It is now generally understood in Albany that Senator John Raines, the close personal and political friend of Charles R. Skinner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, had more to do with the drawing up of the bill than any member of the Joint Educational Committee, and this information has done much to strengthen the opinion of the Regents and the Democratic minority in the Legislature that political purposes are to be served by the legislation.

Senator Grady and other members of the minority have been making a study of the political possibilities of the bill and will give them a thorough airing when it comes before the Senate.

The bill giving the Colonial Dames possession of the Morris Mansion in Morris Park, New York City, has passed the Senate, and the bill giving it to the Daughters of the American Revolution has passed the Assembly. The prospect is bright for a deadlock for there is a good deal of feeling over the matter.

Memorial Services for Leo N. Levi.

Memorial services for Leo N. Levi, President of B'nai B'rith, who died about a month ago, will be held this evening at the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Prominent men from Washington and other cities, as well as residents of New York, will attend the services. Mr. Levi, with Oscar S. Straus, presented the protest against the Kishineff massacres, signed by thousands of Jews, to President Roosevelt.

The New York Times.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

HAS the Exclusive Right in America of the Unrivaled War News Service of THE LONDON TIMES, Supplementing the Magnificent News Service of THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, which is presented in the Columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without Padding and without Exaggeration.

EAST AFRICAN ZIONIST PROJECT

Dr. Max Bernstein Says the Scheme Is Impracticable.

Conditions That Would Confront the Settlers on the Land Offered by the British Government.

A frank and unqualified verdict of condemnation of the project—as yet in its embryonic stage—of establishing a Zionist colony under British protectorate in East Africa is pronounced in an article on the subject, contributed to the February issue of The New Era Illustrated Magazine by Dr. Max Bernstein.

Dr. Bernstein is a Russian Jew, and received his education at the Moscow University. He practiced medicine on the vast estates of the Princess de Lieven until 1893, and when in that year the yoke was pressed down harder on the shoulders of the Russian Jews, he voluntarily abandoned a lucrative practice and emigrated to London, where he established himself.

Ever since then Dr. Bernstein has taken an absorbing and active interest in the Zionist movement. He was a delegate to the Sixth International Congress of Zionists, held in Berne last Summer, where the East African colonization scheme was first broached. Coming at a time when the hopes of establishing a rejuvenated Jewish nation in Palestine, the old home of the Jewish people, had received a setback, the Sultan having turned a deaf ear to every plea and persuasive effort that could be brought to bear on him from Zionist quarters, and when other havens of refuge had been barred while persecution of a sorely tried people was rife, the project fell on willing ears, but provoked passionate discussion, for among the delegates were many who had their eyes turned toward Jerusalem as the ultimate goal of all Zionist striving.

FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Dr. Bernstein very frankly admits that he is a Zionist in the original conception of the term. His objections against turning Zionism into what he calls "East Africanism," though, are not altogether based on his predisposition in favor of Palestine, but rather due to conditions, varying in nature but all vitally affecting human existence, with which settlers of the proposed colony of necessity would be confronted. His information regarding these conditions Dr. Bernstein has gathered from official reports in the possession of the British Government, and he utilizes it in his aggressive effort to put to rout the hopes of those who have taken a more optimistic view of the project.

The spot which the English Government proposes to throw open to Jewish settlers is situated almost under the equator in what is known as the Rift Valley, a depressed area inclosed between two mountain ranges, the Kikuyu and the Mau, which reach a height of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet, while the valley itself has a mean elevation of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The surrounding country is a mountainous highland, with vast plains and mountain ranges that are covered with dense tropical forests. It is situated, roughly speaking, about 350 miles from the coast, which is reached by the Uganda Railway, running between Mombasa on the coast and Victoria Nyanza in the interior, a distance of 587 miles. The nearest station to the proposed Jewish settlement would be the little town of Nairobi, which is 325 miles from the coast.

The general description of the surrounding territory, largely gathered from Government reports, which Dr. Bernstein renders, does scarcely sound inviting enough to boost land values in that part of Africa, and should make it appear a region of terrors to the poor Jew, even though he has lived in the midst of the crudest forms of civilization known to Europe, with persecution for his daily meat.

"The Rift Valley itself," writes Dr. Bernstein, "is scarcely inhabited at all. In the dense forests of the Mau Mountains live a few Wanderabos, a shy and wild hunting tribe, who kill their game with poisoned arrows. To the west of the Mau, in the best district of East Africa, live the Nandi, an intractable and in many ways aggressive tribe, who are rather troublesome to the Government. Among other things they endanger the railway by stealing the fastening pins of the rails and telegraph wires, which are used for ornaments. Then there are the Masai, a tribe of warriors, who live entirely on the milk and blood of their cattle, and who are a source of danger to the railway, as they are in the habit of driving their cattle across the line, and will not get out of the way of the trains. Besides these there are the Kikuyu, who live on the eastern slopes of the Rift Valley, and who are a source of danger to the settlers, as they are in the habit of stealing their cattle and sheep.

"The spot which has been selected for the Jewish settlement is the Uasin Gishu Plateau, which is 7,000 feet above the sea, and is about 100 miles long and 50 miles broad. It is a grass country, and has been very carefully selected. As a result of the dampness of the grass, animals brought from the coast generally die.

But the chief difficulty, according to Dr. Bernstein, is that the territory offered for the colony would not accommodate more than 70,000 settlers at the most—not enough for the establishment of an African Zion. Another difficulty is found in the fact that the Government itself will do nothing for the settlers beyond letting them have the land on easy terms. In fact, the Government has strongly advised against anybody emigrating to this region unless he has at least $1,500 to begin life with. Dr. Bernstein declares that no Jew who possesses that amount of working capital would dream of investing it in this tropical wilderness, where returns naturally are too distant to impress themselves very vividly on his mental vision.

"If the British Government can find suitable land for a certain number of Jewish settlers, we may act as brokers, even as controllers," says Dr. Bernstein. "But let us clearly understand that that is not our primary business; that Zionism cannot be on circuit, like an English Judge, and lend its flag to-day to East Africa and to-morrow to Timbuctoo. A settlement in East Africa does not need the Zionist flag at all. We can treat with this Government and that, but let us not get giddy with imaginary honors. Zionists must keep free of the side squint for effect; we must look straight for our own aim."

THREE RAIDS IN HARLEM.

More Than 150 Persons Arrested in Alleged Disorderly Houses.

Three raids made in Harlem last night resulted in the capture of more than 150 persons.

Shortly before midnight Police Captain McNally of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station gathered his plain clothes men, and with a patrol wagon from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, as well as the one attached to his own precinct, he descended on the Union Café at 2,314 Third Avenue, and placed every one he found there under arrest. When the police entered the café and began going through the house many of the people tried to leave by the fire escapes, but this they found impossible.

David Lohman, the proprietor, was charged with maintaining a disorderly house and the others were charged with disorderly conduct. The two patrol wagons made three trips each between the café and the station house.

While this raid was being made Detectives Higgins and O'Neill, with a roundsman and a squad of men; descended on the café at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where the proprietor Samuel Levy, was charged with maintaining a disorderly house, and a number of other prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct.

On a complaint made by ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, Capt. McGlynn and several detectives raided a house on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Harry Gilwicks, who gave his address as 418 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house. Eleven other men found in the place were also arrested.

DOWN-TOWN POLICE RAID.

Crowd Watches Capt. Burns's Descent on Vesey Street Place.

Capt. Joseph Burns and a squad of policemen and detectives from the Church Street Station yesterday afternoon raided an alleged poolroom on the second floor of 51 Vesey Street, capturing a lot of racing sheets, betting slips, telephones, and other paraphernalia such as are used in poolrooms, and two prisoners.

The prisoners were William Litzen, alias Simpson, who refused his address, saying that he "lived in New York," who is charged with maintaining and keeping a poolroom, and Robert Hunter, a clerk, of 58 Greenwich Avenue.

Capt. Burns said last night that he had been watching the place for some time. He discovered that Litson, who the Captain said is an old-time pool room man, had got a man named Schwartz of 50 Vesey Street to hire three rooms on the second floor of 51 Vesey Street for him, saying that he wanted to use them as a store room.

Then Litson went to work and hired men to build heavy doors, four inches thick, with iron bars and levers so that no one could break in the doors.

Yesterday the aptain sent Detectives Rooney and Conway, who had been detailed to him from other precincts, to try to effect an entrance to the place. When they appeared, it is alleged that Litson let them in, saying there was "nothing doing."

Later when Litsen's suspicions were allayed the patrol wagon in charge of the Captain and his men rolled up to the door and before any resistance could be made and the doors closed, the policemen ran up the stairway and entered.

They found nine men in there, one of whom was talking over a telephone. All were allowed to depart excepting the two

YALE'S RUNNERS DEFEAT COLUMBIA

Interesting Relay Races in Fourteenth Regiment and Y. M. C. A. Games in Brooklyn—Buffalo Runners Capture the Eastern Section Championship—Interborough Victory for Pastime A. C.

Relay races predominated at the joint games of the Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association and the Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Athletic Club, held in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. There were no less than nine of these popular competitions on the programme, most of them with six or seven teams entered. Most of them furnished close and exciting races, particularly the intercollegiate event, in which Yale defeated Columbia in fast time; the race for the championship of the Eastern District of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which a team from Buffalo won handily and almost ran the local runners off their feet; the interregimental contest, in which the Thirteenth Regiment won from the Twenty-third; the interscholastic event, won by Pratt Institute, and the four-mile interborough race, won by the Pastime Athletic Club of Manhattan.

Although the intercollegiate relay race had but two entries, Yale and Columbia, it was the most interesting event of the meeting and afforded one of the best contests. The Yale team was composed of J. Cates, C. B. Long, L. T. Sheffield, and W. Johnston, while the local runners were W. P. S. Earle, L. F. Kohler, H. M. Banks, and J. A. Taylor. Cates, who ran first for Yale, took the lead from the start and led Earle by a yard, when he gave place to Long. The latter found Kohler a worthy opponent and beat him by only a foot. Sheffield, the former interscholastic runner, gained five yards on Banks, and Johnston increased this lead to ten yards over Taylor at the finish. The time—3:30 1-5—was claimed to be a new indoor record, it being said that the former record was 3:31.

In the mile relay for the championship of the Eastern section of the Y. M. C. A. A. League there were six entries, including teams from Buffalo, N. Y., and Passaic, N. J., in addition to the Manhattan and Brooklyn entries. The Buffalo team took the lead from the start, Seidensticker beating Johns of the West Side Y. M. C. A. of Manhattan by five yards on the first relay. Norcross of Buffalo increased this by ten yards in the second relay but Waite, who ran third, lost most of this to Robinson of the West Side Y. M. C. A., whom he beat by only a yard. The final relay was an exciting contest between Wilgus of Buffalo and Smith of the West Side Branch, but the Buffalo runner won by two yards at the finish.

There were also six teams in the interscholastic relay, which resulted in a victory for the Pratt Institute team, which had a start of twenty yards and won by a narrow margin of two yards from the Erasmus Hall High School team, which was on scratch. The Boys' High School was a good third.

On account of the local athletic rivalry between the two regiments represented in the military relay race—the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments—it aroused much enthusiasm and resulted in an exciting race. Northridge of the Twenty-third led at the first relay by a yard over Robertson of the Thirteenth, and the next two relays were practically dead heats. In the final lap Hillman of the Thirteenth beat Valentine of the Twenty-third by two yards.

The mile handicap was won by George G. Parkhurst of Yale (65 yards) from a field of local runners in excellent style, and the two-mile handicap bicycle race went to Oscar Goerke of the National Athletic Club, who, with thirty yards handicap allowance, beat both Warner of the Twenty-third Regiment, with forty yards, and George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment, who was on scratch. The summary follows:

75-Yard Run, Novice.—First Trial Heat—Won by Eugene Harrison, 23d Regt. A. A. Time—0:08 3-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by F. R. De Coursey, Central Branch Y. M. C. A. A. Time—0:08 2-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by Wilfred L. Raby, Central Branch Y. M. C. A. A. Time—0:08 4-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by Thomas Orr, Prospect Park Branch Y. M. C. A. Time—0:08 4-5. Fifth Trial Heat—Won by Arthur Johnson, Temple Forum. Time—0:08 2-5. Sixth Trial Heat—Won by George H. Court, Co. L, 14th Regt. A. A. Time—0:09. Seventh Trial Heat—Won by [illegible]

Waite, and E. C. Wilgus; West Side Branch (Manhattan) Y. M. C. A. team, composed of A. J. Robinson, R. J. McDonald, M. E. Johns, and G. F. Smith, second; Prospect Park Y. M. C. A. team, composed of Thomas McMeekin, Charles E. Lane, Thomas Orr, and John Bacon, third. Time—3:37 3-5.

One-Mile Inter-Company Relay Race, Fourteenth Regiment, teams of four men, each to run two laps.—Won by Company H team, composed of Frank Bahr, George Gage, William McLaughlin, and Daniel Dowd; Company L team, composed of John Collins, George H. Court, A. Campbell, and Edward Kelly, second; Company G team, composed of C. Skog, C. Sindth, C. Eckman, and G. Brockhagen, third. Time—4:01 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George G. Parkhurst, Yale University A. A., (65 yards;) J. J. Farrell, Star A. C., Long Island City, (90 yards,) second; James Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—4:29.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, Handicap, teams of four, each to run two laps.—Won by Pratt Institute team, composed of Lathrop Chase, Hessinger, and Deer, (20 yards;) Erasmus Hall High School team, composed of E. J. O'Connor, L. Krieseldorf, R. McNulty, and R. Seymour, (scratch,) second; Boys' High School team, composed of Starr, Salmon, Henshaw, and Schradrick, (32 yards,) third. Time—3:38 1-5.

One-Mile Intercollegiate Relay Race, teams of four each, to run two laps.—Won by Yale University team, composed of J. Cates, C. B. Long, L. T. Sheffield, and W. Johnston; Columbia University team, composed of W. P. S. Earle, L. F. Kohler, H. M. Banks, and J. A. Taylor, second. Time—3:30 1-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by L. D. Klous, Dwight School, Manhattan, (6 inches,) with 49 feet 3½ inches; L. J. Feuerbach, New York A. C., (scratch,) second, with 49 feet 2½ inches; John M. Jones, Prospect Park Y. M. C. A., (5 inches,) third, with 47 feet 8¼ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. S. MacCoull, Jersey City Y. M. C. A., (6 inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches; H. Van Wheelden, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet 5 inches; Harry H. Todd, Newark Y. M. C. A., (8 inches,) third, with 5 feet 3 inches.

One-Mile Relay Handicap, teams of four each to run two laps.—Won by New West Side Athletic Club (Manhattan) team, composed of M. Marks, Daniel Frank, R. H. Lummis, and O. F. Luders, (64 yards;) New York Athletic Club first team, composed of George Underwood, P. Pilgrim, H. V. Valentine, and H. L. Hillman, Jr., (scratch,) second; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association (Long Island City) team, composed of George Goerwitz, Charles Barker, C. S. Northridge, and L. Robertson, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:28 3-5.

Four-Mile Interborough Relay Race, Handicap, teams of four, each to run eight laps.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club (Manhattan) team, composed of J. C. Lynch, P. Soutar, Jr., J. H. Kelly, and W. E. Grady, (240 yards;) National Athletic Club (Brooklyn) team, composed of J. H. Donegan, W. A. Kaiser, Daniel Kennedy, and Thomas Kennedy, (380 yards,) second. Time—19:11.

Wall Scaling Contest.—Won by Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, team, composed of Sergt. Carlson, Corp. W. Eriesen, Corp. C. Skog, Privates C. Sindth, G. Schnipper, E. Hedburg, E. Skog, and N. Nelson; Twelfth Regiment (Manhattan) team, composed of Sergt. E. Ennis, Sergt. H. Ennis, Corp. William Beckman, Privates James Cannon, Arthur Pierce, Leon Donoway, A. Green, and William McFarland, second. Time—0:33 1-5.

CHURCH LEAGUE GAMES.

Xavier Athletic Association Team Won Relay Race in Meet at Ninth Regiment Armory.

The Xavier Athletic Association relay team, furnished the best race at the annual games of the Church Athletic League, held last night at the Ninth Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The team was composed of J. F. Donovan, W. J. Gould, M. Wheeler, and W. F. Daly. Daly ran the last quarter mile for the team, and he led all the way, winning by two feet. The race for second place between Horner of the St. Bartholomew Club and Christoffers of the St. George Club was very close, as Horner led his rival all the way until two feet from the finish, when Christoffers passed him, Horner getting third place.

A. A. Stuts of the Grace Club, with a nine-yard handicap, made a runaway race of the 300-yard handicap, and won by ten yards. H. Christoffers, who started from scratch, was only able to finish second.

T. A. Kearin of the Xavier Athletic Association, with 75 yards handicap, and F. Laforgue, with 100 yards handicap, ran the last quarters mile of the one-mile handicap together. Kearin, with an extra burst of speed five yards from the tape, shot out and won by two feet.

Summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat —Won by W. Skiffington, St. Bartholomew Club; M. Graham, Messiah League, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. R. Daly, Calvary Athletic Club; J. Finarerty, Xavier Athletic Association, second. Time—0:07. Third Heat—Won by A. Peterson, St. Bartholomew Club; P. Schmitt, Bethany Athletic Club, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by, P. Rack, Bethany Athletic Club; H. J. Farrell, St. Bartholomew Club, second. Time

games will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in the afternoon of Feb. 27. The events open to private and public schools in the United States are 70-yard dash, (under sixteen years,) 70-yard hurdle, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, running high jump, and putting twelve-pound shot. The contests open to grammar school boys are 70-yard dash and 880-yard run. There is also a 440-yard handicap run, open only to members of the Twenty-second Regiment.

HARVARD BEATEN BY YALE.

New Haven Relay Team Wins in Boston A. A. Games—Bonhag Outruns Schutt in Two-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Five thousand persons attended the fifteenth annual indoor track games of the Boston Athletic Association at Mechanics' Hall to-night. The feature was the Harvard and Yale two-mile relay race, which was won by Yale. Yale got the lead on the first relay though the fine running of Capt. Clapp, and his team held the lead to the end, winning by nearly a quarter of a lap.

Only one record was broken, in the mile team race between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. The crimson quartet won, making a mark of 3:08 2-5, which beats the record by three-fifths of a second, made by Amherst last year. Alexander Grant scored a great victory in the mile handicap, which he won from scratch over a big field. He gauged his distance nicely and got the lead on the last lap. G. V. Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was the star in the two-mile invitation scratch race. He got away from a choice selection of runners arrayed against him, including Schutt and Foster of Cornell and Hall of Yale. He let Schutt do the leading until the last lap, when he jumped to the front and won handily.

S. S. Jones, the intercollegiate high jump champion, barely got placed in his event. He started from scratch, doing 6 feet 1½ inches, but was displaced by Gidney, a local jumper, who surprised everybody by going over the bar at 6 feet ½ inch, and with his three-inch handicap got first place. The veteran shot putter, Sheldon, had to bow to the superiority of Harry Lemoyne of Harvard. Lemoyne's actual put was 46 feet 4½ inches, and he did not need any allowance to beat Sheldon. Ellery Clark took the short hurdle race from the seven-foot mark. Arthur Duffey had a hard fight in the forty-yard dash. The time was a fifth of a second below the record. Summary:

40-Yard Dash, Invitation—Won by Arthur Duffey, Georgetown University; second, F. L. Thompson, Amherst; third, M. Williams, Harvard. Time—0:04 4-5.

40-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by A. Murphy, Jr., Tufts College, (8 feet;) second, W. P. Hennbury, Harvard, (7 feet;) third, N. J. Stearns, Williams College, (8 feet.) Time—0:04 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run—Won by H. Cahill, Holy Cross, (50 yards;) second, A. A. Lees, Maiden Y. M. C. A., (40 yards;) third, H. J. McGinness, Boston College, (59 yards.) Time—2:22 3-5.

Running High Jump—Won by H. A. Gidney, Malden Y. M. C. A., (3 inches;) second, J. W. Peyton, N. E. A. ; third, S. S. Jones, N. Y. A. C., (scratch.) Height—6 feet 3½ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Harry Lemoyne, Harvard, (4 inches;) R. P. Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second. Distance—46 feet 8½ inches.

Two-mile Run, Invitation.—Won by G. V. Bonhag, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; W. E. Schutt, Cornell, second; W. Hall, Yale, third. Time—9:57.

45-Yard High Hurdle.—Won by E. H. Clark, B. A. A., (7 feet;) R. D. Emerson, M. I. T., (8 feet,) second; A. Murphy, Tufts, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:06.

One-mile run.—Won by Aleck Grant, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) T. F. Reardon, C. G. A., (60 yards,) second. Time—4:37 1-5.

Team Races.—Cambridge Y. M. C. A. beat Boston Y. M. C. A. Time—3:22 3-5. Wesleyan beat Holy Cross. Time—3:30. Georgetown University beat Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—3:14. University of Maine beat Tufts. Time—3:21. Williams beat Dartmouth. Time—3:11 2-5. Bowdoin beat Brown. Time—3:20 3-5. Harvard beat University of Pennsylvania. Time—3:08 2-5.

VICTORY FOR FENCING CLUB.

Philadelphia and New York Turn Verein Teams Beaten in Contest with Foils.

The team representing the New York Fencers' Club won the team competition with foils last night in the rooms of the winning organization in the Windsor Arcade, Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Charles Tatham, the former champion with the foils, led his team to victory. His work was spirited and was uniformly so good that the judges rarely were in doubt as to the result of the bouts in which he figured. His team mates were Fitzhugh Townsend and L. Micheloni.

The other competing teams were from the New York Turn Verein and the Philadelphia Fencers' Club. It had been expected that the team of the New York

MONTREAL MEETS DEFEAT

Visiting Hockey Team Fails to Score in Clermont Rink.

Local Players Win in a Hard-Played Game by Three Goals—Weak Shooting by Canadians.

After forty minutes of fast and generally clean hockey, such as is seldom seen in New York, the Crescent Athletic Club seven last night defeated the visiting Montreal team at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, by a score of 3 goals to 0.

This score adequately describes a game in which, with other things comparatively equal, the Canadians failed to take advantage of many opportunities, and sent in shot after shot with scarcely enough force behind the rubber to carry it to the goal line. In passing and team play there was little to choose between the two sevens, admirable work being done by the forward division of each. Every play on the ice was fast on the puck, and although forward passing became altogether too frequent in consequence, the game was otherwise perfect.

The attendance was extraordinarily large, every seat in the rink being taken, and hundreds of spectators standing three and four deep behind the chairs on both floors.

The game had not been in progress half a minute before Shirreff, for the Crescents, sent in a terrific shot, which Waugh saved at the post, passing out to Meldrum, who lifted to the other end. Montreal then took a turn, swarming around the Crescent goal, and sending in three shots, one after the other. All were turned by the goal keeper, and Cameron finally relieved and carried the puck to the other end. Here Wall took possession, and a series of exchanges between this player and Meldrum followed. Wall changed his tactics, and after a short run passed to Dobby, and during the next two minutes hockey of a superlative order was witnessed, the forwards on both sides passing, dodging, and blocking to perfection. The game was confined almost entirely to the centre of the rink, until Dobby hurdled through and banged in an attempt at very close quarters, but Waugh was again on the spot, and no score resulted.

Colson then did a very fine piece of work for the Canadians. The rubber was near his own goal, when he deprived Schiebler of his stick, and, dodging in and out, gained a fine place near the other end from which to send in a cross shot at exactly the right height. Kennedy was equal to the call, however, and, giving the disk to Liffiton, that player went down the right and centred beautifully to Schiebler, who was waiting directly in front of the net. Waugh rushed out and blocked the shot, and the puck went behind. Wall secured possession, and, coming back, tried from a difficult angle. Scrimmages dangerously near the Montreal goal followed, but Meldrum and Cameron kept their heads, and at last managed to relieve the pressure.

Colson made another good run for the visitors, but lost on the pass across the mouth of the goal, the other forwards being too far behind. Then after ten minutes of play Schiebler dribbled down, passing to Dobby, who promptly returned to the left wing of the Crescents. Schiebler, being absolutely uncovered, had no difficulty in scoring. Liffiton got a good position well down in the centre, and tried to duplicate the trick a minute later, but the visiting goalkeeper saved with to be denied, and Wall, getting the rubber two minutes later, dodged behind his own goal, and passing to Schiebler, backed up well, and was ready for the return when it came a second later. The big cover point passed along to Liffiton, whose shot came like lightning and lodged in the net, giving the local representatives their second goal.

Taking example by Wall, Meldrum went out once or twice immediately after the resumption, and, being supported by his forwards, Montreal should have scored on more than one occasion. But the shots either went wide or else were so lacking in steam that Kennedy had little difficulty in dealing with them, and although the pressure was kept up until the interval, the half ended with the score: Crescent 2, Montreal 0.

The Montreal team secured the disc from the face off for the second half, and Colson immediately became conspicuous. Once, after an exceptionally good run, he appeared to have the goal at his mercy, but at the last moment he gave the rubber such a palpable kick to get into the very best position that the referee was obliged to blow his whistle. Continuous exchanges followed, with the Crescents always a little to the good.

Then, with defeat staring them in the face, the Canadians began to adopt rough tactics. Cameron went off for striking Liffiton, and with the opposing defense weakened, the Crescents began a regular bombardment of the Montreal goal. Scrim-

RECORD SWIM AT N. Y. A. C.

C. M. Daniels Makes New Tank Figures from 150 to 300 Yards.

Close Finish in Twenty-five-Yard Race —Home Team Wins One-Sided Water Polo Game.

C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club broke all American tank records from 150 to 300 yards in a special match race with J. W. Spencer of Columbia University at the swimming entertainment of the New York Athletic Club last night. Daniels swam with a steady and powerful stroke, and from the first lap of the twenty-five-yard tank to the finish he held the Columbia student safe. Daniels's new records are:

	New. M. S.	Old M. S.
150 yards	1:46 3-5	1:47⅘
175 yards	2:07 2-5	2:08 2-5
200 yards	2:26 1-5	2:28 4-5
220 yards	2:43	2:51
225 yards	2:47 1-5	2:54
250 yards	3:09 2-5	3:15 2-5
275 yards	3:30 1-5	3:38
300 yards	3:49 2-5	4:00 2-5

Spencer's time—4:13 2-5.

World's tank record, 3:34 3-5, held by R. Cavill of Australia.

W. C. Miller, the American record holder for twenty-five yards, had no trouble in winning his trial heat at the same distance last night, but the finish was so close between him and Ruddy in the final that the judges took some time before deciding that Miller was the victor. All the swimming races were enjoyed by crowded galleries, and great enthusiasm prevailed when little George F. Scheffler of the New York A. C. finished second to Mulvey in the second heat of the novice race.

The water polo game between the N. Y. A. C. team and All-Stars, who were substituted for the Columbia University team, was a walkover for the "Mercury Foot" players, who scored five goals to nothing. Otto Kress of the N. Y. A. C. team was attacked with cramps in the leg, and had to retire.

Summary of the events follows:

Twenty-five-Yard Swim, Scratch, Open.—First Heat—Won by W. C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment A. A.; H. K. Terhune, Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., second; Raymond Mulvey, Tuscarora A. C., third. Time—0:13. Second Heat—Won by L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C.; L. A. Ruddy, New York A. C., second; A. R. Camp, Columbia University, third. Time—0:13 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. C. Miller; L. A. Ruddy, second; L. B. Goodwin, third; H. K. Terhune, fourth. Time—0:13 2-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—First Heat—Won by O. P. Johnson, Yale University; Otto Kress, Columbia, second; W. W. Newcombe, third; A. E. Ranney, fourth. Time—0:32 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Jerome Mulvey, Tuscarora A. C.; George F. Scheffler, New York A. C., second; Bertram King, Tuscarora A. C., third. Time—0:33 2-5. Third Heat—Won by A. F. Friedland, Columbia. Time—0:35 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Otto Kress, O. P. Johnson second, A. F. Friedland third, Jerome Mulvey fourth. Time—0:33 4-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by C. Ruberl, New York A. C., (scratch;) Frank C. Brown, Columbia, (8 seconds,) second; Raymond Mulvey, Tuscarora A. C., (8 seconds,) third; William N. Boyle, Pastime A. C., (10 seconds,) fourth. Time—1:07 4-5. Second Heat —Won by L. S. Crane, New York A. C., (10 seconds;) E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York A. C., (5 seconds,) second; W. Putnam, Columbia, (8 seconds,) third; Harry E. Clarke, Columbia, (8 seconds,) fourth. Time—1:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Z. P. Halpin, Columbia, (8 seconds;) L. de B. Handley, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) second. Time—1:16 1-5. Fourth Heat —Won by G. W. Van Cleaf, New York A. C., (8 seconds;) E. H. Adams, New York A. C., (5 seconds,) second; D. H. Sexton, New York A. C., (7 seconds,) third. Time—1:13 1-5. Final Heat—Won by L. S. Crane; L. de B. Handley, second; G. W. Van Cleaf, third. Time—1:11.

Match race, 300 yards, between C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, and T. W. Spencer, Columbia.—Won by Daniels. Time—3:49 2-5, a new American record.

WATER POLO.

New York A. C.	Position.	All Stars.
Goodwin	Forward	Camp
Hesser	Forward	Halpin
De B. Handley	Forward	Clark, Von Saal
Ruddy, Wenck, Jr.	Half back	Thorn, Stefel
Steen	Goal	Friedland
Van Cleaf	Goal	Kress, Thorp

Goals—Hesser, 3; Goodwin and de B. Handley. Referee—Harry Wotherspoon. Time—Five-minute halves.

Results of Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Though the best of the sprinters here, Scorpio proved unequal to the concession of weight asked of him in the De Soto Handicap, worth $1,465 to the winner, to-day. It was comparatively a mild betting race, with Scorpio always favorite at 5 to 2. There was always 20 to 1 or better against Roue. Roue broke running, was never headed, and, though hustled along at the end to stall off Scorpio, won out by a length. Tribes Hill was the only winning favorite. Weather cloudy; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Our Nugget, 106 pounds, (W. Hennessey,) 10 to 1, won; Four Leaf Clover, 106, (Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; [illegible]

SILVER CUPS FOR FINE DOGS

Miss Alger's Black Poodle Wins Late W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey Cup at the Madison Square Garden Show—Yale Athlete Gets a Russian Cup for Wolfhounds—J. Pierpont Morgan's Collies Win Two Specials—Trick Dogs Amuse the Crowd.

Beagles, special prizes, and trick dogs formed the features yesterday at the closing day of the Westminster Kennel Club's dog show, in Madison Square Garden. The attendance in the afternoon and evening was very large, rivaling in numbers the unusual crowd that was present on Friday, when the foxhound pack judging proved the great club attraction. Something akin to that scene was enacted yesterday afternoon when two packs of beagles, each consisting of five couples, were judged in the large ring. The beagles were shown by huntsmen in livery, and the popular little dogs made a lively appearance as they ran about the ring in true hunting fashion. W. G. Rockefeller, the well-known beagle fancier, judged the packs, and he awarded the honors to the admirable pack shown by Harry T. Peters of Islip, L. I., who enters under the name of the Windholme Kennels. The reserve was given to John Caswell's pack of Prides Crossing Mass.

Following the beagles came the favorite exhibit of trick dogs and monkeys, who, if they could not win blue ribbons, showed a marvelous aptitude in performing all sorts of curious tricks. A big bear and a bear cub added to the variety of the show and amused hundreds of children who occupied half of the seats in the gallery overlooking the entire arena floor.

The award of the special prizes given by clubs, associations, and individuals occasioned great interest among the exhibitors and genuine dog lovers. The prizes represented an amazing array of silver cups, medals, and various fancy and useful household articles in silver. For the first time in the history of the Westminster Kennel Club specials were offered by the St. Petersburg Dog Society, and, in view of the international prominence now given to everything Russian, there was naturally great interest regarding the winners of the Russian medals.

The most important Russian prize was the Worranzova Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Artenbolderoff of Russia for the best brace of Russian wolfhounds. This was carried off in fine style by young J. B. Thomas, who exhibits as the Valley Farm Kennels. Thomas was Captain of the Yale track team last year, and his success with Russian wolfhounds has been notable. The winning of this coveted cup was a fitting climax to the series of first prizes he captured during the earlier days of the show. He also won the cup given by Dr. J. E. Demond for the best Russian wolfhound, his winning dog being Sorva, one of the two that won the Russian Challenge Cup. Miss May Bird of Hempstead won the Ladies' Challenge Cup for the best Russian wolfhound shown by a lady.

Foxhall P. Keene, whose foxhounds have literally swept the boards, won the medal given by the St. Petersburg Dog Society for the best foxhound. The winning dog was named Smiler, and was among the victorious pack judged on Friday, while the same dog was one of the four which took the special prize yesterday for the best exhibit of that number. The other St. Petersburg medals were for the best greyhound, won by R. F. Lardi's champion, Lansdowne Hallstream; for the best setter, won by the Bloomfield Kennels' champion Malwyd Sirdar; for the best deerhound, won by Mrs. H. S. Spackman's Ormonde, and for the best bloodhound, won by Dr. C. A. Longest's Wandle Warrior.

Peculiar interest was attached to the award of the Ballyhoo Bey Cup, which was given by the late William C. Whitney to the Ladies' Kennel Association three years ago to be awarded to the best American-bred dog owned by a member of the association. This coveted trophy was won by the black poodle dog Red Brook Ruby, the kennel name being that under which Miss Lucille Alger of Great Neck, L. I., exhibits. The cup was won a year ago by a poodle. The reserve for this trophy was the St. Bernard Baby Beautiful, owned by Miss A. A. Marks of Sound Beach, Conn., and which scored a series of triumphs in the rough-haired classes, winning all the prizes in the regular classes, beginning with the novice.

A tri-colored English toy spaniel was judged to be superior to all dogs in the show exhibited by members of the Ladies' Kennel Association. The Grand Challenge Cup awarded by the latter association was won by the Nellcote Kennel's entry, Darnall Kitty, and for the remainder of the day the little animal was viewed by hundreds of interested dog lovers, who wanted to be able to say that they had seen the best dog in the show, owned by a member of the Ladies' Association. The reserve went to Mrs. George S. Thomas's old English sheep dog Wilberforce.

J. Pierpont Morgan scored well in the specials for collies, taking both the Van Schaick and the Laffan Cup for the best collies, his famous collie Wishaw Climker taking both honors. Mr. Morgan's collies were surrounded with a large number of visitors all day. Samuel Untermyer won the cup for the best brace of American-bred collies.

Miss A. A. Marks's Baby Beautiful won the Waters Cup, for the best American-bred St. Bernard of the opposite sex from the winner of the Ruppert Challenge Cup, which was won by Rosa Walther's famous Sir Waldorf. The Newton Abbot Kennels won the Gould Challenge Cup, for St. Bernards. Richard Croker, Jr., won the Deal Cup, presented by himself, with his bulldog Broadmoor. C. G. Hoppin won the cup given by the Bulldog Club of America, while Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who had over a dozen bulldogs in the show, won the prize for the best team of four. The cup given by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the best old English sheep dog, went to the Hidden Brook Kennel's entry, Bouncing Lass. Charles Frohman and C. B. Dillingham are the exhibitors under this kennel name.

Dr. C. A. Lougest of Boston easily repeated his successes of former years with bloodhounds, and, besides getting the St. Petersburg medal, he won two challenge cups and the Westminster Kennel prize for the best pack of four. Among the leading special awards were:

President's Cup for Great Danes—Won by Mrs. O. H. Albsnesius's Bismark.

Grand Challenge Trophy for the best team of four Great Danes—Won by J. Burkart's entry.

Brokaw Challenge Cup for best heavyweight Pointer—Won by B. F. Lewis's ch. Mark's Rush.

Brokaw Challenge Cup for best lightweight Pointer—Won by George S. Mott's Spunk's Duke.

The Walton Breeder's Cup for four best Pointers bred by exhibitor—Won by R. E. Westlake's entry.

The Walton Kennel Trophy for four best Pointers bred, owned, and exhibited by a member—Won by R. E. Westlake.

Clumber Cup for best American-bred Clumber Spaniel—Won by Norwood Kennel's (Philadelphia) Norwood Dulcio.

National Challenge Cup for best team of Spaniels—Won by Rowland P. Keasboy's Saybrook Bella.

Champion Romany Rye Trophy for best Cocker Spaniel puppy—Won by James S. Clark's (Toronto) Thelma.

Collie Club Trophy, valued at $300, for best American-bred Collie—Won by Samuel Untermyer's Greystone Faugh a Ballagh.

The Cochran Challenge Shield, for the best Airedale Terrier dog—Won by Theodore Offerman's Move On.

The Arden Challenge Shield for the best Airedale Terrier bitch—Won by Sandown Kennel's ch. Sandown Delphi Girl.

The W. K. C. prize, for best team of old English sheep dogs—Won by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustic's entry.

Challenge Cup, for best black Chow Chow, presented by Miss Marguerite Lewis—Won by Miss Marguerite Lewis's Yarta.

The Grand Trophy, valued at $250, for best bulldog—Won by Clovercroft Kennel's (Elberon, N. J.) Chibiabos.

Porter Cup, valued at $100, for best bulldog of opposite sex to winner of former trophy—Won by T. W. Lawson's ch. La Roche.

The Puppy Bulldog Cup, for best puppy born in the United States—Won by Earlington Kennel's Miss Rufus.

Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, value $500, for best dog or bitch bred by exhibitor—Won by C. G. Hopton's Rodney Smasher.

Silver Cup, presented by the Wimbledon District Canine Association of London, England, for best bulldog—Won by Clovercroft Kennel's Chibiabos.

The American Team Cup, for best team of four bulldogs—Won by C. G. Hopton's entry.

The Lenox Cup, for best French bulldog—Won by Mrs. M. Lennox's champion Richelieu.

The Bulliterrier Club of America's silver cup for best dog—Won by Oscar Lewisohn's champion Princeton Monarch.

The Bulliterrier Club of America's silver cup for best bitch—Won by Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Marguerite of Navarre.

Silver cup, presented by Center Hitchcock, for best Airedale terrier dog—Won by Foxhall P. Keene's West Hus.

Silver cup, presented by Henry W. Bull, for best Airedale terrier bitch—Won by Sandown Kennels' Sandown Delphi Girl.

Silver cup, presented by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald for best Boston terrier dog—Won by Lam-phier & Keedy's Gordon Boy.

Silver cup, presented by Frederic Bull, for best Boston terrier bitch—Won by E. C. Barnum's Miss Kinsman.

Club gold medal for the best beagle—Won by Samuel Frothingham's Barmaid.

The Juvenile Challenge Plate, presented by James L. Kernochan, for best beagle in puppy class—Won by Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Climax.

H. Payne Whitney's silver cup for the best beagle dog—Won by Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Rotino III.

The Grand Challenge Cup for Irish terriers, dogs—Won by the Rev. Father O'Gorman's (Gananogue, Canada,) ch. Celtic Badger.

The Grand Challenge Cup for for terriers—Won by J. Wallace Watkin's (Chicago, Ill.,) Selden Stuyve.

Grand Challenge Cup, Irish terriers, bitches—Won by G. Gordon Hammill's (Stamford, Conn.,) Hilltop Quality.

Club cup for best Scottish terrier, dog, in the puppy and novice class—Won by Craigdarroch Kennels' (Greenlawn, L. I.,) Donald Dhu.

Club cup for best Scottish terrier, bitch, in the puppy and novice class—Won by Mrs. K. T. Foote's (New Rochelle, N. Y.,) Hation Haggis.

Silver cup presented by Charles M. Chapin for the best Scottish terrier—Won by Craigdarroch Kennels' champion The Laird.

The Knowlton Cup for the best brace of Welsh terriers—Won by G. M. Carnochan.

Cup presented by Mrs. Howard Gould for the best black pug—Won by Mrs. J. W. Henning's Black Fairy.

The Ladies' Kennel Association Trophy presented by Mrs. E. W. Clark for the best Maltese terrier—Won by Mrs. C. Stinnig's Fido II.

The Lakewood Trophy, presented by Mrs. C. Hartley Williamson for the best brace of American-bred Pomeranians—Won by Mrs. F. E. J. Champion, West New Brighton, S. I.

The Crestwood Challenge Cup, presented by Mrs. F. J. Sternberg for the best Japanese spaniel—Won by Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Okasan.

The Breeders' Challenge Cup, for the best toy spaniel, any variety—Won by Yetsan Kennels, (Oyster Bay, N. Y.,) ch. Yetsan Duke.

The Alonsita Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. H. H. Knowles, for the best orange and white English toy spaniel—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Darnall Donnington.

The Nellcote Cup, presented by Mrs. S. J. Goldengorg, for the best orange and white or tri-colored English toy spaniel—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Darnall Donnington.

The Secretary's Trophy, for the best dog or bitch, any breed, owned and exhibited by the Secretary of any kennel club in the United States or Canada—Won by Joseph M. Dale's Kinsman.

A club medal for the best dog exhibited by a member of the Westminster Kennel Club—Won by W. Rutherfurd's Waren Daunt.

A club medal for the best bitch exhibited by a member of the Westminster Kennel Club—Won by Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Faultless.

The Limit Trophy, for the best American-bred dog or bitch in the limit classes—Won by Red Brook Kennels' The March Hare.

The officers' puppy bowl, for the best puppy of any breed, bred and owned by a member—Won by Frank F. Dole's (New Haven) Edgewood Elizabeth.

New Jersey Kennel Club Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Kennel Association officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Joseph M. Byrne; Vice President—Henry B. Billings; Honorary Vice Presidents—Henry M. Doremus, Uzal H. McCarter, W. McC. Smith, Herbert E. Ward, Chief Justice William S. Gummere, P. Sanford Ross, James T. Smith, George W. Young, W. N. Le Cato, Thomas L. Morton, James B. Vandergrift, William Scheerer, Frederick D. Stoutenburgh, E. S. Woodward, Albert C. Sherer, and Joseph O'Donohue; Secretary—Vinton P. Breese; Assistant Secretary—George R. Lawrence; Financial Secretary—William G. Coats; Treasurer—Alexander Archibald; Counsel—William M. Brown; Veterinary—Dr. Henry Vander Roest; Directors—Henry B. Billings, W. G. Kugler, Frederick Neilson, Dr. Henry Vander Roest, Alexander Archibald, William G. Coates, I. R. Denman, Leslie P. Ward, Victor L. Hess, Pierre S. Ross, Jr., William M. Brown, and Charles G. Hopton.

HARMONY AMONG BOWLERS

New Yorkers Satisfied with Results at A. B. C. Congress.

Lively Campaign to be Mapped Out for New National League—High Scores in Local Tournaments.

The result of the annual convention of the American Bowling Congress at Cleveland last week indicate that the popular Winter pastime will be conducted on broader and more desirable lines than ever before. After two years of contention and the subsequent withdrawal from the Congress, New York has gained its right to be a part and parcel of the organization, and hereafter the bowlers of this city will have considerable to say in the government of the sport.

According to the peace agreement entered into between the East and the West, the bowlers in this locality who are members of the New York Bowling Association will be bound by the rules of the congress, but will have absolute control of the regulation of its alley affairs. The hatred of the local men for "mushroom" clubs or organizations that sprang up in emergencies, but had as much voice in conventions as regularly constituted clubs, resulted in their total obliteration. The only matter that the New York committee at Cleveland failed in was in regard to the loaded ball. A temporary compromise was effected, but what the local representatives pleaded for—the rejection of the loaded ball and the sphere to be all wood—was voted down. So far as the weight of the ball is concerned, the contention of the New York committee that the weight of the ball shall not exceed sixteen pounds was concurred in.

According to Jacob Leuly, President of the New York Bowling Association, that body, while being affiliated with the American Bowling Congress, will not lose its identity, and all recommendations will be recognized as just. Bernard J. York, Dr. Timm, and other members of the Cleveland committee expressed themselves as much pleased over the results of the convention and said they had secured as many concessions as they expected under the circumstances. Dr. Timm was especially pleased with the make-up of the Executive Committee and said that so far as the government of the American Bowling Congress was concerned the present Executive Committee—Messrs. Godfrey, Lang, Henry and George Schreiner—was entirely satisfactory to the local contingent.

The organization of the National Bowling League, of which Capt. Anson is at the head, will, it is thought, produce as much rivalry among players and as much enthusiasm among spectators as in baseball. The scheme originated in this city, and when the details are perfected a lively campaign is predicted.

The bowling of the local men in the National tournament was a disappointment. With five of the ablest exponents of the game entered in the big competitions they were unable to get a better prize than fifth in the five-men team competition, the principal event in the tournament. "Nick" Jackson appeared to be in poor form, Voorheis, early in the tournament, showed the effects of the cold, but Charles Starr was in good form, as his average, close to 200 in three games, would seem to indicate.

Local tournaments were well patronized last week, and as a rule the playing of the contestants was excellent. The Friendship team is still in the lead in the women's tournament at the Harlem Circle alleys, but the Poodles of Astoria, L. I., are credited with the high score—763. One of the prominent features of last week's exhibitions was the record of the contesting teams in the Harlem Navy League. Quite a number of scores of over 200 were made, and the improvement over the first week's play was noticeable. The record of the teams in the important tournaments up to date follows:

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Friendship	20	2	733	K. O. S.	11	18	644
Apache	19	5	688	Courtlandt	12	12	640
Crescent	16	4	745	Jolly Women	10	12	639
West Side	14	8	648	Golden Rod	9	11	652
Goldan Link	13	10	665	Harlem C.	8	16	686
Poodles	12	10	763	Solon	3	19	567
Tallapoosa	12	12	675	Lorelle	3	23	634
Oleander	11	11	654				

G. N. Y. INDIVIDUAL TOURNAMENT.

Sherwood	5	0	236	Gates	3	4	235
Egelhoff	6	1	214	McDonald	3	3	225
Allen	5	2	257	Nelson	3	5	255
Tilley	4	2	244	Reinquet	3	5	268
Rothermel	3	3	235	Bauer	3	5	225
Wilkens	3	3	225	De Rivera	2	4	245
Engelhardt	3	2	277	Villem	2	6	234
Dickson	3	3	245	Roberts	1	4	225

HARLEM NAVY.

Friendship	2	0	822	Ravenswood	1	1	927
Harlem R. C.	2	0	828	Waverly	1	1	844
Nassau	2	0	777	Triton	1	1	706
Palisade	2	2	924	Dauntless	1	1	896
Hudson	2	1	907	Lone Star	2	2	828
Nonpareil	1	2	895	Wyanoke	2	2	831
Nautilus	1	1	866	Harlem Y. C.	1	3	804
Atalanta	1	1	787	Metropolitan	0	4	796
Bohemian	1	1	872				

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Post & Flagg.	18	2	857	C. L. Hudson & Co.	9	9	874
Ellingwood & Co	15	3	853	T. L. Manson & Co.	9	9	846
Landenburg & Co	15	3	919	Jacquelin & Co	8	10	780
A. S. Leland & Co	13	5	892	Chas. Head & Co	9	11	801
Clark, Dodge & Co	14	4	865	Probst & Co.	8	10	808
McIntyre & Co	10	4	840	Bartlett & Co.	3	11	737
Stewart & Barr	11	7	866	Vermilye & Co	3	11	855
Moore & Schley	12	8	919	Dominick & Co	4	11	812
Cohen & Co.	11	7	886	Harris & Co.	4	12	724
Strong & Co.	7	7	834	Van Schaick & Co	3	13	798
Currie Bros.	9	7	828	Wasserman Bros	2	14	738
J. S. Bache & Co.	8	8	846	S. B. Chapin & Co	2	16	737
R. H. Thomas & Co	8	10	829				

COMMERCIAL.

Edison Gen. Office	15	1	868	Hackett, Carhart & Co.	6	10	830
Am. Can Co.	13	3	815	Bergfeldt & Co	6	8	783
Arnold Wks.	13	3	825	Am. Lith. Co.	6	10	745
Lurie & Co.	10	4	789	F. Butterfield & Co.	6	10	810
Metcalf & Co.	11	5	815	Busch Mfg. Co.	4	10	786
Rogers, Peet & Co	8	4	845	Gibbs	4	10	785
Edison Cons. Dept	10	6	878	Manufacturing Co	4	10	746
Cons. Gas Co.	9	7	890	Robbins & Co.	3	11	776
Goddard & Sons	8	6	789	Schoenfeld & Reid Cream Co	2	12	710
Jos. Wild & Son	7	7	840		4	12	735
Am. Woolen Co	7	7	855				

SILK.

Passavant & Co	22	5	857	Spellman & Co	9	16	860
Broesneck & Co	13	11	848	Metal Worker	2	0	838
H. A. Cesar & Co	15	6	862	A. L. Perkins	1	1	772
Oelberman & Co	14	7	850	W. Iselin & Co.	9	16	820
Fleitmann & Co	16	8	890	Abegg & Rusch	5	19	750
Ashley & Co.	15	12	875	Gr. f & Co.	4	20	735
Victor & Achales	18	8	875	S. Eiseman & Co	6	18	756
				Ashcroft & Co	0	2	806

BANK CLERKS.

Bk. of Com.	17	1	908	United	7	9	733
Brown Bros.	14	4	810	Chase	7	11	763
Lincoln	11	7	840	Am. Exch.	7	11	823
Merchants'	12	6	838	Fifth Natl.	8	8	785
First Nat.	11	7	767	J. P. Morgan & Co	6	11	735
Kountze Bros.	10	8	835	Corn Exch.	6	12	785
New Amsterdam	11	7	791	Second Nati.	6	12	715
Mt. Morris	8	8	765	Hanover	1	17	695

LIFE INSURANCE.

Fidel. & Cas.	24	6	96	Germania	13	17	843
Metropolitan	23	6	1025	Mutual	10	22	911
Prudential	23	8	939	Travelers'	7	23	880
Mutual L.	23	7	978	Mut. Reserve	7	23	860
Prudential	21	9	911	Emp. State	7	21	852
Equitable L.	20	10	940	Washington	7	23	874
Prov. Sav.	18	12	941	Colonial	5	25	826
Equitable	11.18	14	966				

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Lenox	6	0	893	Americus	5	5	705
Fordham	6	2	883	Defendum	4	4	857
Manhattan	5	2	841	New York	3	3	784
Audubon	5	1	833	Knickerbocker	4	4	754
Colfax	5	1	862	Metropolitan	2	4	835
Colonial	4	2	810	Suburban	2	4	878
Empire City	4	2	865	Ours	2	4	760
Boulevard	3	3	862	Samaritan	1	5	710
Yonkers	3	3	782	United States	2	5	812
Harlem	0	2	880				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Bushwick	19	2	945	Fraternity	12	10	888
Bedford	13	2	1066	Wash. Irving.	8	10	835
East N. Y.	15	3	951	Gramercy	8	12	880
De Long	13	5	960	Berkeley	7	13	915
Brooklyn	14	8	975	Palm	7	13	900
Fort Greene	14	6	1028	Franklin	8	12	862
Dauntless	14	6	911	Philadelphos.	8	14	943
J. F. Price	13	7	870	Wm. Smith	7	13	854
Long Island	15	7	1011	Nassau	7	14	923
Fern	10	7	962	De W. Clinton	8	14	840
Gilbert	10	7	926	Midwood	5	15	827
Welcome	16	8	970	Ridgewood	7	17	879
Fulton	14	8	953	Gen. Putnam.	6	17	859
Atlantic	12	9	967	Osceola	2	19	810
Empire State.	11	9	961	Peerless	1	21	826
Brevoort	9	9	880				

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.

Williamsburg	25	3	972	Algonquin	15	13	948
Berkeley	23	4	945	Gen. Putnam.	12	14	945
Bravaca	22	4	967	Dauntless	13	15	967
Commonwealth	23	5	958	De Long	13	15	858
Lefferts	21	5	942	Atlantic	13	15	910
Bushwick	18	6	861	Vigilantia	11	17	918
Philadelphos.	19	7	967	Iolanthe	13	15	855
Park Slope.	18	10	958	Welcome	10	18	861
Long Island.	18	10	912	De W. Clinton	9	17	854
Gilbert	17	11	857	Empire State.	8	20	810
Pro Patria.	16	12	832	Benefactor	9	21	853
Palm	16	12	961	Brevoort	7	19	877
Peerless	14	12	879	Morning Star.	6	22	840
East N. Y.	15	13	915	Fraternity	6	22	719
Gramercy	16	13	929	Fulton	5	21	809
Gen. Slocum.	13	13	945	J. F. Price.	4	25	847
Ridgewood	4	26	789	Alert	2	0	845

FIRE INSURANCE.

Federal	9	2	866	Fire Insurance.	2	0	933
Norwich Union.	7	2	918	Colonial A. C.	1	1	905
Lon., Liv. & G.	9	3	902	Hanover	1	0	761
Greenwich	8	3	853	N. Y. B. U.	4	6	798
Prov.-Wash.	8	3	853	Am. Central	4	6	862
Marine	7	4	868	Northern	4	6	821
Phoenix	8	5	856	Com. Union.	2	7	780
Johnson & Hig.	8	5	867	Redford F.	0	2	898
Continental	6	6	880	Western	2	10	865
N. B. and M.	5	6	806				

WILL PLAY CRICKET ABROAD.

Haverford College Invited to Meet Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Other English Schools.

Lord Harris, the English cricketer, on behalf of a number of schools in England, has sent an invitation to Haverford College to play a series of matches in England this Summer. The matter has been given careful consideration by the faculty of the college, and President Sharpless has decided to accept the invitation. It is expected that the team will leave Philadelphia about the middle of June and play until the end of August.

The schools which have instructed Lord Harris to act for them are Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Marlborough, Clifton, Cheltenham, Repton, Malvern, Charterhouse, Haileybury, and Shrewsbury. All of these schools were met on the two previous occasions, 1898 and 1900, when Haverford sent its team abroad. In 1900, of fourteen games played, three were won, four lost, and seven drawn. The victories were obtained over Rugby, Cheltenham, and Malvern.

The Haverford team this year will be unusually strong and well balanced. It will have C. C. Morris, the young international player, as Captain, while all the men who played last year, with the exception of J. B. Drinker, will be available. Henry Cope of the class of '69, who has done much for the encouragement of cricket at Haverford, will probably accompany the team abroad.

CRICKET VETERANS MEET.

New Association Will Join Local Leagues—Henry Martin Chosen President.

The New York Veteran Cricketers' Association held its annual meeting last week. David A. Munro occupied the chair, and among those present were W. H. Rutty, Henry Martin, W. Fenwick, H. E. Jackson, Dr. E. C. Huskinson, James D. Boyd, W. F. Keenan, George Williams, A. J. G. Cook, Jerome Flannery, Bassett Jones, W. A. Gray, Archie Gunn, W. Turton, Capt. T. L. White, B. C. Bloxsom, T. J. O'Reilly, A. J. Gray, Alexander Forbes, R. J. Stewart, W. Russell, F. F. Kelly, A. B. Lewis, Major Redwood, J. Adamson, and F. Hoyle.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—Henry Martin; Vice Presidents—George Williams and W. H. Rutty; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Fenwick; Captain—A. J. G. Cook; Vice Captain—J. Hinchliffe; Executive Committee—Henry Martin, G. Williams, W. H. Rutty, W. Fenwick, A. J. G. Cook, J. Hinchliffe, F. F. Kelly, Archie Gunn, and W. A. Gray; Match Committee—Henry Martin and W. Fenwick.

It was resolved to apply for membership in both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association. The idea is not to enter teams in the championship series, but to give these associations support financially and in other ways.

POGGENBURG IS BILLIARD CHAMPION

Dr. L. L. Mial, Also of New York, Defeated in Final Match of the National Amateur Tournament at the Liederkranz Club—The Winner of the Match Obtained the High Run Prize.

Consistent balk-line billiards brought to J. Ferdinand Poggenburg the National amateur championship of America.

Throughout the two weeks of the tournament which terminated yesterday Poggenburg has shown the ability and skill to closely adhere to the method of the fourteen-inch balk-line game, with two counts allowed in balk. Of all of the seven competitors in the matches that have been played in the big music room of the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, Poggenburg played the closest game along the chalked lines. When he was brought into a tie with Dr. Mial, who had previously defeated him, Poggenburg instantly leaped into the position of the favorite. He amply demonstrated yesterday afternoon that he could sustain the confidence of his admirers, for he defeated Dr. L. L. Mial of New York by the score of 300 to 185 points.

Poggenburg had come up to this contest, as had also Dr. Mial, with five victories and one defeat. He was playing the better billiards as he progressed through the tournament, but as he was evidently feeling the strain and Dr. Mial is always looked upon as a dangerous opponent, there were many who expected Dr. Mial at the crucial moment to show one of his bursts of brilliancy and win the match and the championship title. Because of these conditions the greatest crowd of spectators that has attended the matches gathered about the table long before the hour of play. There was little betting, but what there was of it was all in favor of Poggenburg. In a measure this was brought about by the nervy exhibition on the part of Poggenburg on Friday night, when he succeeded in outplaying and also outgeneraling Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, who, when the tournament began, was easily the favorite for the championship.

Both Poggenburg and Dr. Mial were greeted with applause as they came to the table. Dr. Mial won the bank for the lead by a wide margin, and then he tried both balls before finally selecting the white ball as his cue ball. His opening shot, of the regular order, was unfortunate, as the red ball kissed off the spot ball. There wasn't anything in the way of a leave for Poggenburg, but he counted 18 on open table shots before retiring on the miss of a short draw shot. He left the ivory balls in close position for Dr. Mial, and he in turn began to count the carroms rapidly without moving the balls more than a few inches. His close work proved his downfall, however, for on the eleventh shot he failed to get the balls out of balk in one of the corner squares.

Then Poggenburg began a run that promised great things. He coaxed the balls together and on his seventh count executed a delicate shot to cushion, in which the red ball kissed the cue ball back to the white. He only counted 12, however, when the balls lined up, and Poggenburg played a shot that was palpably an effort to leave the balls safe. His effort was successful, and Dr. Mial returned the compliment in kind. It looked as if Dr. Mial was to score another miss, as he began the fourth inning, but he solved an apparently impossible problem by making a long follow shot, in which the cue ball completed the carrom as it rebounded from the cushion. This brought the balls into fair position, but Dr. Mial only counted 3, and then missed a comparatively easy direct follow shot.

Poggenburg brought the fourth inning to a close with a small run of 7 counted on open table play, and this gave him a slight lead, as the score stood 32 to 13. But it was in a sense the real story of the match, for Poggenburg continued to increase his lead in a proportionate ratio, although he had much the worse of the bad breaks, and any number of line-ups, which caused him to fall down miserably in the midst of what promised to be good-sized runs.

The first gleam of his strength as a player came to Dr. Mial on his eighth turn at the table. Then he made a run of 31 that was filled with a sequence of brilliant shots that caused the crowd to wonder whether or not Poggenburg would be able to hold to the front position up to the end. On the fourth shot of this run Dr. Mial brought the balls together and began to count by ball-to-ball billiards. The tenth shot presented a nice problem, but a close follow shot in which the cue ball caught the white object ball as it rebounded from the opposite side of the table completed the carrom. A little later he successfully played a great masse with all of the balls lined up on the long rail, and followed it with a spectacular drive in which the white object ball traversed the length of the table twice.

This effort seemed to be the best that Dr. Mial was equal to, and only once again did he run above the twenty mark. Poggenburg was also held in check for a time by the balls being too widely spread. He got them in fair position on the line in his twelfth inning, and with a run of 26 passed his first hundred mark. At this time the score was in Poggenburg's favor by 103 points to 51. Two innings later the ivory balls began to yield to the gentle coaxing of Poggenburg's cue. With an easy stroke he brought them into perfect position on the chalk line and between that and the cushion he moved them back and forth, counting the carroms up to 33. It was the perfection of balk line nursing, and it was only because of an endeavor to play the balls too fine that Poggenburg missed on a single cushion bank shot.

Another lapse of an inning and Poggenburg began what proved to be the high run of the match. It was a cluster of 41 carroms, and it took the high run prize, for Dr. Mial and Poggenburg, who had tied at 73, had agreed that the high run of this match should decide the winner of the prize. On the first three shots of this run Poggenburg brought the balls together and then the next twenty-six counts were made, the balls only moving a few inches as the champion moved the cue ball back and forth for the count. It was fine billiards and the crowd applauded Poggenburg until Referee McLaughlin was compelled to request that they be less demonstrative, as it interfered with the play of the competitors.

Dr. Mial vainly endeavored to make up the lost ground, and for five innings he came along rapidly, counting 10, 10, 24, 16, and 14 successively. The greater portion of his work was confined to the open table and his execution was excellent, but he seemed fated to miss on the easy shots, and this so demoralized him that he followed his good effort by the most mediocre sort of play. Poggenburg also experienced a session of few counts and many misses before he was able to steady himself. He mastered the ivory balls in the twenty-second and twenty-third innings and passed into the last hundred points with runs of 30 and 15. During these innings Poggenburg's position play was of a very high order, and he commanded the balls with such skill that during both it looked as if he might possibly exceed the high run of the tournament series. The strain was too severe for long and sustained effort, however, and despite his striving for high figures Poggenburg missed angle shots that at other times would have been easy for him.

As Poggenburg neared the end Dr. Mial made an attempt to play the ball safe. This only resulted in cutting down the average, for Poggenburg was good for double-figure runs whenever he could get the balls fairly close. His run of twenty on his twenty-ninth turn at the table contained a gem. It was a long draw shot, in which the cue ball was drawn back half the table length before the carrom was completed. Throughout the contest Poggenburg's masse shots were especially brilliant, and in only two instances did they fail to score. That Dr. Mial should fall so far behind occasioned some surprise, but the men were playing under such a great strain that the difference is easily attributable to this nervous tension.

As the result of this victory Poggenburg becomes the holder of the championship emblem, the Eagle Gold Cup, that has previously been won by Arthur Townsend, Edward W. Gardner, and Wilson P. Foss. He also becomes the possessor of the first prize, the royal Dresden vase, the high-run prize of a gilt and jeweled clock and candlestick, and the high single average prize of a cut-glass wine set, consisting of decanter, glasses, and silver tray. Dr. Mial takes the second prize, a silver punch bowl and ladle. The third prize, a dull and polished marble statue of "Night," goes to Edward W. Gardner, and the Chicago player, Charles F. Conklin, takes the fourth prize, a camera. The summary:

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—13 12 0 7 0 11 22 9 0

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR LOCAL Ggolf

Amateur Championship at Baltusrol Assures a Busy Metropolitan Season—Radical Changes in Club Representation Demanded from the U. S. G. A.—Return to Medal Play Gives General Satisfaction.

Baltusrol, famous for its golf competitions for women, will be transformed this season into the headquarters for the biggest men's golf tournament of the year. The award of the National amateur championship, which will be held on the Baltusrol links during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 5, assures another immense entry list. All of the Eastern golfers, not only those in the metropolitan territory, but the Bostonians and Philadelphians as well, are thoroughly pleased with the selection, and the sensible return to the medal play qualifying round will undoubtedly bring the National championship back to the high position it has usually occupied in American golf.

Several changes will be made to the Baltusrol course before the big event of the season, but they will chiefly be changes of detail, for the course itself is fully as long as is needed for any big tournament, the eighteen holes being over 6,000 yards in playing length, while most of the greens are in excellent condition. The club is fortunate in having the services of one of the best professionals in the United States, George Low, and he can be depended upon to put the greens in prime condition before it is time for the contestants to assemble for practice rounds. The Fall of the year is often a troublesome one for golf greens, and that was one reason that led to a selection in July for the big tournaments two and three years ago. The excessive heat, however, was found to be more detrimental than the presence of wire grass in the greens, and the majority of players are strongly in favor of September or October for their big contest.

The Baltusrol Club is amply able to care for a large number of players, for the club has had experience in this respect in the past. The women's championship was held there in 1901, when Miss Hecker, now Mrs. Stout, won the event for the first time, beating Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati. Previous to that the club had given two big events for women that have never been exceeded in interest and number of competitors in the United States. The accessibility of the club, within a short ride from the Short Hills Station on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, is a great point in its favor. The course is also well known, not only to all of the prominent Eastern golfers, but to most of the leading Western players, so that preliminary practice will not be an absolute necessity in order to acquire familiarity with the links.

RETURN TO MEDAL PLAY.

The return to the medal play qualifying round is one of the most satisfactory things in the minds of the great majority of players who have exerted a beneficent influence upon the game that the United States Golf Association has done for some time. The tendency to experiment with the amateur championship that has been in vogue for over two years is becoming a bit tiresome, and the mass of players will be glad to see the plan that has always brought out the best that is in golf, for championship purposes, restored to favor. The all-match adherents made a fight for last year's method of play, but their number was so small as compared with the all-match-play adherents a year ago that the object lesson presented by those who still advocated the English system was sufficient to show how greatly the popular verdict had changed. Whether the qualifying round will be thirty-six holes, with thirty-two qualifying for the match-play rounds or not is left to the decision of the Executive Committee, and its members will meet at an early date to fix the conditions. There seems to be little doubt that the thirty-six-hole qualifying round will be retained.

Although no date has been set for the open championship that is to be played in the West on the course of the Glenview Golf Club, near Chicago, where the amateur championship was held in 1902, it is practically certain that it will be played in the Spring, probably in June. By the terms of the constitution, the open and amateur events must be at least three months apart, and June has always been a satisfactory month for the professionals. Whether many amateurs from the East will go West is doubtful, but W. J. Travis, the amateur champion, is practically certain to be one of the contestants.

The Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, Penn., which has been awarded the women's championship, expressed a preference for a date in June, but final decision was left with the Executive Committee. The Metropolitan women made a request that the time be set for the Fall of the year—September or October—and the Western delegates also said that their golf women would prefer that time. As the consideration of the players who really make the tournament is of some avail, a Fall date for the women's championship may be regarded as assured.

For the first time in the history of the U. S. G. A., the matter of proper representation from the clubs throughout the country was brought before the delegates and the ruling authorities were forced to take cognizance of it. There has been for a long time considerable dissatisfaction with the management of the National body, not directed personally against the officers, as most of them have been men of ability, but against the old method of representation which restricted all the authority to twenty-nine associate clubs, the membership now, while 248 allied clubs have no voice in the final deliberations of the body. The Western clubs that have protested against this close corporation policy have said many things which are more vituperative than logical, but some golfers who have studied the matter carefully believe that the U. S. G. A. is passing through a critical period in its history, and that its future depends very largely upon its actions for a wider recognition of the golf interests of the country.

RADICAL CHANGES COMING.

The lack of concerted action by the allied clubs has hitherto been fatal to their demands, but at the meeting on Thursday night thirteen Western allied clubs presented a petition asking that the President of the United States Golf Association appoint a special committee to formulate a plan for regulating the voting power of all clubs in the association, and also their annual dues, and that the committee's plan be submitted to all clubs for approval and ratification before being voted upon as an amendment to the constitution and by-laws by the present associate clubs, the latter voting according to the expressed wishes of a majority of clubs that are members of the United States Golf Association. This petition also requested that all sections of the United States be represented upon the proposed committee, and its signers suggested that one member be appointed from New England, one from the Metropolitan Golf Association, one from the Western Golf Association, one from the Southern Golf Association, one from the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, and one from the Pacific Coast Golf Association, with the President and Vice Presidents of the United States Golf Association as ex officio members.

The very sensible requests of this petition were acceded to, and by vote of the delegates the President was authorized to appoint a committee to consider the subject and formulate a plan for more general club representation. The clubs with their representatives who took the initiative in this matter were: Midlothian Country Club, E. C. Potter; Calumet Country Club, A. R. Gates; Westward Ho Golf Club, J. Fred Butler; Hinsdale Golf Club, Herbert J. Tweedie; Evanston Golf Club, Stewart Clark; Edgewater Golf Club, J. C. Brocklebank; Auburn Park Golf Club, G. J. L. Janes; Riverdale Golf Club, George A. MacLean; River Forest Golf Club, W. F. Quick; Ravisloe Country Club, Bertram J. Cahn; Skokie Country Club, F. E. Miller; La Grange Country Club, Emile K. Boisot.

A blow at proprietary golf clubs was sounded in the proposition to amend the constitution of the National body by the following, to take the place of the present membership clause:

Any regularly organized golf or country club, whose course, constitution, by-laws, and membership are such as to make it a thoroughly representative club, shall be eligible to membership in the United States Golf Association, and shall be admitted on a majority vote of the Executive Committee, upon fulfilling the conditions of the association's Constitution and by-laws. No club that is in any sense of the term a proprietary club shall be eligible to membership in this association.

Definite action upon these proposed changes will probably not be made before the annual meeting next week, unless the Executive Committee should deem it advisable to call a special meeting during the year.

NASSAU BOAT CLUB'S HOUSE.

Oarsmen Expect to Take Possession April 1—Harlem Regatta Association to Meet in March.

The Nassau Boat Club's new house in Macomb's Dam Park on the Harlem River is nearing completion. The house when completed will be one of the finest houses devoted to rowing in the country. The club expects to take possession on April 1, in time for the early Spring rowing. The Nassau is one of the oldest rowing clubs on the Harlem River, having been organized Nov. 19, 1867. The first officers were Lloyd Aspinwall, President; Wilson Cary Smith, Vice President; James F. Dwight, Treasurer; Charles' S. Kinsle, Secretary, and John C. Dimgey, Captain. They first located at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street and North River, moving from there in the early eighties to the foot of Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River. On account of business traffic they were compelled to move to the present site in Macomb's Dam Park.

The Harlem, Metropolitan, Wyanoke, Cresent, and Bohemian Rowing Clubs have since located in the park. The Bohemian Rowing Club is to put up a new house this Spring to cost $5,000, and the other clubs are contemplating changes.

The annual dinner of the Nassau Boat Club will be held at the New York Athletic Clubhouse on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held on Monday, March 7, when the election of officers for the coming year will take place, and the time and place of the next regatta will be decided on. Dr. Buckley of the Wyanokes, President of the association, has decided that he will not accept a renomination. C. M. De La Vergne of the Nassau Club is looked upon as the most likely candidate for the new President. He is the present Vice President.

COLUMBIA CREWS' QUARTERS.

Coach Goodwin Plans to Rent a House for Local Oarsmen Outside of Poughkeepsie.

Columbia's rowing authorities yesterday returned from Poughkeepsie where they went on a tour of inspection to locate rowing quarters for the Columbia 'Varsity and freshman crews during the preliminary training of the annual regatta of the intercollegiate rowing association on June 28. In past seasons, under régime of Edward Hanlon, Columbia's former rowing coach, it was customary for the crew squad to live in the town.

Jasper T. Goodwin, the new coach, however, feels that such residence is detrimental to the proper training of the men, and believes that if they were quartered outside of the city there would be less chance of their breaking training. For this reason Coach Goodwin, Capt. J. T. Maeder, and Manager James Myers, when they were in Poughkeepsie, made a careful search of all available quarters.

The spot that most appealed to them was on the west bank of the river at a place known as Red Top, which is close by the start of the four-mile course. The house was formerly a Summer residence and has ample accommodations for both the 'Varsity and freshman oarsmen. It is situated three miles from Poughkeepsie, so that its environment would be admirable for the proper observance of the rules.

Negotiations are now in progress for the rental of the house this June by the Columbia oarsmen. It is felt that this decided innovation will be of material benefit to this year's Columbia crews.

Wood Fails to Lower Skating Records.

Morris Wood, the amateur skating champion, again failed to lower the existing records for one-half and one-quarter mile at the Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon, but he came within the fraction of a second in each case. Wood made the quarter in 0:39 2-5, only one-fifth of a second behind the record of 0:39 1-5, made by J. K. McCulloch at St. Louis, Minn., on Jan. 27, 1896, and the half in 1:21, which was three-fifths of a second slower than the record of 1:20 2-5, made by A. Nilsson at Montreal Feb. 1, 1896. Wood was paced by Philip Kearney and H. P. McDonald.

SQUADRON A SHOOTING.

Will Meet Boston Light Battery and Naval Reserves in Revolver Matches—Preparing for Annual Games.

Challenges have recently been received and accepted by Squadron A for revolver matches with the First Battalion Naval Militia of this city and Light Battery A Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The match with the latter will be shot in Boston, in Battery A's armory, on the evening of Saturday, March 26. The competing teams will consist of five men. With the Naval Reserve there will be two matches, the first to be shot on the Naval Reserve's training ship New Hampshire, on Saturday evening, April 9, and the second match, to be held in the armory of Squadron A, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, April 16. Seven men will constitute the opposing teams in these events. All of the matches will be shot with the thirty-eight calibre revolver, and practice for places on the teams to represent Squadron A has already begun. These challenges have stimulated revolver shooting in the squadron, and within the last few days a large number of men have signified their intention to try for team positions.

Besides shooting, considerable attention is also being given by the athletes in the squadron to the coming annual games. Each of the three troops has more men trying for places to appear in the finals than ever before. Owing to the limited accommodations afforded by the armory riding ring, only a comparatively small number of the squadron rough riders and athletes can appear on the night of the regular games, March 5. The Athletic Committee has therefore set the following dates for the troop preliminaries: Feb. 15, Troop 1; Feb. 24, Troop 3; Feb. 25, Troop 2. Those who come up to the required standard in the preliminaries will then meet in the semi-final contests on Tuesday evening, March 1, the events, conditions, and number of teams that will be allowed to compete being:

Novice Event.—Three teams of two men from each troop; six teams in the finals.

Novelty Race.—Three men from each troop; five men in the finals.

Bow Reach at Gallop.—Three men from each troop; four men in the finals.

Double Pursuit.—Each troop to enter one team of two men to act as pursuers, and one man to wear a rosette; each team of two will compete against each of the other troops, making six contests in all; three contests in the semi-finals and three in the finals.

Running at Heads.—Three men from each troop; four men in the finals.

Team Jumping.—Two teams of three men from each troop; four teams in the finals.

Competitive Jumping, Without Saddles.—Four men from each troop; six men in the finals.

In addition to these events, one of the features on the night of the games will be a polo pony competition, the first time that such a competition has ever been added to the programme of Squadron A's indoor sports. The Athletic Committee has offered three prizes for ponies entered by members of the squadron, and to be ridden by members in the regular polo uniform. The judging will be based upon the manners, handiness, and general conformation of the ponies. Among the polo players this event is attracting wide attention, and the entry list promises to include all of the best polo ponies that have been used in competitions at Van Cortlandt Park.

AT THE BAY RIDGE TRAPS.

High Scores Made in Many Competitions by Clay Target Breakers of Crescent A. C.

Capt. A. W. Money, the old-time wing shot, was in excellent mood for shooting at the regular weekly clay target competitions of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday. He was always ready to enter an event, and before the traps his eye and aim were as true as in the days when his score would reach the nineties in a match at one hundred live pigeons. The Captain's first effort was for the Sykes Cup, for teams of two, and he and his partner, L. C. Hopkins, scored the highest total—44. He followed this up by making the top score in the shoot for the L. M. Palmer, Jr., trophies, and wound up the day's sport by capturing two trophies in succession with straight scores. Altogether, Capt. Money broke 137 targets, averaging 15.22.

A. G. Southworth was also a conspicuous performer, almost duplicating his success of the previous day. Mr. Southworth was a competitor in every shoot, excepting for the Palmer trophies, and his good work began when he was returned the winner in the first two competitions of the day. Then he and Capt. Money and five others indulged in a miss-and-out affair, but all except Messrs. Southworth and Money soon retired. The latter missed his tenth target and Mr. Southworth broke the next one and won. During the day Mr. Southworth broke 150 targets, averaging 13.64.

The contest in the February Cup series developed into two ties of 25 targets each. L. C. Hopkins and Dr. H. L. O'Brien and Capt. Money and A. G. Southworth tied at 24 each. Other trophy winners were Dr. O'Brien and L. C. Hopkins, the latter making a straight score of 15 in each instance.

Summary of the day's shooting:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
A. G. Southworth	1	13	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11
L. S. Hopkins	2	12	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	12	W. W. Marshall	2	9

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

A. G. Southworth	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12	W. W. Marshall	2	10
Dr. O'Brien	2	12			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	15	Dr. I. I. Keyes	1	12
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	W. W. Marshall	2	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
A. G. Southworth	1	12	E. H. Lott	0	10
L. C. Hopkins	2	12	Capt. A. W. Money	1	9

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	4	25	W. W. Marshall	5	22
Dr. O'Brien	4	25	E. H. Lott	1	22
A. G. Southworth	3	24	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	21
Capt. Money	3	22	H. B. Stephenson	3	20
Dr. I. Keyes	2	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	20

SYKES TEAM CUPS—25 TARGETS.

Capt. Money	2	22	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	24
L. C. Hopkins	4	23	Dr. Keyes	2	18
Team total		44	Team total		42
E. H. Lott	1	21	A. G. Southworth	3	23
H. B. Vanderveer	3	22	W. W. Marshall	5	19
Team total		43	Team total		42

PALMER TROPHIES—25 TARGETS.

(First Division.)

Capt. Money	2	25	E. H. Lott	1	22
F. B. Stephenson	1	23	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	23

(Second Division.)

Dr. J. Keyes	2	20	W. W. Marshall	5	18

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	2	15	W. W. Marshall	3	12
A. G. Southworth	1	13	Dr. Keyes	1	12
Capt. Money	1	13	F. B. Stephenson	0	12
Dr. O'Brien	2	12	H. B. Vanderveer	1	10

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	2	15	W. W. Marshall	3	12
H. B. Vanderveer	1	14	F. B. Stephenson	0	12
A. G. Southworth	1	14	E. H. Lott	0	12
Capt. Money	1	12	Dr. O'Brien	2	11

MISS AND OUT SHOOT.

	T.		T.
A. G. Southworth	11	E. H. Lott	2
Capt. Money	10	F. B. Stephenson	0
L. C. Hopkins	3	H. V. Vanderveer	0
Dr. O'Brien	3		

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

		T.		H'cap.	T.
Capt. Money	1	15	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
E. H. Lott	0	12	A. G. Southworth	1	12
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	L. C. Hopkins	2	10
Dr. O'Brien	2	12			

Shoot-off—Capt. Money, 15; F. B. Stephenson, 14; A. G. Southworth, 14; E. H. Lott, 13; H. B. Vanderveer, 12.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Capt. Money	1	15	E. H. Lott	0	13
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
Dr. O'Brien	2	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	12
A. G. Southworth	1	14			

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW FEATURES.

Wild Game Fowl, Fish Hatchery, Boating Contests, and Artistic Effects Will Be in the Garden This Week.

All the arrangements are practically complete for the opening of the Sportsmen's Show next Friday night in Madison Square Garden. The show will then continue every day and evening, except Sunday, through Saturday, March 5. Particular attention has been given in the planning and arranging of artistic effects. The most effective features in this respect will occupy the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. At the foot of a valley, upon each side of which rugged mountains arise, will be placed an old-fashioned water mill. The stream which pours down the mountain will be run through a moss-covered sluice box, afterward falling over cascades, and will eventually find its way to the miniature lakes, in which will be exhibited almost every known variety of America's game waterfowl.

From end to end of the Garden will extend an artificial lake, on which will be a number of modern high power launches and automobile boats. At stated intervals during the afternoon and evening the launches will remain moored to their docks, while canoe races, tilting contests, log rolling, and other competitions will be held. At the eastern end of the lake, occupying a space more than 65 feet wide and from 15 to 20 feet in depth, will be located the exhibit of the Rocky Mountain guides. A feature of this will be the breaking and pitching of camp at stated intervals, and the typical saddling and off-saddling of the Western broncbos.

The exhibit of live game birds and animals will be very extensive, while on the main floor will be distributed the camps and guides from Virginia, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Maine, the Adirondacks, as well as from the territory of the Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The New York Zoological Society will make an interesting display.

The fish exhibit will show a model fish hatchery in operation, demonstrating the development of the young trout from the fry to a period of three to four weeks old. The collection of Homer Davenport, embracing varieties of pheasants, jungle fowl, wild turkeys, peacock, Persian lamb and sheep, Angora goats, Canadian, snow, and other species of geese, wild ducks, &c., together with the collections of T. Tredwell and Dr. Cecil French of wild game, water fowl, and small game animals will attract general attention.

An exhibition of rifle and revolver shooting will be given by S. M. Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I. Fly casters will enjoy greater opportunities this year than at any past show, as a special tank has been constructed for their contests.

Coming Games of the C. C. N. Y.

A programme filled with a selected variety of the athletic games has been arranged by the College of the City of New York for its annual athletic games, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, on Saturday evening, Feb. 20. One of the attractive features will be a one-mile run, in which Bonhag, Joyce, Carr, Grady, and Cohen have entered. Another interesting event will be a one-mile relay race between the best runners of the College of the City of New York and Fordham College. A handsome trophy will be presented to the winning team in relay races, and medals to members of first and second teams.

The events are as follows:

Open to all registered amateurs.—Sixty-yard dash, 300-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, two-mile run, and a two-mile bicycle race, all handicaps, and a 440-yard run for novices, scratch.

Open to Public Schools.—One-hundred-yard dash, championship of Public School Athletic League, elementary schools; 880-yard relay, elementary schools; one-mile championship, P. S. A. League.

Special Events.—One-mile interscholastic relay race, regimental medley handicap relay, members of Eighth Regiment.

For Students of C. C. N. Y.—Sixty-yard dash, 880-yard and one-mile runs, handicap; interclass relay race, and 300-yard runs for championship of preparatory department.

DAILY LIFE OF THE CHAMPION TROTTER

A Trainer and Two Attendants Care for Lou Dillon.

A Regular Programme Is Faithfully Adhered To—Fed on California Hay, Oats, and Carrots.

The attention given the Sultan of Morocco's six Arabian stallions sent to this country for exhibition at the St. Louis Fair does not compare with the care that is lavished upon Lou Dillon, the swiftest trotter in the world, who last year went a mile in 1:58½. Two Arabian horsemen attired in the picturesque garb of their country look after the welfare of the six thoroughbreds and give them a perfumed bath every morning, while Lou Dillon has two personal attendants and a trainer who guard her day and night. No child of luxury could be treated better than this famous little mare, who is as kind and gentle as she is beautiful and great. Her owner, C. K. G. Billings, spares nothing for her welfare. She is greatly attached to her two personal attendants, and recognizes the footfall of her trainer, Millard F. Sanders, the instant he enters the stable.

The trotting queen is now in Winter quarters at the Memphis (Tenn.) track.

A daily routine is laid out for Lou Dillon. She sleeps, wrapped carefully in blankets, in a padded box stall. Her breakfast consists of two and a half quarts of selected oats and several carrots. After breakfast she is brushed off, and the bandages and cotton with which she is wrapped are removed. Then follows her regular morning exercise, when she is in training, which consists of a sharp jog of a couple of miles hooked either to a sulky or a cart, according to weather conditions. On her return to the stable she is rubbed with alcohol, getting regular massage treatment for about twenty minutes. Then she is bandaged and blanketed again and walked about for almost two hours. After this comes her dinner, exactly the same as breakfast, and then she takes a well-earned rest until 4 o'clock, when she is walked about for an hour hooked to a sulky, and possibly given a couple of fast quarters as a finish. When she returns to the stable her bandages are put back and she is given her hay, which costs $80 a ton. It is California hay, and is said to be far better and more nourishing than the ordinary timothy hay. At 6 o'clock the trotter gets carrots and oats again, and another meal of the same sort at 9:30 o'clock, after which Lou Dillon goes to bed well wrapped in blankets.

Speaking of the characteristics of the trotting queen, Millard Sanders says that in her races Lou comes to the starting point with a hop, skip, and a jump, all wrong from the orthodox point of view, but all right for Lou Dillon.

"In another horse such conduct would be most reprehensible, and would presage badly for steadiness in a race. Lou Dillon is so high strung, so full of strength, that she simply can't hold herself; she must dance and prance. But once in the race, no horse ever goes truer than Lou. The word driver, though the proper technical name, conveys a false idea concerning the person who sits behind Lou in her races. She isn't usually driven at all; she knows nothing of the whip, and little of the bit. She is given her own way, with the reins slack on her back, and the man behind simply gives a word of advice at critical points.

"Three years ago I found Lou in disgrace on account of what was supposed to be her invincible frivolity. As acquaintance with Lou improved I became more and more convinced that she was worthy of the higher education, and so the following season I brought her with my stable on the Grand Circuit, which includes the tracks at Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Boston, New York, Lexington, Cincinnati, &c. On the Grand Circuit there is a constant change and excitement, and Lou Dillon tried all tracks and had brushes with all sorts of rivals, and all the time she was gaining in experience and confidence. She had all the benefits of racing and none of the strain. I expect to see her beat even the pacing horse record this year. She has pacing horse speed. As an instance of her courage and steadiness, I may mention that the first automobile she ever saw was in the road at Cleveland during her first season away from the farm. The machine came at us, making much noise, but Lou only looked at it, pricking up her ears. The automobile stopped, and at my request she walked up to and examined the strange-looking thing with evident curiosity, but without the slightest show of fear, while the automobilist took her picture. One advantage that Lou has over most horses is that we can give her the utmost freedom. She wears no check rein or martingale. Her head is not forced up like the heads of other horses. Then, again, her legs are not swathed like those of other horses. She wears only a pair of shin boots and a light pair of garter boots, while her shoes are the lightest ever worn by a fast trotter, her front shoes weighing 4¼ ounces each and her hind shoes 2½ ounces each."

EMPIRE CITY TRACK CHANGES.

Two New Barns Will Afford Accomodations for More Horses This Season—Active Outlook for Amateurs.

Extensive improvements are to be made at Empire City Track this Spring for the comfort of horsemen, and a strong effort is being made by the Board of Managers to make it the popular training ground in the East this season. According to James Butler, President of the Empire City Trotting Association, the first important step in the way of improvements will be the erection of two new barns to replace those which were destroyed by fire last Summer. The destruction of the barns, which were two of the largest on the grounds, robbed the track of almost a hundred stalls, and although there were accommodations for 600 horses at the time of the Grand Circuit Meeting, late arrivals were obliged to seek quarters outside. There will be no necessity for this in 1904, as the additional barns will afford ample accommodations for all horsemen. The new barns will be larger than the old ones.

Last season there was complaint that the track was too hard for early training. After the close of the 1903 matinée season the track was improved, and in the Spring it will be thoroughly harrowed. An effort is also to be made for better transportation facilities. The New York Driving Club, which holds a series of matinées at the track during the Summer and represents the amateur end of the sport, will hold a meeting early next month for the purpose of discussing and arranging plans for the year.

President Butler has promised to give more time to the amateur end of the sport this year than he did last, and in speaking of the prospects said: "The coming season gives promise of being an unusually lively one in and about New York."

The professional end will be handled by the Empire City Trotting Association, and every effort will be made to give the public the best Grand Circuit meeting New York has ever seen.

Heavyweight Men for Irish Games.

In addition to the relay races, the hurling and Gaelic football contests, and the ten-mile A. A. U. championship, which will be the features of the indoor sports to be held by the Greater New York Irish A. A. on March 12, at the Madison Square Garden, the programme will also contain a number of open events, among which will be a handicap 56-pound weight throwing contest, the handicap to be limited to 3 feet. This event has been put on the programme in order to bring together John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish A. A., holder of the world's record, and "Jim" Mitchell of the New York A. C., the National champion.

Flanagan, whose duties as a policeman kept him from competing at the National championships at Milwaukee last September, is more than anxious to meet Mitchell to prove that he is superior as a weight-thrower. Other likely competitors in this event are Richard Sheridan of the Pastime A. C., Martin Sheridan of the Pastime A. C., holder of the world's record for throwing the discus; J. Hines of the Star A. C., junior champion 56-pound weight-thrower, and E. J. Feuerbach of the New York A. C., champion shot-putter.

SCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC RECORD.

Klous Makes New Figures for Putting the Shot at Barnard School Games—St. Paul's Gets First Trophy.

L. Klous of Dwight School made a new scholastic record for putting the twelve-pound shot at the annual games of the Barnard School Athletic Association yesterday afternoon at the Eighth Regiment Armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Klous hurled the twelve-pound shot 45 feet and 5 inches, which is 2 feet and 4 inches better than the old record held by Rogers of Trinity School.

W. Mehl of St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., won two first prizes. Mehl won the sixty-yard dash for seniors, defeating a field of about forty starters, and won the sixty-yard hurdle race for novices.

J. Ellingwood of Dwight School proved to be the best runner of the day, as he received first prize in the quarter and half mile runs. He led the field all through the quarter mile run, and won by two feet from W. White of the Hoboken High School. In the half mile run Ellingwood won by a yard.

H. Trube of the Yonkers High School won the one-mile run, after a hard struggle. He held back until 100 yards from the finish, and then made a spurt and won by a foot. W. Sturgis of the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn and D. McEuen of the Newark Academy both jumped 5 feet and 4 inches in the high jump, and the Newark lad won first in the jump-off.

St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., won the point trophy with 24 points; Dwight School, with 20 points, was second, and Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn, with 15 points, was third. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Junior Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. Brandon, Columbia Grammar School; L. Voorhees, High School of Commerce, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. McCauley, Dwight School; W. Freysledt, Barnard School, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Third Heat—Won by N. Barnett, De Witt Clinton School; F. Johnson, Rutherford High School, second. Time—0:07 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. Bardell, Public School No. 128, Brooklyn; E. Jessup, Boys' High School, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by L. Klopch, St. Paul School; F. Friedman, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by T. O'Day, Morris High School; J. Tomlinson, Newark Academy, second. Time—0:07 2-5. Final Heat—Won by J. Brandon; N. Barnett second, L. Klopch, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Ellingwood, Dwight School; W. White, Hoboken High School, second; F. Bates, St. Paul School, third. Time—0:57 2-5.

300-Yard Dash, Novice, Trial Heats.—First heat won by W. Harrison, New York Military Academy; J. Valle, St. Francis Xavier Preparatory School, second. Time—0:41 1-5. Second heat won by W. Krumbholz, Dwight School; R. Cathne, Adelphi Academy, second. Time—0:41 2-5. Third Heat—Won by R. Beebe, Syms School; K. Grignard, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—0:41 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by G. Harden, High School of Commerce; L. Schultheis, Polytechnic Preparatory School, second. Time—0:41 2-5. Fifth heat—Won by J. Wylie, De Witt Clinton; R. Flynn, Morris High School, second. Time—0:41 2-5. Final Heat.—Won by W. Krumbholz; R. Beebe, second; G. Harden, third. Time—0:41.

60-Yard Dash, Senior Trial Heat.—First heat—Won by J. Connelly, High School of Commerce; J. Sweeney, Dwight School, second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second heat—Won by R. Prehen, Rutherford High School; W. Mehl, St. Paul School, second. Time—0:06 3-5. Third heat—Won by K. McAlpin, High School of Commerce; F. Prehen, Columbia Grammar, second. Time—0:06 3-5. Final Heat.—Won by W. Mehl; R. Prehen, second; K. McAlpin, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, Novice.—Trial Heats—First heat—Won by S. Moore, Jr., Boys' High School; R. Beebe, Syms School, second. Time—0:06 1-5. Second heat—Won by K. Leward, Polytechnic Preparatory School; J. Campbell, Morris Heights School, second. Time—0:06 1-5. Third heat—Won by L. Klopsch, St. Paul School; D. Demarest, Adelphi Academy, second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by F. De Selding, Adelphi Academy; W. Krumbholz, Dwight School, second. Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by W. Wilks, St. Francis Xavier; W. Wood, New York Military Academy, second. Time—0:06 1-5.

Final heat—Won by K. Leward, D. Demarest second; F. De Selding third. Time—0:06 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. Trube, Yonkers High School; A. North, Polytechnic Preparatory School, second; C. English, Stevens Institute, third. Time—4:59 3-5.

60-Yard Hurdle, Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by E. Whitehead, St. Paul School; J. Roberts, Polytechnic Preparatory, second. Time—0:08 1-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Mehl, St. Paul School; J. Blackford, Morris High School, second. Time—0:08 2-5. Third Heat—Won by D. Demarest, Adelphi Academy; B. Waters, St. Paul School, second. Time—0:08 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by K. Boorman, Barnard School; A. Price, Polytechnic Preparatory School, second. Time—0:09.

Final Heat—Won by W. Mehl, B. Whitehead second, D. Demarest third. Time—0:08 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. Mantel, Public School No. 26. Time—0:26 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Freysteat, Barnard. Time—0:26 4-5. Third Heat—Won by E. Hoffmann, High School of Commerce. Time—0:28 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. Van Cleaf, Polytechnic Preparatory School. Time—0:28. Fifth Heat—Won by N. Barnett, De Witt Clinton School. Time—0:26 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by S. Luden, High School of Commerce. Time—0:26 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by N. Barnett, W. Freystedt second, J. Van Cleaf third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot—Won by L. Klous, Dwight School, with a put of 45 feet 5 inches; J. Bessel, St. Paul School, with 42 feet 3 inches, second; P. Baumgarten, Morris High School, with 39 feet 11 inches, third.

600-Yard Run, Novice—Won by J. Stilwell, Yonkers High School; R. Lucas, Morris High School, second; S. Fisher, Horace Mann, third. Time—1:20 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Senior—Won by J. Ellingwood, Dwight School; H. Schradrick, Boys' High School, second; H. Boden, High School of Commerce, third. Time—2:15 4-5.

High Jump—Won by W. Sturgis, Polytechnic Preparatory, and D. McEuen, Newark Academy, tie for first, with 5 feet 4 inches; E. Whitehead, St. Paul's School, with 5 feet 3 inches, third. D. McEuen won first prize in jump-off.

Ice Yacht Skeddaddle Won Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—Two interesting races were sailed this afternoon under the auspices of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club. The champion pennant of the club was won by H. N. Baruch's Skeddaddle, after a close contest with the Red Rover. Fifteen miles were covered in 37 minutes. Walter Patten's Sweetheart won the Coley trophy on time allowance from the Shrewsbury, with the Red Rover third.

Dog Show Spectator Bitten.

While passing a kennel at the Dog Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday Aurel Batonyi, a four-in-hand driver, was severely bitten by a small fox terrier. Although the bite was a small one, Mr. Batonyi was compelled to have the wound cauterized and suffered considerable pain.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Sterling Piano Company.

The Largest and Most Complete Piano Establishment in Greater New York.

If you are considering the purchase of a Piano, and are not familiar with the various makes and qualities of Pianos, we suggest an early and thorough investigation of the

STERLING,

Knowing that its superior merits, artistic designs and moderate prices will appeal to you. We are the largest manufacturers of high grade, thoroughly reliable Pianos in this country. In our forty-four years of manufacturing and selling experience we have mastered the art of Piano construction. STERLING PIANOS are unquestionably equal to the best and highest priced Pianos made, yet they are moderately priced.

A Small Payment

at the time of purchase and the Piano is immediately delivered to your home. You can pay a convenient amount each month, without interest or any extra expense of any sort. This arrangement gives you the use of the Piano while paying for it.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter into lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way; some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. Some good used Uprights for $125, $140, $175 to $200.

Skillful Piano Repairing.

It requires equal skill to properly repair a Piano as to build one. Repairing in all its intricate branches is as much our business as manufacturing and selling. We employ a large force of thoroughly skilled Piano repairers, each an expert in his particular branch of the trade.

Tuning, tone restoring, action adjusting, general reconstructing, refinishing, etc. New parts supplied for any kind or make of Piano. We are Piano specialists. Prices moderate. Let

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Century Motor Vehicle Company of this city. The creditors include Manning, Maxwell & Moore and the Garvin Machine Company of New York, and J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn. The liabilities in open accounts are said to be $40,000 and indorsed paper $3,000. The invoiced value of the asset consisting of machinery, &c., is between $40,000 and $60,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES ROSENBLATT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Rosenblatt, residing at 1,206 Fifth Avenue, formerly a wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 202 and 204 East One Hundred and First Street, by the following creditors: Samuel Brothers, $762; Wittemann Brothers, $36; and Nathan Applebaum, $807. It is alleged that he is insolvent, removed his stock some time ago and concealed it. Judge Holt of the United States District Court, appointed Samuel J. Goldsmith receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $3,000. In the application for the receiver it was stated that in the months of October, November, and December the stock of wines and liquors, valued at $7,000, was secretly removed and taken to the premises of a brother of Mr. Rosenblatt at 57 Ferry Street. Rosenblatt began business in September, 1900.

SAMUEL L. JOSEPH.—Samuel L. Joseph, an insurance agent, of 13 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $60,865, and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago between 1896 and 1899 in the diamond and jewelry business. Among the creditors are L. & M. Kahn & Co. of this city, $3,500; A. H. Peabody of this city, $3,144; estate of J. M. Greenbaum, Chicago, $20,000; Joseph & Fish, Chicago, $12,500, and the Livingston County National Bank of Pontiac, Ill., $5,814.

EVA W. NEWTON.—Eva W. Newton, residing at 120 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,521, and assets consisting of $3 cash in bank, and $34, a debt due her. She owes $906 to three lawyers for legal services, $733 for rent, and $124 for cab hire.

BRANDSTADTER & ROBINSON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Brandstadter & Robinson, furriers of 263 Greene Street, show liabilities of $32,832 and nominal assets of $9,706, consisting of accounts, $5,195; cash realized from sale of stock and fixtures, $4,500, and cash in bank, $11. Among the creditors are the Equitable National Bank, $5,200; Forgotson & Co., $9,050; Joseph Ullman, $6,229; Thorer & Praetorious, $5,219, and Adolph Platky, $1,617.

ROCKLAND COOPERAGE AND NOVELTY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Rockland Cooperage and Novelty Works of 132 Nassau Street and at Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y., show liabilities of $63,545, of which $9,200 are secured by mortgage and liens, and nominal assets of $11,187, consisting of machinery, $9,258; unliquidated claims, $1,911, and debt due, $18. There is also some real estate at Rockland, the value of which is unknown. Of the liabilities, $20,000 are to three stockholders—E. N. Wetzler, $18,800; G. B. Lyon, $1,000, and R. Davison, $200—the amount of stock they hold in the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASEVITO, Thomas, and Mariano F. de Cossio—Boorum & Pease Company..... $244
BERMAN, Morris, and Joseph Moskowitz—R. J. Cullen 70
BINDLER, Charles—Indianapolis Abattoir Company 216
BOULEVARD GLOBE AND LAMP COMpany—E. F. Musgrove 372
BROWN, George—J. Kulanchick..... 108
CROSS, Thomas R.—D. Du Vivier & Co..... 203
CADIEUX, Annie B.—K. Pets 317
DAVIS, Jennie B.—C. F. True and another 171
DEUTSCH, Bessie and Adolph—S. de Young 85
EELING, William H.—L. Korn..... 10,450
FARREY, Thomas L.—T. Olena and another 708
GENERAL TUNNEL ENGINEERING Company—W. P. Youngs and another... 27
GIBNEY, Eugene—Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company 105
GIMBERNAT, Jules R.—M. de M. Marsellar and another 3,007
HARISON, William B.—E. Walsh..... 437
HANDLEY, Michael—Zahn & Bowlby Company 106
HEUER, Henry O.—J. E. Leaycraft and another, costs 97
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY AND Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford —the Continental Insurance Company, costs 103
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—H. M. More..... 274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—H. M. Hore 274
LUTZ, George and Anna—R. Dunn..... 89
MANDELBAUM, Richard R.—J. J. McCormack 1,128
MANHATTAN PARQUET AND MANUfacturing Company—Vossnack Lumber Company 128
MITTAG, Frank O., and Theodore G. Volger—Century History Company 233
MOHAWK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—F. Southack and another..... 250
MULVANY, Mary C.—R. T. Irwin..... 132
MURRAY, Henry—W. H. Hussey and another 150
PHILLIPS, Joseph A.—J. H. Mink, costs. 39
ROVAN, Edward—Wells, Fargo & Co.... 373
SCHAAF, Max—H. Chotzen..... 47
SCHAEFFER, John—W. P. Youngs and another 34
SHIPWAY, John M.—Robert H. Reid, St. Peter J. Conlin and Charles M. Shipway—J. Cullen and another, costs 134
STAFFORD, Frederick E.—S. C. Dunham. 65
SUMNER, Thomas N.—A. Bruen and another 727
SUMNER, Thomas N.—H. J. Maris..... 296
T. H. SIMONSON & SON COMPANY—J. A. Zimmermann, costs..... 143
WALDRON, Sarah A.—C. E. Rhinelander, costs 39
WESTIN, Abraham—F. Lippman 5,137
WETTERAU, Frederick G.—A. D. Culver 20

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

KUPERBERG, Joel—H. Seigler, April 29, 1896..... $136
LONG, Erwin G.—J. T. Williams, Oct. 2, 1902..... 120
LIPPMAN, Solomon L.—D. Greenberg, Dec. 17, 1903..... 317
LOEB, Meyer and Simon—S. Shapiro, Jan. 29, 1904..... 460
MONELL, Francis G.—W. S. Mack and another, May 29, 1901..... 164
NEUSCHATZ, Adolph—J. Thomas, Dec. 4, 1901..... 149
PATI, Pasquale—D. Kaufmann, Jan. 21, 1904..... 350
PRINDLE, Charles A.—E. P. Hatch, Nov. 23, 1898..... 234

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, Counselor of the Italian Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Washington; Judge Alton B. Beers, Bridgeport; Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; E. G. Burbank, Bridgeport, Conn.

CAMBRIDGE—John D. Oppe, Montreal; S. Melville Borgheim, London.

MANHATTAN—Col. Claude Cole, Ireland; W. S. Gill, London; W. Lengard Goulding, Ireland; W. S. Race, London.

HOFFMAN—C. P. Allerbe, St. Louis; E. C. McGartley, Atlanta; George W. Murphy, Knoxville.

FIFTH AVENUE—Harrison Benn, Bradford, England; Sidney Crowther, Philadelphia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major George R. Downey, Paymaster, now at Denver, Col., will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for duty as Chief Paymaster.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Philippines division and will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

Changes in stations of officers of the Signal Corps:

First class Sergt. Earle W. Binkley, now at Denver, Col., will proceed to Benecia Barracks, California, and report for duty.

Sergt. William Groat, Corp. Ruby D. Garrett, and first class Private William H. Downey will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in connection with the fire control installation.

First class Sergt. Jacob Plotrowik, now at Chicago, will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty; first class Sergt. Jacob Fetzer, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Wilcox, Ari., and report for duty.

Sergt. John A. Perry and first class Private Joseph W. Worley, now at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty.

Navy.

Capt. H. W. Lyon is ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty as Captain of that yard.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, and ordered to St. Petersburg, Russia.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. McClanahan is ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Warrant Machinist K. D. Grant is ordered to Bayonne, N. J., as assistant to Inspector of Machinery at the works of the Babcock & Wilcox Company.

Acting Warrant Machinist E. B. Huston is appointed from Feb. 11.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Arrived—Hannibal at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Missouri from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Hartford from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo, San Francisco from Port Said for Suez, Florida from Newport News for Key West, El Cano from Ching-kiang for Nankin, Maine from Culebra for Guantanamo.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:56	Sun sets...5:31	Moon rises...5:40	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6:45	H. Gate...8:58	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:42	Gov. Isl'd...7:14	H. Gate...9:08	

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Loostakkin, Barbados..... 2:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples..... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
City of Macon, Savannah..... 3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Main, Bremen ..... *10:30 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk ..... 10:00 A. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa ..... 3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam ..... 8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Celtic, Liverpool ..... 3:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island.. .....
Colorado, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans..... 12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

City of Augusta, Savannah ..... 3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Mexico..... 12:00 M.
Oro, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay ..... 2:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 6:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails close daily at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 14.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 31.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz, Jan. 30.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 12.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 30.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Hilary, Para, Jan. 29.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 6.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Feb. 7.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 6.
Vesta, West Hartlepool, Jan. 27.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Calderon, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Denver, Galveston, Feb. 10.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Feb. 10.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 14.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
Lahn, Genoa.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Feb. 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Seguranca, Colon, Feb. 4.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 6.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 16.
Wildcroft, Guantanamo, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 26.
City of Macon, Savannah, Feb. 0.
Main, Beremen, Jan. 30.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
Sabine, Brunswick, Feb. 2.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Jersey City, Bristol, Jan. 20.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 11.
Grenada, Guanaco, Feb. 2.
Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 30.
Arizonian, San Francisco, Dec. 12.
Tripoli, Cardenas, Feb. 4.
Havana, Vera Cruz, Feb. 4.
Manitou, London, Jan. 28. South of Fire Island midnight.

Sailed.

El Dia, for Galveston.
El Siglo, for New Orleans.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Northwestern, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Carib, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Sicilia, for Bordeaux, Malta, &c.
New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
Vaderland, for Antwerp.
Hohenzollern, for Naples and Genoa.
Belita, for Porto Plata.
Coma, for San Juan, Ponce, and Jobos.
Anchoria, for Glasgow.
Zulia, for La Guayra, Maracaibo, &c.
Mexico, for Havana.
Umbria, for Liverpool.
Sarnia, for Hamburg.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Californian, for San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, &c.
Lampassa, for Galveston.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 13—9:30 P. M.—Wind north, light breeze; very hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

California, at Marseilles, Feb. 12.
Lombardia, at Genoa, Feb. 10.
Germania, at Marseilles, Feb. 11.
Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 12.
Fontabelle, at St. Croix, Feb. 12.
Etruria, at Queenstown, Feb. 13.
St. Louis, at Southampton, Feb. 13.
Narragansett, at London, Feb. 13.

Sailed.

Rhein, from Bremen, Feb. 13.
Numidian, from Glasgow, Feb. 13.
Neapolitan Prince, from Genoa, Feb. 10.
Excelsior, from Hamburg, Feb. 11.
Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Feb. 13.
Philadelphia, from Southampton, Feb. 13.
Zeeland, from Antwerp, Feb. 13.
La Touraine, from Havre, Feb. 13.
Campania, from Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Passed.

Calabria, Gibraltar for New York, Feb. 13.
Ponasset, Gibraltar for Algiers, Feb. 13.
Frankfurt, Prawle Point for Bremen, Feb. 13.
Nord America, Gibraltar for Naples, Feb. 13.
Philadelphia, Cherbourg for New York, Feb. 13.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

66—L. & W. Coal Co vs. 73—Hastorf vs. Degnon-Tugs Jackson and McLean Const Co Coffey

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

6504—Florence J. Strong
6498—Morris Heller
6468—Melville M. Ellis
6560—Louis Sittenreich
6587—Stanley H. C. Walpole
6362—Henry Bush
5680—Samuel Nafew
6584—Leo Wiss
6759—James Coyle
6307—Fogle & Killin
5508—Stein & Hirsch
6545—Wm. A. Luhring
Cases under objection
6063—Abraham I. Bernstein
6275—Reuben Bernfus
5828—Morris G. Tuch
5127—Frank Grossbart
Adjourned cases
6444—Rubinstein & Roth
5842—Fred H. Rockfellow
5405—Sarah Bernstein
5576—John McDonough
6475—Robt. E. Ficsy
6410—Morris Robinson
6236—Isaac Lewitt
5921—Irving S. Van Loan
5176—Orlando M. Harper
Involuntary cases
6561J—De Moss Wall Paper Co
6562—Albert Schuitz
6339—American Brew Co
Motions
In re Peltin Bros & Gerstenfeld
In re Max Schatz & Co
In re Meyer Hertzberg
In re Henry Meyer
In re Baxter & Co
In re S. E. Bloch & Bro
In re Wolf Huch
In re Cushman & Winter
In re Peltin & Gerstenfeld
In re Chas Liebetruth
In re Conran & Co
In re Clark Auto Scale Co
In re Zeltner Brew Co
In re S. E. Bloch & Bro
In re D. Levy & Co
In re Morris Robinson
In re Caroline H. Whitton
In re Ferner & Herman
In re Jos Lacov
In re Granger Brew Co
In re Brockman & Piren
In re McConnell Mfg Co
In re John Whaley
In re Jas McNeill
In re Adolph Drillman
In re Townsend & Dowley Shipbuilding Co
In re S. & J. Meadow
In re Bernard Wolf
In re Henry Erkins
In re Morris Salomon
In re Kudnick Lakin
In re Breck & Smith
In re Max Oppenheimer
In re Oil Seeds Pressing Co
In re J. & J. Meadow
In re Baxter & Co
In re Ryttenberg & Schefer
In re Louis Levin
In re D. Levy & Co
In re Am. Const & Supply Co
In re Abraham Greenspan
In re Morris Heller
In re Kerner & Co
In re Abraham I. Bernstein
In re Max Oppenheim
In re Jacob Rabinowitz
In re Wm F. Bang
In re Edelman & Son
In re S. & J. Meadow
In re Morris Salomon
In re Man Fixture Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, Feb. 15—Nos. 136, 144, 207, 225, 243, 244, 245, 247.

New York Calendars—Monday, Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Woods
2—Spaulding vs Roble
3—Farmers' L. & T. Co vs Overinton
4—In re Vanderbilt Av
5—Bennett vs Mahler
6—Vroom vs Vroom
7—Toucey vs Cassidy
8—Same vs same
9—Adams vs same
9—Keegan vs Carney
10—In re Met Window Shade Co
11—In re Gross
12—Forms vs Magnetic Separator Co
13—Birdsall vs Mass Nat Life Association
14—Lederer vs Lederer
15—Constable vs Worthington
16—Ryan vs Harrison
17—Guarino vs Vacarezza
18—In re Neidlinger
19—Barnes vs Hughes
20—Keane vs Ely
21—Kissam vs Squires
22—Kornhauser vs Kornhauser
23—Bonker vs Bonker
24—Man Transit Co vs Sheldon
25—Stein vs Hirsch
26—Sherman vs Egpstein
27—Wightman vs Jebb
28—Van Kleeck vs Van Kleeck
29—In re Taylor & Co
30—Morrison vs American Surety Co
31—Ramsey vs Darrin
32—In re Woodward
33—Gibson vs McMulkin
34—In re 11th and 12th Avs, W 52d to 54th St.
35—In re Lex Av, 25th and 26th Sts
36—Leiter vs Tracy
37—Haight vs Brown
38—Neporent vs Neporent
39—Macfarlane vs Gerken
40—Blaisdell vs Hurst
41—Conlon vs Mission, &c
42—United Elec Light, &c, Co vs Monroe
43—N Y Edison Co vs same
44—In re Welsbach St Lighting Co
45—In re N Y & N J Gas Light Co
46—Brush Elec Co vs Monroe
47—N Y Edison Co vs same
48—In re Weatchester Lighting Co
49—Same
50—In re Edison Co of Brooklyn
51—Manning vs Manning
52—In re Cromwell Av
53—Shaw vs Csomopol Range Co
54—In re Summit Av
55—Valcker vs Herter
56—Thomson vs Lazell Dalley & Co
57—Struck vs Lewis
58—Emerich vs Mayer
59—Worthington vs Worthington
60—Booth vs Cochrane
61—Davidson vs Davidson
62—Helman vs Michel-
63½—Same vs same
63—Gaynor vs McKenna
64—Phillips vs Kahn
65—Mades vs Mades
66—McNally vs Blue Ridge Mining Co
67—Walbridge vs Herrman
68—Frostler vs same
69—Schlessinger vs same
70—Rosenbaum vs same
71—Camimiti vs Thomas
72—In re Brandes
73—In re O'Gorman
74—Isaacs vs Isaacs
75—Taube vs Harris
76—49th St & Mad Av Co vs Tyson

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer.

410—Lincoln Safe Deposit Co vs City of N Y
Preferred causes
4556—D'Herbiay vs Reddick
3468—City of N Y vs Simpson
4274—City of N Y vs Jacob
4517—Flores vs Flores
4529—People ex rel De Lancey vs Wells
Inquest
4546—People ex rel Kendall vs Feitner
4541—People ex rel Hotel Savoy vs Wells
4542—People ex rel Hotel Savoy vs Wells
4543—People ex rel Hotel Savoy vs Wells
4545—People ex rel N Y Juvenile Asylum vs Wells
General calendar
3417—Herzfeld vs Emsley Land Co
3484—Grasberg vs Weisenberger
3458—Smith vs Smith
3296—Kaltenbach vs Herts
4457—Seger vs Farmers' Loan & Trust Co
592—Scheper vs Abliwich
3563—O'Brien vs Clark
3774—Stinsen vs Stinsen
3850—Remsen vs Hyams
500—Shaleyer vs Pings
3338—Weinstein vs Weinstein

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Della Lupo
2—Emil Totterman

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14498—Jewell vs Jewell
12826—Ellis vs Meishon Co
13733—City Trust, &c, Co vs Weed
12834—Dininny vs Shortell
14365—Bennett vs Bordlier
13263—Wright vs Hilton
14104—Blanding vs Levy
14437—Sullivan vs McKee
13847—Raught vs Herrick
Chrystie

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

Inquest
4524—Smith vs Esler
1544—Hall vs Met St Ry
4822—Rosenwater vs same
4840—Fiori vs same
4853—Taylor vs same
4905—Fitzgibbon vs same
4906—Same vs same
4533—Roome vs Robinson
4916½—McLaughlin vs Met St Ry
4930—Bradley vs same
4935—Demetre vs same
4948—Belford vs same
4976—Rush vs same
4987—O'Brien vs same
4995—Pope vs same
5001—Smith vs same
4384—Beaver vs same
4841—Beaver vs same
5185—Thompson vs same
13874—Cullen vs Inter St Ry Co
4955—Hart vs Met St Ry Co
4969—Cunningham vs same
4020—Casper vs Goldstein
4004½—Darby vs Met St Ry Co
3183½—Faist vs same
3683—Ritchie vs Young
4308—Lyons vs Clark
4886—O'Brien vs Met St Ry
6862¼—Peterson vs White Star Towing Co
1352—Efronson vs Pacific Fire Ins Co
1015—Lotus vs Meyer
1275—Messer vs Shilkraub
1265—Cogiatti vs Met St Ry
6183⅓—Steinberg vs Schlesinger
685—Georgen vs Engel
1548—Brazil vs B F Hall Co
649—Scheuer vs Rosenbaum
1937—Fuchslocher vs O'Connor
6062¼—Jones vs Rice

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2180—Hylan vs Met St Ry
1841—Baker vs Int St Ry Co
2269—Gutfreund vs Kaliman
1836—McGoldrick vs Williams
2159—Bogart vs. Stff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1704—Packard vs Calhoun
2344—Lambert vs. Mut. Res. Life Ins. Co.
2345—Same vs. same.
2346—Johnston vs. same.
2343—Lambert vs. same.
2034—Same vs same
2035—Same vs same
2036—Same vs same
2037—Same vs same
2039—Same vs same
2038—Same vs same
2362—Miller vs. David
Mayer Brew. Co.
2368—Watkins vs Int St R Co
2369—Nitsche vs same
2371—Bulmer vs Wells & Newton Co
1814—Watson vs Connolly

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Equity and non-jury cases.

476—Solomon vs Blumenthal
476—Greenberg, &c, I Works vs Levy
477—Fortinati vs Bodenberger
Short causes.
6359—Gluckman vs Marcousky
6829—Zebley vs Althouse
6644—Gartner vs Singer
6561—Osman vs. Polausky
4266—Butler vs Cosmides
6817—Allentown Nat B vs Wolf
4150—Safer vs Rubin
6635—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Schmalholz
6868—May vs Rubenstein
4683—N Y Cab Co vs Merriman
5900—Righter vs Riverside Cold Storage Co
6808—Rush vs Hill
6563½—Miller vs Mestanlz
6915—Harris vs Jefferson Bank
5984—Bornheim vs Bloch
5073—Edlich vs Metz
6920½—Wieder vs Union Surety, &c, Co
6774—Pyper vs Gardner

The equity causes will be tried and disposed of before the short causes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2290—Schnepp vs Man Ry
2295—Gormley vs Int St Ry
2297—McKee vs same
2300—Finkelstein vs Am Ice Co
2303—Brandt vs Met St Ry
2304—Creco vs same
2305—Flan vs Int St Ry
2306—Karr vs same
2308—Suckno vs. Olitsky
2310—Zeller vs Bloom
2311—Wolf vs R J Blake Co
2316—Nathan vs Chrystie

Highest number reached on regular call, 2461.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Walter Davis
2—Julius Kiviatkowsky
3—Ernest Spatz
4—Meyer Lewis
5—William Nichols
6—James Biggio
7—James E Gaffney
8—Benjamin Falk
9—George L Ford
10—John McGuire
11—Thomas W Brady
12—William Naughton
13—Marion Jefferies
14—Henry Gottlieb
15—Bernard Rothenberg
16—William Myers
17—Morris Cok
18—Joseph M Foster
19—Charles Bliss
20—Pauline Andreas
21—Albert M Boyd
22—Frank Fitzpatrick

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton and Deputy Attorney Generals Collins and Byrnes for the People.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Sebastian Ferraro	For trial
2—Abe Kuttner	1—Robert Brown
3—Samuel Loewey	2—Giovanni B Telesco
4—William A Doyle, Thomas J Torpie, Michael J Nolan, Emil Corno	3—Otto Altenberg
5—John Doe, alias Jas J Mallaney	4—Louise Wagner
	5—Felix Simonon
	6—Frank Purcell, Edward Hughes
	7—William Austin, Daniel Chatfield

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Gray, and Kernochan for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.

1—Morris Littman	7—Frank Sauer
2—Anthony Wondrasek	8—Andrew Maxwell
3—Harry Goldberg	9—Moritz Zelmer
Samuel Rosenzweig	10—Nathan Taylor
4—Floriman Richardson	11—Hyman Kaplowitz
5—James Renahan	12—Milton M Sekeson
6—Fred Cooper	

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Joseph O. West vs. Abraham Friedman—Charles Eno.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Mingay vs. Mingay—Almet R. Latson. In re. Flagler—Francis P. Lowrey.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Rund—Samuel W. Maguire.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Fidelity and Casualty Company vs. Cusick—J. Francis Tucker.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Monday, Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2817—Muhlstein vs Burns
3471—Mahoney vs Brooks
3483—Sollmer vs Int St R R
3485, 3520—O'Brien vs B H R R
3494—Oscar vs same
3441—Byrnes vs N Y & N J Tel Co
2947—Seitz vs Simmons Co
1875—Frank vs City of New York
1400—Rossi vs N Y & N J Tel Co
3501—Raymond Mfg Co vs Inter St R R
3506—Hunt vs B H R R
3510—Sorenson vs Quebec S S Co
3516—Boettighelmer vs B Q Co & Sub R R
3517—Barry vs B H R R
3523—Coyle vs Inter St R R
3524—Harvey vs Fargo
3525—Alexander vs B H R R
3527—Biglin vs Brady
3528—Slavin vs B H R R
3532—St John vs same
3532½—Tortora vs same
3533—Sunderland vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No one will be sent down for a day upon this call.

2633—Tart vs Met St Ry
7688—Dippel vs Allgier
2079—Homuth vs Andresen
986—Beveridge vs Lang
6929—White vs Vollweiler
2741—Welskopf vs Langzer
3036—Schneider vs Ehret
2223—Rice vs Edwards
3419—Tageman vs De Dion Bouton Co
2726, 2727—Smallinski vs Feilert Brewery
2823—Quinlan vs B H R R
2035—Cardinale vs same
3348—Hawkins vs Gomberg
3568—Kaiser vs B H R R
3571—Valva vs Int St R R
3573—Rebman vs B H R R
3574—Hanrahan vs S

CROKER'S AUTO BOAT HERE.

Designed by Young Herreshoff and on Exhibition at the Motor Boat Show —Light Marine Motor.

An important addition was made to the exhibits in the motor boat show yesterday when the fast speed launch that has been built for Frank Croker by Charles F. Herreshoff, second, was placed in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, on the top of the Macy Building. This is a typical racing boat, and has just been finished in Providence, R. I. The engines are yet to be placed in the boat, and this will be done as soon as they arrived from France.

The design of the boat shows that it is meant for speed. It is a fine-looking boat, and elicited praise from a large number of veteran boatmen yesterday. The launch is 43 feet long and has a maximum beam of 5 feet. It is turtle back in shape forward, and then tapers gracefully toward the stern. The construction suggests lightness, and yet the frame is very strong.

A striking peculiarity of the boat lies in the four cockpits. The after one, which is the largest, will have seats for seven persons. Amidships there are double cockpits, and in these will be the motors. The forward cockpit is just beyond the after end of the turtle back. The boat will be equipped with two motors of twenty-four horse power, and will have twin screws. The steering wheel will have controlling levers usually found in automobiles, with a reverse lever at the side so that the boat can easily be made to go forward or astern. The motors are expected to furnish a speed of 22½ knots an hour, and Mr. Herreshoff, who watched the placing of the boat yesterday, said that he hoped to have the motors here in a few days.

The launch is finished in natural mahogany on the outside to the water line. The deck is of white pine, and the turtle back planking is of mahogany.

An exhibition from Lincoln, Neb., shows a novel marine motor that is claimed to be the lightest marine motor of its horse power. This motor is of four horse power, double cylinder, and weighs but 100 pounds. The gas is drawn into the crank case by the suction of the upward stroke of the piston, then forcing the charge through the admission ports on the downward stroke into the cylinder. By this operation the explosion occurs at every revolution of the flywheel, doing away with both admission and exhaust valves entirely, and always having a reserve charge of gas in the engine. By the use of a novel device the trouble caused by leakage in the crank case is entirely done away with.

It has been proposed by some of the exhibitors to organize an association of manufacturers of power boats and to incorporate a stock company to organize the second annual exhibition in 1905.

The management has decided to make Wednesday Long Island day and Friday New Jersey day. The number of power boats in use in Long Island and New Jersey waters form a large proportion of those used in the entire country.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, Feb. 17th, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Theresa Lynch, dec'd.

By order of
Harman A. Perkins and Peter Mayers, Esqs., Executors.

158 & 160 West 34th St.

Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwellings, with stores; size of No. 160 is 29x24.9, and No. 158 is 18.6x86.9.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Esq., attorney for estate, 128 Broadway.
Maps, etc., with attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The Estate of William Collins, dec'd.

39 & 41 Wooster St.,

NEAR GRAND ST.

Three and four story brick business buildings, with extension; size of plot, 50.2x100, with an "L" of 43.4x25. Messrs. Jeroloman & Arrowsmith, attys., 229 B'way.
Maps, etc., with attys. or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1904
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

ESTATE OF H. A. DINGEE, Dec'd

534-6-8 WEST B'WAY,

NEAR BLEECKER ST.

The five-story brick factory building; size of plot, 65.4x90x irregular.
MESSRS. DE LONG & CARROLL, ATTYS., 200 WEST B'WAY.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1904.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

338 West 72d St.

four-story brick and stone dwelling, with three-story dining-room and bathroom extension. Hardwood trim, hardwood floors, decorated, gas fixtures, &c.; size of lot, 20x102.2.
HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Esq., Atty., 35 Wall St.
Maps, &c., with atty. or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

98th St.—Five-story three-family flat; rental, $4,100; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,380. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Elevator apartment, with stores, near subway station; great future; yearly leases. MUST SELL. Box 251, N. Y. P. O.

106th St., Near Park.—Flat, $10,900; rents, $1,116; mortgage, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

80th St.—Five-story single flat; rents, $2,600; no vacancies; price, $26,000; mortgage, $16,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Avenue store and flat; pays on old rentals 16 per cent.; easy terms.
SHAW & CO., 113 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Apartment houses, rented at prices that prove a profitable investment; owner wants money. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

98th.—Two five-story cold-water flats; all rented for over $8,000; price, $60,000; mortgage, $40,000. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

116th.—Store, flats; rent, $3,800; asking $34,000; busy section. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

100th St.—Five-story cold-water flat; rents, $2,450; price, $24,000; mortgage, $14,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Private house above 14th; 20x90; fine condition; $1,000-$3,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Real Estate Office—Books, maps, and good will, for sale, $1,200. Address Real Estate, Box 154 Times.

56th St.—Seven-story elevator apartment; rents, $12,000; price, $110,000; mortgage, $65,000, at 4%. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

100x100, 5th Av., below 103d St.; bargain price; 101st St., near 2d Av., 125x100; cheap. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

118th St., near 5th.—Five-story triple flat; $32,000; rents, $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

34th St. business property; old buildings. 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

Water front on the Harlem River. Owner, 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

Tenement.—Will sell at sacrifice on account ill-health. Bargain, 18 2d Av.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Private Houses.—103d to 120th St., near 5th, $8,000 to $20,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Below 23d St., 6-story fire-proof tenement; price, $24,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

For Sale.—Several desirable factory sites. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

Three plots of lots; send for diagram: cash needed. P. O. Box 251.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Foreclosure Sales

are frequently the direct result of the impractical and unbusinesslike negotiation of a proposed loan by some favored relative, friend, or inexperienced broker

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Lenox, near 133d, flat, large store..... $23,000
Lexington, near 110th, corner flat, stores.. 21,000
133d, near Lenox, large double flat..... 20,500
131st, Lenox, and 5th, large flat..... 28,000
121st, near 2d Av., single flat..... 12,000
Private house, 112th, near 3d Av..... 9,000
Full particulars, Fanning, 208 East 117th; afternoons.

HAVE FORTY-FOOT FRONT ON FIFTH AV., NEAR MUSEUM OF ART; UNIMPROVED; ARE YOU INTERESTED? A. J. MURPHY, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CUT THIS OUT. DWELLINGS SACRIFICED.
$10,000, brownstone; open plumbing; $11,750, brownstone; 131st St., near 7th Av.; $14,000, modern, extension; private block; $35,000, four-story; 71st St. and Park.
SHAW & CO., 113 West 125th St.

Harlem corner, bargain; 100x100; three five-story buildings, nearly new, all rented and in perfect order; guaranteed rents $18,282; net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over permanent mortgage; pay over 25 per cent. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252; net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

1st and 2nd MORTGAGE LOANS.
OFFICE HOURS AFTERNOONS.
S. A. STEPHENSON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

Below 14th Street.

Buildings, connecting, fronting two streets; about 5,000 feet to each floor; main front on Beekman St., for sale to close estate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

East Side.

$3,000 CASH WILL BUY 28-FOOT TENEMENT,

Seventy-fifth Street, First, Second Avenues; four stories, basement; four families each floor; balance easy terms; brokers protected. Guthman, 181 Broadway.

72-foot plot, including corner, 5 private houses; fine investment; Lexington Av., near 125th; ripe for improvement. Bierhoff, 147 West 125th.

Five-story tenement; rentals, $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

14th St., Opposite Tammany.—Five-story buildings; snap; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful Murray Hill residence, 50x100, near 5th; absolute sacrifice. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—Broadway, near Grand; 46 feet front to Mercer; $325,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$6,000 Cash.—2 east side tenements; rent, $4,596; asking $42,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

77th, near First.—Tenement, stores; rent, $2,660; $24,000; can't duplicate. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 118th St.—Flats, all improvements; rent, $3,612; asking $32,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—114th, near 2d, five-story tenement; $16,500; rents $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 86th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 62d St.—Four-story residence, $22,000. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

East 127th St.—Five-story 20-family flat, with stores. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Avenue A, Vicinity of 11th.—5-story double tenement; $31,000. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Bargain, 2 five-story tenements, $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Plot near 102d and Lexington Av., 75x101; asking $42,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three-story stable, opposite Cunard docks, 46x70; price, $22,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 14th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Cherry St.—Seven lots; pays 19½ per cent.; price, $80,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 95th St.—5-story double flat; price, $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

51st St., Near 3d.—Eighteen-room house, $63,000; rents, $6,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Two dwellings, 40-foot front; West 120th St., near Lenox Av.; reasonable price; sell one or both. E. A. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

West 131st St.—Six-story triple flat; elevator; $80,000; rents, $10,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap! 149th St., near Broadway.—Three lots adjoining corner, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.—Store, flats; rent, $4,000; asking $38,000; make offer. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Near Amsterdam, 84th St.—Double flat; rent, $3,402; asking $31,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Manhattan Av., near 116th, double flat, $35,500; rents, $4,008. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—Seven lots, 123d and 124th Sts., near Broadway, $70,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap! Bradhurst Av., near 152d St.—Two lots; asking $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine four-story private, 80th St., West; asking $30,000; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Corners.—Amsterdam, West End, 8th Av., Lenox, Madison, and Lexington. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Five-story flat, 131st, near Broadway, $25,500; rents, $2,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING, 76TH ST., BET. COL. & AMSTERDAM. BARGAIN. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

Near Morningside Park.—Five-story triple flat, 26x112; $35,000; rents, $4,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Some fine bargains from 110th St. north. Chas. E. Moore, 241 W. 116th St.

West 34th St.—Private residence, 21x100; special bargain, $20,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Near Lenox Av.—Three-story residence, 20x100; $11,000; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Five-story 20-family flat, 25x100; West 100th St. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

138th to 137th St., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,250 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

39th St., large four-story dwelling, near 7th Av. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

West Eighties.—Cozy dwelling; price $17,000; possession; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Snap!—Leasehold; large 12th St. house, near 7th; asking $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—147th St., near 8th Av.; four lots; asking $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Nine lots, 139th St., near Lenox Av., $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant single flat, 116th St. near 8th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Private, near Central Park West; 25 foot; $55,000; cost $70,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Large plot near this office, with building loan, for flats. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West 19th St.—Four-story double; rental, $1,550; price, $13,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

Suitable for Club or Charitable Institution

Corner building, near Grand Central Station, covering six lots; containing meeting rooms, bedrooms, gymnasium, bowling alley, theatre, swimming pool and all kinds of baths, restaurant and roof garden.

CAN BE PURCHASED AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
William R. Ware,
451 COLUMBUS AV. 81ST ST.

Desirable—Business—Property.
6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.
Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

WEST 148TH ST.

Fine three-story up-to-date dwelling for sale; underground station at 145th St. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

INVESTORS.

Have several west side flats that can be purchased at bargain prices; full particulars BERT G. FAULHABER CO., 7 EAST 42D ST.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

$3,000 cash each, balance mortgage three years at 5%, buys 521 and 523 West 27th St.; two five-story twenty-family tenements, with stores; all rented; $2,160 each; title guaranteed; worth investigating. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Charming three-story high stoop brownstone private dwelling, 20 feet wide; delightful location, 2d St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs.; asking $14,000. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

West 62d St.—Five-story twenty-five-foot tenement; rents over $2,100; price, $18,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 105th St.—Five-story flats, 50x100; all improvements; rental, $5,600; no vacancies; price, $52,000; mortgage, $40,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

St. Nicholas Terrace.—Five-story flats; rental, $4,340; no vacancies; price, $38,000; mortgage, $25,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Chance!—148th St., near 8th Av., two lots, asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

144th St., between Lenox and 7th, four lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights Property.—171st St., near Fort Washington Av.; lot 25.6x149.6; bargain. Address for particulars,
A. J. MURPHY, 43 Exchange Place.

147th St., near Amsterdam.—Two lots, 50x100; asking $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bronx.

5-story 10-family flat, $18,000; mortgage $13,500.
5-story 20-family flat, cold water, 2 stores, $22,000; mortgage $14,000.
5-story 14-family flat, with stores, $28,000, in 138th St.
5-story corner liquor store, near 149th St. and 3d Av.
Willis Av., choicest store property, solid investment.
Fordham hotel site, only one junction elevated, steam, and trolley.
Block square lots end elevated road, Bedford Park, ripe for improvement.
Finest Bedford Park Southern Boulevard lots at extremely low prices just now.
3-family, 2-family, 1-family houses in every part of Bronx; lowest prices and easiest payments.
JOHN T. SMITH, 613 EAST 138TH ST.

Bronx Acreage, near Boston Road

intersected by new four-track railroad, which connects with the subway; 40 acres; might consider exchange; brokers paid full 2½% commission.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

Attention!—$2,750, full detached 1-family house, 7 rooms, full lot, near L, churches, schools; also plot 50x100, Webster Av.; also plot 200x100, Unionport, future of Bronx; also 2 lots, William's Bridge; easy terms. O'Hara Bros., 200th St., Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

1, 2, 3-family houses, $4,000 upward; best locations in Bronx; 4-story double flat, $14,000; also few desirable business corners, sacrifice prices; realty exchanged, money to loan. Phil Kronenberger, 1,147 Tinton Av., near 168th.

Three-story brick houses, 5 minutes from L station, 1 block from trolley, $5,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.

Two-family houses, ten minutes' walk from rapid transit station; one and two family houses, at low figures, opposite beautiful Bronx Park, Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

$5,750; easy terms; charming cottage, 9 rooms, all improvements; perfect order; lot 50x114; No. 3 Fifth St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge. Particulars with Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story business property, near 138th St.; price $24,000, mortgage $16,000, at 4½ per cent.; rent $2,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avenues; lot, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

$1,000 cash buys new up-to-date 2-family detached, 12-rooms and 2 baths, near parks, schools, and L station. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,358 Boston Road.

8-room house; all improvements; plot 60x100; nicely located; price, $6,250; only $1,000 cash required; balance easy. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

A five-story modern loft building, 147th St. near 3d Av., 50x98; possession May 1, 1904. M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av. and 148th St., Bronx Borough.

A.—4-family brick single flat; steam heat; 20x100; on Prospect Av., near 152d St., for sale cheap; mortgage $8,500. A., Box 172 Times.

Equity in four 3-family houses; all improvements; all rented; 5 minutes from L station. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Avs.

Big bargains for quick purchaser, 2 4-story triple flats, fully rented, $1,910; price, $16,500. Call, McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

$5 monthly, choice building lots; $400 up; 25x114; sewer; 2 blocks trolley; great chance; open Sunday. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

21 acres, near Bedford Park Station, Bronx Park, Botanical Gardens; great bargain. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Builders' Chance.—Large assortment Washington Av. lots, with building loan. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Flats.—Bronx, four or five stories; will pay all cash; brokers invited. Professor, Times, Harlem.

Fordham Heights.—For sale, Queen Anne house, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; 2 lots; near cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

House and lot on Third Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Westchester Creek, Bronx, large water front. 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

House and lot on 3d Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad.

3 lots, 25x100, 132d to 133d, near Southern Boulevard; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Three-family frame flat, 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Elegant country seat for sale, at a bargain, near Great South Bay, consisting of 50 acres choice land, with fruit and shade trees; beautiful dwelling, with 23 rooms, 2 bathrooms, water, gas; large carriage houses, barns, and outbuildings; golf links near by; finest neighborhood on Long Island; price, $25,000. Blue prints of buildings and property can be seen by applying to Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

For Sale.—Attractively situated house and grounds at Babylon, L. I., (formerly Westminster Kennel Club;) adapted for charming country residence; modern fifteen-room dwelling, open fireplaces, furnaces, &c.; bailiff's cottage, stables, sheds, kennels; 65 acres picturesquely wooded, overlooking fine fresh-water lake; low price to immediate purchaser. Address
Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A.

For Sale.—180 cottage lots, beautifully located on the south side of Long Island, covering 80 acres of land, at a price unequaled; terms easy; avenues 400 feet apart; lots, 75x200 feet; sidewalks made; shade trees set; only ¼ mile from depot; cannot be duplicated for double the price asked. G. W. RAYNOR, Manorville, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
10 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

$5,500.—Country house, containing 11 rooms and bath, fine piazzas and porte cochere; large barns and poultry houses; 3 acres of land, with fruit of all sorts; view of Great South Bay from piazza. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
LONG ISLAND AND JERSEY FARMS.
Send stamp or call for catalogues. Van Doren & Co., 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Berkshire Hills.—For sale, 10-room house and outbuildings, with 50 acres land, partly wooded; also 150-acre farm; an opportunity for gentleman to secure beautiful Summer home at a bargain. H. D. Lamson, Alandar, Mass.

Dorset, Vermont.—Large modern residence, outbuildings; 80 acres; asking $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Witton, Conn.—Fine residence; stable; 70 acres; $4,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BOROUGH PARK HOMES

Wise buyers should inspect the beautiful new one and two family detached houses.

30 TO SELECT FROM.

Prices from $5,000 up. Small amount of cash down, balance monthly payments same as rent; 27 minutes from New York via direct "L" train; fare, 5c. Open daily and Sunday.
EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING CO.,
49th St. & New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn.
PHOTOS MAILED ON REQUEST.

ABOUT $8,000 CASH
will buy a $15,000 equity; first-class business property; stores and lofts; will
NET OVER 20%
on investment; on a thoroughfare; remarkable opportunity.
G. P. TRUSLOW,
REAL ESTATE,
74 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
Open Saturday afternoons for balance of season.

BEDFORD SECTION

Best section in Brooklyn; 12 minutes by underground road to City Hall, Manhattan; lots, dwellings, apartments, two-family houses for sale or rent. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St., N. Y. City.

LINCOLN ROAD, FLATBUSH,

21 minutes' ride, via elevated, to Park Row; price $8,750 for the newest, finest finished and equipped two-story stone house in New York City; built by Fred. B. Norris. See these to-day.
GEO. E. LOVETT & CO.,
542 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER LINCOLN ROAD

A GIFT OF $2,000.

1½ blocks from Prospect Park; 12 room brownstone residence; exposed plumbing, hard wood trim and floors, tiled bathroom; decorated;
PRICE $8,800.
Screens, awnings and shades go with house.
GEO. E. LOVETT & CO., 30 Court St.

$10,900 Buys $15,000 Residence, 300 Feet from
PROSPECT PARK WEST,
Near Carroll St.; a modern and model house; hard wood trimmed; box stoop; fine order; GEO. E. LOVETT & CO., 30 Court St., Bklyn.

Wharf next 39th St. Ferry, sale or lease, suitable manufactures, warehouses, &c.; 200 to 400 feet long, 200 feet wide; large building, deep water all sides. Pierson, 35 Nassau St, Manhattan. Telephone 7495 Cortlandt.

$5,550 buys 341 Madison St., near Tompkins; 3-story basement cellar stone residence; all improvements; immediate possession; perfect order; house open.

Irving St.—Two fine eight-family flats; rents $2,500 each; bargain price; also others. Call on Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Houses—278 Belmont, $2,800, worth $3,800; 251 20th, $2,500, worth $3,500. Stewart, 32 Rogers.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

NORTH SALEM, N. Y.

200 acres rolling ground; fine stream; house, 14 rooms and attic; large barn and outbuildings; excellent condition; trolley convenient; must sell.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

133 acres fine farm; meadow and woodland; good house, new barns; small house for man; water in house and barn from springs; situated between Harlem and Putnam Divisions; 90 minutes out; mile to station; price, $15,000, including stock, farm implements, wagons, &c.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

For Sale.—A bargain, either for a gentleman's residence or for a builder; finest corner in White Plains; 17-room house, with all improvements, offered at value of the ground; adjoining vacant can be had if desired. The wise will investigate at once. Cooley & West Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

Mount Vernon.

Exceptionally good rental and sale list of Mount Vernon properties is now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Fully furnished modern residence, Fisher Av. Hill; price, $14,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.

28 minutes from 42d St.; access by West Side Elevated. $14,000.—Non-resident will sell much less than cost, 14-room, attractive, modern house, grounds over 100 feet square, less than $14,000. Terms $4,000 cash. $8,500—Several good purchases in up-to-date cottages; hardwood trim, latest appointments; near stations; $8,500 to $12,000. Terms, $2,000 or more in cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Residence overlooking river; $30,000; house and barn, 75 feet front, $13,000; fifteen-room residence, $13,500; excellent ten-room dwellings, best locations, to rent, $600 to $1,000; fine investment apartment, $18,000, will net over 10%.
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

Waring Place.—Detached 9-room house; all improvements; for rent or sale; possession immediately; rent moderate. Kenneth B. Waller, 69 North Broadway.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home, house 14 rooms; all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $13,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 166th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

130 acres in the City of Yonkers, near depot. 20 Broad Street, Room 1,005.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR $100 CASH OR SECURITY

you can take possession of my cosy
2-ACRE POULTRY FARM,

with neat, small house and outbuildings. Price $700. Cultivated land. Finest crops raised. Big stock of cordwood. Can secure 2 acres adjoining woodland cheap. Plenty work at $1.50 a day and employment for wife in hotels. INQUIRIES WILL BE ANSWERED PERSONALLY this week by OWNER at 202 East 23d St., New York, or 794 Broadway, Brooklyn, from 8 to 8.

Money Makers in New England.

FARMS Illustrated list of 200 bargains, 1 to 1,000 acres, $5 to $20 an acre, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, &c., free. A few with stock and tools included, on easy terms. Write, The E. A. Strout Farm Agency, A. G. Building, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

Elmhurst, Penn.—Sanitarium and hotel on Pocono Mountain; sixty rooms furnished complete; three hours from New York, four hours from Philadelphia; accessible by two railroads; fine scenery, high altitude, invigorating air, spring water, parks, lake boating and fishing; a bargain; write to-day. Wm. T. Brown, Lancaster, Penn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or Lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York City.

McCabe, Arizona.—Large rich gold mine; near Prescott; price, $200,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Farms! FARMS! Farms! Many Bargains. BEARDALL'S Farm and Exchange List, 1,226 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Alexandria Bay.—1¼-acre island, with modern residence; launch, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A RARE CHANCE.

I have a plot of 100x100 on 5th Av., below 106th St., in the section which is called Carnegie Hill, on which there are flats which are simply used at the present time to maintain the expenses of securities and taxes. Renting for $17,000. The property is worth at the lowest appraisal made recently by a Savings Bank Appraiser $300,000; I desire to exchange this property for some cash and the other in real estate. The mortgage on this property is $165,000 at 4 per cent. held by a savings bank. We need from $35,000 to $40,000 in cash, as a matter of great importance, and will take real estate for the balance of the equity. A quick deal can be made if the proper thing is offered. Manufacturer, Box 159 Times, Down Town.

Builders and Operators Attention!—For sale or exchange, 5 lots near 3d Av. and 147th St. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 W. 116th St.

REAL ESTATE.

How you love your landlord!
He has you by the throat.

Go ahead—pay the landlord every month good, hard earned dollars for a stuffy "flat" in a crowded city. Figure up what you have paid him the last five or six years—what can you show for it?

A Nice Bundle of Rent Receipts.

How much are they worth to-day? *What will the landlord give you for them?* What will he do this month if you DON'T pay your rent?

We have a unique plan by which you can OWN YOUR OWN HOME at about the same monthly cost as rent, and with only

120 PAYMENTS.

This is worth looking into—don't you think so? You have nothing to lose and much to gain by investigation of our unique plan, particularly as there is

No Worry or Trouble with Mortgage, Interest or Taxes.

Even now only 35 minutes from the heart of Manhattan—attractive locality, settled neighborhood—churches, stores, schools, and all that goes with them. Bridges and tunnels will bring it ten to fifteen minutes nearer. Choose the house you want, costly or cosey, from those we have just finished, or we will make plans and build one for you.

Book and Full Particulars Sent Free. Call or send to-day—a postal will do. Realty Trust *60 Liberty St., New York.*

LOTS highly restricted, midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list. **$10 DOWN** Balance easy payments.

WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street,
HAVE ESTATE FUNDS TO LEND ON
Bond and Mortgage
4% MONEY 5%
for first and second mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD,
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN
on first mortgage at 5 per cent.
Gerlach Realty Co.,
640 Madison Av., corner of 59th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

TO RENT on the
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON,
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, NEW YORK.
TWO HOUSES WITH GROUNDS, SHADE TREES, GARDENS AND STABLES.
MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION, HIGH ELEVATION AND COMMANDING A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF NEW YORK BAY. NINE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION. FORTY MINUTES FROM THE BATTERY.
ALSO TWO OR THREE COTTAGES.
For particulars address
TALBOT ROOT, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Modern houses to let and sale on Staten Island. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Modern Artistic Home
WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

New, modern, artistic house, located on a hilltop, near station, affording a grand view of the surrounding country; contains nine rooms and tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing; modern heating, gas, electric light; hardwood trim; artistically decorated; spacious verandas; ready for occupancy; price, $5,500; lot, 60x100; terms to suit; refined surroundings. Lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free.
Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., New York.

$500 PURCHASE
$125 NET YEARLY PROFIT.
$500 invested in buying our two-family houses, free warranty deed, on Jersey City Heights, with 5 rooms and bath to each floor, every "1904" improvement, shows you 20 to 30 per cent. net profit yearly; 7½ cents fare; 10 minutes trolley ride from New York ferry. Postal brings substantiation of all these claims and full details. The Building Corporation's Attorneys, Box 90, Times.

Frame Mansion, Jersey City Heights—Large plot; choice surroundings; best of Bergen section; 9 rooms, besides bath, toilet, laundry, butler's pantry, attic, cold storage, cellar, numerous closets, &c.; all improvements; gas and electric lighting; handsome finish and decorations; price $7,100; terms to suit.
Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Rochelle Park, N. J.—To let, attractive 11-room modern house, hardwood floors, 2 bathrooms, open plumbing, furnace heat, acetylene gas plant, large verandas, three acres ground, fruit and ornamental trees, stable and outbuildings; 5 minutes' walk from station; 10 minutes from Paterson and New York trolley. Apply to C. E. Eckerson, 183 Main St., Hackensack.

For Sale—186-acre farm; 86-acre lake

BIG BILLS FOR BAD GAS

Complaints Against the Company Classified and Analyzed.

Underlying Causes of the Present Agitation—The Aluminium Tip and Bad Piping Call for Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one who has seen the statements of gas consumption from any great number of houses can dispute the fact of an increase per burner hour, and no one who is conversant with the facts will attempt to explain them by the use of gas stoves. Please to note that the complaints are not only on account of increased bills, but also on account of deficient luminosity.

No one has paid me a retainer in behalf of the gas companies, but common sense suggests fair dealing, even with an unfriendly corporation. For this reason I ask you to consider the following statements, all of which are statements of fact, and all are germane to the matter in discussion.

By classifying and analyzing the complaints to which I have had access, direct or indirect, it appears that more than 95 per cent. of the complaints come under one or the other of the following heads:

First—The gas bills are higher now than they were two years or three years (which it is, depends upon the system of reckoning) since for the same number of burner hours.

Second—It is affirmed that the gas is less luminous.

Third—It is said that the gas is deficient in pressure.

Taking up the two latter claims first—that the gas is deficient in pressure and in illuminating power—I am in position to make the following statements:

I have access to two burner systems some miles distant from each other, one at my home, the other at this laboratory. During a number of years I have had pressure gauges in practically constant use, and I can affirm positively that the pressure at my home has during the past six years been below the standard only once for more than a few minutes, or for other than distinctly local and obvious causes. This once was in July, 1900, and that at this laboratory since January, 1903, the pressure has at no time been below normal. I can also state most positively that during all this time I have never found the candle power to be less than 10.7 (English) candle power, and by far the greater part of the time the luminosity has been nearer to 21 candle power than to 20.

At the same time complaints as to lack of pressure have been coming from neighboring streets and even from persons in the same building who were supplied from another pipe system. At my laboratory the gas comes to me directly from a two-inch pipe direct from the mains.

Since the discussion in reference to this matter began I have made a systematic investigation of the candle power and pressure over a large territory. For a part—a very small part—of this work I was paid, but for the larger part I had no reward except the increase of my information.

The result of this investigation may be summed as follows: In the same street, in adjacent houses, when no burners were lighted, the pressure was practically identical, but when a burner of known consumption was ignited on a house system the pressure in other parts of the same system, but nearer the meter, would fall, and that variously. Also, when the test burner was between the pressure gauge and the meter the pressure would fall, and that very irregularly. In no case did I find it up to the normal, but contrariwise it was in all cases deficient. If this was true, when only one burner was in action, how much more must it be true when a half dozen burners, or the whole service, was lighted?

Equally noteworthy was the reduction in candle power. I made use of various test burners of known capacity, flat flame and argand. With the flat-flame burners, as was to have been expected, the luminosity fell off more rapidly than the gas consumption; with the argand it fell off at about the normal rate, in about equal proportion to the consumption. Every one familiar with gas distribution can at once predicate the trouble—the gas pipes supplying the houses. The pipe system is either too small in all these houses, or said pipe system is choked with dirt.

Since in my own home the pressure is fully equal to the normal, and since it is one of a series of houses built at the same time and more, since the pipe systems are identical in all, why is there so very great a difference in service between this house and its near-by fellows? The answer is perfectly clear—because in my home the pipes were cleaned out when the present owner purchased it, and they have been made to stay clean. Naphthalin and iron carbonyl have been removed from time to time in quantities which showed how rapidly the main supply pipes even, and much more, them, the lesser ones—can foul. If this exploration of mine stands for anything at all it most certainly shows that the chief seat of lost pressure and consequent lost luminosity is in the house pipes.

Now, it is perfectly certain that the gas companies' men know this as well as I do. Then why not explain this to the gas users? Do they think it infra dignitatem to say to their patrons, "It is absolutely needful to keep your house pipes clear if you wish a full gas supply"? Had they done their duty by their customers in this regard during the past twenty years the present condition of things would not exist. The men who come in contact with the users of the gas are the men to be held responsible for the present condition of public feeling, for the average man turns on the gas just as he turns on the water, and knows nothing about the reduction in diameter of the pipes by reason of naphthalin and other unavoidable dirt. In a word, it is dirty and befouled pipes which have reduced the pressure in many houses, a cause acting slowly, but inevitably, with the passage of gas and time.

Against this will surely be urged the fact that in many new flat houses the supply is so bad that the gas stoves on the upper floors cannot be used at the same time as those on the lower floors. Granted; but if the pipe systems are investigated, the cause is plain. The builders were so anxious to save a few pence that they undersized the pipe in the entire building. Here is something for the city to inspect much more usefully than it can inspect meters. The Building Department or the Department of Public Health inspects the plumbing plans and passes on them. Why not have them inspect the gas pipes also?

If the authorities would say to the builders that where they now use half-inch pipe they must hereafter use three-quarters, and correspondingly increase the larger sizes, there would be no more trouble with the gas supply in new buildings. This is frequently said by the architects as well as the gas experts.

So much for the question of gas pressure and lack of light. Clean out the present pipes and make the new ones larger, and twenty-candle-power gas will give twenty-candle-power light, but it will never give any more.

The second point, "Why are the gas bills larger?" has causes less easy to make clear. The obvious answer is because the gas meters have passed more gas, and the reasons for the passage are these. First, light gas goes through a given hole faster than a heavy one, and when the candle power was reduced from a long way above the standard to the standard candle power about two years or so ago, the specific gravity of the gas came down with it. The tips not having been changed, more gas is passed, nearly in the proportion of 81 to 49 in those parts of the city in which the gas was the richest during the gas war. This has made the bills larger and the light less.

The contesting parties crowded up the candle power to win customers from each other, thus sowing the wind, while others are reaping the whirlwind—a thing which has happened many times before. It is said that during this contest the gas furnished was sometimes as much as a fifth, and even a fourth, above the legal twenty candle power. This is one cause of the increased bills.

Another cause is aluminium tips. It is said that more than 100,000 of these tips are in use in this city. The men who sold them from door to door said that the numbers stamped on them showed the number of feet passed per hour, and many people were taken in by this statement. The fact is that the burner tips marked three feet, or rather marked with a figure 3, pass five feet of illuminating gas as a minimum. Some of them purchased in the open market passed much more, and a few passed more than twice five feet. It would be interesting to know how many of these tips are in use in those houses in which the gas bills have so suddenly increased.

At least this is certain; the sudden increase in consumption, and from an enormous record the word sudden is justified, coincided with the decrease in the specific gravity of the gas and the introduction of the aluminium tip, whose numbering does not coincide with its consumption. In a great number of cases these causes acted independently; in some cases they acted coincidently.

DR. WOODBRIDGE HALL BIRCHMORE.
New York, Feb. 10, 1904.

FACTS ABOUT GAS SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the gas troubles I think it would be safe to say that in no city in this or any other country is any better gas delivered than in this City of New York, nor is any delivered under greater difficulties. It is largely a question of burners and piping of the house. I have neighbors who complain of the illumination of their flats and commend mine, when we receive the gas from the same main and under precisely the same arrangement of piping, the houses being duplicates and built at the same time.

That many houses are improperly piped goes without saying. The house in which I lived last year was one of them, where the effect of lighting the gas range was to pull down the light in the parlor, over seventy-five feet distant, showing plainly that the pipes could not carry the gas fast enough to supply the range, which was first put in last year after I took the flat. One of your correspondents claimed that the gas would not give light even from a Welsbach burner. He probably made the same mistake a great many people make of not using the gas check to produce a blue flame, which is what an incandescent burner requires to get the best results. Any observant man can learn a great deal about the use of gas that would be of value to him both as to its illuminating properties and his bills.

Every house in New York burns practically the same gas. Some find fault with it, others commend it. Why should there be any difference excepting through preventable causes? One of the odd features of the complaints is that the gas freezes more readily from the fact that it is made from water and carries more or less of it (the water) in the pipes, losing sight of the fact that this has been probably the coldest and most persistent Winter we have had for years, when water mains have been frozen even under a blanket of asphalt and concrete.

Give the devil his due and you will find he is not so black as he is painted.

H. W. C.

New York, Feb. 10, 1904.

SMALL SUMS THROUGH THE MAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend in the country had occasion to send me 75 cents, and inclosed postage stamps for that sum in a letter. The stamps came more or less damaged by being stuck together, and I believe they are not redeemable at the Post Office. To go to town for a money order would have been some trouble to the remitter, probably more of an inconvenience than the unredeemable stamps are to me.

When I remit small sums I inclose currency or coins wrapped up in paper. This is a very bad practice, I know, for it puts temptation before those who handle the letters; but it is as much as I can do to attend to compulsory errands, and, rather than walk several blocks and stand in line to get a money order I follow the practice of most people and risk the mails.

I occasionally see public mention of efforts to find something more convenient than a money order and safer than the inclosure of stamps or money. What progress has been made in this direction? Is there any difficulty in devising some method whereby the Government, with or without the aid of banks, could make a special draft or check issue for this special purpose that would be safe and convenient and that private persons could fill up themselves for the amounts required to be remitted?

This whole subject is of daily public interest, due to the increase of periodicals and other publications and the multiplication of articles sold by advertising, and by means of public discussion a remedy might be evolved. The writer hopes that those with suggestions on the subject will publish them and thus assist in advancing a much needed reform.

J.

New York, Feb. 11, 1904.

KAISER AND PHONOGRAPH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wires say that the Kaiser has sent this country phonographic records for use of certain repositories of some of his speeches or remarks. These records will be of great value, and certainly will be appreciated. Personally I should like to hear the sound of his voice, faithfully recorded, when he first read Lieut. Bilse's "Aus Einer Kleiner Garnison," and hope he may be induced to add this record to his others.

The description of garrison life on the "frontier," with careful delineation of persons, amusements, and military requirements and their results, certainly give us vivid glimpses of—something; and if later on the Kaiser expressed himself without reserve as to the author's ideas of military life as it is and as it should be, the phonographic sheet of those remarks would be well worth listening to!

That our reports as to what the Kaiser did say give us some slight idea of his thoughts may be true, but a verbatim, tonic, and musical reproduction is what this country really needs.

E. H. R.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1904.

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100-102-104 West 59th Street, cor. 6th Avenue. Largest and best-equipped dancing school in Greater New York. Established over ten years. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. (Sunday included.) 4 class lessons, $1; $4, $5. Private lessons, $1; 6 lessons, $5. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Call or send for circular.

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Class and private lessons afternoon, evening; 4 lessons, $1. All the following dances guaranteed for $5 in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons; Waltz, Two-step, Polka, Schottische and Lancers.

SEIGEL'S COLONIAL DANCING ACADEMY, 101st St. and Columbus Av.
All ballroom dances guaranteed in private lessons, $5; 24 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1; trial private lesson, one dollar; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Call or write for circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

WEST END AV., 237, CORNER 71ST ST.—Suite; also large and small room; handsome American basement house; elegantly furnished; reasonable; reference.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Announcement 21.—I solicit the consideration of conservative investors to a progressive manufacturing business of this city, which has convertible assets of $60,000, and liabilities of $20,000, and requires $25,000 more to extend its rapidly growing business, which extends over all the States; a 7% preferred stock will be issued to investors, guaranteed by all the assets; the net earnings for a series of years have been three times as large as the dividend required for the preferred stock, and with the additional capital should be largely increased; the management is conservative and progressive; the return to investors will be 50% better than mortgages, and, in my opinion, the principal is just as safe. Cassius M. Paine, Commercial Investments, 25 Broad Street, Room 1,338.

Absolutely secured increasing profits; can use $50,000 for meritorious manufacturing enterprise; assured; $30,000 can be made yearly; enterprise valued $200,000; quarter profits given to investors; also collateral, $30,000; corporation preferred stock always has, still pays, 7 per cent; security returnable when investment has been realized. Principals desiring interview, address "Uranium," X Box 200 Times.

A competent man, with a scheme to manufacture all kinds of coats on a large scale, and with full knowledge of electric sewing machines, owning his own plant in perfect working order, would like to meet a person as partner, or would take charge of an establishment which would develop his idea; would use his own plant. Address O., Box 114 Times.

$100 PRIZE FOR A NAME
appropriate for our latest march twostep; send 25 cents and get copy, which also includes copy of one of our big song lists; accompany cash with three names; no stamps. THE DOWLING SUTTON MUSIC PUB. CO., 12 West 28th St., N. Y. City.

A grocery store showing handsome profits to be sold. Three owners desire to go into other business. Flour and feed business connected. Meat market could be added. Best location, city of 25,000; no agents. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Information About Corporations.—Business corporations, their organization, management, and procedure. Send for circulars of practical corporation books. Tell what to do and when. The Ronald Press, 203 Broadway.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

For Sale—Ten first-class grocery stores, well stocked, in best locations, New York City and Brooklyn, doing fine business, paying nicely; will sell separately. For particulars apply to James Rowland & Co., 86 Hudson St.

Manufacturer doing business leading stores (owing to illness) desires business man; $500 purchases an interest; full investigation courted. Address References, Box 1,036 Times, Harlem.

Retiring partner wishes to dispose of interest in a well-established Broadway Theatre, doing good business; $6,000. Address Investment, care Allen Advertising Agency, 617 6th Av.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Exceptional opportunity offered party with $10,000 for storage business; money under owner's control; guarantee good income. Smith, Box 75 Harlem Times.

Active or silent partner wanted with $5,000-$10,000 to join thoroughly experienced man in most profitable manufacturing business. Address A., Box 109 Times.

Stock, good-will, and interest. Established piano business. Banks, 593 Lexington Av., 52d, Retiring.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

MILLINERS.—EXPERIENCED HANDS; ALSO POWER OPERATORS ON READY-TO-WEAR AND CHIFFON HATS; PLENTY OF WORK; LARGE WORKROOM; HIGHEST PRICES. APPLY ALL WEEK TO J. E. HAHLO & CO., 620 BROADWAY.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents wanted everywhere to handle "Novelty Sign Cards," every merchant buys from 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties; catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1,189 Maplewood Av., Chicago, Ill.

Russia and Japan War Atlas, 18 pages, 12x14; up-to-date maps and statistics; big seller; sample, 15c. Iliff & Co., Chicago.

Wanted—Man with rig to introduce our poultry and stock remedies; straight salary, $30 weekly and all expenses; send for contract; we mean business and furnish best of references. Dept. 52X, Royal Co-op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted—Talker who can get money from people. Address O Box 166 Times Office.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out-by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

Dresscutting and millinery taught; perfect fitting patterns cut. McDowell School, 320 6th Av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—Money to pay for stamp collections and rare stamps. Look over your letters, 1840 to 1870. Address Box T 218 Times.

CARPET CLEANING.

Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired
Haig S. Iskiyan, 54 West 18th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

A DOG SCHOOL.
Will board, clip, housebreak, train, or anything with any dog or cat. 603 West 110th St., cor. Broadway. Telephone, 2305J Morningside.

LOANS.

METROPOLIS SECURITIES CO.—Money to loan in sums of $5,000 to $30,000 on bond and first mortgage at 5%; principals only.
METROPOLIS SECURITIES CO.,
257 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR SALE.

Manufacturer Direct to Consumer.
LOOK

As illustrated; brass top rails and vases; strong lateral sin head and foot. Regular price, $8.00. Special price, $5.00

IRON BEDS	$2.50
BRASS BEDS	12.50
SPRINGS	1.50
HAIR MATTRESSES	7.75
DRESSERS	8.50
CHIFFONIERS	4.50
EXTENSION TABLES	5.00
SIDEBOARDS	15.00
CHINA CLOSETS	15.00
BOX COUCHES	7.50
FANCY ROCKERS	4.50
MORRIS CHAIRS	5.00

Also a large FURNITURE in all grades stock of and prices.
FREDERICK W. EVERS,
225 4TH AV., between 18th-19th Sts.
Take Elevator to 7th Floor.

VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS.
A firm having a number of standard typewriters taken in trade, all in first-class condition, will sell them at a greatly reduced price. Address Trade, Box 152 Times Office.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, Tel. 3240 Franklin.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, Cor. Park Pl.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE.
2,000,000 ROLLS.
Blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match. J

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

LOST—Near 39th St. and 5th Av., FOX TERRIER, female; white, with black and tan markings; collar marked Bliss, 301 Madison Avenue. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to 301 Madison Av.

Bank book No. 465,110 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Black and tan dog; answers to name Romeo; reward. Herrmann, 657 Eagle Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A refined home; handsome rooms, with board; references exchanged.

50TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

Attractive Suites, single rooms; board optional, references.

LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,264.—Lady having sunny elevator apartment will rent room with bath and excellent board to business woman with references. Mrs. E.

MANHATTAN AV., 354, 115TH.—Large furnished room, running water; table board specialty.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

20TH, 334 WEST.—Large heated room suitable two ladies, gents; good board; $10.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

69TH, 114 WEST.—Private house; warm rooms; abundant hot water; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone.

83D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

WEST 117TH ST., 242.—Front sunny room with private American family; gentlemen only.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Salesladies, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Young woman to do general housework, cooking; small family; liberal treatment. 207 West 16th St.

WANTED—Straw sewers, W. and G. M., on children's fine hats. G. H. Stiehl & Co., 203-205 Greene St.

WANTED—Bookkeeper in millinery store; one that can sell preferred. Friedman, 21 Division.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1,044 Lexington Av., near 74th St.

Males.

SALESMEN—Experienced salesmen wanted; cloaks, suits. Call Sunday or Monday, L. Wolff, 127 Division St.

WANTED—Experienced boy for tracing architectural drawings. Apply personally Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 15 and 16, at 10 A. M. Ernest Flagg, architect, 35 Wall St.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Young man to feed jobbers; also two-thirder. Broderick & Nearey, 222 Greene St.

WANTED—Drummer for a fine line of trimmed hats. L. Friedman, 21 Division St.

WANTED—Boy in large law office. Answer immediately and fully to A. Box 164 Times.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, (27,) who can teach English, French, music, and drawing, wishes more pupils; children or adults; experienced; references. B. D. S., 124 East 81st.

SECRETARY, &c.—A middle-aged woman, refined, well educated, who reads and writes well, wants position in private family as Secretary, companion, mother's helper, or could teach young children; references given and requested. M., Box 160A Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—By respectable Englishwoman; competent cook; day or week; reference. 311 East 26th St., Doff's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work; perfect fit; charming effects; dainty shirtwaists; moderate prices. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Day, week; stylish; perfect fitter; reference. Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By gentlewoman, experienced, as managing housekeeper in refined widower's small family, where there are children and where servant is employed; New York or vicinity; companion or attendant to semi-invalid; highest references exchanged. Address Position, Box 20 Tribune Up-town, 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By housekeeper and companion in small family; country preferred. Miss L. Kolyer, 340 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Housekeeper.—By colored housekeeper; good cook, laundress; neat, industrious; small family, apartment; moderate expectations; reference. Housekeeper, 316 West 50th St. Telephone, 1,563 R Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman, general housework; small private family, flat; neat, economical, caretaker; carfare; best city references. American, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth. Call Monday, 259 West 42d St., opp. American Theatre.

LADY'S MAID.—By an Irish lady's maid and seamstress in private American family; accustomed to best families; best city references. 249 East 50th St.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By Scotch Protestant, competent seamstress; assist with other work; in private family; city reference. Atkinson, 944 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; good dressmaker; by the day. Mme. A. 176 Christopher St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKING.—German; out by day sewing for ladies. 215 East 18th.

Males.

BUILDER—wishes position as Superintendent of buildings in course of construction; 20 years' experience; city or country. Address Builder, 347 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I.

Butler; Valet—Cook.—Both competent; French coupie, 40; take full charge bachelors' or small private family; 3 years' references last employer; speak English and German. Felix, 153 West 25th St., basement.

Business man, worker; fifteen years' experience buying horses; understands grocery business; best references. Salesman, Box 171 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—(Wife laundress;) country preferred; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; economical, careful, temperate, obliging, industrious. John, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; superior personal recommendations; careful driver; neat appearance; energetic, sober, honest; anywhere. Farrell, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single, medium height, thorough private family experience; superior personal recommendations; careful driver; temperate, obliging. William, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2155 Columbus.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—As tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 39, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Light colored; private family; references. Care Jasper, 150 East 84th St.

TUNNEL FIRE SAFEGUARDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has recommended to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company that the Fourth Avenue steam railroad tunnel be equipped with fire apparatus.

The board recommends that in each city block a standpipe be erected and connected with a city Fire Department water plug, and that alarm boxes, connected directly with the City Fire Department wires, be located at Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets.

It is also advised that a permanent ladder be erected along the east wall with a trap-door in the roof at Sixty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Streets, to be used exclusively by the Fire Department to get into the tunnel, and that ladders be hung on the wall at each block, so that persons can climb out of the tunnel in case of need.

The board has also recommended to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that an additional stairway be constructed at the Ninety-third Street (Ninth Avenue) elevated station on the down-town side.

LAKEWOOD'S LINCOLN DAY

Hotels and Cottages Thronged with Holiday Visitors.

John D. Rockefeller's New Winter Home —Gould Family Goes a Trouting— Other Gossip of the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are here awaiting the completion of their new home. Two years ago Mr. Rockefeller bought the links and clubhouse of the old Country Club of Lakewood, on the Ocean Avenue boulevard, paying $13,000 for property worth, at a conservative estimate, $80,000. He has been playing golf there since he bought the property, and last Fall he decided to remodel the clubhouse into a Winter home for himself and wife. The building was moved 150 feet south, so that Mr. Rockefeller could step directly from his front door on the first tee of the golf course.

The house will be ready for occupancy in about a fortnight and in the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are staying with their son-in-law and daughter, Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong, in their cottage on the Lake Drive. Mr. Rockefeller returned from his Southern trip this week. To his friends who inquired about his health he answered that he was feeling first rate and that the reports of his illness had been exaggerated. Beyond an occasional attack of dyspepsia, he declared that he was enjoying excellent health.

In honor of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert F. Baldwin for a European trip Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lathrop Pack gave a dinner at their home in Madison Avenue on Wednesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbert F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Knapp de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney.

George J. Gould has taken his family and some friends on a trip to Southern California. They will be gone about a month. Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, and the younger Gould children have not been well, and the trip is taken for their benefit. On the return trip the party will stop at St. Louis for several days to enable Mr. Gould to inspect the arrangements that have been made for handling the traffic of his railroads during the exposition. The party, which left New York in a special train on Thursday, consists of Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their six children; Dr. Paul T. Khuball, the family physician; Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Gould's cousin, and Benjamin Nicoll, a member of the Lakewood polo team.

The young women patrons of the Lakewood Hotel have become very enthusiastic over squash. They are practicing very hard for the open tournament to be held next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg of New York have taken apartments at the Laurel House for an indefinite stay. Eugene A. Philbin of New York was among the arrivals at the Laurel House this week.

The golf links of the Country Club are in good condition for play, and, besides the regular Saturday handicap, a Lincoln's Birthday handicap was scheduled, both of which events drew a good field of players. One in the series of entertainments representing the social life of the Country Club occurred on the afternoon of Lincoln's Birthday and drew a large gathering at the clubhouse. The affair was the lecture on "Wild Animals" delivered by Ernest Thompson Seton. Tea was served at its conclusion. Mrs. H. Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, and Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell acting as hostesses.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch of Lake Drive, who is a very active member of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and who courageously prevented the Lakewood stag hunts a few weeks ago, attended the meeting of the Women's Republican Club at Delmonico's on Tuesday morning.

Judge Wilbur A. Heisley of the New Jersey Circuit, who has been spending some weeks at the Laurel House, gave a birthday dinner at that hotel on Thursday evening. Besides Judge and Mrs. Heisley, Senator and Mrs. H. S. Terhune and Judge and Mrs. John A. Slocum were at table.

Mrs. William G. Schauffler gave a delightful tea at her Forest Avenue home on Saturday afternoon to the young lady members of the cottage set. It was given in honor of Miss Mahony, who entertained with recitations, and Miss Spinney, who sang. Miss Tilton poured chocolate and Miss Anne Dashiell poured tea.

The Princeton Glee and Mandolin Clubs are to give one of their annual concerts in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel next Friday evening. The list of patrons and patronesses for this entertainment includes pretty nearly everybody of social prominence in the village. After the concert a hop will be given in the ballroom of the hotel.

A great crowd of holiday visitors will take possession of the Lakewood Hotel over Washington's Birthday, and the management of the hotel will give a grand ball on Saturday evening that will be every bit as brilliant a function as was the New Year's ball.

Inspector George W. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau of New York, is among the week's arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel. He is recovering from a severe cold.

Philip Dwyer, a well-known horseman, who has been taking a course of hydrotherapy baths at the Lakewood Hotel, returned to New York this week.

Late arrivals at the hotels from New York include the following:

LAKEWOOD—A. B. Twombly, J. J. Gately, the Rev. P. A. Walsh, the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, the Rev. M. A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. G. H. Tilley, Mrs. W. Dorrinan, F. Dieftenbach, Mrs. C. Brucker, F. T. Quinn, Charles Gulden and Miss Flossie Gulden, Edward Callan and Miss Kathryn Callan, Mrs. Felix Gerush, Miss Alice Gerush, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dillingham, Miss Susie D. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Perry A. Weinberg, Herbert N. Straus and Miss Minnie Straus, Bruce Fenn, Joseph A. Reilly, Lester Arms Renner, J. Ericsson, George W. McClusky, Sidney A. Oppenheim, F. W. Schall, Dr. Leonard Weber, Miss Nettie Gerstley, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rosemon, William S. Dugan, N. D. Menken, Miss Eleanor Stevens, Archibald Stevens, Mrs. Oscar P. Straus, Miss Sara Straus, G. L. Schiffer, Mrs. William Filene, Miss Emma F. Hilborn, Mrs. D. Daskam, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ludeke, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Deveau, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Beel, Herbert H. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Toch, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Williams, Mrs. Allan Macnaughton, Miss Ericsson, Edward T. Ward, Walter G. Bush, Howard G. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kehoe, Miss Louise Trotter, Albert G. Trotter.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES—Daniel J. Sully of the Cotton Exchange, Miss Sully, Gen. F. M. Freeman, F. S. Wheeler, John Aspegren, A. S. Webster, A. Oechs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Earle, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, E. D. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hooper, Mrs. Waldron Williams, the Misses Williams, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, Miss Berry, Mrs. George A. Crocker, Miss Crocker, William Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hance, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Sumner, Miss E. G. Vingert, Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Arthur Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Noble, Miss Braman, Miss Emily L. Braman, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Keller, David Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clayburg, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Richard King, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, Miss Edith Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Armitage, R. F. Goldsborough, M. S. Burrill, W. E. Curtis, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, the Misses Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and party, Henry Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Watjen, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Brown of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McGooey, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Sullivan, J. H. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney L. Smith, the Misses Smith, Mrs. B. Gallager, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gallager, Mrs. David Fairbanks, Miss Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Gibb, and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty of Brooklyn.

LAUREL HOUSE—Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Gwynn, Harry Suydam, Mrs. S. H. Russell, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Otterson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Twombley, Miss Twombley, Edmund A. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Guy B. Johnson, Mrs. O. C. Russell, Mrs. C. R. Russell, Mrs. Walcott Lane, Mrs. E. W. Albro, Miss R. E. Keenan, Miss Anna Keenan, Mrs. L. B. Bangs, A. J. Milbank, Mrs. A. H. Storer, the Rev. and Mrs. T. Gardiner Littell, Dunham Wheeler, Mrs. Frank McCoy, Miss R. Dorrington McCoy, N. B. Coles, B. A. Rainey, Mrs. D. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Robinson, Mrs. E. T. Blakeman, Miss B. Talbot-Peterson, T. G. Blakeman, Mrs. Charles L. Taylor, Mrs. R. A. Sasseen and R. A. Sasseen, of New York; also, C. De Lano Wood, William H. Wallace, Mrs. William G. Wallace, Mrs. J. B. Creighton, Mrs. W. Spies, Miss Spies, and Mrs. H. W. Mead, of Brooklyn.

PALMER HOUSE—Mrs. G. W. Smith, Ira S. Smith, William L. Jackson, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Belding, Miss Helen C. Norton, Emily B. Lansing, Thomas E. Byrne, Mrs. I. Byrne, and Miss Byrne.

NEW ATLANTIC CITY PLANS

Women Clubs Working to Make Resort More Beautiful.

Movement on Foot, Too, for Erection of a Big Convention Hall—About Hotel Guests and Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 13.—Local business men are organizing a stock company, with a capital of $500,000, for the purpose of erecting a large convention hall, with a seating capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000. If possible a site on the beach will be purchased, and an up-to-date auditorium will be erected to accommodate the largest kind of gatherings.

The new Hotel Pierrepont, on New Jersey Avenue, near the beach, will open for the Spring and Summer season next Thursday under the management of A. C. McClellan & Son. The Messrs. McClellan recently purchased the old Pierrepont and the adjoining hotel, the Normandie, which they have connected with a covered archway, and will conduct the two houses under the same management, and known as the New Pierrepont.

The Hotel Westminster is now open for the Spring and Summer season under the popular management of Mrs. Charles Buhre. The bookings at the Westminster for the Lenton season are larger than those of any previous year.

A scheme of decoration for the semi-centennial jubilee next June, submitted by Architect J. M. Huston of Philadelphia, was formally adopted a few evenings ago at a meeting of the Chairmen of the various committees having the affair in charge, at the Atlantic City Yacht Club house. It is proposed to erect a handsome court of honor in front of the City Hall, to spring arches at various street intersections, and to transform the Boardwalk into as realistic a representation of the Mikado's land as is feasible. The cost is estimated at $7,500. The civic department of the Woman's Research Club has forwarded an appeal for the planting of trees to hundreds of property owners, and the women will endeavor to devise a plan whereby the ocean ends of the cross-town avenues may be laid out with beautiful flower beds. This has been tried with much success at Michigan Avenue and St. Charles Place.

The famous Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania will give, as usual, its first performance of the annual burlesque on Young's Ocean Pier on Easter Saturday. There will be over 100 college men in the party, who will make their headquarters at the Hotel Imperial, Maryland Avenue and the beach. The party will remain in Atlantic City over Easter Sunday and participate in the Easter parade on the Boardwalk. The Mask and Wig Club's show here is one of the leading social functions every Eastertide.

Proprietors S. S. Phoebus of the Hotel Wiltshire is the first to install an orchestra for the pre-Lenten season. By the end of next week practically all the big beach-front hotels will have music in the cafés and exchanges, but the Wiltshire orchestra tuned up last week and gives excellent concerts afternoons and evenings in the hotel exchange and in the new Delft Café at night.

The Hotel Windsor, located at Illinois Avenue and the Boardwalk, has opened for the season after having undergone various improvements.

The Hotel Chelsea, at Morris Avenue and the beach, also opened for the season during the week under the management of J. B. Thompson & Co. The Chelsea has two big conventions booked for this month, and the bookings for Easter are exceedingly heavy.

Other leading hotels that have been thoroughly overhauled and improved, which opened during the week, are the Holmhurst, the Islesworth, the Garden, and the Grand Atlantic. The Hotel Iroquois will reopen for the season Feb. 20.

Signorita G. Mazurie de Iesi, the daughter of an immensely wealthy and distinguished Mexican physician, who recently died in the City of Mexico, accompanied by her mother, Signora M. Forest de Iesi, and her aunt, Signorita Pauline de Iesi, have been at the Hotel Wiltshire for several weeks, and will remain there until next month, when they will sail for Europe for the Summer. Signorita Mazurie, who is in half mourning, will return here in the Fall, and there is a rumor that the wedding bells may ring for her and a handsome Westerner before Christmastide.

Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to the United States, is at the Hotel Brighton, accompanied by the Baroness Moncheur.

Miss Mary McKean of Camden, N. J., President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, was given a luncheon a few evenings ago by Mrs. A. B. Endicott.

Capt. H. Broadbent of the United States revenue cutter Sioux, is occupying quarters at the Hotel Morton.

Lieut. G. V. Packer, United States Army, and his wife, formerly of Trenton, N. J., were the guests of Mrs. John Glover Shreve of this city during the week.

Miss L. C. Herreshoff, daughter of the famous yacht designer, has apartments at the Seaside House, where she is enjoying a stay of several weeks.

Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, spent a portion of the week at Hotel Brighton. He will bring his family from New York later to spend the Lenten season in Atlantic City.

Col. J. Frank Budd, a prominent resident of Burlington, N. J., and one of Atlantic City's popular cottagers, has gone on an extended trip to the Bermudas and Cuba.

Mrs. Allen B. Endicott, wife of Judge Endicott of this city, has been nominated for Vice President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Sara Lee, who has been making an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. L. T. Bryant, has left for her home in Abbeville, S. C. While in Washington she will be the guest of United States Senator Benjamin Tillman.

Miss Georgiana Martin, Principal of the Chelten Hills School, at Ogontz, Penn., is the guest of City Controller and Mrs. A. M. Heston.

R. H. Adams, President of the New York School Commission, spent the week at the Hotel Traymore.

Bishop J. W. Shanahan of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg, Penn., is enjoying a few days' rest at the Hotel Dennis.

New Yorkers registered at hotels are:

WILTSHIRE—M. A. Smyth, Miss Leonore Smyth, the Rev. Charles R. Corley, C. F. Price, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Engelberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Straham, A. C. T. Harphan, Charles Kapp, Mrs. H. Morriss, M. Schloss, S. Kolb, E. A. Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. O'Brian, D. M. Mock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Elding.

JACKSON—L. Block, J. K. Simpkins, Mrs. M. Roby, Miss M. Roby, Mrs. N. Vermilyea, Miss C. Ferris, Mrs. A. Lablanche, E. T. Plunkett, Miss Willitts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Davis, Mrs. T. Block, Mrs. A. Patzold, Mrs. E. B. Mitchell, Miss E. Mitchell, Miss M. McGowan, H. M. Holby.

ST. CHARLES—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Cumbe, Miss E. J. Rentels, Mr. and Mrs. William Conroy, Miss Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, J. Malaire, B. Cresmetrie, E. L. Campe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyman, K. Knox, George H. Webster, Miss J. Shea, Mrs. H. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green.

SEASIDE HOUSE—Miss G. M. Peale, Mrs. Thomas Peale, Miss Alice M. Marsch, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hoffman, Miss Florence Hoffman, Mrs. S. Sparks, Miss M. Sparks.

STRAND—C. M. Dean, Miss D. Valder, Mrs. H. M. Smith, C. F. Thompson, F. Burkland, E. G. Carmack, F. Burkhard, Mrs. Durkee, William H. Kelly, J. A. Soyer, Mrs. M. Baer, W. J. MacNutt, M. MacNutt, B. M. Keple, Miss L. Keple, H. S. Nash, Mrs. R. H. Blight, Charles B. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clyde.

TRAYMORE—Mrs. A. Steifel, Mrs. F. Steifel, Mrs. George G. Tyson, J. H. Tyson, C. B. Daniels, Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson, Miss Hopkinson, Miss Marguerite Hopkinson, Mrs. M. Greene, Frank McDonald, S. P. James, John W. Stephens, Mrs. R. Levy, Miss Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Suplee, Mrs. F. Lesheld, Miss Florence Newburger, P. D. Davis, M. J. Stafel, H. Volkening, Miss B. Volkening, Mrs. A. Dickman, Miss H. Dickman, H. Martin, R. H. Adams, L. H. Rasner, J. H. Rowland, R. E. Woodward, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. James Bird, Mrs. A. S. Nevin, Miss M. R. Nevin, Miss M. H. Jordan, George B. Boker, W. C. Dickerman, William H. Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lippmann.

ALTAMONT—W. J. D. Hall, Miss Mary E. Williams, Miss Bunce, J. B. Van Woert, C. J. McDaniel, W. F. Emory, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Orden.

BELMONT—P. J. Foley, Isaac Kahn, C. S. Abbott, Mrs. B. Hoffman, Miss O. Hoffman, Miss Baldwin, and M. Dantes.

CHESTER INN—William Riley, Miss Edna Hartman, L. M. Laughlin, James G. Ross, H. S. Faulkner, W. C. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Sharp, R. J. Thomas, H. Carleton Redding, Ira A. Harris, and G. E. Cowan.

DENNIS—Walter A. Gardner, C. W. Dean, G. H. Ganss, Joseph J. Hannigan, J. McArdle, C. P. Coughlan, R. K. McCullough, C. S. Bosworth, William H. Van Horn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lathrop, Miss Mildred Lathrop, Julius Marcus, and Miss Marcus.

HADDON HALL—Mrs. Minnie Boyd, Miss Maude Wiler, A. Mooney, W. P. Rich, Miss Wilds, Mrs. J. Wilson, A. D. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harrison, Mrs. F. Picard, Miss Picard, Miss Lane, Miss Thompson, William Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin, Stephen Wood, Mrs. C. J. White, Miss A. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Ditmans, Miss Gertrude R. Ditmans, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wilson, Miss M. Hurlburt, Miss C. Hurlburt, F. C. Hewitt, and Mrs. S. O. Hardy.

YOUNG'S—H. Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Fernandes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jurson, Dr. S. Schenkein, Dr. S. Fischel, and Thomas W. Fitzjerald.

ELWOODE—F. Ellen, Miss Gussie Friend, Miss R. H. Friend, and Miss Minnie Bythmer.

BRIGHTON—Mr. and Mrs. H. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Seggerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Clarke Warren, Robert H. Comstock, Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mrs. H. O. Armour, Charles M. Schwab, John J. Carr, William L. Penny, Mrs. J. A. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Jackson, A. B. Tappan, Mrs. S. W. Fairchild, D. B. Eldridge, David Stephenson, J. P. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. de Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Fisk, Miss Susie Mullally, and Thornwell Mullally.

RALEIGH—W. J. Burns, George L. Mitchell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Laudermelch.

ISLESWORTH—Mr. and Mrs. F. Simon, E. Serig, M. Block, N. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. A. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heineman, Mrs. S. Huschler, A. T. Hassler, and M. Swayze.

KUEHNLE'S—C. H. Barnes, Samuel S. Blume, S. Sexton, F. M. Hutchinson, John F. Murray, B. G. Hutchinson, F. P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. McAfee, L. W. Stayley, A. S. Englehart, and J. M. Gilbert.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—J. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fletcher, C. H. Baker, J. M. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marsh, N. Hill, Mrs. W. C. Deane Tanner, Mrs. R. H. E. Porter, Mrs. H. Wellbrock, Miss Van Camper, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Montague, Miss Montague, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, R. Kellogg, Mrs. E. Kellogg, Mrs. W. F. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilshire, Charles L. Henry, James L. Acker, Miss E. Moore, and F. D. Fisher.

RUDOLF—Mrs. H. A. Paterson, William Wills, J. C. Weis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arnheim, William J. Brown, Mrs. William H. Bowen, Mrs. C. B. Carnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleming, William C. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Haslett, E. B. Gregory, G. E. Jones, A. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Chase, Miss F. B. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. J. Basch, S. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Kaufmann, Miss B. Rosenthal, Miss A. Steinhardt, J. L. Donovan, William Hartfield, Charles Shongood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer, Mrs. Schenkein, Miss Childs, Miss T. Rives, W. C. Harburg, W. M. Levis, R. H. Simpson, M. Waite, E. C. Beckard, Mrs. J. E. Schloss, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Hirsch.

GAYETY AT PINEHURST.

A Lively Week at the Southern Resorts —Good Quail Shooting at the Pinehurst Preserves.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 13.—From a social standpoint the week has been the most notable of the season. Outdoor sports have been made much of, and the weekly golf, tennis, trap shooting, and target pistol tournaments have been participated in by many. Horseback riding was never more popular, and the sportsmen are finding the best quail shooting of the year on the Pinehurst preserves.

A feature of the week was an invitation german at the Carolina, which takes its place as one of the pleasantest affairs of its kind ever held here. An amusing incident occurred in the curtain figure in which invisible partners were selected by grasping the ends of vari-colored scarfs. When the curtain rose, F. Walter Hentz of Philadelphia found his partner to be a monster doll, which the managers insisted he should dance with, much to his discomfiture and to the keen enjoyment of the company assembled.

Mrs. St. John Smith of Portland, Me., entertained the younger set of the Carolina with an invitation ping-pong tournament, offering very dainty and appropriate trophies. H. L. Downey of New York City won the men's event from George F. Valentine, also of New York City, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, and Miss De Long of Philadelphia the women's trophy from Mrs. George F. Valentine of New York City, 6—1, 6—3. The championship went to Miss De Long, 6—2, 6—4.

The participants included C. Appleton Warren, H. L. Downey, Le Roy W. Johnson, W. A. Hopkins, George F. Valentine, New York City; J. Henry Hentz 3d, F. Walter Hentz, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Miss M. Eleanor Freeman, Miss Yorkes, and Mrs. George F. Valentine.

A pleasant feature of the week was a dinner given at the Carolina by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Freeman of Montclair, N. J., in honor of the twenty-first birthday of their son, Edwin A. Freeman. Covers were laid for twenty-eight. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Milnor, Miss Eleanor Tyson Milnor, Mrs. John Tobin, Miss Eleanor Freeman Tobin, Miss M. Eleanor Freeman, Miss Ethel June Freeman of Montclair, N. J.; T. F. Curley, Miss Marie Curley of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Johnson, Ernest Gerken, Mr. C. Appleton Warren, Mr. Le Roy W. Johnson, Mr. Frank McLaughlin of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Benson of Salem, Mass., gave a pretty dinner to a party of acquaintances and friends at the Carolina on the eve of their departure after a three weeks' stay here. Covers were laid for ten and the guests included Mr. and Mrs. John P. Benson, New York City; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Hall, Marblehead, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Betts, Troy, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Brigham, Salem, Mass.

The week's arrivals have been very large and include many New Yorkers.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Johnson and Mrs. Isaac G. Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., join Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Johnson at the Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. La Fetra and Miss E. H. Field and H. A. La Fetra, Jr., of New York City were visitors during the week and will return later for an extended sojourn.

Mrs. F. M. Weeks and Mrs. E. M. Foster of New York City are here for February.

Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish of New York City come to remain until after Easter. Benjamin Rush Smith and Miss Heloise Smith of New York City are here for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Milnor and Miss Eleanor Tyson Milnor of Montclair, N. J., T. F. Curley and Miss Louise Curley of Brooklyn, and Ernest Gerken of Jersey City join Mrs. William C. Freeman, Edwin A. Freeman, and the Misses Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Church of New York City come to remain through February. Among the week's arrivals at the Holly Inn are Mrs. James P. Gilbreth and Mrs. Joseph A. Audin of New York City, who come for a long sojourn.

Mrs. J. C. Harvey and Miss Cora Cutten of New York City will spend six weeks here. They are finding much enjoyment in horseback riding.

Van Tassell Sutphen, editor of Golf, and the Rev. P. F. Sturgis of Morristown, N. J., are enjoying golf. Mrs. Walter Gardner and Miss Mabel Gardner of New York City join Mr. Gardner at the Harvard.

Mrs. Emily D. Wood and Miss Sophie L. Martin of New York City are at the Berkshire for several weeks.

Other New York guests who are quartered in the village include J. J. Mack, Olney L. Higgins, H. W. Calhoun, H. H. Porter, Mrs. James Gear, and Miss Luella Gear.

LONG BRANCH GETTING AWAKE.

Summer Visitors Already in Quest of Cottages—Hotel Changes and Villa Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Although cold weather prevails at the seashore, the first installment of cottage renters made their appearance at this resort this week. Several cottages have been leased this week to New Yorkers. The Hollywood Hotel has been leased to D. Pick of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hammerslough of New York are occupying their Seabright cottage. Charles T. Cook of Tiffany & Co., New York, who Summers at Elberon, is having plans drawn for a new automobile house, which he will have erected at his Lincoln Avenue country seat.

Mrs. Theodore Moss of New York is spending a fortnight at her cottage on the Rumson Road.

C. H. Ellingwood of New York is having a twenty-seven-hundred-and-fifty-dollar addition built to his Rumson Road cottage.

The Dan Rice homestead on Norwood Avenue, near Hollywood, is to be sold at Sheriff's sale on Feb. 25 at Freehold at the suit of J. J. Little & Co., New York book publishers, to settle a four-hundred-and-fifty-dollar claim against Maria Ward Brown, the author, balance alleged to be due for the printing of her life of Col. Dan Rice, the clown.

The David B. Hill cottage at Normandie is being removed from the ocean side of the avenue to a more desirable location on the west side.

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

PAGES 21 TO 30.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

The Man in the Street

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MISS EDYTH WALKER, the opera singer, who lately arrived from Paris, was standing in Mr. Conried's office one morning while many voices were being tried. She was attired in an ordinary walking skirt with a veil tied over her head. Her manager had just asked her to sing a song about which he had been arguing.

A young woman seeking a chorus position stepped in just in the midst of the singing.

After finishing Miss Walker sat down, listening as the voices one after another were tested, and thinking of her own experience she uttered many encouraging words.

It chanced that after the chorus girl had ended her song she stood near the opera singer waiting Mr. Conried's verdict.

"My dear," cooed Miss Walker, "you did nicely, and you look very pretty this morning."

The girl eyed her flatterer from head to foot and sneeringly remarked, so that all could hear:

"I'm so sorry I cannot return the compliment."

"Oh, but you could," sweetly answered Miss Walker in the same loud tone, "if you had lied as glibly as I did."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DANIEL FROHMAN stopped at a Broadway florist's not long ago and, after placing his order, said:

"Have you anything new in flowers?"

"Yes, here is something which I thought would prove popular, but it doesn't seem to go very well." Then he brought out a gaudy hybrid.

"What is the name of it?" asked the manager.

"I call it 'The Candidate's Pledge.'"

"For what reason?"

"Simply because it fades so quickly."

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LAURA HOPE CREWES, long a member of the old Donnelly Stock Company of the Murray Hill Theatre, was chatting recently with a dramatic critic.

"I trust, Miss Crewes," observed the critic, who is one of the old school, "that you do not regret your Murray Hill experience?"

"By no means do I regret it," replied Miss Crewes. "But they should have called it by a different name."

"Why not the Murray Hill?"

"They did a play a week, you know," remarked Miss Crewes. "So it strikes me it would have been much more appropriate to call it the Hurry Mill."

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LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury, on a recent visit to his home in Iowa, took a ride out to his farm. After donning an old suit of clothes he, in company with his overseer, started out on a tour of inspection. They had not progressed very far when they came across a man engaged in digging a trench, whose wearing apparel plainly showed that it had "seen better days."

The Secretary, being of a humane disposition, thinking to add to the comfort and also to improve the personal appearance of his employe, said: "My good fellow, if you will come up to the farmhouse at noon I will give you an old suit of clothes."

"Well," drawled the man, not knowing his would-be benefactor, "if they're any worse than them you've got on you'd better throw 'em in the rag bag."

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AT the dinner of the Clothiers' Association the other evening Marcus M. Marks told this story of a man who failed in business, and in order to save as much as possible from his creditors made a number of notes to relatives dated a couple of years before the failure. An examination revealed the fact that the paper on which the notes were made had not been manufactured at the time they were dated. When this discrepancy was drawn to the bankrupt's attention he was much chagrined.

"Well," he said, "that only shows that my father was right when he told me that a business man ought always to keep a supply of old blank notes on hand. One never knows when they will come in handy."

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PERIODICALLY James Gordon Bennett comes from Europe to inspect his newspaper plant in detail, and careful preparations in all departments usually precede his coming, but recently one unhappy printer scandalized his fellows by appearing in a semi-tipsy condition on the momentous day. The man was barely able to keep awake, but was still sufficiently alert to evade the foreman until Mr. Bennett discovered him in person. During an unguarded moment the tipsy printer had accidently encountered an ink roller, and his face was covered with a thick black smudge of ink. He did not move during inspection, but leaned sadly against the wall and returned Mr. Bennett's gaze pathetically. Mr. Bennett said nothing until the moment of leaving, and then called the foreman after him. The shop waited anxiously for the result. Presently the foreman returned furious. Shaking his fist in the ink-smudged countenance of his subordinate he ejaculated:

"Say, you wash up an' go home, and come back to-morrow when you are sober."

"To get my wages?" stammered the offender. "Am I bounced?"

"Naw!" snorted the foreman in disgust. "The boss saw all the ink smeared on you and called me out to say that you look like the only man in the shop that works, and he raised your wages $5 a week, d— you!"

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IRVING BACHELLER, the author, has a country home at Sound Beach, and is occasionally bothered by tramps. One day a small, thin specimen of a hobo honored the novelist with a call. He told a hard luck story which would have brought tears to the eyes of a Japanese idol.

"And do you call yourself a man?" demanded the writer.

"No, Sir, not entirely. Just now I'm only an outline. All I need is a little fillin' in."

And he got it, too, after that admission of his incompleteness.

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MUSICAL circles have been much entertained by a story concerning Signor Enrico Caruso's meeting with a noted American prima donna. He expressed so much surprise as to arouse questions.

"Did you expect her to be eccentric or freakish?" one friend asked.

"Well, yes, slightly so," remarked the tenor, "having heard that she gave her performances with two Poles."

The Inner Circles think it is too good to keep from the de Reszkes.

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DR. EDWARD E. CORNWALL, attending physician to the Williamsburg Hospital, while making his daily visit in the medical wards was approached by one of the patients, an old woman who was much worried about her increasing deafness. She asked if the bad condition of her teeth could be a cause of her impaired hearing. After examining her dilapidated gums, the doctor replied with a twinkle in his eye, that this might well be the case, as she did not appear to have any sound teeth left.

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A LADY who resides at the hotel which "Uncle Joe" Cannon always made his headquarters while a mere Congressman, was complaining to the statesman with regard to the growing incorrigibility of her eldest boy, a lad of sixteen.

"Why, Mr. Cannon," said the lady, almost tearfully, "I don't know what I am going to do. He's so perverse; does the very things I forbid him, even when I point out to him the injury he is thereby inflicting upon himself."

"I don't think there's any cause for real alarm, madam," replied the grim Cannon, with a slight smile. "I know the boy, and I know that at bottom he's all right. It's human nature, madam, human nature! Why, it has often occurred to me that lots of us grown-ups would be happy only when in jail if the law forbade us to go there!"

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COL. ABRAHAM GRUBER was one of a group of lawyers to whom an old practitioner was discoursing on the peril to the Republican Party of a "sane Democracy."

"That reminds me," said the Colonel, "of a case that I once saw tried. A man was caught red handed and held for murder. The court assigned a lawyer to defend the prisoner. Without waiting to go into the case, the lawyer put in a plea of insanity. It was in a backwoods county, where the law's delays had not been reduced to such a fine system of procrastination as here, and the case went right on. The evidence showed that the man had acted entirely in self-defense.

"'What do you think of your plea of insanity now?' asked the Prosecutor.

"'May it please your Honor,' said the lawyer, addressing the court, 'I am firmly convinced that this man is insane, but the evidence adduced in this case compels me to admit that he must have had a lucid interval about the time that this unfortunate affair occurred, and I move that the defendant be discharged on the ground of self-defense.'

"It's only a lucid interval, not true sanity, that is afflicting the Democratic Party now," added the Colonel.

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THEY were discussing Dr. Wiley's experiments with the "borax squad."

"It is remarkable," said Representative Dalzell, "that these men can take into their systems so much supposedly injurious substance without any apparently bad effect. Clearly, one man's meat is another man's poison."

"Yes," replied Representative William Alden Smith, "and cereal for one family's breakfast is blood for the toymaker's dolls."

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COL. JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM of North Carolina, perhaps the largest individual tobacco grower in the world, was bemoaning the low price of tobacco before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington on account of the continual squeezing of the trust. He illustrated his contention by telling a story of a farmer who placed a load of tobacco in a warehouse to be sold. The warehouseman sold it and informed the farmer that the price was so low that after paying the warehouse charges he still owed 25 cents to him for storage. It was agreed that the farmer should bring a rooster next time he came to town to satisfy this claim. In a few days the farmer appeared with two lusty roosters in a basket.

"But you only owe one rooster," said the warehouseman.

"Well, you see," replied the farmer, "I have brought another load of tobacco."

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EX-SECRETARY of the Navy John D. Long has a habit of pretending that he is going to make a long, dry address when he is called upon to make a speech. He conveys this impression in all sorts of ways, and generally tells a story to make it still more plain. At a banquet recently he rose ponderously and, waving a thick manuscript in the air, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, here is my manuscript"—then waiting a minute—"it is written on both sides. I don't like to make a speech," he continued, "but I feel something like the amateur actor. You know this fellow was in all the amateur theatricals going in his small town. He played all sorts of parts. Some one asked him one day if he did not get tired of taking part in every private theatrical.

"'Yes,' said the fellow, 'I don't like to act a little bit. But I know if I'm not on the stage I'll have to sit in the audience.'"

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THE Rev. Peter McQueen is an optimist who always has a good word to say for everybody, even if the person under discussion may seem to have no admirable qualities. One day when he had been standing up for a particularly disreputable specimen of humanity, a friend said to him, "McQueen, how is it that you always can think of something pleasant to say about everybody under the sun?"

Father McQueen laughed. "Well, you see," he said, "there is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it does not become any of us to speak ill of the rest of us."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE present prejudice against theatres," remarked Otis Skinner at the Players' Club the other night, "shows how like an unreasoning flock of sheep the public is. Naturally any one who stops to think will realize that a theatre is about the safest place of amusement one can attend in these days. Every precaution is observed, every preventive against accident is in working order. Yet a friend of mine overheard the following conversation between two men at a matinée given at one of the New York theatres last week:

"'Pretty poor show, isn't it?'

"'Yes, it's about the limit.'

"'Cast's no good, either.'

"'No; regular barnstormers.'

"'What did you come for, anyway?'

"'Same reason you did; theatre's fireproof.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEORGE VANDERBILT was reading in the smoking room of his home at Biltmore, North Carolina, recently, when looking up from his paper he saw a seedy-looking individual standing down on the carriageway, head thrown back, eyes dilated, and mouth wide open, seemingly amazed at the imposing sight before him.

After watching him for some time Mr. Vanderbilt became annoyed and, looking out of the window, said:

"My man, don't you know this is private property? Why are you standing there staring at my house; do you take it for a church?"

His unwelcome visitor, after looking him over as carefully as he could at the distance, replied:

"Wall, I thought as how it might be a church till I saw the devil poke his head out'n the window."

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ASSEMBLYMAN LEWIS of Oswego was in the Capitol restaurant at Albany the other day, when one of his colleagues, who came in and took a seat beside him, said to him as he glanced over the bill of fare:

"What did you find on here to eat?"

"A little of everything," said Lewis.

"A little of everything—what do you mean by that?"

"I had a plate of hash," said Lewis.

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THE arrival of the Irish poet and dramatist, William Butler Yeats, has been followed by an enthusiastic interest in his works among certain people who love him and like to be considered as of "New York's literary circles."

At the close of a recent reading from his plays given by Mr. Yeats before some of these admirers, the poet said he should be glad to answer any question his hearers might wish to put to him. There was a long silence, broken at last by Simeon Ford, who asked in a still, small voice:

"Mr. Yeats, how old is Ann?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN supporting the contention that Western legislators served their constituents more faithfully than the lawmakers of the East, one of a Western delegation at Washington recently told this story of Lem Allen, the Lieutenant Governor of Nevada:

For many years Allen was Speaker of the Nevada House of Representatives, but a few years ago he failed of reelection, though he still held his seat in the House. One morning the Legislature convened half an hour earlier than usual. The regular chaplain, one of the ministers of Carson, had not been notified, and was not in his usual place. The Speaker called on Mr. Allen to make the opening prayer.

"Oh, Lord," he prayed, "make us as faithful in serving Thee as we are in serving our constituents. Amen!"

Sociological Rediscoveries

By a Prominent "Society" Woman.

A Review of "The Stone of Destiny," a Novel by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

Written With Evident Purpose, Yet the Care Given to It Only Results in the Unloading of a Few Ethical Coals at Newcastle.

THAT great wealth and recognized pre-eminence in the portion of society commonly indicated by a friendly capital letter or derisive quotation marks form a pleasing combination is likely to be questioned by few in whose behalf the two have been joined and by none who lacks both. When, however, the possessor of money and position, each with a coefficient so great as to demand for convenient expression literal rather than numerical expression, happens also to have written with a serious purpose a serious book, it immediately becomes apparent that the combination has its disadvantages as well as its advantages—a phenomenon consolatory or discouraging according to the point of view. For inevitably the serious book will be judged and discussed, not on its intrinsic merits or demerits, but with reference to the personality of the author. Into it will be read all sorts of interlinear meanings, and from it will be drawn all sorts of biographical inferences. Irrelevant to the serious purpose and the measure of its attainment? No doubt, but, as already remarked, inevitable.

Which remarks, not inevitable, but cruelly relevant, may serve as introduction to the announcement that Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, born Duer and christened Katherine, has written, dedicated "To the one for whom it was written," and caused to be published by Harper & Brothers—"caused to be published" is such an innocent phrase!—a novel entitled "The Stone of Destiny."

Coming from another hand, this book, beyond any question at all, would have received from the duly certificated experts on literature exactly the kind of criticism its author, also beyond any question at all, desires—the criticism which, as an author, she can fairly demand—criticism, that is, limited to consideration of the substance of the book and the quality of the writing, with a word or two about the pretty binding, the heavy paper, and the wide margins thrown in for good measure and to show that there was no ill-will against the publishers. But that happy lot is not to be expected by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, born Duer. What of financial and social significance those names comprise is known of all who, for one reason or another, read diligently and carefully remember the contents of a certain thrilling column in the papers which experts on literature are apt to feel themselves to humble to peruse. Therein has the author of "The Stone of Destiny" received frequent and deferential mention, for her own sake and that of her forebears, and to rehearse here the things there so often set down of her social activities and relaxations would be—well, would be superfluous. For present uses it is enough for the present commentator to credit everybody else with knowing definitely what it behooves him to conceal that he accepts on faith, and to proceed to an examination, not of the book, but of the book which has been written by the young matron alike remarkable for family and fortune, yet obviously avid for other distinctions than these.

REDISCOVERIES IN ETHICS.

"The Stone of Destiny" reveals, first of all and with almost pathetic frankness, the discovery of certain sociological and ethical facts that have, to put the case gently, been known for some time to quite a large number of people whose names rarely or never appear in the column to which respectful reference has been made. It is some few years since any of these commoner folk have been able to enjoy the sensations of an explorer in a continent hitherto untrodden by his kind as they reflected on the inadequacy—theoretical—of selfish pleasures for the complete satisfaction of awakened minds, or on the existence of an obligation to serve that ought to rest on every man with a weight proportioned in direct, not inverse, ratio to his resources of brain and pocket. These are the truisms of the copybooks used by the multitudes, and, though their accuracy was admitted so long ago that here and there a member of the multitude has neglected to practice them, none is quivering with excitement as he repeats the ancient formulae.

Mrs. Mackay quivers. It is, indeed, hard to avoid the conviction that the environment of such as she—the society which is capitalized or quotation marked, according to taste—has permitted her laboriously to acquire for herself what many a less fortunate heiress gets without effort if she only will. At any rate she has taken a very considerable amount of pains to bring a few ethical coals to Newcastle, in the apparent expectation of exciting surprise. That, at least, seems to be the serious purpose of the serious book—to share an ore found in a land not rich in that particular material with the inhabitants of one where it is more abundant than valued. The impulse, however, was generous, and it would be the height of unseemliness, however strong the temptation, to express regret that Mrs. Mackay has not used her unexcelled opportunities for direct and comprehending selection, in a country usually described by observers standing afar off, to bring out the things that would have been really new, the things abundant there and scarce or altogether lacking elsewhere—living or well-preserved specimens of its fauna and flora, say, or accurate portrayals of its personalities, their virtues and vices, their play and their substitute for work.

Instead, we get "The Stone of Destiny" abstractly moral where it is not conventionally symbolical, too well written to be treated with disrespectful levity, and not written well enough fully to justify competition with the men and women who, for a living, do, among other things, the same thing occasionally better and not infrequently worse. Such approach to originality as the book makes is not in its little parables, sweetly and ingenuously mystical; not in the patent effort to attain simplicity of style—which, unfortunately, means something more than the persistent use of short words and uncomplicated sentences, else would we all have a simple style on easy terms; not in contrasting an indubitable shallow with a deep of which few except the author will be quite sure. That is all familiar enough, but what is not familiar, or at all events not so familiar, is the giving of first place among the personages of the book to an uncomprehended, unappreciated—man!

The "femme incomprise" has traversed the highways and byways of fiction in numbers beyond any computation less facile than that which illuminates the pages of "Financial Sections." But the "homme incompris" is a rarer—biped, and one ponders long on Mrs. Mackay's motive for being kind to her hero and harsh to her heroine.

Intending to be, that is.

THE WEARISOME THEODOR.

As a matter of fact, the Theodor of her authorial admiration, if not of her authorial affection, is for the ordinary reader quite as wearisome, and at least as hard to credit with red blood and common sense, as he was to the apprehensive sweetheart who, after a somewhat extraordinary prolongation of honeymooning joys, developed, or deteriorated, into a discontented, rebellious, and next-to-actually unfaithful wife. One doesn't like the beautiful Margaret, and yet one finds a good many excuses for her in Theodor's substitution of oratory for conversation, and the irrepressible tendency of his mother to lecture in the gloaming, at garden parties, and on other entirely inoffensive occasions. Curiously enough, Theodor's supernatural excellence culminates in his condonation of the penultimate sin, in which he catches his wife when her patience has been utterly exhausted by his toplottical devotion to a manual training school and painting in oils.

The drama of "The Stone of Destiny" is played by the three actors who have been named, and the scene is in and around "a fine old house somewhere in Touraine." Why Touraine any more than Schoharie County does not appear from the narrative, and Schoharie County would have done as well, even if it did vote for Bryan. The tale opens very soon after Theodora the mother first met Theodor the son in a tastefully furnished chamber of the fine old house. She had been through unexplained—and by implication inexplicable—troubles not long before, and she announces to the baby in sentences suavely rhythmical that she intends to give him a good bringing-up and hopes he will profit by her training. Or, as Mrs. Mackay puts it:

Gently she lifts the sleeping babe and holds it to her breast, whispering: "You will be what I could not be; you must do what your father would not do, and I shall show you the way. And, boy, you must trust me with all your soul, and, relying upon my guidance, fulfill the mission to which you are born. Few may boast of such a one, for you are the child of love. I shall open the small part of nature which I know to your understanding, teaching you the difference between right and wrong. Because you are what you are, you will go far beyond me."

Lest any may suspect that Mrs. Mackay is without humor, let the succeeding lines be hastily quoted:

The infant's brow wrinkles, the little face puckering into a caricature of itself; its eyes open, and in their depths the mother sees an evil look, as though a demon-sprite had stolen her baby from her arms and left a changeling in its stead. For an instant she gazes, fascinated as by an evil thing, and as she looks, with all her love beating in her breast, the baby smiles and yawns and is its placid, little sleepy self again.

Of course, the joke of the baby's bewilderment, his anger and his forgiveness is there, but the mother keeps a straight face—"continues to muse of the future, seeing in her imagination all his life unfold before her until he reaches his destiny. Her eyes are closed in sleep, and she stands at the foot of a hill which she must ascend. The road is hard, and her feet are weary when she reaches the top. Because she has reached the summit her being rejoices, and she smiles. But the smile dies on her lips, for she stands face to face with that same changeling sprite, and it speaks in a strangely familiar voice and says, 'I am your retribution.'"

PERPETUAL YOUTH AND OTHER.

Twenty years obligingly elapse between two chapters, and the curtain rises on the same scene, same characters. Theodor has been visibly changed by the passage of time, but Theodora has kept her hair red-gold in color and "the illusion of perpetual youth as a halo around her face." She tells him a long story about a Princess who stood at a garden gate early in the morning, waiting for her gentleman friend. She had in her hands the Thread of Life, the Image of Love, and the Stone of Destiny. The gentleman friend passed along the street just before sunrise, but he did not call. His hands were bound, he talked affectionately to another woman who walked beside him, and there were some soldiers or policemen with them. They all marched into the market place, "there was an awful silence, a muffled beating of drums, and these two had gone into the Fulfillment." The Princess went into the house.

Having heard this tale, Theodor understood everything, including the title of the book, which shows what a remarkable youth he was.

Margaret next appears on the scene, and, either because she was pretty or for fear of more stories about Princesses and hangings to interpret, Theodor walks with her by the river. The man falls in love with the maid, she with love, and when he tells her that it is all over except the wedding ceremony and the cheers of the faithful tenantry, she accepts the situation and tries to look pleasant. She fails, informs Theodor by letter that the match is off, and goes away. The mother effects a reconciliation at a garden party, where she and Margaret, while taking tea with the other guests, discourse as follows:

"'Youth craves giving as well as taking,' said Theodora gently. 'Looking at the greatest painting or reading the strongest book cannot give complete satisfaction to those who are youthful enough to face the future. Youth must give. It is the same in our relations with people. To some one is continually giving, exhausting one's personality; from others always taking. But in either case one wearies, and love or friendship is only possible for any length of time when these two qualities are evenly balanced.

"'Often the most promising marriages are wretched failures only because the husband reacts on the wife. At first his infatuation deceives him into seeing another, tangible being in what is merely the reflection of a part of his personality; presently, when the mirror into which he looks blurs or cracks or even breaks, he sees the phantom of his happiness vanish.

"'But you have no such thoughts as these to bother you, for you have youth, and you are walking in its glorious kingdom. I am an older woman, to whom you give some of the brilliancy of the morning in return for a little moralizing.'"

SULKS AND CIGARETTES.

At this point Theodor rescues Margaret, and in her gratitude she renews the engagement. Well she might! The marriage takes place, and for several years all is calm. Then Theodor begins to notice the scenery and to say things about it that worry his wife. She shows it. He recurs to his old idea of a training school and paints more pictures. The wife finds herself out in the lonesome. She doesn't care much for training schools or for sitting alone in the drawing room, minding her book, while her husband manually trains at the school or paints in the attic. She smokes cigarettes, sulks a lot, and scolds a little, while the children are neglected and the husband soliloquizes on the mistake he made in marrying a woman who couldn't understand the nobility of toil for others and that he is It. Things run along in this unsatisfactory manner for a good while, and then, naturally enough, the frivolous, selfish Margaret finds somebody who is at least willing to profess that she, too, needs a little understanding, and is, if not It, at least One of Them.

EXIT THE OTHER MAN.

The climax comes with a rush. Theodor stands under the drawing-room window and hears Margaret tell the other man that he—the O. M.—is her dearest love, that his kisses are still burning on her mouth, and that they must part before it is too late! Theodor drops out of his trance, accelerates the other man's departure with some vigorous language—that was a good deal for Theodor—and the concluding scene ensues:

Then he looked at Margaret.

He took her hand in his and led her to the window. They paused upon the sill, and Theodor saw the faces smiling to him out of the dusk. Almost in a whisper he murmured: "Come, my wife—come with me to our children and to my mother."

They stepped out upon the lawn and went toward Theodora. The mother looked into her son's eyes and read his victory there. He knelt down beside her chair and laid his head against her breast. Theodora folded her arms around him as if he were a child.

Her eyes closed and she thought she was standing at the end of a long, hard road. And, behold! she was upon the summit of the mountain. Her soul and her son's soul met, and his voice, which sounded strangely like a dearly beloved voice silenced long ago, murmured, tenderly, "There is no retribution, for I am the Compensation."

And in this supreme moment of victory Theodora's spirit passed on beyond this world, and Theodor held his mother's lifeless form against his heart.

The chances are that, had the manuscript of "The Stone of Destiny" been sent to the publishers with an unknown name on the title page, its travels had been long—that if at last its element of sincerity and earnestness had touched a sympathetic chord in the heart attachment of some venturesome printing press, it would, on submission to the critics, have been credited with all the Christian virtues, condensed into eight kindly lines. Then it would have quietly died the death that removes from the sight and memory of man the innumerable books of its class. They are not bad books, they express emotions and ambitions entirely commendable, but they are the products of appreciative rather than of creative minds. The shadows of the masters are on them, the thoughts of the masters echo, oh, so faintly, through them. And always of the masters whose peculiarities of style are fatally easy of imitation, whose substance is inimitable! Maeterlinck, great man and resplendent genius that he is, has been a deadly enemy to Mrs. Mackay, as to so many hungry seekers after the beautiful and the true. The field so fertile for him is sterile for them, and they waste their time that they might profitably employ at home, recording what they see and hear that other people do not see and hear. Amiable observers of their efforts are saddened—the cynics smile and the malicious jeer.

An Unappreciative Patient.

THE eminent physician and the great specialist who had been called into consultation, sat at the patient's bedside, felt his pulse, and noted his breathing, observing a profound silence which was costing $20 an hour.

Then they moved away to a little table at the side of the room.

"Americanathenologicoperityphlitis!" whispered the eminent physician.

"Possibly complicated with anthracologicozonideficitis!" assented the great specialist.

Profoundly again they reflected.

"We will try radium," suggested the eminent physician.

"We will try radium," assented the great specialist.

Whereupon they penetrated the gloomy recesses of the patient's viscera with the refulgent rays. But the result was not what they wished.

Again they consulted. The sickroom clock ticked off $10.75.

"Symptoms of streptococus urbanitis!" whispered the eminent physician.

"Symptoms of streptococus urbanitis!" assented the great specialist.

"We will inject liquid sunshine," suggested the eminent physician.

"We will inject liquid sunshine," assented the great specialist.

So saying they loosed the bottled rays of the luminous orb into the patient's anatomy until it glowed phosphorescently.

But the patient continued to sink.

"Evidences of grislymeatusathlophoros!" whispered the eminent physician.

"Exactly!" assented the great specialist.

"A bath in liquid moonshine!" suggested the eminent physician.

"A bath in liquid moonshine!" assented the great specialist.

Still the results were unsatisfactory.

At which time the mother-in-law of the sick man, who had come from a great distance, entered the sickroom and consulted with the eminent physician and the great specialist.

"Shucks!" she said, when they had revealed their diagnosis. "Biliousness!"

At the same time she administered several liver pills such as mother used to give, with the result that the patient was able on the following day to sit up and read the bills of the eminent physician and the great specialist.

ONE OF THOSE SOCIAL THRILLS.
Weary Hostess—What! not going so soon?
Guest—No, you see I've just come.

The Proper Place of Musical Study In Universities and Colleges

THE recent action of Edward A. MacDowell, Professor of Music in Columbia University, in resigning his chair because of his feeling that the Department of Music there was not accomplishing the results it should, has brought up the subject again of what are the proper place and function of musical study in university and college. Since 1871, when music was first made a regular subject of undergraduate study at Harvard, all the leading American colleges and universities have put music into their curriculum, and its importance therein has been steadily growing.

Prof. MacDowell's comments and the reasons he has given for his withdrawal from Columbia have attracted widespread attention. As a contribution to the discussion of the subject, the views of several of the most prominent men who occupy professorships of music have been sought, and are herewith given. Prof. MacDowell develops his views as to what should be the ideal of university musical study. Prof. John K. Paine of Harvard, Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale, and Prof. George C. Gow of Vassar, all occupying Chairs of Music in their respective institutions, have given THE TIMES their positive and well-matured opinions on the subject.

Prof. Paine's Method.

HARMONY and counterpiot are now recognized by our scholars as difficult subjects which afford quite as good discipline for the intellect as algebra. But, more than this, they have a higher aesthetic object; they enable the student to appreciate and love the manifestations of beauty as embodied in the works of the great masters. Music is one of the humanities. In the scholastic age music held the central place in the curriculum of learning. Since the wonderful development of musical art during the last two centuries, how much more does it deserve a prominent place in the school and university! It is an encouraging sign that more and more attention is given to music in America.

Music at Harvard is an important branch of study. It is on an equal footing with all other studies, and every course counts toward the A. B. degree. The President and Faculty consider music important, and last year admission examinations in harmony and counterpoint were established by the Faculty, with the purpose of encouraging study of those subjects in preparatory schools.

I see no other way to make music a subject of general culture for undergraduates without musical training than by the study of the history of music with liberal illustrations. This is done at Harvard. The course in musical history is not technical, but mainly literary. I do not believe the university should encourage a superficial knowledge of musical elements or ordinary aesthetical criticism separate from a systematic course of study in musical history.

I am in hearty sympathy with the movement now on foot to promote the higher study of music in our high schools and academies, not only for those who intend to offer it as a subject for examination for entrance to college, but for its own account, without regard to preparation for the university. The time has come when pupils who show musical talent and enthusiasm should have the opportunity to pursue their studies seriously at school.

There are boys and girls who do not intend to go to college, but wish to prepare themselves for the profession of music. There are many others who ardently desire to possess a knowledge of practical and theoretical music for its own sake. Why should they not have the advantage of a course of musical training before they graduate from the high school or Latin school? Why should not the study of music have an equal place among the other branches of learning in our schools? It has already taken the place in our leading universities and colleges.

In 1871 Harvard established music as an academic study. During the thirty-three years that I have taught at Harvard it has been my privilege and good fortune to develop this department. This year there are over 250 students pursuing these courses. Between thirty and forty of my former pupils, many of whom received academic honors in music, have followed music as a profession. Several have achieved distinction as composers and critics. The example set by Harvard has been followed by universities and colleges all over the country—Yale, Columbia, Princeton, the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, Northwestern University, Brown, Tufts, Amherst, and the University of California. It is an encouraging sign that more and more attention is given to music in America.

JOHN K. PAINE.

What Prof. MacDowell Says.

IN answer to the question of how a department of music can be of service in the universities, I would say that much depends on the qualifications of the entering students. If the new material has not some smattering of art, the courses must naturally be elementary and the university should not be a place for elementary work. The aims and purposes of the fine arts in the university are to bring something into men's lives which is apart from materialism. Unless the students leave their colleges—and in this I include those for women—with some trace of idealism and some love for art, the university is not complete, and the higher education is lamentably lacking in one thing that is very important in the world, and that is idealism.

A great majority of college courses tend mainly toward fitting students for the material battle of life. The fine arts, with their ideal suggestion, are not considered necessary for this and are consequently neglected in universities. It is in this sense that I speak of idealism and materialism.

A Faculty of Fine Arts, working on material that is not comparatively ignorant, can accomplish great things, for it will temper the materialism of the world by sending out into it thousands of people with more idealistic impulses.

"Should the university attempt to develop composers?" I am asked. It cannot. Nothing can develop composers but the composers themselves. When a man has talent for composing he will be hungry for it, and will do it under any circumstances, and this talent cannot be formed or made in the university, although the university can carry forward such a man's vocation, by giving instruction in technical parts of theory, such as counterpoint, canon, fugue, free composition, and instrumentation. Such training should only be for those people who have talent for composition, but I think the main thing in the education of the masses of the students who come to the university or college should be the history, aesthetics, the development of various schools, and the relation of music to the other arts. I believe that music should never be treated alone, but only in conjunction with the fine arts, namely, belles lettres, literature, painting, sculpture, and architecture. The knowledge of these when a man leaves college need not be technical and exact in every way, but it should be general knowledge of such a character that he can recognize the poetic inspiration of the best in art.

The object of the university, therefore, ought to be to train the would-be composer technically and give the general student such a general knowledge as I have spoken of. It should give both kinds of training, and the proportion would depend entirely upon the attendance and the talent found. I believe there is a tremendous amount of talent in the United States, and especially in the West, and often people come in to the special courses who possess talent of the highest order, but the college boy has so much to do and so many other things, that the fine arts are neglected in general college training, and for three years they drudge along at the material things, excepting for belles lettres and literature, which, vital as they are, are incomplete without the sister arts. In women's colleges this is especially noticeable, because our "new woman" as a rule does not care much about music and knows little of the other arts.

The question is, What kind of a population are we making through the policy of these great universities in sending out I don't know how many thousands of people with this sort of training? What is going to be the result of it?

If parents are not ideally inclined and have not had this more ideal as opposed to material education, how are their children to get it?

My scheme for the betterment of this condition is to make the entering examination include the fine arts. It may be very broad and not at all technical. The immediate result would be that we would have in the universities no students who were entirely ignorant of the fine arts, but would have people who were prepared by the preparatory schools to enter upon a higher course. Then, again, no man should be allowed to get his degree of B. A. without having taken courses in the fine arts. He should be versed in painting and sculpture, architecture and music, or music and belles lettres. This would result in the turning out of these myriads of people with some knowledge of and some feeling for the ideal suggestion of the fine arts, without which higher education is not complete.

EDWARD A. MacDOWELL.

Views of Prof. Parker of Yale.

AMERICAN universities are all, to some extent, groups of training schools for specialists as well as places where general culture of the broadest kind is to be sought. Their educational mission in music seems, therefore, twofold. First, such a mission may perhaps be to excite and encourage a general interest in the subject among the entire mass of students, whether trained in music or not, so that such students may be able to form an independent judgment as to what is good and what is bad in the art.

Thus there might be offered them a sufficient outline of the history of art to enable them to see and know the important phases of its development. Further, such a picture of the present condition of music should be given them that they in some measure may be able independently to separate the true from the false, and to recognize and judge the motives underlying contemporaneous compositions; as all educated men are expected to analyze and appreciate the impulses which result in plays, poems, or other forms of literature and art. Such a course in the history and analysis of music may be as broad in scope as any course in literature, and few men will be found in a body of undergraduates who cannot profit by the opportunity for culture which it offers. The amount of benefit which they derive will depend on their individual sympathy with the subject, and in part will depend on such previous training as they may have had in listening to music, for such a course without actual illustration in plenty would be dry indeed.

The second function of the university, as it seems to me, is the training of specialists—real musicians. A nation's musical life centres in and radiates from its composers. They are the only real producers of music, all others are reproducers. It seems, therefore, that the highest aim of a school for the study of music—and that is what a department of music in a university really amounts to—must be to train men to be composers and to enable undergraduates who intend to become specialists in music, (and their number, although small, is constantly increasing,) to pursue uninterruptedly a consistent course of study which shall enable and encourage them to give the fullest expression to any ideas they may have. I believe a university ought to be willing to make considerable sacrifices to enable such students to realize their ideals, and to attain the object they have in view.

The necessity for practical courses, piano playing, &c., varies with the locality in which the university is situated. Such courses are probably always desirable, although they are obviously less essential in a large city where opportunities for music study are plentiful than in smaller places where the professional standards of the community are perhaps not so high.

An abundant series of concerts at which the best of music is well performed is an indispensable adjunct to any scheme which is intended to promote musical culture.

HORATIO W. PARKER.

Prof. George C. Gow's Opinions.

I MAKE a sharp distinction between university and college work in music.

A university should have its school of music as well as its school of law or medicine, to which its graduates may go for professional training as teachers, composers, virtuosos, or critics in the broader sense. This is not, however, the function of the college department of music. It should offer courses along two lines.

First, there must be those for the distinctly musical student, who wishes guidance in learning the "language" and in getting first-hand impressions of the "literature." For in point of method the terms "language" and "literature" may apply to music courses. The details of musical construction and the art of playing or singing must be mastered as one masters a language; the qualities in a composition must be appreciated, its content and style must be judged as one appreciates and judges literature. Many college departments of music offer written language courses merely—harmony, counterpoint, and instrumentation, (i. e., music grammar,) and form and composition, (i. e., music rhetoric,) without the corrective and incentive of the spoken language, (playing and singing.) Just so were French and German taught in our colleges a half century ago, until the pitiful results of grappling with noble literature in prose and poetry by students who could neither pronounce a single sentence nor utter spontaneously a single idiomatic thought impelled a change of method. Since the beauty of noble ideas is inextricably mingled with the happily chosen words that embody them, students are now led to enlarge their knowledge of a modern language and its literature by speaking and writing it as well as by reading it.

A similar reconstruction of methods in college music study would, I believe, accomplish much. I need not map out in detail the music courses as thus reconstructed; for any educated person familiar with college treatment of English and acquainted with music could easily read the list of English courses in the catalogue of one of our first-class colleges and work out startlingly suggestive analogies. Apropos of present college methods, our English departments are not concerned that they fail to graduate each year a crop of authors and actors, and if you were to expect the German and French departments to evolve German authors or French actors they would laugh you to scorn. Yet many college departments of music set out definitely to nurse into being young composers, and the public, accepting that acknowledged aim, condemns the college work if it fails to bring the result.

But the lack of such result is no sign whatever that college study of music is either fruitless or superficial; for the limited share of his time which the college student can give to music is no substitute for a term of years entirely devoted to the training, as in a professional school.

Second, there must be courses offering a general survey of the field of music to the appreciative listener, parallel to those which may be offered in art, and, just as the latter courses in our advanced colleges to-day are fully illustrated by many hundreds of lantern slides, by photographs, and by the resources of a hall of casts and a picture gallery, so the music courses must be ably enforced by liberal amounts of the best music.

College students are quick to understand what is real and what is sham. No amount of emphasis or brilliancy will for long blind them to the fact that the subject of music courses is music—not essays about music, or the patterning of notes, or facts about the creators of music. What the student needs is to hear the music, hear much of it, hear it well done—not infrequently hear it interpreted by great artists—hear it in its setting of time and place; and, with these numerous hearings, it shall be the business of the teacher to show the student how to question the music, how to develop a sensitiveness of response to the manifold colors and lines of the musical thought.

Such training cannot be accomplished in a day, cannot be accomplished without constant taxing of the student's attention and careful insistence upon definite tasks; but, above everything else, it cannot be accomplished without immersing the student in the atmosphere of the music itself. When educators are at last awakened to this fact they will in turn appeal to generous lovers of music to give them the funds for a college department fully equipped to do this thing.

GEORGE C. GOW.

"Eight P's in a Pod."

TAKING the Twenty-third Psalm as his text, a Connecticut pastor recently explained the meaning of the title which he had announced, as follows:

First—Possession. "The Lord is my shepherd." However poor, we may possess God and win his care.

Second—Provision. "I shall not want." We need no longer lack, for all things are provided.

Third—Position. "He maketh me to lie down." As our shepherd he provides places of rest or "grassy homesteads" as the original means.

Fourth—Progress. "He leadeth me." Continual progress is our privilege. Even to better and richer fields He leads us.

Fifth—Preservation. "He restoreth my soul." In times of exhaustion and weariness he revives us and gives us new enthusiasm.

Sixth—Presence. "Thou art with me." Therefore no loneliness, no failing beneath burdens, no feelings of dismay.

Seventh—Plenty. "My cup runneth over." The Orientalist filled the cup to overflowing to express to the visitor the ampleness and heartiness of his hospitality. So with Jesus. He richly supplies.

Eighth—Prospect. "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life," &c. Not only the present, but the future is made pleasant for us. As Moody said, the two watchdogs of the land, "Goodness and Mercy," are always behind us to defend us in this life, and then the assurance of dwelling forever with Him brightens the future.

FINE ARTS IN UNIVERSITIES

THAT Mr. Edward MacDowell should have resolved to leave his post in Columbia University is not so surprising as to learn that he has kept it for a term of seven years, long enough to build up an entirely different composer of music in the place of him we know and value, if we are to believe the wiseacre who tells us that we undergo a change in each particular molecule every seven years. An entirely different MacDowell might believe that the university as we manage it in America could possibly provide a nest for creative work; but the old MacDowell must have known all along that literature, music, and the other arts flee appalled at the rustle of the grammarian's gown.

Very well in theory that the professor and the student at our universities, the one already acquainted with the "liberal arts," the other enjoying an introduction to those remarkable products of the Muses, should have a special leaning toward and receptivity for ideas of the fine arts. So they have, so they have—toward nice, dead classic art which can be learned in books, toward ready-made theories which can be taught in convenient compass within the college walls, only to be refuted the moment the good scholar steps outside! But with the ideas that cannot be fitted into text book and solemnly dealt out in lectures, the gown can have no affinity.

The gown is a conceited mortal for the most part, and when he stands awkward before the actual performance of work in literature and the arts his only thought is to excuse his learned clumsiness by affecting a disdain which deceives no one. He is, in truth, occupying an essentially false position, unmindful of the fact that all institutions like colleges and academies are apt in the nature of things to look backward instead of forward, to be feminine and conservative instead of masculine and inventive. Though Montaigne or some other genial brooder has said it long ago, he cannot bring himself to realize that the arts and sciences are not to be cast in a mold, but are formed and perfected by degrees, by often handling and polishing—"as bears leisurely lick their cubs into form."

Now, while your gownsman will cheerfully accept the simile of cubs, if applied to undergraduates, he will not believe that everything done at the university apart from athletics is a discouragement to a proper form for the yearling bear. In athletics the most modern and practical ideas are sought with an ardor "worthy of a better cause," but in the fields where grow the imperishable flowers no attempt is made to make the cubs at home, except according to the sober rules that govern the classics and mathematics. In a university like ours, which strains itself to be a home for universal learning while holding on with tooth and nail to the customs of a high school, what room is there for men who are living in their own age and producing such work, be it good, indifferent good, or indifferent bad as belongs to the present? They are out of sympathy with the comrades who, educated in these same grooves, feel themselves doubly sure of being right because present practice as well as past training seem to fit the situation.

Perhaps the situation is unfortunate in other respects than with regard to literature and the arts. It is a phenomenon of comparatively recent years that college graduates tend to herd together in university clubs. Beginning with the laudable purpose of providing club homes for recent graduates who are making a struggle for existence in the larger cities, homes where they have good food well prepared at the price of the materials, and find the chief magazines and papers at hand, with perhaps a library, the university and college clubs that represent separate institutions of learning are now reinforced by larger and costlier clubs which draw to them the older graduates of all colleges. At first blush it seems an excellent idea, because there is a natural affinity of customs and thought in college men which makes intercourse pleasant. But it may be permitted to glance a moment at the reverse of the medal.

Are not these clubs really defeating the natural process of readjustment that goes on after the graduate leaves his academy? If the university is really only a preparation for life on a larger scale, is it well to keep up the college tone in clubs that must tend to confine college men to the society of college men just at the age when they should be subjected to other influences? Are not the establishment of college clubs in the great cities a mistaken kindness on the part of the older graduates, who, for love of Alma Mater, think nothing of taxing themselves with an annual fee of no great size, although they may rarely have a leisure moment to visit the club? These clubs, after all, are carrying beyond the college walls those ideas of exclusiveness which may be necessary to the well-being of the colleges themselves, but are bad baggage for the young graduate to carry with him into the big, ruthless work-a-day world.

It is a fact one must not blink that our universities and colleges are not contributing their proper quota to the literary men, the musicians, sculptors, painters, and art-craft workers of the Republic. The efforts of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other universities to encourage the arts are sufficient proof that the minds that govern them have long recognized the truth of this. The letters of President Murray Butler and Mr. MacDowell confirm the situation, if there were any doubt of it among those who look at all earnestly into the state of our higher education. There seems to be little fear, so far as theory goes, that leading spirits in our universities fail to see that the creative arts should have more scope and representation. But when it comes to the method of attaining the desired results there is a very great diversity of opinion between the men who are to shoulder the responsibility for radical changes and those who have novel suggestions to offer.

Some years ago the present writer troubled the late Mayor of New York, then President of Columbia University, with a proposal which cannot be entered into at length in this column, but may be outlined in a brief statement. It amounted to a question whether Columbia University would regard favorably the establishment of a school of the fine and applied arts on a practical, businesslike basis in the vicinity of the university, with reciprocal connections established between the two. The reason for such independence of the school as here indicated was clear enough, for it seemed to the memorialist then, as it seems now, that to allow such an establishment to come completely under the government of the university was to defeat its purpose. The idea was to have a self-supporting school equipped with studios and practical working forges, kilns, benches, &c., carried on by masters and pupils whose products were to be sold like any other product in the market. Obviously enough, such a school or college of the arts could not form an integral part of a university. But it would give masters and apprentices the benefit of association with college men, and, what is far more important to the university, open to the professors and undergraduates a field of activity, part ideal, part crassly material, which could not fail to add a priceless element to their own education without encumbering the already overweighted curriculum with tasks that complicate examinations.

True enough, the discussion of such an establishment is in more than one sense academic, but thorough discussion of such a radical move is necessary, if only to bring other, perchance better, ideas to the fore. At any rate, the MacDowell resignation is a fortunate bit of misunderstanding between two earnest men who wish the best to a great institution of learning. It clears the air, and perhaps may lead to changes in our universities which are greatly needed in order to readjust them to the modern world.

CHARLES DE KAY.

The Scenery of Parsifal

A Spectator's Strictures on Its Beauty and Propriety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me the privilege of bringing to the attention of those of your thoughtful readers who are interested in the drama an instance now to be seen on the New York stage of how undeveloped we are in the artistic presentation of a great play. But let it be understood from the beginning that in whatever I write there is no intention of condemning the manager or those responsible for the production; it is only an endeavor to cite a prominent performance as an example how far we are from a sympathetic and virile imitation of nature and art before the footlights.

Consider for a moment the two most important scenes in the opera of "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House—the one of the Temple of the Holy Grail in the first and third acts with the transformations introducing it, and the magic garden in the second act.

In the panoramic transformations of both the first and third acts there is something so unreal and unnatural that they appear nothing short of ludicrous. To gain what the composer desired it is necessary either to have the lighting considerably softened or else design the scenery through which the two men are to pass with some consideration for the mind and experience of the audience. Probably the effect could be better attained by giving the whole panorama the appearance of a hillside or a series of terraces running down to the front of the stage as if to the edge of a brook or lake. Several feet above the level of the stage could come the path on which they appear to be walking, amid trees and shrubbery and forest flowers. The hillside or terraces could rise to a proportionate height toward the rear and the soft light of day be seen through the branches of the trees at the top, or brow. So it would pass before us with some kind of realism, ceasing slowly as the portal of the Temple is reached, with Gurnemanz and Parsifal seen in the act of entering. And when they have passed in, darkness could envelop the stage, and when that was again illuminated, the Temple could be in place. For how can a person enter a huge building of this kind and behold the transverse view which is only possible in the working drawings or the plaster model? Moreover, the impression of loftiness and strength which this great church is meant to inspire is entirely lost by the sight of its respective members crossing the stage and there groping about for their places, as was the case in the first performance. Wagner's imagination was correct in its conception of this scene, even sublime in its ingenuous endeavor to have the creation realized; but when it is considered in the light of stagecraft and the limitations of the theatre, a realisation is nearly impossible. Therefore the most reverent thing for us to do is to use our common sense, confess the present impracticableness of it, and modify it to accord with good taste, for it is next to ridiculous to suppose that the normal imagination can stretch so far as to see in these two transformations the walk through the forest and the entering of the Temple.

If this panorama was a failure, the Temple was a greater one. When the curtain fell on the first act my neighbor turned and inquired how I had enjoyed it. "Perfectly satisfied," I replied, "but I am disappointed in the scenery. The Grail Temple is not the temple I had anticipated." "I can't blame you," he said, smiling. "It wasn't very impressive. The columns looked like strips of headcheese." And I laughed outright at the vividness of the simile. They did look like strips of headcheese. The entire scene was bad and the lighting garish beyond description. It offered opportunities for the painter, for the architect, and the student of mediaeval ecclesiastical ceremony, but in it no one of these forces seemed to have been at work. There is needed no familiarity with architecture or art to know that this scene is a bare apology for what it ought to be. The cheapness and vulgarity of the supposedly Byzantine decorations; the tawdry coverings of altar and tables; the wigs of the younger knights, and last, but not least, the grayish blue of the costumes and the blue-black covering of the Grail and the seat at the altar form in all a picture of the utmost insipidity and ugliness. Indeed, there is a greater wealth of aesthetic beauty to be seen in the chancels of the churches of Trinity and St. Bartholomew than in the agglomeration of canvas and water colors. It was all on the level of headcheese.

In mentioning the Magic Garden one must judge with indulgence and care, for it represents difficulties embarrassing to the best stage managers. But why—we ask after considering—why should it embarrass them? The answer is a simple one. It is because they think too much in the atmosphere of the theatre and not enough in the atmosphere of the field and woods; they see too much paint and gauze and canvas, and—what is still more dangerous—they seem to forget that in a vast audience there is, according to the degree of its culture, a keen, though maybe a crude, sense of the truth and likeness of stage representation to those things that have become familiar through travel or study or association.

For instance, think awhile and consider what is the picture of a Magic Garden according to the human imagination cultivated by a study and love of nature. Now I do not mean what is the picture according to the imagination tutored by a Talmage or the old-fashioned preacher to whom heaven with golden streets and diamond-studded houses was the apotheosis of a hereafter, but what would the imagination of a Wordsworth picture as a Magic Garden—suitable for the story and the music of "Parsifal"? Something, I am sure, equal to that which Wagner must have dreamed of and quite different from that seen at the Metropolitan. It is a picture we all have seen and can see in Spring or Summer, in any spot of the temperate zone—there are thousands of them. It is a picture in which there are real flowers, real water, and real sunshine. Our imaginations may crystallize it, put a tree here, a bush there, as Corot would have arranged his sketch to suit his ideal, but in having known no flowers sweeter or more beautiful and no trees more stately and glorious than those that grow upon this fair earth, we would take them just as they are; it would be nature first and always—the nature full of color and fragrance and beauty we know and love.

But the designer of Klingsor's garden did not see it this way—nature was not half good enough for him; he wanted something better, and believing us still to be reading our nursery rhymes, went to work and constructed a scene that might do for "Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?" so blinding were the colors of the flowers and stiff their stems. Do flowers ever grow in this way, in these atrocious mounds and beds that hardly suggest growth in the free open air? The sight of them made one long to plant a weed somewhere and beg it to come up and entwine itself unaffectedly around its military neighbors. The whole affair brought irresistibly to mind George Eliot's Mr. Glegg on his morning hunt for "buga."

As for the couch on which Kundry is moved in, the less said of it the better, for it should be relegated to the list of those slavish adherences to impossible effects where belongs the horse of Brünnhilde, that forlorn, unspirited beast which scares the prima donna by the whisk of its tail. Mme. Ternina is too fine an actress to be advised on this question, if it were left to her to choose, but how much more artistic it would be were she to appear from the rear of the stage and with all her inimitable grace move toward the front!

In glaring contrast with these two scenes and showing of what the stage is capable at its best is the magic castle of Klingsor. It harmonized with the music and the spirit of the drama in a degree nothing short of startling. Every note stirs the imagination and there was no diminution in their power as the eye took in all the splendor of the great machicolated parapets and tall splayed windows. The lighting was good and the whole scene of tremendous impressiveness.

The success of this scene gives birth to the question whether it would not be better in every act where architecture is necessary to follow the styles used in Northern Europe. Wagner's genius, while universal in its appeal to all the world, is in its form distinctly German and no more suggests the elements of Spanish culture and art than Goethe or Lessing suggests the literature of Cervantes. It is of Mainz, of the Romanesque and the Gothic builders we think when listening to the music of Wagner—not of the Alhambra and the Moors. However, this is a question open to much discussion. It would not need mention had the designers of the Grail Temple and the Moorish portico endeavored to reproduce for us some of the real beauties of the original types.

A New York critic, in reviewing the Fall production of Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," made an observation to the effect that great stage managers are nearly as rare as great dramatists. And do not these scenes of the Temple and Garden force us into confessing that he is right? All who take the drama seriously and love art in its many forms must feel so.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1904.

MR. JAMES RICE JR.'S
Gallery of American Painting
14 JOHN ST., N. Y.
Is well worth a visit. Examples of George H. McCord, Jos. H. Boelin, E. Irving Cerise, Bruce Crane, A. T. Groll and other well-known artists on exhibition and sale from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Tel. No. 5414 Cort.

Curiosities of Her Contract

Unusual Demands Made by the Operatic Prima Donna.

OF all complicated, surprising documents that were ever prepared by ingenious scribes none perhaps is more curious in its variety of detail and multiplicity of absurd conditions than the contract between an impresario and a prima donna. Everything from high notes down to poodle dogs, from the rôles to be sung during the season to the carriage arrangements for going to and from the Opera House, comes in for consideration in the agreement which must be made before a popular prima donna will make her appearance before the eager public.

Prominent impresarios about New York, and especially their business managers, who have to attend to all the details, have the most ludicrous stories about the foibles and whims of singers who have been under their care. And these stories are not difficult of belief by any one who has had any experience with opera singers. As an illustration of the demands they make it is not at all uncommon for an opera company when on tour to be obliged to go forward by two or three different trains because every one of the "stars" must have a separate drawing room. Usually there are not enough cars to one train for this. But that doesn't make any difference to the prima donna. It is in her contract—the matter of private drawing rooms—and if one isn't forthcoming she will not go a step further.

Several years ago a tenor named Tamagno was engaged to come to America and sing at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was paid $1,000 a night. This is a sum which would make many people willing to put up with small extra expenses. But not so Tamagno. Before leaving Europe he made a stipulation that he be furnished with a carriage to and from the Opera House every night. This was inserted in the contract.

When he arrived he found a carriage waiting at the pier. He rode up town—always at the expense of the opera company—and took a look around. Then he decided to put up at the Marlborough Hotel, which happens to be only three short blocks from the Metropolitan Opera House. Every time he sang he walked up to the Opera House, refusing to take a carriage. He said he had just as soon walk. When it came time for him to return to Europe he presented a bill for over $200 "for carriages to and from the opera."

"But you didn't take a carriage," said the manager of the opera company.

Tamagno bowed low and invited the manager to look at the contract. He repeated the same suggestion whenever anything was said about it. The result, of course, was that the $200 had to be paid. He stood out for it with as much insistence as if he hadn't seen a dollar for a month; and all the time he was getting $1,000 a night.

But most of the curious things about the contract between a singer and an impresario are to be seen in the women's stipulations. Where a man can think of one thing to demand, they say, a woman can think of twenty. As a result, the luxuries and conveniences that have to be supplied by an impresario are unlimited in both number and variety. He soon learns to take it as a matter of course, but it never ceases to be strange to the ordinary wayfarer that such foibles as opera singers affect could be put up with.

One of the first things to be settled by a popular prima donna is what rôles she will sing and how often she will sing them. When it is once down in writing, heaven and earth can hardly make her appear an extra night. Only the almighty dollar—and plenty of it—is equal to the task. If her contract says three times a week—three times it is and no more. Fevered requests from a frantic impresario are of but little avail.

Even the method by which she gets to her hotel from her boat and back again to the boat when she is ready to return to Europe is described accurately in the contract signed several months before. It must not be a cab; no, indeed! but a carriage, at the dock when the liner comes in. Two horses, of course. If these conditions and others like them are not fulfilled the queenly singer, with a disdain that would make an Empress jealous, is apt to give the impresario a very bad quarter of an hour.

There was once a famous singer who came to this country with a beloved, petted little poodle—a dog equipped more thoroughly with fastidious tastes than even the mistress herself. Every time the lady came to the opera—along came the poodle, too. It was a case of Mary and her little lamb. It could not be neglected while its mistress was out in front of the footlights hypnotising the audience; it must have the undivided attention of a man, who had to scurry around to find food or drink every time it whined. After the opera was over, about 11 o'clock, out came the lady, took up the poodle in her arms and was whisked off in a luxurious carriage. Then the Opera House attendants made up for lost time in expressing themselves forcibly in regard to dogs in general and poodles in particular.

Probably there is no man now living who has had more experience with the behavior of prima donnas, their foibles and whims, than Ludwig Rubens, who was recently Maurice Grau's manager. Before that he was with the Abbey-Schoeffel-Grau administration, and at other times has been connected intimately with the management of some of the greatest singers that have ever come to America. What he doesn't know about their demands and exactions isn't worth knowing. And he can tell of many ludicrous experiences he has had with them.

"Many's the time," remarked Mr. Rubens, reminiscently, the other day, "when I have had to scurry around at the last moment to get drawing-room cars to a special train because the women refused to go unless each had one to herself. Of course we had a date the next night, and there were only thirty minutes before the train was to leave, but that didn't make any difference. Until the drawing rooms were provided there was 'nothing doing.' The women, and sometimes the men, wouldn't budge an inch.

"Then there are the prima donnas' husbands. Lots of them have to come along on the tour, too. Every once in a while you meet a prima donna's husband who is a real, male man, but usually their only function seems to be getting in the way just when you don't need them. It's pretty bad having to pet prima donnas, but when one has to take care of their husbands, too, it comes pretty nearly destroying the mental balance of the most patient of managers.

"Yes, I guess I've seen a good many of 'em in my day. They want everything—and come pretty near getting it. If there is anything they want and don't get it's because it's on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean or in some equally inaccessible place. As a rule, the most exacting prima donnas are those who have risen from obscurity very rapidly and made what is generally called a 'sensation.' Nothing is too good for these newly risen stars. Whether they were flower girls or Princesses before they "found their voices" makes no difference in their fastidiousness. The flower girl quickly learns to be just as particular as the Princess, and sometimes a great deal more so. From the way she demands soft-cushioned carriages and other luxuries, you'd think she was used to them all her life, and had never used her feet for locomotion."

A good illustration of the whims of singers was furnished at the Metropolitan Opera House eight or ten days ago. In this case the singers were men. Until 6 o'clock in the evening it was intended for one of them to sing the principal rôle in the evening's performance; an accident caused the other to be substituted. But on the programme was the name of the singer who had first intended to appear. This fact—that the name of the man who sung was not on the programme—made them both very much displeased.

"My name's on the programme," said one, "and people will hear him sing and then go away saying I was in bad voice and ought to quit, anyway."

"I have to sing," said the other, "and if I make a hit everybody will leave the Opera House saying what a fine voice he has. For it's his name that's on the programme."

Each of them was equally sure that he had a much better voice than the other. That wasn't even a subject for doubt.

"From prima donna's husbands and private press agents, good Lord, deliver me!" fervently exclaimed one of the men connected with the Opera House management the other day. His remark was called forth by finding out that one of the opera stars, not content with the amount of publicity he was getting, had hired a personal "representative" to send out eulogistic squibs to the newspapers. These paragraphs, as likely as not, mentioned in a most very favorable way some other singer and had to be continually denied by Mr. Conried's official press agent. Finally, the ambitious singer was induced to desist from advertising himself.

Angie Breakspear

A Fictionland Garden Party

By Helena Smith

AN indignation meeting was held on the top shelf. "To think that I, the most popular book of my day, am no longer mentioned in the lists of 'best selling books,'" sighed a voice that belonged to a revolutionary heroine.

"Consider the disfavor into which I, too, have fallen," complained another, "and I went into my nth edition."

"I was dramatized," echoed a third, "but is that any reason why I should be treated like a poor relation?"

"If I am not every bit as clever as some of those volumes that now repose in honor on the library table," grumbled an edition de luxe, "I shouldn't care if I were never dusted again."

"It's not so very long since people exclaimed: 'Why, haven't you read that?" and then assume airs because they had," added a well-worn book to the complaints which had by now become general. "I would just like to know how many times I was lent."

"Isn't this all to no purpose?" demanded a brisk voice. "Why should we, the aristocracy of Fictionland (the old families, as it were) sit in bas relief against the wall bewailing our fate? Let's do something to relieve the monotony." The speaker was Robert Barr's pretty "Jennie Baxter, Journalist."

The suggestion caused a decided sensation. Then arose the question as to what form the entertainment should take. Balls were frowned down—because in Fictionland every heroine must by divine right be the whole thing, and as, in this case, all were heroines, there would be no admiring throng to furnish the traditional "ripple of admiration" without which no heroine can enter a crowded apartment.

A sail on the River of Lethe was also out of the question, for it was decided that only heroines should be invited, and there would be no one aboard to rescue the lovely creatures whose specialty happened to be falling out of boats. The reason it had been found necessary to bar out the masculine contingent—all the marriages hadn't turned out as propitiously as the authors had predicted.

It was Tennyson's "Maud" who suggested a garden fête upon which the Queen-of-the-May-Mother pleaded to be awakened early if such an event really came off.

The suggestion was accepted regarding the garden—for what heroine isn't at home in one? This would place everybody on familiar ground.

Elizabeth's German Garden was hired for the occasion—Jennie Baxter bringing about the deal by threatening to expose the identity of fastidious Elizabeth, lover of incognito and solitude, if she refused for once to open the gates of her little Eden to her sister heroines. Elizabeth, after giving Jennie carte blanche, fled with the April, May, and June babies, never returning until days after the party and the garden had, in a measure, recovered from the damage wrought by heedless feet, the owners of which apparently only appreciated flowers from a fashionable florist with a card attached.

Dolly of Dialogue fame entered heartily into the preparations. It would be one place she could go, she informed the inevitable Mr. Carter, where he would be conspicuous by his absence. He declared she was merely curious to see if Flavia of Ruritannia was as handsome as report and Anthony Hope would have one believe.

The invitation list was placed in the hands of "Janice Meredith" and "Alice of Old Vincennes," two young women well posted on fiction in spite of efforts taken by their respective mothers to discourage their predilection for spicy tales and romances.

Among the first to accept was Babbie, the wife of the Little Minister, though she declared she was booked to address a mothers' meeting on that date—but she was wild to get out of the staid atmosphere and frisk about a bit in her gypsy dress.

Of course there wasn't a cloud in the sky on the great day—for in Fictionland the weather may be relied upon to do exactly the correct thing. In Elizabeth's Garden the flowers found themselves outrivaled by the visions of loveliness that came floating in. Each heroine was arrayed in her favorite costume. Jennie Baxter, unable to resist such an opportunity, stood near the gate and took down the names of the guests as they entered, and what they wore. A page out of her note book read like this:

"Trilby—Old army coat, striped skirt, décolleté feet.

"Mrs. John Storm (née Glory Quayle)—White sweater, blue skirt, 'tam' hat. She carried her crape veil and bonnet in her wristbag.

"Airy Fairy Lillian—A clinging affair of white, which revealed yet concealed the lines of her svelt figure.

"Thelma—(Refused to have costume mentioned.)

"Etc."

As may be imagined, gowns of snowy white, unrelieved save by a single flower, predominated.

To place every one on good terms at once tags were given out with the heroine's name.

It is a pity there was no gentle reader present to witness the strange doings of the assorted variety of heroines. Ladies of quality didn't stand on ceremony, but mingled democratically with maidens of humblest degree. And each expressed no little curiosity regarding the others' careers, and there was much exchanging of confidences and comparing of types. Their respective authors would have been highly surprised could they have heard the way their own heroines criticised their work. Some of the matrons declared they had been married against their will to the hero when they much preferred the other man!

Habit was strong, and some of them unconsciously fell into familiar pastimes. The Englishwoman went strolling down quiet walks to read her love letters and Trilby insisted upon singing "Ben Bolt" until she was suppressed by the Entertainment Committee. Whereupon she calmly lighted a cigarette and puffed away in silence, listening to one of Dolly's animated dialogues.

A large-eyed damsel in white reclined sentimentally against a rose bush and pulled daisies to pieces reciting "He loves me, he loves me not." She belonged to the "Duchess" family of heroines.

Heiresses tried to redeem themselves by being agreeable, and it was decided that they weren't really any more wicked, as a class, than other people who didn't get their money until an uncle died in the last chapter.

Selma White-Babcock-Littleton-Lyons, the much-married heroine of "Unleavened Bread," was looking doubtfully over the assembly when she was startled by a brisk voice at her side.

"Jolly, isn't it?" The voice belonged to the sprightly heroine of the popular short story, always to the point, and usually attractive in whatever guise she appeared.

"There are so many foreigners here," said Selma. "I always prefer functions strictly American. Take that group, for instance—I am as good as they are any day." The young woman didn't know what it was like to have social aspirations, so she merely looked at the speaker and said:

"Oh, they are really quite nice. Mary Tudor, very popular When Knighthood Was in Flower, is the one in purple and gold, and she is talking to Lady Jocelyn Percy of 'To Have and to Hold.' That one throwing velvet knots over the wall? One of Stanley Weyman's mademoiselles—I don't know which one. Anyway, they are always throwing out danger signals. Dolores Mendoza is the one who lived in 'The Palace of the King,' and she is talking to Mrs. Jennico. Did Mrs. Jennico get her divorce? Why, that was all fixed up long ago, and they have been very happy, I've heard. Yes, I think she is pretty. You don't?

"I imagine," she rattled on, "that this affair is rather slow for some of them. I bet gloves to violets that most of the French heroines are bored with no one to fight duels over them. Why, what is the matter—" The speaker glanced around at a shriek from Selma. It had been too, too much. Flossie Williams, her bitter rival in society, was coming regally down the path with a band of Henry-Jamesea and Humphry-Wards! Selma was gently borne from the scene of frivolity and this incident was the only one to mar the day save for frequent fainting spells on the part of some of the old-fashioned heroines, but these were taken for granted and caused no alarm.

Several of Mary Wilkins's characters had charge of the refreshment part of the entertainment, while Mrs. Josiah Allen supervised the cooking of certain old-fashioned articles which it was decided to have in readiness if the Bachelor Maids made failures of their chafing-dish concoctions. Mrs. Allen had many characteristic things to say regarding the function.

An amusing incident occurred when a milk wagon rattled by. Every heroine who had been trained in the Romantic School rushed to the gate—it had sounded so like the clatter of hoofs! Some even shrieked "Saved at last!"

The favorite game of the afternoon was hearts—in which every heroine is an adept. Isabel, from East Lynne, made some indiscreet plays which won her the "booby" prize. It was impossible to decide who was entitled to the first prize—for in that game all is said to be fair and there were some tricks taken that were not won according to Hoyle. It required much tact on the part of the management to preserve harmony, and it was by general vote that the prize was finally given to one of Lilian Bell's spinsters.

Souvenirs were given each guest at the close of the fête—pale blue sashes for the ingénues and lockets for the others to give to Him the next time He went away to war.

Then everybody began kissing everybody good-bye, and as the moon peeped over the garden wall he saw a file of striking figures marching in step to the ringing of a marriage bell—the conventional signal in Fictionland that the end of the romance is reached.

They Forgot to Wake Her.

The General's Valentine

By Martha Young

THE February air was full of perfume and damp breeziness. Clouds, purple as the hyacinths about to bloom, scurried up and on—swiftly. A bunch of belated leaves, crisp and dry, in the great oak over the "office," just across the lawn from the Great House, kept up noise enough for a goodly forest.

Robins fluttered, chirped, fell, and darted through the thick-leaved mock oranges in the ragged overgrown hedge about Prairie Lodge.

Gen. Pelham stood at the office window and listened to the crisp fluttering of the few dry leaves overhead. Spiders made their webs about the interstices of that window sash—up, for it never was down, that window.

Any hour and all weathers the General might be seen looking out that open window to the grave on the lawn where thir wild grass and bluets grew.

The grave always seemed fresh and new to the General, though to the rest of the world it was forty years old.

This afternoon his eyes tried to avoid it, though custom kept them constantly turning toward it.

"A man should employ the best means," the General mused aloud, "the best of means. Yes," he mused, "every resource should be used for the present and for those in it—"

Now the Present always came and went from the General before he recognized the guest, howbeit he was always politely acquiescent at a chance introduction. For himself his heart beat in the Past. For his grandchildren his thoughts bore all on the Future.

He planned and pondered for those who, with the insouciance of youth, seemed to plan and ponder little enough for themselves or for others.

"This widow Lamont"—the General walked with the light, alert tread of the military man back and forth from the window to his stout plantation home-made desk—"seems a cheerful soul; a woman of parts; a very pretty wit. Doubtless very pleasant eyes behind her glasses—ahem! A woman of wealth, of great wealth—"

He handled the letters laid out on his desk, letters showing a very pretty wit.

"Joscelyn Pelham"—he stopped short in his walking to and fro, and addressed himself in stern arraignment—"do I find you a seeker after paltry lucre? Do I find you marring man's finest sensibilities—"

But what are the antique sensibilities of age against the pressing necessities of youth and the present? "But—those children—Edith, so like her"—an involuntary turn to the open window—"her grandchild—they are her grandchildren as well as mine—"

Grandchildren! For that golden-haired darling of the twenty years out under the bluets.

"Lamont? Lamont?" mused the General. "I recall no statesman, no great deeds—ahem!—connected with that name—Lamont. Wealth, even great wealth without—somewhat of prominence—a name of honorable repute—perhaps is not by the discerning deemed wholly sufficient."

The old General straightened to his full height.

"The advantage—expediency—might not be all upon one side. Expediency! Adjustment! Faugh! Miserable words. Let a name, widely and creditably known—ahem!"

With that he reached to the row of encyclopedias above his desk. He chose out that stout leather volume XVII.: "Pag-Pug."

Turning the leaves midway, reading: "Pelham, Joscelyn, Gen. B. 18—(ahem!) Led famous charge, &c., (reading)—splendid military achievements, &c., &c."

Replacing the volume—"A line—three lines—only. But, then—who to-day has three lines in the American Universal? Many a better man, perhaps, has not. True! Every resource for them—for her grandchildren as well as mine.

"And to-night she comes, the widow Lamont, to visit us here at Prairie Lodge. And to-morrow unless—perhaps—the foreclosure of Prairie Lodge's mortgage will be advertised. Every resource—"

He touched up his white hair and mustache before the tiny mirror that hung on the office wall, and stepped lightly across from the office to the house.

* * * * * * *

"And so, Edith," the old man seated himself stiffly, but elegantly, near the crackling wood blazes, "and so the widow Lamont is to come this evening."

"The widow Lamont, as we and the world have long called her," with a ripple of laughter, "is already here, and, oh, dear Grandpapa, you don't know how I hope you will love her."

"Love her!"

Were his secret designings penetrated? Were these with the callousness of youth hurrying him to the sacrifice? Stop. No gentleman would so designate it—the expedient adjustment.

"Yes, dear grandpapa, for she says she has already learned to love you—"

"Bless my soul!" The old commander sprang from his chair. This was courtship approached along no dallying path, but pressed on by short marches.

"From your kind letters, grandpapa, she already longs to be, indeed, one of us—"

"Mercy upon us!" The General, bold leader that he was, was nigh ready to call a retreat.

"Yes, dear grandpapa," Edith laid a persuasive hand on the old man's arm, "and now the widow Lamont declares that only your sanction is needed for her joyously to put aside all mourning weeds and appear before the world as—Mistress Joscelyn Pelham!"

"Just Heaven!" The bold Brigadier, who had never quailed before the fiercest onslaught of the foe, blanched now before such unconditional surrender.

But—courage! To the charge! Be the assailed never so yielding.

"Tell me, Edith," the General pleaded nervously, "does she greatly show her age? Or," mustering all his mettle, "is she well-preserved, and—" The good General tried over his shoulder to take a view in the long parlor mirror of the still excellent contour of his erect back.

"Oh, grandpapa! Grandpapa! How you do make me laugh!"

Who could blame the unintentional thoughtlessness of youth?

"Dear grandpapa," Edith clasped her hands about his arm and paced the rug with him, "she has no age to speak of—"

"How?" with horror. "She, not young?"

There must be no immolation of youth, beautiful youth.

"She was married only at the death-bed of Mr. Lamont, at his earnest pleadings. She is none other than my old playmate. Do not start so violently, dear grandpapa! Lulu Carree. She learned something of the mortgages on our old home, and she determined to help us, if permitted, with her surplus wealth. And just then chance brought about renewal of old acquaintance; she met brother Joscelyn, his company being encamped near the city of her residence. A childish fancy reawakened and grew into love. I have learned all this from herself just a half hour ago, and—the widow Lamont has now become Mistress Joscelyn Pelham, Junior!"

"Junior! Ah-h-h! Do I understand you to say—Junior?"

"Yes, dear grandpapa—what else could she be? Wife of our Capt. Joscelyn Pelham, Jr.—and the office, always your sanctum sanctorum, is to be yours still. The old home—the grave"—she whispered; she had never mentioned it to him before, and he had thought these young people, with the usual unconcern of youth, had never noticed how often, how always, his old eyes strayed there. "All, dear grandpapa, will remain yours, ours, unchanged—"

"My dear child!"

Then he stopped midway the hearthrug and faced her sternly. "But can you tell me that to do all this there has been no considering of—expedient adjustment—faugh! Miserable words!" His voice ascended in the scale of austere reprimand. "Can you assure me there has been no ignoble consideration of—advantage?"

"None. None. Each loved the other in childhood. They met, they renewed their love before Joscelyn knew of Prairie Lodge's mortgages, and—grandpapa, here they come from their walk about the Cape Jessamine Circle. And, grandpapa, she wishes, she says, to be your—you know what day this is—your—valentine!"

"Bless my soul! A valentine? And at my age!" cried the General, and with unctuous relief he reached out his old arms to greet with unmarred satisfaction—Mistress Joscelyn Pelham, Jr.

Later, when the talk was the gayest and the laughter was merriest, Gen. Pelham slipped out, unseen he flattered himself, (somewhat of insensibility belongs to and becomes youth,) to the grave where the thin grass and the bluets grew for a tender good-night thought for the golden-haired lassie of forty years ago.

Bait for the Shopping Girl.

"THEY'VE two girls from New York visitin' up at Taylor's house," said the village hackman as he moved toward the stove in the store at Crossroads. "I druv 'em out last night from the 8:30."

"Thet so?" responded Hiram, with a show of interest, as he began to rearrange sundry articles of perfumery, soap, candy and other things dear to the feminine mind. The hackman watched him.

"What ye doin' that fer?" he asked. "'Taint likely them city girls is coming down to buy any of your stuff."

"Mebbe and mebbe not," replied Hiram, going on with his work. "But my experience is you can't tell much about them New York girls. They'll be down here sleighin' to-day with the Taylor girls, sure's eggs. Them city girls can't help shoppin' any more'n they can help breathin'. They see so many fine things in their big stores that they must buy, whether they want anything or not, and sometimes whether they have any money with 'em or not. City storekeepers ain't above trustin' an honest face, any more'n I am. Them girls get in the habit of shoppin', and they can't break it, even when they come to Crossroads.

"If these are the same girls as was here last Winter, there'll be somethin' doin' fer me. I trusted them fer twelve dollars' worth of this sort of stuff, and they sent me the money two days after they got back to town. Yes, Siree, they did. Anyhow, it don't do no harm to spread out a little bait."

A PLEASANT breadth of open space
In wastes of stone, a breathing-place
For dusty Toil, though ages roll
Unchanged it spreads a verdant scroll
Whereon is writ, for knowing eyes,
The legend of a city's rise.
Rule Prince or People, King or Queen,
Still Bowling Green is Bowling Green.

For here, before the Dutchman came,
The Red Man lit his council-flame
To plan the hunt or ambuscade;
And here his dark-eyed children played
Where now De Peyster's image stands
The simple sachems gave their lands
For trinkets, knives, and tawdy bits
Of glass, to crafty Minuits!

Then rose Kryn Frederyck's bastioned fort,
Before the northward sally-port
The yoemen drilled—a gallant breed,
Unfearing Yankee, Brave, or Swede—
While Kieft the Testy racked his brain
For tactics new. Upon "The Plaine"
Van Twiller broached the foaming keg;
Stout Peter stumped on timber leg.

Here drovers sold the flock's increase;
The sullen savage sued for peace;
The young folk came, with dances gay
And garlands, bringing in the May,
While elders nodded, sage and bland,
And lovers rambled hand in hand—
Till English guns in churlish rage
Knelled out our city's Golden Age.
Then, richly turfed and weeded clean,
The gentry laid the level green,
Alluring sport-delighting souls
To cast the jack and hurl the bowls.
And here, as loyal hearts decreed,
King George bestrode his leaden steed
Till hot Rebellion spurned the crown
And horse and king went crashing down.

Thrice welcome, Peace! The British drums
Hath beat retreat; and see! they come
With heads erect and muskets true
The tattered troops in buff and blue—
The men who crossed the Delaware
And trapped the Hessian in his lair,
The men of York, of Monmouth plain,
Who marched with Greene, who charged with Wayne,

Who fought the war of seven years,
Who whipped the Redcoat Grenadiers—
With swinging stride come marching in,
And all the air is wild with din;
While, strong of limb and stout of soul,
Van Arsdale climbs the well-greased pole
And wrenches down the crimson rag
And sets on high the starry flag!

* * * *

This bit of turf that woos the sun
The stately step of Washington
Hath pressed; and Fulton knew it well;
And Irving loved its hallowed spell.
It knows the visions, strifes and tears
And joys of thrice a hundred years.
Unchanged amid the changing scene,
The city's heart is Bowling Green.

Trouble With the Goldfish

THAT tank of goldfish in the Aquarium has been responsible for a good many deaths in the goldfish family this Winter," remarked the woman who sells goldfish and ferns. "Women go down there, see how beautiful they are with their brilliant colors and long white tails and fins, and are at once taken with a desire to own goldfish. This is good for the business, but not for the goldfish.

"It's like this. Some women have luck with anything they try to keep. They can stick a little slip in the ground, and it will grow and bloom. Their goldfish keep themselves. Others haven't any luck at all. They buy ferns of us to kill them. They buy goldfish which die. Nobody knows the reason. It is as hard to tell what is the matter with a goldfish as to tell what ails a child. Neither one can talk and tell what hurts. Maybe the not knowing how to care for the fish was helped along by the steam heat of the flat. Maybe the bowl was not large enough. There might have been a dozen reasons. You can never tell.

"One woman bought three goldfish of me. I threw in two pollywogs, some snails, and a bit of moss, as I always do, for luck. Apparently they queered her luck. It wasn't a week before she was back for more goldfish.

"'They are dead,' she complained. 'Every one of them. First one would come to the top, look at me awhile with a glassy eye, then give up the ghost. I no sooner removed what was left of him than another began to float around the top of the bowl. It's a sure sign of death. I have watched it. Now, all three are gone, and I am goldfishless.'

"It wasn't my fault. I knew that. The coming to the top meant that she hadn't changed the water often enough. The bowl was too small for three, perhaps, and they were asphyxiated. But, anyway, I took my net and caught three more to give her—two goldfish and a silver fish, for a change.

"'I believe,' said she while I was catching them, 'that those first fish had one fin in the grave to begin with. Anyway, I've seen their finish.'

"'I'm an expert at killing things,' she went on. 'My fern perished not long ago. I never knew what was the matter with it. I watered it every night, and morning, too.'

"'Maybe you watered it too much,' suggested I.

"'Maybe,' said she. 'And there was my pollywog. He went down the sink one morning when I was changing the water in the fish bowl. He's in the Hudson now, I suppose, but the other one is all right. He gets so gay sometimes wolloping about, I'm sure he's getting ready to change into a frog. How long does it take them to change into frogs?'

"They are full of foolish questions like that. As if I knew!

"I gave her the goldfish, and thought I had seen the last of her, but I hadn't. She came back one morning with the news that she had lost her last pollywog. It had flopped over and died, the same as the goldfish, and she had been so anxious, too, to see it turn into a frog. Every night she went to sleep with the expectation of seeing its tail at the bottom of the bowl, while it was hopping about on the floor, a full-fledged frog.

"She took up about half an hour of my time telling me how she believed the pollywog died of sheer unhappiness, the goldfish looked down on it so. They wouldn't have a thing to do with it, she said. Every time it came around the fish would huddle to themselves, as if they knew they were gold and too fine to associate with a common pollywog. She knew the pollywog was nothing but a scavenger, but it was a shame for the goldfish to treat it like that, all the same. She felt sorry for it, and would I give her another?

"I gave her another, and that's the last I have seen of her. She told me she burned a gas stove that smoked in the room. That probably killed the fish. Or she hadn't changed the water often enough. Fish need to be cool, too. Some people put a lump of ice in the bowl in the Summer time. I have known the water to freeze solid in severe weather, thaw out, and the fish frisk about as spry as you please, not hurt at all—in fact, all the better for it. You can't seem to get it too cool for goldfish."

Of course a few were of the "One-can't-be-too-careful type," who hesitates about "mingling."

Where Umbrellas Come to Grief.

"IF I was a statistician," said the motorman who had been obliged to stop the car for five minutes to give a man with a broken umbrella a chance to extricate the remains from the slot in the tracks, "I would find out what percentage of the umbrellas that are broken in the course of a day meet their doom in the tracks of the street railway company. I wouldn't be afraid to bet money that I'd find that fully two-thirds of them get smashed that way.

"The accidents are not due to poorly constructed tracks or the carelessness of railway employes, but to the foolishness of the people who carry umbrellas. Somehow, most folks have a habit of jabbing them into every convenient crevice. The slots in the car tracks offer the greatest inducement for this form of exercise, and the man who can resist giving them a dig with his umbrella or walking stick as he passes by is strong-minded, indeed. So deeply ingrained is the desire to test the capacity of that slot that some men who have missed the mark at the first fling have actually been seen to stop stock still in front of an approaching car to give a second or third dig, if necessary, to find out if the slot was really open or if it was just a line of beauty drawn down the centre of the street by some enterprising member of the Municipal Art Society. With plenty of blockheads of that kind abroad can anybody wonder that street car tracks have become the foe of umbrellas and walking sticks?"

Indication of Success.

"My lawyer is certain he has won my case," remarked the prospective heiress.

"Did he tell you so?"

"No; but he has proposed."

Uncle Sam—They didn't seem to pay no attention to my efforts for peace.

Shaw Without the "P."

"IT'S ALL very witty and entertaining," remarked a man with an unmistakable English accent; as he went out of a matinée of "Candida" lately, "but any one can see that Shaw is only laughing at you." It is the characteristic attitude of the Briton toward the dazzling Irish playwright. Of all the London critics the sanely hopeful William Archer is the only one who has proclaimed, and kept on proclaiming, that there is money for the enterprising manager who will produce the "pleasant" pieces—a statement that has lacked confirmation until Mr. Arnold Daly came forward here with his production of "Candida" and "The Man of Destiny," which, unless augury fails, are the beginning of a Shaw boom. The mood of the rest of the London critics is not inaptly signified by the remark of one of them that the author's last name ought to be spelled with a "P."

"Better Than Shakespeare!"

The fault does not lie solely with the allegedly stupid Briton. Mr. Shaw's greatest enemy is of his own household—bears his own given and surname. Wherever he has seen a sacred British prejudice he has rapped it, with a paradoxical audacity equaled only by his wit, and he capped the climax by publicly proclaiming that his portraits of Caesar and Cleopatra were better than Shakespeare's—a proclamation which was instantly construed and broadly quoted to mean that Mr. Shaw thought himself better than Shakespeare. The plain Briton said in his heart that Shaw was an ass; and it was clear to the world that like Dogberry he was bent on being written down as such. Observers who prided themselves on their astuteness said with the man above quoted that he was only laughing at you. For any playwright, bull-baiting an audience is perilous and it is likely to be fatal when the first name of the bull is John.

For the man as well as the playwright such sport is likely to be dangerous. A warm admirer of Mr. Shaw's was asked some years ago how much sincerity there was behind the Irishman's pyrotechnics. He thought deeply for a moment, and answered that at first the displays were mostly for the fun of it, but that with constantly acting the part it was likely that Mr. Shaw was beginning to believe in it. He added that when he had quite convinced himself of his seriousness it would be all day with his brilliant talent. The recent flattening out of his powers, which, if memory serves, Mr. James Huneker attributed to Mrs. Shaw, is more probably due to a long debauch of making fun of his public. It is not strange if, in spite of all Mr. Archer's drumming, the British public continues to spell Shaw with a "P." It is the fate of propinquity even more than of contemporaneity that the genius is confused with the man. Much as we should like to attribute the American success of his pieces to a native superiority of mind, it is just possible that we should be less happy with this dear charmer if t'other dear charmer were here.

The Shillalah as a Dramatis Persona.

In "The Man of Destiny," to those who can discern the hand of Shaw behind the voice of Daly, the characters at times seem a mere assortment of masquerade costumes by means of which the author scores the delusions of his audiences to greater advantage. The Lieutenant blunders fatuously in the matter of Napoleon's dispatches; and in taking his just punishment he shows himself the vainest of fatheads. But, behold! Mr. Shaw elects to launch a shaft at the vanity of heroics, so of a sudden this same Lieutenant develops a capacity for brilliant paradox, and explains how the battle of Lodi was won by his horse. The Lady, whose combat of wit and passion with Napoleon is the pivot of the piece, was born and nurtured in the full swing of the eighteenth century; yet when occasion serves, she exudes the quintessence of Ibsenism or reveals to the Man of Destiny that he is a bit of a Nietschean Overman.

Napoleon himself breaks off at the crisis of the action to launch a terrifically long tirade of invective against the hypocrisy and greed of the English that reads like a speech in the finest manner known to the Irish benches in the House of Commons, or, better, like one of Mr. Shaw's own tirades in the columns of The Saturday Review. Its psychology fairly blazes with an electric brilliance of illumination; the paradoxes stun one with their unexpectedness and their accuracy. The intelligent audience of the kindergarten matinée last week laughed delightedly; but their laughter was quite as much at the tirade as with it. For all its leaps and bounds of wit, the artificiality of its intrusion at that time and place was too obvious. It was as if Mr. Shaw had made his shillalah one of the dramatis personae. Would an English audience be as complaisant? Probably not. That profound student of human nature, the bill-posting Barnum, declared that the American public likes to be hoaxed. It does, if the hoax is clever enough. And "The Man of Destiny" is the greatest moral show on earth, enlivened throughout with the jests of the able showman, and with the prima donna of a dashing bareback rider displayed at the end in the most amorous pink fleshlings. But the Englishman would probably say Pshaw!—and stick to his mutton, watery with boiling, and served with cabbage and potatoes.

The Best Stage Portrait of Napoleon.

That is where the Englishman would cheat his intellectual Little Mary. For all its frills and garnishing, or, let us say, in addition to those delightful appurtenances, "The Man of Destiny" is the work of a vivid thinker, a playwright of lively sincerity. At the bottom of it all there is a very genuine attempt to present the great protagonist of modern civilization as a real man in his habits as he lived. In a world much given to the making of myths, which is already performing the apotheosis of the Little Corporal, Mr. Shaw of course lays the main stress upon what the Lady, in one of her moods, calls "the vile, vulgar, Corsican adventurer." At table Napoleon is a ravenous beast, cramming food into his maw with one hand while his long hair sweeps into the gravy. But the occasion of all this is the fact that while he eats he is working at a map of his campaign, with the driving, vital, oblivious energies of the master of men. Red ink failing, he puts in a detail on his map with a dash of gravy on a fork. But the mark is there for future reference.

Contrasted to all this are the grandiloquent, heroic attitudes, the mouthing ideals about the cause of humanity with which he has learned to sway the dramatic Frenchman. He has learned also, perhaps, to deceive himself in unessentials; but the moment a question of the main chance comes to the surface The Man of Destiny in a flash becomes the keen, cynical, zealous architect of his own fate. Some theatric exaggeration there may be in the rough realism of this realistic portrait of the Corsican; but if the impression we get is of insistence on the sordid, is not this only because we have so long been accustomed to the myth-maker's beautified chromo? The final sensation of the character, as it seems to us, is of vast, unquenchable energy and intelligence at once brutally real and sublimely theatrical. And is not this the great Napoleon? By virtue of this mingling of seemingly opposed but inherently true qualities this Man of Destiny, for all the impertinences and audacities of Mr. Shaw's pyrotechnics, may be reckoned the best presentation of Napoleon thus far achieved in the drama, as it is certainly by far the most delightful.

Shaw and Sophocles.

As to the play as a play, one must confess to a mingling of judgments. Nothing could be more finely dramatic than the struggle waged between Napoleon and the Lady for the possession of the stolen dispatches. And the situation in which victory to the man means not victory at all, but only personal dishonor, is intrinsically most dramatic. It is that of the "King Oedipus" of Sophocles, which critics since Aristotle have united in conceding to be the most perfectly motived and constructed of the ancient dramas; and the excellence of Mr. Shaw's play is not lessened by the fact that the end is turned to comedy. But Mr. Shaw's technical handling of the theme is vastly different from that of Sophocles, and, as it seems, vastly less skillful. To the Grecian playgoer the story of Oedipus was well known. From the outset it was clear that to succeed in his struggle was to bring ruin on his own head—that he himself was the man against whom he as King had pronounced an awful fate. Mr. Shaw leaves his audience in doubt of the purport of the letter in question until the Lady is driven to confess it to Napoleon. And never at any time is it told who the Lady is and why she was so heroically bent on rescuing Napoleon from himself. Perhaps I am wrong, and it is possible to gather the whole situation from the text. If so it would be pleasant to be put right.

Marchbanks as a Grotesque.

On the occasion of the first production of "Candida," and ever since, there have been those who have condemned Mr. Arnold Daly for what is called a violent theatrical manner. For myself I confess that this is one of the few occasions on which a naturally censorious disposition can find nothing to cavil at. Any one who has paid careful heed to the author's floods of vivid and accurate stage direction will find warrant for all Mr. Daly does, and perhaps more. Marchbanks is described as "writhing in anger," as "collapsing into a seat," as "starting up in wildest consternation." There can be little question that Shaw conceived Marchbanks's external actions in a mood of the grotesque—relying on his audiences, perhaps, to take the same delight in them that the Eton boys used to find in what they called "Shelley baits." In one place Shaw describes Marchbanks as "perching himself grotesquely on the easy chair." Frequently such antics are clearly meant to provoke laughter, as when on hearing that Candida has been blacking the stove Marchbanks sets up "a heartbreaking wail." At a dinner party Mr. Daly lately exclaimed, "I have acted out every one of Mr. Shaw's stage directions to the letter, as far as I am able, with one exception, and that is where Marchbanks goes 'trotting' across the stage to the fireplace. I'm too heavy to trot as Shaw meant. Three years ago I could have done it, and now perhaps I might do it three nights in six. But I don't dare risk it." As has been hinted, the juster criticism on the performance is that it lacks something of the necessary theatricality and grotesqueness.

For the statement that Shaw's intentions are often frankly theatrical our authority is his own prefaces. He has there confessed that he has consciously availed himself of the oldest of the stock tricks of the writer of farce. Examples innumerable may be found in the plays—Old Burgess's repeated delusion as to the "madness" of each of the rest of the cast, and the catchword of Napoleon's stupid Lieutenant with regard to the better side of his nature, to quote two obvious examples.

Arnold Daly as Napoleon.

Mr. Daly's impersonation of the Man of Destiny is as completely realized and as vital as that of the vastly different, almost diametrically opposed, Marchbanks. Intellectual both characters are; but the mind of one is all practical, brutal, cynical force, whereas that of the other is of a spiritual sublimation. Every fibre of Mr. Daly's Corsican quivers with actuality, every swelling of histrionic pose is denoted to a nicety. And the whole is infused with a fire at once intellectual and passional. No American actor comes to mind to whom one would look for a performance of such force of imagination, such incandescence of fire, with the exception of Mansfield, and Mr. Daly is fortunately without Mr. Mansfield's limiting poses and mannerisms.

Robbing Portia to Pay Rosalind.

In the hurry of covering a matinée and an evening performance on the same day, both of them requiring extended mention, Portia's remark about Monsieur Le Bonne—"God made him, and therefore let him passe for a man"—was lately bestowed upon Rosalind. Papa Dithmar, rousing himself from the leisure of his distinguished literary lounge, was the first to fall upon the unhappy scribe. But there were others, and one of them a correspondent who emphasized his superiority to the mere firstnighter by signing himself "Gallery God." There is nothing to say, unless it be to add the rest of Portia's remark: "In truth I know it is a sinne to be a mocker." This is, indeed, a world full of sin and error.

JOHN CORBIN.

MR. ZANGWILL AS A HAPPY-ENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Daniel Frohman, the newspapers say, has received the manuscript of Mr. Israel Zangwill's dramatisation of his story "The Serio-Comic Governess," in which Miss Cecilia Loftus is to star next season. The critics have had so much to say about the fourth act, which Mr. Zangwill wrote to complete his dramatization of "Merely Mary Ann," Miss Eleanor Robson's play, that I think it would be extremely interesting to know how he has finished off "The Serio-Comic Governess."

It is apparently just as impossible to let the play close with the story in the one case as in the other. In "Merely Mary Ann" the story ends with the parting of the slavey and her composer lover, while the play goes on to show how they meet again after the heroine has become an accomplished and educated young woman. "The Serio-Comic Governess" offers, it seems to me, a more difficult problem. Here the heroine has two lovers, and at the end of the story she runs away from both of them. Probably in the play she returns to one of them, but which? The manly but rather insipid Baronet or the fickle Colonel?

Taking the story as it stands it requires a stretch of the imagination to see the lively, resourceful Eileen mated to either lover, whereas, whatever the critics may say, I am utterly unable to discover anything illogical in Mary Ann's marrying Lancelot. It's the only thing she could have done.

HELEN HENDERSON.

ABOUT STAGE DOUBLES.

The ambitious promoter of publicity is never happier than when he is able to exploit an idea, no matter how fallacious, which will be seized upon, commented upon, and accepted in the light of truth by a large number of persons who don't happen to be of a mind to go beyond surface indications.

During Viola Allen's present tour in "Twelfth Night" one of the features that has been much commented upon has been the extraordinary resemblance of the Sebastian to the Viola of the play. The seed was sown in a paragraph that went the rounds to the effect that "it is absolutely necessary for a proper rendering of the drama that these characters should not only dress but should look alike, else the chief requisite of the play is destroyed." When Miss Allen set about to produce "Twelfth Night" the matter of securing a Sebastian exactly her size in height and figure and who bore some resemblance to her, became a matter of serious concern. At least twoscore of performers were under consideration for the rôle before James Young was accidentally hit upon. Miss Allen's company and Mrs. Fiske's company were traveling on the same train between New York and Boston. One of Miss Allen's company was overheard by Miss Allen to ask if it had been observed that James Young of Mrs. Fiske's company bore a very striking resemblance to Miss Allen. When the two companies appeared in Boston one of the papers remarked upon this resemblance one to the other. Here, then, in an unexpected way, was the right Sebastian secured.

It is commonly stated that in order to give a complete and acceptable presentation of either the "Comedy of Errors" or "Twelfth Night" it is essential that the performers enacting the doubles be so near alike that the audience must be deceived and unable to distinguish one from the other. This is all very picturesque, but every one intimately acquainted with the stage knows very well that were any such thing attempted—that is, for the doubles to so resemble each other so as not to be told apart by the audience—the play would lose immensely thereby.

The reason for this is not far to seek. It is one of the first principles of stagecraft that the actors in the play may be deceived, but the audience must not be. If the audience could not readily tell "which is which" the comicalities of the play would lead to an unintended confusion, and instead of the incidents of the doubles proving a pleasure they would resolve themselves into a bore.

Yet there has always been considerable effort, and rightly so, that the Viola and Sebastian look enough alike as to make the complication seem possible. Dora Jordan's brother, a Mr. Bland, played Sebastian to her Viola, and the same is the case of Mrs. Henry Siddons and Mr. Murray, who were brother and sister in the play as well as in actual life. Eben Plympton, Edwin Cleary, at present a theatrical manager in London, and Lawrence Barrett each appeared as Sebastian at different times to the fair Adelaide Neilson's Viola. Yet who would say that one of this quartet resembled the other?

Still, Miss Allen and Mr. Young when made up do bear some resemblance one to the other.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

THIS afternoon at 3 o'clock the New York Symphony Orchestra will give its last subscription symphony concert for this season. The programme is as follows:

Symphony in G.....Haydn
Concerto for the violin with orchestra...Mozart
M. Thibaud.
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 4.....Liszt
Symphonic tone-poem, "Death and Transfiguration".....Richard Strauss
"Ride of the Valkyries".....Wagner

Now that Mr. Walter Damrosch has declined the offer of the Pittsburg Orchestra the Board of Directors of the New York Symphony Orchestra announces that unusual efforts will be exerted to make of the orchestra one of the most effective bodies of instrumentalists in the country. During the coming season of 1904-5 the Sunday afternoon symphony concerts will be continued throughout the Winter on every other Sunday afternoon, and more than one other series of concerts already planned will be given with the best available soloists.

PHILHARMONIC EXTRA.

IN VIEW of the interest in Felix Weingartner's appearance as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra the society has decided to give an extra concert next Tuesday. Mr. Weingartner will sail for England the next day on the Celtic. The programme is to be devoted to the works of Beethoven and Wagner. In conducting the works of these masters Mr. Weingartner has won special fame. The orchestra will have the assistance of Alfred Reisenauer, who will play the E flat major concerto of Beethoven. Mr. Reisenauer and Mr. Weingartner, who have been close personal friends for years, have often played this work together.

The programme for this second concert will consist of the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the Beethoven concerto, Weingartner's symphonic poem, "King Lear," to be played that night for the first time by the Philharmonic Society; the overture to "Lohengrin" and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

This is the first time in the history of the Philharmonic Society that an extra concert has been given for the sake of affording the public another opportunity to hear a conductor.

American Audiences Snobbish

So Says Arnold Daly, Actor and Iconoclast—Some Opinions of "Intellectual Gush" and Theatrical Shams from the Man Who Introduced "Candida" to New York Playgoers.

ARNOLD DALY is an iconoclast. He cannot deny that, though he expresses himself as emphatically in opposition to any notion that he is a dramatic reformer or the representative of any special high-art cult. In a half hour's chat after a performance of "The Man of Destiny" and "Candida" at the Carnegie Lyceum he succeeded in making a record for the destroying of preconceived notions of American actors, American audiences, and American dramatic affairs.

The topic was Miss Elisabeth Marbury's declaration in THE TIMES that society in this country does not patronize the theatres, that it cares more for its dinner than for the play, and that there is an apparent lack of intellectuality in the so-called smart set that may account for its lack of interest in the drama.

"Well, that may be true, and it may not," said the actor. "My recent experience seems to prove the contrary. Isn't it, after all, rather more a question of the quality of the dinner as compared with the quality of the play? You can't blame a man—or a woman either—for wanting dinner. I want mine, and I want it regularly. And it would take some inducement to make me forego it. 'Use breeds a habit in a man,' and if you're in the habit of dining at 8 it is going to take something attractive to make you change your dinner hour. People in London don't let the play interfere with their dinners, either. So, after all, we are not so very unlike them in that respect."

Fostering Influence Not Needed Here.

"Now, it's a peculiar fact, isn't it, that in London, with a public for which his plays should have an especial appeal, Bernard Shaw's works are produced only under the fostering influence of a little band of enthusiasts who pay the piper. Our experience here, remarkable as it may seem, has been quite the reverse. Here we take a play that has been generally regarded as above the heads of a lot of theatregoers—that is the general managerial dictum on such plays—and what is the result? The people who, it is said, are not playgoers come to see it, talk about it, and in every way in their power contribute to its success.

"In the last five years I have been to every manager in New York trying to get them to produce "Candida." I have begged every leading actress in the country to play the part. But no, they couldn't see it. What right had I to judge of the value of a play? was the opinion of a good many managers, which they didn't always express so frankly, even if they did think it. Men I worked for some years ago for $5 a week assumed that because of that I had no brains, had no right to express an opinion, couldn't be a judge of anything, didn't know the value of anything.

Managers Who Slaughter English.

"They don't know that in those very five-dollar-a-week days I used to sit back in their offices, open-mouthed, in wonder at the fact that successful managers slaughtered the Queen's English with such intelligent remarks as: 'I done it,' and 'I always knowed it would succeed.'

"'Candida' isn't a success because it's intellectual. It's a success because it is a great play. If there's one thing I've become wary of," continued the actor, "it's the so-called intellectual element. And I don't know which is worse—the intellectual actor or the intellectual playgoer."

Napoleon had cast off his uniform, and, wrapped in a big woolen bathrobe, was vainly trying to avoid cold draughts and warm enthusiasts both equally unwelcome after the trying matinée.

"Of course I don't refer to the people who have real intelligence," continued the actor. "But the one is a pose—the other is something genuine. Most of the talk about intellectual drama is rot, rot, rot. One of my greatest regrets when I first announced 'Candida' was the impression that prevailed that I was out to please a cult of long-haired men and short-haired women. Those people do not make the success of the theatre. They do a lot of talking, but it's all talk, and ends in talk.

"'Candida' succeeded primarily because it is a great play. I think it is the greatest play I ever read. Shaw is as big as Ibsen, but the advantage he has is that he is a Celt. The Norwegian sees only the gray and gloomy. But Shaw is able to illumine his plays because he has the keenest possible sense of humor. I have no desire to exploit the play that I am engaged in by talk. That isn't my business. I can show people what I can do in front of the footlights.

"And I don't care to dilate upon the intellectuality, or otherwise, of audiences. But acting is my business, and in my business I have discovered that these people who prate about the psychology of the thing, about the intellectual intent of this or that or the cerebral appeal of such and such are talking pure and simple gush that means as little to themselves as it does to anybody else.

"I had an actor with me whom I was trying to get to do a simple bit of business. I showed him how to do it again and again. It was pure mechanics—the mechanics of acting which he ought to have learned the first season he was in the business. A child could have done it, or a laborer from the streets.

Gush About Intellectual Drama.

"But he tried over and over again. When I expostulated with him he began to talk about getting the internal inspiration first and the external manifestation afterward.

"That's the sort of thing one gets, too, from some of the critics who love to chatter about the intellectual drama. Internal inspiration and outward manifestation. Tommyrot!

"There are players who go in for that sort of thing, of course, and when people see them they say, 'Now why do you suppose she tramped on the snow instead of gathering it up and making a ball of it?' That isn't exactly what they say, maybe, but it is as illuminating as many of the discussions that go on during the projecting of these so-called intellectual feasts.

"The point of all this is that every time an audience gets to wondering why the actor does this or why he doesn't do that the illusion ceases, interest is diverted from the story, and the purpose of the dramatist to move his auditors is stifled."

Mr. Daly had finished dressing, and there was a short walk to a nearby hotel, where the stimulus of the genial atmosphere and a light but refreshing beverage warmed him up to his subject.

"There's a great difference," he said, "between American and English audiences. We assume that the English are lethargic. But one of the things that surprised me in London was the fact that their audiences were many times more demonstrative than those here at home. If an Englishman likes a thing he will applaud vociferously, and if he doesn't like it he will hiss.

"We hear such a lot of nice things about the politeness of American audiences. They never make those violent outbreaks if a play doesn't suit them—they're too polite and considerate.

Snobbishness of American Audiences.

"It's snobbishness—that's what it is—not politeness. Over there the individual is so well established in his own position that he can afford to voice his likes and dislikes; here every man and woman is thinking all the time what somebody else will think about them.

"I'm as bad as the rest. Many a time I have seen bits of acting that moved me so I wanted to shout 'Bravo, bravo.' But I choked back the 'bravos' because I knew if I let go everybody would turn around and look at me, and Heaven only knows what they would have thought was the matter with me.

"The same thing applies to many phases of our acting. Actors and actresses lose sight of the fact that they are mimes, and it is their business to reproduce life and the conditions of actual life. In a play a season or two ago I appeared as a young brother who returned to his sister telling her that he was engaged to be married to a girl he loved. In the excess of his joy he kissed her. At rehearsal the actress turned her cheek to me. She didn't think it was nice to kiss on the mouth. I argued with her that brothers and sisters didn't kiss that way, that only one kind of a woman put her cheek up for a man to peck at like that. But, no, she would have it her way.

"Now, little departures from truth may seem of trivial consequence, but they are not. They are of the utmost importance. I have said that an audience must not be called upon to exercise its thinking faculty consciously. But every audience is unconsciously affected by things that are right or wrong.

"Let the persecuted shopgirl in the play wear a bit of lace on the sleeves of her simple black gown and a bow of pink ribbon at her throat and the audience will unconsciously assume that she is not the mere representation of virtue in distress but rather a coquettish little thing who is perhaps flirting with the villain rather than attempting to escape from him. It is not, then, the flight of virtue from the pursuit of vice. No, it is merely a battle for supremacy between the bad man and the woman who might be bad if she had the courage. The audience probably doesn't know why its sympathy for the heroine is minimized. But the white lace and the pink ribbon have done it.

What the Public Knows.

"The trouble for a good many years now has been too much insistence upon external details of scene and accessory and not enough consideration of the acting. There is no doubt of that.

"I was in the cast of a play not so very long ago which was being rehearsed by an author who insists that every scene shall be set and every property used at every rehearsal. We were rehearsing at a theatre where another play was running, and, as the stage is comparatively small, our scenery and props had to be carted out and in every day. The drayage, moving, and wear and tear for that period of rehearsal cost the manager exactly $3,000. He was one of the men I was trying to get to produce 'Candida.'

"'Do you know how many plays like "Candida" you could produce for the sum you have expended on drayage?' I asked him.

"'Yes,' he answered, 'three plays.'

"'Well,' said I, 'I have a little money that I am going to put into this venture, but the more money the more chance of success. I'll sell you a half interest if you'll put the play on in your house and furnish an equal amount of capital. With the investment of the same amount of money, you can produce three Shaw plays and stand just three times as great a chance for success. You wouldn't hesitate to put the amount on a horse race.'

"Well, he couldn't see it. He produced the other play. It was a failure.

"It's a good thing that they are at last beginning to talk of simplicity in productions. That's where the hope of the future lies. One can beat around the bush as much as he likes, but the one incontrovertible fact, when all is said and done, is that people go to the theatre to see good plays, and incidentally good actors.

"Men like Edwin Arden and Wilton Lackaye could give most of the so-called stars lessons in first-aid-to-acting, but these shooting stars don't hesitate in the least to talk about art and to tell the gaping public all about what acting is and what it shouldn't be.

"Frank Mayo, to whom I acknowledge a great debt for teaching that has been invaluable to me, used to say that acting without technic was like going out in a boat without a rudder. People who do that sort of thing sometimes get back again, but the chances are greatly in their favor if they have the rudder.

"The same thing often applies in the casting of plays. Actors are put into parts because they happen to be available, not because they are the men who are best fitted for them by their training and experience. There never was a greater fallacy than that great parts make great actors. They don't do any such thing. A great part may enable a bad actor to pass for a good one for a brief period; he may even rise to the position of a star, as the term is understood to-day, but if he hasn't real ability he won't last long. Look at the list of the past few years. See how many of these artificial luminaries have burst into view, then just remember how many have suddenly waned and been lost from sight.

Bad Parts Make Good Actors.

"Good parts make good actors. Not much! Bad parts make good actors. There never was a rottener acting part written than Napoleon in 'The Man of Destiny.' Everybody in the piece scores on him. It's entirely away from the ordinary notion of the hero of the drama, who must win in every conflict. The one advantage in the part is that the figure of the Corsican, wherever it appears, is interesting, but in this instance the dramatist certainly has been at no pains to make him heroic. He has two good speeches. Fireworks, pure and simple."

Mr. Daly had some interesting things to say about his brother professionals in New York. They may excite comment and discussion at the Lambs and Players.

Actors Too Self-Conscious.

"Our actors think too much of themselves and not enough of their work," he said. "A man makes a hit in a good part and plays it for a few weeks, or, maybe, months. Then he feels it will lower his dignity for him to accept anything less important in the way of a part. Oh, I'm willing to admit that I would probably have been as bad as the rest of them if it hadn't been necessary for me to keep my salary going, whether the parts were up to my own estimate of my own importance"—the actor smiled meaningly—"or not. The result was that I got a lot of experience, while some other fellows were sitting around talking about the 'big salaries they commanded,' but weren't getting.

"It always makes me tired to hear them talk about their emotional acting," was Daly's final confession. "When I'm playing I am not consumed with internal contemplation about external expression of my art. I'm usually thinking whether it's snowing outside, or if the curtain will be down in time for me to keep a date with a fellow who may be waiting for me across the way."

Saying which, the actor excused himself, passed briskly out into the street, and for all the writer knows was just too late to meet the fellow waiting on that particular occasion.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Clyde Fitch on the Society Comedy

WILL somebody please step forward and establish a school of etiquette for stage managers and actors who will not take the trouble to go into society before undertaking to represent it? Otherwise, according to Clyde Fitch, the foremost society playwright in this country, the burden of stage management—at least so far as the rehearsals and initial performances are concerned—must fall upon the already overburdened shoulders of the society dramatist. He must direct his own rehearsals, even to the smallest detail, as Mr. Fitch does, and run the risk of ruining his health in the process, as Mr Fitch has done.

It all happened in a talk apropos of Miss Elizabeth Marbury's recent strictures in THE TIMES on society and American plays.

"Society plays in America are better now than they ever were before," says Mr. Fitch. "The society comedy of ten or fifteen years ago, such, for instance, as were produced at the old Lyceum Theatre, would not do at all to-day. Society has become much more exacting as to the way it is represented on the stage. It does not like to go to the theatre to see itself caricatured. A number of prominent actors are of society, as well as in it. It is not so many years ago since Englishmen used to sneer at American society actors and declare that there was not one of them that looked at home in a dress suit. They do not say things like that any more.

"The continuous improvement in society plays calls for better work from the dramatist, the actor, and the stage manager. I do not know whether some playwrights who deal with society, and the actors and stage managers who carry out the ideas of these playwrights, have the opportunity of going into society or not. At all events, it is obvious that they do not go. Their work shows it. It is suggestive of some of the cheap novels written about society by men who were never, probably, inside the house of a woman who made any pretensions to be in society. Some of these dramatists and actors make men and women in society as conventional as a crop report. Others make them look like damned fools—that is the only way to express it.

"That is why I like to conduct my own rehearsals. It is the only way I can get things done exactly as I want them. It was rather difficult at first to break through the time-honored prerogatives of stage managers, but as things go now I generally manage to have my own way. In a discussion of this sort I may perhaps be permitted to say that I do go into society, and know something about the persons I portray on the stage. I am, and always have been, a close observer of character. I draw types of persons in society as I find them. But I never caricature individuals. In some of my comedies, as in 'The Climbers,' for instance, an attempt was made to identify this character or that with certain persons known in society. Nothing of the sort. No society resolves itself into individuals. The best a dramatist can do is to make the characters in a play typical of the time or place.

"It has always seemed to me absurd, in discussions of this kind, to consider society in bulk. There are sets within sets; circles within circles. Some persons in society would not miss a first night for any social function in the world. Others could not be persuaded to enter a theatre under any circumstances. The theatre bores them. Society, as a rule, likes to go to the theatre to see actors and actresses whom it knows, and in whose work it takes a personal interest. Its attitude toward other actors, in my opinion, is that of supreme indifference."

"You mean, perhaps," it was suggested, "that society goes to see Ethel Barrymore, John Drew, Elsie De Wolfe, Clara Bloodgood, and—"

"Sh-h," exclaimed Mr. Fitch, with a gesture of deprecation. "Those are your words, not mine. I mean that society has its favorites on the stage as well as off. I do not believe that it would be a good thing to write more society plays, although it undoubtedly would be a good thing to write better ones. But it would be just as foolish to write a bunch of plays around society as it would to write them around Wall Street or the Revolutionary War. Managers want all sorts of persons in their theatres, and it takes all sorts of plays to please them. Only when a society comedy is wanted it should be written by a dramatist who knows society, and should be acted, if possible, by men and women who move in society. The constant progress of the society drama demands this."

It was suggested to Mr. Fitch that a critic of his play, "Her Own Way," had called attention to the fact that he allowed one of his young men to sit on a table in the presence of a lady, and had called in question his own knowledge of society. Mr. Fitch shrugged his shoulders.

"I have no wish to quarrel with my critics," he said, "but I contend that the action referred to was perfectly natural. Everything depends upon circumstances and environment. A man who would sit upon a table when he went to make an afternoon call would be a boor. No sane man in society would do it. But society is not always on dress parade. It is not always as formal and conventional as some dramatists and novelists try to make it. I think the young man who 'flopped' on a sofa beside a young lady, mentioned by Miss Marbury in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, was a good case in point. Persons in society are just as free and natural as anybody else. Books of etiquette are not published for them. They do not require them."

Next month Mr. Fitch sails for Italy to write more plays, including one that deals with society.

"As many comedies are written about persons who are trying to get into society," he said, "or about persons who have gotten in and fallen out again, as are written about bedrock society. I think these interest and amuse society more than almost anything else. I never write in New York. I have not recovered from my severe illness of three years ago. One-half the week I spend in New York and the other at my country home, in Greenwich. I map out here what I want to do, but I must go abroad to do it."

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Its Plans to Give Music for the Benefit of Students.

THE People's Symphony Society, which has been giving concerts at nominal prices in the hall of Cooper Union for three seasons, is making an endeavor to enlarge the scope of its work. This society's first purpose was "to provide the best music to both students and the people at nominal rates of admission." The latter part of the programme of the society has to a large extent been realized, though its growth would perhaps have been faster if it had been possessed of more ample means. The idea of providing good music for students has not been worked out except incidentally. It is now the intention of those interested in the society to lay some what more stress on this phase of the society's efforts.

In order to do this the society will have to accumulate a fund the interest on which would enable it to pay the expenses of the regular concerts and of those expenses which are incidental to its existence.

Weingartner in Chamber Music.

A CONCERT of chamber music will be given at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon by Felix Weingartner, Susan Metcalfe, Jacques Thibaud, David Bispham, and Pablo Casals. The programme will be as follows:

Trio, E flat.....Beethoven
Jacques Thibaud, Pablo Casals, Felix Weingartner.
Variations.....Boellmann
Pablo Casals.
Drei Blumenlieder.....Weingartner
(a) Chinesische Rose, (b) Omothera, (c) Nelken, Susan Metcalfe.
(The composer at the piano.)
(a) Impromptu.....Wurmer
(b) Polonaise, D major.....Wieniawski
Jacques Thibaud.
Songs.....Weingartner
(a) Ich denke oft an's blaue Meer, (b) Wenn schlanke Lilien, (c) Doppelgleichniss, (d) Ueber ein Stuendlein, (e) Alles ist still, (f) Mottet.
David Bispham.
(The composer at the piano.)

MUSICAL NOTES.

The New York Trio will give their second concert in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Wednesday evening. Mozart's B flat trio, Bach's concerto for the violins, and Schumann's piano quartet will be played. M. Jacques Thibaud, violinist, will assist.

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The management of the Metropolitan Opera House announces that after the performance of "Parsifal" on Thursday, Feb. 25, there will be no more opportunities to hear Richard Wagner's festival drama during the present season. The extra matinée which will take place on Washington's Birthday is the only one which can be arranged for before the season closes. For next season Mr. Heinrich Conried announces a series of ten "Parsifal" performances, the first of which will take place on Monday, Dec. 26.

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Announcement is made of the sixteenth biennial Cincinnati Musical Festival, which will be held May 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1904. Five concerts will be given under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The principal works to be performed are: B minor mass, Bach; Missa Solennis," Beethoven; Ninth Symphony, Beethoven; Kaiser Imperial March, Berlioz, and "The Dream of Gerontius," Edward Elgar.

The principal artists thus far engaged are Miss Agnes Nicholls, soprano, of London; Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto; Miss Muriel Foster, contralto, of London; Mr. William Green, tenor, of London, and Mr. Watkin Mills, bass, of London.

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At Richard Strauss's début, in conjunction with the Wetzler Symphony Orchestra, (Carnegie Hall, Feb. 27,) the main feature of the programme will be the performance of two of Strauss's tone-poems, "Zarathustra" and "Heldenleben." Both works are now being rehearsed under Mr. Wetzler. Between "Zarathustra" and "Heldenleben" Mr. David Bispham will sing a group of Strauss's songs, accompanied by the composer.

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Mme. Nordica will give a series of three Wagner recitals with Mr. Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra, at Carnegie Hall, on the afternoons of Wednesday, March 2; Sunday, March 6, and Saturday, March 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. She will sing excerpts from all her great roles, including Kundry in "Parsifal." There will be some instrumental numbers on every programme.

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Marie Nichols, an American violinist who has recently returned from Europe, will make her first New York appearance at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 21. She will be assisted by David Bispham, Emma Howe, coloratura soprano; Gertrude Peppercorn, pianist, and the Wetzler Symphony Orchestra.

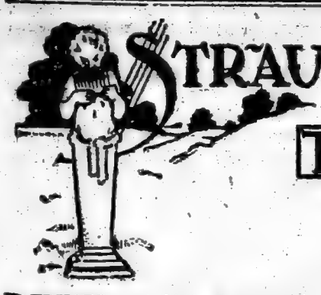

STRAUSS'S "DON QUIXOTE"

THE REALISTIC TONE POEM TO BE GIVEN HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS WEEK

PERHAPS as a kind of preparation for the coming of Richard Strauss, and that New York may be able to present him a clean record when he comes, the only one of his later symphonic pieces that has not been performed in New York, his "Don Quixote," will be played here next Thursday evening by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Gericke's direction. New York was one of the first cities to become familiar with his work, for his youthful symphony in F, composed when he was seventeen years old, was played by the Philharmonic Society under Mr. Thomas in 1884, when Strauss was a name that meant only dance music. Since then all his symphonic tone poems have been heard in New York excepting "Don Quixote." This was composed and published in 1897, and in order of its appearance in print comes next after "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Also Sprach Zarathustra," which were published in 1894, and next before "Ein Heldenleben," published in 1898.

Orchestral conductors have looked somewhat askance at "Don Quixote," and it has caused even some of the composer's boldest and most ardent admirers to hesitate. It has appeared seldom on the programmes of European concerts and had been played but once in this country before last week. Theodore Thomas produced it in Chicago in January, 1899, less than a year after its first performance in Germany. Emil Paur, one of the most zealous of Strauss's champions when he was conductor of the Philharmonic, dallied with it at one time, and even announced it for one of his programmes, but finally thought discretion the better part of valor and withdrew it. Now Mr. Gericke has faced it boldly; he played it at his two concerts last week in Boston, plays it this week in Philadelphia and will bring it to New York this week, so that the performance he will give of it here will be its fourth in the United States, (counting the public rehearsals and concerts in Chicago and in Boston as one performance each.) The reason for this delay is not difficult to understand, after some scrutiny of the score. It is in all its aspects perhaps the most daring and unconventional, as it certainly is one of the most difficult, of all Strauss's revolutionary productions. And so it may be well that "Don Quixote" has been left to the last, till we have become somewhat inured to the Strauss manner as well as the Strauss matter—have begun, even, to find some of the earlier Strauss easy, like "Aus Italien," and possibly "Don Juan" and "Tod und Verklärung," and to find enjoyment in and feel the fascination of "Till Eulenspiegel."

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The kinship of the Spanish visionary and the Teutonic rascal is, perhaps, not very close; but there is this much in common between Strauss's pictures of them—that humor, irony, quaintness, and all the extravagances of fantastic story telling, the phantasmagoria of wild adventure, form a great portion of what he has undertaken to express in music. Music, it has been truly observed, is a grave thing and laughs unwillingly; but Strauss can compel her to it, and he can equally compel her to all the subtler fantasies that it has been considered a part of her mission only to hint at. How keen his sense is for these things we have learned to know and delight in through "Till Eulenspiegel's" pranks as he has described them. And how much more he is than a contriver of gigantic instrumental effects, a master of the highest power of orchestral expression, a subtle-minded inventor, the essentially musical beauty, expressiveness, and ever-changing but never-failing characteristic musical potency of that gigantic rondo—to go no further in the list of his works—are sufficient to establish. Mr. Newman has pointed out Strauss's primary concern with "character in movement," in these two pieces, and in them his interest in human life as a whole, not in "the one wearisome episode of the eternal masculine and the eternal feminine." He has "thrown over the old erotic tags of the musician," as Mr. Newman says, in order to tell the story, in the true modern spirit, of other elements in human life that also have their poetry and their pathos. "Don Quixote," we are assured, is a notable exemplification of this quality of Strauss's genius.

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Just as for "Till Eulenspiegel," Strauss retained the title of "rondo" from the older forms of music, so upon "Don Quixote" he has inscribed the good old-fashioned designation of "Theme with Variations." In full it runs thus: "Don Quixote: (Introduzione Thema con Variazioni e Finale): Fantastic Variations on a Theme of Knightly Character." No doubt there is a bit of mischievous mystification in this square-toed, pedantic description of the scandalizing riot of tone that follows, just as there is in the descriptive title of "Till Eulenspiegel" that has been the subject of a little curious speculation. For the work itself there is no programme in the score other than that supplied by the title, but the introduction, the theme, the ten variations, and the finale are all representations of certain definite incidents of Cervantes's romance. The composer has made a concession in letting these be clearly indicated in the pianoforte arrangement, from which the commentators have worked them out in detail. They are briefly described in Mr. Philip Hall's admirable analysis of the composition, from which much of the information here given is derived.

I.—CHIVALRESQUE GALLANTRY.

II.—DON QUIXOTE'S FALSE CONCLUSIONS.

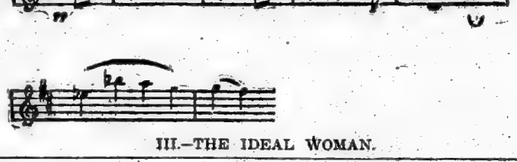

III.—THE IDEAL WOMAN.

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The introduction shows Don Quixote deep in books on knighthood, much reading of which turns his brain and finally decides him to set forth on adventures of his own. The typical theme of the crackbrained hero, later to appear in a somewhat different form, is presented here with certain amplifications and decorations that represent the idea of knight errantry. Another theme, (Fig. 1,) represents the spirit of chivalresque gallantry that is a fundamental motive in all Don Quixote's extravagant proceedings now emerges, and is destined frequently to reappear in the course of the piece. The tone is grandiose, mock heroic; yet there is a certain charm and sweetness about it, some of that sympathetic quality that holds us so close to the ill-starred hero in all his divagations. There is, finally, a passage in which one of the German commentators has discovered a depiction, through strange harmonic sequences, of Don Quixote's tendency toward false conclusions (Fig. II.)

He sees in his imagination the lady-love appertaining to every well-ordered knight who is to go through the whole romantic programme of knight errantry. It is sung by the oboe (Fig. III.)

His fancies wax wilder and more confused. The strings play with mutes, the trumpets, trombones, kettledrums, tenor tubas, and bass tuba play also with mutes. This treatment of the tubas is Mr. Strauss's own invention—the veiled tone colors so produced contributing to heighten the effect of vagueness and uncertainty and to show the phantasms that cloud the hero's brain. That way madness lies, and it is reached in shrill and incoherent orchestral discord, with all the power of the instruments. A tremendous chord is struck, B flat, and Don Quixote's resolution is taken. He will be a knight. So ends the introduction.

Now comes the theme that is to be "varied." It consists of two parts, representing the two chief actors in the romantic story. The solo violoncello announces Don Quixote, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, with his clouded brain, his grandiose ideas, his outlandish accoutrements (Fig. IV.)

Its relationship with the theme first heard in the introduction is evident; from the mock heroics of outgrown mediæval knighthood to the belated aspirant for knightly honors is but a step. With him comes his esquire, Sancho Panza, "fat, mean, good natured, lying, gluttonous, constant," as thus musically interpreted, at first on the bass clarinet and tenor tuba, later throughout on the solo viola (Fig. V.)

So much for the persons chiefly concerned. With their adventures begin the ten variations. They start out, Don Quixote in the lead, Sancho Panza, contrapuntally obedient, coming in a little behind. We hear the suggestion of the knight's imagined lady, the beautiful Dulcinea of Toboso in the theme of the ideal woman. Don Quixote suddenly espies his first enemies, the windmills.

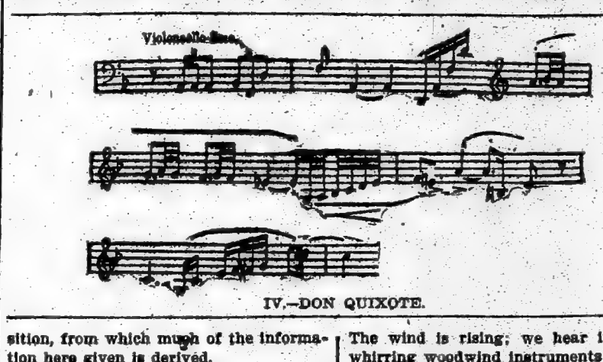

IV.—DON QUIXOTE.

The wind is rising; we hear it in the whirring woodwind instruments and the trilling strings; the arms of the windmills revolve—here is true Straussian realism in this ponderous and accelerating movement (Fig. VI.)

The challenge enrages him; he charges, and is soon sprawling on the ground. He sees a hostile army advancing—the army of King Alifanfaron; a cloud of dust envelops it. He charges again, and as he rushes forward deals telling blows, and the frantic bleating of the fleeing sheep is heard in a wild double-tonguing of the united brass instruments. There follow the dialogues between knight and squire, their discussions of the ideal, and the easy and comfortable realities of life which Sancho Panza prefers; the encounters with the Penitents; the knight's vigil; the meeting with Dulcinea—the common-featured, uncouth country girl whom the malicious Sancho Panza has persuaded his master is the lady of his ideal. The testimony of his eyes tells him it cannot be true—but stay, it is magic that has transformed her so; and indeed, a very ordinary, stolid wench it has made of her (Fig. VII.)

V.—SANCHO PANZA.

Then comes the ride through the air; chromatic woodwind passages, harp glissandos, the famous wind machine, which the composer has at least the grace to direct shall be hidden from sight "whenever possible." The Don Quixote and Sancho Panza themes are lifted up into the higher octaves and encircled with soaring arpeggios. They come upon the enchanted boat; and Don Quixote's theme is shifted in its rhythmic contour and becomes a barcarole. They fight two inoffensive priests, magicians to the poor gentleman's grotesque vision—an ecclesiastical theme in the woodwind discloses them; he combats the Knight of the Silver Moon—that friend who has gone forth to rescue the wandering wits of the self-deluded chevalier—and, vanquished by him, is spared on condition that he return home in peace.

His adventures are ended. His illusions disappear. His mind clears. It is a characteristic Straussian touch to represent this by a new and simplified version of the Don Quixote theme, shorn of its ornaments and its triplet rhythm, in plain quarter notes. He determines to become a shepherd. His death approaches; the forgotten fancies brush through his memory. The end is very peaceful, very simple.

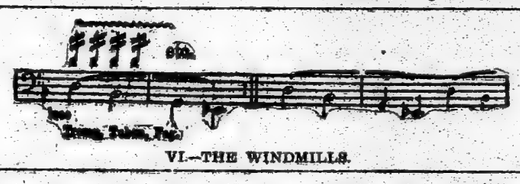

VI.—THE WINDMILLS.

VII.—THE FALSE DULCINEA.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

Russia's Attitude Toward America

It Has Been Sometimes Hostile and Always Purely Selfish, Despite Much Talk of "Traditional Friendship."

WHENEVER anything extraordinary takes place in Russia, and of late years that has been very frequent, surprise is expressed in the official press of Russia that public sentiment in the United States should be so unmindful of the traditional friendship between the two countries as to array itself against her. Many in the United States were misled by this constant reiteration of the "traditional friendship," until the recent Kishineff outrages, which caused such protest from platform and pulpit, and induced some investigation of that patronizing claim of Russia.

THE TIMES of June 6, 1903, gave extracts from a leading article in the Novoe Vremya headed "Russia in America," which read: "The United States from time to time enters the arena of anti-Russian propaganda which finds favorable soil in its politically unripe population without Government traditions, and carried away by the successes of its new imperialistic policy. The Siberian prisons, the Manchurian open door, the Kishineff disorders—all of these serve as a pretext for the anti-Russian meetings so advantageous to Russia's enemies, while Secretary Hay's stubborn Anglophilism lends Governmental importance to the claims of the various groups of American traders and missionaries in the Far East," and concludes: "The Russian Foreign Office should publish in English a sketch of the relations between the Russian and American Governments, beginning with the time of Catharine and ending with the Spanish-American war."

Facts for Russian Foreign Office.

Perhaps I can assist the Russian Foreign Office in this investigation.

First—Under Catharine II. a scheme was formed, in 1779, when we were in the most trying period of our Revolutionary war, for giving George III. effective assistance against us on condition that the English aid Russia in renewed attacks upon the Turks. A part of this programme was that the Island of Minorca was to be ceded by England to Russia as a station for the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and as a rendezvous for the insurgent Greeks.

This project was drawn up by Catharine's chief adviser, Count Potemkin, for presentation to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but through the adroitness of Count Panin, Catharine's Minister for Foreign Affairs, who favored the French interest against the English, the scheme fell through, thereby causing the Empress to adopt the anti-British policy—armed neutrality. The nature of Russia's friendship for us at this period, when we were most in need of the friendly offices of foreign nations, is disclosed by Benjamin Franklin, who was then in Paris as one of our Commissioners to negotiate peace with Great Britain. He describes with what friendly satisfaction Russia had learned of the recognition of our independence by the States General of Holland.

I quote from his journal, Franklin's works, edited by Bigelow, Vol. 8, Page 89: "This day," (June 9, 1782,) says Franklin, "I received a letter from Mr. Dana dated at St. Petersburg April 29, in which is the following passage: 'We yesterday received the news that the States General on the nineteenth of this month acknowledged the independence of the United States. This event gave a shock here, and is not well received, as they at least professed to have flattered themselves that mediation would have prevented it and otherwise brought on a partial peace between Britain and Holland.'"

Opposed to American Independence.

Mr. Francis Dana, afterward Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was at this time our accredited Minister to Russia. He remained there about two years asking to be recognized, but Russia refused to receive him or recognize the independence of our country, and this, too, although nine months before the preliminaries of peace had been signed. Wharton in his "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," says: "That Catharine was resolutely averse to the American cause until after definite peace, there is now no question." Vol. VI., Page 425. At last Dana, in September, 1783, being unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain recognition or to have Russia recognize the independence of our country, obtained permission from Congress to return home.

Second—It will be remembered that Russia was the dominant power in the so-called "Holy Alliance," whose purpose was to dominate the American Continent, and especially to crush the spirit of liberty in South American Republics. We have reason to be grateful to Russia for this attitude, in that we are indebted to it for our far-seeing National policy, the Monroe Doctrine.

Third—Frequent reference is made to Russia's friendly attitude to us during the civil war in 1863, and to her sending several warships to the Atlantic and to the Pacific with "sealed instructions." Much has been made of this, but has any one disclosed what those "sealed instructions" were, and has any one a right to suppose that they were for any other purpose than to offset England, or, in other words, that her relations toward us even during the civil war were anything more than moves made by her upon the chessboard of European diplomacy purely and only as counter moves to England.

A recent writer, referring to this, says that Prince Gortschakoff, the Chancellor of the Empire, had demanded from the signatory powers of the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, the abrogation of the clause of the treaty which prohibited Russia from maintaining an armed navy in the Black Sea. England and France strenuously opposed and objected to this. The Chancellor in reply sent what came very near to being an ultimatum, and fearing that this act would be followed by hostilities, sent his fleet into neutral waters, so that it would not be bottled up for destruction, as Russia's fleet had once been in the harbor of Sebastopol. That Russia at that time was without an ally in Europe, and that Nihilism was rampant; that the nobility was secretly plotting against the life and throne of the Czar, and that the Russian fleet was sent to American waters for its own protection, and not for the protection of the United States. Be that as it may, why do not the records of our Department of State disclose, as would be natural under those circumstances, what were those mysterious "sealed instructions," and what purpose the ships were to serve?

During the War With Spain.

Your readers will remember during the late Spanish war how skillfully the Russian Ambassador endeavored to make it appear that Lord Pauncefote had attempted to combine the powers to restrain the United States, or to side with Spain. The well-known character and reputation for uprightness which had won for the British Ambassador the esteem of the President and the officials of our Government, completely shattered this traditional policy of Russia of endeavoring to create enmity between us and Great Britain. Probably the memoirs of Secretary Hay will enlighten the generation to come upon this phase of Russian diplomacy.

The reason why the people of this country are almost to a man on the side of Japan in the present war, even if the traditional relations had been as falsely claimed by Russia, are briefly these: Americans are a liberty-loving people, and they have not forgotten Russia's dismemberment and persecution of Poland, her recent spoliation of Finland, the oasis of Russia, the persecution of the Stundists, and the cry of anguish from Kishineff, which still rings in our ears. Had Russia respected her obligations entered into upon the initiative of Secretary Hay of the open door in Manchuria, this war would never have taken place. The nations which have had dealings with Russia have no faith in her obligations.

In 1832 we entered into a treaty of "commerce and navigation" with Russia, which provides: "The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs; and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce."

Discrimination Against Americans.

Notwithstanding this treaty, which is still in force, Russia, in violation of this most solemn obligation known between nations, does discriminate against American citizens, contrary to the expressed stipulations of the treaty. Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, protesting against this action, wrote:

"It is therefore a source of unfeigned regret to us when a Government to which we are allied by so many historical ties as to that of Russia shows a disposition in its dealing with us to take advantage of technicalities to appeal to the rigid letter, and not the reciprocal motive of its international engagements in justification of the expulsion from its territories of peaceable American citizens resorting thither under the good faith of treaties, and accused of no wrongdoing, or of no violation of the commercial code of the land, but of simple adherence to the faith of their fathers."

The Russian spirit of to-day has nothing in common with the United States; so much so, that if any paper in Russia should print our Declaration of Independence it would be suppressed by the censor. The graphic forecast of her policy by England's greatest diplomatist of the last century, Stratford Canning, is verified in our day:

"Rome of old extended its sway by conquest, but wherever its eagles flew, the arts of civilization followed. The Russian bird of prey has no such commission; it turns indeed toward the sun, but the shadow of its wings is blighting, and moral desolation closes upon its flight."

There is one bright jewel in the Russian diadem, the Peace Congress at The Hague, which was due to her initiative. The convoking of that Congress, and the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which is justly regarded as the crowning act of the nineteenth century, glorified Russia in the eyes of the world. But has not this glory been dimmed by her provoking this war by not living up to her obligations in Manchuria, and during a period of eight months evading the justified protest of Japan, instead of laying her claims to Manchuria, if she had any, before the International Tribunal? Finally, American sympathies are with Japan, because she is battling on the side of enlightenment and civilization against Russian duplicity and the expansion of the blighting Muscovite power.

HISTORICUS.

The Vocabulary of the Child

Scientific Experiments Show It to be Remarkably Large Even at Four Years of Age.

WHEN a very little girl indeed is toddling about and playing with her dolls how many different words has she at command? The learned gentlemen who have ventured guesses in the matter have been of the opinion that the number was small. Prof. William Swinton says that for the ordinary English conversation of adults 4,000 words is a liberal estimate. There has even been a popular notion—growing out of the statements made by people who have "easy language methods" to exploit—that the average grown-up get along with under a thousand words. So far as child talk is concerned, there have been till recently no scientific data, but the results of a series of patient investigations by the late Prof. John I. Jegi of Milwaukee seem to show that very small children know an astonishing number of words—that, in fact, a child of four actually uses almost as many different words as Prof. Swinton would allow for an adult's complete practical conversational armament.

The ingenious Prof. Jegi had a little girl named Grace. When Grace began to talk the Professor began to carry about with him a notebook and to set down therein every word he heard the little one say. At the age of two years this record showed that Grace was using in her daily chatter something over 1,200 words—exact figures, 1,227. Later the Professor not only kept his notebook but underlined in a pocket dictionary every word he heard the child use. From time to time he checked up the notebook with the dictionary. Then a few days after Grace's fourth birthday he hired a stenographer to follow the young lady around all day and take down in short hand her entire output of talk. It must have been dull for the stenographer, but for the first few hours it was all fun for Grace. Then she grew tired and ceased to chatter. She wanted the lady with the notebook sent home. Conditions being thus unfavorable, the scientific parent did send away the stenographer, and the record stood only for the forenoon. In that time—five hours—Grace used 665 different words. Over one-third of the entire number was used but once, about one-fourth were used two or three times, a few were used very many times. The most frequently recurring word, "I," had 346 repetitions to its credit; other hack words were "to," "you," "a," "is," "it," "the," "that," "my," "have," "yes." The complete stenographic report of the morning's eloquence would make something over two newspaper columns closely printed in minion type. It reads like this:

"No. I never saw that little pin you are wearing on that collar. We got some pretty flowers to the picnic. Didn't we? Didn't we get some pretty flowers at the picnic? Some one took my flowers, now. I'm going to get some more when I go out to that picnic, and I won't let anybody take them," &c., &c., to the length above indicated.

Prof. Jegi made a laborious analysis of this record word by word. He grouped the words alphabetically. Under A, for instance, he placed every word beginning with that letter, noting in each case the number of times the word had been used by the child during the test period. Here is the result for A and B, and for T, U, V, and Z:

A—A, 144; about, 3; above, 1; afraid, 2; again, 20; ain't, 8; all, 19; all right, 8; almost, 1; alone, 3; along, 2; always, 3; am, 53; amethyst, 3; an, 5; and, 68; another, 15; any, 7; anybody, 3; anything, 1; are, 40; around, 5; ask, 1; at, 10; auntie, 2; away, 4; awhile, 1.

B—Baby, 4; back, 5; bake, 1; banana, 2; barn, 1; basket, 1; bathroom, 1; be, 15; beads, 1; bean, 1; bear, 2; beautiful, 1; beauty, 1; because, 6; before, 5; began, 1; bell, 1; belong, 1; bent, 1; beside, 1; best, 1; better, 2; big, 6; bigger, 1; bird, 2; birthday, 2; bit, 3; bite, 2; black, 5; blackbird, 2; blow, 1; blue, 5; boat, 1; hook, 1; both, 4; bow, 6; box, 2; boy, 3; bread, 3; break, 1; bring, 8; broke, 3; broken, 2; brook, 1; brother, 1; brought, 3; brown, 2; buffalo, 1; buggy, 1; bunch, 1; burned, 1; but, 8; button, 1; buy, 3; by, 1.

T—Table, 3; tail, 3; take, 15; taking, 1; talk, 2; talking, 1; taste, 4; tell, 3; temptation, 1; ten, 7; thank, 1; that, 102; the, 110; their, 2; them, 20; then, 14; there, 32; these, 20; they, 14; thing, 10; thirteen, 1; this, 89; those, 1; though, 1; three, 1; throw, 1; thumb, 2; tickle, 2; tie, 1; tied, 1; tight, 5; time, 2; tins, 1; tired, 1; to, 149; to-day, 1; too, 4; told, 3; toe, 20; took, 5; toothache, 1; top, 5; tore, 1; touched, 2; train, 4; tree, 5; try, 9; trying, 2; turn, 3; turquois, 2; twenty, 1; twinkle, 6; two, 14.

U—Unbutton, 1; unbuttoned, 1; uncle, 6; under, 3; until, 2; up, 28; upstairs, 4; us, 4; use, 1.

V—Velvet, 4; very, 1; violets, 1.

Z—None.

Then the Professor made a table showing the number of each part of speech occurring under each letter and got these totals: Nouns, 245; verbs, 184; adjectives, 111; adverbs, 44; prepositions, 18; pronouns, 27; interjections, 12; conjunctions, 7; contractions, 17; giving the grand total 665, mentioned above. That, of course, takes no account of proper names of persons and places used by little Grace. Naturally, her display of nouns is biggest—more than a third of all the words used; the verbs amount to a little more than a fourth of the total.

So much for the child's talk during one forenoon. The records kept in the dictionary and in the notebook, covering practically all the words Grace had ever used, and therefore all she knew at the age of four years, counted up to 3,300. Of these nearly two-thirds were nouns, as would be natural in a childish vocabulary. The numbers for each part of speech in the total of 3,300 is given thus, in round numbers: Nouns, 2,000; verbs, 700; adjectives, 335; adverbs, 116; prepositions, 35; interjections, 31; pronouns, 30; conjunctions, 11. From which, by comparison with the numbers above, it will appear that little Grace on her day of trial used about one-eighth of the nouns she knew, of her total stock of verbs more than one-fourth, of her available adjectives less than a third, of her adverbs nearly a half, more than half her prepositions, and nearly all her pronouns and conjunctions.

Prof. Jegi's next figures refer to the vocabulary of a child six years old. He puts this down at 4,600 different words, and bases the estimate on the records kept by Mrs. Wingfield Hall in the case of little Albert Hall.

"During the first six months that Albert was six years old," says Mrs. Wingfield, "paper and pencil were distributed all over the house and practically everything that the child said was written down. After two or three days these were collected and the words put under their respective letters in a book kept for the purpose."

The next step was to get an estimate of the vocabulary of an average schoolboy in the early teens. Mr. Jegi examined the compositions written by ten pupils of the eighth school grade. The written matter averaged during the year forty pages for each pupil, and the summaries showed that each used from 1,900 to 2,500 different words. The Professor, in view of the very restricted range of composition subjects and the fact that a boy within that range could not in the space of forty pages use nearly all the words he knew, felt safe in multiplying these figures by four, and, saying that the vocabulary of an average boy of fourteen would range from 7,000 to 10,000 different words. Then the investigator got a normal student aged nineteen to give him an estimate of his vocabulary. "He took," says Prof. Jegi, "Webster's International Dictionary, and, going through it conscientiously, marked each word which he remembered having used. He was thoroughly honest about it." The result was for such a young man 16,000 different words. Finally Prof. Jegi got another professor to give his estimate of the number of words in his (the other Professor's) vocabulary, and the figure was put at 33,000 different words. Then from this professor's observations and his own Prof. Jegi ventured to put the vocabulary of a "man of ordinary culture" at 25,000 different words, exclusive of all proper nouns and scientific terms.

Hence the following summary:

Child of two years—1,200 different words.
Child of four years—3,300 different words.
Child of six years—4,600 different words.
Pupil in eighth grade, fourteen years—8,000 different words
Student of twenty years attending normal school—16,000 different words.
Man of ordinary culture—25,000 different words.
Learned man—33,000 different words.

All of which, when it is recalled that Shakespeare, according to Prof. Swinton, used only 15,000 words, Milton only 8,000, and the Authorised Version less than 6,000, seems, in Prof. Jegi's mind, eloquent of the growth of the English word supply. Chiefly startling, however, is the number of words at the command of the little toddler with the doll about whom the question was asked at the beginning

Musical Programmes of the Week

SUNDAY—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, American concert, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Chamber Concert, Weingärtner and others, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Parsifal"; first act, 5 P. M.; second act, 8:45 P. M.; Philharmonic Society, extra concert, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Coppelia," scene from "Mefistofele," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Zauberflöte," 8 P. M.; Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Carmen," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "La Traviata" and "Coppelia," 1:30 P. M.; Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

AT THE OPERA.

With the opening of the thirteenth week of the opera "Faust" will be given for the first time this season, with a cast largely new to the public. The Marguerite will be Mme. Aino Ackté, who will make her first appearance in America. The Siebel will be Miss Edyth Walker. A new Faust, Mr. Fran Naval, will appear.

Mme. Ternina will again be heard at the ninth performance of "Parsifal" on Tuesday. Mr. Dippel will, for the first time in public, sing the part of Parsifal.

"Die Zauberflöte" is announced for a special performance at popular prices Thursday evening. Mr. Kraus will sing Tamino. Following are the casts:

Monday Evening.
FAUST.

Marguerite.....Mme. Aino Ackte
Siebel.....Miss Walker
Marthe.....Mme. Bauermeister
Faust.....Mr. Fran Naval
Mephistopheles.....Mr. Pol Plançon
Valentin.....Mr. Scotti
Wagner.....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.

Tuesday Afternoon at 5 o'clock.
PARSIFAL.

Kundry.....Mme. Ternina
Parsifal.....Mr. Dippel
Amfortas.....Mr. Van Rooy
Gurnemanz.....Mr. Blass
Klingror.....Mr. Goritz
Titurel.....Mr. Journet

Wednesday Evening,
Mascagni's Opera.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

Santuzza.....Mme. Emma Calvé
Lola.....Mme. Louise Homer
Lucia.....Mme. Bauermeister
Turiddu.....Mr. Dippel
Alfio.....Mr. Campanari
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.
Followed by
COPPELIA.

Swanilda.....Mme. Bianca Froehlich
Frantz.....Mme. Tekla Braun
Une Poupée.....Mme. Mary Gellford
Coppélius.....Mr. Auguato Francioli
Le Bourgmeistre.....Mr. Vincenzo Roméo
Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.
And the prison scene from
MEFISTOFELE.

Marguerite.....Mme. Emma Calvé
Faust.....Mr. Dippel
Mefistofele.....Mr. Journet
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.

Thursday Evening,
DIE ZAUBERFLOETE,
(In German.)

Astrifiammente, (Die Koenigin der Nacht).....Mme. Sembrich
Erste Dame.....Mme. Ternina
Pamina.....Mme. Gadski
Tamino.....Mr. Kraus
Sarastro.....Mr. Kloepfer
Papageno.....Mr. Goritz
Monostatos.....Mr. Reiss
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Friday Evening,
CARMEN.

Carmen.....Mme. Emma Calvé
Micaela.....Mme. Marguerite Lemon
Frasquita.....Mme. Paula Ralph
Mercedes.....Mme. Jacoby
Don José.....Mr. Dippel
Escamillo.....Mr. Journet
Zuniga.....Mr. Bégué
Morales.....Mr. Guardabassi
Dancaïro.....Mr. Dufriche
Remendado.....Mr. Reiss
Conductor Félix Mottl.

Saturday Afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta.....Mme. Sembrich
Annina.....Mme. Bauermeister
Flora Bervoise.....Mme. Jacoby
Alfredo.....Mr. Dippel
Georgio Germont.....Mr. Scotti
Barone Duphol.....Mr. Bars
Dottore Grevil.....Mr. Rossi
Marchese d'Obigny.....Mr. Dufriche
Gastone.....Mr. Masiero
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.
Followed by
COPPELIA.

Swanilda.....Mme. Enrica Verasi
Frantz.....Mme. Tekla Braun
Une Poupee.....Mme. Mary Gellford
Coppelius.....Mr. Auguato Francioli
Le Bourgmeistre.....Mr. Vincenzo Romeo
Conductor, Mr. Nathan Franko.

Saturday Evening.
FAUST.

Marguerite.....Mme. Aino Ackte
Marthe.....Mme. Bauermeister
Faust.....Mr. Fran Naval
Mephistopheles.....Mr. Pol Plançon
Valentin.....Mr. Campanari
Wagner.....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its fourth pair of concerts in New York on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. At the first concert there will be no soloist. At the second Mr. Timothee Adamoski, one of the first violins of the orchestra, will play the solo part in Lalo's "Spanish Symphony." The programme will be as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Overture to the opera, "The Bartered Bride."....Smetana
"Don Quixote," (Introductory theme with variations and finale.) Fantastical variations on a theme of knightly character, Op. 35. (First time at these concerts.)....Richard Strauss
Symphonic poem, "The Wild Huntsman"....Cesare Franck
Symphony No. 7, in A major, Op. 92....Beethoven

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Symphony in E minor, No. 4, Op. 98....Brahms
Spanish symphony for violin and orchestra, in D minor, Op. 21....Lalo
"In Carnival Time," two movements from suite for full orchestra, Op. 92; II., Andantino marcato; III., Presto, (humoreske;) (first time at these concerts)....Georg Schumann
Soloist—Mr. Timothée Adamowski.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night will be entirely devoted to American composers, several of whom have been invited by the management to direct the interpretation of their works. The announcement of so unusual an event should bring to the Metropolitan all who are interested in the progress and the triumph of American music. Mr. Felix Mottl, who has the general direction of the concert, has carefully prepared a programme which will be both representative and popular. Following is the programme:

Overture, to "Hiawatha"....Rubin Goldmark
Song from "Hora Novissima"....Horatio Parker
Mme. Louise Homer.
Norse legend....F. T. Miersch
Under the direction of the composer.
Songs—
(a) "Solstice Night"....Gertrude Normand Smith
(b) "June"....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Miss Edyth Walker.
Oriental suite, Op. 35....Henry K. Hadley
Under the direction of the composer.
Songs—
(a) "Before the Dawn"....G. W. Chadwick
(b) "At Twilight"....Ethelbert Nevin
(c) "Mollie's Eyes"....C. B. Hawley
(d) "Oh, Come with Me"....P. Van der Stucken
Mr. Lloyd Rand.
Arioso, "Afar on the Plains of the Tigris," from "Judith"....G. W. Chadwick
Mr. Campanari.
Songs—
(a) "The Stormy Evening"....
(b) "Sweet and Low"....
(c) "Prospice"....
Sidney Homer
Mme. Louise Homer.
Serenade (for strings), (a) Romance....
(b) Gavotte....
A. Foote
Songs—
(a) "The Butterfly Is in Love with the Rose"....
(b) "How Do I Love Thee?"....
Henry K. Hadley
Miss Edyth Walker.
Suite, Op. 48....Edward MacDowell
(Selections.)
(a) "The Shepherdess' Song."
(b) "Forest Spirits."

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL
Mr. Dooley Says Mr. Hanna Is Not Going to Run for President
Mr. Dooley Says Mr. Hanna Is Not Going to Run for President
Mr. Dooley Says Mr. Hanna Is Not Going to Run for President

Society

AT HOME AND ABROAD

LENT has descended as a gentle pall upon society pleasures. The modistes are sending out to their customers the very latest creations in "the best of Paris sackcloth trimmed with the most expensive of ashes"—that is, figuratively. Seriously, many women who have been going out a great deal have taken up charities and literature and church work, and are preparing for forty days of atonement for the follies of the Winter.

But these follies have not been so very wicked after all, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, to the contrary. Miss Marbury's scathing arraignment of society in last Sunday's TIMES created a stir. There was much denying, mingled with some protestations and a great deal of indifference. Efforts have been made to arrange for several replies to Miss Marbury's assertions, and no less than two well known matrons intend to take up the cudgels. But during the hurry of the past week, among the different fashionable women who were approached for an opinion but few desired to enter into the lists. Nearly every one in New York knows Miss Marbury. She is the daughter of a lawyer who had a good position during his lifetime, and Miss Marbury has been a great deal in society, principally in the older set. She lives with Miss de Wolfe in a pretty house on Irving Place, which is in itself historic—it was the dwelling at one time of Washington Irving. When Miss Marbury found through stress of circumstances that she was obliged to earn her own living she took up theatricals, and she is a thorough business woman, and has made a great success of her profession as a dramatic agent. But she has more or less in these years been separated from the element which she knew best a few years back, and she has chosen rather to go into a higher set of Bohemia, which is to her much more interesting, and which is of more profit. She is not tolerant of the pastimes and distractions of that set of society known as the very fashionable, and which after all includes only a few people, and is not in the least representative, and she has viewed the situation through lorgnettes somewhat too lurid.

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Mrs. Astor Declines to Discuss Criticisms.

Among those who might have given an opinion is Mrs. Astor, but that lady is not at all desirous of appearing in public either as a mentor or a critic. Mrs. Astor is a thorough woman of the world. She can hardly fall under the ban of Miss Marbury, as she does not play bridge, and although she goes very seldom to the play in this country, she is a frequenter of the opera, and she has patronized many of the leading singers, musicians, and artists, and has gone out of her way to ask them to her house—which is the most exclusive in New York and the most representative. Col. Astor, however, goes very often to the theatre, enjoys it thoroughly, but rather prefers something which is amusing to that which has only dramatic interest. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, whose book has just been published, has no interest whatever in either society or the stage, except as means for the moment of recreation, and she would certainly not express an opinion. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish feels much aggrieved over distorted reports of interviews in the West, which she repudiates and which society never believed. A proof of this is that notwithstanding she was made to state disagreeable things of Mrs. Astor, that lady knowing that she could not have uttered them invited her to her ball, and also to one of her dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gather around them a very cultivated set, and the conservatism of Mrs. Vanderbilt is well known. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, although most amiable and obliging, was also absolutely unwilling to enter into the discussion. All of these matrons have other interests besides the mere frivols of society.

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Society's Theatre Patronage a Drop In the Bucket.

One of the best-known matrons, however, of this set said last week, after reading Miss Marbury's criticism: "The premises are not correct. Society does go to the play, but it takes it in homeopathic doses. Managers have never relied on society as an asset. After all, there are about 2,000 people who constitute the personnel of society, and these could not keep a play running over a week. The limitations are much wider in England, and then there is royalty, which always brings a crowd to a theatre. It is a little independent side show.

"In London, again, plays do not begin until about 9 o'clock. In New York, as in London, the dinner hour is late. When we have to go to the play we must have dinner an hour earlier, and then hurry through it. The intermissions are very long and the play is prolonged until nearly midnight. At the opera you can appear in the second or third act, and you need not wait for the end. You can take it as a mere interlude during the evening's amusement.

"Plays are not put on in New York as they are in London. This is especially true of the comedies and dramas which deal with society, and Miss Marbury herself has to confess how difficult it is to get coryphées or the "crowd" to act properly. As a rule, when a social function is represented there are always faults and mistakes which make the play ridiculous. When we have good actors or actresses in a small part, their first success makes them so ambitious that they star the following year, and there are no persons to play the minor parts. We have seen the majority of plays in London, and we do not care for them over here. This has been the case with three-quarters of the plays given this year. We come to town for a few weeks in October to shop. We go to all the plays then, even if we have seen some of them before. In a fortnight we have exhausted the répertoire, and when we come to settle in town after the holidays we usually find that the bills have not been changed. Our patronage of the theatre, after all, is but a drop in the bucket."

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No More Bridge Than Poker and Pinochle.

As far as bridge and gambling in society are concerned, the more fashionable sets play no more than do others indulge in poker or even pinochle. All this is comparative. Bridge is quite fascinating, but it is a game which requires more skill than whist, and it is intellectual. The greater number of the best bridge players in society, like Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Thacher, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, and Mrs. Parsons, only play for prizes, and with the exception of one or two houses, of which stories have been told, the majority of the bridge players do not play for money stakes. There will be bridge all this Lent, and the Monday and the Small and Early and the Tuesday and the other classes are to continue each afternoon. Mrs. Whittier and Miss McAllister are to get up a second tournament, since the first one was so successful.

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Those Who Expect To Go Abroad.

The Vanderbilts and the Goelets will be abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have decided to sail about the end of the month. They are to take the customary cruise along the shores of the Riviera. Their yacht, the Northern Star, is awaiting them at Nice. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has been at Cannes for some time with her daughter, the Duchess of Roxburghe. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont are at Monte Carlo. So far the Riviera has been dull, and there are dismal wails from those who have villas to let and from hotel keepers. But the season is later each year, and the proper time to go there is after the carnival. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are at Cannes as usual. Mrs. Robert Goelet sailed last Thursday, and on the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and the two Rutherfurd girls. Once more the miniature château de Blois on Fifth Avenue is closed, and Idle Hour will not be the scene of entertainments for some months. In many respects the visit of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was a disappointment to society. Every one expected that there would at least be one splendid entertainment given at the Fifth Avenue residence. During his unmarried state—the term for a divorced man's intermission between marital experiences has yet to be defined—Mr. Vanderbilt gave an occasional dinner or dance or concert. There was a beautiful entertainment for Miss Sloane and another to celebrate the engagement of his son to Miss Virginia Fair. When Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt arrived in this country they were at Idle Hour a great deal. They gave there some very large house parties, and occasionally during the Winter they came up for the opera. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is a very handsome woman, dressed with simplicity itself, and took especial care not to wear gorgeous jewels. Very early in the Winter the family went to Aiken, and from there to Palm Beach. They now go to their Paris hotel, which they have just renovated, and they have also a splendid estate some miles from the French capital.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are also going abroad, as young Vanderbilt is much interested in the automobile races. All automobile roads lead to the Riviera, and there they will be for the late Spring. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs goes also later. Just now she is a woman of business with the vast interests of the Fair estate. As already announced, Mrs. Astor will sail in March. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will leave later, and the I. Townsend Burdens go in April. They will be absent all Summer, as they have let Fairlawn to the Leeds.

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Where Society Gets Its Dramatic Entertainment.

Plans for Lenten entertainments are so far indistinct and unformed. Returning to Miss Marbury for a single second, it can be stated that if the theatres will look around a little more carefully, it will be seen where society gets its principal dramatic amusement. There has never been from a society as well as financial point of view such a successful opera season. The interest in "Parsifal" is unabated. Women like Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Robert Goelet have seldom missed a performance. The parterre boxes for the last two representations of "Parsifal" will not be occupied by strangers from other cities, but by their owners. And, with the exception of the Whitney and Barney boxes, every place has been occupied at every performance during the past two weeks by those who are regular subscribers. It is the first season for years where it has been impossible to obtain a parterre box for a single performance. It is true that for the evening representations the parterre people arrive late, and thus fill out a programme of varied amusements for the evening. Lent will, of course, make but little difference in the attendance. It is not considered the thing to go to the opera on Ash Wednesday, so the second performance of this week may be rather slimly patronized, but the remaining weeks of the season otherwise will see brilliant houses.

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Sewing classes will not be as popular this year as formerly, and it does not appear that the set which organized studio entertainments and lectures will be very prominent. Cards without gambling are really after all a favorite amusement, and the clubs are multiplying each season. Many are devoted to whist, like the club which was formerly the old Knickerbocker, and which still meets once a week at the houses of various members. The club organized by the Misses Coddington has Wednesdays during Lent. There is another for the mornings called the "Small and Early," and then there is the class which meets Tuesdays at Mrs. Hitchcock's and Mrs. Gerard's and Mrs. Berryman's, and which flourishes at Newport in Summer. Mrs. Frank Sturgis will give card parties and dinners to be followed by bridge all during Lent. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, who generally goes to Florida at this time for bridge under warmer conditions, remains in New York, as there is amusement enough here without seeking it elsewhere.

As to sewing classes, there will be Miss Leary's afternoons on Tuesdays, and the Cathedral Class, which meets Mondays, and the old Knickerbocker Sewing Class, and that organized by Miss Clark, and another yet by Mrs. Pullman West and her sister, Mrs. Reginald Arnold. This latter class is called the "Helpers," and will have sessions about every fortnight. The first will be held on Feb. 24.

As to badminton, to bowling, to musical rides, to roller skating, and to all the other Lenten amusements which crowded the days of fashionable people a dozen years ago, all that can be said of them is "requiescit in pace." Their day is over. One badminton class lives and meets each Saturday. This was the original organization, and is the one in which Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and other matrons of historic New York families have taken an interest. In it is Miss Sylvia Green, one of the great heiresses of New York, and a member also was Mrs. Duncan Emmet, who was Miss Josephine Drexel.

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Life at Palm Beach And St. Augustine.

Perhaps of all places this week Palm Beach is about the most interesting. There is hardly a representative New York set, but there certainly is over a baker's dozen. The William B. Leeds have a large party who went there in a special train. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith are among their guests. Mrs. Smith was Miss Tailer, a daughter of E. N. Tailer of Washington Square. Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, another daughter, is also at Palm Beach, but Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Smith move in different sets. Mrs. Burnett is very much with the Brokaws, and she is extremely kind to people who are just looking through the gates leading to their possible heaven—social position. The Leeds have made rapid advances for Western people, and their Newport season is to be a turning point in their career. Mrs. Sydney Smith has interested herself in them, and the Smiths will be at Newport again this Summer in a nice, attractive cottage within a stone's throw from that of their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen are among some of the other New Yorkers at Palm Beach. Mrs. Edey was Miss Otis, and she is a sister of Mrs. George P. Munro of Paris. As Miss Martha Otis she was one of the most beautiful girls in society, and she is now a very handsome young matron, somewhat statuesque. Mrs. Algernon Boyesen was Miss Adelaide Barclay, a granddaughter of the Isaac Bell of this city. She and young Boyesen made a clandestine marriage in the early Autumn which was quite the sensation of a week. Since then burglars tried to enter the Boyesen apartment and steal Mrs. Boyesen's jewels, but were "foiled" by that lady. The jewels in question were those which had belonged to her mother, the first wife of James L. Barclay, and were turned over to her at her marriage.

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Havana is another point of interest this Spring. One of the large parties which arrived there this week is that arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness. Bourke Cockran is with them. The Guinnesses have had Hugo Baring's house on Madison Avenue this Winter, and when they return from Havana they are going again to Douglas House at Douglaston, L. I. This is the property of William P. Douglas, the veteran yachtsman. It is not far from Mr. Cockran's house at Sands Point, and may be said to be on the edge of the Meadow Brook-Roslyn colony. A little beyond are the Norman Whitehouses, who are at Port Washington. The carnival at Havana is very curious, and the town is quite well worth a visit at that time.

The New Orleans carnival has been going on for about a week. To-morrow Rex enters the city and the Krewe of Proteus will give their annual ball. Rex will designate his queen in the afternoon parade by throwing to her, as he passes the residence where she and her friends will view the procession, a bouquet of violets. The first Queen of the Carnival, Mrs. Walker Fearn, lives now in New York with her daughter, Mrs. Seth Barton French. One of the Queens of Proteus was Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, when she was Miss Vira Boarman of New Orleans. The ball of Rex takes place Tuesday night, and his masked parade in the morning, and that of the famous Mystick Krewe of Comus in the evening. Among the visitors from the North this year are Mr. and Mrs. W. Childs Drexel and the Drexel Biddles. Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, the daughter of Gen. Tracy, and the mother of Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Jr., is visiting Mrs. John P. Richardson of New Orleans. Miss Hildegarde McKenna of Washington is also another guest. Miss McKenna is the daughter of Justice McKenna.

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Life goes calmly on at Palm Beach. It is a horseless paradise, no equine being allowed on the properties of the hotels. You can motor or be propelled in a species of jinrikisha; you can bathe in the surf, dance on a platform with the Southern moon and starlit heavens—according to time—for a roof and the Hungarian band playing the latest Paris and Viennese waltzes, and just a little bit of ragtime with an ad libitum accompaniment of splashing waves and tropical zephyrs breathing softly through the palms. There are the usual stories of great catches of fish, and there is golf and there are also other seaside amusements.

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St. Augustine, which has become more or less of a station on the wayside, has several well known New Yorkers this Spring as permanent residents. John W. Davies Ellis is at this quaint town, having rented a cottage. His health, which was in a very precarious condition at Newport last Summer, is on the mend. His son, Ralph N. Ellis, the former M. F. H. at Meadow Brook, is with him. Mrs. Hugh Laing Cole, his daughter, who had been living in Paris, is also at the cottage, and a niece, a Miss Postlewaithe, the daughter of the widow of Capt. Postlewaithe of West Point. Mrs. Robert C. Watson and Mrs. Wesley Watson were at St. Augustine for a few days, but have gone to Palm Beach.

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Aiken Quiet Since Mr. Whitney's Death.

Recent letters from Aiken, S. C., state that whatever gayeties there had been in the little set wintering down there have been all given up on account of the death of William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney was the moving spirit of Aiken. Although the Hitchcocks and Eustises were the first to celebrate its glories, Aiken owes all of its present prosperity to Mr. Whitney. He was thoroughly identified with the place. It was there, too, that his beautiful wife, the late Mrs. Whitney, in the first year of her marriage, was mortally injured on a riding party. All that Aiken has been doing this fortnight is riding to hounds and playing a little golf and polo, with quiet dinners in the evenings. Among those who are there, besides the Hitchcocks and Eustises, are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, the Reginald Brookses, Mrs. Quincy Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, and Mrs. William R. Travers.

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The numerous entertainments in honor of the Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller of Washington will continue until Tuesday evening. This morning they take breakfast with Major Gen. Corbin at Governors Island; to-night they will dine with Mrs. Edward Gates Hubbard. To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will give them a dinner, and they dine with Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills on Tuesday. They will return to Washington on Wednesday.

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To-day also Dr. and Mrs. T. Addis Emmet will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. It will be more or less a family celebration. The whole family will be at mass at St. Stephen's in the morning and in the evening there will be a reception. Dr. and Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet, who were married on Tuesday, returned last evening to New York and will be present to-day at the celebration. On Tuesday Dr. and Mrs. T. Addis Emmet will give a dinner for their son and his bride. Mrs. T. Addis Emmet was Miss Duncan, a great Southern belle in her day. She is related to the Duncans of Natchez, one of the old representative families of the South. Dr. T. Addis Emmet is one of the best known men in this city, and his relationship to the famous Irish patriot has kept him in close touch with many. Last Summer he and his daughter, Miss Kathleen, were in Dublin making an endeavor to locate the exact place of burial of the patriot, whose memory is reverenced by every Irishman. Among the surviving children of Dr T. Addis Emmet are Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, Miss Kathleen Emmet, and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Jr. A daughter married her first cousin, Mr. Charles Harris. Mrs. Harris died some years ago.

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To-morrow evening will take place two dances—the last of the season. One of these is the Columbia University Junior ball. This ball was formerly given at Sherry's during Christmas week. Now, however, it has become one of the functions of that little city, a community in itself, on Morningside Heights. The ball will take place in the university gymnasium. The other dance will be that of the Friday Evening Assembly. This is one of the many social organizations of which Mrs. James Griswold Wentz is at the head. It will be the fourth meeting of the class. Supper will be served at midnight. The decorations will be in pastel colors, and there will be effective lighting which will give a picturesque effect to the dance. Owing to the rush at the close of the season a bull has been made by having a Friday dance on Monday. With Mrs. Wentz, Mrs. Richard B. Leake, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. George W. Van Vlack, Mrs. Hamilton B. Salmon, Mrs. Samuel Francis Adams, Mrs. S. Charles Welsh, Mrs. Henry Spadone, Mrs. John H. Henshaw, Mrs. Lionel Emdin, Mrs. Bradley Llewellyn Eaton, and Mrs. Guernsey Curran will receive. This is one of the largest dancing classes in town. In it are many of the season's débutantes, some of the prettiest of girls on the west side, and a number of the old New York families and the Southern people who have settled in this city. Among the débutantes who will be present to-morrow night are Miss Bessie McLean, an extremely pretty girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean. Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, whose mother was Miss Constable; the Misses Hecker, a relative of whom was the famous Father Hecker of the Paulist Order; the Misses Chatillon, members of an old French New York family; Miss Vera Schermerhorn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn, whose mother was a Miss Schuyler; Miss Grace Brewster, Miss Ruby Moller, Miss Gladys Tilden Southack, Miss Spadone, and other very charming girls.

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Some Dinners Of the Week.

On Monday also Mrs. George Maxwell will have a dinner at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club and Mrs. William Nicholas Beach and Miss Bonner will receive at 58 West Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Lelia Larendon, 311 Riverside Drive, has a reception to-morrow afternoon. Miss Gregg of St. Louis, who has been her guest, will assist her.

Other receptions will be given by Mrs. Richard Leland Sweezy and Miss Sweezy at 61 Convent Avenue, and Mrs. Charles Yorke Judson at 315 West Ninety-seventh Street.

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Tuesday is Mardi Gras and the last day of the season. Besides the dinner already mentioned to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills for the Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to have a small diner intime—whatever that may mean. James Henry Smith has likewise something on the tapis. Many New Yorkers will go to the wedding of Miss May Barron, the daughter of Dr. John C. Barron, to John F. Archbold, at St. Barnabas's Church, Tarrytown. The decorations in the church are to be pink and white. The guests will arrive shortly after 3 o'clock in a special car from the Grand Central Station. Miss Anna M. Archbold will be maid of honor. She is a sister of the bridegroom. The ushers are to be Messrs. Michael M. Van Buren; Mr. Walton McLean, Mr. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mr. John Benjamin, Mr. Joseph Alsop, and Mr. Thomas Barron. A wedding reception will take place afterward at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. and Mrs. Archbold will sail for England on the Cedric on Feb. 24.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a large luncheon on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, and Miss Harriman are to go to California on the 20th. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, the Gould boys, and Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, are also to go to California, and other parties in the near future will consist of Mr. E. H. Harriman and Dr. W. Seward Webb.

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Mrs. Clarence Burns of 254 West Eighty-fifth Street will give a luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Burns has another luncheon for Feb. 24. On Tuesday Mrs. E. G. Lurom, 307 West Ninety-third Street, has a musicale, and among those receiving will be Mrs. William Durland and Miss Durland at the Beresford and Mrs. Arthur Stillwell, 118 West Twenty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Cleve will receive at their residence, 210 Fifth Avenue.

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On Tuesday evening will occur the first meeting of the Co-operative Entertainment Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. This is the club of which Mrs. Russell Hitchcock is President. Mrs. Hitchcock is the famous explorer and one of the first women who ever traveled through the Klondike. Mrs. Hitchcock gave some interesting lectures last year on Indian and Alaskan customs, and has written a book of travel. Her daughter married Frederick Harriman.

At the Co-operative Club there will be lectures by well-known personages, including Admiral Schley.

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Wednesday will be the thirteenth anniversary of the wedding of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It took place at the Willing residence in Philadelphia, and the New York guests went over in a special train. It was a beautiful function and will be long remembered in that city. Col. and Mrs. Astor will celebrate the event by a small dinner.

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Lady Curzon To Arrive Soon.

In a few weeks Lady Curzon of Kedelston will arrive in New York. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, and she has held the highest official position in England ever occupied by an American woman. As the wife of the Viceroy of India she has been almost a Queen, taking the place of the sovereign. Lady Curzon has been in the East some five years. She was the central figure at the great durbar given in celebration of the coronation of King Edward last year. Her health has not been good, and she brought with her from India to England, where she landed on Thursday, her children and a large retinue of servants. With her will return her sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, who has been visiting in England. Miss Nancy Leiter arrived some three weeks ago in this country. Lady Curzon will go to Washington and then to Chicago.

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Mrs. William T. Bull, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer keep up their Sunday musicales during Lent. Miss Callender, by the way, showed that she was a patroness of the drama by giving a theatre party of sixty for the triplet sisters, the Misses Cryder, on Tuesday evening last at the Empire Theatre. Mrs. Charles Day gave a theatre party of twenty the same evening, and one of the great functions of the Winter was the monster theatre party which was arranged in honor of Miss Warren, the daughter of Whitney Warren.

OVER the TEA CUPS

MISS GLADYS SELIGMAN, one of the season's débutantes, has the distinction of being the youngest student ever admitted to Bryn Mawr College, being only fifteen years of age when she entered. She remained only a year, however, but while there she won the scholarship of the Middle States. She left college to travel in Europe with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, and spent last Winter in Egypt, making the Nile trip with her family in a dahabeah chartered by the Seligmans. Although Miss Seligman made her début this Winter at a large afternoon reception, followed a short time ago by a dance at the Seligman residence in Fifty-sixth Street, and goes about a great deal, she is still pursuing certain studies, including a course in English literature and another in Italian. She has a great fondness for languages and speaks French, Italian, and German, but cares little for music. She is a very tall, slight young girl, and carries herself well. Her hair is a very light brown with a golden tinge, and is worn on the top of her head in loose masses. Her large dark-blue eyes are shaded by unusually long black lashes. Her complexion is fair and delicate, with pink-tinted cheeks, and her nose is a decided retroussé.

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Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, a very young society matron, who, with her husband, sailed on Thursday for the Riviera, was Miss Frances Coster Jones, only daughter of Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, and step-daughter and niece of Lewis Quentin Jones, whose elder brother was Mrs. Jones's first husband and the father of Mrs. Kip. Mrs.

Kip has pronounced musical tastes and ability and since her childhood has spent most of her time in studying music. For a year or two previous to her marriage she had rooms in one of the musical studios, with a chaperon and companion, and devoted nearly all her time to vocal and instrumental music. All through the present season, as well as last, she kept up these studies, taking three lessons weekly in instrumental music and two in vocal. She possesses an admirable voice and sings with much skill and expression the lighter songs of the day. Mrs. Kip is an unusually pretty woman—or girl, as she is only twenty-one. She is of middle height, with the slightest of graceful figures, and usually wears princess robes. Her hair is of that peculiar flaxen blonde seldom seen here, and is thick and long. Her complexion is of waxen fairness, cream tinted, and usually with very little color. Her eyes are very large and of grayish blue shade, while her eyelashes and delicately arched brows are black.

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The determination of Miss Leary to give up her little house at 3 Fifth Avenue and move up town has been quite a blow to the neighborly circle below Fourteenth Street. One is being constantly told that society is coming back to Lower Fifth Avenue and Washington Square. It is not true that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will take a Washington Square house. Miss Leary has always been noted for living in small, comfortable houses, and to see her in a large establishment would seem out of place. For years she resided in an old-fashioned neighborhood at Newport in the quaintest of houses, and only this year did she move. For many years also Miss Leary and her brothers lived in a small residence on Fifth Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. The house was sold and demolished to make way for a business building about six years ago. It was generally understood that Miss Leary's present residence was only leased property. It had belonged to two sisters who lived abroad, and there is a romantic history concerning the building and occupancy of the house by its first tenants.

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Miss Padelford, who is now at Cannes with her mother, Mrs. Ernest Cunard, is to come out for a short visit this Spring. Miss Padelford is a most accomplished young woman, very artistic, and sings and recites and does excellently a number of other entertaining things. She is the tallest girl in London society, which is quite a distinction for an American. Her mother was Miss McPheeters of Baltimore. She was divorced from Mr. Padelford, and married the very wealthy Ernest Cunard last year.

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Miss "May" Barron, who is to marry John F. Archbold on Tuesday, is an extremely smart-looking girl who wears even the plainest of gowns with a certain chic. She is a young woman who is always noticed wherever she goes. She has many wealthy friends, and has been a welcome visitor at house parties, and a guest on many occasions at different small as well as large entertainments. She is something on the order of the Gibson girl, but with much more style, and she is one of the best golf players at Ardsley. Her father is Dr. John C. Barron.

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The English periodicals are all quite enthusiastic over the beauty of Miss Drexel, who is to make her début in London next season. Miss Drexel resembles very much her mother and her aunt, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, who as the Misses Armstrong were celebrated Baltimore beauties. The last picture of Miss Drexel is taken with the curls such as the Empress Eugénie used to affect, and which have come back into fashion this Winter. Miss Drexel's father is Anthony Drexel, a brother of John R. Drexel of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have lived abroad a great deal, and at one time took Norreys Castle. Their yacht, the Marguerita, is quite a historic craft. Mrs. Drexel is not a good sailor, and last year the boat was chartered to James Henry Smith, who took Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and a large party on a cruise. Miss Drexel will be presented at Court before she makes her début in New York.

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Washington is somewhat puzzled over Sunday entertaining. It is just beginning to be a cosmopolitan city. Many of the best-known hostesses receive on Sundays. Among these are the Misses Patten, the sisters of Mrs. Corbin, the wife of the Adjutant General; Mrs. Richard Townsend, who was a Miss Pell, and who has a débutante daughter this Winter; Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who lives in a very out-of-the-way neighborhood; Mrs. George M. Robeson, who is the wife of a former Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. John Davis, who was Miss Frelinghuysen; Mme. Bonaparte, who was Mrs. Edgar of this city, and of course nearly all the foreign diplomats.

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One has heard very little about Mrs. Ladenburg this Winter, principally for the reason that she has remained abroad. She took Sysonby Lodge, Melton Mowbray, near Leamington, early this season. This is in the heart of the hunting country, and one of the meeting places of the famous

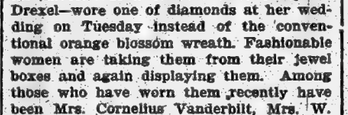

Quorn Hunt. Here Mrs. Ladenburg has been giving week-end parties. Mrs. Frank Mackey, another dashing American equestrienne, has been one of her guests. Mrs. Mackey is from Chicago, and is the only woman in London to drive tandem down Piccadilly. Her husband is independently wealthy, and takes a great interest in the breeding of polo ponies. Mrs. Mackey had rather a catholic house party recently, including as it did Mrs. Ladenburg, the Earl of Roslyn, who goes around everywhere nowadays; Craig Wadsworth, whose eyes have become perfectly well; Capt. Guest, who was here last Autumn, and the Baroness Frankenstein.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Charlotte Warren are inseparable these days. Mrs. Vanderbilt has taken a great fancy to Miss Warren, whose style acts as a foil in a part to Mrs. Vanderbilt. There is hardly an evening or a day on which these two young women are not seen together. Miss Warren is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and the niece of Jack Tooker, who married Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell. She is also a niece on her father's side of Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mrs. W. Starr Miller.

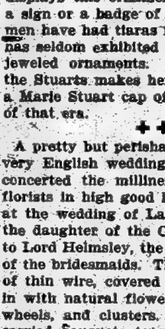

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The tiara has come again into most popular favor. Mrs. Emmet—Miss Josephine Drexel—wore one of diamonds at her wedding on Tuesday instead of the conventional orange blossom wreath. Fashionable women are taking them from their jewel boxes and again displaying them. Among those who have worn them recently have been Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield. In Paris there are tiara bonnets made of jet, with the crown shape worked out in the same black, glittering mass. In other days in England only women of a certain rank were supposed to be permitted to wear tiaras. Now every one who can buy one displays this ornament, and it is no more a sign or a badge of rank. New York women have had tiaras for years. Mrs. Astor has seldom exhibited hers, preferring other jeweled ornaments. Her resemblance to the Stuarts makes her particularly fond of a Marie Stuart cap of pearls or ornaments of that era.

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A pretty but perishable fad at the recent very English weddings has somewhat disconcerted the milliners, but has put the florists in high good humor. For instance, at the wedding of Lady Marjorie Greville, the daughter of the Countess of Warwick, to Lord Helmsley, the florist made the hats of the bridesmaids. They were frameworks of thin wire, covered with tulle, and filled in with natural flowers, in wreaths, balls, wheels, and clusters. All the bridesmaids carried bouquets to match the flowers in the hats, and neither the blossoms in the headgear nor these nosegays were composed of one color. They were kaleidoscopes of different harmonizing and contrasting blossoms. At the wedding a fortnight ago of Miss Beatrice Paget and Lord Herbert the bridesmaids carried large chatelaines and chatelaine bags made of pink and yellow carnations. At several of the weddings there were tiny children bridesmaids in Old World frocks, with little square muslin aprons, filled with loose roses. These flower hats have been worn in New York on a few occasions during the Spring, but never have they been as elaborate as those described at the recent London and English weddings. It opens a possibility for some of the florists who have a taste in millinery. So far headgear of this kind has been seen mostly at cotillions, but a hat of tulle which would conceal a little reservoir, and which could be filled with fresh flowers each day, would certainly be picturesque and a novelty.

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There is a vested choir attached to the home of the Duke of Norfolk, Arundel Castle, and these sang the musical parts of the nuptial mass on Tuesday on the occasion of the wedding of Miss Maxwell to the Premier Duke. Nearly all the great houses in England maintain private chapels and chaplains, and some of them have amateur choirs, composed of members of the household. It was, however, in the family of one of the preceding Earls of Gainsborough that a daughter of the house, Lady Blanche, eloped and married the organist of the private chapel, a Mr. Murphy. For years Mr. Murphy and his wife lived at New Rochelle, and Lady Blanche Murphy, the name by which she was known, and to which she was entitled as an Earl's daughter, contributed to the various Roman Catholic publications in this city. It was odd that during all that time—she lived at New Rochelle for over twenty-five years—few of the landed proprietors and their wives knew that they had a real Earl's daughter living in their village. Lady Blanche Murphy was most talented and cultivated and she supported the household by her pen, her husband becoming an invalid. She died about twelve years ago.

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Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, who sailed this past week with her husband for Europe, has decided to live abroad because she did not find it comfortable to live in New York in any other way than in a house of her own, and there she was extremely harassed by the servant problem. Ten years

ago Mrs. Pratt stated that she was actually driven from her native land by this difficulty, with which she found it impossible to cope. She was the daughter of Mrs. Mathews, who was one of the daughters of the late Isaac Singer. She is a woman of great personal charm, is very wealthy, and is extremely popular. Her Summer place at Ardleigh at Newport has been let out for years to different well-known people, and it is one of the most comfortable villas at the city by the sea. H. Ruthven Pratt is a brother of E. Spencer Pratt, at one time Minister to Persia, and also of the late Dr. Pratt of Paris, who married a daughter of the late Dr. Marion Sims. During Mrs. Pratt's recent visit here she and Mr. Pratt were entertained by a number of friends. This is the first long stay they have made in years.

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Miss Elisabeth Lawrence and Miss Sears are two of the Boston belles who have been in New York the past fortnight. Miss Lawrence really comes from Groton, but she is always credited to Boston. She is a universal favorite, and is known from one end of the United States to the other. Her quaint sayings and her bon mots have been repeated time and time again. Miss Lawrence was at the Junior Cotillion last week, and she and Miss Sears were at the Reid ball and some of the smaller affairs of this present week. Miss Sears is considered one of the handsomest girls in Boston.

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The wedding of Alice Mills Wood to Ernesto de Gresti di San Leonardo, which took place at Vienna on Monday, is of interest

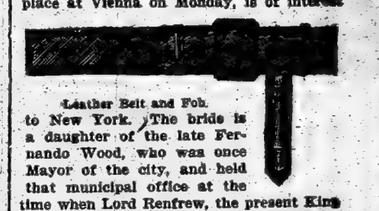

Leather Belt and Fob.

to New York. The bride is a daughter of the late Fernando Wood, who was once Mayor of the city, and held that municipal office at the time when Lord Renfrew, the present King of England, visited this country. Fernando Wood entertained him in gorgeous style, and was quite a figure in those days. Since his death his family has lived abroad.

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Miss Sarah McCaffery, who is at present engaged in a controversy with some of the public school authorities, is quite a character in that section of the city on the east side beyond Third Avenue. She is, as has been stated in the different daily newspapers, the instructor and monitress of youth in the public schools for a long period of years and a strict disciplinarian. Miss McCaffery is a tall and stout woman of middle age, with much executive ability. She was very conspicuous sixteen years ago during the famous McGlynn controversy at St. Stephen's Church. She was a fervent admirer and supporter of Dr. McGlynn, and was one of his faithful followers in the days of his exile from St. Stephen's, and one of the first to rejoice in his ultimate triumph. She was also a sympathizer with Dr. Burtsell, and has made frequent pilgrimages to Rondout on the occasion of his anniversaries. Although the McGlynn controversy is but a dim memory to many, so quickly are past events forgotten in New York, it played an important part in the news and politics of the time.

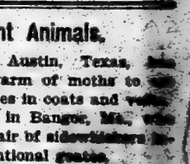

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WEDDING AND OTHER GOWNS

Kimono-shaped coat of sealskin with lace flounces and white fox finish to the neck.

THE wedding on Tuesday noon at St. Patrick's Cathedral of Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel and Dr. John Duncan Emmett was one of the most notable in many a day. The fanfare of the trumpets, the novel grouping of the bride and her attendants, and the unusual assemblage of Bishops and an Archbishop, made the affair remarkable in many ways. The lighting, however, of the cathedral is too dimly religious to bring out the coloring and beauty of gowns.

The bridal party in itself, as to arrangement of color effects, was one of the prettiest possible. It was headed by Miss Maisie Delafield as maid of honor. Miss Delafield is extremely tall, slight, and very blond, and the fichu effect in chiffon and lace that draped her shoulders and extended in the front from the bust line in trails of lace ruffles to below her knees was effective. Masses of white Bride roses fell in loose cluster effect from her hands. Her white point d'esprit frock over white satin had about the bottom and above the flounces bordered large triangular-shaped sections of satin, with the top points turned upward, outlined with ruchings of tulle. Two simulated flounces were also outlined with these ruchings.

The sleeves were very full and had flounces of lace ending at the elbows. Her white tulle veil was formed of one fold and depended from three small white ostrich tips placed at the left of her blond coiffure; it was perhaps a yard and a half long and formed of a single fold.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Eleanor Emmet, Frances and Augusta de Peyster, Rosina Boardman, Josephine Atterbury, Dorothy Schieffelin, Eleanor Clarkson, Martha Townsend, and Anabel Esler and Amy Fell of Philadelphia, were in frocks of white point d'esprit over pink satin. The bodices had lace stocks edged with fine ruchings and yokes of unlined white lace. From the stocks and extending over the yokes and down over the sleevetops in narrow epaulets were medallions of lace outlined with crimped satin-covered cords. From the yokes the point d'esprit fell in soft fluffs over the pink satin bodices. There was a deep bertha effect, with lace medallions here and there. The sleeves were close at the tops, with medallions appliqued on the tops, and from these close caps very full sleeves of the point d'esprit. These oversleeves had lace appliques and were slashed at the back, where full, drooping puffs of pale pink chiffon showed between the slashes and also formed sagging puffs from the elbows over the close-fitting undersleeves or deep cuffs of tucked point d'esprit that came from the arms well down over the hands and terminated in lace edges. The wide, shaped girdles were laid in half-inch folds of pink satin that lapped and laced at the front in points perhaps four inches deep, and at the back extended up some five inches from the waist line, closing under butterfly knots of the satin folds wired to keep their shape. The skirts, which were slightly gathered at the top, had on a line about the knees four or five flat, shirred bands of the point d'esprit about an inch and half wide, each having a pink bébé ribbon run through each edge. These bands formed a half-dozen shallow curves or scallops on each skirt, and where each section curved up to meet the next a long lace applique, matching those on the bodice, concealed their joining. Ruches an inch and a half wide outlined a narrow ruffle at the bottom of the skirts and also, just above this ruffle, a deep flounce slashed to form squares at its lower edge. Each bridesmaid wore a tulle veil similar to that of the maid of honor, but caught with pink, instead of white, ostrich plumes, and each carried a deep curtain bouquet of shaded pink roses.

The bride's gown of heavy white satin had a square train of great length. The front of the skirt was covered by a rich point lace shawl, the point of which was tucked to make it fit below the waist line. The bodice had an unlined yoke of point lace, and sprays of natural orange blossoms and a sprig of shamrock were fastened across the bodice front. The point lace sleeves were closefitting to just above the elbows, where they terminated in flounces. Her very long point lace veil had one end turned back to form a shorter one, and this fell in rich plaits from the diamond tiara, the wedding gift of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Drexel. This tiara, a very handsome one, was composed of five large diamond stars with a fleur de lis set between them. In addition she wore a double string of pearls, attached to which was the diamond-set pink topaz given her by the bridegroom. Her drooping bouquet was made of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The most original frock seen at the wedding was that worn by one of the bride's sisters, Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, which was composed of a rich Louis Seize brown velvet coat heavily embroidered and a trailing skirt of lustreless brown silk crêpe, the costume being topped by an odd little toque of dull gold lace with a cluster of brown ostrich tips at the left side near the front. This toque was flat at the back, and perhaps four inches high at that point, but sloped from its top down to the front, where it was not much over an inch high. The skirt of this costume had several two-inch tucks four or five inches above its deep hem, and several inches above these tucks a two-inch band of the crêpe, shirred an eighth of an inch from each edge, curved around the skirt. The tight-fitting coat, with its close sleeves, had long, flat coat skirts or coat tails at the back and was much shorter at the sides and front. A border of tiny flowers, perhaps four inches deep, was worked in all sorts of colored silks around the bottom of the coat skirts, and the tight sleeves had turned-back cuffs whose edges was also embroidered in flowers, as were the pockets.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson wore a circular skirt and tight-fitting jacket of black velvet, and a pelerine of ermine, and carried a semi-circular shaped muff to match. This pelerine had insertions in a wheel pattern of black fur; that is, small pieces of black fur shaped like the conventional palm leaves, were arranged with the small ends forming a centre. The muff had one of these ornaments on each side. Her black toque of medium size had a white ostrich aigrette at one side.

Miss Barbara Sedley wore a shirred costume of emerald green velvet, modeled on Paquin lines. The bodice portion was shirred several times, and was very full around the line joining shoulders and body, and was shirred again above the waist line, forming a girdle effect. The full sleeves were also shirred to fit the upper arms near the armholes, and hung in heavy puffs at the elbows, to be again shirred in at the wrists. The skirt, which swept the floor all around, had a deep shirred hip yoke, and another set of shirrings above the knees. With this frock Miss Sedley wore a small brown fur toque, with one or two tiny oranges with the foliage drooping at the left side.

HAIGHT-COPPELL WEDDING DRESSES

The gowns of the attendants at the Haight-Coppell wedding were among the most graceful of the season, being of filmy net lace, with flowers and sprays of leaves in a lace very much but not exactly like the so-called shell lace. The bodices had stocks of the lace, and unlined square yokes of fine net shirred in tiny tuck-ruchings. The tops of the sleeves were shallow caps of shirred lace, with the figured lace falling in full flounces almost to the wrists. Deep shaped flounces of lace also drooped from the transparent yokes to the girdle in both back and front, but were deeper in the front. The girdles were of cloth of silver, laid in folds, and brought down in a deep point at the front of the gowns, and ending in five-inch bands with ruched edges at the back. The trailing skirts were gathered slightly around the hips, and fell in two or three very deep flounces over skirts of chiffon on a silk foundation. Their large garden hats were of lace, each with two narrow gathered drooping ruffles. The tops were flat, and not far from the outer edges were wreaths of white button roses; similar flowers against their coiffures at the left, where the brims tiled up a bit. Their chiffon muffs had small round bodies covered with bows of white satin ribbon and banded with strips of sable; at each end there fell ruffle after ruffle of white lace, with fine plaitings of white chiffon between.

The bride—then Miss Florence D. Coppell, but now Mrs. Louis Haight—wore a white satin gown, the train of which was separate from the belt and jupe, and was edged all around with a fine plaiting of white tulle an inch wide. The jupe proper was plain, but had underlying plaits at the bottom of each seam that extended up the skirt perhaps twelve inches. A cluster of orange blossoms was placed at the top of each group of plaits and white lace showed over the plaits as the bride walked. The bodice was draped with rose point, old family lace, and the sleeves had from above the elbows at the back squares of lace bordered with point flouncings. The long, narrow scarf veil was arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms and showed nearly all of the wearer's dark coiffure. The bridal bouquet was made of clusters of lilies of the valley with gardenias massed at the side.

Reception gown of pale yellow panne velvet, trimmed with yellow lace and sable fur. Sable toque and muff.

SQUIRREL AND OTHER FURS.

The present bitterly cold Winter is bringing out as many, or nearly as many, squirrel costumes as that of two or three Winters ago did those of broadtail. Mrs. Sigmund Gruner has a tight-fitting Eton jacket with two short coat tails at the back, rather loose sleeves and a trailing skirt made entirely of gray squirrel fur. The skins are so set together that there is a slight fullness at the back of the skirt, just enough to be graceful. A few gray silk passementerie ornaments are used on the jacket front. Her muff matches, but her toque is of chiffon of a silvery gray hue.

Another costume showed a gray broadcloth skirt having about the bottom a deep applied flounce of squirrel fur, and a short Eton coat open in the front, and with wide revers. The under blouse was of finely plaited gray chiffon. The sleeves were kimono shaped. A wide flat stole of the same fur filled in the open front of the jacket and a very wide pillow muff to match was carried. The hat topping this costume was a large round toque of squirrel fur with a feathery gray aigrette as its sole trimming.

Miss Bessie McLean, a debutante of the Winter and a daughter of Mrs. Donald McLean, so long known as an enthusiastic clubwoman, is wearing a pretty gray sibeline street costume. It is a very pale gray, and the tight skirt clears the ground and has no trimming but two groups of five lines of stitching, also gray. The lowest group is perhaps five inches above the hem and the second about twelve inches above the first. At the left side of the front panel four rows of the stitching run from waist to hem. The short Eton coat has about all its edges a quarter-inch gray silk braid; it has a deep, rounded collar tapering in to the side fronts and is open at the front, showing the wide, short, flat stole of ermine that is worn with its outer edges under the jacket instead of outside. The sleeves have stitching across the bottoms of their caps and large, shaped oversleeves slashed at the back at their lower edges, and outlined with the silk braid are attached to the caps. Full shell lace flounces fall from these sleeves over the ermine muff. The hat worn with this gown is of chinchilla and flares tremendously at the front, where it is faced with folds of gray chiffon. A pastel-tinted rose is placed against the side of this flaring front.

Negligee of pale pink liberty satin, trimmed with narrow ruffles of pink chiffon and insertions of pink lace.

An odd evening coat is made of white fur that in wave and grade of fur is a replica in all but color of black astrachan. It is a shaped coat, three-quarters fitting, that reaches the floor, and has a rounded, deep shawl collar bordered with white swansdown, the kimono-shaped sleeves being also bordered with it. The coat is lined with heavy white satin, is almost always worn over white gowns, and is a coat of warmth and durability.

A CHARMING GREEN EFFECT.

Miss Claire Bryce wore on Wednesday evening at the opera a charming green frock. The bodice was cut square, with the green gauze covering the shoulders. Bands of heavier green material followed these shoulder caps at their tops and also banded the arms near the armholes. The sleeves, of gauze, were almost close fitting, and terminated half way from wrists to elbows in narrow and scant-shaped ruffles. The corsage was gathered at the waist line and pouched above, while across the square top, but not extending up over the shoulders, was an insertion of heavy white lace, perhaps five inches deep and eleven wide, with a line of large shaded green sequins at the upper edge next to the wearer's skin. Her blond hair was dressed high, with ornaments of green spangles arranged across the top. Miss Cornelia Bryce was with her sister. Her gown was of dotted black lace net over white silk, and the surface was broken by large designs outlined with fine silver spangles. The bodice was rounded at the top and the sleeves were fluffy with full flounces of black and white.

Mrs. Cass Canfield, on the same evening, wore a brocaded black gown, the bodice of which was cut straight across the top, the black ending on a line passing under the arms, and having narrow black straps going up over the shoulders and down the back to join the corsage there and to keep it in place. Quantities of white lace over tulle covered her shoulders and formed a border fully four inches wide that rose above the lower and black part of the bodice, and draped flounces of white lace drooped from the shoulders to the elbows. A superb diamond ornament that looked like a double bow knot was fastened at the left of her corsage on the black brocade, and several small, glittering, wing-like ornaments were fastened in her dark hair.

The most gorgeous gown of the evening was of a bright and light wine-red satin, the bodice of which was outlined with swaying sequins of large size and in all shades of the light wine rude. The puffed sleeves, partially covering the shoulders and extending to the elbows, were mostly covered with these gleaming spangles and sprays of them nodded from her brown hair. The costume came the nearest in color to the red robes of Mefisto in "Faust," as that character appears on the opera house boards, of anything ever seen there, but it was extremely picturesque and handsome and gave a brilliant dash of color to that side of the opera house.

THE LATEST CLOTH GOWNS.

One of the new cloth gowns with Eton coats is in dark green cloth. The coat has tucks an inch wide and two inches apart all the way around it. In the front these tucks extend on one side in pointed tabs, terminating in pointed tabs with gilt eyelet holes, while those on the opposite side terminate in tiny gold buckles, the coat closing by means of a half dozen of these devices. The close sleeves show straps near the bottom that have buckles at the back. The skirt is gored to flare slightly and a group of two two-inch box plaits pressed flat are inserted perhaps twelve inches apart around the bottom. These box plaits, while only two inches across at the top, widen to about three at the bottom. Across their tops are meeting tabs of the cloth with tiny gold buckles in the centre. The toque worn with this costume is of green velvet, trimmed with two rather small shaded green ostrich tips starting from a large gold buckle at the front of the hat.

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The Queen of England has a marked dislike for flowers with strong perfumes. At the wedding of the Princess Alice of Albany and his Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, the flowers used in the decorations were odorless, with the exception made in favor of roses, but no pungent-smelling blossoms were allowed in the church or in the other decorations at the wedding breakfast which followed the ceremony.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Society Note: Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has declined the Colonelcy of the Newport Artillery Company.

I will not be your Colonel
Because I see no charms,
As Bonaparte and others,
In dreadful war's alarms.

I will not be your Colonel
And wear a uniform,
All brilliantly bedazzling,
To catch a bullet storm.

I will not be your Colonel
To draw a flashing sword,
And open up my bat'ry
Upon a charging horde.

I will not be your Colonel,
I do not love the roar
That every bristling cannon
Produces from its bore.

I will not be your Colonel,
I do not wish to slay
Ten thousand fighting foemen
To make a holiday.

I will not be your Colonel,
I do not lay great store
By shooting holes in thousands
I never met before.

I will not be your Colonel,
I do not love the smell
Of dust and blood and sulphur
"Out of the mouths of hell."

I will not be your Colonel—
Get out with Rome and Greece
And all your other heroes;
I am a man of peace.

W. J. LAMPTON.

CAUGHT.

A little while I said I'd stay,
When on that frosty Winter day
She asked me in, all fancy free.
I felt she'd set her cap at me,
But who avoids love's potent sway?

We sat before the embers' ray
And talked, while hours passed away,
And passing, only seemed to be,
A little while.

'Twas thus she lured me on to say
The fateful words. Regret them?—Nay,
A maid must charm, you'll all agree;
And so 'tis only right that she
Should practice in her woman's way
A little wile.

FRANCIS H. LEE.

Gossip of the Clubs

THE story of the disappearance of Lafcadio Hearn, the writer, whose new book of Japanese fairy tales is soon to appear in this country, does not astonish any one who knows him. Hearn has been one of the most eccentric of characters. He appeared in the United States suddenly at Cincinnati, offering his services in the stereotyped romantic fashion at the office of a daily newspaper. He played there the same part that one reads as being a favorite rôle of the volunteer organist, and other personages who are found to be great geniuses in disguise. Hearn was a man who had lived all the whole world over, had a first-rate classical education, which had been polished off at Maynooth, the famous seminary for Roman Catholic priests in Ireland, and was quite competent in many ways to become a littérateur of the first rank. From Cincinnati he drifted to New Orleans. Marion Baker, the managing editor of The Times-Democrat, a man of keen literary appreciation, with an aptitude for discovering genius, had him on that newspaper in the famous days of Whitney, the city editor, whose creole stories were marvels of style, and far ahead of anything Cable ever wrote, and of other writers who have since made famous names for themselves. When Hearn was in Louisiana he was wont to go down to Grande Isle, an island off the coast of Louisiana, and it was there that he wrote the famous romance of Chita, which is a classic of its kind, and which is a descriptive novel of the days when the catastrophe of Last Island took place, and that Southern resort disappeared in the waters of the Gulf. Hearn was most unconventional, and courted eccentricity in every way. He eventually came to New York. His book on the West Indies is also another wonderful production, as are his translations from Gauthier. He drifted again to Japan, married a Japanese woman, and became a Japanese subject under the name of Kolzumi Yakumo. He was a lecturer in Tokio University. Originally he was the son of an Irishman of good family who went to Greece with Lord Byron during the famous revolution in the early part of the last century. He married a Greek woman, who died soon after the birth of Lafcadio. The boy was put under the charge of two maiden aunts in London, who educated him for the priesthood, but he left Maynooth College and became a species of gypsy for years. Every now and then the Bohemian is strong within him and he must harken to the call of the wild, and he disappears. No ties are too sacred to bind him. He must be over sixty now, and is as much of a wanderer as ever.

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And now comes the meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club. It is set for Wednesday. There is only one ticket in the field. The club has had rather a stormy season in some respects, and the resignation of Commodore Frederick T. Adams was one of the sensations of the Autumn. As already announced, Morton F. Plant will be the new Commodore.

The ticket is quite a new one and is to be elected by acclamation. Commodore Adams has positively refused to run again.

Commodore Plant, by the way, will sail the schooner Ingomar this Summer in the Cowes regatta.

Commodore Plant is a member of the New York Yacht Club and of the Manhattan in this city. He is the owner of the Eugenia and the Parthenia and several schooner yachts. His Summer home is at Groton, Conn. A. C. Bostwick will be Vice Commodore. Mr. Bostwick and his family are now cruising on the Vergemere. It is only of late years that Albert Bostwick has turned his attention to yachting, although always fond of it. He has not been in robust health, and the sea agrees with him. He has given up to a great degree his stables and his interests in motors. He is the son of the late Jabez Bostwick, and his large fortune comes from Standard Oil. One of his sisters is Mrs. Hamilton Carey. He married a Miss Stokes, and his wife is a sister of Mrs. Frederick Clark. Frederick Clark is a stepson of Bishop Potter.

The new Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club is Harrison B. Moore. Mr. Moore is a member of the Manhattan in this city and of several yacht clubs. He has been a member of the Atlantic for some years. The Moores are originally from Brooklyn, but have joined the Upper West Side colony, where so many Brooklynites have established themselves when making their homes in this "borough." Mr. Moore's yachts are the Zaza and the Pampero. Commodore Tod remains a trustee, but he is not to take much active interest in yachting now that he has become a benedict. Commodore Tod is one of the best informed men on yachting in these waters. He owns the schooner yacht Thistle, and is one of the few yachtsmen who have encouraged and kept up the practice of deep-sea racing.

Frederick D. Underwood, the Vice Commodore, is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, the Larchmont, and several clubs. He married a Miss Stafford, and, like Mr. Moore, lives on Riverside Drive. Mr. Underwood came here from the West.

The flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be the Zaza, Harrison B. Moore's new yacht. It was designed by Watson and built in Scotland. This is the fourth steamer he has built, the other three carrying the name of Marietta, after his wife. Mr. Moore's fortune came from the lighterage business. E. B. Havens, who has been made Rear Commodore, has served two terms as Vice Commodore, and has been a Trustee of the organization for years. The Alice will be the Vice Commodore's flagship, and the sloop Athlon the Rear Commodore's. S. Edward Vernon has been elected the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. He is quite famous as a raconteur. Many of the members are Brooklyn men, and, although the Commodore lives now on Riverside Drive, he is identified with the borough over the bridge.

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Hamilton B. Tompkins, who on Friday evening gave a very interesting lecture before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society on the Pequot war, is one of the best authorities on family history in this country. In Summer he lives at a charming home in Newport on Redwood Street near the library. In Winter he lives at the University Club in this city. He is unmarried. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1865, and he belongs to a great many of the literary and artistic clubs of this city, as well as to the Reading Room at Newport and other organizations. Mr. Tompkins entertains delightfully in Summer at his Newport cottage.

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The great event in clubdom this week was the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. This was done with much pomp in Brooklyn, and in New York there was a banquet at Delmonico's given by the Chicago Society and at the Republican Club. On Thursday there was also the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which was to ratify the nominations made during the earlier part of the Winter. There were no important changes in the Board of Governors or in the officers.

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The exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club was, of course, a feature of the week. There are so many interested in dogs, and there was, as was been in the current sporting columns, a better display than there has been for years.

Hempstead and Westchester and certain localities in New Jersey always send a quota of visitors to the Westminster Kennel show. The famous beagles with which the late James L. Kernochan hunted were among the dogs on exhibition. Interest in beagles, however, was confined to the Hempstead neighborhood. J. Winthrop Rutherfurd, representing his kennels, was present at all the sessions. Mr. Rutherfurd is one of the best-dressed men in New York. He has been wearing at the show plain mixture suits, turn-down collar, white shirt, black wide four-in-hand tie with pearl pin, and a leather waistcoat. The greater number of men were in Scotch mixtures. Robert Gerry, who is growing a little slighter, is wearing gray, alternating it with brown. The present President of the Westminster Kennel Club is Richard H. Williams. His Summer place is the Oaks at Madison, N. J. He married Miss Peters, and he has one young son. He is a member of the Union and a great many other clubs, and lives at 4 West Fifty-first Street. Center Hitchcock, who is the Vice President, had not recovered sufficiently to be present. He has been suffering with pneumonia. On the Board of Governors are George De Forest Grant, a former President, who is also an invalid and did not make an appearance; Herman B. Duryea, Louis G. Fitzgerald, Robert V. McKim, William M. Laffan, S. K. De Forest, and Charles Guthrie. Among the men who represented the various dog clubs present were Hollis H. Hunnewell, George H. Taylor, J. B. Blossom, and R. S. McCreery.

A NEW SPRING VEST.

The list of exhibitors reminded one of a few pages of the Social Register. There were Miss Marie de Acosta, the sister of Mrs. Philip Lydig; Henry C. Beadleston, Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood, W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. A. R. Conklin, Thomas Crimmins, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Charles H. Duane of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, W. B. O. Field, Miss Winifred Folsom, Mrs. A. Francke, Samuel Frothingham, Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin, Frank Jay Gould, (who has not given up all his dogs, as reported;) Dr. D. L. Haight, Rowland P. Keasbey, Miss Cornelia Le Roy, Miss Madelon Matthews, Munson Morris, J. Pierpont Morgan, Herbert Parsons, H. Mason Raborg, E. Willard Roby, W. Coleman Rogers, S. M. Roosevelt, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Miss Waterbury, A. Clinton Wilmerding, Mrs. Kernochan, and R. D. Winthrop.

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Harry Lehr had better look to his laurels or Emperor William will leave him behind in the race for leadership in society, so far at least as new and startling attempts at innovations in social customs are concerned. Germany's war lord has an advantage over Newport's Harry in that his leadership is sure to be followed. News of the latest novelty in social deportment, which was first observed at the Kaiser's dinner table, and which has since been taken up by his entire official family, including every Lieutenant, Admiral, and "Geheimen Ober-Regierungs-Rath," has just been brought to this country by an American woman who was recently the guest of some high German officials.

She first encountered the remarkable custom at the dinner table of Gen. Freiherr von W. The guests were few in number, only a dozen and a half of the most select. There were, however, as many servants as guests, a footman standing behind each chair. The dinner was most elaborate and the number of courses appeared to be endless. When everybody had tasted of every dish—it being poor taste to refuse and poorer still to eat more than a mouthful of anything—when the toast to the Kaiser had been drunk and the cordials had been served, there was brought on by the footmen a combination of several glasses, one of which was placed in front of each guest. The contrivance consisted of a beautiful bowl of cut glass on a plate of silver, and within the bowl stood a handsome tumbler filled with water.

The American woman thought this rather an elaborate way of serving finger bowls, and was watching to see what the others would do, when to her surprise she found that instead of pouring the water into the bowl, everybody took a good sip of the water, rinsed his or her mouth, and then spat the water into the cut glass bowl with such neatness that not a drop was spilled. Finger bowls there were not, but there were napkins, and when all had wiped their fingers they arose, and here came another surprise. The whole company joined hands and formed a ring around the table, so that the startled American expected to see them perform a wild ring-a-rosy dance around the festive board. But they did not. Instead they bowed stiffly toward the centre of the table, and everybody solemnly and instantaneously, as if by command, wished each other "gesegnete mahlzeit."

Adjournament was then taken to the drawing room, where coffee and cigarettes were offered "all around," the American woman creating great surprise by declining the cigarettes, a refusal which brought forth the statement that all American women who moved in high German society smoked cigarettes.

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The discussion which is agitating Washington just at present as to the right of certain officials to use on the hats of their coachmen the cockade is not a new one. The solution is extremely simple, but questions of etiquette seem to bother very much the present authorities at the White House, and some very ridiculous blunders have been made. In this country the rule, which has been drawn from that of foreign Governments, is that the use of the cockade is limited to foreign representatives to a Government, to commissioned officers of the army, navy, and militia, to the Governors of States, Mayors of cities, and to the Grand Marshal and members of the President's Council. The Herald's College abroad is extremely strict on this point, and there is a tax on certain armorial bearings, and such ornaments or badges of distinction as the cockade. In New York a few years ago everybody who wanted to have a smart brougham insisted upon the cockade, whether they were or were not entitled to it. Mr. James J. Van Alen assumed it when he was waiting to take his place as Minister to Italy, and he keeps it up now. It is only a matter here of correct or incorrect usage. Secretary Cortelyou, it seems, has assumed it. The President is quite a believer in matters of form, and since cockades have been put into use in Washington by the White House everybody is using them. Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld has called attention to some of the recent discussions in London on this point. Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Bonynge of San Francisco, has refused to pay a tax upon the use of a coronet. He insists that the law reads that a tax must be paid on those who bear arms, but that a coronet and for that matter a cockade is not a shield, a coat of arms, or a crest. It has been decided that Viscount Deerhurst has only a courtesy title, and that he is really a commoner and that he can put all the ornaments he chooses on his carriages, as he is not entitled to bear arms until he succeeds his father, the Earl of Coventry.

In New York Whitelaw Reid is entitled to the cockade, but he never uses it. By the same law Gen. Corbin and Mayor McClellan would also be allowed to have this ornament to their liveries. Gen. Corbin lives at Governors Island and frequently employs the elevated trains as a method of conveyance, and Mayor McClellan is the most democratic of officials, has no liveries, and walks up and down from his house to the City Hall every day. Other people, however, without any right to these marks of rank, use them quite indiscriminately.

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Another remarkable practice in New York is the indication of family colors by velvet collars on coachmen's and footmen's coats and by ribbons and rosettes near the ears of the horses. Deep red and scarlet are the favorite colors and these indicate the equipage of several members of the Iselin family and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Violet is also used in profusion and gives a funereal appearance to many of the equipages. Olive green once so popular is not so much in fashion.

Mrs. Ogden Mills has a state coach with coachman and second man seated very high on the box. It has been conceded that the best liveries and best-groomed horses and men are those used by the Cornelius Vanderbilts. In fact, the entire Vanderbilt family display excellent taste in their appointments, in motors, John Jacob Astor is far in the lead. This week he has been driving up and down Fifth Avenue in a high barouche looking machine, with none of the ugliness of the low flat aspect of the famous bright red and glaring white "devils." The motor is a modest black and is lined with the richest of dark maroons.

The driver's seat is very high, and Col. Astor drives the machine himself. This week, he has been wearing a long paletot overcoat trimmed profusely with brown fur. He wisely keeps to the derby hat; otherwise so tall is he perched upon this very high seat he would present the appearance of a giant. Col. Astor never wears goggles or automobile coats or any of the chauffeur appliances, and he has not acquired the automobile face. He really looks as if he was enjoying it all, and no doubt he is.

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This is the time of the year for racquets. The Racquet Club will hold its annual tournament, in which Clarence Mackay and other well-known players will participate. At Tuxedo the racquet tournament began on Friday, and will hold over until after Washington's Birthday. This is one of the events of the year at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, and every room at the clubhouse has been taken.

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ECCENTRIC TIDAL GLACIERS OF ALASKA

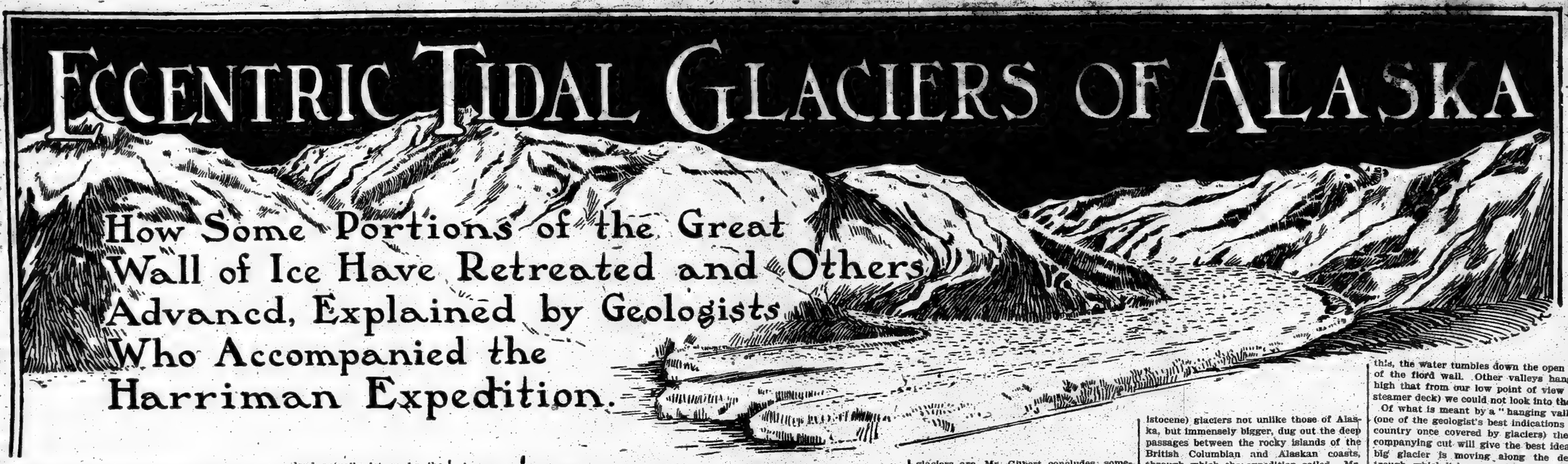

How Some Portions of the Great Wall of Ice Have Retreated and Others Advanced, Explained by Geologists Who Accompanied the Harriman Expedition.

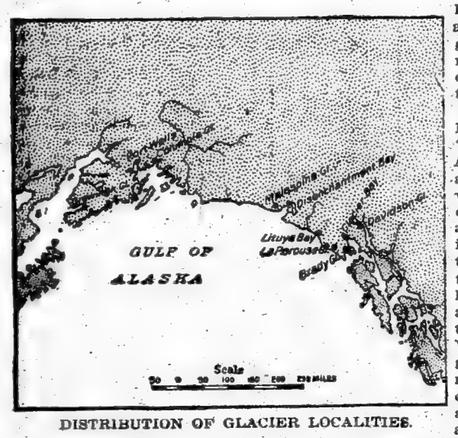

DISTRIBUTION OF GLACIER LOCALITIES.

IT was in the Summer of 1899 that E. H. Harriman organized and conducted at his own expense an expedition to Alaska, since more or less known to fame as the Harriman expedition. It was originally planned as a holiday excursion for Mr. Harriman's family and a few friends intent upon hunting in regions less tame than the Adirondacks. Yet out of this holiday jaunt have grown four very thick volumes about Alaska, the third of which (about to be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co.) is concerned with the subject of glaciers and what the ice has done toward carving into shape the rugged western coast of this continent. Mr. Harriman, when it came to setting out with his ship and his family and his friends with their guns and fishing tackle, added to the equipment twenty-five scientists—ethnologists, zoologists, botanists, geologists, and geographers—and gave to these investigators the privilege of mapping out the route. The geologists were Dr. William H. Dall of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Geological Survey, John Muir, (who had already explored among Alaska glaciers and had one of them named for him,) Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson of Amherst College, Dr. Charles Palache of Harvard, and Grove K. Gilbert of the United States Geological Survey.

The expedition started from Seattle, Washington, May 31, 1899, and steamed northward along the so-called "inside passage"—that network of deep waterways lying among the rocky islands of British Columbia and Southern Alaska—to Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal—which is a sort of ocean blind alley. Westward of Lynn Canal extends the crescent-shaped shore of the Gulf of Alaska, represented on the accompanying map.

Making rugged the inner edge of this crescent are deep bays, branching into steep-walled inlets or fiords, which for the most part end abruptly against the ice cliff of a glacier which fills the upper part of the fiord valley. The expedition spent five days in Glacier Bay, the first of these indentations as you come from eastward, and the scientists went ashore and camped near the Muir Glacier.

Afterward the party touched at Sitka and then passed along the crescent-shaped coast just mentioned, stopping at the glacier called La Perouse, sailing into Yakutat, or, more picturesquely, Disenchantment Bay, with its glacier-headed fiords, and up Prince William Sound into Port Wells and its fiords—all rich in glaciers. The further westward course lay along the southern coast of the Alaska peninsula and among the Aleutian Islands to Plover Bay in the Czar's province of Siberia, and the ship, upon the return journey, followed the same coast eastward and southward, affording more opportunity for observation. The whole party was back at Seattle on July 30, just two months after the start. Now, after four years—fact eloquently illustrative of the deliberate ways of scientists—Grove Karl Gilbert provides a very clear and careful narrative of the details of his own and his companions' Summer study of Alaska glaciers. Some of the things he has to tell are new, and much is of interest to the unscientific public, curious about Alaska chiefly because some lucky men have found gold there, because it is land actually let go by the apparently insatiable land-grasping Russian, and is, more by accident than any other thing, United States territory.

In the first place, to use Mr. Gilbert's own words, "nearly all the glaciers of Alaska are comprised within a belt of moderate width, which follows the southern coast from the Aleutian Islands to Portland Canal. Curving about the great bight of the Pacific Ocean known as the Gulf of Alaska, this belt has a length of 1,000 miles, and its extreme width near the middle is about 250 miles. Within it the arrangement of glaciers is irregular, but the more important groups occupy the middle region, while at the ends they are comparatively sparse and small."

This coast, here described from the west eastward, was that skirted by the Harriman expedition in its two months' cruise going and coming.

The explanation of the massing of the ice rivers here—leaving the west coast of Alaska glacierless—is fortunately not too scientific for the lay understanding, and lies in the peculiarities of the adjacent sea. The general circulation of the Pacific Ocean sweeps into the Gulf of Alaska a current of water warmed in the tropics and still retaining, after its travels, so much heat that its temperature is considerably above the average of waters in that latitude. The air currents, passing inshore over this warmer water, and becoming loaded with moisture in the passage, grow cold again as they blow over the cooler land beyond, the more so, as these coasts are mountainous—Mount St. Elias stands in the midst of it—and the landward flowing air is forced into higher and higher and colder and colder regions as it advances. The water-carrying power of cold air being very much less than that of warm air, and the air, moreover, growing thinner as it rises, the moisture comes down as rain and more plentiful snow, piling up in the mountains vast névés—banks of this snow—which fill all the higher valleys below the snow line and suffer little loss by evaporation or melting. Constantly piling up and wasting little, this snow mass as it grows greater, heavier, and more compact, pushes its way down the mountain valleys, squeezing itself at last into clear, blue ice which (except for its slowness) flows down toward the sea like a river—in other words, is a glacier.

On the western coast the conditions are different. The water of Bering Sea, which lies practically outside the circulation of the Pacific Ocean, is of the normal coldness of sea water in such a latitude. Its power to charge air currents with moisture is small, especially in Winter, and, though the Winter temperature over the adjacent land is low, the snowfall is not heavy. There are no great mountains to concentrate the snowfall, and the snow of Winter, being spread over the plains or caught by ranges of moderate height, is dissipated by the melting and evaporation of Summer.

Of the glaciers in the glacier zone above described some are distinguished as "Alpine," a term whose Swiss origin has no more connection with its meaning than this, that "Alpine" glaciers in Alaska (as in Switzerland) are such as do not reach the sea. The other kind, which do reach the sea, Mr. Gilbert calls "tidal." These, as most people know, by pushing out into the sea what geologists call the "snout," and having this snout broken off piecemeal by the action of the waves, produce icebergs. The geologists, by the way, speak of this process as the "calving of icebergs." Obviously the alpine glaciers melting half way to the sea are the mothers not of bergs, but of rivers, but since the Harriman expedition was a coasting voyage, with only brief landward reconnaissances, the Harriman observations concern chiefly the tidal glaciers. The facts collected by the expedition when compared with previous observations made by others exhibit a certain eccentricity of behavior on the part of these Alaska tidal glaciers which at the first blush appears to defy reason and nature. For, while the most have receded markedly in the last hundred years, some obdurate icefields—though with waning glaciers for near neighbors to right and to left of them—have advanced unmistakably in the same time.

PUSH-MORAINE NEAR LA PEROUSE GLACIER.
The glacier is out of sight at the left. The moraine, here 10 feet high, is crowded against forest trees, and includes crushed trees. Photographed in June, 1899.

Very interesting is the record of the Muir Glacier, exhibited here in a map. This is the largest of the group about the various arms or fiords of Glacier Bay. It is the most accessible; every schoolboy reads about it in his geography, and tourist steamers visit it every Summer. Muir saw it in 1880, and made notes and sketches. At that time the ice mass filled up Muir Inlet as far as a point represented on the map by an unfinished line of x's starting from the right. By 1886, when Wright observed the same glacier, the ice cliff had retreated northward about 4,000 feet to the line so marked. When Reid observed it in 1890 the ice cliff had further receded 3,500 feet to the line appropriately marked, but in 1892 the same observer found the ice cliff in a position some 700 feet further south than two years before. (He made two observations in each year, and all the lines are marked on the map.) In 1899 the Harriman expedition found the glacier sea wall 1,900 feet back of its 1892 position. All of which shows in nineteen years a rapid retreat for ten years, then a slow advance for two years, then a resumed retreat for seven years more, the net retreat in the whole nineteen years being something over a mile and a half.

Southward of the present glacier in Muir Inlet, and in Gacier Bay, beyond, nearly to the mouth, the shores are treeless and large tracts are almost destitute of vegetation. "A variety of facts shows," writes Mr. Gilbert, "that this barrenness is due to recent occupation of the surface by ice, and the extent of the barren zone measures the amount of modern recession of the glaciers. Another series of phenomena, including vestiges of a forest and remnants of a moraine delta (which is scientific for the peculiar deposit of rocks, gravel, and the like made at the sea end of a glacier) show that the epoch of expanded glaciers was preceded by an epoch of contracted glaciers when the ice occupied even less space than at present. Vancouver's narrative seems to show that at the time of his visit to the coast (1794) the ice was near its maximum. During the maximum epoch an ice flood not only filled Glacier Bay for thirty-five or forty miles, but submerged many islands and bordering hills from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. The sea front of that time made a continuous ice cliff ten miles long. Then the great trunk glacier gradually wasted, the ice cliff retreated up the bay, one by one the tributary ice streams were abandoned by the main trunk and left independent glaciers whose terminal ice cliffs retreated gradually up their several sea arms."

These glaciers, the Muir, the Reid, the Grand Pacific, the Johns Hopkins, have each one in the last twenty years continued this retreat. In that time, while the Muir was backing up a mile and a half, the Johns Hopkins retired three and a half miles, and the Grand Pacific as much. The retreat of the Grand Pacific past the mouth of one of its tributary ice-filled valleys made the Reid in that time an independent glacier with a sea cliff of its own, and this in time has retreated half a mile up its separate inlet.

"Fairweather Range, which bounds Glacier Bay on the southwest, presents its other face to the open ocean. Its seaward face is bold and lofty, and the greater part of it is above the snow line. From the ship's deck [writes Mr. Gilbert] we could trace its long glaciers from end to end. Between its base and the sea there is usually a narrow foreland, but this disappears toward the east and broadens toward the west. At several points it gathers the ice into massive piedmont sheets, and several of these approach or actually touch the sea. La Perouse, at whose edge we made a landing, is of this type, being fed by alpine glaciers from the slopes of the range. The ice cliff facing the ocean at this point has the general appearance of the front of the Muir Glacier, but its submerged profile is different. Instead of deep water it overlooks a shoal from which boulders project here and there, and we saw some small bergs stranded.

"The glacier, which further west presses against a timbered ridge, flows past its end to the sea, and thus the extremity of the ridge occupies a re-entrant angle in the margin of the glacier. Close to the angle a stream of water escaping from the glacier has crossed the ridge eroding a deep gash, in whose walls the structure of the ridge is revealed. The walls are not clothed by vegetation, but are somewhat cumbered by the trunks of forest trees fresh fallen from the crests on either side. The stream has been very active within the last decade or two, and it seems probable that all its work of erosion was performed within that period.

"The till (glacier-ground clay) had been pushed up into the forest, forming a heap several yards in height, and stones and earth were mingled with trunks of trees and other vegetable débris. It was evident that the forest had recently extended somewhat down the slope toward the present position of the ice, and that a temporary enlargement of the icefield had crowded it back. This had occurred so recently that a younger growth of trees had not yet started on the morainic ridge, (shown in the picture above.) The actual time since this advance culminated happens to be ascertainable, for the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross visited the place in 1895 and took a photograph which shows that the ice was then in actual contact with the forest.

Now, the scientist inquires why in the same region it happens that the minimum of one glacier can correspond with the maximum of another, and vice versa, and he hints at several independently ample explanations. For one thing, the slopes of glacier beds, and consequently velocities (or you may prefer to say slownesses) of glaciers vary greatly; and the distances of the feeding névés from the foot of the glaciers also differ. At the few-feet-a-year-rate of glacier motion, it may well make a difference of a century in the length of time an ice flood will take to reach the sea in different glaciers that the bed of one is of gradual slope and very sinuous, while that of the other is steep and straight. Or, again, it may be that the sources of supply of one glacier are open névés (or snowfields), of the other mountain ringed cups where wind and avalanche pile the snow as in a reservoir. Obviously a cycle of excessive snowfall would affect these glaciers differently.

To the westward of La Perouse, in Yakutat Bay, are half a dozen glaciers, all of which seem to be waning, though they have not suffered in the past hundred years a diminution comparable to that of the ice fields of Glacier Bay. The amount of ice shrinkage in the latter region indeed Mr. Gilbert is disposed to consider phenomenal and record breaking. After Yakutat Bay, the expedition examined in some detail the intricate inlets of Prince William Sound, many of these inlets lying among mountainous promontories and precipitous islands, and having the character of fiords or glacier hewn troughs. Columbia Glacier (named by the expedition) lies at the head of Columbia Bay, one of the arms of Prince William Sound, and stands practically at a maximum now. It was nearly as large in 1794, but there are things to show that it was probably much smaller at some period within the nineteenth century. About the numerous glaciers of Port Wells, another arm of Prince William Sound, past records are lacking, but these glaciers are, Mr. Gilbert concludes, somewhat smaller than at a maximum which may have occurred fifty to a hundred years ago.

The tributary glacier which joins the Harvard just before it reaches the sea, the one on the extreme left of the panorama, is appropriately and gallantly named "Radcliffe," and by way of following the considerate example set in choosing this name, all the small glaciers which enter the west side of College Fiord, from its head to its mouth, are named after independent women's colleges, in order, thus—Smith, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Wellesley. On the other side of the fiord (with an arrangement reminding one of that which used to prevail in country churches in the matter of the segregation of the sexes, and representing about the same relative proportions of male or female) is placed Amherst Glacier, with one whose shape (or the absence of any other member of the party clamorous to have his own college so coldly remembered) got it the name of Crescent. As has been said, Yale and Harvard stand at the top of the fiord, which is long and narrow. Following the fancy of a church just indulged, they may be considered to be the rector and his assistant. And perhaps Radcliffe, perched upon the chancel with the clergy, may be a lady organist—but it will not do to push the analogy too far.

Naturally there is a great deal about these glaciers that cannot be touched here. It is worth while, however, to mention some of Mr. Gilbert's observations with regard to the probable fashion in which in a more glacial age (scientifically denominated Pleistocene) glaciers not unlike those of Alaska, but immensely bigger, dug out the deep passages between the rocky islands of the British Columbian and Alaskan coasts, through which the expedition sailed. Mr. Gilbert was not, of course, the first scientist to note the many signs that these passages are the work of glaciers. Geologists have known for a long time that all this coast was once covered with an ice sheet of formidable thickness. However, it is the signs of the passage of this very ice sheet that people like to be able to recognize, and Mr. Gilbert has described these signs very cleverly.

It may be well to explain at once that the process by which a glacier carves out its bed is not entirely unlike the process of a river about the same business, but there are differences. As the ice stream moves down from its parent névé it naturally selects for itself ravines of downward tendency which may already have been eroded into V shape by streams of water. As the ice pushes its way down grade it plucks up from the bed great rocks and grinds them against other rocks as it goes forward. So, plucking and grinding, and being an obdurate substance averse to crowding itself into angular forms, it usually changes the valley of V shape into one of U shape, and, in general, its tendency is to smooth off corners, at the same time leaving great and small parallel scratches on the hills and rocks, where the gravel and stones imbedded in the ice have plowed furrows. Water, rolling its gravel and stones along, as everybody knows, rounds off the stones and leaves no such marks. A great moving ice shoot will therefore very effectually round off all the pinnacles of rock which it finds in its path, and a very big glacier in a sufficiently long time can cut a very deep groove. The channels of the "inside passage" are such grooves.

For instance, Discovery Passage and Johnstone Strait, separating part of Vancouver Island from various minor islands and the mainland, constitute a fiord seventy miles long. "With little exception, its walls of rock are steep at the water's edge, and for some distance above and below. The Central depth of the water varies from less than 200 to more than 1,000 feet, the immediate walls are 1,000 to 2,000 feet high, curving back to rounded summits. On the mainland side the fiord is joined by many troughs of similar depth and character, and by a few hanging valleys. From Vancouver Island it is joined by many hanging valleys. The sills of the hanging valleys best seen lie from 200 to 500 feet above the tide, and are evidently carved from the rock. Below each sill the contours of the main trough are continuous without any deflection toward the side valley, and the draining stream has only begun its work of grading its channel. A shallow trench is cut in the sill and, escaping from this, the water tumbles down the open face of the fiord wall. Other valleys hang so high that from our low point of view (the steamer deck) we could not look into them."

Of what is meant by a "hanging valley" (one of the geologist's best indications of a country once covered by glaciers) the accompanying cut will give the best idea. A big glacier is moving along the deeper trough, which it has carved out to its proper U shape. A little glacier is moving along the smaller trough, which also, is carved U shape. The little ice river, the chances are, will not have carved its trough so deeply as the other. For it has less carving power, nor will it pile its ice so high above the bed. When it intersects the bigger glacier its surface level will naturally adjust itself to the surface level of the bigger stream, but in order to deliver its burden of ice to the other current it does not have to cut its own bed down to the level of the bottom of the deeper trough. It does not so cut it down. The trough bottoms remain at different levels and when both glaciers are gone there will be a valley entering the larger valley on a level much higher, the "sill" of its "gate" as it were hanging on the side of the larger valley, and, if the valley wall is very steep, looking from below like a crescent shaped parapet—an effect pretty well illustrated by the accompanying cut of a hanging valley on Prince Royal Island as seen from the water of the fiord which occupies what was once the trough of the bigger glacier. Such were the hanging valleys mentioned by Mr. Gilbert above.

One of the most striking of the pictures provided in the Harriman Expedition report is that here reproduced of Latuya Bay. This bay is T shaped, the staff of the T representing the strait which connects with the outer water. The surrounding walls are precipitous. Inside, at both ends of the cross of the T, are seen glaciers, whose frontal cliffs meet the waters of the bay and whose ice fields fill to right and left portions of the same trough which is occupied by the bay. Another interesting thing is an inquiry into the question whether the "calving of icebergs" is brought about by the weight of the ice breaking off such parts as are pushed out into the sea or by the upward force of the water tending to lift the "snout" of the glacier and so break it. Mr. Gilbert produces arguments both ways, and in spite of the superior lightness of ice to water, seems to incline to the theory that the bergs are usually pushed "over the edge" as it were.

Then there is something of the effect of the waves made by a glacier with a deep sea facing its frontal cliff and at certain seasons of the year dropping from that cliff whole litters of icebergs every day. As each new-born iceberg falls into the water with a noise like to the booming of great guns, says Mr. Gilbert, the impact sets going a great wave and his observation of a certain rocky islet in Yakutat Bay led him to the conclusion that the effect of such berg-produced waves in wearing away the rock and forming bluff overhanging cliffs was fairly comparable to the like effect of wind waves. He adds that the surf due to these berg waves was so heavy that landing a boat upon the isle was dangerous.

Yet another matter of curious interest and with a curious name is the Dying Glacier. Examples of such glaciers are found perched upon a saddle and left high and dry. The lower portions of the old glacier trough behind them and before them have been bared of ice, but in some fashion this part hangs on a mass of ice slowly melting and evaporating itself out of existence. The explanation of the phenomenon is (perhaps) some upheaval of land, or it may be that some change in the pressure of the original feeding névé has sent its glacier streams down some other trough and all except the part caught upon the saddle has slipped one way or another—the lower part perhaps into the sea by its old path—the rearward part backward into the new channel. These dying glaciers may take a couple of centuries or more in the dying—but they must go.

HARVARD GLACIER, JUNE, 1899.
The observer is on the water, about seven miles from the glacier. Its tidal cliff is more than two miles wide, and is 350 feet high at the great medial moraines. The head of the glacier, far distant at the right, is not visible. Of the four tributaries visible the only one which has received a name is the Radcliffe, at the extreme left.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING ORIGIN OF HANGING VALLEYS.

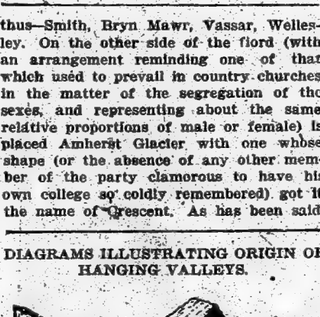

A terrestrial block containing a trunk glacier and tributary with well adjusted channels.

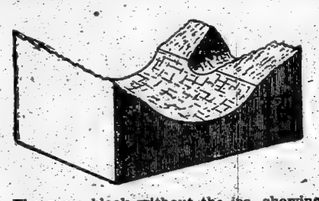

The same block without the ice, showing the adjusted glacier channels. The trunk channel is deeper than the tributary; the tributary channel is a hanging valley on the side of the trunk channel.

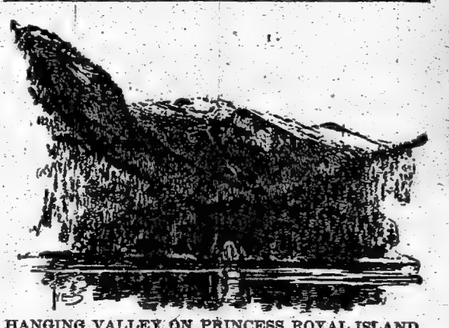

HANGING VALLEY ON PRINCESS ROYAL ISLAND, B. C., SEEN FROM FRAZER REACH.

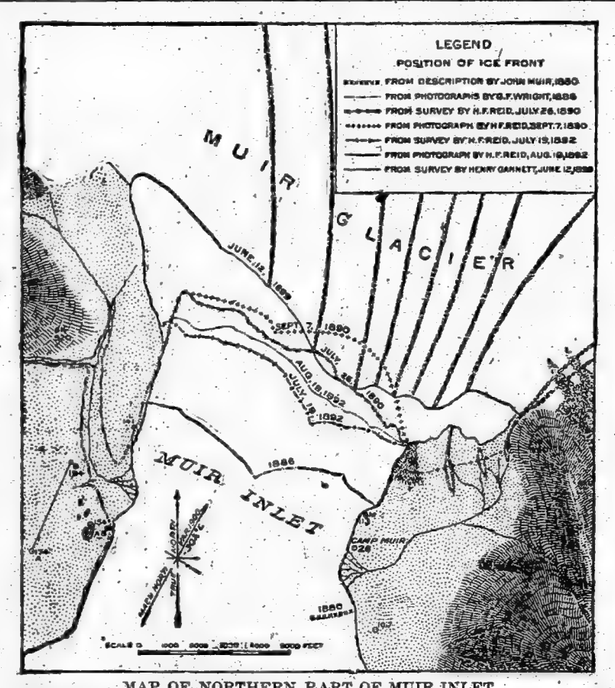

MAP OF NORTHERN PART OF MUIR INLET.
Showing position of front of Muir Glacier at various dates. Reid's survey stations are indicated each by a letter, dot, and circle, with figures showing height in feet above mean tide. A and B were the extremities of his base line.

HEAD OF LITUYA BAY.

New High School for Boys

Features To Be Included in the Permanent Home of De Witt Clinton Pupils.

ALTHOUGH the De Witt Clinton High School for Boys was organized nearly seven years ago as the first institution of its kind established in the Borough of Manhattan, it has not yet been furnished with a permanent home. The 3,000 pupils are still scattered in temporary quarters in different parts of the city. The school was first organized by Dr. John T. Buchanan in the old school house in West Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, of which the venerable Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, was Principal for many years, and as the number of the pupils increased the Board of Education from time to time assigned portions of certain elementary schools for their use, until now there are five such schools so occupied, to the great inconvenience of pupils and teachers, and to the detriment of the standing of the school.

The present site for the De Witt Clinton School, which is on the west side of Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, met with such a determined opposition that it was at one time also abandoned and another site was sought. Notwithstanding the continued effort, one that was satisfactory to a majority of the Board of Education apparently could not be found, and after two years spent in futile discussion and opposition the Tenth Avenue site was finally adopted against the protests of a number of members, and C. B. J. Snyder, the architect and Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, was directed to draw the plans, which were adopted by the board, and finally on Dec. 30 last the contract for the erection of the building was let to Thomas Cockerill & Son for $603,000. There had been previously a contract awarded to Patrick Sullivan for $47,400 for the excavation of the rock and earth and building the foundation walls up to the grade level, thus the cost of the general construction of the building, exclusive of the interior fittings, electrical work, elevators, plumbing, &c., will be $650,400. The work of excavation has been going on as rapidly as the inclement weather has permitted, and it is expected that early in the Spring the erection of the steel skeleton of the building will be fairly on its way.

The building will be erected on the west side of Tenth Avenue, taking in the face of the whole block between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and will be somewhat on the plan of the letter H, which has been followed in the erection of the Lydia Wadleigh High School. The main front is to face on Tenth Avenue. It will occupy a site of 202 feet frontage on Tenth Avenue and 200 feet on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and will contain a sub-basement or cellar, a basement, and above this five stories and an attic. The structure is designed somewhat after the style of the Flemish Renaissance, with large gables and dormers on the various fronts, covered by high pitched roofs. To the level of the second story window sills the structure will be of limestone; above this of brick trimmed with terra cotta.

In the sub-basement will be placed the heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus, and there will necessarily be a large space for coal and wood storage.

The main floor of the auditorium, together with the gymnasiums, natatorium, and locker rooms, will occupy the greater part of the basement, the entrances from Tenth Avenue and from Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets leading, by means of stairways, directly to the main floor of the auditorium and gymnasium.

The first floor will contain the gallery and upper part of the auditorium, and the office for the Principal and his clerks, offices for the Superintendents, and class and drawing rooms. The main entrance to the building from Tenth Avenue will lead directly to the floor, and will be approached through a large loggia or covered porch, 35 feet in length and 10 feet deep. The ceiling of this loggia will be of stone and formed with intersecting or grain vaults. From the loggia eight single doors will lead to the main foyer, from which will open corridors to the right and left. It is the intention that all the pupils attending the school shall enter through this loggia, thus greatly facilitating the supervision of the large body of pupils.

From the second floor and above the projected building assumes the shape of the letter H, the roof of the auditorium stopping at this level, thus forming a large court, by which ample light and air will be furnished to the adjoining classrooms. Skylights placed on the roof of the auditorium will supply light to this large hall in the most approved manner.

The second floor of the building will be given over to biological laboratories, library, drawing and class rooms, and a small gymnasium, together with auxiliary closets, storerooms, and lavatories. The third floor will be arranged similarly to the second, with biological laboratories in the north wing directly above those on the second floor, and laboratories for physics in the south wing, the balance of this floor being given up to teachers and classrooms, study halls, and various offices and storerooms. Classrooms, study halls, and library will be placed on the fourth floor, and on the fifth floor above will be placed laboratories for chemistry, study halls, lecture rooms, and classrooms. A large and well-appointed luncheon room will be provided in the attic, with every facility for supplying lunch to a large number of pupils in a short space of time.

The interior of the building has been studied with much care. The foyer and entrances will be finished in marble, with ornamented plaster ceilings, and it is the intention to finish the walls and ceiling of the auditorium with ornamented plaster work and to decorate them in an artistic manner. Large spaces at the right and left of the stage in the auditorium have been provided with mural paintings, and provision has been made for a pipe organ.

The building will provide accommodations for 4,000 pupils, and the auditorium will have a capacity for about 2,000 sittings.

THE NEW DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The Basis of Japan's War Spirit

Merchants Whose Every Interest Will Suffer by a Conflict Determined to End Russia's Armed Menace to the Peace of the Orient.

ARMED Russia is a menace to the peace of the Orient, just as Napoleon was a continual menace to the peace of Europe."

This statement, made by Soichiro Asano, President of the Japanese Steamship Company, owning the three vessels Hongkong Maru, American Maru, and Nippon Maru, recently acquired by the Japanese War Office, but previously a part of the Pacific Mail System plying between San Francisco, Hawaii, Japan, and China, is the real basis of the war spirit in Japan.

And this significant action on the part of the War Office recalls an interesting afternoon spent at the palatial residence of Mr. Asano at Shinagawa, one of the suburbs of Tokio.

I first met Mr. Asano in his office in Tokio in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Shirashi, when we discussed the commercial relations between the United States and Japan, so far as they applied to the carrying trade of the Pacific. This meeting with Mr. Asano resulted in the establishment of such friendly relations that he invited me to call again upon my return to Japan from the Philippine Islands, where I proposed to be gone some two or three months, hence my visit to his house last October.

The subject uppermost at that time in the Japanese mind was the pending strained relations with Russia, and in the course of our conversation the position occupied by the younger element and more progressive spirit in Japanese national life was very strongly championed by both Mr. Asano and Mr. Shirashi. While seated at a many-course home dinner, these two gentlemen put aside the natural Oriental reserve and talked very freely and forcibly upon the subject that lay nearest the Japanese heart, the defense against Russian aggression. To fully understand and appreciate the Japanese, it must be borne in mind that they are always loath to say anything that will in any way hurt the feelings of a friend or a guest, and for that reason it is difficult to learn their real thoughts.

It is owing to this fact that Americans, in particular, find it difficult in dealing with the Japanese, the Japanese concealing from them their wants, from a national standpoint, fearing that they may say something that may be considered impolite, or that will hurt the Americans' feelings. On this occasion America was but slightly mentioned, and when she was the relations between the two countries were frankly stated. I asked Mr. Asano what the position of the so-called younger element of Japan was toward Russia, and why such hostility was shown, and his answer was the above striking statement that armed Russia menaced the peace of the Orient, just as Napoleon I. was a continual menace to the peace of all Europe.

But can Japan alone cope with Russia? I asked. With a smile he answered: "That remains to be seen. For myself, I advocate war with Russia; not war over Manchuria, or over Korea, but war for the disarming of Russia. Japan is not as poor as people imagine. She has not been taxed to her full capacity, and if Japan were sure that she could destroy the fleets and armament of Russia, even by the sacrifice of her own fleets and army, it would be cheaper for her to do so than to continue the ever-increasing investment in the battleships, fortifications, and armament necessary to keep pace with the increasing armies and navies of Russia. We would be willing to lose practically all of our navy if we could succeed in destroying the navy and fortifications of Russia."

Ask No Country's Assistance.

I asked him then about the friendship existing between England and Japan and what Japan might ask of England in case of war. His reply was that they asked nothing of England, nor the United States, nor any other country during the prosecution of war, if war must come, but if Japan was successful and disarmed Russia in the Orient, she hoped that England and the United States would join with her in refusing to allow Russia to again maintain her fortifications and navies on the borders of China. "Why," said he, "even France and Germany should be willing to join in preventing Russia from again disturbing the peace of the Orient, because as time goes by, unless checked, Russia's armies and navy on the borders of China will be so great that it will be impossible for the combined influence of all the European countries, the United States, and Japan to prevent her from taking possession of China."

I then asked him why Japan was so much interested in Russia's occupation of Manchuria. He said that they had no feeling except that in taking Manchuria Russia would take Korea, and by using Korea as a base of supplies, Japan would lie practically at the mercy of Russia, because Korea in the hands of an enemy would practically separate the Island Empire into two parts.

"Japan," he said, "is fighting for her life, and if she strikes at all she should strike now."

It is evident that the opinion of the younger nobles, or younger element, has had great weight with the Government, because Mr. Asano assured me that the ships of his company would not be taken by the Japanese War Office unless war was unavoidable. It is also evident that Japan must have some assurance from England, and perhaps some of the other Continental powers, that if she succeeds in breaking Russia's power in Korea and Manchuria, they will join with her in preventing Russia from again building up her military establishments in those countries.

RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

For an hour or more these gentlemen discussed the dangers of the Oriental situation, until coffee and cigarettes were served, which turned us from the subject of war to that of peace, and we touched upon the commercial relations between the United States and Japan. Here an animated little conversation took place in Japanese between Mr. Asano and Mr. Shirashi, which Mr. Shirashi laughingly explained to me by saying that he intended to tell me, much against Mr. Asano's wishes, some of the causes which might lead to friction between the United States and Japan.

He first called attention to the action of the United States which confined the trade of the Philippine Islands between the Philippines, Hawaii, and the mainland of the United States to American vessels. He said this was resented by all the Japanese merchants as well as the shipping interests in Japan for the reason that under the treaty, which expires in 1908, the United States vessels have the right to trade between the treaty ports of Yokohama, Kobi, and Nagasaki. He called my attention to the fact that in the International Commercial Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1899, the Japanese delegates protested against this action on the part of the United States. Now, should the United States refuse to allow the Japanese to participate in this trade, when 1908 comes, Japan will undoubtedly refuse to allow American vessels to participate in the Japanese coastwise trade. This would place the American ships at a disadvantage and naturally the silk and tea trade between the United States and Japan would go to the Canadian Pacific line, which could still enjoy the coastwise privileges of Japan, particularly as Australia proposes reciprocal coastwise trade privileges with Japan.

How would the United States regard the passage of strict coastwise laws in Japan? he asked me. Would it be looked upon as a friendly act? I had to answer that it would not be considered a friendly act.

"And yet," he said, "this is what you have done to us. Supposing that Japan in consideration of England's friendship granted English ships special exemption in the coastwise laws, could the United States object, especially when it is reciprocal between Australia and Japan?" I answered by saying that, while the United States could not look upon it with favor, they would certainly be estopped from criticising such an act.

Another cause of friction, he stated, was the manner in which the enforcement of our immigration laws was carried out in reference to first-class passengers in transit through the United States, and he asked me what the United States would say if Japan requested the privilege of establishing in the United States the same Japanese quarantine regulations that the United States has in Japan, particularly, he added, as the Japanese quarantine is far more strict than the American.

I could but reply that the United States would either have to grant Japan's request or remove her own officials from Japan.

He then laughed and remarked that one of the causes of irritation to the Japanese was the fact that so many of the officials of the United States place the educated Japanese gentleman in the same class with the Chinese coolie, and added that he only made this statement in order that I might see that the Japanese people were thinking about these questions.

ALONZO H. STEWART.

George's Foresight.

Washington had just cut down the cherry tree.

"Now," said he, viewing the small piece of tree left standing, "I can go on the stump."

Which was the beginning of his political career.

The Reason Men Do Not Marry

By Dorothy Dix.

THE other night a famous Philadelphia divine preached a sermon on "The Education of Our Daughters, What It Should Be," in which he said many sensible things, but he wound up with the startling declaration that the reason that men do not marry is because women are so ignorant—particularly because they are so ignorant of domestic affairs.

About six million highly educated old maids will at once arise in meeting, upon hearing these words, and inform the philosophic parson that he doesn't know what he is talking about; that a blue ribboned diploma is a handicap and not a help in catching a husband; and that the M. A. after a college girl graduate's name is seldom called upon to spell Ma.

From time immemorial women have been married because they had peachy complexions or golden hair or velvety eyes, but never because they had brains. They have been married because they possessed money or social position or political pull, but never because they possessed erudition. To be called strong-minded is still considered an aspersion on a woman's character, and for a débutante to get the reputation of being clever is as blighting to her prospects for having beaus as a scandal. No mother who was going to bring out a young daughter in society, no astute matron who was going to have a girl visit her and wanted her to be admired and have attention, would think of bragging of her superior intelligence and cultivation. Instead, she would conceal the fact of her having taken the medal in higher mathematics at college as carefully as she would the defect if the girl had false teeth.

Of course this should not be thus. It merely is, and nobody's experience or observation is going to bear out the preacher's assertion that the reason men don't marry is because women are ignorant. If that were true, and men were really seeking learned wives, and moaning because they were not, the college-bred girl would be at a premium matrimonially instead of a discount, and there would be such a stampede of women to the fountains of knowledge as the world has never seen. For what man wants woman to be she is, and the reason that the average girl is as silly and flighty as she appears is because she sees that the less she knows, and the sillier she acts, the more she pleases man, and the better chance she has of making a good marriage.

The most cursory glance around any social circle will show that a fluffy-haired little ingénue without two ideas in her head will be in demand for parties and balls and theatres, and have to cut her dances in two to go around among her partners, while the earnest student is left undisturbed by man to the pleasures of a quiet evening at home with our best authors.

Nor is this without reason. Primarily it is based on suitability and congeniality. The average American man is not highly educated in books. He goes into business instead of going to college, and when he starts out to marry he doesn't go on a still hunt for a wife who is keyed up to a Tannhäuser pitch of culture while he is still on an Anhauser plane. He wants somebody whose ideas and thoughts and interests gibe with his own; one who prefers farce comedy to grand opera, and the daily papers to Maeterlinck philosophy, and whose general information won't be a standing reproach to his ignorance of everything but his own business.

Besides this, every man desires, and rightly, to be an oracle to his own wife. When God made man of taller stature than he did woman He intended that she should look up and not down, and this wise provision of nature is defied at one's peril. As long as a woman begins every sentence with "John says so and so" about the matter under discussion it is a guarantee of domestic happiness strong enough to draw money on at the bank. Everything is going smoothly in that house. The woman is marveling at her luck in having married an understudy to Solomon, and the man is filled with peaceful complacency at having a wife that can appreciate him at his just worth; but in a family where the wife is superior and corrects her husband's grammar and pronunciation, a discriminating ear can hear the skeleton rattling its bones in the closet. The man is afraid of his wife, and she looks down on him with the pitying contempt that knowledge always has for ignorance.

So far as the great mass of people are concerned, it is utter folly to say that the general young man doesn't marry because of the ignorance of the women. As a plain matter of fact the average girl is better educated than the average boy because she stays in school longer, and when she leaves school she has more time to read. It is the women and not the men who support the literary clubs and raid the public libraries, and just taking them by and large, any ordinary business young man can shut his eyes and make a grab in the dark and get a wife that knows as much as he does.

And it must be said for the rank and file that this complaint that women are not smart enough for them and that the reason that they stay single is because they can't find wives intelligent enough to entertain them does not come from the average man. When he thinks of a woman's disabilities, lack of knowledge is never one of them, for a woman's ignorance never disgusts a man. He thinks it cute and innocent for her not to know things, and he never loves her so well as when he can sit down and explain to her why Panama panned out as it did, and Steel slumped, while she murmurs her admiration and awe of the mighty masculine intellect. Would any man exchange this delightful ignorance, and the joy of enlightening it, for the most profound knowledge of politics or the most subtle grasp of the money situation? Nay, verily. It is worthy of note that of the only two women in this country who have ever really understood politics and finance—Gail Hamilton and Hetty Green—one lived and died an old maid, while the other left her husband at the post as it were.

Even in the cases where men are highly educated themselves and when one might suppose they would be on the outlook for a cultured woman who could be their intellectual companion, the college-bred woman is far from being a hot favorite. Half of the extremely clever men you know are married to women who are so stupid they have hardly enough sense to come in out of the rain. So generally is this the case that it is almost an axiom that the brighter a man is the duller the wife he chooses. Whether it really rests a man who has had to coruscate for the public all day to come home to a wife with a batter pudding brain and a ping-pong range of conversation, no one knows, but certain it is that a dull woman possesses a fascination for a clever man that a clever woman never does, and it is Minnie and not Minerva who is oftenest asked to share the halo of the genius.

As for the second reason given by the clergyman for the increase of celibacy among his sex, lack of domestic knowledge among women, that ought to be true, but it isn't. If a man declined to marry a girl until he was assured that she knew how to keep house, if he refused to forsake the comforts of his club for the uncertain joys of housekeeping with any woman until he had actual physical proof that she could make bread that was not a menace to life and broil a steak that didn't incite to crime, he would be merely acting the part of prudence. Unfortunately before marriage no man takes these things into consideration. He has an idea that a knowledge of how to keep house, and manage servants, and bulldoze the iceman, comes to a woman by nature, as Dogberry thought a knowledge of reading and writing did to men, and with just as much reason.

The foundation of all domestic happiness is laid on a clean hearth. There can be no health, nor prosperity, nor peace in an ill-kept home, yet for all that men utterly ignore these elemental conditions of daily life before marriage. No lover asks his sweetheart the prosaic questions: Can you cook? Can you make your own clothes? and Can you patch my trousers? Nor can it make any difference whether she answered yea or nay. He doesn't marry her because she can cook, and assuredly he doesn't refrain from marrying her because she can't.

Still further proof that it is not woman's lack of domestic knowledge that bars man out of the Eden of a happy home is found in the fact that there is no wild rush to secure the girl who is a household treasure for a wife. Every one of us knows plenty of homely, quiet, thrifty, industrious girls who could stand a civil service examination in the cook book, and who possess every one of the requirements to make them howling belles if men really were so set upon domesticity in woman that they refused to marry without it, but none of us ever saw virtue rewarded in the shape of that kind of girl being besieged by beaus. On the contrary, she is invariably the girl who is left to pine upon the parent stem, until at last, in sheer desperation, she marries a curate or a widower with seven small children to keep from having spinster carved on her tombstone.

After marriage no doubt millions of men as they have wrested with dyspepsia acquired by their incompetent wives' bad housekeeping have put the domestic virtues above all the rest, and reflected that if they ever married again the woman would have to produce a recommendation as a cooking school graduate, but before marriage a girl's ability to run a house cuts no figure in her matrimonial chances. The man believes her to be a household angel as well as every other kind of an angel, and by the time he finds out better it is too late.

Many explanations may be offered for the alarming increase of celibacy among men, but with all due regard for the clergyman, ignorance among women, whether it be ignorance of books or ignorance of household affairs, is not one of them. The real reason that men don't marry is because they don't want to, and we shall just have to let it go at that.

DOROTHY DIX.

Hoch of Kansas

His Sudden Rise from Country Editor to Governor of His State.

KANSAS' latest political revolt has brought to the fore a most interesting character, the country editor, who is to be the next Governor of the State. At the Christmas holidays he was sticking type for his modest weekly paper; now he is in demand all over the Commonwealth for speeches. He will be nominated by acclamation March 9 at the State Republican Convention to choose a candidate for Governor.

W. J. Bailey, the wealthy stockman and ex-Congressman, with his honeymoon only a few weeks away, will not receive a second term. He has formally withdrawn from the race. A year ago he was elected by 25,000 majority and had the Legislature in harmony with his faction.

Such is the Kansas way. Since the days of "Jim" Lane and Ingalls it has made a specialty of erratic politics. In 1888 it cast a Republican plurality of 80,000; in 1890 the Populists swept the State, and for a decade had a hold on the administration, with a large part of the Congressional delegation. It came back to Republicanism at last through the demise of the Populist organization and the acquisition of prosperity. It adopted laws for the protection of investment interests and seemed inclined to be quiet for a time. In 1902 the Republicans swept the State and were again in full power. The indications were that Mr. Bailey, who had been a popular man in the party, would have the two terms that had been given to every Governor of the party save one since the organization of the State.

Kansas revolted once because of prohibition; it was overturned again by hard times and poor crops, coupled with heavy debts; this time it has balked at a "machine." Gov. Bailey was a member of a very powerful organization that dictated the policy of the State Administration. It included the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Speaker of the House, the State Board of Charities, and many influential workers of the cities. But it did not have the farming communities. It employed 300 men during the session of the Legislature to wait on the 165 members. The expense bill of the extra help ran up to over $40,000. It expended large sums in appropriations and the State taxes were increased over $500,000. This is not much to a big Eastern State, but it means a great deal to Kansas. Not until the farmers went in to pay their taxes in December did they begin to "take the bit in their teeth," as one politician expressed it. Then they demanded a change. The State Convention was called for March 9 with the idea that the time would be too short for the farmers to organize.

Then came something unique in Western political history—a telephone campaign. Telephones and rural delivery routes did it. Kansas has rural delivery in every county except in the extreme southwest. Fast mail trains take the Kansas City papers 200 miles west in time for the starting of the wagons. By 10 o'clock the whole State, practically, is abreast with the news up to 2 o'clock that morning. Telephone lines cover almost as much territory. Thousands of farmers have lines to their homes, and every small village can be reached.

An auburn-haired railroad contractor with the prosaic name of Stubbs went to Topeka one day and decided to take charge of the farmers' campaign. He engaged quarters and a secretary and ordered the latter to send for fifty prominent men in various parts of the State. Letters were written and were ready to mail. Stubbs coolly tore them up.

"Telephone to them," he ordered.

"But some live six miles from town."

"Send for them—don't write any letters."

So the long-distance telephone was used and the campaign opened.

At Marion was E. W. Hoch, the editor of The Weekly Record, living in a modest story-and-a-half frame house and setting part of the type for his own paper. He had wanted to be State Printer, but the machine beat him. The farmers wanted him for Governor. One day over a thousand telegrams and letters were heaped on his desk, but he did not open them until he had finished setting type for the paper. Then he announced that he did not want to be Governor. Stubbs called another meeting. He had 500 men that time, and Hoch admitted that if he were nominated he would make the race. Then came the returns from the country districts. It was like the old Farmers' Alliance times. Precincts that had been for Mr. Bailey less than two years ago went unanimously for Hoch. Money rolled in to Stubbs from the short-grass country, thousands of dollars of it. Hoch made one or two speeches. In three weeks Gov. Bailey withdrew from the race and left the field to his rival. Stubbs issued a notice that he wanted no office of any kind and would accept none. The machine deserted its leader and Kansas had turned another political somersault.

Mr. Hoch is a plain liver, very religious, teacher in a Sunday school, and leader of a Methodist class meeting. He is likely to give Kansas the most sober and business-like administration it has ever known. He will be the first Governor to go into the State House untrammeled by pledges and with power to carry out his ideals without interference from pre-election promises. He will move from his story-and-a-half frame house to a $60,000 mansion and draw a five-thousand-dollar salary. This is not a bad prospect for the editor of a country weekly, be it East or West. Incidentally it means a sensible and businesslike conduct of public affairs and better standing for the investment interests of the State. But who knows what will result two years hence? Kansas politics follow no set rules. The changes that have occurred in the past show how rapidly public opinion can veer in the prairie States.

Alas the Change!

OFT I recall the one great day
When Cupid crossed my lonely way
And I obeyed his high behest.
Thus it became my right divine
To love that princely love of mine,
And on his brow the sacred sign
Of love I pressed.

The years slip by, alas the change!
I see that even Love may range
From poetry to dullest prose;
For now within a Harlem flat,
And one with borrowed light at that,
Painstakingly I brush his hat
And brush his clothes.

CLARICE W. RILEY.

Good Cause to Smile.

De Style—Why is Enpeckt so pleased at the prospect of Japan and Russia going to war?

Gunbusta—Why, he thinks the Russians will destroy all the bric-à-brac in Japan, so that there'll be none for the auction rooms here, and this will stop his wife from ingoing home a bunch of jars and other things to decorate the house with.

A War Complaint.

De Style—What are the Japanese soldiers grumbling about?

Gunbusta—They're getting tired of being fed on embalmed chop suey and canned bird's nest soup.

A BUNCH OF VALENTINES THAT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

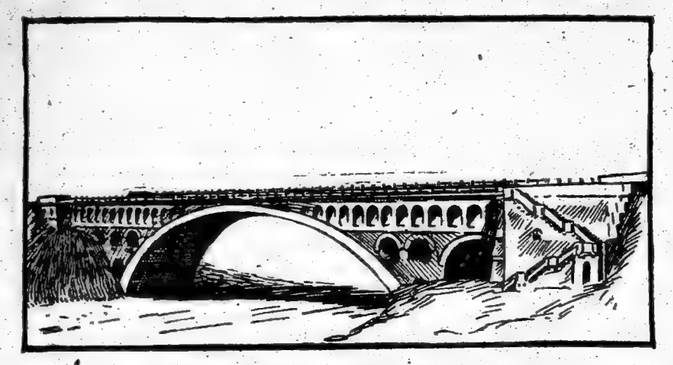

LONGEST STONE ARCH EVER BUILT.

From The Engineering News.

A STONE arch bridge with a clear span of 295 feet is now in process of construction at Plauen, in Saxony. The span of the new bridge is 75 feet greater than that of the Cabin John arch, and is greater by about 18 feet than that of the recently completed Luxemburg Bridge. The Plauen viaduct will, therefore, be the longest stone arch ever constructed. Stated exactly, the new bridge has a span of 90 m. (295.2 feet.) It is constructed of stone masonry throughout, and the contract price is surprisingly low, it being only 500,000 marks, or, in round figures, $120,000. This very moderate cost is explained by the low cost of manual labor in Saxony and by availability close to the bridge site of excellent stone to supply the necessary masonry. The bridge will be used for street traffic, with a street railway and gas and water mains. The roadway is 11 m. (36.1 feet) wide, and the sidewalks are each 3m. (9.88 feet) wide. The construction of the arch required from 10,000 to 12,000 cu. m. of stone and 12,000 barrels of cement. The total load on the foundations will be 15,000 tons and the pressure on the foundation beds will be 24 kgs. per sq. cm. (341 pounds per square inch.)

Manual labor was employed exclusively in erecting the centres, and about three months was required to get out the timber and to erect it. Forty men were employed in this work.

TREE MARKS CENTRE OF STATE.

From The Boston Globe.

HOW interesting it would be for the curious people who tarry to look at its rough, furrowed bark if only the venerable elm which marks the geographical centre of the State, in the town of Rutland, Worcester County, could make speech and tell of its youth.

Many visitors have tried to read the age of this lone elm by means of twig and branch. In young trees the age secrets even of female saplings may be discovered in the scars of bud scales and leaves, but in old trees the writings are not so plain. The central elm has nothing to say with bud scales and leaves, and to count its years would require cutting down and close study of its annual rings. While it remains to shade the spot determined by survey to be the right place for an axis, were the old Commonwealth to take a spin it will be, next to the Washington elm in Cambridge, one of the most interesting elms in the State.

CHLOROFORM TO FORCE FLOWERS.

EXPERIMENTS have been made recently by several horticulturists in England and on the Continent in the use of ether for forcing flowering plants. According to The Lancet, lilies of the valley, azaleas, deutzias, and lilac have shown themselves susceptible to ether or chloroform, and M. Leblanc has reported to the Société Centrale d'Horticulture de Nancy his success in experiments with the latter drug. On Feb. 19 last he chloroformed some plants of azalea mollis, giving them about half the quantity he would have used had it been ether, and exposing them to the action of the vapor for about forty-eight hours. They were at once removed to a greenhouse at a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit. From March 5 the flowers began to expand a little, and attained about to their full dimensions on the 8th, whereas plants grown for comparison were not expanded until March 21. The chambers in which the vapors are set free should be large and absolutely air-tight, and all manipulation must be by day, since the approximation of a light if air has gained access to the interior is liable to be followed by violent explosion, which may occasion great destruction of property, and possibly loss of life. The economy of fuel effected by this method of forcing, which can be done at either a high or a low temperature, is considerable, and covers the cost of etherification.

CHALK UNDER MAGNIFYING GLASS

AMONG the wonders shown by the use of a powerful magnifying glass, many more important subjects but few more interesting than a slice of chalk may be studied. The illustration given herewith shows the strange but pretty markings

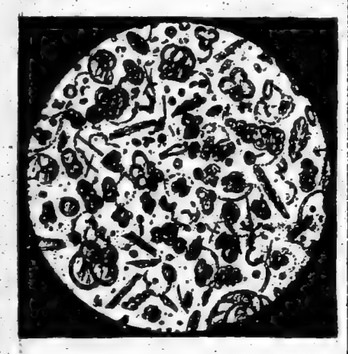

which may be seen on the surface, which to the naked eye appears unmarked and of uniform color.

AN ARCTIC HEALTH RESORT.

A CURIOUS health resort is about to be established in Lapland, way beyond the Polar Circle, according to news received from Stockholm, Sweden. The intention of the Government is to erect a sanitarium on the shores of Lake Torne, a long and beautiful sheet of water at Wassijauve, the end of the Ofote Railroad. The latter, by the way, is in itself a curious institution in that in a distance of 121 miles it boasts of only one solitary station. This is not anywhere near any human habitation, but right on the line between Sweden and Norway, and it was erected only for the requirements of the Customs Office.

The sanitarium would be an ideal one for people with weak nerves who need absolute rest. Aside from the small settlement at Wassijauve the country is absolutely void of any signs of human existence, except for a few Laplanders who, with their herds of reindeer, pass through once in a while.

Guests at the Arctic sanitarium will have for their only object of interest, aside from the scenery, a scientific station which has been erected by the Government out of funds subscribed privately by scientists and laymen interested in the object of the station. The observations and investigations to be conducted here will be various. In Summer biological, geological, botanical, entomological, and other researches will be made, while at all seasons meteorological, magnetic, and other observations are to be made. The station is a solidly built blockhouse containing sever. rooms, and it is proposed to build the sanitarium in the same way.

AN INDIAN CREATION MYTH.

From The Southern Workman.

THE Diegueño (Mission Indian) has no surmise concerning the creation of the earth. To him it is a primeval fact. Earth and sky existed in the beginning of things, but not as now, illumined by sun, moon, and stars, informed with purpose, and active with life. In the beginning all was shapeless, dark, inert, a chaos full of untried potencies. The Sky-Power, brooding mystery, rested upon the receptive Earth. Out of chaos came a voice, a song, ending in a long-drawn sigh, signifying accomplishment, rest at the end of achievement. Again, voice, song, and sigh; and with each act of the First-Cause, an effect; the Earth-Mother, Sin-yo-hauch, the mysterious name, brought forth to the Sky-Power a god, Tu-chaipa, the best, the first-born, and then Yo-ko-mat-is, the lesser, the brother. Then did Tu-chai-pa, with the assistance of his brother, create man to inhabit the earth, and the sun, moon, and stars to give light; first of all uprearing from its primal prostrate state the sky to be the arch of the heavens as we see it now above our heads.

The spirituality of this conception of creation, together with certain points of resemblance to the Hebrew story of Genesis, dignifies the Diegueño account and places it in a class by itself among Indian myths.

AN OAK FOREST FOR THE TABLE.

FEW decorations for the dinner table or living room could be more attractive than the diminutive forest of oaks shown in the accompanying illustration.

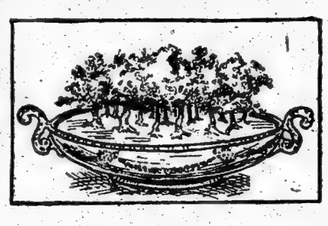

To obtain this effect and insure a pretty ornament it is only necessary to fill a shallow dish with damp moss and place in the moss a number of acorns. The tiny trees will soon grow from these.

FIGHT OVER AN OLD SHOTGUN.

A LEGAL controversy for the possession of an ancient double-barreled flintlock shotgun is in prospect in Duluth, Minn.

The gun was owned, and is still claimed, by Roy McKenzie, once famous as Duluth's giant policeman, he being 7 feet 1½ inches tall; but Terry & Paine dispute his claim to the gun. The gun had lain at the bottom of the Rainy River, at the foot of the falls at Fort Frances, for more than one hundred years. It was lost with many other guns of the same kind, and many lives were sacrificed during a desperate fight at Fort Frances, about 1800, between employes of rival fur companies—the Hudson Bay and the American Fur Companies. The story of the battle is almost a tradition now, though some records relating to it were destroyed at the time the Hudson Bay post at Fort Frances was burned a year ago.

Two of the guns were recovered recently, and one was presented to Mr. McKenzie. The stock is so rotten that it may be picked to pieces with the fingers. When Terry & Paine made Mr. McKenzie an offer for his place of business in Duluth he accepted, and forgot about the gun which was displayed in the front window. He now claims the gun, and Terry & Paine declare that it is theirs, and that they, too, prize it highly. Mr. McKenzie has been given to understand he can recover the gun by paying a stiff price for it, but he says he will try a legal remedy to regain possession of the relic. It was a Hudson Bay gun and of English manufacture.

The story, briefly told, of the battle between the employes of the rival fur companies is as follows: Word reached Fort Frances that a large fleet of canoes, heavily laden with furs, was coming down the river. Both of the fur companies heard the news at about the same time, and each fitted out an expedition to proceed up river and meet the Indians, carrying with them presents and words of kindly greeting, all calculated to win the good will of the Indians and help the business in sight.

The rival expeditions started up the river in canoes at about the same time, and before thay had proceeded far got into a fight. It is related by oldtimers who have heard the story from others, since passed away, that the men became absorbed in the fight and allowed their canoes to drift so near the falsl that they could not save themselves. In consequence they were carried over and drowned or dashed to death on the rocks.

The gun which Mr. McKenzie and Terry & Paine claim was one that went over the falls with the rival expeditions which exterminated each other.

"RADIUM SYRUP."

A PRACTICAL joke, now common among Parisians, is to go into a drug store and ask for three cents' worth of radium. At first the chemists took it good-humoredly, but latterly it has become quite a nuisance. One chemist in the Rue de Rivoli has just hit upon a way of getting even with the would-be jokers. He has made up a concoction which he calls "radium syrup," and when the practical joker arrives gravely hands out a small quantity, charging an extra two cents for the bottle.

THE BUSY BOLL WEEVIL.

TWENTY-EIGHT per cent. of the cotton acreage of the United States has been invaded by the destructive boll weevil, and there is every indication that within fifteen or eighteen years every acre in the entire Cotton Belt will have been visited by the pest.

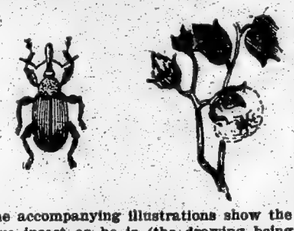

The accompanying illustrations show the active insect as he is (the drawing being many times life size) and how he operates on the cotton boll.

It is estimated that his depredations in the State of Texas alone result in an annual loss in cotton destroyed of between $24,000,000 and $25,000,000.

A NECKLACE WORTH $125,000.

What The Jewelers' Circular describes as one of the most elaborate and expensive necklaces seen in the trade for some time was taken to Europe recently by a New York dealer in diamonds and pearls. The accompanying illustration reproduced from The Circular shows the actual size of the ornament, which is composed of diamonds and pearls of extremely large size and excellent quality, mounted in gold and platinum, and arranged alternately with a pearl and a diamond. In the entire necklace there were 700 diamonds, weighing in all 375 carats, and 147 pearls, weighing 1,100 grains. Two of the largest diamonds weighed 30 carats each, while the others grade downward in weight to 15 carats. The largest pearl weighs 98½ grains. Each of the large pearls and each of the large diamonds are set in a cluster of 14 smaller diamonds, interset with 10 still smaller diamonds. The pearls are likewise mounted.

Among the diamonds are several widely known stones, including the Alvin Joslin gems, the Maximilian diamonds, two other diamonds which once formed the chief stones in a pair of link cuff buttons that belonged to "Boss" Tweed, and two of the Hope diamonds. The two Tweed diamonds weigh 45 carats, and the two Joslin diamonds 40 carats. The pendant attached consists of a pearl, mounted in the centre of a cluster of diamonds, with three pear-shaped pearl drops. It can be used as a corsage piece or brooch pin.

QUEER MARINE CREATURES.

Recently Caught Off Galveston, and Smithsonian Institution Asked to Classify It.

THERE is on exhibition in Galveston one of the queerest fish known to students of that form of life. It was caught by a sailor on one of the Gulf fisheries schooners off the banks of Campeachy and brought to Galveston. The fish is about three feet long, a foot wide, and weighs twenty-three pounds. It is the first of its kind ever seen in that section, and mariners who have traveled and fished all over the South Gulf of Mexico never saw anything like it. The description of it seems to include that of at least four other species of sea inhabitants.

The tail is very much like that of a jack fish, while the fins on the back are very similar to those of a tarpon. The first three bones of the back fin extend a great distance, and finally grow smaller into mere hairs. The scales are of the exact representation of those of the red snapper abounding in the waters near Galveston. The inside of the mouth has much of the formation of the mouth of a drum fish, but the exterior works on the plan of a telescope, and looks exactly like the snout of a pig. The mouth contains a large fleshy tongue, for all the world like the tongue of a human being.

The fish has two separate rows of teeth, approximately fifty in each of the jaws. From the upper jaw there extend downward three tusks on the order of the tusks of a boar in miniature, while from the lower jaw two or more of the teeth dovetail into the openings left between those in the upper jaw.

The tusks are one inch in length. Over the gills a bony formation grows which very much resembles the formation of a part of the tail.

Strangest perhaps of all is the color of the fish. The tail and back fin are black and white streaked, while the greatest part of the body is of the peculiar color of the red snapper. Just in front of the gills is a spot of yellow.

A number of authorities on fish have examined the strange creature which some of them declare is not a fish but a strange marine creature. The specimen is being preserved and a full description and picture of the fish have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution. Whether it is a freak of nature or a specimen of a new and unheard of fish none of the local authorities is willing to decide, but the majority is inclined to accept it as a new specimen because it is perfectly formed and because other fish resembling the one captured were seen in the neighborhood where this one was brought in, in very deep water.

ORIGINAL MORAVIAN SEMINARY.

IN order to provide space for enlarging the Germantown Saving Fund Building in Philadelphia, the two Colonial stone dwellings, 5452 and 5454 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, will soon be torn down.

This ancient building, which for many years past has been divided into two dwellings, was once known as the Count Zinzendorf house, and in this historic structure were gathered together the earliest beginnings of the famous Moravian School and church at Bethlehem. Even at the time of the two hundredth anniversary of Count Zinzendorf's birth, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies in Bethlehem a few years ago, little credit was given to his early work in establishing the noted "Moravian School" in the old Germantown mansion.

It was in March, 1742, that Count Zinzendorf first occupied the old Ashman house, and on the 14th of the following May that he opened a school for young women in the upper portion of the house now 5454. There were only twenty-five girls in attendance when the school was first opened, but it prospered in those early days, and soon outgrew its quarters, and was then transferred to Bethlehem, where it is still in existence as the Moravian Seminary.

New Method of Raising Mushrooms.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Announcement is made by Dr. E. M. Dugger of the Department of Horticulture, Missouri University, that he has discovered a new method of growing mushrooms that will make them as cheap as potatoes.

After several years of experimenting, Dr. Dugger says he has discovered that new crops can be grown from the tissue of mushroom heads.

It is believed by the State Horticultural officials that mushrooms can be cultivated so cheaply by this new process that importation of foreign product will be greatly curtailed, and finally stopped.

1,065 MILES ON SNOWSHOES.

NEARLY every camp in the Yukon territory has been visited this Winter by the Rev. John Pringle, who made the trip of 1,065 miles on snowshoes. Mr. Pringle, who is the councilor for this Canadian territory, reports on the new diggings as most promising and that it is his confirmed belief that the district will rival the Klondike. This view is held by many others. The mining outlook for the territory is bright, and miners are much more contented than at any time since the discovery of gold in 1896. Eight to ten thousand men are expected to go into the new diggings this season.

HIS TRAINED TELEPHONE EAR.

Immediate Recognition of Voices Over the Wire Holds Position for Congressman Sullivan's Aide.

"Training is everything," remarked a politician in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a night or two ago. "Why, there's Mike Padden, who is Tim Sullivan's right-hand man—he has trained himself by long practice so that he never forgets a voice heard over the telephone."

The conversation resolved itself into anecdotes of Congressman Sullivan's political and business aide, and many were the stories told about that important personage. It appears that the Bowery legislator, when he has an important piece of business to transact, never arranges the details in a personal interview, but always by telephone. His friends say that he has not entered into any noteworthy deal for twenty years except in his own original way. And, as everybody knows, "Big Tim" is always transacting business.

The trusty lieutenant, Mr. Padden, accompanies "Big Tim" wherever the latter goes. If the Congressman is in Washington, there also is Mike. If Mr. Sullivan is at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, or the Occidental Hotel on the Bowery, there also is Mr. Padden. Wherever Mr. Sullivan may be—that is, in any of his accustomed haunts—he is liable to have a call by telephone, for those who do business with him know how to reach him on the wire at almost any time.

The right-hand man always answers the 'phone. It is said that after hearing a voice once over the wire he remembers it so accurately that he recognizes it after months, or even years. To prove this, one of the men in the Fifth Avenue corridor told the following story:

"A man down in Wall Street had occasion to call up Tim Sullivan about a year ago. At the other end of the wire was Mike. The Wall Street man gave his name, and after a little wait he was permitted to talk to the Congressman. From that time until last week he never had another occasion to call up Tim. It was last Thursday, I think, that he rang up the Congressman, but being called suddenly away from the 'phone he gave the receiver into the hands of a clerk for a few moments. While the clerk sat at the 'phone, Mike got on the other end.

"'Who's that?' inquired Tim's representative.

"'This is Mr. ——,' replied the clerk, giving the name of his employer.

"'Crawl off,' responded the man at the other end. 'You ain't Mr. ——, and you can't talk to the boss, either. You're a fakir.'

"Just then the employer returned to the 'phone, took up the receiver, and said: 'Hello! This is Mr. ——. I wish to speak to Congressman Sullivan.'

"In an instant the response 'All right, Sir,' came back, and the Congressman was at the 'phone in a twinkling."

It is said to be solely on account of his "telephone ear" that "Big Tim" retains the trusted one close to his person, for Mr. Padden does no work except answer calls on the wire, barring occasional missions on business so important that "Big Tim" is willing to let him leave the presence for a few hours.

STAMP SOLD FOR $7,250.

AT AN auction recently held at Leicester Square a 2d. blue "Post Office" Mauritius stamp (unused) was sold for the record price of $7,250. The owner of this rare prize secured the stamp forty years ago when making a boy's collection at school.

The value of this particular stamp results from the fact that by an engraver's error the words "Post Office" were substituted for "Post Paid." This was soon discovered, the issue recalled, and the plates destroyed, but meanwhile a few copies of the stamp had got into public use.

AN UNIQUE TEN-DOLLAR BILL.

From The Los Angeles Herald.

Though it might not have been generally known, a revelation shows that for the past twenty-three years the honors of being the emblem of the United States have been divided between an eagle and a donkey.

A ten-dollar bill, circulating in this city and bearing an engraving of a huge American eagle, and another bird commonly known as a mule, proves that an undignified practical joke has been played in the engraving department at Washington.

The bill was issued in the year 1880, during which time an Englishman was in charge of the engraving department. All of the engraving that left the department while this gentleman was in charge bore the unpatriotic picture. The currency had been in circulation about a year when the objectionable donkey was noticed by the department and called back.

Within a year after the currency was called in every bill was accounted for with the exception of one. Bill No. A35379766 could not be accounted for until last week, when it came into the possession of A. O. Craig, a resident of this city.

Mr. Craig noticed that the bill was unlike the money now in circulation, and upon examination of the eagle that is engraved upon the back found a large mule with white nose and flapping ears.

AN INTERESTING BALLOT BOX.

From The Seattle Post Intelligencer.

GEORGE H. FORTSON CAMP, Spanish-American War Veterans, has a ballot box which is constructed of materials brought from places that were mentioned in every newspaper during the period of the war. It is in the regulation form of a cannon. The white or black balls are taken from a box beneath the muzzle and thrust into the mouth of the cannon, whence they slip through the barrel into a box in the rear.

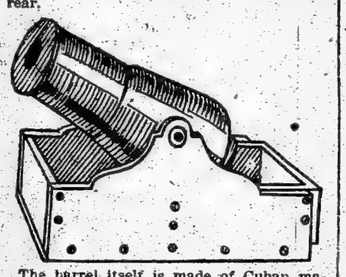

The barrel itself is made of Cuban mahogany, taken from Morro Castle. It was brought to this country by T. B. Young, who was a soldier in one of the regular regiments in Cuba. The carriage is constructed of Philippine mahogany, which was taken from a door panel in one of the houses occupied by the Washington troops in Manila. It was brought across the Pacific by H. L. Collier, who was a Corporal in the regiment.

BUTTERFLIES OF THE BACK YARDS

MANY strange things have come out of Brooklyn, but as a breeding place for butterflies the back yards of the Borough of Homes have not come into prominence until recently. At a recent meeting of the American Entomological Society a member reported that it only took him a little while to produce, apparently out of nothing, more than forty species of lepidoptera—that is the name by which the butterfly is distinguished in scientific gatherings.

"I never saw a butterfly flitting about my home in Brooklyn in my life," said the scientist, "but as soon as I planted things in my back yard the lepidoptera began to generate. Why, a common variety of thistle was covered with the young before it had been growing more than a few weeks."

It appears that there is much discussion among learned men as to where lepidoptera come from, any way. Not a man at the society's meeting could solve the riddle of how the species found a means of transit into a Brooklyn back yard. The owner of the yard told how he planted various weeds, and on all of them the young of the butterfly put in an appearance. The varieties were so plentiful that any back yard proprietor with the proper facilities for raising the young could succeed in making a fine collection without ever moving a hundred feet away from his fireside.

LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN WORLD.

THE Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Works has under way the building of the largest locomotive in the world. It is to be of the Mallet articulated type, will weigh 465,000 pounds when completed, which is 207½ tons, and is intended for freight work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The machine will be of the tandem compound style, with a peculiar arrangement of drive wheels and cylinders. It is being built as an experiment, and is intended for use as a helper on the mountain divisions of the road. The heaviest engine now in use on the Baltimore and Ohio weighs 162½ tons.

The new locomotive will have 320,000 pounds on the drivers, a tender weighing 143,000 pounds with coal capacity of 12 tons and a water capacity of 7,000 gallons. The wheel base is to be 30½ feet, the traction power 70,000 pounds, and on a perfectly level track the engine is expected to haul over 10,000 tons.

TO REGULATE PLANT GROWTH.

AGRICULTURISTS have discovered recently that the quality and size of certain plants and vegetables are improved by several transplantings. In this work, however, it is difficult to take up the roots at such a depth as not to disturb and hinder the growth of the leaves, owing to the great length to which the roots enter the earth. With the aid of the device shown in the picture this operation can now be performed to much better advan-

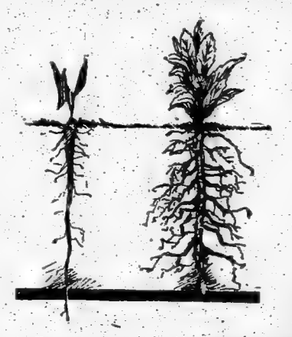

tage. The idea is to insert a metallic open-mesh fabric in the earth beneath the seed, the preferred manner of working being to lay a strip of the screen in the bottom of a long trench, covering it several inches deep with earth, and then planting the seed in the ordinary manner. As the tap, or main root, descends from the seed it will strive to pass through the fine mesh of the screen, but will be choked, causing branch roots to spread out laterally above the screen. The plant whose tap root has just reached the screen and one which has been choked off and forced to send out branch roots are shown in the drawing.

This regulator is the idea of Edmund E. Risien of San Saba, Texas.

A BISMARCK SILHOUETTE.

ONE of the principal treasures of the Hanoverian Corps of Göttingen is this silhouette of Bismarck, which was made during his residence as a student. It shows the afterward famous leader wearing the cap and badge of his corps. The picture was the work of a fellow-Hanoverian who developed considerable artistic talent, but who, history says, went astray at the very opening of his career and found it necessary to first flee his native town, and then, in poverty, take his own life.

Each new member of the corps is now formally introduced to the silhouette as one of the most important possessions of the body, and it occupies a conspicuous position at dinners and other functions of the corps.

A BRITISH FISCAL GAME.

From the London Daily Mail.

ONE of the side issues of the great Parliamentary contest between free trade and protection is the new game entitled "Fiscalitis," which is shortly to be put on the market. The cause of free trade is espoused by four little halma-like pieces bearing the portraits of Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Asquith. These pieces are fashioned from white wood. Protectionists are black, and are eight in number, under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain.

The game is played in a cardboard box. In the centre of the box is a little wooden loaf. This loaf is surrounded by a partition which is called "Tariff Wall," and the object of the game is for Mr. Chamberlain and three of his black comrades to get within the wall, the Free Traders doing their best to prevent this manoeuvre. For the rest, the game is a variant of draughts, the little pieces moving from spot to spot, hopping over each other and capturing opponents, as usually occurs in such games.

The rules are as follow:

1. The pieces may be moved one spot at a time in a line to or from the centre or along the ring lines, but never diagonally.

2. The Free Traders can take a man off the board by jumping over him, as in the game of draughts, and in any direction as above outside the tariff wall. Only one man can be taken off in one move.

3. Mr. Chamberlain has the same freedom of action as the Free Traders.

4. Mr. Chamberlain's followers can only take a Free Trader off the board in a forward direction toward the centre.

5. The jump over the tariff wall can only be taken from a red spot to one of the black spots inside the wall.

6. The Protectionists take first move.

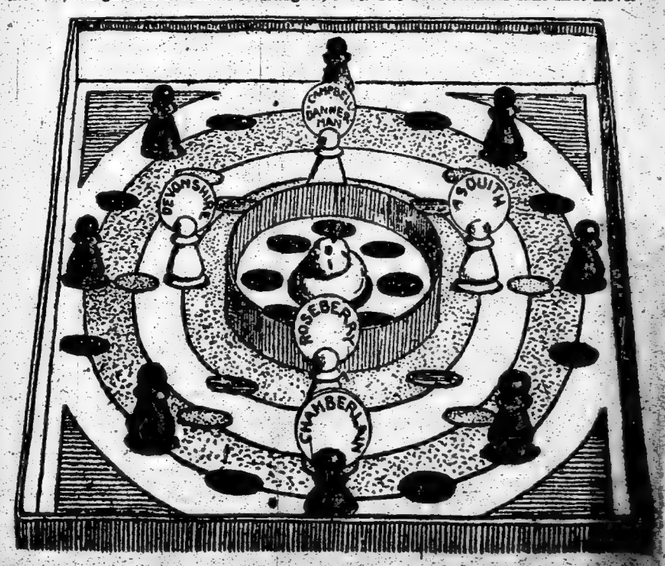

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The most significant feature of the week's Stock Exchange business was that the market, although it had been declining, did not succumb to an accumulation of adverse factors. It broke on Monday just as it did on the year's first business day, but it broke no more on the fact of war than it did five weeks earlier on the fear of war, although the hostilities were re-enforced by domestic factors which submerged the war as a disturber of prices. The Baltimore disaster alone was enough to break the market more than Monday's decline, and it was reinforced by disturbed commodity markets, including almost a panic in cotton, by true and false reports about financing by leading railways on a large scale, and by discouraging traffics on excellent systems which heretofore have held up surprisingly well. Yet Monday's fall was followed by an equal rise on Tuesday, and since then the market has been noncommittal, of the usual pre-holiday character. However this behavior of the market may surprise the inexpert it was precisely what old hands expected. They bought promptly on the bad news, just as they had been more cautiously buying a day or two before, and for no other reason than because the market had fallen so long without a reaction. It is a surer system than doubling your bet every time you lose when gambling. There is no limit, if you are able to stay with the game, and it makes no difference what stocks are worth, nor which way they are moving. If the movement is consecutive for long enough it always happens that the right sort of news comes to reverse it. If there is no news the market will produce it, just as bacteria poison themselves to death—by the products of their own functions. And the market, having had its reaction, promptly relapsed into its previous listlessness and dependence upon none too encouraging conditions. It would be agreeable to say that the trifling improvement in quotations for industrials and the restricted fall for railways was due to an improvement in the situation, but it could deceive nobody. The new factors are not stimulating, and the old factors continue of the previous unsatisfactory character.

It is a pity, because unless a change for the better does come prices will change in an undesirable direction. Bank clearings and railway traffics cannot long show decreases without reflection in the market. The accustomed formula long was that bank clearings showed a decrease only in New York, where the smaller Exchanges denoted a wholesome decrease of speculation. This almost might have been kept standing for weekly repetition. For this it is necessary now to substitute that bank clearings almost everywhere show a decrease except in New Orleans, where an increase of 142 per cent. reflects feverish and unwholesome speculation in cotton. Decreases are also frequent now in railway traffics, being serious even for such excellent roads as New York Central and Illinois Central. Nothing could be better than the reasons for the decreases. The weather reduces the movement both to the railways and over the railways. There is not the business to haul, and it could not be hauled for mechanical reasons if it were in the cars. Doubtless, but dividends cannot be paid with excuses, and there are plain intimations of forthcoming "regrets to report" in statements that future decreases will be smaller. In short, we are now approaching the period when it will be demonstrated whether or not the market has discounted such conditions, or has merely fallen from an excessive altitude, and has yet to fall below last year's minimum. The decrease in net for December is scarcely worth mentioning. The figures would be satisfactory if they had not been preceded by better. But the decrease in gross for January is the largest since February, 1899, or nearly 4 per cent. The iron trade reports lower prices larger production and smaller stocks. More business at lower prices as an unusual and confusing condition. As the activity is chiefly in the trust's furnaces it is a possible explanation that the pig produced is intended to be exported, or to be sold in the form of rails, for which large orders have been given. In other words there was a time when the trust's business was worse than the general condition of the trade, but now the trust's business is better than the general condition of the trade.

It is curious to find the iron trade seeking a remedy for its troubles in the cause of the troubles of the cotton market. The analogy between storage warrants for pig iron and cotton futures is not exact, but they have this in common—that when not abused they enable merchants to shift the risks of trade to speculators, whose function it is to bear them, leaving the profits of manufacture and distribution to those whose function they are. A man who buys iron warrants or cotton options does not have to warehouse either commodity, or to worry about his supply of raw material, or to pay for it until he wants it. It is a species of insurance which is legitimate and useful. In the iron trade it would serve the useful purpose of maintaining stability of prices, which is next door to stability of security values. If the trust had had a sufficient quantity of material in store it could have supplied it at a fair cost without the premiums which the independents charged, and which the trust refused to charge. In this way occurred the runaway market in iron. It was the independents' premiums which took the business away from the trust and hoisted costs so high that the bottom dropped out of the boom. It would be to the advantage of both consumers and producers if more than a few weeks' consumption were kept in stock. A few months would be better, and even a supply for a year or so would do no harm. Prices would not fall so low if the warrants for surplus stock could be sold, and they would not rise so high if such stocks were in sight to prevent fears of a famine.

But the system lends itself to abuses, as the present wild cotton market illustrates. Cotton for distant months until last week has been bid up above the parity of cotton bought and paid for and carried until the maturity of the option. On July contracts the difference has been nearly 2 cents a pound, and over $8 a bale. The difference has been so large that Liverpool could have afforded to buy and carry the staple and deliver it to the New Orleans speculators who have avoided taking and paying cash for the crop by paying usurious interest to owners to defer delivery and collection of price. The reason is plain. To buy existing cotton would require a trifle of a half billion dollars. It costs less cash to promise more if delivery is delayed until a more convenient season. If the crop is short buyers can be found at the price and payment can be made with other people's money. But if the crop is equal to the demand buyers at the fictitious price will be scarce, and the speculators will lose instead of make the difference between the fair and the false price. It is this which lends such a touch of humor to the bull circular contending that last week's ginning reports of the date Jan. 16 covers 98 per cent. of the crop. If it only covered say 90 per cent. there would be a lot more dear cotton to be paid for, and speculative credits might be turned into debits. To bribe producers into making late deliveries, and then to contend that deliveries are in fact earlier than usual in a late crop year is amusing. The unaided light of reason shows that in a rising market deliveries are slow to let the rise go as far as it will before sale. It is in a falling market that deliveries are hastened to get the goods off before the price becomes less profitable with lapse of time. This is theory, but it is fact that in large crop years when cotton is cheap the movement is early; it is in small crop years when cotton is dear that the movement is large after New Year's. It cannot be told now whether this is a large or small crop, but it is known that cotton is dearer than for a generation. If reason or experience is good for anything there will be larger rather than smaller movement into sight since last New Year's than in the previous similar period. The Democratic boll weevil was so shocking in Texas that our Republican Administration made a special appropriation to extirpate it—and now the census reports 56,000 bales more cotton ginned in Texas in less than five months of the crop year than the Agricultural Department reported the total yield at. And a similar report was made for four states of 14. Col. Shepperson, a statistician without market position, reckons that the crop already harvested is 10,335,000 bales against the Government estimate of a total of 9,962,000. There is no argument against the sufficiency of the cotton supply except the abnormal price.

It is almost too much to expect that we shall escape from the Baltimore calamity without greater detriment than yet has appeared, but it may be said that thus far it has afforded our best example of how such annihilations of values may be minimized and distributed so as not to fall crushingly anywhere. After the Chicago and Boston fires everything happened as it ought not, as is narrated in another column. Those who had thought themselves insured found their insurers themselves bankrupt, and were both thrown into undeserved bankruptcy themselves, and caused bankruptcy to others, starting a chain of losses which was unbroken even after the burned areas were rebuilt. Now our insurance companies are for the most part able to pay their losses from their surplus, and those whose capital is impaired are few indeed. To the honor of one of the greatest losers—a transatlantic company—it should be noted that it telegraphed instructions to draw for the loss, together with a gift of $10,000 as token of sympathy. That is good business in every sense. The weakest link was thought to be the Maryland insurance companies, but it appears that they held only 10 per cent. of the risk. With the insurance companies standing up in this fashion Baltimore will find itself in possession of a rejuvenated city furnished mostly at others' expense. Of course there will be an unrecompensed balance of loss, but in measuring the blow it is the balance which must be considered, and not the crushing totals first announced. As regards the community as a whole there is a loss of $100,000,000 of wealth, more or less. It is a good round sum which does not lend itself easily to depreciation. A loaded trolley car seems a ponderous vehicle as it goes plunging along the highway, but in order to appreciate what a fairy's weight it really is it is only necessary to look up at it from the deck of a ferryboat as it crosses the river above you. Then it is the mass and weight of the bridge which impresses you, the trolley car seeming insignificant. In order to appreciate similarly the unimportance relatively of the Baltimore fire loss there are several comparisons. It is the fiftieth part, 2 per cent., of our crop values. It is a fraction of 1 per cent. of our national income of $15,000,000,000. It is about equal to the insurance companies' monthly income, or say 5 per cent. of their assets. Measured thus it appears that the fire will be seriously felt only by those in direct personal relation to it. To each of them there should be sympathy and indulgence in every way, but the man in the street, as he wags his head and worries over the shocking loss of wealth, would be puzzled to tell how it was going to affect him. Moreover, the wealth which is lost is not subtracted from a limited quantity. The burning of say cotton, of course, reduces the amount in the world, and it cannot be replaced for another year. But the great bulk of the loss is of inexhaustible commodities—clay, timber, iron, stone—whose loss signifies chiefly a demand for labor to turn valueless materials into taxable values. Such considerations will not replace any lost dollars, but they do the next best thing—they lend the support of reason and philosophy to what cannot be escaped, and so give hope and courage. If Wall Street is doleful about the Baltimore fire it would do well to remark how Baltimore is bearing up, and take shame and cheer for itself.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION.

Effect of Baltimore Disaster on Fire Insurance Stocks.

Owing to the discussion of the position of the fire insurance companies as a result of the Baltimore disaster, none of the items in last week's sale of securities at auction was of as much interest as were the two offerings of insurance company stocks. Both the stock of the Home Insurance Company and the Phenix of Brooklyn sold at a concession from the previously reported bid prices, the former showing a decline of 5 points and the latter of 8½ points, but in neither case were these losses commensurate with the early reports concerning the impairment of the assets of the insurance companies as a result of the payment of the Baltimore fire losses. Nevertheless, the course of the market for fire insurance stocks during the past week indicates very clearly a considerable reduction in the demand for these stocks, or at all events a general belief that lower prices for them would be a natural outcome of recent events. The stocks of practically every one of the local companies are quoted lower than they were immediately before the Baltimore catastrophe, and in some cases the reductions in the bid prices are very considerable.

At last Wednesday's sale there was offered a large block of Kirby Lumber Company timber certificates and also a considerable amount of Houston Oil stock, but both were withdrawn before the sale. For several weeks preceding the appointment of receivers for these companies, as well as since, the auction list has contained large offerings of various securities issued by these companies, but in no case have the securities been sold, being each time withdrawn.

TOO MANY TRUST COMPANIES.

Consolidations the Refuge for the Surplus of Financial Institutions.

The recent consolidation of the Empire State Trust Company with the McVickar Realty Trust Company has again called attention to the oversupply of trust companies in this city. It is only a few weeks since President Van Norden of the Van Norden Trust Company said that there were too many trust companies in the field working along the same lines.

The increase of trust companies not only in this city, but in the State and in other cities and States, has been a very large one during the last five years or so, that is, during the period which may be called the "end of the century boom." Up to the year 1898 the city had only eighteen trust companies. Some of them were very old institutions, all of them were exceedingly wealthy, and their status was of the very highest. To these have been added during the last half dozen years over twenty more. Most of these were not satisfied with the ordinary trust company business, but started out to do a general banking business, offering great inducements to prospective depositors. Of course the rivalry became intense, and the greatest exertions were made in order to get new business. Yet, according to a reliable authority, these twenty-odd companies show assets of about $225,000,000, while the eighteen older companies have aggregate assets of $730,000,000, or over three times the amount of the younger companies. Recent statements of some of the trust companies showed a reduced surplus, although earnings increased. This was explained as meaning that the value of securities held had shrunk. Other companies showed that earnings had decreased, yet the surplus had remained the same. This can only be explained on the theory of carrying securities at the cost value. But whatever the reason the statements bear out the idea pronounced by President Van Norden.

The trust companies themselves are keenly alive to the situation, and while some of them will no doubt remain to await the revival of business activity, others will find it more profitable to merge with some rival or rivals, and for this reason the financial district is prepared to hear of further consolidations. Six months ago these consolidations would probably not have been practicable, for the standing of many institutions was privately questioned by men of high position in the world of finance. To-day these fears have been dispelled. The trust companies have weathered the storm, and propositions for consolidation to greater mutual advantage find willing ears.

FROST HELPS FUEL STOCKS.

Excellent Outlook for the Anthracite Coalers—Bituminous Business to be the Best Except 1903.

Any one who would have suggested, when the anthracite tonnage was running at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a month, (as it did for nine months last year,) that there would be a scarcity of fuel this Winter would have been deemed optimistic in the extreme. Now we have come along to the close of January of another year and it is found that there is none too much fuel anywhere. The sentiment has often been expressed that the coal market depended upon the weather to make it good or bad, as the case might be, viewed from the standpoint of every one who might be interested, except perhaps the consumers. Such being the case, though the influence of the weather is often somewhat exaggerated, surely there can be no fault found with conditions which have existed for the past eight weeks; it is beyond question a period of coal-consuming weather such as has not been had in fifteen years at least, and the supplies which were put away so industriously during the early months of 1903 by those who felt the sting of short supply during the period of high prices following suspension of labor in the anthracite regions in 1902 are rapidly disappearing. The present course of events—weatherwise—is a matter of considerable moment and value to the trade, for if it continues there will be no surplus on hand at the opening of the active shipping season, but we shall go into that period with the "bare boards" again, and that would give the promise of an active season of production and shipments, equal to that of last year.

Bituminous coal output in this country has gone over the 280,000,000-ton mark for a year, and it is not to be wondered that there was softness in spots, so far as prices are concerned, during the last quarter; but even this branch of the fuel industry is pulling round into shape, with the return to work of industrial plants in various parts of the country east of the Ohio. At the same time, we are looking for a readjustment of values on bituminous coal from the opening of the contract year, April 1, for there is no doubt that the figures fixed a year ago were up in the air if anything should occur to break the boom, and it did occur. The result was a demoralization of prices, running down to actual cost of production, from which the trade has but just recovered. With values on a conservative basis one may look for a good business, and by this is meant prices that are in advance of any year prior to 1903. It is the experience of many that a steady price throughout the year, even apparently a low one, is far better than wild fluctuations such as occurred during 1903. The entire fraternity, from working miner to jobber, were in the air; and their descent has not been an agreeable one, nor has the condition been a good one from a sound business viewpoint. There is plenty of coal likely to be used, but it is impossible for it to move with anything like regularity and evenness when the consumer is offered prices that vary not cents but dollars per ton during the course of the season. No change in railroad charges on this fuel is looked for, as they are not unreasonable, and the advance of 10 cents a ton gained by the carriers in the Spring of last year will hold. While this seaboard trade in bituminous has been a fluctuating one, as to price, the tonnage grows, and the statistics of the great carriers, like the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western, keep on showing growth even with the turn of 1904.

The Ohio roads did a very large tonnage in the year just closed, and the returns put the total to 14,500,000 tons, in round numbers, of which the Hocking Valley did 4,000,000 tons, and the great rush of coal to interior points is now being disposed of, with the demand good. Contracts are being made at less than last year's opening, but not below recent ruling rates. There is no change in freight rates or Eastern coal, nor is it anticipated that consideration of these freight rates will occur to become effective before April 1. In that section there is the question of mining rates, and this is likely to be settled before many days; the year dates from April 1, and with the present spirit among the miners there may be some decrease in tonnage, all of which ought to help the price in the markets. There will be no stocks of coal on hand at the Lake Superior ports when the shipping season opens this Spring. It will be seen from what has been stated above that the coal business starts 1904 in good shape, thanks largely to "Jack Frost"; the anthracite prices will hold to the present remunerative schedule until April 1, when the system of discounts again comes into force. The railroads have been using up larger quantities of soft coal, as have other steam users, while the coke end of the fuel industry is getting into such shape that the market is taking 50,000 tons a week more than it did in those dreary weeks of November and December. We have done some excellent tonnage to the foreign markets, and the war note has also come into coal, so that some good contracts have been made for foreign fleets in the Pacific. In the opinion of well-versed operators there could be an increased foreign trade in soft coal if the carrying companies adopted the rule of a less rate on this tonnage, as they are doing on iron and steel products.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

LONDON'S JANUARY MARKET.

The subjoined extract from the London Bankers' Magazine refers to stock exchange values. With regard to the reference to consols it should be remembered that in 1866 they were three per cents:

But for the political situation in the Far East, it is not improbable that the month of January would have witnessed some recovery in Stock Exchange securities, monetary conditions having on the whole been tolerably favorable. During the early part of the month, however, apprehensions of war between Russia and Japan were so acute as to cause a severe depreciation in values. More hopeful views later occasioned a considerable rally, but at the date of our valuation there is still a net decline for the month in the representative list of securities of nearly £14,000,000, the present total being the lowest for many years past. The exact figures are as follows:

Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on Dec. 20, 1903	£2,994,368,000
Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on Jan. 20, 1904	2,980,677,000
Decrease	£13,691,000

During the month consols fell to the lowest point since 1866, and all "gilt-edged" securities gave way in sympathy. Foreign Government securities were, of ccurse, especially depressed in connection with the political situation, the heavy fall in Japanese, Russian, and Chinese securities being mainly responsible for the heavy shrinkage in this section of the market, but all other foreign stocks were more or less affected in sympathy.

An agreeable exception to the almost universal depression of the month is to be found in English railways, the dividend announcements by some of the leading companies having had an excellent effect, with the result that there has been more genuine investment buying than for some time past.

THE MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL.

A bulletin of considerable interest at the present time, seeing to what extent excitement has run with regard to cotton, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture on the subject of the Mexican boll weevil. A broad statement opens the document to the effect that the work of the Division of Entomology for several years has demonstrated that there is not even the remotest probability that the pest will ever be exterminated. Nevertheless the division has succeeded in proving by several striking illustrations that cotton may still be produced in Texas, and that in not one of the experimental fields, aggregating 558 acres, did the crop fall much below the average in the United States before the weevil came into the State named, except in a few cases where the stand was poor or flood damage had been sustained. It is not probable, the bulletin says, that there will ever be a more generally unfavorable year for cotton culture in the United States than that of 1903, a statement which may be taken to heart perhaps by those who have pinned a good deal of faith to assertions regarding improbability of ever raising the size of the cotton crop again. About every factor, it seems, was a poor one, and where the boll weevil was not specially active, opportunity for activity was increased by late planting forced by the heavy rains.

Texas appears so far to be the only State affected, except for quite a trifling and unimportant portion of one county in Louisiana, and a comparative estimate shows that in the typical counties of the former State in which the weevil was not present in 1899 but was present in 1902 the yield of cotton was cut down more than one-half. In ten other typical counties, where the weevil was not present in either year, the yield increased 11 per cent. Making necessary allowances for acreage, it is calculated that 50 per cent. represents the ravages of the insect. But it appears that conditions are at work tending to avert damage through changing methods of cultivation, and, in fact, an instance may be cited where an infested county maintained its output of cotton at a good average, and even showed a tendency to increase the yield since the weevil reached it. This of course is not the general experience, nor is it likely to be. The weevil shows no disposition to die out, but, on the contrary, the area covered grows broader. Its effects are in the way of being minimized, however, and it will remain true that the most disastrous seasons will be those like the past one—that of 1903—in which the rainfall is excessive and the planting time unavoidably late.

THE STEEL RAIL MARKET.

Tendency of Railways to Yield to the Makers—Effect of Price Upon Consumption.

On the surface, at least, it appears the more likely that the railroads will yield before makers of steel rails tind it necessary or advisable to recede from their position as to price. Last week's announcement of a large order for the Harriman lines, unaccompanied by any inkling of a break in the pool price, has given rise to much conjecture as to what would follow. As a matter of fact, the week's record included other substantial contracts placed by Atchison and New York Central, affirmation of the $28 a ton rate having been made at a meeting of rail manufacturers, a noteworthy development because of the strenuous opposition which there had been to maintenance of the full figure, and the stated willingness of Harriman interests to place much larger orders if a concession could be secured. Hope had been indulged that rail makers would weaken and that prices would be brought more into harmony with what it was considered changed conditions generally demanded, but hope, it is hardly necessary to say, is now practically abandoned. Managers of United States roads were naturally incensed a short time ago over the placing of contracts at $21.50 to $22 a ton for steel rails by Canadian roads, and for a while it seemed that the determination to press for a reduction from $28 grew stronger, the indifferent attitude of officials more pronounced. Evidently views have changed in some quarters and are likely to change in others. But as to rail renewals it may surprise most people to learn that these form a comparatively small part of the total rail consumption, which, of course, more extensively goes into new and not into old mileage. It is, therefore, as clear as can be that construction will be held up by high prices rather than repair work, or the substitution of heavy for light rails, which amounts to about the same thing. Interesting data have been available for a few years past bearing upon this subject, long enough to give a good idea of progress, and naturally long enough to show what rail renewals have been under various price levels. The Inter-State Commerce Commission first introduced a classification of railroad expenses a half dozen years ago, and then gave comparisons back to 1895. These are brought up to the latest available date in the following table, the items showing cost only:

	Rail. Renewals.
1895	$10,124,633
1896	10,419,383
1897	10,703,304
1898	10,682,483
1899	10,767,381
1900	10,517,310
1901	16,590,376
1902	16,952,102

At $28 a ton, which was the prevailing figure for the whole of the 1902 fiscal year, a simple calculation shows that the requirement for renewals was met with 600,000 tons, or not as much as 25 per cent. of the output, which was 2,870,816 tons for the calendar year 1901 and 2,935,302 tons for 1902. In 1894-5 rails had not yet come down below the $24 level, hence at that average figure the roads took approximately 420,000 tons. About the same may be said for 1896, there being little difference between the cost for either year, which exceeded $10,000,000 and did not reach $10,500,000. Prices dropped in 1897 and continued down for a couple of years. But slightly larger sums were expended, the railroads beginning to do much better, earnings increasing and traffics expanding in all departments. Having to pay only $18 to $20 a ton, it is seen that the roads were using for renewals anywere from 500,000 to 600,000 tons in 1898 and 1899. But here the point is brought out that as soon as advantage was taken of an improving situation to put prices up official action was to cut requirements down. Only $10,500,000 was appropriated for 1900, and as the quotation for steel rails was $32 to $35 a ton all through the fiscal year, takings could only have been about 300,000 tons. New construction also suffered, being cut down in the calendar year 1900 as compared with 1899. Of course when the pool got to work and established the now existing rate, $28, and it was seen that this would be maintained, delayed work was taken up. It was a concession in price from what had obtained, but still, with all the extra mileage to take care of, it is calculable that only 600,000 tons of rails were used for renewals in either 1900 or 1901.

Experience of individual roads may be extended over a longer period, and give an indication of what may happen to steel rails in fat and lean years. Lake Shore for a long time published more ample details than it has since 1896, but such as may be introduced together with records of two other systems, St. Paul and Rock Island, let in an interesting light on the subject.

	Lake Shore. Tons.	Lake Shore. Cost Per Ton.	Rock Island. Tons.	St. Paul. Tons.
1891*	24,000	$29-$31	8,867	32,333
1892	29,000	30- 31	10,545	27,852
1893	10,303	29- 30	10,828	41,051
1894	11,332	24- 25	8,011	15,006
1895	9,456	22- 23	9,315	16,193
1896	12,418	22- 29	8,872	22,480
1897	15,474	.....	13,647	23,625
1898	15,758	.....	8,827	42,260
1899	15,026	.....	17,641	25,494
1900	15,551	.....	17,995	62,624
1901	24,624	.....	32,544	27,747
1902	23,497	.....	27,285	41,879
1903				40,900

*Years ended Dec. 31 for Lake Shore, March 31 for Rock Island, and June 30 for St. Paul.

The Lake Shore Company apparently took as many as 29,000 tons of steel rails in 1892 (calendar year) at $30 and $31, after 24,000 tons at somewhat similar figures for 1891, but could and did drop its orders down to one-third in 1895, a poor year for traffics, though not as bad as 1894, but when the road was barely able to earn its 6 per cent. dividends. Results for 1903 are not yet published, but it will be observed that up to 1902 no year had shown as heavy rail orders as for 1892. Rock Island used 10,828 tons of steel rails in the year ended March 31, 1893, but shaded this off to only 8,011 tons for 1894, a decrease of 2,817 tons, or nearly 28 per cent. By 1896 the total was only 8,872 tons, but for 1897 13,647 tons were taken for renewals, a figure which dropped back again to 8,827 tons for 1898. Lower prices for the following year had the effect of stimulating demand, and 17,641 tons were used, followed by a similar volume for 1900, and by 32,544 tons for 1901 and 27,285 tons for 1902.

St. Paul put 32,333 tons of new steel rails into its tracks in 1891, 27,852 tons in 1892, 41,051 tons in 1893, but reduced this in 1894 to 15,006 tons, a drop of 63 per cent. In 1895 no more than 16,193 tons were called for, in 1896 and 1897 there was a moderate increase and a sharp rise to 42,260 tons for 1898, with subsequent fluctuations of a striking character, and the late year showing the liberal use of 40,900 tons.

It is not contended that the railroads are facing such hard times as forced the extreme contraction noted in rail renewals in the early nineties, which after all form no preponderating proportion of total requirements, but with reduction made to outside consumers, with every inducement as to price being held out to foreign customers, the temptation under existing conditions has naturally been for managers of United States roads to hold off. These existing conditions, as current expense accounts only too plainly show, are such as are largely destroying increased profit-making power by eating into outlays through advanced cost in almost every direction. In fact, augmented earnings in gross are seen to be accompanied by actual decreases in net through the operation of such influences, so that companies hard pressed to secure larger profits to cover charges on new capital are hardly to be blamed for having exercised a waiting policy.

RECENT RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Gross Beginning to Decrease—Some Causes.

There is little need to express surprise at the decreases now being shown in railroad gross earnings. There is still less need to become alarmed at the prospect. The conviction that prices of securities cannot possibly go up while railroad earnings are decreasing has become so general that emphasis must be laid upon the fact that current results are in line with expectations and have long been discounted, and more than discounted. The question is whether or not it is necessary to discount continuing decreases upon a larger scale. Enlightenment comes from a study of recent results. Large decreases had been expected, because of the probability of slackening manufacturing activity. If recent decreases were fully explainable by reference to such a cause, the showing would be indeed bad, and we should have to take a rather gloomy view. But the fact is that the poor steel business and the depression of manufacturing industries were but minor influences upon the general results. December was, as much as January, under such influences, but gross then increased 4.05 per cent. upon 85 roads. In January there was a decrease of 3.85 per cent. upon 48 roads, and the full reports, when in, will doubtless show a still larger average decrease. February thus far is doing no better.

The slackening movement of cotton influenced returns in the South. Floods did much harm about Pittsburg and through the Middle West. Nevertheless the roads south of Mason and Dixon's line made average gains. All the Northern section did badly, the Northwest as well as the Northeast, and the extreme cold of our most unusual Winter is the chief cause. In February, 1902, disastrous general floods caused greatly decreased gross earnings, but the exceptional condition was recognized and no alarm was spread. Natural causes forecast rather unfavorable results in gross and net for the first quarter of this fiscal year, and returns, poor in comparison with 1903, but not bad in contrast with 1901, will be in order. But it is time to cease alarm at results which reflect so temporary and unusual a condition as prevailed in January and has thus far in February, intensifying features already unfavorable. Barring accidents such alarm will find no support in the year's returns.

COTTON YARNS RETOLD.

Reasons for Believing That the Next Crop Planted Will Exceed the One Being Picked.

Something of a quietus was put on bull speculation in cotton last week, when the Census Bureau's ginning report showed that the amount of cotton ginned up to Jan. 16 exceeded the expectations of the bulls by about 300,000 bales. Of course there was a good deal of explaining in order to show that this was really not a bearish report at all, and the bull leaders exhausted their ingenuity to prove that these figures really proved nothing. Mr. Sully, among others, put out a statement in which he claimed on high authority that the Government had figures to prove that the amount ginned was 98 per cent. of the crop.

He reasoned like this: "A year ago the amount ginned up to Dec. 16 was 86 per cent. of the crop. Let us allow the same for this year. [He could not well allow more, as the crop was at least three weeks late in moving.] Very well. That means that from Dec. 16, 1903, to Jan. 16, 1904, there was ginned 12 per cent. of the crop, and we have a total of 98 per cent." But here is the bull in the reckoning. During that month there were ginned 959,000 bales. If this is 12 per cent. of the crop, then the crop is only 8,000,000 bales. Why then this liberality on the part of Mr. Sully in adding 1,600,000 bales when the other figures were so much more bullish?

After the collapse caused by this ginners' report was over the market recovered, but in spite of good buying of futures by mills the close on Saturday was decidedly weak. This cannot be said to have strengthened the stand taken by the spot cotton dealers in New Orleans and other Southern centres who have agreed not to sell any spot cotton except at a price which is way above the February option as quoted on the exchanges. Why, then, consumers should buy spot cotton when they can buy the near months at much lower prices does not appear in the programme of the Southern dealers, and it may turn out, after all, that the determination not to sell is based on the determination of the other side not to buy except at reasonable prices.

Until this deadlock is broken—and a break must come soon if futures should stay around present levels, as they promise to do—the present light crop movement cannot be accepted as meaning anything conclusive as to the size of the crop. With a light demand and no sales, the port movement, of course, shows a falling off.

While therefore the immediate future does not seem to indicate any very great activity in the markets now that the speculative pyramid has collapsed the past offers some food for reflection, with the resulting philosophical dogma that after all there is nothing new under the sun, Mr. Sully and the bulls to the contrary notwithstanding. The collapse of this corner is not much different from other great bull or, for that matter, bear campaigns, there being in intrinsical merit no distinction between an unreasonable advance and an unreasonable depression of prices.

Cotton manipulation is as old as the trade. The year 1825 was marked by a bull movement much like the present one. Prices were advanced from 12 to 30 cents per pound much on the same pleas that we have heard this year. The high prices stimulated production to such an extent that the next year the crop for the first time exceeded 1,000,000 bales. Of course the price dropped, and 9 cents was soon quoted as the lowest price. During war times there was what might be called a continuous corner in cotton, during which the price mounted to $1.80 a pound.

In 1889 to 1890 a Liverpool speculator, Steenstrand by name, conceived the idea of cornering the market over there. He succeeded in raising the price to the equivalent of 12.63 cents in this country, but his inability to secure the funds to carry the cotton he accumulated during the campaign resulted in his collapse. Morris Ranger before him was another Liverpool operator who tried to corner cotton. His success, too, was shortlived. The result so far as the crops were concerned, was again a heavy increase in production.

In 1895 Peter Labouisse of New Orleans operated on the bull side. The outlook for the 1895-6 crop season was poor. This outlook was justified, for the crop turned out 2,800,000 bales less than in the previous year. By the middle of October, 1895, the price for the January option had gone up from 5.12 cents in the Spring to 9.44 cents. On Oct. 19, however, the market broke and the fortunes of some of the rich New Orleans dealers were swept away. More recent events in the market are still fresh in the memory of every one.

Not one of the men who at one time or other attempted to manipulate the market turned out a winner in the end. As one of the oldest members of the Cotton Exchange put it the other day:

"They were all bowled over, every one that I can remember, and I can remember back to 1845."

The extent of the recent active speculation is perhaps best realized when it is stated that since the beginning of the year the entire crop of the United States has been sold over and over again at least five times, for the transactions on the New York and New Orleans Exchanges probably exceeded 50,000,000 bales. Taking an average price for this period of about 14.50 cents, the sales amounted in value to the tremendous sum of $725,000,000.

That such speculation proved irresistible to many Wall Street men, to whom the stock market had become stale, was not surprising, though at first thought it might be astonishing to think that the active bears of the stock market should have turned rampant bulls in the cotton market. Yet this is the fact, and reversely the most rampant bulls of the stock market turned into bears when they approached King Cotton. But when it is remembered that the stock market bear's most favorite argument is that "accident never favors the bulls," and that the same phrase may be justly applied to the cotton market bears, an explanation, at least in part, may have been found. To illustrate this the great storm at Galveston, which wrought great damage to the whole South sent cotton up nearly a cent a pound overnight, while the same storm depressed the stock market values, although not quite so extensively.

COTTON EXPORTS DECREASE.

Something of the perpendicular drop in cotton exports which had been looked for put in appearance on time. It may never be explained why, on a presumably short crop, the outward movement should have continued for four months, September to December, to increase over that on the larger crop of a year ago—2,000,180,354 pounds, against 1,834,617,628 pounds. But January comes along with only 336,796,190 pounds shipped, a drop from December of 246,000,000 pounds, or 42 per cent., and a drop from January last year of 117,000,000 pounds, or 26 per cent. Five cents a pound more than a year ago affords easy explanation of the fact that increase in total value continued to appear, despite the lighter volume of exports. Our greatest sale of cotton on foreign markets took place in the cotton years Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, 1897-98 and 1898-99. For the first four months of each of these periods, and for the January following, comparison may be made with what has been in progress since, particularly during recent months:

	Sept.-Dec. Pounds.	January. Pounds.
1897-98	1,977,500,144	480,319,520
1898-99	2,247,111,881	511,251,601
1899-1900	1,890,412,235	385,199,646
1900-01	1,704,824,403	369,344,736
1901-02	1,853,678,992	492,575,581
1902-03	1,834,617,628	453,881,992
1903-04	2,000,180,354	336,796,190

With only the exception of 1898-99 the four months' movement on the present crop has been the largest, but it is seen that the January total shows minimum figures. As far as the latter tends toward harmony with the expected size of the crop—considerably raised, however, from lowest estimates—the record is significant. The extraordinary features of the previous outgo, nevertheless, remain, and are emphasized by the comparisons brought out.

WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Summarized advices from the Winter wheat States indicate fair condition but small growth, the situation being somewhat more favorable in the northern than in the southern part of the belt. There will, of course, be no official report until April, before which date there is time for alternations of thawing and freezing temperatures to work damage. So far this has largely been escaped by the present crop. A year ago condition and outlook in the middle of February were regarded as generally satisfactory, the ground having had a good protection of snow covering. By April, it may be recalled, condition was so well maintained that the average was reported by the Department of Agriculture as 97.3, the highest in a long series of years. Depreciation, marked in extent, followed, but not until after May, for which month 92.6 stood as the record. There was a drop of more than ten points by June and a level of 78.8 reached by July—not the lowest for all corresponding months, but lower than for seven out of twelve years. Still the crop of Winter wheat turned out to be as large as 400,000,000 bushels, second in size to that of only one previous year, 1901. With wheat selling 20 per cent. higher than a year ago, and above the maximum for eighteen out of twenty years, 1904 crop prospects will naturally attract more than ordinary attention.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S GERMAN MARKET.

The capital increase of the Disconto-Gesellschaft previously announced was voted by the stockholders on Monday. At the meeting held for this purpose, it was stated that the bank's conections with the United States had been recently extended, and that this was a principal cause for the new issue of capital. Another evidence of the growing interest taken here in American things is to be found in the announcement that the Deutsche Bank has applied for the listing of the $125,000,000 common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway on the Berlin Boerse. As American railway stock is all in denominations of $100, whereas the German laws only admit shares of a nominal value of 1,000 marks or more, the listing of the shares would require, under ordinary circumstances, the special permission of the Prussian Minister of Comerce; but the Deutsche Bank proposes to get around any difficulties of this kind by listing not the stock itself, but certificates drawn against itself for blocks of five and ten shares, which would come within the requirements of the law.

This process would be an innovation here,

hence the action of the Listing Committee in this case is looked forward to with no little interest. Indeed, it has already been pointed out in the press that, if this railway stock is listed, South African gold shares could be admitted in the same way, the certificates being drawn for blocks of £50 or more. As the tendency on the Boerse now is to enlarge the list of securities, it may be expected that a reduction of the listing stamp, for which there is now a good prospect, would forthwith be followed by efforts to admit gold shares, as well as other American railways. The action of the Deutsche Bank in asking for the listing of Baltimore and Ohio, moreover, is interpreted here to mean that this institution now takes a hopeful view of the American situation, as it would not dare to offer the German public these securities if it believed that American values would go still lower. The action of the bank, indeed, corresponds with the opinion that has prevailed for several months in German financial circles, which have been investing freely in American railway securities upon the conviction that they offer good bargains at present prices.—London Economist's Berlin Letter.

WARS AND MARKETS

What is Going on Now Compared with Previous Experiences and What Is to be Expected

All the Carnegie libraries in the United States would hardly be sufficient to contain the vast amount of literature published during the past few weeks, forecasting the effect of the probable outbreak of the war on the world's various commodity and security markets. It is interesting now and refreshing, too, a few days after the actual outbreak of hostilities, to turn from countless pages of prediction as to what is going to be the effect of the beginning of the war on the foreign financial markets, and to take a comprehensive view of what has actually happened—to compare the present situation with the situation at the outbreak of the last war in which each of the present belligerents was engaged, and from the light of experience as to what occurred to be able to draw reasonable deductions as to what is likely to occur again.

A month before the declaration of the Chinese-Japanese war in July, 1894, British consols and French rentes were quoted at 101 and 100½ respectively. During the month of uncertainty preceding the firing of the first gun there was practically no change in the quotations, and a month later consols had actually risen a full point and rentes twice as much. There are, however, two good and specific reasons why there was a rise in the price of government securities instead of a fall. In the first place it became immediately evident that the war was to be localized and of short duration, and that the chances were very small of the embroilment of any foreign power. In the second place, Japan at the outset showed her ability to finance the war out of her own exchequer, by means of special taxes and internal loans, and all fear of bond issues in European markets at ruinous rates were allayed.

In the last war in which Russia was engaged, however, the situation was somewhat different. During the period of five months of uncertainty preceding the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war in April of 1877, European markets suffered severely, and after the placing of the Russian war loan in Berlin, a 5½ per cent. issue placed at 85, there was an extreme decline in British consols of about 5 points. It must be remembered, however, in comparing that time with this, that while Russian credit now is anything but good, it is very much better than it was then, and that at present a 5½ per cent. loan could be placed on a much higher basis than 85.

Coming down to the present, up to the beginning of last week the records of the past two months fail to show any violent fluctuations of the European markets anticipatory of the outbreak of the war. Ever since the beginning of last December the darkening warcloud has cast its shadow over all Europe, but its influence has been manifested more as a force in restraint of operations and fresh commitments than as a bear influence. French rentes, for instance, during the week ended Dec. 5, were quoted at 97; German imperial threes at 90, and British consols at 89. During the two months' period of uncertainty, fluctuations have been very narrow. Just before the actual commencement of hostilities rentes and German threes were quoted practically unchanged from their quotation of early in December, though consols had yielded about 1⅝ points. As to the securities of the countries actually engaged in the war, Russian fours showed a decline of 4 per cent. for the period, while Japanese fours showed a substantial decline of 9 points.

The strength of Continental Government bonds all through the weary progress of the negotiations was a subject of constant comment, the general opinion seemingly being that on the Continent an ultimately peaceful solution of the difficulty was more confidently expected than in England or the United States. Berlin, particularly, during the latter stage of the negotiations seemed to be satisfied that war would be avoided, and Berlin bankers are believed to have committed themselves heavily to the long side of the account. It was this misplaced confidence perhaps as much as anything else which caused last Tuesday's downfall of an old-established Bremen banking house believed to have been heavily interested in Russians.

The fact that on the Continent the highest financial authorities had all along expressed themselves as believers in an ultimately peaceful settlement of the difficulty made the break which followed the news of the first fighting all the worse. On Sunday of last week came the confirmation of the news that negotiations had been broken off and that Japan was landing troops in Korea. The result was a break on the Paris Bourse acknowledged to be the worst in many years. The various issues of Russian bonds fell anywhere from 3 to 5 points, the consolidated 4s selling down from 97.10 to 91.50. Japanese 4s broke 4 points, to 69, while French rentes, considered perhaps the most stable Government security in the world, fell from 97.32 to 96.17. The break in British consols amounted to just one-half as much. Just how the war news alone would have affected our market will never be known, because Monday's break of two points in active stocks was certainly more directly traceable to the news of the Baltimore conflagration than to any reports of hostilities received from abroad. Nevertheless the foreign news must undoubtedly be considered as having contributed to the weakness of the situation and as having made possible such declines as 2¾ in Pennsylvania and within an eighth as much in Missouri Pacific.

On Tuesday came the news of the daring dash of the Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur, which resulted in the disabling of three Russian vessels. While the news of this engagement was causing a semi-panic on the Berlin Boerse, the situation in that centre was further aggravated by reports that two other large Russian men-of-war had been put hors de combat, and that the entire Russian flotilla in the Far East was in a virtual state of demoralization. News of this character meant a great deal more to Berlin, where Russia's West European interests are largely centred, than to Paris or London, and on the Stock Exchange of the German capital there ensued a scene of wild excitement. Russian industrials and bank shares were offered at ruinous concessions, while Russian imperial fours fell precipitately nearly four points. On Wednesday, when the full details of the engagement and the havoc wrought among the Russian fleet became fully known, there was a further recession of 1¾ in Russian fours to 88¼, though an opposite effect was exerted on the Japanese Government issues, the 4 per cents rising a point and a half to 68½.

In this market the news of the Japanese successes exerted a very different effect from the effect in Berlin. There was a sharp recovery on Tuesday, in which the active stocks regained practically all of Monday's loss, the list being headed by Steel preferred, with a net gain of 2⅞. In this case again, however, it is hardly fair to say that the very general recovery was caused by the trend of the war news. Tuesday's estimates of the Baltimore fire losses cut down Monday's predictions by over one-half, and there was generally experienced a much more hopeful feeling concerning the effect of the fire on the security market.

From these figures it becomes apparent that while the movement of the various European markets previous to the outbreak of the war was merely limited and restricted by fears of impending trouble, after the actual commencement of hostilities there were scenes of turbid excitement on all the Continental Bourses, with heavy declines in the securities of the countries directly affected. The total fall in Japanese 4s since early in December, when war rumors became insistent, is approximately thirteen points—the drop in Russians is very nearly as much. That the securities of other countries have held as firmly as they have is entirely due to the belief, which seems to be gaining in strength, that the war will be localized and that there is small chance of any other powers being drawn into it. The Japanese victories at the outset have of course materially strengthened this opinion.

Aside from the direct influence of the war on the value of securities, there have been notable developments in the European money markets during the past few days, and indications point to further developments which cannot fail to be reflected in this market. Already there has been a sharp and extensive rise in the open market discount rate in London. A fortnight ago it was quoted over a full per cent. below the bank rate, and with the Bank of England making large weekly additions to its reserves there was every indication of an immediate lowering of the rate. Now the situation is completely changed, and with the open market rate quoted but a little below the bank rate there is little chance of any reduction of the official minimum for some time to come. In fact, in case there should be disturbances of Europe's markets caused by the determination of Russia to place loans at however great a sacrifice, it is anything but unlikely that the British bank rate would be raised to 4½ and possibly to 5 per cent.

The result of this hardening in money in London has been reflected in a very sudden and sharp advance in exchange on London at both Paris and Berlin, the quotation at the latter point being very close to the figure at which gold must be shipped from Germany to London. It seems, however, as though the extent of the advance in the German exchange had been unnaturally influenced by the desire on the part of Berlin bankers to invest their funds outside of their own city. The heavy fall in Russians and the fluctuations of the cotton market have already resulted in the suspension of at least one large firm, and rumors have been started concerning others. Naturally there has been considerable uneasiness and bankers have therefore turned to the London market, where the rising discount quotations have offered an excellent field for the investment of surplus funds. It would seem as though, confidence in the home situation re-established, and with the inevitable rise in money rates in Germany, bankers would soon be drawing again on London, and the rates on the British capital return to a normal level.

Rumors have been frequently started and as often denied that Russia was endeavoring to borrow in various European centres. In this connection one thing seems certain—the agents of the Russian Government in Paris and Berlin have undoubtedly sounded the banking interests of those cities as to the feasibility of bringing out Russian loans. What has been the result of these conferences it is impossible to tell, no official statements having been made. It would seem, however, as though further Russian bond issues were inevitable. Had Russia gained the initial successes, and were the outlook for a short campaign, it is probable that the entire war could have been financed from the respective exchequers of the belligerents. Such is far from being the case. Whatever be the ultimate outcome of the war, the very serious reverses experienced by the supposedly stronger party at the outset are sure to result in redoubled efforts and large expenditures. And judging from the events of the first week the struggle is likely to involve an enormously greater amount of expenditure than Russia is able to meet from her own exchequer. Where the forthcoming loans are to be placed and on what basis no one may presume to say, but it is a certainty that, considering the present price of Russian Government securities, the issues will have to be made at a heavy discount, and that is certain to affect unfavorably the European markets and indirectly our own.

FRANKLIN ESCHER.

CAUTION THE WATCHWORD.

Considerations Affecting Investment Purchases Under Current Conditions.

Caution would seem to be the watchword which investors are likely to keep before them the coming year. It will be writ large over a background of hopes which have vanished since 1903 opened, suggesting liquidation, prices forced down, and the prevalence of demoralized conditions, which seemed at one time to promise no end. Liquidation did let up, however, prices did turn from their depths, and something like easy breathing ensued, as it turned out that foreign trade helped money markets and stringent funds would not add to current troubles. War in the Far East has broken out in earnest, but as precedent has shown and recent events have indicated, security markets are not long in finding their level. War has not come, as it would have done a year ago, on inflated values, and beat against a structure ready to weaken and run to partial collapse any day. On the contrary, it has found values pressed down, and it will have little appreciable effect on property which stands for stability of those values.

Assuming the level established, will the investor be ready to go into the market and make purchases for keeps, or will purchases be made tentatively? Will the consideration be their holding with this or that proviso, or will the view be taken that stocks—bonds, too—can be bought and safely put aside? In short, can it be expected that values will improve and encourage holding as well as stimulate purchase?

Such questions involve consideration in some detail. It is true even now that some stocks and many bonds are quoted at prices which make anything but liberal return upon investment. Safety is what is paid for, and for this many will not hesitate to pay. They are safe, even if it be conceded that profitmaking should be heavily reduced. Of the next class, it is, of course, a question as to whether this profitmaking will hold out. Railroad people generally believe it will, but that it will not be extended, affording additional security. There must here come in the qualifying consideration, How about the crops? The conclusion would then have to be that the element of existing security is weakened by just so much and so long as any doubt remains as to the agricultural position. Of the low-priced issues, what has frequently been said may be said again. Many of these will in the course of time see much better days—following the record of the Atchisons, the Pacifics, and many which have made their up-grade progress—being quoted at levels which may not be considered altogether lacking attraction, admitting an immediate outlook not altogether clear and intrinsically promising.

There are then left the industrials, as to which such violent fluctuations in earnings as have been reported stand out prominently to make caution a prime necessity. Reduction of dividends, passing of dividends, will inspire little else. And yet it must be said that it has repeatedly been at such prices as are shown for many of these, representing interest in enterprise in staple products, that good results have been secured. Easy comparison of current figures with these high prices for common stocks may be made:

American Car & Foundry	41⅜
American Cotton Oil	57¾
American Linseed	28
American Locomotive	36⅞
American Woolen	17⅞
Corn Products	38⅝
Distillers Securities	34⅜
International Paper	23¾
International Power	199
International Steam Pump	57¼
National Biscuit	53⅛
National Lead	22
Pressed Steel Car	65¾
Railway Steel Spring	38½
Republic Iron & Steel	22¾
Rubber Goods	20
Union Bag & Paper	18¼
United States Cast Iron Pipe	17
United States Leather	15¼
United States Rubber	19⅝
United States Steel	46⅝
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	76⅝
Vulcan Detinning	33½

Where anything like actual property and earning power have been shown in the past it is a reasonable assumption that improvement is to be expected, though the near future may not bring realization to oversanguine hopes. In the nature of things, it must be that purchases made on deep depressions, made with a determination to hold over, will bring with them the minimum of risk. That such opportunities exist no one will doubt, but no one will offer the contention that, even as to the most promising, caution is not the signal to be followed.

PROTECTING THE STOCK LIST.

Measures to Prevent Juggling with Good and Bad Securities.

The action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange last Wednesday in passing a resolution providing for a certain method of identifying bonds will be received with approval by the financial community. While the Governors announced that their step was taken without regard for any specific cases, yet the terms of the resolution were such as to indicate very clearly what kind of specific instances of confusion it was proposed to legislate against.

Briefly stated, the resolution provided that when a trust indenture allowed both registered and coupon bonds to be issued under it, convertible one into the other, each registered bond must bear the proviso that it was issued in lieu of or in exchange for coupon bonds of specified numbers. So with the coupon bonds, when any are in future surrendered for exchange for corresponding registered bonds, each bond exchanged must be immediately canceled by the trustee.

Just how prevalent has been the confusion that it is sought to eliminate, the Governors alone can judge. The step is calculated to prevent giving the dignity of the stock list to unauthorized issues, which otherwise might be innocently traded in through the conversion process described. As such it will make for the protection of the public, whose attention is attracted somewhat closely to the stock list just now by reason of the unlisting of the American Steel Foundries stock and of the fact that the issues of the United States Shipbuilding Company still remain unattached.

The reply to questions on this line, prevalent in some quarters, is that nothing has been done in the shipyards stocks for months, and that the bonds will soon take on new values by reason of the reorganization plan. The rejoinder, timely as it is, has not, however, stilled the objection: "But the Stock Exchange was the medium through which these issues—the stock without value, and the bonds worth not more than 50 at most—were going to be palmed off on the public." A very few of the public did buy, and these have to look to the statements contained in the listing circular for the representations on which their purchases were made.

It is believed that any such, and the larger number of others who sympathize with them, would welcome further action by the Governors to prevent the stock list from being misused, and with it a declaration of what the Exchange really thinks about past attempts in this line.

THE BRITISH COPPER MARKET.

The position of the copper market has not experienced much change in spite of fluctuations, and future developments now chiefly depend upon the attitude of the leading producers, whose reserve supplies are understood to have been materially reduced by the expansion which has taken place in the export movement to the chief European centres. Last week's contribution to the American exports was again heavy, being nearly 7,000 tons, and, should this week's shipments prove to be within measurable distance of that amount, the total for the current month would reach about 27,000 tons, an increase of some 12,000 tons against December. Reports are at variance as to the nature and the extent of the sales made to the Continent by the United Metals Selling Company; but it is known that a considerable quantity was taken up at an exceptionally low price on German account, which adds significance to the recent reports current as to the revival in the electrical and engineering trades in that country. The extent of the contracts for export secured by the chief American producer, while, perhaps, exaggerated in some quarters, must have been at least 25,000 to 30,000 tons. To judge from the reduction lately made by the amalgamated interests, the latter appear to be determined to push on their sales in view of the competition by outside producers, who, realising the futility of holding the price at near thirteen cents, after the large business secured by the chief producer at a much lower price, soon made appreciable concessions, inasmuch as the terms for electrolytic on this side continue to favor buyers, while second-hand parcels are awaiting disposal. The export demand for manufactured copper remains sluggish, but so far home manufacturers show no keen desire to reduce the price of their commodities, the works being generally well booked ahead.—London Telegraph.

BALTIMORE'S REVIVAL

The Extent of Its Prostration, and Plans for Recuperation.

The Baltimore fire was not the first great disaster to serve certain useful ends by calling for a demonstration of American resourcefulness and American pluck, but its circumstances are such as to make it notable among events of its kind recorded in the history of this or of any country in the world.

The situation in which the city found itself last Tuesday morning was unique. It was not merely that an area roughly a mile square had been laid waste, and property had been destroyed valued at upward of a hundred millions. The boundaries of the burned district, the piles of shattered brick and crumbling stone, the twisted ironwork and tangled wires represented only the direct and immediate damage. They suggested, only, the extent of the indirect and greater damage to commercial and financial business.

A man can insure against the burning down of his building and loss of his goods, and in the case of Baltimore such insurance is reckoned at about ninety millions on an estimated loss of a hundred and a quarter. The difference between these, or any final figures, represents, of course, the real property loss to Baltimore—in the case figured above placed at $35,000,000.

The indirect loss, however, cannot be insured against, but must be accepted and made the best of with such show of bravery as can be mustered. And in this respect it was that the Baltimore fire took on its most important aspects.

The dark side of the case that the city looked upon may be summed up in the single sentence: Absolute prostration of wholesale trade, banking, and finance, and great damage to the shipping interests. It is not a long phrase to repeat, but an elaboration of the suggested details would come very near being a description of the entire commercial and financial life of the community. Therefore the question of extent of the consequential damage has to do with the degree of development to which that life had attained.

That in the case of Baltimore is well advanced, even for a city of 650,000 people. According to the census of 1900 the city stood third in the matter of foreign trade among cities on the Atlantic Coast, and in that year was second in the amount of exports and fifth in imports. In manufactures the last census gave figures as follows: Men's factory-made clothing, $17,000,000; foundry and machine shop products, $6,000,000; shirts, $3,600,000; fertilizers, $3,700,000, and lumber and planing mill products, $2,000,000. The total number of manufacturing establishments was 6,380, and the number of men employed 79,000. The total value of the manufactured product was $161,000,000. Add to this some thirty-five National and nineteen savings banks, the former with an aggregate capital, surplus, and undivided profits of about $22,000,000, and nineteen trust companies whose capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregate in the neighborhood of $40,000,000, and one gets a fair idea of the financial and mercantile interests.

The extent of specific damage can be only approximated at this time. It is known, however, that some considerable part of the clothing manufactories were destroyed and practically all the important business houses handling the product. The lumber establishments were very largely wiped out and a broad swath was cut in the belt of machine shops that was next above the lumber district as one goes back from the water front. About 20,000 were thrown out of employment. In banking circles the situation was even more extreme. Eleven National banks were rendered homeless, as well as almost every trust company in the city. The entire district occupied by private banking and brokerage houses was burned out, and the Stock Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, and Custom House were destroyed.

The first inquiry when the city had recovered sufficiently from the shock of the fire to think at all was: How are the vaults? And when it became known before Tuesday was passed that all the important vaults, though buried deep in ruins, were intact with their contents, the first stage of the recovery of Baltimore began. The next proposition to tackle was that of credit. Here the problem was twofold—as it affected the municipality and State, and as it affected the financial and business community. Prompt measures were taken for some temporary relief through legislative channels; a ten days' extension of credits was voted by the City Council and approved by the Legislature, and a continuance is due to be granted for such time as is considered necessary.

But this artificial aid, though of utmost value in the emergency, was not and could not be sufficient to accomplish the regeneration of Baltimore. There must be further assistance through the normal relationships of business and financial enterprises. This was what the bankers of the town had to consider on behalf of their institutions and what the business men of the town had to consider in respect to their several establishments. Could the credit be given?

In answering the question there was some disposition on the part of individuals to take a not altogether hopeful view. This perhaps was but natural in view of a bit of financial history enacted in the Monumental City during the four or five months past, having to do with Seaboard securities and the railroad and lumber enterprises that figured in the failure of the Maryland Trust Company. It became, therefore, not altogether hard to say that the trust companies of the city had loaded themselves up with industrials, both as investments and as collateral, and had, by reason of their inability to take their share of the financial business of the place, thrown this upon the banks, which, in turn, had crowded out commercial paper. The sequence of argument from this point was just as easy as that which had gone before. If the trust companies were up to the limit in industrials and banks full up with loans on collateral—in some instances not readily realized on—aid to the merchants and builders must come from the outside, if at all, and in the latter case the rebuilding and restocking of Baltimore became problematical.

Fortunately for the city the pessimism was confined to the individuals whose interests were private rather than institutional. When the Clearing House met and the subject had been very fully discussed, it was not only determined that Baltimore would be able to care for itself, but that specific measures of relief through the Clearing House were not required by the conditions. The spirit of self-help was contagious, and before the day's close hopefulness prevailed where before there had been a degree of apprehension that lacked not much of despair.

And the bank Presidents who met at the Clearing House Tuesday morning could back up their opinions with facts. It appeared that the Baltimore banks averaged over 30 per cent. in their cash reserve, and that some ran as high as 40 per cent. It appeared that neither the banks nor a majority of the trust companies had loaded up beyond further power of assistance with industrials. It appeared that the decrease of volume of loans on commercial paper was due to the prosperity of Baltimore's merchants, and not to indisposition on the part of the banks to give help. It appeared that while there had been in Baltimore shrinkages of investments, such investments, on the part of individuals, represented surplus income and not business capital.

On these grounds it was argued that Baltimore was able to take care of itself, and that the banks proposed to see that such was the case. Having come to this determination, Baltimore set itself about the regeneration process with all cheerfulness and good spirit. It has not progressed very far as yet, but there are indications that the new Baltimore, when built, will have, not only a better physical habitation than the old, but a useful knowledge of its own potentialities.

SEQUELS TO BIG FIRES

Differences Between Results from the Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore Calamities.

It goes without saying that losses, regardless of what character, from such a disaster as the Baltimore fire must be matters of pure guesswork for the most part, even after everything has been done to reduce the amount in any particular direction to actual figures. Those estimated as the result of the recent catastrophe have differed in no way from calculations following previous large conflagrations, say those of Chicago and Boston. Finally, of course, it is known what amounts insurance companies have been mulcted in, but these represent only in part the aggregate value of property that has been reduced to ashes, and do not represent at all the more material losses entailed in the wiping out of business or the setback to what is not totally destroyed.

Points of similarity between the Baltimore and the Chicago and Boston incidents are many, and points of difference are no less numerous. A review of principal features should prove instructive and will no doubt contain something of more than passing interest. To begin with, it may be stated that the insurance business at the present time is strikingly improved in its methods as compared with 1871, when the Chicago fire aroused underwriters to a sense of responsibility hitherto ignored. Turning to records of the time, it appears that the advent of that year found the National board disrupted and broken down, the floodgates of a wild and reckless competition were opened wide, and there was a mad rush for business, in too many cases regardless of rate and quality. It was stated that at no time in the history of American underwriting had there been displayed such general disregard of all the fundamental principles of successful underwriting as that which marked the business of fire insurance from the commencement of 1871 to the time when the wires awoke the sympathy and charity of the civilized world for a city of ashes. The strife for policy writing was commented upon as being without honor and profit, ruled by extravagant and unexampled competition. This, as a characterization of the insurance situation, is sufficient to explain the fact which followed the fire, namely, the retirement of so many companies from the field of activity, their resources having been wiped out. It is also sufficient to explain another fact, and that is, that so large a proportion of the losses brought home to the companies was not liquidated. Salvage from the fire turned out to be a very small percentage, and nowhere near the average of 25 or 30 per cent., which had been the usual experience after disasters of any consequence had taken place.

The report of the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois for 1871, in referring to the losses sustained by insurance companies, stated that, taking the grand aggregate of reported business in the State, $9.20 had been lost on every $100 of risks written, and that $7.67 had been lost for every dollar of premiums received during the year. Two hundred and one companies were sufferers by the Chicago fire, their aggregate paid-up capital being $64,619,749, net surplus $30,594,402, making a total of $95,214,151. New York led with 67 companies; Illinois had 22. Taken by States, for the greatest amount unpaid, Illinois came into first place and New York second. Only two States, Minnesota and New Jersey, paid in full. This table may be introduced to show how matters were reported on:

Amount of risks in burned district	$100,225,780
Amount adjusted	90,565,241
Amount unadjusted and not resisted	5,808,272
Amount resisted	180,208
Total amount of losses claimed	$96,553,721
Amount paid	$37,998,950
Amount of salvage and discount	5,173,761
Amount unpaid	53,380,974
Total	$96,553,721
Amount to be paid	$12,106,817

An average of 39.36 per cent. was paid on the amount claimed at the time the above report was made out, and, according to figures furnished the commission, 12.54 per cent. more would be paid, making a total of 51.90 per cent. on the $96,558,721 of loss claimed. A table was presented in the report showing the number of companies of each State placed in liquidation by the Chicago fire, details of which are interesting enough to be reproduced, showing as they do that their aggregated paid-up capital and net surplus was little short of $25,000,000:

COMPANIES FORCED TO LIQUIDATE.

No.	State.	Paid Up Capital.	Net Surplus.	Aggregate.
26	New York	$8,804,222	$2,008,726	$11,812,948
17	Illinois	4,317,606	431,111	4,868,717
7	Connecticut	1,800,000	503,589	2,303,589
5	Ohio	1,215,610	106,320	1,321,930
5	Rhode Island	950,000	312,496	1,262,496
3	Massachusetts	800,000	271,348	1,071,348
5	California	1,500,000	430,807	1,930,807
1	Pennsylvania	200,000	22,505	222,505
1	Maryland	250,000	32,789	282,789
66		$19,847,438	$5,019,671	$24,867,109

It is exceedingly doubtful whether any such record as this will find duplication upon the settlement of accounts with Baltimore insurers. Risks are spread over a lengthy list of companies, most of which, it is believed, are well able to stand the strain put upon them. At all events, conditions of fire insurance at the present day are not to be compared with those of more than a generation ago. It may be said with regard to the Chicago fire that after all the extravagant claims made as to amount of loss, the total was put down officially at $153,000,000, of which loss property owners bore a very large amount. As a matter of fact, the companies paid only about one-third of the total just given, owners' losses being stated as approximately $103,000,000, leaving only $50,000,000 as the amount reimbursed by insuring companies. Taking the grand aggregate value of all property in the burned district, which included $94,000,000 as the estimated value of lands, and the Chicago conflagration involved a total of $222,000,000. The Boston incident, whose details it is hardly necessary to go into, was, of course, a much less important one, although still vast in extent of the loss it entailed. Then, as during the Chicago fire, estimates ran wild and were finally very much reduced.

Necessarily, liquidation follows such catastrophes as those that have been spoken of and the one now immediately brought to notice. But, as has been intimated, the strength of the insurance situation being so vastly superior to that of thirty-odd years ago, such pressing results as then occurred need not be anticipated. This, of course, is largely a matter of conjecture, however, of which time alone will demonstrate the correctness. At any rate, the markets have proceeded in an orderly way, and there has been nothing of panic or of any such disturbance as might have been looked for with reason even by the most conservative observers. Referring to dealings in stocks immediately following the Chicago disaster, notes from a record for that date will explain the prevailing conditions. In one respect there is close similarity to those which obtain at the present time. Then, as now, the banks had been extending their loans beyond precedent by the continuance of a 2 to 4 per cent. money market from May until the middle of September. The break in stocks, of course, came on Monday, with the news of the Chicago fire, which had broken out the day before. Rates advanced beyond 7 per cent., and the decline was caused by immense pressure to sell on the part of those who were heavily loaded with stocks and anticipated the coming of trouble. The result was a decline throughout the active list of 4 to 10 per cent., with which, it may be stated, the recession of prices on the recent market makes very favorable comparison. Even this did not compass the whole of the fall, which continued a feature for several days, although there was instances of almost immediate, although temporary, recovery. What is important to bear in mind, however, is the fact that the market at the beginning of October, 1871, had already been subject to a severe decline from the highest prices of the year. A few prominent stocks selected from the list show the following fluctuations for the period following the fire, and the prices at which they sold at the end of the year, compared with the highest previously recorded:

	Highest 1871.	Preceding Chicago Fire.	Lowest Following Fire.	End of Year.
N. Y. Central	103⅝	97½	84¼	95½
Reading	118½	114½	100	111⅝
Lake Shore	116¼	106½	90¼	98⅝
Wabash	72	62½	52	71⅞
Northwest	92¼	69¾	51⅛	69⅛
Rock Island	130½	110⅝	94	105⅝
St. Paul	84⅛	62¾	51	65⅝
Ill. Central	139¼	188⅝	132	134
West. Union	71¾	66⅛	52¼	71⅝
Pacific Mail	58½	52⅝	40⅝	54

In order to indicate how liquidation after the Chicago disaster dragged itself along, it may be said that New York Central lost 6 points in the first week of the crash, but did not turn until the loss had reached 8¾ points. Reading's first slump was moderate compared with the total decline of 14⅝ points. Lake Shore on the contrary receded in the first few days 14⅜, and only 16¼ altogether. Northwest presented one of the extreme instances, dropping 16¾ points, and not recovering until after this had been raised to 19⅛ points. Illinois Central was more lightly affected than any, but for all stocks the shrinkage was severe, in only five of the ten cases prices getting back to or improving upon the previous level by the end of the year. There seems to have been almost as much influence on the market for railroad bonds, many of which showed sharp declines, and such as nowadays could hardly be expected to take place in the wildest of panics. And at the same time Government securities were affected to an important extent under the apprehension that insurance companies would be obliged to throw a very large amount of their holdings on the market in order to obtain funds to meet their liabilities. After the first rush of selling, however, as was not the case with stocks, the market for bonds improved. Weekly reports subsequent to the initial demoralisation of the markets continued to say that demand was fair for the better class of securities, and that prices showed considerable firmness. As a matter of fact, the market, even for United States bonds, was said to have been "considerably oversold in the recent panic," under the prospective large selling by insurance companies, but subsequently it was found that there was no such pressure as had been anticipated. Following the Boston fire, and taking as many of the same stocks as were continued on the active list, results come out as follows:

	1872.	Preceding Boston Fire.	Lowest Following Fire.	End of Year.
N. Y. Central	101⅞	95½	89	100⅝
Lake Shore	90½	92	83½	86
Wabash	80½	71⅞	64	70½
Northwest	*230	83¾	77⅝	82¼
Rock Island	118	109¾	101	111¼
St. Paul	64½	55½	51	54
Pacific Mail	103¾	92	71½	74⅝

*Culminating price of "corner" Saturday, Nov. 23.

In this instance it turns out that recovery followed depression much quicker than in the case of the Chicago incident. And it also transpires that Government securities, to quote a current record, were "depressed comparatively little by the Boston fire, the decline on Monday hardly exceeding ⅝ per cent. at the most." Having learned from previous experiences, it was generally noticed at that time that there would be "no such amount of bonds thrown on the market by insurance companies as to affect prices in any appreciable degree." The surmise seems to have been correct. Later reports indicated that "Government securities have continued strong and advancing," and that railroad bonds, while inactive, were "generally firm." To complicate matters on the Stock Exchange, however, there was a corner in Northwest in progress, settlement and collapse of which took place on Tuesday, Nov. 6, after the stock had been rushed up to 280. It came down to 85, and while losses were heavy and were felt by a great number of brokers and operators, there were comparatively few failures, and the general market itself was but little disturbed.

Comparing the decline subsequent to the Boston fire with that sustained after the conflagration at Chicago, the average shows 8½ points, against 13¾, with a complete instead of only a partial recovery by the end of the year. Indications that there would be any repetition of such a record at the present time have been lacking. There may be weak spots in the current situation, such for instance as are claimed in connection with the extension of banking accommodation, but the orderly character of the markets, the immediate retracing of the first steps downward, gave immediate assurance that demoralisation and sacrifice were not to be characteristics of the recent deplorable fire incident at Baltimore. Evidence of progress upon conservative lines in business methods generally—which includes all its branches and ramifications—is such as can hardly be disputed, even though that progress may have been marred by periods when conservatism would seem to have been scattered to the winds.

MILTON J. PLATT.

BANK OF JAPAN.

The stock of gold in Japan is relatively small, and there is not much likelihood of any appreciable addition to the supply of gold in other countries in consequence of gold exports from Japan. Already steps which are likely to discourage imports into Japan have been taken, the usual channel in London for the sale of merchants' bills upon Japan having been closed. Doubtless other channels will be opened. Still, it is expected that shipments of goods to Japan other than for account of the Japanese Government will be restricted. Moreover, Japan will probably be able to borrow abroad the money it will need to meet its interest and other obligations. On Dec. 31 last the gold reserve of the Bank of Japan was £11,664,000, while the notes in issue amounted to £28,352,000. At the end of July, 1903, the gold reserve of the Bank of Japan was only £7,832,000.—London Statist.

OLD RAILROAD STRIFE SETTLED

Central New England's Purchase by the "Consolidated" Follows Death of Old-Time Opponent.

The acquisition last week of the Central New England by the New York, New Haven and Hartford by a strange coincidence followed within a few days the death of William Darius Bishop, at one time President of the "Consolidated," as the New York, New Haven and Hartford is known among railroad men, and who several years ago was the chief factor in defeating the plan of C. P. Clark, then President of the Consolidated, to purchase the property which the Consolidated has now taken over.

Mr. Bishop was an ultra-conservative man who had little faith in consolidations, expansion of territory, large financing, and unusual traffic operations. As one of the technical journals said of him in an obituary this week:

"As almost the last of the old-time railroad Presidents, he discloses a type which has certain attractions of its own—a type which, if not prescient or progressive, did not speculate in its own properties, overcapitalize or dilute railroad morals by the stratagems of Wall Street, and always spelled integrity and conscientious devotion to the duties of official place."

After Mr. Bishop left the Presidency of the road he continued as a director and member of the Executive Committee. In this capacity he strenuously opposed the dramatic Wall Street coup, by which President Clark bought the New England Railroad, the reorganised New York and New England, away from the Vanderbilts, who were trying to secure it. This was in 1895.

His opposition to the acquisition of the Central New England was more effective. The Central New England is the successor under reorganisation of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England, once a part of the Philadelphia and Reading, but which was left out of the new Reading system. It controls the Poughkeepsie Bridge, and is therefore the shortest route from the anthracite coal fields to the New England manufacturing towns. The road made a big fight against the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and President Clark thought it would be a good scheme to buy them out. His plan, however, failed, and the fight between the two railroads continued. The most picturesque part of the contest was the attempt made by the Consolidated to block the New England's plan to push on to Springfield. The Central New England had negotiated for the purchase of a farm in Connecticut, owned by a Montague family. The day before the sale was to have been closed the Consolidated bought the farm at a large advance in price, and they at once proceeded to erect a wire fence to prevent the New England's engineers from cutting through. The case was taken into the courts and fought through various appeals, but finally the Central New England lost, and had to build a detour of four miles. As a part of the New Haven system the Central New England will now acquire a new importance.

RUSSIA'S GRAIN EXPORTS DURING WAR.

A telegram from St. Petersburg dated yesterday reads thus: "The Finance Ministry, in denying to-day the report that Russia has prohibited the exportation of grain, added that no such step was even contemplated." As to the prominent position held by Russia in supplying grain to importing countries this is ascertained from records which show that for the year ended July 31 last her shipments of wheat were 182,000,000 bushels, rye 61,000,000 bushels, barley 84,000,000 bushels, oats 74,000,000 bushels, and corn 16,000,000 bushels, making a total of 367,000,000 bushels. The late year was a somewhat exceptional one for Russian grain exports, which would average not in excess of 275,000,000 bushels in years of normal production and demand, still an important factor in the trade, and one whose suspension would not fail to have material influence in sustaining prices. Appended are records of takings of Russian products by other countries for the past five years:

Year Ended July 31.	Wheat. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1899	64,000,000	27,000,000	70,000,000
1900	85,000,000	41,000,000	84,000,000
1901	75,000,000	49,000,000	89,000,000
1902	81,000,000	42,000,000	80,000,000
1903	182,000,000	61,000,000	84,000,000

	Oats. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Total Bushels.
1899	21,000,000	16,000,000	198,000,000
1900	56,000,000	8,000,000	195,000,000
1901	73,000,000	14,000,000	220,000,000
1902	55,000,000	36,000,000	264,000,000
1903	74,000,000	16,000,000	367,000,000

THE BANK OF RUSSIA.

The negotiations between Russia and Japan make an examination of the position of the Imperial Bank of Russia of especial interest. On Jan. 21 the Imperial Bank of Russia had £28,880,000 of cash in hand, of which £15,497,000 consisted of gold, £5,705,000 of notes, £5,968,000 of silver coin, and £1,709,000 of silver and copper coins of low value. Beyond this amount of cash it held £58,643,000 of gold bars, &c., and it possessed a balance of £16,807,000 of gold abroad. This latter item presumably means the balances of the bank in Berlin, Paris, London, and elsewhere, upon which it could draw in gold if it desired to do so. Including the gold in bars and coin, the total amount of gold held by the bank, exclusive of that standing to its credit abroad, is £74,144,000, and, inclusive of the foreign balances, it amounts to £90,947,000. On the other hand, the notes in circulation amount to £57,294,000. The cash balance of the Treasury is £35,874

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks neglected.

Call money easy, nominal; 1½ per cent.

Saturday's business upon the Stock Exchange aggregated under 100,000 shares, and the fluctuations were without general significance or interest. Pennsylvania was the most active stock, and gained ⅛. Both Steels were fractionally better, and Commercial Cable added another advance to those noticeable since war has been a factor in the security markets. There were no new features of business, and the bank statement was the chief topic. It reported a decrease of cash, instead of an anticipated increase, and a much smaller increase of loans than for any previous week this year. Nevertheless, the moderate increase suffices to carry the loan item up to a new maximum. It does not follow that because the loans have expanded less than a million that therefore the insurance companies have done nothing toward financing their Baltimore losses. Evidently they have not done so through the banks, but they would not be expected to do so. Such loans are characteristically trust company business, and there is ground to believe that the trust companies and the insurance companies are co-operating to mutual advantage. For it is evident that liquidation by the insurance companies would prejudice much collateral held by the trust companies, and unsettle the general situation. Whereas the arrangement of loans to permit the leisurely and advantageous marketing of securities upon the moderate scale as the case requires is good business for both parties. Something too much has been made already of this factor, and it well may be disregarded hereafter in default of some explicit proof that its dimensions exceed those calculated upon by the best judges. The decrease of cash of course came wholly from the surplus, and reduces it to the smallest of the year, but leaves it above any year since 1900. Since then the reserve has grown by $45,000,000, but the loans have grown by $279,000,000. The growth has not been gradual, and is not especially characteristic of recent business, except so far as it is cumulative. Between 1900 and 1901 loans leaped from $720,000,000 to $914,000,000, and it has taken them three years to approach the billion dollar mark at which they now practically stand. Such harm as was done by the expansion of loans was done in the earlier years; the present expansion is both more moderate and better secured. It is easy to lament the apparently uncontrollable growth of credits, but it is more agreeable, and not necessarily any less sound, to rejoice that our best judges are not afraid to accommodate their customers when the situation is obscure. It is just possible that they are as good judges of the situation as their critics, and those having confidence in them are justified in thinking that, seen from the inside, the banking situation is better even than its good appearance from the outside.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Ice pf.	1	pf.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	National Lead	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	7½	Rep. Steel	⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Com. Cable	4¾	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Union Pacific	⅛
Del., L. & W.	1⅛	U. S. Realty pf.	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Wabash	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

Stocks Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas	5	Pere Marquette	3⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	⅛	Rock Island pf.	⅛
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Rutland pf.	⅛
N. Y. Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s, Series E	1

Bonds Declined.

Met. St. ref. 4s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 13	99,187
To date this year	17,518,490
Corresponding date last year	22,157,994

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 13	$980,000
To date this year	$102,610,500
Corresponding date last year	$107,507,700

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Coming between a holiday and Sunday yesterday's session of the stock market proved to be one of the least active and most uninteresting days experienced in a long time. Commission houses were nearly in every case unwilling to recommend to their customers any participation in the market in view of the short day and the possibility of war news that might unsettle foreign markets or some other unfavorable influence over Sunday. It thus happened that the trading was left altogether to the professionals on the floor, with the result that the total transactions amounted to less than 100,000 shares, the trading in the second hour being even duller than that in the first, when only 49,000 shares were dealt in. Net changes for the day were insignificant, except in a few inactive issues which have not been among those which held prominent places earlier in the week. The changes in such stocks as Pennsylvania, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, United States Steel, and St. Paul were all confined to small fractions. That they were in nearly every case on the side of gains was the one favorable thing about the day's market, but the movement was too narrow to be of much significance.

***

The attendance on the floor of the Stock Exchange was very small, many members having apparently taken a three days' holiday in spite of the decision of the governors to keep the Exchange open for Saturday's session. The absence of commission business even of the semi-professional kind left little for the brokers to do except among those who trade for their own account. Of late there has been a large addition to the number of members of the Exchange who trade for themselves rather than for customers. The reason for this is simple enough, being nothing else than the failure of the public to trade to a sufficient extent to keep commission brokers even moderately active. The brokers who do nothing but a commission business have had many days of almost complete idleness, and this has resulted in many of them seeking by a turn in the market the money they had been accustomed to make out of commissions.

***

The publication of the bank statement had practically no influence upon prices, which moved in the same narrow irregular fashion after the bank figures became known as they had earlier in the day. The loss in cash following the expectation of an increase repeated the experience of the previous week, but the other changes were not large enough to be looked upon as significant.

***

Pennsylvania and New York Central were both in demand in the loan crowd yesterday, although Saturday seldom brings much business in the way of borrowing of stocks. They were wanted at 1½ per cent. or a trifle below the prevailing rate of money during the past week. While a number of stocks have been in fairly large demand in the loan crowd, the supply has generally been sufficient to prevent anything like scarcity. New York Central was sold during the week partly on the statement of January earnings and partly on account of the belief that the reports concerning the efforts of the road to secure funds for the rebuilding of its New York terminal will soon be verified.

***

The only stock in the list which yesterday had a volume of 10,000 shares or more was Pennsylvania, trading in which amounted to about 13,000 shares. Most of the other stocks which had been the active features recently showed totals in the neighborhood of 5,000 shares. The day's transactions were in keeping with the day's net changes, but it is hard to find significance in the latter in view of the paucity of the former.

***

"Underlying strength" is one of the things of which from time to time much is heard in Wall Street. This presumably is strength which is there without being seen and sometimes without being felt. Nothing is more common than to hear that there are very large orders in the market below the present level, and that therefore prices cannot decline much. Sometimes, of course, this is the case, but more frequently these reports have the appearance of being put out as a cheap way of supporting the market. A small trader from the West who was visiting his Stock Exchange friends in this city a day or two ago was telling that a representative of one of these houses had told him that it had on its books a scale order in United States Steel common calling for the purchase of 500,000 shares of the stock between 10 and 9, or more than 40,000 shares at each eighth down. This doubtless is an interesting example of "underlying strength," but apparently the statement was not made for home consumption. Only a few days ago United States Steel common moved up a point on less than 15,000 shares, and presumably under favoring conditions the same amount of stock would put the price down as such.

***

London sent over higher prices for American stocks yesterday as well as for the securities of the countries now at war. This might have been pointed out as the principal reason for the higher opening here were it not for the fact that recently the opening of the market here has ignored to a large extent the quotations established in the London market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money was 4½ per cent. for six months, 4½ per cent. for five months, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, and 3 per cent. for thirty days. For one year loans were made at 4¾ per cent. All industrial money loaned at 4½ per cent. for three and four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $241,168,147; balances, $17,158,852; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,498,209.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8250@$4.8290; demand, $4.8550@$4.8580; cables, $4.8590@$4.8595. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.82¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛ less 1-16 and 5.19⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94¼ and 94 11-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—5c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little activity was displayed in the trading in curb stocks yesterday, but the dullness of the market was relieved somewhat by the strength in several issues. Northern Securities on little trading scored a gain of 1⅝, closing near the highest, at 89½. Seaboard Air Line issues developed strength, but only a few transactions were reported. American Malting 6s declined a full point on a single transaction, five bonds selling at 98.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 13, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
500	American Can	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
571	Am. Can pf.	33½	33¼	33¾	
400	Bay State Gas.	3-16	3-16	3-16	
400	British Col. Cop.	3	2¾	3	
3,870	B'klyn Un. G. rts.	14	¹12	14	+ ⅛
1,075	Buffalo Gas.	3¾	3	3¾	+ ⅛
16	Central Foundry pf. seller 15	10	10	10	— 1⅝
609	Con. Lake Sup.	1-16	⅛	⅛	—3-16
100	Con. Lake S. pf.	3½	3½	3½	— 1¼
500	Con. Oil & F. pf.	4¼	4¼	4½	
500	Del. & Hud. rts.	4	4	4	
200	Electric Vehicle.	9½	9¼	9½	
200	Gold Hill Cop.	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3,245	Greene Con. Cop.	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
21,745	G. Con. Cop. rts.	$3⅛	$3	$3⅛	+$3⅛
520	Hack. Meadows.	²22¾	20¼	20½	— 3
610	Havana Tobacco	30	29	30	
380	Havana Tob. pf.	38½	38	38	— 1
100	Houston Oil pf.	8	8	8	— ⅛
2,000	Interb. Rp. Tr.	103	101¼	103¼	— 1¼
550	Inter. Met. Mar.	5	5	5	
125	Inter. M. M. pf.	20	¹19⅝	20	+ ⅛
2,100	Lt., Fuel & P. of West Va.	25⅝	23¾	24	+ 5⅛
370	Man. Transit.	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1,500	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	⅛	9-16	9-16	—1-16
200	Nat. Licorice pf.	81	80	81	— 1
83	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rights.	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
200	N. Am. L. & P.	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11,030	North. Securities	90⅞	87½	89½	— 2¾
300	Peo., Dec. & Ev., buyer 10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
20	Royal Bak. P. pf.	100	100	100	+ ⅛
290	Seaboard Air L.	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
825	Seab. Air L. pf.	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
400	Seab. A. L. rights	¾	5-32	3-16	—2-16
600	Shannon Copper	9	7⅞	8	
28	Standard Oil.	645	640	645	— 5
1,000	Union Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
200	United Box B. pf.	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
100	United Copper.	7	7	7	— 1
65	U. S. Shipbuild.	½	½	½	— ⅛
2,585	U. S. Ship. pf.	¾	¾	¾	
100	Wash. Ry. & E. pf.	46½	46⅛	46½	— ½
100	White Knob Cop.	7⅛	²7	²7	

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
$7,000	†Am. Malt. 6s	99	⅝ 98	98	— 2
5,000	†Cent. Foun. 6s	53	53	53	— 2½
8,005	†Cuban 6s, 1896	111	105	105	— 2½
5,000	†Cuban 6s, 1889	3	3	3	
5,000	†Nassau El. 4s	79¾	79½	79½	— ½
1,000	Seab. Air Line 3-year 5s, w. i.	78	78	78	— ¾
7,000	†S. Elb. Ld. 1st 5s	58	58	58	— ½
5,000	†Stand. Mill. 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
¤5,000	†U. S. Ship. 5s	23¾	23	23¾	+ ½
10,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	76	76	76	— ¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	American Can pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾
395	B'klyn Un. Gas rts.	14	13¾	14
1,075	Buffalo Gas.	3⅜	3	3⅜
200	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4½	4½	4½
445	Greene Con. Copper	10⅝	¹10½	10⅝
800	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	12	10	10
100	Hack. Meadows	20½	20½	20½
10	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
60	Interb. Rapid Transit	104¼	104¼	104¼
115	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	20	20	20
100	Light, Fuel & Power	24	24	24
200	Nat. Licorice pf.	81	80	81
600	Northern Securities	89¼	88½	89½
300	Peo., Dec. & E., buyer 10	⅝	⅝	⅝
5	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	100	100	100
100	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16	16	16
200	Seab. Air Line rights	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
200	United Box Board pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	White Knob Copper	7	7	7

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†American Malting 6s	98	98	98
4,000	†S. Elb. Land 5s, w. i.	58	58	58

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

85,180

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Con. Tobacco 4s	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼
3,000	Rock Island 4s	68½	68½	68⅝	68½

$8,000

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 13	2,578,248
Same week last year	2,916,303
To date this year	17,518,490
Corresponding date last year	22,157,994

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$9,082,000
Same date last year	$15,544,500
To date this year	$102,610,500
Corresponding date last year	$107,507,700

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 14, '03.	Feb. 13, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,106,579	1,908,495	200,094
Industrials	807,519	669,763	137,756
Banks	67	10	57

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 14, '03.	Feb. 13, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$14,362,000	$5,465,000	$8,897,000
Industrials	1,114,000	3,902,000	*2,488,000
Government	8,500	5,000	3,500
State	50,000	10,000	40,000

*Increase.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 4@4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Outbreak of War Causes a Heavy Fall in Securities.

Consols Make a New Low Record, but Improve on the News of Japanese Successes — Baltimore Fire Affects Americans — Loan and Discount Rates Higher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The outbreak of war between Japan and Russia caused a heavy fall in securities early in the week, and there has been no appreciable recovery, although the closing prices were somewhat above the worst.

Consols touched 86, making a new low record, ⅞ under previous records. Later consols improved on account of the Japanese successes, which seem to indicate that Great Britain's ally will be able to take care of Russia without the help of this country.

Foreign securities were seriously affected by the war, and business was confined largely to speculation within narrow limits in Japanese and Russians. Next to these securities Bulgarians and Turks felt the war influence, the expectation being that while Russia is busy with Japan Bulgaria and Turkey will seize the opportunity to fight out their differences.

Home rails were lower, owing to a variety of causes, including dear money, bad weather, and the war. American railways were less affected by the war than most other securities, as it is reasoned that there has been and is likely to be a large carrying trade from the United States in provisions for the use of the combatants. The Baltimore fire had a depressing effect, the theory being that the insurance companies would be compelled to sell American rails to raise funds to met their loses. The Steel Trust's shares, on the other hand, were supported on the belief that there will be a large demand for its products in rebuilding Baltimore. As a rule Americans declined, but they closed above the worst.

Mines fell early in the week, but rallied. The decline was in no case serious, while some shares improved.

The money market tightened, on account of revenue collections, the Stock Exchange settlement, and dividend arrangements. Loan rates are up to 3½ per cent.

The impression that one or the other of the Far Eastern combatants is withdrawing money from Great Britain caused discount rates to be put up as a matter of precaution. The best three months' bills are 3½ to 3⅝ per cent., with a small demand for paper.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Money was offered more freely in the market to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were idle, prices were fairly steady, and the trading was nearly featureless. Foreigners generally were cheerful. Argentine rails were buoyant. Consols were firm. Americans opened quietly steady. There were a few irregular movements, and Union Pacific was in demand. At the close prices were firm. Grand Trunk was buoyant, Kafirs were cheerful in anticipation of an early settlement of the labor question in South Africa.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86 15-16; Consols for account, 87; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 69⅝; Atchison preferred, 92¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 79⅛; Canadian Pacific, 120⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144½; De Beers, 19⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 20⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70¼; Erie, 27; Erie first preferred, 68¼; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 106⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17; New York Central, 118½; Norfolk and Western, 50¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21½; Pennsylvania, 58⅜; Rand Mines, 9¼; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 21½; Southern Railway preferred, 83; Southern Pacific, 48¼; Union Pacific, 80½; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅞; United States Steel, 11⅞; United States Steel preferred, 59; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 37.

Bar silver steady, 26⅞d. per ounce.

Money 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.39; Lisbon, 23.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The tone on the Bourse to-day continued to make steady improvement. Prices opened firm, with Russians in good demand. Later there was some irregularity and then stocks again became strong and closed firm, with Russians showing a general advance. Other internationals and industrials shared in the improvement. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.10. Rio Tintos gained 13f.

The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 20c for the account. Exchange in London, 25f 20¼c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prices at the opening of the Boerse to-day had a better tone. Russian bonds being ⅞ higher, but everything became weaker later on reports that Russia would forbid the exportation of grain.

Exchange on London 20 marks 51¼ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,898,784
Gold	100,452,819
Silver	21,124,234
United States notes	9,428,196
Treasury notes of 1890	80,413
National banknotes	15,062,732
Total receipts this day	874,391
Total receipts this month	22,230,142
Total receipts this year	341,655,955
Total expenditures this day	1,370,000
Total expenditures this month	19,980,000
Total expenditures this year	337,744,164
Deposits in National banks	171,476,604

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$466,262,219
Silver dollars	467,824,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,141,852
Silver bullion of 1890	6,912,148
Total	$949,140,219

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,653,650 gold certificates in Treasury	$466,262,219
Silver certificates in Treasury	467,824,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,054,000
Total	$949,140,219

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,790,169
Silver coin and bullion	13,308,965
Silver certificates	8,815,239
United States notes	9,426,196
Other assets	26,631,725
Total in Treasury	$140,961,353
Deposits in National banks	171,476,604
Total	$312,437,957
Current liabilities	87,559,165
Available cash balance	$224,898,764

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

ICE TRUST SITUATION.

John Greenough, Chairman of the committee which recently sent out a call for proxies on American Ice Company stock in opposition to the Sleicher investigating committee, issued another statement yesterday in answer to that sent out by the Sleicher committee with its request for proxies.

This statement asserted that the charge of interest in the Maryland Ice Company bonds which have been in controversy between the Sleicher people and the Greenough committee was made for the purpose of obscuring the real issue, namely alleged mismanagement of the Ice company. From present indications there promises to be a spirited contest for the control of the company in the annual meeting, March 8 next.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 13, 1904.

United States 4s, cpn. 1907		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	78½
2,500	107¼	1,000	
1,500	107	M. K & T of Tx 5s	100⅝
		3,000	
U S of Mex. 5s		Mo Pac tr 5s	108⅝
500	97⅞	3,000	
500	97⅞	Mo P 1st col 5s	104½
		1,000	
Adams Expr 4s		N Y Cent & H Riv gen 3½s	93⅞
1,000	102½	10,000	
Atch, Top. & S F gen 4s		1, S col 3½s	87½
4,000	96⅜	1,000	87½
5,000	96⅜	2,000	87⅝
8,000	96⅜	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
11,000	96½	1,000	103
1,000	96⅜	Nort & W con 4s	
2,000	96½	1,000	97½
adjustment 4s		1,000	97⅝
4,000	87¼	North Pac 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		20,000	103
12,000	93	Nor Pac gen 3s	
Balto & Ohio gold 4s		10,000	71
3,000	101¼	5,000	70⅝
1,000	101¼	500	70⅝
9,000	101	Or Ry & N con 4s	
S Wn div 3½s		1,000	98½
10,000	85¼	Oreg Short Line gartic 4s	
27,000	88	5,000	91½
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		1,000	91⅝
1,000	100½	1st con 5s	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		1,000	113
5,000	112¼	Penn real est 4s	
Canada So 2d		19,000	104½
5,000	107	Pitts, C, C & St L 3½s, ser E	
Cent of Georgia cons 5s		1,000	93
1,000	105½	Reading gen 4s	
2d inc 5s		15,000	96
5,000	29¼	1,000	96¼
7,000	29½	2,000	96¾
Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds		St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
10,000	91¾	1,000	112½
46,000	91⅝	St L & San Fr Ry gen 5s	
2,000	91⅝	8,000	110⅝
Ill div 3½s		1,000	110¾
1,000	92¼	St L & San F R F refunds 4s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	81⅞
1,000	103¼	2,000	81⅝
C, R, I & P R R 4s		St L & Southw'n cons 4s	
3,000	68⅝	10,000	72½
3,000	68½	3,000	72¼
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		San An & A P 4s	
3,000	81	5,000	79⅝
Col F & I conv 5s		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	79	2,000	112
Col & So 1st 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	84⅜	2,000	116
32,000	85	Third Av con 4s	
5,000	85¼	1,000	94⅞
Consol Tob 4s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	55	26,000	103
5,000	55¼	10,000	102⅞
Flint & Pere Mar con 5s		2,000	102⅝
5,000	108¼	Un Pac conv 4s	
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s		2,000	95⅝
5,000	105½	10,000	95⅝
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		United Rail'ds of San Fr 4s	
4,000	99¼	2,000	79
Lacka Steel 5s		10,000	79½
10,000	93¼	10,000	79¾
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s		U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s	
1,000	101⅝	70,000	72⅝
Louisv & Nashv unified 4s		50,000	72⅝
15,000	98¼	6,000	72⅝
Manhattan con 4s		1,000	72⅝
3,000	103⅜	1,000	72¾
Met St Ry ref 4s		Wabash deb B	
3,000	90	5,000	62⅛
Milw Gas Lt 4s		W Va C & col tr 5s	
1,000	90	5,000	106½
Mex Cen con 4s		West Un refund & real est 4½s	
1,000	65¾	2,000	103
1,000	65⅝	Wis Cen gen 4s	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		5,000	89½
10,000	98		

Total sales.....$680,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg	1930	104½	105¼	Joliet & Chi	175	
2s, c	1930	104¾	105¼	Kan. & M. pf	25	28
4s, reg	1925	132¼	133	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf	65½	66
4s, c	1925	132¼	133¼	Kan. C. So. pf	18½	19¼
4s, reg	1907	107	107½	K. C. So. pf	34	35
4s, c	1907	107½	107¾	L. E. & S. pf	10	15
4s, reg	1925	132¼	133	K. & T. pf	42¾	44
4s, c	1925	132¼	133¼	K. & T. pf	40	50
2s, c	1918	106	107¼	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	46	51
Philippine 4s	111¼		111½	Lacl. G. pf	100	110
Adams Exp	220		227½	L. E. & W. pf	95	100
Alb. & Sus	220		..	Lake Shore	250	300
Alle. & W	150		..	L. Island	48	54
Am. Ag. Ch	18¼		14½	Man. Beach	7	10
A. C. pf	74¼		75¾	Md. C. pf	110	
A. C. & F	19		20	Met. St. Ry	85¾	88
A. C. & F. pf	67		70	Met. St. Ry.	117	117½
Am. Coal	135		250	Mich. Cent	122	140
Am. Cot. O	29½		31½	M. & St. L	60	66
Am. Tel	23		25	M. & St. L. pf	95	98
Am. Exp	190		198	Mor. & Es	180	190
Am. G. Twine	6		6¾	Nat. Enam.	18	20¼
A. H. & L.	3½		5	Nat. Enam. pf	78	86
A. H. & L. pf	15		17	Nat. L. pf	86	90
Am. Lin. Co.	9¼		11¼	Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf	36	37½
Am. L. Co. pf	27		35	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf	18	19
Am. Loc. pf	75½		79	N. Can. Coal	42	49
Am. M. Co.	3		4	N. Y. A. B	125	135
A. M. Co. pf	18		22	N. Y. B. & M.	85	90
A. S. & R.	47½		48¾	N. Y. & H.	215	220
A. S. & R. pf	90¼		91½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	28½	27
Am. Snuff	105		120	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
Am. Sm. pf	85		90	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d	11	
A. S. R. pf	123		126	N. Y. C. & W.	20½	
Am. T. & C.	82		88	N. Y. C. & W. pf	47	
Am. Tob. pf	130		135	N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
Am. W. Co.	9¾		11	N. Y., L. & W. pf	88	93
A. W. Co. pf	60½		72	N. Y. Tel.	135	140
An. Cop. M.	62		67	N. & W. pf.	88	93
Ann Arbor	28		27	North Am.	54½	57½
Ann Arbor pf	52		55	Ont. Mining	4¼	5
A. M. 1st pf	88		98	Pac. Coast	53	56
Atl. C. L.	100		110¼	Pac. C. 1st pf	90	105
B. & O. pf	88		90	Pac. C. 2d pf	63	68
B. & L. E. pf	104		..	Peo. & E.	17	21
Bruns. City	5½		7	Pere M. pf	..	80
B. R. & P.	115		..	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	63
Buff., R. & P. pf	132		..	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	97	99½
Butterick Co	48		51	P. Ft. W. & C.	179	..
Canada So	63½		67	P. Ft. W. & C. pf	..	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	155		158	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	175	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	101		..	Pr. St. Car	29	30
Chi. & Alt.	37½		38⅝	P. S. C. pf	69½	70
C. & E. Ill.	195		196	Pullman Co	210	215
C. & E. Ill. pf	121		125	R. & S. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs	91	
C. G. W. pf., A	65		68	Ry. St. Sp.	20¾	21
C. G. W. pf., B	28		29	R. S. S. pf	73	76
C. G. W. 1st	82		85	Rens. & Sar	200	210
C. M. & St. P. pf	170		176	R. & G.	5	6

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	5
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	5
Canadian Pacific com	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chicago Great Western pf., A	$2.50	Feb. 29	Feb. 13	Feb. 23
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha co. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 20	Holders of record Feb.	6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record Feb.	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 2	Holders of record Feb.	9
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	10
Erie (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 29	Jan. 30	Mar. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 19
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	3
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. (anunal).	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	3
N. Y. & Harlem	2	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	16
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Feb. 19	Holders of record Feb.	5
North Pennsylvania	2	Feb. 25	Holders of record Feb.	10
Père Marquette pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 19	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 23	Mar. 11
Reading 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record Feb.	23
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan.	30
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Wilmington & Northern	¾	Feb. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record Feb.	9
Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Columbus Railway com	1¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	15
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	12
Twin City Rap. Transit com. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (extra)	$2	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	11
Amalgamated Copper	½	Feb. 29	Jan. 28	Feb. 15
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Feb. 20	Holders of record Feb.	20
American Chicle Co. com. (month)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 16	Feb. 23
American Coal (semi-annual)	5	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 24
American Cotton Oil com	2	June 1 1904	May 16	June 2
American Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	1
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 2
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee (quar.)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 10
Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 12
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan.	30
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 4	Feb. 24
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron (quar.)	¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Consol. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Daly-West Mining (month)	65c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
Edward Kempton, Incorporated, (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 17	Holders of record Feb.	8
Fay (J. A.) & Egan com. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 21
Fay (J. A.) & Egan pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 21
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 18	.....
Investment Co., Philadelphia	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan.	31
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	5
Kings Co. Electric Light and Power (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb.	20
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia	5	Feb. 20	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Mil. & Chicago Breweries	2¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Feb. 23
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 2	Feb. 16
New Central Coal Co	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 2
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining (extra)	½	Mar. 1	.....	.....
New England Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	Feb. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chi. (quarter)	2	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pittsburg Brewing com. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 20	Feb. 11	Feb. 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 20	Feb. 11	Feb. 21
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Feb. 29	Feb. 8	Feb. 23
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 23	Feb. 2	Feb. 23
Procter & Gamble com	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan.	30
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan.	30
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 2	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Feb. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 28
Railway Equipment Corp. (month)	1¼	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 15
Syracuse Lighting com. (quarter)	½	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 2
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Jan. 19	Feb. 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Warwick Mills	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb.	1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 13, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,884,000	$2,362,000	$1,566,000	$16,593,000	$904,000
2,050,000	2,505,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,418,000	7,111,000	2,146,000	26,346,000	.....
2,000,000	1,289,000	Merchants' National	12,481,300	2,336,200	1,202,000	13,871,700	.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	12,414,000	1,959,000	1,679,000	13,081,000	.....
1,500,000	3,588,700	Bank of America	20,938,800	3,442,800	2,059,400	22,291,900	.....
1,000,000	334,700	Phenix National	5,517,000	698,000	264,000	3,216,000	48,200
25,000,000	17,403,000	National City	151,043,900	38,755,100	6,671,000	153,026,600	2,220,000
300,000	7,537,100	Chemical National	24,485,000	3,655,800	1,883,300	22,679,800	.....
600,000	360,100	Merch. Exch. National	6,469,000	1,032,100	604,500	6,013,200	198,700
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,107,500	580,600	596,000	4,559,900	974,100
300,000	110,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,800,800	544,900	62,100	2,287,500	44,600
700,000	381,300	Mech. & Traders' Nat.	4,222,000	477,000	446,000	4,337,000	.....
500,000	520,600	Greenwich Bank	2,400,000	346,900	324,500	2,057,000	.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,979,000	1,006,700	334,600	5,041,600	485,300
5,000,000	3,964,700	Am. Exchange National	29,604,000	3,993,000	1,828,000	22,625,000	4,778,000
25,000,000	11,358,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	150,646,600	28,016,300	8,565,200	139,307,700	11 233 200
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	23,372,600	3,987,600	1,258,200	21,269,800	1,761,500
422,700	407,800	Pacific	3,095,900	595,500	459,800	3,643,500	.....
450,000	1,069,700	Chatham National	5,869,200	626,500	363,800	5,741,400	45,900
200,000	397,100	People's	2,147,800	134,200	677,100	2,706,000	.....
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	15,019,500	1,355,700	1,546,000	13,106,000	840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	48,788,800	10,321,200	5,072,500	58,662,400	1,127,000
1,000,000	1,022,800	Irving National	6,028,000	929,400	893,200	5,485,000	243,600
1,550,000	667,900	National Citizens'	7,630,500	1,861,400	416,600	8,700,200	681,900
500,000	316,500	Nassau	2,595,800	169,200	333,400	2,917,600	.....
1,000,000	1,234,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,495,000	1,248,900	646,000	6,723,800	47,700
1,080,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,862,000	1,778,000	146,500	8,090,100	49,900
2,000,000	3,361,000	Corn Exchange	29,671,000	6,624,000	3,042,000	36,781,000	.....
750,000	1,035,500	Oriental	6,883,600	328,700	1,782,000	7,167,900	.....
1,500,000	1,679,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	12,255,000	4,490,000	1,254,000	22,102,000	44,700
3,000,000	6,950,600	National Park	66,301,000	17,298,000	3,925,000	76,980,000	2,858,000
250,000	136,700	East River National	1,189,300	182,700	200,800	1,354,600	48,900
3,000,000	2,980,000	Fourth National	19,401,900	4,483,800	2,481,400	23,110,300	50,000
1,000,000	573,300	Central National	9,891,000	2,281,000	624,000	11,424,000	935,000
300,000	1,378,100	Second National	9,746,000	1,118,000	1,473,000	10,427,000	266,000
10,000,000	13,890,000	First National	83,176,700	18,969,300	2,175,400	74,187,800	8,203,200
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	6,964,200	1,298,700	473,900	6,294,700	606,600
250,000	774,700	Bowery	2,750,000	400,000	230,000	3,091,000	.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,476,300	974,400	487,200	5,543,100	50,000
750,000	511,900	German-American	3,527,100	622,300	221,200	3,884,400	.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	41,631,500	11,022,200	1,805,500	49,227,300	50,000
100,000	1,774,100	Fifth Avenue	9,194,800	2,266,500	291,200	10,188,500	.....
200,000	668,200	German Exchange	2,552,400	160,000	700,000	3,425,600	.....
200,000	872,200	Germania	3,189,200	425,400	698,300	5,053,600	.....
300,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	10,792,700	884,500	1,763,500	10,884,400	248,800
1,000,000	1,242,900	Garfield National	7,281,400	1,840,900	273,200	7,581,800	49,700
250,000	317,200	Fifth National	2,341,100	480,400	160,900	2,472,000	242,100
1,000,000	1,367,900	Bank of Metropolis	8,208,700	1,544,400	720,100	9,418,200	.....
200,000	538,500	West Side	3,138,000	611,000	329,000	3,846,000	.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	15,871,000	3,129,000	1,597,000	18,696,000	50,000
300,000	579,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,429,000	642,000	806,000	4,868,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,922,400	Liberty National	10,253,800	2,100,800	240,000	9,128,000	795,500
1,000,000	492,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,656,900	890,800	345,300	4,700,100	.....
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,830,300	809,400	691,900	6,602,200	100,000
350,000	566,800	Astor National	4,940,000	1,060,000	275,000	5,147,000	350,000
103,250,000	113,505,300	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,674,800	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	133,180,100	Total	998,569,900	205 647 500	71,321,100	1 026357500	40 737 100

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 13, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$573,700.00	$17,800.00	$27,700	$53,200.00	$128,100.00	$850,900.00
Colonial	100,000	1,043,300.00	61,600.00	188,100	439,200.00	564,100.00	2,812,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,902,000.00	125,000.00	68,000	211,000.00	3,000.00	2,908,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	721,040.00	11,413.00	48,429	61,029.00	.....	864,235.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,758,800.00	98,300.00	74,800	300,600.00	100,000.00	2,167,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,573,335.00	14,533.00	76,907	104,115.00	137,970.00	1,776,367.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,067,900.00	67,300.00	91,500	169,100.00	100,000.00	2,965,200.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,383,700.00	9,900.00	35,200	183,800.00	26,400.00	1,770,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,203,900.00	113,800.00	97,000	238,400.00	54,700.00	2,777,900.00
Mutual	200,000	2,216,975.00	29,521.00	193,165	361,965.00	.....	2,440,124.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,280,704.00	25,484.00	131,804	289,323.00	$18,685.00	1,712,350.00
Plaza	100,000	2,753,000.00	148,000.00	139,000	505,000.00	.....	3,233,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,066,991.00	16,356.00	109,028	67,151.00	95,785.00	1,178,988.00
State	100,000	6,762,000.00	423,000.00	246,000	118,000.00	1,286,000.00	8,412,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,391,000.00	50,000.00	210,000	230,000.00	.....	1,048,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,206,200.00	56,600.00	144,000	87,800.00	90,300.00	1,482,400.00
United National	1,000,000	2,914,300.00	204,300.00	74,400	84,100.00	.....	1,250,200.00
Varick	100,000	700,000.00	5,800.00	61,600	80,900.00	30,700.00	756,100.00
Washington Heights	100,000	591,000.00	11,102.00	17,168	55,611.00	.....	438,400.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,380,300.00	71,800.00	204,700	181,300.00	.....	2,042,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,479,700.00	12,900.00	102,000	143,100.00	30,800.00	1,551,100.00
Broadway	150,000	1,941,000.00	15,987.00	146,931	404,178.00	.....	2,152,074.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,412,700.00	106,800.00	57,400	209,700.00	24,400.00	1,621,800.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,957,500.00	312,400.00	105,200	553,000.00	50,000.00	3,536,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,660,700.00	182,500.00	531,600	713,500.00	65,000.00	6,955,500.00
Merchants'	100,000	982,856.00	16,425.00	56,456	124,863.00	10,000.00	1,082,390.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,255,000.00	185,000.00	330,000	675,000.00	13,000.00	4,891,000.00
National City	300,000	3,184,000.00	126,000.00	380,000	820,000.00	207,000.00	4,134,000.00
North Side	100,000	925,200.90	10,301.38	64,007	44,740.86	242,687.82	1,040,043.40
People's	100,000	1,220,700.00	39,100.00	112,300	117,800.00	88,700.00	1,389,100.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	582,693.00	9,200.00	56,932	67,083.00	44,581.00	599,924.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,208,000.00	95,300.00	25,000	182,000.00	22,900.00	1,154,000.00
Union	200,000	1,253,200.00	43,200.00	86,500	98,000.00	239,000.00	1,411,100.00
Wallabout	100,000	734,800.00	39,100.00	21,200	50,400.00	42,900.00	709,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	607,900.00	47,800.00	10,000	194,700.00	.....	747,600.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,050,900.00	190,700.00	309,000	1,439,200.00	1,936,800.00	5,511,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,108,207.00	84,815.00	68,686	218,036.00	211,448.00	1,887,323.00
Second National	250,000	1,125,800.00	80,200.00	27,000	229,900.00	66,900.00	1,178,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,059,530.30	52,168.00	78,712	737,586.87	4,843.07	1,822,105.52
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,322,200.00	155,400.00	29,500	142,400.00	85,500.00	2,142,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,064,118.00	46,468.00	48,186	59,900.00	116,600.00	1,189,872.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co	50,000	1,579,270.00	15,97 8.00	110,181	71,827.00	65,775.00	1,731,796.00

Consolidated Lake Superior Move.

A definite proposition from the Moffly committee with respect to the $5,050,000 syndicate loan, on the foreclosure of which Speyer & Co. bought in the properties of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company some weeks ago, is expected to-morrow or the next day at the latest. The Reorganization Committee, with the assistance of the Canadian Government and the interests recently added to its membership has been understood for some days to be in shape to take up the obligation through the purchase of the securities which went originally to secure the advance by the Speyer syndicate.

TWO BANKS CLOSE DOORS.

First National of Matthews, Ind., and State Institution of Pittsburg Suspend.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Controller of the Currency has received a telegram announcing the suspension of the First National Bank of Matthews, Ind.

The bank was closed by resolution of the Board of Directors, and National Bank Examiner William D. Fraser has been appointed receiver. It was organized Oct. 24, 1901.

The statement of Jan. 23, 1904, shows loans and discounts, $89,996; overdrafts, $2,302; United States bonds to secure circulation, $13,000; stocks, securities, &c., $19,500; due from banks and bankers, $16,480; cash and cash items, $9,458; total, $133,363; deposits, $76,787; bills payable, $12,053.

MATTHEWS, Ind., Feb. 13.—Notice was posted on the doors of the First National Bank here to-day that there would be a temporary suspension, but that all depositors would be paid in full.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The State Bank of Pittsburg, a small institution, capitalized at $50,000, was closed to-day by order of the State Banking Department. Albert L. Taber of Philadelphia, State Bank Examiner, is temporarily in charge.

The bank was organized in December, 1896. Last November it reported total deposits of about $475,000. While there are a large number of depositors, the closing of the bank caused no excitement.

The Directors in a statement to-day attribute the trouble to bad loans. In their opinion the depositors will be paid in full.

New Vice President of New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia was to-day elected Vice President of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The election fills the vacancy caused by the death of William D. Bishop of Bridgeport. Mr. Bishop's position as Director was filled by the election of his son, William D. Bishop, Jr., formerly Secretary of the company. John G. Parker, Secretary to the President, was elected Secretary of the company in place of W. D. Bishop, Jr.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 13.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks:

	Price.	Previous Quot'n.
1—Amory	121¾	120¾
3—Amoskeag	1800	1800
—Androscoggin		130
—Appleton	104¼	110
—Arlington Mills		128
—Atlantic		49
—Bates		165¾
—Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell		702½
10—Bigelow Carpet	102¼@103¼@102½	102¼
—Scott		575
—Boston (new)		100
—Boston Belting		208
—Boston Duck		1175
2—Cabot	85	75
—Chicopee		41¼
—Cacheco		215
—Columbian		1012½
—Continental		87½
4—Dwight	100@102½	100½
—Edwards		175
—Everett		108
11—Franklin	100@100¼	100
—Great Falls		154
—Hamilton Cotton		700
—Hamilton Woolen		50
—Hill		55
—Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)		25
—Jackson		610
—Lancaster, (new)		75
—Lawrence		112
—Lockwood		94
—Lowell	632½	
—Lowell Bleachery, (new)		100
—Lowell Machine Shop		800
5—Lyman Mills	64	64
—Manchester Mills		70
11—Massachusetts	96¼	96½
—Mass. Cotton of Georgia		97¾
—Merrimack		88
—Middlesex		60
—Monadnock		850
10—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	48½	48¾
3—Nashua Mfg. Co	601¾	595¼
—Newmarket Mfg. Co		711½
3—Pacific	2002½@2012	2000
—Pepperill		255
—Plymouth Cordage		231
—Queen City Cotton		100
—Salmon Falls Mfg.		100
—Stafford		107½
—Stark		980
—Thorndike		1062½
—Tremont & Suffolk	61	60
—Waltham Bich. & Dye Works		109
35—Wamsutta	117	120
—Washington		129
—York		855

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—G. M. Hafftards quotes mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	93	95	95
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	97½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	105	103½
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Chace Mills	100	101	100
Davol Mills	..	95	..
Flint Mills	..	100	..
Granite Mills	..	127½	..
Hargraves Mills	..	80	..
King Philip Mills	120	125	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85	85
Mechanics' Mills	..	82½	..
Narragansett Mills	102	102½	..
Osborn Mills	..	90	..
Parker Mills	..	90	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	120	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	120	122½	120
Luther Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	85	..
Shove Mills	..	50	..
Stafford Mills	..	85	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	130	127½
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Westamoo Mills	57½	60	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—New York exchange to-day was 20c premium bid. Time and call loans 4@5½ per cent. There was a fair demand for Biscuit stocks, but price changes were slight. Chicago Edison sold at 153½, which is a gain of 7½ points within a few weeks. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	American Radiator	45½	45	45½
5	Chicago City Railway	166	166	166
36	Chicago Edison	152½	152	152½
50	Chicago Title & Trust	90	90	90
5	Lake St. Elevator rects.	2	2	2
1,120	National Biscuit	40¾	40	40
146	National Biscuit pf.	103	102¾	103

BONDS.

$3,000	Chicago Gas 5s	106
7,000	Chi. P. Tool	50
10,000	Comw. Elec. 5s	102¾
15,000	Comw. Elec. 5s	102¾
2,000	P'Rcons Taft 4 40s	97

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Incorporated to-day:

Bennett, Sloan & Co., New York, (teas, coffees, and spices;) capital, $300,000. Directors—R. J. Orr, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. W. Stidford, Newark, N. J., and J. H. McPike, New York.

Defaye & Co., New York, department store; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. M. Devere, W. B. Gunton, New York; W. H. Powell, Jersey City.

Fulton Kaptop Broom Company, Fulton, Oswego County; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. W. Emery, Almond Bristol, and Elmer Taylor, Fulton.

New York Auto Transfer Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. W. Loft, S. M. Fischer, and R. S. Hilliferty, New York.

The Unique Bazaar, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. Travis, Mount Vernon; H. H. Cromwell, Highland Mills, and R. I. Carhart, New York.

Bankers' Realty and Security Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—G. C. Thomas, L. A. Chesney, and L. M. Wendell, New York.

Thompson Air Compressor Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. O. Thompson, H. M. Seely, and W. M. Stockbridge, New York.

H. P. Casler Company, Little Falls, dry goods; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. P. Casler and Annie L. Casler, Little Falls, and John Bishop, New York.

Metal Specialty Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. A. Wolkensik, George Schade, and John Reydel, Brooklyn.

Kinnan Company, New York, brokers; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. B. Kinnan, C. B. Kinnan, and F. W. Schneider, New York.

The Woods Commission Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—V. Crandall and H. K. Crandall, Athens, Penn., and W. Moffat, New York.

Edward Watkins, (incorporated,) New York, dress goods; capital, $15,000. Directors—L. E. Watkins, L. A. Smith, and M. E. Watkins, New York.

Interborough Engineering Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. B. Parrish, Flushing; O. J. Sweeny of Bayonne, N. J., and Henry Torrance, Jr., New York.

The Realty Bureau, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. De L. Grannis, William Daly, and R. M. Udall, New York.

American-Bohemian Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. Pisek, E. Zeman, and E. F. Prantner, New York.

AUTHENTICATING CUBAN BONDS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will give some light to the people on the subject of the Cuban bonds. There are some rumors to the effect that the delegation in this city during the course of the revolution in the island had sold and exchanged for merchandise the sum of about $3,000,000 of bonds. But this cannot be so. The bonds sold and given in exchange for merchandise amounted to $122,400, according to the following letter published in The New York Journal of Monday, July 15, 1901:

New York, April 9, 1898.

"Hon. William Alden Smith, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir: Pursuant to your inquiry I beg to state that the only persons authorized by the Republic of Cuba to issue bonds are Mr. Estrada Palma, as delegate plenipotentiary, and I as Treasurer. By a special authority as per decree of the Government of the republic we are authorized and directed to issue bonds and sign them jointly with our names.

"I as Treasurer have control of the bonds, and every one that is sold or disposed of in any way has to pass through my hands.

"There have been printed $2,970,000 bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50, and $175,000 in denominations of $10 and $5, making a total of printed bonds altogether of $3,145,000.

"Of these there have been sold, for cash $94,050 to 158 different persons in amounts ranging from $5 to $20,000, and at different prices ranging from 25 per cent. to par. Besides those actually sold for cash we have given on exchange for merchandise $28,350, making a total of bonds disposed of $122,400.

"The balance of bonds printed, $3,022,200, are to-day all in my possession. I can show them to anybody wishing to see them, the $1,000,000 which were deposited with Messrs. August

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BUSINESS of diminishing volume can seldom be regarded favorably, but a distinct improvement of this negative sort has come with the apparent decline of the speculative movement in Harlem lots. Dealing of this sort has not ceased entirely, but, confined within the last few days to a few plots in the territory around the northerly end of Eighth Avenue, it has been of insignificant proportions as compared with business of similar character in some recent weeks with their total transactions covering upward of 250 lots.

The upper Lenox Avenue section, as has frequently been pointed out, has much in its favor to justify speculation, Within a few months its transportation facilities will be the best. It will have rapid means of communication with those down-town districts where a large proportion of its prospective population will find employment, besides having several local centres of activity from which tenants will be derived, such as the power houses and car barns of the traction companies. The size of the vacant territory in question, consisting of several hundred lots, is a further indication of the success that is likely to attend its development, for there will be opportunity to create an entirely new community.

A development project thus undertaken upon broad lines seems to be much better assured of a successful outcome than if it were carried forward in haphazard fashion. In other words, if conditions are such as to justify at all the improvement of a large vacant area, it is better that it should be done on a wholesale basis than by piecemeal—better that enough building to make a neighborhood should be carried forward rapidly than to have the question of predominance between vacant lots and scattering structures spread out over two or three years. But none of these considerations lessens the evils of over-speculation, and until the builders show a disposition to take hold in these new parts of Harlem some falling off in the purely speculative handling of these properties is a decidedly wholesome sign.

The decision of the Columbia University trustees to sell the block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets without any restrictions as to its future uses had been very generally anticipated. In fact it seemed to be the only course open to them if they sought to realize anything like the true value of this property. Some united action on the part of the present leaseholders may result in the block's retaining its residential character for some few years, although any long continued movement in this direction is apparently out of the question. The conversion of the block to business uses will follow rapidly the first sign of dissension among its residential tenants, and the corresponding block front on the east side of the avenue will probably share in the transformation.

The eagerness of business concerns to invade Fifth Avenue is shown no better than by the continually advancing values on those parts of the thoroughfare already given up to shops. The property at 314 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street, bought by Joseph Milbank less than two years ago for about $210,000, was sold by him recently for nearly $300,000, and last week the new owner of it succeeded in leasing it for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental varying from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. This is believed to be the highest rental figure ever paid for a Fifth Avenue lot, but it is safe to say that long before the lease has expired the tenants will be congratulating themselves upon the remarkably favorable terms upon which they secured the property.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

John H. Berry has sold for Leon Wiltner the seven-story mercantile building at the northwest corner of Greene and Houston Streets, 20 by 79. The buyer is represented by Edward C. Williams.

The same broker has also sold for William K. Everdell the northwest corner of Broad and Water Streets, a five-story building, with a Broad Street frontage of 31.6 feet and irregular rear lines.

Buyer for East 128th Street Plot.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Ella J. C. Armour to Henry Brown the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 110 feet west of Third Avenue. The buyer will erect six-story flats on the property.

D. H. Scully has sold for C. F. Davis 444 Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, a five-story double flat on plot 33.4 by 95.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Carrie B. Rothman to P. Carraro the five-story flat 43 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

A. Joachim has sold for the estate of Julia Moore 23 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat on plot 30 by 100.11.

Otto Polinsky has sold the five-story flat 23 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 31 by 100.11.

Johanna Hauptmann has sold 74 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 100.11.

Report Concerning Old Power House.

No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of a report that the old power house property at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street had been sold by the Metropolitan Street Railway to Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of Pittsburg. It is said that the purchasers intend to erect a twelve-story building on the site.

Claremont Avenue Corner Sold.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for a client the northeast corner of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 54.6 by irregular.

Dennis A. Kennelly has sold, through Henry F. Clinton to Simon Lang, the two five-story flats 26 and 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 52 by 99.11.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has bought from a Mrs. Kilduff the two five-story double apartment houses 145 and 147 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, each 27 by 100.

Purchase of 68th Street Residence.

William A. Moore reports the sale of the four-story brownstone dwelling 54 West Fifty-eighth Street, 19 by 100, to Clarence Anderson for occupancy.

Ella S. Conkling has sold the dwelling 151 West Forty-ninth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5. It adjoins the properties on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets sold recently to a client of Whitehouse & Porter.

Another West End Avenue Deal.

James Sonnenschein has sold for Louis C. Neuberger the three five-story tenements 42, 44, and 46 West End Avenue.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for a Mr. Shepherd to C. E. Abbott the two-story stable at 341 West Twenty-first Street. Mr. Shepherd has owned the property for forty years. The same broker has also sold for William A. Smith the lease and furniture of 254 West Forty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling, to Lucia Moore.

Bank Street Property Sold.

G. Tuoti & Co. report the following sales: For a Mr. Zimmermann to Simon Epstein the five-story double tenement, 25 by 109, known as 117 Bank Street; also, for Simon Epstein, 305 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for the Bernheim estate to Weil & Meyer, the eight five-story brick tenements known as 20 to 34 West End Avenue. The same firm has leased for A. De Gaudenzi the property at the southeast corner of Spring and Sullivan Streets to G. Mamura for five years, at an aggregate rental of $5,540.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

John Neadles has sold to Jacob Ganz the five-story tenement 168 Delancey Street, 25 by 100.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold to a client of Philip Slachetsky 89 Ludlow Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 87.

Resale on East 99th Street.

Charles Galewski has resold to Daniel Rosenthal, through M. Shwitzer, 59 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has bought the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Sutton Place, 18 by 100.

M. Lindheim & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street to Gutwillig Brothers, and in that of 87 Fulton Street and 88 Ann Street to the Inter-River Realty and Construction Company.

Howells & Ralph negotiated the recent lease of the six-story building, 75 by 100, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for Col. John Jacob Astor to Jonas G. Goldsmith. The lease covers a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of nearly $1,000,000.

William A. Kaufman, for several years with the firm of Picken & Lilly, has opened an office at 55 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Bronx Lots Change Hands.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Herman G. Ohme the lot, 33 by 150, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 236 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

William Peters & Co. have sold for J. Gamache to Frank Bares a two-family dwelling on Van Buren Street for $4,250; also, Ernest Diele to Christine Nissen, for $13,250, the southeast corner of Taylor Street and Morris Park Avenue, together with an adjoining lot; also, for Christine Nissen to E. Welle, for $4,800, a dwelling on Taylor Street, Van Nest, and a lot on Columbus Avenue in the same section.

M. F. Kerby has sold for the Wolff estate to Rosalie Dohm the plot, 75 by 90, at the southeast corner of Eastburn Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; also, for James Given the frame cottage on the east side of Eastburn Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; also, in conjunction with L. Katz, for Samuel T. Carter to Louis Silberman, the four-story brick double flat with stores at the junction of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets.

Leases of Business Property.

H. L. Suydam & Co. report among other leases the following: 7,300 square feet at 132 and 136 Mott Street to the Bureau of Elections; 1,500 square feet at 135 and 137 Mulberry Street to the Prudential Tobacco Company; the store and basement at 26 and 28 East Twentieth Street, to the Syracuse Wall Paper Company; 5,000 square feet at 520 and 522 Broadway, to the Royal Metal Company; 6,000 square feet at 473 Broadway to the Pratt & Farmer Company; 11,000 square feet at 383 and 385 West Broadway to the American Tag Company, and the building at 80 Bowery to Jacobs, Kaplan & Co. at a gross rental of $20,000.

Brownsville Building Operations.

Twenty-one forty-foot flats will be erected on a plot of 42 lots lots on Rockaway Avenue, near New Lots Road, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The property has just been bought by Peter Axelrad & Co. from George Rouds.

To Build at Oyter Bay, L. I.

Lehman & Harlem have sold a plot, 200 by 200, at Oyster Bay, L. I., for Joseph Sugarman. The buyer will erect a country residence on the site. The property is near President Roosevelt's Summer home and adjoins the grounds of the North Shore Horse Show Association.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The partition sale of the Stephens estate properties on Thursday, with parcels of such speculative possibilities as 40 Dey Street and 39 East Twenty-third Street, furnished some of the best competition that the salesroom has witnessed in several months. The northwest corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Street, 50 by 100, was also made the subject of a lively contest and was finally struck down to John G. Wendel for $87,000. The price paid for the Twenty-third Street property, $103,550, although not regarded as high, was looked upon as well up to recent appraisals in the neighborhood.

Operators who have realized the possibilities of the territory north of Fourteenth Street and west of Sixth Avenue for improvement with loft buildings for storage and light manufacturing purposes made lively bidding at Wednesday's sale of the Norwood estate's holdings. With the exception of the dwelling 241 West Fourteenth Street the entire offering was taken by the professional element, and some resales and building projects affecting some of the properties may be expected in the near future. The largest single parcel, a plot 90 by 103.6, now covered by three-story dwellings, at 234 to 242 West Fifteenth Street, was bought by Heilner & Wolf for $65,450. The total amount realized by the sale was $527,900.

Out of the announced offering of seventy lots covering the old Morgan Iron Works property near the foot of East Ninth and Tenth Streets, only twenty-four lots were sold. The prices ranged from $8,500 to $10,000 a lot.

A sale of remarkable speculative interest is that announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Wednesday of this week, the properties involved being 158 and 160 West Thirty-fourth Street. Activity on this block in Thirty-fourth Street, occasioned by the Pennsylvania Railroad's announcement, has subsided somewhat within the last year, but the location of these properties, making them virtually a "key" to the adjoining Seventh Avenue corner, promises keen competition for them.

The parcel shown in the following diagram is also included in Wednesday's list. It is a four-story dwelling built by Cornelius W. Luyster, and is directly opposite the entrance to Riverside Drive.

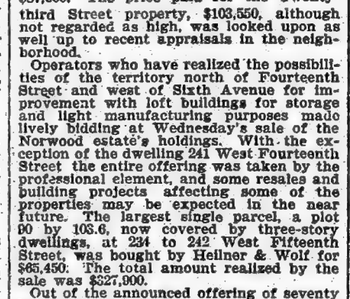

Among other offerings for the same day will be noticed the apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 99.6 by 118.2. The sale, which will be conducted by Auctioneer Meyer, is held to satisfy a claim of about $22,000.

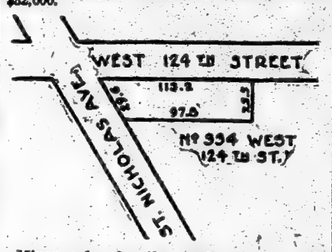

Minor sales for the week cover a wide range of properties, including the leasehold parcel 744 Third Avenue, near Forty-sixth Street; 137 Baxter Street, near Hester Street; a large plot at 604 to 610 West Thirty-seventh Street, and 12 Elm Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Place, 30.7 by 23.9.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 232 mortgages, for $4,282,560, of which 73, for $1,777,890, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $958,070, were at more, and 41, for $1,546,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 228 mortgages, for $4,148,297, of which 69, for $611,754, were at 5 per cent.; 88, for $1,362,543, were at more, and 71, for $2,174,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Maxwell Davidson, referee, 1,523 Avenue A, west side, 68.2 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,638.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.—By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, 744 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick double flat.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, 255 west One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 578 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,884.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Solon Berrick, referee, 1,974 Daly Avenue, east side, 150.8 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 44.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,731.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 158 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 98.9, four-story dwelling; 160 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 71 feet east of Seventh Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 20 by 24.9, four-story dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 338 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 405.5 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with three-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Theodore H. Friend, referee, 324 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 29.6 by 113.2 by 25.2 by 97.8, five-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $32,654.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale; Randolph Hurry, referee, 349 Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 33 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front building.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, 137 Baxter Street, east side, 100 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,271.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, 604 to 610 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 102 by 98.9, four four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $49,581.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Ralph W. Horne, referee, 4,650 and 4,653 Park Avenue, east side, 66.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each $635; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $2,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 2,218 Third Avenue, east side, 226.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 35.2 by 120.2 by 25 by 123, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $20,734.

By George R. Read, executors' sale, 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn, northwest corner of Clark Street, and running through to Columbia Heights, 100 by 200, three-story brick Colonial mansion and stable.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin N. Cardoso, referee, 12 Elm Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Place, 30.7 by 23.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,063.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 646 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 148.1 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 75.5 by 85.11 by 75 by 88.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,187.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 432 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 212 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement; 548 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 383.2 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 16.10 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; all title and interest of James McSorley on Oct. 6, 1903.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, John J. Lenehan, referee, 595 Prospect Avenue, west side, 195 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,630.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 147.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 89.2 by 18 by 86.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $18,626.

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY AND 102D ST, s e corner, 75x99.11; Joseph Kashare against William R. Rose and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, L. B. Ginsburg.

CANAL AND ELM STS, n e corner, 31x706x irregular; Barnett Stern and another against D. J. McCauley Company and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Gordon.

MOTT ST, 234; Frederick Gutter against Florence Gerardi, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. E. Goldfarb.

WATER ST, 566 to 572, and South St, 286, 287, 288, and 290; Metropolitan Finance Company against Robert M. Jarvis, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Hawkins & Delafield.

2D AV, s s, 121 ft e of Park Av, being part of n ½ of Lot 143, Olinville, Bronx; Dollar Savings Bank against John C. Stark and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

7TH AV, 70; Julia A. Peck against Rebecca Cohn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

106TH ST, n s, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 169x100.11, and 106th St, n s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Chauncey B. Graham and another against Simon Epstein and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

115TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Simon M. Barber and another against Margaret O'Brien and another, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, G. A. Knobloch.

Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON AND FRANKLIN STS, n e corner, 65x100; Thomas C. Edmond & Co. against Borden's Condensed Milk Company, owner; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, contractor 133

PELHAM AV, Webster Av, Southern Boulevard, and Bronx Park; Thomas O'Brien against St. John's College, owner; John Maher & Son, contractors 680

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 63.6 ft e of Fulton St, 50x100; Conrad Trede against Herman Leumer, owner; Rosalie Leumer, owner and contractor 25

15TH ST, 421 to 427 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against National Biscuit Company, owner; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, contractor 956

17TH ST, 3 East; Thomas C. Edmond & Co. against the Gabay Construction Company, owner; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, contractor $141

29TH ST, 10 West; Thomas C. Edmond & Co. against T. Morgan, owner; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, contractor 116

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 120x100; Michael Benincasa against Robert M. Silverman, owner and contractor. 2,465

120TH ST, 361 and 363 West; Cosmopolitan Range Company against Morris B. Baer and Charles Weinberg, owners; Frank D. Archibald and B. J. Hurley, contractors 276

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

181ST ST, s s, 96 ft w of Hughes Av, 100x115x irregular; Manhattan Mortgage Company loans to the Fairmount Realty Company 13,300

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

97TH ST, s s, 293 ft w of 8th Av; McNulty Brothers against Felicia S. Denison and another, Dec. 14, 1903..... $32

SIGHTS BELOW GROUND IN NEW TIMES BUILDING

Glimpse of Vast Chamber Sixty Feet Under Street Level.

Foundation Pits Ready for Presses—How Things Look On the Subway Level—Providing Light and Ventilation.

While the work of building the modern skyscraper is ever guided from the architect's office, the layman would be more impressed just at present by a visit to the new Times Building than by studying all the innumerable plans and designs made by the architect himself.

The only entrance to the structure, so far as the visitor is concerned, is from Seventh Avenue. During the period of a building's construction stairways take up too much room, so ladders placed perpendicularly are the only means of communication between floors. The descent into the second subbasement is accomplished with no little trepidation by the novice. The first two underground stories are of reasonable height, but when one is led to the edge of a square hole cut out of the brick floor and told to go down, one's feelings are not wholly those of confidence. Already more than thirty-five feet below the level of the street, the space below has a decidedly cavernous appearance. The figures on the architect's plans read that the height of this second sub-basement is twenty feet, but it looks twice that.

Half way down the ladder a view is suddenly given of the vast extent of this subterranean chamber. Through the steam from the machinery the confining walls at the Forty-second Street end of the room are barely discernible. When one has reached the floor and walked to this end of the building one begins to appreciate the tremendous floor space which the excavations have made possible. From the wall to the first row of columns a clear space of thirty feet, over one hundred feet in length, gives room for the foundations for two of the big presses.

These foundations are similar in appearance to the plunges in a Turkish bath, being six feet in depth, five in width, and thirty feet long, lined with white tile, and with their upper edges topped with blue stone. These pits are built to give access to the lower parts of the presses after they have been set up.

Immediately over these foundations two large openings in the ceiling, afford a view, up through a tiled air shaft to the street, sixty feet above. Beyond the pillars four more pits are ready for the presses.

The floor in this part of the room is now of concrete, but big wooden sleepers are being laid which will form the support of a wooden floor. Concrete cracks and chips when heavy loads are suddenly dropped on it, while a wooden floor lasts much longer under such usage.

On the right as one walks toward the Forty-third Street end of the building two great surfaces of solid concrete and brick are to be seen, raised slightly above the floor. These are the foundations for the autoplates, and are twelve feet in depth. Beyond these, the two boilers, inclosed in great square boxes of brick, rise to within a foot of the ceiling. They are to be used only for heating the building, but they are also capable of running all the machinery if it were necessary.

On the Seventh Avenue side a deep excavation, filled with staging at varying levels, extends down into the solid rock for fifteen feet. Here the pumps are to be installed, all the drains under the entire building being concentrated at this point, fifty feet below the sewer level. Pumps will be in operation in this pit constantly, day and night. This work will be done by electricity when the building is completed, but now a steam engine does it, creating a great noise and at times almost filling the whole room with clouds of steam.

The ascent is made much more easily. A stop at the first sub-basement shows the subway wall, which makes the floor space on this level only about half of that of the lower story. The subway tracks are about five feet above the level of this floor, and openings high up in the brick partition wall show the interior construction of the underground road. These openings are to be closed later. The two big air shafts which reach to the second sub-basement, however, are fitted with windows and an abundance of light and air enters the first sub-basement through them.

In the basement proper the entrance to the subway platform is clearly shown by the big wooden temporary door at the extreme southeastern corner of the room. Light from the subway will be used on this story all along the Broadway front, temporary plank partitions occupying the space to be filled later with plate glass windows for the booths which will line both sides of the arcade.

"The worst part of it is," said the visitor's guide upon reaching the street again, "that probably not one out of a thousand persons will ever get down there to the bottom. I've seen many buildings built, and some queer ones at that, but never have I known as strong and wonderful a piece of work as these underground stories show here. A look at them is well worth anybody's time."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

AVENUE C, 68, e s, 24x83; Hayman Wallach to Aaron Goodman and another, (mtge $25,500,) other consideration and.. 100

BRADHURST AV, 12, e s, 25.2x76.2x25x73.5; Grace H. Knapp, trustee, to Walter S. Thomson, (mtg $12,000) 15,180

CLINTON ST, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 25x75; William Prager and another to Morris Markowitz, quitclaim ..... Nom.

FREDERICK ST, e s, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Augustus Micholson and others to Marie C. B. Kuhn, quitclaim. Nom.

FREDERICK ST, e s, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Marie C. B. Kuhn to Pasquale D'Auria ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 219, n s, runs n 46.6 x n e 43.4 x e 16.8 x s w 39.2 x s 41.10 x w 16.9; Adolf Mandel to George I. Miller, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,435 and 1,437, e s, 54.10x100; Harry Mats to Clara Max and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $74,500) 100

MADISON AV, 1,439 and 1,441, e s, 46.1x100; Clara Max and another to Harry Mats, ½ part, all title, (mtg $47,500) 100

NELSON AV, w s, 170.5 ft n of 165th St, 25x88.5x25x86.10; Emeline A. Kemp to John Monaghan, quitclaim.. Nom.

NELSON AV, w s, 170.5 ft n of 165th St, 25x88.5x25x86.10; John Monaghan to Elizabeth Marks, (mtg $5,450,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, 1,660, w s, 25.11x90; Samuel Herbst to William Solomon, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, 1,660, w s, 25.11x90; William Solomon to Morris Levy, (mtg $25,800,) other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 28 ft n of 176th St, 69x100; Robert J. Corr to Henry G. Sutleck, Jr., (mtgs $10,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, 335 East, 24.9x93.11; Selig A. Kors, to Solomon Tenenbaum, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x100; Elisa C. Clark to John J. McDonald, all title ..... Nom.

10TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x75; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Otto Hentschel, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 9,875

18TH ST, 317 West, 21.10x92; Mary Gearty and another to John J. Hanon, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

28TH ST, s s, 140 ft n w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; William L. Levy to David M. Samuels, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

48TH ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; Marsa Loeb to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

62D ST, n s, 301.5 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x62.10; Charles D. Ingersoll, referee, to Henry Pinkus, (mtg $5,800) 3,050

62D ST, n s, 301.5 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x62.10; Henry Pinkus to Teresa A. Dougherty, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49x100.11; Harold Nathan, referee to Eugene Vallens, (mtgs $39,609) 23,008

118TH ST, s s, 321.10 ft e of Park Av, 16.9x100.10; Isidore Jackson and another to Charles Friedman and another, (mtgs $6,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110x96.7x126.8; Charles M. Preston, receiver of New York Building Loan Banking Company to Harry M. Stoff, (mtg $23,000) 5,975

148TH ST, 781 East, 25x100; August D. Krahmer to Rachel I. Krahmer. Nom.

179TH ST, n e s, Lots 8 and 9, map of heirs of Thomas Walker, West Farms, 50x124x50x132.6; Annie M. Metzler to Mary E. Smith ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

MADISON ST, 360; the State Bank to Max Levy, 3 years $2,400

7TH AV, 491; Louis Horwitz to Louis Horwitz and another, 3 years..$900 and 960

7TH AV, 491; Robert Alexander to Louis Horwitz and another, 2 years...$900 and 960

23D ST, 115 and 117 West; Allen T. French and another to Raub Cigar Company, 5 years ..... Nom.

36TH ST, 38 West; Emma L. Wilmerding to Louis E. Fuller, 5 years 2,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to Marie C. B. Kuhn; Frederick St., e s, (old line,) 50 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year 1,200

FRIEDMAN, Charles, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 113th St, s s, 254.7 ft e of Park Av; also 113th St, s s, 321.10 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Hayman Wallach; Avenue C, 68, s e corner of 8th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

HANNON, John J., to Mary Gearty and another; 18th St, 317 West, 3 years.... 5,000

HUTCHINSON ACOUSTIC COMPANY to John T. Sproull, as trustee; all real estate, chattels, leases, &c., 2 years, 6 per cent, gold 50,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Betsy B. Levy; Broome St, 26 and 28, 5 years 8,000

ROSEN, Abraham, to Louis Rosenberg; Rivington St, s s, 58.1 ft e of Allen St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

SMITH, Mildred K., to William B. Franklin; 46th St, 324 West, leasehold, due Aug. 1, 1904, note 2,000

SOLOMON, William, to Samuel Herbst; Park Av, 1,680, n w corner of 118th St, installments, 6 per cent 7,300

STOFF, Harry M., to Simson Wolf; 115th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 26,000

STOFF, Harry M., to Hayman Stoff; 115th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, (prior mtg $26,000,) due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 4,500

THE BRONX BATH COMPANY to the Atlantic Dock Company; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, also Willis Av, s e corner of 134th St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

WEISS, Morits, to Sarah Haas; 80th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, prior mtg $40,000, due July 15, 1906, 6 per cent.... 12,500

WINKOPP, Catharine G., to Carl Wittmann; Lots 551 and 552, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island, due July 1, 1908 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BODINE, M. Harold, to John Wanamaker, 1-3 part 7,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTee Company to the Bank for Savings 100,000

MANLEY, Laura, to Harry P. Bartlett 14,000

REITER, Rachel, to John Martin..... 1,375

WALLACH, Hayman, to Weil & Werwick 1

WEBER, Philippina, to Philip C. Weber and another, (5 assignments). 1

WEBER, Philippina, to Philip C. Weber and another, (2 assignments)..... 1

ZITTEL, Frederick, to Euphemia C. Coffin 5,000

ARCHITECT'S $40,000 VERDICT.

Robert Maynicke, an architect of 208 Fifth Avenue, has recovered a judgment for $40,000in the Supreme Court against the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company for plans which he drew for the twenty-story Broad Exchange Building. The trll was conducted before Justice Garrett A. Forbes and a jury, and lasted five days.

It was asserted by Kellogg & Rose, Mr. Maynicke's attorneys, that the architect drew the plans on a rush order of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company late in 1899, so that they might be filed and a permit obtained before the new building law went into effect on Dec. 29 of that year, requiring fireproofing throughout the building. These original plans, it was asserted, were adopted and filed, and the permit for building obtained on them, and it was claimed that some $450,000 was saved in construction by so doing.

It was brought out also that the project of the erection of the building was turned over by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to the Alliance Realty Company, and by that concern to the Broad Exchange Company. The original plans of Mr. Maynicke were submitted to Clinton & Russell, architects, who went over them and made certain revisions, and work on the building was begun late in June, 1900.

Mr. Maynicke put in his bill at the schedule rate of 2½ per cent. of the cost of construction—then reckoned at $3,225,000—or $80,250. Payment was not made because, as asserted by the defendants, Mr. Maynicke had proceeded under orders of four named members of the Board of Directors and not of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company as such. Their attorney in the action was Abram I. Elkus of James, Schell & Elkus.

Upper Broadway's Vacant Block Fronts

A Section the Development of Which Will Command Much Future Attention.

That section of Broadway which is shown in the accompanying diagram is perhaps the most remarkable stretch of wholly undeveloped territory on Manhattan Island. That it will retain this distinction for any great length of time after the opening of the subway is unlikely—some improvements are already projected—but to-day the payment for billboard privileges is about the only revenue derived from nearly 2,000 feet of frontages on the city's most prominent thoroughfare. Some of these fine corners are not absolutely vacant, but such buildings as there are can be classed only as taxpayers, ready to come down the moment the ground is needed for some more profitable use.

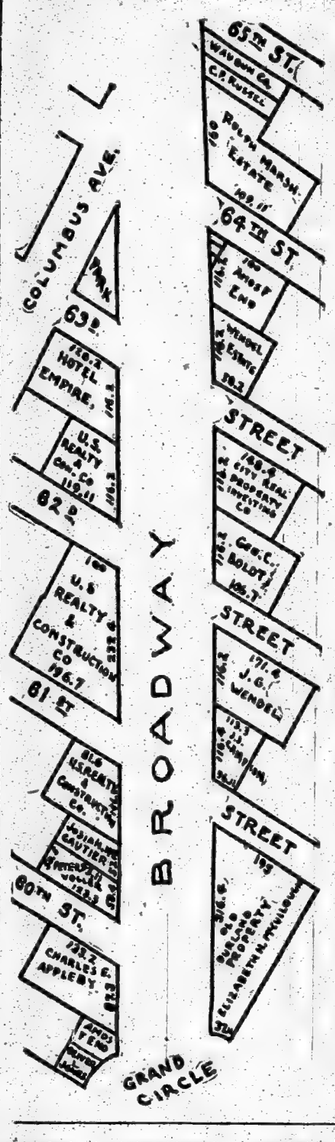

The why and wherefore of the long-continued idleness of this property may be traced to a number of circumstances. The two facts in the history of these block fronts, however, which stand out most prominently are that the improvement of them with anything but high-class structures has never been seriously regarded, and that even though buildings of a poorer class might have been considered, the greater part of this stretch of Broadway was held until recently in the strongest hands—those of individuals and estates who did not care to sell, build, or do anything else, but were perfectly satisfied to wait for the ultimate value of their holdings to be realized.

Thus until two years ago the Wormsers owned nearly 300 feet on the west side of Broadway, extending from midway between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets up to Sixty-second Street; the holdings of the late Amos R. Eno included corners at Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets; the Wendel estate owns a large plot at Sixty-second Street, and the Marsh estate one at Sixty-fourth Street.

Values along this part of Broadway have very nearly doubled in the last five years, or since the first Eno estate sale. Then Justice P. Henry Dugro paid $175,000 for the plot at the northeast corner of Sixty-second Street, which was sold about a year ago to George C. Boldt for about $300,000 and is undoubtedly held at a considerably higher figure to-day. Isaac Clothier made a quiet speculative turn with the southeast corner, at Sixty-third Street, purchasing it from the Storm estate in 1901 for $188,500 and reselling it to the present owners within a few months for $225,000. A transaction of eleven years ago is interesting for comparison with the present scale of values. The northwest corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street, 58.4 by 93.11 by 50.5 by 123.3, was transferred by John E. Ellison to Peter Vogler in 1893 for $80,000.

The very fact that all these properties have been held so strongly and in large plots is likely to make the process of improvement all the more rapid once it is undertaken. The plots are all there awaiting development and the frequently troublesome "getting together" of a site will be necessary in only a few instances. The one noticeable exception in which this fortunate state of affairs does not exist is at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street, where three small parcels are held by separate owners.

The only building project involving any of these fine corners concerning which announcement has been made, is that providing for a new theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, one of

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

WAR MAY HELP OCEAN RATES

Shipping Men Looking For a Revival In Freight Rates As a Result of Russo-Japanese Imbroglio—Low Ebb in the Carrying Trade.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and shipping men are looking for a revival of freight rates from the Russo-Japanese war. Ocean freights have for two or three years been in a very bad way. They have been constantly going down, and, in spite of the facts that profits had been reduced, and in some cases even eliminated, tonnage continued to increase. Few shipping men will admit that they have been making any money in the last year or two, and when rates now being paid are compared with the rates paid three or four years ago it is easy to believe them.

Three years ago the rate for time charters, by which is meant the hiring by the month of a tramp steamer, her crew, and equipments, the charterer to pay the maintenance of the crew and the vessel's coal bill, was 6s. 9d. per ton per month. Such business agreements are always expressed in English money. To-day the rate for similar charters is 2s. 9d per ton per month, both on the basis of total dead weight capacity.

This is the standard for the ocean tramp, which, in spite of the growth of the big liners, is only from 4 to 5 cents per world. The liner has fared no better. The rate to-day for grain, for instance from New York to European ports in the big liners is only from 4 to 5 cents per 100 pounds, while four years ago it ranged from 24 to 30 cents per 100 pounds. A fairly profitable rate is said to be about 15 cents.

"The whole trouble," said Albert Snow of W. R. Grace & Co. the other day, "is too much tonnage. The tonnage of the world has been increasing faster than the freight to be carried has, and the building of big cargo carriers still goes on. We had a revival of shipping rates about the time of the Boer war because England withdrew some of the available cargo tonnage for troopships, and there was a demand for ships to carry military supplies to South Africa. That seemed to give a stimulus to building, however, and after a while the tonnage that had been taken up by the demands of the war was released again and things became worse than ever.

"The Russo-Japanese war, as it promises to be a naval struggle, will do even more for the shipping trade. War ships must have coal and there will be a demand for vessels to carry coal to the East. The armies will buy supplies here and in Europe and there must be vessels to carry them. Some of these cargo carriers may be captured or destroyed by either one or the other of the fleets, and there will be just so much of the surplus tonnage removed.

"The fact is that no shipping man is making more than expenses these days, and those that are doing that are doing better than most of them. The cost of running vessels has gone up, while the rate of freight has gone down. Sailors demand more wages and supplies cost more. Coal is dearer, and, in fact, so is nearly everything that a vessel uses."

Emil Boaz of the Hamburg-American Line, while admitting that there would probably be an advance in freight rates as a result of the war, feared that it might only be temporary and would be succeeded by a period of extreme depression.

"There are many considerations to be taken into account in estimating the effect of war on commerce," he said. "Undoubtedly the Russo-Japanese war will create a demand for tonnage, but that demand may be counteracted to some extent by the falling off in Eastern commerce as a result of the war. There is no doubt, however, that the withdrawal of the Japanese liners from the Pacific trade will create a brisk demand for tonnage there, and will lead to an advance in freight rates.

"We must not, however, take a narrow or selfish view of the war. I fear that the struggle will so exhaust Japan that her commerce will take many years to recover from it."

Mr. Boaz declared that the growth of the big liner was to some extent responsible for the present excess of tonnage.

"The big ship," he said, "can carry cheaper than the small one, and the result is that the tramp has been driven from the Atlantic. She has gone elsewhere though, and she has done her share to pull down freights. One thing we are looking for to help freights is the immense corn crop that we are told was produced in 1903. We were promised an immense crop in 1902, but it did not come forward for export. One reason I believe was that the season was wet and much of it was spoiled. This season, however, it has not come forward yet and it is February now, although it is usually on the seaboard for export in December. This either means that we have been deceived as to the size of the crop, or that our home consumptive capacity has increased at a rate unsuspected by any one."

WAR AFFECTS TEXTILES

Silk, Cotton, and Linen Goods Feel It Most.

Immediate Rise in Price of Raw Silk—Cotton Exports Cut Off—Linen Prices Strengthened.

Textile lines in New York were quickly affected by the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan. The guns which boomed at Port Arthur and Che-mul-pho have practically put an end, for a time, to the exports of cotton goods to China. As the Flowery Kingdom has been the chief outside buyer of American-made cotton fabrics, the loss is felt acutely among manufacturers who have catered to the foreign trade, and among the export houses.

Commission merchants, while generally admitting that the Chinese trade will necessarily be of a most limited volume until the Far Eastern troubles begin to clear, say that this does not signify such a diversion of goods to the domestic market as would result in lower prices here. The export trade, while important to many houses, is a small fragment compared to the total home business.

Eastern buyers require special classes of goods which are not sold to any extent in the home market. The decline in the Oriental trade, it is said, will cause the mills to cease the manufacture of the foreign lines and to use the raw cotton in the weaves which sell in the domestic market. So strong is the home demand for goods, sellers say, that any additional stock resulting from the falling off in export requirements will be absorbed readily enough in this country.

Silk importers and merchants have for weeks been watching the Eastern situation so closely that some of the results of actual war were probably discounted in the market. Kenzo Iwahara of Mitsui & Co., raw silk importers at Broadway and Broome Street, said that filament No. 1 fell as a result of the opening of hostilities from $3.75 to $3.65 a ton, but in his opinion there would be little, if any, further decline. He believed that the demand in this country will be sufficient to maintain the market with some degree of firmness. Another raw silk importer said:

"There are now only 9,000 to 10,000 bales of raw silk in Yokohama. The high price of silver exchange makes the goods cost more to the buyers than before silver advanced. The important question now is whether or not Japan will draw upon the silk cultivators for military services to an extent that will interfere with the production. If she does, we may expect higher prices for silk."

Linens advanced last week, both household and dress goods being affected. The market abroad is said to be bare, the consumption outside of America having exhausted all available supplies. None will be ready for export from Europe, it is said, until Fall. The Irish flax crop is generally pronounced poor. This increases the importance of the Russian crop, while the war throws a veil of uncertainty over the outlook in the Czar's dominion, where the male flax workers may be called upon for military service.

EGGS BROUGHT FROM EUROPE.

Eggs have been imported from Europe this season and sold at a profit for the first time in ten or fifteen years. G. W. Martin & Brother of 3 Harrison Street, acting for themselves and one or two other commission houses, brought over from Germany 4,500 to 5,000 cases, each containing 120 dozen eggs. Besides paying the duty and freight, about 5 cents a dozen, the importers are said to have cleared from 6 to 8 cents on each dozen.

In former years there were large importations of eggs from Canada and Europe. The scarcity and high price of domestic eggs provided the opportunity of which the Harrison Street house took advantage. The eggs were ordered, received, and distributed inside of a month.

HIGHER PRICES FOR TEA

Advance of One Cent a Pound Since War Began.

Current Crop All Exported, but Speculation on New Crop Affects Market—Half Total from Japan.

The beginning of actual hostilities between Russia and Japan has caused quite a flurry in the local tea market, and importers have promptly stiffened their views as well as their prices. Japans and Formosas have received the most attention, and values have advanced about 1 cent per pound. This has induced a firmer tendency for nearly the entire list of teas, and it is the general idea that Ceylon greens will show a corresponding improvement in the event of a marked advance in Japans.

War in the Far East becomes a serious matter for consideration in the tea trade on account of the doubt as to whether it will get its regular supply next season. The stocks in the United States this year show a full supply without being excessive, but a moderate speculation springing up in all parts of the country would soon exhaust the leading markets, as there is no surplus except perhaps in Foo-chow Oolongs. These grades were largely overexported last year and the year previous, and while they have naturally become a drug on the market, they will probably play an important part here during the next six months.

The markets in the East are now closed and a very insignificant amount of tea is on the way, so that the United States market is sure of receiving a full supply from the present crop. The new season's pickings begin in Japan about April 1 and in Formosa a little later.

The quantity of tea which is imported into the United States and Canada during the year is about 115,000,000 pounds, divided among the various grades as follows:

	Pounds.
Japans	40,000,000
China greens	20,000,000
China Formosas	20,000,000
China Oolongs	14,000,000
China Congous	12,000,000
Ceylons and Indias	9,000,000
Total	115,000,000

It is to be remembered that Formosa teas are now under the control of Japan, and that together with the Japan teas they make a total of 60,000,000 pounds, or more than half of the consumption of the United States. If, therefore, any serious interruption of these supplies should occur a decided advance in all kinds of teas would be in order.

It is quite possible as a result of the war that Japan may increase the export duties on her own teas as well as on the Formosas, in addition to which an advance in the rates of insurance would become an important element in the laid down cost. Then the unknown question would remain as to how far the labor of Japan may be taken from the plantation to the battlefield. In any case it is natural to look for an advance in the price of labor, which has become an important element in the cost of tea.

CAMPHOR STILL RISING.

Price Now 77 Cents a Pound—Japan Cancels Contracts.

Camphor was quoted yesterday at 77 cents a pound in barrels, an advance of 4 cents in two weeks. The price six weeks ago was 55 cents. H. J. Braker of Braker & Brother, camphor refiners, 100 William Street, said:

"The Japanese Government has positively refused to ship any more camphor. The January and February contracts of Japan to ship to Europe are short. The usual war clause in contracts has been invoked to release the Government from its obligations.

"The crop is actually short. The low prices which the Government paid for crude camphor in Formosa caused the laborers to leave the fields. In addition savages in the island have been causing trouble.

"England, Germany, and France, the chief consuming countries, are all short of supplies. In England holders refuse to sell at 3s. and in Hamburg 3¼ marks are offered and refused. No further crude camphor will reach here this season, and most likely Europe will come here to buy back some camphor. As the American market is short, I would not be surprised to see prices go to $1 a pound.

"The trade in this country had contracted for not more than three-quarters of its usual requirements, possibly less. The demand is extremely strong. Refiners are daily refusing orders, as we are trying to take care of all customers as well as we can."

COTTON UNDERWEAR TRADE.

Fleeced Lines Withdrawn on Account of High Cotton Prices.

Raw cotton's wild fluctuations have temporarily paralyzed the fleeced underwear industry, according to the manufacturers. A representative of one of the largest manufacturing companies said:

"We have stopped selling cotton goods. The trade will not pay the prices fixed on the basis of the recent high price of cotton. Some of the manufacturers who sold without covering their cotton requirements are worried, but are scarcely more anxious than the buyers, who are not sure that the goods will be delivered.

"Until the raw cotton market settles I do not look for any business in cotton underwear. We are selling the usual amount of woolen underwear for next Fall and Winter."

FUR PRICES MAY BE LOWER

Preliminary London Sales Indicate a Decided Decline.

Skins from 5 to 40 Per Cent. Below Those of Last Year—Russo-Japanese War a Factor.

Prices of furs will be lower next Winter if the prices realized at the preliminary sales of raw skins in London are to be taken as an indication. They generally are a fair indication of the prices that will rule during the following season if other and extraordinary factors do not intervene.

The prices realized at the January sales, as compared with last year's prices, on the various grades of furs are as follows:

AT C. M. LAMPSON & CO.'S SALES.
Mink, 10 per cent. lower than last March.
Skunk, 20 per cent. lower than last March.
American opossum, same as last March.
Raccoon, 25 per cent. lower than last March.
Muskrat, (Spring,) 12½ per cent. lower than last January.
Muskrat, (Winter,) 5 per cent. lower than last January.
Muskrat, (Fall,) 5 per cent. higher than last January.
Fox, (white,) 15 per cent. lower than last March.
Fox, (red,) 10 per cent. lower than last March.
Fox, (gray,) 35 per cent. lower than last March.
Cat, (wild,) same as last March.
Cat, (civet,) same as last March.
Bear, (black,) 40 per cent. lower than last March.
Bear, (brown,) 30 per cent. lower than last March.
Bear, (grizzly,) 30 per cent. lower than last March.
Bear, (white,) same as last March.
Beaver, 12½ per cent. lower than last January.
Marten, 20 per cent. lower than last March.
Lynx, 15 per cent. lower than last March.
Otter, same as last March.
Badger, 25 per cent. lower than last March.
Wolverine, 10 per cent. lower than last March.
Wolf, unchanged.

AT THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S SALES.
Muskrats, 15 per cent. higher than last January.
Beaver, 12½ per cent. lower than last January.

Much the same conditions prevail in the prices offered for American skins direct to the trappers and dealers in the producing regions. Last December when Joseph Ullman, one of the largest houses in this country, sent out his price list to the producers, it was much below the rates offered by smaller houses. To-day the rates have fallen to that level.

Little can be told absolutely about the conditions that will prevail in the fur market until after the March sales, when the bulk of the world's production of furs is offered. These sales begin on March 14 and usually last about a month. The prices for the season will finally be determined then.

Much depends in the final determination of fur prices this year on the course of the Russo-Japanese war. Russia is one of the largest producers and at the same time one of the largest consumers of furs in the world. If a large number of her peasantry is withdrawn from ordinary pursuits to serve in the army, the supply of furs will probably be curtailed, and this will have a tendency to stiffen prices. On the other hand, Russia will have to raise immense sums by taxation for the prosecution of the war, and, if this taxation is heavy enough to appreciably impoverish the people, the demand for furs will undoubtedly be curtailed, which, in turn, will tend toward producing lower prices, and may counteract any shortness of supply caused by the war.

MILLINERY TRADE MEETING.

Plans Under Way to Form an Eastern Association.

Plans for the organization of the millinery trade of the East on the same lines on which the Western trade is already organized were initiated at a dinner at Sherry's last Wednesday, given by the Millinery Jobbers' Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago, to the trade of the East. One of the principal objects of the dinner was to interest the Eastern merchants in the work of the association, and if possible to secure their co-operation.

Representatives of leading houses in the trade from practically all the principal cities in the country were present. Among them were James G. Johnson of New York, A. B. Adams, President of Edson, Keith & Co. of Chicago; Joseph Lazarus of Cincinnati, Mr. Tilton of Clapp & Tilton, Mr. Bowditch of Bowditch & Clapp, Mr. Howard of C. A. Downing & Co., all of Boston; Mr. Brinsmade of King, Brinsmade & Co., St. Louis; Leo Levis of St. Louis, Mr. Griffith of Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis; W. J. Baird of Louisville, Samuel Carl of Grand Rapids, Mr. Mitchell of the Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit; H. S. Hecht of Baltimore, F. J. West of Syracuse, Mr. Rooney of the Sinclair Rooney Company of Buffalo, and Robert L. Cochrane, James G. Johnson, Jr., Sol Spingarn, A. B. Ryker, J. McCormick, George Legg, David Spero, Samuel Zucker, A. L. Simon, H. H. Hoffheimer, W. H. Hill, and C. W. Farmer, all of New York. Frederick Bode of Gage Brothers & Co. of Chicago, President of the Western Association, presided, and Samuel Ach of Cincinnati, who was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, acted as toastmaster.

The outcome of the meeting was an agreement that an organization of the trade in the East, on the lines of that already accomplished in the West, is a necessity. It is understood that meetings of the leading dealers in each Eastern city will be called at once and the matter laid before them. As soon as a sufficient number have given their approval to the plan, a convention will be called at which the organization will be launched.

One of the principal features of the work of the Western association is its credit-reporting system, and in this it seeks the co-operation of the Eastern merchants. Some of the trade evils which the organization is designed to check are the granting of excessive datings and discounts, the prepayment of freights by wholesale dealers, the prepayment of retailers' excursion fares, and the return of merchandise. It is explained that there is no intention to in any way control the prices at which goods shall be sold, and that the desire of the organizers is to make the association a benefit to both the retailers and the wholesale merchants.

All those who attended the meeting last week reported that the outlook for a good season's business was excellent.

NO COTTON SUBSTITUTE.

Cheap Wool and Shoddy Not Displacing Cotton Goods.

At the recent wool sales in London it was said that the cotton situation was stimulating business. Inquiries in the dry goods district of New York brought out the information that the higher price of cotton has had no perceptible effect here upon wool goods.

A raw wool broker said:

"The difference in price between cotton and wool has continued too wide to permit of woolen goods being substituted for cotton. Wool is high as well as cotton."

A woolen manufacturer said:

"We are using about the same proportion of cotton in our goods as usual."

Manufacturers of printed cloths and other cotton goods said that woolen substitutes for any of their lines were out of the question. An underwear manufacturer said:

"Cotton underwear of good quality retails at 50 cents a garment. The cheapest woolen garment is $1. The trade is not buying woolen garments as a substitute, but is waiting for cotton goods to get cheaper."

A manufacturer of overalls and other special garments for workmen said:

"If cotton remained as high as it was at one time cotton garments would cost so much that workmen would pay a little more and get shoddy wool goods."

Another manufacturer said:

"Cotton overalls are especially adapted for the needs of men at work, because the fabric does not absorb oil, grease, and dirt as would cheap wools. Shoddy overalls, cheap enough to compete with cotton, would fall to pieces if they got wet."

TO APPEAL WOOL DECISION.

Gulbenkian Gullabe & Co. to Seek Reversal of General Appraisers' Ruling.

The entire wool trade is much exercised over the action of the Board of United States General Appraisers a few days ago in overruling a protest against the action of Collector Stranahan by Gulbenkian Gullabe & Co., importers of Oriental wools.

It has been the custom in the wool trade to invoice Bagdad wools at an average value, just as they are bought in the Bagdad market. Recently, however, the Collector ordered that duty be assessed, not on the basis of this average value, but on the different qualities of wool in each importation separately. The result will be that in cases in which white wool predominates in an importation a much higher rate of duty will be imposed. Gulbenkian Gullabi & Co. appealed to the General Appraisers, but were overruled.

It is claimed that the ruling of the General Appraisers is in violation of the clause in the tariff law which permits an importer to pack his goods in the manner which will permit him to obtain the most favorable treatment under the law. Gulbenkian Gullabi & Co. will probably carry the case to the United States Circuit Court. About 300,000 pounds of wool are involved in the importations advanced.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Made Involving No New Principle.

Several decisions which did not involve any new principle of law were handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Protests sustained were by Isaac Kubli & Co., and Hamburger & Stack, New York.

Protests overruled were by Horstman Von Hein & Co. (2), Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., A. E. Benary, Julius Steinfeld, and Herman Boker & Co., New York, and Gage Brothers & Co. (2), Chicago.

ORANGE PRICES LOW.

California Fruit Is Hardly Fetching the Cost of Bringing It Here.

According to the statements of leading dealers, there was never such a period of depression known in the citrus fruit market as developed during the past three weeks, due entirely to cold weather. All dealers are overstocked and shipments are impossible because of the cold. Prices have ruled so low that in a majority of instances losses have been sustained which it will take a long time to make good.

An instance in point will illustrate this. The fixed charges on a box of California oranges laid down in New York amount to $1.34. At least that much must be obtained or the shipper loses. During the past two weeks the average price, taking one sale with another, has been less than that. Large sizes have been higher, going up as high as $2.25, on the average, but the low averages made by small sizes have reduced the entire average below the profit point, and frequently below the expense point.

The double auction sales have exerted an influence to reduce prices, but the cold has been the important factor. Two auctions in progress at the same time naturally divide the buyers, and without competition auction prices are low. There is a determined attempt to force the California Fruit Agency to change its tactics by staying away from its sales. Without buyers prices will rule low and the pressure from the growers will compel a change in methods of sale.

These controversies are chiefly interesting to the consumer, because they will result in lower prices at retail. The quality of California oranges this year is the best ever known, and as soon as the weather permits retail distribution consumers will be able to buy freely at moderate prices. Since Feb. 1 about 50,000 boxes have arrived. In February last year receipts were 99,219 boxes. This year they run principally to medium and small sizes, which will sell at moderate prices. Sales last week amounted to 117 cars, each car containing 362 boxes, or 42,716 boxes in all.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Fred Hall of Hall & Arbes, fur manufacturers, is in Europe buying for next Winter's trade.

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Charles D. Goodkind, one of the leading salesmen in the millinery trade, started last week on his initial trip for Henry Hummel & Co. He will visit all the large cities west of Pittsburg.

***

Max Cohen of M. Cohen & Brother sailed last week for Europe to visit the fur markets and buy supplies for the next Fall and Winter season.

***

Isaac L. Rodberg, formerly millinery buyer for the old house of E. Ridley & Sons and R. H. Macy & Co., has gone into business for himself. He has become a member of the Waverly Novelty Company, 712 Broadway, manufacturers of pattern hats.

***

Eugene Zaiss of E. Zaiss & Co., manufacturers of the finer grades of cloaks and suits, declares that his firm's business for January is 50 per cent. ahead of January last year. Much of this business has come from the South and West.

***

Plans for the convention of the National Association of Credit Men to be held in New York in June include an automobile ride around the city with luncheon at the Claremont, a sail up the Hudson to West Point, and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

The National Tea Association of America at its annual meeting last week re-elected the following officers: President—Thomas A. Phelan; Vice Presidents—J. C. Whitney, C. B. Platt, George Hewlett, and H. G. Woodworth; Treasurer—Alfred P. Sloan; Secretary—John Foord; Executive Committee—Thomas A. Phelan, George Hewlett, E. R. Smith, R. S. Russell, T. M. McCarthy, A. P. Sloan, and Charles E. De Cordova.

***

Among the removals in the linen district in the last week or two are the following: O. Jaffe & Pincus, to 103 Franklin Street; J. N. Richardson Sons & Owden, to 43 Leonard Street; M. Gardner & Co., to 97 Franklin Street; William Duncan, to 260 Church Street; Shaw Brothers, to 394 Broadway, and the Belfast Linen Handkerchief Company, to 45 White Street.

***

William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., returned to his desk last Monday after an illness lasting six weeks, and on Friday he started for the South for a few weeks of rest and recuperation.

***

The Fashion Manufacturing Company, makers of fine silk waists and suits, is about to expand. It has rented, in addition to its present quarters, the four upper floors of the new building at 219-223 Greene Street and 30-32 West Third Street. Its present quarters comprise the upper floors of the buildings at 209-217 Greene Street and 214-222 Wooster Street.

***

The prices on Hickmott's California asparagus, recently quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were prices in California without freight added. The prices to the New York jobbing trade are 30 cents a dozen more.

***

The Clothiers' Association has developed a modest rhymester who prefers to remain anonymous. One of his effusions was sung at the annual banquet the other night to the air of "The Wearing of the Green." The following stanza may account for his desire for anonymity:

Oh! we set the proper style,
Change it, too, each little while—
If the reason I must give,
We must change it so's to live.
If we're asked: "Why dress so shabby?"
Then our heads we wisely shake.
Don't you think that we know better than
To wear the clothes we make?

***

Frank A. Devlin of Carson, Pirie & Scott, Chicago dry goods jobbers, visited the textile district last week. He said:

"Never before have stocks been as low as they are now in the dry goods stores of the West. I also believe that there never before was as much wealth in the West as there is to-day. Everything is in readiness for a big business, except that the raw cotton uncertainty is holding back the trade. We have not sent out a salesman, because we are waiting for the market to assume a stable basis. But my judgment is that when goods are offered this year, everything will be sold quickly, because buyers are eager to get supplies. I am told that in many of the annual clearing sales in the West prices obtained were higher than those which prevailed at the opening of the market. Such conditions leave no room for doubt that a prosperous season is ahead."

***

Peter A. Franklin of the H. B. Claflin Company's force of salesmen recently received a letter from a friend, who is about to engage in a business enterprise in Canton, China, asking for recommendations from people who knew him here. When he went to China he carried letters from business men in a Western city, but he writes that the place is entirely unknown there, while New York and the H. B. Claflin Company are known well and favorably.

***

The H. B. Claflin Company's force of men who travel for the dress goods and wash goods departments have nearly all arrived in the city and are on hand to meet the trade from which they have taken orders.

***

J. H. Dunham & Co. are offering "barege," the new fabric which the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., has this season put upon the market. The manufacturers, who have salesrooms at 66 Leonard Street, claim that this cloth, which is made in seventy-one patterns, has all the qualities of the finest French voile, and it sells at one-quarter the price of imported goods.

***

Efforts are being made by Jonathan Harris & Sons, Limited, of Cockermouth, England, to introduce in the market their lines of costume linens and silk and flax mixtures.

***

Announcement is made by James H. Dunham & Co. that they now have complete lines in Spring goods, both foreign and domestic, and they are making special offerings in all wool dress goods, mohairs, and Sicilians.

***

The "Viyella" brand of flannel is now offered to the American trade by F. A. Foster, 66 Worth Street, agent for William Hollis & Co., Limited, of Great Britain.

***

Because of an impression that William P. Gill & Co., ribbon importers at 18 Greene Street, are out of business, the house has sent notices to its friends, saying that it is "very much alive." Orders are solicited, and if friends respond to the extent that is expected, the firm hopes to carry out a programme formed at the time when difficulties led to the appointment of a receiver.

***

An advance in linen thread has been declared in notices sent to customers by the Linen Thread Company.

***

Although twenty paper manufacturers who attended the conference with the jobbers at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, agreed that the brokers should be eliminated, the subject was not brought up the next day, when the entire body of manufacturers met at the convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association. The fight of the jobbers against the brokers or mill agents is not yet ended.

***

The Warren Featherbone Company of Three Oaks, Mich., which has an office at 898 Broadway, has sued a Chicago firm for making featherbone, which is declared to be an infringement of the plaintiff's patent. Several firms have been sued for selling the competing product.

***

C. A. Green, who has lately returned from a tour of South Africa and Australasia in the interest of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and of the St. Louis Exposition yesterday called at the rooms of the National Manufacturers' Association and talked with its officers regarding foreign trade prospects.

***

G. Bernheimer Brothers & Co. and I. E. Bernheimer & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., formerly with offices at No. 4 Washington Place, will in the future make their offices at No. 458 Broadway. Joseph Newwitter has been appointed resident buyer.

***

H. K. Malone, for several years buyer of furnishing goods for D. McCarthy & Sons of Syracuse, has severed his connection with that firm and joined the forces of Miller & Rhoads of Richmond, Va., in the same capacity. He is at present in the market, and his headquarters are at 530 Broadway.

***

O. Gorman & Co. of Providence, R. I., have appointed J. P. McCarthy & Co. their resident buyer, with offices at No. 530 Broadway.

WAREHOUSEMEN RESENT ATTACK ON STORAGE

Opinions on Ruehls Bill to Limit Its Time.

Steady Prices for Food Products Maintained by Warehousing and Public Is the Gainer.

Cold storage warehousemen and commission merchants who deal in the articles of food that are preserved by the refrigerating process seem to be practically unanimous in expressing the opinion that Assemblyman Ruehl's bill, designed to affect their business, is about as ridiculous a bit of proposed legislation as any that has come to their notice. The bill, which is pending in the State Legislature at Albany, forbids the storage of any article of food for a period longer than sixty days. Mr. Ruehl has explained that his object is to prevent the "cornering" of eggs, butter, and poultry.

A story is going the rounds in the trade as to why the Buffalo Assemblyman offered the bill. It is related that he has a barber shop, and this Winter, while eggs have been high priced, he has been obliged to buy many for shampooing and hair-restoring purposes. The necessity of paying 4 cents each for eggs is said to have caused him to look about for some means of keeping down the egg market, and he concluded that the storage houses should be restrained from keeping food except for a limited period.

E. H. Watson of the W. L. Heermance Storage and Refrigerating Company, 318 Greenwich Street, said:

"If food products cannot be kept in storage longer than sixty days the public would be much worse off than at present. Take the egg business. In April and May we get the bulk of the eggs, the supplies being largely in excess of requirements. The surplus goes into storage and relieves the market later in the year when fresh eggs get scarce. If eggs could only be stored for sixty days after those two months, then prices would begin to soar in September and October higher than anything yet known.

"We can keep eggs nicely for six months and butter and poultry, when frozen, may be kept indefinitely. Poultry is often kept a year or two, and I have eaten excellent butter after it was two years in storage. I do not say that these products, after being in storage, are equal to strictly fresh goods. There is some loss in quality, but the healthfulness of the food is not impaired. Some products, after an ordinary period in storage, are for all practicable purposes as good as when they were perfectly fresh. Brine is used for cooling the pipes in most cold-storage houses. Ammonia, kept in a separate room, never has the slightest chance of affecting the goods, which are entirely free from any influence except that of cold air.

"We do not freeze eggs in storage because the shells would crack, but a moderate degree of cold is employed. Cheese keeps at 32 or 33 degrees. Improvements are being made constantly in the methods of keeping fruit and vegetables."

D. F. McCarthy of the Harrison Street Cold Storage Company, 7 Harrison Street, said:

"The producers are unable to distribute products as they become available for use. Great quantities of eggs come to market at certain times of the year. So it is also with butter, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, and other products. At such times the surplus would be of no use to anybody if it could not go into cold storage. By storing the food the producers are enabled to get fair prices for it, and consumers get food throughout the year at a much lower average than otherwise would be possible. The cold-storage business is a benefit all around, and I heard of no criticism of it until this measure was presented. I do not believe that it will meet with any serious consideration."

A commission man said:

"There is at this time an excellent illustration of cold-storage benefits. The finest June creamery butter is now selling at 20 cents, wholesale. The best current-made butter sells at 22 or 23 cents, wholesale, or 26 cents, retail. Not one person out of twenty can detect any difference between the two kinds of butter. Even an expert is sometimes puzzled to discover any superiority of one kind of butter over the other."

The American Warehousemen's Association has sent to all its members in the State a copy of the bill, so that they may be warned of its character.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Offerings of Dry Goods, Woolens, and Hardware at Auction Rooms.

Auction sales of dry goods, woolens, clothing, embroideries, ribbons, table cutlery, boots and shoes, and other lines of goods will take place this week as follows:

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street—Tuesday, by order of the American Woolen Company, about 900 pieces of medium and Spring weight worsted suitings, trouserings, clays, serges, mixtures, Thibets, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures, cheviots, meltons, kerseys, coverts, mercerized suitings; also on account of other manufacturers 450 pieces of woolens and worsteds, 165 pieces of ladies' cloths, Venetians, tricots, serges, worsted cheviots, and fancy dress goods, Italians and linings. Friday, 65 cases of dry goods, clothing, cotton goods, &c., partly damaged by water and sold on account of the underwriters. Also on Friday, by order of three brothers, 1,250 men's worsted suits, 850 cassimere, cheviot, and crash suits, 2,000 pairs worsted and cassimere trousers, 1,750 boys' and children's suits.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway—Tuesday, 4,000 pairs of Nottingham lace curtains, 600 pieces silkoline flannel, drapery goods, tidies, also dress goods, lawns, percales, grenadines, suitings, waistings, hosiery, balbriggans, women's garments, umbrellas, foreign and domestic woolens, suspenders. Thursday, 2,500 rolls of Japanese mattings, 2,500 rolls of Chinese mattings, also carpets, rugs, oil cloths and linoleums. Wednesday and Thursday, by order of Klauber, Horn & Co., 502 Broadway, 250,000 pieces of fine embroideries. The offerings will comprise cambric, Swiss and nainsook edgings and insertings, match sets, all overs, bands, ribbon beadings, medallions, Mexican drawn work, teneriffe and button effects, shirtwaist and corset cover materials.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street—Monday, boots and shoes. Tuesday, on account of the Charles Horn Silk Company of Titusville, Penn., all-silk ribbons, Pattern 910, satins and taffetas; Pattern 924, satin and liberty ribbons; Pattern 944, taffetas; Patterns 116 and 117, taffetas. Privilege will be given of buying in five carton lots. Also by order of a foreign manufacturer 500 cartons all silk fancy ribbons. Wednesday, men's clothing and carpets. Thursday, general dry goods, 5,000 ladies' walking skirts, and 1,500 petticoats. Friday, by order of the committee of the estate of G. Felerstein, imported and domestic woolens, worsteds, vicunas, Thibets, cassimeres, and cheviots; stock valued at $50,000.

E. BISSELL & CO., 12 Murray Street—Wednesday and Thursday, opening Spring unreserved trade sale of table cutlery and kindred lines, comprising in part more than 25,000 dozen table knives and forks.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street—Wednesday and Friday, regular sale of boots, shoes, and rubbers.

CRACKER TRADE'S GROWTH

Development from Little Bakery to Enormous Factory.

Hundreds of Varieties Now on the Market—Trade Stimulated by Attractive Packing.

"Hundreds of millions of crackers of biscuits are made and consumed annually," said an attaché of one of the largest factories to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "I wouldn't dare attempt an accurate estimate of the output because no one keeps close enough account of the number, all reckoning being done by weight, but without exaggeration the cracker and biscuit department is one of the most important of the large bakery's business, and apparently the importance is destined to increase. There was never anything introduced which has pleased the public so well, and nothing has ever been so eagerly accepted by all classes of consumers.

"When you ask for the number of varieties made you put another extremely difficult question. I know personally of over 300 that go out of this factory, and I suppose all our branches have proportionately as many kinds. As a matter of fact, each factory has its own brands and sends them out under its individual name. In this way it is assumed that what may be termed the personal trade is retained, and business is increased by enlarging the number of attractive varieties with additions from other branch factories. This is a trade method which has proved successful, and is being generally followed throughout our system.

"The terms crackers and biscuits are used almost interchangeably now, though formerly they were widely different terms. Twenty years ago, for instance, crackers applied exclusively to the round crackers packed in barrels, and later known under the general term of Boston crackers. Later bakers put out something which they named tea biscuits. These had some resemblance to the housewife's biscuits, but naturally were not to be compared with them. After them came rolls in the East and rusks in the West, each, to some extent, taking the place of the home-made sorts which had nourished preceding generations.

"About fifteen years ago began the invention of new crackers and biscuits. These two names were practically synonomous with cookies, and the modifications of all three, with their delicate shadings, one into the other, became so numerous that finally they were all included under the general term. With increase in varieties came increase in consumption, and that demanded other changes in the business, all of which have combined to work a revolution in the trade.

"Once, for instance, individual bakers made their own crackers. It was an expensive process in some particulars, because it required a special oven for baking, though the mixing could be done with the regular apparatus. It was found after a time that profits were insufficient to warrant all bakers doing this work. Accordingly it was turned over to one or two, and they were allowed to develop their trade as they chose. When this change came about the combination of baking interests began.

"By this time consumers had obtained a knowledge of the economy in purchasing crackers, biscuits, or cookies, as they happened to be named, ready made, and demand for them increased fully as rapidly as the supply. Specialists took up the work and invented new machinery for preparing and baking, and new forms of product. All conceivable shapes, sizes, and flavors were introduced, and from one or two, or perhaps half a dozen, varieties they were shortly numbered by scores. Apparently that was but the beginning, because there are now certainly hundreds and possibly thousands of varieties. At an exhibition at a convention held in the West a year or more ago the varieties of form, size, flavor, and decoration shown were bewildering, and the different styles of packing were so numerous as to be almost beyond computation. The record of variation was not kept, or, at least, it has been forgotten.

"The package system of selling groceries came into use at about the time crackers began their phenomenal development. From that time forward it was only a question of designing attractive packages, and the goods were half sold. Some firms devoted the bulk of their attention to the distribution of crackers and biscuits in convenient packages. They found that packages which sold for 5 cents each went much easier than those which sold for 10 cents; accordingly the smaller packages were put forward as the most profitable. It is unnecessary to describe them in detail. Every housekeeper knows the popular kinds, and judging from the order books of the great manufacturing concerns the consumption is increasing very rapidly. In some varieties it is impossible to keep up with the orders. In others consumers are more indifferent, but it doesn't take long to get rid of a variety that doesn't sell. They are dropped from the list and something more likely to sell is substituted.

"The goods turned out by the large baking firms are distributed to substantially every retail baker in the more populous sections of the United States. If there are no retail bakers, retail grocers handle them, and frequently both find their sale very profitable. The packing for show purposes is done in glass front tin cans, which make a handsome appearance on the shelves and suggest to possible customers purchases which they would not otherwise make. In addition there are other styles of packing which are attractive and desirable, and which assist retailers in making good sales.

"It has been charged that the combination method of manufacture has crushed numerous small dealers who were engaged in this business, but if the facts are known it will be found that in most instances the small maker originally relinquished his business because it did not prove profitable, and criticism did not begin until it was discovered that others were building up enormous enterprises on the foundations laid by the retail bakers years ago. The opinion of most experts appears to be that without the impetus furnished by aggregations of brains and capital, competent and willing to expend enormous sums in making up a series of desirable goods, and then advertising them liberally, the cracker and biscuit business would still be in the first stages of development."

Many Buyers in Town.

About 1,000 buyers arrived in the city in the last week, this being the first of the Merchants' Association excursions. The expectation is that 4,000 merchants and representatives will visit the city during the Winter and Spring series of excursions. The arrivals now are from the territory of the Central Passenger Agents' Association.

Raw Wool Firm.

A broker said yesterday that raw wool is especially firm. Fine combing wool is now held firmly at 42 cents a pound. Pulled wool, B super, sells at 41 cents, scoured. The broker added that skins are selling higher than they have been before in years. All stock is cleaned up to Feb. 1.

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 13, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 13, 2,578,248.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 13, '04.
235	220	225 Jan. 6.		225 Jan. 6.		220	227½	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	¼	SA	225	225	225	225	235	250
23	7	15 Feb. 13.		7 Jan. 22.		14¼	14⅝	+ 5/8	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	9½	13	9½	14⅜	18	3,710
87½	83	84⅞ Feb. 13.		55 Jan. 8.		61	64	+ 4½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	60½	64⅞	60¼	64½	87	1,400
75⅝	33⅝	52 Jan. 2.		43¼ Feb. 8.		47⅛	47⅜	+ 1⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	158,857,000	Nov. 30, '03.	½	Q	44½	47⅝	43⅞	47⅜	70⅝	194,915
83½	70½	75½ Jan. 19.		72⅜ Jan. 13.		74½	75¼	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	75¼	75½	75½	75¼	..	13
41⅝	17¼	21⅝ Jan. 27.		17⅜ Jan. 6.		19	20	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19½	20¼	18½	19¼	41	3,000
93	60½	72 Jan. 27.		67 Jan. 6.		67	70	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	67½	69	67	68	92½	1,820
46¼	25¼	32⅞ Jan. 25.		28⅝ Jan. 7.		29½	31½	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	45¾	1,120
98	82	90 Feb. 9.		89 Jan. 22.		88	92	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,000	Dec. 1, '03.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	98	110
11⅛	2¼	5¼ Jan. 27.		2⅜ Jan. 5.		3½	5	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	10½	100
37⅜	10	18⅜ Jan. 27.		11⅛ Jan. 5.		15	17	− 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	39½	200
11½	4	9½ Jan. 2.		7¼ Feb. 9.		7⅞	8⅛	..	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7⅜	8⅛	7¼	7⅞	10⅝	2,760
42½	16½	36½ Jan. 4.		28½ Feb. 8.		30⅝	31	+ 1⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	29½	31	28½	30¾	40	4,705
19⅜	5	12 Jan. 22.		10 Jan. 4.		9½	11¼	− 1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	..	200
31⅜	10½	23 Jan. 27.		16⅛ Jan. 6.		21½	22	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	20¼	22¾	19⅝	22	29½	11,285
93⅜	67¼	90½ Jan. 27.		78½ Jan. 6.		78½	79	+ 1¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	77⅞	79½	77	79¼	93¾	745
5⅝	2⅜	4¾ Jan. 22.		3 Jan. 8.		3	4	− 1	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	..	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	4¾	100
24½	14½	22 Jan. 14.		17 Jan. 7.		18	22	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	19	20	19	20	24½	300
52⅞	39¾	51½ Jan. 28.		47 Feb. 8.		47½	48¾	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1½	Q	47½	48¾	47	48	51½	4,040
99½	80¾	94½ Jan. 28.		88⅜ Jan. 6.		90½	91½	− ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	91	91	90	90½	99⅝	2,514
126	90	112 Feb. 13.		110 Jan. 21.		105	120	+ 2	American Snuff Co.	100	11,000,700	Jan. 2, '04.	2½	Q	110	112	110	112	..	200
134⅜	107½	131⅝ Jan. 25.		122⅜ Feb. 8.		123⅞	124	− ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	124	125⅞	122⅜	124½	130½	38,080
123	116	126¾ Jan. 30.		123 Jan. 4.		123	126	− 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	124	124	124	124	122	130
86	77¼	86⅝ Jan. 18.		82 Jan. 6.		82	86	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	86	86	86	86	84⅜	20
169	117¼	130 Jan. 25.		123 Feb. 11.		130	135	− 3	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	127,061,900	Jan. 15, '04.	2¼	Q	123	123	123	123	164½	100
146	130	135 Jan. 14.		130¼ Feb. 11.		130	135	− 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	130½	130¼	130½	130¼	..	100
14⅜	7½	12⅜ Jan. 11.		10 Jan. 4.		9⅝	11	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	..	..	..	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	100
125⅞	58	78½ Jan. 5.		64 Feb. 10.		67	67	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	64½	68	64	66	111	2,200
89½	54	70⅛ Feb. 2.		65⅝ Jan. 6.		67⅜	67⅞	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2.	SA	67⅞	68⅜	66½	67⅞	88⅛	108,085
103½	84⅝	92⅜ Jan. 22.		87½ Jan. 6.		89⅝	89⅞	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	88⅝	89½	88	89½	100⅞	2,840
104	71⅝	83⅞ Jan. 27.		76½ Jan. 6.		77⅜	77½	− 1⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	80	80⅛	76⅝	77½	100⅛	137,495
96⅜	82⅜	92 Jan. 28.		89½ Jan. 6.		88	90	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,365,900	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	91	92	91	91½	94½	503
71⅛	29½	52¼ Jan. 2.		38⅝ Feb. 8.		42⅝	42⅞	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	39	43½	38⅝	42⅝	69¼	148,011
225	170	208¾ Jan. 15.		190 Feb. 13.		185	190	− 5	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	223	100
150	121	127 Jan. 12.		120 Feb. 8.		115	....	− 1¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	8,300,000	Aug. 14, '03.	..	SA	121	124	120	120	150	300
....	....	1⅛ Jan. 20.		⅞ Feb. 6.		....	....	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	1	1	⅞	⅞	..	1,200
138¾	115⅜	121¼ Jan. 22.		114⅜ Feb. 8.		116¼	116⅝	− ⅜	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	116	116⅝	114⅜	116⅝	138	19,275
160	133	163⅜ Jan. 19.		152 Feb. 8.		155	158	− 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,418,900	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	156½	156⅜	155	155	..	600
53⅜	27¼	36 Jan. 28.		31¼ Feb. 8.		31⅜	32½	− 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	31½	32⅝	31½	32	52¼	3,440
37⅞	18½	40 Feb. 6.		33 Jan. 15.		37½	38⅛	− 2½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	38½	39	37½	37½	38¼	2,700
75½	60	85¾ Jan. 21.		75 Jan. 2.		83	84	− 1⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	84	84⅛	83⅛	83⅜	71⅜	905
133½	105	124 Feb. 11.		124 Feb. 11.		121	122	+ 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,850,700	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	124	124	124	124	..	100
29½	13	17⅜ Jan. 22.		14⅜ Jan. 6.		15½	15⅝	− ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,000	..	..	..	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅜	27⅞	3,850
85½	63	71 Jan. 20.		68½ Jan. 11.		65	68	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Aug. 31, '03.	2½	SA	68¼	70¼	68½	70½	84⅜	300
45⅞	24	31 Jan. 21.		29¼ Feb. 9.		26⅜	28	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	..	..	..	27¾	27⅞	26⅜	26⅝	45⅜	400
183½	123¼	148½ Jan. 22.		139½ Feb. 8.		140	140½	− 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	98,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	1½	SA.	141⅜	141½	139¾	140¼	178⅝	134,925
194½	168	179½ Jan. 22.		175 Feb. 10.		170	176	− 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,884,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	175	175	175	175	193¾	100
224½	153	170⅜ Jan. 23.		162 Feb. 8.		162¼	165	− ½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	163	164⅜	162	164½	219¼	1,710
250	190	214½ Jan. 23.		207 Feb. 8.		....	....	− 4½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,893,100	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	207¼	207¼	207	207	..	200
19¾	8	12⅝ Jan. 15.		9 Jan. 5.		9¼	10⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	9½	10	9¼	10	15¼	300
36	15	29½ Jan. 15.		18 Jan. 2.		19¼	20½	− ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	22	22	19½	19¾	34	3,400
17½	3	7⅝ Jan. 4.		4⅞ Feb. 9.		5	5½	− ⅜	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	5⅜	5⅝	4⅞	5	10¼	2,500
119	112	107½ Feb. 13.		100 Feb. 8.		107½	111	− 3½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¼	Q	100	107½	100	107½	..	400
82¾	24	34½ Jan. 27.		27⅜ Jan. 7.		31	32	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,832,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	30¼	32½	30¼	32	75¾	2,200
31⅜	10	19 Jan. 12.		15 Jan. 7.		16¼	16½	− ⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	..	..	..	16¾	16⅞	15⅝	16⅜	30	2,850
72	44¾	58½ Jan. 25.		52¼ Feb. 11.		53	54	− 2½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	53	54	52½	53½	71¼	1,485
48	17	28⅝ Jan. 22.		23 Jan. 2.		24½	25½	− 1⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	23½	25¼	23½	23¾	46	800
28¾	9¼	16⅜ Jan. 28.		13⅜ Feb. 8.		14	15	− ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	5,824,490	Nov. 14, '03.	¼	..	13½	14⅜	13½	15	..	1,350
176	149¼	191½ Feb. 13.		168 Jan. 8.		192	195	− 11½	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	186¾	191½	186¾	191½	165	681
222	164	196½ Jan. 25.		185 Feb. 8.		189½	190½	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	189	191	185	190¾	217	23,670
119	94¾	109¼ Jan. 22.		101½ Jan. 4.		103	105	− 2½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,848,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	104	105	101¾	102½	117½	2,240
35	15½	22⅝ Jan. 25.		17⅛ Jan. 8.		18¼	19⅜	− ½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Nov. 20, '02.	1	Q	19	20	18	18¾	33½	4,270
85¼	60	74½ Jan. 23.		69⅝ Jan. 15.		70	73	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70½	70½	70¾	70½	84⅞	60
183¾	149	168⅛ Jan. 22.		158¾ Feb. 8.		159	159⅝	− ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	159¼	161	158½	160	180	5,636
278½	230	275 Jan. 14.		264 Jan. 4.		268	272	+ 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	264½	271½	264½	271½	265	500
43	18	23⅝ Jan. 22.		19⅝ Jan. 8.		19⅞	20¼	− ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	20¼	20½	19⅜	20	41⅛	900
90¼	62	74⅛ Jan. 22.		67½ Feb. 11.		67½	70	− 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	68¼	69¾	67½	68	89½	1,725
10	10	3½ Jan. 23.		2 Jan. 12.		2	..	+ ⅛	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1¼	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	100
47¼	12	23½ Jan. 22.		19½ Jan. 7.		20	23	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	..	..	..	21	21	21	21	..	100
75½	70	76½ Jan. 23.		74½ Feb. 9.		..	..	− 1½	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,823,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	74¼	74½	74¼	74¼	..	200
20⅜	7¾	14⅝ Jan. 23.		10 Jan. 7.		9	11	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	..	..	..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	18	100
34½	20	26⅞ Jan. 21.		23 Feb. 8.		25½	25	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 28, '04.	1	Q	23	23⅞	23	23½	51⅝	449
10½	7	10⅝ Jan. 22.		8 Feb. 5.		7	10	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	20
42⅜	23	29½ Jan. 2.		25⅝ Feb. 8.		25⅜	25⅞	− ⅞	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	25⅜	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	39⅞	31,840
74	62½	69⅝ Jan. 27.		63¼ Feb. 8.		64½	64⅝	− ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 31, '03.	2	SA	63¾	64⅝	63¾	64¼	71	12,441
64⅞	44	50¼ Jan. 2.		42 Feb. 8.		42½	42¾	− 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,666,000	..	..	..	44	44½	42	42	61	5,519
72	51	58⅛ Jan. 14.		52 Feb. 10.		52	56	− ½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	52	52	52	52	84	100
204	136	179½ Jan. 23.		165 Feb. 3.		165	166	− 4	General Electric Co.	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	166	169	165	166	202⅝	3,610
108¼	63	77¼ Jan. 22.		70 Feb. 11.		71	77	− 4¼	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	72	72	70	72	104	800
99¼	77	85. Jan. 7.		82 Feb. 9.		81¾	83	− 1¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	82¾	82¾	82	82½	96½	370
151	123¼	134⅝ Jan. 28.		120¾ Feb. 8.		127	127¼	− 1¼	**Illinois Central.**	100	96,040,000	Sep. 1, '03.	3	SA	127½	128½	126¾	127	146	8,641
19¾	9	14⅝ Jan. 25.		10⅜ Jan. 6.		11¼	12⅞	− ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '01.	1	Q	12½	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	18¾	1,900
74⅛	57½	67⅝ Jan. 25.		64½ Feb. 9.		64	66	− 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	65	65	64⅜	64½	75¾	735
80½	70	79 Jan. 12.		71¼ Feb. 9.		71¼	78	− ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	71¾	71¼	71¼	71¼	85¼	150
48	16	22⅞ Jan. 8.		19 Jan. 2.		18	20	− 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	..	..	..	20	20	20	20	45¼	100
47¼	25¼	29 Jan. 21.		26⅝ Feb. 10.		28	30	− ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000	..	..	..	26¾	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	41	100
82⅜	62¼	69 Jan. 21.		65 Feb. 8.		65½	66	+ 1½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	10,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	66	66½	65	66½	79½	1,210
36⅛	16¼	21 Jan. 21.		18⅜ Feb. 5.		18½	19¼	− ⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,303,500	..	..	..	19¼	19¼	18¾	19¼	33	20
61¼	29	35⅜ Jan. 19.		33 Jan. 7.		34	35	− ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	33	34⅜	33	34⅜	57½	300
53	28½	30¾ Jan. 25.		27 Feb. 4.		27½	30	+ ½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,849,099	..	..	..	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	49	200
118	89	*90 Jan. 16.		*90 Jan. 16.		95	100	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	117	35
53	49	55½ Jan. 2.		50 Feb. 6.		48	54	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	50½	50½	50½	50½	..	50
130¾	95	111⅝ Jan. 22.		102¾ Feb. 9.		103¼	104	− ⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	160,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	103⅝	104	102¾	103⅝	126⅜	18,050
155⅝	128¾	146¼ Jan. 22.		140 Feb. 8.		142	142¼	..	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	Q	142	142½	140	142¼	144⅝	13,735
125⅞	70½	92 Jan. 21.		82 Feb. 8.		85½	88	+ 1¾	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	53	..	..	..	84	85½	83	85¼	121⅝	400
142⅞	98⅛	124 Jan. 2.		115 Feb. 8.		117	117½	..	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	32,900,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	117	118	115	117½	135	7,900
22	5½	14½ Jan. 11.		9⅝ Jan. 2.		10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	67,953,169	..	..	..	10⅝	11¼	10	10¼	26⅜	9,750
135	102	123 Jan. 23.		123 Jan. 22.		122	140	..	Michigan Central.	100	118,738,900	Jan. 20, '04.	2	SA	125	125	125	125	..	100
79¼	43	67 Jan. 20.		63 Jan. 4.		62	62½	+ 1¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	3	..	63⅜	64½	59	61½	77¼	3,720
132½	100¾	128⅜ Jan. 28.		115 Jan. 6.		121	122	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	3	..	120	122	118	122	129½	610
30⅝	15⅞	19 Jan. 21.		16 Feb. 8.		16½	16⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	..	..	..	16½	16⅝	16	16⅜	29½	1,950
68½	33	42⅛ Jan. 22.		35⅝ Feb. 9.		36½	37	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	36½	37½	35⅝	36½	63⅝	2,970
115⅞	85⅝	95⅞ Jan. 22.		85 Feb. 9.		89⅝	89½	− ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,200	Jan. 30, '04.	2½	SA	90	90⅛	88	89½	114⅝	67,140
123⅛	85	134½ Jan. 11.		102 Feb. 8.		105	110	− 5	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	105	105½	102	103	113⅜	1,940
47⅞	32	40⅝ Feb. 3.		36 Jan. 4.		40	40⅜	− ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	37,235,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	38¾	39¼	38⅝	40¼	47⅜	1,100
104⅞	94	103 Jan. 23.		100¼ Jan. 16.		102	103½	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 25, '03.	1¾	Q	102	103	102	103	105⅜	330
20⅜	10¾	16⅝ Jan. 21.		14½ Jan. 7.		15¼	15½	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,262,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	28¼	1,100
43	34¼	41 Jan. 11.		34½ Jan. 7.		36	37½	− 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,057,800	..	..	..	37	37	37	37	38	300
23⅝	17	21⅜ Jan. 5.		17½ Jan. 7.		18	19	− 1	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,708,400	..	..	..	18¾	18¾	18	18	..	300
177	105	139⅝ Jan. 22.		123¼ Feb. 10.		125	135	− 4⅜	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	132½	134	129¾	134	170	400
156	115⅝	121⅛ Jan. 28.		112⅝ Feb. 13.		113⅝	113⅝	− 4	New York Central.	100	237,220,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	117½	117⅝	113⅜	113⅝	149⅜	42,025
45	15½	32⅛ Jan. 22.		26⅝ Jan. 12.		27	27½	− ¾	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	27½	27¾	26½	26⅝	44	700
118	100	106 Jan. 21.		103 Jan. 21.		100	110	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	5	A	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	..	70
225¼	187½	198 Jan. 22.		196 Feb. 8.		193½	193¾	− 2½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	78,016,500	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	193	193	192	193	221	145
....	....	4 Feb. 3.		3 Jan. 29.		3½	5½	− ⅛	New York & New Jersey Tel. rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	2,500
35¾	19	24½ Jan. 25.		20⅞ Feb. 8.		20	21	− ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	33,113,933	..	..	..	20½	21⅜	20½	20⅞	33	16,055
76½	53⅝	62⅝ Jan. 28.		59½ Jan. 6.		57½	58	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western.	100	86,980,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1½	SA	58¼	58⅝	58¼	57½	73	9,082
124½	68	80 Jan. 22.		81 Feb. 8.		84½	87½	+ 2½	North American.	100	17,080,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	81	86	81	84½	114	3,600
72	30¾	56⅛ Jan. 22.		51¼ Feb. 8.		53	56	− 2	**Pacific Coast.**	100	8,809,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	51½	53	51½	53	68	500
75	50¼	67⅛ Jan. 22.		61¼ Jan. 12.		63	66	− 2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	8,914,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	62¾	63	62¾	63	75	100
43⅝	17	33¼ Jan. 15.		20 Jan. 4.		20½	20¾	+ ¼	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	21¾	22⅝	21¾	22⅜	30¾	2,500
157⅞	110⅜	125⅝ Jan. 27.		112⅝ Feb. 8.		114⅝	N145⅞	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	305,985,600	Nov. 30, '03.	1½	SA	115	116⅛	112⅞	114⅝	159⅞	500,321
108⅜	87⅜	102⅝ Jan. 25.		93⅞ Jan. 6.		100¼	100⅝	+ 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,962,700	Nov. 25, '03.	1½	Q	96¾	101⅛	97¼	100⅝	109⅜	11,115
91½	74	81⅜ Jan. 26.		78 Feb. 13.		76	78	− 3½	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	Dec. 10, '02.	..	..	78	78	78	78

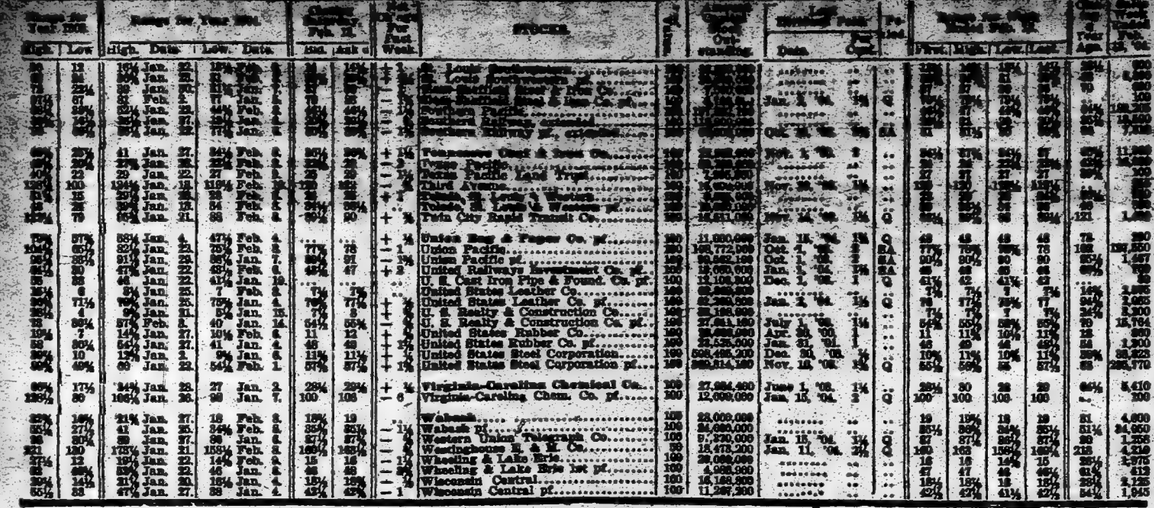

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	5½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf	4½	North American	3½
Amal. Copper	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Amer. Ice pf	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Am. Locomotive	1½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1
Amer. Loco. pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1
Amer. Malting pf.	1	St. L. Southwest.	1
American Snuff	3	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Brook. R. T.	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Comi. Cable	11½	U. Ry. Inv. pf.	2
Del., Lack. & W.	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
K.C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Met. Securities	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	1
Amer. Linseed	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Amer. Malting	1	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Am., Tel. & Tel.	3	N. Y. Central	2½
Amer. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	Norf. & West	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas	5	Pacific Coast	2
Buff., Roch. & P.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3	Pennsylvania	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pere Marquette	3⅝
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	R. R. Securities	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Reading	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	4½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	9
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2½	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Detroit City Gas.	1½	Texas Pacific	2
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1⅛
Gen. Electric	4	Union Pacific	1
Hock. Valley	4⅞	Union Pac. pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	5
Illinois Central	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Iowa Central	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3½
Mo. Pacific	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. con. 5s, reg.	1½	Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1	Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s	½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
		N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	¼
Balt. & O. prior lien 3½s	¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1½
B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	Nor. Pac. 3s	1½
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s	¼	Roch. & P. con. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	½	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	¼	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	⅛
Chi. & Alton 3½s	¼	St. L. S. W. 1st	⅛
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	⅛	St. L. S. W. 2d	⅛
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1908	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	⅛
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	¼	Southern Pacific 4s	⅛
Col. Mid. 1st	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1
Col. South. 1st	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	⅛
Laclede Gas 5s	¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s, 1925	½
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	⅛
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	⅝	U. S. Leather 6s	2
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	⅛	Wabash deb. B.	⅛
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 15.

American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Radiator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Books close for special meeting.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Annual meeting.
Cleveland and Sandusky Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on common March 1 to holders of record this date.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Annual meeting.
National Carbon Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Citizens' Bank—Books close for special meeting.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Niles Bement-Pond Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Co.—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
Twin City Railway—Dividend payable on bonmon.
United States Envelope Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.
Warwick Mills—Dividend payable.
Wilmington and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Alden Speares Sons Co.—Special meeting.
Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia—Annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Annual meeting.
Dalrymen's Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.
People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.
Port Chester Chemical Co.—Annual meeting.
Syracuse Lighting Co.—Books close.
Warwick Iron and Steel Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

American Tobacco Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Clark-Hutchinson Co.—Annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Edward Kempton Incorporated—Dividend payable.
Mexican Mineral Railway—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Alliance Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
National Lead Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Feb. 19.

American Coal Co.—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
No. 15 East Forty-eighth Street—Annual meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

American Cereal Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 29 to holders of record this date.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable.
Butterick Co.—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co.—Books close.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable.
North American Co.—Books close.
Pittsburg Brewing Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Feb. 6 to 11.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Athos	Cartagena	$1,500
Caribbee	St. Lucia	9,838
Caribbee	St. Thomas	3,225
City of Washington	Colon	170
City of Washington	Colon	1,186
American Silver Coin—		
Athos	Cartagena	1,875
Caribbee	St. Thomas	1,464
Mexico	Havana	82,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Thomas	194
City of Washington	Buena Ventura	1,866
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Puerto Colombia	15,632
City of Washington	Buena Ventura	1,122
City of Washington	Colon	640
Total		$68,612

Exports, New York, Feb. 8 to 13.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 8	K. Wm. der G.	London, S. B.	$54,909
Feb. 9	Oceanic	London, S. B.	344,400
Feb. 9	Athos	Haiti, G. C. (U.S.)	935
Feb. 11	New York	London, S. B.	49,300
Feb. 11	Umbria	London, S. B.	153,000
Feb. 12	Alene	Haiti, G. C. (U.S.)	1,500
Feb. 13	Mexico	Havana, G. C. (Fr.)	192,000
Total			$806,535

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 5	Pontabelle	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	$667
Feb. 5	St. Louis	London, S. B.	71,265
Feb. 5	Pr. Willem I.	Haiti, G. C. (U.S.)	14,000
Feb. 6	Caracas	Maracaibo, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Grand total			$902,367

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Feb. 13	$1,070,302,445	$62,283,535
Feb. 6	1,251,363,858	60,182,571
Jan. 30	1,277,626,228	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,296,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,520
Jan. 9	1,469,105,444	77,230,230
*Jan. 2	1,142,316,797	63,329,511
*Dec. 26	1,096,881,960	48,564,803
Dec. 19	1,191,967,057	51,870,128
Dec. 12	1,232,929,422	58,771,026
Dec. 5	1,206,362,536	54,093,186
*Nov. 28	1,016,491,188	44,782,839
Nov. 21	1,181,696,094	52,172,296
Nov. 14	1,262,441,369	62,183,977
*Nov. 7	1,071,980,764	45,982,464
Oct. 31	1,113,818,497	52,861,088
Oct. 24	1,184,595,218	51,677,413
Oct. 17	1,138,656,182	53,961,040
Oct. 10	1,111,776,440	57,162,641
Oct. 3	1,237,846,761	62,301,894
Sept. 26	1,029,024,434	50,544,803
Sept. 19	1,022,487,271	47,476,722
*Sept. 12	774,695,698	36,307,413
Sept. 5	974,720,425	52,402,000
Aug. 29	950,814,347	48,725,824
Aug. 22	1,165,258,459	57,152,049
Aug. 15	1,145,184,994	56,997,440
Aug. 8	1,249,464,161	65,222,440
Aug. 1	1,240,695,382	62,651,464
July 25	1,253,888,408	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,827,742	66,872,178
July 11	1,311,652,035	62,944,048
July 5	1,570,987,702	65,486,128
June 27	1,181,265,161	72,961,950
June 20	1,272,895,357	61,219,930
June 13	1,412,702,178	63,187,161
June 6	1,516,522,685	67,576,854
*May 30	1,068,796,934	44,650,068
May 23	1,382,294,698	56,537,877
May 16	1,281,142,954	63,079,123
May 9	1,290,882,534	62,652,597
May 2	1,378,251,596	63,512,210
April 25	1,311,282,386	70,963,040
April 18	1,453,674,118	62,518,189
April 11	1,180,787,189	59,421,088
April 4	1,580,710,805	77,541,621
March 28	1,218,204,230	51,707,656
March 21	1,318,576,162	56,157,158
March 14	1,482,633,411	72,402,744
March 7	1,557,150,726	68,169,843
*Feb. 28	1,116,623,674	46,752,838
Feb. 21	1,235,774,023	57,400,291
*Feb. 14	1,240,818,922	51,815,509

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,350	$7,315,575
Jan. 9	14,698,975	14,810,300	12,956,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,880,775	26,622,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,996,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,675	15,560,850

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Feb. 14	$15,529,675	$13,560,850	$12,852,450
Feb. 21	9,841,675	12,456,250	14,546,575
Feb. 28	5,951,900	9,975,925	14,881,100
March 7	986,975	8,936,425	16,717,275
March 14	2,652,000	8,112,000	10,992,600
March 21	3,120,400	8,471,250	10,272,425
March 28	6,280,900	9,965,575	7,970,550
April 4	3,180,325	8,645,525	6,817,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,671,750	7,836,300
April 18	4,007,050	6,578,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,935,475	9,461,050	14,756,775
May 2	11,161,850	7,484,000	20,980,150
May 9	10,020,325	5,461,000	6,127,475
May 16	9,992,625	3,846,525	16,299,325
May 23	9,222,725	14,901,450	21,288,975
May 30	8,645,150	11,929,000	21,283,050
June 6	4,775,650	11,326,975	18,941,500
June 13	9,677,175	13,262,350	8,782,125
June 20	10,096,575	12,158,250	6,611,250
June 27	12,923,250	12,978,350	5,494,900
July 5	8,877,975	10,094,725	5,211,525
July 11	9,068,475	12,228,200	12,980,875
July 18	13,778,475	15,709,275	21,659,875
July 25	18,918,400	15,502,400	23,198,575
Aug. 1	24,080,975	13,785,150	22,146,350
Aug. 8	21,587,975	9,631,200	20,853,650
Aug. 15	21,563,575	7,134,600	14,421,900
Aug. 22	21,053,300	9,745,250	13,146,100
Aug. 29	20,677,225	9,742,775	11,919,025
Sept. 5	17,396,975	4,097,650	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,572,300	2,715,675	7,710,925
Sept. 19	12,173,625	*1,442,450	12,654,325
Sept. 26	14,549,800	3,286,525	16,223,625
Oct. 3	15,857,500	7,215,250	15,560,625
Oct. 10	16,877,125	1,827,350	17,425,175
Oct. 17	17,452,200	5,906,250	18,466,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	7,716,350	14,825,150
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,200,100	16,452,200
Nov. 7	8,594,225	17,952,250	4,669,925
Nov. 14	8,788,225	13,225,550	10,183,825
Nov. 21	5,911,250	13,929,475	14,486,275
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,796,300	13,444,875
Dec. 5	8,505,300	9,973,750	6,607,675
Dec. 12	5,677,975	8,295,900	5,450,075
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,089,600	5,795,325
Dec. 26	12,274,625	6,549,200	7,981,899

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$20,379,225	1898	$36,515,875
1903	15,529,675	1897	52,513,425
1902	13,560,850	1896	35,633,900
1901	12,852,450	1895	17,240,575
1900	27,897,575	1894	33,653,825
1899	35,511,525	1893	18,492,700
1898	32,437,050	1890	7,497,100
1897	51,633,225		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,622,000 Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,543,375 Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,341,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,442,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,098,000	$908,570,500	$996,172,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	916,962,300	998,713,200
Jan. 16	238,468,800	934,235,600	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,648,500	895,054,900	986,393,300
Jan. 30	261,118,800	894,267,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	276,631,200	886,859,800	1,027,184,500
Feb. 13	276,968,000	890,589,900	1,026,857,500

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Feb. 14	$265,617,200	$896,253,400	$962,310,100
Feb. 21	262,943,200	890,209,700	962,312,300
Feb. 28	248,404,100	893,158,200	954,264,400
March 7	234,686,800	882,295,300	934,956,700
March 14	230,054,200	884,250,400	930,782,200
March 21	232,981,000	911,547,400	939,932,400
March 28	238,945,000	894,520,200	934,320,500
April 4	234,231,000	902,782,700	935,703,200
April 11	234,949,000	903,779,300	938,729,200
April 18	237,290,300	904,347,300	937,340,300
April 25	232,886,300	904,225,100	937,936,200
May 2	227,521,200	914,670,200	942,705,200
May 9	223,895,500	923,084,200	942,984,700
May 16	227,201,500	932,080,200	950,834,900
May 23	227,575,500	932,080,100	947,811,100
May 30	227,715,000	933,975,000	952,661,800
June 6	228,431,000	915,126,100	930,695,000
June 13	228,108,000	908,263,000	926,629,700
June 20	232,544,000	904,321,100	926,779,800
June 27	232,952,000	918,749,900	932,719,600
July 5	234,350,000	917,445,500	935,852,300
July 11	231,044,300	920,325,000	937,742,900
July 18	237,060,800	907,615,500	935,206,100
July 25	237,200,600	907,986,700	932,276,200
Aug. 1	231,834,200	908,555,500	930,827,700
Aug. 8	249,655,300	912,097,100	919,272,800
Aug. 15	247,287,300	908,542,000	913,332,300
Aug. 22	249,552,900	917,944,900	912,782,900
Aug. 29	250,706,900	925,111,500	920,132,900
Sept. 5	246,329,800	924,415,600	918,121,900
Sept. 12	244,921,700	936,552,800	918,196,600
Sept. 19	240,544,300	922,055,900	909,462,800
Sept. 26	239,905,400	917,947,700	901,848,300
Oct. 3	236,241,100	913,865,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	912,101,500	897,618,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	906,285,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,000
Oct. 31	231,675,800	911,005,500	885,616,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	940,085,500	895,044,700
Nov. 14	215,492,300	959,365,000	893,115,100
Nov. 21	216,744,700	957,234,300	887,823,400
Nov. 28	216,513,200	959,320,700	881,552,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	962,002,300	882,900,400
Dec. 12	215,791,900	960,593,800	882,858,700
Dec. 19	226,706,600	878,740,200	845,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	92,303,800	885,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,027,156,600, Feb. 6, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $742,933,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $999,569,900, Feb. 13, 1904.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 13, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P.C.
New York	$829,034,290	$976,593,615	—15.1
Boston	101,735,084	107,427,810	— 5.3
Philadelphia	74,496,433	75,482,030	— 1.3
Baltimore			
Chicago	137,998,975	119,113,130	+15.7
St. Louis	49,012,708	42,390,277	+15.6
New Orleans	23,134,883	13,624,695	+12.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,225,332,414	$1,352,350,116	— 9.4
Other cities, 5 days	297,468,721	260,492,812	+11.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,516,801,135	$1,612,842,928	— 6.0
All cities, 1 day	305,978,954	420,168,092	—27.2
Total, all cities for week	$1,822,779,989	$2,033,045,021	—10.3

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Feb. 13	$1,822,779,989	$2,062,946,021	$2,026,498,533
Feb. 6	2,123,944,980	2,419,958,973	2,256,527,105
Jan. 30	2,072,454,378	2,260,056,536	2,150,052,364
Jan. 23	2,109,119,316	2,322,631,058	2,212,698,517
Jan. 16	2,226,801,575	2,787,678,206	2,607,134,990
Jan. 9	2,416,047,787	2,783,523,992	2,592,795,805
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 26	1,626,220,298	1,995,686,768	1,870,650,987
Dec. 19	2,071,621,252	2,339,140,787	2,347,986,790
Dec. 12	2,291,291,248	2,526,481,048	2,506,491,760
Dec. 5	2,231,572,194	2,575,476,711	2,438,822,753
Nov. 28	1,794,767,228	2,084,892,722	2,024,674,762
Nov. 21	2,065,645,423	2,406,886,453	2,306,530,533
Nov. 14	2,204,721,498	2,668,765,125	2,552,438,317
Nov. 7	1,873,600,150	2,294,689,823	2,184,947,264
Oct. 31	1,946,283,350	2,331,232,000	2,173,684,200
Oct. 24	2,014,359,596	2,454,542,982	2,267,479,950
Oct. 17	2,002,778,030	2,442,304,923	2,141,323,941
Oct. 10	1,878,077,240	2,396,267,500	2,096,814,600
Oct. 3	2,229,666,679	2,672,995,084	2,508,547,998
Sept. 26	1,863,169,462	2,257,652,052	2,078,111,851
Sept. 19	1,842,624,324	2,251,782,726	2,051,782,200
Sept. 12	1,448,962,896	2,453,029,220	2,068,493,317
Sept. 5	1,739,322,504	2,095,253,804	1,962,985,400
Aug. 29	1,541,084,413	1,977,977,139	1,787,995,814
Aug. 22	1,856,874,548	2,260,742,228	1,952,542,978
Aug. 15	1,924,534,022	2,297,768,941	1,718,928,321
Aug. 8	2,060,421,729	1,916,187,328	1,514,787,107
Aug. 1	2,083,763,173	2,043,884,450	1,674,378,578
July 25	2,071,489,533	2,276,719,434	1,922,238,653
July 18	2,207,265,511	2,180,738,121	2,032,943,570
July 11	2,194,084,581	2,228,511,667	2,362,234,321
July 4	1,125,760,662	2,184,688,462	1,837,632,007
June 27	1,965,182,404	1,949,926,273	2,225,116,951
June 20	2,126,549,234	2,621,883,794	2,403,634,462
June 13	2,221,535,426	1,956,297,671	2,536,789,287
June 6	2,327,053,131	2,102,366,283	2,745,201,716
May 30	1,746,301,453	1,774,161,010	1,817,619,347
May 23	2,244,607,767	2,131,952,762	2,218,517,053
May 16	2,188,544,314	2,546,196,968	2,956,180,841
May 9	2,125,154,161	2,642,679,335	3,030,921,392
May 2	2,228,746,747	2,810,230,648	2,314,464,708
April 25	2,152,746,626	2,711,625,764	3,049,602,125
April 18	2,263,953,490	2,576,206,801	2,976,793,134
April 11	1,965,094,062	2,529,294,862	3,050,683,454
April 4	2,256,630,884	2,221,796,837	2,459,687,416
Mch. 28	1,983,836,550	1,956,332,518	2,307,976,760
Mch. 21	2,125,919,565	2,159,014,356	2,464,742,777
Mch. 14	2,120,948,631	2,142,452,831	2,140,533,986
Mch. 7	2,462,410,638	2,152,102,957	2,260,570,999
Feb. 28	1,985,286,705	2,307,965,433	2,155,944,240
Feb. 21	2,151,975,284	1,177,230,695	1,829,588,397

*Figures for 1904 partly estimated.

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904	$1,822,779,989	1890	$6,747,857,831
1903	2,062,945,021	1889	7,747,491,731
1902	2,026,498,533	1888	6,053,445,445
1901	*3,031,736,149	1887	5,713,186,129

The largest exchanges last year were $3,787,686,262 in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,952,806, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges in 1903 were $3,610,200,649 in the week ended May 8; the smallest, $1,574,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $4,960,967,362.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Changes in Totals—Some Shifting of Loans and Cash.

The bank statement was negative. There were no large changes in the totals of any items, although analysis of the details disclosed a good deal of shifting of loans and cash.

The local movements of money at this time of the year usually offset the reported gains from the interior, and there are now also unusual demands for money from Baltimore in settlement of fire losses, some of which were met on Thursday.

Although the net change in the loan item was an increase of only $719,100, thirty-one banks had increases and twenty-four showed decreases in loans. Only ten of the changes were in excess of $500,000.

Apparently the corporate borrowing of the week preceding was not conducted through the mediation of the Clearing House banks, or else there has been liquidation of some of the early loans.

The high record last year for loans was made in the week ended Feb. 21, and the first large decrease was in the week ended March 7.

There were sixteen banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve in Saturday's statement—eight National and eight State. This compares with fourteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-three in the week ended Feb. 14, 1903, and nineteen in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these sixteen banks was $2,173,300, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve, the surplus of the other banks would have been $22,552,525 instead of $20,379,225.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent., averaging a little above 1¾ per cent. The tone of the time money market was firmer on account of the Baltimore fire and the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for three and four months, and 4½ per cent. for five and six months. There was little doing in commercial paper below 5 per cent. Rates are 4¾@5½ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8540@4.8550 to 4.8575@4.8585, closing firm at 4.8.5656@4.8575.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2@3½ per cent., averaging 2½ per cent. Time money was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4¾ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8725@4.8735 to 4.8755@4.8765, closing strong at the higher rate.

The items in last weeks's bank statement, the changes from the preceding, and the statement of Feb. 14, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,572,700	.....	$106,951,900
Net profits	133,190,100	.....	120,640,000
Deposits	1,028,357,500	799,000	952,310,100
Circulation	40,737,100	772,300	43,736,900
Total	$1,315,847,400	$1,571,300	$1,226,338,900

ASSETS.

Loans	$998,589,900	*$719,100	$836,233,400
Specie	205,647,500	319,400	181,805,500
Legal tend.	71,291,100	1,243,900	73,805,500
Total	$1,276,988,500	$844,200	$1,189,840,600
Res. held	276,982,600	1,963,300	253,607,300
Res. req'd	256,589,375	190,750	238,077,525
Surplus	$20,379,225	$1,463,550	$15,529,675
U. S. dep.	37,154,800	*261,500	40,112,100

*Increase.

The surplus in 1902 was $12,560,850; in 1901, $12,552,450; in 1900, $24,015,675; in 1899, $24,373,-325; in 1898, $22,437,050; in 1897, $31,638,225.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item, "net profits," is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$12,859,942
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	12,717,978
From Jan. 1, 1904	70,211,287
From Jan. 1, 1903	63,206,853

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1904	$9,389,596
Week ended Feb. 10, 1903	9,139,032
From Jan. 1, 1904	$1,999,673
From Jan. 1, 1903	$3,628,443

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$12,312
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	9,725
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,992,720
From Jan. 1, 1903	276,432

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$217,425
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	10,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,036,597
From Jan. 1, 1903	287,439

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$184,512
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	225

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1904	$2,944,192
From Jan. 1, 1903	53,996

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$57,099
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	474
From Jan. 1, 1904	161,347
From Jan. 1, 1903	83,594

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$462,823
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	783,882
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,870,799
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,957,464

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$405,724
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	783,408
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	1,709,452
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,873,870

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$680,248
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	793,882
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,906,996
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,245,907

Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 12, 1904	$589,736
Week ended Feb. 11, 1903	783,657
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	4,654,648
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,927,866

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	..	Albany & Sus.	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
13⅛	14½	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000	.....	..	14⅝	Jan. 13	14	Jan. 13	14⅝	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	27	July 25, 1903
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
185	250	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1,	1903 5	..	.....	..	.....	186	Dec. 7, 1903
22	28	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15,	1903 1	25	Jan. 15	23½	Jan. 15	25	Jan. 22, 1904
190	198	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 4	196	Jan. 29	195	Jan. 29	196	Jan. 29, 1904
6	6⅝	American Grass Twine	13,063,000	Jan. 2,	1903 ⅛	5½	Jan. 19	5⅜	Jan. 5	5½	Feb. 3, 1903
27	35	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900 1½	29½	Jan. 23	28	Jan. 19	28	Jan. 25, 1904
85	80	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	91	Jan. 13	85	Jan. 6	87	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
69¼	72	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1¾	71½	Jan. 23	69	Jan. 25	70⅝	Feb. 5, 1904
23	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
52	55	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21, 1904
98	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 23, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 23, 1898
100	110¾	Atlantic Coast Line	35,650,000	Jan. 10,	1904 2½	110¾	Jan. 29	108½	Jan. 22	109	Feb. 3, 1904
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,665,000	Jan.,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jun. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Afr Line	1,426,000	Oct.,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
..	5½	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 23	6	Feb. 5	6	Feb. 5, 1904
132	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 14,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
49	51	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 1	49	Jan. 12	49	Jan. 12	49	Jan. 12, 1904
63½	67	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1,	1903 1	68¼	Jan. 2	66	Jan. 15	67⅝	Jan. 28, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 15, 1903
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,000	Jan. 7,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Dec. 28, 1903
185	195	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2,	1904 1¾	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
82	85	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	85½	Jan. 14	83½	Feb. 5	83½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 29,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 1902
137	142	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om.	21,403,200	Aug. 20,	1903 3	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21, 1904
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20,	1903 3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,405,200	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
29½	31	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25,	1898 1¾	33⅜	Jan. 18	30	Jan. 30	30	Feb. 5, 1904
70	78	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sep. 1,	1903 2	80½	Jan. 22	77	Jan. 9	78	Feb. 6, 1904
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1899 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 5, 1903
176	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,245,700	Dec. 1,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	125	July 25, 1903
50	65	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903 4	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27	65	Feb. 5, 1904
60	80	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	80	July 17, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22¾	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 23,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 15, 1903
1	..	Denver & Southwest	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2¼	Jan. 18, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	735,500	Aug. 1,	1903 7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
24	28	Detroit Southern pf.	6,500,000	.....	..	29½	Jan. 25	23½	Feb. 4	23½	Feb. 4, 1904
62	63½	Detroit United Ry.	12,500,000	Jan. 4,	1904 1	67½	Jan. 22	65	Jan. 6	65	Feb. 2, 1904
128	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12,	1903 2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Dist. Co. of America	2,985,539	.....	..	*2⅜	Jan. 14	*2⅛	Jan. 14	*2⅜	Jan. 14, 1904
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	Jan. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
12½	15½	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	17¼	Jan. 22	13	Jan. 2	14⅜	Feb. 2, 1904
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3⅜	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	66	Jun. 13, 1903
60	64	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901 1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65	Feb. 2, 1904
75	80	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903 2½	..	.....	..	.....	80	Dec. 28, 1903
..	..	Ft. Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1903 4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52½	Feb. 4, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
94	98	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	96¼	Nov. 20, 1903
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
160	180	Great Northern pf.	124,076,700	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,800,300	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,970,600	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Apr. 18, 1903
49½	51	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Jan. 25,	1904 25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
103½	..	Ill. Cent. leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 2	*104½	Jan. 21	*103½	Jan. 6	*104¼	Jan. 21, 1904
28	50	International Power	6,400,000	May 20,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	28	Dec. 29, 1903
33	40	International Steam Pump	12,262,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1	37	Jan. 20	35	Jan. 2	35	Feb. 3, 1904
36	38	Iowa Central pf.	5,675,100	Mar. 1,	1900 1½	42	Jan. 14	38¼	Jan. 7	39	Jan. 30, 1904
10	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	14	Jan. 11	10½	Jan. 11	11½	Jan. 30, 1904
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	Nov. 16,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	43	July 15, 1903
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901 1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
49	51	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3	48¼	Jan. 5	48¼	Jan. 5	48½	Jan. 5, 1904
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Sep. 15,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	99¼	Mar. 14, 1903
..	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15,	1903 2½	104	Feb. 3	104	Feb. 3	104	Feb. 3, 1904
100	110	Lake Shore	49,468,500	Jan. 29,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Dec. 9, 1903
250	300	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	8½	Nov. 9, 1903
7	10	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31,	1903 5	..	.....	..	.....	100	Aug. 13, 1903
110	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31,	1903 7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,496,700	.....	..	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	17½	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903 1½	*50	Feb. 5	*50	Feb. 5	*50	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	115	Apr. 15, 1903
60	66	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	67⅝	Jan. 18	62¼	Jan. 2	67¼	Jan. 29, 1904
88	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3½	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25, 1904
18	20½	National Enameling	15,591,800	Jan. 1,	1904 1	21	Jan. 22	17	Jan. 5	20	Feb. 5, 1904
78	88	National Enameling pf.	8,546,600	Jan. 1,	1904 1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82¼	Feb. 1, 1904
84	90	National Lead pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15,	1903 1¾	89¼	Jan. 6	89⅛	Jan. 26	89¼	Jan. 26, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Jun. 9, 1903
42	49	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar.,	1903 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
60	70	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 2,	1903 3	69	Jan. 26	68	Jan. 19	65	Jan. 30, 1903
18	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	Dec. 14, 1900
41	..	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	40	Nov. 21, 1903
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,538,650	Jan. 2,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	*395	Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	8,500,000	Jan. 9,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
130	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
135	140	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*140	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	190	Aug. 28, 1903
..	5	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.	9,000,000	June 1,	1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
4½	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 13, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2,	1895 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
99	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99	July 30, 1903
17	21	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	23¼	Jan. 22	20	Jan. 13	22	Jan. 28, 1904
..	80	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	25,953,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	35¾	Jun. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 14, 1903
60	63	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,000	Aug. 15,	1903 1¼	66⅝	Jan. 22	61	Feb. 4	61	Feb. 4, 1904
97	99½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,540,600	Jan. 15,	1904 2	98	Jan. 27	97	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 22, 1904
170	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	10,174,200	Jan. 4,	1904 1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 13, 1902
..	..	Quicksilver	5,706,760	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1⅜	Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,391,320	May 5,	1902 ⅜	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 13, 1902
209	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	204	July 15, 1903
130½	..	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15,	1902 1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,000,000	.....	..	14	Jan. 19	11⅜	Jan. 11	14	Jan. 29, 1904
60	72⅝	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3	*70	Jan. 22	*70	Jan. 20	*70	Jan. 26, 1904
153	167	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	7,040,800	Jan. 2,	1904 5	167	Jan. 27	159	Jan. 9	161	Feb. 6, 1904
115	128	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	4,157,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	128½	Jan. 23	122	Feb. 4	122⅝	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	33	May 15, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	65	May 6, 1903
..	..	South Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	950,525	Jan.,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	125	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	9,822,600	Oct. 1,	1903 2	62	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 20	60	Jan. 26, 1904
..	¾	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	1⅜	Jan. 23	⅝	Jan. 9	1¼	Jan. 23, 1904
40	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1,	1902 ½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 30, 1903
..	..	Texas Central	2,500,000	July 15,	1903 2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1902
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,250,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*30	Apr. 3, 1903
11	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*18	May 20, 1903
20	23½	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	.....	..	22	Jan. 21	21	Jan. 21	21	Jan. 21, 1904
1	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 1,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	18	Feb. 12, 1903
..	..	Union Bag & Paper	10,000,000	.....	..	8⅞	Jan. 26	6	Jan. 6	6	Jan. 26, 1904
..	..	United Fruit	12,658,800	Jan. 15,	1904 1½	90	Feb. 5	84	Jan. 5	84	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	U. S. Ex. & C. Co.	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1903 3¼	..	.....	..	.....	*30	Feb. 28, 1902
..	..	United Railways Investment	10,000,000	.....	..	13	Jan. 19	11	Jan. 13	13	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	U. S. Realty & Building	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	U. S. Rub. & Rubber pf.	10,000,000	July 1,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	U. S. Steel	550,000,000	Nov. 14,	1903 2	11	Jan. 2	10	Jan. 2	10	Jan. 2, 1904
..	..	U. S. Steel pf.	360,000,000	.....	..	39	Jan. 2	34	Jan. 2	34	Jan. 2, 1904
..	..	Utah Fuel & Railway pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Virginia Railway	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wabash Railway pf.	10,000,000	Nov. 14,	1903 2	13	Jan. 2	12	Jan. 2	12	Jan. 2, 1904
..	..	Wabash Railway pf. B	10,000,000	.....	..	24	Jan. 2	23	Jan. 2	23	Jan. 2, 1904
..	..	Wells-Fargo Express	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Western Union	100,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wheeling Steel & Iron	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wheeling Steel & Iron pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wisconsin Central	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	100	Jan. 29, 1902

Name, Date, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	....		....		110¾	Fe 20, 00	110¼	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	....		....		93	Ap 25, 02	82	..
Do do small		....		....		90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	....		....		123¾	De 21, 03	124	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 13	94	Jan 13	94	Jan 13	93¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	..	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ	....		....		101¼	Je 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	....		....		89	De 24, 03	87½	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	120¼	Jan 12	120	Jan 22	120¾	Jan 25	120½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	112½	Jan 22	112	Jan 6	112¾	Jan 22	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	AO	....		....		113	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 8s, McM., M. W. & Ala.	JJ	....		....		116	Jy 31, 02	..	130
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	JJ	....		....		111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	100½	Jan 15	100	Feb 8	100	Feb 8	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 28	74½	Jan 7	76	Feb 8	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	....		....		106½	Aug., 94	..	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	97¼	Feb 13	97¾	Feb 13	97¼	98
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 4	96	Jan 6	98	Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 28	102¼	Jan 25	102¾	Feb 2	102¼	..
Do do registered	MS	....		....		101¼	No 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	JD	100¼	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100¾	..
Do do registered	JD	....		....		98	De 29, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	MN	....		....		99½	De 15, 03	100¾	..
Do do registered	MN	....		....		89½	No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	90	Jan 28	87	Feb 8	87¼	Feb 13	87	87½
Do do registered	FA	87½	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	86	Jan 20	86¼	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	90	Jan 28	87	Feb 11	87	Feb 11	87	..
Do do registered	FA	....		....		91	Ja. 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	106	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	105	Jan 8	105	..
Do registered	JJ*	....		....		103½	No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A.1940	JJ	....		....		95	Ap 3, 02	85	..
Do do registered	JJ	....		....		104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	....		....		107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	FA	....		....		105	Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	....		....		105½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	JJ	100	Jan 28	104¾	Jan 4	108	Feb 10	106½	..
Do registered	JJ	103¾	Jan 22	104¾	Jan 9	107½	Feb 10	..	108
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	JD	100¾	Jan 22	100	Jan 11	100¾	Feb 10	..	100½
Do do registered	JD	....		....		99¾	De 9, 03	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA	....		....		114	Fe 6, 02	100½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	....		....		121	No 23, 03	118¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	....		....		130	Ja 21, 03	125¾	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 18	112¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	121¾	..
Do 5s registered, March, 1931	QM	....		....		127	De 19, 02	121¾	..
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	....		....		110	De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered		....		....		109½	No 28, 03	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	MN	....		....		99½	Oc 26, 03	100	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c., 2000	MN	....		....		100	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	....		....		115	Oc 15, 03	115	..
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	....		....		117¾	De 17, 03	117¼	118
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	FA	....		....		113¾	Ja 22, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4½s, 1922	JJ	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	105¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104	Jan 22	103	Jan 12	104	Feb 8	104	..
Do registered	AO	....		....		103¾	De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN	....		....		131¾	Ap 29, 03	125	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	MN	....		....		125¾	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ	....		....		101	Se 8, 03	101¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	....		....		106¾	My 14, 03	100¾	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103	Feb 13	101½	Jan 2	103	Feb 13	102¾	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	....		....		100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	....		....		114	Se 14, 03	100	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	MN	....		....		130	Ap 20, 03	127¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	FA	....		....		127	No 28, 03	123	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	AO	....		....		127	No 13, 03	125¾	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO	97¾	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	97¾	Feb 13	97¾	97¾
Do registered		....		....		96¾	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD	90¾	Jan 22	88	Jan 5	90	Feb 5	..	89
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	....		....		107¾	Jy 1, 03	103¾	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN	100	Jan 11	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan 19	..	..
N. F. Ry. pr. in. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 6	103	Feb 13	102¾	103
Do registered	QJ	....		....		101¾	De 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	71	Jan 22	70¾	Jan 4	70¾	Feb 13	70¾	71
Do do registered	QF	70¾	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¾	Feb 10	..	..
Do St. L. & Pitt. Div. 4s, 1998	JD*	97¾	Jan 11	97¼	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	..	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94	Jan 26	90½	Jan 6	91¾	Feb 13	91¼	91½
Do do registered		89¾	Feb 2	90	Jan 6	89¾	Feb 8	..	93¾
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	FA	....		....		122	Oc 17, 03	121	..
Do registered certificates	QF	....		....		132	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA	....		....		112¾	Jy 21, 03	107¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO	108¼	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¾	Jan 29	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	JD	....		....		96½	No 9, 03	94½	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	....		....		94½	Fe 19, 02	90	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	111	Feb 8	111	Feb 8	111	Feb 8	111	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	JD	....		....		114½	My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	....		....		108¾	Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	107½	Feb 9	105	Jan 16	107¼	Feb 9	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	AO	....		....		102	Ap 21, 03	99	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN	....		....		102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109	Jan 27	106	Jan 11	108¾	Feb 4	107	108½
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	....		....		106	Mr 28, 03	105	108½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	....		....		102	No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B. 1941	FA	92¼	Jan 26	92¼	Jan 26	92	De 28, 03	91	94
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN	96	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	95	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO	....		....		118	De 21, 03	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	JJ	....		....		108¼	Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	..	100
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	....		....		102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	AO*	108¾	Jan 27	106½	Jan 4	106¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	AO	111½	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	111¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	....		....		116½	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101¼	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	92	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	....		....		127¾	Oc 21, 02	118¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	....		....		119¾	Se 9, 03	121	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	....		....		130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	MN	105	Jan 11	104½	Feb 13	104¾	Feb 13	105½	..
Do con. 5s, 1919	MS*	....		....		114	De 15, 03	110	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	MN	....		....		106	Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb 5	94¾	Feb 8	95½	Feb 10	95¼	96¼
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	MS	....		....		102	No 10, 97	103	..
Cley. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	MN	....		....		112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	....		....		111	De 10, 03	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	MS	....		....		117	My 1, 00	100½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	125¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	....		....		93	Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118½	Jan 8	118¼	Jan 8	118¼	Jan 8	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	108¼	Feb 13	107¾	Feb 8	108¾	Feb 13	105	108¼
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	AO	109¾	Jan 4	108¼	Jan 16	109¾	Jan 16	108¾	111
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD	....		....		137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	....		....		120	Oc 11, 01	118¾	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	....		....		112½	De 13, 02	110½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	....		....		117¾	Jy 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	....		....		98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	....		....		120½	De 8, 02	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	JJ	96¾	Jan 26	94¾	Jan 7	96¾	Feb 13	96	96¾
Do registered	JJ	....		....		96¼	Jul 2, 98	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g. 1951	AO	93¾	Jan 21	91¾	Jan 4	93¾	Jan 21	93	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	....		....		105	De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	....		....		76	Au 2, 03	..	75
Do guaranteed	JJ*	....		....		92	Mr 25, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	....		....		101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	JJ	....		....		87	De 31, 03	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105	Feb 8	104¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN	....		....		104¾	De 11, 03	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	124½	Jan 29	123	Jan 7	124½	Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 18	110¾	Feb 13	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	....		....		87	De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	81¼	Feb 9	81¾	Feb 13	81¾	81½
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	MN	119½	Feb 4	119¼	Feb 4	119¾	Feb 4	119¼	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 20	78	Jan 7	79¾	Feb 11	..	..
Do do registered		78¼	Jan 14	77½	Jan 13	78¾	Feb 11	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN	94	Jan 21	92½	Jan 6	92¾	Feb 11	92¾	93½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	76½	Jan 23	72½	Jan 18	74	Feb 11	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JD	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	72¾	Feb 13	72	72½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	....		....		119¾	De 18, 03	119¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	131	Jan 18	130	Jan 5	131	Jan 18	130½	131
Do do registered	JJ*	....		....		140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	108¾	Jan 29	107½	Jan 4	108¾	Jan 29	108¾	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	....		....		115¾	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	....		....		111	No 25, 03	110½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD	101½	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101¼	Feb 5	..	101
Do do registered	JD	....		....		106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	....		....		104	Au 15, 02	102¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	....		....		123	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	....		....		134	Mr 16, 03	130	..
Do registered	JJ*	....		....		115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	....		....		121	De 31, 03	115	118¼
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	..
Do registered	JD	....		....		115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	JJ	....		....		113¾	De 11, 01	102¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¾	Jan 4	65	Jan 18	67	Feb 11	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	MN	98¼	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	97	Feb 9	..	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	....		....		90	Oc 1, 00	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ	....		....		100	Se 5, 00	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	....		....		100½	Fe 26, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	103¾	Jan 12	102	Jan 15	103	Jan 15	..	103½
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	....		....		107	De 16, 03	105	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	....		....		111¼	My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	....		....		102	Ja 20, 00	90	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	98¾	Jan 21	97¼	Jan 8	98¾	Feb 10	98¼	99¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., 1949	JD	89	Jan 25	87¾	Jan 4	89¾	Feb 10	87½	89¾
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 13	87	Jan 20	..	..
Ads. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	....		....		105¾	Fe 26, 03	85½	102
Cent. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	104¾	Jan 26	98¾	Feb 4	99¾	Feb 10	97½	98¾
Do registered	FA*	....		....		98	Mr 8, 00	..	..
Do gtd. 4½s, col. tr. reg. Atlantic, 1937	JD	104¾	Jan 21	94	Jan 4	94¾	Feb 8	94	100
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	....		....		110¾	Fe 27, 03	107	..
Do 5-20 s. f. 6s, 1924	JD	105	Feb 3	105	Jan 25	105	Feb 3	102	..

Name, Date, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	MN	107	Jan 21	107	Jan 21	107	Jan 21	105	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN	106½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	106¾	Feb 1	104½	105
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	MN	....		....		105	De 18, 03	..	..
Do do gtd., redeemable in 1933	MN	....		....		102½	De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ	111½	Jan 15	110	Jan 14	111	Jan 29	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO	....		....		112¾	De 31, 03	112	..
Do gen. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921	AO	92½	Feb 9	90¼	Jan 8	92	Feb 9	92¼	93
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	MN	....		....		127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ	....		....		120	No 19, 02	119	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	AO	....		....		122	Se 15, 02	126	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	JJ	....		....		102	Jy 30, 03	92	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO	....		....		113	Ja 6, 01	101¼	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	JJ	80¾	Jan 23	78	Jan 4	79¾	Feb 13	79	80
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	105½	Jan 30	105	Jan 15	105¾	Jan 30	..	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	AO	....		....		107¾	De 15, 03	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905		....		....		102	Oc 22, 03	103	..
Do do Series C, and D, 1906		....		....		106¾	My 15, 03	103¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	....		....		108	Mr 2, 99	106¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	106	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	107	Jan 6	107	Jan 6	107	Jan 6	108¼	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	JJ	....		....		108¾	Ja 28, 03	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS	....		....		111½	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	101	105
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ	114	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 5	112	Feb 13	112	112¾
De registered	JJ	....		....		111¼	Au 7, 98	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	95¼	Feb 8	95	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	....		....		113	De 14, 03	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JJ	95	Feb 2	94	Jan 4	94	Feb 10	..	94¾
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ	....		....		120	De 25, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ	92	Feb 1	92	Feb 1	92	Feb 1	..	92¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ	....		....		116	Oc 20, 03	113¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divs. g. 5s, 1930	JJ	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¾	Jan 28	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN	118¾	Feb 4	117½	Jan 5	118¾	Feb 4	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	MS	....		....		111¾	De 22, 03	110¼	111
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	120	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	JJ	....		....		119	De 19, 03	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	AO	....		....		106¾	De 29, 03	..	106¾
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN	....		....		92	Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	104¼	Feb 11	103¼	Jan 5	104¼	Feb 11	104¼	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	MN	112	Feb 2	110¾	Jan 13	112	Feb 10	110¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	MN	....		....		113¾	My 14, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	....		....		112½	Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	....		....		123	Fe 8, 02	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	....		....		112	Fe 18, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	....		....		115	Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	....		....		108	No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	FA	....		....		93	De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ	114¾	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 4	114	Jan 22	..	114¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	....		....		117	Jy 25, 00	122½	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	JD	....		....		104½	De 9, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO	....		....		107¾	Jy 21, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA	115¾	Jan 13	115¾	Jan 13	115¾	Jan 13	111½	115
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	....		....		107¾	De 31, 03	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	MS	....		....		100	Se 30, 03	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	JD	116¾	Feb 2	116¼	Jan 8	116	Feb 18	115¾	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	93	Jan 27	92¾	Jan 27	92	Jan 27	..	93
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	JJ	110¼	Jan 8	108	Jan 27	108	Feb 11	108	109¾
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	112½	Jan 15	112¼	Jan 22	112¾	Jan 22	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO	....		....		111	Se 8, 03	..	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	JD	105¾	Jan 19	103¾	Jan 19	105¾	Jan 19	..	107¼
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	AO	92½	Feb 9	91¼	Jan 8	92½	Feb 9	91	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	88	Jan 12	87	Jan 7	87¾	Feb 3	87½	89
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	83½	Jan 26	81	Jan 6	82	Feb 10	..	83¼
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	AO	72¾	Jan 26	69	Feb 10	69	Feb 10	..	69
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	....		....		98	Ap 29, 03	92½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	JD	106¼	Feb 3	103¾	Jan 22	106¾	Feb 3	106¾	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	103¼	Jan 25	100¾	Jan 7	102¾	Feb 13	102¾	102¾
Do registered	JJ	103¾	Jan 23	100¾	Jan 14	102¾	Feb 3	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	MN	98¼	Jan 19	95¼	Feb 13	95¾	Feb 13	95½	95¾
Do do registered		96¾

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Sale or Bid	Week ended Feb. 13, 1904				Week ended Feb. 6, 1904				Week ended Feb. 13, 1904		Week ended Feb. 6, 1904	
		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Range since Jan. 1.	Sales.	Range since Jan. 1.
R., W. & O. Con. 1st pref. g. 6s, 1922	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rut. Prop. & Jct. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J&J	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterling G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*MN	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Chic. con. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*MN	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANK AND INDUSTRIAL.													
Am. Ct. Of Sugar Cos. 1st s. f. 1923	AO	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Am. Ride & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*FA	89	Jan 27	89	Jan 27	....	....	....	....	1	89 Jan	....	....
Am. Writ. Mtg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Am. Thread 1st coll. tr. 4s, 1919	*MN	74	Jan 19	74	Feb 1	....	....	....	....	11	74 Feb	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco 20-year g. 4s, 1951	*FA	61½	Jan 20	62	Feb 1	....	....	....	....	400	61½ Feb	....	....
Do registered		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Distillers Securities Corporation 1st mtg. 5s, \$ bonds, 1927	*AO	89½	Jan 22	89	Jan 7	....	....	....	....	10	89 Feb	....	....
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911	*JJ	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1929	*JJ	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	109¾	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 9	109¾	Feb 1	109¾	Feb 1	150	109¾ Feb	100	109¾ Jan
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1915	*JJ	99	Feb 3	99	Feb 3	97	Feb 1	97	Feb 1	10	99 Feb	....	....
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	95½	Jan 4	96	Jan 6	95¼	Feb 13	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 5s, 1920	*MN	....	....	....	....	99¾	De 21 03	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ	....	....	....	....	....	De 7 03	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA	47	Jan 29	55	Jan 4	42¾	Feb 8	....	....	40	42¾ Feb	....	....
Do inc. g. 6s, Aug. 1, 1946		2¼	Jan 23	3¾	Jan 6	4	Feb 8	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1952	JJ	28	Feb 3	28	Feb 3	28	Feb 3	....	....	28	28 Feb	....	....
Do col. tr. 5s, 1922	FA	....	....	....	....	....	De 15 03	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	110	Feb 2	106½	Jan 7	108	Feb 3	....	....	140	100½ Jan	....	....
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	....	....	....	....	....	Au 12 02	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	75¼	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	72¾	Feb 13	....	....	726	72¾ Feb	....	....
Do registered		75¼	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	72¾	Feb 11	....	....	....	....	....	....
COAL AND IRON.													
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*FA	....	....	....	....	101	Se 30, 01	....	....	....	....	....	....
Col. C. & I. gen. 6s, 1904	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1909	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1912	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1917	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1918	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1943	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1944	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1945	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1949	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1950	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1951	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1952	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1953	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1954	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1955	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1956	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1957	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1958	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1959	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1960	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1961	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1962	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1963	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1964	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1965	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1966	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1967	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1968	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1969	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1970	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1971	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1972	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1973	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1974	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1975	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1976	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1977	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1978	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1979	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1980	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1981	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1982	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1983	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1984	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1985	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1986	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1987	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1988	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1989	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1990	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1991	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1992	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1993	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1994	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1995	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1996	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1997	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1998	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 1999	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2000	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2001	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2002	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2003	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2004	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2005	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2006	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2007	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2008	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2009	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2010	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2011	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2012	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2013	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2014	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2015	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2016	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2017	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2018	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2019	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2020	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2021	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2022	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2023	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2024	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2025	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2026	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2027	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2028	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2029	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2030	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2031	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2032	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2033	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2034	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2035	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2036	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2037	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2038	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2039	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2040	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2041	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2042	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2043	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2044	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2045	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2046	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2047	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2048	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2049	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2050	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2051	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2052	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2053	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2054	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2055	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2056	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2057	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2058	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2059	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2060	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2061	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2062	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2063	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2064	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2065	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2066	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2067	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2068	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2069	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2070	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2071	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2072	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2073	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2074	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2075	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2076	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2077	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2078	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2079	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2080	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2081	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2082	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2083	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2084	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2085	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2086	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2087	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2088	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2089	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2090	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2091	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2092	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2093	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2094	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2095	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2096	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2097	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2098	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2099	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2100	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2101	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2102	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2103	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2104	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2105	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2106	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2107	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2108	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2109	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2110	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2111	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2112	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2113	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2114	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2115	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2116	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2117	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2118	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2119	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2120	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2121	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2122	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2123	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2124	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2125	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2126	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2127	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2128	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2129	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2130	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2131	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2132	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2133	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2134	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2135	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2136	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2137	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2138	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2139	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2140	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2141	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2142	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2143	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2144	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2145	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2146	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2147	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2148	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2149	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2150	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2151	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2152	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2153	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2154	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2155	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2156	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2157	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2158	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2159	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2160	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2161	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2162	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2163	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2164	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2165	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2166	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2167	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2168	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2169	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2170	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2171	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2172	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2173	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2174	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2175	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2176	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2177	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2178	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2179	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2180	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2181	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2182	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2183	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2184	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2185	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2186	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2187	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2188	*FA	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do 5s, 2189	*FA	....	....	....	....	....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $1 00 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Feb. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	225	235
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	355	380
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	160	170
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	b	Jan. 2, 04	4000	..
Citi.'s (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	185	190
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	270	272
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	208	210
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	355	370
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	160
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3750	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	600	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	280	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	220
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb. 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	270	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	530	545
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	600	610
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	142½
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	222½	230
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	26	S	Jan. 2, 04	305	325
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	560
Lincoln National	300,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1000	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	260
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	180	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	175	190
NewAm'damNat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	295
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	S	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	168	173
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	285	295
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	475	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	102½	107½
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	540	610
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	300
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	660	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	800	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	190
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	250	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	160	164
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	325
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	315	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	8	S	Jan 15, 04	195	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	330	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1950	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	390	415
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	87½	95
Continental	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31, 03	675	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	145	160
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	670	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	16	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1380	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	525	570
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	620	650
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	230	250
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	460	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	575	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 04	160	170
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	270	290
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	215	240
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Manhattan (Nat.)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	540	552
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Dec 31, 03	975	1025
Merchants'	700,000	..	..	.....	225	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	400	450
Morton	2,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 03	600	615
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	220	230
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	200	225
National Surety	500,000	3	S	Feb. 4, 04	160	165
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 30, 03	1700	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 4, 04	160	175
N.Y. Security & T.	1,050,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	575	1025
North American	2,000,000	7½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	260
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Feb. 2, 04	270	280
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	370	400
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	135	140
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 03	430	440
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	220	230
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 04	1675	1725
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 23, 03	460	480
United States	2,000,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 04	1240	1260
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	200	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Windsor	1,500,000	..	..	.....	195	205
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,423,300	..	..	.....	43	..
Do pf., ex div.	5,572,800	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	86
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	8-16	7-32
Binghamton Gas 1st 6s, 1948	650,000	3½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	..
Bk. Un. G. rights	..	..	..	.....	15¾	16¼
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
†Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	82¼	83
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	2,450,000	3½	S	Jan., 1904	105½	108
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
†Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	90	92
Consumers' (K.C.) 1st 6s, 1905	300,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver G. & El.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1904	51	52
†Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	98	98
Do pf. (4 cent.)	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan., 1904	78	80
Ft. Wayne Gas 1st 6s, 1936	1,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	104	106
Gas & El. Bergen Co.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. pf.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 2d 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 3d 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 4th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 5th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 6th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 7th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 8th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 9th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 10th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 11th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 12th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 13th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 14th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 15th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 16th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 17th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 18th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 19th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 20th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 21st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 22nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 23rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 24th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 25th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 26th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 27th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 28th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 29th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 30th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 31st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 32nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 33rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 34th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 35th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 36th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 37th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 38th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 39th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 40th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 41st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 42nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 43rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 44th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 45th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 46th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 47th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 48th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 49th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 50th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 51st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 52nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 53rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 54th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 55th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 56th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 57th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 58th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 59th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 60th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 61st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 62nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 63rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 64th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 65th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 66th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 67th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 68th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 69th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 70th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 71st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 72nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 73rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 74th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 75th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 76th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 77th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 78th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 79th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 80th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 81st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 82nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 83rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 84th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 85th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 86th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 87th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 88th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 89th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 90th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 91st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 92nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 93rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 94th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 95th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 96th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 97th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 98th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 99th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 100th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 101st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 102nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 103rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 104th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 105th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 106th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 107th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 108th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 109th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 110th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 111th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 112th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 113th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 114th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 115th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 116th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 117th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 118th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 119th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 120th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 121st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 122nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 123rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 124th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 125th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 126th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 127th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 128th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 129th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 130th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 131st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 132nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 133rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 134th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 135th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 136th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 137th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 138th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 139th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 140th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 141st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 142nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 143rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 144th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 145th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 146th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 147th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 148th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 149th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 150th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 151st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 152nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 153rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 154th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 155th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 156th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 157th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 158th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 159th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 160th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 161st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 162nd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 163rd 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 164th 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	102
Gen.

FEB

1904

Considerations Affecting International Finance Discussed by an English Authority.

At the annual meeting of the London Institute of Bankers the President, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, in his inaugural address, remarked that there were potent causes at work besides politics and a reduced yield contributing to the fall in stocks which was being witnessed. The magnitude of the amounts of British issues taken by French and United States bankers and financiers had not, he thought, been realised in this country. In the general liquidation which had been going on in New York large masses of these had doubtless been pressed for sale. Chancellors of the Exchequer would, it might be hoped, take due note of cause and effect, and rely in future more on the home investor. A further unfavorable condition was the fact that, beginning with consols and ending no man knew exactly where, a larger amount of stocks and shares than was at all usual was still held on borrowed money. The creation of new British Government debt, except in two particular directions, had, they might trust, ceased, while the redemption of both unfunded and funded debt, if the expectations of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer were to be realized, should be rapid in the near future, and should tend to lift prices. Municipal borrowing, and, in some cases, municipal finance, was rapidly becoming a byword. The local government debt of Great Britain, estimated to stand now at not much less than £330,000,000, was large and was largely increasing, but that of Ireland—or, rather, of the State on account of Ireland—was likely to loom very large in the near future, with possibilities of still more rapid increase.

The Directors of some of the great railway companies also thought to ignore the teachings and warnings of City men, and proceeded gayly with expenditure which might or might not be called recuperative. As regarded the last issue of a Government stock, the Transvaal loan, an air of unreality was thrown over the whole transaction by the absurd applications made by speculators, and the whole thing rested on a thoroughly artificial basis. An interesting parallel or contrast might be drawn between British and French methods of issuing a Government loan. The recent conversion of French 3½ per cent. rentes into 3 per cents. was taken advantage of to raise also the costs of the China expedition. The subscription lists were opened in Government and municipal offices throughout the country and in Algeria from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on one day in every town and village. The number of actual subscribers was 100,357, no fewer than 66,898 writing for 3f. of rente or 100f. of capital. The loan was written for twenty-four times over, and was considered a great success. French 3 per cents. had maintained their price, showing that the actual investor was reached, though his average amounts were so small. This year had been marked, as was its predecessor, and that to an unusual extent, by the dependence of the market upon the Bank of England, showing that market resources, in spite of the continued assistance of foreign credits, had not sufficed for the demands upon them. The mention of foreign credit led him to add that the case with which this country paid her way through the war was largely due to the influence of foreign money in our hands.

The money of foreigners was at our service because of our "free gold" market, and the certainty all the world entertained that, come what may, British sterling was based not on a variable price of gold, but on a definite and invariable weight of gold. The floating capital would remain here so long as our market provided a return in the shape of interest of discount not lower than that of the markets of other countries. The ever-pressing question of this country's visible reserves of gold, quiescent during the war, was again attracting attention. A further outside reserve of, say, £13,000,000 would only serve to restore the proportion to that of the year 1896, but it would insure the present maximum becoming in effect the future minimum, and here would be a great gain in an extra sense of security in troublous times. Only by the increase of the note issue or by increase of capital could it be reached. If each bank of the kingdom increased its paid-up capital 20 per cent. by an issue of a 3 per cent. preference gold stock the fund could be attained. Meanwhile, he strongly urged two or three modifications in the present returns, weekly and monthly, by which, he pointed out, they would have before them on Thursday afternoon week by week (1) the reserve of the Bank of England itself, distinguished from that held against bankers' balances; (2) the bankers' balances at the Bank of England; (3) the special bankers' reserve of gold; (4) the ordinary cash resources of the clearing banks, unaffected by "embellishments"; and (5) the record of our power over foreign capital in the concrete shape of bills of exchange.—London Times.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON AN AMERICAN INCIDENT.

It may be doubted if there is anybody left among us who is surprised at anything which happens in that land of liberty—America. If any such there be, the following instructive sidelight upon the reason why they have such record-breaking, (both as to quality and quantity,) railway accidents there may interest him: A short time ago, feeling a certain curiosity as to the cause of the many accidents which had lately found their way into the papers, some high officials of a local railway company "took possession without warning of Mayfair, a suburban station near Chicago, and put out all the semaphore lights

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that the right of sailing under the Russian flag belongs only to Russian subjects, and foreigners who have acquired shares in Russian companies will be compelled to sell out within a certain number of years. During that period, if they have not sold their shares, they will be allowed to receive dividends, but not to participate in the administration of the companies, and at the end of the term any shares held by them will be disposed of by forced sale, and the results remitted to them. It is also proposed that the privileges of companies formed by foreigners and who own vessels that sail under the Russian flag shall be withdrawn, and the proprietors compelled to sell to Russian subjects, or to sail under some other flag. This is curious conduct on the part of a Government that has endeavored, and successfully endeavored, to induce foreigners to invest money within its dominions. The total investments of French and Belgian capital in Russia amount to an enormous sum, but the present action of the Government is calculated to prevent any further investments from abroad, for it is obvious that foreign shareholders in other companies may be dealt with by the Russian authorities in the same way as they are dealing with foreign holders of shares in shipping companies.—London Economist.

RUSSIA AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

A measure which will probably become law in the course of a few days provides

ALL-STEEL FREIGHT CARS IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of The Times announces that the Caledonian Railway Company, the first British railway to experiment with high-capacity freight cars—they were followed by the Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Northeastern Companies—having found their initial experiment successful, gave extensive orders for a large number of thirty-ton all-steel bogie wagons (eight-wheel freight cars) a few months ago, and will have in a few weeks between 500 and 600 of these vehicles at work. Additionally they have introduced a number of hopper-bottomed wagons of forty tons capacity. Both classes of cars have been fitted with Westinghouse brakes, with hand brakes on each side, and a brake block on each wheel.—Marshal Halstead, Consul, Birmingham, England.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing and colder; winds west to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,884. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS

SENATOR HANNA'S CONDITION GRAVE

Hope of His Recovery, It Is Said, Has Been Abandoned.

He Had Two Sinking Spells Yesterday —Champagne Substituted for Milk and Whisky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1:40 A. M.—Senator Hanna appears to be losing ground. He is gradually growing weaker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1:15 A. M.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning Private Secretary Dover, who had just returned from Senator Hanna's room, said there was absolutely no change in his condition. The Senator was then resting quietly. It was impossible for the attendants to say whether he was asleep or in a stupor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It is apparent at midnight to-night that Senator Hanna's condition is most critical. Two sinking spells, one this morning and another this afternoon, have left him in such a weakened condition that it is feared recovery is impossible. In fact, since 8:30 o'clock hope has been virtually abandoned. Mr. Dover, on coming from the sick-chamber at that hour, said that there was no chance for life, although the physicians were not preparing for immediate dissolution.

Mr. Hanna's temperature began to rise in the early part of the evening, and at 9:20 o'clock it registered 104.4. Finding that it had not diminished, as was expected as the result of a bath, another bath was given at 10 o'clock. Milk and whisky nourishment was abandoned temporarily, and a small quantity of champagne administered. At 11 o'clock another official bulletin was issued as follows:

There has been no material change in Senator Hanna's condition since 6 o'clock. Temperature now 104, pulse 130, respiration 40.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

At this time Senator Hanna, although exceedingly feeble, was conscious.

Dr. Osler retired for the night immediately after issuing the 11 o'clock bulletin, saying that he did not anticipate any immediate change.

At midnight Senator Hanna was sleeping quietly. With him were Dr. Carter, the nurse, and Miss Phelps, his niece.

At 8 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

"Senator Hanna is more comfortable than during the afternoon. The pulse is 132; temperature 103.6, and respiration 40.

"RIXEY, OSLER, CARTER."

Some milk and whisky were administered at 6:30 o'clock, and shortly thereafter the patient was given another bath, but it caused no reduction in the temperature. For an hour after the bath Senator Hanna dozed and rested comfortably. More nourishment was given at 8:30 o'clock.

Throughout the evening the doctors gave oxygen for a couple of minutes at intervals of half an hour.

This has been regarded throughout as the crucial day in Senator Hanna's heroic battle for life. It began with assurances of quite an optimistic character. The first news of the day from the sick room was announced shortly after 7 o'clock A. M. The Senator, the doctors said, had passed a perfectly quiet night. His temperature at 7 o'clock was 103.8; his pulse recorded 120, and was strong and regular, and his respiration was declared to be satisfactory, although no figure was given.

At intervals of two hours during the night Senator Hanna had been aroused to receive nourishment, after which he immediately would resume his sleep. The doctors supplemented this announcement with the statement that the condition of the Senator at this time surpassed all their expectations.

Change for the Worse.

This statement hardly had been issued when an unexpected change for the worse took place. Dr. Osler had gone to Mr. Hanna's room, and Dr. Carter and Secretary Elmer Dover had stepped down to the dining room for breakfast. Dr. Rixey had not arrived, and the Senator was alone with his nurses. Suddenly he became notably weaker. His rapid breathing excited alarm, and other evident signs of distress caused a hurried summons for both physicians.

At 9:30 o'clock an official bulletin was issued covering this period. Its statement was as follows:

Senator Hanna passed a favorable night, but he is weaker this morning. Temperature, 103.8; pulse, 124; respiration, 40.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

At noon an official bulletin was issued. It read:

At 12 o'clock noon Senator Hanna's temperature was 102; pulse, 124; respiration, 38. He is resting quietly, and shows a slight improvement over his condition when the morning bulletin was issued.

RIXEY,
CARTER.

Another Sinking Spell.

A lapse of nearly two hours then intervened without news except of the most indefinite character, such as "no change," when suddenly, at 2 o'clock, Representative Dick of Ohio and Mr. Dover came from the Senator's apartments with the announcement that the Senator had suffered another severe sinking spell, and had failed utterly to respond to all stimulants administered to revive him.

Then within a space of three minutes the patient rallied, his consciousness returned, and by the exertion of his wonderful will power Senator Hanna seemed to pull himself together in what the doctors and those at the bedside regarded as a most wonderful manner. But the fight was by no means won. Although the afternoon relapse had been rallied from, it had left a badly weakened frame for future battles. Restoratives were continued and the Senator dozed again into a stupor.

Dr. Carter's Statement.

Dr. Carter's description of the sinking spell, made public shortly after 3 o'clock, was as follows:

"At 1:30 o'clock a very unexpected sinking spell came on. We at once started to work on the Senator, but he failed to respond to the restoratives applied. During this spell the pulse entirely disappeared from the wrist, and only a slight flutter of the heart could be detected. We kept applying other stimulants, and finally got a slight response. Now he has a pretty good pulse, and also respiration. The spell was decidedly worse than the one this morning."

Asked as to the future outlook, the doctor replied:

"We can only work and hope."

The President Calls.

President Roosevelt called to make a personal inquiry shortly after noon. Gov. Herrick of Ohio arrived in Washington at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and went at once to the Senator's apartments. Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith arrived from Philadelphia. Postmaster General Payne and Gov. Herrick lunched together at the hotel, where both remained throughout the day.

The first bulletin of the evening was issued at 6 P. M., and was as follows:

Senator Hanna was not so well this afternoon, but he has rallied. His pulse is now 130, respiration 40, temperature 103 6-10.

RIXEY,
OSLER,
CARTER.

A statement was made accompanying the 6 P. M. bulletin that the rally was due to injections of brandy and water under the skin. For about an hour and a half following the severe sinking spell the Senator had been conscious, but he made no attempt to speak during the entire time. At 3:30 o'clock he dropped into a doze and at times slept peacefully. Later he took a little nourishment.

The physicians used oxygen continuously throughout the afternoon. The rally from a third sinking spell was so unusual that the physicians themselves were astounded. They said they believed it due largely to the patient's wonderful efforts to aid in their heroic measures. It was said that the recurrence of the sinking spells does not imply that these will continue, and that simply because of the previous depressions there is no reason to look for another drain of like character on his vitality. At the same time the doctors hardly knew just what to expect. Neither could it be said, was added, when the climax of the fever would be reached.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS IN ROW.

Democratic Club Members Uncertain as to Status of Negro in Party.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14.—Is the Democratic Party only for the white man, or has it room for the negro? was the question which plunged the Chicago Democratic Club in a whirlwind of argument. President McGann had just announced that a committee in two weeks would make a declaration of principles for the club, when the members proceeded to debate what those principles should be, and the row started.

However much the speakers differed on other points, they all agreed that the party this year must nominate a conservative candidate for the Presidency. The committee of fifty-five from Congressional Districts to look after the primaries for the State convention was announced.

CHICAGO UNIONS FOR TURNER.

Congress Will Be Asked to Repeal Law Under Which Anarchist Was Held.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—If John Turner, the Englishman detained on Ellis Island, New York, charged with being an anarchist, is not released, it will not be the fault of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The organization this afternoon, at a special meeting in Bricklayers' Hall, voted to take up Turner's cause, and laid down two lines of action.

A petition to both houses of Congress, asking that the law under which the Englishman is held be repealed, was indorsed and will be circulated among trades union members. It was prepared by Louis F. Post, and already has the signatures of several Judges. Each union also was called on to give at least $2 to a fund to assist in carrying Turner's case to the United States Supreme Court.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKED.

Two Persons Killed and Thirty Seriously Injured in Accident at Frostburg, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 14.—A trolley car on the Frostburg and Westernport Railway ran away on the grade at Grant Street, Frostburg, early this morning, jumped the track on a curve, and ran into a telegraph pole. Two passengers, John Gough, aged nineteen, of Midland, and J. J. Ross of Lonaconing, were killed. At least thirty others were seriously injured, while only a few of the eighty on board escaped cuts from broken glass.

Among those who may die are Miss Nora Davis, Grahamtown, who sustained concussion of the brain; Richard Hawkins, Grahamtown, whose skull was fractured; John McDonald of Lord, Daniel Harris of Grahamtown, and Mrs. John Kroll of Lonaconing.

The air brake on the car refused to work. This is the third accident on the Grant Street grade within a few weeks.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CHURCH.

Member Killed in Basement at Bridgeport, Conn., While Services Are in Progress.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 14.—While services were in progress in the Stratford Methodist Episcopal Church to-night, a gas machine in the basement of the building exploded, killing T. L. Gessner, a member of the church. A number of windows in the church were wrecked, but there was no panic, the members of the congregation being assured that fire had not followed the explosion.

Mr. Gessner had gone into the cellar to ascertain why the church lights had suddenly grown dim. He had been there but a moment when the explosion occurred.

A New York Pastor Called to Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14.—The Church of the Unity, this city, through its committee has extended a call to the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church in New York, to become its pastor, succeeding the Rev. Bradley Gilman, who resigned some months ago.

THRILLING RESCUES CHEERED BY BIG CROWD

Escape Cut Off in Tenement House by Smoke and Flames.

Firemen Carry Mother and Babe from Fourth Floor Window to the Street —Other Narrow Escapes.

Several thrilling rescues which occasioned considerable excitement and elicited cheers from a large crowd of spectators were made yesterday afternoon at a fire in the five-story tenement house 730 Columbus Avenue.

Dense clouds of acrid smoke filling the hallways threw the tenants into a panic. They rushed to the stairways only to find that jets of flame were shooting up from the ground floor, and that tongues of flame were already licking the panes of glass in the windows that opened on the air shaft. In the cellar, under the bakery of R. A. Blanchard, which occupies the ground floor, a veritable furnace was raging, the flames being fed by greasy substances. Patrolman Burke of the West One Hundredth Street Station had seen the smoke coming from the windows and turned in an alarm. Then he rushed back to the building.

Out on the fire escape on the fourth floor issued Emil Kampman, scantily dressed, and carrying in his arms his two-year-old daughter Christina. Closely behind was his wife, carrying their five-months-old son. The smoke poured through the window after them, almost obscuring the little family from the gaze of an excited crowd which had gathered in the street below.

Kampman was seen to lean far over the fire escape and it seemed as if he was about to jump. The crowd shouted to him to stay where he was. Patrolman Burke started into the hallway, but there was a rush of flame and smoke in his face that drove him back. Then came the clanging of a bell and the big truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22 swung into Columbus Avenue from Ninety-sixth Street.

Lieut. Fagin and Fireman Reilly jumped from the truck while it was yet in motion, dragging a scaling ladder with them. This they placed against the fire-escape on the second floor, and quickly mounted to the fourth. Mrs. Kampman had been partly overcome by the smoke, and was seated on the windowsill. Lieut. Fagin took the baby from her arms and passed it down to Reilly, who carreid it to the street. Fagin himself took hold of Mrs. Kampman, and, with the smoke pouring from the lower windows, carried her down to the street, Kampman following in his wake with the little girl.

The fire was first discovered by two journeyman bakers known as William and Hermann. It started near one of the big ovens, but from what cause they did not know. They tried to fight the flames but were finally driven out. Neither can speak English and when they reached the sidewalk they did not know which way to turn. Mrs. Maggie Murphy, the janitress of the building, who lived on the second floor was cleaning snow from the sidewalk. The bakers pointed toward the house and Mrs. Murphy, thinking she was wanted, rushed into the hallway. It was filled with smoke and she at once shouted "fire," and started through the building to warn the tenants.

After she had reached the fourth floor she remembered that her husband had left some valuable papers in her care, and she rushed back to her apartment. She secured the papers and tried to leave, but found herself cut off. Smoke filled the airshaft that separated Nos. 730 and 728, but Mrs. Murphy opened the window, and with a broom handle pounded on a window in the apartment of Mrs. William McSherry in the next house. Mrs. McSherry and her husband succeeded in getting Mrs. Murphy across the narrow airshaft and into their own apartment.

Mrs. Elvena Oliveos, a Spanish widow, living on the fourth floor, was aroused by the cries of Mrs. Murphy, and with her daughter, Gertrude, sixteen years old, and her son, Isdro, ten years old, escaped by way of the roof and went down through No. 728 to the street.

Mr. Blanchard, the baker, occupies an apartment on the second floor front. When the fire started no one was at home but Mrs. Delia Donohue, sixty-five years old, a cook, and she was sleeping. She was awakened by the cries and started into the hallway and up the stairs. The smoke was thick and she fell on the stairs when half way up. John Hanley, who lives on the third floor, was making for the roof when he saw her fall. He went immediately to her aid and carried the helpless woman to the roof.

When Battalion Chief Callahan arrived the fire was burning so fiercely that he turned in a second alarm. Before the flames were subdued they had eaten their way up to the third floor on the interior and to the fourth floor up the air shaft. Callahan estimated the damage at $3,500. The rear of the basement and the rear of the store were burned out.

CROESUS IN SHORT TROUSERS.

Lad of Sixteen Purloins Uncle's Money and Spends It Entertaining Boys and Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 14.—For the past three days the messenger boys and other youngsters of Hazleton have been dazzled by a Croesus of sixteen, in short trousers, who entertained them with lavish hand.

He appeared in town last Wednesday night, and on being questioned at the hotel because he had no baggage, paid a week's bill in advance. The next day he began the career which made him the king of the youngsters for a brief but bewildering three days. He was partial to messenger boys, having been one in this city, and he stuffed them with all they desired to eat. Bakeries, candy shops, and cigar stores did a thriving business. To girls whom he met he gave candy and flowers, and he took girls and boys to the theatres with all the air of a Nabob.

Finally the police learned that a boy answering his description was wanted in Wilkesbarre. He was arrested yesterday, and last night brought back to meet a sorrowing and indignant father and uncle. The youngster is John O'Hara of Park Avenue. Last Wednesday, tempted by the sight of a sum of money in his uncle's room, he took $140 and started out to see the world. His father and uncle forgave him, and he was released with the promise that he would get work and would report each Saturday to the Mayor.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 miles.

FLAMES IMPERIL DUANE.

Battalion Chief Nearly Choked with Smoke When Rescued in Tenderloin Fire.

Battalion Chief Duane of Engine Company No. 1 narrowly escaped being burned to death in a small fire at 49 West Twenty-ninth Street last night. The flames were discovered by Policeman Keenan of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived it was found that the flames had started simultaneously both in the front and rear of the cellar.

Duane, with three men, forced the front door and had just turned on a stream of water when a back draft caused the flames to sweep around and cut off their exit to the street. The three men finally made a dash through the fire and gained the street, but Duane thought it safer to stay where he was. There was considerable excitement among the other firemen for a time, for they feared that he might lose consciousness and be burned before they could reach him.

Several streams of water were centred on the front of the building, and the fire was finally extinguished. Duane was found on the first floor, with his face muffled up in his rubber coat. He was conscious, but almost choked with smoke.

Foley & Pullis, real estate dealers, occupied the cellar of the building, and Jacob Houseman, a tailor, occupied the first floor. The damage to building and stock was placed at $2,500.

NO SOAP FOR DR. MYERS'S HAND

The One That Shook That of President Roosevelt Has Special Treatment, Says the Preacher.

At a meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Brooklyn Baptist Temple, told with pride of having shaken the hand of President Roosevelt. Dr. Myers said he would like to take the memory of the Presidential hand clasp with him into the veiled and mystic life which lies beyond this one.

It appears that when Dr. Myers was in Washington last week he called on the President at the White House. It was their first meeting. The hand experienced of mountain lions in Colorado and of Spaniards at San Juan Hill was extended, and folded cordially around that of the Brooklyn preacher.

"De-ligh-ted!"

A strenuous grasp, a quick relaxation of the grip, and it was over—all but the memory of it, and that Dr. Myers hopes never to lose.

The enthusiasm of it was still fresh with Dr. Myers when he spoke yesterday on "Destiny" at the Orpheum meeting.

"This last week," he said, "I was in the President's private office with him and had the honor—the supreme honor—of shaking his hand. I do not think I have washed that hand with soap since. I do not think I will ever wash the memory off that hand. I would like to take that splendid grip with me out of this world into the next and have it as a part of my resurrection life; for the man who has shaken hands with Theodore Roosevelt has shaken hands with a man. More, he has shaken hands with a representative Christian man."

CROWD ATTACKED CHAUFFEUR.

Man Had Beaten a Boy Who Laughed at Mishap to His Automobile.

John H. Cather, a chauffeur living at 148 West Forty-ninth Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, charged with assaulting a fifteen-year-old boy who laughed at him because his automobile had broken down.

The automobile, in which two women and two men were seated, was turning out of Eighth Avenue into Fifty-first Street, when something went wrong with the machine and it refused to budge. George Garbutt, an elevator boy, was amused at the predicament in which the party found themselves and gave vent to his merriment with loud laughter. The chauffeur became enraged, grabbed the boy and began beating him. Garbutt's cries attracted a considerable crowd, who set upon the chauffeur, and he was being very roughly handled when rescued by Policeman Bath.

The entire party went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where Cather was held. He refused to say who owned the automobile, and, in fact, would give no information except that the machine was kept at 121 West Thirty-fifth Street.

NON-UNION MAN ASSAULTED.

Knocked Down in Harlem Street, Bruised, and Left Unconscious.

As Philip Bonfiglio, a non-union barber, twenty years old, living at 332 East One Hundred and First Street, was passing along that thoroughfare last night between First and Second Avenues, he was attacked by several unknown men, being knocked down and receiving two bad scalp wounds and several ugly bruises about the face.

Policeman Trubig of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station found him lying unconscious in the snow, and summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Dr. Lawrence responded, and after dressing Bonfiglio's wounds took him to the hospital. The doctor said that very likely the man had received internal injuries.

On being revived with ammonia Bonfiglio said he had been working here and there at his trade and had been warned at different times that the thing for him to do was to join the Barbers' Union. He suspected that his failure to obey this warning was the cause of the assault.

DRIVE OUT POSTMASTER.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14.—Charles M. Owen, Postmaster at Cutler, Charlton County, Ga., to-day appeared before the Post Office authorities in this city and reported that he had been driven away from his place of business and had to leave Cutler to save his life. He says that the office has been frequently fired upon. He says that he is a Democrat, and that there is no reason for the action of those who desire to get rid of him. He has temporarily transferred all his belongings and will not return. The authorities are investigating the case.

The Postmaster of Winona, through Owen, made virtually the same report. Owen says the people are enraged because he accepted office under a Republican Administration.

A pencil manufacturer said the other day, as he handed me a hexagonal bit of yellow wood: "That is the finest pencil made in the whole world. It is the 'Koh-i-noor' and it comes from Austria." "Do you mean to confess that your pencils are inferior?" "Oh, that, yes. We have tried in vain to imitate it. I hate to acknowledge it, but the fact speaks for itself."—Adv.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY MAY HAVE BEEN CUT

Reported that It Has Been Wrecked in Six Places.

WAR MOVES STILL SECRET

Rumors of Fighting Near Port Arthur Continue — 19,000 Japanese Troops Landed at Che-Mul-Pho.

It is reported from Tien-Tsin that the Siberian Railroad has been wrecked in six places, covering a distance of seventy miles.

A Peking dispatch says that Viceroy Alexieff is practically isolated at Port Arthur; that the railroad behind Port Arthur has been blown up, and that 6,000 Japanese troops have been landed near Dalny.

Confirmation of reports of the sinking of a Japanese merchantman by the Russian Vladivostok squadron came from Tokio. A special cable dispatch said the squadron afterward left for the west, but there are continued rumors that three of the Russian ships were sunk. The Japanese may make reprisals on Russian merchantmen held by them for the sinking of the Japanese vessels.

Admiral Alexieff says that 19,000 Japanese soldiers have been landed at Chemul-pho. There are continued reports of Japanese activity in the vicinity of the Yalu River, and Russians expect that a battle will soon take place there.

Rumors of fighting near Port Arthur and of the presence of Japanese warships near that port continue, but they are not confirmed.

A special cable dispatch from Berlin says that Kaiser William suggested the policy outlined in the Hay note.

The Japanese Government has accepted the parole of France for the Russian survivors rescued by foreign vessels after the destruction of the Variag and Koriets at Che-mul-pho. It is stipulated that the prisoners shall not go north of Shanghai during the war.

Six Norwegian steamships chartered by a Russian naval contractor have been captured by the Japanese, who have also taken the German steamer Yokohama, which had a cargo, including dynamite, for Port Arthur.

It is rumored at Nagasaki that 1,800 Japanese soldiers have been killed, presumably owing to the sinking of a transport.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY WRECKED.

Line Reported Broken in Six Places—Railroad Behind Port Arthur Blown Up.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is reported from Tien-Tsin that the Siberian Railroad has been wrecked in six places, covering a distance of seventy miles.

The correspondent of The Daily Express at Peking, in a cablegram dated Feb. 12, reports that Viceroy Alexieff is practically isolated, direct communication between Port Arthur and Vladivostok being suspended.

The correspondent adds that the railroad behind Port Arthur has been blown up, and that 6,000 Japanese troops have landed near Dalny.

The Nagasaki correspondent of The Daily Telegraph expresses the conviction that Russia is quite unable to hold the Liao-Tung Peninsula and that Port Arthur is bound to fall by the lapse of time, even without an assault.

It was recently reported that a large number of Japanese soldiers, disguised as Chinese coolies, were working in Russia's employ on the lines of the Siberian and Manchurian Railroads, with the intention of wrecking the lines as soon as war began.

It has also been reported that the Russian defenses of the railroads in Asia are by no means as strong as has been represented, and that the corruption among Russian officials has resulted in a great number of the fortified posts that were provided for existing only on paper.

Last week's report that an important bridge on the Manchurian line was blown up was confirmed from various sources.

1,800 JAPANESE KILLED?

Disaster, Presumably Owing to Sinking of a Transport, Rumored in Nagasaki.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14.—It is rumored that 1,800 Japanese soldiers have been killed, presumably by the sinking of a transport.

SANK JAPANESE MERCHANTMAN.

Vladivostok Squadron Then Sailed West Through Tsugaru Strait—Its Destruction Reported.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times's Tokio correspondent, wiring on Friday, says that the Russian Vladivostok squadron, consisting of the Gromoboi, the Rossia, the Rurik, and the Bogatyr, accompanied by a transport, passed through Tsugaru Strait on Thursday, steering westward for a destination unknown.

The squadron sank on its way a Japanese merchantman of 710 tons, with all her crew.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that a dispatch from Tokio reports that three Russian cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron have been blown up.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Mail, The Daily Telegraph, and other papers publish dispatches from Tokio, Nagasaki, and Shanghai reporting the destruction of three Russian cruisers by mines or torpedoes in the Tsugaru Strait off Aomori, Japan.

The Daily Mail, which at first described the news as official, in a later telegram says the report still lacks absolute confirmation. In the absence of confirmation the reports are not generally credited.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—Japan is bitterly resentful over the sinking of the merchant vessel Zensho by four Russian cruisers, which yesterday attacked the Zensho and her companion, the Naganoura while they were on their way from Sakata to Otaru, on the Island of Hakkaido. The Foreign Office has issued the following statement regarding the sinking of the Zensho:

"Two Japanese merchant vessels, the Zensho and the Naganoura, tonnage 710 and 700, respectively, while sailing from Sakata for Otaru, were suddenly attacked by four Russian cruisers from Vladivostok on Feb. 11, while ten miles off Jensaangta. Fire was opened without an order to surrender.

"The Naganoura succeeded in escaping. The other vessel was surrounded by the cruisers and sunk. All on board were either killed or drowned."

Several Russian ships which have been detained in order to prevent reports of movements of the Japanese from reaching the enemy will now, it is said, in retaliation, be sent to the prize courts, and in all probability will be confiscated.

The Japanese cruiser squadron is scouting in the hope of locating the Russian fleet. If the Russians should attempt to effect a junction with the Port Arthur fleet the Japanese will endeavor to block the way and force an engagement.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 14.—All traffic between Hakodate and Aomori has been suspended owing to Russian raiders. Great indignation is felt here over the sinking of the Zensho.

JAPANESE AT CHE-MUL-PHO.

Alexieff Wires That 19,000 Soldiers Are There—Reported Japanese Reverses.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—2:35 A. M.—A communication from Viceroy Alexieff just received confirms the report of the landing of 19,000 Japanese troops at Chemul-pho. The Viceroy adds that reports have been received of attempts to cut the telegraph wires along the Chinese Eastern Railway and also to destroy one of the abutments of the Sungari Bridge. These attempts, he adds, were immediately detected and decisive measures taken to guard the railway.

There is no news from Port Arthur of the enemy's fleet, and no confirmation of the reported appearance of Japanese ironclads off Tatung-kan.

The mobilization of troops is being successfully carried out. Gen. Basilewski, Chief Engineer, reports that the Port Arthur forts were not damaged during the bombardment.

There is no official confirmation of the rumor from Port Arthur of the landing of Japanese troops at Shan-Hai-Kwan. If the rumor should prove to be correct it will mean that the Japanese are trying to get in the rear of the Russians from both flanks, with the object of cutting communications.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Mail's Port Arthur correspondent, under date of Feb. 12, says:

"Official advices state that the Japanese landed 600 soldiers near Talien-wan with disastrous results, 410 being sabred by Cossacks. The remainder escaped to their ships.

"It is further stated that the Japanese landed at Dove Bay, where thirty of them were killed and the remainder retreated."

The Daily Mail's Niu-Chwang correspondent under date of Feb. 11 cables:

"According to official Port Arthur telegrams, the Japanese landed a force yesterday at Pigeon Bay, West Port Arthur. They were then attacked by troops and by the batteries, and were defeated with heavy loss."

CHE-FOO, Feb. 14.—A steamship arriving here from Port Arthur reports that heavy firing was heard in the Straits of Pe-chi-Li at midnight.

It has been reported here that 12,000 Japanese troops were landed at Dove Bay last Wednesday morning, and that they were met by the Russians, who engaged them in a hand-to-hand fight. The reports say the Japanese were driven back. It is also reported that Japanese troops have been landed forty miles further west.

All foreign steamships that have left Dalny have heard nothing of the Japanese fleet or army.

CAPTURED BY JAPAN.

Six Norwegian Steamships Chartered by a Russian Naval Contractor Taken as Prizes.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14.—Six Norwegian steamers chartered by a Russian naval contractor have been captured.

The vessels are the Lena, Activ, Sentis, Seirstad, Argo, and Hermes. They carried coal cargoes.

The Hermes arrived here to-day under convoy of a cruiser.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Mail's Tokio's correspondent, under date of Feb. 12, says that the Japanese warship Amagi has captured the German steamer Yokohama, which had a cargo, including dynamite, for Port Arthur.

KAISER SUGGESTED MR. HAY'S NOTE

First to Propose Integrity of China Through the War.

TALKED TO MR. TOWER

The Ambassador Wired the Idea to Washington, Where It Was at Once Adopted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The newspapers here discuss the question who took the initiative in proposing that Chinese neutrality be respected in the Russo-Japanese war.

While reports from Washington say that Germany took the lead, the semi-official Berlin Post asserts that the initiative was taken simultaneously by the United States and Germany. How it was possible for two powers to take the initiative is not explained.

The truth seems to be that Emperor William, in conversation with Ambassador Tower, suggested that it would be an excellent thing if China were to be made inviolate in the war. The United States Ambassador agreed with his Majesty, and the suggestion was wired to Washington, where it was at once adopted. Then United States Secretary of State Hay, with the knowledge of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, sent his now celebrated note to the powers.

I learn that Emperor William is in constant telegraphic communication with the Czar.

AUSTRIA FAVORS JAPAN.

Attempt to Counteract That Sentiment in Vienna—Athens Prays for Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Attempts are being made, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, to diminish the impression produced by Japan's initial successes and to counteract the pro-Japanese tendencies evinced in the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian press.

Telegrams dated St. Petersburg, but probably written nearer Vienna, are full of startling pronouncements about the "yellow peril" and the danger to the world should the adventurous Japanese remain unchastised.

These attempts produce little impression on the people, who feel that there is something radically wrong in the attempt to represent Russia, of all nations, as a bulwark of European culture and enlightenment, and the arguments describing Russia as a snow-white lamb rudely assailed by the rapacious wolf lack cogency.

On the initiative of the municipality of Athens, says The Times's correspondent in the Greek capital, a litany for the success of the Russian arms was sung yesterday in the cathedral. The Archbishop of Athens officiated.

REPORT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

Russian Newspapers Publish Stories of Japanese Reverses at Port Arthur and Che-mul-pho.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times's Russian correspondents say great enthusiasm has been aroused throughout Russia by reports of Russian successes in the Far East.

According to an account of the Port Arthur fight circulated by a Russian news agency and printed in the Russian newspapers, the Japanese sustained severe losses—one battleship and two cruisers were sunk and 117 men were killed.

The Moscow Viedomosti describes this as a brilliant victory for Russia.

Another telegram says the Russians have beaten the Japanese off Che-mul-pho and have proceeded to occupy Söul.

THOUGHT TO HURT JAPAN.

French-Siamese Treaty Regarded as a Set-Back to Her Ambitions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Feb. 14.—The essential point in the draft convention signed last night, after my dispatch to you was cabled, by Foreign Minister Delcassé and the Siamese Minister is, as I informed you, that the French evacuation of Chanteboon is to be deferred until the French-Siamese frontier has been delimited.

This practically suspends the most important clause of the convention until the situation in the Far East is more settled.

The fact that by other clauses of the new convention, which is subject, however, to ratification by the French Parliament and by the King of Siam, France acquires important territorial concessions is looked on here as a decided setback to the pan-Mongolist ambitions of Japan.

REPLIES TO MR. HAY'S NOTE.

It Is Expected They Will All Be in Soon —Report That Combatants Have Already Been Warned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Although Russia's answer to Secretary Hay's note asking her to respect the neutrality of China

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and localize hostilities as much as possible has not as yet been received, the State Department knows indirectly from London and Paris that Russia will reply favorably. It then will remain for the Powers to fix the scope of their note, and to draft a more definite proposition for acceptance by the two combatants.

Satisfaction is expressed in administration circles that Great Britain as well as Russia has decided to waive objections to the note.

It is expected that all the formal answers to the Secretary's note will reach here early this week.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The correspondent at Tien-Tsin of The Standard, cabling under date of Feb. 11, says the British, American, French, German, and Italian Ministers have jointly notified the Russian and Japanese Ministers at Peking that no hostilities will be allowed on Chinese soil other than that of Manchuria.

DETAILS OF NAVAL BATTLES.

Sunken Battleships Blocked the Fairway at Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—At Port Arthur on Feb. 8, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, the Russians had in action all the battleships at the port except the Sevastopol, together with the armored cruiser Bayan, the protected cruiser Askold, and the Diana, Pallada, and Novik.

These lay outside the port, with a screen of torpedo craft five miles ahead.

The Japanese squadron consisted of six battleships, six armored cruisers, and four protected cruisers. These left Sasebo preceded by torpedo craft. They came into touch with the Russians at 11 o'clock on the night of Feb. 8, and engaged them at a distance of six miles. For three hours the cannonade lasted, during which the torpedo craft managed to reach a position in the rear of the Russians.

Just then the Czarewitch and the Retvisan left and started for the harbor, but were torpedoed and sank in the fairway, blocking the entrance. The same fate also befell the Pallada.

The battle was resumed on Feb. 9. A steamship which passed at noon said sixteen Japanese ships were fighting in good order, apparently untouched.

Rumors are now reaching Tokio that the Russians were signally defeated.

Four Japanese ships were engaged at Che-mul-pho. The firing lasted only 35 minutes. The Japanese ships were not touched.

The Russian vessels fled into the harbor, where they were sunk by their crews, who took refuge on the French cruiser Pascal.

The Russians also sank the transport Sungari.

DETAILS OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Japanese Government Accepts France's Parole for Variag and Korietz Survivors.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14.—The survivors from the cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz, the Russian vessels that were sunk by the Japanese fleet at Che-mul-pho last Tuesay, still remain on board the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba, and the French cruiser Pascal. The situation is becoming acute, as the Japanese have twice made demands on the commanders of the three foreign vessels that the Russians be surrendered as prisoners of war.

The Captain of the Talbot, being the senior naval officer, each time replied that he was awaiting instructions from his Government. None of the Russians are aboard the American gunboat Vicksburg, whose commander considers that the Japanese are right in their demand, as the Russians took advantage of the clemency of the Japanese in returning to the harbor, and then took refuge on the foreign vessels and refused to surrender.

A dispatch from Che-mul-pho gives the following account of the destruction of the Russian vessels:

The Japanese fleet, commanded by Admiral Uriu on the flagship Idzumo, arrived at noon, and sent a wireless message to the Japanese cruiser Chiyoda, which was lying at anchor between the Variag and Korietz, to join the fleet outside. Admiral Uriu then signaled the Russians, giving them five minutes in which to surrender.

The Russians ignored the demand to surrender, and the Japanese opened fire. After a brisk engagement lasting two hours, in which the Russian vessels got the worst of the encounter, the odds being overwhelmingly against them, the Russians steamed back into the harbor. The Variag, which was badly damaged, listed heavily.

The stirring episode of the battle was the second sortie of the Russian cruiser and gunboat two hours later. With bands playing the national anthem and the crews of the foreign warships loudly cheering the bravery and gallantry of the Russians, the Variag and Korietz faced the Japanese fleet, which was four miles from the inner harbor, in what was certain defeat.

A fierce fight followed. The Korietz was blown up, presumably by her own crew in order to escape capture. A portion of the crew was rescued by the French and Italian vessels in the harbor. The Variag tried to escape, but suddenly an explosion was heard, and she was seen to sink. Whether she was sunk by a Japanese shell or by her own crew is not known. The United States gunboat Vicksburg and the British cruiser Talbot witnessed the battle.

The positions of the wrecks appear to be such that it will be easy to recover the guns. The Russian losses were 1 officer and 40 men killed and 404 wounded.

Besides those named, the vessels in the Japanese fleet were the cruisers Naniwa, Takachiho, Akashi, Suma, and Asama. The Japanese did not lose a man.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—The Japanese Government has decided to accept the parole of France for the Russian prisoners captured at Che-mul-pho at the time of the sinking of the Variag and Korietz, provided they be sent to Shanghai. Russia engages not to let the prisoners come north of Shanghai until the end of the war. An exception is made in the case of twenty wounded aboard the French cruiser Pascal. They will be taken to Che-Foo and placed in a hospital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The wife of Capt. Roudnef of the lost cruiser Variag has received a telegram from Viceroy Alexieff saying that her husband is alive and unhurt.

IMPRISONED AT PORT ARTHUR.

Ship Captain Showed a Chart to Japanese—Arrest of a Correspondent Reported.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 14.—Capt. Gunderson of the Norwegian collier Bygdo has been imprisoned at Port Arthur for four days for having in his possession a chart of a coaling station west of Port Arthur and showing the chart to the Japanese.

It is reported that a correspondent has been arrested for attempting to send news by the steamship Che-Foo, sailing from Port Arthur. The Captain of the Che-Foo was allowed to leave on agreeing to say nothing about an unconfirmed report that 51 Russian sailors were killed in the engagement last Tuesday.

One refugee says he saw seven bodies hanged from a disabled cruiser, which was in a bad position with a heavy list bow down.

The Russians have explained their reasons for firing on the British steamer Fu Ping. They assert that the vessel was leaving Port Arthur without clearing.

The British steamer Wen-Chow is being held by the Russians for refusing to deliver up Japanese passengers.

The German flagship Hansa has arrived here for coal. Her movements are being watched with interest. She left Port Arthur three weeks ago, and has since that time been cruising in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li and along the Korean coast. It is also remarked that the Che-Foo, which is a German ship, was given preference in leaving Port Arthur over other vessels.

The Chee-Foo brought a large number of refugees, consisting mostly of Chinese, but also a few Europeans.

There are 400 Japanese still in Port Arthur, it is said, and there is some uneasiness concerning their safety. Refugees who have arrived here assert that they were thrown into prison and that their money and clothing were taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Japan will appeal to the United States to prevail on the Russian Government to release the 100 Japanese subjects reported detained at Port Arthur. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, it is expected, will present the appeal to Secretary Hay to-morrow.

In a cablegram received from Tokio today the Minister was informed that according to news brought to Che-Foo by a British steamer from Port Arthur 100 Japanese refugees had been taken from the steamer by the Russian authorities just before the vessel sailed, in spite of the protest of the Japanese.

Having agreed to look out for Japanese citizens in Russian territory during the war, this Government will instruct Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to inquire of the Russian Government on the subject.

The best naval opinion here is to the effect that the detention of these Japanese at Port Arthur is a strategical necessity to prevent the Japanese gaining information as to fortifications, troops, &c.

PORT ARTHUR SEALED UP?

Twelve Russian Vessels in All Were Destroyed—Shell Lands in Town.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—Wiring on Friday, the Tokio correspondent of The Times says that it is stated that a Japanese squadron has sealed up Port Arthur.

The Rome correspondent of The Times says that Admiral Mirabello on Saturday received a telegram from China stating that in the second assault on Port Arthur three more Russian ships were put completely hors de combat in addition to the three damaged by torpedoes in the first attack.

By The Associated Press.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14.—According to advices received the engagement at Port Arthur commenced at 4 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 9. Altogether twelve vessels were destroyed and eight captured.

The captured vessels are expected at Sasebo to-day. The Emperor has congratulated Admiral Togo, commanding the fleet, for his splendid victory. It is considered significant that the rigid censorship regarding the movements of the Japanese fleet has been withdrawn.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 14.—Passengers who have arrived at Port Arthur say the Russian cruiser Askold was damaged in Tuesday's battle in the roads outside of Port Arthur, but was kept afloat until Saturday, when it sank in thirty fathoms.

After the attack on Port Arthur Tuesday the Japanese fleet did not return. About thirty shells struck in town. One on Main Street broke every window. Others struck on the hills among small houses, and one killed a woman and a child. The people are panicstricken and are leaving town on every train.

SEOUL, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet which entered Che-mul-pho last night escorting transports captured one Russian volunteer warship and two steamships in the open sea.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Journal's Yeng-Chau correspondent, under date of Feb. 12 says: "Russian wires being absolutely forbidden, I am obliged to leave Port Arthur.

"Monday's surprise was absolute. The squadron anchored, only one vessel using a searchlight. When firing began the officials and several naval officers thought that only manoeuvres were intended, as the Japanese had hugged the coast, with lights veiled.

"The Czarevitch, Retvizan, and Pallada were not destroyed, and the two former are floating in port, with damages that can be repaired. Complete repairs will be difficult at Port Arthur, but the vessels can be employed in the roadstead. All three took part in the second engagement."

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT RETREATS.

The Mandjur Goes Up Wu-Sung River—Chinese Court to Stay in Peking.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, cabling last Thursday, says that the Russian gunboat Mandjur, which before the war began was preparing for sea, has now gone several miles up the Wu-Sung River, where she is likely to remain unless objections are raised by the Chinese authorities.

The Nanking Viceroy has telegraphed instructions to the officials under his jurisdiction to observe strict neutrality and to take measures to prevent anti-Christian and other disturbances.

Wiring on Friday, the Peking correspondent of The Times says that an imperial edict published that day proclaims the neutrality of China, enjoins the strict observance thereof, and commands the authorities to maintain order and carefully to guard all foreigners and foreign property throughout the empire, especially the foreign legations.

Another edict announces as baseless the rumor that the throne contemplates leaving Peking. The throne declares that it has no intention of leaving the capital.

GERMAN SHIP TO CHE-MUL-PHO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says a small German cruiser, the Thetis, the fastest vessel in Germany's Far East squadron, has gone to Che-mul-pho at the request of the Germans resident in that town.

Regulations for War Correspondents.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that the regulations for war correspondents were issued last week. They are simple and practical. Baron Kodama is granting interviews to all the correspondents.

JAPAN'S NEW SHIPS ACTIVE?

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Singapore says:

"When the Kasuga and Nisshin left here they proceeded south and met a Nippon-Yusen steamship which had been assigned to a rendezvous in the Dutch Archipelago. The steamship transferred complete Japanese crews and officers to the cruisers, and then took their temporary English crews.

"The cruisers returned to Singapore, but left immediately with orders to watch for the Russian volunteer vessels, Ekatorinoslav and Verone."

AMERICAN SHIP ESCAPES.

The Pleiades, Which Was Held at Port Arthur, Arrives at Chee-Foo.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Word was received here to-day that the Boston Steamship Company's steamer Pleiades had gotton away from Port Arthur, where she is believed to have been detained for a week or more, first by the wrecks of the Russian warships, which blockaded the exits from the harbor, and later by the refusal of the Russian authorities to permit her departure.

Alfred Winsor of this city, President of the company, received a cablegram to-day conveying the information that the Pleiades had been released, and had arrived at Che-foo, China, on Saturday.

Mr. Winsor said to-night that the cablegram was presumably from the company's agents at Hongkong. He has received no further details, having heard nothing as yet from the Captain of the ship or from the State Department at Washington, to which the owners of the steamer had appealed for aid in effecting her release.

GERMAN GIFT TO CZAR.

Berlin Regiment of Which Emperor Nicholas Is Commander in Chief, Gives Him a Helmet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that Col. von Schenck, commander of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Guards, has arrived at St. Petersburg bearing a conical metal helmet, the distinctive headgear of that regiment, for presentation to the Czar on behalf of the officers of the regiment, of which Emperor Nicholas is Commander in Chief.

Col. von Schenck will also deliver to the Czar an autograph letter from Emperor William, who desires specimens of certain articles of the Russian army uniform, particularly the leather scabbards, which it is proposed to use for officers' swords in Germany.

RUSSIA LOSES COAL STATION.

Japanese Have Occupied Ching-hai-Wen, Near Ma-sam-pho.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—A correspondent of The Times, cabling from Wei-hai-Wei on Friday, says that on the morning of last Wednesday Ching-hai-Wen, a Russian coaling station close to Ma-sam-pho, was occupied by Japanese.

SALVATION ARMY IN JAPAN.

Has Thirty-eight Stations, a Rescue Home, and a Fortnightly "War Cry."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times says that the Salvation Army, which has been working for six years in Japan, has 38 stations and outposts in that country, with 90 officers and cadets, of whom 77 are Japanese.

The army has a rescue home for women and another for discharged prisoners with 40 inmates. It issues a fortnightly War Cry, with a circulation of 10,000.

ANARCHY IN KOREA.

Malcontents Plundering the Country—Minister Pavloff's Departure from Seoul.

SEOUL, Feb. 14.—All mails are suspended. Korean malcontents are plundering the country far and wide.

One thousand Japanese entered Söul at noon on Tuesday.

TOKIO, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Japanese Government denies that M. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Korea, withdrew from Söul to-day under Japanese pressure, and says that his withdrawal was entirely voluntary.

It is stated that M. Pavloff, through the French Minister to Korea, intimated his desire to leave Söul and intrust Russian affairs to the care of the French Legation. He asked that a French guard be placed around the legation. The Japanese Government acquiesced in this, and arranged that when M. Pavloff left the legation to-day soldiers guarded the route to the station, where a special train for Che-mul-pho was furnished. The Japanese fleet received instructions not to interfere with M. Pavloff's departure. He will sail on the Pascal for Che-Foo.

The disclaimer by Japan of the report that pressure was exercised on M. Pavloff to leave Söul indicates that, despite the fact that Korea is largely dominated by the Japanese military forces, the Government has no intention at present of assuming territorial possession.

GRAND DUKE BORIS TO SERVE.

He and His Brother Cyril About to Proceed to the Seat of War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The Grand Dukes Cyril and Boris, cousins of the Czar, are about to proceed to the seat of war.

The Grand Duke Cyril is the eldest son, and the Grand Duke Boris the second son, of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, the Czar's eldest uncle. The Grand Duke Cyril is chief of the Fifty-second Infantry Regiment.

The Grand Duke Boris is a Lieutenant in one of the regiments of guards. He traveled through the United States in the Summer of 1902, returning from the Far East by way of this country, accompanied by a large suite. While in this city he stopped at the Waldorf-Astoria, and called on President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, traveling there on the steam yacht Felicia as the guest of Ogden Mills.

The Grand Duke is rather large of stature, with broad shoulders. He speaks several languages, his command of English being particularly good. He impressed those who met him as being a man of strong democratic tendencies.

ROSEN'S DEPARTURE FROM TOKIO.

Japanese Friends Among Those Who Bade the Retiring Russian Minister Farewell.

TOKIO, Thursday, Feb. 11.—Baron de Rosen, the retiring Russian Minister, withdrew from this city at 9 o'clock to-night. Lines of mounted and unmounted police guarded and kept clear the streets from the legation to the Shinbashi station, where Baron de Rosen entrained. The crowds were not difficult to handle, but were good-naturedly intent on celebrating the successes of their navy.

The diplomatic staffs and many personal friends, both Japanese and foreign, assembled at the station and bade Baron de Rosen farewell. The ceremony was a somewhat mournful one.

Police guarded the train and accompanied Baron de Rosen and his party to Yokohama, where the Russians embarked on the French steamer Yarra, which is to sail at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

RUSSIAN TROOPS REACH YALU.

Japanese Minister at Seoul Asks for Arrest of Yi-Yong-Ik.

SEOUL, Feb. 14.—The Japanese Minister has advised the Emperor of Korea to arrest Yi-Yong-Ik, who has been a practical dictator, and who was very friendly to Russia until there was danger of Japanese predominance.

Two thousand Russians have arrived at Kapsad, at the headwaters of the Yalu River.

The Japanese are constructing a telegraph line from Söul.

RUSSIAN SHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Feb. 14.—A steamship which has just arrived here reports that a Russian volunteer fleet cruiser, a battleship, and four torpedo boats anchored at the Island of Jebel Zukup, (in the Red Sea, about ninety miles from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb,) on Feb. 10.

The steamer also reports that previously she passed the Russian transport Smolensk and one torpedo boat steaming slowly south.

BALTIC FLEET ICE-BOUND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The Admiralty stamps as nonsense the story that the Baltic fleet has been ordered to the Far East, pointing out that the ships are laid up at Kronstadt, where they will be ice-bound for the Winter.

MONGOLIA AT DALNY.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—The Russian mail steamship Mongolia, which sailed from Shanghai Feb. 7, has arrived safely at Dalny.

A dispatch from Shanghai Feb. 9 said that it was reported there that the Mongolia had been captured by the Japanese off the Shan-Tung peninsula.

RED CROSS ENTHUSIASM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—American and English women here have started on the preparation of materials for the Red Cross Society with an enthusiasm equal to that of the Russian women engaged in the same work.

Various committees and sewing circles effected a general organization to-day at a meeting held in the Anglo-American Church presided over by the new pastor, the Rev. Andrew Ritchie.

TO GUARD THE CHINESE BORDER.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 13.—Ten thousand Chinese regulars have been ordered to leave Pao-ting-Foo for service on the Pe-chi-Li-Manchurian border.

TO COMMAND IN MANCHURIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—A telegram from Khabarovsk announces that Gen. Linevitch has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian Army in Manchuria.

Prof. Ricalton Goes to See War.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 14.—Prof. James Ricalton of Maplewood, the associate of Prof. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History, and who recently returned from India, has started for the Orient to witness the conflict between Russia and Japan. Prof. Ricalton accompanied the Japanese army during the war between Japan and China.

No Russian Art for St. Louis Fair.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The Directors of the art section of the Russian exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition have abandoned preparations.

FRANCE DECLARES NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The French Government has declared its neutrality in connection with the war between Russia and Japan.

Date Set for the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Dreyfus case has been definitely set down for trial by the Court of Cassation beginning Feb. 25 next.

RUSSIAN PRIEST CALLS WAR REPORTS FALSE

Czar's Fighters Couldn't Go a Week Without Winning a Battle.

Tells Congregation at Memorial Service for the Slain That Sentiment Here Is Pro-Japanese.

Fervent worshippers who thronged the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, in East Ninety-seventh Street, at the solemn high mass celebrated there yesterday by Bishop Tikhon of North America, were stirred to a white heat of patriotism as the memory of Russians dead in the Far East was recalled, and an appeal made to the congregation, to have unbounded faith in the greatness and might of their native land and the heroism of those that fight her battles.

There are no seats or benches in the church, and the worshippers—men and women alike—stood closely packed, their eyes intent on the sanctuary which appeared in a blaze of light and color while the body of the church, devoid of every effort at ornamentation, was darkened. Votive candles burned in clusters before the ikons of St. Nicholas and the Virgin, and many of the worshippers turned in prayer to the image of the saint, who, besides being the Patron Saint of Russia, is, in particular, the protector of her navy.

The mass was celebrated with all the pomp and pageantry of the Orthodox Church. As the black-robed psalm readers intoned the opening words of the mass and the doors of the sanctuary were thrown open to reveal the splendors they had concealed, and Bishop Tikhon appeared in full patriarchal vestments, arrayed in mitre and cope and crozier, the entire congregation fell on their knees and crossed themselves devoutly.

But the most impressive part of the service came after the mass had been brought to a close, and Bishop Tikhon, descending into the body of the church, mounted a raised dais in the midst of the kneeling worshippers, and took up the first plaintive note of the special mass for those that had died in battle. There was a litany for the repose of their souls, chanted in subdued and guttural monotone, fervent pleas for long life to the Czar, long life to Russia, to her army, and to her navy.

Then, as if a thread had snapped, the psalm readers and priests and the choristers in the loft broke into a jubilant strain which filled the church and rolled toward the high arched ceiling. In the words sung occurred the names of the Variag and her commander, Capt. Vladimir Behr, whose reported action in blowing up his ship to save her from falling into the hands of the enemy and whose sacrifice in offering up his own life in carrying out this deed of valor were celebrated as the apotheosis of heroism and devotion to the cause of his country. All the people knelt and crossed themselves time and time again, and many were carried to the point of tears by their fervor, as the heroic act of "Vladimir, true son of Russia," was committed "to the eternal memory of God and man."

This rite was followed by a solemn Te Deum invoking the help and protection of God and St. Nicholas on behalf of Russia and her warfare in the Far East. Then came the sermon. The Rev. Dr. Hotovitzky took his stand beside the ikon on which St. Nicholas appeared in full episcopal vestments of scarlet, glorified in the blaze from votive candles placed before him by the worshippers. The sermon was in Russian. As translated by one of those in attendance, his discourse was in part as follows:

"Little children. You all know that Christian Russia is fighting pagan Japan in the Far East. I presume all of you—or many of you, at least—have read what the press in this land, where we are strangers, has said regarding that war. But don't let yourselves be led astray, and don't let yourselves be discouraged by what you read. Be of stout heart. The newspapers are not telling the truth. Not a single Russian victory has been reported. Can you believe that the brave soldiers and sailors fighting for the Czar, the Holy Church, Holy Russia, and her holy cause could go for a whole week without winning a battle? I do not.

"It is easily explained. The sentiment of the people in this country is not in favor of our good cause, the cause of justice, and of Russia's right, and of civilization. Russia's enemies are secretly at work in this country, the unworthy sons that Russia has cast out are seeking a low revenge when the country is down.

"Twenty-one vessels of the wily Japanese Navy swooped down on our unsuspecting vessels at Port Arthur. While the good Czar was striving with all his might to maintain peace, our treacherous foe sprang to the attack. They had been received as friends by us only shortly before; they had learned our signals, and used the knowledge they had obtained while enjoying our hospitality to sting like insidious adders the hand that had befriended them.

"The civilized countries of the world which are giving silent support to the cause of Japan will rue their act. Russia is best fitted to deal with the Tartar hordes and the pagan peoples in the Far East, who, should they grow strong enough, and Russia could no longer stand as a bulwark between them and the Western world, would swoop down on Europe in a flood that would drown our civilization and our holy religin. It is to prevent this that Russia is fighting, and with the help of God and St. Nicholas she will win."

The worshippers who had appeared stunned by the disasters to the Russian arms seemed to take courage at the words of the priest. They pressed forward eagerly to kiss the golden cross which glittered in the hand of Bishop Tikhon at the close of the sermon to attest their faith in and devotion to Russia.

Baron de Ladygenski, Russian Consul General in this city, and Baron Ernest Schilling, the Vice Consul, attended the service. There were many women in the congregation. After the service was over the men gathered in little groups and discussed the war, and on many sides were heard expressions of condemnation at the pro-Japanese sentiment in this country.

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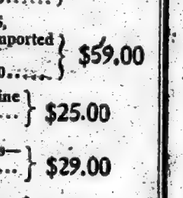

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A Great Purchase of

Suits, Coats and Skirts

For Women's Wear.

Many of them are suitable for present wear, travelling, &c.—many more are the proper styles and fabrics for Early Spring—all of them are new, clean garments that bear without exception the stamp of excellence.

The Prices are about Half---some cases less.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's selling will probably clear them all out—first comers naturally will get the pick.

WOMEN'S JACKETS, Of Kersey and Cheviot, Silk lined. Regularly $10 and $11.. $5.00

WOMEN'S JACKETS, Of Zibeline and Cheviot, satin lined. Regularly $18..... $10.00

WOMEN'S COATS, Satin lined, trimmed. Regularly $22.50..... $12.00

WOMEN'S COATS, Of Zibeline and Cheviot, trimmed, satin lined. Regularly $25.00..... $15.00

WOMEN'S COATS, Of medium light broadcloth, trimmed and lined. Regularly $35.00..... $20.00

ELEGANT SILK COATS, Trimmed with silk braids, satin lined. Regularly $45.00..... $28.00

ELEGANT VELVET COATS, Regularly $25.00..... $12.00

RICH VELOUR COATS, Elegantly trimmed. Regularly $40.00..... $25.00

EVENING COATS, Of Broadcloth, elegantly trimmed, all silk linings. Regularly $40.00..... $25.00

EVENING COATS, Black or white imported models. Regularly $150.00..... $59.00

WOMEN'S CHEVIOT SUITS—Broadcloth Suits—Zibeline Suits—Some of the best styles—made all over silk..... Regular price $39.00 to $45.00. $25.00

WOMEN'S SUITS—of fine Novelty materials and Zibelines—made over silk..... Regular price $45.00 to $50.00. $29.00

WOMEN'S SUITS—Some of the finest of the season's productions—in various materials—made over silk..... Regular price $50.00 to $65.00. $37.00

DRESS SEPARATE SKIRTS—Several very finely trimmed and tailored Skirts—made over Silk drops—about seventy-five in all. Also Voile Skirts over silk—during this sale $25.00 to.... Prices were $22.50 to $40.00. $15.00

These are only a few of the many bargain opportunities presented in this sale—Do us the favor to call as early as you can and you will find hundreds of others. (Third Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

"One Cent Buys the Best"

NIGHT EXTRA THE EVENING MAIL NIGHT EXTRA

MONDAY FEB. 15, 1904. ONE CENT.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS

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60c. Stationery, 20c.

THE latest fad in stationery is the best quality Imperial pure linen cloth paper with fabric surface—Quaker gray, cream and celestial blue, fashionable Lorne size—regular 60c. one pound pack of four quires, now..... **20c**

7c. for 15c. pack, envelopes to match. Main Floor.

$3.50 S C S Shoes $3.50

THE S C S shoe for women leads the American market that leads the world. 22 styles. *One:* Glace kid, welt sole, patent tip, military boot heel—superior to $6 custom made shoe.

Second Floor.

The new 1904 tailor made suits

JUST an initial bow to show you the correct style trend for the ensuing season—delineating those smart, distinctive creations for which the Simpson Crawford Co. have an international reputation. Now we want you to note the style innovation.

There's a radical change this year in the tailor-made suit style, and judging from these handsome semi-tailor-made suits we are showing you'd think the severe tailor-made suit had seen its day.

You'll find all the approved spring styles here. So different from the ordinary creations that lack that indescribable style touch which good dressers always admire. Third Floor.

The new tailor-made dress suits made of fine canvas cloth, in black and blue, Eton Jacket, pouch sleeve, straight cuff. Vest of white ribbed silk, trimmed with broad self-colored braid and fancy buttons, flare skirt trimmed down front with self-colored braid in the panel effect, round flounce with three deep folds of self material, lined with taffeta, at..... $45

Another spring style tailor-made dress suit and handsome enough for a fashion plate. Made of a very fine quality of cheviot, in black and blue. Eton Jacket, shoulder epaulets, beautifully trimmed with green canvas cloth, black Hercules and black and white fancy braid, seven gore flare skirt, plaited back, panel front, lined throughout with heavy grade taffeta:

37.50 **37.50**

Women's tailor made dress suits, of fine grade etamine cheviot and canvas cloth, in black, blue and brown; Eton Jacket, with individual shoulder capes; taffeta lined, seven gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, box plaited seams or graduated panel effect..... $27.50

Women's dress skirts of high grade black voile, ten gore wide flaring, habit back, box plaited seams, entire skirt trimmed with fine tucking, drop of best quality taffeta..... $35

Women's pedestrienne suits of high grade cheviot in Black and Blue, semi-Norfolk Jacket..... $29.75

Women's pedestrienne suits of fine panne cheviot..... $37.50

Women's dress skirts of best quality French veiling, nine gore wide flaring, side plaited panel front and back effect, top of graduated flare, trimmed with shirring and fancy black silk braid, over drop of heavy quality black taffeta..... $24.75

Women's covert cloth jackets, new shade, collarless, strapped seams, new sleeve effect with turnover cuff, self color taffeta lining; smart, snappy model..... $22.50

Women's jackets—fine quality covert cloth, overlapping seams, narrow mannish cuffs, taffeta lining..... $19.75

Women's short jackets of splendid quality Covert Cloth, satin lining..... $16.50

Girls' 1904 sample dresses at ⅓

HERE'S a rare bargain treat for saving parents. You know that you can rely on everything we tell you in this announcement, so that's why we say to you that if you will read every word of this rare value giving news you'll be here bright and early to-day, that is, if you've a little girl that you'd like to have wear the smartest frocks in all New York. Girls' $15 Wash Dresses, 6 to 14 years, at $4.95.

A New York manufacturer who has an international reputation for fashionable juvenile frocks sold us his entire sample collection of girls' dainty wash dresses at less than the actual cost to make—hence this low price.

Of course you know that the maker has his skilled dressmakers bestow their very finest work upon samples, because upon their goodness depends his season's business. These samples were made to be used by traveling salesmen throughout the country, and, as manufacturers work six months ahead, he was through with his samples and sold them to us at a sacrifice, and now our good fortune becomes yours. THIRD FLOOR.

4.95 He sent his sample trunks to us and their contents proved the greatest surprise we ever had in the history of the store. Wash dresses worth as high as $15. None worth less than $7.50 and $12—all will go on sale to-day at $4.95. **4.95**

In the lot you'll find dainty fashionable Hand Embroidered linen and pique dresses—not more than two alike of a size—Butcher's linen and imported piques in white, pink, light and dark blue, also natural linen colors in the latest spring Russian long waisted and Dutch sailor models. About 500 in all, on sale to-day at $4.95.

Special values in infants' wear:

Infants' coats, made of Bedford cord, double circular cape, trimmed with feather stitching and medallions, at..... $8.50

Infants' coats in fine Bedford cord, square collar, trimmed with wide fancy braid, with the new white crushed leather belts, at $10.95. Our Infants' Bazaar is on the Second Floor.

Infants' cashmere coats, with Bedford cord, with deep circular capes, trimmed with ruffle of Irish point lace embroidery. Sizes one and two years, at..... $6.95

Infants' short coats: Fancy material with polka dots—trimmed with silk braid. Size one to three years, at..... $7.50

25c. for 50c. black hose

DID you notice the great crowd around that little hosiery bargain square last Monday? It's such offerings as these that bring such eager buyers, and now comes an extraordinary sale of Black Hose. MAIN FLOOR.

50c Hose at 25c. the Pair.

The very best grades of full fashioned regular made fast Black Hose. Full length patterns of imported open lace lisle.

Black sheer gauze lisle thread 39c. hose.

Black gauze weight, cotton 39c. hose.

Black medium weight cotton in 50c. hose, bleached soles; extra fine.

12½c Buys boys' and girls' 25c. medium heavy weight fast blend school stockings, seamless foot, double knee, very elastic, slightly imperfect, but only an expert can distinguish the fault. At 12½c.

29c for women's 50c. ribbed pure cashmere hose. Just a few dozen pairs.

Sale of women's sample lace stoles and collars.

IT'S extraordinary in the fullest sense of the word, too, and at that the story is only half told. This sale is so unusual, the variety is so large and the values so great that before to-day is half over it will be the talk of New York. Come early and you have our personal guarantee that you will be privileged to choose from the handsomest gathering of rich and exclusive laces ever shown in New York, at prices that will prove a bargain revelation. Many of the pieces are worth $25. Main Floor.

Hand made lace Collars and Stoles worth up to $25. None worth less than $12, at **4.75**

Did we say neckwear? Well, that's almost a misnomer, as the lot includes beautiful, genuine hand made silk lace stoles and genuine hand made lace collars, in all Black, White, Cream and Ecru—also imported Plauin Laces, collars and stoles.

2.95 Hand made lace Collars and Stoles, worth up to $15. None worth less than $4.75.

Let's talk it over a little further. The sale is so out of the ordinary that we couldn't begin to tell you all of the good news in a page. In the lot you'll find those handsome black and white silk applique and lace Collars. Any one of them would lend a finished touch of elegance to an evening coat, gown or waist. You'll see in the new effects a charm of which you never have dreamed.

Then there's an infinite array of hand made lace collars and stoles, the richest creations it is possible for handcraft to produce—put one of these on and the plainest gown or waist is transformed into an elaborate creation suitable for any social function.

And the price? Well, if we'd show you the Collars and Stoles and tell you the price you would certainly think that we had made a mistake. But we've not. And we know the prices are the lowest ever quoted. At $4.75, $3.65, $2.95 and $1.25.

New spring waists. $3.95

THOSE smart, fashionable creations for immediate wear. Rather early for such low prices, isn't it? There's a loss, to be sure; not ours, however; it's a tribute exacted from the maker for a large early season's orders. Second Floor.

$3.95 For All Wool Albatross Waists and such dainty, dressy conceits. So exclusive they'll win your instant admiration. Entire front of graduated side plaits—side plaited sleeves, back collar and cuffs—all the wanted Spring shades—at $3.95.

$4.90 For Peau De Cygne Waist, with vest front of Irish crochet lace—covered silk buttons, tucked back—lace collar and cuffs—all the latest Spring shades.

$8 For Lace Waist of Irish Crochet Lace, with deep yoke trimmed with medallions—full blouse front, with full bishop sleeve—Ecru and White—lined throughout with Jap silk.

Importers' sample pieces of laces at half.

ANOTHER one of those sales of sample pieces of Laces and Embroideries—shipment just arrived, and they are the best we've ever offered—this is a rare opportunity for dressmakers, milliners and manufacturers, as prices are positively half ordinary wholesale prices, and then there's such an infinite variety of excellent patterns, many of which will never be seen in America outside of these sample pieces. We'd advise you to come early, though—the best will go first. Main Floor.

25c. For $1 laces—fine white and ecru laces, black laces, novelty bands and galloons, silk corded galloons, ecru batiste galloons; all new 1904 laces—not all worth $1, though so good better come early. 95c. for laces worth up to $3.00.

35c. for 75c. 20 inch fine cambric flouncings, importers' counter samples, half price.

$40 black lace robes $24

Extraordinary values while they last; handsome effects in Linen Robes, Black Lace Robes, White Lace Robes, Embroidered Net Robes. 1904 effects in Linen Robes and robes for evening wear. Come early; they'll not last long.

$10 for $25 Robes. $14 for $30 Robes. $24 for $45 Robes.

These laces are worth up to $1.50—real silk Marquise laces, Repousse laces—Punch effects in net laces—Black Embroidered laces, Venise medallion laces, a great variety—it is a veritable bargain harvest. **50c.** 95c. for laces worth up to $3.00.

25c. for 50c. Corset Cover embroideries, full 17 inch width and 14 inch teneriffe flarings.

10,000 sample strips of 1904 embroideries on sale Monday at less than half price in this great sale.

Opening exposition & sale spring dress goods

SMART dressers who seek and desire exclusiveness in spring dress goods will find it here. When you see our showing you'll agree with us that Paris has outdone herself this year. This is emphasized on our single dress patterns of novelty dress goods—designs that cannot be duplicated when these are sold. That's a good reason why you should be an early chooser. Main Floor.

Embroidered Voiles, Mexican drawn work effects, ribbon stripe Coco Voiles, Voile Grenadines, Bouton, Canvas, blue and green Canvas and Etamine Plaids, Cheviots, Tweeds, wool French Novelties, silk and wool German fancies, iron frame Voiles, Dentelle, Dentelle Crochet, tailor made Suitings and Mohairs. An exquisite gathering.

You'll also find our showing of all wool French Challies the handsomest and most exclusive in all New York, and it's acknowledged that we are headquarters for French Voiles at $1.50, $1.15, 95c., 75c. and 50c.—for 50c. the 85c. quality.

73c. Monday 3,000 yards of genuine French chiffon Voile—regular $1.25 quality—at 73c.—smooth weave, fine crisp mesh, exquisite finish, bright and perfect dye shades—white, champagne, tan, gray, pearl, royal, brown, navy, violet, green, plum, cardinal and black—all at 73c. a yard, to-day. **73c.**

44 inch voile, canvas cloth, all shades; regular 85c. goods; to-day at..... 50c

Mohair—Fashion's favorite fabric, black and white checks, at..... 59c

Novelty Mohairs, a regular $1 fabric; special at..... 69c

All wool suitings, tweeds and Scotch effects, 54 in. wide, at..... 1.25

Opening to-day of the new carpet and rug section, with special introductory prices.

TO-DAY (Monday), February 15, we open to the public our new Carpet Department, with an entire new stock of Carpets, representing the best weaves of the entire carpet world, showing for the first time in New York many new and exclusive carpet designs; also a complete line of Linoleum, Oilcloths and Imported Mattings. Everything in the line of floor coverings.

This new carpet section will exemplify a new era in carpet selling—a department where only the most reliable carpets will be sold at the very lowest prices. Being equipped with thoroughly modern electric machinery and employing none but skilled carpet men, you are not only sure of intelligent attention and service, but economy in carpet measuring and cutting. Third Floor.

New York's greatest sale of newest pattern carpets and rugs, planned to demonstrate the saving advantages of this new section.

98c for $1.50 body Brussels carpets, the world's best makes—special to-day. This is a rare opportunity for those contemplating furnishing—we'll hold your purchases until you desire them—at $1.20 and 98c.

59c for 75c. all wool extra super ingrain carpets—the best made—new patterns.

85c for $1.10 tapestry Brussels carpets—new patterns, very finest made—usually on sale at $1 and $1.10.

50c. for tapestry Brussels carpets—excellent weaving—thoroughly dependable—worth up to 95c—at 75c., 60c. and 50c.

$1.75 for $2.50 Wiltons—the very best made and the most durable carpet on the market.

98c. for $1.10 Wilton velvet carpets—particularly suitable for parlor, dining room, hall and library—also stair patterns—worth up to $1.50 per yard—at $1.15 and 98c.

$1.20 per sq. yd. for $1.65 inlaid linoleums—20 square yards.

$5.95 for 40 yard roll of China matting, worth $10.

$8.75 for 40 yard roll of China matting, worth up to $14.

$7.45 for $10 roll of fine cotton warp Jap matting

19c to 25c. for 25c. and 40c. oilcloths.

39c to 55c. for 50c. and 75c. linoleums.

$21.95 for five frame body Brussels rugs—new Spring designs and colorings—none better made; one size only, 9x12 feet.

$18.45 for $23 Smyrna rugs, extra fine quality—all wool—exquisite Oriental effects—9x12; all other sizes at proportionately low prices.

Extraordinary values in fine Axminster rugs.

We count this as one of the rarest rug buying occasions ever presented—a time when we sell high grade Axminster rugs, of the very finest quality, high pile, close weave and fine texture—exact copies of those exquisite Persian and Turkish Carpets.

$24.50 for 9x12 Axminsters. | **$22.50** for 8.3x10.6 Axminsters. | **$16.50** for 6x9 Axminsters. | **$3.85** for 3x6 Axminsters

5,000 yards of Louisine silks at 58c.

WE want to tell you about the new silk arrivals first, though—silks chosen in foreign marts to fit fashion's most exacting requirements. Our showing is conceded to be the largest and handsomest in all New York, and to this you'll agree when you see them.

Complete assortments of all plain weaves of desirable silks from the medium to the very finest qualities.

The most popular new weaves to-day are the Satin Messalines, printed Satin Faconne, printed Louisine Broche, Louisine Brilliants in the very latest dress effects, dyed Shantung Silk, embroidered Pongee Silks. Main Floor.

5,000 yards Louisine Silks, checks and stripes, all new goods, very desirable for waists and entire dresses, go on sale to-day at the strikingly low price of..... **58c**

85c. yard for black Peau de Cygne, 27 in. wide, excellent dress quality.

55c. yard for $1 fancy Silks, very large assortment in white grounds, lace effects.

58c. yard for black imported Satin Merveilleux, a very superior dress quality, 20 in. wide.

57c. yard for Pongee Silks, 24 inches wide, excellent dress quality.

58c. yard for white Louisines, imported, very fine dress quality.

78c. yard for $1 white Satin Messaline, the new silk fabric.

5,000 women's cambric night gowns at 98c.

THAT'S a great quantity of Gowns, to be sure, but we had to take all or none to get the prices down to this point—here's a strong assertion that we want to indelibly impress upon your memory. You never have, and perhaps never will again, get an opportunity to buy Gowns like these at these prices. They're of an unusually high quality. Second Floor.

98c Interesting details—cambric and nainsook Night Gowns from the largest makers—and made to sell almost twice Monday's prices—full and generous—all sizes; finest workmanship. **1.29**

They are handsomely trimmed with lace embroidery and ribbon, at 1.29 and [illegible]

Here's a sale of groceries at prices you've been waiting for

A GREAT many saving buyers often wonder how we can get prices down so low. Here's a sale of Groceries at prices that will make the most exacting bargain seeker marvel. We want you to bear in mind, however, that we never sacrifice quality, and that everything we sell is of the Simpson Crawford standard, which is in itself a positive certificate of purity—a pledge of the very highest standard of pure food. Sixth Floor.

Here's a list so complete that you will want to plan for at least a month in advance—and there's an additional saving, if you do that, because the quantity prices are always lower than those for small lots. Just read the items, and you'll agree to this. You'll be surprised how the saving counts up.

TOMATOES—Maryland, solid packed, red ripe, case of 2 doz., $1.05; doz., 63c.; can..... 7

PEAS—Wisconsin grown early June; 2 lb. can, doz., 93c.; can..... 8

PEAS—Royal Stuart, extra sifted, delicious flavor; 2 lb. can, doz., $1.97; can..... 17

PUMPKIN—Dry packed, Golden Yellow, well filled; 3 lb. cans, doz., 93c.; can..... 8

STRING BEANS—Sweet and tender; 3 lb. can, doz., 94c.; can..... 8

BAKED BEANS—Plain or with tomato sauce; 3 lb. can, doz., 95c.; can..... 8

SUCCOTASH—Cameron, made from sweet sugar corn and creamy lima beans; 2 lb. can, doz., $1.58; can..... 14

LENTILS—Imported German Lentils, ready to serve; 2 lb. can; 6 cans, 45c.; can..... 8

MUSHROOMS—First choice; can..... 10

[illegible] Singapore [illegible] can..... 16

[illegible] Imported Holland, all Milkhouse; can..... 79

FISH—Imported Holland mixed Herring; keg, special..... 59

MACKEREL—Cameron XXXX fine white fish; no heads or tails; 10 lb. pail..... $1.20

MACKEREL—Royal Stuart No. 1, best shore fish; heads and tails removed; 10 lb. pail..... $1.45

SALMON—Blood Red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can, dozen, $1.60; can..... 14

SARDINES—A. J. Martel or Boudets imported French fish; half size can, key opener; special..... 20

DOMESTIC SARDINES—Gold Label, in Mayonnaise dressing; ⅞ can..... 12

SOUSED MACKEREL—Crescent; 1½ lb. can..... 17

CLAM CHOWDER—Made from fresh clams; 3 lb. can, 6 cans, $1.00; can..... 18

MACARONI—Royal Stuart Macaroni, Spaghetti or Vermicelli, equal to imported; 1-lb. package..... 12

OAT FLAKES—Royal Stuart, steamed, cooked; 2-lb. package..... 10

TEA—10,000 lbs. sample mixed, consisting of all kinds; lb..... 25

TEA—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson or Ceylon; worth 70c. and 80c. lb.; special, 3 lb. caddy, $1.45; per lb..... 53

COFFEE—Hotel Cecil Blend, high grade, Mocha and Java dry roast; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 26

COFFEE—Waverly Blend, dry roast, ground as desired; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 21

COCOANUT—Schepp's best long cut, shredded or desiccated; lb..... 15

BAKING POWDER—Stuart absolutely pure cream of tartar; lb. can..... 29

RICE—Choice Carolina; 10 lbs., 48c.; lb..... 5

FARINA—Made from fine spring wheat; 5 lbs..... 23

BARLEY—Akron Pearl Barley, medium; 5 lbs..... 25

NAVY BEANS—New York State, hand picked; 5 lbs..... 25

EVAPORATED PEACHES—California Muirs, bright stock, lb..... 13

HAMS—Armour's fine sugar cured; lb..... 12½

CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, Golden Yellow; 10 lbs..... 28

PRUNES—30,000 lbs. fancy Santa Clara, just received; delicious flavor, thin skinned fruit; large size, lb., 10c.; medium size, 7c.; small size, 10 lbs., 48c.; lb..... 5

SILVER PRUNES—Extra large and meaty, lb..... 15

MINCE MEAT—Condensed; made from selected materials; 3-lb. pail..... 39

EVAPORATED APPLES—New York State, Baldwins, sliced; lb..... 9

FIGS—New shipment Smyrna, layers; lb..... 12

MAPLE SYRUP—Royal Stuart Maple Sap; ½ gallon can..... 68

HONEY—Orange blossom; guaranteed absolutely pure; quart Mason jar, 48c.; pint Mason jar..... 25

MOLASSES—New Orleans, fancy open kettle; gallon jug..... 65

PEANUT BUTTER—Salted; made from Virginia peanuts; bulk, per lb..... 10

MACARONI—Broken; 10-lb. net wood box..... 42

CORN STARCH—Cameron; 1-lb. package..... 5

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart, 10-lb. bag, 42c.; 5-lb. bag..... 22

COCOA—Royal Stuart Breakfast Cocoa; ½-lb. can..... 20

CHEESE—New York State, finest, full cream Cheese; 2 lbs..... 29

BAKING CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart, premium Blue Wrapper; lb..... 28

STARCH—Finest lump laundry; 6-lb. box..... 43

SOAP—Royal Stuart laundry, 16-oz. cake; 6 cakes..... 29

BUTTER—Meadow Brook fancy creamery; 5 lb. crock..... $1.62

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, made from the first pressing of the olive; ½ gallon can..... 68

JAM—Royal Stuart, Strawberry or Raspberry, 3 lb. stone crock..... 43

CALIFORNIA PORT OR SHERRY WINE—Always sold at $1.75 a gallon; this sale, gallon..... $1.30

SUGAR—Best granulated, lb..... 5

MARMALADE—Royal Stuart bitter Orange, 1 lb. jar..... 18

Special offering of high class wines, &c.

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gal., $2.50; bot..... 69

MONOGRAM OR FINCH'S Golden Wedding Rye Whiskey; gal., $2.85; bottle..... 85

SAUTERNES—Imported in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, 12 quarts..... $6.36

MEDOC CLARET—Imported in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts..... $5.50

CHATEAU PONTET CANET—Imported in glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts..... $7.50

RHINE WINES—Imported in glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Niersteiner, Weinsheim, Germany; case of 12 quarts $6.25; case of 24 pints..... $7.00

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

A Remarkable Offering of
Fine Fashionable Laces

Just at the moment—right in the middle of February, with all the Spring and Summer dresses being planned—what could be more attractive to thousands of women than this rarest of offerings of beautiful and stylish Laces, at average *Half Prices?*

Not odds and ends of unsalable goods, mark you; but just exactly the laces that fashion magazines are telling you about—the light, filmy beauty-things that will mean the making of exquisite Spring dresses.

There are Venise, batiste, crochet, filet, Alencon, and other laces, from Plauen and St. Gall; and lustrous, hand-made wood fibre bands and medallions from Le Puy, in southern France, and Barmen, in Germany.

It is the finest good fortune to be able to pick out liberally of these beautiful Laces, and pay only half their real values. Here are the items:

Laces, Straight Bands and Galons: fine St. Gall and Plauen makes; at 15c to $2 a yard, worth 25c to $3.50.

Black wood fibre Galons and Bandings, at 15c to $2.50 a yard, worth 35c to $4.50.

Black and white wood fibre Medallions, at 20c to 50c each, worth 30c to 75c.

Point Venise Batiste Lace Allovers, at 55c to $4.50 a yard, worth $1 to $8.50.

Black and white Chantilly Flounces, 9 to 14 in. wide, at 15c to 60c a yard, worth 30c to $1.25.

36-inch Printed Lace Nets, at 60c a yard, worth 85c.

45-inch black and white Dress Nets at 65c a yard, worth $1 to $2.25.

22-inch black and white Chiffon Allovers at 60c and 65c a yard, worth $1 and $1.25.

Broadway.

A Fine Suit Made To Order For $20

$25 to $35 Suitings—fancy cheviots and worsteds—made to your measure, in first-class style. These goods will be made up into single-breasted Sack Suits, tailored and trimmed in the thorough WANAMAKER manner.

This very low price is made because we are hurrying out all materials on hand, to make room for the new Spring goods that are coming.

Twenty dollars will fix you out smartly for the balance of the Winter season, and leave you a good suit to start next Winter with.

Men's Custom Tailoring.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Here Are the New Covert Cloth Jackets

Last Spring all the covert cloth jackets were variations on a single theme—the tight fitting coats, much gored, with narrow straps on seams, and in different lengths.

This year there are as many styles as you could wish to choose from; all, however, about of one length—24 inches. There are tight-fitting and half-fitted backs; jackets without belts, and with them; single-breasted and double-breasted.

There is a strong military savor in many of them, produced by smartly cut vents, with buttons, on the cuffs and at the back, or by shoulder-straps and broad bands of the material, stitched on back and front. In fact, one of the jackets looks like an officer's khaki coat, with its patch pockets, and buttoned flaps.

It is a very smart showing, viewed singly or collectively; and women will be captivated with it.

Prices are $7.50 to $27.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

50c Silk-and-Cotton Eoliennes at 28c

A new supply. It was sorely needed, too, for the charming, sheer summery materials were fast nearing their end.

Even as it is, the reserves we have pulled in do not contain all the colorings that were here at first. But there are lots in white, pink, linen and cardinal grounds, with faille edged, figured satin and figured lace stripes in white, black and contrasting colorings.

The prettiest possible materials for thin dresses, at little more than half-price—and last chance at them!

28c, instead of 50c Yard

Rotunda.

Desirable White Goods 25c a Yard, Worth 35c

Just 3500 yards, in two of the most wanted kinds of White Goods for the coming season. A regular windfall, at about a third below value:

32-inch Mercerized Oxfords
28-inch Mercerized Jacquards

In charming patterns, fresh and perfect, at *25c a yard*, instead of 35c.

Broadway.

Continued Accessions to the Tailored Suits

We count that day lost that doesn't bring us in a few groups of Spring symphonies in tailored suits. As yet, we have lost no days.

The clear-the-ground suits are the greatest favorites, and we display a superb variety of them—embodying the newest development of the Spring fashions.

Five random groups, by way of illustration:

At $18—Suits of cheviot and Venetian cloth: Eton jackets, trimmed with braid. Unlined skirts, gored style with plaited flare.

At $26—Suits of tweed; tight-fitting short jacket with stitched taffeta collar; unlined skirt with gored flare.

At $27.50—Suits of broadcloth: Eton jacket with shoulder capes; vest of braided cloth; unlined plaited skirt; entire suit with braid trimming.

At $30—Suits of covert cloth and tweed; short jacket and Eton styles, braid-trimmed; unlined gored skirts with braid or strapping.

At $37.50—Suits of tweed and cheviot; three-quarter tight-fitting jackets, trimmed with velvet and buttons; unlined skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Silk Waists

You can't help choosing a *pretty* Silk Waist from this collection of new styles; and there's variety enough, in white, black and colors, to suit your particular case and need to a dot.

Details of three attractively priced groups:

At $5—Of Louisine, peau de cygne, peau de soie, crepe de Chine or checked taffeta. Stitched plaits, trimmed with lace or tailor-finished; plaited, with pipings, or stitched straps, trimmed with buttons.

At $6.50—Of striped silk, in light or dark shades; full front, plaited, with lace; V or stitched plaits to bust; trimmed with buttons; waist buttoned at side.

At $6.75—Of brocaded white peau de cygne; full front, with broad plaits down center, trimmed with tabs and buttons.

Other styles up to $32.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dress Trimmings at Half

We should rather have the room these dress trimmings occupy than their presence. The Spring stock is crowding in upon us, and you know the old saw about two bodies being unable to occupy the same space at the same time.

Hence these reductions of *half and more*, on wool galons, gimps and fringes, colored silk appliques, and so on. They're well worth looking over:

Wool Galons and Gimps, 25c a yard, from $1.
Wool Fringes, 25c a yard, from $1.65.
Colored Silk Appliques, 50c a yard, from $1.
Colored Silk Gimps, $1.50 a yard, from $3.
Colored Cloth Gimps, $1.50 a yard, from $2.50; 75c a yard, from $1.50 and $2.

Tenth street.

Belt Buckles and Clasps *Reduced a Third to a Half*

This is an attractive collection of women's elaborate Belt Clasps and Buckles, all imported, and hardly two alike. There are butterflies, bats, Art Nouveau effects, floral clasps, in a variety of distinctive designs, in gilt, silver and colored enamels. Many are set with rhinestones and other imitation jewels.

To clear them out quickly, we have made thorough price-reductions, so that they are

Now $1 to $10
Were $2 to $18

Tenth street.

Good Corsets, Low-Priced

Fifty cents to a dollar isn't much to pay for corsets, when for that outlay you can be sure of getting style, comfort and quality. As in these cases:

At $1, from $2—Excellent Corsets in a collection of odd sizes: in white, gray and black.

At 75c—R. G. and J. B. Corsets, made of strong coutil; medium and short hips; low bust.

At 75c—C. B. Corsets, for medium and slender figures; low bust, dip hips; in fine quality batiste.

At 75c—C. B. Batiste Girdles—excellent for slender figures.

At 50c—J. B. Batiste and Jean Corsets; low bust, dip hips; for well-developed figures.

Second floor, Fourth ave. Cross aisle.

In Good Time Comes This Stirring Sale of
RELIABLE NOTIONS
And Dressmakers' Supplies

Every dressmaker, every woman who has home sewing to do, requires a liberal supply of exactly these little needfuls, before the Spring sewing starts. All are things that everybody must buy anyhow; and shrewd and thrifty women will be glad enough to buy what they need in this great Spring Sale.

Every item represents a good, worthy article, depend on that. It would be the worst possible economy to save a little money and spoil a nice dress. WANAMAKER'S will never tempt you to that. Everything in this sale is good; and worthy of the best work of the most careful dressmaker. Remember this when you note the very small prices.

Excellent quality Silk Machine Twist, black or white, $4.25 a dozen spools; 38c a spool.

Thoroughly dependable light-weight Dress Shields, 85c a dozen pairs; 8c a pair.

Spring Hooks and Eyes, strong and durable, 12c a gross; $1.30 a great gross.

Best quality English Pin Sheets, containing 360 pins of assorted sizes, at 55c a dozen sheets; 5c a sheet.

White Chiffon Foundation Collars, pointed or straight; cotton-bound, 6c; satin-bound, 8c.

Silk-frilled Elastic Hose-supporters with satin tops, to sew on, or pin on the corset; assorted colors; 20c pair.

Black or white Darning Cotton; spool of 45 yards, 1c.

Black or white Stocking Feet, 4c a pair.

Light-weight Dress Shields, nainsook covered, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8c a pair; 85c doz. pairs.

Light-weight Dress Shields, cotton moire covered, Nos. 3, 4, 16c pair; $1.75 doz. pairs.

Mercerized double covered Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 15c a pair; $1.65 a doz. pairs.

Cotton-covered Waist Bone, assorted colors, 3-yd. piece, 15c.

Silk-covered Waist Bone, assorted colors, 3-yd. piece, 25c.

Taffeta Seam Binding, black or white, 8c a piece; 85c a doz. pieces.

Prussian Seam Binding, black or white, 9-yd. piece, 12c; $1.35 a doz. pieces.

Glace Serge Dress Belting, best quality, 10-yd. piece, 12c.

Double Serge Dress Belting, ⅞ in. wide, 10-yd. piece, 50c; $5.75 a doz. pieces.

Silk Moire Dress Belting, black, 10-yd. pc., $1.

Inside Belt Buckles, large and small, black or white, 10c a doz., $1 a gross.

Black Skirt Braid, 5-yd. piece, 8c; 85c a doz.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yd. piece, 15c; $1.65 a doz. pieces.

Spring Hooks and Eyes, black or white, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2c a card; 12c a gross; $1.30 great gross.

Wanamaker's Spring Hooks and Eyes, black or white, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c a card; 25c a gross; $2.50 a great gross.

Nottahook Garment Fasteners, 5c card.

Gold-eyed Needles, assorted, Nos. 5 to 10, 2c a paper; bundle of 10 papers, 15c.

100 yards Black Sewing Silk, 5c spool; 50c a doz. spools.

Silk Machine Twist, black or white, 38c a spool; $4.25 a doz. spools.

200 yards Sewing Cotton, white, Nos. 40, 50, 60, 2c a spool; 20c a doz. spools.

500 yards Basting Cotton, white, Nos. 40, 50, 60, 70, 3c a spool; 33c a doz. spools.

1200 yards Basting Cotton, white, No. 60, 8c a spool; 90c a doz. spools.

60 yards Basting Cotton, 5c a doz. spools.

200 yards linen-finish Thread, 5c a spool; 55c a dozen spools.

American Pins, 1c paper; 10c doz. papers.

English Pin Sheets, containing 250 pins, assorted sizes, 3c; 33c doz. sheets.

Best quality English Pin Sheets, containing 360 pins, assorted sizes, 5c; 55c doz. sheets.

White Tape, assorted widths, in a bundle of six pieces, 5c; 55c a doz. bundles.

White Tape, assorted widths, in a bundle of 12 pieces, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

White Tape, ½ in. wide, large roll, 5c.

Superfine White Tape, ½ and ⅝ in. wide, 10-yd. roll, 5c; 55c doz. rolls.

Silesia Tape Measures, 60 in. long, 2c.

White cotton Trimming Braid, ½ in. wide, 9-yd. piece, 5c; 55c doz. pieces.

White cotton Trimming Braid, ¼ in. wide, 24-yd. piece, 7c; 75c doz. pieces.

White cotton Trimming Braid, 5-yd. piece, 5c; 55c doz. pieces.

Fine quality Featherstitch Braids, piece of 6 yards, 10c; $1.10 doz. pieces.

Best quality 200-count Jet Pin Cubes, 7c.

English Mourning Pins, solid heads, box of assorted sizes, 4c.

Best quality Steel Pins, box assorted sizes, 6c.

Pearl-head Lace Pins, 5c doz.

Glass-head Toilet Pins, fancy colors, 8c doz.

Pin Books, containing 540 best quality American pins, assorted sizes, 8c.

Safety Pin Books, containing two dozen assorted steel and nickel safety pins, 5c.

University Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3c doz.

Tablet of six hat-pins; in black, white or turquoise, 4c.

Curling Irons, 5c and 10c.

Leatherette Sewing Companions, 10c.

Hair-pins, straight or crimped; 2¼, 2½, 2¾, and 3 inches; bundle of 144 pins, 5c.

Extra heavy Hair-pins, straight or crimped; 2¼, 2½, 2¾, and 3 inches; bundle of 250 pins, 10c.

Cabinets of assorted hair-pins (200), 5c; (400), 8c.

Imitation Shell Hair-pins, straight or crimped, 10c a dozen.

Bachelor Buttons, black or white, 4c a dozen.

Collar Buttons, 3c a dozen.

Card of two dozen Shoe-buttons, with threaded needle, 2c.

Threaded Needles for sewing shoe-buttons; bunch of ten, 4c.

Wooden Glove Stretchers, 15c.

Waist-holders, 5c. Fob Skirt-lifters, 18c.

Horse-hair Comb Cleaners, 15c.

Stocking Feet, black or white; sizes 8 to 10½; 4c a pair.

Stocking Darners, 2c and 5c.

Darning Cotton, black or white; 45-yard balls, 1c.

Ironing Wax with handles, 1c each; 10c a dozen.

Corset Clasps, one inch back, 5c.

Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yards, 4c a dozen.

Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 and 1¼ yds. long, 4c a dozen.

Extra heavy Tubular Shoe Laces with spiral tops; 1 and 1¼ yards long, 8c a dozen.

Porpoise Shoe Laces, 1 yard long, 3c a pair.

Strawberry Emeries 3c.

Tomato Pin-cushions, wool-filled, 12c.

Melon Pin-cushions, 8c.

Strawberry Pin-cushions, 5c.

Tomato Pin-cushions, small, 4c; large, 10c.

Sleeve-protectors, 20c a pair.

Double Pattern Tracers, 5c.

Cuff or Tie-pins, 2c each: 20c a dozen.

Woven-wire Bustles, 18c.

Military Hat-pins, 10c.

Silesia Skirt Yokes, black, white or drab, 15c.

White Chiffon Foundation Collars, 2 inches high, pointed or straight, cotton-bound, 6c; satin-bound, 8c.

Silk Elastic Garter-lengths, 12c and 15c.

Lisle Hose-supporters with pin tops; black or white; 10c a pair.

Frilled Elastic Hose-supporters with pin tops; assorted colors; 15c a pair.

Silk-frilled Elastic Hose-supporters, satin tops; assorted colors; to sew on, or to pin on the corset; 20c a pair.

Silk-frilled Elastic "Hook-on" Hose-supporters with satin pads; assorted colors; 20c.

Satin-pad Belt Hose-supporters with four straps; assorted colors; 20c.

Cross Aisle Counters in front of Rotunda, and Tenth street Counters nearby.

50c All-Wool Batiste, 37½c Yd.

We have had inquiries by the score for more of these soft, clingy, sheer fabrics. The mill has apparently had the same experience, for it has kept us waiting till now to fill our orders.

Plenty here today, however, of these fine all-wool Batistes, so perfectly adapted for making stylish Spring gowns, at

One-Quarter Under-Price

Thirty-eight inches wide, in these popular colorings:

Light Blue, Champagne, Golden Brown, Navy Blue, Medium Gray, Cardinal, Royal Blue, Light Tan, Light Heliotrope, Light Gray, Black

Enough for several days' selling, at 37½c yard, instead of 50c.

Rotunda, facing Tenth street.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
A Fine Collection Much Under-Price

The enormous effort made for our big Annual Sale is responsible for this good news. It is the final clean-up of handsome Plated Wares made for holiday selling. In fact, many of these same patterns formed stocks which stores were proud to show at full prices, at Christmas time. Now you may pay a quarter, a third, sometimes a half less for the same brilliant and serviceable pieces. Here are the items:

Quadruple Plated Hollow Ware

One-quarter to One-third Under-price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50 and $15.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $12.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50, $1.75
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4.50
Ice Pitchers, $5, $6.25
Wine Coolers, $4.50, $5, $6.25
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2.50, $3.25
Butter Dishes, $2, $3.50
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $5.75
Nut Bowls, $2.25, $3.25
Syrup Pitchers and Plates, $1.75, $2.75
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c, $1.50
Bread Trays, $2, $2.25
Serving Trays, $1 to $2.25
Odd Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, glass-lined, $2 each
Pie Dishes, $4
Fern Dishes, $5.25
Soup Tureens, $6.25
Fruit Dishes, glass-lined, $2.25, $2.75
Cake Baskets, $3.75
Plateaux, $1.50, $2 to $3.25
Children's Cups, 75c, $1
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50
Candelabra, 3-lights, $3.50, $3.75; 4 lights, $4, $4.50; 5 lights, $4.75, $5.
Ninth street aisle and Elevator Counter

Rogers' Extra Plate Flat Ware

One-third to One-half Under-price

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.75 dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz
Butter Knives, 20c each
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Oyster Ladles, $1 each
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Pie Knives, 75c each
Children's Sets, 60c each
Triple Plated Fruit Knives, $2 dozen
Triple Plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen
Sugar Tongs, 40c each
Triple Plated Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen
Pearl Handled Medium Knives, sterling silver ferrules, $8.50 dozen.
Pearl Handled Butter Knives, sterling silver ferrules, 75c each,
Ninth street aisle,

Fine Stocks Start the Second Half Of the FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

We could fill this page with Furniture news today—news as strong and stirring as that with which the sale opened two weeks ago. But other movements of large public interest demand a telling; and the furniture word must be short, though the offerings are almost unlimited.

Fine, new, beautiful, practical Furniture, of every sort, at savings of a third to a half of the regular values.

While stocks are full today, further delay means lost opportunity, both as to variety and values to be secured. Remember that we will make deliveries later on in the Spring, to suit your convenience, if you are not ready for the furniture at once. Here are some items:

Fancy Rockers

A great assortment in oak, imitation mahogany, mahogany; wood seats, rush seats, upholstered. Here are some of the special values:

$3, from $4—Imitation mahogany, wood seat
$3.75, from $6—Golden oak, wood seat
$4.50, from $6—Imitation mahogany, wood seat
$5.25, from $8—Golden oak, wood seat
$5.50, from $8.50—Golden oak, wood seat
$6, from $9—Imitation mahogany, wood seat
$6.50, from $10—Mahogany, rush seat
$7.50, from $12—Mahogany, rush seat
$10, from $15—Mahogany, rush seat
$10.50, from $16.50—Golden oak, wood seat
$11.50, from $17.50—Imitation mahogany, upholstered seat
$15, from $22.50—Imitation mahogany, upholstered seat
$16, from $27.50—Mahogany, upholstered seat

Sideboards

Here is a lot of Sideboards, mostly one of a kind; of some there are several:

$18, from $25—Golden oak
$20, from $28—Golden oak
$27, from $35—Golden oak
$27, from $36—Weathered oak
$28, from $35—Golden oak
$28, from $38—Weathered oak
$30, from $38—Golden oak
$37, from $48—Golden oak
$50, from $65—Golden oak
$58, from $70—Golden oak

Extension Tables

A splendid showing of Extension Tables, from medium to very finest grades; unusual values throughout. Here are some of the low-priced ones:

$10, from $13.50—Golden oak
$12, from $17—Golden oak
$14, from $19—Mah'y veneered
$16, from $22—Golden oak
$17, from $22.50—Mahogany veneered
$17, from $28—Weathered oak
$19, from $25—Mah'y veneered
$24, from $32—Mah'y veneered
$27.50, from $35—Mahogany veneered

Chiffonniers

A special showing of medium to fine qualities in a large assortment of patterns and in all the popular woods:

$19, from $25—Curly birch
$22, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $37—Curly birch
$27, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $42—Curly birch
$28, from $45—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Golded oak
$32, from $45—Golden oak
$33, from $42—Mahogany
$34, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$50, from $68—Mahogany

Dressers

The best assorted stock we have ever shown. About one hundred and fifty patterns, splendid values:

$9.50, from $12—Golden oak
$10, from $13—Golden oak
$10.50, from $13.50—Golden oak
$16.50, from $20—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$24, from $32—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Curly birch
$28, from $35—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$31, from $42—Mahogany
$32, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $45—Mahogany
$38, from $56—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$65, from $80—Mahogany
$80, from $110—Mahogany
$90, from $135—Mahogany

Toilet Tables

A splendid assortment of these useful Dressing Tables, in all the popular woods and many styles:

$15, from $22—Mahogany
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
$23, from $35—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$27, from $37—Mahogany
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$32, from $48—Mahogany
$42.50, from $52.50—White mahogany
$45, from $70—Mahogany
$60, from $90—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

Maps of Japan Korea, Manchuria

Good, clear, accurate maps of the seat of the present unpleasantness in the Far East, as well as maps of all the rest of the world, are found in

Everybody's Atlas of the World

It contains 93 maps, up to date in every respect, with information based on the census of 1900, historical and descriptive matter. Cloth-bound, 10¾ x 14 in., specially priced at

50 Cents Each

Book Store, Ninth street.

Washington's Birthday Favors—First Call!

You've six days in which to do all your planning and buying of favors for the Washington's Birthday party. And having WANAMAKER'S to come to, makes it easy. For here's a finely patriotic show of flags, cherry trees, Delaware ferry-boats, and all the other appropriate emblems for the 22d. And they will conceal the candy or the ice-cream in most approved style. Here are some hints:

Cherry Tree Stumps, 35c, 40c and 50c.
Cherry Trees, 15c, 25c. Wax Cherries, 40c.
Boats, with pictures of Washington, 30c.
Eagle and Shield, 30c. Cherries, 5c, 8c, 10c.
Shield Boxes, 10c.
Ice-Cases, hand-painted, with cherries, 25c.; Hatchets, 20c. Trimmed Hatchets, 20c, 30c.
Hatchets, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 10c.
Jack Horner Pies—Drums, $6; George Washington Hats, $5—each with 12 strings.
George Washington Mottoes, $1, $1.25 ... d $1.50 a dozen.
Flags, 10c, 50c, 75c, $1.50 doz. Basement.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 10c

A thousand dozen Women's Handkerchiefs of a very excellent quality. *Pure linen*, not cotton, or "union." Hemstitched, and embroidered with a pretty little running vine. We've sold thousands of them at 12½c each; today, by a special stroke of good luck, these to sell at *10c each.*

Also a lot of Men's and Women's Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; in various widths of hem, at 12½c; formerly 20c and 25c.

Broadway.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts *for Spring, 1904*

That baby rides in luxury, who is taken abroad in the land in one of these fine new Go-carts or Baby Carriages, in the new styles for Spring. The complete showing is now ready, and includes:

English Hood Carriages, wood body, upholstered in leather cloth, top reversible and removable; in dark blue, dark green and carmine, at $25.50 to $40; in white enamel, at $35 to $45.

Baby Carriages, reed body, upholstered, in many styles, at $5, $7.50, $10, to $24.75.

Go-Carts, plain golden oak, at $3; fancy at $4.50; reed back and seat, at $5; up to $40 for Reclining Go-Carts with hood, fancy reed body, upholstered in broadcloth, with box cushions.

All the above Baby Carriages and Go-Carts have steel rubber-tire wheels, green enameled.

Basement.

Specially Priced Mattresses and Springs

The Bedding Store is offering, as a sympathetic movement to the Furniture Sale, some stirring and most unusual offerings of reliable Mattresses, Springs, Pillows and Bolsters. We'll let figures speak for themselves:

MATTRESSES

At $18, worth $22—Pure white South American horsehair.
At $14, worth $18—Pure black horsehair.
At $12, worth $16—Extra black mixed hair.
At $9.50, worth $12—Good black mixed hair.
At $7.25, worth $10—Special black mixed hair.

All the above are in one or two parts, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs. Smaller sizes at proportionate prices.

BOX SPRINGS

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered top; for wood or metal bedsteads, full size, 54 x 75 in.
At $10, worth $15—Upholstered top, covering of pure South American horsehair; with rabbet edge, for metal bedsteads, 54 x 75 in.
At $4, worth $5—All-steel woven wire Springs, all sizes.
At $2.75, from $3.95—All-steel woven wire Springs, all sizes.
At $10—Steel woven wire Divan and felted Cotton Mattress, complete, 30 x 74 in.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows, 20 x 30 in., 3 pounds.
At $2.63, worth $3.15—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows, 22 x 30 in., 3½ pounds.
At $3.75, from $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters, 20 x 56 in., 5 pounds.

Our new method of *steam sterlising* and *re-making* mattresses is creating much interest, as befits an innovation of such importance. The work is promptly, reasonably, and absolutely hygienically done, ensuring a thoroughness in cleaning hitherto impossible with hair mattresses.

Fourth floor.

BED-CLOTHES ENOUGH?

Weather like last week's calls for an ample supply of bed-clothes—warm blankets and comfortables—particularly if you're a fresh-air fiend and sleep with the window open.

Blankets must be good, though, else they're not worth buying at all. These are fine sorts—the comfortables are, too—and yet they're a fifth, a quarter, a third less in price than they ought to be, and were:

BLANKETS

At $1.65 pair, from $2.25—White wool Blankets, wall and strongly made; double bed size, 69 x 76 in., 4¼ pounds.
At $3 pair, from $4—White Blankets, made of long staple wool filling; for single beds, 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds.
At $4 pair, from $5—Made of fine scarlet wool, in warp and filling; double bed size 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds.
At $4.50 pair, from $6—Fine white wool filling on light cotton warp; extra size, 78 x 84 in.

COMFORTABLES

At $2 each, from $3—Silkoline Comfortables; figured both sides, filling of all-wool.
At $3 each, from $4—Down Comfortables; filling of white odorless down, best American sateen covering; will not shed. Third floor.

Pastels by Hamilton King

Probably you know his fascinating girls, with all the *chic* of the Parisienne. Here are four of them—charming reproductions of the original colored pastels; formerly $1.75, at

One Dollar Each

18 x 21 inches; framed in black frames.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BALKAN MENACE GROWS

Increasing Alarm Over the Near Eastern Situation.

Battle Between Turks and a Bulgarian Band—Both States Preparing for War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Paris papers, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, betray increasing concern lest those interested in promoting complications in the Balkan peninsula take advantage of the Far Eastern crisis to further their designs.

It is clear, says the correspondent, that the guarantee for the maintenance of peace afforded by the Austro-Russian entente has weakened since the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia.

On the other hand, however, there is a closer understanding among the other powers, which, though less directly concerned than Austria and Russia in the affairs of the Near East, are quite as desirous of the maintenance of tranquillity in those regions.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Salonika correspondent telegraphs that a Bulgarian band numbering 100 has been attacked at Djumabala by Turkish frontier guards, who were reinforced by two companies of infantry.

The battle, the correspondent reports, lasted a long time, and the Bulgarians fled at night, leaving twelve dead on the field.

The Turkish loss was one man killed and two wounded.

A private telegraph from Salonika received in London on Feb. 2 showed that Turkey and Bulgaria were actively preparing for war. The dispatch was, in part, as follows:

"A communication from the Ministry of War states that another batch of 1,000 horses, bought in Hungary, is ready for shipment to Salonika. A special commission has proceeded to Damascus to make large purchases of remounts for the army in Macedonia.

"Information has reached Salonika that 150 Bulgarian Fedais, as the Turks call them, have crossed into Turkish territory, and will proceed to the various Bulgarian localities in Macedonia. The word 'fedai' in Turkish means 'a man who sacrifices his life in some good cause.'

"Some forty alleged Bulgarian agitators were brought in last night from Seres, though the prison in which political prisoners are confined is already in a terrible condition, owing to overcrowding.

"There can be little doubt that Turkey and Bulgaria, though for different reasons, are equally dissatisfied with the Austro-Russian control. Turkey sees in that control only a prelude to Macedonian autonomy and the ultimate loss of all her European provinces. The Bulgarian people, on the other hand, believe that the success of the control would put an end to the cherished dream of a Great Bulgaria, and that all their sacrifices would have been made in vain, so far as they themselves are concerned.

"Both powers are actively preparing for war."

RUSH MARINES FROM COLON.

Will Be Taken to Santo Domingo, but Washington Says Real Destination Is Guantanamo.

COLON, Feb. 14.—Hurry orders from Washington were received yesterday to embark a battalion of marines on the Prairie. A special train left Colon this morning and returned at noon with the 450 marines who were encamped at Bas Obispo Station on the Panama Railroad.

The Prairie's boats were kept busy all day embarking the camp fittings, baggage, stores, &c., and this task is not yet finished.

Major Lucas will command the battalion, and the Prairie will sail to-morrow under sealed orders.

It has leaked out here that the marines are destined for Santo Domingo. Only about 100 marines now remain at Bas Obispo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Naval officials say that while the Prairie, with the 450 marines from Colon aboard will touch at Santo Domingo, the real destination of the vessel is the naval station at Guantanamo. The purpose of taking the men there, they say, is to give them a change of climate and surroundings. After they have been at Guantanamo for a while, probably they will be sent back to the Isthmus, if the United States continues to keep up its present marine force there, and others will be given an opportunity to go to Guantanamo.

Officials also say that it is not the intention of the United States to increase its marine landing force in Santo Domingo waters.

CREENROOM CLUB GAYETY.

Its First Annual Full Dress Rehearsal at the New York Theatre.

The Greenroom Club had its first annual full dress rehearsal at the New York Theatre last night. It is not often that so many stars get together as amused the large Sunday night audience. Three actresses, furnished by Mrs. Fernandez, stood at the entrance of the theatre and sold programmes to everybody that wanted them, and everybody that didn't.

Dan Daly, with his familiar imitation of a disjointed inebriate, was perhaps the most conspicuously successful in arousing the laughter of the audience. Four comedians from "Mother Goose" appeared in the military scene from that play. Madge Fox, the "flip-flop lady," turned somersaults without injuring an elaborately trimmed hat, much to the evident astonishment of the women in the house.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke sang "There's a Little Street in Heaven That They Call Broadway." His "Red Feather" song was received with enthusiasm.

Many of those who went with high expectations of seeing Edna Wallace Hopper, Wilton Lackaye, and James T. Powers were disappointed at their non-appearance. It was promised that the wheat-pit scene of "The Pit" was to be reproduced with "Jim" Jeffries and other pugilists taking part in the struggle. But no such exciting thing occurred. The entertainment ended serenely with a Spanish dance by Mme. Tavara.

On the programme W. A. Brady was down as "prompter," Joseph Brooks as "call boy," Hollis E. Cooley as "copyist," and William Harris as "angel." Marc Klaw was a "super," as were Franklin Bien and Frank L. Perley.

NO ONE CLAIMS GIRL'S BODY.

That of Child Run Over in Park Avenue Still at the Morgue.

The body of the young girl killed on Saturday afternoon at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Park Avenue had not been identified up to a late hour last night. No one had called at the Morgue, and no persons have made inquiries of the police about a missing girl answering to the description of the dead child.

John Donnelly of 428 East Seventeenth Street, driver of the wagon which ran over the girl, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

MATERIALISM IN RELIGION.

Rev. Mr. Smith Thinks Roman Catholicism and Christian Science Will Alone Appeal to the Multitude.

In his sermon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last evening the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith, the assistant rector, commented upon what he called the growing spirit of materialism in the Protestant churches.

"Modern materialism," he said, "is impressed by the scenery and misses the drama; it watches the prestidigitator and misses the trick; it takes life as it appears to the senses. Materialism is the refuge of the sensualist. The commercial spirit of the times—a part of materialism—reveals itself in distressing ways. One of these is the cheapness in which human life is held in this city.

"Twenty years ago a murder was a horror and our people shuddered when they read of it. Now the murders of a day attract little or no attention. When there is no responsibility for the dragging and butchery of a woman recently on the elevated railroad, we can see to what a pass the reduced value of a human life has brought the worshippers of materialism and its allied commercialism. What matter if 500 Japanese or Russian lives go out to-night? What matter if no heed is paid to the safety of the thousands and thousands of toilers who pour out of our stores, factories, and offices each night?

"Another illustration of materialism is its cheapening of religion. I will make a prophecy: Unless Protestantism is baptized with the spirit of Almighty God, unless the spiritual side of life is emphasized, there are only two institutions that will be open for a great multitude. They are the Roman Catholic Church and Christian Science. Each of those religions is a protest against materialism. The Roman Catholic Church stands for prayer, intercession, and communion, and for the preciousness of the human soul. That Church declares the soul must be saved.

"Christian Science, with all its absurdity, stands and grows on one great truth that it emphasizes, and that is the truth of the reality of the spirit. The one great prayer for the world, and for this city particularly, should be based on the, prayer 'Oh, Lord, open his eyes, that he may see.' We need farsightedness that we may see, and not be led away from the path trod by the Son of God."

SKYSCRAPERS STOOD TEST.

Minimum of Repairs Needed to Restore Steel Buildings Left Standing After Baltimore Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Advance sheets of The Fireproof Magazine give the result of a visit by a body of experts, made to determine the effect of the recent fire here on the modern steel structure. The report says in part:

"It is found that the reports first sent out regarding the destruction of the skyscraper buildings of Baltimore were entirely erroneous, as they remain standing in every case practically intact, and requiring but a minimum of expense for repairs upon the structural parts.

"The committee gave most time to the Continental Trust Company Building, constructed of steel and tile, and considered the highest type of fireproof construction in Baltimore. The Continental stood in the very centre of a raging furnace of heat and flame, and D. H. Burnham, the architect of the building, after walking up stairs from the first floor to the roof, sixteen stories above, reports that the steel, floor arches, main partitions, &c., with slight exceptions, remain perfectly intact. The engineers report that the steel construction is intact in every respect, and every part plumb.

"All the tile floor arches throughout the Continental are in perfect condition, the only apparent damage being the complete destruction of all the ornamental and marble work, wooden floor strips, glass, and fixtures. Even the furring tile over the openings of the main windows on the banking floor, where the fire was fiercest, was found to be in perfect preservation, while the cast iron mullions in these openings are wildly distorted by heat.

"Some idea of the terrific test to which this building was subjected may be had from observing that the typewriting machines on the various floors, which were found, were fused into molten masses. The experts estimate from this that the heat must have been approximately 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit, as that temperature is required to melt cast iron.

"While the committee of experts were examining the structure of the Continental Building, the United Street Railways Company's officials were engaged in lowering over 2,000 tons of silver money, which was found safely stored on the tenth floor."

THIEF CHASE IN TROLLEYS.

Man Who Lost a Pocketbook Ran After the Suspect Through Several Cross-Town Cars.

After an exciting chase, which began in a Ninth Avenue elevated train and was continued through the streets and several cross-town cars, a man who gave his name as Frank Munroe of 336 West Thirty-first Street was finally caught and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with stealing the pocketbook of a fellow-pasenger.

Thomas Carroll of 52 Lawrence Street was seated in a Ninth Avenue elevated train, when he felt a tug at his pocket, and the man sitting by him got up and made a dash for the door, the train having just slowed up at the Thirtieth Street Station.

Carroll ran after the man, shouting "Stop, thief!" and a number of other passengers joined in the chase, which led up Ninth Avenue to Twenty-eighth Street, where Munroe boarded a cross-town car. Carroll followed him into the car. Munroe ran out the front door of the car, closely followed by Carroll, then in and out of another car going in the opposite direction, then through a third car, out to the street again, and back through Twenty-eighth Street to Ninth Avenue, where he was overhauled by Policeman Hogan of the West Twentieth Street Station, who had joined in the chase.

When searched at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station a pocketbook containing $16, which Carroll said was the one he lost, was found in Munroe's pocket.

Railroads Oppose Head Tax Law.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 14.—The railroads operating to the border from Mexico will organize to wage war on the head tax law now in vogue by the United States. The new law provides that all aliens, with the exception of Mexicans and those residing in the Republic of Cuba, going to the United States on a visit or otherwise, shall pay to the Immigrant Inspectors at all ports of entry the sum of $2 in United States coin. It is said the different railroads will use every effort to have it abolished.

New Railroad for Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 14.—The Mexican Government has just granted to Gen. Luis Torres, the multi-millionaire Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, a concession to build a railroad from the town of Naco, situated on the Arizona border, to the City of Montezuma, a distance of more than 100 miles. The route of the proposed road is through one of the richest mineral regions in Mexico.

STATE LEADERS TO QUESTION GOV. ODELL

Next Gubernatorial Nomination to be Discussed.

BLACK NOT TO SUCCEED DEPEW

The Legislative Programme, Including Home Rule and Educational Unification Measures, to Share in the Conference's Attention.

A number of Kings and New York County leaders will leave to-day for Albany, where this afternoon in the Executive Chamber Gov. Odell will hold a conference with the State leaders. It is understood that Timothy L. Woodruff, M. Linn Bruce, Jacob Brenner, John K. Neal, Edward H. Healy, Charles H. Murray, William Halpin, Edward Lauterbach, and George W. Wanmaker, among others from this section of the State will go, while from up the State Warren, Ward, Aldridge, Dunn, Fassett, Malby, Nixon, Higgins, Hendricks, and Barnes will be present. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black will be represented.

Though the Governor announced that the leaders would meet for the purpose of discussing the legislative programme, it was learned last night that the leaders will meet him primarily to learn from him why he has not done certain things which they have been expecting for months. In fact, to these leaders have been promised things which have as yet failed to materialize, and they are becoming tired of waiting.

It is understood that the Governor believes he can best dispose of the discontent by meeting them all together. Legislation, including home rule, educational unification, and other topics now uppermost in the lawmaking body will have due attention paid to it, but what the leaders, most of them, at least, most desire to discuss are the ways and means of politics.

BLACK AND DEPEW.

It was learned from an authoritative source that ex-Gov. Black will not be a candidate against Senator Depew if the Legislature of 1905 be Republican. This, however, is not in conformity with Gov. Odell's original plan to shelve Depew and elect Black as his successor. It is understood that the Rensselaer County leader received assurances months ago that, to elect him in the event of a Republican majority on joint ballot next year, would be as easy as electing a Republican School Commissioner in St. Lawrence.

When pressed to outline his general plan of campaign along that line it is declared that the Governor was a bit hazy, which did not satisfy Black or his friends. In the meantime, Senator Depew and his friends have been fixing their fences for his re-election, and so hopeless does a struggle against the junior Senator now appear that Black has given up present ambitions to sit in the upper house at Washington.

But for this sacrifice other things will be demanded of Gov. Odell. Black has need of patronage in Rensselaer, where his former ally, ex-Mayor Conway, has allied himself with ex-Senator Murphy, and the Governor will be told of these needs. About the only important office left to Rensselaer which it received by gift of ex-Gov. Black is that of Superintendent of Prisons, held by the ex-Sheriff of Rensselaer, Cornelius V. Collins.

The position of National Committeeman will bring on a discussion with reference to George R. Sheldon. The Governor, it is known, will take a firm stand for his retirement at Chicago in June at the National Convention, while it is the present intention of the Platt men to urge Mr. Sheldon's retention. The Governor is understood to be very positive that he will have a majority of the seventy-eight delegates to the National Convention as opposed to Mr. Sheldon, anyway.

It was positively declared yesterday by a number of leaders that, in the event of Mr. Sheldon's defeat, the election of a National committeeman being the last official act of National delegates, M. Linn Bruce will be put forward by all factions. Senator Platt and Gov. Odell both feel very friendly to Mr. Bruce.

The Chairmanship of the State Committee is still a mooted question. Col. Dunn is reported as saying that he does not know half the time whether he wants to remain or retire. For a long time the Governor felt very sure that the retirement of Dunn could be brought about without great effort, but the plan has been opposed so consistently and persistently by Senator Platt that the Governor is reported now as being very doubtful if he can accomplish Dunn's downfall.

William Barnes, Jr., leader of Albany County, has a well-defined ambition to succeed Dunn. It is understood that Gov. Odell has encouraged him in this. Recently Mr. Barnes discovered that he was no nearer the State Chairmanship than in December. It occurred to him to inquire of Gov. Odell, "How about it?" Thus far, it is said, nothing satisfactory has been learned from the Governor, and the Albany leader is feeling, some of his friends say, as though the Governor had "sold him a gold brick." In fact, that is the charge that several of the State leaders are making.

It is currently reported that William C. Warren, one of the State committeemen from Erie County, desires to give up politics for the time. It is declared that Edward H. Butler, whom the Governor has antagonized, according to Butler's friends, is potent for trouble. The Governor's attitude on the canal enlargement proposition is known to have displeased Mr. Butler, who wields in Erie almost equal influence with Messrs. Hazel, Warren, Grimm, and Urban. Mr. Butler has been Elector at Large.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

The five Canal Commissionerships will be discussed by the leaders for the reason that most of them expect to learn of the appointees within a few days. It is generally reported that three of them will be Edward A. Bond of Jefferson, McDougall Hawkes of New York, and Thomas W. Symons, a close friend of President Roosevelt. The Governor fixes their compensation.

The statement was made by a prominent Republican last night that, instead of succeeding Chairman Dunn as head of the State Committee, Gov. Odell may be content with remaining as leader of Orange after Jan. 1 next.

One thing that will, it is declared positively, be discussed to-morrow is the Gubernatorial nomination for this Fall. Mr. Woodruff's friends declare that Gov. Odell has been keeping the Kings County leader in good humor by promising him his support for the nomination this Fall. When the Kings leaders attempted to pin the Governor to the Woodruff canvass, it is declared, the Governor balked. That is said to have made Woodruff's friends very bitter against the Governor.

Thus far those closest to the Governor have been unable to explain away the activity of Senator Goodsell, the Governor's representative in the Senate, in the cause of Speaker S. Fred Nixon, who, with Hamilton Fish, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Frank W. Higgins, are in the front rank for the Gubernatorial nomination.

It is expected that the call for the meeting of the State Committee will be issued by to-morrow as a result of to-day's conference.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:10 A. M.—1,260 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9 A. M.—107 St. Mark's Place; owner unknown; damage, $30.

10:30 A. M.—310 East Eightieth Street; L. Lisso; damage, $300.

12:30 P. M.—11 Manhattan Street; James O'Brien; damage, $200.

3:15 P. M.—730 Columbus Avenue; R. A. Blanchard; damage, $2,500.

3:50 P. M.—436 East Seventy-fifth Street; W. Hancock; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—88 James Street; Salvator Duputo; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—27 East Twenty-fourth Street; M. Corey; damage, $150.

6:20 P. M.—Front of 139 East Fifty-fourth Street; Knickerbocker Construction Company; damage, $300.

7:05 P. M.—104 Mott Street; John Caputo; damage trifling.

Particularly effective in cases of convalescence after illness or attack of grip.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Works veritable wonders as a tonic and health builder.

For Sale by All Leading Dealers.

MURPHY PLANNING A CONGRESS SHAKE-UP

Shober, Rider, Ruppert, and Perhaps Hearst, Affected.

Some Opposition to Goldfogle Reported—Contemplated Policy Said to be in Line with McClellan's Ideas.

In accordance with Leader Charles F. Murphy's plan to have "big" men represent the eleven districts of Manhattan and the Bronx in the United States House of Representatives, it is understood that the New York City delegation will be subject to the greatest shake-up this Fall New York delegations have known in years.

It is known that Mayor McClellan for some years, during all of which he was close to Leader Murphy, declared in and out of season that the average New York delegation was far below par, and that instead New York should vie with Maine and Iowa and Indiana and Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The nomination of W. Bourke Cockran to succeed McClellan from the Twelfth Congress District was the first move in that direction. Leader Murphy's plans even contemplated forcing the resignation of Congressman Ira Edgar Rider of the Fourteenth District and giving him a place under the City Government, but Rider demurred. Ex-Senator Towne was on the slate to succeed Rider.

It is understood now, however, that when March 4, 1905, comes Mr. Rider will end his career, for the present at least, as Congressman from the Fourteenth. This will mean that Mr. Towne will probably be nominated this Fall on the Democratic ticket.

It is understood that Mr. Murphy's plan also includes the retirement of Francis E. Shober of the Seventeenth, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Sixteenth, Henry M. Goldfogle of the Ninth, and very probably William R. Heart of the Eleventh, who, it is generally understood, will be satisfied to make his fight for the Democratic Presidential nomination this year, and in the event of non-success retire temporarily until another opportunity presents itself.

Shober, who is serving his first term, was elected over Harvey T. Andrews in 1902 in a district supposedly Republican. It is contended in Tammany Hall that he got more than he was entitled to. Ruppert is serving his third term. Goldfogle is serving his second term, but there is said to be some doubt in Tammany as to whether the efforts to down him for renomination this Fall will be successful. Timothy D. Sullivan will, it is expected, be renominated perforce. The same thing is expected in regard to William Sulzer of the Tenth. Cockran is said to be slated for renomination this Fall in the Twelfth District.

In the Thirteenth Francis Burton Harrison, who beat James W. Perry in 1902, is assured of renomination, it is understood, for several reasons. He is credited with doing valiant work for the McClellan ticket last Fall through his organization, the Citizens' Democracy. He of all men to be nominated by Tammany Hall this Fall will have the hardest fight, as the district is ordinarily heavily Republican.

In the Fifteenth, which the Republican, William H. Douglas, now represents, it is said that the Tammany nomination may go begging. But the Republican nomination is expected to be contested for this year, Douglas having served two terms, ending March, 1905. The Republicans of New York City in times gone by have often been chary of nominating a Congressman more than twice.

Joseph A. Goulden of the Eighteenth appears to have a clear run for a renomination. His district includes practically all of the Bronx. Louis F. Haffen can throw the nomination rather than Charles F. Murphy, and it is understood that Goulden will get a second nomination.

TEXAS REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Negroes Charge Chairman Lyon with Trying to Build Up a "Lily White" Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 14.—As a sequel to yesterday's personal encounters in the secret meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee and the ousting of "Goose Neck Bill" McDonald from a place in that body, the friends of E. H. R. Green are in open revolt against State Chairman Lyon, who had been unopposed for National Committeeman from Texas.

A meeting of twenty Green men representing all sections of Texas was held last night. McDonald and other negroes in their speeches declared that State Chairman Lyon was trying to disfranchise the negroes and to make the Republican Party of Texas a "Lily White" organization. Before they would submit to this, the Green men said, they would hold a separate State Convention and send a solid delegation to contest at the National Convention.

TOWNE'S TALK ON DEMOCRACY.

Ex-Senator to be Speaker at First of Democratic Club's Entertainments.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne will be the Democratic Club's first attraction for its series of Tuesday evening entertainments. He is to talk about "Democracy, the Real Conservatism" in the clubhouse to-morrow at 8 o'clock. On these occasions the newly appointed Committee on Lectures and Literary Entertainments will take the place of the Committee on Club Nights. There are to be several dinner parties before the first lecture begins, and Charles F. Murphy will be one of the entertainers. The Committee on Lectures and Literary Entertainments consists of:

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman.	
August Belmont,	Corporation Counsel Delany,
Charles F. Murphy,	Victor J. Dowling,
Justice James A. O'Gorman,	Louis F. Doyle,
Patrick H. McCarren,	Edward G. Whitaker,
William R. Hearst,	Thomas F. Feitner,
Francis B. Harrison,	James R. Torrance,
Representative William Sulzer,	Judge Warren W. Foster,
Theodore W. Myers,	Willis Holly.

THIEVES TESTED SILVER LOOT.

Acid Stains Found on Discarded Spoons in Ransacked Harlem Flat.

While Mrs. Mary Bausch, who lives on the first floor of the house at 2,077 Third Avenue, was out attending a party last night thieves forced their way into her flat by way of a rear window and overhauled everything therein that was of value. Mrs. Bausch had quite a number of solid silver spoons, as well as some of little value.

The intruders, apparently not caring to be burdened with anything intrinsically worthless, tested all of the spoons with acid, the stains of which were found on those of a cheap grade left behind. They took away several knives and forks, and extracted $36 in cash, five gold rings, and other jewelry and trinkets from a trunk, which they succeeded in prying open. Altogether, about $500 worth of valuables were taken.

Two detectives from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, who were sent to investigate the burglary, learned that a man living on the top floor of the house had seen two strange men come out with a bundle, but did not suspect them to be thieves.

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SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

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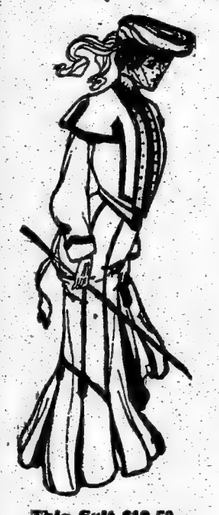

This Suit $12.50.

The advance styles are hurrying in, and those on sale to-day will be intensely interesting to every woman who wants to know what will be smart and jaunty during the coming Spring days.

The Spring Expositions at The Big Store Are Always Events of Great Interest.

There is such a broad and brilliant diversity of fabrics, modes and catchy effects that the discriminating shopper is naturally charmed.

One of the Popular Priced Leaders for To-day Is a Suit at 12.50

This Suit is made of a fine quality of cheviot in black, blue and brown. The fashionable Eton Jacket, which is a feature of the Suit, is made with deep shoulder capes; front and back of the Jacket elaborately trimmed with stitched taffeta bands and soutache braid; 9-gore side plaited skirt with graduated trimming to match jacket.

This Suit $19.50.

At 19.50 THE SUITS are fashioned in the style indicated by illustration. Straight-front Eton Jacket Suits, belt attached, military capes; full puff sleeves; entire Suit handsomely trimmed in fancy design with wood silk braid; made of cheviots, in black, blue and brown.

At 27.50 THE SUITS special in this sale are creations of great dash and beauty. They are after our own exclusive designs and are made of light-weight imported Cheviot, in black, blue and brown. The Jacket is a blouse Eton with crushed belt of Peau de Soie; entire front and back of blouse, and also the full, flaring skirt trimmed in a novel way with Peau de Soie bands, fancy silk braid and large buttons; plaited sleeves trimmed to match.

This Suit $27.50.

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One always in sight

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Diplomaticos Box of 25 $1.00
A mild, delightful smoke—made by hand—Sumatra wrapper. Equals any three-for-a-quarter retail cigar. 6 for 25c over our counters.

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Clear Havana Londres are sold the world over for 10c. Our price 6c. Worth double.

Palma de Cuba
Bouquets Box of 50 $2.50
A 5-cent favorite. We make them and know them to be a clear Havana of the best type. This is a pet brand of ours.

Lillian Russell
Box of 50 $1.49
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CORN SYRUP
"comes a new appetite. At all grocers. 10c, 25c, 50c.
Corn Products Co., New York and Chicago.

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Five kinds—
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All Dealers.
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE ROOSEVELT ISSUES.

We are advised by Washington dispatches that the issues upon which the President will make his campaign are these:

1. The Administration's policy in the Panama matter.

2. The attitude toward corporations taken in the Northern Securities case.

3. The attitude toward labor shown in the Miller "open shop" case.

4. The attitude toward the differences between capital and labor taken in the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike.

Admirable! Perfect! Note the fine balance and harmonious adjustment.

President ROOSEVELT rode down all law and smashed a treaty in the accomplishment of his Panama Canal policy.

President ROOSEVELT rode rough-shod over the corporations, and ruthlessly smote the industries of his country in the attempt to enforce the rigorous letter of a law enacted by a demagogic Congress to meet a partisan emergency.

President ROOSEVELT stood up like a man for the rights of labor and of employers by denying the demand of organized labor that a certain non-union man be dismissed the Government employ.

President ROOSEVELT in appointing a commission to settle the anthracite strike took a step which in the opinion of a very large number of employers of labor gave great aid and comfort to agitators and fomenters of strikes.

So there you are. If he sacrificed law for a canal did he not sacrifice the corporations for a law? If he turned a denying countenance upon labor in the Miller case, was he not suave and obliging in the anthracite case? If the voter doesn't like one picture, let him look on t'other.

Nobody but a carping, cantankerous, opinionated, stiff-necked, temperamental fault-finder could find anything to criticise in this beautifully blended compound of opposites. If by law or edict it were made a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the common jail to discuss or think about any public questions save those enumerated in this proclamation of issues we should suppose that Mr. ROOSEVELT would be elected President by substantially a unanimous vote. Unfortunately the Democrats at St. Louis will be privileged to put into their platform matters not dreamed of in the compact Administration philosophy of the campaign. If Presidential contests were made exclusively upon the issues prepared by the party in power, without regard to the impertinent suggestions of the other fellows, the business of electing our Presidents would be much simplified.

"THE YELLOW PERIL."

Our Berlin dispatches report that the sentiment in the ruling class in Germany is one of dread at what is called the "Yellow Peril," and the cause of Russia is favored in the belief that Russia can and will repress the aggression of the Asiatics under the lead of Japan.

For powerful and highly educated people, those of the ruling class of Germany who reason in this way seem strangely nervous, timid, and short-sighted. It is, of course, quite impossible to know in advance exactly what would be the consequence of a complete triumph of Japan in the pending contest. It would not be strange—considering the teaching and the example of nearly all the "civilized" Governments of the Occident—if a certain number of the leaders in Japan should aim at controlling the policy of China in the interest of their own country and to the detriment and even exclusion of other peoples. It is even conceivable that some of the Japanese nurse the dream of an invincible Oriental military force, made up of the easily disciplined and courageous Chinese millions, trained and led by the capable Japanese. Such a dream would be entirely consistent with the ill-concealed plans formed for their own advancement by Russians, and with others, less pronounced, discussed by Germans. It would be quite in the spirit of that partition of China which has in part already been accomplished by Europe, and which is very freely advocated by European statesmen. But there is nothing in the past action or present avowed plans of Japan to justify the expectation of any such purpose on the part of her Government, or any sentiment impelling to it on the part of her people.

The one effective check on and obstacle to such a scheme of aggrandizement and monopoly is free commerce, and for the utmost freedom of commerce Japan has stood openly, consistently. When at the close of her wonderfully brilliant and successful campaign against China she had conquered the Lao-Tung Peninsula, at the point of which, commanding the waters between Japan and China, lies Port Arthur, what was the policy she pursued? One of absolute equality and the greatest practicable freedom of trade for the whole world. It was the greed of Russia and Germany and the timidity of Great Britain that interposed to veto this wise and magnanimous policy. In the territory forbidden to her generous control Russia, Germany, and Great Britain have since acquired permanent or indefinite foothold. In the light of these supremely significant facts, is it the Orient or the Occident that tends toward aggression and hoggishness? Is it the "yellow" or the "white peril" that menaces the peace of the world, the spread of commerce, the development of general well-being, the progress from lower to higher civilization?

As for the future, it is not entirely certain, but it is highly probable, that the Japanese will continue to apprehend and to practice the enlightened principle to which they have given such proof of signal devotion. Thus far it cannot be denied that they have taken the best and rejected the worst of Western civilization. They have shown themselves intelligent, enterprising, ingenious, industrious, with rare executive and constructive talent. They are brave, and they are richly endowed with warlike qualities, but they have not been quarrelsome or reckless. They seem to know and count the cost of war, and there is no European nation that has built up so powerful a war establishment on land and sea with so little disturbance, relatively, of commerce and industry. They have fought in the past and profess to be fighting now for the extension of trade and the suppression of selfish trade monopoly. No Western nation has given such superb and solid guarantees of devotion to that principle. The Japanese may abandon it. They may, if they succeed, fall to the level of Western peoples and become grasping, bellicose, untrustworthy, after the example that Europe has set for them. But to do so they would have to reverse the direction in which they have so far moved. Really, that seems a "peril" about which the rest of the world need not lie awake o' nights worrying.

COMMON SENSE.

In an interview in Cleveland on Saturday Senator FORAKER, in explaining his proposed amendment of the anti-trust law, used the following language:

> If railroads that are in competition cannot make an agreement and maintain rates that are approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and conceded to be fair rates, as they cannot under the law as it has been interpreted, then they are of necessity driven back to individuality of action, and rebates and discrimination may again be the order of the day, as they were previously.
>
> To avoid that condition, which is ruinous to the railroads and to the business community alike, the railroads of the country, not being permitted to make reasonable agreements, have been driven to consolidation, and instead of having three or four great trunk lines we are rapidly reaching the point where we will have only one consolidated railroad system.
>
> This describes clearly and correctly the situation created by the combination of the inter-State commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law, as interpreted by the courts. The one requires uniform rates; the other forbids agreements to make and maintain uniform rates. Years ago the railroad companies met this policy by stubbornly resisting all Government regulation, State or Federal. It was a gross blunder. To-day they are quite ready to fix rates subject to the approval of the Federal Commission, if they can be allowed to come to an agreement with each other in maintaining such rates. What more can any reasonable statesman ask?

MR. DAVITT'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT is reported to have said, on his arrival in this country, that his sympathies in the war between Japan and Russia were "naturally" with the Russians. When reminded of the severe condemnation he had recently passed upon the conduct of Russia when he investigated the Kishineff massacres, he replied, naïvely, that the British sentiment was all in favor of the Japanese and that Russia was a traditional enemy of England; therefore he wished success to Russia.

The entire inconsistency and absurdity of this reasoning are proof of its sincerity. That the Japanese believe themselves a wronged and threatened nation, that they look forward to their subjugation by Russia as inevitable unless the aggression of that country can be stopped, and that the yoke of Russia, were it once fixed upon them, would be far heavier than any the Irish of this generation have to bear—these facts are ignored by the blind resentment of the distinguished Irish leader. It is easy enough for a disinterested critic to perceive the want of logic in such a declaration, but it is well to remember that the persistence of such hostile feeling is a part of the penalty England has to pay for gross injustice toward Ireland in the past. The best minds in England are laboring patiently and in good faith to atone for that past, but such incidents show how long and hard the full performance of the task will be.

UNWISE AND UNSAFE.

Since the breaking out of the war in the Far East some talk has been heard of an effort among persons of the Jewish religion in this country to provide a large sum of money or even a warship for the use of the Japanese, with the double object of aiding Japan in the struggle and of manifesting a special antipathy to Russia, and in a manner retaliating upon the Government of the Czar for the cruel persecution of Jews by his subjects. We understand that many American Jews of such prominence that they may be called the leaders of opinion in matters affecting the interests of their co-religionists have from the very beginning discountenanced the plan as ill-advised, and it is improbable that anything of the kind will be done.

A little reflection, we think, will convince the Jews of America who may have suggested or advocated this exhibition of a racial resentment against Russia that the movement is unwise and, if really in contemplation, ought to be forthwith abandoned.

In the first place the people of this country who wish to bestow their sympathy upon one or the other of the belligerents, as they have a perfect right to do by public or private utterance, should speak and act as Americans, not as the members of any race or as the representatives of a religious faith. We know some Americans—very few—who hope for the triumph of the Russian arms, but they are actuated by motives or interests that are not racial or religious, and conceivably might be shared by their countrymen generally, in which case American sympathy would be upon the side of Russia. Actually, American sympathy is almost wholly upon the side of Japan. We may say that it is the hope and wish of the American people that the fleets and forces of the Mikado may stay the aggressive march of Russia in the Far East and accomplish the purposes for which they have with such spirit and courage begun the war.

The inspiring motive of our desire for the success of Japan is our inborn sympathy for the cause of freedom, enlightenment, and progress, of which Japan is distinctly the champion in this contest. For a second motive we have our commercial interests in Manchuria, which would be imperiled by the execution of Russian designs. Japan is fighting for the open door as well as for her own safety. Those reasons sufficiently justify the placing of American sympathy with the Japanese, and they are naturally shared by Americans of Jewish blood.

Another objection to the raising of a Jewish fund or the sending of a Jewish warship to Japan is that it would be about the worst service the Jews of America could do the Jews of Russia. The strongest desire of the Russian Jew is to be permitted to live in peace and security in Russia, which is his fatherland, his home. The Jews there place their faith and hope in the Czar. They believe that it is not with his sanction that they are persecuted and cruelly oppressed, that in time he will curb the savagery of which they are the victims. Cherishing this hope, it may well be imagined that they would be alarmed, would be put in positive peril, by any public, organized manifestation of hostility to the Government of the Czar by the Jews of the United States. In such a game of retaliation they would be the sufferers. It would be a frightful blunder to give direct provocation to fresh displays of Russian intolerance. Of National sympathy for their enemy on the part of the Americans the Government of Russia can make no just complaint. The giving of aid and comfort to Japan by American Jews as such Russia would be in a position to resent by new horrors and brutalities practiced upon the Jewish subjects of the Czar.

BEAUTIFYING THE BOULEVARD.

Since cold weather set in there has been a remission in the activity of those who are maintaining, somewhat at cross purposes, the agitation for the restoration to the section of Broadway known as the Boulevard something of the beauty destroyed by the subway excavation. It is desirable that whatever is undertaken in this line shall be begun as early in the Spring as possible; meanwhile it is necessary that those for whom it has interest shall reach something like an agreement as to what they want.

To our enterprising friends of the West Side Association we offer the suggestion that they secure a competent landscape architect to lay out a plan for the entire section affected by the rapid transit improvement. So far as the Boulevard is concerned this extends from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. As the discussion stands at present, the advocates of the improvement of this beautiful avenue are divided into two camps. Some of them want shade trees planted in the small parks which divide it; others want grass and shrubbery. As a matter of fact, there are some places where trees will grow and other places where they will not grow. This is a matter in which personal preference counts for very little. Some one of sound knowledge and expert judgment should be employed to study the problem and decide where trees would thrive and look well, and where shrubs would adorn and not contract and belittle the stretches of greensward which are always preferable for large areas. An estimate of the cost of the work should be made, including the provision of as much rich loam as may be needed for what is to be grown; the plans and estimates should be submitted to the Commissioner of Parks for examination and approval, and the work when authorized should be carried out under the direction of a director and assistants who thoroughly understand the business. Anything less than this will fail to give satisfactory results.

It is also desirable that it should be found out as promptly as possible if there are funds at the disposal of the Rapid Transit Commission which can be employed for this purpose. If not, it should be learned whether the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will make a sufficient appropriation for it—a question which cannot be answered until it is known what it is proposed to do and how much it will cost. If this cannot be done, it will be necessary to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill or bills which will remove any obstacles to the doing of the work at public cost, since the beauty of the Boulevard was destroyed for public purposes. It is useless to discuss this subject in glittering generalities, or to clamor for trees where trees would not grow. A well-considered plan and a well-prepared estimate of its cost are the first, and at present most essential, steps to the undertaking of an important work upon which depend the beauty of a large section of the city and the comfort and happiness of many citizens. As it stands, the cinder path through the middle of the little stretch of anaemic grass which divides the Boulevard into the east and west drives is a ghastly parody of municipal ornamentation. We do not wonder that the people of the upper west side are clamorous for an intelligent restoration of the beauty of the Boulevard, but we do wonder that the West Side Association has not approached the matter more practically.

THE VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

Ten days ago Russia had four fine warships in the harbor of Vladivostok—the Gromobol, the Rossia, and the Rurik, armored cruisers, and the Bogatyr, a protected cruiser. The three first-named are larger and more heavily armed than were the Spanish cruisers sunk at Santiago, while the Bogatyr is somewhat superior to the United States cruiser Olympia. It would, of course, be suicidal for these ships to attack the Japanese fleet that recently appeared off Port Arthur; but there is no doubt they might cause Japan a great deal of anxiety if they were to operate as a flying squadron for the purpose of intercepting Japanese transports and merchant vessels. Already, it is reported, they have sunk one small steamer in the Tsukaru Straits.

Their appearance at this place a few days ago naturally led to the supposition that the Vladivostok fleet intended to come south on the east coast of Nippon, it being supposed that the Admiral in command would not take the more direct route, via the Straits of Korea, for fear of meeting an overwhelmingly superior enemy in those narrow waters. It seemed reasonable that he should pass to the eastward of the island empire, picking up any Japanese merchant steamers that might be met en route and proceeding as far, perhaps, as Singapore, to meet the Dimitri Donskoi and other Russian warships, now in the Red Sea or Indian Ocean.

According to a dispatch just received, however, the four cruisers above named have turned back toward Vladivostok, for they are reported as having been seen on Thursday in the Straits of Tsukaru steaming westward. If this report be correct the presumption is that the Vladivostok fleet will next be heard from hanging around the Straits of Korea, in readiness to capture Japanese transports carrying troops to Korea. The high speed attainable by these ships—as they have speed records of about 22 knots—would make them dangerous obstacles to the transportation of troops in large numbers. Commanded by a man of the Farragut and Dewey type, the Vladivostok vessels could dash into a convoy of transports and carry in their wake death and disaster, getting away in safety before the slower-moving battleships of Japan could stop them.

It is a little too soon to say that Japan has full command of the sea, merely because of the damage done to a few Russian ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpho. Until the Dimitri Donskoi squadron and the Vladivostok fleet are captured, destroyed, or blockaded, the Japanese troopships will not dare to venture far unaccompanied by a naval convoy of great strength. There may be other surprises reported before this war is over.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though forced by circumstances to think long and hard, just now, about a great many things of most vital importance to their present and future, the people of Baltimore have evidently found or made time to devote a remarkably large amount of attention to what may be called the manners of the commander of Maryland's National Guard, Gen. LAWRASON RIGGS. Of those manners—of the way in which Gen. RIGGS has exercised his brief authority over the city—its citizens seem for the most part to have formed opinions both vehement and adverse. He has kept order and protected property, which was eminently desirable, but he has done it "from high to low," as the French say, and with no apparent appreciation of the fact that he has been, not the master of a hostile people, but the servant of one almost entirely well intentioned, and at least as desirous as himself that order should be kept and property protected. The Baltimore Sun, a paper which, though it is a little given to putting cases somewhat more strongly than their facts absolutely require, yet avoids misrepresentation and injustice as carefully as the rest of us, says of Gen. RIGGS: "In his absurd and preposterous misapprehension of his legitimate powers and functions he has seriously interfered not only with newspaper work, but with every business interest in the city. He has assumed the airs of a military dictator, keeping business men and others waiting for hours in his anteroom before being admitted to his 'presence,' and has undertaken to override all ordinary laws and methods of procedure. And all this has been done deliberately and arrogantly in the face of courteous representations and protests. It is possible to argue with a man of sense; it is useless to say anything to a man who thinks he knows it all, but who really knows nothing about the business he has in hand." All the errors of judgment and the impertinences of conduct that have been charged against the militiamen The Sun ascribes to the General, from whom subordinate officers and privates borrowed the tone in which they addressed the citizens, and it indulges in some entirely unnecessary references to the General's beauty when in full uniform, which certainly has not rendered his course either better or worse. To a disinterested observer it seems probable that Gen. RIGGS has erred more from overzeal than from anything else, and even for his excessive firmness in keeping the burned district clear of all except those who have proved their right to be there by troublesomely complicated processes there has been fair excuse, if not adequate explanation. Baltimore, after the fire, was threatened, as any other city would have been after such a disaster, with worse things than the enforcement of inconvenient regulations in a gruff or even insolent manner, and its angry and impatient citizens would do well to remember that from not one of those worse things have they had to suffer under the rule of Gen. RIGGS. Still, it is a pity that he couldn't have been agreeable in manner as well as firm in essentials.

—This war between Russia and Japan, owing to the difficulties in the way of sending news from the scene of operations, is going to confirm a lot of foolish people in their pet delusion that "you can never believe anything you see in the newspapers." Inevitably the daily dispatches from the East will be largely made up of unofficial reports, occasionally mere rumors, obtained in one or another of the widely scattered cities fronting on the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Journalistic facilities are crude in that region, Russia is not fond of the press, and Japan isn't taking any chances that might result in the premature publication of her military plans. In these circumstances The London Times has done well to warn the public that the dispatches arriving several days after the events to which they relate are likely to be more nearly accurate than those dealing with the day or the day before their own date. The hint is a valuable one for the guidance of newspaper readers, and to it may be added the suggestion that they differentiate very carefully, as they almost always can, between the news which comes through what may be called the regular channels, with The Associated Press as by far the most important of them, and that which is more or less entirely a matter of inference and deduction from that news, made either in the Far East, in cities remote from the scene of war, or in the editorial rooms of European or American newspapers. These inferences and deductions will often be correct, and almost always of some real value, but they are not the results of direct observation, and they will be subject to modification or contradiction as the facts come to hand. It is only the people who are too unintelligent or too careless to read the war dispatches with these distinctions in mind that will deliver noisy orations about the untrustworthiness of information from the East. Such folks can never get it through their thick heads that a rumor, if presented as such, is just as much news, and just as legitimate news, as a Japanese Admiral's tabulated statement of the Russian ships sunk by his own, and when they find the rumors of one day contradicted by official information they forget that the newspaper that prints the rumor also gives them the contradiction; that in nine out of ten cases, if not ninety-nine out of a hundred, when they are misled by the press dispatches about war or anything else, it is because they haven't read the dispatches with their brains as well as with their eyes. In all modesty, and speaking as much for our neighbors as for ourselves, we solemnly assert that "You can believe everything you see in the newspapers" is nearer the truth than is the popular phrase.

—We gratefully rehearsed, a few days ago, the announcement by a feminine psychologist—who had "adapted" it, we suspect, from a book written by a man—that men forget to mail the letters intrusted to them by their trusting wives, not because the men are vicious or even heedless, but because so much of man's work is systematized and divided among specialists that he has no training in the performance of odd jobs. We liked that explanation, partly because it was possibly true, and partly because it came from a woman, whence kindly excuses for masculine weaknesses come but rarely. Now we find another announcement on the same subject, made by Dr. F. E. BOLTON of the University of Iowa—he made it, by the way, in an address delivered at the University of Chicago, and is therefore not quite responsible for what he said—that does not please us at all. His theory is that husbands forget to mail their wives' letters, fail to buy spools of thread and cannot remember the kind of a dress some other man's wife wore at a dinner party because of the mathematics, Latin, Greek and other things of similar sort to which they devote so many years of early life. Such devotion, the doctor is said to have declared, makes men forgetful of life's realities, and he wanted it stopped! 'Isn't that a noble piece of logic? Doesn't it rest on and conform with a vast amount of observation of the mnemonic differences between educated and uneducated men? But there—one mustn't be too harsh with the Iowa philosopher; he was talking at the University of Chicago, where all the nonsense comes from.

—So the Railroad Commissioners have heard at last about the elevated station at Cortlandt Street! That station is hardly twenty-five years old yet, and for quite a little less than that period has it been a serious menace to the public safety. Why in the world should the Commissioners be in such a hurry? It doesn't take long to wait a minute, and the company has not secured exactly the sort of consents it needs before thinking about improvements at that place. Such precipitate action as ordering a change within less than a month is most alarming. People will be asking next what the Railroad Commission is for, anyway. They thought they knew, but there seems to have been some mistake, and it really looks as if the Commissioners were preparing to violate the confidence of their tried and true friends.

GENERAL NOTES.

Citizens of Louisville, Ky., are to be asked to subscribe $60,000 for the purchase of the old Douglas Park trotting track, that it may be tendered as a permanent site for a State fair. The Legislature is expected to appropriate sufficient funds for the equipment and maintenance of an annual State fair. Should the fair ever be removed from Louisville the property will revert to the stockholders, and, it is believed, will always be worth at least the amount now asked for it.

* * *

Bishop Richard Phelan of Pittsburg, Penn., will celebrate his golden jubilee on May 4, and in honor of the anniversary the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese will contribute, if their present plans are carried out, $250,000 for the finishing of the interior of the new St. Paul's Cathedral at Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, Pittsburg. The Church Committee hopes to have the cathedral, which will have cost $1,000,000, ready for dedication before the end of the Bishop's jubilee year.

* * *

Boston is making great preparations for the celebration of evacuation day, which falls in that city on March 17. It will be the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the departure of the British troops. President Roosevelt will not be able to be present, but Secretary William H. Moody and Gen. Adna R. Chaffee are expected to be there, and several warships are to visit the harbor on the occasion. Admiral George Dewey's duties as commander in the naval manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea compelled him to decline the invitation to join in the celebration.

* * *

One of the largest, handsomest, and most interesting special newspaper issues of the new year is the "annual edition" of The Tacoma (Washington) News. It comprises seventy-six pages, is profusely illustrated, and contains a large amount of matter relating to its city and its State. It contains a review of last year's progress in every line of industry, and particularly sets forth the growth of its city.

Its Turn May Come.

The score in the great game in the Far East is now 10 to 0 in favor of Japan. But Russia hasn't gone to the bat yet.—Charleston Post.

RUSSIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Philip Poindexter, R. I. Cortis, and Harold Herman in your issue of today re the non-existence of a Russian fleet in our waters during our civil war, the first two gentlemen are entirely mistaken. I was stationed at Annapolis during parts of 1862-3, was frequently on board two of these Russian warships that lay in the Severn River, opposite the United States Naval Academy, for many months, and on one occasion gave a reception at my house to the officers of this fleet, which was attended by all the principal United States officials at Annapolis. These ships were always open for the lavish entertainment of any respectable American who cared to visit them.

I have a letter in my possession from my old comrade in the Mexican war, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, at that time our United States Minister to Russia, in which he states that this fleet was sent over with orders to interfere actively in favor of the United States the moment that France or England opposed us in favor of the South. In this letter he declared that the Russian Government were the best friends we had in Europe, and were the most kind and hospitable people on the face of the earth. As Gen. Clay is dead, the archives of the State Department will fully prove my contention, or, if these enemies of our old friends, the Russians, will write to the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, our late Minister to Russia, he will confirm what Gen. Clay affirms.

It was my good fortune in 1891 to inform the Department of Agriculture at Washington of the frightful starving condition of the Russian peasantry in many parts of that great country, and to appeal to the American people to send them a ship-load of Indian corn, some of which they could plant in the part of the country where climatic conditions would favor its growth and they could use the other part for food, at the same time reminding our people what the Russian people did for us in our extremity during the civil war which threatened our National existence.

George William Hill gave all I sent over to the press. This led to committees being formed in nearly every State, who collected enough of grain and all kinds of provisions to fill five large steamers. The first to arrive at Libau laden down with the best we could send them was the Indiana, flying the glorious Stars and Stripes. When the ship was sighted, a Russian man-of-war lying in the harbor for this purpose started out and escorted her in amid the enthusiastic shouts of the people, and the salutes from every craft in the bay.

Libau never saw such a spectacle. The city was en fête, and a full holiday was given its people. Willing hands volunteered to unload the vessel, and the cargo was placed on a train waiting to receive it, which when full started off with the flags of Russia and th United States flying from the front of the engine, and with orders that the right of way should be given it until it reached its destination where the provisions were most needed. These donations were a free-will offering from the American people to their suffering Christian brethren in Russia, and not from our Government, as the Russian Government could not officially receive an offering of this kind.

The Grand Duke Sergius, the brother of the Emperor at the time, requested the department, through the Russian Minister at Washington, to order me to Russia, and I was cabled by Gen. Rusk to leave at once for St. Petersburg from Berlin, where I was stationed. I left the same night I received the cable, and at the frontier the great diplomat, Count Shouveloff, the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, who was on the same train, sent for me and treated myself and wife with the greatest consideration, as I was an American official, introduced us to his staff, who were all in full military uniform, and invited us to accompany him to St. Petersburg on the special car that was sent from the capital to take him and his staff to the city, where they were going to attend the great fête of the Emperor's birthday.

While in their capital I was treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy, and had many privileges extended to me out of the ordinary, was escorted through the magnificent Winter Place that contains so many treasures, the palace of the Czar, &c. I found the Russian people the most religious of any country I was ever in, and I have traveled nearly all over the world. They allow full religious liberty. I attended the Roman Catholic and the Lutheran Churches on the Nevsky Prospect, the principal street, and found them full of worshippers. I mention this because I saw it stated in New York papers that none but the Orthodox Russian Churches were allowed.

The American people and Government were idolized, and our American nationality was a passport to their hearts, and everything they owned was at our disposal.

As to their opposition to the education of their people, as Mr. Herman mentions, I would say I think he is misinformed, and will mention that after I left the service of the United States Government I was written to by large owners of different enterprises to find investors for them in Belgium, and found that invariably in every concession it was stipulated that the investors or companies were to provide a church and school for the work people, and no concessions were granted without this provision.

Re gratitude of the Russian, I have a testimonial in my possession signed by eighty-eight of the officials or head men of eleven villages on the Volga River drawn up in strong and affectionate language thanking me for my humble efforts in their behalf with our American people.

It was a great calamity the death of that able writer Paul de Chaillu, who had commenced a book that would have given a truthful and unprejudiced account of Russia and the Russians, which would contradict the many extravagant stories that have been written against these worthy people. I was entertained at the house of an old American merchant (Mr. Ropes) in St. Petersburg, who informed me that the writer of a well-known book was stopping with him while in the capital, that he cited many cases where he had found a cruel prison warder or other official in charge of prisoners and others, and he mentioned those cases as fair samples of the whole, which was most unfair.

I am not defending the Russian Government in the matter of dispute with Japan, and am only stating facts that came under my own observation, but we must remember that the Russians are a Christian, human people, who came to our rescue when we were almost in the throes of dissolution, and who knows how we would have emerged from this dreadful civil war were it not that the Russian Government, the only one in Europe who showed a friendly disposition toward us and proved it by sending over their splendid fleet ready to open their guns in our favor at the first intimation of any European Government interferring?

There is no doubt that Russia prevented England and France from pouncing on us in one extremity, and I beg of the American people to ponder over this before their sympathies are entirely carrid away in favor of a heathen nation, and would also call your attention to the missionary labors of the Russian Catholic priests all over the East where they have planted the cross of Christ and gained millions of converts to the faith that our Saviour preached on earth. Blood is thicker than water.

CHARLES J. MURPHY,
Late Special Commissioner in Europe of U. S. Department of Agriculture.
New York, Feb. 14, 1904.

No Work for Elderly Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible for a middle-aged man in good health, an energetic and tireless worker, to get employment in this city? Are there no organizations of true men who will help another get work that will keep him alive? Do honesty and fidelity to duty count for nothing, or must we give up the struggle?

My husband has been a salesman in the wholesale dry goods district all his life and has a clean record. He is also a veteran of the civil war, going out at the first call, though under age.

With the changes in business, firms retiring, &c., he has been left behind, and his most earnest efforts have been in vain. He has sought work in many lines, only to meet with refusal or "take your name and address."

In my despair I ask you to give this a place in your columns. H. R. E.
New York, Feb. 11, 1904.

Spare Others.

"You talk an awful lot about yourself, Catherine."

"Well, it keeps me from talking about other people."—Detroit Free Press.

ONE WAY TO GET CLEAN MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding a recent letter in your columns about the danger to health that lurks in unclean money permit me to submit some comments. There seems to be really no very serious obstacle in the road of minimizing what is a very formidable menace to public welfare, if a little co-operation on the part of the banks and the depositotrs was exercised. The chief offender is, naturally, the one-dollar bill, that is, outside of metal currency, with which I am not dealing in this letter.

I think it would be within the limit of fact to claim that every one-dollar bill today in the City of New York will be handed in to some bank for deposit in the course of this year. Those who think this claim absurd would alter their opinions if they were faced with statistics showing the total number of these bills presented at the city banks in the course of any one day's business. Co-operation would be secured in this way: Let each depositor separate his soiled dollar bills from those that have had only moderate use and lodge them in the usual hundred-dollar parcels, each bearing the firm's stamp for identification on the cover or band of the package.

The bank then should do its share by not reissuing these parcels, but transferring them, in lots of, say, 1,000 in each parcel, each with the bank's stamp on cover, to the Sub-Treasury for exchange for new bills. Even if this were against present regulations of the local Sub-Treasury and the transfer had to be made to Washington it would not entail so much trouble or expense as to offset the incalculable advantage resulting to the public from the limiting of the usage of the bills. By following this plan in the course of a month the difference in the supply of clean bills would be appreciable, while inside of a year a dirty dollar bill would be the exception in New York, and by virtue of example clean money would soon be the rule all over the country.

Of course during the first few weeks the burden would fall in a very unpleasant way on the employe of the depositor and of the bank who had to do the actual handling of the bills, but he so soon would reap the advantage sure to come from the disappearing of the old paper that he would forget it, and while the crusade was in progress he could largely safeguard himself by the very simple expedient of keeping the sponge which he uses to moisten his fingers damped with ammonia. As to the cashier who damps his paw by application to his tongue, he ought to be poisoned anyhow, and need not be considered.

It is reasonable, however, for the banks to object to bearing any attendant expense of the transfer of the money, since banks are run to make money, possibly the main reason why the human race exists, and not for conserving public health, and, inasmuch as any Government, whether it gets its rights to govern by the consent of the governed or by the grace of the trusts, is clearly chargeable with the expense attendant on saving somebody from the harm resulting from use of the medium it itself provides, the transport charges, together with the cost of printing the additional supply of bills which this plan would entail, might properly be borne by the Treasury of the United States. But this is a detail that would settle itself if the depositors would begin to pour dirty bills into the banks and kick at receiving any save new ones in return. R.
New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

THE NATURE OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks on "What Is Wealth?" in yesterday's issue appear, to the man up a tree, to be of a nature which will cause the economic sharps to make their customary disparaging references to "newspaper science." It pains me to say this, but I fear it is but too well deserved, since your idea that it is to be doubted "whether a hoard (of gold) is ever wealth," because it is "withdrawn from use and serves no good purpose," is a view with which no scientific mind could agree,

Of course you know that this is a strict statement of fact—or you will when you emerge from your trance—for it is evident that its (wealth's) nature does not change, because the holder leaves it idle, or because he uses it for a purpose we would call bad. If the miser hoarded wheat and did not eat it, it would remain wheat to the end of the chapter, and so would wealth remain wealth until such time as the deterioration of time rendered it non-exchangeable for anything having value.

Again you say: "Land may or may not be wealth," which is nothing more—or less—than an economic heresy. Land is the indispensable factor in production and the source of all wealth, and it is certain that land cannot be the source of wealth, and wealth, too, for that would be to overwork the land, which would be inhumanly cruel. The possession of land is a means of exacting wealth from those who must use it, and is therefore in the nature of a hold-up.

Again: "Merchandise may or may not be wealth. Securities are wealth as long as they are valuable." As to which it is to be said that merchandise is always wealth as long as it is worth even a cent, and securities, being evidences of indebtedness, are never wealth, being only means of obtaining wealth. All bonds, stocks, and securities of every kind would not, if burned, destroy a single dollar's worth of wealth; the only result would be that some would gain what others lose.

To conclude, (still quoting THE TIMES.) "to find a definition for wealth which will fit all the mutations of fortune may suit those having a taste for abstractions," it is only necessary to say that we don't have to do anything of the kind. We only have to say that wealth is any product of the earth which has value in exchange, and then let the "mutations of fortune" go hang themselves. E. O. ROSCOE.
New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed the interest which you always display in "English as she is spoke," I venture to send you the following brilliant specimen:

A. B. & Co., Esq., London, E. C.:
Altenburg, (S. A.,) January 1st, 1904.

Dear Sir: owing your honest address to the directory Leuchs, I allow me to ask you politely if you have a vacancy in your honest great House. Or can you, if you please, call me an other great House, which is useful to me? I was volunteer in a sewing-machine manufactory during two years & I understand a great real of the English & French language. Chiefly I will learn English in order to can rule over this language in a short time. Hoping to get a profitable answer, I remain, with many thanks, your faithfully. X. Y. Z.

The above is an exact copy of a postal card recently received by a firm in London, except that of course I have changed the initials both of the firm addressed and the writer of the card. The original card is in my possession. I think it is a gem in its way, but it is run pretty close by the following "English" advertisement of a Spanish commission house:

Discount calling of commercial effects. Strabank over Spain, outwards & Transmarine lands. Money advance with wares garanty. Transits & transports over land & sea.

Great is the success of the dictionary as a language teacher.
AN ADMIRER OF THE "ENGLISH" LANGUAGE.
New York, Feb. 6, 1904.

Charmed by the Distinction.

"What's come over that homely little Perkins these days?"

"Awfully stuck on himself, isn't he?"

"It seems that way. What's the reason for it?"

"I believe somebody commented on the fact that he looks like a Jap."—Philadelphia Press.

MATTER AND MIND.

From The Columbus, (Ohio,) State Journal.

A greater battle than ever was fought
May be lost by one slip of a weary brain,
A mightier task than ever was wrought
May be left unwrought for a moment's pain.

A fairer fortune than ever was won
May vanish away in a sleepless night,
A nobler deed than ever was done
May be barred by a little mosquito bite.

A statelier painting than ever was limned
May be common as dirt, if the tired hand shake,
And a sweeter poem than ever was dreamed
May be spoiled by a stomach ache.

FUNERAL OF SIMON BORG

Men of Many Organizations Gather in Temple Emanu-El.

Dr. Silverman in His Eulogy of the Philanthropist and Financier Declares That He Was a Prince in Israel and Lover of America.

Temple Emanu-El was crowded yesterday morning with friends and admirers of Simon Borg to pay the departed financier and philanthropist their last tribute. The congregation was composed principally of men prominent in various walks of life, not only in this city, but from other cities as well. The women who were present were in a great measure representatives of church and charitable organizations who had learned to know Mr. Borg as a philanthropist.

The obsequies, which were simple, began at 9:30 o'clock. In anticipation of a crowd of curious persons about the temple Capt. Tighe of the East Fifty-first Street Station, with eight men, arrived early, but had little to do, because the crowd that appeared was decorous and well behaved. Many floral tributes of great size and beauty, placed in and about the pulpit, transformed it into a bower of flowers. These tributes were mainly from the various charitable and business organizations with which Mr. Borg was connected.

Will McFarland, the temple organist, played Handel's Funeral March just as the mourners reached the church. By that time the auditorium was already well filled. Mrs. Borg was leaning on the arm of her two sons, Sidney C. and Myron L., and the remainder of the family and other mourners following. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Moses, Mrs. Semon Bache, Mrs. Julius Beer, and Mrs. I. Rosenbaum.

The pall bearers were:

Julius Ballin,	Adolph S. Ochs,
A. F. Babcock,	Henry Rice,
Walter E. Beer,	Samuel S. Sanford,
Jos. B. Bloomingdale,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Abraham Cohn,	Henry Sidenberg,
A. A. Knowles,	James Seligman,
Emanuel Lehman,	Hugo Sommerfeld,
Lazarus Levy,	Louis Stern,
Charles Minzesheimer,	Isidor Straus,
Frederick Nathan,	George H. Tilley,
Max Nathan,	Isaac Wallach.

The ushers were Leopold Bache, Edward Shafer, Frederic Cohn, David Minzeshcimer, Gustav M. Minzesheimer, Bennet Minzesheimer, Arthur Cahn, George Hellman, Arthur Lehman, Leonard Levy, B. J. Bachman, D. M. Samuels, and J. H. Herts.

The service was begun by a prayer and the reading of the Twenty-third Psalm by the Rev. George Kohut, after which the choir sang "O, Rest in the Lord."

DR. SILVERMAN'S EULOGY.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, who delivered the funeral oration, said, in the main:

"What means this solemn assembly attuned to the accents of the funeral note? Wherefore these evidences of great sorrow, these floral emblems, fit symbols of an afflicted love, these sad tears springing from some great anguish of spirit, these deep intonations of the dirge? Why weeps the house of Israel, bowed down with some great grief? Wherefore question ye? Know ye not that there is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel?

"Know ye not that Simon Borg, highly esteemed at the gates of the city, honored in the assembly, a peer of the best of his fellowmen, has been summoned before the eternal judgment of heaven and earth? Verily, a prince of men has been called into the presence of the King of Kings.

"Israel has good cause to mourn his loss, for in him there has been taken away from our midst an exemplar of one of the highest ideals of Judaism—the love of our fellowman. Not in a conventional manner did Simon Borg give evidence of his sympathy for humanity, but in that fervent devotion to humanity's needs there was left no doubt as to the genuineness of his deep sense of obligation to relieve distress and suffering and ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate.

"He was a true philanthropist—a lover of mankind—who endeavored to understand the problems of individual misery, in order to be able to solve them intelligently. Ever ready to give of his means with a liberal hand, he bestowed also what was more valuable than money—thoughts and energy—to the consideration of certain lines of action by which poverty might be reduced and the burden lightened.

"As Director and President of the Home of the Aged and Infirm his services were invaluable to that institution. He was its leading spirit for many years, and by his active and kindly intelligence and guidance inspired others also to do yeoman's service for the alleviation of the homeless and cheerless, the forlorn and derelicts. As adviser and friend he was of much help to the workers in other institutions, who esteemed him for his sound judgment, coupled with kindliness of heart.

"In the field of charity and philanthropy he will ever be remembered as a paragon of that noble broad-mindedness that eliminates every consideration of self in the service of humanity.

Wealth to him was but a trust,
To lift his brother from the dust.

CITIZEN AND PATRIOT.

"Simon Borg was a worthy citizen of our country—a patriotic lover of America and all its institutions. He was impregnated with the democratic spirit that prevails here, and was ever affable and approachable to those who sought council or help. Though a champion of his people and his religion, he was at heart and in practice a non-sectarian, believing that religion stands above creed and that all men are children of the same God. He was ready to break down the barriers of racial, social, national, and religious prejudice.

"In the commercial world our departed brother gained a pre-eminence by dint of his untiring energy and sterling integrity. Rising from humble beginning, he forged his way ever upward, until he stood recognized as a successful worker in the world of finance. Success, however, did not change the man. He was eyer the same.

"His own dear ones have justly characterized him by saying that he endeavored to make his life count for something.

"As husband, father, kinsman, and friend he exhibited those rare qualities of love and tenderness that betoken the true man. Verily, a prince has this day fallen in Israel. May his memory be forever blessed."

After the eulogy the choir sang, "Father, to Thee We Look," after which the body was borne from the church, while Chopin's march was rendered on the organ.

All the institutions and organizations with which Mr. Borg was connected were represented in considerable numbers, among them several Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Hebrew Charity Society, and the Home of Aged and Infirm Hebrews. Several Directors of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad were also present.

The body was taken to the Borg family vault, at Salem Fields, L. I., where there was a brief interment service. There was also a memorial service for the immediate family at the residence, 855 Fifth Avenue, in the evening.

A friend and business associate pays the following tribute to Mr. Borg:

"The passing away of a good man is always a great loss to those with whom he came in contact, but it is impossible to select more than an occasional one whose life is created an example that we can undeviatingly emulate. Such a life was that of Simon Borg. His humble origin, his rise to a position of prominence, his ideal family life, have been and are still a source of inspiration to those who knew him.

"Favorably known as Mr. Simon Borg was in all philanthropic movements, he has nevertheless left a mark in the business world which can never be forgotten.

"He was distinctively an organizer and builder up of properties rather than a destructionist. He had a strong receptive mind, and, in addition, had the power of analysis to a marked degree. Of sterling integrity and with the courage of his convictions, he marked out his course and followed it to the end; and time has, again and again, demonstrated the soundness of his reasoning and business acumen.

"Largely through his efforts the Wilkesbarre and Eastern, the Hudson River Railroad and Terminal Company, the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern, and the Chickamauga and Durham Railroad were constructed. He represented the bondholders in the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston, the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern, the Savannah and Western, the Illinois Midland, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Columbus Southern, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Ohio Southern Railroad, and in an advisory capacity was a member of many other committees.

"In nearly every instance he met with that measure of success which gave him the high rank in the world of finance which he filled. He was considered a financier of the first rank, and his advice was constantly sought by persons in every station of life, both in this country and abroad.

"Notwithstanding his many duties and his high position, he was withal modest and unassuming, ever considerate of the rights and claims of others, and punctilious in the performance of every duty.

"Through his untiring efforts, the obligations of corporations became better understood. He did yeoman's work in the protection of security holders, and it may be safely said that no man in this time has done more in that direction than Mr. Simon Borg, and the pages of the law reports are monuments to his untiring zeal and effort.

"He was public-spirited, a great believer in this Government, and of profound confidence in the future of the country—which no ephemeral disaster could shake or destroy."

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

A large number of the relatives and friends of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet attended their golden wedding reception yesterday afternoon at their residence, 89 Madison Avenue. Dr. Emmet is a grandnephew of the Irish patriot Robert Emmet. The reception room was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns, the color scheme being yellow.

Dr. and Mrs. Emmet received beneath a bell of daffodils, yellow roses, and spring flowers. It had been intended by their children to make the affair a surprise to Mrs. Emmet, but in some way she discovered the secret. Dr. John Duncan Emmet, who married Miss Josephine Drexel on Tuesday, is one of the five children of Dr. and Mrs. Emmet. Among the gifts presented to Dr. and Mrs. Emmet was a gold fruit plate from Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage.

Gunton—Lowe.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—Before a select assemblage, including all the most prominent society people of Atlanta, George Gunton of Washington was married this morning to Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe at her apartments in the Piedmont Hotel. The Rev. A. C. Langston, a Unitarian minister, officiated.

Mrs. Lowe is very wealthy. She is the first Southern woman to hold the highest office in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which office she filled with brilliant success for four years. She has been a leading spirit in Georgia social life for years, and has always been distinguished by her intellect and progressiveness. She is at present engaged in writing a novel, which will soon be in the hands of the publisher.

Mr. Gunton, though an Englishman by birth, has resided in this country for twenty years. He is editor of Gunton's Magazine, and is President of the Institute of Social Economics of Washington and New York. As a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation he has acted as arbitrator in twenty-three strikes.

JOHN H. HAMLINE DEAD.

A Well-Known Chicago Lawyer and Champion of Civil Service Reform.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—John Henry Hamline, a prominent lawyer and clubman of Chicago, died to-day of pneumonia. Mr. Hamline was well known throughout the country as a champion of civil service.

Mr. Hamline was born in Rotterdam, near Schenectady, N. Y., in 1856. He was graduated from Northwestern University in 1875 and from the Columbia College of Law in 1877. Since then he had practiced in Chicago. Until 1883, when he moved to Chicago, he served several terms as village attorney of Evanston. In 1880 he married Josephine Meade of Norwich, N. Y. From 1887 to 1889 he was an Alderman from the Third Ward of Chicago. He was at one time President of the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association. He was an ex-President of the Union League Club, and also a member of the Calumet Club, the Chicago, Hamilton, Chicago Athletic, Literary, Law, Onwentsia, Country, and Lake Forest Winter Clubs, and, as a Republican, was prominent in public affairs.

DINNER TO COL. D. E. AUSTEN.

Officers of Regiment Mark 45th Anniversary of His Guard Service.

A dinner in honor of Col. David E. Austen was given in the Democratic Club on Saturday evening by the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, National Guard of New York, on the forty-fifth anniversary of his joining the National Guard. The guests included Adjt. Gen. Henry, Col. N. B. Thurston, Col. Daniel Appleton, John Fox, President of the Democratic Club; M. F. Donohue, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and E. A. Fornes.

A loving cup was presented to Col. Austen by his officers, and the presentation speech was made by Col. Appleton.

Ambassador Hengelmuller Entertained.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin entertained yesterday morning at an informal breakfast at his headquarters, on Governors Island, in honor of Ambassador Hengelmuller and his wife. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Anne Clarke, Gen. Charles Whittier, and Capts. Morse and Horton of Gen. Corbin's staff.

YOUNG MORMONS REBEL.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah, Feb. 14.—Wholesale expulsions from the church art threatened as the result of the efforts of the Mormon priesthood to enforce implicit obedience to their mandates in business and politics. The younger element of the Church in this city is hotly opposed to the methods of President Kelly and his councilors, who have interfered to an extent unprecedented for many years in politics and commercial affairs. The City Council has been forced to meet with the priesthood, and business has largely been placed under the ban.

Ten young men, all officials of the Church, who declined to promise obedience in business and political affairs, have been expelled, and twenty others have been told that they have seven days in which to submit.

MISS RUSSELL CHANGES ABODE.

No Confirmation, However, of Her Engagement to Oswald Yorke.

The rumor that Annie Russell, who is playing the title role in "The Younger Mrs. Parling" at the Garrick Theatre, was engaged to marry Oswald Yorke, an English actor, who as Cecil Martyn in the play makes love to Miss Russell, could not be confirmed yesterday.

At the Algonquin apartment house, where Miss Russell has been living, it was said last evening that Miss Russell and Mr Yorke had left the apartment house in a carriage at noon. "all dressed up," and that Miss Russell had given up her apartment there.

The clerk said that she had left no address, asking only that her mail be sent to the Garrick. Other persons in the apartment house had a hazy notion that Miss Russell had gone to live in an apartment house in Fifty-fifth Street.

Joseph Humphreys, the general manager for Charles Frohman, under whose direction the couple in question are playing, said that his understanding was that Mr. Yorke already had a wife, and that he had seen her in his office during the actor's present engagement.

Society for First Aid to Injured.

The annual meeting of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the United Charities Building.

Mail and Express Changes Its Title.

It is announced that hereafter The Mail and Express will be published under the title of The Evening Mail.

IN MEMORY OF L. N. LEVI

District Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith Holds Services in Beth-El.

Eulogy Delivered by Simon Wolf, Who Reviews Dead Leader's Work on Behalf of Humanity.

Memorial services for Leo N. Levi were held last night in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The temple was draped in mourning and the pulpit was hidden by a large American flag. Facing the congregation was a portrait of Mr. Levi. The members of the Executive Committee, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, sat on either side of the rostrum. The exercises were opened by an organ prelude, "Largo," by Handel. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered the opening prayer. The choir rendered "Why Art Thou Cast Down, My Soul?" J. B. Klein, President of District Grand Lodge No. 1, in the introductory remarks said in part:

"It is peculiarly fitting and proper that these services should be held under the auspices of this lodge and in this place, where Leo N. Levi strove for the good of his fellow-men. Judaism at large has lost its brave leader. We gather here to-night to speak kind words, which are like flowers dropped on an open grave."

Jacob Furth, Vice President of the Executive Committee, announced that he bore a message from the associates of Mr. Levi. It had been planned that the lodges all over the world should gather to participate in memorial services in honor of the leader who was gone. The message he bore was that the order appreciated the co-operation of those who were laboring for the oppressed and persecuted. The Jews, having gained the sympathy of the American Government, must unite in their labors for their oppressed brethren in other lands.

Simon Wolf, the newly elected President of the Executive Committee of B'nai B'rith, delivered the eulogy, saying in part:

"Why should we speak of him as dead? The great work that he left us will live. How vividly I recall the time when in this very temple our lamented friend stood as the representative of the great order. One can scarcely realize that in so short a time such a great change should have taken place, and that he who was in the very zenith of his career, physically and mentally, should have been taken. He sacrificed the best years of his life to solve great problems, and to stimulate, encourage, and elevate mankind.

"Knowing Leo N. Levi as I did, I am sure that if the angels of life and death had placed before him the alternative with the distinct understanding that his death would emancipate the human race from prejudice, and give absolute equality and freedom to his stricken co-religionists, he would not have hesitated a moment, for, indeed, with the full knowledge of all the dangers that encompassed his strenuous life, he pursued a course that was tending inevitably to his early dissolution. Life, outside of caring for the dear ones in his home circle, had but one attraction, and that was inspired by but one grand purpose, and that was, to be of service to mankind, and notably to those from whose loins he had sprung.

"It will be the crowning glory of the Jewish people and of the Order of B'nai B'rith that men like Leo N. Levi have lived, and in their death strengthened all the ties of comradeship and fellowship, that are to act as a stimulus to still greater achievements by those who are left to mourn his untimely loss.

"Leo N. Levi was born in the Southland, in the great empire of Texas. He inherited from the soil and its environments the love of liberty and the power of fervid eloquence, and he used both for unselfish purposes. While others worked for material gains, he distributed the riches of his brain and heart to the betterment of mankind. He was, in brief, the Jewish Bayard, 'sans peur et sans reproche.'

"Leo N. Levi saw with a clear vision unrestricted by selfish motives, and was ever prompt to recognize the work of his compatriots and co-laborers; thus, instead of deteriorating his own work, he strengthened himself for the purposes in which he was enlisted. He grasped the opportunity of using the Order of B'nai B'rith to continue making it in a higher degree than ever in the past the connecting link, and to solve problems that had heretofore confronted the Jewish people, and to make the order the means whereby success could be achieved, and to make it in fact a national and international chain, every link of which should be brilliant with good work. It was a grand ambition, it was a sublime thought, it was an elevated inspiration that guided him.

"He stimulated the members of the order who were indifferent, teaching by bulletins and by lectures, of the grand mission of the Jew, through and by the order, and grappled with Roumanian and Russian immigration problems as they confronted the Jew at home and abroad. The congested condition of the seaboard cities he ameliorated by the establishment of a removel bureau. He cared for orphan children, creating a bureau to aid in their placement, made a central home on the east side of the City of New York, where brethren and even those outside of the order could gather, and in common fellowship do the work of aiding their co-religionists. He augmented numerically the order in the various districts by his matchless eloquence; energy, and sincerity. He was a statesman worthy of Disraeli and Cremieux in the Kishineff petition.

"When the conference was held in the City of Washington on June 14 and 15 that led to the forwarding of the memorable petition no one can ever forget who witnessed the scene at the White House how nobly the President of the Order of B'nai B'rith loomed side by side with the President of the United States, both strenuous leaders and thinkers, so that those who had seen them together went away impressed with the liberalism of American institutions. No doubt the recent action taken by the order in Washington when another massacre threatened our coreligionists prevented that repetition. Day by day there is growing even in Russia a sentiment of fairness to the Jews inspired by Leo N. Levi.

"But outside of what he did in the order, as a jurist he was pre-eminent, versed in all the intricacies of the law and its requirements. He was ready, with his lance at rest and his visor up, to battle for humanity like another Ivanhoe for the Rebecca persecuted and forlorn. In his essays on the duties of the Jew and the future of Judaism, while many looked upon him as pessimistic, he simply sounded the notes of warning that rang through the mountain tops and valleys of the world, and made men and women think and ponder over the great questions that were involved in adherence to the faith of the fathers."

NEW HEAD OF B'NAI B'RITH.

Simon Wolf Succeeds Leo N. Levi as President of Executive Committee—Against Aiding Japan.

The Executive Committee of B'nai B'rith met yesterday at the home of the local lodge, District No. 1, in Lexington Avenue, to choose a successor to the late Leo N. Levi. Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., was elected President of the committee. He will write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Levi, forwarding with it the resolutions in eulogy of her husband which have been passed by the various lodges of the order.

The Executive Committee took cognizance of the report that Jewish organizations were reported to be contemplating aiding the Japanese in their war against Russia because of the massacres and persecutions of Jews in the land of the Czar. It was the sense of the committee that any such movement was ill advised and prejudicial to the interests of the Jewish race, and particularly to the Jews in Russia. The following resolution was therefore passed:

The Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, in special session assembled, take notice of certain statements appearing in the public press to the effect that American Jews would give aid to one of the belligerent nations now engaged in armed struggle. The committee desires to record an emphatic denial of the alleged fact, and it declares that in common with all American citizens the law of neutrality, as proclaimed by the President of the United States, will be strictly observed.

Mr. Wolf has long been a leader in the philanthropic and educational work of the Jewish people in America. He was born in Hinzweiler, Bavaria, Oct. 28, 1836, and came to this country with his grandparents. He studied law in Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He enlisted in the Federal Army, but was discharged because of his defective vision. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he has lived for thirty-five years. President Grant appointed him Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia in 1869. Mr. Wolf continued in that office for nine years. It was through the influence of Mr. Wolf that Benjamin F. Paixotto was appointed Consul General to Roumania. When the men who furnished the means for the support of that mission had withdrawn their aid after the first two years, Mr. Wolf induced the Order of B'nai B'rith to provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of the mission.

The retention of Col. Matthews as Consul at Tangiers, where he had been of great service to the oppressed Jews in Morocco, was due to the efforts of Mr. Wolf. He also was instrumental in the appointment of Dr. H. Bendell of Albany as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Mr. Wolf also successfully urged the appointment of E. S. Salomon as Governor of Washington Territory.

Mr. Wolf was one of the leaders in the movement that resulted in the United States Government inducing the Russian Government in 1876 to revoke the ukase banishing the Jews from Bessarabia. In 1881 President Garfield appointed Mr. Wolf Consul General to Egypt. He was forced to resign because of his impaired eyesight. Mr. Wolf is the founder of the Hebrew Orphan Home at Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and President of the Ruppert Home for the Aged and Indigent. He is also a promoter of the Alliance Israelite Universelle and a member of the Committee on Religious Liberty.

Mr. Wolf is the author of "The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier, and Citizen," "The Biography of M. M. Noah," and "The Biography of Commodore U. P. Levy."

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a charming parasol in the way of a valentine for the woman. Or, if there is any one who does not believe that the valentine season holds through the month, then there is Washington's Birthday to celebrate. Anyway the parasols are infinitely more worth while than gifts of flowers, and the flowers are there anyway, handpainted on white silk as natural as life and nearly as large. Only $12.75 for such a parasol is a bargain. These are among the new fancies of the season, and they are very popular. One can take one's choice in a flower—violets or lilacs—both lovely, if one likes that color, which is particularly good this year, or there are pink or Jacque roses. The handles are of bogwood and the tips of gilt.

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But almost more attractive than these, and only $11.75, are the prettiest things in swallow parasols. These are really unique. The bird agrees with the color of the parasol. There are two or three on each, made of velvet, handpainted, almost lifesize. Exceedingly pretty is a brown parasol with brown swallows upon it; some people prefer a green, which is a good color with a green bird, and the white parasol with the swallow in gray tones shading into mauve is charming.

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The dots which every one likes are to be found in graduated sizes, forming a border around the edges of handsome white parasols. They may be had in any color. Green on white is good, but there are pink or blue. There is a handsome gilt frame to the parasol, and the nice little puff of silk on the handle always agrees with the colors in it.

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A smart parasol in pale blue and green is formed of alternating bands, say an inch wide, running around it, of pale blue and a transparent ribbon of gold. The upper half is lined with the pale blue, making only the lower part transparent. This parasol has a beautiful handle of gold and crystal, and the puff is of the pale blue and gold.

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Handles agree in color with the silk of the parasol, and a pretty one of these is of natural wood in green tones, with a tiny bunch of green grapes upon it. The parasol with which this is used is of moire, the always pleasing Pompadour design in broad bands alternating with narrow bands of pale green and white. The soft pink shades of the Pompadour with the green is very attractive.

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All the animals of the Zoo are still out in parasol handles, but the serpent, popular as he has been, and as frequently as he has been seen in many other forms, is quite new as he appears in a leather skin and a crooked neck on a handle. This is on a line with the leather-covered walking-sticks used by men, and is very smart.

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Ombré parasols are among the new ones this year. These are made of silk, shading from light to dark very delicately, giving the effect of shadows rather than weaving, the darker tones meeting a few inches from the edge in many of them, giving almost the effect of a border. One of these ombré parasols is in a beautiful, rich red shading to deeper tones. This has a handle of black wood in the form of a bear. Another which is charming is in light gray tones, and the handle, which is excellent, is of beaded jet.

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Champagne color is good in parasols as in other things, and one plain silk parasol of this shade is distinctly smart. The handle tones in with the color, as does the tiger's eyeball which is on the end.

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One of the ombré parasols but with more distinct shadings from light to dark tan is dotted with white and has a long, straight handle with the end of etched silver.

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A mauve parasol has the appearance of watered lines running through it, intersected at frequent intervals with large dots woven in the material. There is a handle of gun metal set with crystals with this. Black velvet dots woven at intervals into the fine white taffeta which covers another parasol is also very good.

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If one wishes really gorgeous parasols, which it takes money to buy, and a handsome wardrobe to carry them off, there are always those of Duchesse lace, all beautiful but varying in quality and price from $75 to $200, with carved ivory handles, handles of crystal, and imported silver. The handsomest handles are of gold set with diamonds, and the cost of these depends entirely on the value of the diamonds used.

PALM BEACH DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14.—Society here has had a day of rest after the gayety of yesterday. In the rotundas capitalists discussed the significance of the visit of the Southern Railroad officials to Palm Beach and other points along the Florida East Coast Road. The officials were accompanied by Adrian Iselin, Jr., James T. Woodward, E. D. Randolph, H. C. Fahnestock, George F. Batter, and Thomas E. Jevons of New York.

C. E. Ellis of New York gave a dinner to sixteen at the Beach Club to-night.

Frederick T. Martin entertained a large party on the lake.

The Duchess of Sutherland set the hotel agog by publishing a full-page poem in the Palm Beach morning paper.

Among the New Yorkers to arrive to-day are H. J. Everall, Rufus K. Graves, Miss Graves, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ward, Isaac Untermyer, and S. S. Keyser.

Last Day of Fair to Aid School.

The fair now being held in Farrell Hall, 107 and 109 Washington Place, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to fitting up and furnishing the new school, 152 Waverley Place, conducted by the sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Parish Schools, will close this evening. The fair has been very successful.

PAINTINGS BY JOHN H. DOLPH.

Cats, Dogs, Horses, and Humans by the Late Academician.

To-night begins the sale of the paintings left behind by John H. Dolph, N. A., a genial soul, if ever there was one, and a man who at an early period in his artistic career gave up the aspirations that beset most artists and buckled down to work of the sort the world about him demanded.

Who can forget the quizzical look on his face when he gravely estimated the comparative fashionableness of dogs and cats?

"It's been a great year for cats," he would remark, rubbing his hands with the air of a merchant talking gram or cotton, "but unless appearances deceive, there's going to be a run on dogs next Spring! And I am ready, I am ready!"

That he was ready with cats and dogs, and not unprovided with other animals the present exhibition at the American Art Galleries proves. Mr. Kirby will bring to the hammer to-night the counterfeit presentment of kittens galore, young cats, old cats, tabby cats, Thomas cats, but also pugs both puppy and full grown, mastiffs, spaniels, foxhounds, and fox terriers, horses moreover, which belong to the workaday world and those of daintier breed. Nor are pictures entirely wanting in which the lords of creation appear unattended by their animal pets and servitors, though it must be confessed that Dolph was not so happy with human beings as with the beasts on whom he bestowed so long and so affectionate a study.

"Choice of a Rapier" is a mediaeval interior with bric-a-brac and a cavalier inspecting the sword which the shopman has laid on a table. "Minstrel Song" is an essay in a similar field, that which was made illustrious by Meissonier and Roybet. Cavaliers are drinking and playing the lute as they sit at table in a feudal hall or an antechamber. "At the Antiquarians" is another specimen of this line of work. A good example of the humor that was always rising to the surface in the deceased artist himself is No. 53, "The Invasion," in which a white parrot is horrified at the audacity of four kittens, one of which is actually inside the cage. "Alarmed" is a very realistic portrait of a cat excited by some enemy or danger. Scenes at the horseshoer's forge, hunting pictures, and realistic views of ploughing, &c., vary the groups of cats and dogs which form the bulk of the collection.

To-morrow night another fourscore paintings will be sold, including a large picture with three horses and two figures called "Ploughing in Normandy"; if not the most characteristic, this is one of the more important canvases. No. 154 is a study of snow. A farmer is sledding logs through the open forest. Nos. 140 and 141 are interiors with old-time costumes, one representing the seventeenth century studio, with artist and dilettant, the other a bit of "The Water House, Antwerp," with a lady, having her greyhound beside her, feeding a cockatoo.

Mr. Dolph was at work in New York as early as 1863, but in 1870 he went to Antwerp, studying with Louis Van Kuyck, and on his return he was elected Associate of the National Academy. In 1890 he went to Paris, and in 1892 was in Rome. It was not till 1898 that he became an Academician, although he had been among the founders of the Society of American Artists. Occasionally he painted a picture which makes one regret that he never had a commission to illustrate fables of animals or a book of proverbs relating to animals. Such a picture is No. 97, "The Rat Retired from the World." It is the satire told in the story of the rat that found a cheese and became a puffed-up, overfed swell, whom his brother rats approach with fawning. He is gouty and swollen with good fare, and his pose is very condescending as the poor rats approach him with every mark of veneration. There is excellent comedy in this little picture.

The sales begin promptly at 8:30 P. M. at the galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street.

OLD ROMAN TAPESTRIES.

Story of Aeneas and Dido in Eight Woven Pictures.

The house of Mr. C. M. Ffoulke at Washington, D. C., has long been noted for the beautiful tapestries which decorate its walls, tapestries evidently woven for walls much larger than those in which they hang, and remarkable for their variety of colors and subjects. They are only part of a great collection belonging to the Barberinis in Rome, which Mr. Ffoulke was lucky enough to acquire before the Italians began to look with jealous eyes on the art property of the old families, and enact more stringent laws to prevent their sale to foreigners. As it was, the Barberinis were violently criticised. From time to time he has parted with magnificent specimens belonging to this large collection, but others were always ready to take their places.

Recently Mr. Foulke has decided to sell a famous series of tapestries, which depict the adventures of Aeneas at Carthage as we read them in Virgil, and they are now at the new galleries of Mr. Blakeslee in the Knickerbocker Trust Company's building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. They were designed and woven at Rome for Cardinal Barberini in 1625, who had looms of his own. The artist to furnish the compositions was Jean François Romanelius, and the weaver was a Fleming, or the descendant of a Flemish tapestry weaver, named M. Wauters. The figures in these compositions are the size of life, or a trifle larger than life, and the color scheme is in light tones. A good deal of architecture and not a little landscape are to be seen in conjunction with the figures. Here is the famous thunderstorm while Aeneas and the lovesick Dido hurry to the cover of the cave. Yonder is the solemn banquet at which Aeneas is telling Dido yarns about the siege of Troy, and on another wall we have the despair of Dido when her recreant lover deserts her. The attendant women reflect her wretchedness, and in the distance one perceives the departing sails of the Trojans.

There are eight tapestries in this series, each over thirteen feet high, the width varying from about eleven to twenty-one feet. The first shows Venus meeting her son Aeneas in the guise of a huntress; the second, Cupid, who has taken the form of Ascanius, presenting to Dido the gifts of Aeneas; the third shows Dido sacrificing to Juno the goddess of marriage, and the fourth depicts Dido explaining to Aeneas her plans for the fortification of Carthage. The fifth is the flight into the cave; the sixth the arrival of Mercury with Jupiter's command to Aeneas to leave Carthage; the seventh is the parting between Dido and Aeneas, and the last is the death of Dido. The artist's name is woven into the third tapestry, while the name of the master-weaver or his initials appear in all but the first hanging, the interview between Aeneas and his goddess-mother.

Romanelius was a painter of sufficient renown in his day to attract the attention of Louis XIV., who gave him the commission for the ceiling of one room in the Louvre where the Venus of Milo now stands, and decorated him with the Order of St. Michael. His portrait is seen among the twenty-eight likenesses of kings, architects, and artists which hang (they are tapestry) in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre. Designs like his leave us a little cold, but they were all the fashion in Italy and France at the time he lived, and of late years the taste has revived. It is rare that an entire series like this is found complete, and particularly rare that all should be in such excellent preservation. One can imagine them placed in the big hall of commons in some university where there are eight good-sized wall spaces to receive them. Certainly they are very decorative, and their subject suits a college very well.

JUDGE BREWSTER IS DEAD

Passes Away Suddenly at His Home in Danbury, Conn.

Until Recently He Was President of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 14.—Judge Lyman Denison Brewster, the most prominent citizen of Danbury and a lawyer of National reputation, was found dead at his home in this city to-day.

While speaking at the annual dinner of the New York State Bar Association at Albany last year Judge Brewster suffered from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been in feeble health since that time. This morning, when Mrs. Brewster went to her husband's room to call him she found that he was dead.

Judge Brewster was born in Salisbury in 1832. He was graduated from Yale in 1855. Three years later he was graduated from the Yale Law School. He represented Danbury in the State House of Representatives for three terms, and served one term in the State Senate. During this period he drafted many important laws.

Judge Brewster was a charter member of the American Bar Association, and a familiar figure at its annual meetings. From 1890 until the beginning of the present year he was Chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws. In 1896 he was elected President of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws, which office he resigned a few months ago because of ill-health.

The uniform divorce law, which, it is expected, will be adopted by nearly every State in the Union, was drafted by Judge Brewster. He was associated with Joseph H. Choate now United States Ambassador to England, in breaking the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

Judge Brewster is survived by a wife. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Charles Emerson Beecher.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—Charles Emerson Beecher, Professor of Paleontology at Yale University, and a member of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, died suddenly at his residence early to-day. Death was caused by heart disease.

Prof. Beecher was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1856. In 1878 he was graduated at the University of Michigan, and obtained the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1889. His early work in paleontology was done under the direction of Prof. James Hall at Albany, N. Y. In 1888 he received an appointment at Yale University, was made Professor of Historical Geology four years later, and after the death of Prof. Marsh became the Curator of the geological collections and Professor of Paleontology.

His most important contributions have been to the knowledge of the development and structure of the trilobites and brachiopods. Several papers in the ontogeny and phylogeny of these and other classes of animals were collected in one volume entitled "Studies in Evolution," which appeared in 1901 as one of the Yale bicentennial publications. He also published "Brachiospongidae: A Memoir on a Group of Silurian Sponges," memoirs of the Peabody Museum of Yale University, Vol. II., Part I., in 1889. In 1899 he became a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Henry A. T. Granbery.

Henry A. T. Granbery, a retired merchant, died yesterday at the residence of his son, W. H. Granbery, a broker of 29 West Fifty-third Street. Henry A. T. Granbery was born in Norfolk, Va., on March 24, 1808, and came North in 1849. He had been retired from business for more than thirty years. His wife died last December, a couple of months after the aged couple had celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Three sons and three daughters survive him.

Funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Curley.

Funeral services for Mrs. Elizabeth Curley were held yesterday in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Rockaway Beach. Mrs. Curley numbered many Catholic clergymen among her friends, more than 5,000 priests have been Summer patrons of her husband's hotel at Rockaway Park in recent years. The interment was at Woodmere.

Obituary Notes.

Sergeant Major EDWARD B. HEAD of the State Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, aged sixty-two years. Herr formerly resided in Buffalo and was Past Colonel of Encampment No. 150, Union Veteran Legion. During the civil war he served in the One Hundredth Regiment, New York Infantry.

FREDERICK OTIS BARTON, who was a dry-goods merchant at 40 Thomas Street, died yesterday at his residence, 43 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was in his forty-sixth year. Mr. Barton was a director of the National Safe Deposit Company of New York and of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Harvard, and Richmond County Country Clubs and the Republican Club of the City of New York. He also belonged to the Chamber of Commerce. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at All Soul's Church at 10 A. M.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Clearing and colder, winds west to northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The low pressure area has contracted considerably since Saturday night, the lower portion having filled up while the upper one has moved slowly to Ontario. It has caused rising temperatures to the eastward and southward and snows and rains east of the Mississippi River, except in the lower Ohio Valley. A marked high area accompanied by clear and much colder weather closely follows. The zero line extends into Southern Minnesota. There is another storm of decided character on the north Pacific Coast, accompanied by rain and snows in the north plateau and from Central California northward.

There will be snow Monday in Northern New England and rain on the south Atlantic coast. On the middle Atlantic coast the weather will clear. There will be snow Monday and Tuesday on Lake Ontario and East Lake Erie and snow Tuesday in the extreme northwest. There also will be snow or rain in the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be colder Monday from the Gulf States northeastward through the lower lake region and middle Atlantic States and warmer Tuesday in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in the slope region.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk southwest to northwest, on the middle At

DEMOCRATS SEEK ISSUES

Leaders Have Not Agreed Yet Upon Campaign Policy.

Some Would Adopt Platfrom of Criticism of Mr. Roosevelt—Leader Williams's War Cry: Tariff Revision and Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There has lately been a good deal of serious heart searching and taking account of stock by Democratic statesmen on the subject of the issues in the next campaign. It has become apparent that the Democracy must choose between two sets of issues, and it has also become apparent that they must menoeuvre carefully to prevent the Republicans naming the issues and forcing the fight.

One policy open to the Democrats, and the one which seems at present to muster the most followers is that of adopting a platform of criticism of the President and his policies. Under this he would be attacked for his action in the Panama matter, in the anthracite coal strike, in the Miller "open shop" case, in his refusal to honor Gen. Miles, in his treatment of Admiral Schley, in his alliance with Addicks and Quay, in his policy toward the South. The Republican association with trusts also would be assailed.

It will be observed that this line of attack coincides almost exactly with what President Roosevelt himself intends to use as his strong cards for re-election. Many of the men in the Democratic councils doubt the efficacy of a fight on the issues the President has made. They think his action in the Northern Securities case not only will make a good Republican issue, but will deprive the Democrats of much of their ammunition on the trust question. They also think he has pre-empted the Democratic fighting ground of sympathy for labor by his settlement of the coal strike, and theythink it evident that, whatever his Panama policy is right or wrong it is popular.

Mr. Williams, from the time he assumed the Democratic House leadership, has set himself to the formulation of a Democratic issue. His attitude has been entirely different from the one above outlined. He has refrained from assailing the President, although making it plain that he disapproves Mr. Roosevelt's policies. His line of attack has been, not on the President's acts, but on the Republican Party.

Tariff revision and reciprocity have been his war cries. His watchword is tariff revision, but not a wholesale attack on the tariff. Every report that comes in from the West, particularly the Northwest, indicates that the steady hammering of the House Democrats is producing an effect. The Northwest is represented as being aflame for Canadian reciprocity. Ex-Gov. John Lind of Minnesota, now in Congress, has made a number of speeches on this subject, and the Republican Congressmen from his State are unquestionably badly scared by the effect he has produced.

NO GOOD ROADS YET.

Unlikely That Congress Will Take Affirmative Action During the Present Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It is not likely that the good roads propaganda will win its fight in Congress this session. The plan has been this session to attach a good roads amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill. This bill, having passed the House, will be reported from the Senate Committee on Agriculture this week.

There was some discussion in the committee of the Good Roads bill, which Senator Latimer hopes to have reported as an amendment to the Appropriation bill, but that plan did not command sufficient votes to carry it through. It is improbable that the Latimer bill would pass the Senate as an amendment to the Appropriation bill in the absence of a favorable report from the committee, and a further move to this end is not anticipated. The only hope, therefore, for legislation on this matter at this session is confined to the direct passage of one of the pending bills.

A systematic campaign of education has been conducted through the country press and on the stump. No movement looking toward National legislation has ever been better handled, nor has there been any to which the people have been more responsive. Every outgoing mail takes thousands of documents to the country, and every incoming mail brings a flood of petitions, memorials, and letters addressed to Senators and Representatives urging such legislation.

Because of all this, much apprehension has been aroused among the Republicans because of the growing belief that there will be trouble for them at the coming election if something is not done this session for good roads.

VIOLA ALLEN OPERATED ON.

Surgeons Remove Two Pieces of Mastoid Bone Behind the Actress's Right Ear—Her Condition Favorable.

Viola Allen, the actress, who has been playing in "Twelfth Night" at the Knickerbocker, was operated upon for a malady of the mastoid bone at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The operation was performed by Dr. E. B. Dench of 17 West Forty-sixth Street, assisted by two house physicians of the institution. Two pieces of bone behind the right ear were removed, and it will take several days to determine accurately just how successful it was. Her condition last night was said to be favorable.

The trouble began to show itself in January last just before Miss Allen was about to begin an engagement at the Colonial Theatre in Boston. It seemed at first to be merely an abscess in the ear. The size of the swelling, as well as the pain, increased, and she consulted Dr. Frederic Jack of Boston. He found it unwise to defer an operation until after her engagement at the Colonial, and on Jan. 25 operated upon the actress. The opening night of the play was postponed until Jan. 28, when she was able to begin her engagement.

The trouble in the ear had not been permanently cured, however, and as the day approached for her opening in the "Twelfth Night" here she was very much in the same predicament as she found herself in in Boston. She called in Dr. Dench. Again she wanted to defer an operation, which was deemed necessary, but again she was told that delay was dangerous. At the actress's request, Dr. Dench consulted with Dr. Jack of Boston.

They told her on Monday last that an operation was imperative because the abscess behind her ear was decaying the mastoid bone, and that the decay might reach her brain, which would mean her death. She still hesitated, but on Saturday last she was forced to see that further delay would be hazardous.

When the play was over she summoned her company together, and told them that she would have to abandon her engagement, successful and pleasant though it had been. Her engagement at the Harlem Opera House is scheduled to begin on March 17, and her managers hope that she will be able to begin it on time. Meanwhile, or until the manager of the Knickerbocker can make temporary arrangements, the house will be dark.

MARIE TEMPEST TO SING.

Programme Being Arranged for a Recital at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Marie Tempest, who has been appearing in "The Marriage of Kitty" this season, has decided to give a song recital in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Feb. 26. The programme, while not yet definitely decided, will probably be the same as that given by her in London last year.

It will be recalled by theatregoers that it is some eight or ten years since Miss Tempest appeared in musical plays here, when it was she scored her great successes in "The Red Hussar," "Pirates of Penzance," "The Algerian," "Dorothy," "Carmen," and "The Bohemian Girl." Of late Miss Tempest has forsaken musical pieces to act in comedies.

Those who have promised to be patronesses of the recital include Mrs. John J. Astor, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury has undertaken to direct the management of the recital for Miss Tempest, and it is to her that applications should be made for tickets.

ZOO EMUS LAYING EGGS.

Maybe Reports of High Prices Caused Activity—Trying to Hatch Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The emus at the National Zoo have in the last few days begun to lay eggs, probably stimulated by newspaper reports of the high price of the domestic article. The authorities of the Zoo have saved all the eggs, and now they have started the process of incubation in an incubator. They say that emus have never been hatched in this country, although many have been brought into the world in this artificial way in England.

Little is known of the conditions under which the incubation of emu eggs must be conducted, but the rules followed in hatching ostrich eggs will be followed, as the eggs of the ostrich have been hatched here successfully.

Many efforts at incubation by Government officials have been attempted from time to time. One was to bring out a brood of boa constrictors some years ago. Eighteen eggs were placed in an incubator and watched carefully for two months. The incubator was kept at 102 and 103, as would be right for hens' eggs, and later it was found that boa constrictors eggs should have been kept at an average temperature of 96.

The Zoo people are quite sanguine of success with the emu. The old birds are dull in color, but the young are said to be very pretty, with a bright cream-colored plumage striped with dark from head to tail.

FOR NEW WORLD BAIREUTH

Dr. Newton Urges a Temple for Wagner Music-Drama.

Though Received Reverently at the Metropolitan, "Parsifal" Should Have Fitter Surroundings.

That a great Wagnerian "Festspielhaus" be built in or near the metropolis, a Baireuth of the Western world, where productions on the same plane with "Parsifal" and other great music dramas of Richard Wagner may be given with appropriate surroundings, was recommended by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton at the close of a lecture dealing with "'Parsifal'—Its Moral and Religious Significance," which he delivered at the Manhattan Theatre last night before the New York Chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance.

"After having seen the great music drama twice," said Dr. Newton, "I must say that I might wish it were not given too often in its present surroundings. When the production was brought over here a great cry went up that it would be profaned by being taken from the land of poverty and philosophy to the land of materialism and Mammon. It was taken to the very heart of the realm of Mammon, to the grand opera house of pleasure in upper Broadway, and it is a magnificent tribute to us, as well as to the power of the drama, that it has been received even there with the spirit of deep reverence it merits.

"But for all that, I would that this play should be given in the surroundings that Wagner dreamed of, that some house might specially be erected, splendidly endowed and vested with all the architectural and artistic beauty that alone can furnish an appropriate setting for productions of such grandeur and beauty and power as 'Parsifal.'

"It has been said that the artist and the musician are about to take up the work of the clergy. If I have to drop my mantle on the shoulders of the actor, I want him to have a church to act in. And surely a temple, alone could be an appropriate abode for 'Parsifal,' whose advent marks the consecration of the stage to its coming mission and ministry in the service of moral and religious progress."

In his lecture Dr. Newton dealt at length with the merits of "Parsifal," the ideals it represented, the lesson it taught, as well as the historical evolution of the music-drama out of the genius of its creator.

"Wagner was a man of ideals," said Dr. Newton, "and he adhered to these with so much fidelity that, though often in dire poverty, he refused to turn out a musical pot boiler to fill his pocket with gold. The opera in Wagner's day was artistic and melodious, as we know, but it was frivolous, and Wagner saw that it could never serve as a vehicle for the ideals that actuated him or the lessons he wanted to convey, the fundamental and mysterious forces of the Cosmos and the great battle between good and evil as affecting human life, and the final redemption.

"The drama hal always dealt with those forces, and the end of every great tragedy is laid in the dawn of a new day with the rising of the sun, the redemption of the soul, and the smile of a Divine God on it all. Wagner saw that his possibilities lay there, and he was ever fighting to reach a music drama that should be intensely idealistic and intensely religious.

"The climax of achievement along those lines was reached in 'Parsifal.' It leads us to a realm higher even than the realm of ethics and religion. In it we are thrilled through and through with the awful hush of Divine Mystery and the overwhelming sense of some great infinite and Divine Power directing the destinies of human beings. We discover, as it were, the Divine Hand reaching out through the mist to the succor of man.

"Only the myth could serve as the vehicle for such truths as these. We look down on these myths as childish, and yet I cannot help thinking that the strength of the coming generation will be in returning to them. I would rather have a universal myth for a religion than any creed that has been framed in solemn conclave of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

"There are some danger points in the play. There is the Holy Supper scene. But you should have no conscientious scruples regarding that scene, for it is no communion in the sense of any church; there is no minister present. It is simply a representation of the early Christian love feast, out of which ultimately the communion grew. I am glad that some of our clergy have been quick to discover this.

"In 'Aida' there is a scene in the last act at which religious rites are introduced on the stage. There have been no objections to that. Why? Because it is a scene of pagan worship, not Christian or Jewish. But if there be no harm in introducing pagan rites on the stage there can be no harm in introducing Christian rites, and we should be ashamed to take such a narrow, conventional view of the subject.

"Another danger point is the temptation scene. He is a prudish Puritan indeed who objects to that scene and clamors to have it expurgated. If you want to expurgate that scene and be true to life and teach anything through it, you must first have an expurgated human nature.

"An English paper has characterized that scene as a ballet from the Alhambra sandwiched in between two sacred and solemn rites of the Roman Catholic Church. It is nothing of the kind. Between the redeemed and Heaven is the Valley of Temptation. That is what the scene represents, and it ends in triumphant victory of good over evil, which should satisfy all."

AN AMERICAN CONCERT.

The concert given in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was devoted to the works of American composers, except for the last number, which was the Rakoczy march from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." This replaced the movements from Prof. MacDowell's orchestral suite, which were withdrawn at his desire, an outcome of his disapproval of "American composers' concerts." The concert could not be considered as representative of the best work of the American composers, and there was a good deal upon the programme that was inconsequential. Some of the best of our native musicians' names did not appear at all upon the programme, and some whose names did appear were not represented by their best efforts. The orchestral numbers included Mr. Rubin Goldmark's "Hiawatha" overture, a "Norse Legend," by Mr. Paul T. Miersch, first 'cellist of the orchestra; Mr. Henry K. Hadley's "Oriental Suite," Op. 35, and two movements from Mr. Arthur Foote's Serenade for strings. Mr. Miersch and Mr. Hadley conducted their own compositions. There was an aria from Prof. Parker's "Hora Novissima," sung by Mme. Louise Homer; songs by Miss Gertrude Normand Smith and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, sung by Miss Edyth Walker; others by G. W. Chadwick, Ethelbert Nevin, C. B. Hawley, and Frank Van der Stucken, sung by Mr. Lloyd Rand, who appeared for the first time at these concerts, though he has been heard in some of the operatic representations this season; an arioso from Mr. Chadwick's "Judith," sung by Mr. Campanari; three songs by Mr. Sidney Homer, sung by his wife, and two songs by Mr. Hadley, sung by Miss Walker.

The endeavor to make the concert at once popular and representative of the work of American musicians was successful in neither respect. Perhaps there is something, after all, in Prof. MacDowell's view that American composers had better take their chances in getting their works performed on their own merits, as the music of other modern composers is. At any rate, if American concerts must be given, the interests of American composers will be advanced only by a more serious attempt to do them justice.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The last of the second series of Sunday afternoon concerts by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Walter Damrosch was given yesterday in Carnegie Hall, and was attended by a fairly numerous audience that showed much interest in it. The programme, like those of the previous concerts, included important orchestral works, a symphony by Haydn, the orchestral transcription of Lisst's fourth Hungarian rhapsody, the "Ride of the Valkyries" from Wagner's "Die Walküre," and, most important of all, Dr. Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Death and Transfiguration"—a foreshadowing of the coming of the distinguished composer to this country. The orchestra's playing was remarkably spirited, full of color, and carefully wrought, especially in Lisst's piece, of which the characteristic rhapsodical character was accentuated, and in Strauss's symphonic poem, offering great technical difficulties of all sorts. Mr. Jacques Thibaud was the solo performer and played the concerto by Mozart for violin, in which he has previously appeared. His performance roused great enthusiasm and he added another piece, a movement from one of Bach's solo sonatas.

SEEK TO OUST SEYMOUR.

Attorney General Starts Proceedings Against President of Orange Common Council.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 14.—John Seymour, President of the Orange Common Council, has been served again with papers in quo warranto proceedings, which will test his right to his present office.

The proceedings to oust President Seymour are instituted by Attorney-General McCarter, at the instance of the Orange Republican City Central Committee.

Assemblyman Edward D. Birkhols introduced a bill in the Legislature on Monday night repealing the act of 1902, which authorizes second-class cities to elect at large Presidents of their Common Councils.

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The only Dress fabric Suitable for All ages And figures

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

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A sturdy, serviceable glove for general wear

$1.50

Made of heavy capeskins, cut full, it has none of the objectionable features which commonly distinguish gloves of moderate price, and will compare favorably with those which are more costly.

SIR HENRY IRVING ANGRY

Tells Chicagoans They Have "Jacks in Office."

Urges Them to Allay Feeling of Panic Among Officials—Latter Had Forbidden Use of "Spot Light."

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The city authorities have prevented the use of a "spot light" in Sir Henry Irving's production of "The Bells," and have compelled the stage management to use instead, in the dream scene, a strong incandescent light.

This action, in connection with other safeguards which have been placed about Chicago theatre audiences since the Iroquois disaster, has caused no little annoyance to the English actor, who expressed his displeasure when called before an audience at the close of his performance in the Illinois Theatre. In the course of his remarks Sir Henry said:

"I trust that you will not misunderstand me if I refer to the recent fearful, lamentable disaster which occurred here—a disaster which was the result of panic. Panics are always terrible, and the disasters they produce are always terrible. That which occurred casts no reflection on your city or on the theatres of your city, for it could have occurred in any other city in the world and in a cathedral, in a church, or a railway station just as easily as in a theatre.

"But it has produced a panic—a panic among your officials, and I would ask you to use your influence directly and among your friends to allay as soon and so far as possible this feeling of panic.

"And I would like it to be thoroughly understood by you that sometimes much injustice may be done by Jacks in office, and I would earnestly beg of you to exert all your influence to allay the feeling of panic which at present exists among the officials of your great city."

Seat Sale for Nibelungen Ring.

The public sale of seats for the only complete cycle of Richard Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen" to be given this year in the Metropolitan Opera House will open at the box office at 9 o'clock this morning.

Vantine's

Broadway and 14th St.

The Unusual Store.

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The largest and finest collection of Oriental Rugs in this city is displayed on our 3d, 4th and 5th Floors.
This collection is not a haphazard gathering of rugs picked up anywhere and anyhow. It is a representation of 40 years' experience and opportunities second to none. Others cannot buy as we do. Our agents throughout the entire Orient secure the cream of the rug productions of Turkey, Persia, India, China and Japan.

We submit examples

Fine Silky Beloochistan Rugs at 10.00 to 14.00
Average size 3x4.6 ft.

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Average size 4x7.6 ft.

Antique Persian Rugs (slightly imperfect) at 10.00 to 50.00
Average size 3x4.6 ft. to 5.6x10 ft.

Extra large Cashmere Rugs at 35.00 to 45.00
Average size 7x9.6 ft.

Large Size Oriental Rugs
Suitable for Parlor, Library or Dining Room.

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7.4x10.3 ft., Cream & Red, was 48.00, now 28.00
8.4x13.5 ft., Red & Blue, was 75.00, now 45.00
9.1x12.4 ft., Green & Red, was 75.00, now 50.00
10.6x15.6 ft., Cream & Black, was 110.00, now 65.00
9.6x12.5 ft., Blue & Red, was 75.00, now 55.00

Turkish Rugs

7.6x10.2 ft., Rose & Blue, was 70.00, now 38.00
8.1x13.5 ft., Green & Rose, was 90.00, now 55.00
9.8x14.6 ft., Red & Green, was 115.00, now 75.00
10.1x12.2 ft., Blue & Red, was 100.00, now 75.00
10x13.3 ft., Red & Blue, was 100.00, now 75.00

Persian Rugs

8.3x11.7 ft., Blue & Green, was 65.00, now 50.00
8.7x10.4 ft., Red & Blue, was 68.00, now 54.00
10.3x13.8 ft., Blue & Rose, was 110.00, now 87.00
10.7x15.7 ft., Red & Blue, was 150.00, now 110.00
11.4x16.2 ft., Blue & Rose, was 150.00, now 120.00

Amritsur Rugs

9x12.7 ft., soft Green Med. Pink Border, at 100.00
9x12.5 ft., Pink Med. & Pink Border, at 100.00
9x12.6 ft., Red Med. & Red Border, at 100.00
9.3x12.7 ft., Green Med. & Pink Border, at 120.00
12.1x15.6 ft., Camel Med. & Red Border, at 180.00

Visit "The Vantine Tea Room"—Tea served daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF

High Grade Trousers for Men

BEGINS TO-DAY.

Above all things, we are tailors—good tailors. Even our contemporaries grant us that. We have our own shops—well equipped modern shops they are. Clever craftsmen labor in them—labor with head and hands. Between seasons, things are, to a degree, quiet. Rather than disturb our organization, we have them fashion Trousers. Suitable fabrics of which the weavers have but a few hundred yards are bought to advantage. Both conditions reduce the manufacturing cost about twenty per cent. Upon that basis this sale has been instituted. We receive a modest profit—you save from one to two dollars.

TROUSERS FOR MEN—Conservative, Semi-Peg-Top, or Full Peg-Top models of worsted, cheviot, tweed, cassimere or homespun in all sizes; waist, 29 to 56; length, inseam, 30 to 37.

Worth $4.00, At $3.00
Worth $5.00, At $4.00
Worth $6.50, At $5.00
Worth $7.00 and $8.00, At $6.00

The New York Times.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

HAS the Exclusive Right in America of the Unrivaled War News Service of THE LONDON TIMES, Supplementing the Magnificent News Service of THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, which is presented in the Columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without Padding and without Exaggeration.

OPPOSES LAW FOR TUBERCULOSIS CAMPS

Called a Disastrous Measure by State Charities Aid Body.

Slight Increase in Number of Children Who Are Public and Private Charges Attributed to Prevalent Strikes.

The State Charities Aid Association, in its report to the State Board of Charities for the year ended Nov. 1, 1903, reviews the work of the association and treats of legislation, proposed and enacted, affecting itself. Concerning the bill relating to the establishment of hospitals or camps for pulmonary tuberculosis patients, which became a law, the report says:

"It was one of the most disastrous measures which have received legislative and executive sanction." The effect of this law, continues the report, is to make it impossible for any city in the State, or any fraternal order, charitable society, or philanthropic individual to establish a hospital or similar institution for consumptives outside the city limits, except under practically prohibitive conditions.

Those who favored this change in the law, it says, showed an unwarranted fear of the effect of establishing hospitals or camps of the sort contemplated on the health of the neighborhoods in which they are situated, and the law as it stands may prevent the thousands of sufferers from pulmonary consumption in the State from receiving care and treatment which would result in their improvement.

"More than 60 per cent. of the people of the State live in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, and it is among the poor in cities that the disease is most prevalent. It is deplorable that the interests of these unfortunate people should be subordinated to local property interests, which were already amply protected by previously existing laws."

Of the bills to amend the tenement house law, which were defeated, the report says that these measures, if passed, "would not only have overturned the tenement house law of 1901, but nearly all the reforms of the past forty years."

The report of the Committee on Children who are dependent recites the factors which served to make a greater reduction last year than ever before in the amounts paid by the city per capita for destitute, neglected, and delinquent children since 1894. It shows that $1,771,686,71 was thus expended in 1894, and that there has been a steady decrease since that time, $1,437,467.83 having been paid in 1902. The slight increase in the number of children who are public and private charges has been due, in the opinion of the department, "to the strikes prevalent in many forms of labor."

The Committee on Hospitals has investigated and made special reports on numerous matters which it regards of importance to the association. The report of the Sub-Committee on State Charitable Institutions says that an "increase of the size of the State institutions for the feeble-minded, the idiotic, and the epileptic is still urgent, and we would recommend that the Legislature should each year make an appropriation for at least one residence building for inmates at the Newark and Rome State Custodial Asylums and the Craig Colony until the size of these institutions is adequate to care for all the eligible cases who are now being unsuitably cared for in almshouses or homes."

If this is not done, it says, these institutions should be duplicated in the eastern part of the State. The committee hopes that there will be a speedy improvement in the classification of reformatory cases and better facilities for caring for such cases.

"Fully 300 of the men at Elmira are said to be mentally defective and incapable of becoming useful and honest members of society." There should be, it urges, a farm colony, where these men with criminal tendencies could be isolated and permitted to work and reimburse the State for the expense of their maintenance. Such a colony, it thinks, might be established in connection with the Rome State Custodial Asylum, if it seems unwise to provide a special institution for them.

Since June, 1898, the association has found homes in families for 357 children. During the last ten years situations have been secured for 3,502 destitute mothers with infants, while the number thus provided for in 1903 was 403.

THE LATE PROF. DESCHANEL.

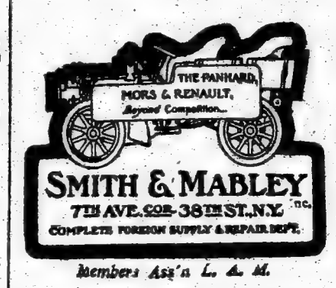

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

PLAYED WAR IN CHURCH

Exploded Torpedoes and Called the Congregation Russians.

Gang of Small Boys Organized as "Japs" Made Two Attacks on the Worshippers in the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, was the scene last night of a mimic battle, the participants being boys who represented themselves to be the Japanese contingent, while the congregation of the faithful were designated as the Russian foe, and for fully twenty minutes, during two separate clashes, the boys dropped playful but noisy torpedoes on the mosaic aisles of the church, much to the amazement and discomfort of the worshippers.

Probably from the fact that the uprising was due to boyish pranks, and possibly because the boys were extremely young, the church wardens contented themselves with causing two arrests, the prisoners being Richard Mulligan, aged fourteen, of 441 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Joseph Bubla, aged fourteen, of 1,014 Second Avenue.

The noise of the first attack of the "Japs" came as a thunderclap from the rear of the church while the pastor was preaching. Like a series of pistol shots the tiny torpedoes were echoed through the church, and when the panic-stricken congregation turned to see what had happened the boys shouted defiance to them, calling them "Russians," and repeating the torpedo attack.

The service came to a stop. A number of men in the rear of the church, headed by Joseph Everhardt, started for the boys, who were about twenty strong, but the "Japs," fearing some sort of punishment, beat an ignominious retreat from the church. Order was restored and the service was allowed to proceed, but no watch was kept of the street door, for twenty minutes later the boys returned, having visited their base of supplies in the meantime, and the "Russians" believed the church was terrorized.

This time a group of men slipped out of a side door, and to the surprise of the valiant "Japs" they found that the "Russians" had cut off their retreat by closing the doors. Some of the boys tried to fight their way out, but were prevented. Into a crowd of warring boys and young churchmen Patrolman Mulligan of the East Fifty-first Street Station dashed a moment later. Two boys were pointed out to the officer as ringleaders, or admirals, or captains, as they chose to be known, and these boys were hurried to the station house, and later given into the care of the Gerry Society.

The "Japs" who escaped arrest followed their hapless commanders to the station house. Young Mulligan addressed Mulligan the policeman something in this manner:

"Say, boss, you ain't got no charge ag'in your namesake now, have you?"

Receiving no response, the boy commented:

"Anyhow, we made those other fellows look funny."

The policeman assented to this.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN THE EAST.

Its Many Buildings and Other Interests There Cause Anxiety as to the War.

The Young Men's Christian Association of North America have interests in Japan which make them deeply concerned in watching the progress of the war and the possible later invasion of Japan. There are now six American Secretaries in Japan. Galen M. Fisher of California is National General Secretary and V. W. Helm of Indiana National Secretary for the city work; G. S. Phelps of Michigan is Secretary at Kioto, George Gleason of Massachusetts is Secretary at Osaka, and C. V. Hibbard of

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTLER'S
Best No. 1 Oolong Tea.

The celebrated Formosa Black Tea—absolutely pure and fresh.

Pound 35c
3 Pounds.....1.00
5 Pounds.....1.60

STORES EVERYWHERE. 123 RETAIL BRANCHES

BUTLER'S
Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea.

Full flavored, strong and good. Warranted pure.

Pound 25c
3 Pounds.....70c
5 Pounds.....1.10

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

PRUNES.

Just received, several thousand cases of fanciest fruit from the famous Santa Clara Valley. Thin skinned, meaty, small pits, the finest grown in the world.

Finest Grade, averaging 55 to the pound, 3 lbs. for.... 25c
Medium size, averaging 85 to the pound, 3 lbs. for.... 15c

BUTLER'S COFFEES.

The flavor of these Coffees can always be depended on. Fresh roasted daily and supplied to all our stores. May be had in the bean or ground while you wait.

Best Santos Coffee, 5 lbs., 70c.; 3 lbs., 43c.; a lb.. 15c
Best Maracaibo Coffee, 5 lbs., 90c.; 3 lbs., 55c.; a lb. 20c
Best Mocha and Java Coffee, 6 lbs., $1.15; 3 lbs., 70c.; a lb..... 25c

ORANGES.

Fine, Fancy, Juicy California and Florida Navels.
Medium Size, dozen..... 20c and 25c
Large Size, dozen..... 30c and 35c

LEMONS.

Choice, bright, juicy Messina, dozen..... 13c

Tomatoes.

"East View Brand"

Cans filled with solid red ripe Fruit.

3 Cans 25c.

The Approach of Lent

finds all the stores of JAMES BUTLER amply supplied with a profuse variety of good things for the table, specially suited to the season's requirements. Fish—dried, smoked and canned; fruits, canned, evaporated and in season; standard brands of canned vegetables and of the most wholesome and strength-giving cereals; the choicest of teas and coffees and a complete line of staples are in every store. Try the one nearest you, if you are not a customer, and convince yourself that you can get better quality for less money there than anywhere else.

Sardines.

Genuine French, packed in pure olive oil,

3 Cans for 25c.

The "S. & H." Green Trading Stamp Innovation of Last Week

is hailed with a storm of delight by the many thousands of thrifty, discriminating housekeepers who have sealed it with their hearty approval.

The instantaneous popularity of this new step prompts us to continue our offer of **Double Trading Stamps with every purchase** of 10 cents or more at all our Stores on **Monday, Tuesday** and **Wednesday** of this week. If you haven't started a collection, make a purchase at any of the 123 stores of **JAMES BUTLER**, and you will be presented with a **Collection Book**, containing **One Dollar's** worth of **Green Trading Stamps**, in addition to those given you with your purchase. Don't miss this golden opportunity of beginning to make the **necessaries** you must have supply you with **luxuries**, free of any expense to you whatever.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. **Double Trading Stamps to Everybody With Everything We Sell** None With C. O. D Orders

Extra Fish Specials.

Mackerel—Full 10 lb. pail, Irish salt Mackerel; large, fat, white fish, at the special Lenten price of..... $1.25
Cromarty Bloaters—Fancy, large herring, our own importation; special cure, most appetizing; 2 for..... 5c
Codfish Threads—"Peerless" brand, none finer packed; full size package..... 8c
"XLCR" brand, splendid value, 5c
Codfish Tablets—White, tender, delicious, each..... 9c

Lenten Specials.

Mumument Salmon—Reliable quality; 1 lb. tall can... 10c
Hatchery Salmon—Finest quality red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can..... 13c

Scotch Kippered Herring, from Aberdeen's famous packers; finest imported, a can 17c
Gilt Edge Kippered Herring, best domestic kind, a can..... 13c

CRACKERS.

KENNEDY'S OYSTERETTES, UNEEDA MILK BISCUIT, ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS, Your choice 4c a package.

CHEESE.

Fine, full-flavored New York State Cream Cheese, the best in America; lb. only 13c

Canned Fruits.

Peaches—Sliced, finest grown in California, packed in heavy syrup, 1 lb. can..... 10c
Pears—Choice State, solid packed, full size, 3 lb. can.. 10c
Pineapple—Chunks, packed in heavy syrup, 2 lb. can, 15c., 1 lb. can..... 10c
Strawberries—Fancy quality, deliciously good, in heavy syrup, 1 lb. can..... 10c
Jams—"Blue Ribbon," pure fruit, finest quality, 1 lb. jars. 15c
—"Liberty Brand," 1 lb. glass jars..... 9c
Preserves—"Liberty" brand, 3 lb. stone jars..... 25c
Egg Plums—"Park" brand, choice quality, 3 lb. can.... 11c

COCOA.

The popular "Peerless" brand. Full, rich flavor. Special price in anticipation of Lent, ½-lb. can, 17c.; ¼-lb. can..... 9c

Lenten Specials.

French Mushrooms—The famous O'Bier brand, 1st "Choiz," per can..... 25c
French Peas—All the leading brands. Choice qualities, 2 cans for..... 25c

Sardines.

"Essie" Sardines, packed in mustard, a plump, tender fish, can..... 12c

FIGS—DATES

Fancy Smyrna Figs, 1 lb..... 13c
Blue Ribbon Dates, package..... 7c
3 packages Blue Ribbon Dates..... 20c

Wash-Day Specials.

Butler's household friends for the weekly wash day. Chemically pure cleansers that make the dirt vanish without harming the fabrics.

Butler's Best Borax Soap—7 cakes for..... 25c
Chunk Soap—9 cakes for..... 25c
Butler's Potash or Lye—in sifting cans..... 5c
Clenewel Soap Powders—4 lb packages, 15c.; 1 lb. package, 5c.; 6 oz. package..... 2c
French Bluing—3 squares for 5c

HONEY.

Combs—in glass sections, pure white clover honey, per section..... 19c
"Peerless" Honey—Nothing but money sweeter than this honey; 1-lb. bottle, 15c.; ½-lb. bottle..... 10c

Butler's Condensed Milk.

Always on hand when wanted. The richest and creamiest made; none finer. Try it and be convinced; three cans for..... 23c

BEANS—PEAS.

Fancy New York State hand-picked Marrow Beans, per qt..... 9c
Choicest State Green Whole Peas, per qt..... 7c
Lima Beans, finest raised in California, per qt..... 11c

Evaporated Fruits.

"Blue Ribbon" Brand. The choicest selected fruits:

"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Apricots—A package for.... 13c
"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Peaches—A package for..... 12c
"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Apples—A package for..... 10c
Three of the latter for 25c.

Flour.
"Pride of St. Louis."

From the finest selected hard Spring wheat, is giving unbounded satisfaction. Try it and you will fall in love with it. In 7-lb. bags at the astonishingly low price of..... 23c

MACARONI—SPAGHETTI.

Domestic, best quality, 1-lb. package, 8c.; ½-lb. package..... 5c
Imported, finest quality, 1-lb. package, 10c.; ½-lb. package..... 6c

SAUCES.

"Peerless" Sauce—Preferred by thousands to all other table relishes; pints, 15c.; ½-pints..... 10c
"Peerless" Ketchup—No better appetizer made; pints, 15c.; ½-pints..... 8c
"Liberty" Ketchup—A good relish; pints, 10c.; ½-pints..... 5c

Pure Leaf Lard, Swift's or Armour's Leaf Lard, absolutely pure, open kettle rendered, 3-lb. pail, 32c.; a lb..... 11c

A FEW HOUSEHOLD SPECIALS.

Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder—The choicest fruit and wine flavors—strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange; port, Madeira and sherry; makes most delicious desserts, per package..... 10c
"Blue Ribbon Baking Soda—Chemically pure; 3 packages for..... 5c
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder—Absolutely pure cream of tartar; 1-lb. can, 30c.; ½-lb. can, 18c.; ¼-lb. can..... 10c
Olive Oil—Imported specially for us; highest grade; pints, 35c.; half-pint bottles..... 23c
English Mustard—Full strength, nothing finer; ¼-lb. can.... 10c
French Mustard—Finest flavor large bottle, 8c.; small bottle..... 5c
Black Pepper—¼-lb. tin..... 8c
White Pepper—¼-lb. tin..... 10c
Salt—Dry and free running large bag..... 4c
Metal Polish—"Triumph" brand, a box..... 5c

CEREALS.

Aunt Nahna's Pancake Flour—Perfectly balanced mixture for delicious cakes; light as sea foam; a package for... 10c
Plain Buckwheat—The old-fashioned kind, takes you back to the breakfast at the farm; 3 lb. bag for.... 13c

Unxld Tea.

Ceylon Tea.
Butler's Golden Tips

COMPARI G RECORDS FOR AMATEURS AT BILLIARDS

New Champion, Poggenburg, Has Lead for Averages.

Plans to Broaden Scope of the National Association—Slosson Will Play the Crack Amateur.

Now that the annual contest for the national billiard championship is at an end, and after competing for the honors many years J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, champion of the Liederkranz Club, has won the much-coveted trophy, the players have begun to figure the percentages and averages and make the comparisons with other tournaments. At the clubs and in the academies yesterday the old records were overhauled, and the figures all tend to indicate that the advancement in amateur billiards, especially at the fourteen-inch balk line game with two counts allowed in balk, is all in favor of the men who competed in the championship series that has just come to a close with the match between Dr. L. L. Mial and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg.

The fact is that Poggenburg, the new champion, has surpassed the record single high average and also the grand average of Martin Mullen, the champion of the first of the Class A championship, in which he played against Wilson P. Foss and Wayman C. McCreery at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Poggenburg also duplicated the high run of the champion Mullen, a run of 73, but both Foss and McCreery surpassed Mullen's run in that tournament, the former counting 133 and the latter 139. Poggenburg's high single average in the recent championship was 13 14-22, as against Mullen's 10¼. Poggenburg's grand average was 8.56, as against Mullen's 8.30.

The tournament which Mullen won was held the week beginning Feb. 13, 1899, so it will be evident that in the period of five years the improvement of the amateurs on general execution has increased in a fair ratio. As Poggenburg's record now stands he is the sixth amateur to beat a grand average of 7, Mullen, Foss, McCreery, Ellison, and Stark being the others. At the time of winning the Daly-Slosson tournament the best average that Poggenburg made was 9 2-3 and his highest run was only 70. In that tournament he met Stark, Keeney, Townsend, Muldaur, and Arnold, and defeated each in turn without the loss of a match. The cup that Poggenburg won at that tournament now graces the billiard room of the Liedenkranz Club. It was the subject of much controversy yesterday, as certain features of that series of contests were gone over, and it was carefully scrutinized by many as it rested in its specially made case of oak surrounded by the set of ivory balls, fixed into the wood, with which the tournament was played.

The record of the players in the recently completed tournament, exclusive of the tie match, which, as an extra match, does not figure, is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.	Grand Av'ge.
Poggenburg	6	1	73	13 14-22	8.56
Dr. Mial	5	2	73	10	7.38
E. W. Gardner	4	2	64	9 12-32	6.74
Conklin	3	3	68	13 1-23	8.46
Townsend	2	4	60	9 3-33	5.97
Smith	1	5	59	6 30-44	5.42
Marcotte	1	5	35	6 13-36	4.63

At the small but select dinner of billiard enthusiasts on Saturday night, at which the prizes were presented, plans were outlined for a wider and more comprehensive scope for the work of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. As President of the association, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg asked the members and players from other cities to seek out the ambitious young billiard players, so that in another year there might be a revival of the two-class tournament, if it was found that there was enough material to select from. Another speaker emphasized the importance of bringing all of the clubs and organizations interested in billiards into the support of the game, so that the tournaments might bring together the foremost players of the leading clubs in all sections of the country. The voice of the association was unanimous in declaring that Poggenburg should remain at the head of the organization for another year.

Latest advices from Paris are to the effect that Maurice Vignaux and George Sutton are in excellent form for their match game at eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, one shot in, which will be decided in that city on March 4. As Sutton was defeated by only four points by Vignaux in the two-shot-in style in their recent encounter, it is the belief of those who have watched Sutton's practice that his chances for winning the coming match are very favorable.

The trophy for which Vignaux will play was won by Slosson and the late Frank Ives. Schaefer secured the emblem in the last championship contest played in this city several years ago. Under the conditions governing the trophy he was compelled to defend it for two years against all comers, but while being challenged four times, twice by Sutton, he refused to play or to give up the emblem, which has since been awarded to Sutton by the donors. After the coming game between Vignaux and Sutton the question of Schaefer's right to the trophy may be settled in the courts.

Sutton has written to friends here that he will defeat Vignaux. If he does he will name the place for the next contest when challenged, probably by Slosson.

In local billiard circles during the week a contest of unusual importance has been arranged for the Broadway Billiard Academy, 1,047 Broadway, on next Wednesday night. The principals will be George F. Slosson and an unknown, and they are to play 400 points at 18.2 balk line. While it is not positively known who the unknown is, it is believed that he is one of the strongest amateurs in this city.

RECORDS OF HOCKEY TEAMS.

Wanderers, Yale, and Heffley Leaders in Amateur, Intercollegiate, and Intermediate Championships.

The Wanderers Hockey Club is still in the lead for the Amateur Hockey League championship, with five victories and no defeat. The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn is second, with four victories and one defeat. Brooklyn Skating Club's success over the New York Athletic Club places the latter club in last position.

The record to date follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Wanderers	5	0	1.000	Brooklyn S. C.	1	4	.200
Crescents	4	1	.800	New York A. C.	1	5	.167
H. C. of N. Y.	2	3	.400				

Yale and Harvard are on equal terms for first honors in the intercollegiate hockey championship, while Princeton's defeat during the week placed that team in third place. The standing of the teams:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	3	0	1.000	Columbia	1	2	.333
Harvard	1	0	1.000	Brown	0	3	.000
Princeton	1	1	.500				

Heffley School hockey team is still in first place in the intermediate hockey championship series. The soldiers of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn, have not won a game. The record:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Heffley	3	0	1.000	C. C. N. Y.	2	2	.500
Charles	3	1	.750	Co. A, 23d Regt.	0	5	.000

Entries for To-day at New Orleans.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Bello Mahone, 103 pounds; Marionetta, 106; Hickory Corners, Sabinat, 108; Lady Contrary, 109; Our Nugget, 110; Stand Pat, 111; Amote, 111; Tally H., 112; Balm of Gilead, Censor, 114; Golden Cottage, 116.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Bronx, 96 pounds; Sid Silver, Aggie Lewis, Arachue, 98; Mayor Johnson, 98; Redman, 99; Travers, 100; Circus Girl, 101; Emigre, 103; Carl Kahler, 106; Little Jack Horner, 107; Sadducee, 113.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile; purse. Isabella D., Pearl S., 97 pounds; Anona, Lythelist, 105; Cashier, 106; Friar, Tuck, Viperine, 110; Arch Oldham, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile, handicap. New Mown Hay, 90 pounds; Mauser, 94; Huzzah, 97; The Messenger, 105; Portrayal, 106; Hands Across, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Baronet, Exapo, 97 pounds; Burning Glass, 103; Pompino, Birdwood, 102; Trocadero, 105; Col. Tyler, 106; Lingo, 106; The Guardsman, 107; Wyncheer, 110; Lee King, Thorneycroft, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Judge Cantrill, 92 pounds; Blue Mint, Frank M. Whitmore, 97; Strader, 99; Nimble Nag, Mint Bed, Georgia Gardner, 100; Fearful, Radiant Heat, Whaleback, 102; Dr. Hart, 104.

CLIMAX TOO MUCH FOR HIS TYPEWRITER.

Writer of Vaudeville Sketches Acts Plays While Composing Them on His Machine.

Regular patrons of the vaudeville houses have come to expect as a feature of almost every bill at least one of the so-called dramatic sketches, which, though they are most often not dramatic at all, serve to provide a string of more or less attenuated dialogue upon which the "artists" are enabled to hang their specialties and fill out the requisite amount of time demanded for each turn by the management. A number of men are now regularly engaged in providing this sort of material for the vaudevillians, and though much of the output is trivial there is an occasional contribution that incites interest by reason of the originality of the ideas involved and the methods of treatment employed by the dramatists in miniature.

Of the men who make a specialty of vaudeville sketches, Edmund Day has been perhaps as successful as any. He maintains an office in this city, but though he has written any number of sketches it was only recently that he appeared in one of his own works, "Shipmates." Among the works from his pen which have been particularly successful, and all of which have been seen at Keith's at frequent intervals, are "Pat and the Genii," "The Unexpected," "A Bachelor's Dream," and "A Jolly Jollier." These are all little classics of vaudeville, and are in evidence season after season, being welcomed by audiences generally as good old favorites.

Mr. Day was seated before his typewriter a day or two ago, anxiously scrutinizing the machine, which was evidently rebellious.

"What's the matter?" was asked.

"Matter enough," he retorted. "I've studied medicine, acted, written dramatic criticisms, and written sketches. But I overlooked the study of stenography. Consequently I don't know how to fix this machine.

"Is it absolutely necessary?" seemed a natural inquiry. "Can't you use a pen?"

Mr. Day looked up sadly.

"Did you ever have a habit?" he asked. "Well, I've got the typewriter habit. You see, I am constantly at work upon some sketch or another, and I usually write them upon this machine. Then every once in a while it has to break, just when I'm in the most interesting scene."

"The typewriter is all right, dear," said Mrs. Day, who happened to be present, "if you would only use it more mildly." Then, turning with a smile, she continued: "When Mr. Day is writing a sketch he mentally acts it at the same time, and when the typewriter broke he was in the midst of a very strong dramatic climax, and was putting a great deal of force into the dialogue. It is small wonder that the poor machine broke under such pressure. You shouldn't pound upon it so hard."

Mr. Day confessed himself guilty of the charge. Then he volunteered some information about sketch writing.

"I must feel the personality and capabilities of the person for whom I write before I can turn out any good material," he said. "A vaudeville sketch is unlike any other literary effort. An author is allowed twenty minutes, more or less, to tell a complete story, and not one unnecessary line must creep into the entire sketch.

"It is a complete table d'hôte dinner served on one plate, and vaudeville is the quick lunch counter. As the quick lunch counter is daily becoming more and more popular, so is vaudeville, and the table d'hôte dinner is not to be dispensed with. However, the chief requisite is that the chef, or playwright, must arrange a careful menu that will please the palate, and each course must blend with the others. The oysters must attract the attention, and the coffeee, or the climax, must be strong, with no untasty morsel in between.

"The chief difficulty a vaudeville playwright has to meet is the disadvantage of having to tell a story with just two characters. In a long three or four act play he has a number of characters—one to play the lover, the other to do the comedy, still another to be the noble, dignified chap, and a fourth the mischief-maker, and so on; but in vaudeville an author must put all the speeches into the mouths of two, or, at the most, three people.

"But after writing a few sketches, and one has grown used to having but two characters, it is difficult to write for more than that number. I have recently completed my first four-act play, named 'Pals,' which James J. Corbett will star in next season. This was a development of one of my vaudeville sketches, in which Hal Davis and Inez McCauley are appearing this season, and at first I found it a novel and rather trying experience to distribute the unwinding of the plot among several characters."

"But, dear," interrupted Mrs. Day, "that isn't your first long play. You forgot the 'Floorwalkers.'"

"No, I haven't, only 'The Floorwalkers' wasn't really a four-act play; it was really a musical farce. I must tell you about 'The Floorwalkers,' for, in a sense, it is the best thing I ever wrote, and both Mrs. Day and I have tender feeling for it. You see, several years ago I was an actor, playing with Booth and Barrett, Kate Claxton, Salvini, and was also for several years associated with the younger Salvini, Alexander. After Alexander's death I became stage director and character actor of the Cummings Stock Company in Louisville, Ky.

"I was there two seasons, and while there had the good fortune to meet Mrs. Day. I was a struggling actor, and Pattie"—indicating Mrs. Day—"didn't like actor men and would not marry any one of the profession. So I left it, and became dramatic critic of The Detroit Tribune. While there money didn't come in fast enough, and I spent my spare moments writing extra articles. Then I tried a vaudeville sketch, but it lay in the bottom of my trunk for a long time, waiting for some one clever to produce it. Then I was given an opportunity to write a three-act musical comedy for Ward and Vokes, and began 'The Floorwalkers.'

"I wrote the book in one week just before Christmas, hurried down to Louisville, and was married on Christmas day, returned to Detroit, finished the book and music in one day, and the following day received my money for 'The Floorwalkers,' and with the money, my bride and I went on our wedding tour. Do you wonder that I think 'The Floorwalkers' the best thing I ever wrote? From that time I devoted most of my time to sketch writing, and have been very successful. Mrs. Day is my best critic, never hesitating to tell me when a thing is bad and always giving me quick, sympathetic appreciation when I have done something good. And now she is in the profession."

"Do you like the profession better now?" was asked.

"No," said Mrs. Day gravely, "I really do not like it. I guess I'm a home mouse. I prefer a quiet, domestic life to the glitter and noise of public life. The only nice thing about it is that I am with Mr. Day."

HARLEM YACHT CLUB'S CHANGE

New Name of Organization Is City Island Yacht Club—Interest in Automobile Boats.

After an existence of twenty-two years the Harlem Yacht Club, whose clubhouse and anchorage during that time were at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has decided to change its name, and hereafter will be known as the City Island Yacht Club. This step was decided upon at a recent meeting, owing to the fact that the club had given up its old quarters and taken complete possession of the clubhouse at City Island. Many repairs and additions are to be made to the club's City Island home this Spring.

The club will hold its twenty-third annual regatta on Decoration Day, one of the features of which will be the automobile boat class. Vice Commodore Richard Webber, Jr., who is the owner of a large naphtha launch, is greatly interested in the new racing boats, and will offer a handsome silver trophy to be raced for. Several members are contemplating purchasing automobile boats in the twenty-five-foot class.

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that embraces every phase of modern woodcraft is shown here to beautiful advantage. Not an accumulation of stock-worn and unsalable pieces, but a collection of things that have a meaning for pure design and honest handicraft.

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"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

COLLEGE ATHLETES BUSY

Baseball Practice Now Under Way at Yale and Cornell.

Harvard's Candidates Begin Work Tomorrow—Preparations for Rowing and Other Sports.

Although the end of the indoor athletic season is not yet in sight, and hockey, tank swimming, and indoor athletics are yet in full swing, the college athletes are now intent on plans for the coming season in baseball, rowing, and track and field sports, while practice for baseball is already under way at Cornell and Yale, and begins this week at Harvard.

At Cornell Jennings's hopes of turning out a winning nine were blasted by the term examinations. Seven of his most promising men, all sure to make the 'Varsity team, failed to pass the required amount of work, and will be prevented from enjoying the sport for the rest of the year. At least seven of the places on the nine will now have to be filled by new men, whose abilities on the diamond are yet quite unknown. The most severe loss is at short stop, where Lewis, who was sought after by both the New York Nationals and the St. Louis management, will be missing. Lewis was the backbone of the infield, and was sure to win the Captaincy if he had been able to play this year. It is feared now that he will leave Cornell and enter the professional ranks, making it impossible for him to ever again wear the Cornell uniform. Still, Jennings is determined to make the most of the situation. The schedule just completed is the most favorable one Cornell has ever arranged; and if any sort of a team can be developed the Ithacan may yet win a large number of the games.

Under the leadership of Walter Clarkson, who takes charge this year for the second time, and with "Home Run" Frantz, the giant ex-first baseman, as head coach, and Keeler and Chesbro of the New York American League team to look after the batters and pitchers until March 1, Harvard's baseball nine will begin its season's training to-morrow with indoor work in the batting cage on Soldiers' Field. Although three regular men and one leading substitute are missing from last year's nine, the prospects for this year's team are good. The players whom Harvard will lose are big "Bob" Kernan, behind the bat; Coolidge, the little second baseman; Stillman, who used to alternate with Clarkson in the box, and in centrefield, and "Mary" Skilton, who, although he was not graduated from college last year, for some reason or other did not return last Fall.

With the exception of Coolidge it will be an easy matter to find first class substitutes for these men. Kernan, at the best, was never a first-class catcher, and his loss will not affect the team in the least this year, with Quigley of last season's freshman nine to step into his shoes. Quigley is a stocky, well-knit player, a good mark to throw at, and quick in getting off his own throws on steals to second base. Last year he caught in the Pennsylvania game, thereby winning his "H," and with a little coaching this season he will undoubtedly develop into a much better man than Kernan was.

Stillman's place in the box will admirably be filled by Coburn, who pitched and won the Yale game in New Haven last June. The weather on the day of that game was, it will be remembered, extremely "moist," and Harvard did not wish to play because Clarkson, on whom she pinned her hopes, is never effective on a cold, wet day. The Elis knew this; so they insisted on playing. Then it occurred to Clarkson to play field and let Coburn pitch. The result justified the risk, as Coburn had the Elis completely at his mercy, and Harvard won with ease.

At second, however, it will be a different problem, as Coolidge, of last year's team, was a star. Although not an extraordinary hitter, he was undoubtedly the best infielder Harvard ever turned out, and his loss is a severe one. At present there seems to be no one to take his place. At first it was thought that Stephenson, a second-year Law School student who played on the all-star Illinois team when it made its triumphant Eastern tour two years ago, would be available, but upon investigation the Crimson authorities found that the stocky little player was ineligible, and at present the only way out of the difficulty seems to be to play Carr, last year's third baseman, at second, and fill his place at bag No. 3 with Grant of last year's freshman team. Grant is a fast player, a good thrower, and a heavy hitter. Last year he was taken on the 'Varsity squad at the end of the season, and there is little doubt but that he could hold down a position in the infield with credit.

Of the other players Randall will again be at first base, with Nichols, of last year's freshman team, his most formidable rival. Bart Stephenson and Hugh Kernan will again be in right and left field, respectively, and, although there is almost no new freshman baseball material whatever, Clarkson will have little difficulty in filling centre field from the big bunch of good players from his second string and from last year's 1906 nine.

At New Haven baseball practice in the 'Varsity cage behind the gymnasium is now in its second week. The battery candidates are only men called out thus far by Capt. Winslow. Bowman, last year's 'Varsity pitcher, leads the list of candidates for this year's box, with Donald Mackay, 1906, a close second. Mackay may be, in fact, Yale's chief reliance this year against Clarkson. He pitched for Georgetown University two years ago, and was the ablest antagonist the Yale batsmen met outside of the Harvard twirler.

Allen, a first-class pitcher last year, will be a formidable candidate for the box this year, possessing tremendous speed. Jackson, a Sheffield freshman, unluckily was obliged to leave college last year on account of eye trouble, but is now with the pitching squad and will also be a star Yale pitcher. Cote and Thone, the outfielders of last year, and Henry, a sophomore, are also candidates. Behind the bat Capt. Winslow will again preside, his competitors being Perry, 1904, (Scientific;) Hare, 1905, of the football team, and Erwin, 1906, a former freshman football guard. The regular 'Varsity squad of about thirty men will be called out within ten days.

The baseball cage is now the worst feature of the Winter season at Yale. It is small and inadequate. It has been proposed to roof over the immense lot behind the gymnasium and equip it for indoor baseball practice, but lack of funds made this impracticable this season.

Rowing plans are of course not so far advanced as baseball preparations, but crew work at Yale goes merrily on in the gymnasium tanks, the new rowing machine seeming entirely satisfactory. Capt. Cross's plan to get out on the harbor earlier than usual this season will have to be abandoned on account of the continued heavy ice. At present the crews are rowing in no regular order, and are made up from the following men: Bailey, Barnum, Blagden, De Frees, Ferguson, Kineon, Scott, Swenson, Whitney, Whittier, Morse, Dominick, Daly, Miller, B. Scott, Chase, Fish, Weeks, Meier, Phipps, Shaw, Ely, Bloomer, Turner, Low, McBride, and Bradley. Of these men Whitney, Blagden, Barnum, Bailey, Fish, Kineon, and Swenson are former freshman oars, and Bloomer, Turner, and Phipps hail from last Fall's football squad.

At Cornell the resumption of crew work by Coach Courtney after an absence of two weeks has cheered up this branch of sport. The big squad of freshmen is still plugging away, while forty men are in training for the 'Varsity seats. The sixteen-machines are kept busy every minute each afternoon, it being hard to accommodate the large number who wish to learn the Courtney stroke. Coach Courtney is being assisted by C. A. Lueder, and it is evident that the two will get along nicely together. Lueder is giving most of his time to the freshmen, while Courtney instructs the 'Varsity squad. Although it is yet early to make predictions, Coach Courtney is confident that he will have winning combinations for all of the races which are being arranged for Cornell. He will be particularly anxious to defeat Yale and Harvard in the American Henley, and from now to the 30th of May will bend every energy to accomplish that end.

The Cornell navy has received from the rowing authorities of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis an order for an eight-oared shell, to be delivered at Annapolis April 10. The cadets will probably be offered the new shell which the Cornell 'Varsity eight was to have used at Poughkeepsie next June, and which is now practically completed. The boat is of red cedar, 61 feet in length, and weighs about 240 pounds. It is similar to the shell which the Cornell navy is building for the Harvard University crew, and which will be shipped to Cambridge within the next two weeks.

The Princeton track management has announced its schedule for the coming season. The new features are the entries in the Olympian games at St. Louis and the dual meet with the University of Chicago. In the Chicago meet the discus throw will be introduced, and only first places will be considered, these counting one point each. A two-mile relay team will be entered in the Pennsylvania races, and it may be decided later to send a four-mile team. The schedule:

April 16, open handicap games, at Princeton; 23, University of Pennsylvania relay races, at Philadelphia; 28, Caledonian games, at Princeton; 30, eighth annual interscholastic games, at Princeton.

May 7, dual meet with Yale, at New Haven; 14, dual meet with Columbia, at Princeton; 27 and 28, intercollegiate meet, at Philadelphia.

June 4, dual meet with Cornell, at Princeton; 18, dual meet with the University of Chicago, at Chicago; 25, Olympian games, at the St. Louis Fair.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

McKechnie Finishes First by Forty Yards in Five-Mile Race of Mohawk A. C.

Andrew McKechnie, Jr., won the five-mile monthly handicap cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club yesterday afternoon by about forty yards, after leading almost all the way. He had a handicap allowance of 1:30, and his time was 29:00. F. Seeley was second and J. Chatman third.

The course was from the clubhouse at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Walton Avenue through Girard and Jerome Avenues to One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and return. Passing along Jerome Avenue the runners ran the gantlet of a vigorous snow-balling by a gang of youngsters who were well aware that their victims could not abandon the race in order to take summary vengeance upon their tormentors. The pace set by McKechnie was so fast that five of the fifteen starters quit before reaching the turning point at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and several others were completely exhausted at the finish.

On Washington's Birthday another handicap race will be held in which Joyce, Bonhag, and Carr, three of the best-known local distance runners have been invited to compete. The order of the finish in yesterday's run follows:

Name.	Handicap. M. S.	Time. M. S.
A. McKechnie, Jr.	1:30	29:00
F. Seeley	4:00	31:50
J. Chatman	4:00	32:05
F. Lord	1:30	30:02
A. Ronaldson	2:15	31:05
H. Meyers	2:30	32:23
F. A. Mellor, Jr.	Scratch	31:00
A. Seethaler	2:30	33:30
Philip Lorz	3:00	34:07
F. Nichol	4:00	36:15

Harvard's Baseball Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—The baseball season of Harvard University will open April 9 with a game in this city with the University of Vermont. The schedule:

April 9, University of Vermont, at Cambridge; 11, Trinity, at Cambridge; 16, Georgetown, at Georgetown; 18, University of Virginia, at Washington; 20, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 23, West Point, at West Point; 27, University of Maine, at Cambridge; 30, Holy Cross, at Worcester.

May 3, Exeter, at Exeter; 5, Bates, at Cambridge; 7, Williams, at Cambridge; 9, Andover, at Andover; 11, Dartmouth, at Cambridge; 13, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 18, Brown, at Cambridge; 21, Colby, at Cambridge; 25, Georgetown, at Cambridge; 28, Princeton, at Cambridge.

June 1, Brown, at Providence; 3, Bowdoin, at Cambridge; 6, Andover, at Cambridge; 8, Amherst, at Cambridge; 11, University of Pennsylvania, at Cambridge; 15, Carlisle, at Cambridge; 18, Holy Cross, at Cambridge; 23, Yale, at Cambridge; 28, Yale, at New Haven.

July 2, Yale, at New York. (In case of a tie.)

Cornell's Baseball Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Manager Harry F. Vincent of the Cornell baseball team has announced the following schedule for the coming season:

April 1 and 2, Annapolis at Annapolis; 4 and 5, Atlanta Southern League at Atlanta; 6, Mercer University at Macon, Ga.; 7, Atlanta Southern League at Atlanta; 8, University of North Carolina at Raleigh; 9, University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 11, Baltimore Eastern League at Baltimore; 14, Amherst at Ithaca; 16, Niagara at Ithaca; 22 and 23, Syracuse State League at Ithaca; 27, Binghamton League at Ithaca; 30, Princeton at Princeton.

May 4, Lafayette at Ithaca; 7, Columbia at Ithaca; 11, Franklin and Marshall at Ithaca; 14, Princeton at Ithaca; 18, Manhattan at Ithaca; 21, Georgetown at Ithaca; 25, Lehigh at Ithaca; 28, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

June 17, Michigan at Ann Arbor; 18, Michigan at Detroit or Toledo; 21, Alumni game at Ithaca.

Western Bowlers to Play Here.

New York bowlers will have an opportunity this week to see the two alley stars now most prominent before the Western public, Charles Mountain of Milwaukee, who recently defeated all the leading bowlers of Chicago, and "Billy" Lee, anchor of the famous "Shrimp" team of Steele and Lee of Chicago. The Westerners will play the strongest bowlers of Manhattan individually and engage in two-men team matches on the Harlem Circle Palace alleys, 206-210 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on Wednesday and Thursday next. Henry S. Tilley of the Belvidere Club and "Joe" Heiles will play Mountain and Lee individually in a series of matches on Wednesday afternoon, while "Dave" Shiman and "Billy" Linden will be the Manhattan representatives in the evening games.

GOLD RACQUET CHAMPION

Milton S. Barger Defeats E. Edwards by Three Games to One.

Winner's Hard Service and Good All-Round Play Puzzles Opponent and Makes Him Easy Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The final round in the tournament for the gold racquet championship brought together today Milton S. Barger and E. Edwards of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. The men have played before in their own courts with about equal results, but on new courts to-day Barger showed his superiority and justly earned the title of gold racquet champion. Although credit should be given to Edwards for his plucky exhibition, he was outclassed, Barger winning three games to one.

In the first game Edwards started off with terrific service which kept his opponent guessing as to how he should handle it, and before Barger had thoroughly sized his man up Edwards captured the first game by a score of 15—8. In the succeeding games, however, Barger settled down to good straight racquets and to a service which easily puzzled his opponent, and he won the next three games by scores of 15—9, 15—4, and 15—5.

On account of business engagements Barger cannot enter in the tournament at Boston on next Saturday, but it is believed here that if he competed he would have a slightly better chance than Quincy Shaw for the amateur championship of the United States, as Barger is considered to play the most finished game of any racquet player in America. Shaw is looked on as an almost sure winner at Boston.

BRIGHTSIDE DAY NURSERY.

Little Children of Poor Mothers Are Cared For There as in the Best of Homes.

Among the interesting exhibitions at the St. Louis Fair will be that of the day nurseries, and New York will make a big showing among these. An immense amount of good is done in this branch of philanthropy. One of the best, most commodious, and sanitary buildings for this kind of work in New York is the home of the Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten, whose city address is 89 Cannon Street. There, not far from the New York approach to the new Brooklyn bridge, a five-story and basement fire-proof building has been put up and offers advantages of many kinds to the many poor children in that thickly settled neighborhood.

There is the day nursery department, which takes in the babies from two years old to four years; the kindergarten, into which they are graduated and remain until they are six, and at afternoon classes little girls who are older are taught plain sewing, millinery, where they are old enough to undertake it, embroidery and raffia work, and this past week a kitchen garden has been opened to give them instruction in domestic affairs. This in addition to the boys' and girls' clubs, which take in still older children, and the Sabbath school on Saturday, for the home is under Hebrew direction, though it is non-sectarian in its work, and the children of the Italians of the neighborhood share the comforts of the institution along with all the others.

As in most day nurseries, the children who are received are washed and put into fresh clothes when they arrive in the morning and changed to their own clothes when they return at night. When it is possible the mothers pay for them 5 cents a day, or anything from 1 cent up; if they are very poor the little ones are taken free of charge. They are under the direction of the nurses, and are fed and cared for during the day. They are supposed to be taken away by 7 o'clock at night, according to rule, but occasionally a poor little tot stops later, because the mother has not the money to ride to and from her work, and must walk, sometimes forty or fifty blocks, from up town or down, where she is employed.

There are big airy rooms on one of the upper floors for the kindergarten children, and they, too, are washed and kept clean, fed at noon, and given a nap in the afternoon, followed by a luncheon, for they, like the younger children, belong to poor mothers who are obliged to leave them for the entire day. On the roof is a playground where on days when it is not too cold the children are taken to play.

The older girls are being taught hand work, that when they are old enough to do something for self-support they may get living wages at once without first serving a long apprenticeship. The clubs meet in the evening for amusement and self-improvement, and the boys have spirited debates. There is a "Friday Recreation Day," when a committee of young women helps amuse the children with dancing, music, and games. In the Summer there are rides and outings and a Summer home at Long Branch. On Saturday, the Sabbath, there is a religious instruction. A circulating library and Penny Provident Fund are among the aids in the work. It is all supported by voluntary subscriptions. Mrs. Rachel is the matron directly in charge.

The Party Must Cut Loose.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

The man who is capable of warming up the free silver fallacies of 1890 and of condemning the Democratic Administration of Cleveland for maintaining the sound standard of money, and with it the public credit, cannot without gross flattery be called a clever politician, much less a statesman to guide the councils of the Democratic Party. While he stands exposed as a calumniator parading as a teacher of political morality, it is the part of his speech that will convince all reflecting Democrats that the party must cut loose from the corpse of Bryanism if it cherish any hope concerning the political future. If what has gone before were not enough the Madison Square speech has made its author utterly impossible as a Democratic leader. His is the work of a political wrecker, and not of a builder.

Not One Hundred and Fifty Years Old.

According to the Army Register issued by the United States War Department, Major Oscar Brown of the United States Army is 150 years of age. Some time ago the War Department had placed in the Army Register the date of each officer's birth, and Major Brown is put down as being born Nov. 25, 1753. And as a result Major Brown has been greatly chided by his friends in the army. His Atlanta friends, who have seen the register, were greatly amused and many of them have written him letters congratulating him on appearing so young when he is really so old, according to the Army Register. Major Brown was stationed in the Adjutant General's office here for many years, and during the Spanish-American war was made Colonel of the Second Georgia Regiment of Volunteers. He was born in 1853, not 1753.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

STUDEBAKER

Repair Department

Suggestions are now timely for repair work. At this time we are in a position to give our best thought to this branch of the business. Before the rush that comes with the advanced season we can bring to bear the services and skill of our best workmen to the business of freshening up carriages that are perhaps a little the worse for a season's service. A representative will call and give estimates and suggestions without charge.

When any question arises pertaining to stable or appurtenances, remember

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(Established 1867.)

VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 150 and 152 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last week's markets were characterized by a surplus of news, a deficiency of business, and something like immobility of prices. The war, the Baltimore fire, and the commotion in the commodity markets—especially in the cotton market following the ginners' report—are fresh in everybody's recollection. For the five-day week the transactions averaged a half million shares, which assuredly is something like a minimum to be done upon such first-class stimulants of business. Prices fell on Monday, rose on Tuesday, and on Saturday were only about a point below where they started. The shocks have passed, we have the facts, and we can do with them as we please, starting approximately from the basis before the events happened. Eighty-nine stocks moved as much as a point, and only twenty-seven of them advanced. Forty-one bonds moved a point or more, and only eight of them rose. The tendency was in the natural direction, and we ought to be very well pleased that the decline is no larger. Among the dozen most active and representative properties three closed the week higher—Amalgamated Copper, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Steel preferred. Brooklyn Rapid Transit had the greatest rise, 2%. The most active stock was Pennsylvania, which also divided with Baltimore and Ohio the distinction of having the greatest fall, 1⅞. A characteristic of the week's business was the stubbornness with which industrials fell, and the readiness with which they rose. In Monday's decline industrials fell on the average only half as much as railways, and in Tuesday's rise the railways were laggards comparatively. It would seem to be a fair argument that industrials speculatively are as near bottom as railways, whatever their relative intrinsic worth. Upon the week's business Commercial Cable rose 11½, and St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred fell 9.

The aggregate of bond sales was just over $9,000,000, smaller by half than the previous week, and only a fraction of the value of preceding years. Nearly a third of the total business was in Steel 5 per cents, which advanced a fraction, although the general movement was so decidedly downward. Over 900 Wabash Bs were sold at a loss of 1⅝. With so much business concentrated in these two speculative issues, it needs no argument that there was no investment business worth mentioning.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central National Bank.
Columbus Railway common stock.
National Citizens' Bank.
St Louis and San Francisco Railway second preferred stock.
United States Envelope Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co. on preferred.
American Radiator Co. on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.
Cambria Steel Co.
Cleveland and Sandusky Breweries on preferred stock.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co. on preferred stock.
National Carbon Co. on preferred stock.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway on common stock.
Pratt & Whitney Co. on preferred stock.
Procter & Gamble Co. on common stock.
Pullman Co.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway.
Twin City Railway on common stock.
United States Steel Corporation on preferred stock.
Warwick Mills.
Wilmington and Northern Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.
Quaker Oats Co.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 14.—The appreciable and rapid decline in cotton early in the week imparted a healthier tone to the cloth market, and enabled buyers and sellers to get closer together, resulting in the transaction of a fair business. Later in the week, however, the renewed advance in cotton stiffened sellers' prices and restricted dealings materially.

The great Eastern markets were inactive, and considerable business is awaiting more favorable conditions. Several odd lots were sold in the nearer markets.

South America is watching the trend of events closely with a desire to place further lines on a much lower basis in order to average recent purchases.

In yarns there was a fair inquiry during the week, which resulted in the transaction of a moderate business in some directions.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Stock Exchange passed through the ordeal of the first week of the war in the Far East much better than had been expected, and but for the heavy pressure of sales from Paris and Berlin would not have been greatly disturbed.

The majority of foreign bonds naturally had heavy falls, Russians being greatly depressed, but Secretary Hay's efforts to localize the war, which will, it is expected, be successful, had an excellent effect, and it is believed that a recovery in prices will soon come. Less stock was thrown on the market than was anticipated. The greatest anxiety now is concerning the possibility of a disturbance of peace in the Balkans.

Berlin operators threw a quantity of American securities on the market, and other causes helped the depression of these securities, but the market closed steadier. Russian oil shares had a heavy fall.

The tendency yesterday in most of the markets was better, operators venturing to rebuy.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	227½
Albany & Susquehanna	220	...
Alle. & West	150	...
Allis-Chalmers	14¾	14¾
Allis-Chalmers pf	61	64
Amalgamated Copper	47¼	47⅜
Am. Ag. Chemical	13¼	14½
Am. Ag. Chemical pf	74¼	75¼
Am. Car & Foundry	19	20
Am. Car & Foundry pf	67	70
American Coal	185	250
Am. Cotton Oil	29½	31½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	92
Am. District Tel	22	28
American Express	100	108
American Grass Twine	6	6¾
Am. Hide & Leather	3½	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf	15	17
American Ice	7¾	8½
American Ice pf	60¾	61
American Linseed Co	9½	11¼
American Linseed Co. pf	27	35
American Locomotive	21½	22
American Locomotive pf	76½	79
American Malting Co	3	4
American Malting Co. pf	18	22
Am. Smelting & Refining	47½	48¾
Am. Smelting & Refining pf	90¾	91½
American Snuff	105	120
American Snuff pf	85	90
American Sugar Ref	123¾	124
American Sugar Ref. pf	123	126
American T. & C	82	90
American Tobacco pf	130	135
American Woolen	9¾	11
American Woolen pf	69¼	72
Anaconda Copper	62	67
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	55
Associated Merchants 1st pf	88	98
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	67¾	67¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	89¾	89¾
Atlantic Coast Line	110½	115
Baltimore & Ohio	77¾	77¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	88	90
Boston Air Line pf	104	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	42⅝	42⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	185	190
Brunswick City	5¾	7
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	115	...
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	132	...
Butterick Co	48	51
Canada Southern	63½	67
Canadian Pacific	116½	116¾
Central & S. A. Tel	101	...
Central Railroad of New Jersey	155	158
Chesapeake & Ohio	31½	32¼
Chicago & Alton	37½	38⅝
Chicago & Alton pf	83	84
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	185	190
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	121	125
Chicago Great Western	15½	15¾
Chicago Great Western pf., A	65	68
Chicago Great Western pf., B	26¾	28
Chicago Great Western deb	82	85
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul	140	140¾
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul pf	170	176
Chicago & Northwestern	162¼	165
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Om	137	142
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	170	180
Chi. Term. Trans	10¾	10¾
Chi. T. Trans. pf	19¼	20½
Chi. Un. Traction	5	5½
Chi. Un. T. pf	29½	31
C., C., C. & St. L	70	78
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	111	111
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel pf	75	80
Cleve. & Pitts	178	...
Col. Fuel & I	31	32
Col. Fuel & I. pf	60	65
Col. Southern	16¼	16¾
Col. South. 1st pf	53	54
Col. South. 2d pf	22½	23¼
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	14	15
Com. Cable	192	195
Consol. Coal	90	90
Con. Gas Co	189¼	190¾
Cont. Tob. pf	103	105
Corn Products	18¼	18⅝
Corn Products pf	70	73
Del. & Hud	159	159¾
Del., L. & W	268	272
Den. & R. G	19¾	20¼
D. & R. G. pf	67½	70
Den. & Southwest	1	...
Den. & Southwest pf	2	...
D. M. & Ft. D	20	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	...
Detroit Southern	9	11
Detroit Southern pf	24	28
Detroit United Ry	62	63¼
Diamond Match	128	130
Distillers' Sec	33½	35
Dist. of Am. pf	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A	7	10
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12½	15½
Erie	22⅞	23¼
Erie 1st pf	64¾	64¾
Erie 2d pf	42¼	42¼
Evans. & T. H	60	64
Evans. & T. H. pf	75	80
General Chemical	52	56
General Chemical pf	94	98
General Electric	165	166
Great Northern pf	160	190
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Hocking Valley	71	77
Hocking Valley pf	81¾	83
Homestake	49½	51
Illinois Central	127	127¼
Illinois Central, leased lines	108½	...
International Paper	11½	12½
International Paper pf	64	66
International Power	26	30
International Steam Pump	35	40
International Steam Pump pf	71½	78
Iowa Central	18	20
Iowa Central pf	36	38
Joliet & Chicago	175	...
Kansas & Michigan	25	30
Kan. C., Pit. & G. pf	65½	66
Kansas City Southern	18½	19¼
Kansas City Southern pf	84	85
Keokuk & D. M	10	15
Keokuk & D. M. pf	40	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	46	51
Lacleede Gas pf	100	110
Lake Erie & Western	27½	30
Lake Erie & Western pf	95	100
Lake Shore	250	300
Long Island	48	54
Louisville & Nashville	103¾	104
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Manhattan Elevated	142	142¼
Maryland Coal pf	110	...
Metropolitan Securities	85¼	88
Metropolitan Street Railway	117	117½
Mexican Central	10¼	10⅝
Michigan Central	122	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	60	66
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	86	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	62	63½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	121	132
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¼	16¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36¼	37
Missouri Pacific	89⅞	89½
Morris & Essex	180	190
N., C. & St. L	105	110
National Biscuit	40	40⅝
National Biscuit pf	103	103½
National Enameling & S	18	20½
National Enameling & S. pf	73	86
National Lead	15	15¼
National Lead pf	84	90
National Railroad of Mexico pf	36	37½
National Railroad of Mex. 2d pf	18	19
New Central Coal	42	49
New York Air Brake	125	135
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf	95	110
New York Central	113¾	113⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L	29½	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	80	70
N. Y. Dock	18	20
N. Y. Dock pf	41	49
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	185	140
N. Y., L. & W	130	140
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	183¾	195¼
N. Y., Ont. & Western	30½	32
Norfolk & Western	57¾	58
Norfolk & Western pf	88	88
North American	84½	87½
Ontario Mining	4¼	5
Pacific Coast	53	58
Pacific Coast 1st pf	90	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	66	66
Pacific Mail	28½	29½
Pennsylvania R. R	114¾	114¾
People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	100¾
Peoria & Eastern	17	21
Pere Marquette	70	78
Pere Marquette pf	80	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	60	63
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	97	99½
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi	179	...
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. gu	176	...
Pressed Steel Car	29	30
Pressed Steel Car pf	69¼	70
Pullman Co	210	215
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs	...	91
Railway Steel Spring	20¾	21
Railway Steel Spring pf	73	76
Reading	41¾	42
Reading 1st pf	79	79½
Reading 2d pf	57	61
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7¼	8¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf	43½	44
Rock Island	22¾	22¾
Rock Island pf	61¼	62½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	130½	...
Rubber Goods	15¾	19½
Rubber Goods pf	76	79
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	60	72½
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	44¾	46
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	155	167
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	115	122
St. Louis Southwestern	14	14½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	33¾	33¾
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	37	39
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	79	88
Southern Pacific	46¼	46½
Southern Railway	20¾	20¾
Southern Railway pf	80½	80¾
Standard Rope & Twine	¾	2
Syracuse Lighting	40	...
Syracuse Lighting pf	...	90
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¾	36¾
Texas Pacific	22½	23
Texas Pacific Land Trust	...	25
Third Avenue	120	122
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	30	22½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	24	25
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	34¼	36½
Twin City Rapid Transit	89¾	90
Union Pacific	77⅞	78
Union Pacific pf	89½	91
United Rys. Invest	...	10
United Rys. Invest. pf	43½	47
United States Express	105	110
United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞
United States Leather pf	76⅞	77¼
United States Realty & Con	7⅞	8
United States Realty & Con. pf	54½	55¼
United States Rubber	11	12
United States Rubber pf	48	49
United States Steel	11⅝	11½
United States Steel pf	57⅝	57½
Va.-Car. Chem	28¼	29½
Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	106
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	18	20
Wabash	18¾	19
Wabash pf	35¾	35¾
Wells-Fargo Express	205	220
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅝
Westinghouse El. & M	160½	163½
Westinghouse 1st pf	170	200
W. & L. E	15	16
W. & L. E. 1st pf	46	48
W. & L. E. 2d pf	25½	28
Wisconsin Central	16¾	18¾
Wisconsin Central pf	42¾	42¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 13th day of February, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.		
Gold coin	$468,262,219	Gold certificates outstanding	$482,915,860	
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	16,653,650	
				$466,262,219
Silver dollars	467,824,000	Silver certificates outstanding		467,824,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,141,852	Treasury notes outstanding		15,054,000
Silver bullion of 1890	6,912,148			
Total	$949,140,219	Total		$949,140,219

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,799,169.13
Standard silver dollars	10,727,007.00
Silver certificates	8,815,239.00
Silver bullion	1,581,988.48
United States notes	9,426,196.00
Treasury notes of 1890	30,418.00
National banknotes	15,062,752.00
Subsidiary silver coin	10,765,846.60
Fractional currency	54.88
Minor coin	772,661.79
Total	$140,981,327.88
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$157,630,219.31
To credit of disbursing officers	8,012,360.92
Total	$165,642,580.23
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	1,491,185.17
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	4,092,774.22
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	250,064.55
	171,476,604.17
Total	$312,457,932.05
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,542,350.01
Outstanding checks and warrants	10,365,081.31
Disbursing officers' balances	55,449,811.48
Post Office Department account	6,733,012.70
Miscellaneous items	1,468,912.49
	87,559,167.99
Available cash balance	$224,898,764.06

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$134,347.65	$9,383,630.70	$184,353,357.71
Internal revenue	725,206.30	8,503,619.99	147,695,934.20
Miscellaneous	14,837.26	4,362,891.37	29,606,693.16
Total receipts	$874,391.21	$22,230,142.06	$341,655,985.07
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	280,000.00	3,680,000.00	86,130,813.00
War	130,000.00	3,430,000.00	74,532,827.83
Navy	160,000.00	3,260,000.00	61,607,374.47
Indians	20,000.00	580,000.00	6,906,568.93
Pensions	700,000.00	8,410,000.00	91,471,615.48
Interest	100,000.00	600,000.00	16,793,463.02
Total expenditures	$1,370,000.00	$19,960,000.00	$337,744,168.68
Excess of expenditures over receipts	495,608.79	*2,270,142.06	*3,911,821.44
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	280,700.03	8,975,705.05	185,303,392.14
Internal revenue	600,035.04	7,441,754.44	144,813,920.62
Miscellaneous	44,489.62	4,725,460.72	27,655,394.22
Total receipts	$914,263.69	$21,142,920.21	$355,772,706.98
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	555,000.00	5,765,000.00	80,250,513.07
War	270,000.00	2,720,000.00	76,428,380.71
Navy	150,000.00	2,150,000.00	49,667,488.55
Indians	120,000.00	470,000.00	8,771,626.15
Pensions	200,000.00	8,175,000.00	89,982,189.46
Interest	.....	1,300,000.00	21,987,712.21
Total expenditures	$1,395,000.00	$20,580,000.00	$327,085,840.15
Excess of expenditures over receipts	480,736.31	*582,920.21	*28,686,866.83
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,849,860.00	16,221,265.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	144,050.00	1,696,657.50	17,586,674.50
Notes received for current redemption	734,838.00	10,774,975.00	151,788,034.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$72,290,965.00	$6,539,693.00	$78,830,658.00
This fiscal year	6,337,569.00	363,166.00	6,700,735.00
This month	574,140.00	8,960.00	583,100.00
This day	12,700.00	.....	12,700.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—From the annual statements for 1903 of life insurance companies made to the State Insurance Superintendent these abstracts are made:

Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.—

Total new premiums	$3,626,934
Total premium income	26,155,649
Death claims	6,149,809
Matured endowments	1,962,738
Total income	32,535,273
Total disbursements	21,036,545
Value of outstanding policies	145,035,854
Net reserve	145,035,854
Surplus	5,614,764

Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, Penn.—

Total new premiums	$2,389,559
Total premium income	11,945,667
Death claims	2,768,424
Matured endowments	810,861
Total income	14,840,719
Total disbursements	8,169,589
Value of outstanding policies	51,231,874
Net reserve	51,255,859
Surplus	3,318,833

Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.—

Total new premiums	$2,094,702
Total premium income	12,672,873
Death claims	4,877,231
Matured endowments	1,147,730
Total income	11,926,787
Value of outstanding policies	79,254,880
Net reserve	79,254,880
Surplus	6,648,751

John Hancock Mutual, Boston, Mass.—

Total new premiums	$901,483
Total premium income	251,156
Death claims	19,773
Total income	382,930
Disbursements	152,824
Value of outstanding policies	210,672
Net reserve	210,672
Capital stock	200,000
Surplus	119,096

State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.—

Total new premiums	$558,855
Total premium income	3,652,184
Death claims	1,163,884
Matured endowments	181,506
Total income	4,796,860
Total disbursements	3,102,883
Value of outstanding policies	20,887,516
Net reserve	20,763,906
Surplus	2,185,078

Life Association of America, New York City—

Total new premiums	$16,893
Total premium income	51,638
Death claims	8,000
Total income	210,084
Total disbursements	28,421
Value of outstanding policies	87,755
Net reserve	87,755
Capital	200,000
Surplus	102,092

Michigan Mutual Detroit, Mich.—

Total new premiums	$215,841
Total premium income	1,448,730
Death claims	424,019
Matured endowments	192,666
Total income	1,853,199
Total disbursements	1,230,710
Value of outstanding policies	8,008,356
Net reserve	7,979,047
Capital stock	250,000
Surplus	93,126
Dividends paid stockholders	25,000

MERIDEN TOWN HALL BURNED.

Six Firemen Hurt in Eight-Hour Fight—Loss, $130,000.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—For eight hours to-day firemen fought a fire, which finally caused the complete destruction of the Town Hall and injuries to six firemen. The total loss is upwards of $130,000. The fire caught, it is believed, from crossed electric wires in the main hall on the third floor, the sparks at the point of contact igniting some bunting decorations which had been in use during a fair held by Meriden Lodge of Elks.

The Town Hall was used by both the town and city for offices, and the police court and library were on the second floor. Police Headquarters had the first floor, with the cells in the basement. The operating portion of the police signal service was lost. The building, which was of brick, was built fifty years ago and remodeled in 1892 at a cost of $80,000. The town, which was the owner, has $37,500 insurance, but the city had no insurance on the property. A town meeting will be called to-night to arrange for the construction of a new building.

CUBAN BANKERS AROUSED.

Say They Will Not Handle Revolutionary Bonds, Unless Treasurer Roloff Changes His Ruling.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Bankers are strongly criticising the notice issued by Señor Roloff, Treasurer of Cuba, to the effect that the revolutionary bonds on which interest is about to be paid must have the owners' names stamped or written across their face, and that they also must bear the name of the person or institution authorized to collect thereon.

The bankers say that this requirement destroys the negotiability of the bonds and that they will not handle them unless the Treasurer's ruling be annulled or modified. The bonds are to be presented to the Treasurer for ratification beginning to-morrow.

M. LEBAUDY'S "EMPIRE."

It Is Not Thought That the Young Frenchman's Scheme Will Succeed.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The curious adventures of Jacques Lebaudy are naturally causing a good deal of comment here, but from what I hear privately it is not thought that his scheme of converting the Sahara into an empire will be successful.

In the first place, I am confidently assured that Jacques is by no means the rich man that he is generally supposed to be. His fortune has undergone of late years successive dilapidations, and those who ought to know state that it does not amount to-day to more than $1,000,000. This would be a very insufficient sum for capitalising an empire. It is thought that the object of his prolonged visit to London is to interest some Englishman with more wealth than brains in his imperial dream.

In the meanwhile he has ordered a hundred automobiles from the firm of Boyer of Paris, one of the partners in which, Henri Loste, has just left for Algiers to see about their transport to the Sahara. The machines are of 10 horse power, and of solid though not expensive make.

FOUND BOY'S BODY UNDER CAR.

Newark Motorman Astonished by His Discovery—Victim's Father Recently Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 14.—The body of Albert Steckman, eleven years old, of 9 Peshine Avenue, was found wedged between the wheel and axle brake of the rear truck of a Clifton Avenue trolley car last night. The discovery was made by Frank Bellis of 677 South Seventeenth Street, the motorman, who says he has no knowledge of how the accident occurred.

Bellis's car ran into a wagon at Eighteenth Avenue and Boyd Street and when the motorman got off his car to see if any damage had been done, he saw the child's legs protruding from under the rear trucks. The body could not be released until the car had been jacked up.

The boy's father, Adolph Steckman, committed suicide on Jan. 4 by taking carbolic acid, leaving a widow and eight children.

CONTRACT COMPANY FAILS.

Collapse of Evansville (Ind.) Concern Cripples West Virginia Banks and Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 14.—Seven banks and half a dozen business firms in this city, as well as a number in other West Virginia cities, have been seriously crippled by the failure of the Evansville (Ind.) Contract Company, which has branch offices here and in other towns along the Upper Ohio. The company was engaged exclusively on Government contracts and was particularly interested in the construction of what is known as Dam No. 18, about twelve miles north of this city.

The liabilities of the company are roughly given at $200,000. Work on the dam has been stopped. C. D. Dotson has been appointed receiver for the West Virginia creditors by the United States Court for the Northern District of the State, and has assumed charge.

Ice Pierces Hull of a Steamship.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The Merchants and Miners' Steamship New Orleans, which sailed from Baltimore Thursday for Savannah, was cut through by ice and was beached next morning between Plum Point and Governor's Run, on the west side of the bay above Point Lookout. The Chesapeake Bay is full of ice from Baltimore to Point Lookout, and is giving much trouble to all classes of vessels.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia; Capt. L. R. Doty, Chicago; Antonio Barios, Mexico.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; A. Blair Robinson, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Prof. Josiah Royce, Cambridge.

EARLINGTON—Prof. J. E. Wells, Hiram College, Ohio.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. W. Needham, President of Columbian University, Washington.

ASTOR—Dr. Ewald Flugel, Stanford University, California.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Mayer, suits, skirts, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; A. Oidriete, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; P. Logrod, millinery; Ben Brown, jewelry, leather goods, and ribbons; J. W. Moore-house, house furnishing goods, 4 Washington Place.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Powers, hosiery and underwear; J. Hynes, laces and veilings; Leon Rengsdorf, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; J. Boston, house furnishing goods, 4 Washington Place.

United States Clothing Company, Monmouth, Ill.; J. B. Simon, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Watercott, J., & Co., Henry, Ill.; J. Watercott, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beall, Livingstone & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Elmer E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Richardson, M. J., Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Annie E. Clegton, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Rosenwald, E. & Sons, Las Vegas, New Mexico; H. W. Granbart, dry goods; 40 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Stern, Ike, & Co., Danville, Ill.; G. M. Greenbaum, general merchandise; J. F. Ost, general merchandise; Girard House.

Cullen, S. C., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; E. P. Barton and wife, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Sherman & Bryan, Petosky, Mich.; F. W. Sherman, dry goods; Lyle Bryan, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McAlpin, George W., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; George G. Winston, general merchandise; Kensington Hotel.

Elwell, P. C. & S. J., St. John, Mich.; S. J. Elwell, racket store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlag, H., Eufaula, Ala.; clothing and hats; Hotel Vendome.

Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Charles M. Gates, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Krollik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. Cohen, dry goods; Winsonia Hotel.

Kaufmann Clothing Company, Lexington, Ky.; C. W. Trapp, clothing; B. L. Colmann, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Foster, Samuel W., Fort Wayne, Ind.; shirtwaists; People's Bank.

Bryant & Gillian Brothers, Brownswood, Texas; E. B. Gillian, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Welsh, C. L., & Co., Blandensville, Ill.; M. B. Welsh, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Baoon, L., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Anna W. Beoker, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Sweetland, Fred, H., & Co., Charlotte, Mich.; C. E. Morgan, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Garrigus, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Guyn, E. I., Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. May Spencer, millinery; 429 Broadway.

Graves, E. J., Peoria, Ill.; Miss Amelia Pohler, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.

Hughes, S. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wittgenstein, Otto, Louisville, Ky.; dry goods and cloaks; Miss Emily Wittgenstein, notions; 164 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Sommerfield Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackermann, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; John Dusey, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wolff, M. L., Delaware, Ohio; dry goods, 661 Broadway.

McCauley, B. H., Lima, Ohio; B. H. McCauley, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Phillippone, A. & Co., Denver, Col.; J. A. Porter, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Benjamin Kaufmann, department store; Hotel Wellington.

Singer & Hirsch, St. Louis, Mo.; Louis B. Singer, boys' clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Woebach, S. N., Grand Island, Wis.; E. J. Woebach, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Freeman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Dessenberg, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Garfinkel & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Garfinkel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Steifels, J., & Co., Angola, Ind.; L. C. Steifels, department store; Winsonia Hotel.

Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; C. D. Sandehn, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. C. Linsberg, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Taft, John, & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John H. Taft, dry goods, 47 Lispenard Street.

Corry Ladies' Furnishing Company, Corry, Penn.; B. Adamsville, ladies' furnishings; E. H. Ryan, ladies' furnishings.

De Bona, L., Eagle Pass, Texas; F. Canales, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bergner, F. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Mary Levy, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Bosman, John D., Cloak and Suit Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John D. Bosman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Parisian Cloak House, Indianapolis, Ind.; Leo P. Sullivan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Marian, Miss L., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marian, Miss A. L., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Prange, H. C., Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; Elise Prange, trimmings and laces; Hotel Nav

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Fulsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

STABLES, 100-200 STALLS, CENTRAL LOCATION. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A.—STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Fulsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Fulsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Fulsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2d Av., below 42d St.—5-story triple flat, 2 stores; rent, $4,000.00; $38,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46.

Columbus Av.—Prominent corner near 59th St.; will divide to suit; florist, grocery, &c. Write Raymond & Raisman, 504 W. 151st St.

William St., 250. Near Chambers.—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power; store and basement; will rent separate; rent low.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. **Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.**

Lofts to let, 38x75. Cor. Front and Burling Slip. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

50 West 16th St. 5 stories, 25 feet wide. Suitable light manufacturing. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

69 PINE ST., NEAR WILLIAM.

Five-story and basement loft building, 22x90; rent low. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau Street.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
25x92.
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

570 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STREETS,

second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 5TH AVE., BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

39 Fifth Av., second floor; five large rooms; rent, $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

61st St., 100-104 West.—Seven, eight room apartments; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator service; will be decorated to suit.

To Sublet—A high-class apartment; 8 large rooms; all light; two baths; butler's pantry; all-night elevator; electricity, gas; very liberal concessions to responsible tenant. G. R. Davis, 135 Broadway.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLAT.
21 East 98th St., 5th and Madison.
Ground flat, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply. Open plumbing; $37.

THE NORMA,
Northwest corner Park Av. and 82d St.
Corner apartments, six rooms, bath, ground floor; $60 monthly; improvements; hall boy. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for Booklet.

New high-class Apartment House,
THE COLFORD,
311 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.,
in block with Schermerhorn private residences.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
Long-distance telephone in each auartment.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St.,
1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

To Let—3-story dwelling; good neighborhood, convenient location: 134 West 126th St. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House, 22 rooms, 5 baths, steam; rent, $2,000; furniture cheap. Duross, 155 West 14th.

AUCTION SALES.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.

A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.

50 Pianos
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
at the
Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 125th St.,
near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at
Auction
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK SHARP,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING,
50 HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
(slightly used,)
including
Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Fischer, Sohmer, Hazelton, Linderman & Sons, Francis Bacon, and various other prominent manufacturers
in
Uprights, Grands, Squares
and
5—BABY GRANDS—5
made by
Steinway, Hardman, Knabe, &c.
EXHIBITION.
PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TO-DAY (MONDAY) AND TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) FROM 9 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

John F. Neilson, auctioneer, will sell at public auction one piano, marked "Needham, No. 28,710," at 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 15th, 1904, at 96 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Mortgage Sale.—Thomas Bowe, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10:30 o'clock, at Number 2,444 Eighth Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Mortgagee.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Henry Kuttner sells books at auction, afternoon and evenings, 135 Park Row.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of MARTHA E. TOYE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Ferdinand V. Hoyt, Jr., the trustee, at public auction on the 26th day of February, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the premises, No. 79 West 126th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Said property consists of feathers, flowers, millinery goods and materials, display figures and stands, wall cases, mirrors, fixtures, &c.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

New York, February 15th, 1904.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York City.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES

Contests on Jersey City and Brooklyn Courts.

Home Club Members Play a Match with Harrison Men — Harlem Navy Scores.

"Dan" Bruder, the champion player of the Harrison Handball Club, was a visitor at the Jersey City Handball Club court on Mercer Street, Jersey City, yesterday, and with J. Egan as a partner, played a close game with E. Corrigan and G. Murray, which was finally won by the latter pair. Later Bruder played a single-handed series with E. Ficke, and won after losing the first game. Bruder and Flaherty, the Jersey City Club champions, have been matched to play for the championship of New Jersey on Feb. 21 and Feb. 28. A series of eleven games will be played, five on the first day at the Jersey City court and six on the second day at Harrison. The scores of yesterday's games at the Jersey City Handball Club follow:

JERSEY CITY HANDBALL CLUB.

M. Darcy and William Flynn	14	21	21
P. Davenney and J. Flynn	21	18	14
P. Eckhoff and J. Dobbins	21	16	21
G. Neese and M. Murphy	16	21	17
P. Darcy and J. Walsh	15	21	15
A. Martin and C. Cannon	21	11	21
E. Ficke and P. Burns	21	18	21
D. Bruder and P. Egan	20	21	19
E. Corrigan and G. Murray	21	16	21
P. Burns and J. Newman	16	21	19
T. Moran and G. Barker	21	11	21
G. Cullen and J. Delcary	16	21	14
D. Bruder	20	21	21
E. Ficke	21	19	10

At the New Jersey Handball Club, at Grove and Seventeenth Streets, Jersey City, yesterday, a number of matches between a visiting team from Caulfield's Brooklyn court and the local players were decided. The scores follow:

J. Howes and T. Mackie	17	21	21
M. A. Tarrant and J. Flaherty	21	18	19
M. O'Keefe and J. Burke	21	17	21
John Cruger and M. McMahon	18	21	14
J. Murphy and J. Cleary	21	17	21
J. Curry and T. Cleary	18	21	14
P. Sullivan and J. Pilkington	21	17	21
J. Kelly and J. Murphy	18	21	20
P. Donovan and B. Barry	21	17	21
A. Mahoney and T. Egan	19	21	18
E. Whalen and G. Shaw	21	21	21
J. Foley and T. Jacobus	16	12	18
J. D. Holland	21	18	21
Spero Faro	16	21	14

In the annual tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League, which was continued yesterday at the houses of the competing clubs, the Wyanoke Boat Club won four of six games with the Metropolitan Rowing Club at the Metropolitan house; the Union Boat Club won six games from the Lone Star Boat Club at the Lone Star house, and the Crescent Rowing Club won four of six games with the Dauntless Rowing Club at the Dauntless house. The result of these games advances the Union Boat Club up from third place to a tie with the Wyanokes for first place, each with 15 games won and 3 lost; drops the Metropolitan Rowing Club to third place, moves the Dauntless Rowing Club from last place up one place, and drops the Lone Stars to the bottom of the list. The scores:

AT METROPOLITAN ROWING CLUB.

WYANOKE B. C.		METROPOLITAN R. C.	
Rock and Steinmann	21 19	Murphy and O'Neill	19 21
Gerrie and Westin	21 21	Chicherio and Johnson	20 10
Knierim and Keyte	21 15	Magnolia and Clarke	18 21

AT LONE STAR BOAT CLUB.

UNION B. C.		L. S. B. C.	
Kirby and Lyons	21	Johnson and Balin	5 12
Kemp and L. Connell	21	Llenthal and Myers	8 17
Kirk and Kemp	21 21	Stern and Blatt	9 10

AT DAUNTLESS ROWING CLUB.

CRESCENT R. C.		DAUNTLESS R. C.	
Coop and E. Pattenaud	21 18	R. Stettig and Covert	10 21
O'Grady and Eynon	21 21	E. Stettig and P. Dana	15 16
J. Pattenaud and E. Pattenaud	10	E. Stettig and Bowtell	21
J. Pattenaud and E. Pattenaud	21	Bowtell and Covert	17

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Wyanoke Boat Club	15	3
Union Boat Club	15	3
Metropolitan Rowing Club	11	7
Crescent Rowing Club	10	8
Dauntless Rowing Club	2	16
Lone Star Boat Club	2	17

The scheduled games for next Sunday are as follows: Union Boat Club at Wyanoke Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club at Lone Star Boat Club, and Metropolitan Rowing Club at Crescent Rowing Club. The match between the Wyanoke and the Union team is awaited with much interest, as these two, who are tied for first place in the series, will meet for the first time next Sunday.

MONTE CARLO CHESS TOURNEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 14.—Early this morning the game between Marshall and Schlechter in the sixth round of the international sexangular chess tourney was concluded, the contest ending in a draw. The position of the leaders remains, therefore, unaltered, as will be seen from the scores up to date, as appended:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	4½	1½	Marco	2	4
Maroczy	4	2	Swiderski	2	4
Schlechter	4	2	Gunsberg	1½	1½

The seventh round will be played tomorrow.

COLLEGE CHESS MATCHES.

Columbia Beaten by Princeton and Pennsylvania Defeats Yale.

Two games left unfinished in the Columbia versus Princeton team chess match, played at Columbia University Saturday, were adjudicated at the Manhattan Chess Club as victories for Princeton, and the latter thus won the match by 5½ points to 4½.

The match played between the Universities of Pennsylvania and Yale, also played on ten boards, but in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, on Saturday, was won by Pennsylvania, with 5½ to 4½ points.

Scores of both contests are appended:

PRINCETON.		COLUMBIA.
Mowry	½ vs.	Schroeder ½
Ward	½ vs.	Tolchinsky 0
Brasher	1 vs.	Lesinsk 0
Richard	½ vs.	Brown ½
Brown	0 vs.	Stafel 1
Nelson	1 vs.	Dickler 0
Chrystie	0 vs.	Comstock 1
Thimpson	0 vs.	Lawson 1
Schoenmaker	1 vs.	Tucker 0
Dunlap	1 vs.	Solow 0
Total	5½	Total 4½

PENNSYLVANIA.		YALE.
Kirkpatrick	0 vs.	Adams 1
Miller	1 vs.	Sandiford 0
Faught	1 vs.	Palmer 0
Benjamin	1 vs.	Barcley 0
Harper	1 vs.	Thorne 0
Brookfield	1 vs.	Kimball 0
Moore	0 vs.	Woodbury 1
Mackay	0 vs.	Headley 1
Bauder	0 vs.	Baker 1
Jacobs	½ vs.	Parmelee ½
Total	5½	Total 4½

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:55	Sun sets	5:33
		Moon rises	6:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:54	Gov. Isl'd	7:25
		H. Gate	9:21
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:22	Gov. Isl'd	7:50
		H. Gate	9:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Loostakkin, Barbadoes	2:00 A. M.	.....
TUESDAY, FEB. 16.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	.....
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.		
Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	.....	.....
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	.....	.....
Parima, West Indies	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	11:00 A. M.

$170,000 Names
will appear in the
Telephone Directory
that goes to press February 26, 1904. Your name goes in if you subscribe before that date.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

City of Augusta, Savannah	3:00 P. M.	
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Corsan, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Mexico	12:00 M.	.....
Oro, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 8:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and especially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 15.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 31.
Calderon, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 12.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 30.
Denver, Galveston, Feb. 10.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Hilary, Paris, Jan. 26.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
La Brstagne, Havre, Feb. 6.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Feb. 10.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Feb. 7.
Vesta, West Hartlepool, Jan. 27.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 14.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
Lahn, Genoa, ——.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Feb. 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Seguranca, Colon, Feb. 4.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 6.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
Grangense, Barbados, Feb. 9.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 16.
Wildcroft, Guantanamo, Feb. 10.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 11.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 17.
Siciana, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.

Arrived.

Main, Bremen, Jan. 31.
Dulcie, Guantanamo, Feb. 5.
Buenos Ayres, Genoa, Jan. 21.
Manitou, London, Jan. 28.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 6.
La Bretagne, Havre. In communication with Nantucket at 4:20 P. M.
Saratoga, Cienfuegos Feb. 4.
Tanagra, Portland, Me., Feb. 12.
Northman, Fort Arthur, Texas, Feb. 2. Passed in Quarantine at 5:19 P. M.
Monroe, Newport News. Passed in Quarantine at 8:35 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston, Feb. 6. Anchored in Gravesend Bay at 7:26 P. M.

Sailed.

New York, for Rotterdam.
Cuzco, for Valparaiso.
Ohio, for Newcastle.
Corfe Castle, for Algoa Bay.
Teviotdale, for Philadelphia.
Terence, for Manchester.
Condor, for Bluefields.
Jefferson, for Norfolk.
Arabia, for Aden.
Italian training cruiser Amerigo Vespucci.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 14, 9:30 P. M., south southwest, light breeze, snowing.

Notice to Mariners.

PUNTARASA RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 194, Nos. 1,033 and 1,044; List of Lights and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 44.)

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 15, 1904, lights will be established to mark a range line for entering San Carlos Bay from the Gulf of Mexico, as follows:

Front Light—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 30 feet above the water, on the recently completed white, square, pyramidal structure, upper part covered with horizontal slats, on four iron-cased piles, in 6 feet of water, about 5-16 miles southwesterly from Puntarasa.

The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 473 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 26° 29' (04"); longitude, west, 82° 01' (05"). Right tangent to Bowditch Point, SE. by E. 17-32 E.; Sanibel Island Lighthouse, S. ¾ E., 1⅞ miles; left tangent to Middle Point, SW. by W. 31-32 W.

Rear Light—A fixed white lens-lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon, 45 feet above the water, on the recently completed black, square, pyramidal structure, upper part covered with horizontal slats, on four iron-cased piles, in 2 feet of water, close to the southerly side of Fishermans Key, and 13-32 mile NW. in rear of the preceding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 26° 29' (22"); longitude, west, 82° 01' (44").

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

PASCAGOULA RIVER BEACON LIGHTS.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 212, Nos. 1,138, 1,139, 1,140, 1,141, and 1,142; List of Lights and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 20.)

Located on the starboard side of the dredged channel at the entrance to Pascagoula River from Mississippi Sound.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 1, 1904, the intensity of these lights will be increased by changing from post-lantern to lens-lantern lights, without other change.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 141 of 1903.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cretic, at Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Etruria, at Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Georgic, at Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Passed.

Carpathia, Gibraltar for New York, Feb. 14.
Amsterdam Beachy Head for New York, Feb. 14.

Sailed.

Moltke, from Southampton Feb. 14.
Campania, from Queenstown Feb. 14.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only sale at auction down for to-day at 161 Broadway is the following:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Maxwell Davidson, referee, 1,523 Avenue A, west side, 68.2 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,638.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Liebenthal Brothers 162-4 East Fourth Street, 49.6 by 97, a new law double tenement, six stories, to a client. They have also sold, for Wolff Brothers, 538 and 540 Sixth Street, a seven-story double tenement on lot 58 by 96, and for the same party 239 East Tenth Street, a five-story single flat on lot 25 by 96.

F. W. Bower has sold for Ambrose Conrad, to Samuel Fox, 2,460 Hoffman Street, with plot 50 by 114.

Kapelsohn & Simon have sold to Harry Ginsburg 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, for the Minsker Realty Company. The property, a five-story double tenement, will be improved and stores introduced. H. B. Grahn has sold to David Israel 219 West Sixty-sixth Street for the same company.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Lenox, near 133d, flat, large store | $25,000
Lexington, near 110th, corner flat, stores | 21,000
133d, near Lenox, large double flat | 20,500
131st, Lenox, and 5th, large flat | 28,000
121st, near 2d Av., single flat | 12,000
Private house, 112th, near 3d Av. | 9,000

Full particulars, Fanning, 208 East 117th; afternoons.

HAVE FORTY-FOOT FRONT ON FIFTH AV., NEAR MUSEUM OF ART; UNIMPROVED; ARE YOU INTERESTED? A. J. MURPHY, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE.

INVESTORS.

Have several west side flats that can be purchased at bargain prices; full particulars. BERT G. FAULHABER CO., 7 EAST 42D ST.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

1st and 2nd MORTGAGE LOANS.

OFFICE HOURS AFTERNOONS.
S. A. STEPHENSON, 62 WILLIAM ST.

106th St., Near Park.—Flat, $10,900; rents, $1,116; mortgage, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Apartment houses, rented at prices that prove a profitable investment; owner wants money. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

Private house above 14th; 20x90; fine condition; $1,000-$3,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Real Estate Office—Books, maps, and good will, for sale, $1,200. Address Real Estate, Box 154 Times.

Five-story tenement; rentals, $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Bargain, 86th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Manhattan Av., near 116th, double flat, $35,500; rents, $4,008. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Five-story flat, 131st, near Broadway, $25,500; rents, $2,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Some fine bargains from 110th St. north. Chas. E. Moore, 241 W. 116th St.

13th to 157th St., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,250 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Nine lots, 139th St., near Lenox Av., $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story stable, opposite Cunard docks, 46x70; price, $22,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cherry St.—Seven lots; pays 19½ per cent.; price, $50,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

91st St., Near 3d.—Eighteen-room house, $63,000; rents, $6,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement.—Will sell at sacrifice on account illhealth. Bargain, 18 2d Av.

For Sale.—Several desirable factory sites. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights Property.—171st St., near Fort Washington Av.; lot 25.6x149.6; bargain. Address for particulars, A. J. MURPHY, 43 Exchange Place.

Bronx.

5-story 10-family flat, $18,000; mortgage $13,500.
5-story 20-family flat, split, gold water, 2 stores, $22,000; mortgage $14,000.
5-story 14-family flat, with stores, $28,000, in 138th St.
5-story corner liquor store, near 149th St. and 3d Av.
Willis Av., choicest store property, solid investment.
Fordham hotel site, only one junction elevated, steam, and trolley.
Block square lots and elevated road, Bedford Park, ripe for improvement.
Finest Bedford Park Southern Boulevard lots at extremely low prices just now.
3-family, 2-family, 1-family houses in every part of Bronx; lowest prices and easiest payments.
JOHN T. SMITH, 513 EAST 138TH ST.

Bronx Acreage, near Boston Road

intersected by new four-track railroad, which connects with the subway; 40 acres; might consider exchange; brokers paid full 2½% commission.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

1, 2, 3-family houses, $4,000 upward; best locations in Bronx; 4-story double flat, $14,000; also few desirable business corners, sacrifice prices; realty exchanged, money to loan. Phil Kronenberger, 1,147 Tinton Av., near 168th.

Two-family houses, ten minutes' walk from rapid transit station; one and two family houses, at low figures, opposite beautiful Bronx Park. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story business property, near 138th St.; price, $24,000, mortgage $15,000, at 4½ per cent.; rent $2,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avenues; lot, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

8-room house; all improvements; plot 50x100; nicely located; price, $5,250; only $1,000 cash required; balance easy. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

A five-story modern loft building, 147th St. near 3d Av., 50x98; possession May 1, 1904. M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av. and 148th St., Bronx Borough.

A.—4-family brick, single flat; steam heat; 20x100; on Prospect Av., near 152d St., for sale cheap; mortgage $8,500. A., Box 172 Times.

Equity in four 3-family houses; all improvements; all rented; 5 minutes from L station. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Avs.

Big bargains for quick purchaser; 2 4-story triple flats, fully rented, $1,910; price, $16,500. Call, McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

$5 monthly, choice building lots; $400 up; 25x114; sewer; 2 blocks trolley; great chance; open Sunday. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Builders' Chance.—Large assortment Washington Av. lots, with building loan. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Flats.—Bronx, four or five stories; will pay all cash; brokers invited. Professor, Times, Harlem.

8 lots, 25x100, 132d to 133d, near Southern Boulevard; bargain. Ullman, 503 Willis Av.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 166th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Three-family frame flat, 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Sauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO DUER & SAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
d7-12wSmM

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS

Directly Facing the Ocean and the Famous Boardwalk,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE WINTER RESORT

Beautiful sunshine; golf course in superb condition. Every known resort attraction and convenience for Winter guests.

For the convenience of the residents of New York and vicinity a personal representative of the Hotel Dennis will be located at the Holland House February 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, with room plans, booklets, etc., in order that he may meet prospective visitors and give all information about the Hotel Dennis and Atlantic City.

WALTER J. BUZBY, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH,
Atlantic City, N. J.

American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.

Rooms en suite with private baths.

Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

HOTEL STRAND,

Built of brick. Beach front. Personal representative, 3 Park Place daily.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

WESTMINSTER,

Kentucky Av., near Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $8 to $12.50 weekly.
CHAS. BUHRE.

Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.

The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY,
H. E. EDEY, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 1285-38th st.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. This high-class modern hotel, with unexcelled central location and open surroundings, convenient to the Boardwalk and Ocean Piers, especially adapted to the entertainment of Spring visitors, and enjoying at all times a large and select patronage, has 100 large, sunny front rooms, private and public baths, over 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, elevator service, and thoroughly steam heated. Offers special terms during Lenten season of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2.00 up daily, for superior accommodations; Daily and evening orchestral concerts. Booklet upon request. J. P. Cope.

HOTEL CHELSEA.

300 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private artesian wells; French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdressers; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. B. Thompson & Co., Atlantic City. N. Y. office, 3 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Personal Representative. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Denhis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES

Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Long Distance Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Propr.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

See to-day's adv. in Tribune.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ROLAND

59th St., bet. Madison & Park Avs.

Every Comfort — HOMELIKE

First Class Fireproof Hotel.

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 per day up.

All the modern improvements. Conveniently located. Street cars to all parts of the city.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
REASONABLE RATES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR

34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.

Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table board; telephone.

WEST END AV., 237, CORNER 71ST ST.—Suite; also large and small room; handsome American basement house; elegantly furnished; reasonable; reference.

Attractive Suites, single rooms; board optional; references.
LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BAY HEAD BEACH—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †6:30, *10:40, *12:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only). ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 Bdway, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	*8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55 PM	*1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..	* 3:25 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55 PM.	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry; South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...,*	3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"..	6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 5 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 35 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 342 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily, "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:19 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI AND MIAMI.—9:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:25, 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:20 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); Astor House, and station named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30	A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 4:10 P. M.
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45	P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30	P. M.—*ATLANTIC EXPRESS.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:40 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—36 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. —Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 107, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖ *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges: d18.45, e9.00, n5.35, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A'LY, N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	†9.55 AM †7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM *6.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND Express	*10.25 AM *10.00 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM *d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	13.35 PM †4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM †5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM *x5.45 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.35 PM *8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 241, 250, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 143 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1904. JENNIE K. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. f1-law6mMaug

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

in a short and delightful trip via

Old Dominion Line

S. S. Monroe will leave New York Friday, February 19th, and S. S. Princess Anne Saturday, February 20th, at 3 P. M., for

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

CONNECTING FOR

Norfolk & Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M. for New York direct.

Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth,

$13.00 and upwards.

Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.
Telephone—1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Mar. 5, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 5 AM	Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr'z.	Mar. 22, 8 AM	Kronprinz.	May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

BREMEN DIRECT.

Main	Feb. 16, 10 AM	Main	Mar. 24, 10 AM
Neckar	Mar. 3, 10 AM	*F. Alice	Apr. 5, 10 AM
Rhein	Mar. 10, 10 AM	*Barbarossa	Ap. 7, 10 AM
*Bremen	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Neckar	Apl. 9, 10 AM

*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Lahn	Feb. 20, 11 AM	Lahn	Mar. 26, 11 AM
F. Irene	Feb. 27, 11 AM	F. Irene	Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise	Mar. 12, 11 AM	Albert	Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n	Mar. 12, 11 AM	Hohenz'n	Apr. 23, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Pennsylv'a.	Feb. 20, 7 AM	Waldersee	Mar. 19, 6 AM
Patricia	Feb. 27, 1:30 PM	*Bluecher	Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Moltke	Mar. 3, 10 AM	*Moltke	Mar. 31, 10 AM
Pretoria	Mar. 12, 1 PM	Pennsylv'a	Ap. 2, 6:30 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia	Feb. 18, 10 AM	Fr. Adelb't	Mar. 22, 10 AM
Fr. Oskar	Feb. 25, 10 AM	Palatia	Apr. 8, 10 AM
Phoenicia	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Fr. Oskar	Apr. 14, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward. According to Steamer.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Ivernia	Feb. 20, 7:30 AM	Lucania	Mar. 12, Noon
Campania	Feb. 27, Noon	Umbria	Mar. 19, 7 AM
Etruria	Mar. 5, 8 AM	Campania	Mar. 26, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Aurania ..... Jan. 26, 11 A. M.

Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

St. Paul	Feb. 20, 9:30 AM	St. Louis	Mar. 5, 9:30 AM
Phila.	Feb. 27, 9:30 AM	N. York	Mar. 12, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonl'd	Feb. 20, 10:30 AM	Finland	Mar. 5, 10:30 AM
Zeeland	Feb. 27, 10:30 AM	Vader'd	Mar. 12, 10:30 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

*Sloterdyk	Feb. 16	Rotterdam	Mar. 8
Statendam	Feb. 23	Noordam	Mar. 22
†Amsterdam	Mar. 1	Statendam	Mar. 29

‡Steerage only. *Freight only.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MESABA	Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA	Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
MARQUETTE	Mar. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Mar. 13, 1:30 P. M.

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic	Feb. 17, 6 AM	Oceanic	Mar. 9, Noon
Cedric	Feb. 24, 11 AM	Teutonic	Mar. 16, 10 AM
Majestic	Mar. 2, 10 AM	Celtic	Mar. 18, 6 AM

Pier 48 North River. Offices, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.

New York to New Orleans.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships.

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD

STEAMSHIP LINE.

City of Was., Feb. 16, 1 PM | Segurança, Feb. 24, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. Orient Cruise, March 5. R. H. "Kurfurst." 71 days, $850 up. F. C. CLARK, 113 B'way, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO FLORIDA AND HAVANA, FEB. 25, 27, March 12. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Ave., N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Barfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SALE.

VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS.

A firm having a number of standard typewriters taken in trade, all in first-class condition, will sell them at a greatly reduced price. Address Trade, Box 152 Times Office.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 30 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway. Tel. 3240 Franklin.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange.
11-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, Cor. Park Pl.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE. 2,000,000 ROLLS.
Blanks, 1½c; filts, 2c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 15½c upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 166 and 172 2d St.

SAFES.—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN.
73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

BISSELL'S Sweepers Repaired at 25 Warren Street, N. Y., or by your Housefurnisher.

VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS.

1 to 6 months' rental applies on purchase. Williams Typewriter Co., 310 B'way, (near Duane)

Desks, rolltops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; supplies, repairing. Tel., 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Only good typewriters rented and sold; all makes. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA C. WILDEY, plaintiff, against JOHN M. REDMOND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Sixty-first Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixty-first Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southwesterly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence southeasterly and parallel with Sixty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Sixty-first Street, and thence northwesterly along the southerly line of Sixty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Conveying and hereby intending to convey the same premises conveyed by Charles H. Dugliss and Emma M., his wife, to said John M. Redmond, party of the first part hereto, by deed dated the 29th day of May, 1900, and to be recorded simultaneously with this mortgage.

Dated New York, February 5, 1904.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

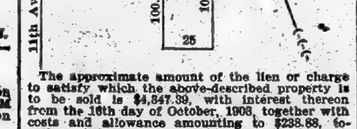

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,847.39, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.88, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $400.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of February, 1904.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

fe8-2aw3wM&W&marl

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant five hundred and sixteen (516) feet and eight (8) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; thence running southwardly parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northwardly again parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to Forty-fifth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

FOUND.—Money to pay for stamp collections and rare stamps. Look over your letters, 1840 to 1870. Address Box T 218 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savarge.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

26TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

20TH, 334 WEST.—Large heated room suitable two ladies, gents; good board; $10.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

52D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Saleslades, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising; well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Straw sewers, W. and G. M., on children's fine hats. G. H. Stiehl & Co., 203-205 Greene St.

WANTED—Nurse for child two years old; personal reference. Schlesinger, 11 West 88th.

Males.

SALESMEN—Experienced salesmen wanted; cloaks, suits. I. Wolff, 127 Division St.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED.—Christian boy, 14 to 16 years; neat in appearance; start $3 a week; large business house. Address A., Box 173 Times.

WANTED—Young man to feed jobbers; also twothirder. Broderick & Nearey, 222 Greene St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work; perfect fit; charming effects; dainty shirtwaists; moderate prices. 25 West 104th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, waitress; apartment preferred; moderate expectations; neat appearance; reference. Martha, 316 West 59th St. Telephone, 1685R Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family adults in flat; good cook, waitress, plain washing; city reference; car fare. 777 2d Av., corner 42d, one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; take washing and froning home; ladies' and children's fine clothes, shirts, and shirtwaists; curtains a specialty. Mrs. McCann, 507 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

Males.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 39, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—22, A1; desires position; filling position at present; salary, $18. D. C., 1,384 Broadway.

HURT BY A SUBWAY CAR.

Railway Official Run Down While Superintending Trials on the Elevated Road.

While a number of the new cars which are to be used in the subway were being tested on the express track of the Third Avenue elevated line, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, yesterday afternoon, Harry Ward, who is employed as a chief clerk by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was knocked down and badly injured.

Mr. Ward, accompanied by a photographer, was superintending the trial of the cars. While walking along the track near Ninety-eighth Street he saw one of them approaching, and endeavored to step to the other track in order to avoid it, but, the tracks being wet, he slipped and fell, and the car, which was going at a speed of not less than twenty miles an hour, struck him full in the back, knocking him about thirty feet and on to the east track.

He received several severe scalp wounds, his back was badly strained, and his clothing was almost entirely torn from his body. He was assisted to the Ninety-ninth Street station, and was later taken to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Lawrence.

NO HAIR CUT IN 18 YEARS.

Man Who Inherited Him as a Tenant Wanted the Police to Evict the Recluse.

A man who said he was Frank Crane, keeper of a furnished room house at 129 West Twentieth Street, called at the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night and asked Serg. Fitzgerald to send a policeman to the house to evict a tenant.

"I don't care so much about having him put out, if you can induce him to have his hair cut," said the man.

He then went on to say that the man had not had his hair cut in eighteen years out of memory for his sweetheart, who died about that time. He said the man was a recluse, and was worth from $75,000 to $100,000, but that he seldom went out.

"I took the house the first of the year and inherited this man," said Crane. "I opened a restaurant on the ground floor, and this man came to eat there. Finally my customers objected, and they are all leaving me. This man had a sweetheart who lived in the same house, and when she died he resolved never to have his locks cut. I understand that he does up his hair in hairpins that his fiancée used."

Crane was told to go to a civil court and have the man dispossessed.

BOY, SHOT BY CHUM, DIES.

Campbell Is Overcome with Grief on Learning That Bullet Had Killed His Friend.

John Brown, seventeen years old, of 574 Court Street, Brooklyn, who was accidentally shot on Friday night at his home by Frank Campbell of 590 Court Street, died yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Hospital.

Brown and Campbell had been chums for several years. A few days ago they bought a revolver together, intending to practice target shooting. On Friday night the two were at Brown's home, examining the revolver, when it was accidentally discharged.

Campbell was arrested at the time, but was discharged when arraigned in the Butler Street Court. Yesterday afternoon when Capt. Gallagher of the Hamilton Avenue Station learned of Brown's death he rearrested Campbell. The boy was almost overcome with grief.

HAD BAD CHECK, BUT NO CASH.

Buhm, Who Tried to Trade One for the Other, Is Arrested.

Charles Buhm, who gave his address as 327 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to pass worthless checks when arraigned before Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. He was held in $500 bail.

Buhm went into the store of Edward Schoppe at 2,630 Third Avenue, on Saturday night, and requested Schoppe to cash a check for $15. The storekeeper caused Buhm's arrest. In Buhm's possession when he was taken to the Alexander Avenue Police Station were several filled-out checks and rubber stamps of firms. He said he was out of work and needed the money.

PUTTING "THE LID" ON IN EAST HARLEM

Deputy Commissioner Cowan Talks of the Police Raids.

Prisoners Taken Early Yesterday Morning Passed Their Time in Station House Cells with Songs and Catcalls.

Two raids on disorderly Raines law hotels were made in East Harlem early yesterday morning which, according to Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan, mark the beginning of a determined crusade against such resorts not only up town, but throughout the city. About 150 men and women of every class and character were gathered in by Police Captain McNally and locked up in the twenty cells of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where they spent a very uncomfortable night.

Many of the prisoners made the night hideous with their songs and catcalls. "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" seemed to be particularly popular with the crowd, to the annoyance and distraction of the patrolmen trying to snatch a few hours' sleep directly over their heads. The noise could be heard a block away, and all efforts to quiet them proved futile. They were a sorry looking crowd when arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court, who, after holding the proprietors of the places, discharged the crowd with a warning that next time they would not fare so well. Samuel Levy, the alleged proprietor of the Raines law hotel on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, was paroled for examination, while his housekeeper, Lucy Halleck, was held in $1,000 bail. David Lohman, the alleged proprietor of The Bungaloo, at 2,314 Third Avenue, was also paroled for examination, but his clerk, Charles Jones, was held in $1,000 bail.

Deputy Police Commissioner Cowan said last evening: "This is only a beginning for Harlem, which is going to receive a thorough housecleaning. They may talk about 'the lid being off,' but I can assure you that if it's off in Harlem it won't be many hours before it's on again, and once there, it will stay tighter than ever.

"I am particularly interested in East Harlem, which is my home, and I'm going to see that it's cleaned up thoroughly. There are certain people in this district whose reputation is none of the best, who seem to think they can run things in their own way to suit themselves. We'll dispel that illusion so rapidly that it will make their eyes water. These places, or dens, which is a far better name, holding Raines law hotel licenses have been an eyesore to the community for years, but of late they have grown so brazen as to flaunt their vice in the faces of respectable citizens, who have rebelled with just cause.

"However, now that the ball has been started rolling we intend to keep it going until we crush out all these places. Chinese restaurants, dance halls, and the back rooms of saloons will also be investigated. I have implicit faith in Police Captain McNally of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and believe he will do his duty and carry out the law to the letter."

JOINED HER HUSBAND IN DEATH.

Physicians' Unappreciated Efforts to Save Wealthy Widow Who Attempted Suicide Were Unavailing.

Mrs. Lizzie Schindler, a widow, forty-two years old, who occupied a handsomely furnished flat at 257 South Second Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital from the effects of illuminating gas which she inhaled two weeks ago. The woman's husband died rather suddenly nine months ago, leaving an estate in Mexico valued at more than $200,000. The couple had no children.

Mrs. Schindler could not be comforted after her husband's death, and about two months ago her grief made her so ill that she was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where she was a private patient until recently, when she quietly left the institution at night and returned to her apartments. Shortly afterward other occupants of the house smelled gas, which was traced to her flat, and she was found lying unconscious on a couch, holding in her mouth a rubber tube, the other end of which was attached to an open gas burner. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. When she was resuscitated she denounced the doctors for not letting her die.

Her condition grew gradually worse. On Saturday night she suddenly became very cheerful, and telling the nurse she was at last about to join her husband bade her good-bye. Then, murmuring her husband's name, she sank into unconsciousness, in which condition she remained until she died.

BABY GETS 24 DRINKS A DAY.

A Drop of Whisky Every Hour Is Given to Miss Beatrice Bassi, Who Weighs a Pound and Three-quarters.

A very midget among tiny babies—a Hop-o'-My-Thumb in a glass case—is Beatrice Bassi, who, though only four days old, takes twenty-four drinks of whisky a day. To be sure, they are not big drinks, measured by ordinary standards, a drop counting as one, but as Beatrice weighs only a pound and three-quarters they suit her very well.

The baby is 13½ inches long. Her mother is Mrs. Caroline Bassi of 2,348 Pacific Street, East New York. The day Beatrice was born her father, acting, he says, on the advice of a physician, wrapped the wee stranger in blankets and carried her four miles through the cold to the Kings County Hospital, where she was promptly put in an incubator. That will be her home for at least two months. Her diet, aside from the hourly drink of whisky, is two teaspoonfuls of milk, administered at the same time.

CONVERSE DIVORCE SUIT.

Charles E. Converse Has Begun an Action Against His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The marital troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Converse have culminated in an action for divorce brought by Mr. Converse against his wife. Judge Dickey of the Supreme Court has appointed Fred S. Lyke of 40 Court Street, Brooklyn, to take testimony and report. One hearing has been held already, and there will be another on Feb. 16.

Mrs. Converse is well known in New York, and is a member of several women's clubs there.

LABOR LEADERS BEATEN.

Two Members of United Mine Workers' Board Waylaid in Colorado.

TRINIDAD, Col., Feb. 14.—William Fairly and James Mooney, members of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America, from Alabama and Missouri, respectively, were waylaid to-day on the road between Majestic and Bowen, dragged from their buggy, beaten by eight men with stones and revolvers, and left lying in the road. Mooney was seriously injured.

This is the first time since the coal mine strike was inaugurated, Nov. 9, that any officials of the United Mine Workers have been assaulted. It is reported that the men were attacked by coal mine guards.

BELATED LINERS IN PORT.

The St. Paul, the Main, and the Manitou Report Rough Weather on the Atlantic.

Three big transatlantic liners—the St. Paul, the Main, and the Manitou—experienced extremely rough weather on the voyages from European ports which they finished here yesterday. The St. Paul was one day and several hours behind her ordinary time, while the others were three and four days behind time.

The Main had the worst experience of the three. From the time she left Bremen until she put into the lower bay she did not have a single day of good weather, and most of the time she ran at reduced speed. On Feb. 9 a hurricane lasted during the afternoon, and the ship's log for that day recorded only 84 knots.

Giant seas which were piled up by the wind broke over the vessel, sweeping all movable things before them, and doing considerable damage to the vessel. One great comber which took the vessel broadside loosened the tiller on the shaft, making it difficult to steer the vessel.

The Manitou had continuous gales from Jan. 31 to Feb. 10, accompanied by fierce hail squalls and topping seas. She carried only ten first-class passengers.

CAUSED YOUNG GIRL'S ARREST.

Dr. Hallett Then Failed to Identify Her as Thief, and She Was Freed—Father Says He'll Sue.

Frances Stravits, fifteen years old, daughter of Josef Stravits of 34 East Twentieth Street, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night from Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street by Policeman Bushnell on complaint of Dr. Henry William Hallett of 11 West Twenty-first Street.

At the station Dr. Hallett said that about a week ago a young girl knocked at his study door, saying she wanted to see one of the servants. He directed her to the kitchen, and later Sarah Gilliland, who lives in the house, reported the loss of jewelry worth $100. The doctor suspected the strange girl.

Last evening Frances rang the door bell of Dr. Hallett's house. She asked if "Mr. Jackson" lived there, and Dr. Hallett's son said he knew no such person. Young Mr. Hallett informed his father of the visit, and the two men started after the girl. She says that when she saw them running she was afraid and ran until the policeman stopped her. She had been looking for 17 West Twenty-first Street, and mistook the number on Dr. Hallett's door.

"Are you sure this is the girl you saw in your house last week?" asked Sergt. Fitzgerald.

Dr. Hallett was not very sure, but said the girl looked like the one who visited him. The Sergeant released Frances, and her father, who had arrived at the station, declared that he would sue the physician.

CLERK IN FATAL FIGHT.

Savannah Line Employe Is Knocked Down and Dies—Office Associate Is Sought.

Walter Ossa, a clerk employed by the Savannah Line at Spring and West Streets, and living at 223 West Sixteenth Street, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from a fractured skull, received, the police say, in a fall following a blow struck by a fellow-clerk with whom he was fighting.

According to the story told to the police by Philip Ossa, a relative of the dead man, and Thomas Palen of 174 Christopher Street, Walter Ossa and John Trimpin had a quarrel in the office of the Savannah Line, and when they left there for home about 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon continued the quarrel in the street. They came to blows in front of 302 West Street, and it is alleged that Trimpin struck Ossa a blow that felled him. Ossa's head struck the curb and he received a fracture of the skull. Capt. Brennan of the Macdougal Street Station said last night that he expected to arrest Trimpin soon.

CENTRAL BRIDGE CAR DELAY.

Bronx Residents Must Wait Several Months More That the Structure May Be Strengthened.

After fighting for months to have the Union Railway Company lay its tracks across Central Bridge, connecting the East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue lines with the Eighth Avenue line of the Interurban Company, Bronx Borough residents have received another setback, as it has been found that the bridge is not strong enough to support the additional traffic.

When the Board of Aldermen granted the necessary franchise to lay tracks on the bridge it was thought that the tracks would be laid immediately. Several days ago President Edward Maher of the Union Railway Company was notified by the Department of Bridges that it would be necessary to strengthen the structure, and that plans were being prepared for the necessary work. It is believed that four or five months will elapse before the bridge will be in shape for the operation of cars.

DRY SPOTS IN BROOKLYN.

"Speak Easy" Liquor Sellers in Down-Town District Alarmed by Baseless Rumor.

There was a brief panic in "speak-easy" liquor selling circles in the down-town districts of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, when disturbing reports anent special orders to the police were circulated. The tip was that Commissioner McAdoo had sent a flock of "plain-clothes" men over from Manhattan to seek such saloons as might be doing business after midnight.

Some of the saloon men were so scared that they turned their patrons out without delay and closed up tight. Others locked their doors and posted double "lighthouses" outside, who admitted no one not known to them. It was only a half an hour or so later that a report got afloat that Deputy Commissioner Haggerty was making a tour after the Roosevelt fashion in the down-town precincts. This caused more uneasiness and a further tightening of things.

Nothing unusual happened, however, and the saloon keepers soon learned to their disgust that they had been fooled.

ACCUSE WOMAN OF MURDER.

Mrs. Mary Anna Powell Charged with Killing Her Stepdaughter in Delaware Farmhouse.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Mary Anna Powell, wife of Alfred L. Powell, was arrested to-night by State Detectives Rattlidge and Francis, charged with the murder of Estella Allaband, her twenty-one-year-old adopted daughter, whose terribly mutilated body was found last Tuesday in the attic of the Powell farm house near Magnolia, ten miles from here. The accused woman was placed in the Dover jail.

The arrest is the result of an investigation by the State authorities, who were not satisfied with the verdict of suicide rendered by a Coroner's jury.

Mrs. Powell was taken into custody after the funeral of the girl this forenoon. She took her arrest coolly. As she left the house she said to a farm hand:

"Good bye, Peter. I am going. I may come back and I may not."

The detectives say they have secured a statement from Edgar Cooper, the five-year-old adopted son of the Powells. According to the detectives the boy said that Estella had been struck by "Aunt Molly" (Mrs. Powell) with a piece of wood while in an outshed, and that Estella ran into the kitchen, where she was again attacked.

LEAVES GAS BILL ALONE

Central Union Votes to Keep Miller Measure Tabled.

Indorses Glove Workers' Fight Against Littauer's Association—Many Labor Measures Favored.

An attempt was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to bring up for consideration again Assemblyman Miller's bill providing for the investigation of the supply and quality of gas in this city, consideration of which was tabled at last Sunday's meeting. The delegates were apparently shy again of the bill, and the Socialists were up in arms, as well as some of the conservative members, against any possible attempt to have it indorsed.

Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, asked that the matter be taken from the table. Some delegate in the rear of the hall made a remark about Tammany Hall having a hand in the measure, and the Chairman cut short a political discussion by immediately rapping for order. The question of resurrecting the bill was put to a vote. The Chairman said that the matter was in doubt and called for a rising vote, which resulted in a tie. Another rising vote was called, and this time the motion to lift the bill from the table was defeated by a very small majority.

Some time was taken up in a long discussion as to whether The Labor Bulletin, a monthly paper issued by the Union Label League of the trades unions, should be adopted as the official organ of the central body. A number of delegates declared that the "capitalistic press" distorted the reports of the central body, and accused the newspapers freely. It was decided finally that the Union Label Bulletin should be made the official organ.

A report from the Legislative Committee of the Workingmen's State Federation was read in reference to the labor bills which were being pushed by the federation. Great stress was laid on an amendment to the employers' liability law, bringing the railroad employes under the provisions of the bill.

Other measures which were being pushed were a bill to bring under the law people who offered bribes to walking delegates, a bill providing that when a New York City park employe was absent through being disabled in the performance of his duty no pay should be deducted from his salary, a bill prohibiting bootblacking on Sunday, and a bill providing for extra motormen on the trolley cars. The report was adopted.

W. W. Rhodi, a representative of the International Gloveworkers' Union of America, whose members are on strike in Fulton County, was given the privilege of the floor. The strike, he said, started by the table cutters quitting work when some of them earned as little as 75 cents a day.

"Woman and children are employed by the Glove Manufacturers' Association," he said, "and some of them are paid even lower wages. We have been on strike for a long time, and now are confronted with a large fight."

He went on to describe the effort of the Glove Manufacturers' Association to bring about the open shop. The open shop affects 5,000 workers in the glove trade, and if it were allowed to go on would be the end of this and other unions.

"We brought them to arbitrate," he said, "and then found that they were making private agreements with the individual employes. When we went to them we found ourselves confronted with a proposition that the Manufacturers' Association was under the Parry rule and that they would only make agreements with individuals."

Rhodi said that if the gloveworkers were supported by the unions they could win in the fight. If not, they would be starved out. He added, with great emphasis:

"I forgot to say that the Hon. Lucius Littauer, member of Congress from Fulton County, is head and front of the Glove Manufacturers' Association."

One or two of the delegates groaned at this announcement. It was decided to give financial aid to the glovemakers.

A plea was then made by J. Dugan and Robert Reid, two representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, for aid for the Colorado miners, and it was decided to give them financial aid.

Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute was given the floor to ask for the indorsement by the body of a mass meeting called by the People's Institute at Cooper Union next Thursday to agitate for home rule in cities. The meeting indorsed the mass meeting and appointed a committee of five, at the request of Mr. Smith, to speak on the occasion.

TRIED TO DROWN VICTIM.

Highwaymen Robbed Williamsburg Man, and Dragged Him to Creek—Two Hold-Ups in One Night.

Two men were waylaid by three highwaymen in Williamsburg early yesterday morning and both were badly beaten.

The first to be assailed was John Kerrigan of Wyckoff Avenue and Halsey Street. Kerrigan was returning to his home, and in Johnson Street, just beyond Morgan Avenue, he was seized by three men. One of them choked him, while the other two searched his pockets, taking his gold watch and chain and his week's wages. Kerrigan made an outcery, and the highwaymen, dragging him to Newtown Creek nearby, tried to throw him into the water. Before this could be accomplished they became frightened and ran away.

Kerrigan made his way to St. Catharine's Hospital, where Dr. Golding found that his right arm was broken in two places. He had several scalp wounds and a concussion of the brain.

The second victim was Victor Schmidt, a cooper of 37 North Eighth Street. In Wythe Avenue, near North Eighth Street, he was set upon by three men, one of whom choked him while the other two undertook to rob him. He fought his assailants, and during the affray Schmidt's scalp was cut with a knife. A policeman heard his cries for help and pursued the assailants across open lots, but they escaped. The attack upon Schmidt is believed to have been made by the highwaymen who robbed Kerrigan.

COLD WEATHER KILLS QUAIL.

Many Flocks on Connecticut Game Preserves Die of Starvation.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 14.—Sportsmen and New Yorkers who own game preserves in this vicinity have found during the past week that many flocks of quail have perished from cold and starvation. The dead birds are found chiefly in stone fences and near muskrat holes.

It is estimated that at least a hundred flocks have perished. The biggest losers will be William Rockefeller, Charles D. Lanier, George Lauder, Jr., and J. H. Gourlie.

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL ON ICE.

Mother of Orange (N. J.) Assessor Struck Her Head on the Pavement.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 14.—Mrs. John Quinn, mother of Assessor John Quinn, of the Second District of Orange, was killed this afternoon by slipping on the ice at Bell and Glebe Streets. Mrs. Quinn was walking toward her home, at 75 Bell Street, and in falling struck the back of her head with great violence. She was carried into a near-by house, and Dr. Francis J. E. Tetreault was summoned, but on his arrival found Mrs. Quinn to be dead.

Canadian Pacific Steamship Off Rocks.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 14.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Tees was hauled off Trial Island Rocks at high tide to-day and taken to Esquimalt Marine Ways for repairs. She escaped with remarkably slight damage considering the circumstances, the vessel having run upon a jagged reef almost at full speed.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BODY BRUSSELS.
CARPETS AND RUGS,
Great Special Sale!
An immense purchase of a leading manufacturer's entire reserve stock—Bright Patterns—will be closed out at
95c per yd.
RUGS (Size 9x12 ft.) at $19.50 each; worth double.
This sale affords an exceptional opportunity for early spring office or housefurnishing.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AV., 15TH AND 16TH STS.

CHILD LABOR DECREASING

Result of New Law Shown by Committee's Report.

Systematic Co-operation Established with the Boards of Health and Education.

A decrease in the total number of children receiving permits to work, the elimination of the perjury resorted to by parents under the old law to get children into factories and stores, and the establishment of systematic co-operation between the authorities who enforce the law and the authorities who investigate, and, if necessary, relieve the poverty conditions so often alleged as the cause of child labor, are shown in a report of the Child Labor Committee just issued.

The new law has been in operation since Oct. 1. During October, November, and December certificates were issued in this city to 2,922 children, or 67 per cent. of all who applied; whereas during the same months of the preceding year certificates were issued to 4,359 children, or 80 per cent. of all who applied. The stricter requirements which have caused this change are a minimum age, a minimum amount of schooling, and proof that the child has been observing the compulsory school law.

For eighteen years the minimum age in New York State has been fourteen years, but not until the present time has any real evidence of age been required. There was reason to believe that under the old law more than half of the affidavits filed by parents regarding their children's ages were false. Under the new law the parent's word is not recognized as proving age. For every certificate issued there is filed some official or religious paper as evidence of age.

In requiring a minimum amount of schooling in addition to a minimum age, New York, it is said, is in advance of all other States in the Union. The provision is practically that fourteen-year-old children who wish to work must have reached at least the grade of the average twelve-year-old child. In addition to this, children must prove over their Principal's signature that they have been keeping the school law—that is to say, have been attending school regularly up to the age of fourteen years.

The enforcement of these conditions has revealed the fact that over 7,000 fourteen-year-old children in the public schools alone were in or below the twelve-year-old grade, and were thus ineligible for work certificates had they all applied. Action has been taken by the Board of Education to remedy this condition by the formation of special classes for the more individual treatment and more rapid advancement of such children.

The harmony between the compulsory education and child labor laws, secured for the first time last Winter, has, the report says, formed the basis of a co-operation between the Boards of Education and Health which was impossible before. The names of all children to whom work certificates are refused by the Board of Health are now sent each week to the Board of Education, and attendance officers see to it that they remain in school. These children are sometimes fourteen and even fifteen years of age, but are rejected because of their deficient schooling. They are required to remain in school until they reach the age of sixteen years unless they qualify for work before that time.

Similarly, co-operation has been established with the State Department of Labor. Inspectors of this department find from twenty-five to fifty children a week working illegally in factories. The names of such children are sent regularly to the Board of Education. Thus, instead of being turned into the street or left free to find illegal employment elsewhere, they are placed in school and kept there until they qualify for work.

To anticipate the complaint that the law works a hardship in cases where it is claimed the child's earnings are needed for the support of the family, the Child Labor Committee announced that it would see that no suffering was caused if such cases were brought to its attention. The sixty-nine cases of this character referred to the committee have all been provided for through the regular relief societies of the city.

TO BAR ARMY AND NAVY BANDS.

Musical Mutual Protective Union Members at Odds as to How They Will Vote.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union at its adjourned annual meeting in Aschenbroedel Hall, 146 East Eighty-sixth Street, on Thursday next, will act among other things on a new rule of the American Federation of Musicians barring from the union all members who are enlisted members of the United States Army and Navy bands. This rule was established by the American Federation of Musicians, of which the Musical Mutual Protective Union is known as Local No. 310, some time ago.

Many of the members are in the army and navy bands, and will fight the new rule. According to the agreement the union is bound to accept the rule, as it is under the control of the federation now.

It is admitted that the situation is a little confused by this rule. The members of the military and naval bands are not paid much, but the prestige given to them in belonging to Government bands enables them to supplement their incomes by outside engagements.

RECTOR FOR HOLY TRINITY.

The Rev. J. H. Melish Accepts Call to the Brooklyn Church.

Formal announcement was made by Bishop Frederick Burgess, in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, that the Rev. J. Howard Melish had accepted the call to become rector of the church.

Mr. Melish is rector of Christ Church, Cincinnati. The pulpit of Holy Trinity has been vacant since the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell resigned, in the Spring of 1902.

Railroad to Adopt Electric Power.

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Arrangements are being made to convert the New York and Ottawa Railroad into an electric road the coming Summer. The line extends from Ottawa to Tupper Lake, and is about 120 miles long. Power will be secured at Ottawa, Cornwall, and Massena Springs.

10,000 pairs of imported fancy hosiery on sale to-day at 25c. a pair—the lot about equally divided between 50c. and 75c. qualities.

There's a story in that.

Last month a firm offered us the samples their wholesale salesmen had shown for the coming season—20,000 pairs, for they're probably the largest importers of high grade hosiery in this country.

20,000 pairs is a good many, so we hesitated and took half; didn't quite realize, until it was unpacked, how unusually attractive the hosiery was.

But of those 10,000 pairs, over 8,000 were snapped up the first day we ever advertised them, and we soon had left only the demand for more.

So the other 10,000 pairs go on sale to-day.

Hardly any two pairs alike—being samples.

50 and 75c. values—nothing less.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-night, at 8—FAUST. Alno Aokte, (first appearance,) Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Scott, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
To-morrow, Tues., Feb. 16, at 8 P. M. precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 17, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel. Journet, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8. Special performance at special prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE. (in German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. Special prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 20, at 1:30—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, followed by COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Francioli and corps de ballet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8—Special Performance at special prices—FAUST. Ackte, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $4.00, $5.00.
PARSIFAL—Wash. Birthday Mat., 11:30 A. M., and Feb. 25, at 5 P. M. Seats now on sale.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Only production this season of
Der Ring des Nibelungen
with remarkable casts, chosen from the following well-known Wagnerian singers:
Mmes. Fremstad, Gadski, Homer, Kronold, Lemon, Ralph, Seygard, Ternina, Walker and Weed.
MM. Blass, Burgstaller, Dippel, Gorits, Kloepfer, Kraus, Muhlmann, Reiss and Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., March 3, at 8:30, DAS RHEINGOLD.
Sat. Evg., March 5, at 7:30, DIE WALKUERE.
Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30,
DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Sale of seats for ENTIRE CYCLE (4 performances,) at REDUCED PRICES, begins to-day, (Monday,) at 9 A. M., at Box Office, as follows:—Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balcony Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
Sale of seats for single Performances at Regular Prices begins Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. The great laughing success "Der Detektiv." Sat. 10 A. M., Minna von Barnhelm.

BIJOU THEATRE 30th Street & B'way.
Mr. H. B. Sire has the honor to announce that he has completed arrangements for the appearance during the remainder of the season of
THE CENTURY PLAYERS
Under the direction of
SYDNEY ROSENFELD
OPENING Sat. Eve., Feb. 20
First Matinee Feb. 22,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."
Prices 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Boxes 10.00
Never Any Higher & No Speculators.
Box Office Now Open.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
SPECIAL CONCERT,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 8:15 P. M.
Farewell Appearance of
FELIX WEINGARTNER of Munich
ALFRED REISENAUER...Soloist
PROGRAM:
Vorspiel "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Piano Concerto in E flat.....Beethoven
Symphonic Poem, "King Lear".....Weingartner
Vorspiel "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Overture "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box Office open from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
This (Monday) Afternoon at 3.
SUSAN Metcalfe Thibaud | DAVID Bispham Kafer
WEINGARTNER
Ensemble Program and Weingartner Songs. Seats, $2 to 75 cts., at Box Office and Ditson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Feb. 18 at 8:15 Orchestral Program
SAT. Aft., Feb. 20, at 2:30 Mr. Adamowski
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's at reg. prices.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. The Musical Success, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID
Commencing WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY Matinee. Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS.
Henry W. Savage will offer FEB. 22
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the new comic opera, THE
YANKEE CONSUL
Seats on Sale Thursday Morning.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. WEALTH & POVERTY

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:30. B'way & 40th.
100th Time March 14th—SOUVENIRS.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL
Extra Mat. Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
150th Time March 23d—SOUVENIRS.
THE GIRL FROM KAYS SAM BERNARD and great Cast.
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. 2:15.
FIRST TIME THIS THEATRE.
ELEANOR ROBSON | MERELY MARY ANN.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Mat. Sat. 2.
Matinee Washington's Birthday.
WILLIAM GILLETTE | 4TH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

SAVOY THEATRE Broadway & 34th St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. 2:15.
FIRST TIME THIS THEATRE.
KYRLE BELLEW as RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
With E. M. Holland and strong cast.
Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.
Xtra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

DALY'S AT 8 TO-NIGHT. MATINEES SATURDAYS, 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
JOHN C. FISHER & THOS. W. RYLEY will present a comedy with music from Wyndham's Theatre, London,
GLITTERING GLORIA
By Hugh

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cold; winds north.

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HANNA'S FIGHT FOR LIFE ENDED

The Senator Died Last Evening at 6:40 o'Clock.

UNCONSCIOUS AT THE END

There Had Been No Hope Since Early Morning—Mrs. Hanna Not with Him When Death Came.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna died at 6:40 o'clock this evening at his apartments in the Arlington Hotel, after an illness extending over nearly two months, filled with apparent recoveries, followed by relapses, and finally drifting into typhoid fever, which in his weakened condition he was unable to withstand.

When the end came all the members of the Senator's family were in the room except Mrs. Hanna, the Senator's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna. Mrs. Hanna had left the room only a few minutes before.

The final sinking spell began at 6:30 o'clock. Drs. Carter and Osler were then in attendance, and they did not conceal the fact that life was about to flicker and go out. All the members of the family were sent for. Mrs. McCormick, one of the Senator's daughters, and Miss Phelps were present when this was done. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna were the first to arrive, and they withdrew immediately to call the Senator's wife to the bedside. While they were absent the Senator breathed his last. In the meantime Mr. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and H. M. Hanna had entered the room. Mr. Dover stood at the door.

There were no distressing scenes attending the last moments. The Senator died as a child goes to sleep. Just after his eyes closed in death Mrs. Hanna came into the room. She bore up well under the ordeal, and to-night is calm and self-controlled.

The courage which had been displayed by Mrs. Hanna was the subject of much surprise. She had been in almost constant attendance on her husband, though realizing fully there was no hope for recovery. Nevertheless, the remonstrances of the physicians and the pleas of her children that she take some rest were unavailing until late in the afternoon, when she was attacked with a violent headache. She took a narcotic and then retired to her chamber, but insisted that a call be sent as soon as there appeared to be any change for the worse.

Five minutes before death came Gen. Charles A. Dick came from the bedside with the announcement: "He has only a few minutes at the most." That statement immediately prefaced the last official bulletin, which was:

The Final Announcement.

"Senator Hanna sank gradually during the afternoon and died quietly at 6:40 o'clock."

Mr. Dover, the Senator's Secretary, read the bulletin to the newspaper men who were waiting. Word went over the hotel like a flash. The lobby was crowded and a score of friends were waiting in Mr. Dover's room. Though it was known five minutes before that the next word would be the announcement that the Senator had breathed his last, the effect upon his friends was almost that of a sudden shock.

No attempts were made to restrain grief. Senators Fairbanks, Scott, and Kittredge broke down. They stayed at the hotel the entire day and knew there was no hope, but that proved no guard against the tears which sprang unbidden to their eyes and ran down their cheeks. Gen. Dick wept his sorrow at the loss of a friend who had been almost a brother. His associations with Senator Hanna were born in politics, but became bonds firm as though bred in the blood.

Senator Hanna's Last Words.

The last intelligible words spoken by Senator Hanna were pathetic in his attempt to maintain to the last the humor which was characteristic of his life. On yesterday morning he moved his head slightly, and his eyes rolled a little to the right and then to the left. The nurse anticipated his want and, bending to the patient's ear, asked if he was looking for his handkerchief.

"I think my wife has my handkerchief," the Senator whispered.

Members of the family, eager for any sign of consciousness or recognition which the Senator might display were told of the remark, and they at once recognized it as one of his favorite rejoinders in good-natured teasing, in which Mr. and Mrs. Hanna often indulged. It was the Senator's custom when he missed any personal article, especially his handkerchief, to say: "I suppose my wife has it."

From the earliest hours of the morning Senator Hanna's physicians had no hope of his recovery. After an anxious night, the patient's life at 7 o'clock this morning was hanging by a thread. His pulse was so feeble as to be hardly noticeable, and the members of his family had been since 4 o'clock gathered at the bedside awaiting his death.

All day yesterday and most of last night it was felt that the Senator's condition had reached an acute stage and the family prepared themselves for the worst. Exhausted through ceaseless watching and waiting they retired late in the night, but at 4 o'clock this morning, after the Senator had had a sinking spell, which made it apparent that he was nearing his end, the family were aroused and entered the sick chamber.

A Ray of Hope.

A ray of hope came to the family and friends when at 6 o'clock, after a saline injection had been given, Mr. Hanna rallied slightly, but the Senator was totally unconscious and the physicians stated that his death might occur at any moment.

At 9:30 A. M. Dr. Rixey left, and about half an hour later Dr. Osler went to Baltimore, leaving Futcher in charge of the patient. He continued the application of the heroic methods employed in the struggle to prolong life.

Shortly before noon a messenger came hurriedly from the private apartments, asking for Mr. Dover. At 12:47 Mr. Dover came from the sick room and announced to the newspaper men that about fifteen minutes before the pulse could scarcely be detected. The family was again summoned post haste to the bedside, as it was feared that only a minute or two of life remained. But Mr. Hanna rallied again with wonderful vitality.

Heroic Measures.

Dr. Carter, who was sleeping in a room near by, was called and two tanks of oxygen were hurried into the room. This was followed by the administration of a saline solution. A pulse was then perceptible, but the action and respiration was regarded as artificial. Dr. Rixey joined the two physicians at the bedside, and about 1 o'clock Dr. Osler returned from Baltimore and announced that he would remain. One of the doctors subsequently said that at 12 o'clock death was expected within a few minutes.

At 2:30 P. M. the doctors issued a bulletin showing a high respiration and a scarcely perceptible pulse.

The President called at the Arlington at 3 P. M. He was shown directly to the apartments of Senator Hanna, where he learned that the Senator was slowly sinking. The President said the Senator was evincing extraordinary vitality and that his fight against the great odds opposed to him was marvelous.

Senators Scott, Kittredge, and Fairbanks remained in the Senator's office at the Arlington throughout the day, going away only long enough to get their luncheon. The telephone in the office rang constantly during the day, inquiries coming from public officials all over the city and from the Capitol. Telegrams also continued to pour in all day, augmenting the great number received since the Senator's condition became critical.

All Hope Gone.

All through the rest of the afternoon the effort of the doctors was a fight for prolongation of life without the faintest ray of hope. The watchers at the bedside expected the end momentarily. Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Scott of West Virginia, an associate of the stricken statesman on the Republican National Committee, was closeted with Dr. Carter, the family physician, who told him that the Senator was then sinking gradually; that the end might come at any moment, but might be prolonged for two or three hours.

The Senator passed the day practically without nourishment of any kind, being too weak to retain it. The household had become resigned to the inevitable outcome and sadly waited the final summons. The Senator's secretary, when he left the sick room at 5:30 o'clock said there was then a perceptible decrease of strength over the hour before, and that life was fading very fast. The patient's pulse was so faint that it could not be detected at all at the wrist, and the heart barely fluttered.

Shortly after 6 o'clock word came from the sick room that the sick man was "simply wasting away." Ten minutes later he died.

Mr. Dover quietly passed out and down along the long corridor of the hotel to the waiting crowd of newspaper men.

"The Senator died at 6:40," he announced, and in a moment the news was flashed throughout the world.

A large number of notices were sent out by the Hanna family and by Gov. Herrick announcing the death. Throughout the evening there was a steady stream of callers and messages of condolence, Secretary Cortelyou, Speaker Cannon, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, and John R. McLean of Ohio being among the earliest of those personally to offer their regrets.

President Roosevelt called at the Arlington Hotel to-night personally to express his condolences to the members of Senator Hanna's family. He saw Mrs. Hanna, Mr. H. M. Hanna, the Senator's brother, and "Dan" R. Hanna, his son, and remained with them for some time.

The President walked to the hotel unattended and spent some time with Postmaster General Payne, who also lives at the Arlington, both before and after his visit to the Hanna family.

Some consideration has been given by the President and several members of the Cabinet to the question of accompanying the funeral party to the place of interment of the late Senator's body, in Ohio. The President wishes to go, and it is possible may do so. The matter, however, is still undecided.

A sketch of Senator Hanna's career is published on Page 3 of this issue.

DR. CARTER'S STATEMENT.

Says the Senator's Disease Was "Very Virulent Typhoid Fever."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Dr. Edward Perkins Carter of Cleveland, one of the attending physicians, to-night made the following statement regarding Mr. Hanna's illness:

"Senator Hanna died quietly at twenty minutes of 7 this evening after a most superb fight against a very virulent attack of typhoid fever. The Senator had not been well for some weeks, but had been confined to his bed only during the past fifteen days.

"From the early course of the disease there was no evidence as to the intense severity of the infection, and the outlook at first seemed bright. Since Sunday, the 7th, the progress of the fever became more marked, there being a gradual rise in the temperature from day to day, and by Wednesday the evidences of a severe toxic condition were such as to make the physicians in attendance anxious as to the ultimate outcome, though, counting upon Mr. Hanna's indomitable will, they continued to be hopeful.

"The early inability to retain nourishment was finally overcome, and the case seemed to be progressing more favorably when on Friday last in the afternoon the Senator had a severe chill, a most unusual occurrence in the course of typhoid fever. Following this his temperature rose rapidly, reaching 105 that night, and the evidences of profound toxemia were marked.

"During the last days of Senator Hanna's illness he was able to retain the nourishment given and responded in a way little short of marvelous to every treatment which was resorted to, rallying promptly from a series of collapses which at intervals followed the chill of Friday. Saturday had been such a favorable day that his physicians took courage and even then hoped for a favorable outcome.

"The change for the worse came early this morning and was followed by a gradual failure of his strength, which already had been overtaxed by the severity of the disease. His wonderful recuperative power was such that though the end had been expected at almost any time during the early hours of Monday morning, he clung tenaciously to life until late this afternoon, when he succumbed."

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FIRE PANIC AVERTED AT ANAWANDA FETE

Electric Wire Starts Blaze in Lexington Opera House.

MAYOR AND MURPHY PRESENT

Hall Filled with City Officials and Tammany Leaders—Rush in Which Women Faint Stayed by Prompt Action of Firemen.

Fire caused by defective insulation of an electric light wire caused a small-sized panic last night at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, while the entertainment and reception of the Anawanda Club was being held.

As this club is the regular Tammany organization in the Eighteenth Assembly District, where Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, also is district leader, and which for years has been the home district of Mayor George B. McClellan, the place was packed, and it was only by the prompt action of firemen who were present that the panic was quelled and the fire extinguished before it had done more than damage some of the decorations. Both Mayor McClellan and Mr. Murphy were among the boxholders present, but were too far from the fire to take any part in putting it out.

It was 9:30 o'clock when the fire started, and at that time the vaudeville entertainment was on and the place was packed to the doors with Tammany men from all over the city, city officials and their wives and families. The big hall was handsomely decorated, festoons of flowers and ferns and smilax hanging from the ceilings, while other flowers and smilax entwined the pillars.

It was a defective wire among these decorations that set fire to some flags and draperies on one of the pillars near the rear of the hall and directly under one of the balcony boxes. As soon as the sputtering flame was seen from the floor there was an attempt to rush for the doors, a number of women fainted in the crush, and it looked for a minute as though there would be a panic with serious consequences.

Instantly Deputy Chief Thomas R. Langford of the Fire Department, who was present in evening clothes, jumped toward the pillar at the top of which the flame had started and from where it was rapidly eating its way along the draperies to the boxes. He shouted to those present to sit still and ordered the score or more of uniformed firemen present to keep the crowd under control. At Chief Langford's side was his driver, James Welden, and he, too, called to the firemen to hold the crowd.

Assistant Foreman Edward J. Levy of Engine 8 was the lieutenant in charge of the firemen at the entertainment, and he was beside Chief Langford when the latter reached the pillar where the trouble was. Levy ordered William J. Mulvey, a fireman attached to Engine 16 to mount the pillar and use an extinguisher. Mulvey promptly shinned up the pole, but as soon as he reached the top and started to throw down the burning decorations he struck the wire from which the insulation had been burned away, and he received a shock that sent him tumbling to the floor again.

Although painfully burned about the hands and face, and suffering severely from the electric shock, Mulvey again started up the pole, followed by Weldon, and the two managed with an extinguisher to put out the fire about the wire and to throw down the decorations which were on fire. On the floor Levy and Chief Langford, with others about them, stamped out the flames, John Schrieber of Hook and Ladder No. 2 joining them and aiding them in putting an end to the trouble.

In the meantime the firemen on the stairs and about the house had quieted the excited crowd, and eight of the women who had fainted were carried to an outer room and revived. Quickly the trouble with the wire was remedied and the decorations rearranged, so that within an hour it required close examination to show where the trouble had been.

As for the annual affair of the Anawanda Club itself it was the biggest thing of the kind ever held, being the first ball of the club since Murphy has been a full-fledged leader of the Hall with a victory to his credit, and also the first ball since the Anawanda has given a Mayor to the city, Mayor McClellan being one of its oldest members. There was an elaborate vaudeville entertainment until nearly midnight, plenty of music by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, which kept the dancers busy, and plenty of wine and gayety to fill out the night.

In addition to Mayor McClellan and Mr. Murphy, practically every member of the present Tammany City Government and every Tammany Hall district leader were present. Among the out-of-town representatives was William J. Conners, the Democratic leader of Buffalo.

CAMPBELL'S FEET PLAY TRICKS

Unruly Members Send Him to Hospital Twice in an Hour.

James H. Campbell, who lives at 344 West Fifty-third Street, was crossing Thirty-fourth Street at Broadway last evening, when his feet slid in opposite directions, and he came down with a thwack on his chin. He loosened a few teeth, bit his tongue, and cut a gash in his chin which had to be sewed up.

Dr. Erskine was the man who did the sewing, and he took Campbell back with him to the New York Hospital. There he was advised to stay for the night, but Campbell said he must get home and started.

He boarded a Sixth Avenue car at Fifteenth Street and rode north. For some reason he alighted at Thirty-sixth Street. As he stepped from the car his feet again slipped, and once more did Campbell fall with a crash, opening the wound in the chin, cutting his lips, and breaking his nose. When the ambulance arrived Dr. Erskine again was the surgeon. He looked Campbell over.

"Why, didn't I take you to the hospital about an hour ago?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir," he replied.

"Well, we'll keep you there, this time," said the doctor as he bundled his second-time patient into the ambulance.

"I think you'd better, please send home for some one to take me home to-morrow," said Campbell in tones of intense disgust.

A SMOOTH AND SOLID ROADBED.
can be found on the Seaboard Air Line Railway to Florida. Nothing like it. Seaboard Florida Limited assures you a delightful trip. Try it. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

TRIED TWO HOLD-UPS.

Highwayman with Revolver Got No Money and Was Captured.

A highwayman with a revolver held up two men last night, one at a time. The first hold-up occurred about 9:30 o'clock, when Louis Schweirs left the store of Neuss Brothers at 171 Duane Street, where he works, locked the store door and started for home. He had not gone ten feet when a big man emerged from behind a post and pointing a revolver at his head commanded him to hold up his hands. Schweirs's hands went up with a quick movement as he peered into the barrel of the weapon. Schweirs told him that he had no money and the man thereupon started off on a run toward Greenwich Street, while Schweirs went to the Leonard Street Police Station and told Capt. Sweeney about it.

While he was telling his story, Frederick Vonder Heyde of 220 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street came in and told of having been held up in a similar manner on Franklin Street, near Greenwich, by a man answering the description Schweirs gave. Vonder Heyde showed he had had a tussle with the highwayman. He seized the revolver the man pointed at him, and got a few cuts on his right hand, but the highwayman made his escape.

Capt. Sweeney sent out a description of the man to every policeman on post through the telephone boxes stationed throughout the precinct, and soon Policeman Jeremiah Lane brought in a man he had found walking up Broadway. The prisoner was identified by both complainants, and gave his name as John Murphy, thirty-two years old, homeless. He had a revolver in his pocket, fully loaded. Murphy told the Captain that he wanted money.

In his pockets was found a piece of paper on which was written the following:

"Man that is married to woman is of many days and full of trouble. In the morning he draws his salary. In the evening, behold! it is all gone. It goeth, but he knoweth not where."

LOTHROP COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Boston's Publishing House Embarrassed for Lack of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Lothrop Publishing Company, 530 Atlantic Avenue, has assigned to Fred Williams, a lawyer in the Tremont Building. No statement could be secured at the offices of the company this afternoon, but the liabilities are roughly estimated at $150,000. A definite statement will be ready for creditors in a few days. At this time of year it is said most publishers have a considerable number of outstanding accounts.

Inability to secure capital is given as the main cause for the embarrassment. At the time of the failure of the Central National Bank the Lothrop Publishing Company was a large borrower from that institution, and the shifting of the credit to other banks caused difficulties. The company was incorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital of $125,000, after a reorganization of the business conducted by another company. H. E. Morrell is President of the corporation.

The Lothrop Publishing Company has on hand a large line of new work, which may prove profitable providing money can be borrowed to carry it out. An effort will be made to bring about a satisfactory settlement with the creditors, so that the business may continue without interruption. Creditors representing more than two-thirds of the total indebtedness of the firm have assented to the assignment. E. Fleming & Co., bookbinders, are one of the largest creditors.

DODGE IS CAUGHT IN TEXAS.

Rearrested Near the Mexican Line, He Resumes Legal Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 15.—Charles F. Dodge was arrested to-day at Laredo, near the Mexican border, where he went from the town of Alice. He had reached that place by stage from Brownsville, accompanied by an attorney. Immediately after his rearrest application was filed with the Federal Court for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Dodge.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Gov. Odell to-day issued a requisition on the Governor of Texas for the extradition to this State of Charles F. Dodge to answer the charge of perjury in his action which resulted in the setting aside of the divorce obtained by his wife, who afterward became the wife of Charles W. Morse.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—Testimony in the divorce suit of Mrs. Clement C. Dodge of New York, until lately the wife of Charles W. Morse, against her present legal husband, Charles F. Dodge, formerly manager of the Aragon Hotel, in this city, is being taken before Van Astor Bachelor as Commissioner, appointed by the Supreme Court of New York City. The hearing is being held behind closed doors in the office of Bryan & Alexander, counsel for Mrs. Dodge.

All that District Attorney Jerome would say about the case yesterday was that he had been in constant telegraphic communication with Detective Sergeant Herlihy and the other detectives who had been following Dodge, and that Herlihy had telegraphed at noon that he, acting under instructions from New York, had hired a band of Texas rangers to start overland from Brownsville after Dodge and another to start from Alice, both bands to meet on the way and capture Dodge, who, the telegram said, would be arrested on an entirely new warrant just issued by the Governor of Texas.

Mr. Jerome said that a later telegram from Texas brought news that the Federal authorities had arrested Dodge just as he was about to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico, and that Dodge had in his pocket a railroad ticket to the City of Mexico.

When District Attorney Jerome was asked whether it was true that a steamboat would be chartered to bring Dodge back directly from Laredo, he referred the question to Mr. Rand, and the latter said: "I suppose that'll be about it."

RECEIVERSHIP AFTER FIRE.

Failure of the Peabody Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Richard F. Post was appointed receiver to-day for the Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. The company lost $700,000 by reason of the fire, and it had assets of only $300,000.

Application for a receiver was made to-day by the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, and the application will be heard Feb. 23. Both companies last week reinsured their risks not affected by the fire in outside companies.

The banks resumed their regular business to-day, the first day on which they have been in full operation since the fire.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 183 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

JAPANESE ARMY WAITS ON NAVY

Advance Patrols, However, Reported Near Mukden.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER?

Three Torpedo Boats Said to Have Been Mistaken for Japanese Vessels and Sunk by Shells from Forts.

An official Russian telegram says that mounted patrols, believed to be Japanese, were seen on Sunday in the vicinity of Sin-Ming-Tung, northwest of Mukden.

The mobilization of the Japanese army is progressing rapidly and methodically. The intention evidently is that the army will not begin its campaign until the completion of the naval programme.

It is reported on good authority at Che-Foo that three Russian torpedo boats have been sunk by shells from the forts, presumably at Port Arthur. The boats were mistaken for Japanese vessels.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron, as to the whereabouts of which there has been much speculation, has been sighted in the Sea of Japan.

The Japanese and British Ministers at Söul have assured the Korean Emperor that there is no cause for alarm.

United States Consul Miller, at Niu-Chwang, took under his protection Japanese refugees from Manchuria and protested to the Rusian administrator against Russian cruelty to the women.

There is great anxiety in the Russian War Office about the army food supply. The supplies ordered in America have not reached their destination, and the Siberian Railway is blocked by the transportation of other material.

A special dispatch from Moscow contradicts the reports of Russian enthusiasm. It says the great mass of the Czar's subjects are uninterested in the war.

M. Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, whose party holds the balance of power in Parliament, wants the Franco-Russian alliance denounced.

JAPANESE NEAR MUKDEN?

Russian Official Telegram Reports That Patrols Are in That Vicinity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—Major Gen. Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's Chief of Staff, telegraphs that the situation at Port Arthur yesterday was unchanged.

Reports from Yin-Kau, near Niu-Chwang, he continues, say that the Japanese are preparing to land at Tsin-jen-das.

A message received from the frontier guard says that mounted patrols, believed to be Japanese, were seen yesterday in the vicinity of Sin-Ming-Ting, northwest of Mukden.

No Japanese battleships, the message says, have been seen in the roadstead of Tatung-Kao, at the mouth of the Yalu River.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The only advices received here concerning the operations in the field show the gradual concentration of Russian and Japanese troops near the Yalu River.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON SEEN.

Russian Fleet Reported Destroyed Sighted in Sea of Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times, cabling on Feb. 12, says that the Russian Vladivostok squadron was then still westward of Tsugaru Strait, the eastern exit of which was guarded with torpedoes.

There is much indignation in Japan over the action of the squadron, which, after surrounding two Japanese merchantmen, opened fire without warning and sank one vessel with all on board, the other escaping.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 13.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is still in sight, cruising in the Sea of Japan.

There is no fear that the Russians will intercept the Kasuga and the Nisshin or effect a junction with the Port Arthur squadron. The Russians possess no naval bases except those at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and the latter may freeze up and bar the retreat of the squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—A dispatch has been received here from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Feb. 15, saying:

"Capt. Reitzenstein, commander of the Russian cruiser division, telegraphs that his division destroyed a steamship in Sangari Straits.

"A violent storm, accompanied by heavy snow, has been raging for three days, and nine degrees of frost have been registered. The enemy has not been encountered."

JAPS FOUGHT IN OVERCOATS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Japanese ships in the fight at Che-mul-pho included the armored cruisers Asama and Chiyoda.

The closest range was 4,800 metres. No torpedoes were used.

The Captain of the Variag was wounded in the left hand, and officers on either side of him were killed.

The Japanese ships were untouched. Their gunners wore overcoats throughout the engagement.

Japan has organized a hospital at Che-mul-pho for the treatment of the wounded Russians.

A Japanese company offers to raise the Koriétz and the Variag and to contribute the profits to the war fund.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, Feb. 12.—A detailed account of the battle off Che-mul-pho, which resulted in the loss of the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Koriétz, has reached here.

During the night of Feb. 8 the Japanese landed 1,500 men at Che-mul-pho, and on the following morning three Japanese cruisers, four gunboats, and eight torpedo boat destroyers, under the command of Admiral Uriu, approached the harbor, but did not enter. The Koriétz and Variag were lying in the harbor. The Japanese Admiral gave them until noon to come out. Both Russian vessels cleared for action. All the shipping in the harbor was notified by Admiral Uriu to get out of the firing line.

Shortly afterward the Variag and Koriétz got under way and steamed out of the harbor. The crew of the British cruiser Talbot cheered them as they went out to fight.

When the Russians were four miles out the Japanese threw a shot across their bows, but they did not stop. The Japanese lay between the islands ten miles out, blocking the only entrance to the harbor. When the Russians were six miles from the Japanese fleet heavy firing began on both sides. The Variag turned her broadside loose at 11:55 A. M. Then the Variag turned at right angles to the westward and steamed a short distance, as if to make the beach, but was seen suddenly to turn again east and give the enemy her other broadside.

The Japanese continued firing until 12:22, when the Variag was seen to be on fire near the stern. The Russian vessels then turned back toward the harbor, and ceased firing at 12:42 P. M. The Japanese followed almost to the entrance of the harbor, firing on the Variag, which had a heavy list to port and was evidently in a sinking condition. The Koriétz was practically untouched.

The Variag lost thirty men and seven officers killed and forty-two wounded. Count Muro was killed on the bridge. About 600 shots were fired in all, but the firing was not very accurate, and the Variag was hit in only six places. One shot, which struck her on the water line amidships, wrecked one of her engines.

When the Russians anchored off the entrance to the harbor the British cruiser Talbot sent four hospital boats to them with a doctor and nurse. The United States gunboat Vicksburg also sent three boats with surgical assistance.

The Koriétz was abandoned at 3:30 P. M., her crew going on board the Pascal, and at 3:57 P. M. she blew up with a terrific explosion. The Variag was abandoned soon afterward, her officers deeming her situation hopeless. Her dead were left on board.

The crew of the Variag went on board the Talbot, the Pascal, and the Elba. Some also went to the Vicksburg. The Variag burned until 6 P. M., with frequent explosions as the flames ignited her ammunition. She sank, turning over to port as she went down. The Russians eventually went from the Pascal to the steamship Sungari. A Russian officer told the Captain of the Vicksburg that he had come to ask asylum for one night only.

The Russians claim that the Japanese fired first, dispatching two torpedoes at the Koriétz when she tried to leave the harbor on Feb. 8. The Japanese claim, in turn, that the Koriétz fired first.

JAPANESE MOBILIZATION.

Army's Movements Will Follow Completion of Naval Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says:

"I would urge the British Government not to fail to avail itself of the unique opportunity afforded by the present situation for studying the development of an immense military enterprise."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 14.—Great military activity continues, but the Government carefully conceals its plans and does not indicate the date of any movements.

Although every moment of delay enables the Russians to become better prepared for the conflict, the Japanese apparently are unconcerned and confident. They fully realize that the limited capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the distance of the Russians from their base of supplies, and the lack of communication by sea sets limitations on the proposed accomplishments of Russia in Manchuria and Siberia. They feel that no danger attaches in that quarter, and are awaiting the completion of Japan's naval programme.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 15.—It is estimated that 300,000 Japanese troops are now ready to be placed in the field without impairing the national defenses. They are being moved at night toward their bases at Sasebo, Kure Miji, and Yokusuka, and the lights of ordinary trains are extinguished when in the neighborhood of troop trains.

Hundreds of hotels, tea houses, and temples have been requisitioned in Tokio and other divisional centres. All the steamers of Japanese merchant lines are rapidly being converted into auxiliary cruisers, armed with quick-firing guns and fitted with torpedo tubes.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF EXPLAINS.

Shots at British Ship an Error—Neutral Ships Released.

YING-KOW, Feb. 14.—The administrative authorities at Port Arthur have formally notified the American and British Consuls here of the release of the neutral ships which had been seized. Both Consuls had asked for explanations. The civil administration of Port Arthur has intimated that Viceroy Alexieff will not recognize the Consuls in matters relating to Port Arthur and Manchuria.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 13.—In answer to the demand of the British Government for an explanation of why the British ships were held up by the Russians at Port Arthur, Viceroy Alexieff replied that the vessels were detained because they had Japanese on board.

The shots fired at the British steamship Fu Ping by the Russian guardship at Port Arthur as the Fu Ping was leaving that port last Tuesday were, the Viceroy says, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the officers of the guardship.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

For Coughs and Colds, children take Piso's Cure without objection. At all druggists.—Adv.

RUSSIA IS ANXIOUS ABOUT ARMY'S FOOD

Supplies Ordered Here Have Not Reached Destination.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY BLOCKED

Provisions Left in Black Sea Also Unlikely to Reach Russian Ports in the Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 16.—A leading Polish Conservative organ, the Czas of Prague, publishes a St. Petersburg dispatch, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, concerning the Russian commissariat and means of transport.

The paper says that Russia, knowing that the Siberian Railway could not convey the necessary supplies to Manchuria and Vladivostok, ordered at Christmas time large quantities of provisions in America for delivery in San Francisco Jan. 23, Jan. 28, and Feb. 7.

As the sea journey to Port Arthur and Vladivostok requires at least seventeen days, it is clear that the greater part of these provisions have not reached the Russian harbors, and may serve to support the Japanese Navy.

The question of supplies will be all-important in this war. Hence Russia sent a quantity of provisions and stores to the Far East by railway before forwarding troops, but the operation showed incidentally that no district of the empire except Warsaw was properly provided for.

Much indispensable material had therefore to be taken from Warsaw and sent to the Far East, and all other provisions were to come from America or from Odessa by sea. Everything that was left in the Black Sea after New Year's is unlikely to reach its destination.

For this reason the provisioning of the army in the Far East is causing great anxiety, as nothing can be obtained there in the Winter, not even forage for the horses.

Even were the railway in perfect order it would not suffice to carry the food for from 150,000 to 180,000 men. As, however, great irregularities have occurred in the construction and traffic management, and the line is now obstructed by trains carrying rails, sleepers, and building material, the anxiety is greater than it would otherwise be.

Russian soldiers bear hardship better than European troops, and the Siberian forces are even hardier than the rest of the Russian army, but in St. Petersburg it is well known that the Siberian forces are far below European armies in tactics, rapidity of movement, and marksmanship.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP TAKEN.

The Manchuria, of 3,708 Tons, Reaches Sasebo.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15.—The Russian East Asiatic Line steamer Manchuria, recently captured by the Japanese, has arrived at Sasebo, near Nagasaki.

The steamer Manchuria sailed from Copenhagen on Nov. 20 for Port Arthur and Vladivostok. She is of 3,708 tons, and was built at Copenhagen in 1900.

RUSSIANS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Great Mass of Them Are Quite Uninterested in the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 16.—The great mass of the Czar's subjects, says the Moscow correspondent of The Times, are almost as uninterested and indifferent as if Japan were operating against China or landing troops at Honolulu.

This, says the correspondent, is worth recording at a moment when Russian Chauvinist organs, assisted by certain toadying foreign newspapers, are endeavoring to demonstrate that Russia's millions are solid against the upstart yellowskin.

There is no widely popular feeling against Japan, no racial antagonism. In Russian commercial circles there is no relish for the war, which is already driving dozens to bankruptcy and hitting others very hard at a very awkward moment.

The impotence of educated thought at a time of national crisis and the absence of a right share in the government of their native land, such as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of constitutional countries, was never brought home more directly to Russians than to-day.

RESENTED GERMAN SPYING.

Japanese Squadron Detached Battleship to Watch German Vessel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Wiring from Wei-hai-Wei on Feb. 13, a correspondent of The Times says that on the morning of that day two Japanese battleships and four cruisers passed eastward, followed by a German vessel.

The Japanese detached a battleship,

which hunted the German vessel to Che-Foo, and then rejoined the squadron.

The Tokio correspondent of The Times, cabling on Feb. 12, says that the German steamship Emma, which was seized at Yokohama, was carrying dynamite to Port Arthur.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram published in the Berlin papers, says The Times's correspondent in the German capital, a large crowd made a friendly demonstration before the residence of the German Consul at Moscow on Sunday.

The Consul appeared at a window, and, addressing the crowd, said the unexpected attack by Japan on the Russian ships at Port Arthur was a breach of international law.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Cablegrams to The Daily Mail from Wei-Hai-Wai and Niu-Chwang report a Japanese fleet, with transports, cruising in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li apparently with the idea of effecting a landing near Port Dalny.

SUCCESS OF MR. HAY'S PLAN.

Paris Thinks It as Important as the Actual War Operations.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Foreign Office today confirmed the announcements made in these dispatches on Saturday that Russia and France approve of the United States' note on the subject of Chinese neutrality, with a reservation excluding Manchuria.

The success of the American initiative to secure the neutralization of China and the limitation of the area of operations continues to absorb official and diplomatic attention, the results effected being considered equal in importance to the actual war operations. It is said that the second American note and the various replies will constitute an accord of the powers without signing a further agreement.

The American officials here expect Russia to issue a declaration similar to that of Japan, favoring the principles of the accord, but the French Foreign Office understands that Russia's brief approval, already given, constitutes Russia's response.

The general view, including that of the American officials, is that the accord will prove of inestimable benefit in limiting the conflict strictly to Russia and Japan, thus keeping out Great Britain, France, China, and all other powers, and also circumscribing the zone of the conflict. But this view is not universally accepted, certain high quarters holding that Russia secures real benefits from the accord, by the indirect admission of the powers for the first time that Manchuria is to be treated differently from the rest of China.

The American answer to this is that Manchuria is excluded from the accord merely because actual war operations are proceeding there, but there is reason to believe that Russia attaches much importance to the fact that the powers except Manchuria from the accord dealing with China.

A question has arisen concerning the powers' acceptance of the third clause of Japan's declaration relative to her recognition of China's neutrality. This clause approves China's neutrality, but adds that China shall be expected to maintain garrisons at Shan-hai-Kwan and other strategic points.

It is said that the European powers will not approve of this condition, as it would have the effect of requiring China to do garrison duty helpful to Japan and indirectly prejudicial to Russia. It is also claimed that the condition is contrary to the spirit of strict Chinese neutrality contemplated by the American note.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—The Government has addressed a circular to the foreign Ministers here recapitulating the neutrality edicts.

The document points out that the Government cannot assume responsibility for maintaining the neutrality of territory still under control of foreign powers.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday as to whether the British Government was taking steps to secure an arrangement for the neutralization of Niu-Chwang during the war, the Foreign Under Secretary, Earl Percy, replied that the Government did not consider it to be practicable to neutralize any territory in the actual occupation of either of the belligerents.

TO REASSURE CHINA'S COURT.

Foreign Ministers at Peking Tell It of Mr. Hay's Note.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Peking correspondent of a native Shanghai journal, in a dispatch quoted by the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, says that with a view to reassuring the Court and preventing its flight to Si-nan-Foo, the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany notified the Chinese Government that a request had been addressed to Russia and Japan that the belligerent forces respect Chinese territory.

The Russian gunboat Mandjur has gone to a wharf above Shanghai, where her spare woodwork and top-hamper will be removed.

COMFORT THE KOREAN RULER.

British and Japanese Envoys Say There Is No Cause for Alarm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—Wiring from Söul on Feb. 10, a correspondent of The Times says the Japanese Minister had an audience of the Emperor the previous day to explain Japan's action in Korea. He assured the Emperor that there was no cause for alarm.

The British Minister on Feb. 10 gave the Emperor the same assurance.

The Russian Minister, M. Pavloff, says this correspondent, was asked by the Japanese Minister to leave Söul.

The Tokio correspondent of The Times, however, says that M. Pavloff left Söul by his own desire. The Japanese furnished a guard. M. Pavloff embarked on the French cruiser Pascal, which also carried wounded Russians.

LORD ROBERTS RETIRES.

Rumor That He Refused to Accept Post of Inspector General.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has retired from the War Office, but that at the special request of Premier Balfour, he has consented to place his services at the disposal of the Committee for Imperial Defense.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Inspector General under the new army reform scheme.

U. S. CONSUL ASSISTS JAPANESE REFUGEES

Protests Against the Cruelty of Russians to Women.

Russians Commandeering Supplies at Niu-Chwang—Only Thirty Japanese Remain in Manchuria and Siberia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times, in a telegram dated Feb. 12, says all the Japanese have now been withdrawn from Siberia and Manchuria except thirty at Tieling.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, Feb. 14.—About fifty Japanese men on their way to Tien-Tsin were arrested at Tai-Hih-Chou on Friday, with their women, and arrived here in custody. The American Consul, Henry B. Miller, procured the release of the women, but Viceroy Alexieff ordered their rearrest and transportation to Port Arthur, together with all the Japanese in Manchuria.

Mr. Miller based his action on assurances the Russians gave the Japanese Consul that all Japanese subjects would be protected and permitted to leave when they desired.

There are numerous Japanese complaints of Russian ill-treatment. It is said that 400 Japanese refugees, from Harbin and elsewhere, who arrived at Mukden Feb. 10, were arrested and that many of them were severely beaten and detained until they purchased their release. When they were liberated the Japanese were sent in open trucks to Tai-Hih-Chou, where they were again maltreated and sent on to Port Arthur. Some of their women were sent to Niu-Chwang. Consul Miller took the women under his protection and sent them to Shan-Hai-Kwan.

The Consul protested to the Civil Administrator against the cruel treatment of the Japanese refugees by Russian soldiers and requested a census of all Japanese transported to Port Arthur. The Consul himself was menaced by a Cossack without provocation, and the officer commanding at Niu-Chwang expressed his regrets and promised to severely punish the Cossack. The Civil Administrator promised to afford better protection to the refugees.

The foreign missions at Mukden, apprehending a Chinese outbreak, are sending the missionaries with families away.

There are about 2,000 Russian troops now at Niu-Chwang.

YING-KOW, Feb. 14.—The Russians are commandeering supplies at Niu-Chwang, and the Chinese are alarmed and are closing their shops and placing their possessions under foreign protection. The Russian residents of Niu-Chwang, fearing that the army will be unable to protect them and their property, are depositing their treasure under the jurisdiction of foreign flags.

In consequence of the attack by the Japanese upon Port Arthur, Viceroy Alexieff has ordered all foreigners and civilians to leave that place. The families of the Russian officers in Manchuria are being sent to Russia and this is causing great pressure upon the railway. Dalny was the first place to be deserted. These non-combatants and civilians have abandoned all their property at Port Arthur and Dalny.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 15.—The steamship Wenchow, arriving from Port Arthur, had 400 Japanese refugees on board, and there was an exciting time during the battle of Wednesday, as shells fell around the Wenchow. After several orders were given her to leave port and as often revoked, she was allowed to sail Feb. 14. The Russian authorities supplied her Japanese passengers with rice, but paid no attention to a signal for a fresh supply of water. It is stated that the European residents of Port Arthur have been reassured, but that the Chinese are making frantic efforts to get away. Reports of Russian victories are, it is said, being circulated to buoy up the hopes of the residents.

The Captain of the Wenchow reports that he was held at Port Arthur until all the Japanese in the vicinity were gathered and placed abpard. Japanese were brought from points as far away as Harbin. A few Japanese are left in Manchuria. The refugees left their homes and stores, in many cases losing thousands of dollars.

Several Japanese have been arrested on the charge of having in their possession maps and charts.

SEOUL, Feb. 10.—(Delayed in transmission)—The Russian Consul at Che-mul-pho is now guarded by Japanese troops. To-day all the other Russians in the city have been ordered into one large house, where they will be detained, awaiting action of the authorities as to their disposal. The Russian Minister at Söul has been requested by the Japanese Minister, through a neutral legation, to withdraw, and he has consented to do so. He will probably leave Söul to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called upon Secretary Hay to-day, and it is understood that the reported detention of about 100 Japanese subjects in Port Arthur was under discussion. There seems to be lack of positive information on this subject, and until the facts are known the State Department is inclined to go slow in making representations to Russia. It is bound to do so, however, if Japan formally requests it, as the department has undertaken to represent Japan so far as the interests of Japanese subjects in Russia are concerned.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 15.—A torchlight procession in honor of the Japanese triumphs was called for Wednesday evening at Nagasaki, where there is a large colony of Russians. When the Japanese began to assemble with lanterns the police intervened and dispersed the crowd without the occurrence of disorder.

The Russians in Japan are not terrified by the situation, but nevertheless, acting on the advice of their Consuls, they have begun a general exodus.

BARON DE ROSEN'S DEPARTURE.

Mikado Sent Gifts to Popular Russian Minister at Tokio.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—A description of the departure from Tokio on Feb. 11 of Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister to Japan, is sent by the Tokio correspondent of The Times.

Baron de Rosen had a great send-off. Numerous Japanese high officials came to say farewell, and the road to the railway station was lined with troops.

The Emperor and Empress sent cordial messages and handsome presents to the Baron and Baroness.

The New York Times,
"All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

OFFER MONEY TO JAPAN.

Many Americans Would Contribute to War Fund.

TOKIO, Feb. 14.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has officially advised his Government that he is receiving numerous offers of large contributions to the war fund from Americans, and requests instructions as to the policy of the Government in the matter.

It is considered probable that Japan will refuse to accept this proffered aid, while stating that the Government is deeply gratified at this and other expressions of American sympathy.

The Cabinet will consider the question and formally instruct Minister Takahira shortly. Many applications for permission to enlist in the Japanese army and navy are coming from various parts of the world. Some of those anxious to fight for Japan have applied personally to the military authorities here. Among this number is included a Turkish officer. All of these applications have been politely but firmly refused. No foreigners will be allowed to participate in the military or naval operations of Japan except as spectators.

At a meeting of the bankers, newspaper proprietors, and commercial men held in Tokio to-day it was resolved to support the Government, irrespective of party lines, so as to prevent domestic affairs from interfering with the prosecution of the war. Those present at the meeting approved the proposed plan of curtailing the domestic administrative expenses and applying the amount thus saved to the war fund.

It was decided also to devise a plan for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors. The meeting agreed to send a letter of congratulation to Vice Admiral Togo.

Subscriptions have been opened for the first 100,000,000 yen war bonds. The subscriptions will close March 10. It is anticipated that the issue will be oversubscribed many times. The country evidently is preparing for a long war, and seems capable of sustaining itself financially for at least two years. She possesses vast military and naval stores and excellent home credit. Her soldiers and sailors are ready to give their services free if necessary.

SUNK BY MISTAKE.

Three Russian Torpedo Boats Reported Destroyed by Forts.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 15.—A reliable authority says that three Russian torpedo boats have been sunk by shells from the guns of the forts.

They were mistaken for Japanese vessels.

RUSSIAN LOSS AT PORT ARTHUR.

It Was Apparently Considerably Greater Than at First Reported.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 16.—Telegraphing on Feb. 12, the Tokio correspondent of The Times quotes from the official report of the battle of Port Arthur.

The Japanese ships suffered no serious injury and their fighting strength is unimpaired. Some injury was done to the armored cruiser Iwate, but her hull was untouched. The armored cruiser Yakumo was struck once.

The total casualties were four killed and fifty-four wounded.

Torpedo boat destroyers began the attack on the night of Feb. 8, and torpedoed three vessels. The next day the main squadron attacked, and in one hour disabled four vessels, including one ironclad. The Russian squadron then entered the harbor.

By The Associated Press.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 15.—The steamer Wen-Chow, arriving from Port Arthur, reports that eleven Russian ships were struck in the engagement last Monday and Tuesday.

It is stated that the cruiser Askold, with a big hole at the water line, has been towed into the inner basin and beached.

The battleship Sevastopol has a shell hole just above the water line, and is useless in rough weather.

The cruiser Novik has a hole in her afterport side.

The battleship Retvizan is on the beach with a hole in her bottom.

The cruiser Pallada was torpedoed abaft the engine room.

The battleship Cesarevitch, which also was torpedoes, has been docked.

The whole fleet has been taken into the inner harbor, and Port Arthur is depending for protection on the forts, which have been reinforced. There is frequent firing, which is presumably drawn by Japanese torpedo boats.

It is understood that Admiral Stark has been reduced for his failure to repulse the Japanese attack.

The cruiser Novik was the only vessel to do effective work. She gave chase to the Japanese torpedo boats, and, according to the Russian account, sank two and captured one.

It is apparent that the Russians have for the present decided not to use their fleet, but to depend on the land forces. Eleven ships will, it is stated, have to be repaired before they can take the aggressive at sea.

NIU-CHWANG, Feb. 14.—Independent naval officers say the Cesarevitch, Retvizan, Pallada, and Novik, damaged in the first naval battle off Port Arthur, cannot be repaired in time to decide the command of the sea. They also say the Russian land forces are demoralized.

The officers of the Russian gunboat Sivoatch, at Niu-Chwang, declare they are prepared to blow up their vessel in case of danger. They are employing a searchlight all night long over the surrounding plains.

The constant telegraphic interruptions threaten to complete the isolation of the war zone, except by dispatch boats.

Viceroy Alexieff has forbidden all ships to enter any of the ports of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. It is understood that his object is to carry out the defenses of the harbors, which hitherto have been neglected. Foreigners are not permitted to move without military permits.

YING-KOW, Feb. 11.—The Russians freely admit that their unpreparedness for the Japanese attack at Port Arthur was a terrible blunder. Only half the ships were in line of battle and their officers were ashore celebrating the anniversary of Viceroy Alexieff's birth.

A stirring episode was the re-entrance into the harbor of the warships Cesarevitch and Novik after the fight. They came in under their own steam, with bands playing and men cheering.

WANTS FRENCH ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA DENOUNCED

M. Jaures, the Socialist Leader, Condemns It.

His Party Holds the Balance of Power in Parliament and His Opinion Is Regarded as Most Important.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. Jaurès, leader of the Socialist Party, which holds the balance of power in Parliament, and until recently Vice President of the Chamber, has made a declaration contemplating the immediate denunciation of the Franco-Russian alliance, which has attracted a great deal of attention in diplomatic circles.

The declaration was made at St. Etienne, where the Socialist Congress is sitting. According to the St. Etienne Tribune, the Socialist organ in that city, M. Jaurès said:

"Elapsed years, past events, and experience have demonstrated that Germany, from which aggression was to be expected, does not wish for war. Experience shows then that the alliance with Russia, which was directed, above all, first against Germany, has lost the reasons for its existence."

According to the Petite République, (of Paris,) a Socialist paper, M. Jaurès said:

"Do nothing which will provoke Japan and nothing which will provoke England, and then denounce the alliance that has become dangerous. Let us defend ourselves."

French politicians recognize that there is considerable difference between the St. Etienne Tribune's report and that of the Petite République. But, whatever were M. Jaurès's exact words, his condemnation of the Franco-Russian alliance will have a decided bearing should France be placed in the position of having to decide whether or not to support Russia.

ITO THANKS AMERICA.

Grateful for Sympathy—Says Japan Had to Go to War.

TOKIO, Feb. 14.—Marquis Ito to-day gave the Associated Press a written expression of his sentiments toward the American people as follows:

"It is with profound satisfaction that I see so many symptoms of spontaneous sympathy with which the free thinking people of your great Nation seem to watch the present crisis.

"In my opinion it was evident that Russia's high-handed expansion toward the hegemony of the East, combined with her recent strenuous military efforts hereabout, was becoming a daily menace to our future safety and peaceful existence.

"Either to enter into a cordial and durable understanding with her, clearly defining and mutually recognizing the respective spheres of interest, and binding her thereby to a certain amount of self-restraint in the future, or else to have recourse to measures for safeguarding our future independence ere it was too late, was the drastic dilemma from which we could not longer escape.

"We have tried our best to obtain our object by the first alternative, and we have sacrificed much energy and time and many opportunities for the sake of peace. Having failed, however, there remains no other way for us but to stand up in defense of our own future safety and our own future undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of peace and civilization.

"No trace of race prejudice, no smack of revenge, of chauvinism, nothing but the cool reason of state necessity and of self-preservation influenced Japan's action.

"The rest I leave to the impartial judgment of civilized nations, which, in the course of their past history, must have had many experiences of noble struggles in defense of the honor and safety of their countries.

"I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks once more for all the cordial hospitality shown me during my sojourn in America."

RUSH ORDERS FOR THE IOWA.

Rumors That Battleship Is to be Sent to the Far East.

Hurry orders received at the navy yard in Brooklyn from Washington late yesterday afternoon were followed by a swift spread of rumors among the sailors and marines there to the effect that the first-class battleship Iowa and a big detachment of marines were to be sent without delay to the Far East.

When two of the eight-inch guns of the Iowa burst recently, she was ordered to Brooklyn to have them replaced. The intention was, it is said, to replace the damaged guns with two new ones from Washington. The order received yesterday afternoon, however, directed that the broken guns be replaced with two of similar calibre to be taken from the battleship Indiana. That order was regarded by the men at the yard as rather extraordinary.

It was admitted by officials of the yard that an order had been received to remove two guns from the Indiana and place them on the Iowa. They had no knowledge, however, that the ship was to be sent to the Far East. So far as they knew, the Iowa would join the North Atlantic Squadron in West Indian waters.

It was also admitted that the department had ordered a detachment of ninety-six marines to be put in readiness to leave the yard, probably to form part of a battalion to be sent to the Philippines.

KOREAN MINISTER DEPARTS.

Minhui Cho Has Been Transferred from Washington to Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Korean Minister, Minhui Cho, and three of his Secretaries left Washington to-day for San Francisco, from which port they will sail for Japan on Feb. 27. Minhui Cho is transferred by his Government to the now important post at Tokio, because of the great interest that attaches to that mission at this time. From Japan the three Secretaries will go home to Korea, and are not expected to return to this country.

The Korean Legation is now in charge of Teh Moo Sin, the Second Secretary. Mr. Sin said to-day that he expected the new Minister, Yun Heun, to arrive in this country in about a month. The new Minister has served as a member of the Korean Cabinet, but has never been abroad. Washington will be his first diplomatic service.

MORLEY'S AMENDMENT LOST.

British Parliament Defeats Censure of Government's Fiscal Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—By a majority of 51 the House of Commons last night defeated John Morley's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne censuring the Government's fiscal policy. There were 327 votes against the amendment and 276 in favor of it.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

It is our duty, however humbly, to present to your Majesty that our effective deliberation on financial services is impaired by conflicting declarations from your Majesty's Ministers. We respectfully submit the judgment of this House that the removal of protective duties has, for more than half a century, actively conduced to the vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm and the welfare of the population, and this House believes that while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment, and well being.

This defeat of the amendment was a foregone conclusion. The Opposition did not entertain any idea that it would be possible to oust the Conservatives. The division took the form of a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which impelled many Unionists, who totally disagree with the idea of protection, to vote to keep Premier Balfour in power. A general election is now expected in the Autumn.

The Importations for the Year 1903 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne

were **121,528 CASES**

GREATER by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb new vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER

Umbrellas.

Columbia Serge — fast black, selvage edge, paragon frame, fancy trimmed handles,

78c.

House Needs.

Borsums Putz	13
Gold Dust	15
Bon Ami	08
Scouring Soap	02
Liquid Enameline	05
Safety Matches, per Gro.	50
Wax Tapers, box of 30	03
F. P. C. Wax	03
Mohair Tubing, per ft.	03

HOME RULE CONFERENCE

Republican State Leaders Meet at Gov. Odell's Invitation.

Committee to be Named to Investigate Subject and Report Findings to Subsequent Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—After a session of three hours the conference of Republican leaders, called by Gov. Odell to meet to-day in the Executive Chamber for the purpose of considering the advisability of granting a larger measure of home rule to the cities of the State, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman of the conference to investigate the question of how far under the charters or other laws governing the affairs of the municipalities of this State such municipalities are deprived of home rule, and that such committee report its action with recommendations to an adjourned meeting of this conference."

The conference began at 4 o'clock and ended at 7 o'clock. Upon motion of Gov. Odell, Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was named as Chairman. After the adjournment Col. Dunn said he was not prepared to say when he would announce the committee. It will be made up from those who attended the conference, and its report will be made sufficiently in advance of the adjournment of the Legislature to allow plenty of time for whatever legislative action may be recommended.

Gov. Odell expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the conference.

Chairman Murray of the New York County Republicans and William Halpin, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Republican Committee, were jubiliant to-night over the outcome. They expressed their complete confidence that action was now in sight which would dissipate the impression which they say is prevalent in New York City and extremely prejudicial to the success of the county Republican organization, that the State Republican organization has an unfriendly disposition toward New York City.

As the home voters regard it, the Republican State organization, by the action of its leaders to-day, has now placed itself in a defensive position. Either it will have to grant a reasonable measure of home rule to New York City or else it will have to justify its refusal to do so and take upon itself the full responsibility for its denial of the appeal, which has been made. This is exactly the tactical advantage which the Governor and the leaders of the New York County organization were anxious to achieve, and the outcome of the conference, it is claimed, indicates their complete success.

The conference was one of the most representative which has been held under the auspices of either the Governor or Senator Platt since Gov. Odell has been in the executive chair. Almost every Republican leader of any importance in the State was invited, and all who were invited were present with the exception of Senator Brackett of Saratoga, who was prevented from attending by the fact that his district convention was in session to-day.

When Col. Dunn had been named as Chairman Gov. Odell made a brief statement as to his reason for calling the conference. He said he regarded it not only as a duty of the Republican Administration, but as wise political action to give best thought to the solution of the vexing problems which for years had played such an important part in the politics of New York City, and which would continue to do so as long as they were allowed to remain unsettled.

Chairman Murray and Executive Chairman Halpin then addressed the conference at length.

A reasonable solution of that question by the Legislature, Mr. Halpin said, would mean 20,000 votes to the Republican organization in New York County. To the suggestion that an increased measure of home rule for New York would be dangerous Mr. Halpin said that it would be dangerous to Tammany supremacy, and that was a danger which ought not to alarm the Republican organization. It was only by putting the responsibility for all purely local matters squarely up to Tammany, he said, that Tammany could either be compelled to be good or to court its own destruction.

Assemblyman Newcomb made a speech in favor of his excise bill and a Sunday opening law.

Assemblyman Bostwick said he has been making a careful study of the question of home rule for cities, since the Governor had first advanced his proposition for a greater measure of home rule for New York and the other cities of the State, and while he was decidedly of the opinion that New York should have excise relief he was in doubt as to how far the Legislature could go safely in granting home rule in other matters.

Senator Elsberg and Col. Michael J. Dady denounced the Raines law hotels. They said they were mostly dens of infamy. On this question they said there was little, if any, division of sentiment in New York. What Col. Dady said about the Raines law hotels brought Senator Raines to his feet. He defended the Raines law, saying that if the conditions complained of existed in New York, it was not the fault of the law. Such conditions, he said, were due to the manner in which the law was enforced, or rather the failure to enforce it.

After more general discussion Senator Elsberg prepared the resolution as given above, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote. The conference then adjourned.

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New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

No other topic except that of home rule was mentioned. The Governor furnished the copy of the resolution.

EDUCATION BILL AMENDED.

Expected Debate Postponed, Therefore, Until To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The expected debate on the Lewis-Wainwright Educational Unification bill, which was to have been the feature of to-night's session of the Senate, did not take place for, although Senator Grady had prepared a number of amendments and was ready to attack the bill, he was forced to change his programme by the action of the majority, which presented and adopted amendments to the bill changing it materially and compelling Senator Grady to withhold any other amendments until he had seen the latest draft of the amended measure.

Senator Lewis offered the amendments, which are designed to overcome the constitutional objections to the bill as made by Marcus T. Hun, who spoke against the bill before the joint Committees on Education last Tuesday. The amendments except from the powers given to the Commissioner of Education the control and power over colleges and technical and professional education. These powers continue to be vested in the new Board of Regents. The bill was made a special order for debate to-morrow morning.

Mr. Newcomb's bill, giving custody of the Morris mansion to the Daughters of the American Revolution, passed the Assembly without comment except an announcement from Mr. Carr that as a representative of the Sons of the Helderberg Wars he would not object to it.

Mr. Litthaeur offered a resolution giving approval to the efforts now being made in Congress for providing additional Post Offices in New York City. It passed without objection.

A NATIONAL STEEL HIGHWAY.

Ex-Congressman Coombs's Remedy for Freight Rate Monopolies.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, in Brooklyn, ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, who has acted as representative of the Government in the collection of claims against the various Pacific railroads, proposed that a National railroad be constructed and under the supervision of the authorities, upon which any railroad company might operate trains. Such a road, properly equipped, he declared, would supply a very great want, and would prevent the absorption of local lines into the great systems, for as soon as they reached the main line they would have use of the public way to the great markets. His address was, in part, as follows:

"According to the recognized principle of political economy the price that our surplus products bring when sold abroad, less freight, fixes the price of the whole product at home. For instance, the price of wheat in the foreign markets is set by competition of all wheat-producing countries. The price of our wheat in the West would be the foreign price less the freight. If this great combination can set the price of freight, they effectively fix the price of wheat in the hands of our farmers, from which there would be no appeal. What is true of wheat is equally true of any other great product. This is a power that cannot be permitted to rest in the hands of any combination of men.

"Why, if it is legitimate for the Government to construct a waterway through land in aid of commerce, through which any citizen or company can upon paying toll and complying with strict regulations, convey his or its boats or barges, is it not just as legitimate and feasible for it to construct a steel way over land, upon which any railroad company, new or old, any corporation or private individual can convey a car or train of cars to the desired market?"

PROVISION FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Society of Beaux Arts Architects Decides to Establish One.

A meeting of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects was held in the Lafayette Brevoort, at Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. S. B. P. Trowbridge presided.

Provision was made for establishing a traveling scholarship to be won by competition and to carry with it a two years' course in architecture at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris.

Addresses were made by John M. Carrere, John Howard, Prof. Baird of the University of Pennsylvania, and Lloyd Warren.

Dress Linens

at "The Linen Store."

Linen Fabrics of all kinds for Waistings, Skirtings, Suitings, and Summer Gowns will be more popular than ever the coming season, and those who wish to choose from the widest possible assortment, should call at "The Linen Store." We show a great number of new weaves, the most popular being very loose in texture, closely resembling fabrics made on primitive hand looms.

Among the most attractive are

Coarse Crashes in Solid Colors,
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Linen Etamines,
Linen Duck Suitings,
Pharaoh Linen,
Linen Dress Bagging,
Coarse Embroidered Linens,
Old Bleach Linens.

Particular attention is called to the soft delicate shades in which some of these Linens are shown, including Oyster, Cream, Buff, Helio, and some very soft Pinks, Blues and Browns.

James McCutcheon & Co.
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TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

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FROM THE GROCER.

SENATOR HANNA'S CAREER

Won His Way Up from a Grocery Store Clerkship.

Capacity in Business Affairs—His Triumph in Ohio and Misunderstanding with President Roosevelt.

Marcus A. Hanna represented a high type of American citizenship. It is not meant that he was typical of the average of American citizens; rather typical of citizenship possibilities in America. A remarkable career of unbroken successes, yet his was a career such as any American young man possessed of sterling qualities and a will to work might aspire to. For Hanna had no advantages over millions of other American youths except such as were inherent in him—industry, an unusual capacity for work, and a sound, practical sense.

From a clerkship in a grocery store, he rose through successive stages of personal achievement to the command of great wealth, to the leadership of his party, and to be a Senator of the United States. Undoubtedly he was one of the most commanding figures in the politics of his day, and the Presidency itself, it may be, was within his grasp had he but reached for it. Perhaps no other man ever turned an unheeding ear to such widespread expression of desire that he sanction efforts to make him the Presidential nominee of a dominant political party.

The town of New Lisbon, in Columbiana County, Ohio, was the scene of Senator Hanna's birth, and the date was Sept. 24, 1837, making him at the time of his death in his sixty-seventh year. His father was a country merchant, and his father's father had been a pioneer in the settlement of the Northwest Territory, having emigrated thither from Virginia at a time when the region beyond the Alleghanies was an almost trackless wilderness.

The intermingling of English, Scotch, and Irish blood in the Hanna stock made for success in worldly affairs. To the generations of the pioneer and the pioneer's son great wealth did not come, but they were prosperous in relation to their time and environment, succeeding a little better, probably, than the average of their neighbors.

Marcus A. Hanna did not feel the pinch of poverty, nor did wealth emasculate the energy of his youth. He early learned the value of industry and of wholesome economy, and the lessons of his youth influenced all his after life. When the son was fifteen years of age the family removed to Cleveland, where the father re-engaged in the grocery business, graduating from the retail into the wholesale trade. The son attended the common schools, and for one term was a student in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, where John Brown, who later was doomed to lead a fanatical cause and to die at Harper's Ferry, had his home.

Had he wished, the son might have had a collegiate education, but there was in his blood the fret of trade, and his instincts drew him away from books into the market place. He entered his father's store as a clerk. And it was in fact as a clerk that he began his business career, not as the son of the store's proprietor. The elder Hanna was eminently a practical man, and had not the son shown superiority over other clerks in the store he would not have risen over them. That he did rise over them, that he became in time the head of the grocery firm, was due to the fact that he had a natural aptitude for business and that he served business as a master.

The young grocer had married the daughter of D. P. Rhodes, who was engaged in the coal and iron trade. In time the grocery business, even the large wholesale business which it had become, was too circumscribed to confine the energies of young Hanna, and he entered the firm of Rhodes & Co. as a junior partner. Ten years later he was the senior partner and the firm's style was changed to M. A. Hanna & Co., in which form it existed at the time of Mr. Hanna's death.

With Mr. Hanna at its head, the firm's growth was a marvel, even in a region of marvelous industrial activities. In time it came to own iron and coal mines, steamship lines, railroads, docks, and furnaces, and Mr. Hanna was reckoned many times a millionaire. He did much for the upbuilding of the city where for more than half a century he had his home; was the President and chief owner of a street railroad system, the President and chief owner of a bank, and was at the head of many other industrial enterprises.

The only interruption to Mr. Hanna's business activity, until politics interrupted it, was when the civil war broke out. Like thousands of the other young men of loyal Ohio, the martial spirit burned within him when he heard his country's call to arms. He enlisted as a private under the hundred-day call of President Lincoln, and had the will to see the conflict to the end. Before his first enlistment expired, however, his father died, and family obligations made it seem imperative that he should return home and take up his father's business. Senator Hanna always was very modest about his military service and never reckoned himself as among the saviors of the Union. Long after he had become a National figure, the public was in ignorance of the fact that he had been a soldier. It first became generally known only a few years ago, when, in response to the importunings of his friends and neighbors, he became a member of a Grand Army post in Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna's first political office, and the only one he ever held until he became a Senator, was membership on the Cleveland Board of Education, to which he was elected in 1870. The general public first heard of Mr. Hanna when he undertook the pre-convention campaign for the nomination of Mr. McKinley, as the Republican candidate for President, in 1895 and 1896. But for twenty years prior to that time he had been influential in the politics of Ohio and the leader of the Republican Party in Cuyahoga County, in which the City of Cleveland is located. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1888 he again was a delegate to and Chairman of the Ohio delegation, being recognized as the convention manager of John Sherman's candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

The friendship of William McKinley and Mr. Hanna extended over a period of many years and was founded on mutual admiration and respect. McKinley's defeat for Congress in 1890, immediately following the passage of the Tariff act which bore his name, was a great disappointment to him, but this feeling was not shared by Mr. Hanna. Referring to the defeat, Hanna expressed the belief that it would result in making McKinley Governor of Ohio, and perhaps insuring him elevation to the Presidency as the great apostle of protection. McKinley was elected Governor at the election following his defeat for Congress, and his re-election kept him before the people, a situation which Mr. Hanna did not fail to improve.

Urged McKinley's Nomination.

The availability of McKinley as a candidate for President was persistently urged upon the people of Ohio, and long before the time for the meeting of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896 the sentiment of the Republicans of the Buckeye State was unanimous for his candidacy. This was undoubtedly mainly due to McKinley's own strong personality, his large acquaintance with the public men of the country, and the fact that he stood as the most prominent representative of his party for the protection theory. But it was under the sagacious direction of Mr. Hanna that the St. Louis Convention was brought to nominate him for the Presidency.

In bringing about McKinley's nomination Mr. Hanna had exhibited such marked evidences of leadership that the National Committee turned to him to manage the campaign, and by a unanimous vote made him Chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee.

When McKinley was elected President, John Sherman was a Senator from Ohio. His distinguished public service had extended over a period of nearly half a century. He had been a member of the House of Representatives, a Senator, the Secretary of the Treasury, and again a Senator. McKinley invited him to become Secretary of State, which gave him the premiership of the Cabinet. It was said at the time that Sherman was reluctant to leave the Senate, but he accepted the invitation to the Cabinet, and on March 5, 1897, Marcus A. Hanna was appointed by Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio to succeed Sherman in the Senate. Gov. Bushnell was reluctant to make the appointment, but in Ohio Republican sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the selection of Mr. Hanna, and the Governor heard and heeded.

Throughout the memorable campaign of 1896 and the years immediately following it Mr. Hanna was subjected to such a flood of personal abuse as few men are called upon to endure. Cartoonists loved to picture him as a monster with only the semblance of human form. A favorite caricature was to portray Mr. Hanna as a low-browed brute, with animal-like features, dollar marks on his clothing, and about his feet the bleaching bones of perished victims of his greed and cruelty.

The known purity of Mr. McKinley's public and private life saved him from much personal abuse, but at Mr. Hanna partisan hate hurled its most venomous darts. In all the lexicon of vituperation there is nothing which he escaped. At first these attacks used to provoke in Mr. Hanna violent fits of anger, but at last he came to accept abuse as a part of the day's work, and his traducers lost the power to disturb his equanimity. And such is the paradox of human affairs, when it came to be that abuse no longer disturbed Mr. Hanna, the abuse ceased and praise was offered in its stead. During the latter years of his life he came to be one of the best loved and most highly esteemed of American public men.

Mr. Hanna's appointment to the Senate by Gov. Bushnell was followed by his election by the Ohio Legislature, in January, 1898, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sherman, and also for the full term of six years. Mr. Hanna had been indorsed for Senator by the Republican Convention of Ohio, and the campaign was made largely on the issue of his election. The Legislature, on joint ballot, had a small, but safe, Republican majority. There was treachery, however, within the Republican ranks, and members of the Legislature who had been elected under the promise, expressed or implied, that they would vote for Mr. Hanna, deserted him.

The contest that followed, by its fierce bitterness, attracted National attention. Mr. McKisson, the Republican Mayor of Cleveland, and Mr. Hanna's arch political enemy, was made the Democratic caucus nominee for Senator, and enough Republicans went over to his standard to make the issue doubtful. There were charges of bribery on both sides, and it was declared that attempts had been made to kidnap members of the Legislature. Many members were weak-kneed, swaying first toward one side and then toward the other, as the tide of battle seemed to turn. Some of the members whose loyalty was doubted were locked up in their rooms and placed under guard, for the purpose, it was declared, of preventing their being kidnapped by the opposition, but in reality to prevent the opposition from exerting its seductive influence over them.

The Republican insurgents did not go into the party caucus, and Mr. Hanna, without opposition, was made the caucus nominee. Finally the day of voting came, and the captive members were escorted to the State House, still under guard. Mr. Hanna awaited the result in his hotel across the street, and when the waving of a handkerchief gave notice of his election he breathed a deep sigh of relief, but gave no sign of elation. His victory had been by the narrow margin of one vote.

The time when Mr. Hanna first entered the Senatorial arena as a speechmaker was on a day in 1900 when that perennial pugilist of debate, Richard Franklin Pettigrew, undertook to "take a fall" out of him. The provocation afforded by Pettigrew broke the seal on Hanna's speech and he found a voice. The feud engendered on that day was one of the most curious things in politics, nor did it end until Hanna had adorned his belt with Pettigrew's political scalp.

It was Pettigrew's joy to hurl darts into the hides of his Republican colleagues for the mere joy of seeing them squirm. He went joyously on his way making all the trouble he could, until that day when he made the fatal mistake of waking up Mark Hanna. But for that error of his he might be in the Senate now. He had been assailing another Senator, when suddenly, without warning, he glanced off that subject and hit Hanna. He tore the Ohio Senator tooth and nail. He raked up the story of Hanna's first election to the Senate and made flat-footed charges of bribery against him.

As soon as he had finished, the hitherto silent Senator from Ohio astonished everybody by rising to make an extemporaneous speech. It was a speech that resembled the roar of a lion. It was far different from Pettigrew's denunciations, attacks made for the sheer love of it. Hanna's speech was the speech of a man who meant business, and in it he seemed to be sealing Pettigrew's doom. He stood behind Pettigrew, and when he came to his climax he bent over until he almost touched the South Dakotan as he shouted out his intention to compare his record and character with Pettigrew's before the people in the coming campaign. He warned Pettigrew that he would find himself mistaken in his theory that mud-slinging could influence the American people, and in his closing sentence he placed a long and emphatic pause after each word: "I—will—tell—what—I—know—about—him."

Revenge on Pettigrew.

In the beginning of the National campaign of 1900, which followed immediately upon this scene, Mr. Hanna threw himself heart and soul into his work as Chairman of the National Committee. But as soon as he felt reasonably sure that McKinley would be re-elected, he took up his vendetta. He left the details of the campaign in the hands of subordinates, went into South Dakota, and camped on the trail of his enemy.

The Senatorship was conceded to Pettigrew by the political prophets, though they gave the Electoral vote to McKinley. Hanna's work undid the prophecy. He never rested until he had Pettigrew "down and out." He came back, not only with the expected Electoral vote, but with the unexpected Senatorship.

From that time Hanna never feared to make speeches in the Senate. They rapidly improved, until he became one of the most interesting talkers in the whole body. He had a determined, downright way of speaking, a good voice, and a pleasing personality. He attempted no tricks of oratory, but this did not lessen his power as an orator.

Until the beginning of the present session he was Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, but gave up that to become Chairman of the Interoceanic Canal Committee, where he had performed valuable service in the prolonged struggle over canal legislation. At the time of his death he retained also a place on the Commerce Committee, in the work of which he had a lively interest because of his intimate knowledge of commercial matters, having taken a leading part in the deliberations and debates on the Ship Subsidy bill, which he championed, and also places on the Naval Affairs Committee and the Committee on Mines and Mining. His poor health and aversion to continued hard work impelled him to eliminate himself from all the committees except those in which he had a keen interest. He favored the construction of the Panama Canal.

During the Administration of President McKinley the name of Senator Hanna was frequently associated with the Secretaryship of the Treasury and with other Cabinet portfolios. Undoubtedly, he could have had any position within Mr. McKinley's gift, but he had no relish for honors at the hands of even his dearest friend. Besides, he believed he could best serve McKinley in the Senate, and that it was the wish of an overwhelming majority of Ohio Republicans that he should remain there.

Last November, the result of the Ohio election vindicated his judgment. He again had been indorsed by the State Convention for Senator, and when the votes were counted it developed that the Republican victory in Ohio had been almost unprecedented in its decisiveness. In January last he was re-elected to the Senate by the largest majority of the joint ballot ever given any Senator from any State, no one dreamed of raising a voice against his election; the men who, in 1898, had sought to betray him had been driven from the party's councils, and the triumph of Hanna was complete and absolute.

Despite Mr. Hanna's repeated avowals that he was not and would not become a candidate for the Presidency, his admirers in all the States of the Union persisted in the mention of his name in that connection. This resulted eventually in strained relations between Mr. Hanna and President Roosevelt, and when Mr. Hanna returned from Ohio in January, after his triumphant re-election to the Senate, the situation had become so acute that open rupture seemed imminent. Peacemakers endeavored to bring about a better understanding, and a meeting had been arranged when Mr. Hanna fell ill. He did not again see the President.

Of all of Mr. Hanna's achievements, he took the greatest pride in the success of the Civic Federation, which had for its object the bringing about of more harmonious relations between capital and labor. It was his intention to make this his chief life work, and he frequently declared that he preferred the honors he believed awaited him in this field to any honors that could come to him as President. It is only reasonable to believe that had he lived, he would have succeeded in that work, as he succeeded in all his undertakings, and that he would have enrolled his name among the greatest of the benefactors of his country.

Senator Hanna's most recent activity at the Capitol has been in opposition to the confirmation of Leonard Wood as a Major General in the army. He led the opposition, and was one of those who brought about a long investigation of Gen. Wood by the Committee on Military Affairs. It was his intention to make a speech in executive session against confirmation.

The consideration of the nomination had been delayed until he could return to the Senate. His fearlessness in opposing Senators of his own party on that question was notable, for his loyalty to the party organization had been one of the most prominent traits of his political life.

Since early December Mr. Hanna had been at the Senate but little. He attended a few sessions after he had returned from Columbus, where he was triumphantly elected. His last illness, beginning with what was supposed to be grip, soon confined him to his hotel. As a rule he was very punctual in his attendance at the Capitol, but generally divided the day between the Capitol and his office at the Arlington Hotel, where he attended to a great deal of business incident to his Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. He was accessible to visitors when in the Senate, and a throng of callers kept him often walking back and forth across the rear lobby to the Marble Room.

TWO FUNERALS FOR HANNA

One To-morrow at Washington and One at Cleveland Friday.

The Senator's Body to Lie in State in the Senate Marble Room—House and Senate Adjourn To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Both houses of Congress will adjourn to-morrow immediately upon the announcement of the death of Senator Hanna. No business will be transacted in either house.

As soon as the Senate meets, Senator Foraker will announce the death of his colleague, and will offer a resolution of regret and another providing for a committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements. A committee consisting of twenty Senators will be named by the President protem., Senator Frye, and the Sergeant at Arms will be directed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services, both here and at Cleveland. As soon as the resolutions are adopted the Senate will adjourn.

There will be an official funeral in the Senate Chamber at noon on Wednesday, the body lying in state in the Senate Marble Room in the morning. The Senate will adopt resolutions inviting the President, members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and the House of Representatives to attend the funeral services. Other details are yet to be arranged.

At Cleveland services will be held either at the late home of the Senator or that of his son, Daniel Hanna, probably on Friday afternoon. It is likely that Bishop Leonard of the Northern Diocese of Ohio of the Episcopal Church will conduct the services.

DEATH MASK OF HANNA.

It Will Show the Senator's Face Almost as It Was in Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—When it was known there was no chance for the recovery of Senator Hanna arrangements were made to have a death mask taken by U. S. J. Dunbar, the sculptor, and the work was done early this evening. The cast will be perfect, and, strange as it may seem, will show the face in almost its usual fullness.

The Senator's face shows little emaciation, and, owing to the constant use of oxygen, had taken on what appeared to be a coat of tan which gave it almost a life-like appearance.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S EULOGY.

High Praise for Senator Hanna's Work for Labor and Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Ex-President Cleveland, when informed to-night of the death of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, paid him the following tribute:

"My relations with Mr. Hanna were only such as grew out of association as members of the National Civic Federation. He was active in the work of that body and sincerely devoted to the adjustment of differences between employers and employes.

"Mr. Hanna was of great service in the work of the federation, and what he did and was able to do in accomplishing its objects made him a useful man. His loss cannot fail to be greatly felt in more than one field of valuable endeavor."

TRIBUTES TO HANNA'S MEMORY.

Public Men of Both Parties Unite in Deploring His Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Public men, without distinction of party, unite to-night in deploring the death of Senator Hanna. In his death, they declare, the country has lost one of its most useful and individual citizens. Volumes might be written regarding these expressions of regret. A few of them follow:

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY—One of the most surprising things about Senator Hanna's career was the contrast between the man's true character and the cloud of calumny and vituperation that was at one time made to surround his name by political opponents. Things that were attributed to him by thoughtless adversaries were precisely the things of which he was absolutely incapable. Senator Hanna was the soul of honor, candor, and fair dealing.

SECRETARY WILSON—Senator Hanna's life was a remarkable development possible only with our conditions, a business man whose knowledge of men and things came from contact with affairs. His consideration for workingmen and power with them were striking attributes of character. Senator Hanna's power in legislation and before the people have come as surprises. He shortened his life by excessive devotion to his ideals of public duty.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK—The nation has lost a patriot and his personal friends and associates a lovable companion, whose sterling qualities of head and heart found their most congenial expression in promoting the progress and prosperity of his countrymen.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHAW.—Senator Hanna was one of the noblest characters I ever knew. As a business man he was very successful; as a politician he ranked with the most potent; as a statesman he was broad-minded, far-seeing, and intensely patriotic, and as a friend he was the truest of the true.

SECRETARY TAFT—Senator Hanna was a marvel in American politics. He had a remarkable grasp of public questions of the day, and a simple, lucid, and therefore most forcible way of stating the issues and supporting his conclusions. If his interests in public matters, and his energy had not been so great I believe he would have lived ten years longer, but he would not allow considerations of life to restrict his energy and to prevent him accomplishing the good he had in mind.

Laboring men and capitalists gave him the position of arbitrator between them—a position which probably no man has occupied before him. That is one of the reasons why the death of Senator Hanna is such a great loss to the country.

POSTMASTER GENERAL PAYNE—In all the phases of life I have never known a truer man, a more devoted friend. His death strikes home nearer to me than I can express.

SENATOR SPOONER—It is almost impossible to realize that Senator Hanna is gone. It is not too much to say of him that he was a wonderful man, and during the short time since his advent to public life has achieved lasting fame as a man of great executive ability, a patriotic and able statesman, an orator of great charm and attractiveness, and a personality at once powerful and kindly.

SPEAKER CANNON.—As business man, political manager, and legislator, combining the qualifications which distinguish men in each of those groups, Mr. Hanna was the most forceful citizen of the United States.

SENATOR GORMAN.—The death of Senator Hanna has cast a gloom over all his associates. No man who has entered the Senate in my time has had such a remarkable career. He came without previous legislative experience and under conditions which seemed to make it impossible for him to attain a commanding position in the Senate. And yet in the shortest possible time his genial disposition and manly bearing, coupled with a thorough knowledge of affairs, secured for him warm friendships without regard to party and an influence in his party's counsels equal to any.

GOV. ODELL'S TRIBUTE.

Hanna Was the Discoverer of President McKinley, He Says.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Odell to-night telegraphed to Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna an expression of his sorrow and sympathy with her in the death of Senator Hanna. Afterward he said:

"Senator Hanna was certainly one of the country's great men, and the Nation loses, in a very true and wide sense, even as do those who knew the Senator personally.

"I knew Senator Hanna somewhat well in the political relations of the first McKinley campaign. In the second campaign I came closer to him and acquired a sincere personal regard for him, along with a great respect and admiration for him as a man of deep resourcefulness and pleasing personality.

"In a very true sense he was the discoverer of McKinley, and to his untiring and successful labors to place Mr. McKinley in the Presidency the country owes a great obligation. Senator Hanna was really a great political leader."

IN HANNA'S HOME CITY.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Notwithstanding that the news of Senator Hanna's death had been momentarily expected for many hours in this, his home city, the announcement of his passing away came as a severe shock and caused profound sorrow in all quarters. Crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices to read the bulletins describing the final scenes in the death chamber.

Not since the death of President McKinley has there been such universal sorrow in Cleveland on all sides as was manifested when the fact of Senator Hanna's death became known.

The City Council to-night adopted resolutions of esteem and sympathy, and thereupon adjourned. The resolutions contain the statement that Senator Hanna was one of the country's most eminent statesmen and the first citizen of Cleveland.

The Council chamber was draped in mourning, and the entire City Hall will be draped to-morrow. As rapidly as the work can be done, all public buildings will be draped. The Council will attend the funeral in a body.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE CALLED.

Body Over Which Hanna Presided Summoned to Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Postmaster General Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has sent the following telegram to each member of the committee:

"With inexpressible sorrow it becomes my duty to officially advise you of the demise, this day, of our Chairman, Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

"As confreres, our intimacy has furnished testimony most eloquent to his rare wisdom; his steadfast friendship and fidelity; his manly and brave characteristics. As citizens we know full well that he was more a patriot than a partisan; more an American than a Republican.

"While the Nation is deprived of one of its noblest types of citizenship, we shall find his love of country and of his countrymen, and in his devotion to their service, inspiration for the performance of the high duties which lie before us.

"You are requested to attend at Washington on the 17th inst., that we by our presence may pay affectionate tribute to our departed associate at the funeral ceremonies, which will that day be held in the Senate Chamber.

"HENRY C. PAYNE, Vice Chairman."

Republican Club on Hanna's Death.

When the members of the Republican Club met last night for their regular monthly meeting the news of Senator Hanna's death had just reached the clubhouse. Col. C. H. Denison, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, at once called a meeting of his committee, and resolutions were presented to the full meeting, expressing profound grief at the loss to the country. Telegrams also were sent to Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio and to Mrs. Hanna in Washington.

London's Appreciation of Hanna.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The death of Marcus Alonzo Hanna has brought out a number of long obituary articles in the London papers this morning, and in the editorial comment on his death tribute is paid to his marvelous electioneering and organizing powers.

SENATOR HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—As the Ohio Legislature is now in session Senator Hanna's successor will not be appointed by the Governor, but will be at once elected for the terms expiring in March, 1905, and in March, 1911. Less than seven years ago Hanna, who had never before held office, succeeded John Sherman as Senator, and had over seven years yet to serve, having last month been re-elected.

Among the names mentioned for the Senatorial succession have been those of Gov. Herrick, Charles P. Taft, and George B. Cox of Cincinnati; J. H. Hoyt of Cleveland, Gen. J. Warren Keifer of Springfield, Gen. Asa W. Jones of Youngstown, and Representatives Dick, Grosvenor, Burton, Nevin, and Warnock. There is every indication of a free-for-all contest in the Legislature.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Here's a Special Sale of Used Pianos

on Easy Monthly Payments.

BEGINNING this morning and continuing four days. This will be without doubt the greatest piano sale ever inaugurated in New York—not so much in point of number of instruments offered as in quality and price.

Fourth Floor.

Don't let the fact that you haven't the ready cash deter you from taking advantage of this sale—for we are going to extend our *easy payment plan* as a solution to the difficulty and will accept on most of them as low as $10 down and $6 monthly thereafter until paid for.

Fifty Upright Pianos to be sold. *Seven Square Pianos to be sold.*
Two Organs to be sold. *Three Pianolas to be sold.*
One Grand Piano to be sold.

Think of buying a good Upright for $50.00.
Think of buying a good Organ for $5.00.
Think of buying a good Knabe Square for $30.00.
Think of buying a good Grand Piano for $75.00.
Think of buying a good Pianola for $100.00.

Such Pianos as *Knabe, Gabler, Chickering, Behr Bros., Kranich & Bach, Estey, Wissner* are included in this sale—and at prices that are bound to create a sensation.

Fifteen instruments per day will be placed on sale, thus giving every one a better chance to make a selection. For instance, Pianos advertised for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday cannot be purchased Tuesday, nor can Pianos advertised for Friday be purchased on Thursday.

To give an idea of the great values we will give, we name below four specials for each day.

On Tuesday, Feb. 16, we offer:

1 Kranich & Bach Upright 145.00
(One of the greatest bargains we ever offered.)
1 Hartman Upright Piano 95.00
(Mahogany case—fine condition.)
1 Knabe Square 30.00
(Carved legs—good condition.)
1 Marshall & Smith Organ 5.00
(No comment necessary here—except come early.)

☞ *And Eleven Other Great Values.*

On Wednesday, Feb. 17, we offer:

1 Knabe Upright 195.00
(Fine toned and easily worth double what we ask.)
1 Walters Upright 95.00
(In splendid condition.)
1 Calenberg & Vaupel Grand 75.00
(Easily worth $300.)
1 Burdette Organ 10.00
(Fine tone good condition.)

☞ *Also Eleven Other Special Values.*

On Thursday, Feb. 18, we offer:

1 Chickering Upright 225.00
(This instrument is like new, and as its number is in the seventy-two thousands you can judge for yourself how old it is—some one will get a "treat" here.)
1 Behr Bros. Upright 135.00
(This is in splendid condition.)
3 Pianolas (your choice) 100.00
(All in good shape—their owners exchanged them with us for Cecilians.)
1 Knabe Square 50.00
(An exceptionally good one; carved legs.)

☞ *Also Eleven Other Specials.*

On Friday, Feb. 19, we offer:

1 Muehlfeld Upright 50.00
(Excellent tone, small size and such great value that to obtain it you must get here when the doors open at 8:30.)
1 Wissner Upright (art case) 275.00
(Used about two years, but as good as new; fine tone and very attractive case.)
1 Gabler Upright 125.00
(This is a small size Upright, very sweet toned and in splendid condition.)
5 fine Square Pianos (your choice) 25.00
(Each one has carved legs and would be good value at $75.)

☞ *Also Eleven Other Special Bargains.*

We guarantee satisfaction in every case, and will allow full amount paid any time within one year should you wish to exchange for any of our new pianos.

New Pianos Include Knabe, Gabler, Hazelton, Packard, Hobart M. Cable.

"One Cent Buys the Best"

NIGHT EXTRA **THE EVENING MAIL** NIGHT EXTRA

TUESDAY FEB. 16, 1904. ONE CENT.

ONE CENT.

Bright—Newsy—Aggressive.

Buy It To-Night and Realize that

"One Cent Buys the Best"

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

(Extract from The N. Y. Times, Feb. 9.)

IN THE SHOPS.

Kinu silk is a brand-new production that it has taken much skill to bring out in just the right quality, with rough and smooth threads running through it, as in the homespun linens, these taking rich tones in the dye. There are eighteen or twenty shades in the silk, among others Goblin, with other blues, pinks, the popular champagne, and white. One of these silks in white is made up with the silk Maltese lace and different shades of green. This waist has a yoke of the lace, three bands of it set from the yoke down the front, tucks separating them at the top and giving the bodice its fullness. The back is made of the bands of lace and tucks carried its entire length. The tops of the sleeves are shirred, and an oversleeve edged with lace is draped at the lower part of the arm. It is the green which gives the effect. Folds of this, in graduated shades, form the narrow pointed belt which fastens at the side with a rosette, and four rosettes of the shaded green are set one on either side of the yoke, back and front. A fold of a pale shade of green finishes the lace-covered stock around the top. The lace yoke to this bodice is not transparent.

***

A dark-green bodice of this same kinu silk has robbed a Parsee shirt for its embroidery. This is in red and white and deep shades, the design in spheres, bands of them forming the strip down the front of the waist and the belt, while a couple of the embroidered circles are made into buttonlike disks and set with excellent effect, two on the top of each sleeve. The tucked yoke to this bodice is outlined with heavily corded shirring.

Vantine's
Exclusive Kinu Silk
25 inch wide, . . 1.00 yd.
34 " " . . 1.35 yd.

SOLD ON SECOND FLOOR.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, bet. 18 & 19 Sts.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE. Near 28th St.
A-A-R
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF
MR. LIN HING WING
OF SHANGHAI, CHINA,
Comprising
Old Imperial Chinese Gowns, Embroideries, Brocades, Tapestries, Temple Hangings, Rare Old Chinese Porcelains decorated in Blue, White and Polychromes, Jades, Crystals, Agate and Glass.

To be sold absolutely without reserve, under management of
Y. FUJITA & CO.,
28 WEST 33rd STREET,
ON
THURS., FRI. & SAT. AFTERNOONS.
February 18, 19, 20,
AT 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

A Modest Conqueror

wins by deeds—not words. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is an acknowledged cough and cold conqueror, and has a large list of cures to its credit. 25c., 50c. or $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Exhibition and Sale of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

We have secured about two hundred Original Wash Drawings, Pen Sketches, and the like, made by the best American illustrators, and used by the Saturday Evening Post. The collection includes Harrison Fisher's illustrations for "The Pit;" and other drawings of like character and excellence. It makes a most interesting exhibition, which we have arranged along the balcony of the Rotunda, on the Second Floor, where you are invited to come and view the sketches—for the sheer pleasure of it, or to pick out any that interest you, if you like to possess these fine specimens of the American illustrator's art.

The NOTION SALE

Everything for Spring dressmaking, except the dress materials—at prices that mean large savings for dressmakers as well as home-sewers. Then the great multitude of personal necessaries needed constantly by women. All good, practical, reliable sorts, at the littlest prices you ever paid for them.

Can't afford to print the almost endless list. These are examples of the values:

Excellent quality Silk Machine Twist, black or white, $4.25 a dozen spools; 38c a spool.
Thoroughly dependable light-weight Dress Shields, 85c a dozen pairs; 8c a pair.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, strong and durable, 12c a gross: $1.30 a great gross.
Best quality English Pin Sheets, containing 360 pins of assorted sizes, at 55c a dozen sheets; 5c a sheet.
Silk-frilled Elastic Hose-supporters with satin tops, assorted colors: 20c a pair.
Black or white Stocking Feet, 4c a pair.
Mercerized double covered Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 15c a pair; $1.65 a doz. pairs.
Cotton-covered Waist Bone, assorted colors, 3-yd. piece, 15c.
Taffeta Seam Binding, black or white, 8c a piece; 85c a doz. pieces.
Glace Serge Dress Belting, best quality, 10-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Moire Dress Belting, black, 10-yd. pc., $1.
Inside Belt Buckles, large and small, black or white, 10c a doz.; $1 a gross.
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yd. piece, 8c; 85c a doz.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yd. piece, 15c; $1.65 a doz. pieces.
Nottahook Garment Fasteners, 5c a card.
Gold-eyed Needles, assorted, Nos. 5 to 10, 2c a paper; bundle of 10 papers, 15c.
100 yards Black Sewing Silk, 5c spool; 50c a doz. spools.
200 yards Sewing Cotton, white, Nos. 40, 50, 60, 2c a spool; 20c a doz. spools.
500 yards Basting Cotton, white, Nos. 40, 50, 60, 70, 3c a spool; 33c a doz. spools.
60 yards Basting Cotton, 5c a doz. spools.
200 yards linen-finish Thread, 5c a spool; 55c a doz. spools.
White Tape, assorted widths, in a bundle of six pieces, 5c; 55c a doz. bundles.
White Tape, ½ in. wide, large roll, 5c.
Silesia Tape Measures, 60 in. long, 2c.
White Cotton Trimming Braid, ½ in. wide, 9-yd. piece, 5c; 55c doz. pieces.
Fine quality Featherstitch Braids, piece of 6 yards, 10c; $1.10 doz. pieces.
Best quality 200-count Jet Pin Cubes, 7c
Best quality Steel Pins, box assorted sizes, 6c.
Pearl-head Lace Pins, 5c doz.
Glass-head Toilet Pins, fancy colors, 8c doz.
Pin Books, containing 540 best quality American pins, assorted sizes, 8c.
University Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3c doz.
Hair-pins, straight or crimped; 2¼, 2½, 2¾ and 3 inches, bundle of 144 pins, 5c.
Cabinets of assorted hair-pins (200), 5c; (400), 8c.
Imitation Shell Hair-pins, straight or crimped, 10c a dozen.
Bachelor Buttons, black or white, 4c a dozen.
Collar Buttons, 3c a dozen.
Wooden Glove Stretchers, 15c.
Waist-holders, 5c. Fob Skirt-lifters, 18c.
Horse-hair Comb Cleaners, 15c.
Stocking Darners, 2c and 5c.
Corset Clasps, one-inch back, 5c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yards, 4c a dozen.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 and 1¼ yards long, 4c a dozen.
Extra heavy Tubular Shoe Laces with spiral tops, 1 and 1¼ yards long, 8c a dozen.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 1 yard long, 3c a pair.
Strawberry Emeries, 3c.
Tomato Pin-cushions, small, 4c; large, 10c.
Sleeve-protectors, 20c a pair.
Double Pattern Tracers, 5c.
Silk Elastic Garter-lengths, 12c and 15c.
Frilled Elastic Hose-supporters with pin tops; assorted colors; 15c a pair.

Tenth st. aisle at Fourth ave. side; also Tenth st. elevator counter.

Evening Up on Men's Evening Clothes

We are "evening up" our stock of Men's Evening Dress Suits, sorting out odd lots and broken sizes.

Hence today a chance for a few men to do a little evening up themselves, in the matter of the cost of their social togs:

Thirty-two Dress Suits; mostly small sizes and a few stouts; formerly $25 to $30; **now $15 a suit.** A few formerly $38; **now $25 a suit.**

Evening Dress Coats and Waistcoats; that were $15, $18, and $20; **now $12 for the two.** Some that were formerly $25 to $35; **now $18.**

Black Trousers; odd lots, left over from suits, now sold for a song—**$3.50 a pair.** Second floor, 4th ave.

Men's Shirts
Spring Patterns, $1.50

Men will admire the designs, and the making and finish will speak for themselves, in these stylish new stiff-bosom Colored Shirts for Spring.

Materials are printed percales, and printed madras. Grounds are white, blue, gray, champagne and tan, with stripes or neat figures—fifteen distinct patterns in all. One of the best shirt-makers in the country turned them out; and they're well worth the price—*$1.50 each.*

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Fine Imported Perfumes
Half Price, or Near It

We have a quantity of delicious foreign Perfumes, bearing the names of famous makers, the boxes and wrappers of which have become somewhat soiled.

Naturally, the quality of the perfumes inside isn't affected in the least; but we have set prices on the group that should clear them out quickly. Specimens:

50c, from $1. $1.40, from $2.75.
80c, from $1.40. $2, from $4.75.
$1, from $2.25.

Many of the most popular odors are represented. Toilet Goods, Tenth st.

Lace Curtains
Too Many and Too Few

One pair of a certain pattern, two hundred and thirty pairs of another. Equally valid reasons, from a store-keeping point of view, for getting rid of them. Then there are other patterns, in varying quantities, in between—all in desirable Nottingham, lace designs.

In every case the sample curtains will be found to be mussed from showing—but what does that matter, in the face of these prices?

Curtains in large quantities at

$1.45 pair, from $1.65 $3.25 pair, from $3.75
$1.50 pair, from $1.85 $4.50 pair, from $9
$2.40 pair, from $2.75 $5.25 pair, from $10.50
$3 pair, from $3.50 $6.50 pair from $12.75

And some odd pairs at half price:

$1.10 pair, from $2.25 $4.10 pair, from $8.25
$2.60 pair, from $5.25 $5.25 pair, from $10.50

Third floor.

While Winter Lingers In the Lap of Spring
Women Will Enjoy These Suits

The demand for Women's Tailor-made Suits was never before so large and continuous, right through the Winter, as it has been this season. And so our stocks have been kept full long after they would ordinarily have been closed out. Now, since the new Spring suits have arrived, we may hurry away all the earlier goods; and we're going to do it most radically today.

The reductions that follow may seem almost unbelievable; but they are positive figures of the original prices. With at least two months of wear ahead, these suits should go in a jiffy today:

Twenty-five $15 to $18 Suits at $7.50
Of cheviots and tweeds; various styles of jackets; unlined skirts.

Twenty-two $23 to $32 Suits at $13.50
Of cheviot, zibeline and velveteen; various styles of jackets; unlined skirts.

Forty-five $33 to $52 Suits at $20
Of velveteen, corduroy, cheviot and broadcloth; in some of the prettiest styles of the season.

Seventeen $55 to $105 Suits at $30
One suit of a kind, of broadcloth, cheviot and velvet; prettily trimmed and lined with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's WINTER COATS
Must Clear the Track for Spring

We run the Women's Coat Store, like a railroad, on a sort of block signal system. We like to have the road absolutely clear of the present season's stock, before we give right of way to the incoming season's goods. No side-tracking—we don't like to carry a single garment over.

Just now, Spring styles are coming with express speed; and the remaining Winter Coats must be hurried out on a fast schedule. Hence, *half fare,* or less—on these splendid garments:

White Coats and Opera Wraps
Superb, sumptuous garments; twenty-five of them, all told, at these prices:
Four at $15, from $30
Five at $25, from $50 and $60
Two at $35, from $70
One at $40, from $110
One at $45, from $130
Seven at $50, from $110 to $150
One at $56, from $112
One at $60, from $175
One at $80, from $160
One at $87.50, from $175
One at $150, from $300

Tweed and Zibeline Coats
About forty handsome Coats of Zibeline and Tweed mixtures, in particularly attractive styles for traveling, etc. Now at half prices:
$13.75 to $22.50; formerly $27.50 to $45

Velour and Cloth Coats
Forty in all; some of our handsomest remaining coats, including
Velour Coats. Coats in military style; three-quarter length, light colors, and other splendid styles
At $13.75 to $60; formerly $27.50 to $120

Black Kersey Coats at $6
Seventy-five Kersey Coats, 27 in. long; collarless, half-fitted backs, satin-lined. Made to sell at $15, now *sixty per cent.* under-price—$6.

Raincoats at $16.50
Twenty-five in all; mostly in tan and Oxford cravenette cloth; various styles, in weights suitable for present wear.
At $16.50; formerly $25 to $33

Second floor, Broadway.

Wanamaker "Moneybak" BLACK DRESS SILKS

Ever carried silk insurance? You've often wished to, no doubt, when silk you bought and had made into a dress cracked, or got dingy, or went to pieces generally, a short time after you had had the trouble of trying on your new gown.

These "Moneybak" Silks have been designed with the express purpose of producing silks that will wear satisfactorily, and which are backed up by a guarantee that covers practically everything short of cutting with a pair of scissors.

Made of fine, pure silk threads, spun, woven and dyed with greatest care, absolutely without "loading" or "filling" and of a strong and even weave, these Wanamaker-Moneybak Silks will wear as well as silks possibly can. And so rigidly are they inspected, that the guarantee woven along the selvage is made detachable. If the slightest defect is discovered, off comes the guarantee, and the silk is sold for what it may bring.

Made in Peau de Soie and Taffeta:

Black Taffeta
The $1 grade is 20 inches wide.
The $1.25 grade is 24 inches wide.
The $1.50 grade is 27 inches wide.
The $2 grade is 36 inches wide.

Black Peau de Soie
The $1.85 grade is 20 inches wide.
The $1.50 grade is 24 inches wide.
The $2 grade is 27 inches wide.

The manufacturers offer special inducements to dressmakers, which will be explained at the Silk counter.

Rotunda.

OFFICE FURNITURE
In The February Sale

The Office Furniture Store, having been moved (by reason of building operations) to the Fifth floor of the Main Store, seems to have caught the spirit of this great February movement, and presents today

219 Office Chairs at a Third Under-Price

They are chairs of excellent construction and finish; and well worth their regular prices. They will well repay a visit to the Office Furniture Store's new quarters.

At $7, from $10.50—Thirty-six golden, quarter-sawed oak Arm Chairs; polished wood seat, medium high back, square spindles.
At $7, from $10.50—Eleven golden quarter-sawed oak Revolving Arm Chairs; polished wood seat, medium high back.
At $7, from $10.50—Five imitation mahogany Arm Chairs; polished wood seat, leather back.
At $8, from $12—Fifty-seven golden oak Revolving Arm Chairs, quarter-sawed oak; polished wood seat and back, square spindles, medium high back.
At $8, from $12—Twelve imitation mahogany Revolving Arm Chairs; polished wood seat, medium high back, square spindles.
At $9, from $14—Ten imitation mahogany Revolving Arm Chairs; leather seat and back, medium high back, highly polished.
At $12.50, from $19—Fourteen mahogany Arm Chairs; leather seat and back; medium high back, highly polished.
At $18, from $29—Five mahogany Revolving Arm Chairs; leather seat and back; medium high back, fine construction, highly polished.

Fifth floor, Ninth street side.

Sale of Silver-Plated TABLE WARES

To have such an excellent opportunity to pick out pieces of silver-plated wares which you had probably been thinking of buying at full prices, is quite as good luck as finding the money—and you don't need to worry about the loser.

All are perfect pieces, made by the best concerns in the business; and now a quarter to a half under-price:

QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE
One-quarter to One-third Under-Price
Chocolate Pots, $1.50, $1.75
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4.50
Ice Pitchers, $5, $6.25
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2.50, $3.25
Butter Dishes, $2, $3.50
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $5.75
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c, $1.50
Bread Trays, $2, $2.25
Serving Trays, $1 to $2.25
Fern Dishes, $5.25
Cake Baskets, $3.75 Children's Cups, 75c, $1
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50

Ninth street aisle and Elevator Counter

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE FLAT WARE
One-quarter to One-third Under-price
Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.75 dozen
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Children's Sets, 60c each
Triple Plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen
Triple Plated Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen
Pearl Handled Medium Knives, sterling silver ferrules, $8.50 dozen.
Pearl Handled Butter Knives, sterling silver ferrules, 75c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Contradictory Linens

Flax is climbing, climbing, and pulling the price of the manufactured linen along with it.

Hence linen men wonder how we have the temerity to sell fine linens *below* wholesale prices.

The secret is, that we ordered our supplies long enough ahead to get lower prices. And we don't propose to sell at the higher prices while the present stocks last.

That's where housekeepers should be wise enough to seize a good thing when they see it. Instances:

Irish Damask Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 56c a yard.
Another quality, 67 in. wide, 80c a yard.
Scotch Linen Napkins, 24 in. square, worth $8.50, at $2.50 a dozen.
Huckaback Towels, 20 x 38 in., hemstitched ends, at 25c each.
Linen Sheets, hemstitched ends—72 x 96 in., $3.75 pair. 90 x 96 in., $4.50 pair.
Pillow-Cases to match, 22½ x 36 in., $1 pair.

Third floor.

Women's Shoes
A Trio of Triumphs

Try as hard as you like, you won't be able to match the Women's Shoes that we sell at these three prices:

$1.90 $2.20 $2.60

They are made from the best materials, on really fine models, with the care for fit and finish that characterizes the competent craftsman.

All the kidskin used is chrome-tanned and taken from small, plump skins. All sole leather is oak-bark tanned. All soles are sewed by Goodyear welt machines, that *cannot* slight or shirk their work. The small price is made possible by take-your-time methods that keep these shoes coming forward, and the factory busy, when other work is slack.

Just now they are here in especially complete lines:
Six styles at $1.90.
Eight styles at $2.20.
Six styles at $2.60.
Seasonable shoes at reasonable prices.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Coats at $10

Regular prices on these stylish Winter Coats have been $20 to $35—now they're reduced to half or a third of their real value—

Ten Dollars Each

And it's a fine bargain to be able to get winter coats for such a low price, with so much cold weather about. The coats are in cheviot and kersey; good shades; all handsomely made and trimmed. Sizes are broken; but all ages from 6 to 16 can be fitted.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Liberty Satin Ribbon 18c a Yard

You would readily pay twice the price for this fine, soft, lustrous quality, so well adapted for children's hair ribbons, waist ribbons, and the like.

Double-faced Liberty Satin Ribbon, 3½ inches wide, in these favorite colorings:

Cream Rose Pink Light Blue Cardinal
Also Black and White.

18 Cents a Yard

Only ninety pieces—900 yards—so be prompt for your share.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats With Charm

These handsome new Taffeta Silk Petticoats have all the richness of appearance that comes from a good quality of silk, and careful, stylish making. They are in black and a variety of beautiful changeable effects.

The needed finishing touch to the stylish Spring costume:

At $5—In black, with graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with gathered ruffle; silk foundation.
At $6.50—In changeable colors or black; deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with two ruffles.
At $7.50—In changeable colors or black; deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with two ruches.
Other styles up to $30.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Helpful Heaters

While the thermometer loiters below the freezing point, such things as gas stoves, heaters of various kinds, wood fires, and so on, hold large public interest.

That's why this little chapter of timely hints is appended:

GAS RADIATORS
At $2.50 each—Radiators, 4 Russia iron tubes, full jeweled, nickel-plated top and base, 28 in. high.
At $2.75 each—Radiators, 4 Russia iron tubes, full-jeweled, bronze finish, 20 in. high.
At $3.50 each—Radiators, 6 Russia iron tubes, aluminum finish, full jeweled, 18 in. high.
At $1.50 each—Cylinder Gas Heaters, 18 in. high, aluminum finish, cast iron top and base, star burner.

LUX LAMP RADIATORS
An ingenious arrangement, to fit over any oil lamp, or any gas burner that has a chimney. Safe and effective, particularly for heating small rooms. 25c each.

DRIFTWOOD BLAZE
When the wood fire is crackling, and the lights are low, sprinkle a little of this "Driftwood Blaze" on the coals, and watch the brilliant, lasting colored flames, that equal the effect of the natural salts found in driftwood.
In 1-lb. jars, $2.50; ½ lb., $1.25; box of 12 capsules, 50c.

Basement.

"How Does She Ever Manage To Make Her House Look So Fine?"

You know how often you hear the question, when women are astonished at the good luck of their neighbors, when some new furniture has come to brighten up the home. It is partly a question of good taste; partly a question of good management, and thrift about household economies. But most of all, it is because

She Buys Furniture In The February Sale

Thus her neighbor, who does not know of the great savings of WANAMAKER Sales, has to pay fifty dollars for a bookcase such as she buys for $35, and would have to pay $45 for the easy chair that she could buy here today for $30. A saving of thirty dollars on two pieces of furniture makes a very noticeable showing in the home; and makes a purchase wise, that ordinarily might seem extravagant.

In addition to the list of items from our regular sale stock, we also present today this special offering of COUCHES, to be made up to your order, and delivered in about a week.

$15 Couches at $10

Velour Couches; golden oak frame, heavy turned legs, 6 feet 4 inches long, 29 inches wide, plain seat and head, 28 springs to seat and 9 in the head, tow and cotton filling. To order at this price for the day only. Twenty styles of coverings to select from.

Easy Chairs
At $22, from $32—Large mahogany Arm Rocker in velour.
At $23, from $35—Easy Arm Chair; figured cretonne.
At $25, from $37.50—Mahogany Arm Chair; embossed green velour cover;
At $28, from $40—Easy Arm Chair; tapestry cover.
At $30, from $45—Mahogany Easy Chair; tapestry cover.
At $40, from $50—Dark green leather Easy Chair.

Fourth floor.

Easy Chairs
At $40, from $60—Mahogany Arm Chair; tapestry cover.
At $45, from $60—Mahogany Arm Chair; green plush cover.
At $60, from $85—Turkish Arm Chair; Kelim rugs.
At $60, from $90—Mahogany Arm Chair; morocco leather cover.
At $70, from $100—Turkish Arm Chair; Kelim rugs.
At $90, from $125—Turkish Arm Chair; Shirvan rugs.

$22 Couches at $15

Velour Couches; diamond tufted, 6 feet 4 inches long, 29 inches wide; golden oak frame, heavy turned legs, 37 best steel springs, all hair filling, thoroughly constructed and finished. To order at this price for today only. Twenty styles of coverings to select from.

Bookcases
At $20, from $27—Golden oak; sliding doors.
At $22, from $30—Imitation mahogany, two doors.
At $35, from $53—Golden oak; two sections
At $37.50, from $46—Golden oak; two sections.
At $45, from $70—Golden oak; two sections.
At $49, from $78—Golden oak; two sections.
At $52, from $78—Golden oak; two doors.
At $55, from $75—Golden oak; three sections.
At $60, from $82—Golden oak; three sections.
At $95, from $120—Mahogany; three sections.

Tables
At $4.50, from $6.50—Golden oak Bedroom Table.
At $5, from $7.50—Golden oak Bedroom Table.
At $6, from $9—Golden oak Bedroom Table.
At $6.50, from $10—Golden oak Bedroom Table.
At $10, from $15—Golden oak Library Table.
At $20, from $35—Golden oak Library Table.
At $27, from $40—Golden oak Library Table.
At $28, from $42—Golden oak Library Table.
At $30, from $45—Golden oak Library Table.
At $43, from $65—Golden oak Library Table.
At $56, from $85—Golden oak Library Table.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HIGH-SPEED MOTOR BOATS

Italian Launch of 200 Horse Power Coming Here.

Cup-Racing Vessels to be Exhibited at Sportsmen's Show—Rival Contestants Appoint Committee.

A 200 horse-power motor boat is likely to be seen in local waters this coming season. This boat will be imported by an automobile firm that deals in Italian motors. The boat is now practically ready for use. It was made in Turin and will be a competitor in the big race of nearly 100 miles to be held at Monte Carlo within the next two months. The boat is 50 feet long and is fitted with twelve cylinder engines. In spite of its powerful engines the total weight of the boat will be but 2,050 pounds, and in order to insure quiet running the engine mechanism will be worked out on the turbine system.

Two of the fastest motor boats in this country and that are matched to race during the coming season for a cup will be exhibited at the Sportsmen's Show, which will open Friday night in Madison Square Garden. These are the Smith & Mabley boat, Vingt-et-Un, and the Hollander & Tangeman boat, which will be known as the Fiat. The Vingt-et-Un had its trial run last November and developed the high speed of a mile in 2:26, with wind and tide in favor.

The hull of the Fiat boat has recently been completed, and the engines will probably be installed to-morrow. The boat is 34 feet long, and its motors will be of 24 horse power. That the boat has been designed and built with the sole idea of speed may be seen from the fact that the thickness of the hull will only be three-eighths of an inch. Twenty-five thousand rivets are used in the planking. The total weight will only be about 1,200 pounds.

The two firms that have offered the cup for their match race have just appointed a committee of four persons, each firm naming two members, one being a mechanical expert and the other a practical yachtsman. Smith & Mabley have named for their representatives Gustav Franquist as the mechanical member and Clinton H. Crane as the yachtsman. For Hollander & Tangeman the mechanical representative will be E T. Birdsell and Sutphen Sutphen will be the yachting man. Mr. Sutphen has designed the Fiat boat, which has been made in Bayonne, but will be fitted with Italian motors. These four members will appoint two more, one representing each of the respective requirements, and the committee of six will then arrange proper time allowance rules for the races.

The rules of the American Power Boat Association will not be accepted by the rival firms. It is claimed that these rules are not satisfactory for boats of fast speed. In fact, this fault is admitted by the members of the organization themselves, and at the recent annual meeting it was proposed to add another class to the list of power boats already arranged for, so as to include special rules for the larger and speedier boats. As the rules stand to-day it is absolutely impossible for a high-power boat to win any race in which the smaller motor boats compete, simply because the speedier boats have to allow such an enormous handicap in time allowance.

F. A. La Roche, known in automobile racing circles of this city, has had built an automobile boat which he will enter in the various power boat races which are to be held in the vicinity of this city next summer. The hull was designed by Charles F. Herreshoff, and the engine and machinery were designed and built by Mr. La Roche. The boat has a length over all of thirty-two feet, has an eight-foot beam, draws eighteen inches of water, and is built on the lines of a torpedo boat, with a full stern and very sharp lines forward. The engine is set well forward. Back of the engine is a large space the full width of the boat and about twelve feet long.

The engine is of the four cycle type, with four cylinders, developing twenty horse power. The control is identically the same as in an automobile. The boat is equipped with a spray hood, which in calm weather is let down over the combing, and when running at high speed in a choppy sea serves as a protection to the machinery and the passengers.

NEW PLAN AT PRINCETON.

Various Athletic Teams All Under the One Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Princeton University Athletic Committee held recently, it was decided to take the hockey, basket ball, and gymnastic teams into the association. This matter is to be voted upon at a mass meeting of the three upper classes, but there is no danger of the vote not being favorable.

It was likewise announced that A. T. Hillebrand would again have charge of the coaching of the baseball team this season. This move has the unanimous consent of the student body, owing to Hillebrand's success with last year's championship nine. He was also head coach of the 1903 champion football team. Mr. Hillebrand will arrive in town this week, and the call for candidates will be made immediately after Washington's Birthday, when cage practice will begin. The Athletic Committee also definitely decided to send a track team to the Olympia games at St. Louis.

These plans of the Athletic Committee put all of Princeton's athletic teams on the same basis. It means that more attention will be paid to the minor teams and that they will receive better support from the student body.

Trainer James Robinson, who has the distinction of being the only trainer who has officiated at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, has been engaged to train the Princeton teams in all branches of athletics for the next three years.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

High scores were made in the Harlem Navy League at the Harlem Palace Alleys, 202 and 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Three games were decided, the Nassaus winning two and the Atalantas one. Seggie of the Atalantas made the highest total of the series, 215. Other scores over 200 were: Stivers, 213; Carbonell, 209, and Garrison, 214, all of the Nassaus.

Tournament scores last night were:

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Atalanta Boat Club—Henkel, 169; Mercadante, 145; Southard, 178; Seggie, 215; F. McCormick, 183. Total, 910.

Harlem Bowling Club—Hirsch, 179; J. Nagle, 182; G. Nagle, 152; O'Neill, 167; Moore, 174. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Carbonell, 209; Stivers, 213; Bernholz, 164; Reddy, 193; Garrison, 178. Total, 918.

Harlem Bowling Club—Hirsch, 176; J. Nagle, 127; Moore, 125; O'Neill, 156; Olsson, 168. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.—Nassau Boat Club—Carbonell, 181; Stivers, 178; Bernholz, 197; Reddy, 180; Garrison, 214. Total, 840.

Atalanta Boat Club—Henkel, 153; Mercedante, 169; Southard, 145; Seggie, 145; F. McCormick, 143. Total, 768.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Bowling Club—Mrs. Wimmer, 111; Mrs. Getty, 105; Mrs. Mieler, 119; Mrs. Bates, 122; Mrs. Engelhardt, 123. Total, 580.

Tallapoose Bowling Club—Mrs. Horndorfer, 160; Mrs. Crawford, 103; Mrs. Meyer, 89; Mrs. Robitsek, 105; Mrs. Ireland, 134. Total, 641.

SECOND GAME.—West Side Bowling Club—Mrs. Denninger, 110; Mrs. Schlosser, 83; Mrs. Ruge, 120; Mrs. Ruckert, 110; Mrs. Stengler, 124. Total, 547.

Crescent Bowling Club—Mrs. Wimmer, 134; Mrs. Getty, 145; Mrs. Mieler, 185; Mrs. Bates, 100; Mrs. Engelhardt, 155. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.—West Side Bowling Club—Mrs. Denninger, 121; Mrs. Schlosser, 113; Mrs. Ruge, 97; Mrs. Ruckert, 141; Mrs. Stengler, 120. Total, 592.

Tallapoose Bowling Club—Mrs. Horndorfer, 117; Mrs. Crawford, 127; Mrs. Meyer, 114; Mrs. Robitsek, 106; Mrs. Ireland, 131. Total, 595.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Broadway Alleys.

First Game—Schultz, 194; McDonald, 247.
Second Game—Schultz, 167; McDonald, 215.
Third Game—Schultz, 205; McDonald, 169.
Fourth Game—Schultz, 216; McDonald, 227.
Fifth Game—Schultz, 178; McDonald, 224.
Sixth Game—Schultz, 213; McDonald, 256.
Averages—Schultz, 190; McDonald, 219.

Brooklyn Palace Alleys.

First Game—Allen, 163; Wilkens, 173.
Second Game—Allen, 214; Wilkens, 165.
Third Game—Allen, 200; Wilkens, 172.
Fourth Game—Allen, 200; Wilkens, 192.
Fifth Game—Allen, 156; Wilkens, 174.
Sixth Game—Allen, 201; Wilkens, 202.
Seventh Game—Allen, 174; Wilkens, 204.
Eighth Game—Allen, 176; Wilkens, 212.
Averages—Allen, 160½; Wilkens, 161¾.

SILK LEAGUE.
Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdes, 188; Rheinboldt, 181; Doernberg, 169; Tuthill, 176; Williams, 198. Total, 927.

Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co.—Rehbein, 218; Rohdenberg, 183; Powell, 132; Van Wagner, 195; Walker, 158. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdes, 154; Rheinboldt, 151; Doernberg, 159; Tuthill, 204; Williams, 160. Total, 828.

Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co.—Rehbein, 172; Rohdenberg, 146; Powell, 163; Van Wagner, 103; Walker, 178. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdes, 174; Rheinboldt, 166; Doernberg, 157; Tuthill, 157; Williams, 172. Total, 826.

Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co.—Rehbein, 151; Rohdenberg, 148; Powell, 130; Van Wagner, 179; Walker, 145. Total, 751.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire State Bowling Club—Block, 125; Gilbert, 175; Spietel, 172; Felt, 172; Beilman, 158. Total, 746.

Fidelity & Casualty Bowling Club—Massey, 161; Zabriskie, 174; Smock, 109; Ferres, 194; Varian, 161. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelity & Casualty Bowling Club—Massey, 147; Zabriskie, 198; Smock, 164; Ferres, 205; Varian, 179. Total, 893.

Mutual Life No. 2 Bowling Club—Moore, 100; Davenport, 138; Disbrow, 109; Christie, 137; Clesser, 105. Total, 589.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Life No. 2 Bowling Club—Moore, 118; Davenport, 151; Disbrow, 146; Christie, 149; Clesser, 104. Total, 668.

Empire State Bowling Club—Gilbert, 133; Block, 168; Spietel, 146; Felt, 140; Beilman, 169. Total, 756.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fifth National Bowling Club—Burke, 156; Rich, 226; Saulpaugh, 137; Cercine, 105; Crosby, 166. Total, 790.

New Amsterdam Bowling Club—Thurston, 146; Watson, 163; Nafes, 101; Milton, 135; Setmire, 140. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.—New Amsterdam Bowling Club—Thurston, 137; Watson, 143; Nafes, 86; Milton, 118; Setmire, 131. Total, 615.

United National Bowling Club—Clesser, 133; Germerich, 188; Kushne, 137; Longacre, 165; Lange, 153. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.—United National Bowling Club—Clesser, 111; Germerich, 148; Kuehne, 139; Longacre, 147; Lange, 137. Total, 682.

Fifth National Bowling Club—Burke, 167; Rich, 167; Saulpaugh, 111; Cercine, 116; Crosby, 201. Total, 762.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—J. W. Goddard & Sons—Lang, 147; Post, 134; Greenwald, 121; Leach, 134; Williams, 139. Total, 675.

Reid Ice Cream Company—Linz, 215; Engelhardt, 145; Mount, 143; Carney, 139; Apman, 153. Total, 805.

SECOND GAME.—Kisch Manufacturing Company—A. Towne, 134; J. Fisher, 123; Raubitsheck, 167; R. Towne, 140; Wolff, 202. Total, 766.

Reid Ice Cream Company—Linz, 216; Engelhardt, 112; Mount, 105; Carney, 177; Apman, 148. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Kisch Manufacturing Company—A. Towne, 113; J. Fisher, 95; Raubitsheck, 171; R. Towne, 132; Wolff, 200. Total, 710.

J. W. Goddard & Sons—Lang, 159; Post, 124; Greenwald, 91; Leach, 153; Williams, 122. Total, 649.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. P. Chapin & Co.—Townsend, 165; Riley, 120; Sinsabaugh, 178; Nelson, 130; Dewald, 168. Total, 750.

J. S. Bache & Co.—Ward, 131; Thurman, 118; Bernheimer, 156; Curran, 118; Wilson, 165. Total, 688.

SECOND GAME.—J. S. Bache & Co.—Ward, 127; Thurman, 130; Bernheimer, 146; Curran, 139; Wilson, 119. Total, 661.

Harris, Gates & Co.—Garvey, 122; Sutton, 124; Little, 108; Gagan, 95; Fisher, 124. Total, 573.

THIRD GAME.—Harris, Gates & Co.—Garvey, 134; Sutton, 113; Little, 91; Gagon, 114; Fisher, 138. Total, 590.

S. P. Chapin & Co.—Townsend, 110; Riley, 139; Sinsabaugh, 109; Nelson, 129; Dewald, 160. Total, 647.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Charles Starr's Alleys.

Boulevard Council—Myers, 165; Henderson, 200; Hughes, 151; Hall, 178; F. Starr, 170. Total, 864.

Suburban Council—Wood, 213; Patterson, 178; Knoeppel, 126; Balbrecht, 164; Schwartz, 180. Total, 861.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINER LEAGUE.
Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Gramercy Council—Engel, 186; Dalbender, 171; Heim, 125; Christman, 211; Eissman, 180. Total, 873.

Morning Star Council—Marquis, 173; Hatrick, 123; Adams, 155; Livoni, 135; Van Dyke, 148. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Council—Herzog, 176; Ruth, 183; Taylor, 160; Whitney, 170; Egelhoff, 202. Total, 890.

Morning Star Council—Marquis, 120; Hatrick, 141; Adams, 143; Livoni, 156; Van Dyke, 168. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Council—Herzog, 172; Granger, 187; Taylor, 199; Whitney, 174; Egelhoff, 203. Total, 935.

Gramercy Council—Engel, 186; Dalbender, 194; Heim, 188; Christman, 153; Eisenman, 187. Total, 908.

(SECOND SECTION.)

FIRST GAME.—Gen. Slocum Council—Schlegel, 125; Croslein, 93; Ginkel, 149; Leaber, 129; Warren, 130. Total, 635.

Amphion Council—Grote, 163; Fitzgerald, 214; Thomas, 145; Bauer, 116; Richmond, 206. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME.—Empire State Council—Conroy, 136; Farr, 143; Shaw, 96; Adams, 108; Higgins, 149. Total, 632.

Gen. Slocum Council—Schlegel, 147; Croslein, 135; Ginkel, 127; Leaber, 158; Warren, 233. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.—Amphion Council—Grote, 167; Fitzgerald, 152; Thomas, 126; Bauer, 146; Richmond, 178. Total, 769.

Empire State Council—Conroy, 125; Farr, 187; Shaw, 100; Adams, 170; Higgins, 167. Total, 753.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Eldorado Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Zentbell, 186; Thiringer, 143; McIlvaney, 139; Erbe, 150; Cross, 163. Total, 785.

Midwood Council—Decker, 165; Smith, 124; Tierce, 131. Total, 420.

SECOND GAME.—Midwood Council—Decker, 154; Smith, 126; Tierce, 125. Total, 404.

Fearless Council—Baldwin, 173; Bruyn, 177; Jewesson, 130; Dawson, 146; McCafferty, 199. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Zentbell, 172; Thiringer, 161; McIlvaney, 136; Erbe, 150; Cross, 142. Total, 771.

Fearless Council—Baldwin, 149; Bruyn, 183; Jewesson, 158; Dawson, 163; McCafferty, 133. Total, 786.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile; selling. Colin George, 87 pounds; Haven Run and Midshipman, 90 each; The Gatto, 100; Satchel, 102; Aminte and Past, 107 each; Jove, 108; John, Henry of Franstamar, Captain Hamm, and Star Gazer, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Sweet Nell, 104 pounds; Tangible, 107; Boundling, Joe Goss, and Typhonic, 109 each; New York and St. Marcos 112 each.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; purse. Miss Melton and Pure Favor, 97 pounds each; Walnut Hill, Louis Kraft, Tom Olney, and Floral King, 102 each; Foresight, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Snow Cap, 85 pounds; Establish, 97; Ralph Young, 99; Reglan, 92; Deception, 98; Nine Spot, 103; Royal Pirate, 103; John Coulter and Peeper, 105 each; Dr. Hart, Aules, and Icicle, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths; selling. Semper Vivax, 87 pounds; Reckoner, 90; Baronet, 92; Hegira, 93; Princelet, 96; Santa Teresa, 95; Gin Spray and Malay, 97 each; Khaki, 100; Gravina, 102; Handspinner, 104; Col. Tyler, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. Tom Kiley, 91 pounds; Reynard and High Wind, 94 each; Lyman Hay, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Autumn Leaves, 102 each; Fickle Saint, 104; One More, 106; Invincible, 107; Frank Bell and Little Jack Horner, 108; Irene Lindsey, 109.

New Association of Marksmen.

All interested in rifle and pistol shooting have been invited to join the New York State Rifle Association, just formed, with Major General Charles F. Roe, N. G. N. Y., as its President. Dues and initiation fee were fixed at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, and applications for membership should be made to Dr. W. E. Short, the Secretary, at 242 Lenox Avenue. The State authorities have arranged to open the Creedmoor Range at certain times to all members, civilians as well as National Guardsmen.

Testimonial to Supt. Maxwell.

Superintendent Maxwell has received a handsome silver salver in recognition of his services to the British Commission on Education which visited this city under the leadership of Alfred Mosely during October and December, 1903. The salver bears an inscription setting forth the object of its presentation.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

AWAIT BASEBALL VERDICT

On Question of Playing Sunday Games at Ridgewood, L. I.

If Greater New York Club Fails Application Will Be Made for Franchise in Pittsburg.

Baseball men are now anxiously awaiting the decision of Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission regarding the right of the New York American League Club to play Sunday games at Ridgewood, L. I. According to President Pulliam of the National League and one of the Commissioners the whole drift of the argument centred on Section 2, Article 5, of the peace agreement, which reads:

The party of the second part hereby guarantees that none of the leagues in its membership shall establish or maintain a club in a city on the circuit of either major league, or within five miles of the limits thereof, without the consent in writing of the major league club or clubs located therein and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the National Commission, Jersey City excepted.

The contention of the National League is that the Greater New York Club is restricted in the playing to Manhattan Island, that being the construction put on the word "city" in Section 2. On the other hand, the Greater New York club officials and President Johnson of the American League are positive that the word "city" cannot mean anything else but all the boroughs with the exception of Brooklyn, and Ridgewood, they say, is not in Brooklyn or in Kings County, of which Brooklyn is a part. The American League men further say that it was well known at the time the peace agreement was signed that the Greater New York Club had not selected its grounds, and the understanding was that it could locate either in the Bronx or on Manhattan Island.

No matter what decision may be made by Chairman Herrmann, it is well settled that the parties in the dispute will abide by it, but there promises to be more trouble for the National Commission, and incidentally the Pittsburg Club will be affected.

In a statement yesterday President Gordon of the Greater New York Club said that an adverse decision for his club would mean that the Brooklyn Club could not play Sunday games at Ridgewood, and that all the clubs in the two big leagues would be restricted to the cities named specifically in the joint peace agreement. This, of course, would include the Pittsburg National League Club, which has grounds in the city of Allegheny instead of within the limits of Pittsburg.

President Gordon was emphatic in the declaration that if the Greater New York Club was not allowed to play its fourteen Sunday games at Ridgewood he would file a protest with the National Commission against the Pittsburg Club, and furthermore, an application would be made for a franchise to operate a major league club in the City of Pittsburg proper. They have no right, President Gordon claims, to play in Allegheny City when their franchise calls for Pittsburg.

President Gordon admits that an agreement had been entered into between Frank Farrell of the Greater New York Club and Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn Club, whereby the latter was to have a share in the dates at Ridgewood. Subsequently, however, so President Gordon claims, President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club opened negotiations for a lease of Ridgewood Park. This, said Mr. Gordon, was admitted by the Brooklyn official at the recent meeting of the National Commission, and, according to President Gordon, repudiated the authority of Manager Hanlon, before the commission, to do business for the Brooklyn Club.

HARVARD'S BASEBALL MEETING.

Prospects Excellent for a First-Class Team This Season—One Hundred and Fifty Candidates Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—Harvard's baseball season started off to-night with the biggest mass meeting that has been held here for years. Nearly 150 men were present and handed in their names as candidates for the team. These, together with the players left over from last year's nine, make the prospects of a strong team this season very bright.

Practically the only position to be filled is at second base, where Coolidge, who is not in college this year, played. Besides Coolidge, Kernan, catcher, and Stillman, pitcher, are lost, but their places will be easy to fill.

Speeches were made to-night by Capt. Clarkson, Head Coach Frants, Dr. Nichols, the old crimson baseball expert, and Trainer MacMaster. The first three of these speakers urged the men to study as well as play, not to get on probation, and to play a gentlemanly game. "Mucker" baseball was condemned in the strongest terms. Trainer MacMaster urged the men to "cut out" smoking and to go to bed early.

HIGH SCORES FOR NEW YORK.

Capt. Starr's Bowling Team Defeats An All-Star Five of Chicago Four Straight Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Had the New York bowlers played as well in the championship games as they did early yesterday morning in the contest with the all-star team of Chicago, they, instead of Anson's team of Chicago, would have won the National championship. So well did the New Yorkers bowl that the Chicago men gave up at the end of the fourth game, saying they were clearly outclassed. Much money changed hands on the game, and the New York players are at least $500 ahead on the match. They claim that their good playing at the end of the tournament was owing to the warmer weather. All week it had been too cold in the hall to do any strong bowling.

Scores of the match yesterday follow:

FIRST GAME.—New York—Shiman, 169; Linden, 155; Voorheis, 209; Starr, 163; Smith, 191. Total, 907. Chicago—Brill, 190; Lee, 153; Steele, 173; Myer, 147; Strong, 196. Total, 859.

SECOND GAME.—New York—Shiman, 211; Linden, 177; Voorheis, 212; Starr, 199; Smith, 240. Total, 1,045. Chicago—Brill, 173; Lee, 143; Steele, 164; Woodbury, 147; Strong, 191. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.—New York—Shiman, 184; Linden, 172; Voorheis, 203; Starr, 178; Smith, 172. Total, 909. Chicago—Brill, 201; Schneider, 158; Steele, 158; Woodbury, 158; Strong, 175. Total, 905.

FOURTH GAME.—New York—Shiman, 256; Linden, 209; Voorheis, 181; Starr, 189; Smith, 261. Total, 1,046. Chicago—Brill, 188; Schneider, 157; Steels, 108; Woodbury, 178; Strong, 184. Total, 809.

J. B. Haggin Buys the Stallion Mimic.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 15.—J. B. Haggin has bought of English parties the ten-year-old bay stallion Mimic, by Galopin, dam Mimi by Barcaldine. Mimic started six times as a two-year-old winning the Avondale Stakes, finishing second in the Hurstbourne and Champion Stakes, and as a four-year-old ran unplaced in the Prince of Wales Stakes. Galopin, the sire of Mimic, won the English Derby in 1875, while his dam, Mimi, is the dam of St. Mc-Clour, winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap.

JUDGE THREW CODE AWAY.

Colleagues Disagreeing with Him, Mr. Keady Left the Bench.

A dispute over a sentence entirly upset the dignity of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Justice Keady, who believed the sentence imposed by his associates, Forker and Fleming, was inadequate, left the bench in anger, declaring that there had been a "miscarriage of justice."

The trouble arose over Bert McKee, who confessed that he had been stealing from his employers, the National Casket Company of Myrtle Avenue and Pearl Street, Brooklyn, for over eight years. Both the District Attorney and the manager of the National Casket Company asked the court to be lenient with McKee, because it was believed that the man had become irresponsible through drink, and also in consideration of the fact that he had a wife and five children.

"I do not care," said Justice Keady; "I won't vote for any mercy for a systematic thief. The man ought to get a year."

Justice Fleming, who presided, sentenced McKee to three months in the penitentiary, whereupon Justice Keady, rising, picked up a copy of the case and flung it into a corner, saying:

"If you are going to blunder in this way, I shall not be a party to it."

He left the room hurriedly, and the other Justices taking a recess followed their irate colleague.

NURSES FOR THE TENEMENTS.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Gives $5,000 to Start a New Charity.

A new field of work was opened for the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses through a gift of $5,000 by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on the condition that it be spent to send nurses to attend the sick poor in the city's tenements. Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Superintendent of the training school, admitted yesterday that the donation had been made and that "it was to begin the work," indicating that Mrs. Vanderbilt will give largely should the venture prove as successful as she hopes.

This first $5,000 is to be spent during the present year, and there is good authority for stating that Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to spend not less than $50,000 upon the same work.

Two causes are believed to have inspired this charity. Mrs. J. R. Harriman, sister-in-law of Mrs. Vanderbilt, was operated on for appendicitis in the Presbyterian Hospital last October, and remained there for seven weeks, becoming much interested in hospital work. Both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harriman are members of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford is rector, and the clergyman is supposed to have suggested Mrs. Vanderbilt's gift in a recent address before the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Fined as a Bridge "Pincher."

Edward Wilson, forty-four years old, of 174 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was fined $10 by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Detective Lauterborn told the Magistrate that he saw the man approach several women at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, and after pushing them aside, pinch them on their arms. The women made a complaint to the police, but said that they would not appear in court. The prisoner denied the charge.

Free Lectures in German at Columbia.

Dr. Ernst Richard will deliver to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, the third of his course of ten free lectures in German on the history of German culture. The subject will be "The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation; Feudalism, Monasticism."

A Bauer Afternoon
of Music Specially Interpreted for the Metrostyle Pianola.

An informal recital of authorized interpretations made by Harold Bauer for the Metrostyle Pianola will be given Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock in the recital Chamber at Aeolian Hall.

So faithfully does the Metrostyle Pianola reproduce the characteristic interpretation of an eminent pianist that it seems as though the artist himself were actually playing.

PROGRAM.

Der Freischutz Overture.....Weber
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Interpretations by Harold Bauer:
(a) Impromptu, Op. 51.....Chopin
(b) At the Spring.....Liszt
METROSTYLE PIANOLA.
Grande Offertoire de Cecilia, No. 2.....Batiste
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Interpretations by Harold Bauer:
(a) Islamey, Balakirew.....Mily
(b) Etude, Op. 25, No. 2.....Chopin
METROSTYLE PIANOLA.
No cards of admission necessary.

Thursday, Mo sakowski Interpretations of his own compositions. Friday, Chaminade Interpretations of her own compositions.

The Metrostyle Pianola enables *any one* to play the piano as a musician plays it—furnishing technique *and* interpretation—the two essentials to an intelligent performance.

"The tempo style line on this roll indicates my interpretation."—Harold Bauer.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Av., near 34th St.

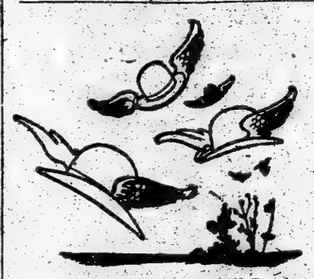

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Executor's Sale.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
This (Tuesday) Night.
Concluding Promptly at 8:30
Sale Promptly at 8:30
PAINTINGS,
BY THE LATE
J. H. DOLPH, N. A.
"Thoroughly representative, and covers his best period."—*Herald.*
"His puppies and tabbies are the most insinuating little creatures, little figures of fun, little balls of bewitching fluffiness."—*Tribune.*
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
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Ladies' Suit Dep't.
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Spring Suits—made of various mixed cloths,
20.00.

Tailor-made cloth dresses with short jacket. Finished with cloth or taffeta. Blue, gray, tan or black.
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Tailor-made blue or black canvas suits. Trimmed with braid—lined with silk.
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James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

On Tuesday, February 16th.
Exhibition of New Spring Silks.
Latest colors and Novelty Weaves.
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Is well worth the earnest consideration of every lover of GOOD FICTION

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Tuesday and Wednesday
A Sale of One Thousand
All Silk Umbrellas
for Men and Women
$2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 each
IN MANY CASES WORTH DOUBLE

They are made of All Silk Twilled, Laventine, Fine Taffeta and Spitalfields Silk—hemstitched and tape edges.

Handles are Natural Wood, Cape and Buck Horn, Gun Metal, Copper, plain and chased Gold and Silver, Pearl and Ivory.	With or without silver and gold trimmings, inlaid on pearl or ivory.	Made on Paragon frames, steel rods, seven and eight ribs, silk case and tassels, and guaranteed for one year.

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Haviland's China Openstock Dinnerware. Discontinued decoration,—at one-half former prices.
Dinner Plates.....2.60 dozen
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Ramekins.....95c. each
Covered Dishes...1.50 "
And a large stock of all dinner pieces, at exactly one-half reduction.

Haviland's Limoges China, pink and blue decoration, 100 pieces.....17.50
Formerly 23.00

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Formerly 16.75

English Porcelain Dinner Set. Rich, underglazed blue, 100 pieces.....10.00
Formerly 16.00

Twenty-third Street.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

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The marvelous new glasses for reading and distant vision.

To see both near and far you employ separate glasses alternately.

Or you wear the unsightly bifocal lens with its irritating "lines" always before the eyes.

Or you secure KRYPTOK glasses, and with them a return to natural conditions of perfect eyesight.

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4-PLY COLLARS AND CUFFS
ARE THE BEST.

EQUINOX.
FRONT, 2 in.
BACK, 1 5-8 in.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS
CUFFS, 25 CENTS A PAIR
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KILLED WIFE AND SELF

Hated Stepson Also Shot After Saving Father's Pet Boy.

Frank Bartunek Visited His Home and Made an Effort to Kill His Whole Family.

Frank Bartunek killed his wife, Rosie, and mortally wounded his stepson, Vincent Hornick, yesterday afternoon at their home, 345 East Seventy-third Street. The man was thirty-eight years old, his wife thirty-two, and the stepson twelve years old. Bartunek's five-year-old son Rudolph escaped from his father through the courage of his stepbrother. Bartunek finished by killing himself.

He was a driver of a brewery wagon, nearly a giant in size and strength, and a man dreaded in the neighborhood because of his sudden outbursts of temper. The only person who had any influence over him was his little son Rudolph, who often successfully interceded during the father's rage against his wife and stepson. Bartunek was also devoted to Frank, his son by his first wife, a boy thirteen years old, who lived with relatives in Westchester.

The fact that his wife's son, Vincent Hornick, lived with them caused many of the quarrels that resulted in a separation, the man agreeing to pay his wife alimony, which, with the earnings of her son Vincent, made it possible for her to live with her children in the flat he had left.

He happened to be in the neighborhood yesterday delivering beer, when an acquaintance in a saloon taunted him with the fact that he was not living in his own home.

Bartunek in a rage started for his tormentor, who fled out of the side door. There Bartunek found his small boy playing on the pavement. He picked him up and kissed him and started down the street with the boy toward his home. There might have been a reconciliation between husband and wife if it had not been for the unfortunate appearance of the hated stepson. Bartunek mounted the one flight of stairs to his apartment, carrying his boy on his shoulders. He was singing a Bohemian song about "The Knight on the Charger, Riding to See His Lady Love."

Mrs. Bartunek had not heard her husband sing like that since the beginning of their quarrels over his son and her son, the offspring of their first marriages. She opened the door to the hallway to see the smiling faces of father and son. Vincent, who had heard tales of Bartunek's threats against his mother's life, was behind her, and attempted to pull her back into the room.

Putting down the child, the father drew a pistol and shot his wife through the head, killing her instantly. He then picked up his baby, kissed him fondly, and seemed to be about to kill him, when Vincent, the stepson, jumped at Bartunek, pushing the weapon aside. He got hold of the little fellow and dropped him over the banisters to the stairway. Bartunek shot his stepson through the body, leaned over the banisters and aimed at the child. The little fellow had gained his feet and, thoroughly frightened, was running to the street. The weapon missed fire.

Other tenants rushed to their doors, only to jump back when the man threatened them with his pistol. He went into the front room of his home, where he shot himself through the head, killing himself. Vincent Hornick was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said at a late hour that he was mortally hurt.

CROWD IN EXCITING MAN HUNT.

Three Fugitives, Crooks the Police Say, Caught After Hot Chase.

Detective Sergeant Kear was riding east on the rear platform of a Forty-second Street cross-town car yesterday morning when he saw three men, whom he said he recognized as pickpockets, on the sidewalk. He jumped off, and, calling Patrolman Redmond of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was on post at the corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, made for the men, who took to their heels, running west through Forty-second Street. Other policemen followed Kear and Redmond, and dozens of pedestrians also joined in the pursuit.

At Broadway the three fugitives were joined by another man who, the police say, was also a crook, who evidently feared arrest, and all four ran north, followed by an ever-increasing crowd of policemen and citizens. At Forty-third Street the four turned west. Patrolmen Marion and Jones, at the corner of Eighth Avenue, saw the four men with their pursuers coming toward them and halting a line of several Eighth Avenue cars across the street to block the way, and drawing their clubs and revolvers, headed off the men. Three of the fugitives ran into the side door of a saloon followed by Kear and a dozen patrolmen. The trio surrendered without giving the policemen any further trouble, but the fourth man escaped down Eighth Avenue.

The three men were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and thence to Headquarters. Kear said that they were not wanted on any specific charges, but were arrested as suspicious persons in line with the action of the department in corralling such characters to prevent them going to Baltimore and taking advantage of the unsettled conditions there.

FIRE LLOYDS STOPPED.

United Underwriters Enjoined for Lack of Legal Standing Before 1892.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, upon application of Deputy Attorney General William H. Wood, has granted an order against the United Underwriters of the City of New York, restraining them from transacting the business of insurance in the State of New York. The State Department of Insurance to-day gave out the following statement:

"This was a so-called Lloyds Association transacting business at 1,267 Broadway, New York City, under James A. Kehlbeck, as attorney in fact.

"Judgment was granted upon the ground that the said association was not lawfully engaged in transacting insurance business on Oct. 1, 1892, and therefore, did not come within the exception specified in Section 57 of the insurance law exempting Lloyds Associations from the operations of said law."

This action follows the new policy of the Insurance Department to ascertain the actual condition and charter rights of all fire insurance Lloyds concerns doing business in this State.

Corning (Iowa) Savings Bank Suspends.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNING, Iowa, Feb. 15.—The Corning State Savings Bank did not open its doors for business this morning, and a telegram was sent to the Auditor of the State to take charge of it. Liabilities, $170,000; assets, between $185,000 and $195,000.

HONORS FOR UTICA CURLERS.

Defeat Rinks from New York, Jersey City, and Yonkers.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Utica curlers carried off the honors at Rutgers Rink to-day in the Mitchell Medal contest. They defeated the curlers from New York, Jersey City, and Yonkers, and the two Utica rinks will play off the final round to-morrow. Keen playing was the result of the game between the Thistles of New York and Utica Rink No. 1. Utica won by excellent playing of Skip Ridings. The Thistles laid three shots at the seventeenth end. Skip Ridings sent down his last stone and won the head, tying the score. On the play-off Utica won by one stone, the score being 15 to 14. Summaries follow:

RINK NO. 1.

Thistles, New York.	Yonkers Club.
D. G. Morrison,	J. G. Gunzer,
A. T. Dickson,	W. Stewart,
Tom Watt,	E. Peene,
J. Thaw, skip—23	T. McVicker, skip—5

RINK NO. 2.

Utica No. 2.	Terrace City, Yonkers.
H. I. Johnson,	P. H. Hovey,
A. H. Munson,	T. Booth,
W. F. Allen,	F. Peene,
J. E. McLoughlin, skip—12	J. Ball, skip—9

RINK NO. 3.

Utica No. 1.	Jersey City.
J. A. Averill,	D. F. Edwards,
A. M. Johnston,	C. F. Edwards,
A. S. Brinckerhoff,	J. T. Edwards,
H. L. Ridings, skip—26	W. D. Edwards, skip—13

RINK NO. 4.

Yonkers.	St. Andrew's, N. Y.
George Reid,	F. MacNee,
W. Sims,	R. Boyd,
J. F. Conley,	J. Leslie,
G. Grieve, skip—16	J. McMillon, skip—13

Utica No. 1 played off with the Thistles of New York, winning by 15 to 14, and Utica No. 2 defeated St. Andrews by 29 to 9. Utica and Yonkers will also play to-morrow for the Mitchell District Medal, and on Wednesday a large delegation will go to Montreal to play for the Gordon international medal. Two rinks of United States players will play with two rinks from Canada.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George W. Stevens, Richmond; George W. Boyd, Philadelphia; C. L. Furey, Chicago; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

EARLINGTON—Col. Charles Shaler, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—George C. Whiting, Lexington, Mass.; Benjamin F. Lovejoy, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Walter H. Miller, Baltimore; E. S. McCreacy, Augusta, Ga.; George M. Lee, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—E. V. Morgan, Washington; H. J. Bowdoin, Baltimore; R. I. Blanchard, Providence.

MANHATTAN—A. W. Robinson, London; F. A. Shortwood, Mexico.

MURRAY HILL—R. E. Doane, Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:20 A. M.—272 Grand Street; Louis Lukowitz; damage trifling.

2:35 A. M.—707 Tremont Avenue; Isaac Jaffe; damage, $500.

4:10 A. M.—500 West Thirty-ninth Street; Patrick Laverty; damage, $20.

2:15 P. M.—252 Broome Street; Mrs. Feingold; damage, $1,000.

2:25 P. M.—37 West Forty-fifth Street; Nellie Florio; damage trifling.

3:35 P. M.—411 Fourth Avenue; Victoria Dantiemont; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—93 Mangin Street; Henry Conklin; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—529 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

7:35 P. M.—43 Crosby Street; Grand Picture Frame Company; damage, $10,000.

7:43 P. M.—56 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Curtis Pierce; damage trifling.

9:15 P. M.—1,082 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Albert Rutz; damage, $10.

11:30 P. M.—110 Bowery; J. Weinberg; $5,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, waists and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lockhart, waists and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear, 458 Broadway.

Lehmon & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, notions and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Boland, John L., Book and Stationery Company, St. Louis Mo.; Samuel R. Burgess, books and stationery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sturgess-Goldstein Company, Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, general merchandise; 16 East Forty-fifth Street.

Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clark, William, Jefferson, Texas; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Van Allen, John D., Clinton, Iowa; dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Biggs, David L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. F. Klinger, carpets and curtains; Victoria Hotel.

Moseman, Imes & Co., Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. A. Moseman, dry goods; 149 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Collins, R., Alpena, Mich.; lime manufacturers; Hotel Roland.

McAlpen Company, G. William, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Saling, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Mathes, C. D., Hamilton, Ohio; Mabel Dickey, dress goods; Grand Hotel.

Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Keusfield, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Fuller's Son & Co., F., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Guggenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Reid & Kruger, Clinton, Iowa; J. E. Reid, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Beall-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Livingston, dry goods; W. M. Livingston, dry goods; M. T. Tracy, dry goods; Minnie Parker, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Revell, A. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; David Revell, furniture; Manhattan Hotel.

Corticelli Silk Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. J. Gast, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Boxrud, A. H., Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Boxrud, notions; Hotel Albert.

New England Furniture and Carpet Company, Minenapolis, Minn.; C. C. Hutchins, house furnishings; Herald Square Hotel.

Brunt, Charles S., & Brother, Paris, Ky.; J. M. Bacon, sundries, poultry, &c.; 346 West Seventeenth Street.

Putnam, C. S., Janesville, Wis., furniture and crockery; 708 President Street, Brooklyn.

Grubt, Hazebrig & Co., Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazebrig, dry goods; Daniel Hazebrig, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Frankel, Samuel, Hopkinsville, Ky., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bergner, P. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; J. T. Oliver, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Lyon Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wilkes, A. C., Circleville, Ohio; general dry goods; Fannie W. Wilkes, general dry goods; 213 West Forty-fourth Street.

Hutton Dry Goods Company, The John D., Cincinnati, Ohio; James H. Lewis, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Nussbaum, A., Texarkana, Texas; dry goods; Summit Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. F. Fanning, clothing; G. E. Thomas, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. E. Wilcox, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Vanderlip & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Vanderlip, boots and shoes; Hoffman House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss B. J. Anderson, dry goods; Spalding Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Norman H. Elliot, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Straun, J. W., Columbia, Mo.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blank, Sam, Valley City, N. D.; dry goods; Belvedere House.

Bolt-Simpson Company, The, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. McEverne, millinery; A. Cronby, millinery; A. Crowell, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Clayton, F. T., Detroit, Mich.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Peck & Hills Furniture Company, Chicago, Ill.; Jay C. Hills, furniture; Herald Square.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Kathryn M. Bennett, dry goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Ox Breeches Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. G. Summers, paptaloons; Hotel Imperial.

Greene, F. M., Atlanta, Texas, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Harris Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. S. Fridburg, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wilcox Brothers Dry Goods Company, Bloomington, Ill.; L. T. Wilcox, dry goods; Margaret Flinn, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. J. Hunt, millinery; Miss C. Gross, trimmer; St. Denis Hotel.

Lyons, S. & I., Company, Vincennes, Ind.; Samuel Lyons, dry goods and clothing; Wellington Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; William Le Baron, merchant; Spalding Hotel.

Criss & Kuehn, Gainesville, Texas; Leo Kuehn, clothing; 2,132 Seventh Avenue.

Pettibone-Peabody Company, Appleton, Wis.; E. A. Martmore, dry goods; Martha Washington Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs P. C. Renaud, dry goods; T. A. Stevens, dry goods; Manhattan Hotel.

Graden, C., Mercantile Company, The, Durango, Col.; Gus Roberts, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Western Reserve Woolen Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; T. W. Haries, woolens; St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. L. McWhirter, dry goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Cather & Buster, Brenham, Texas; W. J. Cather, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

New York Mercantile Company, The, Hartford City, Ind.; L. E. Rogers, general store; 328 West Twenty-second Street.

Ed. Ware Company, The, Springfield, Ohio; James Leonard, department store; Grand Hotel.

Kokomo Dry Goods Company, Kokomo, Ind.; I. Schnewind, department store; Hotel Navarre.

McAtee, Lydd & Ray, Owensboro, Ky.; F. W. McAtee, dry goods; 17 East Twelfth Street.

Beckel, J. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Hecht, corsets; Hotel Navarre.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. P. Sparling, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Sparling & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Joseph Sparling, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Feder & Henderson, Huntsville, Texas; C. P. Henderson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Tyler, Edward, Louisville, Ky.; building materials; Waldorf-Astoria.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Boston Store Company, Marion, Ind.; H. M. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Miller, Nelle Wagers, Edward W. Maguire, 204 West Forty-fourth Street; E. Rothschild, department store; Grand Hotel.

McWatters-Dolan Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles A. Dolan, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

McGrath & Sala, Keokuk, Iowa; O. J. Sala, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldstein, F., Beaumont, Texas; M. Goldstein, millinery; Marlborough Hotel.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Cowgill, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Remke, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Strauss, E., Milliner Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Sophia Hofmar, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.

Furman-Johnston Company, Montpelier, Ind.; J. N. Purman, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Ben Straus, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary Feldhaus, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Monheimer, M. H., Findlay, Ohio; dry goods; 123 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; John D. Barnett, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Morrison, Charles, & Co., Waukegan, Ill.; Charles Morrison, general merchandise; 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Charles A. Stix, department store; 458 Broadway.

Hutchison Brothers, Mineral Point, Wis.; C. Y. Hutchison, merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.

Clauss & Schrannelin, Newark, Ohio; A. B. Schrannelin, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Max Frankenstein, department store; Gerard Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; H. Heifman, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred J. Kicker, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Dulin & McLeod, Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Borver & Schulhoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. H. Schulhoff, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Bondi Brothers & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; L. I. Bondi, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Stifel Brothers & Co., Selina, Ill.; M. Stifel, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Gimbel, Meyer, Houston, Texas; M. E. Gimbel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Creus-Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; John D. Kellogg, department store; 47 Lispenard Street.

Hunter & Harden, Dayton, Ohio; William M. Hunter, dry goods; Nan R. Simonton, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Ed. A. O'Brien, lace; Miss J. Ramsay, muslin underwear; Miss J. McCann, trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Halle Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Sinks, specialties; 137 West One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Clouse & Schanweker, Newark, Ohio; Miss Marie Clouss, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Traukla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Sadie Soper muslin underwear; A. S. Wickersham, silk and dress goods; Union Square Hotel.

Beno, John, Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa; L. R. Hypes, dry goods; Charles A. Beno, clothing and furnishings; Hotel Normandie.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. McKins, dry goods; Royal Arms Hotel.

Brown Dry Goods Company, Cuburn, Texas; B. F. Clayton, dry goods; E. M. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Blakeney Dry Goods Company, Stevensville, Texas; Charles A. Blakensy, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank J. Stanmeyer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carter, Edward C., Texarkana, Texas; A. Trepp, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Brahan, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Sherwood, Grace, Greenville, Penn.; millinery; Outerard Hotel.

Weiler, A., Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Weiler, department store; Winsonia Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Brennan, dress goods and silks; Mr. Reger, laces and embroideries; Mr. Geleerd, boys' clothing; Mr. Johnson, lace curtains, carpets, &c.; Mr. Israel, sporting goods; Mr. Le Beau, ladies' and gents' hosiery and underwear; Mr. Parker, wash goods and domestics; B. Hillman, notions and ribbons; Miss Shannahan, art needlework and fancy goods; Mrs. Delman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and petticoats; 458 Broadway.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Liston, hosiery, underwear, &c.; 458 Broadway.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Siegrist, boys' clothing, hats, and caps; 458 Broadway.

Minnaugh, J. L., & Co., Columbia, S. C.; J. L. Minnaugh, general line; 458 Broadway.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. B. Hiwen, laces and white goods; J. A. Armstrong, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; J. H. Dockwey, dress goods and silks; E. R. Hague, carpets; G. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. M. Brickner, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. L. Younker, hosiery and ribbons; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, white goods, laces, and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; cloaks and suits; D. Campbell, dress goods and silks, 57 White Street.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Goldsmith, cloaks, suits, and waists; H. Kalish, house furnishings; S. J. Notkin, china, 317 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel. Miss K. Meinhardt, jewelry; Miss Cowey, fancy goods; Anna Mulcahy, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. T. Grant, ribbons, laces, and dressmakers' supplies; L. W. Rosskopf, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; A. P. Arnold, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, laces; Mr. Levick, millinery, 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Vandervoort, notions and leather goods; W. J. Boyle, dry goods; W. T. Mitchell, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Stouffer, linens; 115 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Boyle, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Marx, millinery; Miss Rost, millinery; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel York.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel York.

Hagerdorn & Merz, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel York.

Hagerdorn & Merz, Maysville, Ga.; A. L. Merz, dry goods; Hotel York.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, notions, laces, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Franklin, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. S. Wickersham, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

"Leader," Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. J. Mayer, ladies and infants' wear; Mrs. W. R. Gronman, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, St., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Fraser, hosiery and knit underwear; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Netherland.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Walton, cloths, dress goods, and silks; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. J. Muldoon, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; gloves and jewelry; T. Griffith, carpets; A. C. Weiss, dry goods; Miss Pyna, umbrellas; Miss Hartman, handkerchiefs, 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; A. Reid, domestics, dress goods, silks, and muslin underwear; D. T. McDonald, cloaks and suits; J. W. Scott, laces, 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancey, notions, leather goods, and jewelry, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Webber, dress goods, silks, and linings; M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Miss Kohler, ladies' hose and gloves; Miss Borkume, laces and fans, 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Edson, silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Hoffman, ladies' waists; Miss E. Miller, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear, 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss Jones, corsets, 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Huff, C. S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; H. T. Overlock, flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Thomas, dry goods; J. W. Thomas, Jr., rugs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. W. Mitchell, white goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; W. J. Sutton, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Gutgesell, clothing; Hotel Grenoble.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Josie Carey, notions and dress trimmings; Hotel Grenoble.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. B. Schreiber, domestics and prints; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hens & Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. S. Hens, millinery; Miss A. Alexander, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry, W. S., Fall River, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry, G. F., New Bedford, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Storey, C. R., Brockton, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Webb, F., Providence, R. I.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

White, S. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Jaikut, millinery; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry, O. M., Lowell, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hallman, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, flannels; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; R. J. Cowperthwaite, crockery and silverware, 27 Washington Place; Hotel Wellington.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. S. O. Hearn, dress goods, silks, and linings; F. S. Hunt, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Wellington.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Dalman, muslin underwear, skirts, and infants' wear; Miss Shanahan, fancy goods, 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. A. Breese, dressmakers' supplies, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

"Foster, Andrew, Estate"; W. R. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Levi, notions, white goods, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. Koch, dry goods; Miss G. Dallett, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wollcott, W., Raleigh, N. C.; Miss M. Vaughn, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; E. H. Stevanson, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Leveman, Joseph L., & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. Giles, housefurnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Wells, J. B. Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Moroch, notions; J. S. Capon, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Carleton, prints and ginghams; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, notions and furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Elliott, W. S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Lemon, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway; Everett House.

Schipper & Bloch, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentzer, notions, laces, and underwear; F. L. Bloch, dress goods and silks; 4 Washington Place.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Miss G. Morehouse, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss M. Pitman, corsets; Miss A. Ryan, underwear; 377 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; F. L. Morgan, waists, 104 Worth Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Weber, carpets; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear, 454 Broome Street.

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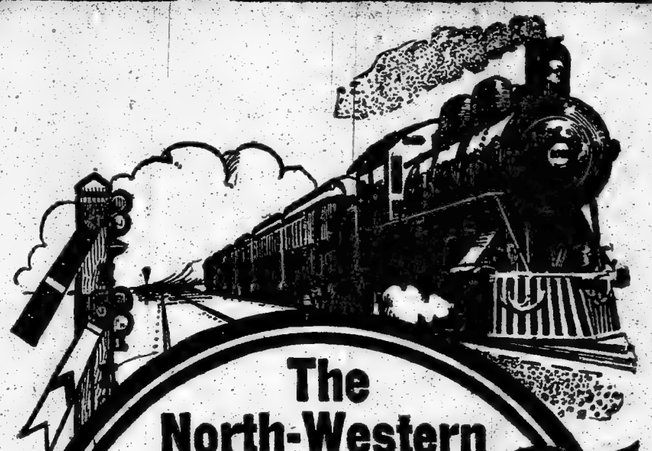

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2.00 American Silk Shirts or Drawers, heavy weight, At 1.49

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Several new flatish Brims added to this large stock.

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Clear nutria, Black and the new shades in tan.

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Shiny Dress Hats----------3.90-4.80

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Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Apply premises or Buffett, 1,920 Park Av.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Why not go to Newark?—Cheap rents; horse power, $5.00. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room for rent, reasonable; elegantly furnished office. 33 West 42d St., Room 204.

STABLES, 100-200 STALLS, CENTRAL LOCATION. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A.—STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

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Store and basement, 25x100; possession May 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

William St., 269, Near Chambers.—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power; store and basement; will rent separate; rent low.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 51st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Buildings To Let, with Immediate Possession—536 Pearl, corner Elm; improved to suit; 264 Spring, near Hudson, modern 7-story and cellar. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman.

Entire Building to let, 10 Fulton St., in centre of busy thoroughfare; opposite Fulton Market; low rent; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

80 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

69 PINE ST., NEAR WILLIAM.

Five-story and basement loft building, 22x90; rent low. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

Broadway and 19th Street.
Extra large store and basement to let; new fireproof building; all modern improvements; splendid shipping facilities on 19th St. suitable for wholesale or retail business. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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NEW BUILDING.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

570 FIFTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STREETS,

second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.

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FINE LIGHT LOFTS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, 60 X 83.

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Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 Fifth Av., second floor; five large rooms; rent, $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

To Sublet—A high-class apartment; 8 large rooms; all light; two baths; butler's pantry; all-night elevator; electricity, gas; very liberal concessions to responsible tenant. G. R. Davis, 135 Broadway.

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31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.

Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLAT.

21 East 98th St., 5th and Madison.
Ground flat, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply. Open plumbing; $37.

THE NORMA,

Northwest corner Park Av. and 32d St.
Corner apartment, six rooms, bath, ground floor, $60 monthly; improvements; hall boy. Superintendent, premises.

"TREVYLLIAN"

NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
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New high-class Apartment House,
THE COLFORD,
311 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.,
in block with Schermerhorn private residences.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
Long-distance telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St.,
1,151 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,

329 AND 335 WEST 111TH ST.,
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New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d, apartments, substantially furnished, quiet; inspected; desirable locations.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

An apartment of eight rooms, above 86th St.; rent from $60 to $75. Address particulars to A., Box 110 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $500, $600, $1,200.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,151 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

To Let—3-story dwelling; good neighborhood, convenient location; 134 West 126th St. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House, 22 rooms, 5 baths, steam; rent, $2,000; furniture cheap. Duross, 155 West 14th.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

COTTON DROPPING AGAIN

Near Month Futures Off from 90 to 109 Points.

Southern Spot Cotton Dealers Recede from Their Agreement — Record Prices Paid for Exchange Seats.

Another heavy decline was registered yesterday in the prices of cotton futures, quotations of the active near months showing losses of from 90 to 109 points, while the far months declined 50 to 70 points. The market, however, was not in such a fever of excitement as a week ago, and the declines were not interrupted by violent reactions. Instead, there was a gradual recession, commencing soon after the opening and keeping up all day until the very close. There were no sensational developments in the way of news.

The receipts continued well up to last year, and thus shaking more and more the belief of the traders in the low crop estimates of Daniel J. Sully and Atwood Violett & Co. Liquidation by New Orleans bulls, who had held out against the decline in the hope of a renewal of activity on the part of the personal leaders of the "higher prices" movement, and a statement from the Census Bureau showing that the average weight of the bales was 502.1, against 502 last year, were largely responsible for the decline. At an average weight of 502.1 the amount ginned becomes 9,525,996, instead of 9,485,537.

Another development was the breaking up of the combination of Southern spot cotton dealers who had made an agreement not to sell spot cotton at less than 15.25 a pound. The agreement lasted just a week, and yesterday the quotation was reduced officially to 13.75, or 150 points.

Cotton Exchange memberships went up in price, making new high records. At noon there were sold at auction on the floor of the Exchange the seats belonging to the failed firm of Laighton & Foulke, who were obliged to suspend in December last because of the operations of a trusted clerk. One seat brought over $10,000, or $2,500 higher than any previous sale.

There were two seats in the name of Mr. Laighton, the senior member of the firm. The seat of Mr. Foulke was first put up, and it was bid in by Herman Hagedorn at $9,100. This was a record price by $800. Hagedorn met with some opposition on the next sale, and he had to pay $9,400. The second Laighton membership brought the highest price of all—$10,700. It was bought by J. T. Gwathmey, ex-President of the Exchange.

Superintendent King auctioned off the seats, and when the Gwathmey bid was declared the winning one he was roundly cheered by the other brokers.

WEIGHT OF THE COTTON BALE.

Average of 1903 an Increase Over Crop of Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Census Bureau to-day issued a report on the average weight of a cotton bale for the crop grown in 1903, showing an average gross weight of 502.1 pounds, against 502 in 1902. This figure is obtained by actual weighing of 5,558,271 bales, 1,521 local cotton weighers reporting.

The average weight of commercial bales as pressed at ginneries was 483.1 in 1903 and 479.8 in 1902; average weight of square bales, 503.4 in 1903 and 502.8 in 1902; upland round bales, 247.8 in 1903 and 255.5 in 1902, and Sea Island bales, 378.5 in 1903 and 385.1 in 1902.

Applying these averages, the bureau finds that the cotton ginned from the growth of 1903 up to and including Jan. 16 last was equivalent to 9,525,996 bales of a 500-pound standard. The average gross weight of a bale by States follows: Alabama, 499.6; Arkansas, 513.3; Florida, 447.1; Georgia, 492.1; Indian Territory, 508.5; Louisiana, 504.2; Mississippi, 506.7; Missouri, 524.7; North Carolina, 476.1; Oklahoma, 490.1; South Carolina, 483.5; Tennessee, 517; Texas, 513.5, and Virginia, 477.

MAY WHEAT AT 98 CENTS.

War News and Cold Weather in Southwest Responsible for Price.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A new high record price was reached to-day by wheat for May delivery, 98c. a bushel. With the war advancing foreign grain markets, the visible supply diminishing, and with crop prospects in the Southwest threatened by the cold weather, short selling of the May option was practically abandoned, July absorbing most of the new business. Closing prices were near the top, with May 1⅞c. above Saturday's final figures. July closed 1⅝@1¾c. up. May corn was 1⅜@1½c. higher, oats unchanged, and provisions 10@27½c. higher.

The wheat market was bullish from start to finish. Higher prices at Liverpool and Antwerp, together with cold weather in the Southwest, where the ground lacks sufficient snow covering, caused an opening advance in May of ½@⅝c., initial sales being made at 96¼@96⅜c. July was up ½@¾c. to ½@⅝c., at 89@89½c. There was an unusually good demand for the July and September deliverics, but owing to the congested condition of May much difficulty was experienced in executing orders in that option on either side. Offerings were remarkably light, and on that account little difficulty was encountered in forcing prices upward.

The provision market was comparatively as active and strong as the grain markets. In the face of liberal receipts of hogs and lower prices at the yards, an urgent investment demand was manifested the entire day, which resulted in marked gains. Packers and local longs were the principal sellers.

NEW YORK DOLLAR WHEAT.

May Deliveries Reach Mark for First Time Since 1898.

War news and rumors of the war from the Far East drove all grain to higher levels on the Produce Exchange yesterday and lifted May wheat to the dollar mark for the first time since the Leiter corner in June, 1898. The rise was almost, if not quite all, due to covering of shorts, who got scared at the war prospects and the talk of an Armour pool in Chicago. In May wheat it amounted to 2⅝ cents, making a total of some 7½ cents a bushel since Jan. 1. Corn and oats were not far behind in yesterday's advances.

The record price for wheat in modern times was $2.90 a bushel, reached on April 26, 1867, during the civil war. In May of 1898 the price reached $1.90.

SILK FRAUD EVIDENCE IN.

Prosecution Closes Its Case Against Cohn & Browne.

The prosecution received a setback yesterday in the trial of Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged frauds in silk importation, when Judge Thomas refused to receive the evidence of Vice Consul Brown of Lyons, who was brought over to testify to the reconsulation at Lyons of certain invoices by Gondchaux & Co., who, it is alleged, are A. S. Rosenthal & Co.'s agents there. Mr. Brown, it developed, was not in Lyons when the invoices were reconsulated, and the consular record, which he brought over with him, it was shown, was kept by a messenger.

Several telegraphers employed by the French Cable Company were called to testify that on certain dates they had sent cable messages from A. S. Rosenthal & Co. to Coles Son & Co. of London, and these cable messages were then identified by W. J. Harrison of the London firm.

The Government concluded its case by calling several employes at the Custom House and the Appraisers' Stores to identify invoices and other papers.

De Lancey Nicoll will open in Browne's defense this morning. Counsel for both Cohn and Browne announced that they wished to put in the defense for each separately.

BIG BOATS FOR STATEN ISLAND.

Sinking Fund Commission Votes Grout Down on Ferry Question.

With only the vote of Controller Grout in opposition, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday authorized Dock Commissioner Featherson to get the five large boats required for the improvement of the Staten Island ferry service under the city ownership. These boats will be capable of making eighteen miles an hour and of carrying 3,000 passengers each. They will cost approximately $370,000 each.

When the question came up yesterday for final action more than 200 Staten Islanders were present to protest against having low power boats. Col. E. A. Stevens, consulting engineer of the Dock Department, said he preferred the big boats for the service, as they would make each trip from two to three minutes faster than the reduced power models.

In reply to Controller Grout, who asked which boat was the better from a commercial standpoint, Col. Stevens declared that neither would pay from a commercial point of view. He said it was for the city officials to decide whether the gain to the city would offset the loss that would be sustained financially in the actual operation of the ferry service.

As yet the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have taken no action on the terminals, unanimous consent being required to empower the city to take the necessary ground and erect the needed buildings.

CONFERENCE ON BRONX ROAD.

Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday told Mayor McClellan of his investigations into the questioned legality of the charter of the New York, Westchester and Boston Company, which has obtained the grant of the Board of Aldermen to cross streets of the Bronx in the construction of its line. Neither the Mayor nor Mr. Delany would say what his views were.

The public hearing will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Council Chamber, on the second floor of the City Hall. The Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association will be represented by a large delegation, as will be the Taxpayers' Alliance, while other commercial, financial, and political bodies of the Bronx section will have big representations also, most of them opposing the permit.

President Gotshall of the Port Chester Road, which was turned down by the Aldermen in its application for the same permit, said yesterday that August Belmont was not interested in any way in his company. Mr. Belmont's representatives corroborated that, and said that John B. McDonald's contract with the Port Chester Company to build the road was a personal matter with him. Mr. Gotshall said, in reply to the charge made by the Westchester Company, that his road had no financial backing, that the banking house of Charles D. Barney & Co. of 25 Broad Street is the fiscal agent of his company, and that it guaranteed all the necessary financial backing. That was confirmed by John H. Harding of the banking firm.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES D. BROCK.—Charles D. Brock, residing at 406 Lenox Avenue, now employed as a clerk, has made an assignment to Millard H. Ellison. It is said he was formerly in the cigar business.

FEDERAL COPPER COMPANY.—A judgment for $44,233 was entered yesterday against the Federal Copper Company in favor of the Dragoon Mining Company, an Arizona corporation, on an account started on Sept. 1, 1900.

BRICE & CHOLET.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Andrew T. Brice receiver of the assets of the firm of Brice & Cholet, electrical workers, of 114 East Twenty-third Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Brice against Leon Cholet, his partner, for the dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on April 1, 1903. It was stated that the liabilities are $5,800 and assets on hand $950. It was alleged that Mr. Cholet, who contributed no capital to the firm, had collected $1,000 due the firm on Dec. 28, kept the money and had absented himself from the place of business since then.

LAMBERT SCHMIDT TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $4,179 against the Lambert Schmidt Telephone Manufacturing Company of 85 Maple Street, Weehawken, in favor of Arthur Essig on an assigned claim of Lambert Schmidt, the President, for money advanced to the company since March, 1903, and for salary as general manager. The Sheriff served the attachment on several concerns here to attach accounts. The company was incorporated in September, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000. Application for a receiver was made, it is said, in New Jersey ten days ago, when it was stated that the liabilities were $140,000 and assets $130,000.

Out of Town.

WINONA, Minn.—J. F. Powers & Co., grain dealers, have assigned. Liabilities, $36,000; assets, $7,000. The firm had, it is alleged, speculated in grain, being on the wrong side of the market.

HARTFORD, Conn.—William H. Griebel, tailor, has filed a petition of bankruptcy. Liabilities, $20,940; assets, $24,986. The chief creditor, W. P. Willis & Co. of New York, is secured by a lien of $8,600 on life insurance policy.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MINNIE J. NOLL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Minnie J. Noll, who kept a saloon at 187 South Street, show liabilities $1 034 to the David Mayer Brewing Company, and no assets.

JOHN M. WORTHGE.—John M. Worthge, butter and cheese commission merchant at 73 Vesey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,701 to five creditors for cheese and eggs, and assets $100 in fixtures and a safe. He began business in December, 1898.

ABRAHAM M. WESTIN.—Abraham M. Westin, residing at 24 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,603 and assets $201 in outstanding counts. The debts were contracted in 1902 and 1903 principally for liquors, shoes, and suspenders.

BERTRAM P. ELDRIDGE.—Bertram P. Eldridge, plumber, at 145 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,063 and nominal assets $1,038, consisting of stock $200, tools and fixtures $225, a judgment $484, and a claim for extra work $129. He has been in business eleven years.

HENRY HENCKEN.—Henry Hencken, salesman, residing at 347 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $58,553 and no available assets. He was formerly President of the Manufacturers' Ice Company, and has sixty shares of stock of that company. Among the creditors are Elizabeth D. Hencken, $31,425 for money loaned; Robert G. Kenny, $5,600; Cooper & Wigand, $2,498, and Patrick Walsh, $2,400. The debts were contracted in 1900 and 1901.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of W. C. Loftus & Co., corporation, merchant tailors at 1,191 Broadway, filed yesterday by Thomas J. Loftus, the President, show known liabilities $27,596, and eighteen claims, the amounts of which are unknown, and no assets. Among the creditors are Thomas J. Loftus $6,000 for salary, American Woolen Company $3,850, Schulick & Froelich $1,980, Mystic Manufacturing Company of Mystic, Conn., $1,665, William Skinner Manufacturing Company $982, American Tract Society $833 for rent, New York American $1,705 for advertising, J. Stein & Co. $1,693, The New York Press $997 for advertising, and Harry A. Holloway $1,939.

MORRIS MONSKY.—Morris Monsky, residing at 257 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $132,946, of which $106,632 are secured by bond and mortgage and mechanics' liens, and no assets. Mr. Monsky was formerly in the liquor business down town for twelve years, and went into building operations in 1899 to 1901, and most of the liabilities are on account of building operations in East Eighty-first Street, Eighty-second Street, and several other localities. Among the secured creditors are the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $52,000; Harry Fischel, $9,000; Abraham Dworsky, $10,000; George Ringler & Co., $5,000; State Bank, $5,500, and Stanley Norton, $3,500. The largest unsecured creditor is Solomon H. Kohn, $7,381.

BOLTAN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob and Morris Boltan, composing the firm of Boltan Brothers, shirt manufacturers at 20 White and 202 Centre Streets, by Platsek & Strouck, attorneys for the following creditors: H. Wallach's Sons, $5,885; Arnold Print Works, $1,494, and Creighton & Burch, $469. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred property and paid claims of certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Thomas G. Barry receiver of the assets, fixing the bond at $5,000. It was stated that there is a stock of merchandise on hand worth $7,000 and machinery $5,000. They have been in business seven years. Mr. Gruber of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, attorneys for the firm, said that the liabilities are $40,000 and assets about $18,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, John T.—S. Rosen	$329
ALTHAUSE, Walter—J. F. Zebley	616
BITTNER, Mary—P. J. Frawley	48
BALMER, Matilda—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
BOUTLIER, Marie—G. de P. Bennet	2,494
BENN, Erastus H.—V. A. Ryan	67
BIGLIN, Bernard—L. Suse, costs	113
COE, William H.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	23
CIOVIOLA, Luca—Ebling Brewing Company	273
CREERY, Fred W., Frank C. Chase, and Standard Construction Reporting Company—West Side Bank	1,113
CASSEL, Harris—B. J. Cohen and another	1,205
COHEN, Solomon—I. Bach	159
CASPER, Julia and Cesar—I. Seidelbach and another	375
DEUTSCH, Joseph and Adolph—A. Kessler	596
DOWD, Willis B., administratrix—G. J. Schnatz and another, costs	111
DORIN, David—M. Herschensohn and another	59
FELLOWES, Cornelius—D. Johnson, costs	128
FLYNN, Charles S. B.—E. B. Kellogg, executor	675
GOLDMAN, Joseph, and Samuel—B. Schoen and another	36
HAFF, Charles E.—New York County National Bank	4,503
HICKS, Henry T.—W. A. Martin, Jr., costs	23
HARVEY, Annie L.—J. J. McBride, possession of property or $1,200 and $183 costs	197
HAHN, John—F. E. Rosebrock Company	958
HAYES, Edward—D. C. Goodman	137
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—H. Metzger	44,238
FEDERAL COPPER COMPANY—Dragoon Mining Company	289
THE ELECTRIC CABLE JOINT AND Appliance Company—E. Bartlett	183
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. M. Copeland, costs	697
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—C. Schmelg	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. S. Wickham	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. M. Baller	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. B. Wooley	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. W. B. Brown	210
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Robinson, by guardian, costs	85
THE AMERICAN CORSET WIRE COMpany—H. W. Bull, costs	235
THE AMERICAN CORSET WIRE COMpany—H. W. Bull, costs	107
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Suse, costs	1,046
JEX, William—M. L. Bauer	97
JOHNSON, Lillian G.—F. Bennett	130
KOMBLITH, Isidor—E. R. Hawkins and another	113
KLEIN, Hannah, and Joseph Bluck—L. Damascek	87
KLEIN, Hannah, and Joseph Bluck—J. Held	623
KAYTON, George W.—W. Downess, by guardian	161
LEVI, Abraham S.—S. Oppenheimer	25
LITSCHAUER, Lizzie—A. Levy and another, costs	1,763
LYONS, James—H. J. Osborne	93
MANTANYE, Julia R.—Interurban Street Railway Company	213
MAHER, John—W. T. Westervelt and another	429
McCAFFERY, Margaret A.—J. C. Fajen	325
McCORLEY, James—R. J. Delaney	37
NEWMAN, William M.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	29
PELHAM, Eugene T.—W. A. Kirk	105
RENDLE, Arthur E.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	120
RATHBORNE, Charles L.—J. B. Hatch, costs	136
RATHBORNE, Charles L.—E. Hatch, costs	32
ROSA, Robert—Milbury Atlantic Supply Company	431
RAYMOND, Frank G.—H. B. Rogers	136
ROBERTS, George W. C.—W. Morgan	250
ROSE, Jacob and Julia Casper—I. Seidelbach and another	538
ROSENSTOCK, Max, and Edward Cohen —G. Byck	26
SPALDING, Robert H.—F. J. Frawley	122
SEIBERT, Rose C.—W. Foma	393
SERRA, Domenico—H. W. Weil and another	82
SEDLEY, Henry—W. H. Moseley	10
SIMONS, Leopold S.—G. R. Oettel, costs	141
SHEA, John—A. Simon, costs	176
TANINI, Frederick T.—C. Friedenberg	9,804
TALLMAN, Cornelius H.—Riverside Bank	167
TOURTELLOTTE, Waldo B.—S. W. Curtis and another	306
VERMILYE, Daniel S.—B. Garretson	93
WILSON, William S.—Ballon-Dickson Company	308
WOLTMANN, Emil—J. E. Hindon Hyde	43
WALTHEW, Francis A.—Lichtenstein Milling Company	

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second is that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CLIFFORD, Annie—H. Edler, administrator, May 7, 1902	$350
HOUPT, Harry S.—J. Schrandner, Feb. 9, 1904	1,108
HEITKAMPS, Louis—M. Pfister, June 10, 1903	296
MANHATTAN FREIGHT AND PASsenger Elevator Company—C. Boyer and another, Feb. 2, 1904	246
PANTON, Irene L.—H. Getty, Jan. 22, 1900	292
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST FOUNDAtion—B. Rothschild, Feb. 10, 1904	3,410
TURTLE, Louis—W. Obermann and another, Feb. 11, 1904	103
WOODWARD, Rignal D.—R. McGill, March 28, 1896	420
WILSON, Catherine—C. Fogel, July 20, 1898	106

Judgments Canceled.

BERNSTEIN, Harris—M. Price, Jan. 24, 1893	$396
BERNSTEIN, Harris, and Moses Silberman—B. Rosenthal, April 8, 1889	163
BERNSTEIN, H.—J. Barnett, March 3, 1889	274
LESZYNSKY, Albert H.—F. Topitz, Nov. 19, 1896	582
MARKS, Gabriel—W. E. Iselin and another, April 19, 1893	278
MARKS, Gabriel—G. F. Victor and another, April 19, 1893	434
MARKS, Gabriel—H. B. Claflin Company, May 4, 1893	827
MARKS, Gabriel—J. G. Smith and another, May 4, 1893	580

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Kennedy, auctioneer, sells Feb. 16, 1904, at 9 A. M., at 133 Malden Lane, city, saloon fixtures; mortgage sale. J. V. Alexander, Atty. for Mtgee.

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NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands.) Under the management of [illegible] MR. H. E. KINNEY. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 30, 1904.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

IN A "EUROPEAN CONCERT."

The well-known Paris writer on foreign politics, J. CORNELY, in a dispatch to our neighbor The Herald, makes this comment upon Secretary HAY's circular note:

But the chief fact brought out by the war has been, if one may say so, the entrance of the United States into the European concert by means of Mr. HAY's note, which appears to have won everybody's approval. Steam and telegraph have brought America to the doors of Europe. There are no more separate policies, there is only one terrestrial or world-wide policy, and henceforward we must concern ourselves with what is thought in Washington.

Owing to our position upon the planet called Earth we have a just right to say that nothing which affects universal humanity is foreign to us. M. CORNELY is right. Toward that "administrative entity" we call China there is "only one terrestrial or worldwide policy." In the making of that policy our statesmen have an unquestioned right to take part.

But Secretary HAY's note does not indicate "the entrance of the United States into the European concert." Nothing of the kind. It is an impertinence to assume that "European concert" means the same thing as "world policy." Europe is only one of the five continents that make up this habitable globe. The less cannot include the greater. Moreover, had this been an affair of the European concert, we should have kept out of it. Secretary HAY's note left by our diplomatic representatives at the Foreign Offices in St. Petersburg and Tokio makes no reference whatever to Europe. It is true that our Ambassadors were instructed to inquire whether the European Powers would not consider it advisable to take measures for limiting the area of hostilities, and for assuring so far as possible the neutrality and the "administrative entity" of China. Such a request does not imply joint action. Each Power is left to make the necessary representations in its own way.

The success of Secretary HAY's efforts is practically equivalent to a guarantee of the neutrality and the "administrative entity" of China, since he has persuaded all the Powers, including the two now at war, to assent to the principle of his note as an object which they earnestly desire to accomplish. Where all agree in a matter of this gravity there is not much danger that one will break the agreement. The conditions are quite different from those that would be involved in a guarantee. If the integrity of China were guaranteed by the Powers it would be necessary for one or all to make good the promise of protection, by force if remonstrance should not suffice. The expression of a desire does not involve a resort to forcible measures.

It is to be observed that the assurance of the preservation of China given by the general assent to the Secretary's note is a check upon Japan in precisely the same sense that it is a check upon Russia. The world would fear an extension of Russian influence if not of actual Russian sovereignty over some part of Chinese territory as a consequence of the utter rout of Japan. On the other hand the destruction of Russia's power in the East would pretty certainly be followed by an outcropping of Japanese pretensions as to China which would be quite incompatible with the policies and interests of the Western Powers. The thing aimed at is the protection of China against dismemberment or harm at the hands of either belligerent.

SENATOR HANNA.

It has been given to few men, with no greater experience in public life, to exert so considerable an influence on public affairs as that of Senator HANNA. It is not yet twenty years ago that he made his modest entrance upon the political stage as a delegate to the National Convention of the Republican Party in the campaign of 1884, and it was not until twelve years later, when, in 1896, he was the chief advocate of the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY, and Chairman of the National Committee, that he took a prominent part in National politics. The next year he was appointed to the vacancy in the Senate made by the resignation of Mr. SHERMAN to assume the State Department in Mr. MCKINLEY'S Cabinet, and in 1898 he was elected for the short term and for the succeeding long one, which would have expired next year.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. HANNA was on the eve of sixty before he undertook the remarkable campaign for the nomination and election of Mr. MCKINLEY, from which he passed to a station of peculiar influence and importance in the Senate, where, during the late President's life, he was regarded as the closest adviser and most intimate representative of Mr. MCKINLEY. His first achievement in National politics, the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY, and his presentation of him to the convention, and, afterward, to the country, as the champion of sound money, was a curious chapter in our affairs, because the candidate had been a prominent advocate of compromise by the Republican Party with the faction holding the views of Mr. BRYAN. It was probably due in large measure to Senator HANNA that the position gradually assumed by Mr. MCKINLEY during the canvass and in the first year of his Administration became finally so clear, sound, and safe. And while we are bound to give due credit to the candor of Mr. MCKINLEY himself and his ability to learn from events, we can still concede to his most intimate political and personal friend sincere praise for the work he accomplished in this direction.

Mr. HANNA'S prominence did not wane after the death of the President. He retained in 1900 the Chairmanship of the National Committee, in which he showed even more energy and skill than four years before, and he remained, by force of character as well as by his position, the most conspicuous figure in purely party affairs. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S natural and unconcealed desire for a popular election to the office to which the death of Mr. MCKINLEY had promoted him aroused a certain amount of opposition in his party, and this was most pronounced in the circle of large business and financial interests with which Mr. HANNA was personally most intimately connected. It was inevitable that the Senator should be the centre of much planning, not to say plotting, to defeat the aspirations of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and the situation created for him was one of some delicacy and difficulty. Exactly how he bore himself in it is one of the secrets of political history not now to be discerned, but those most opposed to what were supposed to be his affiliations are agreed that he pursued steadily the course he believed best for his party, and that personal ambition did not turn him from it.

In the meantime he was very active and influential in one line not often taken up by either the capitalist or the politician, and still less often by a man combining both characters. That was the line of sytematic harmonising of the interests and the policy of employer and of employed, especially as the latter are represented by their organizations. In such efforts he was exposed to much suspicion. In the tense conflicts arising between these interests in the past few years the temptation was very great for each side to regard as an open or secret enemy a prominent man who would not definitely take sides. Mr. HANNA was freely denounced in this fashion on the one part and on the other. But it is to be noted that he was most trusted, so far as the workingmen are concerned, by those who knew him best, the men who had been in his own employ. And we do not think that the most skeptical can deny that his public utterances on this subject, and his known actions, were clearly sound in principle and praiseworthy in aim. It is the dream of the philosopher and the economist that the peaceful and profitable relations of employers and employed can practically be advanced to a very high plane by the utmost completeness of common knowledge and mutual understanding. That was the doctrine of Mr. HANNA. It was ably advocated. In his own affairs it was applied. He was not a dreamer, but a hard-headed man of business who was also engaged in large politics. We think his support of such a doctrine was of great value and significance, of great advantage to the Nation, and highly creditable to his heart and his intelligence. He held a unique position in our American life, and an honorable one.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

By sending to the press copies of a brief prepared by its counsel, Mr. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, in the Jerome Park Reservoir case, the Merchants' Association appears to make itself responsible for that document. Mr. DOUGHERTY in his brief has seen fit to find Prof. WILLIAM H. BURR of Columbia University guilty of bribe-taking, and he therefore declares him to have been disqualified to make a fair report upon the association's charges against the Aqueduct Commission. Prof. BURR, it will be remembered, was a member of the Commission of Engineers appointed by Mayor LOW to examine the material used and the work done in constructing the Jerome Park Reservoir, and report thereon, in order that the Mayor might know what to do about the association's charges. The Burr commission reported after a thorough examination that the material was good, that the work had been properly done. The Mayor therefore declined to put the Aqueduct Commissioners on trial.

Not satisfied with the results of an inquiry which were accepted by the Mayor and by the community at large as conclusive, the Merchants' Association returns to the attack and its counsel now charges that Prof. BURR was unduly influenced by reason of his acceptance of the position of consulting engineer at the New Cornell Dam at a salary of $1,500 quarterly. Counsel declares that "no lawyer who valued his reputation would put himself in a similarly equivocal position," and in the very next sentence unconsciously destroys the fabric of his accusation by referring to Prof. BURR as an "arbitrator." This fallacious notion crops out again upon Page 83 of his brief, when he declares that Prof. BURR "was the paid representative of the Aqueduct Commission masquerading as a judge between the commission and the Merchants' Association."

Prof. BURR was neither an arbitrator nor a judge. He acted simply and solely as an expert engineer employed to examine and report upon the work at the Jerome Park Reservoir. It was a purely technical function, in no sense a judicial one. Any antecedent, coincident, or subsequent employment he may have accepted from the Aqueduct Commission upon the New Cornell Dam no more disqualified him from making a truthful report than the acceptance of a retainer in a cow case would disqualify an attorney from appearing as counsel in the Northern Securities case before the Supreme Court. Prof. BURR is engaged in the practice of a profession, and the performance of his duty in connection with the Cornell Dam could in no way disqualify him for the ascertainment of truth in respect to the Jerome Park Reservoir.

It is possible that Prof. BURR enjoys the confidence of this community in a higher degree than the Merchants' Association, which of late has not appeared to maintain its earlier repute. At any rate, the association has blundered in permitting its counsel to make this accusation, as serious as it is silly, against Prof. BURR, whose high personal and professional standing would seem to make it advisable for the association to adopt some other means of controverting his testimony. Mayor LOW was ex-officio a member of the Aqueduct Commission. If there was any undue influence he was guilty of exerting it. If there was any bribe-giving, he must be held up to public odium as one of the givers of the bribe. The Merchants' Association ought to be a little more careful of its reputation.

THE REFORM CLUB.

It is a matter of interest and a cause for congratulation that the Reform Club is, domiciled in a new home at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, and is established upon a basis which promises a continuance of its career of usefulness. After full consideration the members of the club have decided to maintain its social features, including provision for recreation and refreshment, upon a scale sufficient to make the clubhouse attractive. Mr. JOHN G. AGAR has been elected President of the club.

From its foundation the Reform Club has done with intelligence and sustained force a very useful work. In a word, it may be said that it is its aim to prevent the conferring of unjust privilege in the legislation and the administration of the United States Government. It has done effective service in the cause of tariff reform, of sound money, and the purification of the civil service. The committees and libraries which have hitherto been maintained in separate quarters will now be housed in the club. It is expected that its work will be more effectively performed than even in the past.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

POGGENBURG'S victory, in the so-called "amateur" tournament at the "fourteen-two" game, was figured out in our columns yesterday to denote a clear advance upon the performance of his predecessor in the championship. His "high run" was exactly equal to MULLEN'S. But that does not count. A high run may be more or less of a lucky fluke, and in fact MULLEN'S high run, which POGGENBURG could only equal, was far surpassed by two other players in the same tournament in which it was made. It is the grand average that tells the story. POGGENBURG'S grand average was 8.56, about a quarter of a point better than MULLEN'S. His best single average was 13 14-22, a little more than three points better.

But the advance in billiards is not measured by that difference mainly. The heroes of old times, PHELAN and KAVANAGH, never made, at straight billiards, such averages as the best of the amateurs are now making at billiards restricted to prevent the making of long runs by rail play or other forms of close nursing. Neither did the next generation, that in which MELVIN FOSTER and the DIONS were the best performers. It is, of course, SCHAEFER who has been most conspicuous in "beating the game" and in causing artificial difficulties to be introduced into it—SCHAEFER and SLOSSON. They remain, in this country, in a class by themselves, into which IVES alone broke, and into which SUTTON now shows an intention and some promise of breaking. But it seems quite safe to say that POGGENBURG'S game, and not his only, but the games of three or four other amateurs, are better billiards than anybody played thirty years ago. In billiards the improvement in material appliances within this interval has not been marked, as it has been, for example, in the trotting turf. The cushions were probably about as accurate and the cues nearly as capable of executing the wishes of the player in 1870 as they are now. The real improvement is in the breed of billiard players. Whether this is a matter for congratulation or for condolence, according to HERBERT SPENCER'S famous saying, as supplying more extensive "evidences of a misspent youth," there can be no question about the fact.

TORPEDO PROBLEMS.

We have received no confirmation of the report that the Russians recently destroyed three of their own torpedo boats by gunfire from the Port Arthur forts; but, as such a mishap is one of the desperate chances that necessarily belong to torpedo boat service, there is no improbability in the story.

The torpedo boat's commander can hope to sink an enemy's ship only by approaching within torpedo range unseen and unheard. Hence he prefers darkness, accompanied by fog or rain. Then, if ever, he may expect to escape the rays of the persistent and inquisitive searchlight and the rain of shells that would instantly be hurled at him if his craft should be sighted by his intended prey. The marvelous accuracy of the rapid-fire gun leaves small chance of safety for a torpedo boat whose presence within a mile of a hostile battleship has been discovered, or even suspected.

But a fleet at anchor does not—indeed, dares not—depend for protection upon its guns alone. Because of the fog or the rain the searchlights may be rendered ineffective to penetrate the gloom to any considerable distance from their lenses, and boats that can run a sea mile in two minutes or less may dash in upon a fleet, unseen by even the most watchful lookout. Consequently the torpedo boat destroyers of the threatened squadron must keep moving around the anchored ships, ready to sink any of the enemy's craft that may try to take them by surprise. But the same silence and invisibility that are essential to the success of torpedo boat attack are equally important to the defense. If the destroyers should carry lights or make visual or audible signals to their own squadron, they would also reveal themselves to the enemy. They must patrol in secret, therefore, and no more to friend than to foe must they make known their whereabouts.

It necessarily follows that if the searchlights of a threatened battleship "pick up" on the surface of the water a dark object within torpedo range, the rapid-fire guns of ship or fort may send the intruder to the bottom without having or taking time to determine the identity of the victim.

This is a danger recognized as inevitable by all experts. The officers and men who serve in either torpedo boats or destroyers take double chances of death, because few or none may hope to escape if their craft be sunk, and they may become targets for either combatant—possibly even for both.

The intense devotion of the Japanese to their country and their indifference to death make them ideal masters of torpedo boat attack, and, by those who knew them best, their success in this line of duty at Port Arthur was expected and even foretold before the event. In time of war the hatchway of torpedo boats should bear the well-known inscription over the Inferno: "Leave hope behind, ye who enter here."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In all that has been talked and printed about the "exodus" of farmers from our Northwestern States across the line into Canada, we have not chanced to see a single reference to what is, perhaps, quite the most important significance of the movement. The Canadians have worried a lot about the political consequences that can be expected to follow an "invasion" by so many energetic men with ideas of government unlike their own, and in this country people have tearfully lamented the loss of citizens so desirable. Now, it is entirely certain that these particular emigrants will find their political status in their new homes too much like that they have abandoned to become even the mildest of revolutionists, and, as for the grievousness of our loss, that—well, one can safely doubt if it is so very great. For, as a matter of fact, these men have been forced to pull up stakes and move north, as their kind have so long been moving west, simply because, as producers of grain, they have followed the plan of our cattle raisers and lumbermen—exploiting natural resources that ought to have been inexhaustible, and doing it in a way so recklessly improvident that what seems to them to be exhaustion has come in less than a single generation. We have been extremely proud of our enormous wheatfields in the West, and have praised the men who reaped them for providing the world with food, but theirs has been farming of the very worst kind, since it consisted of taking as much as possible from the land without putting back anything whatever. The profits of to-morrow have been ruthlessly sacrificed for those of to-day, and now they are going up into Canada to play for a few years longer the game, worthy only of savages, of skinning new land and leaving it bare and useless. It would vastly astonish most people to discover, as they could if they chose to look in the census reports, that the "worn-out" fields of rocky New England produce three or four times more grain per acre—when they produce any—than do the haughty States of the Northwest, where farming is on a scale of magnificent proportions. The proportions are, indeed, magnificent, but it isn't farming in any reasonable interpretation of that word, being much more like mining, in which everything is taken until nothing is left except beautifully engraved pieces of needlessly durable paper. Scientific agriculturists will replace these gentry sooner or later, and the new-land folks, having refused to drown themselves in the Pacific Ocean, will freeze to death at last in the arctic regions.

—It much behooves people to remember, while they are making covert insinuations or open charges of bribery against the New York Aldermen for giving to the Westchester road what they refused to the Port Chester, that for every bribetaker there is a bribegiver, and that the latter, to say the very least—and absurdly little—of him is as bad as the former. If corruption exists in the Board of Aldermen fully as much exists outside of that body, among men against whom nobody is saying anything at all, either openly or covertly. That apparently is because of a survival among us of the delusion whereby the eminent JACOB SHARP excused himself and found others willing to excuse him—the delusion that when a thing in itself moderately proper cannot be obtained by proper means, resort may innocently be had to means in themselves decidedly improper. As between the two corporations that wanted permission to cross the Bronx streets the public has no particular preference, and it has, perhaps, a lurking suspicion that neither of them was organized from motives purely altruistic, but the facts show that one of these corporations, whatever else it may have done or been, has not invested in New York Aldermen, while the other is certainly obnoxious to every accusation that has been made against the City Fathers. That is not to say that bribes have been given and taken; it is only to say that those who cannot see any other explanation of the course of the Aldermen in granting the Westchester application than the current one, ought in common fairness to divide into two parcels the obloquy they are distributing so freely.

—Nobody could have read yesterday our report of the sermon preached the day before in the Russian Church on Ninety-seventh Street without obtaining new and clearer comprehension of the Russian Empire and the peculiarities of a part, perhaps a majority, of the Russian people which permit that empire to remain what it is. For, with all due respect to Bishop TIKHON—and nobody ever hinted that he is not a good man, deserving a lot of it—the sermon was a really remarkable demonstration of ability to see things as they certainly are not, and the enthusiasm with which its obvious absurdities were received, if it did not exactly explain why men will let themselves be governed by what in a new phrase is called "the Russian Institution," did at least explain why that institution can still govern them. The good Bishop presented, first of all, as a spur to patriotism, the argument that "Christian Russia is fighting pagan Japan," and the amazing thing is that the cogency of that argument was admitted by adults living right here in New York. Then the congregation was asked to disbelieve all the newspaper dispatches about Japanese victories for the reason that "the brave soldiers and sailors, fighting for the Czar, the Holy Church, Holy Russia, and her holy cause," simply couldn't have been at war for a week against a heathen foe without winning a single battle! That is certainly the limit of inconsequence, and one has no wonder left for the good Bishop's belated exploitation of the "treacherous attack" theory, or his picture of Russia as a bulwark of civilization. It surely does take people of many kinds to make a world, and fine bushy whiskers do sometimes go with very childish minds.

—Such few men as have given any thought to the question why a judicious application of soap diminishes the agonies of shaving have probably solved the problem to their own complete satisfaction when they guessed that the soap "softens" the beard, and so makes easy the way for the subsequent steel. This theory is attacked by a scientific person who lately took the trouble to find out by actual observation just what the soap did to the bristles to which it is applied. "He," says The Medical Journal, "examined microscopically a dry hair from an unshaven chin and another duly saponified secundum artem by our ancient confrère, the barber. The result of this treatment is apparently the conversion of the hair into a firm, elastic tube containing a quantity of drying soap, the whole affording the necessary resistance to a cutting edge. Soap does not soften the beard, therefore, but partly stiffens it. Readers of 'The Talisman' will remember how Saladin surpassed Richard I.'s performance with a two-handed sword on a mace by severing with his Damascus cimeter a veil floating in the air. In the days of Damascus blades, doubtless, soap was unnecessary to the barbers of Bagdad, and assumed its present prominence in our scheme of civilization only when some Oriental Yankee threw a panic into the steel industry by the invention of potmetal." So says science, but we have our doubts that there ever was a time when the barbers of Bagdad or elsewhere had razors so good that they could scrape dry chins without using an anaesthetic.

MEN RELUCTANT TO MARRY.

Bachelor's Reasons Why Some Do Not Pay Court to Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Dorothy Dix in your paper of this day ends a long discourse reciting her mistaken suppositions on the subject of "The Reason Men Do Not Marry," by saying that the real reason is because they do not want to. That is about the only correct idea in her whole article.

Now why is it that they do not want to marry? The reasons are easy to find. The strong-minded leaders of the female sex have been for years rushing to the Legislatures and the courts and securing laws and common law court decisions that make a husband a slave to his wife, and provide a prison for the poor man who dares to disobey these new-fangled laws. Courtship is hedged with the fear of breach of promise suits, marriage has menacing over it separate support for the wife whenever some quarrel causes her to leave him. Our newspapers are full of these cases, also of divorce cases with enormous weekly alimony payments to the wife and prison for the husband if the cash is not regularly forthcoming. These things scare decent, economical, hard-working men, and the result is that they prefer to keep out of a marriage trap that may bring all these dire things upon their heads.

All that the average man of good sense wants is a healthy wife, able and willing to keep house and to make a good mother. The fancy education is not in demand; it is rather feared because the tendency of highly educated women is to become extravagant, and to spend money beyond their husbands' means of supply. In short, the men want to make marriage a success with the limited cash means at their command, and they want the courts and the Legislatures to keep their hands off their family affairs. This rushing of the women to the lawyers' offices to prosecute every poor wretch of an admirer who has failed to marry them, or to prosecute about every third man who has married them, has become a terror. Every new case reported has probably broken off several matches that were in process of being made up. That being the real state of the case, the women never realize it, and set their heads to wondering why the men leave them alone, and wonder why President ROOSEVELT talks of race suicide.

The disease has become so deeply engrafted on our laws that I despair of ever seeing a change, in my lifetime at least. Perhaps the next generation may find a supply of wives who will not be armed with such oppressive laws, and who will not be as costly to support as the present set. Let us hope that it may come to that, and they may be happy, but that is not for us.

BACHELOR.

West Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 14, 1904.

FROM POET LAUREATE, HE SAID.

Raines Read a Letter and Verses to Bronx Physicians at Dinner.

At the twelfth annual dinner of the Medical Society of the Bronx at the Hotel Manhattan last night William G. Raines, brother of Senator Raines, read this letter, which he said he received from Alfred Austin, the British Poet Laureate, in reply to a request for a toast:

Sandringham, Feb. 6, 1904.

My Dear Raines:

As you say, when the Golden Rule is employed in matters of state, and then only, the future of nations will be sure. I am here over Sunday. Both the King and myself have a severe gout—for which the doctors, plague them, have no remedy that is a cure. I had purposed declining your request, polite and urgent though it was, but a twinge in my big toe inspires me with the following lines, which may not suit the occasion as well as they fit my present mood. I hope if they reach you in time the doctors will not hold your autopsy on the spot. Sincerely yours,

AUSTIN, P. L.

Our doctors hear us stores of knowledge,
But give us still the same old pills;
Learn all that is worth while in college
Save how to cure our human ills.

Health Commissioner Darlington and Dr. Wendell C. Phillips were among the speakers. Dr. Gustave H. E. Starke presided.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day:

Permitting the construction of a dam across the Mississippi River in Wright and Sherman Counties, Minnesota.

Providing for the payment of $8,000 to Jean Louis Legaire on account of his services in returning Sitting Bull and his followers from Canada to the United States after the Custer battle in Montana.

Authorizing the removal of structures from Indian allotments in Minnesota.

Amending the laws relating to the sale of detached lots on the public lands.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River near Riversville, W. Va., by the Buckhannon and Northern Railroad Company.

Providing for the opening of a portion of the reservation of the lower Brule Indians in South Dakota.

The House bill authorizing the Director of the Census to co-operate with the State of Michigan in taking the census of manufactures of that State. The bill also provides for a like co-operation in other States.

EFFECT OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

Facts are worth more than theories as to such a question as the effect of education on the negroes of the South. Theories on the one side and on the other are easily formed, and facts are not readily to be had. It was, therefore, an excellent idea in Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON to make a systematic inquiry into this subject among representative white men of the South, speaking from their observation in their own communities. He sent out eleven questions to 136 such men in the old slave States, and in his address at the Armstrong meeting last week he reported the answers he had received.

The questions were directed to two chief points, whether education, so far as it had been given, had improved the capacity and the character of the negroes, and whether it had improved their opportunity for self-support. Each correspondent was asked the following questions, and the answers are given to each:

1. Has education made the negro a more useful citizen?
Answer—Yes, 121; no, 4; unanswered, 11.
2. Has it made him more economical and more inclined to acquire wealth?
Answer—Yes, 98; no, 14; unanswered, 24.
3. Does it make him a more valuable workman, especially where skill and thought are required?
Answer—Yes, 132; no, 2; unanswered, 2.
4. Do well-trained, skilled negro workmen find any difficulty in securing work in your community?
Answer—No, 117; yes, 4; unanswered, 15.
5. Are colored men in business patronized by the whites in your community?
Answer—Yes, 92; no, 9; unanswered, 35. (The large number of cases in which this question was not answered is due to scarcity of business men.)
6. Is there any opposition to the colored people's buying land in your community?
Answer—No, 128; yes, 3; unanswered, 5.
7. Has education improved the morals of the black race?
Answer—Yes, 97; no, 20; unanswered, 19.
8. Has it made his religion less emotional and more practical?
Answer—Yes, 101; no, 16; unanswered, 19.
9. Is it, as a rule, the ignorant or the educated who commit crime?
Answer—Ignorant, 115; educated, 3; unanswered, 17.
10. Does crime grow less as education increases among the colored people?
Answer—Yes, 102; no, 19; unanswered, 15.
11. Is the moral growth of the negro equal to his mental growth?
Answer—Yes, 55; no, 46; unanswered, 35.

Taking the ten questions other than No. 5, Dr. WASHINGTON received an average of 106 answers favorable to the effect of education on the negro and on his chance to earn a living, while he had only 13 unfavorable, and an average of 17 who failed to answer. In other words, the favorable answers from representative white observers, reporting on the facts in their own communities, were as eight to one compared with the unfavorable. That is certainly an impressive mass of testimony.

We think our readers will agree that this was a pretty bold inquest for a colored teacher to enter upon. It will be noted that the questions are not in any way obscure. They are direct and searching. They go directly to the point of the objections made by the opponents of negro education. Furthermore, the questions were addressed to the effect of education generally and not confined to the effect of the kind of education given at Tuskegee and at Hampton. Had they been confined to the latter, there is little reason to doubt that the answers would have been still more favorable, for there is certainly more efficacy in that sort of teaching than in any other. The showing, then, is remarkable, impressive and encouraging. It sustains the inference that the practical industrial education of the negro is the best possible contribution to the most pressing need of the South at the present time.

PANAMA VOTE ON FEB. 23.

Senate Agreement Assures Passage of the Canal Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate agreed to-day to take the vote on the Panama treaty a week from to-morrow. This agreement was reached in executive session immediately after the Senate was called to order at noon. The Chaplain, Edward Everett Hale, spoke feelingly of Senator Hanna in the opening prayer. There was a most impressive silence during the executive session, and the open session following when Senator Cullom arose and in a tremulous voice made the formal motion that the vote be taken Feb. 23.

The executive session hardly occupied ten minutes, and it was called simply to learn whether there was any Senator who still desired to be heard in regard to the treaty. This had reference to Senator Morgan, whose limitless resources of information on the canal question always command the profound respect of the Senate. Mr. Morgan did not wish to say anything further, although there was much that he might have wished to say in opposition to the treaty.

It was uppermost in every Senator's mind, and there was utterance in conversation all over the chamber as the Senate met that Senator Hanna had been the foremost champion of the Panama route, and it was due to his trenchant arguments that the tide was turned against the Nicaragua route, after the House had passed a bill authorizing the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

The agreement to vote on the treaty is essentially the end of the controversy. All the Republican Senators have expressed their intention to vote in the affirmative, and but seven Democrats have adhered to the purpose of voting against the treaty. These are Bailey and Culberson of Texas; Teller and Patterson of Colorado; Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, and Daniel of Virginia. This would add twenty-six Democratic votes to the fifty-six Republican votes for the treaty, making eighty-two votes, or twenty-two more than two-thirds.

There will, in all probability, be a vacancy in the seat hitherto held by Senator Hanna, as it is not to be expected that the Ohio Legislature will choose a Senator in the interval before the treaty is voted upon

NUNS AID INJURED DRIVER.

Extricated from Debris of a Wagon, Their Thought Is for Him.

Extricated by bystanders from the wreckage of a wagon that had been smashed by a trolley car, two Little Sisters of the Poor, regardless of any hurts they may themselves have suffered, and of their torn garments, hastened to the assistance of Henry Bradley, the aged driver of the wagon, who had been hurled to the street and lay there with a scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull.

Sisters Joseph and Alex had left the home of their order at 213 East Seventeenth Street in a covered wagon to make collections. On Third Avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, the driver swung his vehicle in front of a north-bound car, which he had not noticed coming up behind him. Motorman Daniel Lewis of 160 Bleecker Street tried to stop, but the car hit the wagon with sufficient force to demolish it.

Bradley, who is seventy-four years old, was taken in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, while the Little Sisters returned home on a car. The motorman was arrested.

J. P. Morgan's Nephew from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—George D. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, has arrived from the Orient on the steamer China. He is accompanied by his wife, a Japanese lady. Mr. Morgan, who has lived in Japan for five years past, was married at Yokohama on Jan. 21. He and his wife are en route for New York.

GIVES UP SEAT IN HOUSE

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado Says He Was Elected by Fraud.

Women Voted Illegally—Retiring Member Exonerated from Blame—Republican Opponent Seated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A remarkable and probably unprecedented scene in the House of Representatives was witnessed to-day when Representative John F. Shafroth (Dem.) of Colorado, declaring that he had been convinced he was illegally elected, gave up his seat to the Republican contestant, Robert W. Bonynge. Mr. Shafroth was cheered by both sides of the House, and as he sat down, there was a general rush by Republicans and Democrats to congratulate him and bid him good-bye. Mr. Shafroth has been in the House eight years.

In his speech Mr. Shafroth declared that if he were a Judge sitting on his own case he would have to decide against himself. A curious feature of the case is that, according to the evidence, much of the fraud committed in Mr. Shafroth's district was committed by women. The gentler sex votes in Colorado, and, according to the evidence, voted early, often, and for Mr. Shafroth in squads of repeaters.

Rising to a question of personal privilege, Mr. Shafroth told how the ballots had been shipped to Washington, and how a week had been given him to examine them, before argument was begun.

"On Thursday afternoon," he said, "I commenced examining the ballots, and continued doing so through Friday and Saturday. I do not believe that 2,792 illegal votes were cast, (that being my majority as returned,) yet my examination disclosed the fact that the assurances which I received as to the regularity of the votes in many of the precincts were not true, and that there were illegal votes therein which tainted the polls.

"That fact was a bitter disappointment to me. The law is that when a poll is tainted by fraud, and it is impossible to purge the poll of the fraudulent votes, the vote of the entire precinct, legal and illegal, must be thrown out. That being the law, I must say that if I were a Judge upon the bench, considering this case, I would be compelled to find that, according to law, Mr. Bonynge is entitled to the seat.

"I therefore say to this House that it can seat Mr. Bonynge at its earliest convenience."

Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, the Republican Chairman of the Elections Committee, made a speech in which he said:

"There was nowhere any charge reflecting upon Mr. Shafroth's honor or the propriety of his conduct. Indeed, the contestant expressly admitted before the committee that he had no allegation whatever to make against Mr. Shafroth, but that he believed his conduct to have been entirely proper and fair."

Mr. Olmsted said the committee was not ready to report on the case, but Mr. Shafroth asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution unseating him and seating Mr. Bonynge. This resolution was accordingly prepared on the spot and adopted, and Mr. Shafroth's connection with the House terminated forthwith.

There is some speculation about how this case affects Senator Teller. The Legislature which elected him was chosen at the same election, and as the Denver frauds were for the benefit of the whole ticket, and Teller's majority slight, a question might be raised. But there is no contest against Teller and no evidence has been submitted affecting the vote by which he was elected.

DUKE OF NORFOLK MARRIED.

Premier British Peer Weds the Hon. Gwendolen Maxwell.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Duke of Norfolk was married to the Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable Maxwell, eldest daughter of Lord Herries, this morning, in the Roman Catholic church in Everingham.

The ceremony, which for various causes had four times been postponed, was very quiet, the only guests being near relatives, the tenantry of the Duke, and a few personal friends of the family. There were eight bridesmaids, who wore picture dresses.

Costly presents were given to the bride and bridegroom, including gifts from King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and numerous corporations.

The Duke of Norfolk presented to the town of Sheffield a public park in commemoration of the wedding.

TO FIGHT THE CUNARD LINE.

Rival Service Between Scandinavia and America to be Established.

COLOGNE, Feb. 15.—The Union of North Atlantic Steamship Lines has decided to establish a regular passenger service between Scandinavian ports and New York and Boston. Eight steamers will be engaged in it, and the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Holland-America, and Red Star Lines will work the service in common.

The decision is the result of the withdrawal of the Cunard Line from the agreement of the Continental companies, as a consequence of which competition became more acute.

BOERS LOSE IN CAPE COLONY.

Progressives Have a Majority in the Legislature Over the Bond.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—The Parliamentary elections just held in Cape Colony have resulted in a Progressive majority of five over the Afrikander Bond.

The final figures are: Progressives, 50; Bond, 45 members.

APPROVES SUNDAY BILL.

Republican Club Also Indorses Elsberg Rapid Transit Measure.

The Committee on City Affairs of the Republican Club, headed by Pratt Brown, made a report last night which the club approved, favoring the Newcomb Sunday Opening Referendum bill with an amendment to the effect that the bill, before passage, should prescribe the hours in which the Sunday opening should be permitted in the event of being adopted by the people. Instead of leaving it to a commission consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Police Commissioner.

A report from the same committee favoring the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill was adopted, and ex-Senator Ford will go to Albany to-day representing the committee in favor of the bill and also of the Referendum bill.

Nearly forty new members were elected at the meeting, at which President Louis Stern presided. Ex-Police Commissioner Greene was elected a non-resident member from Buffalo, and ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska was elected a non-resident member from Washington, D. C. A mahogany chair was given to the club by C. C. Shayne. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of President Roosevelt as to the Panama Canal.

HERE'S A HEALTH TO JAPAN!

Benton Clarkyn in Boston Transcript.

Here's a health to Japan!
Fill it up to the brim!
To the brave little man
On the world's western rim.
He has bearded the bear;
Alone he must stand,
But let foemen beware!
For he fights for his land.
Here's a health to Japan!

Here's a health to Japan!
(May the combat be brief)
To her warrior clan
Who would die for their chief.
To her beauties unbarred,
Which each artist may know,
Where the white peak stands guard
O'er the blossoms below.
Here's a health to Japan!

Here's a health to Japan—
Ruby sun of the West!
From the land she knew first,
And the land she loves best.
She has marshaled the van
'Gainst the Tartar's fierce hordes,
And success to her sword!
Here's a health to Japan.
Here's a health to Japan!

"GLITTERING GLORIA"

Familiar Paste Jewels of French Vaudeville Comedy.

But Harmless, Very Scintillant, and Acted by an Admirable Company.

All that glitters may not be gold; but "Glittering Gloria," which opened last night at Daly's, has a full complement of the paste jewels of what the French call vaudeville comedy; and merrily scintillant gems those are.

It is described on the programme as "a comedy with music, in three acts"; and it is said to be written by Hugh Morton. As to the latest incarnation this last is true enough. But the situations of which it is made (with an added touch, no doubt, of Gallic salt, here wisely omitted) have done time again and again on the Parisian stage, which means, of course, that their power of provoking laughter is considerable. In adapting them to the Anglo-American boards Mr. Morton has been both expert and discreet. The result is an evening of the lightest, most familiar, and most irresistible amusement.

Gloria glitters on the comic opera stage and off it. The first act has to do with the purchase of a diamond necklace for her—price a thousand pounds—at a Bond Street jeweler's. There are four admirers, all vieing in the purchase, and the course of their rival bargaining is troubled by the arrival of the wife and the fiancée of the successful purchasers. Hush scandal! Those are what Hoggenheimer calls platonic jewelry, and there is scarcely a suggestion of even platonic love. It were wiser not to describe Mr. Morton's scheme for working up the situation and extracting fun out of it; but it all comes out and scores in the acting.

The second act is in Gloria's flat. The piece de resistance is a bull pup of Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk's, who is an amiable pup in most circumstances, but whom the sight of a red necktie affects after the manner of the most unamiable bull. Now, Cyril Scott, Percy Ames, and Forrest Robinson all wear red neckties, and one after another they are encountered off the stage by that bull pup with tremendously audible results, that, in the case of Mr. Scott and Mr. Ames, presently become visible to the joy of the audience.

Their wives are out flat hunting, and when, in the course of vaudeville nature, they happen in, it becomes necessary for the two attered gentlemen to take refuge in Gloria's trunks, in which thy are promptly rolled upon a truck and wheeled off to the railway station.

The last act is in the baggage room at Euston, and reveals how the captives are liberated, even though a railway accident has to be invented to explain the ravages of Mr. Gottschalk's bull pup.

These farcical situations are deftly handled, and written up with no little aptness of wit. But it is the abundance of humorous stage business and the acting that give the piece its force.

Mr. Gottschalk is at his highly artistic best in the character of a rural solicitor dangling in the train of Gloria. Forrest Robinson, best known in rural melodrama, is an amorous Texan who flourishes the accustomed mustache and revolvers with tremendous effect. Cyril Scott is the mildly errant husband. As the fiancé Mr. Ames gives a delicious version of the silly ass of the Huntley type.

As the railway luggage man, Eugene O'Rourke talks delicious cockney, but when he sings butters his larynx with the most delectable brogue. One of his songs was tentatively whistled last night, and bids fair to become popular.

Adele Ritchie did not particularly glitter as Gloria. Her singing was more pretentious than that of the rest and seemed to please. Adelaide Prince, who last appeared here in "Ulysses" in the character of a person whom the cast called Ath-ny, (her first name was Pallas,) played the wife of Junonian jealousy, and added to her charm of presence and manner histrionic abilities of distinction. Phyllis Rankin was pleasant and effective as the fiancée. The Hengler sisters sang and danced—one of them being disguised as a brother in buttons.

The music is by Bernard Rolt, who shares with Mr. Morton the responsibility for the lyrics. From the welcome the performance received last night there is little or no doubt that it is a distinct success.

COWBOYS SEE "THE VIRGINIAN."

Plainsmen and Indian Fighters Visit the Manhattan Theatre.

More than forty men of the West went to the Manhattan Theatre last evening. It was "cowboy night," and the "wild and woolies" were the guests of the occasion. Many of them appeared with broad sombreros just like that of "The Virginian," who disports himself on the stage.

Celebrities were there in plenty. There was Johnny Baker, adopted son of Buffalo Bill and a noted rifle shot; Major John Burke, who has chased cattle, Indians, and horse thieves; Dr. Powell, who was once a scout and became chief of an Indian tribe years ago, and Col. Goble, who was conspicuous at the demise of Tom Horne, the "king of cattle thieves." One Indian, Lone Wolf, was present.

Others in the theatre were Major Gen. Worth, Major Benham, and Fred Anderson, the artist, who portrays Western characters.

AN EAST SIDE THRILLER.

"Wealth and Poverty" at the Third Avenue Well Received.

East siders turned out in force last night to see "Wealth and Poverty" at the Third Avenue Family Theatre. This melodrama is called on the programme a "glowing picture of highways and byways." The plot is laid in the village of Clay Centre, Monroe County, Mich.

Homer Mullaney (Precious Plunkett) and Minnie Stanley (Kate Newcomb) were the young, handsome, and virtuous couple whose course of true love might have run smooth had it not been for the machinations of one Foster Newcomb, (Herbert Warren,) a cousin of the beautiful Kate. Howls of derision and disapproval greeted this individual when he appeared and divulged his dire intentions. His accomplice was James Hadley, (W. J. Woods,) a sombre, toothless lawyer, and never before did Third Avenue see such a lean and hungry villain or one more calculated to impress unfavorably the gallery gods.

In the part of Precious Plunkett, a constable, Homer Mullaney was in turn humorous and emotional; both moods seemed to fit in with the sentiments of the audience, and there were shouts of laughter and gasps of suspense, according to the needs of the situation. Minnie Stanley, as Kate Newcomb, won the hearts of the audience as well as that of the constable. Others in the cast were Phyllis Ralston, May Woods, P. N. Anstey, John Murray, George J. Morgan, and Fred Larter.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Some Offerings in Local Playhouses—Novelties in Vaudeville.

"Champagne and Oysters" was presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue last night. In the cast were Malcolm Williams, Gerald Griffin, and Lotta Linthicum. The vaudeville section of the bill included T. Nelson Downs in coin and card tricks, Henry and Hoon in their illustrated songs, Fisher and Johnson, Corbly and Burke, Hathaway and Walton, Swift and Barton, Al Coleman, and the kalatechnoscope.

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At the Twenty-third Street Theatre last night the Kaufman troupe of bicycle riders was the principal feature. Adolf Zink was second in favor. Others on the bill were Ward and Curran, Libby and Trayer, Blocksom and Burns, Leonard and Collins, Alf Holt, Fred Steuber, La Velle's dogs, Ruth Nello, Castellet and Hall, the Tanean Brothers, and Arminta.

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At his Fifty-eighth Street house Proctor offered last night a melodrama called "Across the Pacific." The scene of the play is laid in the Philippines, and all sorts of picturesque characters are in evidence. When the rapid-fire gun was made use of last night the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. Harry Clay Blaney is the leading man of the company.

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"Lady Windermere's Fan" proved acceptable to the patrons of Proctor's Harlem house last night. Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed were the principal members of the cast. In the vaudeville list were "Talkative" Miss Norton, Julius H. Tannen, Reed and Shaw, and Eddie Mack.

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At the head of Keith's bill last night was the sketch "A Mischievous Brother," presented by the Fitzgibbons-McCoy Trio. Mlle. Ballerini did some wonderful tricks on the trapeze. Waterbury Brothers and Tenney were seen in musical acts. Others on the bill were Marion Littlefield, a soprano; the Dillion Brothers in some new parodies, Lynch and Jewell, Delmore and Oneida, the Mackwood Duo, Murphy and Francis, Pelot, Pierce and Maizee, and Cunningham and Lord.

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The Czar of Russia and the Mikado of Japan are seated in all their splendor at the Eden Musée. The Mikado seems to be receiving more kindly glances from the visitors these days than his waxen companion.

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The World Beaters Company, with James J. Jeffries, was at the new Gotham Theatre last night. Jeffries gave an exhibition of boxing with his sparring partner, Joe Kennedy.

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At the Dewey the Gay Morning Glories Company held the boards. Many familiar names of vaudeville specialists were on the programme.

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The week's bill at the Victoria includes Papinta, Frank Bush, Brelle's Dogs, Piccolo's Midgets, Fisher and Carroll, Eva Mudge, Hickey and Nelson, Avery and Hart, the Sandro Trio, Nevins and Arnold, Herbert Brooks, and the Great Alexis.

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At Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall are the Russell Brothers, James Thornton, Felix and Barry, the Rossow Midgets, and many others.

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Vesta Tilley is leading the bill at the Circle again. Accompanying her on the programme are Charles T. Aldrich, the Six Reed Birds, the Three Dumonds, and George Wilson.

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At the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn Boniface and Waltzinger are the principal features. On the bill are Will West, Howard's ponies, Cole and Johnson, Rapoli, Warrane and Blanchard, Harry Gilfoil, Bruno and Russell, and Mlle. Latina.

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In "Lord and Lady Algy" William Faversham appeared last night at the Harlem Opera House with his wife, Julie Opp. She assumed the rôle of Lady Algy only a week or two ago, and this is her first New York appearance in it.

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J. K. Murray was at the West End Theatre last night in "Arrah-Na-Pogue." This old play of Dion Boucicault's was revived a month or so ago by Andrew Mack at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and had a very successful run there. At Murray's revival last night there was evident the same enthusiasm that greeted Andrew Mack when he sang "The Wearing of the Green" and other patriotic Irish songs. A big crowd was present.

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"The Ninety and Nine" was presented at the New Star Theatre last night.

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"Human Hearts" is at the Metropolis."

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"When We Were Twenty-One," which was originally produced with Maxine Elliott and Nat Goodwin in the cast, was given at the Murray Hill Theatre last night by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company. There is a matinée every day.

Mrs. Le Moyne in "Pippa Passes."

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne is to appear this Spring in Browning's "Pippa Passes." She may have a double rôle, but that question is not definitely decided yet. A magnificent production is to be made of this poetic drama. It has been many months since Mrs. Le Moyne was on the stage.

"Secret of Polichinelle" Reopens.

"The Secret of Polichinelle" reopened at the Garden Theatre last night. It was in the Madison Square when that little theatre was closed pending compliance with the order directing safety changes. "Merely Mary Ann" has been sent up to the Criterion, and its place given to "The Secret of Polichinelle." The Garden was crowded last night. W. H. Thompson, in the rôle of the doting old grandfather was as artistic as ever. W. J. Ferguson did his share in producing laughs. The little boy, Master Bariscale, was still on hand in all his infantile freshness and charm.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Millie James was married to Edgar Stachelberg, a cigar manufacturer, who lives at 15 East Forty-eighth Street, at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday. Justice Dugro performed the ceremony, and immediately afterward the couple started South. Miss James's last appearance was as Connie Bowles in "Glad of It." She is the daughter of Louis James, the actor.

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Richard Carle comes to the New York Theatre next Monday in "The Tenderfoot." The seat sale will open to-day.

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A delegation of blind persons will attend the performance of "Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic Theatre to-night. The plan to have the blind enjoy musical plays was started by Miss Holt of 58 East Seventy-eighth Street, who is interested in the amusement and education of the blind. Manager Flaherty of the Majestic agreed to turn over six seats to the blind men and women one night every week.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"Checkers."
AMERICAN—"Quincy Adams Sawyer."
BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
BROADWAY—"The Medal and the Maid."
CASINO—"An English Daisy."
CRITERION—"Merely Mary Ann."
EMPIRE—"The Other Girl."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"The Good Old Summer Time."
GARDEN—"The Secret of Polichinelle."
GARRICK—"The Younger Mrs. Parling."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl from Kay's."
HUDSON—"Ranson's Folly."
IRVING PLACE—"Der Detektiv."
LYCEUM—"The Admirable Crichton."
LYRIC—"The Pit."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
MANHATTAN—"The Virginian."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Mother Goose."
NEW YORK—"Terence."
WALLACK'S—"The County Chairman."

CHARLES E. EVANS TO MARRY.

Bride-to-Be Is Helena Phillips, Formerly with "The Auctioneer."

Charles E. Evans, the actor, is to marry Miss Helena Phillips on Feb. 25. The ceremony will be performed in Chicopee Falls, Mass., where Miss Phillips's home is. The couple first met when both were in "The Auctioneer" with David Warfield. Now the bride-to-be is in Mr. Evans's "There and Back" company.

Mr. Evans's first wife was Minnie French; she was one of the well-known French sisters, who for a long time were vaudeville favorites.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA

Naval Makes Good Impression in the Title Role.

Miss Ackte, Prevented by Indisposition from Making Her Debut, Replaced by Mme. Seygard.

This opera season is unlike other opera seasons in a number of ways; but in none more conspicuously than in the fact that "Faust" has had to wait till the thirteenth week before it has been given at the Opera House. The coming of Miss Ackté and Mr. Naval was to be signalized by their appearance together in Gounod's masterpiece, which the exigencies of the season had caused to be put off till so late in the season. But the rigors of the New York climate were destined to prevent it, by putting Miss Ackté's voice out of condition before she had had an opportunity of displaying it to the public at all. The red placard at the entrance brought disappointment to the arriving audience in announcing Miss Ackté's indisposition, and the substitution for her of Mme. Seygard.

Interest was thus centred upon the appearance of Mr. Naval as Faust and of Miss Edyth Walker, who was also a newcomer, so far as her impersonation of Siebel was concerned. Mr. Naval's attractive stage presence, his grace and freedom of bearing, fit him for the part, and they worked in his favor as far as they went. He does not get very far below the surface of things in his acting, but he is an agreeable figure. So far as his voice was concerned, he made a somewhat better impression than he did at his first appearance in "Die Weisse Dame" on Saturday. At least he sang with more power and with a somewhat more vibrant and expressive quality than he did on that occasion. And he was much more constantly in tune, which was an important point to the good. But there was even with this improvement much to be desired in Mr. Naval's exhibition of his art as a singer who is expected to sustain the chief tenor rôles in the class of opera to which he is to be assigned for the rest of the season. There were felt not only the lack of purity and beauty in his voice, but the throaty and constricted method of emission that not infrequently interferes with the effect that it might otherwise have. And there is too often much to question in the taste of his phrasing, sometimes even in the changes he makes in the musical text, and in his use of the falsetto and occasionally of an overemphasized parlando.

Miss Walker made an admirable Siebel, though rather femininely than boyishly vivacious. Her beautiful voice gave much pleasure in her performance of the music of Siebel, which was full-throated and lavish in its outpouring of tone. Mr. Plançon was welcomed gladly in his old part of Mephistopheles. He was in fine voice, and for the first time in weeks had an opportunity to contribute to the ensemble of the metropolitan stage singing of nobly beautiful tone and exquisitely finished vocalization, and an interpretation that is full of vigor and character on well-known lines. Mr. Scotti was the Valentine, making of it a finely drawn study in dramatic values, especially in the death scene that he makes so deeply tragic.

Mme. Seygard's Marguerite is winsome in appearance and is an intelligent and pleasing representation of Gounod's heroine, but not a brilliant one really; and in truth she did not take the place in the picture that ought to be taken by Marguerite. Mr. Hinrichs conducted with the authority of routine.

FELIX WEINGARTNER HEARD.

Chamber Music at Carnegie Hall—Other Artists Also Take Part.

Mr. Felix Weingartner plays the piano besides conducting and composing, and as a pianist and composer he was brought forward yesterday afternoon in a concert of chamber music given at Carnegie Hall. It might almost be said that he also exercised to a certain extent his function as a conducting, for the one piece of concerted music that was played was so dominated by him as to have something the effect of being his own particular reading. The concert was one to raise doubts as to its artistic propriety and necessity on the part of those who esteem chamber music for its own sake and who appreciate the worth of the admirable artists who took part in it. They were, besides Mr. Weingartner, Miss Susan Metcalfe, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. Jacques Thibaud, and Mr. Paul Kefer. The last named took the place, for a reason not explained upon the slip in the programme announcing the substitution, of Mr. Pablo Casalo, 'cellist, an artist of fine acquirements, whose single public appearance in Mr. Franko's concert caused a desire to hear more of his playing.

But Carnegie Hall is a place utterly unsuited for the music that was given there at this concert; and though there was a large audience present, it seemed hardly attuned to the intimate spirit that ought to prevail at such a concert. The programme opened with Beethoven's piano trio in D major, Op. 70, played by Messrs. Thibaud, Kefer, and Weingartner. The performance was an interesting one, although the styles and artistic nature of the violinist and the pianist had not much in common, and although, further, many of its effects were dissipated in the spaces of the hall. Mr. Weingartner plays, as might be expected, not as a pianist, although his technical equipment was shown to be well developed, but rather as a conductor plays; as one bent upon the spirit rather than upon the letter of the work. At certain points, especially in the first movement, there might have been some question as to the prominence given to the piano part. But there was an invigorating spirit through it all, a breadth and freedom, an accent of authority that made the performance a pleasure to hear.

Of Mr. Weingartner's songs Miss Metcalfe sang three and Mr. Bispham five. He is not an innovator in his conception of the Lied, and follows the more conservative path rather than the daring experimental courses of some of the modern song writers. They denote a clever but not a remarkable talent; they are well written, expressive for the voice, and with many picturesque touches in the accompaniment. Both Miss Metcalfe and Mr. Bispham sang them with sympathy and sincere appreciation of them, and of course Mr. Weingartner played the accompaniments beautifully. The greatest pleasure was given by the third of the set of "Blumenlieder" that Miss Metcalfe sang, Neiken, a quaint bit of humor and sentiment charmingly expressed, which she had to repeat. There is breadth and fine feeling in "Im denke oft an's blaue Meer," and a significant representation of the mood of the verse in "Alles ist Still," in Mr. Bispham's group.

Mr. Thibaud played several solos with the delightful refinement and poetic style that have won him admiration this season before, and Mr. Kefér displayed a fine tone and a finished technique in his solo pieces.

"Raffles" at the Savoy.

Kyrle Bellew was at the Savoy last night in "Raffles." He has been on the road since the closing of the Princess by the city authorities. Mr. Bellew has not wasted a night; he took in five or six New England cities, was successful at all of them, and now has come back to begin another long run in New York.

Viola Allen Out of Danger.

Viola Allen is said to be out of danger. Inquiry at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, last night resulted in the information that the operation on the actress's ear had been successful. She will be confined to the hospital two or three weeks certainly. Her manager expects that she will be well enough for "Twelfth Night" to open at the Harlem Opera House on the night of March 8.

Greets "Twelfth Night" Revival.

Supplanting the production of "Twelfth Night,' which was forced to abandon the Knickerbocker on account of Viola Allen's illness, another revival of the comedy will come to that playhouse next Monday night, with Edith Wynne Matthison and Ben Greet. A feature of the revival will be the truthfulness to the details and "business" of the old text. The production is being made under the management of Charles Frohman. It was first put on in Boston, and there met with success.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In town Mardi Gras will not be celebrated in any special manner. In New Orleans there will be the carnival parades and dances. In Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt will give a dance, it having been for some years their custom to give a dance on Mardi Gras. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a dinner for the Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller, and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet will give a large dinner for members and connections of the Emmet family. This dinner is in further celebration of their golden wedding. On Thursday Dr. and Mrs. Emmet, with their son, T. A. Emmet, Jr., and Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and his bride, will leave town for Palm Beach.

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Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell gave a dance last night at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan for Miss Matilda B. Emory, daughter of Capt. W. H. Emory, who has been Mrs. Maxwell's guest during most of the season. The dance was an early one, and there was no cotillion. About midnight a seated supper at small, flower-decorated tables was served in the small rooms up stairs, the large room on the main floor being used for dancing. Mrs. Maxwell was gowned in green net over satin of the same hue, and wore emeralds and diamonds, and Miss Emory, who assisted her in receiving, was in pale-blue crêpe de chine. Among the hundred guests invited were Miss Gertrude Green, Miss Elsie Howland, Miss Caroline Drayton, Miss Louise Scribner, the Misses Folsom, Miss Madeleine Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Anita Peabody, Miss Justine Erving, the Misses Augusta and Zilla de Peyster, Lyle Mahan, John Langdon Erving, Schuyler Schieffelin, Harold and Arthur Weekes, Clarke Voorhees, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin, Kiliaen Van Rennselaer, Stephen Nash, George and Robert Wrenn, Clarence Wyckoff, and Pierpont Davis.

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Mr. and Mrs. Powis Jones entertained the Whist Club last week. Among those who attended were Mrs. Ferguson Livingston Cooper, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Julia L. Bibby, Miss E. B. Borrowe, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Linda Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbes Whaley, William H. Bibby, and the Messrs. Satterlee and Clark.

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Mrs. Norton Perkins will give a tea this afternoon at her residence, 5 East Fortieth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day will give a dinner of thirty-two covers.

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The wedding of Miss May Barron and John F. Archbold will take place to-day at Tarrytown.

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Mrs. A. N. Lawrence, Jr., of 38 Washington Square West, has veen compelled to recall her cards for this afternoon, owing to absence from the city.

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Mrs. George T. Maxwell will give a bridge party on March 15.

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Mrs. William Astor is booked to sail on March 5 for Europe. She will go direct to Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard have been visiting in Washington, and have had several entertainments given there in their honor.

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The Misses Mills have returned from Washington, where they visited Miss Alice Roosevelt at the White House.

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A dinner was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane for the Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller. Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom gave last night a dinner for their daughters, Miss Maud Christine and Miss Winifred Folsom, whose engagements to Clark G. Voorhees and Edward H. Delafield were announced in this column on Sunday.

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Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. William N. Beach, Mrs. B. L. Eaton, Mrs. Edwin Livingston Bishop, and Mrs. Robert Abbe.

COLUMBIA JUNIOR DANCE.

The First of These College Functions to be Held on the Campus.

Columbia's Juniors held their annual ball, the chief social function of the year at the university, in the gymnasium last night. This is the first time that the affair has been held on the campus.

About fifteen hundred invited guests of the class assembled at 9 o'clock in the large exercising hall of the gymnasium, which was decorated elaborately in the college colors, blue and white, and the various athletic banners won by Columbia's athletes on track, field, and water were hung from the Grecian pillars that support the visitors' gallery and running track.

The dancing began at 9:30, music being furnished by Muller's orchestra. After the tenth dance a supper was served in the university commons.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Washington Assembly, which for many years has given its annual ball as the closing event of the social season, met to-night at the New Willard.

Mrs. Leonard Wood acted as hostess of the evening, receiving the 600 guests for the Governors of the Assembly, who are the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay; the Minister from Denmark, Mr. Bruce, Edward McCauley, Capt. William S. Cowles, United States Navy; Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Army; Walter V. R. Berry, William J. Boardman, Charles Bispham, Charles C. Glover, Arnold Hague, Thomas Nelson Page, Henry May, John C. Poor, George Hellen, and Gen. Joseph P. Sanger.

The cotillion, which began after supper, was led by George Howard, 100 couples taking part. The floral decorations were the most elaborate of the year, and the music was by the Marine Band. The cotillion favors were limited to bouquets of pink roses.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, and Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins entertained large dinner companies previous to the ball.

PALM BEACH DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—To-day, the fairest of the season, was marked by the greatest number of arrivals for the year. There is great activity on the golf links, and the busiest day of the season on Lake Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Travis arrived this morning. Mr. Travis is getting into form for the Florida championship tournament, which begins Thursday. This afternoon a gallery of two hundred followed a "best ball" match between Travis and Cory and Moller and Fenn, the latter winning 5 up and 4 to play.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould gave a large tea at Riviera this afternoon. Their guests were taken up the lake in two launches lashed together, and included the Duchess of Sutherland, Gen. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Horatio Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyeson, Walter Greacen, and J. S. S. Remsen.

Proctor Smith and C. L. Waterbury gave a "search-light" sail this evening. Among his New York guests were Miss Mabel Butler, Miss Stetson, Miss Hall, Miss Moulton, Sydney Breese, Lawrence Breese, Arthur Havemeyer, and George Brokaw.

Charles E. Ellis gave luncheon to twelve to-day.

Arthur Havemeyer gave a launch party this afternoon.

Henry Halbert gave a sailing party complimentry to Miss Mary Millard, who has just arrived.

Mrs. Horatio Rubens and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett left to-night for a week of social engagements in New York. Mrs. Harry Black arrived to-day.

Frank Tilford and Miss Elsie Tilford are here for the season.

Among the New Yorkers arriving to-day are Charles R. Wetmore, C. C. Welman, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Titus, Mrs. F. S. Kingston, G. G. Turner, S. K. Look, Mrs. M. Kronica Foster, and E. J. Graham.

GRAVEYARD ON THE "CURB"

Ice Headstones with Epitaphs Over Mounds of Snow.

Official Vandals Destroy Broker's Realistic Stage Setting for Impromptu Performance of "Hamlet."

One of the curb brokers tried yesterday to while away the weary hours between sales by making preparations for an impromptu performance of the graveyard scene from "Hamlet." He got no further than the making of the scenery and the setting of the stage, though, for while he was looking for colleagues to take the parts of the first and second gravediggers two vandals—Italians of Commissioner Woodbury's undertaking establishment—came along and with a turn of their shovels ruthlessly destroyed the stage settings and carted them off, to be dumped into the river. They left nothing but the stones, and these were frozen to the ground, so that they could not be utilized for skulls.

The trouble with the scenery was that it was made of snow. It was a pretty graveyard, however, and inscriptions on the headstones were not forgotten.

One grave was marked "Bill Gwynne." As headstone there was a cake of ice, in order, it was explained, to keep Gwynne "cool," for he was known for his fiery temper. On another slab those who had time read that the remains of "Bug-House Bunnell" were buried there. "Alas, poor Bunny!" cried a friend. "Many's the time I carried him on my back while he was husking my new straw hat!" A little grave bore the inscription "Pee Wee Pollock." The last resting place of "Bill Gallagher," the Irish lad, was decorated with orange peels.

The largest mound was marked "Sam Currie—I am not dead, but sleeping." "Sam" was to have been married on the morrow, and when his bachelor friends saw his name on the grave they danced mournfully around, strewing it with flowers and singing:

He is dead and gone, lady,
He is dead and gone;
At his head the snow-white slush,
At his heels a cobblestone.

There was one other mound, and it bore the simple but heartfelt legend of "Our Frits."

CHEER NEW YORK FIREMEN.

Members of Maryland Society Pay Tribute at Their Dinner.

Although Mayor Robert M. McLane of Baltimore was unable to be present last night at the sixth annual dinner of the Maryland Society of New York, held at Sherry's, his name was often on the lips of the speakers, and he received high tributes for the way in which he had checked disorder during the great fire in Baltimore.

President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen said that the Baltimore disaster had called attention to the good feeling existing toward that city on the part of her sister cities. He then declared that he had had the pleasure of congratulating "our young and energetic Mayor" for his promptness in sending firemen and engines to the stricken city, without waiting for the Board of Aldermen to meet and pass resolutions.

Jonas D. Horner of the Society called for three cheers for the New York firemen who had gone to the relief of Baltimore. All arose and cheered with enthusiasm.

The Rev. Mr. J. Nevett Steele, President of the Maryland Society, told how that organization soon after the disaster resolved to turn over $500, which was practically all it possessed, to the aid of the sufferers in Baltimore.

William Woodward Baldwin, ex-President of the Maryland Society, eulogized Mayor McLane. Judge C. F. Moore of Virginia responded to the toast of "Dixie," and President Greybill of the Georgia Society made reference to the attitude of the United States regarding the open door and the integrity of China.

ROOSEVELT NOT INDORSED.

Resolution Before Saratoga County Republicans Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Saratoga County Republicans at the convention here this afternoon indorsed State Senator Edgar T. Brackett and Representative Littauer, and a resolution expressing hope for the recovery of Senator Hanna was adopted.

A resolution indorsing President Roosevelt was offered, but it was withdrawn, and no vote was taken on it. Senator Brackett, who is a candidate for renomination, was allowed to name the delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and a delegation to the State Convention, understood to be favorable to the nomination of President Roosevelt, was chosen.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Christie—Radford.

The marriage of Edwin Wallace Christie and Amelia Mary Radford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Radford, took place in St. Thomas's Church last evening, the Rev. Dr. De Witt L. Pelton performing the ceremony in place of the Rev. Dr. Stires, the rector, who was suddenly summoned to Chicago. M. W. Christie was the best man, and the ushers included Charles Jackson, Preston Trail, Emmet Bliss, Arthur Vreeland, J. E. Whitney, and Harold Webster. Mrs. Cassard was the matron of honor, and the Misses Viola Raymond, Blanche Marceso, May Radford, and H. G. Christie were the bridesmaids.

MRS. MALONEY DID THE TALKING

Told Lawyer to "Howld" His Tongue—How Actor Lost a Trunk.

How Actor Harry Nelson lost his trunk was told yesterday in the General Sessions, where Andrew Maxwell was placed on trial on a charge of grand larceny, it being alleged that he had intercepted the trunk, which had been shipped from Bridgeport to 25 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a boarding house. It was alleged that Maxwell had hired a room in the house, and by representing himself as Nelson, got possession of the trunk. This was not proved.

Mrs. Michael Maloney, wife of the janitor of the house, was called to the stand, but was unable to identify the defendant as the man who had removed the trunk.

"However," she said, "I could identify the trunk in the dark, but I couldn't see whether it was this man or another man or some one else who hired the room from me, or whether this is the trunk, but I am sure that—"

"I object!" shouted Lawyer O'Hara, counsel for the defendant.

"You howld yer tongue till you're spoken to," answered Mrs. Maloney. "Whin I'm talkin' I don't want no one to butt in. Understand that! You kin have your say when I get through. And as I was telling—"

"I object," interrupted counsel. "This woman's testimony is irrelevant."

"Don't talk foolish like that about me," screamed Mrs. Maloney. "I towld ye ter howld yer tongue till I git through, and then ye kin have your say."

The court thereupon ordered her to answer questions and nothing else.

Actor Nelson testified that the trunk contained many valuable costumes.

The hackman who had removed the trunk from the One Hundred and Fourth Street address was called, and said he had been instructed to take it to a house in West Thirty-eighth Street. He said the defendant was not the man who had hired him.

"What sort of a trunk was it?" asked Judge Cowing.

"A regular hamfatter's trunk," answered the cabby.

"What do you mean by hamfatter?" inquired the Judge.

"Why, an actor," answered the cabman, looking surprised. "That's what us cabbies call 'em. It's a sort of business name in de Tenderloin."

Lawyer O'Hara will make a motion today that the jury be instructed to acquit.

DOLPH PICTURES AT AUCTION.

Eighty Paintings Disposed Of for a Total of $7,217.50.

Eighty paintings by the late John H. Dolph, N. A., were sold at auction last night at the American Art Galleries on Madison Square South for a total of $7,217.50. The pictures sold comprised one-half of the collection kept by Mr. Dolph, and the sale was carried on by the order of Joseph S. Wood and John Ortgies, the executors of the artist's estate.

The majority of the pictures disposed of were of cats and dogs. The picture which brought the highest price, however, was "Choosing a Rapier," and it sold for $400. It represents a cavalier in a rich costume of silk and velvet examining the hilt of a rapier in a shop. It is 44 inches high and 34 inches wide. The buyer was James Rice, Jr. "Foxhounds," representing three foxhounds, two lying down and one standing, brought the second highest price, the picture being sold for $215 to W. L. Mitchell.

Besides the pictures named, those bringing the best prices, their buyers, and the prices paid, were:

"Cat Family," M. L. Sire	$115
"For Sale," T. G. Condon	135
"The First Family," Edward Wild	110
"A Neighborly Call," John J. Sullivan	110
"A Watchful Mother," Henry Rohlfs	105
"A Breakfast Party," Dr. Francis J. Quinlan	110
"Reception Day," Dr. Francis J. Quinlan	125
"The Blacksmith's Shop," J. W. Pringle	120
"A Likely Bunch," Herman A. Heydt	110
"The First Lesson," Charles E. Heydt	125
"Household Pets," J. C. Nicoll	130
"In the Blacksmith's Shop," John Noonan	110
"The Invasion," C. Mayer	100
"Surfeited," Henry Rohlfs	100
"Called to Order," L. A. Hamilton	130
"Sport in the Marshes," Theophile Kick	145
"Three of a Kind," A. C. Miller	105
"Lost in the Fog," A. C. Miller	105
"The Watering Trough," Henry Rohlfs	115
"The Intruders," A. C. Miller	100
"At Home," Henry Rohlfs	100
"Shoeing the Horse," J. Stirling	100

The lowest amount brought by any picture was $35. Two pictures, "A Litter of Pigs" and "The Butler's Perquisite," each sold for that amount. The remainder of the collection will be auctioned to-night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Emil A. de Schweinitz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Dr. Emil Alexander de Schweinitz, Chief of Division in the Department of Agriculture and a noted bacteriologist, in which science, although yet a comparatively young man, he had made many original investigations, died here to-day of uraemia. In recent years he had been Dean of the Medical School of the Columbian University.

He was born at Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1866, being the son of Bishop E. A. de Schweinitz. He studied at Nazareth Hall and Bethlehem, Penn., and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1882, afterward receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Göttingen, Germany, and of Doctor of Medicine from the Columbian University.

He was United States delegate to the Fourth International Congress on Tuberculosis at Paris in 1898, and in Berlin the following year. He held the same appointment to the International Medical Congress and Congress for Hygiene at Paris in 1900, and published many papers on bacteria, disinfectants and hygienic problems, and on the various antitoxins, tuberculosis being perhaps his especial study. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, and Chevy Clubs, and of various scientific, chemical, and bacteriological societies, both American and foreign. His home was at 1,023 Vermont Avenue.

The Rev. David M. Heydrick.

The Rev. David M. Heydrick, who was for forty years a general missionary of the City Mission Society, died yesterday at his home, 500 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was born at Philadelphia in 1826 and was educated at Lafayette College and Princeton University. After graduating from Princeton he entered the Presbyterian ministry. He became attached to the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, as a missionary pastor, and a few years later became a general missionary of the City Mission and Tract Society. He had charge of three chapels in different part of the borough. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL E. HUGER, President of the Mobile (Ala.) Cotton Exchange, died at that place yesterday.

EDWARD L. ANDERSON, for many years a practicing physician at Belleville, N. J., died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., aged sixty years. He was at one time Principal of the Belleville Public Schools.

GROVER T. HOWARD, Managing Director of the Canadian Pacific Car and Passenger Train Transfer Company, with a fleet of steamers plying between Prescott and Ogdensburg, died at Prescott yesterday, aged forty years. He went into the cellar for a glass of milk, and fell dead of heart disease.

Capt. Henry Hubbard Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 15.—Capt. Henry Hubbard, who was the first commander of the steamship Maryland, plying with cars on the East River, and at various times in charge of Sound steamers, died suddenly at his home across the channel from E. C. Benedict's mansion, this morning, having a third stroke of paralysis. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and leaves three children.

MACEDONIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks neglected and firm.

Call money easy; 1½@1¾ per cent.

Yesterday's business was a demonstration that it takes more than news to make a market. There were several developments yesterday well adapted to move many stocks, but they were offset by others of different tenor, and hence the situation was confused rather than clarified. Take the Baltimore news, for instance. There were reports of activity in reconstruction, contracts for work being announced as pending and closed. But this stimulus was more than offset by reports of receiverships for two Baltimore insurance companies, and estimates that Baltimore would need from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 of funds from New York. There was nothing indefinite or inconclusive about these reports; the singed and scorched securities rescued from the ruins were passing over the counters of credit institutions. Nor was this the first or sole sign of demands on the money markets. There were definite reports of orders for iron and steel based on loans recently placed, and there were further reports of banking embarrassments through inability to secure accommodation. No less than seven West Virginia banks were reported as in difficulties along with a contracting company of some importance. For quite a little time these reports of difficulties among interior banks and trust companies have been a matter of daily occurrence. No one of them is of much significance, but taken together their effect is not sedative.

The railway news was similarly mixed in its character. Not only is a serious soft coal strike brought nearer day by day; prices in that trade are being cut as the result of overproduction. It is, therefore, difficult to draw any inference of advantage to the anthracite trade, such as the bituminous industry enjoyed as the result of scarcity and dear prices following the anthracite strike. The Erie's report for the December quarter is not cheerful. Admittedly, comparison with last year's phenomenal profits is unfair, but, passing over 1902, the deficit for 1903 compares with good surpluses in 1901 and 1900. On the other hand, the Monday talks by railway traffic managers were good reading. None of them reported any deficiency of traffic; the difficulty is in moving it under wintry conditions.

The commodity markets presented their accustomed sharp contrast with the dullness on the Stock Exchange. Wheat sold here at a dollar amid cheers, and yet the sequel to the last quotation at that price was not entirely happy. If the rise signified a response to the war news, implying exports at full prices, the cheers might be sympathetically echoed. But the war news is only a minor factor, and the fictitious price signifies no profits to our farmers, nor any addition to our foreign credits. The collapse in the cotton market is equally consistent with the war news and with daily developments antagonistic to the short-crop theory. A crop which is short and late ought to stop coming to market, but this one does not. Senator Hanna's apprehended death was depressing rather sympathetically than specifically, and the false report of the Kaiser's illness was not contradicted until it had had its effect through disturbance of foreign markets. The advance of the Russian Bank rate to 5½ per cent. is a warning that the effects of the war may soon become concrete instead of abstract. Foreign markets may respond to political and military considerations not disturbing at this distance, but every marking up of a money market is a threat to our ease.

It is hardly worth while to analyze in detail a market well under 200,000 shares. Consolidated Gas was conspicuously strong, without any news. Amalgamated Copper was the most active stock, and was also strong. In general advances prevailed, but only by fractions.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Grass Twine	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	½	M. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	N. Y. Central	1½
Brunswick	¾	Norf. & West	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	North American	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Consol. Gas	3½	People's Gas	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Illinois Central	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Knick. Ice pf.	2½	United Fruit	1
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Met. Securities	2		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Am. Ice pf.	1⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	2
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	2½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	1	Penn. Real Est. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	Va. L., C. & C. 5s	2½
K. Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1½		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 15	172,812
To date this year	17,091,302
Corresponding date last year	22,574,558

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 15	$1,205,500
To date this year	$103,816,000
Corresponding date last year	$100,230,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co. common stock.
National Biscuit Co. preferred stock.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.
Syracuse Lighting Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Chicago City Railway.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.
Port Chester Chemical Co.
Warwick Iron and Steel Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Alden Speares Sons Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

To say that the stock market yesterday was duller than it was on Saturday is to brand it as the most uninteresting day that Wall Street has seen in a long time, but such was the case. During the first two hours less than 80,000 shares were dealt in, and the total for the whole day was only 172,812 shares, the smallest total shown since Oct. 30 last, when 167,451 shares were traded in. Yesterday's showing was not very much above the worst day last year—in point of activity—Aug. 27, when the transactions amounted to 158,268 shares. The slight semblance of activity displayed at yesterday's opening entirely disappeared as the morning advanced, until the market at noon had come to a practical standstill. During the ensuing hour less than 17,000 shares were recorded on the tape. After 1 o'clock there appeared to be more disposition on the part of the traders to make some effort to revive the market, and for an hour or more the trading was somewhat livelier, only to fall off again as the session neared its end.

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Nearly all of the changes resulting from the day's transactions were on the side of advances, and in some cases the gains were in excess of a point. The chief influence seemed to be buying for the short account by traders who were induced to cover their contracts by the firmness of the market during the early dullness. The absence of selling pressure has been commented upon for some time past, and those who are short of the market are very apt to be influenced by the absence of selling orders and the realization that, owing to the narrowness of the market, they could easily be placed in an uncomfortable position. The demand for stocks in the loan crowd early in the day was referred to as one of the causes which led the traders to assume the position which resulted in the afternoon's advance in prices. The stocks for which the most urgent demand was reported included New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and Consolidated Gas.

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The advance of over 4 points in Consolidated Gas was pointed out as an example of the ease with which the shorts may be made to pay dearly for selling what they did not own. It was said that the strength of this stock yesterday resulted largely from the buying by traders who had gone short of the stock in the expectation that the recent death of a financier closely associated with the company would be followed by considerable liquidation. The supply of stock expected from this source did not come into the market, and in consequence the covering by these traders had to be carried on at advancing prices instead of at declining ones.

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Amalgamated was the most active stock of the day, and for a time was the only one that attracted any attention. The buying of the stock was characterized as good, but at the same time the movement appeared to receive little support from the general body of traders. Flower & Co. were among the pricipal buyers, and significance is always attached to buying of Amalgamated from this source. The announcement of a slight advance in the price of the various grades of copper was one of the things offered in explanation of the stock's net gain of 1¼ points. But the announcement was considered unimportant by those who compared this advance with the much heavier decline which has recently occurred in the metal.

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It was a matter of comment that at no time in recent months has there been less commission business than there was yesterday. Such efforts as have been made to induce public buying have utterly failed, and Wall Street is no nearer to a revival of outside demand for stocks than it was months ago. It is this fact that renders the situation in the minds of many so uncertain. Without the impetus of public buying it is claimed that no movement of importance can be inaugurated and that a market fluctuating back and forth within narrow limits is the most that can be looked for while the room trader has the market all to himself.

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One of the movements which attracted some attention yesterday, but to which very little significance was attached, was the three-point advance in American Grass Twine, which sold as high as 8½ and closed at 8, with a net gain of 2½ points. One commentator remarked that there is sure to be lively speculation in the stock some time or other, for the reason that the orders on the company's books amount to more than the whole capitalization of the company, based on the recent quotation for the stock. In most quarters, however, the prominence of such an issue was looked upon as far from likely to benefit the market.

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Improvement in the steel trade was much discussed yesterday, and even took the shape of reports to the effect that the outlook was so good that no matter what the earnings of the Steel Corporation for the present quarter might prove to be, the full dividend on the preferred stock would be maintained. Steel preferred, which earlier in the day sold down to 57¼, sold later as high as 58, and closed within an eighth of this price. It was third on the list in point of acivity, being one of the five stocks the transactions in which exceeded 10,000 shares.

OHIO BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

Galion National Closed by Order of Controller of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Controller of the Currency received a telegram to-day stating that by order of the Board of Directors the Galion National Bank of Galion, Ohio, closed its doors this morning.

The bank was closed because of its inability to meet coming demands. The Controller has appointed National Bank Examiner Robert Lyons receiver.

The statement of resources and liabilities on Jan. 22, 1904, shows: Loans and discounts, $283,283; overdrafts, $4,172; stocks, securities, claims, &c., $3,500; due from banks and bankers, $61,088; cash and cash items, $17,380. Total, $551,585. Deposits, $358,080; discounts and bills payable, $23,111.

GALION, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The Galion National Bank did not reopen for business today. The officials admit that they were unable to pay their obligations or realise on their collateral. In a card to the public the President of the bank, O. L. Hays, says that it will pay dollar for dollar.

Consumers' Gas Bond Exchange.

Announcement was made yesterday from the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. that holders of Consumers' Gas bonds maturing May 1, 1904, may have the privilege of Hudson County Gas Company's first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds at 104 and interest in exchange for their Consumers' bonds, on a 4 per cent. basis. Applications for the exchange will be accepted in the order of their receipt, subject to change in price or higher disposal of the Hudson County bonds.

Wabash Files Mortgage for $10,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The Wabash Railroad Company to-day filed with the Recorder of Deeds a mortgage to cover a $10,000,000 issue of bonds for the new World's Fair improvements and terminals. The mortgage is in favor of the Bowling Green Trust Company and others, trustees for the bondholders, to protect first lien fifty-year 4 per cent. terminal gold bonds and covers property terminals, franchises, &c., of the company.

Iowa Savings Bank Closes Doors.

PELLA, Iowa, Feb. 15.—The Pella Savings Bank, unable to raise ready money, assigned to-day upon complaint of the creditors and stockholders. Liabilities, $25,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—New York exchange was 10c premium before and 25c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent. Aside from some small business in Can preferred and Biscuit common shares, local traders had for consideration to-day the perfunctory meeting of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company at Jersey City and the adjournment to Feb. 25 in order to allow the auditor additional time to complete a revision of the accounts of the company. About $5,000,000 of stock of the company was represented. The stock sold locally to-day at 26 and the bonds at 50.

Of Can preferred some 250 shares were sold before noon at 35½@35¾. Biscuit common sold at 40 and fractionally higher, while the preferred sold up to 103½. Match was easy. City Railway changed hands in small lots at 166 and 165. The annual meeting of the road will be held to-morrow afternoon. In the afternoon offerings of Can preferred became more liberal, and the price was forced below 35.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can common	3¾	3¾	3¾
350	American Can pf	35½	34⅞	34⅞
10	Chicago City R	166	165	165
16	Chicago Edison	152½	152½	152½
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	26	26	26
115	Diamond Match	128½	128½	128½
100	Lake St. Elev. receipts	2	2	2
50	Federal Trust Co	138¼	138¼	138¼
68	Metropolitan Elev. pf	48½	48½	48½
695	National Biscuit	40¼	40	40¼
260	National Biscuit pf	103½	103	103½
20	Swift & Co	100¼	100¼	100¼
50	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
80	United Box Board pf	18¼	18¼	18¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arm Ins	75	75	75
20	Brewing	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Crucible pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
490	Fireproof	8¼	8	8¼
200	Fireproof pf	27½	27½	27½
120	Luster Mining	10	10	10
20	M. L. & H	28	28	28
13	Mon. W	35	35	35
100	Ohio Fuel	36¾	36¾	36¾
20	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40
1,052	Pittsburg Coal	14½	13¾	13¾
54	Pittsburg Coal pf	49½	48½	49
20	River Coal pf	25	25	25
10	U. S. Steel pf	57½	57½	57½
6	West. Elec. Ists	96	96	96

LAKE SUPERIOR DELAY ASKED.

Philadelphia Reorganization Interests Seek Short Extension of Time.

A conference of the Philadelphia reorganization interests in the Consolidated Lake Superior Company and members of Speyer & Co. was held at the offices of the banking house yesterday, and a request was made by the Philadelphians for a short extension of time on the pending offer to take up the securities originally pledged on the Speyer syndicate loan and purchased by the bankers under the foreclosure sale.

A definite answer was not made to the proposition, but it is understood that if the additional delay is merely for the purpose of having the proposal put into definite form no objections will be urged. It is said that the Philadelphians, with the interests represented by John Pitcairn of Pittsburg and William L. Bull and John T. Terry of New York have now in sight sufficient funds to put the plan through.

If such is the case, the properties of the Lake Superior Company would be in shape for reorganization by the stockholders, since the securities taken over on the Speyer loan constitute the stocks of all the constituent companies in the combination.

U. S. MILLING REPORT.

Order to Show Cause Why It Should Not Be Confirmed.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday granted an order to show cause, returnable March 14, why the final report of the receivers of the United States Milling Company should not be confirmed and the receivers discharged. These receivers, Charles E. Kimball and Albert C. Loring, were appointed on Feb. 24, 1900. They continued the business until May 31, 1902, when the company's holdings were sold to the Standard Milling Company.

The report submitted by the receivers was as follows:

Assets, Feb. 24, 1900	$5,068,826.98
Proceeds of sales	10,938,714.16
Increase from other sources than sales	1,024,117.08
Profits over sales	865.00
Total	$17,932,523.22
Decrease in assets	$505,983.50
Assets conveyed to receivers in foreclosure suit	3,750,210.00
Materials used in continuing business	564,260.29
Amount of purchases and expenses	2,293,131.05
Assets on hand	314,968.79

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Total grain arrivals at Chicago during the past week, according to dispatches from that city, amounted to 4,324,824 bushels, or an increase of 237,718 bushels over the previous week, but a decrease of 134,871 as compared with a year ago.

Pennsylvania Railroad engineers, it is stated, are preparing plans for new yards at Mansfield, Ohio, to accommodate 12,000 cars.

St. Louis advices state the May Mercantile Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and taken over the failed D. Crawford Dry Goods Company.

It is reported that a New York syndicate has offered the North American Copper Company $3,000,000 for the Ferris-Haggarty copper mine.

The receipts of live stock at Chicago for the past week were 403,306 head, an increase of 106,778 over the previous week and of 84,553 over the corresponding week a year ago.

The limited co-partnership of A. M. Byers & Co. of Pittsburg, doing business with a nominal capital of $100,000, having expired by limitation, the firm has been reorganized as a corporation under the name of the A. M. Byers Company, with a capital of $1,500,000.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to have listed $5,000,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 2002.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The weekly statemen of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Feb. 13, 1904.	Decrease for Week.
Loans	$180,913,000	$38,000
Circulation	6,858,000	*21,000
Deposits	129,264,000	1,798,000
Due banks	60,019,000	4,304,000
U. S. Deposits	6,413,000	*55,000
Due from agents	24,851,000	3,193,000
Exchanges	11,783,000	1,932,000
Due from others	16,497,000	103,000
Five per cent. fund	350,000	3,750
Legals	5,352,000	40,000
Specie	15,480,000	1,174,000
Reserve excess	1,581,714	1,092,000
New York excess	5,600,714	3,071,000

*Increase.

Excess of reserve two years ago, $1,566,857.

The money market is extremely dull but somewhat firmer, although rates are not materially changed. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3@4 per cent. New York funds, 5@15c. premium. Clearings, $17,153,342; balances, $1,736,905. The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86⅛	
Sterling	4.86	4.83¼
Commercial		4.82⅝
Francs	5.16⅞	5.19¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅞
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅛

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The stock market was extremely dull to-day. There was a fair amount of trading in Amalgamated and interest in Utah seemed to revive a little, but the other coppers were dull. Telephone was rather weak on the rumor that the company is to issue $25,000,000 of 5 per cent. convertible bonds. There was a firm tone at the close, with Copper shares gaining and Telephone rallying well.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5	Atchison pf	89¼	89¼	89¼
98	*Boston Elevated	137⅝	137½	137⅝
47	Boston & Albany	246	245¼	246
50	Boston & Lowell	233	233	233
12	Boston & Maine	166½	166¼	166½
5	Boston & Providence	299	299	299
31	Fitch. pf	136	136	136
255	Mass. Elec	21	21	21
5	Mass. Elec. pf	78	78	78
22	N. Y., N. H. & H	195	195	195
111	Union Pacific	78½	77⅝	78½
5	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89
5	West End	90½	90¼	90½

TELEPHONES.

374	American	123½	122¼	123

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
410	Am. Sugar	125¼	124¾	125¼
11	Am. Sugar pf	125	124½	124½
114	Am. Woolen pf	70¼	70	70
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Edison	235	235	235
16	General Elec	166	165¾	165½
100	Mass. Gas	39⅜	39¼	39¼
84	Mass. Gas pf	80	79¾	79¾
21	Mergenthaler	177	177	177
70	*Pullman	214	214	214
30	Reece Buttonhole	7½	7½	7½
1	Swift & Co	100	100	100
5	United Fruit	97	97	97
80	United Shoe Mach. pf	28½	28½	28½
12	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,031	*U. S. Steel pf	57¾	57¼	57¾

MINING.

204	Adventure	2¼	2	2¼
50	Allouez	4¼	4	4¼
4,468	*Amalgamated	49	47⅞	48
20	Anaconda	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
20	Atlantic	7½	7½	7½
50	Bingham	20	20	20
12	Cal. & Hecla	440	440	440
465	*Centennial	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
180	Con. Mercur	90c.	86c.	90c.
778	Copper Range	41	40⅝	40⅝
60	*Daly-West	34½	34¼	34½
100	Dominion Coal	60	59½	59½
50	Elm River	2	2	2
152	Franklin	8¾	8	8¼
100	Granby	3½	3½	3½
100	Guanajuato	62½c	62½c	62½c
70	Isle Royale	7	7	7
5	Mass	5	5	5
* 50	Michigan	15¼	15¼	15¼
125	Mohawk	35	35	35
207	Old Colony	1	1	1
180	Osceola	57	56	57
200	Parrot	24	24	24
150	Phoenix	2¼	2¼	2½
10	*Quincy	90	90	90
50	Rhode Island	1	1	1
500	Shannon	8	8	8
2	Tamarack	101	101	101
170	Trinity	5	4⅞	5
400	United States	20¾	20½	20¾
1,400	Utah	33	32½	33
100	†Victoria	3½	3½	3½
75	Winona	5½	5¾	5½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessments paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money was 4½ per cent. for six months, 4½ per cent. for five months, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3¾ per cent. for sixty days, and 3 per cent. for thirty days. For one year loans were made at 4¾ per cent. All industrial money loaned at 4½ per cent. for three and four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $148,710,046; balances, $9,769,987; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,226,015.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.826@$4.8265; demand, $4.8500@$4.8565; cables, $4.86@$4.8605. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94 5-16 and 94¾ less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@15c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Prices on the Stock Exchange to-day opened firm, but toward the close consols and foreign securities fell slightly, on a repetition of the unconfirmed rumors regarding the ill-health of Emperor William of Germany, which had been current for some days.

Rates for money were easier in the market to-day, and supplies were increased, which weakened discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened fairly cheerful, quiet, and irregular, but the undertone was firm on bear covering, the idea being that the war in the Far East will be localized and that European complications are not likely. Late in the afternoon there was some reaction, on the weakness of prices on the Paris Bourse. Consols were well supported, but weakened at the close.

Americans opened dull, in sympathy with New York; recovered to above parity, became inactive, and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was in good demand at the opening, but prices eased later. Foreigners generally at the opening were firm, but closed easier.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 86⅜; consols, for the account, 86 15-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 69⅞; Atchison preferred, 92½; Baltimore and Ohio, 78⅜; Canadian Pacific, 120⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144¼; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 20⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70¼; Erie, 26½; Erie first preferred, 66¼; Erie second preferred, 43½; Illinois Central, 131½; Louisville and Nashville, 107; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17; New York Central, 117½; Norfolk and Western, 59⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21½; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Rand Mines, 9¼; Reading, 21½; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 21½; Southern Railway preferred, 83½; Southern Pacific, 47⅞; Union Pacific, 80⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅞; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 59¼; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 36½.

Bar silver firm at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £46,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 22.

Par gold, 77s 9d; American eagles, 76s 4d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. Russians were lower. Later there was general heaviness, followed by feebleness. Internationals were considerably affected. Russian imperial fours closed at 93.

The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Of the 10,774 shares which were the extent of the local trading to-day, 8,636 shares were contributed by the arbitrage stocks. There was absolutely no life to the trading, and it was without feature of moment, prices remaining almost stationary. Bonds were also dull, only $47,800 changing hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Amalgamated Copper	48¾	48	48
12	American Railways	44¾	44¾	44¾
50	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	American Sugar	124¾	124¾	124¾
600	Atchison	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
100	B'klyn Rapid Transit	43¾	43¼	43¾
210	Cambria Steel	19¾	19½	19¾
2,250	Consol. Lake Superior	11-16	⅝	11-16
7	Electric Co. of America	8	8	8
100	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	General Asphalt pf	36	36	36
2	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	51	51	51
100	Indianapolis St. Ry	84	84	84
43	Ins. Co. of North Amer	24	24	24
18	Lehigh Valley R. R	35	35	35
20	Marsden	3	3	3
5	Minehill Railroad	62	62	62
1,156	Pennsylvania R. R	57½	57¼	57¼
72	Philadelphia Traction	97⅜	97¼	97¼
50	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
83	Philadelphia Co	39⅞	39½	39½
9	Philadelphia Co. pf	44¾	44½	44¼
2,020	Reading	21 3-16	21	21 3-16
10	Reading 1st pf	39 13-16	39 13-16	39 13-16
107	United Gas Improvement	84¾	84½	84½
200	United States Steel	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
2,510	United States Steel pf	57¾	57¼	57¼
100	Union Traction of Ind	34¾	34¾	34¾

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Incorporated to-day:

The Dobler Brewing Company, Albany; capital, $700,000. Directors—George C. Hawley, Helen E. Amsdell, and Theodore M. Hawley, Albany.

New Cyanide Process Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Runyon Piatt and H. S. Chalfield, New York, and S. T. Muffly, Elizabeth, N. J.

Fera & Kadison, New York, diamonds; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Fera, Paul Cooksey, and L. P. Madison, New York.

E. A. Condax & Co., New York, cigars and tobacco; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. A. Condax, N. A. Condax, and P. A. Condax, New York.

Haines Lumber Company, Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—M. E. Preisch, B. F. Jackson, and August McLean, Buffalo.

Poly Phase Ignition System Company, New York, electrical machinery; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. L. Heltemeyer, Hoboken, N. J.; G. G. Schreiber and W. B. Symmes, New York.

Ottis Granite Company, Hudson; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. E. Macra and H. W. Alden, Hudson, and W. B. Brice, New York.

Phail-Krueger Foundry and Machine Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—George A. Phail and Minnie L. Phail, Flushing, and F. E. Krueger, Douglaston.

The Dubois Watch Case Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—Jacques Depollier, C. L. Depollier, and J. W. Oberle, Brooklyn.

Peristein & Rosenthal, New York, woolen fabrics; capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis Peristein and Jacob Rosenthal, New York, and R. McElroth, Brooklyn.

Blake Denison Weigher Company, New York, hardware; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. C. Sherwood and A. F. Garb, New York, and T. W. Middleton, Paterson, N. J.

Halcyon Casino Hotel Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alice G. Edelstein and Bernhard Edelstein, Oceanus, L. I., and H. A. Kembel, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Equity Sale, Exchange, and Auction Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Joseph Bowden, William H. Dumbell, Thomas Hallgarth, John W. Ellis.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a narrow market yesterday for stocks dealt in in the curb market. No issue showed any special activity, and only one gain of any particular importance was made. American Can preferred early in the day advanced 2 points, but later lost ½ of this gain, closing at 34¾, as compared with last week's closing of 33¾. No decline of more than fractional dimensions was shown in the day's trading.

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STANDARD OIL.—The dividend of $16 for the present quarter declared by the Standard Oil Company is $4 less than the dividend for the corresponding quarter last year, and $4 more than that of the previous quarter. The dividend is payable on March 15, 1904, to stockholders of record Feb. 19.

Dividends have been paid as follows for the past twelve years: 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent. per year; 1896, 31 per cent.; 1897, 32 per cent.; 1898, 30 per cent.; 1899, 33 per cent.; 1900, 48 per cent.; 1901, 48 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent., and 44 per cent. in 1903.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	¾	⅝	⅝
600	American Can pf	35¼	34¾	34¾
200	Bay State Gas	¾	¾	¾
75	Borden's Cond. Milk	117	117	117
35	Brooklyn Un. Gas rts	14	14	14
200	Con. Lake Superior	⅝	½	½
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	41½	41½	41½
100	Electric Vehicle	9	9	9
102	Electric Vehicle pf	12	11	12
2,400	Greene Cons. Copper	10½	10¼	10½
7,500	Greene Con. Cop. rts	12	9	12
200	Light, Fuel & Power	24	24	24
100	Manhattan Transit	1½	1¼	1½
400	Montreal & Boston	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	National Licorice pf	82	82	82
50	No. Am. Lumber & P	3½	3½	3½
1,502	Northern Securities	89½	89	89
1,000	Seaboard Air L. rts	⅛	3-16	3-16
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
200	Standard Milling	4½	4½	4½
500	Standard Milling pf	19	19	19
4	Standard Oil	645	645	645
200	Union Copper	¾	11-16	11-16
70	White Knob Copper	7	7	7

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Sea. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	77¾	77¾	77¾
5,000	So. Elberon Land 1st 5s	58	58	58

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3⅜	3⅝	3¾	4
American Can pf	34½	35	34¼	34¾
American Chicle	92	96	93	99
American Chicle pf	78	80	78	80
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	97	99	97	99
American Motive Power	⅛

CUBAN LOAN IS FLOATED

Speyer & Co. Receive Subscriptions Exceeding $35,000,000.

Mutual Life to Get Considerable Amount —Large Part for Foreign Speyer Connections.

With subscriptions largely exceeding the amount offered, the $35,000,000 Cuban loan was placed yesterday by the banking firm of Speyer & Co., the successful bidders, through a syndicate of interests here and abroad formed by the bankers for that purpose. The offerings of bonds were said to have been applied for with an eagerness seldom shown on similar proposals.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New York Life Insurance Company are both members of the syndicate, and it is understood that the former has subscribed heavily to the issue. In this city also are subscriptions of Lazard Frères, Harvey Fisk & Sons, and several other firms. The First National Bank of Chicago is a member of the syndicate, as are the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

In Europe Speyer Brothers of London, Peixeria des Mattos Brothers in Amsterdam, L. Speyer-Ellissen, the Deutsche Bank, and Jacob S. H. Stern in Germany, and the Banque Française in Paris are members of the syndicate, as are also H. Upmann & Co., of Havana, who will probably be the fiscal agents there for the handling of the several payments.

The payments by the Cuban Government will be made monthly, and the principal and interest here will be paid in gold at the office of Speyer & Co. Abroad the installments will be paid in sterling, marks, and francs through the European connections of Speyer & Co.

It is understood that about $20,000,000 was placed directly by Speyer & Co., and on this the subscriptions aggregated something like $40,000,000. The figures at which the loan was placed with the syndicate are not made public at present, the entire $35,000,000 having been taken by the bankers at 90½, one-half of 1 per cent. above the minimum placed by the Cuban Government on the bids.

Another point that has not been cleared up as yet is the question whether the various other bidders, including the National City Bank-Kuhn-Loeb group, the Morgans, and the so-called "private" syndicate withdrew from the bidding at the end.

It was suggested in banking circles yesterday that the apparent haste in making the award was more than likely due to the fact that the Speyer offer was backed by arrangements already made to place a large part of the loan in Europe, and an immediate acceptance of it thereby discounted the disturbing influence of war possibilities on the European money market.

Pressure in Cuba from all classes of people who stood likely to have some share in the distribution of the money, as soldiers of the Spanish war, or as purchasers of these rights, is thought to have also had some influence in determining the Cuban administration to accept the early bid on the bonds.

Claim of $1,327,829 Against Railway.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 15.—Sheriff Hahn has had placed in his hands an execution for $1,327,829.02 against the property of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad Company, with notice to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, lessee. The execution is to satisfy the claim held against the defendant corporation by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The latter company, it is alleged, has received no interest on the bonds held by them for the last twenty-six years.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—First Lieut. Hilden Olin, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved at Fort Crook, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and report for duty at that post. Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, Paymaster, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report for duty in that city.

Major Elias Chandler, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved at West Point, Ky., will close his office at that place and proceed to join his proper station at Fort Harrison, Montana.

A board to consist of Capts. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps; Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, and Lawrence J. Fleming, Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at Fort Travis, Texas, for the purpose of preparing plans for the construction of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the troops to be garrisoned at that post.

Sergt. John H. White, Signal Corps, will be discharged from the service by way of favor.

Navy.

Capt. J. H. Dayton is detailed as a member of the General Board, Washington, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Commander J. R. Edwards is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., in charge of steam engineering of that yard.

Commander F. H. Holmes is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the Mohican.

Commander J. B. Milton is ordered to the Asiatic Station, and will report to the Commander in Chief for such duty as he may assign.

A cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Feb. 13, announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet: Lieut. E. L. Bissel, from the Samar to Pollok Station; Lieut. C. R. Miller, from the Monterey to the Samar; Capt. H. C. Davis, from the Wisconsin to Olongapo Station; Assistant Surgeon J. L. Neilson, from Cavite Station to naval station, Guam; Capt. S. S. Turrell and Paymaster's Clerk J. Dirokinck, from the Cavite Station to the Solace; Lieut. Commander F. W. Coffin, from Pollok Station to Cavite Station; Capt. H. C. Snyder, from the Solace to Cavite Station; Ensign T. A. Kittinger, from the Helena to the New Orleans; Lieut. D. M. Garrison, from the Annapolis to Yokohama Hospital; Ensign F. R. Naile, from the Vicksburg to the Annapolis; Ensign J. V. Babcock, from the Oregon to the Pampanga; Lieut. B. C. Decker, from the Quiros to the Isla de Cuba; Ensign H. W. Osterhaus, from the Annapolis to the Isla de Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie, at Colon; Hartford and Topeka, at Kingston; El Cano, at Shiakwan; Detroit, at Santiago; Maine, at Guantanamo; Newark, at Santiago; Potomac, Culgoa, and Osceola, at San Juan; Don Juan de Austria, at Malta; Brooklyn, at Genoa.

Sailed—Hercules, from Norfolk for League Island; Scorpion and Gloucester, from San Juan for Guantanamo; Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, and Massachusetts, from Culebra for Guantanamo; Glacier, from New York for Guantanamo; Adams, from San Diego for cruise; San Francisco, from Suez for Bombay.

The Quiros and Albay were placed out of commission at Cavite Jan. 30.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Feb. 15, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,880	Amal. Copper	47⅜	49	47⅜	48⅝
30	Am. Ice pf	31¼	31¼	30½	30½
30	Am. Locomotive	22	22	22	22
30	Am. Smelting	48⅜	48⅜	48½	48½
1,340	Am. Sugar	124⅝	125⅜	124½	125⅜
2,460	A., T. & S. F.	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	68
330	Balt. & Ohio	77⅜	77⅝	77¼	77⅜
10,890	Brook. R. T.	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	43½
70	Can. Pacific	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116¾
70	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
6,520	C., M. & St. P.	140¾	141	140	141
1,610	Col. Fuel & I.	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾
10	Col. Southern 1st	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Del. L. & W.	9	9	9	9
410	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
90	Louis. & Nash.	103¾	104	103¾	103¾
10	Manhattan	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
110	Met. Street	117⅜	117⅜	117½	117½
370	Mex. Central	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
1,140	Mo. Pacific	89½	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
2,830	N. Y. Central	113⅞	115¼	113⅝	114⅞
40	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21¼	21	21¼
1	Norf. & West.	57⅞	58	57⅞	57⅞
14,820	Pennsylvania	114⅛	114⅝	114¼	114⅝
280	People's Gas	101	101½	101	101½
1,440	Reading	42¼	42¾	42	42⅜
300	Rock Island	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜
1,400	Southern Pac.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
30	Southern Ry.	20½	20¾	20⅜	20¾
350	Tenn. Coal & I.	36⅞	37½	36⅜	37⅜
180	Texas Pacific	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
3,350	Union Pacific	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78¼
100	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
70	U. S. Realty	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜
1,170	U. S. Steel	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
10,950	U. S. Steel pf	57¼	58⅜	57¼	58
30	Va. Car. Chem.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
20	Wabash	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
170	Wabash pf	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞

73,430

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	U'n Pac. conv. 4s	96	96	96	96
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	73	73	73	73
10,000	Wabash deb. B	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¾
$25,000					

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 15, 1904.

Virginia deferred, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 ... 7½

Am Cot Oil 4½s 1,000 ... 97

Am Hide & L 6s 5,000 ... 80

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 500 ... 99¾ 3,000 ... 99½ 7,000 ... 99¼ 27,000 ... 99⅛ 12,000 ... 99⅛ 500 ... 99⅛ 8,000 ... 99⅜ adjustment 4s, 200 ... 87¼ stamped, 1,000 ... 87¼

Atl Coast L 4s, 15,000 ... 92⅝ 15,000 ... 92⅞ registered, 1,000 ... 92

Balto & Ohio prior lien 3½s, 1,000 ... 93⅝ gold 4s, 3,000 ... 101 3,000 ... 101¼ 4,000 ... 101⅜

P J & M 5½s 500 ... 88¾ 1,000 ... 89½

Brooklyn R T 5s, 5,000 ... 100

Brook Un Elv 1st, 3,000 ... 100⅜

B R & P gen 5s, 5,000 ... 116 5,000 ... 115½

Buf, C R & N 1st con 5s, 2,000 ... 102¼

Canada South 1st, 5,000 ... 102¾ 1,000 ... 102½

Cent Br Ry 4s, 1,000 ... 92

Cent of Georgia cons 5s, 1,000 ... 105½ 8,000 ... 105¼ 1st inc 5s, 5,000 ... 70

Cen Pac gtd 4s, 7,000 ... 95½ 2,000 ... 95¾ 1,000 ... 95½

Ches & O gen 4½s, 10,000 ... 103½ 40,000 ... 103¾ 5,000 ... 103⅝ 2,000 ... 103¼

Ches & O con 5s, 5,000 ... 115½

C & O R & A div 1st con 4s, 3,000 ... 100⅞

Chic & Alton 3½s, 5,000 ... 75¾ 5,000 ... 76

Chi, B & Q 4s joint bds, 4,000 ... 92½ 2,000 ... 92 7,000 ... 91⅞ 1,000 ... 91⅝ 2,000 ... 91¾ 3,000 ... 91⅞ registered, 2,000 ... 91¼

Ill div 3½s, 4,000 ... 92½ 4,000-3 ... 92½ registered, 4,000 ... 91⅝

Chi, M & St P C & P Wn 5s, 1,000 ... 115½

Chi, M & St P gen 4s, ser A, 3,000 ... 103⅜ 10,000 ... 103½

C, R I & P R R 4s, 12,000 ... 68½

C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s, 15,000 ... 81

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s, 2,000 ... 97¾

Col F I gen 5s, 1,000 ... 96⅝

Col & So 1st 4s, 2,000 ... 88

Consol Tob 4s, 5,000 ... 55⅝ 15,000 ... 55¾ 5,000 ... 55¼ 5,000 ... 55⅜ 4,000 ... 55⅝ 5,000 ... 55¾ 21,000 ... 55⅝

Det, Mac & Mar land grant 7s, 5,000 ... 82½

Erie 1st con 4s, 1,000 ... 97⅜ 1,000 ... 97½

Erie 1st gen 4s, 1,000 ... 85⅛ 1,000 ... 85¼ 2,000 s20F ... 85⅛ 15,000 ... 85½

Erie 4th ext 5s, 5,000 ... 114½

Ft W & D C 1st 2,000 ... 104⅜

Green Bay & Win deb ctf B, 1,000 ... 12⅜ 1,000 ... 13

Int & Gt N 2d 5s 26,000 ... 99¼

K C, Ft S & M 4s, 5,000 s5F ... 79⅜

Kings Co E L & P pur money 6s, 7,000 ... 119

Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s, 6,000 ... 105

Total sales ... $1,206,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 59c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Bullion sold at .08, 100 Caledonia at 1.05, 1,000 Comstock bond at .10, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85@2.05, 300 Elkton at .63@.64, 500 El Paso at .65, 200 Julia at .05, 1,000 Justice at .09, 200 Mexican at 2.40, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07, 100 Ophir at 5.50, 300 Potosi at .15, 300 Savage at .62@.58, 300 Silver Hill at .74, 500 Union Consolidated at .98@1.00.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.57	.46
Belcher	.33	.30
Best & Belcher	2.25	1.75
Bullion	.10	.03
Caledonia	.97	.95
Challenge Consolidated	.23	.19
Chollar	.21	.18
Confidence	1.05	1.03
Con. California & Virginia	1.90	1.80
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.21	.19
Gould & Curry	.50	.44
Hale & Norcross	.82	.70
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.13	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.07
Mexican	2.45	2.00
Occidental Consolidated	.90	.86
Ophir	5.50	4.50
Overman	.27	.24
Potosi	.16	.14
Savage	.49	.41
Sag Belcher	.06	.04
Sierra Nevada	.72	.65
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.15	.16
Union Consolidated	1.05	.94
Utah Consolidated	.23	.19
Yellow Jacket	.46	.46
Silver bars	59¼	58¼
Mexican dollars	45½@46½	45½@46½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Saturday as follows:

Acacia	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
		7½	6¾	7½
Anaconda	12½	16½	12½	16¼
C. K. & N.	17½	20	17½	18¾
C. C. Consolidated	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅝
Dante	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	9	10	9¾	10
Elkton	59½	60½	59½	60
El Paso	65¾	66	65¾	66
Gold Dollar	5¼	5½	5	5½
Golden Cycle	53	54	53	54½
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¾
Isabella	10½	10⅞	17	19
Jackpot	7½	8¼	7½	8
Keystone	4¾	4¾	4	4½
Last Dollar	40	45	38	45
Lexington	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	4¾	4½	3⅝	3⅞
Little Beale	2½	3¼	2½	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5¼	10
Mary Cashen	1¼	2	1½	3½
Moon Anchor	9	10	9½	11
New Haven	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Old Gold	0¼	0½	9	0¼
Pharmacist	4¾	4¾	4	4
Portland	175	200	192	195
Rose Maud	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Rose Nicol	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Sunset Eclipse	3	3⅝	3	3¾
Vindicator	62	70	63	70
Work	6½	6⅝	6⅝	7

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
4th week Jan.	$91,388	$93,143	$90,834
Month	252,415	228,553	220,374
From July 1	1,816,617	1,571,497	1,484,302
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Jan.	188,419	191,824	173,202
Month	505,641	490,792	458,590
From July 1	3,935,571	3,899,247	3,215,682
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	.....
1st week Feb.	14,000	10,001	.....
July 1-Feb. 7	625,186	469,146	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Feb.	22,926	22,680	19,027
From July 1	851,965	745,050	719,902
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
2d week Jan.	12,024	8,078	.....
From July 1	382,481	350,450	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Feb.	73,729	69,443	60,190
From Jan. 1	468,083	379,528	330,675
ERIE for the quarter ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	9,786,955	10,680,088	9,487,350
Op. expenses	7,254,920	6,803,528	6,574,659
Net earnings	2,531,335	3,876,558	2,912,671
Other income	85,561	89,738	7,881
Total income	2,616,896	3,966,296	2,920,552
Charges	2,695,030	2,641,590	2,618,901
Deficit	78,134	*1,324,706	*301,651

*Surplus.

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK for the Dec. 31 quarter—

Gross earnings	94,424	87,194	82,866
Op. expenses	109,243	73,574	64,221
Net loss	14,819	*13,620	18,145
Total loss	12,934	14,598	18,149
Charges	15,339	14,749	15,444
Deficit	28,273	148	12,705

*Gain. †Surplus.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	620,266	580,856	505,780
Op. expenses	405,756	386,825	341,730
Net earnings	214,510	194,031	164,050
Total income	238,387	215,220	171,867
Charges	151,306	147,410	146,674
Surplus	87,081	67,810	25,193

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:53	Sun sets...5:34	Moon sets...9:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:32	Gov. Isl'd...8:00	H. Gate...9:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:00	Gov. Isl'd...8:21	H. Gate...10:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 16.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
and Jacksonville		
Citta di Napoli, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Main, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen		3:00 P. M.
Parima, West Indies		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	8:30 A. M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland		

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Corean, Glasgow		12:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laoctakken, Barbados	11:00 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mansanillo, Mexico	12:00 M.	
Oro, Argentina, Uruguay, and Parsguay	2:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada," or "via Europe," must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 16.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 14.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 30.
Denver, Galveston, Feb. 10.
El Sarmiento, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Lahn, Genoa, ——
Mesaba, London, Feb. 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Feb. 10.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Feb. 6.
Seguranca, Colon, Feb. 4.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 6.
Vesta, West Hartlepool, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
Grangense, Barbadoes, Feb. 9.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 9.
Wildcroft, Guantanamo, Feb. 10.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 11.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 17.
Siciana, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Cedric, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Feb. 7.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 17.
Iroquois, Charleston, Feb. 17.
Monmouth, Norfolk, Feb. 13.
Powhatan, Galveston, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

Prinz Maurits, Trinidad, Jan. 25.
Orn, Cardenas, Feb. 5.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 31.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 6.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 12.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 18.
Indrani, Yokohama, Nov. 15.
Corean, Glasgow, Jan. 30.
Uller, Demerara, Feb. 3.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 14.
Tjomo, Campeche, Feb. 7.
Calderon, Santos, Jan. 22.
Curityba, Matanzas, Jan. 28.
Phoebus, Hamburg, Jan. 16.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 15, 9:30 P. M., northwest; strong breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

Joseph di Giorgio, for Barracos, Cuba.
Sabine, for Brunswick.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Grenada, for Perth Amboy.
Nora, for Norfolk.
Buenos Ayres, for Havana and Vera Cruz.
Tudor Prince, for Cape Town, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Pretoria, at Bermuda, Feb. 13.
British Prince, at Pernambuco, Feb. 12.
Arara, at Yokohama, Feb. 13.
Borneo, at Shanghai, Feb. 13.
Shimosa, at Port Said, Feb. 14.
Frankfurt, at Bremen, Feb. 14.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at Fort de France, Feb. 14.
Auguste Victoria, at Malaga, Feb. 14.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, Feb. 15.
Graf Waldersee, at Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Prins Willem II., at Amsterdam, Feb. 12.
Flandria, at Kingston, Feb. 15.

Sailed.

Moltke, from Cherbourg, Feb. 15.
Excelsior, from Shields, Feb. 15.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Halle & Stieglitz,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad St., N. Y.
Beg to announce that they are in direct WIRE COMMUNICATION with their Baltimore office, 14 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.49½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	13.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	15.87½
Hogs, dressed, 150 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	7.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 85@96c; No. 2 red, 95½@$1.; No. 2 corn, 52c; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 2 oats, 44c; No. 3 white, 42½@45½c; No. 2 rye, 64c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess pork, per bbl, $14.77½@$14.90; lard, per 100 lb, $7.82½@$7.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.85@$7.10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.12½@$7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was not particularly active, but there was little demand apparently, and prices ruled very weak. The opening was about the best of the session, and after that the general tendency was downward, and the close was weak at the lowest point of the day and of the downward movement, representing a decline of over 4½c since the high level of about two weeks ago. The market was quiet at the opening, with first prices nas 59@12 points lower. This seemed merely the result of moderate liquidation in the absence of bull support. Cables were only slightly below expectations. Just before the close houses with New Orleans connection were heavy sellers here, and the market was also affected by a bearish interpretation of the Census Bureau report concerning the weight of bales. The close was weak at a net decline of 49@109 points. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				12.38@12.43
March	13.50	13.50	12.53	12.53@12.54
April	13.62	13.62	12.88	12.68@12.73
May	13.75	13.80	12.81	12.82@12.84
June	13.75	13.80	13.37	13.37@13.40
July	13.85	13.90	12.93	12.92@12.94
August	13.30	13.30	12.44	12.40@12.45
September	12.15	12.15	11.78	12.75@12.85
October	11.05	11.62	11.00	11.00@11.07
December	11.80	11.85	10.78	10.86@10.88

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 7.22d. Futures opened quiet, 5@6 points decline; closed quiet, net 15@19 points lower; February and February-March, 7.04; March-April, 7.06; April-May, 7.09; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 7.11; August-September, 6.96; September-October, 6.37; October-November, 6.07. Manchester—Yarns easier; cloths, more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was decidedly stronger on foreign and commission house buying, with broadening public speculation following strong cables and generally bullish advices from the West. Business was active, with shorts covering. The Liverpool market for wheat advanced ⅛@¾c. The London market was also higher. No advices came from Paris on account of a holiday. The foreign advices were particularly strong at the close. There was a rise of 2@2¼c in the price of wheat in the local market. War news continued to be the feature of the grain markets at large. Nominal quotations for cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, follow: No. 2 red, $1 in elevator and $1, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06¾, free on board, afloat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Flour—Fancy blended patent, $5.50; fancy Spring patent, $5.15; family patent, Winter, $4.75; pastry, $4.50; low grades, $3.50; rye, $3.50. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, Chicago, cost, insurance, and freight, $1.01; no Winter offerings. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 52½c; No. 2 corn, 51@51¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 2 mixed

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

New Apartment Hotel at Broadway and Sixty-first Street—Lower Seventh Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement—Continued Activity in Small Properties—Auction Results.

The United States Realty and Construction Company has sold to Harry S. Houpt the plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street, 86 by 81 by 75 by 124.5. Title to the property will be taken by the Jermyn Realty Company, to be organized by Walter Jermyn, Robert S. Finney, and Mr. Houpt. The sellers make a building loan to the new company, which will erect a twelve-story apartment hotel on the site. The price paid for the plot was about $275,000. The United States Realty and Construction Company owns the entire block front immediately north of this corner, as well as the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street. Upon the latter property a theatre will be erected for Liebler & Co. Messrs. Finney & Houpt are also interested in the Spencer Realty Company, which is building another large apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. The brokers in the sale of the Sixty-first Street corner were Edgar M. Houpt and Charles H. Easton & Co.

Upper Eighth Avenue Corner Sold.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., in conjunction with L. J. Phillips & Co., have sold for Herman Livingston to the Acme Realty Company (Leopold Hahn & Co.) the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, a plot 99.11 by 100, upon which there is now a two-story building.

Publishers Buy on Seventh Avenue.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 125 by 105. The buyers, Street & Smith, publishers, will probably erect a new building on the site.

New Building on 17th Street Leased.

The entire six-story building now nearing completion at 141 to 145 West Seventeenth Street has been leased to the United Cigar Stores Company, to be used for its general offices and as a distributing depot.

Buyer of Electrical Exchange.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that William H. Oscanyan is the buyer of the Electrical Exchange Building at Liberty and Washington Streets, sold recently by Henry Corn.

Hospital Gets 51st Street Plot.

The Hospital of St. Elizabeth of Hungary took title yesterday to the plot 55.3 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

Builders Take East 112th Street Plot.

Nevins & Pereiman have sold to builders the plot 80 by 100.11, with frame buildings, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 150 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to Schmeidler & Bachrach the plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Madison Avenue, 50.5 feet south of One Hundredth Street.

Lexington and Park Avenue Deals.

N. Rosenberg has sold for Catherine Frohwein 1,368 Lexington Avenue, a three-story private dwelling, 17 by 65 by 88.

Silverman & Levy have resold to Spiwak Brothers 1,842 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25.8 by 90.

H. Blum & B. Wengeroff have sold for a Mr. Weissberger 55 East One Hundredth Street, a five-story flat, 30 by 100.11.

Upper Seventh Avenue Sale.

Ira G. Ettinger has sold the five-story flat 2,251 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 75.

Alexander Guthman has sold 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 34 by 100.11.

Annie Levy and Sadie Brill have sold the five-story flat 29 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100.11.

Edward C. H. Vogler has sold to Della Mandoza 105 West One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 88 by 100. The buyer is the owner of the adjoining property 103 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Operator Buys on 135th Street.

Leonard Weill has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager 30 and 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Morris Freundlich has bought the two five-story flats 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 50 by 99.11.

Julius Bloch has sold for Mrs. Ulrika Bauer 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25.6 by 75.

Laumeister & Co. have sold 770 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, a five-story double flat.

Resale of First Avenue Properties.

Williams & Grodginsky have resold to Augusta Chapman 1,889 to 1,893 First Avenue, three five-story flats on plot 75 by 100.

T. Scott & Son have sold for Adolf Miller to Michael Mayer 433 East Seventy-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 102.2; also, for Morris Zucker, the two five-story double flats, known as 113 to 119 East Seventy-sixth Street, on plot 60 by 102.2.

Bought at Auction and Resold.

Myer Hellman has sold to Sobel & Kean the vacant plot at 528 to 536 East Eighteenth Street, 175 by 92, together with the abutting lot on the north side of Seventeenth Street, 195.6 feet west of Avenue B. Mr. Hellman bought this property at the Stephens estate auction sale last week for $48,800.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Adolph Cypress 709 and 711 Sixth Street, a new six-story building on plot 46 by 90.

Morris P. Joachim has sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. the six-story tenement 86 East Third Street, 25 by 103.3.

William Rosenzweig and Bernhard Klingenstein have resold to a client of Hiram Rinaldo & Brother the five-story tenement 38 Hamilton Place, 27 by 103.3.

Buyers for Bronx Dwellings.

The Cruikshank Company have sold for R. L. Anderton to Charles L. Faruolo 2,168 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on plot 50 by 140. The buyer will occupy the house.

Barbara Bolz has sold the two-story frame dwelling 1,414 Crotona Avenue, 23 by 100.

Sale of Brooklyn Dwelling.

G. P. Truslow has sold for Joseph Moore the three-story brick dwelling 105 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

Hackensack Property to be Developed.

The Collard property, a tract of twenty-five acres near Hackensack, N. J., has been bought by William E. Taylor, and will probably be subdivided and sold at auction this Spring. The land was formerly owned by Frank B. Poor of the firm of Marquand & Co.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1,523 Avenue A, west side, 68.2 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to William Buckmuller..... $6,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, 744 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick double flat.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, 255 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 575 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 90.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,864.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Solon Berrick, referee, 1,974 Daly Avenue, east side, 150.8 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 44.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,781.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 218 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 35 Nassau Street, owners; H. Rockmore of 304 East Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 329 East Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Stuhmer, owner; Orrin Stuhmer, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 29 and 31 West Seventeenth Street, to two five-story brick dwellings; J. M. Baum and another of 687 Broadway, owners; M. F. Campbell of 126 West Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $450.

No. 36 Grand Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and stores; N. Sperber, premises, owner; Horenburg & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $600.

No. 1,381 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; S. Rapaport of 1,383 Third Avenue, owner; Ebeling & Meyers of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 2,827 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 21 by 52; Samuel Campbell of 443 Avenue One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 38 feet west of Forest Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 10.6 by 36.2; Andrew Azitabilia of 1,006 Forest Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Avenue, southeast corner of Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling; A. Clocca, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht; King's Bridge Road and Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Feb. 15.

AVENUE A, 1,638, e s, 20x75; Cornelius Daniels to Isidore Teitlebaum, ½ part, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.... $100

BECK ST, 319, n s, 25x100; Sophie M. Blank to Katharine M. Friedrich and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BLEECKER ST, 259 to 261, e s, 54x80.1; Jacob Levy and another to Isaac Leader and others, (mtgs $40,000) 48,750

BROADWAY, n e corner of 155th St, 99.11x100; Dyckman St, Lots 46 and 47, map of land of George J. S. Thompson, 50x100; Old Albany Post Road, w s, 527 ft s of land of Thomas R. Thorn, 100x296.8x100.3x287.2; Edmund S. Bailey and others, executors, to Constance I. Oscanyan..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 155th St, 99.11 x100; Dyckman St, Lots 46 and 47, map of land of George J. S. Thompson, 50x100; Constance I. Oscanyan to Leo Schlesinger..... Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,390, e s, 25x76.5x25x76.2; Charles H. Thornton and another to Julius Praglin, (mtg $3,250)..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, e s, 322.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.100; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to John Townshend..... 3,600

ELDRIDGE ST, 87, w s, 25x74.10; Henry Hesse to Nathan Lamport and others.. Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 239, w s, 20x90.6; Catharine Brett to Peter P. Acritelli, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

ELM ST, 193 and 195, e s, 167.8 ft s of Broome St, runs e 9.3x n 24.2x e 38.1x n 16.7x w 42.4x s 40.2; George E. Kent, referee, to Joseph Gallo, (mtg $16,000).. 6,250

FOX ST, 1,124 and 1,126, e s, 50x100; John F. Croly to Marcus Nathan..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,090, e s, 32.2x167.4x 32.2x168.10; Nellie Kelly to Anna S. Miller and another, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 544, w s, 25x80; Washington St, 523, e s, 25x75; D. Willis James to Gustavus L. Lawrence, ½ part.. Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 544, w s, 25x80; Washington St, 523, e s, 25x75; William C. Osborn and others, executors, and another to Gustavus L. Lawrence, ½ part. Nom.

GROVE ST, 88, s s, 20x100; Anna W. Sherman to Caroline Hunter, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 163d St, 86.4x25; the American Missionary Association to Adam Boecher..... 22,000

LOT 31, map of 120 lots, Daily estate at St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Norbert Robillard..... Nom.

LOT 32, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to George Readding and another..... Nom.

LOT 92, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Elizabeth Conrad.. Nom.

LOT 451, map of Van Nest Park; Henry J. Semke to Marie Wittekind..... 3,000

MADISON AV, e s, extends from 102d to 103d St, 201.10x100; Hudson Realty Company to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $140,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 516 to 520, s e corner of 122d St, 100.11x120; Philip Braender to George Margraf, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 508 to 512, e s, 100.11x 95; George D. Gregory to Adolphus Ottenberg, (mtg $85,000)..... Nom.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, 527 ft s of land of Thomas R. Thorn and others, 100x296.8x100.3x287.2; Edmund S. Bailey and others, executors, to Constance I. Oscanyan..... Nom.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, 527 ft s of land of Thomas R. Thorn and others, 100x296.8x100.3x287.2; Constance I. Oscanyan to Leo Schlesinger..... Nom.

PLOT adjoining land of George J. Penfield, runs n e 382x s e 91 to land of William H. Searing, s w 382x w 108 to beginning, Wakefield; Catharine S. Polhamus to William W. Penfield.. Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; Herman P. Ohm to Russell Realty and Improvement Company, other consideration and..... Nom.

SPRING ST, 341 and 343, n s, 37x80; John Yard and others, executors and trustees, to John J. Glynn, other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 404, e s, 25x100; Jennie M. Pumpkins to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 404, e s, 25x100; City Real Estate Company to the Conservative Realty Company, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Cedar Av, runs n 50x w 135x s 25x e 40x s 25x e 95; Marcus Nathan to R. Clarence Dorsett, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 25 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Lillie Mangham to Ellen E. Austin..... Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner Liberty St, runs s 113.3x e 90.1x n 53.1x w 4.4x n 57.11x w 97.9 to Leo Schlesinger to William H. Oscanyan, (mtg $850,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e s, 25.8 ft s of centre line of block between 120th and 121st Sts, 25x100; Paul Hellinger to Jacob Berman, ½ part..... 100

1ST AV, s e s, 25.8 ft s of centre line of block between 120th and 121st Sts, 25x100; Jacob Berman to Paul Grathwohl, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,349, w s, 25.2x100; John E. Harrison, Matthew J. Mulvihill, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, w s, 59.5 ft n of 34th St, 19.8x 76; Solomon L. Youngentob to Solomon Silberstein, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, s e s, 23 ft n e of 9th St, runs s e 70.8 s w 22.9 w 70.2 n e 23; 3d Av, 33, e s, 23x70; Alfred S. Brown to Francis A. McCloskey, ½ part, all title. Nom.

3D AV, 644, w s, 24.8x100; William J. Tierney to John C. Tierney, 1-5 of R. T. Nom.

4TH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 102d St, 25.11x100; the Realty Company of New York to William H. Flitner..... Nom

4TH ST, 162 and 164 East, 49.5x96.2; Joseph Liebenthal and others to Joseph Wolf and another, (mtg $71,000,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 139th St, 99.10x 145; 139th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 225x99.11; Patrick Donohue to Peter Duffy, (mtg $45,800)..... Nom.

6TH ST, 538 and 540 East, 46x97.10x58x 97.1; Joseph Wolf and another to Joseph Liebenthal and others, (mtgs $70,000,) other consideration and..... 100

6TH ST, 806 East, 21x97; John Gross and others to Maurice Greenhaut and another, (mtg $11,100)..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 53.11x100; Marks Schwartz to Clara Friedlander, (mtgs $48,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, e s, 27.11 ft s of 119th St, 72.11x 100; the Union Theological Seminary to Bernard Crystal..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,326, w s, 27x100; Isaac Breakstone to Mary Aarons, (mtg $24,000,) other considerations and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,324, w s, 27x100; Esther Breakstone to Mary Aarogs, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, e corner of 15th St, runs n 120x e 100x s 25.9x e 5x s 103.3x w 105; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Ormond Smith and others, (mtg $95,000,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 50x90.10; the Horwitz Realty Company to Morris L. Melitzer, (mtg $52,000)..... Nom.

9TH AV, 714, e s, 25.3x93; Frederick J. Feuerbach to Charles W. Doherty, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH ST, 239 East, 25x94.10; Joseph Wolf and another to Joseph Liebenthal and others, (mtgs $18,000,) other considerations and..... 100

11TH AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 41st St, 19.7x 62; John Taylor to Ida Held, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

14TH ST, 611 East, 21.10x103.3; Jane A. P. Gross to Louis Minsky, (mtg $7,100,) other consideration and..... 100

20TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 33.5x92; Mary M. Dusenberry to Francis A. Ray..... 25,500

27TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Herbert L. Hunt to Arthur W. Saunders, (quitclaim)..... Nom

48TH ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; Marsa Loeb to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $13,000,) correction..... Nom.

51ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 55.3x 100.5; Mary A. O'Neill and another to the Hospital of St. Elizabeth of Hungary Nom.

52D ST, 513 West, 25x100.5; William A. Havanagh to Julia W. Sanborn, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

53D ST, s s, 214 ft w of Park Av, 18x 100.5; Mary E. Douglas to Mabel T. Bird..... 100

60TH ST, 611 East, 25x88; Thomas L. Watt and others to Louise Butscher, quitclaim..... Nom.

62D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x 95.7; William A. Boring to Edward L. Tilton, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, 304 West, 2bx100; Margaret E. Ames to Hannan Goldsmith, (mtg $42,000)..... Nom.

78TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Lina Mcinnes to Josef Kabatnik, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

82D ST, 208 West, 25x102.2; William Rankin to Isaac M. Gliski..... Nom.

83D ST, 561 East, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Koch and others, executors, to Philip Frank..... 18,000

85TH ST, s s, 325.5 ft w of West End Av, 49.7x102.2x49.6x102.2; Helene Stein to Philip Wood, (mtg $62,000)..... Nom.

89TH ST, 111 West, 20x100.8; Gertrude Kane to Isaac Silberberg, (mtg $19,000). Nom.

89TH ST, 111 West, 25x100.8; George H. Byrd to Gertrude Kane..... Nom.

90TH ST, 317 West, 20x100.5; Winthrop Parker to Lucretia Strauss, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

90TH ST, 110 East, 27.6x100.8; Minnie Glauber, and another to Herman Baehr, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

96TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Drexler to Rachel Hirschbach, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 62.6 x100.11; George Brown to Alfred H. Marvin, other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 100.11; Louis S. Miller to Henry C. Glaser..... Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Mary Lyons to Harris Rosenblum..... 14,000

98TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Horace Porter and others, trustees, to Mary Lyons..... 13,250

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 175x½ block; George Backer to Isaac Heifer, (mtg 50,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 175x½ block; Isaac Heifer to Joseph Kaufmann, (mtgs $65,000)..... Nom.

104D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av runs n 78.2x22.9x w 25x s 22.9x78.2x e 25; Charles F. E. Vogler to Delia Mendoza, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and..... 100

108TH ST, 151 West, 25x100; Max Marx to Theresa Stern, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 23.4x 100.11; Henry Feuerstein to Jeanette Gunther, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

113TH ST, 304 East, 25x42.6; Michele Derosa to Pasquale Caruso, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, 244 and 246 West, 50x100.11; Markus Pollak to David Held, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, 24 East, 27x100.11; Abraham Stone and another to Barney Cohen, (mtg $21,900)..... Nom.

114TH ST, s s, 65.6 ft w of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Rosie Fitzsie to Morris Klein, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and... 100

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Brevoort Real Estate Company to George Evans, other consideration and.. 100

118TH ST, 203 West, 25x100.11; Samuel C. Baum to William A. Schutz, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

118TH ST, 49 West, 27.6x100.11; George J. Wessian to John F. McAloon, other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Sophia Michael to Samuel C. Baum, re-recorded, other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; August Jacob to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $10,000)..... Exch.

119TH ST, 77 East, 33.9x100.11; William J. Lippmann to Morris Jacoby, (mtg $25,000)..... 1,000

121ST ST, 211 West, 16x100.11; Morris S. Thompson to Mary A. A. Woodcock.... Nom.

122D ST, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Myles Johnson to Florence Burchard, (mtg $6,000)..... Exch.

122D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.8x100.11; George J. Ebert to New York Operating Company, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

123D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Henry Beez to Max Ullmann, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

123D ST, s s, 233.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; George J. Ebert to New York Operating Company, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

123D ST, s s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Henry Beez to Emil Bachmann, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; New York Operating Company to Charles D. Donahue and another, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Adeline Myers to Anton Larsen, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and... 100

124TH ST, 227 East, 20x100.11; John E. Moorehead to Richard B. Schoeler, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 99.11; Jeannette Gunther to Henry Feuerstein..... 100

129TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; John W. Hogencamp and another to George Doctor, other consideration and 100

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x101.10; John B. Berry to Henry Rosenberg, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

131ST ST, 458 to 462 West, 75x99.11; Max Marx to John Moran, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, s s, 672.6 ft w of 5th Av, 16.9x 99.11; Patrick J. Stach to Anna M. Tileston..... Nom.

132D ST, 69 West, 25x99.11; Samuel Omphalius to August Gerleit, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Philip Wood to Helene Stein, (mtg $42,000)..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Helene Stein to Minnie Lisner, (mtg $42,000)..... Nom.

135TH ST, 176 West, 25x99.11; Donald Robertson to Lazard Picard, (mtg $17,500)..... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 55.1 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x95; Julius Elstner to William J. Koch and others, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 309.3 ft w of 5th Av, runs w 60.8x n 97.3x s e to beginning; John Townshend to Max J. Klein, other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x111.6x25x113.2; Henry B. Hall to Wilbur L. Molyneaux, other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 125.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x106.8x25x111.5; William A. McCord and another to Wilbur L. Molyneaux, other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 150.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x107.10x25x109.8; Franklin Lynch to Wilbur L. Molyneaux, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

143D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; the Realty Company to William H. Flitner..... Nom

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; William F. Dixon to Leonard Weill..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Robert Catérson to Leonard Weill..... Nom.

151ST ST, 456 West, 26x90.11; Charles M. Gassin to William A. Hannesen, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; August Gerleit to Samuel Omphalius, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

177TH ST, s s, at n e cor of Cryne St, 149x42.6x146.11x42.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Charles P. Hallock... 2,450

183D ST, s s, 172.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.1x104.11; Harman B. Shipman to Martin Earley, (mtg $9,000)..... 9,000

187TH ST, s s, 214.6 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x150; William Drennan to Henry S. Briggs, (mtg $1,100)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

RIDGE ST, 150; Ferdinand Gottlieb to Nathan Wasserman, 3 years..... $780

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 137th St; Christian Wehdebrock to John Ringen, 2 years..... 840

SULLIVAN ST, 119; Nicola Frascella to Leopoldo Matteucci, 5 years..... 900

WASHINGTON ST, 163 and 165; Henry J. Robert to A. Leschen & Sons' Rope Company, 5 years..... 3,500

1ST AV, 2,283; Sophie Falk to Antonio Canero, or Cangro, 5 years..... 480

2D AV, 1,991; James Fay to John Ebert, 3 years..... 532

2D AV, s w corner of 72d St; George Leammle to David A. Davidson, 5 years..... 1,020

7TH AV, 472; George V. N. Baldwin to Albert Fruger, 3 years..... 1,560

8TH AV, 2,176; Tillie Marcus to Leo Kuehn, 3 years..... 1,800

9TH ST, 733 East; Samuel Birnbaum to Herman Rosenbaum, 3 years..... 2,050

9TH AV, 612; the estate of Joseph R. France and another, executors, to Nicholas Angelos and another, 2 years.. 780

165TH ST, 504 West; Johanna Dingelman to Margaret Croner, 5 years..... 2,500

105TH ST, 50 West; James H. Thomas to Johanna Dingelman, 5 years..... 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACRITELLE, Peter P., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Elizabeth St, 239, 3 years..... 10,000

ACRITELLE, Peter P., to Myer Vesell and another; Elizabeth St, 239, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BAEHR, Herman, to Minnie Glauber and another; 90th St, s s, 218.7 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 2d Av, 141 and 143, prior mtg $75,000, 4 months, 6 per cent..... $12,000

BOECHER, Adam, to the American Missionary Association; Jackson Av, n w corner of 163d St, 3 years..... 17,000

BIRD, Mabel T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53d St, 42 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

COHEN, Barney, to Jacob Stone and another; 114th St, 24 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,350

CONRAD, Elizabeth, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 32, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park, due March 1, 1909..... 500

CORN, Henry, to the Title Insurance Company and another; Mercer St, s e corner of 3d St, prior mtg $80,000, due Nov. 16, 1904, as per bond..... 30,000

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 130 and 132, n w corner of 18th St, prior mtg $1,000,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 150,000

CORN, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtgs $1,403,900, demand, 6 per cent..... 150,000

CROLY, John F., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Fox (Simpson) St, e s, 174.11 ft s of Home St, due Jan. 1, 1907..... 3,000

CRYSTAL, Bernard, to the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York; 7th Av, e s, 27.11 ft s of 119th St; also 7th Av, s s, 94.5 ft s of 119th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 70,000

DE WITT, Robert, to Abbie H. Wightman; 24th St, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DOCTOR, George, to John W. Hogencamp and another; 129th St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

DOCTOR, George, to Carl Fischer; Morningside Av East, e s, 56.8 ft s of 116th St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DOCTOR, George, to Carl Fischer; 129th St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

DONAHUE, Charles D., and another to New York Operating Company; 123d St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due June 15, 1904..... ——

DURYEA, Huldah A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 28th St, 124 East, 3 years..... 16,000

EVANS, George, to Brevoort Real Estate Company; 116th St, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, due March 15, 1907..... 27,000

FEUERSTEIN, Henry, to Nathan Gunther; 127th St, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $6,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FEUERSTEIN, Henry, to Daniel A. Bailey, trustee; 127th St, 70 East, 3 years..... 6,500

FOGARTY, William F., and another to Katharine De B. Fogarty; 86th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, undivided right, title, and interest, 2 years..... 10,000

FOSTER, Roger, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 55th St, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, due March 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

FRANK, Philip, to Elizabeth Koch and others, executors; 83d St, n s, 173 ft w of Avenue B; 1 year..... 18,000

FRIEDLANDER, Clara, to Marks Shwartz; 7th Av, 2,322 and 2,330, 2 mortgages, prior mtgs $48,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, each..... 5,000

FROHLICH, David, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 40th St, 321 and 323 West, 2 mtgs, 5 years, each..... 13,250

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to Annie R. Daily; Columbus Av, s s, 75 ft e of Taylor St, Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 19,000

GITSKEY, Isaac M., to William Rankin; 82d St, 208 West, 5 years..... 3,000

GLYNN, John J., to John Yard and others, executors and trustees; Spring St, 341 and 343, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 29,750

GOLDSMITH, Hannah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, 304 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

GORDON, Harris, and others, to Henry Hesse; Eldridge St, 87, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

GREEN, Robert B., to Netherlands Corporation of New York; 11th Av, centre line at centre line of Hillside St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 28,000

GRIFFIN, Catherine M., to Joseph Canavotto; 21st St, 232 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 100

HALL, Henry B., to Louise N. Bristow, executor and trustee; Beekman Av, w s, 75 ft n of Oak Terrace, 5 years..... 2,000

HELFER, Isaac, to George Backer; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

HOLING, Philipp, to Lucy G. Barnard; Park Av, n w corner of Ittner Place, prior mtg $17,000, due Aug. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HOLING, Philipp, to Harlem Savings Bank; Park Av, n w corner of Ittner Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

HOROWITZ, Abram, and another to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 112th St, 19 and 21 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

JACOBY, Morris, to William J. Lippmann; 119th St., 77 East, due Aug. 15, 1909, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KANE, Gertrude, to George H. Byrd; 89th St, 111 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000

KLAUBER, Theresa, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 56.10 ft n of 112th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KLAUBER, Theresa, to Mary Dub; 177th St, s s, 129.11 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

KLEIN, Morris, to Rosie Pitzeil; 114th St, s s, 68.0 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KLEIN, Max J., to John Townshend; 138th St, n s, 309.3 ft w of 5th Av, due Feb. 15, 1906..... 5,000

KRIEGEL, Leo, and another to Mayer Mahin and another; Waverley Place, w s, 38.10 ft s of Charles St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KOCH, William J., and others to Lillian E. M. Vollmer; 137th St, s s, 55.1 ft e of St. Ann's Av, instalments..... 8,500

KOHN, Otto M., to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others, executors; Dyckman St, being Lots 46 and 47, map of lands of George J. S. Thompson, 5 years..... 6,500

KOHN, Otto M., to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others, executors; Broadway, Grand Boulevard,) n e corner of 155th St, 5 years..... 70,000

KOHN, Otto M., to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others, executors; Old Albany Post Road, w s, begins at s e corner of Lot 18, map of farm of Mary C. F. Macomb, runs w 237.7 to s s of land of New York and Northern Railroad x s 100.3 x e 236.3 to road by n 100 to beginning, 5 years..... 1,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Edmund Coffin; Greenwich St, 544; also Washington St, 523, 2 years..... 20,000

LIBRARY SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to C. Wesley Holland; 39th St, 43 West, prior mtg $38,000, 1 year..... 20,000

LIEBESKIND, Max, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 118th St, 348 and 350 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

LISNER, Minnie, to Lamar Ross; 135th St, 150 West, prior mtg $21,000, due March 3, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LOWNDES, William E., to Theodore S. Lowndes; plot 100 ft n of Fordham Av and 100 ft e of Eastern Bay, on s s of Bay Av, City Island, 3 years..... 565

MALONE, Thomas, to Michael Katz; Prospect Av, e s, 43.9 ft s of 156th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

MARKOWITZ, Moritz, or Morris, to Abraham Westheimer; Clinton St, 25, 5 years..... 20,000

MEAGHER, Joseph P., to the New York Savings Bank; 30th St, s s, 149.6 ft w of 2d Av, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent.... 16,000

MELETZER, Morris L., to the Horwitz Realty Company; 7th St, s s, 208 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MENDOZA, Della, to Charles F. Hoffmeier; 103d St, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $12,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MILLER, George L., to Adolf Mandel; Henry St, 319, prior mtg $11,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MILLER, George L., to Adolf Mandel; Monroe St, 229,

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
20—Graham vs Planters' Compress Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 16: Nos. 207, 225, 243, 245, 247, 176, 157, 210.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

75—Jennie Clarkson Home vs Ches & O R R Co
76—Same vs Union Pac R R Co
77—Same vs Mo, K & T Ry Co
78—Rosen vs Ward
90—Keating vs Mott
100—Brown vs Doherty
112—Ryan vs Met St Ry
15—Lawlsohn vs Henry

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schaefer vs Schaefer
2—Devens vs McDonald
3—In re Cromwell Av
4—Vroom vs Vroom
5—De Carvajal vs Y M C A
6—Coleman vs City of New York
7—Isham vs N Y Association, &c
8—Rankin vs Bush
9—Schloss vs Schloss
10—In re Met Plate Glass Co
11—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Temple)
12—Rood vs Rood
13—In re Dufour
14—Kip vs Hollingsworth
15—Eisner vs Silberman
16—Rankin vs Bush
17—Same vs same
18—Siegel vs Huber
19—Mowbray vs Mowbray
20—Same vs same
21—Samuels vs Saberski
22—De La Mater vs Leary
23—Smith vs Flagler
24—In re Furth
25—Libman vs Hampden Trust Co
26—Rohowsky vs Rohowsky
27—Emig Indus Sav Bk vs Wilson
28—Wright vs Blumenkrohn
29—Donnelly vs Freilinghuysen
30—In re Lane
31—Olney vs Eno
32—Smith vs Frank L Fisher Co
33—Diossidio vs Giose
34—Israelson vs Weinstein
35—Weinstein vs Israelson
36—Lane vs Lane
37—Doran vs Heyman
38—Peter vs German Savings Bank

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

4520¾—N Y Glucose Co vs Wells
General calendar
3397—Lord vs Lord
3466—Swift vs Am Ex Nat Bank
4457—Seeger vs Farmers' L & T Co
3531—Kernan vs Hasford
517—Hutchinson vs Stadler
516—Hutchinson vs Curtiss
518—Hutchinson vs Scott
519—Hutchinson vs Warner
520—Hutchinson vs Chapman
521—Hutchinson vs Neidlinger
522—Hutchinson vs Schley
3816—Levin vs McLean
3823—Auty vs Hildebrand
3628—D Stevenson Brew Co vs Heidel
3841—Leichtag vs Cohen
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crimmins, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Emil Totterman
2—Della Lupo

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

13405—No Amer Trust Co vs Wightman
14816—Eurny vs Nat Elec Purification Co
14355—Elfenbein vs Osbursky
13507—Newman vs Louis Werner Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

1544—Hall vs Met St Ry
4905—Fitzgibbon vs same
4906—Same vs same
4965—Demetre vs same
4987—O'Brien vs same
4985—Pope vs same
4384—Beaver vs same
4341—Beaver vs same
5185—Thompson vs same
13974—Cullen vs Inter St Ry Co
4955—Hart vs Met St Ry Co
4968—Cunningham vs same
4020—Casper vs Goldstein
4004¾—Darby vs Met St Ry Co
3138¼—Faint vs same
4306—Lyons vs Clark
4365—Hershfield vs Met St Ry
14426—McDermott vs Interurban St Ry
5040—Blamin vs Met St Ry
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5601.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 4673—Bartek vs Hoffman
13059—Williams vs City of New York.
13072—City of N Y vs Smith
3662—Whitbeck vs Mangham
8097—Hassett vs Consol Gas Co
5106—Manson vs 3d Av R R
4868½—Davidoff vs Adler
4327—Eestman vs Weir
2196—Muller vs Houpt.
4949—Benyaker vs Scherz
4907—Braun vs Chevra Poel, &c.
4541—Davis vs Goodman.
4743—Wilkins vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Ex. Co.
4962—Pluckham vs. Am. Bridge Co.
5214—McDonough vs. Pelham Hod Elev Co
5225—Taylor vs. Bird.
13060—Williams vs City of New York
4546—Howard vs Bank of the Metropolis
4701—McPartland vs Lambusch
4940—Bradley vs Manchester
4658—Whalen vs City of New York
4924—Cohen vs City of New York
5165—Mendoza vs Herbst
4907—Barstow Stove Co vs Anway
5130—Levinson vs Singer Mfg Co
5131—Same vs same
4796—Duston vs United Wire & Trading Co
4946—Dipscopia vs City of New York
4847—Jackson vs Taylor
4861—Coudert vs Thorne
4863—Edwards vs Charles
4872—Paddock & Fowler Co vs Catrevas
4890—Riordan vs Crimmins
4900—Korminsky vs Spitzer
4920—N Y Steam Co vs Brindley
4971½—Conway vs Travers
4972—Hansen vs Commercial Lighterage Co
1149—Smith vs Sodon
3887—Badger vs N Y Co Nat Bank
4058—Reynolds vs Hopper
1695—Columbia Hosiery Co vs Spencer
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
3479—Engelbert vs Hoffman House
9563—City of New York vs Murray
13014—Same vs Walsh

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Bryan Lawrence
2—Michael Grady
3—Therese Friedmann
4—John G Syms
5—Michael McDermott
6—Jacob Miller
7—Henrietta Bowman
8—Michael Darcy
9—Mary J Oliver
10—Clarence M Chauncey
11—Caleb A Simms
12—Ann Clare
13—Margaret Murray
14—Louis Lesbroussart
15—Lucia Delano
16—John Hogan
17—Fannie Spitzer
18—Samuel S Constant
19—John Roth
20—Wallace C Andrews
21—Laura A Delano
22—Margaret Mitchell
23—Louis E Lesbroussart
24—Irene Dillon
25—Volmtje Prikkel
26—Christina Alm
27—Christian Glimm
28—James Jackson
29—James Darcy
30—John J. McCoy
31—Retta Pulkinen
32—Henry Funk
33—Margaret Foley
34—Peter Hart
35—Joseph Miller
36—Juliet Hartz
37—Louisa A Campbell
38—Henry Daily, Jr,
39—Jacob Baiz
40—Eliza McKeon
41—Chas Vice Jurgens
42—John D Meyer
43—August Freutel
44—Simon Thalman
45—Bryan Lawrence
46—Ramon M Hernandez
47—Sabina E Wells
48—Nathan Clark
49—Jesse Hoyt
50—Antonio E Terry
51—John W Klod
52—Bryan Lawrence
53—Same
54—Same
55—Same
56—Same
57—Same
58—Same
59—Same
60—Same
61—Albert B Brady
62—Same
63—Eliza Donnelly
64—John K de Suzannet
65—Zelle F Howe
66—Abraham D Rosenthal
67—Sarah E Gilbert
68—Lambros Papapavolos
69—John J Moore
70—Isaac P Martin
71—Same
72—Same
73—Same
74—Same
75—Same
76—Same
77—Same
78—George Chesterman
79—Mary E or Ellen Sheridan
80—Anna Smith
81—Charles P Diefendorf
82—David W Bishop
83—Robert Currie
84—Samuel Zelmer
85—Lelia J Tibbetts
86—Martin Storz
Wills for probate at 10:30 A M
William H Anderson, Elizabeth Young, Charlotte M Parker, Albertine Schranzki, Gottfried Doerisch, George Wilder, John W Horner, Denis Devine, Ransom Parker, Edward Haas, T A Hungerford

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1965—Ellen Kelly
1983—Jacob Kantrowitz
1987—A D Du Bois
1988—Elizabeth Matthiesen
1989—Josephine R Fisk
1990—Samuel Taylor
1977—David Sawyer

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6862½—Patterson vs White Star Towing Co
1937—Fuchslocher vs O'Connor
1915½—Davis vs Donovan
688—Zahn vs Bier

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

749—Lynch vs Met St Ry Co
2230—Levy vs Dort
2251—Savino vs Int St Ry Co
2271—Hillenbrandt vs Schuck
1315—Frick vs Handebode.
1064—Leitner vs Met St Ry Co
2202—Harly vs Stewart
2168—McGoldrick vs Surpless
2272—Gleason vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2362—Miller vs David Mayer Brewing Co
2369—Nitsche vs Int St Ry Co
1814—Watson vs Connolly
2331—Hallschitzer vs Blank
2332—Maun vs Central Crosstown R R
2333—Wolf vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2334—Scheck vs Int St Ry Co
2339—Dreicer vs Union Ry Co
2340—Clark vs Int St Ry Co
2341—Kneale vs Columbia Amusement Co
2349—Freedman vs Ougust
2317—McQuade vs Met St Ry Co
2372—Robbins vs Sire
2386—Fox vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2391—Moses vs Int St Ry Co
2208—Long vs same
2393—Rio Tinto Mining Co vs Black
2402—Parziallo vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6532½—Miller vs Mestanz
6875—Ascher vs Kennedy
6596—Adams Dry Goods Co vs Jacobs
4150—Safir vs Rubin
6915—Harris vs Jefferson Bank
6963—Klookner vs Spalding
6811—Sullivan vs Rutzler
6778—Vidaver vs Adler
4555—Vietor vs Lepps
6645—Hicks vs National Broad Co
6633—Nahm vs Solomon
6830—Silverstein vs State Bank
6908—Kene vs Bode
6012—Hoople vs Rothfeld
6871—Hopper vs Patterson
4251—Caldwell vs Caldwell Co
6862—Solomon vs Balkin
6940—Wagner vs Einhorn

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.

1—Georgie Sprague
2—Arthur Sherman
3—William Miller
4—Henry Barnabas
5—James Ogeltree
6—Squillance Salvatore
7—Harry Goldberg
8—Napoleon Dube
9—George Ward
10—Anthony Wondrasak
11—Hyman Kaplowitz
12—Andrew Maxwell

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—John P. Bohling vs. Louis Wienecke et al.—John P. Bohling, Andrew T. Brice vs. Leon Cholet—Andrew T. Brice.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Jenkins vs. Jenkins—John A. Straley, Thorn vs. Spann—James F. C. Blackhurst.
SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Brown & Fleming Contracting Company, vs. Dunne—Louis M. Sonnenberg.
SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Stern vs. Bernstein—Charles A. Jackson.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1400—Rossi vs N Y & N J Tel Co
3527—Biglin vs Brady
3532½—Tortora vs B H R R
3538, 3541—Reilly & Burns vs same
3539, 3540—Walters & Dowling vs same
3542—Harvey vs same
3545—Richmond vs same
3548—Hasse vs Inter St R R
3554—Barry vs Met St R R
3561—Lacker vs Int St R R
3565—Liotto vs Comisky
3566—Walsh vs B H R R
3568—Verde vs same
2633—Tart vs Met St Ry
2079—Homuth vs Andresen
6929—White vs Vollweiler
741—Wolskopf vs Langzer
3036—Schneider vs Ehret
2223—Rice vs Edwards
3419—Tageman vs Dion—Bouton Co
2873—Quinlan vs B H R R
3548—Hawkins vs Gombert
3569—Kaiser vs B H R R
3571—Valva vs Int St R R
3573—Thomas vs same
3580—Levin vs B H R R
3581—Boschen vs Meinhard
3583—Kissel vs B H R R
3584—Whitthall vs same
3585—Farnam vs same
3586—Keever vs same
3587—Neuman vs Int St R R
3588—Condon vs B H R R
3589—Cascia, Jr, vs same
3590—Seward vs O'Conner
3592—Schlieman vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3609—Farmer vs B H R R
3604, 3605—O'Brien vs City of New York
3606—Carroll vs same
3607—Lieb vs Silver & Co
3608—Kavanagh vs City of New York
3600—Neu vs same
3610—Ennechino vs same
3611—Mahady vs B H R R
3612—Mellet vs same
3614—Rush vs Ross Iron Works
3615—Froehlich vs B. Q. Co & Sub R R
3616—Ryan vs B H R R
3617—Reynolds vs Int St R R
3618, 3623—Lynch vs Jackman
3619—Trenaman vs Hardenbrook
3620—Caldwell vs City of New York
3622—Horn vs Union Railway
3624—Craig vs B H R R
3626—Hutchinson vs Int St R R
3627—May vs Mut Res Life Ins Co
3628—Hessberg vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 3654.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

926—Winslow vs Stoothoff
941—Bible vs Bible
947—Cieroo vs Hayden
772—Pearce vs Bauer
478—Absolom vs Sickinger
831—Friel vs McDonough
759—Stephens vs Osborn
859—Miner vs Corrigan
496—Lazarus vs Bulrofsky

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs Colwell
COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
717—Adelstein vs Zurn
295—Hyams vs B'klyn Furniture Co
889—Miller vs Morgan
3595—Morine vs same
3599—Lynch vs Int St R R
3601—Miels vs Long Island R R
7497—Bray vs O'Rourke
2426—People ex rel Leavens vs Keating
3602—Ekendahl vs Met St R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call.

3629—Allen vs B H R R
3630—Mitchel vs Lemberg
3632—Lincoln Iron Wks vs Bradley
3633—Solomon vs Reinmuth
3634—Diets vs Int St R R
3635—Watson vs Press Pub Co
3636—Ennis vs Clark
3638—Kats vs B H R R
3640—Schultheis vs Dry Dock & Battery R R
3643—Raymond vs Edison Electric Co
3644—Dougherty vs Hudson
3645—Nelson vs B H R R
3646—Mooney vs Long Island R R
3647—Muller vs same
3648—La Forge vs Inter St R R
3649—Schroeder vs B H R R
3650—Paradiso vs same
3651—Lynan vs Int St R R
3652—Madden vs Hughes
3653—Pettit vs Coney Island & B'klyn R R
3654—Hessberg vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 3654.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

576—Blaistein vs Friedman
591—Beyer vs Jellecker
903—Hogan vs Smith
233—Manneck vs Driesler
581—Schad vs Schad
325—Papio vs Fiora
919—Redmond vs Clancy
902—Chaffers vs Furber
853—Ollift vs Kings Co E R R
1515—Keesche vs N Y & N J Telephone Co
518—Magner vs City of N Y et al

The following causes, if marked ready, will be set down for days upon the call.

551—Nestel vs Nestel
552—Nelson vs McBride et al
553—Couch vs the Newtown Council Bldg Association
554—Kohlenbacher vs Kohlenbacher
555—Showalter vs Brazil
556—Kirkman vs Hamilton
557—Roach vs Roach
558—Collins vs City of New York and another
559—Maley vs same
560—Brundage vs same
561—Jensen vs same
562—Bowes vs same
563—Hall vs same
564—Maher vs City of New Yor
565—Lawlor vs same
566—Elkner vs same
567—Gleason vs same
568—Cunningham vs same
569—Brennan vs same
570—Copeland vs Losee
571—Schmiedt vs Utecht et al
572—O'Connell vs Dvorak and another
573—Bank of Long Island vs Young
575—Lawsher, as receiver, &c, vs Paffman
576—Maeler vs Rikel
579—Balbert vs City of New York
580—O'Farrell vs same
581—Lynch vs same
582—Fitzpatrick vs same
583—Carroll vs same
584—Ruegamer vs Hillborn and another
585—Carpenter vs Sheerin
586—Morgenthaler vs Gray and another
587—McGowan vs City of New York
588—O'Connor vs same
589—Sarna vs same
590—Barry vs same
591—Carroll vs same
592—Willing vs same
593—Mundy vs same
594—Hogan vs same
595—Phipps vs same
596—Baker vs same
597—Cosgrove vs same
598—Montgomery Door and Box Co vs Standish and another
599—Werbelowsky vs same
600—Schneider and another vs same
602—Merrifield vs L I R R Co
603—Davison vs Jennings and another
604—Scheer vs L I R R Co
605—McBride vs Thain and another
606—Wanzor vs Wanzor

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

34—O'Brine vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
35—English vs same
36—Same vs same
37—Same vs same
38—Maier vs same
42—English vs same
42—O'Connor vs same
45—Thyer vs same
47—Werner, infant, vs same
48—Brennan vs same
5—Callahan vs Shank
41—Giglio vs Crispo
12—Woodill vs Hartung
20—Roscoe Lumber Co vs Piotronski et al

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be offered for sale by Messrs. Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, Attorneys, to realize on claims against Mrs. Nathaniel C. Reynal, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, in the city of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York, by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, on the 17th day of February, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and on such other days and hour to which the sale may be adjourned, the following: 500 shares of the capital stock of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co., which is held as collateral security on two promissory notes for the principal sum of $44,726.65, and which said promissory notes are due and unpaid and for which payment has been duly demanded and refused. The proceeds of such sale or sales will be applied to the payment of the said sum of $44,726.65, with interest thereon, which interest computed to February 1st, 1904, amounts to $1,079.76. The foregoing shares of stock or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the foregoing sums and all legal interest and proper costs and expenses of said sale or sales will be sold at such public auction.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1904.
DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

510—Mahameyer vs Dessler
511—Conlon vs Seibert et al

The following causes, if marked ready, will be put on for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

551—Nestel vs Nestel
552—Nelson vs McBride et al
553—Couch vs the Newtown Council Bldg Association
554—Kohlenbacher vs Kohlenbacher
555—Showalter vs Brazil
556—Kirkman vs Hamilton
557—Roach vs Roach
558—Collins vs City of New York and another
559—Maley vs same
560—Brundage vs same
561—Jensen vs same
562—Bowes vs same
563—Hall vs same
564—Maher vs City of New Yor
565—Lawlor vs same
566—Elkner vs same
567—Gleason vs same
568—Cunningham vs same
569—Brennan vs same
570—Copeland vs Losee
571—Schmiedt vs Utecht et al
572—O'Connell vs Dvorak and another
573—Bank of Long Island vs Young
575—Lawsher, as receiver, &c, vs Paffman
576—Maeler vs Rikel
579—Balbert vs City of New York
580—O'Farrell vs same
581—Lynch vs same
582—Fitzpatrick vs same
583—Carroll vs same
584—Ruegamer vs Hillborn and another
585—Carpenter vs Sheerin
586—Morgenthaler vs Gray and another
587—McGowan vs City of New York
588—O'Connor vs same
589—Sarna vs same
590—Barry vs same
591—Carroll vs same
592—Willing vs same
593—Mundy vs same
594—Hogan vs same
595—Phipps vs same
596—Baker vs same
597—Cosgrove vs same
598—Montgomery Door and Box Co vs Standish and another
599—Werbelowsky vs same
600—Schneider and another vs same
602—Merrifield vs L I R R Co
603—Davison vs Jennings and another
604—Scheer vs L I R R Co
605—McBride vs Thain and another
606—Wanzor vs Wanzor

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *2:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ††11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ††1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖9:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:30, *1:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, 2*8:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖6:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖†1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

From Liberty Street only. *Daily †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. eExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 362 5th Ave., 125 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.. † 8:25 AM *10:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.. *10:25 AM *10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. *11:25 AM *11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. *12:55 PM * 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited".. * 3:55 PM * 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. * 4:55 PM * 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. * 6:55 PM * 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.. 12:10 nt. *12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 362 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....* 3:55pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 5:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:58 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:05 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:05 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:35 A. M.; *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 2:10 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25 A. M. (Express Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only.) P. M. 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:55, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1254, 113, and 261 Broadway; 102 Fifth Avenue (Madison Sq.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 *MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

Bank book No. 465,110 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Large pink cameo pin. Will finder please notify Miss Jonas, 798 Lexington Av., Brooklyn?

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH, 264 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

20TH, 324 WEST.—Large heated room suitable two ladies, gents; good board; $10.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

23D ST., 331 WEST.—Large sunny front, also small room; every convenience; reasonable.

33D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

118TH ST., 419 W.—Opposite Columbia College, well furnished rooms, overlooking river and park; electric light and elevator; restaurant in house.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

WANTED—Saleslades, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Experienced operators on ladies' white petticoats and dressing sacques, Wheeler & Wilson No. 2 and Singer machines. Olympia Mfg. Co., 82 Wooster St.

WANTED—Experienced pressers on ladies' underwear; also hand finishers. Olympia Mfg. Co., 82 Wooster St.

WANTED—Straw sewers, W. and G. M., on children's fine hats. G. H. Stiehl & Co., 203-205 Greene St.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

WANTED—Experienced strippers and turners-in. H. D., 102-104-106 Wooster St.

Males.

WANTED—By a prominent banking house, a first-class bookkeeper who understands some German and has had some Wall Street experience. Address O Box 168 Times.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED.—Christian boy, 14 to 16 years; neat in appearance; start $3 a week; large business house. Address A., Box 173 Times.

WANTED—Salesman for fine line popular price ladies' neckwear; good commission; reference. Hustler, 254 8th Av.

WANTED—Experienced street man by well-known Wall St. house. O Box 115 Times.

WANTED—Experienced cutter on dress skirts. S. Katz, 64 East 11th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid in small family; good reference. 152 West 64th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman, out by day cleaning or laundry; reference; anything private. 438 West 49th St., Karrigan's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook, waitress; plain washing; small family adults; city reference; city, country. 777 2d Av., cor. 42d St., one flight; carfare.

MAID AND COMPANION.—By refined German woman as maid and companion to elderly lady; is both practical and educated; industrious; plain sewer; understands care of hair; strictly respectable. Address Reliable, 708 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

Males.

COACHMAN, gardener, lawn, handy; American, 27; good habits; reference; city or country. O Box 169 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Position desired as tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

SALESMAN.—Thirteen years' experience in infants' wear and children's cloaks and white goods; also ladies' underwear and waists; open for engagement. W. W., 621 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 39, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; care horses, milk, attend lawn and furnaces, raise vegetables, work all round; good references. D., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTS HIS $1,000 BILL BACK.

Girl, However, Says F. H. Potter Made Her a Present of It.

An elderly man, who said he was Frank H. Potter, a member of the Brillant Buhler Company, having offices at 14 John Street and residing at 36 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday as complainant against Miss Irene Stewart of 130 West Eighty-fourth Street, charging her with the larceny of $1,000.

Miss Stewart's counsel said his client had been employed in a down-town broker's office, and had called upon Mr. Potter to ask him to buy stocks and bonds. In this way she had become acquainted with the plaintiff. Mr. Potter had taken a fancy to the girl, and had presented to her diamonds and other jewels and the thousand-dollar bill, which he now sought to have returned because she had jilted him.

Potter testified that he had been showing three one-thousand-dollar bills to Miss Stewart and had asked her to hold one of them. She held it and refused to give it back. She went to Boston after getting hold of the money, he said.

Miss Stewart testified that she went to Boston after quarreling with Mr. Potter.

"He wrote me almost a hundred affectionate letters," she explained, "and I decided to come back in answer to one of them. When I got back I heard from a friend that Mr. Potter had caused a warrant to issue for my arrest. I immediately communicated with the police. When he handed over that thousand-dollar bill he simply said, 'Here, take this.' I accepted it and said, 'Thanks.' Then we had a quarrel, and I suppose he will now demand all of his presents back."

Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case until to-day, paroling Miss Stewart in the custody of her counsel.

MAY SEE CHILD HE KIDNAPPED.

Alexander C. Young Secures Court Decision in His Favor.

Alexander C. Young, whose first wife, a niece of the late Ward McAllister, obtained a divorce from him in the Summer of 1902, succeeded yesterday in his long legal fight for permission to see his little daughter, Louise McAllister Young. Supreme Court Justice Leventritt handing down a decision saying that it would be unnecessarily harsh to deprive the father of the last vestige of his paternal rights, and allowing him to see the child once every three months.

The original decree of divorce provided that Mr. Young, who is an attorney, should have the privilege of seeing the child three months during each year. Mrs. Young became the wife of Alphonse Jongers in June, 1903, and while Mr. and Mrs. Jongers were in Europe Mr. Young kidnapped the little girl from her grandmother, Mrs. Jongers's step-mother.

After much litigation a court order was issued restoring the child to her grandmother until her own mother should return from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Jongers are now living at 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, and have the child in their custody.

Mr. Young sought to have the child in his care at various times, contending that he was entitled to her during one-fourth of the time, no matter how that time was distributed. The court considering this an abuse of the privilege, struck from the decree that provision relating to the child, leaving her with the mother. Since then the fight has been prosecuted vigorously by Mr. Young's attorneys.

WHOLESALE DISPOSSESS TO CLEAR ARMORY SITE

Thirty-two Families Keep Vans Busy All Night.

Wreckers Attack Lexington Avenue District Between 25th and 26th Streets —One House Hunter Dead from Pneumonia.

In compliance with disposses notices received from the James D. Murphy Company, contractors, of 1,181 Broadway, thirty-two families living in Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets and west on these streets to within 100 feet of Fourth Avenue, were moving their belongings yesterday, and all last night vans were kept busy carrying furniture to the various storehouses. The property which has been condemned is to be the site of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Many of the houses affected by the order are boarding houses, and the boarders were compelled to find shelter in nearby hotels. In many cases persons were too ill to be removed, and, in one instance, a death resulted from catching cold while looking for another apartment. Some of the persons who endeavored to secure new apartments were told that they would have to get references, but they were unable to do so, as for the last six months the rents have been paid to the city.

The trouble, it is said, started in January when the tenants received a letter dated Jan. 16, which stated that the Armory Board desired to improve the property and the same must be vacated Feb. 15. The letters were received by all, but in some cases, it is said, no date was mentioned. It was signed "Collector of the City Revenues."

James D. Murphy of the James D. Murphy Company, when seen at his home, 403 One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, last evening, said:

"We are not taking a step in the matter of trying to clear the plot upon which the armory is to be built without the advice of the Corporation Counsel. It is not the James D. Murphy Company which is doing what is being done, but the city. The persons living there have known for a long time past that they were on the plot merely on sufferance. They were notified again thirty days ago that they would have to vacate.

"We are compelled to start on the work as speedily as possible because we have just 350 days to do the work in. For every day after that we are compelled to work to finish we will have to pay $50 fine. That being true, we naturally want to begin at once.

"There is no desire on the part of the Murphy Company to be harsh or hard, or to create trouble for any one. We have trouble enough without that. In the case of the doctor's wife, who, as you say, has pneumonia, of course we will be lenient. We will let her stay where she is just as long as we possibly can."

A petition was drawn up by those affected and sent to Mayor McClellan, asking for more time and stating that, owing to the weather, it was found impossible to move and that nearly all the leases expired in April. The Mayor replied that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Armory Board. The tenants then wrote to the Armory Board, and within a few days a letter was received through their Secretary, S. J. Bell, who stated that the matter was in the contractor's hands and they could do nothing. He ended the letter with stating that the board was very sorry the tenants suffered from the notices.

On Sunday afternoon the residents were visited, they say, by Mr. Murphy and his sub-contractor, T. Benjamin, who informed them that they must vacate the property the following day. They asked Mr. Murphy, they said last evening, for an extension of time, but he said it was impossible.

Men employed by the contractor appeared yesterday and went to work on the residence occupied by Mrs. Stella M. Todd, at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Mrs. Todd rents the ground floor to Dr. Halcohn. With the laborers appeared many auctioneers, who, hearing of the notices being served, came and offered small and ridiculous prices for the furniture. Dr. Halcohn said that he sold considerable furniture at very low prices, being unable to find a place to store it.

Dr. N. D. Tarounagian of 64 Lexington Avenue, and who is connected with Bellevue Hospital, said last night that his wife was suffering from pneumonia and it would be impossible for him to move within several weeks. He said that he was afraid that the contractors would tear the roof from his head and jeopardize his wife's life.

Mrs. E. Burke, who lives at 72 Lexington Avenue, said last evening that she had been searching several weeks for a house. She went out again yesterday, and when she returned she said she found three Italians at work removing the stoop. They had taken away the railing, and it was with great difficulty that she reached her door. Then she told the laborers that if they did not stop she would throw hot water over them. They informed Mr. Murphy of the occurrence, and the latter went to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Three policemen were sent to the houses by Capt. Gallagher and were instructed to see that no lead pipe or brass fixtures were carried away.

At 112 East Twenty-sixth Street Mrs. Hampton, an aged woman, and her daughter had lived for many years. Upon receiving their notices Mrs. Hampton went out in search for an apartment. She contracted a cold and died last Saturday from pneumonia. The daughter is now seriously ill with the same disease, and little hope is entertained for her recovery.

According to those who are to leave 62 Lexington Avenue, agents visited the house yesterday and said that the roof of the houses would be taken off first and then the windows and the doors would be taken out. Many of the residents claim that their gas has been shut off and water has been turned off. Candles and lamps were used in many cases last night.

Several who have not yet moved say that a protest will be sent to the Department of Health to-day in the hope that it will take some action.

FALLING WALL KILLED THREE.

Tumbling Cornice Carried Inside Scaffolding with It Down Nine Stories.

The rear fire wall, or cornice, of the building 38 East Twenty-first Street, which is approaching completion, bulged out and fell into the area yesterday morning, and three of nine bricklayers who were laying a course from an inside scaffold went with the wreck and were killed.

The cause of the collapse was not established, but Assistant District Attorney Frederick Kernochan will watch the proceedings before Coroner Goldenkranz.

The disaster came without warning, about eighteen feet of the fire wall tumbling with Joseph Mantell, Joseph Marger, and George Ripp into the area between the Pigueron building and 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, crashing on the plate-glass roof of the office extension of the Jay C. Wemple Company, makers of window shades. When a rush was made to the area, Marger was dead and all but beheaded, and his comrades were gasping.

Of the six men left on the scaffold, Robert Smolick by the collapse of the scaffold was thrown backward into a tub of mortar. He and the others escaped other hurts than slight bruises.

About a dozen clerks in the office of the Jay C. Wemple Company had the narrowest of escapes from broken glass and the wreck of the wall, and the President of the company, W. T. Hayward, had a derby hat cut and ruined on his head by a piece of glass. A little damage was done to desks and chairs, and some coats on a rack were ruined.

Charles Koeth, foreman of the mason work, who lives at 414 East Eighty-eighth Street, was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for the inquest.

C. F. Phillips Surrenders Himself.

Charles F. Phillips, the promoter and President of the International Bank and Trust Company of America, who was indicted jointly with Edward T. Sniffen in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of conspiracy to defraud Alan Weir, President of the Natchez Railway and Logging Company, yesterday surrendered himself to United States Marshal Henkel. Judge Thomas of the United States Circuit Court paroled him until to-day, when he will appear before United States Commissioner Shields and furnish bail.

First Aid to the Injured.

The annual meeting of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured will be held Thursday at 4 o'clock in the United Charities Building, not to-day, as announced.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

GAS COMPANIES WEAKEN.

Promise Better Service to City and Want Mayor's Bill Killed.

Representatives of the gas companies of New York City, in applying to the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday for a postponement of their mandamus proceedings to compel the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to sign their contracts for 1903 on the same basis as 1902, practically promise to make important concessions to the city and come to an agreement on the entire gas situation.

Postponement until Feb. 29 has been arranged, and before that date the gas companies hope, by making new contracts with the city at greatly reduced rates and by making promises as to the quality and the quantity of the gas they will supply, to end the present agitation against the companies and to bring about, if possible, a withdrawal of the Mayor's bills now pending at Albany.

While these concessions by the companies do not apply directly to the general consumers, the latter may profit in some measure through the altered state of affairs. The gas companies, by this latest move, hope to make terms with the city for city lighting and thereby check for a time at least any movement for a municipal lighting plant, but it may be said with authority that they cannot induce Mayor McClellan to withdraw his gas bills now pending at Albany. What the companies may be able to effect through the Republican majority in the State Legislature is a matter of conjecture.

Just what concessions have been promised to the Corporation Counsel's office were not made public yesterday. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling conducted the negotiations with the companies' representatives yesterday, but beyond talking the matter over in a general way and agreeing to a postponement of the case for two weeks he could do nothing, as any further action will have to be made between the companies and Corporation Counsel Delany himself. It is understood that a conference will be held for this purpose within a couple of days.

The mandamus proceedings, which have been postponed, were begun toward the close of the Low administration. Last year the city refused to make a contract with the various lighting companies on the ground that the bids offered were all too high, and that there had been no real competition, as all of the bidding companies were in the control of the Consolidated Gas Company. After running along for most of the year without a contract and with the gas bills unpaid, the Consolidated Company began the mandamus proceedings, and the case was set down for hearing yesterday.

COURT CUTS GAS BILL.

Private Consumer Fights Successfully for Excess of $6.50.

Robert G. Langdon, before Justice Herman Joseph in the Seventh Municipal Court, yesterday won his suit to recover $6.50 which he claimed as due for overcharges by the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The case had been called for trial on two previous occasions. Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for the gas company, asked for a further adjournment yesterday, and when that was not allowed they left the court, with the result that judgment and costs were granted the plaintiff.

The first witness, John J. Hart, a janitor, explained that there are four burners in the hallway of the house at 252 West Fourteenth Street, of which Mr. Langdon is the owner. He had been the janitor of the building for three and a half years, and in all that time there had never been any change in the lighting, but the meter gradually measured more until there had been a considerable addition to the cost of gas. He was positive about the time for turning on and shutting off the gas. At the suggestion of his employer he had watched the registered measurement of the meter for several months, and had seen the figures grow.

Mr. Langdon swore that according to the bills in his possession there had been an increase in the last three months of 1903 equivalent to 33 1-3 per cent. He received a bill which, according to his calculations, was $6.30 too much. He had written to the company and received no reply. He had then brought suit early in January. The company had installed a new meter in his house. Where the old meter had registered in a day the consumption of 216 cubic feet of gas the new one registered only 50 cubic feet. He had paid the December bill under protest.

William Jones, an expert chemist, offered figures as the result of a test he had made in behalf of the plaintiff, showing that if the six burners should be turned on full six hours every day for thirty consecutive days the amount consumed could not exceed 5,827 cubic feet, and that when the burners were on only "half cock," as had been testified to by the janitor, the cubic feet consumed should have been 2,914, far less than the amount charged by the company.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN'S DEATH.

Found with Cut on Her Head, Having Apparently Fallen.

A woman about thirty years old, who appeared to be ill, entered the hallway of 1,606 Third Avenue yesterday morning, and was passed by Mrs. Barbara Weiss, the janitress of the building, who asked her whether she needed assistance, and received for answer a curt "No." A few minutes later the janitress found the woman lying on the floor of the hall, with blood streaming from a cut in the head and from her nose and ears. She apparently had fallen, striking her head against the sharp edge of a post.

Dr. Haynes, who was called with an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, said she was dead. He declined to diagnose the case, saying it was a case for the Coroner.

There was nothing on the body indicating who the woman was. Her body was removed to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

Horseshoe Blocks Broadway.

An old horseshoe yesterday afternoon found its way into the trolley slot in Broadway opposite St. Paul's Church. A motorman discovered its whereabouts when his car loaded with passengers came to a sudden stop and a shower of sparks and vivid flashes issued from the slot under the conveyance. There was a complete blockade of vehicles on lower Broadway for ten minutes while the horseshoe was being removed.

SALT WATER FOR FIRES

Mayor Plans Utilization of River Supply to Fight Flames.

Calls on Department Heads for Suggestions as to Best Method — Fire Chief Croker Approves.

Determined to increase the efficiency of the New York Fire Department by drawing on the North and East Rivers for salt water with which to fight fires on Manhattan Island, Mayor McClellan has sent a letter to Fire Commissioner Hayes, to Water Commissioner Oakley, and to Borough President Ahearn, calling on them for suggestions as to the best methods of procedure. It is understood that the general proposition has the indorsement of all of these officials, and also of Fire Chief Croker and of Deputy Chief Kruger.

"Our fire engines in Baltimore got along very well with salt water," said the Mayor yesterday, "and there is no reason why here in this city, with an unlimited amount of salt water at hand, we should not utilize the supply, either with an auxiliary hydrant system from pumping stations erected at intervals along the river fronts, from new high power engines, or from any other method that may be suggested. The time to find the solution of the problem is before we have a fire such as visited Baltimore, although I do not regard such a thing as possible in this city."

The letter sent to the heads of the interested departments said:

I believe that the Island of Manhattan should make use of the natural advantages of location to draw an emergency supply from the North and East Rivers.

A system of mains, with an equipment to provide necessary pressure, would put an abundance of water at the command of the Fire Department at all times, and in connection with the existing pipes and the service from the fireboats would give to New York the fullest possible protection.

Our business district is so congested and the menace of a large fire so great that this precautionary measure ought to commend itself to the public.

I shall be pleased to receive any suggestions from your department, and such information as you may procure as to scope, cost, and practicability.

At the present time every gallon of water used at a fire comes through the mains from the regular water supply of the city. This means that it is pure, fresh, filtered drinking water, which costs the city so much to obtain. The only exception to this is where fireboats are used to fight a water-front fire. The cost of this wasted fresh water is very high, and it is figured that the cost of installing a supplemental fire-fighting water system for the business section of the town would be offset at an early date by the water which would be saved for other purposes.

The plans in embryo include the construction of new and higher power engines which could pump the water through the auxiliary mains to be laid from the water front through the down-town streets, and possibly then being extended to all parts of the city. Another idea would be to construct power houses in three or four down-town sections along the river front, and use these to force water at high pressure through the auxiliary salt water mains whenever an alarm is sent in, so that the hose could be merely attached to the hydrants and the high pressure would at once be obtained.

Fire Commissioner Hayes was absent from the city yesterday, but he is known to have been in favor of taking up some plan to use salt water for fire fighting.

"It is an idea which can and should be carried out," said Fire Chief Croker, when asked about the matter. "There is no doubt that the Mayor's general plan is excellent."

TWO HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Eighth Avenue Collision Throws Fifty Passengers Into Panic.

Two persons were slightly injured and about fifty were thrown into a panic last evening when an east-bound Forty-second cross-town car crashed into a south-bound Eighth Avenue car. Slippery rails and the failure of the sandbox on the Forty-second Street car to work properly is said to have been responsible for the accident. The injured are C. W. Holly of 230 West one Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Miss Mary Brown of 601 West Forty-fourth Street, passengers on the Eighth Avenue car, who were cut by glass.

There were about twenty-five people in each car, and when the crash occurred they rushed, terror stricken, for the doors. The conductors kept cool, however, and succeeded in getting the passengers to the street without mishap.

Policeman McManus and a number of the passengers carried Holly and Miss Brown to a drug store at the corner, and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was summoned. It brought Dr. Zinsler, who was aided by a Dr. Henrique who had witnessed the accident. Miss Brown had several cuts on the face and hands, and Holly was cut about the hands and right leg. Both refused to go to the hospital and left for their homes.

Both cars were badly damaged.

WOMAN ILLUSTRATES TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Lupo Struggles in Court to Portray Husband's Death.

Mrs. Della Lupo, who is charged with killing her husband, Asbury M. Lupo, went on the witness stand yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and testified that her husband shot himself after trying to kill her.

"We had a quarrel at night," she said, "and early on the following morning, Nov. 5, we continued the quarrel. I tried to get up out of bed to leave the house, when he suddenly leaned over and took the revolver from his grip. He tried to hold me, and I wriggled from his grasp. He remarked that he was going to end it all, and with an oath he pointed the revolver at me and fired. The bullet hit the wall. He then turned the revolver on himself, and I, getting caught in the bedclothing, could only grab him from the back to twist the pistol from his hand. His body was reclining over the bedpost. I grabbed his right hand, which held the revolver, and was twisting the revolver with some of the bedclothing. While thus struggling the third shot was fired."

Charles Le Barbier, counsel for the woman, asked Mrs. Lupo to illustrate just what happened, using Clerk Rooney of the District Attorney's office to represent the man with the revolver. While wrestling with Mr. Rooney, Mrs. Lupo repeated her account of what happened.

"I laid my husband on the floor," she continued, "and told him I had nothing more to live for. I then dressed myself and went to a corner drug store, where I purchased laudanum, which I drank, intending to commit suicide."

The trial will be continued to-day.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840.

OUR NEW CARPET AND RUG DEPARTMENT now occupies the entire top floor, which enables our patrons to have the finest studio light while making selections.

Our largest importation of artistic Persians and other Oriental Rugs has arrived in time for the opening of this department.

As we were over-shipped in carpet and other large sizes in Orientals, we are compelled to sell our stock at Eastern market quotations.

All short lengths of carpet are reduced in price one-third, and also a large quantity of domestic rugs.

A wing on each floor devoted to Furniture at 1/3 off Regular prices.

Any of the above goods selected this week may be held for delivery until July 1st.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BROKEN LOTS—
700 light weight early Spring Suits carried over from last season, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Serges.
500 Winter weight Suits in Blue and Black Cheviot and Mixtures, all this season's goods, thoroughly reliable and well made.
Black Cutaway Suits in unfinished Worsteds and Thibets, two of the most popular fabrics this season—and such *fine* bargains.
Regular prices on all $25, $22, $20 and $18, reduced to $12.50.
Young Men's Suits, 15 to 19 years, very special value at $7.50.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

$12.50

"Good morning, Mr. Early Byrd."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Started a hosiery sale yesterday on a small sea of socks—10,000 pairs.

Every pair either 50 cent or 75 cent quality—the salesmen's samples of a great importing firm.

The biggest went first; plenty are left in the smaller sizes, 9, 9½ and 10, with some size 10½.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

REPPO CRAVATS

WOVEN FOR WEAR

They Do Not WRINKLE

Spring styles now on sale

OPPER & LEVINSON

WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK

OFFICE Desks and Chairs.

Sample line from the recent exposition will be closed out at About One-Half Value.

INLAID LINOLEUMS

at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths
AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON HOLMES

LECTURES.
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.
TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE.
Five Thursdays at 11, beg. Feb. 25.
Five Fridays at 3, beg. Feb. 26.
ALL AMERICAN SERIES.
Yosemite, Feb. 25, 26; Yellowstone, March 3, 4; Grand Canon, March 10, 11; Alaska I., March 17, 18; Alaska II., March 24, 25.
CARNEGIE HALL.
One Course—5 Sunday eves. at 8:15, beg. Feb. 28, RUSSIAN-KOREAN SERIES.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 28; Moscow, March 6; Trans-Siberian, March 13; Peking, March 20; Korea, March 27.
Tickets now on sale at New Lyceum and Carnegie Hall.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Mats. T'w and Sat.
AN ENGLISH DAISY
Beg. next Monday Mat. Seats Thursday.

VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20.
108TH TO 115TH TIME.
GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
"Funniest Play in Town."
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Washington's Birthday.

ELMENDORF LECTURES at 3 P. M.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Two Courses Alike.
EGYPT ..... Feb. 23-24.
OLD MEXICO ..... Mch. 1-2.
GRAND CANON ..... Mch. 8-9.
PACIFIC COAST ..... Mch. 15-16.
YELLOWSTONE PARK ..... Mch. 22-23.
Tickets on sale at Box Office and Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
VESTA TILLEY Chas. T. Aldrich,
6 Reed Birds, 3 Dumonds, Geo. Wilson.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 25-50c. Fri. night, Feb. 19, Book Souvenir.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22. HENRIETTA
CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA "Theatre of Varieties," Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25-50.
EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

MATINEE DAILY 25¢ HURTIG & SEAMON'S, WEST 125TH ST.
Russell Bros., James Thornton, Felix & Barry, Rossow Midgets.

THE GOTHAM 125th St. & 3d Av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. World Beaters Burl'sq'rs. JAS. J. JEFFRIES Appears at All Performances.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES. BURLESQUE. NOVELTIES.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. WM. FAVERSHAM IN "LORD & LADY ALGY."

14th St. Theatre, near 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GEO. Honey Boy EVANS and 60 others in SUMMER TIME. THE GOOD OLD
Next wk (extra Mat. Monday)—NAT M. WILLS

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
-THE VIRGINIAN-

GRAND—CHINESE HONEYMOON.

3d & Star Lex. Av., 107th St. Mat. Mon., Wed., Sat.
THE NINETY AND NINE.

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 9.

WEST END J. K. MURRAY—CLARA LANE ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

3RD AVE. Mat. Thurs. WEALTH & POVERTY

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:20. B'way & 40th.
100th Time March 14th—SOUVENIRS.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday
150th Time March 23d—SOUVENIRS.
THE GIRL FROM KAYS SAM BERNARD and great cast.
Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON | MERELY MARY ANN.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Mat. Sat. 2.
Matinee Washington's Birthday.
WILLIAM GILLETTE 4TH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.
ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

SAVOY THEATRE Broadway & 34th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KYRLE BELLEW as RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
With E. M. Holland and strong cast.
Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.
Xtra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Saturdays, 2, & Washington's Birthday.
A merry 3-act comedy (with music)
GLITTERING GLORIA

ANNUAL ACTORS HOME BENEFIT.
New York Theatre Tues., March 1, at 1.
Seats 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00. Orders received.
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
2 WEEKS, BEGINNING WITH MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
FOR 12 NIGHTS—8 MATINEES.
CHARLES FROHMAN will present SHAKESPEARE'S comedy (The Original Text.)
TWELFTH NIGHT
under the direction of BEN GREET.
Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman) as Viola.
BEN GREET as Malvolio
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Tickets purchased for any of Miss Allen's performances can be exchanged or money refunded at the box office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
THIS EVENING, at 5 P. M. precisely—9th Perf. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 17, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8, Special performance at special prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE, (in German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. Special prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 20, at 1:45—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, followed by COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Francioli and corps de ballet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8—Special Performance at special prices—FAUST. Ackte, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.
PARSIFAL—Wash. Birthday Mat., 11:30 A. M., and Feb. 25, at 5 P. M. Seats now on sale.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., the rollicking farce, "Der Detektiv." Sat., 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
SPECIAL CONCERT,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 8:15 P. M.
Farewell Appearance of
FELIX WEINGARTNER of Munich
ALFRED REISENAUER ..... Soloist
PROGRAM:
Vorspiel "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto in E flat ..... Beethoven
Symphonic Poem, "King Lear" ..... Weingartner
Vorspiel "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box Office open from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. The Musical Success, THE
MEDAL AND THE MAID Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS.
BEG. NEXT MONDAY MATINEE. FEB. 22
Washington's Birthday.
Henry W. Savage will offer RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new comic opera THE
-YANKEE CONSUL-
Seats on Sale Thursday Morning.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Feb. 18 at 8:15 Orchestral Program
SAT. Aft., Feb. 20, at 2:30 Mr. Adamowski
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's at reg. prices.

OPENS FRIDAY EVE at 8, AD

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cold; winds northwest to north.

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FIRE IN PARK PLACE THREATENS A BLOCK

Falling Roof Carries Every Floor to the Cellar.

FIREMEN RELIEVE EACH OTHER

Zero Weather Adds to the Firemen's Difficulties in Night Fight with Flames.

Zero weather added to the labors of the firemen at a spectacular fire which destroyed the five-story stone building at 16 and 18 Park Place last night, and for a time appeared to threaten the block bounded by Broadway, Park Place, and Church and Barclay Streets. Several hydrants refused to give water until they had been thawed by steam from the engines, and it was fully ten minutes after the water tower was in position in front of the doomed structure before it was able to throw a stream strong enough to penetrate the windows.

Even before Chief Croker's men had finally conquered the flames, the skeleton front of the building, all that remained, was a glare of ice from cornice to sidewalk, reflecting the silver glitter of the searchlight engine in front and the lurid glow of the fire still rising from the cellar.

Policeman McMahon of the Church Street Station turned in the first alarm at 9:40 P. M., when several passers-by simultaneously saw smoke pouring from Frank Holbert's restaurant, on the ground floor. Above the building was occupied by the American Sports Publishing Company, of which James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and chief of the Physical Culture Department of the St. Louis Exposition, is President. The Ball Check Light Company also had an office up stairs.

Great anxiety was caused by the fact that the Pain's fireworks establishment is at 12 Park Place, separated from the fire only by a lower building, occupied by the Westcott Express Company and the cigarette concern of Yak Oussani & Co. On the other side of the fire, at 20 Park Place, is the electrical warehouse of J. H. Bunnell & Co.; another tenant being A. H. Green & Co., brushes. The fire once ate through into the Bunnell salesroom on the first floor, but was quickly driven back.

The fire spread quickly to the roof, and four alarms were turned in, Chief Croker himself being among the first to reach the scene. Great crowds of returning Brooklynites from the Park Place station of the Sixth Avenue elevated line stopped to watch the fire, but few lingered in the intense cold.

Hot coffee was served to the firemen from the wagon, and when a hose burst directly before the building, drenching many, and a force of men attempted to repair it, Chief Croker, after a few minutes, called to the Lieutenant directing them: "Don't let those men freeze to death. Let others take their places." After that the men were relieved every few minutes.

The fire caused much consternation in the rectory of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at 15 Barclay Street, directly in the rear, but none of the priests left, and the Rev. Dr. James H. McGean, the rector, who had been out, returned during the height of the excitement and joined the others watching the firemen working in the narrow yard in the rear, where they were greatly hampered by the iron shutters, which became red hot in most cases before they could be wrenched open.

First from one floor and then another the flames rolled out in billows until at 10:40 the roof fell in with a crash and roar that sent the spectators scurrying to safety and filled the broad street with an impenetrable blast of black smoke. The falling roof carried practically the entire interior of the building into the cellar, and thenceforth the only fire which showed came from below, save for occasional sparks around the window casings. The cloud quickly lifted before the strong west wind, showing the water tower and its attendant firemen unhurt, and from then on it was simply a case of drowning out the embers.

A serious and perhaps irreparable loss to American amateur sport was occasioned by the burning of the office of Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union, which contained a wealth of material relating to the past history of amateur athletics in this country in the shape of individual and team records, photographs of well-known athletes, and the correspondence of years with athletic authorities all over the world, which cannot be replaced. In addition, there is a heavy loss on the plates of the various athletic handbooks issued under the supervision of Mr. Sullivan.

Chief Croker estimated the total damage of the fire at $100,000. Only the walls of the building were left standing. He said that the fire must have been burning for ten or twenty minutes before it was discovered, and in that way gained such headway.

FOUGHT FIRE IN RELAYS.

Partly Clad Williamsburg Tenement Dwellers Rush in Panic to Street.

Fire occurred in the four-story brick building at 14 and 16 Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, last night, causing $20,000 damage, and great suffering to the firemen who had to fight it. The building was occupied by Schwab Brothers Company, manufacturers of plumbers' wooden supplies, and was almost entirely gutted.

The fire started on the second floor of the building, and before it was checked it had spread through to the roof, but was confined to the one building. It is in the heart of a dense tenement district, and people from the surrounding houses, hearing the fire engines, rushed into the street, many only partly clad, who could not be driven back until they were convinced that the fire would not harm their homes.

The firemen suffered so from the cold that they were obliged to fight the fire in relays. As the water, bounding from the building, struck their clothes, it froze and many of the men were completely covered with ice.

New York Girl to Marry a Rector.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 16.—The announcement was made here to-day of the engagement of the Rev. H. H. Hadley, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city, to Miss Aurelia Moffat Roe of New York City. The Rev. Mr. Hadley came to Richmond from New York City a year ago.

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TELEPHONE TOLD OF TRAGEDY.

Wife at Home Heard Shot That Killed Rucker in His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—William B. Rucker, a real estate agent, was shot dead in his office to-day while at a telephone talking to his wife, whom he married three weeks ago. As the shot rang out she heard his shriek and then the sound of his body as it fell to the floor, overturning a chair. Running at full speed through the streets she reached the office almost as soon as did occupants of other offices in the large building.

The office is on the first floor, and the assassin had shot from the street through the window. Two persons with whom he had quarreled and who had threatened to even up scores were among the first to enter the room after the shooting and enlist in the search for the assassin, and the police arrested them. Rucker was twenty-five years of age.

Mrs. A. P. Brown Dies at the Telephone.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Andrew P. Brown, wife of the President of this village and ex-President of the Master Plumbers' Association of New York, died very suddenly last night of apoplexy. She had gone to the telephone to call up a friend. Her husband heard her ring the bell, and then heard a fall. He found his wife dead on the floor.

NEW YORK GOT RARE CHARIOT.

Italian Government Disturbed and Offending Inspector Dismissed.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Deputy Barnabei, formerly Director of Fine Arts, interrogated the Government in the Chamber to-day concerning the alleged surreptitious exportation to the United States of a Greek archaic chariot which was discovered in the Department of Umbria.

He said this chariot was most valuable, that it dated from six or seven centuries before Christ, and that it had upon it carved pictures of events of great historical interest. The loss to Italian archaeology was incalculable. The chariot, he declared, had been bought for $50,000 by an American manufacturer, who had presented it to the Museum at New York.

Signor Pinchia, Under Secretary of Public Instruction, said in reply that the Inspector, whose negligence permitted the sale to be made, had been dismissed, and that strong measures have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

The Greco-Roman chariot in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, one of the new exhibits, has excited great interest among artists and archaeologists in this city. Its preservation was due to the fact that it was buried by the ashes of Vesuvius.

Many other treasures were found in the same neighborhood, some of which Baron Rothschild bought and presented to the Louvre.

The chariot in question is two-wheeled, and is perhaps the rarest in the world.

FLAMES AT VAILSBURG TRACK.

Grand Stand and Pavillion Destroyed and Fireman Crushed to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 16.—A fireman was killed and heavy damage was caused by a fire which destroyed the grandstand and pavilion and a portion of the famous Vailsburg Board Track at an early hour to-day. The fire is believed by many to have been of incendiary origin. Henry Yung, a pipeman, was crushed under heavy timbers when a portion of the burning building fell in.

The fire was discovered by Chief of Police Hector. The firemen responded promptly, but the flames had gained good headway before they arrived, and considerable difficulty was encountered in getting into the building, which was locked up for the Winter. The efforts of the firemen were mainly directed toward preventing the fire from spreading to the buildings of the Electric Park Amusement Company.

Before the flames were extinguished the pavilion and grandstand, which latter was nearly 400 feet long, sixty feet deep, and seventy-five feet high, were destroyed. They were owned by Charles Bloemecke, and were only partially insured. The grandstand was valued at $5,000, and the loss on track and other buildings has not been appraised.

A NEWPORT SHOW PLACE SOLD.

"Malbone," the Residence of Henry Bedlow, Bought by L. G. Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—Malbone, the residence of Henry Bedlow, and one of the oldest show places in Newport, was sold to-day at master's sale in settlement of the suit of Henry Bedlow and Alice Bedlow Mayer versus Lewis G. Morris. The estate, which comprises over 100 acres, had been divided up into parcels.

The mansion with adjacent land was sold first to Lewis G. Morris, grandson of Henry Bedlow, for $18,600. This is the estate which last Summer Lewis S. Bruguiere, a young Californian who has been spending the greater part of the last year here, wished to buy. Mr. Bedlow and Mrs. Mayer wished to sell to Mr. Bruguiere, but Mrs. Morris and her son would not agree to the terms and the suit was brought to have a division of the property made. The master's sale resulted.

Other unimproved land of the estate was sold at prices aggregating $70,712, Henry Bedlow and Alice Bedlow Mayer being the largest purchasers.

WATER DENIED TO STRIKERS.

United States Steel Company Fights Miners in Unique Way.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—The United States Steel Corporation has ordered the pumps stopped in two shafts of their Leesdale coal mines. This will effectually shut off the water supply of the whole town, as the water from the mines has hitherto been pumped into a reservoir, where it was filtered for consumption.

Without water the strikers will either have to come to the terms of the steel corporation or move from the town. The latter will prove difficult, as they are without funds.

A Great Train to Florida.
The Southern's Palm Limited.
Via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. The punctual performance of the excellent schedule and superb equipment account for the superior patronage of this train. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

WOULD HAVE ODELL TAKE HANNA'S PLACE

Politicians Talk of Governor for the National Chairmanship.

ROOT NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

If the President Would Consent It Is Believed Harmony Would Be Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root came to Albany to-day and called on Gov. Odell.

The visit of Mr. Root led to some interesting political gossip. For some time past a number of the prominent Republicans here who have no personal interest in any of the men who have thus far been mentioned as available candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor have been insisting that the wisest course for the State Republican organization to pursue would be to urge Mr. Root to accept the nomination.

To their plan these men to-day added the recommendation that Gov. Odell be selected as Chairman of the National Committee to succeed the late Senator Hanna. They believe that Mr. Root's nomination for Governor and Gov. Odell's selection to manage the National campaign would be a solution of all of the difficulties with which the State Republican organization is now confronted.

It is the intention of the sponsors of this plan to bring their suggestions to the attention of President Roosevelt. It is well known to them that President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell have not been on the most friendly terms, although recently their relations have become more cordial than they were several months back.

But, notwithstanding this fact, the Republican leaders, who believe that all personal considerations must be sunk if the Republicans are to have any surety of victory in the next National and State campaign, are determined to urge Gov. Odell for National Chairman and ex-Secretary Root for Governor.

With Roosevelt as the Presidential candidate, Root as the Gubernatorial candidate, and Odell as Chairman of the National Committee, the Republican leaders, who hope to see this combination effected, say that New York would be removed from the doubtful column.

L. E. SEARS JUMPS INTO SEA.

Head of Shoe Company Commits Suicide, It Is Thought, from a Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16.—Suffering with fever and in poor health, Louis E. Sears, a passenger on the steamship Martinique, bound from Havana to this port, plunged into the sea from the aft saloon deck of the vessel about 6:30 o'clock last night, and was drowned. Several passengers witnessed the act, but were unable to prevent the leap into the sea, where the body now lies. The Martinique arrived in port to-day, and from Capt. G. W. Dillon, her master, the details of the tragedy were learned.

"We left Havana at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon," said Dillon, "with gentle breeze and smooth sea. Mr. Sears was a passenger, and, as he had a full berth, he was forced to room with another gentleman. He had the appearance of being ill, but otherwise appeared perfectly rational and sound. At 6:30 o'clock, just after I had seated myself at the table, a porter rushed through the saloon crying 'Man overboard!'

"I immediately rushed forward, but by the time I had reached the pilot house Officer Simmons had reversed the engines full power and had put the ship around about to starboard. The ship went probably half a mile after the alarm had been given, and before she could be stopped and put about. We brought the searchlight into use, but were unable to find any trace of the man. We remained about the spot until I was satisfied the man was beyond recovery, when the ship was put back on its course, and the journey resumed."

Louis E. Sears was the head of the Sears Shoe Company, 114 Duane Street, Manhattan, and occupied a suite of rooms in a fashionable boarding house at 166 Remsen Street, in the Heights section of Brooklyn.

At the house last night a man was seen who said that he was Mr. Sears's roommate, but refused to give his name. He said that he had received a telegram during the evening from a friend in Miami, Fla., saying that Mr. Sears had been drowned there. He understood from the dispatch that he had lost his life while in bathing.

When told that press dispatches said that Mr. Sears had committed suicide by leaping overboard from a vessel, he expressed great surprise, and said that he could not believe that was true, as he understood Mr. Sears was not on board any ship on Sunday.

The friend said that Mr. Sears was about thirty-three years old, unmarried, and had no business or other troubles that he knew of. His parents were dead, but he had several brothers and sisters in different parts of the country. His friends understood that he was wealthy.

SENATOR BURTON TO BE TRIED.

Kansas Statesman's Demurrer to Indictment Is Overruled.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Judge Adams, in the United States District Court to-day, overruled the demurrer of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas to the indictment charging him with accepting money for using his influence in preventing the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company.

The defendant demurred on the ground that the Postmaster General did not have the authority to forbid the Rialto Company the use of the mails or to issue a fraud order, and that there was no substantial charge of fraud at the time.

Judge Adams ordered the trial to proceed on the date fixed, March 22, for which date a panel of sixty jurors had been ordered.

JAGGERS GUILTY OF MURDER.

Man Who Shot Mr. and Mrs. Bevans to be Sentenced Feb. 27.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—George Jaggers, who was accused of firing through the window of the home of Victor E. Bevans, in Sandyston Township, on the night of Oct. 23 last, when Mrs. Bevans was shot dead and her husband severely wounded, was this evening found guilty of murder. He will be sentenced on Feb. 27.

On the morning of Feb. 8, the day the case was set for trial, Jaggers attempted suicide by cutting his throat and wrists, but his wounds were not serious.

Ice mountain of 125 feet formed from the spray at Niagara Falls. Wonderful frost effects. 18 trains a day from New York by New York Central and West Shore.—Adv.

MINISTER CHASES BUNKO MAN.

Pastor's Wild Dash Creates Impression That He Is Crazy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Rev. James S. Howard, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, got into unenviable notoriety to-day by chasing a bunko man for two miles through the streets, being taken for a crazy man.

The confidence man secured money from Mrs. Mary Kise to go West. He claimed to be an Epworth Leaguer, and represented that Pastor Howard had also helped him. Mrs. Kise told her pastor, who said that his story was not true. Mrs. Kise to-day saw the man going into a house, and reported to her pastor.

Mr. Howard, while looking vainly for a policeman, saw the bunko man come out of the house. He gave chase, and the two ran for two miles. As the man gained on him, Pastor Howard threw off his overcoat and hurled it in a store of a parishioner, who, thinking the minister had suddenly gone crazy, reported the matter to the police. The bunko man outran the pastor and escaped.

PANAMA'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

Dr. Manuel Amador Elected—Will Be Inaugurated Feb. 20.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—Dr. Manuel Amador was elected first President of the Republic of Panama to-day. Dr. Pablo Arosemena, Domingo Obaldia, and Dr. Carlos Mendoza were elected to fill, respectively, the positions of First Second, and Third "Designados," or Vice Presidents.

Great preparations are being made for the inauguration of the President, which will occur Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, has received word from the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the constitution adopted by the convention called for that purpose was officially promulgated by the Junta to-day. It now becomes the organic law of the Republic of Panama.

Mr. Snyder, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, has cabled the State Department from Bogota, under date of Feb. 13, as follows:

"Complete quiet prevails everywhere. Elections passed off quietly, but no one knows whether Reyes or Velez has been elected President. Talk of Panama seems to have completely subsided."

HURRY ORDER FOR BALTIMORE.

Six Days Given to Draw Plans for New Stock Exchange.

The first contract awarded any architect for the rebuilding of Baltimore was given to Howells & Stokes of this city. Mr. Howells was at the fire in less than twenty-four hours after its outbreak, and left Baltimore last Saturday with the contract for building the new Stock Exchange.

"The members of the Stock Exchange felt that it fell upon them to begin the activity necessary to rouse the other financial institutions to action," said Mr. Howells, yesterday. "Naturally, some time was required to recover from the awful shock of the fire, but on Friday night a meeting of the Executive Board was held, and it was decided to waste no time in starting building operations.

"I was given six days in which to complete plans for a structure for the new Exchange, the price to be of no consideration. I reached here late Saturday, and have had a force at work night and day ever since.

"On Friday I shall leave for Baltimore with the completed plans and detailed specifications, ready for inspection. It is their purpose to let the different contracts on Saturday, and the work of actual building will probably begin on Monday."

According to several architects who were questioned regarding the matter, this is the shortest time on record for the planning of a building of such monumental character as a Stock Exchange, where price consideration is eliminated.

INSURANCE CO. RECEIVERS.

Applications Made for Them for Two Baltimore Concerns.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Applications were made to-day by policy holders for the appointment of receivers for the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company and the Home Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

No specific allegations of deficit in assets were made, but the plaintiff in each case alleged insolvency. The proceedings were not assented to by the companies, and no statement of liabilities or assets could be obtained.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The first official announcement here of evil consequences of the great fire in Baltimore upon any fire insurance company is made to-night through the State Insurance Department, which reports that Superintendent Hendricks to-day issued a requisition on the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company of New York calling on its officers to require the stockholders to make good an impairment of its capital stock of $150,000, the impairment amounting to $70,549.

This action is taken following a statement filed with the department by the company in response to inquiries as to the amount of loss the company sustained through the Baltimore conflagration.

The State Insurance Department has called upon all foreign insurance companies for a statement of their losses in the Baltimore fire, the statement to be dated as of Feb. 23.

ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Police on Guard, Republicans Win—Son of "Sam" Randall Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Spring municipal election was held to-day, and all the candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. The proposed $16,000,000 loan for municipal improvements was approved by a large majority. The successful candidates were Harry D. Beaston for Receiver of Taxes; Leslie Yates and John Mecleary, Republicans, and Joseph S. Boyle, Democrat, for City Magistrates. The minority party is entitled to representation in the minor judiciary.

George A. Castor, Republican, was elected to Congress from the Third District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Burk, Republican. His Democratic opponent was Samuel J. Randall, son of the famous Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

The Democratic vote was cut down by a factional fight, the seceding wing of the organization being known as the "independence party."

The Mayor started a campaign against illegal voting some time ago, and a policeman was stationed at each polling place to-day with instructions to prevent all persons known to him to be unqualified to vote from casting a ballot. There was friction at some polling places, but no serious disturbances are reported.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,181 B'way.—Adv.

ALEXIEFF DEPARTS FROM PORT ARTHUR

Takes General Staff With Him to Harbin.

PORT ARTHUR IN DANGER?

Report that 120,000 Japanese Troops Already Have Landed in Korea—Assemble South of Yalu.

NIU-CHWANG, Feb. 16.—Viceroy Alexieff left Port Arthur to-day, proceeding to Harbin with Gen Pflug, the Chief of Staff, and the General Staff.

It is said here that the Russian army and navy commands will be reorganized, and that Gen. Kerpaitsky will command the Yalu division, which is expecting to be attacked by the Japanese forces.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The press attaches the greatest significance to the departure of Viceroy Alexieff from Port Arthur, and comments upon the sudden throwing of Russian troops into Niu-Chwang as indicating Russian apprehensions that Port Arthur is in danger, and that the Japanese attack may not, after all, be made where it is now expected, on the Yalu.

The correspondent at Che-mul-pho of The Daily Express makes the astonishing statement that Japan has already landed 120,000 troops in Korea, 80,000 of whom are extended along the fighting front south of the Yalu River.

The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Chronicle cables it is said officially that several thousand Russian troops have reached An-tung, and it is rumored that 20,000 Russians have arrived at Ping-Yang, on the Tatong River, in Central Korea. The Chronicle, however, regards this rumor as quite improbable unless the invasion of Korea preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Advices through the French Government's channels confirm previous reports to the effect that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing west of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, at or near Niu-Chwang. Owing to the extent of American interests there and the fact that it is the port of entry of Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, much importance is being attached here to the movement.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—Massing of troops on the north bank of the Yalu continues, the Russians evidently believing that the Japanese intend to make their main attack there with the object in view of forcing their way through Russian lines and destroying the railway, thereby cutting off all communication with Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

The Japanese are again agitating the construction of the Söul-Wiju Railway, and great quantities of material used on the Fusan-Söul Railway are available. In the event of a prolonged war a railway between these points would be of immense advantage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur dated Feb. 15 denies that the Japanese are landing at Chin-Wang-Tao, a port on the southern border of Manchuria close to the Chinese Northern Railroad. The sea there is covered with ice for a distance of fourteen miles from the shore, and this would make a landing extremely difficult.

The Japanese are landing provisions and munitions of war at Wonsan, on the east coast of Korea and north of Söul.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 15.—Reports from the interior indicate that the Cossacks are mobilizing with great enthusiasm. In the Amour district they are riding in squads from village to village, waving Russian flags and demanding an early chance to meet the enemy.

ANOTHER PORT ARTHUR FIGHT?

Report That Japanese Renewed Attack and Damaged a Russian Warship.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—A report has just reached here that the Japanese torpedo fleet re-attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, Feb. 14, and it is thought that one Russian warship was damaged.

JAPANESE REACH CHE-FOO.

All but About One Hundred Refugees Have Left Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the Japanese Consul at Che-foo reports that a British steamship arrived there yesterday with 340 Japanese refugees from Port Arthur, including 100 from the interior of Manchuria. With the exception of 100 who are returning via Niu-Chwang, all Japanese residents of Manchuria have now withdrawn.

The Consul reports that the refugees are considerately treated by the Russian authorities.

The distribution of leaflets by a Peking newspaper under Japanese control has been discontinued. Though temperately worded, it was feared the leaflets would unduly excite the populace, on whom the initial success of Japan and the boldness of the attack on Port Arthur have made the most profound impression.

The province is unusually quiet. The proclamations of the Viceroy, ordering the strict maintenance of law and order, show an admirable spirit of firmness.

BRITISH MONEY FOR JAPAN.

Remarkable Response to Appeal for Fund to Aid Soldiers' Widows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—British sympathy for the Japanese is manifested in the remarkable response to an appeal recently made for a fund for the widows and families of soldiers and sailors. Japanese are accosted in all parts of London by persons desiring to contribute to the fund.

A Japanese gentleman, while dining in a Leicester Square café, was approached by a party of nine persons who had occupied an adjoining table and asked to forward £10 10s. to the fund as a token of real British regard.

An old woman handed a contribution of 28s., entirely in farthings, to a member of the Japanese Legation.

A little girl sent eight pence, explaining that it was a month's savings. She wished it to go to poor little Japanese orphans. A poor workingman brought in a shilling, remarking:

"You're our pals, Jap, and a good sort you are."

In so many strange ways is money pouring in. A member of the Japanese Legation, expressing his great gratification, remarked that England certainly is practicing benevolent neutrality.

FRANCE SENDING TROOPS.

Government Charters Steamship to Carry 900 Men—Holland Sends Cruisers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—France, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has decided to charter the steamship Cholon to transport to the Far East 900 men with officers, of the Forty-sixth Colonial Regiment.

It is said that the Government asked the Compagnie Nationale the exact number of vessels that could be placed at its disposal for the conveyance, in case of urgency, of new troops to the Asiatic colonies.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the Dutch Government has dispatched three cruisers to guard the port of Subang, Sumatra, which lies on the direct route for the Far East.

Although international law admits the theory that warships may obtain sufficient coal from a neutral port to reach the nearest home port, Holland evidently is resolved to avoid complications by literal enforcement of the declaration of neutrality.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS HELD.

Detained at Tokio—Russian Torpedo Boats Frozen In.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says, under date of Feb. 15, that all war correspondents are still being detained in Tokio.

The Vladivostok squadron seems to have returned to port.

According to statements made by Koreans, several thousand Russians arrived at An-tung on Feb. 14 for Fen-Hwan-Cheng.

Ten Russian vessels so far have been captured in Japanese waters.

The Mikado is receiving large batches of officers of all grades in farewell audience.

The German steamship Emma has been released on condition that she change her destination.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—The German steamship Batavia has just reached Moji from Vladivostok with 1,500 Japanese refugees on board, including the commercial agent of Japan at Vladivostok. The latter reports that ten Russian torpedo boats are frozen up at that port, unable to move.

The commander of the garrison and the local authorities at Vladivostok called on the departing agent and complained that the Japanese had opened hostilities without having declared war. When news of the opening of the war reached Vladivostok the squadron there was hastily painted and cleared for action, leaving port on the afternoon of Feb. 9. He believed that it returned to Vladivostok after sinking the Nakonoura Maru.

There are no torpedoes nor mines sunk at Vladivostok, and the place is totally unprepared to resist attack.

SEOUL, Feb. 16.—It is reported that Japanese warships have trapped three Russian ships at Yon-gam-pho. No details regarding the result of this naval exploit have been received.

JAPAN'S NEW CRUISERS SAFE.

Nisshin and Kasuga Arrive from Genoa at Yokosuka.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 16.—The cruiser Nisshin arrived safely at Yokosuka at 9 o'clock this morning and the cruiser Kasuga two hours later. These are the two vessels which recently were purchased from the Argentine Republic, and they will increase materially Japan's naval strength. They were being built at Genoa when purchased, and sailed from that port.

The two warships were given an enthusiastic welcome when they steamed into port. The work of completing their preparation for active service had been continued at sea, so that they will be able to take part in the hostilities almost immediately.

JAPANESE REPULSED NEAR PORT ARTHUR

Driven from the Railway at Kin-Chau.

RUSSIANS LOSE 70 KILLED

Say They Took 150 Japanese Prisoners—Port Arthur Threatened with Water and Forage Famine—Eleven Russian Warships Disabled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from The Times's correspondent, dated at Port Arthur Feb. 13, via Peking the 15th, says the Japanese have been driven from the railway near Kin-Chau, just north of Dalny.

The Russians admit having 70 killed, but say that 150 Japanese were taken prisoners.

A Japanese reconnoitring party is reported to have been destroyed at Pigeon Bay.

There probably will be a shortage of kerosene oil and forage soon, and of water later.

The railway is still open and is overcrowded with fugitives. At all stations troop trains are blocking traffic. Reinforcements are marching south from Harbin, and others are leaving here for the north.

The civilian populations of Port Arthur and Dalny are being deported.

All arms are in excellent spirits and are confident of victory.

Desultory firing by the fleet continues. The Japanese fleet was sighted twice Thursday.

The following warships are lying here disabled:

Battleships Czarevitch, Retvizan, and Petropavlovski, protected cruisers Pallada, Askold, and Novik.

The protected cruiser Bovarin is slightly disabled.

Altogether eleven Russian ships were put out of action. The Russians assert, however, that fifteen Japanese ships were injured.

The commander of the Novik has been highly commended. Admiral Starck has been severely censured and soon will be superseded.

A heavy snow is falling.

Although Viceroy Alexieff has reported everything quiet in the vicinity of Port Arthur since the battle of the fleets on Feb. 9, The Times's special cable dispatch shows that the Japanese and Russian land forces have really come into collision near the Russian naval base.

Kin-Chau is the next important station on the railway north of Port Arthur, and it is evident that the purpose of the Japanese was to cut the line. Russian official reports, as given out at St. Petersburg, have told nothing of this fight.

The information that there is a shortage of stores at Port Arthur is confirmatory of various special cable dispatches indicating that the Russians had given out deceptive information as to the preparedness of that stronghold.

RUSSIAN CRUISER BLOWN UP.

Boyarin, Like Yenisei, Destroyed by Russian Mine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The Russian second class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine Feb. 13 in the same manner as was the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei. She had on board 197 officers and men, all of whom, it is understood, were lost. No details of the disaster have been given out.

The Boyarin was 348 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 16 feet draught. She was of 3,200 tons displacement, and her trial speed was 25 knots. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch guns, eight 1.8-inch guns, two 1.4-inch guns, and three machine guns. She was also fitted with six torpedo tubes. The Boyarin was last reported as having taken part in the engagement of Feb. 9 at Port Arthur.

Capt. Stephanof, who was blown up with the torpedo gunboat Yenisei and who himself invented the system for laying submarine mines which is considered responsible for the catastrophe, had caused the Yenisei to be fitted with his device for the rapid laying of mines, whereby a trolley line extended beyond the vessel's stern along which the mines slid out and dropped into their appointed places.

This plan did away with the cumbersome work of laying the mines from small boats. The accident was due to the excessive strain on the Yenisei's anchor cables while the mines were suspended, pending their immersion. The two cables snapped and one mine collided with another.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Captain of the vessel had placed torpedoes at various places, and the maps and plans indicating these spots went down with the ship. It is believed that the General Staff possesses duplicates of these papers, but there is a probability that those which were lost contained certain corrections and modifications which the others do not.

According to a dispatch to the Paris edition of The New York Herald 400 torpedoes, being two-thirds of Russia's entire available supply of these articles, were destroyed on board the Russian cruiser Variag at Che-mui-pho.

The Petit Parisien this morning publishes a dispatch from Tokio dated Feb. 14, in

which the correspondent says that wounded Japanese who have reached there from Port Arthur declare that during the bombardment of the Russian fort at Port Arthur on Feb. 9 all the attacking vessels were hit by the Russian fire.

The cruiser Iwate had her three decks pierced by a shell, and the battleship Fuji's smokestack was destroyed. No ship, however, was injured to the extent of necessitating dry-docking.

From the same authority the correspondent says a Japanese squadron has seized the Russian coal depot on Rose Island, off Che-mul-pho.

HOSTILITY TOWARD AMERICA.

Growing Irritation in Russia Over This Country's Attitude.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—Russian irritation toward the United States seems to be gaining in intensity, says the Paris correspondent of The Times.

It is difficult to say whether Russia, like Germany, unaware of or disregarding the character of the American people, hoped that she had made an ally or a dupe of that branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, and is mortified over her miscalculation, or whether, apprehensive of what may happen when peace conditions come to be discussed, she already thinks it desirable to take up ground against a power not unlikely to claim a voice in the council.

When the Triple Alliance was formed in the Far East to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, it evidently did not occur to Russian diplomacy that it might be a precedent to Russia's disadvantage.

It is just possible that the tone of the Russians and the Russophile press does not faithfully represent the sentiments entertained at headquarters, but in any case it is not likely to be altogether in opposition to official opinion.

For the moment the effort of the Russian press to alarm Europe on account of America's attitude in the Far East is quite futile. The reception given to Secretary Hay's note would seem to indicate that even in this country there is no parti pris or systematic hostility to Russia's new enemy.

KOREA AIDS JAPAN.

Emperor Congratulates Mikado—Russians Mobilizing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—According to The Times's Tokio correspondent, the Emperor of Korea has congratulated the Japanese on their victory, declaring that in view of Korea's position, her satisfaction equals Japan's.

The Korean Government has ordered all local officials to afford every facility to Japanese troops.

The Korean Emperor has sent presents of wine and tobacco to Japanese troops.

The Söul correspondent of The Times says that on the departure of the Russians from Söul the foreign representatives, including those of Japan, and many foreign residents, assembled at the station. A Japanese guard of honor of about 200 troops was present.

It was very noticeable that, notwithstanding the assiduous cultivation of Korean friendship by Russians, not a single Korean official was present.

News from the interior speaks of the desertion of Korean soldiers with their arms and attacks by them upon villages.

ALEXIEFF IN DISFAVOR.

Movement to Put War Minister Kouropatkin in Command of Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Public opinion in Russia, even among military men, is strongly opposed to Viceroy Alexieff, who is accused of incapacity. A movement is on foot in favor of the immediate appointment of Gen. Kouropatkin, the War Minister, to command the Russian land forces, and to give Admiral Skrydloff command on the sea.

A meeting of the Council of the Empire was held to-day. It was attended by the heir presumptive, the Grand Duke Michael, and other Grand Dukes.

Vice Admiral Makaroff, the expert icebreaker of the Russian Navy, and until recently Commander in Chief at Kronstadt, has gone to the Far East.

COLD KILLS 600 RUSSIANS.

Frozen to Death While Marching Across Siberian Lake.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tägliche Rundschau says that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia.

The correspondent adds that the temporary railroad across the lake is not yet completed, that a large detachment of troops was sent on a twenty-two-mile march over the ice-covered lake, and that it is presumed that part of these troops lost their way in a snowstorm and perished.

RUSSIA INDORSES HAY NOTE.

Thinks It "Practicable"—Question About the Foreign Concessions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Information has been obtained at the Foreign Office that Secretary Hay's proposition to limit the area of war operations is considered "practicable," and that a response will soon be forthcoming. Viceroy Alexieff is being consulted regarding the matter.

The sympathetic reception given by the powers to Mr. Hay's note and the representations the powers have made here have undoubtedly had a good effect upon official opinion. The American Government is now pressing for an answer to the request that United States Army officers be allowed to accompany the Russian field operations, but it is explained that Viceroy Alexieff, to whom the request was referred, has not yet replied.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A new phase of the accord on the American note on the subject of the neutrality of China has arisen, requiring a renewal of the negotiations. The approval of the various powers has not been identical, Great Britain attaching a condition that the terms of the accord should be applicable to the foreign concessions and establishments, like Kiao-Chou and Wei-Hai-Wei, the same as to other parts of China. France was inclined to take the same view, but Russia thus far has not approved the condition covering the foreign concessions.

It is pointed out that the reservation might become of serious importance if foreign concessions like Wei-Hai-Wei and Kiao-Chou were used as a base of operations by either of the belligerents.

RUSSIA WATCHES ENGLAND

Waits for Justification of Movement of Black Sea Fleet.

Berlin Intimation That Germany Would Not Intervene in Such an Event.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Although it is denied in Constantinople that Russia has asked permission to pass her ships through the Dardanelles, it is known here that as soon as England takes any steps to change her present position in Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea, in violation of the Berlin Congress, Russia will pass her vessels through the Dardanelles.

The newspapers of the world are active in discussing Germany's policy in the present struggle without hitting the truth. Chancellor von Buelow is following the lesson learned by his master, Bismarck.

The late Chancellor's idea is made clear by a timely article just published by Dr. Chrysander, formerly physician to the Chancellor. To him Bismarck once said:

"The greatest foolishness of my diplomatic life was the Berlin Congress. I should have allowed Rusia and England to eat themselves up like two lions in a forest. Then we would now have more influence than the rest and less danger. I made politics that time like a City Alderman."

I learn the unpublished fact that Bismarck also declared he regretted at the Berlin Congress that he had not allowed Russia to go to Constantinople.

RUSSIA IN FEAR OF BRITAIN.

Troops in Turkestan to Prepare for Move Against India.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Lieut. Gen. Ivanoff, Governor General and commander of the troops in Turkestan, has gone to Tashkend, with Gen. Sakharoff, Chief of the Staff of the Military District of Turkestan.

It is said in high military circles that Gen. Ivanoff has been instructed to prepare for the contingency of military action in the direction of India, in the event of Great Britain adopting an attitude openly hostile to Russia or attempting to prejudice Russian interests in Persia or Tibet.

Tashkend is the capital of Russian Turkestan; and is important both as a railway centre, with connections to all parts of the empire, and as a base from which Russia can prosecute her aim to advance against British India and to weaken British influence in Afghanistan.

Russian military leaders, intent upon devising means for an invasion of India, for more than a decade have been centring their attention upon the route through Turkestan and Pamir. Great Britain has been carefully watching the Russian advance, and so far has twice been able to check it. The first occasion was in 1886, when Russia's chosen route was by way of Herat. With Russia's newly annexed Turkoman district she claimed a boundary line which Great Britain would not allow. The dispute finally was adjusted by a commission, but not until after several collisions between the Russians and British, notably at Penjdeh in 1835. These troubles, however, strengthened the position of the British in Afghanistan by turning against the Russians the Afghan hatred which formerly was directed against Britain.

The fortification of Herat by England as a menace to Russian advance was gratefully accepted by Afghanistan. The Afghans permitted the English to build a railroad to near Kandahar, to fortify the Chodja Pass, and to establish the Helmund line of defense. The chief passes through the mountain ranges, the only means by which Russia could enter India are under British control.

Russia's ambitions to entrench herself in a position from which an invasion of British India would be easy were checked temporarily. She was making gradual advances, however, and in 1894 Britain, whose policy had been to preserve a united Afghanistan as a buffer between India and Russian dominions, again felt obliged to step in.

The Chinese in that year occupied the eastern part of Pamir, that portion of Turkestan which is nearest to British India. Afghans then invaded the rest of Pamir. Russia, acting within her legal rights, expelled both Chinese and Afghans, but kept her troops in the disputed territory of Murghab, which led to a British protest.

The incident brought about a speedy settlement of the boundary question, and an agreement was reached in 1895 between the Earl of Kimberley and M. de Staal by which all but little Pamir was conceded to Russia and the boundary strictly defined. The British and Russian Governments engaged to abstain from exercising any political influence or control, the one to the north and the other to the south of the line of demarcation.

Tashkend, which at present is the centre of much activity on the part of the Russians, is connected with Samarcand by a branch line of the Trans-Caspian Railroad, traffic over which recently has shown a remarkable increase. Another line has been built to Tashkend, running from Orenburg through Turgai and Turkestan, the result of which has been to connect commercial Russia with Central Asia by the shortest route. Another line from Tashkend is the military road to Viernoe, in Chinese territory, which may be extended to meet a southerly branch of the Siberian railroad.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON HALTS.

Its Stoppage at Neutral French Port May Complicate Matters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Admiral Wirenius has been instructed to hold the Russian squadron, consisting of the battleship Oslabya, the cruisers Aurora and Dmitri Donskoi, and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers, at Jibutil, French Somaliland, until further orders.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Figaro from St. Petersburg, timed 3:33 A. M. to-day, says:

"Admiral Rojdestwenski, Chief of the Marine Staff, is going on to assume the naval command at Port Arthur. The stopping of the Russian squadron at Jibutil may lead to international complications, Jibutil being a neutral French port. It is understood that France is not likely to ask the squadron to leave."

It was announced from Port Said, Egypt, last night that the Russian battleship Oslabya, the Volunteer Fleet transport Scratoff, and four torpedo-boat destroyers were at the Island of Jebel Zugur, in the Red Sea, ninety miles from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and that the Russian Volunteer Fleet transport Smolensk and another torpedo-boat destroyer were at Daedalus Island, a shoal in the Red Sea, 350 miles south of Suez.

RUSSIA ISSUES CREDIT NOTES.

Issue of 50,000,000 Rubles Causes Decline of Russian Securities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—An issue of 50,000,000 rubles credit notes, secured by gold, was made Feb. 13. The compratively small influx of circulating credit notes into the treasuries and the Imperial Bank and the increased withdrawals for the Far East are assigned as the reasons for this operation. The total of the credit notes in circulation Feb. 14 was 680,000,000 rubles.

The issue of the notes caused all Russian securities to weaken on the Bourse to-day, Russian 4s falling ½. The impression among the bankers is that Russia designs to pay abroad in gold and at home with notes. The belief is that Russia naturally will seek loans here and in Paris within a couple of months, especially if she has a success on land.

JAPAN'S BIG WAR LOAN.

Emperor Subscribes One-fifth of 100,000,000 Yen Issue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—A domestic loan of 100,000,000 yen, ($49,800,000,) says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, will be issued in March. A meeting of bankers yesterday showed that Tokio alone will contribute the whole amount.

The Emperor subscribes 20,000,000 yen, the Bank of Japan 20,000,000 yen, and the Nobles' Bank 10,000,000.

PESSIMISM IN ODESSA.

Fears There That Russia, Even If She Wins, Will Suffer Setback.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—Trade is at a standstill, says The Times's Odessa correspondent, and both rail and sea routes are closed. There is greater caution in financial and commercial circles than in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and less confidence in the Russian Finance Ministry's assurances, designed to arrest the fall of Russian securities.

It is felt by many careful Russian observers that, even if Russia emerges successfully from the present conflict, she will experience such a setback that it will demand, perhaps, the effort of generations to accomplish her financial rehabilitation, as Manchuria and Korea could not for years reimburse Russia for her outlay of hundreds of millions.

RUSSIA SENDS FUSILIERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says 2,000 more fusiliers will leave Odessa as soon as possible for Manchuria.

JAPS FIRE ON GERMAN SHIP?

Dispatch from Port Arthur Says They Did—Unconfirmed in Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—A semi-official telegram, dated from the headquarters of the Viceroy at Port Arthur, says the German cruiser Hansa, which had been sent to remove German subjects from Port Arthur, and which had on board also a number of Russian women and children, had been fired upon by Japanese warships.

PORT ARTHUR, Monday, Feb. 15.—The firing on the German cruiser Hansa by Japanese warships occurred while she was proceeding to Port Arthur to take away the German residents, and not when the latter were on board of her. The Hansa was not damaged. On her arrival at Port Arthur she took on board a number of wives of Russian sailors and left the port without further incident.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Nothing is known here officially of the report that the German cruiser Hansa, sent to remove German subjects from Port Arthur, was fired upon by Japanese warships.

RIDICULE CZAR'S COMPLAINTS.

Japan Declares Russia's Representations Deceptive.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Czar's complaints of treachery provoke ridicule in Japan, and the Russian declaration of war is pronounced grossly deceptive, as it narrows the whole issue to Korea and confirms the suspicion, often expressed, that Russia sought to goad Japan to declare war, and thus lay the responsibility on her.

RUSSIAN SUPPLIES SEIZED.

Japanese Capture Canned Goods and Wagons Bought Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Cable advices have been received by the California Fruit Canners' Association that their shipment of canned goods shipped on the steamship Coptic a month ago, and consigned to Port Arthur, had been seized by the Japanese Government.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16.—The Stoughton Wagon Company, which recently shipped 500 army wagons in several lots to Russian ports on the Pacific, has been notified from St. Petersburg that the last shipment fell into the hands of the Japanese. The dispatch does not state the size of the shipment.

RUSSIA OUT OF WORLD'S FAIR.

Official Announcement Made by Russian Commissioner General.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Commissioner General Alexandrovsky to-day officially announced the abandonment of the proposed participation of Russia in the St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—Considerable surprise was expressed to-day in World's Fair circles when the action of Russia's Commissioner became known. The excavation of the Russian building was completed last week, and work has been at a standstill since Saturday, awaiting materials. The building was to cost $100,000. There was also to be a Russian railroad exhibit in the Transportation Building, where 10,000 feet had been reserved.

Other space reserved for Russia was: Varied Industries Building, 24,000 square feet; Educational Building, 3,000 square feet; Forestry, 1,950 square feet; Fine Arts Building, 1,000 square feet; Mines, 2,500 square feet; Agriculture, 3,000 square feet.

EVANS TO HELP REFUGEES.

Admiral Sends Three Cruisers from Cavite to China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic Station, has notified the Navy Department that he has dispatched three of the cruiser squadron to North China ports, where they will be held in readiness to serve as dispatch boats or for the succor of refugees or similar purposes during the progress of the war. The New Orleans has started from Cavite for Che-Foo, the nearest neutral port to the theatre of war. The Raleigh and the Frolic have started from Cavite for Shanghai.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

ATROCITIES BY RUSSIANS

Both Foreigners and Natives Suffer at Niu-Chwang.

Unless Intervention by Neutral Powers Takes Place, a Reign of Terror May Ensue—German Hotel Looted.

NIU-CHWANG, Feb. 16.—Atrocities are daily perpetrated on foreigners and natives, both by the organized police and by incoming troops, which make it impossible for the Civil Administrator of Niu-Chwang to control the situation. It is feared that a reign of terror will be precipitated if the neutral powers remain inactive.

A Captain of Police, with ten soldiers, without any provocation, destroyed the contents of a hotel, owned by a German, where three Japanese had registered under the protection of the Civil Administrator. These Japanese were bound, stabbed, and robbed of food, money, and jewelry. They were rescued with difficulty by United States Consul Miller, together with three women refugees, all of whom the Civil Administrator had assured Mr. Miller would be protected.

The administration admits the gravity of the situation, but declares that Viceroy Alexieff alone can remedy it. It is believed here, however, that the maintenance of order at this treaty port and the prevention of these violations of international rights can be insured only by an instant international proclamation, supported by an armed force.

YING-KOW, Feb. 15.—Threatening demonstrations have been made against the British gunboat Espiegle and the United States gunboat Helena by Russian soldiers, whose assaults upon and depredations against other foreigners continue. The Civil Administrator is making every effort to arrest the offenders, and has assured Capts. Barton and Sawyer and Consul Miller that full reparation will be made.

JAPANESE REFUGEES ABUSED.

Party from Manchuria Divided, the Men Being Sent to Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—The Government is receiving additional circumstantial reports of the alleged cruelty of the Russians toward Japanese refugees from Manchuria. The Japanese Consul General at Tien-Tsin has just telegraphed the authorities here giving a recital of the story told by thirteen women who have just arrived at Shan-Hai-Kwan.

They started south from Harbin on Feb. 9 with 300 companions. At Mukden they were ordered to leave the train by Russian soldiers who cruelly abused them and detained the party, which they finally divided, the men being ordered to proceed to Port Arthur. The women were sent to Niu-Chwang, where United States Consul Miller provided food and transportation for them to Shan-Hai-Kwan. The women say they saw several Japanese refugees cruelly beaten and wounded. They say that the Russian soldiers robbed them of money and jewelry. Some of the Japanese escaped punishment by bribing the soldiers.

The sinking of the Nakonoura Maru and the treatment of the refugees are creating a feeling which betokens a bitter and relentless war. It is improbable that the Japanese will retaliate in kind whatever excesses the Russians commit.

CALLS JAPANESE SAVAGES.

Moscow Paper Says Henceforth They Will Feel Russia's Wrath.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Times's Russian correspondent says the Moscow Viedmosti expresses the prevailing feeling of the Nationalists when it says:

"Japan hitherto has known only generosity in her conferences with Russia. Henceforward she must know wrath and power, for Russia's dignity has been insulted and she understands the mistake made in taking treacherous savages for a civilized power."

DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.

Some Will Be Taken to Cochin-China and Others to Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—United States Minister Allen, from Söul, under yesterday's date, cables the State Department the following details of the disposition made of the Russian sailors who composed the crews of the Variag and the Koriets, the Russian cruisers sunk by the Japanese at Che-mul-pho on the 9th inst.:

"Russian forces that were captured have been taken on the French naval vessel, and will be conveyed by her to Saigon (Cochin-China) to-morrow, where they will be held until after the close of the war. Those on the British naval vessel will be taken to Hongkong under a similar understanding."

RUSSIAN EXIT FROM SEOUL.

Czar's Minister Much Depressed and His Wife in Tears When They Embarked.

SEOUL, Feb. 16.—The Russian Minister and all the resident Russians left this city Friday last, the 12th inst., on a special Japanese train. Upon its arrival at Chemul-pho it immediately went to the jetty between lines of Japanese soldiers. The Russian Minister appeared very much depressed, and his wife wept.

The party went on board the French cruiser Pascal, which sailed for Che-Foo this morning at 10 o'clock. She had in all 700 Russians on board.

TURKISH PRESS GAGGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—A decree has been issued by the Sultan commanding the Turkish press to refrain from publishing comments unfavorable to Russia during the war.

AMERICAN NURSES FOR JAPAN.

Corps to Go to the Front—Offers of Equipment—War Fund Grows.

Surgeons and nurses are appearing at the Japanese Consulate every day to volunteer their services, and while they are not needed now, Consul General Uchida takes their names and addresses, which he forwards to the Japanese Minister at Washington. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee yesterday asked Mr. Uchida to be allowed to go to Japan with a corps of trained nurses and attendants for the Japanese hospital service, either in the field or wherever they could be used to advantage. The Consul General, after consulting with the Japanese Minister, accepted the offer, and the volunteers will be sent as soon as they can be ready.

The war fund of $5,000,000 which is being raised by the Japanese residents of this country is constantly growing, and already almost $100,000 has been subscribed, with promises of more than twice as much more. Consul General Uchida yesterday received two checks, one for $10,000 and the other for $5,000, both of which were sent by Japanese merchants of this city.

Besides contributions of money, offers are daily made to the Consul of equipment for the Japanese Red Cross Society. One American firm has sent to the Consul General asking him to accept five large field ambulances, to be shipped at the donor's expense. Various firms of manufacturers of supplies and drugs have offered large quantities of their goods.

The Black Diamond Express now carries a through sleeping car to Chicago.
Railroad fare $18.00.
Lehigh Valley RAILROAD
Ferry terminals, 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., New York, and Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Principal Ticket Offices, 355 & 1234 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIAN GUESTS ABSENT

Consul General Uchida Pleads the Cause of Japan.

Capt. Dayton of Gov. Odell's Staff Tells Quill Club American Sympathy Should Be on the Czar's Side.

"I believe our country is right in this struggle," Consul General S. Uchida of Japan declared at the Quill Club dinner last night. "It is a life and death struggle for her, but God seems to be against Russia. He seems to say that Russia is wrong. That is shown by Russia in destroying her own ships by her own mines."

It was announced by the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of the club, that the three Russian officials whose names were on the menu card as guests had accepted invitations to be present at the dinner before the Russian-Japanese war started, but because of it pressure had been brought upon them at Washington by the Russian office there, and they had been compelled to cancel the engagement.

Capt. Edwin W. Dayton of Gov. Odell's staff declared later in his address that the real reason the Russian guests did not attend was because of the hostile spirit that had been shown toward Russia in the press of this country. The absent guests were Consul General N. N. Lodyzensky, Count Paul Tisenhausen of the Russian Consulate, and Baron Schilling of Russia.

In the list of speakers were Capt. Dayton, Consul General Uchida, George R. Bedinger, recently a professor in the Imperial University of Tokio, and now President of the Harvard Japanese Club, and the Rev. Takeshi Ukai of Tokio.

According to Capt. Dayton, who traveled in Russia a year ago, this country does not appreciate how much that nation has done for America and for civilization. He described how Russia had been the friend of the United States during the civil war when other foreign powers were against it. "But in our days of prosperity," he said, "we had forgotten Russia, and it had hurt her very much to know our attitude, and that is the reason the Russian guests are absent from the dinner."

He called the war between Japan and China a promenade by the Japanese, resulting in the ceding of Manchuria by China to Japan. This cession had lasted only a month, owing the the interference of other nations.

At this juncture, he said, a very able diplomat, Cassini, then at Peking and now at Washington, stepped in and arranged a treaty with China, whereby Russia got the right to build a railroad across Manchuria to an open port. This was entirely a matter of business. As a result, this territory was pierced by a splendid railroad and great commercial centres were built up along it.

"Japan," he said, "will tell you that Russia has no stake in that country, but I want to tell you that through this same man Russia has invested more than 600,000,000 rubles, and the result has been a clean people living under conditions of prosperity which they never knew, and which they do not care to forfeit.

"Manchuria never saw the goods from American markets that it has seen since Russia set in there. They have great warehouses, stores, great establishments of every sort, where American goods can be found, and, speaking merely from a selfish point of view, all must agree that for this country Russian occupation of Manchuria has been a splendid thing from a commercial point of view.

Capt. Dayton said that if for no other than selfish reasons Americans should favor Russia in this struggle, as since her occupation of Manchuria American products had found a great market there. He asserted that he was talking as a traveler in Russia and not as a representative of Russian Government.

Prof. Bedinger said that every Chinese rebellion and insurrection had meant more Chinese territory for Russia. "When Japan objects, Russia shouts yellow peril—a shout specious and theatrical." To Russia's arrogant policy was due the war. If Russia would go forward with her policy, the Manchu Dynasty would be converted into vassalage.

Instead of opening up Manchuria, Prof. Bedinger said, Russia's policy was to close it up, and asked what would the Panama Canal be worth to the United States if the East was closed to American trade.

The Rev. Mr. Takeshi Ukai defended the actions of Japan in Korea and then said: "Japan knows that she has a big job in fighting Russia, but I think she is justified in thinking that she will come out all right in this fight, and it will be to the best interests of the Far East and of the world."

KOREAN MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Methodist and Presbyterian Officials Receive Cablegrams from Missions.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday received a cable message stating that all the Methodist missionaries in Korea are safe, and that Bishop David H. Moore has arrived at Söul to preside over the annual meeting of the Korean Mission at that place to-day.

Bishop Moore traveled from Shanghai. He has had episcopal supervision of the Methodist Conferences in Japan, Korea, and China during the quadrennium just drawing to a close.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16.—A cablegram was received to-day by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Presbyterian Church announcing the safety of the missionaries in Korea. The message is from Secretary Bull, and dated at Kunsa. There are seventeen missionaries in the Korean field, and the cablegram says they are undisturbed.

BIG WAR STAFF AT THE FRONT.

Collier's Weekly Sends Out a Dozen Correspondents and Photographers.

With a staff of a dozen special war correspondents and photographers, Collier's Weekly is preparing to furnish full and graphic accounts of naval and military operations in connection with the Russo-Japanese conflict in the Far East.

Many of the war staff are already on the scene of the great conflict. The first to go was Frederick Palmer, a well-known war correspondent who served on the staff of Collier's Weekly throughout the Greek war, the Philippine and Boxer uprisings, and through the trouble in Macedonia. He started for Japan on Jan. 8, and is at present, at Che-mul-pho, H. J. Whigham, the former English golf champion, and present war correspondent, is approaching Port Arthur. He will accompany the Russian troops to the interior. Richard Harding Davis, the novelist, playwright, and war correspondent, will start for Söul, Korea, on Monday, and will depict the military movements, which, as the campaign grows warmer, will concentrate on the capital of the Hermit Kingdom. Other correspondents are A. M. Knapp in Tokio and Yokohama, Vladimir Grabyedoff in Vladivostok, and J. F. J. Archibald at Dalny.

Not less elaborate is the staff of photographers. Horace Ashton is at present in Nagasaki, I. H. Hare is at Söul, R. L. Dunn has been assigned to the Japanese fleets, while H. G. Ponting is at Mukden. Frederic H. Remington has been retained to draw military pictures from cabled descriptions, while Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist, will do the same work when the navies are concerned. Capt. A. T. Mahan, the naval expert, has been retained to critically review the naval operations, while well-known writers on military subjects will explain the military movements.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Harrow Flannels
for Southern Trips, indispensable for Travel, Golf, Squash and Motoring. Shrunken before weaving, the yarns in these cloths are guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE
This is the first time that the word "unshrinkable" could be truthfully used.
Shirts of the Harrow Flannels are $6.50 each.
These cloths are notably good for pajamas.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Petticoats — An exceptional value in black, stripes and colors. 98c
Corsets — A straight front model that costs 1.50 elsewhere. 95c

COLD WAVE GRIPS EAST

Blizzard Conditions and Bitter Weather Up the State.

Railroads Held Up and Trains Stalled—Cape Cod Snowed Under and Nantucket Isolated.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Upper New York is in the grasp of the coldest wave of a record-breaking Winter. This is the coldest day experienced in Buffalo since 1899, the thermometer at the Weather Bureau at 8 o'clock to-night touching 8 degrees below zero. On the streets it was several degrees lower, and in the suburbs from 6 to 8 degrees lower. Railroad trains are running behind their schedules owing to the inability of locomotives to make steam.

A dispatch from Ithaca says that Cayuga Lake, forty-five miles long and from one to two miles wide, is frozen entirely over. This is the first time in nineteen years that the water has thus been covered, and the fourth time in a century. In places the ice is two feet thick.

In Oswego the most bitter weather of this Winter prevails. But once during the past twenty-four hours has the mercury risen above zero there. At 9 o'clock to-night it was fifteen degrees below. All trains between Rochester, Watertown, and Rome have been abandoned.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 16.—The High School and several of the other schools in this city to-day were closed by reason of the intense cold. Blizzard conditions obtain and a furious gale is raging. Street car traffic is impeded, and country roads are practically impassable.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 16.—Heavy snowfalls, accompanied by bitter cold weather, have interrupted traffic in all directions. No trains have arrived from the north over the Rutland Railroad for the past thirty-six hours. Two south-bound trains, a passenger and a mixed freight, are fast in the drifts somewhere between stations south of this city.

The Central Vermont was able to get only a few trains through to-day, and these were very late. An average temperature of 4 degrees below zero prevailed throughout the State to-night.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 16.—The entire Cape Cod section, which was swept by a furious blizzard yesterday and last night—the worst since that of November, 1898—had not recovered to-day and traffic on land and navigation were delayed.

The employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad succeeded to-day in digging out several trains which were stalled during the night. One of these was a train which left Boston last night for Provincetown. The locomotive struck a big drift at Beach Point and the train remained stalled. Two relief trains were started, but they, too, became stuck in the drifting snow, and the attempt to dig out the Boston train had to be abandoned for the night.

The passengers had nothing to eat until rescued to-day. At many points along the railroad the snow is packed and drifted much worse than during the gale of 1898.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Feb. 16.—The ice situation about Nantucket was worse to-day than at any time this Winter, and the island is held firmly in the grasp of a fourth blockade. The immense floes are piling upon each other, and as seen from the life-saving stations the ice on the shoals is a least fifty feet high.

CITY POOR SUFFER FROM COLD.

Ice Hampers Ferryboats—Snow Drifts Block Long Island Road.

Hospitals and charitable organizations about the city were again called upon yesterday for relief by great numbers of poor people who suffered from the intense cold wave which swept down from the northwest early yesterday morning and continued last night. In the rivers and the bay many delays to ferryboats were reported due to the freezing together of the ice floes, and great steel tugs were employed all day breaking them up.

The cold snap began early yesterday morning, when the wind suddenly shifted from the southwest to the northwest and increased greatly in velocity. At 6 o'clock on Monday night the thermometer stood at 34 degrees. Then it began to fall, slowly at first and then very rapidly, until in fifteen hours it had dropped 33 degrees. Then at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury stood at 1 degrees.

The public lodging houses became the scenes of a regular pilgrimage of poor men who had been caught by the cold wave, and all the hospitals began to fill up with people seeking relief. As the day wore on many more arrived with hands and feet frozen.

Last night the police stations had their share of homeless poor who surrendered themselves on a charge of vagrancy, in order to get a warm corner in which to sleep.

The ferryboat Shinnecock was over an hour in passing from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to South Ferry. She left the other side with more than 2,500 people on board at 8:25 in the morning, and in midstream, where she was completely stopped by the ice, she met the Winona, also loaded down and stuck fast. Both boats made strong efforts to get out, but could not until tugs had broken up the ice floes.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., Feb. 16.—The heavy westerly gale which prevailed in this section last night and to-day caused tremendous drifts of snow through all the railroad cuts on the east end of Long Island and serious interruptions of traffic occurred.

The west-bound morning express was nearly three hours late, while the Sag Harbor-Greenport train made no attempt to run. All other trains were overdue.

In attempting to force a path through the snow drifts the windows in the engine of the west-bound morning express were broken, and Engineer Eichborg, overcome by the resultant cold, had to be relieved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 16.—The interior of the Union House was damaged by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 16.—The new colliery of the Finn Coal Company, in Carbondale, was destroyed by fire to-day. It had been in operation only three weeks, and had a capacity of 700 tons a day. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 16.—The large paint shop of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was destroyed by fire resulting from a lamp explosion to-day. Loss, about $150,000. Ten passenger coaches, one dining car, and fifteen freight cars were burned.

The New York Times,
"All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—131 First Avenue; Charles Liss; damage, $1,000.

2:35 A. M.—37 Lexington Avenue; Theodore Meyer; damage, $50.

3 A. M.—223 West Sixty-second Street; Mrs. Adams; damage trifling.

3:10 A. M.—417 Grand Street; W. A. Bushnell; damage trifling.

6:30 A. M.—96 Monroe Street; I. Abrahams; damage trifling.

8:45 A. M.—837 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; Louis Bunert; damage, $100.

9:45 A. M.—62 Amsterdam Avenue; Ralph Reid; no damage.

9:45 A. M.—350 East Houston Street; Borgenkoff & Co.; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—58 East Fifty-sixth Street; Dr. Dade; no damage.

10:20 A. M.—2,242 Second Avenue; Samuel Williams; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—1,997 Washington Avenue; Mrs. Blake; damage, $50.

1:35 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Clairmont Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

2:15 P. M.—211 Spring Street; M. Kannbor; damage, $50.

2:35 P. M.—552 to 558 West Fifty-eighth Street; Patrick Brady & Sons; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—Foot of East Thirty-fourth Street; ferryboat Sag Harbor, Long Island Railroad; damage, $100.

4:40 P. M.—150 West End Avenue; Mrs. Kehoe; damage, $5.

4:50 P. M.—13 Doyers Street; Bogow barber shop; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—341 East Eighty-fifth Street; Edward Cann; damage, $500.

6:20 P. M.—47 Pitt Street; Jacob Bocken; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—1,491 Third Avenue; Charles Columbo; damage, $200.

6:40 P. M.—135 and 137 Broadway; Edward A. Uhling; damage, $150.

6:45 P. M.—Ninety-fourth Street and railroad tracks; damage, $2,000.

7:10 P. M.—Latham Place, Spuyten Duyvil; H. W. Herriman; damage, $100.

7:40 P. M.—Latham Place, Spuyten Duyvil; H. W. Herriman; damage, $5,000.

8 P. M.—154 East Ninety-seventh Street; Joseph Bedi; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—93 Fourth Street; United Paper Box Company; damage, $800.

11 P. M.—7 East Fifty-sixth Street; W. A. Perry; no damage.

KINSEY'S
Fifth Avenue Linen Store
Inexpensive Elegance
in wash dress linens, new styles and colors. Never before was the stock so varied or values so good.
Neckwear
wrought into clever conceits by "brainy fingered" labor in our own workshop. A complete exposition of all that is to be adopted by women of fashion this season.
Shirt Waist Patterns
hand embroidered, on fine Irish grass bleached linen, at $5.00 each, with enough linen to finish.
Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.,
Below 28th St. 240 Fifth Ave.

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366-368 Fifth Ave, (near 34th St.)
On Free Exhibition,
Day and Evening until Sale
A VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
Modern Paintings AND **Water Colors**
by the most distinguished European masters, among them important examples by Adolph Schreyer—Eduard Detaille—J. P. Clays—Joseph Israel—Frits Thaulow—Jules Worms—Albert Lynch—E. Verboeckhoven—Martin Rico—H. Leroll.
THE PROPERTY OF
Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz
to be sold by their order prior to Mr. Adler's departure for Europe

STATE FUNERAL OVER HANNA'S BODY TO-DAY

Senate and House Lament the Senator's Death.

The President Will Not Attend the Burial in Cleveland—Body to Rest Where Garfield's Lies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—State funeral services over the body of the late Senator Hanna will be held to-morrow in the Senate Chamber at noon. They will be conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, assisted by the Chaplain of the House, and will be attended by the members of the Senator's family, the Senate, and House of Representatives, the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Admiral of the Navy, and the Lieutenant General of the Army, who will occupy the seats on the floor of the Senate.

All official Washington will be represented at the funeral, and the Senate galleries will be reserved for the occasion, admission being by special cards only.

After the services in the Senate Chamber the body will lie in state in the marble room of the Senate, and will be conveyed at 5 o'clock to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. At 6 o'clock a special train bearing the body and the members of the family and their invited guests will start for Cleveland. The running time will be comparatively slow, and the train will leave Pittsburg on Thursday morning at 6:30 o'clock. About 8 o'clock it will enter the State of Ohio, and a few minutes afterward, at Salem, which is only a few miles from Senator Hanna's birthplace, Gov. Herrick will formally take charge of the body. The Governor, together with Gen. Charles Dick, Dr. Carter, and Secretary Elmer Dover, will accompany the body from Washington, but at Salem the Governor will be joined by the eleven members of his staff.

The Funeral Train's Trip.

The trip from Salem to Cleveland will be slow. The train will pass through several towns and villages, in all of which Senator Hanna was a familiar figure, but no stops will be made.

Arriving at Cleveland about 11 o'clock, the train will be met at the station by the citizens' committee, and by Troop A of the Ohio National Guard Cavalry, which has been ordered by Gov. Herrick to act as a special guard of honor.

During the afternoon and night of Thursday the body of Senator Hanna will lie in state in the Chamber of Commerce, and an opportunity will be offered all who may desire to look upon Mr. Hanna's face.

The Cleveland funeral will be held on Friday at 1 P. M. in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Bishop Leonard of the Diocese of Ohio will officiate, assisted by Dean Williams. Bishop Leonard will arrive in Washington to-morrow morning, and will accompany the funeral party to Cleveland.

The burial will take place in Lake View Cemetery, where lies the body of President Garfield. The pall bearers here have been selected as follows: Gov. Herrick, Judge W. S. Saunders, Andrew Squire, J. B. Zerbe, C. A. Grasselli, A. B. Hough, William J. McKinnie, and Samuel Mather.

It is expected that the train bearing the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and Cabinet officers, who will go to Cleveland to attend the funeral will leave Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

President Will Not Go To Cleveland.

President Roosevelt will not go to Cleveland to attend the interment of Senator Hanna's body. He will be present at the obsequies in the Senate Chamber to-morrow, and if permitted to follow his own inclinations would go to Cleveland to be present at the burial. But he has been persuaded that it is unnecessary for him to make this trip and expose himself to the possible dangers incident to a journey from Washington to Cleveland.

It is held that the President has no justification for assuming unnecessary risks at this time, in view of the great interests involved in his high office, and friends have therefore prevailed on him to refrain from following his intention to journey to Cleveland out of respect to the dead Senator.

The death of Senator Hanna has fallen upon the Nation's capital with a solemnity only less than marked the day when the body of President McKinley was brought here from Buffalo.

When the Senate assembled at noon it was apparent on every side that in all minds there was a deep sense of grief and loss at the death of a man whom all honored and respected and many loved with a strong and abiding affection. The galleries filled long before the moment came to call the Senate to order, the people filing in quietly and mournfully.

The Senators came in one after another, and in quiet, whispered conversation passed the interval before the gavel fell. Senator Hanna's seat was vacant. There was no draping of crape, as that is an observance that follows the formal notice of the death of a member of the body.

When the gavel fell every Senatorial seat was occupied but that of the dead Senator. The Senators arose and the venerable Chaplain, Edward Everett Hale, bowed his head and offered the usual invocation. There was a solemn stillness as his trembling voice recited, after his custom, a verse from St. Paul, and then entered upon the prayer.

At the close of the prayer Senator Aldrich asked that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, and, as he took his seat, Senator Foraker was seen standing at his desk a few seats from the empty chair so long occupied by his colleague. His face was tense with feeling, as in broken words he made the formal announcement of Senator Hanna's death. Mr. Foraker described the cause of Senator Hanna's illness and his death, and added:

Senator Foraker's Tribute.

"He is mourned by all his countrymen, by his political associates, not alone because he was their great organizing leader, who repeatedly led them to victory, but also and more especially because he had gained their affections and reigned in their hearts as a favorite; by his political opponents because they are chivalrous and generous enough to experience sorrow when a brave man falls though he be of the opposition, and because they recognized in him a bold and fearless foeman, who commanded their respect and excited their admiration."

Senator Foraker then offered resolutions expressing the Senate's profound sorrow, appointing a committee of twenty-five Senators to superintend the funeral, and providing for the removal of the body to Cleveland. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Senate at once adjourned.

With the adoption of the resolutions, President Frye announced a committee of twenty-five Senators who are to accompany the body to Cleveland. These are as follows: Senators Foraker, Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Platt, (Conn.) Spooner, Perkins, Wetmore, Hansbrough, Warren, Fairbanks, Depew, Kean, Scott, Beveridge, Alger, Kittredge, Frye, Gorman, Cockrell, Teller, Bacon, Martin, Blackburn, and McEnery.

An unusually large attendance of members of the House of Representatives were in their seats to-day on the convening of that body. The usual hum of voices was noticeably subdued, as the topic of conversation related almost exclusively to the death of Senator Hanna. The Chaplain, in his prayer, petitioned that the bereaved family might be comforted.

Gen. Grosvenor offered resolutions similar to those adopted by the Senate, and they were unanimously adopted.

Reading Clerk Overcome.

E. L. Lampson, the reading clerk, formerly a Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio and once Lieutenant Governor of that State, reported the resolutions to the House. His voice choked, his hands trembled, and at times it was with difficulty that he proceeded with the reading, and at the end he sank back in his chair and wept.

On the adoption of the resolutions and the appointment of a committee of twenty-five members to accompany the body to Cleveland, the number including the entire Ohio delegation, the House adjourned.

All that is mortal of Senator Hanna lies to-day in the room at the Arlington Hotel, where, after the long, brave struggle, he yielded to death. Thus far only a few of the most intimate friends of the Hanna family have been permitted to enter the death chamber to view the body.

In appearance, the features of the dead Senator are very lifelike. They indicate little emaciation, and there is an absence of the ashen pallor usual to death. An atmosphere of profound sorrow pervaded the hotel throughout the day. Men conversed in subdued tones, and the name of the distinguished dead was on every lip.

At a council of the members of the Hanna family and some intimate friends of the Senator, held to-day, arrangements were made for the funeral. Later H. M. Hanna visited President Roosevelt, and learned his decision not to attend the funeral services in Cleveland.

Secretaries Taft, Cortelyou, and Wilson, however, will go to Cleveland to attend the services there. Postmaster General Payne desires also to go, but his physician has advised him not to make the trip.

The body of Senator Hanna will be conveyed from the hotel to the Capitol at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The cortege will be simple, and there will be no demonstration or display. Preceding the hearse and the carriages containing the members of the family and invited friends will be a detail of mounted police.

Was It a Premonition?

Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan related at the White House to-day a curious incident of a recent conversation he had when he went to Senator Hanna in the Senate Chamber and invited him to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Republican Party, to be held at Jackson, Mich., on July 6, next.

"I don't know where I will be then," was the Senator's reply to the invitation.

"Why, you will be right here, of course," returned Representative Smith, reassuringly.

"No," replied Mr. Hanna, "I'm afraid I won't."

"I walked to the rear of the Senate Chamber," said Mr. Smith, "and looking back at the Senator, wondered if he had a premonition that he might not live long. The impression made by his words never left me."

SENATOR HANNA'S ESTATE.

Estimated at Between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—The value of the estate left by the late Senator Hanna is estimated at from seven to eight millions of dollars. It is stated that he owned at least 15 per cent. of the stock of the Cleveland Electric Railway, capitalized at $23,500,000.

In addition to being largely interested in iron mining and ship properties, he was a Director in the Union National Bank, Guardian Trust Company, the People's Savings and Loan Company of this city, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway. He was also a large stockholder in the American Shipbuilding Company and the Pittsburg Coal Company and owned the Euclid Opera House in this city.

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR HANNA.

Board of Aldermen and Other Bodies Express Sorrow at His Death.

A tribute to the memory of Senator Hanna was paid yesterday by the Board of Aldermen who adopted, by a rising vote, resolutions setting forth "that the members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York do sincerely lament and deplore the death of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, who, by his distinguished public services, his high standard of public honor, and his official and personal integrity, merits the acknowledgment of the people of this country." After the reading of the resolution the board adjourned.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which is holding its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, also adopted resolutions expressing sorrow at Senator Hanna's death.

Oscar S. Straus, Vice President of the National Civic Federation, sent telegrams to the members of the Executive Committee, scattered through the different cities, asking them to attend the funeral services in Washington to-day.

J. Pierpont Morgan went to Washington on a late train to attend the funeral.

A memorial service for Senator Hanna will be held by the Salvation Army on Sunday afternoon at the National Headquarters Hall, 120 West Fourteenth Street. Commander Booth-Tucker will preside.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR HANNA.

The Ohio Legislature Will Ballot on March 14.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The General Assembly met to-day and adjourned until next Monday out of respect to the memory of Senator Hanna. At that time the two houses will be formally notified by Gov. Herrick of the death of the Senator, and two weeks later, on March 14, a ballot will be taken for his successor in the United States Senate.

The political situation is very unsettled at the present time, and whom the Republicans will agree upon is beyond conjecture.

Gov. Herrick issued a proclamation to-day announcing the death of Senator Hanna and ordering the flag on the State Capitol placed at half mast.

The Governor requests the citizens of the State to suspend business during the hours of the funeral on Friday afternoon.

LABOR MOURNS HANNA.

President Mitchell Calls His Death a Loss to Industrial Peace.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has sent a personal telegram of condolence to Mrs. Hanna, saying that in Senator Hanna's death labor has lost a sincere friend. Mr. Mitchell said to-day:

"The death of Senator Hanna is a distinct loss to the cause of industrial peace. The latter years of his life were given to the promotion of the work of reconciling the interests of employers and employes.

"I enjoyed the friendship of Senator Hanna and—to an unusual degree—his confidence in matters of this kind, and I know of many things he has done, of many sacrifices he has made, in the interest of organized workmen, for which he neither sought nor received credit.

"His efforts as Chairman of the National Civic Federation brought him into close relationship with nearly all the trades-union movements, and he had the trust and the respect of all of them."

BRYAN PRAISES HANNA.

"One of the Most Forceful Characters in Modern Politics," He Says.

LIVE OAK, Fla., Feb. 16.—William J. Bryan arrived here this morning, and, having just seen the dispatch telling of the death of Senator Hanna, said:

"Mr. Hanna has grown in public estimation during the last eight years, his recent election demonstrating his increasing hold upon the people of his State. He won his place at the head of his party in the Senate and in the Nation by his extraordinary legislative ability, and by his skill in organizing the forces that control party. Even his political opponents recognized the strength of his personality and his many admirable qualities. He was one of the most forceful figures in modern politics."

MRS. McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Expresses Her Grief at the Death of Her Husband's Friend.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The news of the death of Senator Hanna was first conveyed to Mrs. McKinley by a newspaper bulletin. Mrs. McKinley a short time thereafter received a message from Secretary Cortelyou also telling her of the passing away of Senator Hanna.

She expressed great grief at the news, and in a message to Secretary Cortelyou last night, she conveyed through him to Mrs. Hanna her tenderest sympathies. She regards Secretary Hanna's death as a personal loss because of his personal relations to her husband. She hoped and believed he would recover.

ARMORY SITE WRECKERS BUSY.

Tenants Not Yet Reached Make Merry with Candles and Blankets.

Wreckers were at work all yesterday and last night tearing down the buildings on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and westward on the block to a line 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, clearing the site for the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The wreckers, employed by the James D. Murphy Company, contractors, made fast work of the destruction, and there were many trucks to carry away the debris. Many of the dispossessed tenants sold their stuff to second-hand dealers on the spot.

The majority of those who had lived in the condemned houses took rooms in neighboring hotels until they could find new quarters. Most of them acknowledged that they had been given due notice that they must move thirty days ago, and at the same time explained that they had been negligent in providing new quarters for themselves, because they were under the impression that the new city administration would be lenient and at least let them stay where they were until the early Spring. They were appalled at the experience of being dispossessed in the coldest days of the Winter. The noise made by the wreckers and the draughts caused by their work made it necessary to take several sick residents away in carriages to hospitals.

In some of the side-street houses where the wreckers had not yet arrived the people decided to stay where they were for the night without gas or water supply. They had purchased a large supply of candles and in their wine cellars had liquid refreshments. With congenial neighbors and friends they sang about "The Good Old Summer Time" as they sat about wrapped in furs, blankets, and other bedclothing. The work of the house demolishers in the evening was occasionally interrupted by empty bottles cast out of windows, but there were no casualties.

HERE TO ATTACK RITUALISM.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham of England Explains His Plan of Campaign.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, Vicar of Hexton, England, who, when he was here last June visited the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and later sent a letter of protest to Bishop Potter against ritualism as he says he found it practiced there, and who declared before leaving that he would return "to root priestcraft from the Protestant Episcopal Church," arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Ivernia.

"Priestcraft as it is practiced in this country is a danger for the Anglo-Saxon race," he said, when interviewed as he landed, "and as President of the Pioneer Protest League of England I have come to fight it. My idea is that the mind has a great influence on the body, and that when the mind becomes priest-ridden the body is bound to fail. I can cite Spain and Italy as instances where a priest-ridden people have become inferior. So sure as we become ritualists we will degenerate to their level. The Russians are another race predominated by priests, and the result of this war will be that because they are a degenerate people they will be conquered.

"I shall now begin to organize my committee of prominent men, many of whom have expressed their willingness to join me in making a public protest. Meanwhile I shall write articles protesting against ritualism, and I shall hire halls in various cities in which to work up public indignation. Then next Fall, when I come here again, I shall go to one of your high churches and make my stand. I may be arrested and imprisoned, but that will be only the beginning of my work.

"To-night I shall write to Bishop Potter calling upon him to keep the vows he took when he was ordained and to put heresy and ritualism from the church over which he presides."

CARNEGIE TO HELP NEGROES.

Agrees to Donate Library Building to Wilberforce University.

Andrew Carnegie yesterday afternoon promised Prof. Horace Townsend of the co-educational institution for negro students, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, that he would give at once to the Ohio University a library building to cost $15,000. Prof. Townsend, who is of full African descent, and who for a long time was associated with Booker T. Washington, called on Mr. Carnegie on his way to the funeral of Senator Hanna, a friend of the institution in which he is a professor.

Mr. Carnegie expressed interest in Wilberforce University and was told that there were 500 students there not only educated, but instructed in farming and the various trades. He said that of these twenty-two were native Africans. Mr. Carnegie asked what a library suitable for the institution would cost, and when he heard the sum required he immediately agreed to pay it.

Surgical Outfit for Fire Companies.

Twenty-five leather cases, containing emergency medicines and surgical instruments, part of a similar equipment which is to be furnished to every company in the Fire Department, were distributed yesterday. With these cases always available, any one with surgical knowledge present at a fire may treat wounds on the spot. It is possible, too, that instruction in "first aid to the injured" will soon be given to all firemen. The idea originated with Chief Croker. Chief Surgeon Ramsdell designed the case.

Cooking Lectures.

MISS LEMCKE continues to deliver her interesting lectures on cooking—"Chafing Dish Cooking" at 10:30 A. M., and "General Cooking" at 2:30 P. M. They are interesting and instructive and you'll enjoy hearing them.

Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

A New Department.

HAVE you visited our Carpet Department, where that Great Opening Sale is going on? The values are the greatest in New York and quality is the highest. Then there's the sale of Furniture, Curtains and Upholsteries, Housefurnishings, China, etc.—an ideal time to furnish a home. Third Floor.

Special prices bring hundreds to the new Carpet store opening.

NEW YORK'S newest Carpet and Rug Store has been the Mecca of hundreds of homefitters since the announcement of the opening was heralded Sunday. They were attracted by the wondrously low prices on the new and exclusive designs in the world's very best weaves—Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, etc. And in addition there's a splendid showing of the latest imported mattings, new linoleums and oilcloths—in fact, it's a complete floor covering store in every sense of the word. A place of economy and faultless quality.

Third Floor.

50c. Here's a special value to bring a throng of home beautifiers to the new section to-day—5,000 yards of Tapestry Brussels Carpet worth up to 98c. a yard, at 75c., 60c. and 50c.—patterns the most recent, excellent weaving, harmonious color blending—a carpet that will not only last, but will retain its richness. **50c.**

There's another point that will prove the lasting worth of this department—you will always find the very highest grades at the very lowest prices for such quality. Then the attendants are all experienced men, and modern electric machinery is employed in measuring and cutting.

$1.20 per sq. yd, for $1.50 and $1.65 inlaid Linoleums.

$5.95 for 40 yard roll of China Matting, worth $10.

$8.75 for 40 yard roll of China Matting, worth up to $14.

$7.45 for $10 roll of fine Cotton Warp Jap Matting.

19c to 29c. for 25c. and 40c. Oilcloths.

39c to 55c. for 50c. and 75c. Linoleums.

98c for $1.50 Body Brussels Carpets, the world's best makes—special to-day. This is a rare opportunity for those contemplating furnishing—we'll hold your purchases until you desire them—at $1.20 and 98c.

59c for 75c. all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets—the best made—new patterns.

85c for $1.10 tapestry Brussels Carpets—new patterns, very finest made—usually on sale at $1 and $1.10.

$1.75 for $2.50 Wiltons—the very best made and the most durable carpet on the market.

98c for $1.10 Wilton Velvet and Axminster Carpets—particularly suitable for parlor, dining room, hall and library—also stair patterns—worth up to $1.50 per yard—at $1.15 and 98c.

$21.95 for five frame body Brussels Rugs—new Spring designs and colorings—none better made; one size only, 9x12 feet.

$18.45 for $23 Smyrna Rugs, extra fine quality—all wool—exquisite Oriental effects—9x12; all other sizes at proportionately low prices.

Extraordinary values in fine Axminster rugs.

We count this as one of the rarest rug buying occasions ever presented—a time when we sell high grade Axminster Rugs, of the very finest quality, high pile, close weave and fine texture—exact copies of those exquisite Persian and Turkish Carpets.

$24.50 for 9x12 Axminsters. **$22.50** for 8.3x10.6 Axminsters. **$16.50** for 6x9 Axminsters. **$3.85** for 3x6 Axminsters.

Great sale of furniture for all rooms.

YOU may desire the simplest piece of furniture, but then you want it to be the best, and your saving is as great proportionately in this great February sale as if you were furnishing the entire house. It's furniture that is artistic and built to last a lifetime.

Fifth Floor.

Now if you want a Rocker, a Morris Chair, Bookcase, Brass Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier, Parlor Suite, Dining Table, or any other piece of furniture, or wish to equip an entire home or room, you're bound to admit, on inspection, that this sale affords the greatest values—the ideal time to gratify every desire.

3-piece parlor suites.

$18 for $27 Suites—covered in verona velour.
$20 for $29 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$24 for $32 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$27.50 for $42 Suites—tapestry and damask.
$32 for $48 Suites—covered in verona velour.

5-piece parlor suites.

$30 for $40 Suites—covered in silk tapestry.
$37.50 for $48 Suites—verona velour.
$40 for $52 Suites—covered in silk damask.
$55 for $99 Suites—all covers.
$72 for $110 Suites—covered in silk damask.

China Closets—All made from selected quartered oak—fine piano finish—a large and handsome display—all the new 1904 lines are represented—round ends—serpentine doors—others with leaded glass mountings—very artistic—fine workmanship.

$15.50 for $22.50 China Closets—quartered oak.

$28 for $37 China Closets. $38 for $45 China Closets. $50 for $67 China Closets.
$31 for $42 China Closets. $42 for $51 China Closets. $58 for $69 China Closets

Sideboards—Embracing all the very latest designs as well as a very choice assortment of genuine colonial and correct Chippendale effects. Every piece of furniture sold during this sale is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect.

$14 for $20.75 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$17.50 for $24 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$18.50 for $25 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$22.50 for $32 Sideboards—selected golden oak.
$27 for $36 Sideboards—selected golden oak.

Extension Tables—Richly carved, heavy designs and strengthened effects—somey have shapel fluted legs or severely straight Mission effects—others with newest pedestal bases—round or square tops—finished in a superior manner—highly polished golden oak.

$5.50 for $7.50 Extension Table—5 ft.
$6.50 for $8.50 Extension Table—5 ft.
$10.50 for $16 Extension Table—6 ft.
$12.50 for $21.50 Extension Table—8 ft.
$15.75 for $27.50 Extension Table—8 ft.

That sale of sample brass beds continues with a saving of ⅓ to ½.

$22.50 for $30 Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Beds.
$27.50 for $35 Beds.
$32.50 for $42 Beds.
$35 for $48 Beds.

$37.50 for $52 Beds.
$41 for $53 Beds.
$44 for $55 Beds.
$45 for $58 Beds.
$53 for $68 Beds.

$55 for $110 Beds.
$58 for $69 Beds.
$60 for $112 Beds.
$63 for $75 Beds.
$67 for $85 Beds.

2,000 50c china vases at 19c each.

JUST an echo of that great semi-annual china and cut-glass sale that brought thousands to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store of discriminating buyers who knew that although the prices were lowest in New York, quality was just the other extreme—highest. Selling became so brisk that we were compelled to add several great lots of bargains.

19c 2,000 fine china vases form a late arrival—all regular 50c values go on sale to-day at 19c. each, and there'll be a scurry to secure them—they're richly decorated and come in so handy for flowers. Don't want you to fail to get one. **19c**

While you're in this section just give your eyes a peep into its richness—the crystal rooms, the tables laden with finest china—much of it hand painted—and handsome dinner sets. Notice how economical it is to buy and then you're sure to be satisfied.

Fourth Floor.

75c per doz. for $1 value etched tumblers, Grecian Star and Band patterns. Just 500 dozen, and they're so desirable and useful that they'll go quickly.

25c for 50c. Cracker Jars to close. 250 remain and you should be here early if you want to partake of the bargain treat.

49c for $1 chocolate pots. Only 243 remaining.

25c each for 75c. ornamental pieces in cobalt blue decorations. 50 dozen.

10c for 15c. oatmeal saucers. Only 1,000 of them, though.

Fine china dinner sets, fish and ice cream sets.

$26 for $35 fine Limoges china dinner sets, with rich coin gold decorations. 50 odd remain.

$1.50 for $3 fancy salad bowls, rich Vienna decorations—200.

$5 for $10 ice cream sets—50 left.

7.50 for $15 to close, 25 fish sets.

19c each for 120 dozen Limoges china tea cups and saucers that sold at $4 per dozen.

19c each for 80 odd dozen Limoges china tea cups and saucers that sold for $4 per dozen.

Handsome cut glass ware, rich, deep cuttings.

$3.45 for $6 8 in. cut glass bowls. Just 150, for early shoppers.

$1.60 for $2.50 cut glass bonbon dishes. 96 left, for to-day's selling.

$4.50 for $6 cut glass pair Sugar and Creams to close. 100 pairs.

Great Upholstery Sale: $2.85 for $4.85 Irish Point Curtains.

A SALE here doesn't lose its popularity in a week, but keeps right on growing, each day adding new and even greater values. Here it is the second week of this great semi-annual sale of Curtains and Upholsteries and to-day you buy these beautiful $4.85 Irish Point Lace Curtains at $2.85 a pair.

Fourth Floor.

$2.85 There are two handsome new designs with 11 inch novelty borders, made on good quality net, finished with worked back edges—the daintiest flowing window decorations you ever saw even at the original price, and now they're only **$2.85**

$5 for $7 Irish Point Lace Curtains—Extra heavily worked 16-inch borders on excellent set with reinforced back edges.

$5.90, 7.90 and $9.75 for bonne femme Curtains—Not a curtain in this offering worth less than two to three times the prices quoted. Here's the reason—only one to three of a pattern.

We call them renaissance, but they're of a much finer lace than renaissance qualities you usually see called renaissance. All exquisitely hand worked.

$6.50 for $10 Tapestry Portieres—You'd think they were of fine, heavy silk, they're so lustrous, but they are really beautifully mercerized in the heavy effective armure weave that is so popular and drapes so richly. They are also handsomely fringed.

98c for $1.75 cross stripe Curtains—full three yards long and of good quality grenadine, with colored cross stripes in the various popular hues. We advise you to come early, for the 221 pairs we have at this price cannot remain long.

15c yard for Scotch Curtain Net—The popular net for sash and long cut curtains because it wears so well. The patterns are pretty and are worth very much more than we ask.

Bargains in Curtain Remnants—We've gathered together all the remains of lots originally offered, and have added a great many others. Here they are, grouped together for Wednesday's selling.

5c yard for 19c to 49c Plain Bobbinet in white or Arabe color.

3c per yard for 10c to 29c striped and figured curtain muslin.

Follow this light and save ⅓ on housefurnishings.

It's a 50c gaslight complete for 25c.

FIRST ten days of this great annual sale of Housefurnishings show how eagerly thousands were awaiting just such an event—a sale that would supply them with house needs of the very best grade at a saving of one-third. That's a greater saving than many others give on the common "thrown together" articles. That's why you'll want to select enough to serve you indefinitely. There's hardly a limit to their period of usefulness.

Basement Salesroom.

Then you'll want to hear Miss Lemcke's interesting lectures on Chafing Dish and General Cooking at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., respectively, and see the demonstrations of the Universal Three-Minute Bread Raiser and the Climax Food Chopper. They're wonderful devices.

49c for medium size Clothes Basket of good quality.

Double-coated enamel ideal ware.

9c for 1 qt. pudding pans.
9c for basting spoons.
25c for colanders.
23c for 2 qt. coffee pots.
45c for 6 qt. sauce kettles.
75c for 10 qt. bread raisers.

Bamboo Goods.

35c for tambourettes.
$1.25 for standing book shelves—four shelves.
85c for tables.
35c for foot tools.

25c for Tooth Pick Holders.
$1.10 for $1.75 Bath Tub Seats, adjustable to any tub.
3c for Wire Coat Hangers.

10c for lipped sauce pans.
15c for 4 qt. preserve kettles.
9c for extra quality scrubbing cloths.
10c for mop cloths.
7c for dish mops.
15c for polishing cloths.
95c for mop wringer with galvanized rollers; will fit any pail.
9c for ½ gal. ammonia.
19c for the Kap top broom. See Demonstrations.
5c for X-ray stove polish.
6c for electro silicon.

19c for stamped steel Omelet Pans.
29c for extra quality large size Fibre Pails.
10c for Gaslight Mantle.

Price 25c. Value 50c.

25c for this 50c Gas Burner; a complete light, with burner, globe and mantle.

25c for 17-in. turkey feather dusters, polished handle.
25c for 12 in. all wool dusters in different colors.
19c for japanned tin crumb trays, with good quality brush.
25c for nickel-plated sleeve irons with Mrs. Pott's handle.
29c for extra large jap. bread boxes. Why waste matches and burn your fingers when you can buy an electric lighter for 75c to light your gas jets and stove?

$1.25 for square hampers.
95c for extra quality ash can, made of galvanized iron, 17x21.
8c. for 10 qt. japanned or tin water pails.

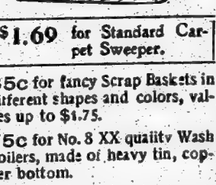

$1.69 for Standard Carpet Sweeper.

85c for fancy Scrap Baskets in different shapes and colors, values up to $1.75.

75c for No. 8 XX quality Wash Boilers, made of heavy tin, copper bottom.

95c for No. 9 XX Wash Boilers, made of heavy tin, copper bottoms.

It's a saving on pure foods in the Model Food Store.

Sixth Floor.

APPLES—New York State, evaporated sliced Baldwins, 3 lbs., 25c.; lb. 9c

EVAPORATED PEACHES—Bright yellow California Muirs; 1 lb. will equal a 3-lb. can of canned fruit, 9 lb., $1.00; lb. 12c

CORN STARCH—Cameron, full 16-oz. package 5c

FLOUR—Royal Stuart patent, produces more dough to the barrel than any other flour on the market; per barrel, $5.35; bag 69c

PRUNES—Meaty new Santa Clara stock, 8 lbs., 39c.; lb. 6c

PEACHES—California Lemon Cling, 2½ lb. can, case of 2 doz., $4.40; doz., $2.25; can 19c

PLUMS—New York State, Green Gage or Egg Plums, 2½ lb. can, doz., $1.35; can 12c

CORN—The best Minnesota cream sugar corn, 2 lb. can, doz., $1.52; can 13c

PUMPKIN—Dry packed well filled cans, 3 lb. can, doz., $1.00; can 9c

ASPARAGUS POINTS—Royal Stuart or Hickmott's, 1-lb. square can, doz., $2.95; can 25c

TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, hand packed and hermetically sealed in Sanitary cans, doz., $1.55; can 11c

OLIVES—We have just received several casks of selected Queen Olives, direct from the most famous Olive Groves, 2 gallon wooden pail $2.40

1 gallon wooden pail, $1.25

Quart Mason jar 35c

RED KIDNEY BEANS—French Red Kidney, 2-lb. can, doz., $1.10; can 10c

BEETS—Fancy Honeycomb, 3-lb. can, doz., $1.59; can 13c

COFFEE—Hotel Cecil, Blend, dry Chestnut Roast, 4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart, full weight, 10 cans, $1.00; can 11c

BEANS—New York State, hand picked, 8 lbs., 39c.; lb. 5c

BACON—Armour's or Swift's fine sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, choice lean strips, special, per lb. .. 12c

TEA—All 70c. choice pickings English Breakfast, Formosa, Oolong, Hyson, Gunpowder, Ceylon, lb. 55c

MACKEREL—Cameron XXXX, selected shore fish, messed, 10-lb. pail 1.37

JAM—Royal Stuart, Damson, Raspberry or Strawberry, 1-lb. stone patent jar; 3 jars, 40c.; jar 16c

SALAD DRESSING—Yacht Club, large size bottle, 42c.; medium 22c

BUTTER—Meadow Brook creamery, sweet and wholesome, 5-lb. crock 1.25

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure cream tartar, 2½-lb. can, 70c.; 1-lb. can 29c

CHILI SAUCE—Royal Stuart, half-pint bottle, doz., $1.59; bottle 14c

LIMA BEANS—California dried Limas, 4 lbs., 30c.; 1 lb. 9c

RICE—Choice Carolina, 3 lbs., 25c.; lb. 9c

BARLEY—Best Akron, 5 lbs. 23c

Wines.

HENNESSY Imported Brandy, case, $11.00; bottle 1.00

JAMES E. PEPPER Whiskey, case, $5.25; bottle 45c

GUCKENHEIMER RYE WHISKEY, 8 years old; gal. $2.80; qt. bottle 98c

CALIFORNIA: Port, Sherry, Angelica, and Muscatel, excellent grades, reduced to, gal., $1.75, $1.40, $1.15 and 90c

CALIFORNIA Claret and Zinfandel, a good pure wine, fully matured, reduced to, gal., 85c. and 65c

RAMSAY SCOTCH WHISKEY: Bottle 75c

MEDALLION STOUT: Equal to the imported, dozen 85c

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Original Drawings
By American Illustrators

All of the very interesting Drawings included in the Exhibition in the Rotunda Balcony, Second floor, were used as illustrations for "The Saturday Evening Post."

Many of the famous American illustrators of the day have contributed, and the collection, comprising wash drawings, and pen-and-ink sketches, possesses much interest.

All of the drawings are for sale; and you will be glad—and welcome—to see them, in any case.

Men's Overcoats
Large Sizes
Small Prices

If eighty large men would like to feel warmer today than they did yesterday, we have these fine Winter Overcoats in their sizes, at gratifying reductions.

And just remember that in buying an overcoat at this time, you are providing a practically new coat for next winter, besides having the satisfaction of wearing it for six weeks more this season.

At $8.50, from $10 and $12

Thirty-eight Oxford and black Cheviot Overcoats, in sizes 42, 44, 46.

At $10, from $15

Twenty-seven all-wool Oxford Cheviot Overcoats, in sizes 44 and 46.

At $13.50, from $20

Fifteen Oxford Overcoats, in sizes 44 and 46.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

New Dresses For Women

The assemblage of Women's Tailor-made Dresses grows broader daily, now. And there is no need to wait for the warm days, to wear these charming suits. While they are distinctly spring garments, they will be worn by the hundreds, as soon as the mercury escapes from the domination of the zero mark.

Here are brief suggestions of some:

At $20—Suits of cheviot, with Eton jacket and vest, trimmed with braid and stitched taffeta; unlined gored skirt.

At $25 to $27.50—Suits of cheviot and broadcloth; Eton jacket with fancy vest and shoulder capes; unlined plaited skirt.

At $42—Suits of cheviot, broadcloth and etamine; blouse jacket, trimmed with braid, taffeta or cloth; skirts silk-lined.

$45 to $95—Suits of broadcloth, voile and etamine; fly-front blouse and Eton jackets; plain gored and plaited skirts, silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Suits
A Midwinter Bonanza

Nearly two hundred of our finest Winter Suits for boys are concerned in this round-up at decisively reduced prices.

All have borne much higher markings; and are now priced as you find them simply because no single lot contains a full size-range.

But in each of the following groups all sizes may be found, in some desirable style or another.

And the savings speak to parents in most positive fashion:

At $4.50 a Suit

Sailor Suits of serge and cheviot; a variety of styles; sizes 3 to 12 years in the lot. Formerly priced $1.50 to $2.50 more.

At $3.75 a Suit

Regulation Russian Blouse Suits; in navy blue, cadet blue, brown and red; sizes 2½ to 6 years. An assortment of splendid styles, formerly priced $2.75 higher.

At $6 a Suit

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, in blue, black, and fancy cheviots; in stout and regular sizes for 8 to 16 years. Formerly $7 to $8 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy Flannels
At 25c, worth 50c

These fancy striped Batiste Flannels are all-wool one way, and more than half wool the other. Most wash flannels are only half wool—these are fully three-quarters wool. The cotton being used only for the heavy cords of the stripes, and in the bright mercerized threads that make the beauty of the fabrics.

The half price was secured because there were only three patterns in the assortment. But these were the best patterns—the ones that the manufacturer made in largest quantities; hence the surplus.

They will make the prettiest kind of house wrappers, dressing sacques and sleeping garments. 32 inches wide.

25c a yard, instead of 50c.

Fourth avenue.

New Sheet Music. 8c

Another lot of Publishers' Samples of the newest popular Sheet Music. Advance copies of regular editions, all perfect; and in too broad a range of titles for us to attempt a list. But you'll find the latest vocal and instrumental hits in the lot. Regular 40c and 60c music at *8c a copy.*

Also some more of the Song Folios, Dance Music, Collections, and Instructors, at 10c, 12c and 15c a copy—all specially priced.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Dinner Favors for Washington's Birthday

The double holiday, over the 22nd, is sure to call forth numerous country house-parties.

Of course, favors for the festive Washington's Birthday dinner must be provided; and it is wise for out-of-town people to write to us at once for their supplies, to insure their arriving on time.

There are ice-cream cases, bonbonnieres, favors, mottoes, paper napkins, and other suitable decorations—all resplendent with "Old Glory" or the appropriate cherries, cherry trees, or hatchets.

Basement.

The New Mohairs
And Sicilians for Spring

These demure and modest fabrics will astonish their thousands of friends this Spring. Instead of the sombre effects that have always been known by the name, you will find, this season, that some of the brightest and prettiest dress stuffs on our counters are these same serviceable, inexpensive, attractive Mohairs and Sicilians.

The weave, so far as the body of the fabric is concerned, is just the same old substantial quality; but running through it are pin stripes of white, or other contrasting color; sometimes nub stripes that are most effective; and checks and corded effects, most unusual.

Little wonder that they have already been placed high in fashion's favor for Spring wear.

More than three hundred varieties are shown, in black and colors:

At $1.75 a yard—Bourette Corded Iridescent Melange Sicilian.

At $1.50 a yard—Iridescent Corded Melange Sicilian; Mottled Melange Sicilian; Iridescent Melange Sicilian; Green-and-blue Checked Sicilians; Self-colored Checked Sicilians and Nub-corded Striped Melange Sicilians.

At $1.25 a yard—Shadow-checked Melange Sicilian and Pin-checked Melange Sicilian.

At 75c and $1 a yard—Pin-striped Sicilians.

At $1.25 a yard—Pin-striped Mohairs.

At $1.25 a yard—Colored Nub-corded Striped Melange Mohairs.

At $1 a yard—Self-colored Checked Mohairs.

At 85c and $1 a yard—Nub-corded Striped Monairs.

At 75c a yard—Pin-striped Mohairs.

At 50c and 60c a yard—Pin-striped Mohairs.

At 60c a yard—Dash-figured Striped Mohairs.

At 50c and 65c a yard—Colored Mohairs.

At 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard—Navy blue Mohairs.

At 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50 a yard—Navy blue Sicilians.

Fourth avenue.

Representative Attractions Among
The February FURNITURE

Day after day new special lots turn up to make constantly stirring interest in this great movement. A dozen broad floors, such as ours, could not hold the special February Furniture. Each day, as the dozens of wagon-loads go out, the carloads of new furniture come in; keeping our floor constantly filled with an almost endless variety of high-class furniture, for every part of the house. And prices show savings that compel the interest of every careful housekeeper, as well as the man who pays the bills.

Here are brief hints of many different lines:

Forty-two $4 Rockers, $3

Golden oak polished wood-seat Rockers; broad arms, panel back, embossed top, saddle-shaped seat, fine construction and finish. Forty-three of these Rockers in mahogany finish.

Seventeen $5.50 Desk Chairs, $3.50

Women's Desk Chairs in quartered golden oak; shaped seat, turned legs, embossed back, fine construction and finish, highly polished.

Eight $18 Extension Tables, $13.50

Golden oak Extension Tables; 44-inch round-top, deep rim, turned and fluted legs, quartered oak top, highly polished, six feet long when extended.

Twenty-five $30 Dressers, $20

Quartered golden oak dressers, cheval glass pattern; two small side drawers, two large drawers, top 46 x 22 in., beveled edge; French plate mirror, 18 x 40 in.; fine construction and finish.

Thirty-seven $6 Rockers, $4.50

Imitation mahogany Rockers; shaped wood seat, shaped arms, panel and banister back, turned legs, highly polished. Also twenty-nine of these Rockers in golden oak.

Eighteen $5 Rockers, $3.50

Mahogany-finished Rockers; shaped wood seat, banister back, easy arms, marquetry inlay in top rail, highly polished, fine construction.

Twelve $15 Extension Tables, $11.50

Golden oak Extension Tables; polished quartered oak top, turned and fluted legs, deep rim, highly polished; 6 feet long when extended, top 45 x 45 in.

Fifteen $45 Chiffonniers, $32

Quartered golden oak Chiffonniers; top 38 x 20 in., two moulded front drawers, two side closets, two large drawers, dust-proof lining between drawers, shaped legs, French pattern plate mirror, 24 x 20 in.

Five $36 Dressers, $25

Quartered golden oak Dressers; serpentine front, shaped legs, moulded corner posts, two long and two short drawers; top 44 x 21 in., pattern plate mirror, 24 x 30 in., fine construction and finish.

Twenty-four $12 Chairs, $7.50

Mahogany high-back Colonial Chairs; rush seat, cross slat back, fine design, suitable for living room, hall or dining-room.

Four $22 Extension Tables, $16

Golden oak Extension Tables; 45-inch square top, deep rim; pedestal center; 6 feet long when extended; fine quartered oak top, highly polished.

Seven $35 Chiffonniers, $25

Mahogany Chiffonniers; straight-front, top 36 x 20 in., four long and two small drawers, dust-proof lining between drawers, beveled plate mirror 18 x 20 in., carved standards, highly polished.

Fifty-four $7 Rockers, $5

Mahogany-finished Rockers; saddle seat, shaped arms, banister back, carved top rail, marquetry inlay in mahogany in banister.

Six $25 Extension Tables, $19

Mahogany-veneered Extension Tables; 48-inch square top, mahogany-veneered top and rim, birch legs, highly polished, deep rim, turned legs, eight feet long when extended.

Twenty-six $7.50 Desk Chairs, $4.75

Mahogany-finished wood-seat Desk Chairs; shaped and moulded back, shaped and turned legs, highly polished.

Eight $55 Dressers, $38

Mahogany Dressers; swell front, two large and three small drawers, top 48 x 23 in., drawers lined with maple, pattern plate mirror 34 x 28 in., moulded frame and standard, carved legs, moulded corners, highly polished. Four Chiffonniers to match, $28, from $45.

Twenty-one $9 Rockers, $6

Quartered golden oak Rockers; high back, wood seat, shaped seat frame, easy arms, cross panels, embossed top rail, highly polished. Also fourteen of these Rockers in imitation mahogany.

Two Hundred $2.50 Dining Chairs, $1.90

Golden oak Dining Chairs; open woven cane seat, shaped legs, tapered spindles, banister back, fine construction, highly polished.

Eight $27 Mahogany Center Tables, $13.50

Fine Louis XVI. design Parlor Tables; top 24 x 18 in., tapered legs, shaped stretchers, inlaid lines on legs and rim, beautifully inlaid marquetry top, highly polished, and of finest construction.

Twenty-two $28 Sideboards, $20

Quartered golden oak Sideboards; swell top base, 48 x 23 in., one large and two small drawers, double cupboards, cabinet top with three shelves, French plate mirror 28 x 16 in., well built and finished.

Nine $35 Sideboards, $28

Quartered golden oak Sideboards; straight-front, top 48 x 24 in., one long and two short drawers, double cupboards, cabinet top with three shelves, pattern plate mirror 30 x 18 in., carved and highly polished. At this price and reduction twelve Sideboards of another style.

Fourth floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Daghestan Rugs are always popular, because they have distinct Oriental characteristics, are as serviceable as they are attractive; and are not expensive. We have a fine collection of these rugs, in the popular sizes, and prices are only $12.50 and $15.

We also have a collection of French Rugs, of superior quality, in scroll designs, and old tapestry, or Aubusson effects. The colorings are dainty light blue, pink and cream. Now, in these sizes at these sharp reductions in prices:

6 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 10 in., now at $40, from $65
8 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 6 in., now at $55, from $90
10 ft. by 13 feet, now at $75, from $135

It is a fine opportunity for lovers of artistic homes.

We still have a limited quantity of high-grade GOATSKIN RUGS, which are marked at very decisive reductions.

The offering includes five different sizes, and four colors—black, white, gray and brown—eight hundred and fifty rugs in all, at savings of a third to a half from usual prices:

Lined Goatskin Rugs:

36 x 72 in., at $5, from $8.
28 x 64 in., at $2, from $4.25.
21 x 36 in., at $1.50, from $2.25.
4 x 5 ft., at $3, from $5.
10 ft. 8 in. x 11 ft. 8 in., at $50, from $100.
4 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 8 in, at $20, from $40.

Unlined Goatskin Rugs:

28 x 64 in., at $1.50 and $1.75, from $2 and $2.50.

Third floor.

Success Marks This Sale of Laces

The Main Aisle has been a storm-centre of interest during the last two days. Half prices on Laces of such beauty and desirability as those comprising the sale are indeed sufficient reason.

For precisely those laces in greatest demand for the coming season's gowns, in a superb variety of kinds, designs and shades, are here to pick from, at about half their real values.

And today the lots are still ample—those that showed the greatest gaps have been filled afresh.

Here is the news in detail:

Wood Fibre Bandings and Insertions, 18c to $2.50 a yard; worth 35c to $4.50.

White and Black Chantilly Laces, 15c to 60c a yard; worth 30c to $1.25.

Venise Batiste, Crochet and Net Ground Laces, Galons and Bandings, 15c to $2 a yard; worth 25c to $3.50.

45-in. Black-and-white and white-and-black Dress Nets, 65c a yard; worth $1 to $2.25.

36-inch Printed Nets, 60c a yard; worth 85c

Lace Allovers, white, cream and ecru, $1 to $4.50 a yard; worth $1.50 to $8.50.

Embroidered Chiffon Allovers, in black-and-white and black, 60c and 65c a yard; worth $1 and $1.25.

Broadway.

Saving Without Risk On Silver-plated Ware

You may be sure of spending money wisely, and saving it safely, on this Silver-plated Table Ware. It is all perfect, and all comes from the best makers in the business.

QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE
One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Chocolate Pots, $1.50
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4.50
Ice Pitchers, $5, $6.25
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2.50, $3.25
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $5.75
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c, $1.50
Bread Trays, $2, $2.25
Serving Trays, $1 to $2.25
Fern Dishes, $5.25
Cake Baskets, $3.75 Children's Cups, 75c, $1
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50

Ninth street aisle

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE FLAT WARE
One-quarter to One-third Under-price

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Children's Sets, 60c each
Triple Plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen
Triple Plated Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen
Pearl Handled Medium Knives, sterling silver ferrules, $8.50 dozen
Pearl Handled Butter Knives, sterling silver ferrules, 75c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Letter Books and Presses

Our Commercial Stationery Store had to give up its quarters on Broadway. But if you want to buy first-class office supplies, you'll follow it to the Basement of our Main Store and save money for your trouble. For instance:

Letter Books of 500 pages, at 50c and $1; 700 pages, $1.25; 1000 pages, $1.60.

Best Japanese Letter Books, 500 pages, at $1.25; 1000 pages, $2.25.

Pridmore Letter Presses, 10 x 12 in., $5.50; 10 x 15 in., $6.50.

And this special offering of

Carbon Paper at $1.10, for box of 100 Sheets

Typewriter Ribbons at 50c.

Stenographer's Note Books, at 33c, 54c and $1.08 a dozen.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement—just to the right from Ninth street elevators.

"Book News" for 1904

Book News is a wonderfully improved magazine this year. In addition to the authoritative book reviews for which it has always been famous, it has added a number of most valuable features, that will be appreciated by all people of culture, as well as general readers.

Those who subscribe for a year, beginning with the February issue, will receive without extra charge, the big and comprehensive December and January issues, which start the course in literature—so long as the supply holds out. 50c a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

From Far and Near Comes the Response to
The Sale of NOTIONS

In every way, this February sale of Notions establishes new records. It presents a greater variety of articles than ever before—all of them of the highest merit. They include, in addition to the low-priced, but excellent qualities that always prove so popular, higher grades of the same sewing needfuls, at proportionate savings.

And the public response has been greater than ever—we have been deluged with mail orders from distant points.

Women who do home sewing and dressmakers who buy in large quantities have been alike interested.

Here are half-a-dozen specimen groups of the splendid Notions, and their little prices:

Silk Machine Twist; excellent quality, $4.25 a dozen spools; 38c a spool.

Dress Shields; light-weight, thoroughly dependable. 85c a dozen pairs; 8c a pair.

Leatherette Sewing Companions; 10c.

Spring Hooks and Eyes; strong and durable. 12c a gross; $1.30 great gross.

White Tape; superfine, ¼ and ⅜ in. wide; 5c 10-yd. roll; 55c doz. rolls.

Lisle Hose Supporters; with pin tops, black or white, 10c a pair.

Tenth st. aisle at Fourth ave. side; also Tenth st. elevator counter.

Indian Baskets
At New Prices

Some of the North American Indian Baskets included in this collection are specimens of the handiwork of tribes that are becoming extinct; for instance, the Tulare Indians. These baskets should possess particular interest for collectors; as should in fact, all the baskets now offered at these much reduced prices.

From many, we choose a few for description:

A Tulare bowl-shaped Basket, 18 inches in diameter, with design of figures, at $15, from $22.50.

Jicarilla Apache Colored Hamper, 28 in. high, at $9, from $15.

Klamath Carrying Basket, unusually large size, 18 in. high, 21 in. in diameter at base; at $15, from $30.

Round Valley Basket, 28 in. in diameter at top, 15 in. high; design of double quail tops; at $25, from $47.50.

A fine Pima bottle-necked Basket, 17 in. high, at $20, from $35.

Mission Basket, 17½ in. in diameter, 10 in. high, at $10, from $20.

Yakatat Basket, 13 in. high, 14 in. in diameter, at $30, from $50.

Ceremonial Basket, covered with feathers and trimmed with wampum, made by the Poma Indians: 7 x 11 in., a fine specimen; at $35, from $65.

Pima Basket, 21 in. in diameter, 13 in. high, decorated with figures of men and animals; at $7.50, from $15.

Fine Attu Baskets, at $8.50 to $20, from $15 to $40.

Other baskets, 50c to $5, from 75c to $10.

Then we show a variety of other Indian articles of interest, in bead and feather work, and other curious things, similarly reduced.

Basement, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

Embroideries Reduced

The embroidery stock is a hard one to keep in order. Matching sets of Edgings and Insertions are continually getting broken, and the remainders clutter up shelves in short order, unless we take steps to get rid of them.

We take such steps today—a whole flight of them, in fact—and add to these odd pieces, many of which are in designs that have been shown but a week or two, other offerings of like interest to women with Spring sewing to do:

8c and 10c qualities, at 5c a yard.
15c and 18c qualities, at 10c a yard.
20c and 25c qualities, at 12½c a yard.
35c and 40c qualities, at 20c a yard.
50c qualities, at 25c a yard.
And so on up to $2 qualities, at $1 a yard.

Included are Edgings, Insertions, Allovers, Beadings and Demi Flouncings, in a wide variety of designs.

Broadway.

Fine Lillian Corsets

These exquisitely graceful Lillian Corsets are designed and made by the best experts in Paris. In spite of their French origin, due consideration is shown for their suitability to the figures of American women.

And American women—at least, the well-gowned sort—are depending more and more upon Lillian Corsets for the utmost of style, grace and comfort.

Some of the favorite models in these truly elegant corsets:

At $5—Of fine French coutil; low bust, dip hips; excellent model for medium and slender figures.

At $8.50—Of fancy blue and white broche; fan front, ribbon-trimmed.

At $10—Of firm coutil; splendid model for full figures; low bust, long hips, double supporters attached.

At $15—Of fine French batiste: long waist, short hips; most desirable for tall, slender figures.

Second floor, Tenth st.

DRESSING SACQUES
Of Silk and Lawn

The first of the pretty Spring things are here—Dressing Sacques that women will admire and wish to own.

Soft China silk, sheer lawn; equally dainty, and fashioned in many styles that betray the welcome touch of newness. Descriptions:

SILK DRESSING SACQUES

Of China silk; in white, light blue, pink, lavender or black. Some accordion plaited, with medallion and ruffle of point de Paris lace; others with plaited or new stole collar, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion.

Other Dressing Sacques, made entirely of ribbon and lace insertion. $4.50, $6.50, $6.75, $7.50, $8 to $12.

LAWN DRESSING SACQUES

At 85c—In white. Colored border; in kimono style. Also of Swiss muslin, with colored figures. Full fronts with sailor collar; fitted backs.

At $1—In white, with deep round collar; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging. Open sleeves trimmed with lace. Also of Swiss muslin, with neat colored dots.

At $1.25—In white. Fancy collar trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Others trimmed with embroidery. Also of Swiss muslin, with figures.

Many other styles at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.75 to $6.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PROBING MYSTERY OF DODGE'S WEALTH

Grand Jury Acting on Suspicion of Conspiracy.

Lawyers Wonder How, Being Poor, He Suddenly Became Rich, and Why He Opposes His Wife's Divorce Suit.

While Charles F. Dodge is under indictment here on a charge of perjury, it being alleged that he swore falsely in the divorce suit brought by his wife, who later married Charles W. Morse, the Grand Jury is going to find out whether the case is one of conspiracy in which several lawyers are interested. Yesterday the Grand Jury spent the day in inquiring into the case, and a number of persons were called upon to tell what they knew of the Morse-Dodge matrimonial tangle.

The Grand Jury intends to probe the matter to the bottom, and when they get through the public will know why the District Attorney is spending thousands of dollars in trying to get Dodge back here for trial and just why Dodge is being furnished with apparently unlimited means and efforts are being made to hustle him into Mexico.

Assistant District Attorney Rand said yesterday that Dodge was still under arrest at Laredo, Texas, and that he would be taken to Corpus Christi for arraignment before a Federal Judge on a writ of habeas corpus procured by his attorneys.

When asked whether it was true that one of two detectives who had been following Dodge had been murdered or thrown overboard from the steamboat which took Dodge from Galveston to Brownsville, Mr. Rand said that he had heard that story by telegraph a week ago, and it had been frequently repeated, but had not been verified. The District Attorney's office was investigating.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—Developments in the suit brought by Mrs. Dodge-Morse of New York for divorce from her first husband, Charles F. Dodge, lead those who have followed the progress of the case in Atlanta to believe that some interests are anxious to keep Mrs. Dodge-Morse legally bound to Dodge.

The lawyers for Mrs. Dodge in the hearing in progress before Commissioner Van Astor Bachelor here are convinced that Dodge is not only being induced to fight his wife's suit, but is also being furnished with the needed money. It is pointed out that Dodge is a poor man. He has been working for a salary of $100 a month as restaurant manager here, but he is spending money like a millionaire in opposing the efforts of his wife to obtain a divorce. In Dodge's interest lawyers have been retained in Atlanta and New York, and he is also able to engage the services of Texas lawyers to fight extradition and to put up a bond for $10,000.

"Dodge hasn't a dollar in the world," said one lawyer to-day, "and yet thousands are being spent in his name to defeat his wife's suit. Why should Dodge oppose the suit? He and she have been separated for years, and neither cares for the other."

In the evidence at the hearing to-day testimony was given in favor of Mrs. Dodge-Morse's's charges, who in her bill named Marie Law of this city as co-respondent.

SOLDIERS AT NEGRO'S TRIAL.

Rushed Across State Surrounded by Militia and Convicted.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 16.—Henry Williams, a burly negro who on Jan. 30 last entered the home of George J. Shields, a well-known business man, and murderously assaulted Mrs. Shields and her three-year-old daughter with a hatchet, razor, and pocket knife, was sentenced by Judge Woods in the Corporation Court to-day to be hanged March 18 next.

Williams escaped after the crime to the coal fields, where he was captured last Wednesday. He confessed, and on Friday was rushed across the State of Virginia on a special train to Richmond for safe keeping. Yesterday a special Grand Jury indicted him. He was brought here to-day on a special train, accompanied by 500 Richmond soldiers and another special train bearing 300 soldiers preceded that which bore him.

He was hurried to the Court House under the protection of eighteen companies of State militia and the trial was begun. Besides the military guard, the court officers, the witnesses, the jury, and the representatives of the press, no one was admitted to the courtroom. The jury was out five minutes, and within another five minutes Judge Woods had passed the death sentence.

BLIND PEOPLE HEAR THE SHOW.

"Babes in Toyland" Delights Party of Sightless Auditors.

Probably for the first time in New York a party of blind people attended, "in their official capacity," a spectacular theatrical performance. It was "Babes in Toyland," and Manager Flaherty of the Majestic furnished the seats for the blind men and women at the request of Miss Winifred Holt, 362 Fifth Avenue, who is interested in the education and amusement of the sightless.

One of the blind visitors to the show was Sylvester Helgar, a Brooklyn musician. He was the only man in the party of nine.

"I enjoyed this opera much more than the people who saw it," he replied, confidently, when he was asked what he thought of the play. "I hear the music and get the full benefit of that. Then, instead of seeing a lot of chorus girls, &c., I could picture to myself the most lithe, graceful, and etherial forms to fit in with the character of the music. In my mind, if not in my eye, the scene was beautiful. I'm glad I came, and I don't think anybody got any more enjoyment out of it than I did."

The eight women had nothing to say, but they seemed to have a good time, too. Only two of nine were from an institution for the blind; all the others were self-supporting.

Manager Flaherty has agreed to furnish six seats every night for blind persons Miss Holt picks out. Every one of them has only to bring a note from her, and he is provided with an orchestra seat. Those in attendance last night were put near the Fifty-eighth Street exit, so that in case of emergency they could be gotten out first.

GAFFNEY CHARGES DROPPED.

Indictment Against the Alderman Dismissed at Jerome's Request.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday appeared in Part I. of the General Sessions and asked for the dismissal of the indictment against Alderman James J. Gaffney, which charged him with violating Section 1,533 of the Greater New York charter, which makes it a misdemeanor for any city officer to be identified with any corporation engaged in any contract with the City of New York.

It was charged in the indictment that the New York Contracting Company, in which Alderman Gaffney and James J. Murphy, a brother of Charles F. Murphy, were stockholders had leased from the city the pier and bulkhead at West Ninety-sixth Street for a term of ten years at a nominal rental. Both James J. Murphy and Alderman Gaffney were arrested, but Murphy was subsequently discharged.

The District Attorney said he had been informed and believed that the defendant did the acts complained of after taking the advice of counsel—advice which Justice Bischoff, in his recent decision, by implication held to have been sound.

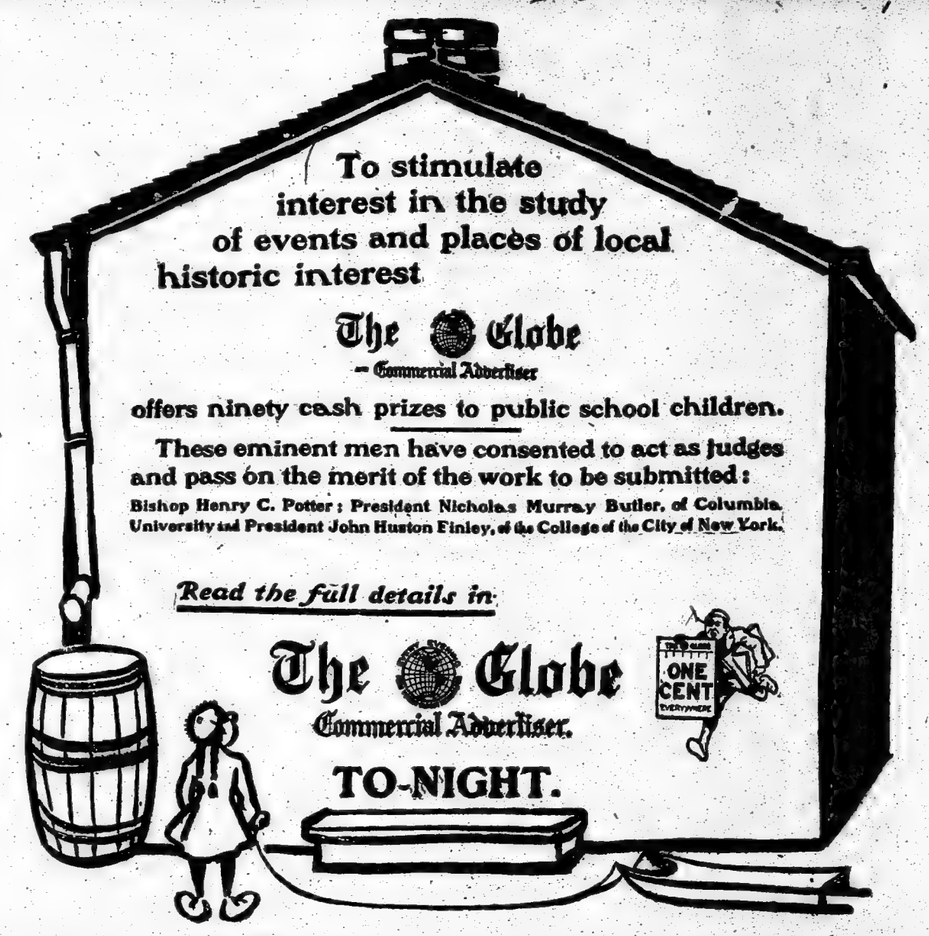

KAISER, AS ART CRITIC, FLOUTED IN REICHSTAG

Hohenzollern Statues Called a "Monumental Marble Quarry."

IMPRESSIONISTS IN REVOLT.

One Member Called to Order for Mentioning the Emperor's Name in Debate on St. Louis Exhibit.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Impressionistic art and its place at the St. Louis Exposition were debated in the Reichstag to-day, Herr Singer, (Socialist,) leading the attack on the Government for excluding, as he said, impressionistic paintings from the German exhibit.

"Emperor William," Herr Singer said, "has termed impressionistic work 'gutter art,' and after knowing his Majesty's views naturally the Government Commission cannot be fair to the impressionistic school. America does not want the opinion of one man, but wishes to judge for itself what the German impressionists are doing.

"America may become a great market for German art, and therefore national art ought to be completed represented."

Home Secretary von Posadowsky-Wehner said he did not profess to be a deciding judge of art matters. The impressionists would be represented at St. Louis. One of the reasons why they were not more fully satisfied was that they would not co-operate with the other schools. He believed, however, that the impressionists were working on lines that would be wholesome for art.

Herr Dove, Moderate Radical, said he was an aristocrat in art, and that it was not the democratic tendency which was being combated here, but rather Caesarism trying to make itself felt in art.

Herr Suedekum (Socialist) began a sentence about the art movement with Emperor William as leader, but Count von Ballestrem, President of the Reichstag, cut him short and rebuked him for mentioning the Emperor in debate. Herr Suedekum continued, protesting against art absolutism.

The continuance of the debate developed several more or less covert attacks upon Emperor William's influence on art, and a remarkable feature was that Loyalist members of the Reichstag like Count Oriola (National Liberal) and Herr von Kardorff, the Free Conservative leader, deprecated the Emperor's activity as a patron of art.

Referring to the impressionist school, Count Oriola said this was an intellectual movement among the people which it was impossible to suppress by artificial measures. No man, he said, however high in the empire he may be, could order art to pursue other paths.

Heinrich Ernst Muller quoted from Emperor William's well-known art speech, delivered March 20, 1901, as follows:

"Art, ignoring the limits I have described, is not art." Herr Muller said that never had a speech from royal lips been received with such a degree of protest. Millions of Conservatists and Loyalists dissented from this conception of art, he said.

Another speaker said the press could not do everything, and that his Majesty must call a halt at art. Herr Muller, speaking again, declared that court aestheticism was beginning to be born, and added: "What are its achievements? Everywhere meaningless decorations."

Continuing, the speaker referred to the groups of marble statues of the Brandenbourg and Hohenzollern rulers in the Siegesallee, which Emperor William had caused to be erected, as "an ornamental and monumental marble quarry."

After this discussion the appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition was voted.

FIVE HELD AS HIGHWAYMEN.

Quintet Suspected of Attempting a Bookkeeper's Hold-Up.

Five men who, the police of the Macdaugal Street Station say, have given fictitious names are held there in custody under suspicion of being the men who attempted to hold up Henry Alexander, a bookkeeper for Berrman & Frank; manufacturers of silk waists at 29 West Houston Street. Alexander, according to the story he told the police Monday afternoon, was waylaid while carrying a bag containing $1,100 from the Merchants and Traders' Bank, Broadway and Prince Street.

He said that he was set upon by highwaymen in the hallway leading to the ground floor of the firm by which he was employed. He managed to throw the bag out of the way and put up a fight. The highwaymen fled when they heard the elevator coming down from the top floor. Alexander described his assailants to Capt. Brennan, who sent detectives to look for the men, with the result that the five young men were arrested yesterday afternoon in Vogel Brothers' clothing store, Broadway and Houston Street. There they had represented themselves as agents of an express company.

Two of the men answered to the description given by Alexander of his assailants. Capt. Brennan thought it well to hold the five men as suspicious persons until the policemen could find out exactly who they are.

BUTLER ANNOUNCED FIRE.

Mansion Chimney Collapsed While Near-by Bronx Schoolhouse Burned.

A. M. Merriman, a wool merchant of 75 Greene Street, and who lives at Independent Avenue and Hudson Park, King's Bridge, with his family, was interrupted at dinner last night by a smell of smoke. When the butler brought in the dessert he announced as calmly as he could that the house was on fire. He rushed up stairs and found that one of the chimneys of the old mansion had collapsed in a bedroom. The firemen were summoned and had little difficulty in putting out the flames.

The Merrimans were scarcely seated when they saw that the Leiten schoolhouse, adjoining their home, was in flames. The butler and members of the family rushed after the departing engines. They found them stuck fast at the bottom of the hill, where they had broken through the ice over a heavy drift of snow.

By the time the engines were free the school house was burned to the ground and fire had again started in the Merriman mansion. This was quickly put out, the damage to the old house being but $150, and to the schoolhouse $5,000.

CONDEMNS DOWLING BILL.

Teachers' Association Opposes Controller Grout's School Measure.

The New York City Teachers' Association met yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution condemning the Dowling bill, by which, they claim, Controller Grout expects to keep officials of the Department of Education from drawing royalties upon such of their books as they succeed in having introduced into the schools of the city. The resolution was introduced by P. E. Kilpatrick.

After the resolution had been adopted Miss Alida S. Williams proposed that the organization support the McCabe bill, which provides that service in the schools of the city be necessary before a teacher is promoted to a supervisory position. This motion was received enthusiastically. In support of it Miss Williams said:

"It is about time that we express our opposition to the importation of people who slam the door of promotion in our faces."

CHAMPION DUFFEY WILL START

Amateur Sprinter Will Try to Beat Record at St. Louis.

James E. Sullivan, chief of the department of physical culture at the World's Fair, which opens at St. Louis on April 1, announced yesterday that Arthur Duffey, of Georgetown University, the world's champion sprinter, would undoubtedly compete in the Olympic games this year. Duffey has written to Mr. Sullivan to the effect that he would not only appear, but would make the effort to reduce his record of 0:09 3-5 for 100 yards.

The stadium at the fair grounds will be opened on May 1, and the preliminary games will be among the local schools and colleges of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. The first important event will be the Olympic gymnastic championship, which will be held early in May. After that will follow the Amateur Athletic Union games in the early part of June. From that time until September there will be few vacant dates.

The military athletic carnival will be one of the features of the fair. Events to decide the championship of the National Guard and the regular army will be held daily during the last week in September. The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will have charge of the Olympic regatta, and the St. Louis committee will furnish to visiting oarsmen a large and commodious boathouse.

Mr. Sullivan states that the representation from foreign countries will be large. He has received assurances that a team of Australian athletes, including four champions of that country will compete. Word has also been received that the French Government has appropriated $12,000 to pay the expenses of a team to St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEADS AT CHESS.

Marshal ½ Point Ahead in International Tournament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 16.—When play in the eighth round of the international chess tournament was concluded this evening the American, Marshall, by virtue of his victory over Swiderski, had again taken the lead with half a point over Maroczy and Schlechter, as these two players agreed upon drawing their game. The other game, that between Marco and Gunsberg, also was drawn. The scores of the six players read now as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marshall	6	2	Gunsberg	2½	5½
Maroczy	5½	2½	Marco	2½	5½
Schlechter	5½	2½	Swiderski	2	6

The semi-final round will be contested to-morrow, when Gunsberg will be pitted against Schlechter, Maroczy against Swiderski, and Marco against Marshall.

THE MAN ROOSEVELT

A PORTRAIT SKETCH.
BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP,
Washington Correspondent of the New York *Evening Post.*

$1.25 NET. AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.
Ready February 19.
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers.

Skating Programme for Verona Lake.

An attractive programme has been arranged by the Verona Lake Skating Club of Verona, N. J., for Washington's Birthday. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to amateurs in a one-mile novice, one and two mile handicap, and a half-mile scratch race, and the management has already received assurances from many of the prominent skaters in the East that they will compete. Entries will close to-morrow with Samuel D. See, 18 Wall Street, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Artillery Corps, to report to the commanding General Atlantic Division for duty as assistant to Inspector General of that division.

Capt. John C. Oakes, general staff, is assigned to duty as engineer officer of the Southwestern Division, relieving Capt. Edgar Jadwin.

Brig. Gen. Alexander MacKenzie, Chief of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, vice Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates, retired.

Contract Surgeon A. R. Hull is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Col., and will proceed to his home, New Sharon, Iowa, and report for annulment of contract.

Major Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, is relieved from command of the Benicia Arsenal Benicia, Cal., to take effect March 15, and will assume command of the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton is detached from command of the European Squadron and granted leave abroad for one year.

Acting Boatswain D. Moriarity is detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Independence, Mare Island, Cal.

Acting Boatswain H. Werner is detached from the Independence, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Arrived—Supply at Honolulu, Hercules at League Island, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, and Massachusetts at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Osceola from San Juan for Key West, Minneapolis from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo, Prairie from Colon for Guantanamo, Raleigh and Frolic from Cavite for Shanghai, New Orleans from Cavite for Che-foo.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
1st week Feb.	$26,283	$34,439	$31,226
From July 1	962,037	1,050,562	972,183
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Feb.	40,697	35,043	.....
From July 1	1,181,651	1,031,393	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
2d week Feb.	101,500	103,191	93,160
From July 1	4,123,303	4,072,700	3,659,908

ALLEGHENY VALLEY for December and for the twelve months ended Dec. 31—

	December. Decrease.	12 Months. Increase.
Gross earnings	$5,978	$745,106
Operating expenses	*32,710	700,838
Net earnings	38,688	44,268

*Increase.

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Total gross	3,109,184	2,353,099	2,574,928
Interest, rents, taxes, &c.	1,397,551	1,354,594	1,325,364
Balance	1,711,583	998,505	1,249,564
Sinking fund	100,381	48,838	87,077
Balance	1,611,202	949,889	1,162,487
Depreciation	100,000	*222,558	100,000
Balance	1,511,202	727,311	1,062,487
Dividends	946,329	717,333	880,799
Surplus	564,873	9,978	201,688

*Includes damage.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS for December—

Gross earnings	1,546,912	1,374,149	1,383,993
Exp. and taxes	1,075,926	1,040,412	938,706
Net earnings	470,986	333,737	445,286
Ratio op. exp.	69.6%	75.7%	67.8%
Int. and rent	334,090	311,331	298,513
Surplus	136,896	22,406	146,772
Gross, 6 months	9,640,525	9,269,479	8,950,980
Exp. and taxes	6,763,072	6,297,940	5,994,303
Net, 6 months	2,877,453	2,971,539	2,956,677
Int. and rent	1,961,470	1,808,922	1,799,167
Surplus, 6 months	915,983	1,102,917	1,157,509

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for December—

Gross earnings	565,860	567,572	496,042
Op. expenses	427,655	422,792	319,022
Net earnings	138,205	164,780	177,020
Gross, 12 months	7,781,137	6,423,192	6,789,089
Op. expenses	5,343,088	4,278,941	4,011,293
Net, 12 months	2,438,096	2,144,251	2,778,396

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	1,468,013	1,246,989	1,265,852
Op. expenses	1,244,660	1,267,071	985,481
Net earnings	223,353	*20,081	280,371
Charges	271,559	265,504	262,101
Deficit	48,206	285,585	18,497

*Deficit.

CONSTIPATION

is the starting point of disease. It can be easily removed by taking, on arising, half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water,

Hunyadi János

The Delineator

Is the Most Necessary Magazine for Women

Some of the March Contents that Interest Every Woman

HER DRESS—A letter by Mrs. Osborn, the creator of styles for the smart set, leads off, supplemented by all of the suggestions of our own designers.

HER CHILDREN—New Physical Culture for Children by M. Wilma Sullivan; Stories and Pastimes, by Albert Bigelow Paine, Gabrielle E. Jackson, Lina Beard, Emma C. Dowd; Children's Reading, by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney.

HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE—Dr. Murray's method of acquiring beauty and health is simple, practical and healthful.

HER HOME—House Building and Home Making, and Practical Aids in House Furnishing, by Alice M. Kellogg; Seasonable Gardening by Ward Macleod.

HER TABLE—Suggestions for Serving and Waiting at Table on Informal Sunday Night Suppers and Impromptu Evening Refreshments, Something on Lenten Dishes, Novel Luncheon Recipes, The Cooking of Oysters, and many practical suggestions for bettering the table service.

HER SOCIAL LIFE—The Evolution of a Club Woman by Agnes Surbridge; Club Life, Helen M. Winslow; The Observances of Society, Mrs. Learned; The Girl and her Interests, Priscilla Wakefield; Evening Entertainments.

HER DISPOSITION—Lillie Hamilton French talks about "dumping troubles" in The Joy of Living Papers. It will help one to the right outlook.

HER LEISURE MOMENTS—Lionel Mapleson's Description of a Visit to Melba; a Story by Ethel Watts Mumford; A Prose Fancy by Richard Le Gallienne; Book Reviews by Laura B. Starr.

This is the way in which the March DELINEATOR ministers unto the wants of women, her dress, her person, her table, her family, her home and her entire moral, mental and spiritual life.

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By Katherine Mackay (Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.)

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The Unusual Store.

(Extract from The N. Y. Times, Feb. 9.)

IN THE SHOPS.

For a simple and stylish wash waist nothing prettier has been seen than those made of kanka, a cotton crêpe with the warp of silk. This material is like none of the crêpes ordinarily seen, is fine and sheer as a cobweb, made without elaboration, but in pretty, dainty designs, and finished with French knots in silk and delicate lace wheels, which suggest those from Teneriffe, but which come from Persia, and are much more delicate. These little waists can be tubbed, and cost $15. They cost $5 more if made with a thin silk lining, which does not affect the laundering, and in some ways makes them more useful.

In white blouses there is nothing more beautiful than one which is a duplicate or very similar to one made for a bride who went to the Far East to spend her honeymoon. The cut is simple, made with a plain centre plait in front and buttoned with pearl buttons of a good size. The material is the Chinese grass linen, and the glory of the garment is the embroidery. This is in a wistaria design. From the neck and shoulders in the back, great clusters of it seem to fall, embroidered in white, and forming a point in the centre of the back. On either side of the front are more of the same blossoms in smaller clusters and forming two points. Clusters of the blossoms are carried down the tops of the sleeves, and in smaller size the flowers are set solidly around the stock and cuffs in natural position drooping from the top. These waists come in sizes from 36 to 40, and cost $40.

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CYCLISTS IN HOT FINISH

Cameron Barely Beats Goerke at Ninth Regiment Games.

Naval Battalion Superior in Tug-of-War —Spiked Shoes Lose Irish A. A. Relay Race.

G. G. Cameron, the star bicycle rider of the Eighth Regiment, and Oscar Goerke of the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, also known as a very difficult indoor competitor to beat, furnished the most stirring finish in the athletic events last night in the Ninth Regiment Armory, West Fourteenth Street, held under the auspices of Company G. Goerke had a handicap of twenty yards, while Cameron started from scratch in the two-mile bicycle race. There were so many competitors that the talent was picked out in two heats, Goerke and Cameron each getting third in the respective heats. In the final heat, however, each man let himself out at his best, and the race was fast and exciting from the start. Cameron led at the mile, but Goerke never rode a better indoor race, and he clung closely to his rival. From being ten yards behind the latter pulled up gradually, until two laps from the finish his front wheel was up to Cameron's rear wheel. For two laps they swung around the track with hardly the variation of an inch. Goerke did make an effort to pull up even, but Cameron had plenty in reserve, and won by a narrow margin.

The only finish at all equal to this was in the one-mile relay handicap race, when Robertson of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, starting as last man on his team, was twenty yards behind the leader, Horner, of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club. Robertson made a game fight, and within ten yards of the finish passed Horner, winning by less than a yard. His efforts, however, availed nothing, for it was claimed that he wore spiked shoes, and the referee disqualified him, thus giving the race to the St. Bartholomew runners.

Nine teams entered the regimental international relay race, and each set of runners was heartily cheered by its friends. The Hospital Corps jumped to the lead at the start, and when Corp. Murphy took up the relay for the last quarter-mile his team had a lead of over seventy-five yards. Murphy increased this advantage, and won handily by 100 yards over Gregory, the final runner of Company G's team. Company E was third.

The half-mile race resulted in a close finish. A big field of runners toed the mark, and after the second lap the men were strung out in a long procession. Gregory of the Ninth Regiment set the pace almost from the start, and ran an excellent race. When the bell rang for the final lap, H. Christoffers of the St. George Athletic Club, on the 30-yard line, came up rapidly from the bench, and with excellent judgment forged slowly to the front, but only enough to win. He led hardily at the finish, winning by a yard, with Gregory second.

The three-hundred-yard event had so many entries that it was run in three heats and a final. P. M. Huisart of the New York University, J. Seidensticker, a late entry from Buffalo, and M. A. Vogel of the College of the City of New York were the respective heat winners. Vogel made a fine race in the final and won handily from the Buffalo athlete in 0:32 4-5.

An unusually large field of runners came out for the mile run. George Bonhag was entered, being the only scratch man, but he did not appear. J. M. Lonergan of the National Athletic Club jumped to the front within two laps of the finish and won by two yards from James Sullivan of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club. The winner had 55 yards handicap and Sullivan had 60 yards.

Five teams entered for the inter-military tug-of-war and the First Naval Battalion men won with ease, pulling the Fourteenth Regiment team in the final heat by 12 inches. The naval men were far superior to all of the other competing teams. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by W. Seward, Pawnee A. C.; E. F. Bloodgood, New York, second. Time—0:07. Second Heat—Won by E. Groney, Catholic Settlement; W. Zoll, Pastime A. C., second. Time—0:07 1-5. Third Heat—Won by F. J. De Lane, St. Joseph A. C.; F. D. Mann, Xavier A. C., second. Time—0:07 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by C. Carter, Crescent A. C.; J. MacEntee, West Side Y. M. C. A., second. Time—0:07 2-5. Final Heat—Won by W. Seward, Pawnee A. C.; J. W. McEntee, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; W. Zoll, Pastime A. C., third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by W. Stevenson, Twelfth Regiment A. A., (16 feet;) J. Holl, Colonial A. C., (14 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. J. Crockett, Y. M. C. A., (12 feet;) J. Payne, Fourth Regiment, (15 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by O. F. Longan, Fourth Regiment, (14 feet;) S. Northridge, Twenty-third Regiment, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. Donohue, Xavier A. A., (14 feet;) J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (14 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Final Heat—Won by G. Hall, Colonial A. C., (14 feet;) J. Donohue, Xavier A. C., (13 feet,) second; O. F. Longan, Fourth Regiment A. A., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One Mile Inter-Company Relay Race.—Won by Hospital Corps team—Daly, Brady, Gilbert, and Murphy; Company G team second—Feeney, Kinelly, Wright, and Gregory; Company E team third—Rowley, J. Cohen, Wynters, and McVicker. Time—4:10.

600 Yards, Novice.—Won by John W. Lee, Olympic A. C.; D. M. McCabe, New York, second; E. Stockly, Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:28.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by P. M. Huisart, New York University, (20 yards;) F. L. Kopff, Y. P. Association, (24 yards,) second. Time—0:34 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Seidersticker, (12 yards,) Buffalo; S. Northridge, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (12 yards,) Time—0:34 2-5. Third Heat—Won by M. A. Vogel, C. C. N. Y., (24 yards;) R. Koch, New West Side A. C., (24 yards,) second. Time—0:33 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by M. A. Vogel, C. C. N. Y.; J. Seidensticker, Buffalo, second; R. Koch, New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:32 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Won by C. C. Schoenick, Fourteenth Regiment, (140 yards;) O. J. Devine, National A. C., (60 yards,) second; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—5:07 4-5. Second Heat—Won by George Engeldrum, M. A. C., (40 yards;) H. S. R. Smith, C. R. C. A., (60 yards,) second; G. G. Cameron, Eighth Regiment, (scratch,) second. Time—5:15 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by G. G. Cameron, Eighth Regiment, (scratch;) Oscar Goerke, National A. C., (20 yards,) second; C. C. Schoenick, Fourteenth Regiment, (140 yards,) third. Time—5:05 2-5.

Tug of War, Five-Minute Pull.—First heat—Won by Fourtheenth Regiment team, pulling Twenty-second Regiment team 6 inches. Second heat—Won by First Naval Battalion team, pulling Company A, Ninth Regiment, 1 foot. Twelfth Regiment team drew a bye. Semi-final heat—Naval Battalion pulled Twelfth Regiment, 5 inches.

Final heat—Won by Naval Battalion, pulling Fourteenth Regiment, by 12 inches, winning team consisting of A. Cole, T. Tuft, B. Boyle, and J. Carroll.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. M. Lonergan, National A. C., (85 yards;) James Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C., (60 yards,) second; F. Lorz, Mohawk A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:30 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by H. Christopheer, St. George A. C., (30 yards;) R. Gregory, Ninth Regiment, (50 yards,) second; R. L. Sanford, Y. M. C. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:00 3-5.

One-Mile Relay Handicap.—Won by St. Bartholomew A. C. team—J. J. O'Keefe, F. Breslin, W. Homage, and W. Horner, each man 17 yards handicap; Xavier A. A. second; West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—3:30 3-5.

SPEEDWAY'S VOTING CONTEST.

As there is a decided difference of opinion in regard to the most popular horse on the New York Speedway, the Road Drivers' Association has decided to have a voting contest on the day of the annual Speedway parade, May 11, when the spectators who gather along the line of march on Seventh Avenue and the Speedway will have an opportunity of casting a vote for their favorites.

Trotters and pacers of note, driven by owners of equal popularity are so numerous in the Speedway brigade that unusual interest will attach to the voting contest. There will also be a prize awarded on Speedway Day for the best-looking horse and rig, judged solely according to the general appearance as it passes the judges.

The committee in charge of the parade has definitely decided upon the following line of march: Starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to the viaduct, to the Speedway, and along the Speedway to Dyckman Street, returning to the main entrance for dismissal. Horses will be classified the same as in past years. There will be ten special brushes after the parade is dismissed. The contestants will start at the first bridge and finish in front of the clubhouse.

The parade is open to every owner of a trotting horse, irrespective of whether he is a member of the Road Drivers' Association.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
is rapidly coming into favor as a table beverage. Taken with effervescent water it makes a precious tonic for the weak in stomach and an effective antidote for the Grippe.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Both home players, De Rivera of Herman Cadieu's Monarch Alleys and Gates of the Eldorado Alleys of Brooklyn, were defeated last night in the series of the Greater New York individual tournament. Nelson of the Superba Alleys, Brooklyn, was in excellent form, and averaged 214 3-5 in five games against De Rivera. Only one score of 200 was made in the contest between Gates and Dickson, the latter winning five out of six games, with an average of 183½.

In the Harlem Navy League the Friendship Boat Club won two games, beating the Waverly by three pins after an exciting finish, and the former is now on an equal footing with the Nassau for first place in the tournament, each having won four games and lost none.

Tournament scores follow:

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Monarch Alleys.

First Game—De Rivera, 162; Nelson, 236.
Second Game—De Rivera, 191; Nelson, 199.
Third game—De Rivera, 157; Nelson, 248.
Fourth Game—De Rivera, 149; Nelson, 183.
Fifth Game—De Rivera, 205; Nelson, 207.
Averages—De Rivera, 172 4-5; Nelson, 214 3-5.

Eldorado Alleys.

First Game—Dickson, 194; Gates, 153.
Second Game—Dickson, 215; Gates, 175.
Third Game—Dickson, 179; Gates, 170.
Fourth Game—Dickson, 163; Gates, 169.
Fifth Game—Dickson, 175; Gates, 169.
Sixth Game—Dickson, 175; Gates, 184.
Averages—Dickson, 183½; Gates, 162½.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bohemian Boat Club—Turek, 177; Adamek, 163; Havlin, 183; V. Villim, 187; F. Villim, 182. Total, 912.

Waverly Boat Club—Siedler, 145; Braden, 215; Flewitt, 156; Shoemaker, 156; Hickman, 169. Total, 841.

SECOND GAME.—Waverly Boat Club—Siedler, 143; Braden, 162; Flewitt, 171; Shoemaker, 162; Hickman, 190. Total, 818.

Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 155; Higbie, 160; Ebling, 141; Brodbeck, 153; Brown, 212. Total, 821.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 160; Higbie, 190; Ebling, 147; Brodbeck, 155; Brown, 157. Total, 809.

Bohemian Boat Club—Turek, 139; Adamek, 146; Havlin and Fabian, 114; V. Villim, 180; F. Villim, 154. Total, 733.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Defendam Council—Warner, 144; Henrich, 191; Peterson, 180; Reids, 170; Lebaureau, 164. Total, 849.

Fordham Council—Kreynburg, 162; Stocker, 152; Cohn, 159; Engelking, 143; Oest, 188. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 157; May, 172; Snover, 122; Crum, 148; Brendel, 154. Total, 753.

Fordham Council—Kreynburg, 180; Stocker, 167; Cohn, 169; Engelking, 212; Oest, 176. Total, 904.

THIRD GAME.—Defendam Council—Warner, 190; Henrich, 201; Peterson, 192; Reids, 197; Lebaureau, 136. Total, 886.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 172; May, 148; Snover, 116; Crum, 146; Brendel, 150. Total, 732.

TRUST COMPANY LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Washington—Whitson, 132; Jenkins, 162; Carhart, 135; Rullman, 140; Woods, 182. Total, 751.

North American—Wilson, 153; Holton, 132; Derossett, 188; Deplancue, 124; Ostrom, 149. Total, 696.

SECOND GAME.—Washington—Whitson, 124; Jenkins, 156; Carhart, 103; Rullman, 174; Wood, 156. Total, 713.

North America—Wilson, 180; Holton, 118; Derossett, 158; Deplancue, 156; Ostrom, 159. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.—Washington—Whitson, 150; Jenkins, 155; Carhart, 137; Rullman, 179; Wood, 190. Total, 811.

North American—Wilson, 193; Holton, 132; Derossett, 161; Deplancue, 128; Ostrom, 150. Total, 764.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Kelly, 133; Tross, 120; Harris, 175; McNicholl, 182; Rooney, 168. Total, 776.

Washington Life Bowling Club—Siquex, 141; Loeffler, 121; Maul, 137; Duncan, 159; Haviland, 126. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Life Bowling Club—Haviland, 158; Loeffler, 145; Maul, 188; Duncan, 107; Siquex, 148. Total, 746.

Mutual Reserve Bowling Club—Hammond, 146; Pedroncelli, 123; Hazen, 123; Dennison, 115; Perry, 162. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Reserve Bowling Club—Hammond, 124; Pedroncelli, 110; Hazen, 117; Dennison, 124; Perry, 151. Total, 626.

Colonial Bowling Club—Kelly, 158; Tross, 136; Harris, 143; McNicholl, 203; Rooney, 188. Total, 828.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Mangan, 113; Campbell, 137; Cain, 110; English, 122; McGoldrick, 118. Total, 600.

C. J. Hudson & Co.—Taggart, 145; Walsh, 95; Halliday, 170; Amory, 130; Bogert, 128. Total, 671.

SECOND GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Campbell, 125; English, 117; Mangan, 128; Cain, 106; McGoldrick, 200. Total, 676.

Probst, Wetzler & Co.—Nolan, 174; Blackman, 113; Herman, 139; McPartland, 149; Grady, 108. Total, 773.

THIRD GAME.—C. J. Hudson & Co.—Taggart, 138; Walsh, 134; Halliday, 128; Amory, 181; Bogert, 189. Total, 760.

Probst, Wetzler & Co.—Nolan, 165; Blackman, 127; Herman, 141; McPartland, 125; Grady, 149. Total, 707.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Eldorado Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Council—Robinson, 193; Ochs, 177; Hammel, 155; Titcher, 147; Dinsmore, 143. Total, 815.

Empire State Council—Gellians, 167; Veigold, 137; Forman, 188; Potter, 170; Buek, 157. Total, 819.

SECOND GAME.—Welcome Council—Robinson, 184; Ochs, 144; Hummel, 161; Titcher, 129; Dinsmore, 163. Total, 781.

Philadelphia Council—Martin, 152; Medicus, 148; Baudekar, 171; Dreminger, 215; Diersheuck, 149. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.—Empire State Council—Gellians, 153; Veigold, 157; Forman, 172; Potter, 186; Buek, 129. Total, 797.

Philadelphia Council—Martin, 148; Medicus, 159; Baudekar, 181; Dreminger, 190; Diersheuck, 188. Total, 866.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.

Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Amphion Council—Grote, 202; Fitzgerald, 134; Parker, 196; Bauer, 190; Richmond, 153. Total, 874.

General Putnam Council—Turner, 150; Buckland, 142; Boughton, 168; Courtnay, 155; Van Wagner, 184. Total, 789.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 183; Fennelley, 202; Fleishauer, 162; Sharfenberg, 178; Gunderman, 219. Total, 944.

General Putnam Council—Turner, 193; Buckland, 197; Boughton, 178; Courtnay, 180; Van Wagner, 178. Total, 926.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 170; Fennelley, 160; Fleishauer, 144; Sharfenberg, 137; Gunderman, 156. Total, 767.

Amphion Council—Grote, 155; Fitzgerald, 178; Parker, 189; Bauer, 184; Richmond, 132. Total, 858.

SECOND SECTION.

FIRST GAME.—Williamsburg Council—Carey, 170; Sacken, 153; Edmonds, 131; Powell, 195; Miller, 157. Total, 806.

Fraternity Council—Voorhels, 154; Brill, 131; Nafes, 145; Phillips, 115; Drebel, 158. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Council—Rose, 214; Davis, 180; Leach, 173; Judson, 169; Engelhardt, 152. Total, 888.

Fraternity Council—Voorhels, 123; Brill, 119; Nafes, 146; Phillips, 131; Drebel, 194. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Council—Rose, 180; Davis, 112; Leach, 135; Judson, 148; Engelhardt, 204. Total, 779.

Williamsburg Council—Carey, 212; Sacken, 153; Edmonds, 190; Powell, 159; Miller, 190. Total, 904.

Fencing at the Automobile Club.

At the regular Tuesday evening "club night" at the Automobile Club of America, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night, an exhibition of fencing in the Italian style was given by Lieut. J. M. de Zoldy of the Austro-Hungarian Army and Major F. Schavoir of the Connecticut National Guard, followed by a lecture on the present status of fencing and dueling in Italy.

About seventy-five members of the club were present, among them being President Winthrop E. Scarritt, George M. Chamberlain, W. G. Brokaw, W. W. Niles, A. R. Hawley, and M. I. Chapman.

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Mild filler. Sumatra wrapper.
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Clear Havana Londres are sold the world over for 10c. Our price 6c. Worth double.

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3c. now for this famous 5c. brand, and each cigar is Brander not Banded.

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UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

CHALLENGE BILLIARD CUP

Trophy Will Be Offered for Competition Among Amateurs.

Committee Formed in This City to Draft Conditions for the Matches at the 14.2 Game.

As a result of the recent amateur championship billiard tournament, held in this city at the Liederkranz Club, a movement is on foot to offer a challenge cup to be played for between the amateurs of this country.

The project has advanced so far that five men interested in the game have guaranteed the prize to be competed for, and the Liederkranz Club will offer the trophy as the first donor.

While no definite plans have been formulated the proposition now is to have each contest, at the 14-inch balk line game with two shots allowed in balk, of 1,000 points, in blocks of 300, 300, and 400, the winner to be subject to challenge every thirty days and the holder of the cup for twelve successive months to become its permanent owner.

The idea of offering such a prize is the direct outcome of the dinner, which was held on Saturday night at the Liederkranz Club immediately following the last and deciding game of the National Amateur tournament. So enthusiastic were some of the speakers and the interest lately shown in amateur billiards appeared to be so general that it was thought to be a short step to the movement to have a challenge prize which will be in every sense worthy of competition by bona-fide amateurs and contested under conditions which will insure the broadening of amateur competition and practically a championship contest at frequent intervals. Now there is but one affair of any account during the year, the annual tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

The following men have formed a committee to control the playing for the new trophy and certain conditions will be made and announced within a short while.

J. Ferd. Poggenburg, amateur champion and member of the Liederkranz Club; Dr. L. L. Mial, runner-up in the recent championship tournament; Dr. A. L. Ranney, Dr. Walter G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club; Maurice Daly, A. F. Troescher, George Slosson, James Sperry, and Wilson P. Foss, ex-amateur champion.

In connection with this challenge cup it is proposed to hold competitions for another cup under the same conditions governing the challenge prize with the exception that the players will be handicapped, two professionals and an amateur to form a committee for the purpose of arranging the handicaps.

Basket Ball Victory for De La Salle.

De La Salle Institute added another game to its list of basket ball victories yesterday, the junior team defeating the juniors of the Brooklyn Latin School by a score of 19 points to 7, in the gymnasium of De La Salle. Although the Brooklyn boys were much heavier, De La Salle's representatives had no trouble in battering down their defense. J. Meenan's shooting was the prominent feature of the contest, and he and his brother scored 12 points between them. The line-up follows:

De La Salle, 19.	Position.	Brook. Latin, 7.
J. Meenan	Right forward	Squibb
L. Farrell	Left forward	Vanderhorst
Manning	Centre	Sprague
D. Meenan	Right guard	Wheelock
A. Farrell, McMahon	Left guard	Carhart

Goals—J. Meenan, 4; D. Meenan, 2; L. Farrell, 2; Squibb, 2. Goals from foul—Manning, 3; Wheelock, 3.

Referee—E. Hanrahan, De La Salle Institute. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

WANDERERS BARELY WIN.

Brooklyn Skating Club Hockey Team Lost by a Goal.

The Wanderers Hockey Club team of this city defeated the seven of the Brooklyn Skating Club at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night by a score of 2 to 1, and thereby advanced a step toward the championship of the Amateur Hockey League. The Wanderers have now won six games, tied one with the Brooklyn Skating Club, and lost none. They have only one game more to play in addition to the play-off of the tie, and that is with the Crescent Athletic Club on March 4. If the Wanderers win this game the championship title is theirs, regardless of the tie game with the Brooklyn team. The Crescents, on the other hand, who have won four games and lost one, must win not only the match with the Wanderers but one or both of the other two games on their schedule also, in order to hold the title which they have successfully defended for the past three years.

The Wanderers disappointed their supporters in last night's game not only by the narrowness of their victory but by their slow playing, and up to the middle of the second half it looked as if the Brooklyn team would win the match. Not until the score was 1 to 0 against them and less than ten minutes remained to play did the Wanderers do any effective work. Then with a burst of vigorous playing they changed defeat into victory.

Neither side scored during the first half, and the only incident of note was that Clarke was sent to the bench for two minutes for tripping Bray.

In the second half the playing was without effect for the first five minutes, and then Henderson scored for the Brooklyn Club from a face-off near the Wanderers' goal. The Wanderers then awoke and began to work vigorously, but it was not until five minutes more had passed that Gordon scored from a face-off near the Brooklyn goal and tied the score. Both sides then struggled desperately for the decisive point, which was made by Howard on a pass from Clarke a minute or two before the period ended. The line-up follows:

Wanderers, 2.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 1.
Hayward	Goal	Williams
Carruthers	Point	Smith
Howard	Cover Point	Jennison
Hornfeck	Forward	Henderson
Clarke	Forward	Bray
Hardy	Forward	Bowers
Gordon	Forward	Burns

Goals for Wanderers—Golden, Howard. Goal for Brooklyn Skating Club—Henderson. Referee—Mr. Liffiton, Crescent Athletic Club.

Larchmont Yacht Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club has been called this evening at Delmonico's. The nominations that have been made for the respective offices are:

Commodore—Morton F. Plant, schooner Ingomar and steamer Parthenia; Vice Commodore—Albert C. Bostwick, auxiliary schooner Vergmere; Rear Commodore—Frederick M. Hoyt, sloop Isolde; Secretary—A. Bryan Alley; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees—William B. Jenkins and Jacob Halstead, to serve three years.

An amendment to one of the racing sections has been proposed for adoption at the meeting as follows:

Any yacht crossing the starting line before her starting signal, shall be recalled by the hoisting of a red ball, attention being called to same by a short blast of the whistle or through the megaphone. Should more than one yacht cross the starting line before the signal, there shall be a short blast of the whistle or megaphone call for each yacht so crossing.

School Athletes in District Leagues.

The organization of district athletic leagues, which the Board of Directors of the Public School Athletic League recently decided to establish, has been started in Districts 19 and 22, Manhattan, under Superintendent Stewart, and in Districts 27 and 29, Brooklyn, under Superintendent Lyons. Two districts will form each subsidiary league.

The High School Games Committee will meet in the office of Dr. Gulick at the hall of the Board of Education to-morrow, and will probably arrange for the open-air Spring games.

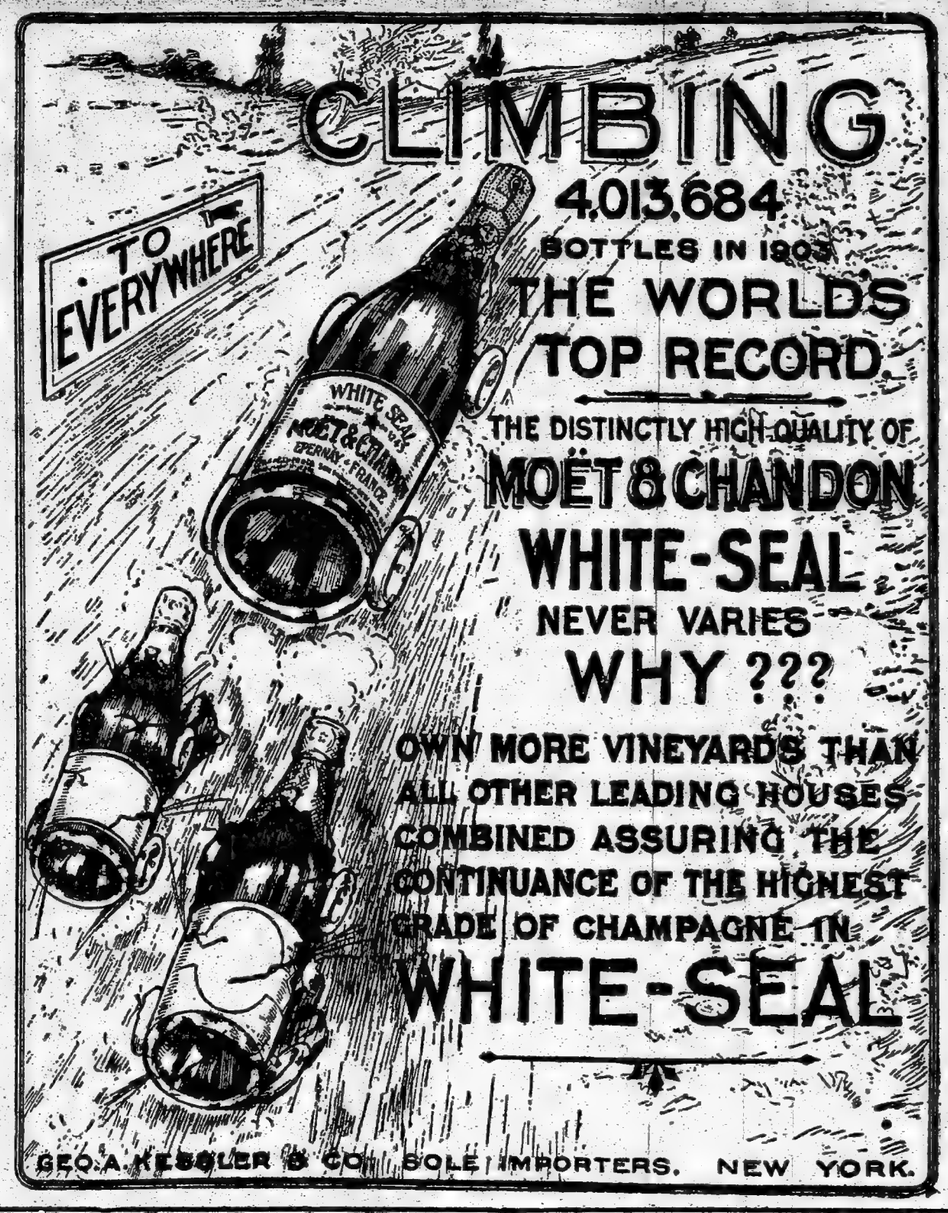

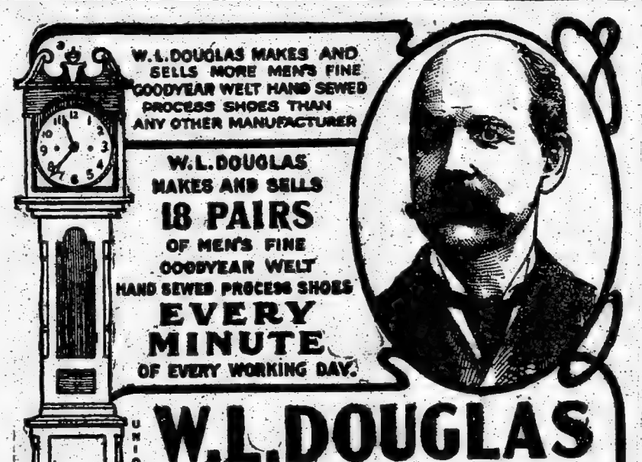

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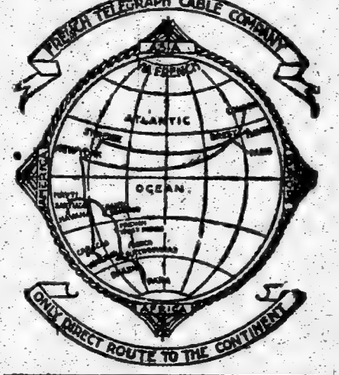

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Gives Strength and Vigour.
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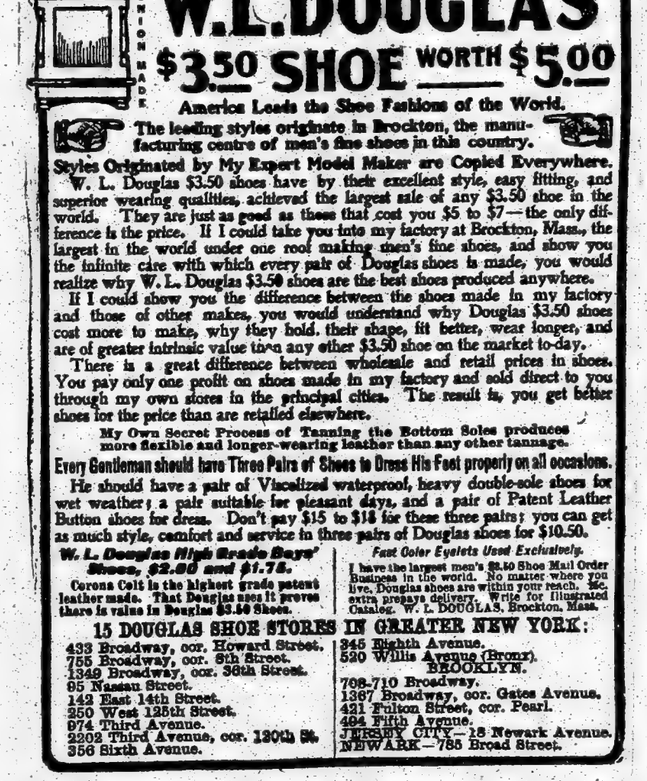

Free Chess instructions, Wednesday evenings, under auspices of Manhattan Chess Club, Carnegie Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

By order of the Administratrix of the ESTATE OF MICHAEL TOBIN, deceased, will sell at public auction at West 72d Street and North River, on the 26th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, one stationary engine and appurtenances and one horse and other chattels of said estate.

Dated New York, February 15th, 1904.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage made and executed by Max Kabrofsky to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; the entire contents of store No. 40 Moore Street, Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, 1904, at 11 A. M.

D. T. Cornell, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell February 17th, 1904, at 11 o'clock, at Columbus Avenue, southwest corner 108th Street, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell February 17th, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 2,426 Park Avenue, northeast corner Gouverneur Place, Borough Bronx, fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Chattel Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.—John P. Biesinger sells February 17, 1904, 9:30 A. M., at 889 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City, butchers' fixtures. By order of mortgagee. McEachen & Elkus, attorneys.

I. Barnstein, auctioneer, by virtue of foreclosure chattel mortgage, sells to-day, 10 A. M., fixtures of barber shop at 191 Park Row. Abraham Freidman, attorney for mortgagee.

By virtue of execution I will sell to-day, 9 A. M., at public auction, at 611 6th St., Manhattan, some caps, blocks, and tables. Jacob Lehr, City Marshal.

M. Cohen, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon, sewings, 355 Grand Street, Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

DEFENSE IN SILK CASE

Rapid Progress Made in Introducing Evidence.

Argument for Cohn Is That If Conspiracy Existed He Had No Knowledge of It—Browne's Case In.

More progress was made yesterday in the trial of Martin Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged silk importation frauds than in any day since the trial began four weeks ago. Browne's defense was all put in, and Frank H. Platt almost completed his opening address for Cohn.

The notable feature in the defense was the line taken by Mr. Platt, who, while denying that there had been any conspiracy, as charged, paid very little attention to this feature of the case, and devoted his argument to proving that if any conspiracy did exist between A. S. Rosenthal, Cohn's partner, who failed to appear for trial, and Browne, Cohn had no knowledge of it, and could not be held criminally responsible for the acts of his partner.

De Lancey Nicoll, in opening for Browne, ridiculed the pretensions of B. H. Bonheim, the examiner in the Appraisers' Department at Chicago, on whose testimony most of the Government's case rests. He called several witnesses, silk merchants and others, who declared that Mr. Bonheim's statement that he could calculate with any accuracy the weight of a case of goods from a small "swatch" or sample, was utterly absurd, and that such a calculation was an impossibility. All testified that the corded kaiki silks, the weights of which Bonheim testified he calculated in this way, were made on hand looms, in the homes of Japanese peasants, and that it was seldom that two pieces in a hundred corresponded exactly in quality, texture, pattern, or weight. Among those who so testified were M. Horokoshi, a Japanese silk merchant of New York; Henry C. Von Glahn, a silk expert employed by Passavant & Co.; A. A. Briggs, manager of A. A. Vantine & Co.'s silk department, and John Hart, a retired silk merchant.

Mr. Platt, in his opening, traced Cohn's career and told how he became a member of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. after having been a salesman for the firm for several years. Cohn entered the firm on Jan. 1, 1901, and continued to act as a salesman. He never had anything to do with the firm's importations or its finances. Mr. Platt told how in July and August, 1901, when the alleged frauds were discovered, and when Rosenthal was ill, Cohn had sent back goods to the Appraisers' Stores, which had been delivered to A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and insisted that they be reweighed and re-examined, thus furnishing evidence on which the indictment was based. These, Mr. Platt declared, were the facts of a man who had no knowledge of any fraud if any were being attempted.

Mr. Platt's address was interrupted by the illness of one of the jurymen, who complained of feeling faint, and the trial was adjourned until this morning.

BLENDERMANNS BANKRUPT.

West Street Liquor Dealers Loaned Money to a New Jersey Politician.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry and Jacob Blendermann, who compose the firm of H. & J. Blendermann, liquor dealers, at 100 West Street, who have been in business nearly thirty years, by Jonathan Friedmann, a creditor for $844. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and have made a bill of sale of the business to Eugene A. Gerdy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Merle I. St. John receiver of the assets on the application of Otto C. Sommerich, attorney for Mr. Friedmann, who stated that he saw Henry Blendermann on Saturday last; that the latter admitted his inability to pay his debts, and owed about $15,000. They have had a saloon at 100 West Street, near Liberty Street, since 1875, and also had another place at 193 Washington Street up to July last, when they sold it. They formerly made considerable money in the business and owned some real estate in this city and in New Jersey.

They lived at 805 and 807 West End Avenue, and formerly owned these houses, but conveyed them to the wives in February last. Since then it is said Mrs. Henry Blendermann transferred in August last 807 West End Avenue to Emma J. Eagen. They have two large farms near Cliffwood, N. J., but it is said these have been transferred. They have another farm in New Jersey which it is said has not yet been transferred.

One of the causes of their trouble is said to be a loan which they made to a New Jersey politician of $16,000, which they could not get back. The lease of the saloon runs out in a year, and it is said they could not get a renewal.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were valued at $11,132,102, compared with $9,389,505 in the preceding week, and $9,980,-080 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $72,590,393, against $69,521,252 in the corresponding period last year.

Scotch Steelmakers Raise Prices.

GLASGOW, Feb. 16.—At a private meeting of all the Scotch steelmakers to-day an agreement was reached to raise the prices of boiler plates five shillings per ton, ship plates two shillings and sixpence, and iron bars two shillings and sixpence.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROTHSCHILD & WINTNER.—Otto Rothschild and Isidor Wintner, who compose the firm of Rothschild & Wintner, commission dealers in flour, at 2 Stone Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Levy. They were formerly employed in this line and started in business on their own account on Sept. 15 last.

ALIGNUM COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry B. Hathaway receiver for the Alignum Company, manufacturer of fireproof material, at 330 East Ninety-eighth Street, on the application of Myra B. Martin, a judgment creditor for $2,787, which was obtained on Oct. 29 last. It was stated that shortly before the judgment was obtained the machinery and fixtures belonging to the company, worth $10,000, were transferred to the Alignum Fireproof Company, and that the other creditors, whose claims aggregated $5,000, made some arrangement with the company.

Out of Town.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Benjamin F. McKenzie, merchant and planter, of Swan Lake, Jefferson County, filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy. Nominal assets are $62,000; liabilities, about $50,000. He was adjudged bankrupt, and A. B. Jones was appointed receiver.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. Va.—A receiver has been appointed for the Wetzel Window Glass Works, and also for the electric trolley line between this point and Sistersville, twelve miles. The trouble with the glass company appears to be the absence of Manager Edgar Bostock. Whether he is short in his accounts or not could not be ascertained.

TRENTON, Feb. 16.—Rudolph Perkins of Jersey City has been appointed receiver for the American Grocery Company of that city by Vice Chancellor Pitney upon the application of the J. H. Mohlon Company of New York. The liabilities of the corporation are placed at $7,000, with assets not exceeding $700. The bill of complaint sets forth that about a week ago the Directors of the grocery company decided to discontinue business because it was operating at a pecuniary loss. The American Grocery Company was incorporated April 21, 1896, with $100,000 authorized capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERTRAM P. ELDRIDGE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Bertram P. Eldridge, plumber, of 145 East Seventeenth Street.

"JACK" ALEXANDER.—"Jack" Alexander, dealer in clothing at Port Jervis, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities to the amount of $8,210, and assets to the amount of $2,250, consisting of stock, $2,100, and fixtures, $150. There are thirty creditors in this city.

CHARLES KAMINESTER.—Charles Kaminester, residing at 126 Ludlow Street, formerly a liquor dealer at 328 Eighth Avenue, up to eight months ago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $5,085, and nominal assets to the amount of $296 in debts due him by a party in Montreal and another in Roumania.

WILLIAM STONE.—William Stone, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 542 Broadway, has effected a composition with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar—15 cents cash and 10 cents notes payable in sixty days—and Judge Holt of the United States District Court has confirmed the composition. The liabilities were $41,067 and assets $19,234.

LOUIS CARPENTER.—Louis Carpenter, a clerk in the Post Office, Station V, at Canal Street and West Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $864, and no assets. Carpenter & Pettengill obtained a judgment against him on June 6, 1896, for $673, for goods sold to him, and he owes $150 to two physicians and $41 for coal. He is said to be the first clerk in the Post Office to file a petition in bankruptcy here.

SAMUEL HENRY HARRIS.—Samuel Henry Harris of 278 West Broadway, who was Vice President and Treasurer of the Khedivial Company, manufacturer of cigarettes, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $75,832, and no assets. Of the liabilities, $72,252 is secured by tobacco in storage warehouse, the secured creditors being the Market and Fulton Bank, $25,140; German Exchange Bank, $20,000, and the Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago, $23,103. The banks hold notes of the Khedivial Company which Mr. Harris indorsed.

GRISSLER & SONS.—A meeting of creditors of Grissler & Sons, carpenters and builders, of 629 to 635 East Sixteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. No schedules of assets and liabilities were filed, and J. N. Rosenberg of James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for the firm, said that the liabilities are about $350,000. Forty claims were filed, and Edmund Coffin, the receiver, was elected trustee, his bond being fixed at $50,000. No offer of settlement was made.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUGIER, Grace M.—I. Hyman	$79
AUSTERLETZ, Solomon—S. Glazer	247
BRAUN, Siegfried—R. L. Miranda	42
BROWN, Edward P.—Camerden & Forster	852
BECK, Bodog F.—S. Manges and another	145
BANK, Samuel—L. Mosbach	97
BOSSELMAN, Andrew C.—M. Conboy, trustee	80
BAILEY, George A.—Somerset Hotel Company	102
BRADY, Thomas W., and Joseph A. McDermott—People of the State of New York	1,000
CLEMENT, Charles L.—P. Allgeier and another	82
COOGAN, James J.—C. M. Dresser, costs	101
CORAM, Chester D.—Somerset Hotel Company	148
COOL, Jornal W.—M. C. Perkins	45
CLARE, Martin M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
COHN, Wolf—New York Edison Company	76
CLARE, Margaret A.—M. Gleason	272
DAVIDSON, Louis W.—Oscar Barnett Company	182
DOREDLA, Karl—S. Oppenheimer and another	73
DIETRICH, Philip—O. P. Willmann and another	243
EURICH, Conrad — American Malting Company	2,486
EGGERS, John R. H.—I. Friedlander	221
EVANS, Nathaniel D.—M. C. Perkins	81
FUHRMAN, Emanuel—B. Von Lange	671
FRIEDMAN, Isaac, and John Shimko—American Woolen Company of New York	815
FARGO, James C., President—J. Creelman	840
FEITNER, Thomas L., Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, and Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners—L. Stewart, individually and as executor, costs	268
FRENCH, Henry Q.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	3,609
GRANGER, Henry F.—L. F. Wilson	1,399
GERVAIS, William B.—I. Goldmann Company	51
GROUBACK, Charles E. A.—M. C. Perkins	45
GARLICK, Joseph—Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban Railroad Company	133
GOLDBERG, Elias—I. Pomerans	800
HIGGINS, James H.—M. J. Fox	97
HOLBROOK, Morey—S. R. Houston	825
HIRCHOWITZ, Karl—Criterion Gas Stove Manufacturing Company	42
HARRIS, Louis—H. Freudenthal	110
HENRIQUES, Alexander F.—A. J. McCollum	144
HILTON, Henry G.—H. K. Hilton, costs	87
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Gray	675
CONRAD EURICH'S BREWERY, Conrad Eurich, and Behrend Wintjen—American Malting Company	2,540
CONRAD EURICH'S BREWERY, Conrad Eurich, and Behrend Wintjen—American Malting Company	4,088
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York and Otto Kuch—P. W. Cullinan, Com., costs	135
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Rosenwater	461
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—B. Cohen, costs	111
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—G. C. Engel Company	247
I. S. VAN LOAN COMPANY—T. Humphrey	30
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—F. Sittig and another	531
NETHERLANDS CORPORATION—C. Buckley	290
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Wahlmann	1,198
JEFFREYS, Arthur J., T. Williamson, J.	273
JERMYN, Walter M.—E. S. Allison, costs	110
JAEGER, Morris and Isaac P.—H. J. Gluckman	318
KOSS, Charles G.—C. M. Dresser, costs	101
KREGER, Oscar H.—H. L. Ratner	121
KUNZA, Bertha—C. Noveske, costs	96
KILLOCK, Robert—Hudson River Bluestone Company	1,004
LEVI, Morris—New York Insulated Wire Company	265
MOORE, Orr G.—New York Transportation Company	216
MICHELLE, Michael—Benger Brewing Company	251
MESTANIZ, Lulbomir R.—W. Miller	2,128
MOSKOWITZ, Joseph, and Morris Berman—B. B. Simons and another	1,046
MESTANIZ, Lulbomir R.—A. Hasse and another	64
McELWEE, Alexander — Curtis-Ledger Fixture Company	523
MACKEY, Robert K.—H. L. Herbert	234
NELSON, John C.—J. Gutman	250
NEBENZAHL, Charles M.—B. Friedman	422
OBERT, William P.—United Wine and Trading Company	212
ORD, Helen M.—Gansevoort Bank	51,020
PROBEIN, Adolph, Rudolph Berg, and Carl Grandc—Conly Foil Company	216
POLIFEME, John—T. H. Morgan	292
PRENTICE, Nell A.—T. Barrett	85
RAE, Albert F.—Darling Brothers Company	320
RICHARDS, George A.—New York Transportation Company	94
ROTHFELD, Isaac — Towse Publishing Company	37
RUSH, Thomas E.—C. C. Hill, costs	99
ROBINSON, Charles A.—S. Abelotf	39
ROCCO, Luigi A., as Marshal—D. Goldman and another, costs	25
STEVENS, Ida—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	208
SPITALSKY, Morris, and Joseph L. Weber—People of the State of New York	500
SINGER, Louis—J. Gartner	217
SUSSMAN, Samuel and Max—D. Frank and another	200
SANDERSON, Thomas—G. M. Smith	2,050
SCHAUL, David—Catoir Silk Company	130
STILLWELL, John C.—Powell Brothers Shoe Company	160
SMITH, Margaret V.—A. C. Vail	914
TAUBNER, David — First Hungarian Schuetzen Bund	101
TOTTEN, Charles H.—Warner & Haviland	13
UNDERHILL, Edward C.—M. Jordan and another, costs	114
VILLARI, Giuseppe—Erie Railroad Company	479
VAN DEN BERG, Jose—A. M. Rodriguez and another	119
WALKER, Harry L.—J. B. B. Brosseau	159
WICKES, Walter H.—J. Senn	151
WEED, Walter H.—C. A. Foster	81
WEED, Walter H.—Bazanopa Mining Company, costs	77
WHEELER, Everett E.—G. Bradford, costs	128
WALTER, Winfield S. and Agnes V.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	104
WOLF, Carl—Allentown National Bank	537

Satisfied Judgments.

BROAS, Henry C., and the Suburban Club—United States Trust Company of New York and another, Dec. 16, 1902	$948
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—J. N. Hotaling, Jan. 16, 1894	3,784
HUBER, Otto, Emilie and Louis B. Schuler, executors—The Nassau Bank, March 7, 1894	3,109
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY—G. Way, Feb. 2, 1904	374
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Doering, Dec. 24, 1903	97
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Doering, March 14, 1903	742
SCHMITT, William—H. F. Mayer, May 20, 1896	391
SALOMON, Sidney H.—T. B. Starr, Feb. 11, 1904	110
SCHWAB, Gabriel—H. Gubner, executrix, March 7, 1898	409
SCHWAB, Nathan, and William S. Jennings—J. G. Rose, Feb. 26, 1894	499
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —P. J. Loughran, Oct. 13, 1900	637
SALMON, Hamilton H., and Richard Brandt—A. S. Bacon, Jan. 28, 1904	1,909
VALENTINE, William H., Jonathan Havens, and Patrick H. Myers—A. B. Long and another, Nov. 1, 1884	5,749

Judgment Reversed.

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—C. Witsel, Dec. 27, 1892	$631

Judgment Vacated.

SPIESS, Bruno B.—H. Isear, Feb. 9, 1904	$91

Judgments Canceled.

SROKA, Louis, and Abraham Levy—R. Ellender, Nov. 22, 1900	$502
SROKA, Louis, and Betty Sroka—M. Reoves, Nov. 1, 1901	287
SROKA, Louis—A. Bloch, Nov. 1, 1901	187
SROKA, Louis—B. Weis and another, Feb. 4, 1901	468
SROKA, Louis and Betty—J. Eisbner, Dec. 13, 1900	531
SROKA, Louis—M. Reeves, Nov. 1, 1901	294
SROKA, Louis, A. B. Woodruff Company, and John Levy—S. L. Lippman and another, Aug. 22, 1901	258

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Commander Alexandre Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Legation at Washington; Clarence Burleigh, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—J. A. Hanna, Cleveland.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Frank B. Noyes, Chicago; M. G. Seckendorf, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. C. Fillingham, Hexton, England; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

EARLINGTON—D. F. Maroney, St. Mary's, Penn.

NEW AMSTERDAM—The Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Taft, John H., & Brother, Parkersburg, West Va.; Robert V. Taft, dry goods and cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Purcell, J. D., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; Anna Wimsey, millinery; Earlington Hotel.

Barley, A. C., & Co., Marion, Ind.; H. C. Hill, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Segal, J. J., Jefferson, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ripinski, A., & Son, Jefferson, Texas; dry goods; Reuben Ripley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lauer, P., Erie, Penn.; Charles Kuns, pearl buttons; Newark.

Barnard, E. E., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Gall, Albert, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. F. Rowe, draping; Grand Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Brewer, ribbons and millinery; Vine Young, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Miller, F. W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Beefy, linens; Miss Anna O. Fallon, ribbons; Mrs. Mohrman, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Lewis, John C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Newmark, department store; Hotel York.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Sugarman, dry goods; Miss A. Simpson, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Clara Kavanaugh, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Simon's, St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elsas, millinery; Royal Arms.

Northcut, Straus & Barues, Marietta, Ga.; H. M. Barnes, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Wedekind Optical Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. G. Polk, manufacturing opticians; Hotel Imperial.

Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; William S. Sterling, dry goods; Everett House.

Hirsch, S. & Son, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; N. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Grans, John S., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Nugent, dry goods; Hamilton Hotel.

Runkel & Roth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis Runkel, boots and shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

Roth, O., Cincinnati, Ohio; ladies' tailor; 130 West Seventh Street.

Spencer, Andrew, Company, Shreveport, La.; Herman Zoding, dry goods; 358 Broadway.

McAdams, J. A., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. McAdams, men's furnishings; Hotel Kensington.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; Fred J. Schroeder, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hosmann Importing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. R. McCormick, clothing, &c.; Hotel St. Denis.

Harris, H., Chicago, Ill.; George Willis, jewelry; B. Willis, jewelry; Hotel Aldine.

Rose Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas; I. E. Rose, cloak and fur goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles A. Stix, department store; 458 Broadway.

McCracken, Mrs. Frank S., Urbana, Ohio; stoves and queensware; 2 West Thirty-second Street.

Limbert, William, Greenville, Ohio; clothing, hats, and furs; Hotel Cadillac.

Zockey, E. B., Company, Uvalde, Texas; J. H. Zockey, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Noble, Sallie F., Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker; 113 Manhattan Avenue.

Leachman, C. B., Danville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Katz, S., St. Paul, Minn.; merchandise; 204 Fourth Avenue.

Emporium, Chicago, Ill.; J. Hoffiin, millinery; 201 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Jung, Maud, Evansville, Ind.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Grenoble.

Golden Rule Dry Goods Company, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. A. Weiman, general merchandise; Hotel Cecil.

Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robertson, dry goods; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

De Stiger-Fallon Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. N. Fallon, furs; George P. Post, furs; William T. Nash, furs; Hotel Albert.

Ohlin & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Ohlin, hardware; 403 Sixth Avenue.

Higbie Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Criterion, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Koninski, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Wolf, B., & Co., South McAllister, Indian Territory; M. N. Moody, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; A. G. Blumberg, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kellogg, Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; E. R. Drake, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kurzeiberg, Hyman, Chicago, Ill.; furrier; Hotel Albert.

Levy Brothers, Enis, Texas; Sam Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Balland, J., Jewelry Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Balland, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Senninger Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank A. Senninger, men's furnishings; Hotel Navarre.

Loewenberg, L., St. Joseph, Mo.; L. Loewenberg, millinery, fancy goods; Lena Loewenberg, millinery and fancy goods; 68 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Marks Brothers, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. P. Marks, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simon, J. P., & Co., Pine Bluffs, Ark.; J. P. Simon, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Campbell & Bewley, Hartford City, Ind.; W. H. Campbell, dry goods, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Chandler & Armstrong, McKinney, Texas; J. H. Armstrong, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Popper & Wimerish, Chicago, Ill.; Max Wimerish, furs; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Dellribbons; Miss C. Hirsch, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Nahm Brohers, Bowling Green, Ky.; F. Nahm, carpets; M. Nahm, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Penny, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; Clay Drewry, white goods; W. S. Freeman, fancy goods, 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitehill, I., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. Whitehill, clothing; Hotel York.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods and linings, 31 Union Square; Hotel York.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss L. Moulton, infants' wear, 9 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Siedl, furnishing goods and gloves, 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Morheimer, domestics and wash goods; Miss C. Clements, suits, 2 Walker Street.

Heer, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. S. Branham, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Miss Bell, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Currier, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. Sargent, notions; Miss Loper, millinery; 57 White Street.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss McLaughlin, millinery; 57 White Street.

Hennessy-Johnson Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. C. Smith, dry goods; Miss N. Murphy, cloaks and waists; Miss J. Yorwood, laces and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneeberger, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Doeplitz, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Knollenberg, G. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; Miss L. Rosa, cloaks and suits; F. Haner, laces, ribbons, notions, and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; L. P. Antrobus, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutsler, hats; L. L. Gotthelf, hats; L. Kronig, hats; Hotel Albert.

Knollenberg, G. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; G. A. Knollenberg, carpets and house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Oelman, W. F., Dayton, Ohio; notions; W. W. Oelman, notions; Grand Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. A. Joslin, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Weiss, E. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Spalding.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. E. Montgomery, carpets; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss K. Quinn, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks, J., & Co., Anniston, Ala.; J. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Alley, domestics; A. Dow, laces; J. J. Reed, china; William Lee, dress goods; 81 Grand Street.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; M. Golding, carpets; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. Haney, furnishing goods; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Innes, G., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. D. Denton, hats; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss H. Flynn, jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.

Elsinger, William H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. H. Norton, china; Hotel Navarre.

Moses, A., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Miss M. McElroy, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fahy-Schontz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Claffey, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Morrison, J. L., & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. L. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. O'Brien, laces; Miss J. Ramsay, corsets; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Smith, laces; J. J. Bryan, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Arnstein, W. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss L. A. Rogers, notions and laces; 7 Mercer Street; Continental Hotel.

Korn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, white goods, and laces; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

"Fair," The, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyons, pictures; Hotel Wellington.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; S. S. Kirby, cloaks and suits; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Silver, M. T., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Arnbach, M., & Sons; H. Arnbach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Armstrong, furnishing goods; W. H. Stewart, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings and millinery, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, dry goods; B. Kaufman, dry goods, 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Well Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Well, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; I. Kline, cloaks and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits, 530 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, wool dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; Miss T. Donoghue, millinery, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; E. Beltz, house furnishing goods, 4 Washington Place.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00
Corn, No. 2 mixed	55¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	49½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	13.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@93c; No. 2 red, 96½@$1; No. 2 corn, 51c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 oats, 40¾@40¾c; No. 3 white, 42¼@45c; No. 2 rye, 65c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.17½; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.50@14.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.40@7.42½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $6.75@7; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.12½@7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market was quiet in point of volume of transactions and trading was attended by comparatively little excitement. Fluctuations, however, were very broad, and the market exhibited continued nervousness, while the limited buying for outside account indicated apparently that the declines have not stimulated popular confidence in the market even at the reduced range of values. The market opened steady at an advance of 7@18 points on covering and room buying as a result of rather better cables, smaller receipts estimated for the day, and very bullish reports from the Southern spot markets, and rose steadily until prices were net 37 to 42 points higher for the active months, with March selling at 12.90, May at 13.23, and July at 13.34. This was followed by a sharp break. The market was forced rapidly downward, with March reaching 12.34, May 12.66, and July 12.76, a net decline of from 16 to 19 points, and a loss from the best prices of the day of about 56 to 58 points, the close being finally steady at an advance of 5 points to a decline of 14. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	12.70	12.90	12.34	12.39@12.44
March	13.09	13.09	13.09	12.67@12.71
April	12.90	13.23	12.66	12.84@12.88
May	12.92	13.05	12.85	12.87@12.90
June	13.00	13.34	12.76	12.93@12.95
July	12.55	12.75	12.23	12.40@12.42
August	11.85	11.85	11.55	11.61@11.65
September	11.00	11.35	11.01	11.06@11.08
October	11.00	11.00	10.95	10.75@10.85
December	10.90	10.91	10.80	10.85@10.87

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; middling upland, 6 9-64d; middling Orleans, 6 9-64d; regular, 31@38 points decline. Closed steady, net 19@22 points lower. February and February-March, 6.82; March-April, 6.84; April-May, 6.87; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 6.89; August-September, 6.74; September-October, 6.17; October-November, 5.85. Manchester—Yarns easier; cloths, more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Before 'Change opened $1.00¾ was bid for May wheat, this being an advance of ¼c on the closing of the previous day. The official opening was at the curb price—$1.00⅝ for May, with July at 95⅝c. It became apparent that a good deal of wheat was for sale, and within an hour a decline of ½c on May was registered, with July off ⅞c. From this there was a recovery of about ½c before noon; but "dollar wheat" was considered pretty high by the room traders, and operations by this class were not continued on the long side of the account. It was soon reported that the leading bull interest at Chicago was being liquidated as accounting for the weakness in the Western market. Realizing and selling for short account became very general here, and the market declined rapidly, with the closing at about the lowest point of the session, the net decline being a matter of ⅞@1⅛c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, $1; in elevator, and $1, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.05⅛, free on board afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, $1.00⅝; May, 93¾c; July, 85¼c; No. 2 hard

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A DELUSIVE AMENDMENT.

Let me keep my grip on the high schools, Superintendent SKINNER may be supposed to say, and I care not who controls the universities. Mr. LEWIS'S amendment to the Unification bill has been drawn in this sense. The bill remains a flagrantly political measure, without a scrap of patronage erased or a single campaign contribution blotted out.

The Lewis amendment designed to meet the objections urged by Mr. HUN on constitutional grounds excepts from the powers given to the Commissioner of Education the control of colleges and of technical and professional education, this power being left to the Board of Regents. There is no political advantage, no possible opportunity of partisan profit, in the power to control colleges and professional schools. The "politics" open to exploitation in the educational system are chiefly to be found in the power to control high schools and institutions of secondary instruction. It was these institutions that Superintendent SKINNER so effectively "worked" when he was anxious to make a good showing of contributions to the Republican campaign fund as a means of influencing the Legislature before which he was a candidate for re-election.

Mr. LEWIS's amendment is a sham. It does not cure the radical vice of the bill. It leaves all that part of the educational system of which use can be made in politics open to the ravages of the Skinners and Ainsworths.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Those who talk about "the yellow peril" as if Chinese immigration and Japanese military success were different aspects of the same danger, overlook one of the most important factors in the situation. The assumption that the two nations are of the same race would be vehemently resented by representatives of each. It is not ethnologically true. Even if it were, the result of centuries of different and to some extent opposing modes of culture, in the pursuit of different and to some extent opposed ideals, would have produced and have in fact produced a wide differentiation.

The most conspicuous exemplification of this difference is the ineptitude of the Chinese for war, and their superior aptitude for commerce. And this in turn proceeds from the divergent ideals of the two nations. For generations the trade of a merchant has been despised in Japan, and the trade of a soldier has been despised in China. To make a business despicable, you have only, for a sufficient period of time, to keep on despising it. The Japanese notion, derived from the feudal system which was disestablished only a third of a century ago, is that the soldier, the "samurai," is the only man who is entitled to call himself a gentleman, or to maintain a high standard of personal honor. It was not so very long ago that that was the prevailing sentiment in Europe. It still lingers in those European countries which are politically most backward—backward almost to the point of barbarism. At any rate, the sentiment in Japan, outliving the system in which it had its birth, is a vital and pervading sentiment, and the outcome of it is a militant and aggressive patriotism and a pride in the profession of arms. Major MUIR, who reported on the Japanese troops in the expedition of 1900, concludes his report with these words: (The Japanese soldier) "receives almost no pay, but is actuated by a most intense patriotism and pride in his position as a soldier. * * * If Japan can keep her armament and equipment on a par with her soldiers she is a most valuable ally and a most formidable enemy."

All the world is coming to know that to be true. But nobody has any esteem for China as an ally, nor any fear of her as an enemy. The Chinese contempt for soldiering and the Chinese dread of fighting are "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." The arts of peace are alone in request or in honor in the Middle Kingdom. China has not observed the admonition of SOLON to CROESUS, when the rich man showed the wise man his riches: "Sir, if any man come that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold." The public disrespect for the military profession has inevitably reacted on that profession, which has ceased to respect itself. It was by their warlike qualities that the Manchus gained the rule over China and established the dynasty which still retains nominal power, but which has been softened by the prevailing Chinese ideals and standards, "subdued to what it works in." Instead of the disciplined valor which it should and might exhibit in better hands, the Manchurian fighting spirit is reduced to find its expression in brigandage. That amazing story related by the American commander of a Chinese battleship, of how, at the height of the action, he went to seek his Chinese colleagues, and found them hiding in the coal bunkers, where, when he tried to extricate them, they showed signs of opposition and discomfort, but none of shame, exhibits the condition to which an exclusive addiction to the arts of peace had degraded Chinese professional men of war. On the other hand, as the standard of military honor is nowhere lower than in China, the standard of mercantile honor is nowhere higher. All over the East the word of a Chinese merchant is as good as his bond, and his name a synonym for probity and integrity.

Evidently people who talk vaguely about the "yellow peril" ought to give themselves the trouble of first ascertaining and then declaring which yellow peril it is that they mean.

SALT WATER FOR FIRES.

We pointed out on the morrow of the terrible conflagration in Baltimore that one lesson at least was to be drawn from it for this city, the imperative need of an unquestionably adequate supply of water available at all times and in every place in the city. This we do not possess, and the relative insufficiency of water is bound to be worse with the increase of areas closely occupied with valuable property.

It may be said that our present resources, drawn from the reservoirs and distributed through mains, are fairly sufficient for our actual needs, but it has long been the judgment of experts that these resources are not completely sufficient, and that our needs are steadily and rapidly advancing. To meet them by an extension of the present system would be both expensive and difficult. In the meantime the danger incurred, though remote, is real, and the consequences, should it not be averted, might be appalling. Any one who will take a boat ride around the city can see more clearly than in any other way what numerous centres of peril there are in quarters where buildings are quick-burning and crowded together, where more or less hazardous business is carried on, where streets are often narrow and crooked, and whence high winds would spread a fire with a fierceness extremely hard to control.

Mayor MCCLELLAN has revived a plan that has long been discussed to use the boundless supply of water from all sides of the Island of Manhattan for fire-extinguishing purposes. His first step in asking the Fire Commissioner, the Water Commissioner, and the Borough President to take up the matter and study it is a proper one, though it will doubtless be found wise to call in experts of the highest authority wherever they can be found before the plan is finally determined, and the co-operation of the insurance interest may also well be sought. The engineering problem will be a large one, and though not extremely difficult, the question of cost will be important. The suggestion by the Mayor that there will be a valuable offset—possibly a complete one—to this cost in the saving of fresh water is pertinent.

It is important that the project be framed and carried out on broad lines when once entered on. The use of the river water for other purposes should be included as far as practicable, and its use for fighting fire should be provided for in all parts of the whole city where it can be made available. Were it confined to a relatively narrow area along the water front, it would be very valuable, but it will probably be found practicable in nearly all parts of the city, and any plan made should contemplate such ultimate extension. The protection of the city by the requirement of fire-proof construction is a very slow process which it will take decades to complete, if it can ever be completed. The art of fire fighting is steadily progressing, and nowhere so rapidly as in our city. But a supply of water at all times and everywhere ample is an imperative necessity.

MR. BALFOUR'S MOMENTARY TRIUMPH.

It is hardly too much to say that the British Ministry was not hurt in the division on the Morley amendment because it dodged the blow. The gist of the declaration proposed by Mr. MORLEY, for the Opposition, was that "while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed on the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment, and well-being."

To which the Government replied, in substance, that it was committed to no such return. Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN—the amazing Chancellor of the Exchequer—in the absence of Mr. BALFOUR, distinctly averred, whatever his father might be up to on the outside, that the Ministry went no further than to desire greater power to meet foreign protective tariffs by reasonable retaliation, were in no hurry to propose even this, and did not regard protection as a pressing or even a pertinent issue. Naturally followers of the Government would not condemn it, and vote to dismiss it, for a policy it disavowed. On the other hand, the condemnation of protection was linked by the Opposition with the vague and portentous intimation of "manifold and urgent" social measures, at which the Conservatives, though convinced free traders, are prone to shy, if not to kick. But the victory of the Ministry was a negative one, and the fact that the Irish vote went solid against it makes the situation extremely uncertain. A weak Ministry with an apparently steadily weakening party, likely to have to face a sharp issue in the near future, cannot be very happy.

MR. SHAFROTH'S CASE.

The conduct of Mr. SHAFROTH of Colorado, in being the first to proclaim that his apparent majority was obtained by fraud, and in declining to take advantage of the fraud, is justly claimed as an act of honor and integrity. It may be no more, it is no more, than an honest man in Mr. SHAFROTH'S position was bound to do. But it startled as well as gratified the House. The reason is not far to seek. There has never, or hardly ever, been any decent pretense, on either side of the House, at treating a contested election in a really judicial manner. The candidate of the majority of the body has almost always been seated, when he took the trouble to make a contest, and had any plausible or colorable pretense of right to make it. And this tendency, highly disgraceful as it has been to the House, has been almost equally operative when the majority was assured and large and when it was precarious. In either case the matter has been treated as one of "politics" and not one of justice.

It is not likely that Mr. SHAFROTH will be in the long run a loser by his own insistence in treating his own case as one to be decided according to justice and on its merits. But there is in this particular case a particular moral. Colorado has enacted female suffrage, being thereto moved by those chivalrous considerations of which we have all heard, and to which many of us have assented, touching the consequent purification of politics. But it appears that it was in the feminine vote of Colorado that those frauds were perpetrated in the interest of Mr. SHAFROTH, of whom we can entertain no reasonable doubt that he is a very good-looking man, at least better looking than his competitor, and that his private life is beyond the reach of scandal, by which frauds Mr. SHAFROTH has saddened and disappointed his female admirers by refusing to profit.

"This is a moral that runs at large." The judicious male need not be in the least a misogynist in order to entertain his gloomy doubts of the working of female suffrage. And a goodly proportion of those women who are characterized by a "masculine" soundness of judgment are very much opposed to the conferring of the suffrage upon their sex. They have insisted that if we had, in our municipal affairs, for example, that element of womanliness that was so urgently needed to purify them, the Tammany Ladies' Auxiliary would be immensely more influential than the female friends of reform, and that the female friends of reform would be excited to doing things not germane to the purification of politics. These "advocates of the devil" will be much encouraged, and the advocates of female suffrage as the one thing politically needful will be correspondingly discouraged by the revelations of the working of female suffrage in Colorado.

FRAUNCES'S TAVERN AGAIN.

The Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society writes to us to correct an error into which it appears that we had fallen touching the desires of that organization concerning Fraunces's Tavern. We had said, on some authority which we cannot now recall, possibly on that of the Controller, that it was proposed to move the historic building to the centre of the proposed park from its historic site at the street corner. We are assured, on the authority of the Treasurer, that no such proposition has been made or entertained by any of the advocates of the creation of the park.

We are glad to have this assurance. It may very well be that the attribution of this design to the advocates of the reservation was an inference. It may very well have seemed to some critics of the scheme for a considerable reservation that that reservation would have no meaning unless the historic building were moved to the centre of it, thus greatly impairing and going near to destroy its own historic interest. On the main question we continue to concur in what was, and we hope still is, the opinion of the Controller, that it is desirable for the city to acquire, on each of the inner sides of the old tavern, a strip, say, of twenty-five feet wide, which will enable the old building to be seen all around, as it appeared in Revolutionary times. Any greater reservation than this, in a quarter where land is so valuable, would be unjustifiable extravagance.

THE GAS COMPANY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The fact that the managers of the local gas business are beginning to show anxiety as to their position and a desire to avert by tardy concessions the danger of competition from a municipal plant is instructive. The offer of more satisfactory terms to the city for the gas needed for municipal lighting is a step in the direction of sanity in the management of their business which is at least encouraging. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the only, or even the principal, concern of the people of New York is as to the terms of the annual contract for the supply of gas to street lamps and public buildings. The average citizen knows little and cares less what the cost per street lamp is, or was at some previous time, or may be in the future. The problems which excite him are those which come much nearer home to him, and have relation to the reading of his own meter and the monthly bills which he has to pay. He would resent with great and entirely proper emphasis any abandonment of measures looking to his better protection by the city authorities, however well the public interest might be safeguarded, and could not easily be persuaded that any concession made in the charge for street lamps would not be made up in the stimulated mendacity of the domestic meter.

It would probably be a waste of time, and we would lay ourselves open to the suspicion of holding a brief for the gas interest, to attempt to explain in detail how and why the position of the gas company is misunderstood and its motives misjudged. For this misunderstanding and misjudgment the company is directly and immediately to blame. They do not understand, and have never understood, how to deal with the general public or appreciated the value of trying to satisfy the consumer. They receive complaints with indifference and protests with something very like insolence. Even when they know, or have good grounds for suspecting, what the trouble is which causes dissatisfaction, they seem to think it beneath their dignity as a great corporation to do anything or say anything satisfactory. The clerk behind the grilled window who is the recipient of a complaint that the bills are increasing without greater satisfaction to the consumer in added illumination quickly falls into the attitude of his employers and feels perfectly at liberty to be insolent, if not deliberately insulting. It may seem a matter of no great consequence whether the customer who burns gas to the value of a dollar or two a month is satisfied or dissatisfied; but when the individual is multiplied by a million and his dissatisfaction takes the shape of indignant public opinion, the effect upon the company's interests cannot be other than disastrous.

The tardy zeal which some of the local offices of the gas combine are manifesting in investigating consumers' complaints, and the discovery that most of them may be remedied by a little intelligent attention to the conditions that exist in the pipes or at the burners of those who are dissatisfied, is all very well, but it comes too late to quickly undo the cumulative grievance of years of neglect and contumely. For the first time in their experience the gas combine is, to use the expressive slang of the street, "up against the real thing" in an aroused and indignant public opinion and a determination on the part of the average citizen to favor anything which will bring them to a realizing sense of their duty as public servants. Having set in motion the means of changing the existing relation between the company and the public, the Mayor is wise in refusing a request to call off the dog on the promise of cheaper street lighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Senator HANNA never took much or any especial pains to emphasize the fact, sufficiently plain to all who cared to see, that he was not only an American of the Americans, but an American of the great majority of Americans, which is a little different. Set apart from many of them by his ability, and in later years by his wealth, he yet remained, without saying anything about it, a man of the people among whom he lived, understanding as well as sharing their National characteristics. It was natural, therefore, that, when attacked by the illness which went so steadily from bad to the very worst, he did not resent as an impertinence the keen and general interest that was taken in the progress of his malady, and one likes to think that, by explicit directions or involuntary influence, he so affected the friends around him and the doctors in attendance that they, too, treated the public with a friendly frankness, and, instead of telling as little as possible about the sick man's condition and the methods of treatment employed, and telling that little grudgingly and angrily, they gave promptly and fully the detailed information that everybody wanted and in a way had a right to expect. The bulletins were frequent and of a character to permit the formation from them of an intelligent judgment by both doctors and laymen as to the daily, almost hourly, changes in the Senator's condition. We do not feel that there was in this any violation of the canons of good taste, and the rank of the attending physicians is sufficient guarantee that professional ethics suffered no injury. A few may suspect morbid curiosity in the public interest, but we can only see that many wanted to hear of a man whom many knew and liked what all of us want to hear of those whom we know and like when they stand in the presence of death. That seems to have been the instinctive feeling of the Senator's relatives and doctors, and they acted accordingly.

—Russia, which, because there is not the faintest chance that anybody will do it for her and she wants it done, is obliged to call herself "Holy Russia," has so far been not less unsuccessful in her war with Japan than in demonstrating the applicability of her chosen adjective. For the barbarities of the conflict, both as reported on authority and rumored on nobody knows what, are all ascribed, not to the pagan nation, but to the one which begins every presentation of her case with the amusingly irrelevant assertion that she is not pagan. Russians in Japan when the war broke out have been subjected to no hardships of any kind. They have not been forced to fly for their lives after abandoning their property or selling it for any song the Japanese have chosen to sing for it. On the contrary, they have taken their time and departed when and as they pleased, courteously farewelled. Russian prisoners in Japanese hands have been considerately treated, and from the pagans non-combatants have suffered nothing so far as known. From Manchuria, however, are coming stories of a kind that recall the blood relation of the modern Russians to those terrible Tartar hordes whose ideal of war was wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter. Not many Japanese civilians have been killed, indeed, for the offense of being Japanese and in the hands of the enemy, but a good many of them, apparently, have been beaten and robbed for no better purpose than to relieve feelings which circumstances have made it inconvenient to vent on armed foes. And the ships of neutral nations are rapidly acquiring grievances, not against the pagans, but against the pietists. The fact is that Japan, even if her course has no higher motive, is thoroughly well aware that she is on probation as one of the civilized countries, and is acting with scrupulous regard for the establishment of her new position. Russia has no reputation to lose, and there are other things that she prefers to win if she can. It's a large "if."

—Troubled by the charge of The Army and Navy Journal that in a letter to this paper he had ascribed to that one a statement it had not made, Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Boston writes to us again to explain and defend his former communication. The momentous point at issue is whether The Army and Navy Journal ever "advocated the selection of a manoeuvre camp near New York, so that 50,000 men could be thrown into that city between dawn and dark." Very properly, Mr. BRADFORD begins by copying out for us exactly what The Journal did say. We cannot print it all, but the article, after declaring that next year's Autumn manoeuvres should be held somewhere in a circle having a radius of 100 to 150 miles measuring from New York, went on to explain how big the camps should be and how they should be placed on the railways. "In the New England States," it said, "there are 12,514 organized militia; in New York State, 13,869; in Pennsylvania, 9,068; in Delaware and Maryland, 2,395; in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia, 5,705. This gives an aggregate of nearly 50,000 men within a distance of a day's journey from New York between dawn and dark. * * * We have in view land suitable for camps which could be obtained at a moderate price in the vicinity of New York, but it is wise to have as large an area as possible to choose from. * * * The plan would admit of locating the two hostile armies in separate camps. Without this the secrecy which is so essential a feature in military operations would be impossible." Thus does Mr. BRADFORD prove conclusively that he did not invent the phrase containing the words "between dawn and dark," but of course that was not the real question at issue, and we very much fear that our Bostonian friend does not succeed as well when he attempts to vindicate his interpretation of our military neighbor's article, into which he had read the suggestion of a dark plot to overawe this city by planting a great body of soldiers near it. Indeed, he has to admit that the writer of the article in The Army and Navy Journal did not himself "grasp the full significance of what he wrote," but that is too fine-spun for consideration out of Boston, and instead of quoting all Mr. BRADFORD has to say about the militia as organized under the act of 1903, we prefer at once to acquit him of what we had never thought of charging him—the crime of making an intentional misstatement of an opponent's words. Of course he didn't do that—intentionally. We all do it unintentionally, once in a while, and if we are disposed to join The Army and Navy Journal in thinking that the anti-imperialists do—or did—it rather oftener than some other people, that will not render life in Boston appreciably more dreary than nature intended it to be.

CORNELL'S LAND THE STATE'S.

The University to be Sued to Break a Contract.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Attorney General Cunneen holds that the land in the Adirondacks, to which Cornell University took title for the purpose of a College of Forestry, has now become the property of the State, and is a part of the forest preserve.

The Attorney General also holds that the contract between Cornell University and the Brooklyn Cooperage Company concerning the cutting of timber from this land is in violation of the Constitution, and void.

In consequence of this ruling, and at the suggestion of Gov. Odell, an action will be brought in the name of the people against the Brooklyn Cooperage Company and Cornell University to sustain the ruling and to have the contract declared void and the Brooklyn Cooperage Company and Cornell University restrained from cutting or removing any timber from the lands.

NEW TEACHERS' PENSION BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A Teachers' Retirement Pension bill for New York City was introduced to-day by Senator Elsberg. In connection with the bill Senator Elsberg said:

"I have introduced this bill at the request of the New York City Teachers' Association. It increases the retirement fund by adding to it 1 per cent. of all salaries. This is the same provision as is found in the police pension law except that the police contribute 2 per cent. of their monthly salaries. The bill will not add a dollar of cost to the city, nor does it raise the retirement pay of any teacher."

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day decided to report favorably the bill of—

Mr. PERHAM—Authorizing New York City to sell its corporate stock for $1,250,000 for the erection of an extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

New Bills introduced in the Legislature to-day included those of—

Mr. FINCH—Allowing newspapers in cities of the second class to charge the same rate as in cities of the first class for publishing session laws and other legal notices.

Mr. NYE—Prohibiting fire insurance companies from entering into any pool or agreement to fix rates.

Mr. SHELDON—Providing that a corporation receiving freight to go on a connecting road shall be liable to the shipper for any loss. Where proof of blame is impossible, each connecting road shall be liable to the receiving road for pro rata share of said loss.

MOLINEUX CAN'T GET RECORDS.

Superintendent of Prisons Retains His Photographs and Measurements.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the courts below in refusing to order the Superintendent of State Prisons to return to Roland B. Molineux the photographs and Bertillon records of his person made in connection with his imprisonment under conviction of murder in poisoning of Mrs. Kate Adams in New York City.

Molineux claimed that his subsequent acquittal vitiated any right of the Superintendent to preserve such records.

Judge Vann, writing the opinion of the court, says that, while the courts can command the Superintendent of Prisons to do his duty, it is not his duty to give up a record made under the authority of a statute. "And until the Legislature makes it his duty to surrender the record in question," says Judge Vann, "it should remain in his custody. An innocent man, accused of crime, is sometimes compelled to make sacrifice and undergo suffering for the benefit of society. It is a part of the price paid for the privilege of living in a country governed by law."

MAJOR GENERAL FLUG.

Oh, let it be remembered
When fair cities are enembered
In the ashes of their glory,
When the war is old in story,
That the first news that we had,
That the first news, good or bad,
Came from Flug,
Mr. Flug,
Mr. Major General Flug.

Now we do not care a skittle
If the news was great or little,
And we are not much concerned
If his vessels all were burned,
We just want to speak our mind,
How refreshing 'tis to find
A man named Flug,
Mr. Flug,
Mr. Major General Flug.

For the Russian nomenclature
Is so foreign to our nature,
Sneezlwheezislamovitch,
Breakhisneze and coughlilitch,
'Tis a genuine relief
That we find a name so brief,
Brief as Flug,
Mr. Flug,
Mr. Major General Flug.

Once full-syllabled and rich,
Flugadugaslapovitch,
May have been his name, who knows,
It was hacked off, I suppose,
Or the frigid Russian ice,
May have frozen off a slice,
Till it's Flug,
Only Flug,
Only Major General Flug.

J. W. FOLEY.

Bismarck, N. D.

IF SENATOR HANNA HAD LIVED.

In a leading editorial article published in the columns of The Sun some days ago there was a phrase or two which gave the impression that relations of friendship and confidence existed between that newspaper and Senator MARCUS A. HANNA. For that reason the appended editorial comment of The Sun upon the death of Senator HANNA will be read with interest, particularly the intimation contained in the last three sentences that it would have made a difference with American politics in the immediate future had the Senator's life been spared:

When Mr. ROOSEVELT succeeded to the Presidency MARK HANNA gave him his unguiding support. The President's generous impulse when he pledged himself to carry out the policies of WILLIAM MCKINLEY won his heart, and he proclaimed his stanch adherence to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S fortunes so long as he should adhere to that course. He kept his word. But when he found that Mr. ROOSEVELT had forgotten all about the promise so dramatically and so effectively uttered at Buffalo and had no other thought but to convert the whole power of his great office to securing his own nomination, then MARK HANNA halted. He saw the Constitution relegated to limbo, the Bill of Rights ignored, lawlessness propitiated, class arrayed against class, unrest and distrust succeed where had been peace and confidence, and the patronage dispensed with an eye single for what it would secure. These and many other things he saw, and in common with all patriotic Republicans, and all men of sound principles and good sense, he deeply deplored them. And MARK HANNA no longer adhered to Mr. ROOSEVELT. He thought he was not a safe man to be intrusted with the duties of the President of the United States. He did not know what he might not do when he entered upon the Presidency for another four years with none of the restraints upon him that the necessity of being elected might impose or his consciousness of inherited obligations entail. He thought Mr. ROOSEVELT'S candidacy implied a condition of uncertainty, if not of actual peril, to which the country ought not to be exposed. And MARK HANNA held aloof.

Deeply attached as MARK HANNA was to WILLIAM MCKINLEY, not alone by the bonds of political association but by the ties of close personal affection, it was only natural that the tragedy at Buffalo should seriously affect him. He was never the same again. Of a robust and rugged temperament, MARK HANNA'S heart was never upon his sleeve. He had nothing of the sentimental in his make-up, and he went his way as before so far as concerned the world; but chastened and wounded sore within.

We doubt if he at any time in these later years harbored any serious ambition toward the Presidency. He felt that he was physically unequal to either the campaign or the duties of the office. If he survived the former, he said, he could not hope to live through or even adequately discharge the functions of the latter. The one desire of his was that the right man should be chosen for it, a man morally and intellectually fitted for so great a trust and one who by education, training, and experience had developed a character in consonance with the Constitution and with the established theory of our Government. That MARK HANNA, had he lived and had the strength been spared to him, would have fought for to the last ditch. And MARK HANNA would have won. He would have averted a great peril from his party and guided it into safer places than it can now discern.

EDUCATION BILL ATTACKED.

Grady Denounces It in the Senate at Albany—The Measure Goes to a Third Reading, However.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—After a debate of several hours on the Educational Unification bill the Senate this afternoon voted down the amendments proposed by Senator Grady, the minority leader, and the bill was advanced to third reading by a party vote. It was said by Republican members of the Senate this evening that Gov. Odell would probably send to the Senate to-morrow an emergency message calling for the immediate passage of the bill. In the ordinary course of procedure this bill could not be acted upon before Thursday.

Senator Grady's proposed amendments to the bill provided that the Board of Regents should remain as at present constituted until by death or resignation the number had been reduced to eleven, and that the first Commissioner of Education be elected by the Board of Regents instead of by the Legislature.

Senator Grady assailed the bill in a two hours' speech, referring to it as a waif which had strayed into the Joint Committee on Education, and was thrust on the Senate by "its unknown but proud parent."

He said the bill aimed to tie up the educational patronage of the State for six years in a purely partisan manner.

"It degrades the dearest institution of this State," said Senator Grady, "into a mere annex of a political machine."

The Senator quoted from remarks made against the bill by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Jacob A. Riis, and said that Mr. Riis was the man whom President Roosevelt had lauded as "the ideal citizen."

"But I am willing that my Republican friends," he said, "should take him as the average citizen. They will be better able to understand him in that light."

When Senator Grady said that the members of the present Legislature were not chosen by the people to do the thing they now proposed to do with regard to the educational department of the State, and that none of them would have been sent to Albany if it had been an issue, Senator Lewis, Chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, said:

"You mean some wouldn't."

"No," retorted Senator Grady; "I say none, and I made my statement broad in order that I might include the Senator from the Forty-third without offense."

Senator Grady quoted Andrew S. Draper, who is slated to be the Commissioner of Education if the pending bill passes, to show how a Commissioner of Education elected by the Legislature would be subject to political influence.

He referred to President Schurman of Cornell, President Butler of Columbia, and John C. Milne, the only three educators who appeared in favor of the bill at the hearing as "the grand phalanx of three." Prof. Schurman's advocacy, he said, might possibly be accounted for by the fact that he had legislation pending before the Legislature in which he was very greatly interested.

As for President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, he was not willing to accept his disinterestedness as unquestionable in view of what Dr. Butler has accomplished for Columbia in revising the school system of Greater New York. Senator Grady said that, through Dr. Butler's participation in that work, Columbia College had profited to the extent of $100,000.

"Applicants for teachers' certificates were advised," said the Senator, "that it would be wise for them to take an advanced course at Columbia, for which the charge was $250. Those of them who took the course got certificates. Those who did not had a hard road to travel."

Senator Grady also aired the charges against Superintendent Skinner. He told how Skinner had levied contributions on the Principals of the State normal schools for campaign purposes, and dared any of the advocates of the bill to refute these charges. The proof was abundant, he said, that the Department of Public Instruction had been used for political purposes in the past, and if the pending bill were to become law, there was no doubt that it would be so used in the future. That, he asserted, was the purpose of the bill.

Senator Lewis declared that the letters of protest quoted by Senator Grady were valueless because they were suggested, as to their very terms, by letters sent out from the Regents' office. He insisted that the dignity and functions of the Board of Regents were in no way impaired by this bill.

Senators E. R. Brown and White also defended the bill, and Senator Raines said he would reply to Senator Grady when the bill came up on the order of final passage.

"You might investigate the occurrence of the last election," said Senator Grady, "when a certain school Principal's check was deposited in an Albany bank payable to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was subsequently turned over to the Republican State Committee."

BACHELORS CALLED SELFISH.

Have No Consideration for Girls or Parents, One Writer Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Bachelor," in to-day's issue, who is scared away from the ladies by fear of breach of promise suits, does not give the real reason for many men choosing the single life. Utter selfishness and egotism is the cause. "Bachelor's" letter proves it.

He would amuse himself by calling on some lady, wear out the furniture in the Winter, loll on the front stoop Summer evenings keeping the girl up all hours of the night, and the neighbors awake with his "game of gab" just to entertain himself. When he tired of her, after keeping off some good man who would marry her, he would hunt for another girl to amuse him.

Bachelors develop habits that lead to utter selfishness. The loving sacrifices that a husband gives are beyond them. The bachelors expect fathers and mothers to keep homes, bring up young women for the entertainment of men too mean to take upon themselves the obligations of civilization. Progress means nothing to them, but more ease and vicious amusements, for their jaded tastes. I exempt the unselfish man who is caring for mother and sisters.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904. C. H.

COMFORTS OF SOME BACHELORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a woman who has married children ask space in your columns for a response to the article signed "Bachelor" in your edition of Feb. 16? I offer one which was given me voluntarily by one of the noblest in the ranks, when our conversation chanced on a time to turn on the question. Said he: "Mrs. Blank, if I might take you into the apartments of some of my bachelor acquaintances, where everything which art and luxury can contribute to a discriminating mind and taste abounds, and where positively all of the pleasures and satisfactions of married life are to be had except its glorious obligations, you would understand why very many men of this day of self-indulgence and luxury avoid what they are pleased to call the 'shackles' of matrimony." A MOTHER.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

DOESN'T LIKE NEW YORK GIRLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While our West Hoboken friend presents the basis for a sound argument in taking the stand that the decisions and decrees of the civil courts to-day prompt the dissatisfied spouse to rush for legal advice on slight provocation, he has, I fear, failed to argue the true reasons why the major portion of the young men of New York are reluctant to marry.

The diligent and studious business or professional man with an eye to thrift and progress at one time was looked upon as a desirable suitor, but the confining and uncertain hours in his early career do not allow him to enter into social life freely and thus extend his list of acquaintances. If he is without friends, the churches appeal to him as the natural medium for meeting desirable people. However, this false illusion is soon dispelled, and he drifts back into his work-a-day rut, disgusted.

How many society leaders foster the rising young man, who, brimful of energy, enthusiasm, and interest, spends his spare evenings in a boarding house room alone or with the "fellows"? How many men know young women upon whom they can call for an evening's conversation on topics of educational interest? Is it not true that the majority of city girls not only prefer but demand expensive entertainment, their thoughts centred on theatres and their conversation an intermingling of affectation, slang, and tommy-rot?

When a self-respecting man sees the drawling cads that adorn the reception rooms of New York, and before whose inherited wealth young women curtsey low, he flies him out of the metropolis in search of the true American girl, for Gotham is not her home. AGRARIAN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

ODELL'S VIEWS CHANGED.

Modification of Ideas on Home Rule—Leaders Balked at Giving Excise Control to Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Gov. Odell to-day defined clearly his views on home rule for New York on the excise question. From what he said on the subject it is plain that as a result of the discussion at yesterday's conference and his own further consideration of the matter the Governor's opinion as to what is best to be done to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem has undergone some changes.

The Governor found that even the Republican members of the Assembly of New York City were opposed to the granting of unlimited authority to Tammany on the excise proposition.

What the Governor now proposes, briefly stated, is to give New York a measure of home rule which will permit of greater liberality with regard to excise, if the local authorities think that there is a demand for greater liberality, which is entitled to respectful consideration. At the same time the Governor plans so to safeguard the grantal of enlarged authority as to prohibit its use for the further extension of the immoral conditions which now prevail under the Raines law, and which, as the Governor believes, are the chief sources of complaint against the Legislature that the citizens of New York have with regard to excise.

"The great complaint against the Raines law," said the Governor, "is its creation of the Raines law hotel, which flourishes under conditions which foster vice and crime and lead to seduction and misery. It is not a question of granting anew the right to sell liquors on Sunday in New York. That has been allowed by custom and law for a great many years. Those who talk about Sunday opening seem to forget that, while there are only 1,500 election districts in New York, there are 2,700 hotels of various classes, which under the law already have the right to sell liquor on every day in the week.

"It would seem that with that many places where liquor can be legally sold on Sunday, there could not be any great hardship, but if there is a demand on the part of good citizens—not saloon keepers merely—for additional places where beverages can be had on the Sabbath, I think we will be able to meet that demand by a plan under consideration.

"This plan would not only provide that the sale of liquor on Sunday could be extended, but would have the additional merit of doing away with the rooms in the so-called Raines law hotels, and thus remove the principal source of objection to the existing law."

It can be stated that the plan contemplates the granting to restaurants of the right to sell liquor on Sunday. The belief is that if this privilege were extended to every legitimate restaurant those who are now running Raines law hotels and maintaining ten rooms principally for the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday would find it to their advantage to give up their rooms and establish a restaurant connection with their bar, and that thereby the conditions which Raines law hotels foster would be done away with.

Gov. Odell said there was no doubt in his mind that if a referendum for Sunday opening of the saloons in New York were to be submitted to the people that it would be voted down.

"It is a mistake to think," the Governor said, "that all there is of home rule is embraced in the question as to how many places shall be kept open on Sunday where the thirsty can get a drink. But even on this saloon question I think the cities might be intrusted with a very proper measure of home rule—a measure which would make for morality rather than free license.

"Where I think the Raines law is crude is in this particular—that a man may come to the Excise Department and present an affidavit that his moral character is good, attested by his wife or his cousin, and the State is compelled to grant him a license.

"The man who originally opens a saloon or hotel, may be a decent man. In six months or so he sells out to somebody else, who often happens to be a person who is less scrupulous.

"The thing that is most needed on the part of the local government, through its Health Commissioner, its Building Commissioner, and the Police Department, is the right to say whether a building meets the requirements, whether it is sanitary and whether the character of the man who applies for a license warrants the belief that he will keep a decent place."

Col. Dunn said to-day that he would not appoint for a day or two the commission which is to consider home rule.

The Albany Evening Journal, edited by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee and the reputed organ of the Republican State organization, in a long leader this evening on yesterday's conference said: "The Republican Party ultimately will turn over this question (the excise question) to the people of the City of New York or the people of the City of New York will turn over the Republican Party."

SOCIETY OF ILLUSTRATORS

Show of Draughtsmen for Books and Magazines.

Scenes from Life and from Novels, Designs for Book Covers and Calendars.

The board sidewalk on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street echoes to the tramp of feet, but few of the passers realize that below them is an art gallery fitted with some of the latest creations of the men and women who furnish illustrations for books and magazines; otherwise their tread might be lighter and more reverent. Yet below the flag stones and concrete a couple of rooms have been arranged, not without daylight, indeed, but very often demanding the help of electricity to reveal the pictures. It is this den below stairs which the vigorous young Society of Illustrators has chosen for its third annual, an exhibition that numbers nearly two hundred pictures—sepia drawings, pen-and-inks, etchings, pastels, charcoals, and monotypes, with here and there an oil-painting, seemingly strayed thither by mistake. One more step toward that underground city which the subways are about to open through the length and breadth of little old Manhattan!

The Society of Illustrators is already subdivided into honorary, active, corresponding, and associate members, has a President in Mr. A. I. Keller—he has taken the prize of $100, offered by Mr. Robert L. Stearns for the picture that receives the highest vote of the jury of seven—a Vice President in Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, and a Secretary in Mr. Henry S. Fleming. The honoraries are Messrs. Edwin A. Abbey and T. G. Metcalf, the associates are Mrs. F. S. Shinn and Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, and the corresponding member is M. Paul Renouard of Paris. Forty-six active members, among whom are Messrs. Howard Pyle, A. B. Wenzell, Charles Dana Gibson, Jules Guerin, Gluckens, Fenn, Birch, Remington, Loeb, Sterner, Zogbaum, de Thulstrup, Smedley, and Mora. Certainly a goodly list of eminent illustrators, whose names are often seen at the exhibitions of the Academy and Society of American Artists.

The picture that won for the President the Stearns prize is a scene of struggle between a man and a woman to illustrate "To-morrow's Tangle," a fierce physical contest, with excellent play of facial and bodily action; it is a prize well given, though it had been wiser, perhaps, to bestow it elsewhere. The Robert Collier prize of $100 is allotted to Mr. W. D. Stevens for his "Moonlight," and if the prize-giver chooses he may buy the picture for $200. Very naturally, the scope of the exhibits being wide enough to include quick pencil sketches, posters, and magazine covers, there is great variety. A cover-design by A. Z. Baker, "Tiger Drinking," is a study in line with two vivid colors, like a poster that is meant to call the attention from a distance, and similar is his cover design with dolphins rollicking through the waves in front of an oncoming steamship, careening as she comes, and emitting huge clouds of smoke from her funnels. Rich dull colors and a labyrinth of half-nude sailormen on the deck of an old-fashioned frigate give an example of the illustrations by Frank Brangwyn of London. They are Hogarthian figures composed in a modern decorative way to illustrate the quotation:

"The best gunners in Europe—
The Seaflight off Ushant."

A capital figure is J. C. Leyendecker's sketch for a cover design, a red-headed artist in big red slippers, with a cigarette in his mouth, lying on his stomach, kicking his heels while he picks over sketches before him on the floor. Humorous are the illustrations by Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn of the rural mother and children rooted to the spot with dismay as they exclaim, "We've left the theayter tickets to home!" and of the country wedding celebrated by the minister while his impassive wife holds the candle and the bridegroom adds to the awkwardness by remaining silent when the all-important question is put him—an illustration for "The Minister's First Wedding."

Howard Pyle's "Mermaids" and "Fisherman," with their light tones and swirling Japanesy lines; the crisp caricatures by Glackens, "The Brewing of a Revolution" and "In the City"; the powerful chiaroscuro effects of artificial light in F. D. Steele "Chestnut Woman" and "The Peanut Gallery," the former with Rembrandt effects, the latter a darkened theatre with the light from the stage reflected on goblin faces, and "Conversation," by A. B. Wenzell, a study of expressions on three or four faces, are interesting windows in the walls of the subterranean gallery. "The Girl in Black," by Harrison Fisher, and "The Book of Dreams," by W. D. Stevens, are specimens of the pretty American girl, whom we have also in the Wenzell example as engraved with much style and crispness by M. Haider. The Gibson girl is not lacking; here she is in "The Chorus Girl's Return Home." By Gibson is the capital study of a row of passengers seated in a trolley car—the weary mother with an obstreperous boy on her knees, flanked by a savage-looking and indignant old maid; the Italian laborer asleep with his mouth open, the pretty girl ignoring the admiring gaze of the man beside her, and the elderly man maliciously amused at the little boy's uproarious behavior and the stony glare of the strong-minded lady. Another good pen-and-ink by Gibson is "The Champion," with high hat on his head and cigar between his lips, striding along, beset by a crowd of boys and half-grown youths, who surround and adore him.

An illustration in which a spectre is cleverly managed is "A Reverie," by William L. Jacobs, the figure of a woman with face full of eagerness and joy, who is listening to the unspoken whispers of a shadowy form seated near her on another chair. A number of sketches for book covers by the late Robert F. Blum, in pencil or pastel, together with one of his Japanese street sketches in water colors; studies of toads and wood mice and "pack rats" by Dan Beard; tragedies in the life of the moose by J. M. Gleeson and Philip R. Goodwin; pictures of actors and actresses by F. T. Richards and B. Ostertag; scenes of the civil war by the late Charles Stanley Reinhart; a realistic country scene, "The Vendoo," by Corwin L. Linson; an auction of farm property in snowy weather—these are some of the more notable hits in a very attractive little exhibition.

New Club for College Graduates.

A certificate of incorporation was filed in Albany yesterday for a club in this city to be known as the Graduates' Club of New York City. Its objects, the certificate declared, were to promote intimate relations between the universities and colleges and their graduates, and to maintain here a clubhouse, a reading room and a library. It is also understood that the club aims to provide for the overflow of the University Club.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Lynch's Bequests.

By the terms of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Lynch, which was filed for probate yesterday, $2,000 is bequeathed to the Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, and $8,000 in trust for the benefit of her maid, Bridget Kelly. Mrs. Lynch's estate is valued at $150,000. The bulk of it is left to her daughter, Alletta R. Bailey of 186 Shonnard Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE DOLPH PICTURE SALE.

Total Amount for All the Canvases Offered Was $15,182.50.

The sale of paintings by the late J. H. Dolph, N. A., which began on Monday at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square South, ended last night, when eighty-three pictures were disposed of for $7,965. The total amount received from the sale was $15,182.50.

Two hundred and thirty dollars was the highest price offered last night for a single subject, this being the price pair, respectively, for "After Supper," 18 inches by 24 inches, and "The Entrance Hall," 34 by 44. "After Supper" was secured by F. C. Hewitt, while "The Entrance Hall" went to Henry Rohlfs. Some of the other pictures sold during the evening, their buyers' names, and the prices paid were as follows:

"Safe for the Present," (18x24;) T. Pike	$210
"The Outpost," (20x24;) C. E. Snedecor	200
"Plowing in Normandy," (31x44;) B. Bremer	180
"A Relay," (32x48;) T. B. Morrison	155
"The Master's Chair," (18x24;) C. E. Snedecor	140
"What Is That?" (14x20;) W. L. Mitchell	135
"Alexander and Diogenes," (31x39;) A. C. Miller	135
"Winter Labor," (30x40;) F. C. Havens	135
"Her Pet," (14x24;) T. B. Morrison	115
"Watering the Horses," (24x29½;) Henry Rohlfs	110
"A Country Smithy," (26x38;) Henry Rohlfs	110
"An Idyl," (28x38;) T. B. Morrison	110
"Might Is Right," (14x20;) W. L. Mitchell	110
"We Are Awake," (12x16;) Mrs. J. C. Clark	105
"The Autocrat," (24x31;) Henry Rohlfs	105
"Who Goes There?" (18x24;) A. C. Miller	105
"The Rat Ritred from the World," (22x30;) A. C. Miller	105
"The Waste Basket," (16x26;) W. A. Mitchell	105
"Irish Setter and Puppies," (22x30;) Henry Rohlfs	100
"A Fond Mother," (14x18;) John Dickinson & Co	100

The collection of modern paintings which belonged to the late ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs will be on exhibition at the American Art Galleries from Feb. 19 to 24, inclusive, and will be disposed of at auction in Mendelssohn Hall on the evenings of Feb. 24, 25, and 26. This collection comprises about 300 works, painted both in oil and in water color by French, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, Italian, English, and American artists.

CONSTITUTIONAL EVASIONS.

Marcus T. Hun Questions Good Faith of Education Bill Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Marcus T. Hun, who made an argument against the constitutionality of the Educational Unification bill at the hearing last week, to-day sent the following letter to Chairman Lewis of the Joint Educational Committee:

"I see by the morning papers that amendments have been made to the Unification bill, recognizing the obligation of the Legislature to confirm this measure to constitutional requirements in words, but, I regret to say, not in substance.

"The amendments would seem to accord with that Machiavellian precept that it is wiser to cultivate the appearance of virtue than virtue itself, as in the credit of virtue there is great gain, but virtue itself oftentimes cumbereth in action.

"These amendments appear in terms to leave in the Board of Regents a large part of its present powers, but direct that such powers shall be exercised by the Commissioner of Education appointed by the Legislature. This, in my judgment, does not relieve the measure from the constitutional objection that it provides for the transfer to and the exercise by an officer newly created by the Legislature of the functions of the Regents of the university."

IN THE SHOPS.

Embroidered nainsooks are among the prettiest of the white materials for gowns, and these show all-over embroidered designs in dots and small figures. These are to be found in fine quality from $1 a yard up.

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In the embroidered linens, except the pattern waists and gowns, the all-over patterns in small figures and dots also prevail, and these are to be found in white and colors upon white. There are all colors, almost without exception, unless it is red, which is practically out of the running in these things.

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Dull tones are to be found in many of the heavier wash materials, and the tans and grays are very smart in them. These colors are to be found in the linen etamines. The etamines are among the coolest of the goods that come under the head of "tubable" and have the weave of woolens, and the colors are put in with the same effect. They come largely in two tones, charming things, in blue and white, tan and white, brown and white and gray, tan and blue and gray, and tan and green combined. These etamines are a delight to the women who like chic gowns which can be made up in the style of a street dress and are at the same time comfortable.

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Khaki came in with the Spanish war, when it was used for all occasions, suitable and unsuitable, until it was dropped from general use for a time. But it has too good qualities—the qualities which make it valuable for army wear—to be discarded entirely, and women who dress well are still using it for rough wear—for mountain climbing, golf skirts, &c. English khaki comes twenty-eight inches wide, costs from 40 to 60 cents a yard, and is warranted never to wear out.

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Jacquard figures and dots are to be seen on the handsome new ginghams, together with checks and stripes. The useful colors, tans and grays and blues are to be seen in these, and also in the plain linens, which are always cool and serviceable. The blues range in all shades from the navy to the pale.

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Corded white linen is one of the best shirtwaist materials. This is 50 cents a yard, and the cord, which is fine, is to be found single, double, and in clusters of three.

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There are handsome shirtwaist patterns in embroidered linen, as usual, those of this year frequently having open-work lines combined with the embroidery, these in some instances being narrow and hemstitched on two edges. The new oyster, or the champagne, shade—it is not always possible to tell which is which of these—is quite as popular as the white in these.

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A handsome material, which will stand all kinds of wear and which launders exquisitely, improving with each tubbing, is the Chinese embroidered linen. The designs of the embroidery are dots and small figures or sprays. In thirty-six-inch-wide goods it costs $2.50 and up.

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Something quite new and exceedingly pretty is a Dolly Varden design upon a silk and linen material. There is a Jacquard figure thrown upon the surface of the material, a smal leaf design with a fine stripe and tiny snowflakes. That is in the weave of the material. The ground is tinted and the Dolly Varden pattern is in the form of wreaths of roses. The backgrounds vary. There are opal, heliotrope, reseda, and pink. The effect of these Dolly Vardens is particularly pretty, very soft, the colors in ground and design having the effect of being, as the painters say, washed in. They are $1.25 a yard.

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The new organdies are unusually beautiful, having stripes in the material which give them both body and style, while the patterns are in brilliant floral designs, single roses, and poppies almost natural size, as well as clusters of flowers. There are new effects in the dimities, also, which have cluster cords in place of the single ones usually seen.

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An old material revived for children's gowns is printed brilliant. Nothing was ever prettier than this for the little people. There is a small raised figure in the material and little bright-colored flower designs printed.

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A material which looks out of place among the linen and cotton goods is an exquisitely fine net, with designs of large and beautiful flowers upon it.

The Home Rule Meeting.

Those who have promised to speak at the home rule mass meeting in Cooper Union to-morrow night are Wheeler H. Peckham, Prof. Francis M. Burdick, John S. Crosby, State Senator Victor J. Dowling, Paul Fuller, ex-State Senator John Ford, Henry George, Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcombe, and John De Witt Warner. The resolution to be presented is:

"Resolved, That the State Legislature should grant to this city full authority and responsibility in the conduct of local affairs."

WEINGARTNER'S ADIEU

An Extra Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

Great Enthusiasm Over the German Conductor's Work—Mr. Reisenauer's Playing of Beethoven's Concerto.

The Philharmonic Society departed from its ancient and immemorial rule last evening in giving an extra concert, in order to provide a further hearing for Mr. Felix Weingartner, whose conducting of the sixth pair of concerts last week so profoundly stirred the musical public of New York. How deep an impression he made was indicated by the number and temper of the audience that filled Carnegie Hall last evening as it has not been filled before at a concert of the Philharmonic Society for years.

The fact is the more remarkable because Mr. Weingartner has accomplished what he has without the obtrusion of his personality into his work, without a touch of the sensational methods that appeal to the unthinking, without exaggerations and affectations that impose themselves upon some of the conducting of these days. What he has done has been done through his sheer artistic power and authority that have wrought so strongly upon the orchestra, and the quality of his readings that have been at once keenly intellectual and intensely musical, penetrating into the spirit of the works he has interpreted, and laying bare their essential qualities.

The programme of this extra concert had scarcely the aspect of a well-balanced whole, and indeed it was not one of Mr. Weingartner's own choosing. But before its performance had been completed it seemed evident that it had a certain fitness and justness of contrast. It comprised the "Meistersinger" prelude, Beethoven's E flat concerto, played by Mr. Reisenauer; Mr. Weingartner's symphonic poem, "King Lear," and the preludes to "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser."

The symphonic poem was played for the first time in this country. It has a much more clearly marked physiognomy than the other work of Mr. Weingartner, "The Elysian Fields," that he played last week; it is profounder in its conception and more potent in its appeal to the imagination and sensibilities of the listeners, if less distinctly possessed of the quality of charm.

For this the subject is largely responsible, the more definite emotional states it aims to portray; the overwhelming tragedy it expresses. It is programme music of the more poetic sort that depicts character, the states of a soul, the interplay of emotional forces that work the destruction of Shakespeare's hero. For this Mr. Weingartner has ample resources in pregnant, characteristic themes and in plastic employment of them that molds them into a musical whole of unity, sustained power, and potent expressiveness.

The development of the work follows closely the course of Shakespeare's tragedy, and a poetical interpretation of it is a necessity for the full appreciation of its purport, notwithstanding the impressiveness of much of it in a purely musical way. The denotement of Lear's suffering, of Cordelia's tenderness, is finely felt and realized with a sure touch. The fugal passage indicative of the King's misunderstanding of his daughter is admirably wrought into the development; the climax in which the union of father and daughter is expressed, with a union of themes previously expounded is of magnificent effectiveness. The work was superbly played.

In the Wagnerian selections Mr. Weingartner showed a keen comprehension of their dramatic significance, and elaborated them with a subtle feeling for their thematic structure. The "Meistersinger" prelude especially was splendidly sonorous, as well as finished and ornate in detail.

Mr. Reisenauer's playing of the Beethoven concerto was of a piece with the best that he has given since he has been before this public—large in conception, admirably proportioned, penetrated with a masculine vigor, and technically brilliant. There was great enthusiasm over his playing, and he was recalled again and again.

The manifestation of admiration for Mr. Weingartner was such as is seldom witnessed in our concert halls. He, too, was many times recalled; and after the last number was played the orchestra greeted his return to the platform with a resounding fanfare while the audience stood by and vented its feelings in vociferous hand clappings and cries of bravo. Mr. Weingartner takes steamer for Europe this morning.

MR. DIPPEL AS PARSIFAL.

At the ninth performance of "Parsifal," which was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Dippel appeared for the first time publicly as the hero of Wagner's solemn music drama. He had shown in the final rehearsal before the first production what he was capable of, and his performance last night must be set down as one of the most notable achievements of his career. It was in all respects an admirable interpretation, artistic and deeply felt, and realizing the essential attributes of the Guileless Fool. He was in his best voice, and declaimed the music with fullness of tone and with excellent diction. His dramatic conception is modeled with much sympathy and intelligence, and he commands admiration by some of the things he does not do, as well as by those he does.

The other members of the cast were the same as those who have taken part in the previous representations. Mme. Ternina was again the Kundry, as it is understood she will be in both the performances that remain before the series is brought to its end.

MAY STIR UP GAS TRUST.

Possibility of Legislative Action—Consolidated Company Denounced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—An investigation of the Consolidated Gas Company's monopoly in New York City by a legislative committee seems to be a probability, in view of a statement made to-day by Chairman Malby of the Senate Finance Committee at the hearing on the Martin resolution calling for an investigation of the quality of gas furnished to consumers of New York.

Senator Malby's statement was drawn out by the information given to the committee by Col. Robert Grier Monroe, formerly Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The Senator said:

"The real subject for investigation seems to me to be not the quality of gas which the Consolidated Company furnishes, but the monopoly which the company now enjoys in the City of New York. The question of extending the power of the committee so as to permit it to prove the existence of a monopoly will be taken up when the committee meets in executive session."

Senator Martin said he was prepared to offer an amendment which would confer the additional powers on the committee suggested by the Chairman. In his statement to the committee Col. Monroe said:

"A monopoly has been created which is oppressing the people, and which the State should take measures to control. During the past year I know from my personal examination of the question that the city has been completely at the mercy of the gas trust. There was no competition, and the city was forced to give the contract for municipal lighting to the Consolidated Gas Company. The price charged for arc light for the year was $146, while the average price paid in other cities in the United States where there was competition was $88."

Cuban Loan Subscriptions.

It was learned yesterday from unofficial sources that the total of subscriptions to the new Cuban loan, which was placed on Monday through a syndicate formed by the banking firm of Speyer & Co., the bidders to whom was awarded the entire $35,000,000 has exceeded the amount offered from ten to fifteen times. The terms on which the syndicate subscriptions were taken, it is understood, were on the basis of a distribution of $20,000,000 of the bonds on call and an option on the remaining $15,000,000 pro rata according to the subscriptions.

PLANS FOR CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Committee's Report on Thoroughfares to Municipal Art Society.

The Municipal Art Society listened last night, at a dinner in the Arts Club, to the report of the Committee on Thoroughfares, which pointed out that the present street system, designed for very different conditions from those of to-day, had become inadequate. The absence of diagonal streets had come to be regrettable, "not only because of their directness of communication between points, but also because of the added variety secured in the architecture of the city by the irregular shapes of the intersections that such diagonals make with other streets, thus providing building sites admirably adapted to artistic architectural treatment."

In 1807, it was added, those who planned the broad avenues to run north and the narrow streets to run across the city made a mistake, for the arrangement should have been reversed. The committee made many recommendations about particular streets. Among them were the following:

Widen Seventh Avenue south to intersect with Varick Street.
Extend Sixth Avenue south to Varick Street.
Widen and extend Delancey Street to Broadway, providing at the same time an adequate plaza at the bridge entrance.
Extend Second Avenue southwest to the Bowery.
Extend Lexington Avenue through or under Gramercy Park to Fourth Avenue via Irving Place.
Extend Park Avenue as a viaduct from Sixtieth Street south to Fortieth Street.
Widen Christopher Street and make it a diagonal avenue by extending it to Union Square.

Then it was pointed out that arcades ought to be used at congested localities, where streets end abruptly and cannot be carried through as a street because of the great expense of condemning the property. It was recommended that trucking subways be built across town under Pine and Fulton Streets, relieving congestion down town, and rapid boat service along the city's shores, as on the Rivers Thames and Seine.

For improving street conditions, especially for pedestrians, it was urged that obstructions be removed, all hydrant connections placed below the pavement level, all railings and stoops removed, if built in defiance of law, and the streets regulated for use in shipments and deliveries by merchants wont to disregard the rights of the public. About the gridiron plan of regular streets, as above Fourteenth Street, the committee said:

"Under no circumstances should this, the most unsympathetic of all street designing, be permitted where there is the slightest chance for an artistic arrangement by following the natural contour of the ground. The upper part of Manhattan, facing the Valley of the Hudson, permits a superb scheme of winding roadways, leading from one level to another, and this, in spite of the streets already laid out, which are in nearly every instance without the slightest reference to inevitable grades. Similar principles hold good in the other boroughs, and are even more apparent as a result of the comparatively undeveloped condition."

The committee said that West Street ought to have a freight subway and elevated structure built along the bulkheads owned by the city and connecting all the piers, also rapid surface electric cars and an "unobstructed elevated boulevard adapted for electric vehicles and pedestrians," connecting with open-air recreation spaces, to be placed on the flat roof of each pier shed, with incline roadways for vehicles every half a mile or so.

Calvin Tompkins, President of the society, acted as toastmaster at the dinner. Dr. James C. Bayles, talking of pipe galleries, recalled that one man, by obtaining an injunction against the then Borough President Cantor, had stopped the plan for the galleries under Lower Broadway. The public, added Dr. Bayles, seemed to care nothing about the matter, and yet the city never could be healthy or safe or beautiful as long as its streets continued to be torn up at last year's rate—nearly ninety-nine miles of longitudinal excavations made for the purpose of getting at the unmapped mains and pipes buried under the pavements.

Robert Van Ideratone, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for Brooklyn, said he did not see why the Committee on Thoroughfares had forgotten his borough in its report, whereupon Mr. Tompkins explained that the society planned to have committees to consider all the boroughs separately before long. J. G. Phelps Stokes talked about civic centres, and there were stereopticon views to illustrate his subject as well as the thoroughfare report. Charles Rollinson Lamb, Chairman of the Committee on Thoroughfares, discussed the report while the pictures were on view.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sackcloth and ashes are supposed to be the fitting symbols of the day. Ash Wednesday is strictly observed by all denominations. In the Roman Catholic churches ashes will be sprinkled on the foreheads of those who attend the different masses. Other churches will have special services. There is nothing of a social nature arranged for to-day. With the exception of Good Friday, it is the dullest day of the year.

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The Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller have left New York and returned to Washington. A dinner was given them last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

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Mrs. Charles V. Hoffman gave a tea yesterday at her residence, 245 West Seventy-fourth Street, for Miss Mabel Hoffman. Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Hoffman were assisted in receiving by the Misses Ethel Bently, Velma Mote, Sylvia Barclay, Gertrude Mead, and Vera Schermerhorn.

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Col. John Jacob Astor will go this week to Palm Beach, and will be absent until the middle of March.

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Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet gave a large family dinner last evening at their residence, 87 Madison Avenue, to further celebrate their golden wedding. The front and back drawing rooms were thrown into one, and the guests were seated at two large tables, decorated with yellow Spring flowers, jonquils and daffodils. Yellow flowers were also used in profusion in vases and bowls about the rooms.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald R. Peabody, Edward Temple Emmet, the Misses Elizabeth and Eleanor Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Callender, Mrs. Anthon, Dr. Bache McE. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Edward Fitz Gerald Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Sherwood, Miss Cynthia Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Bache McE. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Emmet, Miss Lydia Field Emmet, Miss Jane Erin Emmet, Mrs. Griswold of Newport, Richard Emmet of Chicago, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Thomas A. Emmet, Jr., C. N. Harris, Miss Margaret Harris, Judge Martin Keogh and Mrs. Keogh, Robert and Herman Emmet, and Robert T. Emmet and the Misses Emmet of Schenectady.

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The Co-Operative Amusement Club, of which Mrs. Russell Hitchcock is the President, had its first meeting last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Samuel G. Tracey gave an illustrated talk on radium.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff will sail for Europe on the Celtic this morning.

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D. O. Mills and his daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Whitelaw Reid, and Miss Jean Templeton Reid will start for California on Saturday. They will take with them as their only guest Miss Katharine Barney. Mrs. Reid gave a luncheon yesterday.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Owing to Senator Hanna's death the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Cortelyou recalled their invitations for dinner this evening, when they were to have entertained the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet.

Senator Kean and Miss Kean also canceled invitations to a dinner in honor of the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon.

The Controller of the Currency, William B. Ridgely, and his débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Collum Ridgely, gave a reception and dance this evening, which proved to be one of the most successful events of the season.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg entertained a dinner company of twenty guests this evening.

TOWNE SAYS SILVER IS DEAD AND BURIED

Pleads for Harmony East and West on Live Issues.

Ex-Senator the First of a Series of Lecturers on Party Principles at the Democratic Club.

Appealing for a united Democracy in the coming Presidential campaign, Charles A. Towne, ex-Senator from Minnesota, but now an enrolled Democratic voter in New York, in a speech which he made before the Democratic Club last evening, declared against any revival of the silver issue this year. Despite the fact that he himself was nominated four years ago by the Populists and silver Republicans to be Bryan's running mate, although he afterward withdrew, ex-Senator Towne declared that this old issue was buried in oblivion.

Ex-Senator Towne was the speaker at the first of the series of lecturps which the club has inaugurated for the present season, and his subject was "Democracy, the Real Conservatism." The clubhouse was well filled when, shortly after 9 o'clock, he began his talk.

"As a party of opportunism," he said, "the Republican Party has not been consistent; it don't have to be. It may give freedom to Cuba on the one hand and deny it to the Philippines on the other. It gives to the voters for the moment what it thinks will appeal to them and their present interests, but who can tell where this policy will fetch up? It whets a bad appetite on what it is feeding. Every one of the great American principles has been trespassed upon or abandoned by the party in power.

"Yet the party which instituted these most startlingly radical departures from the American scheme of institutions tries to make people believe we Democrats are too radical to be intrusted with the reins of government. Such radicalism as we have seen on the part of this Administration cannot continue without endangering our Government. A President of the United States will not long consent to be President at home if he can be an emperor a few thousand miles away. No Congress will be hampered by a Constitution when it is free to rule elsewhere."

The ex-Senator arraigned the President's Panama procedure, but declared that the project of an Isthmian canal was Democratic policy. He then made an impassioned plea for party harmony.

"There is no reason why all sincere Democrats should not unite heartily in a common effort to redeem the country from Republican misrule," he said. "The application of Democratic principles to the issues on which the campaign of this year must be decided is pertectly plain. These principles condemn the whole policy of colonialism and pledges us to grant independence to the Filipinos as soon as they shall be ready.

"These principles counsel a scrupulous regard for the rights of other nations and a return to the honorable diplomacy that characterized our earlier history; they rebuke Republican extravagance and condemn the prevalent corruption in office.

"They indict that system of tariff extortion which fosters combinations in restraint of competition, charges American consumers more for the products of over-protected industries than foreign customers pay to the same men for the same products, encourages the theory of a partnership between the special interests and the Government, invites the hostility and retaliation of other countries, and impedes the development of our commerce with the world.

"The issue now dominant being of such transcendent an dimminent importance, the question of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is at present relatively immaterial. That proposition, once so heavy with fear to some and so bright with hope to others, may be viewed with equal equanimity by both. Those who hoped have seen their hopes realized in another way, and those who feared have somehow managed to endure with cheerful resignation the accumulating blessings of an adequate money volume.

"Let both now be content to affirm the great general principles on which they are agreed, relegate the specific occasion of former difference, and, shoulder to shoulder, advance under a common banner to the triumphant restoration of the government to the guardianship of the Constitution and the Democracy of Jefferson."

In referring to President Roosevelt and his general policy, ex-Senator Towne declared: "He is capricious, impulsive, and indeliberate in his actions, spasmodic and impredicable in his judgment, to such an extent that no man can foretell what will appear on the Presidential bulletin boards to-morrow. Now that death has taken from the Republican ranks that pleasant, genial, big-hearted man, Senator Hanna, who was the very antithesis of Roosevelt, how can any of these self-styled conservatives predict what is to save them from the disasters of the accidental providence of Roosevelt! Given a full term by the electorate of this country, the rash acts of his present Administration would not even give an index of what he would do then."

At the close of his address Senator Towne was enthusiastically cheered by all of those present, and they included the leaders of the Democracy of the city.

Previous to the lecture, ex-Senator Towne was the guest of honor at a dinner party at the Democratic Club, given by Charles F. Murphy. The others present included Webster Davis of Kansas, William J. Conners of Buffalo, Borough Presidents Ahearn, Littleton, Haffen, and Cassidy; Corporation Counsel Delany, J. Sergeant Cram, Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan, and ex-Sheriff Dunn.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Kirke La Shelle has arranged for "The Virginian" to stay at the Manhattan Theatre four weeks longer than the eight weeks called for by the original contract with Harrison Grey Fiske. He has also made a contract with Dustin Farnum by which that actor remains under his management ten years. Under the new arrangement Farnum will be made a full-fledged star.

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The patronesses for Miss Marie Tempest's song recital at the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 26 are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. A. C. Canfield, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch.

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Sandol Milliken was not in the cast of "Ranson's Folly" last night. She has left New York, presumably to make arrangements for her forthcoming wedding. To-morrow night Laura Hope Crews takes Miss Milliken's rôle, Mary Cahill.

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"The Admirable Crichton" will be followed at the Garden on Easter Monday by Charles Hawtrey's new play, "Saucy Sally."

SOCIETY AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16.—Walter J. Travis to-day established the amateur record of the golf links here, doing the course in 66.

Mrs. Frederic Robert of New York gave a musicale this morning. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. Robert Watson, Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Frederick Sterry, Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. J. S. Remsen, Mrs. H. M. Flagler, and Mrs. Eugene O'Neill.

The Duchess of Sutherland gave a sailing party and a tea this afternoon. Among the New Yorkers were F. T. Martin, Mrs. Fremont Smith, and L. C. Bowden.

Walter Greacen also gave a sailing party. In the party were the Misses Hall, Butler, Stetson, Keane, and Louis F. Bound, Sydney Breese, and C. L. Waterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Chesebrough arrived here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wheeler and their daughters, Mary, Stella, and Lelia, are here again.

Richard Hyde and the Misses Hyde, who are the crack golfers of Bay Shore, are here for the tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Dunne have gone to Nassau for a few weeks.

Among the New Yorkers to arrive to-day are Charles E. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fuller, J. H. Macdonald, Mrs. E. A. Peet, Mrs. C. M. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smoot, Louis M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Elder.

AMERICA STIRS PARLIAMENT.

Redmond Excitedly Resents Remark About Irish Labor in New York.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—William Redmond caused a scene in the House of Commons to-day during the discussion on the subject of Chinese labor in the Transvaal. H. J. C. Custs (Conservative) made a reference to the effect that Irish labor was responsible for corruption in New York, whereupon Mr. Redmond exclaimed, excitedly:

"You have no right to insult America; I will not allow it."

The Speaker called Mr. Redmond to order and other members protested, but still Mr. Redmond continued to repeat his exclamation.

"In America, at least," he added, "they don't appoint a Chancellor of the Exchequer who is unfit for his post."

The Speaker again intervened, and Mr. Redmond finally subsided, with the remark: "America seems to get on all right."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Carrington—Jenkinson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Miss Margaret Jenkinson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Jenkinson, and Charles Blake Carrington were united in marriage here to-day. The ceremony, which took place at the High Street Presbyterian Church, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Lampman, the pastor. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Louise Emily Jenkinson, as maid of honor, while Miss Charlotte Marie Jenkinson, another sister, officiated as a bridesmaid. The other bridesmaids were Miss Ella Carrington, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen A. Weeks, and Miss Grace Unger, of this city, and Miss E. Jane Holmes of Summit. E. Torrey Carrington, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Warren C. Carrington, also a brother of the bridegroom; Edward H. Peters, Henry D. Northrup, Jr., and Howard Lord of this city, and Charles B. Pfahl of Pittsburg.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 678 High Street. Mr. and Mrs. Carrington will reside in this city.

Archibold—Barron.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Miss May Barron, daughter of Dr. John C. Barron, was married this afternoon to John S. Archbold, son of John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company. The ceremony took place at 3:30 at St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Irvington. The Rev. W. E. Benjamin, rector of the church, officiated. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, carnations and ferns.

Miss Anne Archbold, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The best man was Edwin Sands of New York. The ushers were H. S. Benjamin of Garrisons, Joseph Allsop of Stamford, Conn.; R. McL. Walton of New York, Michael Van Buren of Ardsley, and Thomas and John C. Barron, Jr., of Tarrytown.

Following the wedding there was a reception at the home of the bride's father, on White Plains Road. A special train, leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:06, brought the guests from New York. Mr. Archbold and his bride will sail for Europe for a year's trip.

Morgan—Hall.

The wedding of W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., and Miss Edith Livingston Hall, a daughter of Mrs. Valentine Hall, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. Livingston Ludlow, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, E. Livingston Ludlow, wore a white satin gown flounced with point lace and a point lace veil fastened with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was made of lilies of the valley.

H. Rogers Winthrop was Mr. Morgan's best man, and the ushers were W. A. M. Burden, F. V. L. Hoppin, John R. Livermore, and Montgomery Hare. Both the Ludlow house and the one adjoining, the home of Mr. Ludlow's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., were thrown open, and, as they connect, really served as one house.

THREE PLATOONS FOR POLICE.

Mayor Hopes to Have System in Operation March 1—An Election Pact.

Mayor McClellan, after a conference yesterday with Police Commissioner McAdoo, Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, and Police Inspectors Brooks and Cortright over the subject of the three-platoon system for the police force, said the three-platoon system would be restored at the earliest possible moment, the only delay now being over details. The Mayor also said that Commissioners McAdoo and McAvoy, with

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

Call money easy, 1½@2 per cent.

The market continues to demonstrate its lack of claim to rational consideration. One ingenuous bulletin yesterday explains the torpidity and inconsistency of present business upon the Stock Exchange by lack of factors to cause fluctuations. To be sure, nothing has happened recently but the war and the fire at Baltimore and convulsions in several commodity markets. What is required is something really stimulating and adequate to raise the dead. The trouble about such second-class news as we have been having for the past week or so is that it is possible to regard it from opposite points of view. What is the good as a market factor of a war which affords reasons for both buying and selling cotton, for example, or for selling both cotton and wheat, as was done yesterday, although logically they should move in contrary directions? And what is the good as a market factor of a $100,000,000 fire whose influence is generally thought to surpass the influence of the war, and yet whose effect is less than the casual operations of a room trader? The other day Steel preferred was strong because of Baltimore construction orders, it was argued. Presumably those orders have not spent their effect in the intervening days, yet Steel preferred was weak yesterday because the room trader who was then and for that alleged reason ostentatiously bidding for shares by the thousand was yesterday distributing them. A market which fluctuates for personal reasons, or for reasons affecting specialties, may be for those concerned as interesting as any other, but for the general investor, or the occasional operator who wishes to take a position on the merits, it is worse than baffling. A market which declines to yield on bad news and which fails to respond to good news is too strong to attack and too weak to take profits in. If events proceed along present lines it will be necessary to stop dealings in eighths, and make sixteenths or sixty-fourths the minimum fluctuation.

Pace the authority above cited, it does not follow because the market failed to respond to the news that therefore there was no news. The railways are quarreling over the rate at which they shall carry grain to the Gulf ports or the South Atlantic ports. It is said to be an unimportant matter, and assurances are given that the dispute will be settled without spreading to other classes of freight. No prophecy to the contrary is made, and it is mere argument that concessions are made by those seeking business, not by those overwhelmed by it. The softening of the iron trade was foreshadowed by the prices, even while the manufacturers were talking just as the railway managers are talking now. Sterling exchange closely reflected one favorable result from the Baltimore fire. The extent to which the foreign insurance companies will remit their losses rather than liquidate their investments is matter of private business and variant estimates. It may be more or less than $5,000,000, but it sufficed to lower sterling yesterday. One favorable effect of the war was traceable in the receipt from San Francisco of over a million dollars of Japanese gold in payment of purchases of war supplies. These receipts of gold at a time when we have so much gold to pay upon account of the Panama business facilitate an operation which it was already thought would be interesting rather than disturbing. Accounts of the iron and steel trade continue encouraging, the demand having sufficed to stiffen some prices and to make reduction of the price of others—rails, for example—less likely. The foreign trade report shows an excess of exports for January only exceeded in 1901, and the same is true for the seven-month period ending with January. The showing is all the more gratifying because the larger part of increase in the excess of exports of merchandise by $10,226,551 is due to growth of manufactures. We are more in touch with the world's markets, and therefore have reduced our costs to a figure at which we can do business.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	2½	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Locomotive	½	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Can. Pacific	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Com. Cable	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	½	People's Gas	⅝
Dist. Securities	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
General Electric	⅝	Rock Island pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1¼	Rubber Goods	½
Illinois Central	¾	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Twin City	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	⅞	Un. Rys. Inv.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
Quicksilver pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Alton 3s.	1½	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. 4s. 1 | Mex. Cent. 4½s 2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 16	255,143
To date this year	17,946,445
Corresponding date last year	22,056,827

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 16	$1,205,500
To date this year	$105,021,500
Corresponding date last year	$111,568,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Tobacco Co.
Continental Tobacco Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Edward Kempton, Incorporated.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Clark-Hutchinson Co.
Mexican Mineral Railway.
Pressed Steel Car Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Efforts made yesterday by some of the professional set to lift the market out of the extreme dullness into which it had gradually fallen, and which reached its culmination on Monday when the trading for the whole day was scarcely enough to make an active hour, were for a short time successful. Between 10 o'clock and 11, 127,000 shares were dealt in, which was sufficient to give the market an appearance of considerable activity as compared with Monday's trading. United States Steel and Amalgamated were both quite actively dealt in during the first half hour, and it was in these issues that speculative interest was centred during the day. For a time after the opening prices advanced in lively fashion, and the strength temporarily displayed would have been very encouraging were it not for the fact that traders left to themselves seldom work very long on either side of the market. It had been found that because of the small supply of stock prices could be advanced more easily than they could be forced down, and this apparently was the controlling factor in determining the policy of the traders who were responsible for yesterday's upward movement.

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Intermingled with the bidding-up process on the part of the traders was considerable liquidating by others who seemed glad to profit by the opportunity to sell stock which they had carried with little or no profit. The net results of the day were rather mixed, there being many declines among the advances, although the latter in some instances assumed proportions beyond the small fraction which represented the average change of the day. After the first burst of activity the market again became dull, as it had been the previous day, and for a time was even more inactive than it had been on Monday. From 127,000 shares in the first hour the trading fell in the third to about 18,000 shares, and for some time after 1 o'clock the market was not figuratively speaking, but actually, at a standstill. The trading between quarter after 1 and half-past 1 amounted to only 1,300 shares, which was at the rate of 26,000 for a full day.

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The early trading in Steel preferred was considered specially interesting. For a while it was the most active stock, and it was further distinguished by selling down while the rest of the list was going up. The principal pressure upon the stock was a selling order amounting to 10,000 shares executed by W. B. Mack, who was generally credited with doing the selling for the Field-Oliver crowd. It was recalled that this party a few days ago were actively engaged in bulling the stock, and were lustily bidding for large blocks of it, their purpose being, according to general belief, to help the sale of their own stock. There was, of course, considerable speculation as to whether or not the stock sold yesterday was being sold at a loss or not. As opinions differed, so the selling was variously described as loss-taking on profit taking. When the large lots were bid for a few days ago, the price was nearly 2 points higher than it closed yesterday, which seems to strengthen the contention that these traders were yesterday taking losses and not profits.

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Less was said about the buyers of Steel preferred than about the sellers, although as things go there would seem to be more significance in yesterday's buying of Steel preferred than in the selling. Among the houses which took the stock disposed of by W. B. Mack were Hollister & Babcock and Post & Flagg.

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The movement in Amalgamated Copper, which on Monday brought a sharp advance in that issue, and which was followed yesterday by a slight reaction, presumably on profit taking, was attributed to the Wormsers, who were said to be the principal source of orders in the stock, both yesterday and Monday. It was again the most active stock in the list, showing about 31,900 shares out of a total of 255,000 shares. Schuyler's buying of Amalgamated was by some said to be for the Wormsers, while others thought they noticed it to another source of equally speculative character. Naturally enough, considerable talk of a favorable character accompanied the early movement in the stock, which promised a continuation of Monday's advance, but which was cut short by selling for the traders, who, through others, sold the stock bought a little lower down.

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Efforts to interest the traders—presumably there can be no thought of interesting the public—in some of the so-called specialties are being made from day to day, the candidate for favor yesterday being American Locomotive, which was said to have in store for it a very substantial advance. The promise was made good during the day to the extent of 1 point. The tip on the stock that went the rounds was that the upward movement would amount to 15 points or more, and was preliminary to the stock's being placed on a dividend basis. There was a time when the Street would accept such predictions with little or no hesitation, but that time is not now. The general tone of comment seemed to be "Grass Twine yesterday and Locomotive to-day."

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Markets abroad were generally reported as stagnant or little short of it, and the characterization was particularly true of the London market, so far as American stocks were concerned. The ten houses engaged in the arbitrage business between New York and London, each anxious to be first to quote New York's opening prices, found nothing better to send to their correspondents than the single word "parity." Later in the day a few of the houses succeeded in making a few transactions on the selling side, but the business all told was insignificant.

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American Telephone and Telegraph, on the sale of 200 shares, showed a net loss of 2 points. Accompanying the decline was a report to the effect that the company would shortly issue $15,000,000 in bonds to meet certain corporate requirements. The report was absolutely denied by a Director of the company, but it was considerably discussed during the day. It even assumed such definite form that one house was informed that there had been an actual offer to a certain individual of a large participation in the new issue, which in this case was said to be stock and not bonds. The price at which it was said the new stock would be issued was 115, while the price at which the stock sold yesterday was 121.

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Commenting on the selling of Erie on the publication of a poor quarterly statement, one of a group in a Stock Exchange house, where usually there is some activity, but which yesterday was as idle a place as any in the city, said: "You can't be too sure of a profit in selling stock on bad news. I remember buying 500 Atchison at 12, with the idea of making my wife a present of a pearl necklace out of the profits. Along came a statement of earnings showing a falling off in earnings of $650,000 in a single month, and I rushed headlong to sell my stock, glad to get out at a quarter of a point loss. You all remember what the stock did after that. It began going up, and it never stopped until it reached 90." The same group furnished another similar experience: "When Northern Pacific was selling at 47, they told me the corn crop was ruined, and I took a $2,500 loss. Then the stock went up and never stopped until it reached 1,000." The pass to which trading has come Wall Street habitués may be pardoned a little reminiscence.

ERIE SYNDICATE CALL

J. P. Morgan & Co. Ask Subscribers to Pay 25 Per Cent.

The failure of Erie stockholders to subscribe to the issue of $10,000,000 4 per cent. convertible bonds offered to them some time ago has resulted in a call being issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the members of the syndicate which underwrote the bonds. This call is for 25 per cent. of the entire amount. The Erie shareholders subscribed to only $1,300,000 of the new bonds, which leaves $8,700,000 to be taken care of by the syndicate.

So far the Erie has received only $1,000,000 in cash from the issue. It is understood that the bonds were offered at prices between 87½ and 90. Two different authorities give these different prices as the ones at which the offer was made. The call for 25 per cent. is payable Feb. 29. The bonds are convertible into common stock at the rate of twenty shares of stock for each $1,000 in bonds.

GREENE COPPER MEETING.

Notice Issued Giving Terms of Subscription to New Stock.

The terms of subscription to the proposed issue of $1,440,000 of new stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company were decided upon at a meeting of the Directors yesterday. Fifty per cent. is to be paid when subscription is made, and the balance is divided into two payments of 25 per cent. each, one in thirty and the other in sixty days. A formal notice to this effect was sent to the stockholders. An official of the company said no action was taken in regard to the resignation of the four or five Directors who, it is stated, will leave the board shortly.

At yesterday's meeting A. W. Burchard resigned from the Executive Committee, and Emil Berolzheimer, formerly Treasurer of the company, was elected to take his place. That A. W. Burchard had also resigned as a Director was reported, but the Secretary of the company refused to confirm or deny the report.

Contrary to the general impression conveyed to the stockholders by Directors and others at the meeting held last Wednesday to ratify the new issue, it was stated yesterday by an officer of the company that this new issue of $1,440,000 was not necessary to pay off indebtedness and provide capital essentially necessary for the working of the mine, but was merely to provide a fund so that the earnings henceforth could be applied to pay dividends, which under these circumstances would be started all the sooner.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Boston Clearing House Association has admitted the Sub-Treasury located at that city to membership.

The stockholders of the Alden Speare's Sons Company have voted to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $500,000.

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $225,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1941.

It is stated in Butte, Mont., dispatches that the Original Consolidated Mining Company has been organized, under the laws of the State of Washington, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week increased $1,742,597, as compared with the previous week and $1,152,012 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 25 shares of Commerce at 206½.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The local money market is dull and featureless. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds were at par. Clearings, $21,855,261; balances, $1,603,057.

The foreign exchange market is easier. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼ to ½ cent. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¾	
Sterling	4.85⅝	4.82¾
Commercial		4.81⅝
France	5.16¾	5.19¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅜

Trading in Amalgamated absorbed most of the interest in the stock market. The supply of stock around 49 was plentiful and seemed to come chiefly from New York. It looked rather as if outsiders were again distributing the stock. Among the local coppers, United States Mining was a strong feature, advancing to 21. The interests behind Amalgamated appear to be particularly favorably disposed toward Utah, which was fractionally higher.

The trading in Sugar was chiefly arbitrage with New York. The stock was one of the most active on the Boston Exchange, and made a comfortable advance. American Telephone dropped to 120½, with subsequent fractional recovery.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Atchison	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
140	Atchison pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
109	Boston Elevated	138	138	138
3	Boston & Albany	245¼	245¼	245¼
5	Boston & Maine	166½	166½	166½
10	Con. & Mont. Class 4	184	184	184
140	Mass. Electric	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
17	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	194½	194½
100	Pere Marquette	77	76	77
180	Pere Marquette pf.	75	75	75
100	Rutland pf.	37½	37½	37½
105	Union Pacific	78½	78⅜	78½
2	Union Pacific pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
20	West End	90½	90½	90½
84	West End pf.	108	108	108

TELEPHONES.

2,236	American	123	120½	121
50	Mexican	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

45	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	74⅜	75
2,028	Am. Sugar	126⅝	125¼	125¼
126	Am. Sugar pf.	125	125	125
272	Am. Woolen pf.	70¼	69½	70
25	Dom. Iron & Steel	9	9	9
100	Mass. Gas	39½	39⅝	39½
116	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80
80	Mergenthaler	177	177	177
100	Reese Button Hole			
55	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100½	100½
5	United Fruit	96	96	96
110	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5	U. S. Steel	11½	11½	11½
50	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞

MINING.

5	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Allouez	4	4	4
150	Arcadian	44c	30c	44c
5,585	Amalgamated	49⅛	48¾	48⅝
100	Bingham	20	20	20
1	Calumet & Hecla	446	446	446
350	†Centennial	18	17⅜	17⅜
100	Central Oil	7	7	7
1	Con. Mercur	75c	75c	75c
650	Copper Range Con. A	41¼	40⅞	41¼
30	†Daly-West	34⅝	34¼	34½
65	Dom. Coal	60	59⅝	60
200	Franklin	9	8⅞	9
1,000	Granby	3¼	3¼	3¼
140	Michigan	5	5	5
105	Mohawk	35½	35¼	35½
300	Old Colony	1	1	1
120	Osceola	57	57	57
370	Parrot	24⅜	24¼	24½
10	Quincy	88	88	88
60	Shannon	8	7⅞	8
10	Tamarack	102	102	102
30	Trinity	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
860	United States	21	20¼	20⅜
1,070	Utah	33¼	32⅜	33
210	Winona	5½	5¼	5¼
26	Wolverine	72	71	71

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—New York exchange to-day was 10c premium. Time and call loans, 4@4½ per cent.

Trading in the common stock of American Can at 4 to the extent of 500 shares before noon was the diversion on the local Exchange. The effect on the preferred stock was somewhat stimulating, and the price again crossed 35, on small business. Swift's, Biscuit, North Chicago, Street's, and a few other issues were traded in at insignificant price changes.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	4	4	4
115	American Can pf.	35½	35¼	35½
50	Chicago Union Traction	5	5	5
2	Diamond Match	128	128	128
15	Lake Street Elevated rcpt.	2¼	2¼	2¼
15	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	49	49	49
631	National Biscuit	40½	40¼	40¾
10	Nat. Biscuit pf., ex div.	102	101	101
25	National Carbon pf.	96¾	96¼	96¾
50	North Chicago	70¾	70	70¾
100	Street's Stable Car	28¾	28¼	28¾
15	Street's Stable Car pf.	85	85	85
120	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100½
20	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
20	United Box Board pf.	18¾	18¼	18¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the loans was made at 1¾ per cent. Time money was offered quite freely yesterday, but the demand was very light. Current rates were 4¼ per cent. for six months, 4 per cent. for four months, and 3¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for sixty days on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Offerings for one year were made at 4¾ per cent. On dividend-paying railroad stocks rates were 4 per cent. for five, six, and seven months. All loans on industrials were made at 4½@5 per cent. for from four to eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $216,806,251; balances, $11,761,559; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $905,341.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8260@$4.8255; demand, $4.8650; cables, $4.8690. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@4.82¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 11-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—25c discount. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Money was more abundant in the market to-day. Discounts were weak.

Business on the Stock Exchange was featureless. Consols were a shade better at times, but closed easier. Home rails were irregular, though generally firm.

Americans were idle and wavering, reflecting the tone in New York. They had a steady tendency and closed quiet.

Grand Trunk was easier on realizations. Foreigners were quiet. Japanese were harder. Russians fell half a point. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86⅞; Consols for account, 86 15-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 69⅜; Atchison preferred, 92½; Baltimore and Ohio, 80½; Canadian Pacific, 120⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 16½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 20⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 26½; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 43½; Illinois Central, 131½; Louisville and Nashville, 107⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17; New York Central, 118⅜; Norfolk and Western, 59⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21¼; Pennsylvania, 59¼; Rand Mines, 9⅜; Reading, 21⅞; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 21⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 83½; Southern Pacific, 48¼; Union Pacific, 80½; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅜; United States Steel, 12; United States Steel preferred, 59½; Wabash, 19¼; Wabash preferred, 36½.

Bar silver firm, 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.45; Lisbon, 23.37½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened calm, but later became rather active. Internationals were irregular. Rentes and Russians slightly improved. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.30. Rio Tintos gained 11f.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Incorporated today:

Bruyn Paper Company, Kingston; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. V. Bruyn and G. H. Brownlow, Kingston; J. B. Van Woert, New York.

T. G. Smith & Co., Incorporated, Hempstead; dredging; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. G. Smith, Bellmore; C. H. Lary, Brooklyn; W. H. Church, Savannah, Ga.

Highwood Chemical Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Joseph Colp, F. Williams, and A. T. Docharty, New York.

Baker Tea and Coffee Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Johnston and G. W. Kimball, New York; Thomas Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Kleidtvig Company, New York; cigars; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. H. Harris, Brooklyn; C. A. Druckliel, Richmond; Max S. Hamburger, New York.

Knickerbocker Hand Sewing Machine Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. D. Fearlake, F. B. Pierce, and F. A. Huck, New York.

Clogett Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Joseph Fleuring, Henry Garrity, and J. E. Wald, New York.

Zimmerman-Davis Paper Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—E. A. Davis, Henry Zimmerman, and S. Ascher, New York.

St. Andrew's Medical Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. M. Sherman, J. B. Blair, and G. E. Fisher, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The La Copia Mining Company, Camden; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—F. R. Housell, Joseph F. Cotter, and W. F. Eldell.

The Reliance Oil Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas H. Sheppard, C. H. Brouner, and G. W. G. Snyder.

The Keystone Surface and Underground Company, Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Edgar A. Tennis, Clair T. Logan, and S. L. Hibbert.

United States Graphite Company; capital, $600,000. The incorporators: E. T. Darnell, R. Van Buskirk, and W. J. Hopper, all of Camden.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the curb market yesterday there was no increase in activity, and price movement was so limited that no special importance could be given to the few changes noted. Interborough Rapid Transit and Northern Securities both showed fractional reactions, but very little trading marked the declines. Electric Vehicle, on the transfer of a single lot of 100 shares advanced 2 points over the previous sale.

***

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER sold down to par, but notwithstanding this fact the rights to the new stock were 10 bid. The only apparent value of the rights on the basis of yesterday's market for the stock was that they practically equaled a week's call at par. The price reached yesterday, 10, constitutes a new low record.

***

NEW YORK AND RICHMOND COUNTY GAS showed an advance of some importance in price, a single 100 selling at 34, the bid at the close being 34, with no stock offered.

***

CUBAN 6s OF 1896 closed 122 bid, an advance of 17 points over the last sale. A single bond sold yesterday at 115.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
494	B'klyn Union Gas rts.	*1½	*1⅜	*1½
200	Buffalo Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2	Electric Vehicle	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	14	14
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
2,400	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10	10¼
10,100	Greene Con. Cop. rights	11	8	10
100	Houston Oil pf.	10	10	10
400	Interborough Rap. Tr.	103½	103	103
200	Light, Fuel & Power	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2,400	Montreal & Boston	9-16	½	9-16
100	N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	34	34
200	Northern Securities	89	88⅝	88⅝
10	Otis Elevator	31⅝	31¾	31¾
50	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	100	100
3,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
600	Seaboard A. L. rights	5-32	⅛	5-32
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
1	Standard Oil	648	648	648
400	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
20	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	United Box Board pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
400	White Knob Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†B'klyn Rp. Tr. new 4s.	75	75	75
1,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	115	115	115
2,000	N. Amsterdam Gas 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	53	55
American Can	3⅝	4	3⅜	3⅝
American Can pf.	34½	35¼	34½	35
American Chicle	90	96	95	99
American Chicle pf.	78	80	78	80
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	96	100	97	99
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Amer. St. Foundries pf.	25	40	25	40
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	87	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	10	11½	10	11½
Amer. Writing Paper 6s	66	70	67½	69
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6	5¼	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	119	116	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	108½	106½	108½
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
British Col. Cop. receipts	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf.	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf.	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1½	2	1¼	2
Central Foundry pf.	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 6s	98		98	
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, w. i.	93	95	93	94
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cons. Lake Superior	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	3	4	3	4
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	10½	13	10½	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4¾	5	4¼	4¾
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Southern Railway preferred	83½		Southern	
Pacific	48¼		Union Pacific	80½
Union Pacific preferred	92⅜		United States Steel	
12	United States Steel preferred	59½		
Wabash	19¼	Wabash preferred	36½	
Bar silver firm	27¼d per ounce.			
Money	2@3 per cent.			
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is	3¼@3⅜ per cent.	The rate		
of discount in the open market for three months' bills is	3¼@3⅜ per cent.			
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	Feb. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	68½	69½	68½	69

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1904.

Am Hide & L 6s
5,000 90
Am Spirits Mfg 6s
3,000 ..... 86½
A, T & S F gen 4s
4,000 ..... 90½
4,000c 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅝
4,000 ..... 90½
500 ..... 90¾
5,000 ..... 90⅝
9,000 ..... 90½
23,000 ..... 90¾
500 ..... 90⅛
Adjst 4s, stamped
5,000 88
30,000 ..... 88½
Atl Coast Line 4s
21,000 ..... 92¾
B & O gold 4s
4,000 ..... 101¼
11,000 ..... 101⅜
1,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101¼
S W Div 3½s
11,000 ..... 88¼
Bklyn Union Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 100½
2,000 101
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
2,000 113
2,000 ..... 113½
Buf & Sus 1st ref 4s
2,000 93
5,000 ..... 97⅝
2,000 ..... 97⅝
2,000 98
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ..... 102¼
Canada So 1st
1,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102⅞
Cent of Ga cons 5s
5,000 ..... 105½
2d inc 5s
5,000 ..... 28⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 98
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 115½
29,000 ..... 115¾
Chas & O gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 103¼
Chi & Alt R R 3s
2,000 84
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ..... 75⅞
C, B & Q ds jt bds
2,000 ..... 91⅜
3,000 ..... 91⅝
3,000 ..... 91¾
1,000 ..... 91⅞
1,000 ..... 91⅜
Chi, M & St P, C & P West 5s
2,000 ..... 115⅜
5,000 ..... 115⅞
R & D Div 7s
1,000 118
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 103
C, R I & P R R 4s
6,000 ..... 68½
24,000 ..... 68¾
19,000 69
Coll trust 5s
5,000 81
Colorado Mid 1st 4s
3,000 61
Col & So 1st 4s
10,000 85
5,000 ..... 85¼
Consol Tobacco 4s
10,000 ..... 55¾
46,000 56
10,000 ..... 56⅛
1,000 ..... 56⅜
Den & R G con 4s
5,000 ..... 97½
Dist Sec Corp 5s
5,000 66
10,000 ..... 66½
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 ..... 85½
Ft W & R G 1st
1,000 74
G B & W deb cts, B
1,000 ..... 12½
Gulf & Ship 1st 5s
3,000 103
5,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 ..... 103⅛
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000 103
Int & G N 2d 5s
25,000 ..... 99½
15,000 ..... 99⅝
13,000 ..... 99½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
25,000 ..... 79¾
Lacka Steel 5s
1,000 ..... 93¼
L E & W 1st 5s
3,000 110
L S & M S 3½s
6,000 100
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
2,000 ..... 101½
L & N unified 4s
7,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98⅛
2,000 ..... 98⅝
8,000 ..... 98½
1,000 ..... 98⅝
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ..... 103¾
Met St gen 5s
9,000 112
Mex Cent 4½s
4,000 91
Mut West Side Elev of Chicago 4s
1,000 95
Total sales $1 265,000

Mex Cent con 4s
5,000 65
2,000 ..... 65⅛
Mil, L S & W 1st
3,000 ..... 126½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
30,000 ..... 97¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 77½
2,000 78
Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
4,000 101
Mo Pac trust 5s
3,000 ..... 100¾
Mor & Essex con 7s
3,000 ..... 130⅜
N, C & St L 1st 7s
1,000 120
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
10,000 ..... 97½
40,000 ..... 97¼
4,000 ..... 97½
L S col 3½s
2,000 ..... 87½
N Y Dock Co 4s
5,000 91
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
5,000 ..... 107½
Nor & W con 4s
41,000 ..... 97⅝
12,000 ..... 97½
8,000 ..... 97⅝
Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 ..... 89½
Northern Pacific 4s
12,000 ..... 102⅞
1,000 103
10,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 103
Nor Pac gen 3s
15,000 ..... 70¾
Nor West Tel gtd 4½s
3,000 102
Ore S L 4s partic bds
1,000 ..... 91¾
1,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91¾
Pac Coast 1st 5s
5,000 107
Penn gtd 4½s
1,000 ..... 108½
Penn conv 3½s
500 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95⅝
Reading gen 4s
19,000 ..... 96¼
12,000 ..... 96⅜
St L, I M & S gen 5s
7,000 113
11,000 ..... 112⅜
4,000 ..... 112⅝
Unif & ref 4s
2,000 ..... 85¼
St L & S F ref 4s
20,000 82
1,000 ..... 81½
St L S W 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 93¼
1,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93½
Cons 4s
3,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 ..... 72⅜
3,000 ..... 72⅛
1,000 72
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduc to 4½s
8,000 $10f 108⅞
San An & A P 4s
2,000 ..... 79½
3,000 ..... 79¾
5,000 ..... 79½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 100
Seaboard A L gold 4s
12,000 67
Southern Pac 4s
4,000 ..... 88⅞
500 88
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 112
2,000 ..... 111⅞
Stand R & T inc
1,000 ..... 2½
Third Av con 4s
4,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 95
Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s
10,000 82
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 70
Union Pacific 1st 4s
24,000 ..... 102⅞
20,000 ..... 102¾
Union Pacific conv 4s
60,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 96
10,000 ..... 96⅛
1,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 ..... 96⅛
2,000 ..... 96¼
Un R Rs of S F 4s
10,000 ..... 79⅝
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
96,000 73
22,000 ..... 72⅞
1,000 ..... 72⅝
4,000 ..... 72⅝
10,000 ..... 72⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 115½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Wabash deb, B
1,000 ..... 62⅜
25,000 ..... 62¼
Wis Cent gen 4s
4,000 ..... 89½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	K. I., C., pf.	48	52
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Lacl. G., pf.	100	110
4s, r., 1918	106	107¼	L. E. & W.	27	28
2s, c., 1918	106	107¼	L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
3s, 1918, sm	106½	....	Lake Shore	259	300
4s, r., 1907	107	107½	Long Island	49	55
4s, c., 1907	107	107½	Man. Beach	7	9
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133¼	Md. C. pr.	110	....
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133¼	M. W. S. El., Chi.	15	18
D. C. 3-65s	118	....	M. S. El., Chi., pf.	48	50
Philippine 4s	111½	111½	Mich. Cent.	125	140
Adams Exp	220	227	M. & St. L.	60	66
Alb. & Sus	220	..	M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
Alle. & W	150	..	Nat. Enam.	18	20
Am. Coal	185	280	Nat. En. pf.	78	84
Am. Cot. Oil	29½	30½	Nat. Lead	15	15½
A. C. O. pf.	85	92	Nat. Lead pf.	84	92
Am. D. Tel.	22	28	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf.	16⅝	19
Am. Exp	190	198	N. Cen. Coal	42	49
A. H. & L.	3½	5	N. Y. A. B.	125	135
A. H. & L. pf.	15	17	N. Y. B. & M.	64	66½
Am. Ice Co.	9½	10	N. Y. B. & M. pf.	95	110
A. L. Co. pf.	27	35	N. Y. & H.	194	194¾
Am. M. Co.	3½	4	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
A. M. Co. pf.	18	21	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	70
Am. Snuff	105	120	N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
Am. Sn. pf.	85	90	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	41	..
A. S. R. pf.	125	127	N. Y. L. & W.	130	140
A. T. & C.	81	86	N. Y. & N. J.	135	140
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135	N. Y. & N. J. pf.	88	93
Am. W. Co.	9½	10¾	Ont. Mining	4	5
Am. Cop. M.	64	66½	Pac. Coast	53	55½
Ann Arbor	21	27	P. C. 1st pf.	90	100
Ann A pf.	52	57	P. C. 2d pf.	63	68
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	Peo. & E.	17	21
Atl. C. L.	100	104½	Pere Marq	76	79
B. & O. pf.	87½	90	Pere M. pf.	..	80
B. & A. L. pf.	104	....	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	62
Bruns. City	6¼	6¾	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	95	99
B. R. & P.	115	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	179	..
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	170	176
Butterick Co.	48	51	P. S. C. pf.	69½	70
Canada So.	84	86	Pullman Co.	210	215
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	158	Quicksilver	..	1½
C. & S. A. Tel.	101	..	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	85	91
Ches. & O.	32¼	33	Ry. St. Sp.	18¾	20
C. B. & Q.	185	195	R. S. S. pf.	72	76
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	124	Rdg. 2d pf.	50½	..
C. G. W. pf.	63	66	Reun. & Sar.	200	210
C. G. W.	66	72	R. I. & S.	7⅞	8¼
C. G. W. pf.	27½	30	R., W. & O.	131	..
C. G. W. d.	83	87	R. G. M. Co. pf.	76	79
C. M. & St. P. pf.	170	176	R. G. W. 1st pf.	46	47
C. & N. W.	163½	164¾	R. G. W. 2d pf.	25	28
C. St. P., M. & Om.	137	145	St. L. S. F. 1st pf.	46	47
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	170	180	St. L. S. F. 2d pf.	25	28
C. T. & T.	9¾	10	St. L. S. W. pf.	46	47
C. U. T. pf.	25½	31	St. P. & D.	150	160
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	110¾	St. P. & D. pf.	150	160
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60	St. P., M. & M.	175	180
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	73	80	S. A. & A. P.	30	35
Cleve. & P.	178	..	Sav. F. & W.	60	65
Consol. Coal	67	80	Sav. F. & W. 1st pf.	90	100
Cont. T. pf.	103	105	Sav. F. & W. 2d pf.	50	60
C. P. Co. pf.	70	73	Sloss-Sheff.	50	55
D., L. & W.	265	270	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	100	110
D. & R. G.	20	22	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	89½	93
D. & R. G. pf.	68	69½	S. R. & T.	1⅛	1¼
D. & S. W.	1	..	T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
D. & S. W. pf.	2	..	Third Av.	120	122
D. M. & Ft. D.	19	23	Tol., Peo. & West	17	20¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	Tol. Rys. & Light	20¼	22½
Det. South.	9½	11	Un. Fruit.	90½	97½
Det. So. pf.	19	24	U. R. L. pf.	44½	47½
Det. Un. Ry.	62¼	64	U. S. Exp.	105	110
Dia. Match.	128	130	U. S. Realty.	7¾	8
D. Co. of A. pf.	38	40	U. S. R. pf.	48	49
D., S. S. & A.	7½	10½	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	102	107½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	15	Va. I. C. & C.	22	25
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	W.-F. Exp.	210	220
Ev. & T. H. pf.	72	80	Westinghouse assenting	160½	163
Gen. Ch. Co.	50	56	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
G. C. Co. pf.	94	98	W. & L. E.	15	16
G. & S. T.	110	120	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	47
Gt. Nor. pf.	163	185	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	28
Homestake	49¼	51	Wis. C. pf.	42	43
Ill. Cent.	103½	....			
Int. P. Co.	11½	12¾			
Int. Power.	23	50			
Int. S. P.	33	40			
I. S. P. pf.	71½	78			
Iowa Central	18	20			
Iowa C. pf.	36	40			
Joliet & Chi.	175	..			
Kan. & M.	25	30			
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	68			
Kan. C. So.	18½	19½			
K. & D. M.	10	20			
K. & D. M. pf.	40	60			

Daly-Judge Mining Directors.

The Daly-Judge Mining Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. Robert S. Green of New Jersey and O. J. Salisbury of Salt Lake City retired from the Board of Directors, and Albert C. Wall and Moylan C. Fox were elected in their places.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises..6:52 | Sun sets..5:36 | Moon sets..6:56

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...8:07 | Gov. Isl'd..8:34 | H. Gate..10:30
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...8:32 | Gov. Isl'd..8:55 | H. Gate..10:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	.....	.....
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	.....	.....
Parima, West Indies	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Loostakken, Barbados	11:00 A. M.	.....
Manzanillo, Mexico	12:00 M.	.....
Oro, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Catania, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....
Ulier, St. Kitts, St. Martins, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Jamaica, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, and Ciudad Bolivar	10:00 A. M.	.....
Hilary, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neckar, Genoa and Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venzuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates: Manila, Jan. 16; Hongkong, Jan. 19; Shanghai, Jan. 23; Yokohama, Jan. 30, and Honolulu, Feb. 8, reached San Francisco per steamer China and were dispatched east at 10 A. M. Feb. 15. Due in New York on the morning of Friday, Feb. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 17.

Athalie, Cadiz, Jan. 25.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 30.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Grangense, Barbados, Feb. 9.
Lahn, Genoa.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 15.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Feb. 6.
Vesta, West Hartlepool, Jan. 27.
Wilderott, Guantanamo, Feb. 10.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 11.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 17.
Siciana, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Cedric, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Feb. 7.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 17.
Iroquois, Charleston, Feb. 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 18.
Powhatan, Galveston, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

Seguranca, Colon, Feb. 9.
Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 13.
Athenlana, Cardenas, Feb. 6.
Transit, Matanzas, Feb. 9.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Elwick, Progreso, Feb. 6.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb 15.
Mesaba, London, Feb. 4.
Krooniand, Antwerp, Feb. 6.
Sumner, (U. S. transport,) Santiago, Feb. 2.
Athenlana, Cardenas, Feb. 6.
Statendam, Rotterdam and Boulogne. Anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship 10:23 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 16, 9:30 P. M., west, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

Therese, for Port Spain.
Palatia, for Naples and Genoa.
Citta di Napoli, for Naples and Genoa.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
City of Washington, for Colon.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Mongibello, for New Orleans.
Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Cid, for Galveston.
Manitou, for London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Syracusa at Santos, Feb. 11.
Energie at Hamburg, Feb. 14.
Cacique at Rio de la Plata, Feb. 15.
Minero at Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 16.
Virginia at Port Said, Feb. 16.
Chicago City at Swansea, Feb. 12.
Diamant at Sunderland, Feb. 14.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Bremen, Feb. 16.

Sailed.

United States from Christiania, Feb. 11.
Piequa from Venice, Feb. 11.
Roma from Naples, Feb. 11.
Vincenzo Florio from Genoa, Feb. 13.
Tintorette from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 14.
Chester from Rotterdam, Feb. 14.

Passed.

Idaho, the Lizard for Gravesend, Feb. 16.
Alnwick, Prawle Point for Havre, Feb. 16.
British Empire, Isle of Wight for Antwerp, Feb. 16.
Oceanic, Brow Head for Liverpool, Feb. 16.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Send for 1904 Edition, Pocket Size.
Statistical Tables.
Send for Carefully Selected List of
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
William and Pine Sts., New York
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BANKERS
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for municipalities and corporations. Dealers in Government, municipal, railroad and other selected securities.
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BANKERS
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and other
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
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BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

Bonds for Investment
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS.
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH. T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST
COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF

The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company.

The undersigned Trustee desires, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500) in the purchase of bonds of said issue.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
66 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 7th day of March, 1904.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
Dated New York, February 17th, 1904.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EDWARD F. LYON, ESQ., TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

100 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co. common.
200 shs. St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. common.
100 shs. Peoria & Eastern R'way.
100 shs. Caledonia Iron Mining Co.
100 shs. Gogebic Iron Syndicate.
29 shs. Bessemer Consolidated Iron Co.
$200 Bessemer Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., May, 1888, Coups.
$100 Nimikon Iron Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., May, 1888, Coup.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
4,347 shs. Quincy Gas & Electric Co. of Quincy, Ills.
250 shs. Portsmouth Gas Co. of Portsmouth, Ohio.
750 shs. Rome Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Rome, N. Y.
500 shs. Goshen Gas Co. of Goshen, Indiana.
14 shs. Morristown Trust Co.
500 shs. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.
90 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
25 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
25 shs. Realty Associates.
$16,000 Union Talc. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
8,000 shs. Hopper Manf'g Co. of Benton Harbor, Mich.
20 shs. West Side Bank.
13 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l. Bank.
25 shs. Leather Manftrs. Nat'l. Bank.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
5 shs. Plaza Bank.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
7 shs. Union Trust Co.
200 shs. American Brake Shoe & Foundry pref'd.
10 shs. Mercantile Trust.
35 shs. American Knit Goods Mnf'g. Co. common.
35 shs. American Knit Goods Mnf'g. Co. pfd.
25 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn.
50 shs. Varick Bank.
$15,000 P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912. Jan'y, 1903, coupon on, hypd.
10 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
10 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
71 shs. Fourneax & Burnham.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
$2,000 Securities Co. Consold. 4 p. c. Bds.
35 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
9,990 shs. Orinoco Steamship Co.
5 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
40 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Aragon Mills of Polk County, Ga., 1st 5s, 1918.
5 shs. New York Export & Import Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
12 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$192,000 Maryland Trust Co. 6 p. c. Timber Ctfs. Beneficial Interest Kirby Lumber Co. Contract Mtge. of Houston Oil Co. of Texas as security, as follows, Series D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q, due 1905 to 1912 inc.
1,500 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas pfd.
3,350 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas common.
255 shs. Equitable Natl. Bank of N. Y., sold for unpaid assessment.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Apply premises or Buffett, 1,020 Park Av.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Why not go to Newark?—Cheap rents; horse power, $5.00. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room for rent, reasonable; elegantly furnished office. 38 West 42d St., Room 204.

STABLES, 100-200 STALLS, CENTRAL LOCATION. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A.—STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power; store and basement; will rent separate; rent low.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Lofts to let, 38x75. Cor. Front and Burling Slip. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Unfurnished Apartments—Five and six rooms, with tiled bathrooms and private halls; all improvements; up one flight; all light; new house; rents $30 and $32. Ryan, 227 East 50th St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET, Vesey Street, opposite Washington Market; rent $780, and Croton; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

STORE AND LOFTS, 34-36 W. Houston St. Inquire on premises, or W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

32 UNION SQUARE.
Store, lofts, and offices; all improvements. Apply on premises, or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent, 81 Nassau Street.

WINDSOR ARCADE.

57TH AV., 46TH TO 47TH STREET.
Two small stores and basements to let; possession at once; rents $1,200 and $1,600; also a few light offices and studios; steam heat, elevators, &c.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 25x92. NEW BUILDING. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 Fifth Av., second floor; five large rooms; rent, $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

102D ST., 306 WEST. Overlooking Riverside Drive—8 rooms, elevator; single, fireproof apartment house; rooms 25 feet wide; rent $100. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you.
P. B. DONOVAN, 7 West 42d St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

THE FLORENCE,

105 EAST 18TH ST.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

THE NORMA,

Northwest corner Park Av. and 32d St. Corner apartment, six rooms, bath, ground floor, $60 monthly; improvements; hall boy. Superintendent, premises.

"TREVYLLIAN"

NOS. 130-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for Booklet.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

An apartment of eight rooms, above 86th St.; rent from $60 to $75. Address particulars to A., Box 110 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $800, $900, $1,200.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

To Let—3-story dwelling; good neighborhood, convenient location; 134 West 126th St. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House, 22 rooms, 5 baths, steam; rent, $2,000; furniture cheap. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners!—Kindly send us particulars, flats and tenements, at reasonable prices; have quick purchasers.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 EAST 42D ST.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Bonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

We sell your real estate quickly for cash wherever located; no commission charged. Real Estate Register, 500 Fifth Av.

Have $24,000 to invest in good property, fireproof, down town, east side, or Harlem, west of Madison Av. Anxious, 18 2d Av.

Big commissions for recommending purchasers Bronx lots; $100, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d.

Buying, selling, and exchanging property a specialty. Send particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

Tenements or 2-family double flats for cash buyers. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Want well-located properties for quick cash buyers. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Want store property on 8th, Lenox, or Columbus Av. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Brooklyn house wanted in exchange for unmortgaged farm, 20 acres, 35 miles out, New Jersey, near depot; large house, outbuildings, poultry plant; or will sell for $3,500. Byrne, 49 Nassau.

Country Hotel.—Large town, connected with Poughkeepsie; trade considered. Henry Cochrane, 39 West 116th St.

Hudson River frontage, free and clear; land, 9 acres; water, 21 acres; below Peekskill; trade considered. Henry Cochrane, 38 West 116th St.

Builders and Operators Attention!—For sale or exchange, 5 lots near 3d Av. and 147th St. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 W. 116th St.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let: Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of St. Nicholas Avenue Plot—Syndicate's Purchase on 139th and 140th Streets—Buyer for Riverside Drive Dwelling—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction

Siegmund Bergmann has sold the plot, 60 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, at its junction with St. Nicholas Place and opposite One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The plot adjoins the three lots sold recently by the White estate.

The Green-Baer syndicate has bought, through Warren & Skillin, a plot of about sixteen lots running through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, beginning about 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The holdings of five different owners are included in the syndicate's purchase.

Jonas & Co., as brokers, have sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue. The buyers are Myers & Aronson.

Riverside Drive House Sold.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Havens Relief Fund Society 105 Riverside Drive, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, a four-story private dwelling, on lot 26 by 77 and irregular.

William G. Park has sold to Edmund J. Curry the five-story American basement dwelling 28 East Ninety-fifth Street, 17 by 100.8.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Isabel L. Winterton the four-story box-stoop dwelling, 118 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Sale of Third Avenue Leasehold.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold to Deutsch & Glaser the four-story flat, with stores, 744 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, leasehold. The property was to have been offered at auction yesterday.

Down-Town Office Building at Auction.

An auction sale of unusual interest has been announced for March 30, involving the twelve-story Wolfe Building, at 80 and 82 William Street. The structure covers the short block front on the east side of William Street, between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane. It forms the westerly end of a flatiron-shaped block, the easterly end of which was bought several months ago by the Northern Insurance Company. The sale will be conducted by Auctioneer Solomon De Walltearsk.

Purchase of 117th Street Flats.

The Ritter Realty Company has sold to a Mrs. Schlessinger the three five-story flats 12, 14, and 16 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 100 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought the five-story double flat 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Parsons & Holzman are the buyers of 2,251 Seventh Avenue, recently reported sold. The flats 16 and 18 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street were bought by Joseph Lochman.

Max Marx has sold to Samuel A. Hamel 1,345 Columbus Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story flat 24.11 by 75.

Robert Levers has sold for A. S. Reiman 535 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat.

Julius Bloch was the broker in the recent sale of the two five-story flats 30 and 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Lehman & Harlem have sold for Sarah Hirschhorn 40 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 99.11.

Deal for Park Avenue Corner.

Leonard Weill has bought from Adam Haffel the four-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100.11 by 25.

William P. Mangam has sold for Mr. Funk the four-story double flat 1,867 Park Avenue, size 25 by 70, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Pizer Brothers have resold to David Schwartz the five-story flat 237 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

To Build on East 119th Street.

Jacob Young has bought the plot 32.2 by 100.11, at 158 and 160 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and will erect thereon a six-story flat.

Folsom Brothers have resold for E. Levenson the five-story double flat 221 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100. The adjoining flat, No. 219, was also bought and resold by the same brokers for Mr. Levenson.

M. Ruben was the broker in the sale of the property 1,642 Park Avenue, for Silverman & Levy to Spiwak Brothers.

Buyer for East 110th Street Corner.

John McVey has bought from a client of Bullowa & Bullowa 2136 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 23.8 by 75.

William P. Mangam has sold for a Mr. McGuire and a Mrs. McCahill the five-story double flat 321 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

A. Reenlieb was the broker in the recent sale of the plot, 85 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, near Madison Avenue.

Foreclosure on Ann Street Building.

A lis pendens, giving notice of foreclosure proceedings in which the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn is plaintiff and John Pettit and another defendants, was filed yesterday against the property 28 Ann Street, adjoining the Bennett Building.

Stable Leased by John Wanamaker.

John N. Golding reports the following leases: 65 West Forty-fourth Street, a private stable, to John Wanamaker; 35 East Thirty-second Street, a private stable, to Dr. William T. Bull; 61 West Fifty-second Street, for Mrs. H. Dater to Jacob E. Ward; 36 East Sixty-second Street, for Thomas Wyman Porter to Henry T. Alley, and 244 Lexington Avenue, for Henry P. Hall to N. C. Reynal.

Corner Sold on Avenue B.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Julius Weinstein the new six-story tenement, with stores, at the southwest corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth Street, on plot 50 by 70.

Pizer Brothers have sold to Adelstein & Avrutine 121 and 123 Rivington Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Louis Rinaldo is the buyer of 38 Hamilton Street, sold recently by Rosenzweig & Klingenstein.

Sales and Purchases on Brook Avenue.

Starkman & Greenfeld have resold the property, 1,512 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100. The same firm has also sold to J. Heidt 1,472 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100, and has bought the five-story double flat, 462 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also the four-story triple flat, 817 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 86 by 100.

B. Wengroff and H. Blum have sold for Max Naitoo to Samuel Raymonoff 3,776 Third Avenue, a five-story brick building, 25 by 125.

Buyer for Seven New Houses.

William E. Brooker has sold for Frederick M. Mellert to Charles F. Mattlage seven two-family brick dwellings recently completed on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Washington and Park Avenues.

Max Borck has sold the two four-story flats 853 and 855 Cauldwell Avenue, on plot 60.8 by 130.

Marcus Nathan has sold 693 Cauldwell Avenue, a two-story brick private house, to Lena M. Pullman; he has also sold 3,876 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat, to Mr. Romanoff, through Bloom & Wengeroff, brokers.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has sold to Simon Hoffman 145-147 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, double apartment houses, each five stories high, 25 by 100.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Woolf the two-story frame house and stable on Crotona Park North, near Prospect Avenue, on lot 25 by 95.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Bernard Murtha the two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 196 feet west of Webster Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

255 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 578 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the Metropolis Securities Company.....$16,375

1,974 Daly Avenue, east side, 150.8 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 44.9, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. L. Liscomb..... 1,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 158 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 98.9, four-story dwelling; 100 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 71 feet east of Seventh Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 29 by 24.8, four-story dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 338 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 405.5 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with three-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Theodore H. Friend, referee, 334 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20.6 by 112.3 by 25.3 by 97.8, five-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $32,654.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale; Randolph Hurry, referee, 369 Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 38 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 150 and 152 Baxter Street, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 50.3 by 55.10; S. Lurie of 54 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

West Farms Road, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 40 by 100.8; John J. Bell of 2249 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. C. Hall of 106 East Thirtieth Street, owner; G. Keister of 11 West Twenty-ninth Street, achitect; cost, $5,000.

No. 242 West Sixtieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. J. Ferrell of 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; G. W. Foster, Jr., of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 552 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; F. Fischer, premises, owner; J. J. Cole of 403 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 40 Oak Street, to a three-story brick and frame tenement and stores; L. Reco, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $200.

No. 329 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 35 Nassau Street, owners; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick music hall; estate of B. Litchenstein, premises, owner; Neville & Borge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 206 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; H. Dahnke, premises, owner; Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 44 Sixth Avenue, to a sign; J. Dreyer, premises, owner; F. L. Hopkins of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 56 and 58 West Twenty-third Street, to two four-story brick lofts and stores; A. J. Randall and another of 141 East Twenty-first Street, owners; S. B. Eisendrath of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 156 Seventh Avenue, to five-story brick offices and stores; B. J. Walk of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; P. Machusick of 69 West Ninety-second Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 70 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 25.3 by 94; C. H. Witte of 747 Tremont Avenue, owner; Theodore E. Thomson of 767 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 544 feet east of Independence Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 34; William E. Thorn, two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Independence Avenue, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere of 2,763 King's Bridge Terrace, architects; cost, $200.

Station Street, south side, 100 feet east of Broadway, to a two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 26; estate of C. H. Godwin, King's Bridge, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $500.

Jersey City Real Estate Deal.

S. Leschisner & Co. of Newark have secured an option on the Weldon Building, covering six lots at Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, and also on three lots in the rear, fronting on Plymouth Street. The price is $240,000, and the option holds good until March 15. Should the purchase be completed it is intended to erect a big office building on the Montgomery Street side, with a cold storage plant on the Plymouth Street side.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

ALLEN ST, 200, e s, 25x87.6; Joseph W. Smith and another to Samuel Weiser and others, (mtg $16,000,) rerecorded, other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 111th St, 95.11x22.8x—x50; Henry A. Phillips to William P. Dixon, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

BOSTON AV, e s, 38 ft n e of Teasdale Place, 20x75x27x83.7; Max J. Adler to August Oesting, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BOSTON AV, 38 ft n e of Teasdale Place, 20x75x27x83.7; Jacob Hirsch to August Oesting, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,512, e s, 25x100.11; Abraham Small to Ignatz Friedman, (mtg $10,250) ..... Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 188th St, 100x100; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Ann Murray..... 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 104 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.2x113.1x26.2x112.8; Anna Altchuler to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $28,330) ..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 236, s e corner of Monroe St, 30.4x93.4x30.9x93.4; Bernard Ratkowsky and another to Max Aronson, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 85, s s, 25x75; Reuben Sattenstein to Samuel Sheindelman ..... Nom.

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 472.7 ft n of Westchester Av, runs n 250x w 192.6x s w 8.9x s 245.6x e 200; Leo Fried to John McGovern ..... Nom.

FORREST AV, w s, 100 ft n 165th St, 75x98.6; Winifred Hatton to Elizabeth Hatton 25

GOERCK ST, 33, w s, 24.11x100; Louis Gorden and others to Samuel Laber, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and... 100

LENOX AV, 545, w s, 25x75; Albert Brucker to Lottie Proops, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 107 and 108, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Charles Witteck to Frances Mayer, other consideration and..... 100

MACY PLACE, 1,033, n s, 25x140; Theodore M. Macy and others to Hyman S. Lipshitz, (mtg $6,200)..... 9,600

MADISON AV, 2,137, e s, 99.11x35; Barnett B. Goldberg to Samuel H. Raphael, (mtgs $45,000) ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 345, w s, 37x74.7; William C. G. Wilson to Louis Pincus and others, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

PARK AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x140; Frederick M. Mellert to Charles F. Mattlage, (mtgs $41,500,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x73.3; Park Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x73.3; Jonas Weil and another to Anna Altschuler and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PLEASANT AV, w s, 57.1 ft s of 118th St, 18.6x75; Emil F. Maurer to Lucy B. Maurer and another, other consideration and 100

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25x104.6; Morris Lipsman to Louis Solinsky, (mtgs $65,550,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 112th St, 118.5x200.11x100.11x148; Abraham Ruth to Louis Cohen, (mtg $110,000)..... Nom.

TRINITY AV, e s, 351.10 ft s of 165th St, 16.8x100; Lucy Turney to Anna T. Kiefer ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 199.9 ft n of 163th St, 51.2x109x51.3x106.5; Leopold Hutter to August Jacob, (mtgs $4,350). Ex.

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 100 ft e of Prospect St, runs e 200 n 140.3x w 113x n w 62.3x w 87x s 190.5; Charles F. Mattlage to Frederick M. Meifert, other consideration and 100

ST AV, 1,315, w s, 25x75; John Szabo and another to Charles Bender, (mtg $17,000, other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 1,285 and 1,287, w s, 49.6x75; John Schreiner, Jr., to Anna Weiss and others, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, 24.6x100; Morris Weisg to Laura Freudenthal, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,870, e s, 25x125; Jonas Weil and another to Philip Schutzer, (mtg $15,000) Nom.

3D AV, 2,238, w s, 25x100; 3d Av, w s, 25.6 ft s of 122d St, runs w 100x n 0.3x e 100x s 0.4; Frank H. Aukamp to Bayard Tuckerman and another, trustees, (mtg $38,000)..... Nom.

4TH ST, 251 and 253 East, 40x96.2; Helena C. Schmittmann to Aaron Goodman and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

6TH AV, 24, e s, 18.3x97x17.4x96; Rebecca Isear and another to Jennie Israel, (mtg $10,000) 13,500

7TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 24.2x75; Jacob Drucker and another to Isidore Blumenkrohn and another, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH ST, 376 and 378 East, 39.7x97.6; Aaron Miller and another to Ignatz Koref, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Joseph S. Wood to Louis Weinstock ..... Nom.

9TH ST, 717 East, 25x92.3; Nathan Kohn to Samuel Rosenthal, (mtgs $26,250,) other consideration and 100

10TH ST, 372 East, 25x92; Harriet Baer to Nathan Kohn, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Frank P. Dinola ..... Nom.

21ST AV, n s, 305 ft w of 3d St, 50x114, Wakefield; Theodore Malzacher to Jacob H. Roser 1,000

23RD ST, 38 West, 25x98.9; Randolph Hurry, referee, to Samuel Abraham..... 80,000

33D ST, 207 and 209 East, 49.5x107.4x49.5 x107.5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Moritz Well, (mtgs $48,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x100.11; Jacob Lederer to David L. Block, interest, (mtgs $43,200,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Abram I. Kaplan to Julius Kaplan, (mtgs $23,275,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x100.11; Jacob Lederer to David L. Block, interest, (mtgs $43,200,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Oscar Schneider to Charlotte M. Hummel, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Pedro J. Segni to Deli Noblit, Jr., (mtg $72,500) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, runs n 49.11x s 55x n 50x w 100x s 99.11x e 25; Joseph Wittner to Gottlieb M. Karpas, (mtg $24,500) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 142 West, 32x90.11; Adelbert S. Nichols to Markus Pollak, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

131ST ST, 142 West, 32x90.11; Markus Pollak to John Harper, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; August Gerlelt to Lizzie D. Gerlelt, (mtgs ——) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 7 West, 35x99.11x25x99.11; Antoinette Petry to Michael J. McAuley, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; Eliza T. Patterson to Cathleen Turney, other consideration and 100

135TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Juliana A. Ferguson and others, executors, to the City of New York..

136TH ST, 556 East, 25x100; Florence L. Ostrander to Herman Joerges..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Barbara Boehm to Joseph Rosaler, (mtg $15,000) 22,500

148TH ST, 351 East, 25x100.6; Fanny Gruen to Therese Weil, (mtg $10,000).. Nom.

167TH ST, s s, 97 ft e of Franklin Av, 28x92.7; Minna Klug to Edward Guntermann, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

150TH ST, 770 East, 25x100; Claus H. E. Jarck to Augusta F. Stevens, (mtg $11,000) 17,800

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 89, n w corner of Eldridge St; Louis Rubenstein to Samuel Rosenthal, 5 years..... 3,900

EAST BROADWAY, 173; Dora Denbosky to Simon Bersin and another, 2 years.. 780

ELDRIDGE ST, 227; Isaac Witzling to the Erste Shlatzner Schul, a corporation, 3 9-12 years..... 125

WASHINGTON AV, 1,535; Susanna E. Dennis to Thomas Clark, 4 years..... 420

WEST ST, 174; Harriet A. Woodbury to Henry M. Stade, 5 years..... 1,380

2D AV, 1,977; David Hershkowitz to Barnet Levine, 5 years..... 360

2D AV, 1,927; Nathan Schwartz to Leopold Wachtel, 3 years..... 420

3D AV, 3,397; Georgena Daab to William H. Schwenk, 5 years..... 780

3D AV, 2,939 and 2,941; August Kuhn to Arthur Baumann and others, 5 years, $1,000 and 3,600

5TH AV, 712; Max Ryshpan and another to Israel Birnbach, 3 years..... 3,800

9TH ST, 44 East; Elizabeth Denning to Adolph Freund, 5 years, $950 and..... 1,000

45TH ST, 303 East; John M. Schappert, agent, and others to Charles Paretti, 3 years 800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 28th St, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 35,000

ALTSCHULER, Anna, and another to Jonas Weil and another; Park Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 100th St; also Park Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 100th St, installments, 6 per cent. 5,250

APPELL, Jacob, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 9th Av, s w corner of 23d St, due Dec. 23, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

ARONSON, Max, to Bernard Ratkowitz and another; Monroe St, 150, s e corner of Clinton St, 236, prior mtg $50,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

ARONSON, Max, to Jacob Aronson; Monroe St, 150, s e corner of Clinton St, prior mtg $50,000, due Aug. 15, 1905, 6 per cent. 10,000

BAKER, John G., to Varick Bank of New York; 10th Av, w s, at centre line of 136th St, runs s 789.6 to n s of 133d St x w 100x irregular, prior mtg $400,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

BECK, Alice M., to Charles C. Harris; 66th St, n s, 154.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg —, due Jan. 14, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BECK, Alice M., to David Fraade; 66th St, n s, 154.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due April 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,200

BLUMENKROHN, Isidor, and another to Jacob Drucker and another; 7th Av, s w corner of 142d St, 3 years..... 5,000

CORFEE, Louis, to Abraham Ruth; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 112th St, due Aug. 8, 1905, 6 per cent..... 35,000

DENISON, Lyman, to George R. Fearing; Albany St, 22, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

DEUTSCH, Lippmann, and others to Dorothea W. Butler; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, leasehold, 5 years..... 3,550

DUFFY, Terence J., to Rose Safier; 31st St, 12ft and 131 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 50,000

FOLSOM, Lydia F., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 82d St, n s, 222.4 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,500

FREUDENTHAL, Laura, to Morris Weis; 3d Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

FREUND, Hyman, to Marvin D. Hubbell; 81st St, 213 East, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,200

GOLD, Max, to John T. Dooling; Park Av, s w corner of 117th St, due Oct. 1, 1907 50,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 17 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 7,000

GROSSMAN, Annie, to Henry C. Glaser; 97th St, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, due Nov. 17, 1905 2,250

GUNTERMANN, Edward, to Minna Klug; 167th St, s s, 97 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 5,600

HARPER, John, to the New York Savings Bank; 131st St, s s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, due June 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 42,500

HASTINGS, Mary E., and others to Cyrille Carreau; Centre St, 208; also Baxter St, 140, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,500

HELFFENSTEIN, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 75th St, 327 and 329 East, two mtgs, 3 years, each..... 10,000

HOROWITZ, Abram, and another, to Isidor Jackson and another; 112th St, n s, 296 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $50,000, demand, 6 per cent. 9,642

JOERGES, Herman, to Florence L. Ostrander; 136th St, 556 East, 3 years..... 9,500

JONES, William J., to Josiah Jones; 136th St, n s, 151.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 mtgs, subject to all liens, demand, each 7,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb, to Joseph Wittner; 131st St, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $24,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,600

KIEFER, Anna T., to Newbury D. Lawton; Trinity Av, e s, 353.10 ft s of 165th St, due Dec. 29, 1905..... 550

KIEFER, Anna T., to Albert E. Wickes; Trinity Av, e s, 353.10 ft s of 165th St, due Dec. 29, 1906..... 3,500

KOHN, Nathan, to Myer Koch; 10th St, s s, between Avenues B and C, Lot 20, map of S. Fickett, prior mtg $12,000, installments 12,000

KOREF, Ignatz, to Aaron Miller and another; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, prior mtgs $36,000, installments, 6 per cent... 14,000

KOREF, Ignatz, to Aaron Miller and another; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, prior mtgs $50,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 4,000

LABER, Samuel, to Louis Gordon and others; Goerck St, 33, prior mtgs $22,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LEITNER, Jacob, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 106th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 90,000

MAASS, Sophie, to Anton Birkle; Prospect Av, old e s, 208 ft s of old South Samuel St, 3 years..... 5,500

McAULEY, Michael J., to Mollie O'Brien; 134th St, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

McAULEY, Michael J., to Mollie O'Brien; 134th St, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,700

MELLERT, Frederick M., to Charles F. Mattlage; Woodruff Av, n s, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, due Feb. 6, 1905, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MILLER, Aaron, and another to Independent Order Brith Abraham of the United States of America for Reserve Fund; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

MOSKOWITZ, Ike, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 2 years..... 11,500

MURRAY, Ann, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Valentine Av, s e corner of 201st St or Suburban St, runs w 80.8x s 85x e 129.5 to w s of street x n w 98; also Cambreling Av, n w corner of 188th St, 3 years..... 5,000

MURRAY, Ann, to Mary Smith; Valentine Av, s e corner of 201st St or Suburban St, runs w 80.8x s 85x e 129.5 to w s of street x n w 98; also Cambreling Av, n w corner of 188th St, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,800

NOBILIT, Del, jr., to

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
91—Brush Co vs C R R 112—C R R of N J vs of N J
Brush Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
822—U S vs Kaiser
347—Pond vs Butler
57—Holden vs Bark Mannie Swan

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Castle Brothers vs. Graham, appellant; Nims vs. Merritt et al., appellants; Hirshbach, appellant, vs. Ketcham.—Motions to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

In re Randall to answer questions.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Sest vs. Henry et al., appellants.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

McManus, executor, appellant, vs. McManus and another, impleaded.—Order dismissing appeal vacated and default opened, without costs to appellant, cause return to be filed within twenty days; if not, motion is denied, with $10 costs.

United Press, appellant, vs. Abell Company et al.—Application of opposing counsel for twenty days' time in which to serve answering papers granted.

United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, vs. Soher, appellant.—Motion to place on calendar granted.

Holly, executor, vs. Gibbons, individually, &c., appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur granted as set forth in opinion, with $10 costs to defendant Gibbons as executor.

In re account of Barefield, administratrix.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and decree of Surrogate affirmed.

Hendricks, individually and as executor, vs. Hendricks, impleaded, appellant.—Judgments of Special Term and Appellate Division reversed, with costs to appealing defendant payable out of estate.

People vs. Roadwald, appellant.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Ramson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant; Olmstead, appellant, vs. Olmstead; Keiser and another, appellants, vs. Shafer; Upton and another vs. Scottish Union National Insurance Company, appellant; Moore vs. Stainton.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Stafford, appellant, vs. Stafford.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Smith, administratrix, vs. Lehigh Valley Railway Company, appellant.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. Molineux for writ of mandamus.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 17: Nos. 187, 210, 211, 244, 259, 208, 218, 251.

New York Calendars — Wednesday Feb. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—Meinrenken vs N Y C & H R R R Co
49—Withers vs City of New York
96—Stubbs vs same
86—McGurk vs James D Johnston Co
57—O'Brien vs Met St Ry Co
80—McGowan vs Juillard
98—Nat Park Bank vs Clark
79—Carvalho vs Merrill

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bemis vs Dimock
2—Carroll vs Walker
3—Walsh vs Bogg
4—Bruce vs City of New York
5—Rindes vs Rosenstein
6—In re Haven
7—In re U S Trust Co
8—Gorter vs Dorman
9—Lonergan vs Oakley
10—Taube vs Harris
11—Haven vs Nichols
12—In re Bathgate Av
13—In re Townshend
14—In re Goetz
15—In re Marcotte
16—Brennan vs Brennan
17—Farnam vs McDonald
18—Cinguino vs Ryan
19—Severino vs same
20—Germania Life Ins Co vs Herskowitz
21—Wentsch vs Wentsch
22—In re West Side Elec Co
23—Rudinsky vs Rudinsky
24—Perfield vs Muller
25—Wash Trust Co vs Taylor
26—Same vs same
27—Casanita vs Sprout
28—Universal Talk Mach Co vs Woodruff
29—In re Universal Talk Machine Co
30—Universal Talk Mach Co vs Morse
31—Schmidt vs Schmidt
32—Dodd vs Tanner
33—Sandford vs Macdonald
34—Same vs same
35—Nosco vs Nosco
36—Schmittlutz vs Schmittlutz
37—Potter vs Altschiel
38—Cullinan vs Chester
39—Gibson vs McMulkin
40—Weidenfeld vs Hollins
41—Hoffman vs Apfel
42—Burdack vs Burdack
43—Weidenfeld vs Hollins
43½—Same vs same
44—Jones vs Tracy
45—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Coughlin)
46—Same, (in re Relyea)
47—Same, (in re Hamilton)
48—Same, (in re Robertson)
49—Same, (in re Massone-Dicio
50—Spiegel vs Spiegel
51—Mades vs Mades
52—Fraade vs Brown
53—Gibbons vs Berolzheimer
54—Revans vs Revans
55—Menelle vs Ryan
56—Neporent vs Neporent
57—McLaughlin vs Con Gas Co
58—Connelly vs same
59—Reed vs same
60—Hinck vs Ryan
61—Same vs same
62—Antonio vs same
63—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Barbey St)
64—Imhof vs Butler

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

4092—Berlin & Jones Envelope Co vs Wells
General calendar.
4457—Seger vs Farmers' L & T Co
517—Hutchinson vs Stadler
516—Hutchinson vs Curtiss
515—Hutchinson vs Scott
519—Hutchinson vs Warner
520—Hutchinson vs Chapman
521—Hutchinson vs Neidlinger
522—Hutchinson vs Schley
3828—D Stevenson Brew Co vs Heidel
4054—Weberman vs Feder
4112—Cent Cross R R Co vs Wells
4113—Central Park R R Co vs same
4114—42d St, &c, R R Co vs same
4115—6th Av R R Co vs same
2980—Nesbit vs Braker
1375—Hall vs Hemminghaus
3812—Necker vs Frank
3842—Bullowa vs Bloomingdale
Undefended divorces.
4195—McDonald vs McDonald
2646—Tepper vs Tepper
4436—Beatty vs Beatty

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Ambulance client.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Emil Totterman
2—Della Lupo

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14316—Ewing vs Nat Elec Purification Co
12214—Turner vs Munson
14347—Gibbons vs Randolph

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

14166—Clark vs Met St Ry Co
13974—Cullen vs Inter St Ry Co
4065—Hart vs Met St Ry Co
4064½—Darby vs Met St Ry Co
3138½—Falst vs same
3040—Slamm vs same
5218—Hyens vs Jackman
14441—Heibener vs Evck
4799—Barron vs Met St Ry Co
3096—Westcott vs Fid Deposit Co
4200—Emerson vs Man Ry Co
4082—Keating vs Met St Ry Co
4734—Loeb vs Duryea
4753—O'Brien vs Met St Ry Co
4770—Vreeland vs same
4778—Mendoza vs N Y C & H R R R Co
4796—Taubin vs Szabo
4808—O'Neill vs Herrick
4811—Fixman vs Topiltz
4824—Williams vs N Y C & H R R R Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5001.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 4909—Conelley vs S I Midland R R
Inquest, 4872—Paddock & Fowler Co vs Catrevas
Inquest 4920—N Y Steam Co vs Brundley
13059—Williams vs City of New York.
5097—Hassett vs Consol Gas Co
5106—Manson vs 3d Av R R
4337—Eastman vs Weir
2195—Muller vs. Houpt.
4641—Davis vs. Goodman.
4743—Wilkins vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Ex. Co
4958—Pluckham vs Am. Bridge Co.
5225—Taylor vs. Blod.
13080—Williams vs City of New York
4655—Whalen vs City of New York
4634—Cohon vs City of New York
5165—Mendoza vs Herter
5130—Levinson vs Singer Mfg Co
5131—Same vs same
4796—Duston vs United Wire & Trading Co
4971½—Conway vs Travers
4972—Hansen vs Commercial Lighterage Co
3887—Badger vs N Y Co Nat Bank

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ketta Epstein — At 11 A M
Thomas F Knight, Marcia Sherrill, James A Dunn, Phebe J B Wait — Felix Marx, Caroline Otto At 2 P M Matilda Patterson, John Dahlmeyer

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1983—Jacob Kantrowitz
1987—A D Du Bois
1939—Josephine R Fisk
1990—Samuel Taylor

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

6862½—Patterson vs White Star Towing Co. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2271—Hillenbrand vs Schuck
1159—Gardiun vs Union Railway Co
1315—Frick vs Hande-bode
2145—Friedman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2168—McGoldrick vs Surpless
2224—Betz vs Guariglio
2261—Magliolora vs Porter Bros Co
2193—Williams vs Int St Ry Co
2127—Marden vs Frankel
1729—Roth vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
490—Herzig vs Rosenthal
1736—Same vs Phoenix Fire Ins Co
969—Klingenstein vs Belsinger
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1814—Watson vs Connolly
2398—Long vs Int St Ry Co
2231—Hallschitzer vs Blank
2402—Parziallo vs Int St Ry Co
2333—Wolf vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2350—Wager vs same
2334—Scheck vs Int St Ry Co
2329—Rosenbluth vs Nathan
2341—Kneale vs Columbia Amusement Co
2326—Scheufeld vs Ronda
2349—Freedman vs Ougust
2326—Same vs same
2317—McQuade vs Met St Ry Co
2394—Goldberg vs McElroy
2397—Goldenburg vs Downing
2386—Fox vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
1764—Horan vs Int St Ry Co
2403—Matero vs same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Equity and non-jury case.

4535—Marks vs Joseph
6724—Same vs same
Short causes
6963—Klockner vs. Spalding
6740—Leavitt vs Johnson
6645—Hicks vs National Bread Co
4266—Butler vs Comides
6633—Nahm vs Solomon
6914—Wronkow vs Munro
6566—Van Schaick vs Hervey
4614—Roberts vs Wemple
4645—Bloch vs Donnelly
6986—Meisner vs Freystadt
5786—Gershon vs Kraus
6957—Silleck vs Schulman
6828—Zerner vs Segeal

The equity cause will be disposed of before the short causes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2285—Bertsch vs Unterberg
1776—Johnson vs Met St Ry Co
1020—Hochberger vs Baum
2462—Ailken vs Int St Ry Co
2076—O'Meara vs Int St Ry
2463—Coan vs Sweeney
2301—Geier vs Int St Ry
2464—Jaeger vs Greater N Y Home, &c, Co
1466—Stropling vs Met Exp Co
2465—Messiter vs Petiger
2298—Drum vs Colt's Exp Co
2466—Curry vs Met St Ry Co
2312—Keesing vs Marcuson
2467—Richter vs Int St Ry Co
2315—B Goetz Mfg Co vs Hebrew Asylum
2468—Applebaum vs Zimmerman
2054—James vs Libby
2469—Burghbuchler vs 42d St, &c, Ry Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2469.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—William Nicholls
2—Jacob Stone Freedman
3—Michael Scheer
4—John McGuire
5—Oliver Leighton
6—Otto Mienberg
To fix a day for trial.
1—John Moffet
Pleadings
1—Christopher Wallace
2—Abraham Goldstein
3—Sen Mowbnes
4—John Cohn
5—James Winn
6—Annie Kelly
7—Martin Dracs
Joseph Puchalski
8—Bisone Martini
9—Henry Johnson
10—William Cumming
11—David Reinder, alias David Reimer
12—John Elfert
13—David Greenfield
14—Angelo Tirelli
15—William Parantini

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Felipe Li Monta.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Giovanni Barresi
2—Joe Hoffer
3—Louis Hirschberg
4—John Bruno
5—Chinn Sett
6—William Austin
Daniel Chatfield
7—Flossie Carroll
8—Inez Hyland
9—William Brown
10—Elias H. Mitchell
11—Israel Bassett
12—James Brockman
13—Ralph Epps
14—Solomon Sisko

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.

1—Fred Cooper
2—Moritz Zeimer
3—Frank Sauer
4—Nathan Taylor
5—Joseph Ellison
6—Arthur Sherman
7—James Ogeltree
8—Henry Barnabas
9—William Miller
10—Squillance Salvatore
11—John Dillon
12—William Myers
13—Bernard Weiss
14—Jennie Washington
Sarah Tucker
15—Georgia Sprague

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Myra B. Martin vs. Allignum Company—Henry B. Hathaway.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Russell Sage vs. Amelia Sperry et al., (two cases)—Mortimer S. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re B. Dufour & Co.—Frank D. Arthur.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Thomas Asencio et al.—Jose Ma Menendez. Louise Phalon vs. Frederick Wappens—George H. Robinson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Slattery vs. Luyster—Paul D. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Universal Talking Machine Company vs. Morse; Universal Talking Machine Company vs. Woodruff—John Hone, Jr. Pollock vs. Wirth—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

3415—Susnofsky vs Prensky
3571—Valva vs Int St R R
3494—Oscar vs B H R R et al
3583—Kissel vs B H R R
3539, 3540—Walpers & Dowling vs B H R R
3584—Whitthall vs same
3585—Farnam vs same
2223—Rice vs Edwards
3587—Neuman vs Int St R R
2373—Quinlan vs B H R R
3588—Condon vs B H R R
3348—Hawkins vs Gombert
3589—Caccia, Jr, vs same

3590—Caldwell vs City of New York
3626—Hutchinson vs Int St R R
3628—Allen vs B H R R
3633—Solomon vs Reinmuth
3638—Katz vs B H R R
3640—Schultheis vs Dry Dock & Battery R R
3643—Raymond vs Edison Electric Co
3644—Dougherty vs Hudson Island R R
3646—Mooney vs Long Island R R
3650—Paradiso vs same
3651—Lynan vs Int St R R
3655—Pettit vs Coney Island & B'klyn R R
7505—Dubroff vs Curtis Bros Lumber Co
7496—Claus vs B H R R
1206—Merua vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3661—Reeve vs Int St R R
3711—Swift vs Smith
3712—Lapetini vs B H R R
3656—Parkinson vs B H R R
3713—Horandt vs Field
3714—Eissbruckner vs Sabath
3657—Bradley vs same
3715—Bendickson vs Bridgeman Smith Co
3658—Siegal vs same
3659—Hogemann vs Mossler
3716—Cromo vs McKeefry
3660—Davis vs B H R R
3662, 3663—Walsh vs same
3717—Costello vs City of New York
3664, 3665—Rigby vs Int St R R
3718—Beausoliel vs Sielken
3719—Blennan vs City of New York
3669—Luban vs Cellilo
3670—Shea vs B H R R
3671—Herring vs same
3720—Newman vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3672—Seery vs Int St R R
3721—Newman vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3722—McGucken vs City of New York
3673—Overend vs, B H R R
3723, 3724—Farmer vs same
3674—Shaftel vs same
3675—Byrne, Jr., vs same
3725—Silverman vs B'klyn Ferry Co
3676—Morrow vs Met St R R
3726—Walker vs Int St R R
3678—Stern vs Rankin
3679—Shaide vs Singer
3728—McCleery vs B H R R
3680—Allen vs B H R R
3681—North vs Attanasio
3729—Brecher vs Goldberg
3682—Kane vs Levy et al
3730—Holland vs Int St R R
3684—Goldberg vs B H R R
3731—Warnock vs same
3732—Cox vs Wischusen
3685—Bromley vs Levy
3733—Barton vs B H R R
3688—Ferguson vs Stetson
3734, 3735—Duhme vs Hamburg Pack'g Co
3687—Reisenberger vs City of New York
3736—Carroll vs City of New York
3688—Roth vs same
3691—Seiffert vs Schroeder
3738—Davis vs B H R R
3692—Johnson vs Mahoney
3739—Petersen vs same
3740—Uhearn vs same
3693—Bahrs vs B H R R
3742—Miller vs same and City of New York
3695—Southwick vs Desrault
3743—Travelers' Ins Co vs N Y Dock Co
3696—Shea vs B H R R
3697, 3698—Smith vs Live Oak & G R R
3745—Robrs vs B H R R
3747—Gleason vs Phillips
3699—Buthorn vs B H R R
3748—Brandt vs Fisher
3749—Wolff vs B H R R
3700—Carroll vs Grover
3701—Breslin vs B H R R
3750—Berry vs Sussman
3751—McDevitt vs Mallory
3752—Meskin vs Weissman
3702, 3703—Derby vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3753—Bender vs B H R R
3705—Agnelli vs B H R R
3706—Abrahamowitz vs Schlesinger
3754—Dangell vs same
3707—Hughes vs Callanan
3755—Mooney vs N Y & Penn Pico Sld Co
3706—Kaplan vs B H R R
3756—Starch vs B H R R
3710—Goodman vs Germania Fire Ins Co
3757—Andrews vs Reiners

Highest number reached on regular call, 3757.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

926—Winslow vs Stoothoff
3758—Blafstein vs Friedman
841—Bible vs Bible
903—Hogan vs Smith
847—Cieroo vs Hayden
233—Manneck vs Drisslen
772—Pearce vs Bauer
478—Absolom vs Sickinger
861—Schad vs Schad
325—Papio vs Fiora
831—Fried vs McDonough
919—Redmond vs Clancy
902—Chaffers vs Furber
759—Stephens vs Osborn
653—Olliff vs Kings Co E R R
859—Miner vs Corrigan
496—Lazarus vs Bulrofsky

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs Anderson
Same vs Driscoll
Same vs Weismann

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

717—Adelstein vs Zirn
891—Anderson vs Berry
295—Hyams, Jr, vs B'klyn Furniture Co
590—Goldstein vs Gabriel
911—Lynch vs B H R R
903—Swieky vs B H R R Co
890—Evans vs same

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

510—Mahsmeyer vs Dessler
572—O'Connell vs Dvorak and another
551—Nestel vs Nestel
575—Bank of Long Island vs Young
552—Nelson vs McBride et al
575—Lawsher, as receiver, vs Paffman et al
554—Kohlenbacher vs Kohlenbacher
579—Baibert vs City of N Y and 11 others
555—Showalter vs Brazil
585—Carpenter vs Sheerin
557—Roach vs Roach
587—McGowan vs City of N Y and 10 others
558—Collins vs City of N Y and 11 others
605—McBride vs Thain and another
570—Copeland vs Losee
606—Wanzor vs Wanzor
571—Schmiedt vs Utecht et al

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

38—Maier vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
5—Callahan vs Shank
12—Woodill vs Hartung
45—Thyer vs same
20—Roscoe Lumber Co vs Pietronski et al
47—Werner, infant, vs same
44—Ficken vs L I R R Co
48—Brennan vs same

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 11th day of January, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the P. H. BRESNAN TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Hansen, Zinsser & Power, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1904.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1904.

DAVID J. WAGNER, Assignee.
HANSEN, ZINSSER & POWER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 8:40 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, 17:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †2:40, *5:00 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||†10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||†1:00, ||†1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua, xSaturdays. eExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,350, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 276 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:55nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 21 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:16, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:16,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special" 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, 1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 281 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.	
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.	
8:30	A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.	
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.	
10:30	A. M.—*LIMITED EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.	
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.	
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.	
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.	
1:00	P. M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

LOST.—Feb. 13, between 7 and 10 P. M., gold watch, "Waltham," 15171; $25 reward. W. A. Trottere, care Superintendent Mails N. Y. P. O.

Bank book No. 465,110 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av.. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

23D ST., 328 WEST.—Large rooms, reasonable; suitable for three; conveniences; excellent home table; references.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms, handsome American basement private house; foyer reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentlemen preferred; references.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH, 254 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

33D ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room to let, furnished.

118TH ST., 419 W.—Opposite Columbia College, well furnished rooms, overlooking river and park; electric light and elevator; restaurant in house.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Salesladies, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Experienced operators on ladies' white petticoats and dressing sacques, Wheeler & Wilson No. 2 and Singer machines. Olympia Mfg. Co., 82 Wooster St.

WANTED—Experienced pressers on ladies' underwear; also hand finishers. Olympia Mfg. Co., 82 Wooster St.

WANTED—Straw sewers, W. and G. M., on children's fine hats. G. H. Stiehl & Co., 203-205 Greene St.

WANTED—Experienced strippers and turners-in. H. D., 102-104-106 Wooster St.

Males.

WANTED—By a prominent banking house, a first-class bookkeeper who understands some German and has had some Wall Street experience. Address O Box 168 Times.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 109 Times.

WANTED—Salesman; reliable, experienced Christian man; exceptional opportunity; easy seller. Unlisted Stock. O Box 109 Times.

WANTED.—Christian boy, 14 to 16 years; neat in appearance; start $3 a week; large business house. Address A., Box 173 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman to do general housework; small private family, flat; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; references; car fare. General, Box 114, 617 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; best of references. Call, Wednesday, at 423 Park Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By stenographer and typewriter with six months' experience as stenographer and one year's experience as office assistant; can furnish the best of references. May Meehan, 1,564 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient, or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man, (twenty-three,) college graduate; familiar with bookkeeping and correspondence; capable of taking entire charge of office; highest references; salary $15; with a wholesale manufacturing house. M. L. E., Box 110 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Educated colored man, (25,) good penman, quick at figures, desires position as stock or shipping clerk, porter, messenger, errand man, or useful man; has had practical business experience; can furnish cash security bond; small salary accepted if chance for advancement. J. A., care Gressem, 225 West 63d St.

CIRCULATION MANAGER—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. B., Box 109 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Position desired as tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

OFFICE MAN.—Thorough, all around office man; executive ability; desires connection with responsible business house or manufacturing concern; insurance or commission not wanted. Straight Salary, 21 University Place.

SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—By gentleman, 39, American; 20 years' business experience, now employed; as private secretary or confidential clerk. A Box 156 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; care horses, milk, attend lawn and furnaces, raise vegetables, work all round; good references. D., 1,364 Broadway.

WEISS CAUGHT IN CANADA.

Accused of Embezzling Funds of I. Wiener & Co. of Philadelphia.

Barnett Weiss, according to information received in this city yesterday, has been arrested in Montreal, Canada, on a charge of embezzling funds of the partnership of I. Wiener & Co., jobbers in woolen and cotton goods in Philadelphia, which failed in March, 1903. Detectives in the employ of the National Association of Credit Men and the Merchants' Mutual Protective Association had been hunting for him for months, and found him doing business as a cloak merchant and having a home in Montreal.

Henry C. Quinby, counsel for the two associations, said yesterday that Weiss drew from the bank about $32,000 just before his disappearance, and that Wiener, his partner, gave as his excuse to the creditors for not paying their claims the fact that Weiss had run away with all the firm's money. Mr. Quinby added that when Weiss was arrested he was about to sell his share in the cloak business in which he had been engaged for several months for $12,000, and also a home he had bought for $6,000 and had recorded in the maiden name of his wife.

The United States District Court in Philadelphia has issued an order directing Weiss to show cause why he should not turn into the court $80,000 for the settlement of the claims against his bankrupt firm.

APPRAISING METHODS BARED.

Developments in the Suit Over the Construction of Dr. B. F. Lord's Will.

During the trial in the Supreme Court yesterday of the suit brought to obtain judicial construction of some of the involved sections of the will of Dr. Benjamin F. Lord, some interesting sidelights were thrown on the methods of appraising the property of decedents. Dr. Lord died on May 3, 1902, at his home, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, leaving an estate of about $250,000.

It was developed at the trial that Edward Byrne, one of the appraisers, was the manager of a night watchman's agency, and formerly a butcher, while his associate, Michael F. Kiernan, was, he said, a speculator, who speculated in almost anything. Both Byrne and Kiernan, who were witnesses, testified that they had not had any experience in buying furniture. As to diamonds, a number of which were in the Lord estate, they knew nothing save what they had heard, which was to the effect that they should bring about $60 a carat.

Byrne had been appointed an appraiser by a Surrogate some forty or fifty times, he said, and Kiernan had served in that capacity about 100 times in three years. According to their figures, the entire Lord estate was worth about $56,000. The furniture in the four-story and basement house, including a piano and some elegant old pieces, they valued at $1,033. They said that $1,033 was all it would have brought at forced sale under the hammer, and that was the way they thought the value should be calculated. Mr. Kiernan said that it was not true that the appraisal had been made with the deliberate intention of placing a low valuation on the furniture.

Justice Scott took the papers of the lawyers, which presented their views of the legal points involved in the construction of the disputed sections of the will, and will render decision later.

TRACE OF LOST FORTUNE

Clue to Westchester Village's Twelve-Year Mystery.

Over $25,000 of Aged Thomas Wilson's Wealth Found in a Vault of a Long Island Trust Company.

The twelve years' mystery of the disappearance of the fortune of the late Thomas Wilson of the village of Westchester was solved yesterday when his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Pell, found $26,500 in bonds in his name and a number of other papers, which, it is believed, will lead her to the remainder of the $100,000 estate which her ancestor is supposed to have possessed.

When Mr. Wilson died, twelve years ago, at the age of eighty-four years, a sensation was created in Westchester because only $500 of his wealth could be found. His house was searched high and low; then the partitions were torn down and floors ripped up, and later diggings were made in the cellar and in the garden in the hope of finding the hiding place of the money the old man was known to have had.

But the searchers were unsuccessful, and then suspicion was directed to Wilson's intimate friends and associates, causing much excitement in the village and vicinity, for Wilson was locally prominent, a big contractor, erecting some of the largest buildings in the county, and President of the Westchester Republican Club.

Nobody doubted, after a year had gone by, that some one had stolen the fortune of the old man. His housekeeper, a Mrs. Fleischmann, was subjected to a severe inquisition, but she declared that while she knew her employer had a great deal of money—many thousands of dollars—she had no idea what he had done with it before his death.

Mr. Wilson's son, William, continued the search for several years, and died while still retaining the hope of recovering his late father's fortune. He had married Miss Sarah Maxwell of the village, and they had two children, a son and a daughter. After her death, which occurred a few years ago, the daughter married into the family of Judge Pell.

Mrs. Pell, hearing from her parents when she was a child about her grandfather's wealth and its disappearance, took up the search immediately after her marriage. She told the story to a friend, Henry Henderson of the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson of this city, and he began the investigation which revealed the secret.

Mr. Henderson was unwilling to say how he was led out of the mystery, but he announced that in the vault of a Long Island trust company $26,500 of bonds of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, made out to Thomas Wilson, had been found. With the bonds were the other papers which probably will uncover the rest of the fortune.

Years ago "old Isaac Butler," as he is known to everybody in Westchester, suggested that the safety deposit vaults in all the banks be searched, and this was done very thoroughly, it was supposed, but without success. Isaac Butler for more than forty-five years has been sexton of St. Peter's Church in Westchester, which Thomas Wilson rebuilt, and was a close and intimate friend of the contractor. He acted for the son in settling up the estate of Wilson.

He said that Wilson left at least $100,000, and till this day recites stories of the days when Wilson carried never less than $5,000 in his pockets, and when he often laid wagers that he could produce $20,000 within ten minutes. Such a wager, the sexton says, Wilson never lost.

Because everybody in Westchester knew Wilson and his descendants so well and were familiar with the story of the disappearance of his wealth, the news of the solution of the mystery has created quite a stir in and about the village. It was the subject of conversation in almost every household thereabout last night.

STARTED TWO FIRES IN SCHOOL

Boy Confessed and Was Arrested While Reciting a Lesson.

While he was reciting his arithmetic lesson yesterday afternoon, Louis Lucius, eleven years old, was arrested by a detective from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station charged with having set fire to Public School No. 94, Amsterdam Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets. He had confessed to the Principal, John D. Robinson.

After being taken to the station house young Lucius was turned over to the Children's Society, and Peter Doyle, nine years old, who was with Lucius when he started the fires and who was held as a witness, was permitted to go home. Lucius lives with his parents at 109 West Sixty-fourth Street, and the Doyle boy at 307 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Two fires were discovered by the janitor in Room 20 last Wednesday—one under the teacher's desk and the other in the coat room. The janitor and some boys put out the flames with water and fire extinguishers. Young Lucius had been detained because his recitations had not been satisfactory, and it appears he concocted the mischief and induced the Doyle boy to join him in it.

WOMAN'S PLUCK IN FIRE PANIC.

Prevents Stampede Among 100 Girls—Elevator Man a Hero.

A woman and a man distinguished themselves yesterday morning at a small fire which occurred on the second floor of the shoe factory of Hanan & Son, at Bridge and Front Streets, Brooklyn, and threw many of the 900 workers there into a panic.

When the alarm spread through the building there was a wild rush to get to the street. Charles Tripp, who was running the elevator, was at the fifth floor. Men on that floor crowded into the car, and Tripp started to take them down. At the third floor he found a crowd of women at the elevator shaft. Tripp stopped the car, and, hustling the men out, ordered them to go down by way of the stairs. He then filled the car with women and took them to the ground floor. Unmindful of the possible danger to himself, Tripp made several journeys with the car, carrying women down from the upper floors.

Mrs. Alice Fitzgerald of 1,895 Atlantic Avenue, who was in charge of about 100 girls working on the third floor, prevented a stampede among them by her coolness. When the alarm was given she sprang from her bench and gently ordered the frightened girls to keep cool.

"Form in line," she said, quietly, "and follow me."

Her coolness quieted the fears of the girls, and, obeying her injunction, they followed her down stairs to the street.

Two men were slightly burned while fighting the blaze, and several girls fainted in the general rush to get out. They went to their homes, after being attended by an ambulance surgeon. Firemen put out the fire, which caused about $500 damage.

SALT WATER TO FIGHT FIRE.

Mayor McClellan Solicits Co-operation of Underwriters in Plan.

To further the plan to install a system of hydrants and mains so that the salt water of the North and East Rivers may be utilized for fire-fighting purposes, Mayor McClellan yesterday sent to William Ogden, Chairman of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, a copy of the letters which the day before he had sent to Fire Commissioner Hayes, Water Commissioner Oakley, and Borough President Ahearn. The Mayor also called on Mr. Ogden and his organization to cooperate with the city authorities in the matter.

"In taking up this subject," wrote the Mayor to Mr. Ogden, "I would like to have the advice of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and will esteem it a favor if your board will appoint a committee to confer with me at your convenience. I would suggest Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M., if that hour will be agreeable to your representatives."

Mayor McClellan said that he would have a conference before the end of the week with Commissioners Hayes and Oakley and with Mr. Ahearn, and he expects that some definite action may be determined before the close of the present week. Commissioner Hayes returned to the city yesterday and came out strongly in favor of utilizing the salt water for fire fighting.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S TRIAL.

Miss McCaffery Answers Some of Superintendent Stitt's Charges.

The trial of Miss Sara J. J. McCaffery, who has been for the last thirty-three years the Principal of Public School No. 110, continued yesterday afternoon before the Elementary School Committee of the Board of Education. District Superintendent Stitt, who preferred the charges of insubordination against Miss McCaffery, was cross-examined by James Clancey for the defense. He said that Miss McCaffery had called him a fool. He admitted that her pupils were as bright as the average, but that in spite of this he had marked her teachers below excellent, which they had always before received.

Superintendent Maxwell testified that he had known of the trouble between Stitt and Miss McCaffery, but did not think it wise to interfere.

W. G. Wagner, President of the local district board, testified that Miss McCaffery had not used insulting language to Mr. Stitt during specified meetings, as had been charged.

Miss McCaffery was called to the stand, and announced that she had promoted children, as directed, by skipping them. She did this under protest. Finally she refused to promote all of the children in her highest class, and Stitt had asked her to compromise and have a "3 B" and a "4 A" class. "His manner was very imperious, boisterous, and pompous on more than one occasion," she declared. She admitted the charge that she had ordered 300 books when only 80 were needed, saying she had overlooked the directions that spellers were not to be used below the fourth year. "My children in the lower grades were bad spellers," she explained, "and I wanted books for them when they were as young as possible."

The hearing was adjourned to next Tuesday.

LEGAL NOTES.

DIVORCED WIFE'S RIGHT TO MAINTAIN ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DEATH OF CHILD.—The California Code provides that a mother may maintain an action for the wrongful death of a minor child only in case of the death of the father or his desertion of the family. In the case of Delatour vs. Mackey (73, Pacific Reporter, 454,) it was shown that the wife had procured a divorce from her husband on the ground of extreme cruelty, consisting of threatening her life and driving her and her child from the house, and that since the divorce he had not contributed to the support of either his wife or child. The Supreme Court of California held that such facts constituted a desertion of the family, within the meaning of the section of the code above referred to, and that the wife was authorized to maintain an action for the child's death.

***

FENCES MUST NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.—A rear fence of a plaintiff's lot was built a quarter of an inch within the line. The defendant, in raising the grade of her lot, threw dirt against the fence and caused it to fall down in some places. A judgment dismissing an action for damages has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, (Berry vs. Fleming, 83, N. Y. Supp., 1,066.) The court held that the defendant unlawfully occupied part of the plaintiff's land, and was liable for the damages occasioned. "It may be," said the court, per curiam, "that the defendant's right to raise the grade of her lot is unquestionable, but she has no authority, in doing this, to occupy any part of the plaintiff's property, or to interfere with the maintenance of the fence thereon. In raising the grade as she chooses to do so, the defendant is bound to keep the earth wholly off the plaintiff's property. The principle is the same as to the occupation of a quarter of an inch as it would be if the defendant undertook to occupy ten feet in order to raise the grade of her lot. It seems to us that upon these facts the plaintiff was clearly entitled to relief against the attempted perpetual occupation of a portion of his property to subserve the interests of the defendant."

***

MASTER'S LIABILITY TO SERVANT FOR DEFECTIVE APPLIANCES.—The Supreme Court of Rhode Island lately gave a decision holding that the failure of an employer to furnish a domestic servant with a lodging room in such repair as not to endanger her health is a violation of his legal duty to furnish safe appliances. (Collins vs. Harrison, 56 Atlantic Reporter 678). It was further held that a domestic servant's right of action for sickness resulting from the leaking of the roof on her bedding is not destroyed by her failure to leave the employment for seven days after discovering the condition of the room, where her employer had promised that if she would remain he would repair the roof and provide suitable bedding. The Court said in part: "The general rule is that a master is bound to provide appliances for a servant, and the term 'appliances' is stated in 1 Bailey's Personal Injuries 1 to include machinery, apparatus, and premises. This rule is usually invoked in cases where a servant is employed in some mechanical work, but we fail to see why it is not equally applicable to a domestic servant. Wood on Master and Servant, Second Ed., Page 166, Sec. 8, states the rule, where board and lodging are to be furnished by the employer, as follows: 'So, too, he (the employer) impliedly undertakes to furnish him (the servant) with suitable lodging and good and wholesome food.' Unfortunately, the case cited as authority on this point has no relation to it. Still, the rule is a reasonable one, and in the line of the general duty of a master to a servant. * * * In Mahoney vs. Dore (155 Mass., 513) it was held that an employer was liable to a domestic servant for the improper condition of an outside flight of stairs, by reason of which the servant fell and was injured. Knowlton, J., said: 'The plaintiff had occasion to use these stairs frequently, as a servant of the defendant, and it was the duty of the defendant to keep them safe, so far as the exercise of reasonable care and diligence on her part would accomplish that result.' " "If a domestic servant," says The Law Journal, in commenting on the Rhode Island Court's decision, "be furnished with some complicated mechanism or appliance for use in her service we do not see why the usual rule as to the master's liability should not apply. But such liability should not be extended to injuries sustained through obvious dangers from a leaking roof. * * *"

***

RIVAL SECRET SOCIETIES.—The Great Hive of Ladies of Maccabees of Michigan, a secret beneficial society, was incorporated in 1891, with its jurisdiction limited to the State of Michigan. The Supreme Hive of Ladies of Maccabees of the World, a similar organization, was also incorporated in Michigan in 1892, its jurisdiction being extended to embrace all parts of the United States except the State of Michigan and other States where certain other similar organizations had already been established. The first-named society prepared a ritual and certain secret work, which it subsequently permitted the Ladies of Maccabees of the World to use, and the work and methods of both organizations were practically the same. Both organizations had life insurance features which were maintained on the assessment plan, but by reason of a difference in the mode of applying assessments, the assessments levied and collected by the Maccabees of the World were much greater than those collected by the Maccabees of Michigan. The former society, on the faith of its right to use the common ritual, secret work, regalia, and paraphernalia, had obtained a much larger membership than the Michigan organization, had extended its work over forty-two States, and in doing so had expended over $200,000, when the Great Hive of Michigan determined to extend its field of operation beyond the State of Michigan and in the World Maccabees' jurisdiction, and for this purpose changed its articles of incorporation purely for the purpose of increasing its insurance business. In an action by the Michigan organization against the latter society it was held by the Supreme Court of Michigan (97 Northwestern Reporter, 779) that complainant, by permitting defendant to use its ritual, &c., in a different field, and on the faith thereof to expend a large sum of money in building up its business, was estopped from asserting its right to use the same or substantially the same ritual, &c., in defendant's field.

New Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Delany has announced the appointment of John Widdecomb of Staten Island to be Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Borough of Richmond at $4,000 a year. He fills the place vacated by Albert E. Hollock.

Founded 1795

OTARD DUPUY & CO
BRANDIES

Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

"LARRY" SUMMERFIELD IN THE TOILS AGAIN

Office Boy's Tip Put Detectives on His Trail.

Out on $30,000 Bail; He Is Accused of Grand Larceny by Man Who Came from Georgia to Deal with Him.

"Larry" Summerfield, who is now under $30,000 bail, pending a decision on a certificate of reasonable doubt issued by a Supreme Court Justice following his recent conviction on a charge of grand larceny, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Wall Street by Detective Sergeant McConville, charged with attempted grand larceny. The prisoner was arraigned in the Tombs Court, before Magistrate Mayo, and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. With Summerfield was John Speers of Newark, N. J., who was arrested also and held in $1,000 bail.

The complainant against Summerfield is William C. Luther of Cassville, Ga., who is at present stopping at the Broadway Central Hotel. In the complaint Mr. Luther alleges that in January, 1904, he saw an advertisement in a New York newspaper which stated that there was an excellent opportunity to invest $4,000 in certain stocks, which sum could be doubled in a very short time. He answered it, and got a reply signed "H. B. Morton, 338 East Fifty-first Street." A short time after that, Mr. Luther alleges, a man who called himself Morton visited him at the Hotel Cecil, at Boston, where he was then stopping.

Mr. Luther further alleged that "Morton," whom he identified yesterday as Summerfield, told him that he knew where 5,000 shares of the Cripple Creek Gold Temple Mining stock could be purchased. Mr. Luther states that Morton showed him a paper called The Financial Bulletin of Philadelphia, which quoted the price of stocks. The prices which appeared in the paper, Mr. Luther states, were of the Cripple Creek Mining Company stock, and showed that 150 shares had been sold during the day, and the prices were $1.68. Mr. Luther states that "Morton" told him that the Cripple Creek Gold Temple Mining Stock Company and the Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company were the same.

A letter was received, Mr. Luther alleges, in which it was stated that a man of the name of Speers of Newark, N. J., held 5,000 shares. "Morton" also said, Mr. Luther alleges, that A. A. Haydon, Treasurer of the Consolidated Exchange, Philadelphia, and Addison O. Potter of Philadelphia were anxious to purchase the stock and were willing to pay $1.70 a share.

On Feb. 12 Mr. Luther stated that he came to this city and was met by "Morton," who said that he had located Mr. Speers, who lived at 75 Elizabeth Street, Newark, N. J. "Morton," Mr. Luther stated, told him that he had paid a deposit of $150 as an option on the stock and $3,850 was needed to make the deal. "Morton" asked him, Mr. Luther alleges, to advance the money, stating at the same time that the 5,000 shares could be readily sold at $1.70, and they could divide the profits. Mr. Luther says that he told "Morton" that H. H. Pottle of 41 Wall Street, would be willing to advance the money if he was assured that the transaction was legitimate.

"Morton," Speers, Pottle, and he met at the Pottle office yesterday, Mr. Luther stated, and Mr. Speers showed them a certificate of 5,000 shares of the Cripple Creek Gold Temple Mining Stock Company. The certificate was numbered 747, and the company was incorporated in Denver, Col. The certificate bore the name of A. J. Halter, Treasurer. The transaction was being talked over, Mr. Luther states, when the detectives came in and informed them that "Morton's" name was Summerfield.

Detectives McConville, Reilly, and Tinker of the Central Office were in Wall Street when an office boy, they say, informed them that a "crooked" transaction was taking place at 41 Wall Street. The detectives went to the building and saw Summerfield enter the offices of Pottle & Co. The detectives waited outside a few minutes and then entered.

Summerfield, they say, was sitting at a desk, and McConville said:

"Hello, Summerfield, what are you doing here?"

"Why this man's name is 'Morton,'" Mr. Luther replied.

"You are mistaken," replied the detective, and then asked Luther what dealings he had had with Summerfield. Luther then told his story, and McConville arrested Summerfield and Speers.

Summerfield, when told what the charge was, said: "I am innocent of any such crime. This man Luther has not a cent in the world. It is simply because my name is Lawrence Summerfield that this charge is made."

DIAMOND PRICES UP AGAIN.

Advance of 5 Per Cent. Made by the De Beers Syndicate.

Another advance of 5 per cent. in the price of diamonds was reported in cable advices received yesterday from Amsterdam, Antwerp, and London. This is the third advance since February one year ago, and now diamonds are 20 per cent. higher than they were at that time. The cause for the rise is said to be the lack of rough goods in the diamond centres of Europe, the markets there being entirely depleted and the dealers here being unable to get stones at any price.

The advance price is made by the De Beers diamond selling syndicate, which controls 93 per cent. of the diamond output. This company's last statement shows that fewer stones were mined last year than during any year in the past decade, with the exception of those during the Boer war. A drought in South Africa has retarded mining operations there, as the blue ground in which the diamonds are found must be softened by water before it can be run through the crushing machines.

The Jewelry Examiner of the Port of New York states that the importations of diamonds in January of last year exceeded in value those imported during January of this year by $725,000.

Prisoner Who Took Poison Is Dead.

Ernest Bromberger, the ex-letter carrier, of 341 Sixth Street, who, after being sentenced by Judge Thomas on Monday to two years and six months' imprisonment for robbing the mails, took poison in the Federal Court Building, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital.

Daniel Fuller Appleton's Will Filed.

The will of Daniel Fuller Appleton, who died Feb. 5 last, was filed for probate yesterday. The widow receives the contents of the property at 28 East Thirty-sixth Street and of the country residence at Ipswich, Mass., the horses and carriages, and the income for life of one-sixth of the residuary. The children receive the balance of the residuary estate. Francis R. Appleton receives his father's interest in the firm of Robbins & Appleton. The value of the estate is not reported.

THE 500 Winter Suits reduced from $25, $22, $20 and $18 to 12.50 are such excellent bargains that they cannot last long.
Later on plenty of people will be paying $20 for Serge and Cheviots Suits no different in any respect from those we now offer at $12.50. Winter Overcoats too, at $12.50, reduced from very much higher prices.
Why not anticipate, and save money? One man bought 10 suits.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Attention!"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

RUGS made up from odd pieces of various grades and patterns in different sizes, suitable for any kind of room, will be closed out
AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

ANSWERS SCHOOL CRITICS

Supt. Maxwell Defends the New Course of Study.

Says In Annual Report Department System of Teaching Has Also Had Good Effect—Causes of Alarm.

A defense of the new course of study in elementary schools and the department system of teaching occupies the greater portion of City Superintendent William H. Maxwell's annual report on the condition of the public schools for the year ended July 31, 1903, which was made public yesterday. Of the new course he says:

The preparation of a uniform course was rendered necessary by the terms of the charter. Prior to that time there were four different elementary courses of study. The criticism has been made on the eight-year course that it has "tacked on" a year to the old course and so has shut many thousands of children out of the schools. Such is not the case. In the first place, no children have been shut out; all children over six years of age who have applied have been admitted, while the kindergartens (taking children under six) have increased enormously. In the second place, a year has not been "tacked on." The proof is that there will be no break in the transfer of pupils from the elementary schools to the high schools. Had a year, as has been asserted, been "tacked on" to the elementary course, there would have been at least one year during which no children could have been advanced from the elementary schools to the high schools.

Possibly cooking is included among the "fads and foibles" of the new course of study. It may well be argued, however, that a knowledge on the part of women of how to cook properly is more necessary for the health, peace, and happiness of the community than a knowledge of history or geography or a knowledge of almost any other branch included by common consent in the elementary curriculum. In like manner workshop practice was extended to all of the boroughs. This is intended to give the city boy that use of his hands which is necessary in practical life.

"Of the many changes brought about in the local schools, none probably has been provocative of more serious discussion that the wide adoption by Principals of grammar schools of the system of departmental instruction as a substitute for the class-teacher plan. It is interesting to note that 42 per cent. of the principals report that positively beneficial results have been obtained. In 35 out of the 132 schools the results appear to be entirely satisfactory. In but 11 cases is there an expression of definite disappointment or disapproval.

Regarding the much-complained-of consolidation of schools, Mr. Maxwell says that a short time ago two and three complete and distinct school organizations existed under the same roof. To procure continuity of school work, economy, and more efficiency of supervision and the safety of the children, these schools were consolidated. He concludes:

There are two circumstances in the present condition of the schools which at first sight may seem to cause alarm for the future. One [illegible] a certain class of teachers—the same [illegible] teachers who in the past sought appointment or promotion through pull—are now seeking the same ends through litigation. This phenomenon is not serious. Indeed, it was to be expected. Even, however, when the litigants are successful through technicalities, means have been found, through the co-operation of the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents, to prevent the appointment or promotion of the unfit and to preserve the rights of the meritorious. The other cause of alarm is that, owing to the reduction made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the appropriations asked for by the Board of Education for 1904, some of the activities which have been built up with so much care and labor may be seriously crippled.

RESENTS PALLAS'S LETTER.

Alderman McCall Says Park Commissioner Is Criticising the Board.

Park Commissioner Pallas came in for a good deal of attention at the hands of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. A letter was read from the head of the Park Board asking that some action be taken on the rules and ordinances adopted by the last Park Board and referred to the old Board of Aldermen.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany floor leader, took offense at the Pallas letter, and said he was not aware that any rules and ordinances were pending before the present board.

"It seems to be the fashion," said McCall, "for everybody to criticise the Board of Aldermen, and our friend Pallas is following the procession. I move the City Clerk be instructed to notify the Park Board that no such rules are pending here." The motion was immediately adopted.

Alderman Robinson, a new Republican member, presented a resolution calling on Commissioner Pallas to give his reasons for letting the advertising privileges on the fence, surrounding the new public library building now being erected at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. He said he represented the district in question, and that the people there resented the unsightly signs about the property.

On motion of Alderman McCall the resolution was sent to the Committee on Parks, although on viva voce vote most of the members supported a motion for immediate consideration.

Electrician Gets $100 Calve Reward.

An electrician at the Metropolitan Opera House made the easiest hundred dollars yesterday he ever made in his life. He accidentally ran across a spray of pearls which Mme. Calve had lost during a rehearsal day before yesterday, and for the recovery of which she had offered a reward of $100. The finder poked a screwdriver into a crack in the floor, and when he jerked it out he found he had dislodged the valuable jewels.

Ask Wife
to save the miniature book
"The Road to Wellville"
found in each package of
Grape-Nuts
Big Ideas

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK CHECKERS with Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15. NEXT WEEK, Beginning Wash. Birthday Mat., Jefferson De Angelis in THE TOREADOR.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2. Babes in Toyland SPECIAL MAT. MON., FEB. 22. Evs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50. Wed. Mat., $1.00.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GEO. EVANS Honey Boy and 40 others in THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME. Next w'k (extra Mat. Monday)—NAT M. WILLS

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:20. Mats. To-day & Saturday. 100th Time March 14th—SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL. Greatest Comedy. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday. 150th Time March 23d—SOUVENIRS. THE GIRL FROM KAYS SAM BERNARD and great cast. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON | MERELY MARY ANN. Xtra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Matinee Sat., 2. Matinee Washington's Birthday. WILLIAM GILLETTE | 4TH MONTH THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday. ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

SAVOY THEATRE Broadway & 34th St. Eve., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. KYRLE RAFFLES, BELLEW as THE AMATEUR RAFFLESMAN. With E. M. Holland and strong cast. Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE WITH WM. H. THOMPSON. Xtra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Saturdays, 2. & Washington's Birthday. A merry 3-act comedy (with music) GLITTERING GLORIA

ANNUAL ACTORS HOME BENEFIT. New York Theatre Tues., March 1, at 1. Seats 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00. Orders received MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. 2 WEEKS, BEGINNING WITH MATINEE NEXT MONDAY. FOR 12 NIGHTS—3 MATINEES. CHARLES FROHMAN will present SHAKESPEARE'S comedy (The Original Text.) TWELFTH NIGHT. Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman) as Viola. BEN GREET as Malvolio. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK. The Musical Success, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID Great Cast, incl. BEGINNING NEXT MON. MAT. FEB. 22. Washington's Birthday. HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL OFFER RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new comic opera THE -YANKEE CONSUL- Seats on Sale To-morrow Morning.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Last Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play TERENCE. Opening Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT. Prices: 50, 1.00, 1.50. Seats on sale.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Mats. To-day, Sat., & Next Mon. Evgs. at 8. Last Week But One. MOTHER GOOSE. NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD in "IVAN THE TERRIBLE" and Repertoire.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. Extra Mat. Washington Day, Feb. 22. ROBERT EDESON in Richard Harding Davis' RANSON'S FOLLY

If the mercury won't fly up perhaps you'll fly down South.
Spring clothing ready to take along; mixture suits, flannels, light weight overcoats.
Winter things to take you there.

Boys' spring clothing here too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Thump! Something heavy went down!
Heavy Sack Suits.
Many Fancy Cheviots and Worsteds formerly $18, $20 and $22, dropped to $12.
Young Men's Suits from $15 and $18 to $9.75.
Too good to last long at such prices. But they'll last long as far as Wear goes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. TO-NIGHT, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Froelich, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow and warmer at night; winds north to northeast.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,887. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. {Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

GOULD AND CASSATT PEACE PARLEY OFF

All Negotiations for Tidewater Agreement Are Abandoned.

RAILROAD WAR NOW FEARED

President Ramsey of the Wabash Opposed to Neutral Control of the Western Maryland Road.

All negotiations for a settlement of the differences between the Pennsylvania and the Gould interests have been broken off, and the friends of Messrs. Cassatt and Gould have abandoned definitely all attempts to obtain a rapproachment between these two men. Vague rumors to this effect have been circulating in the Street for a few days, adding to the general atmosphere of uneasiness which has prevailed in the financial district, but a prominent banker closely interested in the affair made the positive statement yesterday that all hope of bringing the two interests into an amicable agreement had been given up.

The immediate cause is understood to have been the absolute refusal of the Gould interests to abandon their project of reaching the Atlantic by an outlet of their own. The proposition of a settlement was based on the idea that the Western Maryland, the road over which the Wabash was to get into Baltimore, could be placed under the control of some other road, in which both the Pennsylvania and the Wabash could have an equal interest. For this purpose the Norfolk and Western had been selected as the most likely.

From the very beginning of the negotiations the Gould interests balked at this proposition, but it was believed that their objections could be overcome. When negotiations had been going on for some weeks Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash, expressed himself to a friend to the effect that "he could see himself give up the Western Maryland."

This unwillingness, it was thought, would disappear because it was known that the completion of the line would necessitate heavy expenditures of cash, which it was thought the Gould interests would find it inconvenient to raise. In this respect, however, the mediators were mistaken, in that, it is said, the amounts needed were considerably overestimated, and that provision for a large part of the cost had already been made. Work along the various lines, with the exception of the Little Kanawha, was found to be going on steadily, and there were no indications of any necessity for large amounts in the immediate future at least.

As a matter of fact, the Pennsylvania Railroad needed more money than did the Goulds, and after the negotiations had become somewhat lukewarm they were kept up, so that any premature announcement of their failure might not affect the placing of the recent Pennsylvania loan of $50,000,000. Since then talk about the probable settlement has been gradually dwindling away, while the market sagged off and the prices of the stocks affected, such as Pennsylvania, Wabash, Baltimore, and Ohio, and to a lesser extent Norfolk and Western, showed fully as much weakness as the rest of the market.

When by the end of last week Mr. Gould left the city for a Western trip without any definite announcement of a settlement being made, doubt began to enter the minds of many. President Ramsey announced in Pittsburg Tuesday that the Wabash extension into Pittsburg would be ready for traffic by the first part of April, only one span of the Monongahela Bridge remaining to be placed in position. The formal opening will probably be on April 15.

That this date will probably mark the opening of severe competition between the two railroads most railroad men agree. How the carrying out of the other Gould plans will affect the Baltimore and Ohio is a question which is being discussed already, although it will take several years to complete the tidewater extensions of the Wabash roads. The Baltimore and Ohio, however, will be a direct competitor with the east of Pittsburg chain of Gould roads, and while heretofore the Pennsylvania and Gould interests have had but few actual clashes, there is in the opinion of railroad men no guarantee that open enmity will be avoided.

The chain of roads from the coast westbound which will make up the Eastern Gould trunk line consists of the Western Maryland, purchased in 1902, to Cherry Run, a line of sixty-five miles to be built from there to Cumberland, on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg, and a connection between that line and the Pittsburg terminals of the Wabash. From Pittsburg west the route is by way of the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western and the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

In addition there have been rumors, more or less indefinite, to the effect that the Wabash interests were also endeavoring to secure an outlet to New York. It has been stated often by prominent railroad men that the Wabash would have to get an outlet to this city, and it was even suggested that the Baltimore outlet was intended more or less as a club to force an arrangement with some New York trunk line. It has been said that there are one or two lines which could be probably acquired for that purpose, although hardly at a price which would make the investment profitable.

The total amount of the cost of extending the Wabash to tidewater has been estimated at $115,000,000. Of this amount about $70,000,000, it is estimated, has been provided already by various syndicates, of which John D. Rockefeller, George J. Gould, John W. Gates, E. L. Fuller, Alvin Krech, Howard Gould, and other financiers are understood to have been members. This would leave only $45,000,000 to be provided for, but as the work will probably extend over two or three years more this sum will, it is expected, be secured without difficulty.

Some of the syndicates have received bonds for their subscriptions already, and it is believed that when the Pittsburg line shall have been opened by the middle of April provision will be made to provide for other syndicate expenditures. It is reported that the members of the Pittsburg extension syndicate will receive for the $25,000,000 (approximately) advanced by them first mortgage bonds secured by the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western and the Pittsburg terminals at a price somewhat below the actual market value.

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CANAL COMMISSION NAMED.

State Engineer Bond, E. L. Corthell, A. B. Fry, Major Symonds, and W. A. Brackenridge Chosen.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—One of the most important steps yet taken toward carrying into effect the people's approval of the $101,000,000 canal scheme will be taken tomorrow morning, when Gov. Odell sends to the Senate the names of the Special Advisory Commission of five expert engineers, under whose eye the barge canal plans will be carried out.

State Engineer Bond will himself be Chairman of the commission, and will resign his State office to accept the position. The other members of the commission will be Alfred Brooks Fry, now in charge of United States buildings at the Port of New York; Dr. Elmer L. Corthell, engineer in charge of the West Shore Railroad; William A. Brackenridge, engineer in charge of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and Major Thomas W. Symonds, United States engineer in charge of the public buildings at Washington.

Of the five men named, two, Messrs. Fry and Brackenridge, are Democrats. All five of the Commissioners named have received high indorsement.

Gov. Odell has fixed the salary of the Commissioners at $7,500 each, and they will undertake their duties upon confirmation. The barge canal law gives to the Commissioners a general advisory function with reference to the work. They are to follow its progress, and report any changes or modifications in the plans which they may desire to recommend, but will have no authority to compel such modifications.

Mr. Bond, who is to be Chairman of the Commission, has been State Engineer and Surveyor for six years.

Mr. Fry has had twenty years' experience in almost every field of engineering work. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Naval Engineers. He is indorsed by Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Dr. Corthell has had large experience in the building of great constructive work for foreign Governments, as well as for the United States Government. He is a member of every American society of civil engineers.

Mr. Brackenridge has designed and built some of the largest power plants in the country.

Major Symonds was in charge of the United States engineering work at Buffalo.

It is understood that the Republican leaders have practically agreed upon Henry A. Van Alstyne of Columbia County, now division engineer of the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, as the successor of Mr. Bond as State Engineer.

ODELL AS CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

Republican Leaders Favor Him to Succeed Hanna.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, both said to-day that they thought the selection of Gov. Odell as Chairman of the National Committee would be wise.

While no boom for the Governor will be started, it can be stated authoritatively that some of the leaders of the party are determined to urge his selection as a good political move both from a National and a State standpoint.

The Republican State Committee has been called to meet Saturday, Feb. 27, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The understanding is that the State Convention will be called to meet late in April.

The delegation to the National Convention will probably be instructed for Roosevelt.

SCHWAB WORRIES POLICEMAN.

Steel Man's Uncle Is Twice Taken to Station Because of Business Row.

Peter A. Schwab of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, said to be an uncle of Charles M. Schwab, in July last formed a partnership with David J. Welch of 2,290 Third Avenue, to conduct a tailoring business. One store was at 2,290 Third Avenue, another at 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the third at 8 Union Square. On Feb. 4 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Schwab agreeing to take the Union Square store and Mr. Welch the other two.

Mr. Welch locked his store at 2,290 Third Avenue yesterday morning and went downtown. About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon Policeman McGrath saw Mr. Schwab and his son, Francis C. Schwab, trying to gain an entrance, and took them to the police station. Sergeant Curtin decided that it was a civil matter, so the Schwabs returned to the Third Avenue store, this time succeeding in entering. When Mr. Welch returned he found them in possession and was exceeding wroth.

Hot words were exchanged, and the same policeman again took them to the station. The Sergeant again refused to hold them, and the entire party returned to the store again, where they all declared their intention of remaining throughout the night.

Mr. Schwab declares that Mr. Welch has not lived up to the terms of the original partnership. Mr. Welch declares that the Schwabs are trying to force him out unjustly.

FACTORY GIRL SCALPED.

Other Operatives Fainted—The Victim Walked to the Ambulance.

Charlotte Williston, eighteen years old, of 722 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was scalped by the machinery in the International Company, at Willow Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Borough of the Bronx, yesterday, where she is one of 400 operatives employed in making handkerchiefs. Power is supplied to the machines by long shafts revolving close to the floor. These shafts are protected by guards, which will prevent clothing or flesh from coming in contact with them, but as the young woman came to work she took down her hair to rearrange it.

One of her side combs rolled under the machine, and as she knelt to recover it the suction drew her hair through the guards and it became entangled. The machinery was stopped just as the damage was done. Only a small portion of the scalp at the back of the neck and over the ears was left. Many of the girls on the same floor were so unnerved that they went home, while others fainted.

The injured girl walked down three flights of stairs and rode with Ambulance Surgeon Tobias to the Lincoln Hospital, where her scalp was sewed on, and late last night the doctors said they believed she will recover.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

You would feel more strenuous if Piso's Cure stopped your old, hacking cough.—Adv.

CLEVELAND WANTS NO GEOGRAPHICAL NOMINEE

Pleads for Best Man Regardless of Locality Whence He Comes.

HOPES FOR A PARTY VICTORY

Urges That "Obsolete Issues Should Be Manfully Abandoned" and Thus Secure Party Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Having permitted William J. Bryan to hold "the stage" for several weeks, Grover Cleveland has evidently concluded that the time has come for Democrats of opposite views to take their turn before the public.

In an article written for this week's Saturday Evening Post the ex-President urges that "obsolete issues should be manfully abandoned" by the Democratic Party. He also urges that the candidate of the party shall be chosen without regard to geographical lines.

Mr. Cleveland urges his "rank and file associates" of the Democratic Party to unite and take advantage of the opportunities of next November. "I am one of those," he writes, "who believe that there is an opportunity for Democratic success in the coming Presidential election. Though attachment to the party in which I am enlisted and an intense desire for its ascendency make such a belief exceedingly welcome, they certainly do not create it. It is built upon an unshaken and abiding trust in the patriotism and intelligence of my fellow-countrymen."

Mr. Cleveland's paper opens with a reiteration of the declaration that he made three years ago: "Our fighting forces will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause; but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy they will gather for battle with old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage."

Referring to his faith in his Democratic associates, he continues? "This trust will not permit me to overlook the meaning of the daily increasing unrest among our people, growing out of the startling and flippant abandonment by the party in power of our National traditions and maxims, its disregard of our National moral restraints, its inconsiderate tendency to set aside National good faith, its willingness to break away from safe and accustomed moorings, and its contemptuous neglect of our National mission.

"Surely these conditions, together with the broken pledges and forgotten promises of reform that vex the sight on every side, not only abundantly explain the popular distrust and fear prevailing everywhere in the land, but suggest that in such stress of political weather those of our fellow-citizens who thoughtfully and constantly love our free institutions will not be unmindful of such safety and quiet as may be offered them by a patriotic and conservative Democracy."

Mr. Cleveland thinks these conditions justify the assertion of Democracy's opportunity. He says:

"It should be remembered, however, that opportunity may be only distantly related to actual accomplishment, and that it does not of itself, unaided and alone, warrant the expectation of reaching successful results.

"This is no time for cunning finesse, nor for the use of words that conceal intentions or carry a double meaning. The Democratic Party has a message to send to its followers and to the masses of the American people. Let that message be expressed in language easily understood, unconfused by evasion, and untouched by the taint of jugglery.

"Obsolete issues and questions, no longer challenging popular interest, should be manfully abandoned."

Mr. Cleveland urges tariff reform, pleads for economy in the expenditure of public money, and charges the opposition with having made promises and broken them.

He arraigns the Administration's Philippine policy, and refers to the Isthmian canal in these words:

"The Democratic Party has been consistent and unremitting in its advocacy of an interoceanic canal, and has with the liveliest satisfaction looked forward to the day when such a highway of commerce, built under the auspices of our Government, would be contributed by America to the world's progress and civilization. It is, nevertheless, not within the mandates of the Democratic creed that, even in consummating so noble an enterprise as this, the territorial rights of any other nation should be disregarded, or that our own National good faith should be subjected to reasonable suspicion."

Mr. Cleveland concludes as follows: "At such a time as this the Democratic Party cannot with honor undertake the battle of the people except under a leader that not only represents its best traditions and purposes, but fully realizes what is meant by the tremendous issues of the conflict, and his selection should not depend upon so small a consideration as the locality whence he comes.

"The Democracy's opportunity is already in sight, but only in a campaign, waged in reliance upon the people's love of country and devotion to National morality, under leadership that personifies these sentiments, will be found the Democracy's hope."

VALUABLE DOG DIES ON TRAIN.

Thomas W. Lawson's Glen Monarch Found Dead in a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—American dog shows are deprived of one of its greatest competitors, as Glen Monarch, a champion bull dog owned by Thomas W. Lawson, died on its way from New York to the Dreamwold Kennels, situated at Scituate.

He was purchased by Mr. Lawson for the sum of $2,500 from W. C. Codman of Providence, R. I., on March 4, 1902. Since that time he has captured every event in which he entered. He was one of the most famous American-bred English bull dogs, and had been shipped from New York on Sunday in perfect condition, but on the arrival of the train at the Dreamwold Kennels he was found dead in his box.

GIFTS OF FRIENDLY ENEMIES.

Have Not Spoken for Twenty-five Years, but Exchange Birthday Presents.

Herron Westlake of 208 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, and William Hartie of Bound Brook, have not spoken in twenty-five years, but every year of that period they have sent each other a birthday present. They have the same birthday—Feb. 13. They were schoolboys together and fast friends in England, their native land. They came to New York together when they were young men and roomed together for a time.

Hartie got a position as a salesman and Westlake drove a horse car until he got a job with a sugar refinery in Brooklyn. They had a misunderstanding which caused an enmity. They have married since their falling out, and their wives have become friendly.

Westlake had a birthday party last Saturday evening, and his wife handed to him a package containing a pair of military brushes with a card inscribed: "Compliments of William Hartie."

Westlake had sent Hartie a birthday present in time for him to get it Saturday. The men have never disclosed the cause of their misunderstanding.

RUMORED AMERICAN ATTACK.

Warship Said to Have Bombarded Santo Domingo Insurgents.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 17.—A private message has been received here from Santo Domingo City, dated Feb. 17, saying that an American warship bombarded the insurgents at Pajarito, near Santo Domingo, and then landed marines. These men, however, subsequently re-embarked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The squadron under Admiral Wise consists of the following vessels: The Minneapolis, (flag ship,) Buffalo, Columbia, Hartford, Monongahela, Topeka, and Yankee.

The Navy Department has not received any information about the bombardment of an insurgent camp near Santo Domingo by United States warships.

KILLED BY TRANSFER TICKET.

Conductor Who Cut Himself with Paper Slip Develops Lockjaw.

George Powers, a street car conductor, thirty-one years old, died yesterday from lockjaw at 281 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary Stone, who keeps the house at that address, said that Powers complained two weeks ago that he had cut himself on the hand with a transfer ticket. From that wound lockjaw developed.

A brother was telegraphed to and arrangements were made to ship the body to Boston, where Powers's relatives live.

ORDER FOR DRY TRANSFERS.

Street car conductors and transfer agents no longer will be allowed to distribute their tickets after the manner of a pinochle player dealing a thirsty hand—that is, by moistening the thumb on the tongue in order to get a friction clutch on the bits of paper. Transfer tickets hereafter are to be served dry.

This change was brought about by an order to the New York City Street Railway Company, issued by the Board of Health, and directing that the germ-distributing practice followed by the company's employes be discontinued. The order was promptly brought to the attention of the conductors and transfer men, who laughed, and, pulling on gloves to keep their thumbs dry, continued their ticket-moistening process. When several had been suspended for a week on the reports of "spotters" they ceased laughing and painfully separated the slippery transfer tickets without any preliminary process.

WALKED TWENTY MILES TO WED

Girl Fourteen Years Old Braves Zero Weather—Mother at Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 17.—Zero weather and a northwest hurricane that drove the particles of snow like cutting sand through the atmosphere could not cool the affection of little Olive Palmer, fourteen years old, and Andrew Finner, sixteen years old, of Palmerville. The children tramped eight miles over mountainous roads through snowdrifts to the home of the Rev. A. C. Covey, at Mount Freedom, where they arrived nearly frozen, and, after getting warm, explained that they desired to be married.

Mr. Covey glanced at the girl whose dress reached barely to her shoe tops, then he looked at the beardless youth and said he did not believe he could perform the ceremony. He gave the youngsters much good advice, and suggested that they should wait three or four years. But they were obdurate. They said they would be married that day if they had to walk to New York. Mr. Covey was also obdurate, and, after an argument lasting something over an hour, they started out for the home of the Rev. John Hillman, two miles further on.

Mr. Hillman was astonished and sought to avoid any part in the proceedings, but at last he was prevailed on to perform the ceremony, and the happy couple returned to Mrs. Palmer's home. She had followed the children on foot, and so it was necessary for all three of them to tramp back ten miles through the snow and cold.

WOMEN ELECT AN ALDERMAN.

Wilkesbarre's Thrasher of Wife Beaters Again Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 17.—Alderman John F. Donohue, who was re-elected to-day for another term of five years, thirty-three in all, is the famous thrasher of wife beaters. Years ago he made his reputation by descending from his magisterial bench, doffing his coat, and giving a chronic wife beater such a trashing that the man has not beaten his wife since. Finding that method effective, Donohue has applied it many times since.

For this he won the admiration of women all over this country and Europe, and received resolutions, medals, and ribbons, and found himself famous in a day. Ever since then the women have been important factors in his elections, insisting that their husbands, brothers, sons, and lovers should vote for a man who could protect them. At no time has Donohue had serious opposition.

SUBPOENA FOR MRS. DODGE.

Grand Jury Wants Her Testimony in Perjury Inquiry—More Indictments.

Twenty county detectives from the District Attorney's office started out at noon yesterday to search for Mrs. Clemence C. Dodge for the purpose of subpoenaeing her to appear before the Grand Jury. Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, who acted as best man at the marriage of Mrs. Dodge to Charles W. Morse—a marriage which the Supreme Court annulled—has not yet been called before the Grand Jury, but Mr. Morse was subpoenaed on Tuesday, and spent several hours yesterday telling the facts connected with his marriage, the annulment, and what he knew about Charles F. Dodge.

The Grand Jury investigation, it is said, may result in several more indictments, men of social and political prominence being mentioned in that connection.

The first witness yesterday was Abraham Hummel. He had not been subpoenaed, but he went before the Grand Jury voluntarily. Mr. Morse was the next witness. The last to be called was ex-Justice Pursman of Fursman, Little & Schwartzkopf, who appeared as counsel for Mrs. Dodge in her action to annul her marriage to Mr. Morse. When the Grand Jury adjourned it was with the understanding that the inquiry would be resumed to-day.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

WAR IN BALKANS IS NOW IMMINENT

Turkish Troops Likely to Invade Bulgaria Very Soon.

PORTE ADDRESSES POWERS

Sends a Note Accusing the Principality of Actively Assisting the Macedonian Insurgents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East, Turkey is preparing for war with Bulgaria. It is learned that a march into Bulgarian territory is likely to be made very soon.

In preparation for this event, Turkey has addressed a note to each of the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, in which she gives the reasons for her attitude. The note says:

"The principality of Bulgaria does not change its attitude of active though concealed hostility, in spite of the efforts of the Porte in carrying through the stipulated reforms. Entirely trustworthy investigations reveal the following facts:

"1. In order to be able to arm all the villagers, guns as well as ammunition are constantly transported to eight Bulgarian frontier places, (designated by name.)

"2. The depots of three frontier divisions are provisioned and armed as for an imminent war.

"3. The powder factories and artillery workshops in Sofia work double time and with double forces.

"4. All the military roads leading into Turkey along the entire Bulgarian frontier are improved and widened and made passable, especially for artillery. The frontier telegraph system is being established, especially along the principal roads.

"5. In all the districts preparations on a large scale are made for amassing supplies, a vast commissariat, and the furnishing of thousands of wagons by the population at the first appeal.

"6 and 7. The commissariat for all the infantry regiments is being established in all the garrisons, and the artillery provisioned and manned as on a war footing.

"8. Special regulations for requisitions for the sustenance of the army have been issued.

"9. An extraordinary credit was appropriated for the eventuality of the war.

"10. All the mills and bakeries were investigated in order to ascertain their highest capacity, and their proprietors were instructed to be ready for great army orders; besides, a military bakery was established.

"11. Numerous fortifications were erected at all startegic points and along the military roads.

"12. All the bridges, especially on the Maritza River, were rebuilt, repaired, and armed.

"13. The arms of artillery and cavalry and the bayonets of infantry were sharpened as for immediate action."

Besides these legitimate war preparations, it is learned that Turkey believes Bulgaria to be guilty of an unlawful and criminal traffic with dynamite, which is being furnished publicly to the rebels. The revolutionary committees, it is stated, act undisturbed in all the important Bulgarian cities, notably in Sofia, under the eyes of the Government and with its encouragement. Active officers of the army are permitted to join the rebels.

The Turkish view of the case is about as follows:

The humiliations imposed upon Turkey under the name of reforms have proved worthless. The Italian General de Giorgis, who, after many bickerings, was chosen as chief of the Macedonian gendarmerie, with his Russian aide, Gen. Shostak, the Austrian Baron Salis-Lewis, and the British Colonel Fairholme, are directing their police operations from Constantinople, while the civil agents of Russia and Austria are at work in Salonika. Meanwhile the Turkish Inspector General, Hilmi Pasha, is scattering with shot and shell the Bulgarian brigands who have broken in through the mountain fastnesses between Egri-Palanka, Kotshana, and Djuma'a, and is improving the military highroads into Bulgaria. But all this, the Turks believe, will prove useless if the constant source from which the flood of anarchy and terrorism is flowing into the Turkish valleyets is not stopped up.

Turkey is convinced that peace and order cannot be restored by paper reforms conducted by a foreign police ignorant of the complicated racial conditions of those regions, and that they can be restored only by war.

The Moslem population, it is said, is beginning already to take the matter of its own protection against the Macedonian dynamiters and terrorists into its own hands.

Instead of maintaining a strong army against the revolting Mohammedan Albanians, who are in arms against the so-called foreign reforms, Turkey deems it wiser to have this army march into Bulgaria and stop the rebellion that filters into Turkey from there, at the very source. The Turkish view is that the quicker this is done the sooner safety and order will ensue.

Turkey realizes that a war with Bulgaria will be a most serious affair, and she has made military provision accordingly. Her army of 250,000 men is in the highest state of efficiency and inured to war by constant practice.

The note sent to the signatory powers is likely to be the last information given by Turkey before the rupture takes place.

NO "YELLOW PERIL."

Minister Kurino Denies That Japan Wants to Organize the Asiatics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Before leaving Berlin M. Kurino, the retiring Japanese Minister to Russia, said that Japan, having gone to war with Russia for the defense of the sovereignty of the Korean and Chinese Empires, would religiously respect that sovereignty if she were victorious. He added:

"We pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the open door wherever the fortunes of war clothe us with ascendancy in the Far East. I find commercial Germany exploiting the bugbear that if we humble Russia we shall proceed to slam the open door in the face of Europe and America and hoist the banner of Asia for the Asiatics. Japan has no such intention.

"It is fundamentally opposed to our national ambition to rank as a world power in the general sense of the term. The idea that Japan plans the organization of the yellow race for the purpose of crushing white power in Asia is a ridiculous fantasy. Whoever permits himself to be frightened by the 'yellow peril' is ignorant of the gulf separating the Japanese and the Chinese peoples.

"China, indeed, regards the Japanese as traditional enemies, and the attitude of China at this hour most disturbs Japan. I fear China will find it difficult to maintain internal order in the neighborhood of the fighting zone."

M. Kurino added that Japanese finances were never in a better condition than now, and that unless the war lasted a long time Japan would not need to seek a foreign loan.

"YELLOW PERIL" EXPLOITED.

Paris Writers Represent Russia as the Emancipator of the White Races.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the "yellow peril" is freely expatiated upon in some Paris papers, in accordance with a mot d'ordre from St. Petersburg reinforced in Berlin.

Clever Parisian writers are using their ingenuity to represent Russia as the emancipator of the white faces from the "yellow peril," which is now centred in Japan.

The last time Russia went to war, remarks the correspondent, she acted the part of the emancipator of the Christians under Ottoman sway. To what extent she succeeded in convincing a portion of the English public and even some prominent English statesmen that such was her exclusive object has not been forgotten.

All who have the last Russo-Turkish war fresh in their memories will understand what an advantage it would be to Russia now if she could stand forth as the champion of Europe against the menacing peril of the yellow race. That is an aspect of the pending conflict which must be taken into account. At all events, the efforts that are being made to attribute this character to the Russo-Japanese war should not be overlooked.

CZAR ADDRESSES TROOPS.

Tells Them to Remember the Foe Is Brave, Confident, and Crafty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—In the courtyard of the Winter Palace the Czar to-day reviewed the Third Battalion of the First Siberian Rifles, which is proceeding to the Far East.

The review took place in the presence of the Czarina, the Dowager Empress, Grand Duke Michael, War Minister Kuropatkin, Gen. Sakharoff, Chief of Staff, and a number of Court officials.

After the inspection, the rendering of the National Anthem by the band, and cheers from the spectators, his Majesty made a speech to the departing soldiers, in which he said:

"My brothers, I am happy to be able to see you all before you leave, and I wish you a good journey. I am firmly convinced that you will all uphold the honor of your ancient regiment and readily risk your lives for your dear fatherland.

"Remember, your foe is brave, confident, and crafty. From my heart, I wish you success over your opponents. I bless you, my brothers, and, with you, the famous First Siberian Regiment, may St. Seraphim pray for you and accompany you in all your ways.

"I thank the officers for volunteering their services, and once more I thank you all, my brothers, with all my heart. God bless you."

The battalion, accompanied by its baggage wagons, then marched past, the Czar calling out to the men as they went by: "Good-bye, my brothers."

AMERICA MAY LAND MARINES.

Consul Miller at Niu-Chwang May Need Protection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, to-day transmitted to the Navy Department a cablegram from Commander Staunton of the gunboat Helena, now in mud dock at Niu-Chwang, in which he says that conditions there are greatly disturbed and that he is vigorously investigating the report that the Russian officials have delayed certain American and British merchantmen.

In the event that the American Consulate is endangered it is stated that Commander Staunton will land bluejackets and marines for the protection of Consul Miller.

There is every wish on the part of this Government not to give the slightest cause for complaint of intervention by either Russia or Japan, but the unalterable American policy of protecting American interests at all hasards will be adhered to.

California & Mexico.
4:25 P. M., daily. Sunset Route, via Southern Ry., A. & W. P., W. of A., L. & N. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping, Dining, Library, and Observation Cars. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv

FLEETS IN ACTION OFF PORT ARTHUR

Two Battleships Reported Sunk in General Engagement.

TORPEDO ATTACK IN STORM

Japanese Advices Say That More Russian Vessels Were Disabled by Dash of Two Destroyers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur dated Feb. 17 says that in the action off that port on Feb. 14 the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Kherson was struck by a twelve-inch shell in her upper works.

A slight fire started, which was quickly extinguished. There was no loss of life.

SASEBO, Japan, Feb. 17.—The opinion of Japanese naval officers here is that a third fight has occurred off Port Arthur, some of the Russian war vessels having been reported as leaving that place.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The correspondent at Che-Foo of the Paris edition of The New York Herald, in a dispatch in which he reports the arrival of junks bearing Japanese wounded from the Port Arthur engagement of Feb. 14, considers this to show that something more than a torpedo attack took place there.

The correspondent at Tokio of The Standard reports that two battleships were destroyed in this attack, while the correspondent at Tien-Tsin of The Standard says, under date of Feb. 17, that a private dispatch from Port Arthur brings the statement that the Russian squadron has again put to sea.

CHEE-FOO, Feb. 18.—The Port Arthur-Chee-foo cable was cut yesterday.

TORPEDO ATTACK EFFECTIVE.

Official Dispatch Says Two Russian Ships Were Struck on Sunday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—Cabling on Tuesday, the Peking correspondent of The Times says universal admiration is inspired by the work of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers Hayatori and Asagiri, which advanced to the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur during a blizzard on Sunday morning and escaped unscathed.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Japanese Legation received this afternoon from the Foreign Office at Tokio the following dispatch giving details of the torpedo attack at Port Arthur on the morning of Feb. 14:

"On Feb. 13 a detachment of torpedo-boat destroyers proceeded, braving the fierce north storm, toward Port Arthur. At 3 o'clock the next morning the Asagiri, a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer, amidst a shower of shells from the enemy's fort and ships, torpedoed a Russian man-of-war and, further firing on the enemy's guard boat, safely returned to its headquarters.

"The Hayatori, another Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer, at 5 o'clock the same morning, approached to the mouth of the port, where she found two of the enemy's men-of-war, immeditely torpedoed one of them with effective explosion, and safely withdrew."

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—A heavy storm spared the Russians from a desperate torpedo attack at Port Arthur on the morning of Sunday.

During the preceding night the vessels of the Japanese flotilla of torpedo craft were parted by the force of the wind and waves in a blinding snowstorm, so that only two of the larger destroyers succeeded in forcing their way through the fierce gale to Port Arthur. When they arrived there they attacked separately, and the officers of one of them are confident that they succeeded in torpedoing a Russian warship.

The destroyer Asagiri, in charge of Lieut. Commander Ishikawa, arrived off Port Arthur about 3 o'clock in the morning, and was met with a sharp fire from the fortress and Russian ships acting as scouts. The Asagiri discharged several torpedoes at a big warship, but the result is unknown. A cannonade was opened upon the scouting vessels and maintained until they withdrew.

The destroyer Hayatori, Lieut. Commander Takenouchi, arrived two hours after the Asagiri and ran up close to the mouth of the harbor, where she found two warships, names unknown. She fired a torpedo at one and the torpedo exploded.

Admiral Togo, in reporting the attack, says that although the results are unknown, he feels sure the moral effect upon the enemy will be excellent.

Commander Nagai commanded the entire torpedo flotilla. The number of the craft in the flotilla and the point of their departure are concealed.

BALTIC FLEET MOVES OUT?

Six Russian Warships Pass Gothland, Going South.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—A dispatch has been received here from Wisby, Island of Gothland, saying that six Russian warships passed the island on Monday, going south.

Gothland is in the Baltic Sea off the eastern coast of Sweden. It lies in the course of vessels coming down the Baltic from Kronstadt to pass out into the North Sea.

It was reported last week from Copenhagen that the Russian Baltic squadron, of fifteen warships, had passed through Danish waters en route for the Far East, but this report was not confirmed.

St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami.
The Southern's Palm Limited. P. R. R., Southern Rwy., Fla. East Coast. The Royal Limited. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Ice mountain of 125 feet formed from the spray at Niagara Falls. Wonderful frost effects. 18 trains a day from New York by New York Central and West Shore.—Adv.

JAPANESE MASSING BIG ARMY IN KOREA

It Is Believed That Vast Operations Are Going On.

THREE DIVISIONS EMBARK.

Total Force to Be in the Peninsula Estimated by German Experts at 250,000 Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Wiring from Söul on Feb. 15, a correspondent of The Times says that on the previous day, with the full approval of the Korean Government, the Japanese took over the supervision of the telegraph lines.

Korean reports, says the correspondent, are to the effect that Russians have arrived at An-tung.

The Japanese have begun sending supplies north.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Dispatches published in London newspapers this morning continue to give descriptions of the embarking of Japanese troops. Instead of this embarkation taking place secretly from Ujina, as was the case during the Chino-Japanese war, the transports, according to dispatches published in The Daily Telegraph and The Daily Mail, are openly embarking troops at Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, and elsewhere.

A cablegram to The Daily News from Nagasaki says transports are clearing every night from these ports for Korea, and ten large steamers were embarking troops at Nagasaki last Monday. All arms of the service were represented, but the cavalry horses were such sorry and scrubby ponies that they hardly seemed worth transporting.

The embarkations are all remarkably well managed. Numerous shallow sampans; (small harbor boats,) as well as ordinary boats suitable for being rowed or towed in shallow water or through a heavy surf are taken on the transports.

In conclusion this correspondent says the Harbor of Nagasaki has been mined.

Cabling from Shanghai under date of yesterday, a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says a combined movement of a Japanese fleet and a large landing force from Nagasaki is now proceeding.

Japan, in spite of the openness with which troops are being embarked, is most successfully keeping her plans secret. Not a single item of news which could be of possible service to the enemy has been permitted to leak out.

The belief prevalent in London, based on hints in dispatches from correspondents, is that Japan's main objective will be found to be the Liao-Tung Peninsula, but that nothing of a military nature will be attempted until Russia's naval squadrons are effectually disposed of.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—An official dispatch received here this morning from Tokio announces that one of the most important movements of Japanese troops yet made is taking place to-day.

One of the main branches of the army, consisting of three divisions and including a division of Guards, is now going on board transports. The previous landings of Japanese forces in Korea and elsewhere are said to have been small compared with this simultaneous sailing of three divisions, aggregating approximately 30,000 to 50,000 men.

The Japanese authorities, it is added, have taken every precaution to prevent information from going out concerning the embarkation and the destination of this army. It is believed, but this is not sure, that the destination of this force is a point near the mouth of the Yalu River or a spot on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, flanking Port Arthur.

Another official dispatch says a Japanese transport has been sighted off a town south of the mouth of the Yalu River. This, it is added, is not connected with the embarkation of the three divisions referred to, but is considered to be a confirmation of the reports that the town off which the transport was seen is to be one of the bases of the land operations of the Japanese.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 17.—The reports that the Japanese have concentrated about 60,000 troops at Wonson, (on the east coast of Korea,) with the object of entering Manthuria, are confirmed.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17.—The following telegram has been received from Nagasaki, under date of Feb. 15:

"Fifteen thousand troops are embarking on transports to-day. Their horses are in poor condition.

"Two damaged warships are here waiting to go into dry dock."

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—Eight transports with Japanese troops from Nagasaki and several additional vessels carrying war munitions are on their way to the west coast of Korea.

Detachments of Japanese cavalry have already landed at Wi-ju, on the Yalu River.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Admiralty here has received confirmation of the reports that Japanese landing operations on a vast scale are taking place on both of Korea's northern coasts, and it is assumed by the German authorities that Japan will be ready by early Spring for a forward land movement supported by a properly equipped base.

Possibly 250,000 men, (according to the estimates made at the German Admiralty,) will be in the field before a collision takes place with the Russians in force.

MANCHUS AID JAPANESE.

"Bandits" to Attack Railway—Russian Scouts Across the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—A dispatch has been received here from Major Gen. Pflug, Chief-of-Staff to Viceroy Alexieff, saying that Yuan Sha Kai, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army and Navy, has ordered 2,500 men to Tsin-Chou, to maintain order.

Continuing, he says everything is quiet at New-Chwang, and that the information that Japanese are forming bands of chunchus (bandits) to attack the railroad is confirmed.

Quiet prevails on the Yalu. Russian scouts did not find the enemy within a distance of thirty-four miles from the river.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters may be changed to Mukden, which would be nearer the centre of military activity, but this is not certain.

In the meantime troops are constantly going to the front from all parts of Russia, and some distinguished officers in the service of the Czar are leaving for the Far East.

The rigid censorship imposed here upon all news from the Far East completely masks the movements of Russian troops and the plans of those in command; but what is being done is evidently satisfactory to the authorities here, as they manifest the utmost confidence that when the proper time arrives the enemy will be crushed.

CRUEL TO JAPANESE REFUGEES.

Conduct of the Russian Soldiers is Bitterly Resented.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 18.—Although, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, in a telegram dated Feb. 16, it is reported by the Japanese Consul at Che-Foo that the Japanese refugees were treated with consideration by the Russian authorities, the fugitives themselves complain bitterly of the treatment to which they were subjected by the Russian soldiery, who pillaged them shamefully throughout their flight.

Even allowing for exaggerations, the Russian soldiers appear to have displayed a lack of discipline and brutality toward defenseless people which will not easily be forgotten.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 17.—The Russians explain that the wholesale arrest of Japanese at Harbin and elsewhere was due to the discovery that Japan had in those districts upward of a hundred spies, of whom sixty belonged to the Japanese General Staff.

KOREA OPENS WI-JU.

Efforts of the United States Government at Last Successful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Allen, the United States Minister at Söul, cables to the State Department that Wi-Ju has been declared open to the commerce of the world by the Korean Government.

The United States was the first power, so far as is known, to apply to the Korean Government for the opening of Wi-Ju. This action was taken while Japan and England were urging the opening of Yong-am-pho, at the mouth of the Yalu River. The view taken by the State Department was that if it could secure the opening of Wi-Ju, 150 miles up the Yalu, above Yong-am-pho, the effect would be practically to open the whole of that stretch of the river to commerce.

Wi-Ju lies on the opposite side of the river, and very near to An-tung, Manchuria, which the Chinese Government has already by treaty with the United States declared to be an open port, although this has never been admitted by Russia.

It is understood that the opening of Wi-Ju is directly attributable to Japanese ascendency in Korea, for while the country was under Russian influences the American Minister was unable to induce the Emperor to open a single port in addition to Chemul-pho.

RUSSIAN PATRIOTISM AROUSED.

Large Contributions to Red Cross and for Replacing Warships.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—Moscow, says The Times's correspondent in that city, is responding with great liberality to the appeal of the Dowager Empress and the Red Cross Society for funds to provide for Russia's wounded.

Ladies belonging to aristocratic families are requesting permission to go to the front.

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.—Prince Galitzin has donated $5,000 toward the construction of a fast cruiser.

A private concern has given $250,000 for the succor of the sick and wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Voluntary contributions to replace the ships destroyed by the enemy are already assuming large proportions, one man having given $20,000.

It was through a similar movement that the present Volunteer Fleet was started after the Russo-Turkish war.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS CARED FOR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times's correspondent at Söul says he has visited the English mission hospital at Che-mui-pho, which contains twenty-three Russians, six in a very grave condition. Everything is as clean and comfortable as circumstances allow. It is reported that there was a lack of medical supplies on the Variag.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO THE NOTE.

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—It is stated on high authority that the Japanese Government, in responding through United States Minister Griscom to Secretary Hay's note, agreed to the neutralization of China, excluding Manchuria, which Russia is now occupying.

Japan, it is also said, reserves the right to counterbalance any action of Russia in violating China's neutrality.

MOODY TALKS OF WAR.

Says the United States Should at All Times Be Ready for It.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, speaking at the annual dinner of the New England Rubber Club at the Hotel Somerset to-night, strongly advocated a large navy, and in the course of an earnest speech declared that if the United States desired to maintain peace it must be known that at all times it was ready for war.

Mr. Moody declared that there was never a time when the importance of power upon the sea was more manifest than it was to-day. He referred to the Russo-Japanese war, and pointed out that although one of the nations was superior in many ways to the other, yet the weaker nation, by her success on sea, had rendered every part of her territory secure from invasion. The Secretary added:

"The United States is weaker than the other powers so far as submarine and surface torpedo boats and other boats under 1,000 tons' displacement are concerned, but still is fifth in relative naval strength, and has under construction a greater amount of tonnage in ships than any other country except Great Britain, and almost as much as that country. This is a great country and can afford a great navy, and the world must know that we are at all times ready for war.

"We are at peace with all countries; we wish to continue, and will continue in that happy relation if honest diplomacy and just regards for the rights of every nation will maintain peace, but we must provide a navy so as to provide for war. If we are strong enough to enforce the Monroe Doctrine we shall never have to do it. Let us then be backed with God and with the sea which He hath given us for defense. In them and ourselves our safety lies.

"To bring about sea strength I believe National honesty at home is most important. We must fight public dishonesty as if it were a loathsome disease. If money that is appropriated to the building of ships is directed to improper uses, then the United States ships will be as if they were painted coffins."

JAPAN'S ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Upon the heels of the announcement from St. Petersburg that Russia will abandon her proposed exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mr. Hajimeota, Assistant Commissioner General from Japan, has announced that every foot of exhibit space that is given up by Russia will be applied for by Japan.

The Japanese Commissioner states that the commission has ample material either here or on its way from Japan with which to fill the additional space.

No confirmation of Russia's announcement has reached the fair officials from official sources.

UNREST IN RUSSIA WORRIES OFFICIALS

Pandemonium Has Been Raging for Days at Rostoff.

OUTRAGE IN CHURCH AT BAKU

Bomb Thrown at a Priest After a Prayer for Russian Victory, and Two Persons Killed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times's correspondent at Moscow says pandemonium has raged for several days at Rostoff. The revolutionary party is vigorously at work.

The state of affairs in the Caucasus is also unsatisfactory. The Government is apprehensive of an extension of the disorders.

The Governors of the provinces have secured special instructions as to how to deal with the dangerous contingencies which are foreseen.

By The Associated Press.

BAKU, Transcaucasia, Feb. 15.—During a patriotic service in the Armenian Church here to-day, just as the clergy had ended chanting a Te Deum and praying for the success of the Russian arms, a bomb was thrown at the officiating priest. Two persons were killed and several were injured.

After the excitement had been allayed the congregation marched in procession to the residence of the Governor, carrying the Czar's portrait, and presented to the Governor a patriotic address and $500 for the families of the victims of the outrage.

HOSPITAL SHIP OFFERED.

Mr. Uchida Thinks Japan Would Accept Swedes' Gift.

Japanese Consul General Uchida announced yesterday afternoon that he had received an offer of a steamship fully equipped as a hospital ship from the Swedish residents of Brooklyn, the vessel to be used in caring for the sick and wounded sailors of the Japanese fleets. The offer was first made to Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, who referred it to Mr. Uchida.

The original intention of those who head the movement was to donate funds to the Japanese Red Cross Society. They learned, however, that that branch of the service was already fully equipped, and then made the offer of the steamship. It is now their idea to secure some fast and stout vessel in these waters, and to get her to the scene of the war as soon as possible.

A mass meeting of the Brooklyntes will be held on Sunday, at which the scheme will be laid before them, and they will be asked to contribute. Mr. Uchida now has the offer under consideration, and should it seem likely to the other members of the War Fund Committee that the vessel chosen could reach the Far East in time to be of service, she would probably be accepted.

Contributions to the Japanese war fund continue to pour in to the various members of the committee. At the Consulate it was said yesterday that the amount thus far subscribed could not accurately be stated, because of the numerous subscriptions not yet noted.

"It is coming faster than we thought it would," said Mr. Uchida yesterday. "All classes and nationalities in this country are helping out, so that the amount we expected during the first week has been very much oversubscribed. We get subscriptions as low as 50 cents, and we have checks for $10,000. The subscriptions from Americans are chiefly to the Red Cross, and alone amount to many thousands of dollars."

Baron Schilling, First Vice Consul at the Russian Consulate, was asked yesterday if he and the Consul General had remained away from the Quill Club dinner, Tuesday night, because of local sentiment against Russia.

"We had our reasons for not attending," he replied. "Had we gone something might have happened or something might have been said which would have hurt our feelings, so we thought it best to remain away."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Japanese Minister has received a cable message from his Government accepting the offer made by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Washington, D. C., to take to Japan a party of trained nurses who have seen field service in the camps and hospitals of the United States Army. No one is eligible to join the party except graduate women nurses who have been in the army.

The first party will sail early in March and proceed to Osaka, Japan, the port on the inland sea which is the base to which disabled troops will come when sent home from the battlefield. The number of nurses to go will depend on voluntary contributions to defray expenses of equipment and transportation of the nurses. Contributions may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 358 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CROWD CHEERS MAKAROFF.

Impressive Scenes Before His Departure for the Orient.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The departure of Vice Admiral Makaroff, (the ice-breaker specialist of the Russian Navy and until recently Commander in Chief at Kronstadt,) to take the place of Vice Admiral Stark, (in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur,) was marked by impressive scenes.

The Admiral went to the Church of St. Andrew and there took the sacrament at the hands of Father John. An hour later a big crowd with two choirs assembled before Admiral Makaroff's house. There was a scene of great enthusiasm, the crowd cheering and singing, after which the leading officers and citizens entered and a solemn religious service was held.

The Admiral, in a speech, thanked the naval officers for their good wishes. He said:

"There is warm work out there. They want men, so I am going. We have got to stand by each other now."

RUSSIA AND MR. HAY'S NOTE.

It Is to be Accepted in Principle, with Certain Reservations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—Russia's reply to Secretary Hay's note on China will probably be made in a few days. It will acquiesce in principle, but with certain reservations regarding Chinese administrative control over the region in Manchuria leased to Russia or covered by the Chinese Eastern Railroad, in order to safeguard existing Russian interests.

When the note was first dispatched to the powers the authorities here were undeniably disposed to view it with suspicion, and therefore its reception by the other Cabinets was awaited with keen interest. As the Russian authorities obtained the views of the European Chancelleries and observed the friendly reception given to the note even by Russia's ally, the fear that it might contain a hidden pitfall for Russia began to disappear. The Russian authorities have now been made acquainted with the replies of the remaining powers, including Japan, and it has now practically been decided to give adherence to the note in principle.

Russia explained that she was as anxious as the other powers to prevent disorders in China and to preserve its integrity, but that owing to Russia's special interests in Manchuria difficulties were presented. Her railroad must be protected, and Russia would make a reservation on this point.

SAYS FINLAND WILL RISE.

Statement by Leader of Labor Party in the Province.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 17.—Matti Kurikki, head of the Labor Party in Finland, is in Vancouver.

He says that if the Finns are supplied with munitions of war they will rise in a body and attack Russia, thus aiding the Japanese in the present struggle.

That Russia is afraid of troubles in other quarters as a result of her preoccupation in the Far East has been indicated in various recent dispatches, and the regions where uprisings are most feared are apparently Finland and Transcaucasia.

A significant announcement, showing that the Russian authorities were trying to allay popular feeling in Finland, was made a fortnight ago. A proclamation was issued by the Governor General of Finland permitting the inhabitants of Helsingford to illuminate the city and to exhibit a bust of the poet Runneberg on the anniversary of his birth, which was on Feb. 5, 1804.

This permission was quite unexpected, as on previous occasions the anniversary of Runeberg's birth had been made the occasion of anti-Russian demonstrations. The official Finnish Gazette said Gen. Bobrikoff's proclamation indicated the "restoration of general tranquillity in Finland," but in other quarters it was said to be due to Russia's desire to conciliate, if possible, the Finns.

A fortnight previously Gen. Bobrikoff had been vigorously prosecuting his campaign for the "Russification" of the Grand Duchy, and he suspended for three months the publication of an important newspaper of Nikolaistad.

STARTS BACK FOR RUSSIA.

Steamship Kutai Gets as Far as Ceylon and Then Returns.

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LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Colombo to The Times says the Russian steamer Kutai, which arrived there on Feb. 11, sailed immediately on her return voyage to Odessa.

A local cargo for Dalny of 500 tons of tea remains at Colombo.

GERMAN EXPERT OPINION.

Semi-Official Publication Says the Russians Made Bad Mistakes.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Marine Rundschau, the semi-official publication of the Admiralty, has issued the first of a series of pamphlets designed to keep German naval officers informed as to what is happening in the Far East and the meaning thereof.

After reciting the preparations on both sides and giving professional estimates of the strength of the fleets, the Marine Rundschau says:

"The Russians fired the first shot from the Koriets, (off Che-mul-pho,) doubtless because the Japanese torpedo boats were creeping near.

"The Russian Port Arthur squadron relied too much on protective nets, and obviously was surprised. The commander made a serious blunder in having two ships at Che-mul-pho and one at Che-Foo (Shanghai) separated from the main body. If these ships were sent to observe the Japanese they did it badly.

"When the Japanese squadron withdrew (from Port Arthur) Feb. 10 the Russians ought to have followed and have kept in touch with it by means of swift scouts, as the Russian commander is now ignorant of where it went.

"The conduct of the Russian ships in retiring to cover in the inner harbor indicates that they will not again engage the enemy at sea. In the harbor many of the Russian guns will not be effective."

JAPANESE COURT TO MOVE.

The Mikado and His Councilors Going to Kioto.

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—The Emperor, the Supreme Council of War, the Privy Council, and a majority of the Cabinet will probably depart on Feb. 20 for Kioto, where it is planned temporarily to establish the imperial headquarters. The date, however, has not yet been definitely decided upon.

Later it is expected the Emperor and his councilors will go to Hiroshima, where the Emperor will personally watch the embarkation of the troops.

MAN AFTER WOODBURY'S JOB.

While Detective Sergt. William Kennell, the guardian at the Mayor's office, was engaged at his work Tuesday morning, a young man came into the Mayor's office with an unusual air of importance.

"Did the Mayor send for me?" inquired the man.

"Not that I know of," said the Sergeant, "but I will find out. What is your name?"

The man said he was Val A. Schaefer, and dropped into a very confidential tone.

"You see, I was at the Anawanda Club ball last night," he said, "and there I saw Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning and told him he was making a bum job of cleaning the streets. He told me he would at once resign in my favor, and I am here now to be sworn in."

Kennell put on his diplomatic air. "The Mayor has not received Commissioner Woodbury's resignation as yet," he said in a whisper. "And I'll give you a tip. If you hang around here and tell about this you will get everybody out after the job, and you will have hard work to get it when Woodbury resigns. You had better stay home and say nothing about this until the Mayor sends for you."

The crank saw the value of the tip, but yesterday afternoon he came back again.

"I waited all this morning," he confided to Kennell, "and I do not understand why matters have not been arranged."

"Say," said Kennell, "if you don't get out in a hurry there is a man down the corridor who will see you and he will try to prevent you landing it."

Once more the crank disappeared, and now all hands at City Hall are looking for the developments expected to accompany his next appearance.

RUSSIA WARNS BULGARIA.

Forcible Action to be Taken If She Aids the Macedonians.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch received here from Sofia says Russia has officially notified the Bulgarian Government that any encouragement given by Bulgaria for the renewal of the insurrection in Macedonia will be regarded as an act of hostility which will be promptly and forcibly resented.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—It is reported in revolutionary circles that the Macedonian Committees have decided not to precipitate a Macedonian revolt before April 15, while awaiting the outcome of the reform scheme.

"All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

CAPT. MAHAN REVIEWS FIRST WEEK OF WAR

Probable Strategic Importance of Japan's Operations.

WHERE SHE HAS ADVANTAGE

Offsets to Russia's Apparent Superiority in Bulk and Numbers—Siberian Railway's Limitations.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, in a copyrighted article in the number of Collier's Weekly issued to-day reviews the operations of Russia and Japan so far as they have progressed and estimates their probable strategic importance. Capt. Mahan, who was a member of the Naval Advisory Strategic Board during the Spanish-American war and is a recognized authority on naval matters, says:

"An account of current events, to be complete, should comprise not only a narrative of the events themselves, but an appreciation of their significance and relative values. This remark is perhaps especially applicable to military and naval occurrences, because those, from their rarity and dissociation from the common pursuits of men, receive less habitual attention, and are therefore less generally understood.

"It is in this view, as I understand, that Collier's Weekly has asked of me an estimate of the events, and of the general situation of the two parties, at the end of the present first week of hostilities between Japan and Russia. I pretend to no particular inside knowledge of facts unknown to others, but depend upon the information of the daily press dispatches, and such other news of a public character as is open to any one who will be at pains, not merely to read, but to winnow out, the probable, or that which at least is indicative of some possible underlying actuality, from the mere vague rumors and surmises which form the scrap-heap of sensational dispatch sending.

"The disparity between the two belligerents, in bulk and numbers, would place Japan at a hopeless disadvantage from the first were it not for her situation so much nearer the scene of action. This advantage of position, again, might be of much less consequence were the Russian line of communication, by way of the Siberian Railroad, more rapid and copious than it is. It is in the double possession of proximity and vastly greater means of transport, over much shorter distances, by the easy way of the sea, that Japan now has the possibility of maintaining her struggle against a rival whose power by land would be irresistibly superior were she able to bring it fully to bear at the point of contention, and also—a most important consideration—to sustain it by a continuous stream of reinforcements and supplies; for so only can the waste of war be repaired. It should be added that this inferiority of Russia tends continually to diminish, and ultimately to disappear, as she increases her hold upon Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, by the increase of population and armies, by the development of local resources, and by accumulation of preparations for war. In this lies Japan's military justification for forcing the war now. Her political or moral justification is not here under discussion, but her military security against a not uncertain future of inferiority, in material force, depends upon assuring now her tenure of necessary defensive positions, by acquisition and military development.

CAPACITY OF SIBERIAN ROAD.

"It is difficult to estimate with any approach to precision the carrying power of the Siberian Railroad for purposes of war. Expert observation on the spot can alone speak positively. From such utterances as have so far proceeded from men more or less fitted to judge, it seems safe to infer that the power of Russia to maintain a stream of supplies is so limited as to indicate that in the long run the aggregate numbers of her active force available for the field and for defense of necessary bases must fall below those of Japan, incessantly renewed by short passage over an open sea. Of course, there is a deduction from this inference in another unknown quantity, that of Russian troops and of their equipments now in Eastern Asia. A comparison of various statements inclines me to believe that Russia is even now inferior in the quantity of land forces available on the probable scene of operations, as well as in the power of renewing them. To this is to be added that, being in possession up to a certain point, she is on the defensive. This permits Japan to choose the point of her attack, to meet which therefore necessitates a dispersion of the opposing forces presumed to be already numerically inferior. On the other hand, when actual collision takes place, the party on the defensive commonly has certain advantages of position of ground, or of works constructed—which compels the assailant there to be in largely preponderant numbers.

"Communications dominate war, and the relative condition of communications so far pointed out emphasizes the immense importance of command of the water to the present struggle. Were Russia distinctly superior at sea, not only would it be impossible for Japan to sustain her armies in Korea, provided she even got a certain number there, but the military insufficiency of the Siberian road could be supplemented by drawing freely upon the outside world for many of the things necessary to the efficiency of an army. In the matter of naval force, our information is from the nature of the case much more full and exact than in that of the armies. The character, construction, and armament of the warships of the world have been collated and tabulated with a precision that enables us to know, within narrow limits, in the case of each, just what her own relative and actual value is as an instrument of war. What her value in the hands of this or that Captain, this or that crew, this or that nation, is another question, and of more doubtful determination. The value of a land force, its distribution, its presence in this or that quarter, is elusive. One of its regiments, or two, or a dozen, may be moved here or there, or thousands of men may be sick, or die, and the facts escape notice; but a ship once built remains indivisible, and in essential respects unchangeable, except by processes the duration and extent of which insure publicity.

RELATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH.

"Knowing, as we do, the names of the Russian ships in the Far East, as of the Japanese in their home waters, we know also their relative material strength. The Japanese were distinctly superior at the outset. Their six battleships were in the aggregate much stronger than the seven Russians; the eighth of the latter, detailed for service in the East, had not arrived on Jan. 1, and I have not seen mention of her coming. Her arrival would affect the balance, but not transpose it. In armored cruisers—more properly to be called lighter battleships—the disparity was still more marked; the Japanese having six to the Russians' five. The former also are essentially homogeneous, a quality of the first importance in vessels meant to act together, while the latter are of varying qualities and powers. The two classes of vessels named constitute the effective fighting force of any navy. All other cruisers, of whatever character, including torpedo boats of every class, are mere accessories, of greater or less value.

"The general view of the situation so far given—the estimate, that is, of the comparative force of the armies and navies, and the freedom and copiousness of their communications—constitute the data of the problem which confronts every official charged with studying any problem of war. In the present case it is evident that not merely superiority at sea, but as near as possible unchallenged control of it, is an essential requirement for the Japanese, and would dictate their first movements. This has been reflected in the torpedo attack upon the Russian ironclads at Port Arthur, and in the subsequent fighting with the fleet and forts, concerning which it is legitimate to infer that the exchange of shots with the forts has been merely incidental to the superior object of damaging further the hostile fleet.

"But the mere command of the sea is a barren acquisition except as leading to something more. It is commonly understood, and may be assumed, that Japan aims at least at controlling Korea, extending and enlarging her positions so far as to enable her, upon the restoration of peace, to assure her control by guarantees more substantial than the mere moral force of treaty obligations. Precisely what the scope of her ambition in this respect is cannot be known. That the line defined by the Yalu and the Tumen (which flows eastward, as the Yalu westward) is the minimum of her intention, seems probable from the fact that she refused the suggestion of Russia to constitute a neutral belt south of that line, unless one of equal breadth were laid down to the northward, taken toward the Russian sphere of influence. Therefore, while distant naval strategic positions, like Masanpo, on the Straits of Korea, may be occupied and held in force against possible seizure, the weight of Japanese military effort must be in the north of the peninsula. It would divide into two directions, mutually self-supporting from geographical circumstances—the holding of the capital, Söul, for moral and political effect, and because of disturbed conditions there, and advance toward the Yalu, based upon such naval port as may minimize the amount of land transportation in a country indifferently supplied with roads. Whatever the measure of her political wishes, the front of her military operations will be pushed northward and westward as far as they can safely be sustained, so as to threaten the Russian railroad lines to Port Arthur in the south, and ultimately, should success warrant such extension, those to Vladivostok in the east. What she may be able thus to effect lies in the unwritten future.

ALTERNATIVE LINE OF ACTION.

"There is an alternative main line of action, which would be to proceed at once against Port Arthur by operations in its immediate neighborhood. Such a course would be expedient only in view of the fleet within, and the advisability of undertaking it would depend very much on the present condition of that fleet after the torpedo attacks and the long-range engagements already known. The reports of the damage inflicted differ irreconcilably. If that which comes from Chifu, that the two injured battleships have already been floated, be correct, the Japanese may within a measurable time find the Russian fleet again on their minds, and possibly on their hands, as a constant and fruitful source of danger, which will occupy continually a much superior force to hold it in check. No Japanese operations in Korea or elsewhere on the mainland can be secure while a force so large—though inferior—remains within easy striking distance of their communications with home; the more so, that another very respectable force of three armored cruisers occupies the remote yet menacing port of Vladivostok. I do not mean that the Japanese will or should be stopped from proceeding with their operations because of this danger—war is not made without running risks—but it may very well determine them to attack Port Arthur as a necessary means to driving the fleet out to its destruction.

"To naval men, and to interested outsiders, the inferior Russian fleet in Port Arthur presents an interesting study, as offering, under conditions of actual warfare, an instance of what has come to be technically known as a 'fleet in being.' A 'fleet in being' is one which by its inferiority can not enter into direct collision with its antagonist, but yet, by its mere existence in a sheltered position is a constant threat to the shipping and transportation of the enemy. The reality of this danger is indisputable. It is one perfectly familiar in land warfare, where the menacing force or fortress—a 'force in being'—is said to lie 'upon the flank of the lines of communication.' The extreme school of naval strategists hold that such a menace will stop all movement until it is itself wiped out. I do not so think myself, and believe the opinion to contradict the teaching of history. We shall see what effect the Russian 'fleet in being' will have upon the Japanese movements. Should the torpedo attack and subsequent fleet engagement prove to have failed in inflicting permanent injury it will not be surprising should they determine upon a land attack on the port to insure the destruction of the vessels. Except for this end the port is of little interest.

LESSON OF TORPEDO ATTACK.

As regards lessons that may be drawn from the encounters so far, decidedly the most interesting is that from the torpedo attack; for it is upon the effectiveness of this weapon that naval opinion is most divided, because hitherto unenlightened by adequate experiences. From the scanty information as yet at hand, however, little can be safely inferred. The Russian ships appear to have been caught practically asleep in an open roadstead, fully exposed, and so to have offered themselves as lifeless targets for torpedo practice at comparative ease for the assailants.

"Nobody has doubted the destructive effect of a torpedo, once placed; the question has been as to the ability to get in a hit against a fleet of vessels standing on their guard and well picketed by their own torpedo cruisers. Fuller accounts of the precise conditions may give data for some positive opinion, but so far there seems to have been no such test. The impression made upon my mind by the accounts has been, not that torpedoes are irresistible—as I have been inaccurately and absurdly quoted in The New York World as saying, an opinion which never at any time entered my head, much less passed my lips—but, rather, one of surprise that, as far as indications go, so little damage has been produced by the actual impact and explosion of several Whitehead torpedoes.

"It may be expedient, in conclusion to emphasize that the engagements between the opposing vessels off Port Arthur, subsequent to the topedo attack, have involved the forts of the place only incidentally.

"It was worth the while of the Japanese Admiral—well worth his while—to take the chance of damage from their fire, in order to injure the enemy's fleet, because of its supreme importance to the general issue; but it was, and is, in no wise worth while to bring ships into battle against forts merely in order to injure them, especially when, as at Port Arthur, they have a plunging fire. The principal work there, to the eastward of the entrance, has an elevation of 400 feet above the roadstead outside, which was the scene of the recent cannonade. Port Arthur is useless except as a home for the Russian fleet, and the forts are useless except to secure that home. No injury that could be done them by his ships could possibly compensate the Japanese Admiral for a half-dozen disabling shots. As a general proposition, ships and land fortifications do not contend on equal terms, either as regards their relative importance to the issues of war or to their susceptibility to vital injury. Ships are much more useful and much more delicate than land works.

BARBER AND GROCER AT ODDS.

One Says the Other's Noise Makes Him Cut Customers' Throats.

Augustino Marcio, who curls the moustachios and trims the coiffures of a large clientele in the Italian quarter of the Bronx, and Otto Huber, who sells sausage and sauerkraut to a German constituency, are having their troubles aired before Justice Tierney in the Second District Municipal Court, across the Harlem River. The Justice says he has listened to each of them talk two hours a day for the past half-week, and he doesn't know yet exactly what the fracas is all about.

"I cutta da throata," explained Augustino yesterday, and all the court officers had dodged behind the railing when the litigant added reassuringly: "Cutta ma customas, lose-a alla ma beesness."

It developed that Hubner and the Italian had occupied adjoining shops at Theriott and Westchester Avenues for some years. Only a thin partition separated groceries from shaving mugs. The first quarrel came when Marcio tried to force out Hubner by appealing to the landlord of the building. Hubner came back with an offer to lease both shops. The landlord replied by raising the rent. Meanwhile Hubner's abode, full of little Hubners, was located in rooms over the barber's shop. According to Marcio, all the little Hubners played music on music boxes and combs and accordeons on the floor from early morning until late at night.

"The music, said the Italian, was what caused him to cut the throats of his customers, but he hastened to say the cuts were only serious enough to drive away his patrons. Once he did slash off the bottom of an ear, but he was sure it would be all right if he could get rid of the grocer. In the Interval he wanted $300 in damages—hence the suit before Justice Tierney.

"I trimma da beau-ful whiska," cried he, "an' alla quick da band strike up ova ma head. Ma nerve alla gona. Blood! I have outta da throata."

Hubner, the grocer, denied everything.

ALBANIANS BESIEGE TURKS.

SALONICA, Macedonia, Feb. 17.—Shemsi Pasha, with 2,500 Turkish troops and 3 guns, is reported to be besieged by 20,000 Albanians at Babajhesi, between Diakova and Ipek.

The Turks are said to be without food and water, and to have already lost 100 men. Strong reinforcements under Shakin Pasha are hurrying to the relief of Shemsi Pasha.

PREDICTS COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Walk Out of 170,000 Men in April, Says President Dolan.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—"There will be a strike of 170,000 bituminous coal miners in April unless their demands are complied with," asserted Patrick Dolan, President of the United Mine Workers of America, Pittsburg District, as he returned from Indianapolis to-day. He said John Mitchell has authority to call a special convention to declare a strike, which will be done unless the coal operators agree to pay the existing price when the committees meet again Feb. 29.

F. L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal Company, also returned from Indianapolis, where he was Chairman of the operators' committee.

"Both sides appear to be firm," he said. "The operators feel that they cannot pay more than the 1902 rate. The miners have been advised against taking such a radical action as to strike, as it will involve untold interests and miners of four States."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—31-38 Sullivan Street; Allman Gas Engine Company; damage, $5.
3:30 A. M.—293 Lenox Avenue; Mr. Emerson; damage, $1,000.
4 A. M.—218 Centre Street; United States Electro Works; damage, $1,000.
4 A. M.—448 West Fifty-third Street; Mr. Byrne; damage, $1,500.
6:25 A. M.—8 East Forty-second Street; Miss Schwartz; damage, $1,000.
9:05 A. M.—201 Lewis Street; Charles Levy; damage, $80.
9:55 A. M.—142 Mulberry Street; owner unknown; no damage.
10:10 A. M.—22 Munroe Street; Meyer Harwitz; damage trifling.
10:15 A. M.—101 North Moore Street; Phineas Rudisch; damage, $7,000.
2 P. M.—516 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
2:30 P. M.—147 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Janpole & Weener; damage, $10.
2:30 P. M.—226 Spring Street; Trinity Company; damage trifling.
2:30 P. M.—155 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mrs. Taube; damage, $200.
3:55 P. M.—32 West Fourteenth Street; Rothenberg & Co.; damage trifling.
5:10 P. M.—10 Morris Street; John Nelson; damage, $5.
5:55 P. M.—290 West Broadway; Philip Hughes; damage trifling.
6:00 P. M.—253 West Forty-third Street; Gustave Jacobs; damage, $5.
6:15 P. M.—280 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Dr. Lybolt; damage, $50.
6:25 P. M.—237 West Sixty-fourth Street; Sarah Armstrong; damage, $5.
7:50 P. M.—404 Madison Street; Heiman & Helfgott; damage trifling.
8:50 P. M.—157 Allen Street; Isidor Cuba; damage, $100.
9:20 P. M.—84 Willett Street; I. Kessler; damage, $100.
9:30 P. M.—110 East Fifty-second Street; George Spellman; damage trifling.
10:15 P. M.—584 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan; damage trifling.
10:45 P. M.—180 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:30 P. M.—319 East One Hundredth Street; George Miller; damage trifling.

KNOX
Superior
HATS
FOR CORRECT TASTES
KNOX
SPRING
SHAPES
SHO

MAYOR'S SPEEDY VETO ON WESTCHESTER BILL

Says Grant for Bronx Road Does Not Guard City's Interest.

GENERAL POLICY IS NEEDED

Takes Action Immediately After Public Hearing at Which Gen. Sickles Hints at Abuses.

Less than an hour after the ending of a public hearing on the Aldermanic act favoring the construction of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company's tracks through certain city streets, Mayor McClellan made public his veto of the measure. His letter to the Board of Aldermen on the subject was issued late yesterday afternoon, and the throng of citizens who had come from the Bronx and from Westchester County to make their protest had hardly left the City Hall when their victory was announced.

The hearing in the Council Chamber was distinguished by a sensational speech from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, member of the Board of Aldermen, who hinted at grave abuses in the passage of the applicant company's measure. The General was answered by several of the company's lawyers, including George S. Graham, for many years District Attorney of Philadelphia, and a well-known corporation attorney. Then ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, representing property holders in favor of the ordinance, made a bitter attack on W. C. Cotshall, President of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company, whose application for a franchise was held up by the last Aldermanic Board.

The Mayor's veto message to the Board of Aldermen was as follows:

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, "An ordinance granting the assent of the City of New York to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company to construct, maintain, and operate its road across certain streets."

It is unnecessary to discuss at length all the questions raised at the public hearing on this measure.

The ordinance is deficient in the respect that it does not protect the city's interests, and that failure of itself makes it objectionable. The privilege which this ordinance would bestow upon the applicant is given without any compensation to the city, and no contract obligation is imposed on the grantee to bear any part of the expense which it seems reasonable to assume will fall on the city in the natural course of its development by reason of the construction and operation of this road.

It is well for the city to encourage the extension of transit facilities, but a time has come when it is unwise to let the urgency of public need force us into measures of temporary expediency regardless of the effect of such a policy on the future welfare of the city.

In my first message to your honorable board I spoke of the necessity of a general fiscal policy, which should be so clearly recognized that no administration, whatever its political character, could or would depart from it. I believe also that some uniform system should be adopted for the protection of municipal interests in cases like that dealt with in this ordinance. This right to cross streets, so indispensable to the railroad companies, is a valuable municipal asset and reasonable consideration should be exacted for it.

I shall not attempt at this time to set up a general rule for the granting of such privileges, but merely point out some of the omissions which make it impossible for me to give my approval to this ordinance.

No provision is made for a money compensation to the city, and no condition is imposed that the expense of the structures necessary to admit of the tracks running under and over the grade of the street shall either in whole or in part be borne by the company.

The city is not safeguarded against the building of unsightly or inartistic structures which might forever deface the territory through which the road proposed to pass.

The grant involves the building of bridges, which otherwise the city should not have to construct or maintain, and it does not appear that the railroad company is to assume any part of this expense.

It imposes no obligation on the applicant in regard to the cost of the structures in the opening of new streets or the widening of existing streets, which will come inevitably with the increase of population.

There is no restraint upon the company as to the use of such motive power within the city limits as to prevent the nuisances of noise and smoke.

Important as these considerations are, there is still another, which should have great weight: The ordinance takes no care to insure the usefulness of the road to the public in the number of trains to be operated, the rate of fare, the location of stations, and other details that involve convenience and comfort.

While there is opportunity these advantages ought to be secured by agreement instead of seeking them after the corporation has gained its desires.

For these reasons, while I keenly realize the need for immediate transit improvements in the northern part of the city, I must disapprove this ordinance.

When Mr. McClellan called the hearing to order at 2 o'clock the Council Chamber was crowded. There were present representatives from many trade organizations, property owners' associations, and town boards of the Bronx and Westchester County, most of them ready to protest against the Westchester Company proposal and to advocate that of the Port Chester concern. The Mayor agreed to let each side have an hour for speaking. It was at the close of the opposition's turn that Gen. Sickles took the floor.

"SCANDAL IN THE COMMUNITY."

"This thing," he said, "has come to be a scandal in our community. Here was another railroad company which was after a franchise for seven months, and there was hearing after hearing, but the application was ignored by the Aldermen last year. Then there came this rival corporation, the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, and in the twinkling of an eye their request was granted. There was no reason for refusing the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad last Fall; there was no reason for granting that of this rival concern the other day.

"I am not here to make accusations. Everybody knows why there was a refusal for the Port Chester. Everybody knows why the other road's application was granted. I need not voice public suspicions. I am afraid they are too well founded."

When Gen. Sickles sat down, amid much cheering, the representatives of the Westchester company took their turn. In answering Gen. Sickles Mr. Graham said:

"I am told that the last Board of Aldermen was a Fusion board. A plain old Democratic board has simply acted with more commendable speed and with less delay than did the slow Fusion body. That may account for all the things Gen. Sickles hinted at."

Prof. Charles A. Collin of the law firm of Sheehan & Collin spoke for the opposition. He said he represented the New York and Stamford Railway Company, operating a two-track electric trolley road over part of the route wanted by the applicant corporation. After disclaiming any participation in the personal attacks on the latter, he said that the applicant got its incorporation papers in 1872 without filing the affidavit relating to paid-in capital, as required by the law existing at that time.

The remedial legislation of 1900, he argued, had not made the corporation a live one. In 1875 big judgments were entered against it, a receiver was appointed, and as much of its property as could be reached was sold at auction to Messrs. Van Pelt and Harris. A new company was formed, succeeding to any rights that existed. Yet the old company had come to the Aldermen asking not only parts of the old route, but some new streets—something it had no right to do, according to the statutes, as decided by the Court of Appeals.

SAYS IT FEARED PUBLICITY.

Mr. Collin said the company did not come forward with the open proposition that the plan was to establish an entirely new concern, because that would have necessitated the publicity of an investigation by the State Railroad Commission. It was afraid of that, and it was trying to show that the remedial act of 1902, concerning the affidavits with articles of incorporation, acted back for its own benefit. If the Mayor should sign the permit, he declared, it would be a nullity in the eyes of the law.

Others who talked for the opposition were H. D. Lockwood of the Merchants' Association, E. K. Brown, representing the Westchester County Supervisors; Thomas A. McKennell, for the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen; Mark E. Stiles, for the Mount Vernon Taxpayers' Association; Henry H. Todd, for the Chamber of Commerce of New Rochelle; Thomas G. Call of the New Rochelle Board of Trade; Capt. C. M. Baxter, representing three Bronx property owners' organizations; Albert E. Davis and J. B. McClelland of the Bronx, William Peters, for another association, and Mr. Randall of the Bronx.

All of them praised the Port Chester Company and President Gotshall. They called the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad a "mockery of transportation." Capt. Baxter said, in speaking of the hold-up of the Port Chester franchise:

"Mr. Mayor, it looks suspicious; it looks peculiar."

It was the company's turn, and its President, William L. Bull, ex-President of the Stock Exchange and now a member of the banking firm of Sweet & Co., read a statement, in which he said:

"In view of the number and variety of incorrect statements made regarding this enterprise, it may be well to begin by saying it has no connection with any other railroad company or system, and that its officers and promoters have no other purpose than the construction and operation of a first-class, four-track electric railway between the Harlem River and Port Chester, with branches to Pelham, to White Plains, and southeast corner of Bronx Park to Fort Schuyler via Clausen's Point.

"The validity of our charter and of the various rights claimed under it was made apparent to me as a condition precedent to becoming interested in the undertaking by eminent counsel who had carefully examined the question involved, and I shall leave it to those gentlemen to place the matter before your Honor. There remains, then, it would seem, only the question of ability to construct, in case the right to do so is obtained; and regarding this I believe that the most unqualified assurance will be furnished you."

THE CHARTER'S VALIDITY.

Mr. Hughes of the law firm of Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, counsel for the company, dwelt on the unanimous desire of the opposition for rapid transit facilities, adding that if Wall Street bankers could show they were ready with $13,000,000, as they had done, there was no just cause for asserting there would be a delay in beginning construction. The validity of the charter was a question of law, he explained, but it had been passed upon favorably by the best legal talent in the country.

In reality, said Mr. Hughes, the company had a perfectly legal right to go ahead and build its road without the city's consent.

"Do you mean to 'claim,'" interrupted Mayor McClellan, "that you could do that without getting a permit?"

"That is the view of those who have advised in the matter," was the reply.

"Why didn't you do it, then?" inquired the Mayor.

"Well, naturally we wanted to eliminate the complication of a debatable question."

William C. White, representing the Scarsdale estate, and Frederic Johnson, for several South Bronx property holders, favored the applicant company, but said they wanted the Port Chester Road, too, if they could have both. They were more satisfied with the financial representations of the applicant, however.

James W. Osborne, after urging the merits of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company, attacked President Gotshall of the Port Chester. Mr. Gotshall, he said, was employed as Secretary and Treasurer in 1898-9 by W. R. Bergholz, the originator of the applicant company's plan. Mr. Bergholz died suddenly, and then, said Mr. Osborne, the Treasurer took away the blue prints and books and plans and used them in perfecting his own plan. Later came the Port Chester's application for a franchise.

"Even a Fusion Board of Aldermen had sense enough to stop that," said the speaker.

Mr. Gotshall, he declared, never could show that there was money behind him and never had any money, except what was in the prospect of selling a possible franchise. On the other hand, the applicant concern showed its resources, and a Democratic Board of Aldermen was quick to see what was a good thing.

PORT CHESTER TO STEP IN.

Company Will Embody Mayor's Suggestion in New Application.

The New York and Port Chester Railroad Company will take its application for a franchise from the Aldermanic Railroad Committee immediately and amend it so as to conform with every suggestion embodied in Mayor McClellan's veto of the application from the rival corporation known as the New York, Westchester, and Boston Railway Company.

This was learned from W. C. Gotshall, President of the Port Chester concern, who returned to the city from Albany late last night. He denied positively the statements made by James W. Osborne at yesterday's hearing on the Westchester bill.

"I never was employed by the New York, Westchester and Boston Company in my life," he said. "In 1897 I was with the New York City and Westchester Railway Company, which Bergholz organized as a successor to the other concern, but it never had a blue print or a map or anything that I saw. Bergholz had not the ability to make even an estimate, and the company never had one except what I made. It is absolutely false to say I took ideas or anything else from Bergholz. On the other hand, I had him in the Tombs in 1898 on a charge of forging."

Mr. Gotshall explained that he paid his money for a majority of shares in the Bergholz concern, but when, after various ruses, he managed to get a look at the transfer books, he found that Bergholz had transferred the stock to his own name rather than to that of Mr. Gotshall.

"The company cost me a lot of money," added Mr. Gotshall, "and Bergholz got it. Mr. Osborne represents Bergholz's brother-in-law, Mr. Ferguson, and others. You can quote me as saying that Mr. Osborne knows Mr. Bergholz was engaged in various swindling operations for twenty-five years. Mr. Osborne also knew I was in Albany yesterday and could not be present at the hearing to answer those charges."

Mr. Gotshall exhibited the printed testimony in the Port Chester matter before the State Railroad Commission to verify his statements. He then testified under oath that Bergholz took the savings of old women of his neighborhood for pieces of green paper, being bonds of the New York City and Westchester concern, representing that they would bear interest. A certain washerwoman, he said, gave up $4,500. Referring to Mr. Osborne's assertion that the New York and Port Chester Company never had proven it had any money, Mr. Gotshall said:

"We have satisfied the Railroad Commission and the Supreme Court. Now we are going to satisfy the Mayor in every particular by amending our application. He mentions pay to the city in his veto of the Westchester application; we are perfectly willing to pay. We never had any idea of not building the crossings at our own expense, and we shall conform to all Mr. McClellan's ideas on architecture, though he will find that our plans call for beautiful granite structures."

THREE HURT IN FIRE PANIC.

Frozen Hydrants Cause the Firemen to Lose Ten Minutes.

Frozen hydrants caused ten precious minutes to be lost at a fire of suspicious origin in the five-story tenement, 443 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday morning, not a drop of water being thrown for that time. While the engines stood helpless in the street the tenants fought furiously to escape. Three were injured in the panic, and the fire, which ordinarily would have been promptly quenched, mounted to the third floor before it was subdued, necessitating a second alarm.

Mary Haley, who was up attending her sick and aged mother on the second floor, discovered the fire just after 4 o'clock. Shrieking an alarm, she bore her parent to the street door, leaving her just within, as there she feared the fire less than the killing cold. The young woman rushed back to their rooms to save what she might, and the tenants scurried pell-mell past her. In the darkness then ran over the old woman, trampling her so badly that she was sent to Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition.

John Hayes, with his wife and three children, the oldest three years, dashed from their door on the third floor, when the crowd knocked the nine-months-old babe from the man's arms, and it fell over the banisters to the bottom, landing on a woman. The infant was picked up unconscious and sent to the same hospital, where it was said it would recover.

Mrs. Annie Walsh, twenty-four years old, on the third floor, was one of those who chose the fire-escape. She fell from the second floor to the basement, breaking several ribs and sustaining other internal injuries. She, too, was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

The loss was about $2,500. The block between Ninth and Tenth Avenues has recently had several serious fires, and the Fire Marshal has started an investigation of this latest blaze.

RESCUED DOG GOT GAY.

Ash Barrel Foundling Took to Chewing Helmets in Old Slip Station.

One of the Old Slip policemen found a half-starved, three-quarters frozen dog in an ash barrel the other night and, taking it to the station, fed it and warmed it until he was in good shape again. Then the policemen put in money and bought a leather collar for the dog with "No. 1," the number of their precinct, on it, and brass police buttons all over it.

The dog felt so fine last night that he jumped seven feet high and landed among the policemen's helmets on the rack. He knocked down two, which he carried to the prison cells and began to chew apart. Doorman Humphreys chased him all over the house and into the Captain's room, where the dog thought he was safe. The Sergeant called up the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on the telephone, and shouted out: "Come down and take this d—d dog away from here."

The dog is in the pound now. Helmets 3,502 and 2,703 will have to be replaced at the owners' cost.

Great Lakes Towing Co. Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Lakes Towing Company was held yesterday at the office of the Corporation Trust Company. John A. McGinn was chosen a member of the Board of Directors in place of W. P. C. Carpenter, resigned. All the other members of the Directorate were re-elected.

"YORK'S A FINE TOWN, B'GOSH."

Up-State Farmer Who Studies Bugs Strikes It Rich in Court.

Christopher Dunn, sixty-two years old, an up-State farmer with long chin whiskers, walked into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station Tuesday night and asked for shelter. He said he had tramped from Owego, doing odd jobs in farming all the way, and now wished to go to Buffalo, where he had friends who would care for him.

He was locked up on a technical charge of vagrancy, and when arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court yesterday explained that he was a farmer's helper, but not being in good health could work only a short time without rest.

"Do you want to go to the workhouse?" the Magistrate asked.

"No, Sir-ee," he replied. "My hands and feet are good, and I ain't got fits. I want to go to Buffalo."

The court doubted that he could walk to Buffalo, but Dunn insisted that he could. Dunn carried a pack and a small satchel. In the satchel was found a small volume on entomology. Asked why he carried such a book, he replied:

"I study the insects when I have time, and then I can help the farmers in getting rid of the pests."

Magistrate Flammer finally told him he would give him $2 to aid him on his way, which he did. Others contributed until considerably over $10 was made up.

"I can ride on the cars now. York's a fine town, b'gosh!" declared Dunn.

Columbia Gets Dr. Gorham Bacon.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Gorham Bacon had succeeded Prof. A. H. Buck as head of the Department of Otology at Columbia University. Dr. Bacon has been identified with the Board of Directors of the New York Ear and Eye Infirmary for some years. Dr. Bacon is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, also of the New York State Medical Society, the Otological Society, the Academy of Medicine; the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans.

Negro Escapes Electric Chair.

John Revelle, a negro, twenty-nine years old, who shot and killed Mrs. Catherine Miller, a woman seventy years old, was sentenced yesterday on his plea of manslaughter to a term of fifteen years in Sing Sing Prison. Judge Newburger, who sentenced Revelle, told him he was lucky to escape the electric chair.

Baptist Minister's Sentence Suspended.

The Rev. Henry A. Dorr, for two years assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Manhattan, was found guilty of assaulting his wife yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, before Justices Fleming, Forbes, and Keady. Despite the fact that the man had pleaded guilty last October to a similar charge, and that he had been convicted of false representation in a Vermont court, sentence was suspended. Justice Keady dissented, holding that some punishment should be inflicted.

PANAMA CONSTRUCTION MOVE.

The International Construction and Commerce Company has filed articles of incorporation with the clerk of Hudson County. The object is a general construction business in the United States and Panama and possibly a long list of other things. The authorized capital stock is $10,000.

The incorporators are Louis B. Daly, H. O. Coughlan, and Joseph M. Mitchell. Louis B. Daly is an employe of the Corporation Trust Company, a corporation agency which has an office at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. He said his connection with the company was perfunctory, and he could give no information about it. The new company's office is the office of the Corporation Trust Company.

S. C. S. Shoes, $3.50.

S. C. S. New Brown Russia Calf Shoes for women at $3.50; Blucher welt, Oxford drop last. They are guaranteed. They're so strong and shapely that it makes them especially desirable as walking shoes.

Second Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Another Great Sale.

The annual sale of Toilet Articles and Fine Perfumes begins this morning. Read the particulars to the left of this advertisement. Then the furniture and carpet sale is still in progress; and you'll be greatly surprised at the lowness of the prices on fine imported laces.

Now it's the great annual sale of toilet articles and perfumes.

ONCE a year we give discriminating buyers an opportunity to renew their supplies of Toilet Articles, Perfumes and little requisites at ⅓ to ½ below the actual cost of these necessities. It's a time when you can safely buy months in advance, and you'll recognize the prudence of so doing when you consider that these prices, as well as the high quality, cannot be equalled elsewhere.

This sale starts to-day. It begins with the most comprehensive gathering of Toilet Requisites, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and incidentals that has ever been offered in any sale in New York. And the reductions extend to everything.

If you look around you'll see that you are in need of just such things as are mentioned in this list. You know that no matter how low the price, quality is not sacrificed. That makes this a doubly important occasion. But let's come to the vital part of the news.

Main Floor.

40c. Values in Toilet Water, 25c.

One lot of 30 gross Eau de Toilette Violette de Parme, made by a standard perfumery manufacturer and highly recommended for its lasting qualities and the delicacy and truthfulness of its odor.

25c. for 40c. 4 oz. size.
45c. for 75c. 8 oz. size.

Best Rubber Goods.

You should never take a chance on the usual cheap hot water bottles. At the critical moment they are liable to break. That is the consideration that gives value to our sale of the Simpson Crawford Co. Reliable Hot Water Bottles.

60c. FOR SIZE NO. 2
70c. FOR SIZE NO. 3

They are fully guaranteed for one year.

10c., 40c. For 25c. to $1.00 Rubber Sponges.

Finest Toilet Soaps.

Absolute purity of stock is combined in this sale with low prices as never before.

10c. For 20c box Violet and Cold Cream and Glycerine Toilet Soaps, 3 cakes in box.

24c. for large 50c. bars Green Castile Soap. Only 378 bars to be sold. You'll want some, of course.

8c. For violet perfumed talc powder, fully equal in purity and perfume to the finest brands, 4 boxes, 25c.

Brushes and combs, ⅓ and ½ off.

The names of George B. Kent & Sons, London, and Dehamme-Delletrez, Paris, are familiar to buyers of highest grade toilet brushes as ranking at the head of English and French makers. Therefore, when we offer their products at such prices as these there is sure to be a great demand.

69c for $1 and $1.25 Hair Brushes, made by Dehamme-Delletrez, solid backs of fox and olive woods, variety of styles and thicknesses and length of bristles.

$1.25 for $1.65 and $1.85 Hair Brushes, medium size, made by George B. Kent & Sons, penetrating and long bristles, satin wood screw and solid backs; are the finest brushes made in the world.

Larger sizes, usually $2.25 and $2.50, now $1.65.

45c for 75c. Imported Hair Brushes.

12c for 19c. and 25c. Tooth Brushes, made by Dehamme-Delletrez and other standard makers; elegant styles and superior qualities.

17c for 25c. and 30c. Tooth Brushes, the famous production of George B. Kent & Sons.

19c. for 29c. Nail Brushes.
12c. for 18c. Whisk Brooms.
50c. for 75c. Cloth Brushes.

Ind'a Rubber Combs of very superior style and quality, guaranteed.

15c. for Women's 25c. Combs.
15c. for Men's 25c. Combs.

Exquisite "Idealia" Perfume.

Idealia Perfumes and Toilet Preparations require no word painting with the public to-day. Not yet a year since we introduced Idealia to New York. It has fairly leaped into popular favor. Thousands now will indorse the guarantee we give with every article that BETTER PREPARATIONS CANNOT BE PURCHASED AT ANY PRICE.

	Comparative Value.	Sale Prices.
Idealia Tooth Powder, extra size	.25	.12½
Idealia Violetta Talc Powder, extra size	.25	.12½
Idealia Violetta, Eau de Toilette, 2 oz.	.40	.25
Idealia Violetta, Idealia Carnation and Idealia Rose Extracts, trial size	.40	.30
Idealia Violette, Idealia Carnation and Idealia Rose Sachet Powders, 1 oz. box	.35	.19
Idealia Violetta Almond Meal, 4 oz.	.19	.12½
Idealia Eau de Quinine, 4 oz.	.39	.25
Idealia Eau de Quinine, 8 oz.	.75	.39
Idealia West India Bay Rum, 8 oz.	.42	.25
Idealia West India Bay Rum, 16 oz.	.64	.37
Idealia Distilled Sage Hair Tonic, 4 oz.	.50	.33
Idealia Distilled Sage Hair Tonic, 8 oz.	$1.00	.59
Idealia Mediterranean Sea Salt, 6 lb. box	.25	.12½
Idealia Violetta Soap, 3 cakes in box	.30	.19

Strong reasons make strong actions.—*Ibid.*

Washington's Birthday Flags and Decorations.

GOOD taste in display and decorative effects with flags, bunting and festoons for this great national holiday requires some little time.

Our Sporting Goods Department on the Second Floor offers a choice selection of buntings, flags, etc.

Second Floor.

$1.95 for 4x6 Standard Bunting.
$2.95 for 5x8 Standard Bunting.
$3 for 6x9 Standard Bunting.
$5.95 for 8x12 Standard Bunting.
49c. for 8 foot poles. 75c. for 10 foot poles.
85c. for 12 foot poles.

Sale of new 1904 stylish waists.

THERE are plenty of waists to be bought in the city at prices the same as these, but that's about all. Price does not always signify quality. We guarantee the latter and let you be the judge whether this offering of smart fashionable creations does not form the best values.

When we offer anything we make it worth while, and you'll find forenoon the best time to command first choice.

Second Floor.

$5 At $5 a very fine quality of Peau de Soie, entire front, back and sleeves of half inch tucks, lace stitched full sleeves. In colors and black. **$5**

$7.75 for waist in black only, entire front of varying size plaits, fancy stock collar, large full sleeve. One of the season's most charming conceits.

$8 for an allover lace waist lined with Jap silk, very full front trimmed with large medallions forming yoke; large sleeve; button front. Entirely new model.

$8 French model corsets at $3.98

THIS IS the announcement that created such a stir among discriminating women last week, and as we have another lot of these splendid new 1904 French Model Corsets we're going to give you an opportunity to select one at a saving of $4.

Second Floor.

$3.98 Our expert corsetiers will fit one of these corsets correctly to your figure—so we guarantee that you'll be satisfied. **$3.98**

These corsets all come in white, have the straight front, closely boned, two side steels, dip hip, flat abdomen, bound on top with satin ribbon, stitched with silk flossing—sizes 18 to 25.

Newest spring lace importations and novelties for 1904.

THE LEADING lace department of New York on the main floor of the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store is filled to overflowing with the very cream of the richest creations in new 1904 laces from the great foreign lace centres—a showing that could not be excelled.

Main Floor.

Told you that once before, and the laces we referred to are gone, that is, the ones that were on the counters. Eager crowds that perpetually throng this department at all times speak volumes in favor of the goods displayed and the house they're in. We open a brand new lot to-day.

Never were laces so beautiful, never so much in demand, and it couldn't be otherwise, for these self-same weaves and patterns have sent old lace judges into ecstasies over their exquisite loveliness. You couldn't help but expect them to be much higher in price, and they would be were you to seek their equals elsewhere.

300 pieces St. Gall and Plauen Galloons and Bandings, separable and medallion appliques, Venise, Irish and real lace effects—white, ecru, two-toned.

95c. yd. for values to $1.90. $1.90 yd. for values to $3.50. $2.90 yd. for values to $5.

95c. **and $1.45 yd. for black silk Applique Galloons and Medallions, much in demand and very desirable. We place on sale to-day a new importation of the latest effects—** worth ⅓ more than the price we ask. They're the conceits so much in favor for trimming the new 1904 fashionable waists and gowns.

New round mesh Val. Lace Sets, allovers to match. Also a special offering of 100 pieces much under price—on sale at the newly enlarged Val. Lace Department.

15c. yd. for 35c. values. 25c. yd. for 50c. values.

Latest offerings in new 1904 dress goods.

'TWOULD be utterly impossible to improve on the offerings in dress goods to-day, at the prices, no matter how hard we might try. The stock is, as usual, the most extensive in the city and encompasses the whole range of new creations, both at home and abroad. You'd think it out of the question to quote such prices as these. So it would be elsewhere.

Main Floor.

48c. to **$2.95** for Tailored Suitings in all the smart, fashionable effects. Their popularity is widespread.

50c. for 75c. mohair fabrics, extra special this week in Shepherd checks from pin head to block.

69c. for 85c. pin dotted mohair melange. In great demand this season.

69c. for regular $1 grade of mohair melange. Extensive variety of colorings.

1904 line of voiles. Those charming importations at 75c., 95c., 1.15, 1.50. All shades, including black.

The midst of the great February furniture sale.

SHOULD you possess a friend or acquaintance who has taken advantage of the wonderful saving offered by this annual event don't read any further. Go to that friend and examine critically his or her purchase and you'll find it to be the strongest furniture argument, both as to quality and low price, that you have seen in a long time. Then come to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Store and let us show you our magnificent stock and let it do the convincing. Most of these prices cause wholesale dealers to cogitate.

Fifth Floor.

3 piece parlor suites.

Fine mahogany finish.

$32 FOR $40 SUITES, verona covered.
$34 FOR $48 SUITES.
$45 FOR $55 SUITES.
$51 FOR $64 SUITES.
$55 FOR $70 SUITES.
$61 FOR $76 SUITES.
$68 FOR $102 SUITES, damask covered.
$75 FOR $95 SUITES.
$125 FOR $180 SUITES.

5 piece parlor suites.

Mahogany finished frames.

$76 FOR $100 SUITES, tapestry covered.
$78 FOR $115 SUITES, damask covered.
$80 FOR $100 SUITES, tapestry covered.
$86 FOR $110 SUITES.
$88 FOR $120 SUITES, verona covered.
$92 FOR $115 SUITES, damask covered.
$95 FOR $120 SUITES, tapestry covered.
$100 FOR $125 SUITES, verona covered.
$105 FOR $130 SUITES, tapestry covered.
$112 FOR $138 SUITES.
$115 FOR $145 SUITES, damask covered.

3 piece suites—all upholstered.

$120 FOR $150 SUITES.
$160 FOR $200 SUITES.
$150 FOR $190 SUITES.
$165 FOR $205 SUITES.

Mahogany Davenports.

$92 FOR $100 DAVENPORTS.
$95 FOR $116 DAVENPORTS.
$106.50 FOR $133 DAVENPORTS.
$146 FOR $170 DAVENPORTS.

Couches—mahogany finish and oak frames.

$12.75 FOR $20 COUCHES.
$22.50 FOR $30 COUCHES.
$18 FOR $25 COUCHES.
$27.50 FOR $35 COUCHES.
$32 FOR $40 COUCHES.
$39 FOR $45 COUCHES, velour covered.

Mahogany sofas and divans.

$10 FOR $22 SOFAS, inlaid frames, upholstered seat.

$19.50 FOR $24 SOFAS, mahogany finish, upholstered seat.

$22.50 FOR $28 DIVAN, all upholstered in silk damask.

$23 FOR $30.50 SOFAS, mahogany finish, upholstered seat.

Special Sale Handkerchiefs.

Pure linen; hand worked initials.

IT'S SURELY an ideal time to lay in a generous supply of handkerchiefs—both for men and women. They're manufacturers' samples and that's why prices are so low.

8c. for women's 15c. handkerchiefs.

All pure linen, samples and odd styles worth up to 15c.—your initials in beautiful hand worked letters.

10c. for men's pure linen hand worked initial handkerchiefs, worth up to 25c.

17c. for men's and women's 25c., 35c. and 50c. pure linen initial handkerchiefs in many designs.

Great opening sale of carpets, rugs, linoleum, matting and oilcloth.

NO carpet house in America can produce a finer showing of beautiful floor coverings than are now on display at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. And then the prices are so much lower here than elsewhere for the same qualities—faultless.

Third Floor.

If you want to carpet your parlor, now is the time. If that library, dining or bedroom suggests a new floor covering, here's your opportunity in this great sale. Don't be afraid you'll miss something, for we've everything worth having anybody else has and all the good things in exclusive designs that you cannot secure elsewhere.

The trade marts of the world are represented, domestic, and foreign. For smooth weave, firmness of texture, these textiles are superior to all.

We won't attempt a description. Simply look at them, then consider the prices. Then we'll let you say whether you could get such values for the money elsewhere in New York.

49c. for 65c. and 75c. Tapestry Brussels Carpets, all wool face.

59c. for 75c. extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets.

85c. and 98c. for $1.15 velvet Carpets.

1.15 for 1.50 Axminster Carpets, new spring patterns.

1.75 and 1.95 for 2.50 Wilton Carpets, the very best made.

Oilcloth and Linoleum.

Every conceivable pattern and design for office, hall, basement, bathroom or culinary department. You'll like the way they are priced.

19c. and 29c. sq. yd. for 25c and 40c Domestic Oilcloth.
39c. and 58c. sq. yd. for 50c. and 75c. Imported Linoleum.
$1.20 sq. yd. for $1.65 Inlaid Linoleum.

Exclusive Stock of China and Japanese Mattings.

$8.40 for $12 extra heavy jointless China Matting.
$9.80 for $14 high grade jointless China Matting.
$8.40 for $12 cotton warp Japan Matting.
$11.50 for $20 cotton warp Japan Matting, carpet effects.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Men's BLACK SUITS
Some Reduced

Many men wear black business suits from preference. If the material is good, and the black is a deep, rich shade, such a suit, when well-made, is unobtrusive, neat, and always "good form."

We take especial pains with the black suits in our stock. We are careful to select materials that have been dyed a glossy, lustrous black—not the dingy, brownish shade so frequently met. Then the making, of course, is up to the regular high WANAMAKER standard—as perfect as can be. One line we're particularly proud of:

Black Sack Suits at $15

Made of a specially fine, soft grade of thibet; single-breasted sack coat; lining of Venetian in coat, waistcoat and waistband of trousers. Suits that are proper for semi-dress as well as business wear—and splendid value. Full range of sizes.

Then two fine groups of Black Sack Suits at new prices:

$25 Suits at $20 *$30 Suits at $25*

Made of fine unfinished worsted, silk-lined. The remainder of our Winter stock of these two lines. Not many, but all sizes to start with.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's New Tailored Suits
One-Third Below Their Value

Just thirty—a tailor's beautiful sample suits of his Spring styles. Consequently absolutely up to the minute in every respect—materials, colorings, trimmings.

They are elaborate suits, most of them richly decorated with applique, strappings, gold braid, velvet, brass buttons, and the like. They have the same dashing military air that seems to be contagious this season.

Variety enough to suit every woman—covert cloth, zibeline, broadcloth, cheviot—but don't expect to find any specific suit here unless you're first in the field. Thirty suits won't go very far among a hundred eager women.

Just fancy the good fortune of getting your Spring suit a third underprice as early as this:

The Suits are $20 to $45
Instead of $30 to $67.50

Second door, Broadway.

Shoes for the "Temperate" Zone

If you're cynically inclined, substitute "Arctic" for "temperate." Doesn't spoil the story a bit—this shoe stock is broad enough to cover every definition you can elvolve; and supply the shoes to meet the condition.

To specialize, here are shoes just suited for this polar weather, for men's, women's and children's wear. Shoes that will keep your feet warm, your temper cool, despite the ice, snow and slush. And your money in pocket:

Men's Shoes

Three thousand pairs of Men's Winter-weight Shoes are here at a third off. The jobber who had these could carry them until next Fall and get full prices; but his Spring goods are coming in, and a clipped dollar can grow a lot between now and October in an active business.

Men's Shoes at $2.40

Enameled Leather, lace, with dull calf tops; half double soles.

Patent Colt, lace; stylish last, medium-weight welted soles.

Box and velour calf, medium-weight, lace, welted soles, full round toes.

Kidskin, lace, with tops of both dull and bright kid, very handsome lasts.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Box calf, lace, double welted soles, extension edges, full round toes with tips.

Kidskin, plump and fine, half double soles, welted and stitched, on comfortable full-toe lasts.

Assorted leathers, in a lot culled from our regular high-grade stock. Mainly A and B widths, but all sizes.

Women's Shoes

Some Women's splendidly seasonable Shoes, at wholesale prices:

At $1.50—Women's kid lace and button Shoes, with tips of patent leather; half-a-dozen shapes to choose from.

At $1—Women's lace Shoes, with patent leather tips; not fine, but exceptional value for the small price.

Children's Shoes

Girls' shoes, of very durable black kid, with tips of either kid or patent leather; solid oak leather soles, spring heels, and both lace and button. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.

11 to 2, $1.20.
2½ to 5, $1.40.

And a lot of *Small Boys' Spring-heel Shoes*, that match the best $1.50 shoe we know; box calf and kid, with extra wearing soles. Sizes 9 to 13½, at $1.20.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Angora Jackets

Only one maker knows the secret of combining the warmth and softness of the Angora wool with the firmness and strength of another wool, that makes these jackets the ideal cold-weather garments for men's out-door wear. We discovered him in an out-of-the-way place in Europe, and have the exclusive sale of his goods for this country. Three styles:

Angora Jackets at $16.50
Angora Cardigans at $12
Angora Vests at $10

For motoring, skating, ice-boating, riding, driving or golf they offer invaluable protection and warmth; and many a man is wearing an Angora vest to business under his overcoat these intensely cold days.

They are luxurious garments that are well worth the sum they cost.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Still a Chance For These Fine COTTONS

There is very little likelihood that any more will ever be made, of these exquisite Cotton Dress Goods that women have been going into ecstasies over during the past week. For, beautiful and incomparable as they are, the cotton of which they are made is too scarce and costly, for them ever to be ready sellers. And "art for art's sake" is not a good manufacturing policy.

We had sixty thousand yards in the beginning; but if you want to secure a dress or two of them, you'll need to be prompt now.

They are the handsomest cotton dress goods ever made; and their price was $1 until these came.

Now 37½c a Yard

Colorings are light pink, light tan, reseda, light heliotrope, deep pink, and mais in crepe grounds, with various spaced white satin stripes with pin-dots of self-colors, black or pin-stripe of black woven through the white satin stripes, and black pin-stripes in white grounds.

Rotunda.

$3 Hats for Men

Three dollars is a popular average price for men to pay for their hats. Many good makers have centered their efforts on making as good hats as they can, to sell at this price. And it's hard choosing among them.

But each maker has his own ideas as to style; and by carrying the lines of different makers we are sure of having the particular style that suits each man best.

That's what we have done here—gathered the best collection of the best $3 Hats you'll find in the city.

Derbies—black and the new shades of brown.

Soft Hats—black, pearl, fawn, Oxford gray.

Newest Spring blocks in each style, and all sizes and proportions of brim to crown.

Stop in and see them—the new Hat Store is easy to reach. Second floor, at the head of the Ninth street stairs.

Rhinestone Jewelry
At Sparkling Economies

Women can't help going wild over this fascinating showing of Rhinestone Jewelry. It sparkles and glitters as though each stone were a real diamond; and yet the prices are so little, even when compared with other jewelry of the same quality, that it's far from extravagant to own your choice of the pretty pieces.

Other pieces are set with imitation pearls; and all the jewelry is mounted on heavy gold plate, with a silvered backing for the stones that adds brilliancy and will retain its brightness.

Here's how little they cost:

Bar Pins, at 25c to $1.75.
Horse-shoes, at $1.50 to $3.25.
Open or solid Heart Pins and Pendants, at $4 to $12 each.
Crescents, Four-leaf Clovers, Sunbursts, Wishbones, Bow-knots, with pearl pendants; etc., at $1.25 to $3.50 each.
Stick Pins, in dainty designs, 50c to $1.50.

Also a pretty group of Shirt-waist Sets, of three to five pins, in gilt, gun-metal and light blue enamel, at 25c and 50c a set.

Sterling Silver Waist Sets, of three to five pieces, at 50c to $3 a set.

Main cross aisle, opposite Rotunda.

Women's Spring Jackets
Beauty in Black

The best American tailors made these Black Jackets for Spring. They show the good taste and careful workmanship that produced them, in their style and quiet elegance. Very simple—one can't go to great length of elaboration with a tailored jacket of kersey, broadcloth or cheviot, like these. But every line, every bit of strapping or stitching, is made to tell.

Lengths are shorter than last season; sleeves are fuller, and gathered at the shoulder. And *styles*—we have never shown so large a collection.

Another excellent feature of the stock is that it contains, in almost every style, coats in the *odd* sizes, 35, 37, 39, and so on, as well as the even ones. That assures, almost without fail, an immediate fit for the woman who, needing, say a 37 coat, has hitherto had to take a 36 or 38, and have it altered to suit her.

Prices—all extremely moderate, for the coats they buy—are $15 to $27.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

All-Wool Batiste
37½c, worth 50c

This is a popular fabric for Spring wear; and it is so sheer and uniform in weave that it has almost the same appearance as goods costing a dollar a yard. In addition to the unusually low price for which we are selling it, we have it in a fine variety of colorings, including

Light Blue	Light Gray
Medium Gray	Navy Blue
Champagne	Light Tan
Cardinal	Black
Golden Brown	Light Heliotrope
Royal Blue	

38 inches wide, 37½c a yard.

Rotunda.

White Petticoats

The skill and good taste of the best American makers has been expended on these White Cambric Petticoats, that will soon be a necessity for the pretty Spring and Summer gowns. And prices are most moderate, too.

At $2.25—Deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, cluster-plaited, trimmed with point de Paris lace, or embroidery and insertion.

At $2.75—Deep umbrella ruffle, with insertions of point de Paris or Valenciennes lace; lace ruffle at bottom; others trimmed with open or blind embroidery.

At $3.75—Deep umbrella ruffle, cluster-plaited, with insertion of point de Paris lace; plaited ruffle, with lace at bottom.

At $4.50—Deep circular or umbrella ruffle, elaborately trimmed with point de Paris lace; others with open or blind embroidery.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A PIANO
As a Savings Bank

The old idea that buying a piano was extravagance has long since been exploded. The day when none but the well-to-do owned and enjoyed a piano, has passed by.

Today there are thousands of homes that have bought pianos on the WANAMAKER Easy Payment Plan, and now have them fully paid for, that would never have taken the trouble to save several hundred dollars, to make a cash purchase. They would have thought it out of the question. But when there is only six, eight, or ten dollars a month to pay, they find it the easiest thing in the world to do. And every home realizes that the piano is paying its way splendidly, by the delightful entertainment it gives; by the refining influence it has on the home; by the musical education which it provides for the children.

Then the purchase stimulates you to save money, in a systematic way, even better than a savings bank. And the instrument has an intrinsic value that you can realize upon at any time.

Nowhere else is there such a fine showing of Pianos to choose from, as you'll find at WANAMAKER'S.

The best pianos in the world are here—the CHICKERING, and the VOSE—each in a large variety of new and beautiful models.

The best and most artistic medium-priced pianos are here—the Kurtzmann and the Merrill.

The best pianos ever made to sell for less than two hundred dollars are here—the J. C. Campbell ($190) and the Frederick Doll ($185)—pianos that are inexpensive, yet having qualities of such satisfying excellence as have heretofore been unknown in instruments that could be bought for anything like their price.

By the WANAMAKER Plan, We Practically Loan You the Money to Buy the Piano -:- -:- -:-

Then you pay only the regular cash price for the piano, and the money costs you only 4 per cent. per annum; or about $6 to $10 for the whole time—depending on what piano you buy, and the time you take to pay for it.

We give you choice from the best pianos that are made.

We secure for you the lowest prices for which good pianos can be sold.

We offer you the easiest possible terms, in paying.

That's why so many thousands of homes possess our pianos today.

That's why there is no good reason why you need defer making the purchase that would add so much to the betterment of your home.

Come in and talk the matter over, and see the fine new instruments that have recently come on our piano floor.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Women's French Initial Handkerchiefs

Five pretty styles of French Initial Handkerchiefs for women, at a taking price—*25c each.*

Some have neat tape effects or sheer linen, running inside of the hem or through the center; with raised handwork initial.

Others have dainty colored hems with matching initial, or are of plain, sheer linen, with pretty script letter. Remarkably attractive handkerchiefs at the price—25c each. Broadway.

The Temple Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels

This charming and convenient pocket edition of the Waverley Novels is as much a favorite as the famous "Temple Classics" published by the same firm—J. M. Dent & Co., of London; and is identical with the "Temple Classics" in style and size.

Printed on tough, opaque paper, in small 16mo size, and bound in limp lambskin leather; with gilt tops. Published in 48 vols., to sell at $37.50 the set. Our price, in complete sets only,

$15

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fancy China
At 15c, worth 25c

This is a clean-up of several attractive lots of Fancy China that was especially low-priced at 25c, which was the lowest price for which we ever sold any of it. The collection consists of Plates in three sizes, with green, blue and pink borders, and gold lace work; Pin Trays with several different colors of borders with gold; and Hairpin Boxes in border decorations with gold.

Now all at 15c each. Basement.

Furnish Your PARLOR While This Chance Is Yours

You'll get a third to a half more in Furniture, for your money; and you'll find it hard to discover a better assortment of Parlor Furniture to select from, in the finest store you know, at regular prices.

The fine new collection of Parlor Suites that has just arrived, and is first shown today, makes today's opportunity almost, if not quite, as good, as the first day of the sale. Here are the details:

Parlor Suites

At $32.50, from $50—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames carved, damask cover.

At $37.50, from $57—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, dull finish, tapestry cover.

At $37.50, from $58—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, embossed velour cover.

At $37.50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, carved, damask cover.

At $40, from $60—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, damask cover.

At $40, from $65—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, tapestry cover.

At $45, from $90—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, Louis XVI. design, damask cover.

At $48, from $76—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, embossed velour cover.

At $50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; overstuffed frames, tapestry cover.

At $50, from $75—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, embossed green velour cover.

At $55, from $85—Two-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, fancy velour cover.

At $55, from $85—Three-piece Suite; overstuffed frames, green velour cover.

At $60, from $90—Two-piece Suite; mahogany, embossed velour cover.

At $60, from $120—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, moulded frames, damask cover.

At $60, from $120—Three-piece Suite, Louis XV., damask cover.

At $65, from $95—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, velour cover.

At $65, from $95—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, damask cover.

At $75, from $110—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, tapestry cover.

At $70, from $115—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, carved, damask cover.

At $72, from $95—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, damask cover.

Parlor Suites

At $75, from $100—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, cream tapestry cover.

At $78, from $110—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, damask cover.

At $85, from $125—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, velour cover.

At $90, from $120—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, damask cover.

At $90, from $145—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, damask cover.

At $100, from $165—Two-piece Suite; mahogany, carved, tapestry cover.

At $115, from $175—Three-piece Suite; mahogany, richly carved, tapestry cover.

Parlor Cabinets

At $25, from $36—Mahogany; glass back and glass shelves.

At $33, from $48—Mahogany; glass back and glass shelves.

At $45, from $67—Mahogany; glass back and glass shelves.

At $48, from $70—Mahogany; glass back and glass shelves.

At $75, from $125—Mahogany Corner Cabinet.

At $80, from $135—Mahogany; decorated, glass back and glass shelves.

At $100, from $150—Gold; onyx top, glass back and glass shelves.

At $115, from $150—Gold; onyx top, glass back and glass shelves.

At $150, from $200—Gold Music Cabinet; onyx top.

At $175, from $225—Mahogany Sheraton Cabinet, richly inlaid.

At $200, from $275—Gold; decorated, glass back and glass shelves.

At $300, from $345—Mahog.; richly decorated.

At $490, from $550—Mahogany; richly inlaid and decorated.

Sofas and Divans

Some specially fine patterns of small high-back Divans and English Colonial Sofas; richly carved and covered in best style, figured velours and damasks executed in the best manner throughout.

At $30, from $40—Mahogany Sofa; green denim cover.

At $26, from $40—Mahogany-finished frame Divan; damask cover.

At $32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame Divan; damask cover.

At $36, from $57—Mahogany frame Divan; cream-colored tapestry cover.

At $37, from $50—Mahogany-finished Sofa; tapestry cover.

At $40, from $60—Mahogany frame Sofa; richly carved, fine figured, embossed velour cover.

At $42.50, from $65—Mahogany frame Sofa; carved, figured green velour cover.

At $45, from $65—Mahogany Sofa; cream damask cover.

At $45, from $67.50—Mahogany Divan; high-back English pattern, damask cover.

At $45, from $70—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; embossed velour cover.

At $46, from $70—Mahogany high-back Sofa; carved frame, embossed velour cover.

At $50, from $75—Mahogany Sofa; carved frame, figured velour cover.

At $55, from $75—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; olive linen velour cover.

At $55, from $85—Mahogany Divan, carved; damask cover.

At $60, from $95—Carved mahogany Sofa; olive green stripe velour cover.

At $60, from $110—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; plain maroon velour cover.

Fourth floor.

Notes of Notions

This Notion Sale rather suggests the "little drops of water, little grains of sand." Small in individual items; small, perhaps, in single purchases—but in the aggregate of both, a big, live, important affair.

Here are some of the sewing needfuls and other useful things, that are making such a stir by their low prices:

Light-weight Dress Shields: cotton moire covered, 16c a pair; $1.75 a dozen pairs.

Mercerized Double-covered Dress Shields, 15c a pair; $1.65 a dozen pairs.

"Hook-on" Hose-supporters, silk-frilled elastic, 20c a pair.

Hair-pin Cabinets, containing 200 assorted hair-pins, 5c; same, 400 hair-pins, 8c.

Black Skirt Braid; 5-yard piece, 8c; 85c a dozen pieces.

Black Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yard piece, 15c; $1.65 a dozen pieces.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

TOILET ARTICLES
In Quadruple Silver Plate

Toilet Sets, in handsome designs, bought to sell under-price; and Shaving Sets, reduced from our own stock. The quadruple plate gives these toilet articles a life almost equal to that of sterling silver, and present prices make possession very easy.

$3 TOILET SETS, $3.85

Three pieces—mirror, comb and brush, in heavy quadruple plate. A handsome floral pattern—last season's to be sure, but at a saving that makes up for that.

$5 to $6 SHAVING SETS at $4

Shaving Mugs, with lather brush; handsome designs in best quadruple plate. These bore the higher prices mentioned, in our own stock. Now $4 a set. Toilet Goods—Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

CAPITAL'S FAREWELL TO SENATOR HANNA

State Funeral Held in Senate Chamber.

CHAPLAIN HALE'S ADDRESS

Official Life in the Capital Pays Last Respects — Special Train Bears the Body to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Thousands today paid their tribute of respect to the memory of Senator Marcus A. Hanna. In the Senate Chamber, where sat the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, and the members of Mr. Hanna's family, impressive services testified to the universal esteem and affection felt for the dead Senator.

An hour before noon the galleries of the Senate Chamber began to fill with distinguished people admitted by ticket. The desks of the Senators had been removed, and chairs arranged for the members of the two houses, the President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps. On the left of the President's desk seats were reserved for Mrs. Hanna and the members of the Senator's family. The space in front of the President's desk was filled with the flowers that had been sent in varied designs from scores of friends, among them being pieces from the Panama Government, the Central Republican Committee of Hawaii, several labor organizations, and distinguished individuals innumerable.

Throughout the morning friends called at the Arlington Hotel and were permitted to view the body. The room in which the dead Senator lay was so banked with floral tributes as to almost hide the coffin. Upon the lapel of the late Senator's coat was the insignia of the Loyal Legion, and the coffin was enveloped in a huge American flag belonging to that organization.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the members of the family, with the exception of Mrs. Hanna, took a last look at the body, and the coffin was then sealed. Not since the Senator passed away has Mrs. Hanna looked upon her husband's face, preferring to remember him as in life.

The procession to the Capitol was made up of the hearse and eight carriages, the first six of which were occupied by members of the family, and the other two by a committee representing the Gridiron Club. An immense crowd gathered in the vicinity of the hotel, and the men reverently removed their hats as the coffin was borne to the hearse and the procession started for the Capitol.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

As the golden hands of the Senate clock came together at noon there was a stir at the main door, and a detail of Capitol police were seen to be advancing bearing on their shoulders the coffin, which was entirely covered with flowers. Every one in the chamber arose and remained standing as the procession entered. Slowly down the main aisle of the chamber they came, and gently laid their burden down in the centre of the arena where the dead Senator had been a power and a maker of policies. President Frye appeared from the lobby, and with him came the Chaplain of the Senate and the Chaplain of the House.

Members of the Senate formed in two lines in the east corridor awaiting the arrival of the body of their late associate, and fell in behind the coffin and moved in procession to the Senate Chamber. The procession was led by Senator Foraker, Gen. Grosvenor, and the joint committee of the two houses, and upon the arrival of the cortège at the north door of the Senate the Speaker and members of the House joined the procession and moved into the Senate Chamber.

The Senators took their seats on the east side of the chamber. Senator Morgan, who had been the antagonist of Senator Hanna in the struggle for and against Panama, sat at the left of the dead Senator's seat, which was draped in black. The twenty-five Senators and an equal number of members of the House, clad in black and all wearing black gloves, entered and sat in a tier of seats in front of the Senators and members on either side of the chamber.

"The President of the United States and his Cabinet," announced one of the Assistant Sergeants at Arms, and in a moment the President entered the main door, Secretary Hay and his colleagues of the Cabinet closely following.

"The Ambassadors of and Ministers from foreign Governments," was the next announcement, and the Diplomatic Corps appeared.

The Supreme Court, in their swinging robes, next came down the aisle and took seats on the right of the President's desk. Among the distinguished men from New York who attended the funeral services at the Senate were ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. John J. McCook, J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, and Clement A. Griscom. Silence prevailed as the different dignitaries took their places. Then there sounded the single blow of the gavel and President Frye called the Senate to order in these words:

"Senators: You have solemnly and lovingly dedicated this day to an observance of a proper funeral ceremony over Marcus A. Hanna, late a distinguished member of this body, and all business will be suspended to that end."

Chaplain Couden, who occupied a seat by the side of Chaplain Hale of the Senate, immediately in front of the presiding officer, then offered a brief prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, delivered the funeral address.

CHAPLAIN HALE'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Hale said in part:

"Those who knew him best loved him most. And those who knew him little loved him much. Indeed, here is the difference between men—between these men who are seeing themselves with every throb of the brain and every breath which they draw and move and these men who are eager, who are passonate in their determination to enter into the infinite work and to serve mankind. The first are remembered only as Napoleon is remembered, or any other calamity. The others are remembered, oh, wherever a true man is known and loved.

"That class of people, which is too large, who make it their profession to ascribe the worst conceivable motives for every human action, could not make Mr. Hanna out when he appeared in what is called public life. They made the mistake, which such men always make, of thinking that the mind with all its manoeuvres and gymnastics and memories and imagination is greater and stronger than the soul of man when it works in sincerity and truth; in faith and hope and love. They had to imagine, therefore, a cunning intrigue, a man who accounted for his success as you might account for a boy's success in a game of marbles. But this analysis of character did not prove true.

"You might as well compare the stilted adjectives and substantives of a schoolboy's theme against the passionate song of Burns or of Tennyson. Here was no contriver, no schemer, no mere inventor, least of all was here any copyist. Here was a whole-souled child of God, who believed in success and who knew how to succeed by using the infinite powers. He knew that faith and hope and love serve, if you would mine iron or smelt it or draw it into bars; and he was not afraid to trust in faith and hope and love if the business in hand were the governing of States, if he did the thing that he was set to do.'

"Eight years ago an accomplished friend of mine said to one of the speakers in the canvass:

"'Who is this Cleveland man, this Mr. Hanna, whom the newspapers are describing?'

"The answer stays by me. I wonder if the man himself remembers it. 'Hanna is a man who means to apply to politics the methods of business men of honor.'

"And so when men tell us what is true, that this man more, than any other, could mediate between the men who provide the tools and the men who handle them; that this man had the confidence of the workmen and of the man whose father was a workman, or the man who, like himself, had made nature his stair and ruled things with what is godly power, you understand what worked the miracle. You can work it yourself.

"These three abide: Faith, Hope, and Love."

THE SERVICES CLOSE.

After the prayer with which Dr. Hale closed his sermon the Gridiron Quartet, stationed in the Press Gallery, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." This was the last tribute of an organization which had been a great favorite with Senator Hanna.

The hymn concluded, President Frye addressed the assembly, saying:

"We commit the body of our beloved Senator now to the two committees of the houses of Congress and to the officers of the Senate to be conveyed to his late home in Ohio and to its final resting place. May God sanctify his life and death to us who loved him well."

The services were closed with a benediction by Dr. Hale.

The visitors and family then withdrew, the family retiring first, followed by the President and the Cabinet.

The Senate then, at 1 o'clock, adjourned, and the Senate Chamber was cleared and closed.

Senator Hanna's body, escorted by the two committees of Congress, was taken from the Capitol at 5 o'clock and borne to the Pennsylvania station, where a special train, consisting of a baggage car, a dining car, two Pullman sleepers, a private car, and an observation car, was waiting. The observation car was cleared of all its observation seats, and in this space the coffin was placed. The car carrying the body was the first in the train.

The funeral party was composed of Mrs. Hanna, H. M. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. J. Medill McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dover, Miss Mary E. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Baldwin, Gov. Merrick, Bishop Leonard, Andrew Squire, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Dick, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fisher, Dr. E. P. Carter, J. H. Dempsey, Miss Morton, Frank V. Bennett, John Kisley, and several servants.

The funeral train left Washington for Cleveland at 6 o'clock, and it is expected to leave Pittsburg at 6:30 to-morrow morning, being due in Cleveland about noon.

DICK MAY SUCCEED HANNA.

An Interesting Story of the Late Senator's Prevision.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17.—There is a growing feeling here that the question of a successor to the late United States Senator Hanna will not precipitate such a fight as had been expected. It is now believed that when the time for the balloting arrives Representative Charles Dick will be chosen.

The Republicans are expected to cacus a week from the coming Saturday night, and it is believed that they will decide to elect a Senator for both the long and the short terms, despite the fact that their right to elect for the long term at this time is questioned.

A leader high in the Republican Party today told an interesting story which makes it reasonable to believe that Dick will be the man chosen as Senator, saying that a week before the last Republican State Convention was held in Columbus a conference occurred in Akron between Hanna, Herrick, and Dick.

Senator Hanna at the time had misgivings as to the time he had to live, and said to Herrick and Dick that he considered them his boys, and expected them to take up his work, which they both knew. There was also a distinct understanding, says this authority, that Herrick should not voluntarily relinquish the Governorship, as that would throw the office into the hands of the Foraker element of the party by making Harding Governor. There were certain agreements to be carried out, and a change in the Governor's office would violate these promises. Mr. Hanna was anxious to carry Cuyahoga County, and, by making the concession to his opponents in Harding's nomination for Lieutenant Governor, he believed that he would be able to do so.

For this reason it is believed that Gov. Herrick cannot entertain the idea of going to the Senate, and the Hanna followers must support Dick for the Senatorship.

CLEVELAND IN MOURNING.

All Business to be Suspended Friday, the Day of Hanna's Funeral.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—In accordance with the wishes of the Hanna family it has been decided that no remarks of a eulogistic nature shall be made in St. Paul's Church at the funeral services over the body of Senator Hanna, which will be held Friday, and the service will be simply that of the Episcopalian Church, Bishop Leonard and Dean Williams officiating.

A memorial meeting, however, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday afternoon at which prominent citizens will deliver addresses on the life and work of the dead Senator.

Practically all business will be suspended in Cleveland for the greater part of Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Hanna. Mayor Johnson has issued a request to that effect. The banks will close at noon, and stores an manufacturing establishments will suspend business for the balance of the day. All street cars in this city will become motionless for five minutes at 1 o'clock P. M., the hour set for the beginning of the funeral services at St. Paul's Church.

Besides Senator Foraker, the three Secretaries of the President's Cabinet, the delegation from the Senate and the House of Representatives, the entire Ohio State Legislature, Gov. Herrick, ex-Gov. Nash, and Gov. Durbin of Indiana will be present.

All public and parochial schools will close Friday, and no theatrical performance will be given Thursday night at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, which Senator Hanna owned. Hanna pictures are in every store window in the city, surrounded either by simple mourning draperies, an American flag, or some handsome and appropriate floral design.

The committee having in charge the arrangement for the funeral announced today that in order to give all who desire an opportunity to view it, the body will lie in state at the Chamber of Commerce Thursday from 1 until 9:30 P. M. and on Friday from 8 until 11 A. M. The doors of the chamber will be closed at 9:30 Thursday evening, and Memorial Post, G. A. R., of which Senator Hanna was a member, will hold memorial services.

MINE WORKERS MOURN HANNA.

To Observe the Day of His Funeral by Abstaining from Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—The following address was issued from the National headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America to-day:

"To the members of the of the United Mine Workers of America:

"As a tribute to the memory of the late M. A. Hanna, and as an expression of appreciation of the many services rendered by him to our organization, you are requested to cease work at noon on Friday, Feb. 19, the day of his funeral.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. W. of A."

PORCH SLEEPER'S HARD NIGHT.

Wehling Stuck to His Consumption Cure in Freezing Cold.

Edward Wehling, nineteen years old, of 662 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, is trying the open-air cure for consumption. He sleeps on a porch at the rear of his house, which overlooks the Hackensack Meadows.

To guard against freezing he wears two suits of clothing and woolen mittens, while his face is protected by a cloth mask with an aperture for breathing purposes. These precautions and several blankets keep him warm.

"I had my greatest trial yesterday morning," he said yesterday. "When I retired it was not very cold, but I awoke at 2 o'clock, and then it was blowing a gale. I thought I should have to go into the house, but I finally pulled the blankets over my head and fell asleep, and knew no more until my mother called me to breakfast. My appetite has improved and my cough lessened under the treatment."

Dr. Morgan Declines Chicago Pulpit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan has returned an unfavorable reply to a formal invitation to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. While the reasons for this declination were not given, it is said that he desires to continue his work in the East.

MRS. LUPO NARROWLY ESCAPES LIFE TERM

Quick Change of Plea While the Jury Was Out.

Admits Herself Guilty of Manslaughter When on the Verge of Conviction for Murder in Second Degree.

After having been on trial for ten days in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of shooting and killing her husband, and while the jury was voting to convict her of murder in the second degree, Mrs. Della Lupo pleaded guilty yesterday to manslaughter in the first degree, thus escaping a life sentence in prison.

The woman had maintained during all the trial that she was innocent, claiming that her husband had committed suicide in their apartments at 270 West Fourth Street early on the morning of Nov. 3 last. The Coroner's physician who had made the autopsy on the body of Lupo had testified that three bullets had been fired into his body, the one which caused death having been fired into the man's back in such a manner that Lupo himself could not have fired it. The prosecution also proved that Mrs. Lupo had been jealous of her husband's attention to other women and that she had told a neighbor that she intended to kill him.

The defense placed over a score of witnesses on the stand to show that Lupo had frequently threatened to kill his wife. Mrs. Lupo took the witness stand in her own behalf, and in testifying that her husband had shot himself, told of a struggle which she said she had engaged in to prevent him from shooting himself. She gave a startling illustration of her story to the jury by going through the struggle just as she had described it and using as a dummy in place of her dead husband a young man employed in the District Attorney's office.

Lawyer Charles Le Barbier, counsel for Mrs. Lupo, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the woman, causing many of the female spectators in the courtroom to sob violently in sympathy for her. The case went to the jury shortly after 1 o'clock. While all of the jurors believed that she had killed her husband, they were inclined to the belief that the murder was committed during a quarrel and without premeditation. After the jury had been out for four hours, they sent a message to the Justice asking for information concerning certain evidence.

Lawyer Le Barbier, becoming alarmed, held a hurried consultation with Mrs. Lupo and then whispered to Mr. Ely. The Assistant District Attorney told Justice Kenefick that counsel had offered a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, and that it was acceptable to the District Attorney. Justice Kenefick called Mrs. Lupo to the bar and questioned her.

The jury was brought in. Justice Kenefick addressed Mrs. Lupo again, asking her whether she understood clearly the meaning of a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. The woman answered in clear tones that her counsel had explained it, and that she knew she was liable to get a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment. Justice Kenefick accepted the plea. The usual proceeding of withdrawing a juror followed.

Clerk Penny then took Mrs. Lupo's pedigree. She said she was forty-two years old, was born in the City of New York, and was "single." She was remanded to the Tombs for sentence next Wednesday. Her daughter, who was in the courtroom, congratulated her on the outcome of the case.

Then several members of the jury crowded about Lawyer Le Barbier and told him he was certainly lucky. They said that while the court attendant was away to get an interview with the Judge, they had taken another ballot, and had found the woman guilty of murder in the second degree. If counsel had hesitated a minute, they said, his client would have gone to prison for life. Mrs. Lupo shook hands with her lawyer and remarked:

"I'm certainly lucky, and I want to thank you for your quick advice."

NEW FIRE PLANS APPROVED.

Mayor and Underwriters to Consult About Salt Water System.

Expressing the warmest approval of Mayor McClellan's course in taking steps to instal a salt-water auxiliary system for fire-fighting, the members of the Board of Fire Underwriters, authorized the Committee on Water Supply to wait on the Mayor at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and go over the matter.

The Underwriters met with William Ogden in the chair, and the letter from the Mayor was immediately taken up. All of the members took the stand that the auxiliary salt-water supply system he proposed would be of the greatest benefit in minimizing the fire danger in this city. Henry W. Eaton, the Chairman of the Water Supply Committee, will be in charge of the negotiations with Mayor McClellan.

As now planned the auxiliary system will include a complete system of sat-water mains in the streets below Forty-second Street, connecting with both the North and East Rivers. The power for pumping the water at high pressure in this territory is to be taken from the power houses of the traction companies, both elevated and surface.

It is understood that the traction companies would be more than willing to furnish the power for a reasonable compensation and as their power houses are scattered about at convenient localities their utilization would avoid the expense of building separate power houses.

Mayor McClellan has received a letter from Rogers, Peet & Co. telling him that he has the backing of the merchants of the city in his move for the auxiliary water supply system. In the letter the firm also calls attention to the urgency of having business houses equipped with automatic fire protection devices such as sprinklers. The suggestion is made that the building laws compel the equipment of stores in this manner as well as that houses in the crowded section be equipped with open dry pipes projecting through the walls with a sprinkler head over each window, through which a curtain of water could be kept flowing in front of windows exposed during a fire.

STRIKERS WALK INTO JAIL.

Paterson Fugitives Who Have Been in Contempt for Two Years.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 17.—Clemens Herold and Emmanuel Bossard, who took a prominent part in the strike of the Frank & Dugam silk weavers two years ago, and were adjudged guilty of contempt of court in disobeying an order of Vice Chancellor Pitney's prohibiting the strikers from interfering with the firm's employes, gave themselves up to Sheriff Bergen this morning.

Herold, upon conviction, was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days in jail; Bossard $25 and thirty days. The execution also includes taking the bodies of Tillie Watson, Florence Judge, Clara Ludwig, Lizzie Englert, and Martha Wardlow Dean, who were fined $25 each, and Clara Tilliwine, $50. Each sentence included the clause to stand committed until costs of court were paid. The costs have been taxed by the Clerk of the Court of Chancery at $748.77.

A feature of the case is that the costs cannot be apportioned so that each one can pay his or her share, but the entire amount must be paid by one or all before any of them can be released. It remains now entirely with the court to say how long the prisoners shall be kept in jail unless the amount of the costs is paid.

W. W. Douglas Buys Orange County Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—W. W. Douglas of New York City has concluded the purchase of a farm, consisting of 141 acres, located in the town of Hamptonburg, Orange County, from Mrs. Anna M. Penoyer of Chester. He bought the farm for his son, Earl Douglas, who will conduct it in the future.

Lansdowne

Its Soft, Beautiful Drapery is not Equalled by Any other Dress Fabric

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge.

WM. P. READ

For sale at all good stores

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK CITY:

Shall we heed the warning of the Baltimore fire or wait until the lesson is repeated at home?

Shall we depend wholly on our Fire Department, good as it is, or help ourselves to a protection so thorough that we might almost dispense with the firemen?

The Mayor has started the ball in the right direction and the merchants should back him up.

In a letter to his Honor, which we have asked the newspapers to print, we have stated our views regarding a complete system of fire protection which a supplementary water supply would render practicable.

Shall we have a fireproof City?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

BALTIMORE FIRE LOSSES

Continental Company Hit for a Million.

Several Foreign Companies Lose More Than $2,000,000—Statement of State Insurance Department.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Losses by the recent great fire in Baltimore suffered by the fire insurance companies incorporated in this State and by those of foreign countries having headquarters in this State are estimated in a statement issued to-night by State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks. No other companies are included in his estimate.

Under the insurance law, any company whose capital is impaired by 25 per cent. must on demand of the Insurance Department make good such impairment. It was in pursuance of this law that the Superintendent of Insurance yesterday called for such refunding on the part of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company of New York, which reported an impairment of $70,549 in its capital of $150,000, as a result of the Baltimore fire.

The reports of companies under the supervision of the New York Insurance Department, as made public to-night, show that the following companies suffered no loss: Albany, Buffalo Commercial and Buffalo German, Caledonian American, Commerce of Albany, Liverpool, London and Globe, North British and Mercantile, and Union Fire.

Only one New York company, the Continental, reports a loss as high as a million dollars; the Home reports a loss of $750,000, the German-American $550,000, the Queen Insurance Company of America $453,000, the Hanover Fire $350,000, the Niagara Fire $295,000, the Rochester German and Germania Fire $280,000 each; the Agricultural $260,000, the Phenix $250,000, the Grenwich and the Glens Falls, $200,000 each.

Of the companies of other countries with headquarters in this State, the Liverpool, and London and Globe and the Royal report losses of a million each, but state that the losses will be paid by the home offices, so that the United States assets suffer no loss.

The same statement is made of nearly all of these companies having large losses, among them the Sun Insurance Office, with loss of $700,000; the Northern Assurance of $688,000, the Phenix Assurance of $550,000, the Royal Exchange Assurance and Union Assurance Society of $350,000 each. The Alliance Assurance, the Prussian National, the Svea Fire and Life, and the Transatlantic report "no loss."

Omitting the companies which report "no loss," the following is the showing reported:

Name of Company.	Paid-up Cap., Dec. 31, '03.	Net Surp., Dec. 31, '03.	Estim'd Loss in Baltimore Fire.
Agricultural	$500,000	$711,596	$280,000
Assur. Co. of Am.	400,000	250,822	100,000
British-American	200,000	33,505	57,006
Colonial Assurance	200,000	70,929	30,000
Commercial Union	200,000	31,425	25,000
Commonwealth	500,000	430,284	50,000
Continental	1,000,000	6,863,000	1,000,000
Dutchess	200,000	103,705	55,000
Empire City Fire	200,000	25,492	18,000
German Alliance	400,000	501,406	65,000
German-American	1,500,000	5,633,249	550,000
Germania Fire	1,000,000	2,518,464	280,000
Glens Falls	200,000	2,475,877	200,000
Globe and Rutgers	400,000	388,293	60,000
Greenwich	200,000	158,164	200,000
Hamilton Fire	150,000	36,839	100,000
Hanover Fire	1,000,000	680,227	350,000
Home	3,000,000	6,574,751	750,000
Indemnity Fire	200,000	53,870	40,000
Kings County Fire	200,000	75,279	35,000
Lafayette Fire	200,000	98,786	46,000
Nassau Fire	200,000	212,560	45,000
New York Fire	200,000	90,103	30,000
Niagara Fire	500,000	1,206,562	295,000
No. Brit. and Merc.	200,000	886,675	80,000
Northern	250,000	170,881	80,000
North River	350,000	871,196	80,000
Pacific Fire	200,000	100,706	20,000
Pelican Assurance	200,000	78,687	90,000
Peter Cooper Fire	150,000	102,172	25,000
Phenix	1,000,000	1,670,200	250,000
Queen Ins. Co. of A.	500,000	3,003,706	453,332
Rochester German	200,000	572,455	280,000
Stuyvesant	200,000	33,582	30,000
United States Fire	250,000	110,571	50,000
Victoria Fire	200,000	50,685	80,000
Westchester Fire	300,000	1,248,023	130,000
Williamsburg City	250,000	1,229,617	160,450

Following is the schedule of foreign fire insurance companies having headquarters in this State, omitting those reporting "no loss":

Name of Company.	Net Assets or U. S. Capital.	Estimated Net Loss in Baltimore Fire.
Aachen and Munich	$267,643	$155,000
Atlas Assurancy	404,790	240,000
British America Asso	241,800	210,000
Caledonian	594,044	250,000
Cologne Reinsurance	209,820	*125,000
Commercial Union Assp.	793,793	450,602
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company	215,236	100,000
Salamandra	243,536	*150,000
Law Union and Crown	486,187	100,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	2,977,374	*1,000,000
London Assurance Corporation	622,217	195,000
London and Lancashire	486,135	369,000
Manchester Assurance	350,733	275,000
Moscow Fire	441,763	60,000
Munich Reinsurance	599,046	500,000
Netherlands Fire	417,503	15?000
North Br. and Mercantile	2,054,437	850,000
Northern Assurance	489,053	*688,282
Norwich Union Fire	604,095	600,000
Palatine	599,522	232,177
Phoenix Assurance	697,913	*550,000
Royal	2,267,929	*1,000,000
Royal Exchange Assurance	620,207	*350,000
Scottish Union and National	1,970,817	156,000
Skandia	300,716	150,000
Sun Insurance Office	510,977	*700,000
Union Assurance Society	620,719	350,000
Thuringia	210,083	25,000
Western Assurance	283,711	350,000

*Loss will be paid by home office.

INSURANCE CO. TROUBLES.

Several Baltimore Concerns Now Have Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Application was made to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Old Town Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. The bill of complaint alleges that the company is insolvent and unable to pay the claims against it by reason of the fire. The company is said to have assets of $124,970 and liabilities of $254,970.

G. Harlan Williams, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, was appointed receiver for that company to-day, and gave bond in the sum of $900,000, indicating liabilities of $450,000.

F. E. S. Wolf, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, was appointed receiver for that company, and was bonded for $800,000, indicating liabilities of $400,000. Applications had previously been made for receivers for both companies.

Receiver Richard B. Post of the Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore announced to-day that the company will pay policyholders in the burned district 40 cents on the dollar. The policies of this company not affected by the fire have been taken over by an out-of-town company.

The Citizens' Emergency Committee today decided to recommend to Mayor McLane the widening of ten of the streets in the burned district. The list of streets includes Baltimore, Light, Charles, German, Lombard, and Pratt Streets, the principal thoroughfares in the business section.

The Emergency Committee also recommended that no building should hereafter be erected which exceeded 175 feet in height. Mayor McLane to-day put himself on record as in favor of a law prohibiting encroachments beyond the building line.

Overturned Sleigh Injures New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—David W. Trilling of 63 East Eighth Street, New York City, is being treated for a fractured shoulder at the Saratoga Hospital. He was the guest of Morris Newgold of the Victoria Hotel, who is suffering from internal injuries. They were injured by the overturning of their sleigh while driving on the Saratoga Lake ice track.

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BORAX cleanses beyond the power of soap and water.

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If you would be sure to get it pure ask for 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND BORAX. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20 Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

It always has the preference for medicinal use.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES with distillers certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

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H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 8 East 14th St., Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

EDUCATION BILL PASSED

Emergency Message and Party Vote Rushes It Through Senate.

Senator Grady, as Long as His Voice Lasts, Denounces It as a Political Measure — Raines Defends Skinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Educational Unification bill passed the Senate to-day by a strictly party vote of 28 to 18, the bill being rushed through by virtue of an emergency message from the Governor.

"During all the years that it has been possible to advance legislation by an emergency message from the Governor," said Senator Grady in attacking the bill, "I have never known that high prerogative to be used except on a political measure, and if I wanted the highest authority for the charge that this bill is a political bill it is to be found in the mandate from the Executive which now lies on the President's desk.

"If this bill becomes a law, as it now seems the fixed determination of the majority that it shall, the minority will not ask for a single member on the Board of Regents. A regent under this bill will have about as much influence as the man who sweeps out the regent's office. Both of them will have a speaking acquaintance with the Commissioner of Education.

"No politics in this bill? It is the offspring of the meanest, dirtiest, slimiest, most groveling politics that I have ever known. Its sole purpose is to prostitute the educational interests of the State to partisan politics. The Democrats could not desire a better issue on which to go before the people in the next State campaign than this legislation will afford."

Senator Malby, in speaking in favor of the bill, said that the Legislature, he thought, would exercise its power to appoint the Commissioner of Education so wisely that at the end of six years, perhaps, there would be a demand that the Legislature should continue to exercise that power instead of surrendering it to the Board of Regents as the pending bill contemplated should be done.

Senator Grady was quick to make the most of this admission. He said it was a confession of what every member of the Legislature of any political insight already knew, namely, that the Republican machine had no intention of giving the power to appoint the Commissioner over to the Regents if the Republican Party should be in power in the State six years from now.

When the bill came up for passage Senator Grady presented the same amendments that were offered in the Committee of the Whole, but both of them were defeated by a strictly party vote. After Senator Grady had attacked the bill Senator Raines replied to Senator Grady's attacks on Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, and declared that Grady had gone out of the lines of legitimate discussion in an attempt to drag in "a trusted, conscientious, and successful official in administration of State affairs for the purpose of making political capital."

The attack, Senator Raines said, was unwarranted and unjust, for the charges made by Senator Grady were without foundation. Senator Raines referred to the published attack on Superintendent Skinner, in which it was charged that Mr. Skinner had collected campaign assessments from School Principals for the Republican State Committee. Mr. Raines declared that these articles were libelous, and the writer would be prosecuted if it "were not too much like skinning a flea for his hide."

Mr. Raines added that Mr. Skinner had received certain checks from certain Principals who had wished to contribute to the Republican campaign fund when McKinley and Roosevelt were running in 1900, and they had been indorsed and turned over to the proper persons who were receiving those funds.

Mr. Raines then paid his respects to Secretary Parsons of the Board of Regents. He scored him unmercifully and declared that the Regents were using the State's money in violation of the law and Constitution in conducting a campaign for their supremacy in educational affairs of the State.

Senator Grady again attacked the bill after his amendments had been defeated, saying: "This bill was placed on our table only twenty-four hours ago, and to-day it is to be jammed through. It certainly indicates how many men of marvelous minds and intellects are wasting their time as legislators at $1,500 per annum. These men, whose office it is to crystallize public sentiment into law, are able to find out within twenty-four hours the sentiment of the people of sixty-one counties of the State.

"The people have scourged you for making the charities of the State an annex to your political machine. You would like to forget the scourging, but you still feel the stripes. Now you are out to add the schools to your party organization."

After Senator Grady had worn his voice to a ragged whisper the Senate passed the bill as told above.

THE HOME RULE COMMITTEE.

Col. Dunn Will Name It To-day—Jerome on Excise Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who presided over the "home rule" conference held in the Executive Chamber last Monday, and who was empowered to appoint a committee to consider the whole question and report to an adjourned meeting of the conference with recommendations, said to-day that he would announce his committee to-morrow.

Col. Dunn stated that the committee would consist of not less than five members and probably more. It would be composed, he said, of both members of the Legislature and of private citizens who took part in the conference.

District Attorney Jerome was here to-day, and later said that he would certainly ask for a hearing on the Foley Excise bill. Said Mr. Jerome:

"If the up-State members of the Legislature are absolutely sincere in their opinion on the excise question as it applies to New York City, why haven't they the courage of their convictions? They say if the existing law were enforced, the evils of the Raines law hotel would be done away with. Well, we tell them that we can't enforce the law.

"Any administration which would enforce the existing law would bring on its own destruction. If the State administration, nevertheless, insists on maintaining that the law should be enforced, why doesn't it show the courage of its conviction and undertake the enforcement of the law through its own agents? Let the Governor remove the Mayor or the Police Commissioner for not enforcing the law. If these measures were adopted, undoubtedly the law would be strictly enforced, but the consequences would then fall upon the party dominant in the State."

Talking about the question of excise, Gov. Odell said to-day:

"I am willing to stand censure for refusing to grant Tammany's demands for an open Sunday, and give instead home rule on questions of internal administration of financial affairs and also home rule in police affairs and the like. I should favor letting New York increase its police force as fast as the responsible city authorities desire.

"It is perfectly plain why Tammany would like to obtain complete control of all the saloons in New York. I don't intend to throw the saloons into Tammany's hands to be used for political purposes."

NO JUDICIARY PENSIONS.

Bill Providing Them Beaten in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—In the Assembly to-day the Finch bill, providing for old-age pensions to Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, was the subject of a long debate and finally failed to pass. Mr. Finch declared that New York ought to place the judiciary in a position never to be influenced by ulterior considerations, and remarks of a similar nature were made by Messrs. Hornidge, Wainwright, Bostwick, O'Neill, and Prince.

Opposition was voiced by Mr. Merritt, who said that, although he would not object to an increase in the stated salary of the Judges, he was not at all in favor of allowing this entering wedge in the matter of general old-age pensions. It would tend to greatly increase expenditures, he declared, and the State was already burdened with taxes. That the bill was not a party measure was emphatically stated by the leaders, Messrs. Rogers and Palmer, both of whom favored the bill.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Ellis to provide for monthly payment of the pension by the State Controller, but the amendment was defeated.

At Mr. Finch's request, Mr. Rogers moved a call of the House, and the result was 68 in favor and 58 against. As this was not the constitutional majority required, the bill was lost. Mr. Finch moved to reconsider and that the motion lie on the table. It is thus possible to bring the matter up again.

Objection was made by the New York City Democratic Assemblymen to the $125,000 provided in the appropriation bill for carrying on elections in New York City when that bill came up for passage in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Cahn then declared it to be a slur upon New York County that the State should supervise elections in that county alone in order to prevent fraud. The appropriation bill was passed, however, including the item objected to.

The Assembly also passed Mr. Wade's libel bill, which limits punitive damages in libel suits to cases where malice is proved.

SCHOOLHOUSES IN PARKS.

Senate Committee Reports Bill Allowing Them to be Placed There.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Senate committee on cities to-day favorably reported the bill introduced by Senator Dowling giving the sinking fund commissioners the right to designate such portion of any New York City park as they may deem proper, Central Park excepted, as temporary sites for the erection of school houses. The bill was amended so as to provide that the permits should be limited to three years.

This is the bill favored by Mayor McClellan as affording a solution of the school accommodation problem in New York.

INDICTED FOR LAND FRAUDS.

Arrest of Four Western Operators Ordered by Washington Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—As a result of the investigation of alleged wholesale public land frauds in many Western States the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day reported a joint indictment for conspiracy against John A. Benson, a wealthy real estate operator of San Francisco; Frederick A. Hyde of San Francisco, closely identified with Benson in land affairs; Henry C. Dimond of California, an attorney representing Benson, and Hyde and Joost H. Schneider of Tucson, Arizona, an agent of Benson and Hyde.

Bench warrants were issued and Schneider was arrested. He was taken before Justice Barnad, and the latter fixed his bail at $20,000. Schneider has been a witness before the Grand Jury in the cases against the other defendants. Benson has been indicted here on a charge of bribery, and is now believed to be in New York, while Hyde is thought to be in San Francisco.

The indictment is a voluminous document, and sets forth a number of transactions by which land is alleged to have been fraudulently acquired from the Government in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and elsewhere. Most of these transactions are alleged to have occurred under the lieu land law.

The scheme outlined in the indictment and alleged to have been practiced in these transactions was to obtain school or other lands by applications, assignments, and purchases in the names of fictitious persons or of persons not really desiring, or qualified, to purchase them, Hyde and Benson paying them small sums for the lands. The indictment charges that there were false representations in all these transactions, and that the applications, supported by the indicted parties, were forged, false, and fraudulent.

The other land frauds disposed of at the land fraud cases thus far presented to the local Grand Jury.

SIX PERISH IN FLAMES.

Man Escapes, While Wife and Five Children Are Lost.

CROTON, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Mrs. James Torretti and five of her children perished late last night in a fire that destroyed her home in a settlement known as "Little Italy," three miles back from the Croton Dam.

Mrs. Torretti and her husband lived in a small frame house with their six children. Two boarders, men employed at the dam, lived with them. When the fire started all the occupants of the house were asleep. The blaze, supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove, spread with great rapidity. Torretti, with his thirteen-year-old son and the two boarders, escaped safely, but the woman and the five other children, the oldest of whom was eleven years of age and the youngest about one year, were overcome by the smoke. The husband says that it was impossible to render them any aid.

MORALS OF NEGRO IMPROVING.

Tuskegee, Ala., Conference Denies That Education Increases Crime.

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 17.—Booker T. Washington called to order the thirteenth annual Tuskegee negro conference to-day in the presence of more than 2,000 Southern negro farmers. There were in attendance many men prominent in philanthropic work, including Dr. Wallace Butterick of the General Educational Board and Dr. G. S. Dickerman of the Southern Educational Board.

The resolutions adopted declared the faith of the conference in efforts to secure home and land for the negro, the exercise of thrift, keeping out of debt, and getting rid of the log cabin idea. A high standard of morality was urged, and also that teachers and ministers be required to maintain the highest standards of living.

The resolutions declare that the moral condition of the negro, as a race in the South, is improving, and that there is no evidence that education increases crime among the negroes. They urge harmony and mutual confidence between the races, and that the whites put a premium on right conduct and high living among the blacks. The negro is urged to refrain from crime and to join with the whites in the maintenance of law and order.

"BUFFALO BILL" TO MINE COAL.

Company Is Incorporated to Develop His Wyoming Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Col. William F. Cody, popularly known as "Buffalo Bill," is one of the incorporators of Cody's Wyoming Coal Company, authorized to do mining of other kinds and generally improve properties in the neighborhood of lands owned by Col. Cody.

The authorized capital stock is fixed at $990,000, but only $1,000 is paid up. There are 9,900 shares all told, and these have a par value of $100 each. The incorporators, who are credited with $200 worth each, in addition to Col. Cody, are John S. Bell of this city, ex-Chief of the Secret Service and now Vice President and General Manager of the Union Ice Company; Selden Bacon and Lucius F. Crane of New York City, and Dr. D. Frank Powell of St. Paul, Minn.

TRAINMEN DIE IN COLLISION.

Coal Train Engines Then Plunge Through Delaware River Ice.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—Two Pennsylvania Railroad coal trains collided to-day at Washington Crossing, N. J. Engineer Charles Herbert and Fireman William Worman, both of Phillipsburg, N. J., were killed. John Slade, brakeman, has his left leg cut off and may die.

After the collision the two engines plunged down an embankment through the ice into the Delaware River.

JEROME AFTER CANFIELD

District Attorney Urges Legislature to Amend Gambling Law.

Says the Big Gamblers Can Be Caught if the Law Affecting Witnesses Is Altered by the Dowling Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—District Attorney Jerome appeared before the Senate Committee on Codes to-day to make an argument in favor of the Dowling bill to amend the Penal Code in relation to the privileges of witnesses in investigations and proceedings for violations of the statutes against gambling.

The bill is intended to meet the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Lewisohn case. Jesse Lewisohn was subpoenaed by the District Attorney to give evidence against Richard Canfield, who was charged with conducting a gambling establishment in New York. He refused to testify on the ground that his testimony would tend to incriminate him, and persisted in his refusal, despite the promise of immunity. His position was upheld by the Court of Appeals, and as a consequence the case against Canfield fell through.

The Dowling bill provides that no person may refuse to give testimony in any trial for a violation of the Penal Code, and also provides that a witness so testifying shall not be prosecuted on account of any transaction or matter concerning which he may so testify.

If the Dowling bill passes Canfield can be reindicted with some hope of his conviction, and to bring this about is frankly admitted to be the purpose of the bill. In his argument in favor of the bill before the Codes Committee to-day Mr. Jerome said:

"This legislation is not needed to catch the little fellows who gamble in New York. We can get policemen into the little games easy enough. But we can't get them into the big games without great expense. It cost the city over $2,000 to get evidence in the Canfield and Bucklin cases.

"There is a public prejudice against paying out the public money for faro chips. Controller Grout wrote me a number of letters on that subject, which were filled with moral sentiments about which there could be no dispute, and the result of his indisposition to give his sanction to my unorthodox but necessary methods of procuring evidence was that I was forced to make a legal fight for the money which I was compelled to expend.

"The most vicious thing about the whole matter is to have a feeling existing that the big gambler can ran without fear of prosecution, but that the little fellow who runs a stuss game on the east side is certain to be hunted down. When I was Judge of the Court of Special Sessions these little fellows were brought before me, fined, and imprisoned. And they knew, and I knew, that big gambling houses were running, practically immune from interference.

"If we pass this bill and the big places stay open, it will be up to me and the police. We can't get at these big fellows, though, unless you give us the right to subpœna gentlemen from Lenox, Newport, and Saratoga, and compel them to give their testimony.

"And let me tell you it is high time that we did get after these big fellows when we know that in five nights' play $403,000 was taken in by a certain house in New York with the best short-card man in the United States doing the dealing."

Senator Brackett asked if the bill might not work injustice to a man who had gone to a gambling house knowing that he could not be compelled to testify under the law as it stood when he went to make his play.

"He would know that he was committing a felony by gambling, wouldn't he?" asked Mr. Jerome. "That's so," said Mr. Brackett. "As a good Methodist I am against gambling."

The committee will report the bill and the prospect seems to be good for its passage.

GREG. RAMAPO IN WATER BILL.

Mr. Guy Opposes a Measure Now Before Assembly Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy to-day appeared before the Assembly Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and made a vigorous protest against favorable action by the committee on the bill introduced by J. T. Smith of Dutchess County for the protection of water rights in Dutchess County.

Mr. Smith's bill would prevent any city from acquiring by condemnation the right to use as a source of water supply any stream on which mills are located and upon which the prosperity of any town or village depends.

"The passage of this bill," said Mr. Guy, "would be to further tighten the clutch of Ramapo on New York City. The Ramapo Company has been steadily working to bring about a situation in which the City of New York would either have to negotiate with it for its water supply rights or subject itself in the future to a water famine. The passage of this bill would aid in that purpose.

"If it should become a law the only source of water supply open to New York besides that owned by the Ramapo Company would be the Hudson River, and as is well known the citizens of New York generally do not favor the idea of taking the city's water supply from the Hudson, on account of the pollution to which that stream is subjected."

NEW STREET RAILWAY BILLS.

One to Allow Abolition of Certain Transfers—Removal of Tracks.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Five important bills affecting street railroads will be introduced by the Chairmen of the two Railway Committees of the Senate and House to-morrow. The first bill is designed to make it possible for investors to ascertain whether corporate powers have been kept alive that would menace a new road and that such corporations have legal existence.

The second bill is to confer upon the State Railroad Commission the right to abolish the giving of transfers at any crossing where there is congestion of traffic and when human life is jeopardized by complicating traffic conditions. The third does away with the 5 per cent. interest payable on arrearages of percentage on gross earnings, substitutes 10 per cent. a year, and provides that the Attorney General must sue for forfeiture.

The fourth allows a company to remove its unused rails, with the consent of the Mayor, without impairing its franchise, and to relocate its route with the consent of local authorities so as to meet changing conditions of traffic.

The fifth gives to a city's financial board the power to make contracts with street railway companies for the payment of street improvement assessments. This bill was favored by Mayor Low and Controller Grout.

At the present time there are said to be a number of miles of street occupied by street railroad tracks laid under valid franchises, upon which the street railroad companies are compelled in self-protection to operate a few cars in order to keep the franchises alive for use in case they should hereafter become important. It is declared to be to the city's interest that the company should be free, with the consent of the city, to remove such tracks in order that the condition of the street may be improved. The fourth bill would allow the removal of such tracks without invalidating the franchises.

On Amsterdam Avenue there are four tracks, two owned by one company and two by another. One company is said to be quite willing to discontinue the use of its track and use the tracks of the other company, but has been unable to do so, because of the objection of the trustee of its mortgage that if the tracks were removed the franchise would be imperiled.

Jerome Not After Shipbuilding Co.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—District Attorney Jerome, when asked here to-day whether he was contemplating any criminal proceedings against the Shipbuilding Trust, said that he was not. Senator Malby denies that he has prepared a resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the trust's methods. He said he though there ought to be an investigation, but stated that he was taking no steps toward that end.

WOMEN TO STUDY MILITARISM.

National Suffrage Convention Pass Resolution as Universal Peace Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The study of militatarism, "since it is a menace to the republic, with a view to obtaining universal peace," was advocated in a resolution passed at to-day's session of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The session was devoted to a discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution of the organization. One that was adopted opens membership in the association to 'all citizens of the United States to subscribe to the Constitution and pay not less than $10 annually into the Treasury of the association."

The resolutions adopted reiterated loyalty to American independence, irrespective of sex; asked for equal suffrage for mothers, not only for the sake of the state but for the home; demanded that marriage should be considered a partnership, in which the women should have a share in the guardianship and control of children; rejoiced in the enfranchisement of the women of Australia; declared that suffrage is no longer an academic question in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and in 300,000 square miles of the United States.

The convention also adopted resolutions sanctioning the bill introduced in Congress by ex-Representative Shafroth of Colorado establishing a National board to protect children and animals, calling for the indorsement of an international peace congress, and general arbitration treaties between the United States and all nations.

WILL OF W. D. BISHOP, SR.

Railroad Man Bequeaths Over a Million and a Half to Relatives.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—The will of W. D. Bishop, Sr., formerly Vice President of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was filed in the Probate Court to-day.

The bequests include a trust fund of $240,000 for a son, Dr. Russell L. Bishop, who is also to receive six parcels of property in this city. The testator's widow is to receive the Bishop residence and its contents, valued at $62,000. The rest of the estate, estimated at $1,200,000 is to be divided equally between Gen. Henry A. Bishop, William D. Bishop, N. W. Bishop, and Miss Mary Bishop, other children of the testator.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 17.—The feed house of the Great Western Distillery was destroyed by fire to-day, with a loss of $75,000.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 17.—An explosion, caused it is thought by a defect in a furnace, started a fire to-day in the West Lynn Post Office building, and resulted in a loss of $25,000. Mrs. McCabe, an invalid, was overcome by smoke in her room on the third floor, and was taken out of the building unconscious. She was revived, but her condition is critical. The fire was confined to the lower part of the building. Post Office employes saved the mail.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation

Its Cause and Cure.

Cathartics and Purgatives Soon Lose Their Effect and Do More Harm Than Good.

Nature has provided only one way to get food into the system.

The necessity of getting rid of the waste products—poisons if they remain—is emphasized by the fact that she has provided four ways to get rid of them.

The bowels, the kidney and bladder, the pores of the skin and the lungs all unite to keep the system clear of waste matter.

If the bowels become inactive, that portion of the food which should be expelled lies in the intestines and ferments, causing blood, nerve, liver, and kidney trouble and preparing the entire system for disease. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation by stimulating the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys to natural action. They insure perfect digestion, complete assimilation, and a natural flow of digestive and expulsive fluids, so that purgatives and cathartics are unnecessary.

Any remedy which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the bodily functions. This takes a little time, but success is absolutely certain.

Do not confound Iron-Ox Tablets with liquid preparations which are simply drugged alcohol, and which create a habit which is nothing more nor less than alcoholism. Iron-Ox Tablets build up the system slowly—they cannot create a "habit."

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum case, 25 cents at druggists, or from The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

(Extract from The N. Y. Times, Feb. 9.)

IN THE SHOPS.

A woman who has just reached this country from abroad says she has seen nothing on the other side to compare with the Oriental waists in an original lot made in individual styles and materials here in New York. They are not in Oriental styles, but delightfully smart and up to date, though the East has been spoiled for the material used in many of them. No spoliation was necessary, however, for the automobile waists, which are among the most chic of the lot, the simplest and least expensive. These are of linen in dark blues and greens, made each with an entire front like a military coat, of embroidery in colors upon white, striking in figures and designs, set into the linen on either side with a plait. These are unique in effect and cost only $8.

***

Another linen blouse also embroidered with wistaria, and with parts of it in drawn work, is less elaborate and costs $25.

Original Waists
Oriental Materials

SECOND FLOOR.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, bet. 18 & 19 Sts

LUCKY STRIKE

SLICED CUT
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DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

Fragrant Delicious

R. A. PATTERSON TOBACCO CO
ESTABLISHED 1836 RICHMOND, VA.

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Griddle Cakes of All Makes

A hearty breakfast is more essential than any other meal. It forms the *fund* of vitality from which the day's demand is largely drawn. When you can't eat in the morning, Karo Corn Syrup *makes you eat.* Fine for griddle cakes of all makes. Nutritious—delicious.

Karo
CORN SYRUP
The Great Spread for Daily Bread.

Sold in airtight, friction-top tins, 10c, 25c, 50c, by all grocers.

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Figs Filled WITH Fruits and Nuts

A delicacy fit for the gods. Tender, plump figs, filled with candied fruits and assorted nuts.

In 1-lb. boxes. For sale by Park & Tilford, and all leading dealers.

Be sure box bears above trade mark and name of

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MORE Than a Little Better.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Sealskin and Persian Lamb Jackets and Coats.

Fur-lined Coats for men and women;
Automobile Coats and fur-lined Circulars.

Complete assortment Muffs and Neckwear in all the fashionable furs.

Sleigh and Carriage Robes; Foot Muffs; Coachmen's Furs.

Large discounts to effect sales.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer,
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DELICIOUS IN FLAVOR,

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OLD CROW RYE

Stands Pre-eminent.

"The Purest Whiskey produced in the U. S."

Sold only in bottles.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

All expert reports and newspaper accounts agree in declaring that

TERRA COTTA FIRE PROOFING

Successfully Withstood

The Ravages of the Baltimore Fire.

A critical examination of the Equitable and other buildings in the path of the fire showed conclusively that the terra cotta fire-proofing material had protected the steel work from injury.—EDWARD EVERETT of the Engineering Company of America.

I found that all the modern, really fire-proof buildings had come out of the conflagration practically unscathed and intact, the first reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

By really fire-proof buildings I mean those where the steel frames are protected by non-combustible material, such as brick and terra cotta and with floors and partitions of brick or terra cotta.—WILLIAM BARCLEY PARSONS, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The "Leader" to-day presents a number of cuts to show that the skyscrapers that were protected by hollow tile fire-proofing are still standing, with the steel construction absolutely perfect. It is also a matter of at least local pride that all the buildings shown in the cuts as having withstood the tests were protected by the hollow tile fire-proofing manufactured by the National Fire-Proofing Company of this city.—PITTSBURG LEADER, Sunday, February 14, 1904.

National Fire Proofing Company,

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, BOSTON, CHICAGO, BALTIMORE.

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

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The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

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GENUINE VICHY

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A Tonic to the Tired

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New York Agents

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LOZIER

EXHIBITS OF MOTOR BOATS and GAS ENGINES at the

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FEB. 10 TO MARCH 5, 1904, AND AT THE

MOTOR BOAT SHOW

At Herald Square Exhibition Hall, FEB. 8 TO 15, 1904.

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THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, Offices: 1 Broadway. New York.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, modern made; high-grade cloths. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Desks, est. 1850. 105 East 14th St.

FALSE ALARMS COST LIFE

When Fire Really Came, No One Heeded Woman's Cry.

Mystery in Death of Eccentric Business Woman in Flames on Forty-second Street.

The body, or rather the charred trunk, of Henrietta Schwartz, an eccentric broker and notary," according to one of a score of announcements she displayed, was found yesterday morning in the wreck of her offices and living rooms, which had been ravaged by fire, at 8 East Forty-second Street. A theory that incendiarism was resorted to to cover murder and robbery is scouted as untenable by Capt. Burfeind of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey, Inspector McClusky's right-hand man. Their view is that either the woman, who smoked cigarettes and was convivial, caused the fire while lying on a lounge near which her charred remains were found, or that, as fire experts held, the outbreak was due to another accident, and not to design.

Miss Schwartz was about fifty years old, and the sister of David and Morris Schwartz, who have a trunk store at Ninth Street and Third Avenue. Her rooms in the rear of the floor over the Rapid Transit Restaurant, included an extension with a skylight and was divided up into a reception room, an office, a bedroom, and closets, a bath room, kitchen, and parlor, all comfortably furnished. She changed money, did business as a notary, and sold postage stamps, and a hair restorer.

She had visitors on Tuesday. The party was boisterous, but piano playing and feet shuffling ceased at about 10 o'clock. More than two hours later a restaurant watchman heard a cry of "Police!" "fire!" coming from Miss Schwartz's rooms, but paid no heed to it as she was in the habit of giving such an alarm, having been once arrested for it. Just before 6 o'clock Ernest Pully, the janitor of the house in which Miss Schwartz lived, was notified that there was fire in her apartment.

The firemen found the apartment a sheet of flames. When the fire, which did little damage, had been extinguished, the charred trunk was found. The door of a safe with a combination lock was open. The firemen say they saw inside several pocketbooks and some coins.

Miss Schwartz is said to have started as a money changer for immigrants a quarter of a century ago. She had for the last fifteen years been conspicuous in the Grand Central Station neighborhood by her eccentricities, garrulousness, and faculty of making or getting into trouble. The fiction of rumor made her worth from $15,000 to $150,000, and to deal in old masters and black letter volumes, but her gallery did not exist and her library of a few volumes of miscellaneous works was in a single closet. She often went to the street gowned like a tramp, with a green parrot, which shared her fate, on her shoulder, and was a great haunter of banks and real estate offices.

She had one account at the Forty-second Street branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, but its officers refused to talk of it. She was refused an account at the Lincoln Bank because of her oddities. She was a worshipper of the occult and often consulted fortune tellers.

DEAD WITH CLOTHING ABLAZE.

Sailor Found in Lodging House Room and Two Men Arrested.

Alexander Giovanno, a sailor, apparently about thirty years old, was found dead last night in his room in the sailors' lodging house at 198 South Street, run by Bernard Brugars. When found his clothing was afire, and his body and right hand lacerated by the explosion of a revolver.

Henry Fisher, the lodging house watchman, and Otto Kauerauf, a butcher living there, were arrested by the Oak Street police on "suspicion." They said they found the man in his room.

The Oak Street Station men said that though the case looked like a suicide, they thought it wiser to take the two men into custody. Fisher and Kauerauf protested, but this did not avail. The Coroner was also notified.

GOLFING IN NEW JERSEY.

State Championship Tournament Awarded to Englewood Club in June.

Four clubs applied for the championship tournament of the New Jersey Golf Association at the annual meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of President Lionel H. Graham, at 11 Broadway. They were the Yountakah and North Jersey Country Clubs and the Montclair and Englewood Golf Clubs. The Englewood Golf Club was selected and the dates chosen for the tournament were June 2, 3, and 4. Application for these dates has already been made to the Metropolitan Golf Association, and they are certain to be allowed. The Englewood course is a long one of eighteen holes. the improvements made to the links last year making it eminently fitted for a golf championship.

Lionel H. Graham, who represents the Baltusrol Golf Club, was re-elected President, and most of the former officers were also chosen to serve another year.

The Lakewood Golf Club, which recently went out of existence, and the Seabright Golf Club resigned from membership in the State Association. Two new clubs were elected, the Country Club of Lakewood and the Canoe Brook Country Club of Summit. The total membership consists of twenty-seven clubs.

The same conditions as usual will govern the State championship, a qualifying round at medal play, followed by match play.

Women Golfers Play for Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 17.—Close scores were the feature in the medal play qualification rounds of the club handicap tournament which started on the links to-day. The event was open to men and women. The men who qualified were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
J. S. Greene, Huntingdon Valley	88	11	77
M. C. Parshall, Warren, Penn.	90	9	81
W. S. North, Riverside, Chicago	99	12	87
D. H. Irving, Nassau Country	101	14	87
W. C. Johnson, Canoe Brook, Summit, N. J.	100	12	88
L. W. Johnson, Fox Hills	101	12	89
F. J. Bailey, Kearsarge, N. H.	102	12	90
F. Presbrey, Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.	105	15	90
R. H. Ordway, Nassau Country	106	16	90
A. G. Johnson, Ardsley	103	18	90
J. D. Foot, Apawamis	96	6	90
J. A. Baker, Glen View, Chicago	101	11	90
M. B. Byrnes, New York	109	18	91
A. E. Lard, Columbia, Washington	101	9	92
J. Henry Hentz, Jr., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia	108	16	92
I. B. Johnson, Ardsley	104	12	92

The women who qualified for their cup were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Mrs. B. Tomkins, Baltusrol	109	25	84
Miss G. C. Check, East Orange	105	2	103
Miss Helen Barnett, New Haven	117	12	105
Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Englewood	108	0	108
Mrs. M. B. Byrnes, New York	135	25	110
Miss M. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis	135	25	110
Miss C. Morton, Albany	138	25	113
Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, Baltusrol	140	25	115

SUNDAY SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Dr. Gulick Hopeful of Arousing Interest in This Direction.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, hopes to establish athletic games for Sunday school scholars. He believes it would be a great inducement for boys, not only to keep out of mischief and off the streets, but to attend Sunday school, if each Sunday school, once in the Spring and once in the Fall, were to give a set of athletic games, open only to its own pupils. Dr. Gulick believes that this would be one of the most popular and useful features that could be added to a Sunday school.

In practically all of the Sunday schools there are men familiar with athletics. The expense of getting the boys to a satisfactory field for the games would not be great and prizes would not be expensive. One of the greatest difficulties of the Sunday school is to hold the older boys, and this plan would undoubtedly be a material help in retaining the larger boys.

Dr. Gulick believes that the Sunday schools need merely to have this brought to their attention to take hold of it earnestly. An athletic league among Sunday schools in Philadelphia has been in operation with great success for some time.

FAVOR AUTOMOBILE BILL.

President Scarrett Believes the Changes Will Make Chauffeurs More Careful.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Prominent automobilists from all sections of the State appeared before the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges to-day in favor of the Hill-Cocks Automobile bill, proposing amendments to the automobile law. Those who spoke in favor of the bill included Winthrop E. Scarrett, President of the Automobile Club of America; Charles T. Terry of New York City, representing the Automobile Members' Association; W. W. Niles of the Law Committee of the Automobile Club of America; G. H. Stillwell of Syracuse, M. H. Baker of Buffalo, Oliver A. Quale of the Legislative Committee of the Automobile Association of America, and Assemblyman W. W. Cocks.

The only person who appeared against the bill was J. L. Brower of the West End Association of New York City, who said that the law as it now stood relative to initial convictions should remain in force.

The principal speech in favor of the bill was made by President Scarrett, who said that while many of the drastic features of the bill had been toned down, nevertheless the law was not as favorable to automobilists as it should be. He said that the automobilists did not know, under the present state of affairs, when they were to be arrested for some trivial violation of the law of which they had no knowledge. The provision relative to speed limit in the proposed amendments was sensible, but there were many little provisions the violation of which should not result in arrest. The amendments also would result in making chauffeurs more careful in speeding their machines. In the future they would wear badges, and it would be possible for peace officers to recognize the real violators.

YACHTSMEN TO FIGHT BILL.

Larchmont Club in Line Against Licensing of Power-Boat Captains.

Offices for the coming year were elected at the annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. The men chosen were: Commodore—Morton F. Plant; Vice Commodore—Albert C. Bostwick; Rear Commodore—Frederic M. Hoyt; Secretary—A. B. Alley; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees (to serve three years)—William B. Jenkins and Jacob Halstead.

The secretary's report showed that the club fleet comprises 415 vessels, including 39 schooners, 10 auxiliary schooners, 192 sloops and cutters, and 90 steam yachts. There are 771 members, divided into active, 673; life, 75; army, 3; navy, 20.

It was decided to act with the New York Yacht Club and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in opposing the bill before Congress, which if enacted will require Captains of gas and electric yachts to undergo examination and take out licenses such as are required of steam yacht engineers.

An amendment to the racing rules was adopted providing for the recall of a yacht which crosses the starting line in advance of the signal.

Handicap Men Win Skating Races.

H. McKeefrey won the Class A handicap skating race last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. McKeefrey had 120 yards handicap, and he won by 5 yards. W. M. Taylor, with 120 yards handicap, won the Class B race by 10 yards. This is Taylor's first appearance in that class, and with the liberal handicap he had he won easily. H. Earle of Euclid School, who started from scratch, failed after a hard fight to get a place in the race. J. Lloyd started in a field of about twenty racers in the half-mile novice and won by 5 yards. Summaries:

Half-mile Novice.—Won by J. Lloyd, Brooklyn; A. Zilver, Brooklyn, second; E. Crabb, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:45.

Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by W. M. Taylor, Brooklyn, (120 yards;) H. Hanson, Norway, (50 yards,) second; C. W. Rockefellow, Brooklyn, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:01 3-5.

Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by H. McKeefrey, Heffley School, (120 yards;) J. Campbell, Canada, (scratch,) second; O. S. Eldridge, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:51.

Ladies' Tennis Match at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 17.—Miss Fanny Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, Minn., was the winner of the cup in a women's singles tennis tournament which ended to-day. She defeated Miss Edith Barnett of New Haven, Conn., 6—3, 6—1. Summary:

First Round.—Miss Fanny Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, beat Miss Florence Bradbury, Providence, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Lamb, New York, beat Miss B. Eddy, Boston, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Helen Barnett, New Haven, beat Miss Katharine Lamb, New York, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Edith Barnett, New Haven, drew a bye.

Semi-final Round.—Miss Heffelfinger beat Miss Lamb, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Edith Barnett beat Miss Helen Barnett, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Final Round.—Miss Heffelfinger beat Miss Barnett, 6—3, 6—1.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—With Viperine barred by the conditions, Arch Oldham had a comparatively easy thing to win the fourth race for the Carnival Stakes for two-year-olds, colts, and geldings. The winner was a strong favorite, and with the best of the start, opened a gap which the others could not close. The race was worth $990 to the winner. Mauser and Julia M. were the only other winning favorites. Weather clear and track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. New Moon Hay, 92 pounds, (Livingston,) 6 to 1, won; Lelia, 92, (W. Hennessy,) 6 to 5, second; Muritana, 92, (Robbins,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:27 1-5. Young Jessie, Establish, Ethel Scruggs, Port Warden, and Trossachs also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Ray, 95 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, won; Sparrow Cop, 96, (Robbins,) 5 to 2, second; Shaitan, 90, (Nicol,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Pfiffilda, John Doyle, Phiora, Major Carpenter, Jim Ferrin, Comora, Caryota, Scarborough, and Cone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—A mile and an eighth. Huzzah, 96 pounds, (McIntyre,) 17 to 5, won; Bon Mot, 112, (W. Hicks,) 9 to 1, second; The Messenger, 107, (W. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Ethics, Hymettus, and Judge Cantrill also ran. Hands Across finished second, but was disqualified.

FOURTH RACE.—Half-mile. The Carnival Stakes. Arch Oldham, 118 pounds, (Fuller,) 11 to 10, won; Delaval, 93, (T. Hennessy,) 15 to 1, second; Dixie Lad, 97, (Robbins,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Modred Law and All Scarlet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—A mile and a quarter. Mauser, 99 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 11 to 5, won; Tancred, 105, (Livingston,) 11 to 5, second; Free Admission, 88, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:07 3-5. Mynheer, Bob Hilliard, and Joe Doughty also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Julia M., 95 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 6 to 5, won; Clarenont, 95, (Livingston,) 11 to 2, second; Gust Heidorn, 100, (L. Wilson,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Overhand, Arthur, Triple Silver, Diaphanous, Docile, Sneer, Lady Free Knight, and Shortcake also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Lights Out, The Brown Monarch, Trogan, and Colin George, 121 pounds each; Plautus, 129; Arnold K. and Ralph Young, 132 each.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Medal, 93 pounds; Eclectic, 94; Hegira, 98; Whitmore, Deer Hunter, Pyrrho, and Chickasha, 100 each; Miraculous, 103; Prodigal Son, James Fitz, and Bengal, 105 each; Prince of Endurance, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Our Lillie, 85 pounds; Tom Kinney, 87; Red Man, 93; Dallas, 95; Our Nugget and Presentation, 98 each; Lady Contrary, Julia Junkin, Fickle Saint, and Katie Gibbons, 101 each; Carl Kahler, 103; Palmist, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Algonquin, 84 pounds; Royal Pirate, 98; Miss Melton, 99; Baronet and Blue Mint, 100 each; Lingo, 101; Louis Kraft, 102; Gravina, 103; Capt. Hamm, 105; Meistersinger, 108; Lee King, 111; Favonius, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Belle Mahone, 102 pounds; Dutch Carter and Arachue, 103 each; Vestry, 103; Lacache and Bud Embry, 105 each; Frank Rice and Sid Silver, 106 each; Burning Glass, 108; Russell Garth, 100; Safeguard, 110; Censor, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Albany Girl, 100 pounds; Trio and One More, 102; Brass, St. Marcos, and Count 'Em Out, 105 each; Nimble Nag, Pronta, and Bummer II., 105 each; The Guardsman, MacBeth, and St. Tammany, 107 each.

Squash at the New York A. C.

Only one game was played in the New York Athletic Club's squash tournament yesterday afternoon, the contestants being R. C. Fader and Roland Maloney. Fador put forth his best efforts in the second game, but lacked two aces of winning. Maloney out-classed his opponent in the other games and won handily. Scores follow:

Roland Maloney	15	15	15—45
R. C. Fador	1	12	6—20

MAY AGREE ON SCHEDULE

Rival Baseball League Committees Appointed to Arrange Dates.

Manager Clarke of Pittsburg Gets Dreyfuss's Consent to Coach Princeton Nine—Hanlon in Town.

Next to the Sunday baseball playing difficulty between the New York American League Club and the Brooklyns of the National League, which is now in the hands of "Garry" Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, for decision, the subject of the playing schedules is the most important that the officials of the two big leagues have to deal with. Fear has been expressed that an open rupture might occur between the organizations and that conflicting dates might be numerous, but representatives of the leagues are expected to confer and arrange their schedules so as to obviate conflicting dates as far as possible.

Word came from Chicago yesterday that President Johnson had appointed the American League's Schedule Committee, composed of Killilea of the Boston Club, Comiskey of the Chicago Club, and "Connie" Mack of the Philadelphia Club, and all indications point to an early meeting with the National League Committee, made up of Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, James A. Hart of Chicago, and Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, probably in this city, as the limit of time called for in the National agreement will expire on Saturday.

Barney Dreyfus, who came to town yesterday, said that the statement of President Joseph Gordon of the Greater New York Club, to the effect that if his club were not allowed to play Sunday games at Ridgewood, L. I., a protest would be lodged against the Pittsburg Club for playing in Allegheny, and a franchise asked for Pittsburg, did not worry him at all. Dreyfuss contends that the Ridgewood case and that of his own club are entirely different. He claims that the Pittsburg Club has been playing in Allegheny City for nearly thirty years, and considers that the club does not belong to one city more than to the other. If necessary the name could be changed to Allegheny, but Dreyfuss has no fear of such a contingency.

"While the case of the Greater New York Club against the Brooklyn Club does not concern me personally," continued the Pittsburg Club President, "I cannot see why the American League people want to attack Pittsburg. Let them protest and take the case to the National Commission. It will soon be quashed, I am sure. Pittsburg is not asking for a roving franchise, like New York."

President Pulliam of the National League announced yesterday that the following contracts and releases had been approved:

Contracts.—With Brooklyn—E. B. Van Buren, Frank B. Dillon, Philip Nadeau, James Sheckard, Charles E. Loudenslager, L. E. Ritter, Emil Batch, M. J. McCormick, Oscar L. Jones, and Virgil B. Garvin. With St Louis—Daniel Shay, John Nelson, John F. Dunleavy, M. W. Grady, and Wm. Sanders. With Pittsburg—John Pfiester. With Boston (conditional)—Wirt V. Connell.

Terms Accepted.—By Brooklyn—W. J. Reidy.

Released.—By St. Louis to Kansas City—John R. Ryan and E. T. Murphy. By Philadelphia to Jersey City—William Keister. By St. Louis—L. De Montreville and James Hacket. By Cincinnati to St. Louis—J. P. Beckley.

Van Buren, Dillon, and Nadeau, who have contracted to play with the Brooklyn Club, are also claimed by the Los Angeles and Portland Clubs of the Pacific Coast League. The disposition of these men will be settled at the meeting of the National Board of Arbitration at Columbus, Ohio, next Monday.

President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club received a telegraphic message yesterday from Manager Fred Clarke of the National League champions from Kansas, asking if Dreyfuss would object to his accepting an offer to coach the Princeton University baseball candidates from Feb. 28 to March 10. Dreyfuss replied telling Clarke to accept the position.

Manager Edward Hanlon of the Brooklyn Club arrived in town yesterday from California. He and President Ebbets held a long conference at the Hotel Victoria.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Tournament competitors appeared to be in excellent form in the principal fixtures last night and high scores were the result. In the Silk League series, at Herman Cadieu's Monarch Alleys, on West Twenty-sixth Street, Capt. Von Dolin of the Broessneck, Broesel & Co. team, broke the record of the alleys by making twenty-four frames without a break. The former record was twenty-one frames, held by Oscar Schmeid.

In the Greater New York individual tournament at the New York Alleys, Rothermel defeated Allen of the Brooklyn Palace Alleys five straight games, the winner averaging 200 1-5. The match between the Eastern and Western bowlers at the Harlem Circle Alleys resulted in the success of the New York players, but only by a small margin.

Scores of tournaments follow:

SILK LEAGUE.
Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Boessneck, Broesel & Co.—Steinbrucker, 182; Arnold, 113; Ulrich, 231; Stalp, 189; Von Dolin, 166. Total, 881.

S. Elseman & Co.—Herbert, 185; Meyer, 157; Levy, 159; Phillips, 106; Felber, 164. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.—Broessneck, Broesel & Co.—Steinbrucker, 180; Arnold, 147; Ulrich, 158; Stalp, 145; Von Dolin, 197. Total, 827.

S. Elseman & Co.—Herbert, 158; Meyer, 156; Levy, 130; Phillips, 112; Felber, 129. Total, 691.

THIRD GAME.—Boessneck, Broesel & Co.—Steinbrucker, 164; Arnold, 157; Ulrich, 164; Stalp, 182; Von Dolin, 172. Total, 839.

S. Elseman & Co.—Herbert, 122; Meyer, 148; Levy, 108; Phillips, 126; Felber, 114. Total, 676.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Anger, 156; Sanders, 141; Duane, 123; Brooks, 162; Denton, 176. Total, 758.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Dietz, 189; Graham, 150; Taylor, 133; Hooper, 154; Vreeland, 224. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.—American Can Company—West, 158; Oxley, 159; Starr, 192; Pattenden, 142; Pauley, 171. Total, 822.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Dietz, 151; Graham, 122; Taylor, 131; Hooper, 137; Vreeland, 178. Total, 719.

THIRD GAME.—American Can Company—West, 167; Oxley, 152; Starr, 156; Pattenden, 152; Pauley, 140. Total, 767.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—Anger, 167; Saunders, 187; Duane, 147; Brooks, 154; Denton, 144. Total, 799.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rothermel, 206; Allen, 158.

SECOND GAME.—Rothermel, 181; Allen, 164.

THIRD GAME.—Rothermel, 220; Allen, 189.

FOURTH GAME.—Rothermel, 189; Allen, 154.

FIFTH GAME.—Rothermel, 205; Allen, 169.

Averages—Rothermel, 200 1-5; Allen, 170 4-5.

High score—Rothermel, 220; Allen, 189.

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO MATCH.
Harlem Circle Alleys.
AFTERNOON.

FIRST MATCH.—New York—Tilley, 180, 244, 171, 174, 214, 168, 235, 167, 191. Total, 1,744. Chicago—Mountain, 201, 209, 188, 156, 180, 171, 170, 182, 155. Total, 1,840.

SECOND MATCH.—New York—Helles, 172, 178, 153, 191, 192, 206, 210, 160, 215. Total, 1,677. Chicago—Lee, 170, 191, 189, 245, 157, 175, 150, 212, 172. Total, 1,670.

Evening.—Two-men Teams—First Game.—New York—Koster, 226; Nelson, 193; total, 419. Chicago—Lee, 169; Mountain, 177; total, 346. Second Game.—New York—Koster, 195; Nelson, 152; total, 347. Chicago—Lee, 216; Mountain, 189; total, 404. Third Game.—New York—Koster, 173; Nelson, 165; total, 338. Chicago—Lee, 191; Mountain, 160; total, 351. Fourth Game.—New York—Koster, 225; Nelson, 189; total, 414. Chicago—Lee, 181; Mountain, 202; total, 383. Fifth Game.—New York—Koster, 191; Nelson, 192; total, 383. Chicago—Lee, 182; Mountain, 174; total, 861. Sixth Game.—New York—Koster, 180; Nelson, 169; total, 349. Chicago—Lee, 207; Mountain, 224; total, 431. Seventh Game.—New York—Koster, 207; Nelson, 187; total, 394. Chicago—Lee, 188; Mountain, 188; total, 376. Eighth Game.—New York—Koster, 178; Nelson, 173; total, 351. Chicago—Lee, 187; Mountain, 158; total, 345.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Miss Rogers, 120; Mrs. Robbins, ; Mrs. Brant, 121; Mrs. Lester, 129; Mrs. Georgi, 161. Total, 705.

Golden Rod Bowling Club—Mrs. Schilling, 128; Mrs. Horn, 180; Mrs. Bodin, 91; Mrs. Cramer, 93; Mrs. Schutte, 190. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.—Golden Rod Bowling Club—Mrs. Schilling, 197; Mrs. Horn, 164; Mrs. Bodin, 108; Mrs. Cramer, 157; Mrs. Schutte, 138. Total, 614.

Apache Bowling Club—Mrs. Zeilder, 139; Mrs. Braun, 74; Mrs. Eckert, 121; Mrs. Kennedy, 97; Mrs. Grafenecker, 124. Total, 555.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Miss Rogers, 113; Mrs. Robbins, 163; Mrs. Brant, 124; Mrs. Lester, 157; Mrs. Georgi, 184. Total, 671.

Apache Bowling Club—Mrs. Zeilder, 144; Mrs. Braun, 124; Mrs. Eckert, 111; Mrs. Kennedy, 124; Mrs. Grafenecker, 150. Total, 663.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Wernecke, 205; Newkirk, 160; Cluff, 179; Richardson, 195; Rand, 167. Total, 926.

Mutual No. 1 Bowling Club—Babcock, 185; Carbonell, 146; Miller, 141; Whitney, 211; Garrison, 132. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Wernecke, 184; Newkirk, 195; Cluff, 178; Richardson, 226; Rand, 183. Total, 942.

Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 206; Kruse, 185; Cordes, 195; Arnheiter, 144; Harrington, 87. Total, 797.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual No. 1 Bowling Club—Babcock, 206; Carbonell, 188; Miller, 157; Whitney, 177; Garrison, 155. Total, 883.

Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 184; Kruse, 149; Harrington, 161; Cordes, 187; Arnheiter, 198. Total, 709.

BANK CLERKS.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Exchange Bowling Club—Frazee, 133; Cliskombroomer, 146; Lee, 104; Armstrong, 170; Ferdon, 166. Total, 719.

Mount Morris Bowling Club—C. H. McKeever, 168; Hill, 168; Clark, 123; G. McKeever, 183; Tross, 177. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.—American Exchange Bowling Club—Frazee, 165; Cliskombroomer, 140; Lee, 130; Armstrong, 169; Ferdon, 153. Total, 747.

Merchant Bowling Club—Dolan, 117; Allen, 144; Van Herrick, 131; McKay, 121; Paynter, 147. Total, 676.

THIRD GAME.—Merchant Bowling Club—Dolan, 188; Allen, 168; Van Herrick, 145; McKay, 114; Paynter, 173. Total, 782.

Mount Morris Bowling Club—C. McKeever, 113; Hill, 96; Clark, 126; G. McKeever, 187; Tross, 177. Total, 641.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—De Vinne Council—Frankle, 167; Wagand, 145; Hull, 149; Littlejohn, 133; Swape, 188. Total, 780.

Lenox Council—Bell, 161; Bauer, 126; Holker, 179; Martin, 180; Clute, 153. Total, 809.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Union Boat Club—McCoy, 185; Hewitt, 133; A. Hunt, 191; Godsell, 137; I. Hunt, 140. Total, 786.

Hudson Boat Club—Smith, 169; Turner, 186; Whiteman, 176; Martin, 134; Tilley, 200. Total, 855.

SECOND GAME.—Union Boat Club—McCoy, 191; Hewitt, 177; A. Hunt, 168; Godsell, 185; I. Hunt, 174. Total, 895.

Nonpareil Boat Club—Bartlett, 143; Dux, 151; Shoemaker, 127; Hunken, 192; Pearce, 198. Total, 811.

THIRD GAME.—Nonpareil Boat Club—Bartlett, 194; Dux, 155; Shoemaker, 163; Hunken, 176; Pearce, 148. Total, 833.

Hudson Boat Club—Smith, 167; Miller, 171; Whiteman, 176; Hunt, 188; Tilley, 210. Total, 912.

Slosson Plays Brilliant Billiards.

Admirers of billiards were treated to a brilliant exhibition of the 18.2-inch balkline game by George F. Slosson at the Broadway Billiard Academy, 1,947 Broadway, last night, in an exhibition game of 300 points with Arthur Townsend of Brooklyn, who finished fifth in the amateur championship tournament at the Liederkranz Club last week. Slosson scored 300 to Townsend's 129, and averaged twenty. His highest runs were 75, 65, and 50. Townsend's high run was 65, and his average 0.

Princeton Gymnastic Team Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Princeton gymnastic team held a dual meet with Lawrenceville Academy at Lawrenceville to-day. This was the first dual meet in which the Princeton team has been this season. Plans are being made for a joint gymnastic and indoor track meet to be held in the new gymnasium during March. The meet will be open to all members of the University, and will include relay events by classes. Those getting first place in the gymnastic events of the meet will represent Princeton at the dual meet between Princeton and the New York University on March 26.

COLUMBIA WINS EASILY

Princeton Hockey Team No Match for Local Collegians.

Victors Score Three Goals in a Poorly Played Team Contest in St. Nicholas Rink.

Columbia defeated Princeton in a rough and unscientific game of hockey at the St. Nicholas rink last night by a score of 3 to 1. This victory gives the local university third place in the Intercollegiate Hockey League series, with two games won and two lost. Yale still leads, with three games won and none lost, and Harvard is second, with two won and none lost. Princeton, as a result of last night's game, moves from third down to fourth place, with one game won and two lost, and Brown is at the bottom of the list, with four games lost, having completed its series.

Neither side played good hockey in last night's game. Team work was almost entirely lacking and the individual stick work was poor. The brunt of the defense came upon the goal keepers, who seldom received any assistance from the point or cover point. This was particularly noticeable on the Princeton team. Two of the three goals scored by Columbia were principally due to the uncovering of the goal by the point and cover point playing forward. The Columbia defense was better in this respect, and the victory was principally due to this fact, as the attack of the two teams was about equal in strength.

Columbia opened the game by obtaining possession of the puck in the first face-off and rushing it down to the Princeton goal, where a scrimmage followed, from which Cooke shot the first goal in less than a minute after play had started. Rough and fast play on both sides followed, and Levis and Akin were retired temporarily for being too strenuous in their exertions. Finally Dalimeyer made a try for the Columbia goal, which was blocked by Von Bernuth, and Purnell obtained the rubber and landed it in the net, tieing the score. Neither side was able to score again during this period, which ended with one goal to the credit of each team.

In the second half the Columbia team played more aggressively, but did not score until near the middle of the period, when Duden obtained the puck from Cooke and made a dashing attack on the goal, which was defended only by the goal keeper Chislett. The latter was unable to stop the rubber, and a second goal for Columbia resulted. A minute before the period ended, Cooke found the way to the Princeton goal again open, and scored the final point, on a pass from Akin, making the score 3 to 1 at the end of the game: Columbia, 3; Princeton, 1. The line-up:

Columbia, 3.	Position.	Princeton, 1.
Von Bernuth	Goal	Chislett
Benedict	Point	King
Jackson	Cover point	Johnston
Callaghan	Forward	Purnell
Cooke	Forward	Lewis
Duden	Forward	Dalimeyer
Akin	Forward	Levis

Goals for Columbia—Cooke, (2,) Duden. Goal for Princeton—Purnell. Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York.

St. Paul's School Wins at Hockey.

Hockey teams representing the St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., and the Polytechnic Preparatory School met last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, and the St. Paul's team won by the score of 2 goals to 1. The schoolboys played fast hockey, and all the scoring was done in the first half. Coughtry shot the first goal after two minutes' play. Chauncy, Captain of the "Poly" team, evened matters by shooting a goal, and Wilcox shot the last goal of the game. Line-up:

St. Paul, 2.	Position.	Polytechnic, 1.
Lang	Goal	Eldredge
Norton	Point	Gill
Ward	Cover point	Sears
Coughtry	Forward	Chauncey
Bissell	Forward	Minton
Richardson	Forward	Schmeltzer
Wilcox	Forward	Campbell

Goals made—By Coughtry, Wilcox, Chauncey. Referee—Mr. Kennedy. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Cornell Invites 'Varsity Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The management of the Cornell navy to-day sent invitations to Syracuse and Georgetown Universities to enter crews in the second 'Varsity race which is being arranged to be rowed on Cayuga Lake on Saturday, May 28. Harvard has already accepted an invitation. Columbia has not yet decided whether she will be able to take part or not, but Pennsylvania has declined on account of the conflict with the American Rowing Association's regatta on the Schuylkill on the following Monday.

Jenkins Wins Wrestling Bout.

Tom Jenkins of Cleveland defeated Hjalmar Lundin of Sweden last night in Brooklyn in a mixed wrestling match, winning the first and third falls. Jenkins won the first fall with a leg and catch hold in twenty minutes. The second fall, Graeco-Roman style, was won by Lundin by a half Nelson and neck hold in 25 minutes and 10 seconds. The third and deciding fall was gained by Jenkins, with a back hammer lock, in 19 minutes and 27 seconds.

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Best Mocha and Java. Standard of quality.

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Preferred by thousands to all other table relishes.

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Best Maracaibo Coffee that can be bought.

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Highest quality Santos Coffee on the market.

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Gilt Edge Kippered Herring. BEST DOMESTIC KIND, a can 13c

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FANCY SMYRNA FIGS, lb. 13c
BLUE RIBBON DATES, 3 packages 20c.; per package 7c
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE JAPANESE INVASION.

The movements of Japanese troops reported to-day distinctly mean one thing, and that is that, in the opinion of the Japanese General Staff, Russia has ceased to be formidable at sea. As was foreseen and foretold by disinterested military critics before the outbreak of the war, Japan could take no steps to invade either Korea or Manchuria until she had clearly proved her superiority at sea. It would have been mere foolhardiness for her to land an army on the continental shore of Asia until she had ascertained that Russia could not prevent or greatly harass the debarkation, and could not, in case of a reverse to the Japanese arms on shore, make a reembarkation difficult and dangerous. The net result of the fighting at sea has been to convince the competent strategists of Japan that they can command the sea, can keep it open for themselves and close it against Russia.

This demonstration is, of course, of very great importance. Japan is now very much nearer her base than Russia and can obtain supplies of all kinds much more readily from "home" than can Russia. Russia is dependent exclusively upon what she may already have stored in her strongholds at Port Arthur and further inland, and upon what she can obtain over the long line of a railroad already very much overworked. We do not know accurately or even approximately the extent of her accumulation of war material in Manchuria. We have reason to believe that, whatever it may be, it is larger on paper than it is in fact. The advantage Japan has gained in having the sea open to her and closed to Russia would be difficult to overestimate.

It is quite conceivable that Admiral ALEXIEFF should be considering, as he seems to have been doing, the desirableness of falling back from his very exposed position at the promontory of the Liau-Tong Peninsula. The promontory and the isthmus behind it are completely commanded on all sides by the Japanese warships, with which his inability to cope has now been made plain. Evidently his position would be made much easier, and that of the Japanese much more difficult, if he should evacuate Port Arthur and the peninsula, retire to Mukden, or even to Harbin, and then defy the Japanese to dislodge him. In that case all and more than the difficulties of the Russians would be transferred to the Japanese, who would have to sustain a line of communication lengthening from the sea as they advanced, over a rough country, and in bitter Winter weather, without even the assistance of any railroad, but by such means of transport as they could bring with them or pick up on the spot. In fact, the Russian commander would then be in a position apparently "inexpugnable." All the same, it is not at all probable that he will take it. In the first place, it would be necessary, in evacuating Port Arthur and the peninsula, to abandon to Japan not only the fortifications of Port Arthur and the ambitious project of Dalny, with whatever could not be removed or destroyed. It would be necessary to abandon also the Russian ships of war, which can neither defend themselves against the Japanese attack in port, nor yet take to the open sea, without more than a probability of destruction. So much for the material loss, and the moral injury that would necessarily go with it. But the retaking by Japan of the peninsula she took from China, and which Russia has taken from her, as Japan conceives, by a mixture of force and fraud, would be a tremendous moral triumph for Japan, and a corresponding humiliation for Russia. Moreover, once she abandoned this projecting peninsula of Manchuria, Russia would necessarily disable herself from any pretension of controlling the destiny of Korea, or being in the least consulted about it. Although, as a mere matter of strategy, it would be very advantageous to Russia, now that she is beaten at sea, to fall back beyond the Liau-Tong Peninsula, such a retirement would come very near to an abandonment of the war. And that is by no means as yet to be expected.

FOR A NEW CITY PLAN.

Those were most interesting suggestions which Mr. CHARLES R. LAMB laid before the Municipal Art Society, at its meeting on Tuesday, looking to an amendment of the existing street plan of Manhattan. That plan was never intelligently adapted to the needs of the community, and has now bcome conspicuously inadequate to those needs. The various widenings and extensions of streets which Mr. LAMB proposed all promise to promote the convenience of the inhabitants of Manhattan and to correct some of the most glaring faults of the existing plan.

A criticism upon them would be that it is of little avail to make corrections piecemeal, and that whatever is undertaken should be undertaken as part of a general and systematic plan. We are in hopes that reflection will convince Mayor MCCLELLAN of the desirableness, indeed of the urgent need, of such a plan, as it convinced Mayor Low, who was by no means keen about it when it was first proposed, and became a convinced advocate of it only toward the end of his term. A commission composed of the right men, and representing the interests and the capacities entitled to representation, could do a very great municipal work. And of such a commission a man so fertile in ideas and of so much public spirit as Mr. LAMB could not fail to be a valuable member.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

It would be rash to assume that Russia will be seriously hindered in the prosecution of the war with Japan by lack of money. Her trouble is much more likely to be in the lack of knowledge how to use her money to the best advantage. The national debt in Russia is not excessive as compared with her resources, about $3,550,000,000. Her credit has been fair for some years. Her currency system is in good condition, and the administration of her finances, though by no means easy to manage, has been energetic and intelligent. Probably the demands of a war of no great duration would not involve permanent difficulties. A long war would be a different matter, but it would not be safe to calculate upon the lack of funds as anything like a determining factor in the result.

For the current year the Finance Minister of Russia estimates an excess of expenditure over revenue of about $100,000,000. All of this is caused practically by the expenditure on railways, and especially the trans-Siberian road. The total spending for the year on all ways of communication is placed at about $350,000,000. The War Department calls for $185,000,000 and the Navy for $55,000,000. Thus we have some $600,000,000 out of a total budget of $1,100,000,000 and a revenue of $1,000,000,000. The deficit is made up from the reserve accumulated by loans. That, of course, is not a sound condition for a business enterprise, but it is one which need not cause exceeding anxiety to the Government of Russia, even in the case of a war lasting a year.

As for the financial effect of the war, it is paradoxical to say that victory would be more costly to the Treasury than defeat, but there is much to sustain the inference. Assuming that the war is confined to Russia and Japan, and that Russia is unable to hold the footing she has obtained in Northern China, and even that she is obliged to abandon the Siberian Railway as unprofitable when limited to her own territory, the net effect on the Treasury would be the cessation of very heavy expenditures in the maintenance of the road, in the establishments along its route, and in the steadily increasing garrisons she has been extending through Manchuria. The money she has lavished in this way would, in case of defeat, be available for the cost of the war, for remission of taxes or for development of the resources of her immediate territory. Should Russia, on the contrary, defeat Japan, she would be committed to the pushing of her designs in China, and probably in Korea. For a long time, possibly for a generation or more, the execution of these designs would be a drain on her Treasury; the profits, if they ever were realized, would be for the not very near future. That, however, is not the way in which Russian statesmen will reason. We may be sure that the utmost resources of cash and credit will be exhausted in the struggle, and, as we have said, it would be rash to assume that the result of the war is likely seriously to be affected by this element in the Russian situation.

THE SUBWAY OPENING.

The announcement is made from the office of the Subway Construction Company that it will not be possible to open the subway for public use before June 1 at the earliest, and that it may be necessary to delay the opening until July 1.

The only advice which this statement suggests is, Do the best you can. Every day of delay in opening this great public work to the traffic for which it is designed involves inconvenience to multitudes of people—not merely to those who will habitually use it, but to an equal number of those who will continue to use the now congested lines, surface and elevated. The confidence of the chief engineer, Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, in the ability of the contractor to anticipate by nearly nine months the time at which the contract was required to be finished and the work delivered, does not indicate misjudgment.

The causes which have operated to cause delay were such as would not admit of estimation in advance of their occurrence. These include the succession of labor troubles resulting from the effort to organize the unskilled labor employed in excavation and rock work, and the sympathetic strikes in support of these new organizations, which signalized their birth by impossible demands which they were prepared to enforce with violence and would have done so to a greater extent if the police had not acted promptly and with commendable energy, and made it appear that Chicago methods would not be tolerated in New York. There has also been a good deal of delay in consequence of the extreme and continued cold of the present Winter, which has seriously interfered with several branches of work. This has been felt especially in the great powerhouse at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, and it is here that may be found the most serious obstacle to an early opening. We are of the opinion, however, that Mr. BELMONT'S announcement of an opening for traffic in June, or possibly July, is not to be taken quite literally. When the cold weather passes work will probably move more rapidly than is now anticipated, and we shall find cause for grave disappointment if the opening is not ordered at some date between April 15 and May 15.

Assuming, as we safely may, that the company which will operate the subway will open it for business at the earliest possible moment, it is a public duty to advise patience and to warn the management against yielding to popular clamor and beginning the running of passenger trains a day earlier than it can be done with the greatest possible safety and all practicable immunity from confusion, interruption, or accident. If by a postponement of a week, a fortnight, or even a month, smooth and uninterrupted running to schedule can be insured, the resulting disappointment and inconvenience will be more than compensated. It should also be remembered that an important advantage will be secured by beginning operations in the Summer, when the traffic is lightest and the congestion of the rush hours less acute than in other seasons. Weighing all considerations, it should need no argument to show that the public interest will best be served by the greatest possible expedition in doing everything necessary to complete the equipment of the line in the best possible way, and testing it sufficiently to insure a perfectly satisfactory operation before it opens its stations to the crowds which will fill them. The impatience which will be expressed at what are likely to be regarded as unnecessary delays will be negligible compared with the criticism which would be invited by a premature opening of the line, resulting in confusion, congestion, or any form of casualty. This is well understood by the management, and should be by the public.

THE BALTIMORE LOSS.

The Chairman of the General Loss Committe of the fire insurance companies, Mr. PAUL TURNER, announces the conclusion that the loss of the Baltimore fire is as nearly as it is possible to estimate it $125,000,000, and the insurance due only about one-half this amount. There is some difference of opinion as to salvage. Some experts estimate it as high as $25,000,000, but this is probably excessive. On this subject Mr. TURNER says:

> It is not doubted that the saving of books and valuable stocks of merchandise and securities in safes and vaults amounts to a very much larger sum than $25,000,000, but these chattels were uninsured, and had they been burned would have been a total loss. The value of salvage in the actual material now in sight is variously estimated. Some put the figures as high as $10,000,000, but insurance agents, who are accustomed to adjusting fire losses and who have a better knowledge of such matters than any other interest, say that $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 would cover all that can be saved from the material used in building construction. This, they say, is worth about $10 a ton, and the estimate above is based on the fact that there may be 100,000 or 200,000 tons in the desolated district.
>
> It is possible that the salvage recovered by the underwriters will amount to something like ten millions of dollars, and their net loss from forty to fifty millions. The number of buildings destroyed is estimated by the insurance experts at between 2,400 and 2,500. Real estate men have reached the conclusion that the average value of the structures destroyed is about $22,500. This would show a loss of about $50,000,000 on buildings alone. The remainder of the loss was on merchandise and personal property. Commenting on these estimates, The Baltimore Sun says:
>
> The total assessed value of all property in the city and annex for taxable purposes is $491,000,000. This includes real estate, securities, and tangible values of all kinds subject to taxation. The plant exemptions amount to $60,000,000, while mortgages subject to taxation are estimated at $50,000,000. This, therefore, would give the total value of property in the corporate limits of Baltimore as shown by the books of the Appeal Tax Court in round figures at $502,000,000. The burned district is something less than one-tenth of the built-up section of the city, and that this territory should contain destroyed property of $125,000,000, or more than one-fifth of the whole property valuation in the city, and fully one-third of all property subject to taxation, shows at a glance how valuable and important to the commercial and material wealth and welfare of the city was the devastated section.
>
> The price which Baltimore paid for a lax code of building laws and general public indifference to the precautions which this laxness made doubly necessary was certainly high. That the lesson does not appear to have been wasted is the most encouraging fact which a review of the situation suggests.

FACTS AS TO MANCHURIAN TRADE.

Capt. DAYTON of the Governor's staff must be credited with sincerity in his statement that the "Russian occupation of Manchuria has been a splendid thing [for Americans] from a commercial point of view." As he was traveling in that country last year, his statement has the value of personal observation. But it does not agree with the facts as officially reported by our responsible agents there.

Consul MILLER, writing from Niu-Chwang, the chief port by which our exports to Manchuria have passed, in March, 1903, points out that in the previous year the entry of American kerosene had declined from 3,172,000 gallons to 603,180, or about 80 per cent., and this he attributes to the fact that "Russian oil, sold by the Russo-Chinese Bank in the interior cities of Manchuria, is driving out American competition." And he adds: "An American firm, on account of the opposition of Russian oil dealers, has been unable to secure a site at Dalny for building warehouses in which to store American oil." The decline in the imports of American cotton goods is also marked. In 1899 the imports of American drills were 584,877 pieces. In 1901 they were 546,598 pieces. In 1902 they were but 345,505. Mr. MILLER further says that "Russian industries are encouraged by the Government in the form of bounties, drawbacks, and reduced transportation on subsidized ships and railways," and that Russian manufacturers are engaged in imitating American goods and brands.

Now, we cannot in all this complain of ill-treatment. If the Russians adopt in Manchuria the same restrictive measures to prevent our competition with them that we adopt in our own blessed land of freedom to prevent their competition with us, we ought to "take our medicine" without making faces. But we are not called upon to say we like it, that it makes us love the Russians, and that we hope they will whip the Japanese, who have shown themselves much more enlightened and liberal in trade matters than either the Russians or ourselves.

GUTTER ART.

His Imperial Highness the German Emperor is intemperate in characterizing the work of the German impressionists as "gutter art." Moreover, the term is not accurately descriptive. There is a realism about the gutter which is not reflected in anything characteristic of impressionism in art. Had he said tomato mayonnaise art he would have made a characterization which many would recognize as describing much landscape work of this general class. But gutter art means nothing; it is simply ill-natured, and invites a critical examination of certain pictures for which the versatile Emperor "stands." This would be disagreeable, and unprofitable withal.

Perhaps there are better reasons for excluding examples of impressionistic painting from the German exhibit at St. Louis than that the Emperor has indulged in undignified sarcasm concerning it. The commission may have regarded them as caricatures, and hesitated to aid in creating the impression that material things in Germany are in fact as they appear to the impressionists. This would be natural enough, no doubt, but if any good examples of this school are produced in Germany, whence have come so many schools of intense realism, the American public would like to see them.

AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

Details of a torpedo boat attack on the Russian fleet last Sunday morning have been received from several sources. These reports are specific, and they agree so closely as to make them worthy of credence. Apparently the commander of the Japanese flotilla considered that a heavy snowstorm gave him a desirable opportunity to torpedo the Russian warships that were outside Port Arthur harbor; but the very weather that seemed propitious for the attack brought with it conditions somewhat favorable to the defense. This is one of the freakish paradoxes of torpedo boat service. If the flotilla had been in close touch with the enemy when the storm came down the swift destroyers might have kept sufficiently near each other to insure making a simultaneous dash at the Russian vessels; but presumably they were cruising at a considerable distance from the port entrance when the snow began to fall. Consequently, by the time the Japanese sea wasps had covered a sufficient distance to bring them near the Russian ships they had parted company with each other. One Japanese destroyer was discovered by the Russians about 3 o'clock in the morning, while another drew their fire and discharged torpedoes about 5 o'clock. Evidently there was a miscalculation on the part of the Japanese, for it is an important requisite of a successful torpedo expedition that there shall be a simultaneous rush by all the boats that can be sent in. It is presumed that one or more of the boats will be sunk; but if one of the enemy's battleships or armored cruisers be torpedoed the loss of the smaller craft may be regarded as merely the breaking of eggs that necessarily accompanies the making of an omelet.

If, therefore, it be true that at least one Russian vessel was disabled, the Japanese may rightfully regard the Sunday morning operations as being both a material and a moral victory; for there is no suggestion of any loss to the Japanese, while two Russian vessels are reported as having been damaged. Even if their injuries were slight, the fact that they suffered at all would leave the advantage with the attacking force. As Admiral Togo quaintly puts it, the moral effect on the enemy would be excellent.

The possibility that something more serious than a torpedo attack occurred on the 14th inst. is suggested by a dispatch which says that one of the Russian vessels was struck by a shell from a twelve-inch gun. As ordnance of this calibre is carried by battleships only, the rumor that a general action took place on Sunday may prove to be true.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who have had recent experience with the ways and wiles of plumbers—and what householder has not in the three months or so that have been devoted to convincing New York and its suburbs that they are not in the Banana Belt—must have wondered, if at all given to reflection, why it is that these particular artificers have not long since accumulated all the money there is in the large part of the world that is helplessly subjected to their ruthless exploitation. For the plumbers have devised an elaborate system under which even the simplest of jobs entails the presence of two men, one a haughty person who knows how to do work, and another, less haughty but not humble, who does it. These two follow an invariable routine. Summoned to repair, say, a pipe that has frozen and exploded or to put a new washer on a leaky faucet, the master workman arrives in midforenoon and thoughtfully views the scene of devastation while waiting for his "helper." This takes at least half an hour and may take twice as much. When the helper at last arrives the two decide on the tools needed for meeting the situation, and the helper goes back to the shop after them. That uses up the rest of the morning, and the afternoon is none too long for getting through the task in hand. Thus is a full day for two men made out. Then comes in the skill of the plumber's bookkeeper in estimating time and material, and, from the results of his labor, it is evident enough that he, too, has a helper. At any rate, the householder in each instance finds that the amount of his liquid capital has been nicely estimated—and the plumber gets it, since nothing is more dangerous than to ignore the bill of a man whose services, when desired, are desired with extreme vehemence, and whose memory, in the day of emergency, is minute and accurate. And yet the list of millionaires contains the names of few plumbers; indeed, the plumbers rarely live in the best residential sections of any city, and their shops for the most part hint at difficulty in making both ends meet at the end of the year. There is something very queer about this. Either the plumbers, knowing their unpopularity with the populace, conceal their wealth, or else methods, such as theirs carry with them a mysterious but effective penalty, and the money they carry home in wheelbarrows during every cold snap turns to dry leaves before they can deposit it in bank. That would be poetical justice, but it's poor consolation for the bankrupted householder, who never gets back the money he knows was good when he paid it over.

—One can follow easily enough the line of argument along which the Court of Appeals moved to reach its decision confirming the lower court's refusal to order the return to ROLAND B. MOLINEUX of the photographs and measurements of himself which now remain, in very bad company, among the criminal archives of the State. The preservation of these unpleasant reminders of a more unpleasant experience, Mr. MOLINEUX is told, must continue until the Legislature makes it the duty "of the Superintendent of Prisons to return them to their subject in cases where trial refutes the charges that at first prompted and justified the State in their possession. This, he is also informed, is part of the price which innocent men must sometimes pay for the privilege of living in a country governed by law. This is all comprehensible enough, but we incline to sympathize with what we are sure is Mr. MOLINEUX'S dissatisfaction with the assent it demands. One must, indeed, pay for the privilege of living in a country governed by law, but it is hard to see why the payment should be unnecessarily great, and in cases when the law confesses to have made a most serious mistake reason and propriety alike suggest that the law should do what little it can toward restoring to his original status the man upon whom in its fallibility it has inflicted many and irreparable injuries. To take his elaborate identification from among those of the convicted criminals, of whom he is not one, is the simplest of tasks, and it does seem that when he asks a favor so small no difficulties should be placed in the way of granting it. To give up these records may not be the "duty" of the Superintendent of Prisons, in the sense that he is "now" under no explicit compulsion to do so, but there is certainly something crooked in the refusal. Why Mr. MOLINEUX worries about a matter of no real consequence is a little mysterious, and yet he is the judge of his own feelings, and to outrage them wantonly is worse than absurd.

—That waggish "Bachelor" who sent us a letter in which he tried to express sentiments more utterly selfish and unmanly in regard to women and marriage than even the worst of bachelors can possibly feel must be vastly amused—if he is a cynical person, and presumably he is—at the seriousness with which his abominable utterances have been taken by the correspondents who have since commented upon them. To ourselves it seemed that what he said about the danger of suit for breach of promise to marry was nothing more than humorous exaggeration of the wildest sort, and his objections to alimony we also took in a jesting sense. But his critics do not smile. Instead, those of the feminine persuasion denounce him as the desperate villain the man he depicted would undoubtedly be if such a man existed, while from the other side of the house comes half-hearted acquiescence in the counts of his indictment. The denunciation probably does no more than bear out the common notion that women lack one sort of humor, but that "Bachelor" should find even an "Agrarian" to support him in his pretended misogyny is a disquieting phenomenon. We simply cannot believe, however, that there is a man alive who has refrained from marriage because of the possibility that disagreement with his wife might result in the payment of alimony to her, and, as for the breach of promise peril, that never prevented any love making except by scoundrels who knew they were scoundrels, and of such are not the majority, or even a measurable minority, of that large class. The reasons why some men remain unmarried are two—either the women they have wanted to marry wouldn't have them or they have never happened to run across a woman who kindled in their hearts the inexplicable spark that drives men to take chances vastly greater than any the law imposes. Whoever proclaims that his single state is a result of his own deliberate and final choice, made because women and laws are not different from what they are, is a mere humbug whose fitting fate would be to fall helplessly into infatuation with a woman capable of suing him for breach of promise. And no punishment for lying could be devised which would be severer than that.

—It is considerably more than possible that the teachers in the New York public schools could find, if they tried hard, more profitable employment for their leisure than the delivery at meetings of their association of impassioned speeches in support of a bill which, if passed, would free them from the rivalry of teachers in other cities. "It is about time," said one of the McCabe bill's supporters, "that we express our opposition to the importation of people who slam the door of promotion in our faces." Nonsense. It is about time, and long has been, that all teachers realize their true relation to the schools—that their interests are wholly subordinate to those of the children, and that the only claim to promotion is superior ability, no matter where displayed. If "people" can be "imported" who are better teachers than are to be found in the city at any given moment for any given purpose, freedom to make the importation should be complete. And often they can be.

BALTIMORE FIRE INCIDENT.

Watchman Remained Locked in a Bank Vault Through It All.

O. P. McCarty, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has returned to this city from a business trip to New York. On his way back he stopped over in Baltimore, and of an incident he learned there he thus speaks: "In the financial district destroyed the vaults were found intact. In the Continental Trust Company Building it had been the custom to lock a watchman inside the vault Saturday night, with food enough to last him until Monday morning. When the fire occurred the time lock prevented his rescue. He stayed there during the progress of the fire, while the building burned and other buildings fell about it, all day Monday. The debris was too hot to enable any one to reach him until Tuesday morning. When the vault was unlocked he came out smiling.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WHAT RUSSIA STANDS FOR.

A Comparison with Japan as an Exponent of Christianity's Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true, as Mr. Charles J. Murphy says in your issue of this day, that a Russian fleet visited our waters during the Winter of 1862-63, (it is all a matter of record at Washington,) for I, but a boy then, accompanied my father, when, with a party of army and navy officers and a generous sprinkling of the fair sex, he paid his respects aboard the flagship to the Russian Admiral commanding. That we were courteously received goes without saying and proves nothing to the particular advantage of the Russian, for naval officers are gentlemen the world over.

Those who know history know that friendship between nations is only a polite form of selfishness for selfishness' sake. There is always an object to be gained. Russia courted our friendship during those dark days of our civil war, offering us her help as an ally against England, because she had enmity in her Muscovite heart against England, not from love of us. Her dream then was, as it is now, to become the overlord of all Asia—India, Hindustan, a Russian province; to drive the hated Englishman back to his sea-girt home. The Irishman of the Fenian type seeks Russia's friendship because he hopes thereby to crush the great British Empire, forgetting that the crushing of England by Russia would mean a second Poland made of Ireland.

The extravagant manifestation of delight indulged in by the inhabitants of Libau, Russia, when they received our representatives and the ship laden with food for their starving people only proves that they thought at the time that we were good fellows and generous—nothing more; for it was all like the lively tail-wag and joyous contortions and wrigglings of the hungry dog whom one is about to feed. So also we fed starving Irishmen; in the days of our Southern rebellion (so called) we fed the hungry cotton spinners of Manchester, England, as well.

Mr. Murphy, furthermore, speaks of the Japanese as a heathen people, the Russians as Christians. Very good, so far as it goes. Which nation, however, gave evidence of the more perfect Christian character in its treatment of the humbled Chinese during these troublous times in and around Peking, when the Boxer hordes were howling for the blood of the foreign devils? Verily, Christianity received a black eye in those days—days when "the man with the mailed fist" sent out his legions to destroy whole villages, shooting down the luckless Chinamen, men, women, children, like dogs—"punitive expeditions" they were called—to show the power and the might of the followers of the teachings of the gentle Jesus.

It seems to me that the little brown man who worships Buddha or obeys the tenets of the Chinto religion showed then much more of the true spirit of Christianity than did the mighty Teuton, and, especially, the slow-moving Slav, to whom Christianity meant mainly: To us is given the right to plunder and despoil the heathen whensoever and wheresoever he may fall beneath our yoke. UTAH.

New York, Feb. 15, 1904.

PLANTING ON THE BOULEVARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the editorial in Monday's TIMES on "Beautifying the Boulevard," I would like to say that the meetings held this Winter on the west side for that purpose did not take up the question of planting, except incidentally. What the various organizations were trying to accomplish was primarily to stop the present style of setting out dead trees and sowing "anaemic grass," and to obtain the remainder of any money that might be intended to be spent in that way.

This is now done, we believe, by a promise from Mr. William Barclay Parsons. It is first deemed advisable, however, to place the Boulevard under the Park Commission. Legislation to that effect is now going forward. When that is accomplished, and this promised sum is obtained from Mr. Parsons, it may be necessary to go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to ask for a larger sum to enable a landscape architect to lay out this public park properly from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. An estimate of cost has already been unofficially obtained.

So far as I know, there was no concerted action of the various organizations until the Woman's Municipal League invited such a meeting at the beginning of this season, and, in fact, it did not seem possible to do anything until the subway should show signs of being finished.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS of the Woman's Municipal League.

New York, Feb. 15, 1904.

DEWEY AND THE SPANIARDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I supplement your interesting reply to the Brooklynite who charged that Dewey attacked the Spaniards at Manila treacherously, unexpectedly, and before war was declared, by giving for his edification some extracts from the amusing pronunciamento that Gov. Don Augusti put forth when Dewey was on the way from Hongkong? It said:

> Spaniards: Between Spain and the United States of North America hostilities have broken out. * * * The North American people, constituted of all social execresens, have exhausted our patience and provoked war, &c. * * * The struggle will be short and decisive, &c. * * * Spain will emerge triumphant from this new test, humiliating and blasting the adventurers from the United States, &c. * * * Her squadron, manned by foreigners possessing neither instruction nor discipline, is preparing to come to this archipelago to substitute Protestantism for the Catholic religion. * * * treat you as tribes refractory to civilization * * * to take possession of your riches as if they were unacquainted with the rights of property, * * * to kidnap those persons they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agriculture and industrial labor, * * * to make a mockery of your faith, * * * to throw down by their unbelief the images you adore, * * * to pollute the tombs of your ancestors, * * * to appropriate your worldly goods, &c.

He then finishes by calling upon the Filipinos to unite with the Spaniards in preparing for the struggle, their motto to be, "No surrender."

As a commentary on the incident I am prompted to put forth the query, What is the microbe that infests some American brains, making them ever ready and eager to vilify and slander their country without regard to justice or facts? A. C.

New York, Feb. 13, 1904.

The Morris House Controversy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The old Ford mansion near Morristown has been known only as "The Headquarters" since it was acquired by the State of New Jersey because it was occupied by Washington during the dark time when the Continental Army went into Winter quarters there.

Now that New York City has acquired the old house at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street because it was occupied by Washington as his headquarters here the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution desire to keep it, like the New Jersey Headquarters, as a place for relics of the Revolution.

Therefore let us hope we may hear no more of the "Morris House," or the "Jumel Mansion," but only Washington's Headquarters.

MRS. T. H. BOORMAN,
Daughter of the American Revolution.

Fort Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

President Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Republican, but enjoy reading your excellent paper. Your opinions are as a whole sane and worthy of enlightened and progressive minds. It surprised me, therefore, to read in your editorial this morning the severe arraignment of President Roosevelt. For acts for which at the time they were executed you had only praise, you now scorn and ridicule the President. Are you to follow the blind partisanship that thinks the Democratic Party can do no wrong, but that the party in power at the present time can do nothing but wrong?

JOHN A. ELD.

New York, Feb. 15, 1904.

WOULD WASH CITY STREETS.

Proposal to Heat Hydrant Water in Order to Remove Snow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recommendation of Mayor McClellan in regard to the use of river water for fires in New York should receive prompt attention. This is a plan that has been often suggested and its development would not only provide the city with an abundant supply of water for fire purposes, but, which is almost as important, would provide a vastly improved method of street cleaning, at little comparative cost.

Our present method of sprinkling the streets simply turns the dust and dirt on the streets into mud without removing them. In the principal cities of Europe the streets are washed instead of sprinkled, and, with an adequate supply of water, this could be done here with hose attached directly to the hydrants. Instead of having a slimy mass of mud as a result of street sprinkling, we should then have clean pavements which would quickly dry, leaving no dust.

This also suggests the query whether such a supply of water could not be made efficient to a great extent in removing snow. It is well known that a warm rain of a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees will quickly remove any amount of snow. It should not require a very elaborate apparatus, or a great amount of fuel, to heat hydrant water passing through a coil in a movable furnace to that temperature, and thus produce a warm shower that would remove a large quantity of snow from any given area at very small expense.

The objection of thereby flooding the sewers is hardly possible, as the amount of water would, in no given area, be equal to that produced by an ordinary rain fall following snow, and the washing could be distributed among as widely separated areas as necessary. C. T. H.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

WRITING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to "An Admirer of the English Language's" letter in your issue of the 15th, under the above heading, I was much amused at the attempts of some Spanish firms to write some advertisements in English, but I wish to point out to your correspondent that this is only another case of the Biblical "beam and mote."

Assuming that the German language is new to your correspondent, I would suggest his studying that language, and at the end of six months writing a letter to a German. In their respective countries I have endeavored to write German, French, and Spanish, and my attempts have always been failures.

In the last-named country I once found a group of clerks in an office roaring with laughter, and imagine my feelings when I ascertained that a letter I had written to the firm was the subject of conversation. I endeavored at first to save myself by saying I had really tried to be funny, but the manner in which I expressed this only made matters worse.

The Anglo-Saxon race is noted for its poor linguistic powers, and I have heard that French and Spanish are far easier for a foreigner to learn than our language. I heard once of a man studying French in New York, and then going off to France. Soon after his arrival he was arrested, the police taking it for granted by his language that he was intoxicated. LONDONER.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

A "DICTIONARY ENGLISH" AD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a sample of dictionary English, I submit the following, which is a true copy of an advertisement I picked up in the place advertised:

> The attention of the readers is called to the opening of the new
> Lunch Room and Restaurant
> at
> No. ——— Street.
>
> They shall find in that place, and constantly, the best elections for table use in the city, and at the most reasonable prices.
>
> Cleaning, order, first-class supplies, good cuisine, are a sufficient guarantee to meet the favor of the most fastidious too.
>
> That Restaurant makes weekly boards, serves at residences, and attends promptly at every order received.
>
> A good specialty is Italian Macaroni, a dish which has met the general favor of the American people, and Stick Bread, (Grissini,) etc.

New York, Feb. 15, 1904. W. L.

Civil Service Might Aid "H. R. E."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest to "H. R. E." that her husband, a "war veteran," might obtain a permanent position agreeable to his tastes and abilities by entering the civil service in this city. Being a "veteran," he would possess great advantages both as to his chances of appointment and security in office.

Full information can be obtained at the office of the Civil Service Commission, 61 Elm Street, New York.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

"Proverbially Cool."

From The St. Louis Republic, Jan. 24.

"St. Louis in July!" exclaims THE NEW YORK TIMES, in horror of supposed high temperature during the meeting of the National Convention. "For the visitor," says THE TIMES, "does usually find the combination of St. Louis and July extremely trying—to linen, temper, ability to work, and half a score more things."

We refer THE TIMES to the United States Weather Bureau for the facts concerning our St. Louis Julys. July is known locally as our "cool month." We have frequently a warm June and warm August, but July in St. Louis is proverbially cool. Last July the thermometer in the hottest part of the day rarely got above 90 degrees. More often the maximum temperature was in the eighties and frequently in the seventies. The mean temperature for the month was but 81.

In July, 1902, the mean temperature was a degree less. Fifteen of the days were partly cloudy and the night temperature was often in the neighborhood of 60 degrees. The monthly meteorological summaries issued by the Weather Bureau, giving the record for July as far back as 1871, show the mean temperature for the thirty-two years to be 79 degrees. These figures tell a plain story.

Few Summer resorts can equal this record. New York, we believe, cannot equal it. It is by no means improbable that a comparison of our proverbially delightful Julys with those of the competing cities had its influence in the decision in favor of this city for the convention.

THE LOG OF LIFE.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

"They that go down to the sea in ships."—Psalm cvii., 23.

Now, you set sail and I set sail upon the sea of life—
And times there are when comes a gale that cuts us like a knife,
When comes a blast that shudders past and shrivels up our souls—
It blows from off the barren rocks where sorrow spreads her shoals,
Where bitterly the billows break and chatter of defeat;
Long after we have struggled by their echoes hoarsely beat.

Some of us sail but where the sea in silver spray is curled;
Some of us beat beyond the rim that bounds the rounding world;
Some of us ride upon the tide that in the moonlight gleams
And signs of peace and happiness within the port of dreams;
And some go blindly up and down across the silent sea
To find the vanished harbor in the land of used-to-be.

But everywhere and anywhere our ships may moor or sail
There is a call for one and all—a wholesome, friendly hail.
It may be in the port of dreams, or off of sorrow's shoals,
Or when in midsea's placidness the vessel idly rolls.
Wherever, on or off our course, we will but pause to hear,
There comes to us a hail that rings with fellowship and cheer.

So you go down and I go down into the sea of life—
To feel the bite of angry winds along the reefs of strife,
To hear the strains of dim refrains from off some singing coast,
But through it all the friendly call is what we count the most.
The sea of life is long and wide, but we sail to the end—
Through shine and fog we write the log "This day we hailed a friend."

TO CURTAIL SCOPE OF EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

Directors Need $100,000 Fund to Continue Indoor Work.

Platt Pavilion for Reception of Contagious Eye Cases to Stop Anyway on March 1.

Action was taken yesterday afternoon by the Board of Directors of the New York Ear and Eye Infirmary, whereby the scope of that institution will be narrowed after March 1, and may be even further curtailed after May 1, in the event that funds for the hospital's maintenance are not forthcoming. This decision was reached only after a long session, which did not end until evening.

It means that no patients will be received in the Platt Pavilion after March 1, anyway. In this department of the institution contagious diseases of the eye are treated. Many of the patients are infants in arms, and not a small number under one month of age. The pavilion was founded in memory of the late James M. Platt and most of the work in connection with its erection was provided for by members of the Bliss family.

The action with reference to May 1 was that practically no indoor patients would be received after that date, if the financial situation remained as at present. A few would be received in the Du Bois Pavilion. The work of the dispensary would go on, whatever happened, it was said.

The closing of the Platt wing of the hospital would, it was declared, prevent many east side infants from being cared for at the hospital. It is understood that some twelve, now patients, will be affected by the order.

The institution has an endowment, but not sufficient for the needs of its work. The interest on the total assets amounts to about $17,000 per annum, and as the voluntary contributions were declared yesterday to be not more than $1,200 a year, the expense of operating the pavilions is far in excess of the income.

Rather than have the motion to exclude indoor patients after May 1 actually take effect, two members of the Du Bois family caused it to be known that they would contribute $10,000 each if friends of the institution would raise $100,000. This latter sum the Directors will use their best endeavors to have subscribed. One of them declared yesterday that to have to close generally that part of the institution catering to indoor patients would be a public calamity.

"We've been here eighty-six years," he said, "and I cannot believe that New York will allow this, the foremost institution of its kind in the country, to cease to exist or be so hampered in its work as now seems possible."

W. Emlen Roosevelt, J. L. Riker, and President Higginson have pledged from $5,000 to $6,000 apiece toward the $100,000 fund.

In accordance with the proposed retrenchment a number of nurses, servants, and other employees will have to be dismissed from the service of the institution.

President Higginson occupied the chair. The other Directors present were W. J. Schieffelin, J. L. Riker, J. H. Rhoades, Lispenard Stewart, B. O. Chisholm, E. A. Wickes, Dr. Gorham Bacon, Dr. C. S. Bull, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Superintendent A. H. Harrington, and W. Emlen Roosevelt.

PLAN A FOREIGN TRADE CLUB.

Outlined at a Dinner of Advisory Board of the Association.

Plans for the foundation in New York of an institution modeled on the lines, but broader, of the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia, were outlined last night at a dinner at the Arena held by the Advisory Board of the Foreign Trade Association. At the same time the association was practically reorganized.

B. Lissberger of B. Lissberger & Co. presided, and the plan for extending the work of the association was outlined by First Vice President Warren C. King of the General Chemical Company. This plan includes the establishment of permanent club headquarters, with a bureau of information on foreign trade matters, and a corps of translators in addition to the usual club features. It is proposed to include importers as well as exporters, and nothing will be done till the membership is 500.

The committee to plan the membership campaign consists of F. J. Alvin of the American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company, Warren C. King of the General Chemical Company, John W. Hamilton of Milliken Brothers, W. W. Caldwell of Motley, Greene & Co., J. R. Couch of the Bishop and Babcock Company, William M. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., and B. Lissberger of B. Lissberger & Co.

The resignation of Aristides Martinez as President was received and F. J. Alvin was elected in his stead. W. W. Caldwell was elected Secretary in place of J. W. Simpson.

CHESS TOURNEY'S FINAL ROUND.

Last Game of International Contest to be Played To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 17.—The semi-final round of the international sectangular chess tournament was played at the International Sporting Club in this city today. Gunsberg and Schlechter drew their game, as did Marco and Marshall. Maroczy got a superior position against Swiderski right from the start, and although the latter made a stubborn resistance he had finally to resign the game. These results brought about a tie between Maroczy and Marshall, each having won 6½ points, as will be seen from the scores given below:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	6½	2½	Gunsberg	3	6
Maroczy	6½	2½	Marco	3	6
Schlechter	6	3	Swiderski	2	7

The final round will be played to-morrow, when Swiderski will meet Gunsberg, Schlechter Marco, and Marshall Maroczy, the first named having the white pieces.

CARNIVAL RIOTING IN ITALY.

Troops Called Out and a Number of People Are Wounded.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The carnival festivities have resulted in disorder and bloodshed in Southern Italy and Sicily. Troops and police were obliged to intervene, and a score or more of persons have been wounded.

At Trani a number of Socialists in masquerade costumes started the trouble by insulting State institutions, and in the fighting which followed several officers and soldiers were wounded. The jail at Trani is now full.

At Piazza Armerina, Sicily, there was a conflict between two local political parties, and an attack was made on the City Hall. The disorder became so great that troops were called out, and fired on the people to disperse them. Fourteen of the rioters were wounded.

E. H. Harriman Improving Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The large country residence of E. H. Harriman at Arden, Orange County, is being remodeled and considerably enlarged. There will be additions built on three sides of the house, and it will be raised a story. It is said that these alterations set at rest the rumor that the Southern Pacific's President intended to build a million-dollar mansion in the Spring.

$175,000 for Krupp Workmen.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Frau Krupp observed the birthday of her late husband to-day by giving $25 each to 2,000 workmen who have been twenty-five years in the service of the company, and by donating $125,000 to the Workmen's Hospital.

TRIPLE BILL AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calvé appeared last evening for the first time this season as Margharita in the third act of Boito's opera of "Mefistofele," one of the parts in which in former years she achieved some of her finest and most thoroughly artistic results as a tragic actress. It has never been one of her most popular successes, but it was one that contributed largely to enhance the esteem in which she was held by those who appreciated the subtler qualities of her art. Her performance last evening was strongly imaginative and poignant in its suggestion of the wandering fancies of the imprisoned heroine as the scenes of her past successively came into her confused brain. Mme. Calvé presents a strikingly beautiful figure in the part, and fills it with some of her most expressive acting. Her singing was finely expressive, except in the coloratura passages, which lacked brilliancy and finish. Mr. Dippel took the part of Faust, whose part in the scene is inconsiderable, but who sang in the duet with Mme. Calvé with fervor. Mr. Journet was Mefistofele, who has still less to do, but who did it admirably.

The next section of the evening was given up to a repetition of "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mme. Calvé's impersonation of Santuzza is highly colored and actuated by elemental passions vividly expressed, but she is prone to extravagances and caprices in her singing, which is totally devoid of rhythmic contour and which makes the problem of conducting the orchestral accompaniment one of the greatest difficulty. Mr. Hinrichs coped with it manfully, but not altogether successfully. The other members of the cast were those who have taken part in the previous performances through the season—Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Bauermeister, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Campanari.

Finally the ballet of "Coppelia" was given to complete the miscellaneous evening's entertainment, with its gay and spirited music, its insinuating rhythms and amusing pantomime. It was danced by Miss Bianca Frölich, who replaced Miss Varasi in the part of Swanilda. It was her first appearance here. The others were the ones who took part in the first production last week.

NEW OPERA BY PUCCINI.

"Madame Butterfly" Produced at Milan —Critics Speak Well of It.

MILAN, Feb. 17.—"Madame Butterfly," an opera by Giacomo Puccini, was produced for the first time at the Scala Theatre here to-night. It was received rather coldly, the public thinking the music too reminiscent of other works by the composer.

The critics, however, say the score contains certain passages of high excellence. Some critics came from foreign countries to witness the production.

There were several encores, and Signor Puccini was called before the curtain twice. The theatre was crowded, many people having come from a distance to hear the opera. Signor Mascagni was among those present.

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

The programme for the Actors' Fund Benefit, as now arranged by Daniel Frohman to take place at the New York Theatre March 1, will include "A Dakota Widow," with Robert Edeson, Elsie De Wolfe, and May Robson; "The March of Time," with Dorothy Dorr, Hattie Williams, and Joseph Wheelock, Jr., and a short sketch by Clay Greene, with W. H. Thompson and Richard Bennett.

Among those who will appear in short plays or sketches are Maclyn Arbuckle, Kyrle Bellew, William Norris, Raymond Hitchcock, Richard Carle, and the Acrobatic Dolls from "Babes in Toyland."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

At the Empire Theatre this afternoon the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will gave its seventh performance. "Belladonna," a comedy in one act by C. A. Bratter; "The Revolt," a play in one act by De L'Isle Adam, and "The Prude's Progress," by Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Phillpotts, will be the offerings. The curtain will rise at 1:30 o'clock sharp.

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W. A. Brady is negotiating with McCoy and Jeffries with a view to employing one or both of them to keep the excitement at the highest pitch during the panic scene in "The Pit." Mr. Brady has offered both of the prize fighters large salaries.

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Dora de Fillippe, who was prima donna of "A Princess of Kensington," has been engaged as prima donna of the Tivoli stock company in San Francisco for one year.

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Aubrey Boucicault has been engaged as leading man for Katherine Kennedy's starring venture, "The Ruling Passion," which will be seen at the Garrick Theatre March 14. Rehearsals are going on at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

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"Quincy Adams Sawyer" at the American Theatre reaches its two thousandth performance to-morrow night. Souvenirs will be given to all the women in the orchestra and balcony.

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Laura Hope Crews makes her first appearance with Robert Edeson's company to-night at the Hudson Theatre; she succeeds Sandol Milliken in the part of Mary Cahill.

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Burton Holmes will begin his annual season of Lenten lectures in this city next week. He will deliver three courses of five lectures each. The first course will be called "From Broadway to Bering Sea."

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Virginia Earl in "Sergeant Kitty" will come to the Casino next Monday. She is just from a successful run at Daly's in the same musical play.

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Mme. Charlotte Wiehe, Mlle. Allemand and Mr. and Mrs. De Ber-Nory of Charles Frohman's French Comedy Company, who recently appeared in this country, will sail for Paris on the American Line steamship St. Paul from New York next Saturday.

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Sydney Rosenfeld, the manager of the Bijou Theatre, received notice from Mayor McClellan yesterday that the advertised opening of that house on Saturday cannot take place unless the alterations demanded by the city officials are first made. Manager Rosenfeld has been advertising the opening of the house on Saturday with the Century Players in "Much Ado About Nothing." The management says that the changes will have been made in time.

MANSFIELD'S SPRING RUN.

His Tour for This Week Covers 2,300 Miles.

Richard Mansfield's advance manager got to New York yesterday and made known for the first time the details of Mr. Mansfield's Spring run here at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The opening night will be Tuesday, March 1. Mr. Mansfield will appear in his new play, "Ivan the Terrible," eleven nights and two afternoons. The third week will be divided between "Old Heidelberg" and "Beau Brummell."

In the fourth and last week he will appear Monday and Thursday nights in "A Parisian Romance," Tuesday night and Saturday afternoon in "Old Heidelberg," Wednesday and Friday nights in "Beaucaire," and Saturday night in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Seats for the entire engagement will be put on sale next Tuesday.

Richard Mansfield is making a unique sort of tour this week. Beginning at Brooklyn, it will end in Washington, after having taken in Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, and Lexington, Ky. Each one of these Southern cities is made a "one-night stand." The distance traveled is 2,800 miles in one week.

GOT BLACK EYE ON THE STAGE.

Wilton Lackaye had to play the leading rôle of "The Pit" in spectacles last night. His eye and cheek are as badly bruised as if he had encountered the heavyweight champion of the world. It came about Monday night in the panic scene in the fourth act, when all the buyers and sellers in Chicago go mad over the fall in the price of wheat.

Lackaye was thrown down in the melee and badly trampled upon. His left eye assumed a purplish hue. Tuesday night and yesterday afternoon he played with his right side continually to the audience. There was so much open disapproval of this side-face acting that last night Lackaye covered his black eye with huge glasses. An oculist is treating him and expects to have him in normal condition in a few days.

SOME GERMAN ETCHERS

Specimens of Lithographs and Etchings at the Keppel Galleries.

Max Klinger, Thoma, and Liebermann Are Among the Best Known Exhibitors.

Prof. Singer of Dresden is the Curator of Prints in the Royal Museum of Saxony and has done his country a service and New York a good office by bringing over a collection of etchings and lithographs by contemporary German artists, which is shown at the Keppel Galleries, 20 East Sixteenth Street. Sixteen artists are represented.

Those best known outside Germany are Prof. Max Liebermann, Prof. Hans Thoma, and Max Klinger of Leipsic, but there are others whose work is hardly heard of here, yet should be welcome. Such are Emil Orlik and Walther Leistikow. The etchings and lithographs by Orlik have an individual touch that will not fail of appreciation. "The Ghetto at Prague," "Clam Vendors at Amsterdam," "Glass Works at Glasgow," "Mihon-Bashi at Tokio," are lithographs both spirited and light of touch, showing also that he has been about the world. Among his etchings the portrait of his mother, a pronounced Slavic type of head, "Market Day at Grodek," "Lovers," and "A Dutch Girl" confirm the good impression made by the lithographs. Leistikow, one of the younger impressionists of Berlin, handles etchings in a broad, positive vein. He deals in masses—bold, rolling clouds, wedges of woodlands, hills that seem built of blocks of stone. "Moonlight on the Pond" is a bit of impressionism very different from Whistler's work, more in the line of Seymour Haden. He sends no lithographs. Max Liebermann, another prominent member of the Berlin "secession," attends more to details. His etchings, in their quiet intelligent way, seem to report the scenery and figures of Holland—"In the Kitchen," "The Windmill," "Cart in the Sand Dunes." Max Klinger also contributes etchings only. In a series of "Apollo and Daphne" one finds a strong feeling for the balance of masses and a certain architectural way of disposing the scene. In the two slightly differing plates of "Adam and Eve," showing Adam carrying Eve in his arms beyond the rocky portals of Páradise, one has an uneasy feeling that the ample proportions of the mother of mankind should give even the stalwart Adam mere signs of bearing a burden. His etchings are oftener curious than they are impressive, notably some of the variants on "Pyramus and Thisbe," while the "First Intermezzo" and "Second Intermezzo" seem to require elaborate foot notes to understand. He has a distinctive style of his own, however.

Otto Uhbelohde of Marburg is an etcher of a cold but powerful style in "Haunted House," "Prehistoric Grave," and "Rising Storm." Frits Hegenbart is not kind to the weaker sex, if one reads "The Source of Evil" correctly, for the nude woman standing by a spring may be regarded as an allegory. "Art and Mammon" is another deadly blow. "Ready for Flight" shows a winged woman of the Titans arranging the plumes that spring from the shoulders of a little boy. "Conversation," etching by Heinrich Wolff, is a clever study of heads, each face bearing a different expression of a lively or subdued kind.

On the whole the lithographs—and was not Germany the home of the lithograph?—are more interesting than the etchings.

In "Watersprite and Goldfish" Prof. Frantz Hein renders capitally the shivering lights on the scales of a shoal of fish. "Watersprite," "Mystic Flower," "Fairy Story," show his ability to treat the supernatural. Prof. Hans R. von Volkmann has a splendid landscape, "Diethfurt in the Valley of the Danube," and an odd print in black and white called "The White Raven," with that luckless bird surrounded by a multitude of coal-black comrades, but crows, rather than "ravens," to be exact at peril of pedantry. Prof. Carlos Grethe has several lithographs of an identical scene, mostly marines, taken off in different colors—light blue and dark blue, pink, and green. In "Harbor of Polperro, Cornwall," the gulls are roosting on the house tops like so many big white pigeons. Otto Fischer and Heinrich Otto send etchings and lithographs, the latter printing his "Evening Sun" lithograph in green and red. Gustav Hampmann and Dr. Hans Thoma confine themselves to lithographs.

This little collection of 205 prints is well worth examination; it introduces many artists new to America, and shows some with whom we are fairly acquainted, through their oils in a lighter medium and one better adapted to the fanciful subjects which Germans love.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Frederick A. Bridgman of Paris, who received in 1878 the Cross of the Legion of Honor, is about to hold an exhibition of his works at the Noë Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue. They will be shown from Feb. 15 to Feb. 27, inclusive. With the exception of a portrait of the Comtesse de P. and a figure piece called "Greek Idyl," the twenty-two pictures are Oriental, being scenes in Morocco, Algiers, and Egypt.

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Count Francesco Roncalli of Bergamo has been brought into court for selling to the Berlin Museum his fine specimen of Bellini, "The Resurrection of Christ." This picture has been in Berlin since September, 1902. The plaintiff is the Italian Minister of the Fine Arts. The Count is accused of selling to a foreign museum a work of art which, according to Italian law, cannot be taken from the country without notifying the Government and allowing it to be bought for the home museums. Moreover, he did not pay the 1 per cent. export duty nor the tax of 5 per cent. on the selling price. Count Francesco's defense is that he did not sell it to a foreigner, but to Prof. Luigi Grassi of Florence. The latter and one Marinelli, who is supposed to have acted as broker in the sale, have been included in the suit.

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Mr. Charles H. Niehaus of New York has finished his life-size standing portrait of the late John James Ingalls, Senator, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. Ingalls was selected as one of the two Kansans to be placed in the rotunda. He stands in light overcoat and frock coat, with left hand resting on a desk and the right arm akimbo, the knuckles of the hand, holding gloves, pressed against the waist. The head is alert and the expression of chin and right arm is suggestive of a challenge in debate.

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A collection of paintings by European masters will be sold by order of Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, (Silo's,) on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, Feb. 18 and 19. They will be on exhibition Monday, Feb. 15.

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A very simple method is now employed to take fresco paintings from a wall and replace them elsewhere without injury. A thick layer of canvas and paste is applied to the fresco, a box of wood is then fastened on, and heat is introduced for a considerable time. The outer surface of the ground containing the fresco then comes away from the plaster, and the box is then transferred to the place where the fresco is to be secured. The work is easier if the painted stratum is thin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of the reception given by Mrs. Hubert Vos, at which M. Gilbert sang, and a few dinners, yesterday being Ash Wednesday, was a dies non socially.

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E. Burton Hart of 13 East Seventy-sixth Street has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Anna Dudley Hart, to Hugh William Jackson, eldest son of ex-Gov. E. H. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson of Baltimore. Miss Hart is a debutante of this season, having made her bow at a reception given in December.

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The engagement of Miss Mary A. Schuchardt and Arthur C. Scott was made public yesterday, although no announcement has been made by either of the two families, nor had there had been any intention of announcing it until next Autumn. Miss Schuchardt, who is a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt, made her début a year ago at a reception given by her mother at a house she had taken for the season on upper Madison Avenue. This Winter Mrs. Schuchardt and her daughter have been at the Hotel Marlborough. Mr. Scott is the youngest son of Mrs. John Frederick Scott of Westchester, and is a student at Columbia College.

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Robert Emmet sailed for England yesterday on the Celtic. He came over to attend the wedding of his brother, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, and Miss Josephine Wharton Drexel, and remained over for the golden wedding celebration of his father and mother, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Mrs. Emmet. Mrs. Emmet, who was Miss Louise Garland, did not accompany her husband, as her little daughter is only a month old. The wedding of Dr. Emmet and Miss Drexel, as mentioned at the time in this column, was originally set for Feb. 4, but was later postponed to Feb. 9, in order that Robert Emmet and Miss Emmet, a sister, might arrive from abroad and attend it.

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Dr. Emmet and his bride, accompanied by his father and mother and his brother, Thomas Addis Emmet, Jr., will leave today for Palm Beach, where they will spend the rest of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their children left town yesterday for their Southern plantation, near Wilmington, S. C. Mrs. Jones will come to town for a few days about the 1st of March, but will return almost immediately to South Carolina.

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The death of the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, who married Miss Helen Stuyvesant Folsom at Lenox in 1898, has thrown Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom into mourning. Mr. Satterlee died on Tuesday at Augusta, Ga., where he had gone for his health. On receipt of the news of his death Mrs. Folsom at once started South to join her daughter. Mr. Satterlee was the son of Bishop Satterlee of Washington.

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Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have gone to Florida in a special car. They will be at Palm Beach for a few weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck have gone to New Orleans for the late Spring. They will return about Easter.

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Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith have been this week in New Orleans, going there for the carnival, and have been much entertained. Mr. Sydney Smith's parents lived in New Orleans for many years.

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Mlle. Therese Viasone will give a French conference on Mme. de Deffand and Mlle. de Lespinasse at the residence of Mrs. Leggett, 269 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, Feb. 24. Mlle. Emma Calvé will sing Provencales, Cenevolles, and French chansons. Mlle. Viasone is a lecturer at St. Petersburg. Mlle. Calvé is famous for these chansons of her native land and sings them deliciously.

IN THE SHOPS.

With the increasing demand for drawn work it has now been made up by the yard, and sells in different designs in twenty-seven-inch widths. One of the most beautiful patterns is in stripes and wheels, and costs $8 a yard. A simpler design costs $6.50. "But one only wishes a little piece," gasped a woman who heard the price. As much can be bought of this material by the yard as is desired. One length will make a dress front, and plain linen can be bought to finish out the waist, and there is plenty of drawnwork in narrow strips of different widths, also to be bought by the yard, to make collars, cuffs, or inserts for other parts of the bodice.

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In the wash stocks, the simplest and most generally useful are some that have been selling this week for 50 cents. There is the plain white stock of a strong white material and the tie is colored—different colors to suit different tastes—and tied in the front in a bow with two loops and ends. The bow is of good size, but not one of the enormous ones that are distinctly unbecoming to many and becoming to but few.

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Buster Brown letter paper is out.

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A beautiful waist of deep olive green linu silk is trimmed with a band of embroidery in greens set in down the front and a stock of the same fine hand work. This embroidery almost covers a dark background of silk, and is all in green shading up to light tones, which contrast prettily with the darker tint of the silk. There are embroidered buttons, slender and pointed, set on either side of the embroidered front.

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Handsome leather belts are only moderately wide and embroidered in Oriental effects.

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Oriental silk belts are also embroidered. These are wide with plain pieces of the silk at the immediate front where the narrow oval buckle of metal is set on. The embroidery is done upon colors and upon gold, the latter with the front of gold leather.

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A neat-looking felt, which is really good style and serviceable, costs $4.25. This is of wide black moire, plaited, with a long narrow slide buckle of black gun metal at the back and a small oval one at the front.

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With a plaited white silk belt is a buckle made in simple lines of gilt and set with amethysts. Another is set with a big topaz.

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A beautiful bead bag is of white crystal and gold beads, having the effect of a delicate gold design upon a crystal background. The frame to this is of gold set with oval crystals in carbuncle form with here and there a small pale-green stone. The tops of the ball clasps are of the green stones. There is a fine linked gold chain.

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Another beautiful bag which has a jewel-set frame is of white and gold with a design of pink roses running through it. The frame is set with amethysts. Pendant from the frame, forming tassel-like ends to short gold chains, are baroque pearls. There is a chain of long fancy links to this bag.

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Very beautiful curtains, made in strong and effective designs, are those of Irish hand work which come from Dannemora. The deep cream, almost ecru tones, are introduced in these with the white.

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A sensible teapot is of a fine dark-brown pottery with a metal rim to the top and metal handle to the cover. There is a deep perforated cup of white pottery to set into this, the water being poured on the tea in it. After steeping sufficiently the inner part of the pot containing the tea leaves is removed and the tea can stand without danger of tannin and without cooling the beverage, which is likely to happen when the tea is poured from one pot to another.

Governor's Daughter Enters Sisterhood.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 17.—It is announced here that Miss McCullough, youngest daughter of Gov. John G. McCullough of Vermont, has entered the convent of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, an Episcopal order, which has its mother house near Peekskill, N. Y. Although her family are Congregationalists, Miss McCullough has for some time been attached to the Episcopal Church.

HALF MILLION IN GIFTS

Gans Will Makes Liberal Bequests in Many Directions.

Charitable and Religious Institutions, Poor Children, and Native Village Remembered.

Louis Gans, who during his lifetime gave liberally to charity, left a will—which was filed for probate yesterday—making bequests to a large number of religious and charitable institutions of this and other cities, and remembering with special gifts all of his relatives, immediate and remote; the poor children of several cities, including his native village in Bohemia, and all of the employes of the firm of Gans & Klein of Helena, Mont., as a member of which Mr. Gans amassed his fortune. Altogether about $500,000 is given away.

Mr. Gans died at his home in this city, 184 East Seventy-second Street, on Feb. 5. He was one of the founders, and at the time of his death Vice President, of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, a Director of the Mount Sinai Hospital, President of the Beth-El Congregation, and an enthusiastic worker for other charities. The will includes the following gifts to New York institutions:

Montefiore Home, $25,000.
Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,500.
United Hebrew Charities, $2,500.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $2,500.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2,500.
Jewish Theological Seminary, $2,500.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $1,000.
Hebrew Technical Institute, $1,000.
Educational Alliance, $1,000.
Beth Israel Hospital, $1,000.
Lebanon Hospital, $1,000.
Colored Orphan Asylum, $1,000.
Gemeilth Chesed Society, $1,000.
Society for Ethical Culture, $1,000.

The following gifts are made to institutions outside of New York:

Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, $2,500.
Hebrew Widows and Orphans' Home, New Orleans, $2,000.
Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Temple Emanu El, Helena, Mon., $500.
Hebrew Benevolent Society, Helena, Mon., $500.

It is directed in the will that the executors and trustees, Isaac Oppenheimer and John Frankenheimer, distribute in their discretion the following bequests:

To the deserving poor of Helena, Mon., $2,000.
To the Jewish poor of Mr. Gans's native village, Neustadtl, Bohemia, $1,000.
Among the deserving non-Jewish poor of the same village, $500.
Among the employes of Gans & Klein, Helena, who had been employed for six months prior to Mr. Gans's death, $3,000.

From the latter beneficiaries four employes are exempted because they were remembered with specific bequests. To the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler is given $500 and to the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman a like amount, in token of the testator's respect and esteem.

The balance of the estate is divided between numerous relatives of the testator and his adopted daughters, Sarah S. Blacken, now at Munich, Bavaria, and Lottie G. Heutner, who resides at Leipsic, Saxony. The New York home of Mr. Gans is divided between the two adopted daughters.

The will is dated July 17, 1902. There are three codicils, the latest Jan. 15 last. One of the codicils, written after the death of the testator's wife, about a year ago, adds $2,500 to the bequest to the Montefiore Home as a perpetual memorial bed in memory of Mrs. Gans.

MINISTER CHANGES FAITH.

Former Episcopalian Rector Received Into Catholic Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Rev. Harry E. Gilchrist, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Roselle, created a sensation at an early mass at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in that town this morning by publicly declaring his belief in the Catholic faith.

Mr. Gilchrist had recently followed a course of instruction under the Rev. Father Westman. A number of friends attended the ceremony. After renunciation of the Protestant faith Mr. Gilchrist was baptised. The sponsers were Baron and Baroness von Odinelle.

Mr. Gilchrist is about thirty-eight years old, and has a wife and two children. He resigned the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, which he had filled for twelve years, to enter upon a business career.

BELOW ZERO FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

Saratoga's Consecutive Chill—Below Cipher Mark 17 Times at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N.Y., Feb. 17.—For the forty-fifth consecutive day the thermometer this morning placed its record below zero mark, which is an unprecedented showing, even for this Adirondack region. Railroad traffic has been disturbed during the past twenty-four hours by the severity of the weather.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Seneca Lake is frozen from shore to shore from Starkey to North Hector for the first time since 1883. Recollections of some old residents go back to 1834, when the same thing occurred. The lake was also frozen over in 1856 and 1875.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A new record for below zero weather was made to-day. For the seventeenth time this season the mercury went under the cipher, a record for frequent severe frigidity unprecedented in any previous Winter. The low point to-day was 4 below. Pneumonia, influenza, and bronchitis are keeping Chicago physicians busy, nearly every hospital having one or more cases of pneumonia.

BLIND POET DIES A PAUPER.

Old Man Who Stirred France and Germany Expires in Almshouse.

John Fitemeyer, seventy-three years old, a blind poet, author, and lecturer, who at one time enjoyed an enviable reputation in France and Germany, died on Tuesday at the Almshouse. He was born of poor parents in a little town on the Rhine, and was blind from his birth.

Jacob Schuttsheimer, who had acquired a fortune in the California gold fields, took a fancy to him and defrayed the expenses of his education. He published several works ridiculing prominent men in Germany, and then he found it more pleasant to live in America. Here he published a book of poems, but he did not meet with success.

In the course of time he became practically a mendicant, selling pencils for a living. About three months ago he had grown so old and feeble that he applied for admission to the Almshouse, and he had been there ever since. It is said that he has a daughter in prosperous circumstances somewhere in the West.

DEATH OF WEST BOWEN.

Once a Wealthy Veterinary Surgeon in Brooklyn.

West Bowen, once a prominent and wealthy veterinary surgeon in Brooklyn, died in the Long Island College Hospital, that borough, on Tuesday. He was taken to the hospital a month ago from a stable where he was found lying in squalor. His death was due to paralysis and neglect.

Mr. Bowen was born in Poughkeepsie eighty-two years ago. He enlisted in the First New Jersey Volunteers during the rebellion, and when it closed, he established himself in Brooklyn as a veterinarian, achieving immediate success. His generous habits, however, dissipated his income, and lately he has been living in extreme poverty. He was twice divorced, the last time being twenty years ago. His funeral will be taken charge of by friends.

Presbyterian Missionaries Safe.

All the Presbyterian missionaries in Korea are reported as unmolested in a cablegram received yesterday from Söul by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The Presbyterian board has sixty-eight missionaries in Korea, residing in five principal stations—Söul, Fusan, Pyeng Yang, Taiku, and Syen Chun.

POMMERY

The Standard for Champagne

QUALITY

The World Over

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE IS ALWAYS FOUND AT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS WHERE CARE IS GIVEN TO THE SELECTION OF THE CHOICEST WINES.

NO COMPLAINT AGAINST GAS.

Ex-Senator Ford Used Electricity, and That's Why.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—At the first hearing on the Martin resolution to have a legislative investigation of the quality of gas furnished consumers in New York, ex-Senator Ford made argument in favor of the bill. At the second hearing yesterday an attorney for the gas company said that an agent of the company had been sent to Mr. Ford's house and was told that Mr. Ford's family had no complaint against the company.

Senator Ford, when to-day asked to explain the matter, replied:

"That's easy. I use electricity."

Senator Russell to-day introduced a bill which is intended to protect New York consumers of gas who are subjected to extortionate charges from having their meters summarily removed because they protest the bills rendered to them.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Henry Martin Dearborn.

Dr. Henry Martin Dearborn, a dermatological expert and the author of text books, died at his home, 128 West Fifty-seventh Street, Tuesday afternoon from pneumonia, after an illness of eight days. He was dermatologist to Flower Hospital, to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital, Manhattan Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital of Passaic, N. J. He was also Professor of Dermatology at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the New York College and Hospital for Women, and was a member of the New York Medical Club, the State Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York Academy of Pathological Science, the New York Paedological Society, the New York Materia Medica Society, and the Jahr Club.

Dr. Dearborn was an ex-President of the Homeopathic Society and once a member of the medical counsel of the State of New York.

He was born at Epsom, N. H., fifty-eight years ago and was educated at Harvard University and Bowdoin Medical College of Brunswick, Me., from which he was graduated in 1870, settling in this city in 1880. He leaves a wife and two children. Funeral services will be held at his late home to-day.

Funeral of Dr. Carl A. Swensson.

SALINA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The funeral of Dr. Carl A. Swensson, founder and head of Bethany College, will be held at Lindsborg on Tuesday next. The following message from President Roosevelt was received by the Vice President of the college:

"I deeply regret to learn the sad news you have telegraphed me. Pray express my sympathy to President Swensson's bereaved family."

Obituary Notes.

JOHN NORWOOD CLARK, aged ninety, claiming to be the eldest continuous member of the Odd Fellows in the country, died at Iowa City, Iowa, yesterday. He joined the order at Baltimore in 1837.

CHARLES WELFORD LEAVITT died in his home at Essex Falls, N. J., Monday evening. He was the senior member of the firm of C. W. Leavitt & Co. of 15 Cortlandt Street, engaged in importing ores.

Miss EMILY MOORE MAJOR, daughter of the late Henry Major and sister of Miss Maria Major, died yesterday at her home, 747 Second Avenue, where she had lived for many years. The funeral services will take place Saturday at St. Mark's Church.

HENRY C. MCCARTIN, a well-known Jersey City lawyer, died at Mount Clemens, Mich., on Tuesday from heart disease following a severe attack of rheumatism. He was forty-two years old and unmarried. He was Librarian of the Jersey City Law Library until it was consolidated with the Free Library.

E. CONOVER JACKSON died Monday at his home in Yonkers. He was born in New York City in November, 1835, and when twenty-four years old entered the firm of William H. Jackson & Co., which was one of the most prominent grate and fender manufacturing firms in New York. Mr. Jackson retired from business a few years ago. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The disturbance noted Tuesday night over Wyoming has continued its south-southeastward movement and is central to-night over West Texas, with an apparent inclination to turn to the northeastward.

There will be snow over the North and rain over the Southern districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward during Thursday, except the Middle Atlantic States and New England, where the snow will reach by Thursday night. There will also be snow or rain Thursday in the Southwest, followed by clearing weather. There will be snow Friday in the greater portion of the lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, and rain on the South Atlantic Coast.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northwest, becoming northeasterly Friday; on the Middle Atlantic, fresh north to northeast, increasing by Friday morning; on the South Atlantic Coast, east to southeast, becoming brisk; on the Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk south, becoming northerly on the west coast Thursday night, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk and mostly northeasterly.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Thursday; followed by snow by night; Friday, rain or snow; fresh to brisk north to northeast winds.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Thursday; snow and warmer at night and Friday; brisk north to northeast winds on the coast.

New England—Fair, continued cold Thursday; snow and warmer at night or Friday; fresh to brisk north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	20	4	9
6 A. M.	21	4	7
9 A. M.	23	6	10
12 M.	19	11	19
3 P. M.	17	15	22
6 P. M.	19	16	20
9 P. M.	10	13	15
12 P

HARBOR LIKE POLAR SEA

Ships Caught in Ice and Many Are Damaged.

Tugs Buck the Packs to Free Big Craft, and Many Lose Their Propellers—Ferry Service Crippled.

The backbone of the intense cold wave which swept over New York on Monday night was broken yesterday afternoon, when the thermometer, after several jumps, recorded a temperature which could reasonably be called wintry, but which fell short of biting discomfort. The most disagreeable feature of yesterday's weather was the brisk northwest wind which prevailed all day.

The lowest point reached yesterday by the mercury was 4 degrees. From midnight yesterday until 1 o'clock the thermometer registered 5 degrees, and then it took a drop of 1 degree, which was recorded at 2 o'clock, and there it stayed for the next four hours. The sun's rays warmed things up gradually, and 1 degree an hour the mercury rose until at 11 o'clock it reached 9 degrees. By noon it was up 2 degrees more and continued its rise until at 6 o'clock last night it had reached 16 degrees. The wind at that time was still from the northwest, and was making nineteen miles an hour.

The cold snap has been felt most along the waterfront and in the bay. There unpleasant conditions were brought about by the freezing together of great cakes of ice. Several days ago a call was made to one of the local towing companies to send several tugs to Tarrytown and to Rockland to free several schooners, barges, and scows that have been frozen in there since the beginning of Winter. The Hudson at those points is entirely frozen over, and to get the vessels out many acres of ice had to be crushed. The tugs went to work at once, but before they had done much they encountered a thickness of from 18 to 20 inches, through which they could not go. Blasting was resorted to, and all of the ice from a distance above Yonkers to the place where the vessels were nipped was liberated and started down the river.

The big cakes, some of them many yards long and wide, began to reach the Battery toward the end of last week, and a strong westerly wind which was blowing carried them into the Brooklyn snore. There they jammed and filled the docks and ferry slips so that boats had all they could do to get through them. When the cold weather came the great cakes were frozen together, and shipping was paralyzed.

Great damage has been done to vessels, and some steamships that were scheduled to sail several days ago are still at their piers unable to move out of the ice. At the Atlantic Basin in Brooklyn there are six steamships—the Suffolk, the Oro, the Siberia, the Anglo Saxon, the Manica, and the Aros Castle—which are either loading cargo or which have just arrived and are discharging cargo. None of them can reach a pier because of the ice, and the stevedores are compelled to put the cargo on the ice and sledge it to the warehouse or to the steamship. This has never before been done at the basin.

The cattle boat Pawling of the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, was on her way across the river with a cargo of 1,200 sheep consigned to a New York firm when the ice tore a hole in her side. Several tugstowed her to the cattle ship Victoria, lying near the stock yard docks, and a gangplank was rigged between the two vessels. Over this the sheep were driven until the Pawling had settled so far that the gangplank was no longer available. The remaining sheep, about 200 in number, were transferred to the tugs.

One of the animals fell overboard, and Michael Connors, a deckhand of the Pawling, jumped on a cake of ice in an attempt to save it. He slipped into the water, and while he was being rescued the sheep disappeared under the floating ice. The Pawling was towed to the end of the stock yard piers, where she sank. Arrangements were made to have her raised at once.

On Tuesday night seven tugs tried to break up the ice and were themselves frozen in while attempting it; and they now lie idle at the basin. The steamship Hermiston, from China, left Quarantine at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and was four and one-half hours in reaching the Atlantic Basin because of the ice. Tugs had to precede her and break a path for her. The charge of each of the three aiding tugs was $12 an hour, making a total of $162 for docking the vessel, against a normal charge of $20.

According to the heads of several towing companies in the city, 30 per cent. of the towboats are laid up because of accidents met in the ice. More than 100 of these vessels have lost their propellers. The New York Central Railroad's fleet of tugs have lost forty propellers in two weeks, and the White Star Line tugs have lost seven propellers in an equal time. Yesterday, while the waterboat Croton was going through the ice to supply water to several of the steamships and schooners in the bay, she dropped her propeller and was drifting about until a revenue cutter went to her assistance.

The Croton supplies water for the boilers of all the tramp steamboats in this port as well as to the schooner fleet. Now that she is disabled these vessels will be delayed and the sailing vessels will have to come up to the city for water. Those that are frozen in the ice cannot get any.

Ferryboats plying on all the lines leading to Brooklyn had a bad day yesterday. The ferry to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, seldom made a trip in less than an 20 minutes. Last night the Brooklyn service had to be abandoned, and many persons who found themselves with ferry tickets and no cash had to borrow small sums to get home by way of the bridge. Before the first boat could be moved out of her slip yesterday morning tugs had to break up the ice, and all day they kept a path open.

At times the crowds waiting to be transported across the river were enormous, and besides filling the ferryhouses also filled the streets around them for quite a distance. At the Long Island Railroad ferryhouse in Long Island City police reserves had to be called to keep the crowd in check. Again last night the scenes of the early morning were repeated at the New York ferryhouses.

The continued cold weather has had its effect on street car traffic, and several times yesterday cars in lower Broadway were blocked for from ten to thirty minutes by a contraction of the trolley slot through which runs the "shoe" that carries the power from the channel rail to the motor. The sides of the slot, probably, through the freezing of the streets alongside were forced so close together that the plow would stick. Crowbars were used to pry the slot open. About 6 o'clock last evening there was the most serious block of all. Cars were stalled from Murray Street, where the trouble was, almost down to the Battery, for more than twenty minutes.

OPPOSE BAR TO IMMIGRATION.

Moss Declares a Battleship Should Be Behind Each Passport.

A mass meeting was held last night in the Educational Alliance auditorium, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, under the auspices of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, to protest against proposed legislation to restrict immigration, and Russia's refusal to allow Jews admission even when provided with an American passport. Louis Marshall of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall presided, and the speakers included Frank Moss, Solomon Baume and the Rev. H. Masliansky. The meeting, it was explained, was called before the Russian-Japanese conflict started.

Mr. Marshall said the United States Government had by no means been idle when it came to protecting persecuted members of the Jewish race in other lands, even though they were not citizens of the United States.

"A passport from the United States," said Frank Moss, "is a certificate of character. It puts the Star-Spangled Banner over the head and round the body of the man that carries it, and Russia should not be allowed to slight such a passport merely because its bearer happens to be a Jew. I believe there ought to a battleship behind each passport just as much as any other State measure."

THREE-PLATOON HEARING OFF.

Mayor Favors Some Public Square for New Police Headquarters.

Mayor McClellan held a long conference at the City Hall yesterday with Police Commissioner McAdoo, Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, and Inspectors Cortright and Brooks on the proposed restoration of the three-platoon system. Mr. McAdoo said later that the announced public hearing on the matter on Saturday had been abandoned, as important details had been settled by the Mayor and himself.

"We are in perfect accord in the matter," he said, "and the hearing would simply put the men to an unjust expense." The Commissioner said that it would probably be next week before he would make public the decision that had been reached.

Police Commissioner McAdoo gave out a statement stating that his failure to ask the Aldermen to act or to ask for a bond issue for the Headquarters Building which it is to proposed to erect, with the approval of the Art Commission, on the Centre Market site at Grand and Centre Street, is because he does not favor that location.

He would prefer, he said, to have the new headquarters established at some more central location and on or near some public square, and named Longacre Square, at the south end of which stands the new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Madison or Herald Squares as desirabe locations. However, the city owns Centre Market and also the Tompkins Market site at Third Avenue and Ninth Street, which has been under discussion.

TO FOSTER GERMAN CULTURE.

Northwestern University to Establish an Institute of Germanics.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Northwestern University is to establish an American Institute of Germanics as a part of its College of Liberal Arts. The purpose is to develop and foster in this country a wider and deeper interest in the results of German scholarship and culture and to draw closer the bonds uniting Germany and the United States.

A special building is contemplated which will house a library devoted to the history of German achievement in art, music, science, literature, arms, and law. The plan also includes a German museum. Professors are to be brought over from the German universities, and authorities in other fields are also to give lectures.

GRAFTERS AMONG MINERS.

Charges of Corruption Made in Open Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Corruption within the ranks of the United Mine Workers of Illinois was charged in open convention today by W. D. Ryan, who declared that delegates were bribed to secure the passage of a resolution that would create for a Chicago company a monopoly of furnishing legal talent to represent miners in damage suits against the mine operators.

One miner was directly accused by name of being one of those who had been promised compensation if the measure was passed compelling the 45,000 men engaged in the local mines of the State to pay in advance $1 each for a fund to be used for that purpose.

AN ELEVEN-YEAR STRIKE OFF.

Capmakers Settle Differences with Mark Davis, Sons & Co.

The long strike of the capmakers against Mark Davis, Sons & Co., 41 West Fourth Street, begun eleven years ago, was declared off yesterday. The strike was ordered because the firm, which had then begun to move its factory to Jersey City, refused to give a $10,000 guarantee that it would continue to employ only union men, Mr. Davis says.

The settlement for a three years' term provides that the strikers shall be all taken back at the old terms, but that forty nonunion men are also to be kept. In case the union cannot supply enough workers the firm can hire non-union workers.

SHEEHAN MEN GET TOGETHER.

They Congratulate the City on Having Democratic Rule.

For the first time since election members of the Greater New York Democracy met last night in session at the headquarters, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. John C. Sheehan and Louis Munzinger were present. All declared the organization was in no way opposed to Tammany Hall, and Mr. Sheehan declared that any agreement made between Tammany Hall and the Greater New York Democracy had been kept.

Marcus R. Mayer offered a resolution whereby primary elections will be held throughout Manhattan and the Bronx for the election of delegates to the general committee of the organization. This election is to be held April 5. Mr. Mayer's resolution congratulated the city on having Democratic rule, and declared that the victory of last November demonstrated that the New York City Democrats always won when they were together.

Thompson Not After Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—D. E. Thompson, United States Minister to Brazil, today announced that he would not again be a candidate for United States Senator, as he believes he can perform better service in Brazil. Thompson was a candidate for Senator during the struggle which resulted in a compromise on Charles H. Dietrich.

Bequests of a Suicide.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17.—George W. Lewis, who committed suicide at Niagara Falls two weeks ago, left an estate worth $953,058. Most of it he willed to his sisters, Mrs. Julian of New York and Mrs. Gooderham of Toronto.

WAITERS DIVIDE ON PRAYER.

Devotion at Opening of Meetings Upsets a Gompers Compromise.

It was learned yesterday that the Amalgamated Waiters' Union, which has refused to ratify the settlement brought about by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor between it and the local of the Waiters' Alliance, was formerly in the latter, but was expelled because it objected to the meetings being opened with prayer. The constitution of the Alliance provides that all its regular meetings shall be so opened, but the Amalgamated Waiters objected that any form of ritual would necessarily offend some one.

By the terms of President Gompers's settlement the $800 per capita tax, dating from the expulsion or suspension of the Amalgamated Waiters, was to be paid, and its members were to join the union individually. Both these propositions were rejected at a mass meeting of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union, in Schuetzen Hall, on St. Mark's Place, yesterday afternoon.

May Be Radium in Spring Water.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Richard Guenther, Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, has reported to the State Department that a professor of the University of Freiburg, who has been investigating the existence of radium in nature, has come to the conclusion that all natural springs of water and also petroleum wells possess a heavy gas whose radiations are similar to and probably identical with radium.

Commissioners Named.

Mayor McClellan yesterday announced the appointment of William Montgomery, John Sherry, and Abraham Piser to be members of the Municipal Explosives Commission. Their fees are $10 for each session of the commission.

PLAN TO END BRIDGE JAM

Mayor McClellan Announces Details of Best's Scheme.

Enlargement and Reconstruction of the Manhattan Terminal and Additions to Trolley Loops Projected.

Mayor McClellan gave out last night the details of the plan evolved through Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges and through O. F. Nichols, the Chief Engineer of that department, for solving the Brooklyn Bridge crush problem. This plan, which will be formally submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday, includes plans and specifications for the enlargement and reconstruction of the Manhattan terminal. The estimated total cost will reach $6,300,000.

"The work involved contemplates the acquisition of property and the construction of a new terminal station," says Commissioner Best, "forming an ornamental front for the present station and extending along the easterly line of Centre Street, and the extension of switches and tracks in this station through private property to the southerly side of Worth Street.

"It also involves such reconstruction of the present station as will increase the number of platforms therein and move these platforms northerly toward Park Row, and provide them with additional and more convenient stairways for exit and entrance.

"It also involves additions and changes in the trolley loops on the ground floor of the present station, so as to enlarge their capacity.

"The new terminal station cannot be completed in less than eighteen months, and it is, therefore, proposed to make the changes in the present station platforms and extend the switching tracks across Park Row over the site of the old Hall of Records; these switching tracks across Park Row will be entirely temporary in character and must be removed on the completion of the new terminal building. They can be constructed, however, within a few months and put in operation for Fall traffic, and will thus materially improve the traffic facilities at a very early date.

"For this purpose there will be required the acquisition of all the real estate not now belonging to the city in the four blocks bounded by Centre Street on the west, Tryon Row on the south, Park Row on the east, and Duane Street on the north and east; and the small block bounded by Centre Street on the west, Park Street on the south and east, and Pearl Street on the north, and the small block bounded by Park Row on the west, the property of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge on the south, and North William Street on the east, and also certain parcels of land on the south side of Duane Street between City Hall Place and Park Street, on Centre Street between Pearl and Worth Street, all as shown in color on the accompanying plan.

"The construction will consist of an extension of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge tracks over Tyron Row and over private property, as shown on the same map, to the southerly side of Worth Street; the construction of a large terminal building covering a portion of the westerly end of the present bridge station and extending along the easterly side of Centre Street to a point at or near the northerly side of Duane Street, the said building being about 140 feet wide.

"From the northerly end of this building a steel structure will be built to carry four tracks of elevated road to the southerly side of Worth Street, with adequate provision for switches at the end of the station.

"The present Reade Street, between Centre Street and Duane Street, and the present Chambers Street, between Centre Street and Park Row, will be changed in width and direction so as to cross the building at right angles, and the portion of City Hall Place between Reade Street and Chambers Street, and a portion of Duane Street east of Centre Street will be closed.

"Provision will be made for widening the Manhattan Railway structure on Park Row so as to provide at least one additional track westerly of the tracks now in position, and for the construction of platforms necessary for all these tracks, and for covering these platforms with an extension roof to the main station building, and for extending the switches on Park Row slightly north of Duane Street.

"The ground floor of the station building on Centre Street will, excepting the space devoted to public streets and places, be used for entrance to the station, and will be provided with stairways reaching to the second or mezzanine floor. The second or mezzanine floor will correspond in level with the mezzanine floor of the present station, and will provide on an extensive scale for the distribution of passengers to and from the several railway platforms.

"The third or main station floor will contain tracks and platforms, four in number, which will be longer and wider than those now in use on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. The head room on this floor will be twenty to twenty-five feet above the platforms, and provision will also be made for the construction of fourth and fifth floors, which may be used for office purposes. This building is to be of steel skeleton construction with stone exterior and slate roof.

"The present bridge station will be connected with the Centre Street station building and form a southerly wing thereto. The elevated railroad platforms in the present station will be extended and brought out nearly to Park Row, and two additional side platforms will be built and roofed in over the present carriageways of the bridge, and all of these four platforms will be fitted with capacious stairways to the mezzanine floor.

"The lengthening of the present bridge platforms would permit the construction of more loops for the trolley tracks coming over the bridge, and certain other minor changes in respect to these loops, which will materially relieve the congestion of the trolley tracks on the Brooklyn Bridge.

"The assessed valuation of the property required is $3,800,000, and the cost of the station and other construction will be about $2,500,000.

LASH FOR WIFE BEATERS.

Medico-Legal Society to Urge Whipping Post Bill.

For the purpose of stopping wife-beating the Medico-Legal Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night decided to draft and present a bill to the Legislature making it punishable with whipping at the post.

"If a 'cat' on the back of the wife-beater can arrest even for a time this great evil," President Clark Bell said," let us welcome the lash."

Daughters Secure Father's Pardon.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Samuel Faust was pardoned from the Sing Sing Prison this afternoon by Gov. Odell at the instance of Faust's two daughters, who brought the documents here, and Faust was allowed to go. He is about fifty years of age, and eleven months and twenty days ago was sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from one to five years for embezzlement. He is registered at the prison as coming from Brooklyn.

Cold Sends J. D. Rockefeller to Lakewood.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The cold weather has proved too much for John D. Rockefeller. It became too cold for him to play golf over his private links here, and as he wants to keep in play constantly he left to-day for Lakewood.

Measles on Battleship Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Measles is the latest mishap to befall the Maine, which has been ordered to Guantanamo, in order that the afflicted members of her crew may be isolated. The disease has not yet become epidemic among the crew, less than twenty-five having been attacked by it.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions as to Sole Leather and Horsehair Braid Duties.

The United States Board of General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding what is called compressed sole leather, which consists of scraps or skivers of leather, with starch and other cohesive substances, pressed into flat sheets. It was assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of leather. The importer, F. L. Lutkins, claimed that it should have been classified as leather not specially provided for, and assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem. This claim the board sustained.

The board overruled the protest of Hormann, Schutte & Co. against the assessment of certain parts of buttons at 15 per cent. ad valorem and three-fourths of a cent. per line per gross. The buttons are in two parts—the shank and the top. These have to be pressed together by a machine and then the whole covered with cloth before the button is ready for use. The board holds that they were correctly assessed.

Another decision relates to horsehair braids imported by Jules & Hugo Rosenberg. They were assessed at 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem as wool by similitude. The board holds that there would be a closer similitude with braids either of silk or cotton, either of which would pay only 60 per cent.

PLAN NEW EQUITABLE BANK.

Officers of Old Bank to Meet to Consider the Matter.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable National Bank, 803 Broadway, is to be held next week to consider the question of organizing a new and larger bank than the old one, which is now in charge of a bank examiner pending the appointment of a receiver upon application of the officers. It was announced at the time that the present management was unwilling to longer carry the burdens left by the previous administration.

Theodore Hansen of Hansen, Zinsser & Power, the attorney for the bank, says that the officers will have no trouble in providing all the capital necessary, but the question is of their being willing to give to the business the time a bank requires.

HOTEL MEN IN TROUBLE.

Petition in Bankruptcy Against Lessees of the Grand Circle.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harry Johnson and Mathias Bock, composing the firm of Johnson & Bock, who keep the hotel and restaurant known as the Pabst Grand Circle Hotel, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, by Leventritt & Brennan, attorneys for Acker, Merrall & Condit, creditors for $3,207 for goods sold to them between Dec. 1, 1903, and Feb. 13, 1904. It was alleged that the firm is insolvent, has transferred in this month part of its property to Heineman Brothers, Trighead & Co., George Conley, and George M. Stump to prefer them, and made payments of $2,500 to certain creditors to prefer them.

The firm of Johnson & Bock was formed on Feb. 27, 1902, to carry on the hotel at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, which was then in course of erection. They did not open the place until February, 1903. They spent a large amount of money in fitting up the place, and did a large business, but were under heavy expense. Harry Johnson is very well known in the liquor trade, in which he has been engaged for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Johnson met with an accident a few months ago by falling down in the hotel, and went to Germany for treatment, and is there now. The liabilities are said to be at least $45,000, and the assets do not exceed $15,000.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the conditions in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The situation in the iron trade can hardly be said to show any pronounced tendency. Pig iron is a little weaker, but that is not new. Finished products, on the other hand, are generally firm, and a larger volume of business is being done.

The railroads are purchasing equipment more freely. Transactions in steel rails in the past two weeks have aggregated at least 100,000 tons, and may have gone somewhat over that quantity. Negotiations are proceeding for further large lots, and manufacturers are confident that the deadlock has at last been broken. Prices have not been changed, but it is asserted that buyers are protected against declines. Large orders are being given out by leading systems for railroad supplies of all kinds to cover requirements for the year, and in such instances, also, they are protected.

Consumers of steel bars are reported to be purchasing more liberally, orders aggregating 30,000 tons having been placed by Ohio implement makers.

The exceedingly severe weather of the past week has interfered considerably with manufacturing operations. Railroads have been hampered in making deliveries of material or shipment of products, while rolling mills and other establishments not tightly housed have had their output heavily cut down.

Pig iron is weaker in the West and South. The Southern price, which had been held firmly for a time, has given way under the competition of Northern iron in common markets. This was to be expected. The price will probably decline a little further, when another buying movement may be expected, as there are plenty of consumers waiting for an opportunity to get in again on a lower level.

The light sheet trade is again disturbed by the cutting of some of the independent mills. It was supposed that a basis had been reached which would be satisfactory to all concerned and that prices would be maintained, but it seems that this expectation was not well grounded.

Old material is firmly held in all markets, although the demand in no case appears to be especially heavy. The railroad companies are credited with maintaining the strength of scrap by withholding their accumulations from the market, for instances it is manifestly impossible for them to collect their waste, especially track material, because of the depth of snow or the protracted severe weather. The firmness of scrap is in noteworthy contrast with the weakness of pig iron.

New Chicago Street Railway Receivers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Formal announcement was made to-day of the retirement of James H. Eckels and Rafael R. Govin from the receivership of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company and of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company. Their successors are John C. Fetzer and Henry A. Blair. Mr. Govin and Mr. Eckels will continue as receivers of the Chicago Union Traction Company. Mr. Fetzer has been added to the Union Traction Company receivership. The changes have given rise to a report that a renewal of franchise negotiations with the city is at hand.

Iowa Department Store Assigns.

CLINTON, Iowa, Feb. 17.—The firm of Nissen & Jacobson, which conducted a large department store in this city, has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of its creditors to J. Q. Jeffries as assignee. Stock is valued at $40,000; total liabilities, $32,000. Of this sum $30,000 is due on three notes for $10,000 each, the remaining amount being due Chicago supply houses. The firm is one of the oldest in the city, and about three years ago it moved into a commodious building.

AUTOMOBILE BILL PASSED.

New Jersey Senate Also Approves Camden Water Measure.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Senate passed the bill to-day permitting the arrest without warrant of persons violating the law regulating the use of automobiles. A bill was passed permitting Camden to increase its water facilities, and the bill permitting Newark to issue long-term bonds to pay for its share of track elevation was also passed. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

The House passed the bill permitting the Jersey City Excise Board to increase the salary of its inspectors from $1,000 to $1,600. Other bills passed were these: Permitting District Attorneys to take affidavits; making it a misdemeanor for a husband or father to desert his family; permitting cities to spend $30,000 for the removal of ice and snow. The House adjourned until afternoon, when, after the transaction of minor routine business, a further adjournment was taken until next Tuesday.

BRICK COMPANY'S RECEIVER.

Treasurer of New England Concern Named by Federal Court.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Alonzo E. Locke was appointed receiver of the New England Brick Company by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court to-day on application of the Old Colony Trust Company, which holds a first mortgage on the concern for $850,000.

The company, which controls the brick manufacturing business of New England, is alleged to have defaulted the February interest on this mortgage. The company has $1,738,800 preferred and $1,087,500 common stock. The mortgage was given to secure 6 per cent. bonds issued by the brick company.

The New England Brick Company is a New Jersey corporation, with principal place of business in this city. Among the establishments controlled by the company are the Goodrich Granite State Company and Sanborn and Fellows Yards in Epping and Fremont, N. H., and the Sans and Sanborn Yards at East Kingston, N. H. The personal property at these yards alone is said to consist of about 5,000,000 burned brick and 2,500 cords of wood. Receiver Locke is the present Treasurer of the company.

THE SILK IMPORTATION CASES.

Martin L. Cohn Says He Knew Nothing of Alleged Frauds.

Martin L. Cohn, who is on trial in conjunction with Charles C. Browne for alleged frauds in the importation of silk took the stand yesterday in his own behalf in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Cohn testified that his duty in the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. was that only of selling goods and designing patterns, and that he had never heard of some of the importations alleged to be fraudulent until they were mentioned during the trial.

Several employes of the firm testified to Mr. Cohn's duties in connection with the work of the firm. The case will go to the jury probably to-morrow or Saturday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LUCAS GEORGE.—Lucas George confessed judgment yesterday for $6,818 in favor of Frank J. George, for the amount now due on a demand note dated Oct. 1, 1903, for $8,800, payable at 424 East Eighty-ninth Street.

AMERICAN QUEEN.—Schedules in the assignment of The American Queen, corporation, publisher of The American Queen, at 5 West Thirty-first Street, show liabilities $686, nominal assets, $2,036, and actual assets, $1,175.

JOSEPH STRIEM.—Joseph Striem, doing business as the Persian Art Company, dealer in rugs, bric-a-brac, &c., at 430 Fifth Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $520 to Edward Margolies, on a note dated Jan. 17, 1904, payable ten days later, which note was part consideration for the purchase of the business which was formerly conducted by Mr. Margolies.

CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES COMPANY.—A judgment for $33,621 was entered yesterday against the Consolidated Industries Company of 49 Wall Street in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for balance of money loaned amounting to $33,975 on Jan. 30, 1903, of which $21,450 has been paid by certain underwriters. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in June, 1902, with a capital stock of $125,000.

CAMP ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—The Camp Electric Construction Company of 41 West Twenty-fourth Street made an assignment yesterday to William H. Roberts. The company was incorporated on Sept. 27, 1902, with a capital stock of $10,000, with Charles F. Camp as President. Leon A. Malkiel, attorney for the assignee, said that the liabilities are $5,000 and assets probably $1,000. The assignment was caused by bad business and losses on contracts. They lost $1,000 on a contract at the Hoffman House, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, where it was expected there would be a fair profit. The company could not compete with the large companies in this line.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Kattelle Brothers, jewelers. Liabilities, $24,737.71; assets, $5,592.20.

CHICAGO.—On petition of creditors Judge Kohlsatt of the United States District Court has appointed Ryerson D. Gates and Harry L. Wilson receivers for the American Malleable Iron Company. The company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, and the plant is located at Chicago Highlands, Ill.

HOUSTON, Texas.—In the Federal Court an order has been entered in the suit of the Maryland Trust Company against the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company continuing the temporary receiverships for sixty days. At that time the question of permanent receiverships will be decided.

PITTSBURG.—An application has been filed for the appointment of a receiver for the Pittsburg Engineering Company as a result of an agreement of the stockholders of the concern. George H. and James A. Deeds, as Deeds Brothers, filed the suit, alleging that they are creditors of the company to the extent of $14,000; that the company has accounts receivable of $50,893.51, and owes $52,715.80. Judgment, it is averred, has been obtained against the company by several creditors, and if an execution is issued the property would be sold at a loss.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACK ALEXANDER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Lewis O'Brien receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Jack Alexander, dealer in clothing, of Port Jervis.

SMOLSKY & SMITH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Smolsky & Smith, cloak manufacturers at 481 Broome Street, show liabilities $7,585 and nominal assets $3,789, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $300; collected by the receiver, $200; accounts, $2,288, and cash in bank, $6.

CHAMPION GAS LAMP COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Shapiro and Sampson Rubenstein, doing business as the Champion Gas Lamp Company, at 42 Bowery, by Ettie Goldberg, a creditor for $500 for money loaned. It was alleged that on Feb. 16 they admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed William A. Cromble receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,500. The liabilities are $3,000. They started in business a year ago.

HERMAN J. LEFKOWITZ.—Herman J. Lefkowitz, salesman at 652 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of liabilities incurred by making and indorsing accommodation paper for Samuel Abrahams, who did business as the New Amsterdam Carpet Company, at 39 West Fourteenth Street. Mr. Lefkowitz does not know the amount of his liabilities and mentions as the last known holders of the notes the State Bank, Columbia Bank, New York County National Bank, Mutual Alliance Trust Company, and Harold A. Davidson. He has no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAHMAN, William, and George J. M. Ketner—K. Kromer and another $59
BANDLER, Arthur S.—E. W. Emery 62
BAKER, Peter, and John L. Sullivan—S. C. Boehme and another 257
BROWN, Solomon, and David Dante—Bottler and Manufacturers Supply Company 208
CARROLL, James W.—H. Spear and another 81
CODY, Joseph W., and Oscar C. Conterno—J. Rosenberg 34
CRANDALL, John C.—G. Schmidt 83
DUTCH, Alfred, and William J. Murray—W. R. Cochran 943
DESSOIR, Alfred C.—Johnson Temperature Regulating Company 190
DAVIDSON, Frank and Effie—H. McLernon 188
FREY, Samuel L.—Pease, Plane Company 227
FULLAYTAR, Ferdinand J.—Vogue Company 186
FRENCH, Lester C.—P. C. Petris 90
FEDERAL ASSETS.—Market and Fulton National Bank 388
FARRELL, James—Snare & Trust, costs. 117
GIARDINA, Antonio—H. Weller 285
GEORGE, Lucas—F. J. George 6,818
GAYNOR, Thomas F.—Mail and Express Company 447
HERRMANN, Henry, Frederick, and Leo —I. Rodt, costs 74
HOLZHEIN, Edward—Davies, Turner & Co 71
TARRIS, Louis—S. L. R. Ettinger 90

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BEID, George H., and Nell Campbell—W. E. Hawkins, Oct. 11, 1901 ..... $1,506
FITZPATRICK, Margaret D.—L. Weill, Feb. 8, 1904 405
FURKELTAUB, Moses—A. Littman, Oct. 19, 1903 383
FRITZ, Rebecca—W. N. Clark and another, May 15, 1901 596
HENIGSON, Abraham T.—M. Hershfield, March 29, 1884 285
HASS, Frederick J.—S. J. Weil, Aug. 25, 1903 321
LIPMAN, Morris—A. Bloch, March 8, 1901 73
LEANERUS, Francis, and James D. Perkins—Breckinridge Company, Dec. 23, 1899 75,700
LEANERUS, Francis, and James D. Perkins—Breckinridge Company, July 23, 1897 81
LEANERUS, Francis, and James D. Perkins—Breckinridge Company, May 22, 1900 123
MAYER, Milton—C. Bayer and another, Dec. 30, 1898 196
MAYER, Milton—C. Bayer and another, Sept. 26, 1898 168
MITSCH, Joseph—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Jan. 14, 1902 195
RUBSAM, Charles C.—F. S. Lockwood, Oct. 31, 1902 304
RUSH, Thomas E.—C. C. Hill, Feb. 16, 1904 99
SANDERS, Joshua C.—E. E. Sanders, April 4, 1896 6,083
SCHWAB, Abraham, Gabriel, Leo, and Nathan—I. Bockowitz, March 23, 1891 ... 4,496
SCHWAB, Nathan, and William S. Jennings—C. H. Pflugs, May 27, 1893 91
SCHWAB, Nathan, and William S. Jennings, Jan. 19, 1893 91
SETZIUS, John—G. F. Welden, May 20, 1898 355
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—P. J. Laughran, May 1, 1901 99

Judgment Vacated.

KRAEGER, Oscar H.—H. Ratner, Feb. 16, 1904 121
KNIPTON, Edward—H. H. Collins, Feb. 8, 1904 809

Judgment Released.

MARSH, Converse D., George W. Venable, Julius L. Hayman, and Edward Joyce—R. J. Doan and another, Nov. 10, 1896.. 1,085

Judgments Canceled.

SCHWAB, Abraham, Nathan, Gabriel, and Leo—Diecherhoff and another, Dec. 1894 200
FLECKIGER, John A.—E. S. Alpaugh and another, Sept. 20, 1899 ..... $1,307

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John N. Scatcherd, ex-Mayor of Buffalo; ex-Gov. E. Smith, Vermont.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. Col. Maclean, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—Louis Philipp, Rotterdam; H. B. Dolphin, London.

HOFFMAN—Charles E. Brewster, Baltimore; J. Taylor, Ellyson, Richmond.

NAVARRE—Capt. J. K. Moore, United States Army.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Bishop Funsten, Boise, Idaho.

ASTOR—Proctor L. Dougherty, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Gantley, dry goods; Holland House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sullivan, Drew & Co., Benham, Texas; E. C. Florence, millinery.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank J. Lighoff, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Graham Brothers, Houston, Texas; Mrs. L. V. Covey, dressmaker; Hotel Kensington.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Lena Rengstorff, underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis F. Smith, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Kruoch Brothers, Tecumseh, Oklahoma; A. Brown, dry goods; Gerard House.

Menter Dry Goods Company, Abilene, Texas; W. A. Menter, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Joseph, C. & Phil, Connorsville, Ind.; Phil Joseph, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis; W. W. Eckert, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Rosenheim, R. S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Rosenheim, millinery, &c.; Grenoble Hotel.

Bollinger, W. G., Fort Smith, Ark.; trousers; Continental Hotel.

Rose Dry Goods Company, Wells Point, Texas; A. Keller, general store; Belvedere House.

Phillips, K. J., Seattle, Washington; Oriental rugs; Clarendon Hotel.

Traubo, S., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Belvedere House.

Parks, Z. E., Memphis, Tenn.; millinery; Belvedere House.

Oglivy, J. S., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Rilke, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Lind, C. M., Columbus, Ohio; Clara Lind, millinery; 136 East Seventy-third Street.

Law, R. E., Chicago, Ill.; waists; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. Short, dry goods; Hotel York.

Koop, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss K. Hoff, suits; Hotel Earlington.

Wohl Brothers, Gadsdan, Ala.; Morris Wohl, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Naylor, W. H., & Co., Whitenborough, Texas; W. H. Naylor, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Newcombe & Kitchenor, Chicago, Ill.; S. E. V. White, groceries; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Smith, G. T., Fort Smith, Texas; dry goods; Mabel Stevens, dry goods; Dunreith Hotel.

Harris Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; Sigismund Brown, furs; 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Hutchinson Brothers Glove Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Connor, gloves; St. John's Hotel, 123 University Place.

Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; H. L. Jackson, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, dry goods; Spalding Hotel.

Rosenheim, Charles, Company, Louisville,

FEBRUARY 22nd---WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

Falling on Monday, will attract many visitors from Friday until Tuesday to

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The winter season has commenced in real earnest and hundreds of visitors who will remain until after Easter are arriving daily.

The Lenten season has always been famed at this popular resort, but this winter the visiting contingent has taken possession earlier than ever before and the attractions and resort features are all in full swing.

The entire absence of snow has kept the Golf Links in superb condition, while driving, riding, automobiling, winter yachting and healthy, vigorous promenades on the Ocean Boulevard, with no thought of snow or slush, and social life in the hotels, at the Casino and on the Piers, are at their height.

Many of the old time Florida and Southern California visitors are numbered among the cottagers and all winter guests at Atlantic City this year, preferring to remain near the business center.

With the magnificent railroad facilities via the Pennsylvania Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey, giving four through vestibule trains daily from New York City to Atlantic City, it has brought the metropolis almost within commuting distance, and many business men regularly make tri-weekly trips to and from. During this season the week-end parties are particularly in evidence and bring much additional life to the resort from Fridays until Mondays.

Permanent Bureau of Information and Distribution is open daily at 1,364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th Sts., where illustrated booklets and all information concerning Atlantic City and its hotels can be secured. Telephone 6027-38th.

RAILROAD FACILITIES

Atlantic City is but three hours from New York, via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Two vestibule trains, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches, every weekday from New York to Atlantic City, leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sundays with parlor car, dining car and coaches, leave West 23d Street Station, 7:55 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 8:00 A. M.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, two three-hour vestibule trains, with Pullman cars and coaches, every weekday from New York, leaving Liberty Street 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M., South Ferry, 9:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., passing Lakewood.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LEADING HOTELS:

Write to any of them for further information, or New York office, 1,364 Broadway. 'Phone 6027-38.

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Open all the year. NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL DENNIS
Open all the year. WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL BRIGHTON
Open all the year. F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

HADDON HALL
Open all the year. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE WILTSHIRE
Open all the year. S. S. PHOEBUS.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
Now open. JAS. R. KEENAN.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Open all the year. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
Write, Wire or 'Phone Direct to Hotel.

THE DUNLOP
Open all the year. ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Open all the year. E. P. COOK & SON.

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White service throughout. W. I. FINCH.

THE CHALFONTE
Will open Fireproof hotel July 2, 1904.
The Leeds Company.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE
Open all the year. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.

HOTEL STRAND
Open all the year. FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.
Representative, 3 Park Place.

GALEN HALL
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rep. 3 Park Place.
Open all the year. CHAS. R. MYERS.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.

Open Throughout the Year.

Capacity 600.

Marlborough House,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Only three hours away, via frequent through Pullman trains on both Pennsylvania R. R. and Central R. R. of N. J., Atlantic City is this busy year, particularly attractive to New Yorkers, as is also Marlborough House, its newest and most magnificent hotel, with long distance telephones connecting direct with New York, in every room, running artesian ice water in the guests' rooms, hot and cold sea water in every bathroom; entire block on the ocean front and on the City Park, and many other conveniences and advantages which make it unrivaled in comfort and elegance outside of New York City.

Atlantic's Spring Season commences in January, and during the four succeeding months no other resort in America is so popular with people seeking recreation, rest, and health.

High grade music every day in the year and special concerts by talented vocal and instrumental soloists Sunday evenings.

Golf, roller-chairing, driving, theaters, the piers and five miles of elevated 40 feet wide boardwalk along the ocean brink. Illustrated booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors and Managers.

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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sea water baths. Sun parlors. Orchestra. Elaborate menu, cafe attached. Booklet. NEW YORK OFFICE, 280 Fourth Ave. Telephone 6246 Gramercy.

A. C. Mitchell & Co., Proprietors. D. P. Rahter, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. This high-class modern hotel, with unexcelled central location and open surroundings, convenient to the Boardwalk and Ocean Piers, especially adapted to the entertainment of Spring visitors, and enjoying at all times a large and select patronage, has 100 large, sunny front rooms, private and public baths, over 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, elevator service, and thoroughly steam heated. Offers special terms during Lenten season of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2.00 up daily for superior accommodations. Daily and evening orchestral concerts. Booklet upon request. J. F. Copa.

HOTEL CHELSEA.

300 rooms, 150 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private artesian wells; French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdressers; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. B. Thomson & Co., Atlantic City, N. Y. office, 3 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Personal Representative. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT,

New Jersey Ave. and Beach. Enlarged to double its former capacity. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Long distance telephones in bedrooms. Elevator from street level. Capacity 500. A. C. McCLELLAN & SON. Also, Carisbrooke Inn. Open June to October.

HOTEL BREXTON.—South Michigan Ave., near Beach; new electric elevator; steam heat; sun parlor; private baths; special rates for Lenten and Easter Seasons. Booklet. J. A. MYERS, formerly of Baltimore and Cape May.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Av., near Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $8 to $12.50 weekly. CHAS. BUHRE.

THE LORAINE, Atlantic City, N. J.—On the Beach, St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring Rates. SAMUEL WAGNER & SON.

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The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.

The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY, H. E. EDER, Mgrs.

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LAUREL HOUSE.

Season from October first to June.

Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Season from November to May.

Both houses under the management of D. E. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mngr., Laurel House. F. F. Shute, Asst Mgr., Laurel-in-the-Pines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perfect Railroad Service to

CALIFORNIA by the

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This train is well known and provides for your comfort same as a first-class hotel.

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HOTEL STRAND.

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A Trip to Atlantic City, N. J.

over WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY than from any other resort in America.

EVERY COMFORT AND LUXURY awaits you at the HOTEL STRAND on the beach. Built of brick. Many southern exposure rooms with baths.

Booking Representative at 3 Park Place, daily.

FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS, Owners and Proprietors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, &c., plaintiffs, against AGATHA THOMAS and others, defendants,

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harris E. Fisher, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City and County of New York, fronting on Lewis Street, and known and distinguished on a map of property belonging to the estate of Henry Eckford, deceased, (which is numbered 230,) and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number Seventeen, (17,) and which lot is bounded and contains as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lewis Street, distant seventy-five (75) feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of Lewis Street and Stanton Street, and running thence northwardly along Lewis Street twenty-one (21) feet to the centre of the party wall between the houses standing on the lots numbered 16 and 17 on said map; thence running eastwardly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred (100) feet to the centre of the block; thence southwardly and parallel with Lewis Street twenty-one (21) feet to the southerly line of said lot number 17; and thence westwardly and parallel with Stanton Street and along the southerly line of said lot number 17 one hundred (100) feet to Lewis Street, the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28, 1904.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 14 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 Lewis Street;

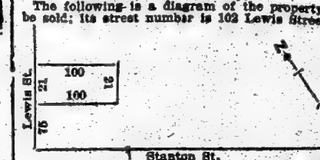

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,068.01, with interest thereon from the 31st day of December, 1903; together with costs and allowances amounting to $374.70, with interest from January 11, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $454.81, and interest.

Dated New York, January 28, 1904.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 3,500 THIRD AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC W. DEVOE as trustee under the last will of JENNIE M. CATHCART, deceased, plaintiff, against CAROLINE ZELTNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-second day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGrail, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the No. 127 on the "map of the Village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, Aug. 10, 1858," and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, where the boundary line between said Lot No. 127 and Lot No. 128 on said map intersects said avenue; said point being one hundred and thirty-three feet southerly from the southerly side of 168th Street before widening, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 one hundred and twenty feet; thence southerly to a point in said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 distant one hundred and twenty feet easterly from Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; and thence westerly along said boundary line one hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 28, 1903.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 9 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

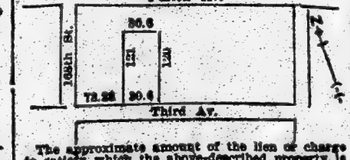

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,986.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1903; together with costs and allowances amounting to $536.58, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,820 and interest from October 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.

New York, January 20, 1904.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the eighth day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant five hundred and sixteen (516) feet and eight (8) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; thence running southwardly parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northwardly again parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to Forty-fifth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 135 West 45th Street:

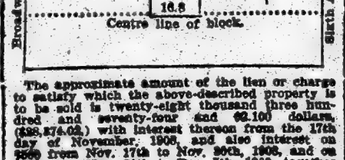

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-four and 92-100 dollars, ($28,374.92,) with interest thereon from the 17th day of November, 1903, and also interest on $500 from Nov. 17th to Nov. 30th, 1903, and on $2320 from Nov. 30th to Dec. 5th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten dollars ($10) and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 26th, 1904, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

FLORIDA.

Season 1904

Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

Ponce de Leon ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of MR. ROBERT MURRAY. Opens Tuesday, January 12th, 1904. Closes Tuesday, April 12th, 1904.

Alcazar ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of MR. JOS. P. GREAVES. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 9th, 1904.

Ormond ORMOND ON-THE-HALIFAX. Under the management of MESSRS. ANDERSON & PRICE. Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904. Closes Monday, April 11th, 1904.

Royal Poinciana PALM BEACH - ON - LAKE - WORTH. Under the management of MR. FRED STERRY. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 9th, 1904.

The Breakers PALM BEACH-BY-THE-SEA. Under the management of MR. FRED STERRY. Opens Monday, February 1st, 1904. Closes Saturday, April 24, 1904.

The Royal Palm MIAMA. Under the management of MR. E. W. MERRILL. Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904. Closes Monday, April 4th, 1904.

The Colonial NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands.) Under the management of MR. H. E. BEMIS. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 9th, 1904.

The Royal Victoria NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands.) Under the management of MR. H. E. BEMIS. Announcement will appear later.

Reservations, rates, handsomely illustrated pyorami booklets and other information may be procured at the New York office, 261 Fifth Avenue—The Old Brunswick Hotel Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BEAUTIFUL

JAMAICA

a perfect Winter resort. Excellent, newly refitted and refurnished hotels with all improvements; also golf and tennis. Steamers of Atlas Line Service sail weekly from New York; reasonable rates.

Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank Hotels.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY

Thos. Cook & Son, 261 B'way, N. Y. Daniel Bacon, Produce Exchange Annex, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ROBY ANN SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fourth day of February, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, known as Nos. 203 and 205 Greene Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greene Street, distant two hundred and forty-four feet six inches south of the intersection of West Third or Amity and Greene Streets, and in the centre of a party wall, and running thence westerly parallel with said West Third or Amity Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Greene Street forty feet; thence easterly and parallel with said West Third or Amity Street part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to said Greene Street; thence southerly along said Greene Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1904.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 203 and 205 Greene Street:

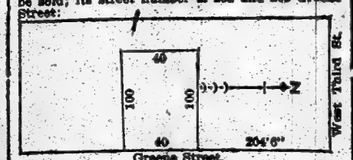

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $77,446 87-100, with interest thereon from the 30th day of January, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $412 15-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,120 32-100 and interest.

Dated New York, sixth day of February, 1904.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE AMERICAN BEER CASK COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this proceeding, receiver of the American Beer Cask Company and of all property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 1st day of April, 1904, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 1st day of April, 1904; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1903, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and to prosecute parties to the above entitled proceeding by the 1st day of April, 1904, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which shall be made in such proceeding, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to me at my said office aforesaid, on or before said 1st day of April, 1904.

EUGENE M. ENGELMAN, Receiver.

WALLACE & COOKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. a17-1awSatTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ELISE SHEPARD, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. SHEPARD, defendant.—Trial desired in County of New York.—Summons with notice.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, answer, or demur, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 23d, 1903.

ALFRED HUGHES, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To Charles B. Shepard, the above-named defendant, of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated the 4th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, November 23d, 1903.

ALFRED HUGHES, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 140 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Call money easy, 1¾ per cent.

Yesterday's market confounded not a few of Wall Street's wise men and prophets. With almost one accord they have been minimizing the war and the Baltimore fire, taking the buoyant view that at worst they were negligible factors, and that it might almost be possible to regard them as blessings in disguise. If they could not break the market nothing could, and a market which would not go down must go up. Yesterday such optimists were in disfavor. They were reproached for the non-appearance of the predicted rebound which was to follow the actual hostilities which should terminate the period of suspense while the war was awaited. And as for those who saw any sort of good in Baltimore's calamity—they were but little better than malicious misleaders of those who took the more correct view that such annihilation of wealth was certain to be harmful in more ways and to more people and interests than could be foreseen. The foreign markets have had similar experience. The mails have brought many discussions by the best writers to the effect that while Europe might suffer somewhat by the war, the effect upon the United States would be beneficial. There were even those among these foreign writers who lightheartedly chaffed those who differed with them and thought that even consols might shrink along with Russian and Japanese securities. But yesterday's cables put such reasoning to shame. Russia is going to war with England over Tibet; Turkey is going to war over the Macedonian question while Russia is embarrassed; and Russia is going to treat the United States as it treated Japan if the United States takes the Japanese position. And foreign Bourses were weak, affecting our market sympathetically, rather than practically.

There can be no doubt that our list softened all the way from Allis to Wisconsin, with just exceptions enough to prove the rule, but it does not follow that too serious a view need be taken of the reaction after four days' advance. Prophets of ill may be mistaken as well as prophets of good. A reaction of a point proves nothing of itself, not even regarding the position of room traders. Yesterday's decline could not have been produced without the liberal sales of two or three men, but they are among those who prefer an eighth upon a market position rather than a point upon the merits and after weary months. Traders who jump in and out in a session or in an hour are not bears, selling the list for a merited fall. They are opportunists, and would be bulls in a minute. It is humiliating but true that in the present dead-lock and unanimous abstention of real buyers and sellers as much is thought of the market position of active traders as of intrinsic conditions. Doubtless serious attention is paid to the war and the money market and their interrelation in serious circles, but nothing is plainer than that the magnates are not in this market, unless they entered it yesterday through agents chosen to conceal it. Into this field of conjecture it is unprofitable to venture. The list gave no trace of any specific unfavorable news, nor any response to such specifically good news as there was. The Steels lost fractions, despite the improvement in their trade, and Amalgamated was down a trifle despite expiry of the time for taking an appeal from the decision favoring it in the Boston and Montana litigation, and anticipations that inaction will be speedily followed by release of the dividends under injunction. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Consolidated Gas were among the weaker properties, but that adds no strength to the theory that the day's weakness is attributable either to the war feeling or to the dispute about lake rates when the lakes are frosen and no freight is moving to warrant a quarrel. The Western rate war is possibly more serious, as involving questions of ports and routes as well as of rates, but there was no exceptional depression in the roads concerned. Upon the whole there is nothing inconsistent with the idea that the day's declines may signify nothing more than recent advances, and they could scarcely signify less. Possibly developments may show that there was "something hanging over the market," but that was no part of yesterday's story.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅝
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1
Reading 1st pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Manhattan	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	North American	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. & Alton	1½	Rock Island	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Rock Island pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Southern Railway pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Erie	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Chemical	2	Union Rys. Invest.	½
General Electric	1	Union Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	2	Wabash pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s.	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s.	1
		Mexican Central col. tr. 4½s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s.	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi., 4s	1
Erie, Penn., coll. 4s.	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 17	308,004
To date this year	18,254,449
Corresponding date last year	23,448,288

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 17	$1,221,000
To date this year	$108,242,500
Corresponding date last year	$113,583,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Barney & Smith Car Co. preferred stock.
Homestake Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Alliance Realty Co.
General Chemical Co.
National Lead Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Net losses were general in yesterday's stock market. In most instances the losses were not of great importance, but the disposition of the market to sell off as soon as the advance had gained even modest proportions was once more exemplified and resulted in many adopting the opinion that nothing good could be expected of the market as long as it remains as professional as it is at present. The weakest of the active stocks was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but the day's movements in other stocks differed only in extent, and not in kind. Needless to say, the business done was nearly altogether by the professionals, the floor traders being responsible for the market such as it was.

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Opening prices were somewhat below those recorded at Tuesday's close with few exceptions, the lower prices sent over from London being a fair excuse for the lower opening here, although it is doubtful if London exerted more influence yesterday than it did on other recent days, when the New York market opened higher despite declines abroad. After the first declines the market showed greater firmness, and when the trading became dull about 10:30 the range was generally higher than at the opening. For a time the list remained firm. Soon, however, the most active stocks were put under pressure by the traders, the majority of whom were reported as being very bearish, and prices yielded in the easy way in which they have recently moved in either direction as the traders have worked on one side of the market or the other. It was said that the old bear party who were prominent in the selling of the market two months ago had again become active, and that to their efforts was largely due the weakness which the market developed during the second hour. Other traders not of this group seemed quite willing to take the same view of the case and sell stocks with anybody else who wanted to sell them.

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The demand for stocks in the loan crowd was reported as being very much smaller than it had been, and it was inferred that the short interest had been much curtailed during the two previous days when the market had been made relatively strong largely on covering by shorts. Just as the shorts had been led to cover by the failure of much stock to come into the market, so the absence of disposition to buy after the short covering was over induced fresh operations on the bear side. The diminution of the short interest was pointed to as one of the chief reasons for the generally bearish attitude of the traders yesterday. The decline, however, was not wholly due to short selling. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit, for example, the decline of 2 points—partly recovered before the close—resulted from the uncovering of stop orders, which materially helped the traders who went for that stock yesterday.

***

Erie became very active, but not to its profit. It sold as high as 25⅝ at the opening, but steadily declined with the rest of the market despite the buying of over 7,000 shares by Wormser. After the break of more than a point to 24¼ there was a brisk upward movement that came near wiping out all the early loss, but later the stock sold off again and at the close it showed a net loss of three-quarters of a point. Henning was one of the large sellers of Erie, the total in which amounted to about 33,000 shares, making it the fourth in activity. The previous day's announcement of a call upon the members of the syndicate which underwrote the company's convertible 4 per cent. bonds drew attention to the fact that although the road had made a contract calling for the purchase by the bankers of $10,000,000 of the bonds out of a total issue of $50,000,000 it had until recently received only $1,000,000. This was all known before, in fact ever since the publication of the company's last annual report, but the fact was pointed to yesterday as one of the things which helped to depress the stock.

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Each hour up to the last was duller than the one that preceded it, but the period of practical suspension of business which had been experienced the previous afternoon was absent from the day's record. The total for the five hours was about 300,000 shares, or a fifth more than Tuesday's total. But even this is not much to boast of. There is again agitation among the brokers for the closing of the Exchange on Saturday next to allow a three days' holiday to include Washington's birthday on Monday. A petition to the governors of the Exchange to grant the holiday is being circulated among the members, many of whom say that the business being done is so small that nothing will be lost by taking a half day off. One member in support of the proposition said that as a matter of fact the governors were sorry that they had not made last Saturday a holiday, the total of less than 100,000 shares on that day having convinced them that the members might as well have had their way about a holiday. Nevertheless it is understood that the vote of the governors on that occasion stood 34 against to 6 in favor of the holiday. Evidently a considerable change of opinion among the governors is needed if the advocates of the holiday are to prevail.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

100 shares Standard Rope and Twine Company common, 1.
200 shares St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad common, 9¾.
100 shares Peoria and Eastern Railway, 17.
100 shares Caledonia Iron Mining Company; 100 shares Goebic Iron Syndicate; 29 shares Bessemer Consolidated Iron Company; $200 Bessemer Mining Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds; May, 1888, coupons on, and $100 Nimikon Iron Mining Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, May, 1888, coupon on, $11 for the lot.
500 shares Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, 90⅞.
25 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 229.
10 shares National Park Bank, 505.
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 610.
2 shares Central Trust Company, 2,010.
3 shares Morton Trust Company, 920.
5 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 242½.
50 shares Phenix National Bank, 100.
25 shares Realty Associates, 125¼.
12 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 286.
$6,000 shares Hopper Manufacturing Company of Benton Harbor, Mich., $1,000 for the lot.
10 shares Mercantile Trust Company, 1,002½.
$15,000 P. H. Bresnan Pype Founding Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1912; January, 1908, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 53.
5 shares National Park Bank, 501.
71 shares Journeay & Burnham, 55½.
10 shares Hanover National Bank, 530.
35 shares National Park Bank, 500 and 489¾.
$2,000 Securities Company 4 per cent. consols, 77.
35 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 590½.
9,990 shares Orinoco Steamship Company, $550 for the lot.
4 shares Central Trust Company, 1,965.
10 shares Morton Trust Company, 900.
40 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 231.
20 shares Phenix National Bank, 100.
5 shares New York Export and Import Company, $40 per share.
$500 Securities Company 4 per cent. consols, 77.
5 shares Central Trust Company, 2,000.
20 shares Greenwich Insurance Company, 161.
5 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 232.
$122,000 Maryland Trust Company 6 per cent. timber certificates beneficial interest Kirby Lumber Company contract, mortgage of Houston Oil Company of Texas as security, 62.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,500,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1952.

According to Chicago dispatches it is estimated that the surface line street railway companies of that city have suffered a loss of 10 per cent. in earnings since the theatres were closed.

It is stated in a dispatch from Pueblo, Mexico, that the stockholders of the Oriental Bank of Mexico have authorized an increase in its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Illinois of the Chicago, Joliet and Iowa Railroad, according to Springfield, Ill., dispatches. The capital stock of the company is given as $1,625,000.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company decreased 32,761 instruments during the month ended Jan. 20 last.

The stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Vt., have voted to reduce the capital stock from $500,000 to $250,000, and to reduce the surplus from $100,000 to $75,000.

There were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ended Feb. 13 a total of 26,132 cars, and of that number 20,889 were loaded, against 22,696 loaded cars in corresponding week in 1903, and 18,373 in the corresponding week in 1902.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—There was an active manipulation in Can preferred during the morning session of the local Exchange. Apparently the stock was in demand. As the result of sales, aggregating over 700 shares to noon, the price ranged from 34⅝ to 36, with a fractional setback. Weaver Coal, which only recently was listed on the Exchange, sold at 19. New York exchange to-day was 10c premium. Time and call loans 4@6%, per cent.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
305	American Can pf.	36	34½	35¼
60	Diamond Match.	129	128¾	128¾
17	Met. Elevated pf.	49	49	49
552	Nat. Biscuit com.	40½	40	40½
25	Quaker Oats com.	43	43	43
50	South Side Elevated.	93	93	93
25	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¼	100¼
400	Weaver Coal & Coke Co.	19	19	19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
12	13⅜	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	13	13½	13	13¼	− ⅜
46¼	48⅜	39,920	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46	49½	48	48⅝	− ⅜
19⅜	19½	225	Am. Car & F. Co.	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅜
29½	30	240	Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
190	196	100	Am. Express	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	−4⅜
15	16½	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
8	8½	50	*Am. Ice Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22½	22⅝	2,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½	− ⅛
48	48½	10	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
91	91¾	195	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅜
123	125⅞	4,290	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125¾	125¾	124⅝	125	− ⅝
123	124	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	
67	67¼	17,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67¼	67⅝	66⅞	67	− ⅛
89¼	89⅞	675	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅝	89½	89	89	− ¼
76½	76⅞	10,660	Baltimore & Ohio	77¼	77¼	76⅞	76¼	−1⅜
42⅜	42½	84,565	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43⅜	43⅞	41⅝	42⅜	−1⅛
116⅞	116⅞	1,000	Canadian Pacific	116¾	116¾	116⅜	116⅞	− ⅞
31½	32⅛	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅞
36	36¼	400	Chicago & Alton	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛	−1⅛
15⅜	15⅝	300	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
140¼	140¾	21,780	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	140⅝	140⅝	139⅝	140	− ¾
200	208	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	207	207	207	207	
9¾	10	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19½	19⅞	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
101	110⅜	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	105	105	105	
31	32	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	31½	31½	31½	−1
16	16½	100	Colorado & Southern	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ¼
13⅝	14	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	−1
193	193¼	2,400	Consolidated Gas	194¼	194¾	192¾	193	−1½
105¼	105	30	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	
18½	19	350	Corn Products Co.	18½	18½	18	18⅞	
70	72	37	Corn Products Co. pf.	70	70½	70	70½	
159¾	160¼	700	Delaware & Hudson	160	160	159¾	160	− ¼
20	20¼	200	Denver & R. G.	20	20	20	20	
68	69	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	− ⅛
2	..	50	Denver & Southw. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	
23½	24	100	*Distillers Securities	24	24	24	24	
24½	24⅝	33,765	Erie	25⅝	25⅜	24¼	24⅜	− ⅝
63½	63⅝	3,830	Erie 1st pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63	63⅛	− ⅛
41¼	42	2,085	Erie 2d pf.	42¼	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	− ⅛
48	56	100	General Chemical	50	50	50	50	−2
165¼	166	100	General Electric	166	166	166	166	−1
127½	127⅝	922	Illinois Central	128	128	127⅝	127⅝	− ⅛
17½	18½	300	Iowa Central	18	18	17½	18	−2
27	28	500	Lake Erie & West.	27¼	27¼	27	27	− ½
103⅜	103⅞	1,840	Louisville & Nashville.	104⅝	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	−1⅜
142⅜	142⅝	520	Manhattan Elevated	142	142¼	142	142¼	− ⅛
117½	118	1,010	*Met. Street Railway	118	118	117⅝	118	− ⅛
61	65	100	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	65	65	−2¼
62⅜	63	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	63	63⅜	62½	62½	−1
16¼	16¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ¼
36½	37	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
89¼	89½	3,400	Missouri Pacific	90	90	89	89¼	− ⅝
40¾	40⅝	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	*Nat. Lead Co	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
37¼	38	160	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
114¾	114⅝	4,310	New York Central	114½	114⅝	114⅛	114⅜	− ½
192	194½	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	194½	194½	
20⅜	20⅞	3,450	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20½	− ⅛
84	86	200	North American	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ⅛
27	27½	600	Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅞	27	27	−1
114⅝	114½	46,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	114½	114⅝	113⅝	114½	− ½
98½	98⅝	300	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
69½	70½	110	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70	70	69½	69½	
85	91	100	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. st. ctfs.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+5½
42	42⅛	7,840	Reading	42¼	42¾	41⅝	42⅛	− ⅛
79½	80	160	Reading 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	− ½
7½	7¾	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
22¾	22¾	5,650	Rock Island Co	22½	22⅞	21⅞	22	− ⅛
61	62	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61	61	61	−1
19½	20¼	350	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅝
14	14⅞	100	St. Louis Southw	14⅜	14½	14½	14½	
38⅛	38⅞	420	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39½	39¾	38	38⅝	+1⅝
46¼	46⅝	9,070	Southern Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝	− ⅛
20	20⅛	1,900	Southern Ry., ext.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅛	− ⅛
80⅜	81	1,400	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	82	82	81	81	− ⅜
1½	2	400	Stand. Rope & Twine	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
36½	36⅞	350	Tennessee Coal & Iron	37	37	36½	36¾	− ⅛
22½	23	900	Texas & Pacific	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	− ¼
33½	33½	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	−2
89¼	90	100	Twin City R. T.	90	90	90	90	
		100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	49	49	49	49	+1
77⅜	77½	12,160	Union Pacific	77⅜	77⅝	77⅛	77⅜	− ⅛
89¼	90	100	Union Pacific pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	− ⅛
9	11½	400	United Rys. Invest.	10⅝	11¼	9	9	−1½
7	7¼	100	*U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
76⅜	77	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	77	77	76¾	76¾	− ⅛
53⅞	54	1,610	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	54	54	53	54	− ⅛
12	13¼	210	U. S. Rubber	12	12½	12	12½	− ⅛
11	11½	1,300	U. S. Steel	11½	11½	11	11½	− ⅛
56¾	56⅞	14,000	U. S. Steel pf.	57½	57½	56⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
18½	18⅝	120	Wabash	18½	18½	18½	18½	
35½	35½	1,500	Wabash pf.	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35⅝	− ⅛
87½	88	95	Western Union Tel.	88	88	87⅞	88	
130½	160	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	161½	161½	160	160	− ½
46	46½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
26	28	10	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
41½	42	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	42⅞	42⅞	41¾	41¾	− ½
Sales.....		308,004		*Unlisted.	†From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.			

PRESSED STEEL REPORT.

The annual report of the Pressed Steel Car Company shows that the net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last were $2,768,897. The gross sales during the year amounted to $26,278,910, a decrease of over $7,000,000, as compared with 1902, but an increase of $3,250,000 over the sales in 1901. During the first six months of 1903 the sales exceeded those of the previous year by 23 per cent, but the depression in business during the latter half of the year resulted in an almost entire suspension of the purchase of new rolling stock.

Expenditures for new construction amounted to $438,727, and the sum of $250,000 was charged off for depreciation. From the inventory account $850,000 was written off to represent changed conditions and actual values at the present time. Of the charges against surplus pertaining to previous years, amounting to $121,392, the sum of $78,811 was for the adjustment of a claim against a railroad on which about half the amount claimed was realised, and $42,580 covers a number of small items.

The report refers to the suits brought by the company against infringers of its patents, and states that in the opinion of the management practically every steel car manufactured by others in some way infringes the Pressed Steel Company's patents. Railroads, it is stated, are showing a desire to purchase equipment as soon as they can make proper arrangements.

Concerning the purchase of the company's stock by employes, the report says:

"The plan put in operation last year of carrying at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum your company's preferred stock for such of our employes as wished to avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring it, has been and is now being availed of, and we believe is working to the satisfaction of both the employes and the company."

The foreign business of the company, the report says, is showing improvement. Out of its cash balances the company is prepared to anticipate the payment of the gold notes due in 1905.

Following is the statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1903:

ASSETS.

Properties and franchises		$26,354,330.13
Less for value of machinery, &c., sold during year		
1903	$1,139.73	
Less depreciation charged off at close of year 1903	250,000.00	
		$26,063,190.40
Securities—Stocks owned		2,110,645.62
Taxes and insurance not accrued		16,630.19
Current assets—		
Accounts receivable	$357,669.71	
Stock of materials on hand	1,536,407.03	
Cash in banks	3,527,164.94	
Collateral bills receivable	477,200.27	
		6,398,441.95
		$34,588,898.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$25,000,000.00
Five per cent. first mortgage gold notes, payable annually	$500,000.00	3,500,000.00
Purchase money mortgage — McKees Rocks plant, 4%	$225,000.00	
Purchase money mortgage — Allegheny plant, 4%	75,000.00	310,000.00
Current liabilities—		
Accounts payable	$797,570.44	
Accrued salaries and wages	120,605.75	
Accrued interest	73,987.65	
Accrued preferred dividends	218,750.00	1,208,913.84
Surplus—Balance Jan. 1, 1903	$4,321,479.17	
Deduct dividends paid on common stock	500,000.00	
Deduct extra dividends paid on common stock	125,000.00	
Deduct charges pertaining to previous years	121,392.38	
Deduct charges to cover inventory adjustment	650,000.00	
Add profits for year 1903	2,768,897.53	
Deduct depreciation and renewals	250,000.00	
Deduct dividend on preferred stock	875,000.00	
		4,568,984.32
		$34,588,898.16

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The local money market is much firmer. The continuous drain on Boston has considerably reduced the supply. Call loans, 4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5¼ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, 5c premium. Clearings, $19,926,562; balances, $1,621,289.

The foreign exchange market is slightly firmer. Sterling rates have been advanced 1/16c.

Actual rates follow:

Cables	Sight. 4.86⅛	30 Days.
Sterling	4.86	4.83
Commercial		4.82
Francs	5.17⅛	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95	.94⅛
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

There was the customary activity in Amalgamated to-day, and American Telephone continued heavy. It rallied to 121⅞ but receded to 120½. Massachusetts Gas rallied ⅝, to 39⅝, but fell back to 39¼; Calumet and Hecla fell 4, to 445; Utah rose ⅝, to 33⅛; Old Dominion gained 1½, to 11. Boston and Maine gained ½, to 167, and there was little otherwise in the exceedingly narrow dealings calling for special mention. Alloues broke ⅜, to 3¼, later 3½, and United States Oil gained ⅛, to 9¼, in late dealings. Telephone rallied to 121 in the afternoon, and Utah and Old Dominion strengthened, but the general list was dull.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
612	Atchison	66¾	66½	66½
2	Atchison pf.	89½	89½	89½
17	Boston Elevated	138¾	138	138
2	Boston & Albany	246	245	246
161	Boston & Maine	167	166½	167
15	Fitchburg pf.	136	136	136
200	Massachusetts Electric.	20½	20½	20½
7	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	77	77	77
191	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194
15	Pere Marquette pf.	71½	71½	71½
100	Rutland pf.	87½	87½	87½
20	Union Pacific	77¾	77¾	77¾
9	West End	90¼	90¼	90¼
36	West End pf.	108	108	108

TELEPHONES.

1,673	American	121⅝	120½	121
3	New England	120	120	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Amer. Ag. Chemical	14½	14½	14½
17	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾
10	Amer. Pneumatic Service	4	4	4
525	American Sugar	125⅛	124¾	124¾
53	American Sugar pf.	125	125	125
100	American Woolen	10½	10½	10½
30	American Woolen pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	8½	8½	8½
610	Massachusetts Gas	39⅝	39	39⅛
1	Massachusetts Gas pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
8	Pullman	213	213	213
20	United Fruit	96	96	96
15	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28	28¼
495	United States Steel pf.	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝
100	Westinghouse	90	90	90

MINING.

6	Adventure	2¾	2¾	2¾
950	Alloues	4	3½	3⅝
2,660	*Amalgamated	49⅜	48¾	48⅝
15	Bingham	20	20	20
19	Calumet & Hecla	449	445	445
13	‡Centennial	18	17¾	17¾
100	Central Oil	7	7	7
100	Cons. Mercur	57½c	57½c	57½c
126	Copper Range	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
240	Daly-West	35	34	35
75	Dominion Coal	59½	59	59
100	Elm River	2¾	2½	2½
12	Franklin	9	8¾	8¾
100	Granby Con.	3¼	3¼	3¼
225	Mass.	4	3 11-16	3 11-16
100	Mohawk	35	35	35
100	Mont. & Boston	60c	60c	60c
595	Old Dominion	11¼	10½	11
10	Osceola	58	58	58
74	Parrot	25	24¾	24½
50	Phoenix	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	*Quincy	85	85	85
100	Santa Fé	2	2	2
60	Shannon	8	8	8
10	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
350	U. S. Coal & Oil	9¼	8¾	8¾
150	United States	20½	20½	20½
1,712	Utah	33⅝	32½	33⅛
45	†Victoria	3½	3½	3½
100	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Wyandotte	87½c	87½c	87½c

*Ex dividend. †Assessments paid. ‡First installment paid.

TRUST COMPANIES TO MERGE.

Charles S. Fairchild to be Board Chairman of the Combined Institution.

Details of the proposed merger of the Continental and New York Security and Trust Companies, which is shortly to be effected, were made public by officials of the two institutions yesterday, and it remains now only for the plans determined upon to be approved by the respective Boards of Trustees and then by the stockholders. The Trustees of the New York Security and Trust Company will meet tomorrow and those of the Continental before the end of the week. The stockholders' meetings will be held in March.

The name of the new institution is to be the New York Security and Trust Company, although it will occupy the present quarters of the Continental in the Blair & Co. building in Broad Street. Otto T. Bannard, President of the Continental, will be the President of the combined companies, and

COTTON PIT ROUSED TO PLEASE THE LADIES

Sully Showed His Gallery Party How 'Twas Done.

New York Brokers Speculating on Whether Liverpool Has Been Infected with Politeness Microbe by Cable.

Alphonse and Gaston were not in it with the members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. The atmosphere there was surfeited with politeness, and the brokers were vying with each other in their efforts to outdo the most profound authorities on the usages of polite society. Exactly what was the cause for this sudden outburst of delicacy remains a mystery, but it occurred shortly after the appearance of a party of ladies in the gallery.

The rule recently adopted that only personal introductions by members would admit visitors to the gallery had caused that vantage point to be almost deserted during the trading hours, consequently quite a stir was created among the members on the floor when about 2:30 o'clock half a dozen members of the gentler sex made their appearance at the gallery railing escorted by the king of spot cotton dealers, John McFadden. With them was Daniel J. Sully, whose fame as a bull leader has spread far and wide through the country.

With a few sweeping gestures they explained to their fair companions the mysteries of the floor below and then one of the visitors asked to see some excitement in the pit, which at that time resembled more the drowsiness of the smoking room than the reports of "tremeadous excitement in the pit" of the newspapers. Mr. Sully hesitated but a second:

"Watch me," he said. Then he descended into the pit, which had almost forgotten the sound of his voice, so long had he been absent from active participation in the market. A few moments later the redoubtable bull leader made his appearance on the floor. With a few swift movements, as of the swimmer going to the rescue, he made his way to the railing and began to bid for July cotton.

In a moment the crowd was transformed from an attitude of ease and good fellowship into a mob of howling Indians. Cotton began to mount up the ladder with lightning-like rapidity. Sully stopped only long enough to turn around and nod as if to say "Now what do you think of me?" and the ladies, carried away with the sudden excitement, began to applaud and clap their hands and shout approval, so that many on the floor looked up to see what was the matter.

When they realized what it all was they all jumped in and helped the game along, until they almost convinced themselves that the market was a legitimate bull market, so that the closing showed gains of from fifteen to fifty points for the day. When the gong had rung out the day, and things had quieted down on the floor, many of the brokers went upstairs to be introduced, and the visit of the ladies was voted a grand success.

It can hardly be believed that the microbe of politeness could be transplanted by cable, yet this seems to be the most plausible explanation of yesterday's epidemic. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange, so it was cabled, had voted to close on Washington's Birthday, as a sign of "market respect" for the Father of His Country, and those of his children who speculate in cotton. This, at least, was the explanation offered by the many English members of the exchange for the action of Liverpool. They went around the floor buttonholing their friends and delivering lectures on Anglo-Saxon unity and fellow-feeling and that sort of thing, and they appeared quite willing to overlook the action of the Lancashire spinners asking the Government for aid to enable them to emancipate themselves from the slavery enforced by the American cotton grower. There were a few heartless souls who declared that they believed the vote to close was inspired more by fear than by friendship—fear that America might do up Liverpool by dumping cotton futures in that market while they were enjoying a holiday here, but these few were almost ostracized.

How long this politeness can be kept up is, so the report goes, one of the things that New Orleans speculators are now wondering about. If it should last long enough to enable them to get out of a very nasty hole, they might, it is said, feel inclined to erect a statue to the goddess of manners at the St. Louis World's Fair, where it would be sure not to last forever.

COTTON CRISIS IN PARLIAMENT.

Increased Sources of Supply Suggested as Best Remedies.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The crises in the cotton trade was the subject of a question in the House of Commons to-day, in reply to which Home Secretary Akers-Douglas, in behalf of the Government, said that although it was recognized that the situation undoubtedly was the cause of anxiety, it could hardly be amended by legislation respecting gambling in futures.

The Government, he added, could not introduce such legislation. The best remedy would be to increase the sources of supply in various parts of the empire.

NO APPEAL IN COPPER SUIT.

Heinze Interests Allow Fifteen Days to Elapse in MacGinnis Action.

Now that the fifteen days allowed for appeal have elapsed without such action being taken by the Heinze interests in the suit of John MacGinnis to prevent the Boston and Montana and Parrott Companies from paying dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company, as holding corporation, it is expected that the transfer of the $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 accumulated profits will find their way into the treasury of the combination within a few days at most.

There is still the possibility that the Attorney General of Montana may be moved to take up the action that MacGinnis was declared ineligible to attempt, but this is considered hardly likely here, even by the Heinze interests themselves. It is believed first that the Attorney General of Montana is not overdisposed to take up the action.

There remain still some sixty copper suits to be decided in Montana courts.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Incorporated to-day:

Highland Forest Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Crow, H. L. Twichell, and John Ingle, Jr., New York.

Headson Tool and Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. J. Lippmann and T. K. Wegman, New York, and F. A. Headson, Lafayette, Ind.

William M. Palmer & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. M. Palmer, M. F. Barrows, and H. J. Carter, New York.

Ithaca Gun Company, Ithaca; capital, $75,000; Directors—George Livermore, P. S. Livermore, and L. P. Smith, Ithaca.

The Russell-Spaulding Company, Binghamton, (bakery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—T. H. Russell, Renna Z. Spaulding, and Jesse F. Spaulding, Binghamton.

The Faure-Price Electrical Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. P. Faure, New York; E. A. Watson, Brooklyn, and E. H. Price, Rutherford, N. J.

Multi-Shade-Hanger Co., Elmira; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. E. French, Elkland, Penn.; N. G. Beck and W. F. Beck, Elmira.

Popular Credit Association, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. D. Tyler and Dolly L. Starkey, Deep River, Conn., and F. W. Tyler, Brooklyn.

Excelsior Contracting Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Rose Milligan, Michael Rogers, and Felix Campbell, New York.

Lax-O Medical Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—I. Z. Garfield, Fannie Garfield, and Abraham Solomon, New York.

Joseph J. Kaiser Music Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. J. Kaiser and Frank Weber, New York, and Henry Mack, Brooklyn.

The Bronx Ice Cream Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Douglas Nicholson and A. L. Smith, New York, and J. T. Grieve, Brooklyn.

The Moffatt Company, New York, (millinery;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Agatha Moffatt, William Wanner, and Joseph Derringer, New York.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904.

Am Cot Oil 4½s, 2,000	97			
Am Hide & L 6s, 5,000	80			
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s, 5,000	99¾			
500	99¾			
30,000	99¾			
20,000	99¾			
21,000	99¾			
registered, 5,000	99¾			
adjustment 4s, 4,000	88¼			
stamped, 18,000	88½			
1,000-3	88½			
Atl Coast L 4s, 20,000	92¾			
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s, 4,000	93			
1,000	93½			
5,000	93			
4,000	93¼			
gold 4s, 1,000	101½			
7,000	101¾			
registered, 1,000	101⅝			
Brook Un El 1st 11,000	100½			
B, R & P gen 5s, 2,000	115½			
Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s, 9,000	88			
Canada So 1st, 14,000	102⅝			
Cent of Georgia cons 5s, 7,000	105¼			
1,000	105¾			
Cent Pac gtd 4s, 10,000	98			
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, 10,000	103¾			
Chi & Alton 3½s, 6,000	75⅞			
Chic, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds, 10,000	91⅞			
25,000	91¾			
2,000	91⅞			
Nebr Ext 4s, 13,000	105			
Chic, Mil & St P C & P div 6s, 1,000	110½			
C & P Wn 5s, 10,000	115¾			
Chi & Nor West gen 3½s, 7,000	86½			
C, R I & Pac 6s, registered, 5,000	120			
C, R I & P R R 4s, 6,000	68½			
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s, 42,000	81			
5,000	80¾			
5,000	80⅝			
10,000	80½			
Chi Term Tr 4s, 15,000	79½			
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s, 3,000	97½			
2,000	97⅜			
Consol Tob 4s, 5,000	56¼			
5,000	56⅛			
46,000	56			
30,000	56⅛			
115,000	56			
1,000	56¼			
1,000	56⅛			
1,000	56⅛			
10,000	56			
11,000	56¼			
Det, Mac & Mar land grt 7s, 2,000	83			
Dist Sec Cor 5s, 20,000	65½			
Edison El Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s, 3,000	105¼			
Erie 1st con 4s, 1,000	97¼			
10,000	97⅛			
Erie 1st gen 4s, 2,000	85¼			
25,000	85⅛			
10,000	85⅜			
Erie Pennsyl coll tr 4s, 19,000	88½			
Ft W & D C 1st, 1,000	105			
Gulf & Ship I 5s, 3,000	102¼			
2,000	102⅜			
1,000	102⅜			
4,000	103			
Hocking Val 4½s, 2,000	105			
5,000	105⅜			
1,000	105½			
Hou & T C 1st 5s, 1,000	112			
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s, 1,000	100			
Int & Gt N 2d 5s, 20,000	99½			
10,000	99¾			
10,000	100			
Total sales	$1,221,000			

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,080	Amal. Copper	48¾	49¾	48	48¾
100	Am. Car & F	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
35	Am. Ice	8¾	8¾	8	8
750	Am. Locomotive	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
2,410	Am. Sugar	125¾	125¾	124½	125
5,270	A., T. & S. F.	67⅜	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞
4,410	Balt. & Ohio	77⅜	77⅞	76½	76⅝
18,680	Brooklyn R. T.	43⅝	43⅞	41⅝	42⅜
170	Can. Pacific	116½	116½	116½	116½
100	Chi. & Alton	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
9,970	C., M. & St. P.	140¾	140¾	139½	139¾
110	Col. Fuel & I.	31½	31¾	30¾	30¾
10	Col. Southern	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
12,180	Erie	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
335	Erie 1st pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
10	Ill. Central	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
90	Louis. & Nash.	103¾	104	103¼	103¼
140	Met. Street	118	118	117¾	118
10	Mex. Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Mo., K. & T.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1,440	Mo. Pacific	89¾	89¾	89	89¼
950	N. Y. Central	114¾	114¾	114	114⅜
200	N. Y. O. & W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Norf. & West.	57½	57½	57½	57½
140	Pacific Mail	28	28	27¾	27¾
16,640	Pennsylvania	114⅝	114⅝	113⅝	114⅛
170	People's Gas	99	99	98½	98⅝
10	Pressed Steel C.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼
2,900	Reading	42½	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞
20	Rep. Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	Rep. Steel pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2,050	Rock Island	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅛
10	St. L. & S. W.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
2,220	Southern Pac	46⅝	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛
620	Southern Ry	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅜
350	Tenn. Coal & I.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
160	Texas Pacific	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
30	T., St. L. & W. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
7,690	Union Pacific	77⅞	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛
60	U. S. Realty pf.	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
550	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
3,620	U. S. Steel pf.	57	57¼	56½	56⅝
20	Wabash	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
250	Wabash pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
111,020					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Con. Tob. 4s	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
5,000	U. Pac. conv. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5,000	Wabash deb. B.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
$11,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,378,552
Gold	100,117,690
Silver	21,440,618
United States notes	9,145,537
Treasury notes of 1890	41,712
National bank notes	13,446,070
Total receipts this day	1,859,922
Total receipts this month	27,989,282
Total receipts this year	347,415,125
Total expenditures this day	1,690,000
Total expenditures this month	26,130,000
Total expenditures this year	342,914,164
Deposits in National banks	170,162,525

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$465,174,429
Silver dollars	469,039,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,634,596
Silver bullion of 1890	7,376,404
Total	$949,224,429
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,994,440 gold certificates in Treasury	465,174,429
Silver certificates outstanding	469,039,000
Treasury notes outstanding	15,011,000
Total	$949,224,429
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$83,123,250
Silver coin and bullion	12,217,756
Silver certificates	3,222,862
United States notes	6,145,537
Other assets	25,245,830
Total in Treasury	$138,955,234
Deposits in National banks	170,162,525
Total	$309,117,759
Current liabilities	85,739,307
Available cash balance	$223,378,552

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
1st week Feb	$51,495	$45,309	$44,221
From July 1	1,868,112	1,616,806	1,528,523
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Feb	24,168	39,243	31,005
From July 1	1,236,724	1,195,986	1,177,467
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Feb	108,189	96,726	95,690
From July 1	4,044,560	3,435,973	3,311,351
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	493	401	351
1st week Feb	27,306	21,324	17,522
From July 1	972,526	852,713	709,189
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
3d week Jan	11,393	9,532	
From July 1	344,374	290,942	
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,307
2d week Feb	376,847	376,057	332,304
From July 1	14,774,204	13,251,089	13,254,278

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	6,435,565	6,413,181	5,900,000
Op. expenses	4,648,341	4,638,504	4,142,841
Net earnings	1,787,224	2,076,677	1,757,159
Depreciation	100,000	190,000	
Balance	1,687,224	1,886,677	1,757,159
Dividends, &c	1,619,991	1,620,000	1,630,000
Surplus	67,233	276,677	127,159

CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN for the Dec. 31 quarter—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	358,474	334,530	23,944
Op. expenses	276,938	244,310	32,628
Net earnings	81,536	90,220	*8,684
Total income	81,777	91,380	*9,453
Charges	67,392	68,900	492
Surplus	14,386	24,300	*9,974

*Decrease.

TOLEDO RY. & LIGHT CO. for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	137,517	125,493	113,177
Operating ex	73,806	62,386	57,767
Net earnings	63,711	63,097	55,410
Charges	41,512	39,458	37,827
Surplus	22,399	23,639	17,583

ULSTER & DELAWARE for quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	169,848	154,183	15,665
Operating ex	129,942	112,955	16,987
Net earnings	39,906	41,228	*1,322
Other income	670	611	59
Total income	40,576	41,839	*1,263
Fixed charges	40,024	38,834	190
Net in., all sources	552	2,005	*1,453

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL COAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$283,256	$253,786	$9,470
Operating ex	78,316	102,283	*23,967
Net earnings	184,940	151,503	33,437

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Profits for year	2,768,898	4,578,114	1,927,925
Depr. & renew		300,000	143,635
Balance	2,508,898	4,278,114	1,784,290
Chgs. against previous year	121,392	271,806	521,403
Chgs. inven. adjust	650,000		
Charges	771,392	271,806	521,403
Balance	1,737,506	4,006,308	1,262,887
Prev. surp	4,331,479	1,700,171	1,812,284
Total surp	6,068,985	5,706,479	3,075,171
Pref. div	875,000	875,000	875,000
Com. div	625,000	500,000	500,000
Total div	1,500,000	1,375,000	1,375,000
Surplus	4,568,985	4,331,479	1,700,171

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 2.00, 500 Comstock at .07, 400 Chollar at .21@2.20, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.90, 300 Elkton at .58@.59, 250 Mexican at 2.60@2.00, 500 Moon Anchor at .10, 100 Ophir at .10, 500 Pharmacist at .04, 400 Phoenix at .11, 400 Savage at .45@.48, and 100 Standard at 2.25.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.43	.43
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	2.50	2.00
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.96	.97
Challenge Con	.23	.23
Chollar	.19	.21
Confidence	1.00	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.21	.21
Gould & Curry	.44	.43
Hale & Norcross	.90	.97
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.07	.07
Mexican	1.90	2.30
Occidental Con	.35	.90
Ophir	4.90	5.25
Overman	.33	.28
Potosi	.15	.16
Savage	.50	.46
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.54	.60
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Con	.35	.35
Utah Con	.20	.22
Yellow Jacket	.45	.47
Silver bars	59½	59½
Mexican dollars	.47@48	.45½@46½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	7¼	5¾	7¼
Anaconda	15⅜	16	12½	13½
C., K. & N	17½	18¼	17	19¾
C. C. Consolidated	8¼	8¾	8	8¾
Dante	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	9	10	9	10
Elkton	60	60¼	60	60¼
El Paso	67	67⅝	66	67
Gold Dollar	5	5½	5	5½
Golden Cycle	51½	53¾	53	53¾
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Isabella	17¾	18	18	18¼
Jackpot	7¾	8	7¾	8
Keystone	3¾	4	4	4¼
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Little Puck	4	4½	4¼	4½
Little Bessie	3	3¼	2½	3¼
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5	6
Mary Cashen	1¾	2	1¾	2
Moon Anchor	9¾	10½	9½	12
New Haven	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅝
Old Gold	9½	10½	9¾	10
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4¼	4½
Portland	180	195	170	200
Rose Maud	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	4
Rose Nicol	2¼	2⅜	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	3	3⅜	3	3¼
Vindicator	62½	65	64½	65½
Work	6½	6¾	6½	7

H. P. Whitney Morton Trust Director.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Morton Trust Company, yesterday afternoon, Harry Payne Whitney was elected a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy created by the death of William C. Whitney.

McKINLEY'S ORDERS REVOKED.

Gifts of Army and Navy Officers Must Pay Duty Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President to-day issued an executive order revoking those of President McKinley allowing gifts from officers of the army and navy and the civil establishment in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, &c., to be admitted into the United States free of duty.

The order holds that the conditions no longer exist which prompted the issuance of McKinley's orders, and it is understood that privileges granted by them have been so greatly abused of late that their real purpose has been lost sight of, and that large quantities of goods of every description are constantly being forwarded to this country in flagrant violation of their letter and spirit.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on Aug. 27, 1904, to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of construction at that school: First Lieuts. Henry H. Sheen, John W. Gulick, Sylvanus G. Orr, Arthur T. Balentine, Frank E. Hopkins, Ernest R. Tilton, Homer B. Grant, Leonard T. Wadron, Granville S. Ryder, Ernest A. Greenough, Alexander Greig, Jr., Solomon Avery, Jr., James A. Ruggles, Fred T. Austin, Charles C. Pulis, Terence E. Murphy, Harry W. Newton, Allen D. Raymond, James R. Pource, John L. Hughes, John W. C. Abbot, Harry T. Matthews, Harry C. Barnes, Stephen H. Mould, Louis S. Chappelear, Daniel W. Hand, Robert F. Woods, Albert C. Thompson, Jr., Theophilus P. Steele, Lanier Cravens, Ellison L. Gilmer, John McBride, Jr., Richard K. Cravens, George O. Hubbard, James M. Wheeler, Harrison R. Kerrick, William R. Harrison, Frank J. Millis, Philip S. Golderman, Charles L. Lanham; Second Lieuts. William S. Bowen, Norton E. Wood, Marion S. Battle, Byrd A. Page, Frank T. Thornton, Ernest S. Wheeler, Stanley S. Ross, Graham Parker, Charles L. Silcox, Albert S. Fuger.

Major William H. Kell, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

Capt. John B. McDonald, Quartermaster, Third Cavalry, will assume, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, all Quartermaster's construction work at Fort Assiniboine.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton is placed on the retired list from Feb. 16.

Capt. W. M. Folger is detached from duty as Inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 12, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Vancouver March 21, for duty as commander of the Philippine Squadron.

Capt. J. D. Adams is commissioned from Dec. 13, 1903.

Commander J. P. S. Lawrence is detached from duty as Inspector of machinery and engineering material at the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., and ordered to duty as Inspector of engineering material at the Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Penn., and ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., in charge of steam engineering department of that yard.

Commanders E. K. Reeves and A. C. Hodgson, commissioned from Dec. 21, 1903.

Lieut. Commander S. H. Leonard is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of machinery and engineering material at the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., and Inspector of machinery at the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Shipley is detached from duty, navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the Dixie as executive officer.

Lieuts. E. B. Fenner, C. T. Owens, W. R. Sayles, Jr., C. W. Cole, C. H. Woodward, J. W. L. Clements, Jr., A. W. Johnson, S. B. Thomas, F. Morrison, E. C. Kalbfus, R. D. White, and P. B. Dungan, and Ensign W. S. Pye, commissioned from Jan. 28.

Ensign C. L. Bruff is detached from the Florida and ordered to the Eagle.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. B. Williams is commissioned from Nov. 17, 1903.

Assistant Surgeon C. St. J. Butler is ordered to the Constellation, with additional duty at the naval station, Narragansett Bay.

Gunner W. H. P. Schluter is detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco.

Acting Gunner I. Wilbur is detached from the Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, and ordered to the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Arrived—Gloucester at Santiago.

Sailed—Alexander from Port Said for Colombo, Topeka from Kingston for Guantanamo, Annapolis from Cavite for Shanghai.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises..6:50	Sun sets..5:37	Moon sets..7:52	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...8:40	Gov. Isl'd..9:02	H. Gate..10:58	
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...9:04	Gov. Isl'd..9:20	H. Gate..11:16	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Loostakken, Barbados	11:00 A. M.	
Manzanillo, Mexico	12:00 M.	
Oro, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	
Parima, St. Thomas, &c.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Catania, Barbados and Brazil	2:30 A. M.	
Commanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Pernambuco and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	
Ulier, St. Kitts, St. Martins, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alleghany, Jamaica, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Princess, Antwerp		
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, and Ciudad Bolivar	10:00 A. M.	
Hilary, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Messaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Neckar, Genoa and Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venzuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica,

REAL ESTATE.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Examines and insures titles
Makes searches
Lends money on bond and mortgage
Sells real estate mortgages
Furnishes appraisements of real estate
Furnishes surveys and engineering data
Furnishes tax assessment and water rate bills

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WANTED.
Money for first-class mortgage on fee simple property in the heart of the City of Baltimore.
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Buying, selling, and exchanging property a specialty. Write or call Levin & Sugarman, No. 165 East Broadway, Bank Building; Branch No. 100 West 88th St.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
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buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Apply premises or Buffett, 1,020 Park Av.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Why not go to Newark?—Cheap rents; horse power, $5.00. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room for rent, reasonable; elegantly furnished office. 33 West 42d St., Room 204.

STABLES, 100-200 STALLS, CENTRAL LOCATION. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A.—STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

55 DEY ST.
Store and basement, 25x100; possession May 1. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

William St., 250, Near Chambers.—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power; store and basement; will rent separate; rent low.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

STORAGE YARD TO RENT.
Yard, 50x200, in West 21st St., running through to West 20th St.; very moderate charge. L. J. Morton, 51 Wall St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide,
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

STORE AND LOFTS,
34-36 W. Houston St.
Inquire on premises, or
W. G. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

32 UNION SQUARE.
Store, lofts, and offices;
all improvements. Apply on premises, or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

DUN BUILDING,
290 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST.
A few choice suites and single offices to let in this strictly fireproof building; all modern conveniences, location central. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 Nassau Street.

WINDSOR ARCADE,
5TH AV., 46TH TO 47TH STREET.
Handsome corner store and basement to let; over 44 feet front; especially attractive for jewelry, silverware, paintings, china and bric-a-brac, furniture, fancy goods, &c. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

TO RENT.
STORE AND BASEMENT,
25x92.
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS,
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60 X 83.
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
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APARTMENT HOTELS.
THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone, 3020 Columbus.

Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d., apartments, substantially furnished, sublet; inspected; desirable locations.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you.
F. B. DONOVAN, 7 West 42d St.

An apartment of eight rooms, above 86th St.; rent from $60 to $75. Address particulars to A., Box 110 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $800, $900, $1,200.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

To Let—3-story dwelling; good neighborhood, convenient locality; 134 West 128th St. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House, 22 rooms, 6 baths, steam; rent, $2,000; furniture cheap. Duross, 155 West 14th.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of Park Row Corner—Fine Residences Sold Near Fifth Avenue and on the West Side—Big Deal in Lots on 101st Street—Foreclosure Affecting Nearly an Entire Block.

Randolph Guggenheimer and Isaac Untermyer have sold to Adelheid Tietenberg the buildings at the corner of Park Row and New Bowery on a triangular plot of irregular dimensions. The properties are known as 220 and 231 Park Row and 66 and 68 New Bowery.

House for G. B. Schieffelin.

Treadwell Cleveland has sold to George B. Schieffelin 22 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling with two-story extension on lot 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for E. W. Beardsley, as executor, the four-story dwelling with dining room extension 43 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 96 by 100.

Company Buys on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Mrs. A. T. Curnan to the Central Building, Investment and Improvement Company the plot, 50 by 200, running through from St. Nicholas to Edgecombe Avenue, 260 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The same company is also the buyer of the plot, 60 by 100, immediately north of the foregoing on St. Nicholas Avenue, the two parcels together having a frontage of 110 feet on the latter thoroughfare.

The Brevoort Realty Company has sold to the Trood Realty Company, about to be organized, the plot, 87.6 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Broadway. A six-story elevator apartment house will be erected on the site. Francis B. Robert was the broker in the transaction.

Purchase of 101st Street Lots.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold for J. Willenbrock five lots, 125 by 100, on One Hundred and First Street, between First and Second Avenues, to John Katzman. The same broker has sold for Silverstein Brothers to Mr. Katzman nine lots, 225 by 100, adjoining the foregoing.

D. De R. Wissmann has sold for the estate of Catherine Bradley the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Another Sale to Builders on 112th St.

Nevins & Perelman have sold to builders the plot, 80 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, adjoining a plot of the same size which they sold a few days ago.

Foreclosure Against Harlem Block.

Foreclosure proceedings have been begun by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Julia A. Curtiss, affecting the entire block bounded by Lenox and Fifth Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, with the exception of a parcel, 85 by 124.11, at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Louis Benedict has sold the southwest corner, of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, a five-story double flat, on plot 34.6 by 75, to Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich.

Julius Block has sold for Mrs. C. York 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Fifth Avenue Deals in Harlem.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold, through D. Sylvan Crakow, 2,222 and 2,224 Fifth Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 84.

George J. Powers has sold for Rebecca Weigert to R. F. and H. Ellas 1,414 Fifth Avenue, 30 by 100.

The property 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a plot 30 by 100, with old frame dwelling, has been sold by a Mrs. Pegg to a builder.

Mary E. Mulvihill has sold to Ella Daniells the five-story flat 41 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Buyers for 103d Street Flats.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mary Dorie, Anne T. Muller, and others, to Isaac Rothschild and A. Werthelmer, the three four-story double flats 153, 155, and 157 East One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 85 by 100.11.

The same brokers have also sold for S. Hyman 146 and 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100.

William P. Mangam has sold for August Funk 1,867 Park Avenue, a four-story flat, 25 by 70.

Upper Park Avenue Corner Sold.

Max Marx has bought from ex-Justice Addison Brown the plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 140 by 99.11.

Bullowa & Bullowa as attorneys, have sold the five-story flat 16 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.8.

Josephine Hertz has sold 19 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Dwellings on 78th Street in Demand.

Albert Peiser has sold to a Mr. Haas the three-story dwelling 212 East Seventy-eighth Street, 13.4 by 102.2.

Peter Axelrad & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager, to a Mrs. Greenwold, 222 and 224 East Seventy-eighth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 26.8 by 102.2.

Louis Lese has bought, through the Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company 321 to 325 East Seventy-seventh Street, three four-story flats on plot 75 by 102.2.

Warren F. Quackenbush has sold for Milton C. Henly 169 and 171 East Ninety-ninth Street, five-story flats, each 25 by 80 by 98.

Emanuel Kapelsohn has sold for the Minsker Realty Company the five-story tenements 247 and 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, the former to a Mr. Hayes and the latter to Harry Ginsberg.

Builders Buy on East 12th Street.

Golding & Hillman will erect two six-story tenements on the plot, 100 by 103.3, at 339 to 347 East Twelfth Street, which they have just purchased from Joseph L. Buttenwieser.

Harris & Abraham Cohen have bought from Morris Jacoby 77 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; also, from M. Hochbaum, 212 and 214 East Twentieth Street; also, from Samuel Barnett, 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Pepe & Brother and D. Gallo have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine 121 West Third Street, a five-story tenement, 23 by 87.

David Kantor has bought and resold the six-story tenement 139 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6.

Sale of Large Plot on Brook Avenue.

The Lee estate has sold, through Wilcox & Shelton, the plot of about fifteen lots at the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The property will probably be improved with five-story flats.

Samuel Sloman has sold to Harry Heller and Isaac Brodkin 1,520 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Reiss Brothers have sold for Charles Schaufelberger to Lawrence Ryan the two-story frame dwelling 901 Morris Avenue, 25 by 105.

New Hotel in Yonkers.

A plot, about 250 by 400, just south of the Park Hill Station, on Putnam Railroad, in Yonkers, has been bought by a syndicate headed by E. K. Martin. It is understood that the new owners of the site will erect thereon a large hotel, similar to the Hendrick Hudson, which was burned while in course of construction about three years ago. The plot which has just changed hands was owned at one time by the Robert P. Getty estate.

Leases of West Side Houses.

H. C. Senior & Co. report that they have leased the following dwellings: To A. Jordan, 137 West Sixty-third Street; to Cora B. Ward, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street; to May Hilton, 108 West Sixty-fourth Street; to B. Turner, 106 West Sixty-fourth Street; to M. Lawrence, 113 West Sixty-third Street; to Theresa Parker, 110 West Sixty-fourth Street; to Harry Fuller, 119 West Sixty-first Street, and to F. Johnson, 136 West Sixty-fifth Street. The same brokers have also leased to J. Kharas the store and loft at 2,124 Broadway.

Brooklyn Dwelling Sold.

George A. Bowman has sold for the Townsend estate the forty-foot dwelling 108-110 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn Heights.

Isaac Klapper has sold for P. Whitehead 208 and 210 East Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 100.11, to Tauben & Shurr.

H. A. Stahl has sold for Miss Kate B. Eckener the five-story flat 113 St. Ann's Avenue, to Henry Jarck.

The Realty Mortgage Company has sold to Kruse & Baker, the property 25 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103.3. They will improve the same with a seven-story mercantile building. The brokers were Bleyman & Co.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

No. 334 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 29.6 by 113.2 by 25.2 by 97.8, five-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Mitchell, as trustee.....$37,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, 137 Baxter Street, east side, 100 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick and frame tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,515.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 3,081 Third Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25.3 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,271.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, 604 to 610 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 108 by 98.9, four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $49,581.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Ralph W. Horne, referee, 4,650 and 4,652 Park Avenue, east side, 66.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each $636; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $2,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 3,218 Third Avenue, east side, 236.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.3 by 120.2 by 25 by 123, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $20,734.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 417 and 419 West Sixteenth Street, for two one-story brick outhouses, 25.8 by 5; J. F. Kennelly of 524 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, owner; E. J. L. Raldiris, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 55 East Ninetieth Street, for a three-story brick automobile house, 25 by 30; A. Carnegie of 2 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Whitfield & King of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 93 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteieth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 36; Filomena Spenciere of 2,086 Hughes Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 78 and 80 East Seventh Street, to a three-story brick dispensary; German Polyclinic, premises, owner; Werner & Windolph of 27 West Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $7,500.

No. 39 East Seventh Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; E. Plath of 67 East Third Street, owner; Kurtzer & Reutz of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 424 to 434 East Nineteenth Street, to two one and three story brick factories; the American Carborate Company, premises, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 429 Lenox Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. J. McGrath of 381 Lenox Avenue, owner; J. S. White of 227 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $375.

No. 2 Bowery, to a five-story brick restaurant and stores; T. Suffern estate of 99 Franklin Street, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of Cathedral Parkway, 50.5x100; Henry A. Phillips to William P. Dixon, (mtg $21,000).....Nom.

ANN ST, 88, s s, 25x59; Fulton St, 87, n s, 25.5x62x25.4x61; Samuel Hirsh to Inter-River Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.....100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 105.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x104.5x25x104.6; Augustus L. Wortman to Russell Realty and Improvement Company, (mtg $6,000).....100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 14th St, 114.9x88; R. Cutting to David Moskowitz..Nom.

BRONXDALE AV, n w corner of Kinsella Av, 50.6x92.2x50x99.6; Ann Graham to Michael Fell.....Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, 693, w s, 16.8x115; Marcus Nathan to Lena Pullman, (mtg $4,750,) other consideration and.....100

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Vincent F. Maginn and another to Abraham Wielar, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.....100

CROTONA AV, 1,409, w s, 25x92.11x25.11x100.4; Christina Britting to Frederick Storck.....100

EAST BROADWAY, 141, s s, 25.4x105x25.3x105; Edward A. Rawlings to Barnett Levy, ½ part, all title, (mtgs $36,000).....2,500

EAST BROADWAY, 141, s s, 25.4x105x25.3x105; Abraham Isaacs and another to Barnett Levy, all title, (mtg. $36,000,) other consideration and.....100

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25, w s, 50x75; Metropolis Securities Company to Julius Braun, (mtgs $42,000).....Nom.

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25, w s, 50x75; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $42,000).....Nom.

GREAT JONES ST, 39, s s, 27x100; Waldo W. Tyler to William H. Talmage, quitclaim, (mtgs $73,000).....Nom.

HUGHES AV, 2,303, w s, 50x100; Wolf Burland to Abraham Kahn, (mtg $2,800).....Nom.

INTERIOR plot, begins 60.8 ft e of Market St, runs e 25x s 23.7x w 25x n 23.7; Thomas Moore, individually and as executor, and others to William F. Kearns.....1,600

LEBANON ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Frederick J. Jaeckel and another to Oscar J. Jaeckel, ½ part, (mtg $2,000).....Nom.

LENOX AV, w s, 76.11 ft s of 129th St, 23x35.6; Thomas J. Habicht to John J. McGrath, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and.....100

LUDLOW ST, 93, n w s, 25x87.6; Morris Weinstein to Moritz Gruenstein, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....100

MADISON AV, 1,911 to 1,919, e s, 100.11x81; Inter-River Realty and Construction Company to Samuel Hirsh, (mtg $88,000,) other consideration and.....100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 201.10x100; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob H. Horwitz and others, (mtg $140,000).....Nom.

MONROE ST, 142, s s, 23.6x100; Jacob Levin to Nathan Sherlin, ½ part, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....100

OGDEN AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of Union St, 25x115; Alfred V. Bisland to Katharine Furnival.....Nom.

PARK AV, n w corner of 39th St, 100x32.2; Thomas F. McLaughlin to Hermann Strauss, quitclaim.....Nom.

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Emerson St, runs w 200 x s 160 x e 100 x n 25 x e 100 x n 135; Thomas Alexander and another to Cathleen Turney, other consideration and.....100

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Emerson St, runs w 200 x s 160 x e 100 x n 25 x e 100 x n 135; Cathleen Turney to Thomas Alexander, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....100

SHIDDY PLACE, Lot 127, Map 1,087; Realty and Commercial Company to Giuseppe Bove.....400

SUFFOLK ST, w s, Lot 1,730, map of James Delancey, 20x100; Joseph Miller to Solomon Steckel, (mtg $17,250).....Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x93x18.9x92.10; Hamilton Ketchant to Oscar S. Anderson, (mtg $64,500,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 374, s e s, 19.11x100; St. Joseph's Home for the Aged Under Charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to George Schlegel.....20,000

2D AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 22d St, 40x100; Annie Traynor to George Schlegel, (mtg $10,000).....Omitted

3D ST, 250 East, 37.2x105.11; 3d St., 254 East, 37x105.11; Jacob Baum and another to Frank Hillman and another, (mtgs $85,000,) other consideration and.....100

7TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 20x100; John Schreiner to Isador Blumenkrohn, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....100

7TH AV, s e corner of 139th St, 25x100; John Schreiner to Isador Blumenkrohn, (mtgs $41,000,) other consideration and.....100

7TH ST, 29 East, 25x97.5; Conrad Siemon to Mary L. Walker, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and.....100

8TH AV, 2,220, e s, 24.6x100; Jacob Drucker to Mary L. Walker, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and.....100

8TH AV, 776 to 780, e s, runs e 100x n 74 x w 3.1x n 51.7x w 96.11x s 99.5; also strip in rear, 57.10 ft n of 47th St, 81.7 x8.1; Oscar T. Johnson to Meyer Grayhead, (mtg $160,000).....Nom.

10TH ST, 389 East, 25x94.9; Bertha Isaac to Max Heyman and another, (mtg $30,500;) other consideration and.....100

12TH ST, 339 to 347 East, 100x103.3; Rexton Realty Company to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $40,000).....100

12TH ST, 339 to 347 East, 100x103.3; Julius B. Fox to Jacob Klingenstein, (mtg $71,000,) other consideration and.....100

12TH ST, 339 to 347 East, 100x103.3; Jacob Klingenstein to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $71,000,) other consideration and.....100

12TH ST, 339 to 347 East, 100x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Frank Hillman and another, other consideration and.....100

16TH ST, 449 West, 26.1x22.9; Franklin A. Miller, executor, to Patrick T. Canavan, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

26TH ST, n s, 479 ft w of 10th Av, 24x98.9; Mary A. Schmieder and others to John Luke, (mtgs $3,500).....Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph May to Maria Reilly.....100

60TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.5; Herman Tansky to Rosa Janovic, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....100

62TH ST, 306 West, 25x100.5; Harry Ginsberg to Emanuel Kapelsohn, (mtg $16,200,) ½ part.....100

73D ST, 406 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Larschan to Jacob Larschan, other consideration and.....100

73D ST, 406 East, 25x102.2; Jacob Larschan to Max Larschan, ½ part, (mtg $18,760,) other consideration and.....100

83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Esther K. Hodgkins and another to Joseph K. Savage, trustee.....Nom.

85TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, East, 50x100; Solon Berrick, referee, to Catherine J. Paine.....4,300

85TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, East, 50x100; James G. Wilson to Catherine J. Paine, quitclaim.....Nom.

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Julia Raudintz to Julius April, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and.....100

96TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.11; Sophia Trood to John Wynne and another, (mtgs $30,000).....100

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Marcus Schneider and others to Benjamin Margulies and another, (mtgs $22,250).....Nom.

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Katharine Furnival to Alfred V. Bisland, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and.....100

103D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x100.11; Edward J. Mcloughney to Elizabeth Hugart, (mtg $12,000).....19,750

103D ST, 155 West, 21.2x101x21.10x100.11; Philip Smith to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....100

106TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William W. Scrugham to James R. McNally.....Nom.

106TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Peter Dunn to James G. Andriaccio, (mtg $8,000).....100

109TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Julius H. Seymour to Percy Learned, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Percy Learned to Richard Bullwinkle, (mtg $23,000).....Nom.

109TH ST, s w corner of Roosevelt Lane, 42x—; Daniel Farrell to Edwin A. Bradley and another.....Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Daniel I. Bradley to Mary B. Averill, ¼ part.....10,000

123TH ST, 81 East, 25x100.11; Rebecca Schlessel to Lillian Simon, ½ part, correction deed, (mtg $17,000).....Nom.

113TH ST, 81 East, 25x100.11; Lillian Simon to Hyman Monness, (mtg $16,625,) other consideration and.....100

114TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Henry Kahn to Simon Myers and another, (mtg $12,750,) other consideration and.....100

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Catharine Stroh to Max Dunn and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.....100

117TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Anne Monaghan and others to Barney Epstein, (mtg $3,000).....5,450

118TH ST, 348 and 350 West, 50x100.11; Max Liebeskind to Vincent F. Magino, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and.....100

125TH ST, 524 to 528 West, 81x100.11; Henry Berg to George Tomes, (mtgs $50,000).....Nom.

131ST ST, 142 West, 32x99.11; John Harper to Anna W. Hepp, executrix, and others, executors and trustees, (mtg $42,500).....Nom.

133D ST, 216 West, 27x99.11; Jacob Frankenthaler to Moses Solomon, (mtg $20,000).....100

138D ST, 406 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Frankenthaler to Moses Solomon, (mtg $20,000).....100

138D ST, 512 and 514 West, 50x99.11; James Murray and another to George Pfaff, (mtgs $33,000).....Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 183.2 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Elizabeth C. Hensel and another to Adaline Schafer, 1-5 part, all title, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....100

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Leonard Weill to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Henry Kroger to George A. Acken, (mtg $10,000).....18,000

168TH ST, s s, 114 ft e of Union Av, 25x134.3; Meta Schmid to Philomine Classens, (mtg $5,500).....Nom.

168TH ST, s s, 114 ft e of Union Av, 25x134.3; Robert Classens and another to Meta Schmid, (mtg $5,500).....Nom.

178TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100; Gussie A. Walworth and another to Carnes Eddey.....8,250

182D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Joseph Derry to Henry R. Roberts, other consideration and.....100

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 41, n e corner of 34th St; Georgeanna Kropf to William H. Hurode, 10 years.....

LEWIS ST, 165; Abraham Kassel to Ike Appelbaum, 2 8-12 years.....000

MADISON AV, 1,686; Leon Schwartz to Samuel Wald, 3 years.....900

ORCHARD ST, 32, e s; Mary Paine to Congregation Anchel Zitomer in Wolin, 10 years.....1,500

2D AV, 2,322; Charles Brodek, trustee, to Isidor Rosenbuth, 4½ years.....800

3D AV, 2,138; Louis Lese and others to Wendel Weindorf, 5 years.....2,600

107TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 8th Av; Wakefield; Charles Gerlich to John W. Stevenson, 18 months.....582

36TH ST, 158 to 162 West; Theophile Kick to New York Herald Company, 5 years.....3,000

49TH ST, 228 West; Elisabeth Dunlop and another to Annie De Mott, 3 years.....1,350

116TH ST, 239 West; Theresa Goldsmith and another to Joseph Steindler and another, 3 years.....840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARRON, John C., to the President and Directors of the Manhattan Company; Stone St, 37 and 39; also South Williams St, 29 and 31, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....26,150

BAUM, Jacob, and another to St. Luke's Hospital; 3d St, s s, 288.8 ft e of Avenue B, two mtgs, due Jan. 1, 1909, each.....42,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Augusta Larned; Mapes Av, e w s, 190.2 ft n e of Tremont Av, 1 year.....4,500

BLUMENKROHN, Isador, to John Schreiner; 7th Av, n e corner of 138th St, prior mtg $36,000, 2 years.....5,000

BOOTH, Harry T., to the New Rochelle Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Centre St, s s, adjoining land of Samuel H. Booth, City Island, installments.....2,000

BULLWINKLE, Richard, to Percy Learned; 109th St, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

CLARK, Jennie C., to Warren B. Sammis; Summit St, n s, 464.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 3 years.....900

CONGER, Arthur B., to Clarence R. Conger; Madison St, 219, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....5,000

D'AMBRA, Annie, (Del Gaizo,) to Samuel Keeler; Villa Av, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, due May 16, 1904, 6 per cent.....500

DAMSCHINSKY, Carl, to Allan Marquand and others, executors; 94th St, 142 East; due March 1, 1909, 4 per cent.....18,000

DINOIA, Frank P., to Martin J. Keogh; 19th St, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years.....275

DRUMMER, Solomon, to Charles Thomsen; 13th St, 353 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,100

DUNN, Max, and another to Catherine Stroh; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $19,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

ELTERICH, Charles, to Richard Elterich; Union Av, w s, 265 ft s of 165th St, proposed, 3 years.....1,000

EPSTEIN, Barney, to Charles Tannenbaum; 117th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $3,000, due Dec. 1, 1908..1,500

FELL, Michael, to George F. Ouelet and another; Bronxdale Av, n w corner of Kinsella Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

FLEISCHER, Abraham H., to Grosvenor S. Hubbard and another; 6th St, 805, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....19,000

FOX, Julius B., to the Rexton Realty Company; 12th St, 339 to 347 East, prior mtg $40,000, due June 15, 1905, 5½ per cent.....31,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Stuyvesant Bank of Brooklyn; 113th St, 328 East, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 113th St., s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....17,000

FURNIVAL, Katharine, to Alfred V. Bisland, executor; Ogden Av, 1,152, 3 years.....3,500

GEYER, Anna T., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101st St, 310 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

GILLIES, George M., to City Real Estate Company; Greenwich St, n e corner of Perry St; also Perry St, 103, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d St, n e, 175 ft w of Avenue B, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

GROSS, Marks, to Conrad Siemon; 7th St, 129 East, 7 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Jacob Baum and another; 3d St, s s, 258.8 ft e of Avenue B, two mtgs, 5 years, 6 per cent., each.....13,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 12th St, 339 to 347 East, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....9,000

HORN, William O., to Sarah A. Purdy; 92d St, 143 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

HORWITZ, Jacob H., and others to Jonas Weil and another; Madison Av, n e corner of 102d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....27,000

HUGHES, Thomas F., to Maurice B. Mendham; West End Av, n w corner of 90th St, prior mtg $35,000, due June 17, 1904, 6 per cent.....5,000

INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 125d St, 3 years.....17,500

INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Madison Av, e s, 20.11 ft n of 123d St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..13,000

INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Madison Av, e s, 80.11 ft n of 123d St, 3 years.....12,000

INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Madison Av, e s, 60.11 ft n of 123d St, 3 years.....12,500

JANOVIC, Rosa, to Herman Tausky; 60th St, 329 East, prior mtg $13,000, due Jan. 1, 1908, 6 per cent.....1,700

KAHN, Abraham, to Wolf Burland; Jefferson Av, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, prior mtg $2,800, 3 years.....1,500

KETCHAM, Hamilton, to Kate S. McCrea; Duke Av, 1st, 3 years.....4,800

LARSCHAN, Jacob, to Joseph Larchan; 73d St, 406 East, due March 1, 1909.....15,000

LARSCHAN, Jacob, to Joseph Larchan; 73d St, 406 East, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent.....3,700

LARSCHAN, Jacob, to Joseph Larchan; Goerck St, s s, 121.7 ft n of Rivington St, prior mtg $15,000, due March 1, 1907.2,000

LEARNED, Percy, to Julia G. De Haven; 109th St, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years.....3,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Isidore Isaacs; East Broadway, 141, prior mtg $36,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

LIPSHITZ, Hyman S., to Theodore M

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
43—Acti, &c., Albis vs Munson.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
6338—Matter of Tribelhorn
647—Fond vs Butler
63—Taylor Dredg Co vs Tug Bowker & St L
1—Myers vs Tug Lyndhurst

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, Feb. 18: Nos. 211, 244, 590, 209, 218, 251, 188, 221.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Feb. 18

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
80—McGowan vs Juilliard
82—Jacobus vs same
98—Nat Park Bank vs Clark
88—Fox vs Met St Ry Co
79—Carvalho vs Merrill
99—Hopkins vs same
2—People, &c, vs Ammon
96—Manda vs Etienne
111—Browne vs Bronson
110—E H Ogden Lumber Co vs Busse
21—Costello vs 3d Av R R Co
83—Hudson vs Erie R R Co
22—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
81—Lowenstein vs Diamond Soda Water Mfg Co
105—Bmesman vs same
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Gibbons vs Beroleimer
37—In re Hoe
38—Tracy vs Anderson
2—Hollins vs Hohmann
39—Atwood vs Armstrong
3—Warner vs James
4—Egan vs Morris
40—Beutler vs Schroeder
5—Same vs same
6—Press Pub Co vs N Y Eve Journal
41—In re Gibbs & Williams Co
7—Goldschmidt vs Connors
42—In re Mankowski
43—Leiter vs Tracy
8—Place vs Place
44—Acker vs Delta Upsilon Club
9—Laudey vs Met St Ry Co
45—In re Lane.
46—Abbound vs Galsway
10—Reis vs McCooey
11—Scott vs McLean
47—Struck vs Lewis
12—Cullinan vs Sautoro
48—English & Mersick Co vs Ernst
13—Same vs same
14—Same vs Brunner
49—Ayer vs Ten Associates
15—Warner vs James
16—Phillips vs Kahn
50—Potter vs Altschal
17—Haan vs Fox
51—In re Roberts
18—Ivanovich vs Burham
19—In re Brandes
52—Germania Life Ins Co vs Herskovitz
20—Stutz vs Stader
53—McFadden vs Met St Ry Co
21—In re Cromwell Av
22—Smith vs Lyman
54—Fiegenheimer vs Fiegenheimer
23—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co. (in re Brooklyn Property)
55—Schwarz vs Stranch
24—Lawson vs Tyler
56—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Muller)
25—Redington vs Gilman
26—Goodsell vs Goodsell
57—Same, (in re Bedford)
27—Fishman vs Seidman
28—Armour vs Graf
58—Same, (in re E 111th St)
29—Egan vs Morris
30—Abbalmonoco vs Flynn
59—Evers vs George
31—Pollard vs E R Nat Bank
60—City of New York vs Gaffney
32—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co
61—Cong Dorshe, &c, vs Feldman
33—Maxwell vs Maxwell
62—Rohowsky vs Rohowsky
34—re re East 178th St
35—Mohr vs White
63—Penfield vs Muller
36—Teichner vs Berger
64—Murdoch vs Spencer
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer
375—Evans vs Hartley Co
Preferred causes
2941—City of New York vs Gaffaney
4235—Montezuma Lead Co vs Wells
2507—Cent Fish Co vs same
General calendar
2841—Leichtag vs Cohen
3838—D Stevenson Brew Co vs Herdel
4084—Weberman vs Feder
3139—Cent Crosstown R R Co vs Wells
3118—Cent Park R R Co vs same
3119—42d St R R Co vs same
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Emil T Stutzer
Jane Whelon
Samuel A Hesslein
Michael Lynch
Margaret A Blunt
At 11 A M
Caroline Schwarz
Jacob Kantrowitz
At 2 P M
Gottfried Doerich
Elizabeth J Lynch
Daniel J Appleton
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Recess.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2159—Bogart vs Seff
2178—Jacobson vs Safelich
2145—Friedman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2190—McEvoy vs same
2157—Flynn vs Gross
6809—Fruchtman vs Held
2195—Curley vs F & M Schaefer Brew Co
2143—Kane vs Met St Ry Co
2196—Akeb vs Schacheski
2144—Gronowitz vs same
2199—Goldwasser vs Baum
2146—Bradford vs Int St Ry Co
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2317—McQuade vs Met St Ry Co
1948—Gorey vs Int St Ry Co
2402—Parziallo vs Int St Ry Co
1242—Thomas vs Andrew J Robinson Co
2350—Wager vs same
1349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
2406—Kent vs Subin
1437—Naylor vs same
2407—Duncan vs Spalding
2061½—Bennett vs Int St Ry Co
2409—Schneers vs Bolles
2107½—Liouri vs Union Ry Co
2382—Dryer vs Steda
2383—Same vs same
1969—Kelly vs Int St Ry Co
2411—Phillips vs Weeker
1563—Walsh vs Heuer
1045—Urban vs Daly
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes
6963—Klockner vs. Spalding
6959—Gompertz vs Fricke
5786—Gensior vs Kraus
6717—Shapiro vs State Bank
6740—Leavitt vs Johnson
6882—Garrett vs Russell
6246—Fish vs Sire
4614—Roberts vs Wemple
6977—Steinhardt vs Enteen
6836—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Schmalholz
6799—Ehrent vs Chesley
5755—Rosenbaum vs Aetna Indemnity Co
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1020—Hochberger vs Baum
2476—Mercer vs Hill
2054—James vs Libby
2477—Loone vs Leeson
1776—Johnson vs Met St Ry Co
2478—Valentine vs Rose
2479—Rogers vs Arthur
2482—Allken vs Int St Ry Co
2480—White vs Dunlap's Exp Co
2481—Scholz vs Hilson
2470—Union Trust Co vs Kreiser
2482—Hyde vs La Fetra
2483—Grlesno vs Man Ry Co
2471—Segelbohm vs Charren
2484—Meyer vs Int St Ry Co
2472—Horschman vs Magness
2485—Schwartz vs London
2473—Watterson Steam Heating Co vs Brogan
2486—Caesar vs 5th Av Coal Co
2474—Lafferty vs Met St Ry Co
2487—Golden vs Int St Ry Co
2475—Doherty vs same
2488—Caputo vs Am Bill Posting Co
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker
2489—Barrisi vs Norton
Highest number reached on regular call, 2489.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—William Nichols
2—Benjamin Falk
3—Benjamin Smith
4—Samuel Leibowitz
Pleadings
1—Louis Statler
2—Sam Sefnes
3—Ernest Joseph
4—John Weeks
5—John W Wright
6—Thomas J Burke
7—Joseph Downing
8—John Bruno
9—Charles Robinson
10—Andrew Miller
11—John Elfert
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney General Byrne and Assistant District Attorney Nott and Appleton for the People.
1—George Kane
2—Edward Lawless
3—Robert Brown
4—John Doe, alias J Mullaney
5—William A Doyle, Thomas J Torpie, Michael J Nolan, Emil Corno
6—Samuel Loewey
7—Abe Kutner
8—Sebastian Ferraro
9—Frank Stefano
10—John B Conger
11—Raimondo More
12—Emilio Esquavar
13—Charles Bliss
14—Pauline Andreas
15—John Williams
16—Felipe Limonta
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.
1—Alma Padro
2—Samuel Klein
3—Squillance Salvatore
4—Benedetto Romero
5—Michael Pulla, Giovanni Cardinale
6—Abraham Goldstein
7—John Cohn
8—Christopher Wallace
9—William Cumming
10—Louis Hirschberg
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.
1—Harry Goldberg
2—Havelock Parke
3—Harry Friedman
4—Frank Spicer
5—Thomas Williams
6—Henry Allen
7—Frank Vlasco
8—Isak Elsner, Abraham Goldstein
9—John Bradley
10—Bernard Weiss
11—Fred Cooper
12—Bair Kassan

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Cowles—John N. Lewis. Fraade vs. Brown—Thomas W. Churchill. In re Sharp & Bryan—William G. Davies. In re Britt—James A. Deering.
SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Franco vs. Franco—Charles Donohue.
SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Schubkegal—Elbert B. Hamlin.
SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Sattler vs. Rechenberg—James C. Murray.
SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Davis vs. Davis—Richard M. Martin. Sheehan vs. Martin—Edward W. Crittenden.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Character for the year 1904 will meet in the court room of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, March 1, 1904, at 9 A. M.

All applications for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present certificates, duly acknowledged, of one or more members of the bar, personally and well known to the committee, which certificates must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the members certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

The committee call special attention to the requirement that there shall be a certificate from a lawyer known to some member of the committee. It is important that this certificate shall state facts and the acquaintance with the applicant which justifies the opinion expressed as to character.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1904.
WM. W. GOODRICH,
CLARENCE LEXOW,
DAVID F. MANNING,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.
3418—Tangeman vs Dion Bouton Co
3678—Stern vs Rankin
3580—Levin vs B H R R
3680—Allen vs B H R R
3595—Morine vs same
3683—Kane vs Levy et al
3604, 3605—O'Brien vs City of New York
3685—Bromley vs Levy
3686—Ferguson vs Stetson
3808—Kavanagh vs same
3695—Southwick vs Desrault
3609—Neu vs same
3620—Caldwell vs same
3696—Shea vs B H R R
3616—Ryan vs B H R R
3697, 3698—Smith vs Live Oak & G R R
3629—Allen vs same
3633—Solomon vs Reinmuth
3699—Buthorn vs B H R R
3644—Dougherty vs Hudson R R
3700—Carroll vs Grover
3650—Paradiso vs B H R R
3701—Breslin vs B H R R
3705—Dubroff vs Curtis Bros Lumber Co
3706—Abrahamowitz vs Schiesinger
3709—Claus vs B H R R
3710—Goodman vs Germania Fire Ins Co
3656—Parkinson vs B H R R
3711—Swift vs Smith
3712—Lapetini vs B H R R
3657—Bradley vs same
3713—Horandt vs Field
3658—Siegal vs same
3714—Eissbruckner vs Sabath
3660—Davis vs same
3662, 3663—Walsh vs same
3715—Rendickson vs Bridgeman Smith Co
3664, 3665—Rigby vs Int St R R
3716—Cuomo vs McKeefry
3670—Shea vs B H R R
3671—Herring vs same
3672—Seery vs Int St R R
3718—Costello vs City of New York
3719—Beausoliel vs Sielken
3675—Overend vs B H R R
3720—Blennan vs City of New York
3674—Shaftel vs same
3722—McGucken vs same
3675—Byrne, Jr., vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3725—Silverman vs B'klyn Ferry Co
3726—Walker vs Int St R R
3730—Holland vs same
3731—Warnock vs same
3732—Cox vs Wischusen
3734—Dubrow vs Hamburg Pack'g Co
3738—Davis vs B H R R
3739—Petersen vs same
3740—Uhearn vs same
3742—Miller vs same and City of New York
3743—Travelers' Ins Co vs N Y Dock Co
3745—Rohrs vs B H R R
3746—Brandt vs Fisher
3749—Wolff vs B H R R
3751—McDevitt vs Mallory
3758—Bender vs B H R R
3754—Dangell vs same
3755—Mooney vs N Y & Porto Rico SS. Co
3756—Starch vs B H RR
3150—Smith vs Martinez
3357—Leach vs Grabe
3312—Boerstom vs N Y & N J Tel Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
772—Pearce vs Bauer
831—Frial vs McDonough
759—Stephens vs Osborn
859—Miner vs Corrigan
496—Lazarus vs Bulrofschaefer
876—Blafstein vs Friedman
COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs Crogan
Same vs Shells
Same vs Parcella
Same vs Tomanello
Same vs Haupert

NOTICE.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—At the call of the calendar Feb. 11, 1904, the court set down a sufficient number of causes to occupy the attention of the court for the week beginning Feb. 23, 1904.

It is therefore ordered that the call calendar of Feb. 19, 1904, is hereby adjourned until March 4, 1904. By order of the court.

Dated Feb. 17, 1904.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
153—Reid vs Weidmann Brewing Co
903—Swieky vs B H R R Co
717—Adelstein vs Zirn
850—MacFarlane vs same
295—Hyzans, Jr, vs B'klyn Furniture Co
867½—Judson vs Chambers
911—Lynch vs B H R R
890—Evans vs same
886—Waechtler vs B H R R
891—Anderson vs Berry

Nassau County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, P. J. All trial term cases.
48—Vincent vs Onderdonk
38—Searles vs May
45—Lewis vs Joseph
44—Collins vs Carlin
67—Jones vs Mansfield
61—Whitney vs Duryea
75—Roberts vs Cooper
54—Levall vs Cooper
5—Valentine vs L I R R
60—Bennett vs The Star Co
6—Taylor vs Bacon
61—Levall vs Johnson
24—Warner vs Kelly
66—Brennan vs Murdock
26—Dougherty vs N Y & No Shore Ry Co
68—Huston vs Bensig

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
558—Collins vs City of N Y and 11 others
565—Carpenter vs Sheerin
571—Schmidt vs Utecht et al
606—Wanzer vs Wanzer
579—Balbert vs City of N Y and 4 others
517—Lennon vs Smith et al

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
45—Thyer vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
48—Brennan vs same
53—Bernhardt vs same
47—Werner, infant, vs same
6—Meyer vs L I R R Co

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN C. GULICK, plaintiff, against ROSALIA CONIGLIO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and City of New York, on the eleventh day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-third Ward in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty six and 53-100 (226.53) feet southerly along said line from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of Third Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and twenty and 12-100 (120.12) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eagle Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and twenty-three and 8-100 (123.08) feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Third Avenue twenty-five and 17-100 (25.17) feet to the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and known as Number 3,218 Third Avenue, and being the same premises conveyed by Abraham Schneider and wife to Giuseppe F. Rando by deed dated May 18, 1901, and recorded June 12, 1901, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 28, Page 237, and by said Rando conveyed to Rosalia Coniglio by deeds dated July 30, 1901, recorded December 10, 1901, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 29, Page 945, and March 5, 1902, and recorded March 11, 1902, in Conveyances, Section 10, Liber 30, Page 216.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff in Person, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is known as 3,218 Third Avenue:

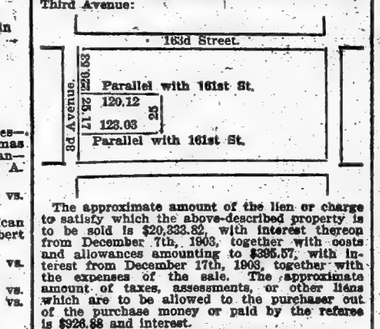

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,333.82, with interest thereon from December 7th, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $395.57, with interest thereon from December 17th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $926.88 and interest.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Thursday, February 18th, 1904, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff in Person, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Cars from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:05 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M. 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:30 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., *2:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †3:10 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †5:30, *10:30, *11:40 A. M., *1:00, §*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||11:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 138 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington..† 8:25AM † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..*10:25AM *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..*11:25AM *11:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..*12:55PM * 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..* 3:25PM * 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 4:55PM * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 6:55PM * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto -Washington.. 12:10at. *12:15mt. Sleepers
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 3:55pm. * 4:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk.....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
6:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *2:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 10:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 9:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M. 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:25, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55 for North Philadelphia only) *12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 22d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 340 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "343 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—"MIDNIGHT EXPRESS."—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—"SYRACUSE LOCAL."—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—"FAST MAIL."—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—"LOCAL EXPRESS."—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—"BUFFALO LIMITED."—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED."—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:20 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—"CHICAGO LIMITED."—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 5:40. Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—"ALBANY EXPRESS."—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—"DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—"LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:00 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—"WESTERN EXPRESS.—20 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—"MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—"BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL."
9:30 P. M.—"PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 25 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—"CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN."—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 107, 261, 413, and 1,218 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 125th St. and Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "968 18th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12 A. m.00. b5.25. x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Lv. N.Y.
Manch Chunk Local	*5.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*10.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.35 AM	*10.40 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.20 PM	*12.40 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp	*10.40

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

Bank book No. 465,110 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

23D ST., 328 WEST.—Large rooms, reasonable; suitable for three; conveniences; excellent home table; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Under new management; large and small rooms; home cooking; moderate; table board.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closets; superior board; references.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms; handsome American basement private house; foyer; reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentlemen preferred; references.

90TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH, 564 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

MANHATTAN AV., 354, (115th St.)—Large furnished room; running water; table board a specialty.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

118TH ST., 419 W.—Opposite Columbia College, well furnished rooms, overlooking river and park; electric light and elevator; restaurant in house.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

WANTED—Salesladies, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Experienced operators on ladies' white petticoats and dressing sacques, Wheeler & Wilson No. 2 and Singer machines. Olympia Mfg. Co., 82 Wooster St.

WANTED—A nurse for child of three years. Apply at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 69th St. and Madison Av.

WANTED—Experienced pressers on ladies' underwear; also hand finishers. Olympia Mfg. Co., 82 Wooster St.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

WANTED—Experienced strippers and turners-in. H. D., 102-104-106 Wooster St.

Males.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Office boy; must be intelligent, good penman, and of neat appearance. Box O 102 Times.

WANTED—Salesman; reliable, experienced Christian man; exceptional opportunity; easy seller. Unlisted Stock, O Box 106 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

COOK, &c.—By colored cook, laundress, or housework; thoroughly experienced all branches; neat, industrious; references; moderate. Janitor, 316 West 50th St. Telephone, 1,685 R Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family; adults; good cook and waitress; plain washing; city reference; city or country; carfare. 777 2d Av., corner 42d St.; first flight.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

Young lady, with A1 references, having six years' experience in the silver novelty line as buyer and head of department; in wholesale house. Ambitious, O Box 101 Times.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—By first-class, experienced bookkeeper; good references. Box O 171 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Educated colored man, (25,) good penman, quick at figures, desires position as stock or shipping clerk, porter, messenger, errand man, or useful man; has had practical business experience; can furnish cash security bond; small salary accepted if chance for advancement. J. A., care Gressem, 225 West 63d St.

CIRCULATION MANAGER—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. R., Box 109 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Position desired as tracer or detail draughtsman; ten years' experience; $15 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

OFFICE MAN.—Thorough, all around office man; executive ability; desires connection with responsible business house or manufacturing concern; insurance or commission not wanted. Straight Salary, 21 University Place.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; care horses, milk, attend lawn and furnaces, raise vegetables, work all round; good references. D., 1,364 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Useful, handy, about house or place; willing, obliging, good habits; reference, American, 27. O 170 Times.

DIRECTS KEENAN TO PAY.

Court Says He Must Give Up Money or Real Estate to Montreal Creditor.

John Keenan, who was indicted twenty-one times on the charge of bribing the "boodle Board of Aldermen," was directed by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday either to pay to Michael Connolly, the surviving member of the firm of N. K. & M. Connolly of Montreal, Canada, the sum of $18,000 with interest from Jan. 1, 1891, or to surrender to Connolly the premises at 227, 229, and 231 East Eighty-second Street.

When Keenan was a fugitive in Canada he became acquainted with the Connollys, and upon his return here offered to invest $18,000 for them, promising them 8 per cent. for two years. Keenan, it was developed at the hearing in court, gave the Connollys a deed to the property in East Eighty-second Street, but used the money lent for investment, and then refused to return the investment and its supposed earnings on some ground which the court refused to sustain.

O. P. DEXTER LEFT $1,192,396.

Appraisement of the Estate of Victim of Mysterious Shooting.

Orrando P. Dexter, who was shot and killed at his lodge near Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks, last September, left an estate which is valued at $1,192,396.31 by State Appraiser Charles K. Lexow, who filed his report in the Surrogates' office yesterday.

Of this estate, the personalty consisted of $1,142,396.31, and the realty $50,000, the latter being the tract of land in Franklin County where Mr. Dexter had his Summer home. Deductions for debts, funeral expenses, and the cost of the administration of the estate reduced the amount to $1,106,-158.87.

Mr. Dexter made his home in this city with his father, Henry Dexter, at 42 West Fifty-sixth Street. He left no will, and his father, his only heir and next of kin, was appointed administrator. Mr. Dexter had most of his money invested in stocks.

HOFFMAN ESTATE LOSES.

Assessment of $1,054,000 Is Sustained in Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald yesterday sustained the assessment of $1,054,000 on the estate of Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the Theological Seminary, for the year 1903.

Dean Hoffman, who died in June, 1902, left an estate of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, and made several large bequests to religious and charitable institutions. The Trustees asserted that the assessment was excessive, and that in any event only two-thirds of the total sum of $1,112,695, which was on deposit here, could be assessed, as one of the executors resided out of the State. Justice Fitzgerald, however, holds the assessment to have been proper and quashes the writ of certiorari.

Military Service Institution Awards.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the following prizes: Gold medal, $100, and life membership, to Capt. Peter E. Traub, Fifth Cavalry; silver medal and $50 to Capt. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers. Subject, "Esprit de Corps: How It May Be Strengthened and Preserved in Our Army." Fifty dollars and certificate of award to Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, Artillery Corps; $25 and certificate of award to Capt. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers. Subjects, "Coast Joint Manoeuvres, 1903, Part II.," and "Seacoast Forts in China."

ASKS FOR MILLIONS TO BUILD NEW SCHOOLS

Request That Board of Estimate Issue $12,000,000 in Bonds.

Department of Education Plans for Additional Seating Capacity to Accommodate 91,000 Children.

The Department of Education will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue corporate stocks to the value of $12,167,000 for the purchase of school sites and for the erection and improvement of school buildings and additions to schools during the coming year. The number of new sittings to be obtained by the building of schools and additions is estimated to approach 91,000. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board yesterday afternoon Chairman Adams of the Committee on Buildings reported upon the plans of the Building Department.

The estimate of $12,167,000 is apportioned by the Committee on Buildings among several items. The sum of $5,712,000 is required to build on sites for which the board is negotiating. This includes both buildings and additions with a seating capacity for nearly 65,000 children. About $3,990,000 is required to build on sites owned by the board. This would provide for about 25,500 children, making the total number of accommodations 90,500. Fully $85,000 is required for the improvement of sites in the possession of the department and $50,000 for the improvement of sites not yet acquired. For sites to be acquired in School District 1 and 3, Manhattan, for the Girls' Technical High School and for an addition to Public School 96, is asked $1,530,000; while $800,000 is required for the purchase of four sites and buildings in District 39, Brooklyn. Of the total $12,167,000 the Committee on Buildings desires $3,500,000 immediately for new buildings and additions in all the boroughs, which will provide seats for 12,835 children. The plans for this work were approved by the Executive Committee of the board yesterday. "Unless this sum of $3,500,000 can be provided at once," Chairman Adams says in his report, "no more contracts for new buildings can be let, as there is a balance now in the hands of the department of less than $200,000. In addition to this, plans can be prepared and contracts for new buildings can be let amounting to from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, depending upon the acquisition of sites."

Before the adoption of the motion submitting this report, according to prior directions, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Chairman Lummis of the Committee on Finance said:

"The first thing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will ask about is the amount you have now on hand. While we charge against our accounts the sums that we appropriate immediately upon taking action, the Controller does not charge these sums against our account until two or three years later, when the amounts are paid out to contractors or whoever our creditors may be. I think that our representative should consequently take a statement of our finances and methods when presenting this estimate." This was afterward determined upon.

Chairman Adams stated that the Controller had reported to the credit of the department on Feb. 11 the sum of $2,712,-257.61. In reality a balance of less than $200,000 of this sum is at the disposal of the department now.

Mr. Lummis offered a resolution, dividing the last appropriation of corporate stock, which amounted to $2,388,000, between the Committee on Sites and the Committee on Buildings. By this resolution, which was adopted, the Committee on Sites will receive $100,000, and the Committee on Buildings $2,788,000.

Commissioner Harkness said, just before adjournment:

"This method of keeping dual financial accounts is a nuisance. The Controller and the Board of Estamate and Apportionment reserve the right to purchase school sites, and we are merely empowered to select them. We have probably selected and charged against our accounts fifty sites, where the Controller has charged only one against us. When we take this report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Controller will tell us: 'You have so much money.' He has property to purchase for us, but has not purchased it."

TAX BOARD REQUEST HEEDED.

Civil Service Commission Class Deputy Tax Commissioners as Exempt.

After a hearing yesterday the Municipal Civil Service Commission unanimously approved the request of the Board of Tax Commissioners to have the position of Deputy Tax Commissioner placed in the exempt class. There are fifty-two Deputy Tax Commissioners, and their duties are to levy the assessments, both and real and personal. The Civil Service Reform Association, which opposed the granting of the request, announced afterward that it would fight the change before both Mayor McClellan and the State Civil Service Commission, and in the courts in the event of failure there.

When the Municipal Commission met for the hearing Tax Commissioner Strasburger, the Republican member of the board, appeared to favor the request made by that body. He said that the Court of Appeals in the case of Ryan against the Tax Commissioners had decided that Deputy Tax Commissioners were removable by the commission without being tried on charges. Because of this decision he thought the appointment of the deputies should be made freely and without drawing on a civil service competitive list.

Elliot H. Goodwin, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, opposing the change, said that the Ryan decision did not apply, and declared that the courts had expressly decided that a Deputy Tax Commissioner was not a deputy in the full meaning of the term; that they were indeed nothing more than assessors who, in the Federal service, are civil service competitive appointees. Mr. Goodwin argued, too, that the positions should be kept away from political influences.

He was supported in his arguments by Frank Harvey Field of the Manufacturers' Association, by J. Warren Greene of the Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, and by George McAneny of that body.

SHE HAD A FIT IN COURT.

Eight Physicians Work Over Plaintiff in Car Damage Suit.

Miss Agnes B. Slayman of Watertown, Mass., the plaintiff in an action to recover $20,000 damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries sustained while a passenger on one of the company's cars, fell in a fit yesterday just as she was aboue to testify in her own behalf in the Supreme Court before Justice O'Gorman and a jury. It took five court attendants to remove her from the courtroom. She was taken to an ante-chamber, where she was attended by eight physicians who were in court as witnesses. After she had been to some extent revived she was removed in an ambulance.

Miss Slayman on Aug. 29, 1900, was riding down town in a car on the Third Avenue road. The car ran into a wagon at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Miss Slayman and her sister were thrown out. Miss Slayman received injuries to her spine, and was unconscious for thirty hours.

Auto House for Carnegie.

Plans have been filed at the Buildings Department for a three-story automobile house to be built for Andrew Carnegie at 55 East Ninetieth Street. It is to be 25 feet front and 50 feet deep, fitted with an elevator, and having living quarters on the upper floors.

The façade of marble and brick will be of Colonial design. The architects, Whitfield & King, estimate the cost of the building at $20,000.

Jacob H. Schiff Sails on the Celtic.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., sailed yesterday on the Celtic for a European trip. It is expected that Mr. Schiff will be abroad for two months.

The Old Reliable ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

LAST TROOPS OUT OF CUBA.

Company 17 of the Coast Artillery Had Rough Voyage on the Sumner.

Company 17 of the United States Coast Artillery, the last troops to leave Cuba after the occupation of the island by this country's forces had ceased, arrived in New York yesterday morning from Havana on the United States Army transport Sumner. Three other companies of coast artillery, the Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-ninth, were taken from Havana by the Sumner and landed at Pensacola, Fla. Company 17 is under command of Lieut. Granger, and immediately after the vessel docked at the Quartermaster's pier in the East River the men were transferred to a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which they were taken to Fort Washington, Md.

All the men were in excellent health when landed, although they suffered greatly from the cold, which had frozen the sea spray in a heavy coat of ice on the vessel's sides, and many had been very sick from the rolling of the transport when she ran into fierce northwest gales after passing Cape Hatteras.

BROKEN NOSE STOPS WEDDING.

Rosenbush Has a Special Grievance Against Former Employer.

"The worst of this whole thing, Judge," said William Rosenbush of 221 Eighty-third Street, yesterday morning to Magistrate Whitman in the West Side Court, "is that I was going to be married yesterday, and I couldn't be, because this man broke my nose."

Rosenbush was complainant against Sigfried Siegel of 321 East Tenth Street, whom he charged with assault. Siegel is proprietor of two butter shops, one at 241 First Avenue, and the other at 509 Columbus Avenue, and Rosenbush had worked for him. Rosenbush said that Siegel assaulted him in Eighty-third Street because he had left his employer and started a rival business. The case was adjourned until Monday.

CONRAD NOT INDICTED.

Grand Jury Dismisses the Complaint Against Physician.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 127 West Forty-seventh Street.

Dr. Conrad was arrested in a furnished apartment on Central Park West last Friday afternoon, charged with illegal practice.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury were Detective Sergeants McNaught and O'Connell; County Detective Reardon, who worked on the case; the woman who is alleged to have acted for the County Medical Society as the pretended patient, and her sister.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.—Shoup vs. Bishop was an action in the Supreme Court to recover money loaned by plaintiff (deceased) to the defendant. The case was submitted to Justice Gildersleeve on an agreed statement of facts based upon testimony given by the deceased on another trial. Such testimony was as follows: "She (defendant) came to my office and said that, on account of her illness and failing to get orders, she was in great distress. She had lost, or was in danger of losing, her home. She had placed a mortgage on her home and wanted to know if I would not help her in reference to that mortgage. She showed me letters threatening to dispossess her of her home. I told her I was under no legal obligation whatever, but that I would see if I could do something, and finally I did do something. I made an arrangement with her to advance the money, $300, personally, and take up that mortgage, and she could then compensate me as rapidly as she could by delivering to me typewriter ribbons that she would manufacture. I held the mortgage and I held the note until the latter expired by limitation. I paid the $300 and took the mortgage up and hold it today. She called at my office and wanted to see it, and I said to her, 'I don't think it is necessary to see the mortgage; there is no danger. When I want ribbons you furnish me under this contract.' I went to Springfield after that and talked with her to pay me that $300, and the interest, in typewriter or bank ribbons." Justice Gildersleeve holds that this evidence is too meagre to sustain a judgment for the plaintiff, and therefore dismisses the complaint. For all that appears to the contrary, he says, the plaintiff or the deceased may have already recovered the $300, either by an assignment of the mortgage to a third party or by foreclosure and sale. "What has become of the mortgage," continues Justice Gildersleeve, "does not appear. Plaintiff has offered no explanation of his failure to exhaust his collateral before suing on the original promise to pay. There is nothing to indicate that the mortgage has been canceled, nor is there anything to show whether or not it has been assigned to some third party, nor can we ascertain whether or not it has been foreclosed and the $300 recovered on the sale. Plaintiff makes no tender of the mortgage to the defendant, and, so far as appears to the contrary, there is nothing to prevent some third party, who may have purchased the mortgage in good faith, from commencing an action to foreclose the same, assuming that it has not already been foreclosed."

***

RIGHT TO EXCLUSIVE USE OF NAME.—The Legal Aid Society, on affidavits submitted on a motion for an injunction, has failed to convince Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court that the similarity of the name of the German Legal Aid Society has injured it. The plaintiff may, however, the Justice says, establish such fact on a formal trial. The main reasons advanced by the Legal Aid Society why it should be granted injunctive relief against its imitator are the similarity of the corporate names, prior appropriation, and the alleged fact that the defendant's use of its name is calculated to deceive. "The mere partial similarity of names does not," says Justice Leventritt, "as a matter of law, warrant the assumption that the defendant's name has deceived, or is calculated to deceive, the public. It is time enough in such cases for equity to use its extraordinary powers when it appears that deception or confusion has in fact resulted from the use of a word or a name, or when it clearly appears that such result is likely to follow." There is nothing presented in the affidavits from which it appears at this time that such result is likely to follow. Actual deception is perhaps not essential to the allowance of injunctive relief, but the cases seem to be uniform in holding that some injury must be shown. This case is now at issue and can be speedily pressed for trial."

AQUEDUCT BOARD FRICTION

Tammany Bill to Oust Two of the Commissioners Held Up.

Manhattan Club and Subway Contractor McDonald Join Hands to Save Curtis and Ryan.

Through the opposition made by influential members of the Manhattan Club and by John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, who also is a member of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, the plan of the Tammany leaders to have enacted a bill to give Mayor McClellan the power of removal over the Aqueduct Commissioners so that Commissioners Curtis and Ryan could be replaced has been blocked. This became known yesterday when, on the highest authority, it was learned that the Manhattan Club has made a bitter fight to keep Commissioner Curtis in office, and that Mr. McDonald has made an equally bitter fight to keep Commissioner Ryan on the board.

Friction between Commissioners Curtis and Ryan and Tammany Hall has long existed, and when Tammany came into power with the new year reports came thick and fast as to what would happen to the Aqueduct Commission. Suggestions of one kind and another ended the preparation of a bill for the Legislature, amending Section 95 of the charter so that the Mayor should have the power of removal over the Commissioners. It was then the Manhattan Club and the McDonald influences stepped in.

The Manhattan Club was interested in Commissioner Curtis because it had recommended his appointment to Mayor Low. McDonald wanted Ryan in because Ryan was his man. Tammany wanted Curtis out because he was regarded as a renegade Democrat, and Ryan's scalp because he had already been ousted from his position as a Tammany district leader and lost all prestige and power in the organization.

Curtis's support came largely from Supreme Court Justice Truax, the President of the Manhattan Club, who with other influential members urged that his removal would be a slap at the club. They also pointed out that such a move would be unwise on the eve of a Presidential campaign, when harmony was being preached. McDonald, through his influence in the Hall, also worked along the same lines, with the result that the proposed measure for the removal of the Commissioners is being held up indefinitely. Tammany still is demanding the scalps of Ryan and Curtis, however, and the dead-lock remains unbroken.

The scalps of Commissioners Ten Eyck and Windolph are not sought in this fight for the reason that both are Republicans, and the Tammany men, knowing it will be necessary to have two Republicans in the board in any event, would as soon have the present incumbents as any one else. Both Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall have taken a hand at attempting to settle the trouble, but so far their efforts have availed nothing.

G. C. Williams Estate Worth $1,389,738.

An appraisal filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday shows the estate of George C. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, to have been $1,389,738 at the time of his death, which occurred on May 7 last. In his will Mr. Williams made specific bequests amounting to $326,035. The residuary estate, amounting to about $1,063,700, goes to the widow, Virginia F. Williams, and her daughter, Mrs. Clara J. Keech.

President Hill Swears Off Taxes.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday received a letter from President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, who was assessed for $1,000,000 personalty. He inclosed an affidavit that he is and for twenty years has been a voter and taxpayer of St. Paul, Minn., and is not liable for any personal tax here.

POSTUM

THE OLD PLEA.

He "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug Caffeine, a serious poison to the heart and nerves, thereby causing many other forms of disease, noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years and did not realize the bad effects I was suffering from its use.

"At first I was troubled with indigestion, but did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee, but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea, and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food.

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion, so I kept on with the coffee and kept on with the troubles, too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhea, nausea, and severe attacks of vomiting, so I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow reduced from 159 to 128 pounds.

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach, which had got so bad he could do nothing for me, and I became convinced my days were numbered.

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injures people, so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals, and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better.

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum; the result is I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach, or vomiting, and have already gained back to 147 pounds." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Hawes $3 HATS

The Hats of Latest Vogue

FIRST SHOWING

Spring and Summer Models 1904

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, February 18, 19 and 20

For Every Face Figure and Fancy

THREE BROADWAY STORES

Astor House; Corner 13th St., Corner 30th St.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring And Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

An Early Importation of Parisian Gowns

from which adaptations will be made for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

West Twenty-third Street

What next!

For your necks—5500 scarfs. English squares, narrow and wide four-in-hands.

A majority are quiet patterns; small neat figures on backgrounds of solid colors—the sort of thing some folks call "gentlemen's patterns"; are of a silk whose weave is famous for richness of appearance and long wear.

The rest show a wide variety of weaves and color effects.

Not one scarf less than $1 quality, while over 25% are $1.50 value.

65 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Horner's Furniture

Renowned for its Dependable Quality, Unequalled Assortments, Moderate Cost.

Factors which apply to all lines, whether for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library or Hall.

A stock without equal in its completeness as to variety of designs, woods and finishes, from the Chippendale and Colonial periods down to the present time.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR REPPO CRAVATS WOVEN FOR WEAR

They Do Not WRINKLE

Spring styles now on sale

OPPER & LEVINSON
WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK

AMUSEMENTS.

ELMENDORF LECTURES at 3 P. M.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Two Courses Alike.
EGYPT.....Feb. 23-24.
OLD MEXICO.....Mch. 1-2
GRAND CANON.....Mch. 8-9
PACIFIC COAST.....Mch. 15-16
YELLOWSTONE PARK.....Mch. 22-23.
Tickets on sale Box Office & Ditson's, 867 B'way.

WEST END ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Next Week—CHECKERS. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

GRAND—CHINESE HONEYMOON N't'w'k—Dockstader's Minst'ls.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:20. B'way & 40th. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
100th Time March 24th—SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL. Greatest Comedy. Extra Mat. Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
150th Time March 23d—SOUVENIRS. THE GIRL FROM KAYS SAM BERNARD and great cast. Extra Mat. Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON | MERELY MARY ANN.
Xtra Mat. Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Matinee Sat., 2. Matinee Washington's Birthday.
WILLIAM GILLETTE 4TH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday.
ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

SAVOY THEATRE Broadway & 34th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KYRLE BELLEW as RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
With E. M. Holland and strong cast. Extra Matinee Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.
Xtra Matinee Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday

GLITTERING GLORIA

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... At 8 Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22.
GLITTERING GLORIA

GLITTERING GLORIA

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
2 WEEKS, BEGINNING WITH MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
FOR 12 NIGHTS—3 MATINEES.
CHARLES FROHMAN will present SHAKESPEARE'S comedy (The Original Text.)
TWELFTH NIGHT
Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman) as Viola.
BEN GREET as Malvolio
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mat. Saturday.
LAST WEEK. The Musical Success, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS.
BEGINNING NEXT MON. MAT. FEB. 22
Washington's Birthday.
HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL OFFER RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new comic opera THE
YANKEE CONSUL
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

OPENS TO-MORROW EVE at 8. ADM. 50c.
TENTH ANNUAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Last Week. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT Evgs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
in his new play TERENCE.
Opening Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22.
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT.
Prices: 50, 1.00, 1.50. Seats on sale.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Next Mon. Evgs. at 8.
Last Week But One. MOTHER GOOSE
NEXT ATTRACTION—RICHARD MANSFIELD, "IVAN THE TERRIBLE" and Repertoire.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Mat. Washington Day, Feb. 22.
ROBERT EDESON
in Richard Harding Davis' RANSON'S FOLLY

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c., $1. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Sts. 50c.
23d St. Mme. Kirmani Troupe; Adelaide Vanderlip; Champagne & Oysters. Cont. Vd.
58th St. Mr. Bryant C. Blaney; Clermette Sacchetti; Lady Winder-mere's Fan; Vaud

THE GOTHAM 125th St. & 3d Av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. World Beaters Burl'q'rs. JAS. J. JEFFRIES Appears at All Performances. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY AFT. & EVG.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES. BURLESQUE. NOVELTIES. SUNDAY NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

AMERICAN Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. & Mon., 25-50c. Fri. night, Feb. 19, Book Souvenir.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
The Best New England Play Written.

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 5.
3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. Wealth & Poverty. Next Week—AN HEIRESS TO MILLIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU 30TH ST., AND BROADWAY. NEXT SAT. NIGHT OPENING FEB. 20, THE CENTURY PLAYERS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
CONCERT AT 7:30, AFTER WHICH A POETIC ALLEGORY FOLLOWED BY SHAKESPEARE'S
"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"
IN THE CAST.
Jessie Millward, Florence Rockwell, William Morris, Theodore Roberts, Martin L. Alsop, Boyd Putnam, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., Frank Hatch, Geo. C. Boniface, Wallace Eddinger, Barton Hill, William Herbert, and others.
PRICES 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.
NEVER HIGHER AND NO SPECULATORS.
FIRST MATINEE FEB. 22.
Box Office Now Open.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, Special performance at special prices—THE MAGIC FLUTE. (In German.) Sembrich, Ternina, Gadski; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. Special prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 20, at 1:45—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, followed by COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Francioli and corps de ballet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 20, at 8—Special Performance at special prices—FAUST. Ackte, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 21, at 8:30, Popular Prices—GRAND WAGNER CONCERT. Soloists: Gadski, Fremstad, Jacoby; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon., Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M.—Extra Matinee of PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 22, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.—FAUST. Ackte, Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Thurs., Feb. 25, at 5 P. M.—Tenth and last performance, PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., the rollicking farce, "Der Detektiv." Sat., 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm."

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
SMETANA, Overture to the Opera, "The Bartered Bride."
RICHARD STRAUSS: "Don Quixote" (Introductory theme, with variations and finale) Fantastical Variations on a theme of knightly character, Op. 35 (First time at these concerts.)
CESAR FRANCK, Symphonic Poem, "The Wild Huntsman."
BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7, in A major, Op. 92.
Saturday Aft., Feb. 20, at 2:30.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony in E minor, No. 4, Op. 98; LALO, Spanish Symphony for Violin and Orchestra, in D minor, Op. 21; GEORG SCHUMANN, "In Carnival Time"; Two Movements from Suite for Full Orchestra, Op. 22 (First time at these concerts.) Soloist:
Mr. Adamowski
Seats $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel); and Ditson's, at regular prices.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Mat. Sat. at 2:15. AN ENGLISH DAISY
BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE.
VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY
Seats on Sale at 8 A. M. To-day.

CARNEGIE HALL. NEXT SUNDAY EVENING. "A Great Concert at Popular Prices." MARIE NICHOLS, BISPHAM, PEPPERCORN, EMMA HOWE, Wetzler Symphony Orch.
Seats at Box Office, Ditson's, Tyson's. GEN. ADM. 50c.

BURTON HOLMES
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE
Two Courses Exactly Alike.
5 Thursdays at 11, beginning Feb. 25.
5 Fridays at 3, beginning Feb. 26.
LECTURES ALL AMERICAN SERIES.
Yosemite, Feb. 25 & 26; Yellowstone, Mch. 3 & 4; Grand Canon, Mch. 10 & 11; Alaska, I., Mch. 17 & 18; Alaska, II., Mch. 24 & 25.
CARNEGIE HALL. 1 course, 5 Sunday eves., at 8:15, beginning Feb. 28.
RUSSIAN-KOREAN SERIES—St. Petersburg, Feb. 28; Moscow, Mch. 6; Trans-Siberian, Mch. 13; Peking, Mch. 20; Kores, Mch. 27.
Tickets on sale, New Lyceum and Carnegie Hall.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30.
GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.
The Funniest Play in Town.
Regular Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday afternoon, February 25 at 3.
2d Piano Recital BUSONI
Tickets 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall & Ditson's. (Direct. C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
TO-

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow and warmer; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,888. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STEAMSHIP'S DOUBLE PERIL

Hamburg-American Pallanza on Fire After Weathering Gale.

IN PORT AFTER PERILOUS TRIP

For Five Hours Flames Raged in Her Hold 500 Miles Off Halifax—Finally Were Extinguished with Steam.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 18.—After nearly foundering on one side of the Atlantic, the Hamburg-American liner Pallanza, which arrived to-day from Hamburg, was seriously threatened by a fire which broke out when the steamship was within 500 miles of the American coast.

For five hours the crew worked with unabated energy to subdue the flames which raged in the cargo and finally conquered them by the injection of steam into the hold. Although there was intense excitement among the 138 passengers there was no panic, the officers of the ship acting with great coolness and repeatedly assuring every one that there was no danger.

The fire originated in No. 1 hold on the morning of the 15th while the Pallanza was laboring in a heavy gale. Within a few moments great volumes of smoke from the burning cargo were pouring out of the hatchways. Several lines of hose were sent down and great quantities of water pumped into the hold. The water apparently made but little impression upon the flames. Then steam pipes were led over to the hatchway and sent down, and three hours later the flames began to subside. When it was announced an hour later that the fire was under control the passengers broke into prolonged cheers.

Starting from Hamburg Jan. 19 the Pallanza's troubles began before she was well clear of the European coast. On Jan. 26 she encountered a westerly gale that tore the guys from the smokestack and broke the funnel at its base. So furious was the gale that it was impossible for the steamer to lay to, and her head was kept into the storm, while the crew by hard work secured the funnel with tackles.

Two days later another gale was encountered which ripped off the deck ladders, carried away several boats, and smashed a portion of the bridge.

Capt. Schaarmberg decided to put into the Azores, and arrived at St. Michaels on Feb. 2. After making repairs and coaling the Pallanza proceeded.

Nearly all the passengers landed here, but a few will remain and go with the ship to Baltimore, from which port she will leave in a few days, provided her hull has not been damaged by fire.

BRYAN ASSAILS CLEVELAND.

"I Admit That He Is Rank, but I Deny That He Is One of the File."

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—William Jennings Bryan, who arrived here to-day from Florida, speaking of the article by Grover Cleveland published in a Philadelphia periodical, said:

"It is in line with his utterances of the last three years. During the campaign of 1900, when imperialism was the paramount issue, and when we were pointing out the dangers of a colonial policy, he was silent.

"As soon as the election was over and the trusts firmly installed for the next four years, he came out from his hiding place and began to offer advice to the Democratic Party. He has ventured to repeat that advice at intervals ever since.

"In his last utterance he speaks gravely of the danger of imperialism, to which he seemed so indifferent when his party, or rather his former party, handicapped by the iniquities of his Administration, was laboring to prevent a surrender of National ideals.

"He is now predicting success to the party if it will follow his instructions. And yet all who know him, who are acquainted with his career, know that he wouldn't vote for a candidate running on the Ten Commandments if the candidate had not secretly mortgaged himself to Wall Street and agreed to obey without questioning any orders emanating therefrom.

"He knows that the men who have commercialized the party and debauched politics want him nominated and would contribute more to his candidacy than to the candidacy of any other man, Republican or Democrat, because they know that there is a wider gap between his professions and practices than there has ever been in recent years between the professions and practices of any other public man.

"His career has shown how completely the conscience can be separated from the mind in the performance of official duty."

"What do you think of the statement by Mr. Cleveland that he is a member of the rank and file of the Democratic Party?"

"I will admit with pleasure that he is rank, but I will deny that he is one of the file. That's my view as to his being a member of the rank and file. The Democrats should reaffirm the Kansas City platform, free silver and all."

CORBETT WHIPS FOOTBALLER.

Dartmouth Graduate Struck at Him in Cleveland with Unexpected Results.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 18.—James J. Corbett, ex-heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world, who is doing a vaudeville turn here this week, was the unwilling participant in a barroom row last night.

He had entered a downtown saloon to take a lunch. A few minutes later Charles A. Boyle, a graduate of Dartmouth College and a football player of national fame, who has been a coach for various Ohio college teams, came in. He saw Corbett, and made the remark that he could lick any one in the house, Corbett included. Corbett did not lose his temper, but tried to argue Boyle out of it.

Boyle then made a pass at the prize-fighter. The blow never landed. Corbett put out his right and left in quick succession. Both landed on the point of Boyle's jaw. The football player fell to the floor, and a friend took him away. He had nothing further to say about fighting.

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CRITICISE SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

Colleagues Do Not Like Way He Got on Hanna Funeral Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There is a good deal of feeling among Senators against Mr. Beveridge of Indiana. It arises over the designation of Mr. Beveridge on the committee which represents the Senate at the Hanna funeral.

Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Beveridge's colleague and rival, is on the committee. Mr. Beveridge sought to find out why he was not also on the committee, pointing out that Senators Aldrich and Wetmore, who are from the same State, were members of it.

President Frye of the Senate explained that Mr. Aldrich was Mr. Hanna's closest friend in that body, and that Mr. Wetmore had been appointed at the request of Mrs. Hanna, the only request she had made. Some time thereafter a member of the Hanna family asked that Mr. Beveridge be appointed on the committee.

This was done, of course, but to make a place for Mr. Beveridge Mr. Cullom of Illinois had to be displaced. Mr. Cullom was angry about it, and complained to Mr. Frye, but the latter could do nothing.

KIRBY BLAMES WALL STREET.

Receivership of Lumber and Oil Concerns a New York Move, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 18.—In a statement given out to-day John H. Kirby said of the recent application for a receivership for the Kirby Lumber Company and the Houston Oil Company:

"I shall have, possibly, some suggestions to make to our next Legislature, which, if heeded, will place some wholesome restrictions on the power of irresponsible foreign trust companies to embarrass Texas citizens and corporations.

"A distinguished Wall Street operator undertook to finance the Houston Oil Company; had and exercised undisputed authority in the conduct of its affairs. He also directed the financial affairs of the Kirby Lumber Company until about a year ago, and during this period of his control caused the latter company to invest heavily in the preferred shares of his oil company.

"The present assault in the courts as a Wall Street move. On the day the bill was filed the Kirby Lumber Company tendered the Houston Oil Company $210,000 in cash with which to pay the coupons of the oil company's bonds (timber certificates) due that day. The Board of Directors of the Houston Oil Company, over the protest of the Wall Street promoter, who is still a member of the board, voted to accept the money and to request the Maryland Trust Company not to proceed, but the money was declined and the demand for receivership persisted in.

"I think the action taken in postponing the appointment of permanent receivers will result in the complete adjustment of all differences and abandonment of these court proceedings. The Kirby Lumber Company has offered the oil company $15,000,000 for its timber lands, and it is believed the offer will be accepted."

FOUNDS A CATHEDRAL.

Bequest in the Will of Miss Mary Sophia Walker of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—By the will of Miss Mary Sophia Walker of Waltham and this city, filed to-day in the Middlesex County Court at Cambridge, generous provision is made for the erection and maintenance of a cathedral for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts, to be located preferably on the estate of the testator, which lies within the limits of both Waltham and Watertown.

No specific sum is mentioned, for this particular bequest represents the residue after certain bequests are made to institutions under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, to Bowdoin College and other institutions and to members of her family and friends.

Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. John S. Lindsay, (now deceased,) and E. Rollins Morse are named as trustees of this fund.

GUESTS FLED BLAZING HOTEL.

Old Ulster County Hostelry Destroyed by Fierce Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Ellenville, Ulster County, was visited to-day by a fire which entailed a property loss of about $75,000, and nearly proved fatal to a number of people.

The fire started at 4:45 A. M. in the furnace room of the Terwilliger House, a three-story hotel, one of the oldest and best known in Ulster County.

Joseph Rosenberger, the night watchman, detected smoke, and gave the alarm to the guests. The hotel was a frame structure, and the flames made such rapid headway that the guests had no time to dress, and escaped with such effects as they could carry in their arms. The fire communicated to adjoining buildings occupied by a café, a market, and the Prudential Insurance Company. These buildings were entirely destroyed and the flames threatened destruction to the entire business section. The village trustees ordered a large frame building in the path of the fire demolished, and this was done, and the fire checked.

Meantime the buildings in the next block containing the Post Office, a clothing store, the Masonic Theatre, and a shoe store caught fire, and the firemen gave attention to saving them. Two-thirds of the total loss is covered by insurance.

TEN THOUSAND WOMEN PRAY.

They Petition for Sunday Saloon Closing in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Ten thousand St. Louis women to-day invoked Divine assistance for the closing of the saloons in St. Louis on Sundays and the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the cottage in Forest Park.

The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met from 11 A. M. to noon for prayer, while others prayed at their homes. This programme is to be followed every day for a week.

Policeman's Murderer Convicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Francesco Raffo, who, when detected stealing chickens and flowers, shot and killed Special Policeman Maurice Ahearn, was convicted of murder in the first degree before Justice Wilmot Smith at this place to-day. The jury was out from 5:01 to 7:34. Justice Smith on Tuesday next will sentence Raffo to die in the electric chair.

Ice mountain of 125 feet formed from the spray at Niagara Falls. Wonderful frost effects. 18 trains a day from New York by New York Central and West Shore.—Adv.

MURDERED IN HIS OFFICE

Capt. G. R. Jennings, Head of Shade Company, Shot by a Visitor.

ARREST AFTER A BRIEF CHASE

Prisoner Captured on the Street Admits He Knew the Dead Man, but Denies the Crime.

Capt. George R. Jennings, head of the Jennings Adjustable Shade Company, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon in his office, at 105 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, Frank McNamara of Elgin, Ill., being arrested for the shooting, the cause of which appears to have been trouble over money matters.

The murder occurred shortly before 5 o'clock. Capt. Jennings was alone in the office of the factory on Liberty Street when a man alleged to have been McNamara entered. Just what passed between the two men is not known. A few minutes later Frank Hughes, of 81 Carlton Avenue, foreman of the factory, had occasion to go down to the office to consult with Capt. Jennings. He says that as he entered the office he saw McNamara standing in the middle of the room pointing a revolver at Capt. Jennings, who had risen from his desk. Hughes declares he heard Capt. Jennings say:

"You're wrong, Mac, you're wrong."

Then a shot was fired and Capt. Jennings fell to the floor. The shooter made a dash out of the place and Hughes pursued him. John Madden, another employe, who was at the street door joining in the chase. The two overtook McNamara half a block away, and after a struggle knocked him down, holding him until Roundsman Yost of the Adams Street Station came up.

At the station McNamara denied doing the shooting. All he knew, he said, was that he was walking along the street when he was set upon by two men and handed over to a policeman. Capt. Harkins and Coroner Flaherty, who had called at the station, questioned the prisoner, but got very little information from him. He admitted knowing Jennings, and said that the latter owned him $2,000. There was a report that McNamara was jealous of Jennings, and late last night Capt. Harkins asked the prisoner if this was true.

"No," the prisoner is said to have replied, "there was no woman in the trouble between us. It was a plain case of money."

A few minutes after the shooting, Capt. Jennings was found lying unconscious in his office by Adolph Sterk, the Treasurer of the company. An ambulance surgeon was summoned, but he died before the surgeon arrived. The shot had entered under his left arm and passed through his lungs.

So far as could be learned, the trouble between Jennings and McNamara arose about a year ago. McNamara for a number of years worked for the Fahys Watch Case Company at Sag Harbor, L. I. About two years ago he went to Elgin, and became a foreman in the factory of the Illinois Watch Case Company. He has a wife and eight children living there. McNamara, it is said, loaned Jennings some money on notes, and last Spring he came on from Elgin to settle up this transaction. It is claimed that some kind of a settlement was reached, but that McNamara was not entirely satisfied.

A few weeks later a man who registered as Frank Howard of Elgin, Ill., was found in a room in Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Manhattan, unconscious, with the gas turned on. At the Hudson Street Hospital he is said to have talked of having had trouble with a man named Jennings and of intending to get "square" with him. This man is thought to have been McNamara. After leaving the hospital the man dropped out of sight. The next seen of McNamara by the people at the Jennings factory was yesterday. McNamara told the police that he had come to this city a few days ago on "business."

Capt. Jennings was forty-three years old, and lived with his wife and three children at 370 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was well known in National Guard circles. In the Spanish war he served with the Fourteenth Regiment as Commissary. When Mrs. Jennings was seen last night she said she knew her husband was acquainted with McNamara, but she did not know what the trouble was between the two men.

A man who is a large stockholder in the Jennings Company said last night that so far as he knew that concern had never had any financial dealings with McNamara. Whatever the trouble was, he said, it must have been between Capt. Jennings personally and McNamara.

Special to The New York Times.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 18.—Mrs. McNamara was unable to throw light upon the causes leading to the killing of Jennings, except to say that Jennings owed her husband a considerable sum of money. This debt, she said, had resulted from business relations between the men. Companions of McNamara say he has accused Jennings of misrepresentation at the time the money was loaned. It is reported that when McNamara left here ten days ago for a business trip to the East, he declared that he would get certain money owed him by Jennings or there would be trouble.

TO DEMOCRATIZE HARVARD.

Effort to Draw Men from Private Dormitories to Buildings in "Yard."

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Harvard's Faculty has turned in to help the class of 1905 in its effort to draw all its members from the big private dormitories to the "yard" next year. Last year a start was made when seniors were given first choice in Hollis, Holworthy, Stoughton, and Weld Halls, and this year the Faculty has consented to give a first option on all the buildings to seniors, so that if the members of 1905 fall in with the scheme, next year's senior class will occupy the yard en masse.

Such an occupancy, it is thought, will do more than anything else to make Harvard a veritable democracy, and to create a new class spirit and college loyalty. The best men in the class are in favor of the scheme, including Capt. Harley of the football team. Raymond Oveson, the big football player, who is President of "Five," is the chief mover in the scheme. Those who do not fall in line stand a good chance of being ostracized.

John A. Roebling, Ill, Goes to Nassau.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Roebling left to-day for Nassau. The trip is made necessary by the ill health of Mr. Roebling. Mr. Roebling is the son of Washington Roebling, the famous civil engineer.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

CONVICTS KILL A GOVERNOR.

They Escape from Galapagos Island, but Are Recaptured.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 18.—About 200 laborers and convicts at Chatham, Galapagos Islands, belonging to Ecuador, recently mutined and killed Leonardo Reina, the Governor of the islands, and several others. The mutineers also committed robberies and destroyed valuable property.

The assassins fled in a schooner to Tumaco, on the Pacific Coast of Colombia, where they were captured and handed over to the Ecuadorian authorities.

The prisoners will arrive here to-morrow and probably will be shot. A German named Hansen was the leader of the mutiny.

The Galapagos Islands are a group of thirteen volcanic islands in the Pacific, on and near the equator, 720 miles west of the coast of Ecuador. There are small plantations on the five principal islands.

PRINCE BADLY HURT AT PLAY.

Condition of Son of Prince Henry Causes Anxiety in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The imperial household is much concerned regarding the illness of little Prince Henry, the third son of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William.

Several weeks ago the children of Prince Henry were playing "railroad" in the nursery. They had arranged a line of chairs to represent a bridge, and the Prince, who is four years old, jumped up on one of them.

The chair fell over and the Prince's head was brought in violent contact with the sharp edge of a piece of furniture.

The child's parents, who spent a week or so in Berlin after the birthday of Emperor William, were summoned to Kiel immediately after the accident.

The reports of the child's condition up to two days ago were reassuring, but the bulletins issued to-day said the Prince was unconscious part of the time. The first diagnosis of the case was concussion of the brain.

GOV. PEABODY IN PERIL.

Spikes Had Been Pulled from a Rail on His Route of Travel.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—Gov. Peabody and other State officials, who returned to-day from a tour of the Cripple Creek district, had a narrow escape from being killed or maimed by the wrecking of their train on the "high line" electric road between Cripple Creek and Victor. A pilot car which preceded the Governor's special found a loose rail at a very dangerous point. Every spike had been pulled by unknown persons.

This was the only untoward event of the Governor's trip through the camp, he being enthusiastically welcomed everywhere. Strikers and their sympathizers made no demonstration at any point where addresses were made.

REPROVES SOCIETY WOMEN.

Father Shanley Says Their Drinking Habits Harm Others.

That drinking among women of fashion is on the increase and that the example is having a harmful effect on the poorer classes of society was the belief expressed last night by the Rev. Walter Shanley, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, in Hartford, in his address to the members of the Women's Veronica League of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in the chapel of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

"Women engaged in total abstinence work can break down the customs of society—something that now, in intemperance, at least, is working for evil in a deplorable degree," said Father Shanley. "Drinking among women in 'high society,' so called, is growing apace. It is doing harm, and eventually is bound to do great harm if unchecked. The greatest resultant danger is that the humbler grades of society are apt to imitate the fashionable class.

"Unfortunately, whatever wears the stamp of fashion is a false stamp of excellence. To prevent the larger world of women from adopting the society custom of drinking should be one of the paramount objects of organizations like the Women's Veronica League. The difficulties that confront you challenge you to increased activity, greater zeal, and stronger endeavor."

AUDIENCE WAITED IN VAIN.

Prof. Rusby Did Not Find His Hearers at the Penitentiary.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Dr. Henry H. Rusby, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the New York College of Pharmacy, will hereafter be personally conducted in Pittsburg. He was to have lectured a few days ago before the Academy of Art and Science in the Carnegie library lecture rooms, but through the carelessness of a street car conductor he disappointed a large audience and landed at the Western penetentiary.

Dr. Rusby was to have spoken on "The Usefulness of Plants to Man." He came from New York and registered at a downtown hotel. Later he boarded a car indicated by one of the hotel employes, and asked the conductor to notify him when he reached the library. The conductor forgot his passenger, and when the car reached the penitentiary in Lower Allegheny left him off. Passing through the gate to the big prison, Dr. Rusby pulled the bell. It was answered by a guard.

"I have come to deliver my lecture," said the doctor. "Kindly show me to the lecture rooms."

The guard flashed his lantern in Dr. Rusby's face and said: "You are in the wrong house, old fellow. This is the Western Penitentiary and it is against the rules to admit lecturers at this hour of the night."

Nearly an hour later Dr. Rusby reached his hotel and soon after went back to New York.

JAGGERS CONFESSES TO ARSON.

Convicted Murderer Admits Having Destroyed a Grocery Store.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 18.—George Jaggers, who has been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Victor E. Bevins, confessed in Newton jail last night that he destroyed Van Asken's grocery store at Dingman's, Penn., a few months ago. He said that he first robbed the place and then poured kerosene about it and set it afire.

Jaggers shot Mr. and Mrs. Bevins through a kitchen window on Oct. 23. The former recovered from his wounds. Jaggers still denies the shooting.

The reputation of Usher's Glenlivet Scotch has been maintained for nearly a century.—Adv.

ALBANIANS ROUTED WITH SEVERE LOSS

Eight Hundred Were Killed and Wounded by Sultan's Troops.

TURKS ALSO LOSE HEAVILY

Rome Considers the Balkan Situation Serious and Distrusts the Policy of Austria

SALONIKA, Macedonia, Feb. 18.—The Albanians who were besieging Shemsi Pasha have been routed, losing 800 men killed and wounded. The Turkish losses are said to be heavy.

Five additional battalions of troops have been ordered to Verisevich, thirty-one miles north of Uskub.

A dispatch on Wednesday reported that Shemsi Pasha with 2,500 Turkish troops and three guns was besieged by 20,000 Albanians at Babajhosi, between Diakova and Ipek.

The Turks were said to be without food and water, and to have already lost 100 men. Strong reinforcements under Shakin Pasha were hurrying to the relief of Shemsi Pasha.

A dispatch from Constantinople said that 16,000 Albanians were in revolt in the district of Diakova, in the Province of Ipek, against the reform plans of the powers for Macedonia and obnoxious taxes.

ITALY DISTRUSTS AUSTRIA.

Would Consider an Invasion of Albania Detrimental to Herself.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The situation in the Balkans, especially since the revolt of the Albanians in the District of Diakova, Province of Ipek, is considered here to be serious.

It is declared that Austria has 30,000 men ready to invade Albania, but if such a move were made Italy would consider it as disturbing the balance of power on the Adriatic and most detrimental to her interests there.

COL. BRUBACK KILLED.

Utah Mining Man and Railroad Promoter Falls in a Mine Tunnel.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 18.—Col. Theodore Bruback, a prominent railroad promoter and mining man, met his death this afternoon in the anchor tunnel of the Daly-Judge mine, in Park City, in which he was heavily interested as a stockholder.

Col. Bruback went to Park City this morning to inspect the various workings of the Daly-Judge. He was accompanied through the tunnel by Superintendent McSorley. Bruback wanted to follow an upraise in the tunnel, but was warned that there was danger of falling into a winze below if he attempted it.

He persisted, and fell a distance of twenty feet. He struck the rocks on his head and his neck was broken. He died instantly.

Col. Bruback was one of the best-known men in Utah. He was President of the Sanpete Valley Railroad and was heavily interested in copper, coal, gold, and silver mining properties. He also owned large stone quarries, and was reputed to be worth several millions. He was forty-five years old. He leaves a widow and three children.

KILLED HIS SCIENCE WIFE.

Denver Husband Then Committed Suicide—Divorce Suit Disclosures.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Feb. 18.—Driven to insanity by the erratic conduct of his wife, Frank G. Senter killed himself and her this morning. The chief cause for the crime is said to be the wife's devotion to Christian Science. This had already figured in a divorce suit, in the trial of which it was shown that the woman in her enthusiasm used to follow cripples around the streets, and urge them to allow her to administer absent treatment.

It was also proved that Mrs. Senter had applied Christian Science to the treatment of dogs and horses suffering from broken legs. Another source of family trouble was the part Mrs. Senter took in the sensational courtship that led to the engagement of Miss Arnold, a society girl, and Chavarria, a Santa Clara Indian, who could not speak a word of English. Mrs. Senter, who was formerly a teacher at the Indian school, acted as an intermediary.

SYRACUSE DIDN'T HEAR PATTI.

Singer Thought Advance Sale Indicated Lack of Musical Taste.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Mme. Patti arrived here from Pittsburg yesterday, and was scheduled to sing to-night in this city. This afternoon it was announced to the singer that the advance sale of seats was small, and she immediately declined to appear before a Syracuse audience.

Her manager expressed the opinion that Syracuse did not appreciate music.

BROWN SEES HIGHER COTTON.

Bull Leader Says Small Crop Estimates Will Be Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—In discussing the outlook for the bull cotton clique of which he is the leader, W. P. Brown said to-day:

"The ginners' estimate of the March crop will confirm the small crop estimates, and will also show that little cotton was ginned after Jan. 15. They are making the same mistakes they made last year and are not taking advantage of the present low prices to lay in supplies. Cotton will corner itself long before the end of the season. Finished cotton goods are now being sold on a basis of 16½ cents for raw cotton, while raw cotton itself may be bought at 13½ cents.

"This means an increased consumption and that there will be no shutting down of mills while the cotton lasts. But in the end, under these conditions, famine is sure. The actual cotton has been and is now rapidly passing from the hands of weak speculators into the hands of spinners.

"The market has been forced too low. A sharp reaction is in order, and eventually I expect to see prices higher than at any time this season."

VIOLA ALLEN HAS RELAPSE.

Actress Contracts a Cold That Settles in Her Affected Ear.

Viola Allen's illness took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday, and the physicians in attendance at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary were uneasy about her condition last night. She has contracted a cold and neuralgia set in. The cold settled in the wound left by the dangerous operation performed last Sunday.

The actress suffered acutely all yesterday. Up until then she had been doing so well that the doctors were very much encouraged. This setback may mean the loss of a week or more of Miss Allen's tour in "Twelfth Night." When the operation was performed it was thought that she would be able to appear at the Harlem Opera House March 7.

CALL FROM ESCAPED BURGLAR

Dropped In on Friends of the Family, Who Were Not Cordial.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—William Pennington, who, on Feb. 10, escaped from Charlestown State Prison, where, under the name of Edward Waters, he was serving a sentence of eight years for burglary, appeared in Roxbury late to-day and visited friends of the Pennington family, who later notified the police. Before the arrival of officers, however, Pennington had disappeared.

Pennington admitted his identity, and added: "The police are hot after me, but they are on the wrong trail. Until to-day I have been in Cambridge ever since my escape. The State Prison is an awful place to live in, and I will never be taken back there alive."

JOHN NEVILLE WED SECRETLY.

Family Opposed Marriage, Which Took Place Last August.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Feb. 18.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage in August last of John Neville, a member of one of the old and prominent families of this place, and Miss Martha Reichett, daughter of Carl Reichett.

The bridegroom is a son of the late Timothy F. Neville, who twice represented a New York district in the Assembly, and who was a lawyer of note. The Neville family lives in a handsome country villa here. Mr. Neville's relatives opposed the marriage, and were astonished on learning that it had taken place.

DISEASE MAY CLOSE COLLEGE.

Epidemics of Diphtheria and Typhoid in Minnesota State University.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—If the epidemics of diphtheria and typhoid continue the State University will close for the remainder of the year. For the third time President Northrup has publicly warned the student body against city water.

A second epidemic, rivalling that which swept over Cornell University last year, is feared. A faculty Health Committee has been hastily chosen to take steps against contagion.

The situation has become so dangerous that the most active steps are being taken to prevent the progress of the diseases.

Several members of the faculty are suffering with diphtheria and typhoid fever, and many students have been exposed to both diseases.

SAYS SOUTH IS FOR PARKER.

Congressman Pujo of Louisiana Urges the New Yorker for President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—In an interview here to-day Congressman A. P. Pujo of Louisiana urged Judge A. B. Parker of New York for President. "The general trend of sentiment among Southern Congressmen appears to be in favor of Judge Parker," said the Louisianan. "Senator Gorman has lost ground on account of his attitude on the Panama question, and Southern Democrats are now turning to Judge Parker as a safe, strong, and conservative leader.

"There is a strong belief that if nominated he would carry New York, and that State is almost vitally essential to Democratic success. Judge Parker unites all the qualities that go to make up a safe leader, and at present he seems to have the call at Washington."

OWLS ALL OVER BRYN MAWR.

Perch in the Library and on Gateway and College Seal.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Feb. 18.—Bryn Mawr College has just chosen a design for a seal, the principal feature of which is to be the owl, the symbol of Athena. There was a difficulty in combining the college colors, yellow and white, according to the laws of heraldry, but this problem was solved by using the white in the form of ermine, the conventionalized white background with small black dots or Prince of Wales feathers, so often seen in heraldic devices.

For the seal three owls have been drawn on a half gold, half ermine background, and the motto "Veritatem dilexi" is inscribed on either side and adopted as the motto of the college. The seal was submitted last Summer to an authority on heraldry in England, and was declared in accordance with the best heraldic traditions.

In connection with this choice of a seal the college has received a unique gift—an owl from Athens, one of the flock fed and cared for among the ruins of the Parthenon. This owl, shot thirty years ago by some impious hand, will henceforth stand in a glass case in the college library. Owls carved in stone will be the decorations on the tower gateway of Rockefeller Hall.

OBSTINATE FIRE ON SHIP.

Damage to Cargo of Vessel at Galveston May Be Over $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 18.—After a fight of eighteen hours against the greatest odds, a fire on the British steamship Anselma de Larrinaga was extinguished to-day. The ship was loading cotton yesterday when the fire was discovered in the hold. Nearly 10,000 bales of cotton and 52,000 bushels of corn for Liverpool were already on board.

As a last resort, the hatches were battened down and steam was forced into the hold. The cargo is valued at $670,000, and it is believed that the damage will be at least $150,000.

Luxurious Passenger Service via Seaboard Florida Limited. Shortest line and quickest time to all Florida Resorts. Secure your sleeping car reservations now. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

EUROPEAN NATIONS PREPARING FOR WAR

London Newspapers Report Activity Among the Powers.

GERMAN AID FOR RUSSIA

Officials in St. Petersburg Talk Openly of Expected Clash With Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The papers this morning comment upon the activity which is seen at Woolwich and elsewhere in refitting the navy in preparation for any emergency.

It is admitted that the manufacturers of fixed ammunition have been working night shifts since Christmas, and that all the surplus obsolete war material and vessels at home and abroad are being replaced as rapidly as possible.

Especial interest attaches to the equipment of sixty battleships with the new 12-inch wire steel guns, 450 of which were ordered by the Admiralty four years ago at an expense of $22,500,000. These are said to be the most modern and most powerful guns in existence in any navy, and they are capable of throwing an aimed shot accurately a distance of 16,000 yards.

Similar reports of military activity are received from other countries. For instance, even Spain is preparing for possibilities. The Spanish Minister of War informed a newspaper man yesterday that he was mobilizing the military forces at his disposal, and said:

"Although the Russo-Japanese dispute does not concern us, we must be prepared for all eventualities. Patriotism, however, demands that we keep silent regarding the points Spain must fortify."

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Figaro this morning publishes a telegram said to be from a high Russian official, and sent from the frontier, saying that Col. von Schenk, the Commander of the Emperor Alexander Regiment of the German Guards, of which the Czar is honorary Colonel in Chief, was received by the Czar on Monday and handed to his Majesty an autograph letter from Emperor William on the war in the Far East, and especially on the subject of Great Britain's attitude.

Continuing, the Figaro's informant says official circles in Russia continue to count on Germany's unreserved support, and discuss openly the possible change of the equilibrium of Europe which might result from the grouping together of Russia, Germany, and France, taken in connection with the anti-British feeling.

The increasing possibility of war with Great Britain is discussed without reserve in Russian military circles.

Rear Admiral Rojestvenski, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, says it is impossible, according to the Russian official who telegraphs to the Figaro, to send to Port Arthur all the naval officers who want to go there, since they may be required in the Baltic.

EXPECTED JAPANESE ATTACK.

Captain of the Korietz Knew the Situation Was Dangerous.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Novoe Vremya, quoted by The Times's Russian correspondents, publishes an extract from a letter written by the Captain of the Korietz, the gunboat destroyed at Chemul-pho, which shows that, whatever Viceroy Alexieff may have thought, his subordinates were not unaware of the danger of the situation. The letter says:

"We are ready to go to sea at any minute. From day to day we are looking for a tussle with the Japanese and expecting a sudden attack without a declaration of war.

"We are strong enough to attack, have food supply and arms, and the spirit of the men is good. We Russians often rely on this spirit and let it do the work for us, but perhaps this plan will not work here.

"I shall do all I find necessary, and if they shoot us down, hold us in honorable memory."

TORPEDOES LIKE JAPAN'S.

The Russian Admiralty Said to Have Placed an Order.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Russian Admiralty, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, has ordered a number of torpedoes of the Japanese type from Messrs. Whitehead at Fiume, and six have already been dispatched to Kronstadt. It is not known whether this was a recent order or one given some time ago.

Unlike Russia, which usually manufactures torpedoes for herself on the Whitehead model, Japan some time ago bought an immense stock of finished weapons from Messrs. Whitehead.

KUROPATKIN UNDER ALEXIEFF.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Journal says that War Minister Kuropatkin has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in Manchuria.

He will be under Viceroy Alexieff.

CZAR WOULD WAGE WAR OF EXHAUSTION

British Expert's Interpretation of Proclamation.

SECOND CAMPAIGN OF 1812

Prediction Made, However, That Japan Will Profit by Napoleon's Errors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Discussing the Russian proclamation issued yesterday, a military correspondent of The Times says:

"If this is not a distinct intimation of the Czar's intention to repeat 1812 at the expense of Japan, it is devoid of all sense and meaning.

"It opens a new horizon and changes the entire character of the war. Will a Japanese Fezensac or Ségur recount for the benefit of his descendants the horrors of another midwinter retreat, the wasting away in Manchurian snows of another Grande Armée, the ruin of another Empire and another Emperor?

"There is not the slightest chance of Japan repeating the fatal errors of Napoleon. She has no Napoleon; she has no desire to date imperial decrees from the Kremlin; she has no Spain to burn her military candle at the other end, no Prussia or Austria to fall upon her when she wavers, no implacable England to close to her the seas.

"If Russia proposes to abandon Manchuria or any part of it without an Eastern Borodino that is her affair; the Japanese object is attained, and China will be installed in her rightful position. But if the Russian strategists think their enemy will follow them up from Harbin to Baikal and from Baikal to the Ural Mountains, why, we are in the realm of phantasy, for 1812 is gone by and the days of the Grand Army have been lived.

"A war of exhaustion. That is what the announcement portends, if it is not concocted to deceive or written with the knowledge that the trans-Siberian is already wrecked. It is midwinter madness, since if the Japanese refuse to run amuck in the deserts of East Asia and calmly begin to reduce the two great Russian fortresses, no Czar and no Russian army can refuse to move forward to their relief."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Little Far Eastern news appears in the press this morning, with the exception of official dispatches, and the comment is made that the official reports of Viceroy Alexieff and others are remarkable mostly for what they leave unsaid.

These reports attract far less attention than does the significantly frank Russian proclamation asking the people to be patient until the army is ready to strike blows worthy of the dignity and might of Russia. The threats in this document are commented upon by the British press in tones of considerable irony.

It is now believed both in London and on the Continent that Viceroy Alexieff has decided to fall back upon Harbin, practically abandoning Port Arthur, Vladivostok, and the whole of Southern Manchuria to the Japanese, and that he is perhaps hoping that the reduction of Port Arthur and Vladivostok will occupy the enemy while he is concentrating his forces at Harbin.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—An official proclamation explaining the unpreparedness of Russia for war and the necessity for patience on the part of her people has been issued here. It says:

"Eight days have now elapsed since all Russia was shaken with profound indignation against an enemy who suddenly broke off negotiations, and, by a treacherous attack, endeavored to obtain an easy success in a war long desired. The Russian nation, with natural impatience, desires prompt vengeance and awaits feverishly news from the Far East.

"The unity and strength of the Russian people leave no room for doubt that Japan will receive the chastisement she deserves for her treachery and provocation to war at a time when our beloved sovereign desired to maintain peace among the nations.

"The conditions under which hostilities are being carried on compel us to wait with patience news of the success of our troops, which cannot occur before decisive actions are fought by the Russian army. The distance of the territory and the desire of the Emperor to maintain peace were the causes of the impossibility of more complete and earlier preparations for war.

"Much time is now necessary in order to strike at Japan blows worthy of the dignity and might of Russia, and while sparing as much as possible the shedding of the blood of her children, to inflict just chastisement upon the nation which has provoked the struggle.

"Russia must await the event in patience, being sure that our army will avenge a hundredfold that provocation. Operations on land must not be expected for some time yet, and we cannot obtain early news from the theatre of war.

"The useless shedding of blood is unworthy the greatness and power of Russia.

"Our country displays such unity and desire for self-sacrifice on behalf of the national cause that all true news from the scene of hostilities will be immediately due to the entire nation."

RUSSIANS OCCUPY WIJU.

Indications that Troops Are Being Massed on the Yalu.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—Everything indicates, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that the Russian forces are moving from Liao-Yang toward the Yalu River.

A dispatch from Söul to The Times says an ex-Interpreter of the British Legation there has been appointed Governor of Söul.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, Feb. 18.—The report that 6,000 Russian troops had arrived at Chin-Tien-Chang, opposite Wiju, on the Yalu River, is confirmed, as is the report that the Russians have occupied Wiju itself.

They have 2,000 troops at Wiju, and the first collision is expected somewhere in that vicinity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Owing to existing conditions in the field and the difficulties in the way of providing suitable accommodations, Viceroy Alexieff has recommended that the Foreign Military Attachés should not join the Russian Army until about March 4, and the Viceroy's views on this matter will be communicated to the Governments which have applied for the privilege of observing the war from the Russian side.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the report from Tokio of a second Japanese torpedo attack at Port Arthur.

There are reports here, but they lack official confirmation, that an attack made on Port Arthur on Feb. 16 was repulsed, after heavy firing on both sides.

According to the story, this attack was intended as a feint to cover a landing at Ta-lien-Wan Bay, but it failed because the Russian guns were placed with great foresight to command that shore. A Russian expert says the Japanese evidently hoped the adjacent group of Elliot Isles would cover this movement, as they did the same thing during the Chino-Japanese war, landing simultaneously at Ta-lien-Wan and Kin-Chow, thus cutting off Port Arthur from each side of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

"It surprises me," this expert continues, "that the Japanese should have made such a foolhardy attempt to face the Russians, as they must know from their spies how strongly the peninsula is mined and defended."

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Russian official says in a dispatch to the Figaro that the whereabouts of Viceroy Alexieff have been unknown for three days past, and that the official telegrams are received without signature.

MORE PRIZES FOR JAPANESE.

Two Steamships and Two Sailing Vessels Are Captured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says two Russian sailing vessels were captured near Hakodate on Tuesday.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—A telegram received here from Port Arthur says the Japanese have captured the Okhotsk-Kamchatka Company's steamships Kolik and Bovrik.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 18.—The British steamship Hsi-Ping, which arrived here to-day from Chin-Wang-Tao, reports that she was fired on by the Russian ships and forts when seeking shelter in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur, and that she was then ordered to Dalny, where she was detained four days in spite of her Captain's protests.

The Russian gunboat Mandjur has not gone up the river to be dismantled as reported. She remains at Shanghai in defiance of the orders of the Chinese officials to leave this port.

HAY SURPRISES RUSSIA.

Declaration That Chinese Negotiations Are Closed Causes Comment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Information contained in press dispatches from Washington that Secretary Hay had announced that the negotiations in connection with his note to the powers on the subject of the integrity of China to be closed without awaiting Russia's formal response came as a surprise to official circles here.

An official of the Foreign Office, with whom the representative of The Associated Press talked on this matter, appeared to be rather nonplussed at this unexpected conclusion to the American proposition, but he displayed no irritation.

"If this is true," he said, "it has not changed the Russian programme. Not to await Russia's reply might, however, offend Russian susceptibilities and tend still further to increase the feeling already existing here in certain quarters that the United States is not friendly to Russia.

"In this connection there is no doubt the Government feels somewhat embarrassed by the desire of the United States to install Consuls in the open ports of Manchuria immediately.

"The Government does not like to be placed in the position of putting obstacles in the way, but that entire territory is now under military control, and these posts would be within the sphere of the operations. Furthermore, trade is at a standstill at present, and the authorities cannot comprehend why Washington should press this matter now. None of the other powers is seeking to take immediate advantage of the privileges accorded by the Japanese treaties.

"As far as concerns Port Dalny, to which place an American commercial agent has been appointed, the situation is even worse, as it is not impossible that the military authorities will soon request all foreigners to leave there."

The Russian reply to Secretary Hay's note is practically ready, and will be handed to Ambassador McCormick in a day or two, and possibly to-morrow. It will be along the lines already indicated in these dispatches.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Following another conference between Foreign Minister Delcassé and Ambassador Porter, it is understood that Russia's formal adhesion to the American note will be announced within a week.

It now appears that responsible Russian officials made known that with the exception of Manchuria from the operations of the note Russia saw no objection to its acceptance.

This was considered sufficient to permit France to accept with a reservation excepting Manchuria; but Russia's formal action awaits submission for the approval of the Czar, and owing to the pressure of the war operations its submission has been deferred, although it is expected daily.

NO FIGHTING ON LAND YET.

Japanese Denial of Reported Movements Near Port Arthur.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Japanese Legation here received an official dispatch from Tokio to-night saying it was not true that any Japanese vessels had been destroyed so far in any of the various naval engagements, and that all necessary repairs had already been made. The Japanese fleet remains intact.

This message also denies the report that the Japanese were driven from the neighborhood of Kin-Chau after a skirmish in which 150 Japanese were taken prisoners, and declares that the Japanese made no attempt to land at Pigeon Bay.

It says that the Japanese forces have, up to the present time, made no attempt to land at any point where they could come in contact with the Russians, and that consequently all reports of land actions and Japanese losses are untrue.

RUSSIAN SHELLS BROKE AGAINST SHIPS' ARMOR

Reported in Tokio They Were of Poor Quality.

JAPANESE SHELLS EFFICIENT

Alexieff's Report of Battle on Feb. 9—He Confers Decorations on the Sailors for Their Work.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—Wiring on Tuesday, the Tokio correspondent of The Times says it is reported that the Russian shells broke up against the Japanese armor in the action at Port Arthur on Feb. 9.

The Japanese shells, with Shimose powder, were efficient and destructive.

There was some anxiety on account of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers which were scattered by a storm and which were unable to join in the last attack on the warships at Port Arthur, but all have returned safely to their base.

Admiral Togo's report, dated Feb. 16 gives the following account of the latest attack on the Port Arthur fleet, one of the results of which was the torpedoing of the protected cruiser Boyarin:

"On the 13th a division of torpedo-boat destroyers started for Port Arthur in a heavy snowstorm. The boats lost sight of each other and became separated. Only the Hayatori and the Asagiri reached Port Arthur.

"The Asagiri sighted the entrance of the harbor at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and was received with a heavy fire from the batteries and scouting torpedo boats. She entered the harbor and discharged a torpedo at a warship from whose funnel smoke was ascending. She then emerged in safety, returning the fire of the enemy's torpedo boats.

"The same morning at 5 o'clock the Hayatori approached Port Arthur and discerned two Russian ships, which opened fire on her. The destroyer discharged a torpedo, which was seen to explode. The Hayatori also escaped unharmed.

"It is impossible to state the definite material results, owing to the darkness, but the moral effect was certainly considerable."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—A long official dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, recounting the details of the fight of Feb. 9 at Port Arthur, was given out to-day. It enumerates the Russian casualties, and says it is known that a number of Japanese ships suffered, which accounts for their not following up the attack.

The Viceroy's dispatch is dated Feb. 18 and says:

"After the night torpedo attack the Japanese fleet, consisting of sixteen warships, appeared at 10 o'clock in the morning off Port Arthur. Its appearance was noted by the coast signal stations, as well as by the ships of our squadron, which lay in the outer roadstead, fully prepared for battle. Our squadron consisted of five battleships, five first and second class cruisers, and fifteen torpedo boats, under the command of Vice Admiral Stark and Rear Admiral Ukhtomski.

"The coast batteries immediately prepared to receive the enemy. Our squadron weighed anchor in order of battle, and upon the first shot being fired by the enemy the fleet and batteries replied simultaneously with a lively cannonade. The most exposed to the enemy's fire were the ships of the squadron, Battery 16, on Electric Cliff, and Battery 13, on Golden Hill. Other coast batteries, principally Nos. 17 and 18, were also under fire.

"The following vessels took part in the battle: In the front line were the battleship Petropaviovsk, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Stark and commanded by Capt. Jakovloff; the battleship Sevastopol, Capt. Chernychoff; the battleship Poltava, Capt. Uspkenski; the battleship Peresviet, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Ukhtonski, commanded by Capt. Boissmann, and the battleship Pobieda, Capt. Sazarenny. There were also the first-class cruisers Bayan, Capt. Viron; Diana, Capt. Satouski, and Askold, Capt. Gramchikoff; the second-class cruisers Boyarin, Capt. Sarycheff, and Novik, Capt. Jassen.

"The battleships Cesarevitch, Capt. Gregorovitch, and Retvizan, Capt. Sensmovitch, and the cruiser Pallada, Capt. Kossovitch, which lay at anchor, having been damaged in the torpedo attack of the night before, likewise participated in the fight, as did the transport Angara, Capt. Suchonlin.

"There were also engaged the torpedo boats of the First and Second Divisions, under the Divisional Commanders Matussevitch and Duenter, as follows: Vnimateini, Capt. Simon; Vlastini, Lieut. Karseff; Boevoi, Capt. Yelisseitff; Besstrashni, Capt. Zimmermann; Besposhtchadni, Lieut. Lukin; Vnushiteini, Lieut. Povushkin; Vuinoslivi, Lieut. Reichter; Gfoxovoi, Lieut. Scheltinga; Razyaschtchi, Capt. Simonoff; Ryeshitteini, Lieut. Kornilieff; Stiny, Lieut. Kodorovitch; Stereguschtchi, Lieut. Kusmenkarovayeff; Storeshavoi, Capt. Kitkin; Smyeli, Capt. Schutz, and Serditi, Lieut. Kusmenkarevayeff, Jr.

"Throughout the fight the torpedo division lay to the right of the squadron a distance of from ten to fifteen cabeltari, (a Russian sea measure,) awaiting orders.

"The land batteries were under the general direction of Major Gen. Baloff, commander of the Kwang-Tung garrison of artillery.

"It is still difficult to ascertain the result of the battle, but, according to observations made by our ships, it may be assumed that several vessels of the enemy's fleet sustained damage, which explains why they avoided further fighting, although they were much superior to us in strength.

"According to the reports of the commanders, the men fought exceedingly well, on which account, in virtue of the imperial authorization, I have conferred six crosses of the Order of St. George on each company of the first and second class warships having crews of over 200 men, four crosses on each company of all other ships of the second class, one cross on each torpedo boat, one cross on the signal station at Golden Hill, which operated under the heavy fire of the enemy; four crosses on Battery 15, three on Battery 13, and one cross on a gunner who, though severely wounded, returned to his battery.

"Our losses were:

"Of the squadron—Five officers wounded, 14 men killed, and 60 men wounded.

"Of the fortress and garrison—One man killed, 1 man severely wounded, and 5 men slightly wounded.

"In announcing the above to your Majesty, I am pleased to be able to add that the naval and land forces in the Far East are inspired by the most heartfelt wish to meet their insolent foe breast to breast, in order to fulfill their duty in sight of their adored ruler, and, firm and unshakable, to fight for the honor and glory of their beloved fatherland."

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 18.—The repairs to the Russian warships damaged in the bombardment of Feb. 9 are rapidly proceeding. The Cesarevitch, Retvitan, and Pallada will soon rejoin the fleet. The work is being carried on with the aid of caissons.

The mishap was not so great as it might have been.

JAPAN'S WAR FUNDS.

Oversubscription for $60,000,000 Loan—Foreigners Aid Soldiers' Families.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—Tokio, Osaka, and Yokohama, says The Times's correspondent in the Japanese capital, are ready to subscribe 150,000,000 yen ($75,000,000) toward the 100,000,000 yen loan.

The Emperor has given orders that the whole of the Japanese Imperial Treasury's large stock of old gold and silver coins and bullion be handed to the Bank of Japan for the purpose of strengthening the specie reserve.

A committee of foreigners of all nationalities resident in Yokohama and Tokio will contribute to the fund for the relief of the soldiers' families.

The Emperor, in the presence of the Field Marshals and Princes, will to-day (Friday) hand the colors to the commanders of the regiments going to the front.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

British Warship May Be Sent to Save Canadians in Korea.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Dominion Government is somewhat alarmed regarding the Canadian missionaries at Ham-chung and Song-chin, Korea, and a cable has been sent to the British Government asking that the Admiralty send a vessel to take them down to Won-san.

Lord Strathcona took the matter up with the Foreign Office in London, and a cable was received from him at the State Department to-day saying that whatever steps were possible to relieve the missionaries would be taken by the Admiralty without delay.

This is the only way to reach the missionaries, as for them to travel by land would be exceedingly dangerous.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

Favorable Report on Resolution Relating to Exemption from Capture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A favorable report was authorized to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the resolution introduced by Chairman Hitt at the instance of the State Department, relating to the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers. This resolution recites:

"That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

AUSTRIA SENDS WARSHIP.

Second Cruiser Going to Gulf of Pe-chi-Li to Protect Her Subjects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Austro-Hungarian Government has ordered the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth to proceed to the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, where, with the cruiser Aspern, she will undertake the protection of Austro-Hungarians and their properties.

WANTED TO FIGHT BRITAIN.

Russia Offered to Aid France at the Time of the Fashoda Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Feb. 18.—The publication by the Figaro this morning of the details of an interview between the late President Felix Faure and the late Count Muravieff, who was then Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Fashoda incident, is of capital importance at the present juncture.

The Figaro tells of a debonair offer by Russia to join France in war against Great Britain and of France's refusal of the offer. At that time the French Government's policy of to-day, which is so frankly Anglophile, was already foreshadowed.

President Faure not only politely declined the proffered aid of the Czar, but the telegrams exchanged on the subject were erased from the Fashoda Yellow Book.

Felix Faure was a smart export commission agent in leather from Havre, and he knew that French competition had ruined the Bermondsey tanneries—that England was too good a customer to quarrel with. His general view is shared by the most responsible French statesmen to-day, and is the cornerstone of the foreign political attitude of the Figaro, which selects the present moment for publishing this curious revelation.

I can assure you that the facts are drawn from the most authoritative official source, and it is in accordance with the wish of the strong Anglophile party in the French Parliament that they should be made known.

The recent speech by M. Jaurès, ex-Vice President of the Chamber and the most influential member of the Radical majority, in which he denounced the Franco-Russian alliance, though ostensibly condemned by the Figaro and other moderate organs, is specially noticeable in this connection.

RUSSIAN GENERAL IN DISGRACE.

Is a Member of the Tver Zemstvo, Which Demanded Reforms.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that Major Gen. Kuzmin, at the instance of M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, has been deprived of the right of engaging in public affairs on account of the prominent part he took in those proceedings of the Tver Zemstvo, which called forth repressive measures on the part of the Government.

It is expected that M. de Plehve's action will cause great irritation in military circles.

The Tver Zemstvo demanded radical reforms, especially in the Russian agricultural districts, and thereby called forth a severe rebuke from the Central Government.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

RUSSIAN HARSHNESS TO JEWS INCREASES

Regulations of the "Pale" Likely to be Extended to Poland.

IT MEANS A GREAT EXODUS

More Than Half a Million Jews Will Be Affected If the Czar Approves the Recommendation.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Jewish Chronicle says the commission now sitting at St. Petersburg charged with the revision of the laws in force against the Jews proposes to recommend that in ten provinces of Poland where hitherto Jews have enjoyed unrestricted rights these rights shall now be restricted in every respect to conform with the regulations obtaining within the "pale of a settlement."

Under this ruling Jewish merchants and professional men will be deprived of the right to employ Jewish clerks and assistants.

As it is almost impossible for Jewish merchants to carry on their business without Jewish clerks and assistants, and as more than half a million Jews reside outside the "pale of settlement," few of whom, if these restrictions were enforced, could remain, it is believed that an unexampled emigration of Jews will result if the recommendations of the commission are put into effect.

The Russian Government recently sent a circular letter to the Governors of all the provinces in which Jews are allowed to reside asking their opinions as to the laws relating to the Jews, the necessity of codifying them, and what alterations should be made.

It is understood that by far the greater number of the replies were unfavorable to the Jews. Some Governors even asked that they be completely expelled from provinces.

A commission was appointed to deal with all the replies and codify the laws relating to the Jews. Prince Obolensky, ex-Governor of Khilkoff, is President of the commission.

The pale of settlement is the portion of the Russian Empire in which Jews are allowed to live. Even within the pale their disabilities have in recent years been made more and more numerous.

"This pale of settlement," said C. N. Barham in an article in The Westminster Review, "which stretches along the frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea, is a hell of seething wretchedness. Here five millions of Jews are compelled to live and die in a Ghetto of filth and misery, mocked with a feast of Tantalus. Beyond are lands where corn rots for lack of ingatherers; yet they are cabined and confined."

RUSSIA'S EXCLUSION OF JEWS.

House Committee Takes Up Mr. Goldfogle's Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Goldfogle's resolution aimed at the discrimination of the Russian Government against Jewish travelers of foreign birth was taken up to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which granted a hearing on the subject. Addresses were made by Representatives Goldfogle and Harrison of New York and by Simon Wolf of this city. No action was taken by the committee on the resolution to-day.

The resolution requests the President to secure the honoring by the Russian Government of American passports, irrespective of the religious faith of the holders.

Mr. Goldfogle gave an account of his own experiences while traveling in Europe last Summer. He was in Paris, he said, and desired to extend his travels into Russia. He therefore went to the office of the Russian Consul General in Paris and asked that official to visé his passports.

The Consul General, Mr. Goldfogle said, refused to do so, on the ground that the holder was a Jew. Upon learning, however, that Mr. Goldfogle was a member of the American Congress the Consul General agreed to issue a special permit. If his official position in America had not been made known to the Consul General, Mr. Goldfogle said, he would not have been allowed to enter Russia.

HOW SEWARD USED RUSSIA.

Henry Clews Writes to Marquis Ito of the Visit of the Czar's Fleet.

Henry Clews has written a letter to his friend, the Marquis Ito, congratulating him on the Japanese successes in the war with Russia, and making reference to the story circulated in America by the friends of Russia to the effect that the Russian fleet was sent to New York under sealed orders at the time when it seemed likely that England and France would recognize the Confederacy.

Mr. Clews says that an effort was being made by Napoleon III. to induce England to join him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and of that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were thoroughly aware. Mr. Seward, learning of the presence of the Russian fleet in South American waters, conceived the idea that its coming to New York would give the impression to England and France that there was an alliance. He therefore sent a cordial invitation to the Russians inviting them to New York, an invitation which they accepted. The effect intended was produced, and the Government had time to recover after the Bull Run disaster.

Mr. Clews also refers to the visit of the Russian fleet to New York in 1871. As a member of the Reception Committee he saw much of the Grand Duke Alexis, who was familiar with the circumstances of the previous visit of the Russian fleet at the time of the civil war. The Grand Duke confirmed Mr. Clews's version of how the Russians unwittingly assisted the United States in the days of its great peril. In conclusion Mr. Clews says:

"My information about it was obtained from Mr. Seward himself, so that my version of Russia's attitude is certainly the right one, it not being the intention of Russia to help us, but a shrewed device of Secretary Seward to make it appear so."

JAPAN'S MANY TRANSPORTS.

Has 552 Steamships at Her Disposal for This Service.

The attention of Emil Boas, the local manager of the Hamburg-American Line, was called yesterday to the reports cabled here during the past few days that Japan had embarked from 30,000 to 50,000 troops on transports and was sending them to the war zone. Mr. Boas was asked how Japan was supplied in the matter of transports.

"Her supply is unlimited," he replied. "There are twenty-five lines of Japanese merchant steamships making a total of 552 vessels and a total tonnage of over 550,000. That is an average of nearly 1,000 tons, which is a good size. All of these vessels have been impressed by the Government, and, allowing for those that are unfit to carry troops and those that have not yet reached Japan, she would have at least 500 vessels at her service.

"It is a rather simple matter to carry the 50,000 troops as mentioned, because they have to go so short a distance. No extra accommodations have to be provided, and the steamships can be used without being turned into transports, such as are used by this Government. It is simply a question for the officers to get the men on the vessels and start them on the voyage. Before all of the troops have been sent away, the vessels which started first should have returned again and be ready for another load."

ILL-TREATMENT OF JAPANESE.

Refugees Give Details of Suffering—Pillage at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Japanese Legation to-day gave out an official cable dispatch received from Tokio, as follows:

A number of Japanese refugees from Port Arthur who arrived recently at Che-Foo on board the British steamer Wenchow give in the form of a diary an account of their treatment while at Port Arthur, as follows:

Feb. 8.—The Japanese were forbidden to embark on the British steamer Ras Bera. All the Japanese were prohibited from leaving the harbor.

Feb. 9.—Eight Russian soldiers were placed on guard over the Japanese on board the Wenchow. None of the Japanese was allowed to land. The Wenchow was detained, and some 200 Japanese on board are about to starve.

Feb. 10.—After appeals to Viceroy Alexieff ten bags of rice and some biscuits only were sent to the ship in the evening.

Feb. 11.—No heed was taken by the Russians of our repeated signals: "No drinking water."

Feb. 13.—Renewed appeals made to the Russians to give some food at least to the infants and sick women. One hundred and three Japanese boarded the Wenchow from Harbin. While on their way they were robbed of all their baggage and rendered penniless. There are now 300 Japanese on the Wenchow, and their distressed condition is beyond description.

Feb. 14.—At 5 P. M. the Wenchow was allowed to sail.

Feb. 15.—Arrived at Che-Foo in the morning.

RUSSIAN FUND FOR RED CROSS.

Disposition of Money Intended for Czar's St. Louis Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Russian Government has informed the State Department that, owing to its inability to make what it regards as a suitable display of Russian products at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it has abandoned the idea of making an exhibit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Almost all the private concerns here and at Moscow and other large cities, which intended sending exhibits to the St. Louis Exposition, have decided not to do so, and are donating the moneys they would have expended in this work to the Red Cross Society and for other war purposes.

Commissioner Alexandrovsky talked with the Czar on the subject of Russia's abandonment of her proposed participation in the Exposition, and his Majesty agreed with the Commissioner that this be done. M. Alexandrovsky smiled when he was informed to-day of the report that Japan had applied for Russia's space at the Exposition.

"Let them have it; we will compete with Japan elsewhere," he said.

The work of the Russian Red Cross Society is being pushed with great vigor. The donations already exceed $5,000,000. Two or three Red Cross trains will be dispatched to the Far East each week.

VENEZUELA CLAIMS DECISION.

The Hague Court Will Hand It Down Feb. 22—No Priority Allowed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Hague Court, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, will pronounce judgment in regard to the claims against Venezuela on Feb. 22, instead of Feb. 27, as previously announced.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that no claims to priority will be allowed and that each power will receive as indemnity an amount adjudged by a mixed commission.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4 A. M.—714 East Ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

8:05 A. M.—754-758 Seventh Avenue; Irene Ellis; damage, $5,000.

9:10 A. M.—923 Second Avenue; Carl Segaloff; damage, $50.

11 A. M.—914 East Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—243 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Frank Gordeur; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—728 Bergen Avenue; Charles Saybold; damage trifling.

12 NOON.—112 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Saffel & Friedman; damage, $30.

12:15 P. M.—163 Avenue C; Abraham Goldstein; damage, $300.

4:25 P. M.—124 Ridge Street; Delia Leudin; damage, $25.

5:00 P. M.—9 East Fourteenth Street; Hale & Kilburn; damage, $5,000.

5:35 P. M.—36 West Twenty-first Street; M. Emery; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—580 Washington Street; Risen & Lucky; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—714 Sixth Street; unknown; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—115 Water Street; unknown; damage trifling.

Making a Room of Character,

wherein individuality and meaning should form a first principle—finds a strong suggestion in our "Furniture for the Dining Room".

Simplicity wedded to wood beauty finds perfect expression in the Sideboards, Closets, Tables and Chairs made of beautifully veined mahogany, and reflecting the purity of old Colonial furniture.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

VVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE
Sec Brut
Light,
Delicate, Exquisite.
The Highest Grade of Champagne Produced

CAFÉ de PARIS
74th and 75th St. and Broadway.
The most elegantly appointed Café and Restaurant on the Upper West Side.
NOW OPEN.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
CHARLES SCHURG ..Mgr.

KING PRAISES LORD ROBERTS.

Farewell Order Marks Retirement of British Commander in Chief.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special army order was issued this evening, in which King Edward takes leave of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief of the army, saying:

"I desire, on behalf of my army, to express my deep regret at bidding farewell to Field Marshal Earl Roberts, K. G., V. C., who retires from active employment upon relinquishing the high office of Commander in Chief, which will not again be filled.

"I am unable to part with my Commander in Chief without returning to him publicly my thanks, and those of the army he commanded, for the invaluable services he has rendered the empire.

"I ask all ranks to profit by the example of his illustrious career and his single-minded devotion to his sovereign and country."

GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRIP.

Will Undertake a Mediterranean Voyage Next Month—Empress Not Going.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—It appears to be definitely arranged, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that the Emperor will undertake his Mediterranean voyage next month, the exact date to be determined by the political outlook.

It is understood that the Empress will not accompany the Emperor. She has been suffering for some time from varicose veins, and has had to use a bath chair. She is now making good progress toward recovery.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM SICK.

HONOLULU, Feb. 18.—Commander William Eibridge, United States Navy, Governor of the Island of Guam, has arrived here on a naval supply ship. He is returning to his home in the United States on account of illness caused by the tropical climate.

His condition is so serious that he may be obliged to delay the continuance of his trip to San Francisco.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Fire early to-day destroyed nine business places at Otto, N. Y., entailing a loss of $61,000. The insurance amounts to $15,000.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Fire gutted the frame mail pouch factory of William Taylor here to-day, causing a loss of $25,000 on stock and machinery. There was no insurance. Taylor had a contract for supplying all the mail sacks and pouches for the Government, and over 4,000 pouches were burned.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Fire at Ellenville to-day destroyed the Terwilliger House, a saloon, a market, and a barber's shop, entailing a loss of $75,000.

YOU and Coffee Agree?

FUN IF YOU DO.

Examine yourself critically and see.

If in doubt, try Postum 10 days instead of Coffee.

If you feel better, happier and with none of the old aches and ails, you will have found your cue to health and comfort.

"There's a Reason."

Look for the miniature book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

ODELL HURRIES HOME RULE

Committee Announced, but Governor Won't Wait for It.

Raines Offers Hotel Restriction Measure—Fire, Police, and Rapid Transit Bills Coming Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Col. George W. Dunn, who acted as Chairman of the "home rule" conference called by the Governor, and who was empowered to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of how far under their existing charters the cities of the State are deprived of home rule, and report whatever recommendations they saw fit with regard to an extension of the present powers of the municipalities, to-day announced his committee. It is composed as follows:

Senator George R. Malby, Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Senator Henry Marshall, State Committeeman Francis Hendricks, Robert J. Fish, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee; Assemblyman Newcomb, and William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. Chairman Dunn refused to make any statement beyond declaring that he had endeavored to compose the committee in such a way as to give assurance that the subject would receive full and fair consideration.

The members of the committee from New York City are Senators Elsberg and Marshall and Assemblyman Newcomb. Mr. Newcomb is the author of the Sunday Opening Referendum bill which brought on all the home rule discussion. Senator Malby has declared that he favored giving the cities a reasonable extension of power. Mr. Barnes also has been an earnest advocate of Gov. Odell's home rule proposition.

It is understood the committee will meet early next week and organize. It will then proceed at once with its investigation. It is not unlikely that the committee may sit in New York City to hear whatever advocates of home rule in that city may have to say.

It is not the intention of the Governor, however, to wait upon the report of the committee before taking action to put into effect any of the ideas he has about home rule. On some phases of the subject his mind is already made up, and bills to carry out some of his ideas will be introduced in the Legislature without delay.

Senator Raines to-day introduced one home rule bill which has the approval of the Governor. It provides that the city Police, Health, and Building Departments shall have the power to pass on the certificates issued to all Raines law hotels. The object of this is to permit the city authorities to suppress any Raines law hotel which fails to comply with the regulations.

Senator Elsberg is now preparing bills to carry out ideas of the Governor, and will introduce them next week. One of these will provide that the city shall have the right to add as many firemen to the force as the Fire Commissioner may recommend and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approve. Another bill will give the Police Commissioner and Board of Estimate and Apportionment similar power with regard to the Police Department. If these bills are passed it will then be squarely up to the city government to say whether or not the Fire Department shall have the two platoon system and the Police Department the three platoon system.

Another bill in contemplation and likely to be introduced even before the Home Rule Conference Committee reports is a bill placing the Rapid Transit Commission under the jurisdiction of the local authorities by giving the Mayor the power of appointment and removal of the Commissioners.

Still another bill which is certain to go in, it is said, will be a bill which will give the city authorities complete power to deal with the gas question, even to the extent of establishing a municipal gas plant.

There will also be legislation to give the local authorities power to fix the salaries of all city employes, including those of teachers in the public schools.

All these matters have practically been decided upon, it is declared by the Republican leaders. How much further the Legislature will go in the matter of according the city home rule will depend upon the recommendations of the committee announced by Col. Dunn to-day.

BLACK HORSE TO THE RESCUE.

Railroads Trying Hard to Beat the Cold Car Bill in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—It has been generally understood here that "the black horse cavalry" was conducting a campaign against Senator Russell's Car-Heating bill, and the action taken on the bill by the Assembly has created the suspicion that the guerrilla tactics of this organization have met with at least temporary success.

When the bill was up in the Senate it was a subject of remark that good friends of the railroads did all in their power to stop its progress. But the bill passed the Senate. It then went over to the Assembly, where it was referred to the Codes Committee. Yesterday a motion was made to have the Codes Committee discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads, and the motion prevailed.

Senator Russell, the author of the bill, regards the reference to the Railroads Committee as a distinctly unfriendly act. Railroad attorneys naturally have a somewhat intimate acquaintance with members of the Railroads Committee, and the belief prevails that their arguments would be likely more easily to influence that committee than the Codes Committee. The street car interests of New York City are putting up a strenuous fight against the bill. To block it is said to be one of the objects of a visit which Lemuel Ely Quigg made to Albany this week.

SHIP TRUST THREATS GO ON.

Talk Now of Investigating Stock Exchange Methods, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Despite the fact that no member of the Senate or Assembly can be found who will say that he has prepared a resolution calling for an investigation of the Shipbuilding Trust or intends to do so, the talk about a legislative investigation continues.

This is due to the fact that there are several Senators who, while they are unwilling to come out in the open on the matter, are asserting privately that they believe an investigation will be had, but they intimate that there will be an investigation committee sent down to New York which will have powers not only to investigate the Shipbuilding Trust, but every other Wall Street corporation which has had recent notoriety, and that furthermore there will be a complete sifting of the methods of the New York Stock Exchange.

This sort of talk comes from men of the highest prominence here, but the fact that they are all men who are known either to have sustained losses themselves in Wall Street or to be representing others who have suffered through Wall Street methods, is creating a suspicion that possibly they may be talking for effect.

TO KEEP GAS PURE.

Bill for the Weekly Inspection of Its Quality.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman Prentice of New York to-day introduced a New York City gas bill, supplementary to his former gas inspection bill. It provides for the inspection of the illuminating gas of every company at least once a week for illuminating power and for purity. A record must be kept, giving the illuminating power and purity registered, which shall be open to the public.

It is provided that the gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form, nor more than five grains of ammonia in any form, in 100 cubic feet of gas, nor shall it contain any sulphurated hydrogen.

Violations of this law are to be subject to a fine of $500 for each day during which such violations shall continue.

Senate Told of Canal Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. Odell to-day sent to the Senate the appointment of the five expert engineers named under the Canal act. The board appointed as announced yesterday is as follows: Edward A. Bond, Chairman; Major Thomas W. Symonds, William A. Brackenridge, Elmer L. Corthell, and Alfred B. Fry. The Governor fixes their salaries at $7,500 per year, except that of the Chairman, who will receive $8,000. In his communication the Governor says the appointments were submitted merely for the purpose of record, as the appointments do not have to be confirmed.

Ontario Power Co.'s Bill Amended.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The application of the Niagara, Lockport and Lake Ontario Power Company's franchise bill to any city is removed by amendments to the bill adopted by the Assembly Codes Committee in executive session to-day. The amendment strikes out the provision giving the corporation power of eminent domain in any city, and requires consent of the local authorities for the use of any streets or the erection of any poles.

Odell Coming Here To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell will go to New York to-morrow, and will remain there until Tuesday of next week, when the Governor will return to attend the dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Bills introduced in the Legislature to-day included those of:

Mr. FISH—Providing that if the State shall cede sufficient land for the New York Central Railroad to construct its embankment at the New Forestport pond on the Black River, the claims allowed for damages to the same shall be $61,208 instead of $113,927, allowed by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. HAMMOND—Providing that all bonds of a city of the second class shall be advertised for sale and sold by the Controller.

Mr. NEWCOMB—That in New York City all suits or proceedings to enforce payment of personal taxes may be dismissed by the court upon motion of either party. All such suits or proceedings sent to the Corporation Counsel by the Receiver of Taxes must be communicated within one year from the date of the return by the Marshal of the warrant to enforce the payment of such tax.

Mr. J. T. SMITH—That the annual franchise tax on savings banks, in case the stocks or bonds have a market value less than par, shall be 1 per cent. of the market value of the stocks or bonds. At present it is 1 per cent. on the par value.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Omitting from the game law concerning the possession of fish, game, or the flesh of any animal coming from without the State all application of the law to any game except fish.

Mr. BOSTWICK—Providing that stock corporations, other than moneyed or transportation corporations, may be dissolved if before beginning business or the payment of any part of the capital there is filed with the Secretary of State and the County Clerk a certificate stating such to be the case, and surrendering all rights of franchise.

Senator HAWKINS — Giving the Tenement House Commissioner authority to remit fines or penalties imposed for violations, providing the violations have been remedied.

Senator PRIME—Limiting the loans which may be made on real estate by building and mutual loan associations.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Prohibiting the carrying of Flobert rifles and other dangerous weapons by persons under eighteen years of age.

Senator BARNES—Amending the law relative to endowing libraries and museums so as to include chapels, crematories, &c. The measure is designed to enable William S. Earl of Troy to create a trust during his life for the Earl Crematory.

Bills passed included those of:

Senator ELSBERG—Permitting the appropriation of $1,200,000 for the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Senator BRACKETT — Allowing members of corporations to fix the number of Directors to constitute a quorum, the same to be at least one-third of the number of Directors.

JEROME ON GAMBLING BILL.

Will Be Able to Reach Big Houses If It Becomes Law.

District Attorney Jerome returned from Albany yesterday. He said he felt assured that the measure known as the Dowling bill would become a law. "If it becomes a law," said the District Attorney, "I will be able to get at the big gambling houses in New York. At present it is difficult to get evidence against these places. Private detectives may get in and get the evidence, but juries will not take such evidence seriously, saying the men who give it are paid for their work. And even if I succeed in getting one man into such places, it is almost impossible to get the second man in, so that evidence of the first cannot be corroborated.

"Our experienced Central Office detectives, who have good records as detectives, cannot get into the swell gambling houses because these detectives are too well known. Policemen in uniform have not sufficient detective ability to get evidence. So while we are able to get at the little east side stuss game or the miserable crap game of Minetta Lane, we cannot get at the big fellows."

Mr. Jerome said that if the Dowling bill became a law the man who lost $405,000 in five nights' play in a certain New York gambling house could be called upon to tell something about the place. At present, Mr. Jerome said, he would not make public the name of this young man.

While in Albany Mr. Jerome said he called upon Gov. Odell for the purpose of urging the Governor to pardon "Syndicate" Miller, who had testified for the State in the prosecution of Lawyer Robert Ammon, who is now in Sing Sing.

LOST RING FOUND IN PAWN.

Man Offers Jewel and His Arrest Follows in Short Order.

The arrest of a man who attempted to pawn a diamond ring valued at $800 for $300 at Simpson's Chatham Square pawn shop yesterday led to the restoration of the ring to its owner, Mrs. W. E. Jackson, wife of an advertising agent of the American Novelty Company, living at 37 West Twenty-fourth Street. She had lost the ring together with other jewelry of a total value of $2,500 and $1,800 in bills on Sept. 18 last, while she was walking from her residence to Sixth Avenue. A passer-by called her attention to the loss by telling her that her chatelaine bag was open. She looked in it and discovered that her purse, containing the money and jewels, was gone.

Detective Sergeant Granville arrested the man who attempted to pawn the ring and also a companion. The two men were locked up at Police Headquarters. The man with the ring said he was Louis Silverman, eighteen years old, of 142 Stanton Street. His companion was recognized by the detective as a Charles Goodman, a professional thief with his picture in the Rogues' Gallery. No direct charge was made against the men, as Mrs. Jackson acknowledged that she lost her valuables through her own carelessness. They will be arraigned in court to-day.

LAWYER SEIZED SUSPECTS.

Mr. Moran Lost Scarfpin and Held Two Men for the Police.

Riding on the rear end of a Seventh Avenue north-bound car yesterday, William J. Moran, a lawyer, at 15 William Street, living at 78 Riverside Drive, felt himself jostled by two or three young men standing on the platform with him. They got off at Forty-fourth Street, when Mr. Moran found that he had lost his scarfpin.

The lawyer caught two of the men, and called for the police. The third man disappeared. Policeman Eirman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested the two captured men. They said they were George Worth of 258 West Thirty-ninth Street and Frank Smith of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street. They denied having taken Moran's pin, and it was not found on either of them.

SPIRITED HOUSE DEBATE

Item Providing for Fortifications in Philippines Approved.

Minority Vigorously Opposes It—Lively Political Discussion Precedes Adoption of Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Spirited discussion of the Philippine question and a lively political debate attended the consideration of the Fortifications Appropriation bill to-day by the House, which eventually passed the measure.

An item in the bill provided for fortifications in the insular possessions. Mr. Smith (Dem., Ky.,) proposed an amendment to preclude the use of any part of the appropriations for fortifications in the Philippines, holding that an expenditure of the sum necessary properly to fortify the islands was not warranted until the future of the archipelago shall have been determined.

A party alignment on the proposition immediately followed, Mr. Williams, (Miss.,) the minority leader, taking up the fight for the amendment. The dominant power in the United States had not yet declared itself as to the future of the islands, he said. His opposition, he continued, was based on the fact that he did not want his children taught the lesson of colonialism and absolutism.

Mr. Payne contended that it was not a question whether the Philippines were to be held, but that it was the duty of this Government while the Filipinos are under its care to protect them.

By a strictly party vote of 80 to 82 the minority amendment was lost.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) started the political discussion by asking what Democracy stands for. In quoting from Mr. Cleveland, he spoke of him as the most distinguished Democratic President the country has had.

Mr. Hill asked, addressing himself particularly to Mr. Williams, why it was that fifty-seven Democratic districts of the North had not been given committee assignments, and why the Democratic vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee had not been filled for two months. Was it, he continued, because the party was waiting for a new political child to be born and born again from Tammany Hall? [Laughter.]

Mr. Williams, replying to Mr. Hill, said he assumed all responsibility for the Democratic representation on the committees, and asked how many of the places on the important committees are held by Republicans from south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Turning to the situation in the South, Mr. Williams said that any one who looked over the South and observed conditions there and advocated unlimited manhood suffrage was either a fool because he did not understand, or a knave because, understanding, he did not care. Men were not found begging in Mississippi, he continued, nor are men from Mississippi found around committee room doors in Washington who cannot stand alone. He said while there were many millionaires in Connecticut, there was not one in Mississippi.

Mr. Wade (Iowa) addressed the House on the tariff question and reciprocity with Canada. The people of Iowa and the Northwest have changed their tariff views, he said. He had seen a statement that the Department of Justice was waiting for a formal complaint, alleging violation of injunctions by the beef concerns before taking action. If they will go beyond the Mississippi, he said, they will find all the complaints they want.

Mr. Wade grew eloquent as he predicted Democratic success, and was loudly applauded by the minority. He illustrated many of his points with stories which provoked laughter on both sides of the House.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill carries an aggregate of $7,131,102, which is about the sum appropriated for fortifications annually during the last four years. Mr. Littauer (N. Y.) surprised many members by declaring that when the system of fortifications now in course of construction is completed it will involve a permanent annual expenditure of about $18,000,000 to man and maintain the system.

SPOONER ON PANAMA.

Hints That France Might Have Intervened If Washington Had Not.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Panama Canal question again to-day was the uppermost topic in the Senate, and Mr. Spooner spoke on that subject during the greater portion of the day's session. He discussed many phases of the subject, sustaining the course of the President throughout the proceedings resulting in the independence of Panama. He also contended for the superiority of the Panama route over that of Nicaragua.

Mr. Spooner said he had observed that whenever American ships were in the vicinity there were also French ships there. "I have no doubt," he said, "if on Aug. 12 the President had abandoned Panama and gone to Nicaragua there would still have been ships there, although they would not have been ours."

Early in the day Mr. Tillman moved to reconsider the tie vote of last Monday by which the bill to grant $150,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani was defeated, but further consideration of the matter was not pressed at the time.

The Senate adjourned until Saturday on account of Mr. Hanna's funeral, which takes place to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT OF CANAL STRIP.

Senate Will Make Provision for This, After Panama Treaty Ratification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Almost as soon as the Panama Canal treaty is ratified the Senate will proceed to frame legislation for the orderly government of the canal strip. The matter has already been discussed by the Senate leaders.

There is a prevalent opinion that it will be safer, in view of criticisms raised, to specifically authorize the payment of $40,000,000 for the canal, although the Spooner law was supposed to contain sufficient authorization. Then the Canal Commission of some other officials must be intrusted with responsibility for the government of the 400 square miles of territory over which the United States acquired sovereignty.

The authorization of the payment for the canal property will likely be made by a paragraph in one of the pending appropriation bills.

PANAMA CANAL PAYMENT.

Government's Precautions Not to Upset the Money Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Chicago National banks are selling large amounts of foreign exchange to the United States Treasury Department, and it is presumed that banks in New York City and elsewhere are doing the same. The purchases are being made to be used in connection with the payment for the Panama Canal, but the policy pursued by the Government is not expected to occasion the slightest disturbance in the money market.

For example, a National bank having $2,000,000 of Government money, of which the Secretary announces a call for 20 per cent., will be compensated by the purchase of an equal amount of exchange, so that instead of this country losing any money, the operation as it affects the banks will be merely one of bookkeeping.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Consuls—WILLIAM ROSS DAVIS, Ohio, at Martinique, W. I.; JOHN F. JEWELL, Illinois, at Alexandretta, Turkey.

Member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Police in the Government of the Philippine Islands—W. CAMERON FORBES, Massachusetts.

Postmasters.—New Jersey—CHARLES F. HOPKINS, Boonton; ANDREW MERCER, Lodi.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

EVADE OPEN-SHOP RULE.

How Government Printers Attempt to Nullify the President's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt's efforts to make an "open shop" of the Government Printing Office have not met with unalloyed success. The union men cannot openly antagonize the President, but they are accomplishing their ends by strategy.

The President has ordered that the civil service rules be temporarily suspended for the benefit of printers who lost their places by reason of the Baltimore fire, and that jobs be given them. When a non-union man, however, appears for a place under the President's order he is elbowed gently out in such a way that he hardly knows what has happened.

Edgar S. Johnson, a non-union printer, applied to-day. The Chairman came over and said:

"Have you got a union card?"

"No, I don't belong to the union," said Johnson.

"Have you got a permit from the union?"

"No."

"Then you can't work here."

Johnson protested. The Chairman then unbent, apparently, and told Johnson he would get him "excused" so that he could try to get a permit. Johnson went accordingly, but of course the union refused him a permit. He went back and was confronted with the fact that the record showed he had applied to be "excused."

Johnson will not suffer, for with a full understanding of his rights he will go back to work to-morrow. But how many less alert non-union men have been bamboozled out of places there is no means of knowing.

STATE CONVENTION APRIL 25.

Republicans Will Meet on That Day—Piece-Meal Home Rule Likely.

The date for the State Convention for the election of four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago has been agreed upon as April 25. The delegates to this convention, who will be elected March 29, will meet at Grand Central Palace, this city. It has been arranged that Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Odell, and Frank S. Black shall be New York's delegates at large, with Senator Platt as Chairman.

The call for this convention will be issued by the State Committee, the meeting of which has been postponed from Feb. 27 to Saturday, March 5. In this connection, it is currently reported that Gov. Odell is understood by his friends to be willing to accept the office of State Chairman.

The local Republican managers admit that they are much in the dark as to who will get the Gubernatorial nomination, but for various reasons they doubt if Elihu Root is the man.

Local Republican leaders said yesterday that there was little chance that New York City would get any such sweeping measure of home rule as Gov. Odell had in mind when he first broached the subject, and that what it got would be distinctly of the piecemeal variety.

It is learned that it is the intention of the Republican State leaders to have a bill drawn and passed amending the liquor tax law so that the proprietor of any establishment where there is a properly equipped dining room and kitchen will be allowed to sell liquor on Sunday, as is now done in hotels. It is believed that such an amendment to the Raines law will serve to do away with many of the so-called Raines law hotels, which, it is conceded, are potent agencies for the propagation of crime against the right of franchise, particularly for the month preceding primary day and election day.

A Republican leader declared last night that the measure would deal a severe blow to the Raines law hotels. They would not be able to exist and do business as at present, he said, with such a law existing.

MURPHY TALKS WITH EDITORS.

Says Visiting Southern Democrats Are Enthusiastic for Cleveland.

Although State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, declared yesterday that he regarded Judge Alton B. Parker as the best candidate for the Democratic Party to name for the Presidency, while at the same time Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall reiterated with emphasis his declaration that Grover Cleveland would make the strongest candidate, it was learned on the best of authority last night that there has been no break of any sort between the two leaders. They will go to the National Convention at St. Louis working in complete unison and abiding by the prevailing sentiment in the State Convention which Mr. Murphy almost without question will control.

Mr. Murphy last night said that he had met several of the Southern editors who are now in the city attending the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Democratic Club a couple of evenings ago. Among them were H. H. Cabaniss of The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, F. P. Glass of The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, H. C. Adler of The Chattanooga Times, E. B. Stahlman of The Nashville Banner, Mr. Palmer of The Houston Post, and Leland Rankin of The Richmond Times.

"One or two of the men spoke of the candidacy of Judge Parker in pleasant terms," said Mr. Murphy, "but all were practically agreed that Mr. Cleveland would be by far the strongest man to name, and all declared that he would be elected by an overwhemingly large majority if nominated. Not only this, but they were of the opinion that he would be nominated by acclamation on the first ballot if his name were presented."

Since that meeting the Tammany Hall leader has been talking extensively with Democratic editors who have been in the city attending the publishers' meeting, and has been seen frequently about the Waldorf-Astoria with William J. Conners of The Buffalo Courier and Enquirer.

Senator McCarren was at the City Hall a while yesterday afternoon, and then said he had not retreated at all from the position he had taken in favor of Parker.

A. T. MASON STILL LEADER.

Republican County Committee Continues Him in 29th District.

The turning down of Franklin B. Ware as aspirant for the leadership of the Twenty-ninth District was accomplished at last night's meeting of the Republican County Committee.

Chairman Murray appointed Alexander T. Mason as leader of the district immediately following the adoption of the report of the Committee of Five, recommending that Mr. Mason be continued as member of the Executive Committee from the Twenty-ninth District.

The adoption of the report or resolution was not brought about until a dozen had debated the question. William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, supported the report of the special committee. Ruben M. Cohen threatened that if Ware's claims were disregarded it would be resented at the primaries on March 29. It was charged that the committee knew what its decision would be before it held even its first session, and that Mason would never have thought of remaining as leader had it not been for Gov. Odell.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE FIRE.

Old Southern School Suffers Heavy Loss—Pupils Driven Out.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 18.—Fire to-day destroyed the buildings of the Greensborough Female College. Ninety pupils and the Faculty escaped with most of their personal effects.

The fire originated back of the sleeping rooms in the same locality in which a fire was discovered two weeks ago. A student was awakened by the smoke, and gave the alarm. The fire department found the fire beyond control when it arrived, and only two out of the twenty pianos were saved. The college property was transferred last week to the two Methodist Conferences of the State, and was valued at $125,000. There is $40,000 insurance on the buildings and equipments. The students will go home, pending consideration of plans for rebuilding.

This college, next to the Wesleyan at Macon, Ga., was the first chartered college for women in the South.

Telephone Directory

for the Spring months goes to press Feb. 26. Get your name in by subscribing for service before that date.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Day Street.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

(Extract from The N. Y. Times, Feb. 9.)

IN THE SHOPS.

Both Maltese and Spanish lace, which are having a renewed vogue, are effective for dress trimmings. A handsome bodice made of a silk crêpe, in which the crinkle is coarser than that usually seen, is trimmed with a striking pattern of the Spanish lace, with the leaves of the design raised.

***

A simple but effective little waist is unique in having been made by a Chinaman in Japan. The upper part of it is done in drawn work, which, in the material, which is wonderfully soft and fine, is very delicate. This is a button-in-the-back bodice, and costs $35.

Oriental Materials Original Waists

ON SECOND FLOOR.

A. A. Vantine & Co. Broadway, 18 & 19 Sts.

DO YOU

WANT TO KNOW

ON SUNDAY

ABOUT

Chatter of the Drawing Room,
The Latest Fashions,
The News of Society,
Gossip of the Clubs,
The Newest Stories of the Street,
The Business News of the World,
The Gossip of the Theatres,
What Musicians Are Doing,
The Problems of Finance,
The Records of Sport,
News of the World of Art,
What Politicians Are Doing.

The Latest Authentic NEWS from

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST,

and "All the News That's Fit to Print"?

You can find it in THE NEW YORK TIMES—Sane, Sound, Sensible, and Never Sensational.

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Will Contain the Best Map Yet Published, One Specially Prepared for THE TIMES, Showing Clearly the Points of Interest at the Seat of the Russo-Japanese War in

Japan, Korea and Manchuria.

A Map Without an Equal in A Paper Without a Rival.

Get Sunday's New York Times.

Order from your newsdealer to-day in order to insure delivery on Sunday.

MISSING GIRL FOUND DAZED.

Bertha C. Lewis Is Taken from New York to Her Home.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Miss Bertha C. Lewis, who had been missing since Wednesday last, when she went to New York to take a music lesson, returned to her home here soon after midnight this morning. She had come by train from New York and was accompanied by a woman friend.

At the house this morning it was said that Miss Lewis appeared to be in a dazed condition when she reached home and was not bothered with questions as to where she had been during her absence.

Mrs. Bradshaw, a sister of Miss Lewis, said later that the young woman had been found wandering in the streets in New York about 9:30 o'clock last night. Friends who had read in the newspapers of her disappearance had been looking for her wherever it was thought she might possibly be found and at last met her on the street. The locality where she was found her sister would not name. It is thought by her friends that the girl has lost her mind, temporarily at least, through brooding over the loss of her mother and brother, who died a year ago.

GIRL FREED OF ONE HUSBAND.

Miss Familton Has Still Another to Get Rid Of.

Judge Garretson, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday granted a decree annulling the marriage of Margaret Jane Familton and Edward J. Roache, formerly a member of the Engineer Corps at Willet's Point. The application was made by the girl's father.

Miss Familton was married to Roache on Oct. 12, 1903. On the day previous she had been married to Frederick Sugden Kirkman of Flushing. The suit was brought on the ground that the girl, who is now twenty years old, was not of legal age and had not received the consent of her parents. Another action will be begun, for the annullment of the girl's marriage to Kirkman.

Miss Familton was arrested on Oct. 12 on a charge of bigamy made by Kirkman. She was found guilty, but sentence was suspended. Her explanation of her dual marriage was that she was subjected to hypnotic influence exerted by Kirkman.

Used Dynamite to Launch Schooner.

ROCKPORT, Me., Feb. 18.—After the ice had been dynamited to make a channel, the new four-masted schooner Winfield S. Schuster was successfully launched at noon to-day by Carleton, Norwood & Co. The launching was set for Feb. 6, but ice necessitated a postponement.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Friday and Saturday Mornings from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour!

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Bunting and Silk Flags.

Sale for Washington's Birthday.

Your opportunity to get the "Star Spangled Banner" and other decorations for Washington's Birthday (Monday). Replete stocks of all wool standard bunting Flags—guaranteed not to rip or fade—or Silk Flags. Full complement of stars and canvas headings. Special price-concessions.

Bunting Flags		Bunting Flags		Mounted Silk Flags	
2x3 ft.,	50c.	6x10 ft.,	3.50	4x6 in.,	5c.
3x5 "	1.35	8x12 "	4.90	7x10 "	8c.
4x6 "	1.85	10x15 "	7.45	8x12 "	10c.
5x8 "	2.60	10x18 "	8.50	12x18 "	20c.
6x9 "	3.45	12x18 "	12.00	16x24 "	35c.
				24x36 "	70c.

FLAG POLES with ball truck and rope, 1½ in. diam.—8 ft., 55c. 10 ft., 70c. 12 ft., 85c.

(Third Floor, East, 19th St.)

STORE CLOSED MONDAY.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitting.

Everything For Children and all under one roof.

Beyond question the most complete store in the world for everything pertaining to the needs of children of all ages.

From hats to shoes there is no reliable article of children's wear that we do not carry, and in a greater variety and at less cost, for the same quality, than can be found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The Company desires to call attention to its facilities for constructing large fireproof buildings.

It has fully equipped offices in many of the largest cities. It is able to concentrate quickly upon any undertaking an adequate and experienced force.

The buildings which it has constructed are evidence of the character of its work, and they are so numerous and well known that it is unnecessary to enumerate them.

The Company has a large capital, and is one of the constituent companies of the **United States Realty and Construction Company**, which has greater financial resources than any other corporation engaged in similar business. It is therefore prepared to undertake transactions of magnitude, and in proper cases to give owners financial assistance.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, PITTSBURG

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

THE STAR BUTTER

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER TO-MORROW

FOUR EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

$3.00 Woman's Shoes, Corona Colt, $1.69

$1.50 Umbrella, Fancy Handles, 78c

$1.00 Screen, 5 ft. 3 leaf, 64c

$1.50 Corset, Straight front, 95c

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Dishonesty, incompetency, death, disability or unwillingness of your executor are provided against if this company be appointed co-executor.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

An Interesting Booklet on Application

MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.

Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY

UNION SQ. NORTH - 29 E. 17TH ST.

Buchanan No Longer Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The State Department has received and accepted the resignation of W. I. Buchanan, the American Minister to Panama. No successor has yet been selected.

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366-368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.),

Sale This Evening

At 8:30 o'clock.

On FREE EXHIBITION until hour of sale.

A VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

Modern Paintings AND Water Colors

by the most distinguished European masters, among them important examples by Adolph Schreyer—Eduard Detaille—J. P. Clays—Joseph Israel—Fritz Thaulow—Jules Worms—Albert Lynch—E. Verboeckhoven—Martin Rico—H. Leroille,

THE PROPERTY OF

Messrs. Fisher, Adler & Schwartz

to be sold at public auction by their order prior to Mr. Adler's departure for Europe.

Absolutely Without Any Reserve,

James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING. The New York Times printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Spring Styles in Stetson HATS

Stetson Hats stand for
Best quality
Best workmanship
Distinctive, but correct style
Thorough satisfaction, or money back.

The new styles for the Spring season are here—in blocks to suit every man's taste and build. There are the famous Stetson "Self-conforming" and "Feather-weight" brands of Derbies at each price—$3.50, $5 and $6. Hats that for lightness of weight, and absolute comfort on the head, have no equals. And, for all that, they retain their shape, and keep their color.

Of course, we shall sell more of the $3.50 and $5 grades; but we recommend the Stetson Clear Nutria Derby at $6 to the men who want the finest Derbies it is possible to get.

And if the Stetson that you buy of us doesn't give you as satisfactory service as you think it ought—bring it back, and we'll make it right.

Stetson Soft Hats, in new Spring blocks, in the new Stetson colors, and black, $3.50 to $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Style in Men's Gloves

Smart, clean-cut models in Men's Spring Gloves. Gloves that can be relied upon for good service, good looks and good fit, at fair prices. That ought to interest careful men.

Some of the new kinds:

At $1 and $1.50 a Pair.

One-clasp P. X. M. Cape Walking Gloves.
One-clasp Pique Gloves.
One-clasp Mocha Gloves.

At $1.50 a Pair.

Light gray Suede Gloves; one-clasp, Imperial backs; for morning or afternoon dress wear.

Also a group of Men's White Woolen Gloves, at 25c pair, from 75c. Broadway and 9th.

Spring Shoes
For Men and Women

You can pay a large price, and get unworthy shoes. You can pay a small price, and get good shoes. It depends on the store.

You can pay most any price, and not get suited. That depends largely on the intelligence of the salesperson.

At WANAMAKER'S you not only find shoes that are above criticism, in their various grades; but you get intelligent service—which means the right shoes, and the right fit—no matter whether you buy expensive shoes, or low-priced ones.

Here are some hints of medium and low-priced Shoes that are not equaled outside of WANAMAKER'S.

"Wear-Well" Shoes for Men at $3
Simply the best shoes for men ever sold at this price, or near it. In all leathers, and in styles suited for all occasions.

Good Shoes for Men at $2.40
Shoes such as are usually sold at $3.50. They have character, snap and are made of good materials. Practically complete in the wide sizes, in kid, calf and patent leather.

Men's Shoes at $1.50
To men and large boys who count service rather than fine leather, these shoes will appeal. Well worth $2 by our high standard. All wide sizes.

"Wanamaker-Reliable" Shoes for Women, $3
In a variety of models that provide for every shoe-need. No other shoe at or near the price has as much actual merit. All leathers in all the new Spring styles, now ready.

Women's Shoes at $1.50, $1.90, $2.20, $2.60
Made when times were dull in some of our best factories from special lots of leather. Lasts and patterns are same as used for high-class shoes, insuring good fit and good looks. In kidskin, patent leather and box calfskin. Any of these shoes are worth a third more.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear and Hosiery
A Fine Offering of Each

We have a memento of our great January Sale in the shape of these lots of Men's Underwear and Hosiery. Each group is composed of a number of smaller groups, in which sizes, and of course, assortments, are badly broken—but they're bound to go quickly at these clear-out prices:

Men's Half Hose—25c a pair, originally 75c and upwards—
In Cotton, English fast black, embroidered.
In Lisle Thread, French, with extracted figures; fancy French Lisle Thread.

Men's Underwear—75c a garment, originally $2 and upwards—
Linen Mesh Shirts or Drawers.
Woolen Drawers. Ninth street Aisle.

Besides these, there are small lots of Women's and Children's Underwear and Hosiery that won't even bear advertising; but they're fine bargains, nevertheless, for early comers.

Velveteen Waists, $3.75

Handsome, comfortable waists of good quality velveteen, in navy blue, green or black. Full fronts, plaited to bust, trimmed with silk tabs and buttons.

Ideal winter Waists, attractively priced at $3.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Dollar Shirts
For Half a Dollar

And of the five hundred dozens of Shirts in this offering, fully eighty dozens are regular $1.50 shirts—which is a hint to the "early birds."

About four hundred dozens are Stiff-bosom Shirts; the other hundred dozens are Negligee Shirts. The materials are percales and madras, in almost unlimited variety of patterns—neat and dignified, to the brightest shirts that could be desired. They are well made, and nicely laundered. Each shirt has a pair of separate cuffs. Sizes range from 14 to 17½. Not a shirt in the lot that was not made to sell at ONE DOLLAR. Today choose

At Fifty Cents Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

X—Men's Suits at $10—X

The X on a ten-dollar bill will never seem possessed of such buying power as it will to the first hundred men to come for these handsome suits today.

The aggregate saving is *five hundred dollars*—a price-concession of $2 to $8 on every suit in the lot. For winter wanes apiece, and we don't like broken size-ranges in our stock, no matter how good the suits are.

Black, blue and fancy cheviots, double or single-breasted. *Of course* they are stylish and well-tailored.

Yours today—and the earlier you come the better for you—at

$10 a Suit, instead of $12 to $18

Also two hundred pairs of pure Worsted Striped Trousers, in stylish patterns, at

$3.75 pair, instead of $5

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Fine Opportunity to Secure
A BAG or SUIT CASE

Funny how particular people are about a spot or rub on a bag or suit case, when the first time it is used, it will get a hundred such marks. Tags and travel marks add to its value—*after* it is bought; but it is damaged, they think, if it has a mark before.

Well, we have quite a number of excellent bags and suit cases that bear such marks; and we're going to sell them today for a third less than their regular prices. Such price-marks will rub out the soil marks better than any leather cleaner we know.

There are *SUIT CASES* for men and women, light weight, in all sizes; in russet, brown and black; sole leather suit cases, linen or leather-lined; and others in alligator, walrus and seal. Former prices were $3.50 to $25. Today they are marked from $2.30 to $16.65.

There are *HAND BAGS*, in various colors, shapes and sizes, of seal, walrus, alligator, grained cowhide and black enamel leather. Prices were $3.50 to $29.50. Today they are marked from $2.30 to $19.65.

Also a lot of *NET SHOPPING BAGS*, that were 25c, 50c, 75c and $1; now at 10c, 25c and 50c each.

Basement, near Ninth street Elevators.

Between-Seasons Hats
A Third Under-Price

Very stylish Hats of chiffon and horsehair braid, or fancy braid and chiffon, in the prevailing popular shapes—turbans, flares, and so on—at *one-third below their value*—

$2 and $3
Worth $3 and $4.50

Most of them are dressy enough to be worn as they are; others will admit of a little trimming. Mostly in black; a few in colors.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Handkerchiefs at a Saving

Pure linen Handkerchiefs, fresh, perfect, at savings up to a half:

Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, wide or narrow hems; qualities that usually sell for $1 and $1.20 dozen; at 60c a dozen.

Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ¼ or ½-inch hems; regularly $1.50 a dozen; at 8c each or 85c a dozen.

Women's Embroidered and Hemstitched or plain fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ⅛ to 1-inch hems; regular 15c quality, at 10c each.

Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; regular 12½c quality, at 8c each.

Men's extra fine Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; large size; soft finish; ¼ and ½-inch hems; worth 25c; now 12½c each or $1.50 a dozen.

Broadway.

One of the Finest Groups
Of FURNITURE
That Has Come Into This February Sale

By reason of its large dealings with the manufacturers of distinctly fine furniture, the WANAMAKER STORE falls heir to many choice bargains, that distinguish our trade movements from all other events of similar nature.

Today we present a group of several thousand dollars' worth of fine Furniture about which our buyer dilates with unqualified enthusiasm; because he is a connoisseur, and fully appreciates all the virtues of carefully-selected and expensive woods, and the fine cabinet-making displayed in the construction.

But it does not require trained and expert eyes to be delighted with this furniture. Its beauty and elegance are apparent to the most casual observer. Many artistic housekeepers would be glad to secure a share of these fine pieces, if they were marked at their regular prices. But we have far better news than that:

Every Piece Is Exactly Half Price!

And this is furniture that never depreciates in value. It has purity of design, and artistic dignity that never go out of style. Those who secure a piece or pieces from this collection will know that they have added twice as much to their possessions as they paid for their purchase. Here are hints of the items:

At $223, from $450—Three-piece Art Nouveau Dining-room Set: dark mahogany; consisting of sideboard, china closet and buffet; sideboard has four large and two small drawers and two side cupboards; china closet has solid mirror back and three glass shelves; buffet has one large and two small drawers. A fine example of the new French art.

At $112.50, from $225—One extra Sideboard of above pattern

At $124, from $248—Three-piece Chippendale Dining-room Set of English brown oak, consisting of sideboard, china closet and extension table; sideboard has swell front, two large drawers, two side cupboards; china closet has solid mirror back and three glass shelves; extension table has a 48-inch top, 10 feet when extended.

At $50, from $100—One extra Sideboard of above pattern.

At $125, from $250—Congo mahogany Sideboard: top 6 ft. x 2 ft.; plate mirror, 18 x 60 in.; two side cupboards; large wine closet. A rich dark Antique mohogany color on beautifully grained wood.

At $40, from $80—Congo mahogany Buffet to match above sideboards; top 21 x 46 in.

At $125, from $250—Two Congo Sideboards, 6 x 2 ft. top. Like above, but finished in a rich brown color, bringing out all the native markings of the wood.

At $40, from $80—Two Congo Buffets, to match above sideboards, 21 x 46-inch top.

At $45, from $90—Two English brown oak Buffets. An old English color effect heightened by the rare grained wood and crotch veneers.

At $20, from $40—One Congo Buffet. In the brown color effect.

At $77.50, from $185—One English brown oak China Closet; solid mirror back and three glass shelves.

At $87.50, from $175—Two mahogany combination Bookcases and Desks. The best example of Art Nouveau combined with rich marquetrie produced in America.

At $62.50, from $125—One Congo Bookcase; three sections, 20 in. wide each; one section has four shelves. The Art Nouveau.

At $65, from $130—One English brown oak Bookcase; three sections, each 20 in. wide; each section has four shelves.

At $13.50, from $27—Twenty mahogany Parlor Tables; top 18 x 26 in., handsomely carved and inlaid.

At $14, from $28—Eight mahogany Parlor Tables; top, 18 x 28 in.; inlaid and handsomely carved.

At $67.50, from $135—Three mahogany Library Tables; top, 32 x 52 in.; inlaid and handsomely carved. The finest Art Nouveau.

Fourth floor.

A Popular Newcomer
In Women's Suits

One particularly handsome lot of Women's Walking Suits, at a popular price, came in yesterday. We knew you'd be glad to know about them. The suits are as smart and stylish as they can be; and the price is only

Eighteen—Seventy-Five

They are heavy enough to wear right away, on pleasant days; yet they are as light as suits that will be worn up to May-Day.

Made of black, blue or brown cheviot, with short, tight-fitting corset jacket, with eighteen strappings; velvet collar; taffeta silk lining. Gored skirt, with strappings, and gored plait at bottom. All inside seams bound. Ideal suits for early Spring wear. $18.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Suits
And Blouse Waists

These are the days when wise mothers save a lot of money on clothes for their boys. And they secure, too, clothes that they as well as the boys may be proud of. These offered today:

Boys' Suits, with double-breasted jacket and knee-trousers; made of handsome Oxford gray mixed cheviot; in sizes for 8 to 15 years. Regularly $5; **now at $3.50 a suit.**

Boys' Sailor Suits of an excellent quality of blue serge, trimmed with black and white soutache braid; in sizes for 3 to 12 years. Regularly $5; **now at $3.50 a suit.**

Boys' All-wool Trousers, such as regularly sell for $1; **now at 75c.** In sizes for 3 to 16 years.

Boys' Madras *Blouse Waists*, colored and white, with or without collars; in sizes for 6 to 15 years. Were $1 and $1.25, **now at 50c each.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Walking Skirts
In Styles for Spring

Wide choice in materials, ample variety of attractive, girlish styles, and a most satisfactory price-range.

Those are, in brief, the characteristics of this excellent showing of new Walking Skirts—made to clear the ground by just about an inch—for young girls. Lengths are 36 to 40 inches. A few descriptions:

At $5.75—Skirts of navy blue and black cheviot serge, trimmed with straps and buttons.

At $6—Skirts of stylish mixtures, well cut, with flare.

At $7—Skirts of homespun, in gray and tan effects; yoke top.

At $9—Plaited Skirts of navy blue and black cheviot serge, well tailored.

At $10—Skirts of good broadcloth, in navy blue and black, trimmed with straps and crocheted buttons.

At $13.50—Skirts of broadcloth, handsomely tailored, with trimming of braid and velvet buttons. Second floor, Ninth street.

The Ford Motor Car
(The Car of Satisfaction)
Ready for Immediate Delivery

The only car on the market having a *double opposed cylinder* motor with tonneau, seating four facing forward, sold at or near its price, is the FORD, at $900. (Runabout, seating two, $800.)

The FORD is the car that everybody interested in small machines is talking about. And fortunately it is made by a concern with the enterprise, as well as the facilities to supply at least the early demand promptly. Undoubtedly the demand will exhaust the output, as soon as fine weather comes; but we have ample supplies ready as we write, for those who buy early. Being the only *double cylinder* car sold at the same price as single cylinder cars, naturally the public will want the FORD—particularly since we've shown you that the Bogey Man and his tom-toms are entirely harmless; and have guaranteed to take care of any possible litigation that the Trust may threaten.

Another interesting bit of news is the fact that we have just secured the Agency, in New York and Philadelphia and surrounding territory, for

The Premier Motor Car
(The Car of Quality)

This is all we can say at present, as we shall not be able to show the cars for several weeks yet. The PREMIER is a 4-cylinder, 16-horse power car, air-cooled motor, with mechanical inlet valves; full elliptical springs—comfortable and luxurious.

Price, $1250. With Tonneau, $1400.

We shall also have the Premier 40-horse power Car—the finest motor car made in America—with mechanical inlet valves, honeycomb cooler, pressed steel frame, 36 x 4½ inch tires and 102-inch wheel-base. Seating seven—five in tonneau—price, $4000. Chassis also fitted with Quinby bodies to suit the purchaser.

Special News of
Women's Bags and Belts

We have made special preparations for this Sale, today, on the Main aisle, of Women's Leather Bags and Belts.

The offerings are all new, specially made up for the occasion, and by virtue of unusually large orders, it has been possible to price them in this remarkably attractive way. The higher values given, are in all cases most conservative estimates:

Bags of grain walrus and sea bear; in tan, black, brown and gray; 8 and 9-inch frames, finished in nickel, gilt and gun-metal. Leather handles. Fitted with purse, or purse and card-case. At $1, worth $1.50.

Carriage Bags, in black, tan, brown and gray walrus; nickel, gilt and gun-metal lock with key; covered frame. Substantial flat leather handles. Moire-lined. Fitted with purse, card-case and vinaigrette. At $2.75, worth $5.

Carriage Bags, in tan, gray, brown and black walrus; 10-inch covered frames; new clasps; braided leather handles; fitted with coin-purse. At $3.75, worth $6.

Crushed calf leather Belts; extremely soft and fine; in tan, brown, black, green, blue, red and white; neat leather-covered buckles; at $1, worth $1.50.

Crushed leather Belts, in black, brown, green, blue and white; covered buckles; specially priced at 50c.

"Peggy from Paris" Bags, in tan, gray, brown and black walrus; moire-lined; covered frames with nickel or gilt clasps. At $3, worth $5.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Mind These Linens

The Third floor Linen Store holds offerings of interest to you, whether you need the finest table damask, a kitchen roller-towel, or linens for the bed.

All along the line like economies prevail, and you have the assurance that every bit of linen we sell is *pure flax* in every thread. The only exception in the whole stock is furnished by the Cotton Bath Towels, which are included for convenience sake.

At $1.50 each—Silver-bleached German Tablecloths; bordered, but unhemmed; 69 in. square; heavy, serviceable quality. Same 69 x 87 in., at $2 each.

At $1.95 a dozen—Bleached Scotch Napkins; choice designs; 20 in. square. Same, 22 in. square, $2.50 a dozen; 24 in. square, $2.95 a dozen.

At 8c a yard—Brown Crash, all linen, with blue border; 16 in. wide. Regularly 10c.

At 12½c a yard—All-linen Glass Toweling; red and blue checks; usually 14c.

At 25c each—Cotton Bath Towels; white with broche border of red; 22 x 44 in.; a splendidly wearing quality.

Also a fine group of Hemstitched Plain Linen Tea Cloths and Bureau Covers, with handsome designs in open drawn-work; at these reduced prices:

18 x 18 in., at $1.25, formerly $1.75.
24 x 24 in., at $1.75, formerly $2.25.
18 x 36 in., at $1.75, formerly $2.50.
30 x 30 in., at $2, formerly $2.75.
18 x 45 in., at $2.25, formerly $3.
18 x 54 in., at $2.50, formerly $3.50.

Third floor.

Of Interest to Amateur Photographers

Today and tomorrow, from 1 to 5 P. M. we shall hold a demonstration in the Photographic Store, Basement, of the

Daylight Developing Machine

An expert will show how easy it is to do without the dark room, and get fine results, by using the Daylight Developer; which requires no previous experience.

It will also be shown how to get the best results with

Velox Paper

To add further interest, we quote special prices on these

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUNDRIES

Three-fold Tripods, $1, $1.25 and $1.40.
Single-fold Tripods, 50c. Drying Racks, 10c.
Electrose Trays, 4 x 5 in., 8c; 5 x 8 in., 15c.
Printing Frames, 4 x 5 in., 10c.
Acid Hypo; will make 16 oz. solution, 3c.
Ferrotype Plates, 10 x 14 in., 15c.
Wanamaker Toning and Fixing Solution and Developer, 8 oz. bottle, 15c.
Complete stock of Albums, Chemicals, Paste, Card Mounts, Films, Papers, Plates and Film Packs. Also the Premo, Poco and Blair Cameras and Eastman Kodaks. Basement, 4th ave.

New Silk Waists

There's an increasing simplicity about many of the new Silk Waists in shirt-waist style. They show a broad-shouldered, square effect, due to the band running from collar to shoulder-seam, from which the broad plaits descend in the front of the waist. Prices are $5 to $10.50.

Among the more elaborate, dressy waists for afternoon or evening wear, some notably beautiful effects in lace and insertion are seen. Fabrics seem to be sheerer and more delicate than ever. Prices on these run from $12 to $32. Here are some interesting new groups:

At $5—Of Louisine, in plain colors and black, or pretty checks; full fronts with stitched plaits, piped; or stitched straps trimmed with buttons; plaited back and sleeves.

At $6.50—Of fancy silks in attractive stripes, plaited and trimmed with lace and buttons; or black taffeta, plaited and trimmed with pointed tabs over shoulder; plaited or bias back.

At $10.50—Of fancy Persian silk; full front with stitched plaits; V of lace, trimmed with fancy buttons; plaited or bias back.

Also, a specially priced group:

At $8, formerly $11.50 and $12—Of Louisine, in light shades or black; entire front of lace insertion with French knots; waist buttoned in back, lined with silk or unlined.

Second floor, Tenth street.

This Briskly Moving Sale
Of LITTLE THINGS

A hundred and twenty-five different sorts of Notions started the sale. Not as many now—supplies of some have been exhausted. Dressmakers and home-sewing women are quick to snap up supplies of reliable notions at low prices.

Of some lots we were fortunate enough to have larger supplies. Here's a baker's dozen of them, that may stand for fifty more:

Light-weight Dress Shields, nainsook covered, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8c pair; 85c doz. pairs.
Cotton-covered Waist Bone, assorted colors, 3-yd. piece, 15c.
Silk-covered Waist Bone, assorted colors, 3-yd. piece, 25c.
Wanamaker Spring Hooks and Eyes, black or white, 5c a card; 25c a gross.
500 yards Basting Cotton, white, 8c a spool; 33c a doz. spools.
60 yards Basting Cotton, 5c a doz. spools.
Superfine White Tape, ⅛ and ¼ in. wide, 10-yd. roll, 5c; 55c a doz. rolls.
White cotton Trimming Braid, ½ in. wide, 9-yd. piece, 5c; 55c doz. pieces.
Best quality 200-count Jet Pin Cubes, 7c.
English Mourning Pins, solid heads, box of assorted sizes, 4c.
Hair-pins, straight or crimped; 2¼, 2½, 2¾ and 3 inches; bundle of 144 pins, 5c.
Tomato Pin-cushions, small, 4c.
Lisle Hose Supporters with pin tops, black or white, 10c a pair.
Invisible Eyes, black or white, card of two doz., 3c.; 10c a gross.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEWSPAPERS TO FIGHT PAPER COMBINATION

Publishers' Association Decides to Raise a $100,000 Fund.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt and Attorney General Asked to Test Legality of Paper Trusts — Discussion at Annual Meeting.

The famine in white paper was the subject discussed yesterday at the concluding sessions of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The following resolution, introduced by Conde Hamlin of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, was unanimously adopted;

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association requests the President of the United States and the Attorney General to institute a suit against any of the three paper combinations to test the legality of their existence and whether they do not stifle competition.

It was also decided to raise a fund of $100,000 to promote an agitation "for release from the oppression of the paper combination."

In the discussion which preceded this action Don Seitz, business manager of The New York World, said that the paper situation in the United States was steadily getting worse.

"The drought of the last three or four months," he continued, "emphasizes the predicament the newspaper industry is placed in through the operations of the International Paper Company. We have had many droughts before in past years, but with nothing like the peril and increase in prices now prevailing. A paper man said to me the other day that the International did not control the heavens above, and that it was not its fault that it did not rain. This is probably true, although I am not certain about it. It controls everything else—the streams, the wood supply, their competitors, and the market.

METHODS OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

"Under ordinary conditions such as prevailed before the establishment of this concern individual mills accumulated stock and increased their facilities and looked ahead with an eye to the future. The International has done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it has cut down its output and impelled the enterprise of others to such an extent as to make it the practical master of the newspaper trade. During the entire five years of its existence it has not put in one single new machine. Not only has it not increased its mechanical plant, but it has actually reduced its output of newspaper at least 300 tons a day by the slowing of its machinery and by the diversion of part of it to Manila and other grades.

"It is not possible now for any paper to escape from the International Paper Company, once it is in its toils. I know a newspaper which buys part of its paper from an outside mill and part of it from the International mills. It was unable on making its last contract to consolidate this order with either the independent mill or with the international. This is the plainest possible evidence of an arrangement. I can give you more. There are a few independent mills. There are a few jobbers controlling the mills. No jobber can sell to a customer of the International Company without its consent. No independent mill can sell to a customer of the International Paper Company without its consent. Every independent mill of any consequence, and I mean by this any mill with paper to sell in the open market, has an arrangement with the International Paper Company whereby that concern takes all of its surplus product.

"In short, when an independent mill's customs—cuts down while its product keeps up, the International Company steps in and takes this surplus product off its hands, and keeps it from seeking a market at market value. This policy has but one meaning, and that is that the price of paper must be put up universally until it reaches the financial requirements of the Paper Trust.

"We are told that part of the present increase in cost is due to the demands of labor, yet the International deliberately manipulated the labor situation against its competitors, and was in a larger part responsible for the condition that prevails. It will tell you the cost of wood has greatly increased, and yet it was largely increased by its own practice of bidding up the values of woodlands to shut out competition. It has mortgaged its own future by buying large quantities of timber lands at high prices from its own insiders, and, in short, the entire policy of the organization has been to anticipate the future at the expense of the newspapers present.

"Not only that, but in its eagerness to pay enormous bonuses to the owners of the mills who went into this organization, it deprived itself of sufficient working capital, and is now and has been a heavy borrower in the Street. I am told on high banking authority that not less than $2,000,000 worth of its paper is regularly out at four months at 6 per cent., and that in times of stress it has paid more. This is an additional burden placed upon the newspaper trade due entirely to the greed of the organizers, who, not contented with having made one legitimate fortune out of the mills, turned them over to the organization to make another.

"Personally, I believe that the Paper Trust will in time become the victim of its own plans, and that if it is to survive and prosper it must itself break down the tariff and invade Canada and do business on the competitive lines that formerly prevailed.

"In behalf of the The World, I am authorized to subscribe the sum of $10,000 toward the fund to carry on this agitation, not in the interest of higher profits to ourselves, but in the interest of saving what we have left."

PAPER FAMINE THREATENED.

John Norris, business manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES, also spoke.

"The newspapers," he said, "are threatened to-day with a paper famine. The manufacturers tell us that thirty-five paper machines have been shut down, and that production has been reduced on an average of 600 tons per day, and that unless conditions change they may be unable to supply some of their customers after Feb. 20. Large consumers in New York have been limited recently to what may be termed a 'hand-to-mouth' supply. On one occasion a morning paper, at 11 P. M. did not have a single roll of paper in its pressroom. The unfortunate publishers of Baltimore newspapers have been put to serious stress by this artificial scarcity.

"The International Paper Company has imported cargoes of Norwegian pulp, and the Norwegian producers have offered it by advertisement to the paper trade generally. Manufacturers confess that they are unable to obtain either pulp or water for production. Is it not time that the customers of these paper manufacturers took effective steps to protect themselves against men who show short-sightedness, lack of enlightened self-interest, and incapacity for the responsibilities they have arbitrarily assumed?

"On the 1st of November, 1903, the manufacturers ascertained that there were 47,000 tons of news print paper in stock, an increase of 1,000 tons over the corresponding date of 1902. Accordingly they arranged for a shut-down of five days, beginning Nov. 25, 1903, by all mills East and West, calculating that in this way they would reduce stock to the extent of 12,000 tons.

"What explanation shall we expect from men who deliberately stop manufacturing, and then produce a panic by their cries of famine? What explanation shall we receive from these men who have produced an artificial situation by securing an increase in tariff duties from $3 to $6 per ton on news print paper and increasing the tariff on their raw material, ground wood, and by the levy of countervailing duties?

BLOCKED CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

"These men have blocked Canadian reciprocity and have provoked Canadian reprisals against themselves and against us. By their efforts to control and dictate the paper market they have produced a situation whereby the quantity of our exports of print paper has steadily declined since 1900, and the imports of paper and of paper stock and of wood pulp have increased. They have inaugurated an unhealthy bidding for woodlands to stop the incursions of rivals. They have marked up the prices of wood and of labor upon themselves and upon their customers. They have failed in the promises they held out when the International Paper Company was organized. "Instead of reducing the cost of manufacturing they have increased it. Instead of creating a foreign trade for our manufactures they have reduced it. Instead of avoiding violent fluctuations and abnormal conditions in the paper market they have stimulated these disturbances.

"By dismantling one or more mills and converting others to different uses the International Paper Company has reduced the output of news print paper in its mills from a rated capacity of 1,000 tons per day in 1898 to an actual capacity of about 1 [illegible] tons in 1903. That corporation, while charged with all the responsibility of the paper market, has not added a single new news machine to its outfit in the five years of its history. It has bought the surplus product of independent mills in order that it might maintain high prices, and it has shipped some of that product abroad, so that, as its officers told Mr. J. Dixon of Peter Dixon & Son, it fared exceedingly well when it could only dispose of 90 per cent. of its paper in this country and sent the other 10 per cent. to England 'for what it would bring,' and the British Paper Trade Journal has shown that these prices were not only below the British figures, but at prices which netted $10 per ton less than was asked in New York City, or $1.75.

"We are told that it has even interfered with State legislation to prevent the expansion of other companies or to prevent them from arranging to store water for such emergencies as we are now facing.

"It has created conditions which have put a premium upon the location in Canada of large manufacturing plants that otherwise would have been located in this country to supply foreign trade. It has added $5,000,000 per annum to the cost of our paper supply.

"It is a matter of sincere regret that the officers of the paper companies have not shown in their business management some trace of that ingenuity and versatility and energy that they have developd as calamity howlers. Apparently they have organized a propaganda to frighten publishers into the payment of higher prices.

SOME OF THEIR EXCUSES.

"If the rivers are grinding pulp regularly they approach us with lowered voices to tell us that floods have stopped their mills. If labor troubles are not threatening to shut off all production then they tell us that the demands upon them for additional paper in political campaigns are taxing them beyond their capacity. If after a period of drought rain falls in New York and New England, then they are prepared to show that the rain did not reach the important news mill section in any volume, and at those places where there was a slight rainfall they serve us with stories of a drop in temperature and a freezing of that rainfall and a continuance of panic conditions.

"Do not these methods suggest a plan to newspaper publishers? As customers of these paper manufacturers and paying them over $24,000,000 per annum, can we not pool some of our consumption and offer inducements to capitalists to organize companies that shall be assured of a profitable trade and that shall be free from such mismanagement as the present famine reveals in the control of the paper trade?

"If it were possible to pool a consumption of 300 tons per day for a period of five years it is fair to assume that capital could be found that would insure a reasonable price to the publisher. I am authorized by one customer to say he can assure an order for $1,000,000 worth of paper."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the afternoon session officers were elected as follows:

President—C. M. Taylor, Jr., of The Boston Globe.

Vice President—S. S. Rogers, Chicago News.

Secretary—W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn Times.

Treasurer—Edward P. Call, New York Mail and Express.

Directors—C. W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Joseph T. Nevin, Pittsburg Leader, and H. C. Brown, Indianapolis News.

Inspectors—C. F. Cotton, San Antonio Express, and Benjamin Anthony, New Bedford Standard.

MAYOR McCLELLAN, PUBLISHER

Criticises Confreres at Banquet—Chinese Minister on the Open Door.

Mayor McClellan added the duties of a publisher to his official burden last night at the eighteenth annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. He made his speech from a publisher's standpoint, and though he didn't mention names, took occasion to criticise one or two of the other publishers present. What he said was heartily applauded by the 300 or more diners who celebrated the close of the publishers' annual convention.

Charles H. Taylor, Jr., presided, and the speakers were his father, Gen. Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe; Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister; Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, and Creswell McLaughlin.

On the programme the Mayor was set down opposite the text "Sitting on the Lid," with the following from the alleged "Chronicles of Gotham" in explanation:

The pot boils and bubbles;
But the lid holds tightly down.

This, however, he ignored, and began:

"Fellow-publishers—for I publish one of the most interesting and delightful, one of the best-written and most carefully edited papers in the United States; a paper which maintains a highly moral standard, and one which has no axes to grind and no candidates to boom.

"It is not advertised even in red ink. It is The City Record, published every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays, and for sale at the Mayor's office for 3 cents a copy.

"Since becoming a publisher I have learned many interesting facts. I have been told that the souls of our great newspapers are in the publication offices, locked securely in the safe in the counting room. I have learned that the newspapers are omniscient and omnipotent, omniscient because I am an old newspaper man, and omnipotent—well, because a certain political campaign quite recent proved the rule by the exception, and as a glaring exception I feel that I helped to prove the rule.

"The newspaper is always omnipotent when it can learn in which direction the tide is flowing and take advantage of it. When it gets ahead of the tide it risks being called yellow. We newspaper publishers, like all the rest of humans, are subject to human ills, among which is nervous hysteria. Overpraise—but I don't want to be understood as speaking from personal experience—induces laxity in those praised, and indiscreet criticism is apt to place a martyr's crown upon the victim.

"When I assumed the publication of The City Record I asked for fair play and promised a clean, honest, and business-like administration, and with one or two exceptions my fellow-publishers have given me the fairest kind of fair play."

Gen. Taylor, speaking to "What Shall We Do with Our Sons?" advised fathers to bring up their boys in the same business as themselves, so that they could give them the advantage of their experience.

The Chinese Minister met with a great reception when he got up to make a speech on "The Gorgeous East."

"The Suez Canal," he said, "has shortened the route between the West and East, and the Isthmian Canal, a necessity to American commerce, will, as events have shown, soon be an accomplished fact in the same direction. China takes the greater half of all the American cotton exported. The greater part now goes to Neu-chow, China, and Manchuria, but there is just as good a market in Southern China.

"The open-door policy so strenuously advocated by Secretary Hay under President McKinley and President Roosevelt was inspired not only by motives of benevolence to China, but also by enlightened self-interest. Upon the open door of China will depend in a measure the commercial expansion of the United States. All the nations of Europe are active competitors, and the tariff walls growing higher around them, commerce will follow the line of the least resistance, and for American commerce the line of the least resistance is toward China."

Creswell McLaughlin of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson made a speech on "The Strenuous Life," as exemplified in his own town, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia.

Mr. Littleton, who was unable to reach the banquet hall before 11 o'clock, did not speak on his subject, which was "Getting There First," and to which this line was appended:

There is no place in this world for the last man.—J. P. Morgan.

Among those present were W. R. Hearst, Gilbert Evans, H. F. Gunnison, Charles W. Knapp, Adolph S. Ochs, Louis Wiley, and Leopold Wallach.

BOOMS GRAY FOR PRESIDENT.

W. L. Cannon's Speech Cheered at Delaware Society Dinner.

In his speech before the Delaware Society at its fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night Wilson Lee Cannon launched a boom for United States Circuit Court Justice George Gray for President. He spoke of him as one of the signers of the treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American war, and then said: "He is as well fitted to be President of the United States as any man on earth."

His declaration aroused enthusiasm.

William A. Ransom was elected President, Joseph K. Voshill First Vice President, Walter D. Hawkins Second Vice President, William H. Stayton Secretary, and Samuel L. McGonigal Treasurer. George F. Harker and Henry D. Appleby were added to the Executive Committee.

The speakers included Tenement House Commissioner Thomas C. T. Crain, William C. Kerbin, Charles H. Treat, and Dr. J. Nevett Steck.

ICE SWEEPS CRAFT ASHORE

Government Boat Caught, and Passengers Get Out and Walk.

REACH THE HOOK IN SAFETY

Staten Island Beaches Dotted with Helpless Vessels, Some of them of Large Tonnage—Floes Jam the Narrows.

Four large vessels and many smaller craft were caught by the ice in the harbor yesterday and left stranded and helpless on the Staten Island shore when the tide carried the big floes down that way. Every inlet and nook from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook were jammed and vessels were unable to move.

In Sandy Hook Bay the Government steamboat Edna V. Crew was caught an eighth of a mile off shore while she was making her run from New York to Fort Hancock. She had about twenty passengers aboard, including several women, the wives and daughters of officers at the army post. All of them had to walk to shore on the ice. The trip to land was difficult and very dangerous, but all reached the fort safely. Provisions for the post, which were on the steamboat, had to be carried over the ice by soldiers.

The Patten Line steamboat, which makes one trip to New York each day from Atlantic Highlands, could not get through the ice yesterday.

Outside of Sandy Hook there are from fifteen to twenty schooners that have been anchored there for several days. Some are caught in the ice, but can be liberated by tugs. Several tugboat Captains have made offers of assistance to them, but the offers have been refused because of the high rates now asked for towing.

The big four-masted schooner Perry Setzer was lying at anchor off the lower end of Governor's Island yesterday morning when the ice began to move down on the ebb tide. Soon the moving ice began to take the Setzer along, the anchor being unable to hold her. Another was thrown over, but even then the force of the big cakes was too much, and the schooner went with the floe across the bay and over to Staten Island, where she finally stopped near Quarantine, jammed in the ice pack. Tugs and barges all over the bay met with similar experiences, so that the Staten Island shore was dotted with craft yesterday afternoon which were absolutely helpless.

The outward-bound steamship Breiz Huel, under tow of four tugs, was surrounded by the ice, and the hawsers to the tugs snapped while the little vessels were trying to keep the steamship off shore. They could not get to her through the mass of ice, and she drifted helplessly until she grounded near Clifton. All of the grounded vessels remained in the mud until last night, when they were floated on the high tide.

As the ice continued to pile up along the shore the work of the Staten Island ferryboats became harder, and late yesterday afternoon it seemed as though they would have to stop running. Four of them were caught in the ice at one time, unable to move. They continued backing a distance and then going ahead at full speed until all of them were finally out of the thickest part or into their slips. It took some of the boats more than an hour to make the run from Robbins Reef Lighthouse to the Staten Island terminal, and some of the old side-wheelers which are put on in the rush hours were unable to leave their slips at all.

With great masses of ice blocking the East River, the ferryboats had more rough experiences early yesterday morning. There were delays on every line, and many persons, realizing that the boats could not be running on good time, went from Brooklyn to their places of business over the Bridge. The Thirty-ninth Street, the Hamilton, and the Staten Island ferryboats had the worst time. Boats from South Brooklyn did not begin to run until after the tide had ebbed and carried the ice down the bay. Even then the boats took twice or three times as long to reach New York as under normal conditions.

From the Staten Island shore to Brooklyn the ice lay in one pack yesterday afternoon. Large cakes were jammed together and piled up one above the other, making a depth of ice of nearly three feet in places.

Incoming steamships had the greatest difficulty in passing through the Narrows, where the ice is jammed from shore to shore.

The steamship Furnessia, from Glasgow, reported that she encountered great fields of ice on the Newfoundland Banks, which made navigation dangerous, and through which she was compelled to proceed at reduced speed. This is the earliest ice that has been reported on the banks for many years. Usually it first appears toward the end of March.

BARK FOUR MONTHS BECALMED.

Crew of the Juteopolis Were Idle and Hungry—Disaster in Port.

The bark Juteopolis, Capt. Thomas Curd, yesterday completed a voyage from Iloilo, in the Philippine Islands. The vessel passed through four months of calms, during which the provisions gave out, finally reaching this port only to be caught in the ice jam and cast up on the Staten Island shore.

"I've been skippering on the sea for many years," said the Captain yesterday, "but I've never seen less wind than we had from Iloilo to the Sandwich Islands. We left the former port on April 30 last year in light winds. I took a course to the south of the Caroline Islands, expecting to meet the southwest monsoons.

"When we sighted the islands every stitch of canvas was filled, but then the wind gradually worked down to a dead calm. As we neared the islands we caught a zephyr that thinned out to a mere catspaw. Finally there wasn't enough wind to lift the pennant, and the sails flapped idly. Once in a while a thimbleful of wind would reach us and give us encouragement; but it invariably developed into an Irishman's hurricane, with the wind up and down the masts. For four months we lay in those doldrums, making as much as a foot forward or aft or to either side a day.

"The men had nothing else to do, so they ate all the time. I never before saw grub go so fast. I thought I had a good galley-ful aboard when we left the Philippines, but before we lost the Carolines the men had cleaned me out.

"Finally we got a small easter, and I thought it best to make for Honolulu and stack up again. From there we had a good voyage to San Francisco. From that port we doubled the Horn and reached here in 100 days."

PALLAS CHIDES HIS CRITICS.

Objects to Municipal Art Society's "Vociferous Methods."

In replying to an open letter of the Municipal Art Society, Park Commissioner Pallas yesterday wrote:

"Referring to what you term 'screaming advertisements' and 'yelling signs,' I am obliged to say that it seems to me that a good cause could best be served by less vociferous methods."

The Commissioner declared that he had no intention of letting down the bars for the indiscriminate use of the parks by billposters and advertisers. There is a wide distinction, he said, between the advertising in street cars and the like, and the instance in consideration where the temporary fencings around the sites of building operations are utilized for this purpose. Mr. Pallas said that the latter form of advertising seemed the least objectionable of all, because it is temporary and because it replaces the unsightly outlook presented by building operations and incomplete structures.

He adds that he had been informed that the neighboring business men found the lighter colors of the signs on the Public Library fence abutting on Bryant Park less objectionable than the heavy dark green that they replaced.

GREAT SCARCITY OF FISH.

Prices Higher Than They Have Ever Been in This City.

Never before has there been such a scarcity of fish in New York as there is at present. Prices on all kinds have advanced, and are higher now than they have ever been. Some kinds of fish cannot be obtained at any price, and dealers at the wholesale market are asking for what are known as the popular kinds from five to ten cents more a pound than they were asking two weeks ago.

The hotels and the large restaurants are the chief sufferers. The kinds of fish usually used at these places have either gone up to prohibitive figures or they are not obtainable. In many of the large dining places after-theatre parties last night were surprised to learn that lobsters had been scratched from the bill because they were not to be had. Oysters and clams also were scarce along Broadway, and in many places the price for them was raised.

Several causes contribute to the scarcity. The cold weather has had its effect on the fish coming from the surrounding waters. The fishermen have been unable to go out to their usual fishing places, and some of the schooner fleet have been laid up since the ice first formed on the coast inlets. Many of the vessels have been unable to go out because of the high rates asked by towboat companies for towing them to sea and back again when they are loaded.

During the Summer, as the fish are caught what is not used at once is put into cold storage and kept until the fish season begins. The storage plant is under the Brooklyn Bridge, and usually at this time of year it is filled. Now, however, there is comparatively little fish there. Last Summer the union fishermen went on strike and before their grievances were settled the season was far advanced, and the fish had again gone south.

At the Fulton Market yesterday bluefish, which in other years has sold at wholesale for four or four and one-half cents a pound, brought twelve and one-half cents, and was very scarce at that. Retail dealers were selling it last night for fifteen cents a pound. Lobsters brought the unprecedented high price of fifty cents a pound wholesale, and sold at retail for five cents a pound more. There were only a few dozen barrels of oysters at the market, and these brought about three times their usual value. Clams sold for $3.50 a sack, while they usually bring about $1.20. Smelts are unobtainable. Herring, whitefish, weakfish, paddock, and butter fish were the only kinds which the smaller dealers and peddlers would buy yesterday.

SMALL BOY TRAPS ROBBERS.

While They Point Revolvers at His Aunt He Summons Police.

Mrs. Catherine Carvello, who lives on the second floor of 39 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was in her home yesterday, when two Italians entered and demanded that she give them $40. Both drew revolvers, and while one held a pistol to the woman's head the other placed his back against the door.

Mrs. Carvello told the men she had no money, but they would not believe her, and gave her five minutes in which to comply with the demand.

Unknown to the robbers Mrs. Carvello's twelve-year-old nephew, Joseph Carvello, was in an adjoining room. Hearing the men enter and make the demand, the boy slipped out by another door and ran as fast as he could to the Hamilton Avenue Police Station near by. Capt. Gallagher, with Detectives Crowley, Mahert, and Kennelly, went to the house on the run. Something like 700 pounds of policemen were hurled against the door of Mrs. Carvello's apartments, and the Italian behind it was sent sprawling on the floor. Instantly the Captain and his men whipped out their revolvers and the astonished and frightened robbers found themselves facing the muzzles of four businesslike-looking pistols. They threw down their own weapons with nervous haste and gave themselves up without a struggle.

At the police station the prisoners said they were Petro Pombanello, living in Oliver Street, Manhattan, and Salvatore Friendi of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn. In the Butler Street Court they were held for examination.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S TUNNELS.

Official Denial of Report That Company Itself Will Build Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not rejected bids for the construction of its New York tunnels. The company does not intend to do its own work, but the contracts will not be awarded for several weeks. These positive statements were made this afternoon by two of the highest officers of the corporation.

It is true that to contractors have been returned the deposits made with the company by them when they submitted their bids, but an official said this was done because their bids failed to comply with the plans and specifications. He said, too, that few bids were in exact compliance with plans adopted. Those following out general specifications will be retained until the board of experts has completed its task of examination. This, he said, will require several weeks, possibly months.

Samuel Rhea, Fourth Vice President of the company, said to-day that the annual report, which will be issued about March 1, will have something to say in connection with the tunnels.

VICTORY FOR GOULD ROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 18.—The Goulds' Western Maryland Railroad Company has won its preliminary fight with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has been interposing objections to its plans for running along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Senate Finance Committee this evening reported favorably both Western Maryland Railroad bills.

One bill gives the company authority to continue the construction of the bridge across the Patapsco River and the other gives it the privilege of laying its tracks along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Potomac River from Big Pool, in Washington County, to Cumberland. For fourteen miles the Western Maryland will either be exclusively or partially on the land owned by the canal. The Western Maryland demands possession of this. The Western Maryland also seeks to cross the Baltimore and Ohio terminal tracks in Baltimore.

JUDGE DENOUNCES POLICE.

Morris Weiss, a porter employed at 225 Mercer Street, was placed on trial yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Cowing on an indictment charging him with burglary. The evidence in the case showed that burglars forced an entrance to the establishment of Louis Enkelling in the Mercer Street building on Jan. 15, carried the steel safe into the rear yard, blew it open, and got away with the contents.

The police, who were summoned next morning, and several curiosity seekers who had gathered about the safe, examined it closely. Among the inquisitive ones was Weiss. He poked his hand into one of the pigeon holes in the wrecked safe and pulled out a pawnticket. He put it in his pocket for safekeeping, but before he had a chance to hand it over to his employer the police arrested him.

Judge Cowing would not let the case go to the jury after he heard Weiss's explanation. The Judge criticised the detectives, and said they ought to be ashamed to try to hide their inability to catch the real thieves by arresting an innocent man.

FOUR VICTIMS OF GAS.

Four cases of persons being overcome by illuminating gas escaping while they slept were reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday. It was claimed that the accidents were due to a sudden reducing of the pressure of the gas in the mains late at night causing the flame at the jets to go out. This, however, was denied by Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He declared that there had been no decrease in the pressure of gas at any point of the service during the night. If there was any trouble, he said, it was in the house service pipes and not in the company's mains.

The gas victims were Peter Shields, fifty-five years old of 60 Sullivan Street; William Davis, twenty years old, of 28 Clinton Avenue; Mary Russell, twenty years old, of 578 Baltic Street, and Adolph Chade, twenty-one years old, of 51 Harrison Street. All were found unconscious in bed at their homes and removed to hospitals.

MASS MEETING FOR HOME RULE.

Prof. Burdick Tells Cooper Union Gathering That Graft Flourishes Up State.

Cooper Union was crowded last night at the mass meeting held under the direction of the People's Institute to indorse home rule for the City of New York. Resolutions calling upon the Legislature at Albany to grant this city "full authority and responsibility in the conduct of local affairs" were adopted unanimously, and provision was made for a permanent organization to urge the demand.

A test vote was taken to determine the sentiment on the two principal excise measures affecting this city, now before the Legislature. Out of a total number of about 1,500 persons only three arose as a sign that they were in favor of District Attorney Jerome's excise bill, which provides for the opening of saloons on Sunday. All the rest were in favor of Assemblyman Newcomb's measure, calling for a referendum on the question to give the citizens of New York an opportunity to decide the matter for themselves.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the People's Institute, presided. The speakers were Paul Fuller, ex-Senator Ford, Assemblyman Newcomb, Prof. Burdick of Columbia University, J. Aspinwall Hodge, John S. Crosby, and John De Witt Warner. Mayor McClellan, Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, James C. Carter, A. M. Phelps, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Thomas C. T. Crain, Henry George, and Bolton Hall sent letters declaring themselves in complete accord with the sentiment in favor of home rule.

Ex-Senator Ford said that if the Republican legislators insisted in withholding from cities the right of dealing with municipal problems in their own way then the Republican vote in this city would diminish until it would not be worth counting. Assemblyman Newcomb, who followed, told the audience about his referendum bill, and yet another bill, which he had introduced, and which if passed would practically give the city complete home rule.

Prof. Burdick said, in part:

"I submit that some of the most corrupt of our legislators, some of the leaders of the 'Black Horse Cavalry,' are the chosen representatives from Central and Northern New York. Graft is not a plant peculiar to New York City. It does not thrive exclusively in Tammany Hall. We should not delude ourselves into believing that we might find among the rural legislators those better fit morally to rule our city than are we ourselves. And yet that is the only answer to our demand for home rule in this city."

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

For Friday and Saturday.

Suits and Overcoats for Men

At Finally Reduced Prices.

This is the Winter's requiem, so far as we are concerned. The healty conduct of our business demands that every garment created for a season's service must find service that season. From the recent sales which we have conducted, there are left several hundred suits and overcoats, the sizes of which are not complete in any specific style. These have been divided into three classes and the prices uniformly reduced as follows:

SUITS FOR MEN—Of high grade fabrics, in mixtures; sizes from 32 to 44.

Formerly $20.00 and $25.00 — At $15.00

SUITS FOR MEN—Of mixed fabrics, sizes 32 to 44.

Formerly $15.00 and $18.00 — At $10.00

OVERCOATS FOR MEN—Box Models of kersey, melton, frieze, cassimere or soft fabrics, sizes 38, 39, 40, 42, 44 and 46.

Formerly $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50 — At $12.00

The Sale of Trousers

They were tailored between seasons, when it was a question of anything rather than idleness with our tailors. Under these conditions the actual cost was reduced about 20 per cent. You may share it if you will.

TROUSERS FOR MEN—Conservative, Semi-Peg-Top, or Full Peg-Top models, of worsted, cheviot, tweed, cassimere or homespun, in all sizes; waist, 29 to 56; length, inseam, 30 to 37.

At $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Vogel Brothers

42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

Special Clearance Sale of Men's Suits.

Here's stirring Sale news—About 1000 Men's Suits—a few of a pattern—gathered together from lots that are incomplete in size, divided into two groups, as follows:—

Suits that were $15, $16, $17 & $18, *Reduced to* $10.	Suits that were $20, $22 & $25, *Reduced to* $14.50.

These suits are all made with broad shoulders, snug fitting collars, coat fronts that don't wrinkle and all the other features which distinguish Vogel Brothers' clothes from the ordinary ready-made kind.

Vogel Brothers

42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Open Saturday Evening Till 10:30.

Suitings and Skirtings.

Exceptionally effective for this purpose are the materials named below, which represent the very best grade of Imported Fabrics, a number of them entirely new this season:

French Printed Warp Linen.
Linen Dress Bagging.
Printed French Linen, sheer and medium weight.
Linen Voiles.
Burlingham Silk.
Rajah Silk.
Embroidered Linen Etamines.
Coarse Linen Crashes in large rough weaves, in Helio, Tan, White and Blue.
Cheviots and Piques.
Linen Home Spuns.

For traveling and outing wear during the summer these fabrics are preferred by many to the heavier woolen materials, as they are washable, and their wiry texture and firm finish does not hold the dust.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

1 clasp pique sewn, kid gloves.
Colors—tan, mode, fawn buff, blue, red, green white and black.
1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Black Lace Robes.

Black, chantilly ring, dot, filet and fancy net Robes.
Very full fashionably cut skirt, with applied Mousseline floral or conventional design,—or taffeta and wood fibre patterns.
Skirts finished with wide double flounce, circular flounce or eight row Liberty silk flounces, edged with ruching.
Bodices (ready to fit) to correspond.
27.50

Twenty-third Street.

Budd

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Harrow Flannels

for Southern Trips, indispensable for Travel, Golf, Squash and Motoring.

Shrunken before weaving, the yarns in these cloths are guaranteed

Absolutely Unshrinkable

This is the first time that the word "unshrinkable" could be truthfully used.

Shirts of the Harrow Flannels are $6.50 each.

These cloths are notably good for pajamas.

In Sunday's Times

When Lovely Woman Stoops to Politics

A remarkable story of frauds, ballot box stuffing, and nefarious schemes to defeat the honest voter, carried on by women in a State where

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

has been adopted, and where women put to the blush even the most hardened of political managers and ward politicians.

A story without a parallel in political history told in

The New York Times Next Sunday

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The

JEWEL of SEVEN STARS

By BRAM STOKER, author of "Dracula"

An absorbing story of Egyptian mystery that hangs over the tomb of a queen of ancient Egypt, where strange preparations for her resurrection are discovered by an English scholar. He undertakes to carry out the plans of the dead queen, and mystery after mystery develops. The Egyptologist's daughter seems possessed at times by the dead queen's soul—her personality changing under the very eyes of her dismayed lover. The climax is most astonishing.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

BASEBALL MEN AT ODDS

Brooklyn's Manager Denies Statement of President Gordon.

Hanlon Unwilling That New York Americans Shall Play Sunday Games at Ridgewood Park.

Manager Edward Hanlon of the Brooklyn Baseball Club denies the statement of President Gordon of the New York American League Club that he had entered into an agreement with Frank Farrell to be a party with the Greater New York Baseball Club in the playing of Sunday games at Ridgewood Park, L. I., during the coming Summer. Hanlon says such an arrangement would have been a ridiculous proceeding on his part. "In a playing sense, I consider my power absolute in the Brooklyn club, but when it comes to a business proposition, and Sunday ball can be put in that category, I have nothing to say.

"I remember that Mr. Farrell did have something to say to me about Sunday ball playing at Washington last Fall, but Ridgewood Park was not mentioned. He told me that he had made arrangements to play Sunday games, and that the Brooklyn club could have a share of them, but the other fellows (the New York National League Club) could not."

Manager Hanlon is not an ardent enthusiast on Sunday ball, claiming that it has a tendency to injure the popularity of weekday games. On the other hand, President Hart of the Chicago National League Club is in favor of playing on the Sabbath, and would like to see the New York American League Club succeed in its efforts to play on that day. Such a thing, he believes, will open the way for the New York and Brooklyn Clubs of the National League to follow suit.

Speaking of the prospects for permanent peace between the Pacific Coast League and the major and minor leagues of the East, Manager Hanlon believes that there will be no further disturbances after the meeting of the National Board of Arbitration at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday. In the case of First Baseman Dillon, whom the Los Angeles (Cal.) Club claims, Manager Hanlon says that Dillon undoubtedly signed with the Brooklyn Club first. The Los Angeles Club is loath to part with Dillon, and Manager Morley is quoted as saying that if Dillon is to be the price of peace there will be nothing of the sort in baseball this year.

Chairman Dreyfus and Charles H. Ebbets, comprising a majority of the Schedule Committee of the National League, had a conference in President Pulliam's office, in the St. James Building, yesterday, went over their schedule, and announced that they were ready to confer with the representatives of the American League.

A Brooklyn Club contract was sent to Jack Doyle at his home, in Holyoke, Mass., yesterday, and there is no doubt about his signing the document.

NEW YORKS' NEW GROUNDS.

Long Island City Field Said to be Leased for Sunday Games.

It was said in Long Island City yesterday that the project of the New York American League baseball team playing Sunday ball at Ridgewood Park had been abandoned and that representatives of the American League had practically closed negotiations for a lease of a plot 460 feet by 800 feet on Borden Avenue, near the Old Puritan Athletic Club House, and that the grounds would be converted into a ball park and athletic field and would be used by the New York Americans for Sunday games.

The property in question belongs to the Roswell P. Flower estate. It is made land, the bottom filling being ashes. It is perfectly level, and beyond building the fence and stands and the work of laying out the diamond will require no alteration. It is within three minutes' walk of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. It is also within a minute's walk of the bridge from Greenpoint to Long Island City.

SCHEDULE PLANS TO WAIT.

Sunday Baseball to be Settled Before Leagues Will Confer on Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—President Ban Johnson of the American League arrived here this afternoon and said that the League has abandoned all further consideration of schedules between the two Leagues until there has been a satisfactory settlement of the Ridgewood matter. All parties concerned in the Ridgewood controversy are to have another hearing before President Garry Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club renders a decision.

President Johnson had an interview with Congressman James Wadsworth relative to the sale of the Washington Club. John R. McLean is sick in bed and was not seen by President Johnson. A conference between Messrs. Wadsworth and Johnson has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon, when it is likely that the negotiations of Messrs. McLean and Wadsworth will be finally disposed of. Another local syndicate is also bidding for the Washington Club.

INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Contests Will Start To-day in the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The fifth annual tournament for the indoor lawn tennis championship of the United States in singles and doubles will begin this afternoon on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

In the singles Wylie C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club will again play through that event with the endeavor to get the cup for the second time. Paired with his mate, Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University student, Grant will play in the doubles, and should the team be successful in winning the championship this year the cups will become their permanent property, as it will be their third consecutive holding of the trophy. But Grant and Le Roy are apt to find a stronger field against them this year than they have heretofore been called upon to face. In the singles alone Grant will have Harry F. Allen, the Pennsylvania State champion; Calhoun C. Cragin of the West Side Tennis Club, William J. Clothier of Harvard, the runner-up of the Newport tournament last year; Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club, Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia University, and a number of others skillful enough to be dangerous should they prove to be at the top of their game. In the doubles there are several strong teams, which will make that event one of the most interesting that has ever been played in the Seventh Regiment Armory. From Harvard William J. Clothier and Benjamin C. Prentice will be among the leaders. There will also be a team from Yale, and Henry Mollenhauer and Frederick G. Anderson will represent the Kings County Tennis Club. Harry Allen and Calhoun Cragin are also expected to pair for this event, and should make a very strong team on boards, so that Grant and Le Roy will be put to their utmost in order to retain their laurels.

The tournament matches will begin each day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and it is expected that the contests will continue until Wednesday afternoon. Next Monday, Washington's Birthday, the matches will be called at 10 A. M. and continue throughout the day. The armory will be open to the public who may wish to view the competitions, and no cards of admission will be required during the progress of the meeting, which is held under the auspices of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association and the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. All matches except the finals will be the best two in three sets, and in the finals, the winners of which will take the championship title, the contest will be the best three in five sets.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW READY.

Many Attractions to be Seen To-night in Madison Square Garden.

Nearly everything that is used in the world of sport will be seen attractively displayed this evening in Madison Square Garden when the tenth annual Sportmen's Show opens at 8 o'clock. The great attraction will be the lake, larger than in all former years, occupying a space of 190 feet long by 70 feet wide on the main floor. The lake will be deep enough to float a small fleet of power boats, something never before attempted, and among these popular boats will be seen some of the latest models of fast racers.

The two most notable boats will be the Fiat and the Vingt-et-un, which are matched for a race in New York waters this season. The boats will lie near each other, so that a good opportunity will be obtained to compare their lines and appearance.

The arrangement for the fly-casting tank this year will afford an excellent opportunity for visitors to witness the tournament. Instead of casting upon the lake as last year, the contestants will have an elevated tank 150 feet in length, with ample room for the back cast. This tank is upon a level with the promenade over the arena boxes, and as it is entirely closed off from other exhibits the contestants may practice all day.

Guides from various hunting sections have been arriving since Monday, and all of them are now in the building and have been pitching and making their camps.

L. O. Armstrong heads the Canadian Pacific delegation, with representative guides from the Rocky Mountains, the Hudson Bay Company, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. They will occupy something over eighty feet of space on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden. Granville Gray is in charge of the Maine contingent.

The feature that has required the greatest amount of time and labor in its construction is that represented in the realistic massing of trees, rocks, canvas, and stage properties at the Fourth Avenue end of the building. The scene is presumed to be taken from the wild mountain regions of the far West. Action is lent to the picture by the construction of a water mill in the valley at the base of the mountains, with its wheel revolving under pressure of a mountain stream. This water pours off the wheel into a series of miniature lakes, in which are displayed over fifty varieties of game water fowl indigenous to America. The general effect has been strengthened by a lavish use of pine trees, and spruce and hemlock boughs.

After Friday the show will be open every day, excluding Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M., until Saturday, March 5.

MOTOR BILL CHANGES.

Automobilists Must Stop in Case of Accident and Give Their Names.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Automobile bill of Assemblyman Cocks was favorably acted upon to-day by the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs, but with a few amendments.

In regulating the registration and identification of motor vehicles and their use on highways the bill expressly states that the law shall not apply to motor cycles. A few minor details in regard to the registration seal upon the vehicle are explained more fully. The speed on bridges and dams cannot be faster than at the rate of one mile in fifteen minutes. In case of accident the automobilist shall stop, and upon request of a person injured or his representative shall give his name and address.

Local authorities are not permitted to pass ordinances affecting the registration or numbering of motor vehicles or prescribing a slower rate of speed than specified in this law. Fines for violations shall not be less than $25 and not exceeding $50 for the first offense. Other penalties are the same as provided at present.

YALE'S ATHLETIC FINANCES.

Annual Report of Financial Union Shows a Profit of $1,014.37.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—A net profit for the college year 1902-3 of $1,014.37 is shown by the annual report of the Yale Financial Union, which includes football, baseball, and athletic associations and the boat club.

The preceding year's profits from these branches of athletics amounted to $8,844.69, but the figures for 1902-3 are considered encouraging because of the unusually large expenditure in that year for the maintenance of Yale Field, amounting to $22,600, as against only $7,000 in the previous year. This increased expense was due to the erection of new stands and changes in old ones. The report says that although Yale athletics can by no means be said to be self-supporting, the present system shows a great improvement in the financial situation over that of former times.

The total receipts were $92,711.88, divided as follows: Football, $56,440.71; baseball, $23,807.57; rowing, $8,629.84; athletic association, $3,633.76.

Besides the Yale Field item already mentioned, the expenditures included the following: Football association, $28,471.80; baseball, $14,712.04; boat club, $16,167.32; athletic association, $9,746.35.

ICE YACHTS' CLOSE RACE.

Red Rover Defeats Sweetheart by Ten Seconds in Fifteen-Mile Spin.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 18.—Charles J. Gibbons, Bayard Dominick, and Hartwig N. Baruch won the races sailed to-day by the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club. Gibbons captured the Coley Trophy with the Red Rover, sailed by Thomas Riddle, after a close and exciting race with Walter R. Patten's Sweetheart, sailed by Harold Seaman. Only ten seconds separated the yachts at the finish. The Red Rover's time for the fifteen-mile course was 47:46:30.

H. N. Baruch's Skedaddle won the third class and Bayard Dominick's Harold the fourth class pennants. In the race for the third class boats, the Sweetheart ran into a snow bank and stayed there.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Fitzbrillar, 92 pounds; Wellesley, 93; Ringdove, 97; Satchel, 99; Irene Mac and Josette, 100 each; Censor and Icicle, 101 each; Amorous, 102; Four Leaf C., 104; Tally Ho, 106, and Balm of Gilead, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile; purse. Blaze Duchess and Golden Flower, 103 pounds each; Pinkie, Isabella D., Peerless Queen, Falbala, Eolia, Lytheliist, Madras, Sonya, The Doctress, and Trufflehunter, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Midshipman, 79 pounds; Mildred L., 88; Eugenie S., 94; Illuminate, 96; Port Warden, 99; Circus Girl, Louis Krafft, and Shotgun, 102 each; Khaki and Marcos, 104 each; Burke Cochran, 105, and Curate, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Overton and Talhouet, 100 pounds each; Trogon, 102; Redman, 105; Lady Lavish, 107, and Foresight, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Regian, 79 pounds; Ethel Scruggs, 90; Establish, 88; Pronta and John Coulter, 94 each; Expo, 96; Sartila and Santa Teresa, 99; Ginspray, 101; The Regent and John E. Owens, 104, and Meistersinger, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Alamode, 77 pounds; Peeper, 92; Aggie Lewis, 92; Miss Melton, 94; Tangible, 99; Annie May, 103, and Favonius, 108.

High School of Commerce Boys to Race.

The High School of Commerce relay team, the champion of the Public School Athletic League, will compete in the big meet of Georgetown University to-morrow night. Since its victory at the Columbia University athletic carnival in Madison Square Garden, the team has lost one of its best runners, but A. C. Fountaine, the Faculty adviser, believes that the new boy will not materially weaken the quartet. The team will race with the best representative high school relays in the South, and hope to bring home that championship. The team will be made up of J. Connolly, 1905; R. Harder, 1906; K. MacAlpin, 1906, and R. Geis, 1905.

CRESCENTS WIN IN HOCKEY

New York Club Was Defeated by a Single Point.

Brooklyn Team Must Now Defeat Wanderers to Play in the Final Championship Game.

By the narrow margin of a single point, scored within less than a minute of the end of the game, the hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn won, by the score of 4 to 3, from the seven of the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, and so remained a factor in the race for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League. They must now defeat the Wanderers on March 4 in order to tie with that team and to play off with it for the title.

The first goal was scored by Liffiton about five minutes after play was begun. The puck had been driven back of the Hockey Club goal and followed up by Dobby and Liffiton. The former obtained the rubber and passed it to Liffiton, who landed it in the net with a remarkable back-handed shot which was wildly applauded. About five minutes later Bryan landed a well-directed shot from the side of the rink which tied the score.

Neither side scored again during the period.

In the second period the Crescents scored the first goal in less than half a minute after play started. This gave the Crescents the lead again, but they did not retain their advantage more than a minute or so, for as soon as the puck was again placed in play it was secured by Russell, who netted it on a straight drive from almost directly in front of the goal and again tied the score, making it 2 to 2. A few minutes later Liffiton and Dobby together worked the puck up to the Hockey Club goal, where the former scored, giving the Crescents the lead for a third time.

Then came the roughest and fastest playing of the evening, and there was so much tripping that one or more players were down on the ice most of the time, until the referee took a hand. Russell was first to go to the bench for tripping Liffiton, and he had no sooner returned to the ice when he was thrown by O'Flynn, the latter being taken out of the game for the usual two minutes.

Taking advantage of O'Flynn's absence the local players made a determined onslaught upon the Crescent goal, with the result that Russell pulled the puck out of a scrimmage and landed it in the net with such an apparently easy little drive that it looked as if Kennedy had not seen it coming. Only a few minutes of the period now remained, and it seemed likely that the game would result in a tie, but less than a minute before the time was up Liffiton followed the puck down the side of the rink to a point near the Hockey Club goal, and suddenly whirling about drove the rubber into the net with an angle shot which Ellison failed to stop. This won the game for the Crescents. Line-up:

Crescent A. C., 4.	Position.	Hockey Club, 3.
Kennedy	Goal	Ellison
O'Flynn	Point	Butler
Wall	Cover point	Gorman
Liffiton	Forward	Russell
Dobby	Forward	Phillips
Sherriff	Forward	Bryan
Shiebler	Forward	Howard, Huntington

Goals for Crescent Athletic Club—Liffiton, 4. Goals for Hockey Club of New York—Russell, (2,) Bryan. Referee—K. Gordon, Wanderers' Hockey Club.

Heffley Wins at Hockey.

Teams from Heffley School and the Charles Commercial School met in a game of the Intermediate Hockey League series at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night, and the former school won by the score of 11 to 1. Line-up:

Heffley, 11.	Position.	Charles School, 1.
Kellum	Goal	Shaler
Garrett	Point	Cook
White	Cover point	Boland
Stewart	Forward	C. Blake
Bullen	Forward	A. Blake
Moodie	Forward	Gloistein
Bush	Forward	W. Blake

Goals made by—W. Blake, (1,) Garrett, (1,) White, (2,) Stewart, (2,) Bullen, (2,) Moodie, (2,) Bush, (2.) Referee—Mr. Tisne. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

BIG GIFT FOR ATHLETICS.

J. Ogden Armour Gives $250,000 to Armour Institute of Technology.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—A gift of $250,000 has just been given by J. Ogden Armour to the Armour Institute of Technology, a large portion of which will be used entirely for athletics. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of the Institute, in announcing this munificent gift to-day said:

"It makes us extremely happy; it will practically double the capacity and attractiveness of the Institute. One of the most necessary things, now that the institution has grown to training 1,400 young men annually, is an open space for free exercise and games."

The money will be used in buying the residence block north of Thirty-third Street and west of Dearborn Street, where a permanent athletic field will be laid out and space will also be reserved for the erection of a new machinery hall in the near future. For two years the agents of the institution have been quietly purchasing buildings and lots in this block. A space of 585 feet has been secured, and before the opening of the Fall term of school the houses or apartments now in use will be removed and the new athletic field ready.

A football field, a running track, and a site for a new gymnasium and other athletic buildings will be laid out. There will still be left ample room to carry out the plans of the Directors for new buildings.

LOW SCORE FOR TRAVIS.

Amateur Golf Champion Leads in Florida Championship Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18.—In a high wind seventy-five golfers strove to qualify to-day for the championship of Florida and the President's, Secretary's, and Seminole Cups. Sixteen players qualified for each cup, the first sixteen at medal play being eligible for the President's Cup. The features of the day's play were the excellent rounds of Travis, Brokaw, and Cory, and the dropping of Arthur Havemeyer from the first class. Travis, Brokaw, and Cory received prizes for low scores. The qualifying round was thirty-six holes. The three cup sets resulted as follows:

President's Cup—W. J. Travis, 145; George Brokaw, 146; C. B. Cory, 149; John Moller, Jr., 153; E. W. Root, 159; A. G. Lockwood, 159; E. P. Gates, 159; H. L. Downey, 160; W. W. Burton, 161; D. B. Martin, 161; Sidney Maddock, 161; A. McClave, 162; Paul Waterman, 162; A. W. Black, 163; D. P. Kingsley, 166; C. C. Mason, 167.

Secretary's Cup—St. John Wood, 168; Dr. Karsner, 168; J. R. Hyde, 168; A. H. Remington, 169; M. C. Work, 169; J. C. Bell, 170; D. A. Wickham, 171; A. F. Huston, 171; S. D. Walton, 171; J. S. Hill, 172; D. Lloyd, 173; A. Havemeyer, 173; G. Herab, 173; C. S. Brackett, 174; F. B. Sankey, 174.

Seminole Cup.—H. M. Kaufmann, 175; H. O. Wood, 176; L. H. Sawyer, 177; E. D. Chamberlin, 177; John Reid, 177; R. C. Brabbs, 178; G. W. Watts, 178; J. C. Fennell, 178; R. F. McQueen, 179; E. Cluett, 179; H. K. Bolton, 179; J. Dunlap, Jr., 179; T. M. Cook, 183; Victor Kaufmann, 186; R. C. Watson, 186; R. W. Leslie, 186.

Seventh Regiment Basket Ball.

The De La Salle basket ball team was unable to meet the Seventh Regiment team last night in the latter's armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, and a game was made up between the teams from Company A and Company B. The Company B players showed their superiority from the start, but their opponents put up a good fight, and the half closed with a score of 9 to 3 in favor of Company B. In the second half the winning team had things all its own way. E. M. Benjamin, for Company B, scoring a number of clever goals. The game ended with 25 for Company B to 4 for Company A. The line-up:

Company A, 4.	Position.	Company B, 25.
Capt. Smith	Left guard	H. M. Searles
Mohr	Right guard	F. C. Terry
Post	Centre	L. S. Searle
Everell	Left forward	F. E. Benjamin
S. T. Smith	Right forward	E. M. Benjamin

Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Columbia
ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL AUTOS.
Same style chassis for 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, 6,000 and 10,000 pound loads, ranging from light deliveries to heavy trucks. Chassis includes complete running gear, controlling apparatus and wiring. Any style of body to suit purchaser.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.
124-128-130 West 39th St., Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
AUTOMOBILES

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mountain and Lee, the Chicago bowlers, turned the tables on the New York players at the Harlem Circle Alleys last night. Linden and Shiman, however, made highest score in the two-men team match, their 430 being an excellent display. Tournament scores follow:

EAST VS. WEST MATCH.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

Individual.—Schultz—170, 208, 163, 196, 198, 154, 224, 209. Mountain—213, 176, 190, 184, 171, 170, 182, 190.

Individual.—Roedel—175, 157, 182, 210, 165, 172. Lee—174, 149, 202, 188, 194, 163.

Two-Men Teams.—First Game—New York—Linden, 171; Shiman, 162. Total, 333. Chicago—Mountain, 182; Lee, 180. Total, 362. Second Game—Linden, 171; Shiman, 185. Total, 356. Mountain, 191; Lee, 209. Total, 400. Third Game—Linden, 210; Shiman, 221. Total, 431. Mountain, 178; Lee, 201. Total, 379. Fourth Game—Linden, 210; Shiman, 229. Total, 439. Mountain, 212; Lee, 199. Total, 411. Fifth Game—Linden, 190; Shiman, 212. Total, 402. Mountain, 189; Lee, 158. Total, 347. Sixth Game—Linden, 193; Shiman, 206. Total, 399. Mountain, 190; Lee, 222. Total 402. Seventh Game—Linden, 163; Shiman, 190. Total, 353. Mountain, 170; Lee, 238. Total, 408. Eighth Game—Linden, 170; Shiman, 228. Total, 407. Mountain, 196; Lee, 178. Total, 374. Ninth Game—Linden, 138; Shiman, 200. Total, 338. Mountain, 217; Lee, 171. Total, 388.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Oleander Bowling Club—Mrs. Gass, 134; Mrs. Beverstein, 104; Mrs. Feldheusen, 112; Mrs. Lampe, 123; Mrs. Ronner, 133. Total, 606.

Crescent Bowling Club—Mrs. Wimmer, 121; Mrs. Getty, 156; Mrs. Miles, 139; Mrs. Bates, 149; Mrs. Engelhardt, 124. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.—Oleander Bowling Club—Mrs. Gass, 111; Mrs. Beverstein, 96; Mrs. Feldheusen, 95; Mrs. Lampe, 85; Mrs. Ronner, 120. Total, 511.

K. O. S. Bowling Club—Mrs. Kirchoff, 116; Mrs. O. Hess, 132; Mrs. Willess, 146; Mrs. Grant, 147; Mrs. Blechner, 133. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Bowling Club—Mrs. Wimmer, 162; Mrs. Getty, 108; Mrs. Miles, 117; Mrs. Bates, 124; Mrs. Engelhardt, 156. Total, 667.

K. O. S. Bowling Club—Mrs. Kirchoff, 103; Mrs. O. Hess, 96; Mrs. W. Hess, 111; Mrs. Grant, 125; Mrs. Blockner, 118. Total, 553.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

First Game.—Fidelity and Casualty Bowling Club—Massey, 149; Zabriskie, 142; Smock, 208; Harris, 164; Varian, 170. Total, 883.

Prudential, No. 2, Bowling Club—Crum, 184; Rodriguez, 146; Larne, 172; Haun, 154; Conn, 180. Total 836.

Second Game—Prudential, No. 2, Bowling Club—Crum, 196, Rodriguez, 164; Larne, 139; Haun, 200; Conn, 149. Total, 845.

Washington Life Bowling Club—Maul, 137; Loeffler, 167; Lenox, 155; Duncan, 185; Siques, 165. Total, 809.

Third Game—Fidelity and Casualty Bowling Club—Massey, 199; Zabriskie, 190; Smock, 177; Harris, 198; Varian, 167. Total, 931.

Washington Life Bowling Club—Siques, 129; Maul, 157; Lenox, 123; Duncan, 150; Herd, 158. Total, 717.

TRUST COMPANY LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Real Estate—Heines, 158; Simpson, 129; Mack, 124; Van Cleep, 157; Reichley, 155. Total, 720.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Adam, 190; Murphy, 157; Hopkins, 148; Berner, 126; Ball, 150. Total, 801.

SECOND GAME.—Real Estate—Heines, 148; Simpson, 113; Mack, 111; Van Cleep, 160; Reichley, 146. Total, 678.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Adam, 143; Murphy, 132; Hopkins, 185; Berner, 159; Ball, 152. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.—Real Estate—Heines, 154; Simpson, 156; Mack, 134; Van Cleep, 136; Reichley, 197. Total, 777.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Adam, 142; Murphy, 159; Hopkins, 148; Berner, 157; Ball, 150. Total, 756.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Charles Harris's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Bogardus, 171; Aram, 173; Van Raper, 142; Rechman, 151; Martin, 169. Total, 806.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Mauch, 160; Arndt, 163; Smith, 179; Kaucher, 134; Klumpf, 142. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Mauch, 149; Arndt, 143; Smith, 189; Kaucher, 133; Klumpf, 165. Total, 779.

Colonial Bowling Club—Davis, 220; Haus, 164; Fenner, 169; Wanderer, 139; Darrell, 172. Total, 864.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Bogardus, 196; Aram, 151; Van Raper, 143; Rechman, 156; Martin, 141. Total, 786.

Colonial Bowling Club—Davis, 226; Haus, 142; Fenner, 178; Wanderer, 165; Darrell, 202. Total, 913.

BROOKLYN ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Eldorado Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 145; Ridderhoff, 201; Meyer, 200; Meht, 143; Baker, 194. Total, 883.

J. F. Price Council—Forman, 168; Frazer, 166; Gaus, 140; Woolley, 180; Boynton, 142. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—Atlantic Council—Forrest, 170; Williams, 171; Stitzform, 150; Tevice, 161; Kofner, 129. Total, 781.

J. F. Price Council—Forman, 213; Frazer, 157; Gaus, 149; Woolley, 182; Boynton, 179. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 162; Ridderhoff, 192; Meyer, 163; Meht, 175; Baker, 179. Total, 871.

Atlantic Council—Forrest, 188; Williams, 156; Stitzform, 176; Tevice, 158; Kofner, 181. Total, 859.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Fulton Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Federal Bowling Club—Thompson, 157; Courtenay, 161; Phillips, 148; Stalling, 188; Hudson, 195. Total, 849.

Northern Bowling Club—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Home Bowling Club—Herbhols, 159; Reid, 193; Cottarn, 150; Crosbie, 183; Herbert, 146. Total, 831.

Northern Bowling Club—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Federal Bowling Club—Thompson, 146; Courtenay, 136; Phillips, 177; Stalling, 196; Hudson, 131. Total, 786.

Home Bowling Club—Herbhols, 142; Reid, 144; Cottern, 118; Crosbie, 144; Herbert, 156. Total, 699.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.
Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Boat Club—Dewes, 183; Higbie, 204; Ebling, 165; Brodbeck, 210; Brown, 156. Total, 918.

Ravenswood Boat Club—Steinquest, 178; Sharkey, 158; Buddimen, 211; Couch, 151; Ritchie, 191. Total, 889.

SECOND GAME.—Ravenswood Boat Club—Steinquest, 194; Sharkey, 147; Buddimen, 171; Couch, 195; Ritchie, 130. Total, 887.

Dauntless Boat Club—Church, 173; Dana, 140; Walter, 119; Anderson, 169; Rogers, 169. Total, 760.

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
New York A. C. Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Smith, 202; Moynahan, 185; Vreeland, 149; Diedrick, 168; Wyman, 195. Total, 900.

New York A. C.—Breen, 183; Orst, 170; Klinghoffer, 132; Arnold, 176; Clute, 181. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Smith, 170; Moynahan, 164; Vreeland, 170; Diedrick, 153; Wyman, 148. Total, 805.

New York A. C.—Breen, 134; Orst, 169; Klinghoffer, 156; Arnold, 186; Clute, 202. Total, 897.

THIRD GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Smith, 164; Moynahan, 223; Vreeland, 188; Diedrick, 176; Wyman, 173. Total, 924.

New York A. C.—Breen, 158; Orst, 186; Klinghoffer, 194; Arnold, 152; Clute, 165. Total, 855.

MAROCZY WINS AT CHESS.

Marshall, the American, Third in Monte Carlo Chess Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 18.—The final round of the international chess tournament was duly played at the International Sporting Club in this city to-day, with the result that Maroczy beat Marshall, Gunsberg disposed of Swiderski, and Schlechter administered defeat to Marco.

Maroczy received the first prize of 5,000 francs, Schlechter was placed second, and Marshall, the American, third. Maroczy also received the silver challenge cup, which will become the property of the player winning it three times, not necessarily in succession. The distribution of the special prizes, such as those given by Baron Albert de Rothschild, Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, and G. F. Naumann of London, will be made later. The final scores follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Maroczy	7½	2½	Gunsberg	4	6
Schlechter	7	3	Marco	3	7
Marshall	6½	3½	Swiderski	2	8

Auxiliary Yawl Idelon Sold.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, has purchased, through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman, the auxiliary yawl Idelon from William E. Holser, Baltimore, Md.

The Idelon is 55 feet over all, 35 feet water line, 14 feet beam, 6 feet draught; designed and built 1903 by the L. J. Nilson Yacht Building Company, Baltimore. She is constructed in the best possible manner, copper fastened throughout, and provides one large stateroom and four berths in the main saloon. The yacht will be brought north just as soon as the ice in Chesapeake Bay permits.

SKATERS MAKE FAST TIME.

Lyman Wins Two-Mile Event in Clermont Rink Sports.

G. Lyman of Heffley School won the two-mile handicap race at the carnival of sport, held under the auspices of the Heffley School, last night, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Lyman had 70 yards handicap and his schoolmate, E. Mulligan, with 90 yards, fought hard for the honor. Lyman won, however, by a yard. A. G. Saroney of the New York Athletic Club was third. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch and fell after catching all the limit men about 60 yards from the tape. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by G. W. White, Heffley School; A. Speer, Brooklyn Skating Club, second; J. H. Kelly, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:37.

Potato Race.—Won by Charles Smith, Brooklyn Skating Club; W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, second; Harold See, Berkeley School, third. Time—1:04 3-5.

Two-Lap Wheelbarrow Pursuit Race, Between Charles Smith, Brooklyn Skating Club, and W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club.—Won by Smith. Time—1:04 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by G. Lyman, Heffley School, (70 yards;) E. Mulligan, Heffley School, (90 yards,) second; A. Y. Saroney, New York Athletic Club, (80 yards,) third. Time—6:16.

Half-Mile Handicap.—First Heat—Won by H. McKeefrey, Heffley School, (60 yards;) Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; E. Mulligan, Heffley School, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:21. Second Heat—Won by E. B. Underhill, Winthrup A. C., (30 yards;) C. Granger, (30 yards,) Brooklyn, second; S. D. Kirk, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) third. Time—1:22. Final Heat—Won by McKeefrey, E. Mulligan second, E. B. Underhill third. Time—1:22.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by E. Mulligan, Heffley School, (60 yards;) K. McVaugh, Brooklyn Skating Club, (120 yards,) second; M. Loewi, Heffley School, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:53 1-5.

Billiards at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. L. L. Mial, who finished second to J. Ferdinand Poggenburg for the National amateur billiard championship, and Dr. Walter G. Douglas, the billiard champion of the New York Athletic Club, are among those who have entered the amateur 14.2 tournament which will begin on Feb. 29 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The billiard rooms of the hotel are famous for many of the best professional matches ever played in this city. In recent years, however, the billiard contests have been played elsewhere, but this return to tournament billiards in the Fifth Avenue Hotel has occasioned considerable interest among local amateurs.

A meeting of the contestants and committee will be held at the hotel to-day to arrange the award of prizes and other necessary details.

Time and Patience
In the production of
Hunter Whiskey
Is what develops its superior quality, ripe age and purity; its exquisite flavor is a natural result.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York City.

A Great Sale of
TROUSERS
We place on sale several hundred pairs of trousers, minus several dollars of their original prices.
$6, $5 & $4 TROUSERS REDUCED TO
$3.50
This means every pair in the house that sold formerly at $4, $5 or $6 is without reserve—$3.50.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY, HOUSTON ST.

All expert reports and newspaper accounts agree in declaring that
Terra Cotta Fire Proofing
Successfully Withstood
The Ravages of the Baltimore Fire.

A critical examination of the Equitable and other buildings in the path of the fire showed conclusively that the terra cotta fire proofing material had protected the steel work from injury.—Edward Everett of the Engineering Company of America.

I found that all the modern, really fire-proof buildings had come out of the conflagration practically unscathed and intact, the first reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

By really fire proof buildings I mean those where the steel frames are protected by non-combustible material, such as brick and terra cotta and with floors and partitions of brick or terra cotta.—William Barkley Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The "Leader" to-day presents a number of cuts to show that the skyscrapers that were protected by hollow tile fire proofing are still standing, with the steel contruction absolutely perfect. It is also a matter of at least local pride that all the buildings shown in the cuts as having withstood the tests were protected by the hollow tile fire proofing manufactured by the National Fire Proofing Company of this city.—Pittsburg Leader, Sunday, February 14, 1904.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, BOSTON, CHICAGO, BALTIMORE.

KRYPTOK
Means A Hidden Eye
Applied to spectacles and eyeglasses, a hidden reading lens within the lens proper. "Invisible" bifocals.
Let us send you the Kryptok booklet.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
S RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.
(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

"Name on Every Piece."
LOWNEY'S
Chocolate Bonbons
Every Package Warranted!
If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.
"Souvenir" . . . . 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties" 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-Me-Nots" 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers" . . . . 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 25c.
"Colonial Dames" . . 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints" 10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds" 15c., 25c. and 60c.
"Chocolate Molasses Brittle" ½ lb

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

INSURANCE COMPANY QUITS.

Greenwich of This City Reinsures Its Risks Because of Baltimore Fire.

As a consequence of the Baltimore fire, the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York has reinsured all its present outstanding risks in the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. The affairs of the Greenwich will be placed in voluntary liquidation.

It was announced yesterday that there is ample protection for all the company's liabilities and that the Greenwich stockholders will receive a sum in excess of what was the average market value of their shares for many years.

The Greenwich Insurance Company was organized in 1834 in "Greenwich Village." It has never called on its stockholders for a dollar since it started and has never missed a dividend, one year reaching 55 per cent. and another 40 per cent. Its Directors are Mason A. Stone, its President; Allen S. Apgar, Augustus C. Brown, William P. Douglas, Samuel W. Harriott, John L. Riker, Robert B. Suckley, Ebenezer Bailey, George E. Wagner, Walter B. Ward, Gilbert H. Johnson, Frederick W. Senff, Stevenson Taylor, George F. Gantz, H. Mortimer Brush, William B. Wills.

Its last statement showed assets of $2,120,-103, and a net surplus to stockholders of $158,163.

The local Board of Directors of the United States branch of the Commercial Union are George S. Bowdoin, John Claflin, Richard J. Cross, William B. Cutting, John Notman, and John T. Terry. This company, at the close of 1903, had United States assets of $4,294,554 and a premium income of $4,-023,984.

STRANDED IN BALTIMORE.

Workmen Who Flocked There After Fire Now Seek Transportation Home.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Herself in need of aid to rehabilitate her stricken fire district, Baltimore is being called upon to help the unemployed who have flocked here by the hundreds in expectation of getting work. An increasing army of mechanics and other workmen is steadily pouring in, only to find that there is nothing for them to do. Many of them are without money and are applying for transportation back to their homes.

It seems that the impression has gone abroad everywhere that there is an abundance of employment in Baltimore for all who may come. Supervisor Grasty of the city Charities Department and Superintendent Schonfarder of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics announce that there is only enough work here to give employment to Baltimore workmen and that the homeless workers will receive the preference in every instance.

Insurance experts were in an optimistic frame of mind to-day over the prospect that the aggregate insurance loss will be considerably smaller than was first expected. They are now confident that the loss caused by the conflagration will not exceed $40,000,000 and that it will not be under $32,000,000. They base their estimate on theofficial report of losses sustained by companies doing business in New York. These companies, which include sixty-eight of the largest American and foreign concerns, suffered a total loss of only $16,-500,000.

OBJECT TO HEPBURN BILL.

Drug Section of Board of Trade Opposed to Its Restrictions.

At the meeting yesterday of the drug trade section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, in the rooms 203 Broadway, resolutions were adopted indorsing the bills now in Congress which are designed to reduce the tax on alcohol and provide for the payment of rebates.

John M. Peters called attention to the Hepburn Pure Food bill in Congress and said that some of its provisions are similar to those of the Bostwick bill, which the section fought successfully at Albany last year. The matter was referred to the legislative committee to draft such amendments to the bill as will distinguish between food and drugs. The sentiment was that there should be in all legislation a clear line of demarcation to relieve the drug business of the odium attaching to food adulterations.

WEAVERS WON'T SCRUB FLOORS.

Their Protest Disregarded, They Go Out on Strike.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 18.—Five hundred weavers at the cotton mills of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company left their looms to-day as a protest against an order to scrub floors. When the order was issued by the agent recently, the union appointed a committee to wait upon him.

The agent said that he wished the weavers to keep their looms and the floor near them clean, in the interest of the health of the employes, and insisted that his order be indorsed. The weavers then decided to strike.

SILK TRIAL NEARLY ENDED.

Evidence All In and Summing Up Will Occupy To-day.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Martin Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged silk importation frauds was completed yesterday with the testimony of several witnesses as to the good character of the defendants.

Counsel will sum up to-day, and Judge Thomas will deliver his charge to-morrow morning.

Engineers to Visit West Indies.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—The American Institute of Mining Engineers, which adjourned this evening, decided to make a pleasure trip through the West Indies. The start will be made on March 8 in the steamer Princessin Victoria Louise. The officers elected included: President—James Gayley; Secretary and Editor—R. W. R. Raymond, and Treasurer—Frank Lyman, all of New York

Appeal on Chocolate Wafers.

An appeal to the United States Circuit Court was filed yesterday by the Collector of the Port from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, fixing the duty on chocolate wafers at 20 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. Francis H. Leggett & Co. are the importers. The Collector contends that the wafers are confectionery, upon which the duty is 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Ribbon Case Up Again.

Additional testimony for use in the appeal of Gartner & Freidenheit against the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, classifying ribbons as trimmings at a duty of 60 per cent., was taken yesterday by General Appraiser Marion De Vries, sitting as a referee under an order from Judge Lacombe.

Mexico Raises Duty on Steel Rails.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 18.—Advices were received here to-day from Mexico that the Mexican Government has issued an official decree increasing the duty on steel rails and other steel products to $10 per metric ton.

Judgment Against W. H. F. Doerr.

A judgment for $51,602 was entered by default yesterday against William H. F. Doerr in favor of Eva Findlay on a judgment for $51,294 recovered by her on Jan. 14 last in Jackson County, Mo.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES' PENSIONS.

Pennsylvania Company Pays Out Over a Million Dollars in Four Years.

The statistics of the Pennsylvania Railroad pension department, compiled as of Dec. 31, show that during the four years of its operation there has been paid in pension allowances to the retired employes $1,224,087.59, made up each year as follows: 1903, $359,374.32; 1902, $328,403.10; 1901, $292,-290.20, and 1900, 244,019.97. This is exclusive of the expenses of operation, which is borne by the company.

During the four years 2,126 employes have been retired as pensioners, of which number 527 have died.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOSSOP & MARSH.—Schedules in the assignment of Mossop & Marsh, dealers in furniture, carpets, &c., at 1,041 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $4,088, nominal assets, $2,498, and actual assets $1,860.

Out of Town.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Union Trust Company has been appointed receiver for the Michigan Electric Company of this city, which has filed a chattel mortgage turning over its property to the trust company as trustee. The total liabilities are said to be about $68,000, and Vice President Hance of the trust company says he believes the assets will cover them.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FIBRE DEMIJOHN COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Fibre Demijohn Company of 2 Hudson Street and at East Stroudsburg, Penn., was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, and Augustus H. Skillin was elected Trustee. The liabilities are $25,399 and nominal assets $21,690.

EAGLE METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Eagle Metal Manufacturing Company of 253 Centre Street by the following creditors: Fulford & Hobart Company, $156; Alfred Vester & Sons, $199; T. W. Lind Company, $98, and the Providence Art Metal Company, $199, all of Providence, R. I. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has transferred some of its property to creditors to prefer them. It was incorporated in August, 1898, with a capital stock of $10,000.

CHARLES WELLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Weller, doing business as Charles Weller & Co., who sold goods on the installment plan and had desk room in a store in East Broadway, by the following creditors: Joseph Rose, $307; Morrison & Mashkowitz, $314, for clothing, and Podlesh & Greenberg, $397, for household specialties. It was alleged that on Jan. 8 he transferred all his assets, consisting of accounts for goods sold by him, to the Aaronson Credit Centre of 62 Bowery. He has been in business three years.

WIENER & BOOSIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Wiener & Boosin, cloak manufacturers at 130 Greene Street, show liabilities $17,014, of which $643 are for wages, and nominal assets $6,368, consisting of stock $4,500, machinery and fixtures $2,500, other personal property $500, accounts $1,839, and cash $24. There are ninety creditors, among whom are the Mutual Alliance Trust Company $2,217, secured; R. Sandlitz $1,200, Morris Litzky $1,200, Jacob Weiner $900, and A. Orently & Co. $899.

ROBERT LEWIS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Robert Lewis, dealer in jewelry at 1,378 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $2,568 and assets $250, stock and fixtures taken by the receiver.

CASPARY & LEWINSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hans Caspary and Julius N. Lewinson, who compose the firm of Caspary & Lewinson, cloak manufacturers at 20 East Twentieth Street, by Steuer & Hoffman, attorneys for Frank A. McGuire, a creditor for $1,500 for services. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have in the past week transferred the greater part of their assets, have transferred accounts and made payments to creditors to prefer them. Steuer & Hoffman said that the liabilities are about $30,-000 and assets probably $15,000. The firm was formed on Nov. 20, 1900, with a claimed cash capital of $23,000, and both partners had previously been employed in this line for nineteen years by the same concern.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLAIN, Marguerite T.—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	$107
ALLEN, Kate F.—J. S. Baird and another, costs	60
ADAIR, Charles E.—J. H. Dews	113
BRENLEY, Caroline—New York Steam Company	270
BEBRO, Harry J.—Siegel-Cooper Company	202
BROWNING, Henry C.—First National Bank of Jersey City	1,679
BILLOTTI, Maurice—J. Graffini and another	380
BLOOM, Sarah and Samuel—I. Seller	50
BLUMENTHAL, Benjamin—H. L. Goodman	476
BONNER, Herman—L. Stiassny	72
BIDWELL, David H.—S. M. Severance and another	291
BROWN, Edward P.—G. F. C. Booss	1,019
CLARK, Eliza C.—T. Lyons	402
CAMPBELL, Mary A.—J. S. Baird and another, costs	25,908
COMPTON, John W.—Bigelow Varnish Company	60
CROMBIE, George T., and William F. Lennon—J. A. Mittnacht, Jr	48
CLARK, Frank C.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	287
DUMAS, Alexander—A. W. Connable	280
DE MARCO, Jean, and Luigi Mion—D. Tess	267
DOERR, William H. F.—E. Findlay	708
EICK, Augusta, executrix—H. Herbener, executrix	51,602
EATON, Lemuel S.—S. T. Hubbard and another	1,215
FEUERLICHT, Isidor—G. Hoch	822
FRAZIER, Moses L.—S. Deswoits	31
FUCHS, Emil E.—H. L. Franklin and another	167
FRIEMAN, Henry—J. Seeman and another	139
FOX, William—E. W. Coggeshall and another	528
FREEMAN, Charles, and Frank J. Hoffman—A. W. Schilling	177
GOLDFARB, Abraham—Federal Bank of New York	186
GREENWALD, Morits—S. Wechsler	185
GILMAN, Deborah—New York Telephone Company	57
HUNTER, William C.—First National Bank of Jersey City	28
HANKINSON, J. Charles—S. Epstein	894
HOUSE, Joseph—M. H. Petiger	366
HANCOCK, George T.—New York Telephone Company	51
HUXFORD, Samuel H.—New York Telephone Company	73
HUTCHES, Benjamin—A. H. Patterson	267
HARRIS, Michael—Jefferson Bank	300
HOFFMAN, Charles—C. Bartek	78
HALISHITZER, Louis, by guardian—M. Blanck, costs	662
NEW RIVER MINERAL COMPANY—A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited	69
MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE STORAGE and Repair Company—A. Gabriel	1,896
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—L. Edelhauser	407
UNION STORES CORPORATION—Butler Brothers	88
HEILBRONNER, Fanny—F. Sears	161
ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY—Santa Clara Lumber Company	720
THE IDEAL FASTENER AND NOVelty Company—M. Levi	2,723
SHEPARD & MORSE LUMBER COMpany—A. Stearns	358
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Demetre	101
LESSER, W. Arthur—W. A. Smith	847
LEVY, William—L. A. Blanding and another	276
LEVINSON, Israel—J. C. Wilmerding and another	1,549
LEVY, Harris—L. Levy, costs	380
LAW, James T.—L. L. Schwartz	128
LANDOW, E. Robert—C. S. Shaft	121
LIEDER, William J. A.—James M. Adamson Manufacturing Company	63
LAWN, Oscar—W. J. Roome	108
MORRILL, George H., Frank T. and George H., Jr., Henry Lindenmeyer, Gustave Lindenmeyer, David S. Farrabrant, Jonathan Bulkley, James S. Packard, and Henry J. Webber—F. Broaker	196
MOORE, Charles H.—New York Telephone Company	1,326
McEACHEN, James C.—H. W. Vooth, costs	49
MARSH, Arthur E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	123
MARQUETTE, Joseph R., Jr.—T. James	61
McKEE, Frank, Charles Frohman, Isaac B. Rich, and William H. Harris—T. D. Sullivan and another	264
NAGLE, Percival E.—M. H. Murray and another	6,679
O'BRIEN, James E.—N. Trahan	528
OLSEN, Anton L.—F. Schwarzwaelder	30
O'CONNELL, Edmund B.—B. H. Lage	133
O'BRIEN, Clarence—P. de F. Hall & Co.	374
ROACH, Stephen W.—R. R. Smith	165
REINHARDT, Charles H., and Angela—A. Grau	103
RUDERS, Joseph F.—W. Wiehe	180
ROBINSON, Josephine A., and Agnes D.—W. J. Roome	138
REINHEIMER, Isaac—Hamilton Bank of New York City	5,098
RUSSO, Nicola A.—D. Di Mattis	362
STABLER, Walter—First National Bank of Jersey City	64
STILLINGS, John A. B.—New York Telephone Company	1,154
SHIRMKO, John—F. Cohn	50
TOMPKINS, Thomas L.—N. Trahan	108
VANNEMAN, Kate—New York Telephone Company	87
WHITE, Abraham—S. Goldsticker	61
WALTON, Eleanor G.—New York Telephone Company	865
WEATHERED, Charles E.—J. Fuller	88
ZUCKER, Alfred—A. Engelbrecht and another	454
ZONIADES, Athanasios—W. A. Brown and another	338
ZAKE, John and Mary—P. Jones and another	154
	124

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BACKER, George—United States Gas Fixture Company of the City of New York, Oct. 21, 1902 $69

CROSSMAN, George W., and Kerman Silbeken—T. L. Lurman and another, May 31, 1900 826

CROSSMAN, George W., and Kerman Silbeken—T. L. Lurman, June 4, 1902 169

DOCKSTADER, Lew—T. J. Hayes and another, Sept. 6, 1899 831

FINN, Mary—J. Polchinski, Nov. 14, 1902 306

FARGO, James C., President—J. Gilman, Feb. 16, 1904 840

FRIEDEL, Michael—M. Donovan, Jr., Feb. 5, 1904 485

LOWE, William—C. A. Du Vivier and another, Aug. 23, 1900 143

McCORD, William H.—M. Reed, administratrix, Feb. 17, 1897 5,891

OWENS, John F.—American Shot Lead Company, Oct. 17, 1895 139

SANDHOP, Charles—B. Mason, Feb. 20, 1903 579

WILLIAMS, David R.—Columbia Storage Warehouses, Nov. 20, 1903 128

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DYER, E. La Bau, and L. La Bau Aymar, executors—E. Reich, June 11, 1903 $54,677

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence; H. Schlubach, Guatemala.

IMPERIAL—C. Riedt, Mexico; Dr. Frederich Elias, Berlin; Jan Schilthuis, Rotterdam, Holland.

HOFFMAN—J. A. Harrison, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. C. Washburne, Minneapolis.

ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

WESTMINISTER—O. Ramires-Sands, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Edwards, H. D., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Eddy, cigars; A. W. Eddy, cigars; St. George Hotel.

Kerton Brothers' Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; R. K. Kerton, jobbers; Hotel Imperial.

Timothy & Gilgan, Nashville, Tenn.; P. H. Timothy, dry goods; Everett House.

Morley Dress Company, Chicago, Ill.; Hugh W. Matthews, drugs; Manhattan Hotel.

Fox, Abe, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Krohn, clothing; 1,480 Madison Avenue.

Woodburn & Stiger, Moundsville, West Va.; C. E. Woodburn, department store; Metropolitan Hotel.

Woodruff, M., Van Nest, Ohio, merchant; Astor House.

Weisman, J., & Co., Marshall, Texas; J. Weisman, general merchandise; Collingwood Hotel.

La Salle & Koch Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; R. B. Shriver, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Netcher, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; Margaret Riveden, corset buyer; Mary McGrath, millinery; Rose Steiner, underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Phipen, H., Company, Covington, Tenn., J. H. Phipen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Innes, George & Co., Wichita, Kansas; Daisy B. Denton, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hobbs & Beltz Art Shop, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. C. Beltz, art goods; Hotel Cadillac.

La Salle & Koch Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; George Hurlbrink, dry goods; Anna H. Mayo, gloves; Mary Farrell, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Heenan, D., Mercantile Company, Streator, Ill.; W. L. Sinnott, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Power, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Schipper & Block, Incorporated, Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Zinser, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mendel, Weinstock & Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. Mendel, hats; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Colfer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Crous-Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; Miss L. Copenbarger, millinery; 47 Lispenard Street.

Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss M. Stevens and Miss F. Mahr, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Wessel, L. O., Little Falls, Minn.; dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McAlpin, The George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Emma Gilsey, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Witt, cloaks and suits; Lafayette Baths.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Bickhart, cloaks and suits; Lafayette Baths.

Howland Millinery Company, The, Denver, Col.; W. L. Howland, millinery; D. Parker, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Kline, Mrs. R., Beaumont, Texas; millinery; 342 West Twenty-third Street.

New York Store, Centre City, Col.; A. Rachifsky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Jennie Gallup, millinery; 56 West Twenty-first Street.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. McKaye, books; Victoria Hotel.

Leader Dry Goods Company, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Bowers Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; dry goods; W. S. Bowers; Hotel Cadillac.

Kilain, P., Cleveland, Ohio; Japansse goods; Japanese Club.

Towne, Claude S., Monongahela City, Penn.; department store; Hotel Raleigh.

Pierce, R. H., Company, Alamogorde, N. M.; M. P. McCrocken, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Paris, Texas; W. G. Burton, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Browning, King & Co., Milwaukee; W. E. Haskin, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. White, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Powrie, A. B., Carrollton, Mo.; department store; Hotel St. Denis.

Germain, J., Van Wert, Ohio; millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Allman & Putman Company, Massilon, Ohio; D. S. Gardner, dry goods; E. H. Gardner, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Probasco, A. F., Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods; 57 West Eleventh Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Shaw, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sperling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Henry King, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Friedman, J., Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Friedman, general merchandise; B. Friedman, general merchandise; 52 Pike Street.

Brower, C. F., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; C. E. Brower, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Annie J. McGarrell, millinery; M. Donnelly, millinery; 10 West Fourteenth Street.

Shortel's Department Store, Tipton, Ind.; Mae Shallenbarger, millinery; 214 West Forty-fourth Street.

Comey & Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; George P. Comey, hats; Murray Hill Hotel.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Singer, cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. Brown, upholstery goods; Gilsey House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery; Gregorian Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, and capes, 100 Grand Street.

Hoyt, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Donaldson, house furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, silks and dress goods; Miss J. M. Clark, white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Joel, dress goods, silks, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Garond, Hyde & Dietrich, Saginaw, Mich.; O. L. Hyde, millinery and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; B. Sheldon, notions, 320 Broadway.

Hundley Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. R. Wall, notions, 43 Leonard Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Leiter, cloths and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics and prints; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel York.

Saks, H., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Mears, Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Cogwill, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Drewry, Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions; 58 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Black, J., Waterloo, Iowa; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, notions and furnishing goods; Miss Harris, millinery; Miss G. Preston, waists; Hotel Albert.

Friedman & Loveman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; I. Friedman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, furnishing goods and clothing; J. B. Overlash, dry goods; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Weed, Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; C. H. Weed, hats; Hotel Earlington.

Reynolds, Jewett & Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; J. W. Knapp, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sliberberg, Atha & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Silberberg, domestics, dress goods, white goods, and gloves; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. Butler, fancy goods; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, millinery, ribbons, laces, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Earlington.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss C. McCoy, millinery; Miss Hultz, millinery; Miss M. Collins, ribbons; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Casper, G., & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Casper, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Collins, gloves; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; E. B. Harvey, dress goods and silks; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieut. Col. Otto Hein, Tenth Cavalry, is further extended one month.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter is detached from the Dixie and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion, and will then report to the Bureau of Navigation for further orders.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, is detached from the Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, and ordered home.

Surgeon E. C. Huntington's sick leave is further extended three months Feb. 24.

Boatswain P. Fechter is ordered to the Hancock navy yard, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Arrived—Florida and Osceola at Key West, Topeka and Missouri at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Minneapolis and Yankee from Guantanamo for Port au Prince, Hartford from Kingston for Santo Domingo City.

WINTER RESORTS.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLY, JAMES E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Michael Kelly, Mary Mason nee Berrigan, Ann Berrigan, Annie Griffin Defgantier, Mary Teresa (Pidgie) Malloy, Catharine Griffin, and to all persons interested in the trust estates created by JAMES E. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, beneficiaries or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mary P. Kelly, as testamentary trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and to show cause why the said Mary P. Kelly not be allowed to resign her trusteeship herein, and that the Colonial Trust Company of the City of New York be not substituted in her place and stead, as such testamentary trustee, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

fo-1aw6wF

WELSH, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. Welsh, Agnes Welsh, Frank A. Becker, Nicholas Reichenback, John W. Mullin, William L. Tierney, Mary Welsh, Florence Welsh, Edward F. Miller, Daniel Mapes, Frederick Dolson, Isaac Butler, and all creditors of JOHN WELSH, deceased, not above named, and all other persons interested in the estate of said deceased.

Whereas, Honora Welsh, the widow of John Welsh, late of the County of New York, deceased, has applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York for a decree directing the disposition of the real property or interest in real property of said John Welsh, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, by mortgage, lease or sale, at public or private sale, of said property.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a decree should not be made, directing the disposition of the real property, or interest in real property of John Welsh, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, by mortgage, lease or sale, at public or private sale, of said real property, or interest in real property. And you and each of you having claims against said deceased are further required to exhibit and prove the same before our Surrogate at the time and place aforesaid. And those of you hereby cited who are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, and if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[Seal.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

REEVES, TODD & SWAIN, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM BEEKMAN COX, Jr., plaintiff, against BRIDGET DEE and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

WISE COUNSEL.

Ex-President CLEVELAND speaks with his accustomed wisdom and sound sense. He tells his party that "obsolete issues and questions no longer challenging popular interest should be manfully abandoned." This consigns Bryanism and its principles to the rubbish heap. Mr. CLEVELAND tells specifically what he means when he says, "Our fighting forces will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause." The old-time Democratic enthusiasm can be awakened only if they hear the "rallying cry of true Democracy."

The ex-President declares that the Democracy's opportunity is already in sight. It will be forfeited if there is any dickering or compromise with the false leaders. It can be availed of only by courage, sound principles, and honest purposes. It is no time for "cunning finesse." The party must frankly make its appeal to the people upon the principles that have won its victories in the past, applied as enduring principles may always be applied to the public questions of the present. A reform of the tariff must be demanded, and a check upon the Congressional tendency to extravagance. Above all, the Administration of President ROOSEVELT, vulnerable at many points, must be a campaign issue. We wish that those Democratic members of the Senate who paltered with conscience and threw principle to the winds in order to bring themselves to the support of the Panama treaty could have applied to the Isthmian policy of the President the moral test which Mr. CLEVELAND applies. It is not within the mandates of the Democratic creed, he says, that "the territorial rights of any other nation should be disregarded, or that our National good faith should be subjected to reasonable suspicion." There indeed was a campaign issue if the Democratic Senators had not stupidly destroyed it. Rising above the hedgerows of small politics that bound the vision of so many loquacious party counselors of the moment, Mr. CLEVELAND declares that this contest is too big, its issues too important, to permit considerations of geographical locality to determine the selection of the Democratic candidate. The qualities that win the confidence of the people, the qualities of conquering leadership, must be sought in the candidate, whether he be found in Massachusetts, in Delaware, in Texas, in Illinois, or in New Jersey. Whether he come from a Democratic or a Republican State, around the leader who is the man for the time and for the office the Democrats of every State will rally with "old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage."

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

There is no need of directing the attention of our readers to the significance of the news we printed yesterday about the intention of Turkey to put an end, once and for all, to the pretensions of Bulgaria to dictate to Turkey how Turkey shall treat her non-Mohammedan and non-Turkish subjects and dependents.

The news simply shows that, whatever may be the errors, either of the head or of the heart, of the unspeakable Turk, he is a shrewd politician, an intelligent opportunist, and knows when his chance arrives. That is exactly the case with Russia. And so the rejoicing of the most civilized part of mankind, including the most cynical elements of it, will be great that the Russian has been beaten by the Turk at his own game, that the Turk should perceive in Russia's difficulty Turkey's opportunity, and should hasten, as soon, so to say, as Russia's back is turned, to upset and scout the "reforms" which Russia imposed upon her.

It is true that Austria, as much as Russia, was engaged in the reforms which "Europe" practically left to the two as being the parties most in interest. But we may safely assume, either that the Turk does not fear Austria when she is disjoined from Russia, as indeed he has no manifest reason for doing, or that he has succeeded in "squaring" Austria by means of "compensations elsewhere," compensations of which, again, the expense is to be defrayed by Russia. And, behind all that, there is the opportunity of Turkey, offered by Russia herself, to balk the secular ambition of Russia and to secure her own secular desires. For the ambition of Russia for an "ice-free port" on the Pacific is but of yesterday compared with her ambition to possess the Golden Horn. This latter aspiration is as old as the Russian Empire itself, which the other day celebrated what was practically its two hundredth anniversary. For Russia to acquire Constantinople, and with it the right to pass her ships of war in and out of the Dardanelles, it would first be necessary that the Turk should be driven out of Europe. But, after all these generations, the Turk exhibits an obstinate purpose to stay in Europe, a purpose much more obstinate, and, we may add, founded on a sounder conception of national or even of dynastic interest, than the purpose of Russia to stay in Manchuria. Now, if Russia should attempt to force the passage of the Dardanelles with her warships in the Black Sea, it seems that Turkey would incur little risk by sinking them compared with what she would incur by letting them pass in defiance of treaties.

At any rate, Turkey's announcement that she means to take care of Bulgaria without reference to Russia must be gall and wormwood at St. Petersburg. It attests the conclusion of a shrewd and experienced observer that Russia has her hands so full with Japan that she cannot efficiently look after interests much more vital to her than any in the Far East. In other words, the "Colossus of the North," after only a fortnight of warfare, has suffered, at the hands of little Japan, an immense loss of prestige. Russia herself has been startled by her reverses from her propriety. Considering that evidence accepted even at Berlin shows that Russia struck the first blow, her complaints that Japan attacked her "treacherously," and her avowal of her own unpreparedness for a conflict for which for six or seven years she has been notoriously preparing, indicate that the Government of St. Petersburg has for the time lost its head. But we know nothing more adapted to abase the self-esteem of Russia than this announcement of the Turk that he and his associates will take this occasion to settle the questions of the Balkans without reference to Russia's interests or desires.

THE INTENT TO DECEIVE.

The Albany Journal reproves THE TIMES for mentioning Superintendent SKINNER in connection with the Lewis Unification bill. Our Albany contemporary points out that "the bill specifically provides, in accordance with Mr. SKINNER'S suggestion, that the present incumbent of this office shall not be eligible to appointment to the corresponding office sought to be created"; and it observes that "THE TIMES is developing a deplorable disregard of facts of which this is not the first manifestation."

To all of which the proper reply is that The Albany Journal must suppose that it is addressing an audience of imbeciles; and the same assumption must be made concerning Senator RAINES, who solemnly declared in the Senate the other day that Superintendent SKINNER had not solicited from any Normal School Principal a contribution to the Republican campaign fund—he had merely received the checks and indorsed them over to the State Committee.

No exposure that is in our power or in anybody's power to make of the dangerous character of this Unification bill would deter the Republican Legislature from making it a law. Gov. ODELL and the Republican leaders have determined that the schools shall be kept in politics, as they have been in the past under Superintendent SKINNER. The Albany Journal is in a very good position to know whether it is true that Superintendent SKINNER is to be retained in the reorganized system as incumbent of a "minor position" in the Commissioner's office. That is reported and generally believed. It is believed among others by the men of the high schools, academies, and Normal schools, who oppose this bill and know what to expect at the hands of Mr. SKINNER. He has abused the powers of his office, he has violated the law, he has shown a vindictive and tyrannical spirit which makes his continuance in any educational office a menace to the schools.

What influences are behind this Unification bill? Among the educators of the State what voices are raised in its behalf? Only those of President BUTLER and President SCHURMAN. The Principals and teachers are against it. They know what it means. The press has exposed it. Without a pause or hitch the Republican majority in the Legislature, aided by an emergency message from the Governor, forces it to enactment. There is only one conclusion to be drawn. It is a measure of partisanship designed to give the Republican machine control over the schools for the next six years at least, and perhaps indefinitely.

REBUILDING BALTIMORE.

We particularly commend to the attention of Mayor MCCLELLAN the proceedings that have been had in Baltimore toward the rebuilding of the city. A large tract of the most valuable land in the city having, by the fire, been converted into a "tabula rasa," or clean slate, the enterprising inhabitants have not been slow to recognize that a great calamity, such as their conflagration, might furnish a great opportunity which, if "taken at the flood," might afford a very considerable offset to the calamity. The "emergency committee" of citizens has already recommended the widening of certain streets, and the extension of other streets, so that the street plan of Baltimore, as revised, should recognize the modern conditions which, as Baltimore had unguidedly grown, could not be recognized.

There are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out these suggestions. The citizens who hold title to the land under the cinders and embers of the conflagration have already made their arrangements for rebuilding on the old lines. They will have to be dispossessed of their lawful property in order to subject that property to the development of the city, and they will require and indeed deserve considerable sums by way of compensation on that score, over and above what would otherwise be their claims. And then there is a legal difficulty in Baltimore, just as there is in New York, about the re-entry of the city into the possession of such lands as it does not need strictly for its own municipal purposes. To obviate this objection, ex-Gov. BROWN of Maryland proposes that the State shall, so to speak, lend its right of eminent domain to the city, and enable it to carry out this beneficent scheme for the improvement of Baltimore.

All this is very good. But evidently it takes time, even though, as it happens, the Legislature of Maryland is in session, against which the chances in such a case are about even. Evidently it will cost trouble, and will delay and hamper private owners who desire to make the promptest and most profitable use of their property. As we have before pointed out, what an excellent thing it would be for Baltimore if there were already adopted, and awaiting the opportunity of using it, a revised city plan, which might, by purely municipal action, become operative at once when a considerable tract of the city happened to be laid waste to receive it. Even if the recommendations of the Emergency Committee are adopted, and even if the Legislature authorizes the enforcement of them, much time, which means much money, will necessarily be lost. Most of all, any plan adopted in the haste of the occasion must necessarily be less satisfactory than a plan adopted at leisure and upon an expert consideration of the permanent needs of the city. We again urge these considerations upon the attention of his Honor.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Mayor MCCLELLAN has a highly intelligent sense of the interests which it is his duty to defend, and his veto of the Aldermanic ordinance granting to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company the right to use certain streets in the annexed district shows that he has the courage to perform that duty. The message will command the hearty approval of every fair-minded man. It is indeed amazing that an ordinance so improper in form and so careless of the public interests could have secured the requisite majority in the Board of Aldermen—so amazing that Gen. SICKLES'S remark that he "need not voice public suspicions" suggests the only plausible explanation.

On examining the ordinance the Mayor discovered that it made no provision for money compensation to the city. That in itself was a defect that ought to be considered fatal. Furthermore, it laid no restraint upon the company as to the motive power it should use, and embodied no conditions as to frequency of train service or rate of fare. The ordinance was in fact a model of everything that an enactment granting a public franchise ought not to be. The rights and convenience of the people were left wholly unguarded. The Aldermen seem to have considered nothing save the demands of the company, to which it gave everything the company had the hardihood to require.

The Mayor has checked an attempt to commit a public wrong. He has frustrated a "grab" that very likely was planned and executed in corruption. Men standing high in the Tammany organization were deeply interested in this grant. That seems to have made no difference to the Mayor. He gains in the public esteem and strengthens himself in the public confidence by such an exhibition of courage and uprightness.

HIGH BUILDINGS.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Height of Buildings of the General Citizens' Emergency Committee of Baltimore has presented a report proposing an amendment to the building laws of the city to the effect that hereafter no building not of approved fire-resistant construction shall be permitted to rise more than one hundred feet above the sidewalk level, and that no building of any construction shall be more than 175 feet high.

Considered together, these recommendations suggest the ten virgins of the parable, in that half are wise and the other half foolish. To limit to 100 feet in height buildings not so constructed as to offer any effective resistance to fire is wise and desirable. Indeed, the limitation might have been fixed with propriety at 75 or 80 feet. The greater the height of such a building the greater its menace to those around it. In the light of experience Baltimore is warranted in adopting and enforcing a very stringent code of building laws, and in placing every possible obstacle in the way of the multiplication of buildings which favor, if they do not invite, a general conflagration. But with buildings of approved fire-resisting construction the case is very different. Nothing in Baltimore experience warrants an arbitrary limitation of their height. The value of land in Baltimore is probably not great enough to warrant the erection of "sky-scrapers" comparable to those which it is necessary to build in New York in order to utilize lots worth from $200 to $350 per square foot. This, however, is a financial problem which owners and those with whom they negotiate building loans may safely be left to settle without the embarrassment of legal restraints. From the point of view of the fire risk, the higher the fire-proofed buildings the better for the protection of those about them. Those of this class now standing in the burned district of Baltimore prove conclusively that they are the only buildings as to which a committee of public safety has no need to concern itself in recasting the local building laws.

MICROBES ON TRANSFER SLIPS.

Those who are disposed to resent as officiously paternal some of the new rules of the Board of Health, should not forget that there are others than themselves who may be conspicuously benefited thereby. A case in point is the rule forbidding street car conductors wetting their thumbs in their mouths when they detach transfer slips from pads. This rule has a substantial basis in decency and the protection of the public health. While the passenger may be disposed to think that it makes extremely little difference how the conductor handles a slip which he receives from a bunch fresh from the printer, and holds in his hand for a moment only, he should not forget that the conductor who puts his thumb in his mouth to wet it incurs a risk from which it is desirable that the passenger should be protected. From handling all kinds of money and all sorts of people, the conductor's hands are probably at all times swarming with pathogenic microbes. To tell him this would probably not impress him in the least. To explain to him that his hands are in all probability covered with colonies of anthrax spores, bacilli coli communis, bacilli prodigiosus, staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, micrococcus lanceolatus, diphtheria germs, and what not, might offend him, but it would not be especially instructive. To tell him that digital infection is a well recognized method of conveying disease, especially typhoid fever, into the system, would be profitless. To tell him that if he wets his thumbs or fingers with saliva he will "lose his job" will doubtless impress him very much.

In a word, to change his habits in this matter it is probably necessary to erect a simple sanitary observance into a serious function, the neglect of which is an unpardonable sin, as MOSES, the incomparable sanitarian, was compelled to do with the tribes of Israel during their wanderings in the wilderness. For the car conductor, the formula, "Thus saith the General Superintendent," carries the weight which attached to an injunction relating to the public health in remote antiquity. Whether it benefits the passenger much or little, it may be a matter of life or death to the conductor, and from this point of view it merits cordial approval.

It is really a great thing that there exists in our municipal economy a disinterested and competent body of experts in hygiene who can reach a conclusion and give it the weight and authority of law by a formal resolution. That this extraordinary power has in no instance been abused, and that its exercise has always been conservative and considerate of the public interest, disarms criticism.

WHERE ARE THE VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS?

Since the Russian cruisers—the Gromobol, the Rossia, the Ruvik, and the Bogatyr—captured a Japanese merchant steamer near the Tsugaro Straits the only news made public about them has been an official report concerning the difficulties they had met in steaming to the westward in the teeth of a strong gale in the Japan Sea. It is apparent, therefore, that since leaving Vladivostok this northern squadron has drawn heavily upon its stock of coal. It is equally evident that, unless these cruisers return to Vladivostok, they will soon use up all the fuel with which they left port and will then be in an almost hopeless condition to resist any force that Japan may find it convenient to send against them.

By returning to Vladivostok the Russian ships might replenish their supply of coal; but if they should find themselves "bottled up" in that harbor by the ice they would cease to be factors in the war—at least for a considerable length of time. Even if the port should be cleared of ice early in the Spring, the Japanese might place them all in jeopardy by blockading the place with a swarm of torpedo boats.

If these Russian cruisers should make a sudden and desperate dash at the Japanese transports on the coast of Korea, they might go down ringed about by a superior force; but, at least, they would have a fair chance to inflict such injury upon the enemy's transports as would seriously cripple the military operations of the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria. It is hard to see what they can accomplish by remaining shut up in a fortified harbor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What men have not done in the past and will not do in the future for the sake of pleasing the ladies we are not well enough versed in history or sufficiently imaginative even to attempt to tell. They certainly have done for that amiable purpose everything we can think of, and, as we want to believe all good stories, and are especially eager to believe and have others believe the good stories published in THE TIMES, we are able with no great difficulty to accept as a presentation of facts the tale that the eminent DANIEL J. SULLY, simply to interest and amuse some feminine friends to whom he was exhibiting the Cotton Exchange and the brokers therein, descended from the gallery, moved out upon the floor with a swimming motion—a fine touch, that, if we do say it ourselves—and, amid scenes of vociferous excitement, brought the market, hitherto somnolent, to a vociferous close with the various options from fifteen to fifty points higher than they had opened. That Mr. SULLY did bid the market up rapidly in its last half hour is now a matter of history, and that the consequent gyrations and dilulations of the brokers would and did interest and amuse the ladies in the gallery is a self-evident proposition. The only chance for dubiety lies in the question whether Mr. SULLY did or did not supply the excitement merely to please the spectators. That question we must take under advisement and leave for the present unsettled—must leave it unsettled, perhaps, till the rulers of the Exchange make the pronouncement upon the operation, which they surely will make if they hold that the suggested explanation of it is even possibly true. The purchase of cotton in large quantities is something that entails rather heavy responsibilities, monetary and other, and their exact nature is considerably better known to Mr. SULLY than to the majority of his contemporaries, newspaper paragraphers not excepted. It is therefore highly probable that what he did would have been done whether his visitors had been present or not, and that if he gave them the impression that the exhibition was wholly for their sake, he only indulged in that innocent form of deception which seems to be a necessary element in the daily interactions between humanity's halves.

—There is a lot of significance in the contrary decisions reached by Russia and Japan in regard to carrying out the plans both countries had formed before the war began for exhibiting at the St. Louis Fair. Russia, the Goliath, announces that he is too busy to bother with foreign fairs just now, and abandons all the space that had been allotted to him in the different departments, while Japan, the David, suavely assures the exposition managers that he can attend to his huge antagonist and still have leisure for displaying his industrial and artistic marvels at St. Louis according to the plans formed in the time of peace. If Eastern humor were like that of the West, Japan would doubtless have perfected this delightful bluff of—shall we say of bluff or swagger?—by applying for the space Russia has abandoned and filling that as well as its own with Japanese productions and achievements. That, however, would have been a little too bluffy and swaggerish for Japanese taste, which is invariably good, and of course it hasn't been done. And yet it is beyond question that Japan thoroughly understands the extreme seriousness of the task it has undertaken by engaging in deadly conflict with Russia. Indeed, it is highly probable that Japan knows exactly the strength of Russia and that the latter entertains several delusions as to the weakness of Japan. The Japanese, however, are self-conscious and think much of the opinions of their neighbors, while the Russians are quite content with their own esteem, and seek their ends regardless of outside criticism. Hence have they unhesitatingly dropped the St. Louis Fair and ignored the conclusion that foreigners will draw from such action, while the Japanese have strained a point to spend on what may be called a luxury a lot of money for which unquestionably they could find an immediate use in the conduct of a fairly desperate military adventure. Of course, constructions less favorable to the Japanese might be placed on the contrast between the behavior of the two nations, but that may safely be left for those who, for one reason or another, all more or less unsuitable for frank revelation, take the Russian side in the pending controversy.

—It is a most curious fact that war, the course and result of which more than anything else demonstrate the folly of believing in what KIPLING calls a "tribal god," should of all things most inspire men, whether they are waging war or only talking about it, to commit that very folly. We can all smile at the ingenuous way in which the Russians assume that they are the objects of Divine favoritism, but they are not the only ones that do the same thing. Presumably the Japanese do it, though the vagueness of their state religion, Shintoism, saves them from saying much on the subject that foreigners can understand. That Americans are not exempt will be clear to anybody who will think about as well as listen to patriotic speeches and conversation, and there was a gently amusing illustration of the universal practice in the speech which Secretary MOODY delivered this week at Boston. After an eloquent plea for a big navy as the best of means for the perpetuation of peace, the Secretary exclaimed: "Let us then be backed with GOD and with the sea which He has given us for defense. In them and ourselves our safety lies." Comment on expressions like this have a dangerous tendency toward apparent irreverence, but really the good Secretary is just a little too Russian in his theology for his day and place, and it takes a slightly barbaric, not to say savage, self-appreciation to speak of the sea as given for the defense of one's own country. Fortunately for us all, though we use the phrases applicable only to a "tribal god," when we stop to think we know that history warrants no belief in the existence of gods of that particular sort and size.

—While Mayor MCCLELLAN'S veto of the Westchester franchise might have contained matter which would have made it more pleasing to the Bronxers and others whom the Aldermen have filled with rage and suspicion, it cannot be denied that all he put in it is of excellent quality, well calculated to make as easy as possible the reaching of the desired end of better transportation facilities in the northern part of the city. Whatever may have been the reason why the Aldermen granted the Westchester application, the Mayor presented a fine collection of reasons why they should not have granted it—reasons that cannot fail to have an excellent effect, not only on the Aldermen, but also upon the other applicant for the franchise. The Bronx will certainly get its railway at last, and, possibly enough, it may in the end owe the Aldermen a debt of unintentionally earned gratitude for getting it on better terms than would have been obtained if the City Fathers had not moved in a way so mysterious their wonders to perform.

RUSSIA'S AID TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper of Feb. 14 an article doubting Russia's aid to us during our great civil war. My husband, Surgeon W. D. Stewart, was at that time on the Military Governor's Staff of the District of Columbia. He, with other officers, was invited to a banquet on board of one of the Russian war vessels, which lay in the harbor between Washington and Alexandria.

They came with sealed orders—and as near as I can remember remained three months—and were believed to have prevented a Confederate alliance with France and England. I saw the war vessels myself.

MRS. W. D. STEWART.
Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 17, 1904.

APPEAL FOR FREE LECTURE COURSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is perhaps a little out of date to bring up now the question of the proper apportionment of the money allowed the Board of Education, and we may not be thought sufficiently disinterested in the matter, still I think one phase of it deserves more consideration than it has yet received. I refer to the proposed shortening of the free lecture course.

Lectures have been maintained by the Board of Education at the East Side House Settlement, which I have the honor to represent, for the past two years. Attendance at them has steadily grown, until now our auditorium can hold no more. The people who come to them are nearly all adults, thoughful and intelligent, and they have shown by their orderly conduct at the lectures and by their increasing numbers that they thoroughly appreciate them. They have also formulated a petition which has been signed very largely by residents of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, praying the Board of Education to continue the lectures as originally planned.

We are only a feeble folk here, but I hope that the board can see its way clear to grant the request of these petitioners, and I am writing to you in the hope, first, that the publicity of this letter may induce others to take like action, and, second, to secure from you such comment as will convince the Board of Education that the free lecture system is a public good, that it is appreciated at its full value, and, therefore, that it should not be curtailed.

WILLIAM H. KELLY.
New York, Feb. 12, 1904.

RUSSIA'S "PERFIDY."

At the time of the Crimean war, a former Lord Chancellor of England, Baron Lyndhurst, delivered a speech on the perfidy of Russia in her war against Turkey. Though this speech was made on June 19, 1854, it applies with considerable force on Feb. 19, 1904; only in place of the Crimea, read Manchuria; for Constantinople, Tokio; for Turkey, Korea. In the speech of June 19, Lord Lyndhurst quoted the reports of the Czar's diplomatic agents on the attitude of the European Powers toward Russia's Turkish policy. Said he:

Prince Lieven reported to the Czar:

"Our policy must be to maintain a reserved and prudent attitude until the moment arrives for Russia to vindicate her rights and for the rapid action which she will be obliged to adopt. The war ought to take Europe by surprise, so that the other Powers should find it impossible to be prepared for the blow we are about to strike."

These are very much the same tactics she has pursued toward Korea; only Japan's sagacity outgeneraled her. Another diplomat, Count Pozzo di Borgo, an adopted Russian, reported that "England might oppose, she could not obstruct our designs; France he thought a negligible quantity, for Austria war would be ruin and Germany was secretly favorable." Lord Lyndhurst continued:

But this paper refers to some projected guarantee—some treaty to which the four Powers and Russia are to be parties for the maintenance of the independence of the Sultan and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. As long as the four Powers continue united in friendship and policy such a guarantee might afford effectual security, but if circumstances should occur to create hostile feelings among them there would at once be an end of this security. And as to the guarantee of Russia or the obligation of any treaty into which she might enter, who is to be found so weak, so credulous as to place the least reliance on it? It would be utterly valueless; not worth the paper on which it was written.

As to trusting this Power, whether we look to recent or more remote events, we come to the same conclusion. It is impossible to reconcile known facts with the assurances of the Russian Minister. The whole series of Russia's history, from the earliest times to the present day, has been one long-continued course of fraud and perfidy, of stealthy encroachment or open and unblushing violence.

After a brief review of the policy of Russia, mentioning specific instances of her disregard of national faith, Lord Lyndhurst asked:

What reliance can be placed upon any engagement or guarantee into which she may enter should it at any moment become her interest or should she consider it her interest to disregard it? If the Emperor will give a guarantee, something solid and substantial, as a pledge of his fidelity—something he would be unwilling to forfeit—such a guarantee might enable us to hope for a secure and lasting peace; but to rely on a mere paper guarantee—a mere pledge of his imperial word—would be the extreme of folly and weakness.

What Russia may further attempt time alone can disclose; that she will not remain stationary we may confidently predict; her gigantic armies wait only the signal to pour like a torrent upon Europe. If this semi-barbarous people with a Government of the same character, disguised under the thin cover of a showy but spurious refinement, a Government opposed to all beneficial progress and improvement, and which prohibits by law the education of the great body of its subjects, a despotism the most coarse and degrading that ever afflicted mankind—if this Power with such attributes should ever establish itself in the heart of Europe, (which Heaven in its mercy avert!) it would be the heaviest and most fatal calamity that could fall on a civilized world.

LOVED OFTEN, BUT LOST.

Victim of Unrequited Affection Tells Why Perforce He Is a Bachelor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With interest I have read the comments on the bachelors in to-day's issue. I have asked a number of my bachelor friends the reason for their single state.

L. says he is too fickle and thinks too much of the ladies to have any one of them bind herself to a life of misery with him.

Be. said many things, but his case is answered by C. H. in to-day's issue.

Ph. says that he has loved and lost, and can find no one else who will do.

F. H. says that he loves all the girls, but so far has not found one whom he would like to marry. He is forty-two years old.

These answers are general and one hears them often. I shall try to tell in a few words why I remain single, and I know of many who at present are in the same boat with me. At twenty I loved a girl and asked her to marry me on a salary of $8 per. She, noble girl, refused, for which I am now very thankful. At twenty-five I loved again and was engaged, but, alas, there's many a slip betwixt cup and lip. Nothing daunted, I tried again, a failure. Now comes a period of years in which very little work was had, and I passed the time in solitude, which I think is to my credit. Again fortune smiled upon me and I look for the smiles of a woman, but what is the result? This answer I received: "You are not steady enough; you go from one place to another and don't seem to have the proper consistency," and again: "You are getting old." This is true in part, but through no fault of mine.

Now I say, it is better for a man to remain single than to bring up a family half clad and half fed as I see every day in New York. Comparatively few men to-day can or do support their families properly. The family from which I come is no exception, and rather than bring more miserable, ill-taken-care-of beings into this world I remain single.

Now, man alone is not the cause of all this kicking. Look at the women! How many good women do you find in New York? I am too generous to tell of my experience with some women. I am not alone, as I know others who have had the same and worse cases to deal with. There are some good women, but they are few and far between. JOHN BERTHOLD.
New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

AGREES WITH "AGRARIAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the bachelor discussion in your paper, Agrarian in this morning's issue presents my view exactly. I would like to shake hands with him and say ditto. After four years' residence in this city I have come to the conclusion that the average girl I meet here in business or at home is a silly, shallow creature, whose sole aim in life seems to be dress, dances, and a so-called good time, or theatres, provided it's "no wedding bells for her," or something in that line.

The young man who is ambitious and wishes to rise in the world cannot be blamed for remaining single, and such a man, be he of good principle, clear thinking, serious, and honest intention, the women have no use for, (while they are young.) F. H. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1904.

Evading Disturbance.

Parker—We've moved again.
Barker—You have?
Parker—Yes; our children were so noisy that we couldn't stand what the neighbors said about them.—Detroit Free Press.

The Paternal Idea.

Miss Roxley—I lost my heart last night, pa. I accepted Mr. Poorman.
Mr. Roxley—Huh! You didn't lose your heart. You must have lost your head.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

USING SALT WATER FOR FIRES.

Effort Once Made by Senator Cozzans to Bring It About.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable and comprehensive editorial, "Salt Water for Fires," in to-day's TIMES, recalls the efforts of the late Luke F. Cozzans, when he was a State Senator from this city, to have passed by the Legislature an act embracing the very scope suggested by THE TIMES'S editorial, for the use of river water in cases of fire and for other purposes.

Senator Cozzans solicited the writer to draft a measure in the matter, which was done. The contemplated act provided that there should be erected at the foot of certain streets on the East and North Rivers water towers of sufficient capacity to contain large quantities of water, and elevated at altitudes sufficiently high to naturally force the water over the tallest buildings, then erected in the city, and water mains were to be laid leading from the water towers to proper hydrants, or water plugs.

The salt water was to be used when required in cases of fire, and at other times for street-cleaning purposes and the flushing of sewers. The bill was duly introduced by Senator Cozzans, reported favorably from committee, and would undoubtedly have been passed by both houses had not Mayor Wood and Croton Water Commissioner Thomas Stephens protested against it upon the ground of the great expense which would have to be incurred by the city, notwithstanding that the leading merchants in the dry goods district offered to share such expense pro rata.

As no great conflagration, in the meantime, has occurred to our city, it is probably well enough that this important improvement has been delayed, but now that the press, the Chief of the Fire Department, and Mayor McClellan have taken the matter under serious consideration, the project should be rapidly pushed until consummated, and THE TIMES must be earnestly congratulated upon the early stand it has taken in the matter.

THOMAS W. PITTMAN.
New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

AN INDEPENDENT MANCHURIA.

A Layman's View of How the Far Eastern Question Might Be Settled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As war news seems to be the only topic that newspaper readers seem to be interested in at present, allow a few words on the solution of the "Far Eastern question" by a civilian who makes no claim to statesmanship.

The extraordinary success of Japan so far in the present war and the equally extraordinary unpreparedness of Russia lead a citizen to believe that Russia will soon be driven out of Manchuria. This would seem to be the opportunity that the commercial nations of the world should embrace and settle the Far Eastern question forever. Manchuria should be made an independent nation governed by a statesman of the calibre of the British Governor of Egypt, and whose independence should be guaranteed by the commercial nations of the earth. China is incompetent to govern anything, and she should not be permitted to resume the government of Manchuria.

It might be stated that this would be a clear steal of Chinese territory, but I think the people of China receive very little benefit from Manchuria now, and with the government we have very little sympathy. However, the new government should be required to pay an annual sum to the Chinese Government, by way of a royalty—same plan as that adopted by the Turkish provinces. The Russian railroads and other property might be paid for by the new government, but this should terminate Russia's claims on Manchuria forever. Japan, I am convinced, would be satisfied with Korea, and if her military success would warrant it she should have a financial claim against Russia with which other nations would have nothing to do.

I said this plan would settle the Far Eastern question forever. First, by creating a buffer State between these Far Eastern rivals, but it would also show how the remaining territory of China should be subdivided provided China continues the article of government which she has been giving us for several hundred years.

The above settlement is contingent on the defeat of Russia, but should Japan be defeated the only remedy is the complete breaking up of the Chinese Empire. There England has already marked out her sphere of influence. Germany, you may be certain, will not be far behind, and France must have her share, and the United States ought to have a few "coaling stations."

A CITIZEN BUT NOT A STATESMAN.
New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

NOT A "NEW" CHARITY.

First Trained Nurse for the Poor Was Sent Out in 1877.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your excellent paper of Feb 16 I read of the noble generosity of certain parties in our city toward what you are pleased to call "A New Charity." From a very large experience I am able to say that there is no wiser nor kinder work done among the poor at the present time than that of sending a trained nurse into the homes of the poor.

But with regard to its being a new charity, allow me to say that the late Mrs. William H. Osborn, who started the first training school for nurses in this country, in connection with Bellevue Hospital, paid the salary and put into the work of nursing the poor one of the first graduates of that hospital, in March, 1877.

Since that time this society, the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission, whose headquarters are at 105 East Twenty-second Street, has kept from eight to ten nurses at work among the tenement poor of lower New York. Each one of these nurses has the record of making more than 200 nursing visits in a month.

This work is entirely nonsectarian in character, and is supported by voluntary contributions. MRS. L. S. BAINBRIDGE.
New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

FACTS ABOUT THE EASTERN WAR.

—Corruption is declared to be unknown in Japanese politics.

—Among the Japanese one divorce takes place for every four marriages.

—The proportionate circulation of newspapers in Japan is about the same as in this country.

—A Japanese private soldier is paid 70 cents a month; a Major General is paid $131 a month.

—In time of peace the Japanese Army, consisting of 421,000 men, costs but $18,500,000 a year.

—Russia has the largest number of soldiers and reserves of any country on earth except Germany.

—This is the fourth time Japan has made war on a foreign nation, except for early barbaric expeditions against the Koreans.

—The word Japan comes from the Portuguese pronunciation of the Japanese characters, Ni-Hon," meaning the land of the rising sun.

—A Japanese officer who has not reached the rank of Major at the age of forty-eight is compulsorily retired as unworthy of further service.

—The Emperor of Japan is the direct descendant of the Emperor Jimmu, who ascended the throne 2,564 years ago, making the dynasty older than any other dynasty that exists or ever did exist.

—The true name of Korea is "Chosen," meaning "Land of the Morning Calm." It is by this name that the country is designated in diplomatic papers at the State Department at Washington.

—Japanese soldiers are fed on rice, salted fish, dried seaweed, and pickled plums—a diet that is almost universal in Japan, except in the navy, where rations of meat are served. Soldiers are allowed meat when on campaign, but rarely eat it

HANNA MOURNED AT HOME

Over 30,000 Persons View Senator's Body in Cleveland.

Big and Silent Crowd Awaits Funeral Train in a Driving Snowstorm—Final Services To-day.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—The body of Senator Marcus A. Hanna now lies in state upon a shrouded catafalque in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, where is was taken immediately upon its arrival here from Washington to-day. It is surrounded by a veritable garden of flowers and guarded by a detail of soldiers from the State militia.

During the afternoon and early evening over 30,000 people passed the flower-covered coffin and took a last look upon the face of the dead leader.

The snow blowing fiercely in their faces and a cold wind chilling them through and through, thousands upon thousands stood for hours in a double line stretching for more than five squares, waiting for an opportunity to pass into the building where lay the body, and when, at 9:30 o'clock, the doors were closed for the night, several thousand were turned away.

The funeral train bearing the body of the dead Senator and the members of his family arrived in Cleveland during a driving snowstorm. A big crowd was assembled about the Euclid Avenue station, notwithstanding the fact that the train arrived half an hour earlier than had been expected. The station was surrounded by a triple cordon of police, and none save those entitled to be there was allowed to pass.

At Salem members of Gov. Herrick's staff joined the funeral party, of which the Governor had been a member, from Washington, and Gov. Herrick, in the name of the commonwealth, extended to the bereaved family the condolences of all Ohio. The place where this ceremony was performed was a fitting one, for it was at Lisbon, near Salem, that Senator Hanna was born.

When the train came to a stop the first to leave it was Gov. Herrick, followed by his staff. The Chamber of Commerce committee soon alighted, followed by members of the funeral party and the family and friends, who occupied the private car.

Mrs. Hanna was assisted from the train by her son, Dan R. Hanna, and H. M. Hanna, brother of the Senator. The members of the family at once entered carriages and were driven to the home of Dan R. Hanna.

The train then pulled forward until the car containing Mr. Hanna's body was opposite the waiting room, and the coffin was taken from a car by stalwart policemen and received by pall bearers, who carried it through the station and deposited it in the funeral car.

Troop A, which will act as escort at the funeral to-morrow, then escorted the body to the Chamber of Commerce building. All along the line of march the reverence felt for the dead Senator was shown. Men stood with bared heads in the blinding storm, and many eyes were filled with tears.

A bugle announced the arrival of the cortége at the entrance of the Chamber, and the coffin was borne through ranks of soldiers and placed upon the bier. In the entrance to the hall the pallbearers, with their burden, took the lead. They were followed by the members of Gov. Herrick's staff, and, taking up the rear, were the citizens' committee of the Chamber and Exchange. A moment later the top of the coffin was removed and the face of the dead Senator exposed to view.

The auditorium where the body now lies in state is appropriately set. From the four large chandeliers hangs a huge canopy of black. From a black and white rosette in the centre four white streamers extend to the corners of the canopy around the entire hall. Beneath the canopy stands the catafalque upon which rested the body of President McKinley at Canton. As they were lifelong friends, it was thought fitting that the same bier should be used for Senator Hanna that did service for President McKinley.

The floral tributes were the most elaborate since the funeral of the late President McKinley. A carload of offerings from Washington officials and friends accompanied the funeral train, and were removed in three wagons to the Chamber of Commerce. They include a wreath from President Roosevelt. Here already were tributes in rich profusion from societies and friends in Senator Hanna's home city.

The floral remembrances constitute almost the entire output of all the greenhouses of this city, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, and the stocks of the florists in all those cities have been well nigh exhausted.

The Senator Hanna seen by the thousands who filed past the bier was far different from the Senator Hanna familiar to Cleveland men. The face was drawn and white and the hands, crossed upon the breast, were thin to emaciation, while the pallor was unusual.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night Memorial Post, G. A. R., of which Senator Hanna was a member, marched to the Chamber of Commerce in a body, and in the presence of their dead comrade conducted the funeral service of their organization. After this service the hall was closed, members of Troop A remaining to guard the body during the night.

Upon the request of many friends of the Hanna family, Bishop Leonard will deliver a short address at the conclusion of the regular funeral services to-morrow. The Bishop will be assisted in the services by the Rev. William M. Pierce, President of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. McGrew of St. Paul's, and the Rev. A. H. Jones of St. John's Church, of which Mr. Hanna was a vestryman.

At the close of the services at the church the body will be conveyed to Lake View Cemetery, and after a brief burial service in Wade Mortuary Chapel will be placed temporarily in the Wade vault, it not having yet been decided where the body shall finally be buried.

FORAKER OHIO LEADER.

Death of Mr. Hanna Leaves Clear Field —Wood's Promotion Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The political effects of Mr. Hanna's death are already becoming apparent. Mr. Hanna had been crowding Senator Foraker close to the wall, and Foraker had been waging the fight of his life to maintain himself and muster strength enough to compel his colleague to make terms.

Now, according to what Ohio politicians say, there will be no question by anybody that Senator Foraker is the leader of the Republican Party in Ohio. He will not be strong enough, however, to enable him to play any tricks with the Hanna following, and for that reason it is said that one of Mr. Hanna's friends will be allowed to go to the Senate.

The Legislature is not only overwhelmingly Republican, but is controlled by those who have been known as adherents of Senator Hanna. The men who are regarded as most likely to be the principal contestants are Representatives Burton of the Cleveland district, Dick of the Akron district, who was the principal lieutenant of Mr. Hanna in Ohio, and Gov. Herrick, who was also one of Mr. Hanna's trusted assistants. George D. Cox of Cincinnati, boss of Republican politics in Southern Ohio, and who has been identified with the Foraker wing, is said to be ambitious to enter the Senate.

The Legislature will be called upon not only to elect a Senator to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hanna, but also one to fill the full term of six years, which will begin with March 4, 1905. The situation will help the Hanna men to so arrange that the Senatorship will be retained by them.

One objection to the selection of Gov. Herrick is the fact that Lieut. Gov. Harding is what is known as a Foraker man, and his succession to the executive office at this time would place the patronage of the State in his hands. Gen. Dick's friends insist therefore that Gov. Herrick should not only refuse positively to be drawn into the Senatorial contest, but that he should use his influence to promote the selection of Gen. Dick.

Gov. Herrick's friends, however, point to the fact that his term as Governor will expire in January, 1906, nine months after the expiration of the term which was being served by Mr. Hanna. Therefore it is urged, Gen. Dick might be selected for the unexpired term and Gov. Herrick for the full term, which begins March 4, 1905. This would give the Lieutenant Governor only nine months to hold the office of Governor.

Mr. Burton, however, receives no consideration in this disposition of the matter. Burton has been an independent man, and has succeeded in having himself returned to Congress for ten years in spite of the factional leaders of the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. He is one of the strong men of the Ohio delegation, and in point of general ability and equipment is regarded by many as superior to any of the other aspirants developed for a place in the Senate.

Another effect of the death of Mr. Hanna will be that Gen. Leonard Wood will have no trouble whatever in getting his Major Generalship. Mr. Hanna was the great obstacle to Wood's promotion, and his powerful personality and strong capacity for leadership were what put all the heart in the fight against the President's friend.

Perry Heath had won his fight to stay in the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hanna had conquered for him. Now Heath's fortunes, which a month ago were stable and secure to all appearances, are on the down grade. There is no likelihood whatever that he will even be a member of the National Committee, much less its Secretary, after the next convention.

Estes G. Rathbone long has worked with high hopes for vindication. Now that Mr. Hanna is gone there is nobody to take up Rathbone's fight.

Of the effect upon Mr. Roosevelt's fortunes, it can be said that the only power which promised to make any trouble for him before the nomination is gone. There is some comment, however, to the effect that after the nomination is made Mr. Roosevelt will be a sufferer by the loss of Mr. Hanna, whose appeals for the ticket would have been listened to by conservative business men as those of no one else would be.

OFFICES SHUT DURING FUNERAL.

The President's Order—Ohio Army Posts to Observe Services.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt to-day issued the following order:

"As a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, late Senator from the State of Ohio, it is hereby ordered that all Federal offices in Ohio be closed during the hours of the funeral to-morrow, Friday, the 19th inst."

Also, by direction of the President, orders were telegraphed to the commandants at all army posts and offices connected with military establishments in the State of Ohio to close their doors to-morrow between the hours of 12 and 3-o'clock, while the funeral of the late Senator is in progress.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Lent comes along without much to enliven the first days, which are more than usually dull, except for meetings of sewing classes and a few dinners.

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Among the dinner givers last evening were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will go South soon, and that was one of the last of their entertainments.

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The Thursday Evening Dinner Dances, organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and others three years ago, are to be continued, and the dates for the season of 1904-5 will be Dec. 8, 1904, Jan. 19, 1905. The dances as heretofore will be at Delmonico's.

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Although the dancing classes for grown-ups will have no further meetings until their Easter dances, those for the children will be continued until late Spring. Miss Edith Benjamin's class meets at Delmonico's Thursday afternoons and Miss Robinson's meets at the same place on Monday morning, while those conducted by the Misses Preston meet on Tuesday.

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Henry F. Shoemaker and his daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, are en route to Palm Beach on their private car. They will be absent about three weeks.

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The Lenten sewing class, organized by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, will have its first meeting on Monday morning at Mrs. de Peyster's residence, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. This class sews for the New York Infant Asylum.

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Miss Edith Hollins has organized this season a Lenten sewing class of young society women. The first meeting was held at Miss Hollins's residence on Wednesday, and it will meet at the residences of the different members in rotation. Among the members are Miss Hester Hone, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, Miss Stimson, Miss Gregory, and Miss Sophie Langdon. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Gregory in West Forty-seventh Street. This class is making various fancy articles, and on the Saturday before Palm Sunday will have a sale, the proceeds of which are to be used for furnishing the rooms of the sailors' home in Market Street.

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Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of Mrs. George Taylor Stewart's sewing class at her residence. This class is organized for the benefit of the Sunday Kindergarten, an east side charity. It will meet every Thursday at Mrs. Stewart's residence, 14 East Sixtieth Street. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock, and to this latter many men are asked. Among the members of this class are Mrs. Edgar B. Carroll, Mrs. James C. Converse, Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel, Miss Katherine Whiting, and others.

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Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Arthur Duane of West Thirtieth Street, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Glover, 36 East Seventy-sixth Street; Mrs. Chandler Smith, 812 West Seventy-third Street, and Mrs. Robert Olyphant.

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Miss Julia Chester Wells will give an afternoon euchre party to-morrow at her residence.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Kingdon, who were at New Orleans for the carnival, have gone to California.

PALM BEACH SOCIETY.

Mrs. Flagler Dines Sir Gilbert and Lady Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler gave a dinner this evening to Sir Gilbert Carter and Lady Carter. The other guests were Mrs. Adair, Miss Post, and William F. Breese, all of London; F. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dick, and D. C. Mitchell.

Last night Mrs. Horatio Rubens gave a jolly dinner, her guests being the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Kissam, John Suydam, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, and Robert M. Leslie of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elihu Root arrived here to-day to spend the rest of the season.

Sydney Breese gave a twin launch party and tea to twenty guests this afternoon.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, with a party of friends, is on his way here.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston arrived to-day for the season. Mrs. Hamilton Carhart of New York gave an elaborate dinner with unique favors this afternoon, among her guests being Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smylie, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Charlotte Andrews, and J. S. S. Remsen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington of New York arrived to-day for the season.

F. N. Doubleday, the publisher, won the golf tournament at Nassau. He was scratch man and did the eighteen holes in 86.

Among the New Yorkers to arrive to-day are Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hall, Mrs. Palmer Morrison, Miss Sewall, W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William Lokey, and the Misses Lokey.

Aiken, S. C., Memorial to W. C. Whitney

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—The citizens of Aiken in mass meeting to-day determined "to build and set aside a city park to be named 'Whitney Park,' in commemoration of our esteemed fellow-citizen, W. C. Whitney, now deceased," and to erect therein a proper emblem or monument to Mr. Whitney's memory. Resolutions of regret were unanimously adopted.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

First New York Performance of Strauss's "Don Quixote."

A Vast and Complicated Realistic Tone Poem Listened To with Interest.

The fourth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last evning in Carnegie Hall was notable for giving its first hearing in this city to Richard Strauss's vast symphonic poem "Don Quixote," the only one of the young composer's remarkable series of works of that kind that had never been played here. The reasons why conductors have heretofore fought shy of "Don Quixote" were clear enough after the performance of it. It is, in the first place, of enormous technical difficulty, presenting to almost every choir of instruments in the orchestra problems that approach the limits of even the most skillful players' abilities. Moreover, the difficulties and the obstacles it offers to even the most open-minded listeners are equally great. In this composition Strauss has carried to the furthest point his theories and practices concerning the delineative function of music. He has gone to such extremes in his representation of the adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza as more than once take him beyond the pale of music, and into the domain of imitative noise. All through the work he has employed every artifice of orchestral technique to illustrate and define the most concrete physical occurrences, the most violent contact with reality.

The representation of bleating sheep by the bleating of muted brass instruments, of a gale of wind by the whistling of a theatrical "wind machine," are most obvious and directly naturalistic of these. We are warned by the authoritative commentators that the gale is not a real gale, but one imagined by Don Quixote; yet the distinction seems to be one, so far as practical results are concerned, without a difference. Others are conditioned upon the conventionalities of musical representation, as the ponderous tones of the brass instruments that suggest the revolving arms of the windmill, or the crashing chords through which we are asked to see the drubbing of the fantastic knight by the penitents he has attacked.

Of the more imaginative appeal of really musical themes treated in the endless combinations of ingenious counterpoint and harmonic subtleties, the work is full; in fact, the score is compacted of them, and there is not a measure in it but that is intended to make its literal contribution to the story. There are hints of far-reaching psychological interpretation in the music—the introduction, in which the oncoming of the poor gentleman's madness is depicted, is full of such suggestiveness. So in the finale, in which the phantasms vanish and the realization of their vanity comes to him with the peace of death. And there are not a few passages of remarkable beauty of a purely musical sort, side by side with the most ruthless realistic cacophony.

Don Quixote "speaks nobly of the ideal" in music of truly ideal beauty and conviction in the third variation; in the fifth the vigil of the knight, his vision of the Ideal Woman, are expressed in strains of poetic and rapturious eloquence. In that very scene with the wind machine, where the knight imagines himself and his esquire riding through the air, the music gives something more than a hint of the breathless exaltation that Strauss would have us feel.

The thematic material out of which the piece is composed is of the characteristic Straussian quality; much of it is rich in beauty, in suggestiveness; much of it has real distinction. Of the marvelous technical mastery of the orchestra and of the thematic treatment it would be idle to dwell at this time. They are not to be fully taken in at a single hearing, but it is always plain that the master is at work, that his touch is precise, that for good or for ill he is accomplishing precisely what he is aiming at, without faltering, without uncertainty. The score is one of the fullest, and the instrumental apparatus required enormous. Yet the effect is often of singular delicacy of orchestration. There is passage after passage in which several solo instruments are playing almost alone with each other in independent part writing.

There is much to bewilder and to amaze in the work; much to offend the ear, even the ear that has been inured to the matter and the manner of Strauss through the hearing of his other works. There is needed a full preparation as to the parts of this story to be told, on the part of the listener, and also a new point of view, in approaching "Don Quixote," a complaisant frame of mind that is willing to grant the composer the postulates with which he sets out. But with all the willingness in the world it is difficult to accept it, as a whole, of musical value.

It is difficult to grant the composer's postulates, and much readjustment of ideas will be needed before "Don Quixote," with all its beauties, can be listened to as anything other than a tour de force. Nor will the question fail to present itself as to how far the composer means to be taken seriously in it; how far he is bent on carrying out the mystification suggested in his pedantic title with its conventional Italian description; how far he means to push the "fantastica" of which he gives warning in it.

There is no doubt a certain touch of irony in "Don Quixote," but there is so much besides the grotesque and ridiculous side of the rueful knight's nature presented in this portrait that it seems hardly necessary to assume that the composer is holding him up to unseemly and ignoble ridicule. Don Quixote without the grotesque element is not Don Quixote; but there is something of the sweeter, larger, pathetic side of his character set forth in this music.

The performance was a remarkable triumph over enormous technical difficulties, of superb brilliancy, and precision where brilliancy and precision were the hardest to obtain. Mr. Gericke accomplished wonders at every point. Mr. Krasselt and Mr. Zach played the 'cello and viola obligatos respectively, also of great difficulty, and played them beautifully.

The other numbers of the programme, in which no soloist appeared, were pieces more or less well known—Smetana's overture to his comic opera, "The Sold Bride"; Cesar Franck's symphonic poem, "The Wild Huntsman," and Beethoven's seventh symphony. The overture was played with splendid elasticity.

A FRENCH "DOLL'S HOUSE."

"The Revolt," by Villiers de l'Isle Adam Acted by the Sargent Students.

The novelty of the seventh matinée of the Sargent School of Acting yesterday afternoon at the Empire was a little play by Villiers de l'Isle Adam in one act and two scenes, which was presented for the first time in America. It was called "The Revolt," and it treats much the same subject which Ibsen subsequently treated in "The Doll's House."

The French play has this difference, that its last scene shows the wife's return to her child and her pragmatical and selfish husband, and voices her reconciliation to a life of limitations. As a representation of what would normally happen, this conclusion is perhaps truer than Ibsen's. An epilogue to "The Doll's House" would no doubt show Nora's return to her home and her children. But dramatically Ibsen is, as almost always, on the right scent, even though he ended his play, so to speak, in the middle of his sentence. After all, the modern movement toward freedom for women, whatever its eventual outcome, is a widespread and a significant phenomenon, and in the play yesterday afternoon the wife's speedy return brought the whole situation, with all its talk about aspirations and freedom, down to the level of an easily mended family spat.

The unfortunate effect was helped on by manifest technical deficiencies in the play. The speeches were long, artificial, and the action depended for its elucidation upon interminable soliloquies and asides. It was not the play of a playwright. The acting, too, was against it, being impossibly languid and long drawn out. It is a good thing for dramatic pupils to be taught not to "act," but they should also be taught the difference between histrionic art and molasses in January.

The programme began with C. A. Bratter's "Belladonna." It ended with a play in three acts by Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Phillpotts, called "A Prude's Progress," in which the more obvious theatricality of the parts gave scope to more spirited and more natural acting.

"DIE ZAUBERFLOETE" SUNG.

Kraus in the Role of Tamino—Half the Chorus Recruited.

For the first time Ernst Kraus sang last night the rôle of Tamino in "Die Zauberfloete." This opera was performed at the Metropolitan for the benefit of the German Press Club. The house was packed to the very doors and the receipts were about $10,000.

Part of Herr Conried's Metropolitan Opera Company went to Philadelphia yesterday to give a matinée performance. Some of them didn't get back to New York on time and as a result half of the chorus last night was formed by members of two German singing societies. Many members of the orchestra were missing, too, but there were enough left to give the opera without anybody's noticing the difference. Herr Mottl conducted.

Mme. Ackte, who was to have sung Marguerite in "Faust" Monday night, but was unable to on account of illness, made her American début in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. She has recovered entirely and is reported by those who accompanied her there and back to have been in excellent voice. She was received with enthusiasm by the Quakers, who greeted her over and over again with cries of "brava!" She will sing at the Metropolitan to-morrow night.

WOMEN TO GREET PLAYGOERS.

Rosenfeld to Have Reception Committee at Century Theatre Production.

Sydney Rosenfeld has decided to have a reception committee of women at the door of the Bijou when his Century Theatre Company opens there to-morrow evening. The object of this welcoming quartet is to see that no confusion results from Mr. Rosenfeld's new ticket scheme.

Instead of selling the regular coupon ticket, as the other theatres do, the Century Theatre Company issues a little blue check with a number and Mr. Rosenfeld's name on it. When the holder of this check reaches the theatre he tells his name and the number of his check. Thereupon a man, stationed in the lobby for the purpose, gives him the seat stubs which he bought at the box office many hours or perhaps many days before.

Of course the object of the complicated method of selling seats is to frustrate the schemes of the ticket speculators who always have succeeded heretofore in getting the best seats in every house, and as many of them as they want.

Mrs. Rosenfeld, wife of the manager of the Century players, is one of the committee. Others are Ann Warrington, Elouina Oldcastle, and Miss Allen.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Laura Hope Crews made her first appearance with Robert Edeson's company last night at the Hudson Theatre. She took the part of Mary Cahill, made vacant by Sandol Milliken's departure from the cast of "Ranson's Folly." Though Miss Crews was obliged to take the part on very short notice, her interpretation of it gave general satisfaction.

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Maclyn Arbuckle, "The County Chairman," at Wallack's Theatre, these days, is something of a painter, too. An exhibition of his paintings and sketches will be held at Burr McIntosh's studio to-morrow afternoon. The pictures have the original quality of having been executed entirely with the pigments employed by actors in "making up" for the stage. Mr. Arbuckle did his first drawing with grease paint while waiting in the wings for his cue, caricaturing his fellow-actors with the ends of his fingers for brushes and a piece of cardboard for canvas.

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The Theta Delta Chi Fraternity will have its convention theatre party at the Majestic to-morrow night. About 500 members will attend. President Finley of the College of the City of New York will be the guest of honor. The musical director of "Babes in Toyland" has agreed to lead the college songs between the acts.

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Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm" will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Half the usual prices will be charged for admission.

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Frances Stevens made her first appearance last night in the rôle of Rosie, the lodging house keeper's daughter, in "Merely Mary Ann" at the Criterion Theatre. She replaces Laura Hope Crews, who has gone to join "Ranson's Folly."

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More than a thousand actors and actresses in the Manhattan Theatre saw "The Virginian" yesterday afternoon. The performance was given specially for the benefit of "the profession," and not many persons outside of it were in the house. In the boxes were Henrietta Crosman, Wilton Lackaye, Christie MacDonald, Charlie Bigelow, Sam Bernard, Maclyn Arbuckle, Chauncey Olcott, Eleanor Robson, Adele Ritchie, and Lionel Barrymore. Others equally well known occupied orchestra seats.

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Gov. Hunt of Idaho, with several members of his staff, occupied a box at "An English Daisy" at the Casino last night.

IN THE SHOPS.

Quite the best of all the George Washington hatchets, intended to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, is eight or more inches long, made of chocolate and stamped with the name of a well-known candymaker. The hatchet is decorated with cherries, it goes without saying, but these are an improvement upon the usual variety and are candied; big red cherries set on stems and forming a cluster with a spray of green leaves.

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For the woman who needs a big turkey platter upon occasions and delights in old Nankin ware, there is a bouncing big one, which perhaps did duty at the wedding feast of Priscilla and John Alden. It has not an all-over design, but a blue border around the edge, and the white of the centre or body of the platter is of the bluish tone familiar in the old Nankin and Canton. The platter is large enough to accommodate the Christmas turkey that the President gets every year from Rhode Island, and costs $5.

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Talking about eating, there are nice little pepper bottles of paprica, the sweet, well-flavored Hungarian red pepper, which are selling at 15 cents a bottle. That is a convenient way in which to buy it.

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Mrs. Katherine Mackey's book, "The Stone of Destiny," just out, forms one of the chief ornaments of the Fifth Avenue book shop windows just now.

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For the woman who likes good towels and has difficulty in finding anything suitable in Turkish toweling, there are pretty, fine things in different soft colors, with silk stripes or threads of silk set across them at about inch intervals. These cost $2 apiece or $24 a dozen.

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Among the Turkish toweling the most effective things are the creepers for the children. These are large bath mats and used for that purpose, but they have designs for the children, and are used also for them and for creepers, as the name implies. The best have a ground of white with the figures in a warm shade of blue. There is a large lion in the centre, one quite different from the picture suggested of the king of the forest with flowing mane, this one crouching with the head low in front and having a distinctly Japanese effect. Around the edge, also in blue, are different domestic animals, cocks, hens, pigs, &c. These creepers cost $5 each. They are to be found in red as well as blue and white. The under side shows the color for the background and the figures in white.

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Large square bath rugs with conventional designs in the fleur de lis, &c., come in sizes 48 by 48, and cost $2.25 and $2.75 according to quality. A fine French Turkish toweling mat, large, square, or fine quality and simple design of pink and white, costs $5.50.

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All sorts and kinds of hats are appearing in small pointed shapes for wear in the South, and as forerunners of the coming styles. One of these of white and black chip is peculiar. It should be called a toque, perhaps. The crown, which is dented in in the centre, is of the white chip, and the lower part of this—there is really no rim—of black straw. Set on to the hat, tacked around the sides, are small wreaths of roses, pink and black, the pink forming the in and the black the outside of the wreaths. Threaded through these wreaths and over the black lower part of the hat is black ribbon velvet. It is a peculiar hat, but effective.

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Big lace and lace and tulle hats are to be seen. One of these has the crown and rim of white lace, and for trimming a great cluster of Jack roses. In another hat the top of the crown is of plaited tulle, the broad rim of lace, and it is trimmed with large pink roses.

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Another hat is of similiar shape, but is made of a thin material of pompadour design. The pink of the roses is not repeated in the trimming, which consists of two big clusters of violets with their green leaves. The edges of the rim and of the crown are finished each with a fold of violet silk to match, and violet ribbons fall in loops and end at the back.

TUBERCULOSIS SEASIDE PLAN.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor to Start Hospital.

Tuberculosis is to be attacked in a new quarter by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, which has appropriated $15,000 for the maintenance at the seaside of children less than fifteen years old, who suffer from non-pulmonary forms of the disease. This will be the first seaside hospital exclusively for tuberculosis children in America, although in France such cases are, as a rule, treated at the seaside, it being generally held by experts that the ocean air is the best for such patients whose lungs are unaffected.

There are said to be nearly 4,000 children in the New York tenements suffering from scrofula, tuberculous joints, and lymph lobes. Several hospital beds have been provided for them, and the New York Orthopaedic Hospital and the Society for the Ruptured and Crippled give special treatment, but the new hospital appears to be a much needed institution in the same field.

The association makes the experiment on the strength of reports to its Board of Managers by John Seely Ward, Jr., who has studied the subject abroad. Herbert Townsend, President of the State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis, will be Chairman of the new hospital, which is to be maintained with funds contributed to the fresh air work and not from those given for general relief purposes.

PROTEGE OF MEXICO DEAD.

Dr. Hill Was Educated by the Nation He Fought.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 18.—Dr. J. C. C. Hill, who entered Mexico more than a half century ago as a member of an invading army and then became the protégé of the Government he had come to fight, died here to-day of debility resulting from old age.

Dr. Hill was born in Georgia, but at an early age removed to Texas. On the day the Americans were captured at Mier young Hill, because of bravery shown, was taken to Mexico City, where he was educated and afterward served that country.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Simon Epstein.

Simon Epstein, who had devoted his entire time for many years and much of his ample means to various Hebrew charities, died at his home, 164 Henry Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning of pleurisy, after an illness of several weeks. Being strictly orthodox, he will be buried before the Jewish Sabbath, the services being held in the house where he died at 9 o'clock this morning. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Leopold Zinsler, pastor of the Congregation Shaari Zedek of Harlem.

Mr. Epstein was born in Russia sixty-four years ago. He came to this country in early manhood with but little education, and established a mercantile business in the South, from which he made a fortune. He took up his home in New York about eighteen years ago, and within a few years thereafter retired from active business life. He leaves a wife and three sons.

Mr. Epstein was a member of the Society of the Beth Israel Hospital, of the Montefiore Home, of the Hebrew Free Schools, the United Hebrew Charities, the Daughters of Jacob, and the Hebrew Sheltering House and Hebrew Loan Association.

J. Storer Cobb.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—J. Storer Cobb died in Northampton Wednesday. He was born in Rochester, England, Jan. 7, 1842, and his education was obtained at Cambridge and Heidelberg. When an undergraduate Mr. Cobb wrote "Eason" and "Evelyn," two historical novelettes, and subsequently the "History of Hunstanton Norfolk." He came to New York in 1869 and was for some time editor of The New Era.

Mr. Cobb came to Boston in 1882 and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits and lecturing. He was an advocate of cremation and wrote many magazine and newspaper articles on the subject, being President of the New England Cremation Society. He was a life member of the American Institute, a Fellow and one of the founers of the Theosophical Society, and a member of the International Hygienic Commission.

Francis Forbes.

Francis Forbes, member of the law firm of Forbes & Haviland, died suddenly from pneumonia at his home, 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Forbes was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was graduated from Rochester University in 1885. After spending some time in study in France, he entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870.

He represented this country at the International Convention of Industrial Marks in Madrid in 1890, and later at Brussels in 1897. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1894, and was recently appointed a delegate to the International Convention of Jurists at the World's Fair at St. Louis. He belonged to the University and Lawyers' Clubs.

Mr. Forbes leaves a widow, daughter of the late Robert Bonner, two sons, and two daughters.

Francis Speir.

Francis Speir, who for more than half a century was in the hardware and cutlery business in this city, during which time he held the American agency of one of the largest firms of Sheffield, England, until his retirement about ten years ago, died at his home, 41 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., yesterday. He was born in this city Feb. 16, 1822, his father being Hugh Speir, a well-known merchant of the day. Receiving a common school education, he at once entered into commercial life.

He was a trustee of the Washington Life Insurance Company, and held a similar position in other corporations, and was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange for twenty-five years. He leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, to-morrow on the arrival of the train leaving New York at 10:10 A. M.

Thomas Vincent.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 18.—Thomas Vincent died last night at his home in Pleasantdale, West Orange. He was born in the old Vincent homestead, Pleasantville, Sept. 25, 1837. His father, who died thirty-seven years ago, at the age of seventy-five, was one of the first settlers on the Orange Mountains, and was not only successful in farming, but established the Vincent Market at Main Street, this city, largely to retail his farm produce.

At the death of his father, Thomas, Jr., assumed control of the farming and marketing business, and developed the latter so that it is now one of the main centres of shopping in the Oranges. In 1856 Mr. Vincent married Miss Martha Schaffer of Pleasantdale. Seven children survive him.

WITH SUNDAY'S TIMES

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MAP OF JAPAN

Korea and Manchuria

Showing in Detail the Scene of Operations by Both the Army and Navy at

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Father Joseph G. Zealand.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Father Joseph G. Zealand, a noted Jesuit priest and educator, died at the St. Louis University today, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Holland, and came to this country when twenty-two years of age. During the fifty years of his priesthood he was connected in various capacities with St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati; Creighton University, Omaha; St. Ignatius College, Chicago; Detroit College, and St. Louis University.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM SCHARPS, son of the late Simon A. Scharps, died last evening, after a short illness, aged twenty-three years. He was a member of the Columbia Law School class of 1902.

JOHN L. CLEAVELAND, son of the late John Cleaveland, in his day a prominent attorney, died yesterday at his home on St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Cleaveland was in the electrical business in Manhattan.

Mrs. JOHN A. C. GRAY died yesterday at her residence, 709 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Gray was a Miss Zabriskie. She lived with her daughter, Miss Frances C. Gray. Among the relatives of the family are Judge John Clinton Gray, Mrs. George Zabriskie Gray, and the Rev. Arthur Romeyn Gray. Mrs. Gray was connected with many charitable and patriotic organizations.

Abner McKinley's Condition Worse.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 18.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late President, who has been suffering from nervous exhaustion, is reported worse at his Summer home in Somerset. Dr. Hermanus Baer, his son-in-law, arrived to-day. His sister, Miss Helen McKinley of Cleveland, is also with him.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Snow and warmer to-day; Saturday fair and colder; variable winds becoming northwesterly and fresh.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A trough of moderate depression extends from the West Gulf Coast into the Ohio Valley, and is accompanied by rains and snows which have also extended into the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Middle Atlantic, and East Gulf States. There was no other precipitation of consequence in the country.

Temperatures have risen in the Atlantic States, but are still considerably below the seasonal average. They have fallen decidedly in the Southwest, and are 10 to 11 degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be snow Friday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the greater portion of the lake region, continuing Saturday in the middle and eastern lower region and Eastern New England. There will be rain or snow Friday in the Upper Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather at night and Saturday. There will be rain in the East Gulf States, followed by fair at night and Saturday, except in Eastern Florida, where there will be rain Friday night. In the West the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be colder Friday in the Ohio Valley and Gulf States, and colder Saturday in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest and extreme Central West, and warmer Saturday in the slope region and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

On the Northeast Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly northerly; on the Middle and Southern Coast variable, becoming northwesterly to north; on the Gulf Coast fresh north to northeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh north to east.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have variable winds, mostly northerly, with snow, to the Grand Banks.

Special Forecast.—Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Southeast Farallon to Eureka, and at the mouth of the Columbia River.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Delaware and New Jersey—Rain or snow and warmer Friday; Saturday fair, colder, variable winds, becoming fresh northwest.

District of Columbia and Maryland—Rain or snow Friday; Saturday fair, colder, variable winds, becoming northerly and fresh.

Virginia—Rain or snow Friday, warmer in southeast portion; Saturday fair, colder in east portion, fresh south winds, shifting to northwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Friday, possibly rain and warmer in southeast portion; Saturday fair, colder in southeast portion, variable winds, becoming northerly and fresh.

New England—Snow Friday; Saturday snow, except fair in extreme west portion, fresh winds, mostly northerly.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer in east portion; Saturday fair, colder, variable winds, becoming fresh northwest.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday fair, colder, variable winds, becoming fresh northwesterly.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Friday; Saturday fair, except snow near Lake Erie, variable winds, becoming northerly and fresh.

Western New York—Snow Friday; Saturday snow except fair in southeast portion, variable winds.

West Virginia—Rain or snow and colder Friday; Saturday fair.

Minnesota—Fair Friday, warmer in west portion; Saturday fair, warmer in east portion, variable winds, becoming southeasterly and fresh to brisk.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Call money easy, 1¾@2 per cent.

Business was briskest yesterday—if it is permissible to use any term of activity in referring to total sales of a quarter million shares—in the hour or two when Europe was expressing through our market its nervousness over the Balkan situation. To-day London will learn of the Turkish note contained in yesterday's Washington message to The Times, and it may be expected that our market will meet with further pressure from this source. Naturally Europe will respond to this news of the vicinage more than ourselves, for even the Asiatic war affects us chiefly through foreign markets. The Eastern situation is undoubtedly a leading topic of talk here, but it may be doubted whether it inspires any volume of selling which can be traced to this distinct factor. But we have to take foreign sales under conditions when even their inconsiderable volume has effect. But of initiative this market shows not a trace on any consideration, foreign or domestic. It is not for lack of news, actual or anticipated. We are on the eve of the Northern Securities decision, and that would be a first-class factor in any market, dwarfing other influences as the Baltimore fire submerged the war. Most give first place to this as the shadow over the market which holds it in deadlock until the clouds roll by. Then there is the rate war, or rather wars. Even railway people are surprised by the prominence assumed by matters which they minimize, and wonder if there is something yet to appear to explain such energy over what seems so disproportionate a stake. Yesterday also our columns carried authoritative confirmation of the report that the Gould-Cassatt negotiations were suspended if not ended. Norfolk and Western fell 1⅛, and was the only stock to move as much as a point upon sales of as much as 500 shares. Every other stock dealt in on a larger scale moved only by fractions. The combination of smallness of volume and narrowness of range must be near a record. There was specific news about Amalgamated Copper. Another lawsuit and injunction keeps it out of the Boston and Montana earnings, and reopens the controversy thought to be settled by the decision in the MacGinniss case. But Amalgamated fell only ⅞. Baltimore and Ohio reported a decrease in net for January of $784,758, due nearly equally to a decrease in gross and an increase in expenses, but the stock only fell ⅜. Of the bond market it is sufficient to say that it aggregated a trifle over a million and was featureless. Wheat rose upon the war news, as it logically should, but cotton also rose, which is contrary to both logic and tradition. All signs fail in a dry time, and no time was ever dryer than right now.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Detroit City Gas	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Ice pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Linseed	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Norf. & West	1⅛
Atl. Coast Line	4½	Penn. R. R.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	People's Gas	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. J. & G. I.	4½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. Union Ry	2½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
General Chemical	1	United Fruit	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Iowa Central pf	4	U. S. Leather pf	½
Met. Securities	2	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Met. St. Ry	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	4		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Buff. Gas 5s 6½ | Kan. City & P. 1st 1¾
Iowa Cent. 1st 1¼

There were no advances worth noting.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 18	224,507
To date this year	13,478,956
Corresponding date last year	24,004,454

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 18	$1,198,700
To date this year	$107,441,200
Corresponding date last year	$115,681,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Coal Co.
Dominion Coal Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Norfolk and Western Railway on preferred stock.
Père Marquette Railroad on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

No. 15 East Forty-eighth Street.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The groups of idle brokers and others gathered in Stock Exchange houses yesterday were at a loss to find terms adequately to describe the dullness which prevailed in the stock market all afternoon. For the first two hours there was some show of activity, but by noon the business of the day had practically ceased and during the three ensuing hours only 54,000 shares were dealt in, the noon hour being the smallest with a showing of only 12,000 shares. The total for the day was 224,507 shares, by no means the smallest recently experienced, but the dullness during the afternoon was beyond any recent record. It seemed to those who impatiently watched the tape for some movement of interest that not in years has the market been so dull. There was considerable reference to dull days ten or fifteen years ago, and comparisons were instituted to while away the otherwise unoccupied time. It would not be necessary to go back quite so far to find a counterpart for yesterday's dullness, but viewed in the light of the activity to which Wall Street has been accustomed in the recent past, the day was worthy to be put down on Wall Street's annals.

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Not much in the way of price movements could be expected of a market so extremely dull. In none of the active issues—active only in comparison with still duller stocks which made up the bulk of the day's list—were the changes as great as a point. For the most part the variations, nearly all of them on the side of declines, were represented by small fractions. The market opened down, following the lead of the foreign markets, where prices were all lower, and though soon after the opening quotations became firmer for a while, the downward movement was again resumed. The market was described as heavy rather than weak, owing to the extreme narrowness of the fluctuations, but the general tendency of prices was unmistakably shown by the fact that when the market closed, nearly every stock in the list was below Wednesday's final figures. At no time of late has the professionalism of the market been more apparent than yesterday, but this is reciting nothing new. It does, however, emphasize the apparent hopelessness of the present situation so far as the development of activity and strength is concerned. The fact is that activity, whether above or below present prices, would be a welcome change from the inanity of recent Stock Exchange business.

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Orders other than those which originated from the traders, who were responsible for the only activity which the market displayed yesterday, were exceedingly scarce. The commission broker who secures orders these days is considered a very fortunate individual, and is often the centre of interest among his less fortunate fellows. One broker who went on the floor yesterday with an order for 500 shares of Steel preferred, and who displayed it with considerable show of satisfaction, immediately received a bid for his order, although it was a point below the market, and was good only for the day. It was just as well that the man who originally received it determined to keep it, for the stock did not go within half a point of the price.

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"Yes, the market is dull," said a broker who returned to his office in disgust before the end of the session, "and it will be duller yet unless they allow prices to go down." It is the belief of some that nothing but artificial support whenever prices show signs of yielding materially keeps the market at the present level, and they think that it is largely because of this fact that business has gradually dwindled to almost nothing. Some one drew a comparison between the stock market and the recent experience of the Steel Trust, which maintained prices but lost business. To the commission broker activity is the one thing to be desired, and it doesn't make much difference whether prices are falling or rising provided only there is general trading. Recently the theory that if prices will not advance they must decline, and vice versa can scarcely be said to have applied. The market has moved back and forth within very narrow limits, sometimes rather strong and at times apparently weak, but turning always before the movement in either direction has gone far enough to encourage either bull or bear.

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Baltimore and Ohio was one of the most active stocks of the day, and at the opening was subjected to considerable selling pressure, but its total fluctuation nevertheless amounted to only five-eighths of a point, about half of the loss being recovered before the close. Between them Mendham Brothers, C. I. Hudson, and A. Loeb sold over 10,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio, but there proved to be such good demand for the stock from the shorts that the stock was taken without the price being materially depressed. London sold some Baltimore and Ohio, but its transactions all told did not exceed 15,000 shares, and by many were estimated as even smaller than this. London cables announced that Berlin had been selling Baltimore and Ohio in the London market, but it was said that the selling from this source had been exaggerated. The principal reason for the selling of the stock was said to be the poor showing made by the road for the month of January, which, it was suggested, indicated similar statements by other roads.

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Among the reports from abroad which influenced sentiment was a dispatch from London to the effect that there was some financial difficulty in Paris. One international banker, who was about to cable for information on the subject, was deterred from doing so by the receipt of a cable announcing the fact that the Paris discount rates were falling off. His comment was: "If the money market is showing increase in ease there is no financial disturbance there worth troubling about. I'll save the price of a cable." Of more importance than the unfounded reports of financial difficulties in the French capital were the reports concerning the situation in the Balkans, which pointed very strongly to a clash between Turkey and Bulgaria. Such an outcome of the present situation has been predicted for some time, and the fear has been expressed that an outbreak of war on the outskirts of Europe might easily prove more disastrous to the world's financial markets than the war in the Far East.

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Amalgamated sold down 1½ points, and showed a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The news of the day on the stock was the granting in the local courts of a restraining order preventing the Boston and Montana Company from disposing of any of its property, thus nullifying for the time being the dismissal by the Montana Supreme Court of the injunction which for many months had tied up the Boston and Montana dividends, and which until yesterday it was expected would be turned into the Amalgamated Copper Company's treasury during the next few days.

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Foreign exchange was strong again yesterday. Exchange circles are much interested in what appears to be accumulation of exchange by Lazard Frères, and are asking what the purpose is. Incidentally it is pointed out that at present, owing to the relatively small offerings, the market advances easily on such buying.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

One hundred shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday, in small lots, at 205.

Chicago dispatches state that the general manager of A. Booth & Co. denies that the company contemplates consolidation with the Dormer Fish Company of Buffalo, as reported.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $4,866,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1938 of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company and $570,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1949 of the Hudson County Gas Company.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Feb. 13, it is stated, were 793,350 tons, making the total for the year to date 4,483,922 tons, against 4,858,465 tons last year.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the Burwind-White Coal Company has bought the Roaring Creek and Charleston Railroad, an eight-mile line which goes through a coal tract recently acquired.

Official notice has been given to the Stock Exchange by the Chicago Great Western Railway Company of an increase in the outstanding amount of its common stock by $20,000,000, making the present common stock capitalization $50,000,000. The issue of this stock was authorized by the stockholders of the company on Feb. 18, 1903.

The United States Realty and Construction Company is said to have secured two important contracts in Baltimore, and will begin work on them next Monday.

It is stated in Chicago dispatches that the flour output last week was 847,000 barrels, against 300,325 barrels in the corresponding week of 1903 and 271,000 in 1902.

The St. Johns River Division first mortgage bonds of 1934 of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company have been stricken from the Stock Exchange list, the bonds having been retired by the Atlantic Coast Line Company, which controls the first-named railroad.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The only difference between the local market to-day from that of yesterday was that it was less active in stocks and more active in bonds. A weak spot was Philadelphia Company, on a renewal of Pittsburg selling, and United Gas Improvement, which was less effectively supported than has been the case recently. Philadelphia Electric 4s declined ½. Total sales, 7,880 shares, and $112,500 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	American Railways	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
214	Cambria Steel	19½	19½	19⅝
500	Con. Lake Superior	9-16	9-16	9-16
5	Con. Lake Superior pf	4	4	4
10	Con. Traction N. J.	63½	63½	63½
900	Electric Co. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Erie	24⅞	24¼	24½
9	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	51	51	51
17	Lake Sup. North Am.	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
8	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35	34⅞	34⅞
10	Norfolk & Western	57½	57½	57⅝
937	Pennsylvania R. R.	57⅛	57	57
24	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
410	Philadelphia Electric	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
370	Philadelphia Co.	39½	38⅝	38⅝
3,150	Reading	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
4	United Cos. of N. J.	265½	265½	265½
484	United Gas Imp.	84½	84½	84½
75	United States Steel	11	11	11
800	United States Steel pf	57⅛	56½	56⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—New York exchange was par to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent. The pessimism of the East worked against local trading. Up to noon only a trifle over 600 shares changed hands in all home stocks. West Chicago sold at the low record price of 41. Sales:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can pf	86¼	85½	85½
10	Chicago Title & Trust	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
65	Chicago Union Traction	5	5	5
251	Diamond Match	130	129¾	130
120	National Biscuit com	40¼	40	40¼
50	National Carbon	27½	27½	27½
50	North Chicago	70	70	70
1	South Side Elevated	92	92	92
50	Street's Stable Car com	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100½
170	Box Board com	2¼	2¼	2½
100	Weaver Coal Company	19	19	19
51	West Chicago	41	41	41

RENEWS BIG COPPER FIGHT.

MacGinniss Transfers Long-Drawn-Out Litigation to New York Court.

Having been defeated in his attempt in Montana courts to prevent the payment to the Amalgamated Copper Company of dividends in the stocks of the Boston and Montana and Parrott Companies, John MacGinniss, the lieutenant of F. Augustus Heinze, has carried his fight into New York, and yesterday obtained from Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the Boston and Montana Company from transferring any of its property to the combination. The case is down for argument in Part II. of the Supreme Court this morning.

MacGinniss is the owner of 100 shares of the Boston and Montana, and based his suit in Montana on the claim that the defendant company, by reason of its existence prior to the passage of the law allowing one company to own stock in another, was subject to the earlier statute which expressly forbid such an operation. The Montana courts held that MacGinnis, as an individual, had no standing in bringing such a suit.

The present case is brought on somewhat wider allegations. It is directed against the Boston and Montana, the Parrott, the Anaconda Mining, the Amalgamated Copper, the United Metals Selling Company, and Lewisohn Brothers, and seeks not only that the Boston and Montana be restrained from paying over the $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 accumulated dividends, but also that a general accounting be ordered.

Among the specific charges made are the following: That the Anaconda Company has paid to the Amalgamated, or to two of its Directors, $7,000,000 in two payments of $3,500,000 each; that the Amalgamated has made improper agreements with its subsidiary companies whereby material was purchased at an excessive cost; that the selling agreements with the United Metals Selling Company fixed a cost of selling that was excessive and that the latter company was controlled by the Amalgamated.

LEAD COMPANY'S SHOWING.

National's Annual Report Shows Increased Net Earnings for 1903.

The annual meeting of the National Lead Company was held yesterday in Jersey City. The old Board of Directors was re-elected without opposition.

The annual report of President L. A. Cole showed total assets on Dec. 31, 1903, $32,706,151; on the same date in 1902 they were $32,563,484. Of the liabilities $30,000,000 was stock, equally divided between common and preferred. The surplus was $1,962,831, an increase over the previous year of $525,789. The net earnings for 1903 were $1,589,069.47. During the year the company paid four dividends of $280,820 each.

The stockholders adopted a resolution approving the management of the company. Amendments to the by-laws were also approved, including one providing that the annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of April.

United Boxboard's Annual Meeting.

At the stockholders' meeting of the United Boxboard and Paper Company yesterday in Jersey City, the old Board of Directors was re-elected with the exception of R. D. McEwan, who declined re-election. J. D. Powers was chosen to fill his place in the board. The report of the Treasurer, Stephen D. Fleming, indicated total assets of $32,667,801.90 and a surplus of $685,007.18.

Clever Counterfeit $10 Bill Spotted.

A counterfeit ten-dollar bill of what is known as the "Buffalo" variety was spotted by Sub-Treasury experts yesterday and pronounced the most clever imitation that has come to their attention for some time. A number of clever counterfeits have been detected at the Sub-Treasury recently, a number of them coming from a Brooklyn bank.

Equitable Bank Reorganization.

A movement is now under way for the reorganization of the Equitable National Bank, which went into voluntary liquidation last week. Details of the reorganization have not been worked out as yet, but the Directors of the institution will meet next week to consider a plan whereby it may be accomplished.

To Arrange the Cuban Loan.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—President Palma has designated Gonzalez de Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, and Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Loan Commission, to represent Cuba at New York in arranging the details of the loan contract made with Speyer & Co. of New York.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The local money market is very firm. Business continues very dull. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par @5c premium; clearings, $19,882,071; balances, $1,384,782. The foreign exchange market is firmer. Sterling rates have been again advanced. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86⅝	
Sterling	4.86¾	4.83¼
Commercial		4.82½
Francs	5.17½	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95	.94½
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The stock market was very dull to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
203	Atchison	66½	66½	66½
10	Atchison pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
92	Boston Elevated	138	138	138
2	Boston & Albany	246	246	246
26	Boston & Maine	166½	166½	166½
36	Fitchburg pf	136	136	136
1,290	Massachusetts Electric	19	19	19⅜
23	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	193	193
200	Union Pacific	77⅜	76⅞	76⅞
10	West End	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
7	West End pf	108½	108½	108½

TELEPHONES.

532	American	121½	120⅞	121¼
1	Western pf	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem	13½	13½	13½
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	75	75	75
90	Am. Ice pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
375	Am. Sugar	124⅛	124½	124⅝
21	Am. Sugar pf	125	124½	124⅝
20	Am. Woolen	10½	10	10
25	Am. Woolen pf	69¾	68½	69⅜
125	Dom. Iron & Steel	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20	Edison	235	234½	235
108	General Electric	165½	165½	165½
150	Massachusetts Gas	39⅜	39½	39½
116	Massachusetts Gas pf	80	80	80
1	Pullman	212	213	213
133	United Shoe Machine	47	46	46
54	United Fruit	97	96	97
310	United States Steel	11	11	11
386	United States Steel pf	57	56½	57

MINING.

320	Adventure	2	2	2
1,400	Allouez	3⅞	3½	3½
2,805	Amalgamated	48¼	47⅝	47¾
350	Arcadian	40c.	40c.	40c.
20	Atlantic	7	7	7
200	Bingham	20	19¾	20
4	Calumet & Hecla	445	445	445
10	Centennial	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
405	Con. Mercur	60c.	50c.	60c.
325	Copper Range	40½	40	40¼
165	Daly-West	35½	35	35½
110	Dominion Coal	59½	58⅝	58⅝
5	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
410	Franklin	8⅞	8½	8⅝
100	Guanajuato	74c.	74c.	74c.
65	Isle Royale	7½	7¼	7¼
110	Mass	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
220	Michigan	5½	5	5
50	Mohawk	35½	35½	35½
400	Montreal & Boston	50c.	50c.	50c.
275	Parrot	25	24½	24½
50	Phoenix	2¼	2	2
10	Shannon	8	8	8
810	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
260	U. S. Coal & Oil	9½	9	9½
573	United States	20½	20⅜	20⅜
1,080	Utah	33⅝	33	33⅛
345	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
50	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Wyandotte	87½c	75c	87½c

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Armenia Insurance	85	80	85
100	Crucible	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5	Crucible pf	27½	27½	27½
20	Fire Proofing	8	8	8
130	Fire Proofing pf	27½	27½	27½
10	Luster Mining	10	10	10
23	Monon. Light & Heat	28	28	28
22	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
10	Pittsburg Coal	13½	13½	13½
226	Pittsburg Coal pf	48½	48	48½
5	West. Air Brake	137	137	137
298.25	P. C.	93	93	93

REPORT OF PAPER COMPANY.

The annual report of the American Writing Paper Company, as of Dec. 31, 1903, is as follows:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Net earnings	$1,361,606	$1,742,166	$1,228,890
Interest, &c.	109,046	85,194	72,852
Total net	$1,473,852	$1,827,360	$1,301,742
Bond interest	850,000	850,000	850,000
Balance	$623,852	$977,360	$451,742
All expenses	249,743	222,178	237,655
Surplus	$374,109	$755,182	$214,087

The outstanding capital of the company consists of $11,500,000 common, selling at 3; $12,500,000 preferred, selling at 12¾, and $17,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, selling around 70. Prior to the publication of the annual report the best bids on the different issues were 2½ for the common, 10 for the preferred, and 68¾ for the bonds.

A review of the report shows that, notwithstanding strikes during the past twelve months, which were quite a serious setback, the surplus for the year just finished is equal to 3 per cent. on the preferred stock. The current liabilities are $75,867, while the total quick assets are $4,773,000. The reserve surplus amounts to $1,130,634. The showing made in the report has caused a better demand for the issues, with the resultant advance of 1 point in the preferred and 1¾ in the bonds.

STANDARD ROPE MOVEMENT.

Protective Committee Solicits Bondholders to Take Concerted Action.

A committee of the bondholders of the Standard Rope and Twine Company yesterday sent out a notice inviting the bondholders, through attorneys for the Protective Committee, to "take concerted action to conserve and protect their interests."

The character of the action in contemplation is not announced at this time, but in view of the repeated postponements of the company's annual meeting during the four months past it is taken as meaning that a move to reorganize the company or to make drastic changes in its operation is pending. The Protective Committee consists of W. A. Smith, G. W. Montgomery, and G. T. Bonner.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 4 per cent. for five and six months, 3¾ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, and 3 per cent. for thirty days on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Year money was offered at 4¾ per cent. All industrial money loaned at 4½ per cent. for five and six months, and at 4@4¼ per cent. for earlier maturities.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $203,559,563; balances, $12,403,295; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,600,587.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8280@$4.8285; demand, $4.8580@$4.8585; cables, $4.8620@$4.8625. Commercial bills were $4.82 @$4.82⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ plus 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94 5-16 and 94 13-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 5c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Money was fairly abundant in the market to-day, though revenue collections affected supplies. Discounts were firmer.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inanimate, and prices dropped. Foreigns were affected by the Balkan troubles, in consequence of which Turkish Unified and Bulgarians were weak. Consols were depressed.

Americans opened dull and declined further, to below parity, the slackness in New York checking any tendency to activity. They closed weak. Kafirs eased in spite of the favorable result of the debate in Parliament on the question of introducing Chinese labor into South Africa. Chartered declined on a new issue of capital. Japanese and Russian securities were slightly lower.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 86 7-16; Consols for account, 76½; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 68⅝; Atchison preferred, 92; Baltimore and Ohio, 78; Canadian Pacific, 119; Chesapeake & Ohio, 32¼; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 143½; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 20¼; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 70; Erie, 25; Erie first preferred, 64⅞; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 106¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16⅝; New York Central, 117½; Norfolk and Western, 58⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21½; Pennsylvania, 58⅝; Rand Mines, 9¼; Reading, 21¼; Reading 1st preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 29; Southern Railway, 20¼; Southern Railway preferred, 83; Southern Pacific, 47¼; Union Pacific, 79; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 58½; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 36.

Bar silver steady, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾ to 3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £226,000.

Gold premium at Madrid, 37; at Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Bourse here to-day had another bad day, with marked feebleness and depression. Prices opened weak, with many offers. Later there was a period of calm, but the depression was resumed. Toward the close Internationals had a strong reaction, Russian Industrials being especially bad. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 91.75. Rio Tintos lost 13 francs.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Business on the Boerse to-day was depressed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £543,000, circulation decreased £229,000, bullion increased £814,147, other securities increased £533,000, other deposits decreased £1,613,000, public deposits increased £2,587,000, notes reserve increased £524,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.03 per cent., compared with 48.98 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 8,175,000 francs, Treasury accounts current decreased 14,175,000 francs, gold in hand increased 2,500,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 4,425,000 francs, silver in hand increased 2,325,000 francs.

Bank Project for Belleville.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—An application for a charter for a National bank will be made by the business men of Belleville Township within a few days. Those interested in the movement are looking for a site on Washington Avenue on which to erect a suitable building. The principal business houses and manufacturers have assured the promoters of their support.

Trust Company for Irvington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—At a meeting of those interested in the proposed Irvington National Bank to-day it was decided to make the institution a trust company instead. Over half of the $50,000 capital stock has been subscribed for.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Kierst Street Sweeping and Snow Cleaning Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. J. Kierst, R. A. Morrison, and F. W. Kimbel, Brooklyn.

The Herald Company, Binghamton; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. W. Beardsley, A. D. Legg, and F. A. Beardsley, Binghamton.

International Automatic Device Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Hugo Folke, Isador Reif, and Valentine Berninger, New York.

Westminster Hotel Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. M. G. Watson, J. P. Clarry, and W. J. Cox, Brooklyn.

French-American Fashion Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. N. Devere, W. B. Gunton, and W. H. Powell, New York.

Pabst Chemical Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Thomas Henderson, G. C. Boos, and F. W. Flanders, Brooklyn.

Douglas & Co., Brooklyn, (contractors;) capital, $4,000. Directors—D. Douglas, Alice Hamm, and J. Douglas, Brooklyn.

Tobacco Trade Journal Company, New York; capital, $1,200. Directors—C. H. Jones, Lily A. Jones, and G. W. Jones, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Short Hills Land Company, Short Hills; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Matthias Plum, Jr., Edgar W. Heller, Charles F. Herr.

The Nymo Land and Mining Company, Newark; capital, $90,000. Incorporators—William B. Douglass, Robert L. Johnstone, and Hampden L. Johnstone.

The United States Graphite Company, Camden; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—E. L. Darnell, M. Van Buskirk, W. J. Hopper.

The Standard Lamp and Glass Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Edward B. Fulper, John D. Boyd, Holmes S. Green.

The Scheuer's Perpetual Advertiser Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frederick Scheuer, Albert Scheuer, Edward A. White, Mark S. Rosenig.

The Berkshire Finance Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell, Beverley B. Lewis, B. Stafford Mantz.

The Paul-Hepworth Company, exporters, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Witherbee Igniter Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas S. Witherbee, Albert E. Milliken, Mervyn A. Rice, Thomas Mullally.

The Bayonne and New Haven Transport Company, Bayonne; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—J. H. Lehman, A. P. Lambrecht, John F. Jacobs, Alfred A. Cook, Charles V. Ware.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 59¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Belcher sold at .34, 300 Elkton at .59@.58, 500 Isabella at .18, 100 Mexican at 2.10, 100 Ophir at 5.10, 500 Overman at .33@.35, 400 Portland at 1.70, 500 Potosi at .18, and 300 Savage at .45.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.44	.43
Belcher	.37	.32
Best & Belcher	2.60	2.50
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	1.05	.98
Challenge Con	.25	.23
Chollar	.10	.19
Confidence	1.10	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.75
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.28	.21
Gould & Curry	.43	.44
Hale & Norcross	.93	.90
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.07	.07
Mexican	1.70	1.90
Occidental Con	.85	.85
Ophir	4.40	4.80
Overman	.38	.33
Potosi	.17	.15
Savage	.55	.50
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.52	.54
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.17	.16
Union Con	.32	.35
Utah Con	.22	.20
Yellow Jacket	.50	.47
Silver bars	.59	59¼
Mexican dollars	.47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12¼
Telegraph	.15½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7⅛	6¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The feature of the curb market yesterday was the strength of the American Writing Paper issues, which showed improvement of a point or more, due to the favorable annual report published in the Street yesterday. The copper stocks drew a larger amount of attention, with fractional advances, in all of them except White Knob, which, on a few transactions, declined an even point, offsetting the advance of Wednesday.

The most important curb stocks, such as Northern Securities, Interborough, Rapid Transit, and Seaboard Air Line, closed the day all with fractional reactions.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT 4s were the weakest of the bonds, a sale of $5,000 being made at a concession of a point. After this bid had been supplied the price dropped a number of points, as the close was 70 bid, with offerings at 74.

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UNIVERSAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER, which sold at 5¼, is the company that succeeded the International Fire Extinguisher Company, which supplied the Manhattan Elevated, Cunard Steamship Company, and a number of other important companies with patent fire extinguishers.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	American Can pf	35½	35½	35½
500	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3
300	Am. Writing Paper pf	12⅝	12	12⅜
1,000	Bay State Gas	7-32	7-32	7-32
400	Boston	$1.25	$1.00	$1.25
150	British Colum. Copper	2½	2½	2½
228	Brooklyn Un. Gas rts.	*14⅜	*14⅜	14¼
4	Del. & Hudson rights	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3,700	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	5-16	7-16
1,605	Greene Con. Copper	*10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8,200	Green Con. Cop. rights	10	8	10
122	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	*103¼	102½	102½
275	Int. Mercan. Marine	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
220	Light, Fuel & Power	*25½	24⅝	25
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Montreal & Boston	9-16	½	9-16
1,000	Northern Securities	89¼	88⅞	89¼
200	Seaboard Air Line	9	8⅝	8⅝
200	Seaboard Air L. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
100	Standard Milling	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Standard Milling pf	19	19	19
8	Standard Oil	636	634	635
5	Un. Typewriter 2d pf	101½	101½	101½
200	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
400	Univ. Fire Exting'sh'r	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	White Knob Copper	8	7½	7½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70½	70	70½
5,000	†Brook. R. T. new 4s	74	74	74
30,000	†Cuban 6s of 1890	125	125	125
9,000	S. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	77¼	77¼	77¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
American Can pf	35	35½	35½	36½
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf	78	80	78	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	97	99	97	99
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅜	5	2⅜	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	25	40	25	40
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf	87	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2¾	3½	2½	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	11½	12½	10	11¼
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	70	71½	68¼	70
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6	5¼	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	119	115	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108½	107	108½
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2¾	3
British Col. Cop receipts	..	2¾	2¾	2¾
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf	35	62	..	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1½	2	1½	2
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	98	..	98	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93	94	93	94
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cons. Lake Superior	..	11-16	½	⅝
Cons. Lake Superior pf	3	4	2½	4
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅛	1¼	⅞	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	10¼	13	10½	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Cuba Company	..	$50.000	..	$50.000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1890	124	127	124	127
Del. & Hudson rights	3¾	4	3¾	4
Detroit & Mackinac	50	62	50	62
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	95	125	95	125
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	16½	23	16½	23
Electric Boat pf	42	50	42	50
Electric Lead Reduction	⅞	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	8½	9½	8¾	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	12	14½	12	14½
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie Cons. 4s	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Cons. Copper	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	10	11	10	15
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	..	24	20	24
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	88	100	88	100
Havana Tobacco	28½	30	28½	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	38	35	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	..	13	13	13
Houston Oil pf	11	14	..	14
Inter. Rapid Transit	102½	103	102	102½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19	20	19	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	..	83	..	83
International Salt	11	11½	11	11½
International Salt 5s	39	43	39	45
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	51	..	51	..
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	50	..	50	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	10	8½	10
Light, Fuel & Power	25¼	25¾	24½	24¾
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	7	5½	7
Mont. & Bos. Copper	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & N. Tel. rights	3⅜	3⅝	1⅜	1⅝
N. Y. Phon. undeposited	20	25	20	25
N. Y. Phon. dep. stock	20	25	20	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	66	75	66	75
N. Y. Transportation	5	8¾	5	6
North Am. Ice & Fulp	..	1	..	1
Northern Securities	88½	90	88¼	89⅜
Otis Elevator	30	32	29½	31
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Pacific Dec. & Evans	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5¾	7¼	5¾	7¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	68½	75	68½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	25	20	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Bak. Powder pf	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Safety Car Heating	185	192	185	192
Seab'd Air Line ex rgts.	8½	9	8⅞	9⅛
Seab. Air L. pf. ex rgts.	16	17	16¼	16⅞
Seaboard Air Line rights	⅛	5-32	⅛	¾
Seaboard Air L. 5s, w. i.	77	77½	77¼	78
Seminole Mining	..	3-16	⅛	3-16
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7⅜	8⅛
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4⅛	4⅜	4	5
Standard Milling 1st pf	18½	19	18½	18⅞
Standard Milling 5s	70	71	70¼	71
Standard Oil	630	640	635	640
Storage Power	..	⅛	⅛	⅛
Tennessee Copper	28¼	..	27½	29
Thatcher Company	4	4½	4	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5⅝	6	5½	6
Trenton Potteries	11	13	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf	84	88	84	88
Trenton Potteries deb.	75	78½	75	78½
Union Copper	..	⅝	⅝	⅝
Union Typewriter	80	85	75	84
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104	105½	104	106½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	103½	102	103½
United Box Board	2¾	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
United Box Board pf	18½	19	18	19
United Copper	7	10	7	10
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4½	2⅞	4½
U. S. Shipbuilding	⅛	½	⅛	½
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	¼	¾	¼	¾
U. S. Ship., new	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	23	28	26	28
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	..	25	25	30
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, w. i.	102	103	102½	103¼
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, w. i.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Universal Tobacco	½	1½	½	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Exting'sh'r	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
Virginia & Southwestern 30	35	30	35	35
West Side Elec. of N. Y. ctfs. of interest	..	115	150	..
White Knob Copper	7⅝	7⅞	8¼	8⅝
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av 1st	99	100	99	100
Broadway & 7th Av 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	100½	99½	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235	234	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	70	74	74	74⅜
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Trac of N. J.	62	64	63	65
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¼	106½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¾	104½	106¾
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry	48	52	48	52
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	83	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	..	77	..	77
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	66	64½	65
Nassau Electric 4s	79	80	78½	80
New Orleans Rys.	9	9½	9	9½
New Orleans Rys. pf	30½	32	30¾	31
New Orleans 4½s	79¾	81	79¼	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	68½	69½	68¼	69½
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	40	40¾	39½	41
St. Louis Transit	8	9	7½	8½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	88	93	88	93
Second Av. R. R. con.	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	23	26	23	26
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	77½	80	77½	80
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109¼	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	52	55	50	55
United Traction, Prov	92	96	92	96
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	46	47	46	47
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75	75¾	75	75¾

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	47½	50	47½	50
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Brook. Union Gas rights	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Buffalo Gas	3	3¼	3	3⅜
Buffalo Gas 5s	64½	66	64½	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	21	24	21	24
Denver Gas 5s	63	66	63	66
Denver Gas 6s	92½	95	92½	95
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104½	106¾	104½	106¾
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106¾	105½	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas, ex div.	32	..	30½	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103½	106	103½	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	96¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s, ex coup.	60	62½	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	106	110	106	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	104¾	103½	104¾
Tenth & Gold St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	31	34	31	34
Union Ferry 5s	91	93	91	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	106	107¼
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107¼
3s, 1918, sm	106¼	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107¾
4s, c., 1907	107	107¾
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133
4s, c., 1925	133¼	133¾
D. C. 3-65s	112	..
Philippine 4s	111½	111¾
Adams Exp	220	227
Alb. & Sus	220	..
Alb. & W	160	..
Allis-Chalm., pf	12	13
Am. Ag. Ch	13¼	14¼
A. A. C. pf	74	75¼
A. C. & F. pf	68¾	71
Am. Express	185	250
Am. C. Oil	29½	30
A. C. O. pf	88	93
Am. D. Tel	22	28
Am. Gr. Tw	7	8
A. Ice & L	3¾	4½
A. H. & L. pf	15	16½
A. L. Co. pf	27	35
Am. M. Co	3	4
A. M. Co. pf	18	21
A. S. & R	47¾	48¼
Am. Snuff	105	120
Am. Sm. pf	85	90
A. S. R. pf	125	127
A. T. & C	70	84
A. T. & C. pf	121	122
Am. Tob. pf	125	131
Am. W. Co	9	10½
A. W. Co. pf	69	72
An. Cop. M	64	66
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	57
A. M. 1st pf	88	98
B. & O. pf	87	89
B. & L. pf	104	107
B. Un. Gas	188	192
Bruns. City	5¾	6¾
B. R. & P.	115	..
Buff., R. & P. pf	122	..
Canada So	64	66
C. R. R. of N. J	155	158
C. & S. A. Tel	101	..
Chi. & A	36¼	37
C. & A. pf	82½	83½
C. & G. & 1st	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf	121	125
C. G. W. pf	66	72
C. G. W. pf	..	..
C. G. W. d	83	87
C. & N. W	162	165
C. St. P., M. & O. pf	165	180
C. T. & T.	9¼	9¾
C. U. T. pf	29½	31
C., C., C. & St. L	70¼	77
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	101	110¾
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60
Clev., Lor. & W. pf	75	80
Cleve. & P	178	..
C. F. & I. pf	65	..
Com. Cable	193	196
Consol. Coal	67	80
Cont. T. pf	103	107
C. P. Co. pf	70	73
D., L. & W	260	265
D. & R. G. pf	67¾	68
D. & S. W.	1	..
D. & S. W. pf	2	..
D. M. & Ft.	19	23
D. M. & Ft. pf	100	..
Det. South	9½	11½
Det. So. pf	17	24
Dia. Match	128	130
Dist. Sec	23¼	24
D. Co. of A. pf	33	40
D. S. S. & A	7½	10¾
D. S. S. & A. pf	12	15
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf	72	78
G. C. Co. pf	92	98
G. & S. I.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf	160	180
Hock. Val	73	76
Homestake, ex div	49½	51
Ill. Cent.	103¾	104
Int. P. Co.	11½	12
Int. Power	23	50
Int. S. P.	33	40
I. S. P. pf	71¾	78
Joliet & Chi	176	..
Kan. & M	24	28
K. C. Ft. S. & M	75	..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf	66	67
Kan. C. So	18	19
K. C. So. pf	34	34½
K. & D. M	10½	15
K. I., C., pf	48	52
Lacl. G. pf	95	110
L. E. & W	27	28
L. E. & W. pf	..	..
Lou. & Nash	95	100
Lake Shore	250	300
Long Island	47	52
Man. Beach	6½	9
Md. C. pf	110	..
M. W. S. El., pf	15	18
Chi., pf	48	50
Mich. Cent	125	141
M. & St. L. pf	88	93
Mo. Pac	101	102
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	118	122
Mor. & Es	180	190
N., C. & St. L	105	110
Nat. Enam	18	20
Nat. En. pf	78	85
Nat. Lead	15	15½
Nat. L. pf	85	92
N. R. R. of Mex. pf	36½	38
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf	17½	18½
N. Cen. Coal	42	49
N. Y. A. B	125	135
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L	27	29
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	70
N. Y. D. Co	18	20
N. Y. D. Co.	41	..
N. Y., L. & W	150	160
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	135	140
N. & W. pf	88	92
North Am	84	86
Ont. Min	4½	5
Pac. Coast	53	55
P. C. 1st pf	95	100
P. C. 2d pf	82½	84½
Peo. & E	16	20
Pere Marq	76	79
Pere M. pf	..	80
P., C. & St. L	60	62
P., C., & St. L. pf	95	99
P., C., & St. L. pf	..	..
C.	179	..
P. W. & C. pf	..	..
C. sp	175	..
Quicksil'r	1½	..
Quicksil'r pf	4	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk	42,279	
ctfs	85	91
Ry. St. Sp	19	20
R. S. S. pf	72½	75
Read. 2d pf	56¾	61
(ens. & Sar.	200	210
R., W. & O.	130½	..
R. G. M. Co	19½	20
R. G. M. Co. pf	76	79
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	36	40
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17	19
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs	153	167
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs	115	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	60	75
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	80	83
So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs	89	92
S. R. & T	1¼	2
T. P. L. Tr	25	29
Third Av	120	122
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol. Rys. & Light	20½	21
Tol., St. L. & W	23½	25
T. C. R. T	39¼	90½
U. Rys., Inv	10	10½
U. R. I. pf	45	46¼
U. S. Exp	105	110
U. S. Realty	7¼	7¾
U. S. Rub. pf	53¼	54
U. S. R. pf	47½	48½
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf	100	107
Va. I., C. & R	16	20
W.-F. Exp	210	220
Westinghouse 1st pf	170	200
W. & L. E.	14½	15½
W. & L. E. 1st pf	46	46½
W. & L. E. 2d pf	25	28

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,470	Amalg. Copper	48¼	48⅝	47½	47⅜
40	Am. Car & Fdy	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
20	American Ice	8¾	8¾	8	8
60	American Ice pf	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¾
550	Am. Locomotive	22	22¾	21⅞	22
20	Am. Smelting	48	48	48	48
1,400	American Sugar	124⅝	125	124¼	124⅝
3,730	At., T. & S. F	66¾	67	66¼	66⅞
6,420	Balt. & Ohio	76	76¾	75⅝	76
8,040	Brook. R. T	42¼	43	41¾	42
360	Can. Pacific	116	116	115¾	116
20	Ches. & Ohio	31½	31½	31¼	31½
40	Chi. Gt. West	15½	15½	15¼	15½
7,380	Chi., M. & St. P.	139½	140	139¼	139⅞
100	C. & Fuel & I. A	31	31	31	31
20	Del., S. S. & A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7,280	Erie	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
120	Erie 1st pf	63½	63½	63½	63⅝
20	Erie 2d pf	41	41	40¾	41
50	Illinois Central	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
20	Louis. & Nash	103½	103½	103¼	103½
60	Metropol. Street	117½	117½	117½	117½
60	Mexican Cent	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
160	Mo., K. & Tex	16	16¼	16	16
70	Mo., K. & T. pf	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
1,710	Missouri Pacific	89⅝	89¾	88¾	89
830	N. Y. Central	113⅞	114⅛	113¾	114⅜
200	N. Y. O. & W	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
100	Norfolk & West	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56¼
13,580	Pennsylvania	114⅜	114⅝	113⅝	114⅛
30	People's Gas	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Press. Steel Car	29	29	29	29
4,040	Reading	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
10	Republic Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Repub. Steel pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
940	Rock Island	22	22½	22	22⅛
2,300	Southern Pacific	46⅜	46⅝	45¾	45¾
380	Southern Ry	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅜
800	Tenn. Coal & I	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾
90	Texas Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
3,180	Union Pacific	77¼	77¾	76⅞	77¼
110	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
20	U. S. Leath. pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
650	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11¼
9,850	U. S. Steel pf	56¼	57⅛	56¼	56⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem	29	29	29	29
270	Wabash pf	35	35	34¾	34¾
100	Wisconsin Cent	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
90,440					

Sales.	BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Con. Tobacco 4s	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼
2,000	Union Pac. conv	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
$12,000					

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904.

United States 3s, cpn 1908-18, small bds, 300 ..... 107⅛

Am Hide & L 6s, 2,000 80

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s, 38,000 ..... 99⅝ 3,000 ..... 99¾ 11,000 ..... 99¾ 1,000 ..... 99⅝ 3,000 ..... 99⅝ 3,000 ..... 99⅝ 10,000 ..... 99¾

Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s, 500 ..... 94 2,000 ..... 93½ 12,000 ..... 93½ gold 4s, 5,000 ..... 101⅛ 500 ..... 102 500 ..... 102 5,000 ..... 101¼ 500 102

S Wn div 3½s, 4,000 ..... 88¼ 3,000 ..... 88½

Brook R T 5s, 1,000 100

Brook Un El 1st, 4,000 ..... 100½ 1,000 ..... 100¾ 9,000 ..... 100¼ 3,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 100¾

Buffalo Gas 5s, 2,000 85

Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s, 3,000 ..... 98 2,000 ..... 97¾ 5,000 98

Canada So 1st, 2,000 102

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

NORTH SALEM, N. Y.

200 acres rolling ground; fine stream; house, 14 rooms and attic; large barn and outbuildings; excellent condition; trolley convenient; must sell.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

133 acres fine farm; meadow and woodland; good house, new barns; small house for man; water in house and barn from springs; situated between Harlem and Putnam Divisions; 90 minutes out; mile to station; price, $15,000, including stock, farm implements, wagons, &c.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Exceptionally good rental and sale list of Mount Vernon properties is now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Cottages for sale and to rent. Apply to H. B. Downey, 20 North St.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Residence overlooking river; $30,000; house and barn, 75 feet front, $13,000; fifteen-room residence, $13,500; excellent ten-room dwellings, best locations, to rent, $600 to $1,000; fine investment apartment, $18,000, will net over 10%.
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

Waring Place.—Detached 9-room house; all improvements; for rent or sale; possession immediately; rent moderate. Kenneth B. Waller, 60 North Broadway.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms; all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $15,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Florida.—Popularity increasing; lovely home, orange grove on Indian River's banks; unquestionably best part of Florida. Roger Lyon, 70 William St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts and store, 121-125 Prince St. Apply premises, or Buffett, 1,920 Park Av.

Why not go to Newark?—Cheap rents; horse power, $5.00. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

To Let.—10 West 125th, four-story house. Apply J. M. Horton, 142 West 125th St.

59 Fifth Av., second floor; five large rooms; rent, $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room for rent, reasonable; elegantly furnished office 33 West 42d St., Room 204.

STABLES, 100-200 STALLS. CENTRAL LOCATION. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A.—STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LOFTS 407 and 403 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Lofts to let, 38x75.
Cor. Front and Burling Slip.
Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 Beekman St.

50 West 15th St.
5 stories, 25 feet wide.
Suitable light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

STORE AND LOFTS.
34-36 W. Houston St.
Inquire on premises, or
W. G. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

32 UNION SQUARE.
Store, lofts, and offices:
all improvements. Apply on premises, or G. H. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or Lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York City.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

OFFICES TO LET
At moderate rentals; a few choice suites; some with river and bay outlook;
ALDRICH COURT, 45 BROADWAY
all modern conveniences.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent
81 Nassau Street.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HANOVER,
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 Fifth Av., second floor; five large rooms; rent $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $40 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Unfurnished Apartments—Five and six rooms, with tiled bathrooms and private halls; all improvements; up one flight; all light; new house; rents $30 and $32. Ryan, 227 East 59th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 West 115th St.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 rooms; electric light, safes, telephones; also doctor's and dentist's apartment.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $80.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS and Suites for ladies.
Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $35 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new; artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 61 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for Booklet.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you.
P. B. DONOVAN, 7 West 42d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A desirable three-story high-stoop dwelling, 142 East 44th St., 20x45x100.
Eleven rooms and bath; possession May 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House, 22 rooms, 5 baths, steam; rent, $2,000; furniture cheap. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners!—Kindly send us particulars, flats and tenements, at reasonable prices; have quick purchasers.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
7 EAST 42D ST.

Leasing apartment, flat and tenement houses, our specialty; bank references and security if desired. Heynemann & Jessurun, 190 Columbus Av.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

We sell your real estate quickly for cash wherever located; no commission charged. Real Estate Register, 500 Fifth Av.

Have $24,000 to invest in good property, fireproof, down town, east side, or Harlem, west of Madison Av. Anxious, 18 2d Av.

Buying, selling, and exchanging property a specialty. Send particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

Big commissions for recommending purchasers Bronx lots; $100, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d.

Tenements or 2-family double flats for cash buyers. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Vacant property on 8th, Lenox, or Columbus Av. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Vacant lots on west side up town for investor. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for Elevator Apartment Houses in Harlem—Upper Eighth Avenue Corner Sold—Many Minor Transactions — Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Mannados Realty Company has sold to Sigmund Wechsler the six-story elevator apartment house at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 by 100.11.

Charles Stich has bought 505 to 511 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, two six-story elevator apartment houses, on plot 100 by 100.

R. R. Perkins and L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to Leonard Weill the plot, 49.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Sales of Madison Avenue Corners.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to A. C. Weingarten the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, five four-story dwellings on plot 100.11 by 70. William E. Jacobs was the broker in the transaction.

Abram A. Weigert has bought from August N. Kieps, through George J. Powders, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story flat, having frontages of 44 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

East 31st Street Parcel Changes Hands.

Joseph Solomon has sold 17 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story brownstone front dwelling, 21.10 by 98.9. This is the third time this house has changed hands within a year. Randolph Guggenheimer sold it last June to Charles B. Gumb, who resold it a few weeks later to Mr. Solomon. The name of the present buyer has not been made public.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of 22 West Fifty-second Street for Treadwell Cleveland to George R. Schieffelin.

Operators Buy on 135th Street.

Max Marx has sold, through Millard Veet, to Harry Goodstein the five-story flat 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Garfiel & Moll are the buyers of 7 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently through Wilcox & Shelton and Arthur S. Cox & Co.

J. C. Espiro has sold to Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll 145 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story tenement on plot 25 by 100.11.

Julius Bloch has sold for a Mrs. Schafer, 316 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

West 115th Street Deal.

It is reported that the New York Building Loan Banking Company has sold the four five-story flats, 102 to 108 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on plot 125 by 100.

John Katzmer and David Zipkin have bought 105 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Henry-Silvermann, 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a frame building, on lot 20 by 99.11. The sale of the adjoining property, 148, was reported yesterday.

Dwellings Sold on East 81st Street.

Andrew Brose has sold 503 to 512 East Eighty-first Street, a row of private dwellings recently completed.

John Schutz & Brother have sold for N. Blumenthal to Dr. Adolph W. Berle 232 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling 20 by 100.

Adolf Mandel has bought the two five-story flats 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and the six-story tenement 139 Orchard Street. Mr. Mandel has sold the dwelling 321 East Fourth Street. The buyer, a physician, will occupy the house.

Purchase of 139 Bowery.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Sanders estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine 139 Bowery, east side, between Grand and Broome Streets, old three-story buildings on lot 25 by about 108.

Kedansky & Levy have bought from Rebecca Meryash 56 and 58 Oliver Street, northeast corner of Oak Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 70. The same operators have sold to Stabile Brothers 164 Mulberry Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Kotzen & Miller have sold to Hirsch Brothers 36 and 38 Avenue D, southeast corner of Fourth Street, a new six-story tenement, on plot 42 by 75.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for A. C. Weingarten 112 and 114 Ridge Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 42.6 by 100, to Weil & Mayer, who give in exchange 218 East Third Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 105.

Weil & Mayer have also sold 327 to 335 West Twenty-seventh Street, old buildings, on plot 106 by 98.9, and have bought 31 and 33 Market Street, a six-story tenement, 50 by 87.6.

Bronx Dwellings Find Buyers.

A. Statzkin has sold to A. Schohner the three-family dwelling 1,463 Washington Avenue, 18 by 145.

The Ernst-Cohn Realty Company has sold for Marcus Nathan to Adeline Cohn and Ray Singer the two-story brick dwelling 2,018 Fulton Avenue, 18 by 84.

A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chocak have purchased the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100.11 on the avenue by 70, from Samuel Jacobs of the Hudson Realty Company.

J. Troeller has sold for J. H. McGurk to Martha Muensch two one-story frame buildings, 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Max Marx has purchased, through Stabler & Smith, from George W. Boskowitz the five-story apartment house, with stores, on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 40 by 80.2 by 40 by 77.6.

Big Deal Near Brownsville.

A syndicate headed by Joseph S. Brown has bought the Van Sicklen tract of about 200 lots in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, adjacent to the Brownsville section. The buyers will develop the property and begin the erection of dwellings.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

137 Baxter Street, east side, 100 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick and frame tenement, with five-story brick tenement in the rear; foreclosure sale, to Palmieri & Wagster $21,350

3,081 Third Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25.3 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Frank Daniels 13,800

604 to 610 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 108 by 98.9, four five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, V. V. Mackay-Smith and another, as trustees 52,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

4,650 and 4,652 Park Avenue, east side, 66.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bertha Mendelson 6,600

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

3,218 Third Avenue, east side, 25.6.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.2 by 120.2 by 25 by 125, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to Charles Hammel 27,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin N. Cardozo, referee, 12 Elm Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Place, 30.7 by 25.8, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,093.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 646 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 148.1 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 76.5 by 65.11 by 75 by 58.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,187.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 432 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 212 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement; 548 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 383.2 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 16.10 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; all title and interest of James McSorley on Oct. 6, 1903.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, John J. Lenehan, referee, 595 Prospect Avenue, west side, 193 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,630.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 147.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 89.2 by 18 by 86.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $18,626.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 255 and 257 West Twenty-second Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 37.7 by 85.9; S. Wittner of 302 Broadway, owner; C. Maurer of 603 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Nos. 259 to 263 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 54 by 67.1; Leader & Bloom of 146 Monroe Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 403 East Eighty-first Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 46 by 97; H. Potter and another of 51 West Forty-second Street, owners; J. W. Ingle of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Prince and Thompson Streets, southeast corner, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 40 by 55.6 and 37.7 by 49; M. Silverson of 301 East Sixth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $70,000.

First Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, north east corner, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 34 by 77.6 and 36.6 by 73; S. Greenstein of 123 Oxford Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

College Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick church, 69.4 by 109.4; George A. O'Rourke of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 61 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; B. Friend of 1,770 Madison Avenue, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement and stores; A. H. Harris of 341 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,584 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Gussaroff & Steindler of 211 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 511 Washington Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and stable; F. Dietz of 169 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; J. W. Ingle of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 246 Sixth Avenue, to eight-story brick lofts and store; W. H. Hall, owner; E. Greene of 12 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Tremont Avenue, southwest corner of Washington Avenue, to three-story frame store and offices, 14.2 by 56; Clement H. Smith of 723 Tremont Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Jersey City Real Estate Deal.

During the past week James A. Reilly of 115 Broadway, Manhattan, who is said to be an agent for the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, has bought or secured options on all the block bounded by Washington, Morgan, Warren, and Bay Streets, Jersey City. The aggregate cost of the property is said to be about $125,000, and the object of the purchase to be the erection of a cold storage plant similar to one erected some time ago by the same company on two blocks bounded by Bay, Second, Provost, and Warren Streets.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 87th St, 25.8x100; Josephine Dolan and others to Christopher Fuchs, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

BARETTO ST, w s, 211 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Samuel Schwab to Seymour Realty Company, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

BRONX PLACE, n s, Lots 75 and 76, map 1, South Vernon Park, 50x100; John A. Whittaker to Eliza J. B. Nelson ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,474 to 1,478, e s, 75x100.8; Louis Frankenthaler to Julius Braun, (mtgs $25,500,) other consideration and.. 100

CEDAR ST, n s, 175 ft e of Forest Av, 25x100; Mary C. Barrett to Rose Barrett. Nom.

CEDAR ST, n s, 75 ft e of Forest Av, 25x100; Rose Barrett to Mary C. Barrett and another ..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 186, e s, 18.9x100; Henry J. Barley and others, trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 14,250

CHRYSTIE ST, 188, e s, 18.9x100; Mary L. Barbey to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, being part of Lot 247, map of Melrose, 21.11x100x21x100; Michael J. Sullivan to Clement H. Smith, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, being part of Lot 247, map of Melrose, 21.11x100x23x100; Clement H. Smith to J. C. J. Langbein, (mtg $2,500) 250

CROTONA AV, 1,414, e s, 23x100; Barbara Bolz to Hermann G. Unger, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

ELLIOT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Juliana St, 50x125; William A. Woodworth, referee, to G. De W. Clocke and another, trustees 3,500

JEROME AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of Oxford Place, 50x100; John Jones to Annie Bradley, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, 27, w s, 25x100; Harris Shenfeld to Abraham Einvohner and others, (mtg $28,500,) other consideration and.. 100

MADISON AV, 2,137, e s, 99.11x35; Samuel H. Raphael to Joseph Kaplan and another, ½ part, (mtg $51,000) ..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 31 and 33, w s, 50x88; Abraham Silbermintz to Bernhard Mayer, (mtg $81,500) ..... Nom.

NORFOLK ST, 171, w s, 25x100; Henry Pasinsky to Sarah Z. Tobias, ¼ part, (mtgs $30,000) ..... Nom.

PARK ROW, 227 and 229, e s, runs s 38.7 x n w 43 x e 50, gore; Randolph Guggenheimer and another to Adelheid Tietenberg, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

PELHAM BAY PARK, n s, at westerly line of Long Island Sound, runs w 290.6x n e 150x e 273.3x s to beginning; the Pelham Shore Improvement Company to Evelyn Randall, (mtgs $11,000) 11,750

PROSPECT AV, 1,024, e s, 22.10x100; Edward Haberstroh to Louise Haberstroh, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, 1,024, e s, 22.10x100; Charles J. Haberstroh to Edward Haberstroh, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

RIDGE ST, 112 and 114, e s, 42.6x100; Abraham C. Weingarten to Jacob Israelson, (mtgs $56,000) ..... Exchange

WEST END AV, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 15x100; the United States Mortgage and Guaranty Company to Theresa P. Collins, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 40, e s, 75.10 ft n of 91st St, 24.8x100; Fanny Pepple to Morris Flamenbaum and another, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and 100

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 25x91; Diedrich Eggers to Rubin Niklad, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 942, e s, 25.1x74; Mary Koehne and others to Alphons Dryfoos, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, 2,212 to 2,216, w s, 75x90; Mary Hershfield to Felicia Schapira, (mtg $52,000) 74,000

3D ST, 218 East, 24.9x100; Jacob Israelson to Abraham C. Weingarten, (mtg $17,000,) exchange and 100

4TH ST, 230 to 236 East, 50x96.2; Abram Pereiman and another to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and 100

6TH ST, s s, Lot 214, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Sarah E. Kidder and another to Flora W. Hayes, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

27TH ST, 327 to 335 West, 100.3x98.9; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernhard Mayer.. Nom.

27TH ST, 327 to 335 West, 100.3x98.9; Bernard Mayer to Abraham Silbermints. Nom.

28TH ST, 219 East, 25x98.9; Martin H. Vogel, referee, to Leonard Weill, (mtg $22,500) 5,000

29D ST, 203 East, 24.8x107.6x24.8x107.7; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Belia Leon, ¼ part, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, 36 East, 23x98.9; John T. Farley to William Skinner, other consideration and 100

48TH ST, s s, 294 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Louisa Gerlach to Henry Gerlach.

81ST ST, 162 West, 18.9x102.2; Charles T. Willis to Nina L. Willis ..... Nom.

95TH ST, 105 and 107 West, 50x100.8; Julius April to Jacob Gordon and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $40,000) ... Nom.

95TH ST, 213 East, 27x100.3; Adelheid Tietenberg to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

96TH ST, 230, 232, and 234 East, 70.6x100.8; Ignatz Margareten to Gabriel Fried, (mtgs $43,500,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Susan B. Nelson and others, executors, to Joseph J. Meany, 8-34 part.. 4,833

107TH ST, 245 West, 22.6x100.11; Katie C. Mulholland to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

108TH ST, 100 and 111 East, 50x100.11; Adolph Cohn to Abram Bachrach, (mtgs $23,500) 100

111TH ST, 216 East, 25x100.11; Frank Musano to Antonio Alters, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.11; Samuel Kenrich to Morris Levy, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

124TH ST, 180 East, 15.6x100.11; William C. Mounter to William F. Presley, 1/2 part, other consideration and 100

125TH ST, 530 West, 27x100.11; Edward A. Isaacs to Annie Freund, (mtgs $23,000,) other consideration and 100

129TH ST, n s, 163.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.7x99.11; Armitage Mathews, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank 14,500

131ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x99.11; Leo S. Bing to Abraham Perlman. Nom.

140TH ST, s s, 675 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x109.1x29.7x123.1, with strip on south ... Thomas G. Pattin and others to John Dieckmann, other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Caroline V. Ferguson to Abraham Ruth, other consideration and 100

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; George A. Acken to Samuel Green, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Susan B. Nelson and others, executors, to Joseph J. Meany 29,500

178TH ST, n e s, at n w s of Vyse St, 140.11x50.11x145x45.9; Sylvester L. H. Ward; referee, to Arthur K. Butler 4,100

187TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Bathgate Av, 25x100; Louis Adler, referee, to Theresa L. Flach 5,550

Transfer Wrongly Reported.

The transfer by Joseph Derry of property on One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 150 feet east of Grand Avenue, reported yesterday, was to Helen R. Roberts, not Henry R. Roberts, as printed.

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, 436; J. A. Joseph Peolillo to Jacob Kornbiau, 3 years ..... $480 to 540

ESSEX ST, 123; Sam Brenner to Max Lanzet, 2 years 1,020

ESSEX ST, 138; Julius Solomon to Elias Needle, 3 3-12 years 720

HENRY ST, 207; Solomon Tenenbaum to Jacob Sadowsky, 3 years 390

MADISON ST, 328; Felicia Shapiro to Lena Epstein, 2 years 456

MULBERRY ST, 118; Domenico Volpe to Giovanni Volpe and another, 5 years.... 1,740

PLEASANT AV, 321; David Dreyfuss and another to August C. Steinbuehler, 3 2-12 years 540

PRINCE ST, 5; Charles R. Farnolo to Antonio Rizzo, 2 years 720

RIVINGTON ST, 122; Jacob Berenson and another to Simon Gluckstern, 2 10-12 years 720

SOUTH ST, 91; William F. Milton to Henry H. Tietgens, 10 years 3,000

WATTS ST, 88; Thomas Lenane to Max Fromkress, 5 2-12 years ..... $660 and 720

WEBSTER AV, 1,400; Dina Hanselmann to Adam Seelbert, 3 years 1,500

6TH AV, 483; Christopher Osterholz and another to Herman Lorenz and another, 7 years ..... $7,000 and 7,500

5TH ST, 320 and 322; Frank St. John and another to Razzkin & Barman, 5 years... 1,500

14TH ST, 114 East; Marx Ottinger and others to August Luchow, 3 years 5,000

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; John Martin to Hannah L. Crossley, 5 4-12 years. $7,000 to 12,000

37TH ST, 264 West; H. F. Ahrens to J. H. Joost, 2 years 975

46TH ST, 414 West; estate of Jacob Wall to Percy C. Greeley, 10 years 1,500

125TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; John J. Freedman to Jacob Luhs, 9 9-12 years ..... $8,000 to 9,500

127TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Sophie Knepper to Joseph Harrison and another, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRAUN, Julius, to Louis Frankenthaler; Brook Av, 1,474, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Louis Frankenthaler; Brook Av, 1,476 and 1,478, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs —, 3 years, 6 per cent., each.... 2,700

BUTLER, Arthur K., to Martha J. Keely; 178th St, n e s, at n w corner of Vyse St, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 2,500

CARMICHAEL, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35 Harmon St, due Jan. 20, 1907 4,000

CROSBY, Florence S., to Julia Hammer; 13th St, s s, 205 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years 1,200

CROSBY, Florence S., to Isabella Spruit; 13th St, s s, 205 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years 1,400

ECCLESSINE, Edward R., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 15th St, n s, 114.11 ft e of Irving Place, 5 years 7,500

FREUND, Annie, to Edward A. Isaacs; 630 West 125th St, 3 years, 6 per cent... 2,875

FUCHS, Christopher, and wife to German Savings Bank of New York; Avenue A, n e corner of 87th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 30,000

GIBB, Alice S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 55 West, 3 years, 5 per cent. 18,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 147th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 16,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Abram Greenberg; 1,042 Madison Av, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

HAYES, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41st St, 315 and 317 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Abram Pereiman and another; 4th St, 230 to 236 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $100,000, installments, 6 per cent each 15,500

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 230 to 247 East 12th St, due June 15, 1905, 6 per cent. 45,000

HILDENSTEIN, Louis, to Barbara Geier; 187th St, n s, 110.9 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 3 years, 4 per cent. 2,000

HIRSHFELD, Lazarus, to Elise Schoenfeld; 240 East 72d St, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000

HOLTGREWE, Henry W., to Clairville E. Benedict, guardian; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 167th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

HOLZWASSER, Jonas, to Marion Cutting; 3 Allen St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

HVASS, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 18th St, 500 and 511 East, 3 years. 10,000

INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Charles Harms; 88 Ann St, also 87 Fulton St, prior mtg $50,000, due Aug. 17, 1904, 6 per cent.... 6,000

KOPELSOHN, Emanuel, to Julius G. Kremer; 306 West 69th St, due July 17, 1908, 6 per cent. 3,000

LEON, Delia, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 203 East 33d St, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent. 1,750

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; 186 and 188 Chrystie St, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each.... 11,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; 186 and 188 Chrystie St, prior mtgs $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

McDONOUGH, John J., to Cornelius Hoyt; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 1 year 9,000

McNAMARA, Mary J., to Cornelia Hoyt; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 1 year 9,000

MEANY, Joseph J., to Frederick C. McDonald; 166th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, equal lien, 3 years 8,000

MEANY, Joseph, to Susan B. Nelson; 166th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, equal lien, 3 years 8,000

MESHEL, Charles, to Albert Ehrmann; 101st St, s s, 220 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

MESHEL, Charles, to Louis Lese; 101st St, s s, 220 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MILLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 4th St, n s, 205.2 ft w of Avenue D, demand, 6 per cent. 19,225

MILLER, Max, to Robert A. Bruce-Brown, guardian; 352 and 354 East 4th St, 5 years 43,600

NIKLAD, Ruben, to Diedrich Eggers; Willis Av, e s, (old line,) 25 ft s of 144th St, prior mtg $12,000, due April 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,000

PARDO, Alfred, to Joseph R. Marquette; West End Av, e s, 98.8 ft s of 96th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,250

PETERSON, Paul C., to Samuel Keeler; 10th St, s s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent. 200

PERELMAN, Abram, and another to Isaac Cohen; 5th St, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, prior mtg $42,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

PERELMAN, Abram, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 4th St, 230 to 236 East, 2 mtgs, 5 years... 50,000

PERLMAN, Abraham, to Leo S. Bing; 131st St, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, due Nov. 17, 1904, 6 per cent. 32,000

ROSENTHAL, Abraham, to Mary G. Richardson; Stanton St, s s, 75 ft w of Suffolk St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

ROSENTHAL, Abraham, to Julius Levy; 147 Stanton St, prior mtg $26,000, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent. 7,500

RUTH, Abraham, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 143d St, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 8,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Chelsea Realty Company; 143d St, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year 2,000

SCHAPIRA, Felicia, to Mary Hershfield; 2.212 to 2,210 5th Av, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs $52,000, installments, 6 per cent., each.. 4,066

SHINDOVSKY, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 172 Clinton St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

SHIDLOVSKY, Morris, and another, executors and trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 170 Clinton St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

SILBERMINTZ, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 27th

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J. Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

1—Rand vs Butler
2—Taylor Dredging Co vs Tug Bouker, &c
1—Myers vs tug Lyndhurst
21—Peale vs tug Gasnogn

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Consol Retail Book-sellers vs Ward
2—Nat Elec Signalling Co vs De Forest Wireless Tel Co
3—Brown vs Laubitz
4—Norris vs Schwab
5—Rankin vs Harper
6—Starr vs N Y Herald Co
7—Fahys vs Sun Ins Co
8—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co vs Walker
9—Hinkle vs Post
10—U S vs Carter
11—Westinghouse vs Knobloch & Busch
12—U S vs Carter
13—U S ex rel Flaherty vs Amer Surety Co
14—Morehead vs Southern Pac Co
15—Schopper vs Man Ry Co
16—Hall vs No Amer Trust Co

Cases noticed

17—Zimmerman vs U S
18—Downing & Co vs U S
19—Leordam vs Ringgold & Co
20—Same vs same
21—Crown C & S Co of Baltimore vs Standard Stopper Co
22—Edward and John Burke vs Beatty
23—Hull vs Brown
24—Starr vs N Y Herald Co
25—Reader vs Haggin
26—Bates Mach Co vs Wm A Force & Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: Nos. 59, 200, 218, 251, 183, 221.

New York Calendars—Friday, Feb. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Scheef vs Bilstinkoff
2—Housman vs Straus
3—In re Brush
4—In re Summit Av
5—Smith vs Dunn
6—Farmers' L & T Co vs Pendleton
7—Ulanoff vs Cohen
8—McCord vs Lauterbach
9—McIlvaine vs Stinson
10—Peters vs Sandirswith
11—Pitney vs O'Connor
12—In re Rapid Tran R R Commrs, &c, (In re Westchester Av, &c)
13—Enumerated motions
14—Gillette vs Noyes
15—Same vs same
16—People, &c, vs Prospect
17—In re Robinson
18—Zoncoroni vs Gross
19—Same vs same
20—In re Dersett
21—Ellison vs Lavin
22—Smithels vs Schepp
23—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursz, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Alexander vs Spirits Distilling vs Bunker
2—In re Moller
3—Ward vs Rueth
4—Van Kleeck vs Van Kleeck
5—Franke vs Met St Ry Co
6—Hasn vs Fox
7—Fallard vs E R Nat Bank
8—Gallert vs Flax
9—Schmitt vs Sullivan
10—People, &c, vs Todd
11—In re Lamp Testing Bureau
12—Jackson vs Switzer
13—Carter vs McLeod
14—Desmedici vs Woodbury
15—In re Spuyten Duyvil Road
16—Jacobs vs Reis
17—Legal Aid Society vs People's Legal Aid Society
18—Warner vs James
19—In re Wieler
20—Herren vs Nat Bank
21—Russell vs Hawke
22—Groff vs Roms Metallic Bedstead Co
23—In re Goetz
24—In re Bathgate Av
25—Smith vs Dunn
26—Butterly vs Deering
27—Schlosser vs Equit Mut Fire Ins Co'p'n
28—Real Estate Management Co vs Killough
29—Kraus vs Williams
30—Moskowitz vs Moskowitz
31—Redington vs Gilman
32—Ayer vs Ten Associates
33—Lawson vs Tyler
34—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Montgomery)
35—Same vs same
36—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes.

4335—Montezuma Land Co vs Wells
4081—Blanchard & Co vs same

General calendar

3847—Dyer vs Langley
2764—Schols vs Schols
2914—15th Ward Bank vs Zeltner Brew Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Emil Totterman

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II. Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

4270—Barnett vs Met St Ry Co
1258—Stone vs Kumberger
3253—Riddle vs same
4577—Sommers vs same
4893—Berenson vs Met St Ry Co
3077—Goodrich vs same
4818—Downey vs Met St Ry Co
3824—Kelly vs same
4060—Garramboni vs same
4332—N Y Commercial Co vs Chauncey
4234—Same vs same
5048—McDermott vs C R R of N J
5044—McDermott vs same
5082—Hirt vs Met St Ry Co
5020—McFadden vs same
5023—Adilletta vs same
5032—Pasalroni vs same
5034—McCrishard vs same
5066—Denny vs same
5061—Schlafer vs same
5062—Leonard vs same
5068—McCarthy vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5062.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest 4000—Connelly vs G Mid R R Co
4063—Fluckhahn vs Am Bridge Co
5130—Levinson vs Singer Mfg Co
5131—Same vs same
1060—Columbia Hosiery Co vs Spencer
4480—Le Vino vs Tobey
4471—Millig vs Killian
4201—Clery vs Union Ry Co
4184—Morfordan vs Amer Tobacco Co
4539—Patterson vs Dart
3971—Bulmer vs Cheseboro
4807—Hazel vs City of New York
4929—Rosen vs Mahler
4945—Bradley vs Manchester
4690—Riordan vs Crimmins
4196—Logan vs Arizona Eastern, &c, Co
4534—Mackintosh vs Kimball
10599—Landau vs City of N Y
5021—Sigerist vs Union Ry Co
5031—Kuntze vs Schnugg
5060—Mathews vs Tarrant & Co
5065—Lazarus vs Frank
3116—Jacob vs Thompson
4773—Krug vs City of New York
4801—Kmet vs Weiss
5089—O'Hara vs Mayor, &c
5108—Murphy vs same
5109—Iasillo vs 32 Av R R Co
5117—Soline vs same
5138—Lampert vs Potosky
5140—Mendelson & Pinkel Umbrella Frame Co vs Winter & Ball Mfg Co
5147—Glaser vs Butler
5148—Adler vs same
5150—Kopetsky vs Jackson
5155—Clarke vs Conklin

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Harris Ablowich
2—Mary Grant
3—Henrietta Bowman
4—Clarence M Chauncey
5—Margaret Murray
6—Samuel S. Constant
7—Thomas C Oakley
8—Harris Ablowich
9—Wallace C Andrews
10—Margaret I. Hewitt
11—Matthew McKeen
12—Mulford Martin, 2d.
13—Mary Rodgers
14—Chaim G Grunberg
15—William O'Brien
16—Same
17—Mary J Lyons
18—Pietro Bernasconi
19—John B Klein
20—Chaim L Grunberg or Gering
21—John K. A Maxeim
22—Annie Moran
23—Bridget Sullivan
24—Thomas Miller
25—Bartlett S Marshall
26—Same
27—Kate Crowley
28—James F Curtin
29—Morris Rosenberg
30—Charles Schmidt
31—Philip Weiss
32—Jesse Hoyt
33—Fanny E Hilton
34—John W Watson
35—John K King
36—John J Matthews
37—Juliet A Kemp
38—Margaret Cooney
39—Same
40—Oliver J Lane
41—Joseph Prignano
42—George Chesterman
43—Wm W Wotherspoon
44—Same
45—Mary D Sanford
46—Elie Specht
Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Catharine H Hagenmeyer at 10:30 A. M.
Anna Diecks.
Patrick Coleman,
Sewahee M Stevenson,
Peter Kessler,
Johanna M Scheffler,
Charles S Andrews,
Francis W Ford,
William Heller,
Felix Samson at 2 P. M.
Emil Eisass.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2137—Flynn vs Gross
2204—Dunn vs Stemler
2209—D'Anglemont vs Fischer
2214—Weiss vs Berntick
2226—Acker vs Van Horn
2227—Todd vs Dresser
2246—Bain vs Nauss Bros Co
2249—Blum vs Dabritz
2252—Gilenstein vs Kaufman
2257—Davis vs Byrnes
2263—Judge vs Hall
2211—Elec Vehicle Co vs Arkell
2132—Schulich vs Katz
2162—Minsky vs Amolsky

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2411—Cocoran vs Met St Ry Co
2414—Robbins vs same
2418—Aborn vs La Shelle
2419—Weld vs Southard
2373—Rosenberger vs Mayer
2423—Dixon vs Tebitt
1258—Stone vs Kumberger
1941—Gordon vs Dochterman
1232—Passarella vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Equity and non-jury causes.

469—Doran vs Kelly
450—Marks vs Steinhardt

Short causes

6963—Klockner vs Spalding
6636—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Magnus
6778—Vidaver vs Adler
6862—Solomon vs Balkin
6432—Farber vs Hoffman

The equity causes will be disposed of before the short causes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1020—Hochberger vs Baum
2462—Aitken vs Int St Ry Co
2470—Union Trust Co vs Krelser
2471—Segelbohm vs Charren
1871—Smith vs Simmonds
2490—Raymond vs Costello
2491—Berstein vs Int St Ry Co
2492—Halloran vs Bklyn Jockey Club
2493—Valenti vs Int St Ry Co
2494—Schefer vs Bay State Clothing Co
2495—Karpf vs Int St Ry Co
2496—Ransom & Morrison Mfg Co vs Reddy
2497—Leitner vs Herter
2498—Blanke vs Lederer
2499—Gurman vs North German Lloyd
2500—H M Call Printing Co vs Moll
2501—Hammond vs Atlantic Trans Co
2502—Anderson vs Gray
2503—Neuschloss vs Monaksker
2504—Resciguo vs Union Ry Co
2505—Darey vs Fellows
2506—Lyon vs Troy
2507—Opsinok vs Int St Ry Co
2508—Phillips vs Ullman
2509—Juskulch vs Int St Ry Co
2510—Bartain vs Old Colony Steamboat Co
2511—Worthington vs Int St Ry Co
2512—Schauch vs Meyer
2513—Fransblaus vs Int St Ry Co
2514—Brady vs City of New York
2515—Kelly vs N Y Life Ins Co
2516—Brady vs Salvator Brew Co
2517—Hill vs Int St Ry Co
2518—Schmidt vs Sierichs

Highest number reached on regular call, 2518.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—William Nichols
2—Jacob S Freedman
3—Samuel Leibowitz
4—Michael Scheer

To fix a day for trial

1—Cora Smith
2—Bertha Smith
3—Bertha Johnson
4—George E Bundi
5—John Schaumlosffel
6—John J Sheppard

Pleadings

1—Michael Kelly
2—James Muldoon
3—John Donohue
4—George Lewis
5—Joseph Lloyd
6—Belle Minor
7—Frank Blake
8—John Weeks
9—John W Wright
10—Annie Kelly
11—Alice Pelham
12—Charles Johnson
13—Thomas L Williams

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Nicolas Skelton
2—William Naughton
3—Giovanni B Telesca
4—Henry Jackson
5—Francesco Del Monte
6—Thomas McGuire
7—Frank Stefano

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Alma Padro
2—Samuel Klein
3—Charles Robinson
4—William Cumming

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and O'Connor for the People.

1—Moritz Zeimer
2—Frank Bauer
3—Nahman Taylor
4—Israel Gould
5—Henry Johnson
6—James Winn
7—Bisone Martini
8—Havelock Parke
9—Thomas Williams
10—Frank Spicer
11—Isak Elsner
Abraham Goldstein

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Seymour Realty Company vs. Spencer C. Judson et al.—Albert Ellerich. Ella Simon vs. Sigmund Simon—Thomas Garrett.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Beril Goodman vs. Leib Landau—Edward Gallinger.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Penfield vs. Mulder—Gerard Roberts. Sherman vs. Epstein—Robert Goeller. In re Mankowski—Theodore F. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Sanford vs. Smith—Louis Wendel, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Dugro vs. Hearing—Charles A. Molloy.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short cause calendar.

7786—Bridget Hymes, an alleged incompetent
7184—Kaufman vs Elias
7142—Sell vs Groh
6994—Elchenauer vs Rents Candy Co
6655—Pioneer Iron Wks vs Bass
7700—Bernstein vs Greenberg
7715—Hargrave vs Sheffer
7612—D'Ambra vs Societa Calvano, &c
6659—Wellington vs Cobe
7448—Rachmiel vs Armour Packing Co
6712—Brinker vs Payton
7742—Mackenzie vs Tritschler
6962—Story vs Prudential Ins Co
7758—Gumberg vs Stutz
5458—Robinson vs Cashman
7322—Same vs Sleight

Regular calendar

3804—3805—O'Brien vs City of New York
3745—Rohrs vs B H R R
3748—Brandt vs Fisher
3749—Wolff vs B H R R
3751—McDevitt vs Mallory
3753—Bender vs B H R R
3754—Dangell vs same
3755—Mooney vs N Y & Porto Rico SS. Co
1903—Riha vs City of New York
3758—Swensen vs Wilson & Baillie Mfg Co
3760—Palmaro vs B H R R
1762, 3763—Spyer vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3787—Inman vs Tilyou
3755—Competiello vs Ambrosio
3789—Rosenzweig vs B H R R
3790—Shippard vs same
3791—De Rosario vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3793—Jacobs vs B H R R
3794—Schechter vs same
3796—De Nyss vs Bishop
3797—Sandberg vs Hollbrook, Cabot & Daly Co
3798—Siddons vs Myers
3799—Frese vs B H R R
3800—Crawford vs same
3802, 3803—Ferguson vs Long Island R R
3804—Lynch vs B H R R
3805—Skelly vs same
3806—Davis vs same
3807—Fallon vs Morse Iron Works
3808—Dahlman vs B H R R
3811—Doutney vs Love
3812—Small vs Int St R R
3815—Keenan vs Jackman
3814—Amplo vs Frank
3816—Schun vs B H R R et al
3817—Raimer vs Int St R R
3818—Bulter vs same
3819—Blum vs same
3821—Masterson vs Met St R R
3822—Goodman vs Thuringia Fire Ins Co
3824—Watts vs Flatbush Gas Co
3825—Kleinecke vs Michel
3828—Westheimer vs Man R R
3829—Doran vs B H R R
3830—Donovan vs same
3831—Auerbach vs Rosenberger
3834—Wohlmacher vs B H R R
3835—Metzler vs Int St R R
3836—Schaffer vs Econopoully
3837—Fennessy vs Pepper
3838, 3839 — Rothenberg vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 3893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

831—Friel vs McDonough
496—Lazarus vs Bubrofsky
876—Blafstein vs Friedman
233—Manneck vs Drissler
861—Schad vs Schad
325—Paplo vs Flora
919—Redmond vs Clancy
902—Chaffers vs Furber
653—Olliff vs Kings Co E R R
488—Hous vs McGowan
927—Friedman vs Oppenheim
928—Levin vs Dietz
3840—Hynes vs same
3842—Denota vs same
3843—Koch vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
3844—Mahl vs B H R R
3845—Israel vs Boettigheimer
3846—Martine vs Star Toboggan Co
3848—Reilly vs Thompson & Norris Co
3849—Noll vs B H R R
3852—Sack vs same
3853—Burke vs same
3855—Holmes vs same
3856—Bruckner vs same
3857—Brady vs Int St R R
3858—Haff vs B H R R
3859—Ennis vs same
3860—Moore vs same
3861—Jackson vs Prudential Ins Co
3862—Donohue vs City of New York et al.
3864—Angerman vs Long Island R R
3868—O'Gorman vs Nichols Chemical Co
3869—Walsh vs National Wall Paper Co
3870—Tartaglio vs Int St R R
3872—Wysocki vs Roosevelt
3874—Patrick vs B H R R
3875—Kremer vs N Y Edison Co
3876—Deegan vs Int St R R
3877—Murphy vs City of New York
3878—Grasso vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Co
3879—Lombardi vs Int St R R
3880—Storio vs same
3881—Garlicks vs City of New York
3883—Goldstein vs B H R R
3884—Donovan vs Devlin
3885—Enright vs Smith
3886—Higgins vs B H R R
3889—Bast vs City of New York
3891—Kenny vs Arabol Mfg Co
3893—Highest number reached on regular call.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

750—Wash Trust Co vs Merse Iron Works
884—Kline vs Sachs
922—Van Note vs Kennison
542, 543—Entwistle, (2 cases,) vs Bacon
873—Graham vs Byrnes
587—Knight vs Robinson
878—De Wint vs De Wint
869—Deubner vs Deubner
839—Boyes vs Bossard
801—Barrack vs Barrack
451—Pierre vs L I College Hospital

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

1209—Peterson vs Byrns
1257—Title Guar & T Co vs Van Dolah
1210—City Real Est Co vs Hollister
1258—Glass vs Martin

Nassau County Court.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—All trial term cases.

67—Jones vs Mansfield
75—Roberts vs Cooper
5—Tailor, Cutting & Co vs Bacon
24—Warner vs Kelly
26—Dougherty vs N Y & No Shore Ry Co
3—Dolan vs N Y & N J Tel Co
4—Finlayson vs Smith
6—Brower vs King
16—Shults vs Van Wagener
17—McWhinney vs Vandewater
23—Cravath vs Baylis
24½—(formerly 22)—Brightson vs Stern
27—Strickland vs Gould
35—Elderd vs Lsute & Terris
57—Shannon vs Craft
58—Schrieber vs Beck
59—Valentine vs Ames
62—Pierce vs Supreme Council Amer Legion of Honor
64—Bennett vs Press Pub Co
73—Frost vs 42d St, M & St N Av R R Co

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

517—Lennon vs Smith and another
748—Marshall vs Hill
572—O'Connell vs Dvorak and another
587—McGowan vs City of New York and another
588—O'Connor vs same
589—Kearns vs same
590—Bary vs same
591—Carroll vs same
592—Willing vs same
593—Mundy vs same
594—Hogan vs same
595—Orpheus vs same
596—Baker vs same
597—Cosgrove vs same

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (5:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 24:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:00 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., *3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 17:00, *8:00, *10:00, ‖10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., ‖12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, ‖2:00, ‖3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‖6:00, ‖7:30, ‖9:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, ‖8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‖*3:40, *5:00 ‖7:00, ‖9:25 P. M., ‖12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, ‖8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 17:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, ‖2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, ‖4:00, ‖5:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.

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Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

	L.v. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Balto.-Washington..†	8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25 A.M.	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25 AM	*11:45 A.M Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
" Royal Limited " ..	* 3:35 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10 mt.	*12:15 mt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 26 Union Square West, 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:15pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	* 3:25pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:50am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 348 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Consolidated Trading Company."

Dated New York, N. Y., February 5, 1904.

THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY,
By HAYDEN B. WESTCOTT, President.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, (via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. FITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily, "Southern's Palm Limited," *2:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily, "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 2:25 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 390 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 6:40 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M.,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From the box of a coach Wednesday evening, probably on Broadway, between Madison Square and City Hall, a hand bag, labeled with name of owner; $5 reward will be paid for return with contents to Edward Cary, N. Y. Times Publication Office, 41 Park Row.

LOST—Wednesday night fur boa on 89th St., between Riverside Drive and 8th Av.; liberal reward if returned to Apartment 2 F, 22 East 89th.

Bank book No. 463,110 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Small Spanish poodle, white, two brown ears, black nose; liberal reward; no questions. Oliver, 229 West 43d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

1.—Madison Av., 348.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, en suite or single; two medium sized rooms, dressing rooms connected; excellent home table; parlor dining room; references required.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

23D ST., 328 WEST.—Large rooms, reasonable; suitable for three; conveniences; excellent home table; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Under new management; large and small rooms; home cooking; moderate; table board.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closets; superior board; references.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms, handsome American basement private house; foyer reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentlemen preferred; references.

86TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH, 464 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

15TH ST., 342 EAST.—One or two young men to share furnished flat with young man. Fineken.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Well-furnished square room, near Madison Square.

Furnished room house, near Broadway, above 42d; immediate sale; great opportunity. Mell, 101 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

WANTED—Salesladies, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—A nurse for child of three years. Apply at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

WANTED—Straw operators on ladies' hats. W. & G. machines. Rapp Hat Works, 90 White St.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

Males.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—Salesman; reliable, experienced Christian man; exceptional opportunity; easy seller. Unlisted Stock, O Box 106 Times.

WANTED—Minister not engaged in pastoral work to engage temporarily in canvassing. Address Minister, Box 558 Times.

WANTED—Office boy; must be intelligent, good penman, and of neat appearance. Box O 102 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook and laundress; city or country; 6 years' personal reference; no cards. 328 East 57th St.

COOK.—By good cook; private family; can get up good dinners and lunches; best city references. 239 East 55th St. B. K.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experienced stenographer; reference, present employers. O Box 141 Times.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—By first-class, experienced bookkeeper; good references. Box O 171 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Educated colored man, (25,) good penman, quick at figures, desires position as stock or shipping clerk, porter, messenger, errand man, or useful man; has had practical business experience; can furnish cash security bond; small salary accepted if chance for advancement. J. A., care Gressem, 225 West 63d St.

CIRCULATION MANAGER—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. R., Box 109 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—Thorough, all around office man; executive ability; desires connection with responsible business house or manufacturing concern; insurance or commission not wanted. Straight Salary, 21 University Place.

TRACER.—Ten years' experience in engineer's office; $8 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

FOURTEEN MEN IN FEDERAL NET

Naturalization Fraud Arrests—Many "White Wings" Involved.

Joel M. Marx, Special Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of the naturalization prosecutions, and Special Employe Meetze of the Department of Justice have found that fully one-fourth of the "white wings," who are Italians, have fraudulent papers, through which they secured their positions in the Street Cleaning Department. The men either purchased citizenship papers issued as duplicates, ostensibly for papers lost, wherein the name was erased by chemicals and the new owner's name substituted, or had men appear with them as witnesses who swore falsely that they had known the applicant in this country for five years.

Mr. Meetze yesterday placed fourteen Italians under arrest on warrants charging them with naturalization frauds. A number of them were Street Cleaning Department employes. It is said that the evidence against them was secured through the assistance of deputies of Superintendent of Elections Morgan from the election records. All of the men arrested, it is said, voted last Fall as citizens, and it is also claimed were enabled to get their fraudulent papers through the assistance of political "ward heelers." The Federal authorities hope to secure from some of them evidence that will lead to the arrest of these "heelers." It is understood that there are still about thirty additional warrants to serve.

The men arrested yesterday were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who held them for examination in $100 bail each.

PROCESS SERVER'S PLIGHT.

Mistaken for Burglar, Arrested, and Had to Explain to Magistrate.

Four policemen from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station went on a burglar hunt at 29 West Sixty-fifth Street yesterday morning in response to a frenzied appeal which was telephoned in the station house from that address. The house is occupied by many theatrical people who were just arising when the officers appeared on the scene at 11 o'clock. The tenants became excited, and the news spread to the neighboring houses, causing quite a crowd to collect.

On the second floor the policemen found Ernest Gardner, who had sent for them, and on going into the rooms Policeman Neggersmith was confronted by a large and belligerent looking individual who said fiercely, "Here I am." On being taken to the station the man said he was George B. Smith, twenty-seven years old, a law clerk of 201 State Street, Brooklyn. He explained that he had been trying to serve a civil court summons against a Mrs. Gordon, supposing that she occupied the rooms where Gardner was. According to Gardner, the woman had left the city, but Smith could not be persuaded of the fact.

After hearing Smith's story, Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court discharged him.

Rats Flood Clothier's Shop.

Rats caused $2,000 damage yesterday to the stock of Max Driesen, a clothier, at 108 Washington Street, Hoboken. When water began to pour down into his store Mr. Driesen made an investigation and found that rats had gnawed through a lead pipe in a closet on the second floor. The closet was flooded, the rats were drowned, and the water soaked the clothier's stock.

RIVAL RAILROADS MAY BOTH GET GRANTS

Result of Veto of the Westchester Company Franchise.

MAYOR'S WISHES TO BE MET

Tammany Aldermen Now Think Applicants Should Be Placed by the Board on an Equal Footing—Views of Aldermen.

As a result of Mayor McClellan's veto of the Aldermanic grant to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company to cross streets in the Bronx in the construction of a railroad there is a strong probability that the Board of Aldermen will at an early date pass in a different form like permits both to the Westchester Road and to the New York and Port Chester Company, which long has sought the same privilege. Tammany men in the Board of Aldermen yesterday declared that the Mayor had taken a strong stand on the question when he demanded that compensation and other safeguards for the city be fixed, and they also expressed the belief that both roads should be placed on an equal footing by the board.

When the board meets on Tuesday next and receives the veto message of the Mayor it also will receive two entirely new applications for the grant in question, one from the Westchester Company and the other from the Port Chester Company. Both applications are being framed, and in each the respective company will seek to meet all the objections raised by the Mayor in relation to the Westchester grant. It is the present programme of the Aldermen to give a hearing at an early date, at which both applications will be considered. Following this it is believed a good plan would be to pass both applications, sending them to the Mayor for final disposition. In this way the Aldermen believe they can clear themselves of the various charges that have been hinted at in connection with this grant.

From an authoritative source at the City Hall yesterday it was learned that if both of these resolutions should come before the Mayor in such form that neither road would interfere with the other in the matter of route there would be a strong possibility that he would sign both. Then the fight would be in the courts to prove the legality of the charter of the Westchester Company.

"If the Board of Aldermen should send two resolutions to me," said the Mayor yesterday, "I should of course consider them both and act upon the merits and demerits of the situation as they appeared to me. That is all I can say on the subject."

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, talked freely upon the railroad situation.

"The matter," he said, "will be referred to the Board of Estimate to fix compensation, and other points undoubtedly will be referred to the Corporation Counsel, particularly the point as to the validity of the Westchester charter. I think that the friends and opponents of both propositions will be heard in the Aldermanic chamber on the same day, and there has been considerable talk of passing both applications."

Alderman Sullivan, the Vice Chairman of the board, was loud in his praise of the Mayor's veto action, saying that he was opposed to the grant also because no compensation for the city had been fixed.

"I opposed the Port Chester application for the same reason," he said, "and I think that the other Aldermen felt much the same way about the matter. But at the time we got an opinion from the then Corporation Counsel, Mr. Rives, and he said the board could pass the grant without reference to compensation. It was like a lot of other opinions from Mr. Rives, very bad."

ATTACKS CHILD LABOR LAW.

Employer of Girl Under Age with False Affidavit Attacks Statute.

The constitutionality of the child labor law was attacked yesterday before Justice George F. Roesch, in the Fourth Municipal Court, in the case of the Chelsea Jute Mills of Greenpoint, sued to recover a penalty of $50 for employing a child under fourteen years of age. Action was taken by the Child Labor Committee in the case of Annie Ventre, said to be eleven years old, who had been working at the mills since last April.

It was established in the course of evidence that Annie, when she applied for work, said she was sixteen years old, and presented an affidavit, signed by her father, that this was her age. The child and her father admitted that the deceit was practiced to enable her to get work.

Counsel for the defendant corporation asked for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the statute in requiring his client to go back of the affidavit and the statement of the girl to ascertain her age. Justice Roesch asked counsel on both sides to submit briefs by March 1, and said that he considered the case an important one, the more so because a court of limited jurisdiction had been asked to pass upon the constitutionality of a statute.

BRAVED DEATH FOR A CAT.

Walpole Thought He Was After a Child in a Burning House.

John Marks, a saloon keeper at 1 Halladay Street, Jersey City, undertook to thaw out a frozen water pipe late Wednesday night, and in doing so set fire to the woodwork of the second story, occupied by Henry Henkelman.

Mrs. Henkelman ran to the street, crying hysterically for some one to "save my Angelia."

Alfred Walpole, who was passing, supposed her child was in danger. He rushed up stairs and groped his way through the smoke-filled rooms. Returning to the street, he told Mrs. Henkelman there was no child in the apartments.

"Child," cried Mrs. Henkelman, "I have no child. I said my Angelia—my beautiful Maltese cat. She will be burned to death."

When the fire had been extinguished the cat was found suffocated in a closet. The loss on the building was $1,000.

REARRESTED AS HE LEFT COURT

Hyman Gattle, Accused of Perjury, Must Also Answer Other Charges.

After having been arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of perjury and released on bail, Hyman Gattle was rearrested yesterday afternoon, while leaving the Criminal Court Building with his counsel, by Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Walgering, who was armed with two orders of arrest which had been issued in June last by Supreme Court Justice Truax in civil actions brought against Gattle by Lippman Tannebaum, diamond merchant of Nassau Street. At the time these orders were issued Justice Truax fixed bail in one of the cases at $10,000 and in the other at $4,500.

Although Gattle was able to furnish a $2,500 bond yesterday in the Police Court proceedings, he was not prepared to furnish the extra bonds required in the civil cases, and consequently was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail for the night. Deputy Sheriff Walgering said he had been hunting for Gattle since June last, when Gattle filed a general assignment, making Franklin Nevins his assignee.

When Gattle was brought into the Police Court yesterday on the warrant charging him with perjury, Assistant District Attorney Hart told Magistrate Mayo that Francis G. Krank of 27 State Street, Schenectady, accused Gattle of obtaining $500 on a forged promissory note. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Hart, who said that there were other cases to come against the prisoner, Gattle was held for further examination.

FIND MONEY LENDER'S JEWELS

Police Open Safe of Woman Burned to Death in Room.

Capt. Burfeind and detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday continued a thorough search of the ruins of the apartment at 8 East Forty-second Street, in which the occupant, Henrietta Schwartz, an eccentric money lender, was found burned Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon came upon two diamond bracelets worth $2,200.

They opened her safe in the presence of her brothers, David and Morris Schwartz, of Third Avenue and Ninth Street, and S. F. Kneeland, who was her counsel. It contained bags of gold, silver, and copper coins, three gold watches, stamps of many countries, many rings, but none with diamonds; opera glasses, cutlery, and a miscellaneous collection of more or less valuable trinkets. In her safe deposit box at the Lincoln Trust Company, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-second Street, were found about $500 in gold, five gold watches, and many more rings. Officers of the company said that on Feb. 4 Miss Schwartz had taken from the box twelve valuable diamond rings, saying that she meant to wear them at a reception given by a Hebrew charitable organization at Terrace Garden a few days later, but these have not been found.

Her will was in the box, but its provisions were suppressed by the police, save that it provided that her body be cremated. The body of her green parrot, which had been her constant companion, was also found in her rooms, but Capt. Burfeind discovered nothing to disprove and much to confirm his belief that the woman had met her death through a simple accident.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Woman Passenger Hurt at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

One woman was injured and several other passengers were shaken up in a collision at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon between a south-bound Fourth Avenue car and a west-bound Fourteenth Street car. The injured woman was Mrs. Sadie Kohn of 336 East Houston Street. At the New York Hospital, where she was taken by Dr. Erskine, it was found that she was suffering principally from shock.

It is said that the motorman of the Fourth Avenue car, whose name the police did not obtain, failed to run slowly in approaching the crossing, and the accident is attributed to his negligence. The crosstown car was badly smashed and was thrown across the tracks, obstructing traffic north, south, east, and west for more than half an hour. After the accident the company stationed two flagmen at that point.

RAN ELEVATOR DESPITE FIRE.

Boy Stuck to Post and Carried Hundred Girls to Safety.

When Fourteenth Street was filled with shoppers and homeward-bound workers about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small panic was caused by a fire at 8 and 10 East Fourteenth Street. The fire started in the basement of the building, which is in part occupied by the Hale & Kilburn Company, manufacturers of furniture. A dense crowd collected, which obstructed the firemen until the fire lines were established by the police.

Joseph Keating, an elevator boy in the building, did not desert his post, and carried down in his car nearly 100 girls employed in the cloak manufactory of Dressner & Auerbach, who occupied the upper floors, making six trips. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $5,000.

FIREMAN RESCUES FAT WOMAN.

Carries Burden Down a Ladder from Burning Building.

Patrick Sullivan, a member of Truck Company No. 4, rescued Martha White, a corpulent negress, from a burning building at 756 Seventh Avenue yesterday. The place was discovered to be ablaze at the airshaft at 8 o'clock in the morning, and two alarms were struck because of stables adjoining. The inmates, colored folk, were in terror.

Sullivan saw Mrs. White on a window ledge on the fourth floor. Cautioning her not to jump, he entered the house, while a chain of scaling ladders was run up outside, and groped through the smoke until he reached her. Getting on a scaling ladder, he started down with the corpulent woman, but had not descended more than a few rungs when he slipped and almost lost his heavy burden. He managed to hang on by one arm and to recover his balance, and, aided by his comrades, got Mrs. White to the second-floor balcony, where she was safe. The upper floors of the house were ravaged, and about $10,000 damage was done.

Deputy Fire Chief Devaney said that the rescue was the fifth to Sullivan's credit. The fire resulted in blocking the cars of the Columbus Avenue and Broadway service more than half an hour.

CALLS TO REPLACE WOODBURY.

Man Who Thinks He's Commissioner Told Resignation Isn't Effective Yet.

Transferring his field of operations from the City Hall to the offices of the Street Cleaning Department in the Park Row Building, Val A. Schaefer, who has been insisting during the last few days that Commissioner Woodbury was going to resign in his favor, yesterday appeared at Commissioner Woodbury's office to take charge.

Shortly before noon he appeared in the main office of the department and went to the chief clerk.

"I have come to take charge of the department, to succeed Commissioner Woodbury," he said, giving his name. "You need not worry about your job, though. You are all right. I want the resignation of Jerome Reilly, however, right away. I will not have him for my Secretary."

The man then paraded about the place and requested the employes of the department to get in a line in the big hall so that he could inspect them and see which ones he wanted to retain. Finally he was told that he could not take charge until he had seen Commissioner Woodbury, who was out. Schaefer went away, but at 2:30 in the afternoon came back, when Mr. Woodbury was there. He went into the Commissioner's office, shook hands, and told his errand.

"Sorry, Mr. Schaefer," said the Commissioner, "but there has been some hitch over my resignation, and there's nothing doing to-day. As soon as I resign it will be up to you."

Schaefer, in some perplexity, disappeared, saying he would call again.

SUES FOR DEATH OF TERRIER.

Brooklyn Man Wants Railway to Pay $100 Damages.

A suit to recover damages for the loss of a dog killed by a street car—said to be the first of the kind brought in the Supreme Court, Kings County—has been instituted by W. J. Cockle of Avenue F and East Second Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Cockle, who is a marine insurance broker, and the owner of a kennel of blue blooded dogs, seeks to recover $100 from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. His lamented pet was a bull terrier, which was run over and killed by one of the company's cars on Gravesend Avenue recently.

Department of Labor's Annual Dinner.

The State Department of Labor will hold its annual dinner Monday night at Reisenweber's Circle Hotel, Eighth Avenue and West Fifty-eighth Street. The dinner will celebrate the one hundred and seventy-second anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Among the invited guests are Senators Platt and Depew, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, Senators Malby, Raines, Grady, and Elsberg, and Assemblymen Rogers, Palmer, and Finch.

MAYOR'S VIEWS OF PLANS TO END BRIDGE CRUSH

Likes Some Features of Commissioner Best's Project.

FAVORS GREAT CITY BUILDING

Thinks Some of Mr. Hornbostel's Proposals Might Also Be Utilized—Opposition in Board of Aldermen.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets to-day some opposition will be shown by one or two members to the solution of the Brooklyn Bridge crush problem as evolved by Commissioner Best. Although Mayor McClellan yesterday expressed himself as satisfied with the outlined plan in the main, believing that with modifications and ramifications it will effectually settle this long-discussed problem, one of the other leading members of the board has declared the expense of the proposition to be altogether too great and has indicated considerable opposition on his part to the general plan.

"The entire matter is in a very incomplete state at present," said Mayor McClellan, when questioned on the subject. "However, it has many excellent points. Two possible features of the plan which I think might very well be considered are the construction of a building over the bridge terminal, in which could be housed all the city offices, thus saving about $500,000 a year now paid in office rentals, and also the possible availibility of the ground floor space of the terminal and the land under the train sheds for leasing to the street surface lines for the purpose of providing adequate loop space.

"While I am not especially familiar with the Hornbostel terminal plans submitted to Mayor Low last August, I believe many of the features then suggested could be taken up with advantage at this time, and I think the Board of Estimate will go over this matter very thoroughly. The bridge terminal as proposed of itself would cover a large amount of valuable ground, and it seems to me that with four or five stories in effect to be used for terminal purposes it would be a wise procedure to continue for three or four stories more in the air and allow all of that greatly added floor space to go for city offices, thus making it possible to adequately and comfortably house them all in one building handy to the City Hall.

"As for the Campanile feature of Mr. Hornbostel's plans, that of course would be a matter of future consideration in the event of further office space being desired at a later time. The immense open space on the ground, under the terminal proper, I have no doubt could be leased with great advantage to the city, and that the street surface railroads would be only too willing to take it. In this way a saving could be effected on the one side and an income secured on the other, so that the plan would effect a great gain to the city.

"My discussion is wholly from a lay standpoint, however, and there are many features which may take on an altered aspect when we have the engineers of the city before the commission to-morrow. I think that we will take up the entire proposition to-morrow and begin to thrash it out, for the solution and a definite plan of action cannot be reached too speedily. One of the best features of the plans evolved by the engineers under Commissioner Best is that, if decided upon, certain features can be carried out speedily, so as to effect temporary relief, while the main relief plan is being worked out.

"There are some features of the plan which do not seem to be the best. For instance, I notice that the tracks end at Worth Street, thus running on private property further than I believe to be necessary. If a further extension should be desired to effect a connection with either the Williamsburg or the Manhattan Bridge, it would make it necessary, it would seem, to continue on private property to Canal Street, which would make the expense very large. Therefore, I want to have the city get along by taking as little private property as possible."

Under the general plan of an office building over the terminal, the building, it is generally thought, would conform in many respects to the architecture of the Hall of Records, and would extend from Tryon Row to Duane Street, and from Centre Street to Park Row, also covering part of the present Manhattan terminal of the bridge.

The member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who opposed the plan yesterday, but who does not wish to have his name used as yet, declared that, while the estimate of cost of the Best plan as made by Mr. Best amounts to $6,100,000, it would easily run to twice that figure in actual practice. He opposed the extension of the tracks on private property to Worth Street, declaring that an extension would surely have to be made through Leonard, White, and Walker Streets to Canal, all through private property.

LEGAL NOTES.

MUNICIPAL COURT ACT CRITICISED.—Justice Willard Bartlett of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, in an opinion rendered lately in the case of Martin Schmand against Peter Langdon, severely criticises the Municipal Court Act because of its provision restricting appeal papers to a single copy. Formerly a judgment of the Municipal Court could not be assailed alone on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. Now, because such a ground can be raised, a proper consideration of such appeals, says the Justice, "requires a careful reading of all the testimony by each of the five members of the court; and this necessarily involves more delay in reaching a determination than would occur if the Legislature, in the same section of the statute by which it empowered us to review the facts, had not restricted the appeal papers to a single copy. (Municipal Court Act, Sec. 328). If a copy of the testimony were furnished to each Justice of the Appellate Division all the members of the Court could work upon the case at the same time, but as it is, the record has to be passed from one Judge to another until all five have read it. I call attention to these matters in order that the Bar may understand why Municipal Court appeals, involving questions of fact only, cannot be determined as rapidly as would otherwise be practicable. Where a review of the facts shows no error in the conclusion reached by the trial court, and it follows that the judgment must be affirmed, there is usually no occasion for the delivery of a written opinion by the appellate tribunal. Under such circumstances the litigants alone are interested in the result, whereas where questions of law are raised their determination may be of importance to other suitors and their counsel."

***

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—A creditor, having a disagreement with his debtor as to the correct amount of the debt, must not accept from the latter a check for what he thinks is right if such check contains the words, "In full of all demands to date." If the creditor does accept such a check, and collects and retains the proceeds, the courts will hold that such action operated as an accord and satisfaction. A dispute arose between Marie Goss and her boarder, Alfred C. Rishel, as to whether in their original agreement the latter was to be allowed deductions for absences of himself or family. Mrs. Goss claimed that Mr. Rishel's rate of $50 a week was a reduced one, and was made on the express understanding that there were to be no deductions. After several conversations on the subject, Mr. Rishel sent Mrs. Goss a check drawn to fit his views, which were that he was to be allowed $1 for every time either he or a member of his family had been absent from the boarding house. As he wrote, "in full of all demands" on the check, and Mrs. Goss retained it, the Appellate Term, Presiding Justice Freedman, has given a decision to the effect that the transaction constituted an accord and satisfaction.

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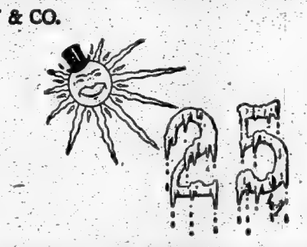

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AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. LAST WEEK. The Musical Success, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID. Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS. BEGINNING NEXT MON. MAT. FEB. 22 Washington's Birthday. HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL OFFER RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new comic opera THE YANKEE CONSUL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 25-50c. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday. TO-NIGHT BOOK SOUVENIR. Ladies, Reserved Seats, Presented $1.50 Edition. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. The Best New England Play Written.

TO HAVE NO SILVER WEDDING.

Beans Planned a Celebration, but His Wife Disappeared.

G. P. Beans, a hotel keeper of 318 Hudson Street, Hoboken, will not celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage next month as he had proposed to do. He fell and broke a leg six weeks ago, but that did not upset his plans. It was not until the disappearance of his wife on Jan. 20 that he gave over the idea of the celebration.

Mr. Beans says he had $2,500 in an iron box, but all except a few hundred dollars vanished mysteriously. The money represented his life's savings. He says that the amount left was just enough to pay his outstanding bills.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th. Mats. Wed. & Saturday. 100th Time March 14th—SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday. 150th Time March 23d—SOUVENIRS. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S. SAM BERNARD and great cast. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON. EIGHTH WEEK. MERELY MARY ANN. Xtra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Matinee Sat., 2. Matinee Washington's Birthday. WILLIAM GILLETTE. 4TH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday. ANNIE RUSSELL. THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING.

SAVOY THEATRE Broadway & 34th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KYRLE BELLEW as RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. WITH WM. H. THOMPSON. Xtra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

GLITTERING GLORIA

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. GLITTERING GLORIA

GLITTERING GLORIA

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL HAYMAN & CO., Proprietors. 2 WEEKS, BEGINNING WITH MATINEE NEXT MONDAY. FOR 12 NIGHTS—3 MATINEES. CHARLES FROHMAN will present SHAKESPEARE'S comedy (The Original Text.) TWELFTH NIGHT. Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman) as Viola. BEN GREET as Malvolio. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. TO-NIGHT, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet. Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Mat., Feb. 20, at 1:45—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, followed by COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Francioli and corps de ballet. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko. Sat. Eve., Feb. 20, at 8—Special Performance at special prices—FAUST. Ackte (début), Jacoby, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00. Sun. Eve., Feb. 21, at 8:30, Popular Prices—GRAND WAGNER CONCERT. Soloists: Gadski, Fremstad, Jacoby; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M.—Extra Matinee of PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Eve., Feb. 22, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Calve, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko. Wed. Eve., Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.—FAUST. Ackte, Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Thurs., Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.—Tenth and last performance, PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Eve., Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl. Only production this season of Der Ring des Nibelungen. Thurs. Eve., Mar. 3, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Sat. Eve., Mar. 5, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE. Wed. Eve., March 9, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Thurs. Eve., March 10, at 7:30—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats for ENTIRE CYCLE (4 performances) at REDUCED PRICES, now on sale. Sale of seats for single performances at Regular Prices begins Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 9 A. M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., the rollicking farce, "Der Defektiv." Sat., 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Tom'w, 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Last Mat. Tom'w at 2:15. AN ENGLISH DAISY. BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 22. Washington's Birthday Matinee. VIRGINIA EARL. In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke, Conductor. Saturday Aft., Feb. 20, at 2:30. Programme: BRAHMS, Symphony in E minor, No. 4, Op. 98; LALO, Spanish Symphony for Violin and Orchestra, in D minor, Op. 21; GEORG SCHUMANN, "In Carnival Time"; Two Movements from Suite for Full Orchestra, Op. 22 (First time at these concerts.) Soloist: Mr. Adamowski. Seats $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's, at regular prices.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. 168TH TO 115TH TIME. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." Regular Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday afternoon, February 25 at 3. 2d Piano Recital. BUSONI. Tickets 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall & Ditson's. (Direct. C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE 44th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs., Sat., & Feb. 22. Reopens Monday Next with the great successes, CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY. Seats now on sale.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. Intercollegiate Hockey Championship, YALE vs. HARVARD. Saturday, Feb. 20th, at 8:15 P. M. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, $1.00 extra.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 27, at 3. 2d Piano Recital. Alfred Reisenauer. Management HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway, EVERETT PIANO USED.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. —SPECIAL MAT.— MON., FEB. 22. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., $1.00. Wed. Mat., $1.00. Babes in Toyland.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. VESTA TILLEY. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Chas. T. Aldrich. 6 Reed Birds, 3 Dumonds, Geo. Wilson.

MURRAY HILL Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE. MATINEE 25c EVERYBODY.

THE GOTHAM 125th St. & 3d Av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. World Beaters Burl'sq'rs. JAS. J. JEFFRIES Appears at All Performances. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY AFT. & EVG.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES. BURLESQUE. NOVELTIES. SUNDAY NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. THE VIRGINIAN.

GRAND—CHINESE HONEYMOON. N't w—Dockstader's Minst's.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. Two Courses Exactly Alike. 5 Thursdays at 11, beginning Feb. 25. 5 Fridays at 3, beginning Feb. 26. ALL AMERICAN SERIES. LECTURES. Yosemite, Feb. 25 & 26; Yellowstone, Mch. 3 & 4; Grand Canon, Mch. 10 & 11; Alaska, I., Mch. 17 & 18; Alaska, II., Mch. 24 & 25. CARNEGIE HALL. 1 course, 5 Sunday eves., at 8:15, beginning Feb. 28. RUSSIAN-KOREAN SERIES—St. Petersburg, Feb.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds north to northeast.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,889. NEW YORK. SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 20, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

DEVOE PAINT WORKS GO IN RAINBOW FLAMES

Spectacular Display When Brooklyn Plant Burned Last Night.

EFFECT DUE TO CHEMICALS

Gen. Molineux Watches Destruction of His Property—Loss Not Less Than $350,000.

The big plant of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company, paint manufacturers, in John Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed last night by fire, which, feeding on hundreds of barrels of linseed oil and a great quantity of paints, varnishes, and other highly inflammable stuff, raged fiercely for three hours. By that time a big fire fighting force under Chief Croker had it under control.

The riot of flame in the main structure drove the battling firemen back again and again, some of them reeling from the scorching heat and stifling smoke, and the best they could do was to devote themselves to the saving of surrounding property. The blaze was a spectacular one, the big building at one time being aflame from cellar to roof, and the fierce glare lighting up the East River and the lower part of the borough. It was estimated that the loss was not less than $350,000, some figuring it as high as $500,000.

While the firemen were fighting the fire, one of the walls of the main structure fell with a great crash. Fortunately, it was seen to sway before collapsing, and the firemen had time to scramble out of the way. The flames and the fall of the wall caused a panic among the occupants of the surrounding tenements, and about one hundred families fled from their homes, carrying with them such of their household goods as they could get together. Several persons who were ill were carried out by relatives and friends. The firemen were greatly handicapped by a low pressure in the mains, and Chief Croker was outspoken in his condemnation of the inadequate water supply.

The plant of the company occupies the greater part of the block bounded by John, Plymouth, and Gold Streets, and Hudson Avenue. The factory faced on John Street, where it was five stories in height, and extended back to Plymouth Street, where it was three stories high. The fire started soon after 8 o'clock in the boiler room in the middle of the building, from some unknown cause.

The fourth alarm brought Chief Croker across the Bridge in an automobile. When he reached the scene the flames were raging so fiercely that he telephoned to headquarters in Manhattan for engines. Engines Nos. 12 and 31 were hurried over and were sent by Croker to serve as auxiliaries to two fire boats. This big force, however, was unable to do anything with the fire other than to confine it to the factory. This it succeeded in doing.

On the ground floor of the main portion of the building on the John Street side, were about 1,000 barrels of linseed oil, and there was also a great quantity of paints and chemicals stored on the upper floors.

For a time the firemen feared that the blaze would get across Plymouth Street to a plant of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, where there are six big gas tanks. These tanks were all filled with gas at the time the fire started. John McIntire, an employe of the gas company, who was alone on duty there, distinguished himself by setting the pumps at work and sending the gas from the imperiled tanks to other distributing stations of the company.

While the building was all blazing a remarkable and beautiful effect was presented, the burning chemicals lending to the flames all the colors of the rainbow. A long, curling tongue of fire of brilliant blue would shoot out and, meeting a flame cloud of bright red, would mingle with it, and then these deeper colors would yield to a sudden outsweep of pale yellow fire.

One fireman who was at work on the roof of a three-story house near the factory slipped on the sloping roof and shot swiftly down. Just as it seemed he was going over the edge, his hand caught the gutter, and he held himself until one of his comrades went to his aid. The crowd cheered when it saw that the man had escaped death. John Maher of Engine No. 126 slipped from a ladder and hurt his spine.

Among those who looked on at the fire were Gen. E. L. Molineux and his son, Leslie. Gen. Molineux is a member of the paint company. He said that the concern carried $240,000 insurance on the paint, but that the loss would greatly exceed that amount.

MORMON "SAINT SARAH" DEAD.

Woman Who Saved Joseph Smith's Life Passes Away at Salt Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Sarah C. Bigler, known to all Mormons as "Saint Sarah," is dead at Plymouth, Utah, at the age of ninety-eight.

"Saint Sarah" was one of the earliest converts to the religion founded by Joseph Smith, and passed through all the persecutions that attended the early days of the Mormon Church. She was a great friend of the prophet, Joseph Smith. Twice she saved his life.

Once in Javason County, Mo., when a mob was seeking Smith's death, Mrs. Bigler hid him in her house and, disguising him in her own clothes, enabled him to escape. In company with the Brigham Young expedition she crossed the plains to the valley of the great Salt Lake. Mrs. Bigler was greatly revered by the people of her faith.

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DR. TRIGGS DISMISSED.

Chicago Instructor Who Ranked Rockefeller with Shakespeare Leaves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Dr. Oscar Lovell Triggs, instructor in English at the University of Chicago, has been dismissed from the Faculty. In some quarters of the university community the action of the Trustees is regarded as a direct refutation of Dr. Harper's recent statement that any professor was at liberty to express any opinion he saw fit concerning Mr. Rockefeller or any other subject without fear of dismissal.

The statement of Prof. Triggs that brought him most conspicuously before the public was his ranking Rockefeller and Pullman with Shakespeare. In an explanation called forth by an outburst of criticism he said:

"The test of genius is quality of mind, not composition of materials. This age is primarily industrial, and the genius of today turns its attention to industrialism just as the genius of Shakespeare turned to the poetic drama."

COLLIE PUP STALLS TRAINS.

Takes a Promenade on the Elevated, and Incidentally Is Electrified.

A collie pup blocked the west side elevated road for several minutes yesterday afternoon through a notion it took to walk on the tracks. The venturesome pup selected the highest portion of the trestle on the curve between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets for its promenade. The fun he created for the passengers on two trains nearest to him when the block came, as well as for those who, from the upper windows of the flat-houses on Eighth Avenue were watching his antics, was enjoyable enough to all save two trainmen and a station attendant, who had the temerity to go after him.

These amusing antics were not entirely due to his own animal spirits, but were from time to time inspired by the third rail, with which his tail came in contact, and which caused a most peculiar effect upon his coat, making him momentarily look more like a porcupine than a collie pup. While this odd transformation was visible he gave vent also to the most unearthly howls, followed by "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" by the more sympathetic spectators, and by great roars of laughter by the more heartless ones.

It was at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station that the dog took to the tracks. His first qualm of fear came when he heard the roar of the train behind him. The motorman had seen the pup, and had slacked speed. Jumping to the up-town track, the little animal received his introduction to the subtle power of electricity, for with a howl he bounded high up into the air.

"That'll be about all," said a ticket chopper who had been watching the pup from the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station platform. "But it wasn't. The dog landed on his feet, taking side glances of fear and anger at the third rail. In an instant he was confronted with another train, and he leaped to the southbound track. Again, however, the pup forgot the perilous third rail, and again either with paw or tail he struck that live metal. This time he fell howling on one of the cross ties.

Meanwhile two trainmen had left their respective trains and, joined by a young station agent started in pursuit. The dog dodged them as carefully as he now did every rail, whether charged or not. The pursuit continued for nearly five minutes, and when the pup was caught a cheer went up from the crowd. The collie was taken to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station, and in no gentle way was thrown down the stairway, while the trains moved on again.

WILLS ALL TO HER LAWYER.

Henrietta Schwartz Cuts Her Relatives, for Alleged Neglect of Her.

Henrietta Schwartz, the diamond dealer and money lender who was burned to death in her home at 8 East Forty-second Street last Wednesday, left a will in which she gives her entire estate, valued at $13,500—$10,000 personal and $3,500 real—to Gen. Stillman Foster Kneeland of the law firm of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze of 309 Broadway. The will was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday.

The bequest to Gen. Kneeland, the testatrix says, is made "in consideration of his kindness to me when my own relations refused to show ordinary affection and duty toward their own." The relatives are not mentioned in the will, but in the petition they are given as Sophie Schwartz, mother; Moses, Benjamin, Isaac, and David Schwartz, brothers, and Jennie Marks, Chicago, sister.

Miss Schwartz in the will expressed the desire that her body be cremated, and that a suitable monument be erected to her memory in Salem Fields Cemetery, belonging to the Temple Emanu-El, at an expense of $1,000. The will was executed March 3, 1863, and the petition is dated Feb. 17, the date on which the body of the testatrix was found.

Gen. Kneeland had known Miss Schwartz for twenty years, and during the greater part of that time was her counsel. She consulted him frequently with regard to her personal and business affairs, and he was well acquainted with the condition of her accounts.

THREATEN TO WHIP TEACHERS.

Brooklyn Fathers Organizing to Oppose Corporal Punishment.

Brooklyn parents are organizing to oppose the re-establishment of corporal punishment in the schools. The leader of the movement is Henry W. Fischer, the author, who lives at 2,338 Eighty-third Street, that borough.

"I have been talking with many of the parents of this section of the city," he said yesterday, "and we have determined that there is only one thing for us to do—that is to organize to lick the teachers who lick our children. So that is what we are going to do. There will be committees of men and committees of women. We will collect the cases of brutality and turn loose a few of our best scrappers, who will take a turn with the offenders, either before the children or in public. Further, we will use the same sort of instruments that were used upon our children."

Mr. Fischer says that 4,000 or 5,000 people are with him in this movement and that they are prepared to pay any fines that result from their activities.

This agitation is the result of a petition from the Brooklyn Teachers' Association requesting the Board of Education to re-establish corporal punishment in the schools.

Do not delay

about making your sleeping car reservation on the Seaboard Florida Limited. Leaves New York daily at 12:55 P. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

GIANT POWDER BLOWS 23 PERSONS TO BITS

Women and Children Victims of Explosion in Utah.

REPORT WAS HEARD 80 MILES

Train Ran Into Powder Cars—Five Locomotives Wrecked and Village of Jackson Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 19.—Two cars of giant powder exploded at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Jackson siding, eighty-eight miles west of Ogden and fifteen miles from Lucien. Full details have not yet reached here, but it is known that twenty-three persons have been killed, including several women and children, and that many others were injured. The bodies were blown into fragments in every direction.

The list of dead has not reached here as yet, but George Dermody, railroad conductor, and a fireman named Burt, his wife and three children, are known to have been killed.

A telegraph operator named Taylor and his wife were seriously injured.

Steam shovels are employed in the vicinity of Jackson siding and the men employed are nearly all of the skilled labor class. With their families they were camped in outfit cars fitted up for living.

Some of these cars were close to the scene of the explosion, which accounts for the deaths of women and children. Some of the bodies may not be found for a day or two and many are shattered beyond recognition. The operator's house was badly damaged and the telegraph service is seriously impaired. All information has so far come either from Lucine or Promontory Point, fifteen miles from the scene of the accident, and details are difficult to obtain. The explosion was heard over eighty miles away.

The entire village of Jackson was destroyed. The cars of giant powder were standing on a siding and were run into by a water train. The explosion followed instantly.

Near the town were five large Southern Pacific engines, which were blown to atoms, not enough remaining to make half an engine. The flames from the explosion ignited the scores of freight cars standing on the side tracks.

The flames spread to the houses in the immediate vicinity, and the entire town of Jackson was burned.

The first train bringing wounded and dead has arrived at Ogden. Those who were able to talk said that not a vestige of the town of Jackson remains. Between the explosion and the fire, the town has been wiped completely off the map. Additional trains will bring in the rest of the wounded, and the dead are being placed in boxes, preparatory to being shipped to Ogden.

SIX SHOT IN RAID.

Bullets Greet Posse's Attempt to Close Illinois Poolroom—One May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Six men were shot, one perhaps mortally, and several others were injured by flying missiles in a riot late to-day which attended a raid on a poolroom at Madison, Ill., just across the river from St. Louis. After a hot battle lasting ten minutes, in which seventy-five shots were exchanged, the poolroom was closed.

The wounded are:

HARLAN, LEE, druggist, probably mortally.
SCHOOLEY, WILLIAM, posseman.
HARRIS, EDWARD, spectator, not seriously.
DOWNS, EDWARD, seriously.
CHIEF OF POLICE McCAMBRIDGE.
ONE UNKNOWN MAN.

The clash was the result of the efforts of the Good Government League of Madison to close the poolroom which borders the town. The trouble came to a focus today when three constables, backed by seven citizens, and armed with warrants for the principal attachés of the place, arrived to arrest them on the charge of gambling. Chief of Police Patrick McCambridge told the deputation that he had already arrested the employes of the poolroom, and refused to recognize them or allow them to interfere.

They forced their way into the building, where some 350 turf followers were gathered, and Constable Glass, the leader, ordered them to quit the place at once.

Jeers and hisses greeted his warning, and he and his party retired with the threat that they would return with an armed posse and enforce the serving of the warrants and the closing of the poolroom.

Returning to the heart of Madison the constable enrolled about fifty citizens, who equipped themselves with shotguns and returned to the poolroom about 5 o'clock. Two policemen at the door tried to prevent their entrance, but they brushed past them. Their formidable numbers caused a panic. There was a wild stampede for the exits.

The trouble arose out of a clash of authority between the police and Constables.

After the failure of the Madison County Grand Jury, which recently investigated the poolroom, to return indictments, citizens took the matter in hand, with the intention of having the poolroom closed. Several days ago warrants were issued for State Senator David Nelson of Missouri, charging him with being a pool seller, and Victor Schuler, charging him with conducting the poolroom and being custodian of the funds. Schuler was arrested yesterday, and gave bond of $500, pending a hearing.

The additional warrants were sworn out to-day.

SENATOR 100 YEARS OLD.

Canadian City Celebrates Birthday of Aged Legislator.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 19.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Wark of this city, a Canadian Senator, was observed to-day. Senator Wark is said to be the oldest legislator in the world. In honor of the occasion the Mayor and corporation of the city presented the Senator a complimentary address, and at a luncheon public men, prominent members of the bar, clergymen, and Government officials were present as guests of the city.

Mr. Wark enjoys good health, his only infirmity being a slight deafness. He expects to go to Ottawa in March to attend the Parliamentary session. The Senator has never missed attending a meeting of the Senate since he has been a member of it.

A Great Train to Florida, The Southern's Palm Limited.

Via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. The punctual performance of the excellent schedule and superb equipment account for the superior patronage of this train. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

BRYAN DOESN'T BOTHER HIM.

Cares No More About What He Says Than the Wind, Mr. Cleveland Says.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 19.—When seen by The Associated Press correspondent today ex-President Cleveland declined to make further comment on his article which recently appeared in The Saturday Evening Post.

"I think the article explains itself, and I haven't anything more to say about it," he said.

When asked what he thought of W. J. Bryan's remarks in which he took exception to nearly everything Mr. Cleveland wrote in the article, he promptly replied:

"I don't care any more about what Bryan says than the wind that blows. I'm sure it doesn't bother me any. Let him talk."

BALKS HONDURAS REVOLUTION.

President Bonilla Discovers Plot and Acts Quickly—Nicaragua Complication.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Prompt action by President Bonilla in calling, as a practical dictator, a constitutional convention at Tegucigalpa, the capital, has nipped in the bud a threatened revolution in Honduras.

On the night of Feb. 6, President Bonilla, with a number of dignitaries, was attending a reception at the College of Arts. In the midst of the gayeties the building was set on fire in a dozen places. A panic followed, and the Presidential party barely escaped with their lives.

The Police Department was put to work, with the result that several members of the Honduras Congress were arrested, including Policarpo Bonilla, cousin of the President of Honduras, and Salvador Zelaya, cousin of President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

From facts in the hands of the Government officials it is believed those under arrest had planned a coup d'état and that Policarpo Bonilla was to have been made President.

The arrest of President Zelaya's cousin may provoke complications with Nicaragua, as President Bonilla has suspected Zelaya of trying to foment discord within his domains, and this incident may convince him that his suspicions were well founded. It is not at all improbable that war will ensue between Nicaragua and Honduras.

BOLO MEN KILL AMERICANS.

Filipino Fanatics Slaughter a Lieutenant and Seven Privates.

MANILA, Feb. 19.—Lieut. McRae and six privates of the constabulary have been killed by a bolo rush of 500 fanatics while patrolling the east coast of the Island of Samar. Private Salomon of the Fourteenth Cavalry, stationed at Jolo, has also been killed by bolomen.

BALKAN SITUATION GRAVE.

Turkey Expected to Take Forcible Action Against Bulgaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The situation in the Balkans is becoming rapidly worse. Turkey, probably as soon as the snow is melted, will, it is expected, take forcible action against Bulgaria.

In an interview an Austrian diplomat in this city said that, whatever happened in the Far East, Russia would in no way change her policy in regard to the Balkans. The failure of Russia's plans in the Orient would not be so grave a matter as a blow to the power of Russia and Austria in the Near East.

By The Associated Press.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Feb. 19.—The Albanian Catholics are hastening in large numbers to join their brethren in the fighting at Diakova, Province of Ipek, Albania, against Shemsi Pasha.

RUMORED ROUT OF JIMINEZ.

Report Also That American Landing Party Fired On Dominicans.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 19.—The Cuban steamship Julia, which has arrived here from Santo Domingo, reports that Gen. Jimines, the Dominican revolutionary leader, has been completely routed, that his whereabouts are unknown, and that his cause is hopeless.

The recent fight at Pajarito (near Santo Domingo) was caused by revolutionists firing on a flag of truce carried by Americans, landed from a warship, who were going to consult with persons ashore. The Americans, it is asserted, retaliated and scattered the insurgents. No international complications are expected.

WHEAT LEAPS UP TO $1.03.

Third Highest Chicago Price in Twenty Years—Pandemonium in the Pit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—In the midst of excitement unequaled since the days of the Leiter deal of 1898, the price of wheat for May delivery touched the dollar mark today, and, not content with this achievement, continued its upward march until $1.03 was reached.

This price, the third highest in the history of grain speculation in Chicago in the last twenty years, was reached within fifteen minutes after the big gong on the floor of the Exchange announced the opening of the day's business.

The dollar mark, the goal toward which May wheat has been struggling for weeks, and which it failed to attain yesterday by the narrowest of margins, was reached in the first trade made in the pit this morning. The instant the hands of the official clock on 'Change pointed to 9 pandemonium broke loose in the pit, half a hundred hands indicating that $1 was offered for May wheat were thrust forward, as many voices shouted what the hands mutely signaled, and a moment later the anxious watchers in the room saw the figures $1@$1.01 written in the column headed "May wheat."

A moment later the price had fallen into two figures once again, but the relapse was only temporary, and wheat was not to be denied, and almost instantly the price with a single bound reached the mark of $1.01¼. Toward the close of the session May wheat again gathered strength as the result of heavy buying by the commission houses, which are flooded with outside orders to buy, and made another spectacular jump, touching $1.03. A slight reaction followed this effort, and the price fell off to $1.02¾, at which point it stood at the close.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages

are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

PLATT MISTAKES HOME RULE PLAN, ODELL SAYS

Declares the Senator Confuses It with Free License.

THE GOVERNOR'S EXCISE VIEWS

Favors a Change Making Raines Law Hotels "More Decent"—Canal Commission Soon to Start Work.

Gov. Odell came to town yesterday in the interest of his personal affairs. He registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and may remain until to-morrow. To-day he will meet many of the local leaders. A few conferred with him yesterday.

In discussing the remarks of Senator Platt with reference to home rule for New York, the Governor said:

"The Senator makes the same mistake on the so-called home-rule proposition that a good many others do who don't understand the general scope of the scheme. He does not differentiate between home rule and free license. I am opposed to opening 13,000 saloons on Sunday.

"Did you not at the Twenty-seventh District Club dinner say you favored a change in regard to the opening of the saloons?"

"I favored a change making Raines law hotels more decent."

"Then they are not decent?"

"Oh, I wouldn't characterize it."

The Governor continued:

"This is a question of the Penal Code, not of the charter of the City of New York. The Penal Code applies to all parts of the State. There can be no change of the Penal Code which will apply to New York City alone; any change would affect every county in the State."

Asked if he was a candidate for the Chairmanship of the National Committee, the Governor gave an evasive reply.

When it was remarked that he was also being discussed as the successor of Col. G. W. Dunn for Chairman of the State Committee, the Governor said:

"I ought to be a pretty busy man if I held all these offices that have been mentioned. I would break the record."

Asked who would receive the Republican nomination for Governor this Fall, the Governor said laughingly:

"What's the matter with my being nominated? Why not a third term? Now, go ahead and guess."

Questioned concerning his views as to the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of 1905, Gov. Odell said: "Well, as I shall not be a member of the Legislature and as there is little possibility of my being Governor, I don't believe it necessary to comment upon the chances of Senator Depew's re-election."

Gov. Odell said he signed the commissions of the five Canal Commissioners Thursday and was assured by Chairman Edward A. Bond that the commission would be ready to advertise for bids for work by May 1. He also remarked that he could not pretend to tell when the Legislature would adjourn.

"There are fully as many bills in evidence as at this time last year, most of them being local bills," he said. He intimated that there would be no attempt, so far as he knew, to force an early adjournment.

Speaker S. F. Nixon, ex-Congressman William L. Ward, and Senator Francis M. Carpenter were with the Governor at one time and another during the afternoon.

ALLEN FOR CLEVELAND.

Populist ex-Senator Declares the ex-President Could Win.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—Ex-Senator William V. Allen, the noted Populist leader, says that Cleveland is the logical candidate of the Democratic Party for President and declares he can probably be elected if nominated. In an interview to-day Mr. Allen said:

"Of all the Democrats whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, ex-President Grover Cleveland is, I think, the most available. Mr. Cleveland could carry the East and the South and enough of the Western States to elect him to the Presidency if he should be nominated.

"I do not know that Mr. Cleveland would even accept the nomination if it were tendered him. He says he is not a candidate for it, but I feel sure that he is the logical candidate of his party, and I venture the prediction that if he is nominated he will defeat Mr. Roosevelt, whose nomination appears to be a foregoine conclusion."

ALCOHOL KILLS THE UNFIT.

This Proclaimed as a Virtue by a Western Health Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 19.—"Alcohol is an agent which is a food or a harmless luxury for the strong, the vigorous or the self-reliant, and a deadly poison to the undesirable elements of society," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Secretary of the State Board of Health, before the Oregon State Conference of Charities and Correction last evening. Continuing, he said:

"The rôle of alcoholism in the production of crime has been greatly overrated. The nations of Southern Europe through continued consumption of alcohol have gradually attained a level of comparative sobriety. Romans in the zenith of their power and the Greeks in the days of Cyrus were all drunken and hard drinkers. Their degenerate descendants are comparatively sober. To-day the races in the van of progress, the dominant factors in the world's work, the American, English, Irish, Scotch, and North German are those in whom drunkenness is rampant.

"Alcoholism is then an index of racial instability, and its chief action is that of an eliminator of the unfit."

FROST DARKENS OGDENSBURG.

Goes Seven Feet Into the Ground and Freezes Gas Mains.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Frost is playing havoc with the city water and gas mains. It has gone into the ground seven feet, and 4,000 feet of mains are frozen solid. Workmen are thawing out hydrants for fire protection, and to-night efforts are being made to thaw the frozen mains by electricity, connecting a positive wire to one hydrant and a negative to the next.

Sufficient head of gas cannot be forced through the mains to give more than the faintest light. Kerosene oil supplies of near-by towns are exhausted, and coal is drawn from here thirty miles by teams.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Cedric, from Liverpool Feb. 10 to the White Star Line, was southeast of Fire Island at 1:05 A. M. this morning.

Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh,

sole consignees of Glenlivet Whisky.—Adv.

BIRDS TELL OF SHIPWRECK.

Canaries, Parrots, and Bird Cages Come Ashore at Fire Island.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 20.—Life-savers at the Government stations on Fire Island Beach report that the surf shore is strewn with bird cages in which numerous drowned canaries are found. It is presumed that they are a part of the wreckage from a vessel from some distant Southern part that may have foundered off this coast, of which no official report has yet been made.

A number of live canaries and parrots, the latter of yellow and red plumage, have also been seen flying about the stations opposite this place.

ASLEEP AT THE THROTTLE.

Train Takes Wrong Route While Engineer Naps for an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—With Engineer Dick Foreman fast asleep and an inexperienced fireman on duty, a Baltimore and Ohio train ran twenty-five miles today on the "Big Four" tracks. Near Otisco, Ind., the train, in switching, took the "Big Four" tracks and continued its run for nearly an hour. It was at the "Big Four" bridge entering Louisville that the crew became aware that the wrong route had been followed.

The conductor stopped the train and the engineer awoke with a snort. It took him several minutes to ascertain his mistake and then the train was backed slowly to Otisco. The conductor and members of the crew had never noticed the mistake of tracks, though they observed the changed scenery as they sped along.

Foreman had fallen asleep a few miles from Otisco and had a nap of over an hour. The green fireman was shoveling coal with superhuman energy and he gave no thought to his destination.

DUEL MAY FOLLOW WAR TALK.

French Consul at Philadelphia and ex-Mint Official Pass the Lie.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The members of Philadelphia's art club and clubmen in general are discussing the prospects of a duel as a sequel to a clash between Edward A. Pesoli, French Consul in this city, and Henry K. Boyer, ex-Superintendent of United States Mint.

M. Pesoli and Mr. Boyer were part of a group talking of the Russo-Japanese war. In expressing his opinion of Russia, Mr. Boyer extended his remarks so as to include France as an ally of Russia by saying that the Russian Army didn't amount to much, or the French Army, either.

Right there M. Pesoli stopped him, and called him a liar.

Mr. Boyer looked him over a minute, and took his gloves from the table and slapped him across the face with them.

Before anything else could happen they were separated, and both left the clubhouse.

FIRE IMPERILS INSANE.

Asylum at Racine Destroyed, and Inmates Driven Out in Zero Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 19.—One hundred and twenty insane men and women from the county hospital are being brought into the city from the hospital to-night on a special train as a result of a fire to-night which destroyed the structure valued at $100,000, and drove the inmates into the open air with the temperature below zero.

The attendants, as soon as the fire started, hastened to release the patients from their cells, and, though several escaped, all were secured and no lives were lost.

There were exciting times as the mad patients raved at sight of the flames, and it is feared that two women will die of exposure. The patients will be quartered at the Court House and City Hall until new quarters are secured.

SCHUMANN-HEINK'S NEW PLANS

Grand Opera Singer to Follow Fritzi Scheff Into Comic Opera.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, of grand opera fame said to-day that she was going into comic opera. She added:

"Julian Edwards has written the music and Mr. Stange the libretto of my new piece. We three spent the Summer together at the seashore, and in that time the operate was completed. Already I am learning my part. The opera has not yet been named." The singer added that her first appearance in comic opera would be made next September, probably in Detroit.

POSTMISTRESS UNDER ARREST.

Kentucky Official and Relatives Charged with Robbing the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—James F. Oldfield, Post Office Inspector for Kentucky, came here to-night from McKee, Ky., and reports a narrow escape from lynching there yesterday for causing the arrest of Mrs. Lou Fowler, Mrs. Maud Fowler, and Miss Emma Baker, the Postmistress; her sister-in-law, and a niece. The women are charged with rifling the mails, and have been held to answer the Federal Grand Jury in $500 bail each.

Oldfield says he had complaints from a Chicago firm that parties had written to it from McKee ordering dress skirts, which were sent through the mails. The articles had mysteriously disappeared, and so had the persons ordering them. Oldfield says he had the skirts identified, and the three women were wearing some of them.

When the women were arrested the whole town was up in arms against Oldfield. Mrs. Lou Fowler is the daughter of State Senator Clark, and Miss Baker is a sister of the Tom Baker killed while being guarded by the State militia during the Baker-Howard feud.

LORD MONSON DOESN'T LIKE US.

He Is Not Favorably Impressed by His Visit to America.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 19.—Lord and Lady Monson, who have been visiting in this country since the first of the year, have returned here from Montreal. They will leave this town early next week for Florence, Italy, where they will join Lord Monson's mother.

Lord Monson has not been favorably impressed with his visit in this country, and considers Canada far preferable to the United States as a place of residence.

Thousands suffer from a short, hacking cough who might be cured by Piso's Cure. 25c.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

JAPANESE CORNER RUSSIAN GUNBOAT

Mandjur, Blockaded in Yang-tse River, Must Come Out.

FIGHT EXPECTED SOON

Japanese Cruiser Much the More Powerful—Shanghai Authorities Exercised Over the Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the Chinese authorities are exercised about the arrival at Woo-Sung yesterday of the Japanese cruiser Akitsushima. They connect it with the presence of the Russian gunboat Mandjur, which, in the absence of orders, remains anchored off the Bund.

The Shanghai Taotai last week, acting on the representation of the Japanese Consulate, suggested that the Mandjur leave Shanghai, but no formal request has been made.

Woo-Sing is eleven miles north of Shanghai and is at the mouth of the Yang-tse River. A warship stationed there commands the entrance to the river.

There is little doubt, therefore, that the Japanese cruiser has been sent to Woo-Sung to lie in wait for the Russian gunboat Mandjur and to sink or capture her. The Japanese vessel cannot follow the Russian gunboat up the river, but, in accordance with Russia's promise to respect the neutrality of China, the Mandjur must move out.

The Mandjur is a steel vessel of 1,416 tons displacement. She was built at Copenhagen in 1886, and has a speed of 14 knots. Her deck is protected by 1½-inch armor, she has two torpedo tubes, and she carries an armament of 2 eight-inch guns, 1 six-inch gun, 7 quick-firers, and 4 light guns.

The Akitsushima is a much more powerful vessel. Her tonnage is 3,172 and her speed is 19 knots. She has one 12.5-inch gun and 11 4.7-inch quick-firers, as well as 4 torpedo tubes.

ONLY THREE SHIPS INTACT.

Port Arthur Fleet Said to be Damaged More Than Was Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Only three Russian warships at Port Arthur remain intact."

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A private dispatch received here from Port Arthur says the repairs to the Russian battleships Czarevitch and Retvizan are almost completed.

BARON DE ROSEN SAILS.

Former Russian Minister to Japan Starts for Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says Baron de Rosen (late Russian Minister at Tokio) and his staff have sailed for home.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea, who left Söul a few days ago, remains at Shanghai awaiting instructions.

TRIES TO CALM RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg Paper Tells Them the Worst Is Yet to Come.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the recent official communication regarding the war was preceded in the St. Petersburg Viedomosti by the following:

"Judging by St. Petersburg, we fear that there is much nervousness and instability among the general public when we should like to see greater calmness and optimism, which would prevent the public losing their heads over small reverses when much greater ones may well be expected.

"We must realize that a railway 2,000 miles long cannot be guarded by the few troops at the disposal of the Commander in Chief. It was not possible to send 1,000,000 soldiers when war was still doubtful without the risk of totally ruining the finances of the country. The small number of troops, therefore, cannot be considered due to want of preparations and proper instructions.

"It would have been much worse to have so far ruined ourselves financially in preparing for war as not to be in a condition to carry on the war when it came. The concentration of a sufficient number of troops cannot be expected to take less than three months, for it takes that time in a railway carriage to go to the Far East and back.

"Meanwhile, we must be patient. There never before existed in the world worse conditions for the mobilization and provisioning of an army from so distant a base.

"The stoical simplicity of the Viceroy's (Alexieff's) reports are not sufficiently appreciated, and it is improper to indulge in unfounded criticism of his actions, asking, 'How was it that the movements of the Japanese torpedo boats were overlooked?'

"Well, they were watched a whole year, until those who watched grew tired. No doubt in St. Petersburg peo-

ple will be indignant to hear that soldiers get tired, fall asleep, become stiffened with frost, and perish from hunger. They might as well find fault with them for becoming ill with typhus.

"The Viceroy, beloved by his army, calm and foreseeing, will prevent all that human genius can prevent. Victory ultimately is assured us, and the rest is in the hands of God."

PORT ARTHUR LOSES COAL.

Reported Russian Action in Stopping a Shipment Bound There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Times says much interest was manifested by Liverpool shipping men yesterday in regard to a report that three steamships chartered to convey coal for Russia had been stopped at Suez and sent to a different port than their original destination.

The owners of the vessels were receiving 24s. per ton of freight, and it is believed that the destination of the ships was Port Arthur.

At Suez the Captains received telegrams ordering that the coal be taken to Sevastopol. They refused to comply unless the freight charge was maintained at 24s. a ton. Eventually Russia's representatives agreed to this rather than lose the coal.

RUSSIA SHOWS WAR'S EFFECT.

She Exports No More Grain Into Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The effects of the war, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, are already noticeable on Russia's commercial relations with Germany.

It is reported from Konigsberg that the importation of grain from Russia into Germany has come to a standstill. The grain merchants are unable to obtain the execution of their orders, Russia having diverted all the rolling stock on the State railways to Government use.

The German export trade is also affected. The Alsatian textile industry records an appreciable falling off in exports to Russia, and large Russian firms have not renewed their usual orders.

MAY RETREAT TO HARBIN.

Belief That the Russian Forces Will Withdraw Northward.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Significance is attached to the Figaro's discussion of the possible retreat of the Russian forces from Port Arthur toward the north. The Figaro says:

"The Russian note explaining the delays in the military operations has had the effect of confirming Viceroy Alexieff's plan to withdraw northward toward Mukden and Harbin."

The military editor of the Figaro says this would be a wise move, as the Russian troops are better able to make a stand further north.

A representative of the Matin who has reached the centre of the Russian military concentration at Harbin, after great hardships, due to the Trans-Siberian Railway trains being crowded with thousands of soldiers, in a dispatch dated Harbin yesterday confirms the announcement that that place will be the main base of the Russian land operations. Thus far the base has succeeded in maintaining its communication with Port Arthur.

The concentration of troops, the correspondent says, proceeds systematically, and provision has been made for the speedy arrival of 120,000 men from the divisions of Moscow, Kieff, and Warsaw. Before twelve days have elapsed the Russians will have disposed of an army of 400,000 men through Manchuria.

Intense demoralization exists among the populace, and the people of the surrounding villages are flocking into the town seeking to reach Western Russia. The railway trains, however, are blocked and over 2,000 voyagers are thus held up.

The intense cold prevailing increases the suffering and adds to the difficulties of bringing forward troops.

HARBIN, Feb. 18.—The Russian troops are concentrated in the lower Yalu Valley. Everybody is in high spirits, and reinforcements are daily expected.

Russian families are leaving Manchuria owing to the dearness of provisions, all of which are required for the troops.

The Manchurian and especially the Trans-Baikal railroads cannot cope with the demands for transportation. Women and children are unable to get trains, and many are waiting at the stations, suffering from cold and hunger.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON RECALLED.

Ships Japan Expected Will Return to Kronstadt.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Figaro cables that the Russian squadron at Jibuti, French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered to return to Kronstadt.

The Russian squadron at Jibuti consists, as far as is known, of the battleship Oslabya, the cruiser Aurora, the cruiser Dmitri Donskoi, and a number of torpedo boat destroyers.

It was reported from St. Petersburg Feb. 15 that this squadron had been instructed to remain at Jibuti until further orders.

It has been suggested that the stopping of these warships at Jibuti might lead to international representations, Jibuti being a neutral French port.

The voluntter transport Saratoff and four Russian torpedo boat destroyers were reported Feb. 17 at the Island of Jebel Zugur, in the Red Sea, ninety miles from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and on the same day the volunteer fleet transport Smolensk and another torpedo boat destroyer were at Daedalus Island, in the Red Sea, 360 miles south of Suez.

It had been understood that Japan had made arrangements to intercept the Russian squadron now ordered from Jibuti should it reach Far Eastern waters.

NO JAPANESE SEEN.

Russian Scouts Fail to Find Them in North Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Major Gen. Pflug, Chief of Staff to Viceroy Alexieff, has sent the following telegram from Port Arthur:

"Our scouts report that no Japanese have been seen either at Tsen-Chu or Ping-Yang, Korea. The population is indifferent toward us.

"The ice on the Yalu River is beginning to go out. Natives say that if a high tide comes in five days the ice will begin to drift. The west coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula is covered with ice for a distance of a mile and a quarter to sea.

"None of the enemy's ships has been seen lately. There have been no fresh attempts to destroy the railroad."

NEW MONROE DOCTRINE TO RESTRAIN RUSSIA

Intimation That Such Is the Real Aim of Mr. Hay.

TERMS OF A SETTLEMENT

Eastern Outlet for Russia on Condition That She Maintain No Navy There —Reply to Hay Note Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Hay to-day laid before the President the formal reply of Russia to the note regarding the neutrality of China.

Russia assents to the principle of the note, making no reservation as to her right to hold Manchuria and with a reservation as to the conduct of military operations in Manchuria. The meaning of this is that Russia does not allow her color of title to Manchuria to be brought into the correspondence, but distinctly insists on the right to go on with the war in Manchuria, notwithstanding the fact that the United States recognizes China's sovereignty over that region. The neutrality of China proper, which was the main thing desired, is absolutely guaranteed.

The conference with the President had to do with the question whether there should be further correspondence for the purposes of explanation. The aim of the Hay note can be fully attained by closing the correspondence at this time.

The purpose with which the Hay note was proposed, over and above the question of the neutrality of China, is not disguised, and it is understood that when the war is over the adjustment of results will be governed in all probability by the agreements now made in the consideration of the Hay note. Mr. Hay prefers at the present time not to have matters any plainer than they are as to Manchuria. If a further exchange of notes should take place and Russia should set up a claim of title it would in all probability occasion trouble. It is wiser not to have anything more said on that score, and then, when the consequences of the war are taken up for consideration, if Russia should insist on the possession of Manchuria Mr. Hay could say with all necessary force that he had no such understanding of the original agreement at the beginning of the war.

When the war is over there can be no doubt that the friendly offices of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany will be offered to assist in a settlement. It has not yet been said, but there are intimations, that the plan of adjustment, if the issues of the struggle are such as to justify it, will be to grant Russia the outlet for her railroad on open water at Port Arthur and secure to Japan independence without menace.

The guarantee of these will, it is thought, be a new doctrine similar to the Monroe Doctrine, by which Russia will forever be forbidden to keep a navy or to build fortifications on the Northeast Asiatic Coast.

If Mr. Hay's policy can at all be perceived at this time in what is going on, it is not far from what is here outlined.

BRITISH FEAR ENTANGLEMENT.

London Papers Urge Preparation for All Eventualities.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The complete lull in war news leads the newspapers this morning to discuss the political aspects of the struggle in the Far East, as they are likely to affect Great Britain.

No great importance is attached to the stories published in Paris and elsewhere on the Continent of alleged intrigues looking to the coalition of Russia, France, and Germany, the belief being that it is to the interest of all the powers to take steps to localize the struggle.

At the same time it is recognized that in all three of these countries there is a very strong feeling against Great Britain on account of her alliance with Japan, and, as Germany and France joined with Russia in 1895 against Japan, it would be natural for Russia to seek similar assistance in her present difficulties. The argument is therefore made that it behooves Great Britain to be prepared for any and all eventualities.

Russian dispatches to the London press record the rapid growth of anti-British feeling. According to the Kieff correspondent of The Standard, many English boys have been withdrawn from Russian schools owing to the annoyances and insults to which they were subjected, and there is evidence in the restaurants and other public resorts that the position of the British residents of Kieff would be very dangerous should Great Britain become involved in the Russo-Japanese issue.

"An American squadron is expected here," telegraphs the Che-Foo correspondent of The Morning Post under date of Feb. 19, "and it is reported that the Americans intend to land a force of marines.

"There are rumors of possible trouble with Germany, which claims exclusive rights in Shan-Tung."

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In considering an item in the Foreign Office budget providing $3,500,000 for expenses in the Far East, including the maintenance of the German troops at Kiao-Chow, Shan-Tung Province, and in Pe-chi-Li Province, some of the members of the Reichstag Appropriations Committee to-day objected to the expenses as being an unnecessary burden.

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen confidentially communicated to the committee certain information about Far Eastern conditions, and he added in the public session that this was no time to weaken German representation diplomatically or militarily in the Far East.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—It is reported at Wei-Hsien, (the most important city in the Province of Shan-Tung,) that Germany has secured the right to inaugurate a uniform police system in all the cities of Shan-Tung.

The Chinese receive the announcement favorably.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The Militia Department officials are alive to the possibilities that may arise in connection with the war in the Far East.

If Great Britain becomes involved in the struggle Canada may have to defend its Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The effective defense of this country would be the greatest service Canada could render to the British Empire. In case of war it would leave the British forces free to strike a blow elsewhere.

There is reason to believe that inquiries are secretly being made as to the length of time it would take to mobilize and equip troops for the defense of those parts of Canada most open to attack. Lord Dundonald, the Commander in Chief, hopes to place 100,000 men in the field in case of emergency, but the best that Canada could do just now, perhaps, would be to place 60,000 men in the field. All of these would not be armed with the Lee Enfield rifle, but any deficiency could be quickly made up by the Ross rifle factory at Quebec, which has now begun to manufacture small arms.

DISLIKE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

All the French Socialist Deputies Are Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Feb. 19.—The speech of Deputy Jaurès denouncing the Franco-Russian alliance continues to be a subject of universal discussion, and next Monday a full meeting of the members of the Radical Left will be held to condemn it.

The fact remains that M. Jaurès is the most influential member to-day of the Parliamentary majority, and he cannot go back on an opinion which is tantamount to a dogma of that collectivist Socialism of which he is the most eloquent Parliamentary spokesman.

Socialism has ever been at open war with Russia. All M. Jaurès's Socialist colleagues in the Chamber and the entire body of Socialist voters throughout the country share his view. In addition many Deputies of more moderate groups look upon the Franco-Russian alliance as an evil imposed by untoward circumstances, and therefore regrettable but unavoidable.

Only the Nationalist Party pretends to real enthusiasm for the alliance, and in their indignation over M. Jaurès's outburst, mixed with hatred for the Government, the Nationalists do not hesitate to declare that M. Jaurès and Premier Combes think alike with regard to Russia.

The Presse, a Nationalist organ, has sent a circular to all the Deputies inquiring their views, and many answers contain refusals to express any opinion on a treaty of alliance the terms of which are unknown.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

Kuropatkin to Lead on the Land and Makaroff on the Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—War Minister Kuropatkin, who is going to the Far East, will be appointed Commander in Chief of the army operations there, and Vice Admiral Makaroff, who is now on his way east on a train which is expected to reach Port Arthur in ten days, breaking all previous records, is to be Commander in Chief of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Jessen has been appointed to succeed Rear Admiral Ewald von Stackelberg as commander of the Vladivostok squadron. Admiral Jessen has the reputation of being a bold sailor who does not hesitate in an emergency. He will leave St. Petersburg immediately.

Although Viceroy Alexieff has been criticised in some quarters, there is no intimation that he will not retain the Viceroyalty of the Far East. It is possible, however, that the active direction of field movements may pass out of his hands.

Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's eldest brother and heir presumptive to the throne, and several hundred officers assembled at the Nicholas Railroad Station this evening to bid farewell to a number of comrades who left for the front. Intense enthusiasm prevailed among the immense crowd which had assembled, and the scene was very picturesque.

JAPANESE LOSSES ALLEGED.

Russian Officers Say Two Warships Were Sunk at Che-mul-pho.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Government to-day received from the officers of the Variag and Korietz, who are now at Shanghai, their account of the fight at Che-mul-pho on Feb. 8. The account shows the admirable handling of the two Russian warships in the face of overwhelming odds.

The officers confirm the statements that when the Japanese squadron of eight warships appeared off Che-mul-pho they were met by the small torpedo gunboat Korietz, which had been sent to reconnoitre; that the Korietz, on sighting the Japanese squadron, immediately returned to the harbor and rejoined the Variag, and that the Japanese followed to the mouth of the harbor and sent the Russians a peremptory summons to surrender. This message, the officers add, was disregarded, whereupon the Japanese threatened to enter the harbor and engage the Russians there.

As this would have endangered the other vessels in the harbor, including the French and other foreign warships, Capt. Roudneff of the Variag, as senior officer, boldly gave orders that both vessels steam out and meet the enemy.

The fight outside between the Variag and Korietz and the eight Japanese warships resulted, according to the officers' report, in the sinking of two Japanese warships, one cruiser and one torpedo-boat destroyer, and the crippling of a third vessel. The Russian ships were repeatedly struck, but they succeeded in re-entering the harbor, where the Captains decided to blow up their ships to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The survivors of the crews were taken off, and the two warships were set on fire. The Russians also blew up a small steamer, the Sungari, which was acting as a tender to the Variag.

The few people here who have just heard the official news of the fight are eloquent in their praise of the skillful and gallant conduct of the Variag's Captain. They say he inflicted all the damage possible to the enemy's vessels, and then destroyed his own ships. More than that a sailor could not do in the face of such tremendous odds.

A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press who witnessed the engagement off Che-mul-pho has telegraphed an account of the fight from Shanghai, where he has arrived with the survivors of the Russian ships on board the French cruiser Pascal. He says:

"The Russian officers and crews behaved splendidly. Three times flames broke out on board the Variag while she was under fire, and each time they were extinguished as coolly as if the men had been at drill. The wounded men were carried below, and the members of the crew who lost their lives were replaced by others. The holes made in the Variag by the projectiles of the enemy were not stopped up.

"The Variag sustained terrible damage. Both starboard and port bulwarks were destroyed, her guns were crippled, and her hull was riddled with shot. Thirty-three men on board of her were killed, including Midshipman Count Nirod. The Captain of the Variag was bruised. The Korietz suffered no injury.

"The Japanese squadron lost many men. Two Japanese cruisers were severely damaged, and one torpedo boat was sunk."

TOKIO, Feb. 19.—Capt. Kurakami, commander of the Japanese warship Chiyoda, to-day presented to the Emperor the shot-torn flags of the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz.

The Emperor was much affected. He congratulated the commander, and made him the bearer of an affectionate message to the officers and men of the fleet.

RUSSIAN FAVOR TO GERMANY.

Military Attaches of That Power Allowed to Accompany the Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Although Russia hesitates to allow the officers of other powers to act as military attachés with her army in the Far East, she has already consented to permit German officers to accompany the troops, under certain restrictions.

That Russia should favor Germany in this matter is due to the personal relations existing between Emperor William and the Czar.

RUSSIA ABOLISHES CENSORSHIP ON NEWS

Correspondents of Foreign Papers to be Untrammeled.

"NOT AFRAID OF THE LIGHT"

Official Says the Censorship Has Resulted in All Kinds of Slanders and Misrepresentations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Russian Government to-day abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad.

The lifting of the embargo, which has existed for generations upon the free transmission of news from the Russian Empire, came as a direct result of the consideration of the subject by the Czar himself, and in some respects this abolition is regarded here as the most important act since the emancipation of the serfs.

Under a régime allowing perfect freedom to the foreign press it is believed that Russia will soon cease to be constantly subject to underground attack, and that she will see herself through honest spectacles.

"For years," said a prominent official to The Associated Press to-day, "our country has been the victim of every imaginable slander and misrepresentation because it was known that telegrams addressed to foreign news sources went through the hands of the Russian censor. Any story, no matter how baseless or exaggerated, that was sent surreptitiously across the border, was greedily accepted abroad, especially by the Russophobes, as true because the Government would not put its official stamp upon it.

"Regular anti-Russian news factories have been in operation in Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere, and these have spread the most absurd and preposterous libels supplied by the enemies of Russia. Every act of the Government has been twisted and distorted. Insignificant student affairs or workmen's riots, such as would not attract general attention elsewhere, have been magnified into great movements of popular discontent until certain portions of the world have been led to believe that Russia was perpetually on the eve of a great revolution.

"Some English newspapers especially have conducted systematic campaigns against us. Moreover, the fact that dispatches were censored has often been interpreted as semi-official authorization, when perhaps they in no sense represented the views of the Government.

"Hereafter, the correspondents of foreign newspapers will be untrammeled. We expect to see Russia presented in her true light. The opening of the floodgates may result in the evilly disposed stirring up as much mud as possible at first, but we feel confident that in the end truth will prevail. We are not afraid to have the light turned on. We are proud of our country, and we are entitled to faithful and honest presentation of our current history."

Foreign telegrams, until recently, were subject to censorship at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but, since the death last Autumn of M. Gretch, who was at one time connected with the Russian Embassy at Washington, the censorship has been temporarily under the Ministry of the Interior, where the permanent censorship bureau of plays, books, and newspapers in Russia is located.

News telegrams addressed to foreign sources originating in the most distant parts of the empire, Vladivostok, for example, were formerly telegraphed to St. Petersburg to be passed on.

M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, and Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, both joined in the recommendation that the censorship be abolished.

The internal censorship is to be retained, but foreign dispatches are to be entirely free. Inasmuch as a state of war exists, telegrams from the theatre of hostilities will be subject to the same kind of military censorship enforced in all countries under similar circumstances.

DELCASSE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—There is no truth in the rumor that Foreign Minister Delcassé has resigned. The report that he had done so began to circulate in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies, and was immediately denied.

Premier Combes, M. Delcassé, and the other Ministers were present at a council at the Foreign Office at noon to-day, at which the Far Eastern situation was discussed. There was not the slightest indication of a change in the Ministry.

BERLIN BROKER'S SUICIDE.

Death the Result of Losses in Russian Securities.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Max H. Meyer, a well-known broker on the Boerse, shot and killed himself with a revolver at his villa last night.

His mind had become disordered, owing to the loss of $100,000 by the fall in Russian securities. Herr Meyer had, however, a fortune several times larger than his liabilities.

CHINESE EMPRESS DEAD?

A Special Dispatch from Canton Is Discredited in London.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Canton says it is reported in official circles there that the Dowager Empress of China is dead.

The Chinese Legation here has heard nothing of the report, and discredits it. Neither Canton nor Hongkong is a reliable source of news.

BOY FIREBUGS CONFESS.

Wanted a Holiday, So They Burned Silver Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 19.—Tired of work and desiring a long holiday, boys employed at the Lancaster Silver Plate Company's plant, burned it down on the night of Nov. 17. Two of them have just confessed to the crime, the cause of the fire having been a mystery until to-day, when the pair owned up and implicated a third conspirator.

The confession is the outcome of the arrest of Harry Burns at 830 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, who is accused of receiving stolen goods. He was employed at the Silver Plate Works, and admits conspiracy with a boy named Swank, who was to steal gold from the company.

Swank, after being locked up, confessed the stealing of the gold, and added that he, Burns, and Clyde Hackman were responsible for the destruction by fire of the plant of the Silver Plate Company. The fire caused a loss of over $100,000, and for a time the whole business section of the city was threatened by the flames.

Yale Juniors Elect "Lit" Board.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the junior class of Yale University to-night the following members of the class were elected to the Yale "Lit" board: Chairman—William F. Peters, Seymour, Ind.; Business Manager—James G. Houghtaling, Winnetka, Ill.; James G. Rogers, Denver, Col.; E. Vine Stoddard, Rochester, N. Y., and William K. Van Reypen, Washington, D. C.

PLATT WORRIES GOVERNOR.

May Be Factional Fight in Legislature on Home Rule Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—It is the impression here that the outspoken declaration of Senator Platt against Gov. Odell's home rule proposals must inevitably lead to a dangerous straining of their relations unless Senator Platt modifies his views. The general belief is that the Governor has gone too far to recede, and his friends predict that he will not yield an inch in the position he has taken that the cities of the State, and New York particularly, shall have a greater measure of self-government and some sort of excise relief.

It is well known that before he made any announcements of his policy the Governor had consulted all the leaders of the New York County Republican organization and that they were enthusiastically in favor of his putting it into effect. In fact, William Halpin, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, is generally understood to have given the Governor his inspiration for the home rule plan. Chairman Murray heartily indorsed the scheme.

While in the past both Mr. Murray and Mr. Halpin have been closely allied with Platt, it is really to Gov. Odell that they owe their present positions, and the Governor's friends expect them to stick by him in the present controversy between him and the Senator.

The action of Senator Platt in resigning the activities of leadership to the Governor and then, when the Governor makes his first big move to improve party conditions in the metropolis, publicly repudiating his plan in such a way as to constitute an affront, undoubtedly has incensed the Governor and his friends.

But the Governor and his friends are not alone in their disapproval of the outbreak of the Senator after he had promised to intrust the policy of the State organization to the Governor. William Barnes, Jr., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who has always been reckoned as a stanch supporter of the senior Senator, does not hesitate to criticise in his paper the attitude which has been assumed by Senator Platt toward the Governor's home rule proposal.

It appears that the Governor can count upon Mr. Barnes to support him in his home rule policy, and there are other influential leaders in the organization who have always been known as supporters of Senator Platt who are taking the same position. They feel that unless something can be done to lessen the Democratic vote in New York City the Republican organization will be in bad shape for the coming National and State campaign.

State Chairman Dunn is with Senator Platt on the home rule question. Although he presided over the conference called by the Governor and appointed the committee to report recommendations, he is disposed to throw cold water on the plan.

If the Governor sticks to his intention of pushing through legislation which will show that he is earnest in his announced desire to give the city authorities increased jurisdiction over purely municipal matters, there is a strong likelihood that there will be a pretty fight in the Legislature and that the session will be prolonged until late in April.

"DER KOBOLD" WELCOMED.

Berlin Greets Siegfried Wagner's New Opera.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Before a large and enthusiastic audience Siegfried Wagner's new opera, "Der Kobold," ("The Goblin") was presented last Thursday at the Hamburg Stadt Theatre. In a front box sat Frau Cosima Wagner with her daughters, and among others present were Humperdinck, Wagner's old teacher; Director Elmbadt, manager of the Stockholm royal theatre; Balling, the successor of Felix Mottl in Karlsruhe, and other musical celebrities. After the first act the composer and the leading performers were called before the curtain eight times, and six times after the second act. But the greatest demonstration was after the final act, when Wagner and the singers appeared eighteen times.

In spite of this somewhat boisterous demonstration the leading critics of Germany who attended the performance say that "Der Kobold" can hardly be called a great work. Siegfried Wagner in his opera has endeavored to unite the real and fantastic; but, theatrically speaking, he has hardly succeeded in this endeavor. The work consists of a number of effective stage pictures, but the opera is filled with numerous and obscure references to persons which one cannot understand unless one reads the text.

A prologue opens the opera. We behold a goblin, called Seelschen, (little soul,) who begs the sleeping heroine, Verena, to redeem him. Then the goblin disappears and throws a shining stone, a talisman, into Verena's lap. She is awakened by the old and faithful Eckhart, and tells him of her dream, as well as of her love for Friedrich, a wandering singer and actor.

But Verena's mother, a bad woman, is opposed to the love match, and even Friedrich, who desires to be faithful to Verena, is beguiled by a Countess, who robs Verena of the talisman, by which she hopes to win the love of Friedrich.

Her husband, the Count, has become rich through bribes received from Napoleon. He invites Friedrich and his wandering troop of actors to appear at his castle. In the second act, the conflict extends and Verena's fate becomes darker, leading finally to her death. We behold a theatrical performance in the Count's castle. Verena, as a nymph, followed by fauns, is saved by Eros, personified by her lover Friedrich. The Count seeks to win Verena with money, and when he uses force, she wounds him with a dagger.

Trutz, a brave member of the theatrical company, in order to save Verena, accuses himself of the act. As in the Ring, when the ring which proved a curse to Brunhilde is thrown into the Rhine, so the escaping Trutz throws the precious stone of the goblin into a lake. A small figure dives into the deep, and floats with the stone into the air. In the same moment appears Seelschen, the goblin, and laments, "Be quiet. No laughter! Oh, sorrow and pain!"

In the last act we learn what the goblin personifies. Eckhart tells of the souls of small children who cannot die because they cannot find rest. The henchmen of the Count are looking for Trutz to put him to death, but are too cowardly to attack him openly, so they set fire to the hut in which the actors are quartered. Before the burning hut a fight ensues. Friedrich is in danger of being killed, when Verena jumps between the contestants and receives the deadly blow. Her death also brings deliverance to the goblin.

The music in the new opera is best in orchestral parts and in those scenes in which the lyrical leads. The critics agree that "Der Kobold" has many interesting themes, but lacks musical and dramatic intensity.

STANDARD WINS IN TEXAS.

Independent Oil Producers May Be Forced Out of Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 19.—The sale of 155 acres of land in the Batson oil field to the Guffy Company makes it appear to Texas oil circles that the Standard now controls the new refining oil field. The fight of the independent producers and well owners was successful while the organization remained firm.

The Hogg-Swayne syndicate was counted on as the strongest force in the independent fold, and when it was recently discovered that the Standard had secured control by the lease of several small sections in Batson, much uneasiness was felt and the fight was renewed to keep the trust out of the new field. As a fuel oil this field does not compare with the market, but is being worked for higher grade oil for refining.

As a result of the transaction prices fell 20 cents to-day, and it is predicted that prices will drop until a number of the independent producers are forced off the field. The deal is reported to have represented $500,000, and, with Hogg-Swayne selling to the Standard, the independent producers' organization is practically dissolved.

GEN. WHEELER FEARS A UNIVERSAL WAR

Thinks the United States May Be Drawn Into the Conflict.

SCOUTS "YELLOW PERIL" IDEA

Discusses, Before Members of Squadron A, the Chances of Russia and Japan in Their Great Struggle.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, discussing the Russo-Japanese war last night before the members of Squadron A, in their armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, said it was not improbable that the United States might become involved in the struggle.

"The treaties between France and Russia and between England and Japan may at any time bring about complications which will force our own nation into the dispute," he said. "Our own treaty with Korea is also another element to be considered. In the event of Russia's success it is very likely that the partition of China will follow, and she will undoubtedly seek to secure the largest share."

Of the present situation he said:

"Judging from results already achieved, Japan ought to have the advantage so long as the scene of the war is kept in its present locality.

"Japan can supply her forces by water communication. Russia can not supply her troops except by means of the Trans-Siberian Railway. I question the statement that the Russian troops are to be concentrated at Harbin, for if that is done they are practically out of action for three months, as they are 600 miles away from the Korean border.

"Russia has two army corps and a number of detached brigades in Siberia and Manchuria. Her total strength there does not exceed 150,000 men, and the statement that within twelve days she can concentrate 400,000 men for a single action at the scene of the war is improbable."

"Russia's army on its peace footing is 1,000,000 men, and on its war footing 4,500,000. We must expect that the entire war strength will be called out. While Japan has crippled Russia's fleet in the Pacific, the Baltic fleet must be considered as a factor, and also the several new battleships which are approaching completion in Russian shipyards. We may expect that Russia will show greater strength in the naval battles likely to occur in the coming Summer than she had already shown.

"The Trans-Siberian Railway is new and badly constructed, and with it she cannot move the large quantities of supplies and horses as rapidly as they will be needed.

"In considering the strength of Russia it must be remembered that a large part of her army must be kept at home to control the Nihilists and other restless elements of her population, while Japan, with but 650,000 men available for military purposes, can throw the entire force into the field and does not need to keep another army to guard her home ports.

"The present indications are that the Japanese operations will be confined at present in the neighborhood of Port Arthur, and that no immediate attempt will be made upon Vladivostok. The situation at Port Arthur at present is not unlike the situation in which the Spaniards found themselves at Santiago or that of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown."

Gen. Wheeler scouted the "yellow peril" idea, and declared that the Chinese ought to make good soldiers if well officered.

He declared that he was glad to note a tendency in this country to encourage the military spirit, which, he maintained, was a great source of National strength.

"We hear a good deal about universal peace," said he, "but the fact is that to-day there are more armed soldiers in the world and more ships of war on the sea than at any previous period of the world's history."

He concluded by paying a tribute to the cavalry soldier, in which he included the members of Squadron A, and expressed the belief that cavalry would always be an essential element in warfare.

SYMPATHY FOR JAPAN.

Walter S. Logan Declares She Stands for Saxon Civilization.

At a meeting of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, held last night at the Hotel Manhattan, corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, Walter S. Logan wound up an address on Thomas Hooker, whom he characterized as a typical Saxon. In referring to the war between Russia and Japan Mr. Logan said:

"Japan now stands for Saxon civilization on the other side of the world, and if she needs it—she doesn't appear to need it at present—I am sure she will receive the material assistance of all the people in the world who speak the English language and live under the benign influence of Saxon institutions."

At the close of Mr. Logan's address Col. Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers rose to pay a tribute to the memory of Senator Hanna.

"Whoever may receive the credit for it hereafter," said Col. Prime, "to the efforts of Senator Hanna was due the final selection of the Panama route as the best route for the great canal about to be built. It was he who overcame the opposition to the Panama course in Congress, and the canal, when it is completed, will be a monument to his memory."

BLOW TO DIAMOND MARKET.

Great Strike of Polishers in Antwerp and Amsterdam—8,000 Men Out.

Diamonds are likely to be scarce and dear here, according to news received by private cable by the diamond cutting and polishing firms in New York yesterday. Their agents in Antwerp and Amsterdam state that the diamond polishers in those places to the number of 8,000 have gone on strike. The strike is against an ultimatum of the employers prescribing a larger number of apprentices, which they are determined to enforce. There are in this country only 250 or 300 diamond polishers, most of them in this city, and the industry is a comparatively new one here, though it involves millions of dollars annually.

"Unless the strike is a very short one," said a representative of Stern Brothers, diamond polishers, of John and Nassau Streets, yesterday, "it will seriously affect the diamond market, not only here, but all over the world. The effect here will be most marked in prices of the smaller stones, the stones handled here being of larger size than those handled in Europe."

About five London firms control the market for diamonds in the rough. Latterly rough diamonds have been increasing in price very rapidly.

SEMINARY STUDENTS REBEL.

Pennington Men Object to Enforcement of a Dinner Rule.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The students of Pennington Seminary are on strike because of the enforcement of a rule of the institution which provides that all students must report for dinner at a certain hour.

A few evenings ago one of the student body came into the dining hall ten minutes late. He was informed he could not enter. Nine members of the same class then notified the faculty that an arbitrary dinner rule is objectionable, and that they would cease their studies until an adjustment could be reached.

Dr. Marshall, President of the seminary, said to-day that the affair was simply a matter of school discipline and was being considered by the faculty. Pennington Seminary is owned by the Methodist Episcopal Conference of New Jersey.

REFUSES TO ALLOW A CONSUL AT DALNY

Russia Will Not Grant an Exequatur to E. V. Morgan.

SAYS HE WOULD NOT BE SAFE

But It Is Believed in Washington That Russia Does Not Desire Americans to Observe Her Military Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Hay has been informed that Russia will not grant to Edwin V. Morgan an exequatur authorizing him to act as United States Consul at Dalny. Mr. Morgan is now on his way from Washington to his post. He will sail from San Francisco and touch at Yokohama, at which point the State Department will be able to advise him a month hence what course to pursue.

The Russian excuse is that it is unsafe for Mr. Morgan to go into the midst of the hostilities, and that the Russian authorities do not want to assume the responsibility of protecting him or other American officials.

Russia's action was the cause of one of Secretary Hay's visits to the White House to-day. He regards it as a very grave matter. It is understood that the reasons which prompt the Russian Government to make the objection are not at all personal. It is urged to be simply a matter of protection to the official. There is a disposition, however, to take another view of it.

The objection to the presence of American army officers with the Russian forces for the purpose of observation is believed to rest on the same ground. The Russian officials say they will consider the question of permitting United States officers to accompany the army a month or two from now. The reason for not allowing Mr. Morgan to go to Dalny cannot be made to apply to army officers, who are accustomed to and prepared for personal danger.

It is believed that the real reason is that Russia does not want any observation whatever of her military methods and operations. The war, it must be remembered, is between two nations who are more or less credited in history and literature with a barbaric tendency to cruelty against an enemy. There were abundant evidences of this during the campaign by the allies for the relief of the besieged Ministers and missionaries at Peking. There is even less occasion for restraint on the part of Russia in the struggle with the Japanese, and if the Russian forces should be able to gain and hold any considerable portion of Korea, there is little doubt that the country would be terrorized for the purpose of making an absolute conquest.

That both the Japanese and the Russians have a disposition to commit barbarities on each other, few who know them at close range doubt. Among army officers the excuse made by the Russian authorities is regarded as intended to prevent a general knowledge of the atrocities which will, it is expected, be frequent in the course of the war.

The announcement is made that the decision in Mr. Morgan's case does not apply to the newly appointed United States Consuls at Mukden and An-tung, Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson, respectively. These Consulates are in Manchuria, and the State Department, taking the ground that that province is part of China, will apply to the Chinese Government for exequatur for these Consuls, not recognizing the right of any other power to intervene.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Foreign Office says that Viceroy Alexieff has explained that, as Dalny is practically in a state of siege and without commerce, it is impracticable to allow Consuls or Consular Agents there during the period of hostilities.

His views have been communicated to the United States, which had appointed a Consul there.

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P. J. VALCKENBERG
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
SOLE OWNER OF THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOSTERS and other renowned vineyards.
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74th and 75th St. and Broadway.
The most elegantly appointed Café and Restaurant on the Upper West Side.
NOW OPEN.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
CHARLES SCHURG ..Mgr.

You May Be Wise!!
In most everything and
Fatally at Fault about your FOOD
Ever Think about That?
You can greatly increase your energies both Physical and Mental by the use of
GRAPE-NUTS.
There's a Reason!
Grape-Nuts food is made of selected parts of field grains that contain the natural Phosphates which restore the gray matter in Brain and Nerve Centres and the food is predigested in the process of manufacture to enable anyone to easily digest it.
If you are ailing in any way change your diet, and if you take on Grape-Nuts, a sure gain will follow.
Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

CITY SNOW AND ICE BOUND

One in the Streets, the Other in the Harbor, Affect Traffic.

TROUBLES OF DUMPING SCOWS

Commissioner Woodbury Kept Busy Directing His Land and Marine Forces —One-Armed Veteran Seeks Work.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department was a busy man yesterday, his energies being divided between directing the warfare on snow and the movements of his marine forces engaged in carrying the city's refuse through the ice-bound harbor out to sea. Seven dumpers made their way through the floes to the discharging grounds, though the voyagers were beset with difficulties and blasting had to be resorted to at times to break through the ice packs.

The commanders of the scows told of some perilous dventures, and reported that off Fort Wadsworth the ice in places was piled "as high as a house."

Two of the city's craft met with disaster on the outward trip. The tug De Witt C. Ivines had the Cinderella in tow, when, off Robbins Reef Lighthouse, they ran into a mass of ice. The tug struck a solid pack, and before the Cinderella could be steered to one side the collision came. The Ivins was jammed so hard against the ice ahead that two holes were punched in her starboard by. The Cinderella also had a hole knocked in her stem, and her Captain, W. C. Griffith, at once ordered that the three forward pockets be emptied. That raised the head of the scow so that the wound was above the water line.

The Ivins had to cast off to save herself, but she did not do this until the United States tug Lamont came to the rescue of the Cinderella. The Lamont took the Cinderella to the Cotton Dock, Staten Island, and she was towed later to the dry dock.

While the Commissioner was listening to the reports from his fleet commanders, word came from the Weather Bureau that the snow would be followed by freezing weather. Although the four-inch fall of snow which calls for the work of contractors had not been reached by almost an inch, the promised freeze made it necessary to at once get to work, the labor to be continued through the night. Scouts were sent out to obtain snow shovellers in the lodging houses of the Bowery, everywhere and anywhere. As an inducement the men were promised the mittens that have been given to the Commissioner by various charitable women. There was a considerable supply, but far from enough to go around. Just before 8 o'clock last night the men had begun their work in Broadway and in the main cross streets leading to the ferries.

Toward the end of the Commissioner's day, to be followed by a night of riding about town, to see that his land force was doing its duty, a broad-shouldered man with an empty left sleeve entered Major Woodbury's office. He was so neatly dressed and soldierlike that none of the attendants in the hall had stopped him. Major Woodbury, busy with snow contracts, waved the man to a seat, and, looking up a moment later, saw him still standing.

"What do you want, Sir?" the Major asked.

"I am in need of work."

"What can you do? I don't want to be rough, but you lack the left arm that might make you useful."

"I can drive any team with my right hand."

"That's so, and you would not beat them with the missing hand. Have you any references?"

"Yes, Sir."

The man handed over a neat package to Major Woodbury. The first things the Commissioner saw were discharge papers from the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, with the comment that the man's conduct in the service had been "excellent," and then the statement that he had been "named in general orders." Two other men of the Street Cleaning Department, who had been in the army, listened while the Commissioner read the record of the trooper. They knew the difficulties in the way of the man's employment because of the civil service law regarding physical disability.

"You'd make an ideal Superintendent," said the Commissioner. "As you have been a trooper you would be particularly useful in the stables of the department. If the law bars you because you have lost an arm, and I'm not sure that it does, we will get you something else to do and at once."

"Thank you, Sir," said the veteran, leaving, his face filled with the light of hope. When one of the men who had been in the army slipped out after the trooper and offered a bill to him, the soldier smiled and refused the loan, stating that he had "rations enough to last for three days."

The snowfall began soon after midnight yesterday. There was a break in the snowfall a few minutes before 6 o'clock, and a renewal at 9:45 o'clock in the morning. The record of the Weather Bureau at 8 o'clock last evening, when the fall was light, made the total up to that hour 3.02 inches.

The storm caused serious delays in the arrival of trains from the West, those by the northern routes being hours late. The Twentieth Century Limited arrived in the Grand Central Station four hours behind time. The trains from St. Louis and Chicago on the Pennsylvania were from an hour to an hour and a half behind their schedule. Trains from the West on the Baltimore and Ohio system were from two to five hours late. Trains on the Erie and the Lackawanna were also delayed, as were those on the Long Island Road.

FEAR TO BRAVE ICE FLOES.

Many Vessels Remain at Piers Waiting for the Harbor to Clear.

All types of craft, more particularly the ferryboats, had trouble yesterday with the ice. Many of the shipping companies warned the skippers of their craft not to leave their piers until some slight relief from the icy obstruction should be observable. The hope of the seaman lies in a westerly wind which would carry the ice cakes out to sea.

During the morning hours interest was centred on the vessels which had become fastened in the ice jam on the evening before, notably the bark Juteopolis, which lay helpless near Tottenville, and the Breiz Hull, which, outward bound, had become stuck in the ice floe off Staten Island. Beside these two there were twenty or more schooners in the same predicament and any number of smaller craft. The rising tide proved a boon to all of these, and they floated out of their ice imprisonment with it.

The service of the Staten Island Ferry Company remained badly crippled during the entire day because of an accident to the Robert Garrett in the upper bay late on Thursday night. While on its way to St. George a monster cake of ice struck one of her paddle wheels and smashed it. The frightened passengers cheered when two tugboats had pulled the helpless ferryboat to the landing at St. George. The Middleton of the same line was also damaged, but was running again yesterday.

Inquest Over Drucker, ex-M. P., Ended.

The long-drawn-out inquiry into the death of Adolphus Drucker ended yesterday, when the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict declaring that the jury did not know just what caused Drucker's death. The deceased was the ex-member of the British Parliament who died in Bellevue Hospital last December.

"E. Baum," Suicide, Identified.

Max H. Brandenburger of 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street called at the Coroners' office yesterday and said that the man who registered Tuesday morning at the Broadway Central Hotel as "E. Baum, Baltimore," and committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, was his brother, Eugene Brandenburger. He identified and was given charge of the effects of the dead man.

PURROY PENSION CRITICISED.

Increase of Fire Relief Fund Obligations Under Mayor Low.

Reporting to the Mayor on the financial conditions of the New York Fire Department life insurance and relief funds during the last two years, John C. Hertle and William Harmon Black, the Commissioners of Accounts, have some hot shot for ex-Commissioner Thomas Sturgis. The Commissioners report that since 1901 128 names have been added to the pension list, and $101,123.34 has been added to the annual amount for which the relief fund is obligated.

"We call attention," the report says, "to the case of Charles D. Purroy, ex-Chief of the department, who was retired on Nov. 30 last, as an officer of the uniformed force on a pension of $3,000 a year, as per Special Order No. 151, and is so carried on the roll. 'Officer of the uniformed force' is an entirely new designation of rank in the service, and would seem to call for some explanation as to where and when authority was granted to Commissioner Sturgis to create a new grade or to retire a member of the force at any other than the rank held at the time of retirement."

The cash balance of the relief fund on Dec. 31, 1901, was $116,666. One year later it had dwindled to $33,774.53, and another twelve months brought it down to $62,340.73. Against these figures it is shown that the receipts during the two years have greatly increased. In 1902 the total receipts of the relief fund were $391,006.04, with disbursements of $473,897.51. In 1903 the receipts were $519,744.31, while the disbursements were $521,169.11.

NEW STABLES FOR WOODBURY.

Gets $370,000 for Administration Building in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning secured favorable action yesterday from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on his application for an appropriation of $370,000 for a stable and administration building in Brooklyn. The last Board of Estimate granted this appropriation, but the Board of Aldermen failed to pass the resolution before going out of existence.

The board, however, yesterday set back for thirty days the Commissioner's request for $230,910.56 for the removal of ashes from office buildings and department stores.

SIGNS ON NEW LIBRARY FENCE.

Municipal Art Board May Order Them Down If Offensive.

Acting in conjunction with Corporation Counsel Delany, Mayor McClellan is investigating the advertising contract recently let by Park Commissioner Pallas for the privilege of placing sign advertisements on the high board fence about the new Public Library Building at Fifth Avenue, Fortieth to Forty-second Street.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that his attention had been called to a section of the charter which appears to give him the power to refer such cases to the Municipal Art Commission, which can, if it declares the object offensive from an art point of view, order it removed.

PART OF OLD SEWER FOUND.

Subway Excavators Uncover Antiquated Work in Lower Broadway.

In the subway excavation in lower Broadway, opposite the Equitable Building, there has just been uncovered a section of what is probably the earliest sewer system of New York. It runs along the east side of Broadway at a depth of about ten feet. As there is no reason to suppose that it was laid at any such depth, the conclusion is warranted that it was covered over some six or seven feet in the grading of the street at that point.

The section which remains intact is about thirty feet long. It has inside dimensions of about seven by twelve inches. The bottom is of blue flagstone about an inch thick. The sides are built up of three bricks laid flat. The top is covered with bluestone flagging similar to the bottom.

A search of the records fails to show any account of this sewer, and it is wholly a matter of conjecture where it began or ended. It has not been used for any purpose for many years. Considering its probable date, it is counted by engineers who have seen it a very good piece of work. Charles J. Bates, consulting engineer for the Property Owners' Association of the lower Broadway district, who examined it very carefully yesterday, says it is laid in good mortar and was probably a very conscientious piece of early municipal contract construction.

VICTIM OF ANGRY TALISMAN.

"Prof." Jenkins Goes to Jail with a Vengeful Moonstone.

"Prof." David H. Jenkins, who has an office at 265 Sixth Avenue, is locked in the prison of the Jefferson Market Court, although he has with him a moonstone, declared by the "professor" to insure good luck. He would not be in his present unfortunate position, he says, if it had not been that he charged too little to those who were allowed to touch the moonstone. It was angry with him, but would be in good temper when it realized his humiliation and contrition.

Jenkins was in the courtroom to answer to the charge that he owed money to an Italian whose child he had failed to cure of hip disease. His counsel was Mark Alter. While they were discussing the case Jenkins handed the moonstone to Alter. As the lawyer was rubbing the stone between his palms a man stepped up and handed him a check for $150. Several new clients sought the services of the attorney. Jenkins, enraged that the stone, which was displeased with him, was doing so much for the lawyer, became boisterous and interrupted the proceedings of the court. With his moonstone he was banished to a cell. The luck of the attorney lasted throughout the day.

POLICE WAGON BUTTS CAR.

Policemen and Passengers All Suffer More or Less in the Crash.

By the running away of a horse attached to a patrol wagon four policemen of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station in Greenpoint—Morris Lennon, William Hallett, John Meadows, and Patrick Gilroy—were badly hurt late Thursday night. There were ten men in the wagon on the way to a fire at the time.

On Manhattan Avenue the hitching strap on the horse's head broke and the frightened animal took to its heels and ran till, at Meserole Avenue, it dashed into a crowded cross-town car. The patrol wagon was upset, the policemen were pitched all over each other, and car windows were smashed.

The four men named were the worst sufferers, though the other policemen and the horse were more or less cut and bruised. Some of the car passengers were hurt by fragments of flying glass. The injured policemen were removed to their homes.

SUIT OVER A. R. GUEST'S WIFE.

Wealthy Coal Merchant Demands $75,000 from a Business Friend.

A. Royal Guest, a wealthy coal dealer, declared on the witness stand before Justice Forbes and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday that one of his best friends, Clarence L. Lowther, had stolen first his wife's affections and then taken her away from her husband and their seven-year-old boy. Mr. Guest is suing Mr. Lowther for $75,000 for alienating Mrs. Guest's affections.

Neither Mr. Lowther nor Mrs. Guest was in court yesterday. Mr. Guest said that he had not seen them since Jan. 10, 1903, when they disappeared together, going he believes to Omaha. Counsel for Mr. Lowther said, however, that his client would appear when his presence was desired.

Mr. Guest is about thirty-five years old. He and Mrs. Guest were married on Aug. 13, 1891. Lowther, who is also a coal merchant, and about Guest's age, left a wife in Brooklyn when he disappeared with Mrs. Guest, and since then Mrs. Lowther has obtained a separation from him and an allowance of $250 alimony. Justice Forbes said that notwithstanding that Monday will be Washington's Birthday the case would go on then.

BITTER BATTLE WITH SEA

Six Sailors Rescued Maimed and Suffering from Cold.

Crew of Schooner S. C. Tryon, Sunk by Ice Floe, Picked Up by Passing Steamship Orion.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Six maimed and suffering sailors, who had been picked up nearly frozen to death, and the body of another who had been unable to stand the cold at sea, were brought to this port today by the Merchants and Miners' steamship Orion, which arrived from Baltimore. The men, who comprised the crew of the Boston schooner S. C. Tryon, were taken from the boat in which they had struggled with sea and tempest for fourteen hours, after having abandoned their vessel Feb. 17 off the Delaware Capes.

The dead man was Henry Goncalves, twenty-six years of age, and a native of Cape de Verde Islands. The rescued are Capt. George E. Jones of Salisbury, Md.; Mate B. T. Bragg of Philadelphia, and Seamen David Gillett, Lee Jackson, Julian Grant, and Henry Hardy.

On reaching here the survivors were taken to a hospital, where it was found that Mate Bragg was partially blind, that Jackson probably would lose the fingers of both hands, Grant one of his ears, Hardy the sight of one eye, and Capt. Jones one of his fingers.

The Tryon was bound from Bermuda Hundreds for Brooklyn with railroad ties. Off the Delaware Capes the weather became very cold, and much drift ice was encountered. During the night a floe struck the Tryon, making a hole through which the water rushed in such a stream that the men had scarcely time to clear away a boat and were nearly caught in the vortex as the Tryon went down.

The men had no light, compass, food, or water. The cold at once began to take hold upon them, and soon an ice cake opened a seam in the boat. Two men had to bail constantly. The boat drifted past Five Fathom Bank Lightship, and the sailors called for help. A line thrown from the lightship fell short, and the boat was carried away. Goncalves fell forward dead. The others were waiting for death when the Captain of the Orion saw Capt. Jones's signal of distress, a coat tied to an oar, and rescued them.

The S. C. Tryon was owned by C. & J. F. Baker of this city. She was valued at $7,000, and was not insured. She was of 373 tons net and 423 tons gross.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP BEACHED.

Result of Collision of Two Boats in English Channel.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The British steamship Lake Michigan, Capt. Owen, from St. John's, N. B., Feb. 5, and Halifax Feb. 8, for London, which passed the Isle of Wight yesterday, collided with the British bark Matterhorn. The Lake Michigan is seriously damaged amidships. Her engine room and stoke hole became full of water. The Captain signaled that the water was gaining on the cargo, and the steamer was finally beached in a sinking condition.

The Matterhorn (Capt. Warren, from San Francisco, Sept. 18, for Antwerp,) passed Dover in tow, with her headgear gone and her bows damaged, and later anchored in the Downs.

ACCUSE POLICE OF CLUBBING.

One Alleged Victim of Unwarranted Beating Has Fractured Skull.

Police Commissioner McAdoo will to-day be asked to take action in regard to an alleged unwarranted clubbing of six members of the Long Island City Turn Verein near the Woodside car barns in Jackson Avenue early Sunday morning. The men said to have been clubbed are Albert Wuthe, twenty-two years old, of Fifteenth Avenue, who is in St. John's Hospital with a fractured skull; Carl Vandel of 248 Eighth Avenue, Long Island City, who had one eye nearly knocked out, and Adolph Groppe of Steinway, who was severely beaten. Others in the party were Leo Groppe, Otto Groppe, and H. Richards. All were arrested charged with disorderly conduct.

The affair was the subject of a mass meeting attended by about 200 in Turn Verein Hall, Steinway Avenue, Thursday night, when a committee was appointed to wait upon the Commissioner. Policemen Keogh and Pardrington of the Grand Avenue Station are the officers involved.

According to the story told by the party they were passing the car barns when they saw three men who belonged to the Turn Verein, but who were not with them, board a trolley car standing on the tracks and ring the bell and turn the brakes. The men jumped off, and the others say that they passed on for a distance of three blocks when they saw the policemen running toward them. They declare that they had no idea the policemen were after them, and stepped aside to let them pass, when Keogh fell upon Wuthe and clubbed him into insensibility, then attacking the others. The policemen started to walk away, but they insisted that the unconscious man be cared for, and that all be arrested so that the case might be settled.

When it came up before Magistrate Connorton yesterday it was stated that Wuthe was in a dangerous condition, and the hearing went over until next Friday. According to Capt. Darcy of the precinct the policemen deny that they struck any of the men, and say that Wuthe was hurt by falling on the pavement.

Mr. Guggenheimer's Newsboy Dinner.

Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-President of the old Municipal Council, will give his annual dinner to the newsboys of New York and Brooklyn on Monday next at the Newsboys' Home, 9 Duane Street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dinner of the Fordham Club.

Members of the Fordham Club of Fordham Heights will hold their annual dinner in celebration of Washington's Birthday this evening at the clubhouse. Among the speakers are Corporation Counsel Delany, ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, John C. Tomlinson, Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, T. B. Minahan, Assistant Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company; Health Commissioner Thomas Darlington, and Tax Commissioner John J. Brady.

The Mayor Goes to Lakewood.

Mayor McClellan left New York yesterday afternoon for Lakewood, accompanied by Mrs. McClellan. They will be back in town Tuesday forenoon. Mrs. McClellan visited the City Hall to accompany her husband to the railroad station, this being her first visit to the Hall since Col. McClellan has been Mayor.

Hotel Porter Killed by Elevator.

William Love of 237 East Twenty-fifth Street, a porter employed in the Continental Hotel, at Twentieth Street and Broadway, was killed last evening by being crushed by a freight elevator he was attempting to board while it was in motion. George Washington, colored, of 874 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, the elevator attendant, was locked in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a charge of homicide.

Not to Fight Police Band.

After a conference with Roundsman Daniel J. Fogarty of the theatre squad, drum major of the band of the Police Department, the directors of the Musical Mutual Protective Union in meeting yesterday afternoon at the Old Homestead, decided to withdraw whatever objections it may have held toward the police band owing to the fact that its members are not union men.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candy & Favors.

19c lb. for 30c Mixed Chocolates—full assortment of Favors for Washington's Birthday.

23c for 100 Colored Paper Napkins with flag decorations.

8c for silk U. S. Flags 4x6, mounted.

Basement Salesroom.

Great final clearing: Men's $20 Suits, $9.75; $35 Suits, $14.

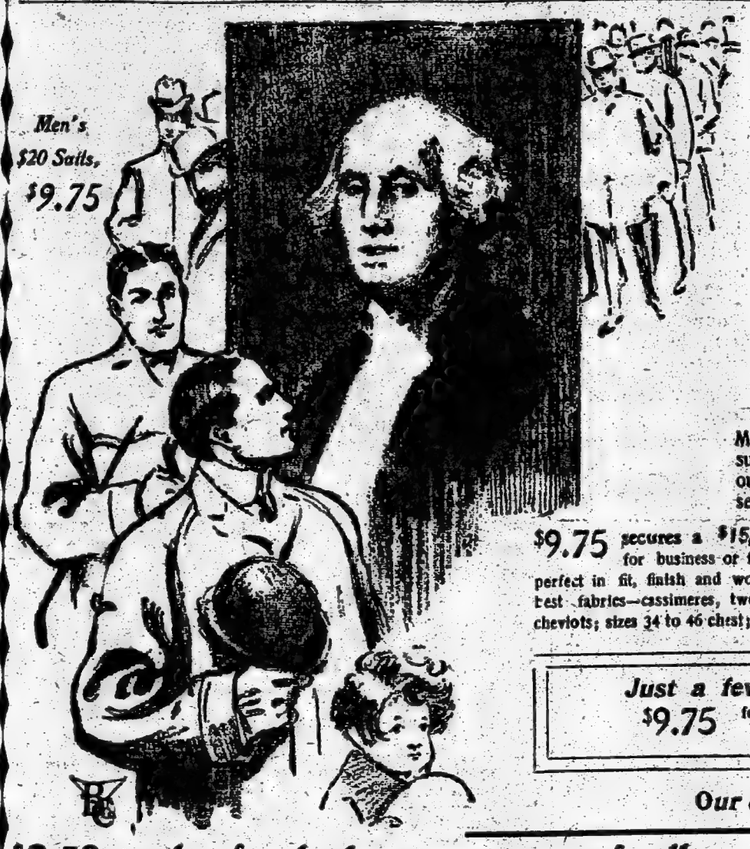

FIRST in the hearts of his countrymen was Washington's proudest distinction—he valued it above all other honors shown him.

The Simpson Crawford Co.'s Clothing Department is first in the estimation of smart dressers who require clothing that equals the best made-to-order garment—a distinction we value beyond measure. Second Floor.

15.00, 18.00 and 20.00 Suits at 9.75
22.00, 25.00 and 35.00 Suits at 14.00

They're suits that are faultlessly hand-tailored by the best expert journeymen workers—perfect in fit—best wearing weaves and a range of patterns from which you're sure to find a favorite. The sizes are 34 to 46 chest in the $9.75 Suits, and 34 to 50 chest in the $14.00 Suits.

Hundreds of men have profited by our unprecedented sales. Hundreds of others will profit to-day. You will be among them if you really want a $20, $18 or $15 Suit for $9.75, or a $35, $25 or a $22 Suit for $14.

$9.75 — Men who buy their suits here are smart dressers. They know that a suit from this store is bound to be right in every detail. They realize our guarantee is positive assurance of this, and so will you when you see the suits. There's a perfect graceful fit for you. — **$14.00**

$9.75 secures a $15, $18 or $20 Suit for business or for dress occasions—perfect in fit, finish and workmanship—the very best fabrics—cassimeres, tweeds and cheviots; sizes 34 to 46 chest; at..... $9.75

$14 for $22, $25 and $35 Suits of foreign and domestic weaves — worsteds, thibets and the nobbiest cheviots—every suit hand made—patterns to please the taste of the most fastidious men; sizes 34 to 50 chest; all at..... $14

Just a few Overcoats: $9.75 for $20.00 values.

$9.75 for all $15, $18 and $20 Overcoats.

All our $22 to $35 Overcoats at $14

Our clothing fits as if made to measure.

$2.50 is the final clearing price of all our Boys' $6 Suits.

SATURDAY will be a memorable day for saving parents, for this great clearing sale of Boys' Suits offers values that will make this sale a long-to-be-remembered day. You can judge of the rare saving opportunity when we come out and say that without any reservation we place all of our boys' $5, $6, $7 and $8 suits on sale at $2.50. Come early and secure an $8 suit for $2.50, and remember there's scarcely a suit worth less than $5. Second Floor.

2.50 — Simpson Crawford Co.'s boys' clothing is made to wear well on the most vigorous youth—he may romp and play to his heart's content, but the clothing wears on just the same. Here's a great sale. It has $8 values at $2.50. — **2.50** — There's something in the cut and fit of this clothing that appeals to the boy, as well as the parent. It's perfection, and you'll agree as soon as you see the suits. — **2.50**

What about the fabrics? They're the best wearing materials—cheviots, worsteds and cassimeres. What about the styles? They're the up-to-the-minute Double-Breasted and Norfolk Suits. And the patterns? They're the most desirable—an excellent range of colorings.

All in all, it's the greatest clothing buying opportunity the season has witnessed in New York.

Sale men's $2.50 scarfs, 95c.

A GREAT purchase, 2,000 of those popular English squares secured at a discount so great that it enables us to sell the regular $2.50 kind at 95c. And then all the $1.50 and $2 values are thrown in at the same price. Main Floor.

Rich pure imported silk scarfs, light, dark, medium colorings, and black—shape the largest full-sized double ends. English squares, a comely style for particular men. **95c** — **95c**

50c for $1 English Squares and Four-in-Hands—100 dozen pure silk scarfs, medium, dark and light colorings, white and black, large shapes, open ends. Four-in-hands, genuine French style.

98c for men's fine $2 shirts.

ANOTHER lot—the first went so quickly and the purchasers gave them such a high recommendation that we were compelled to look around and secure more. Customers didn't stop coming when the first lot of 5,000 had disappeared. Main Floor.

98c — They are stiff bosom shirts, corded madras and percales; handsomest patterns you ever saw, and then they're fashioned so elegantly. — **98c**

The designs are fancy—mostly light colorings—all hand finished and finely hand laundered—attached or detached cuffs—all strictly high grade custom goods. $2 values, every one, at 98c each.

Extraordinary sale women's new 1904 stoles and collars.

A SPLENDID diversity of smart effects depicting the richest new 1904 styles of Women's imported Stoles and Collars awaits Saturday shoppers at the exceptionally low prices of $1.25, $2.95, $3.65 and $4.75—values up to $25. Main Floor.

Select any $12 to $25 value at $4.75.

These are all hand-made lace collars and silk lace stoles—the richest laces and daintiest effects possible for the deft fingers of the expert to create. **$4.75**

Choose $4.75 to $15 values at $2.95.

These also are all hand-made lace collars and stoles—embodying all that is neat and beautiful in Neckwear—conceits that lend elegance to the gown, coat or waist. **$2.95**

The shades are black, white, cream and ecru—also imported Plauen Laces, Collars and Stoles.

New 1904 Trimmed Hats

FOR SATURDAY we offer two very smart styles in new 1904 Tailor Suit Hats and Turbans at exceptionally low prices. Second Floor.

$2.25 for trimmed black Turbans and continentals — large button effect, with small jet ornament in centre of each button—has the appearance of a $4 hat.

$2.90 for Tailor Suit Hats of fluted straw, smartly trimmed with velvet and steel buckles, in black, brown and navy—styles that sell at $3.75 elsewhere.

Misses' $5 Spring Skirts, $3.75

IT'S going to be a brisk Saturday sale of charming Spring Suits and Skirts for the misses and Suits for the girls—all new Spring of 1904 creations, priced to bring a crowd and cause surprise, they're so fashionable. Third Floor.

$3.75 — Misses' $5 Pedestrienne Skirts at $3.75 is an extraordinary value—well tailor made, of cheviot, nine gore, stitched, hip panel effect; blue, black and gray. — **$3.75**

$12.75 for Misses' Suits, fancy mixtures.
$14.75 for Misses' Charming Cheviot Suits.
$13.75 for Junior Suits of fancy mixtures.
$9.75 for Junior Suits of very fine tweeds.

Read this Grocery list.

Sixth Floor.

CRACKERS—FIG BARS, GRANDMA'S COOKIES, BUTTER DROPS, COCOA CREAMS, CRINKLED BARS, GINGER CAKES, SCOTCH COOKIES, Per lb., **10c**

Mixed Nuts—Five different kinds, all new, 2 lbs.. 25c

Oranges—California, large seedless, worth 30c. doz., doz..... 25c

Cheese — Herkimer Co., full cream, mild or sharp, lb..... 15c

Coffee — Mocha and Java dry roast, lb..... 25c

Breakfast Food — Cero Fruto, the fruit and wheat flaked food, package... 9c

Butter — Meadow Brook, lb..... 26c

Jelly — Royal Stuart, red Currant or Grape, ½-lb. tumbler..... 16c

Preserves — Royal Stuart, whole fruit, all kinds, 1-lb glass jar..... 27c

Salmon—Alaska, red, tall 1-lb. can..... 14c

Pure rich wines and beverages.

California Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel and Sweet Catawba, according to age and quality, gal., including jug, 1.95, 1.50, 1.20 and 90c.

California Claret and Zinfandel, fully matured and bottle ripe, gal. 80c. and 60c.

Fine California Brandy, gal., including jug, 2.75; bot., 75c.

Medallion Stout, equal to the imported, doz., 85c.

Red Fox Ale, finest ale made in America, doz., 1.20.

Old Crow Whiskey, gal., 2.50; bot. 59c.

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye Whiskey, gal., 2.85; full qt. bottle, 85c.

Hennessey Imported Brandy, bottle, 1.00.

Crystal Old Tom Gin, gal. 2.90; bottle, 65c.

Sale women's outing gloves $1.00.

IN PLANNING your little holiday outing don't overlook the gloves—here's a sale at $1. Main Floor.

1.00 — Two specials for to-day—women's mannish cape gloves and real mocha gloves at $1 a pair. — **1.00**

Warm, strong, durable and very seasonable—equal to most $1.50 gloves.

$1.25 for Rogers' $1.95 Steel Razors.

IN buying a razor the important point is to secure one that will hold an edge and shave smoothly. These will do that, and still there's a saving. Main Floor.

Joseph Rogers & Sons' finest **$1.25** Sheffield Razor, made of best English steel, full hollow ground, ebony handle, $1.95 value; special $1.25.

75c for 95c Razors — George Wostenholm Sons' True Pipe Razor—full hollow ground.

50c for 75c Razors—Wade & Butcher medium hollow ground Sheffield steel, guaranteed.

Boys' sturdy $1.50 Shoes at $1.

WE'VE marked prices so low on high-quality Shoes for boys, girls, misses and women that to-day is sure to see large crowds here. Second Floor.

$1 for Boys' $1.50 Shoes. Our own calf shoes, guaranteed, good width, sizes 10 to 2. — **$1.45** for Girls' $2 Shoes. Goodyear welt, box calf, lace, spring heel, stylish, sizes 8½ to 2.

$1.45 for Girls' Fine $2 Box Calf Shoes.

1.00 — — **1.45**

$2.75 for Women's $3.50 to $5 Ideal Kid Shoes.

We've sold thousands of pairs of these excellent Shoes for women, and they must be "ideal," as the name implies, for so many women have bought, saying the shoes had been highly recommended by others—five styles, welt and turn soles, desirable shapes; soft and pliant leather; superior to patent leather; all new stock; $3.50 to $5 values in this great Saturday sale at the unusual price of..... **$2.75**

39c for Women's perfect style Storm Rubbers. — **25c** for Men's and Women's 50c. Bath Slippers.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Some Clothing News of Great Concern to Men

As yet, Spring lies buried under a neat little snow-covered mound. And you, meanwhile, are engaged with the problem of making your Winter suit and overcoat last out.

Stop figuring and read these announcements instead. Here's a plan which, if you follow it, will provide new clothes for the rest of this Winter, all of next, and save you a substantial sum to boot.

All fine, well-tailored Suits and Coats; taken from our regular stocks, and newly priced thus:

$20 and $22 Suits at $15

Fancy cheviots, in double and single-breasted Sack Suits, in some of the new brown effects; also neat gray patterns.

$12 and $15 Suits at $10

Some of our fine black cheviot Suits, that hitherto bore the higher prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$22 Belt Overcoats at $15

Of fancy cheviot, satin shoulders with fine worsted body-lining. Stylish, comfortable and serviceable coats for Winter weather.

Men's Trousers, Three Groups

The remainder of our Men's Winter Trousers, at these new prices:

$4 Cheviot Trousers, at $3
$5 Striped Worsted Trousers, $3.75
$6.50 to $8 Worsted Trousers, at $5

Plenty to select from.

Shirts---A Two-for-One Chance

Handsome, stylish, Stiff-bosom Shirts, made to sell for $1 each,

Fifty Cents Each!

Percale, printed in a great variety of good patterns, dark and bright. Separate cuffs. All sizes, 14½ to 17. All well made and finely laundered. A rare chance to get *two* good looking Shirts for the usual price of *one*. Half of the original five hundred dozens went yesterday; the other half on sale to-day.

Men's Suspenders, 25c pair

Made in almost identical fashion with Suspenders of a famous foreign make. Non-elastic webbing, in plain white and neat stripes. Comfortable, durable and wonderfully low-priced at 25c a pair.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street and Broadway.

Well-Timed Notes of WALKING SKIRTS

Irrespective of weather, this is to be pre-eminently a Walking Skirt season. That is to say, a compromise between the skirts in dress-length and short-ankle-length, will be most favored.

And just now, such sensible skirts for city streets are particularly useful.

Women will be glad to make selection from our stock of Walking Skirts in the most charming and varied of early Spring styles—in weights perfectly comfortable for present wear. Of which, hints:

At $4—Walking Skirts of cheviot; nine-gore flare style.

At $6—Walking Skirts, of men's mixtures, and of the new canvas cheviot; some with tailor strapping, others with piping and buttons.

At $6.50—Walking Skirts, of broadcloth, in blue and black, plaited gore style and excellent tailor finish.

At $10.50—Walking Skirts, of stylish covert cloth in light and medium tan; beautifully tailor stitched and strapped, and made with plaited flare.

At $12.50—Stylish Walking Skirts, of fine broadcloth; plaited style; some strapped.

And then the new Dress Skirts—also here at prices all the way from $5 to $30. These include skirts of cheviot, cloth, voile and canvas cloth.

Among the Voile and Canvas cloth Skirts are some silk-lined throughout—special value at $13.50 and $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHOES It Pays to Buy

The Wanamaker Shoe Store is full of Shoes that combine all essentials in quality, in excellent fashion with economy in price.

Foremost among these reasonably priced shoes are

THE WANAMAKER WEAR-WELL $3 SHOES FOR MEN
THE WANAMAKER RELIABLE $3 SHOES FOR WOMEN

In each case a height of goodness, quality and durability is reached that is touched by no other shoes sold for $3.50 or less.

These two splendid lines present a variety of styles and an assortment of leathers that adequately fill any demand for shoes for dress or business wear.

Then there are other fine shoes at special prices, which spell tangible savings for prudent purchasers. For instance, these splendid groups of Winter Shoes:

Shoes for Men

At $1.50

To men and large boys who count service rather than fine leather, these shoes will appeal. Well worth $2 by our high standard. All wide sizes.

At $2.40

Shoes such as are usually sold at $3.50. They have character, snap, and are made of good materials. Practically complete in the wide sizes; in kid, calf and patent leather.

Shoes for Women

At $1.90

Eight sorts. Patent leather lace and button; dull kid top, extended stitched soles. Black kidskin lace or button; two styles of last, tips of kid and patent leather. Box calfskin laced, with tops of dull kid and stout extension soles.

Fourth avenue.

At $2.60

Seven styles. Patent kidskin lace and button; dull tops. Black glazed kidskin lace or button; medium narrow toes, patent leather tips. Broader toes with kid tips and plain wide toes without tips; heels from 1 to 1½ inches high. All soles welted and stitched.

Will You Pay $3 For a Spring Derby?

If so, you'll be with the majority of men who buy hats. $3 is a very popular price. That explains why we are at such pains to show a broad, complete collection of the best styles, in the best $3 Derbies on the market.

That man is hard to suit, who cannot find the becoming hat for himself here.

And we supervise the styles made for us, too. We select the bindings, (the best all-silk ribbon) the sweatbands (of imported leather), and have our say about the blocks. And our hat men know their business, when it comes to choosing blocks in good styles.

Derby Hats, in black, and three shades of brown.

Soft Hats, too, in pearl, black, nutria and Oxford.

All Spring styles.

Three Dollars Each

Second floor—Ninth street.

Umbrella Days

Rain will soon be here in plentiful supply; and the clear cold days of Winter will be a blessed memory.

Forewarned is to have the umbrella ready to take into action.

Here are the umbrellas—for men and women—and a sharp saving goes with them:

At $1.25, worth $1.75

Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, of union taffeta, with a splendid variety of fancy handles, in pearl, horn, silver caps, gun-metal, natural wood, plain or silver trimmed.

Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, with natural wood, plain or silver-trimmed, or horn handles.

At $2.90, worth $3.75

Women's 26-inch All-silk Umbrellas, extra quality; with steel rods and silk cases; handles in pearl or ivory-and-silver, or with silver caps.

Men's 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, plain or silver-trimmed.

Good time now to let us repair your invalid umbrellas. Later on, the hospital will be more crowded, and it will take longer. We will call for the umbrellas, make an estimate, and do the work promptly, reasonably and well.

Broadway.

This Furniture Proposition

If we should announce the offer to present the sum of twenty-five dollars to each and every housekeeper who had furniture to buy this Spring, we would undoubtedly keep a dozen paying tellers busy eight hours of the day, for the balance of the month—to put the matter mildly.

And we are doing the full equivalent of that, and ever so much more, in most cases, for every housekeeper who spends fifty dollars or more, for furniture, this month. Of course, there are many people who are slow to realize the good old adage, "Money saved is money made," or the store would be stampeded. However, more furniture has been bought here this month, so far, than we ever sold in the same time, in any previous February Sale. And we are going to be put to it, to keep up the supplies next week. Those housekeepers who wish to "find" money, in this easy and pleasant way, must be prompt now, or be disappointed, as hundreds of people always are, after these trade sales are over.

Here are some attractive suggestions of the sale's fine opportunities:

$16 Arm Chairs, $10.50

A finely finished and pretty design parlor or boudoir Chair; square, tapered legs, panel back, shaped arms, richly inlaid in the panel and side posts and top rail; upholstered spring seat in fine damask, of pretty, small figured designs. The rocker to match this chair at the same price.

$18 Rockers, $12

A pretty mahogany Rocker, with shaped arms and legs, fancy banister back, inlaid with fine marquetry; upholstered spring seat, small figured damask cover, highly polished. The arm chair to match at same price. Just sixty-four of these chairs and rockers to sell in the entire lot.

Couches

At $15, from $28—Box Couch; plain seat and raised head, dark red velour cover.

At $18, from $32.50—Oriental Divan; figured denim cover, loose mattress top.

At $18, from $25—Muslin Couch, fancy figured; plain seat, raised head.

At $20, from $25—Box Couch, large size; blue denim cover.

At $22, from $28—Raised-head Couch; oak frame, tufted, embossed green velour cover.

At $22, from $28—Raised-head Couch; plain seat, denim cover.

At $25, from $30—Raised-head Couch, tufted; striped green velour cover, mahogany finished frame.

At $25, from $37.50—Oak frame Couch; plain seat, raised head, figured tapestry cover.

Bookcases

A special showing of high-grade golden oak Bookcases, in a fine variety of styles:

At $20, from $27—Golden oak.

At $35, from $53—Golden oak.

At $37.50, from $45—Golden oak, leaded glass doors.

At $37.50, from $46—Golden oak, leaded glass doors.

At $45, from $60—Golden oak, leaded glass doors.

At $45, from $70—Golden oak, richly carved.

At $49, from $73—Golden oak; a fine design.

At $52, from $78—Golden oak, richly carved.

At $58.50, from $88—Golden oak.

At $90, from $82.5—Golden oak.

At $143, from $215—Golden oak, richly carved.

Easy Chairs

At $23, from $35—Easy Arm Chair, in figured muslin.

At $25, from $37.50—Carved mahogany Arm Chair, embossed velour cover.

At $25, from $40—Easy Arm Chair, mahogany frame, damask cover.

At $28, from $40—Large mahogany finished Rocker; damask seat and back, richly carved.

At $30, from $45—Mahogany frame Arm Chair, damask cover.

At $40, from $50—Dark green leather Easy Arm Chair.

At $45, from $60—Mahogany Arm Chair, green plush cover.

At $60, from $90—Mahogany frame Arm Chair, morocco cover.

At $60, from $75—Large size English wing Arm Chair, Spanish leather cover.

At $70, from $100—Oriental rug Arm Chair.

Brass Bedsteads

A special showing of Brass Bedsteads in all sizes. Many of the bedsteads are one of a kind only; others we can duplicate in all sizes. Our own regular goods, of best materials and finish:

At $26, from $34—4 ft. size.
At $26, from $35—3 ft. size.
At $27, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $28, from $35—3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
At $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $36, from $48—3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $38, from $50—3 ft. 3 in. size.
At $40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $42, from $58—3 ft. size.
At $42, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $48, from $65—3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
At $50, from $65—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $55, from $70—3 ft. 3 in. size.
At $60, from $80—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $90, from $120—4 ft. 6 in. size.

Fourth avenue.

Fine White Goods

New Accessions

White Goods are to be popular this Spring and Summer. No doubt of it. Manufacturers have been excelling their previous best efforts in turning out pretty patterns and new effects. And women are buying the charming goods eagerly, enthusiastically.

Some of the prettiest White Goods you've ever seen are here, now, to-day. Piques are jumping into the lead; and our showing of these is especially good.

But here are the details:

PIQUES

Imported Piques, with a fine, firm, soft finish; narrow cords to wide, at 25c to 75c yd.
Figured Piques, at 15c to 50c yd.
French Figured Piques, at 75c to $1.50 yd.
Mercerized Striped Piques, 25c and 50c yd.

SHEER WHITE GOODS

Figured Swiss Muslins, Batistes, Grenadines, Voiles, and similar thin stuffs, for light dresses and party frocks, in beautiful designs, at 25c to $2.50 yd.

Plain fine Organdy, Paris Lawn, Mull, Airline Cloth, Batiste, Silk Lawn, and so on, at 25c to $1.25 yd.

MERCERIZED WAIST MATERIALS

Plain Piques, Oxfords and Cheviots, at 25c to 75c yd.

Madras, Jacquards, Damasks, Cheviots and many novelties, in fancy weaves, at 15c to $1.50 yd.

Broadway.

Low Priced Fabrics for Black Spring Gowns

Just such materials as you will be looking for, and paying full prices for a few weeks hence. Here, today, in attractive patterns, fit to make the most stylish, effective Black Gowns for Spring, at the most emphatic sort of savings.

We have taken clever advantage of our opportunities with importers and makers to secure these bargains for you:

50c All-wool Batiste, 38 inches wide, at 37½c a yard.

35c All-wool Surah Serge, 45 inches wide, at 25c a yard.

$1.25 Mohair-figured Crepons, 45 inches wide, at 75c a yard.

$1.25 All-wool Crepe Mistral, 45 inches wide, at 75c a yard.

$1.25 Small Figured Crepe Mohair, 42 inches wide, at 75c a yard.

$2.50 to $4 All-silk Swivel Embroidered Figured Grenadines in ring figures, small figures, polka dots, and soutache figures with polka dots, at $1.50 a yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

HOSIERY at 15c For Men and Women

Fortunate purchases from importers and manufacturers, in which we got much the best of the bargain, are responsible for these two excellent offerings. You profit in exactly the same ratio that we did:

Women's 25c STOCKINGS at 15c

2,400 pairs; imported; fast black cotton; Richelieu, narrow, or cluster-ribbed; fashioned, full-sized and elastic.

Broadway.

Men's 25c SOCKS at 15c

Of fast black merino; with split soles; seamless and well-made.

Ninth street.

Everything for Spring In Garments for Girls

Though winter may rage without, here in the Girl's Store Spring rules. Just a glimpse at the charming bits of vernal newness, in Coats, Suits and Dresses, is enough to turn the calendar forward a month.

Raincoats, too, for the March storms and April showers, and Walking Skirts for the sloppy streets that come with the fading of winter.

Price-ranges:

Tailored Suits, in handsome new styles, $10 to $90.
Separate Skirts, $5.75 to $14.
Coats, $5 to $22.50.
Dresses, $4.50 to $12.50.
Raincoats, $10 to $18.

Second floor, Ninth street.

White Shirt-Waists

Perhaps they don't appeal to you today; but they will soon. Meanwhile, it's better to have a look at the delightful display of freshness and newness; and perhaps, lay a few of the pretty shirt-waists by until you are moved to wear them.

Some of them, by the way, are plenty thick enough to wear indoors now:

At $1—Of Lawn or Madras; full-plaited front with fagoting, or side-plaited, with pearl buttons.

At $1.50—Of Lawn or Madras; cluster-plaited with hemstitched insertion, or tailored with stitched plaits.

At $2—Of Lawn; full front with large side-plaits and hemstitching down front.

At $2.50—Of lawn; plaited front with embroidery.

At $2.75—Of Madras, Linen, or Silk Mull; fine cluster-plaits with broad plaits in center; or tailored with stitched plaits to bust.

At $3.75—Of Lawn or Linen; square yoke of embroidery, or yoke with hemstitching and medallions. Others at $4.50 to $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's 65-cent Gloves

More of these fine gloves for the price are now in stock.

Two-clasp; of good, soft lambskin; overseam sewed; embroidered in self-colors and black. In new Spring shades of tan, mode and gray; also black and white.

65c a Pair

Also Women's White Woolen Gloves, for cold days. *25c a pair*, from 50c and 75c.

Tenth street.

White Goods in Waist Lengths

Lengths of 2 to 4½ yards remain, after active selling, of many pretty patterns in White Goods. Most of them are in the season's newest designs, including mercerized fancy and plain weaves.

Priced thus, for quick selling:

25c qualities, at 12½c and 15c yd.
35c to 50c qualities, at 20c and 25c yd.
75c to 90c qualities, at 35c and 40c yd.

Broadway.

The Factory Has Been Working Day and Night to Meet Demands for The ANGELUS

For several months Wilcox & White, manufacturers of the marvelous Angelus Piano Player, have been deluged with twice as many orders as they could fill, for their superb new instruments.

The superiority of the new model of the ANGELUS, over all other instruments imitating it, is so overwhelming, that despite the most strenuous efforts of the manufacturers to supply us, we have been unable to get instruments, which our public is clamoring for.

A new shipment is here today; and more are coming; but they will little more than meet the demand of those who have been waiting for them.

While trade papers have told of the reduction of time in some other factories, and the closing of one factory that made piano players, the Wilcox & White factory has hired as many new men as they could find room for; and utilized factory space with the utmost economy—increasing their output almost fifty per cent. over the same time last year.

The reason is not far to seek. The new ANGELUS is so infinitely superior to all other instruments for playing the piano, that nobody will be satisfied with anything else, when they learn what the marvelous powers of the Angelus are.

Price, $250. Cash or easy monthly payments.

Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

Candy and Favors

For the Holiday

Stop in the Candy Store, on your way out of town over Washington's Birthday, for a box of delicious, fresh candy for your friends in the country. There are—

Fine Chocolates and Bonbons, 30c and 60c lb.
French Caramels, at 50c lb.
Marrons Glaces, at 80c lb.
Table Candies, at 50c and 80c lb.
Gum Drops and Wafers, at 50c lb.
Glace Nuts, at 80c lb.
Salted Nuts, 60c, 80c and $1 lb.

Then these special offerings of holiday significance:

Cherry Trees, filled with clear candy cherries, 15c and 25c; regularly 25c and 40c.
Cherry Tree Stumps, filled, 20c and 25c; regularly 30c and 45c.
Hatchets, filled, 10c and 25c; regularly 15c and 35c.
Clear Candy Hatchets and Cherries, 25c lb.

Basement and Special Tables, Main floor.

Women's Neckwear, 25c

Dozens of new Spring styles are here, in Women's Neckwear at this enticingly little price of 25c. Suggestions, from which you may pick your own favorites:

Hand-made Fagot stitch Stock Collars.
Fancy Figured Cotton Stock Collars.
Embroidered Stock Collars with Bows.
Bulgarian Stock Collars.
Lace Stock Collars.
Bulgarian Collar-and-Cuff Sets.
Lawn and Lace Collar-and-Cuff Sets.
Silk Four-in-hands.
Also a lot of Silk Tailor-made Stocks with tabs and bows, and long Windsor effects, which have sold from 75c to $1.25, now 25c each, to close them out.

Broadway.

"L. R." Corsets

Rest assured that the American makers of these, our own brand of fine Corsets, keep in close touch with Paris fashions. And the corsets are, at the same time, admirably adapted to American figures and fashions.

These are prevailing favorites among the L. R. models—and their moderate prices add attractiveness to their style and fine workmanship:

At $3.75—For full forms; long skirts, medium waist, deep, full bust; of coutil, sizes 18 to 36 in.

At $2.50—For well-developed figures; low bust and long over hips; of coutil and batiste.

At $2—For slender figures; medium hips, long waist; of coutil and batiste.

At $1—Corsets for all figures, of sateen and batiste.

At $1—Nursing Corsets of sateen, in white and drab; sizes 19 to 30 in.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some New and Decorative Draperies

All are American-made Cottons—Tickings, Denims, Cretonnes. Bright, cheery, effective—just the sort of thing for curtains, window seats and all sorts of hangings for the nursery or country house. Mighty inexpensive, too—look:

Tickings, 25 in. wide, at 10c a yard.

Printed Cloth, basket weave, 25 in. wide, at 10c a yard.

Printed Cretonnes, some floral designs and some excellent imitations of the Holland Prints, 36 in. wide, at 13c a yard.

Printed Cretonnes; floral designs; some in stripes with an effective network ground. Also an imitation of linen, printed in floral designs. All 36 in. wide, at 15c a yard.

Figured Denims, 36 in. wide, at 20c a yard.

Third floor.

Little Pictures, 15c

First, a group of Gibson Sketches in black and white, matted, and framed in black; 7 x 9 in.

Then, some three-color Prints, in landscape subjects. In ornamental frames, 8 x 12 in.

Regular 25c values, all of them. Now choose at *15c each*.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Good Bread

And the Easy Way to Make It

Baker's bread doesn't compare with "the bread that mother used to make." But he is a brave man who suggests that either mistress or maid shall go through the drudgery of kneading the dough by hand, nowadays.

But the disagreeable, tiresome old-fashioned method is no longer necessary for the making of the delightful, healthful old-fashioned bread.

Instead of a half hour of backbreaking work, it is now an easy three-minute task, to knead the dough perfectly—with the

Universal Bread Maker

Now every dear old lady, whose bread every mother's son of us would like to live on, will say "Bosh!" and we couldn't blame her. Simple as the new bread maker is, the work that it accomplishes so successfully is almost unbelievable, until you see it done, with your own eyes.

Come, and see the demonstrator at work; and see the dough she kneads with the new Bread Maker, and the bread as it comes from the oven, as well as when it is cut, when cool.

Then every housekeeper, as well as her husband, wouldn't think of living without delicious home-made bread.

Price of the Universal Bread Mixer is $2.25.

Basement.

Fly Your Flag On Washington's Birthday

Not a day in the whole year on which it more greatly behooves the patriotic American to cause the Stars and Stripes to float over his home.

To be sure, there's our national birthday—but the 22d is the birthday of the man who, above every one else, made it possible for us to keep on observing the Fourth of July! Lest we forget:

BUNTING FLAGS

Standard all-wool bunting flags; all seams sewed and finished throughout in a first-class manner; fast colors.

2x3 feet, 45 stars, 80c.
3 x 5 feet, $1.25.
4 x 6 feet, $1.70.
5 x 8 feet, $2.40.
6 x 9 feet, $2.95.
6 x 10 feet, $3.25.
8 x 12 feet, $4.50.
8 x 15 feet, $5.50.
10 x 15 feet, $6.75.

FLAG POLES

Hard wood flag poles, complete with ball, truck and halyards, all nicely finished.

8 feet long, 45c.
10 feet long, 55c.
12 feet long, 70c.
14 feet long, $1.
16 feet long, $1.50.

Basement.

Lawn Aprons---Samples

Manufacturers' samples always represent their best work; and these Aprons are no exception to the rule.

Pretty embroideries, good materials, careful work, and prices *one-third* to *one-half* below regular:

25c, worth 40c and 60c.
50c, worth 75c to $1.25.
75c, worth $1.50 to $2.50.

Only a few of a kind.

Broadway.

Delicate Toilet Soaps

At Lowered Prices

Soaps of excellent quality, pleasantly scented, and priced in this tempting fashion:

Almond Cream Soap, 3 cakes in box. Regularly 25c a box. At 15c a box; two boxes, 25c.

Green Olive Oil Soap in 2-pound bars. At 14c a bar; worth 20c.

Witchhazel, Violet and Victoria Olive Oil Soap, 3 cakes in box. At 10c a box.

Kirk's Violette de Parme Soap, 3 cakes in box. Regularly 25c, at 15c a box.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOULD PUT CURB ON ROOSEVELT WAR SPIRIT

Mr. Fitzgerald Tells House President Is an Unsafe Man.

MARTIAL FEVER DEPLORED

Administration Declared to Aim at Exceeding Germany's Naval Power—Easier to Make a Major General Than an Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A stir was created to-day while the House, in Committee of the Whole, was discussing the Naval Appropriation bill, by Representative Fitzgerald (Dem.) of New York, who declared that it was the evident intention of this Government to acquire a navy bigger than Germany's, and that the belief was growing that President Roosevelt was likely to involve the United States in a war with some other nation.

Mr. Fitzgerald then gave figures showing the strength of the Germany Navy and what it will be in the immediate future. Admiral Dewey, he said, in a hearing before the Naval Committee, made the statement: "I think we ought to be a little ahead of any country that is likely to attack us. I think if we were to have forty-eight battleships in twenty years they would let us alone." Continuing, Mr. Fitzgerald said:

"There is a growing feeling of unrest in this country. There is an almost universal belief, even among its friends, that the present Administration is dominated by an unsafe man. In all sections of the country the conviction, rightly or wrongly, is firm that the present occupant of the White House is apt to involve us in war with some other nation. The same belief has been had with respect to the head of another great nation, which may account for the fact that at a dinner on Lincoln's Birthday at Grand Rapids, Mich., the highest compliment that Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, thought he could pay to President Roosevelt was to declare that he very greatly resembled the Emperor of Germany.

"If the prevailing belief is justified, and if the President is to be allowed four years of power in his own right, now that the great representative of the conservative force in the Republican Party, the late Senator from Ohio, has gone to his reward, it may be wise for us to outdo even Great Britain in our naval programme.

"Is it the part of wisdom to encourage an unsafe and impetuous and adventure-loving Executive by loose talk and with big appropriations? Should he not be made to feel that the sentiment of this country is for peace, not for strife?

"Since the Spanish war, it is true, the people seem to have been carried away with the glamour of military achievements. The spirit of the 'man on horseback,' for so many years so sore an affliction to the people of France, apparently stalks unrestrained throughout the land.

"It is time to call a halt upon much talk of an inflammatory character that is heard throughout this land. Public officials are the chief offenders by loose, indefinite, and bombastic statements. The Naval Committee in its report is not entirely free from the disease"

Mr. Fitzgerald quoted the following from the report of the Naval Committee: "The rapidly developing complications of the whole Eastern situation demand that our navy shall be as effective as possible."

"Why," he asked, "what have we to fear except the impetuosity of our present Chief Executive?"

Mr. Foss made an urgent appeal for the upbuilding of the navy, emphasizing the necessity of ship construction in times of peace with the query:

"What would Russia give to-day if she could call back some of her sunken ships?" He said in conclusion that when it became necessary for this Government to strike it should be prepared to strike as Dewey struck at Manila.

"If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," Mr. Foss declared, "eternal preparation for war is the price of peace." He called attention to the great difference between the army and the navy. The army was largely male up of personnel. A Major General, he said, could be made by the stroke of a pen, but it required forty years to make an Admiral and years of work to build a navy.

Referring to the recent troubles in San Domingo, Mr. Foss said the time might come when the United States would say to San Domingo and Haiti that if they cannot preserve order the American Navy will do it for them. The navy must be relied upon to back up American diplomacy, which, he said, never stood so high as under Secretary Hay.

Mr. Foss was strongly seconded by Mr. Meyer, (La.,) the ranking Democratic member of the committee, who combated the statement that the navy was top-heavy as charged. Referring to the Panama Canal, he said he was for the canal and also for a navy to safeguard it.

At 4:45 the House adjourned for the day.

NEW YORK'S NEW POST OFFICE.

Congressional Delegation from This City Begins Its Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The New York delegation in Congress to-day began its campaign for a new Post Office by appearing before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and urging the city's need for better mail facilities.

The Buildings Committee is not going to introduce any omnibus bill this session, but the recommendation of this committee for a new Post Office will have weight with the Appropriation Committee, the only one that can act on the question at this time.

The Chairman of the Buildings Committee, C. W. Gillet, is a New Yorker from up the State, and in fact every member of the committee is understood to be in favor of the Post Office. A favorable recommendation will be made to the Appropriation Committee, before which the New Yorkers will later appear.

Senator Depew and S. C. Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, represented the city in the matter, and asked the indorsement of the committee for the Rider bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the purchase of the site offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. Senator Depew said that there was a proposition, which the Postmaster General had recommended, pending before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to authorize a fifty-year lease with the New York Central Railroad Company for facilities in its proposed new terminal at a cost of $90,000 annually.

Chairman Gillet stated that there was not the slightest need to convince the committee of the necessity of the improvement, as it had been convinced in advance.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION BACK.

Scottish Party Covered 4,000 Miles of Previously Unexplored Sea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—United States Minister John Barrett reports to the State Department from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 12, the arrival at that port of the Scottish antarctic expedition on the Scotia, and gives a brief statement of the results of the expedition.

The Scotia covered 4,000 miles of previously unexplored sea and found a sea of 2,500 fathoms depth about 500 miles southeast of the South Orkney Islands, abounding in fish and crustaceans. The Scotia is expected to return to Scotland some time in June.

INDICTED ON 42 COUNTS.

But Defendant's Bail in Land Frauds Case Is Reduced $8,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Joost H. Schneider of Tucson, Arizona, who recently was indicted and arrested here for alleged complicity in public land frauds in the West, was released from custody under $12,000 bonds to-day. He was brought up in the Criminal Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which alleged illegal arrest and excessive bail. The former point was waived to avoid delay, and Justice Pritchard sustained the contention of excessive bail by reducing the amount from $20,000 to $12,000.

A. B. Pugh, special counsel for the Government in the land fraud investigation, argued that there were 20,000 acres involved in this one indictment, and that there were hundreds of thousands of acres of public land involved in the whole scheme of the alleged conspiracy. He said that the scheme was fraudulently to secure title to lands embraced in forest reservations in the States of California and Oregon and then, under the lieu land law, to relinquish these titles for lands outside of the reserve areas of much higher value.

Assistant United States District Attorney Adkins explained that the indictment set forth forty-two counts, each constituting a conspiracy, for each of which the penalty might be two years in prison and a fine of $10,000, and even the court smiled at the suggestion of what the cumulative penalties might aggregate.

PRESIDENT TO PLANT A TREE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Also Thus Observe Washington's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Roosevelt, following the custom of the last few years, will plant a tree in the White House grounds on Washington's Birthday and Mrs. Roosevelt will also plant one. The trees that have been selected are cut-leaf beeches. The planting will take place on Monday afternoon on each side of the entrance to the east terrace.

Two large magnolia trees that stood where the east terrace now is were grubbed out when the White House was improved. It is supposed they were planted by Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

Urgent Deficiency Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Roosevelt to-day signed the Urgent Deficiency bill.

GEMS KEPT IN CIRCULATION.

Hartman's Diamonds Were Transferred Three Times Before Their Recovery.

Frank Hartman of 143 East Fourteenth Street, the Treasurer of Tony Pastor's Theatre, complained to Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second Street Station on Thursday that two diamond rings and a diamond pin, all valued at $1,500, had been taken from his cash box. He said that a friend of his, Joseph Newberger of 403 East Sixteenth Street, was the only person who had access to the box.

Capt. Gallagher went to Newberger's house at 2 o'clock on Friday morning and placed him under arrest. Newberger admitted that he had taken the jewels, but said that he had done so with Hartman's permission for the purpose of making a good appearance at a ball to which he took a young woman friend of Hartman. After the ball, he said, he met George Farrell of 231 East Twenty-fifth Street and Neil McCarthy, who induced him to go to an opium den in Chinatown. At their solicitation he smoked a pipe of opium, and when he woke the jewels were missing.

Farrell and McCarthy were arrested and said they had given the jewels to Frank Malarin of 342 East Nineteenth Street. Malarin was arrested and the police say the rings were found in his pocket, together with a pawn ticket for the pin. Malarin was charged with receiving stolen property, and Farrell, McCarthy, and Newberger were charged with grand larceny.

"DYNAMITE BILL" SENTENCED.

Daring Cracksman to Serve Seventeen Years for One of His Crimes.

On his plea of guilty of robbery in the first degree William Davis, known to the police as "Dynamite Bill," was sentenced to State prison yesterday for the term of seventeen years. When Davis was arraigned before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions to face three indictments he said he had concluded to stand up and take his medicine by pleading guilty to one of the indictments.

Davis, who is six feet in height and twenty-seven years old, admitted that he was one of the four men who had dynamited the safe in the office of Thomas Meade, at 386 Pearl Street, on the night of Oct. 14 last, after binding and gagging Meade and rolling a bale of hay on him to prevent him from being seen from the street. The police allowed the public to know nothing about it until Meade identified the man in the Tombs Court for another daring burglary.

Davis was indicted for attempting to kill Policeman Pierson after dynamiting Isaac A. Sheppard' safe, at 312 Pearl Street, for the Sheppard robbery, and for holding up and robbing Meade. It was on the last charge that he was sentenced.

DEFENDS WOMEN VOTERS.

Ex-Congressman Shafroth of Colorado Exonerates Them from Fraud Charge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Ex-Congressman John L. Shafroth of Colorado, who resigned his seat because of election frauds in Denver, denies that these frauds were committed mainly by women. In an interview to-day, Mr. Shafroth said:

"Of the persons implicated very few were women—not more than one in ten at the outside. The frauds were committed in the lowest part of Denver, where not many women live. It is preposterous to make the incident an argument against woman suffrage.

"Everybody knows there are bad women as well as bad men; but what would any good man think if it were proposed to take his vote away from him because a few bad men somewhere had cheated at an election? In Colorado the women vote as generally as the men, and fraud is much rarer among them. As a rule their election methods are honorable and the influence of woman suffrage upon the State has been distinctly for good."

Would Not Instruct for Roosevelt.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District of Ohio was held at Defiance to-day, and by a vote of 32 to 26 decided not to instruct its delegates to vote for President Roosevelt in the convention.

GOULDS GET BILL PASSED.

Wabash Sentiment Strong in Maryland Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The Western Maryland Railroad bill, which gives that corporation the right to use certain property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between Cherry Run and Cumberland for its extension to connect with the Wabash system, passed the Senate to-day unanimously.

The companion bill, which authorizes the construction of a bridge and the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks in Baltimore, passed to its third reading and will go through next week. The anti-Gould interests have given up the fight against the bills, public sentiment for the Wabash being too strong.

Changes in the Mexican National.

William Burckel has been appointed purchasing and fuel agent of the Mexican National Railroad, with headquarters in the City of Mexico. John H. Guess has been appointed assistant purchasing agent, with headquarters at 30 Pine Street, New York. James Steuart MacKie has been elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, to succeed Mr. Burckel.

JAIL DENOUNCED BY JURY

Raymond Street Prison Called a Menace to Health.

MUST BE ALTERED OR CLOSED

Grand Inquisitors Recommend Indictment of Officials, If Necessary—Board of Health's Notice.

"Der chail iss oud," was the rumor that passed around the Raymond Street neighborhood of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, after an Inspector of the Board of Health had pasted on the door of the public prison a conspicuous notice announcing that the unsanitary old structure would be closed as a menace to health unless certain repairs were made.

Hardly had the health officer left the jail when the Grand Jury of Kings County handed in a presentment about the abuses over which many preceding Grand Juries had lamented without accomplishing anything. The jurymen, having examined various public officials, embodied in their report the findings of Dr. Charles B. Murray, Sanitary Inspector for the Board of Health of Brooklyn. The pasting of the condemnation notice on the jail door followed the filing of Dr. Murray's criticisms with Health Commissioner Darlington in this borough, and the latter was so anxious to press the matter that he did not send his orders through the Brooklyn bureau, but dispatched the notice straight to its destination.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the Warden of the Inspector, as the latter nailed up the placard.

"I'm going to paste everywhere around here," was the answer, and in less than ten minutes other notices adorned the interior corridor of the jail as well as the wall of the Warden's office.

Dr. Murray said last night that the notice would require the Sheriff to have the improvements made within twenty days, but another twenty might be asked for later. At the end of the extension the Health Department could close the building immediately. The small number of prisoners, however, would make it possible to remodel the structure without lodging any of them elsewhere.

Dr. Murray's report to the Grand Jury and Health Department described the bad ventilation of the jail, the filthy kettles and other utensils used there, the bad floors and ceilings, and the toiets and lavatories dirty beyond belief. All the witnesses examined had agreed as to the horrors of the jail.

The Grand Jury's presentment was handed to Judge Crane of the County Court. In eight typewritten pages it described the woman's wing of the jail as a fire trap, and dwelt upon the unsanitary conditions throughout. The concluding recommendations were as follows:

That after a reasonable period of probation all officials who shall have failed to exercise their full lawful powers for the betterment of the conditions at the jail be indicted for neglect of duty.

That the court and the District Attorney be respectfully requested to call this subject and these conclusions to the attention of each succeeding Grand Jury until satisfactory permanent results shall have been obtained.

That, if in their opinion it be proper, this investigation and these conclusions, together with the reports of the several city officials on the condition of the jail, be given the utmost publicity by means of the press.

The presentment closed with the announcement that this Grand Jury had determined to form itself into a permanent association to look out for the jail scandal, and see that improvements were forthcoming. Judge Crane, after reading the document, recalled that every month a Grand Jury had made some report on the subject for many years, but there always had been an "astonishing lack of action" following such reports. He then dwelt on the necessity of finding a remedy. He congratulated the present jury on its action, and the fact that it had found supplementary aid in the Health Department.

EPILEPTIC STARTS A BLAZE.

Kicks Over a Stove in a Fit, and Sets Fire to House and Herself.

Two persons narrowly escaped being burned to death last night in a small fire in the basement of the five-story flat house at 355 West Thirty-seventh Street. The fire started in the basement occupied by Mrs. Margaret Boss. Mrs. Boss was not at home, and her servant, Mary Walsh, was seized with an epileptic fit. During her convulsions she knocked over a gas stove in the parlor which set the lace curtains on fire.

Fireman Adam Metzler of Truck No. 21, who happened to pass, found the servant unconscious, and her clothing on fire. He carried her through the flames and smoke to the street, where he smothered the flames with his coat. The young woman was taken to the New York Hospital, with her face, hands, and body badly burned, but it is thought that she will recover. Metzler's face and hands were also burned.

Policeman Forbes of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, while going through the building to spread the alarm, found in one of the upper rooms Mrs. Almira Walker, seventy-three years old, an invalid, lying in bed. He carried her to a drug store at Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. She was unconscious when she reached there, but soon revived. The policeman was also slightly burned.

Fireman Gillespie of Truck No. 34 in West Thirty-third Street had his face and hands slightly burned. The damage did not exceed $500.

Hearst's New York Headquarters.

William R. Hearst opened headquarters for the Hearst State League at the Hoffman House yesterday. Rooms 77 and 78, the rooms occupied by the Democratic State Committee in 1902, have been selected by the Hearst boomers. John Farrelly is in charge. The headquarters will serve as the State and general Eastern headquarters of the Hearst interests. A Western headquarters is already established in Chicago.

Big Verdict Against German Absconder.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—Judge Tarrant this afternoon rendered a verdict for $94,000 against Gerhardt Terlinden, the German absconder arrested in Milwaukee some years ago, and in favor of the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, Germany, who had charged him with misappropriating 400,000 marks. The money was deposited in Milwaukee banks by Terlinden prior to his arrest, and has been in litigation since that time.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:50 A. M.—91 Baxter Street; Louis Silverstone; damage trifling.

12:50 A. M.—79 Mott Street; Arion Caseman; damage, $500.

3:40 A. M.—92 East Broadway; Herman Quinn; damage, $75.

10:40 A. M.—26 and 28 Montgomery Street; Simon Zimmerman; damage, $2,000.

10:50 A. M.—Pier 33, North River; Department Street Cleaning; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—20 East Fifty-fifth Street; Lewis Phillips; damage, $500.

11:30 A. M.—183 East Ninety-third Street; Adler & Harvey; damage, $50.

11:40 A. M.—214 East Nineteenth Street; E. Kline; damage, $800.

3 P. M.—962 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; Annie N. Durning; damage, $400.

6:10 P. M.—61 Columbia Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—414 East Eleventh Street; Michael Buchino; damage, $5.

7:05 P. M.—168 Lincoln Avenue; Lorenzo Graco; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A large freight shed on Commercial Wharf was destroyed to-night by a fire that also damaged the potato-laden schooner Arabia of Lunenburg, N. S. The total loss is about $30,000.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

ATTACKS ON SKINNER COMING.

He'll Be Asked If He Used State's Money to Boom Education Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Educational Unification bill was favorably reported to the Assembly to-day. It will come up on second reading Monday night, and, unless the Democrats oppose its advancement to third reading, the general debate on it will take place Tuesday, and undoubtedly it will be passed before the close of that day's session.

The methods by which the Department of Public Instruction has endeavored to create sentiment throughout the State in favor of the measure will be fully aired in the Assembly. In the Senate debate on the bill Senator Malby charged that the Regents, or their Secretary, had "looted" the State Treasury to "circularize" the State in opposition to the proposed legislation.

As a matter of fact, the boot seems to be on the other foot. Every circular sent out in opposition to the bill by Mr. Parsons, the Regents' Secretary, was paid for out of his own pocket. On the other hand, a number of different circulars in favor of the bill have been sent broadcast through the State as coming from the Department of Public Instruction, and, as they bore the department's official indorsement, they were presumably paid for with State funds.

It is the intention of the opponents of the bill during the Assembly debate to demand information as to whether Superintendent Skinner has used the State's money in the conduct of his propaganda for legislation said to be designed principally to protect him and his deputy, Mr. Ainsworth.

FIGHT AGAINST GAS TRUST.

Attorney General Asked to Proceed to Annul Companies' Charters.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Attorney General Cunneen heard arguments to-day in the proceedings instituted by William R. Hearst against the Consolidated Gas Company, the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and the Standard Gaslight Company of New York. The Attorney General is asked to begin an action under the Donnelly anti-trust law against the three companies on the ground that they entered into an illegal combination in 1900. The Attorney General is also asked to proceed to annul the charters of the Consolidated and New Amsterdam Companies.

Clarence J. Shearn appeared for the applicant and said the quality of gas furnished in New York City was below the standard, the bills excessive, and the pressure not what it should be. The Attorney General reserved his decision, giving the attorneys until March 1 to file briefs.

August Belmont Promises Relief.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—President August Belmont of the Interurban Rapid Transit Company of New York City has replied to the recent communication of the State Railroad Commissioners regarding the crowding of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Cortlandt and Rector Street Stations. Mr. Belmont says that the question of relief for the various stations has been some time under consideration by his company, and the matter is receiving prompt and earnest attention.

To Take Up Hooker Charges.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Secretary Wadhams of the State Bar Association announced to-night that President Hand of the association has appointed Ernest W. Huffcut of Ithaca to be Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, and Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward to be Secretary. He has requested Secretary Wadhams to call a meeting of the committee at Albany on Tuesday, March 1, when it is expected that the charges against Justice Hooker will be brougtht before the committee.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Bills introduced in the Legislature to-day include those of:

Mr. PALMER—Appropriating $200,000 for a State College of Agriculture, to be located at Cobleskill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM—Providing that a receiver must state to the Special Term, instead of to the Attorney General, the amount of costs, fees, or allowances for counsel, and an approving order of that court must be entered before payment is made.

Senator GRADY—Amending the highway law for the protection of trees, and providing that no person shall cut down or mutilate any shade, fruit, or ornamental tree on a highway without the written consent of a Highway Commissioner; such consent cannot be given before an opportunity for a hearing by interested property owners.

HERE TO MAKE WATER BURN.

Dr. Morgenstern Declares He Will Give Cheap Fuel Secret to Humanity.

Dr. Leopold Karl Bernhard Morgenstern, who asserts that he was driven out of the country about six months ago by agents of the Standard Oil Company because he has devised a way to make water burn as freely as the best kerosene, is here again. He is at the Waldorf-Astoria, and with him is Joseph Gindro, an Italian engineer, who says he has obtained a six months' leave from the great fortifications he is constructing for the French Government at Diego-Suarez, Madagascar, to see that Dr. Morgenstern gets fair play. He says Dr. Morgenstern has entrusted his great secret to him in case anything untoward should befall the inventor himself. They arrived on Sunday on the St. Paul, having come from Berlin.

Glory alone, Dr. Morgenstern says, is his desire. He declares he has patents on his invention in this and all other countries, which grant them, but that, he says, is to prevent any one else from making out of his discovery the money that he spurns. He declares that he will donate his invention, free of all charge, to be used by the entire human race. Briefly, as he described it, it consists of a fluid, a small quantity of which placed in a great bulk of water so separates the constituent parts as to permit the hydrogen to be burned while the oxygen passes away.

Within ten days, Dr. Morgenstern affirms, he will set fire to water drawn from the taps in every newspaper office in the city, and that soon after he will give public demonstrations in all the large cities of the country, revealing the secret in every detail.

Mysterious threats against his life and direct charges that he was insane, he says, caused him to cut short his last visit to this country.

Dr. Morgenstern displayed a physician's diploma from the University of Bonn, Germany, issued in 1888. He and Mr. Gindro have many other documents attesting their standing, and there are photographs of them taken together at the works in Madagascar about a year ago, in which they are the central figures of large groups gathered about imposing looking buildings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

ELEVATED EMPLOYE KILLED.

Five Trains Are Supposed to Have Passed Over Murray's Body.

After five trains had passed over his body, it was discovered last night that Timothy Murray, of 1,657 Third Avenue, an employe of the elevated road, had been killed on the structure somewhere between One Hundred and Sventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets, in Third Avenue. Richard Haynes, a trackwalker, found the first evidence of the tragedy just north of the Tremont station.

Murray, at 6:46 o'clock, took a "lay-up" train from the Tremont station to the yards at One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Third Avenue. He was alone on the train. After reaching the yards it is believed that he started to walk back along the tracks to the Tremont station and tried to board a passing train, but fell under the wheels.

It was 7:20 o'clock when the body was found, and the officials figured that in all about five trains had passed the station since Murray must have returned from the yards. The police are seeking the crew of the train that killed the man.

CHIEF CROKER GETS JUDGMENT

One Against ex-Commissioner Thomas Sturgis for $3,060 Is Filed.

Among the judgments filed yesterday was one of $3,060 against Thomas Strugis, ex-Commissioner of the Fire Department, in favor of Fire Chief E. F. Croker. Mr. Sturgis is not in the city. Chief Croker refused to talk of the judgment, saying that he had been so advised by his counsel, and that all information must come through the lawyer.

The filing of the judgment is presumed to be in connection with Chief Croker's effort to recover salary for the time that he was away from the department, including the time occupied by the trial over which ex-Commissioner Sturgis presided, and which resulted in the Chief's dismissal.

GRAIN RATES CUT AGAIN.

Latest Quotation the Lowest Yet from the Missouri to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Chicago Great Western to-day announced that it would meet the Northwestern's latest cut in through grain rates from Nebraska points to Chicago with another cut of 2 cents in the proportional rates from Omaha and Southwestern Missouri River points to Chicago next Monday.

This will make the rate from those points 6 cents on wheat and 5 cents on corn. As corresponding reductions are not made in the rates between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, grain can now be shipped to Chicago from Missouri River points at practically the same rate as to the Mississippi River. The new rates are the lowest grain rates ever made from the Missouri to Chicago.

Golf as Cure for Bright's Disease.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Golf is a sure cure for Bright's disease, according to Dr. E. N. Nash, who has made the statement at a meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Nash supported his statement by citing cases in which he had noted definite and immediate benefit resulting in the patients' pursuit of the pastime and in the healthful open-air life on the links which the exercise compels.

By Royal Warrants Purveyors to

H. M. THE KING

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

HUNDREDS of thousands of connoisseurs as well as scores of reputable physicians testify that "on whatever bottle the 'trade-mark' shown below appears, its contents—whether whiskey, wine or gin,—will not only be found to be perfectly pure, but its quality and character will be absolutely the same as indicated on the label." The "trade-mark" signifies that the goods were made and are guaranteed by

W. & A. GILBEY,

London—Glasgow—Edinburgh—Dublin—Château Loudenne, France, Etc.

The Largest Wine and Spirit Merchants in the World.

These high-grade goods—338 different brands—bearing the indorsement of a colossal success, will be appreciated by those of cultured and refined taste. Their introduction has been assumed by the well-known house of

Acker, Merrall & Condit Company

Price List on Application. DISTRIBUTORS.

Spring Styles

Now On Sale.

RETAIL STORES:

178 & 180 5th Ave., near 23d St. | 567 & 569½ 5th Ave., bet. 46th & 47th Sts.

181 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.

914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | Palmer House, Chicago.

And Accredited Agencies in All Principal Cities of the World.

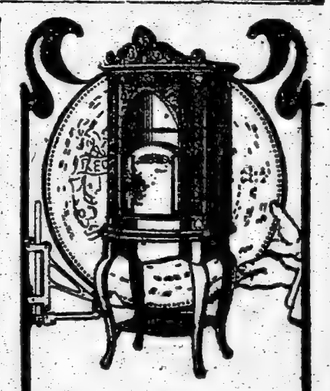

Your Hands—or Ours?

If you are familiar only with the music box in which you have to change each disc with your own hands, you will be interested in the Corona, manufactured by the Regina Music Box Co., New York, which automatically changes the disc.

The **Regina Corona**

stands 5½ feet high, has piano sounding-board, and by the automatic device which changes the tune discs it will play different tunes half an hour without any attention.

The steel hands of the Regina take the place of your hands, giving pleasure without trouble.

Easily Played Easily Paid

Come in and learn how it may be bought on the easy payment plan and hear it play.

Siegel-Cooper Co., Manhattan
Fred'k Loeser & Co., Brooklyn
Hahne & Co., Newark

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Flannel Petticoats.
2nd Floor.

Under Petticoats of French or Outing Flannel,—Albatross, Silk or silk and wool,—imported or made on the premises,—embroidered or trimmed with lace.

On Saturday, February 20th.

Albatross Petticoats, embroidered in white, pink or blue.

1.50
Value 2.50

White, gray or black flannel Skirts.

1.50
Value 2.50

Twenty-third Street.

MAY DECLINE CANAL JOB.

Col. Symons, an Odell Appointee, Has Not Decided What to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Col. Thomas W. Symons, who has been selected by Gov. Odell for a place on the Canal Advisory Board, said to-day that he had not fully determined what he would do. He is Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds for the District of Columbia.

Col. Symons will have to leave the army if he accepts this place without the permission of Congress. There is no doubt, however, that an enabling act will be passed by that body if Gov. Odell desires it.

Sale of Chinese Collection.

Very beautiful Chinese embroideries and brocades, porcelains, snuff bottles, carvings, &c., will be sold at auction this afternoon at the rooms of Mr. William B. Norman, 238 Fifth Avenue. They are sold for Messrs. Y. Fujita & Co. of New York, being the property of an amateur in Shanghai named Lin Hung Wing.

Always Remember the Full Name
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GAS KILLS WEALTHY MAN AND A MAID

J. B. Canfield and Servant Found Dead in Bridgeport Home.

MRS. CANFIELD VERY ILL

Escape of Gas Due to Disarranged Furnace Dampers — Rumors of Quarrels, Foul Play, and Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 19.—The mystery which surrounded the deaths last night of Joseph Buckingham Canfield, the son of H. O. Canfield, the rubber manufacturer, and a maid servant, Theolanda Andersen, employed in young Mr. Canfield's house, was officially dispelled by the autopsy held over the bodies this evening. The verdict, which was concurred in by Assistant Medical Examiner C. C. Godfrey and four other physicians, Dr. W. W. Gray, Dr. J. C. Lynch, Dr. M. Driscoll, and Dr. E. M. Smith, was that Mr Canfield and the Andersen girl both died from the inhalation of gas. The police surveillance over Mrs. Canfield, who herself was nearly overcome by the fumes, was discontinued.

It was nearly midnight last night when the deaths became known, and when the police and Dr. McGovern of the Emergency Hospital reached the house, at 840 Colorado Avenue, Mr. Canfield had been dead about six hours, while the physician was of the opinion that the maid servant had been dead about four hours.

Mr. Canfield was in bed in his wife's room on the second floor, and the maid-servant was found in her room, which is directly above Mr. Canfield's. A disarrangement of the dampers of the furnace, which the servant banked late Wednesday night, it is supposed, caused the coal gas to escape up the flue which connected by means of radiators with both Mr. Canfield's room and that of the servant.

MRS. CANFIELD GIVES ALARM.

Mrs. Canfield was sleeping in the room with her husband, and she, too, was nearly overcome, but after remaining unconscious from early on Thursday morning until late last night, more than twenty hours, she regained a partial consciousness, and, upon discovering her husband dead beside her, she roused herself sufficiently to telephone to a neighbor, Arthur Hammond, and to Mr. Canfield's brother, Albert H. Canfield, who asked for police and hospital aid.

Mrs. Canfield's speech has been more or less incoherent ever since, and to-night her condition is considered serious, as she frequently lapses into unconsciousness.

The fact that the asphyxiation by the fumes of the coal gas was so gradual has given time for the accumulation of a great number of improbable theories to account for Mr. Canfield's death, and there are a great many rumors that back of so many suspicious circumstances there must be some foul play.

Mr. Canfield, who was about thirty years old, was Superintendent in the rubber manufactory of his father, who, while not a millionaire, is accounted one of Bridgeport's solid men. Mrs. Canfield, who was Miss May Catherine O'Donnell, at one time worked in the factory, and her marriage to young Mr. Canfield, in November of 1900, furnished months of gossip for Bridgeport society. The young man was determined, however, to marry the handsome, graceful girl, and the objections of the senior Canfield finally were overcome. Since then "Joe" Canfield and his wife have lived comfortably, and so far as anybody knows happily, in a well-furnished rented house on Colorado Avenue, and have entertained moderately.

WENT TO NEW YORK FOR WIFE.

Mr. Canfield had just returned on Friday from a shooting trip in Florida. Mrs. Canfied, who had been suffering considerably from inflammatory rheumatism, went to New York to visit her sister-in-law and her brother, Frank O'Donnell. She fell ill while in New York, and on Wednesday wired her husband to come down and bring her home. Mr. Canfield went to New York, spent the evening with her, and left for Bridgeport at 11 o'clock, arriving here at 12:30 on Thursday morning.

From that time until last night nothing was seen nor heard of them. The bell remained unanswered, several bottles of milk, which had soured, and Thursday's newspapers were found outside the door.

Dr. McGovern, when first he made his examination last night, reported that the case required police investigation. Superintendent of Police Birmingham and Capt. Arnold of the detective force, who visited the house early this morning, were so suspicious themselves that Mrs. Canfield was placed under surveillance. The police matron, Mrs. Hill, was sent to look after her, and Detective Glennon also was sent to the house.

The first to enter the house last night after Mrs. Canfield had called him up on the telephone to say that "something had happened to Joe" was Arthur Hammond, who was followed by his wife. They found Mrs. Canfield sitting in a stupor at the foot of the stairway, with only her night-gown on, and she was not able to give any intelligible account of what had happened. Mr. Hammond and his wife noticed the heavy odor of the coal gas, and also remarked that one of Mr. Canfield's bull terriers, which was tottering around in a dazed condition, had vomited on the floor. The other dog was found in a similar state on the second floor.

TWO WINDOWS IN HOUSE OPEN.

The window in Mrs. Canfield's room was found open about six inches from the bottom, but whether or not she opened it herself has not yet been discovered. One of the cellar windows was open, but the furnace doors being closed, the gas had no chance to escape in that way. All the other windows and doors in the house were fast. There was a small kerosene lamp, which the maid had lighted when she retired, and this was burning dimly when the girl's body was found. It was remarked as a peculiar fact that the fumes of the gas, which had been heavy enough to kill two persons, had not put out the light.

It developed from what Mrs. Canfield was able to tell this afternoon, that Mr. Canfield had gone to bed in his own room, which adjoins his wife's, but later, just when, Mrs. Canfield could not recall, he had come into her room. Explanations were sought as to why the gas should have killed him, who was over six feet tall, of particularly strong physique and constitution, while his wife, who was in comparatively poor health, should have escaped.

Dr. Godfrey said that from the position of the bed he thought that Mr. Canfield had remained with his head over the radiator, which was on the left side of the bed, while his wife had her head in the direction of the door which connected with the hallway, and thus was able to breathe purer air.

POISON THEORY RIDICULED.

The poison theory, which had gained considerable ground among the gossip mongers by reason of alleged quarrels and even rumored divorce proceedings, was ridiculed by Dr. Godfrey. So far as his examination of the stomachs had gone, he said, he had discovered no trace of any poison. This, he believed, would be fully established by the usual inquest, which will be held early next week.

Mrs. Hammond, speaking of what she had seen in the room where Mrs. Canfield's body was found, said:

"Mrs. Canfield went to bed with her hair done up, which is a very unusual thing for a woman to do. Her clothes were thrown in one direction and her furs in another, as if she were very tired and hurried to bed as soon as she got home.

"Her husband's clothes were over the foot of the bed in his own room, and from the way the bedclothes were tossed back it looked as if he had got out of bed by a single convulsive effort.

"Mrs. Canfied has told me that she and her husband missed the 10 P. M. train from New York on Wednesday, and while waiting for the next train she and her husband went over to the Grand Union Hotel for a little supper. 'We were never happier in our lives,' she said, 'and we laughed and joked all the way home to Bridgeport.'

"There is a total lapse of twenty hours in her memory now. She calls Wednesday yesterday."

Albert H. Canfield, a younger brother of he dead man, in regard to the many rumors that were being circulated, said this afternoon:

"I am satisfied that my brother and the maid died from gas poisoning. If I thought differently you may be sure that I would have the best detectives in the land here on the case, for I was very fond of my brother.

"Naturally everything in connection with the case will be gone into thoroughly so that all possible doubts may be removed. To me, however, it appears clear that both deaths were accidental.

"I do not believe there was any foul play nor do I think that either my brother or the maid committed suicide.

FURNACE HAD GIVEN TROUBLE.

"The furnace has given the family trouble before, but as nothing serious ever happened no one considered the matter of enough importance to have the defects remedied. It's too late now.

"Mrs. Canfield's escape from a similar fate is little short of miraculous. It is difficult to account for it, but then such things do happen. I believe the occupants, my brother, his wife, and their maid, were unconscious most of yesterday, and that while Mrs. Canfield recovered after the gas fumes died away the others succumbed.

"My brother and his wife lived happily. They were very fond of each other."

The final quietus, however, to the rumors of foul play was given by the autopsy this afternoon, as a result of which Superintendent of Police Birmingham, who during the day had made up his mind that his first suspicions were unfounded, sent word to Matron Hill and the detectives to leave the house. Mrs. Canfield was taken to the home of her brother-in-law, Albert H. Canfield, whose wife will care for her. She was seized with a severe pain in the heart during the inquest and it was necessary to administer restoratives.

H. O. Canfield and Mrs. Canfield, the young man's father and mother, who are spending a few weeks at Palm Beach, were notified and are now hastening to Bridgeport. Henry Canfield, a younger brother of J. B. Canfield, who was the eldest of the three sons, is studying art in Paris. At one time he had a studio in New York.

J. B. Canfield, like his father, was prominent in Masonic circles. He also was well known as an athlete and a clubman. He was a member of the Algonquin and Bridgeport Yacht Clubs, was Junior Warden of St. John's lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., and also belonged to Jerusalem Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., and to Jerusalem Circle, No. 16, R. and S. M.

The maid servant was a Swede, about twenty years old. She had been in this country about eight months, the last three of which were spent with the Canfields. She had no relatives in this country, but a woman with whom she formerly boarded has promised to attend to her burial.

DR. E. E. CONRAD REARRESTED.

Grand Jury Finally Decides to Indict Him—Prisoner in the Tombs.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad, who was arrested a week ago on complaint of the County Medical Society, whose agents set a trap to catch him, was locked up in the Tombs last night in default of $10,000 bail, the Grand Jury having indicted him yesterday for a crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison.

The physician was arrested in the afternoon at his office, 127 West Forty-fourth Street, the arrest being made on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Goff. When told he was to be rearrested, Dr. Conrad expressed astonishment, and remarked that only on Thursday the Grand Jury had dismissed the County Medical Society's complaint against him.

He inquired what the new charge against him was and when told that it was practicing illegal surgery he declared that it was the complaint which the Grand Jury had refused to listen to on Thursday. He denounced his arrest as an outrage, and summoning his private carriage, was driven to the Criminal Courts Building.

Dr. Conrad was arraigned before Recorder Goff, who despite the protest of the prisoner's counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney McManus, fixed the bail in the amount above mentioned after Asistant District Attorney Miner, expressing the fear that the physician might leave the court's jurisdiction, had asked that the amount be made $15,000.

The action of the Grand Jury in first dismissing the complaint against Dr. Conrad and later reconsidering and indicting him was not explained. It was rumored, however, that at the time the case was dismissed the Grand Jury was about evenly divided as to what action should be taken. Yesterday morning the foreman called upon Recorder Goff. An hour later the indictment was filed.

WAVE HURT LINER'S CAPTAIN.

Commander of the Lahn and Second Officer Were Struck on Bridge.

The North German Lloyd Line steamship Lahn, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, reached her dock in Hoboken yesterday, after the most tempestuous voyage the ship has yet had. Capt. Holte was suffering from a fractured rib and other bruises, and Second Officer Glund was nursing severe bruises of the head. Both men received their injuries while standing on the bridge of the ship on Monday last, when the worst of a series of gales which the ship encountered was blowing. A giant wave hurled both the Captain and the second officer against the bridge rail.

The series of storms did a great deal of damage to the ship, twisting the bridge rails as though they were wire, bending the stanchions almost double, and carrying away a section of the starboard rail.

BAN ON MARRIAGE OF CLERKS.

Chicago Bank Requires Would-Be Benedicts to Earn $1,000 Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"Employes of this bank receiving a salary of less than $1,000 a year must not marry without first consulting the bank officials and obtaining their approval."

This is the substance of a notice posted to-day in the Corn Exchange National Bank in the Rookery Building. Officials of that institution backed it up with a statement that it was foolish for a man to attempt in Chicago to support a wife, to say nothing of a family of several children, on less than the income named. They declared that it would require much scrimping to live in a fairly comfortable manner even with that amount of money.

NAVAL MEN OFFEND MAYOR.

Failure of Squadron Officials to Call Excites New Orleans's Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral James Sands, Commander in Chief of the coast squadron, and Capt. W. T. Swinburne, who are here on the battleship Texas, have offended Mayor Paul Capdevielle of New Orleans by their failure to make official calls. Mr. Capdevielle regards the incident as an official rebuke, and so exasperated has he been that he has avoided meeting them officially and at the opera. Last year Capt. Swinburne called, and the Mayor reciprocated, but this year he has been entirely overlooked.

It has been the custom for all commanders of naval vessels, whether foreign or belonging to the United States, to call on the Mayor. This custom was observed when the United States squadron was here during the Louisiana Purchase Centennial.

THREE NEW ITALIAN LINERS.

La Veloce Company Places Order in Italy for 6,000-Ton Vessels.

The Italian steamship Company "La Veloce" has ordered the construction of three 6,000-ton liners, which will be superior to any of the present vessels of the company. They will be built in Italy.

Each will be equipped with two 5,000 horse-power engines, and the contract calls for an average speed of sixteen miles an hour. There will be accommodations for 160 first-class and several times that number of second-class passengers, and the fittings will be of the latest and most luxurious kind. The names of the liners will be the Argentina, Brasile, and Italia.

PICTURES BY CHARTRAN

Victor Hugo's Apotheosis in the Paris Pantheon.

Portraits of the Distinguished and the Ordinary Citizen.

The Knoedler Galleries have another setting this week in the splendid frames and brilliant pictures and portraits fashioned by M. Théobald Chartran, the French painter so well known to New York and Washington. His present exhibition has more variety than usual; this time it is not exclusively one of portraits.

The post of honor is filled by a large canvas, owned by the French Government, which shows a portion of the interior of the Pantheon at Paris as arranged with grand stands for the celebration of the festival to Victor Hugo's memory, his apotheosis, it might be called. Such official scenes, in which wide spaces of an interior must be peopled by figurines, and many of these figurines must be portraits, are among the most difficult of all to accomplish without falling into dullness. It is greatly to M. Chartran's credit that so far this has not occurred.

To be sure, the picture is not finished, and there is a bare possibility that during the said process a good deal that is fine in it will be lost. But he has certainly managed the difficulty of architectural interior, tribunes hung with red baize, chorus of highly dressed flower maidens and little girls, and rows of members of the Institute and officials in a way to elicit high praise. He has done it far better, for example, than von Menzel of Berlin in his big paintings of coronations. There is good color and there is atmosphere, while the portraits of men of mark among the artists and literary men and politicians of Paris are sufficiently exact, despite their small size, to make them severally distinguishable one from the other.

As if he reckoned on the Anglo-Saxon's love of a mournful picture, M. Chartran exhibits a Venetian portico with a graceful figure of a woman plunged in the depths of gloom. Quick to seize a passing event, he has painted the towers of Baltimore at night, outlined against the orange glow of the recent conflagration, an interesting note of Baltimore's disaster taken on the spot; for chance willed that the artist was present and could paint the scene from his window.

Coming to the portraits, we have a standing likeness of Cardinal Gibbons painted in M. Chartran's rather hard and glittering style, but with an intelligent look on the face. The standing portrait of Mr. White of Boston compels interest by the snappy, high-keyed drawing, but is otherwise negative. This painter has little skill in bringing out character in a face. The bust portrait of Mme. Chartran is handsome and skillful, if hard painted. But the main difficulty under which he labors is this: When he obtains a certain porcelain finish as to complexion, a certain "chic" as to hair, a conventional air as to pose—there he stops.

There is no feeling of blood under the skin, no recognition of soul within the eyes. In other words, his talent is toward the clearly superficial and within that limitation he is a brilliant performer. M. Chartran started out, the envied of the ateliers, as a peculiarly able and clever youth, who took the Prix de Rome with ease. Perhaps the system pursued by the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the French Government is really not what was hoped for it; perhaps the painting in the United States of many commercial portraits has done him no good.

At any rate one looks with surprise at the deftness of his handiwork and marvels at the slender proportions of his art outside of the merely technical glibness of his brush. Explain it as one may, the fact remains that he is best when the problem does not call for anything beyond realism expressed gracefully, as in the case of the Pantheon interior, which is managed with very remarkable ease and something close to power.

ART NOTES.

At a meeting of the General Advisory Committee appointed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at the request of the Department of Arts, the Director, Mr. Halsey C. Ives, gave the committeemen information as to the condition of forwardness in the Art Palace and the steps necessary to complete the American exhibits. The Art Palace is a permanent structure. Paintings, water colors, and black-and-whites will be placed in separate galleries decorated in such fashion as accords best with the objects to be shown in them. A large central hall affords space for sculpture. The Boston contingent has been assembled at the Warren-Kimball Galleries, on Beacon Street, and consists of 170 oils and 30 water colors contributed by 100 artists. Among the accepted paintings are Walter L. Dean's "Hauling Ballast" and "Halibut Fisherman," Charles F. Pierce's "Autumn," Eric Pape's "Foaming Surges," and Thomas Allen's "Dartmoor." Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears offers a pastel portrait of a daughter of the painter Mrs. Frances Houston. Other Boston artists whose work was accepted are Enneking, Philip Hale, Charles H. Davis, F. P. Vinton, E. H. Garrett, W. J. Kaula, and W. E. Picknell. There are etchings by D. S. McLaughlin and carved frames by H. D. Murphy.

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The Philippines are to be represented at the St. Louis World's Fair by a symbolical painting from Felix Resurrexion Hidulgo. The artist was sent by the Spaniards to Paris to study art, where he won an important prize. Th subject of his picture is "Through Peace to Liberty." The central figure is a Philippine woman, wounded and bloody, who holds in one hand a broken sword and in the other an olive branch. Columbia stands at her right bearing a sword. This canvas, 9 by 16 feet in size, cost $5,000.

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The Grolier Club is holding an exhibition of portraits of Washington in the galleries of its attractive little house on East Thirty-second Street. The show will be continued till the 22d, so that persons who have been prevented from seeing it may take advantage of Washington's Birthday to examine the collection. The Early American portraits in oils at the Ehrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street, will be also visible on the holiday. It contains a number of portraits of Washington.

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A fine mosaic has been unearthed below the Piazza Guglielmo Pepe in Rome. Figures of deer, antelopes, and dogs representing an animated hunting scene are composed of brilliant tesserae on a white ground. The work is so good that archaeologists incline to place it in the first Christian century. Many coins, capitals, sarcophagi, and bits of sculptured frieze have been found while enlarging the foundations of the great memorial to Victor Emmanuel I.

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The Dresden sculptor Johannes Schilling has invented a form of the harp which is intended to be used as a house instrument to accompany the voice. It has its strings arranged in the order of notes of a piano, and is therefore easier to learn than the ordinary harp. There are no pedals and two sounding bodies The harp has been used by the harpist Johannes Snoer at concerts of the Leipsic Musical Society. It is said to have a full and soft tone.

GRAND JURY QUESTIONS MORSE.

Effort Made to Learn the Whereabouts of His Former Wife.

Charles W. Morse appeared yesterday at the Criminal Court Building with his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, and after a long consultation with Assistant District Attorney Rand was taken to the Grand Jury room, that body having subpoenaed him to answer questions as to the present whereabouts of Mrs. Dodge-Morse-Dodge.

Before going into the Grand Jury room it is said Mr. Morse had been advised to answer no questions concerning his matrimonial troubles. It is understood that he refused to answer the majority of the questions put to him.

Detective Sergeant Herlihy, who has been in Texas for several weeks waiting to bring back Charles F. Dodge, who is under arrest there, is probably missing or ill. Detective Sergeant Jackson was detailed yesterday by Inspector McClusky to proceed to Texas and investigate the reports concerning Herlihy. The story which reached the District Attorney's office a few days ago to the effect that one of the detectives following Dodge had been thrown overboard from the steamboat which took Dodge across the Gulf of Mexico has not yet been verified. District Attorney Jerome when asked about it said he was investigating the matter, but did not put much faith in it.

Inspector McClusky, when asked why he had sent Detective Jackson to Texas, said he was anxious to make sure that Detective Herlihy was all right. The Inspector said that upon hearing that Herlihy was ill he telegraphed to Texas and received an answer saying that Herlihy was in a hospital there. Upon telegraphing yesterday for more particulars he received an answer saying: "Herlihy better."

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 19.—A hearing on the second application of Gov. Odell of New York for the extradition of Charles F. Dodge will take place before Gov. Lanham to-morrow. Accompanying the application is an affidavit that Dodge was in New York at the time the offense of perjury in connection with his wife's divorce suit is alleged to have been committted.

SECOND WIFE CHARGES FRAUD.

Mrs. Hanger Wants Marriage Annulled Because Husband Had Wed Before.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Charging that fraud and deceit were exercised by her husband, William Hanger, to induce her to marry him, Mrs. Lena Hanger, who brings the suit in her maiden name, Lena Boehs, is seeking in the Court of Chancery to have the marriage annulled. It has already been declared invalid by the Roman Catholic Church, because of the fact that Hanger represented that he was a single man, never married before, whereas, in truth, it is alleged, he had been married and divorced.

Miss Boehs became acquainted with Hanger some time during April, 1901, and on Sept. 29 that year the ceremony was performed. Hanger, it is alleged, was aware of the fact that Miss Boehs was an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith, and knowing that the Church held marriage as insoluble, he fraudulently withheld the knowledge of his divorce from her.

It was not until Jan. 29 this year that the petitioner learned of her husband's alleged deceit. At that time Hanger was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and his divorced wife and the present petitioner met by chance.

BOGUS DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia Coroner Says He Will Expose a Gang That Furnishes Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Coroner Dugan is certain that he is about to expose and bring to justice a gang of conspirators who, he declares, have for years made profit by furnishing spurious death certificates, making it an easy matter to bury without suspicion any human body no matter under what circumstances death occurred.

The Coroner has a death certificate which he received the other day in a manner that, to his mind, leaves no doubt of the existence of the gang. A short time ago, under an assumed name, the Coroner wrote to a member of the gang stating that a young girl had died in Schuylkill County and that he wanted to obtain a certificate so that he could bury her without arousing suspicion. A sum of money was enclosed in the envelope and by return mail he received the bogus certificate.

PRESBYTERIANS TO UNITE.

Agreement for Merging of Cumberland Branch with Mother Church.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—After conferences extending over the past three days, the Committee on Church Co-operation and Union of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States and the Committee on Fraternity and Union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church unanimously adopted an agreement as a basis of the union of the two Churches. It is in the shape of a report to the General Assemblies of the two Churches, and will have to be ratified by both those bodies before it becomes operative. Both General Assemblies meet May 19, the Presbyterian branch at Buffalo and the Cumberland branch at Dallas, Texas.

The action of these committees, if ratified by the General Assemblies, will make the Presbyterian Church National in character, with a membership approximating 1,250,000. The name recommended for the proposed united Church is the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

On the subject of creed, the agreement says: "The union shall be effected on the doctrinal basis of the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as revised in 1903, and of its other doctrinal and ecclesiastical standards, and the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged as the inspired word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice."

AWAKENING OF THE FILIPINOS.

National Sentiment Created as a Result of the War, Says Mr. Magoon.

The blessings that followed the American flag into the Philippines was the theme of an address before the Patria Club last night at the Hotel Savoy, by Charles E. Magoon, Law Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. A. Walker Otis, President of the club, occupied the chair.

"One far-reaching beneficial result of the war in the Philippines," said Mr. Magoon, "was the creating of a national sentiment among the native inhabitants of the islands. Prior to the advent of the American sovereignty that sentiment did not exist among the Filipinos. They had no common language, no community of interest, no accepted ideals, no rallying point, no rallying cry. Liberty was an abstraction, patriotism unknown.

"Our flag," he said in conclusion, "in the Philippines as elsewhere, represents the conscience of our country, and beneath its folds there will be found liberty and progress, education and civilization, self-government and equality of right and privilege. It waves in the Philippines an emblem of the performance of a duty to ourselves, to civilization and to mankind."

FATHER ATTACKS HIS FAMILY.

He Beats Sleeping Wife and Children with Dumbbell.

Felix Talion, an Astoria undertaker, while the worse for drink, last night attacked his wife and three children as they lay sleeping in bed and seriously injured all. Talion is a member of a family prominent in Astoria.

At 9 o'clock, when he reached home, 16 Flushing Avenue, he grabbed a one-pound dumbbell and began beating all four with it. Before his wife could prevent it, he had inflicted a scalp wound on the head of each child. Mrs. Talion battled with her excited husband, and he rained blow after blow on her head and body. Neighbors overpowered him. Dr. Meore says that he cannot yet say whether Mrs. Talion's skull is fractured.

TO preserve one's health is a sure way of adding to the enjoyment of living. The moderate use of

John Jameson ★★★ Irish Whiskey

is conducive to good health and a positive help to mind and body. An antidote for the grippe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DEMOCRACY."—Anniversary number out to-day. Leading Democrats discuss the political situation. Sixth of the de Maupassant stories. News from all the States. All newsdealers.

BIG PRICES FOR FLOWERS

Orders Given to Many Florists Regardless of Cost.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Blossoms in Grace Church at William C. Whitney's Funeral.

When the average citizen buys a dozen American Beauty roses and pays from $6 to $12 for them, he utters a groan over his extravagance and flees, full of melancholy, from the florist's shop. Maybe it will console such infrequent buyers to hear that they are miserly spendthrifts compared to hundreds, even thousands of folks who habitually disgorge dollars by the score for rare blossoms.

To the man who attempts to keep pace with the wants of an admired footlight favorite or to the rich who are called upon periodically to provide handsome tributes for the weddings and funerals of their friends, it is considered nothing to pay $100, $200, even $500 for a single wreath or for some fanciful creation made up by the florist at an enormous profit especially for the occasion. During the present season, it is on record, a Broadway florist received $150 for a bouquet thrown on the stage from a box at the end of a first act. Dozens of the wreaths for the Roxburghe-Goelet wedding cost hundreds of dollars each. The flowers used by a Fifth Avenue hostess for a dinner party within the last half year aggregated nearly $5,000 in value.

One of the most notable floral displays seen in the city in a long time was at the funeral of William C. Whitney. Among the gorgeous tributes was a wreath of white roses and orchids, a comparatively simple piece amid the vast profusion of elaborate offerings. The florist who made this wreath says he got $300 for it. Another, also of orchids and roses, with a bed of violets at its base, cost $400. The whole outlay in Grace Church represented a value of many thousands of dollars, and just in the blankets of flowers that covered the casket were at least a dozen tributes for which several hundreds of dollars each had been paid.

The florist will tell you that funeral flowers, as a rule, cost more than those bought for weddings. The wreaths for the happy celebration are usually simpler than those sent as tokens of grief. In every store of a well-known flower dealer there are men who are experts at designing fancy pieces and whose time is kept occupied the year round. The customer sometimes has an idea of exactly what is wanted, but more commonly the florist is told what the occasion is to be, with instructions to go ahead and make the proper thing. If a price is given, the experts model their design accordingly. Sometimes, however, an extravagant patron gives an order "regardless of cost," and that is the time for the shop to spread itself.

A Broadway dealer said yesterday that the finest single bouquet he sold last year was ordered by a friend of Mr. Harris of the brokerage firm of Harris, Gates & Co. The broker was about to sail for Europe, and a friend got the floral token to send to him at the steamship pier. The piece consisted of an immense bush-like wreath, from the centre of which protruded a perfectly formed goose made of white orchids. The head, neck, and part of the body of the goose stuck out several feet, and for an eye the fowl had some sort of dark blossom. The cost of the whole thing was $500.

To make a piece like this, says the florist, it takes three or four men the best part of an afternoon. A wire frame is used as a basis, and the expert bouquet makers work on it together, making suggestions to each other and gradually forming the design originated by their chief. In most cases the man or woman who pays the bill does not see the gift until it is displayed at its destination, and the form of an order is generally, "Send such and such a thing to So and So."

"Occasionally," explains the flower man, "we have a customer who wants to hang around and superintend the building of the piece. If we know about this beforehand, we just add something to the price. These fussy people make a lot of trouble."

Preparing wreaths and bouquets for actresses on opening nights is as regular as any phase of the florist's work. Once Lillian Russell, it is said, received ten offerings, valued at more than $100 each. When Virginia Earl began to play in "Sergeant Kitty," at Daly's, one of her floral pieces was a gigantic horseshoe, on the front of which were woven in white flowers the names of all her past successes—"The Geisha," "The Circus Girl," and others. This gift cost more than $250. It is not a rare thing for a popular player to receive flowers worth between $2,000 and $3,000 on the opening night.

Besides the wreaths and fancy pieces provided for public occasions like funerals and weddings and opening nights, the florists have hundreds of extravagant orders for bouquets sent as personal gifts.

"Why, I could tell you lots of secrets about flowers," adds the florist, as he tells you of his interesting business, "if I wanted to. But we have to keep our mouths shut. Right here in this book"—he tapped a ledger with his forefinger—"are the names of persons to whom we send flowers regularly for some of our customers. Oh, we know more intrigues than you ever dreamed of."

A STORE SKILLFULLY ROBBED.

Clerk, Called Away on False Orders, Left Stranger in Charge.

Police Headquarters has been asked to look for a man, believed to have been an ex-employé, who on Sunday afternoon robbed the store of the United Cigar Stores Company, 2,208 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, of $102, several boxes of the finest cigars, a lot of pocket knives and jewelry, and a pair of field-glasses.

Louis Rodenstein was alone in charge of the store, one of the finest in Harlem, when about 4 o'clock he received a telegram ostensibly from General Superintendent Stone of the company informing him that a store at Fifty-ninth Street was shorthanded and directing him to go there as soon as relieved. Half an hour later a well-dressed, dark-haired, smooth-shaven man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, wearing a handsome diamond horseshoe pin and having a very prominent mole on the right cheek near the mouth presented himself as the relief.

"Have you any order?" asked Rodenstein, according to his story.

"Certainly, here it is," the stranger replied, producing a transfer slip, a printed form signed with the name of Mr. Stone.

The man had been in the business evidently, for while he chatted with Rodenstein he served several customers and knew without asking any questions just where the stock was kept and its value. Reporting to the manager at the Fifty-ninth Street store, Rodenstein was mortified that no help was needed there, and while they were discussing the matter with growing suspicions a telephone message reached the company from Police Headquarters to the effect that the store up town had been found unattended and was at that moment in charge of a policeman. Rodenstein hurried back and discovered the [illegible] of the [illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY

SCRIBNER'S *for* MARCH

THREE OF THE MOST NOTABLE MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DAY

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S "War of 1812." Illustrated. The most important work in present magazine literature.

ROBERT GRANT'S Novel "The Undercurrent." "The most conspicuous serial of the year." —*Springfield Republican.*

Mrs. GEORGE BANCROFT'S "Letters from England." 1846-1849. These letters tell in a bright, gossipy way of important state functions and private social affairs, with bits of delightful description, and comments on dress and manners. The illustrations are from English private galleries.

EDITH WHARTON'S STORY, "The Descent of Man," is an amusing and clever tale of a scientific man's idea for avenging the desecration of his goddess, and the unexpected results that came of it.

CHRISTY PICTURES. Under the title of "Music and Life," Mr. Howard Chandler Christy contributes six full-page drawings, which are reproduced in black with a background of tint. They are stories in crayon, each striking a note of real sentiment, and are in Mr. Christy's happiest vein.

HOME SKETCHES. A series of reflections on home life by the author of "Kitchen Sketches," illustrated with five full-page drawings in black and tint by Jessie Willcox Smith.

THE SEARCH FOR THE WESTERN SEA. By Agnes C. Laut, Author of "Lords of the North," etc. A graphic and stirring narrative of the first expedition to find a way to the fabled Western Sea. The adventure of M. De La Vérendrye in his discovery of the Rocky Mountains, the Missouri River and the Valley of the Saskatchewan. Illustrated from photographs and drawings.

RICHARD STRAUSS. By James Huneker. Dr. Strauss's visit to this country and the present attention centered on him imparts a special and timely interest to Mr. Huneker's article. It is a brilliant study of the "Musical Enchanter" with a critical appreciation of his tone poems. A portrait of the composer accompanies the article.

ALICE DUER MILLER. Author of the "The Modern Obstacle," contributes a most readable story entitled "The Unprepared." It is full of sentiment and bright humor, and is illustrated by Harrison Fisher.

PRIVATE MORPHY'S ROMANCE. An exciting story of the romantic adventure of a young fireman, by Harvey J. O'Higgins, with illustrations by George Wright.

THE ENCHANTED MESA. By Benjamin Brooks. A narration of a trip to this mysterious mountain, with some entertaining gossip regarding it. With photographic illustrations.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN FOX as a WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Arrangements have just been completed by which Mr. John Fox, the well-known novelist and author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" will go to the war in the Far East for SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. The extraordinary interest in his work which has made Mr. Fox one of the most popular writers of the day gives unique importance to this announcement, and assures for his articles an attention which hardly any other American could command. He goes at once to the seat of war, and his correspondence will appear exclusively in SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

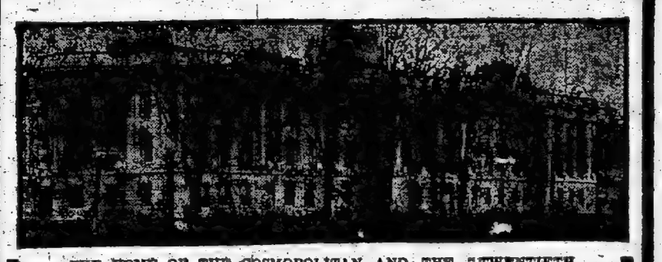

THE HOME OF THE COSMOPOLITAN AND THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME," IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

"It Is for Women Who Plan Their Lives and Do."

From the Mail and Express, Feb'y 6, 1904.

The first number of this new magazine for women (February,) published this week, demonstrates that there was room for it in the field; that, indeed, it may cause a realization of the fact that it has come to fill a long-felt want. It is for women of the twentieth century, who plan their lives and do, who know and understand, and stand abreast with mankind in the affairs of the world.

It deals with the affairs of the household, but in a scientific spirit; with dress, but not with the gush and breathless admiration of the average woman's magazine.

The illustrations are capital, and admirably well printed. Taken all in all, this first number is the best advertisement that the publisher of The "Twentieth Century Home" can send out to attract attention.

The extraordinary welcome given by the public to The "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME" has caused the first issue to be increased from 111,000 to

141,000 Copies.

Your last opportunity to secure a copy of the first issue of The "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME." The edition is already sold out on many news-stands.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

JOHN ERISBEN WALKER, Pres't. JAMES RANDOLPH WALKER, Editor.

INDOOR TENNIS MATCHES

Opening Rounds of Championship Tournament on Board Courts.

Title Holder in Singles Wylie C. Grant Won His First Contest—Drawings for Doubles.

Spirited tennis, that was unusually high class, marked the opening contests yesterday in the fifth tournament for the indoor championship of the United States. The tournament, as heretofore, is being played on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

Wylie C. Grant, the present holder of the title and trophy, won his first match, in which he was brought against Floyd Smith, the winner of the Columbia University interscholastic championship. Smith was very rapid and was keen about getting in to the net. It was at this point that Grant was able to defeat Smith, for the latter left many openings through which Grant never failed to send the ball for the point, and he took the match by allowing Smith but two games, and these were in the final set.

Robert Le Roy, the young Columbia University student who won honors abroad last Summer, was put to the test in his first match. His opponent was Meredith Colket, formerly one of the Harvard experts, and now of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia. Colket's stroke was remarkably good off the boards, and his placing of the ball was so good on his returns that he had Le Roy on the run about his court all through the match. It was the splendidly played passing strokes of the Columbia student that finally gained the victory for him. Whenever the points in the game went to deuce Le Roy was always equal to working in a pass, and in this way he fought off defeat and won the match in two deuce sets by the score of 7–5, 7–6.

The other Philadelphian in the tournament, A. L. Hoskins of the Belmont Cricket Club, proved that he is apt to be one of the players to be reckoned with as the men approach the finals. His stroke was very swift and sure, and he was so steady that but few points were called against him on his errors. He defeated Harry A. Thomas of the West Side Tennis Club in straight sets by a score that was rather one-sided. Samuel A. Westfall of the Kings County Tennis Club relatively outclassed his opponent and won in straight sets. Several of the best contests in the singles are yet to come, as six of the players drew a bye, and among this number are Raymond D. Little, the Princeton exchampion; C. C. Kelly of the West Side Tennis Club, and Calhoun Cragin.

The drawings for the championship doubles are as follows: Arthur S. Cragin and F. L. Schuyler, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, vs. J. S. Entz and D. G. Entz, Tenafly Tennis Club; A. L. Hoskins and Meredith Colket, Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, vs. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club; B. S. Prentice and William J. Clothier, Harvard University, vs. E. L. Tailer and R. H. Palmer, West Side Tennis Club; Samuel A. Westfall and E. S. H. Pendergast, Kings County Tennis Club, vs. Shepard Hamans and Thomas C. Trask, West Side Tennis Club; Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, vs. Sydney L. Smith and partner, Rockaway Point Tennis Club; W. B. Cragin and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., West Side Tennis Club, vs. E. C. Frothingham and C. W. MacMullen, West Side Tennis Club; R. D. Little and Beals C. Wright, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. Robert T. Bryan and Arthur L. Freedman, New York Lawn Tennis Club; H. W. Warner and partner, a bye. The summary of the day's play:

Men's Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, defeated H. A. Thomas, West Side Tennis Club, 6–1, 6–2; W. B. Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Arthur S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 4–6, 6–0, 6–4; Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated J. S. Entz, Tenafly Tennis Club, 6–3, 6–2; Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated Meredith Colket, Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, 7–5, 7–6; G. V. Entz, Tenafly Tennis Club, defeated Gardiner H. E. Miller, Roselle Casino Tennis Club, 6–3, 6–3; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Floyd Smith, Columbia University, 6–0, 6–2; W. Raymond, Tennis Building, defeated E. L. Tailer, West Side Tennis Club, 8–6, 1–6, 6–4. First Round—Grant Burns, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated E. A. Jova, Englewood Field Club, 6–4, 2–6, 6–3.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Root Defeats Cory in Match Play for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—The sensation of the day here was the defeat of C. B. Cory, the local champion golfer, by E. W. Root of New York by one up in the second round of match play for the President's Cup in the championship of Florida. Travis had hard work with Lockwood going out, but by brilliant putting worsted him badly coming in. George T. Brokaw beat both A. McClave of St. Andrew's and Paul Waterman of Englewood. The twenty-three hole match between J. H. Hyde of Bay Shore and M. C. Work of Philadelphia was watched with interest. The scores follow:

President's Cup.—First Round—W. J. Travis beat D. B. Martin, 6 up, 5 to play; A. G. Lockwood beat D. P. Kingsley, 3 up, 2 to play; E. W. Root beat C. C. Mason, 3 up, 2 to play; C. B. Cory beat Sidney Maddock, 5 up, 3 to play; John Moller, Jr., beat A. W. Black, 4 up, 3 to play; W. W. Burton beat E. P. Gates, 3 up, 1 to play; Paul Waterman beat H. S. Denny, 1 up; G. T. Brokaw beat A. McClave, 6 up, 3 to play. Second Round—Travis beat Lockwood, 4 up, 3 to play; Root beat Cory, 1 up; Moller beat Burton, 3 up, 1 to play; Brokaw beat Waterman, 3 up, 2 to play.

Secretary's Cup.—First Round—J. S. Hill beat St. John Wood, 1 up; C. S. Brackett beat J. C. Bell, by default; Milton C. Work beat F. H. Sankey, 2 up, 1 to play; J. R. Hyde beat S. C. Murdock, 6 up, 5 to play; G. Hersch beat A. H. Remington, 5 up, 4 to play; D. O. Wickham beat S. B. Hall, 2 up, 1 to play; A. F. Huston beat Arthur Havemeyer, 4 up, 2 to play; Dr. Karsner beat D. Lloyd, 2 up, 1 to play. Second Round—Brackett beat Hill, 1 up; Hyde beat Work, 1 up. (23 holes;) Hersch beat Wickham, by default; Huston beat Karsner, 2 up, 1 to play.

Seminole Cup.—First Round—E. Cluett beat H. M. Kauffmann, 5 up, 4 to play; Robert C. Watson beat R. C. Brabbe, 5 up, 3 to play; I. H. Bell beat John Reid, 4 up, 3 to play; N. K. Bolton beat L. H. Sawyer, 4 up, 2 to play; Victor Kauffmann beat E. D. Chamberlin, 7 up, 5 to play; G. W. Watts beat R. C. McQueen, 5 up, 4 to play; J. C. Fennell beat T. M. Cook, 2 up, 1 to play; H. O. Wood beat J. Dunlap, Jr., 1 up. Second Round—Cluett beat Watson, 6 up, 4 to play; Bolton beat Bell, 2 up, 1 to play; Watts beat Kauffmann, 1 up, (19 holes;) H. O. Wood beat Fennell, 1 up, (19 holes.)

AUTO BOAT FOR VANDERBILT.

Fast Launch Building for William K. Jr., at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The third automobile boat designed by Robert Jacob of this place, and now set up in frame, has been ordered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The boat is 40 feet long, 35 feet water line, and about 6 inches draft forward, decreasing to nothing on the water line at the stern. The boat will be double planked, the outer sheathing being mahogany.

The power will be derived from a French type of gasoline automobile engine, which, for the size of the boat, will eclipse anything, it is said, of the present season in power and speed. A number of orders for similar boats are anticipated.

Licenses for Motor Tourists.

J. W. Orde, Secretary of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, has notified Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America that if sufficient notice be given to Mr. Orde of the intention of any automobiles from this country going to Great Britain to tour the country, he will have the necessary license plates, properly numbered, at the steamship landing, Mr. Orde also asks that the make of the machine, its horse power, color, and other necessary details be sent to him at the same time.

The club lecture next Tuesday night will be given by G. O. Shields, President of the League of American Sportsmen. He will talk on "Timber that Grows at Timber Line," and it will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

FOR RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Shaw, McCormack, and Brooks Among the Winners in Opening Round.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Play for the cup offered by the Boston Athletic Association and the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, which carries with it the title of racquet champion of the United States, began on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association this morning. The number of entries is the largest ever seen in this annual competition, but there was only a small gallery of spectators on hand when play began.

Owing to the death of his father, Payne Whitney, who now holds the title, will not appear to defend it. This leaves the competition open between Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Montreal, and the general expectation is that Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club and H. F. McCormack of Chicago will be seen in the final match. Both of these players won their matches in comparatively easy style to-day in the preliminary round.

The first match was between Hollis H. Hunnewell and C. G. Winslow, both of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club. It was rather slow and long drawn out, and was finally won by Hunnewell, 12–15, 15–8, 18–13, and 15–12.

The second match brought McCormack against Harold Blanchard of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, and was won by the Chicagoan. The best match of the day was between Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and M. Bartlett, both of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club.

The former champion started to run the match out in rapid fashion, getting the first game from Bartlett by a score of 15 to 1. The latter hardly had time to catch his breath, so rapidly were the points won by Shaw. Bartlett, however, made a fine rally in the second game and won it by the close score of 13 to 17. The next two and deciding games went to Shaw. Brooks of New York won easily over Clarke of Boston, and Stockton of the home club defeated G. A. Thorne of Chicago in a hard play five set contest. The summary:

Hunnewell, Boston	12	15	15	15	
Winslow, Boston	15	8	13	12	
McCormack, Chicago	13	15	15	15	
Blanchard, Boston	15	1	4	6	
Shaw, Boston	15	17	15	15	
Hartlett, Boston	1	15	3	10	
Brooke, Philadelphia	15	15	15		
Clark, Boston	0	11	6		
Stockton, Boston	15	7	15	15	15
Thorne, Chicago	13	15	7	10	7

A. Potter of Boston won his match from R. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia, by default, and neither W. R. Miller of Montreal nor W. J. Feron of Chicago appeared to play.

Brooklyn High School Hockey Victory.

The Brooklyn Boys' High School hockey team easily defeated a team representing the Brooklyn Latin School, by the score of 7 goals to 1, last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The players from the Boys' High School scored six goals in the first half, while their opponents failed to tally. Gibson, Stewart, and Polard each shot two goals. In the second half the fast pace commenced to tell on the players from the High School, and they were only able to score one goal, that being made by Voshell on a pass from Gibson. Catlin shot the only goal in the game for the Latin School team. Line up:

Latin School.	Position.	High School.
De Silver	Goal	Alexander
Mallory	Point	Herrman
Sanford	Cover point	Pettit
Carhard	Forward	Polard
Catlin	Forward	Gibson
Southwick	Forward	Voshell
Pratt	Forward	Stewart

Goals—Gibson, (2,) Stewart, (2,) Polard, (2,) Voshell, Catlin. Referee—D. Chauncey. Time of game, two twenty-minute halves.

Baseball Practice at N. Y. University.

With the call for candidates for the baseball team of the New York University the first active practice was held in the cage yesterday. Capt. MacDowell and Eugene Bassford of the Orange A. C. and Hoboken teams respectively took the men in hand and gave them points in preliminary work.

Several of last year's team have been lost by graduation, but the prospects of filling these vacancies with good men are quite bright. The following men who played last year are again eligible: Catcher, Capt. MacDowell; first base, Coe; short stop, Dollard; third base, ex-Capt. Simmons; centre field, Tuthill; right field, Halsey, and Reilley, who was a substitute pitcher. At present the pitching department is the most doubtful. A very promising candidate is Lowther, who pitched on the freshman team.

La Belle Stud to be Kept Up.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—Manager John Hogan of the La Belle Stud of the late W. C. Whitney has rounded up the horses on the place and finds that there are ninety brood mares, fifty-three yearlings, three sucklings, and eight stallions. The information reaching here is that the heirs of Mr. Whitney will keep La Belle Stud.

M. Nathanson, Secretary of the Harlem race course in Chicago, arrived here to-night from Los Angeles, Cal., consulting with the horsemen in the interest of stakes closing at Harlem the first of March. Mr. Nathanson has just received the entry of Dick Welles, in the National Handicap won last year by McCheaney.

Greenock Won at Good Odds.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Greenock, at 30 to 1, won the six-furlong race to-day from such sprinters as Golden Rule, Cruzados, Rag Tag, and The Goldfinder, and thereby furnished the sensation of the day at Ascot. It was a bad day for favorites, only two of them getting first money.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Pronta was the only winning favorite here to-day. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Icicle, 101 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 13 to 1, won; Tally H., 106, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, second; Four Leaf C., 104, (Calvit,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Irene Mac, Fitz Brillar, Josette, Ringdove, Amorphe, Balm of Gilead, and Wellesley also ran. Satchel fell.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Blaze Duchess, 103 pounds, (Calvit,) 15 to 1, won; Truffle Hunter, 110, (L. Wilson,) 5 to 1, second; Isabelle D., 110, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:48. Thelina, Madras, The Doctress, Pinafore, Fabiana, Golden Flower, Sonya, and Fearless Queen also ran. Eola was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Midshipman, 82 pounds, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1, won; Louis Kraft, 102, (Cochran,) 7 to 1, second; Circus Girl, 102, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Illuminate, Fort Warden, Curate, Mildred L., Shogun, Burke Cochran, and Eugenia S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Redman, 105 pounds, (Cochran,) 11 to 1, won; Forsight, 114, (W. Hicks,) 3 to 5, second; Lady Lavish, 108¼, (Fuller,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Talhouet and Overton also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Pronta, 95 pounds, (Livingston,) 8 to 5, won; Estabish, 88, (Nichol,) 8 to 1, second; Santa Teresa, 93, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Ethel Scruggs, John Coulter, Sarilla, Ginspray, Exapo, and Regian also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Pasper, 92 pounds, (Nichol,) 11 to 2, won; Aggie Lewis, 93, (Robbins,) 2 to 1, second; Ala Mode, 77, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Tangible and Miss Melton also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Shaitan, 97 pounds; Sneer and Young Jessie, 99 each; Lady Wheelock, 100; Phiora, 105; Trossachs, 107; Ball Hornet, 112; Gov. Sayres, 119; Nabock Ilsh, 122.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Allegretto, 98 pounds; Arnold K., 102; Claremont, Major Carpenter and Charlie Fisher, 107 each; Gus Heidorn, 108; Conundrum, 114; Moderator and The Pride of Surrey, 119 each.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; purse. Floral King, 90 pounds; New Mown Hay, 95; Hymettus, 99; Zyra, 102; Felix Bard, 104; Bon Mot, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; New Orleans Railway Stakes, $1,000 added. Count Em Out, 92 pounds; Tancred, 94; Russah, 102; Lew Dorsey and Felix Bard, 103 each; Messenger and Favonius, 104 each; Tribes Hill, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Capt. Billie Lee and Miladi Love, 90 pounds each; Nat Eggleston, 94; Helen Tarwater, 97; Rollick II. and North Wind, 98; Arachue, 102; Out Out, 104; Sadduece, 105; Scorpio, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Pyrrho, 96 pounds; Semper Vivax, 97; James Fitz, 98; Aminte and Georgia Gardner, 100; Free Admission, 102; Plando, 108; Col. Tyler, 109; Thoracycroft, 116.

Anderson is Yale's Champion Gymnast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—The gymnastic championship of Yale University was awarded to F. S. Anderson to-night. The honor gives to the holder the right to wear the only "Y" awarded to a Yale gymnast. Anderson, who is Captain of the team, scored 139 points. His nearest competitor was H. C. Butler of New York, who scored 101 points.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPENS

Madison Square Garden Resembles Scenes in the North Woods.

Power Launches Carry Spectators Up and Down the Big Lake—Charming Artistic Effects.

Amid a delightfully piney odor that carried one back to camping days in the North Woods, with scenery so natural that one might imagine he could easily walk to a towering ridge of rugged mountains, and with a real lake upon which real Summer resort launches flitted back and forth, the opening of the tenth annual Sportsmen's Show last night in Madison Square Garden was accomplished in a highly successful manner.

The crowd was so great by 9 o'clock that it was almost impossible to see many of the special attractions. These are so numerous that one night will not suffice to inspect them thoroughly.

In this respect the motor boats on the lake are undoubtedly of the first importance. The lake, while lacking its old-time artistic features, when the water surrounded one or two islands on which were Indian tents and real Indians, camping out, has lost nothing in interest even though its uses this season are more practical than in former years. Over a dozen motor boats, from 12 and 15 feet up to 35 feet long, are on the lake, and three of them are regular auto boat racers. Where these fast launches were moored a crowd of young men, all of whom showed a vital interest in motor boats, were in evidence all the evening, inspecting the hulls, the sharp and graceful lines, and the powerful looking motors with the critical gaze of an expert. To overhear the talk, one might imagine he were in a manufactory for motors, for every term known to automobilists was freely used

Most prominent of these boats were the famous Vingt-et-Un, with a record of 2:26 for a mile, with wind and tide in its favor, and the Fiat, the Italian equipped boat, was just fitted yesterday afternoon with her engines in time for the show. These boats are matched to race for a $1,000 cup in June, and a large design of the cup that has just been accepted was displayed. These two powerful racers will not be put in motion during the show, for the lake is too small for their speed properties.

More care has been expended upon the picturesque features of the show than ever before. Pine boughs were never used so generously as at present. As one enters the great arena from Madison Avenue he walks through a green archway literally banked at the top and sides with hemlock, fir, and spruce boughs. Pine boughs also line the entire circuit of the galleries, with one exception, near the Twenty-seventh Street end, where, instead of pine boughs, there are Indian blankets and specimens of fancy work draped gracefully over the balconies, as this is the headquarters of an Indian exhibit.

The Fourth Avenue end of the Garden is completely covered from ceiling to floor with a scenic panorama representing a mountain view, in the centre of which is an old mill with a revolving water wheel, the water tumbling into miniature rocky ponds, in which are exhibited rare imported specimens of geese and ducks. Rustic bridges lead from the balconies beyond the mill, and a rocky effect resembling the stactite roofs of a cave is given to the low ceiling back of the huge piece of scenery.

The great dome of the Garden is covered with a light blue drapery arranged to resemble the sky, and the thousands of electric lights twinkling through the folds of blue give a wonderfully realistic effect of night in the country. On the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden is a fly-casting tank, 130 feet long, built out from the platform over the boxes, but not interfering with the elevated promenade or the exhibition spaces.

S. M. Allen, the fancy rifle shot, occupies a space in the upper gallery, where he gives an exhibition of fancy rifle shooting. Standing at a distance of thirty feet and using a looking glass with his gun reversed, he shoots with one shot a 1½-inch ball from the knee and the forehead of a man lying on a table. His most difficult looking glass feat is one in which an assistant holds an inch ball in each hand, while behind him are two balls attached to a machine making 100 revolutions per minute. The marksman breaks two balls at the same time with one shot.

The exhibits in the balconies consist of guns, rifles, tents, and every equipment necessary, and many not necessary, for camp life. Reminders of the old-time food shows are recalled by the offering in two booths of samples of beef food. The exhibit of firearms is very complete, and the fisherman will find many new things to attract his attention, particularly in light and neatly finished articles.

On either side of the Garden from the main entrance are several attractive cabins, made to look like the genuine backwoods log cabins. Guides from Maine, the Adirondacks, and the Rockies inhabited them last night—stalwart men, with some ruddy faced lads among them, their very appearance denothing endurance and outdoor life. They had little to do last night, for the crowd was clearly out to see as much as possible of everything in a short time, and very few made a specialty of anything. Most of the houses were furnished in true hunters' style, and were thronged with curious spectators.

Owing to the improved conditions the fly-casting this year promises to afford better sport than ever before. Instead of a big pool a shallow tank has been erected on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden, and, being lined in white, the throws of the anglers can plainly be seen from the galleries on both sides of the building. The contest last night was trout fly-casting, for distance only. It was open to men not over twenty years old. The weight of rod and length of leader were unrestricted. Gold, silver, and bronze medals were offered.

R. F. Cruikshank of this city and H. J. Henderson, Jr., were the only competitors, the former winning with a throw of sixty-seven feet. Henderson's throw was fifty-six feet six inches.

The pheasants and other plumed birds lent by several exhibitors and a small collection of mountain animals occupy cages and pens on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the floor, opposite the lake, while on the Twenty-sixth Street side is an interesting exhibit of the New York Zoological Society, including a model fish hatchery, in which trout in various stages of development may be seen.

Some of the exhibits were late in arriving, but there were few vacant spaces. The show will be open hereafter day and evening, except Sundays, until Saturday, March 5.

Open Golf Event in July.

The dates for the open golf championship, which is to be held on the links of the Glenview Golf Club, near Chicago, have been set for July 8 and 9. The event will be 72 holes, medal play. The time for the women's championship to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, is still undecided, but will be determined by the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association in a short time.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Was Run Down by Bloodhounds After Shooting a Planter.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—Glenco Bays, a negro, hunted down by a mob, was burned at the stake to-day near Crossett. He was charged with the murder of J. D. Stephens of Ashley County.

Stephens, who was a wealthy planter, had a few words with Bays yesterday, the negro later securing a shotgun and killing Stephens at close range. Bloodhounds were brought on a special train from Lake Village, who took the scent and traced the murderer to his father's house, where the negro was found hiding in a well. The negro confessed his crime.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Nine games were rolled in the series of the Greater New York individual tournament between McDonald and "Johnny" Nelson of the Superba Alleys of Brooklyn, at the Harlem Circle Alleys last night, and Nelson was returned the winner. Nelson made the highest, 233, and averaged 180 6-9. McDonald's highest run was 211, and his average 169 8-9. In the Commercial League tournament, Taylor, of the Heckett, Carhart & Co. team carried off the honors of the night by scoring 249, the highest individual record of the tournament.

Tournament scores follow:

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

First Game—McDonald, 189; Nelson, 214.
Second Game—McDonald, 211; Nelson, 158.
Third Game—McDonald, 200; Nelson, 183.
Fourth Game—McDonald, 166; Nelson, 165.
Fifth Game—McDonald, 175; Nelson, 185.
Sixth Game—McDonald, 154; Nelson, 233.
Seventh Game—McDonald, 158; Nelson, 153.
Eighth Game—McDonald, 145; Nelson, 170.
Ninth Game—McDonald, 137; Nelson, 188.
Averages—McDonald, 169 8-9; Nelson, 180 6-9.

EAST VS. WEST MATCH.
Grand Central Alleys.

Individual—William Lee of Chicago—164, 171, 188, 198, 189, 160. George Haller of East New York—183, 206, 225, 220, 209, 248.

Individual—Charles Mountain of Milwaukee—203, 186, 229, 203, 235, 158, 209, 203, 206, 185. Fred Egelhoff of Brooklyn—177, 205, 186, 150, 157, 184, 202, 217, 168, 178.

Individual—Charles Mountain—151, 182, 178, 198. George Haller—189, 200, 212, 216.

Two-Men Teams—First game—Mountain, 188; Lee, 183. Total, 365. Otto Heitas, 177; Bert Allen, 198. Total, 375. Second game—Mountain, 239; Lee, 187. Total, 420. Heitas, 147; Allen, 191. Total, 338. Third game—Mountain, 160; Lee, 190. Total, 350. Heitas, 203; Allen, 235. Total, 438. Fourth game—Mountain, 250; Lee, 248. Total, 498. Heitas, 203; Allen, 216. Total, 421. Fifth game—Mountain, 225; Lee, 197. Total, 422. Heitas, 177; Allen, 168. Total, 345. Sixth game—Mountain, 212; Lee, 202. Total, 414. Heitas, 211; Allen, 210. Total, 421. Seventh game—Mountain, 210; Lee, 214. Total, 424. Heitas, 188; Allen, 220. Total, 408. Eighth game—Mountain, 190; Lee, 183. Total, 373. Heitas, 158; Allen, 226. Total, 384. Ninth game—Mountain, 226; Lee, 264. Total, 490. Heitas, 204; Allen, 203. Total, 407.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
The Fair Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Woolen Company Bowling Club—Frankle, 179; Jackson, 155; Lansing, 172; Cantrell, 159; Warmouth, 164. Total, 829.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Bowling Club—Taylor, 193; Hayes, 153; Turlington, 146; Schafer, 167; Hackett, 129. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company Bowling Club—Hardenburgh, 123; Meehan, 123; Deans, 124; Benedict, 138; Cole, 144. Total, 650.

American Woolen Company Bowling Club—Frankle, 138; Jackson, 143; Lansing, 156; Cantrell, 164; Warmouth, 164. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company Bowling Club—Hardenburgh, 109; Meehan, 141; Deans, 116; Benedict, 119; Cole, 172. Total, 657.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Bowling Club—Taylor, 249; Hayes, 156; Turlington, 181; Schafer, 181; Hackett, 121. Total, 828.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.
Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Jolly Women of Staten Island—Mrs. Nickel, 145; Mrs. Ulman, 176; Mrs. Deigmaier, 133; Mrs. Zimmer, 127; Mrs. Heineman, 99. Total, 620.

Solon Bowling Club—Mrs. Dohm, 96; Mrs. Neppach, 109; Mrs. Waters, 123; Mrs. Dietrich, 85; Mrs. Dineer, 129. Total, 534.

SECOND GAME.—Solon Bowling Club—Mrs. Pohm, 86; Mrs. Neppach, 128; Mrs. Waters, 77; Mrs. Dietrich, 75; Mrs. Dineer, 83. Total, 449.

Foodles of Astoria—Mrs. Muckens, 113; Mrs. Goette, 152; Mrs. Immens, 120; Mrs. Merz, 102; Mrs. Reysen, 130. Total, 605.

THIRD GAME.—Jolly Women of Staten Island—Mrs. Nickel, 138; Mrs. Ulman, 138; Mrs. Deigmaier, 122; Mrs. Zimmer, 121; Mrs. Heineman, 101. Total, 610.

Foodles of Astoria—Mrs. Muckens, 124; Mrs. Goette, 130; Mrs. Immens, 126; Mrs. Merz, 112; Mrs. Reysen, 130. Total, 622.

SILK LEAGUE.
Monarch Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—W. Iselin & Co. Bowling Club—Vieser, 171; Kortman, 149; Huch, 131; Wunderlich, 139; Wellington, 162. Total, 752.

Abegg & Rusch Bowling Club—Murphy, 158; Howell, 137; Heintz, 183; Ponner, 154; Martin, 153. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—W. Iselin & Co. Bowling Club—Vieser, 144; Kortman, 138; Betsch, 132; Wunderlich, 168; Wellington, 132. Total, 734.

Abegg & Rusch Bowling Club—Murphy, 162; Howell, 131; Heintz, 168; Ponner, 123; Martin, 197. Total, 781.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT.
Charles Starr's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Suburban Council—Wood, 179; Peterson, 166; Parrant, 168; Valbracht, 160; Schwartz, 155. Total, 823.

Yonkers Council—Gross, 188; Hunt, 190; Lawrence, 183; Korone, 162; Mitchell, 175. Total, 898.

SECOND GAME.—Suburban Council—Wood, 180; Peterson, 132; Parrant, 145; Volbracht, 151; Schwartz, 170. Total, 808.

Metropolitan Council—G. Coleman, 129; Stewart, 127; Plaines, 149; Murphy, 157; R. Coleman, 170. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Council—G. Coleman, 158; Stewart, 108; Plaines, 182; Murphy, 187; P. Coleman, 122. Total, 765.

Yonkers Council—Gross, 180; Hunt, 158; Lawrence, 175; Korone, 169; Mitchell, 146. Total, 828.

ROYAL ARCANUM MINOR LEAGUE.
Superba (Brooklyn) Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Palm Council—Leavy 156; Henry 172; Smith, 119; Beckerman, 134; Graf, 143. Total, 724.

Brevoort Council—Dunn, 140; Foley, 113; Long, 146; Woodling, 132; Jacobs, 176. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.—Lefferts Council—Mayland, 170; Kammerer, 148; Smith, 190; Sellers, 193; MacNeill, 170. Total, 877.

Brevoort Council—Dunn, 149; Foley, 145; Long, 118; Woodling, 133; Jacobs, 168. Total, 706.

THIRD GAME.—Lefferts Council—Mayland, 168; Kammerer, 147; Smith, 181; Sellers, 174; MacNeill, 184. Total, 854.

Palm Council—Leavy, 190; Henry, 173; Smith, 167; Beckerman 154; Graf, 191. Total, 875.

SECOND SECTION.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—King, 146; Purdy, 141; H. Anisafel, 122; Pfeiter, 169; A. Anisafel, 155. Total, 733.

Pro Patria Council—C. Powles, 188; E. Powles, 202; Gonzales, 135; Goerke, 186; Campbell, 125. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—King, 123; Purdy, 162; H. Anisafel, 133; Pfeiter, 128; A. C. Anisafel, 157. Total, 703.

East New York Council—Douglass, 161; Smith, 183; Senior, 166; Zipfel, 170; Hancke, 203. Total, 886.

THIRD GAME.—Pro Patria Council—C. Powles, 148; E. Powles, 166; Gonzales, 162; Goerke, 178; Campbell, 166. Total, 818.

East New York Council—Douglass, 197; Smith, 172; Senior, 138; Zipfel, 163; Hancke, 170. Total, 840.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—Arnheiter, 151; Lewphafer, 100; Cordes, 148; Kruse, 127; Leyser, 139. Total, 665.

Equitable No. 2 Bowling Club—Lamar, 172; Richter, 167; Lang, 162; Freedberg, 144; Messert, 177. Total, 735.

SECOND GAME.—Equitable No. 2 Bowling Club—Lamar, 119; Richter, 172; Lang, 126; Freedberg, 156; Messert, 177. Total, 750.

Provident Savings Bowling Club—Begen, 160; D. Reimer, 119; Westcott, 144; P. Reimer, 158; Hallidy, 152. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.—Provident Savings Bowling Club—Begen, 191; D. Reimer, 129; Westcott, 177; P. Reimer, 190; Hallidy, 121. Total, 808.

Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 178; Arnheiter, 171; Mafer, 96; Kruse, 159; Cordes, 184. Total, 729.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Strong, Sturgis & Co. Bowling Club—Barry, 158; Vail, 140; Kuhlman, 179; Taylor, 150; Price, 160. Total, 806.

McIntyre & Marshall Bowling Club—Parsons, 199; Reitz, 142; Williamson, 119; S. Miller, 107; W. Miller, 166. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall Bowling Club—Parsons, 159; Reitz, 144; Williamson, 144; S. Miller, 185; W. Miller, 175. Total, 777.

C. I. Hudson & Co. Bowling Club—Walsh, 112; Beckel, 156; Halliday, 117; Amory, 190; Bogert, 201. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—C. I. Hudson & Co. Bowling Club—Walsh, 137; Beckel, 133; Halliday, 153; Amory, 137; Bogert, 149. Total, 679.

Strong, Sturgis & Co. Bowling Club—Barry, 181; Vail, 169; Kuhlman, 154; Taylor, 163; Price, 152. Total, 799.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corn Exchange Bowling Club—Leckie, 139; Gerdes, 116; Robson, 127; Dalyrimple, 206; Odell, 153. Total, 741.

Kountze Brothers Bowling Club—Forsyth, 156; Stehle, 134; Schlutz, 150; Loomis, 139; Sampatt, 142. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.—Kountze Brothers Bowling Club—Forsyth, 221; Stehle, 170; Schlutz, 153; Loomis, 156; Sampatt, 158. Total, 860.

Chase National Bowling Club—Bean, 197; Hunter, 129; Torrintan, 193; Freed, 151; Booth, 181. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.—Chase National Bowling Club—Bean, 135; Hunter, 183; Torrintan, 143; Freed, 138; Booth, 173. Total, 762.

Corn Exchange Bowling Club—Leckie, 187; Gerdes, 181; Robson, 159; Dalyrimple, 149; Odell, 206. Total, 882.

YALE LOST TO COLUMBIA

Basket Ball Victory Gives Local Team Lead in Series.

Decisive Defeat Administered to New Haven Collegians by Score of 21 to 5—Fast Play Throughout.

Columbia's basket ball team practically assured itself of a leading place in the intercollegiate basket ball championship series by defeating Yale's five by a score of 21–5 in the Columbia gymnasium last night. This is the most decisive defeat ever administered to a Yale basket ball team by a rival college five and well illustrates Columbia's claim to superiority. The team work, blocking, and defensive playing of the local team were excellent, and had the shooting been more accurate the score would have undoubtedly been larger. Yale's team work was good, but the throwing for goals was very ragged. Fisher distinguished himself for Columbia, while Church did the best work for Yale. Both teams displayed very pretty passing and team work and were apparently very evenly matched at the start of play. It was not until after seven minutes of play that O'Connell, on a difficult side shot from Rogers, scored the first goal for Columbia.

Play was constantly very fast, and both teams showed a tendency to rough it. A few minutes after the first score, Columbia showed a sudden burst of speed, and literally sweeping the Yale men off their feet tallied thrice in rapid succession. O'Connell, on another pass from Rogers, made the second goal. Fisher on a long spiral shot scored prettily; then Rogers, though he was closely guarded, made two brilliant shots, each resulting in a goal. The score stood then 10 to 0 for Columbia. The blue and white struck a pace that for a while Yale could not follow, and the ball constantly hovered in the vicinity of the visitors' basket. Columbia's blocking and defensive tactics were practically perfect, and Yale, for the first fifteen minutes, was not able to threaten seriously the local team's goal. Columbia played so hard that the Yale men were constantly winded. After a brilliant rally toward the end of the period, Von Sholly, on a neat side shot, made a goal just as time was up, leaving the score 12 to 0 for the half.

Columbia was again the first to score in the second period on a shot by Fisher. Yale soon after got its first score on a long shot by Carter, making the tally 14–2. Yale got one more point on a goal from foul by Church. Fisher offset this by throwing a goal from foul. Carter aided Yale's tally by scoring one of the prettiest goals of the evening, putting the tally 15–5. O'Connell with a goal sent it to 17–5. Allen replaced Rogers, who hurt his ankle. Fisher on a low side throw ran Columbia's score to 19–5, when Trubenbach replaced O'Connell for Columbia. With two substitutes on

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SENATOR PLATT AND HOME RULE.

The little Republican comedy as to the granting of home rule to the City of New York goes merrily on. While Gov. ODELL is toying with his conference committee and getting Mr. RAINES to put in a few experimental bills, his wicked partner at Washington is denouncing any and all concessions, especially on the excise law. "The Governor and I are getting along well together," says Mr. PLATT in an interview with The Herald. So if the Governor's benevolent plan comes to nothing the responsibility will be amicably divided and dissipated.

Here is what the Senator finds it expedient to announce at this juncture:

"What is your attitude on the subject of home rule for New York City in excise matters?" the Senator was asked.

"I am opposed to it, and want everybody to know that I will advise against it," was the answer.

"Do you think it would be unwise from a party point of view?"

"I think it would be suicidal from a Republican Party point of view. On this I side with the country. I come from the country, and I know what the country wants. I represent the country districts. I also know what it does not want, and it does not want any tampering with the excise laws which would permit the sale of liquor on Sunday."

So long as Senator PLATT and the men he still controls feel in this way there is no chance for any relaxation of the excise laws in form, though there is plenty of opportunity for their relaxation in enforcement, a result which the "country" does not seem to care about. The sale of liquor on Sunday, even its sale under conditions that notoriously tend to vice and immorality of the vilest sort, does not offend the rural voters. They permit and demand it under the Raines law. Exactly what it is that actuates their stubborn resistance to rational laws we do not know, and none of their representatives thinks it worth while to explain.

1812-1904.

It is interesting to remark that in London the view taken of the Russian proclamation is that it is intended to presage another conflict like that of 1812.

Without doubt the campaign of 1812 was the beginning of the end of NAPOLEON, and the very proudest of the military traditions of Russia. NAPOLEON had overrun all the Continent of Europe when he undertook that disastrous campaign. It is perhaps inaccurate to say that the Russians drew him on. His own magnificent conceit, fed as no man's conceit had been fed for many centuries, lured him on. The Russians fought well, but there is no reason for saying that they fell back to lure the invader on. "The stars in their courses fought against SISERA."

But why should the Russia of the present expect to repeat this victory against the Japan of the present. To repeat it, it would be necessary that the Japanese should take the attitude of world conquerors, and that they should be "intoxicated with victory." There are no signs of any such conceit on the part of Japan. Japan is fighting what every impartial and considerate observer must own to be a defensive fight for the very preservation of her national existance against the Russian fight for national aggrandizement. Russia is the Napoleon, and Japan the Russia, of 1812. The parallel does not hold in any particular.

It is quite true that Russia may "fall back," and that she would be, in a purely military sense, the stronger for falling back. Suppose she should fall back to the junction of the Vladivostok and Port Arthur branches of the Trans-Siberian. Japan would be a fool to pursue her and to try to "dictate terms of peace in the enemy's capital." And it is impressed upon mankind that Japan is not a fool. But it is highly unlikely that Russia will do this. The voluntary abandonment of Port Arthur and the Liau-Tong Peninsula would involve the abandonment of so much of the Russian fleet, now imprisoned there, as cannot be destroyed, together with the defenses, as mere "junk." For the project of abandonment means that the Russian fleet "in being" cannot safely take the sea, and is safe only so long as it remains under the guns of the fortress. But more than that, such an abandonment would be an abandonment of the very "subject matter of the controversy." If Russia retired to Harbin, she would abandon to Japan everything for which she has intrigued and lied and bribed and fought. Japan would be perfectly satisfied with such an abandonment. Why should Japan, having chased Russia out of the territory in which she is dangerous to Japan, pursue her further?

We know no more deceptive and ridiculous historical analogy than a comparison between the Moscow campaign of NAPOLEON and the present campaign of Japan.

M. WITTE.

It is to be hoped that the report which comes from St. Petersburg may prove to be authentic which sets forth that M. WITTE is about to resume his old place in the councils of the Russian Empire as Minister of Finance.

It is true that the manner of M. WITTE'S retirement from that office was entirely honorific, that his successor was reported to have been appointed upon his nomination, and that he himself was provided with an office of great dignity as well as of small opportunity or responsibility. But it is also true that, in Russia itself, it was assumed that these changes meant that M. WITTE had been "kicked up stairs," and that he would thenceforth have less to say about the policy of the Russian Empire than he had had to say theretofore.

It would be a great pity that this should be so For M. WITTE is about the most enlightened and modern man whom Russia had in any high place in her councils. He is the Russian statesman who is most thoroughly imbued with the modern sentiment of "industrialism," as against the mediaeval sentiment of "militarism" which has dominated the councils of all, even of the most enlightened, Czars. If Russia had listened to his advice she would not have found herself in the position of being compelled to maintain the stand she had taken, otherwise untenable, by the use of sheer brute force both in domestic and in foreign affairs. It is simple justice to acknowledge both that M. WITTE did nothing toward getting Russia into her present difficulties and that he is likely to do more, if he has a fair chance, toward getting her out of them than any other Russian official, civil or military.

MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE.

There has developed a curious opposition to the appropriation of money for the agricultural work of the Government. We think that most of it is unreasonable. Doubtless there is room for improvement in the work. It is easy to find fault with any work of this sort which is not under the direct influence of private interest and guided by practical business principles. Our colleges have by no means escaped criticism, and our public educational system is often very much exposed to it. The Government cannot be expected to be as efficient as a private corporation. That is a reason for trying to make its work as good as possible. It is not a reason for stopping or stunting the work. Though our agricultural interests are, in extent, variety, and value, greater than those of most countries, we are, on the whole, the most niggardly in our expenditure for them. Take the matter of agricultural experiment stations—a very important and profitable branch of the service; the United States has fewer of them in proportion to its area than any other country which has any, except Russia, and even Russia has probably more in proportion to tillable area. Her total expenditure for all agricultural purposes is 4 cents per acre of tillable land and ours is only 1.3 cents. About 40 per cent. of what we do spend is spent on the weather bureau and the inspection of food and meats. For direct promotion of scientific agriculture we spend only $3,000,000 a year, and we have got some very valuable results from it.

Some $219,000 was expended in New England in stamping out the foot and mouth disease. It is no exaggeration to say that every dollar thus spent saved a thousand, which is a pretty good return. By the expenditure of $10,000 in the introduction and dissemination of macaroni wheat during the last three years the crop has been extended to some 10,000,000 bushels, estimated to be worth at least $6,000,000. Similar results have been obtained in the improvement of rice culture, in the raising of Kafir corn, in a new variety of oats, and in other crops. When we remember that the agriculture of the country, despite its vast extent, is really in its infancy and that our resources in this direction may easily be multiplied many fold, the careful maintenance of the Department of Agriculture is clearly justified.

HOW GAS ASPHYXIATES.

The marked increase in deaths from gas poisoning during the present Winter over the normal average is attributed to the extreme cold. The moisture in service pipes freezes, partly or completely closing them. This makes especially dangerous the custom of sleeping in ill-ventilated rooms in which the gas is left burning with a flame so small that a partial interruption of the flow will extinguish it. If after such extinguishment the flow is resumed and the gas escapes into the air, those who breathe it are likely to suffer serious consequences.

Fatalities from breathing gas are usually attributed to asphyxiation. This is correct if the word is used in its original meaning of a cessation of heart action, but is not at all correct if used to indicate death from suffocation as in drowning or from immersion in carbonic acid. Gas asphyxiation is due to the action of an extremely energetic blood poison, carbon monoxide, which constitutes from 30 to 40 per cent. of the water gas now distributed in New York and most American seaboard cities. This is a matter which should be well understood by everybody using water gas for light or heat, and a plain statement of facts as to the phenomena of gas poisoning should be of general public interest.

Carbon monoxide, represented by the symbol CO, is a gas to be afraid of. Experiments on animals show that air containing as little as four-tenths of 1 per cent, after sufficient exposure, will always cause death in man, and that anything over two-tenths will in many cases prove fatal. It is without smell or irritating properties, which makes it the more dangerous. The first symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are dizziness, shortness of breath, and heart palpitation. Sometimes there is drowsiness similar to that produced by alcohol. When more of the gas has been absorbed there is a failure of muscular power, and the mind becomes confused. The loss of muscular and sensory power gradually becomes more and more complete until death ensues. There is no pain or serious discomfort, and commonly no consciousness of danger. What happens is well understood. The haemoglobin, or red coloring matter, of the blood, absorbs oxygen from the air and carries it with the circulation to the tissues where it is used up. This operation is essential to life. But carbon monoxide has for haemoglobin about 400 times the affinity of oxygen. Hence it is absorbed by it much more readily, and forms with it a more stable compound than does oxygen. In proportion to the amount of carbon monoxide taken up by it, oxygen is excluded, and when about 70 to 80 per cent. of saturation is reached death is inevitable. In the average man the weight of blood is to the weight of the body as one to twenty-one. This is represented by about three litres of blood, of which the haemoglobin requires to saturate it about 600 cc of carbon monoxide. When at rest a man breathes about 5 litres of air per minute. In about 20 minutes of exposure to an atmosphere containing two-tenths of a per cent. of CO, he should begin to feel the effects in the symptoms above mentioned. If the exposure is continued or the breathing stimulated the consequences are likely to be very serious, and if the percentage of CO in the air breathed is increased, death is scarcely to be avoided.

A gas leak, however slight, is never safely negligible. That leaks known to exist and sufficient to cause annoyance from the presence of a disagreeable odor in the air are so often neglected can be attributed only to ignorance. The smell of gas is a danger signal as significant as the rattle of a snake in the grass. It is most to be feared, however, in the odorless form in which it enters houses from leaks in buried mains or service pipes. Uncarburetted water gas, carrying about 45 per cent. of CO, is odorless; illuminating gas which has been filtered through the ground loses its odor-imparting additions—the naphtha vapors which render it luminous—and becomes a gas of nearly equal parts of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. It is by far the most dangerous constituent of what is called sewer gas, it accounts for the general prevalence of anaemic conditions among the poorly housed of our city's population, and constitutes a fire hazard which is the more disquieting from being indeterminate.

The citizen needs to be at all times on his guard against the danger to which he is exposed from gas. This danger the most timid cannot exaggerate nor the bravest safely disregard.

THE JUDICIAL RETIREMENT BILL.

A bill to retire Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court Judges on half pay after sixteen years' service, at the age of seventy, or after twenty-five years' service at a less age, has failed in the Assembly for lack of the constitutional majority, though it had a numerical majority. We think that it would be advisable to reconsider this action and to pass the bill.

In point of expense it is a small matter. The most it could cost would be $34,000 a year, and life insurance experts calculate that it would never cost more than one-half of that sum. The Federal Government gives its Judges retiring at the age of seventy after ten years' service full pay. Rhode Island does the same. Massachusetts gives her Judges three-quarters pay under these conditions. Surely the proposition to give our Judges half pay after the age of seventy, when they have served sixteen years, that is to say, when they must have received a re-election, involving the attestation of popular confidence, is a very modest one.

The case of a Judge at that age is peculiar. He has necessarily dropped all connection with his business. He cannot renew it with much hope of adequate income. He is practically disabled in the service, as much as a soldier whose ability to earn a livelihood has been exhausted. If this were not the case there is still reasonable objection to an aged Judge, with a long record of honorable service, being forced into the competition of ordinary practice. It is nothing for him to be ashamed of, but it is something for the State to be ashamed of. It is true that our Judges receive a salary that is much higher than is paid for corresponding administrative service. But it is not a salary on which one can accumulate in sixteen years enough to support a Judge and his family for the rest of his life. From every point of view it seems to us extremely desirable that this bill should become a law.

BARBAROUS WARFARE.

We have refrained from commenting upon the reported sinking by the Russian cruisers of a Japanese merchantman and the drowning of her passengers and crew, so long as the report of that proceeding rested on purely Japanese testimony. But now that we get, by way of St. Petersburg, Admiral ALEXIEFF'S transmission of the report of the commander of the Russian cruiser division that his vessels had "destroyed a steamship in Sangari Straits," we are at liberty to infer that the Japanese story that the ship's company of that merchantman, consisting, of course, of non-combatants, was left to perish was quite true.

No wonder indignation is felt in Japan. No accusation of such brutal and barbarous war-making has been brought against the Japanese in this war. None such could be brought against the warships of any civilized Power. Nobody can imagine the commander of an American squadron, or of a British or German or French squadron, sinking a merchantman belonging to a belligerent without doing his utmost to save the lives of those on board. To leave them to sink is not war. It is plain murder.

The story goes with that other story of the Russian inhumanity to the Japanese women expelled from Siberia. All that we know about this inhumanity is that our Consul at Niu-Chwang has been moved to protest against it, on the ground of humanity, and has taken the wretched refugees under his official protection. The inference pretty plainly is that the ill-treatment of these unfortunates has been such as cannot be told in print. That was certainly the case with a great many Russian outrages upon Chinese men and women in the military operations of 1900, for none of which was any disciplinary punishment ever inflicted. "War is hell." But there is something particularly infernal in these outrages upon non-combatants, and especially upon women, outrages which are simply not committed, by reason of the dread of punishment, by the troops of what can properly be called civilized armies and navies.

COMMISSIONER PALLAS AND HIS CRITICS.

In his parting shot at the Municipal Art Society Commissioner PALLAS scores a point when he suggests that "a good cause could best be served by less vociferous methods." In addition to being courteous, this has the advantage of being true.

In permitting the use of the fence surrounding the Public Library Building for conspicuous advertisements Commissioner PALLAS made a mistake. He is new in office, has been brought up to appreciate an opportunity for the earning of an honest dollar, is probably unfamiliar with the point of view which is occupied by the Municipal Art Society, and his error was at least natural in the circumstances. If reminded of it without a sensational outburst of hysterical indignation and the employment of exaggerated adjectives he would probably have made haste to correct it, and very likely he would have taken good care that the mistake should not be repeated. As it is he shows a natural obstinacy in the defense of his judgment in this matter, and proceeds to argue the point—not very wisely, perhaps, but with some heat. While perhaps willing to concede that he made a mistake, he cannot possibly confess without self-stultification that his mistake was as serious and obvious as the Municipal Art Society declares it to be.

Commissioner PALLAS will undoubtedly take warning from this incident, and if the Municipal Art Society also learns from it that it is wise to approach the discussion of a subject involving at most a question of taste temperately and discreetly, good will result from it to all concerned.

A LULL IN THE STORM.

Until the Japanese have transported to Korea and to the Liao-Tung Peninsula an aggregate of at least 100,000 troops, the progress of the war will probably drag somewhat slowly. The Russians have had too bitter a taste of the Japanese quality on the sea to be willing to attempt further naval operations unless and until their fleet be strengthened to a level of equality with their enemy. On the other hand the Japanese know the dogged determination of the Russian land forces too well to try to meet them under conditions wholly favorable to their foes. They have gained sufficient success in the opening events of the war to encourage them vastly; to throw away the prestige thus won by recklessly attempting the impossible would be suicidal. It is to be expected, therefore, that events will march slowly for some time.

Of course, delay is favorable to the Russians. They were evidently unprepared for war when Japan forced it upon them. They have to bring reinforcements and supplies several thousands of miles by means of a single line of railway, hastily built and poorly equipped. The season is against them. If, as is probable, the unusual severity of the Winter in this country is paralleled in the East, Russia's soldiers—hardy sons of the wintry steppes though they be—must suffer in their physique and in their mental powers after long exposure to the Siberian and Manchurian climate. Moreover, it is highly probable that their supplies of food and ammunition are not as ample as they ought to be before entering upon a great war; and, as these supplies can be carried to the Russian armies by only one route—the Siberian railway—time is of great importance to the Russian plan of campaign. As a matter of choice, therefore, Russia's policy would favor delay.

In the case of Japan a postponement of a movement in force is imposed by necessity. Even assuming that the Japanese fleet be capable of preventing the Russian fleet from interfering with the transportation of troops from Japan to the Continent, the difficulties in the way of moving an army by sea are sufficient to cause great delay—especially in freezing weather on a tempestuous coast. The Japanese must insure themselves against disaster that might cripple a part of their expedition, and, consequently, they must so land their troops as to have the whole force established on shore beyond the reach of immediate attack by the Russians.

When the two armies shall meet on the mainland there will be no lack of news of the most important character, but this encounter may be many weeks distant, and, meantime, it is likely that there will be some relaxation in the strenuosity of the news.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are both amazed and disgusted by the amount of commendation that has reached us through the mails for the letter on the legal perils of courtship and marriage, written by a correspondent who signed himself "Bachelor." That letter was a most discouraging illustration of human possibilities in the way of cowardice posing as caution, but we succeeded in persuading ourselves that the writer was a humorist of the sort that emphasizes one sentiment by grotesquely exaggerated expression of its opposite. What are we to think, however, now that the whining calumnies of "Bachelor" have been echoed with approval by some half a dozen men—so self-styled, at least—several of whom have lacked the saving regard for the opinion of decent people that led the inspirer of their communications to withhold his own name from publication? Here, for instance, is one JOHN BERTHOLD of this city—unfortunate city!—who is willing, actually willing, to have his acquaintances know that he wrote the following: "Look at the women! How many good women do you find in New York? I am too generous to tell of my experience with some women. I am not alone, as I know others who have had the same and worse cases to deal with. There are some good women, but they are few and far between." For a moment, after reading that miserable nonsense, we were tempted to fear that it signified the existence of at least one thin stratum in our social organization that had gone all to pieces—deliquesced, as it were, and passed beyond hope of saving even by the use of the best disinfectants and deodorizers. But of course that was hasty; there is no such stratum—there are only a few individual failures unmanly enough to seek the cause of failure elsewhere than in themselves. Such wretches are as rare in the slums as on the avenues, and even if we do get half a dozen letters that say or intimate that good women are few and far between in New York, it only indicates that as many men have been unsuccessful, no doubt for the best of reasons, in earning the privilege of association with women of that kind. Probably, indeed, it does not indicate even that, but merely that these few men are constitutionally incapable of recognising a good woman when they see her, or find that it makes themselves more easily endurable to themselves when they assert that most women, or all, are bad.

—What is amusingly described as "a communication of the utmost importance" is said to have been given by the several Chinese Ministers to this and the European Governments, solemnly announcing that China will remain absolutely neutral—that is, utterly inactive, as regards the war now in progress, so long as the Russian and Japanese armies refrain from desecrating the royal tombs at Mukden, but threatening that the Chinese soldiers will instantly be ordered to do something undefined, and therefore the more terrible, the moment the peaceful slumber of the Emperor's ancestors is disturbed. In calling this amusing we do not intend to intimate that it is not also important. Possibly enough is it, as amusing things often are. But what a light it casts on China and the Chinese character! Here they are, a nation with potential strength, practically beyond measurement, enduring impassively losses and affronts that would madden a flannel rabbit, and postponing even self-defense until something perfectly inconsequential to any human being alive or dead is done to some bones and dust distinguishable from other bones and dust only by the fact that they have been deposited for several years in certain buildings! And what do the Chinese think they are going to do if the Russians or Japanese, or both, should happen to disturb the sanctity of those precious tombs in any of the many incomprehensible ways that are supposed by the Chinese theologians to offend ancestral shades? Send a few hundred coolies disguised in tiger skins to make faces and growl at the desecrators, no doubt, and if those vigorous measures fail, to beat gongs and shoot arrows at them. When a country draws the line at tombs and nowhere else, no wonder its neighbors yearn to enter in and possess its land.

—A Denver man whose wife had indulged publicly in several of the more absurd, but far from the worst, vagaries of "Christian Science," thought the situation over this week and could devise no better method of meeting it than the killing of the woman and himself. Which he proceeded to do. It seems to us that the Denver man made a serious mistake. If he had thought longer, or had taken good advice, he could have remedied his woes in a less desperate way. Of course, his way had its merits—that's not to be denied. It was prompt, conclusive, and concentrated, and, had no other relief been open, several pretty fair excuses could have been found for resort to it. A sane man, chained by fate to a thoroughgoing Eddyite, cannot be expected long to endure the irritations, humiliations, and disgraces of his lot. But it proves nothing to kill the Eddyite, and for the man to kill himself is the most absurd of non-sequiturs. There are divorce courts, and especially obliging ones in States conveniently near to Denver. There are also railway trains on which long journeys can be made with no preliminary announcements of destination, and easily accessible from the coast terminals of many railways are wharves whence comfortable steamers sail for all parts of the world, including many places where a Denver man would not meet an acquaintance in a hundred years. No, there are other cures than combined murder and suicide, even for the worst cases of "Christian Science." The Denver man's lot was hard; we are willing to admit that it was actually unendurable, but he did make a mistake—two mistakes, indeed, one reprehensible and the other tinged with folly. Why, he could have tried, not quite without hope, the effect of that wife-persuader once legal and still popular in England, a stick no thicker than a masculine thumb. It is not exactly a nice thing to use on a wife, even though she be given over to Eddyotic monkeyshines, but it is better than a double tragedy. There is nothing in that for anybody.

—Thursday's fire in a Fourteenth Street furniture shop revealed an elevator boy who ran his car up and down through the smoke and flame until he had rescued all the imperiled people. Now that we think of it, his particular form of heroism is displayed with curious frequency—curious, that is, considering that nobody pays much attention to elevator boys, or knows any special reason why they should always stick to their posts in times of extreme danger. Yet apparently they always do. At least, though we often hear of their doing it, we never hear of their doing the other thing, and doubtless we would if they did it. The matter is worthy of careful investigation. Heroism is not so abundant that the existence of a whole class that indulges in it as part of a not too well remunerated day's work should be passed unnoticed by sociologists—or others.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH.

Mr. Gladstone's Declaration That Recognition of the Confederacy Was Never Contemplated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably one of the most critical periods during our civil war was when Emperor Napoleon conquered Mexico and sent Maximilian to rule over that nation, as his foothold in that country was simply intended as a back door entrance to the United States. In the event of a defeat of the Union arms, which he confidently expected, he would then be able to seize as much of the United States territory as he could grab during its disintegration. The inclosed letter from the Hon. W. E. Gladstone is convincing proof that Emperor Napoleon did make the effort to get the English Government to join him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy for the avowed purpose of carrying out his designs as above outlined. Mr. Gladstone states distinctly that the Palmerston Cabinet never thought of recognising the Confederacy—which lets England out of the Emperor's conspiracy.

HENRY CLEWS.
New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

Mr. Gladstone's Letter to Mr. Clews.

26 James Street, May 30, 1889.

Dear Sir: Having expressed my interest in the portions of your work which I read on the day of its arrival, I think it would be less than ingenuous if I did not, after reading what relates to the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, in Page 56, and in the following chapter, make some reference to it.

Allow me to assure you that so far as that Cabinet is concerned you have been entirely misled in regard to matters of fact. As a member of it, and now nearly its sole surviving member, I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognising the Southern States in your great civil war, excepting when it learned the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon Third, and declined to entertain that proposition without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent.

In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for the negotiation Lord Russell took no part, and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. I spoke for the Cabinet.

You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that there is no foundation for a charge which, had it been true, might have aided in keeping alive angry sentiments happily gone by. You are, of course, at liberty to publish this letter.

To your reference in Page 70, as a record of impressions which I am not entitled to use, I can make no objection, though you are probably aware that they were many years ago the subject of a detailed explanation from me to the American Government, and of a most handsome reply from Mr. Hamilton Fish.

I remain, dear Sir, your very faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.
H. Clews, Esq.

CHANCE FOR TAX DODGERS.

Suggestion that Bostwick Bill Offers a Comprehensive Loophole.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A petition is now being circulated for signatures advocating the passage of the Bostwick bill, relating to the taxation of mortgages. In reading the provisions of the proposed bill I have been struck by the possibilities of further tax evasion presented.

The bill provides that all mortgages embracing real estate situated within the State and the bonds, notes, obligations, and debts secured thereby shall be exempt from all taxation except that provided by the act.

There must be an enormous amount of bonds, notes, obligations, and debts owned by residents of this State that are not secured by real estate mortgages and are all theoretically subject to assessment for personal taxes, and some of which must be actually taxed. What will there be to prevent a debtor from making a mortgage of real estate of merely nominal value to secure debts aggregating a million dollars, and by paying once the comparatively inconsiderable tax on the mortgage, exempt all "the bonds, notes, obligations, and debts" from taxation in the hands of the holders for as long as they are owing? I have not followed out the idea to its fullest consequences, but will not borrowers, corporate or otherwise, be enabled to offer the inducement such as has added premiums to State and municipal securities, of absolute exemption of their obligations from all taxation by paying one Bostwick bill tax on a worthless mortgage on worthless real estate? EMIL SCHULTZE.
New York, Feb. 18, 1904.

SUGGESTS CROSSTOWN TUNNEL.

Subway from River to River Beneath Sixtieth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would greatly relieve the congestion of travel threatened at the completion of the Blackwell's Island Bridge if a crosstown tunnel (not a ditch) should be built beneath Sixtieth Street from river to river, or at least westward to Tenth Avenue.

It should be built by the city and operated jointly by the Interborough and New York City Railway Company, so as to provide for transfer by all north and south bound systems, with stations at all connecting points. At Central Park it would diverge to Fifty-ninth Street, with a station at the northwest corner of the plaza, and proceed beneath the sidewalk to the Circle, regaining Sixtieth Street and passing under the rapid transit subway, with connecting subway station. If not needed west of Tenth Avenue it could still be extended westward for storage of cars.

CHARLES H. WARD.
New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

CRITICS OF THE S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder how many of those who criticise the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would be willing to earn the right to do so by subscribing $5 per annum for a membership. Doubtless if that society's records were consulted it would be found to have been a pretty busy organization during the stress of wintry conditions we have had.

We often hear remarks on the difficulty of finding a policeman when wanted. When we consider the disparity in numbers between the society's uniformed force and the police force is it surprising that we do not find a S. P. C. A. officer on every other street corner? And yet they are generally to be had in response to a call.

As to the much-commented-upon home of the society: It will be admitted that headquarters centrally situated are essential, and if the prominent men of affairs in charge of the society's interests have seen fit to make its home permanent and imposing, who shall say they were not wise in doing so, as well as in maintaining an otherwise efficient equipment?

Some time ago I had occasion to bring an injured horse home from Central Park, the alternative being to shoot him where he stood. Although it was about 8 o'clock in the evening when I telephoned for the ambulance, it came in due course, and the valued animal's life was saved. I could cite numerous other cases reported for investigation and corrective action that have been disposed of to my satisfaction.

I would advise these critics to extend to the society their moral and financial support by becoming members and thereby securing for themselves the certainty of the presence of a S. P. C. A. man—in themselves—when they want him.

J. W. EDMONDS.
New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

Only Wanted His Fare.

"I suppose, Jerry," the eminent statesman said, looking through his pocketbook for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other people nowadays, you would rather have clean money."

"Oh, that's all right, Senator," said the colored man. "I don't care how you made your money."—Chicago Tribune.

WOMEN AND DIPLOMACY.

View that British Nobleman's American Wives May Cause Entanglements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

England is fighting the mighty Muscovite—by means of and through the wily Japanese. Her moral support, her money, are all at the disposal of the Mongolian. Japan stands for British interests. England for centuries in the long chain of her history of wars has never fought openly and singlehanded another nation of her size, without a host of allies. To-day she seeks by coddling, sentimental bosh and emotional bathos to hoodwink the people of the United States into aiding and abetting her to circumvent and prevent the natural, the legitimate desire for expansion on the part of Russia.

The battle of the Titans may be postponed—but as sure as the sun shines the Bear and the Lion will yet be locked in a deadly embrance for the mastery of India. Russia is at the gates of Herat, awaiting in patience the time to strike. Will the people of this Union forget the bequest of George Washington—to beware of foreign entanglements—and be found bearing the battle's brunt for the cormorant of nations, England?

The marriages of our American women of wealth and their ramifications of personal interests in the upholding of the hands of British monarchy have placed this country as an "easy mark" for British gush and false sentimentality to play upon. Woman rules the home, the camp, the throne, the world, and money cuts the way to political preferment in this land.

Intermarriages of royalty in Europe weigh not an atom of importance in the scale of war or peace. When American diplomacy becomes a prey to woman's wiles, and can be invoked to cry for "open door," "administrative entity," and neutralization, for the protection of China against partition, it's all fudge. If we are misled into forgetfulness of the solemn injunction of Washington concerning foreign "entanglements" we can lay it to our rich American girls' mad desire for rank and title, and British greed for hard-earned American dollars.

By what mysterious apotheosis, wonderful exorcising, and esoteric incantation has the name and memory of him who is "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" been freed in English eyes from the opprobrious epithet of rebel, that he is to be honored and glorified in England's commercial heart and cotton centre—by all business being suspended on Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday? The "foxy" Britisher and the Anglomaniac of the "Pilgrim Dinner Club" no doubt regard this suspension of business as a "graceful tribute to our country and our country's hero," but to the man of patriotic instincts and inherent love of liberty born of this Republic's institutions it savors of what the "ward heeler" calls "getting next the graft." R. E. K.
New York, Feb. 18, 1904.

A SNOW CART SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the very crude and primitive method of removing snow from the streets by cartloads and spadefuls must be adhered to, why has it never occurred to our authorities that time and expense could be saved by lowering the bodies of the carts to a level beneath that of the axles, as is done in New England in the case of load carts? In this way the lifting distance would be so lessened as to save many motions of the laborer, thus conserving his strength and multiplying the amount of work accomplished in a given period.

In this connection may it not be a useful suggestion that runners be substituted for wheels? This would relieve much strain from horses and would enable them to move their loads more quickly, thus not only saving time, but incidentally doing much to relieve the congestion of traffic which is inevitable under present conditions.

But, after all, where is the inventive genius who, in these days of electricity and engineering skill, should suggest some still better method of working, which would entirely supersede the primitive means now employed?

The suggestion of utilizing our adjacent rivers for purposes of protection from fire and also for melting and clearing away snow is clearly one tending in the right direction, and the energy with which our present Mayor is encouraging it is worthy of the highest commendation.

Meanwhile, may not the simple suggestions of this communication be of some value for present requirements? A. B.
New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

JOHN B. McDONALD'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Thursday, Feb. 18, containing an article headed "Aqueduct Board Friction," has just reached me here. So far as I am concerned, the statements therein made are untrue in every particular. I have never heard of any bill being contemplated, much less prepared for the Legislature, to oust Commissioners Ryan and Curtis from office, or to give the Mayor power to remove them. Nor have I ever in any way with any person or organization, political or otherwise, used any influence or made any appeal either for or against Commissioners Ryan and Curtis, or either of them.

JOHN B. McDONALD.
Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., Feb. 19, 1904.

THE OLD LIGHT GUARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read an article regarding the old Light Guard from your issue of Feb. 7 which has greatly interested me, I would like to ask the writer of said article, signed "Veteran," if among those in the organization he remembers one William Massena Benjamin, who served with it at the time of Lafayette's visit to America. I remember as a very small child seeing him (my father) dressed for duty in the uniform of the Grenadiers, and would be greatly interested to have any data concerning the organization. S. J. B.
Fort Black, Texas, Feb. 14, 1903.

Secretary Moody's Boston Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue your editorial strictures on certain expressions in Secretary Moody's Boston speech, referring to the sentence "let us then be backed by God, &c.," seems to me to be far wide of the mark. The reverent allusion was simply an acknowledgment of the divine aid back of all good endeavor, and all that the Russian means in similar connection. But is Russia in the right? Like all human endeavors, this element of fact as to one's attitude toward the divine ideal of right makes for divine help or divine displeasure. DANIEL L. TOWER.
New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

Remuneration of Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your paper is always so ready to speak a good word for those in need, I wish you would call the attention of the public to the fact that teachers (substitutes, of course) are receiving for training the future citizens of this, the greatest and richest city in our land, the magnificent sum of $1.50 per day, or $30 per month; rather less than the "common laborer" under the "prevailing rate of wages." A TEACHER.
New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

Russia's Plight.

Russia is forming a corps of officials who will try to check disaffection at home. Unhappy is the country which has to fight the back fire.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE MAN WHO GETS THE PROFIT.

E. E. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

I do not sigh to bleed and die
For any country's cause;
Let others be the heroes, I
Will help to give applause.

Let others, cheering, storm the height
Or man the ships at sea;
The fame they win who march to fight
Has little charm for me.

I stay to lend my verse for sale
While heroes maim and kill
And, whether right or wrong the quarrel,
I'll have the profit still.

ANGRY WOMAN LAWYER DEFIES RECORDER GOFF

With Her Father, Also a Lawyer, She Refuses to Sit Down.

THREATENS TO GIVE UP CASE

Miss Mary and Capt. Coleman Start to Leave Court, but Are Dissuaded by Asst. Dist. Atty. Smyth.

Lawyer Mary Coleman became highly indignant yesterday over Recorder Goff's rulings in a case which she is trying, with her father, in Part I. of the General Sessions, and, grasping her picture hat from the counsel's table, she jabbed a hatpin into it and declared with dignity that she would withdraw from the case. Her father, Capt. Hugh Coleman, announced that he also would withdraw.

He slipped his overcoat on, while Lawyer Mary donned her sealskin wrap and picked up her fur boa, fully prepared to leave the courtroom. At this juncture Assistant District Attorney Smyth interfered and acted as peacemaker, asking counsel to remain, so as not to force the District Attorney to commence a new trial. Miss Coleman, whose face was flushed with excitement, declared that she did not want to embarrass young Mr. Smyth, and for that reason would accept his invitation to remain. Capt. Coleman said he, too, would remain to oblige the Assistant District Attorney. Thereupon Recorder Goff addressed them and sternly remarked:

"It's a good thing for you that you have decided to remain!"

The case on trial was that of Lawyer William Nichols, who is charged with subornation of perjury in inducing Charles Stercks to take a false oath in a straw bail case in the Sheriff's office. Stercks, who had pleaded guilty to perjury in July last, had been brought down from Sing Sing Prison to testify, and was on the witness stand, undergoing cross-examination at the hands of Capt. Coleman. Lawyer Mary Coleman was standing at the counsel's table.

"It is proper," the Recorder remarked to her, "and I have mentioned it before, that only one counsel, and that the one examining, should stand.

"We are entitled to hear what the witness says," she retorted sharply.

"Captain," ordered the Recorder, addressing the chief court attendant, "see that the order is enforced. Mr. Coleman take your seat."

Court Officer Doyle approached the woman lawyer timidly. She glared at him and remained standing. Doyle approached her father, Capt. Coleman. Capt. Coleman brushed him aside, saying "Don't you lay your hands on me. If the witness will speak loudly, I will take a seat anywhere."

"Sit down!" commanded the Recorder.

"We can't hear," declared the woman lawyer, "and we are entitled to hear."

"Yes," added her father, "we are entitled to hear, and if not permitted might as well retire from this case."

"Mr. Coleman," said the Recorder, standing and leaning forward, "you are exasperating. If you have an impediment in your hearing, and it is manifest that you have, that is, it is not only manifest in this case, but it has also been manifest in various other cases—"

"I'll take an exception to your Honor's remarks," interrupted the woman lawyer, jabbing her hat with her hat pin. "Such remarks may prejudice the minds of this jury."

"It wears upon the court to exercise much vocal power," resumed the Recorder, "and I am not capable of doing it, and if I speak in an ordinary tone so that the jurors can hear me and lawyers practicing here generally hear me, I cannot make an exception in your case to keep up a continual falsetto voice in order to penetrate your hardness of hearing. That is your misfortune."

"If it is my misfortune," shouted Capt. Coleman, who is a war veteran, "it is a misfortune that I acquired while discharging my duty to my country, and I do not want to be criticised by the court for what I am not responsible for."

"Sit down!" commanded the Recorder. Captain, (turning to the chief of the court squad,) make these people keep their seats."

Capt. Doyle approached the woman lawyer to compel her to sit down, while five attendants shouted in chorus, "Sit down!"

"I won't sit down," declared Miss Coleman, hotly.

"No, we won't sit down, and we take exception to your Honor's remarks," added her father.

"Very well," said the Recorder, sinking back wearily in his chair.

It was at this point that the threats to withdraw were made.

The trial will be continued to-day.

CARMEN AGAIN IN THE OPERA.

Mme. Calvé, it was announced last evening in a printed slip in the Metropolitan Opera House programme, was slightly indisposed, but would sing the part of Carmen in Bizet's opera in order not to disappoint the public. The public was represented in large numbers, and was not disappointed in Mme. Calvé's performance. It was very much the same as it has been in the two previous repetitions of the opera that have been given since her arrival; the traces of indisposition were not apparent. Her acting was quite in the same vein that it has been. The cast was the same as that which took part in the last representation.

Mr. Dippel repeated his intelligent but not very distinguished impersonation of Don José, and Mr. Journet was the Escamillo. Miss Marguerite Lemon sang the music of Micaela neatly, and Miss Paula Ralph, Miss Jacoby, Mr. Bégué, Mr. Guardabassi, Mr. Dufriche, and Mr. Reiss took the other parts. Mr. Mottl conducted. Mr. Mottl can do nothing indifferently, even in a performance that interests him so little as this one, and there is a spirit in it that is unmistakably his, whenever he fully has his say.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Players will make their début to-night at the Bijou Theatre, in "Much Ado About Nothing."

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The cast for the skit entitled "Shylock Before the Court of Appeals," to be played at the Actors' Fund benefit March 1, is as follows: Maclyn Arbuckle, Ralph Delmore, Frank Burbeck, Forrest Robinson, Joseph Whiting, Fred Sidney, Tully Marshall, Lawrance D'Orsay, Eugene O'Rourke, Louis F. Hendricks, Alice Fischer, Drina De Wolfe, and Bijou Fernandez.

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Justice Fitzsimons in the City Court yesterday awarded Milton Aborn a verdict of $2,000 against Kirke La Shelle. Aborn, who is a member of the Vaudeville Managers' Association, charged that La Shelle sold an opera called "The Idol's Eye," to him after previously selling it to a music publisher. Aborn had instituted action against La Shelle for breach of contract, alleging fraud.

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Miss Viola Allen was reported to be "doing nicely" at the Eye and Ear Infirmary yesterday. She sat up an hour during the day. The doctors cannot tell when she will leave the hospital.

THIS TURK NOT SO "TERRIBLE."

Sayville People Hear a Pleasant Story About Che Kib Bey.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 19.—The Turkish Minister, Che Kib Bey, while spending last Summer at Sayville, L. I., formed the acquaintance of "Captain Hall," an inoffensive but highly interesting old man, who entertained him with marvelous tales of his adventures. Owing to complications last Fall between this country and his home Government that called Che Kib Bey to Washington, "Captain Hall" missed his foreign friend.

What was the old man's surprise, soon after cold weather set in, when he received from Che Kib Bey a substantial check, to be invested in warm clothing for the old man's own body. And now Sayvilleites' former opinion of the "Terrible Turk" is greatly modified.

DEATH OF JACOB HESS.

Illness of Republican Politician Dated from Service on Police Board.

Jacob Hess, for many years a leader in local Republican politics and a member of the last bi-partisan Police Board, of which Bernard J. York was President under Mayor Van Wyck, died at 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home in Manursing Way, Rye, N. Y., where he had lived for months in comparative retirement.

Mr. Hess was ill even before he went out of office, suffering from a complication of disorders, and his death was due to a general breaking down. His home in this city was at 109 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Hess was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1847, but was brought to this country when only two years old. After a brief course in the common schools he became a butcher's boy in Washington Market. He embarked in business for himself as a commission dealer in meats in West Washington Market when he was nineteen years old, and was said to possess a fortune of $100,000 when he made his first start in politics, in 1874, being elected Assemblyman from the strongly Democratic Twentieth District by more than 800 majority. The next year he was elected Alderman at Large, running 12,000 ahead of his ticket. He declined the nomination for Sheriff in 1876.

Mayor Wickham in 1877 appointed Mr. Hess a Commissioner of Schools. In that year he was defeated for Register by Judge F. W. Loew. Mayor Cooper appointed him Commissioner of Charities and Correction in 1879, and he was elected President of the board. He served until May, 1885, when he retired, being made a member of the new Board of Electrical Control two months later. He became President of that also, and held office until Tammany came into power, in 1898. Mr. Hess succeeded Commissioner Hamilton, who was removed from the Police Board by Mayor Van Wyck. He voted to remove Chief McCullagh and to promote Chief Devery in his place.

Mr. Hess was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Free Sons of Israel, and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Hess's only son, Seymour Griswold Hess, died at his father's house June 13, 1897, a short time after his graduation from Columbia University.

HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP DEAD.

Boston's Dramatic Critic Passes Away, Aged Sixty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Henry Austin Clapp, one of the most distinguished dramatic critics in the United States, died at his home here to-night after a brief illness.

Mr. Clapp was about sixty years of age, and was clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County. For twenty years or more he was connected with The Advertiser as dramatic critic, and was at the time of his death attached to The Herald.

As a Shakespearean scholar and reader Mr. Clapp was widely known. He had traveled in every section of the country delivering lectures on the Shakespearean plays and the drama in general. Mr. Clapp also achieved some distinction as a book reviewer and author. One of his latest literary productions was "Thirty Years' Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic."

SHIP'S CAPTAIN BLAMED.

Coroner's Jury Finds Wrecked Clallam's Commander Guilty of Manslaughter.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 19.—The Coroner's jury, inquiring into the cause of the loss of the steamship Clallam and fifty-four lives on Jan. 8, delivered a verdict to-day, finding Capt. Roberts guilty of manslaughter, and Chief Engineer Delauney criminally culpable. Delauney is severely censured for negligence and incompetency.

Capt. Roberts is now in Southern California.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those silver puzzle rings only cost $1, and they furnish the best means known for occupying many spare hours. The rings, as probably every one knows, have three wires or so encircling the finger, joined in a knot at the back, making them attractive ornaments for the finger. Take them off, separate the rings, and then try to put them together again—there is where the fun comes in. It can be done, but it takes time.

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For the people who fancy silver jewelry there are Mexican rings, pretty, delicate things done in filigree work that also cost $1.

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The silver rings made by the American Indians are heavier than these, and most people like them better. They come in the plain silver, and are set with different stones—turquois and opal matrix. They range in price from $1 to $4. One at the latter price has the opal matrix for the stone and cut in the silver the design of the swastika, the good luck symbol which has been having a vogue in many things recently.

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The rings that have been worn, property of the Indians, made by them for their own use and then sold, are the best. The silver has a much better effect after the designs have been softened by wear. One of the best of the rings, which costs $4, is one of these. It is heavy and set with turquois matrix of excellent color. A one-dollar ring, which has a pricked design upon it, is heavy silver, without a stone.

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Interesting things that the Indians make in the way of basket work are chest shaped with covers, and are used for shirtwaist boxes, or in some instances for clothes hampers. They are well made, will wear forever, and cost from $15 to $25. The decorations are peculiar and interesting. The Indians do not draw their designs from their inner consciousness, but as a rule from whatever happens to be nearest at hand. They have been known to reproduce carefully in their basket work the lettering and design upon the outside of a tomato can. On one of these baskets the sides are decorated with large letters, one line, reading up and down, showing M M E T. Another row shows M M, then what looks to be an F reversed and a T. The peculiarity of the decorations does not make the basket less interesting.

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Burden baskets of the Shavehead Indians of Washington have recently been put into a shape in which they may be used for utilitarian purposes by civilized people. These baskets have been white elephants as far as usefulness was concerned to any one but their owners heretofore. They are four or five feet long, cornucopia in shape, and would not stand or hang. Now they have been suspended in the centre of standards of bamboo, and can be used for clothes hampers or any of a number of things. They cost from $8 to $20.

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Zuni rain gods will be useful ornaments for the Summer home unless the coming season is to be modeled on the line of the last. They are funny little fellows, having faces given character by strong markings. Each one is in a sitting position, and usually holding some kind of a receptacle. It was the Zuni rain god that Commissioner Woodbury put out to call down the rain when he was in a quandary recently to get the snow cleared from the streets, and the little weather producer did good service. They cost 50 cents apiece.

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There are exquisite things being brought out in the way of college coats of arms upon leather, the finest quality of velvet ooze. The skins are first colored in one of the college colors for a foundation, and the design is brought out upon this in colors. The shades are exquisite. Vassar is delightful among the women's colleges, the pink and gray being delicate and yet effective. The skins are used for wall decorations, or they may be table covers or are made into cushion covers. They cost $5 apiece.

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Among the new sweater blouses pretty and useful ones are made with an adjustable collar and V for the front. The blouse is one of the short ones reaching to the waistline, with sleeves, and can be worn without the collar when it is to be invisible, or, for warmth for skating and the like, the extra piece can be added.

HANNA'S BODY LAID AWAY

All Cleveland Stops Business for the Funeral.

Bishop Leonard's Eulogy — Senator's Body Now Lies in Lake View Cemetery Vault.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The last services over the body of Senator Marcus A. Hanna were held here this afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Nearly all business was suspended for the entire afternoon. Street railway and steam road traffic on every line in the city was stopped for the five minutes from 1 to 1:05 o'clock. People generally in all parts of the city bowed their heads in reverence for a brief time at that hour.

Just four weeks ago to-day Senator Hanna left his home city for the Nation's capital, happy in his triumphant re-election to the highest legislative body in the land. To a few friends, before his leavetaking, the Senator said:

"I am tired and think I have earned a rest. If I can go to Washington and simply attend to my duties as Senator I shall be happy."

Thousands who were unable to view the body of the dead Senator as it lay in state in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium yesterday and to-day flocked to the corner of Euclid and Case Avenues to witness the conveying of the simple black coffin into the church.

Promptly at noon the funeral cortège left the Chamber of Commerce Building. Preceded by a platoon of police, the procession took its way out Euclid Avenue to the church. Following the police came Troop A as guard of honor. Then came carriages containing the pall bearers, the Washington delegation, the Governor's staff, the Chamber of Commerce committee, Loyal Legion committee, and delegations representing various civic societies.

Admittance to the church was by card, limited to 600, the seating capacity of the auditorium, and reservations on the centre aisle were made for the family and various delegations.

The church was filled long before the hour for services to commence, and thousands lined the street about the edifice. Street railway traffic past the church was suspended for an hour, and a nightlike stillness fell over the assemblage.

The clergy met the body at the entrance, and as they preceded it up the aisle repeated the usual sentences. The pall bearers were Gov. Herrick, Judge W. B. Sanders, Andrew Squire, J. B. Zerbe, C. A. Grasselli, A. B. Hough, W. J. McKinnie, and Samuel Mather. After the choir had chanted the Thirtieth and Ninetieth Psalms President Pierce of Gambier College, an institution of which Mr. Hanna was a benefactor, read from the Scriptures, the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and Bishop Leonard delivered a eulogy, saying in part:

"There are certain qualities and characteristics of this man so highly regarded by all classes of people that ought assuredly to receive recognition in the midst of his friends and associates, and at this solemn hour. And first, the universal comment is upon his integrity. This was a keynote in his life. His field was an open one, and his methods were never belittling or degrading.

"Then, too, he had definite objects in his life. He had aims to achieve, goals to reach, standards to attain. Is he not conspicuous in this? How inflexible and dauntless in his purposes was this man we remember before God to-day! And, finally, how true and tender of heart he was. He reached the highest levels in life, but it did not spoil him. His good heart was untouched by any canker of pride or arrogance. Do you not recognize the reality of this man's great, generous efforts in the silent approbation those 300,000 miners are suffering while we worship here—the tribute that rebukes the noisy, shallow harangue which would inflame one class against another, and that tells the world of the reverence of the vast industrial army for a righteous man, a strong leader, a considerate employer? The miners of the coal pits have ceased their work to-day, that, joining with you and me, they may honor this friend of the laborers."

Bishop Leonard then read the committal service and pronounced the benediction. The body, accompanied only by the family, the pall bearers, and Bishop Leonard, was then taken to Lakeview Cemetery, where a final farewell of the dead was taken in Wade Memorial Chapel, the service consisting simply of a prayer by the Bishop. The body was deposited in a crypt in the chapel to await burial at the convenience of the family.

The Washington delegation to attend the funeral included Secretaries Taft, Wilson, and Cortelyou, and Senators Foraker, Perkins, Fairbanks, Scott, and Cockrell. Others present included Gov. Durbin of Indiana and his staff, J. Pierpont Morgan, George B. Cox, and many business and social friends of the dead Senator from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and New York.

MINERS' TRIBUTE TO HANNA.

Day of His Funeral Observed Throughout the Anthracite Coal Region.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 19.—To-day was generally observed throughout the anthracite coal fields as a day of mourning, and all the mines and collieries were closed out of respect to the memory of Senator Hanna. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had issued a proclamation directing that the men quit work at noon, and the miners and mine employes so heartily favored the plan that they did not report at all for work in the morning.

So far as known there has never been a similar demonstration of respect shown upon the death of a United States Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Out of respect to the funeral of Senator Hanna, the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America was closed all afternoon. The headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners closed at noon, and remained closed for several hours. The headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters also closed at the same time.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained at dinner to-night for the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, who have returned from a two weeks' visit to New York. The other guests were Baroness von Sternburg, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Mr. Waterlow of the British Embassy and Mrs. Waterlow, Gen. and Mrs. Foster, Col. and Mrs. May, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Deering, Miss Patten, Col. Morrell, Mr. Raikes of the British Embassy, Mr. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, Mr. Seckendorff, Count Clermont Tonnerre, and Mr. Blair.

Representative and Mrs. Sibley entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw.

Senator and Mrs. Dryden had as guests at dinner to-night Judge Peckham of the Supreme Court, Gen. and Mrs. William F. Draper, ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. Payne, Col. Symons, Representative Gillett, Representative and Mrs. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Alger, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mrs. Butler.

Gen. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, who have leased their house in N Street for the season to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eno of New York, entertained at dinner at the Alibi Club to-night complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee. The other guests were Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Rockhill, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Fague, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Albert Bacon, Senator Frye, Senator Warren, Admiral Read, and Gen. Hine.

FREDERICK H. WINSTON DEAD.

Chicago Lawyer, ex-Minister to Persia, Dies in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Frederick H. Winston, ex-Minister to Persia, died to-day at Magnolia Springs, Fla. He had been in ill-health for two years, and the end was expected. He had not practiced law for many years, and devoted much of his later days to his large real estate interests. He was one of the most active friends of Lincoln Park, and was Park Commissioner several years. For fifteen years he was general solicitor for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. In 1886 Cleveland appointed him Minister to Persia, but he only held the place two years.

Frederick Hampden Winston was born in Liberty County, Ga., on Nov. 2, 1830. He came from English ancestry, and claimed to be able to trace his descent from the Barons of Runnymede in a period as distant as the thirteenth century. While he was yet a child his parents removed to Kentucky, where he received his early education, later coming East, and studying law at the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in this city the same year, but only remained here until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, and established a law practice.

For almost a quarter of a century he held an important place in municipal, political, and legal circles of Chicago. He was an ardent Democrat. For a number of years he was President of the Union Stock Yards Company in Chicago.

Mr. Winston was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mariah G. Dudley of Frankfort, Ky.; his second, Miss Sallie Reeves Heewees of New Orleans.

DEATH OF J. MALCOLM FORBES.

Patron of Horses and Yachtsman Dies at Milton, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

MILTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—J. Malcolm Forbes, widely known as a patron of light harness racing and as a yachtsman, died to-day at his residence here. Mr. Forbes had been suffering from an internal malady for about a week. Two operations, performed as a last resort, failed.

Mr. Forbes was nearly sixty years of age. He was for many years a heavy shareholder in the American Bell Telephone Company and other properties. As a horseman he was prominent both as an owner and breeder of famous racing stock.

He was formerly Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, and in former years actively participated in the defense of the America's Cup.

He was the son of John Murray and Sarah (Hathaway) Forbes, and was born in Milton in 1845. His ancestors were Scottish, belonging to a family that from the days of Wallace and Bruce included many famous fighters among its numbers.

Mr. Forbes was twice married, the first time to Miss Jones, daughter of E. C. Jones of New Bedford. She died, leaving him four children. His second wife was Miss Rose Dayney of California.

The Forbes residence in the Summer is on Naushon Island, which belongs to the family, and is situated between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—American Telephone and Telegraph was weak on the Boston Stock Exchange to-day on news of J. Malcolm Forbes's death. Mr. Forbes was a Director and heavy stockholder. The price declined from 121 to 119½, much long stock appearing.

FIREMEN WORK IN DRESS SUITS.

Boston Department Called from Annual Ball to Fight Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Boston firemen were summoned from their annual ball in Mechanics' Building early this morning, attired in evening dress, to fight a fire in a five-story building at East First and Collor Streets, which resulted in a loss of $100,000. Forty Polish families residing in near-by tenements were ordered to vacate their homes. While there was great confusion all left the buildings in safety.

The fire originated on the third floor in the rooms of The National Magazine and rapidly spread to the fourth, of which Carter, Rice & Co., wholesale paper dealers, were the occupants. The Shapple Press, Tuckham Press, and the Potter & Watson Shoe Company lost heavily through water damage. The losses are covered by insurance.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Badminton Club will have its weekly meeting this afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and prizes offered by members and patronesses of the club will be played for. Several of the patronesses will preside at the tea table. There will be many house parties at Tuxedo and Lakewood, and the guests will remain over Washington's Birthday. On Monday evening there will be a dinner and reception at the Metropolitan Club for the members and their families.

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Mrs. John Clinton Gray has recalled the invitations for her dinner scheduled for this evening at the Metropolitan Club, owing to the death of her husband's mother, Mrs. John A. C. Gray.

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Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a luncheon to-day for Mrs. Robert Barton. Miss Julia Chester Wells will have an afternoon card party at her residence.

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Mrs. Oliver B. Jennings and a party of friends will soon leave for a yachting cruise intended to include South American waters.

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Mrs. Adair, who has been in the West, and, later, at Palm Beach, is expected to arrive in town to-morrow.

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The Neighborhood Cotillions will be held next season at Dodworth's, as usual, and on Thursday evenings as follows: Dec. 8 and 29, 1904; Jan. 26 and Feb. 23, 1905, and an Easter dance on April 27, 1905. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. William R. Barr, and Mrs. Henry Bischoff.

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Charles Gibson gave a reception on Thursday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria for Miss Gibson and Miss Warren of Boston. Among those who attended were Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. James Putnam, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and Miss Laura Swan.

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Miss Barbara Sedley, who had booked her passage for Europe several weeks ago, has given up the trip for the present, but will go abroad in June.

Arthur K. Bourne's Country Home.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 20.—Arthur K. Bourne, oldest son of Frederick G. Bourne, is to build a country residence on his father's estate at Oakdale, L. I., at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Bourne recently married Miss Hollins of Manhattan.

DOINGS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—Golf was the great social attraction to-day, barring the meeting of the Fortnightly Club. The Fortnightly was entertained in the ballroom of the Poinciana by Mrs. Frederick Sterry and it was generally attended by all the ladies, including Lady Carter, wife of the Governor of the Bahamas. At the meeting several musical recitations were rendered, and a notable one was a song by Mrs. Frederick Edey of New York, who was accompanied by her guest, Miss Daisy Taylor. Mrs. Frederick Roberts of New York read an interesting paper and Oscar T. Conkling of New York sang.

This morning Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, the Misses Webb, Vanderbilt Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James Laurence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. James Laurence, Miss Wetmore, and Dr. Le Roy M. Bingham arrived in Dr. Webb's car.

This noon Mr. Breese gave a luncheon to ten of the friends he left here a week ago. Dr. Webb also had a lunch party.

In the afternoon Mrs. H. M. Flagler entertained the Webb party at tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon T. Ford are at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fairchild have joined the New York colony.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Chesebrough have arrived for the season.

Other New York arrivals to-day are Mr. and Mrs. T. Olde, Miss Olde, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, J. Dalzell Pate, Mr. D. Hicks Lards, W. H. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. O. Myers, Henry Fisher, J. D. Hillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Harrington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Rev. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman, formerly pastor of the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, died suddenly to-day on his farm near Columbus, Mo. Mr. Yeaman was born seventy-four years ago in Kentucky.

Dr. Yeaman was educated for the law, and for several years had a large and remunerative practice in Kentucky. After entering the ministry, he proved himself an extemporaneous speaker of unusual power. For six years after going to St. Louis he was Moderator of the St. Louis Baptist Association, and later elected Moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Assembly. For two years he acted as Chancellor of the William Jewell College. He saved the Central Baptist, the denominational paper of the West, from financial ruin, and was well known in religious circles in the South, where he had gained a reputation as a pulpit orator.

George N. Tyner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Ex-Senator George N. Tyner of Holyoke, Mass., was found dead in bed in his room at the Adams House this morning. The cause of death is thought to have been heart trouble. Mr. Tyner was born in Brookville, Ind., June 26, 1848, and since he came to this part of the country has made his home in Holyoke, where he was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. He was elected to the State Senate from that district in 1890.

Louis Reudt Dies in Ferryhouse.

Louis Reudt, seventy years old, living at 889 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was stricken with heart disease last night at the Hamilton Street Ferry on his return from business in New York. He was seen to stagger on leaving the boat, and was helped into the waiting room, where he died as he was being led to a seat.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN SEXTON, architect, died suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Olin J. Stephens, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Gerard Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Sexton had been a practicing architect in New York City since 1850, and was the architect of many prominent buildings erected years ago.

HENRY MICHAELSON, Supervisor of Pike's Peak Forestry Reserve and a writer on irrigation and forestry matters, died at Denver, Col., yesterday, aged sixty years. He was engaged in the railroad business for thirty years, and was Vice President of the American Forestry Association and a member of the National Irrigation Association, American Association of Science, and the National Geographical Society.

WILLIAM J. WOODS, senior member of the law firm of Woods, Deane, Barnes & Callahan, died on Thursday at his residence on Washington Heights after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Woods was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., thirty-eight years ago. He was a member of Tammany Hall and of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, of the Catholic, Narragansett, Spalding, Sign o' the Lanthorn, and St. Lawrence University Clubs, of the Dwight Alumni Association, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Xavier Alumni Sodality.

DIED.

BERDAN.—At Roselle, N. J., Feb. 18, 1904, M. Louise, daughter of the late Daniel W. and Sarah C. Berdan.
Funeral private.

BLUNT.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at Washington, D. C., Penelope Bethune, daughter of the late Major T. S. English, United States Marine Corps, and widow of Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

BOURNS.—On Feb. 17, Ellen E. Bourns, at her residence, 65 Downing Street.
Funeral services in King Street Church on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Friday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, Julia Blackwell, daughter of the late Frederick Gorham and Sarah Blackwell Clark.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Troy papers please copy.

CLEAVELAND.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, John Lord Cleaveland, in his 85th year.
Funeral service at his late residence, 96 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

DAY.—Entered into rest, on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Nathan Day.
Funeral services at her late residence, 19 Park Av., Saturday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment at Westfield, Mass.

FISCHER.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904, Helena Wyatt Fischer, beloved wife of Charles S. Fischer, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Friends will kindly omit flowers.
Hobart (Delaware County, N. Y.,) papers please copy.

FORBES.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at his residence, 8 West 56th St., Francis Forbes, in his 58th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th St., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends will kindly refrain from sending flowers.

GRAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904, in the ninetieth year of her age, Susan M., widow of John A. C. Gray of the City of New York.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 709 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

HAMMETT.—On Feb. 18, 1904, suddenly, of heart failure, Benjamin Mason Hammett, aged 69 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 374 Madison St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M. Interment Newport, R. I.

KERRIGAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1904, at her residence, 327 Central Av., West Hoboken, N. J., Sarah C., daughter of the late James and Eleanor C. Kerrigan, in the 36th year of her age.
Funeral from St. Michael's Monastery Church Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

MAJOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at her residence, 147 23 Av., Emily Moore Major, daughter of the late Henry Major.
Funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner 26 Av. and 10th St., at 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Feb. 20.

MARCKWALD. — Suddenly, of heart disease, Feb. 18, after a long illness, Augustus V., son of the late Marcus Benedict and Elizabeth Rose Marckwald, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 136 Amity St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M. Interment private.
Fredericton (N. B.) papers please copy.

MARSH.—At East Orange, N. J., on Feb. 17, Charles Capron Marsh, Jr., son of Charles Capron and Bessie Thayer Sypher Marsh, aged 4 years, 10 months, 24 days.
Funeral services at his parents' residence, 63 East Park St., East Orange, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Brick Church Station on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving New York 1:30.

PECK.—Entered into rest, at Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1904, Abby Phelps Beers, wife of the late Isaac Peck, daughter of the late Timothy Phelps Beers, M. D., of New Haven, Conn., and mother of the Rev. Isaac Peck of Roslyn.
Funeral services at her late residence, 25 Lawrence Av., Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M. Train leaves L. I. City for Flushing, Bridge St. station, 2:22 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SATTERLEE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Augusta, Ga., in the 37th year of his age, the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, rector of Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., son of the Bishop of Washington.
Services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., New York City, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Feb. 20. Interment at New Hamburg on arrival of 11:30 train from Grand Central Station.

SCHARPS.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904, at New York City, Abraham Scharps, son of Rose and the late Simon A. Scharps, aged 23 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 166 West 85th St., Sunday, Feb. 21, at 10 A. M. Interment private at Newburg, N. Y.
Newburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SEXTON.—Suddenly, Feb. 19, John Sexton, architect.
Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Olin J. Stephens, northeast corner 148th St. and Gerard Av., Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SILLCOCKS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904, at her residence, Mary W. Sillcocks, widow of the late Warren S. Sillcocks.
Funeral services at 29 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1904, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SPEIR.—At his residence, 41 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., on Feb. 18, 1904, Francis Speir, son of the late Hugh Speir of New York City, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 11:15 A. M., on arrival of the 10:10 o'clock train from New York. It is the desire of the family that no flowers be sent.

TISDALE.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1904, in the 60th year of her age, Caroline A. Tisdale, daughter of the late William S. and Caroline Blossom Tisdale.
Funeral services will be held at her residence, 281½ Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock.

VAN PELT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 17, 1904, at Van Pelt Manor, Brooklyn, N. Y., John V. Van Pelt, in his 57th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 6th St. and 10th Av., Saturday, Feb. 20, 1904, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

IN MEMORIAM.

TURNER.—In loving memory of Grace Dunscomb Turner, who died Feb. 20, 1903.

Sweet Pinehurst Cemetery conveniently accessible. Trains every hour. 23 West 34th St.

SOME FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY TIMES

"JAPS" AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Reminiscences of the Midshipman Days of Matzmulia, Katz, Asuma, Kunitomo, Macheda, and Uriu, who have been making naval history in the Far East for Japan. Good stories of their boyish pranks.

SOME SUPERSTITIONS OF THE JAPANESE

Picture and Description of the New Midshipmen's Headquarters at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

RUSSIA'S CAMPAIGN IN ASIA

Carried out in accordance with the policy

Outlined by Peter the Great

in his secret will written more than two centuries ago.

A remarkable series of events that go to prove this and foreshadow other events to come in Norway and Sweden looking to the establishment of an ocean naval base and give the Russians a basis for establishing supremacy on the seas.

Lessons OF THE Baltimore Fire

How modern steel-frame construction withstood flames fierce enough to fuse glass globes, melt type-writers and actually wipe out everything inflammable. Seven seared monuments that stand in the heart of the burned district as proofs of the correctness of modern building methods.

What is necessary to make such buildings absolutely proof against conflagrations. Conclusions reached by PEREZ M. STEWART, former Superintendent of the Building Department of this city.

An article specially prepared by JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D., M. E.

The Coming of Richard Strauss

The most commanding figure in the musical world to-day. His life, his works, and his methods, illustrated with themes from two of his compositions, form an interesting and entertaining chapter of the many readable features of

TO-MORROW'S NEW YORK TIMES

Do You Suffer from Rheumatism?

A physician of the

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., sermons by Pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, D. D. 11 A. M., "The Ideal Fraternity." 7:45 P. M., Organ Prelude; 8 P. M., "The Disguises of Sloth."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—REV. Dr. E. E. Chivers preaches at 11 and 8. Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Snowy Day Valor." 7:45 P. M., "The Saviour's Self-Forgetfulness." Baptism. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. The REV. THOMAS S. BARBOUR, D. D., will preach at both services. YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, 10:45, and the Rev. Charles H. Sears, assistant pastor, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 128th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Gate to Life"; 7:45 P. M., "Lingering Lot." Song service.

SIXTEENTH ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH St., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Everybody welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avenues, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "The Life That Now Is." 7:45, "In His Steps." All cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street, Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Associate Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

DUTCH REFORMED.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"The Creation," Haydn.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 80th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 11 A. M. Rev. George Wm. Douglas, D. D., will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Services, 9 A. M. and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector.) 10:45. Evensong, 4, sermon (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Morning service and sermon at 11. ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER," 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon 8 P. M. Evening prayer and address daily 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Mr. Robert Graham will deliver an address on temperance.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning prayer: holy communion; preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock Evening prayer.....4 o'clock Choral litany; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; Dean Robbins will preach in the morning.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. On Sunday morning Bishop White will preach, and on Friday evening, the 26th, the Rev William T. Manning, D. D.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST AND 2D AV., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M., daily half hour service during Lent, 5 P. M.

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject: "The Ideal of Universal Peace."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "The Jew as a Patriot." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"Christ and Temptation," 11. Evening, 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing preaches morning sermon. Junior Epworth League patriotic service, pantomime, song recital, reading, evening.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH STREET. Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Forgiveness"; evening subject, "The Soul's Hunger." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7TH AV., METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Dr. Tipple, morning, 10:45. Rev. L. B. Longacre, evening, 7:45. Attractive meetings every night. All seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Morning—"CHRIST THE VICTOR." Evening—"WASHINGTON OUR COUNTRY'S FATHER."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. T. B. Neely, D. D. 8 P. M.—Sermon by Pastor: "TAMING THE TONGUE." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach, 10:30—"Washington and the Patriots of Peace." 7:45—"Is Reason on its Throne?"

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barte preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the seventh sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY." Preacher, the Rev. President John F. Goucher, D. D., LL. D., of the Woman's College, Baltimore; subject: "THE CHURCH AND THE FAMILY." All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, February 21st, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and Mr. Knapp at 4 P. M. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8. Vesper Service on Friday at 5 P. M. Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Bolton, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday, at 8. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. REV. JOHN TIMOTHY STONE of Baltimore will preach on Feb. 21st at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning topic: "A Life of Consistent Counsel." Afternoon topic: "The Soul's Vision." Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wednesday, Feb. 24th, at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 24th Street. Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening topic: "What Portions of the Bible Are Binding Upon the Twentieth Century Conscience?" Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for Adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Life Work of Jesus." 4:30 P. M.—"The Bringing of Life to a Focus."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St. Morning—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D. Evening—Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Mr. J. Willis Baer will speak at 11 A. M.; Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., at 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Floyd Decker, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"War." Evening—"Our Friends in Heaven! Do They Return!"

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service a detachment of men from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be present. Evening subject: "The Tragedy of an Avaricious Soul."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach at both services. Evening sermon, "Lessons from the Life of Senator Hanna, the Typical American Citizen."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor; subject, "Elijah Borne Upward in Chariot and with Horses of Fire."

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOUL'S (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. John W. Chadwick; subject: "The Friendly Enemy." All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Some Jewish Views of Jesus." Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach eighth sermon in series on "Eight Great Affirmations of Our Faith." Subject: "The Church We Belong To." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Charles F. Patterson at morning service; subject, "The Place of Jesus in Liberal Religion." Evening patriotic service Sons of the American Revolution attending. Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach. Subject, "Lest We Forget." Service of patriotic music.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS 3:30 P. M. to-day, at 150 Fifth Av.; Rev. G. P. Eckman, D. D., teaches the lesson.

CIRCLE OF DIVINE MINISTRY, 34 WEST Twentieth Street.—Sunday, 3:30 P. M., Mr. Fairchild; Thursday, eleven and eight o'clock, Mrs. Gestefeld.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV., Sunday night, Feb. 21, at 7:45. Subject, THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE BREAKING UP OF EUROPE AND TIME OF TROUBLE. Half-hour song service before lecture. All seats free.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M. Meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. E. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30, 8 o'clock. Evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. Sunday, 11:15, "Abraham Lincoln," closing course on Character Building. Tempo Chorus, 100 Voices, Pixton Brounoff, Conductor, sing classic selections.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Morris W. Leibert, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. Organ prelude at 8 o'clock. Address by REV. DR. HENRY LUBECK. "CONSCIENCE AND GOD." Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th St. All women cordially invited.

SPIRITUAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, 331 WEST 57th St.—Materializations, spirit communications, demonstrating immortality; Sundays, Wednesdays, 8; Saturdays, 2. Mrs. Stoddard Gray, Mr. Hough.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Public lectures, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Object of Life," Mr. C. E. Birdsall; next Tuesday evening, "Karma," Mr. S. Neu.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY, CARNEGIE LYceum, 3:15, Sunday; subject, "A Real Mahatma." Free. Collection.

FINED FOR SUNDAY LABOR.

Plea of Necessity Owing to Flood Danger Proves Unavailing.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 19.—The chief engineer and one of the labor foremen at the two-million-dollar plant of the Dan River Power and Manufacturing Company, a mile above Danville, were fined this afternoon for working at the plant last Sunday.

The contractors assert the work done was necessary on account of rising water, and they say work on the big dam for power for the plant will be greatly retarded if work of protection cannot be done on Sunday. Sixty cases against other employes were continued until next week, when three Magistrates will sit.

Delta Tau Delta Convention.

Four hundred delegates will attend the Eastern District Convention of the Delta Tau Delta College Fraternity to-day at the Manhattan Hotel. A banquet will be held to-night. About 200 of the delegates attended the performance at the Broadway Theatre last evening

Legal Aid Society's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Legal Aid Society will be held next Tuesday evening in the hall of the League of Political Education, 26 West Forty-fourth Street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 28, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Hearers and doers of the word. Matt., vii., 21-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only. James i., 22.

Jesus of Nazareth, during His Ministry of three years, preached many sermons. Nearly thirty of them are recorded in the Gospels with considerable fullness. None of them, however, has received a distinctive name excepting this to the conclusion of which our attention is now directed. It is also more fully recorded than any other. It is universally known as "The Sermon on the Mount," and is universally admired. Devout Christians, careless worldlings, infidels, heretics, Jews, Mohammedans, and heathen—men of all classes, and of all time and of every land—have united in pronouncing it the most perfect setting forth of truth in a compact form, ever written in any language.

It thus commends itself everywhere to the human mind as a most perfect code of morals, which, if carried out in the daily life, will lead to the highest development of individual character, and, if practiced by any community, will make the people happier, insure peace, and secure good government. For it gives us a clear setting forth of the practical results of the Gospel, by the Divine author of that Gospel. And the fact that these results so universally commend themselves to men is one of the strongest arguments to prove that man was made in the image of God, and that His Gospel is the one great thing which all men need and for which they ignorantly hunger.

To many persons, in feat, "The Sermon on the Mount" is an epitome of the whole Bible. To their minds it stands in the New Testament as "The Ten Commandments" stand in the Old. It is the rule of life, and they say that if the precepts of the Sermon are obeyed, condemnation by the Commandments need not be feared. And no wonder. For no higher standards can anywhere be found than the "Commandments" and the "Sermon." But whoever in his thoughts or conduct ever reached to either standard? As St. Paul said of the law of Commandments—"it was weak through the flesh," (Rom. viii., 3)—so it might be said of the precepts of the Sermon. For the conduct which it demands is not moral rectitude, but a spiritual life. It demands a righteousness which "shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees" (v. 20)—and they as a body could honestly say with St. Paul, who was one of their number, that they were as "touching the righteousness which is in the Law, blameless." (Phil., iii., 6.)

Formerly it was considered by many that the address recorded by St. Luke (vi., 20-49) was quite a different one from that recorded in the fifth sixth, and seventh chapters of St. Matthew—spoken in a different place and at a different time—the one when "He went up into a mountain" (Matt. v., 1,) and the other when "He stood in the plain" (Luke vi., 17.) Now, however, it is generally recognized that both records are of one and the same address, but neither St. Matthew nor St. Luke records it in full. It was interrupted, probably, more than once, as Jesus's teaching generally was, and as that of the missionaries among the heathen now are, by frequent interpolated questions from the audience, or by moving from one spot to another.

JESUS' NIGHT OF PRAYER.

According to St. Luke, sometime "in those days," when Jesus was teaching and healing in Galilee, "He went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God," (vi., 12.) This mountain is generally considered to have been the one known as "The Horns of Hattin," about four miles west of the Sea of Galilee, and therefore not far from Capernaum. After this night of prayer, "when it was day, He called unto Him His disciples, and of them He chose twelve (vi., 13,) that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth to preach, and to have power to heal sickness, and to cast out devils," (Mk., iii., 14-15,) "whom also He named Apostles," (Lu., vi., 13.)

Having done this, "He came down with them"—from one of the "Horns of Hattin"—"and stood in the plain," or on the comparatively level ridge between the two "Horns." He was attended by "the company of His disciples, and a great multitude of people out of all Judea and Jerusalem, and from the seacoast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear Him, and to be healed of their diseases," (Lu., vi., 17-19.) This company had been attracted by His preaching and healing in Galilee, (Matt., iv., 23-26.)

After ministering to this great multitude, He apparently withdrew from them, as He often did on other occasions, and "He went up" (Matt., v., 1) to a higher level of the mountain. There He sat down for needed rest, "and when He was set His disciples came unto Him." Probably they came quietly, and perhaps singly, and they did not weary Him with questions. Soon, however, "He lifted up His eyes on His disciples," (Luke, vi., 20,) as if just aware of their presence, and then "He opened His mouth and taught them" (Matt., v., 2.) It was a blessed privilege. Almost the whole of the instruction which followed was given to them alone. It reveals to us something of the way in which He must have often talked when with them in private.

When this private instruction was finished Jesus and His disciples apparently moved together down the mountain until they came again to the multitude. There the instruction was continued in the audience of all "the people," who "were astonished at His doctrine; for He taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes," (verses 28 and 29.) Where the dividing line should be drawn between this private and public instruction, it is very difficult to determine. But from the thirteenth verse of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew to the close of that chaper there is evidently a widening of its application.

While the instruction of this Sermon is thus primarily and principally addressed to Jesus' disciples; it is by no means limited to them. It is instruction intended for all men. For this large audience of all men He divides in the closing sentences into two classes—The Wise and The Foolish. And as these closing sentences now demand our special attention, to understand the force of this division it will be necessary to examine as briefly as possible the general features of the whole discourse. For it is evident that to His mind His disciples are The Wise; those who are not His are The Foolish. To see this more clearly, the Instruction given may be classified concerning His disciples as showwing

1. Their relation to Himself. (Matt., v., 1-16.)
2. Their relation to the Law. (Matt., v., 17-48.)
3. Their relation to religious acts. (Matt., vi., 1-18.)
4. Their relation to time, and daily life. (Matt., vi., 19-34.)
5. Their relation to the world in which they live. (Matt., vii., 1-20.)
6. Their relation to the judgment of God. (Matt., vii., 21-29.)

In setting forth these relationships there is a very marked line of separation running all through the discourse. It separates Jesus' disciples from all others as distinctly as He afterward separated them in His parable of "The Sheep and the Goats," (Matt., xxv., 31-46.) On the one side of that line stand all those who love Him, trust Him, and obey Him. On the other side all those who have no fellowship with Him.

At the outset He says that His disciples are "Blessed." It is not, however, because of anything in them, but because of the promises which belong to them. They are "the salt" and "the light of the world." They have a righteousness which exceeds "the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees," because it is the perfect righteousness of Him who has fulfilled the law. Such is their relation to Him.

THE LAW OF GOD.

Then He goes on to show them that the law of God is something more than mere didactic commandments to instruct men in moral rectitude. It must be obeyed in the spirit as well as in the letter, for it reaches to "the thoughts and intents of the heart," (Heb., iv., 12.) The service of God, and communion with God, also were matters between them and God alone, and therefore, their religious acts were not to be done "to be seen of men," but as before their Father in heaven, "which seeth in secret." They were not to have anxious care for food and clothing or other earthly things, but commit themselves to Him who cared for them. And they were to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," as pre-eminent above all other considerations.

Then as growing out of these relationships to God and His law and His service, His disciples are to go out among men filled with charity and good will. They must not judge and condemn, but forgive and bless. They must be more careful to correct their own faults than to behold those of others, to pick out the beams from their own eyes, before dealing with the motes in their brothers' eyes. They must seek guidance in prayer and beware of false teachers.

To do all this, He declared, required a radical change in men. Good fruit could not be obtained from corrupt trees any more than could figs be obtained from thistles. If a man's heart is not right before God, the man himself is not right, no, matter how holy and pure and upright his conduct may be before men. A merely outward allegiance to Him was not enough. For there is to be a great day of judgment in the future, and "in that day" many will call Him "Lord, Lord," and profess to have been very active in His service, but He will declare: "I never knew you: depart from Me, ye that work iniquity."

Thus by His teaching He set before men the relationship with God which Adam occupied before he fell, to bring them back to it. If Adam had continued in his original relationship to God, the spirit, and the conduct, demanded by "The Sermon on the Mount," would have characterized all of his children throughout the world. What a blessed thing it would be if we could see it again established among men! It is to be brought about by coming to Him—hearing His words, and doing them. The man who does this, He says, is "a wise man." He builds securely, for time and for eternity, because he builds upon a "rock."

But on the other side of that line of separation, stand all those of whom it may be briefly said—as in the first Psalm—"the ungodly are not so." They have no promises—no righteousness but their own—no strength for daily life—and no hope for eternity. They have built "upon the sand."

Now the "Rock" upon which the believer builds, is Jesus Christ (I. Cor., x., 4)—in His person as "The Son of God—and in His work as "The Son of Man." "Other foundation can no man lay. (I. Cor., iii., 11.) It is a "strong" foundation. (Psa., xxxi., 2)—"a tried stone"—"a sure foundation" (Isa., xxviii., 16.) It is everlastingly such, "the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," (Heb., xiii., 8.) Whoever builds his character—his plans—his experiences of joy or sorrow—his hopes for time and eternity—on this foundation shall never fail. But in building a spiritual house there are some points which must be observed as carefully as in building a material structure.

1. The superstructure must be one with the foundation. No builder in wood, or brick, or stone, ever prepares a solid foundation, and then covers it with sand or board, but he spreads it with the proper mortar, or provides the necessary bolts to make the walls and foundation one and inseparable. The foundation is the most important part of the building, but the part least seen of men. If, however, it is known that the builder has failed to make it and the building one, he will be condemned, and his house will not stand. So it is with the spiritual house. The builder may make it of "gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay stubble," but it will be tried as by fire to prove "every man's work, of what sort it is." (I. Cor., iii., 13.)

2. The walls of a material building must not only be one with the foundation, but they must rest altogether upon it, if the building is to stand. It will not be a strong building if they rest only in part upon the foundation on which they rest. So it is with the spiritual building. It cannot be built by partly resting upon Christ, and partly upon one's own righteousness, or upon the maxims and aims of the world. It must be all Christ, or none.

3. Neither can the walls of a material building be laid firmly upon the foundation, and then, as they rise, lean off to one side. But the builder must continually test them by the plumb-line, and be sure that they rise squarely and truly from the moundation on which they rest. So it is with spiritual building. Many start well, truly united to their Lord and Saviour by a living faith, but when the winds of worldly temptations or the heat of worldly attractions strike them, they are turned from the perpendicular, and their building is weak if it does not soon fall. Blessed is the man, therefore, who can truly sing:

"My hope is built on nothing less
Than Jesus' blood and righteousness;
I dare not trust the sweetest frame,
But wholly lean on Jesus' name.
On Christ, the solid Rock, I stand,
All other ground is sinking sand."
—Rev. Edward Mote.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Jesus' sermons, and particularly of "The Sermon on the Mount"?

How do the circumstances under which it was delivered show the harmony between the accounts of St. Matthew and St. Luke?

How may its instruction concerning disciples be classified?

What line of separation runs through the whole discourse, and what are the characteristics of these on both sides of that line?

What is said of "The Rock" on which "The Wise" must build?

How must each one build upon this "Rock"?

FAILURE FOLLOWS FIRE.

Baltimore Firm Assigns—Total Insurance Losses, $32,864,894.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The first business failure resulting from losses in the great Baltimore fire, aside from the troubles of several local fire insurance companies, was announced to-day when it was made known that William C. Stewart, trading as C. J. Stewart & Sons, had made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Richard M. Duvall, trustee, whose bond is fixed at $20,000.

Mr. Stewart was burned out in the fire, losing $20,000 worth of stock, insured for $5,000.

The Baltimore Underwriter, in its issue to-morrow, will print the list of losses of all the fire insurance companies in the Baltimore fire. The total gross loss, according to this account, is $32,864,894, of which $8,000,000 falls upon the local companies. It has been learned that very few of the tenants of the so-called fire-proof buildings carried any insurance.

At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, a formal protest was agreed on against the alleged efforts of certain trunk line railways terminating at New York to do away with the differential on grain in favor of Baltimore, with the object of eliminating this port as a competitor in the grain trade of the country.

FAVORS FOUR-YEAR COURSE.

President Jordan of Leland Stanford Addresses Educators at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—President Jordan of Leland Stanford University made a plea for a four-year college course at the convention to-day of the Association of American Universities. Four years of residence in a college with a course of study containing some one subject pursued so long as to permit in the last year at least a beginning of independent work President Jordan considered the best ideal of an American college course.

"The university and its schools should stand in the same grounds with the college, under the same control, and animated by the same spirit," he said. "The students' subsequent work for the professional degree should be the equivalent of that required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The university professional degree should not be given in six or seven years after matriculation as a freshman. The traditions of senior idleness where they exist should be overcome." In case the senior year is devoted hopelessly to social pursuits it may be omitted entirely.

"In most institutions it is better to require four years' work for the bachelor's degree in addition to the highest entrance requirements now existing rather than to relegate the fourth year to the professional school. There should be no abrupt change either in matter or method at the end of ahe undergraduate course."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises. 6:48	Sun sets. 5:09	Moon sets. 9:47

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 9:47	Gov. Isl'd. 10:18	H. Gate. 12:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 10:16	Gov. Isl'd. 10:28	H. Gate. 12:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Jamaica, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		1:00 P. M.

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El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar	10:00 A. M.	
Hilary, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Neckar, Genoa and Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oro, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Genoa		
Statendam, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Cedric, Liverpool		11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTAR

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

COUNSEL SUMS UP IN SILK CASE

Court to Charge Jury To-day as to Charges Against Cohn & Browne.

Counsel on both sides in the trial of Martin Cohn and Charles C. Browne for alleged silk importation frauds spent all of yesterday in summing up, and Judge Thomas will charge the jury this morning.

De Lancey Nicoll pleaded for Browne and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer for Cohn. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer accused B. B. Bonheim, the silk examiner at Chicago, who assisted W. Wickham Smith in the preparation of the case, of having allowed Cohn to entertain him at his house, when he was seeking to procure evidence against him. Harrison, the manager for Coles & Co. of London, who came on to testify for the Government, was held up to the jury as one who had accepted money for his testimony from the Government, and who had confessed to having marked the goods sold to Rosenthal & Co. falsely.

W. Wickham Smith, for the Government, argued, from Cohn's own testimony—that in 1901 A. S. Rosenthal & Co. had paid $868,000 in duties on importations valued at $1,650,000—that fraud had been committed. These payments amounted to about 53 per cent., while the lowest duty on silks is 50 per cent., and many pay 70, 80, and 90 per cent.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing general trade conditions, Bradstreet's says:

Midwinter weather conditions are a bar to growth in Spring trade and interfere greatly with transportation and outdoor activities generally. Still, a fair increase of business is noted in jobbing circles at leading Western and Southwestern centres, and the best week's jobbing business so far this year is reported at leading Eastern markets. While favorable to some lines, notably coal and heavy Winter wearing apparel, the general effect of the unbroken cold weather upon industry is not favorable. Railway gross earnings in January showed the first decrease reported since February, 1899, and the first decrease reported in January since 1897. Bank clearings for the week, broken as by holidays, make a fairly good showing. Important failures are more numerous this week, small banks and insurance companies, the latter at Baltimore, contributing largely. Money has tended to harden slightly.

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The jobbing dry goods trade has picked up well at New York and Boston this week, and first hands have been no less confident, though the recent drop in raw cotton has tended to unsettle buyers' views. What is described as a fair trade is doing in dry goods at Chicago and St. Louis, but buying there is not free as yet, conservative being the description used. Nothing like the activity of a year ago is reportable as yet, but weather conditions may be responsible for this. In woolen goods the demand for men's wear fabrics for next Fall is disappointing, and though reports from the retail trade are of good sales of Winter goods, clothing men are not feeling as confident as a year ago. Wool is in hand-to-mouth demand, with prices arranged to suit actual buyers.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Feb. 18 aggregate 1,857,510 bushels, against 1,746,255 bushels last week, 2,713,792 bushels this week last year, 3,609,435 bushels in 1902, and 3,424,303 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 104,738,029 bushels, against 136,325,771 bushels last season, 172,406,467 bushels in 1902, and 125,044,807 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,291,846 bushels, against 589,362 bushels last week, 3,739,457 bushels a year ago, 247,830 bushels in 1902, and 3,287,968 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 96,779,807 bushels, against 28,305,653 bushels last season, 21,312,378 bushels in 1902, and 123,981,590 bushels in 1901.

Business failures for the week ending with Feb. 18 number 231, against 202 last week, 188 in the like week in 1903, 228 in 1902, 221 in 1901, and 168 in 1900.

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Dun's Review says in regard to trade conditions:

Inclement weather alone prevents a definite revival of business. Outdoor work is retarded and traffic impeded to an extent that cannot be accurately measured, but is obviously sufficient to neutralize the favorable effect of many encouraging factors, while Winter wheat is threatened, although not yet definitely injured, and early farm preparations must be postponed. On the other hand, consumption of fuel is abnormally heavy, giving rise to unconfirmed rumors that the usual Spring discounts will be omitted, and maintaining a large demand for heavy wearing apparel and footwear, especially overshoes. Several leading branches of manufacture are increasing active capacity, and thousands of interior buyers are in attendance at the leading principal cities. The usual temporary advantages of war are felt in the markets for staple commodities, notably foodstuffs, but, while this helps the domestic producer, it harms a much larger number by enhancing prices to home consumers. There is little friction between employers and wage earners, except regarding the bituminous scale, but the cause of industrial peace has lost its foremost champion. Despite interruption by storms, railway earnings thus far reported for February were only 4 per cent. smaller than a year ago, when there was also much severe weather. Foreign trade returns for the last week at this port show an increase of $1,152,012 in value of exports, as compared with last year, but imports were slightly smaller. Financial conditions are satisfactory, money remaining easy and foreign exchange undisturbed by complications abroad. Security markets declined and became very dull, which partly accounts for the loss of 32.7 per cent. in bank exchanges at this city in five days, compared with the full week last year. At other leading cities there was a decrease of 13.3 per cent.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for February aggregated $5,344,092, of which $2,004,911 were in manufacturing, $2,513,179 in trading, and $824,602 in other commercial lines. For the same period last year liabilities were $6,364,285. Failures this week numbered 287 in the United States, against 247 last year, and 30 in Canada compared with 26 a year ago.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 231 failures in the United States during the week, against 202 for the previous week and 188, 228, 221, and 268 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 52, New England 23, Southern 39, Western 67, Northwestern 30, Pacific 10, and Territories 5. Canada had 33, against 19 for the preceding week. About 81 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,0000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Benjamin B. Newhall, real estate dealer in Brookline, has filed a bankruptcy petition in which his liabilities are represented to be $81,358, and his assets, $93,225; only $11,912 of the liabilities are unsecured.

TRENTON, N. J.—James F. Kelley of Hoboken filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His debts aggregate $12,611.44, with no assets. New York creditors are Richard S. Farley, $301.24; William J. Peck, $209.97; Michael Seitz, $1,416; David H. Kochler, $345.16; Phoenix Towing and Transportation Company, $232.79; William Messeroll, $101.45; Sarah F. Mead, $2,993.26; John P. Lane Company, $168.25, and Cable, Thorn & Co., $201.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANTONIO GIARDINA.—Antonio Giardina, residing at 340 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $722, and no assets.

FRANK E. BERNSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frank E. Bernstein, merchant tailor at 233 Grand Street, show liabilities of $7,632 and nominal assets of $6,443, consisting of stock, $2,675; fixtures, $881; accounts $2,021, and cash, $3.

UNEXCELLED CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Frederick J. Adelman and Solomon Adler, who were partners in the Unexcelled Cloak and Suit Company at 56 East Thirteenth Street, up to 1900, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,818 and no assets. Mr. Adelman has individual debts of $826.

ISAAC STONE.—Isaac Stone, collector, residing at 206 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $10,000, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899, for building materials. Among the creditors are Hoagland & Robinson, $2,557; G. L. Schuyler Co., $1,465.

ERNESTINE SOMMERFELD.—Ernestine Sommerfeld, manufacturer of paper boxes at 414 West Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Eugene Kelter and a petition in bankruptcy was afterward filed against her by Jacob Bloom, a creditor for $550, who alleged that she committed an act of bankruptcy by making the assignment. She has been in business since 1894.

CHARLES DREYFUS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Charles Dreyfus, residing at 17 East Eighty-seventh Street, who was in the wholesale cattle business at Lowville, N. Y., show liabilities of $10,408 and nominal assets of $8,873, consisting of 90 cows, 6 calves, 6 horses, and 1 bull, $1,500; wagons, $100; hay, corn, milk cans, &c., $1,500; farming tools, $125; accounts, $500, and 15 shares of stock in the Lowville Milk and Cream Company, $150. Of the liabilities, $3,950 were contracted in this city and the balance at Lowville. Among the creditors are Hume & Co., $1,500, and Simon Gunzbourger, $1,500, both of this city, and the First National Bank of Lowville, $2,500.

PATRICK KIERAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Patrick Kieran, grocer, at 516 Hudson Street, this city, with stores in Jersey City, Englewood, Hackensack, and Astoria, show liabilities of $20,388 and nominal assets of $14,397, consisting of stock in five stores, $7,500; horses and wagons, $1,400; fixtures, $1,250; accounts, $1,000; cash, $134; cash receipts, $63, and half interest in a house at 353 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, $3,000. The house is valued at $6,000, but it is mortgaged for $5,700. Among the creditors are the New York National Exchange Bank, $4,500; W. O. Saxton & Co., $2,121; Austin Nichols & Co., $1,618; Catherine Kieran, $1,350; Hannah Collins, Jersey City, $3,000, secured, and Joseph H. Meehan, Jersey City, $2,700, secured.

NATHAN SCHLESSEL.—A meeting of creditors of Nathan Schlessel, cloak manufacturer of 132 Greene Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. About fifty claims were filed, and Anthony C. Brew was elected trustee, his bond being fixed at $10,000. Mr. Schlessel was not present, but the creditors were informed that he would appear for examination whenever wanted. J. N. Rosenberg, who has been making an examination into Mr. Schlessel's affairs, said that all the accounts had been assigned, and there may be a small equity in them. The stock of merchandise, valued at $14,000, had been sold at private sale to Charles Nathan on Dec. 22, for $2,500, and he had resold it three days later for $6,000 to a man whom he did not know. Most of the stock had been taken to the place of business of the Schlessel Cloak and Suit Company, in Washington Place. Mr. Rosenberg was anxious to find out who owns the Schlessel Cloak and Suit Company.

FEIST BROTHERS.—Moses Hamburger, residing at 351 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, who did business as Feist Brothers, dealer in cloaks and suits, with an office at 621 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $40,479 and nominal assets $23,333, consisting of outstanding accounts. Most of the liabilities are for borrowed money and on notes. Among the creditors are the Royal Bank, $6,225, secured by accounts; A. Crawford, $5,000; A. Buchsbaum, $3,066; Adolph Feist, $1,425; Tobias Korn, $1,167; Nathan Levy of Brooklyn, $7,000; H. Heyman of Brooklyn, $5,200. Simon Feist formerly did business as Feist Brothers at 403 Broadway, and a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Oct. 8, 1902. Mr. Hamburger then appeared as the owner of the business at 403 Broadway, and claimed to have purchased it from Mr. Feist in May, 1902. Simon Feist is still in bankruptcy, several creditors having opposed his discharge. In the schedules of Mr. Feist were the following creditors, whose names are similar to those in Mr. Hamburger's schedules: Nathan Levy, $5,000; Henry Heyman, $4,000; Aaron Buchsbaum, $3,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELSON, Max—C. M. Amaden	$196
AUFFERMANN, Christine E. M., and Frederick A.—F. H. Stillman	612
BLOTE, Diedrich—M. Croh's Sons	161
BAERER, Henry—M. E. Bagen	188
BOYDAN, Frederick A.—J. Lewy	249
BARRY, Thomas G., trustee—L. F. McArthur and another	232
BORDEN, Matthew S.—T. Dillon and another	28
BURN, Henry, Samuel A. Maxwell, William H. Mairs, Jacob J. Janeway, Frederick Beck, Zophar L. Howell, William R. Janeway, Frederick H. Hatzell, George W. Brand, David Cary, George K. Birge, trustees—P. S. Janeway, costs	137
CARILLO, Irene—J. D. Butler	235
CARROLL, Michael A.—George Worthington	213
DOSCHER, John—E. Stedeker	214
DUTTON, Chauncey H.—L. Moisseff	243
DOREMUS, Julian—New York Evening Post Company	1,000
ENO, Amos F.—New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, costs	367
FLICKER, Louis, and Michael—J. H. Sullivan and another	212
FISCHER, Adolf—E. Bernstein	199
FRICK, John, and Robert Rose—W. H. Hussey and another	116
HARROUN, Gilbert K.—B. Altman, Jr.	302
HEMMING, Henry G.—N. A. Shaw, Jr.	70
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Street Railway Company—E. J. Barron	94
GEORGE O. TOWNSEND COMPANY—S. L. Reinhardt, costs	2,152
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Orton, costs	86
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. M. Ware	35
INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY COMPANY—E. A. Shipman and another	274
MANHATTAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Lynch	68
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING Company of New York—C. P. Tucker	1,043
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Masterson	2,822
JERSEY GELATINE WORKS—C. H. Groedel	3,044
GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY—E. C. Benedict and another, costs	5,454
JANES, William H.—New York Telephone Company	144
JACKSON, Henry A.—A. Forrest	71
KASIN, Simon, and Harris Winckur—H. B. Claflin Company	218
LAWLESS, Edward—T. G. Patterson	261
LURGIO, Giuseppe—L. Sumer	64
MATTNER, Bethold—J. Jacobs and another	36
McKELVAY, John—J. Hardy	53
NEUHAUS, Henry—C. W. Lang and another	148
O'BRIEN, Thomas—W. Garvey	477
PLOTZ, Isaac—C. Parzughaff	329
POLACK, Gustav—J. Perelman and another	89
PITNEY, Charles F.—Wannemacher & Weiss Company	202
PHILLIPS, Louis—H. B. Claflin Company	86
PICKEN, John A.—H. Kertscher and another	122
RYAN, Catharine M., and John C. Kluber—R. J. Cullen	437
RIEGEL, Nicholas—C. W. Lang and another	158
RHOADES, Jennie—A. L. Piemme	518
STUDER, Thomas, Commissioner—E. F. Croker	55
SILSBE, Edward F.—D. W. James	3,060
SEGUL, Jacob—R. A. Breidenbach	127
SCHWARTZ, Abraham—L. Brown	338
SPAUNBAKE, Otto L.—A. P. Scudder and another	106
SCHAMBECK, Otto, and John Kneuker—C. A. Curtin, receiver, &c, costs	63
SHAFFER, George L.—W. N. Popering	147
SPALDING, Robert H., and William H. Ketcham	449
SMITH, Emma L.—J. Duffy, costs	1,676
TURTLE, Louis—L. Goldstein	33
TRIPP, Emma C.—W. Bartholomae, Jr.	180
TANINI, Frderick T.—M. Cukor	710
UHLFELDER, Manfred S.—H. H. Kutner	367
UNGAR, David—M. Brodkman	63
VAN HORNE, Henry E.—Knickerbocker Bindery	214
WELTNER, Sigmund—C. I. Swenson	36
WHEELER, William H.—D. A. Vanborne and another	09
WISCHINSKY, Abraham—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, cost	6,782
WOLF, Harry—M. H. Rosen and another	107
WESTON, Fannie M., administratrix—J. Townshend, cost	172

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

CROSSMAN, George W., and Herman Sleicken—T. G. Lurman and another, Feb. 13, 1901	$128
DORB, Abraham—F. Morris, Sept. 11, 1902	154
MUIRHEAD, William—H. Scherzer, Jan. 29, 1904	74
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—S. Rosenstock and another, executors—Dec. 22, 1903	192
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Interborough Rapid Transit Company—C. H. Appell, Dec. 22, 1903	1,423
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. DeW. Thompson, administratrix, May 27, 1903	10,068
SCHMITT, Gustav—G. A. Feld Company, April 4, 1902	232
SCHOONMAKER, Richard—Simpson-Crawford Company, Oct. 26, 1903	145
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—H. H. Jackson and another, Dec. 9, 1902	1,857
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—N. H. Jackson and another, July 7, 1903	4,519
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Prince, March 12, 1903	235
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Prince, Jan. 5, 1904	71

Judgments Canceled.

LINK, Conrad, and John Schubert—W. F. Majory, Nov. 5, 1902	$2

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; A. J. Hackstaff, Chicago; Col. C. H. Greenleaf, Boston.

HOLLAND—Charles M. Hays, Montreal; Francis H. Mayne, Oxford, England; George A. Driggs, Waterbury, Conn.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister to the United States, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Capt. F. C. H. Baldey, London; H. L. Tiffany, New Bedford.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. Newell Bishop, Amherst.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany; William J. Youngs, Oyster Bay, L. I.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hirsh Company, The R. P., Forney, Texas; R. Francis Jones, general merchandise; Mills & Gibbs.

La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Abe Koch, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Wagner & Brandon, Bryan, Texas; G. M. Brandon, dry goods; Gerard House.

Wagner & Patout, Navasota, Texas; R. A. Patout, dry goods; Gerard House.

Jorgensen-Blesch Company, Green Bay, Wis.; Miss H. Vandle Bogart, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Ogden, Merrill & Quinn, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry C. Capon, china; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernstein, Moritz, Pueblo, Col.; dry goods; Hotel Belvidere.

Loewenthal & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. Loewenthal, dry goods; Occidental Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Gimbel, dry goods; M. Hamburger, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Nicholas, L. V., Dansville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel York.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward C. Belts, china; Circle Hotel.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Moorehouse, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; Abe Silberberg, dry goods; Wrightworth Hotel.

Chapman, S. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Anna M. White, ——; Holland House.

Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. M. Root, dry goods; Hotel York.

Kagen, C., & Brother, Frankfort, Ky.; C. Kagen, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

McAlpin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Ida Mae David, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Omaha Clothing Company, Omaha, Neb.; Albert Rosenthal, clothing and furnishings; Hoffman House.

Maloney, W. P., Company, Wolf City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods; Bradford Hotel, 65 West Eleventh Street.

Iser, Miss Eva A., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; 23 West Eighty-third Street.

Brazos Hotel Company, Houston, Texas; Annette Finnigan, carpets and linens; 10 Gramercy Park.

Barrett, C. E., Houston, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Jones-Kennington Dry Goods Company, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, dry goods; Mrs. L. Scranton, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Kennington Mercantile Company, Yazoo City, Miss.; Miss Susie Lynch, dry goods; 116 East Seventeenth Street.

Geiershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. O. Kaplin, clothing; H. Kaplin, clothing; 415 Central Park West.

Somers, Miss M., Prosport, Ill.; millinery; Hotel York.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Donald W. Newton, books, stationery, and music; Navarre Hotel.

Mendel & Weinstock, Louisville, Ky.; N. Heyman, buyer; Powers Hotel.

Mellon, T. P., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; G. O. Kerr, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Barry, William, Saginaw, Mich.; Elisabeth Roenicke, dry goods; Mrs. A. N. Adams, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dreyfus Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Samuel Dreyfus, dry goods; 158 West Eighteth Street.

Ford & Barber, Chicago, Ill.; C. Barber, cloaks and suits; Wellington Hotel.

Loewenberg, Columbus, Ga.; Edward Lang, millinery; Abingdon Hotel.

Miller, S. J., Columbus, Ohio; china and house-furnishings; Grand Hotel.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Belle Vander Whalen, department store; York Hotel.

Straus Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Frank W. Long, cloaks; W. H. Fourmer, cloaks; Navarre Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street.

Hurst, John E. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. K. West, domestics; Hotel Jefferson.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; A. Meier, domestics and white goods; 27 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, upholstery goods; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goble, F. W., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. G. Anspach, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. W. Gerhardt, notions; 24 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. Liewellen, umbrellas; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, furniture and toys; 438 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, cloaks, notions, and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Cook, corsets and underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Klein, F., & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods; G. W. Frear, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 321 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics and linens; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Leader, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchinson, dry goods, cloaks, and linings; Hotel Normandie.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Johnston, general buyer; 874 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Jennings, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Weineman, leather goods; 458 Broadway.

Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. Hirsch, suits, millinery, and ribbons; 829 Broadway.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, leather goods; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Stein, H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Stein, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; T. H. Protheroe, domestics; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Katie Moeschan.—Motion granted; question to be settled on presentation of order.

The same vs. the same.—Motion granted; question to be settled on presentation of order.

Mary C. Fairfield vs. James H. Dumas; impleaded.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 23: Nos. 209, 218, 251, 183, 229, 230, 252, 253.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Otelia W. J. Schwenker, appellant, vs. James C. Picken, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Edward Fox, as administrator, appellant, vs. John J. Mahony, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

The People, respondent, vs. Michael Schmittel, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

People ex rel. Thomas Brady, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Laughlin, J., dissenting.

People ex rel. John H. Shiels, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. John Dwyer, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. William D. Mills, relator, vs. John N. Partridge, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of the will of John Leitch, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mary Pfeifer, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Supreme Lodge, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ellen Stoney, individually, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Francis J. Groarke, appellant, vs. George Lasnie, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion on previous appeal, (56 App. Div., 81.) O'Brien, J., dissenting.

Hugh Treanor, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Antoinette P. Harrison, respondent, vs. George Wilson et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sarah Duncan, appellant, vs. Daniel Somers, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hirsh Rabinowitch, as executor, respondent, vs. Racel Friedman, individually, &c., et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles M. Clarke, appellant, vs. State Insurance Company of Delaware, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Independent Telephone Company, appellant, vs. Robert G. Monroe, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Dissenting memorandum by Laughlin, J.

Christian Buttlar, respondent, vs. John L. McLean et al., executors.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Adam Schmidt and another, individually, &c., appellants, vs. Katty Limmer et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered as directed in opinion, with costs to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

In the matter of James V. Gillson.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Barrett Chemical Company, appellant, vs. Julius Stern, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The same. vs. the same.—Appeal from order denying resettlement dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Marcus Wiemann et al., respondents, vs. Arthur W. Tams, (Benno Loewy, appellant)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Commercial Wood and Cement Company, appellant, vs. Northampton Portland Cement Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frederick Klein, respondent, vs. East River Electric Light Company, appellant.—Motion granted; questions to be settled on presentation of order.

Robert A. Craig, vs. Thomas L. James et al.—Motion granted, except as to merits.

Jacob Rosen, as Trustee, vs. J. Langdon Ward and another.—Motion granted so far as to take papers from files on payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of term.

Walter S. Weldon vs. James N. Brown and another.—Motion denied.

James Kane vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tenement House Department of New York vs. Katie Moeschan.—Motion granted; question to be settled on presentation of order.

The same vs. the same.—Motion granted; question to be settled on presentation of order.

Mary C. Fairfield vs. James H. Dumas; impleaded.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Calendars for Saturday, Feb. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Henry and Esther Simons.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—John Kratsas vs. Demetrie Vassalaru—Monte Hutzler.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—English & Mersick Company vs. Max Ernst—Isaac Marks.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Overington, (four cases) —Isaac Bell Brennan. In re Wiclar—Edwin A. Watson.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Doctor —James J. McEvilly.

Westchester County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Feb. 22—People vs. Ebelt.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.54½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Cotton, middling	14.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	16.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	8.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 85@ 99c; No. 2 red, 98½@$1.05; No. 2 corn, 52½@ 53c; No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 2 oats, 42¼@43c; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 42½@45½c; No. 2 rye, 72c; good feeding barley, 41@42c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, per bbl, $15.37½@15.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.67½@7.70; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.12½@7.17½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.15.

COTTON.—While the volume of transactions in yesterday's cotton market was not so great as on the preceding day, the market showed great firmness, attended at times by excitement, with prices during a part of the session working upward in quite the old style manner. The opening was weak at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 11, and for a time the market continued to decline. This active months, in the absence of support, were worked down about 20 points below last night's finals both here and in New Orleans, but later attracted a good general demand; there was a renewal of bull support. Around midday, when the week-end figures became available, the market moved up very rapidly, stop orders on the short side having been uncovered. March sold up to 13.90, May to 14.25, and July to 14.37. The prices represented a net gain of 49@54 points on the months in question and an advance from the low point of 67@70 points. Since Thursday of last week July cotton has declined 143 points and rallied 151 points.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	86,306	148,417
Overland to mills and Canada	32,527	18,114
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	51,000	49,800
Loss of stock at interior towns	18,162	24,248
Brought into sight for week	151,671	191,683
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	6,338,062	6,442,203
Overland to mills and Canada	697,905	906,133
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,227,000	1,181,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	328,152	289,925
Brought into sight thus far for season	8,591,189	8,719,261

The total crop movement is for 172 days this season against 173 days in 1902-3.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				13.60@13.65
March	13.45	13.90	13.36	13.75@13.76
April	13.65	13.95	13.85	13.95@14.00
May	13.70	14.25	13.55	14.10@14.11
June				14.10@14.14
July	13.70	14.27	13.60	14.12@14.13
August	13.17	13.75	13.13	13.37@13.60
September	11.50	11.90	12.18@12.20	
October	11.25	11.50	11.32	11.48@11.49
November	11.13	11.25	11.13	11.16@11.20
December	11.00	11.15	11.00	11.15@11.20

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Middling uplands, 7.28d. Futures opened steady, 0@12 points higher; closed steady, 7@17 points higher; February-March, and March-April, 7.13d; April-May, 7.15d; May-June and June-July, 7.17d; July-August, 7.16d; August-September, 6.99d; September-October, 6.35d; October-November, 6.04d. Manchester.—Yarns quiet and firm. Cloths —Moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The local market for wheat was 1¼c higher on the before "Change "curb." The official opening was at $1.01⅜ for May, 97¼c for July, and 90c for September, an advance of ¼c, ¼c, and ⅝c, respectively. Later the advance was increased to 2@2½c. The market was finally firm at a net rise of 1⅝@2½c. Reports from the milling sections represented a well-sustained demand for wheat at advancing prices on a good call for their product in large part on foreign account. Recent tendencies favor wheat to leave this country in the shape of flour in steadily increasing proportions. Spot wheat all over the country was reported scarce and sparingly offered. A report that Lloyds was asking a premium of 50 per cent. against an Anglo-French war within three months was not without its bullish effect. English representatives were making inquiries for American wheat, which American demand has driven to a level of $1.10 for No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and $1.15@$1.20 for No. 2 red, free on board, making it a poor outlook for immediate business here with exporters who took nothing here nor at the outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, $1.05, elevator, and $1.06@$1.10, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.09⅛, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Wheat, May, $1; July, 99¾c; September, 89¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, $1.01⅛; No. 1 Northern

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Call money easy, 1¾ per cent.

There is nothing new to chronicle regarding business upon the Stock Exchange. Its volume, range, and tone continue almost stereotyped under the same influences as have so long prevailed. The Oriental war develops no original movement here, but our market is disturbed sympathetically, and also more practically by a continuous pressure to sell from abroad. Our own "war" of rates revives gloomy memories and stimulates the imaginations of those who rejoice when others grieve. No responsible authority admits that the rate situation is serious or is likely to become serious, and they are all doubtless candid. But the war is the symptom, not the disease. The question at bottom is not whether the war is serious, but whether the war points to declining conditions of traffic which war does not cause, and which peace will not cure. Rivaling both these prime factors of speculative sentiment is the Northern Securities decision, regarding which no one assumes to speak with authority. This is happily so, for the Supreme Court is quite capable of leaving the Street to cool its heels a while longer if its dignity is trifled with by those presuming to assume foreknowledge of its secrets. Yesterday Northern Securities was strong in a weak market, and the variety of constructions amply testified that there was no one which can hold the field against the others. It was asserted argumentatively that the rise signified the intrinsic worth of the constituent properties regardless of the fate of the merger. It was also taken as a sign that good judges were not hopeless of a decision favorable in detail, even if unfavorable in general. And it was thought by speculative experts to mark assistance up to a level whence a fall to the previous figure would not cause unfavorable comparisons. Other specific movements call for little remark. The Steels were no longer supported by the reports of good business; the properties affected by the rupture of the Gould-Cassatt negotiations fell with the list, but not noticeably more than the list; Amalgamated and Anaconda continued to show the effects of the new litigation. There were no advances which it is necessary to explain. The bond business continues to hug the million-dollar mark, and remains sagging in tone.

The commodity markets were lively enough. The advances in grain both here and at Chicago make the cuts in the rates on freights seem small in comparison. It looks at last as though the speculative grain situation were justifying itself through the war factor. Wheat responds logically to the war news, but cotton is weak and strong in the most irresponsive manner, reacting according to domestic speculative conditions. Yesterday it was said that New York operators were manipulating the market against their New Orleans associates. Forecasts of the bank statement indicated a gain of cash about equal to the amount it was calculated Baltimore needed from here. Neither movement is accurately known, and nobody ventures to estimate the loan item. Dullness of the stock market is not inconsistent with generous applications for loans. There is something odd about the apparently ample supply of time money at moderate rates and the very large amount of corporate borrowing known to be unsatisfied.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. ctfs.	3
Cent. of N. J.	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	2	Un. Rys. Inv.	1
Kn. Ice, Chi., pf.	1		
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Met. Securities	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Am. Melting pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4
Am. Smelting	1	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	3⅞	Norf. & West.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pere Marquette	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Reading	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	Penn. Coal & I.	¾
Col. Southern	½	Twin City	1
Com. Cable	1	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Express	5
Del., L. & W.	9⅝	U. S. Realty	⅝
General Electric	2½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Keokuk & D. M.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Westinghouse	1
Manhattan	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nor. Pac. Term.	1½	U. S. Leather 6s.	1½
So. P. of N. M. 1st. 6	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	1½
Col. Fuel. conv. 5s.	6½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½
Det. M. & M. 1. g. 7s	1	W. Nor. Car. 6s.	1½
Nat. Mex. 4s.	2½	Wh. & L. E. con 4s.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 19	239,803
To date this year	18,718,819
Corresponding date last year	24,414,757

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 19	$1,168,000
To date this year	$108,609,200
Corresponding date last year	$118,729,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

A. Booth & Co., preferred stock.
American Cereal Co.
Butterick Co.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
North American Co.
Quaker Oats Co. preferred stock.
Wabash Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co.
Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad common and preferred stock.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.
Fay (J. A.) & Eagan Co. on common and preferred stocks.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries.
Pittsburg Brewing Co. on common and preferred stocks.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Trading during most of the day drifted monotonously and it was not until the very close that the stock market showed any movement sufficiently decided to arouse the interest of those who more from habit than from any other cause watched the tape. The same discouraging influences which had been the chief factors in keeping the market from showing any activity seemed to be accentuated yesterday rather than ameliorated, and therefore little was to be expected of the market unless, indeed, the deadlock were broken by a decline. London sent over lower prices for all American stocks, reflecting the increased uneasiness abroad resulting from the war cloud that seemed to be hanging over Europe and which was tangibly expressed in the foreign markets by substantial declines in various Government securities. Under this unfavorable influence the market here opened below the close of the previous day and showed a heavy tone throughout the session.

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In the final count practically every stock in the list was found to have declined on the day's transactions, and in some of the active issues the losses were in excess of a point. Inquiry as to the buyers and sellers of the various stocks which at one time or another during the day assumed momentary prominence in nearly every case revealed the fact that the domination of the market by traders was as marked as ever. In some stocks, and particularly on the decline which occurred during the last half hour, traders seemed to be contesting the market, but to all appearances the bears had the best of the game. Here and there in the list of those who participated in the trading were names that suggested something more than transactions for the account of floor traders, but the business of this character was quite overwhelmed by trading transactions pure and simple.

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Probably the most significant event of the day was the sale of about 18,000 shares by London, which was so in keeping with the apparent feeling of uncertainty exhibited abroad that it contained no suggestion of being artificial. The foreign situation certainly presented nothing calculated to lessen any previous fears as to further war complications, and if the situation was not one which led to any extensive selling of stocks locally it certainly exercised considerable deterrent effect upon those who might otherwise have been willing to take some part in the market. A further cause for the feeling of uncertainty which is found to be almost universal in Wall Street agreement is the possibility that the Northern Securities decision may soon be handed down and that it may be of a character to adversely affect the market.

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Somewhat interesting was the demand for Northern Securities which appeared in London early in the day. It was stated that London was bidding for 500 share lots of Northern Securities at prices which about corresponded with the opening price in the stock here. In view of the general course of prices in foreign markets, including those of American stocks, it seems quite likely that this London bidding in Northern Securities was inspired from this side, and was as a matter of fact the inauguration of the upward movement which later in the day carried the stock up about two points.

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During a large part of the morning prices were at a practical standstill, even in stocks which were moderately active. In such issues as Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Pennsylvania, and St. Paul numerous trades were made in see-saw fashion, first an eighth up and then an eighth down, the price, after many transactions, being just where it had been at the start. In some stocks this was the situation throughout the entire session, Pennsylvania, for example, varying only three-eighths of a point, although nearly 30,000 shares were dealt in, and the close showing a net loss of only an eighth. The range for the day was 114¼ high, and 113¾ low, and the close 113⅞. One trader, who has taken quite an active part in the market the past few days, offered 5,000 shares of the stock at 114, and, as a challenge to any one to take it, offered a hundred-dollar bill to any one who would buy the stock from him. Had the stock been taken it probably would have increased the short interest to that extent, and it seems rather interesting that in such a narrow market a trader could afford to offer stock quite so freely.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Amalgamated Copper were the two stocks which toward the end of the day furnished some diversion from the prevailing monotony. H. A. Harrison appeared as a large seller of Amalgamated, and from above 47 the price fell abruptly to 46⅛. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which had sold as high as 41¾, was sold freely during the last half hour, Curry Brothers being the principal sellers, and fell off easily to 40⅛. It recovered a little more than did Amalgamated from the lowest, but in each stock the net loss was 1½ points. The bears on Brooklyn Rapid Transit are very confident of the stock selling much lower. In one office Brooklyn Rapid Transit was referred to as a stock with a future which was not likely to help it very much in the present.

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American Locomotive was again taken in hand by its friends and advanced from 21⅝ to 23⅛. When the closing weakness developed the stock lost a full point and ended the day with no net change. For a time the transactions in American Locomotive exceeded those in all other stocks combined. Shortly after 1 o'clock, of 22 sales quoted, 10 were in American Locomotive. While some facetiously inclined admitted that Locomotive was a good thing with which to head the market, those who took the stock's activity seriously were far outnumbered by those who saw in the movement nothing but what appeared to them an ill-advised attempt to secure a following in the stock.

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Baltimore and Ohio was among the active stock issues, and, in spite of some buying, which seemed quite good, showed a further net loss of half a point. Early in the day Edward Sweet & Co. bought 2,500 shares of the stock, among the other buyers being E. Meyer, Jr., and Harris, Gates & Co. At the opening Wormser made some effort to bid the stock up, but the attempt was not oversuccessful.

BAXTER & CO. TO SETTLE.

Brokers Caught in Cotton Corner to Meet All Obligations.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—A. B. Baxter & Co., the New York brokerage house, which was caught in the recent cotton corner to the extent of $600,000, announced through their Pittsburg representatives today that they will pay all claims in full.

The stockholders, it is said, have voluntarily gone down in their own pockets to meet these obligations, and, although the absence of several influential members of the firm in Europe will necessarily delay liquidation a few weeks, it is stated that dollar for dollar will be paid by the middle of March.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

On the subject of currency movement during the past week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $7,617,800 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $7,644,000 and sent to the interior $2,558,200, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,155,000 to Baltimore. The gain from the interior was $4,985,800.

Receipts of new gold were $2,614,000, namely: $770,000 on New York Assay Office checks, $1,283,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly on account of imported Japanese gold, and $19,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,201,000; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., were $21,183,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $18,000.

The total gain from the interior, $4,985,800, new gold, $2,614,000, and the Sub-Treasury, $18,000, was $7,617,800.

The net gain of nearly $5,000,000 from the interior is the largest ever made at this time in the year, and this in spite of the extraordinary transfers through the Sub-Treasury of $1,155,000 to Baltimore.

The belated return of currency from the South began this week with receipts of about $1,300,000, of which nearly one-half came from New Orleans. Receipts from Boston were over $2,000,000. The rest came from near-by points and from the West. Shipments, except to Baltimore, were unimportant.

The gain of $18,000 on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused by heavy pension payments, which were $2,818,000, comparing with $683,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections were slightly increased. They were $3,936,900, a daily average of $656,100, comparing with a daily average of $643,800 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,856,000 mutilated currency.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods for the week were as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Total imports	$3,570,006	$2,961,620	
Total marketed	2,806,222	2,667,967	

FOR HAVANA'S $28,000,000 LOAN

Negotiations to be Resumed for the Sewerage System Fund.

Now that the $35,000,000 Cuban loan is duly arranged for, the negotiations over the $28,000,000 loan of Havana, the proceeds of which are to be used for putting a modern sewerage system into that city, have been again taken up.

Farson, Leach & Co. of New York have had a contract on the loan for the last two years, but until the big Government loan to pay the soldiers was out of the way nothing was done about arranging for the final sale. The City of Havana loan was taken by the bankers at 90, and the bonds bear 5 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually. The syndicate through which the bonds will be placed has not been definitely formed as yet, but it is understood that one of the large life insurance companies will have a considerable interest.

It is understood in Wall Street that the $35,000,000 Cuban bonds issued under the loan contracted for last week by Speyer & Co. will be put out at about 96½, that price being fixed by Upmann & Co., the Havana representatives of the loan syndicate. The bonds also, it is said, will bear interest from the time of issue which adds about 2½ per cent. to the margin on which they were taken by the bidders.

TRUSTEES APPROVE MERGER.

Plans to Combine Continental and New York Security and Trust Companies.

The Trustees of the Continental Trust Company and of the New York Security and Trust Company at meetings held yesterday afternoon voted unanimously to ratify the merger plan proposed for the two institutions. The plan will now come before the respective stockholders at meetings to be held on March 7 for final adoption.

The details of the plan as approved yesterday afternoon do not vary from those made public earlier in the week. The skeleton organization, put through for temporary purposes, will consist of Otto T. Bannard of the Continental Trust Company, President; Osborn T. Bright of the New York Security and Trust Company, Vice President, and Willard V. King, now Vice President of the Continental, Secretary. It is stated that after the reorganization has been accomplished Mr. King will become a Vice President of the company, with Charles S. Fairchild, now President of the New York Security and Trust Company, as President of the Board of Trustees.

THE INTERURBAN'S EARNINGS.

Comparative Statement by the Street Railway Company.

Comparative statements of the earnings of the Interurban Street Railway system for the quarter and six months ended Dec. 31, 1903, were made public yuesterday. The statements show:

QUARTER.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation	$5,565,388	$5,500,081	$65,306
Operating expenses.	3,016,018	3,090,151	*74,132
Net earn. from operation	$2,549,349	$2,409,910	$139,439
Income from other sources	359,032	297,942	61,090
Gross inc. from all sources	$2,908,382	$2,707,852	$200,529
Deductions from inc.	3,012,673	2,924,882	87,701
Deficit	$104,291	$217,029	$112,737

*Decrease.

SIX MONTHS.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation	$11,135,580	$10,871,752	$263,827
Operating expenses.	5,777,619	5,826,173	*48,554
Net earn. from operation	$5,357,960	$5,045,578	$312,382
Income from other sources	729,257	723,868	5,388
Gross inc. from all sources	$6,087,218	$5,769,447	$317,771
Deductions from inc.	6,028,133	5,840,106	188,026
Surplus	$59,085	$70,659	$129,744

*Decrease.

These statements include all leased and controlled companies as well as the Third Avenue system. The decrease in operating expenses supposed to be due to the change of additional lines from horses to electricity.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Nassau Light and Power Company has been called for March 4, to act on, among other things, an increase in the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

Business men of Belleville Township, N. J., will, it is stated, within a few days apply for a charter for a National bank at that place.

According to Newark (N. J.) dispatches it has been decided by those interested in the proposed Irvington National Bank to make that institution a trust company instead of a bank.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $126,187, as compared with the previous week, and $34,513, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Fort Worth (Texas) dispatches state that the Western National Bank has been organized there, with a capitalization of $300,000.

According to Cincinnati dispatches, the annual report of the J. A. Fay & Eagan Company shows net earnings of $324,000, with a surplus of $172,000, for the year, after all dividends and charges. These figures represent the largest year's business in the history of the company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Incorporated to-day:

Georgian Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. L. Burr, F. L. Shadon, and C. B. Shadon, New York.

Tisley, Doubleday & Co., New York, (ollis;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. C. Tisley, Allendale, N. J.; C. R. Benson and John Ruddiman, New York.

The Beauty Pattern Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. H. O'Malley, C. A. O'Malley, and E. F. O'Connor, Brooklyn.

Gregory Lonergan Egg and Butter Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. D. White and W. F. Purdy, New York, and J. C. Wohlfert, Englewood, N. J.

United Electrical Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. F. Buchanan, A. O. Brown, and L. G. Young, New York.

Atlas Holding Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Rivenburg, New York; J. K. Barbour, Brooklyn, and J. H. Taylor, Jr., Newark, N. J.

The Five Hundred Land Company, Depew; capital, $50,000. Directors—B. J. Tillman, Buffalo; Joseph Stead and Albert Metcalf, Depew.

Physicians' Electrical Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. E. Hodgskin, G. A. Wingate, and A. B. Reed, New York.

American Record Company, (phonographs,) New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. K. Berry and H. B. Walmsley, New York, and A. B. Smith, Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Composition Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Kopton Kautsky, Josephine Kautsky, and Hubert Delhier, New York.

Florida Sumatra Tobacco Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—John Murray and E. L. Winant, Brooklyn, and Louis Leopold, New York.

The Frankfort Manufacturing Company, New York, (glassware;) capital, $1,000. Directors—G. C. Speranza, W. H. Harding, Jr., and H. J. Bloomer, New York.

Red Cross Medical Aid Society, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Otto Ohlinger, Hugo Muller, and C. H. Greenfield, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Boston Finance Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, H. O. Coughlan, Beverley B. Lewis, B. S. Mantz.

Normandie-by-the-Sea, to manufacture ladies' shoes and lasts, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—D. S. Allen, D. Fred Allen, Charles Black, Henry Lily.

The Berkshire Finance Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, H. O. Coughlan.

The Royal Machine Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Julius C. Liebhardt, William J. Morrissey, Charles Manye.

The Davis Rubber Company, Camden; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—E. Lawrence Dudley, William D. Lippincott, Walsh Banyard.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾ per cent. Time money was easier, with rates at 4 per cent. for six months, 3¾ per cent. for three, four, and five months, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for thirty days on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Some money was loaned at 4¼ per cent. for eleven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $165,860,286; balances, $9,007,079; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,030,-114.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.8595@$4.86; cables, $4.8635@$4.8640. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.83. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94¾ less 1-32; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 5c premium. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Money was in quieter demand in the market to-day, and discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed, owing to persistent liquidation in consequence of the war in the Far East and the unpromising outlook in the Balkans. Rumors were current that an important house in Berlin was in difficulties, with others in Paris and London. Paris has been trying to unload all kinds of stocks, and would have thrown a lot of foreign securities on the London market, but the Stock Exchange would have none of them, and Paris therefore was forced to sell consols. Berlin proceeded to unload Americans, which have been purchased freely lately, and passed on to New York, depressing prices there.

The rumor that Foreign Minister Delcassé had resigned and the reports regarding a Germano-Russian rapprochement, in addition to the Continental uncertainty, proved disastrous to the Kafir and other markets. Consols were flat, but closed a fraction above the lowest quotations of the day. Home rails shared in the general depression.

Americans opened irregular and weak and were listless throughout, but closed rather firmer. Canadians were flat on the traffic outlook. Japanese were easier. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 86 5-16; consols, for the account, 86⅜; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 68¼; Atchison preferred, 92; Baltimore and Ohio, 77⅜; Canadian Pacific, 118⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31⅞; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 20⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 63⅝; Erie, 24⅞; Erie first preferred, 64⅝; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16⅜; New York Central, 117; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21; Pennsylvania, 58⅜; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 21½; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 29; Southern Railway, 20; Southern Railway preferred, 82½; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 78⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91⅛; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 58½; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 35⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £63,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.90; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened with a general reaction. Russians were specially affected, as were Spanish rentes, owing to a report that Spain intended to mobilize her navy. After a period of calm the unfavorable conditions were resumed and prevailed until the close. Russians fluctuated, finishing at about the same prices as yesterday. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 91.70. Rio Tintos lost 15f. The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat stronger during the first hour, but later were affected by a rumor from Paris that Port Arthur had fallen.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

GRAIN RATE WAR STILL ON.

Trunk Line Committee Reaches No Agreement—Produce Exchange Protest.

The Grain Committee of the Trunk Line Association held a meeting yesterday to consider the difficulties arising out of the rate war on lake grain between the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Roads on the one hand and the Erie, Lackawanna, and New York Central lines on the other. No agreement was reached. The latest cut rates went into effect yesterday on all these lines, and it is expected that the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley roads will give notice of further cuts.

The Committee on Trade and Transportation of the New York Produce Exchange met yesterday and considered the general rate situation. The opinion was unanimous that not only were the Southern ports not entitled to any differential from Buffalo, but that the old Cooley differentials should be abolished. The committee sent a deputation to the Board of Managers of the Exchange, which met later in the day to consider the same subject, and at the request of the committee the managers sent to the Presidents of the New York railroads on behalf of the Produce Exchange a communication setting forth the protest.

If the fight continues between the commercial bodies of New York and the Southern ports, the New York bodies will ask that the State and City legislative bodies place restrictions upon the roads that are favoring the Southern ports.

RECEIVER FOR ASPHALT COMPANY

Liabilities Stated to be Between $350,000 and $475,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Federal Asphalt Company was placed in the hands of a receiver in bankruptcy to-day by Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States District Court. The Chicago Title and Trust Company was named by the court to take charge of the property.

The petition of creditors alleges that the company has been insolvent for more than four months, and sets forth several alleged acts in bankruptcy as having been committed by members of the company. It is also stated in the petition that the corporation's liabilities are between $350,000 and $475,000, and that the assets are considerably below this mark.

Big Fire Hit Minneapolis Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Judge Pond today issued a temporary injunction forbidding the Millers and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company from transacting any further business and ordering the company to show cause to-morrow why the order should not be made permanent. The company is one of the oldest in Minnesota and its difficulties are due to a heavy loss in the Baltimore fire. Its officials say its assets are $165,000 and its liabilities $196,000.

TRUST COMPANY ACCUSED.

Railroad Says That Newark Concern Misapplied Funds.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Light was thrown upon the arrest last week of Frederick E. Turner and Samuel Williams, officers of the Newark Loan and Trust Company, when a bill was filed in Chancery today making charges against the Directors of that concern. The bill is in the suit brought by the La Crosse and Southeastern Railroad of La Crosse, Wis., for the appointment of a receiver for the trust company. Vice Chancellor Stevens granted a temporary stay, tying up the funds of the corporation.

The affidavit filed says that A. J. Stacer of Chicago and Williams, who, with Turner, was indicted for making false statements to the State banking examiners, are the chief offenders, and manipulators of the improper loans. Turner, who was secretary of the company, is declared to be one of the beneficiaries. H. J. Hopkins, who is now head of the loan business at 828 Broad Street, and others who are said to be prominent socially and financially, are also involved as Directors of the company.

The specific complaint is that in April, 1903, the La Crosse and Southeastern Railroad Company, through the instrumentality of Stacer and Williams, deposited $32,500 in cash with the Newark Loan and Trust Company, besides certain shares of stock and bonds, as a trust fund from which was to be paid the construction accounts of the contractors, Collins & Co. of Chicago. It is stated that $18,000 of this trust fund was properly paid, and it is charged in the bill, in anticipation of the bankruptcy of Collins & Co., the balance of the deposits was advanced to that concern as a loan. The bill avers that Stacer, Williams, and Turner were in reality the members of Collins & Co.

GROUT WANTS A SKYSCRAPER.

The Mayor, However, Opposes Purchase of One for Use for City Offices.

Favoring the acquisition by the city of a skyscraper office building in the vicinity of Park Row for the housing at once of the various city departments, Controller Grout sent a communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday in support of the idea. It is generally understood that the Park Row Building, at 13 to 21 Park Row, in which city offices already occupy several of the floors, is the one in view.

At the same time Mr. Grout objected to the assignment by the last Board of Estimate of quarters in the new Hall of Records to the Finance and Tax Departments. The Controller declared the Hall of Records to be a show building pure and simple.

His suggestion that the allotments of space in the building be rescinded was adopted, and he urged that the office building project be taken up. A building with 250,000 square feet of office floor space will save $345,000 a year in rentals, he declared, and make a handsome profit to the city, besides leaving the building a clear gain in fifty years, save for the loss of taxes. If the building be not desired in the event of the construction of an office building in connection with the bridge terminal, he added, it could readily be disposed of at a profit.

"I am opposed to the city getting one of those hideous, unsightly skyscrapers," Mayor McClellan said, "at more than it would cost to build a handsome structure of our own. I have understood that one building has been offered to the city, but I would not vote for its purchase at any price."

The proposition was laid over indefinitely by the board.

GROUT GETS SCHOOL REPORT.

Investigators Object to Time and Money Spent on Special Studies.

After several weeks spent in investigating the alleged extravagance in the Department of Education, the two examiners in the Finance Department have completed their report, which Controller Grout yesterday placed before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The investigators, John S. Crosby and Robert B. McIntyre, say that material savings can be made by reducing many of the special branches of study, as the salaries paid to the teachers of those branches now amount to $390,540 a year.

The main objections to the present course of studies are that too little attention is shown to the essential branches, and the investigators show that a little less than one-half of the weekly school time of public school pupils is allotted to such branches as English, penmanship, geography, history, and mathematics. A simpler course of study, the investigators report, would require less labor on the part of district Superintendents, who now number twenty-six, at $5,000 a year each, and it is suggested that the City Superintendent and the eight Associate Superintendents might do all the supervising needed by competent Principals.

TO MEET MAYOR'S DEMANDS.

Port Chester Road Will Embody His Views in Application to Aldermen.

President Gotshall of the New York and Port Chester Railroad declared yesterday that before the new application of his company to the Aldermen for permission to cross streets in the Bronx for the construction of the road goes to the board, he will have a conference with Mayor McClellan, so that the application may be made to completely meet the objections raised by the Mayor against the permit to the New York, Westchester and Boston Road.

"We are in doubt as to the extent of some of the objections of the Mayor," said Mr. Gotshall yesterday, "and I hope to go over the matter with him on Tuesday morning. One of the principal causes of doubt is the statement of the Mayor's in regard to stations along the line. We wish to find out his desires in this respect and meet them."

Dick & Robinson, the banking firm which was to have underwritten the bonds of the Westchester company had the Mayor signed the resolution, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the main opposition to their company comes from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. They declare that Prof. Collin's client, which he represented at the hearing, is a dependency of the New Haven Road. N. H. Heft, the chief of the electrical department of that road, the bankers declare, holds all of the stock of the New York and Stamford Railroad in trust, and this is the road which Prof. Collin represented at the hearing.

The Port Chester managers have been declaring that the Westchester Road was a stalking horse for the New Haven Road, so the statement from the bankers yesterday returns the charge.

COPPER MINE SUIT HEARING.

Effort to Prevent the Old Dominion Buying the United Globe.

The application of John H. Pierce for an order to prevent the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company from purchasing the plant of the United Globe Company of Arizona came up again before Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday.

Edward M. Colie made his argument in behalf of Mr. Pierce, in which he asserted that the United Globe Company's property was only worth about one-half the contemplated purchase price of $5,000,000, and that the Old Dominion Company was practically insolvent.

William H. Corbin of counsel for the defendant companies set up a general denial of Mr. Colie's allegations. He said that there was no truth in the charges of fraud or insolvency made by complainants. In April, 1902, he said, the floating debt was only $3,500,000. This was all paid off last Spring, and there was $8,000,000 left in the treasury.

Improvements were then planned to cost $470,000, the cost to be defrayed from contemplated earnings. Soon after that the mines were flooded, entailing a loss of $200,000. This necessitated additional improvements, which increased the cost to $700,000. As proof of the value of the mines, Mr. Corbin said the net earnings for November and December last were $100,000. The company now owns the mines free from all incumbrances, and can borrow money whenever necessary.

The argument will be continued to-day.

JEROME'S SHIPYARD INQUIRY.

Will Be Started Next Week Without Reference to State's Action.

District Attorney Jerome will inquire into the Shipbuilding Trust without reference to any investigation that may be made by the State authorities. Mr. Jerome's inquiry will be started early next week.

As soon as those persons who were backing the suit for a receiver for the company learned of the proposed investigatin, Mr. Jerome was notified that they would give him any assistance in their power. Immediately, also, the transcript of the testimony at the last hearing in the shipbuilding case was forwarded to Assistant District Attorney Rand.

The inquiry in the first place will be directed to discovering the truth or falsity of the several public statements concerning the company, and who made them. The New York law holds that a Director giving out a false statement intended to deceive is guilty of a misdemeanor.

There will be a special inquiry also into the operations in connection with the acquisition of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and into the circumstances of the loans made by the Trust Company of the Republic.

Any inquiry which the Legislature may make into the shipbuilding case, it is said, would only be in an indirect way, dealing with corporations such as the shipbuilding company, and most likely by a resolution to amend that portion of the law governing corporations.

Gov. Odell was in this city yesterday, and in the afternoon held a long conference with Edward Lauterbach at his office down town. Mr. Lauterbach is the counsel for Mr. Odell in the shipbuilding matter, and it is believed that this was the subject of the conference.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE FIGHT.

Independent Company's Efforts to Secure a Permit Again Defeated.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming an order by Justice Clarke at Special Term denying a motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus asked for by the Independent Telephone Company of New York to compel Robert Grier Monroe, then Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, to issue a certain permit. The company had asked for a permit to lay and maintain telephone wires in the low-tension subway and have additional subways of the kind constructed in various localities. Commissioner Monroe refused to grant the permit on the ground that he had been advised that the company had no franchise or right to construct and maintain such structures and fixtures as were asked for.

The order denying the motion was affirmed by the Appellate Division, but without opinion. Justice Laughlin dissents. In a brief opinion he says:

"The transportation corporation law, under which relator was incorporated, gives it a franchise, and it is, without obtaining any further franchise from the Municipal Assembly, in a position to apply to the respondent for a permit pursuant to the provisions of Section 528 of the Greater New York charter, which must be entertained and granted upon such reasonable terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be imposed by the respondent, pursuant to any provisions of law applicable thereto."

THE BRIDGE CONNECTING ROAD.

President Littleton Unfolds Plan for Municipally Owned Line.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn yesterday made public his plans for the proposed municipal elevated railroad to connect the terminals of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges on both sides of the river. The suggested road is to be built, owned, and operated by the city. Mr. Littleton's plan provides for the construction of an elevated road through Centre and Delancey Streets, in Manhattan, connecting the termini of the two bridges, with stations at the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, Centre and Worth Streets, Centre and Howard Streets, Delancey Street and the Bowery, Delancey and Allen Streets, and the terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge.

The proposed railroad would cross the Williamsburg Bridge to South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, up this street to Union Avenue, and to Broadway to Throop Avenue to Willoughby Avenue; through Fort Greene Park by a tunnel under the hill to Willoughby Street, to Fulton, to Washington, to the Brooklyn terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The proposed

BIDS FOR PHILIPPINE BONDS.

War Department Seeks Offers for New Issue of $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The War Department to-day issued a circular calling for proposals for the purchase of $3,000,000 worth of Philippine temporary certificates, proposals to be opened April 15. These bear 4 per cent. interest and run one year.

The new bonds are intended to replace the present issue, which will fall due May 1 next. These might have been continued, but the Philippine Commission thought that their prompt redemption would make toward maintaining the high standard of credit for the islands which is regarded as desirable. The terms under which the new bonds are to be issued are very similar to those governing the first issue. They will be $1,000 coupon bonds, dated May 1, 1904, interest payable quarterly at 4 per cent., and will be redeemable in United States gold coin.

Lincoln Trust's Profits, $296,249.

In the supplementary report of the condition of the Lincoln Trust Company, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, an error occurred which made the total amount of profits during the year $96,249 instead of $296,249.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105½
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105½
3s, r., 1918	106	107½
3s, c., 1918	106	107½
3s, 1918, $5m	106½	...
4s, r., 1907	107	107¾
4s, c., 1907	107	107¾
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133½
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½
Philippine 4s	111¾	112
Adams Exp.	220	228
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	15	..
Allis-Chalm.	12	12½
Allis-C. pf.	50	60
Am. C., ex $180	250	260
A. C. O. pf.	86	93
Am. D. Tel.	22	28
Am. Exp.	190	197
Am. Gr. Tw.	7½	8
A. H. & L.	3½	5
A. H. & L. pf.	15	17
Am. L. Co.	9¼	11¼
Am. L. Co. pf.	27	35
Am. Snuff.	105	120
Am. Sm. pf.	85½	90
A. S. R. pf.	123	125
A. T. & C.	82	86
A. T. & C. pf.	112	120
Am. W. Co.	8½	10½
A. W. Co. pf.	67	72
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf.	32	37
A. M. 1st pf.	92	98
Ath. C. L.	104½	..
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas.	188	192
Brunsw. City.	5¾	6¾
B. R. & P.	115	..
Buff. R. & P. pf.	132	..
Canada So.	64	66
C. & S. A.	75	80
Tel.	101	..
C. B. & Q.	195	196
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
C. G. W. pf.	66	72
A.	170	..
C. G. W. pf.	83	87
C. M. & St. P.	27½	30
C. G. W. pf.	175	..
Pr. St. Car.	28½	29
Pullman Co.	210	215
Quicksil'r.	..	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	85	91
R. S. S. pf.	72¾	75
Read. 2d pf.	56	60
Kens. & Sar.	200	210
Rock. pf.	62½	63½
R., W. & O.	130½	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	75	79
St. J. & G. L.	9¼	12
St. J. & G. L. 1st pf.	37	40
St. J. & G. L. 2d pf.	17	20
St. L. & S.	..	..
St. L. & S. pf. ctfs.	115	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	72½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43	44
St. L. S. W. pf.	32¼	32¾
S. S. & I. pf.	80	83
So. Ry. Mob.	39	42
S. O. ctfs.	89	92
T. P. L. Tr.	25	28
Third Av.	120½	122½
Tol., Peo. & W. pf.	17	20½
Tol. Ry. & Light	20	21
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	22	25
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	32	35
Un. Fruit	96	97½
U. R. L. pf.	45	46½
U. S. Rub.	11¼	12¾
Va.-C. Ch.	28½	29½
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	104	107
Va. L. C. & C.	16	20
W.-P. Exp.	208	220
Westinghouse	..	..
1st pf.	170	200
W. & L. E.	14½	15½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	28
Wis. Cent.	18¼	18½
Wis. C. pf.	40	42

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 2.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Bullion sold at ,10, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Crown Point at .28, 200 Hale and Norcross at .90, 600 Justice at .08@.07, 30 Ontario at 4.75, 100 Ophir at 5.00, 300 Phoenix at .11, 100 Portland at 1.81, 300 Potosi at .17, and 300 Savage at .55@.56.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.43	.44
Belcher	.33	.37
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.00
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	1.00	1.05
Challenge Consolidated	.25	.25
Chollar	.19	.19
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.28
Gould & Curry	.32	.43
Hale & Norcross	.90	.93
Julia	.04	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.07
Mexican	1.65	1.70
Occidental Consolidated	.83	.85
Ophir	4.10	4.40
Overman	.33	.38
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.52	.55
Sag Belcher	.07	.06
Sierra Nevada	.51	.52
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.17	.17
Union Consolidated	.79	.82
Utah Consolidated	.20	.22
Yellow Jacket	.47	.50
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7¼	6¾	7⅛
Anaconda	14½	16	12¾	16
C. K. & N.	10	10¼	18	18½
C. C. Consolidated	8¼	8¾	8¾	9
Dante	3	3¼	3¼	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	9	10	9	10
Elkton	61	61½	60¼	60½
El Paso	66¾	67	67¾	67½
Gold Dollar	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
Golden Cycle	51	51½	51½	52
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4¼
Isabella	35½	37	34	37
Jackpot	6	9	7½	8½
Keystone	3¾	4	3¾	4½
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Little Puck	4	4½	4½	4¾
Little Bessie	3	3⅛	3	3¼
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5	6
Mary Cashen	1¼	2	1⅝	2
Moon Anchor	10	11	9¾	10½
New Haven	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅞
Old Gold	10	10½	9¾	10¼
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4	4¼
Portland	185	190	180	195
Rose Maud	3½	3¾	3¾	3⅞
Rose Pistol	2¾	2½	2¼	2⅜
Sunset Eclipse	3	3⅛	3	3⅜
Vindicator	64	65	63	65
Work	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1904.

United States 4s, reg. 1907, 5,000 ..... 107⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s, 7,000 ..... 99¾
10,000 ..... 99¾
62,000 ..... 99½
adjustment 4s, 5,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 88
Atl Coast L 4s, 5,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅝
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s, 5,000 ..... 93¼
gold 4s, 13,000 ..... 101¼
P L E & W V 4s, 10,000 94
S W div 3½s, 5,000 ..... 87⅜
500 88
Bklyn Un El 1st, 3,000 ..... 106⅜
Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s, 5,000 ..... 98½
Can So 1st 5s, 2,000 ..... 102⅜
13,000 ..... 102⅞
Canada So 2d, 1,000 ..... 107⅛
Cent of Georgia, Mac & Nor 5s, 1,000 104
Cent of Georgia cons 5s, 4,000 ..... 105½
Cent Pac gtd 4s, 10,000 ..... 97½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, 1,000 ..... 103⅜
11,000 ..... 103¼
Chi & Alt R R 3s, 2,000 ..... 83⅜
4,000 ..... 83½
Chi & Alt 3½s, 1,000 ..... 75½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bds, 1,000 92
18,000 ..... 91⅞
12,000 ..... 91⅝
3,000 92
1,000 $20F 91⅞
8,000 92
8,000 ..... 91⅞
1,000 ..... 91¾
Ill div 3½s, 16,000 ..... 91¾
20,000 74
3,000 73
1,000 ..... 73¼
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s, 5,000 ..... 97⅛
16,000 97
6,000 ..... 96⅜
L S coll 3½s, 1,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 86
3,000 ..... 86¼
M C coll 3½s, 2,000 87
N Y Dock Co 4s, 25,000 91
Nor & W con 4s, 10,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97⅝
3,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97⅝
Norf & West, Poc C & C 4s, 1,000 ..... 89¾
North Pac 4s, 1,000 ..... 102¾
N Pac Term 1st, 1,000 113
Oreg Sh Line partic 4s, 20,000 ..... 91½
Oreg Sh Line 1st con 5s, 1,000 113
Pac of Mo 1st, 5,000 101
Penn conv 3½s, 500 ..... 95½
Reading gen 4s, 1,000c 98
5,000 ..... 96⅛
24,000 96
St L, I Mt & So unify & ref 4s, 12,000 ..... 85⅝
St L & S F R R refundg 4s, 15,000 ..... 80⅜
4,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80¾
3,000 80
St L Sthw 1st 4s, 5,000 ..... 93¼
10,000 ..... 93¼
10,000 ..... 92¾
cons 4s, 12,000 ..... 71½
St P, M & M 1st con 6s, 1,000 131
South Pac 4½s, 1,000 ..... 98⅞
6,000 99
South Pac 4s, 15,000 ..... 89⅞
1,000 89
So Pac, N & M 1st 1,000 ..... 106⅝
South Ry 1st 5s, 2,000 112
Stand R & T 6s, 5,000 40
Stand R & T inc, 1,000 3
Third Av con 4s, 1,000 ..... 94½
Un Pac 1st 4s, 2,000 ..... 102⅜
15,000 ..... 102⅝
Un Pac conv 4s, 5,000 ..... 95⅜
35,000 ..... 95½
2,000 ..... 95⅝
11,000 ..... 95½
United Rail'ds of San Fr 4s, 21,000 ..... 79½
U S Leather 6s, 5,000 ..... 100½
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s, 1,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 ..... 72⅜
21,000 ..... 72½
1,000 ..... 72½
1,000c 72½
11,000 ..... 72½
2,000 ..... 72⅜
3,000 ..... 72⅜
5,000 ..... 72⅜
1,000 ..... 72⅜
8,000 ..... 72¼
20,000 72
Wabash 1st 5s, 20,000 $20F 116
Wabash deb B, 10,000 ..... 60⅝
10,000 ..... 60¾
106,000 ..... 60½
West Shore 4s, registered, 2,000 108
Wn Nor Car 1st, 2,000 ..... 112½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s, 12,000 ..... 71⅝
1,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 89
Wis Cent gen 4s, 1,000 89

64,810

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Wabash deb. B.	60½	60½	60½	60½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,133,997
Gold	101,880,857
Silver	20,679,020
United States notes	9,437,029
Treasury notes of 1890	55,277
National banknotes	13,707,895
Total receipts this day	1,528,137
Total receipts this month	31,574,421
Total receipts this year	351,000,264
Total expenditures this day	1,350,000
Total expenditures this month	28,220,000
Total expenditures this year	346,014,164
Deposits in National banks	169,716,242

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$464,046,969
Silver dollars	469,750,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,662,995
Silver bullion of 1890	7,322,005
Total	$948,781,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,558,900 gold certificates in Treasury	$464,046,969
Silver certificates outstanding	469,750,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,985,000
Total	$948,781,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,321,757
Silver coin and bullion	11,584,290
Silver certificates	9,144,770
United States notes	9,487,929
Other assets	25,485,457
Total in Treasury	$139,924,162
Deposits in National banks	169,716,242
Total	$309,640,404
Current liabilities	86,506,407
Available cash balance	$223,133,997

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Crucible pf.	27½	27½	27½
100	Fire Proofing pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
130	Luster Mining	10	10	10
14	Monon. Light & Heat	28¾	28¼	28¼
110	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
500	Pittsburg Coal	13½	12⅝	13
25	Pittsburg Coal pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
35	River Coal pf.	25	24½	24½
5	United States Steel	11	11	11
150	United States Steel pf.	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
50	West. Electric 2ds.	90	90	90

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Brewing 6s	111½	111½	111½
3,000	Monon. L. & F. 5s	100	100	100

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,750	Amalg. Copper	47½	47⅝	46½	46¾
100	Am. Car & Fdry.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
10	American Ice	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
40	Am. Ice pf.	31	31	30½	30½
340	Am. Locomotive	22	23	21¾	22¼
630	Am. Sugar	124¼	124¾	124	124
9,400	Am. Tob. & N. Y.	86¾	88¼	86¾	86¾
3,420	Bal. & Ohio	75¾	76¼	75¾	75½
710	Brook. Rap. Tr.	41⅝	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝
110	Canadian Pacific	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
50	Chicago & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
90	Chi. Gt. West.	15¾	15¾	15	15
7,530	Chi. M. & St. P.	139¾	139¾	139	139
30	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31
170	Colorado South.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
1,870	Erie	24½	24½	24⅛	24¼
30	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
180	Illinois Central	127¾	127¾	127½	127½
180	Louis. & Nash.	102¾	103	102⅝	102⅝
40	Manhattan	142½	142½	142½	142½
80	Metropol. Street	116⅞	116⅞	116	116
1,900	Missouri Pacific	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾
50	Nat. Mex. 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
320	N. Y. Central	114	114¼	114	114
210	N. Y., O. & W.	20½	20½	20½	20½
30	Norfolk & West.	56½	56½	56½	56½
10	Pacific Mail	26½	26½	26½	26½
8,140	Pennsylvania	113¾	114¼	113¾	113¾
40	People's Gas	98	98	97¾	97¾
1,220	Reading	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
10	Republic Steel	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,850	Rock Island	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝
80	Rubber Goods	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1,940	Southern Pacific	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
170	Southern Railway	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
510	Tenn. C. & I.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝
150	Texas Pacific	22½	23	22⅜	23
6,300	Union Pacific	76⅞	77	76¼	76½
940	U. S. Steel	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
7,390	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56½
10	Wabash	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
330	Wabash pf.	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Brewing 6s	111½	111½	111½
3,000	Monon. L. & F. 5s	100	100	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The special movement of interest in the trading in curb securities yesterday was the advance in Northern Securities. Interborough Rapid Transit opened up strong at 103, but later reacted sharply, selling at 101⅞, the final sale of the day, and a net loss of ⅝. A single sale in American Can preferred caused a drop of ½, while Light, Fuel and Power advanced about a point to 25⅞. The bond department was given a large amount of attention, over $100,000 in bonds being traded in. The Seaboard Air Line 5s and the Standard Milling 5s showed fractional declines, but the other bonds which sold held firm, particularly the Cuban 6s.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, which closed on Thursday at 89¼, opened yesterday at the same figure, and on buying said to be for foreign account advanced to 91⅜ on active sales. The price later reacted and closed at 90½, an advance of 1¼.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER.—An officer of the White Knob Copper Company yesterday stated that during the past week the company turned out 103,000 pounds of copper and approximately $31,000 in gold and silver. This output is about one-third the maximum capacity. It is expected that 800 tons of ore will be treated per day within a month. The abundant water supply which is at hand at the mine will be made use of in the course of the next six or eight months, thus saving a very large amount of money.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Banknote	*35⅝	35	35
100	Brook. Un. Gas rights	*1¼	*1	*1⅛
500	Con. Lake Superior	½	½	½
150	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4½	4½	4½
1,300	Gold Hill Copp.	7-16	7-16	7-16
2,400	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	⅜
1,300	Greene Con. Copper	10½	10⅝	10⅝
12,100	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	10	9	9
753	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	103	101⅞	101⅞
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
100	Light, Fuel & Power	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
220	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
10	New York Transport	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,300	Northern Securities	91⅜	89¼	90½
100	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16¾	16	16
3,650	Seaboard Air Line rts.	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Standard Milling pf.	19	19	19
1	Standard Oil, ex div.	623	623	623
160	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	White Knob Copper	7½	7½	7½

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	70½	70	70½
25,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 4s, w. i.	93	93	93
40,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	122	122	122
16,000	Seab. A. L. 5s, w.i.	77¼	77	77
5,000	†Standard Milling 5s	70	70	70

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	35	35½	35	35½
American Can	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
American Can pf.	34¾	35½	35	35½
American Chicle	90	97	90	95
American Chicle pf.	78	80	78	80
American Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	97	100	97	99
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅝	5	2⅝	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf.	30	39	28	40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf.	88	92	87	92
American Writing Paper	2⅞	3	2⅝	3½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	12¾	12½	11¾	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	70⅜	71	70	71½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger Co. Lamay	3¼	3	3¼	3
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	116½	115	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	108½	107	108½
British Columbia Copper	2¾	3	2½	3
British Colum. Cop. rcts.	..	..	2⅞	2⅞
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf.	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf.	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1½	2	1½	2
Central Foundry pf.	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	98	..	98	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	92½	93½	93	94
Compressed Air	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cons. Lake Superior	½	⅝	½	11-16
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	3	4	3	4
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4	3⅝	3⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1¼	¼	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	11⅝	12½	10½	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4½	4¾	..	..
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf.	..	..	..	85
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	..	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	124	127	124	127
Del. & Hudson rights	3½	4	3¼	4
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	60	62
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	5	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	16½	23	16½	23
Electric Boat pf.	42	50	42	50
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	8½	9½	8½	9½
Electric Vehicle pf.	12	14½	12	14½
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf.	..	47	..	47
Erie Cons. 4s	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	7-16	⅜	½
Greene Cons. Copper	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	7	8	10	11
Guggenheim Exp. 5s	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	20	24	20	24
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	88	100	88	100
Havana Tobacco	29	31	28½	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	37½	35	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1½	5	1	3
Houston Oil pf.	11½	..	11	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	101¾	102	102¼	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	5	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	19½	19⅝	19½	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	82	84	..	83
International Salt	11	12	11	11½
International Salt 5s	39	44	39	44
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Kitchener Mining	¼	½	¼	½
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	51	..	51	..
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	50	..	50	..
Lanston Monotype	9	10	8½	10
Light, Fuel & Power	25½	28	25⅞	28¾
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	5½	7	5½	7
Mont. & Bos. Copper	½	9-16	..	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf.	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rights	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
N. Y. Phon. undeposited	20	25	20	25
N. Y. Phon. dep. stock	20	25	20	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	30	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	66	75
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5	5⅞
North. L. & Pulp	3	4	3	4
Northern Securities	90¾	91	89½	90
Otis Elevator	29	32	30	32
Otis Elevator pf.	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	⅜	½	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5¾	7¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	68	72½	68½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	20½	25	20	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
Safety Car Heating	185	190	185	192
Seab'd Air Line ex rgts.	8¼	9	8¼	9
Seab'd Air L. pf. ex rgts.	15¾	16	16	17
Seaboard Air Line rights	1-16	1⅛	⅛	5-32
Seaboard Air L. pf. w. i.	76½	77	77	77¼
Seminole Mining	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Standard Milling pf.	15½	19½	15½	19
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70	70	71
Standard Oil, ex div.	615	625	630	640
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	28¾	..	28¼	..
Tintic Company	4	4½	4	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5½	6¼	5⅝	6
Trenton Potteries	13	11	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	84	88	84	88
Trenton Potteries deb.	75	78½	75	78½
Union Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	104	105½	104	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	102	103½	102	103½
United Box Board	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2

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Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Apply premises or Buffett, 1,020 Park Av.

30 Fifth Av., second floor; five large rooms; rent, $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room for rent, reasonable; elegantly furnished office. 33 West 42d St., Room 204.

STABLES, 100-200 STALLS, CENTRAL LOCATION. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A.—STORES, BUILDINGS, LOFTS. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Building to let, whole or part; elevator; 'Phone 4314 Franklin. Sam'l Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices; daylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Apartments, new, all improvements, hall service, telephone, private neighborhood; 4, 5, and 6 large light rooms, $28 to $42. Lemon, 525 West 132d St.

STORE AND LOFTS,
34-36 W. Houston St.
Inquire on premises, or
W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

32 UNION SQUARE.
Store, lofts, and offices;
all improvements. Apply on premises,
or G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

59 WEST 15TH STREET,
5-story building, 25 feet wide,
suitable for light manufacturing.
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A.— 70 GREENE ST.
Two upper lofts of four-story building, 25x90, for light manufacturing; rent only $900; Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
149 Nassau St., New York City.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

241 Water St., near Beekman St.
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for any mercantile business.
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Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent
81 Nassau Street.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60x83.
EAST 19TH ST.
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

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THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED
We have for rent a list of over 500 unfurnished apartments in all parts of Harlem; $30 to $125 a month. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Unfurnished Apartments—Five and six rooms, with tiled bathrooms and private halls; all improvements; up one flight; all light; new house; rents $30 and $32. Ryan, 227 East 50th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE.
Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $60 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 West 115th St.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 rooms; electric light, safes, telephones; also doctor's and dentist's apartment.

THE FLORENCE,
105 EAST 18TH ST.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

"TREVYLLIAN"
NOS. 130-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS
and Suites for ladies.
Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $35 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new; artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 66 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
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Send for Booklet.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
530 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT
117 WEST 58TH ST. HOTEL.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

Bachelor Apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.—Two rooms, (on corner,) and bath. Beautifully furnished, every modern convenience, perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone 2020 Columbus.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you.
P. B. DONOVAN, 1 West 42d St.

Young couple, no children, want to rent two-room and bath, furnished, apartment, from March 1 to October or November; must be between 23d and 48th Sts.; no flat. Address H. S. T., Room 324 Temple Court, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $350 and $1,200.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3D AV., NEAR 68TH ST.

To Let—3-story dwelling, 134 West 126th St.; good neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 152 West 125th St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
House, 22 rooms, 5 baths, steam; rent, $2,000; furniture cheap. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Owners!—Kindly send us particulars, flats and tenements, at reasonable prices; have quick purchasers.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
7 EAST 42D ST.

Leasing apartment, flat and tenement houses, our specialty; bank references and security if desired.
HEYNEMANN & JESSURUN, 196 Columbus Av.

Executors, Owners—What property have you for cash; particulars. Investor, 846 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

A.—A.—Owners, Attention!—We make a specialty of leasing tenements and apartment houses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

We sell your real estate quickly for cash wherever located; no commission charged. Real Estate Register, 500 Fifth Av.

Have $34,000 to invest in good property, fireproof, down town, east side, or Harlem, west of Madison Av. Anxious, 13 2d Av.

Buying, selling, and exchanging property a specialty. Send particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

Big commissions for recommending purchasers Bronx lots; $100, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d.

Tenements or 2-family double flats for cash buyers. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Want store property on 8th, Lenox, or Columbus Av. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Vacant lots on west side up town for investor. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot Sold Near Westchester and Brook Avenues—Operators Purchase at Broadway and Manhattan Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Henry E. Janes to Thomas H. Butler the old Janes & Kirtland iron foundry property on the south side of Westchester Avenue, 100 feet east of Bronx Avenue and running through to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The plot contains about fifteen lots, fronting 216 feet on Westchester Avenue, 102 feet on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and extending 340 feet along the Port Morris Branch of the New York Central Railroad. It was in this foundry that much of the iron work for the Capitol at Washington was cast, as well as that used around the Mall in Central Park.

O. B. Potter Trust Sells.

George Ranger has sold for the O. B. Potter Trust to Daniel B. Freedman the plot of about thirteen lots occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, with frontages of 175 feet on Broadway, 156 feet on Manhattan Street, and 140 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and a depth of 185 feet.

Sale of Factory by Tiffany & Co.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Tiffany & Co. 49 and 51 Prince Street, a five-story brick factory on plot 50 by 80.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Hart estate to William Hubbard White the five-story iron-front building, 25 by 100, at 62 Franklin Street, between Broadway and Church Street. William H. Carpenter represented the seller.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Bought.

Abraham Ruth has bought from the estate of John J. Lynes the lot at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 89.6 by 25.5.

Max Marx has bought, through Robert R. Perkins, from Bernard Goodwin the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 49.11 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for a Mrs. Pell two lots on the east side of Broadway, about 150 feet south of Elwood Street. The buyer owns the adjoining property.

Deal for 93d Street Apartments.

John C. Orr is reported to have sold the new six-story apartment house, at 4 and 6 West Ninety-third Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Central Park West, on plot 50 by 100.8.

William Jeffrey has sold for Mrs. Susan Dougherty to Abraham Cohen 69 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story triple apartment house.

Emanuel Kapelsohn has bought from the Minsker Realty Company the five-story tenements 215, 217 and 221 West Sixty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100.

Big Loan on Broadway Corner.

The New York Realty Corporation has made a building loan of $315,000 to Harry S. Houpt on the property at the southwest corner of Sixty-first Street and Broadway.

Seventy-second Street House in a Trade

Eugene Vallens has sold the five-story dwelling 235 West Seventy-second Street, 23 by 102.2, taking out-of-town property in exchange.

Sale of Lenox Avenue Parcel.

Shaw & Co. have sold for L. & C. Koelsch 342 Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 84.

Max Lederer has sold 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 99.11.

Lehman & Harlem, in conjunction with Martin L. Sugarman, have sold for John Hector 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Operators Buy First Avenue Corner.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Chase estate the plot, 101 by 250, at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

William Wolff's Son has sold for the Bowman estate to J. Grabler 830 and 832 First Avenue, a five-story flat on plot 35.4 by 60; also, for Charles Hammel & Co., to R. C. Haft, 1,474 First Avenue, a four-story tenement, 25 by 85; also, for Charles Hammel & Co., 2,213 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25.2 by 120.1 by 24.1 by 123.1, which he bought at auction on Thursday for $27,800.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Germania Life Insurance Company 1,791 and 1,793 Third Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 105.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Sisters' Home for the Aged 374 Second Avenue, a four-story brick tenement on lot 20 by 100.

M. Levy & Co. have sold 66 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for Cohen & Glauber to William Solomon.

Buyers for 89th Street Tenements.

J. Eisenstadt & A. Adler have sold for Green & Rosetta 220 and 222 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100. The same brokers have also sold to a Mr. Michaels 58 Forsyth Street, a five-story building, 27 by 75.

Second Avenue Corner Sold.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought from the various owners 920 and 922 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, four-story tenements, together with the similar adjoining property 302 East Forty-ninth Street.

N. Blumenthal has sold to Adolph W. Berle, 1,223 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Sundel Hyman has purchased from Robinson Brothers the four buildings 436, 438, 440, and 442 East Eighty-sixth Street, on plot 121 by 102.

Folsom Brothers have sold for E. Levenson to Louis Amada and Nathan Deringer 330 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 102.

Purchase of Pleasant Avenue Corner.

D. A. Gilde and L. Levy have sold for David B. Cox to Halpin, Lewine & Diamondston the southeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Traylor & Douglass were the brokers in the sale of 158 and 160 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 32.2 by 100, to Jacob Jung for Mrs. Alice Poyntz; also, in the sale or 162 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 24.6 by 100, for A. Holmes to the same buyer.

Auction Buyer Makes Quick Resale.

Max Tanenbaum has resold to Marx & Wartel the northeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street, which he bought at auction recently.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, 122 Norfolk Street, southeast corner of Rivington Street, old buildings, on lot 23 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to the T. New Construction Company, 518 and 520 West Twenty-ninth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9; also, to David Lenten, 528 East Twelfth Street, front and rear buildings, on lot 25 by 103.3.

Weil & Mayer have bought the five-story flats, 23 and 25 Goerck Street and 1,000 and 1,002 Brook Avenue. The same operators have sold the following properties: 707 East Twelfth Street, 535 and 537 East Thirteenth Street, 262 and 264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and 3,870 Third Avenue.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Jackson & Stern, 220 East Twelfth Street, a five-story building, 23.6 by 104.6.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for William A. Gillen, 106 and 108 Mulberry Street, two four-story brick tenements, with two three-story brick tenements at the rear, 50 by 100. The same brokers have also leased through the McVickar Realty Trust Company, 198 and 200 Grand Street, two three-story tenements, 24 by 100. They have also leased for Lewis London, 446 to 452 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, four five-story tenements, with stores, for five years at an aggregate rental of $37,500.

David E. Cantor has sold to Augustus Prentice the six-story tenement, 316 East Third Street, the buyer giving in part payment the similar property, 538 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Bronx Properties Change Hands.

B. Wengeroff and H. Blum have sold for a Mr. Ernst to Weil & Mayer the four-story flat 3,741 Third Avenue, 26 by 105.

Gelberg & Gelberg have bought for Morris Harber from J. Leitner 1,522 Brook Avenue.

Leases of Business Property.

H. L. Moxley has leased to Enoch Rutzler the store and basement and first and second lofts in the new building 127 and 129 White Street; also, the store and basement of the building 83 Warren Street to J. D. Stout & Co.; also, the third floor of the building 54 and 56 Franklin Street to the Maintenance Company.

J. E. Martin Buys at Great Neck.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Skidmore estate of Great Neck, L. I., to James E. Martin the property known as Orchard Point, consisting of about twenty-two acres fronting on Little Neck Bay. The consideration was $100,000. The property adjoins Mr. Martin's country place.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

646 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 148.1 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 75.5 by 65.11 by 75 by 58.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. W. De Ronde..... $7,500

By Joseph P. Day.

432 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; Sheriff's sale, right, title, and interest of James McSorley, to Henry D. Hopping..... 75

319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Sheriff's sale, right, title, and interest of James McSorley, to Henry D. Hopping..... 625

361 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 212 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement; Sheriff's sale, right, title, and interest of James McSorley, to M. R. Arndstein..... 255

548 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 383.2 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 16.10 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Sheriff's sale, right, title, and interest of James McSorley, to William Sutherland..... 155

595 Prospect Avenue, west side, 195 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, V. A. Romaine..... 9,750

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

606 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 147.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 89.2 by 18 by 88.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Luther Kountze, as executor..... 19,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Road, junction of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame store, 12 by 16; Herbert J. Cantrell of 4,318 Park Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Mott Avenue, west side, 129 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick shop, 32.8 by 100; Peter M. Dowell, Gerard Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 162 feet west of Verlo Avenue, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 18.6 by 36; Mrs. Isabella Greenlees of Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Woodlawn Heights, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 32 feet from Verlo Avenue, for four two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18 by 44; William H. Wright of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Louis Koenrich of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Tenth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Avenue B, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Susanna Kneib, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,800.

Alterations.

No. 400 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. Ifeld of 213 Pearl Street, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 750 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Biehl Estate Corporation of 146 Broadway, owner; W. Biehl of 30 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 423 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; F. W. Bruns of 80 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; R. Dudley of 384 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 1,469 Lexington Avenue, to a seven-story brick flat and store; B. Englander of 30 Bleecker Street, owner; M. Sofel of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, southwest corner of Boston Road, to a two-story and attic frame hotel; William Bloodgood of 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; M. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Avenue B, east side, 56 feet north of Tenth Street, Unionport, to a one-story frame office, 16.2 by 20.6; Frank Grass, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $150.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue D, to a two-story frame store and hotel, 24 by 54; Charles Deedler of 1,941 Tremont Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 19.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 155th St, 99x100; Dyckman St, Lots 46 and 47 on map 208 of land of George J. S. Thompson, 50x100; Old Albany Post Road, w s, 527 ft s of land of Thomas R. Thorn, 100x296.8x100.8x287.2; Otto M. Kohn to Leo Schlesinger, (mtg $77,500)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, 31.9 ft s of 130th St, runs e 101.4x s w 80x n w 65x n 32.11; Morris B. Baer to Henry F. Smith..... Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, 31.9 ft s of 130th St, runs e 101.4 x s w 80 x w 65 x n 32.11; Henry F. Smith to Henry B. Wesselman, other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, s w corner of 135th St, 25x90; Thomas P. Neville and others to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 36.7x93.8x34.6x165.11; Katharina Winkelmann to Anna M. Durning, quitclaim. Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,474 to 1,478, e s, 75x100.8; Julius Braun to Carrie Veit and another, (mtgs $30,500,) other consideration and..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 247, s s, 23x87.6; Barnett Steinberg to Maximillian Davidoff, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 390.4 ft s w of Jefferson St, runs s w 109.8 x s e 300 x n e 109.8 x n w 300; Thomas B. Mellam and others to Charles L. Apfel..... Nom.

GRAND ST, 521, s s, runs s w 39.9 x s 20.8 x w 20 x n 37.4 x n e 35 x e 25; Max Fertig to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $31,000)..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 319, n s, 372.6 ft e of Scammel St, runs n 46.6 x n e 43.4x e 16.8x s w 33.2x s 41.10x w 16.9; Esther Flamm to Adolf Mandel, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

HORTON AV, n s, 190 ft e of Main St, 33x100, City Island; Imogene Banta to Elizabeth R. Banta..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 180 ft e of Goerck St, 30x—x3.3x—; Leon Sobel and another to Samuel Werner and another, other consideration and..... 100

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 189th St, 40x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Patrick S. Tracy, quitclaim..... 50

LOT 17, map of A. F. Hamlin; Sarah J. Thistle and others to Gustav A. Vett, quitclaim..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,441 e s, 19.1x100; Harry Matz to Hermann Ahrens and another, (mtgs $19,000)..... Nom

MADISON AV, n e corner of 131st St, 22x98; Lazard Kahn to William Solomon, (mtg $80,000)..... Nom.

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 200, map of Penfield property, 40.7x100; George Trede to Margaret Anger..... 3,250

MONROE ST, s s, 173.1 ft w of Market St, 19.8x80.2x16.8x75.3; Sophia Salem to Mary L. Cohen, (mtg $18,502.50)..... Nom.

PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x71; Abraham Silbermintz to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.1 ft s of 156th St, 21x106.9x21x107.5; Otto Boelsen to Louise Singer, (mtg $7,900)..... 9,200

REAR PART of Lot 17, map of A. F. Hamlin, lying 70 ft s of Horatio St; Gustav A. Vett to Pierre E. Guerin, quitclaim..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 112th St, 118.5x200.2ix100.11x148; Louis Cohen to Meyer Cohen, ¼ w R. W. and L. (mtgs $145,000,) other consideration and.. 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Alonzo Rothschild to Samuel Rose..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Samuel Rose to Barnet Halpern, ¼ part, (mtg $15,500)..... 1,150

WEBSTER AV, e s, 560 ft s of 200th St, runs e 67.4 x n e 168.8 x w 113.8 x s 160.3; John F. Steeves and others to Mary J. Steeves..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 25x96; Cornelia Hoyt to Mary J. McNamara, other consideration and..... 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 25x96; Cornelia Hoyt to John J. McDonough, other consideration and..... 100

2D ST, n s, 342.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.3x121.11; Rebecca Lipschitz to Rubin Sadowsky, (mtg $40,000)..... Exch.

3D AV, e s, at centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25 x e 100 x n 100 x w 100; William Maier to Ruben S. Klamberg, (mtg $30,000).... Nom

4TH ST, 375 East, 22.7x96; Jacob Weiss to Isaac Rosenwasser and another, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH ST, 315 and 317 East, 41.3x99.10; Rebecca Lipschitz to Benjamin Garfunkel and another, (mtgs $19,000)..... Nom.

8TH ST, 315 and 317 East, 41.3x99.10; Rubin Sadowsky to Rebecca Lipschitz, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.. 100

5TH ST, s s, 412.3 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9 x97.6; Herman Luft to Annie Mandelbaum, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

12TH ST, 210 East, 20x106.6; Herman Sirotta to Bernhard Sirotta, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

14TH ST, 218 East, 24x103.3; Herman Sirotta to Bertha Sirotta, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

15TH ST, 221 East, 25x103.1; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to John Muth, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

15TH ST, 346 West, 18.9x81.3; John H. Armstrong to Patrick J. Keahon..... Nom.

22D ST, 106 West, 18.6x85.6; Frederic R. Coudert to Paul Fuller and another.... Nom.

25TH ST, 350 and 352 West, 50x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silbermintz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

30TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; John Thacher to Robert A. Frank..... 1,000

61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; Lillian S. Gillespie to Morris Shumsky..... Nom.

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Miriam Fisher to Solomon Miller, other consideration and..... 100

77TH ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; Frances Lehman to Arpad Wellish and another, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

81ST ST, 335 East, 25x102; John Muth to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $14,400,) other consideration and..... 100

92D ST, s s, 314.7 ft w of Central Park West, 34x100.8; William H. Reed to William H. Siegman, (mtg $31,000).... Nom.

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles J. Kroehle to Robert Friedman, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 41 West, 25x100.11; Mary E. Mulvihill to Ella Daniels, (mtg $23,000). Nom.

119TH ST, 19 East, 25x100.11; Josephine Herts to Bertha Ritter, (mtg $18,000). Nom.

123D ST, 246 West, 13.10x100.11; Mary H. Heath to Mary E. Reilly and another..... Nom.

144TH ST, s s, 88.11 ft e of Park Av, runs s 130.1 x e — x n 50 x w 85 x n 87.11 x w 50.7; Norman C. Stiles to the Charles Parker Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

165TH ST, 680 East, 105.11x34.6x93.8x 36.7; Annie M. Durming to Oscar-Mayer, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

235TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d St, 25x100; Phineas A. Clark and another to Russa A. Clark, all title..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 78; Carlton N. Aborn and another to Incandescent Trading Company, 5 3-12 years..... 3,750

BOWERY, 358; Charles Schlang to Zigmund Fishman, 5 years..... 1,200

COLUMBUS AV, 890 and 892; Hyman Sonn and others to James A. Lyon, 10 8-12 years..... $4,700. 5,200

GERARD AV, n e corner of 169th St, 81x100.2; Annie Baird to Robert H. Baird, 10 5-12 years..... $900 to 1,500

HESTER ST, 165; J. A. L. Dias to Dominico Imbrenrosso, 3 years..... 1,980

HUDSON ST, 526; Elizabeth J. Duffell to Anthony La Guardia, 15 years..... 240

MONROE ST, 7; Isaac Himmelstein to Jacob Teidman, 6 years..... 492

RIVINGTON ST, 42 and 44; Louis Waldman and another to Solomon Gutterman and others, 2 years..... 780

2D AV, e e corner of 64th St, 50.5x100; Jane Sanders and another to Denison P. Chesebro, 20 years..... $800 and 1,000

2D AV, 1,801; Frank P. Sheehy, individually and as administrator, and another, executors and trustees, to George Ringler & Co., 3 years..... 1,056

2D AV, 798; Theodore Schroder to Peter Williams, 5 years..... 600

3D AV, 3,915; Sophia Lerch to the Germania Bank, 5 years..... $1,200 to 1,600

5TH AV, 1,488; Nicholas C. L. Beversten to Theodore Hoisten, 5 years..... 1,200

5TH ST, 526; Nathan Sadowsky to Jenny Polone, 3 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBRIGHT, Florine A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Sullivan St, 119, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

AUGER, Margaret, to Christian Adler; Matilda St, s s, Lot 200, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 5 years, 3 per cent..... 3,000

BADUM, John E., to Cornelia Hoyt; Fillmore St, e s, 375 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, building loan, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BERNSTEIN, Morris, to Anna C. Friedrich; Cauldwell Av, 673 and 675, prior mortgages $15,000, 2 mortgages, due Aug. 18, 1905, 6 per cent. each..... 1,200

BURTON, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; South St, 84 and 85; also lots in rear of 83 and 85 South St, prior mtg $125,000, due as per bond, 4 per cent..... 14,000

CRAKOW, Augusta, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th Av, 2,142, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

DAVIDOFF, Maximilian, to Barnett Sternberg, East Broadway, 247, prior mortgage $14,000, 5 years, 6 per cent... 15,000

DINERSTEIN, Simon, to Samuel Ubersteln; Rutgers Place (Monroe St) prior mtg —, due March 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 7,000

FLEISCHER, Abraham H., to Marion C. B. del Monte; 6th St, 603, 5 years..... 19,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Sarah H. Powell; Houston St, n s, 180 ft e of Goerck St, 3 years..... 13,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Charles J. Kroehle; 110th St, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GILSEY, Lucy, and another to Charles E. Miller; Broadway, 1,195 to 1,203, s w corner of 29th St, additional to 3 mtgs for $130,000, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 7,000

GOFF, Charles A., to Jonas V. Spero; 84th St, 126 West, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HERTZ, Josephine, to William Kingsland; 19 East 119th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 18,000

KANTROR, Abraham A., and another to Louis Rieberg and another; 12th St, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $36,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KAPELSOHN, Emanuel, to Julius G. Kremer; 69th St, 308 West, prior mtg $150,000, due July 17, 1908, 6 per cent.... 3,000

LINDSAY, Mary, to William C. Allen; 28th St, s s, 232.1 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

McMANUS, John, to German Savings Bank; 113 West 30th St; also 30th St, n s, 144.4 ft w of 6th Av, with all title to gore, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MILLER, Solomon, to Lewis C. Mack; 223 West 62d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 11,500

MISHKIND, Isidor, and another to Gordon Norrie and another, trustees; Sullivan St, 104 and 106, 5 years..... 47,500

MUTH, John, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 15th St, 221 West, prior mortgage $26,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Leroy B. Crane; 134th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

PERELMAN, Abraham, to Leo S. Bing; 131st St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, building loan, due Nov. 17, 1904, 6 per cent.. 12,088

PERELMAN, Abraham, to Leo S. Bing; 131st St, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, building loan, due Nov. 17, 1904, 6 per cent.. 5,912

RITTER, Bertha, to Josephine Herts; 19 East 119th St, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROSS, Samuel, to Malka Glass and another; Washington Av, 1,521, prior mtg $14,000, due Aug. 15, 1906, 6 per cent.... 1,500

ROSS, Samuel, to Alonzo Rothschild; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 14,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 1 year..... 17,500

SCHWARTZREICH, Leo, to John Ruff; Jackson Av, n e corner of 161st St, prior mtg $4,500, due Aug. 19, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,000

SHAND, Ellen, to Harlem Savings Bank; Ford St, n s, 250 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year..... 3,500

SHUNSTY, Morris, to Lillian S. Gillespie; 61st St, 240 West, 5 years..... 15,000

SILFERMINTZ, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 25th St, 350 and 352 West, prior mtg $30,000, building loan, due Feb. 28, 1905, 6 per cent..... 25,000

SILBERMINTZ, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 25th St, 350 and 352 West, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent.... 10,000

SKLAMBERG, Ruben, to Clara Maier and another; 3d Av, e s, bounded n x centre line block between 111th and 112th Sts x s 25 feet s therefrom, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,200

SMITH, Henry F., to Morris B. Baer; Broadway, e s, 31.9 ft s of 130th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SOLOMON, William, to Lazard Kahn; Madison Av, n e corner of 131st St, prior mortgage $30,000, 3 years..... 4,000

SPEKTORSKY, Jacob, to Joseph Spektorsky, East Broadway, s s, 99.10 ft w of Pike St; also Eldridge St, 40, also East Broadway, 99, one-seventh part, prior mortgage $62,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

THOMAS, James C., to Charles G. Moller; 47th St, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent, and..... 5,000

TREACY, Patrick S., to Mary D. Nesmith; Hughes Av, n e corner of 189th St, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,200

TYROLLER, James, to Abraham L. Goldwater; 113th St, n s, 304.6 ft e of 3d Av, 4 due May 1, 1906..... 4,000

WAITE, Frederick S., to Rollin S. Saltus; Candwell Av, w s, 217 ft n of Clifton St, 1 year..... 8,000

WERNER, Samuel, and another to Leon Sobel and another; Houston St, n s, 180 ft e of Goerck St, prior m

REAL ESTATE.

How you love your landlord! He has you by the throat.

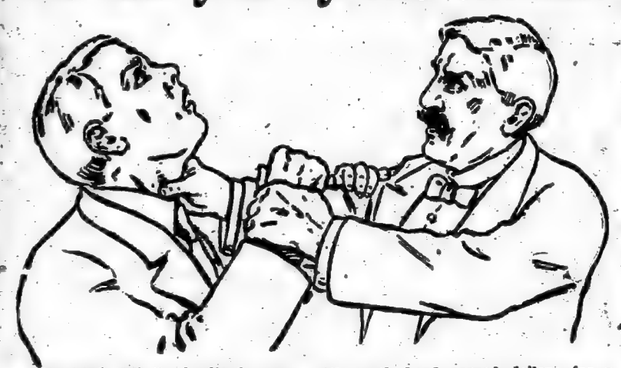

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LOTS highly restricted, 'midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list. Balance easy payments. **$10 DOWN**

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PARK AVE.,

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$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments. ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.

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115-117 EAST 29TH ST.

Between 4th and Lexington Avs.; dimensions, 50x98.9; SUBWAY STATION 28th St. and 4th Av. Transit facilities in all directions.

PRINCIPALS ONLY communicate with Giles F. Bushnell, 30 Broad St., New York City.

HAVE FORTY-FOOT FRONT ON FIFTH AV., NEAR MUSEUM OF ART; UNIMPROVED; ARE YOU INTERESTED? A. J. MURPHY, 45 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 4th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash, required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Wanted to meet several parties who desire to become associated in Realty Company to operate Manhattan and Bronx; splendid opportunity for small investors. A. E., care of North Side News.

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In the East Forties.—Three-story tenements, 25x100; price, $10,000; mortgage, $5,000, at 4 per cent. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Farnolo, 45 East Houston.

106th St., Near Park.—Flat, $10,900; rents, $1,116; mortgage, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3d Av., below 42d St.—5-story triple flat, 2 stores; rent, $4,000.00; $38,500, John J. Hoecken, 650 9th Av., near 48.

Private house above 14th; 30x90; fine condition; $1,000-$3,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Five-story tenement; rentals, $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Five-story tenement; rentals, $2,148; price, $19,600; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Bargain, 86th St., Near 1st.—Fourteen-room tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Manhattan Av., near 116th, double flat, $35,500; rents, $4,008. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Some fine bargains from 110th St. north. Chas. E. Moore, 241 W. 116th St.

136th to 137th St., near Lenox; eight lots, $7,250 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Nine lots, 139th St., near Lenox Av., $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story stable, opposite Cunard docks, 46x70; price, $22,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cherry St.—Seven lots; pays 19¼ per cent.; price, $80,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

51st St., Near 3d.—Eighteen-room house, $63,000; rents, $6,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 116th St., Near Broadway.—Plot 75x100. Carrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Avs.

Tenement.—Will sell at sacrifice on account ill-health. Bargain, 18 2d Av.

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Washington Heights Property.—171st St., near Fort Washington Av.; lot 25.6x149.6; bargain. Address for particulars, A. J. MURPHY, 45 Exchange Place.

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Bath Beach property, with frame buildings, suitable for business purposes, with six lots or less, would sell cheap to quick buyer, or exchange for farm in Conn. Box 14, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Wanted—Farm, North or South, for unincumbered suburban property. Thomas Monaghan, 76 William St.

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A large and commodious two story brick factory, 65x180, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 54th St. Ferry, on ground 125x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform, large sheds, &c. HENRY A. RUBINO, trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, New York City.

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New house, 8 rooms and bath; price $3,000; on easy terms; situated on Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I. J. F. Fowler.

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5-story 10-family flat, $18,000; mortgage $13,500. 5-story 20-family flat, cold water; 2 stores, $22,000; rentals, $14,000.

5-story 14-family flat, with stores, $28,000, in 138th St.

5-story corner liquor store, near 149th St. and 3d Av.

Willis Av., choicest store property, solid investment.

Fordham hotel site, only one junction elevated, steam, and trolley.

Block square lots end elevated road, Bedford Park, ripe for improvement.

Finest Bedford Park Southern Boulevard lots at extremely low prices just now.

3-family, 2-family, 1-family houses in every part of Bronx; lowest prices and easiest payments. JOHN T. SMITH, 513 EAST 138TH ST.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av.; splendid future and investment; suitable terms; rental, $2,928. Splendid Future. Times, Harlem.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story business property, near 138th St.; price $24,000, mortgage $15,000, at 4½ per cent.; rent $2,500. H. & L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Av.; lot, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

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Two-story and basement frame house, near 149th St. and rapid transit station. Wanner, 800 East 147th St.

Flats.—Bronx, four or five stories; will pay all cash; brokers invited. Professor, Times, Harlem.

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Exceptionally good rental and sale list of Mount Vernon properties is now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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New Rochelle.—Cottages for sale and to rent. Apply to H. B. Downey, 20 North St.

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YONKERS, N. Y.—Residence overlooking river; $30,000; house and barn, 75 feet front, $13,000; fifteen-room residence, $13,500; excellent ten-room dwellings, best locations, to rent, $600 to $1,000; fine investment apartment, $18,000, will net over 10%.

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Florida.—Popularity increasing; lovely home, orange grove on Indian River's banks; unquestionably best part of Florida. Roger Lyon, 76 William St.

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WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Builder.

Superior 3-story and basement brick dwelling, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, in fine condition. First-class location, 227 Schermerhorn St. Rent, $75. Also other desirable houses.

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RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH. FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

For Sale at a Sacrifice—A modern house, 12 rooms and bath, location good, 8 minutes' walk to Ampere Station, D., L. & W. R. R., lot 40 feet on street; price $5,000. Also a modern well-constructed house, double floors, 10 nice light rooms and bath, conveniently located for trolley and Grove St. Station, lot 35x119; price $5,750. Address C. H. Nevius, opposite Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

TO LET, PASSAIC, N. J.

Large house, 17 rooms and bath; finest location, low rent, abundance vines, fruit and shade trees.

ROBT. FOULDS, 95 Chambers St., New York.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station. Butterworth, 24 Dodd St., East Orange.

All the Oranges, largest list of modern properties for sale, $4,000 and upward; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent $300 to $2,000 year. Spring list now ready. Carriages to show property. Open Washington's Birthday. Edward S. Bruen, Brick Church Station, East Orange.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.

Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

ORANGE, N. J.—Modern residence, four rooms on first story; five and tiled bath on second; servants' room and storage on third; $1,500 cash; balance on mortgage; rent, $720 per annum. LEONARD, Real Estate, Orange, N. J.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av.; handsome residence, stable, carriage house, $13,500; South Beach Av.; large restricted residential plot, $9,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For property in the Oranges inquire of C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence, surrounded by old shade trees, for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; tennis court; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. Apply F. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Furnished cottage at Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, four hours from New York; through parlor cars; proposed additional railway will double values; terms easy; eight rooms; open fires; modern plumbing; good neighbors; property restricted; superb surroundings. C. F. Wingate, 253 West Broadway.

For Rent.—Lake Champlain—Whallons Bay.—Six-room cottage, furnished, ice, wood, boat, $150 season; charming location. Mrs. E. W. Leaning, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

Seventy-five farms and other places in Northern Westchester for sale. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*7:00, (7:15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 8:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, *5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†*4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, PORT PLEASANT, AND SEASIDE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, (7:00, †8:00) *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ¤4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖†1:00, ‖*1:20, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

*From Liberty Street only. †Daily, ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ¤Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 264, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:35nt.
Chicago, Columbus...	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	* 3:55pm.	* 4:00pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited*...	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk ...	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

BURBANK, AMBROSE B.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to CALEB ——— BURBANK, Mary A. Burbank, Samuel M. Burbank, Robert W. Burbank, Holmes Ellis, Alberta Ellis, Georgiana Duverhois, Mary B. Bradeen, Helen E. Gilman, Phineas Tolman, David B. Tolman, Moses Tolman, Eleazer B. Tolman, Ernest Wright, William S. Newcomb, David B. Newcomb, Mary E. Newcomb, Ellen A. Spaulding, Alice A. Dunn, Mary Etta Hersom, Betsy Elvira Dolliff, Agatha E. Hevsom, Samuel F. Burbank, William F. Burbank, Mary F. Burbank, Eleazer A. Burbank, Mary T. Brainerd, Dorothy Corey, Keith Burbank, Grace Burbank, Annie T. Burbank, Mary T. Burbank, Susan B. D. Whittington, Charles D. Burbank, M. Louisa Hill, the heirs and next of kin of AMBROSE B. BURBANK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Caleb A. Burbank and Francis M. Jencks of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ambrose B. Burbank, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for petitioners, 1 Nassau Street, New York. ja30-law5wd&sa15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS, foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:58 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:35 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

9:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, 4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *2:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 3:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car; Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M. and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:40 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:20, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, 1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 156 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 265 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 340 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "542 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 9:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 12:00 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.	—SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.	—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.	—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.	—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	—LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and local stops.
12:50 P. M.	—BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.	—The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20½ hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.	—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:06 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.	—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.	—LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.	—WESTERN EXPRESS.—29 hours to Chicago. For both Hornellsville.
7:00 P. M.	—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.	—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.	—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.	—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.	—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.	—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §CARLTON DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq., 125 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 336 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 24th St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: dep. 8.00, 10.15, 10.45.

	Lv. N.Y., All.	Lv. N.Y., Bf.
Mauch Chunk Local	*7.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*10.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.35 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*4.05 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*6.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1,354 and 1,254 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 30 Broadway and 106 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, R. R. foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON DIRECT. **$2.25.**

From Pier 36, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEANDER WHIPPLE, bankrupt.—No. 6,727.

To the creditors of Leander Whipple of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Leander Whipple was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 19, 1904.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

in a short and delightful trip via

Old Dominion Line

S. S. Princess Anne will leave New York Saturday, February 20th, at 3 P. M., for

Old Point Comfort,

CONNECTING FOR

Virginia Beach, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M. for New York direct.

Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth,

$13.00 and upwards.

Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.

Telephone—1530 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Mar. 8, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 5 AM	Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr's.	Mar. 22, 8 AM	Kronprinz.	May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Bremen	Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main	Mar. 24, 10 AM	*Rhein	Apr. 28, 10 AM
F. Alice	Apr. 7, 10 AM	K. Luise	May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa	Apr. 7, 10 AM	F. Alice	May 10, 1 PM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Neckar	Feb. 20, 11 AM	Neckar	Mar. 26, 11 AM
P. Irene	Feb. 27, 11 AM	P. Irene	Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise	Mar. 12, 11 AM	K. Albert	Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n	Mar. 19, 11 AM	Hohenz'n	Apr. 23, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Pennsylv'a	Feb. 20, 7 AM	Waldersee	Mar. 19, 6 AM
Patricia	Feb. 27, 1:30 PM	*Blucher	Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Moltke	Mar. 3, 10 AM	*Moltke	Mar. 31, 10 AM
Pretoria	Mar. 12, 1 PM	Pennsylv'a	Apr. 2, 6:30 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar	Feb. 25, 10 AM	Pr. Oskar	Apr. 14, 10 AM
Fr. Adelb't	Mar. 22, 10 AM	Phoenicia	May 5, 10 AM
Palatia	Apr. 3, 10 AM	Pr. Adelb't	May 12, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward, According to Steamer.

Around the World

By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. 44½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 55 and 57 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

BERMU

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—GOLD BROOCH, hand cut, maltese design, pearl centre; associations valuable to owner; missed Feb. 5, in Harlem. Reward. Mrs. Koss, 440 Manhattan Av.

Bank book No. 465,110 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank. No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Feb. 18, afternoon, at 58th St. and 7th Av., BLACK ASTRAKHAN BOA. Reward if returned to B., 14 West 33d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7l. 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Madison Av., 348.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, en suite or single; two medium sized rooms, dressing rooms connected; excellent home table; parlor dining room; references required.

218T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Under new management; large and small rooms; home cooking; moderate; table board.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closets; superior board; references.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms, handsome American basement private house; foyer reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentleman preferred; references.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH, 264 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7l. 42c. 7 words to line.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

Furnished room house, near Broadway, above 42d; immediate sale; great opportunity. Mell, 367 Times.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7l. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Saleslades, over 25, for outside city to interview selected customers following extensive advertising well-known standard product; industrious, correct habits, and address; small salary and commission to beginners; advancement. Balch Bros.' Co., 156 5th Av.

WANTED—A nurse for child of three years. Apply at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 39th St. and Madison Av.

WANTED—Straw operators on ladies' hats, W. & G. machines. Rapp Hat Works, 90 White St.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

Males.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—Minister not engaged in pastoral work to engage temporarily in canvassing. Address Minister, Box 538 Times.

WANTED—Office boy; must be intelligent, good penman, and of neat appearance. Box O 102 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 t mos. 12c; 7l. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes family washing; shirts and collars a specialty. Anderson, 614 9th Av.

NURSE.—By competent young nurse; would go South with convalescent patient or children; best references; very moderate. Van Dyne, 501 East 78th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced; capable of handling large correspondence and general office work; best references, including present employer; moderate. L. S., Box 136 Times.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—By first-class, experienced bookkeeper; good references. Box O 171 Times.

CIRCULATION MANAGER—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. R., Box 103 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—On gentleman's place; single, age 30; understands his business thoroughly in all branches of gardening; life experience; 5 years in last place; highly recommended. Gardener, Box 354, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

TRACER.—Ten years' experience in engineer's office, $8 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, highly recommended; willing to make himself useful. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

DENIES HE SHOT JENNINGS.

McNamara Asserts the Dead Man Menaced Him with a Revolver.

Frank McNamara of Elgin, Ill., who was arrested on Thursday, charged with the murder of George R. Jennings, a manufacturer of patent window shades, who was shot in his office, 105 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, that afternoon, was arraigned in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning and held for examination next Friday by Magistrate Steers, who presided. Addressing the Magistrate, the prisoner said:

"I want to say, your honor, that I did not shoot the man."

Alderman Adolph L. Kline, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and brother-in-law of Jennings, sat beside Magistrate Steers during the proceedings.

McNamara, when interviewed before he was arraigned, declared that until his arrest he did not know that Jennings had been shot. He said that a year ago Adolph Sterk, Jennings's partner, who was a friends of his, told him the shade concern was rather hard up. He loaned Sterk $500, and Jennings $1,700, taking their notes for the money. Subsequently he wanted to buy a house in Elgin. He paid a part of the purchase price with his last $500, and intended, as soon as the notes were met, to pay for the house outright.

"I put the notes in the bank," said McNamara, "and was surprised to find that there was no money to meet them. I came East and saw Jennings about the matter. He treated me brutally, saying, 'If you want that money you'll have to sue for it.' The statement that I settled the loan for $750 is untrue. I never got a cent.

"Yesterday afternoon, when I went to Jennings's office and tried to get my money, he turned on me and said: 'Get out of here, or I'll give you this,' opening his desk. I saw a revolver gleaming there, and I walked out of the office. I had not gone far when some one came up behind me and knocked me down, holding me until I was arrested."

"Did you shoot Jennings?" he was asked.

"I certainly did not," was the reply.

Adolph Sterk, Jennings's partner, said that McNamara's statement was untrue in part. He had received $500 of the loan and would have had the balance but for the fact that he would not comply with some plain business rules. He said that he had known McNamara for twenty years.

JERSEY CITY JUVENILE COURT.

New System of Dealing with Young Offenders Begins To-day.

At a conference of the Jersey City police authorities and Police Justices Higgins and Manning of the First and Second Criminal Courts yesterday it was decided to establish a juvenile court in which all alleged offenders under sixteen years old will be arraigned. A room at Police Headquarters will be assigned for the new court, which will be opened on Monday.

No juvenile prisoners will be held at the city prison after to-day. When it is necessary to detain them they will be sent at once to the Woman's Prison on Oakland Avenue. Whenever it is possible they will be transferred to the care of Richard Stevens of Hoboken, the new Probation Officer of Hudson County.

TAKES JAPANESE BRIDE HOME.

George D. Morgan and Wife Arrive Here from Yokohama.

George D. Morgan, nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, and his bride, who before their marriage in Yokohama on Jan. 21 last was Miss Yuki Kato of Japan, reached this city yesterday afternoon at 2:11 o'clock on the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago over the New York Central, and proceeded at once to the home of his father, George Hale Morgan, at 6 East Fortieth Street.

They skillfully eluded several snapshot photographers at the Grand Central Station, and later, at the family mansion, they denied themselves to callers, pleading weariness after their journey, which was prolonged four hours and forty-one minutes by a delay of the train. It was stated, however, that for the present they will remain under the paternal roof.

NEARLY DROWNED IN A BROADWAY DELUGE

Midnight Torrent Sweeps In on Janitors' Apartments.

THRILLING TALES OF ESCAPE

Bursted Main at 91st Street, Weakened by Subway Work, Makes Panic in Choice Neighborhood.

The lives of a score of men, women, and children were imperiled, residential and apartment house property was endangered, and much heating apparatus was rendered unserviceable early yesterday morning by the giving way of the joint of a Croton water main near the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and Broadway. Escapes from drowning by janitors and their families who lived in the basements of houses invaded by the flood were many and narrow, and more than a hundred families suffered from the sudden extinguishing of furnace fires. The loss in property will exceed $20,000, and, because of the mud carried into the cellars and basements by the torrent, ordinary comfort cannot be regained by many households for several weeks. A factor in discomfort and a fire peril was an utter failure of water supply in the neighborhood for ten hours. Blame for the accident is placed on the subway contractor, William Bradley.

The district afflicted by the deluge was, mainly, the block bounded by Broadway and West End Avenue and Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, it being on the slope toward the North River. At West End Avenue the rushing water gravitated north to Ninety-sixth Street, finding an outlet in the intersecting streets. Every house that suffered by the outpouring was of the best residential or apartment construction.

The main that gave way—it was not as was claimed ruptured—was a high pressure, 35 pounds to the inch, cast-iron affair of 36-inch diameter, and the disaster, engineers said, was due to its "pulling" or "slipping" a joint just north of the hood of the entrance to the Ninety-first Street downtown station of the subway at the curb, and between the catering establishment of Fantozzi & Co. and the stoop of the apartment house 2,465 Broadway. Here the main had an elbow with a 20 and a 12 inch main to clear the Ninety-first Street Station. A consensus of expert opinion was that at this point the bedding of the main had not been properly laid by the subway contractor so that the water conduit gradually sank and the joint was weakened until a pipe length drew out or was forced out by the water pressure.

AROUSED BY ROAR OF WATERS.

The hydraulic energy was in this way released at 3:30 A. M. with a shock and a roar loud enough fortunately, to attract police and fire patrol attention, and to awaken those most in peril, the family of Louis Bourcy, janitor of 2,465 Broadway, who slept below the street level. The water roaring out of the main speedily invaded this basement and that of 251 West Ninety-first Street, an apartment house owned by Samuel McMillan, and the volume of the flood was so great that, while it ran in a torrent in Ninety-first Street, it forked so that it swelled into a small river in the forty-foot light and air court between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, toward West End Avenue, flooding the basements north and south by their rear cellar entrances. Because of gravitation the cellars of houses in West End Avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-Streets, were rapidly flooded, and the structures would have been in acute peril had not the water found vent through manholes in the avenue whence it seethed a foot high like so many geysers.

Prompt and well-directed action was taken by firemen and policemen at half a dozen places where families were in as great peril as passengers in the cabin of a sinking ship. The plight of Janitor Bourcy's family at 2,465 Broadway was extreme, as their sleeping quarters were within a few feet of where the escaping flood was churning a deep and wide pit and invading them. He was startled out of sleep by the shock of the outbreak, and his first idea was that the heating tank had burst. Rousing his wife, her mother, Mrs. Craig, and his daughter Jennie, fourteen years old, he called on them to be calm, and planned escape by a rear window. But in a few minutes the inundation was on a level with his bed, and his mother-in-law, who is sixty-two and crippled with rheumatism, fell into the water, and would have drowned had she not been promptly rescued. Jennie said she would rather die than abandon her grandmother, and after Bourcy had seen his wife dragged through the window by firemen, he got the old lady and the child through the water, which was up to their armpits, to the same exit.

Another thrilling experience was that of Janitor G. W. McCafferty of G. E. Walter's flat five-family apartment house, 253 West Ninety-first Street. He slept in the basement with his wife, two children, and his mother, and Fred, his helper. McCafferty was aroused by the cries of the little ones when the water, rushing in from the back yard, reached the level of their mattress. He, wading in the flood first waist deep and finally up to his neck, saved all, and then missed his wife, who had gone back to try and get some money and jewelry. His shout of agonized despair brought a fireman, who, with him, almost "stepped water" until Mrs. McCafferty was found and floated rather than drawn to the basement steps.

WADED WITH WIFE IN ARMS.

Of those less in danger, but who had to be prompt in escaping and all of whom were in water from the knees to the waist, were Superintendent J. C. Blore of Versailles, 250 West Ninety-first Street, who waded to safety with his wife, and Robert Harris, an assistant, and Emil Bursky, janitor of C. Minners's ten-family apartment house, 646 West End Avenue, who, in saving his wife and daughter, had to wade waist deep in night attire. All had to be clothed by tenants. At the Annette, 292 and 294 West Ninety-second Street, John Froelich, the janitor, his wife and child; Alexander Baker, the colored elevator man, and his brother James and a helper known as "Ed," had various experiences in drenching and hasty exit before they were safe. John Goetz, janitor at the Avondale, a twelve-family apartment house at 288 and 290 West Ninety-second Street, rescued his wife and two children in the nick of time, as the water was nearly up to their waists. At 251 West Ninety-first Street Janitor William Gardiner and his wife had almost to swim to escape.

The premises whose foundations were invaded by the flood were:

No. 251 West Ninety-first Street; S. McMillan, owner; water ceiling deep in basement, fires put out.

No. 250 West Ninety-first Street; Mrs. Pilgrim, owner; fires out, three feet of water.

No. 252 West Ninety-first Street; slight inundation; heating apparatus not reached. Nos. 258 to 262 West Ninety-first Street, same condition.

No. 253 West Ninety-first Street; G. E. Walter, owner; basement flooded to ceiling, heating apparatus flooded.

No. 255 West Ninety-first Street; Charles A. Rich's private residence; basement flooded, fires extinguished.

No. 257 West Ninety-first Street; Mrs. F. C. Case; little water in basement, heating apparatus not interfered with.

No. 646 West End Avenue; F. J. Odell, owner; same conditions.

No. 646 West End Avenue; C. Minners, owner; basement flooded seven feet, heating cut out.

No. 648 West End Avenue, Mrs. E. Haas; 650, E. J. Broenniman; 652, Mrs. H. Daeniker; 654, Peter Scheetz; 656, Dr. T. W. Bickerton; 658, Mrs. I. Josephs owner, in charge of a caretaker; 660, Mrs. R. Richmond; same conditions and heating cut off.

No. 290 West Ninety-second Street; Louis Bowsky; cellar flooded, heating stopped.

Nos. 294 and 292 West Ninety-second Street; same conditions.

Nos. 288 and 290 West Ninety-second Street; less water, but fires extinguished.

No. 252 West Ninety-second Street; four feet of water and heating cut out.

Nos. 2,473 to 2,465 Broadway; fires out by flooding.

In nearly every instance the water had drained off at 4 P. M., and in some cases preparations had been made to start furnace fires; but various expedients had been resorted to by those who suffered from the cold, and oil and gas stoves and open grate fires became popular. Some basements were pumped out by fire engines; others were baled out with buckets, and in West End Avenue a gang of forty men employed by Contractor Bradley used Cameron hand pumps to empty the flooded cellars.

Some of the tradesmen on Broadway were heavy losers by the flooding of cellars. Fantozzi & Co. lose about $3,000 on ice cream, preserves, and imported confectionery; Barrett Nephews & Co., dyers, $1,500; A. H. Wolter, grocer, $1,000, and A. Peterson, confectioner, $1,500.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

At the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Chief Engineer N. S. Hill, Jr., said that the water was shut off the main that gave way by a gate north of it as soon as was possible, about 7:30 A. M. He went to the scene of the flooding, and found men in the employ of the rapid transit contractor working to put the main again in service. This may be accomplished by noon to-day. A water famine was averted by first putting a twelve-inch main into service, and then a twenty-inch one at 2 P. M. Chief Engineer Deyo of the rapid transit service said:

"The street is complete, and was handed over to the city as much as a year ago. We have nothing whatever to do with it. Any suits or damages desired must be brought against the city."

It was also stated at Mr. Deyo's office that while a little water got into the subway at Ninety-first Street, no damage was done to its crown, walls, trackage, or station.

When the flood was at its height Miss Cordelia N. Bacius, an invalid, who was nervous, was taken from the Annette to friends near by in a milk wagon. Ex-Park Commissioner McMillan's daughter, Mrs. W. Crawford, was taken ill with appendicitis at 251 West Ninety-first Street on Thursday night, and her father had just come with physicians to attend her when the main gave way.

LANDLADY'S EMPHATIC NOTICE.

Posted 47 "To Let" Signs In and Upon House Occupied by a Tenant.

Mrs. Annabelle Kessinger of 14 Western Avenue, Jersey City, went shopping yesterday morning, leaving the house in charge of her young daughter. She was absent only half an hour, but when she got back home she found forty-seven "to let" signs in and about the premises. There was one on each gate post, one on each side of the door, and one over the door knob. Inside the house were several on the hall walls and two more in the kitchen and another on the mantel over the range. To crown all, there was one on the baby carriage. Her daughter told her that the signs had been posted by Mrs. John Coke, the owner of the house.

Mrs. Kessinger at once laid the matter before Justice of the Peace Reed, who summoned Mrs. Coke to appear and explain. Mrs. Coke admitted posting the signs. She said she wanted Mrs. Kessinger to move out, as she desired to occupy the premises herself. She said Mrs. Kessinger refused to move, and sue proposed to drive her out if possible.

"Does she pay her rent?" asked the Justice.

"Oh, yes, said Mrs. Coke. "I can't evict her for non-payment."

Justice Reed told her she had no right to annoy her tenant. He advised the two women to settle their troubles out of court, and adjourned the case to give them an opportunity to act on his advice.

VICTORY FOR CLERK GILLOON.

Ex-Clerk Wood of Twelfth Municipal Court Must Surrender Papers.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Leventritt, granting the application of James V. Gilloon for an order which would secure him the possession of all the books and papers appertaining to the office of Clerk of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Twelfth District.

Mr. Gilloon was appointed for a term of six years by Judge Alfred P. W. Seaman, who was elected last Fall. The order directs Frederick E. Wood, the ex-Clerk of the court, to turn over all the papers to Gilloon, and in default thereof a warrant will be issued committing Wood to the county jail.

LEGAL NOTES.

SERGT. SHIELS AND PATROLMAN DWYER LOSE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the writs of certiorari obtained by Police Sergeant John H. Shiels and Patrolman Dwyer and affirming the proceedings which resulted in their dismissal from the force. Shiels was dismissed on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and of neglect of duty while detailed to the Nineteenth Precinct. The special charge was in permitting the open maintenance of a disorderly house on West Thirty-third Street in the Summer of 1901. The place was raided by the Parkhurst Society officers, who charged the police with giving the inmates warning that a raid was to be made. This warning was said to have been given by Patrolman John Dwyer, who had been walking with Shiels. Shiels and Dwyer were dismissed by Commissioner Greene on Feb. 11, 1903.

DISMISSAL OF DOCKMASTER BRADY UPHELD.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the writ of certiorari sued out by Thomas Brady to review the action of McDougall Hawkes and Jackson Wallace, late Dock Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, removing him from his position as Dockmaster. Brady was charged with failing to make any return for certain sums collected for wharfage. The Appellate Division affirms the proceeding, but renders no opinion.

REAL ESTATE DEAL UPHELD.—Patrick Fox and John J. Mahoney entered into an agreement in 1892, whereby the latter was to acquire title to certain unimproved real estate in Ninety-seventh Street. On a sale of the purchase Fox was to get 10 per cent. of any profit and Mahoney 90 per cent. In the event, however, of a loss Fox was to lose in the same ratio as he would profit and Mahoney likewise. Mr. Fox died in 1896, the premises in the meantime not having been sold. Four years later Mr. Mahoney built several apartment houses on the land. The dismissal of the complaint in an action brought by Mr. Fox's representative to have either the deceased's right to profits or his liability for losses under the agreement determined, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The court holds that the defendant cannot be allowed to profit because by building on the lots he has made it impossible for them to be sold and so determine whether a gain or loss will

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

SAY LOTS ARE TOO COSTLY

Leaseholders Dissatisfied with Terms Offered by Columbia.

PLAN TO UNITE IN OPPOSITION

University Accused of Trying to Force Dwellers on Block for Sale to Pay Exorbitant Prices.

Present indications are that the Columbia University Trustees will encounter considerable opposition in the carrying out of their plan to sell their property in the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets.

Talks with several of the leaseholders in the block, to whom the property has been offered, and who, it has been expected, would be ready buyers of the ground upon which their dwellings stand, show that there is a very decided sentiment against the Trustees' plan.

An informal meeting held at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, was attended by some of the leaseholders, among them Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, who lives at 28 West Forty-eighth Street.

"There most certainly is considerable feeling on the part of the leaseholders on this block," said Justice Gildersleeve yesterday, "as a result of what we all consider the unwarranted procedure of Columbia University in trying to force on us these lots at prices which are exorbitant in the extreme.

"Until last night this feeling had had no way of being expressed except in the casual conversation of neighbors. But, at last night's meeting at Delmonico's a decision was reached to undertake at once some concerted movement to oppose the Columbia authorities. Plans will be perfected next Tuesday night, when we expect to have a meeting of all the residents of this block. I do not expect to see any aggressive measures adopted, as there is no need for such an action on our part.

"The situation is plain enough. In many instances the leases have still from ten to fifteen years to run. We are asked to buy the land on which our own houses stand for an amount so great that a mortgage at 4½ per cent. on three-quarters of it would cost us more each year than our present rent. It is obvious that with the protection of a lease a purchase under such conditions would be the height of folly."

Some of the other leaseholders based their objections upon grounds which do not involve the prices which the Columbia Trustees have set upon the lots.

"I have no particular criticism to make of the way the Columbia authorities are handling this matter," said a Forty-seventh Street resident, "provided it is absolutely necessary for them to sell property, but I do think it is manifestly unjust for us virtually to be compelled to buy the sites upon which our houses stand. Many people have come to this block simply because here was a fair prospect that they would not be disturbed in the possession of their homes. For instance, a man may have bought one of these leaseholds for $40,000 or $50,000, but this does not mean that he will feel like paying an additional $60,000 or $70,000 for the fee and tying himself up with a parcel of real estate that will have cost him from $100,000 to $125,000."

Letters were sent to the various leaseholders early in the week stating the terms upon which the various lots could be bought. At the office of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., who were acting as the representatives of the Columbia Trustees, it was said yesterday that nothing had been heard there of the opposition to the plan. Three of the leaseholders, it was added, have already agreed to purchase, and out of fourteen with whom communication has been had only one has positively declined to buy.

It was learned yesterday that the Trustees have decided not to sell at the present time the plot, 100 by 175, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, upon which stand the residences of Perry Belmont, Mrs. J. P. Goin, Arthur T. Sullivan, and others.

Public Hearing on Mr. Best's Plans.

Although Bridge Commissioner Best submitted his plans and specifications for the reconstruction of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, no action was deemed wise until after a public hearing to be held March 4, at 10:30 A. M. The engineer of the Finance Department will make his report on that date.

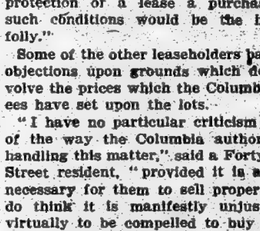

Run! That'll keep you warm! Rather walk? Overcoats then. Here are lots of 'em. Broken sizes—Broken prices Too. Clearing 'em out. All $18 and $20 Overcoats On the $12 table. Same with Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Sack Suits—formerly $18, $20, $22, Now $12.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Hawes $3 HATS

The Hats of Latest Vogue

NOW ON SALE

Spring and Summer Models 1904

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, February 18, 19 and 20

For Every Face Figure and Fancy

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Astor House; Corner 13th St., Corner 30th St.

A RARE LOT OF CHANCES FOR SHREWD BARGAIN HUNTERS.

1274 FANCY STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS. Small lots of high-priced materials made up specially for this sale to close them out at $1. $1.

WINTER UNDERWEAR, 512 pieces Cartwright & Warner's, Stuttgarter, Medicott Mills, etc., regular values, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50 $1.

WHITE SHIRTS without cuffs. We bought 2460 Shirts from the McMullen, Leavens Co. Their surplus stock. That is how we are enabled to offer $1.50, $1.25 and $1 values at 75c. 75c.

12000 SCARFS, Dec. 3rd we bought 2085 yards of fine Neckwear Silks from G. W. Plaut. Now made up in Four-in-Hands and Squares at 25c. 25c.

SILK SUSPENDERS, 1174 pairs Silk Web elastic back, leather ends. We are not allowed to advertise the M'f'r's name—but you know him. 25c.

BOYS' BATH ROBES, 104 Elderdown and Terry Robes, Regular prices $3.50, $3, $2.50, to close out the balance of stock from all three Stores, $1.50. Sizes 24 to 36 $1.50.

All at N. Y. Store.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Enough to make anybody jump."

Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave. Brooklyn.

Ready to play? Got everything you'll need over the holiday—clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes. We've everything you'll need.

$1 and $1.50 neckwear selling at 65 cents is a good thing any day.

Good things left.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

To-day, Saturday, we shall Sell Men's Black and Fancy Cheviot Business Sack Suits At $10. Values—see the goods.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

245 Broadway, Opp. City Hall. 840 Broadway, Corner 13th St.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av., 238, 240, 242 Bowery, 569 Eighth Av., Third Av., cor. 132d, 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

FIVE bright, cheerful stores full of fresh Spring Styles.

Stores with an atmosphere of energy, good will and success.

The success that comes from years of satisfactory Hat selling—good will that comes from thousands of satisfied Hat purchasers.

$5 Style, $3 Quality, $1.90

Smart Furnishings, too.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:20 B'way & 40th. Mats. Wednesday & To-day. 100th Time March 14th—SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL. Greatest Comedy. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 150th Time March 23d—SOUVENIRS. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast. Extra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ELEANOR ROBSON EIGHTH WEEK. MERELY MARY ANN. Xtra Mat. Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Matinee Sat. 2. Matinee Washington's Birthday. WILLIAM GILLETTE 4TH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday. ANNIE RUSSELL | THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING

SAVOY THEATRE Broadway & 34th St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. To-day. BELLEW as RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. Extra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE WITH WM. H. THOMPSON. Xtra Matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... At 8 Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22. GLITTERING GLORIA

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors. 2 WEEKS, BEGINNING WITH MATINEE NEXT MONDAY. FOR 12 NIGHTS—3 MATINEES. CHARLES FROHMAN will present SHAKESPEARE'S comedy (The Original Text.) TWELFTH NIGHT. Viola, Miss Wynne Matthison (Everyman) as Viola. BEN GREET as Malvolio. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. 108TH TO 115TH TIME. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY. CHECKERS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. To-day, 2. Evs. 8:15. NEXT WEEK, Beginning Wash. Birthday Mat., Jefferson De Angelis in THE TOREADOR.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Wed. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. ROBERT EDESON in RANSON'S FOLLY.

GRAND—Mat. To-day. CHIVVIE HONEYMOON N't ex.—COULTADER'S Minst'ls

BROADWAY 41 St. & B'way. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last Time To-night, the Musical Success, THE MEDAL AND THE MAID. Great Cast, incl. JAS. T. POWERS. BEGINNING NEXT MON. MAT. FEB. 22 Washington's Birthday. HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL OFFER RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new comic opera THE YANKEE CONSUL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Last Week. Last Mat. To-day. Evs. at 8:15. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play TENEKE. Opening Washington's Birthday Mat., Feb. 22. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT. Prices: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Seats on sale.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evgs. at 8. 42d St., West of B'way. Mats. Wed., To-day & Next Mon. Last Week But One. MOTHER GOOSE. Next Attraction RICHARD MANSFIELD. Mar. 1—Two weeks, "IVAN THE TERRIBLE." Mar. 14-21—TWO WEEKS OF REPERTOIRE. Seats for Entire Engagement Next Tues.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25-50c. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. The Best New England Play Written. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Ted Marks' Concert.

BELASCO THEATRE Evs. 8. Mat. T-dy. & Mond., HENRIETTA. CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

THE GOTHAM 125th St. & 3d Av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. World Beaters Burlesquers. JAS. J. JEFFRIES Appears at All Performances. GRAND CONCERT TO-MORROW Aft. & Eve.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. BURLESQUE. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES. NOVELTIES. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert—25, 50c.

Manhattan B'way & 43d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. T'dy, Mon. & Wed. 2. THE VIRGINIAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

TO-DAY, Matinee, at 1:45—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, followed by COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Varasi, Francioli and corps de ballet; Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.

TO-NIGHT, at 8—Special Performance at special prices—FAUST. Ackte (debut), Jacoby, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon, Conductor, Hinrichs. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $4.00.

Sun. Evg., Feb. 21, at 8:30, Popular Prices—GRAND WAGNER CONCERT. Soloists: Gadski, Fremstad, Jacoby; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Reiss. Entire Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M.—Extra Matinee of PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 22, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calve; Dippel, Journet, followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, Calve, Bonner; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.—FAUST. Ackte, Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.

Thurs. Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.—Tenth and last performance, PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 10 A. M. Perform. for Schools. (Half Prices.) Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm. To-day Mat. 2:15 & Evg. the Rollicking Farce-Comedy, Der Detektiv.

Lenten Lectures.

In St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St.

Dr. Richard G. Moulton, Professor of Literature in English in the University of Chicago, will deliver a series of lectures in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 5 o'clock, as follows:

February 24. From Moses to Elisha: Prophecy absorbed in History.
February 25. The Prophets as Men of Letters.
March 2. The Doom Song and the Book of Jonah: Outlook of Prophecy upon the External World.
March 3. Habakkuk, Joel, and the Prophetic Drama of Providence.
March 9. The Prophetic Ministry of Isaiah.
March 10. The Book of Jeremiah as a Prophetic Autobiography.
March 16. Symbolic Discourse: the Prophet as an Artist.
March 17. Ezekiel: Transition of the Ancient Prophet into the Modern Pastor.
March 23. Climax of Old Testament Prophecy in the Vision of Jehovah's Servant. (Isaiah XL-LXVI.)
March 24. The Eclipse of Prophecy, and its Outburst in the New Testament.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c.

GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES. LAUNCHES IN OPERATION ON THE LAKE. MODEL FISH HATCHERIES. HOMER DAVENPORT'S Greatest Collection of Pheasants. Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly casting. CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT. ALL THE LATEST MODELS. —OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.—

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Mon., 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Last Mat. T'dy. at 2:15. AN ENGLISH DAISY. BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 22. Washington's Birthday Matinee. VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. Yosemite, Feb. 25 & 26; Yellowstone, Mch. 3 & 4; Grand Canon, Mch. 10 & 11; Alaska, I., Mch. 17 & 18; Alaska, II., Mch. 24 & 25. CARNEGIE HALL. 1 course, 5 Sunday eves., at 8:15, beginning Feb. 28.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. Two Courses Exactly Alike. 5 Thursdays at 11, beginning Feb. 25. 5 Fridays at 3, beginning Feb. 26. ALL AMERICAN SERIES. RUSSIAN-KOREAN SERIES—St. Petersburg, Feb. 28; Moscow, Mch. 6; Trans-Siberian, Mch. 13; Peking, Mch. 20; Korea, Mch. 27. Tickets on sale, New Lyceum and Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30. Programme: BRAHMS, Symphony in B minor, No. 4, Op. 98; LALO, Spanish Symphony for Violin and Orchestra, in D minor, Op. 21; GEORG SCHUMANN, "Ein Carneval Time"; Two Movements from Suite for Full Orchestra, Op. 22 (First time at these concerts.) Soloist: Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Adamowski, Con

FEB

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A LETTER written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in January, 1853, to Daniel R. Goodloe, a North Carolinian, has just been deposited in the collection of historical manuscripts in the State Museum at Raleigh. In this, writing from Andover, Mass., after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had caused emotional excitement throughout the land, Mrs. Stowe explained that she shrank from the work of writing the book, but that she saw that if she did not do it somebody else would. "I did not wish it to be done," she wrote "in any other spirit than that in which my book was written." The reason she wrote the great sensational and sentimental story about the evils of slavery—"this notable book," as the Raleigh correspondent of The Atlanta Constitution phrases it, "which, it has been said, was the chief cause in bringing about the civil war,"—was because she loved the South. To quote her own words:

> So much that is dreadful ought not to be told except one feels a true love for the South, a capability of appreciating what is good and admirable in her and an ability to discriminate between institutions and individuals. I thought I felt that in me, and therefore assumed what to me has been a most exhausting, harassing and onerous labor.

Presumably this letter has been published before, but whether or not it is entirely "new" to the public, it is made a matter of news by the Raleigh Museum's acceptance of it as a valuable historical document.

We have already spoken of the uncommon interest of the "Letters from England in 1846-48" by Mrs. George Bancroft, which Scribner's Magazine is publishing [illegible]. In the March installment we have home Mrs. Bancroft graphically describes a visit to Lady Byron, then a well-preserved widow of fifty-five years, at her house in Esher, Surrey, adjoining Claremont, one of the estates of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. She found the widow well preserved in looks "with a voice and manner of the most trembling refinement," but with a culture and strong intellect, "almost masculine," which "betrays itself under such sweet and gentle and unobtrusive forms that one is only led to perceive it by slow degrees." In this batch of letters Mrs. Bancroft also describes Queen Victoria in the act of opening her Parliament.

Thomas Wright's new "Life of Edward FitzGerald" is now ready in the American edition, comprising two handsome octavo volumes, well printed and richly illustrated. These pictures, including portraits of FitzGerald's friends and acquaintances, and views of places, add greatly to the interest of the book. Mr. Wright has also reproduced some of FitzGerald's own sketches, and the appendices contain much matter of genuine interest. Mr. William Aldis Wright has already pointed out one error in Mr. Thomas Wright's book, the attribution to FitzGerald of "Word Portraits" and certain verses contributed to the Keepsake. The author of these, Mr. Aldis Wright thinks, was "Edward Marlborough Fitzgerald, a writer of occasional verse, with whom Edward FitzGerald had no wish to be identified, and who caused him to avoid using his own surname."

In a recent paragraph recording the death of George Gissing, and referring to his literary influence, we took exception to the frequently iterated assertion that he was a "pessimist." This is the position taken by the writer of an eloquent article on Gissing in the current number of The Independent Review of London. We should hardly go so far, however, as to accept as an assured fact this writer's assertion that Gissing was London's "second great interpreter after Dickens." But Gissing was assuredly one who had "a firm conviction of what is noble and what is base," and held fast to "a high conception of what human life might be."

Most of the famous historical disputes over charges of plagiarism have never been settled. In the latest number of that excellent Southern quarterly, The Sewanee Review, Alphonso G. Newcomer brings up again, in a careful paper, the remarkable case of Edgar Allan Poe and Thomas Holley Chivers. There is no doubt whatever that Chivers imitated Poe. As to whether or not Poe ever, consciously or unconsciously, imitated Chivers there can never be an agreement. He certainly treated Chivers generously, and found a measure of worth in his work which posterity generally has failed to recognize. The London Academy and Mr. John Churton Collins, a famous English critic, have lately renewed the discussion of a parallel passage in the works of Arthur Hugh Clough and Alfred Tennyson. This last may be called trivial, relating only to the resemblance of a couplet of Clough's to one in "In Memoriam," but many of the historical charges of plagiarism are trivial. Of course no man of the known character of Clough ever consciously appropriated a thought or phrase of another with the intention of using it as his own.

Thomas Hardy has been stirred to reply to The London Times's reviewer of his dramatic poem called "The Dynasts," who chose to assume, perhaps in a mirthful mood, that Mr. Hardy, having cast his work in dramatic form, must have had some idea of its public performance. The reviewer, who must have been Mr. A. B. Walkley, gravely suggested a performance by marionettes. While we are inclined to take much the same view of the first part of Mr. Hardy's formidable scheme for a historical drama as Mr. Walkley and most of the other critics, Mr. Hardy's explanation of and defense of his plan deserve the utmost courtesy

COLUMBUS.

Mr. Henry Vignaud's New Critical Study of the Various Dates Assigned to the Great Discoverer's Birth.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN ROCKWELL.

IT may assist us somewhat to gain a proper appreciation of this little work if we go back to Mr. Vignaud's appearance in the field of Columbian literature as the author of "Toscanelli and Columbus" in 1901. On that occasion he engaged in a work of destructive criticism, maintaining that the so-called letter and chart of Toscanelli that were said to have exercised so powerful an influence on the mind of Columbus were pieces of forgery, and that Columbus was privy to it; and that the real source of inspiration was a report given to him by the pilot of a vessel of the actual discovery of islands to the west, and that the pilot and all the surviving members of the crew of the vessel promptly and conveniently died, after having unburdened their mind of this precious secret. So much of this statement as relates to the letter and the chart belongs to the domain of bibliography and may be left to the bibliographers for consideration, but the revival of this story of a mythical pilot touches upon what professes to be a question of fact, and is quite a different matter. This is neither the time nor place to enter into an analysis of that story, but the defenders of it, including Mr. Vignaud, make a serious draft on our credulity when they ask us to believe that Columbus was in possession of knowledge of the existence of land to the westward, and locked the secret in his bosom, preferring to waste weary years in a theoretical discussion of the existence of such land rather than produce a positive statement that he had the testimony of witnesses in his support. Neither is it easy to understand how any man can have read Columbus's journal of his first voyage and seen him to the last moment under the delusion that he had really found the islands lying off the coast of Asia, and not believe that he was honestly deceived. In our opinion, Mr. Vignaud comes before the world with a reputation for sanity of judgment somewhat impaired, and it will be well to keep this in mind as we read his deductions from the mass of facts he has collected bearing on the date of Columbus's birth.

In most cases it is considered that next to a man's parents the most reliable witness to the date of his birth is the man himself, but the few words we have as coming from Columbus relating to his birth and his age are utterly discordant and throw no light whatever on the subject. Neither do we get information of any value from his brothers, or from his son who wrote his father's biography, and the learned Bishop Las Casas, who knew him well and wrote the voluminous History of the Indies, is absolutely silent concerning his age. In the absence of direct information we are driven to the compilation of indirect testimony, and naturally this is not altogether harmonious nor all of equal value.

The first question that arises is why Columbus is so poor a witness to his age, and why his statements cannot be reconciled with one another; but instead of taking hold of the problem at this end, Mr. Vignaud pays no attention to it, and it seems never to have occurred to him that when the time came that the date of his birth might be a matter of some importance, Columbus found himself utterly unable to tell how old he was, and when he made the effort he involved himself in hopeless confusion. We must remember his plebeian origin; that he began his seafaring life at the age of fourteen years; that the next twenty-three years or thereabout were spent in efforts to wring subsistence out of the hard life of a sailor or out of the humdrum experience of a wool carder when on the land; that when visions of a route to India by way of the west began to absorb his thoughts, so commonplace a subject as the date of his birth was probably among the last things with which he concerned himself, and when he gave thought to it at all he found he really did not remember the date and did not know how old he was. If the reader of these lines has ever had occasion to inquire concerning their age of men whose life had followed a course somewhat similar to that of Columbus, he has probably found that this condition of obliviousness is by no means uncommon. And if Columbus did not know, neither could his son, nor his friend Las Casas know any more; and if neither of them said in his writings any-

* [illegible]

kind on the subject, it was because he had nothing to say. But this conjecture is too simple for Mr. Vignaud; and when he looks into the work of these two writers and finds nothing he speaks of it as a "conspiracy of silence." (P. 18.) "and that for some reason or other which we cannot fathom they did not wish to convey to us what they knew, what indeed they could not help knowing on the subject." (P. 9.) We do not know the date when Ferdinand Columbus wrote the life of his father, but as he died in 1539 and as Las Casas's history was written between 1552 and 1561, it is not apparent what kind of "conspiracy" Mr. Vignaud thinks may have existed between them nor how it could possibly have existed at all.

One of the methods employed by writers on this subject has been to make use of such information as is to be gained from Columbus's own statements, all the time recognising that their lack of harmony prevents them from being regarded as first-class authority. Mr. Vignaud has the wisdom to leave this doubtful line of research and argument to some of his rivals, but as it has the support of some very respectable names, it is worth while to quote a few words from his presentation of the reasoning of Spotorno, Robertson, d'Avezac, and others, thus, (P. 59:) "Columbus goes to sea when fourteen; in 1500 he had spent forty years sailing, and he died six years later—that is to say, at sixty years of age. He was therefore born in 1446, a date which falls naturally within the interval fixed by M. Desimondi between 1445 and 1447." This statement that Columbus died at the age of sixty years will be considered later; but he also tells us (P. 2) that he passed seven years in the Spanish Court, and (P. 8) that during fourteen years he had been unable to get the King of Portugal to listen to him; and while it may not be easy to apportion these periods of time, it would seem that there are a number of years that had been spent in Court life which should be taken into account in an attempt to determine his age at the time of his death, and that this was not done.

Mr. Vignaud, indeed, avoids this little pitfall; but it is an essential part of his theory that Columbus should have died at the age of sixty years instead of seventy, as has been commonly believed, and if the facts do not readily lend themselves to his support—well, so much the worse for the facts. Our only authority on this subject is Bernaldez, who in his "History of the Catholic Kings" wrote that Columbus, "being at Valladolid in May, 1506, died at a good old age of about seventy years." The truthfulness of Bernaldez cannot be impeached, nor is there doubt of his having enjoyed abundant opportunity of acquaintance and intercourse with Columbus, and he would seem to be an excellent witness; but Mr. Vignaud sets him aside with the remark that "his expressions lead to the belief that he judged Columbus's age by his looks; now, we know that the Admiral had aged very early and that his hair, which in youth had been fair, was quite white at thirty." "Furthermore, it has been suggested that instead of seventy (setenta) sixty (sesenta) should be read. Errors of this kind are not uncommon in manuscripts, as may be easily understood." However this may be, it is not so easy to understand the mind of a man who thus calmly brushes aside a troublesome piece of testimony; but the fact that he does so puts us on our guard about accepting his conclusions.

Mr. Vignaud has given great attention to notarial documents "patiently dug out from among the archives of the lawyers of Genoa and Savona of the period when the Columbus family dwelt in those two cities, consisting of contracts, dealing with obligations entered into of various kinds, wherein figure either Columbus himself or members of his family." There are 138 of these precious documents, and they have been all collected for the Columbian Collection published by the Italian Government, "but of these only a few bear directly on the age of Columbus." This part of Mr. Vignaud's work is deserving of serious attention, and as it is an instance of ingenious pursuit of evidence in one of the dust heaps of literary history it is not to be passed over without proper notice. The pioneers in this pursuit have been M. Harrisse of Paris, probably the most able Americanist in the world, and M. Desimondi, a lawyer of Genoa and a man of learning. Assuming that Mr. Vignaud has made use of a document that cannot be impeached, it looks a little as though he has possibly been able to make a point in the face of the dissent of both these learned men. We quote from Mr. Vignaud, (Pages 23 and 24:)

> Let us remember that Roman law prevailed at Genoa, as at Savona. As is known, among the Romans paternal authority, which alone here occupies us, lasted throughout life, and, in fact, never ceased unless by the emancipation of the children whatever might be their age: that is to say, in the absence of this emancipation children could not enter into contracts unless with the consent of their parents. Genoa and Savona restrained this extravagant right by creating, before the full majority of twenty-five years, several majorities or age limits, each of which enfranchised the child, under certain determined conditions, from the paternal authority. There were three such majorities. That of sixteen years for the son engaged in business with the knowledge of the parents and without their opposition; that of seventeen years for the son who, although not engaged in business, obtained when he required it the support of two relatives, or even of two neighbors, and that of eighteen years for the son who obtained from the Magistrate or Prince the age dispensation. In each of these cases the son, although a minor of twenty-five years, might freely enter into contracts—that is to say, without the paternal sanction, provided always that he did not involve the father, in which case the latter's authorization and consent were necessary.

We will not attempt to follow Mr. Vignaud through the citation of documents in which the name of Christopher Columbus, [illegible] Duperrone Colombo, figures as a witness at various periods of life, but with [illegible] immediately to the document of the 31st of October, 1470, in which he is enrolled as a major of pinasony proprio, in the presence, with the authority, and by the advice and consent of his father, admits his indebtedness to Pietro Bellonis for all fare and in exhibi, the price of a pipe of wine the latter had sold to him. Now, if Columbus was really nineteen years old on that date, he must have been born in the year 1451, and this is what Mr. Vignaud is contending for, and he may fairly be said to have won his case. It remains, however, to scrutinize the testimony and determine to what extent it is trustworthy, and here is where the clouds begin to gather about him. Mr. Vignaud says, (Page 69:)

> In order to reach results that shall be unquestionable, in order to affirm that the documents in discussion show that Columbus could only have been born in 1446 or in 1447 or between the years 1445 and 1451, it is first necessary to begin by proving that the age conditions mentioned as indispensable for participating in the various deeds which form the basis of the argument are well defined, are never subject to exceptions, and are incapable of a double interpretation. Now, it happens that this point is very obscure and is of extreme difficulty in deciding to-day."

And again, (Page 71:)

> Mr. Harrisse, who has discussed this question with great learning, has shown that at least two of the documents quoted prove nothing; and after reading his work one is compelled to admit, notwithstanding his arguments, that the legal provisions invoked are subject to so many exceptions and are capable of so many readings as to make it impossible to draw from them any conclusions that will be in agreement with one another relative to the year of the birth of Columbus.

Of course Mr. Vignaud proceeds to argue that these uncertainties do not exist in the particular document on which he founds his case, and he wishes us to accept his statement of the year 1451 as the last word to be said on the subject; but when we turn to Pages 116-121 and read his "Table of the Different Dates Assigned to the Birth of Columbus, with the Names of the Authors and Works wherein They May Be Found," we ascertain that there are eighteen dates between 1430 and 1456 that have found defenders and that the pieces of writing number eighty-three. We prefer, therefore, to enter Mr. Vignaud's contribution as the eighty-fourth on this list and to leave his conclusion to such fate as time and criticism shall bring to it.

JOHN ROCKWELL.

Tarrytown, N. Y., February, 1904.

HAMMURABI'S CODE.

Just a year ago Prof. Delitzch, the great German authority, delivered his lecture on "Babel und Bibel," which brought forth the Kaiser's famous confession of faith. The point that attracted most attention in this controversy was his reference to "The Code of Hammurabi," called the "Friend of Abraham." A translation and transliteration of this code will appear on Feb. 25, published by the University of Chicago. This will be accepted as superior to Hugo Winckler's translation published a year ago. The monument on which the Code of Hammurabi is engraved was found in December, 1901, and January, 1902, on the acropolis at Susa by an expedition sent out by the French Government under De Morgan. It is a block of black diorite, nearly eight feet high, broken into three pieces, which were easily rejoined. Another fragment was found that led to the belief that a copy of this famous code existed in Susa. As the frontispiece will show, on the obverse of the monument there is a bas relief exhibiting King Hammurabi receiving the laws of the Sun God, which corresponds to the story of Moses receiving the Ten Commandments from Jehovah. Under this relief are engraved sixteen columns of text, four-and-one-half of which, according to ancient custom, sing the King's own praises in rather fulsome fashion. Five more columns, originally on the obverse, were cut off by the Elamite conqueror. On the reverse there are twenty-eight columns, five of which form the epilogue.

Hammurabi, identified by most assyriologists as the Amraphel of Genesis xiv., 1, was the sixth King of the first dynasty of Babylon, and reigned for fifty-five years, about 2250 B. C. He was a great conqueror, extending his power so far as to include Susa itself, and builder of a large empire. Yet it is as an organizer of this empire that he has become particularly famous. He not only ruled over a realm that seems to have extended from the Mediterranean into the Mountains of Sustana, from the foot of the mountains in Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf, but he wisely cared for the inner development of his kingdom, and established it by law. The De Morgan stele, a code consisting of 280 edicts, show Hammurabi to have been a wise legislator, as well as a great conqueror and administrator. This code was probably followed in Syria as well as in Susiana and in Babylonia, and it is natural, therefore, that many of the statutes should remind the student of those embodied from time to time in the law codes of Israel. Side by side with humane regulations for the welfare of the slaves are found edicts concerning sorcery that might have been meant for the use of the Salem witch hunters. Contracts are safeguarded and property protected, marriage laws enforced, and water rights regulated. Edict 23 reads: "If the brigand be not captured, the man who has been robbed shall, in the presence of God, make an itemized statement of his loss, and the city and the Governor in whose province and jurisdiction the robbery was committed shall compensate him for whatever was lost." The epilogue warns future Kings not to tamper with these decrees, under penalty of the wrath of the gods, which are called upon in detail to deal with the offender. The book will have an index to subjects that is meant to be also a commentary to the code.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD.

A Third Volume of Reminiscences by the English Diplomatist.*

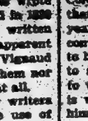

When a diplomatist leaves the world with his reminiscences public curiosity is excited, for what secrets can there be which he does not know? Sir Horace Rumbold is however, discreet. Of course, he met many distinguished personages whose business it was to represent the leading European States, and he describes them. "The Further Recollection of a Diplomatist," is a continuation of a former book, and begins in 1872. From 1873 to 1878, as the representative of the English Government, Sir Horace exercised his functions in Chile, Buenos Ayres, Switzerland, and Sweden. At certain intervals Sir Horace Rumbold returned to England, and he tells of some of the leading incidents at home. It is not alone of politics the author writes, he delights in music and the drama, and has much to say about contemporaneous art.

In 1873 he received the appointment of Minister to Santiago, Chile. The sum of £800 allowed for his traveling expenses and outfit, he found to be quite inadequate.

> It is unduly inconsiderate, it seems to me, that the hard and fast rule by which traveling expenses have to be defrayed out of the so-called outfit allowance should be applied to Ministers named to the most distant countries, as it was in my case. Under this rule I had to find my way to the antipodes, at a very heavy cost, with my family and household, in the same manner as would an envoy, with a much larger salary and outfit, simply bound to some European Court within an easy journey from London. . . . As a matter of fact two-thirds of my allowance under this head was absorbed by passage money and freight on heavy luggage.

Reaching Valparaiso, Sir Horace was in due season presented to the President of Chile, Don Frederico Errasuriz. It was not long before the British representative had his troubles with the Chilean Government. A steamer of some 322 tons, the Tacna, in the service of the Pacific Steamship Company, trading with ports north of Valparaiso, had capsized some nine or ten miles from the coast. The disaster was due to want of care in the loading of the craft. Nineteen people lost their lives. The master, John Hyde, was among the saved. The English Consulate at once established a court of inquiry, and decided that Hyde was censurable for negligence, and should be sent to England for further trial. Hyde was accordingly put on board of a steamer en route for England. The man was seized by the Chilean Government and put in irons. Sir Horace protested that the accident to the ship had taken place beyond the Chilean waters; that was of no avail. Justice for a time seemed impossible, for the English representative could get no hearing. The Chilean Ministers were particularly discourteous to Sir Horace, who refused to be snubbed. Finally the Chileans gave in. Hyde was released and sent to England. The matter was not a pleasant one, for afterward the noisy Chileans showed their displeasure. The author found that society in Valparaiso was distinguished for its elegance and good manners. The women, he says, were rather remarkable for their sprightliness and easy, graceful manners than for their beauty.

> The Chilean elegante, although the best of customers to the grandes maisons de confections at Paris, never looks so well as in her churchgoing attire of sober black: her head and shoulders draped with the plain black manto of woolen or silk stuff (not the coquettish mantilla of the old country) which is de rigueur for all women of whatever social grade when going to their devotions.

Sir Horace left Valparaiso in 1876 for Lisbon, arriving in London in 1877. At one of the clubs the author renewed his acquaintance with Count Schouvalow, who was then the Ambassador from Russia. The Ambassador's manners were of the worst, as the following incident shows. There was a banquet given by the Foreign Office, attended by its highest representatives. Sir Horace was present, and he writes:

> I was seated at the lower end of the table, almost next to Mr. White (afterward the Right Hon. Sir William White, our very distinguished Ambassador to Constantinople,) and who then had been shortly before appointed Envoy to Roumania. Suddenly I recognised the well-known voice of the Russian Ambassador saying, in almost stentorian tones: "Demandez donc, Monsieur White, comment cela se dit en Juif Polonais." (Ask Mr. White how you say that in Jewish Polish.) We all turned round, of course, and there was an awkward silence, soon relieved by White's replying, with admirable temper, that he did not know to what Count Schouvalow referred, but that in any case he was ignorant of the dialect in question. White was said to be of Irish extraction, and had been partly educated in this country, and had been at Cambridge, but much of his childhood and youth had been passed in Poland, to which country his father had gone after being a short time in our Consular service, and where he himself commenced his remarkable career in the modest capacity of clerk to our Consulate General at Warsaw. At the levee two days later, after I had made my bow and reached the corner where stood the Cabinet Ministers, Lord Salisbury stopped me—a very unusual thing for him to do—and significantly made some remark about the Russian Ambassador not being in the diplomatic circle. Unfortunate indiscretions probably contributed to Count Schouvalow's resigning in November of that year.

In 1878 Sir Horace was sent to Berne. Something M. Challemel Lacour, the representative of France at Berne, said is worthy of record. His remark was: "It is thought in Switzerland that we love republics; yes, that is, our own, but no others." Returning to England, the author had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield, and he writes:

> I was fully conscious of the great charm he is admitted to have exercised on all who approached him habitually, and it is superfluous to say how much the Queen's Jubilee statesman, at the height of his power.

This is a good story of a shabby-genteel bold in London:

> A great beauty of the day, who spoke to musician, was selling cups of tea at half a crown apiece. A man came up to her, known to her asked for a cup of tea, and at once handed her the amount she charged for it. The lady then, before giving him the cup, took a sip from it and, passing it to him said, "and now it's a sovereign." Whereupon he quietly produced the gold coin and, returning her the tea, replied, "and perhaps now you will kindly let me have a clean cup."

In 1881 the author was ordered to Stockholm. King Oscar he describes as the most gifted of sovereigns. It will be news to many to learn that Freemasonry is so widely spread in Sweden, having for Grand Master the King, and Sir Horace writes: "In fact, Freemasonry in Sweden may be said to be partially run by him [the Royal Grand Master] on political lines, and constitutes a cordial and very valuable link between the sovereign and many of his subjects of all classes and callings." A talk Sir Horace Rumbold had with the Russian Ambassador Mohrenheim contains much that is of interest to-day.

> He . . . plunged at great length into the Central Asian question, the pith of what he said being that his own programme could be put down in two words. . . . England must be prepared to have Russia as her next-door neighbor in Asia. He could only explain our fears on that point by the fact of our never yet having had immediate neighbors, and dreading the new experience. Russia, on the contrary, was surrounded by neighbors, and was herself the most accommodating of neighbors. She had calmly allowed Prussia to swell out into an empire of forty millions, and had quietly looked on while the centre of gravity in Austria had shifted from Vienna to Pesth. What better proof was needed of habits of bon voisinage?

Occasionally we hear of a movement tending toward the separation of Norway and Sweden. Sir Horace writes:

> Norway, once cast adrift from Sweden, must fatally, it seems to me, fall under the exclusive influence, if not the domination, of Russia—a consummation which, knowing the hankering of that power after the open water in the Northern Norwegian harbors, we in England cannot possibly desire. . . . The maintenance and vitality of the union are, therefore, in my opinion, distinctly a British interest, and by no means an insignificant one.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION. With special reference to the expedition of Lewis and Clark. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. With illustrations and maps. Cloth. Pp. 378. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

It was the short cut to India Columbus sought. When he reached the insignificant Cat Island there loomed before him the idea that he was near Cathay. Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites writes: "Columbus went to his grave probably unconscious of the fact that he had discovered a new continent; and the belief that America was merely a projection of Asia was long after persisted in by geographers." Some 250 years afterward Bering struck the extreme north of America, and then was it established that there was a new continent. It was thought, too, for centuries that there was a waterway to be found which would lead from east to west. When John Smith ascended the James he was convinced that he was on the way. Hendrick Hudson believed that the river which now bears his name led direct to the Western Ocean. The Spaniards were always in quest of this mythical transit. All the early explorers listened to the stories of the Indians. The author of "Rocky Mountain Exploration" writes:

> In that golden age of romance travelers were expected to guild their tales, and in this respect seldom failed to meet the popular demand. The Spanish conquistadores lived in an atmosphere of fancy. They looked at American savages and their ways through Spanish spectacles; and knowing nothing of the modern science of ethnology quite misunderstood the import of what they saw. Beset by the national vice of flowery embellishment, they were also pardonably ignorant of savage life and had an indiscriminating thirst for the marvelous.

The "seven cities of Cibola" was the lure of the Spaniards, and to find these led the early explorers of America to bear the most terrible of privations. Think of Coronada, in 1540, penetrating Arizona and New Mexico, and there is good reason to suppose that he crossed more than once the plains of Kansas. It was here, then, that he told of "the crookback oxen, (buffaloes,) as plenty as the mountain Serena is of sheep." It was Coronada who ventured as far as the Missouri. The Spaniards found that India was far away. They had, however, moved along the coast, and had even established themselves in the Philippines. What they sought was some port on the west coast of the continent in order to facilitate their commerce with Manila. Passing over a century, it was only during the last quarter of the eighteenth century that the real configuration of the land of the Pacific Coast was in some measure understood. Capt. Cook and de la Perouse gave to the world some definite geographical knowledge. American enterprise now began, and in 1792 Robert Gray, the Captain of the Columbia, a small trading vessel, entered the mouth of that great river which is known as the Columbia. It was the fur trade, then, which was the great stimulus to discovery. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century it was thought that the Missouri River had a branch leading direct to the Pacific Ocean. To Thomas Jefferson is due the honor of having started geographical research in the Far West. In "Rocky Mountain Exploration" there is given in the best style the work of Lewis and Clark. Pike was the first to reach, in later times, the plains of Nebraska and Western Kansas, and he described them as deserts, and wrote that they were so placed "by Providence to keep the American people from a thin diffusion and ruin." Mr. Thwaites says that "it took over half a century to destroy the myth of the Great American Desert, for which Pike was responsible." At the conclusion the wonderful work accomplished by Frémont is described. Frémont entered a country quite unknown and fought his way through deep snows and dangerous passes. The gold discoveries in California brought across the continent its thousands of adventurous spirits.

*FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS OF A DIPLOMATIST. By the Right Honorable Sir Horace Rumbold. Cloth. Pp. 326. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

1904

RUFUS PUTNAM.

The Career of a Revolutionary Hero Told in His Memoirs and Diary.*

THE President of Marietta College is not in the least exuberant when he writes that "Gen. Rufus Putnam was a man to delight the soul of a historian." He accomplished great deeds and kept a careful record of his work. He was most painstaking, preserving all his correspondence, "including the copies of his own letters * * * and punctiliously filing all his papers and adding explanatory indorsements." It is his journal which is so impressive—an autobiography of his life almost from his childhood to the time when he applied his abilities to the Revolutionary struggle. His military and civil services are comprised between his commission as Ensign, (1760,) his post as Brigadier General in the army of the United States, (1783,) and in 1802 his membership of the First Ohio Constitutional Convention.

What Rufus Putnam did for his country is not as well known as it should be, and so we call particular attention to this memoir. Not alone were his military actions of distinguished character, but it was, in large measure, due to him that slavery was excluded from the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. There never was a more modest man than was he, and all the claim he makes is that he served his country and was proud of having gained the respect of Gen. Washington. There is no question that by his vigilance and clearheadedness he saved the soldiers of the Revolution from more than one embarrassing situation. The character of the man is best understood when his own words are presented. In what Rufus Putnam calls the "Memorandum Book of Family Concerns" he wrote:

I am the youngest Son of Elisha Putnam, who was the third Son of Edward, grandson of John Putnam, who Settled in Salem in 1634. My Mothers Maiden name was Susanna Fuller, daughter of Jonathan Fuller of Danvers. * * * I was born the 9th of April 1738, at Sutton in Massachusetts. in 1745 at the age of Seven years and two months, I became an orphan by the death of my Father. from his death to September 1747 I lived with my grandfather Fuller. to this time I was keept at School as much as Children ufually were at that day, and could read pritty well in the bible. * * * In September 1747 I went to live with my Step Father, Capt. John Sadler (at Upton) and continued with him untill his death (in September or October 1753)

Just here in his diary Rufus Putnam refers, in a singularly distressing manner, to the neglect of his education, a matter which appears to have been a cause of regret to him during his entire life.

during the six years I lived with Capt. Sadler. I never saw the inside of a School house, except about three weeks. he was very illiterate himfelf and took no care for the education of his family, but this was not all I was made a ridecule of, and otherwise abused for my attention to books and attempting to write, and learn Arethmatic, however, amidst all those discouragements I made Some advances in writeing and Arethmatic, that I could make Letters that could be under ftood, and had gon so far in Arethmatic as to work the rule of three (without any teacher but the book). Oh! my Children beware you neglect not the education of any under your care as I was neglected.

In 1754 he was bound apprentice to Daniel Mathews of Brookfield, "to the Millwrites trade." He writes that he had no opportunity given him to educate himself. Only this favor was granted him—he was permitted to have a "Light for study in the winter evenings." Continuing this subject, he wrote:

I turned my attention chiefly to Arethmatic, Geography, and history; had I ben as much engaged in Learning to write well, with Spelling and Gramer, I might have ben much better qualified to fulfill the duties of the Succeeding Scenes of Life, which in providence I have been called to pafs through. I was zealous to obtain knowledge, but having no guide I knew not where to begin nor what course to pursue * * * hence neglecting Spelling and Gramer when young I have Suffered much through life on that account.

When war was declared between England and France in 1757 Putnam enlisted at once. He notes of his marching from Brookfield to "Kinderhook, about 18 miles below Albany on the 6th of May." As a volunteer in what he calls "the Ranging Service" he was sent out on a scout with twenty-two men. The party suffered from privations, and, encountering Indians, some of the men were killed. Returning to Fort Edwards there was an advance of the Indians and thirteen men lost their lives. Putnam writes:

This was the first Sight I had of the Indians Butchering, and it was not agreeable to the feelings of a young Soldier, and I think there are few if any who can view Such Scenes with Indifference. * * *

Now appears on the scene that redoubtable hero Israel Putnam, who had brought with him 250 men. Rufus Putnam was instructed to follow on the trail of the Indians. As Rufus Putnam tells of it:

Capt Putnam then ordered three of us to follow the trale a mile or more further, and there lie close untill quite dark, to observe if any came back, for Said he, "if they do not embark in there boats to night they will send a party back to See if they are purfued" we went according to order but made no discovery, and here I would remark that Capt. Putnams precaution Struck my mind very forceably, as a maxim allways to be observed whether you are purfuing of purfued by an enemy; especially in the woods. It was the first idea of Generalship, I recollect to have treasured up.

Israel Putnam and Rufus Putnam were of the same family. In February of the next year the young soldier, with a party of scouts, came near to starvation. The men were half frozen with the cold, and there was nothing to eat. But for timely "releaf" all of the men would have died.

After the French and Indian war Putnam returned to his home and carried on what he calls "the Millwrite business." In 1761 he married Elisabeth Ayres of Brookfield. In 1762 he lost both his wife and child. Three years afterward he took another wife. Now there began for him a new career. In 1772 those who had served in the war with France asked for grants of land in the South. Putnam was one of a party sent to examine such lands, for while in the milling business he had studied surveying and navigation. In 1773 he wrote: "We Sailed from new york on board the Sloop Mifsifippi * * * ." After a long journey in Louisiana he returned to his place of departure. The Revolutionary War commencing in 1775, at once Putnam offered his services, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment stationed at Roxbury. At the time there was felt the great want of engineers, for there were fortifications to be planned. Putnam wrote:

Some of my acquaintence mentioned me as having been imployed in that line in the Late war against Canada I informed the General that I had never read a work on the Subject of Fortification, that it was true that I had ben imployed on Some under British Engeneers, but pretended to no knowledge of Laying works. but there was no excuse would do, undetake I must —Oh! what a Situation were we in. no Lines to cover us, better than a board fence in case the enemy advanced upon us. & this we had reason to expct—Necessity there was upon me, undertake I must * * * I imediately commenced traceing out Lines in front of Roxbury toward Boston, & various other places. * * *

In March, 1776, he received instructions from Washington to proceed at once to New York. In August of the same year he was appointed by Congress Engineer, and Washington personally informed him of the appointment. Previous to that Putnam had made Gen. Washington's acquaintance, and they had talked about the defenses of Boston. Putnam's singular honesty is appreciable when he tells of how he came across his first book on military engineering. He was paying a visit to Gen. Heath, and saw on his table a book, and on the back of it read the lettering "Muller's Field Engineer." At once the newly appointed Engineer asked the loan of the book. This the General refused for some time, and then unwillingly gave the book to Putnam. Putnam wrote:

The next morning as Soon as oppertunity offered I took my book from the Chest, and looking over the contents found the word Chandileare. what is that thought I it is something I never heard of before, but no sooner did I turn to the page where it was discribed with its use but I was ready to report a plan for makeing a lodgement on Dorchester Neck—(infidels may Laugh if they please.)

Putnam's appointment as Engineer by Congress, he writes, was "wholly unexpected." However, he did his duty to the best of his ability, and advised that a Corps of Engineers be at once formed. Gen. Washington fully indorsed Putnam. In a letter to Gen. Washington Putnam said: "I disclaimed all pretention of being placed at the head of the proposed Corps & signified it would be my choice to Serve in the Line of the Army." To show how good a soldier was the man, it so happened that in conjunction with another officer it became necessary that the whereabouts of a British force should be accurately located. An Adjutant General had tried his best to solve the matter and had failed, and proposed that Putnam should return, as the quest was fruitless. This did not satisfy Putnam. He assumed a disguise, and notwithstanding many dangers got to the bottom of the matter, and reported at headquarters what was the precise position of the enemy. At once he was ordered to report conditions, and proper precautions having been taken, no harm came from the movement of the enemy. Bad spelling or not, there is something striking in what Putnam says of this: "Thus was the American Army Saved (by an interposing providence from a probabal total destruction.)"

The fortification of West Point is due to Putnam, whom Washington declared to be the best Engineer officer in the United States. After our independence was assured and the war was over, Putnam would have resigned but for the wishes of Washington, who did not want to lose so competent an officer. The official correspondence found in the volume is a most extended one, closing with a note from Albert Gallatin of the Treasury Department, settling some old accounts due Putnam, under the date of April, 1804.

*THE MEMOIRS OF RUFUS PUTNAM, AND CERTAIN OFFICIAL PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE. Published by the Historical Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Ohio. Compiled and annotated by Rufus Putnam Rouse. Octavo, illustrated. 384 pp. $3.50 net.

Latin from Chicago

The University of Chicago's staff of teachers of dead languages is busy writing textbooks for its classes and others who may find them useful. William Gardner Hale, Professor of Latin, and Carl Darling Buck, Professor of Comparative Philology in that university, have written "A Latin Grammar." This is adapted not only for the use of their own pupils, but also for that of the next generation still in high school and preparatory institutions. Only a limited amount of historical grammar is included, but the statements as to the relations of word-forms and changes are so made that they can serve as a foundation for possible future study. The field covered is the syntax actually found in high school Latin with a few additional constructions. All idioms either rare or non-occurrent in the texts ordinarily read in college are reserved for a supplement which may be put into the hands of advanced students or kept for the instructor's own reference. The authors have originated a number of forms of grammatical terminology, classification or statement which have been incorporated in the works of various other grammarians. All such have appear in this work, and will receive subsequent distinct acknowledgment of much of their credit. Students familiar with the constructions and principles set forth in this work will find [illegible]

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...T OF A SONNET.

...Almost the Origin of a Quotable Descriptive Passage in Onoto Watanna's Book, "A Japanese Nightingale."

"Nightingale."

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Jan. 16, 1904, there was published a communication from Genevieve Farnell of this city relating to the following passage in the fifth chapter of "A Japanese Nightingale" by Onoto Watanna:

Pink, white, and blushy-red twigs of cherry and plum blossoms, idly swaying, flung out their suave fragrance on the flattered breeze, the volatile handmaid of young May, who had freed all the imprisoned perfumes, unhindered by the cynic snarl of the jealous Winter, and with silent, persuasive wooing, had taught the dewy-tinctured air to please all living nostrils. So from the glowing and thrilling thoughts that tremble on the young tree of life is love distilled, and unmindful of the assembling of the baffled powers of cold caution and warning fear, the heart is filled with fountain tumults it cannot dissemble.

After quoting this passage the writer of the communication continued as follows:

I was not only struck at once by a sense of familiarity with these lines, but I recognised some of them as a prose adaptation from a cycius of sonnets written several years ago by a professional musician and litterateur well known in Cincinnati, Ohio. These sonnets were composed in 1897-98, and early in the Spring of 1898 the author had sent me the series of nine sonnets complete, entitled "Guinevere, Lancelot, and Arthur—a heart tragedy of three typical characters recounted and defined in a cycius of nine sonnets—by John S. Van Cleve." Here is the opening sonnet from which Onoto Watanna gleaned a large part of her material for the quoted paragraph:

GUINEVERE'S APOLOGY.

White, innocent twigs of apple, idly swaying,
Shed a suave fragrance on the flattered breeze
Volatile handmaid of young May; she frees
All perfumes from their prisons, nor delaying
For stone-ribbed Winter's cynic snarl, inveighing
'Gainst gentle joys, by silent soft degrees
Teaches the dewy-tinctured air to please
All living nostrils, with caressive straying
So from our white and innocent thoughts, that tremble
On the young tree of life is love distilled
By stealth, cold caution, ice-browed fear assemble
In vain their baffled powers, the heart is filled
With fountain tumults it can naught dissemble,
And singing hopes new habitations build.

Naturally my curiosity was aroused as to how Onoto Watanna had obtained the lines, so evidently the figures and phrases of Prof. Van Cleve. I was visiting in Cincinnati when I read the book, and by a favorable coincidence Prof. Van Cleve came to that city at the same time, from his home in Troy, Ohio. Over the Thanksgiving turkey I read him the quoted lines from the Japanese Nightingale. He gasped, then emitted a short, hysterical laugh.

"Why, it's my sonnet, almost bodily!" he exclaimed. For a moment it seemed impossible for him to understand exactly how the thing could have happened.

"I met Onoto Watanna," he said at last, "while I was living in Chicago during the Summer of 1898. And I now do recall that I recited to her my sonnets. She was immensely enthusiastic—praised me liberally, and finally asked if I should object to her using some part of the work in her book, which she was writing at the time. Naturally, a writer supposes that this would mean to quote his work, and to give him credit for it. He is not supposed to spend his time composing and elaborating merely to hand the result of his thought and labor over to some other author, that his or her name may be appended to it." Nevertheless he laughed good-naturedly, adding the trite saw, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

Prof. Van Cleve has been blind since his eighth year, and yet he is one of the best educated and most brilliant of men. Besides being a finished musician and musical instructor, he is thoroughly versed in English literature, has mastered several languages, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the times. His sonnets have not yet been published or even copyrighted. They are not ordinary work—indeed, quite the contrary. They are aglow with life, color, and intensity and individuality of expression. His work catches and holds the attention—a fact which needs no critic for its proof—since the Japanese lady honored it by manifesting a very evident desire to attach her name to it. But she has not committed her literary purloining cleverly. The figures, beautiful in themselves as poetry, read as if lugged into prose from some foreign source. They do not, in her text, hang together smoothly or consistently.

Why this woman, with all her cleverness and capacity for real literary beauty, should have wished to steal a poet's thunder is not entirely explainable.

Feb. 1, the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES received a communication from Messrs. Baldwin & Blackmar, lawyers, of 31 Nassau Street, New York City, in behalf of Onoto Watanna (Mrs. B. W. Babcock) courteously setting forth their opinion that the charge in Mrs. Farnell's communication was serious and injurious to the literary reputation and financial interests of their client. They declared that Mrs. Babcock herself was the author of the sonnet paraphrased in the above-quoted descriptive passage of Chapter V. in "A Japanese Nightingale." In a subsequent interview Mr. Abel E. Blackmar of the law firm named Mr. James McArthur, who is associated with the house of Harper & Brothers, publishers of "A Japanese Nightingale," as a literary authority who could give testimony as to Mrs. Babcock's authorship of the sonnet thus paraphrased.

In a note to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dated Feb. 3, 1904, Mr. McArthur said that in an interview between him and Mrs. Babcock, some time in May, 1901, she recited to him her sonnets, "and this sonnet in particular which she had paraphrased in 'The Nightingale.'" Mr. McArthur's note continued: "These sonnets, I remember, struck me with their poetical arrangement of the same ideas, imagery, [illegible] but the wife chose to repeat, some of them as I remember by heart."

MRS. FARNELL'S STATEMENT.

Feb. 7 THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following additional statement from Mrs. Genevieve Farnell. This statement was taken down in shorthand by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and is printed verbatim:

The first time I ever saw Onoto Watanna at all, Prof. Van Cleve and I were friends in Cincinnati, before I came to New York, and I think it was in January or February of 1898 that he said, "I am writing a cycius of sonnets on Guinevere, Lancelot, and Arthur," and he said, "I want you to see them and to know what you think of them; I know you're a good critic and would like to have your opinion of them." He spoke of them before I saw them and then he brought me a few sonnets, I can't say just how many, and I criticised them somewhat, and he said it would be better to have them typewritten; and then he wanted me to go over them again and tell him exactly what I thought of them. Well, early in the Spring of 1898, he sent me, I think this is the very one, he sent me this series here, and he wrote me a letter saying: "Now I have all the sonnets all complete and I want you to go over all of them and tell me what you think."

I believe he sent me copies of different ones of them before he had them all complete and I had criticised them, and we had quite an animated correspondence and he called me "hypercritical" and a "crank," but usually adopted or adapted the corrections I made on them, but after I got them all complete, it was about the time I was married and our correspondence ceased then, and I didn't hear any more from him until I returned to Cincinnati last Fall, and then my brother met him on the street and we had him up to Thanksgiving dinner.

But I had in the meantime found this book, as I stated in this article, in a relative's house, and picked it up and read it, and of course I was struck with the paragraph, when I came to it, and I called my cousin and said, "Why, here's some of the lines straight out of Prof. Van Cleve's sonnets," and I told her the circumstances—when I had received them. He came down to take dinner with us on Thanksgiving Day at Home City, Ohio, and I read him this paragraph after dinner, and then, as I said in this article, he looked tremendously startled, and made some remarks: "Well, these are my lines, almost bodily," and "Well, I wonder how she ever got them?"—something of that sort, and I asked, "Do you know Onoto Watanna?" and he says, "Yes, I met her in Chicago a short time after I established my studio there, and I read her my sonnets, and she seemed very much pleased with them, and enthused over them a great deal and asked me if she could use some of my work in her book," and then Prof. Van Cleve said she could use it, but, of course, he expected she would quote it and give him credit.

He did not tell her he expected her to use quotation marks, but he naturally thought that she would not take this work he had worked over for several years and deliberately speak of it as her own. So I said to him, "Well, I am going to write a little letter about this to THE TIMES. While it's rather a small matter," I said this, "maybe you will want to bring these sonnets out soon, and you will be accused of taking them from the book of Onoto Watanna, so it will be better if there is some statement made in the literary world to set you right, and the truth ought to be known."

He said, "All right, write the letter; I really think that something like that ought to be done," for he intended to publish them in some form soon hereafter.

I saw him a few days later and he made still some further corrections on them as we sat in Smith & Nixon's music store in Cincinnati, Fourth Street, and he said then that after he made these further corrections he was going to send me a new copy of the whole cycius, which I have not yet received.

I cannot go back of the manuscript which he showed me in Cincinnati in 1898. I do not think Prof. Van Cleve knew Onoto Watanna at the time he showed me this first sonnet, but that you must ascertain from him.

It may have been some time in December, or late in the year 1897, that he showed them to me first, but I know that was the Winter I was in Cincinnati and knew him very well.

MRS. BABCOCK'S STATEMENT.

Later the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES received a communication from Mrs. Babcock (Onoto Watanna) which it would be a pleasure to print in full. It is a perfectly clear statement, but Mrs. Babcock refuses to take part in any controversy on this subject, and expressly states that her letter is not for publication. In substance her claim is that she wrote the sonnets in question in 1896; that she read them before the Cipher Club in Chicago in 1897; that the same year she read one of them before the Chicago Woman's Press League; that she was in the habit then of reading her work to any one who would listen; that Mr. Van Cleve was possibly one of those who listened; that he was merely an acquaintance whom, she thinks, she met twice; that he was, however, a close personal friend of a mutual friend, and that it is possible that he might have secured copies of the sonnets from this person who had them.

Further, Mrs. Babcock and her lawyers assert that about a year before the publication of "A Japanese Nightingale" in 1901, she showed the sonnets to Mr. McArthur of Harpers, who suggested that she embody some of the expressions in the text of the book.

MRS. VAN CLEVE'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. J. S. Van Cleve addressed the following letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES dated Troy, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1904:

Yours of Feb. 2 at hand. My husband, J. S. Van Cleve, is at present absent from home on a lecturing tour. He will return next Sunday, the 7th, when I will call his immediate attention to your courteous letter of inquiry. Permit me to say, regarding the matter in question, that as I acted as my husband's amanuensis when the sonnet, "Guinevere's Apology," was composed, and as the original draft, with corrections, &c., is in my possession, I naturally feel indignant at Mrs. Babcock's assertion. Yours respectfully,

FLORENCE ARDEN VAN CLEVE.

PROF. VAN CLEVE'S STATEMENTS.

Prof. Van Cleve wrote to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dating his letter [illegible] ...ing to the publication of the sonnets in question, and inclosing a letter from Onoto Watanna. Prof. Van Cleve's letter is as follows:

Your letter inquiring as to the authorship of the sonnets in Chapter V. of "A Japanese Nightingale" is at hand. The statements of Mrs. Farnell are absolutely correct. The sonnets in "A Japanese Nightingale" is a literal transcript of my sonnets, in which I endeavored to work up to nature a little "Japanese." Guinevere, Lancelot, King Arthur, his wife Guinevere, and his friend Lancelot, and love strives, in the extremely condensed form of the sonnet, to cause each character to make a statement and put in a plea. The entanglement of these three persons is typically human and universal; and as I look it to be ethically sound that every sin, though not justifiable, has an explanation and a palliation, I have endeavored to do justice to each of these three characters. I have allotted to each three sonnets, and the nine thus form a complete cycius. This is the ground principle of this series of poems, for, like the Germans, I seek to find a structural principle in all art.

The history of the composition of these sonnets is as follows: One evening, between the hours of 6 and 7, in my office at the Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, the root idea of "Guinevere's Apology" took possession of my thoughts, and the sonnet was composed in its present form. It has never been retouched except as to a few minor alterations of phrase. The remaining sonnets were constructed at different times through a period of about one year. * * *

When residing in Chicago, in the Fall of 1897, I had some acquaintance with Onoto Watanna. I read to her the first three or four sonnets—as many as were then composed—and she expressed cordial admiration for the first one. She asked permission to copy it, saying that she wished to use it. This I granted, assuming that the poem was to be published correctly, and with my name. That it was to be mutilated and used without quotation marks I had it not in me to imagine. * * *

That I composed this sef of sonnets I could bring at least a dozen friends, some of whom are well known in the literary world, to prove. These persons are to be found in Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, New York, and various other cities. Besides this, I have recited the sonnets in public at a number of lectures. This is a statement of the whole affair, fully, and as briefly as I can make it.

We are permitted also to copy part of a letter written by Prof. Van Cleve to Mrs. Farnell, which is dated Troy, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1904:

Your statements are absolutely correct, and I have written the editor to that effect. I met Onoto Watanna in the Fall of 1897, at Chicago, being introduced to her by some literary friends. My cycius was then partly composed, and I read them to her one afternoon. She asked permission to copy No. I., saying that she wished to use it. I dictated it to her, supposing, of course, she would quote it straight, and with my name. In my own writings I always mark quotations of even the most familiar phrases, and if I ever take a pregnant thought or brilliant image I mention the name conscientiously. It seems to me as inexcusable to take money out of a man's pocket as to pilfer the verbal or toned phrases which he has minted.

The first sonnet was composed in just one hour, at the Pike Building Studio, (Cincinnati,) in June, 1897, and the last one one sleepless night in June, 1898, at Zanesville, Ohio. I went to Chicago in September, 1897, and remained there till December, 1898. I met Onoto on a number of occasions, having first heard her name mentioned by a certain Dr. Dowd. These meetings took place at the Cipher Club, at various dinner engagements, and once, I remember, one Sunday afternoon at my studio. It was then she took a pencil copy of "Guinevere's Apology."

Yours cordially,

J. S. VAN CLEVE.

Against the Nebular Hypothesis.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM. A Study of its Structure and Growth. By Frank Bursley Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 275. Fort Wayne, Ind.: Published by the author. London: C. D. Casanove & Son. $1.50.

Beginning with the statement that the accepted law of the motions of the moon yields no general law for the motions, velocities, and distances of satellites with regard to the planets they attend upon, the present author proceeds to attack the problem in a manner somewhat different from that adopted by other theoretical astronomers and mathematicians. His method is this. Instead of treating the moon primarily as a body revolving around the earth, and considering its motion around the sun as secondary and merely incidental to the revolution of the earth around that body, Mr. Taylor considers the moon as primarily revolving around the sun, the regularity of its circumsolar motion perturbed by the presence of the earth, and the moon's elliptical path rendered somewhat wavy thereby. He shows by diagrams how little, in fact, the moon does depart from the line which, if it were a separate planet, it would follow around the sun, and, having stated a law of the stability of satellites in harmony with his method, proceeds to show that it seems to give a definite rule for the orbits of stability of other satellites—the inner satellites of other planets—as, for instance, Mars and Saturn. He states his general law thus:

Each inner satellite is given a determinate orbit of stability around its primary by the balancing of the heliocentric centripetal and centrifugal forces of the epicycle, and this balance must be attained while the satellite follows the path of the epicycle corresponding geometrically to a particular geometric circle. (2) The value of the excessive heliocentric centrifugal force developed by the satellite in consequence of a given excess of velocity and curvature in opposition decreases in a definable ratio with increasing distance of the planets from the sun. (3) Beginning with that planet-satellite system which is nearest to the sun, the velocity of the inner satellites around their primaries increase with increasing distance from the sun at such a rate that their heliocentric velocities at opposition would have a constant or very nearly constant value if the masses of the planets were all the same. (4) But where the masses of the planets are of widely different values, the resulting inner orbit of stability is modified; if the planet's mass be smaller than the mean, the inner satellite will revolve closer to the primary and with less velocity than it otherwise would; but if the planet's mass be greater than the mean the inner satellite will revolve farther from its primary with greater velocity than it otherwise would.

[illegible] ...ssor in chemistry at the [illegible] ...ity of Nebraska is "Hamlet" [illegible] ...ly commonplace," he [illegible] ...ther to give a [illegible] ...ion (which "The Dynasts" [illegible] ...ery perhaps to subject the [illegible] ...ry of a drama designed [illegible] ...a concentrated form—so to speak—and [illegible] ...them up anything whatever that is interesting for the study only, is false in principle. Whether the aim of "The Dynasts" was to transform the worthy burgher (as Four Hills surmises in the French tongue) or [illegible] his history certainly does demand [illegible] ...as he would eat figuts, the present writer, according to [illegible] ...e must confess that such productions as Mueller's "Prometheus Unbound," Byron's "Cain," and many other unactable playlike poems are a waste of means, and, in his own words, "may be read just as, faute de mieux, shoelcather may be used as an article of diet."

His view would seem to be based on an assumption that in no circumstances must an art borrow the methods of a neighbor art. Yet if there is one thing needful to the vitality of any art it is the freedom of the workes therein from the restraint of such scientific reasoning as would lay down this law, freedom from the rationale of every development that he adopts. The artistic spirit is at bottom a spirit of caprice, and in some of its finest productions in the past it could have given no clear reason why they were run in this or that particular mold, and not in some more obvious one. And if it could be proved that in "The Dynasts" nothing is gained, but much lost, by its form, that attempt would still have been legitimate.

Nevertheless, if your reviewer's statement that the stage form is inherently an unnatural one for reading, a waste of available means, were strictly accurate, I would concede to him the expediency, though not the obligation, of avoiding it in a book. But why, one asks, is it bad for reading? Because, I understand him to answer, it was invented for the stage. He might as well assert that bitter ale is bad drinking for England because it was invented for India. His critical hand is, indeed, subdued to what it works in when he pens such a theory. It surely ought to have occurred to him that this play shape is essentially, if not quite literally, at one with the instinctive, primitive, narrative shape. In legends and old ballads, in the telling of "an owre true tale" by country folks on Winter nights over a dying fire, the place and time are briefly indicated at the beginning in almost all cases; and then the body of the story follows as what he said and what she said, the action being often suggested by the speeches alone. This likeness between the order of natural recital and the order of theatrical utility may be accidental; but there it is; and to write Scene So-and-so, Time So-and-so instead of Once upon a time, At such a place, is a trifling variation that makes no difference to the mental images raised. Of half a dozen people I have spoken to about reading plays, four say that they can imagine the enactment in a read play better than in a read novel or epic poem. It is a matter of idiosyncrasy.

The methods of a book and the methods of a play, which he says are so different, are fundamentally similar. It must be remembered that the printed story is not a representation, but, like the printed play, a means of producing a representation, which is done in the one case by sheer imaginativeness, in the other by imaginativeness pieced out with material helps. Why, then, should not a somewhat idealised semblance of the latter means be used in the former case?

For a rather digressive reason your reviewer drags in the art of architecture. In mercy to his own argument he should have left architecture alone. Like those of a play for reading, its features are continually determined by no mechanical, material, or methodic necessities, (which are confused together by your critic.) As for mechanical necessities, that purest relic of Greek architecture, the Parthenon, is a conventionalized representation of the necessities of a timber house, many of which are not necessities in stone, such as the imitations of wood rafter ends, beam ends, and ceiling joists. As for necessities of purpose, mediaeval architects constructed church parapets with the embrasures of those of a fortress, and on the Continent planned the eastern ends of their cathedrals in resemblance of a Roman hall of justice. In respect of necessities of method, that art, throughout its history, has capriciously subdued to its service, in sheer waywardness, the necessities of other arts, so that one can find in it a very magazine of examples of my own procedure in "The Dynasts." Capitals, cornices, bosses, and scores of other details, instead of confining their shapes to those strictly demanded by their office, borrow from the art of sculpture without scruple and without reason. Sculptured human figures are boldly taken, and, by the name of caryatids, are used as columns. In sculpture itself we find the painter's "necessity" borrowed—a superficies—and used for bas-reliefs, even though shapes are misrepresented by so doing. And if we turn to poetry we find that rhythm and rhyme are a non-necessitous presentation of language under conditions that in strictness appertain only to music.

But analogies between the arts are apt to be misleading, and having said thus much in defense of the form chosen, even supposing another to have been available, I have no room left for more than a bare assertion that there was available no such other form that would readily allow of the necessary compression of space and time. I believe that any one who should sit down and consider at leisure how to present so wide a subject within reasonable compass would decide that this was, broadly speaking, the only way.

Before concluding I should like to correct a misapprehension of your critic's, and of others, that I have "hankerings after actual performance" of "The Dynasts." My hankerings, if any, do not lie that way. But I fancy his do. His laborious search in cyclopaedias for some means of performing it plainly betrays that he is dying to see the show; which is flattering. But if he will look again at the last paragraph of the preface he will perceive that my remarks on performance refer to old English dramas only.

FEB

QUEEN OF TEARS.

The Fate of Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, and Princess of Great Britain and Ireland.*

SOME writers have drawn a comparison between Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, and the Empress Catherine. Force of circumstances is sometimes advanced as an excuse for the failings of both these women, also that they were married to worthless husbands. Mr. W. H. Wilkins, in his two volumes, with the title, "A Queen of Tears," tells what he calls the "romantic story" of Caroline Matilda, and says that she is known to every Dane as "the Mary Stuart of Danish history."

Caroline Matilda, the youngest child of Frederick, Prince of Wales and of his wife, Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, was born in London in 1751. The presumptive heir to the crown of England was born in Hanover. It was this Prince's misfortune to have been disliked by his father, George II. Quarrels between the father and son were continuous. As happened in those days, a wife was specially imported for the Prince, and he married the daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha. When the Queen of England, Caroline, died the grief of the King was great. In 1738 a son and heir was born to the Prince of Wales, who became afterward George III. The King's health failing, the Prince now became a power. He died suddenly in 1751. Some five months after his death Caroline Matilda was born. Mr. Wilkins presents all the details of the childhood of this unfortunate Princess. Nothing could have been more circumspect than the conduct of the Princess of Wales. Her characteristics were not, however, pleasant ones. The author writes:

> Despite her high sense of duty, almsgiving, and charity, the Princess Dowager was not a lovable woman. Her temperament was cold and austere, her religion was tinged with Puritanism, and her views were narrow and strict. She had many of the virtues associated with the Roman matron. There was only one flaw in the armor of the royal widow's reputation, and this her enemies were quick to note. That flaw was her friendship with Lord Bute.

Lord Bute had been an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and there is no reason to believe that there was anything in the least criminal between the Princess Dowager and the nobleman. In 1760 George II. died and the reign of George III. began. His mother still exercised her influence over the young sovereign. The author enters largely into all the political intrigues of the time. When Caroline Matilda was thirteen she was betrothed to the Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, who was born in 1749 and was then two years and six months older than Caroline Matilda. Christian had lost his mother in his early childhood, and his father took for second wife the Princess Juliana Maria of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and this Juliana Maria was to play a disastrous rôle in the future of Caroline Matilda. As far as is discoverable the treatment of the heir to the crown of Denmark was barbarous, just such as would unsettle the mental capacity of a lad whose mind was not strong and who was physically weak. Mr. Wilkins writes that "even in his boyhood Christian's nervous paroxysms sometimes degenerated into fits of an epileptic nature, and so encouraged the growth of a terrible malady." The young girl showed marked reluctance to her marriage. The story goes that Sir Joshua Reynolds, who painted her portrait, complained that he could not do his picture justice, on account of his model's constant tears. Finally the young Princess was ordered to Denmark, having first been married by proxy. The author thus describes the Court of Denmark, in 1776, when the actual wedding took place in Copenhagen:

> It was a hotbed of intrigues, a style of vile epicurism, where even decency was disregarded. Cunning as foxes, and like foxes in their lust and greed, the majority of the courtiers thought only of advancing their personal interests at the expense of each other, or by vain and frivolous amusements to kill the passing hour. * * * Truth, honor, and virtue were by-words. * * * The Danish courtiers, both men and women, were artificial to the core. They painted their faces, powdered their hair, and dressed extravagantly. They disguised every real sentiment, and always sought to seem what they were not. They expressed nothing but contempt for the language and customs of their native land. To be Danish was bourgeois, to be virtuous even more so.

A few days after the marriage the husband treated his child wife with absolute indifference. The clergy preached on the sinful amusements of the Court. The Queen's first child, who was to be King Frederick VI., was born in 1768. The King's acts were so shameful that popular indignation was aroused. In England the insanity of the King of Denmark was believed in. Dispatches sent from the English representative in Copenhagen to the home Government explained how many were the causes for the unhappiness of the English Princess. Mr. Wilkins writes: "It was at this critical moment, when her whole being was in passionate revolt, when she was disgusted by her environment and weary of life, that Matilda's evil genius appeared upon the scene in the guise of a deliverer. This was the King's physician, John Frederick Struensee."

The beginning of Struensee's career is told at length. He was born at Halle, in Northern Germany, in 1737. His father was a clergyman. His son settled in Altona as a doctor. When Christian was passing through Holstein, Struensee was recommended to the King, and was appointed traveling physician. He followed the King to England, Christian paying a visit there. Finally Struensee settled down at Copenhagen, with the position of surgeon in ordinary to the King. In time his influence over the King was felt, but, more than that, Matilda did not ignore him. The man, who was certainly a clever schemer, now seems to have determined to make himself master of the situation. He was satisfied that the King was fast drifting into imbecility. Then Struensee conceived the bold plan of making himself a political power and of associating the Queen in his interests in opposition to the King. Playing his cards with much skill, the doctor did in time become the master of the kingdom. The bitterest enemy of Caroline Matilda and Dr. Struensee was Juliana Maria, the Queen Dowager. When Struensee was at the zenith of his power there was a revolution. The Queen was imprisoned and Struensee was arrested and treated as a common criminal. Matilda was divorced from the foolish King and was roughly used. Finally she was released owing to the intervention of her English family. There was some plot connected for her restoration, but her death in 1775, at the age of twenty-three, closed the tragedy of her life.

As for Struensee, he showed himself to be a coward. During his trial he did his best to incriminate the Queen in order to save himself. His condemnation followed, and his execution was carried out in the most brutal manner. The story is told that the implacable Queen Dowager, having provided herself with a telescope, ascended one of the high buildings of Copenhagen and witnessed with great zest the execution of Struensee and one of his friends. This is added to show how far hatred can go, for Juliana Maria "declared the only thing that marred her joy was the thought that Matilda's corpse was not thrown into the cart with those of her accomplices."

Party hatred was carried out very far in those days, for when the news came to Copenhagen of the death of Caroline Matilda a ball was going on, and the Court danced merrily. At Celle there is a monument in the honor of Matilda. A medallion of the Queen is supported by allegorical figures, representing truth, maternal love, charity, and mercy.

MODERN ENGINEERING.

THE ROMANCE OF MODERN ENGINEERING. Containing Interesting Descriptions in Non-Technical Language of the Nile Dam, the Panama Canal, the Tower Bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Niagara Falls Power Company, Bermuda Floating Dock, &c. By Archibald Williams. With many illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 377. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Looking at some of the most important of modern undertakings in the building line rather as triumphs and achievements than as mere structures, and writing about them in a strain somewhat heroic, the author of the present volume has yet managed to convey to his readers a great many facts and figures interesting and more or less valuable, to know. He begins with the "harnessing of Niagara," the construction there of the giant turbines and dynamos, which already furnish so much electrical power and will in the future furnish so much more—perhaps, he suggests, make Niagara the electrical centre of the world and a city comparable to Chicago in size and energy. Among the many big figures which naturally come in here are those which give the measurements of the turbines and such matters, but for our purposes this will serve. The force of the water which tumbles daily over the Falls is 7,000,000 horse power, or as much as lies potential in the 200,000 tons of coal mined every twenty-four hours throughout the world. And for the present only enough of this power is used to light and otherwise vivify four cities with only a half million inhabitants between them!

After the "Harnessing of Niagara" comes the "Taming of the Nile." The author writes about the various "barrages" built in the lower course of the great river of Egypt, and then describes with picturesque details the building of the immense dam at Assouan, stretching from east to west in a straight line across the river at the cataracts. Only through openings made for the purpose in the solid masonry can the rush of waters pass on toward the sea, and by closing just after the annual flood begins to subside these, opening with steel sluice gates, water is kept above to be doled out to the Egyptians during the dry season. Sir John Aird & Co. built this dam. The work was begun in 1898 and finished in 1902.

The story passes on to the dams and aqueducts which supply water to Manchester and Birmingham. Manchester, for instance, gets its water from Thirlmere, ninety-six miles away, the distance being covered partly by tunnels and cut-and-cover subways and partly by pipes and siphons across the valleys. The workings of these siphons and the precautions taken to prevent bursting under the pressure to which the lower parts are subjected are gone into with care. The author notes also the New York water supply with the old and new Croton Aqueducts.

Then comes a description of the great cantilever bridge over the Firth of Forth, the largest bridge in the world. The author takes occasion to explain very clearly the principle of the cantilever and describes also Tower Bridge in London, so called, because it crosses the Thames near the Tower, and then various American bridges have mention, including of course the Brooklyn Bridge. From bridges this practical romancer leaps to the Trans-Siberian Railway and the iceboats that carry trains across Lake Baikal. This part of the book may be of especial interest just now, in view of the movements of the Czar's armies. However, the author passes on to the Cape to Cairo Railway, much of which is still on paper.

HARPERS MAGAZINE

for MARCH

The Beginnings of American Diplomacy
By JOHN BASSETT MOORE, LL. D.

The first of a number of articles dealing with the most important periods of our diplomatic history. The author is Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University.

The People of the Labrador Coast
NORMAN DUNCAN recently spent some months among the strange people of the Labrador coast. He writes of their life and its many tragic happenings—a paper of remarkable dramatic interest on a people hitherto little known.

Insect Commonwealths
How the bees, ants, hornets, etc., govern their little kingdoms, clean their streets, and care for the sanitation of their cities. Dr. McCook, the author, is one of the foremost naturalists in this country.

New Hawthorne Letters
A hitherto unpublished group of letters written by Nathaniel Hawthorne to his publisher. They give a charming picture of his life abroad, of his attitude towards his books, his friends, etc.

The History of the Alphabet
Dr. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL. D., tells the story of the development of our alphabet from its earliest sources. His article is illustrated with many rare pictures of old inscriptions, stone writings, etc.

In a South American Desert
Mr. C. J. POST is now travelling for HARPER'S MAGAZINE through hitherto unexplored parts of South America. His article tells of a journey through an untravelled desert of Bolivia.

An Indian's Impressions of Civilization
The author of this article is a full-blooded Sioux Indian. He is now a physician and a worker among his people. He tells of his first impressions of civilization when, as a boy, he came East to obtain his education.

8 SHORT STORIES
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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Four Stories by Sea Writers, Mr. Harland's "Friend Prospero," and a New Novel of the Crimea.

THE WORKS of the gentleman who writes under the name of R. Andom were set forth in a letter the other day. He had sent a story to the editor of a certain weekly publication, and after waiting six weeks for an acknowledgment of it wrote to the editor inquiring the fate of his manuscript. The editor replied in effect that he had no recollection of having seen it, and added that manuscripts sent to him were at the risk of the author. There does not seem to be any proof that the manuscript in question ever reached the editor's hands, and the probability certainly is that he never did see it. The weekly paper for which the manuscript was designed publishes a notice warning contributors that the editor will not be responsible for the return of manuscript. So that, after all, it does not seem as if Mr. Andom has made out much of a case against the editor. I once sent an article to a certain publication, accompanied by the proper amount of postage stamps. It was neither used nor returned, and although I wrote more than once to the editor asking for its return, he never made the least reply. Had Mr. Andom met with this sort of treatment he would have excellent reason for complaining. An author's manuscript is clearly his property, and the editor who throws it in the waste basket and pockets the stamps sent for its return is certainly dealing unfairly. It should surely be possible to put an end to such conduct on the part of editors, and if Mr. Andom's experience should result in bringing public opinion to bear on editors who destroy other people's property and in making them thoroughly ashamed of themselves, he will have been a benefactor to his brother authors.

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Mr. Conrad's new serial, "Nostromo," began in the last number of T. P.'s Weekly. It is to be a seaboard story, rather than a sea story, and the scene is laid in one of the South American republics. The opening chapters give us a forcible and picturesque portrait of an old Garibaldian, exiled to the Pacific Coast, and so far as it goes the story promises to be one of Mr. Conrad's best. It remains to be seen, however, if Mr. Conrad is wise in leaving the sea for the seashore. His best work has dealt with the sea, and although he will doubtless give us the book of the year in "Nostromo," we may have to complain that it does not give us all the salt water we need.

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Mr. Clark Russell has just published another of his capital sea stories entitled "Abandoned." In his story Mr. Russell has succeeded in constructing a plot that is really new—that is, if such a thing as an absolutely new plot is possible. At any rate he has written a most interesting story, and no one will be able to find any lack of salt water in it. It would be impossible to compare Mr. Russell's stories with those of Mr. Conrad's, for they have nothing in common, except the bare fact that, as a rule, they are sea stories. But Mr. Russell always gives a story that is thoroughly readable, and he writes of the sea from the standpoint of the sailor and not the landsman. Of course there will always be persons who will demonstrate to their own satisfaction, after reading "Abandoned," that Mr. Russell never went to sea. Even his second mate's certificate in the British merchant service, hanging on the wall of his study in his house at Bath, would probably not convince them that they had made a mistake. Some of these days it will probably be proved to the satisfaction of envious people that Fenimore Cooper never saw the sea, and among the proofs cited will be the fact that in "The Pilot" he brings a frigate into a most dangerous harbor for the mere purpose of taking on board a pilot to show the way out. Obviously no Captain in his senses would ever have done such an utterly mad and purposeless thing, and hence we may argue that the author of the story was a landsman who knew nothing whatever about ships and had never sailed on board any craft except perhaps a Brooklyn ferry-boat in calm weather.

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The story which the late Mr. Crane left unfinished, and which has been finished by Mr. Robert Barr, is to appear as a serial, beginning this month, in The Idler magazine, which once favorite periodical has begun a new life under Mr. Barr's management, and is rapidly regaining its old position. At least the steady increase month by month of the piles of Idlers on the newsstands shows that the demand for it is steadily increasing. Mr. Barr also announces that he will shortly begin the publication of a series of East Indian detective stories, which are to combine, so we are given to understand, the interest of the Sherlock Holmes puzzles with the picturesqueness of Kipling's Indian stories. This is what may be called a large order, but Mr. Barr probably knows what he is talking about. If there is any editor who knows a good thing when he sees it better than the average editor knows it, that editor is Mr. Barr.

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Mr. G. B. Burgin has lately had the pleasure of reading the announcement of his death, which appeared in an annual publication noted for its accuracy. Mr. Burgin says that he is not dead, but I doubt it. I have not seen him for several months, and my faith in the annual in which his death appears is not easily shaken. I had a letter from him the morning purporting to have been mailed in London, in which he directly contradicts the assertion that he is dead, but the postmark is really no evidence of the truth of his assertion. So far as is known, there is no Post Office in the other world, and if Mr. Burgin wrote a letter from Rhythm, he would be compelled to send it down to earth to be posted. However, it is only fair to give a certain amount of credit to his contradiction of the report of his death, at least until it is positively proved beyond all doubt that he has left us for a happier world where the printer ceases from troubling and the author is at rest.

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Among new novels, Mr. Harland's "My Friend Prospero" has received unstinted praise from the press. Certainly it is a very clever story, told in admirable style. But is it not just a little too "precious" at times? Would it be quite what it is if Mr. Harland were not a warm admirer of Mr. James and his manner? It seems ungracious to find any fault whatever with such a thoroughly delightful book as "My Friend Prospero," and, after all, it is unfair to complain of any author because he may remind one of another admirable writer. Mr. Harland is one of the very few writers who have a true insight into Italian character, and his little Annunziata is as delightful a portrait of a little Italian peasant girl as could be found anywhere. Indeed, I doubt if it has ever been equaled. The book certainly deserves all the praise that it has had, and will add much to Mr. Harland's already enviable reputation.

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Mr. Christie Murray has just published "V. C.," a novel the scene of which is partly laid in the Crimea. Mr. Murray has served as a war correspondent with Turkish armies, and he knows both the Crimea and the Turks as well as Tommy Atkins himself. His new story has plenty of life and vigor in it and ought to be very successful. Mr. Murray is a writer who does thoroughly good work, and his later novels are decidedly better than his earlier ones. The public may not like him as well as it did at first, but that is the public's fault. Unquestionably the public is fickle in its tastes. It will make a favorite of a new novelist for several years, and then when he is doing better work than ever it will grow somewhat tired of him and turn to a new favorite. Thus the way even of the successful novelist is not wholly roses. He never knows at what time the public may suddenly cease to read his books as eagerly as when he was a new author. Like many things, authors are a fashion, and any one of them may go out of fashion without the slightest apparent reason.

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The February Strand is to contain an article concerning the City of Lihassa which will be illustrated with photographs taken on the spot. This will be the first authentic account of the mysterious city, which has been published since the Abbe Huc's day, and the photographs will possess unusual interest. The sort of enterprise that The Strand shows in securing his article on Lihassa contrasts very creditably with the treasure burying method of pushing the circulation of a periodical, and it is a pity that it is not imitated by the weekly newspaper proprietors who hide hundreds of pounds in the earth and set thousands of people half mad in the search for them.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Feb. 16, 1904.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By J. Shield Nicholson, M. A., D. Sc., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh; sometime Examiner in the Universities of Cambridge, London, and Victoria. One volume. Pp. xvii.-538. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Edinburgh University has put forth a textbook on economics which at once becomes the standard. Prof. Nicholson has based it upon his three-volume "Principles of Political Economy," not, however, as an abstract. The longer work is historical in its method, and the present volume is refined gold resulting from that process smelted anew, simply cast, and beautifully concrete. Lucid and modern, we predict that it will become popular outside college classrooms in this country because of its direct and scientific treatment of the present development of relations between capital and labor, for its progressive discussion of the subject of international bimetallism, and on account of its utterances, couched from the experience of Great Britain, upon the colonial question—a matter more and more pressing the attention of America, about which she can learn much from the world's great mistress of colonies. Especially are we to take warning not to stretch our hand too strictly upon our new possessions. How thoroughly since the days of George III. and Lord North Great Britain has adopted Burke's doctrine of tolerance and conciliation with her colonies is illustrated from the following passage:

> The method of estimating the advantages and privileges of empire in terms of money is, however, altogether inapplicable and fallacious. * * * The empire has grown in strength because liberty and natural affection have been allowed to displace narrow economic interests. Consider the question of defense. Every year of peace and control strengthens the affection to the empire of the colonies and makes it more and more impossible for any other power to take our inheritance. And in case the independence of the mother country were threatened, the resources of the whole empire would form a last reserve, all the stronger because it rested not on formal treaties or fixed contributions or shares in control, but upon gratitude and affection. * * * Instead of seeking to "tighten ties," the ideal should be to enlarge the sympathies; and instead of trying to barter government for revenues, the people of this country should endeavor more and more to govern by consent.

The chapter on bimetallism would doubtless interest Mr. Bryan. After enumerating the arguments in favor of an international bimetallic standard, Prof. Nicholson concludes:

> All these advantages claimed for bimetallism were both real and considerable, but their force has recently been diminished by important changes in the monetary situation. Such are the enormous increase in the supplies of gold, and the effective adoption of the gold standard throughout the commercial world. Under those conditions, to revert to the ratio of 15½ to 1, in the face of a market ratio of 30 or 40 to 1, would not only be impossible practically, but would lead to such monetary disturbance as would more than neutralize any possible advantages, and there is always the difficulty of agreement as to any ratio, a difficulty which was never really surmounted even in argument.

For those who deplore the modern attachment of the individual in the work of great corporations and disproportionate rewards between capital and labor he has a word of disillusionment and a record of progress:

> The falsity of this view may be shown by a very simple consideration. In the premachinery age the greater part of the people were employed in agriculture, and the further we go back the greater was the proportion. But, as already shown, agricultural wages were always relatively low. And if we look to the relations of labor and capital in this dominant industry, the relative superiority of capital was far greater than in modern large industries. Even after the effective abolition of serfdom, the agricultural laborer was oppressed by the weight of custom and of law. In the reign of Elizabeth it was enacted that all single persons between twelve and sixty not having a visible livelihood "are compellable by the Justices to go out to service in husbandry." The laws of settlement were almost as effective as villeinage in keeping the villagers to their own village. * * * Again, even in the towns it is false to suppose that every worker was an independent master as soon as he ceased to be an apprentice; the guilds only included the aristocracy of labor, and the misery of the laboring poor in the towns was probably greater in proportion the further we go back.
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> Under the system of large industry and labor hired for wages, there cannot be intimate personal relations; but there is no reason, in the nature of things, why there should not be good feeling and general interest in the success of the business. And experience shows that, as a rule, the more successful the business the better the relations of labor and capital.

The Continental Army.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. By Louis Clinton Hatch, Ph. D. (Harvard Historical Studies.) 8vo. Pp. 228. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

This excellent and instructive essay, in its original form a dissertation offered for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard, supplies in a form, much more attractive than is the average way of these professional monographs, the story of the Continental army considered as a military organization from its beginning with the raw recruits Washington found camped about Boston to the end of the War of Independence. The author discusses the formation of the army under the authority of the Congress and tells the story of the election of Washington to the post of Commander in Chief and of the relations afterward between him and the law makers in Philadelphia, including the legislative end of the celebrated Gates affair or Conway Cabal. The variety of authorities assembled and quoted here makes this chapter especially instructive. Then comes the discussion of the troubles of appointment and promotion, the conflicts of authority between Congress and the Provincial Assemblies, and later the Legislatures of the States. Should the States appoint company and regimental officers while Congress appointed Generals of various rank? Should the order of promotion keep within State bodies of troops or should it disregard State lines? Should it go by seniority or should Congress specially advance such as it thought fit? In practice Congress did much of the last. The chapter on foreign officers in the Continental army presents many facts not usually known to any but industrious students of matters revolutionary—especially in the cases of Lafayette, De Kalb, and Steuben, and the services and pretensions of each. Other chapters deal with the pay of men and officers, and the once momentous question of giving half-pay to officers after the war. It will appear that the Continental officers were not above the desire any more than they were above the need of money, and that they were at times as clamorous for more pay as if they had not been fighting for home and country. Further chapters describe the various arrangements for supplying the army with clothes and food, and discuss the mutinies of 1781 and 1783, and the discontent among the officers which led, just before peace came, to the famous Newburg addresses. The book collects into a convenient compass the most important information about a body of which in many histories and biographies the general reader gets stray glimpses, even complete pictures of a given phase, like the Winter at Valley Forge, but about which, as a whole, he is apt to have very vague ideas. And in spite of the fact that the book is called a monograph, assembles its facts scientifically, refers to authorities in due formal foot notes, the manner of presentation is such as to lend itself to popular reading. For though this is the history of the administration of the army, not of its battles, it is not the history of the army with the life left out.

Selections for Public Readers.

The art of public reading, says Mr. William Mather Lewis, "often has fallen into disrepute among people of refinement, owing to the fact that many readers, professional as well as amateur, insist upon presenting to their hearers selections which in no way come up to the standard of good literature." With the desire to rehabilitate the art and to meet the demands and elevate the quality of work on the platform, he has arranged a number of selections from contemporary literature. He has taken what he considers the strongest scenes in a number of novels—mostly the most popular successes, although we have some things from Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" and a scene from "Romola"—and arranged them with a short introduction describing the events leading up to the scenes. There is reprinted a dramatic incident between John Storm and Glory Quayle, a chapter from "Eben Holden," a short story by William Frederick Dicks, called "When the Jury Was Out," as well as readings from a variety of other authors, including Harris, Ogden, Mr. Dooley, F. Hopkinson Smith, Brander Matthews, S. R. Crockett, Anthony Hope, Cyrus T. Brady, Mary E. Cutherwood, and many others. ("Selected Readings from the Most Popular Novels." New York: Hinds & Noble.)

The Kensington Thackeray.

THE WORKS OF THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. In 21 Volumes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, $2 a volume. Half levant, $4 a volume. Special editions (100 copies) Japan paper and (250 copies) on Enfield plate paper. Sold by subscription.

The first six volumes of the new Kensington edition of Thackeray, edited by Edward L. Burlingame and arranged under the supervision of Mr. Arthur Scribner, have come to hand. Three volumes are devoted to "Vanity Fair," and three to "Pendennis." These will be followed by "The Newcomes," in three volumes; "Esmond," two volumes; "The Virginians," three volumes, and "Philip," two volumes. Succeeding volumes will be complete in themselves, the last of which will be made up of that collection of Thackeray letters published in 1887 in Scribner's Magazine, of a list of Thackeray's characters, and of a general index.

As had been anticipated, this edition, to judge from the first six volumes, is a substantial work, showing great fidelity to the ideals of bookmaking and to the requirements of readers who may wish to have their Thackeray in the simplest and yet most suggestive form. So far the order and arrangement follow those elements as produced in the edition of 1869. The pagination is particularly open and attractive; the type is an attractive and clear-cut adaptation of a Scotch design made by De Vinne. The part which Mr. Scribner's first brochure editions of Thackeray are to play in the present issue has already been commented on. By an examination of the volumes before us we find that the illustrations, with the exception of photogravure portraits which serve as frontispieces, have been absolutely reproduced from the originals. These illustrations include initial letter vignettes and full-page pen-and-ink sketches. As they are reproduced upon a finely bleached, hard-surfaced paper, a clear, dark impression is obtained which is far superior to that made on the very common paper issued with the Punch office brochures of 1847. The ensemble of the page also has a finer artistic effect. The larger type is even more in keeping with the vignettes than was the monotonously balanced medium primer type used with the original edition.

On the whole and in every detail the volumes thus far issued show that the reader may expect an edition which places the text of Thackeray and his pictures before the eyes in a manner not only easy of perusal, but inviting it. In it we have Thackeray himself presented as he originally intended himself to be, but magnified, as it were, by the best methods of bookmaking, in order to meet the most respectable and dignified taste of the day, and in perfect keeping with the traditions of his admirers. The hand of the editor, although probably potent, passes unobtrusive and almost unnoticed. And quite properly so.

A Story of Bigamy.

TWO WIVES. By Lemuel P. Burnett. 12mo. Pp. 556. New York: The Stanley Publishing Company.

It would require more than one reading to understand more than dimly what this book is about. The author believes in the disjointed method to such an extent that your head spins around and grows dizzy in the attempt to follow him as he skips, like the famous bullfrog, from bank to bank. However, this much is clear. The hero loved not wisely but too well, his head was weak, and he thoughtlessly married two separate women on two consecutive nights. He is represented as a Southerner and is by profession a waiter. One lady is called Polly, but it appears that her real name is Pauline. The other lady is named Laurine. The scene shifts from Florida to California, from California to New York. Then "Lammy" Browning (that's the bigamous hero) gets sent to the State reformatory, whereof the system and discipline receive in this book severe chastisement. At the end he has just been let out of Sing Sing. It is stated on the 556th page that Lammy Browning's journal is finished "up to date."

New Novel by Samuel Merwin.

Samuel Merwin, co-author with Henry K. Webster of "The Short Line War" and "Calumet K.," has sent to the Macmillan Company a new story entitled "The Merry Anne." This is described as a vigorous smuggling story—a conspiracy of smugglers to bring contraband whisky from Canada across the Great Lakes. One of the chief characters is a United States Revenue Agent, who goes on the trail of the conspiracy. Interwoven is a love story. The book will have colored illustrations and decorations by Thomas Fogarty.

A. S. Barnes & Co.'s New Books.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will have ready for publication Feb. 26 "The Citizen: A Study of the Individual and the Government," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "Cap'n Eri," a story of the coast, by Joseph C. Lincoln, illustrated in colors by Charlotte Weber, and "Napoleon: A Short Biography," by R. M. Johnston, who was recently appointed lecturer in Italian history at Harvard University.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

ASIA AND EUROPE. Studies Presenting the Conclusions Formed by the Author in a Long Life Devoted to the subject of the Relations between Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsend. Second edition. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE MAN ROOSEVELT. A Portrait Sketch. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

WILLIAM PENN. As the Founder of Two Commonwealths. By Augustus C. Buell. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.25 net.

JAMES OGLETHORPE. The Founder of Georgia. By Harriet G. Cooper. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. By Thomas Wright. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

REPRESENTATIVE MODERN PREACHERS. By Lewis O. Brastow. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

Travel and Description.

IN FAMINE LAND. Observations and Experiences in India During the Great Drought of 1899-1900. By the Rev. J. E. Scott. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50 net.

THE STORY OF SIENA AND SAN GIMIGNANO. By Edmund G. Gardner. Illustrated. Mediæval Towns Series. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A JOURNAL OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA. Between the Forty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Degrees of North Latitude, extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific, a Distance of about 5,000 Miles. Including an Account of the Principal Occurrences during a Residence of Nineteen Years in Different Parts of the Country. By Daniel W. Harmon. Introduction and maps. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

Religion.

MANUAL OF THE MOTHER CHURCH. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. By Mary Baker G. Eddy. 12mo. Thirty-ninth edition. Boston: Published by Joseph Armstrong.

EVIDENCE FOR A FUTURE LIFE. ("L'Ame est Immortelle.") By Gabriel Delanne. Translated by H. A. Dallas. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

LENTEN THOUGHTS. Being a Series of Brief Meditations on the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, for the Season of Lent. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Poetry.

ASTERS AND GOLDEN-ROD, AND OTHER POEMS. By George Lansing Taylor. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

THE GRAVE. A Poem. By Robert Blair. Illustrated by twelve etchings executed by L. Schravonetti from the original inventions of William Blake. A new edition. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Fiction.

THE NARROW GATE. By Charles M. Sheldon. 8vo. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company.

HER INFINITE VARIETY. By Brand Whitlock. Illustrated. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

YARBOROUGH, THE PREMIER. A Novel. By A. R. Weekes. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE STONE OF DESTINY. By Katherine Mackay. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

WINNING HIM BACK. By Anita Vivanti Chartres. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.

I NEED THE MONEY. By Hugh McHugh. Illustrated. Small 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

THE YELLOW HOLLY. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

TILLIE: A MENNONITE MAID. A Modern Romance of the Pennsylvania Dutch. By Helen R. Martin. 12mo. Pp. 326. Illustrated by Florence Scovel Shinn. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE CORNER IN COFFEE. By Cyrus T. Brady. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

EPPY GRAMS. By Dinkelspiel per George V. Hobart. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

MERELY MARY ANN. By I. Zangwill. Illustrated by Scenes from the Play. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.) 50 cents.

DENIS DENT. A Novel. By Ernest W. Hornung. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Miscellaneous.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898-1899. By J. W. Powell, Director. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE EDUCATIONAL THEORY OF IMMANUEL KANT. Translated and Edited with an Introduction by Edward Franklin Buchner. Lippincott Educational Series. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE NEW MODERN WEBSTER DICTIONARY of the English Language for Grammar and High Schools and General Use: 60,000 Words and Definitions. By E. T. Roe. 18mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 cents.

ELEMENTS OF THEORETICAL MECHANICS. By Alexander Ziwet. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF ISAAC ALDEN AND IRENE SMITH, HIS WIFE. (1599-1903.) By Harriet Chapin Fieldner. 8vo.

MANUAL OF FORENSIC QUOTATIONS. By Leon Mead and F. Newell Gilbert. Introduction by John W. Griggs. 12mo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE UNIVERSE A VAST ELECTRIC ORGANISM. By George W. Warder. 12mo. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.20 net.

A MODERN SCHOOL. By Paul H. Hanus. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK FOR 1904. Compiled by Alonzo E. Wilson. 12mo. Chicago: United Prohibition Press. 25 cents.

Some Century Company Books.

The Century Company publish to-day "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid," by Helen R. Martin, with illustrations in pen and ink on tinted paper by Florence Scovel Shinn. The scene is laid in the Dutch belt in Pennsylvania and, besides Tillie, a sweet Dutch lass, one meets among the characters her brutal, ignorant father, a shaggy old country doctor, and a young Harvard man, who happens to be teaching school in the district. Tillie has aspirations above her sordid surroundings, and the Harvard man, playing the Prince to her Cinderella, as it were, helps her to realize them.

The same publishers also have in active preparation for publication between now and Spring a book by the well-known Brazilian aeronaut, Alberto Santos-Dumont, to be illustrated from photographs and entitled "My Air Ships"; Maud Wilder Goodwin's social-religious international novel, "Four Roads to Paradise," which may entertain the readers of The Century Magazine; a story by Hamlin A. Taylor, Jr., [illegible] Civil War Story from the Strategic Point of View Called 'Order No. 11,'" by Caroline Abbot Stanley, and a collection of nature sketches by Dallas Lore Sharp, author of "Wild Life Near Home," which, under the title "Roof and Meadow," will be sympathetically illustrated by Bruce Horsfall. The Century Company also has a book by Ernest Thompson Seton in active preparation, to consist of a number of nature fables, several of which are founded on Indian lore, and in a few of which the human element enters. The book will be called "Fable and Woodmyth."

Recent Books on Russia and Japan.

A notable feature of the present publishing season is the sudden increased demand for books on subjects connected with the Pacific Ocean and the countries now at war. Practically all books on Japan and Russia and the Pacific Ocean published in recent years have suddenly sprung into popularity. The Macmillan Company reports that the call for Mr. Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific" exhausted the edition on hand, and necessitated a new one; the same is true of Wirt Gerrare's book on "Greater Russia," while Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "Letters from Japan" is to appear in a welcome one-volume edition. The last-named volume is widely known and liked as a charming and intimate picture of Japanese life, by a talented woman who lived long in the Island Empire. The new edition will be published at a much lower price than the two-volume one, which has had an extensive sale, and will contain all of the large number of beautiful illustrations which were in the original edition.

Other volumes published by the Macmillan Company, to which there has been a sudden increase of attention caused by recent events in the Far East, are Lafcadio Hearn's "Kotto," which includes a translation of a remarkable diary kept by a Japanese woman of the lower classes during several years, which gives perhaps a uniquely intimate picture of the inner life and thoughts of Japanese women; "Japan: A Record in Color," by Mortimer and Dorothy Menpes; Francis H. Skrine's "Expansion of Russia," a historical study of Russian growth since 1815, especially in Manchuria; Walter Del Mar's book of travel, "Around the World Through Japan," and Wirt Gerrare's "Story of Moscow."

Fleming H. Revell Company has recently issued a number of volumes dealing principally with Japan and Korea. They are "Korea and Her Neighbors," by Isabella Bird Bishop, a lively narrative of travel and observation; James S. Gale's "Korean Sketches," being "inside sketches" by an artist in words, derived from many years of living close to the people; "Evolution of the Japanese," by Sidney L. Gulick, a sociological study of the people, their individual, social, and national characteristics; "Verbeck of Japan," a biography, by William Elliot Griffis; "The Gist of Japan," the story of the "Yankees of the Orient," by R. P. Peery; "Rambles in Japan," by Canon H. B. Tristram; "A Maker of the New Orient," by William Elliot Griffis, being the story of the work of Samuel P. Brown; "The Educational Conquest of the Far East," by Robert E. Lewis, being the story of Western influence in the kingdoms of the East, and "Missions and Politics in Asia," a survey of the causes leading up to and the problems involved in the present Far Eastern complications, by Robert E. Speer.

"An American Cruiser in the East," by John D. Ford, engineer, United States Navy, has been recommended by the Navy Department for adoption for ships' libraries. Mr. Ford, who was with Dewey at Manila, has written a full account of the present status of Japan, China, Korea, and the Russian possessions in the Far East, with a sketch of the war between China and Japan. On account of Japan's military resources, A. S. Barnes & Co., the publishers of the volume, have included among the numerous illustrations some Japanese pictures of naval battles.

Leslie's Monthly.

Under the more or less direct management of the Frederick A. Stokes Company, Leslie's Monthly Magazine seems to be broadening its scope and bidding for an additional, more particular public. The forthcoming March number, for example, shows fine results of photographic illustration, especially in Broughton Brandenburg's article on Naples, "Through the City of Thieves," and in "Supers: The Living Background of a Play," by Campbell B. Casad; F. B. Gruger has made some pen-and-ink drawings for Henry C. Rowland's "The Downfall of Pembroke"; a wash drawing by R. Farrington Elwell, illustrates "The Weakling," by Kennett Harris; Frank T. Bullen, author of "The Cruise of the Cachelot," has an article on "The Turtle," with submarine drawings by Charles Livingston Bull; and some delightful drawings of child life have been made by Emilie Benson-Knipe as illustrations for "Our Neighbors' Children," by James K. Hanna. A profusely illustrated article on "Trades Unions in Patticosta," by Dorothy Richardson, will be read with interest by all those who have made a study of Chicago's social conditions. The magazine has an illustrated book feature, which, under the caption "Men, Women, and Books," is shortly to be expended.

"The Middle Wall."

Edward Marshall is bringing out, through G. W. Dillingham & Co., a novel, entitled "The Middle Wall," [illegible] story of interest [illegible] Civil War, [illegible] Mr. Marshall, in connection [illegible] find his mother married to an unscrupulous barrister, who is the uncle of the young man's sweetheart. His mother dies, and his fortune goes to his step-father. But Parton takes the gems and escapes from the police on a small bark for the United States. The Captain of the vessel is a good-hearted New Englander, who helps the hero to get out of the hands of the police, who board the boat on her passage down the Channel, and protects him from the first mate, who proves to be a man who hated Parton in South Africa. The Captain suddenly becomes ill, and the mate takes command. He makes many efforts to get possession of the diamonds, but Parton has hidden them in a hole among the ship's cargo. The hold of the vessel catches fire. Parton and the Captain, whom the mate has left to shift for themselves, are rescued. Mr. Marshall, who is also the author of "The Story of the Rough Riders" and "Lizette," a tale of the Latin Quarter of Paris, was a war correspondent during the Cuban campaign and was almost fatally wounded. Louis F. Grant has provided the illustrations for the new book.

C. Bryson Taylor's New Novel.

The evil influences released by excavating a buried city which prevail in Gabriele D'Annunzio's "La Città Morta" are also said to shape the theme in C. Bryson Taylor's "In the Dwellings of the Wilderness," a novelette which Henry Holt & Co. are about to bring out. While there was much that was peculiarly repulsive and decadent in D'Annunzio's "novella," Miss Taylor's story, in spite of the similarity of the beginnings, will be found to be in refreshing contrast.

Another Anonymous Novel, "I."

One of our best-known writers of novels is going into the anonymous field. This is the author of a story having for its title the personal pronoun "I." The explanation of the anonymous authorship is given by the author in the single sentence, "Any woman who reads the novel will understand why I do not attach my name to it." The book will not appear serially. It has for its sub-title the words, "Wherein a woman tells the truth about herself." D. Appleton & Co. will publish it in March.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 20, 1904.—16 PAGES.

KIPLING AS A PARODIST.

To careless readers, the one characteristic of Rudyard Kipling which they are prepared to back is his "originality." By this they seem to imply that he has not paid any too much attention to previous literary expressions. As a rule—as the rule—all artists must have models, and it is in the advance upon the models, by help of the models, that progress consists. And that is as true of artists like John Bunyan and Abraham Lincoln, whose only model was the King James version of the Bible, (though Lincoln did know his Shakespeare, too,) as of those who know all literatures. Mr. Quiller-Couch, noticing the late volume of Mr. Kipling's verse, has pointed out, very pertinently and properly, how "steeped in literary tradition" the verse is, contrary to the common impression which confuses culture with second handness, and regards knowledge as an obstacle to originality. But this is all nonsense. As Carlyle excellently hath it: "The essence of originality is not novelty; it is sincerity." And sincerity no judicious reader will deny to Mr. Kipling.

All the same, we imagine that there are readers—we are not calling them judicious readers—who will be pained by learning that Mr. Kipling is devoting himself to professed imitation, and trying, in his series of verses upon "The Muse Among the Motors," to recall the accents of the early English bards. Of that one of the series which deals with Chaucer, some superior person who knows his Chaucer has already assured the American public, in print, that the parodist does not. In spite of that discouraging intimation, the gross public will continue to conclude that the description of pedestrian mankind, scattered to flight by the automobilist, performing on a squawker,

> Until they crope into a piggestie,

is a felicity and that they do right to enjoy it.

Ben Jonson and John Donne are the two models of Mr. Kipling's latest effusion in that kind. Since they are copyrighted in the United States, we must not quote from them too freely, but it is perhaps permissible to remark that such a couplet, in the imitation of Ben Jonson, as

> With frozen diamonds belted on,
> To face extreme Euroclydon—

strikes the reader who is not a specialist as only not Jonsonian because when Jonson's learned sock was on he did not move so freely. Of Donne one cannot say much because Donne does not, in those superficial and seizing aspects which make the opportunity of the parodist, differ distinguishably from the other Jacobean writers of verse who are "stuffed with conceits." And he is not so stuffed as some others. We hope Mr. Kipling will tackle Abraham Cowley, whom the automobile would have afforded such an opportunity for fantasticality as he never had in his life, or "saintly George Herbert." We should really like to see Mr. Kipling's notion of those poets, "if perfectly agreeable to himself."

Meanwhile the people who are pained by this "prostitution" of the talents of a poet whom they cherish as above all things "original," may be commended to overhaul his early verse, and they will find that a large proportion of it consists in avowed imitation of singers then in vogue, and another, though smaller, proportion of unconscious imitation of them. One wonders if the poet in his ripest work has worked wholly free of this unconscious imitation, especially of Mr. Swinburne. The conscious imitations are clever, but they are not so good as those of writers whom it would be belittling Mr. Kipling to compare with him as "original" poets, as those of Calverley, for example. But the new series, like the old, contains a wholesome admonition to those who go in fear that an original poet may know too much, and they equally show that Stevenson's method of "playing the sedulous ape" is not at all a bad method of learning to write.

A PAGAN PICTURE.

M. Anatole France of the French Academy is one of the most brilliant and most admired writers of the day. His criticism—acute, discriminating, delicate, and sympathetic—is in its way more enlightening than that of his celebrated predecessors, since it yields less to the exactions of system and expresses engagingly the matured impressions of a sensitive and highly trained mind. In his fiction, if he has not attained distinct characterisation, he has had wonderful success in depicting the spirit and the tone of the time and the class to which he has directed his attention. As pictures of French society, or of certain phases thereof, the interest of his works is intense, and, so far as a stranger can estimate them correctly, valuable.

His latest is concerned with the world of the theatre, as is indicated, with much more, by the untranslatable title "Histoire Comique." A reader who should take it up with the pardonable expectation that it would offer him anything English-speaking people associate with comedy would be sadly disappointed. A gloomier book has rarely been written, and there is in the atmosphere in which it is enveloped the suggestion of a brutality—in the life unfolded, in the overruling forces which determine that life, and in the attitude of the artist who paints it—quite foreign to the author's previous method. There are in the tale a score or so of characters, of varying importance, but the three whose fortunes supply the chief interest are a young actress and her two lovers. The whole group, with one or two exceptions, are portrayed as almost utterly dissolute after their several fashions. At least, what would be regarded as dissoluteness in other lands is accepted as the natural, habitual, inevitable, not necessarily blameworthy, condition of life. In that sense the book is unmoral. It hardly hints at any condemnation of what is mercilessly drawn. The drawing is often exquisite and subtle. What there is of grace and charm and enticement in the subject is rendered with the faithfulness of the devoted artist. What there is of weariness and aridness, of struggle and failure, of hatred and anger, jealousy and despair, of the supreme tragedy that may accompany such life—this also is rendered as the artist's creed requires.

It is, of course, impracticable for a foreign reader to say with any confidence at all whether M. France's picture of the phase of life he has selected is or is not substantially accurate. It is, however, the picture an eminent French writer has chosen to paint and to exhibit, with the implied expectation that, so far as the vogue of the work may extend at home or abroad, the picture will be accepted. We have intimated that it is unmoral. It is, perhaps, rather, pagan, since the life described and the consequences incurred are kept quite aloof from our conventional ideas of virtue and vice, and suggest the operation of blind fate more than that of the power religion recognizes. Our own impression is that the artist departs widely, in the general impression he gives, from the complete truth. It does not seem credible that any considerable class could survive in an atmosphere so hopelessly and constantly mephitic. If that be so, it is not easy to understand the motive of the creation. Clearly it is not a desire to correct any misapprehension that may exist as to the condition of morals in France.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The February number of The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs, published in New York by The Macmillan Company, contains an article by Claude Phillips on a Greek bronze relief in the Wallace collection, London; one on Romney's portrait of Jane, Duchess of Gordon, by Lady Antrobus, and one on Mr. C. E. Jerningham's collection of English glass, by C. R. Wylde. The ninth of the series on "Oriental Carpets" treats of "The Art of Dyeing." The second instalments are published of "The Salt-Glazed Ware in the British Museum," by R. L. Hobson, and of "Ancient Weapons of the Chase," by W. A. Baillie-Grohman. There is an essay by Mrs. Head on "English Secular Embroideries of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." The illustrations are as good as ever. There is a fine print of the Romney portrait, while the Drouais miniature of the Marquis and Marchioness de Beauharnais and the painter himself are reproduced in color.

The English Bookman for February is a Goethe number. Prof. Edward Dowden contributes to it an admirable essay on the "Genius and Intellectual Development of Goethe," and there are reproductions of a large number of Goethe portraits, pictures of houses in which he dwelt, and places associated with his fame, as well as illustrations of passages in his works.

Mr. James Milne's new English magazine of literary news, The Book Monthly, seems destined to thrive. A new feature is the department of "Recent American Books," treating of works not published in London, but of interest to American readers.

Mr. Riley's "Poe Poem."

In the "Magazine Notes" last week mention was made of Alfred Russel Wallace's publication in The Fortnightly Review of an "unpublished poem by Edgar Allan Poe," which a deceased brother sent him from California about ten years ago, with this inscription: "Lines left by a wanderer at a wayside house in lieu of cash for board and lodging one night." This poem, which Mr. Wallace prints under the title of "Leonaine," with the signature, "E. A. P.," appears to him to "have all the best characteristics of Poe's style." Mr. Wallace is unfortunately only one of the later victims of a skilled literary mystifier, "Benjamin F. Johnson of Boone," otherwise known as James Whitcomb Riley, who, when "Leonanie" (not "Leonaine") was originally published in 1878 was contributing to a paper in Kokomo, Ind., over the name of "John C. Walker." One day he printed in this paper the verses which have mystified Mr. Wallace, claiming that he had found them written on a flyleaf of an old book in the possession of an intimate friend, who had received the volume from his grandfather, once an innkeeper in Chesterfield, near Richmond, Va. According to Riley's story, a "young man who plainly showed the marks of dissipation" is supposed to have slept one night at this inn and to have written the verses in return for his lodging. The verses were widely copied throughout the United States at the time. Finally Riley disclosed the secret of the hoax. In 1894 he included the poem in his "Armazindy."

Father Meister's Sermons.

The Rev. Isidore Meister, rector of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, (R. C.,) Mamaroneck, N. Y., is the author of a volume of "Occasional Sermons and Addresses," relative to the founding of parishes and the spread of his religion in Westchester County. It is full of the sort of careful work that must form the basis of a general history of the Catholic Church in America by some competent writer in the future. Father Meister's sermons breathe the spirit of charity in graceful phrase, and his book, with the imprint of the Knickerbocker Press, is an example of neatness and finish in typography and binding.

The War and Beveridge's Book.

Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce that they have had in one day orders for a thousand copies of Senator Beveridge's "The Russian Advance," which deals with the conditions antecedent to the war, and the state of Russian sentiment and Russian preparations. The book was published some three months ago.

Elizabeth in Ruegen.

The new volume by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," "The Benefactress," and "The Solitary Summer," which the Macmillan Company publishes, tells about "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen," the "biggest island Germany possesses," that lies in the Baltic Sea off the coast of Pomerania." Around this island she rode, accompanied by her maid Gertrude and her coachman August. The first day she went "From Miltzow Lauterbach," the second she spent in Lauterbach and Vilm. The third day she went to Göhren, the fourth to Thiessow, the fifth to Sellin and Binz, the sixth she spent at the Jagdschloss, in the Granitz Woods, on the Schwarze See, and Kieköwer; the seventh day she spent at Stubenkammer, the eighth at Glewe, the ninth at Wiek, the tenth at Hiddensee, and the eleventh, and the last of her tour she spent going home from Wiek. She describes the hotels at which she stopped the people she met, and the odd little German watering places, interestingly and entertainingly. She has much to say about the relations between "the Nieberlein"—a professor and his wife Charlotte, the latter being Elizabeth's cousin, whom she meets after ten years. She also meets an Englishwoman, the wife of a Bishop, and her son, and other amusing people. She sums up her experiences as follows:

> The nicest bathing was at Lauterbach.
> The best inn was at Wiek.
> I was happiest at Lauterbach and Wiek.
> I was most wretched at Göhren.
> The cheapest place was Thiessow.
> The dearest place was Stubenkammer.
> The most beautiful place was Hiddensee.

The book is provided with a map of Rügen, showing the different places where Elizabeth stopped and the route she took.

EYESTRAIN AGAIN.

DR. GEORGE M. GOULD, to the first volume of whose "Biographic Clinics" we extended last year a cordial if somewhat surprised welcome, has just issued a second volume of the same work which is equally astonishing, and, we doubt not, equally valuable. This treats of "the origin of the ill-health of George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Wagner, Parkman, Jane Welch Carlyle, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and Nietzsche." The cause of the physical ailments of all these he declares was the subtle malady he calls eyestrain. We are inclined to think that in this volume, as in its predecessor, Dr. Gould makes out a pretty good case. At least two of his new subjects were in the category of Max Nordau—examples of the genius that is allied to madness. Dr. Gould will have none of that. A properly equipped oculist, he insists, could have lessened the physical burdens of all of these distinguished personages of the world of science, art, and letters.

***

In the preface of his new volume Dr. Gould admits, without complaining, that the medical profession did not take to his first volume kindly. He intimates, indeed, that medical journals generally received his book with such scant courtesy that the physicians have not yet read it. Wherefore, he has returned to the charge. His courage is commendable. He has something to say, and he is going to say it until he gets a hearing. What is more, he says it well. He writes lucidly and forcibly. He regrets that the oculists have failed to sustain him. He regrets that "the man whose civilization, work, and personal life depend upon the use of an optical organ put to service fifteen hours every day cares nothing for optics, and least of all for physiologic optics." He regrets that "at present surgery, together with organic and infectious diseases, are the only subjects that interest medical minds."

Morbid physiology or functional disease does not apparently concern us as a profession. But there are two classes in the world whom these neglected affections do most vitally concern—the patient and the quack. It is noteworthy that intelligent lay journals into whose hands it has fallen have given better summaries of the book, and more frank recognition of its truths than professional journals and men. Not only is the profession thus encouraging lay revolt, but semi-lusane faddism and quackery.

***

We shall refrain from quoting passages from Dr. Gould's book touching the treatment of disease, but we feel justified in commending his work to intelligent perusal. In this volume, as in the first, Dr. Gould bases his study of the maladies of his subjects on facts taken from biographies and autobiographies. He has endeavored thus to secure a composite clinical likeness of each subject.

In varying admixture and degrees the symptoms of these patients were headache, insomnia, "biliousness," sick-headache, "nervousness," dejection, indescribable suffering, inability to do literary work without producing these symptoms, and relief of the symptoms whenever, even for a day or a few hours, literary work was stopped, and entire cessation of the symptoms at about sixty years of age. Here we have a definite clinical picture that differentiates the fundamental pathological condition from that of any other disease.

***

Dr. Gould summarizes the symptoms of all his distinguished subjects, the nine treated of in this volume, and named above, and the five treated of in Volume I., namely, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, De Quincey, and Browning. The story of them all, we are to infer, is "the daily story of the oculist's office." Their physicians ascribed their disease to the organ in which the symptoms appeared to be most manifest, or to too much intellectual labor, or to the need of a change of scene or climate. All of them could have accomplished much more work if they had been properly treated.

Besides his nine new and extremely interesting "clinics," the second volume of Dr. Gould's book, which is published by Messrs. P. S. Blakiston's Son & Co. in Philadelphia, contains two essays, already read by him in public, on "Eyestrain and the Literary Life," and "Eyestrain and Civilization," and an appendix containing "Sixty-eight Reasons Why 'Glasses Did Not Give Relief.'" This constitutes a chapter of advice to persons about to consult an oculist, and, incidentally, contains a few useful hints for the oculist himself.

***

Of course, Dr. Gould is an enthusiast on this one subject. He believes he has detected a great error of medical practice, and in his strenuous effort to correct it he probably overestimates the relative importance of his subject. We have attempted nothing more in this notice than to direct attention to his book because of its novel interest. It is certainly interesting and curious. Whether or not it is of lasting importance, the physicians, not the reviewers, must decide.

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The London branch of Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish soon "Greater America" by Archibald R. Colquhoun, well known to American readers as the author of "The Key to the Pacific" and "The Mastery of the Pacific." The new work is said to be the most ambitious Mr. Colquhoun has yet attempted. It aims to gather together the loose ends of American history, policy, and ambitions" and to present a picture of the United States as that country stands, after a century of evolution, on the brink of a wider and fuller National existence.

***

John Lane will publish next week an English edition of Lieut. Bilse's "Little Garrison," a translation of which has already been published in New York. In Lane's edition, a summary of Bilse's trial by court-martial will be given, and there will be an introduction by Arnold White.

***

John Murray will publish next week an illustrated book on "Fountain Abbey," by an American clergyman, Dean Hodges of Massachusetts.

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"The Titles of the Psalms" is the name of a work to be published at the end of this month by Henry Frowde. The author, J. W. White, is said to have made an interesting discovery touching a matter of importance to Biblical students.

***

A new novel relating to life in India is announced by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is called "Sanyasi," and deals with the mysticisms and asceticisms of Southern India. Mrs. E. Penny is the author.

***

The new work on Disraeli, by Walter Sichel, which the Methuens are publishing, aims to depict that statesman's outlook on life and politics and show its perfect consistency from first to last.

***

Henry Sotheran, who has been publishing periodically Tissot's Old Testament drawings, has nearly completed the first volume.

***

Messrs. Blackwood will soon publish Caroline Fisher's new novel, "One London Season."

***

A novel by Edmund Mitchell entitled "The Despoilers" will soon be published by Cassell & Co. Other forthcoming novels are "David March," by J. S. Fletcher, (Methuens;) "What Ought She to do?" by Florence Warden, (Chatto;) "The Interloper," by Mrs. Jacobs; "Warwick, the Prodigal," by Tom Ward, (Ward, Lock & Co.,) and "The Price of Youth," by Margery Williams, (Duckworth.)

Prof. Shaler's "Citizen."

In his new book, which A. S. Barnes & Co. publish, "The Citizen: A Study of the Individual and the Government," Prof. N. S. Shaler writes about the origin of mankind, the beginnings of government, "what liberty is," the relation which the individual bears to the Government which controls his conduct as a citizen, education, the origin and distribution of wealth, the immigration, universal suffrage, and negro questions, &c. Toward the end of his last chapter on "The Future of the Commonwealth," Prof. Shaler speaks of the foundation of American prosperity:

> The rapid development of the man of capital in the United States, the process by which hundreds of thousands of able, industrious business men have learned to gather and keep money—has been the foundation of our prosperity. * * * Three centuries ago the Spaniards, finding that the Jews were very successful in business, and hating them because of their success even more than for their faith, drove all of that race from that country, stripping them of their goods as they went forth. In consequence of this action Spain quickly lost the control of the commerce of the world and has never regained its place in affairs. * * * It is improbable that the class of men who are or who may become capitalists will be actually driven, in the manner of the Jews from Spain, from this country, but they may easily be led to seek their ventures in other parts of the world where the conditions are more favorable to them.

"A Broken Rosary."

John Lane has in press, for publication in March, "A Broken Rosary," by Edward Peple, a new writer. The story is laid in France at the time of Louis XV., a period bubbling with gayety. It opens at an Italian villa. A young cavalier is taking his younger, drunken friend away from a gaming table. The younger man is angry, and finally the two fight. The older is a practiced swordsman, but he does not strike his drunken friend. The latter kills his antagonist and drags the body into the chapel of Sainte Marie. He then pays double passage to Le Havre on the fruit ship Santa Rita, on the dock of which

> The huddled figure roused to sleeping point until the boat went out to sea.

waves against the vessel's side, each an accusing, clamorous tongue that cried out "Fabien! Fabien!" and plunged away into the darkness. The mainmast, with its heavy spar, towered upward in the gloom, like some gigantic cross whence the phantom of a colossal Christ looked down reproachfully, and in the vessel's wake old Mount Vesuvius sank behind the curving sea, his flaring crest a crimson stain against the sky.

The scene then shifts to Paris, to which Louis has just returned from Rouen.

Elston Press Books.

Clarke Conwell is issuing at The Elston Press, New Rochelle, N. Y., a new edition, in one volume, of Milton's two poems "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." This is a reprint of the edition of 1645, and is in the original text, with all its peculiarities of spelling and punctuation. The book contains seventeen small pastoral wood cuts, initial letters, and headings, by H. M. O'Kane. The edition is limited to 160 copies, printed in red and black. Other volumes from the same press are Adlington's translation from the Greek of Apuleius of "Cupid and Psyche," being a reprint of the 1566 edition, with wood-cut decorations by O'Kane, who also furnished initials and other decorations for the edition, printed in red and black, of poems chosen from Herrick's "Hesperides." This is an exact reproduction of the edition of 1648.

James S. Gale's New Story.

"The Vanguard" is the title of James S. Gale's new Korean story, which the Fleming H. Revell Company will issue in the Spring. The hero, Willis, is a missionary to the Koreans. He falls in love with an American girl, who cannot join him, but stays true to him until his first public jubilee, when she comes to him. Other characters in the book include an American physician, who was raised to the Korean nobility; Teller, who runs a three-thousand-dollar American press; McKerchern and Foster, translators; a German Consul and his Japanese wife, and a land speculator; Ko, a native, who is a gambler, thief, and general thug; "The Dragon," Willis's valet, and Plum, an American who helps Willis. Among the many incidents in the story are the Chino-Japanese war, a Korean insurrection, a mad dog chase, the sad tale of a coolie, a monkey wrench and the American press, how some anti-missionary letters are written, and the fate of some Korean Aguinaldos. The author also shows what Christianity can do for a Korean. Mr. Gale, who will be remembered by his "Korean Studies," knows the life he writes about, having lived in the Hidden Land for the past fifteen years.

Siena.

The full title of the new volume in The Macmillan Company's Mediaeval Towns Series is "The Story of Siena and San Gimignano." Edmund G. Gardner, the author, says in his preface that he has included San Gimignano because "no visitor to Siena leaves the 'fair town called of the Fair Towers' unvisited," and he has made special reference to it in the title "to lay stress upon the point that, although for administrative purposes San Gimignano is included in the province, (and in the 'circondario',) of Siena, its history is practically distinct from that of Siena, and is more intimately connected with the story of Florence." In the first chapter, "The Republic of Siena," the author gives a brief account of the history of the Tuscan town. This is followed by chapters on "Saint Catherine of Siena," "The People and the Petrucci," "The Sculptors and Painters of Siena," "The Camp of Siena and the Palace of the Commune," "The Duomo and the Baptistry," "In the Footsteps of Saint Catherine," "The Last Days of the Republic," "Through the City of the Virgin," "Some Famous Convents and Monasteries," "San Gimignano," and "In the Town of the Beautiful Towers." Some of the numerous illustrations are photographic reproductions from the works of sculptors and painters, while others are pen drawings by Miss Helen M. James, whose death occurred before she could make the drawings for the last three chapters in the book. Mr. Gardner has dedicated the volume to her memory.

A Child's Poems.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in this country late in the Spring a volume of poems by Enid Welsford. It will have an introduction by Reginald Bosworth Smith, author of "Mohammed and Mohammedanism," "Carthage and the Carthaginians," "The Life of Lord Lawrence," and a contributor to English periodicals. The verses "are the work, unaided and unaltered, of a little girl," all of them having been composed between the ages of six and ten years. Many of them, it is stated, were dictated to her mother when she could not write with ease. Mr. Smith "positively" asserts this to be a fact, because he is intimately acquainted with the young lady's father, and has known her since infancy. Mr. Welsford was the writer's friend and colleague in Harrow School for many years. Mr. Smith continues:

> No one has ever suggested a subject to her; no one has amended an expression. Her thoughts and feelings seem to come as spontaneously as ever did those of Ovid or of Pope into harmonious verse.
>
> "She does but sing because she must,
> And pipes but as the linnets sing".

Several years ago her mother cautioned her against thinking much of any little power she might possess, such as that of writing verse. She instantly and naturally replied that it would be silly to be conceited about this; she was only "the jug out of which the water was poured."

The verses are being published while their author is still a child, and stand on their own merits.

In the Soudan, 1879-1892.

"The Land Nearer to the Soudan: A Personal Narrative of Travel and Service" is the title of the book in which Slatin Pasha, who was published in 1895, in two volumes, by Charles Scribner's Sons, is now being issued in one volume by Longmans, Green & Co. This edition is in popular form and contains only the narrative of Slatin Pasha's personal experiences, he having out out much of the historical matter and many details which may not be of interest to the general reader. It has the introductory note by Father Don Joseph Ohrwalder. The translator, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. R. Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, in preparing the English version, has followed the system adopted by Father Ohrwalder in his "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp."

Slatin Pasha describes his first journey in the Soudan, his return to Austria, and his second journey; his appointment as Governor of Dara, the Gellabas, Jaalin, and Danagla; his residence in Darfur, and the early history of the province; the Government of Darfur, his visit to Khartum, his Governor-Generalship at Darfur, his return to Dara; a brief account is given of the rise of the Mahdi; the spread of the revolt in Southern Darfur; the siege and fall of El Obeid; Hicks Pasha's expedition; the fall of Darfur; the siege and fall of Khartum, his imprisonment; the Abyssinian campaign; the flight of Father Ohrwalder and the two Sisters; Slatin Pasha's refusal of the Khalifa's favors and his marriage to the Khalifa's cousin; remarks are made on the personal characteristics of Khalifa Abdullahi, his family life, his attendants, his administration of Justice, the religion in the Soudan, the slave trade, industries, morality, the ignorance and cruelty of the Khalifa; then the author tells of his plans for escape and his flight. In the concluding chapter he writes of Africa, past and present, the rise, progress, and wane of Mahdism; European encroachment; the important strategical position of the province, etc. There are a number of illustrations by T. Talbot Kelly, and several maps.

Dr. Moore's New Dante Book.

The third series of Dr. Edward Moore's "Studies in Dante," containing miscellaneous essays, is being published by Henry Frowde at The Clarendon Press. The book opens with a study of the astronomy of Dante in "Divina Commedia." Dr. Moore explains all the astronomical passages which usually offer difficulties to the general reader. He writes:

> To adopt a distinction made by Coleridge, he may be "hard," but he is seldom, if indeed ever, "obscure." In other words, the difficulty lies in the subject rather than in the writer. For surely no writer ever had more entirely clear ideas on every subject on which he speaks. They are as sharp in outline as if they were graven on a rock with a pen of iron. And not only this, but he very often displays a power of luminous exposition and apt illustration which is scarcely less exceptional.

Following this is an essay on Dante's geography. In his third essay, Dr. Moore proves that the generally accepted date of 1300, in which Dante saw the vision of the "Divina Commedia," is the right one. The next essay is made up of a group of three studies on "Symbolism and Prophecy" in the last six cantos of the "Purgatorio." Dr. Moore then interprets the symbolism involved in Dante's choice of purple as the color in which the four maidens who represent the four cardinal virtues are robed. It is not, as usually supposed, because purple is the imperial hue, but because it is a mixed color, in which red, the color of Love, predominates and is its foundation:

> If so, is not the meaning this—and a beautiful piece of symbolism I think it is—that even in the cardinal virtues Charity or Love must be the prevailing feature? It must form their foundation, though it is only to be found pure and unalloyed in the crowning virtue of the Gospel.

In the last essay Dr. Moore defends the genuineness of the letter to Can Grande della Scala, in which Dante dedicates the "Paradiso," and which forms a sort of prose preface to the whole poem.

Legends of Israel.

Prof. John Punnett Peters, the well-known archaeologist and teacher of theology, author of "Hebrew Story, from Creation to the Exile," and "Hebrew Literature," the first two volumes of "Scriptures, Hebrew and Christian," "Nippur; or, Exploration and Adventures on the Euphrates," "In Lauda Zion," and other books, and the translator of a "Political History of Recent Times," &c., has sent to G. P. Putnam's Sons, for their Crown Theological Series, a volume on "Early Hebrew Story; A Study of the Origin, the Value, and the Historical Background of the Legends." This is made up of six lectures delivered before the Bangor Theological Seminary. Prof. Peters deals with the stories of the Old Testament, especially of the Book of Genesis, from the point of view of modern research in archaeology and the comparative study of religions. He opens the book with a brief sketch of the prehistoric history of Palestine. Then comes a comparison of the Hebrew cosmogonies and primitive culture myths and the Hebrew heroic legends with those of other peoples. The author shows what is Babylonia, what is mythical, what legendary, and what is historical.

The following is an extract from the minute adopted by the Faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary after the delivery by Prof. Peters of the lectures in the forthcoming volume:

> The broad and ripe scholarship, the fresh knowledge of details, the constructive temper, and the reverent Christian spirit which were always manifest gave these lectures exceptional worth not only for the student-body, but for the large company of thoughtful people who heard them. We earnestly hope that these lectures will be published, for whole cyclopedias must differ widely from the conclusions arrived at, we believe that the course is adapted to promote Biblical scholarship, and that their expert knowledge and quality of scholarship lend high value and authority to the results

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FROM READERS.

Anxiety About "The Other of the New Navy."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I WISH to call attention to an error of fact in Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews's book "The United States in Our Own Time." On page 402 he says: "Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur, deserves the honor of being the first pungently to urge the building of a new navy worthy the American Nation. Mr. Arthur cordially indorsed the recommendation." Among the most meritorious deeds of Garfield's Administration was an order signed by Secretary Hunt in 1881, appointing a Naval Advisory Board of "able and experienced officers," and from the report of this board Mr. Andrews declares dates the new navy.

The board was appointed June 24, organized at once, and was in continuous session that Summer. It reported in the Autumn and Mr. Hunt sent the report to Congress, accompanying it with an earnest, eloquent, powerful, even "pungent," plea to begin building the new navy. He called a conference at the Navy Department of the Senate and House Naval Committees and the Advisory Board and several other high-ranking naval officers, and the scheme of operations was there determinted upon. When he handed over the Navy Department, after he had been at its head for a little more than a year, to Mr. Chandler, as Mr. Very, the secretary of the Advisory Board, has recently written, he presented him with "not only a programme for the construction of the fleet, but the funds with which to begin, and a Senate and House fully posted and eager to see the work started."

If Mr. Andrews had studied his subject he could not have fallen into the error of attributing to one man an honor properly belonging to another. His ignorance in this case is extraordinary, because Mr. Chandler himself gave the credit of the paternity of the new navy to Mr. Hunt in a notable speech delivered by him in the Senate several years ago.

GAILLARD HUNT.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1904.

Correct English.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The discussion of grammatical English seems to be the "order of the day," and the interesting correspondence published in the two last issues of THE REVIEW should be seriously considered by every person speaking or writing the language. Strange to say, ungrammatical English is not confined alone to the uneducated; their transgressions are pardonable. University diplomas give no assurance of immunity from criticism. However incredible, graduates of colleges, professional men, even clergymen, are reckless, if not ignorant or indifferent, to the fundamental rules of grammar and ignore their application. This stricture applies, not to technicalities, spelling, punctuation, or pronunciation, which no grammarian can teach, but to the simple vocabulary of "every day" speech and intercourse, without the slightest regard to the primary essentials of an ordinary education.

The improper use of "whom" for "who" is the text of one of your contributors, and he gives several quotations from authors and writers to prove it. In one instance, however, ("one whom he knows is innocent,") the meaning must be considered. If one knew the person, regardless of his innocence, whom is correct. This is one of those sentences in which punctuation should control. A comma after one, or knows, would change its contruction as well as its meaning.

One of the most frequent inaccuracies of educated persons is placing a preposition at the end of a sentence, or after a verb. This well-known rule, although perhaps pardonable in the middle of a sentence, was recently violated by a voluminous writer in an evening paper, who wrote, referring to this subject, "we can correct the faults of speech we may have fallen into through lack of schooling or early training," by habitual association with those who speak good English and by reading standard works. The same disregard of this rule appears in the article by your correspondent on "Literature and Grammar," published last Saturday, in this sentence: "The boy finished his task, and having nothing now to stay for, his desk was closed, the door locked," &c., when it was the boy, and not the desk and door, that had "nothing now to stay for." It recalls the rebuke of the professor who said to a pupil: "You should know that a preposition is an improper word to end a sentence with!"

Practical familiarity with the language, as suggested by one of these critics, acquired from usage or hearing, may be very well in its way, for those whose opportunities oblige them to rely upon that contingency. Without a theoretical knowledge of the rudiments of grammar one may possibly observe its rules, but he is "not sure of his footing," and is liable to make a faux pas at any moment; he assumes he is right from habit or instinct. An ear for language, as for music, is by no means an infallible guide; on the contrary, in certain extremes, euphony may mislead and deceive the novice who relies on practice instead of theory.

Public schools unfortunately seem sadly deficient in this most important branch of teaching. Of fifty stenographers who applied for a position in a Wall Street law office, all graduates of free or high schools, only five knew the first principles of the language! "Between you and I" was to them correct, and only three of the five could give the reason it was not so. "Neither father, mother, brother, or sister were at church yesterday," although a sentence with two errors, was to these educated young ladies quite proper.

There can be no excuse for the educated man who uses slovenly English. No matter how crude or inconsistent his ideas, they should be expressed with due regard for the authorities, as well to preserve his own self-respect as to insure that of his peers. Although the function of colleges and universities is not to teach what should be acquired before students enter upon the curriculum of these institutions, and which, in fact, is an essential passport to their domain, the advantages and opportunities inseparable from a degree should afford assurance that the student will not expose our Alma Mater to ridicule or reproach at home or abroad.

HARVARD.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On Feb. 6 an article "Literature and Grammar," by Ellen B. Kenyon Warner, contained this phrase, "the children get no primary teaching in grammar." This reminded me that I had intended to ask you in regard to the misuse or indecent use of the word "got." The above is a glaring example. I at first thought it a Southernism to say "I have got to go," instead of "I have to go." I merely mention this as an example. On investigation I find it is not entirely used by "we all," which, by the bye, I never heard, but find it in any Northern and English magazine where slipshod English is the rule; hence I presume it is used by New Yorkers same as here. I have become so accustomed to the use of "got" when used superfluously that I only notice it when I have uttered it.

"We uns" and "you uns" seem to be in the same boat. Now, is the word a good one or a vulgarism?

GEORGE C. EYRICH.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 15, 1904.

Lowell's "After the Burial."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

You must be in error, I think, when you say that the poem by J. R. Lowell, entitled "After the Burial," refers to the death of his second child, Rose. There is a poem of an elegiac character called "The First Snowfall," in which he explains to his daughter Mabel about the snow, while he is thinking of the buried daughter, probably Rose, in "sweet Auburn." This poem is in Lowell's happiest manner of rich, pictorial fancy, and has a chastened, tender, religious tone in absolute harmony with such a sorrow as the loss of a child. But the whole emotional key of "After the Burial" is passionate, rebellious, and confessedly pagan. It is doubtless a superb, concrete expression of the natural, uncurbed misery which a human being might feel if death had wrenched away a mate; but there is not a touch of parental feeling in it. Observe:

To the spirit its splendid conjectures,
To the flesh its sweet despair,
Its ears o'er the thin-worn locket,
With its anguish of deathless hair.

How could this refer to a little daughter? And, again, the next stanza expresses vehemently the bereavement of a helpful companionship:

Immortal? I feel it and know it.
Who doubts it of such as she?
But that is the pang's very secret—
Immortal away from me.

How could a child have had time to develop a character justifying such expressions? And this also:

Communion in spirit? Forgive me.
But I, who am earthy and weak,
Would give all my incomes from dreamland
For a touch of her hand on my cheek.

Does this mean an affectionate wife or a tiny daughter? Even the few images that might refer to a child are not distinctively infantile.

Lowell was married to Maria White in 1844, and she died in 1853. In one of his early letters he said of her that she knew more poetry by heart than any one he had ever known. She was a poet of decided gifts, and I have before me two poems of hers—the first called "A Morning-Glory," and referring to the sweetness and charm of a good-tempered baby; the second, called "The Alpine Sheep," is a very evangelical little sermon on the spiritual uses of bereavement. I would like some authoritative information as to "After the Burial." I admit I should find it difficult to believe Lowell himself if he said that the poem was his poetic comment on the death not of a congenial wife, but of an infant daughter. I should think his memory had played him a trick.

J. S. VAN CLEVE.

Troy, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1904.

Carmichael's Life of William Walshe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Feb. 6 Stephenson Browne, in the "Boston Notes," says of Mr. Carmichael's "Life of John William Walshe" that it was a "pretended biography," "concealing a gentle jest." Well, it seems there was no flesh and blood John William Walshe, but that does not make the book any the less a serious and convincing picture of the life of a nineteenth century saint. I cannot conceive that Mr. Carmichael is anything but serious about a subject over which he has taken such pains. Read his "In Tuscany." "John William Walshe" should be better known among those who talk of "books of delight."

U. K. GIBSON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 13, 1904.

"The Silent Maid."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will "F. B." kindly send me a copy of "Dat Stille Kind," of which I have never heard before? Also let him get a copy of "The Silent Maid" and read it. If the two are identical, or if one is a translation of the other, or even an adaptation closely made, New York or anything else is his.

Per contra, if the charges made prove to be false, I shall expect to draw on him.

With his copy of "Dat Stille Kind" please let him send me also a translation. I can't read the German.

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.

New York, Feb. 13, 1904.

Mystic Rites of the Indians.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of the 6th inst., under the caption "Mystic Rites of the Indians," you mention that George Catlin, who had lived among the Indians, had described the sun dance and other features in entertainments, principally given in England. I remember attending one, an anticipation in miniature of our contemporary Buffalo Bill, but it must be sixty years ago.

Among other features of his experience with the Indians, Catlin gave prominence to the game lacrosse, which, however, did not take hold, and he also published a book, illustrated, the title of which was, I think, "Catlin's North American Indians." I wonder whether the book is still to be had, or seen. If so, it would be interesting to locate the scene of his experiences and compare the "then" with the "now."

Such comparisons are interesting. I have before me a pocket folding map, published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia, 1825, intending, as he says, to "exhibit the Countries, Cities, Towns, Villages, Forts, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Canals, Roads, Stages, Turnpike Roads," "Steamboat Routes," and "Canals." Chicago appears on the map, but it must have been only an "army station," and Fort "Constitution and Anarchy" for its route is given by which it could be reached, and this so recently as 1825.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1904.

Colloquialisms.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Southerners who have risen indignantly to protest against the Criticism of their peculiarities of speech may console themselves with the thought that they are one in speech, if not in heart, with those perfect grammarians, the educated Bostonians. The latter drop all their "r's," flatten their "a's," and eliminate their "r's." I am greeted every morning with, "How you all feelin' this mornin'?" When in Boston it was, "How yu feelin' this mornin'?" The only difference was the omission of the expression "you all." When spoken in the high nasal tones of the Bostonian, the Southerner is to be preferred. In the West you will hear continually, "I'll wait on you," instead of "I'll wait for you." The average person with a good education will say, "I'll wait on the milk for my tea." The young women whom I heard use this expression meant that they tendered their services to the milk as they would to a person. In New Jersey we say "I guess," while the South and West "reckon" on it, and the New Englander "calculates." "Great big" is a New Jersey localism, while the South says "mighty big," and the Chicagoan, without qualifying adverbs, says "big," meaning that he and his city are the only "big" on earth.

It is useless for the various parts of the United States to criticise each other's localisms, for we have many peculiarities in common, and the people are so intermingled that they unconsciously use words and expressions from all parts of the country. Taking everything into consideration, the average well-educated New Yorker has the elements so mixed in him that although we do not all stand up and say he is perfect in speech and pronunciation, still he is as near it as is possible.

FRANCES FISHER BYERS.

Chester, S. C., Feb. 9, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

W. Matches does me wrong. He shouldn't. He really should not "do" me so. I never, no, never, assured our dear Review of Books that the pronunciation of the cultivated New Yorker is the best standard possible for Americans. I did say that if New York lay south of Mason and Dixon's line, I should probably reply to certain criticisms of New York pronunciation in a certain way, which is quite a different thing. To be sure, Brooklyn is always Brooklyn, which explains much, and there is strong internal evidence in the letter of W. Matches that he is a "tourist" in Brooklyn, which explains more. But even a Brooklyn tourist should know that no genuine New Yorker would seriously make such a reply to any criticism of his pronunciation. Not so much because of his well-known modesty as because of—shall we say, his indifferentism?

You might tell him a dozen times a day that his speech was "the woist you eva hoid" without moving him. He, like the "African Polar Bear" of song and story, who eats three tubs of ice a day, "doesn't care a darn."

The story of Dublin and half-Gaelic Inverness is always interesting, if not particularly new, but the speech of yesterday and the day before yesterday is not the speech of to-day. Joking and invidious comparisons aside is not fluidity, a constant changing in the accepted pronunciation, meaning, and use of words, the essential characteristic that distinguishes a living from a dead or dying tongue? So far as any standard at all is possible for the current pronunciation of a living tongue, does not the "usage" of cultivated people constitute that standard? Now, where do the cultivated people of a nation come together in the greatest numbers, rub up against each other and establish, as far as it can be established, that "usage"? I submit, that it is in the great centres of civilization of that nation which have become and remain great centres of civilization, because of their commercial, social, and political importance. And I further submit, invidious comparisons still aside, that the speech of the cultivated Londoner, no matter whether he happens to have been born at John o'Groat's House, Land's End, Houndditch or elsewhere, and no matter what strange ingredients have entered into the make up of the mixture that has served for the polishing of his speech, necessarily must be the best possible standard of current cultivated English obtainable.

JAX.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 17, 1904.

Maligned Nero.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Nero needs a good word, if any wretch needs it. But his apologist in your issue of Feb. 13 has not perfectly succeeded. One might admit that it was not impossible for some mediaeval monk of exceptional genius to imitate the style of Tacitus, and so to interpolate the story of Nero's burning the Christians. If possible, however, no reputable critic has yet ventured to give it probability. Mr. Green, however, thinks it "plain." I venture, therefore, to suggest that he make the case still plainer to those less confident than himself by trying his theory of a mediaeval interpolator in a passage which he has overlooked in the First Satire of Juvenal, which may be Englished thus:

What matter whether Mucius forgives my talk or not?
Mention Tigellinus, you'll blaze in that pitch shirt
In which with fastened throats men stand and smoke.

Juvenal, indeed, was not speaking of Christians at all, but of men who had incurred the enmity of Nero's minion Tizellinus, and suffered for it as Tacitus says the Christians suffered. This fate, he says, would await any one who satirised Tigellinus.

Even supposing that an uncommonly clever mediaeval copyist were capable of interpolating such a passage in Juvenal's verse, there was no motive for doing it, as Juvenal's treatment of Christians indicates in the case. Mr. Green must therefore admit the fact as incontrovertible that certain persons during Nero's reign suffered the cruel torture of being clothed in pasteboard caps with pitch-like inscriptions, "Judices Molestiae," and then, flattened by an iron collar to a stake, "burned on them. This already casts any doubt whether "such outrages occurred in Nero's reign." On this point Tacitus and Juvenal combined seem adequate to overbear conjectures, to hastily made charges plausible under the sway of a pen, as well educated as Nero is known to have been. There may, however, be a question whether among the sufferers of such things any Christians were included, as the world has thus far believed upon the testimony of Tacitus. If now, in spite of the credibility which Juvenal lends to Tacitus, Mr. Green can throw any substantial doubt upon this, the only possible point of doubt in the whole matter, he will achieve rare distinction among learned critics.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

The Caribbean at High Tide.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Those who know the Caribbean Sea may be interested especially in the story of Morgan, the pirate, as told by "Sir Henry Morgan—Buccaneer," and may ask for information about the tides in that Mediterranean of the New World.

Morgan was standing chained to the rock on an island which seems to have been not far from La Guayra, in Venezuela. "Now the tide turned and came creeping in." A long, long time passed before it "broke about his waist; now it rose to his breast." Then "the water was higher now; it was at his neck." Yet he could not have touched the ground with his knees even. He did not try to do so. Instead "he raised his arms as far as the chains gave him play, and caught the chains themselves and strove to pull, to lift, at last only to hold himself up," beyond reach of the rising tide.

Possibly the author of "Sir Henry Morgan" and authors of a number of other stories in which like scenes have been pictured as happening in the Caribbean, might have served their purpose as well if they had taken the trouble to ask how great is the usual rise and fall of the tides in those waters. So far as years of intimate acquaintance with the Central American shore and with the coast of Venezuela and Colombia have shown me, eighteen inches is rather a high tide and eleven inches is usual.

E. W. PERRY.

New York, Feb. 15, 1904.

"Jiu-Jitsu" for Women.

Encouraged by the demand for his book, "Japanese Physical Training," H. Irving Hancock is rapidly completing a volume which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish as soon as possible under the title, "Physical Training of Women by Japanese Methods." It will be a companion to the first book, and will also be illustrated from photographs, fifty in number. "Japanese Physical Training," by the way, has already gone into a third edition in England.

The "whole aim" of Mr. Hancock's new book is "to show how the Japanese women become perfect physical women." In Japan, he says the women contest with equal success with men of the same age, weight, and height. Consumption and coughs are rare among Japanese women, and their muscles are "most prettily rounded." He will tell, in the forthcoming volume, how a woman can strengthen the neck, shoulders, arms, wrists, thighs, ankles; how she can "fill out" the chest and the hollow in the back; and there will be exercises for reducing the size of arms and legs, and obesity in general. He will give hints as to outdoor sports in vogue in this country and in England that are of value from the Japanese point of view. Wrestling is taught by Japanese "jiu-jitsu" instructors, and the women carry the sport to a high stage of development, and with satisfactory results. A short chapter will be on sleep—the amount required for the best development of feminine physique, the hours devoted to sleep with the best results, the necessity of social recreation, and how the Japanese women obtain it. In his final chapter Mr. Hancock will discuss physical training for girls—at what age the training should begin, the order in which the exercises should be taken up, &c.

Another Book About Japan.

Lafcadio Hearn, author of several books about Japan, has with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a new volume of Japanese stories, which will appear next month. In his "Kokoro" Mr. Hearn describes the Japanese character and life. In one chapter he gives an account of the conditions in Japan during the war with China—the patriotism, the calm feeling of national strength. The announcement of each victory, he writes, resulted in a manufacture and large sale of rude colored prints and ingenious mechanical toys burlesquing the Chinese. In the theatres every episode of the campaign was repeated, with artificial snowstorms to represent the hardships of Manchuria.

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BOSTON NOTES.

Mr. A. H. Hulbert and the Russo-Japanese War—New Books by Alice Brown, Mark Ashton, and Others.

AID-AM-ZAD, or the Japanese, as one chooses to look at the question of the party most in fault in bringing about the war, has benefited Mr. Archer Howard Hulbert, who came to town the other day to consult with Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. in regard to a new edition of his novel, "The Queen of Quelparte," for which he has written a new explanatory preface. It will be remembered that this story indicated the exceeding subtlety with which the diplomacy of the East plans its effects, and showed the fearlessness with which it produces them. Mr. Hulbert was for some years the representative of many American newspapers at Seoul, where his brother, Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, head master of the Royal Normal School, represents The Associated Press, and edits the Korean Review. In the novelist's opinion, the withdrawal of Japan from Port Arthur and Manchuria and the end of the Chino-Japanese war was an instance on the part of Russia and Germany of bullying unequaled in modern warfare. He prophesies success for Japan at sea, and on the land a possible repetition of the campaign of 1894-95, with troops landing at many points in Korea.

***

Another novelist who has been visiting Boston is Miss Mary Catherine Crowley, who has been delivering lectures before various Catholic organizations, and has been enthusiastically received.

***

The title of "Azalim, a Romance of Old Judea," has been selected for "Mark Ashton's" novel having Jezebel for its heroine, the existence of two earlier stories of Ahab's Queen making it impolitic to give her name to it. The story includes a period of many years, beginning with the period of Jezebel's pride, and continuing to the dramatic closing scene. The story is to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., who augment their list of Spring fiction by appending to the names of their six new books the titles of twenty-five reissued in their Series of Copyright Reprints, sold at a low price. Two of Signor D'Annunzio's novels, Mrs. Dorr's "In Kings' Houses," Maurus Jokai's "The Baron's Sons," Mr. Baring-Gould's "Winifred," Miss Alice MacGowan's "The Last Word," and Mr. Roberts's "The Forge in the Forest" are among these books.

***

A new volume of short stories by Miss Alice Brown is among the pleasant promises of the Spring, made by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Twelve tales will be included in the book, and it will bear the title "High Noon." "The Runaway Match" and "The Enemy" are among the stories.

***

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" still prospers, and the letters received by the publishers from readers indicate more attentive study than that bestowed upon it by Punch's Baron de Book-Worms, who called the stage coach in which Rebecca made her first journey a "cart." "Henderson" is in its third edition, and "The Little Chevalier" and "The Oligarchy of Venice" in their second.

***

Mr. William Vaughan Moody's "Prometheus" is the first of the trilogy in which "The Masque of Judgment" was the second; the third volume is not yet completed.

***

Mr. T. H. Leavitt's "Facts About Peat," published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard this week, has a curious little history. A volume with the same title was issued many years ago, and many editions were exhausted before it went out of print, but when the coal panic of 1902 converted everything combustible into an object of interest, the new generation of writers and readers displayed as much ignorance about peat as if a million and a half had not been spent in the effort to convert it into a valuable fuel by compression, and as if Mr. Leavitt had not invented a process of condensation, effecting the desired change, and left it free to all, instead of patenting it. So, the old plates having been destroyed by fire, he rewrote his book, adding information as to new discoveries and processes, and some good plates showing machines successful and unsuccessful, a view of his peat works, and a few tools.

***

Mr. Edward Stratemeyer has given his "American Boys' Life of William McKinley" a companion in a similarly entitled biography of the President. Mr. Stratemeyer is at his best when writing of real persons, and as the President's life furnishes him all the adventure that he can possibly need, the book will probably be much better written than his ordinary stories, of which he has three in preparation, "On the Trail of Pontiac," "Young Explorers of the Amazon," to be published April 1, and "Larry the Wanderer," a story independent of any series, and telling of the poor boy with a mysterious past, that youth so attractive to all boys properly supplied with parents and grandparents.

***

The author of "Following the Ball," last Winter's football story, will change the game this year, and the title of his book will be "Halton Elevens." The scene

praise from one whose sensitiveness to bad English is maintained at the highest point by correcting boys' essays, an exercise compared to which proofreading is soothing."

***

Another schoolmaster, Mr. D. O. S. Lowell of the Roxbury Latin School, challenges comparison with Kingsley in "Jason's Quest," originally prepared for school use, but now presented as a story book.

***

All these books are on Messrs. Lee & Shepard's list, and with them is a story written by a girl of ten years, Miss Leona Mildred Bicknell, the daughter of a missionary to the Zulus. She describes her voyage across the Atlantic, tells what she saw in London, the voyage to Cape Town, and her experience both before and after the outbreak of the Boer war. There is no doubt whatsoever that children will like the story. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 19, 1904.

A RUSSIAN JEW'S STORY.

THE FUGITIVE. Being Memoirs of a Wanderer in Search of a Home. By Ezra S. Brudno. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

As the story of a Russian Jew from his birth in a little town in Lithuania to his marriage in this country to a girl of Christian parentage and Russian race "The Fugitive" may be considered sociologically interesting beyond the measure of its literary value, which is not great. The story purports to be autobiographical, and the writer is presumably a Russian and a Jew. Doubtless much of what he writes of the school of life and early manhood of his hero in the dominion of the Czar is mere fact. Certainly the tale of the orphan, attending the school of the poor at the synagogue, and eating the bread of charity each day at a different house of his co-religionists, is one of conditions far outside of any Occidental experience or imagination. The masters are brutal beyond belief, the herd of poor boys abject, also beyond belief; the young hero, telling his own story, a self-confessed opportunist, eating as chance puts it in his way the bread of the gentile or the Jew with no particular gratitude, with much wavering of the ancient faith, with occasional outbursts into almost absolute free-thinking, always followed by a reaction toward the religion of his fathers.

Sheltered for a time by a Christian family and then cast out, the young man whose father has been foully done to death by the very man who affords this shelter, begins his career at the Jewish seminary at Javolin by giving himself out to be a resident of a village far away from his actual birthplace. This to get the "stipend" furnished by the institution to students from that village. Passing to Vilno, to the gymnasium, he changes his name in order to gain admittance there; from Israel Abramowitch he becomes Ivan Russakoff. At the university at Kieff he uses the same gentile name and other subterfuges, and is about, as he expresses it, to "bend to the cross" and marry the daughter of his father's murderer, when the riots in Kieff and the massacre of the Jews throws him back into the older fold. However, this merely postpones the action, and sends the whole book's company over seas from Russia to the east side of Manhattan Island. There the learned Russakoff, shortened now to Russ, stitches and sings the song of the shirt in a "sweat shop," whose proprietor, a Russian Jew, is much and cruelly oppressed, and finally ruined by a wealthier co-religionist of German extraction.

Russ himself, calling upon a German Jewish rabbi in order, if possible, to gain help for his benefactor, the sweat-shop proprietor, and being by this rabbi repulsed with contumely and anathema on all Russian Jews, grows excited and spits like an angry cat. Then, the police being called in by Frau, the rabbi's wife, the station house is for a season his abiding place. Coming out of that and not finding work of an honest kind, Russ allows himself to earn his living by pretending to advance the cause of Christian proselytism among the Jews. All this with much distaste, but, as Russ himself says, need must when need drives. At all events he does it, and so is enabled to continue his education in a medical school, and finally gets his degree as a physician.

By that time he finds the Christen maiden of his love, who, also with her father, the murdered, has moved to the land of the free. Soon after comes the end. One does not know, by the way, what the solution of the religious problem is. It is not said whether Israel Abramowitch definitely forswears the faith of his fathers. It is only said that he comes to the conclusion that it is a prouder thing to be an American than to be a Jew. Certainly he has a wife who is not a Jewess, and he departs southward to practice his profession far outside of the Ghettos.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Feb. 11: Adult Fiction—Norris's "Pit," Fox's "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," and Winter's "Virginian." Juvenile Fiction—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Women," and Thompson's "Two Little Shawnees." Miscellaneous—Lundin's "People of the Abyss," Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

"Builder of the Nation."

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

The Stone of Destiny

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has produced a romance instinct with mystic feeling and color, and with a strong and unmistakable appeal to humanity of to-day. The story, in which love and destiny play at cross purposes, is remarkable for its idealistic treatment and originality.

The Jewel of Seven Stars

An absorbing story of Egyptian mystery by Bram Stoker, author of *Dracula*. An English scholar undertakes to carry out the plans for the resurrection of a dead queen of ancient Egypt, and mystery after mystery develops as the Great Experiment progresses. The Egyptologist's daughter exhibits strange periods of aloofness, during which she seems possessed by the dead queen's soul—her personality changing under the very eyes of her dismayed lover. The denouement is most astonishing.

Yarborough the Premier

A story of English political life by A. R. Weekes that will interest by its power and intimate portrayal of the human side of the figureheads of State. Yarborough is a clever, able, but unscrupulous young Englishman who rises to great political power. His ambition, which sweeps all other interests aside, finds its foil in the sturdy integrity of his little son, producing an effective climax.

The Russian Advance

This volume by Senator Beveridge is the best summary ever written of Russia's policy of expansion, the reasons for antagonism between Russia and Japan,—its beginnings and inevitable end. It states conditions without prejudice or exaggeration. It is brilliant and varied in its descriptions, cogent and convincing.

Books About the Far East

Other volumes now in demand dealing with the Far East are:

Igelow's "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser"
Child's "The Tzar and His People"
Clark's "A New Way Around an Old World"
Colquhoun's "Russia against India"
Colquhoun's "China in Transformation"
Colquhoun's "Overland to China"
Griffis's "The Mikado's Empire." 2 vols. *New Edition.*
Karageorgevitch's "Enchanted India"
Hedin's "Through Asia." 2 vols.
Landor's "In the Forbidden Land." 2 vols.
Morse's "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings"
Person's "Notes in Japan"
Rawson's "Japan in Transition"
Scidmore's "Jinrikisha Days in Japan"
Stevens's "The Russian Peasantry"
Winton's "From the Black Sea Through Persia and India"
"The Chinese in China," series of articles by Robert Coltman, reprinted from the

THE MAGAZINES

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for March.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

THE CENTURY.

THE PARIS BOURSE.....Cleveland Moffett
A HEROINE.....Marshall Ikley
THE UNITED WORKMAN..Albert B. Paine
THE MAN BEHIND THE DRUDES.....Robert H. Schauffler
A VISIT TO BISMARCK.....Henry Villard
THREE FAMOUS SINGERS—
I. Jenny Lind at Thirty.
II. Catherine Hayes at Twenty-six.
III. Adelina Patti at Fourteen.
THE WARNING OF SEKTON MAGIN-NIS.....Maurice F. Egan
WAIT.....John V. Cheney
OXEN DRINKING.....Horatio Walker
ANECDOTES OF THE NEW POPE.....William J. D. Croke
BY THE CARIBBEAN SEA..L. Frank Tooker
THE SEA-WOLF. III.....Jack London
MEMORIALLY TO A TOWN FOOL.....Cy Warman
ANTONIO'S LAST STAKE.....Chrystian Gauss
Caroline A. Stanley
LOVE AND HATE.....Emma C. Dowd
FOUR ROADS TO PARADISE.....Maud W. Goodwin
ECONOMIC CHANGES IN ASIA.....Arthur J. Brown, D. D.
"MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB" AND ITS AUTHOR.....Richard W. Hale
THE GIPSY WIND.....Clinton Scollard
THE PRINCE AND THE PAINTER.....A. C. Robinson
FABLE AND WOODMYTH...Ernest T. Seton
THE INTER-VEIL.....Elizabeth Foote
THACKERAY'S FRIENDSHIP WITH AN AMERICAN FAMILY. W. M. Thackeray
ON HUMANIZING THE ANIMALS.....John Burroughs
ON A PORTRAIT OF THE YOUNG TOLSTOI.....Cecilia Beaux
THE MAKING OF PUBLIC OPINION.....Rollo Ogden
THE EYE OF FEAR. A Workingman on Labor Unions.....Robert B. Grant

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.....John Bassett Moore, LL. D.
LITTLE RUGBY.....Roy R. Gilson
THE LABRADOR "LIVEYERS".....Norman Duncan
IN LOCO PARENTIS. A Story.....Margaret S. Briscoe
THE HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET.....Henry S. Williams
LADY CLEMENCY WELCOMES A GUEST.....Maud S. Rawson
INSECT COMMONWEALTHS.....Cy Warman
H. C. McCook, D. D.
PAP OVERHOLT.....Alice MacGowan
SIR MORTIMER. A Novel.....Mary Johnston
FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CIVILIZATION. Ohiyesa, a Sioux Indian. (Charles A. Eastman, M. D.)
A GARDEN IDYLL.....Kate Whiting Patch
A GROUP OF HAWTHORNE LETTERS.....Julian Hawthorne
THE BITTER CUP.....Charles B. De Camp
CROSSING A SOUTH AMERICAN DESERT.....Charles J. Post
THE SPHYNX. Part II. (Conclusion).....Robert W. Chambers
THE SEEDS OF TIME.....Grace L. Collin

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

THE SEARCH FOR THE WESTERN SEA.....Agnes C. Laut
THE UNDERCURRENT.....Robert Grant
LETTERS FROM ENGLAND IN 1846-60. (Second article).....Mrs. George Bancroft
MUSIC AND LIFE. Six drawings in tint.....Howard C. Christy
THE DESCENT OF MAN.....Edith Wharton
HOME SKETCHES.....Elizabeth H. Gilman
THE WAR OF 1512. III.—The Constitution and Guerriere.....Capt. A. T. Mahan
RICHARD STRAUSS.....James Huneker
THE UNPREPARED.....Alice D. Miller
PRIVATE MORPHY'S ROMANCE.....Harvey J. O'Higgins
THE ENCHANTED MESA.....Benjamin Brooks

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

ABUSES OF PUBLIC ADVERTISING.....Charles M. Robinson
RACE FACTORS IN LABOR UNIONS.....William Z. Ripley
A ROMAN CARMAN.....T. R. Sullivan
DEAD OUT OF DOORS.....Richard Burton
PRESCOTT THE MAN.....Rollo Ogden
THE SMALL BUSINESS AS A SCHOOL OF MANHOOD.....Henry A. Stimson
THE DREAM OF AKINOSUKE.....Lafcadio Hearn
PART OF A MAN'S LIFE—
Books Unread.....Thomas W. Higginson
THE COMMON LOT.....Robert Herrick
THEODOR MOMMSEN.....Jesse B. Carter
THE DECENT THING..Frederick O. Bartlett
THE BEGGAR'S POUCH.....Agnes Repplier
A LETTER FROM GERMANY.....William C. Dreher
THE RETURN OF THE GENTLEWOMAN.....Harriet L. Bradley
HANS HOLBEIN AND SOME OTHER MASTERS.....Royal Cortissoz
"TRUE POETS".....F. G.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE ALIEN OF THE WILD.....Charles G. D. Roberts
A KIND OF HERO.....W. H. Boardman
THE STATE OF KENTUCKY VS. CALEB POWERS.....Samuel H. Adams
THE RIDDLE OF COUNTESS RINA.....Anthony Hope
THE COWARD.....Edward Cummings
HISTORY OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY.....Ida M. Tarbell
A CANDID VIOLET.....Jeannette Cooper
WHEN A MAN'S WIDOWED....Myra Kelly
THE TERMINAL.....Mary S. Cutting
THE RUN OF THE ALLAMAHA.....Joseph Stickney
A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.....Henry S. Pritchett
THE NEGRO: THE SOUTHERNER'S PROBLEM.....Thomas N. Page
THE COLONEL AND THE HORSE THIEF.....Rex E. Beach

THE SMART SET.

THE INTERFERENCE OF MISS JANE.....Robert A. Bowen
TO-MORROW AT DAWN....Rose K. Wreekes
THE SENTIMENTALISTS.....Ruth Milne
THE WILES OF VENUS.....Edgar Saltus
BY A STRANGE ROAD.....Kate Jordan
HER HUSBAND'S CHOICE.....J. L. Harbour
VALENTINES.....Arthur Macy
MAMMON'S MATCH.....James B. Cabell
THE DIVULGATION.....Ernest Jarrold
DANS LA FEUR.....Charles Foley
THE HYPOCRITE.....Edith E. Wood
THE MASK OF COMEDY.....Stanhope Sams
KHALID ALI'S PRAYER.....Clinton Scollard
THE SECOND MRS. NICHOLS.....Elizabeth K. Tompkins
A MAN WHO NEVER MEANT ANYTHING.....Nellie C. Gilmore
THE MAN OF SMILES.....Prince Vladimir Vanlatsky
THE SPENDTHRIFTS.....Fannie K. Johnson
MR. GUTERBRIDGE'S INEFFICIENCY.....Alex. Ricketts

ST. NICHOLAS.

TWO LADS OF OLD KENTUCKY.....Virginia Yeamans Remaits
HOW DAUBIGNY DECORATED HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER'S ROOM. Valeria J. Merrill
CUTTING A HEMISPHERE IN TWO.....George H. Walsh
LADY GOOSEBERRY.....Emma Alys Brown
THE CHINESE BEAR.....A. T. Vaughan
A CHRIST IN WAX.....A. T. Vaughan
A TALE OF THE CARNIVAL ISLANDS.....Charles F. Lummis
THE "BLACKBERRY MAMON" OR THE STORY OF A BAR OF IRON.....Edward Everett Hale
WHEN THE WIND BLOWS..Mary E. McGrath
FOOLISH FIDO.....Annie W. McCullough
THREE LITTLE STORIES OF JAPAN.....M. Jerome
THE WEIGHING.....Julia D. Cline
HOW FROST SAVED THE WOODS.....Helen Gray Cone
KING IN DISGUISE.....Palmer Cox

LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

OUR NEIGHBORS' CHILDREN.....Jessie K. Hanna
TRADES UNIONS IN PETTICOATS.....Dorothy Richardson
A NEW WORLD.....Holmes Y. Day
THE MISADVENTURE OF MR. MIMIX.....Henry C. Rowland
THE TURTLE.....Frank T. Bullen
THE ENGAGEMENT CUP.....Frances S. Dillingham
ARTHUR PUE GORMAN...John F. Scovnell
THE SQUIRE'S "SHREWD MOVE".....George B. Wason
IMPORTED AMERICANS. III.....Broughton Brandenburg
THE WEAKLING.....Kennett Harris
THE DOWNFALL OF PEMBROKE.....Henry C. Rowland
DITCHED AT PROVO.....Walter N. Burns
THE FIGHT FOR COPPER.....William MacLeod Raine
"SUPERS": THE LIVING BACKGROUND OF THE PLAY..Campbell B. Casad
THE CANADIANS AND WHAT THEY THINK OF US.....C. Wyrman
THE FREEDOM OF LIFE. II...Annie P. Call

THE ARGOSY.

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THE POLICE DEPARTMENT VERSUS SHIFTY SMITH.....W. H. Osborne
IN THE DRAGON'S CLAW....Francis Z. Stone
A COMEDY COURTSHIP.....Una Hudson
FORCED INTO SOLDIERY.....Garrett Swift
THE CURIOUS EXPERIENCE OF THOMAS DUNBAR.....G. M. Barrows
BY THE ENEMY'S WILL....Burford Delannoy
WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK..W. F. Brown
THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY..S. W. Hopkins
OBLIVION IN EXCELSIS...Oscar H. Hawley
THE COIL OF CIRCUMSTANCE....L. J. Vance
NOT TO THE SWIFT.....Jared L. Fuller
THE GOLD GLEANERS.....William W. Cook
HOW "GASSKY" THOMPSON WENT TO SLEEP.....Charles Carey
THE OBSTINACY OF JOB BOYLE.....W. Bert Foster
THE RAILROAD WAR IN BEAR CASTLE VALLEY.....Seward W. Hopkins
MR. CASEY'S NEGOTIABLE STOMACH.....Colin K. Cross
THE HAWKINS ALCOMOTIVE....S. Franklin
THREE MEN AND A GIRL.....Helen Bagg
A VALUABLE PRECEDENT..Harry L. Horton
WITCHES' LOAVES.....Sydney Porter

THE FOUR TRACK NEWS

THE WONDER CITY OF THE WEST.....Page W. Sampson
THE SUB-TREASURY.....Isabel R. Wallach
ELEVEN HOURS OF AFTERNOON.....Charles G. Blandford
SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.....Bessie H. Dean
LONGFELLOW'S EARLY DAYS. James M. Leo
A GALA NIGHT ON THE NECKAR.....Kathleen L. Greig
MODJESKA'S "FOREST OF ARDEN".....Bertha Smith
THE MEETING OF THE GIANTS.....Charles G. Blandford
THE BERMUDA ISLES.....Lucy R. Keeler
THE BAD LANDS.....Mrs. H. L. Miller
A PEEP AT PISA.....Eric Waters
LITTLE BIOGRAPHY NO. 10—Roy Farrell Greene.....
DU PONT CIRCLE.....D. A. Willey
THE SHRINE IN THE VALLEY.....Helen C. Wilbur
THE HEART OF POPOCATEPETL.....Frederick A. Ober
HOWE, THE INVENTOR.....P. Emerson
AN ANCIENT IRRIGATION WORK.....Michael White
THE LITTLE TIN CHURCH OF PONCE..J. Caldwell Burned
LITTLE HISTORIES.....
THE WORLD'S PROGRESS — Editorials Upon the Drift and Development of the Times.
THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR...H. B. Byrne

THE POPULAR MAGAZINE

THE BERIL OF HORACE DUNN.....W. Bert Foster
THE TEETH OF THE DRAGON.....Theodore W. Hammond
THE ETERNAL SNARE.....Arthur W. Marchmont
AFTER THE PAPER WENT TO BED.....M. E. Reynolds
THE CASE OF DICKSON'S DIAMONDS.....Scott Campbell
"SEVEN-NINE-CIPHER".....Charles A. MacLean
O'ROURKE, GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER.....Louis J. Vance
THE ONE VIRTUE.....Frank L. Pollock
THE MAN WITH THE THUMB.....George P. Bradford
THE WRECK THAT SAVED SINGLETON.....Hugh A. C. Walker
THE LOOT OF THE PRINCESS YACHT.....Henry H. Lewis
THE PLAY OF THE JAI-ALAI.....W. Beall Baldwin
WINNERS, KNIGHT ERRANT.....Seward W. Hopkins
THE MYSTERIOUS TUBE..Paul C. Schaeffer
A BRUSH WITH THE NATIVES.....Arnold J. Warren

PEARSON'S.

INDIAN FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS. The Tragedy of Fort Phil Kearny..Cyrus T. Brady
THE KING AND QUEEN OF SMUGGLERS.....Halliwell Sutcliffe
BIRD BABIES.....Jerrard G. Allen and Leonard Buttress
DAN CRIMMINS, BOSS..Arthur H. Vandenberg
MODERN METHODS OF "FINANCE." Example III.—The Asphalt Trust Catastrophe.....Henry George, Jr.
WHEN THE REVOLUTION CAME TO SAN SEBASTIAN. A Story.....Frank L. Pollock
HIS HIGHNESS, YOSHIHITO, CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.....Florence Eldridge
THE "PRECIOUS ONES".....Albert B. Paine
THE DEATH OF QUEEN DRAGA....."A. V."
MISS AUMEROD'S TRAMP.....R. H. Vernede
THE LADY SPEAKS.....J. S. Fletcher
THE BILLY COAL AND TRANSFER COMPANY.....Mabel S. C. Pelton
A NEW WAY OF MEASURING THE DIAMETER OF THE EARTH...T. C. Porter

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

THE WORK OF CHARLES H. PLATT..Herbert Croly
THE PARIS HOTEL DE VILLE.....L. D'Arcy Morrell
"LORAMOOR," THE ESTATE OF J. H. MOORE.....Charles Babcock
A RATIONAL SKYSCRAPER..H. W. Desmond

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.....Francis Curtis
TEACHING THE FILIPINOS.....Page W. Sampson
THE ABBESS OF VLATZ...Stanley J. Weyman
FAMOUS EDITORS.....William S. Bridgman
JOANNA AND THE FAMILY FATE.....Anne O'Hagan
IN AT THE FINISH.....Alfred Stoddard
A NEW FORM OF VOODOO-WORSHIP.....James L. Ford
THE INTERVENTION OF MRS. HILARY PENROSE.....Louise K. Mable
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Clara Morris's New Book.

LIFE IN CHARGE. By Clara Morris. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Harriet (Clara Morris) is better when relating some reminiscences of her remarkable career or describing the people whom she has met than when dealing with her fictions. There is a bulk of substance in "Life in Charge" but indeed fiction, and it is [illegible]

figure in the story, and the women seem to be somewhat hysterical and rather inclined to "shriek aloud" when excited. There is, too, an avaricious and wicked sister, a feeble and much-abused old mother, a beautiful deserted young woman—neither wife nor maid—another woman, a widow, her son, an intolerable old man, and a beautiful young girl. Up in the agricultural districts of Illinois these characters play out their little tragedies and comedies. It would be difficult to tell the story of "Left in Charge," for, while the plot contains few climaxes, it is, nevertheless, rich in detail.

JEWISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The twelve volumes of "The Jewish Encyclopaedia" will form a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day. Prof. Isidore Singer, President of the new Jewish Theological Seminary of this city, is the general editor, and, in fact, the originator and projector of the whole work. The first two volumes already have been described; they bring the alphabet down to Benash, an eighteenth century Cabalist.

The first entry in the third volume is a short sketch of Abraham Bencemero, who acted as mediator between the Moors and the Portuguese Governor of Saffee in 1526. Judah P. Benjamin is important enough to fill five columns; U. S. Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of War, and later of State for the Confederacy, a fugitive to England at the close of the war, and finally leader of the British bar, he was one of the world's great orators and one of Judaism's most famous sons. A description of betrothal customs is illustrated by several pictures and a plate in gold and colors giving a fac simile of an Italian ketubah or betrothal deed, dated 5555 A. M. The Bible takes over a hundred columns; there are a number of full-page plates with fac similes of beautiful pages from Bibles written or printed 400 to 500 years ago. Editions, exegesis, manuscripts, translations, and other subheads go to make up this article. Cantillation, a mode of intonation used in the public recital of prayers and Holy Scripture, has several pages of music graphically presenting the different ways of intoning the text.

The description of the Chasars opens the fourth volume, a people of Turkish origin, who were firmly established in Southern Russia long before the foundation of the Russian monarchy by the Varangians in 855. Costumes of many kinds are pictured in this volume; their variety is eloquent of the world-wide dispersal of the Jew. The Yiddish cradle-songs gathered from many lands that are quoted here bear further testimony to the same effect. M. Reinach treats of one phase of this phenomenon under the heading: Diaspora—the Jews in their dispersion through the Greco-Roman world; his discussion as summarised and translated by Prof. Gotthell is especially important to students, as it gives a compilation of modern knowledge concerning the geography of the Diaspora, according to the literary texts and inscriptions. More bibliographical material of the greatest value is collected under the heading Dictionaries; it is noteworthy that most of those entered are either Latin or German, often both. A thorough discussion of the Dreyfus case closes this volume; Caccia's vigorous statuette of the poor prisoner is pictured with its declaration of innocence: "Je suis innocent."

The fifth volume contains 1,336 signed articles. That part of the book devoted to history is especially noteworthy. It embraces the history of the Jews in Europe by Dr. Brann, successor of Graetz in the chair of Jewish History at the Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau, and that of Egypt, told by Prof. W. Max Müller of the Episcopal Seminary, Philadelphia. Of the many others in its pages, that on France was written by Israel Levi, editor of the Revue des Etudes Juives, Paris. The volume does not fall behind its predecessors in its wealth of articles of literary or biographical interest, or instructive as to the religion, the ceremonial law or the rabbinical sayings. (Funk & Wagnalls, $6 per volume.)

The Amateur Mechanic.

"Home Mechanics for Amateurs," by George M. Hopkins, is a book of 370 pages with 325 illustrations. (New York: Munn & Co. $1.50.) Any one who likes to tinker about the house will be grateful to the author for spotting the very things, little in themselves, yet so vexatious to the inexperienced mechanic. The matter of economy is kept in mind throughout; all the tools that can possibly be made at home with the aid of a lathe, a saw, and a few other necessary articles to start with, are made right in its pages. Even such necessary points are illustrated as how to hold the tool in chasing a screw thread, one of the many things a beginner has to learn for himself ordinarily at the cost of much time, labor, and wasted material.

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FEB

To secure attention to this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"J. V. M.," 70 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York City: "Please publish price of O'Donovan's 'Annals of the Four Masters,' published by Hodges, Smith & Co., Dublin, in seven volumes, in 1856; also of the 'Brehon Laws': the last three volumes were completed in 1902, the first volume appearing in 1865, the second volume in 1869, and the third in 1873?"

We find no quotations for these books, but dealers in Irish works can probably supply them without much difficulty. The publishers of the first-named book are still in business in Dublin—Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104 Grafton Street. Why not write direct to them? Among Dublin dealers in scarce books are M. Hickey, 8 Bachelor's Walk, and George Webb, 5 Crampton Quay.

"PICKWICK," Hartford, Conn.: "During an intended visit to London I expect to devote some time to the gathering of notes relative to the manuscripts of Dickens's books. Can you tell me where I can see in England any of the original manuscripts?"

Some of Dickens's manuscripts were given in his lifetime to John Forster, and others came to Forster under the authority of this clause in his friend's will: "I also give to the said John Forster such manuscripts of my published works as may be in my possession at the time of my decease." The Forster library was left to the South Kensington Museum, London, and there our correspondent can see the following manuscripts: "Oliver Twist," (incomplete;) "Master Humphrey's Clock," (incomplete;) "American Notes," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "The Chimes," "Dombey & Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," together with some of the minor writings—"Sketches of Young Couples," "A Child's History of England," and a number of magazine articles. The manuscript of "Great Expectations" was given by Dickens to a friend, and is now in the Wisbech Museum. Several manuscripts of Dickens's contributions to magazines are preserved in England in private hands, and are probably inaccessible to our correspondent. He can see "Our Mutual Friend" in Philadelphia in the George W. Childs collection. Other American collections include: "Pickwick," (a fragment;) "Nicholas Nickleby," (incomplete;) "A Christmas Carol," "The Battle of Life," and a few of the shorter works, such as "Hunted Down."

"HELEN H.," Corona, L. I., N. Y.: "Please name a few good books or essays on blank verse."

See Symonds's "Blank Verse," Stedman's "Victorian Poets," especially under Tennyson; Ward's "English Dramatic Literature," and other writers on early English poetry; and Matthew Arnold on "Literature," &c., also various magazine articles listed in Poole's "Index."

H. HUTCHINSON, Louisville, Ky.: "Which was the first book published by Emerson?"

Emerson's "Historical Discourse Delivered Before the Citizens of Concord, 12th September, 1835, on the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town," Concord, 1835, is usually accepted as his first publication, in the sense that it was first exclusively his own, bearing his name on the title page. In 1830, however, there appeared a pamphlet entitled "A Sermon at the Ordination of Hersey Bradford Goodwin in Concord, Mass., Feb. 17, 1830, by James Kendall," which contains "The Right Hand of Fellowship," by Emerson. The latter is the first writing by Emerson to appear in book form. It fills Pages 29, 30, and 31 of this scarce pamphlet.

"A. G. E.," Short Hills, N. J.: "Who was Mr. Bowdler, who edited Shakespeare for the family circle, and when did his edition appear?"

Thomas Bowdler, (1754-1825,) who was born near Bath, England, was highly educated, a traveler, and a physician of no small consequence. He was widely known for his charities, and associated with Bishops Hinchcliffe and Porteous, Mrs. Hannah More, and other worthy though somewhat Puritan individuals. With such companions, it is not strange that he should have thought of improving Shakespeare's text. His peculiar edition appeared in 1818 with this title: "The Family Shakespeare, in Ten Volumes, in which Nothing is Added to the Original Text, but those Words and Expressions are Omitted which Cannot with Propriety be Read Aloud in a Family." Continuing this strain of thought in his preface, Mr. Bowdler wrote concerning Shakespeare's language: "Many words and expressions occur which are of so indecent a nature as to render it highly desirable that they should be erased." Although his prudery made sad havoc with the original text, his edition had a large sale, five editions appearing before the end of 1826. The last years of Bowdler's life were spent in the improvement of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," which appeared in 1824 with this title: "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, for the Use of Families and Young Persons, reprinted from the original text, with the careful omissions of all passages of an irreligious or immoral tendency." In his preface he modestly declared that Gibbon himself would have improved his plan.

F. MANSFIELD, Manchester, N. H.: "Do you know of a book entitled 'Facts and Fakes About Cuba'?"

"Facts and Fakes About Cuba: A Review of the Various Stories Circulated in the United States Concerning the Present Insurrection," by George Bronson Rea, field correspondent of The New York Herald in Cuba, was published by George Munro's Sons in 1897 at $1, but seems to be out of print.

"L. I.," Goshen, Conn.: "Can you give me a short sketch of the late Philip James Bailey, author of 'Festus'?"

Philip James Bailey, born at Nottingham, England, April 22, 1816, died Sept. 6, 1902. He studied law, but, although called to the bar, never practiced. He early showed a bent toward religious and semi-philosophic

Miss E. M. SYMONDS, (GEORGE PASTON,) 7 Thurloe Square, London, S. W.: "I shall be glad to know if you can help me to obtain a copy of the 'Life and Letters' of Catherine Sedgwick, edited by Dewey. I have seen a reference to the book in an American biographical dictionary, but there is no copy of it in the British Museum, and I have tried in vain to obtain it through second-hand booksellers."

The "Life and Letters of Catherine Maria Sedgwick," edited by Mary E. Dewey, is still in print, and can be had from Harper & Brothers, the publishers, Franklin Square, New York City, for $2. Probably it can easily be obtained from their London office, 45 Albemarle Street.

"R. T.," Lenox, Mass.: "Kindly give me a list of all the Thackeray Christmas books; also of Dickens's books of the same character, with correct dates. I have some of the Thackeray books, but one or two of them are imperfect. I prefer. Please give me the number of illustrations in each work."

Thackeray's Christmas books comprise "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," undated, but issued in 1847, with twenty-two colored plates by the author; "Our Street," 1848, with sixteen colored plates by Thackeray; "Dr. Birch and His Young Friends," 1849, with sixteen colored plates by Thackeray; "The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond," 1849, with ten plates, uncolored, by Thackeray; "Rebecca and Rowena," 1850, with eight colored plates by Richard Doyle; "The Knickleburys on the Rhine," 1850, with fifteen colored plates by Thackeray, and "The Rose and the Ring," 1855, with eight full-page illustrations by Thackeray. Dickens's Christmas books include "A Christmas Carol," 1843, illustrated by Leech; "The Chimes," illustrated by Maclise, Doyle, and Leech, 1845; "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1846, illustrated by Maclise, Doyle, Leech, &c.; "The Battle of Life," 1846, illustrated by Maclise, Leech, Doyle, &c., and "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," 1848, illustrated by Tenniel, Leech, &c.

"I. F. J. A.," Fountain Square, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.: "Can you give me a little poem which I think is entitled 'If'? One line is: "'If care were not the waiter behind a fellow's chair.'"

This is Mortimer Collins's parody on Swinburne's "A Match," beginning:

"If life were never bitter,
And love were always sweet."

The line quoted by our correspondent is taken from the second stanza. Collins's clever lines have had the fate of most fugitive verse, but they are given in William S. Walsh's "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3.50,) on Page 870.

LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND, Probate Court, District of New Haven, New Haven, Conn.: "My attention having been directed to the query in Queries of Jan. 30, made by Mrs. Solomon S. Mead of Port Chester, N. Y., as to 'No Sect in Heaven,' I take the liberty of sending you the inclosed copy of 'No Sects in Heaven,' which was written by my mother, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Jocelyn Cleaveland, with whom I reside in this city."

The poem has been sent to our correspondent. In view of the misinformation frequently printed concerning "No Sects in Heaven," we think it interesting to quote the author's preface, taken from the

In view of the frequent inquiries in regard to the authorship of "Mistakes of Educated Men," it may be well to state that the work was originally published anonymously in The Berkshire County Eagle in August, 1847, the late Samuel Bowles, then editor of that journal, writing before the author's identity in Congregational Church in South Hartford, Berkshire County, Mass. About the same time the series appeared in The Congregationalist, and were soon after extensively circulated, often anonymously, on both sides of the Atlantic. The numerous requests addressed to lines suggesting in a measure now, both as to thought of the wide circle of readers they were destined to reach, has been very gratifying. Several unauthorized changes having been made in the text of some of the copies in circulation, the aim of this reprint (Hartford, Conn., the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1902, Editor) is to present the poem in its original text.

"ESOTERIC," 29 Broad Street, New York City: "There is a magazine published somewhere in the United States on Theosophy. Can you give the name of this publication?"

The Theosophical Quarterly, published by the Theosophical Society of America at 159 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN J. L. HOUSTON, 1808 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Apropos of Herman Finkiestein's inquiry in Queries of Feb. 6, I would say that Rabbi J. Krauskopf's lectures are published by Oscar Klonower, sexton of the Temple, 1,432 Euclid Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn."

N. B. CULVER, 26 Broadway, New York City: "Converse Cleaves, 2,130 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, is informed that John G. Saxe is the author of 'A Woman in the Case,' for which he inquired in Appeals to Readers, Feb. 13."

Another reader, Augusta F. Ditty, 220 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "Saxe's poem, 'Toulouse les Femmes,' is so nearly like the lines Mr. Cleaves asks for that perhaps he will care to see it. Saxe, however, is by no means unchivalric. He uses the ancient monarch's idea merely as a foundation for a joke."

WILLIAM LEVY, 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City: "Let me correct your answer to 'Miss R.,' in Queries of Feb. 13. Taylor, the Shakespeare of divines,' really appears in Emerson's poem entitled 'The Problem.' While your authority for the original of the quotation may be good, I think that what I have written answers 'Miss R.'s' question."

The line in question does appear in "The Problem;" the fifth line from the end. We had forgotten Emerson's use of it. The epithet, however, really seems to have originated with the Rev. William Mason, as we pointed out. See Prof. William Lyon Phelps's review of the Grolier Club's edition of "One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature," edited by Prof. Woodberry, which appeared in "The Bibliographer," May, 1903, (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, Mutual Life Building, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Will 'Subscriber,' Petersburg, Va., whose inquiry as to the value of the Confederate edition of 'The Adventures of Philip' appeared in Queries of Jan. 30, kindly correspond with me?"

"M. R. E.," Newark, N. J.: "Kindly tell me the name of the author of 'The American Baron' and 'A Castle in Spain.'"

James De Mille.

E. C. LITSEY, Lebanon, Ky.: "Has there ever been a book published within your knowledge bearing the title of 'The Victory,' 'The Victor,' or 'The Victors'?"

Similar titles have been used by a number of our writers, but our correspondent's reference is probably to Robert Barr's "The Victors," a novel of New York City politics, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company publish at $1.50.

T. H. WHITCOMB, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: "Your correspondent, Thomas Stephenson, 49 Arthur Street, Yonkers, N. Y., can obtain a copy of McLellan's 'History of Gorham, Me.,' from the compiler, Mrs. Katherine B. Lewis, South Berwick, Me. Very likely the compiler can also answer the question in regard to Capt. John Stevenson."

"Maine," 85 Java Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. Lewis is really the author, although she gave honor to her father by putting his name in the chief place. His studies and gathered materials she edited, and extended by large additions, especially in family history."

G. W. LAPPINE, 383 Broome Street, New York City: "I desire to procure a copy of 'Wee Willie Winkie,' not the one by Kipling, but one published previously to 1876. There is a verse in it which begins:

"'Wee Willie Winkie rins through the town,
Up stairs and doon stairs, in his nicht-gown.'"

"The one by Kipling" is a story, entitled "Wee Willie Winkie." Our correspondent is evidently in search of William Miller's poem, "Willie Winkie," which is given in several collections. Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" gives it on Pages 86-87. The author (born in 1810, died in 1872,) followed the trade of woodturner at Glasgow. "Willie Winkie" was first published in book form in his volume entitled "Scottish Nursery Songs and Other Poems," 1863. The charm of his poems of children made them so popular that he has been called by Robert Buchanan "the Laureate of the Nursery."

T. EVERETT HARRY, Landisville, Penn.: "What books would be advisable to be read to get a fair idea of the time of Christ and the reign of Nero—a few, which, in a concise way, give the facts and the atmosphere?"

Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Plutarch's "Lives," (Dryden's translation, revised by Clough;) "Lives of the Twelve Caesars," by Suetonius; lives of Christ by Geikie, Farrar, &c.; "Quo Vadis," "Ben-Hur," &c.

"G. G. S.," Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.: "In the series of leaflets issued by Alfred Bartlett, 69 Cornhill, Boston, and known as 'The Cornhill Dodgers,' Ullman Strong, Kenilworth, Ill., can find the lines he asked for Feb. 6. The lines are given there under the title of 'A House Blessing.' Mr. Strong does not quote them correctly."

"H. I.," Hoboken, N. J.: "Where can I get Gadow's book on Spain?"

"In Northern Spain," by H. Gadow, is published by the Macmillan Company at $6.

"M. C. L.," Plainfield, N. J.: "'F. L. G.,' in a recent discriminating note upon 'Literature and Grammar,' refers to Dr. Johnson as saying that a patch is 'premeditated poverty.' Is this correct? Bent's 'Familiar Sayings' credits it to Samuel Foote in relation to a darn. The phrase could hardly have originated with both Samuels, and does it not sound more like the witty, flippant comedian than like the ponderous, sensible doctor? In Queries, Henry Llewellyn Williams explains that the celebrity of ridicule given to 'Poet Close' came from the fact that a pension was allowed him by the British Crown, no doubt through the influence of some county patron.' This patron was the Hon. Williams Lowther, for twenty-five years Member of Parliament for Westmoreland. Close was the son of a tradesman—a butcher, I think—and on the occasion of the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Lowther's nephew, the third Lord Lonsdale, sent him some verses, perhaps in imitation of Wordsworth, who dedicated 'The Excursion' to the second Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Lowther must have read only the accompanying appeal for assistance, and not the verses themselves, for by his influence Lord Palmerston put the name

"'The Honorable William Lowther,
Walton, Westmoreland,
Supposed many a year,
Has got a good estate,
But, spite of all his pelf,
Still must be Lowther.'

Upon his wedding day.
We wish all health and happiness,
All heartily we pray.'"

O. KENDALL, Augusta, Ga.: "Who is Benjamin Swift?"

"Benjamin Swift" is William Rounsaville Paterson, author of "Nancy Noon," 1896; "The Destroyer," 1898; "Siren City," 1899; "Dervenil," 1900; "Nude Souls," 1900; "The Eternal Conflict," 1901; "Borden," 1902, &c.

REBECCA MIDDLETON SIMSON, Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.: "I am very much obliged to the reader (name unsigned) of Rome, N. Y., who so kindly sent me the quotation I desired—the more especially as it came in good time to prevent a magazine article from being published with the lines misquoted."

Appeals to Readers.

J. FELD, 248 East Sixty-first Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain an English translation of Baudelaire's essay on Poe."

"L. B. C.," Salem, N. Y.: "The poems I am asking for I have had and lost. They are: 'Motherhood,' by Miss Deakin; some macaronic, 'Felix et Mures,' and another one which I do not now recall, (these appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS about a year ago) and a poem which I found in The Literary Digest in February or March, 1902, but do not now remember from what it was taken or the author's name. The first stanza of the latter is:

"'I was a little baby, dead,
That Eastern morn;
They gave me a white rose to keep,
They sang, 'It is not death, but sleep,'
She cried, 'My eldest born.'"

BERNARD S. DEUTSCH, 36 Sutton Place, New York City: "Can any of the readers of Queries inform me who is the author of the following lines, and also whether or not they are the first ones of a larger poem:

"'Does fell ambition fire the guilty breast,
Caesar and Richard prove their mad behest
Utter nothingness. Let him who plots
Murder at heart think of the spots
On Lady Macbeth's hand, the voice which cried
"Macbeth shall sleep no more." Is haughty pride
Our darling sin, let the proud Wolsey's fate
Teach us humility ere yet too late.
The gentle lady married to the Moor,
Her wrongs let every jealous one think o'er.
Duteous Cordelia may a lesson prove
To daughters who have not a daughter's love.'"

"L. C. S.," 349 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City: "In a letter of Voltaire to Horace Walpole I find the following quotation: 'Those gracious Kings are all a pack of rogues.' Where is this line taken from?"

"LAURA S.," Sandusky, Ohio: "Can any one inform me where I can get any of the following copies of the Magazine of American History: February and April, 1883, and March, October, November, and December, 1883?"

HUBBARD H. GIBSON, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "About 1849 I read in some paper (I think The Saturday Evening Post) the following 'Ode to Washington,' which I have never seen since. I committed it to memory, and these lines abide with me to-day. I would like to know the author's name and where the entire poem can be found.

"'Hail, Godlike Washington!
Fair Freedom's glorious son,
Born to command;
While this wide globe shall roll,
Its deeds from pole to pole
Shall shake Columbia's soul
With virtuous praise.
Millions unborn to save
Freedom to worlds be gave,
Liberty's chief!
Terrific god in war,
Seated in victory's car,
Fame hails him from afar,
Virginia's boast.'"

"J. F. J. A.," Fountain Square, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.: "Where can I procure a copy of a poem entitled 'A Statue of Cleopatra,' the first verse of which is as follows:

"'What! this cold quarry stuff for Antony's queen,
Marble for fire; the sculptured art of eyes
For that consummate passion that, between
Love and desire shook kingdoms with her sighs.'"

Read Hebrew in Forty Days.

The study of Hebrew, once the strange alphabet is mastered, is not so very difficult if one has any taste for languages or knack in acquiring them. But even the most diligent and enthusiastic student will find it difficult to follow the pace set by the author of "A Primer of Hebrew," Charles Prospero Fagnani, professor at the Union Theological Seminary in this city. (Scribner's, $1.50.) Forty lessons at the rate of one lesson a day, no other grammar needed, and only a Hebrew Old Testament required after the tenth lesson; true, the difficulties of Hebrew are chiefly at the outset, and it is here that simplification and arrangement can most be of service. The author has unquestionably accomplished wonders in the way of easing the student's path and making it possible to study the language without the help of teacher or grammar. The lessons are, of course, very brief; all kinds of helpful practical notes are inserted to serve as guide-posts to the wayfarer. Only a Hebrew-English vocabulary is given, a short one at that; but each word is numbered consecutively, and in the text each English word in the exercises to be translated is numbered to correspond. The paradigms of the verbs are given with great fullness, though economy of space has been consulted to such a degree that no English equivalents have been provided at all; the student must learn those as he proceeds. The man who takes up the study of Hebrew is usually a trained student, and for such a one, for ministers who have forgotten their seminary days, for Sunday school teachers, or Bible students, the book will bring untold relief.

Executors are often at a loss to find means for disposing of libraries. The Book Exchange of The New York Times Saturday Book Review presents a medium for advertising such sales which is unsurpassed. An announcement in this department will reach the readers of The New York Times including practically all the rare book dealers and book collectors in the country. The rate is 5c per word.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), "The Imperialist," is announced for immediate publication by D. Appleton & Co. This is the first long story in some years from the brilliant author of "An American Girl in London" and "Those Delightful Americans." It deals with modern Canadian life, and is said to show all the humor and clever characterization that are well known qualities of the author's work.

Among the American books which Philip H. Lee Warner, the Director of G. P. Putnam's Sons' house in London, picked up while in this country, are "Wall Street Stories," by Edwin Lefevre, published here by McClure, Phillips & Co.; and "The Autobiography of a Thief," by Hutchins Hapgood, which bears the American imprint of Fox, Duffield & Co. These books will make their appearance in London next week.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they will issue Andrew Lang's "History of Scotland" in four volumes instead of three. Volume III. will shortly be published.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have brought out a second edition of John La Farge's book of biographical and critical essays, "Great Masters," and have put to press a fifth edition of Stewart Edward White's first novel, "The Westerners."

Thomas Whittaker has issued a new edition of "The Battles of Peace," sermons delivered by the Rev. Dr. George Hodges at the Theological School at Cambridge; and a third edition of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Strong's studies in eschatology, "In Paradise."

D. Appleton & Co. announce that they will publish Ralph Henry Barbour's new volume, "The Book of School and College Sports," in April. The descriptions of the various sports and games, with the details of their management and their history, will be followed by record blanks to be filled in from year to year. The several departments have had the editorial revision of Ralph D. Raine, Edward N. Robinson, W. A. Schick, Jr., and Roland T. Abercrombie.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish within the fortnight, in book form, the articles by Lincoln Steffens which appeared in McClure's Magazine. The title will be "The Shame of the Cities." The author has written an introduction in which he surveys the subject of municipal corruption as a whole. The cities treated of are St. Louis, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue the middle of March the last parts of the International Encyclopaedia. This makes the complete publication of a monumental seventeen-volume work in a little less than two years.

"Susannah and One Other," the new novel by Mme. E. Marie Albanesi, author of "Peter, the Parasite," "Love and Louisa," and a number of other novels, will be published at the end of this month by McClure, Phillips & Co. The book has already been favorably received in London. It is a story of English upper-class life, dealing with modern English types and characters. The author's husband is a concert pianist and the music teacher of the British Royal family. Mme. Albanesi is an English woman.

A former book by Charles Bradford, author of "The Angler's Secret" and other volumes on fishing and meditative sports, has just been taken over by G. P. Putnam's Sons, who will issue it with the title, "The Determined Angler."

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that Frank Norris's novel, "The Pit," is in its ninety-fourth thousand.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "Representative Modern Preachers," by Dr. Lewis O. Brastrow; "A Modern School," by Prof. Paul H. Hanus; "Merely Mary Ann," by Israel Zangwill, in a paper edition; "Siena," in the Mediæval Towns Series, and a new and cheaper edition of Jack London's "People of the Abyss."

The Broadway Publishing Company announces the publication March 15 of a new volume by Col. John A. Joyce, entitled "Shakespeare: Personal Recollections." It will contain the Chandos portrait as a frontispiece, four fac simile reproductions of letters of "gentle Will," and the latest photograph of Col. Joyce.

Frederick Warne & Co. will shortly publish "Rhymes Without Reason," a little collection of verses suitable for recitation, by Aubrey Hopwood, author of the lyrics for "A Runaway Girl," &c.

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces that the life of "Dr. William Pepper," edited by Prof. Francis Newton Thorpe, which was expected to appear last month, will be brought out in March. The work has been in Prof. Thorpe's hands the past five years, and has been drawn largely from papers and correspondence of Dr. Pepper furnished by the family. Dr. Pepper is shown as educator, man of affairs, and physician.

The Johns Hopkins Press of Baltimore, Md., has nearly ready for publication "Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light," by Lord Kelvin, O. M., G. C. V., O., P. C., F. R. S., &c., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. The book is founded on A. S. Hathaway's stenographic report of twenty lectures delivered in Johns Hopkins University in October, 1884. They are followed by twelve appendices on allied subjects by Lord Kelvin.

Ginn & Co. are publishing "Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes," by Mrs. A. S. Hardy; "Machiavelli and the Modern State," being three lectures delivered at the London Royal Institution in 1899 by Prof. Louis Dyer; in the International Language Series: Friedrich Gerstäcker's "Germelshausen," edited by Griffin M. Lovelace; Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," edited by Richard A. von Minckwitz and Anne Crombie Wilder; Edmond About's "La Mere de la Marquise," edited by Prof. O. B. Super; a revised edition of Dr. Albert F. Blaisdell's "Our Bodies,"; an "Elementary American History," by D. H. Montgomery, and "A Primary Arithmetic," by Prof. David Eugene Smith of Columbia University.

A new and revised edition of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts's "History of Canada" is being issued by L. C. Page & Co. in this country, and in Canada by Morang & Co.

The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish Vol. III., the final one, of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature the first of next month. Its contents have been divided into the following divisions: The Nineteenth Century, Complementary List of Recent and Contemporary British Authors in Various Departments of Literature, English Literature in the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, American Literature, and Complementary List of American Authors.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that in two weeks they sold 25,000 copies of Miss Ellen Glasgow's novel, "The Deliverance."

The Fleming H. Revell Company is issuing "Quiet Talks on Power," by S. D. Gordon, in a new and revised edition. The book is made up of various addresses on personal power, which first appeared in pamphlet form. Mr. Gordon until recently was a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary in Ohio.

Frederick Warne & Co. will issue at once "Leo Tolstoi," being a biographical and critical study of the Russian novelist, by T. Sharper Knowlson, author of "The Art of Success."

"Teutonic Legends," which J. B. Lippincott Company will publish at once, is by W. C. Sawyer, a German scholar and student of German mythology, Professor in the University of the Pacific. The book was written largely during a sojourn in Germany, and will contain portraits and other illustrations. It will be of value, it is thought, to the operagoer who desires to understand the origin of the Wagnerian operas.

Thomas Whittaker has on his Spring list a new edition of "Sonnets and a Dream," by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, this city; "The Cross and Passion," by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, Dean of Cambridge; "The Interior of the Kingdom," by the Rev. D. V. Gwilym, and a new edition of "Early Bibles of America," by the Rev. Dr. John Wright.

The Macmillan Company have sent to press "Naples," by Mrs. Augustine Fitzgerald, with numerous colored illustrations by Augustine Fitzgerald. The book is the result of about half a year's stay in Naples, where the artist painted the pictures of which those in the volume are reproductions. The plates comprise views of several of the celebrated villas near Naples, besides pictures of urban and suburban buildings and scenery.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in a few days "Eighty Years' Reminiscences," in two volumes, with numerous illustrations, by Col. J. Anstruther-Thomson, and "England in the Mediterranean: A Study of the Rise and Influence of British Power Within the Straits, 1603-1713," by Julian S. Corbet, author of "Drake and the Tudor Navy," &c.

J. B. Page & Co. [illegible] This [illegible] that extraordinary and pathetic religious movement.

Fleming H. Revell Company are bringing out "The Church and Young Men," by Frank G. Cressey, Ph. D., with an introduction by Prof. Henderson of Chicago University. The book is a résumé of present Christian effort for young men. The author's conclusions are based on his own experience and that of others.

James Pott & Co. have on their Spring list "Flower of the Fort," the historical novel by Charles Hemstreet; "Ole Time Travel," by A. Innes Shand; "In Shakespeare's England," by F. S. Boas; "Bygone London Life," by Fred Smith; three new volumes in the Bookman Biographies: Tennyson, Browning, and Thackeray, and a volume on "Chester," by B. A. Windle, will begin a new series on Ancient Cities.

A new and cheaper edition of Andrew Lang's "Mystery of Mary Stuart" is nearly ready for publication by Longmans, Green & Co. It will have a photogravure plate and fifteen other illustrations.

"Letters to Mrs. Drew by the Late Lord Acton" is to be brought out here by The Macmillan Company. The volume contains extracts from a long series of epistles written by the late Lord Acton to Gladstone's daughter. They deal with different matters, and are said to throw many interesting sidelights on the political and social world of Great Britain at that time.

Feudalism in England.

MEDIÆVAL ENGLAND. English Feudal Society from the Norman Conquest to the Middle of the Fourteenth Century. By Mary Bateson, Associate and Lecturer of Newnham College, Cambridge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The purpose of the volumes in the "Story of the Nations" series is to enter more closely and familiarly than is usually the case in formal histories into the lives of the people that make the nations. Of course the life of a nation may be written in many ways—in terms of economic development, of political growth, of educational progress. Miss Bateson has chosen to tell the story of feudal England by exhibiting the phenomena of its society.

In endeavoring to place before us the conditions of English society, from the advent of the Normans to the reign of Edward III., she has followed the plan of giving copious information gleamed from the sources rather than frequent generalizations based thereon. In other words, she is rather a compiler than a historian. Her work is divided into three parts: 1, Norman Feudalism (1066-1154); 2, The Lawyers' Feudalism (1154-1250); 3, Decadent Feudalism (1250-1350). We cannot but think that this division, in spite of her apology for it, is a somewhat arbitrary and unsatisfactory one.

The date 1250 does not mark an epoch in English feudal society. The causes which wreck feudalism, the assertion of royal power, the growth of boroughs, are not in any way associated with the middle of the thirteenth century. Moreover, the selection of such a point of division is confusing, and without any sufficient cause dissociates what follows from what precedes. For example, on Page 306 Miss Bateson writes, speaking of the contest of the Crown with the great feudal lords, "There is much to show that Edward I. went deliberately to work to hasten the killing of what Henry II. had scotched." But between Henry's scotching and Edward's killing intervene 140 pages. The thanks of the reader are due Miss Bateson for having brought together in a readable form a considerable amount of material on the history of early English society. Her work does not claim to be an important contribution to English history; it is a compilation from authorities that are readily accessible. The book, furthermore, makes no appeal for its literary quality. In many places it seems to have progressed scarcely beyond the point of note-taking.

Hubert's "Liberty and a Living."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation a new issue of Philip G. Hubert, Jr.'s "Liberty and a Living," being the "record of an attempt to secure bread and butter, sunshine and content, by gardening, fishing, and hunting." The book first appeared fifteen years ago, when the author was advised by some critics and correspondents "to wait a few years and then acknowledge my folly,"—that of preaching a "gospel of idleness." The theme of life outlined in the book, he repeats in his new preface, is only for those who can get enjoyment out of nature, books, and very simple living, and his suggestions, he adds, should not be taken too literally. "If you are willing," Mr. Hubert says in closing, "to sacrifice much for the sake of fresh air and the release from the treadmill, accept these notes, from one who has tried the simpler life, as random suggestions—nothing more."

In the first chapter, "The Problem to be Solved," the author tells what he means by "Liberty and a Living." Liberty, he writes, does not mean idleness; the two words have no connection in his mind. "By liberty and a living, as contrasted with work and a living, I mean the getting of bread and butter, clothes and shelter for my little ones and myself by the exercise of common skill in gardening, fishing, shooting, and other out-door sports. This entails no anxious work, no tedious grind of routine in dusty towns and musty offices. It is life in the sunshine." He took up the life after having worked hard for many years on newspaper correspondence and miscellaneous writing, when he saw that he was not doing much for his family. He describes the "Sort of Life We Lead," his garden, his bees, "The Life Worth Living," and a number of other interesting matters concerning life in the country. There are several good cut illustrations in the book, some of which [illegible]

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S new novel, "Cherry's Child," is announced for publication by the J. B. Lippincott Company next week.

Mrs. Dudeny's new book, "The Story of Susan," is in active preparation for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co.

W. H. Mallock's new volume, which originally appeared in The Monthly Review in England, will be issued here by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "The Veil of the Temple." It will be recalled that Mr. Mallock is the author of several volumes on religion and science, economic and social science, verses, and novels. The chief aim of his writings has been to expose the fallacies of radicalism and Socialism, and to show that science taken by itself can supply man with no basis for religion.

Of the twenty-five or more illustrations to Herbert Spencer's autobiography, which D. Appleton & Co. are to publish shortly, several are portraits of his parents and members of his family from his own drawings. There are also some plates drawn to accompany his article on engineering and pictures of his mechanical inventions, including an invalid's chair.

Edward W. Townsend's new book, "Sure," containing new "Chimmie Fadden" material, will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in an attractive form.

Walter J. Travis, the well-known golf player, is writing for Country Life in America, and all the Spring numbers of this magazine will contain his articles.

George Morgan's novel, "The Issue," upon which he has been at work for several years, because of its serious study of American life is reported by the J. B. Lippincott Company to have called forth commendation from those who have read the advance sheets. Mr. Morgan has done nothing since the appearance of his "John Littlejohn of J." several years ago.

President Roosevelt, it is reported, will entertain Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life" and "The Better Way," at the time of the lecturing tour which the Alsatian Minister intends to make to the United States. The writer was visited by William Jennings Bryan during the latter's recent trip to Europe, when John Wanamaker also was his guest.

Dr. C. Stanley Hall, in his forthcoming book on the psychology of Adolescence, to be published by D. Appleton & Co., treats of some topics that are generally ignored on account of their very delicate nature in philosophical and sociological discussions. Among them are diseases, vices, and crime during the adolescent period. The book, it is thought, will be of value to parents, teachers, and others having the care and training of children.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, the well-known American educator, author of "Educational Aims and Educational Values," "Elements of Determinants," &c., is publishing through the Macmillan Company a new volume entitled "A Modern School." He deals with the scope and aims of the school of to-day and the conditions essential to its highest efficiency. In the main, Prof. Hanus devotes the volume to the secondary school and to discussions of the internal and external conditions essential to a high degree of success in the work of any school. His last chapter gives some testimony pertaining to the working of the elective system in colleges.

Miss Harriet Boyer, whose story, "Dearest," is in the current Lippincott's, is a native of Pennsylvania. Much of her life was spent in New York and abroad. She has resided in Brussels and Paris. While traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent she was foreign correspondent of The Saturday Evening Post. Miss Boyer is well known to magazine readers through her verses and sketches.

John Fox, Jr., author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," is going to the Far East for Scribner's Magazine. He will accompany the Japanese forces. T. F. Millard will also be in the field for the same periodical; he will be with the Russians.

Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., ("Karl"), whose novel, "A Failure," is in active preparation at J. B. Lippincott Company's, has a collection of over 600 autographed photographs, framed, of actors and actresses. His "lucky number" is said to be 13. There are 13 chapters in the story, a little over 1,300 words in the last chapter, it was written in 1903, the sum total of which figures gives 13; the contract with the publishers was signed on a Friday, the book will be published on a Friday, and the name of it is "A Failure."

Mary Stewart Cutting, whose novel, "Heart of Lynn," is about to be issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is said to be a stanch believer in the "Literature of Sunshine." Miss Helen Stowe has illustrated the book.

Messrs. Garnett & Gosse have provided for their illustrated history of English literature, the second and fourth volumes of which are being issued by the Macmillan Company. (Vols. I. and III. having appeared last Spring,) a great many pictures, including portraits of authors, their different residences, pictures of persons with whom they were connected, scenes from their writings, fac similes of letters, manuscripts, and title pages, and some colored reproductions. Mr. Gosse, who has written the fourth and concluding volume of the history, has omitted the writers of the period from Johnson to Tennyson, but he has given a full account of each of the leading figures and has included representative extracts from their writings and correspondence.

Maud Howe, (Mrs. John Elliott,) author of "Phylida," "Mammon," "Atalanta in the South," the recent biography of Laura Bridgman, her father's blind pupil, and other volumes, is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. She was born in Boston. In 1884 she took charge of the literary department of the women's exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition. She has lived much in Rome and has taken a deep interest in the varied life of that city. The latest contribution from her pen is a paper in the current Lippincott's, "From Italy to Pittsburg."

Prince Vladimir Vaniataky has in the current Lippincott's a story entitled "Yvonne of the Folies Bergère." The Prince now resides in Europe. His interests are said to be largely in this country. His name first appeared under a sketch in an American magazine, and is now familiar to readers of periodicals.

Edward Caird, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, England, has prepared for the Macmillan Company a series of lectures on Greek philosophy, which will bear the title "The Evolution of Theology." Mr. Caird will be remembered as the author of the "Critical Philosophy of Immanuel Kant," "The Religion and Social Philosophy of Comte," "Essays on Literature and Philosophy," "The Evolution of Religion," and several other books. The new work is in two volumes.

Howard V. Sutherland, author of "The Legend of Love," "The Old, Old Story," "Jacinta, a Californian Idyll," &c., has in course of publication a third volume of verses entitled "Sons of a City." It will be printed at The Star Press, San Francisco, and Paul Elder & Co. will publish it. Mr. Sutherland, who is now at Pasadena, has divided his new book into three parts. The first and last parts concern themselves with San Francisco; between them is a "Lyrical Intermezzo," in which are little "heart-songs." The verses are said to be both pathetic and humorous.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University has written for the Macmillan Company a "Life of William Hickling Prescott," which will be issued in the Spring. The biography of the author of "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru" should be read with interest. Prescott was one of the first and best historical writers in America—the father of the present-day method of historical research.

Francis Howard Williams, whose story, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," appeared in a recent number of Lippincott's Magazine, is the author of several volumes of prose and verse. His first book was "The Princess Elizabeth," which was followed by "Theodora, a Christmas Pastoral," "The Flute Player, and Other Poems," "At the Rise of the Curtain, and Dramatic Preludes," an ode entitled "Ad Astra," read about a year ago before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the University of Pennsylvania, several prose plays, and a novel entitled "Atman."

Mrs. Arthur Colville is the "descendant" who has compiled and arranged the volume on "Duchess Sarah: Being the Social History of the Times of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, with Glimpses of Her Life, and Anecdotes of Her Contemporaries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," which Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out next month.

Mrs. Burton Kingsland, author of books on "Good Manners" and "Weddings," has written a new volume on "Social Games and Pastimes," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are to publish in April. The author gives suggestions for old favorite and new games, entertainments for special occasions and during each month of the year, children's games, mesmerism, how to conduct wedding anniversary celebrations, games of thought, wit, memory, of action, &c., card games, out-of-door games and fêtes, and so forth. There will be a number of illustrations.

Margery Williams, author of "The Late Returning," has a new novel in press with the Macmillan Company. It is a story of life in a typical New Jersey village. The heroine has been a tomboy, and is witty and unconventional. A city journalist, who has fallen in love with her, is scared off by the gossips of the village. The girl's pride and self-respect prompt her to scorn him when he returns.

George T. Tobin, whose frontispiece portraits in The Lamp have attracted some attention, will have for the March number of that periodical a picture of Emerson, and in April will appear a drawing of President Eliot of Harvard. The January number had a portrait of Charles Dana Gibson, while the February issue presents one of Ibsen.

Prof. William Elliot Griffis, author of "Corea, the Hermit Nation," bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons, at one time was the tutor of Baron Komura, the Japanese Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who conducted the recent diplomatic negotiations with Baron de Rosen, the Czar's Minister, and of the Hon. S. Saito, afterward Japanese envoy to Korea. Prof. Griffis is now living at Ithaca.

A TALE OF THE SLUMS.

JOAN OF THE ALLEY. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. With illustrations by Hanson Winslow. One volume. Pp. 196. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Joan of the Alley," by Mr. Frederick Orin Bartlett, is another of those "first novels" that in these days are constantly startling one with their excellence in both manner and matter, and in any period less prolific in ephemeral literature than our own it would be taken as the sure promise of later masterpieces from the same pen. The knack of telling an interesting story, even two or three interesting stories, now seems to be a common accomplishment of the college graduate, both male and female, and the yearly flood of novels, not good enough to cause a thrill nor bad enough to incite to condemnation, the result of such widespread literary attainments. The day is long past when the appearance of a new novel can cause the sensation that greeted every fresh effort of Charles Dickens and the Brontë sisters, and the reason is not altogether a matter of merit, but somewhat of the familiarity that is said to breed contempt, or, at least, indifference. When the general level is so high, it implies more to rise above it, and these remarks are inspired by the fact that the book under consideration strikes one as being at least a little above the common level.

Whether the author of "Joan of the Alley" will one day accomplish something better than in this his first attempt to join the big band of fiction writers, is a question for the future to settle, but it is only fair to say that the first attempt is a creditable one, since it not only seems to be full of promise, but also bears along its pages evidences of careful preparation. It deals with life in the tenement district of a large city, presumably in New England, and succeeds in putting into that life more of the human interests and human characteristics that are found elsewhere than any recent tale of the kind that occurs to mind at the moment. The people of the book are not objects of commiseration to the reader, but very comprehensible beings, who, in spite of their humble surroundings and defective English, enlist one's interest and frequently win one's admiration. It is reasonable to suppose that it is easier to construct a romance about people of high degree than to do the same for an Irish drayman and his factory girl sweetheart, however admirable he may be in his particular line of business, and however clever and handsome she; but Mr. Bartlett has overcome many of the difficulties of the case, and the courtship of Joan Sullivan by Mr. Denny Ryan proves to be the most charming of idyls.

Perhaps the romantic atmosphere is made easier of attainment by the fact that little Joan was not just the ordinary product of the tenements, for her mother had been Rosalie Borderau, with her old home in Acadia, and Joan's own nature was far more in accord with her French Christian name than her Irish surname. Joan was a dreamer, an enthusiast, and most of her dreams were of the wonderful deeds of that other Joan of old France, "the maid she loved better than any she knew in all history." She, too, longed to do something to help the sad world around her, "something, she could not tell what, but something other than to complete daily her little cycle of work in the mill, to talk an hour, perhaps, with Pierre, and then to sleep all night." Pierre himself had much to do with these restless thoughts, for Pierre was a half-crazy Canadian cigar-maker, transplanted from the same Acadian village as Joan's mother, and he was forever torturing Joan with tales of the beautiful land they had left for the squalor and ugliness of the city. It was through Pierre, too, that Joan first began to realize how hard she worked all day at the factory and how little she received for it—only food enough to enable her to work further. From that thought it was but a step to the conviction that one class, her class, was oppressed by another class, vaguely known as robbers, who owned factories, and that her class must be delivered; but one more to the conclusion, inevitable to a dreaming girl whose idol was Joan of Arc, that she was born to be their deliverer.

A strike in the mill furnished the chance that Joan longed for to begin her leadership, and a villain of a walking delegate pushed her on into the fray, using her pure and high enthusiasm to accomplish his own selfish ends. Denny's part in all this was that of the helpless lover, who admires but does not understand, and is rendered correspondingly miserable. He saw no occasion for discontent with his lot, he liked his work, he loved the big, faithful dray horses who were his daily companions in that work, and not even Joan, with all her wild talk about "robbers" and "causes" and "leaders," could enlist his sympathies in her dream. In fact, Denny is the best thing in Mr. Bartlett's story—is absolutely real and human from the first page to the last. Joan, though fascinating, is doubtful, but we feel perfectly sure that Denny was drawn from life.

The Mound Builders.

The mound builders of Central United States figure in the "tale" by Waldo H. Dunn, "The Vanished Empire," which the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati Ohio, have in press. The romance will have an introduction by Prof. J. P. MacLean, in which he says: "The author is to be congratulated in his task. Not only is he a pioneer in the service, but in this romance he has taken a step in the right direction. * * * The ground work is sufficiently broad and the surroundings adapt to the mind mind in poetry and song." Mr. Dunn shows the reader how the mound builders were constructed. He has prepared an interesting appendix, descriptive of some of the more important historical facts in regard to the people, as well as some of their stupendous earthworks, including the serpent, pictured and Fort Ancient. Among the numerous illustrations are pictures of remains left by the mound builders.

TALE OF A CONSPIRACY.

WHEN IT WAS DARK. The Story of a Great Conspiracy. By Guy Thorne. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"When it Was Dark" is a four-o'clock-in-the-morning book. Admitted that its plot is improbable, unreasonable; granted that the book is written from the point of view of a narrow-minded curate in a small English urban parish, the fact remains that the book is throughout intensely interesting and dramatic. It is also well written, but it would probably be successful were it not. The story describes the attempt of Constantine Schuabe, an immensely wealthy and highly cultivated English Jew, to destroy faith in Christianity. In order to do this he bribes a famous Biblical archaeologist, Sir Robert Llewellyn, who has got himself in monetary difficulties on account of his affection for a certain fascinating actress, to go to Palestine and "plant" in a tomb outside Jerusalem the following inscription:

I, Joseph of Arimathaea, took the body of Jesus, the Nazarene, from the tomb where it was first laid and hid it in this place."

The inscription is found by another archaeologist, an entirely honest man, guided to the spot by a rascally Greek foreman of explorations, who has also been heavily bribed. The tomb has apparently never been entered, and the discovery is accepted by all the experts as being genuine. The greater part of the book deals with the terrible effects of the discovery on the world, and the laying bare of the plot by Basil Gortre, a young clergyman, aided by a series of fortunate accidents.

The author does not make the mistake of representing all Christendom as affected by the alleged discovery. He excepts the whole of the Roman Catholic Church and a handful of the Christians of England. He tells of an immense addition to the ranks of the Unitarians, and describes a fearful outbreak of crime as the result of the blow at Christian belief. The passages in which the author describes the failure of the great discovery to affect the faith of those who have themselves experienced the regeneration wrought by true belief are among the best in the book. Some of the principal characters meet at a house party, and Father Wilson, the domestic Chaplain of the house, thus addresses the arch-plotter Schuabe:

"It's very interesting, Sir, to hear all you have been saying. I have seen the paper and read of this so-called discovery, too. Of course, such a thing harmonizes exactly with the opinions of those who want to believe it. But go and tell a devoted son of the Church that he has been fed with sacraments which are no sacraments, and all that he has done has been at best the honest mistake of a deceived man, and he will laugh in your face, as I do! There are memories, far back in his life, of confirmation, when his whole being was quickened and braced, which refuse to be explained as the hallucinations of a well-meaning but deceived man. There are memories when Christ drew near to his soul and helped him. Struggles with temptation are remembered when God's grace saved him.

"He also says, 'Whether He be a sorcerer or not I know not; one thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see.' It is easy to part with one in whom we have never really believed. We can easily surrender what we have never held. But you haven't a notion of the real Christian's convictions, Mr. Schuabe. Your estimate of the future is based upon utter ignorance of the Christian's heart. You are incapable of understanding the heart to which experience has made it clear that Jesus was indeed the very Christ. There are many people who are called Christians with whom your sayings and writings, and those of this lady here, have great power. It is because they have never found Christ. Unreal words, shallow emotions, unbalanced sentiment, leave such as these without armor in a time of tumult and conflicting cries."

The reference to "this lady here" is to Mrs. Hubert Armstrong, the author of "John Mulgrave." The bitterness with which the author deals with this character, whom he seems to dislike even more than the chief villain, is truly remarkable. The book describes her as follows:

* * * Mrs. Hubert Armstrong, the famous woman novelist. Mrs. Armstrong was tall and grandly built. Her gray hair was drawn over a massive, manlike brow in smooth folds. Her face was finely chiseled. * * * When she spoke, always in full, well-chosen periods, it was with an air of somewhat final pronouncement. She was ever ex cathedra.

The lady's position was a great one. Every two or three years she published a weighty novel, admirably written, full of real culture, and without a trace of humor. In these productions, treatises rather than novels, the theme was generally that of a high-bred philosophical negation of the incarnation. Mrs. Armstrong pitied Christians with passionate certainty. Gently and lovingly she essayed to open blinded eyes to the truth. With great condescension she still believed in God and preached Christ as a mighty teacher.

The greatest fault to be found in Mr. Thorne's book is the somewhat Pecksniffian attitude occasionally displayed. This is how the author describes the abode of the enchantress to whom Sir Robert Llewellyn owes his ruin:

The room would have struck an ordinary visitor with a sense of nausea almost like a physical blow. There was something sordidly shameless about it. The vulgarist and most material of Circes held sway among all this gaudy and lavish disorder. The most sober-living and innocent-minded man, brought suddenly into such a place, would have known it instantly for what it was, and turned to fly as if from a pestilence.

However, there is not much of this kind of thing, and the book as a whole is written in a sane and dignified style that is in contrast to the extravagantly sensational character of the plot.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds east to southeast.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,889. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1904.—20 Pages, Magazine Section and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POWERS STRIVE TO AVERT BALKAN WAR

But German Officials Think Coflict Inevitable.

PLAN TO LOCALIZE STRIFE

Russia, Germany, and Austria Working Together—Reward Offered Prince Ferdinand for Good Behavior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Foreign Office states that it has received the identical note from Turkey regarding Bulgaria's preparations for war which was first published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The officials of the Foreign Office practically admit that war between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable. They say, however, that the most strenuous efforts have been made by Russia, Germany, and Austria to prevent a conflict. They have tried hard to influence Prince Ferdinand to keep the peace, promising him for doing so a great reward—it is said the elevation of his principality into a kingdom.

That Prince Ferdinand does not desire to antagonize Russia is shown by the prayers for Russian victory over Japan ordered in the Bulgarian churches. That his relations with Germany are apparently most friendly is indicated by the fact that the Order of the Red Eagle was recently conferred on Prince Boris.

If war between Turkey and Bulgaria breaks out, the Imperial powers expect that the conflict will be localized.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Almost with as close attention as they are giving the Russian-Japanese war the French authorities are watching events in the Balkans. From Bulgaria assurances have been received that she does not propose to take any measures to precipitate war, and most of the leaders of the recent insurrection have indicated their purpose to see what the reforms will accomplish before renewing the rebellion in Macedonia.

Moreover, it is not believed here that the Macedonian Committee has as much money as heretofore with which to carry on a conflict. Nevertheless, it is well understood that Russia's preoccupation in the Far East greatly increases the chances of war in the Balkans.

Turkey declares she proposes scrupulously to carry out the reforms imposed by the powers; but a high Turkish official here to-day said the attitude of his Government must necessarily depend on the attitude of the Macedonians and Bulgarians.

"We know," he said, "that the Macedonian Committee has been purchasing large quantities of arms, and we know it has been buying fezzes like those worn by the Ottoman troops, which will be worn when the revolutionists are engaging in some particularly odious crime, and which they will seek to throw on the shoulders of the Turks. But Turkey, while loyally endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the powers, will be prepared for any and all eventualities."

Asked if there would be war, the official answered that he could not tell. That would depend on developments. He admitted that Turkey was mobilizing a formidable body of troops in Macedonia, but, he added, this was due to the Albanian revolt.

Diplomats here say that if ever an opportunity existed for the Porte once for all to end the Macedonian trouble by striking Bulgaria, which encourages it, it is present now. Despite the firm representations of Russia, she undoubtedly is unwilling to engage in a war in Europe while engaged with Japan in the Far East, and Turkey is expected to adopt a firmer tone in dealing with the Macedonian question.

The powers, it is announced authoritatively, are still working harmoniously together, and they are all making representations to Turkey and Bulgaria on the folly of going to war.

ANOTHER ALBANIAN BATTLE.

Turks Kill or Wound 500 Men and Sustain Heavy Losses Themselves.

SALONICA, Macedonia, Feb. 20.—Another battle occurred between the insurgent Albanians in North Albania and the Turkish troops on Feb. 18. The Albanians were beaten, losing 500 men killed or wounded, and the Turks also lost heavily.

Shemsi Pasha, who was in command of the Turks at Diakova, has been superseded, owing to the Sultan's displeasure at his unduly severe treatment of the Albanians.

The Sultan has always evinced the greatest solicitude for his Albanian subjects, his attitude in this respect being in strong contrast to the fortitude with which he has received news of massacres of Macedonians.

The fact that Italy is believed to be desirous of extending her protection, and perhaps her sovereignty, over Albania is thought to be partly the reason for the Sultan's desire not to do anything to offend the Albanians, as shown by the punishment of Shemsi Pasha, but the fact that Albanians form his personal guard at the Yildiz Kiosk is also said to have a good deal to do with it.

Last year, when the rising in Macedonia was suppressed with the utmost ruthlessness, the revolt in Albania was ended by methods of a very different character. The news dispatches stated that the rebels had been disarmed and that the leaders would be punished, but nothing more was heard of this punishment, and it was generally believed that the Sultan had ended the trouble by the simple expedient of giving heavy bribes to the leaders.

EUROPE'S WARLIKE ACTIVITY.

Spanish Troops to Protect Islands—Sweden Takes Precautions.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Government officials here profess not to know the cause of Spain's hurried mobilization of troops, but unofficial information shows that mobilization is going on with the utmost energy with the special view of protecting the Canary and Balearic group of islands.

Large forces of infantry, cavalry, and engineers have already been assigned to cooperate with the navy in the defense of the islands and the coast of the mainland of Spain. A prominent official said:

"The mobilization is probably a scare similar to that which Spain experienced when she expected Rear Admiral Watson's fleet to attack her coast.

However, the authorities here are aware that Spain is suspicious that the present war may lead some power to attempt to secure strategic positions near Gibraltar. British and French negotiations concerning Northern Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, have been going on for the last year, and Foreign Minister Delcassé recently told one of the Ambassadors that a settlement seemed as far off as ever. He also said he believed Spain foresaw Russia's present extreme need of coaling stations between the Baltic and the Far East.

The financial dangers attending the mobilization were shown to-day in the complete demoralization of Spanish rentes on the Bourse.

The permanency of the France-Russian alliance is still the subject of fierce public discussion. The only noteworthy declaration favorable to the denunciation of the alliance was that of the Socialist leader, M. Jaures. This has led to the practical repudiation of M. Jaures by the Socialist groups in Parliament. The effect of the discussion has been to show that influential elements, while not believing the alliance to be favorable at present to French interests, do not consider the time propitious for the slightest wavering in loyalty to Russia.

The Foreign Office to-day denied the report that President Loubet intended to visit the Czar, and added that such a visit had not been considered.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—Two regiments of infantry at San Sebastian and two regiments at Pampeluna are held in readiness to start for the Balearic Islands. War Minister Linares has also sent a circular to the military authorities ordering the recall of all soldiers on furlough.

These measures caused considerable excitement, which was not diminished by the rumors that this military activity was due to a warning from a European power to the effect that in the event of a Continental war Great Britain intended to seize points on the Spanish coast.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, left London this morning for St. Petersburg. The afternoon newspapers made sensations out of his departure, connecting it with rumors that the Czar was displeased with his Ambassadors at Washington and London and with his late Minister at Tokio, owing to the recent turn of events.

The Russian Embassy stated positively that Count Benckendorff had gone to St. Petersburg for three days to bid farewell to his son, who is going to the Far East with his regiment. The Foreign Office here confirms this statement.

The uneasiness exhibited on the Continent in regard to the possibility that a European war may ensue from the struggle in the Far East is not shared by Great Britain. The naval and military preparations announced from Continental capitals are regarded here as being mere common sense measures which any power must adopt, however remote the contingency of their employment may appear. The statement from Madrid that Great Britain intends to seize Spanish points in the event of war has not even the semblance of probability. It is learned that at the present moment Spain and Great Britain are on the verge of concluding an arbitration treaty, and that in other ways their diplomatic relations are closer than they have been for years past.

At the Spanish Embassy here it was emphatically declared that the movements of Spanish troops were not due to a warning from Great Britain or any other power, but were simple and comparatively unimportant precautions that all nations must take when one of the great powers is involved in war.

At the Foreign Office and at the Spanish Embassy the belief is entertained that no other European power will be involved, least of all Spain, which has no direct or indirect interest at stake.

"All the rumors," the Foreign Office said, "that European complications are in sight are quite baseless."

LED HUNGRY MOB TO HOTEL.

"Philanthropist" Invited Them to the Fifth Avenue, Then Vanished.

Shivering with cold and hunger 200 men stood in line in Madison Square last night waiting for coffee and sandwiches that were being distributed from a wagon. Several feet away from the line, which moved forward a little now and then, but which never ceased to fill as rapidly as those in front were taken care of, stood a tall thin man wearing a shiny silk hat, a long ulster which was unbuttoned, and which displayed a frayed Prince Albert coat. For several minutes he eyed the crowd, and then began to talk.

"This is one of the greatest charities I have ever seen," he said. "I can remember the time when a poor man couldn't get a place to eat or sleep in this big city unless he had the price. I used to be poor once, and many a hard struggle I had. But now I am rich and am a philanthropist. Do you see that big hotel over there? (Indicating the Fifth Avenue Hotel.) Well, I own that hotel, and I am going to show you men that the world is not as hard as it seems. Come with me, my men, and you shall all have a fine room to sleep in, servants to do your bidding, and the finest of victuals to eat."

He started to walk across the park and was followed by about 150 men. When he got to the hotel a porter, seeing the mob following, asked the leader what he wanted.

"How dare you talk to me that way?" he replied. "Go at once to the manager and tell him I have fired you."

The porter fled to the desk and informed the clerk that there was a crazy man outside. The clerk beheld the tall man entering the corridor, followed by a motley crowd. He quickly summoned the head porter and Special Officer John Milholland. Then he rang for the police.

When a squad of bluecoats arrived from the West Thirtieth Street Station in double quick time the porters and Milholland had driven the followers of the "philanthropist" from the hotel and the leader had disappeared.

California and Mexico.
4:25 P. M. daily, Sunset Route, via Southern Ry., A. & W. P., W. of A., L. & N. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping, Dining, Library, and Observation Cars. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice.
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

EQUITABLE BANK'S EX-CASHIER ARRESTED

Broach Makes a Confession When Accused of Forgery.

SAYS HE'LL INVOLVE OTHERS

Northport Bank President Takes Action After Imboden Note Given by Broach Went to Protest.

Locked up in a police station cell on a charge of forgery, Charles F. Broach, ex-cashier of the defunct Equitable National Bank, bemoaned his fate last night, and declared that, while he would probably go to State prison, he would drag with him others, who, he said, helped to ruin the bank, which was turned into the hands of a receiver about ten days ago. According to the police, Broach has made a confession, admitting his guilt, and involving other persons. To Detective Sergeant Flood, who arrested Broach yesterday, the ex-bank cashier said:

"This arrest means the beginning of my downfall and the blasting of my reputation, but when I go down I'll drag others with me."

Just what else Broach had to say will not be made public until after he has been taken into court. Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who ordered Broach's arrest, said there would probably be other arrests which would explain one of the causes that led up to the failure of the Equitable National Bank. Mr. Krotel added, however, that in justice to the men who were connected with the bank at the time it was put in the hands of a receiver it should be stated that none of these men had any part whatever in the crime charged against Broach.

The last Board of Directors and officials of the bank, Mr. Krotel said, were absolutely ignorant of the things that occurred at the time Broach was cashier of the institution. These men would no doubt be surprised to learn some of the causes that led to the bank's failure.

"The charge against Broach," said the Assistant District Attorney, "is forgery in the first degree. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court on Sunday morning and held over for examination on Monday. He resided with his wife and three children at Orange, N. J., and I am very sorry for them. However, Broach will plead guilty to the charge against him.

"We have a clean-cut case against him and he cannot get out of it. He has agreed to reveal certain facts which will lead to the arrest of others, but that is about all that I can say about the case at present."

When asked whether the case had been brought to the attention of the District Attorney's office by the receiver of the defunct bank, Mr. Krotel replied that the President of the Northport National Bank, Harry S. Mott, was the complainant in the case.

"On June 26 last," said the Assistant District Attorney, "Broach obtained a loan of $3,000 from the Northport National Bank of Long Island, giving as collateral what purported to be a certificate of ninety shares of stock in the Equitable National Bank. At that time Broach was cashier of the bank and one of its Directors. As the loan was not paid back to the Northport Bank, President Mott of that institution called at the Equitable Bank and learned that the certificate was a forgery, as Broach had been credited with owning but ten shares of stock in the bank—five one-share certificates and one five-share certificate.

"Then Mr. Mott got after Broach and Broach handed over a note made to his order for the amount due and signed Leonard Imboden. As this note proved as worthless as the stock certificate, Mr. Mott again went after Broach and demanded that he pay up or go to jail. He did not wish to see Broach in jail, because he pitied Broach's wife, who is a woman of refinement.

"But Broach kept putting him off, and finally was making arrangements to move away from his home in Orange. Then Mr. Mott came here with his complaint. Broach was arrested while in Mr. Mott's office at 76 William Street, where he had come for the last time with an excuse.

"He then broke down and confessed. His wife and children have left Orange, and he evidently intended to skip out. His arrest hurriedly was brought about after I had communicated with Edward Ridgely, receiver of the Equitable National Bank, who informed me that he had learned that Broach had forged many of these certificates."

Before being locked up in the police station, Broach was taken to the Criminal Courts Building, but all the courts had adjourned for the day. He sent a messenger for Charles A. Nones, who had been President of the Equitable Bank for a short period last Spring. He was anxious to have Mr. Nones go on his bond, but Mr. Nones did not seem anxious to do so.

Mr. Nones voluntarily made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Krotel, saying that he was greatly surprised to hear of Broach's arrest. He had taken Broach into the bank at the time he became President of the institution, he said.

President Mott said last night that his bank would not lose a cent through its dealings with Broach, for the reason that it was secured against loss by other security, which had been turned into it after the Imboden note had gone to protest.

Mr. Mott said he had learned that the Imboden, who had signed the note was the same who had been exposed in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES last July, when Imboden figured as a promoter in the scheme to form the Inter-State Trust Company. Imboden also figured in several other schemes, one of which landed him in prison, where he served two years. This was in connection with the failure of a trust company which he organized there. He had been sentenced to a term of five years, but was pardoned by Gov. Hogg. Imboden next went to Kansas City, where he organized the Planters' Bank, and obtained a note for $25,000, which resulted in his arrest. He appeared next in New York as the manager of the Investment Company of America.

When seen last night Mr. Ridgely refused to discuss anything connected with the arrest of Broach further than to say that Broach had not been connected with the Equitable since August last, when the bank reorganized. When asked whether the worthless paper in the Equitable's vaults was that of Broach and Imboden the receiver refused to state, but from another source it was learned that the name Imboden appeared among the Equitable's assets.

Pinehurst (N. C.) Special.
Via Southern Ry. leaves N. Y. daily except Sunday, 12:55 noon. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, Washington to Pinehurst. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

PERRY S. HEATH RESIGNS.

Retires as Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Perry S Heath, ex-First Assistant Postmaster General and Secretary of the Republican National Committee, wired his resignation of the latter position from here to-day to Acting Chairman Payne at Washington, as follows:

"Due to the death of Chairman Hanna, I tender to you my resignation as Secretary of the Republican National Committee, effective immediately."

Mr. Heath stated that the telegram told the entire story and he had nothing to add to it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — Postmaster General Payne to-day received the resignation of Perry S. Heath as Secretary of the National Committee and announced that he would accept it immediately. The duties of Secretary will devolve on Elmer Dover, the Assistant Secretary of the committee, until the full committee meets a few days before the National Convention, when a Secretary will be elected to succeed Mr. Heath.

BALTIMORE FEARS LABOR RIOTS

Rush Work on Stock Exchange Plans to Give Work to Unemployed.

Howells & Stokes, the architects to whom the contract for the drawing of the plans of the new Stock Exchange in Baltimore was awarded last week, presented two different sets of completed drawings with specifications to the Executive Board of the Exchange, which met yesterday in the burned city. The drawing of the plans took 144 hours, three shifts of draughtsmen being employed in stretches of eight hours each, in order to finish the job in the six days allowed by the Baltimore financiers. The work was completed on time, and Mr. Stokes left for Baltimore early yesterday morning with the plans in his possession.

"The reason for such unprecedented speed in getting out these plans," said Mr. Howells yesterday, "is due to the fact that it is absolutely necessary for Baltimore to begin building operations as soon as possible if it is to forestall a serious state of affairs in the way of labor troubles. Hordes of workmen have been pouring into the city ever since the fire, and to date there has been nothing for them to do. In fact, the workmen of the city themselves have not all been able to find employment in the work of clearing away the debris of the burned section, and their hostility to the men from other cities coming to take what little work there is away from them has caused not a little ill-feeling during the past few days.

"It is to prevent an open rupture between the local workmen and the men from other points that the Stock Exchange members decided to start rebuilding the devastated section with all possible speed. It is their intention to have work on their new structure begun next week. The property owners are still half-dazed and undecided as to what is the best thing to be done, and it is necessary for some one to take the first step in order to get these owners started."

EXONERATES MAYOR HARRISON.

But Chicago Grand Jury Indicts Manager Davis for Iroquois Theatre Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The exoneration of Mayor Harrison from criminal responsibility in connection with the loss of life in the Iroquois disaster and the voting of an indictment charging manslaughter against Manager Will J. Davis were the first fruits of the afternoon session of the special Grand Jury to-day.

The Mayor is said to owe his escape to the testimony of City Hall department heads, who said the Executive had, previous to the opening of the theatre, given orders to the License Department that no theatre license should issue except on the report of Building Commissioner Williams. This testimeny, while clearing the Mayor, had the effect of making the indictment of Williams for misfeasance unavoidable.

Others indicted are Thomas Noonan, business manager of the theatre, and James E. Cummings, stage carpenter, both charged with manslaughter; and Edward Laughlin, City Building Inspector, charged with misfeasance.

The theory on which Davis was held amenable was that, as active manager of the theatre and host of the patrons, it was his duty to take every reasonable precaution for the safety of his guests. The definite provisions of the ordinances as to what fire-fighting devices must be installed, made his indictment a foregone conclusion.

It was charged by the Grand Jury that the city inspection departments are so administered as to leave responsibility indefinite. A more intelligent administration of certain of the City Hall departments was demanded.

COLUMBIA PROFESSOR HURT.

Chemicals Exploded While Prof. Bogert Was Lecturing at the University.

Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert of Columbia University was the victim of a painful and serious accident while lecturing to one of his classes yesterday morning.

Prof. Bogert started to perform an experiment in which iodo-benzol crystals are combined with vitriol. As a slight explosion follows the combination of these two substances, they were placed together in an open pan. The expected explosion took place, and then the bottle of acid which the professor held in his hand exploded with a loud report. Fragments of the glass flew about Prof. Bogert's head cutting it severely. A large piece was driven through his chin into his mouth, and another through his eye-lid into his eye, wounding it slightly. Other pieces covered his face and ears with cuts.

Dr. Walter L. Meyian, medical director of the university, was summoned and after making a cursory examination of the wounds and checking the flow of blood called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Prof. Bogert was taken to the hospital where his wounds were dressed. He was then escorted home. Later he went to see Dr. May, a specialist, about his wounded eye. Dr. May pronounced the wound serious, but said he did not think the sight would be permanently affected.

Dr. A. V. Chambers, Prof. Bogert's assistant, who was present during the accident, said that so far as he knew there was no reason to believe that Dr. Bogert would be permanently injured, although he would doubtless be incapacitated from professorial work for some time. In view of the high explosive force and dangerous elements of the chemicals, he considered it remarkable that Dr. Bogert had not been much more dangerously wounded.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 3:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:35 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,181 B'way.—Adv.

WAR RUMORS BOOST MAY WHEAT TO $1.07

Pandemonium Accompanies the Advance in the Chicago Pit.

ARMOUR UNLOADS HOLDINGS

Bull Leader's Heavy Selling Fails to Check Frantic Buying—Other Grains and Provisions Higher.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Amid excitement unprecedented in the wheat pit since the Russo-Japanese war began, wheat to-day soared to $1.07, or more than 4 cents higher than yesterday's close. The advance was irresistible. Armour, who for months has been the almost undisputed monarch of the pit, sold millions of bushels of the grain, but for every bushel offered two were demanded by professional and outside traders, who frantically bought everything offered.

Rumors that the Russo-Japanese war was spreading to other nations were the chief incentive to to-day's wild buying, but talk of stoppage of wheat shipments from Russia and from Argentina also was a factor in the advance. The market hesitated somewhat at the outset, and a momentary calm prevailed, but suddenly a buying wave struck the pit. It fairly swept brokers off their feet. By leaps and bounds the May price, which slipped from 1.04 at the opening off to $1.02⅜, rose and in thirty minutes had reached $1.07.

Pandemonium accompanied the advance. Brokers rushed madly back and forth between the pit and telegraph counters with their hands full of orders. These, because of the excited state of the trade, it was almost impossible to fill. The crowds which packed the visitors' gallery were dazed by the wild scenes that were being enacted, not only in the wheat pit, where hundreds of traders, with arms waving above their heads, struggled and fought to buy or sell, but also in the corn and provision pits, where prices also were rising.

The uproar and clamor never ceased or abated from the opening of the session until the gong announced its close. In one respect to-day was unlike any previous day since the war excitement began—there were no varying degrees of intensity in the excitement which reigned, and the nerves of every trader were at the highest tension every minute of the session.

Shorts were active bidders for the May option at the opening, and initial quotations on that delivery were unchanged to 1¼ cents higher, at $1.02⅝ to $1.04. July opened ⅛ of a cent lower to ⅛ of a cent higher, at 92⅝@93 cents. Cables were strong, Liverpool futures being up a penny, Paris ⅝ to 1 cent, and Antwerp 1⅞ cents a bushel. A report came that railroad employes in Argentina were on the verge of a strike. The transportation of troops and war munitions in Russia is greatly restricting the movement of wheat in that country. In addition to the bullish foreign situation, conditions in the United States were such as to cause alarm as to the sufficiency of the domestic supply.

Late in the session there was practically no May wheat on the market, and shorts were bidding ¼ to ½ a cent over the market price in order to get it. The demand for July was almost as good as was that for May, but there were more of the deferred futures for sale, and the advance was not as sensational.

The early corn market was weak, but toward the middle of the session the market began to feel the effects of the extraordinary strength of wheat. May advancing to 57⅞ cents. The close was strong, at 50⅝@57 cents. There was an active general trade in oats, May closing at 45⅞ cents. The provision market was active and strong throughout the entire day.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—May wheat sold to-day in the St. Louis grain pit on 'Change at $1. There was much cheering by traders and lookers-on when that price was bid. Considerable wheat was sold at that price, and the option closed at $1 asked. This is the first time on the present advance in wheat that the speculative option has sold in the St. Louis market at $1. Cash wheat is now $1.12.

FANIC ON PARIS BOURSE.

Rumors of International Complications Precipitate Wild Selling.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A panic was precipitated on the Bourse to-day by the circulation of startling contradictory reports concerning possible world complications growing out of the war. These rumors included the prospective mobilization of the German and French armies. There was a report of difficulties between the United States and Russia in consequence of the refusal of Russia to grant an exequatur to Mr. Morgan as United States Consul at Dalny. Financial authorities say that not since 1882 has a scene occurred on the Bourse like that of to-day.

Almost from the opening the leading securities began to fall. French rentes were particularly affected. Russian imperials also dropped, as did other foreign bonds. During the early hours heavy depreciations occurred on all sides. This state was aggravated during the closing hour and the excitement was redoubled. French, Spanish, and Turkish rentes were offered amid a great uproar. At the close the market was very agitated.

Russian Imperial 4s closed at 90.25. Rio Tintos lost 20 francs. Other notable losses during the day were: French 3 per cents, 1 franc 40 centimes; Spanish 4s, 5 francs 65 centimes; Turkish 4s, 2 francs 60 centimes; Turkish Consolidated, 20 francs; Ottoman Bank, 26 francs; Suez active, 74 francs.

Some stocks of the most important French banks declined 50 to 70 francs.

No important failures had been reported up to about 6 o'clock this evening. From Lyons came an unconfirmed report of the failure of one small broker. It is said that several prominent financiers will assemble to-morrow for the purpose of taking measures to prevent a continuance of the panic on Monday. Their efforts will be assisted by the authorities.

The Foreign Office denied the report circulated on the Bourse of the mobilization of the French Army, and no information has been received that such a step has been taken by Germany.

A Great Train to Florida.
The Southerner's Palm Limited.
Via P. R. R. & Southern Ry. The punctual performance of the excellent schedule and superb equipment accord for the superior patronage of this train. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

PORTO RICO WANTS FREEDOM.

Statehood or Independence the Demand of the Assembly.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 20.—The Federal Assembly to-day by a vote of 60 to 15 demanded that Porto Rico be admitted to Statehood or that to the island be granted independence.

TRAMPS HAVE RIGHTS.

Iowa Court Awards Damages for Ejectment from Moving Train.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 20.—The Iowa Supreme Court to-day decided that a tramp has rights which a trainman must respect, affirming a decision from Pottawattamie County, in which Joseph Johnson secured judgment for injuries sustained by reason of forcible ejectment from a moving train.

The lower court held that a tramp had no rights, and that the trainman was justified in throwing him from the train, no matter what the results might be. A new trial was granted and a favorable decision rendered.

POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBBED

Jewelry Worth $1,600 and $150 Cash Gone—A Nurse Suspected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—About $1,600 worth of jewelry and $150 in cash have been stolen from the hotel apartments of Postmaster General Payne, and the detectives working on the case are seeking to locate a nurse formerly employed in the family. Her description has been telegraphed to the police of a number of cities. It is thought that she has gone to New York City.

The jewelry taken consists of rings and pins, and was in a trunk which had been opened.

COURT ORDERS WIFE TO COOK.

Ohio Judge Grants Injunction in a Suit for Divorce.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—A novel injunction was granted to-day to Lawrence Holsky.

Holsky's wife, who has filed a petition for divorce, is temporarily restrained from refusing to attend to her household duties and is explicitly ordered to cook the meals and make the bed of her husband.

CANFIELD'S PORTRAIT TO STAY.

Boston Decides to Let It Hang with Those of Society Women.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The portrait of Richard Canfield, proprietor of New York's most famous gambling house, will be on exhibition in Copley Hall Tuesday, with those of the leading society women of Boston and New York. The occasion will be the Whistler memorial exhibit, to which Mr. Canfield will contribute six pictures by the artist besides the portrait of himself.

The portrait of Canfield was painted while he was in England just after the raid made upon his place, and when he himself was much wanted by District Attorney Jerome. The final decision of the committee to hang the portrait of Canfield along with those of society leaders is considered by members of the Copley Square Society to be a triumph of art over all things.

WARRANT FOR POLICE CHIEF.

Illinois Officer Accused of Helping Poolroom Men Resist Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Warrants were issued to-day against Chief of Police Patrick McCambridge, two policemen, and twelve other men, charging participation in the riot at a poolroom at Madison, Ill., yesterday afternoon. It is asserted that these persons assisted the poolroom men in resisting the raid made by a posse of citizens. The warrants have not yet been served.

The poolroom was open for business to-day, delayed only half an hour by the necessity for the poolroom attachés to appear in court to give bond. The Chief of Police and his patrolmen were on hand early, laughing and joking about the raid of the previous day and making frequent visits to the bar. About 200 "sports" from St. Louis were present and made business brisk for the establishment.

GROUND FOR DOG CEMETERY.

Five Acres Are Bought at Central Islip for Favored Poodles.

Five acres of "adaptable land" have been purchased at Central Islip, L. I., for a cemetery for dogs whose owners possess sufficient cash and the necessary disposition to buy for their bones a plot of ground.

Idlewild Canine Cemetery Association intends to clear and beautify the land just as soon as the ground hog thinks it worth while remaining above ground. But ground hogs, cats, horses, cows, and other animals, including, of course, man, will have no place in the canine cemetery—that is, after they are dead. Many men are expected to devote a considerable portion of their time to making the graves of dead poodles attractive. Mrs. Myra St. Maur Stephens of West Hoboken, N. J., is at the head of the enterprise.

FIRE FOLLOWS DEADLY THREAT.

Druggist Ignores Blackmailing Letter and His Shop Is Burned.

Blackmailers are believed to have set fire to the store of a druggist in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn because he ignored a letter which they sent him demanding $1,000. Yesterday the druggist, I. Herman of 202 Osborn Street, asked the police to hunt for the writer of the letter.

Herman received the letter a few days ago. He was told that if he did not take $1,000 to a certain place the following night he would be in danger of losing his life. Herman paid no attention to the letter, which was signed "Always We." A day or two later two strange Italians entered Herman's store and looked it over while they talked about wanting to buy such a place. That night the drug store was badly damaged by a fire which started in a rear room. Herman found that the transom of a door opening from the hall was open, and he suspected that an incendiary had started the blaze.

The letter written to the druggist was mailed at a station on Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg. It was written in Italian.

RUSSIA'S TROOPS IN EAST NUMBER 125,000

Czar's Generals Unprepared to Rush Reinforcements.

PROBABLE CAMPAIGN PLAN

Refugees Leaving Port Arthur—Japanese Fleet Controls the Gulf—Repairs to Russian Ships.

YIN KOW, Feb. 20.—By means of special permission obtained from Major Gen. Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's Chief of Staff, a newspaper correspondent succeeded in passing the Russian lines under official escort and visited Port Arthur, which is closed to all civilians. The correspondent gives the following account of conditions:

"An enormous consignment of artillery is reported to be en route from Russia, and it is said without hesitation that there were not over 125,000 troops in Manchuria and at Vladivostok when the war began.

"Gen. Valkoff is in command of the noncombatant force at Harbin. Gens. Linevitch and von Dratovitch are at Liao-Yang, (about half way between Niu-Chwang and Mukden.) When the Tenth Regiment is near Kin-Chow and the Ninth Regiment near Liao-Chang, and the Twelfth Regiment near Liao-Yang, it is intended to commence a simultaneous march toward the Yalu River.

"While Major Gen. Pflug is advancing the troops from Mukden to the alu he will at the same time be strengthening his centre and preparing to defend the railroad and the North Gulf Coast in force. The military authorities are thoroughly aware of their unpreparedness to rush reinforcements.

"Only 30 per cent. of the population remains at Port Arthur, and many of these are leaving. The trains are still crowded with refugees. Railroad conditions are excellent, and trains are running on schedule time. There are only a few unfinished side tracks and one unfinished bridge between Niu-Chwang and Port Arthur. The Peninsula of Liao-Tung is quiet. Adequate guards are maintained at all culverts and bridges, and preparations for defense are being continued. The troops in the vicinity of Kin-Chow are active, and a strong force is guarding the narrowest section of the peninsula.

"The authorities have mitigated war conditions at Port Arthur by fixing the prices of foodstuffs. The prices of other commodities, however, have advanced. The authorities have taken possession of all food supplies in the stores which were deserted by Chinese and other merchants. They are providing for a siege by sending wheat milling machinery to Port Arthur, and claim that there is sufficient food supply there for a resistance of two years.

"Japanese refugees, under the personal supervision of the Viceroy and Gen. Plancon, are leaving Port Arthur on released ships. The local agents of two British steamers, the Foxton Hall and another, which were deserted during the Japanese attack, are endeavoring to induce the Captains of these vessels to return and reclaim them. The Brand, the only ship now remaining at Port Arthur, will leave there Feb. 21 with refugees and dispatches.

"Although the harbors on the Liao-Tung Peninsula have been reopened, the authorities do not expect further arrivals. The Japanese fleet, which is sighted at intervals from Golden Hill, completely controls the gulf, and, under the imperfect police system, all incomers are treated as spies.

"The repairs to the Russian fleet are proceeding. The cruiser Novik has been docked, but the condition of the battleships, Czarevitch and Retvizan remain unchanged. Engineers say that the Retvizan will be floated in a few days.

"The official reports commend Capt. Essen of the Novik and Capt. Bersian of the cruiser Bayan, for gallant conduct on Feb. 9, and indicate that in spite of the fact that no Japanese losses were reported, the Russians did some damage.

"Capt. Stepanoff, who was in command of the torpedo transport Yenisei, (which was blown up from accidental contact with a mine,) is declared to have met a hero's death in trying to save his crew.

"Shippers are of the opinion that the harbor of Dalny will be unsafe for years to come on account of stray mines from the Yenisei, some of which are reported by the last merchantman arriving at Port Arthur, as having drifted into the open sea.

"The city is darkened every night, but Viceroy Alexieff's house is lighted, although the people understand that he is at Harbin.

"The administration authorities of Port Arthur assert that the Japanese have landed in Korea only."

FIRST LAND ENCOUNTER.

Cossacks Capture a Japanese Major and Five Soldiers Near Wiju.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Major Gen. Pflug, the Chief of Staff of Viceroy Alexieff, telegraphed from Port Arthur to-day as follows:

"The situation at Port Arthur is unchanged.

"A company of Cossacks, marching from

Wiju, captured a Japanese Major, Tatsaru, with five soldiers and two civilians.

"The reports regarding the enemy are generally contradictory and scarce.

"It is confirmed that troops of Yuan Shai Kai, Commander in Chief of the Chinese army, are being dispatched to Tsin-Chou and Kupangtse.

"All is quiet in Manchuria."

Native reports from China say that the Chinese pirates, since the outbreak of hostilities, have been displaying such activity in Eastern Asiatic waters as almost to paralyse the coasting trade.

With reference to the sensational stories of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Baikal, (one report saying that three regiments were drowned while attempting to cross the ice-covered lake,) it is explained that the trans-Baikal line was blocked at the Baikal Station during the night of Feb. 18 by an avalanche of snow. A train having troops on board dashed into the obstruction and one soldier was killed and five were severely injured and fourteen were slightly hurt.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—Three hundred Russian scouts reconnoitred yesterday in Wiju and vicinity. They crossed the Yalu River, entered the town, scouted through the surrounding country, and then recrossed the river and joined their main force.

Advices to the Japanese Government from Peking say that while at Mukden, Viceroy Alexieff asked the Chinese troops to aid in guarding the railway, so as to prevent the interruption of traffic. The Chinese refused the request and asked for instructions from Peking. The Chinese Government told them to inform Alexieff that as Russia had insisted that the Chinese were unable to guard the railway in time of peace, surely Russia could not expect them to guard it in time of war.

GEN. KUROPATKIN IN COMMAND.

Russian Minister of War Made Commander in Chief of Far East Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Gen. Kuropatkin has been relieved of his functions as Minister of War and has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian army in the Far East.

ALEXIEFF'S NAVAL AUTHORITY.

Viceroy May Have General Supervision —Russian Merchant Ships Warned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—It is believed here that Viceroy Alexieff will exercise general supervision over the naval movements in the Far East.

It is reported here upon good authority, but the report lacks official confirmation, that all the steamships of the volunteer fleet are to be armed.

The Ministry of Finance has warned all Russian merchant ships to remain south of Shanghai, as the Japanese have a squadron composed of one battleship, two first, and two second-class cruisers, and eleven torpedo boats off Amoy, China, for the purpose of intercepting merchantmen.

RUSSIA RAPIDLY ARMING.

Planning to Hurry Thousands of Troops Into Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Military activity is proceeding on an ever-increasing scale, and all is in readiness for the mobilization of the entire Russian army should that become necessary. Officials say that in a fortnight 100,000 additional troops will be in Manchuria. Three army corps of Siberian Rifles have already been organized, and a fourth soon will be completed. There is also a brigade of Cossack artillery, armed with mountain guns.

Although the Japanese seem to be making Port Arthur one of their main objectives, military men here do not believe that they will be able to effect and hold a landing there. That entire country is strongly held by a division of Cossacks, which was quietly moved out to the Far East from the Caucasus some time ago.

The Russian Army will have a distinctly Cossack appearance. Enormous shakos of black, long-haired sheepskin will be worn by the officers and men of the fighting regiments. Stories of privations suffered by the soldiers on the military trains going to the East are said to be grossly exaggerated. Covered freight trucks have been converted into really comfortable cars for the men. Each man is allowed three-quarters of a pound of hot beef daily, besides the regular rations supplied from the special kitchen cars.

A dispatch received here from Harbin, Manchuria, dated Feb. 20, says the railroad is in working order, and that the Japanese who attempted to blow up the bridge over the Sungari River have been hanged. Bands of bandits have been observed under Japanese leadership, and are being pursued.

Almost all the civilian inhabitants of Harbin have departed. The movement of troops is causing heavy traffic on the railroad. All of the Japanese laborers on the railroad have fled, but the Chinese laborers have returned to work after their New Year celebrations.

AMERICANS TO WATCH WAR.

Officers Detailed to Accompany Japanese Forces in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Japan having acceded to the request of this Government to be allowed the privilege of sending military observers with the forces in the field, the General Staff to-day designated four officers for this purpose, as follows: Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate; Capt. March and Capt. Morrison of the artillery, and Capt. Kuhn of the Engineer Corps.

Crowder and March are in this city and Kuhn and Morrison are in Manila.

GERMANY'S NEUTRAL DECISION.

Russia and Japan Can't Pass Ships Through Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—I am informed at the Foreign Office that the Crown jurists, to whom the question was submitted, have decided that during the war between Russia and Japan neither power must be allowed to pass ships through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, as this would be opposed to German neutrality.

RUSSIA AND THE HAY NOTE.

Names Three Conditions in Accepting the American Plan.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It is learned that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorf, to-day received from the Washington Government a communication announcing that Russia's reply was considered responsive to the American note on China, and would be transmitted to the Governments of China and Japan. The terms of the Russian reply are substantially as follows:

"Russia will be glad to join with the other powers in the recognition of Chinese neutrality, on three conditions:

"First—That China shall maintain neutrality.

"Second—That Japan shall loyally support this neutrality.

"Third—That Manchuria, being the field of military operations, shall not be included."

The reply contains only the foregoing three conditions and the introductory sentence.

The communication which Count Lamsdorf has now received from Secretary Hay is equally brief.

AMERICAN MINERS MAY FIGHT.

One Hundred of Them Are in the War Zone in Korea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—H. C. Perkins of this city, President of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, employing about 100 Americans in Korea, called at the State Department to-day after a visit to the White House. He asked the Government to protect the men and the property of the company.

United States Minister Allen at Söul was cabled to take every step possible to afford the protection requested. The mining property is located in the very theatre of hostilities, and Mr. Allen's efforts may be without avail, as the instructions to him do not contemplate the sending of a guard to the vicinity.

The American miners, however, are heavily armed and are well equipped with rapid-fire machine guns and therefore are able to repel any attack from marauders.

Code Messages for Japan.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that code messages can now be transmitted to Japan, and that the Western Union code is on file at the disposal of the public at the central office of the Imperial Posts and Telegraphs in Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kioto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Niikko, and Hakodati.

JAPANESE LOAN SUCCESSFUL.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The national loan has already been twice covered.

Viscount Yoski-Kawa has been appointed Minister for Home Affairs.

Evans's Ships to Chinese Waters.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—The United States protected cruisers Cincinnati and Albany of Rear Admiral Evans's fleet have sailed for Shanghai.

MAP OF THE WAR AREA AND IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE STRUGGLE OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN TO DOMINATE THE DESTINIES OF THE FAR EAST.

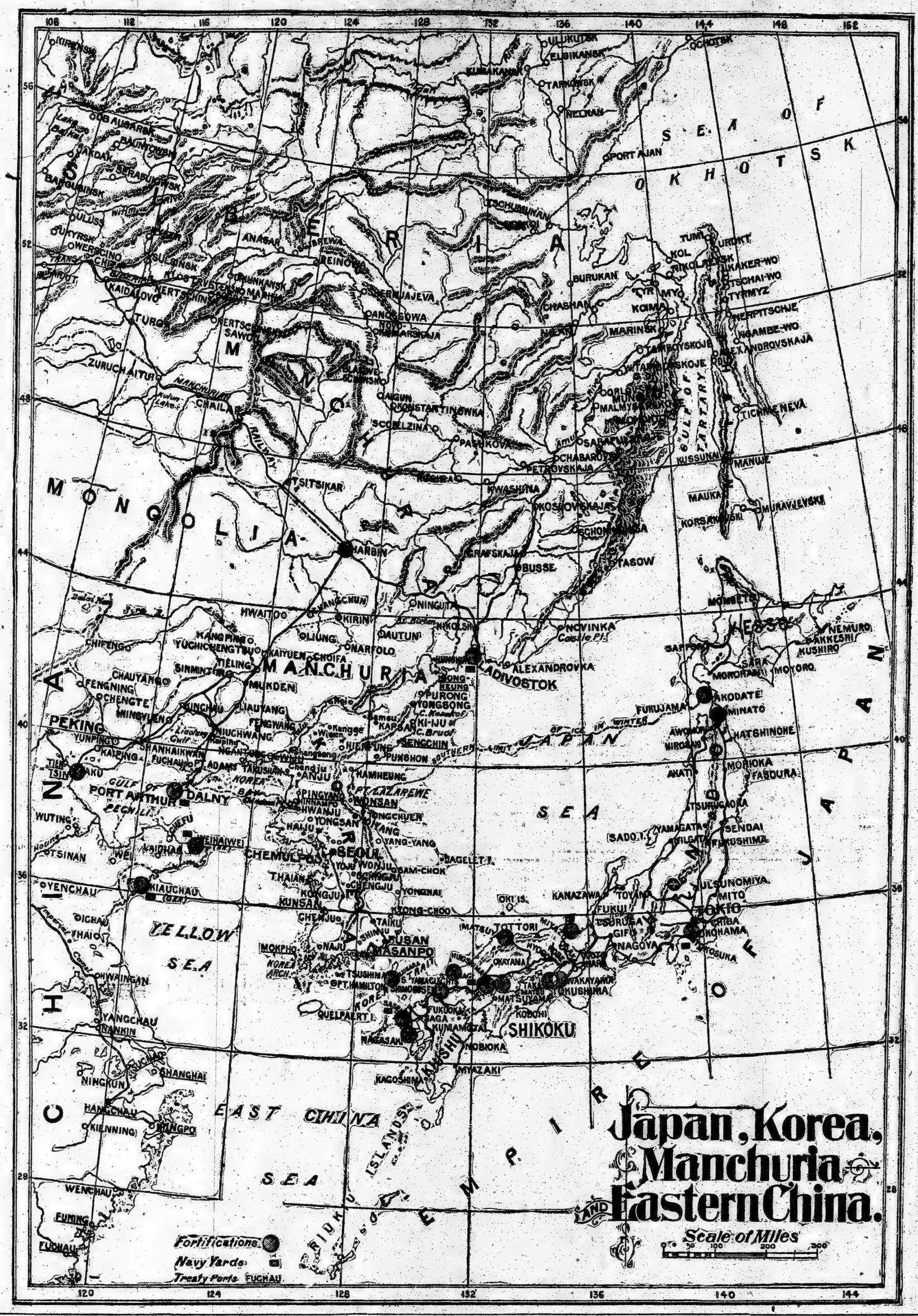
Japan, Korea, Manchuria & Eastern China.
Scale of Miles
Fortifications
Navy Yards
Treaty Ports FUCHAU
SEA OF OKHOTSK
JAPAN SEA
YELLOW SEA
EAST CHINA SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
HONSHIU
SHIKOKU
KYUSHIU
PORT ARTHUR
DALNY
PEKING
HARBIN
VLADIVOSTOK
SEOUL
FUSAN
MASANPO
GULF OF TARTARY
TOKIO
YOKOHAMA
NAGOYA
OSAKA
KOBE
HAKODATE
NAGASAKI
SHANGHAI
NINGPO
TSINGTAU
TIENTSIN
CHEFOO
NEWCHWANG
MUKDEN
HARBIN
KHABAROVSK
NIKOLAIEVSK
ALEXANDROVSKAJA
PORT AJAN
OCHOTSK
KUSSUNAI
MANUE
MAUKA
KORSAKOWSKI
MOMETSU
NEMURO
AKKESHI
KUSHIRO
SAPPORO
MORIOKA
FASDUKA
SENDAI
MITO
FUKUI
NAGOYA
KANAZAWA
TOYAMA
OKI IS.
TOTTORI
OKAYAMA
WAKAYAMA
KOCHI
NAGASAKI
KAGOSHIMA
MIYAZAKI
NOBIOKA
KUMAMOTO
FUKUOKA
SAGA
SASEBO
QUELPART I.
DAGELET I.
KUNSAN
MOKPHO
CHEMULPO
GENSAN
FUSAN
SAMCHOK
YONGAMPO
WEIHAIWEI
KIAUCHAU
TSINAN
CHEFU
WUTING
TAKUSHAN
CHINNAMPO
PYONGYANG
ANJU
HAMHEUNG
PT. LAZAREWE
WONSAN
SUNCHON
YONGSAN
HAIJU
CHINJU
WONJU
YONGJU
KONGJU
CHEMULPO
SAMCHOK
KIZONG-CHOO
MATSUYAMA
TAKAMATSU
KOBE
OSAKA
NAGOYA
TOKIO
YOKOHAMA
SHIMONOSEK

JAPANESE APPEAL FOR WAR FUND IN AMERICA

Addressed to the Mikado's Subjects, but Others May Aid.

THREE WAYS TO CONTRIBUTE

Purchase of Bonds, Subscriptions to Army and Navy Relief Fund, and Red Cross Memberships.

The following appeal to the Japanese people residing in this city and country was issued yesterday from the office of the Consul General of Japan, S. Uchida:

"To the Japanese Residents of the United States: In the endeavor to maintain the territorial integrity of China and insure the independence of Corea, which are essential to the welfare and safety of our own country, and also to protect our rights and interests, as well as to secure the 'open door' for the commerce of all nations in those two countries, our Government, as you all know, has since last year with much patience tried every means of peaceful negotiation with the Russian Government, whose aggressive and threatening attitude in the Far East has long been a menace to the peace of the world. Unfortunately, however, our just, reasonable, and necessary proposals have all been rejected. To our great regret, diplomatic representations having wholly failed, we have been driven to take up arms to vindicate our cause.

"The independence and safety of Japan are at stake in this contest. Although we may congratulate ourselves upon preliminary victories in naval engagements, the struggle has just begun. We must still expect many difficulties before the final triumph. Now that our army and navy in the Winter's cold and on the stormy seas are bravely fighting for our Emperor and country, and sacrificing their lives in the midst of shot and shell, let us, their brethren in this country, unite in the expression of our patriotic zeal and raise a fund to aid in this struggle for our national existence.

"This may be done in the following ways:

"First—Subscription to Exchequer Bonds.—Exchequer bonds are to be issued at home, but application for them from this part of the United States can be made through the agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, at 65 Wall Street, New York City. Payment is to be made in eight installments from March to November. The rate of interest is 5 percent. per annum. The minimum price of issue is 95, and redemption is to be within five years. For particulars apply to the agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited. Application must be sent in before March 5 next.

"Second—Contribution to the Relief Fund for Soldiers and Sailors in Actual Service.—There is no limit to the amount of such contribution. Payment may be made at one time or by installments, specifying the time of payments.

"Third—Contributions in Aid of the Red Cross Society of Japan.—Such contributions can be in any amount, but those who pay more than 25 yen at once may become regular members of the society, and those who pay more than 200 yen at one time may become special members, to whom medals are given by the society, while those paying 1,000 yen or over at one time will receive special medals.

"All contributions to the relief fund and to the Red Cross Society may be made at the offices of any of the committee, who will duly forward all gifts to the proper authorities at home.

"We earnestly hope that you will contribute generously to assist the cause of our country, and you will kindly state your addresses, both at home and in this country.

"Any voluntary contributions by foreigners to the Red Cross Society of Japan or to the relief fund for soldiers and sailors will be gladly received and forwarded to the proper authorities in Japan."

The appeal was signed by S. Uchida, Consul General of Japan, New York; K. Imanishi, Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, 65 Wall Street, New York City; K. Iwahara, Mitsui & Co., 445 Broome Street, New York City; R. Arai, Morimura, Arai & Co., 100 Prince Street, New York City; M. Hirose, Morimura Brothers, 541 Broadway, New York City, and J. Takamine, 618 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, New York City, of the committee.

POSSE HUNTS BLACKMAILER.

Nebraska Widow Foils Persecutor by Ruse, but He Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 20.—A large posse of armed men, accompanied by a pack of bloodhounds, has to-day trailed over the southern end of this county in search of a blackmailer who attempted to extort a large sum of money from Mrs. James Preble, a wealthy widow of Odell, through threats of death. The search is being continued to-night.

Several days ago Mrs. Preble received a letter commanding her to place $10,000 near a clump of trees several miles from her house. It warned her that a refusal or any attempt to capture the writer would result in her death. Several hours before the designated time Mrs. Preble's two grown sons went to the trees and deposited a roll of paper in place of the money, and prepared to await the coming of the writer of the letter. Before they could make cover, however, a stranger stepped from the trees with leveled Winchester and ordered them to leave. Then he secured the worthless paper and escaped.

JOHN MITCHELL'S EVOLUTION.

No Longer Regards Labor and Capital as Natural Foes, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to-day told of the evolution of his views on the labor question. Addressing the Illinois District Convention of Miners, he said:

"I remember the time when I regarded my employer as my natural enemy. I thought it was my business to fight him continually. And I felt it was the sphere of unions to antagonize the bosses at every point.

"A fight is sometimes necessary, I still recognize, but the best interests of both parties are best served. I now appreciate, by establishing harmonious relations between them. I believe there is no irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor. I have faith in the members and officers of the mineworkers, and I have faith in a large number of the employers. Men are not much different whether they work with their heads or their hands."

FRANKLIN COUNTY DINNER.

Fifth Annual Gathering in This City—The Officers Chosen.

The Franklin County Society held its fifth annual dinner last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. State Bank Examiner F. D. Kilburn, the President, presided. With him at the guests' table were Supreme Court Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, John Van Wormer, Abraham Gruber, Lieut. Gov. F. W. Higgins, and Senator George R. Malby.

The following officers of the society were elected for the year: President—Edward L. Stevens; First Vice President—M. W. Hutchins; Second Vice President—Frank D. Allen; Secretary—Edward O'Reilly; Treasurer—L. V. Hubbard; Executive Committee—Ashbel P. Fitch, F. D. Kilburn, and D. F. Morse.

Ex-Congressman Steele to Run Again.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 20.—Major George W. Steele, Republican Congressman for eighteen years, who was defeated two years ago after 1,000 ballots, announced himself to-day as a candidate against Congressman Fred Landis.

BRYAN'S IDEA OF SUCCESS.

Says Democracy Chances Depend on Conduct of Party.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 20.—Col. William Jennings Bryan, while here to-day, said the chances of the party depended upon the conduct of the party.

"If Republican politics are bad, as I believe they are," he said, "we should get as far from the Republican position as possible, not as near to it as possible."

"What about the solid South?" was asked Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Cleveland's Administration," he replied, "was the only thing that shook it, and it would be shaken again by a return to Clevelandism."

Mr. Bryan spoke in words of praise of the ability of the late Marcus A. Hanna, and said that in his opinion the party had lost one of its strongest men.

LONG-DELAYED TRIAL FAILS.

Technicality Frees Texas Man Who Faces Murder Charges After 31 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 20.—The trial of Preston Bailey, who is accused of having killed Sanford Talbott at Smithfield Feb. 15, 1873, and was a fugitive for thirty-one years, came to a standstill unexpectedly to-day at Fort Worth after the State had heard the testimony of the only eye witness to the killing, James S. Garrett. The defense sprung a surprise by saying that the indictment against Bailey was invalid because it did not contain the necessary words, "With malice aforethought."

The Judge quashed the indictment and set Bailey at liberty. He was at once rearrested, however, on a new affidavit to hold him until the Grand Jury can find a new indictment.

The testimony of Garrett showed that in the tragedy of thirty-one years ago Bailey shot Talbott, who was unarmed and walking in the road with Garrett, and then pointed the pistol at Garrett and said:

"You didn't see any of this affair, did you?" Under that kind of duress, he declared he had not.

BOY FUGITIVE'S BIG JUMP.

Takes Two-Story Drop to Escape Arrest on Burglary Charge.

When Mrs. Pollock returned to her flat, on the top floor of the five-story apartment house 319 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon she found that her door had been forced. Inside she discovered two boys. She screamed and a neighbor caught one of the boys. The other ran to the roof.

Policeman Stockhouse of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who was sent for, went to the roof and chased the boy. The fugitive ran down the stairs of 317 with the policeman in hot pursuit. Then the boy ran up stairs to the roof of 315. Stockhouse was close on his track, and when the roof was reached was almost up with the boy. The latter deliberately jumped to the roof of 313, two stories below. Stockhouse hastened down stairs and caught the boy, who had run into the parlor of 313.

At the station house the prisoners said they were Joseph Long, fifteen years old, of 233 East One Hundred and First Street, and Louis Dolfus, also fifteen years old, of 214 East Ninety-eighth Street. The latter boy is the one who gave the policeman so much trouble. They were searched, and the police say they found on them two rings, three chains, and two gold watches, altogether valued at $200, which Mrs. Pollock identified as hers. They had also a jimmy, some skeleton keys, and some pawn tickets.

FIGHT PLAN OF OPTICIANS.

Physicians Denounce Bill Making Optometry a Profession.

A storm of protests has been evoked by the bill recently introduced in the Legislature by Senator Wilcox of Auburn, designed to give legal status to the business of opticians—optometry, they call it—as a profession separate and distinct from other branches of medical science. It is declared that if the bill becomes a law injustice and harm will be done to the public and the reputation and efficiency of the medical profession generally will be impaired.

The Medical Society of the State of New York is conducting a campaign against the measure, working through the sixty county medical organizations which are constituent members of the State organization. Hundreds of physicians are sending objections to members of the Legislature, expressing their belief that the proposed law is vicious, because, among other things, it would establish a precedent that would make it easier to attack the laws governing the professions in this State.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet of this city, Chairman of the Medical Society's Committee on Legislation, who is in charge of the fight, received word on Thursday and Friday from official sources that the influence of the homeopathic and eclectic schools would be used to defeat the measure. The bill is now in the Senate Committee on Public Health.

Dr. Van Fleet says that the bill, if enacted, "would create a legal specialty in medicine conferring on incompetent people the right to give and prescribe glasses for headaches, dizziness, and other subjective symptoms which may arise from abnormal refractive conditions of the eyes, but which are frequently the result of diseases of organs remote from the eyes—spinal diseases, as locomotor ataxia, diphtheritic paralysis, and so on through a long list.

"There are abundant examples of the harm done by the opticians who desire the enactment of this bill and who call themselves 'refracting opticians,'" continued Dr. Van Fleet. "Some of them are undoubtedly honest in their efforts, and one of their strong arguments is that their bill is designed to protect the community from those who would, for the sake of selling a pair of glasses, defer sending a patient to a competent physician. If they really believe they make this argument in good faith there is all the more reason why the community should be protected from them. Indeed, they ought to be protected from themselves.

"They make the plea that they have made a study of optics and that the fitting of glasses is in accordance with certain well-defined optical laws, which is in a measure true. It happens frequently that the employment of drugs such as belladonna, a most deadly poison, is necessary to determine whether glasses will give the necessary relief, and especially is this true of the eyes of children.

"In the majority of cases these so-called 'refracting opticians' are not opticians at all. If an optician is 'one skilled in the science of optics,' there are few of them who can properly call themselves by that name. If an optician is one who makes optical glasses and instruments, there are fewer still who are entitled to the name. If an optician is one who sells optical goods and instruments, as a grocer is one who sells groceries, then they may with propriety call themselves opticians, but the fact that they may be very good and competent storekeepers surely ought not to entitle them to any privileges beyond those possessed by other citizens."

The Medical Society of the County of New York is lending its aid to Dr. Van Fleet and the State society in the campaign. Champe S. Andrews, counsel of the society, said yesterday:

"Perhaps I can explain the inconsistency of the position by comparing this bill with a bill to allow lawyers who practice only a narrow specialty to be admitted to the practice of that specialty without any training in the general branches of the law. There is no more reason why an optician should be allowed to practice that branch of medicine dealing with the fitting of glasses before he has studied the subject of medicine as a whole than there would be for a patent lawyer or negligence lawyer or admiralty lawyer to ask that those who desire to practice these particular branches of the law should be admitted to it without studying pleadings or contracts or torts or equity and the subjects of law generally."

GEN. DICK CONFIDENT OF BEING SENATOR

He Has No Doubt of His Election to Succeed Hanna.

WILL NOT GO TO COLUMBUS

Gov. Herrick and George B. Coxe Both Declare Themselves Out of the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Gen. Charles Dick is so confident of his nomination and election to the Senatorship to succeed the late M. A. Hanna that he will not go to Columbus next week, unless a fight arises which demands his presence there. He will leave his candidacy in the hands of his friends, and is confident that they will secure his success.

He announced his candidacy in a formal manner to-day at his home, when the Senators and Representatives of the Nineteenth Congressional District called on him to tender their support. He conferred with Herrick and Cox.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 20.—A conference of Republican leaders was held here to-day, attended by Gov. Herrick, George B. Cox of Cincinnati, and others, to discuss the Senatorial situation.

At the conclusion of the conference Gov. Herrick, who had been strongly urged to become a candidate, and who generally was believed to hold the key to the entire situation, issued the following formal statement:

"I did not want, for obvious reasons, to make any statement of my position in the matter of the Senatorship until Mr. Hanna had been laid away. I have felt, too, that the proper time could not arrive before to-day. Last November the people of Ohio elected me as Governor by an unprecedented majority. That election placed in my hands a trust for execution. My duty is plain and clear. I will execute that trust and remain in the Governor's chair."

George B. Cox of Cincinnati, who also has been frequently mentioned in connection with the vacancy, said: "I am not and will not be a candidate for the place."

It is now generally believed that Congressman Dick will be elected to succeed Mr. Hanna.

PAINTINGS BY HAWTHORNE.

Figure Pieces by a Young Artist Who Strives for Tone.

A dozen paintings by C. W. Hawthorne are shown at the Katz Galleries, Columbus Avenue near Seventy-fifth Street, and will be visible until March 12. They are one and all tonal pieces, executed with a thick impasto in the style sufficiently known by reason of Mr. Hawthorne's contributions to the Academy and the society shows:

Thus the girl in a flounced dress of green and pink, looking at a picture book as she lounges in an armchair, took one of the Halligarten prizes at the Academy exhibition. The fish handler in red shirt and oilskin overalls who has tilted up a platter on the bench and sent a stream of fresh fish sliding down the incline was exhibited recently. It has the harmonious colors of an old picture, to which it may be likened for the composition as well as the way the background is treated. The two faces are more Portuguese than American in type; perhaps these fishermen form part of the very considerable Portuguese contingent one finds in Cape Cod ports, for Mr. Hawthorne makes that part of the coast his happy hunting ground during Summer. The still-life is adequate without being highly finished, the one face is not without suggestion of examples set by Whistler; but would Whistler have added the other face with the sou'wester on its head?

Whether he brings a painting up to some degree of polish as to details, as in No. 9—a Lady seated sideways in wicker chair, sewing on a pale yellow material which rests on her lap—or leaves it sketchy as in No. 2—a seaport in festival, with bunting shown in the distant shipping, while the foreground has a stranded and mastless sailboat as the main point of interest—the aim of the artist is to hit an agreeable color scheme. In the former the yellow and green cushion behind the sewing girl, the mop of rich brown hair on the down-looking head, the black varnished shoes and thin silk stockings, the colored silks that peep through the wickerwork of the chair-arm, are all brought under a harmony of tones. The back of the girl's head is reflected in an oval mirror hanging against the olive-green wall; but the looking-glass also reflects an unseen table on which are red flowers, and these also fit into the scheme of color. This complication of the picture by using the reflections in a glass was an old habit of Whistler as well as of earlier painters, and recently we have seen Sargent using it. There is something odd, however, about the pose of the reflected image in this mirror, as indeed there is sometimes a suspicion of awkwardness in the poses of his seated figures, from which the picture that took the Halligarten prize itself is not exempt. An interesting bit is No. 1, small standing figure of a lady in profile against a wall, one may call the color of French mustard, a lady rather long of neck dressed in a green flowered evening gown of some soft material belted with broad cherry ribbons that reach the floor. It is a stiff pose, but a pleasantly stiff; the young woman has on her war paint and is standing to attention. More character than these has the lady in a high-necked gray gown with pinkish flowers scattered over it, who crosses her legs man fashion, rests the elbow of her right arm on her right knee and her chin on her right palm, while she looks straight out of the canvas in a defiant stare. Her dress is pulled up, showing petticoats neatly edged and black silk stockings to half calf, with smartly varnished shoes. She looks as unconventional in the face as her rough-and-ready attitude suggests, as if she were a New England "character" accustomed to assert her independence of Mr. Turvydrop's petty rules of decorum.

There is a good deal of sameness in the figures and in the color schemes of this little collection, but one feels the earnest endeavor to produce beautiful things through careful selection of tones, without allowing the pretty-pretty to get the upper hand. A handsome bit is the interior, with veiled and hatted lady, who sits examining the quality of an orange shawl which she has on her lap and raises near to her eyes. No. 3 recalls Whistler's early works when Japanese influence was strong. Seated by a table covered by a green cloth and a lamp that has a Japanese paper shade, the young woman with abundant masses of brown hair looks at colored prints apparently Japanese. Moreover, she is clad in a kimono, whose blue goes perfectly well with the green table cover. Here again we have an uneasy feeling that she is not really comfortable in her chair.

Mr. Hawthorne conducts a Summer school of painting in one of the seaports on Cape Cod and passes his Winters in New York. The little collection is worth a visit

EVERETT

ALFRED REISENAUER,

"The greatest pianist since Rubinstein," has made a PHENOMENAL SUCCESS on his American tour, using THE

EVERETT PIANO,

THE IDEAL INSTRUMENT

POSSESSING WONDERFUL TONE.

Perfection in Quality

PRICE RIGHT

Catalog for the Asking

Warerooms 141-143 5th Ave.

FIGHT TO GET C. F. DODGE

Texas Governor Grants Extradition, but Appeal Will Be Taken.

SURPRISE FOR HIS COUNSEL

Until Appeal Is Decided Dodge Will Stay Where He Is—New York Detectives in Trouble with a Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20.—Gov. Odell's second request for the extradition of Charles F. Dodge, who is wanted in New York on a charge of perjury in connection with the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle, was granted to-day by Gov. Lanham, but an appeal will be taken. The Governor defends his action on the ground that as he made no mistake in granting the original requisition he can do no harm by granting a second one against the same person and for the same offense.

Counsel for Dodge based their opposition to the granting of the extradition on the ground that the case is now pending in the Federal Court and that the Governor had no authority to issue a second warrant until a decision was finally rendered by the Federal Court on the first.

The execution of the original extradition warrant was attacked on technical grounds, and a second warrant was asked to meet the objections raised. The proceedings were spirited at times, the opposing counsel being considerably wrought up over some features of the case which entered into the discussion.

This decision was a surprise to the defendant's lawyers, who announce that a line of habeas corpus procedure will be inaugurated similar to that followed in the first case. In the meantime Dodge will remain in this State.

In connection with the Dodge case, District Judge Kittrell, in Houston, this evening issued a bench warrant for three New York detectives who are here after Dodge, to appear and show cause why they should not be declared in contempt of court in molesting the prisoner, since the injunction was issued prohibiting it. Their cases have been set for Monday morning. Two of the detectives are J. J. Herlihy and J. D. Blocker.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday received information from Texas to the effect that Detective Sergeant Herlihy, who is ill in a Houston hospital, is rapidly recovering. Herlihy went to Texas with a warrant of extradition for Charles F. Dodge, who is under arrest there on a charge of perjury growing out of Dodge's divorce suit.

Mrs. Dodge has not yet been heard from, although the District Attorney is anxious to find her, as she is wanted to testify before the Grand Jury. Charles W. Morse, who refused to answer questions in the Criminal Court Building on Friday, did not appear at the District Attorney's office yesterday, but will probably again be called before the Grand Jury on Tuesday next.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

To Appear in "Ivan the Terrible" and Favorite Roles of Repertoire During Engagement Here.

Richard Mansfield's announcements for his four weeks at the New Amsterdam Theatre include not only his appearance in "Ivan the Terrible," but also two weeks devoted to the old favorites of his repertoire.

To permit a slightly larger margin of preparation for the first production of a work which is being rehearsed and presented under the disadvantage of touring, Mr. Mansfield's first appearance in "Ivan the Terrible" is deferred until Tuesday, March 1. After two weeks his current success, "Old Heidelberg," will divide the third week with a revival of "Beau Brummell"; and the last week will see "A Parisian Romance," "Old Heidelberg," "Beaucaire," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Mr. Mansfield had hoped to do "Ivan the Terrible" earlier this season, but the success of "Old Heidelberg" deferred it till this opportunity. It is a historical tragedy of mediaeval Russia, and is the work of Count Alexis Tolstoi, a relative of Count Lyof Tolstoi. For a long time, indeed until the accession of the present liberal-minded Czar Nicholas, no representation of the person of the Emperor of Russia was permitted on the stage. Nicholas relaxed the censorship in many directions, and in this one in order that "Ivan the Terrible" might be seen by his people. Private representations had repeatedly been given at the royal palaces by amateur casts made up of immediate members of the royal family during the twenty years previous to 1901, but in that year the company of the Theatre Alexandre, the State theatre, was given permission to present "Ivan the Terrible."

"Ivan the Terrible" is the first of an historical trilogy by Count Alexis Constantinovitch Tolstoi, and its success encouraged the production of the second of the three, "The Tzar Feodor." These two ran concurrently for a long period in St. Petersburg. The Literary and Dramatic Society of that capital devoted to the uncommercial development of the state thereupon presented the third, "The Tzar Boris." The character of Boris Gudanof is most conspicuous in "Ivan the Terrible."

Ivan, surnamed "the terrible," was the fourth of his name and the first of all Russian rulers to assume the title of Tzar.

The tragedy is in five acts, and is to be played by Mr. Mansfield in seven scenes. The cast is long and the total number of people appearing will be considerably over one hundred. Pictorially it will reflect the barbaric prodigality of mediaeval Russia. The scenes and the costumes are modeled on plates loaned Mr. Mansfield by the Directors of the imperial theatre in St. Petersburg. The translation was made by Mme. Sophie de Meissner, an American woman, who left her home in Washington many years ago to follow abroad her young husband, Vladimir de Meissner, then Secretary of Legation. Accompanying him to higher posts of diplomatic honor, Mme. de Meissner spent many years in the European capitals.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY.

A Sale of Dress Fabrics

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY,
AT GENEROUS PRICE CONCESSIONS.

SILK DRESS FABRICS.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, 27 inches wide, in designs and colorings suitable for shirt waist suits.
Regular price $1.00 yd. At 68c

Black Silk Peau de Soie, 27 inches.
Regular price $1.00 yd. At 68c

Corded Black or Plain Black Taffeta Silk, 19 and 23 inches wide.
Regular price 75c yd. At 58c

WOOL DRESS FABRICS.

Black Broadcloth, 50 inches wide, Spring weight, superior finish. Sponged in front.
Regular price $1.50. At $1.10

Imported Black Voile, 46 inches wide, superior dye and finish.
Regular price $1.25 yd. At 85c

COTTON DRESS FABRICS.

Imported Bourette Voile, in the new spring colors. At 15c

Printed Batiste and Dimities, one hundred new designs. At 12½c

Plain Silk Mousseline, in all the light colors, also black, or white. At 14c

Muslin Underwear

FOR WOMEN AT MODEST PRICES.

Drawers of Nainsook, or Cambric, open or closed, with embroidered insertion, embroidered ruffle, or shaped flounce, edged with lace. At 59c

Gowns of Nainsook or Cambric, round, pompadour, or square neck, short or long sleeves, with lace or embroidered insertions, fancy front of embroidery, wide beading, ribbon and lace edge. At 98c

Corset Covers of Nainsook, or Lawn, fancy front of Val. lace insertions, or with three ruffles, lace edged. At 98c

Skirt trimmed Chemise of Nainsook, fancy front in points or medallion effect, and with narrow lace insertions and ribbons. At $1.29

White Petticoats of Cambric, deep tucked flounce with Point de Paris and Torchon lace insertions. At $1.29

Women's Negligee Apparel

NEW MODELS.

We present a varied assortment of early Spring Models of House Garments and Tea Gowns of china silk, crepe-de-chine, organdies and combinations of ribbon and lace insertions at very attractive prices.

Negligees of dotted muslin, $6.90 to $19.50
Negligees of China Silk, $7.50 to $48.50
Wrappers of Cashmere, fancy yoke, daintily made and trimmed. $5.50 to $10.90

TUESDAY WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

Japanese Kimonos in Oriental colorings, Chinese crepe or satin striped challie, with wide satin ribbon border. Special at $4.95

French Flannel Negligees, balance of this season's models. Reduced to $7.75 and $9.75

Tailored Suits for Women.

NEW SPRING MODELS.

Value $39 to $60. At $28.50

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY.

It's an entirely new collection of Suits. The Eton and Short Coat effects, many of which embody the principal features of the imported garments, are included. They are fashioned of broadcloth, cheviot, heather mixtures, mannish fabrics and voiles, in various colors, as well as black. The models include walking and train effects, not a few of which are silk-lined throughout.

Silk Waists for Women.

TUESDAY WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

Waists of Japanese Silk, black or white, entire plaited front, turnover cuffs and collar, lace edge. Special at $3.98

Tailored Waists of Peau de Cygne Silk, in white, light blue, navy, violet or black, front, back and sleeves of stitched tucks. Value $8.50, Special at $5.50

A Sale of Ribbons.

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY.

Double Faced Liberty Satin Ribbon, 5 inches wide, in pink, blue, or white, Value 40c Special at 25c

Black Moire Antique Sash Ribbon, 7 inches wide, Value 98c Special at 48c

Dress Trimmings.

FOR TUESDAY,
AT PRICES DISCOUNTED ONE-HALF.

Black Spangled Garnitures in Cape effects, with long stole; heavily spangled on silk net, Regular price $6.50. At $3.25

Stationery & Engraving.

THREE VERY SPECIAL OFFERS FOR TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY.

CABINET containing fifty sheets of Organdie, Bond or Dimity Paper, stamped in color from monogram die (fifty designs from which to select), with envelopes; also plate and fifty cards engraved in shaded old English or Roman.
Regular price of the above is $4.60.
For three days we offer the Entire Combination. Special at $1.75

Pound Package (4 quires) of French Linen Paper, in gray, blue or white, stamped from monogram die, with envelopes. Regular price $2.45, At 95c

Plate and fifty cards engraved in shaded Old English.
Regular price $2.25, At $1.50
In Script, regular price $1.00 At 55c

GIRL'S PLUCK LEADS TO ARREST OF NEGROES

May Campbell Fights Off Two Hold-Up Men.

POINTED A PISTOL AT HER

She Grabbed a Heavy Tobacco Cutter and with It Disarmed the Armed Man.

A display of pluck on the part of a young woman led last night to the capture in Brooklyn of two negroes, who, it is alleged, attempted to hold her up in a store at the point of a pistol.

The heroine of the affair, Miss May Campbell, eighteen years old, was behind the counter of the cigar shop of her uncle, James Campbell, at 169 Johnson Street, when two negroes entered and asked for a package of cigarettes. Getting the cigarettes from a shelf Miss Campbell turned to find herself gazing into the muzzle of a revolver in the hand of one of the negroes. She did not faint, nor did she even scream. Instead she looked coolly at the man with the pistol and then called sharply:

"Uncle Jim!"

Campbell, who was in a back room, stepped to the door, and the negro turned the revolver on him. The cigar dealer dodged back into the room and grabbed a knife from a table. Miss Campbell seized a heavy cigar cutter from the counter, and, striking the negro on the hand with it, caused him to drop the pistol. Campbell, who is a powerful man, then sprang out at the two negroes and grappled with them. Darting from behind the counter and out through the door, Miss Campbell called Policemen Lawlor and McKenny, who were passing, and running into the store, they overpowered the two negroes.

At the Adams Street Station the prisoners said they were James Jones of Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and Samuel Kenzie, who said his home was "in the West Indies." They denied that they had entered the cigar shop bent on robbery, saying that they had been attacked and had merely defended themselves.

CHARGED WITH DIAMOND THEFT

New York Detective Starts Back with Prisoner from North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 20.—Claud Ingram, the alleged New York diamond thief, was taken to New York this morning in charge of Detective Monohan. The officer brought with him a second warrant charging Ingram with stealing $1,200 worth of jewelry in Yonkers, N. Y.

The first charge is the alleged theft of $1,500 worth of jewelry from John Built, a wholesale dealer of New York. Ingram was arrested here one year ago, and has just completed a nine months' sentence for the larceny of a mirror.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Spring Neckwear

For Misses, Boys and Children.

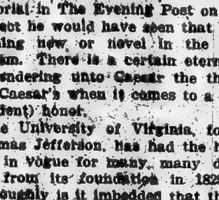

For Misses:

Turnover Collars with Persian colorings..... *25c., 39c. & 50c*

Stocks of linen, with large bows, in plain white or colored effects, *50c. & 95c*

Lawn Embroidered Stocks with tab ends, *50c., 60c. & 75c*

Sets of Collars and Cuffs of lawn, linen and scrim, plain or embroidered..... *50c., 75c. & $1.25*

For Boys:

Four-in hands, Imperials, Tecks, in bright pretty effects and new colorings..... *39c. & 48c*

Windsor Ties, plain colors and Scotch plaids.. *25c. & 48c*

For Children:

Linen Eton Collars, *15c* Eton Collars with chemisette, *29c*

Deep Round Collars, butcher linen, hand embroidery.. *$1.00*

Sailor Collar, Shield and Cuffs..... *95c*

Lace Collars..... *$1.35, $1.90, $2.50 & $4.00*

Collar and Cuff Sets for "Buster Brown" Suits.

60-62 West 23d Street.

STARTS STUDENT HONOR SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the subject of student honor in last Sunday's issue is very good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It gives the impression that the honor system is original with Princeton, and "the novelty is that at Princeton for these years (nearly or quite a decade) the undergraduates have accepted it."

Had the writer of your article read the editorial in The Evening Post on the same subject he would have seen that there was nothing new or novel in the Princeton system. There is a certain eternal fitness in rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's when it comes to a system of (student) honor.

The University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, has had the honor system in vogue for many, many decades, if not from its foundation in 1825, and so thoroughly is it imbedded that the student body not only "accepts" it, but would take up arms at any attempt to abolish it.

A student there is under the influence of this system, not only as to his examinations, which bring him in contact with the Faculty, but also in his daily life with his fellow-students. Any one caught cheating at cards or in a contest of any kind is forthwith expelled by the students. In other words, a man is put on his honor not by the Faculty, but by his fellow-students.

Princeton is worthy of all praise for having adopted this from the University of Virginia, but she does not claim it as original, and, indeed, cannot do so because, forsooth, it would place her in the incongruous position of having purloined a system of honor.

L.

New York, Feb. 9, 1904.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:00 A. M.—248 Division Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:00 A. M.—1,514 Bryant Avenue; Edward Kerney; damage, $4,000.

7:10 A. M.—199 Clinton Street; Thomas Shields; no damage.

8:55 A. M.—361 Grand Street; Joseph Lauterberg; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—1,961 Amsterdam Avenue; James Butler; no damage.

10:00 A. M.—398 Park Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

10:45 A. M.—127 East Sixty-third Street; S. A. Martin; damage, $25.

11:55 A. M.—351 First Avenue; Adolph Jacobson; damage, $200.

12:15 P. M.—147 West Forty-fourth Street; Miss J. Lubin; damage trifling.

1:00 P. M.—107 Delancey Street; Clara Vessrof; damage, $150.

1:00 P. M.—117 Delancey Street; Clara Vessrof; damage, $150.

2:40 P. M.—513 West Twenty-sixth Street; John McCoy; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—186 Eleventh Street, William's Bridge; Frank Colacy; damage, $5.

6:00 P. M.—520 West Thirty-fourth Street; Edgar Seacroft; damage, $10.

7:20 P. M.—894 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; John Miller; damage, $25.

BELIEVE SLAVERY IS TO EXIST IN THE TRANSVAAL

Many Britons Denounce the Arrangements for the Introduction of Chinese Labor—Laws Like Those in the Southern States Before the War—Floods Causing Great Losses to English Agriculturists—British Sympathy for Japan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The conviction has settled well into the minds of a large section of the British public that slavery is to be introduced in the Transvaal, by the authority of the Imperial Government.

The Ministerial members of Parliament and the Ministerial newspapers say there is no warrant for this conviction, but those whom it possesses are quite unmoved by the arguments, protestations, and sneers directed against their position. Slavery is the only word, they say, that fitly describes the wretched bondage to which it has been determined to subject the Chinese coolies who indenture themselves to work in the Rand mines.

Two hundred and thirty-two out of 515 members of the House of Commons present recorded their opposition to the measure on Wednesday night, and the probability is that if party lines were not drawn an overwhelming majority would have voted against it. There is no doubt whatever that a large number of members of the House violated their judgment and inclinations, and maybe their consciences, when they gave their approval to the ordinance submitted by the Transvaal Government.

There was no dispute regarding the need existing in the Transvaal for labor fit for work in the mines. Nobody seemed able to present an adequate alternative to the mooted proposition, so the real question before the House was whether two or three hundred thousand Chinese should be imported into the Transvaal under indentures that would hold them in a state about on a par with the peonage that recently existed in some of our Southern States.

A "DELIGHTFUL BONDAGE."

To bring over doubtful votes the Ministerialists represented that the condition under which it was proposed to invite the Chinese to enter would be, comparatively speaking, a most delightful bondage, a thoroughly beneficent and laudable sort of slavery. Contrasted with the circumstances of their home lives, their surroundings in Africa would be so comfortable that they would be full of joy and contentment every day and all day long.

Particular stress was laid on the fact that while the coolies were imprisoned in their stockades an excellent opportunity would be afforded to Christian ministers in the Transvaal to turn the gospel gun upon them and convert them from their horrible heathenism to Christianity. "It will be a glorious opportunity for the Church," a Transvaal minister wrote in a letter to The London Times.

Assurance was given that every precaution would be taken to preserve the coolies from cruel and unjust treatment by their masters. But it was admitted that there would be masters, there would be bondage, the coolie would be in a state of servitude, absolutely bereft of his freedom so long as his term of indenture should last.

"Was it for this that British soldiers offered up their lives?" the Opposition demanded, and that same question is under discussion all over Great Britain today.

NEWSPAPERS' PROTESTS.

A London paper presents it to its readers in a cartoon which shows a lot of miserable Chinese being driven to work in the mines by armed guards. Out of their graves have come two of Great Britain's dead, and they are watching the parade. "Look there, mate," says one of the shades. "That's what you and me and twenty thousand others died for."

The question whether it be good for the Transvaal to bring a quarter of a million Chinese into the country was not considered as paramount in the House of Commons debate. Nor is it disturbing the British public, which reasons that in the population of such a far-away crown colony it is quite willing to have a much larger percentage of yellow men than it would care to have in the British Isles. The proposition on which the opposition to the Government's plan rests is that it is a horrible thing for the British Nation in this twentieth century to sanction human slavery.

"Slavery laws essentially like those that were on the statute books of the Southern States of the American Union are actually to be carried out on British soil," exclaims a London newspaper, and then it goes on to say:

"With what bitter irony we now shall sing 'Rule Britannia.' And with what mocking satire shall we troll such old songs as this:

"Then our Captain he upstood,
So noble, proud, and good,
While the poor old nig was at his knee,
'Every man is free,' he cries,
'Where the British color flies,
And I'll never give him up,' says he."

"That Captain would be sent to jail if he refused to give up a Chinese slave in the Transvaal.

"Well, we don't care what the House of Commons does. It may vote for Milner, Lyttelton, Harris, and slavery. But we are sure the British people will blot out that vote. To the British people we appeal. Let them answer quickly."

The chances are that the British people will have something to say on this matter when the next general election comes along. It is more than likely to affect a good many votes, and it may be such an important issue in some localities that it will divert attention from the fiscal issue and keep Mr. Chamberlain from getting a distinct answer to his challenge for a mandate to construct a protective tariff for Great Britain.

The general election seems a little further off than it looked to be at the opening of Parliament, but that it is coming soon is generally believed. Some people who make their livings by keeping hotels and boarding houses at British Summer resorts are alarmed at the possibility that the election may take place in the Summer months, and are sending petitions to Premier Balfour praying him to stave off a dissolution until they shall have reaped their annual harvests.

The Town Council of Pwlheli sent in one of these petitions after a somewhat interesting debate, in the course of which the proposition was advanced that the petition was addressed to the wrong person. It was hardly worth while, it was argued, to urge Mr. Balfour to stick to his office as long as possible, for he was bound to do that anyway. It would be much better to beg the Duke of Devonshire, Winston Churchill, and their ilk to leave the Government alone until next Fall.

WANTS THE WEATHER CHANGED.

I will mention in this connection a memorial soon to be forwarded to Parliament by the fishermen of Mousehole and Newlyn, who want the weather changed and think the change can be brought about by act of Parliament. It is the candid and deliberate judgment of these fisherfolk that the Marconi wireless telegraph station located near them is the cause of the deluges that are descending on them. "Take it away," they say in their memorial to Parliament.

Somebody will have to tell these poor petitioners that they are no worse off than the rest of Great Britain, for the whole country is watersoaked. Millions of acres of arable land are practically under water, and it is said that if the wet weather, which has already lasted six months, continues a few weeks longer the chances of securing a harvest by Spring sowing will be gone.

Those who profit by pasturage are as badly off as the others, for thousands of acres of their pasturage lands are flooded, many of their ewes have been drowned, and others have become diseased, so that the lambing season promises to be the poorest on record.

The agriculturists of Great Britain are certainly in a lamentable state. Hundreds of them are on the brink of ruin.

It does not make their lot any easier to bear to know that the prices of the grains they might raise if their lands would dry up are advancing tremendously on account of the conflict in the Far East. They are not likely to get much benefit this year out of the war between Great Britain's ally and the Russian Bear. Nevertheless, so far as their sentiments have been disclosed, they approve the war and, like everybody else in Great Britain, are giving their sympathies and prayers to the Japanese.

By the way, the feeling in London in respect to the war was beautifully epitomized yesterday in the Strand. The driver of a hansom became engaged in a somewhat unparliamentary discussion with the driver of a 'bus who had locked his wheel. The chill air was quickly warmed with the interchange of compliments between the jehus. Each was a past master of vehicular invective, but he of the hansom came off the victor.

"G'wan!" he shouted as a finisher, "yer ain't fit ter command a bloomin' Rooshian battleship."

The omnibus artist had no reply for that. Pray, what could a man who had been hit with that chunk of opprobrium do but wilt?

In another part of London more aristocratic than the Strand I heard another slur at the Russian warships which had a touch of originality about it.

NO MORE SHIPS TO BLOW UP.

"I wish the Russians had a bigger navy," said a woman to a friend with whom she was taking tea in a Bond Street shop. "I really dread the time when there will be no more battleships or cruisers for the Japanese to blow up. It is indeed a sad thought that the present supply will be exhausted, probably in less than a month, if the Japanese torpedoists keep up their continuous performance. What will those dear little men find to amuse themselves with then? They'll perish of ennui."

Another Londoner, an editorial writer this one, is sorrowing to think that it will be impossible to put some of those knocked-out Russian warships on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair in the space Japan wants to acquire through Russia's recession. He suggests, however, the sending over of a few steel rails from Siberia, dancing pumps from Port Arthur, an assortment of proclamations and communiqués from St. Petersburg, and some samples of the civilizing work accomplished by Russia in the Far East.

FILIPINO REBEL SENTENCED.

Corp. Ayala, Ring'eader of Mutinous Constables, Will Be Hanged—Comrades Captured.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—Corporal Ayala, ringleader of the members of the constabulary force which recentiy revolted at Vigan, Luzon, was captured last Monday. He has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced by the court at Vigan to be hanged.

Very few of the men who deserted their posts remain uncaptured, and most of the arms and ammunition taken with them have been recovered. A reward of $2,500 has been offered for the capture of Ricarte, the revolutionist leader.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY IN ROME.

Accompanied by Other New York Priests He Goes to the American College.

ROME, Feb. 20.—The Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, who arrived at Naples Feb. 18 on the steamer Prinz Adalbert, from New York Feb. 4, reached this city to-day.

He was accompanied by Monsignor Kennedy, the Rector of the American College, who went specially to Naples to receive the Archbishop, and by his nephew, the Rev. Daniel J. McMackin of New York City; the Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, the Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and the Rev. James V. Lewis, the Archbishop's Secretary.

The party is stopping at the American College.

BITS OF BRITISH LIFE

Workman Charges Full Time for Picking Up Tools.

Convict Pets Rat Because the Rodent Made Attack on the Prison Warden.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A carpenter at Long Ashton has become a celebrity all through England on account of an item he put into a bill for some labor he performed at the workhouse. The bill was marvelously complete. Nothing that should have been in it had been left out. As the guardians of the poor perused the account they were filled with admiration for the thoroughness with which they had been charged for both labor and material. But presently they came to this:

To picking up tools.....1s. 6d.

When they had recovered from their agitation they struck out this item and then paid the bill.

***

The morning Leader is publishing a series of "Breakfast Problems." Saturday's read:

A ship in harbor weighs half the weight of its cargo, and its own weight is double half what it weighs if half its weight is counted as half its weight of cargo. The united weight of ship and cargo is more than 10,000 and less than 11,000 tons. What does the ship weigh when it leaves harbor?

Answer—The anchor.

***

A love letter from The London Standard's agony column reads like this: "Dolly: Dearest, don't laugh so loud! Think of the licking you will get on Wednesday. Yours ever, Charlie."

***

"Ah," said the prison visitor to the convict, who had a pet rat, "you have a playmate, I see."

Convict—Yes, this 'ere rat. I feeds 'im every day. I thinks more o' that 'ere rat than any other living creature.

Visitor—Ah, in every man there's something of the angel left if one can only find it. But how came you to take such a fancy to the rat?

Convict—Why, cos 'e bit the warder.

***

At High Wycombe Borough Sessions recently Jacob Popp, a tobacconist, appeared to answer to his hundred and tenth summons for Sunday trading against the act of Charles II. He was fined 7s. 6d., as usual. A card displayed in defendant's shop window states: "This is not a test, but a continuous match. Popp versus Charles II., 110 for 56 not out." The fifty-six means the amount of pounds paid by defendant in fines.

***

The Referee's rhyme artist calls attention to the fact that Thomas Hardy, in "The Dynasts," puts the accent on the "gar" instead of the "fal" in Trafalgar, and with reference to this peculiar accent says: "This is quite justifiable, but if our modern poets follow suit we may read apropos some big demonstration:

Then they came from near and far
To the Square of Trafalgar.

Or possibly a minor bard dreaming at midnight opposite the National Gallery may sing:

Where Nelson's column rears its height,
Uplifting to the evening star,
The homeless helots herd at night
Who never heard of Trafalgar."

***

The fact that a newspaper publisher has hidden money all over London and that men, women, and children are digging for it in all sorts of places gives point to a remark of a London cabby whose horse was pawing the asphalt of Shaftesbury Avenue with great industry and persistency. Cabby drew the attention of a colleague to what was going on and then said: "Look at this 'orse o' mine, Hedward; 'e's arter that 'idden money!"

***

A Welsh clergyman's native tongue froze up last Sunday, it was so cold in his church, and he had to preach in English. This incident, which is thoroughly vouched for, took place in Cardiganshire.

***

M. Jacques Richepin has written a Shakespearean comedy "with dramatic interludes." Incidentally, he states, "I have invested Falstaff with humor." "We could shake M. Richepin by the hand for that," says The Leader. "We have always felt that had only Shakespeare treated the character in a humorous vein it might have been one of his greatest creations."

***

"What has become of William IV.'s bust of Mrs. Jordan?" queries The St. James's Gazette, and then goes on: "He carved upon it her name and added that it was executed by 'one who loved her.' That would not do; they obliterated the 'loved her' lines and let the name remain. But it never reached the niche in Westminster Abbey intended to receive it. Who has the old stuccoed statue of George IV., at which the habitués of King's Cross appropriately enough made mock? On a huge pedestal in the middle of the road it used to stand. Why there should have been the trouble to perpetuate the memory of so unpleasant a gentleman is not obvious. At any rate, like the reinstated James II. effigy, it has lost itself, and not ten people in a hundred remember that it existed."

***

Another Box and Cox story, as told by The Westminster Gazette: "The two famous families, the Boxes and the Coxes, appear to be determined to keep their names in close juxtaposition. In a morning paper we read the announcement of the birth of a son to one Stanley Box—a circumstance which the ordinary reader would pass by as 'nothing unusual'; but the very next announcement in the same column tells us of the birth on the same day of a child (also a son) to a W. Frederick Cox! Once again Cox follows Box, and fact plagiarises from fiction."

***

And here is another poetical political pun with a gentle dig in it for the Duke of Devonshire and those who with him have turned their backs on the Government:

Seceders indeed from the Chamberlain tent
Coming out with a willingness hearty,
But modestly class'd, while furfilling their bent,
As the Devonshire cream of the party.

***

A Swansea collier who was knocked down between the rails by a Midland Railway train kept still until the whole train had passed over him, and when he was examined was found to have received only a slight scalp wound. He was just congratulating himself on having got off so easy when a constable seized him and dragged him before a Magistrate, who fined him £1 and costs for trespassing on the railway line.

***

Here's a sign that hangs outside a curiosity shop in Falmouth:

Ellen Jones sells here
Lemonade and Ginger Beer,
Cowheels and tripe every fridey,
Sekondhand cloes to mak ee tidy,
Crox and kettles, pans, and all,
And godly bokes to save your sole,
Man-traps, gins, and pattens likewise,
And on Saturday nights hot mutton pies.

***

A person signing himself "J. L. J." writes to The Morning Post that in Crashaw's poems he finds an expression closely resembling Bismarck's "stew in their own juice," which was applied by him to the Parisians in 1871. In "Steps to the Temple," &c., (second edition, 1671,) in the thirty-seventh canto of "Sospetto d'Herode," we are told, appear the lines:

Fourth of the cursed knot of hags is she
Or rather all the other three in one;
Hell's shop of slaughter she do's overlee.

And still assist the executioner.
Bert chiefly there do's she delight to be,
Where Hell's capacious cauldron is set on;
And while the black souls boil in their own gore,
To hold them down and look that none scoth o're.

"I can hardly suppose," writes J. L. J., "that Bismarck had read Crashaw, but the similarity of expression is remarkable."

***

A nonsense rhyme suggested by the present crisis in Japan appears in The Morning Leader:

There was a great swell in Japan,
Whose name on a Tuesday began—
It lasted through Sunday
Till twilight on Monday,
And sounded like stones in a can.

***

Somebody has made a collection of odd advertisements which he says appeared in London papers in 1903. The collection contains the following:

Wanted—By respectable girl, passage to Cape Town; willing to take charge of two children and a good sailor.

Mr. Smith, furrier, begs to announce that he will make capes, jackets, &c., for ladies out of their own skins.

To Let—Furnished apartments suitable for gentleman with folding doors.

Wanted—An organist and a boy to blow the same.

To Be Disposed Of—A mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with movable headpiece, as good as new.

Lost—In Kensington an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib.

Two sisters want washing.

Annual Sale Now On.—Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here.

***

An auctioneer at Birmingham offers for sale Corley Hall farm and says it is "immortalized by George Eliot in 'Adam Bede' as the Hall Farm occupied by the Poysers." It is in Chapter VI. of her novel that the authoress describes the Hall Farm as

A very fine old place of red brick, softened by a pale powdered lichen, which has dispersed itself with happy irregularity so as to bring the red brick into terms of friendly companionship with the limestone ornaments surrounding the three gables, the windows, and the doorplace. * * * It was once the residence of a country squire, whose family, probably dwindling down to mere spinsterhood, got merged in the more territorial name of Donnithorne. It was once the Hall; it is the Hall Farm.

***

Over in Liverpool there is considerable excitement about that popular English dance, the lancers. Indignant letters from correspondents have been published protesting against what one writer calls "the indecency and indecorum of the modern lancers." Every mother, it is asserted, must feel ashamed of the scenes now witnessed in every ballroom, "where, instead of pretty frocks—which are almost torn off the backs of girls in the mad grip of rough young men—golf cloth or sacking will need to be worn. It is an insult to girls to bang them about and whirl them often off their feet," says another correspondent.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

At Least One Produced Every Night Last Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The firstnighters have been on the jump all the week, for there has been a new play every night, and on some nights more than one.

Charles Frohman produced at the Duke of York's Theatre John Drew's old play, "Captain Dieppe," with H. B. Irving and Irene Vanbrugh in the principal parts. London seems to have taken very kindly to this play.

At the Garrick Theatre Arthur Bourchier brought out an adaptation of a French play under the title "The Arm of the Law." The piece was well received, and warm commendation is bestowed on Mr. Bourchier and on Violet Vanbrugh.

"A Man of Honor," by W. S. Mangham, produced at the Avenue Theatre by Muriel Wylford, seemed to please the critics. It is likely to be popular.

At the Comedy Theatre a new comic opera, "Amorelle," has been produced. It is said to be amusing and tuneful. The principal parts are taken by Willie Edouin and Mabelle Gilman, the latter well known in the United States.

LONDON'S THEATRE PRICES.

Excessive Rates as Compared with New York—Tree's School for Acting.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A few days ago a London newspaper asked this question: "By the way, and as a contribution to the fiscal question, can any one tell us how it is the New York managers can afford to give for six or eight shillings what costs us half a guinea in London?"

The price of an orchestra seat here is 10s. 6d., which, with the additional fee of 6d. for a programme, and 6d. for the use of the cloak room, mounts up to $2.72. Seats in the balcony are $2.04 and $1.49, according to position, and in the upper balcony $1.24, 99 cents, and 74 cents. These prices are, of course, for reserved seats, and include the shilling fees for programme and cloakroom.

In the pit one may get a seat for 60 cents, but these seats are unreserved, and there is always the chance of paying one's money and then having to stand through the performance. If, however, one gets a seat, it is almost as good as the one which the aristocrat pays $2.75 for. The pit is the main floor of the theatre directly behind the reserved orchestra stalls, which extend from the front back five or six rows and in some theatres much further. Other unreserved seats in the gallery cost only 24 cents.

It is hard to tell what causes these large charges for theatre tickets in London, where most things are much cheaper than in America. One reason that has been suggested is the enormous retals for theatre buildings. The Garrick Theatre, for example, rents for $1,600 a week, and the manager does not have the right to sell programmes or refreshments, the profits from the sale of these going to the owner. Consequently, where a play was formerly a success that took in from $300 to $400 a night, paying business is now little short of $1,000 a night.

Of course this necessitates high prices for seats, as do also the large sums spent on London productions. George Edwardes, the manager of Daly's, says that his new musical play, "Sunny Ceylon," will cost him $70,000. No wonder he must charge almost $3 for a seat.

Great is the rush to join the school of acting which Beerbohm Tree is organising. The school will be run independent of His Majesty's Theatre, where Mr. Tree is playing "The Darling of the Gods."

ICE IMPERILS OCEAN LINERS.

Floes Formed by Bitter Weather Cover the Grand Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 20.—The steamship Coban, coal laden, from Louisburg, N. S., arrived here to-day. She had a very bad passage and was obliged to steam south as far as Sable Island to escape the ice-floes, which made her go 200 miles out of her course.

She reports that the floes cover the Grand Banks and seriously endanger the passage of ocean steamers.

Report on the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—M. Boyer, Reporter of the Court of Cassation, submitted his report on the Dreyfus case to-day. The court will take it up next week and, it is expected, will complete its examination early in March.

PARIS SEASON LESS GAY THAN LAST YEAR

Weather Still Wet, with Frequent Changes of Temperature.

ANGLEMONT-MACIADO WEDDING

Many Presents from Well-Known People—Entertainments Given by Americans in the French Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The weather is still wet and very changeable as to temperature. Owing to the condition of the roads automobilism is at a standstill, except in the South.

Great social events are somewhat rare, and society is on the whole less gay than last year.

The church of St. Honoré d'Eylau was crowded with a fashionable throng to witness the marriage of Mlle. de Maciado, whose mother was Miss Gestler of Baltimore, to Victome Henri d'Anglemont, son of Vicomtesse d'Anglemont, neé Lorillard of New York. The bride and bridegroom are general favorites in the American colony. Among the givers of handsome presents were Mrs. Ronald Thomas, Gen. Porter, Ambassador of the United States; Mme. Castro, wife of the President of the Venesuelan Republic; Comte Costa de Beauregard, the Duchesse de Mier, Marquise de Bellohe, Princesse Ghika, Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul-Praslin, Marquise de Tassenay, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Comtesse Galli, Mrs. John Munroe, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Winans, and Vicomtesse de Sommyèvre.

Mrs. Danesi gave a dinner a few nights ago at her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. The table was covered with orchids and white azaleas, producing a beautiful effect. The room was decorated with clusters of Japanese plum tree, cherry, and apple blossoms tied with knots of light rose-colored ribbon. The guests included Comtesse Plater, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Inman Barnard, Miss Colburn, Mrs. Ryle, Sir Richard Poore, William T. Dannat, Jean d'Estray, and Baron de Fontevilliat.

The soirée musicale given by Mrs. Sara H. Eddy on Thursday was a treat to all music lovers. Among the many present were Mme. Nevada Palmer, Mlle. Palmer, Dr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dalliba, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Comtesse René de Coëtlogon, Mme. le Flaguais, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Thomas, M. and Mme. Louis Lombard, Comtesse Launay, and Alexandre Guilmant, the well-known organist.

Mrs. Eddy has recently bought a charming property a little distance out of Paris, where she intends spending part of the Summer.

Col. and Mrs. Dodge have issued invitations for a dinner and soirée musicale for Feb. 25.

Miss Wheelwright and Miss Luez gave a brilliant matinée musicale on Thursday. Pianoforte selections were admirably rendered by Miss Lues, who played with artistic technique and delicate feeling. She was enthusiastically applauded. Miss M. Farlane, an English soprano, also won success with her sympathetic singing of airs by Massenet and Gounod, accompanied on the piano by Emile Bourgeois. Miss Wheelwright's salons were crowded with a number of well-known members of the American colony and Parisian cosmopolitan society.

Charles Carroll has arrived in Paris from Monte Carlo.

Miss Julia Fuller will be in Paris very shortly, and will stay in her apartment in the Rue de la Faisanderie. Her many friends hope that she will give some more of her charming musicales, which were so much appreciated during her last stay here.

H. M. Morgan, United States Consul at Lucerne, and Mrs. Morgan have, after a short stay in Paris, sailed for America, where they will pass a few months.

Marquise de Tallyrand-Périgord, who has just arrived from the United States, has left for Rome with her sister, Princesse Poggio-Suasa.

Mrs. Whistler, assisted by her daughter, gave a "five o'clock" on Thursday. Among those present were Mrs. Dortic, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Biddle, Mrs. Winans, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, and Mr. Agassiz.

Mrs. Waddington, (née King of New York,) wife of the ex-French Ambassador at London and St. Petersburg, has left for Rome with the Marquise de Bailleul.

Mrs. Oliver McClellan left for Rome on Monday to join her aunt, Mrs. George B. McClellan.

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw sailed on the Campania for America last Saturday on a short visit to Los Angeles.

Mr. Bridgman, the American artist, who has been contemplating a trip to America for some months past, has now left Paris and expects to do some important work while in the United States.

From Nice I hear that Mrs. N. A. Baldwin, Mrs. C. Alvarez, and Miss Tillotsen of New Haven, Conn., have returned to the charming villa Franerne at Fabron, where they resided last season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts of New York are at Monte Carlo.

PARIS FIRE KILLS FOURTEEN.

Twenty Others Injured in Factory Blaze Caused by Explosion of Gas.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Fourteen employes of a celluloid comb factory, at the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Rue Etienne Marcel, lost their lives to-day in a fire which was started by an explosion of gas. About twenty other employes were injured.

The explosion, which occurred in a room on the fourth story, drove bricks and pieces of glass against a house on the other side of the street, and immediately afterward enormous jets of flame burst out of the windows. Soon the entire structure was on fire.

A number of men and women employed on the upper stories soon appeared at the windows and shrieked for assistance. Three men attempted to drop from a window to a balcony beneath, but missed it, fell to the pavement and were killed. The firemen made a number of rescues. One couple showed great presence of mind, occasionally opening a window for air and closing it to prevent the spread of the fire.

In a corridor leading to the street the bodies of five victims were found against the wall. They had been asphyxiated and then incinerated. Five persons were taken from the building badly burned, two of whom, it is feared, will die.

THE NEWS OF LONDON TOLD BY "TOBY, M. P."

King Edward Opens Parliament in Royal State—Snubbing of Bishops in the House of Lords—British War Office Follows Washington's Lead—Poet Laureate As a Funny Man.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A marked difference in the disposition of King Edward and his predecessor on the throne presents itself in connection with Parliament. After the death of the Prince Consort, Queen Victoria, shrinking from resumption of public duties, severely left Parliament alone. For fifteen years she withheld the grace of her presence from Westminster. In 1876 Disraeli, beginning to get into difficulties at home, chiefly owing to his spirited foreign policy abroad, her Majesty, sacrificing personal predilections, came to his assistance, throwing over what threatened to be a troubled session by the charm of her presence on the opening day. This favor was renewed in the following year, and again in 1880 on the eve of the clean sweep made of what at the time was called the Jingo Government.

I heard from one in close attendance on the sovereign that the Queen's state of nervousness on these occasions was painful to witness. She had a rooted idea that at some point on her progress to and from Westminster an attempt would be made on her life. She was not to be comforted by the elaborate police and military preparations that marked her journeying.

For King Edward, among all State functions he is called upon to attend, there is none that gives him fuller pleasure than opening Parliament in person. Long before he came to the throne he was a frequent attendant at Westminster when Parliament was in session. As a lover of sport he was a witness of the more memorable of the Irish rows that diversified the Parliament of 1880-5. Later, when, largely owing to the operation of the new rules, the House of Commons fell into a state of dullness, the Prince of Wales repaired to his corner seat on the front cross bench in the Lords, where he was found in pretty constant attendance. He held his seat there as an ordinary peer of the realm, no overt attention being paid to his royal rank. He was there as Duke of Cornwall, not as Prince of Wales.

KING OPENING PARLIAMENT.

At the opening of a new session all this is changed. The King assumes royal state. He passes through the streets of London amid the roar of royal salute, the acclaim of the multitude that peoples the pathways. As he enters the Legislative Chamber Lord Londonderry carrying the imperial crown, the Marquis of Winchester bearing the cap of maintenance, the Duke of Devonshire, with ludicrously bored countenance, bearing aloft the sword of state, the Peers, for once in their scarlet robes, rise to receive him.

Standing by the throne, with the Queen seated on his left, faced by an audience including the most illustrious personages in the empire, his Majesty reads his speech, with its delightful assumption of absolute autocracy implied by the use of the first person singular. It will be all very well for the House of Commons and the House of Lords presently to pretend that it is they who by legislation govern the empire. The King, enthroned, speaks of "my relations with foreign powers," "my Government," "my empire," and wherever the entity of an empire upon which the sun never sets is alluded to in its relations with foreign powers, the personal pronoun "I" stands for all. It is a great day for a constitutional King, and Tuesday his Majesty openly enjoyed it.

The Prince of Wales displays hereditary interest in Parliamentary proceedings. Last session, when Mr. Brodrick was being badgered by friends below the gangway upon his futile scheme of army reform, his royal highness was in nightly attendance. Having taken his part in the ceremonial of the opening of Parliament, Tuesday, he was down again punctually at 4:30 to hear the debate on the address. He has come into the heritage of his father's seat on the cross bench, and Tuesday had the Duke of Connaught for companion.

Among the ladies, garlanding the long side galleries where peeresses sit, was the Princess of Wales. As the Prince entered he halted at the woolsack to shake hands with the Lord Chancellor. In respect of ordinary though coroneted mankind, that eminent personage is, when the House of Lords is sitting, monarch of all he surveys. When, as happened Tuesday night, a new peer is introduced, he falls on bended knees to present his writ of summons to the Lord Chancellor, who, with a wave of the hand, deigns to make acknowledgment.

When Lord Halsbury, turning round, observed that the gentleman who had approached from behind the woolsack was the heir apparent, he, with alacrity, rose to his feet and bowed low over the extended hand. Peers, who after all are only human, remembering the austerity of the Lord Chancellor's bearing toward them, looked on at this significant little incident with a pleased smile.

QUAINT CEREMONIALS OF LORDS.

It was quite a day of ceremony in the House of Lords. Strangers who, failing to obtain entry while the King was to the fore, arrived at 4 o'clock, found themselves in great luck. A new peer took the oath and his seat with quaint ceremonial that comes down from Plantagenet days. That is not an uncommon occurrence. What made the occasion notable was the coincidence that after the induction of the Baron there came a new Bishop, promoted to the status of a peer in Parliament. The distinction made between the two was historically interesting as reminiscent of ancient times. In a division the vote of a Bishop counts as the full worth of the vote of a Baron, while in debate, being more practiced, the prelate is often the greater power. But the lay Lords who, being in a large majority, order the ceremonial, are careful that it shall mark their sense of the wide gulf that separates a successful curate from a hereditary peer of the realm.

The new Baron, arrayed in robes of royal red tippeted with ermine, entered from below the bar, walking between two peers similarly arrayed. The way was led by Black Rod, with Norroy, King of Arms, in attendance, his figure blasoned in tabard displaying in gold over red the royal arms, the Lord Great Chamberlain, in robes of office, bringing up the rear. The new peer having taken the oath and signed the roll of Parliament was conducted to the Barons' bench, on which he sat between his sponsors. Not a word was spoken. The Lord Chancellor, who by exception when seated on the Woolsack wore a three-cornered black cap set awry on his full-bottomed wig, raised it in salute. The three peers on the Barons' bench reverentially rose and doffed their three-cornered hats in response. Thrice this pantomime was repeated, and the procession, reforming, returned to the Woolsack, where, now that everything was in order, the Lord Chancellor graciously extended his hand in welcome to the newcomer.

There was none of this pomp and ceremony for the hapless Bishop. No glittering escort walked him round the gilded chamber. Taken in charge by two right reverend brethren, clad like himself in episcopal pulpit apparel, he was led to the table, took the oath, signed the roll, and was marched over to a back seat on the Bishops' bench. Being seated there the Lord Chancellor, it is true, thrice saluted him as he had recognized the peer. But there was infused into the ceremony a subtle distinction designed to make aspiring prelates know and keep their place.

ARMY REFORM WELCOMED.

The report of Lord Esher and his colleagues embodying a drastic scheme of army reform has been received with a chorus of approval. In its main recommendations it is based upon reforms initiated last Autumn in the United States, which, in turn, were drawn from the arsenal of Germany's experience and practice. The salient points of the American scheme were communicated to me during a recent visit to Washington by Mr. Root. It is proposed that Great Britain, like the United States, shall abolish the office of Commander in Chief, establishing the control of an army council composed of seven experts, four representative of the military element and three drawn from the civil side.

Where the difference comes in decided?, I venture to think, in favor of the United States' plan is that your advisory and administrative board is more widely based upon military experience. It includes officers of nearly all ranks, who bring into council practical experience of the widest range. It is probable that when, in due course, the scheme is submitted in its fullness for the approval of Parliament, amendments will be moved in the direction of embodying this characteristically shrewd American notion.

There was a funny scene at the scene painters' dinner the other night, of which no indication appears in the newspaper reports of the proceedings. The dinner, a happy thought the credit of which belongs to Sir Philip Burne-Jones, was given to the limited and, as far as their personality goes, obscure class of artists who provide the scenic backgrounds for new pieces and old dramas. The hosts included the leading managers and actors of the day, with a sprinkling of authors, journalists, barristers, and members of both houses of Parliament.

In the course of a speech proposing one of the toasts, the Poet Laureate, with characteristic freshness of touch and originality, dragged in Mrs. Grundy. It so happened that at the table immediately in front of the speaker sat the popular dramatic author Mr. Sydney Grundy. All unconscious of the coincidence, and charmed with his idea, the Poet Laureat pursued Mrs. Grundy up and down. The titter of laughter with which the first allusion was greeted by those seated near the author of "A Pair of Spectacles" grew into a roar as guests at adjoining tables saw and took up the joke. As for the Poet Laureate, he was delighted. He is advertised to deliver a week hence a lecture on "The Indifference of the Public to the Higher Forms of Poetry." This is really not a joke, though it reads like one. No one will accuse Mr. Alfred Austen of a sense of humor.

However, here was a pleasant change. The dense multitude outside might be unable to rise to the heights of appreciation of "Randolph, a Tale of Polish Grief"; of "Alfred the Great, England's Darling," not to mention the ode on Dr. Jameson's raid and other fugitive pieces contributed to the newspapers by the Poet Laureate in fulfillment of his official duties. Here in this choice assembly, including most of the wits of London, one had only to make a really humorous reference, and it was picked up with the avidity with which a hunter after treasure haps upon a concealed disk.

Beaming with pleasure at his novel experience, the Poet Laureate tripped up after Mrs. Grundy, every reference to her name eliciting a fresh roar of laughter. "When," he said, "I meet Mrs. Grundy behind the scenes—" This innocently metaphorical way of putting it was wickedly contorted into suggestion of an assignation. Shocked cries of "Oh, oh!" mingled with the fresh burst of hilarious laughter; the now bewildered Poet Laureate, finding it impossible to continue the subject, abruptly changed it.

KAISER'S VIEWS ON ART.

Reichstag Resents Imperial Interference with the St. Louis Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Although the name of Emperor William was mentioned by only one member in the debate in the Reichstag on the German art exhibit at St. Louis, the sentiment of that body was clearly against the interference of the Kaiser in all sorts of matters.

The Ministers in office feel the same way, and they are pleased that the Emperor is going on a long voyage. He has new ideas and propositions to submit to the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, every day, making it hard for the Chancellor to carry out a definite policy.

The Empress continues to admire her husband's art ideas. She is said to have remarked: "I do not understand what the artists want. Has not the Kaiser told them how to paint? Why do they not do it? Why do they want to paint in another manner?"

BULLFIGHTS PROFITABLE.

Fourteen in Mexico City Net $112,000 for the Management.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 12.—The gross receipts of the fourteen bullfights given in this city so far this season, in which Spanish matadors participated, amounted to $223,000, or about $16,000 for each fight. The expenses did not amount to one-half the sum, leaving a clear profit to the bullring management of about $112,000.

Turks have become so numerous in the State of Yucatan, and so successful in business ventures, that they have decided to build a genuine Turkish bazaar in Merida, the capital of that State. They have purchased a block of ground in the centre of the city for $65,000, and $100,000 will be spent in the construction of the bazaar. Much of the business of the interior of Yucatan is now in the hands of Turks.

A contract has been made in San Juan Bautista, capital of the State of Tabasco, under which 6,000 Spanish families are to be settled on 3,700,000 acres of land in that State. This constitutes the biggest Mexican colonization scheme so far projected. The land is owned by merchants of San Juan Bautista, and borders on Guatemala. The Marquis de Comillas, who owns a line of Spanish steamships running between Cadiz and Vera Cruz, has contracted to supply the colonists. The proposition has been brought to the attention of President Diaz, and Government aid is expected.

FATHER JOHN, BELOVED APOSTLE OF THE RUSSIAS

He Is Worshipped by People of High and Low Degree.

ONCE BRAVED ALEXANDER III.

Great Power Wielded by the Priest Whose Blessing Admiral Makaroff Sought When Ordered to Port Arthur.

With Russia the scene of stirring events, the name of "Father John of Cronstadt," has again come conspicuously to the front in news from that empire. For the last quarter of a century Father John, though not a factor in the official life of his country nor a leading dignitary of her church, has stood out prominently, sometimes from the sombre background of national sorrow, sometimes from one of national rejoicing, whenever Russia has attracted the attention of the world.

Ten years ago he was heard from at the deathbed of Alexander III., administering the rites of the church to the dying Czar. Next he appeared as a conspicuous figure at the solemnities attending the coronation of the present Czar, and then ministering to the spiritual and physical needs of those injured and dying in the crush and panic at Moscow during the free distribution of coronation cups, which panic cost a hundred lives and put a stop to the festivities throughout the empire.

Last week dispatches from St. Petersburg told how Vice Admiral Makaroff, who had been ordered to Port Arthur to take command of the fleet, there, stopped long enough on his journey to receive the sacrament and the church's blessing from the hands of Father John at St. Andrew's Cathedral in Cronstadt.

FATHER JOHN, RUSSIA'S GREAT PRIEST.

FATHER JOHN'S INFLUENCE.

In Russia Father John is universally known, beloved, and revered as the holy seer and miracle worker of his church. Though less well known abroad, his influence and power for good have extended far beyond the boundaries of his native land and even bridged the ocean. Since his early youth, when he was on the point of entering monastic orders and taking up missionary work among the wild Tartar tribes on the Asiatic steppes, he has followed with deep and active concern the missionary endeavors of his Church in foreign fields. Of this interest the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas in this city has received an amble share.

In the study of the Rev. Father Alexander A. Hotovitzky, Archpriest of the Church of St. Nicholas, the chief adornment is a large picture of Father John bearing his autograph. This was presented to Father Hotovitzky last Summer when, during a visit to Russia, he called upon Father John to thank him for the interest he had taken in his little flock. A portion of the funds necessary for the erection of the handsome new church edifice was collected in Russia, and Father John both by personal donations and by enlisting the interest of others in the cause became a substantial contributor.

The visit of Father Hotovitzky to Cronstadt occurred on July 19, (old style.) It so happened that this was Father John's name day. Faithful to a custom of many years, the Russian divine on that day celebrated a solemn mass in the cathedral and then entertained at dinner the many friends who had come to extend their good wishes. The Rev. Father Hotovitzky was one of the guests.

"Vice Admiral Marakoff was toastmaster at the dinner," said Father Hotovitzky yesterday. "It was only natural that he should be, for he and Father John are bound together by ties of warm personal friendship. There were present at that dinner many dignitaries of Church and State, but, nevertheless, it was a most democratic affair. Father John has some quaint notions, and even in a land of such marked class distinction as Russia, rich and poor may meet at his table on terms of equality. It was a good dinner, and good things to drink went with it, for Father John, though ordinarily he lives as frugally and abstemiously as a monk, believes that God put the good things of life on earth for the cheer of man, and he loves to see others enjoy themselves.

"Father John in some respects is the most remarkable man in Russia to-day, and he certainly is the most talked of. He represents a type all by itself in the Russian Church, and no one has so vividly brought home to the people its power and potentialities with a complete leaving out of all the ostentation, pomp, and grandeur with which it formerly charmed and awed the people.

"Those who have been wont to consider Father John as a mystic or as a man of a monastic cast of mind have erred. He is the opposite. He took a wife, and he mingles freely in the common life of the people, and he enjoys a good joke. He has secularized religion, and both by life and teaching has steadily striven to lift the common life to the level of religion. He is a strong advocate of the living help, and he turned his back on monastic orders just because he felt he was needed and could be a potent influence for good by remaining in the open life where those that needed him could have access to him. The great throngs that constantly besiege the doors of his simple dwelling in Cronstadt when he is there and the crowds that gather at railroad stations during his many journeys through Russia which occupy the greater part of his time have shown that he was right.

"His influence reaches from the throne of the Czar to the meanest hovel in Russia. He takes from the abundance of the rich with both hands and scatters it as freely among those that need it. It is only through the remarkable gifts he receives that he has been able to maintain something like twenty-five asylums and institutions in different parts of Russia, of which he is the founder.

"One charm about Father John is his broadness. While orthodox in the essential meaning of that word, he makes no distinction between those that follow his and other beliefs. He bestows his blessing on all alike, for he recognizes as divine every channel through which a devout spirit and a realization of the highest life can flow into the human soul.

"In his study you will find a desk a bed and some holy pictures. It is as simple as the cell of a monk. He spends little time there, however, for his time is mostly taken up with relieving suffering among the poor, comforting the dying, and on missionary journeys. Were a call to attend a deathbed at the other end of the empire to reach Father John in the middle of the night he would rise and take the first train.

HIS PRAYERS VERY BRIEF.

"There are many in Russia who ascribe supernatural powers to Father John. He does not claim any, except the power of prayer. He is a firm believer in that, and the most remarkable thing is that his prayers are very brief. But one cannot look into his wondrous violet eyes without feeling that the look in them is not of this world. They seem to be looking, one minute far beyond the border line of life, and at other times they seem to penetrate into one's very soul. Strangely, also, those who have observed him during the last twenty-five years of his life—he is now over seventy—declare that age seems to have wrought no change in his appearance."

Ivan Ilyitch Sergieff—Father John—was born in Sursk, a little hamlet north of Archangel, which is the most northern city in the Czar's domain. His father was sexton of the church there. As a boy he was dull and backward in his lessons. To a night of prayer he ascribes the fact that all of a sudden his mental vision became so clear that he soon was at the head of his class.

He became connected with St. Andrew's Cathedral in 1855, but before long was the apostle of All the Russias. A mediaeval spirit pervaded the Russian Church and largely the life of her people at the beginning of his ministry, and by his unique methods, his life, and his personality he made a deep impression on the people. His fame spread, healing powers were ascribed to him, the raising from the dead of a girl in the Cancer Hospital at St. Petersburg was attributed to him, and his home soon became the Mecca for pilgrimages by the faithful.

During the lifetime of the late Czar he was often summoned to the Imperial Palace. Once he was sent for on behalf of the Princess Elizabeth, consort of Duke Sergius and a sister of the present Czarina. The Princess was ill and his prayers were wanted. Father John is said to have asked the Czar whether the Princess had entered the Greek Church from conviction or merely as a matter of policy—she was a German and originally a Lutheran. Astounded at his boldness, the ruler of All the Russias sharply told the prelate to mind his own business. Father John drew himself to his full height, fixed a penetrating glance on his imperial master, and replied:

"That is just what I am doing, your Majesty. God, whose humble servant I am, demands that this question should be answered."

Whether it was answered or not is not known. But when the Czar was dying in Crimea an urgent call was sent to Father John, and he was rushed across Russia in an imperial special to the bedside of the monarch.

BLAZING SCHOONER IN BAY.

Tugs Extinguish Fire on the Benedict and Take Off the Crew.

The crew of the three-masted schooner Frank W. Benedict, which is at anchor in the bay between Robbins Reef and Liberty Island, had a hard fight with a fire early yesterday morning. They were unable to extinguish the fire, and two tugs saved the schooner. The seamen were taken off and landed in Manhattan. According to the tugboat men, no person was injured.

One of the seven sailors aboard told Capt. Thompson of the tug Narragansett that the fire was started about 4 o'clock in the morning by an overheated stove in the after cabin. The Captain was in Manhattan. The sailors formed a bucket brigade, but as they were unable to cope with the fire they tried to launch the yawl and leave the vessel. The davits were covered with ice, and the small boat stuck fast. Then the crew again attacked the flames. The fire in the meantime had burned up through the companionway and was working aft.

The glare attracted the attention of the Captains of the tugboats Narragansett and Baltimore, who ran alongside and took off the Benedict's men. Then the tugs turned several streams on the flames, and in a short time the fire was out. The crew refused to return to the schooner. The after cabin of the boat is burned out, and the mainsail and boom were destroyed, but otherwise she is uninjured.

CELEBRATES HIS CONVERSION.

Mr. Pullen Tells His Guests How Bad He Was Eleven Years Ago.

Jesse Pullen of Halesite, L. I., on Feb. 16 of each year holds what is probably a unique celebration. A few days prior to the date mentioned he summons all of his friends who can crowd into his house and makes merry with them in commemoration of his conversion.

Mr. Pullen on Tuesday last entertained a houseful of guests, and after supper related to them how, before his conversion eleven years ago, he had been a drunkard and everything evil in the knowledge of man. His family feared to hear him return home. Now he points with pride to his happy wife and children. Mr. Pullen paid tribute to the man who was instrumental in converting him.

FOUND WIFE BOUND AND DEAD.

Police After Investigation Arrested Husband as a Suspicious Person.

Rosie Krapfosky, the common-law wife of Jacob Krapfosky, a tailor, was found dead in her room at 259 West Thirty-eighth Street, last night by her husband. She had a blue cushion cover tied tightly around her neck when Krapfosky found her body, he says, and the police say death was due to strangulation. The husband is under arrest as a suspicious person.

Practically all that is known of the case is what was learned from the man. He said he went into the house last night at 8:40, and found his wife. By advice of Susan Grey, the housekeeper, Krapfosky called Dr. Stabenband of 219 West Thirty-eighth Street, but the doctor could only pronounce the woman dead.

The Coroner's office was notified by the doctor, and then the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station heard of the case.

Krapfosky told the police that when he left his wife in the morning she had about $28 in a small handbag and three rings on her fingers, none of which articles was found by the police. There was a bruise behind the woman's left ear, but whether of recent origin is not known.

MUST PAY WIFE'S HAT BILLS.

Huntington Man Finds His Confidence in Married Jurors Is Misplaced.

According to a jury of six married men of Huntington, L. I., it really doesn't matter the worth of a single hayseed whether a husband orders the proprietor of a hat store not to trust his wife for more than $5. The wife may order $30.63 worth of millinery as well as not. And the husband has to pay, too, as George Noyes has learned.

Mrs Fannie Mason, proprietor of a millinery shop, sued Mr. Noyes for $30.63 for goods furnished to his wife. Judge Allison Lowndes and Lawyers Handrickson and Caire, who appeared for the principals to the suit, accepted Israel Higbie, S. Lee Jarvis, George Peters, C. E. Pearsall, Louis Laumann, and J. T. Nostrand as jurors, Mr. Hendrickson because he believed the men named possessed fair minds and Mr. Caire because they have wives who wear hats.

Noyes testified that he told Mrs. Mason she must not sell his wife more than $5 on "tick." But Mrs. Mason proved that Mrs. Noyes had bought the millinery; that she wore it, and, moreover, that she looked "just lovely" in her new hats. That settled the jurors. They thought any husband ought to be made to pay for his wife's hats if they added to her loveliness, and Noyes had to dig down into his pockets until he struck the $30.63 strata.

The married women of Huntington are expected to appear in new hats as soon as they learn the verdict of the six husbands who sat on the jury.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

TRYING TO BOOM GROUT FOR GOVERNOR

Propaganda at Work in Many Up-State Counties.

McCARREN OPPOSES THE PLAN

Kings County Leader's Antagonism Attributed to Retention of McLaughlin Officeholders by the Controller.

Seeking to bring about the nomination of Controller Edward M. Grout for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket this Fall, friends of that official have been working during the last few weeks in various up-State Counties to capture delegates to the State Convention, which will make the nomination. Although this convention will not be held until September, the Grout propaganda has been in operation for some little time, and intimate friends of the Controller declare that several promises have been obtained from up-State counties that they will favor his candidacy if he can come to the convention with the backing of his own County of Kings.

The ambition of Mr. Grout to secure the Gubernatorial nomination is said to be causing some little embarrassment in Tammany Hall, and a good deal of friction in the Kings County organization, where Senator McCarren is absolutely opposed to the ambition of Mr. Grout.

The opposition of Senator McCarren is so pronounced that those in a position to command the confidence of the leader declare that McCarren will do everything in his power to destroy the Grout boom, unless the Controller manages to effect a combination with Tammany Hall to such an extent that Charles F. Murphy intercedes in Kings County and thus gains the unwilling support of Mr. McCarren, which he can do, but which can hardly be secured in any other way. At the present time there is not that harmony of feeling between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Grout which would tend to assure the latter gaining the support of the Tammany organization.

Tammany and Grout have had many differences since the first of the year, especially over patronage in the Finance Department, which the Controller has refused steadily to turn over to the organization, notwithstanding the fact that many of the employes of the department are men who have opposed Tammany bitterly in past years, and who found their respective ways into the department through the late Fusion administration.

Tammany leaders declared last night that the only reason which could operate to gain the support of Tammany to the candidacy of Mr. Grout for Governor would be the fact that Mr. Grout's election as Gov. Odell's successor would mean that the Controller would have to resign his present position at the close of the current year and thus turn the appointment of his successor over to Mayor McClellan, who would be likely to fill it with a good organization man, thus bringing the entire patronage of the department, with its seventy-eight places, exempt from civil service regulations, under the absolute domination of Tammany Hall.

The opposition of Senator McCarren and the Brooklyn organization to Mr. Grout is said to be based on the fact that Mr. Grout has retained many McLaughlin men in the Finance Department, instead of allowing Senator McCarren to name their successors in return for having wrested the leadership of Brooklyn from Hugh McLaughlin in the last campaign. Senator McCarren, however, says publicly that the opposition to the Grout boom is based on the fact that Brooklyn has decided to urge the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Cullen of the Appellate Division for the Court of Appeals place to be left vacant this year by Judge Celora E. Martin, who retires under the age limit.

As Brooklyn has a candidate for one place on the ticket, Senator McCarren urges, it cannot consistently take up another candidate for another place without showing bad faith to the original candidate.

The Grout propaganda, which has been doing everything possible to advance the Gubernatorial boom of the Controller, has been in charge of Luke D. Stapleton and Henry W. Yonge, who practically managed his campaign last year for re-election by Tammany after having been thrown off the Fusion ticket. Nothing has been done in the Hudson River counties, but considerable missionary work has been done in the vicinity of Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, Binghamton, and the sections along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Some advances have been made in Erie County, but the Democratic leader there, William J. Conners, has been frank to tell the boomers of Mr. Grout that his action and that of the Erie County delegates to the State Convention would be in accord with the wishes of Charles F. Murphy here, as Erie has linked arms very closely with Manhattan in matters political.

ELSBERG PRAISES McCLELLAN.

Senator Also Takes a Fling at Jerome at Fordham Club Dinner.

At the annual dinner of the Fordham Club at Fordham Heights last night Senator Elsberg was applauded vigorously when he said that the city was as safe in the hands of Mayor McClellan as the State is in the hands of Gov. Odell. The Senator was late in getting to the dinner, having taken a wrong car. He said the car rattled so much that it reminded him of District Attorney Jerome, who, he said, was always talking but never accomplished anything.

It has long been the custom of this organization to hold the affair on the eve of Washington's Birthday, but owing to the eve falling on Sunday this year the event was celebrated last night. Upward of 180 members and guests attended, including Justice Blanchard, Lemuel E. Quigg, James Lindsay Gordon, Health Commissioner Darlington, Tax Commissioner Brady, Borough President Haffen, Congressman Goulden, Tax Commissioners O'Donnell, Bouck, Todd, and Strasbourger, Aqueduct Commissioner Ten Eyck, Water Register Savage, and Judge J. M. Tierney.

Owing to the ill health of Corporation Counsel Delany his assistant, James Lindsay Gordon, responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." Mr. Quigg also spoke, as did Commissioner Darlington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry; Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon; Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Quartermaster; Capt. Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Capt. E. Houle, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of considering the question of the final location of the additional buildings to be constructed at Fort Sam Houston.

First Sergt. Alexander K. Steele, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, and Sergt. Morris Grady, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, are placed on the retired list.

Capt. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry, will report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco, for assignment to duty temporarily as Acting Quartermaster on the transport Buford.

Second Lieut. John B. G. McClure, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Eighty-sixth to the Sixth Company, and will join the latter company at Fort Monroe, Va.

Special orders, Feb. 10, concerning Capt. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, is revoked.

Capt. James K. Thompson is transferred from the Fifteenth to the Twelfth Infantry, Company M, and Capt. Charles C. Ballou, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Fifteenth, Company A. Capt. Ballou will join the Fifteenth Infantry at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., upon the departure of the Twelfth Infantry from San Francisco for Manila.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, and First Lieut. G. R. Fortesque, Tenth Cavalry.

Extension of leave is granted for one month to First Lieut. Robert R. Wallace, Third Cavalry; Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Contract Surgeon Leonard S. Hughes.

Navy.

Ensign S. Woods is detached from the Mohican and ordered to Mare Island for duty on the submarine torpedo boats at that yard.

Midshipman J. P. Hart is ordered to the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Arrived—Prairie, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Potomac, from San Juan for Guantanamo; Wilmington, from Che-Foo for Shanghai; Albany, from Cavite for Shanghai; Solace, from Cavite for Guam, en route to Mare Island; Eagle, from Chemulpo for Cavite; Leonidas, from Norfolk for Pensacola via. Key West; Texas, from New Orleans for Key West.

FIRST PANAMA PRESIDENT.

Dr. Amador Inaugurated in the Presence of Thousands—Celebration Follows.

PANAMA, Feb. 20.—Dr. Amador was inaugurated first President of the Republic of Panama at 4 o'clock this afternoon before the National Constitutional Convention. Pablo Arosemena, President of the convention, administered the oath of office.

The inauguration occurred in the plaza in front of the cathedral, the same place where the act of Panamanian independence was read on Nov. 3, 1903. Thousands of persons were present, and the scene was most interesting. A number of ladies of the best society witnessed the ceremony, as did the Bishop of Panama, the civil and military officials, the American Chargé d'Affaires, W. W. Russell; the French Chargé d'Affaires, all the Consular representatives, and officers of the American Navy.

Mr. Arosemena delivered an eloquent speech, which was replied to by the President. After the inauguration the officials all went to the palace, where they were received by the Provisional Junta. At the palace a speech was made by the French Chargé d'Affaires.

The inauguration is being celebrated with great enthusiasm in this city to-night.

WOMAN VETERAN OF THE MUTINY.

After forty-six years of waiting, Mrs. Caroline Ellen Lauder has received from the British War Office her late husband's share of the Lucknow prize money, thanks to the persistent efforts of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, Chatham, and its indefatigable executive officer, Lieut. Col. Bramley Ridout.

Seated in the parlor of the Chatham Workhouse, Mrs. Lauder told her romantic story.

"I was married to my first husband in June, 1857," she said. "He belonged to the East India Company's Engineers. I was just twenty years of age. We were married on a Sunday, and we sailed for India on the Monday. As you know, it was the time of the Mutiny.

"We landed at Calcutta, and went up to camp at Dumdum, eight miles away. My husband was sent to the front, and I was present at the relief of Lucknow. I was obliged to stay behind with some hundreds of women and children of the various regiments.

"The sepoys were all around us, and I well remember the General begging us women to keep the children quiet until he could get the guns up from Calcutta.

"In course of time we were allowed to go up to join the men, sleeping on the ground, wet or dry. We went through Allahabad and Cawnpore, and everywhere the sepoys had been massacring. I saw the slaughter house at Cawnpore, the shed where they nailed their victims upon the walls. Blood and hair were still sticking there.

"I saw the well down which Miss Wilson jumped after shooting six sepoys, and strewing the leaves of her Bible around as a signal. I had a leaf of it.

"Nine months after I joined my husband he died of dysentery at Chinsurah in September, 1859.

"I went up to Lahore alone to enter the service of a lady. I traveled 400 miles through country where a white woman had rarely been seen, and I never saw a white face all the way. They did not know I had a lot of money under my pillow or I might have been murdered. We came home by the old overland route—that is to say, by ship to Suez, and then across Egypt to Alexandria. It took us two months.

"Some time after I got home I married my second husband and changed my name from Mrs. Burton to Mrs. Lauder. He was a soldier, too, and with him I traveled to South Africa, Hongkong, and Japan. After he was discharged with a pension, he worked for fifteen years in the dockyard. He has been dead fourteen years.

"I have been very happy and very lucky to get two good husbands, and never a hard word from either of them. I was young then, and did not seem to fear anything. It is since I have been left a widow the second time that I feel troubled."—London Express.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones; 11 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour; 11 and 8.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce and the Rev. C. H. Sears; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

SIXTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Avenue—The Rev. A. B. Maclaurin; 10:45 and 7:45.

WEST 33D ST., near 8th Av.—The Rev. E. S. Holloway; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 121st St.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av., at 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Silverman; 11:15.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.

HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at 30th St.—The Rev. Morris W. Leibert; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks; 11 and 8.

JANE STREET—Evening, Mrs. Jennie Fowles Willing; morning.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. Dr. Tippie and the Rev. L. B. Longacre; 10:45 and 7:45.

PARK AVENUE, at 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, Mr. Devine, and Homer Folks; morning and evening.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. George P. Eckman and the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely; 11 and 8.

UNION, 48th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Richard E. Bell; 10:45 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Read; 10:30 and 7:45.

WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. M. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, President of the Woman's College, Baltimore.

BRICK, 8th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. Marion R. Vincent; 11, 4, and 8.

CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 4:30.

FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. John T. Stone of Baltimore; 11 and 4:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. W. O. Sexton and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Bliss; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.

THIRTEENTH ST., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. T. C. Morgan and Mr. J. Willis Baer; 11 and 8.

WESTMINSTER, 22d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell and the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglass; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George A. Strong; 8, 11, and 8.

DU ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Near 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. P. Morgan, the Rev. John Williams, and Mr. Robert Graham; 11, 4, and 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av., at 30th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—Dean Robbins and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks; 11 and 4.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick St.—Bishop White and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning; 7:30, 10:30, and 7:30.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. at 2d Av.—The Rev. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—10:45 and 4.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—10:30 and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 324 West 57th St.—The Rev. Henry Lubeck and the Rev. Dr. Rushton; 11 and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. W. Beckwith and the Rev. Floyd Decker; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryea; 11 and 8.

HARLEM AVENUE, at 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Avenue, at 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

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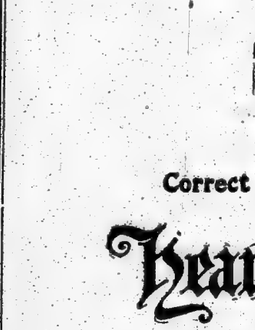

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There are two examples of Bliss Baker, no less than

34 OF BLAKELOCK,

of whose colorful and poetic work Mr. Gibbs was a great admirer; two of Carle Blenner, two of J. G. Brown, two of Chase, three of Creifelds, two of De Haas, two of Dolph, three of Charles Harry Eaton, two of Guy, three of E. L. Henry,

13 OF THE MASTER, GEORGE INNESS

four of the veteran David Johnson;

10 OF HOMER MARTIN,

5 OF ROBERT C. MINOR,

two of Charles H. Miller, three of Moeller, two of Mosler,

21 OF J. FRANCIS MURPHY,

two of Arthur Parton, two of Ranger, five of Carleton Wiggins, two of Irving Wiles, and

14 OF THE GREAT WYANT.

There are also one each of Kenyon Cox, Craig, Crane, Cropsey, Casilear, Bogert, Bridges, Bristol, Brush, De Haven, Dessar, Fowler, S. Gifford, Homer, Howland, Hart, (William and James,) Irving, Bolton, Jones, Loop, McCord, McEntee, Morgan, Mowbray, Ochtman, Poor, Post, Ream, Rix, Sargent, Shurtleff, Thayer, Thompson, Van Elten, Weir, and Wood.

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In foreign pictures the collection, while small, has much of interest, and the examples are in the main exceptionally good ones.

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MAGAZINE SECTION AND FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

GLADSTONE VS. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter of May 30, 1889, furnished to THE TIMES by Mr. HENRY CLEWS and published in our issue of yesterday, is exceedingly interesting whether we view it as an evidence of that statesman's failing memory or as a proof of that propensity for elaborate sophistication with which his enemies were always prone to charge him, oftentimes to the embarrassment of his friends, who found refutation difficult. For certain it is that Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter written twenty-seven years after the event squarely contradicts the contemporaneous record drawn up by Mr. GLADSTONE'S own hand. Writing to Mr. CLEWS on the date above mentioned, May 30, 1889, concerning the attitude of the Palmerston Cabinet toward the Southern Confederacy, Mr. GLADSTONE says:

> Allow me to assure you that so far as that Cabinet is concerned you have been entirely misled in regard to matters of fact. As a member of it, and now nearly its sole surviving member, I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great civil war, excepting when it learned the proposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and declined to entertain that proposition without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent.

In writing his "Life of Gladstone," Mr. JOHN MORLEY had access to private diaries and correspondence, particularly Mr. GLADSTONE'S correspondence with his wife, in which it was his custom to jot down each night a summary of the important political events and discussions of the day. We may accept the evidence of Mr. MORLEY'S volumes, therefore, as of the highest authenticity, and the presumption of correctness is certainly much greater as to these day-to-day records written at the time than it can be in respect to a letter written nearly a generation later. Mr. GLADSTONE, though he occasionally protested during our war that he was not specially a sympathizer with secession, nevertheless believed that the North would be unable to conquer the South, and that the Union would be sundered. In his speech at Newcastle Oct. 7, 1862, he said:

> We know quite well that the people of the Northern States have not yet drunk of the cup—and they are still trying to hold it far from their lips—which all the rest of the world see they nevertheless must drink of. We may have our own opinions about slavery, we may be for or against the South, but there is no doubt that JEFFERSON DAVIS and other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made, what is more than either, a nation.

For a member of the Cabinet to say that was a "blazing indiscretion." Lord RUSSELL, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, admonished Mr. GLADSTONE that he had gone "beyond the latitude which all speakers must be allowed" when he said "that JEFF DAVIS had made a nation. Recognition would seem to follow, and for that step, I think, the Cabinet is not prepared." On Oct. 13, Lord RUSSELL circulated a memorandum to the members of the Cabinet presenting the question of policy in the form of an argument, "and ending in the emphatic conclusion that it had now become a question for the great Powers of Europe, whether it was not their duty to ask both parties to agree to a suspension of arms for the purpose of weighing calmly the advantages of peace." On Oct. 24 Mr. GLADSTONE himself gave circulation to an argument "for representation to the two combatants from England, France, and Russia—a representation with moral authority and force, of the opinion of the civilized world upon the conditions of the case." Lord PALMERSTON, the Prime Minister, as was quoted by Mr. GLADSTONE many years later, "desired the severance (of the Union) as a diminution of a dangerous power."

The facts just stated being borne in mind, the reader is prepared for a clear understanding of the following passage quoted from MORLEY'S "Life of Gladstone," Volume 2, Pages 84 and 85:

> In November (1862) the French Emperor renewed propositions of joint mediation. The Emperor had objects of his own to serve. * * * From the first the Government of the American Union had scowled upon the intervention of Europe in the affairs of Mexico. * * * The Civil War between the North and South kept American hands tied, and NAPOLEON well knew that the success of the North and the consolidation of the Union would overthrow his designs in Mexico. * * * So he prepared England and Russia to join him in a project of mediation. Russia declined. The London Cabinet was divided. Mr. GLADSTONE writes home in these important days: "Nov. 11. We have had our Cabinet to-day and meet again to-morrow. I am afraid we shall do little or nothing in the business of America, but I will send you definite intelligence. Both Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL are right.—Nov. 12. The United States affair has ended and not well. Lord RUSSELL rather turned tail. He gave way without resolutely fighting but his battle. However, though we decline for the moment, the answer is put upon grounds and in terms which leave the matter very open for the future.—Nov. 13. I think the French will make our answer about America public; at least, it is very possible. But I hope they may not take it as a positive refusal, or at any rate that they may themselves act in the matter. It will be clear that we concur with them that the war should cease.

We need not point out that this utterly destroys the testimony of Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter of May 30, 1889, in which he says that the Cabinet "without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent" rejected the proposition of Emperor NAPOLEON III. Not only was there hesitation and dissent, but Mr. GLADSTONE himself was manifestly one of the dissenters. He says so. The "mediation" proposed by NAPOLEON III., and to which Mr. GLADSTONE was already committed, was not mediation at all, but intervention by Russia, England, and France in the form of a preliminary tender of good offices, to be followed by a display of force if need be, to put a stop to the war and establish the independence of the Confederacy. That is what Lord RUSSELL meant, it is what GLADSTONE meant. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our Minister at London, understood it perfectly. A few days after Mr. GLADSTONE'S Newcastle speech Mr. ADAMS told Lord RUSSELL that if he had construed the speech literally he should have begun packing his carpetbag and trunks. The policy of the Newcastle speech and the policy of intervention advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE was nothing short of a policy of war against our Government.

In 1896, in reviewing this unfortunate chapter of his public career, Mr. GLADSTONE frankly confesses that he was guilty of "an undoubted error, the most singular and palpable, I may add the least excusable, of them all." Of the Newcastle speech he says: "My offense was indeed only a mistake, but one of incredible grossness, and with such consequences of offense and alarm attached to it that my failing to perceive them justly exposed me to very severe blame." It is possible that a very natural desire to help the world forget his "undoubted error" in respect to our Civil War may have betrayed Mr. GLADSTONE into the strange and serious misstatements made in his letter to Mr. CLEWS.

BALTIMORE AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The letter of a staff correspondent which appears on another page of this issue of THE TIMES describing the condition in which the great conflagration which raged for forty hours left the steel frame buildings that more or less perfectly embodied the best results of modern experience in fire-resistant construction is a contribution of value to the records of this epoch-making disaster. The net result of expert surveys is that the buildings of this character which were subjected to intense heat without and within may be restored to their condition before the fire for about 40 per cent. of their original value. When it is remembered what these buildings were subjected to, and that the heat within them was sufficient to fuse globes on the chandeliers and melt the cast-iron frames of typewriting machines; that every combustible thing within them was annihilated, even its ashes having been swept away by the blast, and that in many instances the sleepers to which the floor boards were nailed are represented only by parallel trenches in the concrete covering of the ceiling arches, it may safely be assumed that the condition in which these buildings are found to-day answers for the first time and authoritatively the many questions which have arisen as to the fire-resisting qualities of the steel-frame system in architecture.

Turning from these buildings, which the insurance engineer properly regards as a revelation, to the acres of hopeless ruins about them, it will be realized that what happened in Baltimore may happen any day in New York or any one of a dozen cities, and that wherever buildings of the type of twenty or more years ago are crowded together, all that stand between a community and sweeping conflagration are accidentally favorable weather conditions and the efficiency of its Fire Department. This danger will continue until local ordinances require that windows and doors shall be at least as fire resistant as ordinary eight-inch brick sustaining walls socketed to receive the ends of wooden floor beams. With the multiplication of steel-frame buildings the danger is reduced, and one of these, with properly protected window openings, is a barrier which no conflagration can surmount or break through.

The experience of Baltimore will be of much greater value to the country than that of any other city which has suffered serious fire loss in recent years. Hundreds of experts in all branches of the building interest, the engineers of the fire insurance boards and companies, representatives of the building bureaus and departments of many cities, technical journalists and students of fireproofing problems are studying every detail of the ruins and learning therefrom all that they are capable of teaching. These men are not attracted by curiosity. Many of them are daily incurring grave personal risk to gather the information which can be had to advantage only before the work of restoration is begun. What they are learning will be reflected in the building practice of the whole country, in the raising of the standards prescribed by local building codes and in well-directed and beneficent efforts to save owners from the consequences of their own indifference to the fire hazard. All this makes for progress. Baltimore is hard hit, but within ten years 1904 will be regarded as the turning point in its history, the date from which may be traced the beginning of a new and substantial prosperity. Other cities may learn less than Baltimore will from its now bitter experience, but all will learn something, and those which need the lesson most should make haste to profit by it. In this classification New York may safely be included as to great areas in its business districts.

MR. MOSELY ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

When Mr. ALFRED MOSELY brought over to this country a volunteer commission to look into our educational system, composed of experts and of officials, it was not expected of them that they would unite in a report, a process always involving some compromise of views, but that each would give such impressions and conclusions as he chose. It is in pursuance of that plan, we suppose, that Mr. MOSELEY himself has prepared the summary article published in the current number of The Independent.

Mr. MOSELY, it is understood, is a business man of a keen and successful type. The main purpose of the inquiry he conducted at the expenditure of so much time and labor was to "investigate how far the industrial success of the country is to be attributed to her educational system." He returned with a strong impression that the industrial success of the country is indeed very largely due to its educational system. He is especially sustained in this opinion by the statement of President BUTLER that where the public school term is longest the average productive capacity is the highest. He is further confirmed in the impression by the fact that it was shared largely by those responsible for the management of the big industrial concerns, such as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the General Electric Works, the Pennsylvania Railroad Works at Altoona. We are not surprised at this so much as at the report of Mr. MOSELY that "in England the managers of technical and engineering concerns are much less appreciative of the man who has been trained at a technical school or college and are often disposed to look with more favor on those who have been trained under the apprenticeship system." Certainly Mr. MOSELY'S comment is quite reasonable that this is "the fault of the colleges and the kind of instruction they purvey."

Mr. MOSELY finds one serious fault with our public schools. "I do not," he says, "like the preponderance of women teachers that seems almost universal." He does not question their attainments. He believes that most of them are highly trained and accomplished teachers. But he thinks that they should not be employed for boys above the age of twelve. For these, men "can provide better mental and moral discipline." And in the same direction he objects to co-education after the age referred to; he thinks it will "exercise a certain effeminating effect which cannot be for the ultimate advantage of the Nation."

We do not know to what extent the English lads are subject, beyond our own, to "effemination," but we venture to think that any one familiar with the average male graduate of public high schools in this country would hardly describe that as the thing he shows the most. Doubtless there are objections to women as teachers and to co-education, but in the United States the effect seems to have been that the boys are rather less than more inclined to feminine conduct and manners.

REFORMS IN SURFACE RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The quarterly report of the State Railroad Commission, just filed at Albany, shows that a departure from established precedent has been made in the investigation of complaints submitted by citizens and organized bodies, and the commission seems to be accomplishing something in correcting evils which have occasioned great inconvenience and annoyance to the public. Better car heating has been secured on many lines, conditions of greater safety have been established at a number of dangerous crossings, the car equipment of several lines has been increasd, and other good results effected. Concerning flat wheels the report says:

> The operation of cars with flat wheels, causing annoyance to residents, has been taken up with the various companies and a more thorough inspection and removal of flat wheels have been ordered by the board. During the quarter ending Nov. 30 1,367 pairs of new wheels were placed under the electric cars of the Interurban Company. During the same period 1,659 wheels were placed under cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

In this direction much still remains to be done. On the cars of the several lines running up the Boulevard above Sixty-fifth Street flat wheels seem to be the rule rather than the exception. In the still watches of the night one of these crippled vehicles, pounding along at someting better than average daylight speed, moves about as smoothly and quietly as a box of castings rolled on its corners. If the State Commission can rid us of the flat wheel nuisance it will have won substantial gratitude from those so constituted that noise which has no good excuse annoys them and "gets on their nerves."

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

The abolition of the official censorship in Russia will undoubtedly prove a wise measure in the ratio that it is carried out in good faith, and there is little doubt that the Czar wishes it carried out in the utmost good faith, whatever the officials may desire.

One result it would have that should be acceptable to the Autocrat of all the Russias. It might enable him to know with more or less certainty what is going on in his own dominions, what is being done in his own name and by his authority. Unless the world has been much misled, this is a privilege that has been withheld in some degree from the Emperor. Apart from this peculiar feature of autocratic government, there is no question that the peace of the empire and the reputation of its rulers would be benefited by the removal of the censorship. The worst things that happen in Russia are probably not so bad as they are represented by the stories that get out in spite of the censorship, and these necessarily receive a certain stamp of authenticity because of the censorship, which is supposed to have approved them. Nor is it open to the outside world to think that Russia is really as black as she is painted by the more or less irresponsible reports that reach us. We know that she has the fervent loyalty of a large number of intelligent men in all ranks of life, and that much of her policy is carried forward with extreme ability and energy by enlightened agents. It is far better for the world as well as for her that the antiquated device of the censorship be abandoned.

ONLY AN ORNAMENT.

Controller GROUT'S characterization of the new Hall of Records as "only an ornament" is not strictly in accordance with the facts. It is also a very useful building, and while it is possibly true that it may not hold as many departments as it was intended should be accommodated there, this is more likely to be due to the fact that these departments have grown or developed the quality of "expensiveness" than that the building contains offices fewer in number or of smaller dimensions than the approved plan called for.

However, if the building is an ornament, as all who are acquainted with it consider it, the Controller should not overlook the important fact that anything really ornamental is a valuable municipal asset. Mr. GROUT'S suggestion that the city should buy a "practical office building" and utilize it for municipal offices was very promptly, and properly, rebuked by the Mayor in the comment that "this is utilitarianism gone mad," and that he would never consent to the official recognition for municipal purposes of any "hideous skyscrapers." No doubt the middle ground between these extremes of divergent views will be the one upon which all in interest may meet comfortably. Public opinion is a factor in the equation and those disposed to disregard it will find it not safely negligible. That phase of it to which Mr. GROUT occasionally appeals is not the one which controls or even carries much weight. The people of New York are becoming vaguely conscious of the fact that most things which belong to them, unless old, like the City Hall, are ugly—unnecessarily so. They do not admire ugliness nor recognize in it any quality which commends it to toleration, much less approval. Most citizens hold the safe conviction that beauty is not everything, and that other qualities are desirable from the point of view of utility; but the belief that beauty and utility are not incompatible is quite general, and in it, as to public buildings, is found the beginning of wisdom.

WAR NEWS.

Now that the two hostile Powers have had their first taste of actual conflict, implying on the side of the Japanese and compelling on the part of the Russians preparations for a stubborn struggle on land, it will interest the readers of THE TIMES to know that our command of the service of The Times of London, supplementing the elaborate service of The Associated Press, will enable us to lay before them accurate news at the earliest possible moment.

The London Times, which has on all matters of world-wide importance always had the best service known to the press, has made special arrangements to cover the war situation at all points. It has experienced, skillful, and authoritative representatives where news can be had soonest and most surely, and they have at their command all that the modern art of news transmission—special steamers, wireless telegraphy, cable and land telegraphs—can afford for accurate and early reports. We believe, therefore, that our readers can rest secure that they will get the best and earliest information practicable.

THE PROPOSED WHITE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE.

The movement to create a National forest reserve in the White Mountain district of New Hampshire commends itself strongly to popular approval for a great many reasons, chiefly practical and partly sentimental. The economic value of the results in view are of first importance. Four rivers essential to the industrial and commercial prosperity of a large and populous area have their sources in the White Mountain tract, and their depletion or degradation to the function of surface drains, engorged in seasons of heavy precipitation and at other times without water enough for power purposes, would be a calamity of the first magnitude to every State of the New England group save Rhode Island.

Into this tract first came the lumberman, with his discriminating axe. He cut nearly all the timber that was commercially valuable, but did not destroy the forest character of the tract. He was followed by the charcoal burner, whose denudation of the hills was much more thorough and much less discriminating. With the decline of the charcoal iron industry of New England the process of reboising might have gone on until the growth again attracted the lumberman, but the wood pulp manufacturer came last, and what he leaves when his operations are finished the seventeen-year locust would not find attractive. This succession of invasions has destroyed the forest character of great tracts which are almost wholly useless for farming purposes, and the effect upon the streams which originate there is already marked. They have become too intermittent to be a satisfactory dependence for power for the mills which line their banks. Destructive freshets occur with increasing frequency, and the midsummer flow is often so small as to leave them little more than a chain of pools.

This is conspicuously a matter of inter-State concern, as one may see who will follow the course of Connecticut, Merrimac, Androscoggin, and Saco Rivers on the map. Moreover, the district is a Summer resort for the people of many sections, and should ever remain so. These considerations fully warrant the effort now making to induce Congress to purchase and hold as a National reserve such of the White Mountain slopes as are needed for the purpose of preserving the original forest character of the district and protecting the streams which there originate. The necessary surveys have already been made by the State of New Hampshire, and the cost is less than the immediate value of the results in view.

No consideration of sectionalism should be permitted to defeat this admirable measure. It stands on a plane with the schemes of irrigation for the arid districts of the West which have been cordially supported by the East and South. The principal difference is one in favor of the White Mountain reservation, in that the district to be benefited is already densely populous, is the field of varied and established manufacturing activities, and possesses more than a potential importance for the rest of the country.

TESTING CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

A proper regard for the rights of neutral nations requires that the naval forces of belligerents shall not remain in neutral ports longer than twenty-four hours after they have been asked to leave. Strictly speaking, perhaps, they receive in the proclamation of neutrality a demand from their neutral hosts to limit their stay in any port to a visit of one day's duration, and it ought not to be necessary, therefore, that a specific notice to that effect should be addressed to a particular ship or squadron. But where a belligerent force is in a neutral harbor when war between other Powers begins, it is usual to give the belligerent commander a polite intimation that neutrality demands his early departure. Particularly is this the case when the port in question lies within a moderate distance of the localities where hostile operations may be expected. It was for this reason that Admiral (then Commodore) DEWEY quitted Hongkong the day after the Governor of that colony issued a proclamation, in accordance with instructions from the British Colonial Office, announcing the neutrality of Great Britain, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Especially is it incumbent upon a neutral to see that no belligerent ship shall take refuge in its ports when pursued or sought for by an enemy, or when the belligerent is within easy striking distance of that enemy's commerce.

It was apparent, therefore, that the Chinese authorities at Shanghai were bound to ask the commander of the Russian gunboat Mandjur to leave the Yangtse River. The fact that a Japanese cruiser, much more powerful than the gunboat, was waiting for the latter off the river's mouth did not alter Japan's right to insist that the Mandjur should not be allowed to have asylum in Chinese waters for an indefinite stay, because at any time the Russian vessel might slip out and attack Japanese merchant ships or transports. The fact that the gunboat would go to her certain doom did not alter the necessity for her going. It was hard on the Russians, in this particular case, but that was not a reason for abrogating the rule.

It will be remembered that, when the Confederate cruiser Alabama entered the harbor of Cherbourg, in 1864, Capt. SEMMES expected to receive all the courtesies and accommodation to which he had long been accustomed during his notorious cruise; and the appearance of the Kearsarge in the offing gave the French authorities no excuse for refusing the United States Minister's demand that the Alabama should immediately leave the neutral port. The equality in the strength of the two corvettes was so evident that that was not an instance similar to the one presented by the Mandjur and the Akitsushima at Shanghai; but the application of the rule would have been imperative even if a dozen frigates had been waiting for their certain prey.

It is reported that the Mandjur will be dismantled and, therefore, will be allowed to remain in the Yang-tse River. If this arrangement be made, the question naturally arises: How long? If the fortune of war should bring to the river's mouth a Russian fleet strong enough to drive away the Japanese, would the Russians be permitted to re-equip the Mandjur and sail away, thereby adding to their effective force a vessel that should have been a prize to the Japanese if China had followed the usual rule?

GENERAL NOTES.

President Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has made public announcement that the usual anniversary exercises of the university on Washington's Birthday will be omitted this year because of the recent fire. These exercises have heretofore been considered the chief scholastic event of the year in Baltimore. Graduates from all parts of the country have returned to participate, and the banquet in the evening has been a notable event from the attendance of a large number of prominent educators.

* * *

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 26, 27, and 28, have been settled as the dates upon which shall be held in Birmingham, Ala., the next Conference for Education in the South. President Robert C. Ogden of this city is expected to go there on a special train, accompanied by a hundred or more men of prominence here and in Philadelphia, Boston, and other Eastern cities, who are interested in the cause. The attendance, it is thought, will number at least a thousand.

* * *

Not even a roll call was granted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to the proposition to allow women to vote in caucuses and elections for municipal officers. Two hours were devoted to debating it, and then it was cast aside. Only twenty-four members favored a roll call, which was six less than the number required.

* * *

Ex-Secretary Elihu Root is to deliver the address before the Chicago Union League Club at its celebration of Washington's Birthday. The exercises of the day will include a meeting for the public school children in the Auditorium in the morning, and a banquet will be served in the clubhouse in the evening. Mr. Root's address will be given in the afternoon at a meeting at which President Wallace Heckman of the club will preside. President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College and Judge Emory Speer of Macon, Ga., will be among the speakers at the banquet.

* * *

Eggleston's School History of the United States has been excluded from the public schools of Richmond County, Ga., by the County Board of Education at the request of a local camp of the United Confederate Veterans. The veterans asserted that the history is unfair in its statements regarding the Confederate Army, the cause of the civil war, &c. The board substituted for it Field's History of the United States. That book has been indorsed by the Georgia State Board of Education for use in all the schools of the State.

* * *

Tennessee's delegation to the Democratic National Convention, according to leading politicians of the State, says The Chattanooga Times, will go uninstructed, but, as at present viewed, the movement for Judge Alton B. Parker is growing stronger, dependent in its results, of course, upon the presentation of his name by the New York State delegation.

* * *

Announcement lately made that Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha had accepted an invitation to read to the prisoners in the Nebraska Penitentiary the address delivered by ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour in the Auburn Prison in 1879 leads The Utica Observer to recall that the late Abram S. Hewitt once said that this address should be read once a year in every prison in the world. Two hundred and eighty-five convicts listened to Dr. Miller's reading with great interest, the only time the silence was broken being when he reached the point where Gov. Seymour declared in favor of the payment of prisoners for their labor. Then the applause was hearty.

* * *

At rather a late day an attempt is being made by the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society to form a collection of the portraits of the past Mayors of the city, dating back to the famous Pieter Schuyler, who was appointed by Gov. Thomas Dongan, July 22, 1686. It is to be an exceedingly difficult task.

* * *

A new candidate has appeared for the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont, this being the Hon. C. J. Bell of Walden, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He favors economy in State expenditures, appropriations for the construction of good roads, and reform in taxation that will compel all property to pay its just proportion of taxes.

* * *

San Francisco's only street stand for the sale of flowers is in front of The Chronicle office, and that corner is the only place in town, outside of Golden Gate Park, where flowers may be seen in profusion. Now the Retail Florists' Association of the city has petitioned the Board of Public Works to remove the flower vendors from the sidewalk even at that point, that its members may possibly increase their own sales. The Chronicle protests, saying that, while it has never received a cent for the privilege granted, and, indeed, has often been much inconvenienced, it is convinced that the display has been of great value in advertising the floral wealth of California to the tourist and the stranger. Instead of taking that opportunity away from the vendors it would have other places opened to them.

* * *

Yale University's senior class has voted to dispense with the series of personal histories at the approaching class day exercises. The customary oration and poem will be delivered on the campus in the afternoon, and following this there is promised a short and humorous speech without mention of names. This speech is to be prepared by all of the historians and delivered by one of their number. Singing, cheering, and the passing of the class pipe will be kept up, as always; also the ivy planting and the cheering of the college buildings.

No Fool.

"At least, I am not a fool," he said, "for you know a fool and his money are soon parted"—a fact which leads naturally to the inference that the fool must have money, and I never had any."—Chicago Post.

Will Pay for Experience.

"He's had a fortune left to him suddenly. He has actually got more money now than he knows what to do with."

"Never mind, there are certain people who will be anxious to meet him now, and after that he'll know more."—Philadelphia Press.

His Motive.

"So you are an advocate of vegetarianism?"

"Yes."

"For what reason?"

"If I can persuade everybody else to live on vegetables, perhaps eggs and beef will become cheap enough for me to have all I want of them."—Washington Star.

Advice.

Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you;
Never worry worry till worry comes your way;
Never waste your efforts when there's nothing you can do,
And remember that to-morrow will not be yesterday.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

THIS THING CALLED FAME.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

(A Case of Sour Grapes.)

Now, what a fickle jade is so-called Fame!
She puts you on a pedestal awhile;
The people grow familiar with your name.
And then—she casts you over with a smile
To take another mortal up and make
Him think he keeps the whole wide world awake!

What scurvy tricks she plays upon each one
On whom she showers favors for a time;
They bask a day or two in Fortune's sun
And then—the Winter of Neglect, cold wind and rime!
While he who craved a niche in history
Achieves a place in some small cemetery!

Time was when I laid careful plans to be
A Famous Man—but that was long ago.
The game's not worth the candle now, I see—
I turn my back on Fame and bid her go!
A murrain on her! Tell me what's the use
Of praise to-day—and later on, abuse?

Let others strive to win the laurels that
Fade ere they're placed securely on your brow;
(I'd rather wear an ordinary hat
It's more becoming to the, anyhow.)
It isn't wise to feel with nature's plan—
So I'll just be a mediocre man!

TO PURIFY LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Petition to Vermont's Governor Against Wood Pulp Pollution.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 20.—The fight against the pulp mill pollution of Lake Champlain, waged by many prominent citizens of New York and Vermont, assumed a new phase yesterday, when Edward Hatch, Jr., of New York City, presented a magnificent engrossed petition to Gov. McCullough.

The title page has a design engrossed, representing Lake Champlain from the Vermont shore, showing Rock Dunder, Sheiburne Point, Juniper Island, and the Adirondacks beyond. In the upper right hand corner is a portrait of the discoverer of the lake, Samuel de Champlain, with the date of discovery, 1609, below. Seated on a rock is an Algonquin Indian in meditative pose, contemplating that magnificent body of water and the majestic forest. In the lower left hand corner a vignette depicts a woodsman at work destroying trees, while a steam engine completes the havoc. In the opposite corner is shown a pulp mill grinding out its refuse into the waters of the lake. The petition is signed by several hundred property owners.

Gov. McCullough expressed himself as being heartily in sympathy with the movement and promised to take action immediately. The probable action of the Governor will be an order to the State Board of Health to investigate and report, whereupon action can be taken with a view to abating the nuisance either by an indictment by the United States Grand Jury or through State action. As Gov. McCullough has on many occasions declared that he was violently opposed to the pulp mill nuisance, it is confidently expected that measures will be taken to abate the same.

Associated with Mr. Hatch in the battle against the pulp mills that have been destroying the beauty of Lake Champlain, denuding the forests, choking up the streams, and making the water unhealthful are Dr. W. Seward Webb, James E. Burke, Mayor of Burlington; Henry Holt, the publisher; George H. Allen, F. H. Wells, G. G. Benedict, Gardiner Brewer, H. H. Chittenden, and U. A. Woodbury, ex-Governor of Vermont.

The fact that Watertown, N. Y., is now suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever, caused, it is said, by the noxious refuse from pulp mills, has intensified the feeling here for the suppression of the pulp mill nuisance. Said Mr. Hatch:

"The Black River, from which Watertown receives its water supply, has a number of pulp mills on its banks, and they have almost filled the river with their refuse. Although the United States Government spent considerable money to make it navigable, it is impossible now to float boats of the lightest draught. The people of Watertown are of almost unanimous belief that the trouble which now confronts them is largely due to the condition of the waters of the Black River, brought about by the unlawful practice of the pulp mills in dumping their refuse, &c., into the stream."

A chemical examination of the waters of Lake Champlain in the vicinity of pulp mills was completed some while ago by Prof. Olin P. Landreth, Consulting Engineer of the New York State Board of Health. The report, it is said, has not been handed to Gov. Odell, who ordered the examination.

CHANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

How the Islands Might Be Made a Source of Revenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time to call a halt on the march of King Cotton to a throne erected by speculators for the abject worship of his devotees and to the undoing of many people? In the Philippine Islands grows a plant that yields a fibre from which a fabric can be woven which might be used in place of cotton to a very large extent.

The Government has taken pains to report in its monthly magazine which reaches the hands of those interested, about six months after the matter is compiled, that this material ready to weave into cloth can be had at a cost of about 7½ cents per pound under antiquated methods of production. If the Government would open up an opportunity for such an experiment in the islands as would demonstrate the value of this new fibre, manufacturers of cotton goods might find it a most desirable product to use in place of or in combination with raw cotton for many purposes.

In this connection it might be well to suggest that a million or two of money might well be invested by the Government in the erection, equipment, and operation of industrial plants at suitable points for the purpose of training the natives of those islands in the manufacture of textiles made from this material, called abaca, from hemp, cotton, and other fibrous plants which flourish there. Also there exists no good reason why the resources of these islands in the way of choice timber, the rubber tree, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, &c., should not be developed and made a source of income, exceeding the sums paid out annually to maintain the army, with its practically idle troops, the school system, and other expenses which now fall upon the taxpayers of this country largely if not entirely. Among the thousands of soldiers now in these islands there must be many men capable of taking charge of many of such establishments as could be operated to advantage under the care of the Government.

Why should not the cultivation of rice be carried on under Government auspices? When it is considered that 500,000,000 pounds (25,000 carloads) were imported into the Philippine Islands during the year ending June 30, 1903, in order to supply home consumption, it would seem that some steps might be taken to prevent such an enormous waste of natural resources. English vs. French interests with China and the Dutch monopolized this valuable business of supplying American possessions with a commodity that can be raised at a profit of about 100 per cent. right there in the islands. Why has all this time passed without some action in the direction named being taken?

A. W. LYMAN.

Baltimore, Feb. 18, 1904.

SOME ODD ADDRESSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Londoner" (By the bye, I'm a Londoner myself) is so absolutely correct in all he says in his letter of Feb. 16 that, much as I should like to gratify his evident desire for an argument, I find it impossible to do so. There is not the slightest doubt that letters written by Englishmen or Americans in German or other foreign languages are likely to prove just as amusing to the natives, as English letters written by foreigners do to us. But that doesn't prevent these letters from being very amusing to us, and if we can't enjoy our own mistakes, let us at least have the satisfaction of enjoying those made by other people.

That does not need to make us feel superior. I remember a New York stenographer taking the word "Reichbanksgiro-conto" from a German firm's letter head, and putting it down as the street address, and conversely, my own firm received a letter containing a draft on the National City Bank addressed to "Messrs. X., Y. & Co., National City Bank, New York," and another, "Messrs. X., Y. & Co., 88, Etruria, New York," the Etruria having been the steamer by which our letter to our foreign correspondent had been forwarded, and the envelope having been so marked. I have seen an envelope addressed to a lady in Liverpool this way: "Mrs. —, at Home first and third Wednesdays, Liverpool, England." This startling address was of course copied from her visiting card.

As your readers can no doubt testify from their own experience, these instances can be multiplied indefinitely in all languages.

The foreigners have a perfect right to laugh at us. Why shouldn't we laugh at them?

STILL AN ADMIRER OF THE "ENGLISH" LANGUAGE.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

ROSENFELD ROUGH RIDERS

The Century Players Sparring for Wind.

HAVE A DRESS REHEARSAL

Much Ado About a Conscientious Company with Ability in Spots That Wouldn't Endanger Anything.

Undaunted by three fates, the installing of patent sprinklers, the absconding of the Mayor, the nine muses, and other branches of learning, Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld keeps on rehearsing his Century Players at the Bijou Theatre in a play appropriately entitled "Much Ado About Nothing." Yesterday afternoon he informed the critical brotherhood by telephone that if the life of leisure on a Saturday night irked them they need not stay away. He did not like Amelia Bingham, proclaim that he intended to institute the Parisian custom of critical rehearsals, but that may have been his amiable purpose.

Two victims assembled and did their best between their shivers to keep each other in countenance in the almost empty theatre. The stage was lighted only from gas jets above, and Mr. Rosenfeld explained that the authorities had forbidden him to use electric light for fear that he would give a public performance after all. Perhaps they would have also turned off the gas, if that had been a possible feat with Mr. Rosenfeld, who, in addition to illuminating the house, was as voluble as ever.

The scenery was not yet snipped out in profile and hung on the bias. In a cast of gentlemen and ladies in Renaissance costume Miss Jessie Millward played in a modern walking skirt and a hat which a lady present described as an out-of-the-picture hat. So far as her face was concerned, it hid the light above a bushel.

Enough could be descried, however, to assure one that even if the Century Players of the National Theatre Company ever do get to an electrical illumination and a public hearing there will still be heights to scale in dramatic art. To say nothing of the river, they may be warranted not to endanger a theatrical firetrap. Some of the cast went through their lines as if they had been what Weber and Fields used to call Rosenfeld's Rough Riders. One of these was William Morris, who played Benedick with a resolution that would have been masterly if he had been playing the hose, and a stolidity that would have done excellently well if he had been playing poker. Unfortunately, Benedick is neither poker nor a hose.

Miss Millward, on the other hand, gave a large and spirited interpretation of Beatrice, and one that will carry well across the footlights—if there ever are any footlights. It may have been a fancy, or it may have been a fact, that her manner resembled that of Ellen Terry in the part.

Theodore Roberts was capitally humorous and unctuous as Leonato, and quite as much in his element as in "Arizona"—more so than in "John Ermine." Boyd Putnam was Don Pedro; Florence Rockwell, Hero; Frank Hatch and William Herbert were Dogberry and Virges. Several pretty dances were cramped by the size of the stage. Cora Williams sang agreeably.

THE PLAY WAS GOOD.

Mr. Rosenfeld says that his century players will be heard if he has to wait till the twenty-first century. He hopes that all will be well when the Mayor returns from his week-end next Tuesday.

Whatever the case with their director, it is a mistake to take his players very seriously. What they pretend to do is not so much to illuminate the classics as to present them. With more experience and light they bid fair to do this very agreeably. People of intelligence—and there are more of them than often get into the theatre—will prefer to see Shakespeare well presented for $1.50 than musical farce illuminated at $2.50. For these the new company should be a godsend. And good new American plays are promised—in spite of Marion Crawford and the theatre price competition.

HORSE THROWS WOMAN RIDER.

Park Policeman Is Dragged by Runaway That Hurt Mrs. Boyd.

Mrs. T. M. Boyd, who lives at the Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, was riding a spirited horse in the West Drive, Central Park, near Sixty-third Street, yesterday, when the horse took fright at an automobile and darted ahead at full speed.

Mrs. Boyd screamed and then was seen to lean far down over the horse's head. An instant later she was seen to fall headlong to the roadway, where she lay motionless. The horse ran toward the Fifty-ninth Street entrance, at Seventh Avenue.

As persons near by hurried to the injured woman the clatter of hoofs alarmed them, and they had but an instant to jump aside when Mounted Policeman John W. O'Brien dashed by. The policeman was about 200 feet behind the runaway. It was not until the Park entrance was reached that the policeman was able to grab for the reins attached to the runaway.

At the instant O'Brien leaned over his own horse slipped on the asphalt and fell. O'Brien had a good grasp on the reins of the runaway, and although he was dragged fifteen or twenty feet toward a group of women did not relax his hold. A moment later the runaway was mastered and taken to a near-by riding academy. O'Brien's uniform was destroyed and his right leg was badly hurt.

Mrs. Boyd had in the meantime been carried from the slushy roadway and laid on cloaks and coats thrown on the grass. The Park ambulance was summoned and Dr. Hollander responded. He found that Mrs. Boyd had sprained one of her ankles. She was taken in a carriage to the Ansonia.

WISCONSIN'S RACE SUICIDE.

But One Birth in a Year in a Town of 2,000 Population.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—Statistics compiled by the Kenosha County Register of Deeds accuse the county of race suicide in an appalling degree. P. C. Torrey, the Register, was impelled to compile figures by the notable lack of births in some of the country districts, and while he has not made public the general results, he says that the city, which is the oldest in the State, is equally guilty with the country. Kenosha is populated by sturdy Germans in the country, and the best of Wisconsin's families in the cities and villages.

Here are some of the figures made public by Mr. Torrey, which, he declares, are characteristic of the entire county. The town of Bristol, with 2,000 population, had but one birth in 1903. Wheatland, with 1,000 people, had but one child born in a year. Brighton, populated by sturdy Germans, reported but four births. At one time during the year there were seventeen spinsters living on a single Kenosha street.

This dearth of children is among the middle, not the wealthy, class. The rich families, of which Kenosha has more than any other city of its size in the State, are all large, some numbering ten children. In Bristol, figures show that women outnumber the men about five to three. In Kenosha, the number of factory girls brings the proportion to about the same figures.

FATHER T. F. McMANUS DEAD.

Once Imperiled His Life to Save Eucharist in Burning Church.

The Rev. Thomas F. McManus, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Rossville, S. I., died yesterday at the rectory of St. Lucy's Church, 334 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He was a son of the late Capt. Thomas McManus, a retired builder of this city, and was forty-two years of age. He was born in this city and received his education at Fordham College, where he organized and for several years led the college orchestra. After being graduated from Fordham with honors, he went to Rome and took a five-year course in the American College there.

Seventeen years ago he was ordained a priest. While in Rome, Father McManus studied the violin and became so fine a player that he was summoned on several occasions to play before Pope Leo and the Cardinals. He composed several violin selections which have had large sales.

After his ordination he came to this country to assume charge of his first church, St. Bernard's, in West Fourteenth Street. He was there one year, when the church was destroyed by fire. During the blaze he rushed into the church and endangered his own life to save the eucharist and the sacred objects on the altar. After seven years spent at St. Bernard's he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, in Washington Place, and while there he spent much time in performing services to the injured and dying at St. Vincent's Hospital. In the Fall of 1901 he was sent to Staten Island.

He contracted a severe cold last month which caused him such suffering that his physician ordered him South. He went to Florida and had almost recovered when he returned to this city one week ago. On the way he suffered a relapse, and while on business here last Tuesday he broke down. He asked to be taken to the home of Dr. Cronin, rector of St. Lucy's Church, with whom he had been at Fordham. Despite the efforts of physicians, he continued to fail, his death being hastened by complications.

Burial services will be held at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning at St. Lucy's Church, when the Rev. Dr. Cronin will celebrate solemn requiem mass.

SKULL OF "OLD PUT'S" HORSE.

Reputed Bones of Animal Famed in Tradition to be Exhibited.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 20.—The skull of the horse upon which Gen. Israel Putnam made his famous ride down the 100 stone steps in Greenwich when pursued by the British, as chronicled in history, may "adorn" the Putnam cottage here and be one of the chief attractions in the Revolutionary Museum, when Putnam Hill, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, opens up the cottage next Spring. It is the intention of Irwin Edwards to present a skull of a horse he says was Putnam's charger to the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The story is that Putnam's horse died of old age, after having served both the General and later an itinerant Methodist minister. The minister's son was a surgeon, and he dissected the animal and saved the skull intact. This surgeon's son was a physician, and he, realizing the historic value of the animal, polished the bones to a snowy whiteness and put the skull away in his attic. It is this skull which Mr. Edwards says he has found and will present to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One of the queer things about the gift is that Mr. Edwards, who takes pride in being termed an antiquarian, came out publicly a couple of years ago and declared that he had proof that Putnam never rode down the stone steps, but took a bypath where no daring was required, running away from the enemy instead of fighting them.

CITY'S SCHOOLS DEFENDED.

Called at Alumni Banquet the Foremost in America.

School Commissioner Anthony J. Barrett was applauded vigorously last night when he asked the alumni of Grammar School No. 69 at their annual dinner at Shanley's to be loyal to the cause of education in the public schools.

"We are passing through a difficult time," he said. "One of our city officials has declared that some of our public school activities should be curtailed. Our Board of Commissioners thinks differently. If you appreciate what the city has done for you in the way of education, you ought to be loyal to it. You owe loyalty to that system which has made manly men of you, and you ought to take interest in educational activities."

Dr. Joseph F. Taylor, the District Superintendent of School No. 69, said: "Our public schools have been attacked, in some cases very malevolently. They are the foremost schools in America. We ought not to turn them over to enemies to reform them, but we ought to reform them ourselves."

Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Jerome Siegel told the alumni that they did not need money but enthusiasm and support. He said the Alumni Association had twelve hundred members. Mr. Siegel proposed a toast to School No. 69, which was drunk with a will by all present, standing.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Clarence J. Housman, President; F. B. Elgas, Vice President, and H. H. Lawson, Secretary.

SEEKS OWNER OF GOLD PIECE.

Brooklyn Newsboy Won't Keep Woman's Money He Got by Mistake.

After watching out for two days in the streets in the hope of running across an absent minded woman who had given him a five-dollar gold piece in mistake for a penny in buying a paper, Louis Connors, a Brooklyn newsboy, last night handed the money over to Patrolman Whitman of the Adams Street Station.

Louis is fourteen years old and lives at 197 Warren Street. On Thursday evening he was on Fulton Street, near Hudson Avenue, when a woman stopped and bought a penny paper from him. She gave the boy what he supposed was a cent, and then hurried off into the crowd. Louis, when he discovered the error, started after her, but was unable to find her.

"She looked like a poor woman, and I guess she needs it; anyhow, it ain't mine, and I don't want to keep it," he explained to the policeman whom he stopped last night to tell all about it.

Whitman took the gold piece around to the station and turned it over to Capt. Harkins.

EARLY LONG BRANCH GOSSIP.

Cottagers Getting Their Seaside Houses Ready for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mr. M. Lopes of New York was a recent visitor to his Rumson Road cottage.

Mr. F. A. Dwight and sons spent a portion of the week at their Rumson Road residence.

Mrs. Theodore Moss returned to her New York home after spending a week at her Summer residence at Seabright.

Mr. L. F. Dommerich of New York has rented the Haven cottage at Seabright for next Summer.

Max and Fritz Herts have taken a five-year lease of the McCarthy Hotel, on Brighton Avenue, West End.

Mr. and Mrs. Erbslob of New York are having extensive improvements made to their residence on the Rumson Road.

The Earle cottage at Normandie-by-the-Sea, which has been spared by the waves for a quarter of a century past, is being moved across the railroad just west of the tracks.

Robert Dickson of New York has purchased the Charles McCue property, near the Rumson Road. For five years previous to the sale the cottage had been occupied by Major Rawlins.

MME. ACKTE'S FIRST APPEARANCE HERE

Sings in "Faust" at a Benefit Opera Performance.

DOUBLE MATINEE BILL

"La Traviata" with Mme. Sembrich and "Coppelia" with Mme. Varasi.

The regular Saturday evening half-priced performance at the Metropolitan Opera House gave way last night to a benefit in aid of the building fund of the new French Hospital. "Faust" was the appropriate opera presented, the orchestra played the "Marseillaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner" before the second act, and in front of the boxes occupied by the French Consul and the Building Committee of the new hospital were draped French and American flags.

Mme. Ackté, the new soprano from the Grand Opéra in Paris, was destined by illfortune to make her first New York appearance last night. But as she is announced for three appearances in the principal rôle of her répertoire during the week there will be ample opportunity to judge of her right to a place on a stage with such traditions of lyric sopranos as the Metropolitan possesses. Frannaval, Pol Plançon, Eugene Dupriche, Josephine Jacoby, and Mathilde Bauermeister were others in the cast.

The receipts exceeded $9,000, and the audience seemed as well satisfied as the promoters of the benefit.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon a new combination was devised for a "double bill" that included "La Traviata," with Mme. Sembrich in the principal part, and the ballet "Coppelia" as the latter half of the entertainment. The combination and contrast seemed to please, for there was a large audience. It had reason to be pleased with Mme. Sembrich's brilliant singing and truly characteristic and pathetic acting in Verdi's opera. The cast included also Mr. Dippel as Alfredo and Mr. Scotti as Germont. Mr. Hinrichs conducted. In "Coppelia" Miss Varasi again appeared as Swanilda, the other artists being the same as have taken part in both the previous representations. Although the ballet as an independent form of theatrical art is so unfamiliar to this public, it is evident that Delibes's charming music and the pretty spectacle—pretty rather than sumptuously beautiful—have won admirers.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Margaret Sayre, who is Richard Carle's leading woman in "The Tenderfoot," was in the chorus of Weber & Fields for two years; she was once understudy for Edna May in London. Before that she sang prima donna rôles through the South and Middle West. For one or two seasons she was with Kirke La Shelle's "Princess Chic" company. She hails from Kentucky, and her uncle was United States Senator Willis B. Machen. She was feared in the family of Breckinridge Speed, son of Lincoln's Attorney General.

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The Treasurers' Club of America, an organization composed of the Treasurers of the various theatres in New York, will give its annual entertainment in Wallack's Theatre this evening. The actors and actresses who have signified their intention to take part are Emma Carus, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Marie Dressler, Fred Bond and company, Junie McCree, Nevins and Arnold, Deveaux and Deveaux, Ford and Dot West, Walter Kelly, Agnes Mahr, Rita Redmond, Edgar A. Ely, Cal Stewart, Dooley and Fowley, Helen Byron, Estelle Wentworth, Edward Rice, W. T. Carleton, Yorke and Adams, and Brooks and Denton.

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The Actors' Fund benefit, which takes place Tuesday afternoon, March 1, at the New York Theatre, promises to be one of the most varied and satisfactory performances of the season. Almost every prominent actor and actress in town has volunteered.

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The cast of the company that will support Katherine Kennedy in "The Ruling Power" has been completed. Orrin Johnson and Vincent Serrano will have the leading parts. Others in the cast are Eugene Jepson, Frank Lander, Robert Warwick, William Herbert, Emmet Shackleford, Frank Battin, Miriam Hutchins, Rosa Rand, Davenport Seymour, Ethylle Earle, Maude White, Elsie Ives, Dorothy Russell, and Edythe Rowand. The first performance will be given at the Garrick Theatre on March 14.

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Miss Constance Lounsbery of this city has written a one-act French play, "L'Escarpolette," which, it is announced by cable, will be produced by Mme. Morenoe, who is now with Sarah Bernhardt in "La Sorcière." "L'Escarpolette" will be presented in this country next Fall.

***

Two hundred seats to "The Yankee Consul" for Wednesday night have been purchased by the Colonial Assembly. The members will attend in a body.

***

Burton Holmes's series of Lenten lectures will begin in Carnegie Hall next Thursday evening. The lectures will be illustrated with colored lantern slides and with moving pictures.

***

Ralph Stuart and Miss Jessaline Rodgers will give a special matinee of "East Lynne" next Thursday at the Metropolis Theatre.

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The fourth concert of the Russian Symphony Society will be given at Cooper Union one week from next Thursday evening. Modest Altschuler will conduct.

STROLLERS HAVE A "ROISTER."

Vaudeville Performers Compete for Prizes in the Club's Minature Theatre.

There were merry doings at the Strollers' Club in Madison Avenue last night. The twenty-third "roister" was held amid general rejoicing and with a large attendance. The miniature theatre up stairs was crowded. The entertainment was furnished by vaudeville "doubles" and "singles" for prizes.

The "doubles" were Russell and Locke, who won last year in the contest; Baker and Doyle, McDevitt and Kelly, Smith and White, Millard Brothers, and Coulter and Starr. The "singles" were George Wilson, George W. Bandy, Mike Bernard, John Hathaway, Hugh Flaherty, Fred Haywood, and R. Barrow. At a late hour last night the judges were still undecided as to who had won.

Theta Delta Chi at the Theatre.

The Theta Delta Chi had a large theatre party at the Majestic last night, more than 500 members of the fraternity looking at "Babes in Toyland." Once during the evening somebody in the left proscenium box tossed to Amy Ricard a bunch of violets almost large enough to hide her entirely when she picked it up. Mabel Barrison added an appropriate verse to the song "Put Down Six and Carry Two." The whole theatre was decorated with the colors of the different colleges represented. Souvenirs were given.

Edna Aug Sues Leander Sire.

Edna Aug has brought suit against Leander Sire for his failure to star her in "A Four-Leaf Clover," a comic opera with music by A. Baldwin Sloane. She asserts, through her attorney, A. H. Hummel, that two years ago she arranged to put up $10,000 of what was necessary to make the production. Sire failed to present her in the play, and she then bought it for herself.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt makes formal announcement of the engagement of her elder daughter, Miss Mary A. Schuchardt, to Arthur C. Scott, youngest son of Mrs. John Frederick Scott of New York. Miss Schuchardt is a niece of Mrs. Edward Delafield and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, and is related to the Remsens, Stuyvesants, Gebhards, and other well-known families. She made her début a year ago at a reception given by Mrs. Schuchardt at her house in upper Madison Avenue, which she had taken for the season. Mr. Scott is the youngest of Mrs. Scott's seven children and is a junior at Columbia. Miss Schuchardt and her fiance have known each other since childhood, and the engagement dates back some months, but no formal announcement has hitherto been made by Mrs. Schuchardt.

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The engagement has also been announced of Miss Ruth Underhill, daughter of Mrs. Walter M. Underhill, (Miss Zoe Dana,) to Harold Tredway White, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Augustus White of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Miss Underhill is a famous golf player. Mr. White is a Harvard graduate, class of '97, and is a member of the Hamilton Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins (Miss Minnie Vail) announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Mabel Stebbins, to Capt. James Brady Mitchell, United States Army.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe (Miss Jessie Jerome) have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Lena J. Fanshawe, to George H. Potts, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill Potts, (Miss Emily Brevoort.)

***

The Barnard undergraduates are to give a play in the Brinckerhoff Theatre, and have selected "The School for Scandal." The dates chosen are Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30. Eugene Sanger is to do the coaching. Men are to be barred from witnessing the play.

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Barnard College will come into the possession of the Milbank quadrangle on April 17. This is to be used as the athletic field of the students, and the day will be celebrated as a field day. Interclass competitions in tennis and basket ball are to be a part of the programme.

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Mrs. George H. Holt, who sold her country place at Great Neck, and who has been spending some time at Nice, has taken an apartment in Paris.

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Mrs. Ballard Smith, who has been abroad with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, is booked to sail for home on March 2 on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

***

Mrs. George L. Ronalds, who has been spending a few weeks at Thomasville, Ga., has returned to Tuxedo.

***

Among those who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line were Prince André Poniatowski of San Francisco, Miss Malvina Appleton, John W. Chisholm, Alfred Bouvier, George A. Gunther, the Hon. Mrs. F. B. Leigh, Miss Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Allen D. Loney, L. M. Neilson, Col. Albert Thys, and H. Russell Howland.

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The first meeting for the Lenten season of the sewing class for the New York Infant Asylum will meet to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street.

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A lecture on "The Travels of a Bird Lover" will be given at Sherry's on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the New York Audubon Society by Frank M. Chapman. On Friday afternoon, also at Sherry's, a benefit will be given for the classes of crippled children in the Phelps and Avenue B schools. Miss Beatrix Herford will recite monologues and Francis Rogers will sing.

***

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Robert DeBenedict will be celebrated on March 2, at their residence in Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Benedict's brother-in-law was Henry J. Raymond, formerly editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

***

Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler will give a reception to-morrow at her residence, 1,025 Park Avenue, to the Dames of the Revolution and to the New York State Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

TUXEDO PARK EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—A large number of New York society people came out to Tuxedo to-day to remain over Washington's Birthday. The weather was ideal after the cold weather of the early part of the week, which made the skating, coasting, and tobogganing in fine shape, and several house parties are being held. The feature of the week's end was the championship squash match, which was witnessed by a fashionable gathering.

Several of the colonists opened their cottages for the holiday. Among these were Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Esler and J. Henry Smith.

Several dinners were given to-night at the club and among the cottagers. Some of the largest were given by Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer Derham, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, who chaperoned skating and coasting parties.

Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart A. Coats, P. Lorillard, Jr., William Post, Wendell P. Blagden, George L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, J. Gordon Douglas, Edward De P. Livingston, Miss Tilford, Richmond Talbot, J. F. Talmage, Mrs. E. L. Derose, John G. Neeser, George E. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stuyvesant, Miss Natica Rives, and Miss Robbins.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 20.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned from New York this evening, bringing with him a party which will remain over Sunday at Oakland. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, Miss Helen Parsons, Miss Polly Whittier, and Ernest Iselin. They came on a special car to Wickford, where they took the boat for Newport, being met at the landing by Mrs. Vanderbilt, and were driven to Oakland, where a special dinner was in waiting.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Egerton L. Winthrop, and E. J. Berwind, who have been here inspecting their estates, have returned to New York.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs arrived this evening from New York.

Frederick P. Sands and Pemberton H. Powell have gone to Fayetteville, N. C., on a hunting trip.

Lorillard Spencer, Jr., is at the La Farge cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Blair of Philadelphia are at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are expected here next week to occupy one of the Muenchinger-King cottages until the weather permits of their occupancy of Sandy Point Farm.

BALTIMORE FIRE RELIEF.

Bill Presented in Congress to Suspend Import and Revenue Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Gooch of Kentucky to-day introduced a bill for the relief of the Baltimore fire sufferers. It provides that goods, wares, and merchandise which are imported as gratuitous contributions for the Baltimore fire sufferers shall be admitted free of duty. The bill also authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of taxes assessed, or which may have accrued, prior to Feb. 7, 1904, in the Baltimore district, against any person whose business was destroyed by fire.

Such suspension, however, is not to continue after the close of the next regular session of Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

GAYETY AT PALM BEACH

Social Activity Increases with Crowds at Winter Resort.

GOLF ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Women Players Preparing for Their Tournament—Joseph Jefferson at a Cake Walk Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20.—This week has been a season of unceasing activity. Large luncheons, dinners, and teas have been given, mostly by the members of the New York colony, although the Philadelphia and Baltimore sets have contributed to the gayety.

With Travis, Lockwood, Cory, and Brokaw in combat for the championship of Florida in golf, the golfers have had constant excitement, and hundreds of wagers, from boxes of golf balls to hundreds of dollars, have been made on the different plays and scores.

The women golfers are preparing for their tournament. Miss Mary Higgins is proclaimed a favorite by many, as she hands in scores ranging from 76 to 80. Others proclaim Miss Grace Ellis of Brooklyn, last year's Florida champion, capable and ready to defend her honors. Mrs. Milton C. Work and Mrs. W. W. Burton of New York do not agree with Miss Ellis's champions, for they themselves are satisfied with scores which seldom go above 81.

A great deal of interest is taken in the amateur-professional tournament, which will take place beginning the 26d. Among the professionals who will play are William Low, Arthur Fenn, Willie Dunn, A. Auchinloch, and N. Griffith of Westbrook. Travis will strengthen the amateur play.

Tennis has its regular devotees. The Misses Belle and Mollie Andrews are active on the courts daily, trying to get honors away from Mrs. Fred Edey and Miss Edey. Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, Sydney and Laurence Breese, Edward Gray, Miss Van Ness, James L. Waterbury, Miss Elsie Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kelly, Arthur Walsh, and Louis Bound play tennis every morning before the bathing hour, getting ready for the tournament next week.

Canoes are becoming popular on Lake Worth, and most of them, man-propelled and girl-laden, appear during the sunset hour. There are many birch-bark canoes among them brought from Maine. A. W. Histed of New York, who has lately built a most attractive bungalow near the lake, introduced the canoes.

The fishing seems to regulate itself according to the demands of the visitors here. Now that the place is crowded and all the fishing boats are out daily every one seems to make large catches. Joseph Jefferson, John D. Adams, Henry Clay Frick, D. B. Martin, T. H. Wheeler, D. G. Reid, W. A. Nash, and John J. Sinclair are the most successful fishermen, and they make large catches of sheepsheads and bluefish. A catch of less than 200 pounds is not a large catch.

Mrs. J. S. S. Remsen killed 50 out of 50 birds at 32 and 33 yards at the Florida Gun Club many pigeon shooters have been practicing daily to equal his score. I. K. Emerson, C. W. Bingham, William Bingham, Milton Work, Dr. Karsner, J. D. Adams, C. C. Mason, C. B. Corey, Paul Waterman, Sydney Breese, Kelly W. W. Burton, and W. B. Dowd are the principal men preparing for the cup shoots, while Mrs. Milton Work, Miss Grace Ellis, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. W. W. Burton, and Miss Grace Ellis are practicing for the women's cups.

During the rest of the season, beginning Saturday, teas will be given at the new clubhouse recently opened by the gun club, as many ladies watch the Wednesday and Saturday contests.

Among the daily bathers who attract attention are the Duchess of Sutherland, who appears in a most conventional garb topped by a striking red cap; Miss May Winter Keane, who affects the Italian style of bathing suit; Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, most gracefully clad in a black suit, with lace trimmings; Miss Edey, who swims far out to sea and dives gracefully from the springboard at the Casino; Miss Daisy Taylor, who, with the Edeys, is the most daring diver among the women here, while Mrs. Milton C. Work follows her closely in the brilliancy of her plunges. The water these days is perfect, and fully 400 people go into the pool and ocean every day.

On Washington's Birthday several athletic events will take place. In the morning there will be amateur swimming and diving contests at the Casino, at which time Cavill, the world's champion swimmer, will try to beat his record of 59 seconds for 100 yards.

In the afternoon athletic contests will be held by the professional athletes employed by the hotel. A yacht race will be sailed by the half-raters on Lake Worth, and a cup will be shot for at the gun club. Numerous luncheons, dinners, and sailing parties have also been arranged for this day.

There are many here who do not go in for athletics, save swimming. They are the men and women who are busy the livelong day with social duties and bridge whist. By them breakfast parties are arranged to take place at Riviera, whither they go early in electric launches. These parties get back in time for the swimming hour, and after the plunge meet again before 1 o'clock at The Breakers. In the afternoon these uneasy spirits flit off in launches or sailboats to the various tea points on the lake or visit the Garden of Eden and there enjoy the sunset hour.

In the evening this set dines either at the club or in the grillrooms, and after dinner the greatest and most fitting excitement of the day comes—the play at roulette or hazard. Here, although the play is often extremely high, play is done for play—none of the intense nervousness characteristic of Monte Carlo being at all evident. Some of the women players plunge beyond their financial depths. Others stand losses boldly, and the highest woman player here boasts that her losses are from her husband's money. Men with world-wide reputations as players of roulette visit the club and occasionally increase their reputations for luck.

Of course, around the hotel rotundas every night little clusters of men gather to discuss "systems" original and "systems" brought over from the other side or from Saratoga. It is the obvious aim of the club to bar those who are unable to stand the losses incident upon a desire for quickly acquired wealth. This does not work well now and then some poor fellow has to borrow enough money to return to New York before he has received the climatic benefits for which he came South. The large gaming room is very brilliant at night with the throng of bejeweled women and immaculately dressed men, who play for play, and incidentally to get ahead of a game which mathematics has designed to be a profitable business venture to the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould continue to give little teas and little dinners to their many friends. Next week Mrs. Gould will give another large dinner.

There is dancing every evening in the great ball room of the Princiana, and the dances are well patronized.

Mrs. Hamilton Shaw started the formal luncheons on Wednesday. She will give several several more, and luncheons by others will be frequent before the middle of March.

Sydney Breese, following in the steps of his father, James Lawrence Breese, gives little luncheons, teas, and "original" sailing parties, into which he injects some of the ideas he absorbed while studying art in the Quartier Latin, Paris. He is aided by his cousin, Lawrence Breese of London.

Mrs. Adair of London is being much entertained here at the Flagler and around the hotels. Miss Post is with her.

Sir Gilbert Carter, Governor of the Bahamas, and his bride, who was a Boston girl, are the guests of Flagler.

Frederick A. Juilliard is here for the season.

Early in the week [illegible]

JOHN H. GOURLIE DEAD.

Had a Reputation as an Insurance Expert—Had Been in Ill-Health.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20.—John Hamilton Gourlie, a recognized authority on insurance matters and author of the book, "General Average," which he wrote when he was a very young man, died at his cottage at this place this morning from heart trouble. He came here in November and had never been away from the house. He was a member of the firm of Johnson & Higgins, brokers and adjusters, 49 Wall Street, New York.

Mr. Gourlie was born in New York fifty-one years ago, and was the son of Archibald Gourlie, a well-known insurance broker, and was named for his uncle, a founder of the Century Association. He was a member of the Downtown Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Century, the New York Yacht Club, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and the Average Adjuster's Association. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Dumont, whom he married under romantic circumstances, and three daughters and a son, Lawrence Gourlie, now a senior at Harvard. Mr. Gourlie lived near Greenwich, his residence being known as Kincraig.

He was one of the original settlers at Bellehaven, where he built several residences. A half dozen years ago he erected a magnificent brownstone residence on Mead's Point, across Indian Harbor from E. C. Benedict's. His health gave out at that time, and in 1900 he went traveling, leaving his daughters at home.

When he returned from Egypt he announced his marriage to his nurse. The marriage was said to be disliked by his children. His health did not improve, and his friends took steps two years ago to have a conservator appointed in the Greenwich Probate Court, over his person. He opposed it through counsel, and the application was withdrawn.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Protestant Church, in New York, Tuesday morning.

DEATH OF MRS. M. E. ASHMORE.

An Authority on New York Genealogy and Prominent Socially.

Maria Ellsworth Ashmore, long recognized as an authority on New York genealogy, died in Philadelphia on Friday at the home of her son, Henry B. Ashmore, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband, Sidney Ashmore of this city. She was sixty-eight years old.

Mrs. Ashmore was the daughter of Thadeus Phelps, who died in 1874, and a sister of Mrs. Routh, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. William H. McVickar, and Mrs. Valentine Mott, all well known in the New York social life of their day. Mrs. Ashmore's surviving children, other than H. B. Ashmore, are Prof. Sidney Gillespie Ashmore, who has held the Chair of Latin at Union University since 1881; Mrs. William Schell, Jr., and Miss Dora L. Ashmore. Her grandchildren are Ruth Ashmore and Henry T. Ashmore.

Funeral services will be held in Old Trinity on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ludwig Baumann.

Ludwig Baumann of the firm of Ludwig Baumann & Co., furniture dealers, died suddenly from apoplexy at his home in Arverne, L. I., on Friday evening. He had been in his place of business on Eighth Avenue until 4 o'clock, when he started for home. While sitting in a chair he was suddenly seized with what appeared to be a fainting spell, and died before anything could be done for him.

Mr. Baumann came to this city from Bohemia when he was still a young man. He began his business career as a grocery clerk, soon establishing himself in business. Until 1862 he conducted a grocery store at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. In 1872 he joined his brother Albert in the furniture business. Mr. Baumann is survived by his wife and six children. The funeral will take place at Arverne to-day.

Funeral of Jacob Hess.

Funeral services over the body of Jacob Hess, who died at Rye on Friday, will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Masonic Building, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Mr. Hess was a member of Adelphi Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. P. DONOE of Boston, a retired lawyer, died at Middleboro, Mass., Friday night, aged fifty-five.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. MILOY, a prominent Presbyterian pastor, lecturer and writer, died yesterday at Chicago. For twenty-four years he had charge of the First United Presbyterian Church in that city and was active in promoting municipal reforms.

CHARLES AVERY SEXTON, who was well known as a patent attorney, died on Friday at his home, 86 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1829, and had lived in Brooklyn for many years. He had offices at 115 Broadway, Manhattan. Mr. Sexton was President of the Old Ethical Society of Brooklyn. He was also a member of Plymouth Church. His wife survives him.

¶ As an Executor or Trustee a trust company is preferable to an individual, because it has every quality of desirability that the individual lacks, in addition to the rights and powers bestowed upon him.

THIS Company will undertake the entire management of estates, look after the rents, insurance, and repairs, as well as the reinvestment of surplus income.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
15 Nassau Street. Equitabe Building.
Capital $3,000,000.00
Surplus 2,500,000.00

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Fair weather Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England will be followed by snow at night or Monday except in Northern New England. On the New England coast the winds will be fresh and variable, though mostly east to southeast; on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh to brisk east.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Norfolk to Jacksonville.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New Jersey, fair Sunday; rain or snow at night or Monday, fresh to brisk northeast to east winds.

Eastern New York, fair Sunday; Monday cloudy, probably snow; fresh to brisk east to southeast winds.

New England, fair Sunday; Monday cloudy, probably snow in south portion; fresh variable winds mostly east to southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	9	17	19
6 A. M.	11	16	19
9 A. M.	12	22	24
12 M.	17	26	29
4 P. M.	23	32	34
6 P. M.	23	30	33
9 P. M.	23	28	29
12

This Week at the Theatres

THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

"Twelfth Night," Knickerbocker, Monday.
"The Yankee Consul," Broadway, Monday.
"The Tenderfoot," New York, Monday.

A play without intermissions, in which everybody can move about and disturb those that remain seated, is truly something new. But from the time the first word is spoken in "Twelfth Night" tomorrow afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre until the very last line the curtain will not fall once. In the very middle of the performance there will be an intermission for the rendition of traditional Shakespearean music. There will be no curtain used at all, and the orchestra will be seated upon the stage clothed in the costume of the Elizabethan period. In short, Ben Greet is going to present the play just as it was given, or as he conceives it to have been given, in the time of Shakespeare himself.

Edith Wynne Matthison will be Viola and Ben Greet himself will be Malvolio. The other "Everyman" players will make up the remainder of the cast. In the foyer of the theatre will be two gigantic "beefeaters," armed with halberds, standing on guard as their models used to stand at the Globe and the Swan in Elizabeth's time. Promptly at 2:15 in the afternoon and at 8:15 at night heralds, also dressed in Elizabethan costumes, will sound three trumpet calls at the entrance of the theatre as a signal that the players are on the stage. There will be no scene-shifting, no footlights, none of the frills that characterize modern "elaborate production." Everything will be simplicity itself. Ben Greet's purpose is to make the acting and not the spectacular qualities appeal to the public. The cast:

Orsino, Duke of Illyria.....C. Rann Kennedy
Sebastian, brother to Viola.....Roy Dana Tracy
Antonio, a sea Captain.....George Riddell
Valentine .....Percy Waram
Curio .....Henry Willis
Sir Toby Belch.....B. A. Field
Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....John Sayer Crawley
Malvolio, steward to Olivia.....Ben Greet
Fabian .....Dallas Anderson
Feste, a clown.....Cecil A. Collins
A Priest.....S. H. Goodwin
An Officer.....R. H. Forster
A Sea Captain.....St. Clair Bayfield
Olivia .....Alys Rees
Viola.....Edith Wynne Matthison
Maria .....Millicent McLaughlin

Still another musical comedy strikes Broadway to-morrow afternoon. It is "The Yankee Consul," and the book of it is by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., who wrote "Checkers." Alfred G. Robyn wrote the music. Raymond Hitchcock will have the title rôle, that of an easy-going American stationed in Santo Domingo during a revolution. His suggestive name is Abijah Booze, the humor of which lies in the manner of pronouncing his Christian appellation. The press agent sends out the welcome news that he will not wear any fantastic costume, according to the custom of most comic opera heroes, but just a plain, everyday business suit.

The story of the opera is sufficiently complicated. Donna Teresa Ribera, a wealthy widow, has a daughter and a niece, who rejoice in the names of Bonita and Papinta. The Governor is in love with Bonita, while Leopoldo, a friend of the insurgents, is in love with Papinta. In fact, everybody seems to be either in love with or an enemy of everybody else. There is a lively scrimmage between United States and insular soldiers and sometime during the course of the play a Lieutenant in the United States Army gets locked up in a dungeon. Anyway, it all comes out well in the end, and the Yankee Consul marries Donna Teresa, the widow. The cast:

Don Rafael Deschado, Governor of Puerto Plata .....William Danforth
Herr Gebuglar, his secretary.....J. E. Hazzard
Captain Leopoldo of the Dominican Army..
.....Hubert Wilke
Lieutenant Commander Jack Morrell, commanding the United States gunboat Vixen.
.....Harry Fairleigh
Carlos, vender of baskets.....Parker Coombs
Sancho, proprietor of Los Dos Toros restaurant .....Frank Ranney
Nunez, chef of Los Dos Toros restaurant..
.....Albert Juhre
Felipo, telegraph operator.....J. H. McLean
Rodrigo, officer under Leopoldo..Basil Millspaugh
Miguel, officer under Leopoldo.....Henry Miller
Vasquez, Vice President of the Republic..
.....John Pratt
Donna Teresa Ribera y Uruburu, a wealthy widow .....Eva Davenport
Bonita, her daughter.....Flora Zabelle
Papinta, her niece.....Rosa Botti
Blanca, a barmaid.....Sally McNeel
Ines, Sancho's wife.....Estrelle Carmichael
Juanita, a flower girl.....Freda Rica
Estrella, a fruit girl.....May Wheeler
Anita .....Mae Darling
Jacinta .....Lila Conquest
Francesca .....Madge Burpee
Panilla.....Friends of the Girls.....Lillian Eldridge
Maria .....Sophie Witte
Leonora .....M. C. Flavin
Bella .....Jertrude O'Neill
Abijah Booze, American Consul in Puerto Plata .....Raymond Hitchcock

With cowboys, Indians, Señoritas, seminary girls, and Texas rangers, Richard Carle will camp at the New York Theatre to-morrow afternoon in a musical play called "The Tenderfoot." Carle himself is responsible for the book and lyrics, and the music is the work of H. L. Heartz, composer of the scores of "Miss Simplicity," "The Show Girl," and other popular successes. "The Tenderfoot" ran 192 nights in Chicago, and the catchy tunes took the town by storm. One of the songs, "My Alamo Love," got seven or eight encores at every Chicago performance, it is said, and 30,000 copies of it were sold during the first ten weeks of the engagement there.

The "Tenderfoot" is Prof. Zachary Pettibone, LL. D., B. A., a retiring and guileless tutor from Johnsburg, Vt. It may be imagined what a crowd of Texas Rangers and Indians would do to such a spemimen. Before he returns from his Western trip he learns many things which he had never dreamed of before. A Texas heiress comes in for a large share of attention. She is insulted by a drunken trooper, and then married by a soldier who has disguised himself as a cowboy. When the heiress discovers the deception she dresses herself up as a man and fights a duel with her husband. The cast:

Professor Zachary Pettibone, LL. D., B. A.
.....Richard Carle
Colonel Paul Winthrop.....Edmund Stanley
Sergeant Bill Barker.....Charles Wayne
Captain O'Reilly.....Dan J. Moyles
Captain Vincent.....Edwin Baker
Captain Todd.....Gwilyn Edwards
.....Texas Rangers.
Honest John Martin, a gambler..Henry Norman
Hop Lee, servant.....William Rock
Reckless Reddy, cowboy.....H. S. Austin
Bigg Bluff.....William Russell
White Pill, medicine man.....Edward Beck
Abe Splicer, parson.....Milton Baldwin
Marion Worthington, heiress..Helena Frederick
Sally, maid.....Margaret Sayre
Flora Jane Fibby, authoress.....Agnes Paul
Patsy, waif.....Ethel Johnson
Miss Gotham.....Louise Gardner
Miss Narragansett.....Louise Grignon
Miss Manhattan.....Virginia Neal
and
Miss Asbury.....Ethel Kirkpatrick
Miss Niagara.....Ella Fitch
Miss Knickerbocker.....Adelaide Ackland
Miss Newport.....Vilette Stanley
Miss Amsterdam.....Dollie Williams
Miss Cohasset.....Mabelle Smith
Miss Nantucket.....Vena Brunk
Seminary Girls.

Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner, in the same repertoire which they presented at the Lyric Theatre two weeks ago, will be at the Harlem Opera House this week. To-morrow afternoon and to-morrow and Tuesday nights "The Taming of the Shrew" will be offered; Wednesday and Thursday nights, "The School for Scandal," and Friday night, Saturday afternoon, and Saturday night, "The Merchant of Venice."

After four out-of-town performances Arnold Daly will come back to New York with "Candida," and reopen the Vaudeville Theatre with a matinée to-morrow. "The Man of Destiny" is now added to the bill.

Nat M. Wills will be at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon in "A Son of Rest." Wills will again be seen in his amusing rôle of Hunting Grubb. He will be assisted by a company of sixty comedians, singers, dancers, and show girls. The piece will be presented with new and elaborate scenery and costumes. In the cast are Susanna Rocamore, Mona Wynn, Aline Colin, George Murphy, Thomas Grady, Edward Hayes, Georgie Irving, and little Willie Archie. There are twenty musical numbers, including "The Smile That Won't Come Off" and "If She'd Let Me Sleep an Hour More."

"Checkers" will come to the West End Theatre to-morrow afternoon for one week. The company is the same which appeared at the American several months ago and at the Academy of Music last week.

To-morrow afternoon Jefferson De Angelis will appear at the Academy of Music in "The Toreador." In the company are Edgar Norton, Margaret McKinney, Bertha Ricci, William Blaisdell, Edna Burd, Adine Bouver, and Norma Bell.

Virginia Earl in "Sergeant Kitty" will come to the Casino Theatre to-morrow afternoon. She stayed at Daly's several weeks and was successful, but had to clear out to make way for "Glittering Gloria." Miss Earl will probably remain on Broadway until that thoroughfare begins to sizzle again.

Lew Dockstader will be at the Grand Opera House this week with his large minstrel company. Several Masonic theatre parties will attend during the week, and Dockstader will be prepared for them with "gags" to fit the occasion.

Ralph Stuart will come to the Metropolis this week with "By Right of Sword." The first performance will be to-morrow afternoon.

"M'liss" will be the offering at the New Star to-morrow afternoon. Nelle McHenry has the title rôle. The melodrama is taken from the story of the same name by Bret Harte.

"Reesemann's Rheinfahrt" will be seen at the Irving Place Theatre Tuesday evening and will be repeated Wednesday and Thursday. The play is based upon the familiar idea, the confusion of identities. Friday evening at the Irving Place, Fraulein Hedwig von Ostermann will give a benefit. The bill will be "Mädel als Rekrut," a farce by Kraatz and Stobitzer. It will finish out the week at the German theatre.

"An Heiress to Millions" will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week, beginning with a matinée to-morrow.

"Incog," a comedy by Mrs. Pacheco, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"Merely Mary Ann," with Eleanor Robson in the title rôle, is drawing big crowds at the Criterion.

"The County Chairman," at Wallack's, has been so prosperous that it will stay indefinitely. Laughs follow one another in such rapid succession that the merriment of the audience is continuous.

"The Secret of Polichinelle" is at the Garden, where it is having a repetition of the success achieved at the Madison Square.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will stay at the Belasco the remainder of the season. At the Lyceum "The Admirable Crichton" celebrated its one hundredth performance last night. "The Other Girl" remains at the Empire.

One more week of "The Younger Mrs. Parling" at the Garrick, and then "Mice and Men" again. After two weeks in this popular comedy Annie Russell will leave New York.

Robert Edeson continues to charm visitors to "Ranson's Folly" at the Hudson.

At the Savoy Kyrle Bellew is still playing the title rôle in "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman." It has been in New York longer than any other play, except "Babes in Toyland," and is still successful.

"The Pit" is as thrilling and melodramatic as ever at the Lyric Theatre.

"The Virginian" begins its eighth week at the Manhattan to-morrow night.

"The Girl from Kays" will be at the Herald Square for many more weeks. "Mother Goose" leaves the New Amsterdam next Saturday night. "Babes in Toyland" is spectacular and tuneful at the Majestic.

"Glittering Gloria," the latest musical comedy, has gained a success at Daly's.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" is at the American still.

The last performance of "Der Detektiv" at the Irving Place will take place to-morrow night.

VAUDEVILLE.

Paul Spadoni, a juggler, will lead the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Supporting him will be Alcide Capitane, the woman gymnast; Binns, Binns and Binns, in a musical comedy; Everhart, a hoop juggler; the Three Rio Brothers, in a flying ring specialty; Hathaway and Walter, in a singing and dancing sketch; Cal Stewart, an impersonator of New England types; George E. Creen, a baritone soloist; the Sisters Saville, and Clements and Thill.

"Rip Van Winkle" will be the chief offering at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. In the cast are Malcolm Williams, Lotta Linthicum and Loretta Healy. Adolf Zink will be at the head of the vandeville bill. Others on the vaudeville bill are Julius M. Tannen, Little and Pritzkow, the Three Troubadours, Carter and Blueford, Marion and Pearl, and Carl W. Sanderson.

"Prince Karl" will be the attraction at Proctor's house in Harlem this week. Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed are in the cast. Between the acts the following specialists will perform: Raymond and Caverley, Irene Franklin, Nate Leipzig, and Dorothy Kenton.

George Evans, in "The Good Old Summer Time," will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. Mr. Evans appears as Tommy Tod, a jockey.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane will appear at Keith's this week in "Am I Your Wife?" by Edmund Day. Humberty, the European juggler, will be seen here for the first time. Martinetti and Grossi call themselves the surprise artists; they decline to make known the character of their act. The Zarnes, flying ring experts; the Great Avolos, and Charlotte Delmar will furnish acts. The rest of the bill is made up of Press Eldridge, Fred and Amy Gottlob, J. F. MacDonald, McCue and Cahill, the Britons, Leon and Adeline, Althea Twins, and the biograph. The performance to-morrow will begin at 10:30 A. M.

The Circle Theatre announces for this week Marie Dressler and the W. C. Kelly Company. The remainder of the programme for the week contains Cressy and Dayne, the Florenz Troupe, Watren and Blanchard, Rapoli the juggler, Howard's Comedy Ponies, Aurie Dagwell, Russel and Locke, and Deave's Marionettes.

Edna Aug will make her reappearance in vaudeville at the Victoria Theatre this week. She has just returned from a three years' tour of Europe. The bill at the Victoria this week also contains Goolman's Cats and Dogs, Bedini and Arthur, Burke and La Rue, T. Nelson Downs, Fields and Ward, the Meredith Sisters, Stinson and Merton, Latina, and Papinta.

At the head of the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's this week is Will H. Sloan, assisted by Yolando Wallace in a farce. Others on the bill are Lillian Burkhardt and company, Max Weldon, Artie Hall, Crawford and Manning, Winschermann's Bears, and the Brothers Schenk.

Warren B. Travers, with his traveling "cycle whirl," is the chief attraction at Huber's Museum this week. The Danovas, flexible wonders, are still on the list.

The Moonlight Maids' Burlesque Company will be at the Dewey this week. Matinées will be given daily.

The "Jolly Grass Widows" will be at the Gotham this week in conjunction with "Charmion, the Idol of Paris." There will be a matinée every day.

New figures have been added to the "World in Wax" at the Eden Musée. There are thrilling pictures on the moving picture machine.

Skating goes on regularly at the St. Nicholas Rink.

The bill at the Comedy Theatre this week includes Taylor and Bell, W. T. Davis, Gertie Sullivan, and Colton and Darrow.

OTHER PROGRAMMES.

Miss Marie Nichols, violinist; Miss Gertrude Peppercorn, pianist; Miss Emma Howe, soprano, and David Bispham, baritone, will take part in a concert at Carnegie Hall this evening in conjunction with the Wetzler Orchestra. Miss Howe will sing "Caro Nome" and Proch's air and variations; Miss Peppercorn will play Beethoven's E flat concerto; Mr. Bispham the "Pagliacci" prologue and some songs, and Miss Nichols will play Vieuxtemp's D minor concerto, an introduction and scherzo by Lalo, and two movements of Mendelssohn's concerto.

Miss Marie Schade will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon. She will play selections by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Guiraud, Schumann, Liszt, and Grieg.

Miss Helen Lang, pianist, announces a recital at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, with the assistance of John Bland, tenor, and Lee K. Smith, at the piano.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Proctor's offerings for to-day and to-night are as follows: Twenty-third Street—The Kaufman Troupe, Adolph Zink, Ward and Curran, and Blocksom and Burns. Fifth Avenue—Paul Spadoni, Alcide Capitaine, Binns, Binns and Binns, and T. Nelson Downs. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—Ryan and Richfield, Julius Tannen, Bailey and Madison, and Eddie Mack. Fifty-eighth Street—Lillian Burkhardt, Cressy and Dayne, Raymond and Caverley, and Irene La Tour.

Ted Marks's concert at the American Theatre to-night includes Cressy and Dayne, James H. Cullen, Empire City Comedy Quartette, Alf and Mabel Wilson, De Veaux and De Veaux, Harry Wright, Three Sisters Dudley, Lillian Lawson, and Bancroft.

At the Grand Opera House to-night will appear Bedini and Arthur, the Mysterious Aga, the World's Trio, Boreni and Navaro, Bates's Musical Trio, Wood and Ray, Laura Comstock, and Kelly and Reno.

At Huber's, to-night's concert will include the Clark Brothers, Lillian Abingdon, Grace Vinton, Celian and Darra, Powers Sisters, James Forbes, J. P. Robinson, the Two Hobbs, and the Edison pictures.

Manager Keogh of the New Star has arranged this bill for to-night: Reno and Richards, Sparrow, Artie Hall, Colby and Way, the Yankee Comedy Four, Agnes Mahr, Martin and Quigg, and Gus Leonard.

There will be at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre to-night Nevins and Arnold, Herbert Brooks, Eva Mudge, Papinta, Hickey and Nelson, Prelle's Dogs, the Rando Trio, Avery and Hart, Piccolo's Midgets, and the Great Alexis.

The regular Sunday concert will take place at the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, to-day and to-night. On the bill will be Hayward and Hayward.

The Sunday bill at the Dewey to-day is composed of Shean and Warren, Hickey and Nelson, Carleton and Terre, Dillon Brothers, the Tossing Austins, Mack and Elliott, Louise Henry, Fuller and Rose, and the bioscope.

At the Gotham to-day will appear Dolan and Lenharr, Keno, Walsh and Melrose, Yorke and Adams, Bedini and Arthur, La Belle Blanche, McIntyre and Rice, Johnny Carroll, and Miles and Raymond.

To-night at the Metropolis the features will be Haines and Vidocq, the Meeker-Baker Trio, Harry Bliss, and the Wilsons.

On the bill at the Circle for to-night are Charles T. Aldrich, George Wilson, the Three Dumonds, the Howard Brothers, the Six Reed Birds, Baby Lund, Galetti's Monkeys, and vitagraphic views of the Baltimore fire.

The programme for the West End Theatre entertainment to-night contains Foster and his dog, Burrows and Travers, Nellie Floride, Edwards and Edouin, Sullivan and Weston, Ethel Levy, and Stinson and Merton.

Edward E. Rice will present his eighth Sunday "pop" at the New York Theatre this evening. The principal features will be a new set of doings by the Bohemian Club and Howard's illustrations of "Parsifal." On the bill are Morton and Levy, Thomas Nast, Jr., Wordette and Kusel, W. S. Harvey and company, Gordon and Wilson, Fownes and Gambles, John Everard, Whitebread and Van Cleve, and Pete and Ducrow.

The regular Sunday concert will take place at the Eden Musée to-day.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Pauline Hall will share with Marshall P. Wilder the honor of being "headliner" at the Orpheum this week. Miss Hall won fame in comic opera, and Wilder dubs himself the "King of Jesters and the Jester of Kings," or something like that. Davis, McCauley and company will present their short dramatic creation, "Pals." The Piccolo Midgets, a troupe of diminutive comedians and boxers; the Three Dumonds, Parisian Minstrels; Blocksom and Burns, blackface "eccentriques"; the Howard Brothers, trick banjoists; the Three Richards, European acrobats; Nevins and Arnold, in a dancing act, and the vitagraph will all be on the bill.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, Wagner concert, 8:30 P. M. Miss Nichols, Miss Peppercorn, and others(Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, extra performance of "Parsifal"; first act, 11:30 A. M.; second act, 8:15 P. M. Scene from "Mefistofele," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Coppelia," 8 P. M. People's Choral Union, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Dezas Nemes, chamber concert, Clavier Hall, 11 West Twenty-second Street, 8:15 P. M. Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Marie Schade, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3:30 P. M. People's Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M. Church Choral Society, St. Thomas's Church, 3:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Parsifal"; first act, 5 P. M.; second act, 8:45 P. M. Church Choral Society, St. Thomas's Church, 8:15 P. M. Ferruccio Busoni, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Romeo et Juliette," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Il Flauto Magico," 2 P. M.; "Lohengrin," 8 P. M. Wetzler Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Richard Strauss, 8:15 P. M.; Alfred Reisenauer, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8 P. M.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Fourth Afternoon Concert in Carnegie Hall.

Brahms's Fourth Symphony and Pieces by Georg Schumann—Mr. Adamowski, Soloist.

The programme chosen by Mr. Gericke for the fourth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday in Carnegie Hall, seemed scarcely a happy one in its combination of styles and moods of music. It contained only three numbers: Brahms's E minor symphony, Lalo's concerto for violin to which he gave the name of "Spanish Symphony," and two movements from Georg Schumann's suite, "In Carnival Time," Opus 22. Mr. Timothee Adamowski, who sits with Mr. Arbot at the first desk of the violins in the orchestra, was the soloist. Mr. Gericke has reached some of his most successful results in conducting the symphonies and other orchestral works of Brahms. It hardly seemed as if yesterday's performance was to be numbered among them. The symphony was played with finish, and there was much of the grave, rich beauty of the tone that especially characterizes Brahms's orchestration in it. But was all the dramatic energy, all the pregnant elegiac tone, all the exalted expression of contrasted gloom and joy that belong to this work set before the hearers? The performance was such as would have given joy as coming from most other orchestras, but the admirers of the Boston Orchestra have their expectations screwed tense to the highest pitch.

The two pieces from Georg Schumann's unfamiliar suite are by a composer whose work, so far as it has been heard here, has won admiration for its fresh and exuberant spirit, its ingenuity, and the skill and fine sense of color it shows in orchestration, rather than for depth and originality. The gavotte and humoreske played yesterday showed something of these qualities, but they scarcely have as much distinction as Schumann's overture, "The Dawn of Love," that was heard here last season from Mr. Gericke, or the "Variations, or a Merry Theme," that Mr. Damrosch played at two of his Sunday concerts. The suite from which they are taken is entitled "In Carnival Time," but the mood of abandon, of irrepressible gayety, that ought to characterize that time only fitfully flickers through them. The gavotte is a good tune, and its presentation is clever both in formal development and in richness of orchestral garb; yet Schumann has not been able to escape from a certain cheapness that lingers about the gavottes rhythm, hackneyed by many imitators of the old-time formal grace of this dance. Nor does the "Humoreske" set the blood coursing faster, as in the revelry and hubbub of carnival time. Its pace is rapid and its rhythms are brisk, but the themes are pedestrian; they have little to captivate or to beguile. A certain distinction is needed, even in such light-hearted moments. The orchestra is brilliantly used here, too, and the music was worth a hearing as the work of one of the talented lesser men of the day.

Mr. Adamowski was not fortunate in fitting his concerto into the scheme of the afternoon's music. The "Symphonie Espagnole" is well written, has, indeed, certain passages of striking beauty, but it is longer than its substance really warrants, and there are dullnesses in it. The Spanish characteristic of vivacious rhythm and melody, now brilliant, now languorous, does indeed appear in it, but at intervals. Mr. Adamowski played with spirit, but not always with purity of intonation or finish of style.

AT THE OPERA.

The fourteenth and last week but one of the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House begins to-morrow morning at 11:30, when the "Parsifal" matinée will doubtless crowd the Opera House. Mme. Ternina and Mr. Burgstaller will sing.

The tenth (or, including the extra matinee, the eleventh) and last performance of "Parsifal" is announced for Thursday evening, with the same cast as on Monday.

On Friday evening, Feb. 26, "Romeo et Juliette" will be produced for the first time this season. Mme. Ackté will interpret the part of Juliette. Mr. Fran Naval will appear here for the first time as Romeo.

Mme. Ackté will appear in her third character, that of Elsa, at the popular Saturday evening performance of "Lohengrin."

The casts are as follows:

Monday, at 11:30 A. M.,
PARSIFAL.

Kundry .....Mme. Ternina
Parsifal .....Mr. Burgstaller
Amfortas .....Mr. Van Rooy
Gurnemans .....Mr. Blass
Klingsor .....Mr. Goritz
Titurel .....Mr. Journet
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

NOTE.—After Act I., which will end at 1:15 P. M., there will be an intermission until 2:30 P. M.

Monday Evening,
Prison Scene from Boito's Opera,
MEFISTOFELE.

Marguerite .....Mme. Emma Calvé
Faust .....Mr. Dippel
Mefistofele .....Mr. Journet
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.
Followed by
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Santuzza .....Mme. Emma Calvé
Lola .....Mme. Louise Homer
Lucia .....Mme. Bauermeister
Turiddu .....Mr. Dippel
Alfio .....Mr. Campanari
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.
And by Leo Delibes's Ballet,
COPPELIA.
Swanilda .....Mme. Bianca Frohlich
Frantz .....Mme. Tekla Braun
Une Poupée .....Mme. Mary Gelliford
Coppélius .....Mr. Augusto Francioli
Le Bourgmestre .....Mr. Vincenzo Romeo
The dances composed and arranged by Mr. Augusto Francioli.
Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Wednesday Evening,
FAUST.

Marguerite .....Mme. Aino Ackté
Siebel .....Mme. Walker
Marthe .....Mme. Bauermeister
Faust .....Mr. Fran Naval
Méphistophéles .....Mr. Edi Piançon
Valentin .....Mr. Campanari
Wagner .....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.

Thursday Afternoon, at 5 o'clock,
Last Performance of
PARSIFAL.

Kundry .....Mme. Ternina
Parsifal .....Mr. Burgstaller
Amfortas .....Mr. Van Rooy
Gurnemans .....Mr. Blass
Klingsor .....Mr. Goritz
Titurel .....Mr. Journet
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

NOTE.—After Act I., which will end at 6:45 P. M., there will be an intermission until 8:45 P. M.

Friday Evening,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Juliette .....Mme. Aino Ackté
Stephano .....Mme. Isabelle Bouton
Gertrude .....Mme. Bauermeister
Romeo .....Mr. Fran Naval
Frere Laurent .....Mr. Pol Plançon
Capulet .....Mr. Journet
Tybalt .....Mr. Bars
Mercutio .....Mr. Bégué
Le Duc De Verone .....Mr. Muhlmann
Gregorio .....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Saturday Afternoon,
LL FLUTO MAGICO.

Astrifiammante .....Mme. Sembrich
Tre Damigelle .....{Mme. Seygard, Mme. Homer, Mme. Bouton
Papagena .....Mme. Fanchon Thompson
Tre Geni .....{Mme. Lemon, Mme. Van Dresser, Mme. Mapleson
Pamina .....Mme. Gadski
Tamino .....Mr. Dippel
Sarastro .....Mr. Blass
Papageno .....Mr. Campanari
Monostato .....Mr. Reiss
Sacerdote .....Mr. Masiero
Altro Sacerdote .....Mr. Dufriche
Oratore degl'Initiati .....Mr. Muhlmann
Due Uomini Armati .....{Mr. Masiero, Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Saturday Evening,
LOHENGRIN.

Elsa von Brabant .....Mme. Aino Ackté
Ortrud .....Mme. Walker
Lohengrin .....Mr. Kraus
Friedrich von Telramund .....Mr. Goritz
Heinrich der Vogler .....Mr. Blass
Der Heerrufer des Konigs .....Mr. Muhlmann
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The two principal numbers at the fourth of the People's Symphony concerts, on Tuesday evening, at Cooper Union, will be Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso," the latter of which will introduce for the first time that form of musical composition to Mr. Arens's listeners. The orchestra will also play Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, and Mr. Pablo Casals, the Spanish 'cellist, will be heard in Saint-Saens's A minor concerto.

MR. BUSONI'S RECITAL.

Mr. Ferruccio Busoni will give his second recital on Thursday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Busoni will play the following remarkable and exceedingly interesting programme:

(a) Variations on "Weinen, Klagen"...Bach-Liszt
(b) Two chorals.....Bach-Busoni
Awake
Rejoice.
(c) Sonata, E major, Op. 109.....Beethoven
Sonata, B flat minor.....Chopin
Wanderer Fantastie.....Schubert
Hungaria Rhapsodies, Nos. 13 and 6...Liszt

CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The first "recital" by the Church Choral Society in its ninth season will be given in St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, (the same programme being repeated.) The soloists will be Ella A. Toedt, soprano; Bessie Tudor, soprano; Margaret Fry, soprano; Helen Corbin Warren, contralto; Kelley Cole, tenor; Arthur Philips, baritone. Mr. Richard Henry Warren will conduct.

The programme is as follows:

Good Friday Music "Parsifal".....Wagner
Orchestra.
Passion chorale.....H. L. Hassler
Congregation, chorus, orchestra, and organ.
"The Atonement".....F. Coleridge-Taylor
Soloists, chorus, orchestra, and organ.
(First presentation in America.)
Fugue in E minor.....J. S. Bach
Orchestra and organ.

"BRUENNHILDE" IN "THE RING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems strange that with the new management at the Metropolitan Opera House, and all the promises made at the beginning of the year, the public should be treated to the very inartistic performance of having the Nibelungen Ring sung by two Brünnhildes. For a large number of people it ruins the "Ring," there being no continuity, no illusion; and just why it is necessary, when there is such an artist as Mme. Ternina to sing each Brünnhilde, is a problem difficult to solve. It certainly is not up to the standard we were supposed to expect from Mr. Conried.

It is not too late yet for the change to be made, and I am sure I voice the sentiment of a large opera-going contingency, who would give Mr. Conried a unanimous vote of thanks if Mme. Ternina would sing the "Götterdämmerung" Brünnhilde as well as the other two. We should then have an artistic and uniform performance of the "Ring" worthy of the master and of the New York musical public. B. P.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

The programme of to-night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House will be entirely composed of selections from the works of Richard Wagner. It will be given under Mr. Alfred Hertz and with the assistance of Mmes. Gadski, Fremstad, and Jacoby, and Messrs. Kraus, Goritz, Kloepfer, and Reiss. The programme is as follows:

Introduction, Act III., "Die Meistersinger."
.....Richard Wagner
Pogner's address from "Die Meistersinger."
.....Richard Wagner
Mr. Kloepfer.
Duet from "The Flying Dutchman".....
.....Richard Wagner
Mme. Gadski, Mr. Goritz.
Overture, "Rienzi".....Richard Wagner
Quintet from "The Meistersinger".....
.....Richard Wagner
Mmes. Gadski, Jacoby; MM. Kraus, Goritz, Reiss.
Scene and duet from "Die Walkuere".....
.....Richard Wagner
Miss Fremstad, Mr. Kraus.
Siegfried's Rhine Journey from Gotterdaemmerung".....Richard Wagner

THE FIRST STRAUSS CONCERT.

The last of the series of Wetzler symphony concerts will be given on Saturday evening at 8:15 o'clock. At this concert Dr. Richard Strauss will make his first appearance in America and will conduct his symphonic poem, "Ein Heldenleben," the programme consisting entirely of his own works. Mr. Wetzler will conduct "Thus Spake Zarathustra." This concert will also be the first of four to be given with the Wetzler orchestra under Dr. Strauss's direction as a Strauss festival. Mr. David Bispham will be the soloist, and will sing a group of Strauss's songs. The programme is as follows:

"Thus Spake Zarathustra."
Group of songs, Mr. David Bispham, accompanied by the composer.
"Ein Heldenleben," conducted by the composer.

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL.

Alfred Reisenauer will give a second piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme is as follows:

Sonata A flat major, Op. 26.....Beethoven
Wanderer, Fantasie, C major, Op. 15..Schubert
Aus den Fantasiestuecken.....Schumann
Des Abends. In der Nacht. Warum?
Traumeswirren.
Nocturne, No. 1, A flat major
(Aus den Liebestraeumen).....Liszt
Valse Impromptu, A flat major
Nocturne, D flat major
Grand Valse Brilliante, E flat major
Berceuse
Mazurka, C sharp minor.....Chopin
Etude, F minor
Polonaise, A flat major

MARIE TEMPEST'S RECITAL.

Miss Marie Tempest, for her recital at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, has chosen thirteen songs. Miss Tempest has not sung much of late years, and the recital was decided upon only at the request of Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and others. The programme will be as follows:

Panis Angelicus.....Cesar Franck
With organ.
Ecrin .....Chaminade
Schlaflied .....Moskowski
Sombrero .....Chaminade
Autumn .....O. Weil
Fruhlingslied .....Violin obligato.
Did One But Know.....M. V. White
Pourquoi .....M. V. White
Pastorale .....Bizet
Forethought .....Lambert
Viens Aurore .....Lehmann
Si J'Etais Jardinier.....Chaminade
The Guardian Angel.....Lehmann

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Hermann Klein and Mr. David Bispham will give a lecture recital on "The Singing and Speaking Voices" at the New Lyceum Theatre, Monday afternoon, March 14. That part which is "lecture" will be delivered by Mr. Klein, and that part which is "recital" will be given by Mr. Bispham in illustration of the principles outlined and explained by his colleague.

The last of the Kneisel Quartet chamber music concerts will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, March 1. Mr. Harold Rasdolph, pianist, will be the assisting artist. The programme includes Sgambati's piano quintet, Op. 4, and Beethoven's C sharp minor quartet, Op. 131.

The last of Sam Franko's concerts of old music this season will take place at the New Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday, March 8, at 3:30. An interesting programme is promised, one feature being the rarely heard Symphonie Concertante by Mozart, for violin, viola, and orchestra. Miss Maud Powell will play the violin and Mr. Franko the viola.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Marum, who are to give an evening of chamber music and song in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, March 4, will have the assistance of Herman Epstein, pianist; Jacob Altschuler, viola, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist. Mr. H. H. Wetzler will accompany Mrs. Marum on the piano.

The piano recital announced by Albert von Doenhoff for March 12, in Mendelssohn Hall, will be postponed on account of the illness of the artist.

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* See McClure's Magazine for February, 1904.

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Guests Outnumber Totals Entertained One Year Ago.

PLANS AS YACHTING CENTRE

Hotels Have Been Generally Improved During the Brief Closed Season —List of Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—This resort is likely to become the chief yachting centre on the Atlantic Coast. Mayor Stoy and Commodore Kuehnle of the Atlantic City Yacht Club have had an interchange of opinion with Mayor Weaver and Commodore Bromley of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. There is no better inlet on the coast than that of Atlantic City for making a first-class yachting roadstead, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York yachtsmen find here every necessary attraction. The Philadelphians desire to make Atlantic City their headquarters and would like to have some other leading yacht club join them, as they intend erecting a large, handsome clubhouse, and to hold regattas here during the Summer season.

An enjoyable dance was given at the Hotel Rudolf by Mrs. Daniel F. Olds, whose husband is prominently identified with the Olds Automobile and Motor Company of Detroit, Mich. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. Olds's niece, Miss Bessie Edmunds, who has lately returned from a three years' trip through Europe and Asia. Over 100 couples enjoyed the dancing, and refreshments were served in the large dining room.

Another enjoyable function was the dance given by David Forman Kennedy, a New York publisher, in honor of his bride, née Miss Ruth Appleton of Norfolk, Va. Mr. Kennedy first met his bride on the steamship Majestic during his trip home last Summer. They were married two weeks ago. A few evenings ago Mrs. Kennedy also gave a large euchre in the Japanese music room of the Rudolf. Over fifty tables were occupied, and handsome prizes were awarded the winners.

The annual dance for the benefit of the City Hospital will be given at the Hotel Chelsea on the evening of Washington's Birthday by the young ladies of the Entre Nous Club. This event is one of the leading functions of the season.

The Grand Atlantic Hotel, on Virginia Avenue and the beach, under the management of A. C. Mitchell and David P. Rahter, formerly of the Hotel Agnew, is now entertaining a large number of Lenten guests. The Grand Atlantic has undergone a complete change, both on the exterior and the interior, and presents a very imposing appearance.

The Hotel Iroquois, on South Carolina Avenue, near the Boardwalk, was opened to-day for the season. During the Winter Proprietor W. F. Shaw made a number of improvements to this popular house, and it is now in first-class order. The exchange has been enlarged and the entire house recarpeted, repapered, and renovated.

The Hotel Ponce de Leon, on Virginia Avenue, near the beach, will be reopened on March 4 for the season. This house has been refurnished throughout and will again be under the personal management of the owner, Mrs. S. E. Sweeney.

Many improvements have been made to the Hotel Brexton, at Pacific and Michigan Avenues, during the Winter by Mrs. Julia M. Myers, the owner. Notable among these is the addition of an elevator and the installation of steam heat in every room of the house. The entire interior has been repainted and repapered. The bookings for the Lenten and Easter seasons far exceed those of previous years.

The Revere, on Park Place, near the beach, has been opened for the season under the management of James M. Moore. During the Winter many improvements have been made to this house. It has been refurnished and repapered throughout.

The first two special Spring Marlborough House musicales occurred last Saturday and Sunday evenings, and were attended by 400 guests of the house. At the Saturday affair the violoncello solo by U. Henri A. Morin of New York was received with special favor, he being recalled four times. The rendering as a piano solo of Liszt's "Liebestod aus Tristan und Isolde" by Louis Kroll, musical director of the Marlborough House Orchestra, was also well received. At the Sunday night concert Prof. Johannes Kiersch of Berlin, brother of Paul M. Kiersch, the musical composer, of New York, gave a violin solo, and a vocal solo, "The Endless Day," (Johnson,) by Miss Anna Elizabeth Kelley of the St. Charles Church choir of Philadelphia, was given. The Marlborough House musicales are to continue every Sunday evening until after the Easter season.

The Right Rev. P. A. Ludden, Roman Catholic Bishop of Syracuse, N. Y., is a guest at the Hotel Strand. He was the guest of honor a few evenings ago at a dinner given by Councilman and Mrs. William Riddle.

Mrs. William Hawk, wife of the proprietor of the Manhattan Hotel, New York City, is registered at the Brighton.

Henry M. Hoyt and family of Washington, D. C., are occupying a suite at the Hotel Brighton for the Lenten season. Mr. Hoyt is the son of the late Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania.

Rear Admiral J. S. A. Smith, United States Navy, spent a portion of the week at the Brighton.

Fire Chief Fillmore Tyson of the Louisville (Ky.) Department, accompanied by Col. R. M. Kilgore and Capt. Harvey Bowen of the same city, spent the week at the Seaside House.

Miss Katherine B. Schley of New York City is at the Brexton for an extended visit. She is a relative of Admiral Schley.

Among New Yorkers stopping at the Hotel Chelsea are Miss Smith, H. L. Kenedy, Mrs. Walter A. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Pike, Miss Sandol Milliken, and Miss Lucy Milliken.

The Hotel Wiltshire maintains its reputation as a favorite among bridal couples. Last week there were seven newly married couples stopping at the Wiltshire at one time, and during the past week four bridal couples arrived there from various sections of the country.

Among the New Yorkers who have engaged apartments at the Hotel Wiltshire for the Lenten season are Mrs. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Farrell, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Giveen.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Rudolf is M. Curie of Paris, who claims to be related to the great French chemist of that name who, in 1900, made the discovery of radium. M. Curie is, he states, representing French and English capitalists and investigating the stories sent to England and France of the wonderful discoveries of radium made in this country. He leaves to-morrow for the West.

The following New Yorkers are registered at leading Atlantic City hotels:

ISLESWORTH—T. Siyly, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simon, N. Block, Mr. and Mrs. A. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hineman, Mrs. S. S. Hirschler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Metz, Miss Metz, D. Good, John Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Leon, L. E. Leipziger, Mrs. R. M. Gershon, M. Hockstein, H. F. Louchheim, I. Heineman, and J. A. Flahive.

JACKSON—H. S. Lee, William Muir, A. N. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baird, Miss Baird, J. Murray, Miss M. Murray, C. C. Gerguson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Leesburger.

MORTON—H. S. Aiken, J. Aiken, and J. A. Bradley.

GLENDALE—Mrs. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mrs. E. T. Barnes, Miss Lillian Barnes, L. U. Phillips, James T. Barry, R. L. Broomfield, Jr., Miss Shelmire, Miss Sheldon, and Mrs. A. L. Dumbe.

MUNCASTER—C. R. Quay.

HOLMHURST—Mrs. C. McCullough.

MALATESTA'S—J. H. Pontez and S. W. Pontez.

BEAUMONT—F. M. Allen.

CHETWOODE—A. Krauss and N. Sheidy.

PENNHURST—Mrs. C. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. William McRae, Miss McRae, and W. C. Lord.

BREXTON—Miss Katherine B. Schley and Mrs. Belle Taft Korke.

ST. CHARLES—Mrs. J. De Young, Mrs. S. Brill, Mrs. R. Lowenthal, Mrs. Lafty, John A. Gleason, and F. E. Mosey.

ELWOOD—A. E. Ives, Miss Minnie Blythe, and F. J. Eller.

CHESTER INN—James G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davids, Mrs. J. Daniels, M. Muldoon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morganstein, and Mrs. Jack Walker.

SCARBOROUGH—Mr. and Mrs. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnstein, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Mountford.

RALEIGH—J. W. Seifel, Mrs. S. M. Bolen, S. D. Brown, W. K. Weeks, Mrs. H. K. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dewson, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Marks.

LORAINE—Dr. and Mrs. S. Goldmakar.

DENNIS—John J. Carr, William J. Penny, Mrs. J. Coyl and daughter, John McKeon, B. W. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robinson, W. G. Vought, Mrs. J. De Ryther, and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Robinson.

STRAND—Mr. and Mrs. E. Cyrus, K. Fleischmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hennschen, G. L. Borton, C. M. Bacalow, L. Hardy, Edward C. Adriance, Mrs. M. R. Talmadge, H. A. Lloyd, Miss Belle Furgason, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. J. F. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mrs. W. T. Turnure, C. F. Vanhorn, and E. F. Venhorn.

SEASIDE HOUSE—Mrs. S. Sparks, Miss Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Wallace, Miss M. Wallace, Miss M. Barbean, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laughlin, Mrs. C. Fowler, Mrs. W. T. Robinson, Miss L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holt, Mrs. L. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Keller, L. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rockwell, E. M. Allins, H. W. Thedford, Miss H. Bradley, Miss Eva Bradley, F. Bradley, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Haulenbeck.

BRIGHTON—F. L. Mayer, Miss Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. William Moody, Miss F. C. Whiter, Miss Herlerich, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Magley, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Dunne, E. G. Brown, Mrs. James C. Greenway, Miss Greenway, Mrs. Charles Duggin, Mrs. W. B. Streeter, Miss Harrison, Mrs. F. A. Dart, Miss Rollins, R. L. Crawford, Miss Mollier Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Bristan, Mrs. Augustus A. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Deuchy, George E. Baldwin, W. B. Caster, Paul Baerwald, Samuel Riker, Jr., Mrs. Riker, John J. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Smithers, William J. Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Loines and Miss Loines.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—F. E. Hennessy, E. H. Hennessy, D. Bergman; Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Corwin, Mr. and Mrs. K. Smith, Mrs. D. D. Ivison, H. L. Aschoff, Mrs. George Aschoff, W. Aschoff, John J. Carr, William L. Penny, Mrs. J. Coyle and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Corwin, F. A. Scranton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Krebs, Miss Krebs, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yeomans, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Edwards, Mrs. K. K. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burns, Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sibberns, A. T. Cook, Miss T. Peck, Miss S. Peck, Mrs. E. T. Tucker, and Miss E. Ralli.

RUDOLF—Mr and Mrs. M. M. Reshe, Mrs. Joseph Schloss, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lieberakind, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William Collier, M. J. Murdel, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Schultzners, Mr. and Mrs. A. Behrer, Jr., Miss C. Schultzners, M. Scott, Edward F. Stern, Col. A. M. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davids, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hayes, H. B. Davis, L. Levy, E. Polak, Mrs. M. Zeimer, Mrs. I. M. Appel, M. Marz, M. Nathan, J. E. Marx, William Gartsfield, T. M. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goebel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dazlan, and S. W. Wertman.

ARCHDALE—Miss K. Maurer, Miss L. A. Maurer, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Rich, Miss M. M. Rich, Edward W. Leary, John W. Maurer, and E. H. Levy.

TRAYMORE—D. Eisner, M. Eronson, Mrs. M. F. Dasheppe, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stein, Mrs. J. A. Greene, Mrs. E. V. Lowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Slade, Mrs. F. Joseph, Miss B. Joseph, Mrs. F. Stifel, O. M. Herzog, Miss C. Herzog, Miss Kavanaugh, Miss A. Durmuth, Mr. and Mrs. William Durmuth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Glade, Mrs. H. Lorimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wrinkay, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wolf, F. Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kilborn, O. Kilborn, A. C. Rose, L. W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. S. Roberts, G. Jayne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Saks, Mrs. K. Kenny, B. Newberger, Harry Newberger, Edward Mayer, Y. Marten, Mrs. T. R. Denzer, T. R. Denzer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Mrs. J. C. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Heidelberg, Miss Nora Heidelberg, Miss Ella Heidelberg, Miss Lillie Heidelberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore, Miss Moore, Mrs. H. B. Hammell, E. W. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brooster, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fiedler, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Calvert.

WILTSHIRE—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ehilding, F. Eble and family, Mrs. S. W. Sharp and family, C. F. Price, William P. Stead, A. Barlow, N. E. Abrams, Mrs. T. Faulkner, Daniel Oppenheimer, Mrs. J. J. Herriman, A. C. Teeney, Mrs. E. H. Teeney, Miss M. C. Dougan, William Magrath, Mr and Mrs. A. L. Bair, John S. Giveen, and Miss E. Sampson.

BISCAYNE—S. Stetson.

HADDON HALL—Thomas S. Henderson, Miss A. C. Williams, G. W. Still, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kirkman, Miss D. Kirkman, Mrs. M. L. Kirkman, Miss Ethel Kirkman, Miss Kirkman, Miss K. R. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sherman, Alvin E. Irle, A. E. Quill, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Theakston, Mrs. James O'Shea, Miss N. O'Shea, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Duffy, W. W. Sturges, Miss E. A. Platt, Miss M. Platt, E. J. Field, Theodore Thomas, H. B. Thomas, Miss E. M. Thomas, William Z. Blake, Miss F. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Connell, E. Treadwell, G. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. T. Parsons, J. Mooney, F. I. Beck, Miss E. K. Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Ogden, Miss I. Lathers, Miss J. T. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bell, R. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dewson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Weeks, Mrs. F. B. Taylor, B. F. Forster, and Miss E. Forster.

DUNLOP—Mrs. E. L. Beldin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, George L. Mitchell, Jr., and G. E. Nolan.

BELMONT—E. G. Garrison, M. O. Hoffman, and S. A. Clough.

ALTAMONT—R. Spear, J. F. Crane, W. W. Beach, D. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wright, Mr and Mrs. Herran, and C. J. McDaniel.

QUIET DAYS AT LAKEWOOD

Season of Rest for Many Noted People at the Resort.

Golfing in Spite of the Freeze—Bowling in Favor—Notes About Cottagers and Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20.—Although there are a great many people staying at the Lakewood Hotel, the Laurel House, the Palmer House, and the smaller hotels, the week has been very quiet even at these centres of social activity. The morning concerts in the lobby of the Lakewood Hotel by Pollak's symphony orchestra are well attended, and now that Lent has come, afternoon tea parties at the big hotels are popular.

The thermometer got way down below the freezing point during the cold spell this week, but the golfers didn't mind it. There was a handicap tournament at the Pine Forest Golf Club one afternoon this week which brought out twelve players. They had fun all by themselves, however, for the "gallery" preferred to remain indoors by the log fire. The cup was won by Mr. T. S. Napier of the Deal Beach Golf Club, who was scratch man.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are now numbered among Lakewood's Winter residents. They moved into their home on the links of the old Ocean County Hunt and Golf Club this week; and there Mr. Rockefeller can play golf to his heart's content. He had the house moved so that it is but a step from his front door to the first tee. Dunham Wheeler, a New York architect who prepared plans for remodeling the clubhouse into a home, has done wonders with the place, and Mr. Rockefeller now has one of the most comfortable homes in Lakewood. An artesian well sunk through sand to a depth of 300 feet furnishes pure water in abundant supply. A perfect drainage system which necessitated the laying of several miles of pipe has been installed, and a large stable is nearing completion. The Rockefeller home is now one of the show places of Lakewood.

Henry Phipps, who was a partner of Andrew Carnegie in the steel industry, was among the notable arrivals at Lakewood this week. He was the guest of Mr. Isidor Straus of New York. They have been warm friends for many years. Mr. Straus is deeply interested in the welfare of the Educational Alliance of New York, and among the Christmas gifts that Mr. Phipps sent home during his recent visit to India was a check to Mr. Straus for $10,000 to be used in furthering the work of the alliance.

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany and former Senator Charles L. Guy of New York were enjoying a chat in the Turkish smoking room and listening to the orchestra at the Lakewood Hotel the other evening. They were down for the holiday vacation. Mr. Delany got up early every morning during his stay and tramped around the lake, a four-mile journey. He repeated the trip in the afternoon and would have gone around again in the evening if he could have induced Mr. Guy or Judge Fitzgerald of Staten Island to accompany him. He was congratulating himself all the while that this exercise would cause him to lose some of his avoirdupois. Instead of losing flesh, however, he gained nearly six pounds.

A number of Wall Street brokers make it a point to run down to Lakewood from Saturday to Monday to play squash and tennis at the Lakewood Hotel. Maurice and Sidney Wagner are the crack players of this contingent.

The management of the Lakewood Hotel will give a ball in honor of Washington's Birthday next Monday evening. For those who do not care to dance there will be a special concert in the music room that evening by Pollak's Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Marion Tracy of Oswego, N. Y., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Henry S. Kearney, at her home in Forest Avenue.

Bowling has once more regained favor with the society people here. The alleys at the Lakewood Hotel and the Laurel House are now well patronized; and to keep up interest in the game during Lent a series of tournaments will be held.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin will forego the trip to California that they had planned to take this month. The illness of Mrs. Claflin's sister, Mrs. Archibald A. Anderson, has made this necessary.

The usual sport programme will be carried out at the Country Club, weather permitting. The plan is to duplicate the Lincoln's Birthday golf tournament. Play will begin to-day, the men qualifying in divisions of eight, and will be brought to a conclusion on Monday.

The Laurel House Gun Club, which has been holding desultory shoots at the clay bird traps all Winter, has arranged a series of prize and sweepstake events at the traps for Washington's Birthday.

The sixth in the series of Country Club entertainments occurred on Friday evening at the clubhouse and was attended by a large audience. Leland Powers impersonated David Garrick with unqualified success. A special club dinner was served in his honor. The courtesies of the club were extended to guests of the Laurel House and the Laurel-in-the-Pines, and there was special stage service to and from the clubhouse.

The Rhinelanders of New York are spending the Winter at the Laurel House instead of going South. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are frequent entertainers, and count numbers of their friends at card and dinner parties.

The Hon. and Mrs. Lemuel Ely Quigg of New York are making a Lenten visit at the Laurel House.

Daniel J. Sully of New York and Miss Gladys Sully have been spending the week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mr. Sully was obliged to postpone his Southern trip owing to the break in cotton.

Gen. Frank M. Freeman, Findlay S. Douglas, F. S. Wheeler, John A. Spegren, and other friends of the "General" make up a holiday party at the Laurel-in-the Pines.

Luther Kountze, the millionaire banker of New York; Mrs. Kountze, Miss Annie W. Kountze, Robert L. Livingston, and W. de Lancey Kountze are making a Lenten visit at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Mrs. C. A. Busiel, wife of ex-Gov. Busiel of New Hampshire, is staying at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Late arrivals from New York at the hotels include the following:

LAKEWOOD—Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays and Miss Judith Hays, A. C. Bagle, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Baer, J. B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Whalen, Mrs. H. G. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hillman, Mrs. G. H. Stephens, James H. Noonan, Miss Kathryn Calhan, Mr. and Mrs. Herman King, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schloss, Charles Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Cary, Miss Phoebe Cary, Miss Eleanor Cary, Arthur Brisbane, George C. Middleton, James W. Osborne, Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. B. de Koven, Ferdinand Ehlsberger, Miss Lilly Sulsberger, H. Higinbotham, H. A. Higinbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Mertz, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bell, Miss Scatchard, D. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forbes, J. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ward, Carnot Ward, T. L. Leeming, C. S. Winchell, Mrs. C. Brucken, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bush, S. R. Kilpatrick, Esther L. Kilpatrick, Frank B. Meeker, Miss Agnes Hatton, Miss Vivian Straus, Homer P. Beach, Albert J. Erdman, Miss Bookman, Robert Millard Ives, and Mrs. Robert F. Ives.

LAUREL HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Schoick, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. D. Olyphant Vail, Randell Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gardiner, Miss Kate Troup, Miss Edith Gardner, Mrs. Charles Russell, Mrs. C. R. Burdette, Mrs. Hurlbut, Miss Kate A. Miller, Miss M. M. Curtis, Miss M. F. Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Townsley, Miss Townsley, Mrs. F. Oatman, Mrs. Eddy Palmer, Solon Palmer, Miss Ida Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Jones.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES—Mrs. Eli K. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Benjamin F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Chamberlin, George W. Packler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Ripley, J. R. Walker, V. E. Prentice, Edward H. Childs, Edwin P. Taylor, Waldron Williams, Claude W. Jester, Franklin B. Lord, and Mrs. George A. Crocker.

PALMER HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Morgan, Warren Jones, A. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCoy, Miss Rose McCoy, Miss R. Maithouse, Richard Evans, Edwin E. Cooley, Hoffman Rogers, Mrs. R. G. Williams, C. T. Williams, Mrs. John Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dawson, and Miss Grace Dawson.

MORRISTOWN IN LENTEN GARB.

Whist Contest Between the Men and the Women One of the Diversions.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 20.—It was no particular affort on the part of Morristown society to don the sackcloth and ashes of the Lenten period, because the frigid temperature, coupled with the icy blasts of old Boreas, for some days has put a damper on the spirits of those who would venture forth. From now until Easter it will be one dull round of whist, euchre, and sewing classes.

About the most interesting thing in the social world just now is the four weeks' whist tournament between the men and the women in progress at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Emott on the Headley Road. This tournament is to try the superiority of the sexes in the matter of handling the pasteboards. So far two rounds in the tournament have been played and honors are even.

Miss Hopkins, who has been visiting Mrs. Carter in Fitchburg, Mass., for a fortnight past, returned to her home, on Elm Street, on Friday.

The sewing class which Mrs. Edward Q. Keasbey has conducted for the past ten years for the benefit of St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, organized this week Friday with twenty members.

The sewing class which was organized by Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers and Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote will meet next Tuesday for the first time. It is expected that about 100 women will be in attendance. This class sews for All Souls' Hospital.

Something new in the way of a bridge whist club is that which met Thursday afternoon for the first time at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Day, on Madison Avenue. There were five tables of players. This was the beginning of a tournament which is to continue four weeks. Those who take part in this tournament are the most expert players in Morristown, and the purpose is to arrange matches with bridge clubs in New York, Newport, Tuxedo, Lenox, and other cities. The club was organized by Mrs. Edward A. Day and Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe, both ardent devotees of the game and expert players at both bridge and duplicate whist. Other members of the team are Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mrs. Abram Q. Garretson, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe, Miss Marie Bryce, Mrs. William Slark Letchford, Mrs. Herman Bahr, Mrs. Albert S. Swords, the Misses Swords, Mrs. Henry Forrester Taylor, Mrs. Gilbert Ramsay Potts, Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, Mrs. Ridley Watts, Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Francis A. Henry, Miss Florence Van Wyck, and Mrs. William North Duane.

Mrs. Frederick Winston Merrell gave a tea at her home, on Maccullough Avenue, Thursday evening for Mrs. Redfield and Miss Aspinwall. On Tuesday afternoon Miss Merrell entertained at tea in honor of Miss Shaw.

The annual fair of the Women's Employment Society in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms Thursday afternoon proved a complete success. This society pays a large number of women during the Winter for making and cutting garments of all kinds, to be sold to private purchasers or given away to charitable institutions. Many of the poor people depend entirely on this for fuel during the Winter. The Board of Managers includes Mrs. Franklin B. Dwight, Mrs. Thomas Bushnell, Mrs. Wynant Vanderpool, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Philander B. Pierson, Miss Lord, Miss Pitney, and Mrs. Frederick Winston Merrell.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Ballard, who have been visiting Mrs. James Fitz Randolph on Madison Avenue for ten days, returned this week to their home in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly entertained a small house party for a week-end at Florham Park. They returned to 684 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy leave next Tuesday for California. They will go in a private car, and will tour the West for six weeks, returning about Easter.

DOINGS AT PINEHURST

New York Golfers Have an Attractively Busy Week.

Hotel Keepers Wondering Where They Are Going to Put All the Visitors—Many Sojourners from This City.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 20.—The increasing popularity of golf is being shown here by numerous special events which are taking place in addition to the stated fixtures. Indoor putting contests are proving a pleasant feature of hotel life.

A special feature of the week about which much interest centred was a team match between the Carolina and the Holly Inn, the culmination of a friendly rivalry which has long existed. The result was a victory for the Carolina team by 28 to 15.

A feature of the match was the contest between Edwin A. Freeman of the Montclair Golf Club, representing the Carolina, and Archibald Graham, the New Jersey State champion, from the Inn. The players were even up at the turn, but coming home Freeman took every hole but one, which was halved, beating Graham 8 up.

Mrs. William E. Barnett of New Haven, Conn., gave dainty prizes for an invitation putting contest at the Carolina which was much enjoyed. C. Appleton Warren of New York City won the men's prize and Mrs. M. D. Paterson, also of New York, the women's trophy.

Dances, dinners, card parties, and many informal frolics have been features of the week. Among the most enjoyable of the latter was a nail-driving contest at the Carolina in which over thirty women participated. Prizes were given by I. B. Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., and Frank Peabrey of New York City for the fewest number of strokes to drive the nail home, and Mrs. Herbert J. Hall of Marblehead, Mass., and Miss Fannie Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, Minn., were the prize winners.

Hearts, euchre, and whist continue to hold the interest of many guests, and New Yorkers are taking more than their share of the prizes. During the past week Mrs. Joseph S. Case, Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham, and Mrs. E. C. Knickerbocker of New York City, Miss I. R. Steel of Port Deposit, Md., and C. P. Hayward of Brooklyn were trophy winners at parties at the Holly Inn, Berkshire, and Harvard.

The arrivals of the week have been the largest of the season, and hotel men here are already wondering what they will do with the many who have signified their intention of coming during the next few weeks.

Prominent among the late arrivals at the Carolina is a party including John B. McDonald and George C. Clausen of New York City, who are here for a return visit and several weeks of golf. Mr. McDonald, though known to fame as the subway contractor, is here shown special honors as President of the Adam and Eden Golf Club, organized last Winter in recognition of Mr. McDonald's discoveries of "indisputable proof that Adam played golf in the Garden of Eden."

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway of New York City are here to remain for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Tuttle and Mr. Frank B. Tuttle of New York City are here for a long sojourn, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wells of New York City come to remain through March.

W. D. Makepeace, Le Roy McKim, Grant Hugh Browne, and S. R. Guggenheim, New York; C. L. Kellogg, East Hampton, Mass., and Z. P. Goodspeed, Providence, R. I., were recent guests.

Announcement Extraordinary!

To maintain an enormous sale and to assure the uniformly perfect condition of PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES in our stores, we have an arrangement in connection with the sale of all the best known brands whereby the cost to the Consumer is brought down to the point where no smoker can possibly afford to fail to take advantage of our offer.

Smokers are invited to participate in this through any of our Greater New York Stores.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY.

STORES ALL OVER—ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT.

POWDER WORKS GO UP, KILLING THREE MEN

Explosion at Laflin & Rand Factory Felt for Many Miles.

WORKMEN'S FAMILIES FRANTIC

Besiege Guard to Learn Fate of Husbands and Fathers—Priests Barred for a Time.

WAYNE, N. J., Feb. 20.—Three men were killed and many were injured this morning by an explosion that destroyed two buildings and damaged several others at the plant of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, about a mile from this place. A carload of powder standing on the railroad track also was blown up. The explosion was heard and felt for many miles around here, chimneys being knocked down, doors blown in, and windows shattered throughout the surrounding country. The men killed were Frederick Weiner of Wayne, Albert Jackson of Lincoln Park, and James Weir of Pequannock.

George Morgan, a bookkeeper for the powder company, was hit by a piece of flying glass, and the end of his nose was cut off. Mrs. David Willis, who lives in a cottage not far from the powder works, was rendered unconscious by the shock of the explosion, and is in a serious condition.

About 100 men were at work when the explosion occurred, and many of them were hit by flying glass and splinters of wood, but none was seriously hurt.

It is not known positively what caused the accident. A powder expert here says that if the powder made at the plant becomes too wet or too dry while in process of manufacture it is liable to explode, and great care has to be exercised to keep it in the proper condition. The first explosion occurred in the press mill, and one theory is that a small stone may have made a spark while passing through the grinder. There were eleven mill buildings and two magazines in the plant. The magazines are far from the buildings, and the latter are widely separated.

Weir and Jackson were at work in the press mill when it was blown up. A third man, Charles Schuman, had left the mill only a short time before, and thus escaped the fate of the others. The bodies of Weir and Jackson were blown to atoms.

Weiner was foreman of the corning mill, and was alone in that building when it went up a few second after the first explosion. He was alive when found, but after an hour of agony he died.

The explosion in the corning mill was followed by the blowing up of the car loaded with powder ready for shipment. The car was on the tracks of the Greenwood Lake Railroad.

The shock from the successive explosions was felt in Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Little Falls, Morristown, Boonton, and other distant places, and messages soon began to pour in asking for particulars of the accident. In Wayne chimneys were toppled over, doors and windows wrecked, and the whole village thrown into a panic. Women and children ran screaming into the streets, and the wildest confusion prevailed. A fire resulting from the explosions added to the excitement. The whole glass front of Youngelson's store was blown in and the concussion ignited several crates of matches in the store. There was a lively blaze for a time, but a bucket brigade was formed by men and boys and the flames were soon extinguished.

Across the river from Wayne is the poultry farm of Alfred Castle, in Lincoln Park. All the doors and windows in the house on the farm were blown in and a part of the roof was ripped off, making the place uninhabitable. Similar damage was done to other houses within a radius of a mile of the plant.

The first explosion occurred at 8:55 o'clock, and soon crowds were hurrying from all directions toward the powder plant. Women who had husbands, sons, or other relatives working at the plant frantically demanded to know the fate of their loved ones, but the man on guard said he had no information to impart. At last the names of the dead were given out, but any further information was refused. Two Catholic priests who hurried to the works to administer the last rites of the Church to any persons who might be dying were at first denied admission, but were the Rev. Father Joseph of St. Bonaventure's Church of Paterson and the Rev. Father McHenry, pastor of a church in this vicinity. The man on guard at first refused to send for the Superintendent at the request of the priests, but he finally gave way before the protests of the angry citizens who had gathered at the entrance to the works, and the priests were admitted.

A pitiful scene was witnessed when the wife of Weir and her eldest child, a girl of thirteen years, arrived at the works. The bereaved woman has five other children, the youngest an infant of two months. When she heard of the accident she and her daughter started at once for the works. The news of the man's death was broken to them as gently as possible, and then, after their first outburst of grief had passed, they asked to see the body. No one there had the courage to tell them that the husband and father had been blown to fragments. When at last they realized the truth their grief was uncontrollable. Both the other victims are married, and Weiner, besides his widow, leaves six children.

There have been several explosions at the Laflin & Rand plant here and at Pompton Lakes. On June 3, 1901, two men were injured when 450 pounds of powder were blown up. On Aug. 11, 1902, several tons of powder exploded, but no one was injured. In an explosion at Pompton Lakes on July 12, 1898, nine men were killed and eleven injured, and on Feb. 28, 1901, one man lost his life and five were injured as the result of an explosion at the same plant.

The officials of the Laflin & Rand Company would not give any figures on to-day's loss, but the damage is estimated at about $50,000. The buildings destroyed, like the others on the plant, were frame structures and were lightly constructed to offer the last possible resistance and diminish the force of an explosion such as that which occurred to-day.

FIRE IMPERILS BRONX FAMILY.

Their Home Destroyed in Half Hour Before Firemen Arrive.

The two-story frame residence at 1,514 Bryant Avenue, owned by Samuel Kenney, a contractor, and occupied by him and his family, was burned to the ground about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Kenney, with his wife and four daughters—Gertrude, Stephonia, Mildred, and Madeline—occupied the house.

About 2:20 o'clock Mrs. Kenney smelled smoke, and looking into the hall she saw flames down stairs. She aroused her husband, who opened the window and shouted "Fire!" and aroused Frederick Mesinger and John Thompson, neighbors across the street.

The Kenney family was compelled to go to the roof of the veranda over the front of the house. Kenney then used a rope to lower the children and Mrs. Kenney to the ground, where they were caught by Mr. Mesinger. Kenney then slid down the rope to safety.

Mr. Thompson, the other aroused neighbor, ran to the Southern Boulevard to the nearest fire box, nearly half a mile away, and it was almost half an hour before the engines arrived, the nearest being from West Farms. By that time nothing was left of the house but a shell.

Mrs. Kenney suffered from shock, but will recover. The damage is estimated at $10,-

CONRIED AND AMERICAN ART.

Praise for the Impresario and Herr Mottl for Latest Endeavor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A most gracious tribute was paid on Sunday night to art in America by Mr. Conried and Herr Mottl, when a concert was given over solely to the performance of works by American composers.

In planning for this concert Herr Mottl, a foreigner, desired primarily to pay a compliment to the people he is visiting and to honor their composers. The writer knows that for weeks Herr Mottl has looked over dozens of songs and studied scores conscientiously and carefully; he has devoted as many rehearsals as possible to the works to be performed. Herr Conried enlisted the services of three of his best artists, Miss Walker, Mme. Homer, and Campanari; also those of an American tenor, Lloyd Rand. Herr Mottl asked some of the composers to conduct their own works.

When the evening came this celebrated conductor sat down at the piano and accompanied nine songs, besides leading the orchestra in all but two numbers. Surely it seems as though an evening of this kind would be enthusiastically heralded, largely attended, and at least amiably, courteously, and pleasantly received by the critics.

Instead of all these manifestations of interest in our own composers and appreciation of Herr Mottl's intentions, what was the result? Very few newspaper notices in advance of the concert; an audience of moderate size in attendance; one of the composers whose name figured on the programme asking that his compositions be not played, because "by giving such a concert you tacitly admit that we are too inferior to stand comparison with composers of Europe"; hardly one critic of note present at the concert, and as a result only a few newspapers remarked the concert the next day, and that in the most superficial manner. Those that did certainly did not recognize the spirit which lay behind the whole performance, nor did they give any intelligent idea of its merits.

Of course, all our American composers could not appear on one programme, nor could each one that did appear be represented by his best works, for these were in most cases either of too lengthy or too serious a nature for a Sunday night concert. Rubin Goldmark, Horatio Parker, Henry K. Hadley, Mrs. Beach, Arthur Foote, C. B. Hawley, Frank van der Stucken, G. W. Chadwick, Ethelbert Nevin are certainly representative American composers.

That Mme. Homer wished to sing her husband's songs is most natural, and so also was the performance of a little orchestral selection by the first 'cellist of the orchestra. Certainly Mr. MacDowell's name was on this splendid list, and it is most deplorable that that gentleman should have taken the extraordinary point of view which he did. His being an American is surely not a disadvantage, any more than Chopin's being a Pole mitigates against our appreciation of his genius.

There is no reason why the appearance of an American composer's name on a programme where there are only Americans should interfere in any way with his appearance on a programme with composers of other nations.

As for the indifference of the public, that is a matter which concerns us all. Fortunately, for art's sake, the Sunday concert audience does not represent our real music lovers.

It is sad but true to relate that if Mme. Sembrich or Mme. Ternina had been announced to sing a "coon song" last Sunday evening, or Mr. Plançon had been given the opportunity of rendering "The Two Grenadiers" (even at an American concert!) people would have flocked to the Opera House. It remains but to add that here was an opportunity for music lovers and for those who wish to encourage what is best in American music to manifest their interest and to show Herr Mottl that, what he considered worthy of performance they deemed worthy of attention. The critics, too, might have been less indifferent, and should have treated the concert in a very different manner.

The conclusion reached, then, is that we New Yorkers should begin to realize that we have every reason to be proud of our American composers, and that we cannot expect foreign countries to appreciate our musicians unless Americans themselves rally to their support. In the interest, then, of American music which we are glad to claim as our own, even if art belongs to all the world, let the American music lover not neglect that which is his own, let him cherish and nurture American compositions, assist in making them known and beloved in his own country and then other countries will soon discover what musical riches are ours.

In conclusion, more than a mere word of gratitude should be said to the genial, modest great man, Herr Mottl, for his zeal in this cause. May those of us who sympathize with his noble aims and purposes show him that there are in New York many who admire and encourage American compositions. ST. CECILIA AMERICANA.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

DU BOIS PAVILION ENDOWED.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary Makes an Appeal for Its Needs.

The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary has opened a pavilion known as the Du Bois Pavilion, the only endowed pavilion of the institution. This pavilion is named after Dr. Abram Du Bois, who for fifty years was surgeon and Director of the Infirmary. He left a legacy of $80,000 for the institution, which endowed the pavilion.

The endowment is in memory of Katherine Brinckerhoff Du Bois, and was given by the children, William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Dubois, and Catherine Du Bois. Each gave $25,000, a total of $75,000. The pavilion was then furnished and equipped by William A. Dubois and Catherine Du Bois for an additional $4,000, given by the two. To support the pavilion William A. Du Bois has further given $30,000, which makes a permanent fund for the infirmary. This is the only endowment that the infirmary has, which allows, to a certain extent, the work among the poor to be carried on.

The officials of the infirmary, in making the endowment public, yesterday stated that the institution receives no money from either the city or State, and relies entirely for support upon the voluntary subscriptions of the public. The annual deficit of the institution, it is stated, is about $20,000. One of the unendowed pavilions will close on March 1, and after May 1, unless endowments are received, the only pavilion open will be the Du Bois Pavilion, where a limited number of patients will be received.

The institution calls for endowments to aid in its work so that the other pavilions may be kept open.

MRS. IDA A. FLAGLER'S ESTATE.

Eugene M. Ashley Asks to be Relieved of Its Management.

Eugene M. Ashley of Lockport, N. Y., who has been acting as committee of the $3,000,000 estate of Ida A. Flagler ever since Henry M. Flagler secured a divorce from her four years ago on the ground of her insanity, has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court to be relieved of the trust, poor health being given as the reason.

Mr. Ashley succeeded Mr. Flagler as committee of the property of Mrs. Flagler, and gave a bond in $3,800,000 for the faithful execution of the trust. Under his management the estate has increased materially. As but $25,000 a year is alloted for Mrs. Flagler's care and maintenance, the surplus has been growing gradually. The estate consists almost entirely of personal property, the principal holdings being Standard Oil stock.

Seawanhaka Boathouse Burned.

The boathouse of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, on Flushing Bay, at the foot of Jackson Boulevard, North Beach, was destroyed by fire early yesterday. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a stove. The boathouse was a two-story frame building. It contained a number of valuable boats belonging to the club. The loss is placed at about $5,000.

Museum to Give Taxidermal Exhibit.

SILK MEN FOUND GUILTY

Jury Makes Recommendation for Mercy in Cohn's Case.

FIRST CHARGES BY WAKEMAN

Court Told the Jury How Browne Alone Might Be Guilty—The Prisoners Free Over Sunday.

Martin L. Cohn, junior partner in the silk importing firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and Charles C. Browne, formerly an examiner of silk in the Appraiser's Stores, were found guilty yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government by making false entries at the Custom House as to weights and values. In the case of Cohn the jury made a strong recommendation to mercy.

The trial lasted four weeks, and is a culmination of two years of unremitting work by W. Wickham Smith, who was appointed first a special Commissioner to investigate the charges of fraud and then a special Deputy Attorney General to prosecute. He was assisted in the prosecution by Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney.

In the beginning of his charge Judge Thomas defined conspiracy as an agreement to do an act forbidden by law, and pointed out how the existence of a conspiracy might be ascertained.

"If Cohn, as a member of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co," he said, "knew that this conspiracy existed and connived at it, and availed himself of it, yet remained passive, you may regard him as one of the conspirators, but the agreement to commit a crime must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and not only the agreement, but some act in furtherance of the agreement.

"You observe that Browne is an essential member of the conspiracy charged. You cannot find Cohn guilty and acquit Browne, but you may find that Browne conspired with some one else, unknown to Cohn. You may acquit Cohn and find Browne guilty."

Judge Thomas then reviewed the five acts charged, which were the making and entering of false invoices. He charged that there was no evidence to show that either defendant had anything to do with the preparation of the false invoices or with the goods before they arrived in this country.

He then pointed out that it had been proved that Cohn signed the declarations on which the goods were entered at the Custom House, in blank, and knew nothing of what they contained. After the goods were to the Appraiser's Stores he declared there was no evidence of Cohn's connection with them, and after the frauds had been discovered Cohn's action in seeking to have the invoices corrected, Judge Thomas pointed out, might readily have been that of an innocent man.

There was a dramatic scene in court when the verdict was announced. Cohn's wife, who sat by his side throughout the entire trial, broke down and wept hysterically. She refused to leave the courtroom, however, until accompanied by her husband.

Motions for a new trial were made, and Judge Thomas set the second Wednesday in March for sentence, and will in the meantime appoint a day when he will hear the arguments for a new trial.

As it was then 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon it would have been almost impossible to secure bail, and the former bonds of the defendants had expired. Judge Thomas consented to let both men go free until Tuesday morning on their promise to present themselves then and give new bail. Cohn's bail was set at $30,000, which is the amount of the old bond, and Browne's was raised from $7,500 to $10,000.

Both ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and Frank H. Platt of Cohn's counsel expressed themselves as confident that Judge Thomas would set aside the verdict as against the weight of the evidence, and that Browne will at least be granted a new trial.

The charges of fraud were first made by Wilbur F. Wakeman, then Appraiser, in July, 1901, and were dismissed at first as without foundation by officials of the Treasury Department and by District Attorney Burnett. Mr. Wakeman made the fight a personal matter, and he declares that it was his activity in this case which caused his removal from office. He finally carried the case to the President, and obtained the appointment of W. Wickham Smith to investigate the evidence.

Mr. Smith reported in favor of prosecution, and was assigned to that work. It has been charged that the prosecution was inspired by trade rivals of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and that a fund was raised by the Merchants' Association to compensate Mr. Smith for his work in the case.

A. S. Rosenthal, senior member of the firm, who was jointly indicted with Cohn and Browne, failed to appear for trial, and his bail has been forfeited. He is said to be in Europe. Cohn said yesterday, after the verdict was reached, that he was not in communication with Rosenthal, and did not know where he was. He declared, however, that the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. would continue in business.

The Government is suing the firm for nearly $2,000,000, consisting of duties, of which it alleges that it was defrauded, and penalties.

RECIPROCITY IN MATRIMONY.

Gen. James Tells Why He Sought an English Bride.

Gen. Thomas L. James, the ex-Postmaster General, and the President of the Lincoln National Bank and of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, returned from England yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania with his bride, whom he married on Feb. 3 at Stratford-on-Avon. The ceremony took place in Holy Trinity—"Shakespeare's Church"—in which Mrs. James was christened and confirmed. The bride was Miss Edith Colbourne, the daughter of ex-Mayor and now Alderman William C. Colbourne of Stratford-on-Avon.

"Many Englishmen have come to this country and picked off the best the country had to offer, and carried that best back to the Old World," said Gen. James. "I am a firm believer in reciprocity and so I determined to go to England and get the best she had. I got it and have brought it back with me."

When the Cunard Bulletin was issued on board the Campania yesterday morning an article on Shakespeare's birthplace was found in it, credited to Gen. James. The writer, after pointing out that the hurried tourist loses much by a hurried inspection of Stratford-on-Avon, continues:

This year an imperative engagement compelled me to pay a Winter visit, and though I saw the old historic town in tears—for it rained all the time—my stay on the whole was not without its compensations. If this short paragraph will cause my American friends to really do Stratford, it will be doing them a substantial service and will not have been written in vain, nor have been "Love's Labor's Lost."

MORE BEDS FOR FIREMEN.

Chief Croker Announces Gift of Mrs. Graves, Formerly Mrs. Plant.

Chief Croker, in an order issued yesterday to the officers and members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department, calls attention to the offer made Aug. 28 last by Mrs. Marguerite M. J. Graves, formerly Mrs. Henry B. Plant, providing three beds for sick or injured firemen in the New

SMATHERS HELPS BAXTER & CO.

Turfman Cables That He Will Be Responsible for Firm's Debts.

The announcement that A. B. Baxter & Co., the brokerage firm which failed nearly a month ago, would meet all its obligations, was followed yesterday by the statement that E. E. Smathers, the turfman, who is at present in Europe, has cabled to his attorneys in this city that he purposes to settle the claims against the firm.

While Mr. Smathers, it is said, was not interested in the firm, he was connected with Murphy & Co., predecessors to Baxter & Co. Mr. Smathers at the time of the change recommended his customers to the new firm and therefore he feels that he ought to make good their losses. The sum he will have to pay is not a very large one, as the recent decline in the cotton market from the extreme high prices has reduced the liabilities of the firm, so that it is expected that out of its assets it will be able to pay something like 60 per cent. of the claims. Another favorable factor has been the willingness of the firm's customers to settle their margins.

MME. GADSKI GETS HER BROOCH

Mother of Tommy Allen, Who Found It, Has Trouble Over Reward.

Mme. Gadski, one of the fixed stars in Mr. Conried's operatic constellation, lost a beautiful brooch the other day; which fact caused her so much distress that she offered to pay $50 for its return. Mme. Gadski got her brooch back yesterday, but fourteen-year-old Tommy Allen, who found it, has not received the entire $50 yet.

The brooch, which has been variously valued at from $800 to $800, is a butterfly, of which the head is a ruby, the body two pearls, and the wings tow emaralds, with about eighty small diamonds. It was designed and presented to Mme. Gadski by her husband, Henry Tauscher.

A private detective discovered that the brooch had been found by Tommy Allen, but the boy's mother, Mrs. Samuel Allen, would not give it up until the advertised reward had been paid. She was, therefore, a defendant yesterday in the West Side Court.

Mr. Tauscher came to court with his wife's maid, whom many mistook for Mme. Gadski. Max Manfried represented Mrs. Allen, and advised her not to give up the brooch.

"I don't know that the brooch belongs to Mme. Gadski, anyway," said Manfried. "Others have claimed it."

"Who else has claimed it?" asked Magistrate Whitman.

"Oh, I don't recall just now," answered Manfried.

The Magistrate did not like Manfried's tone, so he put the lawyer under oath and asked for one name. Manfried could not give a name, and he was ordered off the bridge. Magistrate Whitman later relented and the lawyer went back, but he declined to give up the brooch.

At the suggestion of the Magistrate, Manfried and Mr. Tauscher held a conference, and Mr. Tauscher got the brooch on the payment of $25 and a promise to pay $25 more. Mr. Tauscher wanted half the reward to go to the private detective.

NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD.

Its Reorganization with a Reserve Militia Outlined.

A party measure to be introduced in the New Jersey Assembly by Everitt Colby of Essex County, the majority floor leader, is a bill to reorganize the National Guard of the State to conform with the provisions of the Dick law passed by Congress. Passed it would require every able-bodied man between eighteen and forty-five years, not exempted by National or State laws, to do military reserve duty and create enough Colonels to rival Kentucky.

Brig. Gen. George P. Howard, Judge Advocate General of the State, and once law partner of Secretary of War Root, has drafted the measure, for which the State Military Board, consisting of Major Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Adjt. Gen. R. Heber Brientnal, Quartermaster General Richard A. Donnelly, and Brig. Gens. Edward A. Campbell and Quincy O'M. Gillmore will stand sponsor.

Some of the provisions of the bill are that allegiance is to be sworn both to the State and the United States, and that beside the National Guard there is to be a reserve militia. This branch is to be collected by a Chief of Enrollment, with a deputy in each county, and they will in connection with the Adjutant General's department constitute a Bureau of Enrollment. The Governor's staff is to consist of five Colonels of rank instead of one. The Adjutant General is to have two assistants, with the rank of Colonel, and the rank of the Quartermaster General is to be Brigadier General. He will have two assistants, ranking as Colonels, and an Assistant Commissary General and a Quartermaster ranking as Majors. The office of Paymaster in this bureau is to be abolished.

The Surgeon General is also to have a Colonel, the first assistant being given that rank, and the Medical Inspector is to have the rank of a Lieutenant. Five assistants are to be named to the department of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, three of them to rank as Colonels and two of them as Lieutenant Colonels. An Inspector and Paymaster, ranking respectively as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, are added to the division staff. The Assistant Adjutant General and Surgeon are to be advanced from Lieutenant Colonels to Colonels. The Judge Advocate and Quartermaster are raised from Majors to Lieutenant Colonels. Each of the brigade staffs will have an Inspector, who will rank as a Lieutenant Colonel, and an engineer who will rank as a Major.

The bill provides that the whole of the Guard shall spend five days each year in camp or on practice march. Pay for the Guardsmen remains $1.50 for privates and up to $8 for the Major General. Allowance for horse hire for the officers is increased from $2 to $3 daily, and to each mounted officer there is to be an annual allowance of $50 for uniforms. The Governor is given the authority to increase the size of the guard at will, whereas the present law limits the infantry to sixty companies, or five regiments. An annual appropriation of $44,800 is to be made for the Guard.

WATER STOPS COREY'S GAME.

Wave Hits the Cedric While Steel Trust President Plays Cards.

William E. Corey, the President of the United States Steel Corporation, returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Cedric from a month's vacation in the South of France. Mr. Corey said that he had not discussed business since the day he sailed away.

Passengers on the vessel told of a rough trip. On the night of Feb. 12 a stiff gale was blowing and the seas were very high. At that time the smoking room was filled with men, who were playing cards. Mr. Corey was one of them. A great wave swept over the vessel, a large quantity of water reaching as high as the skylight of the smoking room, through which it passed. All of the men below were drenched, and the card game was suddenly broken up.

A. G. Hale, the correspondent of The London Daily News, was a passenger on the Cedric. He is hurrying to Japan. Recently Mr. Hale was in the Balkan States, where he observed that preparations are being made there for an outbreak. Yesterday he said:

"There will be trouble there as soon as Russia withdraws her troops from the frontier. The Bulgarians have 300,000 well drilled men, fully equipped, and ready to go in the field. She will attack Turkey as soon as Russia is fully occupied with her own troubles. It will take Bulgaria about three months to move her forces into Constantinople, provided no other European nation intervenes."

Wellesley Club's Memorial Fund.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Wellesley Club was held yesterday in Whittier Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The club decided to transfer to the President of the college $1,100, which has been raised for a memorial to Alice Freeman Palmer, late

"LITTLE TIM" IN THE MAYOR'S CHAIR

Alderman Acting Mayor in Absence of McClellan and Fornes.

HAD SHOES SHINED IN STATE

Then Sullivan Went Up Town Because He Had No Certificates to Sign and No Baltimore to Aid.

This metropolis has a new Mayor, not for a very long term, however, but, nevertheless, a new Mayor, and he will hold office until Tuesday. Timothy P. Sullivan, known as "little Tim," to distinguish him from "Big Tim," the Congressman, is the executive of Greater New York, and became so on Friday afternoon when Mayor McClellan left for three days' vacation at Lakewood.

The change in executives has not caused any commotion in the City Government, but was most apparent yesterday at the City Hall, for Acting Mayor Sullivan, who became such by reason of his position as Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was in charge of the Mayor's office and in possession of the great seal. This latter affair was not brought into use, however, and the only official business transacted by the Acting Mayor was to sit for a few minutes in the Mayor's chair, beside the Mayor's desk, and have the official City Hall bootblack shine the Acting Mayor's shoes. Then the Alderman and Vice Chairman of the board closed up shop and went up town to enjoy the half-holiday.

When "Little Tim," one of the youngest Acting Mayors this city ever had, came to the City Hall yesterday morning he had no idea of his greatness in official life. He came down town to get some information at City Hall, and was much surprised when he saw that the building was practically deserted. Most of the doors were closed and locked and the officials had gone away to remain over the Saturday half-holiday, Sunday, and Washington's Birthday.

Finally Alderman Sullivan entered the Mayor's suite, where the only persons in sight were Detective Sergeant William Kennell, the guardian of the office, and Matthew J. Dobbins, the executive clerk.

"Good morning, Mr. Mayor," said Sergt. Kennell.

"What?" asked Sullivan, not comprehending.

"Don't you know you are the Acting Mayor?" said Kennell. "Mayor McClellan, you know, is out of the State in Lakewood and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen is on his way to Mexico. That puts it up to you, I guess."

"That's so," said Sullivan, "and I never thought of it. Guess I'll stay awhile, for I can't find any other place to sit down and get a shine."

So, escorted by Sergt. Kennell, the Vice Chairman of the board entered the inner sanctuary of the executive and there had the shine he desired. Afterward he left the City Hall and went up town, saying he did not expect to be at the Mayor's office on Monday because of the legal holiday.

"This business of being Acting Mayor is not exactly a serious proposition," said Acting Mayor Sullivan before leaving. "Of course, should any emergency arise between now and Tuesday, when the Mayor gets back, I suppose it would be up to me to do something, but then the telephone wires are running between here and Lakewood, and there would not be much chance of going wrong. I don't think anybody will be around serenading me for the honor, although I may have to buy on the strength of it. You see that's the way with politics, always more going out than coming in."

Under Section 28 of the charter, Acting Mayor Sullivan can sign no ordinances and can make no appointments, unless the Mayor and President of the board are both away for nine days, after which period he would act with full powers. The Mayor, however, will be back inside of a third of that time, so that, as there were no certificates to be signed and no Baltimore ablaze and in need of aid from other cities, the Alderman had to restrict his activities in the Mayoral office to having his shoes shined in state.

SILVER FOR R. S. WHITE.

Lumber Association's Tribuate to Him for Directing Labor Troubles.

A handsome testimonial—a case of silver, containing a loving cup, silver service, and about 300 pieces of flat silver—was presented to Richard S. White, President of the New York Lumber Trade Association, by the members of that organization at its banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night.

It was explained that, in the war with the walking delegates during last year, the members of the association had been drawn into closer union, and had realized with what a masterful hand their President conducted the battle, and that the men of the lumber trade were happy of the opportunity to make some manifestation of their esteem for their leader.

Mr. White, in a brief speech, reviewed a history of the recent labor troubles. The action of the association during the fight, Mr. White said, placed the organization in the front rank of commercial bodies in the country, and had taught the employe that the employer "has a right to some voice in the management of his own business." He said that the men of the lumber trade respected the rights of the laboring man, but would not endure walking delegates attempting to run their yards.

S. Frederick Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, said that he thought it was the duty of men in public office to become more closely associated with men in private business, and for that reason he was glad of the opportunity to meet with the lumber trade men. He believed that it was the desire of the State Legislature always to do what was best for the interests of the State, and that when they failed it was because they were not properly informed as to what was the right thing to do.

The other speakers were John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo and Pendennis White of North Tonawanda, President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. There were about 200 lumber men and their guests present. The banquet was followed by a vaudeville performance.

JENNINGS SHADE COMPANY PLANS

Reorganization May Follow the Killing of Its President.

Following the killing of Capt. George R. Jennings, head of the Jennings Adjustable Shade Company, who was shot in his office, at 103 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, negotiations have been begun for the reorganization of the shade concern.

Yesterday a notice was published calling a special meeting of the stockholders for March 5, to consider a reorganization proposition. It is probable that the company will be reorganized under the name of the Jennings Shade Adjuster Company. Herman A. Metz, who is said to hold the company's notes for $25,000, will, it is believed, have a controlling interest in the stock of the reorganized concern.

Frank McNamara of Elgin, Ill., who is accused of shooting Jennings, is in Raymond Street Jail awaiting examination.

Entertainment to Aid a Hospital.

An entertainment for the benefit of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital will be given by Polk Miller, the negro impersonator and banjoist, at the Waldorf-Astoria, on Tuesday evening at 8:30. Mr. Miller will be assisted by his "Old South Quartet."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer on Tuesday and the balance of the Week

FOUR SPECIAL ITEMS IN SILKS.

24-inch Printed Liberty Satin, in a large variety of small neat effects, and polka dots; quality excellent, correct styles for Shirt Waist Suits:
85c. value for 69c. yard

21-inch Striped Habutai Silks, absolutely fast colors, new styles, for Spring and Summer wear;
69c. value for 50c. yard

20-inch Taffeta, in Roman and hairline stripes and checks, adapted specially for shirt waists and entire Shirt Waist Suits; 79c. value for.....48c. yard

36-inch White Taffeta Silk, wear guaranteed; bright, rustling quality; $1.50 value for.....$1.15 yard

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

High Class Persian Galloons and Allovers.

The richest and most beautiful designs in black, white, Persian, spangled, and applique bands, edgings, allovers, etc.
Galloons at.....15c., 25c., 50c., 75c. yard and up

An extensive assortment of spangled godet Laces, Collars, Yokes, etc.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

We are showing all the newest Laces of Lierre, Margot, Net Venise, Point Gaze, Repousse, Venise, Chantilly, Alencon, desirable for trimming gowns, making hats, etc.

Net top repousse and Oriental Laces, white and Paris shades, 11 inches wide; value, 75c., at.....48c. yard

Black Chantilly Laces, 9 to 14 inches wide, very desirable for the new model hats; values 40c. to 75c., at 25c. to 45c. yard

Venise Lace Allover Nets, white and ecru, 85c. to $1.98; values at.....65c. to $1.48 yard

Special.—45-inch white and ecru repousse Nets, $1.65 value, for.....$1.20 yard

150 pieces Venise Bands and Galloons, 2 to 5 inches wide, Teneriffe and filet effects.....20c. to 85c. yard

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

CHIEF CROKER'S JUDGMENT.

Only the Expenses of Fighting Sturgis's Decision Covered.

Speaking of the judgment for $3,066, filed yesterday in favor of Chief E. F. Croker against ex-Fire Commissioner Sturgis, Lawyer Fred St. John, counsel for the reinstated fire chief, said yesterday:

"The judgment in favor of Mr. Croker has no connection whatever with the salary due him from the time of his dismissal from the department until he was reinstated. It is simply for expenses in fighting the decision of the former Commissioner. There is more trouble coming. Commissioner Sturgis's act in dismissing Chief Croker will cost the city in the neighborhood of $20,000, including the salary due him. His dismissal was entirely unwarranted and I shall see that the city makes prompt restitution."

The judgment filed yesterday represents Mr. Croker's expenses for legal services, printing, court costs, and incidentals in connection with the writ of certiorari which he obtained on Nov. 29 and the proceedings which followed in his effort to be reinstated.

CHESS WORLD DOINGS.

Cable Match Off Because of War News Demands.

In reply to an inquiry received from the City of London Chess Club, the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday wired back stating that this year's match between America and Great Britain, which was to have been conducted as usual, must be considered off, unless the British team chooses to come across and play the match over the board in Brooklyn. This, of course, is considered impracticable, and hope of bringing off the contest this year, while the cables are being monopolized by war news, has been abandoned. In the meantime the Sir George Newnes trophy, which has not been lost by the Americans in the past five years, remains on this side of the Atlantic.

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The customary annual championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association, generally scheduled for Washington's Birthday, will not take place tomorrow. Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., the Secretary of the association, called no meeting of the Advisory Board, for the reason that the withdrawal of support on the part of some of the members made the success of the gathering questionable. These meetings have been popular for a long time with the players of the metropolis, and were always well attended.

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In place of the State meeting, the Manhattan Chess Club has made arrangements for the holding of a series of team matches, wherein some thirty or forty of the best players of Greater New York will participate. Six of the experts will be selected as captains for the various teams, and the first round is scheduled to begin at the Manhattan Chess Club's rooms in Carnegie Hall, at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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The New Jersey Chess Association will hold its nineteenth annual tournament at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, to-morrow, play beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

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All three prizes have been decided in the annual championship tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and awarded as follows: First, Albert W. Fox; second, Charles Curt; third, Herbert M. Barrett. Those who finished immediately below the winners were: H. Zirn, 6½ to 3½; C. S. Howell, 6½ to 4½; E. W. Libaire, 5½ to 4½. There were twelve competitors.

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Prof. Isaac L. Rice of this city and originator of the gambit which will be tested in the international tournament at Monte Carlo received a large and handsomely bound scrapbook from some of the local experts interested in the development of the opening, on the occasion of his fifty-fourth birthday, which he will celebrate to-morrow.

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Geza Maroczy, the Hungarian champion, who won the tournament at Monte Carlo on Thursday by defeating Marshall in the deciding game, also won the first prize in the Monte Carlo tournament of 1902. It was his ninth international masters' contest. Frank Marshall, who was tied with him up to the last round, is by birth a New Yorker, having been born in this city on Aug. 10, 1877.

Luncheon in Big Biscuit Plant.

Two enormous new buildings having been completed at the plant of the National Biscuit Company at Tenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, it now becomes, according to A. W. Green, the Chairman, the greatest bakery in all the world. In celebration of this event about 500 guests, officers, and stockholders had luncheon there yesterday in a great wareroom decorated so as to resemble a great hall of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, ablaze with the company's familiar seal in electric lights. Biscuit of the corporation's output were served at the feast in lieu of bread, and

HOME RULE THREATENS ODELL-PLATT SPLIT

Excise and Sunday Opening the Crux of the Complication.

GOVERNOR SEES CITY LEADERS

Says Free License to Violate the Penal Code Is the Home Rule Tammany Wants.

Gov. Odell declared yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that New York City already had a large measure of home rule and that close investigation would develop that there was little more power left for the city to take from the State. The Governor further declared that the special committee appointed to investigate home rule with relation to the cities of the State, and particularly New York, need not do anything but examine the charter in its every section. Hearings, he believed, would be unnecessary.

The Governor's talk on home rule preceded his meeting with a half hundred political leaders. It developed that besides his own personal interests, to which he is paying considerable attention, that he was conferring with the idea of learning just what was wanted in the way of hime rule, and for this information he was looking to the local district leaders.

There was considerable discussion that the home rule proposition had now got the State organization "by the ears," inasmuch as Senator Platt and Gov. Odell differ thereon. Remarks were many that the lines between the Governor and the Senator were being drawn more and more closely, and that on home rule the relations of the two leaders might be broken. Many declared that the up-State legislators would never vote for such a measure, as it seemed to them that most of New York's wants related to excise and Sunday opening.

While it was conceded that the Governor controlled the Home Rule Committee, it was declared that Senator Platt controlled most of the leaders up the State and, therefore, would be in a position to prevent any home rule legislation being enacted.

With Senator Platt against home rule on one side and declaring that it would be suicidal to the Republican Party and the adherents of home rule on the other, with the Governor apparently with them and his advisers, at least, if not himself, satisfied that such legislation would bring many hundreds of votes to the Republican ticket in New York this Fall, the situation has apparently become very tense.

In discussing home rule the Governor said: "If people will not confuse the city charter with the Penal Code, they will have no difficulty in understanding the home rule question. The trouble has been that many persons have taken home rule to mean free license to violate the Penal Code. Excise violations, for instance, come under the Penal Code. The charter has nothing to do with them.

"Free license to violate the Penal Code is the kind of home rule that Tammany wants. If we are to allow home rule in excise matters, why should we not extend it to all parts of the Penal Code? That would be the logical thing to do.

"As a matter of fact, as things are now, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is less restricted in its authority over municipal affairs than the Legislature is in State affairs. The Board of Estimate is free to spend the city money within the debt limit, and the people of the city have no vote as to how their money shall be spent. The Legislature, on the other hand, cannot appropriate more than $1,000,000 for any one object unless the people of the whole State vote for the appropriation.

"Then, too, the city authorities can authorize

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
Feb. 21, 1904.

SAYS GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS TRUSTS

Mr. Hitchcock Condemns System of Army and Navy Contracts.

ARMOR PLATE AS EXAMPLE

Beef Trust, Shipbuilding Trust, and Railroads Cited—Bates Calls Cleveland a Receptive Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—That the Federal Government, which is supposed to be after the trusts, is making large contracts with them and paying them the people's money, was charged by Representative Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) in the course of a vigorous criticism of the army and navy expenditures in the House to-day.

Mr. Hitchcock asserted that the larger items in both the Army and Navy bills went to the trusts—the armor trust, the railroads, the beef trusts, and the shipbuilding trust. The largest item in the Army bill out of a total of $75,000,000 was $30,000,000 for transportation; in the Naval bill there was an item of $12,000,000, which was to go to the armor plate trust. There were only three armor plate factories at the most to receive this money and two of these, the Carnegie and Bethlehem plants, he declared, were controlled by the same men who united and conspired every time they made a contract with the Government to make the same price for armor.

Mr. Hitchcock said at the proper time he would offer an amendment making it mandatory on the Secretary of the Navy to build a Government armor plate factory, although he had no hope that his amendment would prevail.

These appropriations were made for the benefit of the trusts, he said, in the face of anti-trust legislation, and an appropriation of $500,000 by the last Congress to destroy them. "And yet," continued Mr. Hitchcock, "out of this enormous appropriation the Attorney General has told this House that he has seen his way clear to use only $25,000 of it."

Mr. Thayer—Can you tell us how many of the rascals have been caught? Outside of this city, where Machen and his compeers are being prosecuted, are there any others?

Mr. Hitchcock's reply was that this very Government which was supposed to be after the trusts was making large contracts with them itself. He cited the evidence before the Naval Affairs Committee that the armor plate trust had made enough profit during the past five years to pay handsome dividends, pay entirely for its plants, and have money left over.

Continuing, Mr. Hitchcock opposed the spirit of extravagance which he said prevails. He declared that this Republic was more extravagant than any other power on earth. With the coming of militarism and imperialism had come that spirit which had come with every monarchy of wasteful extravagance for the army and navy. He spoke of the "gigantic and wasteful annual appropriations." The army and navy, asserted Mr. Hitchcock, were absorbing $2 of every $5 taken from the people in taxation.

Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.) pleaded for a larger navy, saying four powers are stronger in this respect than the United States. Taking up the declaration of Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) that it was the purpose of the Government to procure a navy greater than that of Germany, Mr. Dayton asked if there was any American citizen who would say that this Nation should not, if the occasion came, defend itself against either Germany or Great Britain. He charged that Mr. Fitzgerald favored improvements for the naval establishment at New York. He said that there were too many navy yards, and that he would join hands with Mr. Fitzgerald next year in selling out the New York yard, which is worth $25,000,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald asked if Mr. Dayton was willing to turn over all the work to private yards. Mr. Dayton replying that he was not, Mr. Fitzgerald declared that that was the inference he drew from the gentleman's conduct, and he hotly denied that he had ever advocated any improvement for the New York yard at the expense of the naval estimate.

A political twist was given to the debate by Mr. Bates, (Rep., Penn.,) who said he was glad to see the Democrats coming together, and thought it significant in view of the recent magazine article written by Mr. Cleveland, that members of the minority were taking up the question of the retention of the Philippines. He added that the Democratic members apparently were following the advice of their former chieftain, (Mr. Cleveland,) whom Mr. Bates said he now viewed as a receptive candidate. He concluded by saying that Mr. Cleveland had put himself on record by giving Hawaii back to to Queen Liliuokalani, and now proposes to give the Philippines back to Aguinaldo.

MILLIONS FOR POST OFFICES.

House Finishes $169,997,588 Appropriation—New York Central Sub-Station.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day completed the Post Office Appropriation bill, which carries $169,997,588. The estimates on which the bill is based were $168,085,770. The appropriation last year was $155,500,000.

The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to lease for fifty years of the New York Central Railway Company quarters for a sub-Post Office in New York City, in connection with the new terminal station of that road, at $90,000 a year.

The committee first cut the $169,997,588 estimates to the extent of $3,256,000, and then added $5,180,000 caused by a provision increasing from $600 to $720 the salaries of rural free delivery carriers. The total appropriation for rural free delivery service is $21,000,000. Last year this item was $12,600,000.

This provision regarding rural carriers is inserted in the bill: "On and after July 1, 1904, carriers shall not solicit business or receive orders of any kind for any person, firm, or corporation, and shall not during their hours of employment carry any merchandise for hire."

Provisions for a purchasing agent of the Post Office Department and for utilizing the underground street cars of Chicago for carrying mails are in the bill. The item for railway transportation amounts to $45,600,000, which is an increase of about 8 per cent.

The bill will be considered in the House after the Naval, District of Columbia, and Indian Appropriation bills have been disposed of, which will throw it over until about March 1.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

POSTMASTERS.

New Jersey—R. Frank Treweke, Butler; Edward Burroughs, Metuchen.

New York—Harry F. Zimmerlin, Lyons; Winfield S. Spencer, New Rochelle; Myron A. Wheeler, Churchville.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations.

Consul—FRED D. FISHER, Oregon, at Tamsui, Formosa.

Postmasters:

New Jersey—GEORGE F. BREDER, Egg Harbor City.

New York—WILLIAM C. COLLINS, Homer; CLARENCE L. KING, Tupper Lake; FRANK T. SIMPSON, Highland.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

Not to Spend All Summer in Oyster Bay—Will Visit St. Louis Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It seems probable now that President Roosevelt will be in Washington during the heat of the Presidential campaign this year, instead of at Oyster Bay, where it has been supposed he would remain for several months. The President's tentative arrangements for the Summer and Autumn include only a comparatively brief sojourn at Oyster Bay.

It is quite certain that the President himself will not go to Oyster Bay this year until after the Republican National Convention and will remain there for a week or ten days. Assuming that he will be the nominee of his party for the Presidency, it is expected he then will return to Washington to receive the formal notification of his nomination.

Many reasons have induced the President not to make arrangements to pass the entire Summer and Autumn in Oyster Bay. Chief among them is the practical necessity that he should be in close touch with the people of the country, particularly the leaders of the Republican Party.

Some time in the Summer or Autumn the President will visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, but no time has been fixed yet for that visit. While it is possible he may make one or two short trips in the Summer, he has decided that he will do nothing in the nature of political campaigning.

Navy Wireless Telegraph School Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Navy Department is making preparations to transfer the wireless telegraphy school for enlisted men from Newport, R. I., to the Navy Yard at New York, where better facilities are afforded for this work. It is intended to assemble there all men under electrical instruction, both in wireless telegraphy and other branches.

TRAFFIC MEN'S PUZZLE-TALK.

Union Pacific Vice President Tells of Excitement in Figuring It Out.

Men connected with the traffic departments of the big railroads and freight managers from the large industrial corporations gathered at the Arkwright Club yesterday afternoon for their third annual "community of interest dinner." There were about 225 men in attendance, and, as usual, the affair was characterized by informality and merriment.

F. L. Pomeroy, Assistant Traffic Manager of the New York Central Railroad, presided. Among the speakers were: W. D. Cornish, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad; B. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Lackawanna; F. E. Herriman, Coal Agent of the New York Central, and W. D. Pendergast, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association. Mr. Cornish, in speaking of the traffic department of a big railroad, said in part:

"When we come to the traffic department, I confess to discouragement and disappointment. It is full of mystery and strange words. I have listened to those words for days and even presided at a traffic meeting for a whole week without knowing what it was all about. To me a traffic discussion, however, is not disagreeable. It has a soothing effect, the only possible excitement being in the occasional effort to detect a meaning, just as you try to capture a word from the rapid speech of an excited Frenchman.

"After I became somewhat familiar with 'common point,' 'blanket rate,' 'commodity tariff,' 'emergency rate,' 'mileage prorate,' 'rate-pro-rate,' 'constructive mileage,' and the like, I have felt at times competent to waive the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce Act, known as the long-and-short-haul clause. I became accustomed to the word 'refund,' but I think I have never heard what is evidently repugnant to traffic morals, the word 'rebate.' (Laughter.)

"This manner of speech is certainly not an affectation, for serious men use it, and use it seriously. It has a method, and the method must be to preserve the secrets of the profession—to enable the initiated to recognize the fraternity, but more especially to exclude all pretenders from any interference with the power and control which they exercise in the management of the most diverse and complex department of the business of railroading."

A suggestion from Mr. Pomeroy that the freight men get up a permanent organization was received with great applause by the guests.

GREEK IN MODERN EDUCATION.

Prof. Shorey Thinks Undergraduates Should Be Made to Study It.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20.—The election of officers formed part of the proceedings of the Association of American Universities at to-day's session. For President the association chose a representative of Johns Hopkins University; for Vice President, a representative of Clark University, and for Secretary, a representative of Columbia. The choice of representatives to fill the offices is left to the respective institutions.

The topic of discussion to-day was "The Requirement of Greek in College." Prof. Richard Hudson, Dean of the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Paul Shorey, head of the Department of Greek in the University of Chicago, contributing papers.

Prof. Hudson took the view that Greek should be an elective, while Prof. Shorey said the elective system broke down in practice because the student did not habitually make wise selections. He added that the significance of Greek in our civilization makes it wise for the university to set up a guide post to point out to students who desire an education, mainly humanistic and literary, that Greek is still an indispensable element in such a training.

RICH CARGO FROM JAPAN.

Storm-Beaten Ship Brings Exhibit for the St. Louis Fair.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 20.—The steamship Lyra of the Boston Towboat Company arrived here to-day from Yokohama. The voyage lasted twenty days, the steamship battling with fierce hurricanes all the way.

The Lyra brings the most valuable cargo ever shipped from Japan to America. It consists of articles for the Japanese exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, including contributions from the Mikado's own private collection.

Among the articles is a case of Japanese coins valued at $12,000. There are specimens of armor, showing the evolution of defensive body covering in Japan for more than 2,000 years; pictures showing the development of art in Nippon for centuries; Cloisonné, Imari, and Satsuma vases and vessels of indescribable beauty and of priceless value; ivory carvings, gold lacquer work, inlaid cabinets, temple antiquities, bronzes of wonderful workmanship, tapestries from the ancient palaces of the Mikados, and the entire material for the construction of a Japanese village to be erected in the Japanese concession at the exposition. A staff of Japanese officials accompanies the consignment to St. Louis.

The Lyra left just before the outbreak of the war, but the feeling then was intense. Immense crowds besieged the Military and Naval Offices, demanding enrollment with the colors. The flags of Japan, the United States, and Great Britain mingled and were cheered enthusiastically everywhere. Every merchant in the empire was ready to shut up shop and go to the war if necessary.

Murderer Raised Window to Shoot.

RAYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 20.—Much excitement has followed the murder of Jesse S. Brown, a prominent merchant of Girard, near here. Mr. Brown was shot while asleep, the murderer raising the window of Brown's bedroom in order to take aim. Bloodhounds have been put on the slayer's trail.

BACON AMENDMENT TO THE CANAL TREATY

The Senate Decides to Make the Text Public.

WOULD COMPENSATE COLOMBIA

President Said to Have Selected Admiral Walker, Gen. Davis, and Col. Hecker for Places on Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day decided to make public the text of Senator Bacon's amendment to the Panama Canal treaty providing for the award to Colombia of compensation for the secession of Panama. The amendment, which is opposed by the Republicans, reads as follows:

In consideration of the guarantee on the part of the United States of the independence of the Republic of Panama; and in further consideration of the importance to both the United States and the Republic of Panama that there shall be peaceful and cordial relations between their Governments and people, respectively, and the Government and people of Colombia, it is agreed by and between the United States and the Republic of Panama that the Government of the United States, acting both for the United States and for the Republic of Panama, and in their names, shall be empowered to treat with the Republic of Colombia and agree in their behalf upon a sum of money to be paid to and received by the Republic of Colombia in full compensation for the surrender and quitclaim of any and all right of sovereignty alleged and claimed by the Republic of Colombia in, to, and over the territory embraced in the Republic of Panama, and on account of any and all concessions heretofore granted by the Republic of Colombia to the new Panama Canal Company and to the Panama Railroad Company, or claimed or held by either of said companies, and on account of any and all claims and alleged rights in or to the property of the New Panama Canal Coampny and of the Panama Railroad Company, or shares or other interest in the same; and also in full compensation for any and all alleged claims of the Republic of Colombia against either the United States or the Republic of Panama on account of the recent revolution in Panama and the secession of Panama from the Republic of Colombia, or any alleged matter or thing connected therewith.

And it is further agreed that the United States shall guarantee to the Government of Colombia the payment in full of the sum of money which shall be agreed upon for the said consideration.

In anticipation of the ratification of the treaty next Tuesday the President has selected the Commissioners provided for in the act of Congress and their names probably will be sent to the Senate next Wednesday or Thursday. The law requires that, of the seven Commissioners, at least four of them shall be skilled in the science of engineering, and that of these four one shall be an officer of the army and one an officer of the navy.

Rear Admiral John W. Walker, who is President of the existing Isthmian Canal Commission, will be a member of the new comission, probably its head, and Gen. George W. Davis also will be a member. In addition to those two, Col. Frank G. Hecker of Detroit, who during the Spanish-American war was director of transportation for the War Department, has been chosen for a place on the commission. He has indicated his acceptance of the appointment.

No intimation is given as to who the other four members may be, except that one of them is a prominent man of Louisiana. He will be the Southern man on the commission. It is understood to be quite certain that ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, ex-Gov. Sayers of Texas, Isham Randolph of Chicago, who was Chief Engineer of the Chicago Drainage Canal, and ex-Senator Harris of Kansas, all of whom have been named prominently in connection with appointments to the new commission, are not among the selections of the President.

There is a vigorous and interesting struggle among the Republican Senators over the vacancy at the head of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee caused by the death of Senator Hanna. The influential Republicans who usually run matters in the Senate exhibit a desire to have Senator Spooner made Chairman, notwithstanding the fact Mr. Spooner is not a member of the committee.

Senator Platt of New York stands first on the list of the membership of the committee, and is followed by Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Platt does not want to succeed to the Chairmanship. Mitchell, however, does want the Chairmanship, and the other members of the Canal Committee are not favorable to the leaders to bring in a new man and seat him at the head of the table. They insist upon adhering to the rule of seniority, and Senator Mitchell is standing squarely on that principle, which is firmly established by the practice of the Senate.

SENATE DEBATES TREATY.

Messrs. Spooner and Tillman Engage in a Colloquy Over Its Merits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A spirited colloquy between Senators Spooner and Tillman was a feature of the debate to-day on the Panama Canal Treaty. Mr. Spooner began by saying that if the United States abandoned the treaty the French Government would have assumed our responsibilities, which this Nation would not have tolerated.

Mr. Tillman said that the United States never would have interfered in Panama's affairs if the canal had not been involved, and Mr. Spooner replied that the President had obeyed the acts of Congress in all he had done. He said that if the South Carolina Senator had been in Panama he would have been the chief conspirator there.

Mr. Tillman replied that his antagonist had paid him a great compliment.

Mr. Spooner retorted that in making this admission Mr. Tillman was conceding all that he had himself contended. Mr. Tillman would not, however, admit that he had any high regard for the Colombians.

"I have called 'em a mangy lot," he said, "and the Senator from Wisconsin has made 'em out a mangier lot than I have."

Referring to the President's course, Mr. Spooner said that no one need roll under his tongue as a sweet morsel the contention that in recognising Panama the President had committed himself to the secession of the Southern States. That would do for Confederate veterans' daughters' meetings, but not for confederate veterans themselves.

Mr. Culberson asked: "How about the President's Capon Springs speech?" but Mr. Spooner declared that the doctrine of secession in this country had been covered too fully by Daniel Webster's reply to Hayne to render it necessary to go into that question. Moreover, the secession had failed.

"But," asked Mr. Tillman, "would we have failed if we had had in France or England a big friend like Panama had in the United States to keep you people away?"

Mr. Morgan spoke in opposition to the treaty as usual, and announced that he would not be heard again on the treaty. Mr. Money announced his intention of voting for the ratification of the canal treaty, but criticized the part taken by the United States in connection with the secession of Panama.

Lieut. Oakes Will Be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Lieut. J. S. Oakes, Artillery Corps, has been arrested at Fort Monroe, after an absence of nearly one month without leave. He will be tried by a general court-martial.

COPPER MINE HEARING ENDS.

Decision Reserved in Action to Prevent Purchase of United Globe.

Final argument was heard yesterday by Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City on the application of John H. Pierce for an order forbidding the purchase of the United Globe Mining Company of Arizona by the Old Dominion Copper and Smelting Company of Maine, the price to be paid ($5,000,000) being, as Mr. Pierce alleged, greatly in excess of the value of the United Globe Company's holdings.

William H. Corbin and Louis D. Boardels, counsel for the defendant companies, denied all the allegations made by complainant.

Edward M. Colie, counsel for Mr. Pierce, then asked for an order requiring James Douglass, a mining engineer in charge of the United Globe Mines, and Charles S. Smith, President of the Old Dominion, to appear and submit to cross-examination in relation to the affidavits submitted by them when the defendants' answer was filed at the outset of the suit. This was denied because Messrs. Douglass and Smith are now in Arizona. As to the order asked for by Mr. Pierce, decision was reserved.

MR. STECKLER'S CHINESE FETE.

Novel Dinner Party in an Oriental Setting—The Menu.

Lawyer Louis Steckler last night gave a Chinese dinner to a number of his friends at his residence, 61 West Eighty-eighth Street. Chinese curtains and flags hung from the walls and Chinese palms were grouped about the rooms. The food was Chinese, cooked by Chinese, served by Chinese, and eaten in the Chinese manner with chopsticks. French champagne was served, however, as Mr. Steckler said that he did not care to take a chance with the Oriental substitute.

The table was arranged in the form of a hollow square, the centre of which was banked with Chinese plants. Dragons and nameless beasts and reptiles in bronze sprawled about the table. While the dinner was in progress a magician, attired in the flowing costume of the East, performed his tricks. He pulled a rat from one lady's hair and took two rabbits from the pockets of some of the men.

The menu was printed in Chinese characters, which, being translated, read:

Chinese Fruits,
Star Fruit.
Chinese Oranges, Pineapples.
Sharks' Fins, Wei-Hai-Wei.
Edible Birds' Nests, Hong Kong.
Chicken Chop Suey.
Dragon Proenix.
Mushrooms and Chickens a la Peking.
Abolonay. Chinese Ham.
Chinese Rice Wine.
Lotus Nut Soup.

The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. B. Young, Prof. Alfred C. Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wallan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sommerich, C. Conti, Mr. and Mrs. Ad Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freeman, Mrs. M. Freeman, and Joseph Wiesenbach.

TWO NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

One for Bronx and One for Richmond—Addition to Public School No. 11.

Work is about to be started on two new school buildings and a large addition. One of the schools, which will be numbered 39, is to be located on the north side of Longwood Avenue, between Kelly and Beck Streets, in the Bronx. The building will have 24 classrooms, accommodating 1,200 pupils, and will cost $123,900.

New Public School No. 31, Borough of Richmond, will be built on the southeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and Guyon Lane, Bodardus Corners. As the site is unusually large, the building is to be placed back 67 feet from Pleasant Avenue and 60 feet from Guyon Lane. Plans have been made for concreting 7,300 square feet of outdoor playgrounds and walks. The building will accommodate about 500 children, and will cost $22,641.

The addition will go to enlarge Public School No. 11, and will be erected on Ogden Avenue, between Merriam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, in the Bronx. It will accommodate about 650 children and cost $78,514.

BILL FOR DAMAGE BY POSSE.

Men Who Captured Warden Rafford's Slayer Broke Windows of Retreat.

The County of Suffolk, through its Board of Supervisors, has been requested to settle for the damage wrought upon the Reeve house, near Riverhead, L. I., when the Sheriff and his Deputies were endeavoring ot capture the slayer of Warden Rafford. Reeve shut himself in the house and resisted all attempts to dislodge him for many hours. That called for drastic measures, and the building, according to the executors of the Reeve estate, was damaged to the extent of $109.48.

The Supervisors, when they saw the bill, demurred. Not one on the board but knew Rafford personally and liked him well. "But that is not the point," said one of the Supervisors at the meeting. "The idea of presenting a bill for damage wrought to a building that would not have been injured had the man not killed Rafford in the first place, or not resisted arrest later. The bill is preposterous."

By unanimous consent, the bill was ignored. The executors of the estate will have to sue for the value of broken windows if the seek further to collect.

NEW JERSEY OIL INDUSTRY.

State Official Says It Is Controlled by New York Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The bulletin to be issued Feb. 23 by W. C. Garrison, Chief of the State Bureau of Labor and Its Statistics, will treat of such of the oil-refining industry of New Jersey as is controlled by New York City capital. Mr. Garrison will show that these establishments are in operation at

Bayonne, three plants employing 3,237 men; Edgewater, one plant, 170 men; Elizabeth, five works, 100 men; Newark, one plant, 12 men; Monmouth, two plants, 30 men.

Some statistics of the report are: Capital invested, $17,852,108; material used annually, 629,682,717 gallons of crude oil, cost $24,265,355, and other stock $4,881,716, and barrels $1,344,273, total $30,491,344. The industry gave employment to an average of 3,010 men, who received in wages $1,810,904, an average of a little over $808 for each employe. Wages ran from $5 to over $20 per week.

The products of the plants were valued at $37,484,992, and included refined oils, worth $20,088,353; lubricating oils, $2,946,883; naphtha, $2,134,875; fuel oil and wax, $4,307,412; tar, $1,647,702; bensine, $33,448; oil vitriol, $805,124; other oils, $5,290,114; grease, stearine, and scrap residue, $431,631.

Silk manufactures rank first in the industries of New Jersey, the oil interest being second.

RESCUED AS SHIP WENT DOWN.

Steamship Just in Time to Save Bark's Crew of Fourteen Men.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The crew of fourteen of the Norwegian bark Carl Gustaf, from which the men were rescued just before the ship went down, were brought here to-day by the British steamship Queenswood from British Honduras.

The Carl Gustaf was bound for Hamburg from Brunswick, Ga., with a cargo of resin and lumber. She encountered terrific weather, and last Sunday sprang a leak. Just as it was apparent that the bark would sink the Queenswood appeared and rescued the entire crew. The bark foundered as the sailors reached the steamship.

PENROSE MAY SUCCEED TO HANNA'S PLACE

Pennsylvania Senator Said to be the President's Choice.

ODELL'S FRIENDS ARE ACTIVE

Man Close to Financiers Said to be Wanted for the Republican National Committee Chairmanship.

A leader close to President Roosevelt declared last night his conviction that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania would be the successor of Senator Hanna as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. It was even intimated that he was at this time the personal choice of President Roosevelt.

"There might be some objection to a Chairman so close to Senator Quay as is Senator Penrose, but, as all Republicans concede, Senator Quay is a Senator who does things, and Senator Penrose has been trained in the Quay school, so, if elected, he will be a Chairman who does things."

The friends of Gov. Odell have recently been urging that he be considered for the National Chairmanship, and it is believed their efforts were not discouraged by the Governor. But it is believed that the successor of Senator Hanna should be a man close to the financiers of the country—one who, like Hanna, can go to them and get large sums of money for campaign purposes.

Then, again, it has now become customary to allow the nominee for the Presidency to name the Chairman of the committee, and of recent times such Chairman has generally been closer to the nominee than any other man in politics. Hanna managed President McKinley's campaigns, in 1896 and 1900. He emerged from the first one known from one end of the country to the other and stepped into the Senate, and when he fought and won the second battle for McKinley, in 1900, he was on a par in standing with any man in the United States.

It is declared, therefore, that owing to the possibilities of the place the friends of Gov. Odell would like to have him in it. They believe he could run a successful campaign, and at its close be in a most enviable position before the country. The place, they think, is worthy the aspirations of any man.

President Roosevelt holds it within his hand, however, to veto the election of anybody whom he does not desire at the committee's head.

Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State and United States Senator, conducted the Frémont 1856 canvass, the first Republican National campaign. Gov. Morgan also conducted the campaign of 1860, electing the first Lincoln ticket. In 1864 the second Lincoln ticket was directed by National Chairman Marcus L. Ward of New Jersey.

William Claflin of Massachusetts headed the committee in 1868, when Gen. Grant ran first. In 1872 Senator Fenton took charge of the committee. Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, one of the founders of the Republican Party, was National Chairman in 1876 in the Hayes-Tilden contest.

The Chairmanship of the committee was held by Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota in 1880, with the ticket of Garfield and Arthur in the field. In 1884 B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, who died recently, was National Chairman, with the ticket of Blaine and Logan to pilot. Senator Quay ran the campaign for Harrison and Morton in 1888, and Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana ran it for Harrison and Reid in 1892. Senator Hanna ran the last two campaigns.

UPHOLDS SWEATSHOP LAW.

Maryland Court of Appeals Finally Passes on Its Constitutionality.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of Hyman against the State, sustaining the constitutionality of the "sweat shop" law.

This law was passed in 1902, and provides sanitary regulations for places in which clothing is manufactured. A previous case was dismissed by the Court of Appeals without deciding the question of the constitutionality of the law. Another arrest was made, and the case carried up to the Appellate Court.

CHAPLAIN FOR GREATER NAVY.

The Rev. Mr. Dickens's Speech at the Delta Tau Delta Convention.

The annual convention of the Eastern District of the Delta Tau Delta at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday was attended by 325 delegates, almuni, and undergraduates of twenty-five of the principal colleges in the East, including the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Boston Institute of Technology, Troy Polytechnic, Dartmouth, and Stevens Institute. Daniel McClary of Philadelphia was re-elected President and Samuel P. Connor of New York University was chosen Vice President. The banquet was attended by J. L. M. Hunt, who was one of the founders of the society nearly half a century ago. The toastmaster was Charles O. Maas.

The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Dickens, a Chaplain of the United States Navy, now stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., made a vigorous plea for a larger navy.

"As a clergyman I argue for a stronger navy, not because I like war, but because I want peace. There is no doubt that if we had had a larger navy that the Spanish-American war would never have been necessary."

NO JAIL FOR WOMEN PICKETS.

Many Persons Subscribe to Pay Court Costs for Paterson Offenders.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The court costs assessed against the persons found guilty of contempt of court through disobedience of a restraining order issued by Vice Chancellor Pitney, prohibiting them from picketing and otherwise annoying the employes of Frank & Dugan during the strike at their mill in the Summer of 1901, were paid to Sheriff Charles A. Bergen to-day, and thus the six young women will escape having to go to jail.

In adition to the bills of costs, amounting to $748, interest of $117 accumulated on the judgment, which was issued in July, 1901. The money to save the young women from jail was contributed by many persons.

Golden Jubilee of a Lodge.

Washington Lodge, B'nai B'rith Fraternity, one of the oldest and largest in the order, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at the Harlem Casino to-morrow evening with a golden jubilee lodge, banquet, and ball. Meyer Thalmessinger, the sole survivor of those who founded the lodge, will preside.

Indians Kill a Hudson Bay Trader.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 20.—The long-standing feud between the family of Roderick Thomas, a Hudson Bay fur trader, and the Indians about Lac Du Hackett, which already had brought death to two members of the Thomas family, has resulted in the death of Thomas himself. His body has been found, hacked to pieces, 600 miles north of here. The mounted police are rounding up the Indians.

Murderer Admits He Feigned Insanity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—After escaping a death sentence on the ground of insanity, Nathan Breen, convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, Irene Donner, admitted to-day that his apparently insane actions during the trial were feigned. Breen was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

BENSON AGAIN ARRESTED.

Western Land Speculator Held on Washington Jury's Indictment.

John A. Benson, the San Francisco land dealer, who was arrested in this city on New Year's eve, charged with bribing Otis A. Harlan, a Government clerk in the Land Department, in Washington, to give him advance information concerning an investigation being made relative to some of his Federal land deals, was again arrested yesterday by Secret Service Agent Byrnes and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields.

Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest E. Baldwin said that in view of the multitude of charges against Benson he thought the Government was justified in asking for $25,000 bail. Judge Campbell of San Francisco and Frank H. Platt, representing Benson, said they thought this not only excessive, but beyond all reason. Commissioner Shields decided that he thought that as Mr. Benson was already under $10,000 cash bail, deposited with him as clerk of the United States Circuit Court, he would release him on an additional bail of $10,000, which Mr. Benson promptly furnished.

The indictment on which Mr. Benson was arrested yesterday was returned a few days ago in Washington, and charges him with having conspired with Frederick A. Hyde and others to defraud the Government, through false affidavits filed in connection with the location of the school lands of Oregon and California.

TO LABEL UNION STRUCTURES.

National Building Trades Council Proposes Tablets for Walls.

If the plans of the National Building Trades Council are carried out, every building, large and small, put up by union men in this country in future will have a union label. It has adopted two labels, one for stores, office buildings, public buildings, and business blocks, and another for private residences.

Both are elliptical in shape, the one for large buildings and business blocks being about 14 inches long, and the label for residences being about 5 inches long. Both certify that the structure is union built. The large label is made of bronze, one-fourth of an inch thick, and the small label for residences is made of aluminium. The following statement has been made by the National Building Trades Council, addressed to the public:

Every building erected exclusively by union labor will be entitled to bear the union label, which can be obtained through the local Building Trades Council of your city. The union label on buildings will be a testimonial that the men who erected the building are thorough mechanics earning fair wages, and thus enabled to benefit the community as consumers. It will be the best guarantee that the building is safe, substantial, and in a sanitary condition.

Another statement is issued to organized labor, asking that every member of a trade union fortunate enough to be able to build a home of his own will see that it has the union label.

So far the National Building Trades Council has not been able to gain a foothold in this city, but some of the unions here, especially those of the bricklayers, are in favor of a union label on buildings.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES CALLED.

William Hepburn Russell on Law Committee—May Go to Congress.

Owing to his appointment as Commissioner of Police, William McAdoo retired last night from his membership in the Tammany Hall Law Committee and William Hepburn Russell was named in his stead. It is said that Commissioner McAdoo did not believe that he should occupy an office in the Tammany organization while filling his present place in the city government.

The return of Mr. Russell to an official place in Tammany after his break away and subsequent connection with the Greater New York Democracy and the recent Fusion administration is taken to mean that he may be made a member of the New York delegation to Congress at the next November election. While a Congressman need not reside in the district which elects him, Mr. Russell lives in the Eleventh Congress District, now represented by William Randolph Hearst.

The changes took place at the meetings of the Tammany General and Executive Committees last evening in Tammany Hall. At the same time, the official calls were issued for the holding of the early primaries March 29, and also for the holding of the early Assembly District conventions April 15. At the March primaries delegates will be elected to the various Assembly District conventions, which will elect three delegates and three alternates from each district to the Democratic State Convention, which will probably be called for early in June in this city.

At this early State Convention the seventy-four district delegates and the four delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention will be selected. An entirely separate set of primaries and district and State conventions will have to be held in September for the nomination of officials and for the selection of leaders, the early primaries and conventions being entirely for the machinery in connection with the Presidential campaign.

Senator George W. Plunkitt resigned as Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, Charles G. F. Wahle being elected in his stead. The General Committee also authorized an increase of three members in the Law Committee and the appointments of William D. McNulty of the Twenty-fourth District, Thomas W. Churchill of the Thirty-third District, and Joseph F. Mulqueen of the Twenty-ninth District were announced as the new members. Three members also were added to the Committee on Resolutions, they being Charles A. Towne, W. Bourke Cockran, and Jerome Siegel. Charles F. Murphy did not attend any of the meetings.

BODY CARRIED UNDER TRAIN.

New Haven Road Brakeman Dragged from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John Atkins, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, was killed to-day by the Lenox express, and his body was dragged from Mount Vernon to this city.

When the Lenox express passed the junction here the towerman saw Atkins's body under the car. The train was stopped, and the crew found only the trunk of the brakeman's body. It was held by a part of the clothing, which was caught on a rod just forward of the wheels. It is believed that the man stooped over the side of the car to look at a steam pipe and that his head struck a fence. He was fifty-five years of age, married, and lived in Bridgeport.

MORMON SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Elder Inflicts Fatal Wound While in a Sleeping Car.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—Lorenzo Crossby, said to be an Elder in the Mormon Church, shot and fatally wounded himself to-day while en route from Atlanta, Ga., where he had been stationed until recently, to Holbrook, Arizona. The shooting occurred in a sleeping car on a Chicago and Alton train near Higbee, Mo.

In Crossby's pockets were found two letters. One of them, signed Mollie Crossby, was sent from an Arizona town, and was apparently from his wife. It indicated domestic trouble. The other letter was from a Salt Lake City woman.

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MORMON APOSTLES MUST APPEAR AND TESTIFY

Startling Revelations Promised in the Smoot Case.

WILL SUMMON PREST. SMITH

Allegations That Mormon Chief Has Five Wives—Evidence Said to be Now Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate opposition to the seating of Reed Smoot as a Senator from Utah to-night gave an indirect statement that preparations had been completed for the introduction of testimony before the Committee on Privileges and Elections which would startle the entire country.

It is said to be the intention of the organization which has been formed to oppose the seating of Smoot to summon the head of the Mormon Church and each of the twelve Apostles, including the Senator. When President Smith is called to the stand as the first witness an effort will be made to prove by him that he has no less than five wives.

Several photographs have been secured in which the head of the Church has been pictured with a wife, and the photographs, it is alleged, show that they are different women. One of them is a photograph taken at St. Louis during a World's Fair celebration, which shows Reed Smoot immediately behind the President of the Church and his wife.

In the examination of the Mormon Apostles the effort will be made to prove that no less than seven of the twelve have contracted polygamous marriages, and the contention is made that it can be proved that since Utah has been admitted as a State and the manifesto declaring there would be no more plural marriages solemnized a new wife had been sealed to one of the twelve Apostles.

At the time the announcement was made that ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, now a lawyer in New York, had been retained by the prosecution it was stated that the seating of Smoot would depend on whether it could be proved that the oath taken by a Mormon Apostle was such as to render void the oath he took as a Senator.

"That phase of the question will, of course, be presented," said one of the men most interested, "but it will not be the one which will attract first attention. I think I am prepared to state that the revelations in the Smoot investigation will arouse the entire country. We shall largely confine our inquiry into an investigation of the actual conditions that now prevail and have prevailed since Utah became a State, and our first witnesses will be the President of the Mormon Church and his Apostles. The inquiry will begin about March 1, and our evidence is now complete."

Attorneys for Smoot allege that they will be able to controvert any testimony which may be offered to show that any new wives have been sealed to any Mormon since the admission of the Territory as a State. Senator Smoot will swear that he has only one wife, and the Apostles who are blessed with several will swear that they have only lived with one in recent years, but have separately supported the others as dependents, under the solemn vow taken when the plural w

THE GIRL'S POINT OF VIEW.

Not Willing to Commit Intellectual Suicide for Life on a Farm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am always moved to protest when I read a man's arraignment of his mother's sex such as was given over "John Berthold's" signature this morning. Among all the excuses for bachelorhood no one has considered, as it seems to me, the controlling explanation of such a benighted condition—the fact that women are not marrying.

The girls who are bright and interesting are self-supporting, and there isn't one who would not weigh the question long (and very likely decide against it finally) of giving up her good income, easily earned, for the somewhat doubtful privilege of scrubbing, cooking, mending, and futilely trying to please a lord of creation for the munificent consideration of her board and clothes.

And when I think of the selfishness of "Agrarian" in not offering a young lady the opportunity of going into the country, feeding his pigs, boiling his shirts, mending his clothes, sharing his sorrows, and compensating him for the joys that are not, in exchange for pork and potatoes, and when I think that a young lady would be possibly just a mite disinclined to leave her books, entertainments, opportunities to improve herself, good income, freedom from care—forsake all this and more to commit intellectual suicide on a farm, for such a good and valuable consideration—I am appalled at the narrow-mindedness of the sexes. SANGUINE.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

MARRIED WOMAN AS A DRUDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of to-day an inexperienced man—for only one who had had no experience could or would write such an article as that of Bachelor's—says that the reason men do not marry is: "The strong-minded leaders of the female sex have for years been rushing to the Legislature and courts securing laws and common law court decisions that make a husband a slave to his wife and provide a prison for a poor man who dares to disobey these new-fangled laws." Also: "All that the average man of good sense wants is a healthy wife, able and willing to keep house and to make a good mother." He also mentions President Roosevelt's quixotic views on race suicide.

Does this man reason from all sides of the case? No. He reasons from a purely selfish motive. And that motive is:

A man wants a wife. Say he earns $25 per week. He marries a young or a middle-aged woman and for a few years they live happily and comfortably. At the end of that time a small family grows up around them and increases as the years go by. The father goes to his business day after day and brings home what he earns. No longer his wife meets him at the door with a smile; no longer can he enjoy an evening's quiet at home. He does not have the dinner to worry over, the children to dress and care for, the sewing to do, or any of the million and one annoying little episodes of a day's housekeeping. When he comes home at night the mother is too tired to dress or talk and so the evenings pass in a dull, uncomfortable silence, broken now and then by the cry of a child.

When the mother asks him for a little extra for this or that child's dress or shoes he tells her he gives her all he can and she must do on that. So she twists and turns an old garment into a small frock for this one or that one, and so it goes on, each year making her more of a drudge, until at last the poor tired heart is at peace, and then the reward she gets is a sympathizing glance and a few words of praise.

But while she drudges on, her lord and master expects a smiling face and gentle speech. He also thinks that she still should be to him a wife and a mother to his children.

That's what made women become "strong-minded leaders of the female sex," and that's what causes "race suicide." And never will it change, never will the evil divorce be abolished until men become the helpers, supporters, and caretakers of women, and not the lords and masters of to-day.

THE OLDEST ONE OF A LARGE FAMILY.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1904.

A PROTEST FROM "BACHELOR."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was not the least bit of waggishness about my letter on the reason why many men are reluctant to marry. It represents my own sentiments, and that of several bachelors and widowers of my acquaintance, in regard to the risk run now compared with what it was forty years ago.

I wrote to you because I deem it a patriotic duty to my fellow-citizens to do everything in my power to arouse a public sentiment that will cause a repeal of that mass of laws that have for effect to make men hesitate so long before deciding to incur the responsibilities of marriage. I would like to see all men happily married; it is to my financial interest that this should be so. I can only rent my houses to married couples, and the more there are of them the easier it is to quickly rent them when a vacancy occurs. Therefore I want every obstacle to marriage removed.

But it was not necessary to be quite as savage as you are in to-day's paper in commenting on my letter. What you say does not change my ideas one iota. Neither does it change the ideas of at least two friends of mine whose marriages have proved bad failures and whose wives now live separate from them.

BACHELOR.

West Hoboken, Feb. 18, 1904.

WOMEN WHO SCORN HOME LIFE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"When I marry I want to live in a hotel," said a young woman to the writer not long since.

How are the parents of to-day educating their daughters for wifehood? Are the home and home life considered too prosaic and too humdrum for the twentieth century girl, that she must have a career; either social, professional, or business? When she marries she assumes no responsibility whatever at the altar, and if her husband cannot start an establishment, the next best thing is to live in a hotel.

What is the cause of the great increase in hotel life here in New York? Of course in hotel life? Of course the answer will be, "The servant question." But is this the real cause? How many girls study the home with the same care that they study for a career?

The great majority of men have only a moderate income, and are from necessity compelled to live in a modest way. In this city there are a great many men who do not like hotel or boarding house life, and either live in bachelor apartments, or two or three will club together and take a small apartment and furnish it. Now these men love the home life. Why does not such a man ask some girl to be his wife and make a home together? The reason is he doesn't think their married life would be happy.

Our up-to-date girl has educated herself for a career. Would she be content to live in the manner the man could provide for her, and is she competent to do her part to make the home happy?

No father, on his son finishing his education, takes him into his business as a partner. But after he has learned the business thoroughly and proved himself competent to manage, then and not until then does he become a member of the firm.

CRUSTY BACHELOR.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

REFLECTIONS OF A WIDOWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the various letters which have recently appeared in your columns on marital matters, reminds me of a remark made by a lecturer on Shakespeare, in England, a number of years ago. Some people, the lecturer remarked, esteemed his hero as something; some as nothing; and some as everything. Now the truth is, said the lecturer, he was all three—he was something and nothing and everything. And, so it seems to me, it is with this subject of marriage. Each one of your correspondents tells some truth. But it would take many more letters than you have published, or are likely to publish, to get at all the truth on this vital subject in the social history of mankind.

One thing is very certain in this, as in all social matters, that the dominating influence in both sexes, in nearly all cases, is selfishness. The woman looks for a home in which she shall reign supreme. The man looks for domestic comfort, where he will be the acknowledged ruler and the supreme object of consideration. Now, in this distinction the man has religion, history, and physical constitution in his favor. And how many happy homes there might be, that are not so, if the woman in marriage would be content with the place religion gives her, as the helpmeet and comforter of man; instead of the pampered doll of a financial husband, whose every dollar is to be held subject to her vanities!

"Love," the best of books tells us, "covereth all sins." And where the wife is content to labor to acquire the reverential love of her children, and the supreme confidence of her husband, and make these the great object of her life, even if she does sacrifice personal pleasure, she will be able to reflect at the close of her career that she has done her best for those most nearly related to her, and is leaving behind an example in the experience of life of which no good woman need be ashamed.

It is from families thus reared that the best of American Presidents and the best of American statesmen have come. But what have the painted and padded belles, who figure in photographic beauty in the society journals, done for their generation? In some cases there is beauty of character and person combined. And there are those who make a noble use of their inherited or acquired wealth for the good of others. These have their reward in the fame which beauty of conduct and beauty of character bring with them into this life. But there are hundreds and thousands of good women living in obscurity in this world as faithful wives and mothers, whose only reward here is a peaceful conscience of having duty done, but whose reward is being treasured up for them in a future life.

Of course, there are plenty of Sir Crawley's and Ives, as there are also of Becky Sharps, in life. These all go in for geting the most they can out of life. Sometimes they succeed pretty well, as Becky Sharp did. And sometimes they have to pay costs on both sides, as Mr. Pickwick did. In any case, they have present pleasure for their ideal, and they reap their reward.

But this reward is sometimes terrible, as shown in a table of suicides I have cut out of to-day's paper. This table shows that in the first place suicides are rapidly increasing, and in the second place that the increase is greater among married and divorced than unmarried people. And in the third place, that 75 per cent. of these are among the males. And in the fourth place that the predominating age for suicides is between thirty-five and forty. This means that men and women, in the very vigor and fullness of manhood and womanhood, are proving to themselves that life is not worth living, and so are seeking death rather than life—without any fear of judgment after death.

How much better for woman to be content with the place God and nature have given her, as the weaker vessel and helpmeet of man—weaker physically beyond dispute, even if intellectually brighter—than to seek to be the ruler of man! How much fairer the meekness of the dove, than the noise of the parrotand the beauty of the peacock! The experience of the writer, who is a septuagenarian and a widower, and has never known but one love and one wife, is that if marriage be properly looked at as one of God's best gifts, and His guidance sought in the matter, the result will be, in old age, a requital in care for the parental care of childhood. WIDOWER.

Grantwood, N. J., Feb. 18, 1904.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

5TH AVE. 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY. 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Brilliant Production, by General Request of Many Patrons, of the World Famous and Time Honored Charming Drama,
"Rip Van Winkle."
Presented with an entire new scenic outfit, and a notable cast, including MALCOLM WILLIAMS (As Rip Van Winkle), GEORGE FRIEND, GERALD GRIFFIN, ALBERT HOWSON, JULIAN REED, ALBERT ROBERTS, LOTTA LINTHICUM, LITTLE CARRIE TURNER, MARGARET KIRKER, CECEYLLE MAYER, LORETTA HEALY, JANE WELLS, BELLA DE FRATES, ETHEL LAWRENCE, and many others.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
ADOLPH ZINK, JULIUS M. TANNEN, LITTLE AND PRITZKOW, CASTELLAT AND HALL, MARION AND PEARL, THREE TROUBADORS, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Brilliant Continuous Bill.
PAUL SPADONI, ALCIDE CAPITAINE, BINNS, BINNS, AND BINNS, DOLLIE MESTAYER AND CO., T. NELSON DOWNS, SWIFT AND HARTON, CORBLEY AND BURKE, HENRY AND HOON, etc.
20—All Star Headliners—20

23RD ST. WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE. 23RD ST.
Open 10:30 A. M. Washington's Birthday.
REMARKABLE LENTEN COMEDY BILL
First New York Appearance of the World's Greatest Juggler, the acknowledged peer of Cinquevalli, the Unrivalled
PAUL SPADONI
Fresh from his Sensational Triumphs in Europe.
WALLACE ERSKINE & CO.
Début in Vaudeville of this Sterling Comedian, in a Brilliant Comedietta,
EVERHART.
The Original King of Hoop Rollers
ALCIDE CAPITAINE.
The World's Greatest Gymnast.
BINNS, BINNS, AND BINNS.
In their Splendid Musical Comedy Act.
IRENE LA TOUR AND "ZAZA," CAL STEWART, FANNY DONOVAN, HATHAWAY AND WALTON, THE AUERS, GEORGE E. GREEN, MESSENGER BOYS' TRIO, CLEMENTS AND THILL, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Unsurpassed Vaudeville Bill.
KAUFMAN TROUPE, WARD AND CURRAN, ADOLPH ZINK, BLOCKSOM AND BURNS, J. ALDRICH LIBBY AND KATHERINE TRAYER, CASTELLAT AND HALL, ALF. HOLT, 20—Sterling Specialties—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.
Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Eve. at 7:30.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT DRAMATIC TREAT.
First Production in Harlem in Many Years of Richard Mansfield's earliest and greatest success,
"PRINCE KARL,"
Revived with new and elaborate scenic accessories, properties, effects, music, &c., and with a brilliant cast of favorites of the Proctor Stock, including PAUL McALLISTER, JOHN WESTLEY, SOL. AIKEN, CHARLES M. SEAY, H. D. HAWLEY, EDWIN FOWLER, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, JESSIE BONSTELLE, FLORENCE REED, BESSIE LEA LESTINA, &c.
BIG ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
RAYMOND AND CAVERLY, IRENE FRANKLIN, NATE LEIPZIG, DOROTHY KENTON, Kalatechnoscope, &c.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Biggest and Best Bill in Harlem.
GRACIE EMMETT AND COMPANY, STELLING AND REVELLE, SPARROW, WALLACE ERSKINE AND COMPANY, "Talkative" MISS NORTON, JULIUS M. TANNEN, MORELLA, REED AND SHAW, &c.
20—Corking Big Acts—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue. 58TH ST.
Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.
Com. Washington's Birthday Matinee.
THE SHEA AMUSEMENT COMPANY
Announces POSITIVELY LAST WEEK in New York of the Sweet Singer and Clever Comedian,
GEORGE "HONEY BOY" EVANS
AND BIG COMPANY OF 60 PEOPLE, in
"The Good Old Summer Time."
"As Good as ANY $2.00 Broadway Show."
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Greatest Vaudeville Bill Ever.
WRIGHT HUNTINGTON AND COMPANY, QUIGLEY BROS., SENATOR FRANK BELL, COLE AND WERNER, DALTO, THREE TROUBADORS, KENNEDY AND JAMES, IRENE LA TOUR.
20—Really Splendid Acts—20

CASINO B'WAY & 39TH ST. TELEPHONE, 6726—38. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
MR. GEORGE R. WHITE PRESENTS
VIRGINIA EARL IN THE COMIC OPERA SUCCESS, SERGEANT KITTY
FIRST PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW, MONDAY MAT., FEB. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

LYRIC B'WAY, 7TH AV. & 42D ST. TELEPHONE, 703—38. Mats. To-morrow & Saturday.
"THE PIT'S A HIT." HERALD.
Wilton Lackaye IN WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent production of "THE PIT"
"Tremendously exciting." N. Y. Press.
Evenings at 8:10.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., Between BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MR. AND MRS. GARDNER CRANE
HUMBERTY
FOY & CLARK
PRESS ELDRIDGE
2 AVOLOS
JAS. F. McDONALD
McCue & Cahill | Martinetti & Grosse
The Gottlobs | The Zarnes
The Bretons | Carlotta Delmar
Althea Twins | Leon & Adeline
Biograph.
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. and 107th St. TO-MORROW MATINEE With Jolly M'LISS Nellie McHenry.
To-night Big Sunday Concert, 25c. 50c. | Geo. Reno's Acrobats, Sparrow, and 15 other acts.

WEST END THEATRE MATS. TOM'W, WED., SAT.
KIRKE LA SHELLE'S production of CHECKERS Original Co. with THOS. W. ROSS.
TO-NIGHT—Big Vaudeville Concert. Feby 29th—OUR NEW MINISTER.

WE PUT OFF
from time to time going and seeing what we know we have an opportunity of seeing when we please—a poor rule when considering Henry W. Savage's offering of Geo. Ade's quaint comedy, the
COUNTY CHAIRMAN.
Go now—for after seeing it once you'll want to see it again and again—the laughs are lasting. Procrastination is the thief of the box-office.
"Funniest Play in Town."
WALLACK'S.
30th St. and B'way.
Evg. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
WE CELEBRATE TO-MORROW WITH AN EXTRA MATINEE.
TO-NIGHT 14th Annual Entertainment of the Theatrical Club.

MAJESTIC B'way and 59 St.
E. D. STAIR and A. L. WILBUR, Props.
Evg. 8 sharp. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2 sh.
Special Mat. To-morrow Washington's Birthday
LAST FOUR WEEKS.
FRED H. HAMLIN'S and JULIAN MITCHELL'S BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
BABES IN TOYLAND
LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.
Music by VICTOR HERBERT | Book by GLEN MACDONOUGH
WILLIAM NORRIS AND COMPANY OF 150
BEST SEATS EVENING and.... $1.50
SATURDAY MAT. $1.50
WEDNESDAY MATINEE..... $1.50

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed., & Sat. at 2.
8th WEEK—THE PLAY OF THE YEAR.
THE VIRGINIAN
With DUSTIN FARNUM
and AN EXCELLENT CAST.
Extra Matinee To-morrow, Washington's Birthday.
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50 Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c. & 50c.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
Warren B. Travers—European Sensation.

DARING CYCLE WHIRL ACT. Lifting Whirl and Man in Motion. ALI'S HINDOOS. Kings of the Black Art. The Danovas, Flexible Wonders. Del Kanos, Handcuff Mystery. PIERRE GASNIER. French Athlete. Open to All Comers.
THEATRE: 2 Big Co. 20 Vaudeville Acts. Hall Trio, Meany & Anderson, Ben Dawson, PICTURES of the BALTIMORE FIRE. Forbes & Dickson, Ray Michaels, Bessie McCarthy, Bancroft, and Edison Pictures.

Hammerstein's New VICTORIA 'Theatre of Varieties' 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
EVES. AT 8:15. PRICES: 50c. to $1.00
DAILY MATS. 25-50c
Smoking Permitted.
CAFE in FOYER.
TO-NIGHT Papinta, Frank Bush, Prelli's Talking Dogs, Piccolo's Midgets, Fisher & Carrol, Eva Mudge, Hickey & Nelson, others.
WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW MATINEE at 2:15.
MISS EDNA AUG, Melville & Stetson Goolman's Cats & Dogs, Chas. Burke & Grace La Rue, Bedini & Arthur, T. Nelson Downs, Fields & Ward, Meredith Sisters, Stinson & Merton, Latina, The Two Orleans, PAPINTA.

CARNEGIE HALL 57th Street & 7th Ave.
AFTERNOONS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Wed., Mch. 2; Sun., Mch. 6; Sat., Mch. 12
THREE WAGNER RECITALS.
Mme. NORDICA
Mr. Walter Damrosch
And The New York Symphony Orchestra.
Res. Seats, 50c. to $2.00. Boxes $12 & $15 for each concert, at Box Office, Dixon's, Hotels, and Agencies. Season Sale begins To-morrow. Single Sale, Feb. 22.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d STREET, West of B'way. Klaw & Erlanger.... Managers. "The House Beautiful."
THREE LAST MATINEES—TO-MORROW, (Washington's Birthday,) WED., AND SAT'Y.
FAREWELL LAST 6 NIGHTS

MOTHER GOOSE
"The Acme of Humor, Melody, and Beauty."—Sun.
PUBLIC SEAT SALE BEGINS ON TUESDAY for all performances during FOUR WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT of Mr. Richard
MANSFIELD
in REPERTOIRE.
First Time in America, Tuesday, March 1st, 8 P. M., and for 2 weeks,
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
Third week, first half, "OLD HEIDELBERG"; last half, "BEAU BRUMMEL." Fourth week, Monday and Thursday, "A PARISIAN ROMANCE"; Tuesday, and Sat. Mat., "OLD HEIDELBERG"; Wed. and Friday, "BEAUCAIRE"; Sat. (Farewell) Night, "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."
Mail orders from out of town, with remittance, filed in the order as received.

Longacre Square, 44th to 45th St. NEW YORK Klaw & Erlanger....Managers. PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50
OPENING with SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW
The Dearborn Theatre Management Presents
RICHARD CARLE IN THE OPERATIC BRILLIANCY THE TENDERFOOT
"An Arizona Set to Music."
"One Vivid Splash of Breezy Wit and Song."
TO-NIGHT RICE'S SUNDAY POP. Jas. J. Morton and Ethel Levy, Thos. Nast, Jr., Wardette & Kusel, W. S. Harvey & Co., Gertie Gordon and Frances Wilson, Evelyn Fownes and Beatrice Coambles, John Everard, Thos. Whitbread, Van Cleve, Pete and Denrow. BOHEMIAN CLUB and Pictures from "PARSIFAL"

BROADWAY THEATRE
41st St. & Broadway. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JACOB LITT, Proprietor.....A. W. DINGWALL, Manager
BEGINNING (Washington's Birthday) TO-MORROW MATINEE
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK of "RING DODO" FAME.
in the new comic opera, THE
YANKEE CONSUL
Book by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., author of "CHECKERS."
Music by Alfred G. Robyn, author of "ANSWER."
SEATS SELLING FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
Extra Matinee To-Morrow, Wash'n Day
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
in the new play,
"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
Written by DAVID BELASCO.
Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "THE BATH COMEDY."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
BEGINNING WITH MATINEE TO-MORROW
Sam S. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman Present for two weks only.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
AND HIS CO. OF 75 PEOPLE,
In the latest musical hit,
THE TOREADOR
The London Gaiety Theatre Success.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT.; 2. EVE., 8:15.

DALY'S
DANIEL FROHMAN .....Manager
At 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Sat.
INSTANT SUCCESS.
"Mirth that wrinkled care derides
And laughter holding both his sides."
JOHN C. FISHER and THOS. W. RYLEY'S Production
GLITTERING GLORIA

THE MERRIEST, GAYEST OF COMEDIES, (with music by Hugh Morton & Bernard Rolt. CAST INCLUDES—Adele Ritchie, Adelaide Prince, Phyllis Rankin, The Hengler Sisters, Cyril Scott, Fred Gottschalf, Forest Robison, Percy Ames, Eug. O'Rourke, George Schuster, and 60 others.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c.
GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES.
LAUNCHES IN OPERATION ON THE LAKE.
MODEL FISH HATCHERIES.
HOMER DAVENPORT'S Greatest Collection of Pheasants.
Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly casting.
CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT.
ALL THE LATEST MODELS.
—OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.—

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. and 42d St. Ev'g, 8:15. Mats., 2. MATINEE 25c. EVERYDAY
Evening Prices 25, 35, 50.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
The Merry Comedy,
INCOG
By Mrs. R. Pacheco.
A LAUGH EVERY MINUTE.
Feb. 29—THE CLIMBERS. By Clyde Fitch.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. ALL AMERICAN SERIES.
5 THURS. AT 11.
5 FRIDAYS AT 3.
Beginning Feb. 25 and 26.
CARNEGIE HALL.
RUSSO-JAPANESE SERIES.
5 Sunday Eves at 8:15, beg. Feb. 28.

All American Series.	Russo-Japanese Series.
Yosemite.....Feb. 28-29	St. Petersburg..Feb. 28
Yellowstone.....Mar. 3-4	Moscow.....Mar. 6
Grand Canon..Mar. 10-11	Trans-Siberian..Mar. 15
Alaska I.....Mar. 17-18	Peking.....Mar. 20
Alaska II.....Mar. 24-25	Korea.....Mar. 27

Tickets for all lectures on sale at box office.

THE TOP-NOTCH TRIUMPH
ROBERT EDESON
in Richard Harding Davis' Comedy,
RANSON'S FOLLY
AT THE HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
HENRY B. HARRIS, Manager.
Every Eve. at 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW
March 21st.....HENRY MILLER

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., n'r 7th Av.
Commencing Special Matinee 2:15 P.M., TO-MORROW!!!
ADA REHAN AND OTIS SKINNER
IN THEIR DELIGHTFUL REPERTORY
Monday Matinee & Night & Tuesday Night, "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW"
Wednesday and Thursday Nights, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"
Friday Night, Saturday Matinee & Night, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Direction Liebler & Co.—Jos. Buckley, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT 10 STAR ACTS. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS. BIG CONCERT 50c AND 75c IN "DOLLY VARDEN"
February 29—Seats on Sale Thursday.
LULU GLASER

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8:30. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT., 25, 50c.
SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW 25 & 50c.
THIRD WEEK.
Big Scenic Production in Play Form of the best New England Story ever written.
One Great Big Laugh
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
from beginning to end.
The sweetest love story ever told.

TO-NIGHT Ted Marks' Big CONCERT. All seats 25, 35, and 50c. | Will M. Cressy & Blanche Dayne, Empire City Comedy Quartette, Jas. H. Cullen, The 3 Dudley Sisters, De Veaux & De Veaux, & 7 Other Star Acts.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT
For the Benefit of the
J. HOOD WRIGHT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
will be given by
MR. POLK MILLER
The Wonderful Negro Impersonator and Banjoist in
"OLD TIMES DOWN SOUTH"
Assisted by His "OLD SOUTH QUARTETTE," Tuesday Evening, Feb. 23d, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

ELMENDORF LECTURES at 3 P. M.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Two Courses Alike.
EGYPT.....Feb. 23-24.
OLD MEXICO.....Mch. 1-2
GRAND CANON.....Mch. 8-9
PACIFIC COAST.....Mch. 15-16
YELLOWSTONE PARK..Mch. 22-23.
Tickets on sale Box Office & Ditson's, 867 B'way.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Seats, 50c.
Opening with EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW.
The Unique Comedian, NAT. M. WILLS, in the Best of All Musical Comedies, A SON OF REST.
60 CLEVER COMEDIANS—40 PRETTY GIRLS

3RD AV. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. To-night | An Heiress to Millions | Hilda Thomas & Lew Hall, Cameron & Hawley, Ben Welch, others.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
100TH TIME—MARCH 14—SOUVENIRS.
Matinees This Week, TO-MORROW FRIDAY SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
THE OTHER GIRL
BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
THE SEASON'S COMEDY TRIUMPH.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
In C. HADDON CHAMBER'S New Play,
THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY, BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 29,
MISS RUSSELL WILL APPEAR IN HER BEST SUCCESS,
MICE and MEN
By Madeline Lucette Ryley.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

NEW LYCEUM B'WAY & 45TH ST.....At 8:15 DANIEL FROHMAN...Manager Matinee Monday and Sat., 2. 4TH MONTH.
"The instant and universal appreciation of a work of this sort is a complete refutation of that stupid notion that the public is incapable of recognizing and enjoying the better sort of plays, in which there is some touch of intellect. It is just this superfine quality which distinguishes Mr. Barrie's work from ordinary farce or romance."—Post.
—CHARLES FROHMAN— —PRESENTS WILLIAM— GILLETTE
in J. M. Barrie's play, THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
128TH TO 136TH PERFORMANCE. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
3 MATS.—TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat., 2:10.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
250th Time, May 23—Silver Souvenirs.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES'S Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With SAM BERNARD.
Special Matinee Thurs., March 10th.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, 38th St. & B'way.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Prop'rs.
Beginning To-morrow Matinee,
FOR 12 NIGHTS and 3 MATINEES
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY,
TWELFTH NIGHT
Acted in the Elizabethan manner as first produced in Middle Temple Hall, London, 1601.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON, ("Everyman,") as VIOLA.
BEN GREET as MALVOLIO.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. AND SATURDAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evg., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
3D MONTH IN NEW YORK. Matinees This Week, To-morrow, Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON
In I. ZANGWILL'S Comedy,
MERELY MARY ANN
"Best of mid-winter plays."—World.
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Evening Post.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evg., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
STILL THE SEASON'S SUCCESS.
Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
With WM. H. THOMPSON And All-Star Cast.
Management.....James K. Hackett.
"ISN'T IT LOVELY!"

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3.
Dr. Richard Strauss
Songs by Strauss and Tennyson's Melodramatic Poem Enoch Arden Music by Strauss
Mme. Strauss-De Ahna (her first appearance) and David Bispham Dr. Richard Strauss at the Piano.
Seats, $2 to 75 cts., at Ditson's and Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL.
Monday Evening, February 22, at 8:15.
"The Messiah"
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
Soloists:
Alice M. Cochran..Soprano
Janet Spencer.....Contralto
Ed. P. Johnson.....Tenor
David Bispham.....Bass
Reserved Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes, $10 to $12, now on sale at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TUESDAY, FEB. 23, at 3:30 P. M.
MARIE SCHADE
PIANO RECITAL
Tickets, $1.00 and $1.50, on sale at Ditson's.
BALDWIN PIANO—

Mendelssohn Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb'y 29 at 3
Song Recital Dr. Theo Lierhammer of Vienna.
REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Seats $1, $1.50 at Ditson's. Steinway Piano used.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.

This Afternoon and Evening
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.
To-morrow and all the week
POWELL THE MAGICIAN,
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

THE GOTHAM Theatre 125th St. & 3d Av.
TO-DAY 2 GRAND "POPS" Matinee, 2 P. M. Evening, 8 P. M. 25c., 50c.
DOLAN & LENHARR, YORKE & ADAMS, REDING & ARTHUR, KENO, WELSH & MELROSE, LA BELLE BLANCHE, McINTYRE & RICE, JOHNNIE CARROLL, MILES & RAYMOND, THE GOTHAMSCOPE.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and All Week.
JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS
The Great Charmion. "Sensational Novelties."

DEWEY 14TH ST. 3 & 4 A
TO-NIGHT
Another Great Bill.
POPULAR PRICES 25c. & 50c
Al. SHEAN & WARREN, Chas. DILLON BROS., HICKEY & NELSON, CARLETON & TERRE, TOSSING AUSTINS, MACK & ELLIOTT, LOUISE HENRY, FULLER & ROSE, THE BIOSCOPE.
Com. To-morrow, Mon., Mat. & All Week.
PRETTY MOONLIGHT MAIDS
2—FARCES—2 GREAT VAUDEVILLE.

CIRCLE B'WAY AND 60TH ST. THEATRE
Ladies' Matinee Daily.
Grand Concert To-night at 8:15.
Chas. T. Aldrich, 6 Reed Birds, 3 Dumonds, Geo. Wilson, Galletti's Monkeys, Howard Bros., Bebe Lund, Baltimore Fire Shown on the Vitagraph, and other star acts.
WEEK COMMENCING FEBRUARY 22D: Positively Last Appearances of
VESTA TILLEY,
NOTE.—Miss Tilley appears every evening and Monday, Wednesday & Saturday Mats.
WM. M. Gressy & Dayne—Blanche, F. Florens Troupe, Warren & Blanchard, Howard's Comedy Ponies, Rapoli, Aurie Dagwell, Deave's Marionettes, Russell & Locke, Vitagraph.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, WEST 125TH ST.
TO-DAY Aft., 2:15; Eve., 8:15. 10 STAR ACTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
MATINEE DAILY 25c
Will Yolande SLOAN & WALLACE, Lillian Burkhart & Co. MAX WALDON & BROS. SCHENCK, ARTIE HALL, CRAWFORD & MANNING, RAMZA & ARNO, WINCHERMAN'S BEARS, &c.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE 14 St. 5 Av.
Evenings at 8 promptly. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2
ARNOLD DALY announces the continuation of the run of the great successes, and
CANDIDA THE MAN OF DESTINY.
By George Bernard Shaw.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT. RALPH STUART in BY RIGHT OF SWORD. Haines & Vidocq, Meeker, Baker Trio, The Willems, and others.
Extra Mat. To-morrow, Washington's Birthday

GRAND—DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.
To-night 25c., 50c. The Mysterious AGA | Bedini & Arthur, The World's Trio, Boreal & Nevare, The Kinetograph.

COMEDY B'way, Cor. 55th. Refined Vaudeville. Popular Sunday Concerts. Amateurs Thursday. Mats. Daily. All seats 10c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat., 2:10.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
250th Time, May 23—Silver Souvenirs.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES'S Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With

DUFFEY'S WORLD'S RECORD

Champion Sprinter Makes New Time for Fifty Yards.

Columbia Beats Cornell in Relay Race in Georgetown University Games —Many Close Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Arthur Duffey gave another phenomenal streak of running at the sixth annual indoor meeting of the Georgetown University Athletic Association to-night. In his trial heat of the fifty-yard open handicap the champion started two feet behind scratch, yet he covered the distance in the remarkable time of :05 2-5. For over twenty years L. E. Myers's mark of :05¼ had stood as the world's mark for the distance.

A short time after he had accomplished this great feat Duffey appeared in a fifty-yard invitation event, and opposed to him were D. Torrey of Yale, C. J. Seitz of Georgetown, and C. Sears of Cornell. The race developed into a sensational one between the champion and Torrey, Duffey getting the verdict by an inch in the new world's record time of :05 2-5. A wild demonstration among the spectators occurred when the announcement was made that the world's figures had been duplicated, and the champion was cheered to the echo. Seitz finished third in the race and Sears fourth.

In the final heat of the fifty-yard open handicap Duffey and Torrey began a great struggle, which ended, however, when half the distance had been run. The champion stopped suddenly and had to be assisted from the floor. It was discovered that he had wrenched his ankle, and the indications are that the injury will keep him off the track for a long time. Torrey, with a handicap of one foot, finished the race easily in front, with Sullivan of Georgetown (two feet) second, and Wade of Georgetown (seven feet) third. Torrey's time was 0:05 3-5.

The one-mile relay race between Columbia and Cornell created much enthusiasm, the team from Morningside Heights winning by forty yards. In the first relay Hallock and Sears, for Cornell, outran Taylor and Adams, each of whom lost ten yards. Kohler and Earle, for Columbia, however, increased the lead given to them when they raced Cornell's last two runners and won.

The team of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn won the regimental team race from the Washington militia easily. The Brooklyn runners were Hillman, Robertson, Underwood, and Werner. Three runners from Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, with handicaps ranging from fifty-five yards upward, finished ahead of Aleck Grant of the New York Athletic Club. In the interscholastic relay team race, the High School of Commerce team of New York, composed of Connelly, Harder, McAlpin, and Geis, finished a close second to the Boys' Latin School of Baltimore, with the Washington High School team third. Summary:

50-Yard Open, (Handicap.)—Final Heat—Won by D. Torrey, Yale, (1 foot.) F. Sullivan, Georgetown, (2 feet.) second; E. J. Wade, Georgetown, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

600-Yard Novice.—Won by F. L. McGettigan, Georgetown; I. Genge, Washington Y. M. C. A., second; T. H. Wiltshire, Baltimore Latin School, third. Time—1:11 1-5.

Intercollegiate One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Georgetown University Law School, Johns Hopkins University second, Gallaudet Institute third. Time—3:42.

Fifty-Yard Invitation Race.—Won by Arthur F. Duffey, D. Torrey, Yale, second; C. J. Seitz, Georgetown, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by C. B. Parsons, Yale; S. J. Lorando, Georgetown, second; W. Vilsack, Georgetown Preparatory School, third. Time—2:15.

Fifty-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale, (scratch;) W. Johnston, Yale, (4 feet.) second; J. E. Bayless, B. L. S., (9 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

440-Yard Interscholastic Handicap.—Won by M. C. Guckin, Brown Preparatory School; T. W. Perce, B. L. S., (0 yards,) second; T. H. Wiltshire, B. L. S., third. Time—0:58.

Junior Relay Race.—Won by Y. M. C. A., Central Depot, Baltimore; Franklin School, second; Georgetown Preparatory School, third. Time—1:22 4-5.

Regimental Team Race.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., by default, from Company B, National Guard, District of Columbia.

440-Yard Open. Handicap.—Won by Roy Quantrille, Washington Y. M. C. A., (22 yards;) T. Yoder, Georgetown University, (15 yards,) second; G. Gilbert, Johns Hopkins, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:57.

One-Mile Run. Handicap.—Won by G. M. Griffith, Johns Hopkins, (45 yards;) T. J. Campbell, Johns Hopkins, (60 yards,) second; T. G. Hayward, Johns Hopkins, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:52 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York A. C., (scratch,) 6 feet 4 inches; Lematt, N. G., D. C., (7 inches,) 5 feet 7½ inches, second; W. G. Bettinger, St. Leo's Gymnasium, (3 inches,) 5 feet 5½ inches, third.

Y. M. C. A. Relay Race.—Won by West Branch, Baltimore; Washington Y. M. C. A. second. Time—2:47.

Boat Club Relay Race.—Won by Potomacs, Washington; Arundels, Baltimore, second. Time—2:51.

Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Baltimore City College; Penn Charter, second; Georgetown Preparatory School, third. Time—2:47.

Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Jacob Tome Institute, Brown Preparatory School second. Time—2:44 3-5.

CITY COLLEGE ATHLETIC GAMES

Athletes from Colleges, Schools, Clubs, and Regiments Compete in Armory.

Public school boys, college athletes, and members of the various local National Guard regiments and athletic clubs met in the annual indoor games of the College of the City of New York at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night.

On account of the numerous interests represented the number of competitors was very large and the attendance was said by officers of the regiment to be the largest ever seen in the armory.

Before the meet was half over a mob of schoolboys overran the track and field, and were allowed to remain there, with the result that the most of the spectators were soon upon the floor, and the last half-dozen events were decided amid great confusion. Summary:

50-Yard Run, (Handicap.) Open Only to the College of the City of New York.—First Trial Heat—Won by William Goll, Preparatory Department, (1 foot.) Time—0:07 2-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by Charles Grey, 1904, (3 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by M. Schlivek, 1905, (6 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by F. L. Wise, 1904, (5 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by F. Arnold, 1905, (4 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Goll, Wise second, Arnold third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—First Trial Heat—Won by D. Frank, New West Side Athletic Club, (3½ feet;) George Farrell, Pastime Athletic Club, (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by J. J. Donahue, Xavier Athletic Association, (12 feet;) C. A. Dady, Fordham College, (15 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by C. B. Tippett, New York University, (14 feet;) Ernest Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (14 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by F. Englehart, Mohawk Athletic Club, (12 feet,) J. H. Hammond, Yale University, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Trial Heat—Won by Thomas Maguire, National Athletic Club, (13 feet;) William R. Knakel, Unattached, (2 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Sixth Trial Heat—Won by George E. Hall, Colonial Athletic Club, (16 feet;) John West, National Athletic Club, (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Trial Heat—Won by S. B. Hutchings, Mohawk Athletic Club, (16 feet;) E. W. Ludington, New West Side Athletic Club, (12 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. First Semi-final Heat—Won by Maguire, Spitzer second. Time—0:06 2-5.

Second Semi-final Heat—Won by Tippett, Hall second. Time—0:06 3-5.

Third Semi-final Heat—Won by Dady, Hutchings second. Time—0:06 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by Hall, Maguire second, Hutchings third. Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by W. T. Hornidge, City C. of N. Y., (25 yards;) H. Christoffers, St. George's Athletic Club, (22 yards,) second; G. F. Smith, West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., (22 yards,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Open.—First Trial Heat—Won by Oscar Schenck, National A. C., (scratch;) C. Marschauer, Sunset Wheelmen, (130 yards,) second; C. Gartner, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (100 yards,) third. Time—5:05 1-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by G. G. Cameron, Eighth Regiment A. A., (scratch;) G. Burden, National A. C., (60 yards,) second; William G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (40 yards,) third. Time—5:05 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Goerke, Marschauer, second; Gartner, third. Time—5:05 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—First Trial Heat—Won by Harry Weinberger, College of the City of New York, (24 yards;) William Horner, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (20 yards,) second; L. T. Sheffield, Yale University, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:32. Second Trial Heat—Won by John West, National Athletic Club, (24 yards;) Frank Breslin, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (18 yards,) second; F. M. Hukart, New York University, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:33 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Horner; Weinberger, second; Breslin, third. Time—0:31 3-5.

Relay Race, three-quarters of a mile, between Fordham College and the College of the City of New York, teams of four each, to run two laps—Won by Fordham College team, composed of J. D. Sweeney H. A. Gargan, J. J. Fallon, and T. J. Norton; College of the City of New York team, composed of G. G. Dixon, C. S. Grey, F. J. Ennis, and G. Farrell, second. Time—4:32 2-5.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap,) Open.—Won by P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, (55 yards;) W. C. Bailey, unattached, (100 yards,) second; F. Safforgen, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, (Handicap.) College of the City of New York.—Won by William Hornidge, 1908, (scratch;) M. Frank, 1907, (25 yards,) second; M. Finkelstein, 1906, third. Time—2:12 2-5.

Regimental Medley Relay Race, 2,140 Yards, Handicap, Teams of Four, Running 880, 220, 220, and 440 Yards, Respectively.—Won by Hospital Corps team, (scratch,) composed of John Joyce, O. Offenberg, S. Buckhardt, and E. Spitzer; Company E team, (100 yards,) composed of Thomas Lawlor, J. Trelling, M. Keohon, and T. Schroeder, second; Company D team, (95 yards,) composed of M. Graham, D. H. Thompson, C. B. Rouse, and R. G. Dun, third. Time—4:51 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Public School Boys of Greater New York.—First Trial Heat—Won by W. I. Bardell, Brooklyn; J. F. Mantell, P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, second. Time—0:12 2-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by B. Dessau, P. S. No. 166, Manhattan; C. Friedlander, P. S. 165, Manhattan, second. Time—0:12 3-5. Third Trial Heat—Won by I. Reda, P. S. No. 103, Manhattan; E. Weise, P. S. No. 2, Manhattan, second. Time—0:11 1-5. Fourth Trial Heat—Won by Arthur Held, P. S. No. 103, Manhattan; Charles Mendelson, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, second. Time—0:13. Fifth Trial Heat—Won by H. Reid, P. S. No. 103, Manhattan; A. Keller, P. S. No. 26, Brooklyn, second. Time—0:13. Final Heat—Won by Bardell; Reda, second; Dessau, third. Time—0:12 1-5.

220-Yard Run, College of the City of New York.—Won by J. G. Dyer, '04, (7 yards;) M. Schlivek, '05, (9 yards,) second; Robert B. Mount, '07, (0 yards,) third. Time—0:27.

300-Yard Run, preparatory department, College of the City of New York.—Won by J. T. Bunt; W. Goll, second; A. Neuman, third. Time—0:36 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice, Open.—Won by A. E. Ward, unattached; C. H. Cunningham, Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association, second; William H. Ward, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, third. Time—0:58 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, College of the City of New York.—Won by H. B. Kennedy, 1906, (scratch;) M. Frank, 1907, (60 yards,) second; M. Stander, preparatory department, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:52.

One-Mile Run, Public High Schools.—Won by H. Boden, High School of Commerce; T. Whitaker, De Witt Clinton High School, second; G. Struthers, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—5:01 1-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race, one mile, teams of six, each to run two laps.—Won by Pratt Institute team, composed of Tabut, R. Chase, L. A. Messenger, C. B. Deer, J. P. Hannigan, and Chapin; Erasmus Hall High School team, composed of Barber, McNulty, Krisel-dorf, Seymour, O'Connor, and Donovan, second; Commercial High School of Brooklyn team, composed of Donavan, Barker, Townsend, White, Emmet, and Stringer, third. Time—3:50 1-5.

Interclass Relay Race, College of the City of New York, one mile, teams of four each, to run three laps.—Won by 1906 team, composed of H. H. Elserten, R. A. Sullivan, J. Dixon, and F. J. Ennis; 1904 team, composed of C. Rozelle, J. M. Battelle, J. Wolff, and C. S. Guy, second; 1907 team, composed of M. Frank, A. Rosenthal, I. H. Gilbert, and Robert Mount, third. Time—4:06 3-5.

880 Yards, Public Schools, Relay Race Teams of Four, each to run One and One-half Laps.—Won by P. S. No. 2, Brooklyn, team composed of G. Kelly, J. Walsh, F. Parvling, and J. McKenna; P. S. No. 103, Manhattan, team composed of A. Held, D. Reda, E. Gluckman, and H. Reid, second; P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, team composed of G. Morem, G. Repko, D. Jones, and B. Dessau, third. Time—1:35 2-5.

Putting the Twelve-Pound Shot, College of the City of New York.—Won by M. Trenmann, '04, with 36 feet 2½ inches; G. Evans, '04, second, with 35 feet 6½ inches; Frank Wise, '04, third, with 36 feet 5 inches.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, Washington; Gen. J. S. Casement, Painesville, Ohio; Prince Poinotowski, Paris; Capt. Fournier, French Embassy, Washington; Congressman T. A. Bell, California.

IMPERIAL.—H. Mori and M. Furnkawa, Kobe, Japan; Clito d'A. Portella, Rio de Janeiro.

MANHATTAN.—G. E. French, United States Army; Col. Raspopoff, Military Attaché Russian Legation, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Bishop W. N. McVickar, Rhode Island.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. C. Shannon, Washington; Capt. W. G. Elles, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Edward Carpenter, United States Army.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 20.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Inter-State Cemetery Company of Chester, Penn., to maintain a public cemetery and manufacture and deal in caskets and burial outfits; capital, $250,000.

The Rhinol Chemical Company of Asbury Park, N. J., to manufacture drugs; capital, $100,000.

The Mutual Investment Company of Philadelphia, to do a general bond and investment business; capital, $10,000.

The Glending and Covington Company, to deal in groceries; capital, $5,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.09
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.55¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Cotton, middling	14.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	17.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	8.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Flour—Winter patents, $4.00@$5.10; straights, $4.00@$4.80; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.80; straights, $4@$4.30; bakers', $2.70@$3.70; No. 2 Spring wheat, 98c@$1.04; No. 3, 90c@$1.02; No. 2 red, $1.01⅝@$1.09; No. 2 corn, 53¼c; No. 2 yellow, 53⅝c; No. 2 oats, 42⅜@43¼c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 43@48½c; No. 2 rye, 73c; good feeding barley, 41@43c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18½; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, per barrel, $15.75@$15.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.72½@$7.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.50@$7.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.15.

COTTON.—Considering that it was Saturday and preceding a double holiday, the cotton market yesterday was very active. Prices, too, while showing a slightly reactionary tendency at first, ruled very firm, with the market closing at practically the best prices of the session, with sales of 200,000 bales. The opening was steady at a decline of 5@16 points under scattering liquidation, following rather disappointing cables and a prevailing disposition among outside longs to take profits. There was, however, little aggressive selling. The very bullish construction placed on the week-end figures seemed to take confidence from the bears, and a little later, when the bull leader began bidding for May and July, the market quickly responded, rallying sharply to a little over Friday's finals. Following this, there was some irregularity, with prices fluctuating between 8 points under to about 10 points over the prices of the previous day, until near the close, when a renewal of bull support imparted decided firmness, and the market closed firm at a net advance of 10@24 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	13.68	13.68	13.68	13.76@13.83
March	13.60	13.96	13.60	13.85@13.97
April				14.12@14.18
May	14.00	14.29	13.97	14.26@14.29
June	13.94	13.94	13.94	14.20@14.29
July	13.58	14.30	13.95	14.23@14.30
August	13.52	13.94	13.51	13.93@13.94
September	12.10	12.20	12.10	12.50@12.52
October	11.40	11.59	11.38	11.59@11.60
November				11.29@11.31
December	11.20	11.25	11.17	11.28@11.30

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Spot cotton steadier; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales. Middling upland, 7.38d. Futures opened barely steady, 3@5 points advance; closed dull, net unchanged to 3 points higher; February, February-March, and March-April, 7.16d; April-May, 7.17d; May-June and June-July, 7.19d; July-August, 7.18d; August-September, 7.01d; September-October, 6.53d; October-November, 6.06d.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The wheat market was decidedly stronger. The opening prices showed an advance of ⅛c on May, while July opened ¼c lower and September opened ½c higher. At one time July showed a net loss of ½c and September a net loss of ⅝c. This was the result of liquidation of scattered long accounts accumulated on the week's rise of about 5¼c, the selling being by parties who were inclined to even up in anticipation of Monday's holiday. It soon became evident, however, that the Chicago market was being dominated by the bull party; incidentally it was intimated that there were some political developments about to involve Great Britain and France. It was not known until after the close of Change the nature of the trouble. The market gradually hardened with the close strong at a net rise of 1⅝c on May, 1¼c on July, and ⅛c on September, these prices being within ⅛c of the top of the session. Quotations for cash closed nominally as follows: No. 2 red, $1.06 elevator and $1.06@$1.12 free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.10½.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.08; No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅛; No. 2 Northern, 99c; May, $1.01½; July, $1.01½; September, 90½c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, $1.05½; May, $1 asked; July, 91@91⅞c. No. 2 hard, 93@98c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 46¼c; May, 51c; July, 51¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 45c; May, 43⅝c; No. 2 white, 45c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—Wheat, 3c higher; No. 1 Northern, $1.02@$1.04; No. 2 Northern, 97c@$1; July, 96c bid. Rye 4c higher; No. 1, 90@91c. Barley—No. 2, 62c; sample, 40@61c. Corn, ½c higher; No. 3, 45@46c; May, 54⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Wheat—May, $1.02⅝c; July, $1.02⅝c; September, 91⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, $1.06¼c; No. 1 Northern, $1.02⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 98¼c; No. 3 Northern, 94¼@96c. Flour, first patents, $5.20@$5.30; second patents, $3.10@$3.20; first clears, $3.70@$3.80; second clears, $2.70@$2.80. Bran, in bulk, $15.50@$15.75.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.25@$5.75; Winter straights, $4.75@$5; Winter patents, $5@$5.25; Spring clears, $4@$4.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.45. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.10. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.35@$4.10; choice to fancy, $4.20@$4.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.90@$3, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.08@$1.10. Feed—Western Spring, $21.60@$22.25, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $21.60@$22.25; flour do, $23.50@$24.50; red dog, $24.15@$25.25; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $23@$25; red dog, $26; hominy chop, $22 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.02⅝	$1.04	$1.02⅝	$1.04
July	95⅝	95⅞	98 1-16	95⅝
September	91⅞	92⅝	91¼	92⅛
Corn—				
May	61⅜	61¾	61	61¾
July	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.02⅝	$1.01	$1.02⅝	$1.05⅜
July	94¼	96⅜	93⅜	95⅞
September	88⅝	91	88⅛	90⅜
Corn—				
May	56¼	57⅝	55⅝	56⅞
July	54⅜	55 9-16	54⅝	55
September	53⅜	54⅝	53 5-16	54⅛
Oats—				
May	45¼	46¼	45⅛	45⅞
July	40½	42 3-16	40 7-16	41⅝
September	35⅝	37⅛	35¼	37
Lard—				
May	7.92½	8.05	7.92½	8.05
July	8.10	8.20	8.07½	8.17½
Ribs—				
May	7.55	7.72½	7.50	7.72½
July	7.55	7.82½	7.55	7.82½
Pork—				
May	15.70	15.90	15.00	15.95
July	15.47½	16.00	15.47½	16.00

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				5.60@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.65@5.70
April				5.75@5.80
May	6.00	6.00	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00@6.05
July	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.15@6.20
August				6.25@6.30
September	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.35@6.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $16.75@$17.25; family, $16; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180-lb. 7c; 160-lb. 7¼c; 140-lb. 7¾c; pigs, 7¼@7½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10-lb. 6@8¼c; 12-lb. 7¾c; 14-lb. 7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@11c. Tallow, city, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. Lard, $8.15; city lard, $7.25; refined lard, South American, $8.50; Continent, $8.15; Brazil, kegs, $9.50. Compound, 6¾@7c. Stearine, oleo, 6¾@7c. City lard stearine, 7¾@8¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 65c; machine barrels, 65¼c. Tar, oil barrels, $4. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $3@$3.10; H, $3.10@$3.15; I, $3.15@$3.20; K, $3.45; M, $3.70; N, $4; W G, $4.05; W W, $4.35.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Turpentine quiet; receipts, 39 casks; exports, 361 casks. Resin, sales, 1,198 barrels; receipts, 2,184 barrels; exports, 9,485 barrels; A, B, C, D, $2.50; E, $2.55; F, $2.60; G, $2.65; H, $2.65; I, K, $3.25; M, $3.30; N, $3.35; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.65.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Turpentine and resin nominal; quotations omitted.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves nominal; feeling dull. Dressed beef slow at 7@8¼c per lb for native sides. Calves in very limited supply; feeling weak. Fair veals, $7.65; no barnyard or Western calves. Dressed calves slow; city-dressed veals, 9½@12½c per lb; extra do, 13c; country-dressed, 7@11½c; dressed barnyard and fed calves, 6@6½c. Sheep nominally steady; none on sale; lambs slow; choice steady; others easier; 2 cars unsold. Medium to choice lambs, $6@$6.85; Fall-clipped do, $5.60. Dressed mutton slow at 7@9c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 9@10½c. Hogs nominally steady. Country-dressed hogs very slow at 5@7¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS V. SUMNER.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has closed up the store of Thomas V. Sumner, druggist, at 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, on an execution for $727 in favor of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. A judgment has also been obtained against him by Henry J. Maris for $260, but execution was not issued on it. Mr. Sumner has been in this line for several years, and at the above address since Sept. 1, 1902.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.—A judgment for $71,595 was entered yesterday against Henry A. Seymour and Frederick W. Johnson of Seymour, Johnson & Co., stock brokers, formerly at 71 Broadway, who failed four years ago, in favor of Alfred R. Goslin. The judgment is on the report of Hamilton Odell, referee, and is on a note of the firm made on Jan. 2, 1900, for $60,000, payable one year from date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH C. HESSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph C. Hesse, builder at 63 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, by the following creditors: Simons & Moersfelder, $459; Fredenberg & Lounsbury, $136, and William Johnson, $400. It is alleged that Hesse is insolvent, has paid claims of certain creditors to the amount of $3,000, and transferred the building in process of erection at 63 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, valued at $10,000 above liens and incumbrances, to Fannie Spring for a nominal consideration.

MRS. ERNESTINE SOMMERFELD.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed H. Lindsly Johnson receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Mrs. Ernestine Sommerfeld, manufacturer of paper boxes at 414 West Broadway, which are estimated at $4,000, consisting of plant and stock, $1,500, and accounts, $2,500.

Firm Denies Bankruptcy.

Caspary & Lewinson, manufacturers of cloaks at 20 East Twentieth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday by Frank A. McGuire, a former salesman, for alleged services, have issued an explanatory letter stating that the firm is not insolvent, has committed no act of bankruptcy, and business goes on as usual. The claimant was an employe last year, who, by reason of illness, was prevented from rendering service to the firm. He made a demand for his full salary for the term, which the firm declined to pay, and thereupon took this method, as they claim, to force the collection of his claim of $1,500.

Bankruptcy Petition Dismissed.

The involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed about two months ago against Ernest Tribelhorn, Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street, by Edward A. Schmidt, was dismissed on Friday by Judge Holt.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOWSKY, Max—H. Dittel	$1,024
COOPER, Fred, and Edward Ney—People of the State of New York	1,000
CAROLAN, Michael R.—I. Murphy	361
CATREVAS, Thrasyvolonos N.—Paddock & Co., Competent	2,766
CHESLEY, Arthur C.—H. Ehrent	359
CHRISTIANSON, Alfred T. — Jay P. Whemple Company	128
CASPER, William R.—L. Goldstein, costs	11
COWDERY, Harry—W. P. Drake	217
DALY, Mary F. and J. Lyons	531
DOCHTERMAN, Charles, Sr., Charles, Jr., Frederick, and Paul—R. Gordon	320
FRISHMAN, Herman—C. F. Root	127
GALLAGHER, Mary C.—E. E. Rinehardt and another	272
GRESS, Irea—M. Herschensohn and another	157
GRILL, August—E. T. Reed	183
GILDERSLEEVE, Henry, and Michael Kelly—People of the State of New York	2,000
HOFFMAN, Samuel—Appel, costs	38
HOLTZMAN, Waldemar—H. Kupper	385
GRAPHOL CHEMICAL COMPANY—G. H. Haufenbeck Advertising Company	366
WHITE STAR TOWING COMPANY—T. H. Patterson	1,964
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Muller, costs	117
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railway Company—I. Wolf	184
JOACHIM, Samuel—D. Mayer	60
JUNKER, Frederick W., and Henry A. Seymour—A. R. Goslin	71,595
KASDAN, Louis—A. H. Hillman Company	70
LA SHELLE, Kirke—M. Aborn	2,199
LARKIN, James—D. Meyer	47
LEVKOWITZ, Jacob—D. Mayer	31
MILLS, John—D. Mayer	96
MORRIS, Mark L.—S. M. Cohn, costs	33
McQUADE, George E.—F. A. Hutchinson	88
OSTERHOUT, Richard C.—S. M. Ratcliffe	392
PETERS, William K.—H. W. Kingsley	102
PEABODY, Adolph—D. J. Frankel and another	10,723
PEABODY, Adolph—L. Stern and another	17,432
ROSENTHAL, Charles A.—S. Baumann	60
RUSSELL, William H.—I. D. Garrett	374
ROSENHEIM, Albert—R. Moses and another	286
STEINMETZ, Charles—J. Boettner and another	114
STACK, Maurice—R. V. Hoffman	98
SZERLIP, Nathan—D. Mayer	115
SCHERZ, John L.—I. Benvakar	1,038
SATZINGER, Werner—Chebrah Chai Odom Anshei Minsk, costs	108
SOLOMONS, Edward J.—F. F. Wilcox	564
THOMAS, James L.—D. Higson	167
WITH, Jacob H.—D. Mayer	45
WUCHNER, Henry—W. S. Valentine	1,107

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

HARLEM, Emilie—Market and Fulton National Bank, Sept. 8, 1903 60

BORAXOLOGY

In the words of the poet, if you would bathe in glory, put BORAX in your bath. At least you'll have a glorious feeling after.

When you put Borax in water you double its cleansing power. It's indispensable in bath, toilet, laundry and every other place where you use soap and water.

Ask for 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND —*IT'S PURE.* Sold by Grocers and Druggists, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES," Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

MONAGHAN, John—Knickerbocker Trust Company, June 16, 1903 168

HEUER, Henry O.—J. E. Leaycraft and another, Feb. 13, 1904 97

HEUER, Henry O.—J. E. Leaycraft and another, June 23, 1903 918

KAMLET, Samuel—H. Hoffspiegel, Dec. 30, 1903 101

AUFFERMANN, Frederick A.—A. Grufe and another, July 22, 1903 135

EHRET, George—C. A. Kelly, Jan. 29, 1904 671

WINDMULLER, Louis, Erwin Roelker, and Adolph C. E. Windmuller—A. Aspegren and another, Feb. 17, 1904 909

Judgment Canceled.

BLUMENKROHN, Adolph, and Isaac Storch—W. J. Wright and another, June 20, 1898 ..... $711

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises, 6:46	Sun sets, ... 5:41	Moon sets, 10:45

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook, 10:27	Gov. Isl'd, 10:38	H. Gate, 12:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook, 11:00	Gov. Isl'd, 11:13	H. Gate, 1:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 23.		
Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil	10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar	10:00 A. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	
Cedric, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Chaucer, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
THURSDAY, FEB. 25.		
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	

GOLF SEASON WILL OPEN EARLY.

Metropolitan Clubs Preparing for a Busy Tournament Year—North Jersey Country Club Engages Willie Smith as Professional—Travis Expects to Play in English Amateur Championship in May.

Golfing plans for the season are being made with a rush that is indicative of a return to the old time activity in the game. Last year, although there was plenty to keep golfers busy, it was very noticeable that the number of open and invitation tournaments was not so great as had formerly been the case. Interest in the game among the metropolitan women also showed a marked falling off. Whether the revival of tennis had anything to do with this temporary condition of affairs or not, it is hard to say, for while many golf clubs added tennis courts to their attractions, others manifested but little interest in the latter game. At the Morris County Golf Club where the women players have formerly been noted for their loyalty to golf, more attention was given to tennis, but at Baltusrol, where women's golf has also been a marked feature, tennis practically failed to secure a hold.

The fact is becoming more apparent that the well-organized golf clubs are rapidly becoming country clubs, whether in name or not. Many, indeed, have dropped the name "golf" and substituted that of "country club." Originally formed, as most of the local clubs were, by golf enthusiasts, the fondness for open-air sports has brought in a large number of other members, who prefer to join the established club rather than organize a new one for some special sport. In this way, the parent club becomes a strong body financially and is enabled much better than small special clubs would be to encourage other sports. A golf club is eminently fitted to do this, for there is always an abundance of land, and the only expense necessary is in the hiring of an extra man or two and laying out the tennis courts. In larger clubs, bowling and other indoor sports have been added, and many of the local clubs that do not assume to be pretentious now keep open all the year, often holding, as Baltusrol, squash, billiard, and pool tournaments.

It was perfectly natural, therefore, in the growing tendency to make country clubs out of the regular golf clubs, that special interest should be shown by the members in the new sports that were added. The membership in all of the successful clubs now being so well divided affords opportunities for all classes to enjoy their specialties without encroaching upon the domain of others.

One of the indications that lead to the belief that golf will return to its old-time popularity this coming season is the early announcement of schedules made by several local clubs. Both the Montclair and Cranford Golf Clubs have prepared elaborate programmes of events, the Cranford committee having arranged a long list of dates through June, when the Montclair Club has made up its complete golf schedule for the year. This is unusual so early in the season. The opening event at Montclair will be on April 30, when there will be a general members team match, the rival Captains being T. T. Reid and W. C. Freeman. On May 7 it is expected to begin the series of interclub team matches, and plans are being made to meet the Essex County team on that day. Special handicaps will be held on all holidays and there will be the customary events for women. The schedule of dates closes with the Thanksgiving handicaps at the end of November.

TRAVIS MAY PLAY ABROAD.

It is barely possible that Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, who is now playing with his usual success at Palm Beach, may not be seen in the open championship this year. The dates for the latter event have just been fixed for July 8 and 9. The event will be played at the Glenview Golf Club, near Chicago, and it is generally understood that the open champion shall enter the event. Travis, however, is contemplating another European trip, to meet the best of the English and Scotch golfers. He will probably go, according to present plans, toward the end of March, and, besides playing in a number of tournaments, he expects to enter the amateur championship of Great Britain, which will be held in May on the Sandwich golf course, in the South of England. This will be the first time that an American champion has ever attempted to enter the foreign championship, and, whatever the outcome, it will be a notable feature in the year's golf annals. Travis is playing in excellent form now, and his entry in the classic golf event of Great Britain will serve to show the relative standing of the best of our players with the crack golfers abroad.

Travis is not likely to be the only American in that tournament, for E. M. Byers and F. Oden Horstman, both prominent golfers, are going abroad early this Spring, and their intention is to enter the amateur championship. Byers is a Pittsburg player, and he was runner-up in the amateur championship in 1902 to Louis James of Chicago. As a Yale golfers he won many tournaments, and he was also runner-up in the amateur championship at Nassau last Fall. Horstman is a Washington player and has taken part, with average success, in many local contests. Besides golfing, the travelers expect to make an automobile tour through a large part of Great Britain.

This international golf interest, however, is not likely to be all on one side this year, for there are strong reasons to believe that some of the best English players may come here and will play in the big World's Fair tournament at St. Louis in September. The officers of the Glen Echo Club of St. Louis, on whose links the tournament will be held, have invited several leading foreigners, and it is expectedthat Robert Maxwell, the present amateur champion of Great Britain, and John Low, captain of the Oxford-Cambridge team, last season, will be among the visiting golfers.

TRAVIS WINS THE CUP.

Brokaw Defeated for Florida Golf Championship at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20.—Before a large gallery Walter J. Travis won the golf championship of Florida and the President's Cup this afternoon in his match with George T. Brokaw by 3 up and 2 to play. The play of both was brilliant throughout the match save on the fifteenth and sixteenth holes, where Brokaw's puts overreached. Up to that time the play of both was faultless. Brokaw lost the eleventh hole by a stymie. This is the seventh tournament in which Brokaw has met Travis in the final round. Travis went out in 31 and came home in 36, making a total of 67. Brokaw was out in 33 and home in 38, total 71, which is the best golf played in a match this year. There was a runner-up prize for Brokaw. J. H. Hyde of Bay Shore won the Secretary's Cup from George Hirsh by 6 up and 4 to play, and H. O. Wood beat E. Cluett by 5 up and 4 to play for the Seminole Cup.

In the semi-final round E. W. Root, although beaten 4 up and 3 to play by Travis, gave an excellent exhibition of careful play, and Brokaw had to play a hard game to beat John Moller, Jr., by 1 up. The results:

President's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—W. J. Travis beat E. W. Root, 4 up, 3 to play; G. T. Brokaw beat John Moller, Jr., 1 up.
Final Round—Walter J. Travis beat G. T. Brokaw, 3 up, 2 to play.
Secretary's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—K. R. Hyde beat C. S. Bracket, 1 up, (19 holes;) George Hirsh beat A. F. Huston, 6 up, 4 to play.
Final Round—J. R. Hyde beat G. Hirsh, 6 up, 5 to play.
Seminole Cup.—E. C. Cluett beat S. K. Bolton, 1 up, (19 holes;) H. O. Wood beat G. W. Watts, 2 up.
Final Round—H. O. Wood beat E. Cluett, 5 up and 4 to play.

CLOSE GOLF AT PINEHURST.

A. E. Lard Defeats Johnson of Ardsley for Chief Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 20.—Two nineteen-hole matches in the semi-final round, in each of which a single stroke decided the result, was a feature of the golf handicap for the Casino trophies which began on Wednesday and ended to-day. A. E. Lard (7,) Columbia Golf Club, Washington, defeated I. B. Johnson (9,) Ardsley Club, six up and five to play in the final round of the men's event.

The contest for the women's cups will be completed during the coming weey. Summary:

First Round—J. A. Baker, (8,) Glenview, beat J. H. Hentz, Jr., (12,) Mt. Airy, 3 up, 2 to play; I. B. Johnson, Ardsley, beat A. G. Johnson, (13,) Ardsley, 2 up, 1 to play; L. H. Irwin (10,) Nassau, beat W. S. North, (9,) Riverside, 5 up, 4 to play; L. W. Johnson, (9,) Fox Hills, beat M. D. Byrnes, (13,) New York, 7 up, 5 to play; A. E. Lard, (7,) Columbia, beat Frank Presbrey, (11,) New York, 3 up, 2 to play; W. C. Johnson, (9,) Canoe Brook, N. J., beat F. J. Bailey, (9,) Kearsarge, N. H., 4 up, 3 to play; M. C. Parshall, (7,)Warren,Penn., beat S. H. Ordway, (12,) Nassau, 2 up, 1 to play; J. S. Green, (8,) Huntingdon Valley, beat J. D. Foot, (4,) Apawamis, 3 up, 2 to play.
Second Round—I. B. Johnson beat Baker, 3 up, 2 to play; Irwin beat L. W. Johnson, 4 up, 3 to play; Lard beat W. C. Johnson, 3 up, 2 to play; Parshall beat Greene, 3 up, 2 to play.
Semi-Finals—I. B. Johnson beat Irwin 1 up, (19 holes;) Lard beat Parshall, 1 up, (19 holes.)
Finals—Lard beat Johnson, 6 up, 5 to play.

INDOOR TENNIS MATCHES

Close Championship Games in Seventh Regiment Armory.

Wylie C. Grant Wins Easily, but Cragin Is Beaten by C. C. Kelly—Opening Rounds in Doubles.

With the players advancing to the second round of the singles and the opening round of the doubles nearly completed rapid progress was made yesterday in the tournament for the indoor tennis championship of the United States. It was a day of somewhat startling results and the work of the competitors was so good that it held a fair-sized gallery of spectators throughout the afternoon in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

Wylie C. Grant, the holder of the championship, won his match with ease. His opponent was D. G. Entz, of the Rye Tennis Club, and it is only fair to Entz to say that he was relatively outclassed although an able player. He was not equal to the handling of the swift service and hard hitting game played by Grant, and the score was 6—0, 6—2. Grant's partner, in the doubles, Le Roy of Columbia, had all that he could contend with to defeat B. H. Palmer. The latter was very able in placing the ball and also made it difficult for Le Roy to receive the ball so that he could get back with one of his passing drives. It was only by sheer force of play that Le Roy took the first set at 6—4. In the next set Palmer rallied and played so well that he almost ran Le Roy off his feet.

The Columbia man worked like a beaver, and the points in the majority of the games went to deuce, but after several calls of deuce and vantage, Palmer always steadied himself and took the games by forcing the ball to the corners of the court and scoring the points on the faulty returns of Le Roy. The third set of the match called forth all the experience that Le Roy could muster. He lobbed considerably, and on the returns of Palmer scored by the cleanest sort of passing down the side lines of the court. In this set Le Roy's work was splendid, and his hitting of the ball was forceful and accurate.

The Harvard champion, B. S. Prentice, met his Waterloo at the hands of Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., who was strongly aggressive from the opening service. Prentice forced the play all through the first set, and several times had it within a point of victory, but Pell never shirked in his playing, and by downright hard hitting and severe volleying Pell managed to win the set at 8—6 after nearly all of the games in the set had touched at deuce. The second set was shorter and less severe, as Pell had slightly the best of it all the way.

Calhoun Cragin, who in former years has been the runner-up of the tournament, and was expected to be a factor in deciding the present championship, met defeat in a hard-fought three-set match that was one of the features of the day. His clubmate, C. C. Kelly, worked the downfall of Cragin and accomplished it by playing the ball deep into his court and low over the net. Cragin could not steady himself and get any length to his returns, for in the majority of instances he either drove into the net or beyond the court lines. Only once, in the second set, which he won, did Cragin rise to his usual standard, and then he clearly outplayed Kelly at every point, although Kelly was at times brilliant in getting in difficult crosses. Cragin managed to get nearly all of these in this set and earned the greater number of his points by passing Kelly along the centre mark of his court. In the final set Kelly completely overwhelmed Cragin and won by 6—2.

The doubles were begun, and at the outset the champions, Grant and Le Roy, were called upon to dispose of the strong pair from the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, Hoskins and Colket. The champions played their old game with but slight variations; Grant took the net, and his terrific hitting simply put the ball out of all possibility of return. Time after time it bounded high over the heads of the Philadelphians, who never got a chance at it. On service Grant was also good and scored a number of straight aces. Le Roy played the back court and got in some pretty place shots and drives that were so speedily sent along the side lines that they were counted as scoring passes. Hoskin and Colket played on the defensive all through the match. They were never equal to getting up the speed of the champions, and whenever they came near to attaining the speed they lost all accuracy. The Princeton-Harvard veteran combination, Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, won their match against the New York Club team, Bryan and Freedman. As Little was not equal to a fast contest on boards, Wright bore the brunt of the attack on his side of the net, and the honors of the victory were mainly his. He was very clever and resourceful when hard pressed, and had Bryan and Freedman not been over-anxious for the points, their chances of winning would have been better. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., West Side Tennis Club, defeated Shepard Homans, West Side Tennis Club, by default; B. S. Prentice, Harvard University, defeated Sydney L. Smith, Bergen Point Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—0; R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood, N. J., defeated E. S. H. Pendergast, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4.
First Round—W. Raymond, Brooklyn Tennis Club, defeated A. L. Lovibund, West Side Tennis Club, 9—6, 6—4, 6—4; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated D. G. Entz, Rye Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—2; Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood, N. J., 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., West Side Tennis Club, defeated E. S. Prentice, Harvard University, 8—6, 6—4; W. B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; C. C. Kelly, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Calhoun C. Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.
Men's Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Arthur S. Cragin and P. L. Schuyler, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated J. F. Entz and D. G. Entz, Rye Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—0; Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University, defeated A. L. Hoskins and Meredith Colket, Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; W. B. Cragin and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., Seventh Regiment and West Side Tennis Club, defeated E. V. Frothingham and C. W. MacMullen, West Side Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—6; Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Robert T. Bryan and Arthur L. Freedman, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4.
First Round—Arthur S. Cragin and P. L. Schuyler, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated H. W. Warner and Grant Burns, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3.

CLOSE RACQUET CONTESTS.

Shaw Easily Beats Crane and Hunnewell Vanquishes McCormack.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—The racquet championship narrowed itself down to-day to the semi-finals, in which Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston will meet A. Potter of Boston and Hollis H. Hunnewell will play George H. Brooke of Philadelphia, and it appears to be settled that Shaw will again be the champion. Shaw showed easily his superiority over Joshua Crane, Jr., in this morning's game.

Crane played hard all the time, while Shaw seemed to feel that he could win at will and did not try for many balls that appeared to have been easy. Once striking his gait, Shaw had no difficulty in running out the match.

The match between Hunnewell and McCormack required five hard-fought games. In the first game Hunnewell started in with a rush, and ran the score up to 6—1. Then McCormack steadied a little, but with the score at 12—9 Hunnewell ran out the game. The next was considerably easier for the Bostonian, and he won, 15—4. Then McCormack went out for the match despite the fact that the games stood 2 love agaist him. The third he took with a score of 18—17, the longest and most stubbornly contested game of the day. The next he won by a score of 17—14. The fifth and deciding game was another struggle. Hunnewell had the score at 13—10, but could not run it out. Then came another point, and then McCormack got in 5. It was exciting and well played throughout, and when Hunnewell ran out the game with the necessary points there was applause from the large gathering.

In the only other match of the day A. Potter of Boston easily beat P. Stockton of Boston in three straight sets. The summary:

Hunnewell, Boston	15	15	17	14	17
McCormack, Chicago	9	4	18	17	16
Shaw, Boston	9	15	15	15	
Crane, Boston	15	8	7	9	
Potter, Boston	15	15	15		
Stockton, Boston	7	4	9		

CADET FENCERS WIN.

Cornell Beaten in Spirited Dual Meet at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20.—The Cornell fencing team met defeat at the hands of the Annapolis naval cadets to-day in one of the cleverest exhibitions of fencing seen here for some time. Annapolis won six of the bouts and Cornell took three. The members of both teams exhibited the greatest eagerness to win their bouts, and on numerous occasions Civil Engineer Cunningham, who was director of the contest, had to reprove the contestants for unfairness. This was particularly noticeable in the bouts between Heckheimer and Knox and Pino and Knox. Both of these resulted in a tie at first, but in the second try they were won by Knox for Annapolis.

The teams were:
Cornell—W. L. Bowman, Captain; F. F. Pino, and Heckheimer.
Annapolis—R. P. Neilson, Captain; J. F. Atkinson, and H. G. Knox.

The results by bouts were: Neilson defeated Bowman; Pino defeated Atkinson; Knox defeated Heickheimer; Neilson defeated Pino; Atkinson defeated Bowman; Heckheimer defeated Neilson; Knox defeated Bowman; Heckheimer defeated Atkinson, and Knox defeated Pino.

SQUASH FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Scott and Blagden Win Their Way Into the Final Round.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The fifth annual amateur squash championship of America began here to-day under the management of the Tennis and Racquet Club. Among the entries are George I. Scott of New York, the title holder, who is defending his claim to the championship cup which he has won twice, and William Post of New York, who won the cup in 1901. W. C. Blagden, another player of note, is also among the entries.

In the matches to-day J. Gordon Douglass fell an easy prey to G. I. Scott, and William Post suffered defeat from W. C. Blagden after a hotly contested game, Mr. Post showing signs of fatigue toward the finish. In the first game Post, knowing the court a little better than his opponent, succeeded in winning a close game by a score of 17—14. In the second and third games Mr. Blagden improved, and with his wonderful staying powers succeeded in winning both games and the match. The score: 14—17, 15—10, 15—10.

On Monday morning Mr. Blagden will meet Mr. Scott in the finals, which is to be the best of five games, all others having been the best in three.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Trossachs and Tribes Hill Were the Only Beaten Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Drizzling rain cut to-day's attendance, but did not disturb the fast condition of the track. Trossach and Tribes Hill were the only beaten favorites, and the defeat of the latter in the City Railway Stakes, worth $1,280 to the winner, was a blow to the talent. Count 'Em Out, little fancied at 8 to 1, made the running and was never driven to the limit to win out by a neck.

Conundrum was run up after the second race from $400 to $1,200 and bought in. Sneer ran away while at the post in the first race, and striking the fence, broke Jockey Huston's leg. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ball Hornet, 112 pounds, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, won; Phiora, 105, (Cochran,) 11 to 1, second; Young Jessie, 99, (Nicol,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Nabocklish, Shaitan, Trossachs, Sneer, Lady Wheelock, and Gov. Sayers also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Conundrum, 114 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 6 to 5, won; Claremont, 107, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, second; Gus Heidorn, 108, (L. Wilson,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Allegrette, Arnold K., Moderator, Charlie Fisher, Major Carpenter, and The Pride of Surrey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile. Floral King, 90 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 7 to 10, won; Hyfiettus, 99, (Pieratt,) 10 to 1, second; New Mown Hay, 96, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Bon Mot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—New Orleans City Railway Handicap Sweepstakes; mile and a sixteenth. Count 'Em Out, 92 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 1, won; Hussch, 102, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1, second; Tribes Hill, 117, (Callahan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Lev Dorsey, The Messenger, Felix Bard, Favonius, and Tancred also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Scorpio, 118 pounds, (Fuller,) 1 to 3, won; Sadducee, 108, (McCafferty,) 4 to 1, second; Rollick II., 98, (Stille,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Helen Tarwater, Out Out, North Wind, Nat Eggleston, and Capt. Billy Lee also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Col. Tyler, 109 pounds, (Livingston,) 8 to 5, won; Thorneycroft, 116, (Fuller,) 8 to 5, second; Free Admission, 103, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:37 1-5. Semper Vivax, Pyrrho Plando, James Fitz, and Aminte also ran.

VICTORY FOR DE LA SALLE.

Yale Freshmen Basket Ball Team Defeated by 31 to 16.

The basket ball team of De La Salle Institute, at 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, continued its victorious career in the gymnasium of the Institute last night, by defeating the Yale freshmen by the score of 31 points to 16. Notwithstanding the large and rather one-sided score, it was regarded by the spectators who almost filled the gymnasium as one of the fastest and snappiest games played there this year. The shooting of both teams was excellent. Although without the services of Capt. Goddard, and handicapped as to height and weight, the De La Salle boys displayed all the good points of basket ball, and made but few mistakes. The visiting players were completely puzzled by the dash and effectiveness of De La Salle's men in the first half. Amasega being particularly prominent. Line-up:

De La Salle, 37.	Position.	Yale, 1907, 16.
Suarez	Left forward	Scott
Amezaga	Right forward	Jonas
Hanrahan	Centre	Fargo
Largey	Left guard	Church
Cella	Right guard	Immich

Goals—Amezaga, 5; Hanrahan, 3; Largey, 4; Cella, 3; Suarez, 1; Fargo, 2; Scott, 1; Immich, 3; Jonas, 1. Goals from foul—Amezaga, 4; Suarez, 1; Jonas, 1; Immich, 1. Referee—O'Donnell, Yale. Umpire—J. Thorp, Columbia University. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

SCOOTERING INSURES FINE SPORT

Growing Popularity of These New Boats That Can be Used on Ice as Well as Water—Absolutely Safe and Very Fast—Invented by Life Savers on the Great South Bay.

The Great South Bay sailormen have discovered a new Winter sport. It may appriately be called scootering, and the rare pleasure it affords, coupled with the tendency of our climate to return to old-fashioned Winters, is sure to make it extremely popular.

Scootering is sailing in a scooter, a little boat that scoots over ice like an ice yacht and takes to water like a duck. Without the strenuous and not altogether pleasing task of holding on, and the ever-present dread of finding a weak spot in the ice inseparable from ice yachting, scootering affords a comfortable position and a feeling of security born of the reflection that if the occupants of the boat do have to take water, it will be only in the form of spray. The scooter is as safe a craft on the water as on ice, and in that fact lies its immeasurable superiority to the ice yacht. Safety is the foundation and comfort the superstructure of pleasure.

The scooter is a small boat of the sneak-box type, with, however, a flatter bottom and two runners for traveling over ice. It has a jib and mainsail rig and the jib serves the double purpose of propulsion and steering, for there is no rudder. Instead of sitting in the stern sheets and holding the helm the skipper sits by the mast and handles the jib-sheet. By trimming or easing it as occasion requires he can make his craft take any course. By skillful manipulation he can make the boat go about or turn close to a mark as readily as with a rudder.

ORIGIN OF THE SCOOTER.

The origin of the scooter is interesting. The crews at the life-saving stations along the south shore of Long Island, in consequence of the partial freezing over of Great South Bay, frequently encountered great difficulty in visiting their homes on the inshore of the estuary. In time, some one devised a small boat on sleds that could be pushed over ice and paddled over water. This boat came into general use and the sleds gave place to runners. Though something was thus saved in weight the boat still remained clumsy, and hard and tedious labor was involved in pushing it across the bay. Indeed, it was an exhausting day's work to fetch supplies from one of the adjacent villages. This punt on runners was for years the main reliance of the lifesavers for crossing the bay in the Winter season. About two years ago a native conceived the idea of borrowing the sneak-box form and applying sail. Then the lifesavers suddenly discovered they could cross the bay in a few minutes with new-found pleasure instead of labor.

The scooter is almost as fast on ice as the ice yacht. It is said to have attained a speed of thirty miles an hour, and after seeing one move in a stiff breeze, the statement will hardly be doubted. Of course, it does not travel so fast on water, but it makes good time. It glides readily from ice to water and from water to ice, unless the ice be badly broken. In that event, however, an implement like a boat hook, with a sharp spur instead of the hook, enables the occupant to pull it out of the water with little difficulty. How or by whom the name scooter was applied to the craft is not recorded, but undoubtedly it was derived from the slang exclamation employed to command a hurried departure.

The ruling dimensions of the scooter at the present time are: Length, 14 feet; beam, 4 feet; depth of hold, 12 to 14 inches. There is a partial deck with a cockpit extending from the stern to the mast 5½ feet long, 2½ feet wide, and protected by a combing 3 to 5 inches in height. The cockpit will comfortably hold two or three persons. The shape of the hull is much like that of a pumpkin seed. The runners are 10 feet long, ¾ inch wide, 1⅜ inches in height, brass shod, and placed 20 inches apart. Experience has shown that brass makes a better shoe than iron or steel. The hull is stoutly built with oak frame, cedar ribs, and pine planking. Screws instead of nails are used in the construction.

The sail spread is fifteen to twenty square feet. Last year a sprit mainsail was used, but this year the sprit has given place to the gaff. On account of the strength of the prevailing Winter winds a large sail area is not desirable, and a big hull would be unmanageable in transit from water to ice, but doubtless there will be an increase of the one and an enlargement of the other with the development of the sport. A peculiar fact is that no names were given to scooters before the current season. The great increase in numbers since last Winter has, however, made naming a necessity.

SPORTING POSSIBILITIES.

The scooter first came into use last Winter and its utility and possibilities for sport were so apparent that this year a large number of this speedy little craft is to be seen on Great South Bay. There was an attempt at a race last February, but it attracted little attention even in that locality. The first real race was held on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Nearly a hundred scooters were assembled at Blue Point and the shore was crowded with spectators. The incentive was a handsome silver n ug for the first, and less imposing prizes for the second and third boats. There were eighteen entries and fourteen starters. Capt. Hank Heff, of Islip, the veteran skipper of cup defenders, acted as Chairman of the Board of Judges, and his associates were Capt. Ed Terry, of Bayport; Capt. John Green, of Sayville; Byron Mcger, of Blue Point; George W. Conkling, of Patchogue, and H. V. Watkins, of Bellport. The race was under the general management of Capt. Will Graham, of Blue Point.

It was over a triangular course, six miles long with two miles to the leg, and the racers were required to go three times round, making eighteen miles altogether. There was no manoeuvring for position. The scooters were ranged alongside at the line, with the crews standing on the ice. Ice yachts are started in like manner, and in the early days of the New York Yacht Club its fleet was similarly ranged at anchor, with head sails down, for the start. The scooters, however, lined up with all sail set. At the signal they shot away as if moved by a single impulse, but the varying skill of handling was at once apparent.

The starters were Leader, William Still; Vamoose, Clarence Ruhland; Daisy, A. Morgan, sailed by Wilmot Overton; Hayseed, E. Smith; Cold Stuff, C. S. Breckenridge; White Swan, Frank Rayner; G. Wyz, T. Ryder; The Pride, Dave Cochran; White Wing, E. Cochran; Eagle, H. Hawkins; Frost King, Robert Bishop; Snowflake, Benjamin Bishop; Tricky, E. Murdoch, and Swifty. They started together, but the Leader, with the best handling, at once took the lead and increased it steadily on each round of the course. The wind was light from the northeast, and the little craft had an easy reach, with booms on the starboard hand for the first leg, a broad reach with booms to port for the second leg, and a beat home for the third leg. The wind was about six knots, but if hed much more weight than a Summer wind of the same velocity, and the scooters traveled over the ice at a pace considerably above twenty miles an hour. The bay was entirely frozen, and the ice smooth and unbroken on the first leg. On the second leg, however, there were air holes and hummocks, and the little craft went over those as if they were no obstacles.

Notwithstanding the moderate breeze and the fact that six miles of the course involved beating to windward, the Leader, which won first place, covered the eighteen miles in 40:28. The Vamoose was second, time 47:06; the Daisy third, time 52:32. The success of this first race insures frequent races in the future and a much larger fleet of scooters for next Winter.

DEATH OF THE ABBOT.

Was Once World's Champion Trotter and Owned by John J. Scannell.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Abbot, 2:08¼, John J. Scannell's ten-year-old trotter, died at the Scannell stock farm here last night after being sick two days.

Mr. Scannell reached his stock farm this afternoon, and gave orders to have the famous gelding buried on the farm. A monument, suitably inscribed, will be erected. Some months ago Mr. Scannell gave $1,400 to a man as commission to obtain a $20,000 policy on the life of The Abbot in Lloyds of London, as no American company will insure a horse. Weeks went on and no policy arrived, and it was finally learned that the man had disappeared with the money. Mr. Scannell had intended to secure a life policy on the horse, but had postponed doing so, and so The Abbot was not insured at the time of his death.

E. E. Smathers offered Mr. Scannell $40,000 for the trotter three months ago, and Fred. Gerken was willing to give even more. Mr. Scannell said to-night, that on account of his affection for the animal he refused all offers.

One of the world's most famous trotters has been lost in the death of The Abbot. In 1900 he was the champion trotter of the world. His mile record of 2:03¼ was made on the Terre Haute track on Sept. 26, 1900, lowering the world's record of 2:03¾, which had been held since 1894 by Alix. At that time The Abbot was looked on as a very probable two-minute horse, but that record practically closed his career on the turf, for he only made one fast race after that—against Cresceus on the Brighton Beach track on Aug. 15, 1901. Cresceus won the first heat in 2:08¾, the fastest mile that had been trotted at that time in a race. The Abbot had the outside position, and was beaten only by the narrowest margin. The Abbot broke in the second heat and was easily distanced by the great trotter. The race was for a purse of $12,000, of which $7,000 went to the winner and $5,000 to the loser.

The Abbot was ten years old. He was a bay gelding and was foaled in 1893 at the Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., the property of C. J. and H. Hamlin. His sire was Chimes and his dam Nettie King. His first appearance on the turf was in 1897, when at the opening of the Grand Circuit in Detroit he won the second heat of the M. and M. $10,000 stake in 2:11¼. He won six out of nine races that year, the purse money being $5,750. In 1898 he won seven out of ten races and lowered his record to 2:08¾.

The Abbot was sold for $25,500 to ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell on Nov. 30, 1900. This was the record price for a gelding until the sale of Major Delmar last Fall for $40,000. The sale of The Abbot took place in Madison Square Garden, and the fame of this horse brought together a large number of prominent horsemen. Only two bids were offered, the first of $36,000. Mr. Scannell then offered $500 more, and amid the cheers of the crowd the horse was knocked down to him. The gelding made some fast exhibition trots against time, but never succeeded in breaking his former world's record, which was first lowered by Cresceus in 1901, when the latter trotted 2:02¾ at Columbus.

The Abbot was prominent on several occasions through the large offers for match races made by Mr. Scannell. Soon after purchasing him Mr. Scannell made an offer to trot him against any horse in the world, and an effort was made to bring Cresceus and one or two other fast trotters in the race, but the scheme never materialized. The Charter Oak Park managers then offered a purse of $25,000 for a race between The Abbot and Boralma, owned by Thomas W. Lawson. The match was arranged, but it never came off.

A long delay occurred in getting the big Brighton Beach match off between The Abbot and Cresceus. On Sept. 22, 1901, the same trotters came together at Readville, Mass., but Cresceus again won. The Abbot trotted a mile in 2:05 in an effort to break his record, and never after showed up to his old form, although he appeared in many exhibitions. Last year, the Empire City track management planned a big race between The Abbot, Major Delmar, and Lord Derby, but at the critical moment the latter horse went lame, and the race was called off. A match was then arranged between The Abbot and Major Delmar, and the trotters met at Poughkeepsie Aug. 9, 1903, Major Delmar winning handily. The Abbot could not do better than 2:14. That was The Abbot's last big race. Since that time he has been at Mr. Scannell's stock farm at Fishkill.

FLY-CASTING FOR PRIZES.

Home Training Cycle Contests to be Added to Sportsmen's Show Events.

A large crowd of visitors inspected the numerous attractions of the Sportsmen's Show yesterday, in Madison Square Garden. The show got well under way last night, for all of the belated exhibits have arrived and everything is neatly arranged in its place. The fly-casting competition in the afternoon occasioned considerable interest, and the contestants gave a clever exhibition of their skill. The contest was for distance only, with Class B trout flies. Arthur Gotthold of Brooklyn won with a cast of 69 feet 8 inches. W. Walter of Bath Beach was second, with a cast of 66 feet. C. R. Woodward of Brooklyn came third, with a cast of 62 feet 4 inches, and M. R. Smith of Brooklyn was fourth, with a cast of 56 feet.

Miss Bessie Cruikshank of Brooklyn, the woman champion fly caster, did some practicing with a rod and fly at the tank in the afternoon. She made over sixty feet repeatedly. Her best cast was sixty-eight feet.

Reuben Leonard of Centre Valley, N. Y., who holds the fly-casting championship of the United States, will be at the show to-morrow, and will enter all the classes open to him.

Home-training bicycle contests will be started to-morrow night at the show. They will be held in the concert hall, where the bicycle section of the show has its headquarters. As the contestants will ride upon the regular bicycle home-trainer machines, the events will be a decided novelty, but they have attracted considerable interest among wheelmen and the assurance is bright for a large entry list.

There will be two events, a one-mile individual championship and a two-mile team club championship. In the former there will be as many heats as the number of entries necessitate. Two men will compete in each heat, the winner of the final heat to be awarded the first prize, and his competitor will receive the second prize.

In the two-mile team race each team will be composed of three amateur wheelmen, members of the club they represent, and no contestants can compete on more than one team. There will be as many heats as the number of entries necessitate. Two men, one from each team, will compete in each heat. The team winning two heats will be eligible to compete with other team winners until the final. The team winning the final heat will be awarded the Pope silver cup.

Joseph Oatman, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, will act as referee, and he has selected Edward Gebereux and W. L. Bridgman as judges and P. M. Dyer and D. M. Adee as timers.

Guides from the Adirondacks report a great mortality among deer, especially in the Bog River region. The unusual severity of the Winter has cut off the food supply in a great many sections. One guide reports that while driving out from his camp to the railroad he found a deer lying in the road, dying. He lifted it out of the wagon track and laid it in the snow beside the road, and when he passed the next day he found it dead. Some of the guides suggest that if a supply of hay were taken into the woods and distributed throughout March the game supply next Fall would be greatly increased. At one camp this Winter two bushels of frozen potatoes were thrown out of the back door and were devoured by a herd of seven deer.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Have compelled low prices for 67 years.

And there will be many more than two bites to this cherry, including Five o'clock Teas, at

7c Pkg.

So far as more news of this bargain cherry goes we will HATCH-ET Monday—one item brings a sale of beauty Lawns, at

3c yd.

Another, lovely Crepe de Chine, at

39c yd.

W. B., C. B. and Elna, 69c.

All popular models, straight front, long hip, fully gored, perfect fitting, and a guaranteed bargain.

The Elna Corset has hose supporter attachment. Our regular $1.00 Corset, sizes 18 to 25.
Second Floor.

Handsome Porcelain Plates, 5c

On display counters, main floor, front. Very handsome American porcelain, in white and gold decorations, which are considered an exceptional value at $1.00 a doz., your choice of any size for 5c
Soup Plates to match 5c
Cups and Saucers to match 7c
Decorated Cracker Jars, 3 colors ... 19c
Decorated Lettuce Plates 5c
Tea Cups and Saucers 5c
Decorated white and gold Cake Plates 10c
Larger jumbo Coffee Cups and Saucers, 3 colors 10c

Leather Auto Clothing.

We represent one of the best European makers of fine Auto Clothing, and will be glad to show sample garments for both men and women.

These garments are marvels of delicacy of color and texture and yet panoplies of mail, in their ability to resist wear. Our prices are very moderate.
Second Floor.

Women's $2.50 Shoes, $1.40

600 pairs of women's dongola kid button and lace Shoes, with light and medium weight extension soles. Full round toes with patent leather tips, low and military heels, splendid fitting, comfortable Shoes which have a reputation for comfort and best of wear. They were obtained from one of the largest and best makers of Shoes in Boston at a remarkable concession in price, and you will think the price remarkable when you see them. A size or two missing here and there, but mostly all sizes in the collection. Sizes 2½ to 7. Widths B, C, D and E.

Men's $3.50 Shoes, $1.98.

Bates $3.50 Shoes at $1.98 are certainly one of the best Shoe values ever offered to the men of Greater New York. Twenty cases, or 480 pairs, will be ready for Tuesday's selling.

They are made of wax calfskin and box calf. Every p

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Baseball Prospects Now Attracting Attention—Candidates at Yale and Amherst in Practice—Football Changes to be Made by Warner at Cornell—Yale-Columbia Game Being Arranged.

The Yale hockey team this year has been playing in the first rank, while the basket ball team has dropped into the second division. The basket ball team this year has been far below the Yale average. With the departure of these teams from the athletic arena Yale will settle down tomorrow with all of the teams in practice for the Spring opening, the last one out being the 'Varsity baseball squad. The 'Varsity battery candidates have been working in the cage for several weeks, and the pitchers have narrowed down to McKay, Bowman, Allen, and Jackson. A freshman or two may be added to this list later. Winslow leads the field behind the bat, but Erwin, a sophomore, is a good second, and is the baseball find of the year. He weighs 185 pounds, stands over six feet in height, and is a heavy batter. He may be used on the team if he is not put behind the bat. Bowman, last year's 'Varsity pitcher, is likely to be called to first base, where he played a good school game when not pitching. With Metcalf of the football team at second base, O'Brien or Hiscamp at short stop, and Miller at third base, Yale will have a remarkably fast infield. Chittendon, last year's first baseman, was expected to be back for this year, but he is in the Forestry School, and will be out of New Haven during the season.

An interesting piece of news to football followers is that Mitchell, the plucky little half back and full back, who did all of Yale's kicking last Fall, is to return to Yale for a professional course, and so will again be eligible. Mitchell was a star last year, outpunting even De Witt in the Princeton-Yale game, and played a fast all-around backfield game. His football history is the reverse of that usually recorded. He never played the game in school or college until his senior year last Fall. By accident he was discovered when he won the university punting contest. He stood high as a student, but it was not supposed the coaches could turn him into a strong enough man to play football. This was done, however, and Mitchell, who stands about 5 feet 10 inches and weighs 160 pounds, was taken by many experts at the end of the season as the all-American punter.

Yale is likely to send a crew this year to the American Henley. To do this, however, will mean a great change in Yale's method of turning out a 'Varsity crew by slow and gradual development, as the men who will row in this regatta will have to be at top notch a month before the Harvard race. Yale will also row the Annapolis cadets in May.

The Yale track team is one of the busiest organizations at Yale. Invitations to enter relay meets have been received in large numbers, and Yale has accepted one of them—the Spanish War Veterans' meet in New York on March 5. The indoor meets this year have developed several good men, notably Parsons, the freshman sprinter, who won from Colwell of Harvard in the relay half mile at Boston, and Sumner, Torrey, and Hall, new men who show promise of first-rate track performances.

That there will be a football game with Columbia next Fall in New York City will be an assured fact, according to present indications. Columbia men have been at Yale arranging details. Messrs. Smyth and Strangland representing the New York team, while Manager Spalding and Capt. Hogan looked after Yale's interests. The game will very likely be played on the American League baseball grounds. Yale will also end the season as usual with Princeton and Harvard, the dates falling on Nov. 19 and 26. Harvard closing the schedule. These dates are now being worked out by Manager Spalding of the Yale team. West Point will have a place in the schedule, as will Holy Cross.

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Although the aquatic situation at Ithaca is now serene, Cornell men are worrying over the prospects of the football team. Financially the football season of 1903 showed a decrease in income. For this reason Cornell men are thinking of every possible thing that can be done to insure a successful gridiron year, and the undergraduates rejoice that Glen Warner has been selected as coach of the team.

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This means the establishment of an entirely new system, the smoothing over of a factional fight of long standing among the alumni, and a restoration of confidence among supporters of Cornell's team. There is a general belief that although Warner may not achieve wonderful success this year, he will, if given a good chance, build up a distinctive system, which will bring results consistent with his past record at Carlisle.

Mr. Warner consented to come to Cornell only on the condition that his contract should be for a term of three years or more, and that he should be in full control in every sense of the word. Alumni may offer him suggestions, but it lies with Warner to decide whether they shall be used or not. Warner, too, is "head coach," and will say who shall play and who shall not, the Captain being merely a figurehead to run the team when on the field.

Mr. Warner, it is expected, will develop a system of team work the lack of which during the past few years has been Cornell's great weakness.

Instead of having a coach for the line and a coach for the back field, each pulling in a different direction, Warner will have the team working as a whole with eleven men in each formation. Individualism is to be discouraged, and each player will be taught Warner's style of play, instead of being shown by half a dozen different alumni how to fill a certain position.

The amount of salary which Warner is to receive is not announced, but it is known that it is very large. In fact, the question as to whether Cornell could afford to give him as much as he asked was one of the most difficult factors in the way of getting him back to Ithaca. It is understood that when Coach Jennings leaves Warner will also be made baseball coach.

Warner will have two assistants. One coach will devote his entire attention to the scrubs and another will have charge of the freshmen. This will enable Warner to give his undivided attention to the 'Varsity. It is understood that Warner will have power to select his own assistants, the Council merely fixing their salary. Trainer Moakley will continue to have charge of the physical condition of the men, Warner having expressed a preference to have the aid of his services.

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Columbia's fencers have three hard contests before them with Yale, Cornell, and West Point. The first of these meets will be in New York on Feb. 26, with Yale. March 11 Cornell and Columbia will meet at Ithaca, and a week later Columbia will fence with the West Point cadets. These meets will act as excellent preparation for the intercollegiate championships, to be held April 1 and 2 at the New York Athletic Club.

The freshmen fencing team has also arranged a short schedule, which includes some of the best preparatory schools in the vicinity. Among them are Overlook Latin School of Nyack, which will be met on Feb. 27, and Groff School, champions of the New York Interscholastic League, who will meet Columbia March 4, at Earl Hall.

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At the Columbia interscholastic indoor games to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory next Saturday afternoon, there will be a 70-yard and a 220-yard dash open to boys in the public schools. The 880-yard run has been replaced by the 220-yard dash at the request of Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of Public School Athletics, as he thinks the 880-yard run is too long a distance for school boys. The other events (open to all schools in the United States) are: 70-yard dash, (under sixteen years,) 70-yard hurdle, (2 feet 6 inches,) 440-yard run, one-mile run, high jump, shot put, (12 pounds,) and 440-yard run, handicap, open to members of the Twenty-second Regiment.

A silk banner will be given to the school scoring the greatest number of points on a basis of five points for first place, three for second place, and one for third place. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded individual competitors.

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Regular baseball practice began at Amherst last week. A large number of candidates reported to Capt. Shay. Practice will be continued every afternoon to try out the new material. Fielding practice will be held in the baseball cage in Pratt Gymnasium under the direction of Capt. Shay, while the batting drill will be in Barrett Gymnasium. For some time this will be the extent of the work until the squad is thinned out and more of the old men report. Coach Dowd will then take up the work in sliding to bases, and the general theory of the game will be studied.

At present there is a large number of candidates out for the outfield positions and a scarcity of men for battery work. This has been the trouble in past seasons. The best candidates for the pitcher's box are Orrell, 1905, who did good work in the box against the Princeton freshmen last year, and McRae, who showed up well last year. Stork, Amidore, and Ellis are the most promising candidates for a place behind the bat. Following are the men on the squad: Amidon, Bartlett, 1904; Ellis, Lynch, 1905; Delabarre, Knapp, Matherson, Powell, 1906; Ailair, Ailchin, Amsbury, Deal, Dickenson, Hunter, James, Lamb, Lock, Newell, Pratt, Sheehan, and Weller, 1907.

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After several months of preliminary practice in the cage the Johns Hopkins lacrosse team is entering upon the period of its Winter work. The game is progressing and growing in favor each year, and better men are entering the sport at other colleges. A fine schedule, perhaps the finest ever arranged, has been completed by Manager Branch, and a game with Cornell on Baltimore grounds to settle the dual league supremacy is assured.

The attack this year should be fast and solid, though not heavy. The defense may also be a unit, but there are places that may prove weak when the test comes. The prospect of a new man at goal is also worrying Capt. Tough and the coaches, but there is considerable material for the position. The team will not be a heavy one, but it is hoped that perfect form and system will more than make up for that. Putts will play at in-home, and Stronbar or Rosenheim will fill the out-home position. Mattlai, at centre, played a star game last year, as did Bird, who will figure at third attack again this year, and Dill of last year's team, now a better and heavier man, will play at second, making practically an entire attack of seasoned men.

Of the old defense men, Freddie Blanck and Capt. Tough are the only ones left, but there is some good material among the new men. S. Pearre Morse and several others are showing up well, and among the list to draw from are Shackleford, Wroth, W. Kohn, Odenbal, Spencer, Hudgins, Geiger, Hiss, and Chambers. Hiss is an excellent man. He was formerly an oarsman at Yale, and will most likely win a place at point or at goal. Kohn seems to be showing well at goal-tend, and will probably be given a chance to test his merit.

The schedule up to date is: April 2, Columbia University at Baltimore; April 23, Cornell University at Baltimore; April 30, Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J.; May 7, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Penn.; May 14, Swarthmore College at Baltimore.

The annual game with Toronto University will probably be played on June 11. The open dates on April 9 and 16 will probably be filled with games with Harvard University and Pennsylvania. A game with the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn is also expected to be played at Bay Ridge.

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Princeton's hockey team, which started the season in so auspicious a manner, has proved a disappointment. By the showing it made against Yale in Pittsburg during the holidays it was hoped that when the rival universities met in the intercollegiate series Princeton would have a fair chance of winning. It took an extra period for Yale to win, but the defeat by Columbia was as sudden as unexpected. A game with Harvard still remains to be played, but the prospects of winning it are not bright. It is earnestly hoped that next year's Captain, under the supervision of the Athletic Committee, will enforce strict training and faithful practice throughout the season.

The basket ball team seems to be almost on a par with hockey. For this, however, better and more logical reasons can be advanced. The death of Seely last Summer and the enforced absence of Wrightson and Carter has seriously crippled the team. Hard daily practice is being held in order to strengthen the team for the balance of the season.

The joint gymnastic and indoor track meet to be held on the afternoon of March 9 is a new departure in Princeton athletics. The meets, of which this is the first, will give the candidates preliminary practice and enable Capt. Adsit and Trainer Robinson to pick the best material for work on the cinder track. The complete programme will be as follows:

Gymnastic events—Horizontal bar, tumbling, flying rings, club swinging, parallel bars, and horse.

Track events—High jump, pole vault, shot-put, fifty-yard dash, pursuit races, and one-mile relay race.

SOLDIERS IN ATHLETICS.

Many New Features Proposed for the Military Tournament.

The Military Athletic League, whose annual military and athletic tournament has become a regular event each year, will give its eighth tournament at Madison Square Garden, during the week beginning May 2. The usual features will be presented, with some additional ones, for which the President, Col. George R. Dyer, is arranging. The Forty-eighth Regiment of Highlanders, from Ottawa, will represent Canada. They won applause and appreciation two years ago.

Applications are already being made for boxes for the week, and Clarence Mackay, H. R. Winthrop, Alfred Vanderbilt, C. S. Wadsworth, August Belmont, C. B. Alexander, James Speyer, W. B. Leeds, and Cornelius Vanderbilt have secured boxes. The officers of the league are:

President—Col. George R. Dyer; Vice Presidents—Col. William F. Morris, Col. John G. Eddy, Capt. C. I. DeBevoise; Recording Secretary—Major W. A. Turpin; Corresponding Secretary—Capt. David Wilson; Treasurer—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

Executive Committee—Col. George R. Dyer, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Major W. A. Turpin, Commander R. P. Forshew, Capt. C. I. DeBevoise.

Governing Committee—Col. J. M. Jarvis, Col. A. L. Kline, Col. Edward Duffy, Col. W. G. Bates, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Lieut. Col. C. A. Denike, Lieut. Col. F. A. Wells, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Commander R. P. Forshew, Major S. Ellis Briggs, Capt. Louis Wendel, Capt. O. Erlandsen.

Military Committee—Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Col. George R. Dyer, Col. W. G. Bates, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Commander R. P. Forshew.

Athletic Committee—Capt. J. J. Dixon, Major W. A. Turpin, Capt. R. A. DeRussy, Capt. C. A. Meyer, Jr., Capt. R. O. Haubold.

Handicapping Committee—Capt. J. J. Dixon, Major W. A. Turpin, Lieut. H. S. Lindsley.

Fast Runners to Meet in Big Race.

The feature of the indoor meet to be held by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association in Madison Square Garden on March 12 will be the ten-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship, in which all the noted distance runners of the country will appear, including Jerry and Frank Pierce, the Seneca Indians. Other prominent athletes who, it is expected, will enter, are John Joyce, present ten-mile and cross-country champion; Alex Grant of the New York Athletic Club, present one and five mile champion, and holder of the record of 9:27 4-5 for two miles; George Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, who recently defeated Carr and Joyce in the two-mile championship; E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, junior one-mile champion, who ran second to Joyce in the ten-mile championship event at the games of the association held last March; W. E. Schutt of Cornell, two-mile intercollegiate champion and record holder, and Robert Todd of the New West Side Athletic Club, junior three-mile champion. From present indications, it looks as if a larger field will start in this event than last year, when forty-nine athletes lined up for the start.

POWER BOAT RULES DEFENDED.

Secretary Cole Explains Points That Manufacturers Have Criticised.

The American Power Boat Association, in reply to criticisms made of the association's rules by manufacturers of high-speed motor boats, yesterday issued a statement in defense of its racing regulations. Smith & Mabley, the owners of the Vingt-et-Un, and Hollander & Tangeman, who own the Fiat, two very speedy motor boats, decline to race under the association rules because, they claim, unjustly heavy handicaps are imposed upon the high-powered boats. Secretary Anson B. Cole of the association, after stating that the rules adopted by the association were very carefully drafted by H. J. Gielow, measurer of the Atlantic Yacht Club, admits that it is not pretended that they are absolutely perfect, nor that they are not susceptible of modification, but that it is deemed wise by the association not to materially change them at the present time for the reason that changes when made should be the result of actual experience in practice.

Mr. Cole then says:

"We base our computation of horse power on the volume of gas passing into the cylinders per minute; in other words, on what an engine ought to do, and not on what it does do. Brake tests place the good and bad engine on the same footing, and therefore do not encourage the building of good engines. An illustration of the justness of this rule is found in the fact that the highest efficiency of a certain automobile engine when run in a certain launch is obtained when running at about one-half its maximum speed; the cause of this situation in this case is that the ports are not large enough to supply the proper amount of mixture when running at maximum speed, thereby reducing the compression and power.

"With automobiles it is almost solely a question of the proportion of power to weight; with equal power, the lightest machine is almost sure to win, and vice versa, but with water substituted for the solid earth, the conditions are entirely different, and a third element, model, becomes most important, and our association does not feel that high powers of themselves constitute the best or the most desirable type of boat; nor can it logically alter its position in this respect, until it ceases to stand for all that is best in a motor boat or automobile launch."

At the last meeting of the association the question of automobile boats and speed launches in general was the subject of considerable discussion, and a proposition to classify boats of this type by themselves for racing purposes is now being considered by the Executive Committee.

YACHT NEWS FROM BRISTOL.

Herreshoff Building Four Eighteen-Footers for New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 20.—Four of the boats of the new racing eighteen-foot class are being constructed for New York at the Herreshoff shipyards. Three of the boats are almost finished.

The new boats are attracting some interest in view of the fact that there are four other eighteen-footers from the hands of another designer being built elsewhere. The interest in the boats is due to the desire of yachtsmen to learn whether the Herreshoff boats or those designed by Boardman will prove the faster in next season's racing. All of the eighteen-footers will be finished in time for launching before the first of June.

The schooner yacht Ingomar is painted, and will be put in the water as soon as the harbor is clear of ice.

MANHASSET CUP CHALLENGE.

Edgar F. Luckenbach's Bobtail After Sound Trophy for Thirty-Footers.

On behalf of Edgar F. Luckenbach, the owner of the speedy thirty-footer Bobtail, the Atlantic Yacht Club has challenged for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup for thirty-footers, won last season by Alert, owned by J. W. Alker of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The Atlantics are the first to challenge this year, but challenges from other clubs will be received up to May 15.

In the first series for the trophy sailed last year, Bobtail sailed under the colors of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, and on points finished fourth in the series. Mr. Luckenbach's boat has just been overhauled at the Herreshoff shops in Bristol, and is expected to be in excellent form for the series.

The Manhasset Bay Cup is open to all boats which are classed as thirty footers by the rating rules of the Long Island Association. A match consists of not less than three and not more than five races, the first being to windward or leeward and return, the second triangular, and so on until the series is decided.

Each yacht finishing a race receives one point for her entry and one point for each yacht she defeats, the winner being the boat which wins the highest aggregate number of points in the series. The crews of competing yachts must not exceed five persons, all but one of which, including the helmsman, must be amateurs.

ENTRIES FOR WESTERN STAKES

Eighty Candidates for Chicago Derby to be Run at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The entries to the twelve stakes for the Spring and Summer meetings at Hawthorne this season, which were announced to-day, show a total of 1,005 nominations. There is a slight falling off in the entries to stake for the all-age division, but this is offset by a big gain in the two-year-old events.

The principal event, the Chicago Derby, with a value exceeding $16,000, which has been substituted for the $10,000 Hawthorne Handicap of last season, received an entry list numbering 80, including many of the best three-year-olds in training. All the prominent Western colts and fillies of that age have been named for the event, and the East is represented by such performers as Hazelwood, Hello, Bill Curtis, Jocund, and Fort Plain. The Chicago Derby will be run on May 31, the opening day of the Spring meeting, and is the first of this year's stakes to be run on the Chicago tracks.

The Hawthorne Stakes, a new event for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and a furlong, received a heavy entry. Included in the candidates for this event are such good fillies as Memories, Tokalon, Sweet Gretchen, Soufriere, White Plume, Miss Melton, Katie Powers, Silk Made, and Determination.

Spanish War Veteran Games.

With a list of events calculated to attract the competitive strength of the Metropolitan, New England, and Atlantic districts of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Spanish War Veterans have chosen a score of contests for their annual games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on the evening of March 5.

Relay races, four in number, each at one mile, will be held for collegians, the Church League, and members of the Y. M. C. A. Open events include 70-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, 300-yard handicap, 600-yard novice, 880-yard handicap, one-mile run, forty-yard limit; two-mile run, handicap; putting sixteen-pound shot, and one and two mile bicycle races, handicaps.

For members of the Military Athletic League and Spanish War Veterans there will be handicaps at seventy yards, three-legged race, 176-yard sack race, one-mile relay, wall scaling, and tug of war.

Trotting Record on Ice Equaled.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Vinco, owned by John J. Cunningham of Sandy Hill, trotted a mile on the ice at Lake George this afternoon in 2:14¾ in a special race with Wyreka. This equals the world's record on the ice.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING.

High Scores Made at Clay Targets—Match with Yale Arranged.

The clay target contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club was in excellent shooting mood at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and aided by the favorable weather conditions, made good records in the eleven events decided. L. C. Hopkins was credited with another straight score in the third competition for the February Cup, and practically won the trophy, which calls for the three highest scores during the month. Capt. Money again led the first division shooters for the Palmer trophy, giving him the best average for the prize. In the second division A. G. Southworth is at the head.

The trophies were well distributed yesterday, the only exception being Dr. H. L. O'Brien, who was successful in capturing two. The others were won by L. C. Hopkins, W. W. Marshall, W. Sherer, Jr., Grant Notman, and T. W. Stake.

The invitation of Capt. James R. Kinson of the Yale University Gun team to engage in a match with the Crescents has been accepted by Chairman McDermott of the Shooting Committee, on behalf of the Bay Ridge shooters, and the date of the contest has been fixed for March 12, at the Crescents' grounds. The teams will be composed of five men each. Scores:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Hdcp.	T.		Hdcp.	T.
L. C. Hopkins	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
E. H. Lott	0	13	Capt. A. W. Money	0	12
C. T. McDermott	4	13	F. B. Stephenson	0	11
G. Notman	1	13	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	11
W. W. Marshall	3	12	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	10
A. G. Southworth	0	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	9

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

W. W. Marshall	3	15	Dr. O'Brien	2	12
C. J. McDermott	4	13	F. B. Stephenson	0	11
E. H. Lott	0	12	L. C. Hopkins	1	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	12	Capt. Money	0	11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12	A. G. Southworth	0	9
H. V. Vanderveer	1	12	G. Notman	1	8

FEBRUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	3	25	E. H. Lott	1	20
Dr. O'Brien	4	24	W. W. Marshall	5	19
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	24	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	5	18
A. G. Southworth	1	22	F. B. Stephenson	1	17
Capt. Money	1	21			

SYKES TEAM CUPS—25 TARGETS.

W. W. Marshall	5	25	L. C. Hopkins	3	20
A. G. Southworth	1	22	Capt. Money	1	22
Team total		47	Team total		42
E. H. Lott	1	22			
H. B. Vanderveer	1	12			
Team total		46			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	15	A. G. Southworth	0	11
W. W. Marshall	3	14	T. W. Stake	2	11
H. B. Vanderveer	1	13	G. Notman	1	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12	E. H. Lott	0	10
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	10
L. C. Hopkins	1	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	9
Capt. Money	0	12			

PALMER TROPHIES—25 TARGETS.
First Division.

Capt. A. W. Money	1	24	E. H. Lott	1	20
F. B. Stephenson	1	22			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	15	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	13
Capt. Money	0	15	F. B. Stephenson	0	12
L. C. Hopkins	1	14	G. Notman	1	11
T. W. Stake	2	14	W. W. Marshall	3	11
A. G. Southworth	0	13	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
C. J. McDermott	4	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	13	E. H. Lott	0	9

Shoot off—Dr. O'Brien, 15; Capt. Money, 13.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

W. Sherer, Jr.	4	14	G. Notman	1	12
L. C. Hopkins	1	13	Capt. Money	0	12
Dr. O'Brien	2	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	11
T. W. Stake	2	12			

TEAM SHOOT—10 TARGETS.

	Total.		Total.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	9	E. H. Lott	8
F. B. Stephenson	8	Capt. Money	9
A. G. Southworth	8	Grant Notman	7
L. C. Hopkins	5	H. B. Vanderveer	7
W. W. Marshall	7	C. J. McDermott	5
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	9	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	8
W. Sherer, Jr.	8	T. W. Stake	7
Team total	51	Team total	51

Toss up for trophy—Won by L. M. Palmer, Jr.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Hdcp.	T.		Hdcp.	T.
G. Notman	1	15	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	11
T. W. Stake	2	12	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	11
Capt. Money	0	11			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

T. W. Stake	2	15	H. B. Vanderveer	1	12
Capt. Money	0	15	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	12
L. C. Hopkins	1	14	Dr. O'Brien	2	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	14	W. W. Marshall	3	8
G. Notman	1	14			

First shoot off—T. W. Stake, 12; Capt. Money, 12. Second shoot off—T. W. Stake, 12; Capt. Money, —.

Rifle Shooting at Seventh's Armory.

The rifle ranges at the Seventh Regiment Armory presented a busy scene last night, when the Class and Rapid Fire matches and qualifications for sharpshooters and experts were decided. During the afternoon Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, of Company F, won the first prize in the revolver match, five shots at ten yards, with a score of twenty-two.

In the class match for rifle shooters there were probably sixty contestants for the five prizes, at two hundred and five hundred yards, all of which were won by privates.

The scores follow:

CLASS MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private A. Balthasar, Co. C	34	33	67
Private E. F. Castles, Co. B	34	32	66
Private J. P. Felt, Co. G	34	31	65
Private J. E. Engel, Co. C	33	31	64
Private N. B. Beam, Co. C	32	31	63

RAPID FIRE.

Private J. D. Thess, Jr., Co. B	48	43	91
Sergt. E. M. Leask, Co. D	40	48	88

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Veteran V. D. Black	32	35	67
Private E. F. Castles, Co. B	34	32	66

In the shoot for qualification, as an expert, Veteran A. E. Wells was successful with a score of sixty-nine, deliberate fire, and eighty, rapid fire.

POINT RAISED IN BASEBALL.

Does Peace Compact Supersede National Agreement?—Players Released.

On his way from Chicago to Washington, where he expected to have the deal closed for the sale of the Washington Baseball Club, President Johnson of the American League stopped over long enough to raise the question as to whether the National agreement was not the real working code for the major leagues to be guided by, and not the peace compact. According to J. Bruce, the American League's attorney in Cincinnati, nothing takes the place of the National agreement in the government of the game or when the laws are in dispute.

President Johnson said that he anticipated no trouble between the American and National Leagues over the schedule, and that the American League committee would meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on Thursday, March 3, when he hopes that such an arrangement will be made whereby the two New York clubs will have the least possible conflict in their playing dates the coming season.

President Pulliam, in a bulletin yesterday, announced that Pitcher "Bill" Kennedy and Outfielder J. H. Marshall of the Pittsburg Club had been released outright; that Joseph Beam, short stop of the Jersey City Club, had been released so as to play with the Boston National League team, and that Catcher Weaver, with Pittsburg last year, will play with President Hart's Chicago team.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Greater New York Club, wired Treasurer Farrell from Chicago yesterday that he had signed "Tom" Hughes, pitcher of the champion Boston team of the American League last year. Hughes is considered one of the best pitchers in the country, and last year he finished third in the list of pitchers of that league, with twenty-one victories, seven defeats, and one tie. Griffith also wired that the deal for Pitcher Mullen of Detroit had been declared off.

Bothner Won Wrestling Match.

In one of the cleverest catch-as-catch-can wrestling matches ever seen in this city George Bothner defeated Clarence Bouldin, the "Cuban Wonder," at the Lenox Lyceum last night. The conditions of the match were that Bouldin should throw Bothner twice within an hour, and he failed to do so. He secured his only fall in 47 minutes and 45 seconds, throwing Bothner with a combination arm-and-leg lock. An intermission of ten minutes was then taken, after which the contest was renewed, but the "Cuban Wonder" failed to again throw Bothner.

HARVARD BEAT YALE AT HOCKEY

Victors Score Five Goals in Intercollegiate Match While the New Haven Lads Can Only Score Twice — Lively Game Witnessed by Large Crowd in St. Nicholas Rink.

A very large and very noisy crowd, armed with Blue and Crimson flags, filled St. Nicholas Rink to overflowing last night to watch Yale and Harvard battle with the puck and hockey sticks. Last year Harvard won the intercollegiate hockey championship from Yale. This year Yale had won three games and Harvard two games in the league and neither team had been defeated. Interest therefore in their first meeting was at fever height last night, when the teams lined up, and the betting was 5 to 4 on Harvard. In a clean, fast game, played amid cheering so tumultuous and incessant that the referee's whistle frequently was inaudible, Harvard won by the score of 5 goals to 2.

Her victory was altogether deserved, for the disparity between Harvard hockey and Yale hockey last night was even greater than is indicated by the score.

The Crimson players were confident and cool, so much so that their undue slowness lost them several opportunities to score. Their team play at nearly all critical times was well executed and each man took good care of his own particular position.

Of the individual players Souther excelled by fast skating, clever handling of the puck and stick, accurate shooting, and all around good judgment. Clothier was a tower of strength at cover point and his great weight compensated for some slow stick work. Carr played his old place at point in his usual style, which is much better than any other college man now playing that position.

Yale played with all the dash that is popularly supposed to animate all Yale athletic attempts, but it was unavailing against superior skill backed by superior weight. Her team play was broken up early in the first half, and after that the men played indiscriminately in each other's positions and all over the rink. It was only by remarkable pluck and some really brilliant individual work on the part of Marcus that Harvard's score was kept so low, and that Yale was able to score at all.

After a preliminary war whoop by each lusty band of partisan rooters, Marcus and Townsend faced off and Yale opened the game with a rush. Souther rescued the puck from the danger zone near the Harvard goal and with some pretty dribbling brought it into Yale territory. Then Marcus, just as prettily, took it back, and passed it to Cornell, who shot it into the Harvard net. Immediately a great din arose, but the goal was not allowed, as Cornell had secured the rubber by a forward pass.

The puck remained in Harvard territory for the next few minutes until Wilder brought it down the ice with a rush. He passed it to Townsend, who shot a clean goal for Harvard. Three minutes later Marcus scored for Yale, after a pretty run, and the din increased with the even score.

The next goal was a surprise party, Wilder of Harvard shooting leisurely from the centre of the rink directly into the Yale net. In a scrimmage that fololwed Clothier tripped Behr and was put off the ice for two minutes. That was the only penalty for rough play during the whole evening.

A minute after Clothier had left the ice, and when Harvard was playing with only six men, Souther, like Wilder, a few minutes previously, shot a clean goal from the middle of the rink. When the half ended, the Yale boys seemed a little played out, while Harvard was fresh with the score 3 goals to 1 in her favor.

The Harvard team had brought "Jack" McMasters down with them, and during the intermission he seemed to have made their condition still better, for Wilder tallied soon after the second half opened with a long shot from the side. Soon afterward he made a similar shot from the other side, which resulted in another goal, after which, having done his duty well, he was relieved by Marshall.

Yale made a desperate fight as the end of the game approached and was able to keep the puck in Harvard territory for a good part of the time. Yale was able to score again. Cornell made a splendid run down the ice and shot, but the rubber struck Carr's stick and glanced off. Behr, however, was on the spot, and he shot the puck into the Harvard net. When the game ended, five minutes later, the play was in Yale territory. The line-up:

Harvard, 5.	Position.	Yale, 2.
Ivey	Goal	Peverly
Carr	Point	Finn
Clothier	Cover point	Ward
Callaway	Forward	Behr
Townsend	Forward	Cornell
Souther	Forward	Marcus
Wilder, Marshall	Forward	Rowland

Goals for Harvard—Wilder, (3,) Souther, Townsend. Goals for Yale—Marcus, Behr. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York.

PUT OFF CHESS TOURNEY.

Opening of International Play Will Take Place Next Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 20.—The international chess tournament, in which the openings will be restricted to the Rice gambit, originated by Prof. Isaac L. Rice of New York, will not be started to-morrow, as scheduled, owing to the failure of some of the prospective competitors, who did not play in the recently finished masters' event, to put in an appearance. On their account the opening round has been postponed until Monday and may possibly not take place until Tuesday.

To-morrow the discussion of the rules and regulations to govern the play will be taken up by the committee. Manager Arnous de Riviere will not announce the complete list of entries until the eve of the tourney. The knock-out plan of conducting the play is also under consideration.

Jacques Mieses, the German player, lately returned from the United States, is here. He did not play in the contest just ended, but will take a hand in the Rice gambit test. He came vested with authority from the New York committee in charge of the Cambridge Springs chess congress to invite a first-class English player to take the place of Amos Burn of Liverpool among the European entries for this event. H. E. Atkins was unable to accept the invitation, but to-day Herr Mieses received word from T. F. Lawrence, champion of the City of London Chess Club, that the latter would undertake the journey. Isidor Gunsberg is also prepared to go over.

SCHOLASTIC CHESS MATCH.

Horace Mann Contestant Wins Both School and Individual Trophies.

The championship of the New York Interscholastic Chess Association was decided of Horace Mann School, defeated his opponent and won the school trophy for his school. The match games have been played every Monday and Friday during the past three weeks, at Columbia Grammar School. An individual trophy of a pocket chess set which was presented by Mr. Lebaer, a former champion, was won by Colt of Horace Mann. The school trophy was a silver cup which was presented by the league. Scudder, who won the championship for Cutler School last year, was a contestant, but finished fourth. The matches were refereed by C. E. Moore of Columbia Grammar School.

The score was:

	Won.	Lost.
Horace Mann	5½	2½
Columbia Grammar	8	4
Cutler	4½	7½
Trinity	2	10

The individual scores were:

	Won.	Lost.
Colt of Horace Mann	6	0
Altschul of Columbia Grammar	4	2
Parsons of Columbia Grammar	4	2
Schloss of Horace Mann	3½	2½
Scudder of Cutler	3½	2½
Edwards of Trinity	2	4
Bangs of Cutler	1	5
Judge of Trinity	0	6

New England Intercollegiates.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The annual meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association was arranged for May 20 and 21 at Worcester at a convention here to-day. Representatives were present from Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Williams, Bowdoin, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maine, and the University of Vermont. It was voted that this year the bicycle race would be dropped from the list of events.

Officers were elected as follows: President—W. I. Hamilton, Amherst; Vice President—R. E. Hall, Bowdoin; Secretary—H. L. Mann, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Treasurer—E. J. Goodwillie, Williams.

Penn's Basket Ball Team Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The University of Pennsylvania basket ball team to-day defeated Harvard by the score of 22 to 16. The game was remarkably clean and fast. Pennsylvania led throughout.

English Cricket Team May Play Here.

The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia has extended an invitation to the Marylebone Cricket Club, through F. E. Lacey, to send an English team to this country to play a series of matches in June and July next. Heretofore the visits of foreign teams have been made either in September or October, but the weather was so unfavorable that the Summer months were suggested from spectators as well as from a financial point of view. The Marylebone Club has not as yet been heard from regarding the acceptance of the inv

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

OUR EXPORTS UNHURT BY BRITISH TARIFFS

C. A. Green, World's Fair Commissioner to Australasia and South Africa, Tells of Our Commerce There—American Goods Preferred to British.

Tariffs adopted by foreign countries, and which have recently gone into effect, are proving much less injurious to American commerce than was expected, in the opinion of C. A. Green, who was in New York early in the week on his way back to Philadelphia after a prolonged trip to South Africa and Australasia. He went in a dual capacity—as a representative of the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia, and also as a Commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition to the Governments of several foreign lands.

Mr. Green believes that as far as the British colonies are concerned their preferential tariffs, intended to promote commerce with the mother country, will divert little, if any, traffic from the United States. He says that American goods are meeting with increasing favor in the countries which he visited, but that the manufacturers and exporters here are not doing all that is possible to develop the trade abroad.

"New Zealand's preferential tariff," said Mr. Green, "will not affect American exports to any appreciable extent, because the bulk of the goods which we send to the island are in lines which the English do not supply as satisfactorily as we do. The people of New Zealand may try for a while goods from Great Britain, but the quality and prices will not suit them, and the consumers will soon return to our products.

"The final result will be that people will buy our goods as before, and will pay a little more for them. There was a double motive in adopting this tariff. In a spasm of loyalty to Great Britain it seemed a fitting act to give the old country the benefit of a preferential tariff scheme, and at the same time it was foreseen that the new law would bring in additional revenues which were needed.

"Take the boot and shoe business. The style, fit, and finish of the imports from the United States into New Zealand are so superior to the English goods that the people insist on wearing shoes off Uncle Sam's lasts. This does not result from any friendship for our goods on the part of dealers. I have heard a dealer say that American manufacturers may display enterprise in making three or four widths of each size in every style, but that this requires the carrying of large stocks, which is not always agreeable to the retailer. The English manufacturer usually sends only one width in each size, but while the dealer may view this simple method with favor, the people who wear the shoes demand the better fitting products of our factories.

"Immense quantities of dairy machinery and appliances are needed in New Zealand, where the people are making special efforts to develop the butter and cheese industry. American machinery, which is used because it is the best, will not be driven out by a new tariff giving a slight advantage in price to the English goods. It is possible that our manufacturers will lose some trade temporarily, but the dairy interests will not be content with machinery inferior to ours, and will return to our goods after experiments with other lines.

"Australian conditions for some years have been unsatisfactory because of the successive droughts, but last season's crops were good. As Australia seems to have alternate seven-year cycles of good and bad times, it would seem as if the turning point in a new and prosperous period had been reached. The recuperative powers of the country are wonderful.

"Wool brokers at Melbourne and Sidney told me that not in ten years has there been as fine a clip of wool as that of last year. Because of the poor crops in late years, Australians have been close buyers, not taking anything except what they absolutely needed. In the coming year the country is likely to buy large quantities of all kinds of supplies. Their manufacturing industries are being retarded by labor troubles, but this, of course, adds to the opportunities of our shippers. There is tariff tinkering, as there has been for years, but the laws, as they stand, give our exporters plenty of opportunities for profitable trade.

"Several of the South African colonies have adopted the tariff convention scheme, increasing duties on goods imported from outside the British possessions. On some goods which were free there is now a duty of 2½ per cent. This is not making any trouble for American goods, which are being bought, with the duty added to the price, as freely as before.

"Import business in Africa has suffered since the close of the war because of surplus stocks which accumulated during the period of hostilities. Houses at the principal ports bought too heavily during the war. The Government had, when peace was proclaimed, enormous supplies on hand, which were then put upon the retail market, sold to small traders, and peddled in back districts. These stocks having been practically absorbed, the country will now take up the regular course of business. This opens the field for our manufacturers and merchants to send supplies of all kinds. English experts are now in Africa studying conditions there with a special view to meeting and overcoming American competition.

"The people of South Africa have few factories, so that most of the manufactured products must continue to come from outside. Our textiles, boots and shoes, and machinery of all kinds will be in increasing demand. A vast market is opening for the makers of agricultural implements. In Cape Colony, Orange River, Transvaal, Rhodesia, and Natal I found American implements in use, but the field is only in the beginning of its development.

"One notion must be eradicated from the brain of any American who wishes to do business in those countries. South Africa and Australasia are no longer to be considered dumping grounds for goods that cannot be sold elsewhere. I found as sharp business men in Johannesburg as can be met anywhere. Nothing is too dainty or too nice for these merchants to handle. A large part of their trade is with the consulting engineers and others of the American colonies. In this and other cities of South Africa the American system of steel construction for buildings is making much headway. New York firms were putting up some large buildings when I left there.

"The English have the greater part of the textile business in South Africa. One reason for this ascendency, I believe, is that our manufacturers make only spasmodic efforts to get export business, while the English and Germans never cease their efforts to develop this trade. When the domestic markets are flourishing the American manufacturer is prone to neglect foreign trade. A merchant abroad will often tell you that he likes American goods, and would buy them, but our manufacturers apparently do not desire his trade. The impression that we are indifferent to the wishes of merchants in other lands must be combatted if we are to get our full share of the world's trade."

MANY RAINPROOF FABRICS

New Processes Encouraged by Demand for Waterproof Cloths.

All Depend on a Chemical Treatment of the Cloth—English Process the Pioneer.

Several new concerns have engaged this season in the waterproofing industry. So much progress is being made in rendering cloth impervious to water that one may reasonably expect nearly all outer garments in the near future to be guaranteed waterproof as well as non-shrinkable and of fast dyes.

Competition is getting more keen and prices lower. In a field in which one concern was for some years almost alone there are now dozens of companies, each claiming to have a secret process superior to all the others.

Thirty years or more ago ladies' rain coats were treated with a preparation of sugar of lead and alum. This was supposed to make a coat waterproof, but experience demonstrated that after it was worn once or twice in a storm it lost any virtues that it had received from the chemicals. Then came the day of the rubber-coated mackintosh.

About twenty years ago Briggs Priestley of Bradford, England, began to treat cloths by a new process, and he called the fabrics cravenette. Every fibre in this cloth was guaranteed to resist water as long as any two fibres remained together. The interstices were declared to be as free to the passage of air as they are in any cloth, so that hygienic laws were not violated. There was no smell of rubber, no stickiness, and the cloths, after waterproofing, looked just the same as they did before.

Business grew and B. Priestley & Co. soon drove out thirty-seven other processes which had been in use in England. A branch was started in New York, and in the last half dozen years the business has taken a tremendous bound in this country. The company has works in Manhattan and a factory in Hoboken, recently burned down, is being rebuilt.

The Guarantee Waterproofing Company began business Dec. 1 at 50 West Third Street. Its trademark is Kantwetthro. William Fox, head of the concern, announces that he has an English process of making cloth of all grades and shades absolutely waterproof.

F. W. Corse & Co., 101 Spring Street, are now introducing in this market new rain cloths, chiefly worsted goods for women's wear. The firm's process is called Drokensford.

The Rigby Sponging Company, the Improved Sponging Company, and other concerns have processes for waterproofing cloths, and are carrying on an increasing business in preparing fabrics for garment manufacturers. Outside New York the Ashtabula Worsted Mills in Ohio are known as one of the largest waterproofing concerns.

Woolen goods are most adaptable for waterproofing, but silks and high-grade cotton fabrics are also used. The days of dull gray rain cloths are over, as the garments are made in all weaves, patterns, and in colors as subdued or as bright as may be desired. In late years men have taken to waterproof garments with much enthusiasm, not only coats of all kinds, but yachting suits, and even some business suits, being made of fabrics that have been dipped in liquid anti-rain preparations. Regarding cost one manufacturer said:

"The actual cost of waterproofing is not more than one or two cents a yard. The waterproofing concerns charge, according to their reputation, from 5 to 15 cents a yard. Cheap cloths may be waterproofed as well as the finest worsteds, but if the fabric is too loose the process is not as successful as in a closer weave."

SMALLER WOOLEN ORDERS.

Initial Business Light, but More Reorders Are Expected.

The American Woolen Company has opened for the coming season all its lines of woolens, worsteds, and mercerized fabrics. The reports of the salesmen thus far indicate fair business.

A year ago there was a decided tendency toward rough woolens. It is too early yet for the trade to make manifest any decided preferences for this season. One feature of the market, said to be even more pronounced than in the last few years, is that clothing manufacturers buy in smaller quantities and in a greater variety of lines. Formerly a manufacturer would often place, at the beginning of the season, his order for all the goods he would require until the next season. Now he buys only what is absolutely required for the samples and early orders. This gives him opportunity to learn what styles prove popular with the public, and then he sends in his reorders, taking chances on the mills having the goods which he desires. The mills, accordingly, are getting accustomed to smaller orders at the opening of a season and larger reorder business.

SHIRTMAKERS' PROBLEM.

Shirt manufacturers are having difficulty, because of the higher prices of cotton goods, in making garments that can be sold at the same scale of prices as in former years. Several of the large manufacturers who make shirts that sell at retail at $1 say that they cannot afford to pay more than 9 cents a yard for the fabric.

One manufacturer said that the fabrics sold to the manufacturer a year ago at 9 cents cost the mill 8.30 cents, and this year the mill cost is up to 10.15 cents. Most of the shirting fabrics are said to have advanced 10 per cent. The $1 shirts were generally sold to the retailers last year at $8.50 a dozen net. If the wholesale price is advanced the retailers may try to get $1.25, but doubt is felt as to the consumer being willing to buy at that figure.

D. Jones & Sons, 502 Broadway, announce that they bought their fabrics before the advances, and so will sell at the same prices as in previous years. A representative of this house said:

"As long as the stocks of cloth hold out we will sell at the old prices, but after that an advance will be necessary. The $1 shirts are sold at wholesale from $7.50 to $9 a dozen. The price of cheaper shirtings is up 2 or 3 cents, and finer grades 3 to 5 cents. About three yards of cloth are used in a shirt, so that the higher prices of the material mean a great deal to the manufacturer who did not buy his fabrics while the market was low."

Another manufacturer said:

"The few cents' advance in the price of shirting can be made up by using a slightly inferior grade of goods or by a little economy in labor and trimming."

ANNUAL CUSTOMS SALE

Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods at Auction Next Wednesday.

A Little of Everything from an Electric Launch to Rancid Cheese—519 Lots Offered.

Uncle Sam will sell at auction on next Wednesday, at the seizure room of the Appraiser's Stores, the stock of goods which his employes in the customs service have been accumulating for the last year. Officially the sale is known as the "unclaimed and abandoned sale," and it comprises the goods which have accumulated during the year because of the failure, for one reason or another, of the importers to receive them. Under the law, after they have remained in the custody of the Government for a certain period, they are to be sold, and after the duties, the cost of storage, and other charges have been deducted the balance shall be paid to the consignees on application.

In many cases the goods have been abandoned because it was found that the duties and other charges amounted to more than the goods themselves were worth. In others the merchants who imported them had failed or gone out of business. In many cases the packages were improperly addressed and the consignees could not be found.

There are 519 lots offered in this year's sale, and probably in them will be found a representation of almost every line of goods in existence. The offerings range from an electric launch and parts of an automobile to several lots of more or less passé cheese and a few bottles of sour wine of an uncertain value. There are as usual many lots of tobacco, cigars, and liquors, but Col. W. F. Story, who is in charge of the seizure room, refuses to vouch for their quality. Most of the abandoned cigars are of the Bremen and Hamburg varieties, which cost about 50 cents a hundred in those cities. They were turned over to Uncle Sam by the steerage passengers who brought them over, and abandoned them when it was discovered that the duty amounted to something like three times their foreign value. Some of the offerings are as follows:

Description.	For'n Val.	Home Val.
1 case dead plants	None	None
1 gas generating machine	$125.00	$125.60
1 dried alligator skin	.25	.25
1 automobile body	30.00	40.00
91 rolls music for automatic piano	Am. manf.	45.00
1 case parts of automobile, (damaged)	$462.20	400.00
6 cuirasses	50.00	72.50
1 bottle wine, (leaking and sour)	.20	None
Typewritten copy of play	Am. manf.	$3.00
1 telescope and tripod	$8.70	12.50
1 oil painting, (portrait)	15.00	5.00
1 case Italian bronzes	120.00	174.00
12 bicycles	Am. manf.	144.00
1 electric launch	$1,641.00	1,600.00
1 emu's egg, (broken)	No com value	None
10 oil paintings, unfinished	$75.00	$90.00
30 logs wood, lignum vitæ	447.09	556.50
1 aeolian organ	Am. manf.	75.00
10 typewriters, Russian keyboard	Am. manf.	250.00
80 feather dusters, (moth-eaten)	Am. manf.	2.00
51 bales hops	$4,018.20	4,918.20
5 oil paintings	200.00	240.00
22 cases automatic beer kegs	930.04	1,100.00
5 gallons rancid olive oil	4.00	2.50

In addition to the items mentioned, Uncle Sam will offer a large and varied assortment of clothing of all kinds and in all stages of repair. It was abandoned by immigrants on the docks and as, officially at least, nothing is valueless, it must be sold. There is one collection of old wooden beer mugs brought over by a collector who abandoned it when he found out what the duty would be. A collection of East Indian idols was abandoned by a returning missionary for the same reason.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Figaro Supplements Admitted to Free Entry—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday reversed the Collector of the Port in a case involving the entry of pictures accompanying the holiday number of Figaro Illustre. A duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was levied by the Collector, who held that the pictures, being larger than the magazine, were not properly a part of it, but were given away in order to increase the circulation.

General Appraiser Fischer wrote the opinion for the board, holding that the size of the pictures was immaterial. He said that as a part or supplement of the magazine they were entitled to free entry.

Appeals by the following importers were sustained by the Board of General Appraisers: Giuseppe Ferrara and others, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna, O. G. Hemstead & Son, Scandinavian Importing Company, Moos & Co., Wakeman & McLaughlin. The protests of the following importers were sustained in part: A. Steinhardt & Brother, Kny-Scheerer Company, O. G. Hempstead & Son, and S. Thanhauser.

Appeals of the following importers were overruled: Lowenstein & Kaufmann, A. Strauss & Co., I. Gross, A. Steinhardt & Brothers, La Manna, Azema & Farnan, Giovanni Cutroneo, Leo Rosenstein and others, Chapman & Smith Company, Dix & Wilkins and E. L. Palmer Company, Githens, Rexsamer & Co., H. Bayeradorfer & Co., A. J. Breeman & Co., I. P. Drexler and C. A. Bunker & Co., G. W. Reed, Gopher Fish Company, Eastern Drug Company, J. E. Hunter, Stone & Downer Company, F. W. Myers & Co., Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., and Charles H. Wyman & Co.

BOSTON MACHINERY IMPORTS.

Officials of the Treasury Department are conducting an investigation into alleged undervaluations of cotton mill machinery at the port of Boston. Large quantities of this machinery were formerly imported through New York, but about a year ago they ceased almost entirely and were diverted to Boston, where, it is alleged, they have been admitted at much lower values than in New York.

A. H. Washburn, counsel for the Treasury Department, is preparing for a reappraisement hearing before the Board of General Appraisers on an importation at Boston of a large quantity of machinery by S. C. Lowe, who is agent for Hetherington Sons of Manchester. The case turns on the allowance of a discount of 12½ per cent., and a great many other importations will be affected by the same decision.

BIG TRADE IN BANANAS

Business Fostered by Improvements in Shipping Methods.

Bulk of Supply Now Comes from Costa Rica—Cuban Business Spoiled by the War.

"Fifty million bunches of bananas were brought to the United States last year," said an importer yesterday, "and the quantity is increasing steadily. Ten to fifteen years ago the fruit was unknown over the larger portion of the country. Now every small village and hamlet is supplied, and consumption increases fully as rapidly as the supply.

"Years ago Cuba supplied practically all the bananas that came to this market. The troubles there prevented further development of the industry, and at the close of the Spanish war it had entirely ceased. While practically nothing has been done in Cuba, Jamaica has become an important producer, and up to the time of the hurricane last year a considerable proportion of the bananas landed at this port came from Jamaica. The destruction of the plantations stopped large imports from there for eighteen months. Not until next Fall will there be liberal arrivals, and possibly not then.

"The development has been greatest in Central and South America of late, and a large proportion of the supplies now received in this country come from there. The following table shows the exports from the countries named in 1902 and 1903:

	—Bunches.— 1902.	1903.
British Honduras	115,903	129,512
British West Indies	3,390,235	3,904,341
Colombia	601,072	638,200
Costa Rica	1,616,195	1,956,895
Dominican Republic	94,617	87,500
Guatemala	85,433	91,870
Honduras	749,681	1,097,066
Nicaragua	445,006	842,220
Total	7,097,037	8,754,514

"Information received from Costa Rica shows that the area under cultivation increases very rapidly, more than 2,500 acres of new plantations having been set in 1902. The number of bunches exported shows an increase of 7.85 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1901. The export trade with the United States began in 1881, and has grown from 3,500 bunches in that year to 4,179,192 bunches in 1902. Two hundred and thirty steamers loaded with bananas cleared from Port Limon to the United States last year.

"Many consumers think Costa Rica bananas are the best that come here, and prices always range higher on the dock and from the store than on any other variety. Apparently they stand the voyage better and can be shipped to distributing points to better advantage upon arrival here.

"The banana business has been reduced to a science. Where formerly shipments were made on the decks of slow schooners the larger part of the original shipments was spotted. Now special fast steamers, fitted with the most modern refrigerating appliances, are provided. The fruit is picked green and is transported principally on the backs of coolies to the steamers' sides. Some large plantations in South and Central America have small railroads, in some instances with locomotives and small cars, but in others having only the cars, which are pushed by coolies to the loading point.

"Most of the fruit is consigned direct to dealers by the large importing interests. Occasionally a cargo arrives which is sold at auction, but as the business is conducted now that is seldom necessary. If a cargo arrives in an over-ripe condition the push-cart men are informed and take advantage of the low prices. The order promulgated by the City Government last year restricting their sphere of operation was a severe loss to banana importers. The best, and practically the only, market they had for over-ripe bananas was thus spoiled."

The cold has seriously injured the trade this Winter, and many cargoes have been so badly chilled as to be worthless.

The importation of bananas is virtually controlled by the United Fruit Company, which owns immense plantations in all producing regions. There are three or four independent companies, including the Verley Fruit Company, the Cuneo Trading Company, the Aspinwall Fruit Company, and W. L. Rathburn. In Baltimore and New Orleans others are operating, and there is talk of still further extensions of these interests this year.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Aristides Martinez of Longmans & Martinez, paint manufacturers, started last week on trip to Cuba and South America which will last a year. The firm practically controls the paint trade of Cuba.

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Z. Swett, buyer of toys and leather goods for Meier & Frank, the leading department store of Portland, Ore., arrived in the market last week.

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Laurus Loomis of Catlin & Co., who represent several of the largest Southern cotton mills, started last week on a trip South to visit his mills and learn their ability to meet market conditions created by the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton.

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Marcus M. Marks of David Marks & Sons, and President of the National Association of Clothiers, attended Senator Hanna's funeral last week. Mr. Marks was closely associated with Senator Hanna in the work of the Civic Federation.

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J. M. Brady & Co., cloak manufacturers, report that the road business done by their men during January exceeds any similar period in the history of the firm. The store business now being done with buyers who are just beginning to arrive in town has so far been quite up to the average.

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Buyers for the five Baltimore millinery houses which lost their entire stock in the fire about completed their purchases last week in this market, and report that they are all ready for business again. Much of the early Spring Southern trade which usually goes to Baltimore has been temporarily deflected to Philadelphia, and a little to New York, but the road men for the Baltimore jobbers report an unusually good business in Summer and Fall goods.

***

Mr. Cohen of Schleestein, Cohen & Co., manufacturers of men's clothing, declares that more cancellations of orders have been received by his house on Spring goods this season than ever before. He believes, however, that this only indicates a return to normal conditions after the excessive prosperity of the last two years.

***

I. Gartner of Gartner & Freidenreit declares that the demand for ribbons of all kinds is better this season than for several years. There is a strong demand for novelties and all kinds of fancy ribbons for use in millinery and for dress adornment.

***

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. announce as specialties in their wash goods department new lines of thirty-inch printed batistes at 5¾ cents net and twenty-nine and thirty inch printed silk fancies at 12½ cents net. In white goods there is a collection of mercerized fabrics, made for the firm in patterns which it controls.

***

Albert Plaut, head of the wholesale drug house of Lehn & Fink, 120 William Street, left last week for a month's vacation at Hot Springs.

***

Managers of Browning, King & Co.'s stores in Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City, and other cities are in New York for their semi-annual conference.

***

Several members of the firm of Stix, Baer & Fuller, the St. Louis dry goods house, have registered in the buyers' excursion book at the Merchants' Association rooms. The Stewart Dry Goods Company of Louisville is also represented by members of the firm. Sidney Mandl of Mandl Brothers, the Chicago retail house, came here and spent several days last week visiting the textile district. A number of buyers are in the city in the interest of the Siegel-Cooper Company's Chicago store.

***

William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., who was at Palm Beach for a few days, has started for Nassau, West Indies. A letter from Mr. King says that he is rapidly recuperating.

***

John W. Clarke, the well-known spice broker of 126 Front Street, is spending a vacation in Havana. The spice trade is generally active during the Summer, and Mr. Clarke is accordingly obliged to take his recreation at this season of the year.

***

During the last week Mr. Dougherty, representing Humphreys, Goodwin & Co. of Houston, Texas, was a visitor in the local rice market.

***

Applications for membership to the New York Coffee Exchange have been filed during the last week by W. E. Holligan of Chicago and C. P. Ellis of New Orleans. The last seat sold was at $4,000, and others are now offered at the same figure.

***

Thomas P. Cook, the new Chairman of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, made numerous changes in appointing last week the standing committees for the ensuing year. He named the following Chairmen of committees: Executive—Jesse L. Hopkins of J. L. Hopkins & Co.; Membership—Clarence G. Stone of the Lambert Pharmical Company; Legislation—John M. Peters of W. J. Mathieson & Co., Limited; Arbitration—Adolph Henning of Lanman & Kemp; Jobbing Druggists—R. W. Robinson of R. W. Robinson & Son; Importers of Drugs and Chemicals—James G. Shaw of Thurston & Braidich; Manufacturing Chemists—Jacob Kleinhans of Charles Cooper & Co.; Manufacturing Pharmacists—Macomb G. Foster of Fairchild Brothers & Foster; Importers of Essential Oils—Arthur A. Stillwell; Manufacturing Perfumers—George Fuller of Parfumerie Ed Pinaud.

***

Cutlery jobbers from all parts of the country were in the city during the three days' auction which closed Friday at the salesrooms of E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street. Among the buyers were Walter Block, Boston; S. Linse, Philadelphia; A. Letts, Los Angeles; D. D. Schulen, Winsted, N. C.; C. C. Stieff, Baltimore, and representatives of River Brothers, Salt Lake; E. Goldman & Co., Philadelphia; Kauffman Brothers, Pittsburg; C. E. Trinker Company, Canandaigua, N. Y.; and the White Fruit Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

***

C. C. Stieff, the Baltimore cutlery jobber who was in the city last week buying stocks for the coming season, received the congratulations of the trade on the fact that his building escaped the path of the fire by a margin of fifteen feet.

***

Among the visitors to the wholesale shoe market last week was Charles D. Griffith of the C. D. Griffith Shoe Company of Denver. Mr. Griffith is a director of the National Credit Men's Association. He is also a member of the Colorado Legislature, and the first bill which he introduced there, and which he succeeded in passing, was the law regulating the sale of stocks of merchandise in bulk.

***

W. N. Fitzgerald, President of the Bradley and Metcalfe Company, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes of Milwaukee, visited the market last week.

***

The monthly meeting and dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Drug Club, 100 William Street, next Thursday evening.

***

The Board of Directors of the National Credit Men's Association decided at its last meeting to discontinue its prosecution fund, the purpose of which was to assist in the prosecution of fraudulent bankrupts. The reasons for its discontinuance were the increased efficiency of the bankruptcy laws, and the lack of success in obtaining adequate results for the money spent.

***

Judge Byron S. Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers, was called to his home in Iowa last week on account of the death of a relative. During his absence Wilbur F. Lunt was Acting President of the Board.

***

John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company returned Monday after a few days of relaxation on a Southern trip. He said regarding trade conditions:

"Business generally is about equal in volume to what it was a year ago. Cotton fabrics are strong and I can see no indication of weakness."

***

Berthold Hollander, Vice President of the Broadway branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, in talking of trade conditions, said yesterday:

"Merchants are not asking of the banks as much accommodation as last year. Firms which a year ago stocked up heavily are now buying more carefully. Many houses buy only, as you may say, from hand to mouth. Conditions are conservative and healthful."

***

Ashley & Bailey of 109 Spring Street are hurrying work upon their Riverside silk mills at Paterson, which were recently destroyed in part by fire. The new portion of the building is intact. Work could be started at once in this part of the plant, which contains the ribbon mill, if power were available. An electric power plant is being installed, and soon the employes to the number of 600 or more will be called back to work. Before the fire 1,500 persons were employed. The total loss was about $250,000, which is now being adjusted by the insurance companies.

***

At the wash goods department of the H. B. Claflin Company it was said yesterday that printed organdies with large flowered designs will be in demand during the coming season. Stocks of these goods are said to be light. The company's voile sextette is said to have a particularly large sale for a twenty-five-cent retail line. The goods are a cotton voile with fancy mercerized stripes.

***

Jacob Erlich & Co. of 145 Greene Street have issued their Spring catalogue, announcing that they have added misses' shirtwaist suits to their other lines, comprising wrappers, dressing sacques, kimonos, and ladies' shirtwaist suits.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH A FOREIGN TRADE CENTRE

New Association Will Extend Its Membership to a Minimum of Five Hundred, and Will Found Institution on Lines of Philadelphia Commercial Museums.

If the plans outlined at the dinner of the advisory board of the Foreign Trade Association, last Wednesday evening, are carried out, New York will soon have an institution for the furtherance of her foreign trade which will embrace all the features of the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia and a great many more.

The Foreign Trade Association was organized about seven or eight months ago, and has among its members many of the leading houses engaged in the export trade. No effort has been made to extend its membership on a large scale or to extend its sphere of work. The advisory board, which met last Wednesday, is composed of the Chairmen of the twenty trade committees, representing the various branches of trade covered by the membership of the association, and it is practically the governing body of the association.

The plan, as outlined by Warren C. King, First Vice President of the association, and finally adopted, provides for an immediate campaign to secure a minimum membership of 500. When that is secured—and it is expected that it will be secured without any difficulty in a few weeks—the association proposes to secure suitable quarters for the establishment first of a down-town club, with the usual dining room feature; then a bureau of information on foreign trade subjects and opportunities, with a corps of translators and trade experts, whose services shall be at the command of the members. The idea is to make the clubrooms the headquarters of the export trade and the place to which the foreign buyer visiting New York will naturally turn.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museums, on which part of the work of the association is modeled, is practically a great information bureau on foreign trade. It has agents in about three hundred foreign trade centres, and it maintains permanent exhibition rooms, where, in addition to samples of American products offered for sale to export buyers, an extensive library on foreign tarriffs, trade customs, business movements, and similar subjects is maintained. The institution is supported by an annual grant of $100,000 from the City of Philadelphia in addition to the dues of its members, and the United States Government is now erecting a building which will be turned over to it as a permanent home.

It is felt that New York, which is a much more important port for export trade than Philadelphia, can afford to maintain a similar institution, and it is hoped that after its usefulness to the development of the trade of the port has been demonstrated aid may be obtained from the State or municipal authorities.

The Foreign Trade Association was incorporated last November as a Board of Trade under the laws of this State. Its growth since then has been entirely normal, but not rapid enough to satisfy those who wish to see it take a place in New York equal to that of the Philadelphia institution. In order to hasten the growth the following committee was appointed at the meeting last Wednesday to prepare a plan in detail which will be submitted to the entire association at a meeting to be held on March 2; W. W. Caldwell of Motley, Greene & Co., William M. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., B. Lissberger of B. Lissberger & Co., F. J. Alvin of the American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company, J. R. Couch of the Bishop & Babcock Company, and John W. Hamilton of Milliken Brothers.

The officers of the association are F. J. Alvin, President; Warren C. King of the General Chemical Company, First Vice President; R. R. Fogel of R. R. Fogel & Co., Second Vice President; William M. Hollins, Treasurer, and W. W. Caldwell, Secretary.

SHORTAGE IN HOP SUPPLY

Prices Have Advanced, and Some Dealers Fear a Corner.

Local Brokers Deny That There Has Been Manipulation—Crop Too Small for Demands of the Brewers.

Advances have been made in the price of hops and further increases are expected, but no corner exists, according to statements by New York brokers, who contradict Western reports. It is said, however, that there is a shortage in supplies, with consequent high prices and a likelihood of further advances. Talk of brewers increasing the price of beer does not meet with much credence among hop brokers and dealers, who say that hops are only one of the materials used, and the advance has not been sufficient to call for higher prices for beer.

From Milwaukee came a statement by Robert L. Kiewert, Vice President of the Charles L. Kiewert Company, a brewery supply house, that three New York firms, controlling three-fifths of the hop production of the country, have cornered the product and advanced prices 100 per cent. A broker here said that some brewery supply houses, being a little short of hops, suspect that a corner exists, but while it would have been an excellent season for a few men to buy up the supplies, this has not been done, and the market is under the influence solely of natural conditions.

C. L. Neumann, 15 Whitehall Street, a hop broker, said:

"In the last month buyers have been anxious to get supplies, offering 30 cents a pound, and they got some hops on the Pacific Coast at prices which are equivalent to 30 cents delivered in New York. Holders here have been asking 33 cents for ordinary grades of Pacific Coast hops, and 35 cents for choice stock from the coast. A year ago the market was low, the choicest hops from the coast being held unsteadily at 25 and 26 cents in New York.

"New York State hops have only a nominal market, there being little to be had except what is in the hands of a few speculators. I do not believe that altogether there are unsold more than 2,000 bales. Medium State hops are quoted at 33 cents, and choice hops are held at 37 or 38 cents. A year ago these hops were in decline. They had sold for export earlier in the season at 38 cents, which was higher than the prices on any sales for export this year, but had fallen to 20 cents, and some sales were made below that figure. The best prices on export business in the present season were from 31½ to 32 cents, and there has been no export business in the last two months.

"American brewers this year have paid higher prices than the English were willing to pay. You could not buy hops in New York to-day and sell in England at a profit. The English have been waiting for lower prices, and the decline that they expected has not come. The Americans have foreseen to some extent the shortage, and have bought at the prices required in order to get the supplies.

"Exports of State hops this season have been inside of 5,000 bales. England has taken a little more than 4,700. Total hop exports from New York have been about 40,000 bales, and there may be now in transit 10,000 bales more, making 50,000 bales as the outside figure of this year's total exports.

"Low grades of English hops which were bought early in this season at 55 to 60 shillings a hundredweight would now find a ready sale at 125 to 130 shillings, but none are being offered. Germany, which helped out the English in other years, has been obliged this season to keep all her hops for her own breweries, and the German market is higher than any other. Consequently the English must buy more hops, and they must pay high prices, wherever they buy.

"The breweries of the United States require 225,000 to 240,000 bales each year. The production was not larger than 210,000 in the season of 1903, and 200,000 in the season before. These figures are less than in previous years. New York State's crop has fallen off greatly since 1885, when 250,000 bales were grown. In 1903 the total was between 35,000 and 40,000 bales. The year before the figures were under 30,000.

"The total amount of unsold hops in the United States to-day is little more than 30,000 bales. If I said 35,000 bales it would be making an extremely high estimate. This includes stock in the hands of speculators, merchants, and dealers—everybody who may be willing to sell. In the past there has often been as much as 200,000 bales of old stock, which had been kept three, four, or five years. The old stock now does not exceed 10,000 bales, of which some is 10 or 12 years old. Much of the old stock is worthless. Nobody wants it.

"This makes a small amount of hops with which to meet the demands of domestic brewers until picking time in September, and the foreign buyers will try to get some. There is also without doubt a short interest which must cover itself out of this total. Because of these circumstances I think higher prices are not unlikely. They will not result from a "corner," but from the operation of the ordinary laws of trade."

ATTACK ON WHITE LEAD.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the paint trade are watching closely an attempt by the labor unions in the building trade to secure legislation forbidding the use of paint into the composition of which white lead enters, on State, county, or municipal work. The ostensible reason for this demand is the alleged unhealthfulness of white lead. Coupled with the demand for the prohibition against white lead is a provision for the use of a material known as zinc white in its place.

Paint manufacturers allege as a matter of fact that white lead used with ordinary care and cleanliness on the part of the men is not at all dangerous, and they say that the real interest back of the demand is that of a company which controls the production of the substitute named. R. P. Rowe of the National Lead Company said:

"There is nothing that will take the place of white lead. Zinc white does not compare with it. It scales off, does not wear as well, and is more expensive. As a matter of fact turpentine, which is used in nearly all paints, is a great deal more injurious, yet we hear no outcry against it."

The paint trade is prepared, in the event of a bill of the nature of the one indicated being introduced, to make a vigorous fight against it.

JAPANESE SILKS ADVANCE.

Importers of Japanese silks of the habutai, pongee cord, and other classes have declared since the opening of the Russian-Japanese war an advance of about 5 per cent. in prices. Because of the drafting of skilled operators in Japan for the army, there is a possibility that production will decrease and prices advance to a much higher level.

The New York importers talk of soon advancing some lines 10 or 15 per cent. They are said to have formed an association in order to act in harmony during the continuance of hostilities.

CAMPHOR STILL GOING UP.

Camphor advanced further in the last week, and was quoted yesterday at 85 cents a pound by the barrel. Refiners say that they could easily dispose of all their stocks, but they are trying to save sufficient supplies to the customers over until such time as Japan may allow further shipments. The trade now believes that the prediction of $1 camphor, made by one of the largest interests, will be realized.

London celluloid manufacturers, according to reports offer $50,000 for the discovery of a commercial substitute for camphor. At chemical houses in New York it is said that any chemist can make artificial camphor, but the process is so expensive as to bar it from practical use.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Auction sales will be held this week in woolens, worsteds, dry goods, knit goods, carpets, mattings, clothing, novelties, trimmings, china, glassware, boots, shoes, and other lines. The following sales are announced:

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street. Tuesday, on account of manufacturers and agents, 675 pieces of worsteds, serges, tibets, cassimeres, meltons, cheviots, unions, Venetians, broadcloths, dress goods, &c., also Italians and linings. Friday, part of a cargo of miscellaneous dry goods and woolens, damaged in transit.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street. Tuesday, for Underwriters' Salvage Company, by order of insurance companies, the stocks of Mark Aronson, 67 Fifth Avenue, and of A. Crawford, 548 Broadway. Finest quality of wool goods, cloths, suitings, &c., also wool, silk, and lace garments. Wednesday, woolens, dry goods, and suitings, black, colored and fancy silks, cotton goods, linings, &c.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway, Tuesday, 4,500 pairs Nottingham lace curtains, upholstered goods, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, sweaters, sacques, outer garments, umbrellas, pearl buttons, pearl shirtwaist sets, miscellaneous dry goods, and notions. Wednesday, by order of an importing house, dress and cloak trimmings and novelties. Thursday, carpets, mattings, rugs, oilcloths, and linoleums.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street. Wednesday, clothing. Thursday, 425 cases of hosiery, underwear, knit goods, 4,500 tailor-made walking skirts, 1,500 silkoline and satine petticoats, and millinery. Friday, woolens and tailors' goods.

E. BISSELL & CO., 12 Murray Street. Thursday and Friday, decorated china, crockery, glassware. There will be 300 barrels of glassware, such as lamps, bowls, goblets, and wine sets. Vitrified decorated hotel ware from John Maddock & Son of England will be sold in open lots. The offerings will include also 100-piece decorated china in dinner sets, other sets, vases, figures, fancy goods, &c.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Beade Street. Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction sale of
spacious cafe and saloon,
with magnificent furniture and fixtures,
of F. L. Hyman, deceased,
will be held
on Thursday, February 25, 1904,
at three o'clock P. M.,
on the premises,
No. 339 Broadway, New York City,
Manhattan Borough.
For fuller particulars, apply to
Moses Ehrbar, Executor,
320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TRADING in small properties, a somewhat increased demand for dwellings, and the purchase of several large vacant parcels along the line of the subway have combined to make up a week of good general business, but without many distinguishing features.

The new apartment hotel planned for the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street is a project of some importance, being the first undertaking of its kind along that wholly undeveloped stretch of Broadway immediately north of Fifty-ninth Street. For this reason the outcome of the operation will be awaited with interest, but otherwise the mere taking over of the site by one company from another with a large building loan has no real bearing upon the present condition of the market. It is the sort of transaction which might be put through at any time by a company situated as is the United States Realty and Construction Company, with a lot of vacant property and considerable idle capital on its hands.

Whether this deal could have been consummated had it involved the getting of a building loan from some outside source is a question which serves only to emphasize the continued dearth of loanable funds in any large amounts, and to call forth renewed expressions of hope that some mortgage exemption law may be passed at this session of the Legislature.

One prominent loan broker a few days ago remarked facetiously that he would favor some legislation prohibiting insurance companies from lending money to railroads. So long, however, as bond issues, and more particularly short-time notes of railroads, are more attractive investments to lending institutions than New York City mortgages, the sensible course would seem to be to get whatever relief is possible through the enlistment of private and estate funds. That with proper legislation relief from these sources would be great there can be no doubt. An executor of a large estate said less than a week ago that he and his associates had not put out a penny in real estate mortgages for over three years, but if they could be assured of the exemption of mortgages from taxation they stood ready to lend $5,000,000.

The scarcity of building loans for large undertakings is not the only discouraging feature of the present mortgage situation. Fear that conditions may not be any better several months hence is also having a deterrent effect upon builders. Plans have been prepared for a six-story mercantile structure in a neighborhood where it is practically certain that the building would rent well, yet the builder is holding off simply because the future promises uncertain mortgage conditions, and because he is not sure that he would not get into all kinds of difficulty before his permanent loan could be arranged.

The week's vacant property dealings, all of them being upon Rapid Transit developments, have nevertheless shown a somewhat wider range. That the opportunities of the upper Lenox Avenue district have not yet been exhausted was apparent from the purchase by a syndicate of sixteen lots on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, east of Lenox Avenue. The operator who has been most prominently identified with the movement around the Manhattan or One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the subway has prepared for a more extensive campaign in that neighborhood by buying the O. B. Potter Trust's plot on the west side of Broadway, extending from Manhattan to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Following the deal for the last of the old Dater property on Westchester Avenue the sale of the Jones & Kirtland plot on the same thoroughfare is further evidence of preparation on the part of speculators for the early exploitation of all the territory tributary to the Bronx branch of the underground road.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

John P. Kirwan has leased for the estate of Benjamin I. Hart to D. J. & H. J. McDermott the four-story building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, on plot 40 by 80. The lease is for twenty years, beginning May 1, at an aggregate rental of over $500,000.

New Warehouse on West 37th Street.

Crawford, Denison & Moynahan, in conjunction with Bryan L. Kennelly, have sold the four four-story buildings on the south side of Thirty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 108 by 98.9, for Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith and William Cairns Stuart, as trustees, to John S. Sills & Sons, who will at once erect a warehouse upon the site. The price paid for the property was about $60,000.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Elizabeth Breuer 403 West Fifty-fourth Street, adjoining the corner of Ninth Avenue, a four-story flat, 20 by 100.5.

Operator Sells 118th Street Apartments.

John H. Berry has sold for Max Marx to a client the elevator apartment house known as the Julian, at 416 and 418 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 175 feet west of Morningside Park, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Agnes Von Weydt has sold to A. Guthman & Co. the five-story flat 444 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Resale of Eighth Avenue Corner.

Max Marx has resold to Isaac Helfer the plot, 49.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Millard Veit sold for the United States Trust Company to a client of Henry Brill 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Millard Veit was also the broker in the sale of seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for George A. Backer to Joseph Kaufman and E. Max. The buyers have resold the lots to a builder for improvement.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the lot at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street to Abraham Ruth.

Bernstein & Goldberg have sold to Bernard Bronner 305 and 307 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, two five-story flats on plot 50.6 by 99.11; also 173 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat 30 by 100.11.

Upper Seventh Avenue Purchase.

F. E. Barnes has sold for the estate of Eliza Norton to Harris Cohen & Brother 2,013 to 2,019 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story flat with store on plot 100.11 by 33.

Mary R. Grasse has sold the three-story dwelling 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

The dwelling 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street has been sold by a Mr. McGrath to Mrs. Sophie Rotholz, the present tenant.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Edward Karsch 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling 20 by 99.11.

East 57th Street Dwellings Sold.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Henry B. Anderson the two four-story stone front dwellings 111 and 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, on plot 40 by 100.5.

John T. Wall has sold for Solomon Mehrbach to Joseph Krieger the five-story double tenement 135 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Second Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Frederick Herrmann has bought the property at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-third Street, 75 by 212. The purchaser's firm will occupy the six-story building on the immediate corner as soon as the existing leases have expired.

William P. Mangam has resold the four-story double flat 1,867 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 70.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Mrs. A. Poyntz 104 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20.1 by 100, to Jacob Jung, who with his previous purchases at that point now controls a plot 76.9 by 100.

S. Marcus has sold to a client of Millard Veit for Myron D. Oppenheim 7 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

The Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company has sold for Thomas G. Barry to Myers & Aronson the two five-story flats 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Max Feldman has sold to Dr. N. Mandelstamm the five-story flat 68 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. Morgenthau & Co. have sold for Ernest Ellinger of Havana, Cuba, to Alfred E. Hanson 2,224 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 84.

Leases on 125th Street.

S. M. Brown has leased for J. M. Zeller the building 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the J. E. Linde Paper Company. The same broker has also leased to L. Alexander 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for a term of five years.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have leased for L. J. Callanan the seven-story loft building at 62 Thompson Street to A. Leviton for a long term of years.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Abraham H. Fleischer has sold to Witchik Brothers 603 and 605 East Sixth Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 70.10.

Folsom Brothers and F. Benzer have sold for E. Levenson 311 East Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 23 by 98.9.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to M. Osk 44 Pike Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 71.

Charles H. Posner, as broker, reports that he has sold 212 and 214 East Twentieth Street, each 38 by 92.

Kidansky & Levy, buyers of the Tiffany factory building, at 49 and 51 Prince Street, have resold the property to Pasquale Lauria.

Buyer for Bronx Tenement.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for J. A. Van Bomel the five-story, four-family tenement 675 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.

W. T. Brokaw Leases Dwelling.

F. T. Barry has leased 774 Madison Avenue to William J. Brokaw for Raymond Hoagland. Henry D. Winans & May represented Mr. Hoagland.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

That speculative enthusiasm over the block on Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, has cooled somewhat was shown at Wednesday's offering of the property 158 and 160 West Thirty-fourth Street, owned by the estate of Theresa Lynch. The parcel was withdrawn when no better bid than $92,000 could be secured for it.

The rest of the week's business was nearly all of a conventional sort with interested parties as purchasers—the exceptions being 137 Baxter Street, bought by operators for $21,350 and 1,523 Avenue A, near Eighty-first Street, sold for $6,500.

Several attractive properties are included in the Cunningham estate's sale, to be conducted on Wednesday by the McVickar Realty Trust Company. The territory immediately north of Washington Square has been the scene of considerable new apartment house building within the last three years. The Cunningham properties include 27 West Eighth Street, 58 and 60 West Eighth Street, and 114 to 118 Waverley Place, near Sixth Avenue.

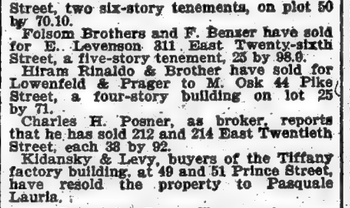

An executors' sale of buildings in the heart of the wholesale and jobbing district is announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Wednesday. The parcels are 39 and 41 Wooster Street, shown in the following diagram, five-story buildings on a frontage of 50 feet; just north of Grand Street.

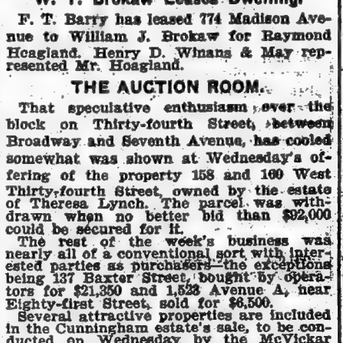

A dwelling on West Forty-fifth Street, near Long Acre Square, is the most prominent among Friday's offerings. The sale, which will be conducted by Auctioneer Meyer, is held to satisfy a claim of about $28,000.

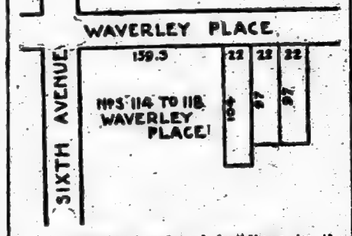

A real estate oddity in the shape of the small gore, 27 by 38, at the corner of Oak and New Chambers Streets will be sold on Thursday by L. J. Phillips & Co., under a partition decree, which also affects a parcel on Madison Street, near James Street, and property on Second Avenue adjoining the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street. Another east side offering of the sort that commands speculators' attention is that of 102 Lewis Street, near Stanton Street, down for Wednesday at the stand of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

The property 110 Greenwich Street, near Carlisle Street, will put be up on Thursday by Auctioneer Joseph P. Day.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 356 mortgages for $4,706,268; of which 128, for $1,891,365, were at 5 per cent.; 158, for $1,431,292, were at more, and 70, for $1,883,611, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 318 mortgages for $5,714,005; of which 97, for $1,304,675, were at 5 per cent.; 124, for $1,352,080, were at more, and 87, for $3,057,300 were at less.

Real Estate Brokers' Dinner.

The eighth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday next at 7 P. M. Among those who have accepted invitations and are expected to speak are Corporation Counsel Delaney, Tenement House Commissioner Crain, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Lawson Purdy, Edgar J. Levey, President of the Title Insurance Company, and Charles C. Maas. Others who are expected to be present are Controller Grout, Tax Commissioner Frank A. O'Donnell, Justice J. J. O'Gorman, and William Barclay Parsons.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar H. Rosenstock, referee, Pelham Avenue, north side, 127.8 feet south of Hughes Avenue, 50.11 by 97.7 by 50 by 127.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,761.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 345 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 592.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,241; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 330 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,450.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.—By Mosher Realty Trust Company, executors' sale, 118 Waverley Place, south side, 159.3 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 104 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 116 Waverley Place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22 by 97, five-story brick tenement; 114 Waverley Place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22 by 97, four-story brick tenement; 27 West Eighth Street, north side, 405.9 feet west of Fifth, 25.2 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling; 58 and 60 West Eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 66 by 110.8 and irregular, two five-story brick flats, with stores.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; St. Nicholas Place, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,685.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 39 Wooster Street, west side, 150 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, together with 41 Wooster Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 128 and irregular, three and four story buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 534, 536, and 538 West Broadway, west side, 200 feet north of Bleecker Street, 65.4 by 70, five-story brick factory building.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, Emil Goldmann, referee, Eighth Avenue, south side, between Third and Fourth Streets, Wakefield, 100 by 114.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, H. W. Mayo, referee, Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Villa Avenue, 25 by 80.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $463.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 182 Stanton Street, north side, 34 feet west of Attorney Street, 26 by 65.6, six-story brick tenement, with store; all title of Abraham I. and Jeannette Bleistift on Sept. 22, 1903.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham R. Lawrence, referee, 102 Lewis Street, east side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 21 by 100, six-story front and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,440.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Oak Street, southeast corner of New Chambers Street, 25.8 by 37.9, four-story brick tenement; 1,681 Second Avenue, west side, 27.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; 34 and 36 Madison Street, south side, 59.6 feet east of James Street, 37.6 by 50.2 by 38.1 by 50.2, three and four story brick tenements.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, Cottage Grove Avenue, east side, 296.8 feet south of Guerlain Place, 50 by 110. Due on judgment, $6,124; subject to another mortgage for $1,550.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 17 Livingston Place, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 53 by 120, seven-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Jan. 8, 1904.

By Joseph P. Day, partition sale, Gustavus W. Rawson, referee, 110 Greenwich Street, west side, 26.2 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.7 by 87.8 by 32.8 by 81.8, three-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close an estate, 241 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5; three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, Belmont Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 70 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,084; subject to a mortgage for $7,000.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 203 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,470.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 150 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 256.4 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,874.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 180th St, 25.4x94.1x25.1x96.8; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Richard A. Vaughan 1,006
BROAD ST, 109 and 111, e s, 24.3x64.5x 23.8x66.1; Anna Califano to Hudson J. Larkin, other consideration and 100
COLUMBUS AV, 152, w s, 25.5x100; James M. Giblin and another to Joseph Zimmern and another, (mtge $30,000,) other consideration and 100
EAGLE AV, w s, 74.7 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; Charles W. Smith to William F. Smith and another, all title, (mtg $2,500) Nom.
EAST BROADWAY 176, e s, 24x100; Harris Bernstein to Marcus Jaffe and another ..... Nom.
GRAND ST, 349 and 351, s s, 42x50; Sarah Bernstein and others to Louis Minsky, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and 100
GRAND ST, 349, s s, 21x50; Louis Minsky to Frederick Siegler, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100
LOTS 18 and 19, Block 15; Lots 15 to 18, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Moses Lyman to Frederick E. Pollard ..... Nom.
LOTS 1, 19, and 20, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Loan Commissioners of the United States to Emma L. Shirmer. 1,100
LOT 519, map of Van Nest Park; Samuel Cook to Alexander Norden and another, other consideration and 100
LOT 519, map of Van Nest Park; Sibilla Norden to Samuel Cook, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100
MAIN ST, n e s, Lot 231, map of Mott Haven, 50x100; Margaret O'Neil, individually and as executrix, and another to Leopold Gutting ..... Nom.
RIDGE ST, 148, e s, 25x100; Joel Kyperberg to Morris Tunik, (mtg $20,500) 100
RIDGE ST, 148, e s, 25x100; Morris Tunik to Louis Marks, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and 100
SPENCER PLACE, n w s, Lots 252 and 253, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 50x47.6x50.3x51.10; Mary McNamara to Catharine O'Brien ..... Nom.
SPENCER PLACE, n w s, Lots 252 and 253, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 50x47.6x50x51.10; Thomas O'Brien to Mary McNamara ..... Nom.
ST. ANN'S AV, 143, w s, 24.6x100; Eikan Kahn to Diedrich Eggers, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100
WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 19.5x82.10; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Manhattan Square Realty Company ..... Nom.
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 63.6 ft e of Fulton St, 50x100; Herman Leumer to Charles Kohlenberger ..... Nom.
3D AV, n e corner of 37th St, 49.5x105; William L. Turner, referee, to Charles G. Koes 67,500
3D ST, 218 East, 24.9x100; Abraham C. Weingarten to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.
4TH AV, n e corner of 12th St, 75x105, William's Bridge; William F. Smith to Clement H. Smith, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.
5TH AV, s w corner of Walnut St, 50x 50; Duncan McGibbon to Anna A. Byrne, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and .. 100
8TH AV, 2,250, e s, 24.6x100; Mary L. Walker to Thomas S. Walker, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and 100
9TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x 93.11; Morris Tunik to Joel Kuperburg, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and .. 100
10TH ST, 377 East, 25x94.9; Abraham Schwinkand and another to Joseph Kupfer, (mtgs $82,150) ..... Nom.
10TH ST, 377 East, 25x94.9; Joseph C. Kupfer to Louis Levin, (mtgs $32,150) ..... Nom.
37TH ST, n s, 189 ft e of Park Av, 20x98.9; James W. Henning to Sue T. Henning, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and ... 100
85TH ST, 253 West, 16x102.2; Charles A. Peabody to May C. Hamilton ..... Nom.
92D ST, 221 and 223 West, 25.8x100.8; City Real Estate Company to George L. Slawson, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100
118T ST, s s, 196 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.4; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Washington I. L. Adams, executor 750
163D ST, 151 West, 21.8x101x22.1x100.11; Frank Dobson to Julia Randnitz, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
164TH ST, 242 West, 40x100.11; Harland P. Wright to Sylvester J. Wright, (mtgs $75,000) ..... Nom.
110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Robert Friedman to Louis Romm and another, (mtgs $9,500,) other consideration and 100
120TH ST, 223 and 225 West, 50x100.11; John J. Duffy to Samuel Wacht, (mtgs $30,000) 100
141ST ST, n e corner of Beekman Av, 27 x100; Bernard Heister to Henry J. Flohr, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,420, s e s; Herbert C. Pell and others to Frank W. Weiss, 21 years ..... $10,350 and $9,227
COURTLANDT ST, 48; Eugene L. Busse, executor, to John F. Buell, 2 years 2,500
WILLIS AV, 444; Eva E. Weber to Gottfried Brupbacher, 10 years ..... $2,100 and 2,500
1ST AV, 1 and 3; Abraham Goodman to Wolf Zodsmer and another, 3 years 720
6TH AV, 729 to 735, w s; Julian B. Hart and others, executors, to Dillon J. McDermott and another, 20 years ..... $18,000 and 20,000
8TH AV, 707; Joseph Goodman and another to Louis Isaacs, 10 years ..... $3,000 and 3,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.
BAUER, John, to the Trust Company of America; 90th St, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 21,000
BERGER, Bertha, and another to Theodore E. Matson; Jefferson St, 68, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,800
CALIFANO, Anna, to Carrie Beckhardt; Broad St, 109 and 111, n e corner of Front St, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent.. 19,800
COHEN, Harris, and another to Max Perlis; Broad St, 601, prior mtg $50,000, installments, 6 per cent gold 11,000
COLBY, Gardner, and others to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; Leonard St, s s, 101.1 ft e of Church St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 90,000
GUTTAG, Leopold, to Margaret O'Neil; Main St, n e s, being Lot 231, map of Mott Haven, 3 years 6,000
JAFFE, Marcus and another to Harris Bernstein; East Broadway, 178, 5 years. 25,000
JAFFE, Marcus and another to Harris Bernstein; East Broadway, 178, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000
KUPERBERG, Joel, to Morris Tunik; 9th St, s s, 216 ft w of Avenue D, prior mtg 5 years, 6 per cent 14,000
LURIE, Sarah, to David Kidansky; Baxter St, 153, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000
MANHATTAN SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, n e corner of 81st St, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 550,000
MANHATTAN SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, s w corner 71st St, due Sept. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 25,000
PUTNAM, Kingman, to Pauline Brunswick; West End Av, w s, 64.ft n of 84th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000
SCHENCK, Catherine, to Auguste Gahren; 97th St, 169 West, prior mtg $6,900, 1 year, 8 per cent 2,000
SIEGLER, Frederick, to Louis Minsky; Grand St, 349, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,000
TUNIK, Morris, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 9th St, 734 and 736 East, 5 years 40,000
VAUGHAN, Richard A., to John Bussing, Jr., and wife, joint tenants; Anthony Av, s s, 50.8 ft n of 180th St, due Jan. 1, 1907 5,500
WACHT, Samuel, to John J. Duffy; 120th St, 223 and 225 West, 2 mtgs, due Dec. 10, 1905 10,000
WOHLFIEL, Samuel D., to Sarah H. Powell; 1st Av, 1,556, s e corner of 81st St, 5 years 20,000
WOHLFIEL, Samuel D., to Sarah H. Powell; 1st Av, 1,554 and 1,556, s e corner of 81st St 4,000
WOOD, James A., to Isabella M. Johnson; 114th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent.... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALLARD, Charles F., to Julia M. Foster 35,000
COHEN, Jacob, to the State Bank 1
FOSNER, Julia M., to Frederic de P. Foster 35,000
HARTNETT, Harriet H., to Albert S. Waltzfelder 500
HARRIS, Harry, and another to Morris Solomon, all title 1
HENNEN, Madge L., to Gustavus Midenberg 4,000
KIDANSKY, David, to the State Bank 1
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Sarah S. De Sola 17,500
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charles C. Savage 13,000
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry Wallace 19,000
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Bank for Savings in the City of New York 60,000
LEVY, Abraham, and another, executors and trustees, to Bertha Marks 1
O'ROURKE, James, administrator, to James O'Rourke 1
POST, George W., and another, trustees, to Marteine B. Strong, trustee 4,000
PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to Sophie Meyer. 1,500
ROSENFELD, Ignatz H., to the State Bank 1
THOMAS, William G., to Albert Waltzfelder 350
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany; 2 assignments 60,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Troy Savings Bank 45,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rhinebeck Savings Bank 5,000
TUNIK, Morris, to John Katzman 14,000
UNION TRUST COMPANY to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, 2 assignments 32,000
WARD, Charles S., to Adelaide C. Thomas 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place, 42x100; E. A. Omealy against Mrs. Mary Overbaugh, owner and contractor 84
WILLIAM ST, 160; Berger Manufacturing Company against Cortlandt de B. Field and another, executors, &c., owners; Frederick & Louis Helms, contractors and lessees 302
6TH ST, 359 and 361 East; Morris Zimmerman against A. Miller and another, owners; Miller & Eisenberg, contractor. 1,800
8TH ST, 369 East; Morris Zimmerman against Jon Doe, owner; Miller & Eisenberg, contractors 475
8TH ST, 376 and 378 East; Morris Zimmerman against Ignatz Koreff, owner; Aaron Miller and another, contractor. 790
8TH ST, 357 East; Morris Zimmerman against John Doe, owner; Miller & Eisenberg, contractors 485
81ST ST, 4 to 10 West; Lawler & Spence against New England Realty Company, owner; William C. Dewey, contractor. 5,269
81ST ST, 4 to 10 West; Lawler & Trezevant Company against New England Realty Company, owner and contractor; William C. Dewey, contractor 4,925
48D ST, 127 West; L. Barth & Son against Robert H. Spalding, owner and contractor 2,025
54TH ST, 20 East; P. & F. Corbin of New York against Granite Realty Company, owner and contractor 292
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1909.
BAXTER ST, 150 and 152; David Kidansky, loans to Sarah Lurie 20,000
25TH ST, 259 and 262 West; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Fraser, loan to Abraham Silbermintz 25,000
110TH ST, s s, 145 ft n of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Robert Friedman, loans to Louis and Morris Romen 12,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GROTE AND 122D STS, n e corner; John W. Hannan against Christopher R. O'Reilly and another, Jan. 19, 1904.... 3,100
8TH AV AND 92D ST, s e corner, 45x 100; Henry Hanlein & Son against I. Townsend Burden and another, Dec. 16, 1903 18,750
90TH ST, 11 East; Joseph Sulinski against M. Louise McAlpin and another, Sept. 8, 1903 400
90TH ST, 9 East; Joseph Sulinski against George L. McAlpin and another, Sept. 8, 1903 481

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, 718.9 ft n of 181st St, 101.1x210- to Northern Av x 108.7x 205.4; Hartley A. Haigh and another against James Harden, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. Morwood.
LEXINGTON AV, 770; City of New York against Jenny Asch and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
WEST END AV, 669; Louis Fleischmann against Louise E. Burton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Fleischmann.
8TH ST, 339 and 361 East; Patrick Galligan and another against Aaron Miller and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Huke.
17TH ST, 628 to 640 East, and 18th St, 629 to 633 East; Corn Exchange Bank against Louise Grimler and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Groeller, Shaffer & Eisler.
114TH ST, s s, 173 ft w of 5th Av, 26x100.11; V. Everit Macy and another, trustees, against George H. Winslow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain.
156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against William F. Johnston and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

SULLY GIVES PIT A RESPITE.

Cotton Bull Going to Chicago to Take Board of Trade Initiation.

Daniel J. Sully, the cotton bull, is going to leave the cotton market to its own devices for a few days. He has decided to take a trip to Chicago, where he will probably be initiated on the Board of Trade, of which he recently became a member. The pit believes that this will mean a temporary cessation of the bull campaign, for whenever Sully does not lead the fight in person these days the market sells off.

During the last two days Mr. Sully has been standing under the market and bidding it up as much as possible, and with fair success. Yesterday July cotton went up to 14.30, May touched 14.29, and the March delivery approached the 14-cent market, going up to 13.96. The close of the market here, under the influence of his active support, was strong and bullish.

But while the brokers were still on the floor closing up their day's business preparatory to a two days' holiday, the board on which the New Orleans quotations are displayed began to show great weakness in that market. Heavy liquidation was reported due to rumors of European complications and failures in Paris, and under the influence of this selling the market declined heavily. The May option dropped from 14.12 to 13.75, or 37 points, July sold down from 14.54 to 14.12, or 41 points, and March declined in sympathy to 13.80. The New York curb market was weak, and July was offered at 14 cents, with few takers.

New Park at Ingleside.

Plans have been prepared for a new park in the Ingleside section of Flushing. It will cover all of the triangular block bounded by Parsons Avenue, Percy and Elm Streets, and will be laid out particularly to provide a children's playground. The present outlook points to considerable building in this suburb during the Spring. One builder will begin work in the near future on a number of modern cottages.

UPPER FIFTH AVENUE'S VACANT HALF MILE

Lots Worth Several Million Dollars with an Undetermined Future — Flats Contest the Advance of Residences.

There is no question involving the probable course of a neighborhood's future development the answer to which will be awaited with greater interest than that concerning the half mile of Fifth Avenue shown with owners' names in the accompanying diagram. The great activity of the last few months in the territory immediately to the east of this—both along Madison Avenue and in the side streets—with the closer approach of flats to these Fifth Avenue block fronts, has in the opinion of many settled the question for all time in favor of apartment house improvement and to the exclusion of dwellings.

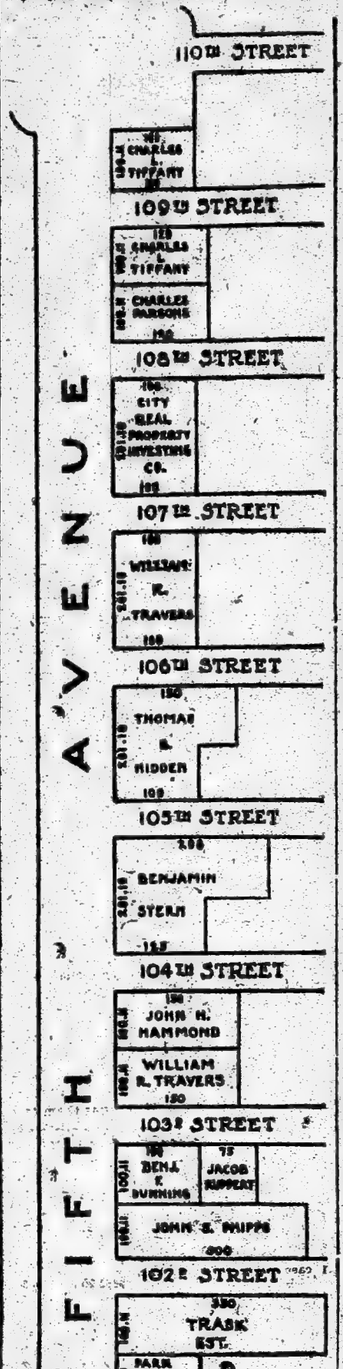

Others maintain with perhaps equal force of argument that there is only one Fifth Avenue and only so much faces Central Park; that it is destined to be for all time the most favored neighborhood for the mansions of wealthy men and that, with the normal increase in the demand, all of this property must sooner or later become available as sites for these mansions. The older Fifth Avenue residential district, south of Fifty-ninth Street, is yielding constantly to the advance of business. The decision of the Columbia University Trustees to sell their property from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth Street is but a sign of the times, interpreted by many as meaning ultimately the sale of all of the university's property up to Fifty-first Street and possibly the abandoning of the blocks immediately north of this by the Vanderbilts. New mansions will have to be built somewhere and to the minds of upper Fifth Avenue's advocates there is no more eligible field than the northerly part of that thoroughfare facing the Park.

In the side streets further south many old flats and dwellings have been torn down within the last three years to make way for fine houses—a fact which is frequently cited by those who seek to minimize the importance of the flathouse neighborhood that is crowding up against these more northerly Fifth Avenue block fronts. But those who use this argument seem to disregard the equally important fact that Madison Avenue, say, in the Seventies, is a vastly different neighborhood from what it is north of One Hundredth Street, and that the elimination of a few flats in an otherwise strictly residential district is an easy task in comparison with the creating of a residential avenue up against a solid background of inferior structures.

Four or five years ago, immediately after Andrew Carnegie's purchase of the two block fronts from Ninetieth to Ninety-second Street, there was little discussion of this sort—at least the anti-residential argument was not of sufficient force to prevent all the property shown on this diagram, with the exception of two or three corners, from changing hands at high figures. When Mr. Carnegie's purchase became known, values south of Ninetieth Street almost doubled over night. The scramble for the vacant property from Ninety-second to One Hundredth Street was only a little less violent. Upper Fifth Avenue had a new significance—just about a mile long—and wealthy men and syndicates were eager buyers all the way from Mount Sinai Hospital to One Hundred and Tenth Street.

John S. Phipps bought twelve lots at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street. A syndicate bought from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth Street, the property now held by William R. Travers and John H. Hammond. D. O. Mills acquired the block front from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fifth Street, running back 200 feet on the latter. He transferred this plot to Benjamin Stern for $350,000, although he had in the meantime contracted to sell it to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia. Mr. Clothier's assignment of his contract to Mr. Stern showed a consideration of $65,000.

The Gebhard block,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE MOSHER EST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

586 EAST 135TH ST., bet. Alexander & Willis Avs., 2 story brick high stoop dwelling on lot 18.10 x 100.

205 ALEXANDER AV., near 137th St., 3 story and basement high stoop brick dwelling on lot 16.6¾ x 75.

BELMONT AV., east side 157.2 south of Pelham Av., 3 lots, each 25 x 100.

CITY ISLAND, block front on west side of MAIN STREET, from Centre St., to Schofield Av. Plot 216.54 x 100 with two 2 story frame stores and dwellings, &c.

BROOKLYN: SIXTH AV., east side, bet. 65th & 66th Sts., 2 vacant lots, each 25 x 100.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Atty., 229 Broadway. Maps &c. from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

606 EAST 14TH ST., near Ave. B, five story front and 4 story rear brick tenements with store on lot 25 x 103.3.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee, 35 Nassau St.

WILLIAM AUPT, Pltfs. Atty., 68 William St.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

CHOICE FORDHAM PROPERTY.

378, 380, 382 & 384 PELHAM AV., S. E. COR. HUGHES AV., four 3-story frame stores and dwellings on plot 76.44x112.83; 5 blocks east of 3d Av. "L" & Fordham Stations.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Pltf's Atty, 27 William St.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

to close estate of Hyman Israel, Dec'd.

54-56 BLEECKER STREET,

Southwest Cor. Elm Street,

3-story loft building, on lot 42.10x116.1 irreg.

86-88 BOWERY,

Southwest Cor. Hester Street,

6-story brick building on lot 50x100.

294-296 STANTON STREET,

Two 6-story bldgs., each on lot 24.11x80.

94 HENRY STREET,

6 and 5 story front and rear buildings.

Leasehold to May, 1919; bldgs. then to be paid for.

14-16-18 and 20 EAST 134TH ST.

Four 4-story tenements on lot 25x99.11 each.

VACANT LOT GRANT AVENUE.

Grant Av., E. S., 25 ft. North of Garfield Street.

For maps and particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys., 198 B'way, or the Auctioneers, 138 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The Estate of William Collins, dec'd.

39 & 41 Wooster St.,

NEAR GRAND ST.

Three and four story brick business buildings, with extension; size of plot, 50.2x100, with an "L" of 43.4x28. Messrs. Jerolomon & Arrowsmith, attys., 229 B'way.

Maps, etc., with attys. or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York,

Estate of H. A. DINGEE, Dec'd,

534—536—538 WEST BROADWAY

NEAR BLEECKER ST.,

the five-story brick Factory Building,

Size of plot, 65.4x90x irreg.

Messrs. DE LONG & CARROLL, Attorneys, 280 West Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ESTATE OF EDWARD WESTON,

CITY OF YONKERS, N. Y.

About 23 ACRES fronting on

NEPPERHAN AVENUE

adjoining the handsome residence of MRS. THOMAS EWING.

Maps and particulars from Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., and 552 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.

ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN

On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.

JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

ROOFS

REPAIRED, PAINTED AND GUARANTEED.

GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Desirable—Business—Property.

6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.

Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

Harlem corner, bargain; 100x100; three five-story buildings, nearly new, all rented and in perfect order; guaranteed rents $18,262; net income $1,248; sell for $28,000 cash over permanent mortgage; pay over 25 per cent. Thomas E. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

80th St.—Five-story single flat; rents, $2,600; no vacancies; price, $26,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

56th St.—Seven-story elevator apartment; rents, $12,000; price, $110,000; mortgage, $65,000, at 4%. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

96th St.—Five-story three-family flat; rental, $4,100; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

106th St.—Five-story cold-water flat; rents, $2,450; price, $24,000; mortgage, $14,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

Five-story tenement; rentals, $2,148; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhiker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

John J. Hoeckh,

Real Estate and Insurance,

650 9th Av., near 46th St.

98th.—Two five-story cold-water flats; all rented for over $8,000; price, $60,000; mortgage, $40,000. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

106th St.—Five-story 30-foot flat; rental, $4,150; price, $37,500; mortgage, $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Private house above 14th; 20x90; fine condition; $1,000-$5,000 cash. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Corner apartment house, Broadway, below 59th; equity, $120,000; trade anything. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement below 14th and Harlem house, will sell sacrifice; must leave for Europe account health. Merchant, care of Marcus, 234 6th St.

Beautiful private, high stoop, brownstone; finest block in Harlem; near Lenox Av.; size, 20x100; price, $18,500. N. L. H., Times, Harlem.

116th.—Store, flats; rent, $3,800; asking $34,000; busy section. Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Five-story flats and tenements; many fine bargains. Call, lists, Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Below 23d St., 6-story fire-proof tenement; price, $24,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Prominent Contracts

of sale reported from time to time are frequently consummated with the aid of loans obtained through this office—especially where the loan is required promptly.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES

128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

East Side.

PARK AVE.,

on Carnegie Hill.—Desirable corner, altered, dwelling, having four stores and one tenant in upper part; fully rented.

Price and terms on application to

H. C. SENIOR & CO.,

1,934 BROADWAY, AT 65TH ST.

$3,000 CASH

WILL BUY

28-FOOT TENEMENT,

Seventy-fifth Street, First, Second Avenues; four stories, basement; four families each floor; balance easy terms; brokers protected. Guthman, 181 Broadway.

Exceptional opportunity for some one; 4-story single flat with store, near 84th St. "L" station; only $11,300; $3,000 cash necessary; worth $14,000; principals; must be sold this week. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Choice single apartment, 25 feet frontage; private surroundings; rent, $3,900; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Lexington Av. Corner, Near 80th St.—36x102; price, $90,000; Lexington Av. corner, near 106th St.; price, $19,000. Particulars M. L. Hymes, 38 Canal St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone Dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

Builders or Investors!—Five lots on 3d Av., near Wendover; must be sold at once; bargain to a quick purchaser; little cash required. M. Goodman, 167 Broadway.

In the East Forties.—Three-story tenements, 25x100; price, $10,000; mortgage, $5,000, at 4 per cent. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Big future, Park Av., near 73d St.—5-story single flats; size plot, 97x100. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, owners.

Beautiful Murray Hill residence, 50x100, near 5th; absolute sacrifice. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot, 18th St., near "B," 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

House and lot for sale. Inquire on premises, 423 East 117th St.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,536. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

51st St., Near 3d.—Eighteen-room house, $63,000; rents, $6,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot near 102d and Lexington Av., 75x101; asking $42,500. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

East 14th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Bargain, 2 five-story tenements; $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

To Brokers.—Bargains in east side private houses. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, owners.

East 62d St.—Three-story residence, $22,000. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

East 95th St.—5-story double flat; price, $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue A, Vicinity of 11th.—5-story double tenement; $31,000. John Peters, 200 E. 14th St.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Triple flat; two stores; East 77th; rental, $2,724; price, $23,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

56th St., near Madison Av., cheap. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

53d St., near Mad. Av., sale, cheap. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

57th St., near Mad. Av.; very sunny. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

61st St., near Madison; electric lights, modern plumbing. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

64th St., near Fifth Av., new American basement. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

65th St., near Park Av.; $36,000. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

58th St., near Mad. Av., a bargain. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

70th St., near Park Av.; $40,000. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

68th St., near 5th Av.; rare chance. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

69th St., near Madison Av.; $60,000. Post & Reese, 16 East 60th St.

East 52d St.—3-story and basement; 3 families; $12,750. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Below 14th Street.

Buildings, connecting; main front Beekman St.; for sale to close estate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Cherry St.—Seven lots; pays 19½ per cent.; price, $80,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story stable, opposite Cunard docks, 46x70; price, $22,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Small 9th Ward business; property 21x60; price, $7,500; $2,500 required. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

West Side.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av., near 151st St.; cheap. GRAHAM, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Moore leasehold below 23d, two 3-story houses; ground rent, $350; 12 years to run, with renewals; $4,500. Durosa, 155 W. 14th.

West 119th.—Three-story residence, 18x100; restricted block; $20,000; mortgage, $15,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Near Morningside Park.—Five-story triple flat, 26x112; $35,000; rents, $4,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Four-family, cold-water flats, near West 34th St.; rent, $6,100; price, $29,000 each; bargain. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Bargains!—Upper west side, lots and plots, and other locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap! Bradhurst Av., near 152d St.—Two lots; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Terrace.—Five-story flats; rental, $4,340; no vacancies; price, $38,000; mortgage, $25,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—Five-story flat; rents, $3,000; price, $29,500; mortgage, $23,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 66th St.—Two 5-story tenements; rents, $4,000; $32,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice for cash; Wooster St. business building, 75x100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av.—Two 5-story apartment houses, $44,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

62d St., near Columbus Av.—Brownstone flat, $20,500. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

10th Av.—Two apartment houses, $35,000 each. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Amsterdam Av.—5-story flat, 2 stores, $30,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 116th St., Near Broadway.—Plot 75x100. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Avs.

Large plot near this office, with building loan, for flats. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

A tenement, with stores, 33d St., near 9th Av., $13,500. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

9th Av., 42d St., 40x80, with old buildings, $40,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

97th St.—3-story and basement private house, $15,000. John Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

9th Av., below 42d St.—4-story, one store, $18,500. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Near Amsterdam, 84th St.—Double flat; rent, $3,402; asking $31,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Amsterdam Av.—Store, flats; rent, $4,000; asking $38,000; make offer. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Near Lenox Av.—Three-story residence, 20x100; $11,000; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Vicinity West 104th.—Five-story triple flat, 25x90x100. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West Eighties.—Cosy dwelling; price $17,000; possession; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Elegant single flat, 118th St., near 8th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 19th St.—Four-story double; rental, $1,650; price, $13,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$32,000; rent $3,600; beautiful 15-family flat; 108th St., West. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Fine four-story private, 80th St. West, asking $30,000; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

$3,000 cash each, balance mortgage three years at 5%, buys 521 and 523 West 27th St.; two five-story twenty-family tenements, with stores; all rented; $2,100 each; title guaranteed; worth investigating. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Several fine seven-story Apartment Houses, Flats, Tenements, Office, and Loft Buildings, well rented; large incomes; desirable investments; exchange cash and other property. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

A rare opportunity to buy three double flats at a sacrifice; 121st St., near 7th Av.; always fully rented; price, $28,500 cash; little cash required; will pay handsomely on investment. Owner, Room 16, 167 Broadway.

W. 106th Street, rents $4,100, price $37,000; W. 112th Street, rents $4,200, price $36,000; First Av., rent $2,500, price $27,000; East 56th Street, rents $2,500, price $22,500. For particulars M. L. Hymes, 38 Canal St.

Unprecedented bargain for quick buyer, only $2,500 cash required to purchase a fine five-story double flat in the best part of Harlem, near 125th St. and 8th Av. Inquire Mrs. M. Morris, 102 West 115th St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Corner apartment houses, high-class, 5th Av., near 127th St., and on West Side Av.; also fine corner, about 60 ft., on lower 5th Av., for sale or on ground lease. C. H. Bachem, 44 Broadway.

Bargain to a quick purchaser; two five-story double flats, 147th St., near 8th Av.; $17,500 each; only $5,000 cash required to buy both; will pay 14% on investment. M. Goodman, 167 Broadway.

Absolute Bargain.—125th St., near Lenox Av. Double flat, 6 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout; rent, $3,024; price, $27,500. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.

Amsterdam Av., near 81st St.—5-story flat, with store, lease expires May 1, suitable for any business; price reasonable. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Attention.—8-story fire-proof corner apartment house; electric elevators; near Central Park; 50x100; 10% on investment guaranteed; rents for $30,000. Apply John J. Hoeckh., 650 9th Av.

Positive Bargain.—16th St. and 7th Av., (near.)—Triple flat, modern, Al order; rents, $3,800; price, $33,500; little cash necessary. Arthur S. Cox & Co., 31 Pine Street.

West 105th St.—Five-story flats, 50x100; all improvements; rental, $5,600; no vacancies; price, $52,000; mortgage, $40,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Big future!—$25,000 buys 5-story triple flat; well built; always rented; located near R. T. station, west side; $5,500 necessary. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

For Sale.—8th Av. corner store property, between 125th and 130th Sts., $48,000; fully rented, paying well; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

West 62d St.—Five-story twenty-five-foot tenement; rents over $2,100; price, $18,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Cheap.—Five-story flat, 131st, near Broadway, $25,500; rents, $2,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Extension dwelling; open plumbing; private surroundings; worth $16,000; make offer; no trade. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Snap.—146th St., near 8th Av.; five-story flat; $17,750; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

118th St., near 5th.—Five-story triple flat; $32,000; rents, $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Manhattan Av., near 116th, double flat, $35,500; rents, $4,008. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

I have absolute control of more than 50 lots near subway, overlooking the Hudson. Examine, Box 1,111 Times, Harlem.

144th St., between Lenox and 7th, four lots, $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 131st St.—Six-story triple flat; elevator; $80,000; rents, $10,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—147th St., near 8th Av.; four lots; asking $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$6,000 Cash.—2 east side tenements; rent, $4,896; asking $42,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Over 10% net; modern triple flat. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bronx.

Challenge any Bronx office to do better.
$11,500 buys four-story flats.
$12,000 buys 3d Av. business property.
$13,000 buys five-story flats.
$25,000 buys dandy corners.
$7,000 buys equity in corner apartment showing 12 per cent. net.
$4,000 buys lots near McKinley Square.
$4,500 buys private house, one block from Boston Road.
Many others as cheap and desirable.
Exchanges of all kinds on attractive and profitable basis.
Give me just one trial and you will come again.
Sieker, 3d Av. and 169th St.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ATTENTION. — Seven-room detached house, $2,750; plot, 100x125 feet on Grand Concourse and Boulevard; at a sacrifice; also will exchange 2 lots for cold-water flats; also 2 two-family houses for a bargain. O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays and holidays.

1, 2, 3-family houses, $4,000 upward; best locations in Bronx; 4-story double flat, $14,000; also few desirable business corners, sacrifice prices; realty exchanged, money to loan. Phil Kronenberger, 1,147 Tinton Av., near 163th.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx lots $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

3d Av. and Willis Av. store property for sale; $1,000 buys private house, full lot, two 4-story flats, 160th St., paying 10 per cent.; 50x78x100; 2 and 3-family houses for sale cheap. Neubeck & Bushe, Willis Av., 147th St.

Tenement on Webster Av.; 8 families; no vacancy during last 4 years; also corner plot on Grand Concourse, Bedford Park; no agents. Address Settlement, Times, Harlem Branch.

$5,750; easy terms; charming cottage, 9 rooms, all improvements; perfect order; lot 50x114; No. 3 Fifth St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge. Particulars with Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$5 Monthly.—Choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

For sale or rent, Fordham Heights, Queen Anne house, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; plot 50x100; stable; near cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av.; splendid future and investment; suitable terms; rental, $2,928. Splendid Future, Times, Harlem.

100x210; facing two streets; near So. Boulevard; open to offer; another, Webster and Brook Av., near 168th and 169th Sts. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

3-family single flat, 152d St.; price, $4,800; 5-story double, Boston, $19,000; 5-story triple, St. Ann's, $23,000; 6-story quadruple corner. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Housekeepers, builders, investors, before you buy, look at property in vicinity of Tremont Av.; 1, 2, and 3 family houses; vacant lots. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story business property, near 138th St.; price $24,000, mortgage $15,000, at 4½ per cent.; rent $2,500. H. L. Phelps, 165 Willis Av., corn. 135th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avs.; lot, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

Attention! Builders, Speculators, and Brokers! —Corner plot, southwest corner 205th St. and Decatur Av., (Bedford Park,) 70x100. A. Cahn, (owner,) 104 East 103d St.

Plot, west side Vyse Av., north of Howe St., near "L" station; (50x100.) A. Cahn, (owner,) 104 East 103d St.

Two lots, Grand Concourse, near Southern Boulevard incl. award for change in street line. A. Cahn, (owner,) 104 East 103d St.

Titles guaranteed; prices low to close partnership; easy terms; might exchange. A. Cahn, (owner,) 104 East 103d St.

Lot, west side Webster Av., 335 ft. south of 205th St., (25x112.) Cahn, 104 East 103d.

Third Av.—5-story double flat, near Tremont Av., fully rented, $26,000; rent, $2,600, will stand increase. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

Tremont.—Eight-room detached cottage, full lot, all improvements, assessments paid; price, $5,250; mortgage to suit. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

Four modern four-story flats, fully rented, including corner on prominent Av; shows 12% on investment. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; mortgage $2,000; one block east of Pelham Avenue L Station. 741 Pelham Av.

Two-story and basement frame house, near 149th St. "L" and rapid transit station. Warner, 900 East 147th St.

650' E. 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near rapid transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport, near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

Lots—Plots, good locations, for builders and investment; others; cheap. Sieker, 741 Wendover Av.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Rooms.

Brick private house, Bedford Park; best location; two lots; any reasonable offer accepted. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. 3d Av.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,060 3d Av.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 98th St., "L" station. Stricker, 3,060 3d Av.

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30 Houses to Choose from.

YES YOU CAN BUY AN ACKERSON HOUSE

COMPARE AND SEE HOW

Your Rent Plan	Our Purchase Plan
	10% of cost paid in cash and purchaser gets a deed.
The average annual rental of a house is about 10% of its value: Accordingly, it takes but 10 years' rent paying to waste an amount equal to the cost of a house, and what have you left?	45 monthly payments, each 1% of cost of house pays all interest.
	30% and credits purchaser with 30% of cost of house, and monthly payments cease.
Nothing and you must continue to pay rent.	90% of cost of house is left on 1st mortgage, upon which interest is only due semi-annually.

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the actual outlay by purchase in ten years in interest and taxes is only about two-fifths what his actual rent would have been, and in the meantime, he has been encouraged to save, and OWNS HIS OWN HOME.

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HOUSES TO LET FOR SALE BEDFORD SECTION, BROOKLYN.

JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,

80 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TEL., 108 JOHN & 3076 BEDFORD.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

High-class dwelling, St. Marks section	$17,000
Jefferson Av., fine dwelling; cost $17,000;	13,500
Park & Hampton Pl., beautiful corner	12,000
Knickerbocker & Gates Av., fine saloon, bowling alleys, & apartments	14,500
Queen Anne cottage, Flatbush section	3,825
Wallabout, factory property, mtg. $14,500	16,000
Wallabout, factory property, mtg. $8,000	6,000
Utica Av., 2-family dwelling	3,500
44th St. & 8th Av., 10 lots	4,000
Summer residence, Bay Shore, L. I.	9,500
E. 28th St., near Av. L, 14 lots	3,500
Nostrand & Vernon Avs., 8 lots	4,800
Snedeker Av. & Clifton Pl., 9 lots	4,000

All to be sold 10 per cent. down; balance on mortgage to suit. We invite correspondence. The Mortgage & Realty Company of New York, 144 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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ATLANTIC AVENUE.

35 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

Large front on Avenue adjoining Morris Park

Rapid Transit Depot. Whole or part. Sacrifice.

Lyons & Hirst, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Superior 3-story and basement brick dwelling, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, in fine condition. First-class location, 227 Schermerhorn St. Rent, $75. Also other desirable houses.

Ernestus Gulick Co., Estate Agents, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Due to recent death in family, have no further use for large business building on Broadway; 4-story iron front; 50 feet wide and 70 feet deep; stores and lofts. Will sell equity for $9,000. Net rent after deducting all expenses, $1,600. Above figure will hold good if taken at once, as I want to close out before leaving town. J. W., Box 129 N. Y. Times Office.

MUST SELL

Four four-story double brick flats, downtown; flats are in good order and always rented for $5,568 per year; mtg. $27,250; will sell these very cheap.

PALMER, No. 215 Montague St.

$6,650 for new 2-family houses, located in one of the finest sections of Brooklyn; convenient to cars, and worth at least $8,000; hardwood trim throughout; 2 tiled bathrooms, open plumbing, grill work, large mirrors, parquet floors; now rented for $660; great bargain. Ernestus Gulick Co., estate agents, 1,196 Fulton St., at Bedford Av. Open Monday.

Rents, $2,640; price, $22,000; easy terms; just off Prospect Park; new 4-story double bay window brick apartment house; steam heat; hot water; gas range; soapstone washtubs; nickel plumbing; porcelain bathtub; tiled bathroom; finely decorated; handsome mirrors and grille; superior finish throughout, don't buy before investigating this. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

THREE STORY—$3400.

Halsey St., near Tompkins Av.; 3-story and basement dwelling; actual rent $420; worth $4,800; as an investment will pay 15%. D. E. Conway, 26 Court St.

$4,950 for a superior 2-story and basement brick dwelling, full size, containing all improvements; fine condition; located on one of our best uptown asphalted streets, convenient to cars; easy terms. Ernestus Gulick Co., estate agents, 1,196 Fulton St., at Bedford Av. Open Monday.

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HENRY L. REDFIELD,

16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Fine 3-story and basement brick dwelling on Lafayette Av., near Nostrand, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; price, $4,650; mortgage, $2,500. Wood & Kingman, 138 Reid Av., near Gates. Open evenings and Washington's Birthday.

Splendid Investment on Reid Av.—Modern 4-story brick double flat; stores ground floor; open plumbing; fine business thoroughfare; always rented; $1,296; price, $13,500; title mortgage $7,500; value will increase. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

TWO FAMILY—$3200.

2 blocks from elevated station; asphalt street; lot 25x100; house 22x50; rent of one part pays all expenses. D. E. Conway, 26 Court St.

McDonough, Near Lewis St.—3-story brownstone; good condition; fine neighborhood; sacrifice, $8,500.

TAYLOR & DOYLE CO., 485 Sumner Av.

Halsey, Near Tompkins.—2 and base. frame; fine block; new; mortgage, $3,750; price, $4,500

TAYLOR & DOYLE CO., 485 Sumner Av.

Three lots; 51st St., near 7th Av., for $1,200; worth $2,000. Stewart, 37 Rogers.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's handsomest row of three and four story houses, Second street and Prospect Park West. Open daily, Sundays, holidays and evenings.

WILLIAM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder.

Handsome 8 room apartment to let, opposite Wall Street ferry; all modern conveniences; first-class dining room service; Arlington Apartments, 62-4 Montague St.; first-class management under, unchanged ownership.

Wharf next 39th St. Ferry, sale or lease, suitable manufacturers, warehouses, &c.; 200 to 400 feet long, 200 feet wide; large building, deep water all sides. Pierson, 35 Nassau St., Manhattan. Telephone 7496 Cortlandt.

Putnam, near Lewis Av.—3½-story bas. stone, $7,200; Madison-St., 2-story bas. stone, $6,600; Putnam Av., 2-story bas. stone, $6,000; Macon St., 3-story frame, $4,500. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av.

Charming three-story, high-stoop, brownstone private dwelling, 20 feet wider; finest location; 2d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; asking $14,000. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Two-family brownstone brick; Chauncey St.; 2 and base.; good condition; easy terms; $6,100. TAYLOR & DOYLE CO., 485 Sumner Av.

Fine double and single flat, Bedford section; no steam; rents for $3,630; mortgaged, $25,000 at 5 per cent.; $31,000 quick buyer; $2,000 cash. Arthur Taylor, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

523 McDonough St., bet. Patchen and Ralph Avs. —Two-story and basement house, brick, with stone trim, eight rooms and bath; furnace, gas grate, mantel cabinets; price, $6,200.

Rent, $540; price, $4,700 each; first mortgage, $3,750 each, two years; two neat three-story single brick flats; 7th St.; act quick. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

313 Sterling Place.—3-story, basement, stone; elegant house; $12,750; mortgage, $10,000. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Houses.—351 20th, $2,500, worth $3,500; 278 Belmont, $2,800, worth $3,800. Stewart, 32 Rogers.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

GREAT BARGAIN.

30 minutes' drive east from Bedford Station (Harlem R. R.), one hour from Grand Central Station, part way by State Road; 140 acres, of which 40 acres are woods, some pasture land, remainder good tillable ground for all kinds of crops; watered by numerous springs and never-failing river; apple orchard and other fruit; fine old house in good repair, 11 rooms; frostproof cellar; horse and cattle barn; other buildings; house situated about 500 feet from the highway, facing south, surrounded by large maple trees; price $4,200.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

MOUNT KISCO AND BEDFORD, N. Y.

To rent for season, gentlemen's places; large and small; fully furnished; modern improvements.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

For Sale.—A bargain; either for a gentleman's residence or for a builder; finest corner in White Plains; 17 rooms, with all improvements, offered at value of the ground; adjoining vacant can be had if desired; the wise will investigate at once. Cooley & West Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

Along the Sound.—Complete selection of places. Stewart C. Schenck, 503 5th Av.

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New Rochelle.—Cottages for sale and to rent. Apply to H. B. Downey, 20 North St.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Modern residence, Fisher Av. Hill; price, $10,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS on the Hudson, 28 minutes from 42nd St.—Access by West Side Elevated; several bargains 10 and 13 room modern houses, $8,500 to $12,000; terms, $2,000 or more cash; non-resident will sell much less than cost. Spacious modern house, land about 100x100, big trees, less than $14,000; terms, $4,000 cash.

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Real Estate,

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YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $600 to $1

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Low Rates and Lowest Charges.

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Bath Beach property, with frame buildings, suitable for business purposes, with six lots or less, would sell cheap to quick buyer, or exchange for farm in Conn. Box 14, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Central Park West, 7-story apartment, $150,000; own savings bank mortgage $100,000; want $10,000 cash, balance exchange. Albert Hughes, 2,347 3d Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL WRIGHTWORTH
17 to 21 W. 32d St.
One-half Block 5th Ave. and B'way.
The Home of Elegance and Superior Living Accommodations.
Furnished Suites by the
Day, Month or Year
A Few Choice Unfurnished 2 to 6 Rooms.
Restaurant and Cafe a la Carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, JR., Proprietor.
Also of The Montrart, Vermont.

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142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE TOURAINE
9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.
EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED ON FEW REMAINING SUITES.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., MGR.

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MADISON AVE., COR. 29TH ST.
REFINED APARTMENT HOTEL. Excellent locality. Light, large, airy rooms; steam-heated; hotel service; excellent table; German, French, and American cooking; rates no higher than first-class boarding houses. M. Siebert, Manager.

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Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
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Centre of the fashionable residential section; modern, homelike hotel; every appointment. Elegantly furnished apartment, $30 per week private bath, meals for two. Handsome furnished apartment, $15 per private bath, for two, upward. Superbly appointed studio apartment of two rooms and bath, with north light; furnished or unfurnished; deocrated to suit. Cuisine of noted excellence; white service. Transients accommodated. Tel., 5606—38th.

Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone, 3030 Columbus.

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Doctor's handsomely furnished parlor floor; private house. 41 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you.
F. B. DONOVAN, 7 West 42d St.

An apartment of eight rooms, from 90th to 125th St.; rent from $60 to $75. Address particulars to A., Box 110 Times.

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TO RENT.
63 WEST 9TH ST.,
3-story and basement dwelling on lot 22x82; possession May 1st. Seen on permit only.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $650 and $1,200.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,161 3D AV., NEAR 63TH ST.

A—Park Av., between 88th and 86th Sts., four-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling. Rent, $1,500.
Firm of L.J.Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Real estate broker would like to connect with reliable real estate firm, or desk room, before March 1st. Bronx Broker, Times, Harlem.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

To Let—2-story dwelling, 134 West 126th St.; good neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Jerome Av., 403, East 184th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

102d St., 306 West.—Single apartment house; elevator; electric lights; rooms 25 feet wide; every improvement; rent, $100. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A.—7-room apartment, steam heated, tile bathroom, open plumbing, servants' bath; 310 West 94th St., 1st floor; $60 per month. Address W., Box 209, Times.

83d St., 329 West, Overlooking Riverside Drive.—8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet; elevator all night; electric lights, &c.; seen any time; rent, $75. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 900; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

THE PENDLETON,
235 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fire-proof apartments; all improvements. Five and six large rooms; rents, $35 to $45.
Firm of L.J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE.
Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $60 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

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106 EAST 125TH ST.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 5, and 6 rooms and bath; $25 and $30; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS and Suites for ladies.
Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $25 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new; artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 66 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Apartments, new, all improvements, hall service, telephone, private neighborhood; 4, 5, and 6 large light rooms, $26 to $42. Lemon, 328 West 152d St.

BELLEMORE
Near Riverside Drive, Overlooking Hudson River, Grant's Tomb, Columbia College.
605 & 607 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 3-5-6 & 7 rooms, bath, with all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, elevator, hall service; rents moderate.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
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ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 126TH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE, 5 and 6 ROOMS.
RENTS, $45 TO $60.
Conveniently located; electric light free; day and night elevator service; liveried attendants; reception rooms.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,
One door above 123d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor, reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

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A.— THE MANITOU —A.
221 to 227 West 141st St.
JUST COMPLETED.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
4 and 6 rooms and bath; RENTS, $30 TO $47.50; SEEN SUNDAY.
Apply on premises, or
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112 East 17th St. A large, light, and desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

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Apartment of three rooms and bath, $960.

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Bachelor apartments of two rooms and bath, $900.

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Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700; possession at once.

2,197 BROADWAY,
NEAR 73TH ST.
Steam-heated Apartments of seven rooms and bath; rent, $40 to $45.

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10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station and surface cars. First-floor apartment of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, new decorations, &c.

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52 WEST 33RD ST.
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
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All night elevator service.
Superintendent on premises.
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Cut Glass and Silverware
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Delia A. Blanchard,
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Commencing Friday, Feb. 26 at 2 P. M.,
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The same will be on exhibition at the above address from WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, to time of sale.
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AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject: "The Ideal of Universal Peace."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OF HARLEM, Corner of 122d Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rt. Rev. Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock.

SAINT AGNES'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, 92d St. and Columbus Av.
The Rev. W. T. MANNING, D. D., Vicar.
Services at the usual hours.
The Vicar will preach at 11 and 4.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "The Jew as a Patriot." All welcome.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Most Popular All-the-Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. 75 private baths. Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity, 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.
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ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of MR. ROBERT MURRAY. Opens Tuesday, January 12th, 1904. Closes Tuesday, April 12th, 1904.

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ORMOND ON-THE-HALIFAX. Under the management of MESSRS. ANDERSON & PRICE. Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904. Closes Monday, April 11th, 1904.

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PALM BEACH - ON - LAKE - WORTH. Under the management of MR. FRED STERRY. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 9th, 1904.

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PALM BEACH-BY-THE-SEA. Under the management of MR. FRED STERRY. Opens Monday, February 1st, 1904. Closes Saturday, April 2d, 1904.

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MIAMA. Under the management of MR. H. W. MERRILL. Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904. Closes Monday, April 4th, 1904.

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NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands.) Under the management of MR. H. E. BEMIS. Now open. Closes Saturday, April 30, 1904.

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The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
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Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank Hotels.
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Beautifully situated. Tasteful appointments. Cuisine unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Golf the year round. Send for booklet. "Just Far Enough South." L. B. MANVILLE, Superintendent.

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Old Point Comfort, Virginia; open all year; delightfully situated, opp. entrance Fortress Monroe. An ideal place for a Winter's sojourn. Special rates week or month. Booklet at Times or H. C. WILSON, Mgr.

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ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party under special escort will Leave New York, March 3, in an elegant train of vestibuled Pullman cars for a
Fifty-one days' tour through
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going by way of St. Louis and New Orleans, and returning via Colorado.

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A tour of 30 days.

On the above dates, passengers who wish to include the attractions on the outward route, and then travel independently through California, can do so.

A party under escort will also Leave New York, March 1, for delightful visits to
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A party under escort will Leave New York, March 23, for a high-class Special Spring Tour to
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Tour to Hawaii, sailing from San Francisco March 12.
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Tours to Europe, April 9, June 9 and 14, July 7 and 12.
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Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for circular, mentioning trip desired.

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American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath.
Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th Street and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained.
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Sea water baths. Sun parlors. Orchestra. Elaborate menu, cafe attached. Booklet. NEW YORK OFFICE, 289 Fourth Ave. Telephone 6246 Gramercy.
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Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. This high-class modern hotel, with unexcelled central location and open surroundings, convenient to the Boardwalk and Ocean Piers, especially adapted to the entertainment of Spring visitors, and enjoying at all times a large and select patronage, has 100 large, sunny front rooms, private and public baths, over 2,000 ft. of verandas, parlors, elevator service, and thoroughly steam heated. Offers special terms during Lenten season of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2.00 up daily, for superior accommodations. Daily and evening orchestral concerts. Booklet upon request. J. P. Cope.

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800 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private Artesian wells. French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdressers; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. R. Thompson & Co., Atlantic City, N. J. office, 3 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Personal Representative. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
CAPACITY 600.
Whole block on ocean front and 240 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilage. Careful management by the proprietors.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dudley House, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT,
New Jersey Ave. and Beach. Enlarged to double its former capacity. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Long distance telephones in bedrooms. Elevator from street level. Capacity 500. A. C. McCLELLAN & SON. Also, Carlsbrooke Inn. Open June to October.

THE GARDEN HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
High-class patronage. Famous cuisine. White service throughout. American and European Plans. Now open.
W. I. FINCH.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Open all the year. American and European plans. Delft cafe. Music. Long-distance 'phones in all rooms. American plan, $2.50 per day up. European plan $1.50 per day up.
S. S. PEGHEUSE, Proprietor.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 1 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Prop.

HOTEL STRAND.
Built of brick. Beach front. Personal representative, 3 Park Place daily.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL BREXTON.—South Michigan Ave., near Beach; new electric elevator; steam heat; sun parlor; private baths; special rates for Lenten and Easter Seasons. Booklet. J. A. MYERS, formerly of Baltimore and Cape May.

THE LORAINE, Atlantic City, N. J.—On the Beach. St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring Rates. SAMUEL WAGNER & SON.

WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., near Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $8 to $12.50 weekly. CHAS. BUHRE.

HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Favorite Winter Resort.

Magnolia Inn, Aiken, S. C. A modern family hotel. Rates, Booklets. Henry Bosch, Prop.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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West Twenty-third Street
New York City
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERATE TARIFF
Situated in the Midst of the Shopping and Theatre District
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y.
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Families desiring an ideal home and choice location can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.
We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.
Transient families accommodated.
Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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MILLER SCHOOL,
1133 Broadway, Cor. of 26th St.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
We have the shortest practical business courses in town. Many stenographers have recently finished in 18 and 20 weeks; they are now earnings salaries of $10 and $12 per week that will return their tuition fees in a very short time. The school was never larger; our work never better; the enthusiasm never greater than now. Call and see the school at work. It will be a pleasure to show you through. DAY AND NIGHT COURSES. Circulars free. Telephone No. 2,063 Madison Square. Registered by the Board of Regents.

Our employment department had over 3,000 bookkeeping and stenographic positions to fill last year.

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NEW YORK and POUGHKEEPSIE.
All Commercial Subjects taught thoroughly. Open day and evening. Call or write for catalogue.
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Established 1859; 46,000 graduates.

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A modern School of Commerce and Finance. Offers liberal instruction in eight complete courses. SPECIAL RATES OF TUITION offered to students entering during the month of February. Send for Special Announcement.
WILLIAM H. VERNON, Principal.

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means THOROUGH in everything pertaining to Business Education.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
4th Ave. and 23d St. 46th Year.
Day and Evening. Enter at Any Time.

BURNZ' FONIC SHORTHAND IS THE BEST. Easily Learned. Quick as Thought. Plain as Print. **$1.00** STARTS YOU TOWARD SUCCESS. CALL OR WRITE TO BURNZ' SCHOOL, 39 EAST 8TH ST.

Kindergarten Training classes now forming. Free scholarship (1 vac.). Z. A. Cutten, Supt., 48 Irving Pl., N. Y.

French Academy, 106 East 23d; Prof. Berger, (Paris;) practical French for travelers; ask circular.

MUSICAL.

NEW YORK
GERMAN CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC,
23 WEST 42D STREET.
Empowered by law to confer diplomas and the degree of Doctor of Music.
Directors,
CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAENCKE.
Instruction given in all branches of music, from first beginning to highest perfection.
Terms, $10.00 up per quarter.
Send for catalogue.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 East 14th St., | Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

WIRTZ PIANO SCHOOL 120 W. 124th St. Musicales.
First and third Wednesday evenings of each month German pianist, thorough teacher classical and modern music, wishes pupils; moderate. Music, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
113, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET,
3 doors west of 5th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

HARVARD ACADEMY,
128 AND 128 WEST 23D.
ED. P. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
100-102-104 West 59th Street, cor. 6th Avenue. Largest and best-equipped dancing school in Greater New York. Established over ten years. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. (Sunday included.) 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; 6 lessons, $5. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Call or send for circular.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
84TH ST. & 6TH AV.
Class and private lessons afternoon, evening; 4 lessons, $1. All the following dances guaranteed for $5 in 8 strictly private and 4 class lessons; Waltz, Two-step, Polka, Schottische and Lancers.

SEIGEL'S COLONIAL DANCING ACADEMY, 101st St. and Columbus Av.
All ballroom dances guaranteed in private lessons, $5; 24 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1; trial private lesson, one dollar; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Call or write for circular.

ART SCHOOLS.

ILLUSTRATING taught by practical methods, personally or by mail. Rankin School of Advertising Art, 205 4th Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL GALLATIN
70-72 W. 46th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
THE CENTRE OF THE FASHIONABLE RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
A MODERN HOMELIKE HOTEL.
EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE COMFORT OF REFINED GUESTS.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, WITH PRIVATE BATHS, INCLUDING MEALS FOR TWO,
$30 per week upward.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, WITH PRIVATE BATH, FOR TWO,
$15 per week.
A SUPERBLY APPOINTED STUDIO APARTMENT OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, WITH NORTH LIGHT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, DECORATED TO SUIT.
CUISINE OF NOTED EXCELLENCE. WHITE SERVICE. TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED. TEL., 5606—38TH.

HOTEL WOODWARD, Broadway, S. E. cor. 55.
A New Hotel Elegantly Furnished for Transient and Permanent Guests.
SUPERB RESTAURANT.
Telephone, 2574 Columbus.

THE WOLCOTT,
31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENS MARCH 1ST, 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

VAN RENSSELAER 17 East 11th St. Near 5th Ave. Tel. 3760 Gramercy. | Parlor bedroom and bath, $1.75 per day for two; also an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $8 weekly; including meals for one, $15; two, $30.

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HOTEL **GALLATIN,** 70-72 West 46th St., Near 5th Av.
Centre of the fashionable residential section; modern, homelike hotel; every appointment. Elegantly furnished apartment, $30 per week private bath, meals for two. Handsome furnished apartment, $15 per private bath, for two, upward. Superbly appointed studio apartment of two rooms and bath, with north light; furnished or unfurnished; decorated to suit. Cuisine of noted excellence; white service. Transients accommodated. Tel., 5606—38th.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MAKING MONEY GROW.
A Maine Man Made Money Fast.
He had $1,500 capital supplied by poor women, clerks, clergymen, workingmen, farmers, &c., in Belfast, Maine. In 18 months he paid these small shareholders $330,000.00 in CASH. This is history. Reads like a fairy tale, but every word TRUE. This man is our Manager, and now entering a greater field for profits. You can become his PARTNER if you act quick. REFERENCES: Mayors, Bankers, Public, Fraternal and Church Officials, Business Men, etc. Here's a chance to make your dollars grow. Safe as Government Bond. Send for FREE 20-page book "A GUIDE TO FULL POCKETS." The Nutricia Co., B. H., 802 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Announcement 28.—Persons looking for a good business opportunity in which to invest funds will find it an advantage to interview me. I handle one or two good manufacturing propositions each year, and select them with the utmost discrimination; the fourth proposition which I took part in as a promoter was a manufacturing business organized in 1901, with a cash capital of $500,000; it sold over $250,000 of its product in Jersey City and Manhattan in 1903, and made a fair earning. Casimus M. Paine, Commercial Investments, 25 Broad St., Room 1,338.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to secure the controlling interest in an electrical construction company with a very broad charter, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, located in a growing city of about 30,000 inhabitants; the company is receiving very valuable support, and is being favored in every way possible by the electric light company, who are desirous of increasing their electric output, and who are rapidly pushing out into new territory; satisfactory reasons for wishing to dispose of interest. Address E. C. Co., care New York Times.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern want $1,000 loan; full security; best references; complete investigation; have personally invested in our business $12,000 cash; need $1,000 more; established two years; if you have $1,000 to invest this is worth investigating. O., Box 133 Times.

Millions in Mexico!—We are organizing development company to take up rich mineral grants, cattle ranches, sugar-cane lands, secured by our representative in old Mexico; get in now on 1,000 founders' shares at $100. Mexican Development Co., 508 5th Av.

Information About Corporations.—Business corporations, their organization, management, and procedure. Send for circulars of practical corporation books. Tell what to do and when. The Ronald Press, 203 Broadway.

General country store, "Jersey," $4,000; annual receipts $30,000; horse and wagon; large stock; cheap rent; established 15 years. Crowe, World Building.

Printing plant, $3,500; thoroughly equipped; down town; annual receipts over $20,000; two large cylinder presses; stand strictest investigation; retiring. Crowe, World Building.

Grocery stores, $1,400; principal avenues Jersey City and Brooklyn; up-to-date stock and fixtures; horse, wagon; receipts $900 weekly. Crowe, World Building.

Restaurant, $3,000; 125th St.; receipts $65 daily; elegantly equipped; another $700, Broadway, Brooklyn; receipts $225 weekly; investigate quickly. Crowe, World Building.

Cafe, $10,000; fine location; no opposition; 9 years' lease; receipts $80 daily; very small mortgage; excellent opportunity; particulars. Crowe, World Building.

Owner will sacrifice good farm of 190 acres; owner too old to properly manage farm; near prettiest village in State, well watered, good buildings, fruit. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

A splendid chance for a business man with $2,000 to engage in marketing domestic article; quick seller; big profits; this is worth investigating. Freeman, Box 131 Times.

Young, active business man, excellent connections, offers services and $500 in legitimate enterprise; schemers ignored. Address "Full Particulars," Box 117 Times.

Wanted—Young man with a few hundred dollars to form partnership with experienced man in well-paying business. Box O 113 Times.

Business man with $3,000 can buy out extensively advertised manufacturing business. LARGE PROFITS, O Box 108 Times.

Furnished room house, near Broadway, above 42d; immediate sale; great opportunity. Mail, 103 Times.

Printing of every description; reasonable. King & Co., little printers, 508 6th Av., 30th St.

HELP WANTED.

HUSTLERS who have $1 to invest where it will GROW FAST and who can interest others in a good, profit-sharing business indorsed by Mayors, Bankers, Clergymen, Public and Fraternal Officials, Business Men, etc., can have our 20-page book, "A Guide to Full Pockets," FREE. We make good every word. Quick if you want a corner. The Nutricia Co., Agent's Dept., B. H., 802 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—St

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On L road or 42d St., 7-stone diamond and ruby locket on silk fob; reward. H. Green, 170 Broadway, Room 108.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Madison Av., 348.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, en suite or single; two medium sized rooms, dressing rooms connected; excellent home table; parlor dining room; references required.

9th St., 85 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A handsome square room, second floor, and other room, with board; reference.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms; handsome American basement private house; foyer reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentlemen preferred; references.

31ST ST., 31 WEST.—In a well-educated French family, beautiful large rooms, with board; private bath; reception room; first-class table; French conversation.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

127TH, 264 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board.

Attractive Suites, single rooms; board optional; references.
LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

MADISON AV., 673, Cor. 61st.—Large and single sunny rooms; annex rooms; excellent board.

MANHATTAN AV., 354, (116TH.)—Large front room, furnished, running water; table board a specialty.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED by gentleman in Christian family, where there are few, if any, boarders; between 50th and 86th Sts.; east side preferred; terms moderate; references. Address A. B. C., Box 112 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

127TH ST., 242 WEST.—Furnished rooms, light housekeeping; front hall rooms; improvements.

137TH, 157 WEST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold water; also small.

167TH ST., 142 EAST.—Large and small rooms; also parlor floor.

38TH ST., 220 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with hotel accommodation, for couple visiting city.

48TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large front room; bath; private house.

45TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny front room; nicely furnished; heat and hot water.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large room, facing Park; select neighborhood; all conveniences; reasonable. Apartment I.

68th St., 114 West.—Private house; desirable rooms; porcelain baths; abundant hot water; gentlemen; telephone.

Furnished room house, near Broadway, above 42d; immediate sale; great opportunity. Mell, 103 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 185.—Large front parlor, furnished; hot and cold water; also small bedroom up stairs.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 322, BROOKLYN.—In private family; two well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BLACK BORDERERS
ON FINE STATIONERY.
BEST WAGES
AND PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT
FOR SKILLFUL WORKERS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
FOREST HILL WORKS,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines on coarse work. A. Schowinsky & Co., 8 Jones St., between Bleecker and West 4th St., west of 6th Av.

WANTED—Good cook, assist with washing, in private family; reference. Call Monday until 11 o'clock, at 75 East 79th St.

WANTED—Hand sewers on silk belts; steady work. H. Gollert Mfg. Co., 62 Lispenard St.

WANTED—Straw operators on ladies' hats, W. & G. machines. Rapp Hat Works, 90 White St.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

Males.

CIGAR SALESMAN WANTED—Cigar salesman in your locality for city and country trade; experience unnecessary; $60 per month and expenses; include stamp for particulars. Pioneer Cigar Co., Dept. 83, Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES' FELT HATS.—Experienced man to take charge of finishing room in factory making ladies' felt hats; cloth and body hats of all qualities. O 140 Times.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the line of advertising calendars made by The Osborne Company; unquestionably the best ever offered; our men of average ability are making from $1,200.00 to $3,000.00 per year; salary or commission; expenses advanced; only salesmen of proved capacity and highest references need apply; call between 10 and 1:30, Tuesday, Feb. 23. The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square West, New York City.

WANTED—Salesman to write for particulars; finest side line ever offered; sells on sight to all merchants; liberal commissions. Address Blackman Stock Remedy Co., Chattanooga, Ten.

WANTED—High-class solicitors for securities of exceptional merit; those with clientele will receive a special consideration and good commission. A. J. Peyton & Co., 69 Wall St.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Office boy; must be intelligent, good penman, and of neat appearance. Box O 102 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

DRESSMAKER—Late with B. Altman & Co.; street and evening costumes, tea gowns, capes, jackets; out by day. Mme. Abelle, 389 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 34 West 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, out by day; best city reference. 76 W. 80th St., care of Mackin.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to fine work; perfect fit; moderate prices. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Ave.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman; general housework; small private family; flat; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; city reference. Economical, Box 118, 617 6th Av.

KINDERGARTNER.—By young woman, Columbia University graduate, with public school experience; efficient and capable; very best city references. Katherine, Box 17, 153 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS—An experienced laundress wants family or gentlemen's washing at home, private house; clothes done as at home; reasonable price. 602 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; take washing, ironing home; ladies' and children's fine clothes, shirts, and shirt-waists. Mrs. McCann, 307 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS—Respectable woman wants work out by day as good laundress; best reference. Call or address Mrs. Morris, 240 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS—A first-class laundress; in private family good city reference. 723 8th Av., care of Mrs. Keller.

LAUNDRESS—Competent laundress wishes family washing; shirts and collars a specialty. Anderson, 614 6th Av.

MODISTE—Practical, stylish young modiste, late with Dunstan; street, reception, and tub gowns, jackets, wraps; ladies' own material made up; at home or out by day. Emilie Giannie, 406 West 57th St., 2d apartment.

NURSE.—Strong, healthy wet nurse wishes place in fine family. Mrs. Mosher, 404 East 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; employment several hours daily. Mrs. B., Box 130 Times Office.

Males.

A.—A.—Young man, (22,) well educated; teller banking corporation recently suspended; formerly paymaster and assistant to superintendent of factory; fair knowledge Spanish and French; desires position with mercantile house, bank, or trust company; best references; moderate salary. O 133 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Will open, post, examine, or balance books, day time or evenings; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—As bookkeeper, double entry; wholesale lumber experience; place in or out of city; wholesale or retail; references. Pine, Box 139 Times.

CIRCULATION MANAGER—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. R., Box 100 Times.

NEW YORK'S SLOW COURTS

Commission Points Out Advantages of British System.

FEWER JUDGES DO MORE WORK

Twenty-three London Justices Dispose of Nearly Twice as Many Cases as Forty-three New York Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—There will be a hearing before the joint Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon on the bills introduced by Senator Elsberg in the Senate and Mr. Perham in the Assembly to carry out the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commission.

The long report submitted to the Legislature by the commission in support of its recommendations was issued by the Public Printer yesterday, and contains in its appendix much interesting information which has not as yet had publicity. Most interesting of all is a comparison made between the administration of the law in the courts of New York and administration by the courts of London. Says the report of the commission:

"A comparison between the business transacted in the various branches of the High Court of Justice as shown by the figures given by Chief Master MacDonnell in his letter to Ambassador Choate in answer to a question put to the latter by J. Noble Hayes, the counsel of the commission, shows that twenty-three English Judges actually tried and determined in the several divisions of the court 5,600 cases a year, on the average, for the years 1900 and 1901.

"This comprises more than twice the total number of law and equity cases tried in both New York and Kings Counties within the same years.

"This enormous work," continues the report, "was done by twenty-three English Judges, who in addition to the London work, which comprises by far the greater part, hold the civil and criminal circuits in the large towns of England, some of them also doing appellate work.

"To do less than half this amount of work, the New York Supreme Court in New York and Kings Counties employs a judicial force of thirty-three resident Justices and an average of ten up-State Justices, or forty-three Judges in all, as against England's twenty-three Judges, who are able to accomplish nearly twice the work of our forty-three, more than the work of the Supreme Court in this whole State.

"Furthermore, the English Judges are able to try their cases under their system so that only about 10 per cent. of those tried are appealed, while at least 33 per cent. of our own cases tried in the First Department are appealed and 40 per cent. of such appealed cases reversed or modified, as against about 20 per cent. of reversals and modifications in England."

Among those from whom Ambassador Choate sought the information desired by the Law's Delay Commission was T. Newton Crane, a prominent barrister in London, who formerly resided in New York and who was for years a practitioner before the New York courts. Mr. Crane said in part:

"Our practice secures results which to a lawyer versed in American methods appears to be ideal. On the first day of February last a collision occurred in the North Sea between the steamships Dallington and Socatra. On the 13th of the same month, only twelve days later, the Admiralty Court gave judgment in the dispute which ensued as to which ship was to blame, and awarded the owners of the Dallington between £4,000 and £5,000 damages.

"On the second of May last year a decree was entered in a divorce action; the petition in which was filed on the 9th of the preceding month, and in this country no cases are heard with more deliberation and more careful scrutiny of evidence than those for divorce and judicial separation.

"The English Judges are enabled thus quickly to discharge their duties by reason of a system of procedure which, in my opinion, has three essential advantages over that embodied in the New York Code.

"First—The trial court is relieved of all preliminary and interlocutory work, so that when the case is called for trial the Judge has nothing to do but to try it.

"Second—The trial Judge permits of no continuance or adjournments no time is wasted in technical objections to evidence, the verdict is followed by immediate judgment, and in a large majority of cases there are no appeals.

"Third—The Appellate Court discourages technicalities, gives its judgments at the close of arguments by the counsel, and rarely remands a case for trial, the law empowering it to administer that justice between the parties, which, if there was an error below, the circumstances of the case appear to warrant.

"But what, in my opinion, contributes as much as anything to the ease and celerity with which justice is administered here, is the exemplary manner in which the Appeal Courts get through with their work. In the thirty-four working weeks of last year the six Lord Justices of Appeal, sitting in two divisions, heard and disposed of 440 appeals. Of these no less than 322 were dismissed, while 189 were allowed. But in these 189 cases where the judgment of the court was reversed only nine were remanded for new trial. The Appeal Court thus relieved the Trial Court below of 180 contentious cases.

"It is unnecessary to say that we are entirely free from the nuisance of the printed brief prepared by counsel, or the submission to the Judges in any form of notes of cases after the arguments have been finished. As a result, counsel are freed from this tax upon their time, while the Judges leave their cases and labors behind them when they step from the bench at the close of the day."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SALEM, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Fire at Columbiana, Ohio, to-day destroyed a half dozen business houses, causing a loss estimated at from $65,000 to $75,000. The losses are partially covered by insurance.

TRENTON, Ontario, Feb. 20.—The cold-storage warehouse of the Apple and Produce Forwarding Company, together with 30,000 barrels of apples, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000; partially insured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

COACHMAN and CARETAKER.—In country; understands care of horses, &c.; sober and obliging; best of references. Nikyles, 213 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By useful, handy American, 27, single; garden, lawn; good habits; best reference; city or country. O., Box 170, Times.

GARDENER.—German; married; 2 children; understands general culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, under glass or outdoor; landscape gardener and farming; good mushroom grower; able to milk; wife good dairywoman and poultry, (understands incubator;) gardener can take full charge of large estate and able to manage help; present employer can be seen; has first-class references; strictly sober, industrious, and honest; disengaged March 1; wages, $50 per month, with cottage. Address Gardener, care of Welgold, 202 East 38th St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—On gentleman's place; single, age 36; understands his business thoroughly in all branches of gardening; life experience; 5 years in last place; highly recommended. Gardener, Box 354, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN, at present employed, is willing to commence at the bottom in new position, where he will not have to travel; am single and of good address; 6-footer; 33 years of age; thoroughly familiar with office work, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; good talker and manager and up to date. Experienced, Post Office Box 707, city.

OCCUPATION evenings; have over 25 years' experience with one of the oldest and best New York Stock Exchange houses. J. Young, Box 119 Times, Down Town.

SHIPPING CLERK.—24; experienced packer, crater; rapid writer, figurer; references. Steady, 1,318 2d Av.

TRACER.—Ten years' experience in engineer's office; $8 weekly. C. H. Richter, 111 West 118th St.

TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, highly recommended; willing to make himself useful. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

YOUNG MAN—21, Catholic, speaking several languages, desires position; good reference. R. R., Box 148 Times.

CITY TRANSIT IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioners Deal with the Flat Wheel and Cold Car Nuisances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The transportation problem in Greater New York has been further considered by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, who to-day made public their report for the quarter which closed with Nov. 30, 1903. The proper heating of cars has caused more complaints than any other one subject, particularly in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan. Owing to the lack of sufficient power in Brooklyn the cars have not been properly heated. The report says:

"On the Interborough, in the Borough of Manhattan, conditions have greatly improved since the last report, owing to the purchase of additional power from the Interurban. The companies are making plans for more effectual safety appliances, which are to be installed the coming season, on some of the elevated lines.

"The attention of the Brooklyn Heights Company was called to the improper ventilation of a number of their recently constructed cars, and these have since been supplied with proper ventilators. The new cars received by the Interurban have been constructed in accordance with suggestions made by the board, and are found to be a great improvement over the old method of ventilation.

"The operation of cars with flat wheels, causing annoyance to residents, has been taken up with the various companies, and a more thorough inspection and removal of such wheels has been ordered by the board. During the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1903, 1,367 pairs of new wheels were placed under the electric cars of the Interurban Company."

The total number of passengers carried in the City of New York for the three months ended Nov. 30 last is given in the following table:

Boroughs.	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Manhattan	161,450,544	171,136,483	9,685,939
Bronx	5,322,650	5,962,074	639,415
Brooklyn	73,410,887	80,874,397	7,463,510
Queens	3,708,993	4,028,995	260,002
Richmond	1,691,059	1,839,987	148,928
Total	245,644,142	263,841,936	
Total increase			18,197,794

The Railroad Commissioners have recommended to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operating the Manhattan Elevated Railway, that at the Barclay Street and Warren Street Stations, on the Ninth Avenue line, the platforms be made wider and an additional stairway be constructed at both the down town and up town stations.

THE TALK AT ALBANY.

Legislative Reporters' Dinner — Heartless Joke on an Oratorical Legislator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The social feature of this week in Albany will be the dinner which will be given Tuesday evening at the Hotel Ten Eyck by the Legislative Reporters' Association. The speakers of the occasion will be Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Speaker Nixon, Borough President Martin W. Littleton, and Senator Thomas F. Grady.

All of the prominent members of the Legislature will attend the dinner, and there will also be a good representation of the politicians and newspaper men of New York City. President Cruikshank and Chairman Crannell of the Entertainment Committee have provided a programme which gives promise of abundant fun.

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They perpetrate some cruel jokes in the Assembly. The other day when the bill of a New York member was up one of the Legislators, who is said to be gifted with second sight when it comes to the discernment of "good things" in the way of legislation, got the floor and launched forth a bitter attack on the measure. He had not proceeded far, however, when the author of the bill, rolling up a wad of paper, walked up behind the speaker and putting the wad of paper in the member's hand whispered significantly: "Let it go at that."

The orator clutched the wad of paper tightly, hesitated for a moment, and then said addressing the speaker:

"That, I think, Mr. Speaker, is all that I have to say about the bill. I think I have covered the subject fully." What he said later to the member who gave him the wad of paper is unprintable.

***

At the hearing on the Educational Unification bill Senator Malby said that the apportionment to sectarian schools under the constitutional provision for examination and inspection had been growing, "even in the last few months, and that already three-quarters of the sum paid last year had been expended this year."

The fact is that no payments whatever have been made for the present fiscal year, but as was the case last year at this time all grants for the entire preceding fiscal year have been made and no further grants are due until October, 1904. The grants for the last fiscal year amounted to $10,808.16, as compared with $11,317.02 for the fiscal year 1902.

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The patronage of the Board of Regents, which it is proposed under the Educational Unification bill to turn over to the Commissioner of Education, amounts to $200,000 a year. Some indication as to whether political influence would carry any weight in the distribution of this patronage if it were controlled by a Commissioner of Education elected by the Legislature, as Superintendent Skinner of the Department of Public Instruction has been elected in the past, may perhaps be found in a remark made by Senator Malby when the charges that Superintendent Skinner had levied on the Normal School Principals for campaign contributions were being discussed in the Senate. "The only quarrel I have about that contribution," said Senator Malby, "is that it was not reasonably large enough."

MEAL FOR SIX COST $1.28.

Discovery of How to Live Well on 66c. a Day Made at Teachers' College.

How to live well on 66 cents a day has been made an easy matter by the Department of Domestic Science, at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Meals at 22 cents apiece have been prepared by that department, and what is more to the point, eaten with apparent relish by unbiased parties. In addition to all this, the chemical constituents in the food have been carefully weighed and measured, and it has been discovered that enough protoids, fats, carbo-hydrates, and calories exist in the 22-cent meal to support men working with the customary expenditure of force. At least the text books say that that amount is enough.

The manner in which this discovery was made is somewhat as follows: Dean Russell of the college planned a luncheon to several friends, and thought it would be a clever idea to have the meal prepared by the Department of Domestic Science of the institution. The teachers laid out the plan of battle, so to speak, and the students completed the work, by cooking the victuals. The luncheon was served to six persons. The total cost of material was $2.02, from which was deducted the food not actually consumed, which, of course, could be made use of by a careful housekeeper. This brought the total cost down to $1.28 for the six persons.

This was the menu:

Grapefruit	.20	Tea	.02
Baked haddock	.58	Lettuce salad	.18
Hollandaise sauce	.10	Wafers	.01
Oysters on the half shell	.12	Cheese	.10
Rolls	.17	Pineapple sherbet	.24
Butter	.06	Angel cake	.10
Pickles	.04	Total	$2.02

The food value of the things consumed amounted to 6,491 calories. This made the average amount consumed 1,081.3 calories. According to the textbook prepared by Mrs. Ellen E. Richards of the Boston Science School, only 956.3 calories are necessary to sustain men and women working moderately hard. Miss M. B. Vail, instructor in domestic science at Teachers' College, who had charge of the luncheon, says that 22 cents would be a fair average for all meals, so that persons who pay more than $241.56 this year, which is a leap year, or more than $240.96 in ordinary years, are doing a vast injustice to themselves and their pocketbooks.

ICE-FETTERED CRAFT IN GREAT SOUTH BAY

Len Gordon Runs Daily Relief Expedition to the McClintock.

PATCHOGUE ENJOYS NOVELTY

Capt. Louis Sits Back in Arctic Surroundings and Wonders Who'll Foot the Bill.

The imaginary predicament of "The Onward" in Jules Verne's story, "At the North Pole," was no more strange and helpless than that of the trading schooner Robert McClintock of Baltimore, 300 tons burden, lumber laden, which for two months has been icebound in Great South Bay.

The McClintock, with a cook and a Captain bold, a mate, and three able seamen, having a cargo of lumber aboard, set sail on Dec. 17 last from Georgetown, S. C., for Patchogue, L. I. Now, Patchogue, though a first-class port of entry, is situated behind the ramparts of Fire Island, famed in the annals of marine observation, on the inshore of Great South Bay. The sea voyage of the McClintock was prosperous and speedy. Inside of six days or, specifically, on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 23, she was at anchor in the Fire Island roadstead. Capt. Joseph Louis paced the quarterdeck as the sun came up, rubbed his hands in glee, cast a cheerful glance Patchogueward, and entertained pleasant visions of eating Christmas dinner with his wife and family of four children in Baltimore. With the aid of the Long Island Railroad he would have been able to do so, but for the difficulties of navigation in Great South Bay.

A TOWBOAT NECESSARY.

The bay is long and broad, but the channel is narrow and tortuous and productive of much trouble to deep-sea craft. It was therefore necessary for the McClintock to take a tow, and, having promptly announced his arrival, by wire, to his consignees, E. Bailey & Son of Patchogue, Capt. Louis sat down to breakfast, expecting to hear the asthmatic coughing, alongside, of the solitary Patchogue tug, before he had leisurely swallowed his last cup of coffee. But his expectations were not realized. That meal was finished and several others besides before the tug hove alongside. It is now maintained by Capt. Louis that the dilatory tug was calmly waiting at the Patchogue dock to take another schooner out before towing him in. Be the fact as it may, it was Christmas morning before the McClintock was taken in tow. Capt. Louis's visions of Christmas dinner with his family had begun to fade, but it was consoling to think that he could eat the dinner at least one day late. His troubles had not yet begun.

The weather was fine, the bay placid, but the tide was low and the schooner deeply laden. Yet all went well until the schooner reached the mouth of Patchogue Creek. There she stuck in the mud and the complaining tug failed to budge her. In that stress Capt. Louis could not go ashore, much less to Baltimore, so he had to content himself with postponing his Christmas dinner until New Year's Day. On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, the McClintock moved, but in the wrong direction. A sudden cold snap had filled the bay with drift ice during Saturday night. This packed around the schooner and, when at 9:30 o'clock, or thereabouts, the northwest gale rose to hurricane pitch, she began to drag anchor and head, stern foremost, for the middle of the bay.

The second anchor also failed to hold and finally the schooner fetched up on a mud bank, about one mile off Patchogue and two miles off Blue Point, celebrated in oyster history.

The bay was frozen over next day, and the ice instead of breaking up became steadily firmer and held the schooner fast. North and south and from shore to shore the bay presented an unbroken field of ice, so that, except for its populous environment, it might easily have been mistaken for an estuary of the Arctic Ocean. Capt. Louis next morning discharged the cook and the crew, and settled down to the monotony of an arctic Winter, with only Mate Hansen to bear him company.

PATCHOGUE MAN TO THE RESCUE.

With the foresight of a true though unwilling arctic explorer, he perceived that the larder would soon be exhausted, and the event should be provided for. No Eskimos were available, but an adventurous son of Patchogue, Len Gordon by name, was found willing to contract for bringing daily supplies and mail from shore. Provisioning being arranged, Capt. Louis felt that he could rest easy until Spring, if need be, but a new trouble was in store for him.

An attack of malarial fever, the seeds of which he had no doubt gathered unconsciously in the Waccamaw swamps, prostrated him and made medical aid a necessity. The doctor came out from Patchogue on a sleigh. His daily visits brought relief to Capt. Louis in more ways than the professional sense.

Meanwhile the ice-bound McClintock had become an object of interest and curiosity to the people along the bay. The novelty of her predicament furnished an agreeable topic of conversation. Visitors by scores went out to the schooner in various kinds of conveyances—sleds, sleighs, ice yachts, and scooters. Trips to the schooner and back furnished great diversion to skaters, while men and women, boys and girls, who could get out in no other way, cheerfully walked. Fine weather, especially on Sundays and holidays, brought these visitors out in force. They clambered up the side of the vessel, shook hands with the Captain and mate, walked about the deck, enjoyed themselves greatly, and brought welcome relief from monotony to the isolated mariners. So being frozen up in Great South Bay has at least some advantages over a similar predicament in the arctic latitudes.

When the ice had become solid enough the consignees, Bailey & Son, began to think of getting the lumber off the vessel. The work was begun on Jan. 20, when the novel spectacle was presented of lumber laden sleds being drawn by teams over the ice on Great South Bay. In that way the deckload was removed and part of the load of the after hold. The remainder of the cargo is still on board. For some reason known to themselves the consignees have not taken it out, but that is not connected with relaxation of the arctic conditions, for the ice is firmer, if anything, at the present than at any previous time.

However, Capt. Louis is not worrying about that phase of the situation. He holds that the cargo is at the disposition of the consignees and if they do not take it ashore it can remain aboard at their risk. What he is worrying about is the question of demurrage. He takes the ground that having promptly notified the consignees of his arrival in Fire Island Inlet, the subsequent delay in discharging the cargo is due to their neglect in not immediately sending a tug to tow the schooner up to Patchogue.

SENDS WEEKLY BILLS.

He asserts there was a three-masted schooner at the dock preparing to come out and the tug waited to tow her outside before attending to the McClintock. As they failed to respond immediately to his notification he holds they are solely responsible for his predicament and consequent delay in discharging cargo. On that ground he has sent them weekly bills for demurrage but receipt of them was not acknowledged until a few days ago, when he received a letter from them disclaiming liability and professing readiness to accept the cargo whenever he is able to deliver it.

Capt. Louis, however, does not think that plea will answer, especially as they have already taken off part of the lumber by extraordinary means, and he is powerless to deliver the remainder in any other manner. The settlement of the controversy will probably have to be determined in the courts.

In the meantime even more serious considerations confront the ice-encompassed skipper. What will become of his schooner when the ice breaks up? If a gradual thaw should come the vessel may escape unscathed, but if the ice should break up suddenly in a gale the chances are she would be completely wrecked. This possibility is probably a matter of concern to the consignees as well as to the Captain, for if, as the latter contends, they are responsible for the delay, they would consequently be responsible also for the loss of the vessel.

NOT THE POLAR SEA, BUT GREAT SOUTH BAY.

GEORGE GOULD IN TEXAS.

He Examines Plans of Proposed Extensions of His Railroad There.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 20.—George Gould came into Texas this morning from St. Louis and journeyed down his International and Great Northern Railroad to the Gulf. He was met by General Manager Leroy Price, with whom several hours were spent in going over plans of proposed extensions.

The most important of these, it is said, were the line projected to New Orleans from some point between Palestine and Houston, and the one to be built from Maypearl to Dallas, about thirty-five miles, which would bring the International into the famous Northern Texas black lands and give Dallas another direct trunk line to the Gulf. It is understood that the Maypearl-Dallas extension is to be built during the coming Spring or early Summer.

Mr. Gould proceeded to Houston this afternoon and inspected a proposed million-dollar improvement there. Vast terminals are proposed at Harrisburg, on Buffalo Bayou, which is to be made a Gulf port when the ship channel now being cut through is finished.

Mr. Gould will start for California to-morrow.

Prohibitionists Seize Whisky.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 20.—A supply of whisky smuggled into Colfax to be used in a political celebration was discovered by the temperance men of that place. They marched into a restaurant where the liquor was stored and emptied it into the gutter. Colfax is a prohibition community.

World's Broadest Guarantee.

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once. What broader guarantee can be given? Under any circumstances the patron of Loeser's is protected by this guarantee, which covers every line of merchandise we sell.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Closed To-morrow—Great Values for Tuesday.

A Carpet Sale Most Extraordinary.

A Splendid Stock of Spring Designs Under Price.

THE LAST WEEK—and the greatest week—of the most important Carpet Sale of the year. We do the Carpet business on broad lines. We have won chief place in Brooklyn's favor by assembling not only Carpets of the best quality, but designs that especially appeal to the taste of Brooklyn people. And prices have been fair always.

But we have a new Carpet floor to introduce—the broadest and handsomest Carpet floor in Brooklyn. And so we have brought to this February sale greater energy and effort than ever. So we present now an opportunity to choose from new Spring designs and colorings in wide variety and of the highest character and to

Pay a Third Less Than Later Prices,

Even less, in fact, than we should have to pay for the same Carpets if we ordered them from the mills to-day. No housekeeper who will need Carpets this Spring should miss this chance. It is as important to large furnishers as to householders. Here are details:

45c. Ingrain, 29c.
Extra heavy Ingrain Carpets, in a splendid line of 20 new patterns.

65c. Tapestry Brussels, 44c.
Heavy, all wool face Tapestry Brussels, in a splendid line of patterns.

85c. and 90c. Tapestry Brussels, 63c. and 69c.
Extra quality Tapestry Brussels, from the best makers of these durable low-price Carpets. A handsome line of more than 50 patterns to choose from.

$1.25 Wilton Velvets, 79c. and 89c.
All wool Wilton Velvets, the best Carpet made for hard wear. A splendid line of 40 patterns for parlor, hall and stairs.

$1.50 Axminster and Body Brussels, 98c.
The most popular Carpet to-day. These are from the famous Bigelow-Lowell and Hartford Mills, and we have over 75 choice patterns from which you may make your selection.

$1.50 Linoleums, 99c. a Square Yard.
Extra heavy inlaid Linoleums, in a handsome line of patterns.

$1.50 Wilton Velvets, $1.17.
Extra quality Wilton Velvets, the kind that look and wear almost as well as a Royal Wilton. A splendid line of handsome Persian designs suitable for the library, dining room, hall and stairs.

60c. Linoleums, 37c. a Square Yard.
Heavy printed Linoleums, from the manufacturer who makes the best wearing Linoleums in the market.

Mattings at Half Price.
Our new Mattings are beginning to arrive, and we want to close out all the odd ends and two roll lots, hence these low prices.
20c. Mattings, 10c. a yard. 35c. Mattings, 17½c. a yard.
30c. Mattings, 15c. a yard. 40c. Mattings, 20c. a yard.

Carpet Rugs at Half and Less.
All the most wanted sizes and made of the best kinds of Carpets. At less than half what it would cost to have them made up.
Rugs from 6x6 feet to 6x9 feet, worth up to $20.00, at $7.95.
Rugs from 8.3x10.6 to 8.3x12 feet, worth up to $35.00, at $14.75.
Rugs from 10.6x12 feet to 10.6x13.6, worth up to $40.00, at $19.75.
And many larger sizes at equally great reductions.
Third Floor.

Laces and Robes : : More Great Values.

These are the emphatic points: The Laces are new, as new as any Laces in America. The styles and designs are dainty and attractive. There is a wide variety for selection. And yet you may buy them for less than cost to make, for

5c. to 69c. a Yard---Values 10c. to $2.98.

In no branch of the Store's public service is leadership more definitely demonstrated than in Laces.

10c. to $1.98 Laces, 5c. to 49c.
Net top Laces, 4 to 12 inches wide, in white, butter and Paris colors.

15c. to $2.98 Laces, 10c. to 49c.
Venetian Galloons and straight Insertions, in white, butter and Arabian colors.

10c. to 49c. Laces, 5c. to 12½c.
Normandie and Point de Paris Laces and Insertions to match.

19c. to 69c. Laces, 10c. to 29c.
Escurial Galloons in black and white.

10c. to 98c. Laces, 5c. to 19c.
Chantilly Galloon Laces and Insertions in black and white.

8c. to 19c. Laces, 5c. to 10c.
Torchon Laces and Insertions to match, ¾ to 2 inches wide.

19c. to 98c. Laces, 10c. to 29c.
Real Cluny Insertions in white and cream.

49c. to 98c. Laces, 29c. to 49c.
Cotton Allovers in white, butter, Arabian and black; 18 inches wide.

10c. to 49c. Laces, 5c. to 19c.
D'Alencon Galloons, Laces and straight Insertions.

$15.00 to $125.00 Robes
$7.98 to $49.00.
Spangled Robes in black and silver, all black and all silver. Lace Robes of Lierre in white and cream, Arabian with taffeta effects.
Main Floor.

Another Great Day in Waists.

Take Revolving Stairway.

It is practically a clearance, of course; yet it would be impossible to get fresher or daintier or more likable Waists under any circumstances. We have the balance of the splendid Knickerbocker Waists that made such a commotion last week—the maker has cleared his workrooms absolutely to be ready for Spring and Summer work. We have several groups of Silk Waists that are better value, if anything, than we ever had before.

In many cases the Waists cost less than the materials by the yard are worth. It will be a field day of fine values on Tuesday:

$2.00 Waists, 59c.
Splendid mercerized cheviot Waists, white with colored woven stripes.

$2.00 and $3.00 Waists, 98c.
Fine white Waists, in basket weave with dotted mercerized stripe; also some of black and white vestings, of the Knickerbocker make, and plain white cheviot and madras Waists of the Unique and Marquise makes.

$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Waists, $1.98.
Choice vesting Waists of the well-known Unique make, in a variety of materials, handsome damasse stripes and small and large dots.

79c. Waists, 49c.
White lawn waists, in two styles, one yoke effect, lace trimmed; the other tucked front, with insertion of embroidery.

$4.50 Waists, $1.49.
High class vesting Waists, Knickerbocker make, white grounds with black dots.

$1.59 Waists, 98c.
Choice white lawn Waists, new Spring models, trimmed with lace and embroidery, National and Unique makes.

Silk Waists.

$2.98 Waists, $1.98.
China silk Waists, in white, one style with insertions of Valenciennes lace, the other with yoke effect of fagoting.

$5.00 Waists, $3.98.
Pean de cygne Waists, in black and colors, tailor stitched; also pretty taffeta Waists, in stripes and wash silk Waists, of the Geisha make.
Second Floor.

$3.98 Waists, $2.98.
Pretty China silk Waists, in a variety of models, tucked back and front, trimmed with lace.

Special at $6.98.
A choice allover Venetian lace Waist, open back, medallion of lace, lined with China silk.

$1.59 Waists, 98c.
Black sateen Waists, in three models, tucked and fagoting, black and white dots, white and black checks.

$2.98 Sweaters, $1.98.
Wool Sweaters in cardinal, white, navy and gray, fancy weave, blouse effect.

$4.00 Sweaters, $2.98.
A new blouse Sweater in gray, white and golf red, open neck, large pearl button, new full sleeve, collar band silk lined.

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1904.

The Man in the Street

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VIOLA ALLEN at first underestimated the nature of the ear trouble which later necessitated an operation, and undertook to treat it with home remedies. A very large piece of cotton which she had saturated with some drug still protruded from her ear when the physician called to make an examination.

"Judging by the large quantity of cotton I should pronounce this a case for Mr. Daniel J. Sully," began the doctor. Then he added, with the businesslike sympathy of his profession: "What seems to be the trouble, Miss Allen?"

Miss Allen touched the cotton with her finger and laughingly replied:

"I cannot say, doctor, unless it is possibly the boll weevil."

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DELEGATE RODEY of New Mexico bemoans the utter ignorance of people in the East and North as to the importance and resources of the territories of the Southwest.

"They have the most ridiculous ideas about us," says Mr. Rodey. "Here's an instance. Last Spring a representative business man of our territory visited New York for the purpose of making extensive purchases. He entered one big wholesale establishment and was in conference with a clerk touching the preliminaries necessary to effect a sale. Being his first dealings with the house in question he was, of course, unknown to the clerk.

"'Where did you say you were from?' asked the clerk.

"'New Mexico.'

"'Then I am sorry to say,' responded the clerk, 'that the matter is not in my jurisdiction. You will find the export department on the second floor.'"

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ONE of H. C. Fahnestock's customers came into the broker's office during the recent phenomenal rise in cotton in a terrible hurry. Cotton was booming toward the eighteen-cent mark.

"See here, Fahnestock," said the man with the hurry on, "I'm not superstitious, but I want you to close out my line of cotton and put me short a few thousand bales. I've got a doctor tinkering at my nose and this morning he kept pushing the cotton up higher and higher. He hurt so that it gave me a hunch that I couldn't stand for its going any higher."

Fahnestock protested, but the impetuous customer stuck to his point against all argument. Three days later the crash came and Fahnestock's customer closed out his deal with such profitable results that the broker now insists the customer owes to the physician who gave him his "hunch" a bigger fee than any tipster ever before received.

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JAKE" FIELD, a Stock Exchange floor trader, rushed into the crowd in wild excitement one day recently and began to sell the "international" stocks all round.

"H'sh—panic in St. Petersburg—bonds gone to glory—everything down—house just had cable," he whispered, wildly.

So they had a panic in St. Petersburg down on the Stock Exchange. Stocks that the Russians never heard of dropped in price as the traders sold them.

One broker ventured to protest to Mr. Field:

"Say—it's 9 o'clock in St. Petersburg. It's pitch dark, Jake. The Bourse—"

"H'sh—midnight panic is the worst kind—don't you know that—men and women in panic in the dark—it's awful—sell stocks!"

And they did it till the gong sounded, and some news agency sent out on the ticker an explicit denial of the panic in St. Petersburg.

Which is a good example of the way they do things on the Stock Exchange.

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GOV. ODELL was discussing the woes of the gas consumer with a caller a few days ago, and told this little story:

"I was sitting in a train next a couple who were devising ways and means of getting out of debt. The man took a roll of papers from his pocket and said irritably: 'I'm all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid.'

"'Well, Jim,' said his wife, as she pointed to a colored one in the bundle, 'you will be more completely in the dark than ever if you don't pay this one, for it's the gas bill.'"

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WHEN I accompanied President Roosevelt on one of his Western trips," said Supreme Court Justice John Proctor Clarke the other day, "I had a quaint experience of the uncertainties of popularity in a little village a few miles west of Fairfield, Iowa.

"When the train stopped at the tiny station the Republican leader of the village and his constituents met us with enthusiastic handshakes. This particular politician was a man with whom an affirmative or a negative amounted to positive volubility. His taciturnity was evidently his hall-mark of wisdom and his appreciation was to be read in his looks and actions, not words.

"As the President was a trifle hoarse, I made a little speech which was listened to in silence. When I concluded, my auditors, instead of applauding, looked quickly at their leader. For a moment he stood immovable. Then he suddenly reached into his hip pocket, pulled forth a plug of tobacco, and exclaimed enthusiastically: 'Have a chew!'

"As I reached for the plug the constituents gave me a round of cheers, and when I heroically 'took a chaw,' they gave us a stirring tiger."

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THE REV. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, at the dinner of the Silk Association of America the other night, told a story of a Scotch couple who lived in a constant state of bickering. One night the minister called and found them quarreling as usual. In front of the fireplace lay a cat and a dog peacefully sleeping.

"You should be ashamed of yourselves," he cried, indignantly; "even the dumb animals rebuke you."

"Och," replied the Scotchman, "tie the cat and the dog together like me and my wife and see how you'll find them."

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GEN. CORBIN was at the Old Guard ball, where a particularly pompous-looking military man was strutting around with three medals conspicuously displayed on his coat.

"I say, General," asked a companion, "where do you suppose that peacock got those medals?"

"Well, judging from appearances he must have received the third because he had the other two; the second because the first one he had looked lonesome, and the first he probably got because he had none at all."

Later in the evening it developed that the medal wearer was a member of the National Guard who was a manufacturer of gold badges.

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THE REV. DR. W. C. BITTING, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, was riding on a car the other day when he saw sitting opposite him a little girl whose maiden aunt is a member of his congregation. The conductor, uncertain as to whether she was old enough to demand a fare from, asked:

"Little girl, how old are you?"

"Ask that of Ann," replied the little miss. "Keep your statistics to yourself and accept this five cents from me."

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GIBBS MANSFIELD, the little son of Richard Mansfield, was lately a guest at a birthday party. Another guest, seven years old, found fault with the actor's small son. The boy was pouring his grievances into his mother's sympathetic ear, when she, thinking to divert him, said:

"Julian, do you know that Gibbs's father is a great actor, and his mother used to be an actress?"

"I don't care," said Julian stoutly. "Gibbs's ain't any actor, but he thinks he's the whole show."

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PROF. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, ex-Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, is a democrat of the democrats, and therefore delights in this story:

"About a week after I arived in Porto Rico," said he, "I took a trip along the beautiful military road from San Juan into the interior of the island. The tropical vegetation was luxuriant, and my attention was drawn most particularly to some tall trees with slender stems and flowering stalks that grew along the road in the greatest profusion.

"'What kind of trees are those?' I asked of an army man who accompanied me.

"'Those are royal palms.'

"'And why do you call them royal palms?'

"'Well, you see, all the rest of the trees down here are good for something, but as these just stand around and look pretty, and are otherwise absolutely useless, the title "royal" seems to fit 'em exactly.'"

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GUSTAVE KERKER, when a boy, lived in Louisville, Ky. In fact, his first professional experiences were had in that city, where for a number of years he was leader of a theatre orchestra before coming to New York to win fame as a composer. The Kerker family lived opposite a church which was dignified by a tall tower, the chief ornament of which was a big clock. The tower was a favorite resort for a flock of pigeons owned by the sexton of the church.

Now the chief delight of the future composer, in those days, was a small rifle with which he sought to make his mark at each and every opportunity. Bigger game not abounding in the neighborhood, young Kerker conceived the idea of improving his marksmanship by using the church clock as a target. One day Mrs. Kerker was called to the door by a violent ringing of the bell. There she found a very red-faced and exceedingly irate sexton who poured forth a large amount of abuse on small boys in general and upon "Gus" Kerker in particular.

Young Kerker happened to come along just at that time, and when his mother turned to him with an inquiry as to what he had been up to, he promptly answered, with a sidelong glance upward at the much-punctured church clock:

"Oh! I was just killing time."

"Well," said the sexton, "you can kill time all you want to. But I want you to understand that I won't have you shooting my pigeons."

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AT THE DINNER in honor of Director Conried at the Lotos Club last Saturday evening Sydney Rosenfeld told a story of J. M. Hill, the once prominent theatrical manager, who insisted on having the line "Under the management of J. M. Hill" placed on all his advertising matter.

"Once," said Mr. Rosenfeld, when he exhibited throughout the country the celebrated painting "Christ Entering Jerusalem," the placards read: "Christ entering Jerusalem, under the management of J. M. Hill."

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STATE SENATOR RAINES is responsible for this story concerning a colored clergyman who was invited recently to deliver the prayer at the opening of the Senate—a service for which a fee of $5 is paid. The preacher was late, and as he reached the door it was shut by the Sergeant at Arms, who heard the gavel descend.

The pastor is also on the State Committee's list of Republican speakers during campaigns. He thought for a moment or two, then sent in his name to Col. "Lafe" Gleason, the reading clerk of the Senate, who is also the head of the State Committee's Speakers' Bureau.

"Colonel," he said, "you know I was invited to offer prayer here this morning, but when I arrived I found I was foreclosed. Is there any way in which I could make an arrangement about it?"

"What do you mean by arrangement?"

"Well, you know, Colonel, it is customary to make a slight offering to them that offers prayer."

"Yes, I know, but you did not deliver the prayer, and I can't give you an order for the fee."

"The constitution or the by-laws don't say nothing about the prayer having to be delivered from the platform, does it? No. Well, then, Colonel, all the time while I was looking through the glass panel of the door by which I had been foreclosed I was praying mighty hard, and I 'specially remembered you."

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NOT long ago Fritzi Scheff gave a party to a few of her intimate acquaintances. Her manager, C. B. Dillingham, was Chairman of the entertainment committee, and had engaged a couple of negro singers who appear in vaudeville houses about New York. These negroes had no idea of the identity of their listeners, among whom were Maxine Elliott, Ethel Barrymore, and other stage lights.

In the course of the evening Miss Scheff sat down to a piano and sang a few bars from "Babette." At the end of the entertainment, when the negroes were going out, one of them called the Baron von Bardeleben, Fritzi Scheff's husband, aside, and whispered confidentially to him.

"Say, mister," the negro said, "that lady who sang is all right. If she had her voice cultivated she would be good enough to go on the stage."

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IN his recent address at New Haven on "The Value of an Ideal," William J. Bryan told a good story on himself while discussing his own life.

"It was not one of my early ideals to be a statesman," said he. "I got into politics by accident, and stayed there by design. My going to Congress was the result of a joke I played on a classmate in college. This joke made us better acquainted, we became chums, and it was on this friend's advice that I settled in Nebraska, where I was elected to Congress.

"Once I remarked in a political speech that I considered my going to Congress the result of a joke I played on a college classmate, and a member of the opposition jumped up and shouted, 'Well, well! I always thought it was the result of a joke you played on the entire community.'"

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DR. HERRICK JOHNSON'S lectures on homology at the McCormack Theological Seminary in Chicago are greatly appreciated by the embryo ministers because each one furnishes a fine sermon outline. When the young men are assigned to preach in some vacant church within easy traveling distance of the seminary they develop one of the Johnson lectures for their sermons. A particularly adaptable lecture is one on a verse from the Book of John—"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

A student was sent to a small town in Illinois, and surprised the congregation with his masterly argument from the text. The following Sunday there came a second student who preached a surprising sermon, but this time the surprise was because of its likeness to the one they had heard a week before. The third Sunday brought a third student, a youth of great seriousness and much dignity. He was sadly ruffled, when, on announcing the text, "For God so loved the world," &c., to notice a smile spread over the audience. Many were actually chuckling before he finished the verse. He knew that something was wrong, but he could not change his subject, and for the third time the congregation listened to the Johnson outline.

After the meeting he was told of the unfortunate selection, and carried the news of the sermon series back to the seminary. The Illinois town is now known to the students as John iii., 16.

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MR. HOWLAND of the History Department, Columbia University, tells this on the City Examiners of the Board of Education:

"One of the questions asked in the history examination was: 'What monarch is referred to in English history as the King who never smiled again?'"

"To this one applicant for a license to teach replied: 'King William Rufus,' adding that 'lack of levity on his part was the result of a bullet wound which proved instantly fatal.'"

When Lovely Woman Stoops to Politics

Her Methods So Up-to-date that the Male Graduate of the "Practical" School Can Learn From Her.

Testimony in the Case of Representative Shafroth of Colorado, who Resigned His Seat, Shows that She Drilled Repeaters of Her Own Sex, Stuffed Ballot Boxes and Easily Bluffed "Mere Man."

WHEN lovely woman stoops to politics she can give man points on fraudulent elections. The testimony in the case of Representative Shafroth of Colorado, who resigned his seat the other day because he was convinced that he had been fraudulently elected, is largely a story of woman suffrage. Women vote in Colorado, and the part played by voters of the gentler sex in the Denver election of 1902 is full of suggestion about the purifying influence exerted on politics by them.

According to this Shafroth testimony, the fair voters not only voted fraudulently, but stuffed ballot boxes, bought votes, and otherwise ran the election in a most up-to-date manner. It is also shown, as bearing somewhat upon the elevating influence of woman in politics, that the masculine allies of these female repeaters bulldosed and assaulted women election officials and prevented women from voting by making at the polling places scenes which no respectable woman would care to enjoy long.

The Democrats had control of the election machinery and committed the frauds. A young woman named Alma Beswick seems to have been the head of the ballot-box stuffing and repeating end of the conspiracy. Her name constantly reappears in the testimony, and she seems to be a young woman of great industry and ingenuity and remarkable aptitude for politics. The only hint of her appearance in the evidence is given by a witness who says that she is "dark complected."

Here is the experience of a woman voter and her husband, shedding some light on the question how women are treated at the polls under woman suffrage. The witness, Edwin V. Brake, describes how a man named Owens and his wife came to register. "They stood from an hour to an hour and a half up next the clerk," says Brake, "and the lady was very courteous and nice, and requested three or four different times to be allowed to register. People were repeatedly put in front of them and they were crowded out. They would be up next the railing; they would be crowded back; two or three people would step in front of them. Finally they got mad and went out."

Here is Brake's description of the beautiful effrontery with which the women voters used the registry books: "I could not get the names of three women that I saw register three times without leaving the room. I could not get the names because they would not let us get the names. They registered them twice before Len Rogers, and the third time they went over to the other side to the other clerk."

The duties of a woman worker seem to be extensive in Denver. Joseph F. Maxwell testified that a number of women were put on the rolls who did not register and were not residents, one of whom, Alice Hitt, was "a girl only seventeen years old." Being asked who vouched for the names when they were put on the rolls he said:

"Miss Alice Donovan, who has been a prominent Democratic worker in that precinct for years. She has been Democratic Judge, Democratic clerk."

Market Price of Women's Votes.

Maxwell said he discovered a woman voting in one polling-place under the name of Mary O'Leary and in another as Mary C. Bates. He arrested her, and she made a confession which shows that the market rate for women's votes was $1. This woman, whose real name was Harriet Hibbard, and her daughter, were hired by Mary Crilley as repeaters at that rate.

The sort of experience good women had to undergo at the polls is illustrated in the testimony of A. Newton Patton. He brought two girls named Baker, both Republicans, to the polling place to register. One of them had been ill and was only just able to be about.

The Misses Baker took their places in line and Patton stood talking to friends for twenty minutes. Then his attention was called to the fact that there were as many people ahead of the Bakers as there had been at the outset. "Billy" Green, a Democratic worker, was crowding people in ahead of the two girls. Patton stepped up to the counter and told the clerks that one of the Misses Baker was ill, and that he did not think it right to put late comers in ahead of her.

Green called Patton a name which he would not repeat in his testimony and told him to get out. Seeing that the sick girl was becoming nervous at the prospect of a fight, Patton swallowed his anger and stepped back. In fifteen minutes, the girls still being as far as ever from the counter, one of them beckoned Patton over and said that her sister was so ill that she did not think they could wait. Green again ordered him back. At the end of an hour one of the Baker girls succeeded in getting to the counter, and called Patton to vouch for her, according to law.

Green then used "language too indecent to be used in any place on earth," and told Patton he could not vouch for anybody. "The names that he used and the profanity in the presence of the women I will not repeat." Green then called on some tramps to throw Patton out.

"I replied," says Patton, "that one of those women was very sick, and that I would go in order to avoid trouble."

But they fell on him and threw him out. Green putting his hand on a revolver. The object of the demonstration, of course, was to drive the Baker girls away, and it succeeded. He found them in the street, and tried to get them to go back and register. "They said that they did not want to endanger their lives by going into such a place again, and all my persuasion would not induce them to do so."

Another illustration of the way in which voting was made pleasant for refined women was given in the testimony of Thomas Clarke that a polling place was established in a disorderly house.

No doubt many of the repeaters were women of the lowest class, but not all of them. Witness the testimony of George P. Costigan, Jr., who had been telling about two women repeaters:

Q. Did they look like respectable women? A. Yes, these two were.

Woman's Clever Trick.

A pleasanter side of woman's aptitude for politics is given in the testimony of Mrs. Mary McGrath, a Republican who discovered a way to beat the registration frauds. She took a number of Republican women to register, but the clerks would not allow them to do so. Mrs. McGrath was beaten for a while, but presently she noticed that some men who wore buttons bearing the name of Stimpson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, were promptly registered. "I spoke to Mrs. Ashworth about it, and I said, 'Well, if we had a Stimpson button we would get registered, too, and get waited on in time.' So I got a lot of Stimpson buttons, and we told the women we would not go up with them any more, but gave them the buttons and they went to Democratic headquarters, and they got vouchers for them there and had them registered at once."

Yet this natural-born politician said on cross-examination:

Q.—You are a Republican? A.—I have always voted that ticket, because my husband was a Republican; but I don't know anything about politics.

This same Mrs. McGrath detected a number of women repeaters, and gave a thoroughly feminine description of one of them: "She didn't have no headdress on her head, and had such lovely hair that it attracted my attention. It was auburn, with a large purple bow on top of it, and that was very attractive."

James H. Pershing, one of the Republican candidates, saw a carriage driven by a Democratic politician named Bramer and containing four women. Bramer drove to each polling place, and the women would get out and vote; re-enter the carriage, and drive to the next. When Bramer noticed that he was being followed he and some other Democrats held Pershing's horses and kept him a prisoner while the carriage drove on. Bramer's indignation at being followed was characterized by one delicious picture of woman suffrage in operation:

"They said," testifies Pershing, "that this following their carriage would have to stop. Mr. Bramer said his wife was in that carriage, and that he didn't propose to have her followed by another man."

Some Republicans interfered and the injured husband knocked one of them down and tried to shoot him.

But the testimony of Mrs. Beatrice Muhlemann is the prettiest thing in the two big volumes of evidence. She was a member of the ballot-box stuffing conspiracy; but some of the Democrats testified that she was a Republican spy. On Saturday before election Frank J. Medina took her into a hotel room, locked the door, and asked her if she would work for him "fixing up ballots and getting out repeaters." The price agreed on was $100, and he paid her $50 down.

On Sunday Mrs. Muhlemann, with the industrious Alma Beswick and George S. Granger, a Democratic election judge, went to a place on California Street, where they found the ballot box. On the lounge was a package of ballots tied and sealed. Granger and Miss Beswick, after locking the door, opened this package and took out 125 ballots. With these, "a bottle of ink, a bottle of mucilage, and a few pens," they went to the St. Nicholas Hotel and Miss Beswick took a room. When they got in "Miss Beswick locked the door, the curtains or shades were drawn down tight, gas lighted, and then the bundle of ballots was opened by Granger. Then Granger said we should tear off the first or top perforated strip with the number on it of each ballot, and then we took off the second numbered perforated strip, and all the strips were laid on the back of a chair. After they were all off Mr. Granger put them all in his pocket except three, which I took unknown to him.

"Then Miss Beswick said the ballots must be marked as she said. She took perhaps a third of the whole number, and she marked two with the word 'Republican' in the blank space at the top of the ballot where the voter is supposed to write the name of the ticket he votes; another 'Old Soldiers,' one 'Socialist,' one 'People's Party,' and one 'People's Democrat.' Then we all three wrote in the rest of the 125 ballots in different styles of handwriting, writing the words 'Democrat,' 'Democratic,' 'Democracy,' and 'the Democratic ticket' in the blank space. I wrote two of the ballots with my left hand so as to disguise my handwriting."

Instructing Women Repeaters.

They numbered and folded the ballots, and each took charge of some of them. On Monday Miss Beswick came for Mrs. Muhlemann, and they drove around visiting the women who were to do repeating and giving them instructions. A Mrs. Pritchard joined the two women, and they made the ballots correspond with the pollbooks, which they had. The Democratic clerk for the precinct, Johnnie Bremer, came in to get his orders from Miss Beswick. Miss Beswick's last job that day was to arrange a scheme by which the Republican judge of election was to be ousted and a Democrat put in his place. Miss Beswick was to insist that Young, the Republican judge, go to the Court House to get a registration certificate. While he was gone she would elect Stodgedale, a Democrat, to his place, and when Young came back he would be kept outside the 25-foot limit. Granger reported to Miss Beswick, and that fertile worker told him she had arranged to have twenty-five men start a fight at the polling place in the course of which the Republican watchers and challengers were to be thrown out.

Lucius W. Hoyt saw five girl repeaters go into the same polling place and vote twice within ten minutes. Asked if they were disguised the second time, he said, "Oh, no, the same dress exactly; they hadn't changed it at all. It was a conspicuous dress." Hoyt demanded their arrest, but was told to shut up; whereupon "Bramer shook his fist at me and the girls made faces at me, and some other pleasantries of that sort."

The joyous informality of voting under woman suffrage was thus strikingly stated by Hoyt, his subject being a special constable named Maloney:

"I saw on one or two occasions women apparently going by, and Mr. Maloney would run after them, stop them, have a few minutes' conversation with them, and they would come back and vote. Apparently as they were going by they didn't know the polling place was there, were going somewhere else, and they would turn around and come back after he spoke to them."

Samuel Wood said that Alma Beswick brought in the women, whom Hoyt followed, and one of them, Maria Dawson, voted five times. Miss Beswick also "brought in a lot more, and she brought the backful around that Pershing started to follow. Wood also said that many of these voters did not remember the names under which they were to vote, and Miss Beswick, in such cases, would announce their names for them. Ollie Vaughan, "a girl that keeps a little restaurant," also brought in squads of alleged repeaters.

Miss Beswick's ability was well known to her Republican opponents, and Wood said, "I had heard the day before that she was sick, and she is a pretty good worker, and I was hoping she would stay sick for a day or two."

While women repeaters, as already stated, got $1 per vote, $5 was paid to women not accustomed to this work, for a single vote. Mrs. Mary Aldrich testified that Benny Simon, a Democratic worker, offered her $5 to vote under the name of Margaret Cain, but she did not do it.

Was Not Her Old Beau.

Miss Sarah E. Stout was a Republican challenger, and her testimony sheds a delicious light on the human interest side of woman suffrage. A man came up and attempted to vote in the name of a person named Soco. Miss Stout challenged him as not being Soco at all. The judges were out of patience with her. "Why do you challenge this man's vote?" they demanded. "Here you are making yourself ridiculous, challenging votes all day, and it doesn't do you any good."

"Mr. Soco used to be my beau," was the crushing answer. "This man I never saw before."

"The judges dropped their heads," she adds, in her testimony. But they let the man vote.

Miss Stout's observations about the men who came in to vote under names they had not learned perfectly were acute and entertaining. She told about a man who came in to vote under the name of Stephen something. He was a mere boy, and he carefully pronounced his name "Step Hen."

She gave the Democrats a lot of trouble, and at last they resorted to violence. A man attempted to wrest her book from her. "I closed my book, put it down at my side, and he hit me on the other side opposite the book, threw me over against the wall and on the chair, and my book dropped at my side under me, and he grabbed hold of me, jerked me on the floor; then he grabbed my book and wrenched it from my hand, and hollered very loud. No one came to my assistance."

Her book was gone and she was helpless. She went home with a pain in her side and did not come back. So much for the purifying and elevating effect of woman in politics upon the chivalry of man.

"There was a Comstock that lived on Champa Street," says this acute witness, "and they were going to have a man vote that name; and as the name was Priscilla, and it was a man who was trying to vote, they could not get it twisted around right; so they told him his name had been voted and he could not vote, and he left."

Another delightful picture of woman exercising the franchise is contributed by William H. Medaris:

"A lady went to vote. She wanted to vote a McKinley ticket. They told her there was no McKinley ticket. She says I want to vote the Roosevelt ticket. They said there is no Roosevelt ticket. So after she had gone the judges said, 'Well, we beat you out of one good Republican vote there.'"

When Unlucky Man Intervened.

At one polling place Mrs. Jane Warns, the Republican judge, appointed Mrs. Lila Fierstone as her clerk. Mrs. Fierstone had come with her husband, a doctor, as escort. The Democratic judges, who had appointed their own clerks, told her she could not be a clerk. She insisted. The Democrats stood her off until the unlucky husband, Dr. Fierstone, was incautious enough to "butt in" with a suggestion that they look up the law. This interference of a man gave the Democrats their opportunity. Dr. Fierstone went out on his head, losing the buttons off his vest in the melée. This, of course, settled the question, and Mrs. Fierstone followed her husband home.

The human interest side of woman suffrage is again indicated in the statement that Ernest Thompson took his sweetheart (now his wife) out of town on election day, and while they were gone two Democrats voted on their names.

Mrs. Warns, as a Republican judge, had plenty of excitement after the Fierstones were routed. While the Democrats were dragging Mrs. Fierstone out by the arm after her husband, Mrs. Warns secured possession of her clerk's book. "When Lunney seen that I had my clerk's book," she says, "he threw me over against the chair and stepped on my foot and smashed my toe all to pieces and jerked the book away from me and threw it over to this clerk, and Steck pushed me one way and he pushed me the other."

As this did not discourage her they resorted to getting between her and the book and crowding her into a corner when she tried to look at it. But she did her work somehow. They stole her poll book and her pad, but she got an old piece of cardboard and wrote on that. Then they abstracted her pencil, but she got a pen.

She caught one of the clerks altering the books and protested. "Then he jumped up and cursed and swore around there—oh, it was just awful language he used." After the ballots were counted she closed the box and prepared to lock it. "Lunney jumps up and tries to take my key away from me. He smashes my nose and bent my key almost double trying to get it away from me, but he didn't get it. And he opened the box and sat down on top of it and I went home."

A woman who had been hustled out of a polling place by Billy Green came to George W. Gilderseeve and said she had been to a good many places, but that was the toughest place she had ever got into.

Frederick T. Armstrong told how the Democrats forced unfortunate women to vote under other women's names, under threats of arrest. One of these women, Alberta Curtis, could not be bulldozed, and when she got to the polling place insisted on telling what her real name was and declared that she had not registered.

John D. Fleming told how a Republican watcher named Hanson was thrown out by a policeman named Kennedy for challenging a repeater. "Kennedy could hardly stand upon his feet, and he reeled back and explained: 'Because he was acting ondacent, Sergeant; because he was acting ondacent in the prisince of the lady.'"

The only woman present was Rose Finnegan, the Democratic clerk. It will thus be observed that Republican watchers must be careful what they do in the presence of women in Denver.

A colored woman named Mary Walker, who could not read, came to the polling place and fell into the clutches of the celebrated Billy Green, who fixed her ballot for her. Her testimony is just a little bit pathetic:

"I told him I wanted to vote the Republican ticket. I asked the gentleman to get it down right; if he didn't it would be a lie that he would never be forgiven for. That is just what I told him."

A Railroad Accident.

JOHNNY had a train and engine
That would steam across the floor,
With a clatter, shriek, and whistle,
And a roar.

Many cargoes did they carry
Round the perils of the bend;
Now a misplaced switch has sent them
To their end.

For one day they made a journey
While his father stormed in vain,
And the switch was used on Johnny—
Not the train.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

AFRICAN HARDWARE—A monkey wrench.

Society

AT HOME AND ABROAD

WITH Lent comes the flitting of fashion to warmer climates. It has long been the custom for those who tire of Northern Winters to go South to meet the Spring. Already in Florida the orange trees are in bloom and the first wild flowers have appeared in the woods and the swamps and waterways show patches of aquatic plants. Palm Beach is an idyllic place, and thither have many of the wealthier set gone for their midwinter jaunt. At Palm Beach there are three distinct circles of people, and it is amusing to watch them. Mrs. Adair and Miss Post are, of course, in the very fashionable set, and Frederick Townsend Martin belongs to the same class. Mrs. Thaw of Pittsburg, whose daughter is a Countess, has claims on the British aristocracy and New York people, and it is she who is entertaining a great deal at Palm Beach this Winter. When the Vanderbilts arrive there will be quite another set, very exclusive indeed. The Vanderbilts who go to Palm Beach for a short while in the late Spring are the Fredericks, generally known as the "Freds," the Seward Webbs, and the Twomblys. Then again there is Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, who has under her protection this Winter Mrs. Horatio Rubens and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould. In this set is also the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who is the wife of Sir Albert Rollit. The Duchess has been frequently in Florida. She was there as Mrs. Blair and again as the wife of the Duke of Sutherland. She is a clever woman with a certain charm, and just enough of a career to make her very interesting. Palm Beach society misses much this Winter on account of Mrs. Flagler being in mourning. There can only be luncheons and small entertainments given at her hospitable mansion.

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The Palm Beach Colony.

Very soon the Palm Beach colony will be augmented by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, who are traveling in a private car with Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith as their guests. Col. John Jacob Astor has also promised to look in at Palm Beach very shortly. Col. Astor is very fond of Florida. He always has the best of times, and when he gets to Palm Beach he becomes somewhat bohemian—a species of existence which he thoroughly enjoys.

Every one who has met Col. Astor at Palm Beach knows what a hail fellow well met he is with every one. Mrs. John Jacob Astor cares more for town or for her comfortable house at Rhinebeck. She came down on Wednesday from the country and has been in town for a few days. She does not care in the least for the South, and hotel life bores her. And then the life at Palm Beach is more or less contracted. You are either obliged to entertain or to take a drive in one of the chair propellers, or a sail on Lake Worth, or a walk on the beach or a look in at the swimming pool, and the evening for another excursion, dinner, dancing, or a peep into a certain casino which is not much unlike that which exists at Monte Carlo.

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Another Palm Beach party will be invited by James Stillman. The customary private car will be in evidence, and Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Jr., will be among those who are to be asked. Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman will combine with Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman in another party. Mrs. Beeckman was Miss Thomas. Palm Beach will also be their destination. In Mr. August Belmont's Southern party will be Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy. Norman Whitehouse will go hunting with a number of men in the mountains of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Guinness and Bourke Cockran are in Havana. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and James Henry Smith are making plans for a run down South, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are already on their Southern plantation.

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The Leeds and the Sydney Smiths and the George Goulds and the Child Drexels were all at New Orleans for the carnival. The Goulds have taken the Southern route to California. The Leeds and the Smiths, who have been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre, by Mrs. Whitney, and other well-known New Orleans people are going on to Florida.

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Mr. Charles Frederick Naething, 267 West Seventy-second Street, is to go to Florida for a short visit. Mr. Naething has a houseboat and he spends a great part of the Winter in the South. Mrs. Naething, however, is very fond of New York, and having a pretty home and many friends, and being the member of so many little circles and clubs, she dislikes to leave town even when the Florida season makes it pleasant to be in the semi-tropics.

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Mrs. Adair did not remain long at Palm Beach. She left on Friday for Washington, and she will be in New York this week. Sir Gilbert and Lady Carter are among the late arrivals at the Beach, and for them Mr. and Mrs. Flagler gave a small dinner, although, as has already been stated, Mrs. Flagler is in mourning and is not entertaining generally.

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Some Semi-Detached Couples.

In many of these parties traveling South will be found a husband, while the wife is a guest of another combination. The semi-detached couple has become an institution in New York society. There are so many sets and often husbands and wives have their favorite friends who hardly know one another. Rumor buzzes around and hints at several of these domestic coolnesses resulting in the no-distant future with residences taken up by one party or the other at Newport or North Dakota. But at this time, when there is little to talk about, scandal is always rife.

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Another party which has gone to Palm Beach is the one arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker. They will remain in the South until the middle of April. Mrs. Clarence Postley has left for Southern California. She is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Nesbitt Conyngham are to get up a party to go to Mexico. Mrs. Conyngham was Miss Bertha Robinson, the daughter of Mrs. J. Hood Wright of Washington Heights, by her first marriage. She is a sister of Edward Moore Robinson, who married Ailiene Ivers of San Francisco. Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson is tall and very blonde, and is more of a Philadelphian than a New Yorker, passing her time between the two cities.

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Off for California.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left for California. Miss Reid and Miss Katherine Barney went with them. They were guests of Mr. D. O. Mills. Already in California are the John Sloanes, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have plans to go there also before the season is over. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have made no plans for the Summer. They may go abroad, however, for a short time, but they will in the Easter season keep open house at Ophir Hall.

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A few men have gone to Nassau, where there is the same little set which delights in this place each year. Among the men at this resort is William R. Travers. He is doing the different far Southern resorts this Winter. Mrs. Travers is occupying the cottage at Aiken. The season there is about at an end, and the only event of moment this past week was the meeting to arrange for a memorial for the late William C. Whitney, who had done so much for the place. There are many rumors, by the way, in connection with the settlement of the Whitney estate. It is said that Miss Randolph has been well provided for with a good dot. Mr. Whitney was always most kind to the children of his second wife. Returning to Nassau, the other New Yorkers who have registered there in the past fortnight are C. L. F. Robinson of Newport, Robert W. Parsons, Lewis Quentin Jones, and H. G. McVickar. Julian Potter is the American Consul at Nassau. He and Mrs. Potter have been giving weekly receptions. Sir Gilbert and Lady Carter, to whom reference has already been made as being at Palm Beach, are to come to New York, and then go to Boston. Lady Carter is a second wife, and Sir Gilbert has two grown daughters by his first wife. Lady Carter was Miss Parker of Boston, and she and Sir Gilbert Carter were married a short time ago. Sir Gilbert's term expires in March, and it is said in Nassau that he may not return there, much to the regret of his people.

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There is no doubt that among those who remain in town during Lent there is played as much bridge as anything else, and that this game has taken the place to a great extent of bowls and badminton. The one badminton club remains faithful to its ideals. The sewing classes are not many. Miss Leary will have her regular Tuesdays, and the cathedral class meets every Monday. The Knickerbocker Class has Wednesdays. Among the new sewing classes is that one arranged by Mrs. Pullman West, which meets Thursdays, and the other under Mrs. George Taylor Stewart—who was Miss Fargo—and which meets on Thursday. The purpose of this class this year is to make Easter hats and Easter gowns for young women who cannot provide themselves with those necessities, which at one time were only supposed to be luxuries.

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Among the different card clubs which have been holding meetings and which will continue during Lent is the Whist Club, which is one of the oldest in the city. Among its members are Mrs. Edward Livingston Cooper, Miss Bibby, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, and other well-known women in New York society. The Small and Early Bridge meets on Friday evenings. In this club are Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mrs. Berryman, and other well-known bridge players. The game is limited to two hours. Prizes are played for and a light supper is served. The Irving Euchre Club is one of the most popular on the west side, and it has members also in the centre of town. One of the last meetings was at the home of Mrs. Gray, Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway. Mrs. Charles Lincoln Weatherbee has organized the six-handed euchre club, which meets Fridays. There are many other bridge, euchre, and whist clubs holding sessions once a week in the afternoons and in the evenings.

Among those who are interested in these clubs are Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Charles Childs, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Charles Whittier, and the Misses Coddington.

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The new sewing societies are getting into shape. One does not exactly hear the song of the garment immortalized by Hood at these reunions, but there is always a great deal of chatter and rattling of tea cups and some music, and the men are asked to drop in on their way "up town" from the worries of business. Each set—and New York is absolutely a creature of sets—has its little sewing circle, just as it would in some village in the interior of the State. To-morrow morning there will take place the first session of Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster's class at her residence, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. This class, made up of young women and a few matrons, all of the bluest blood, will sew for the New York Infant Orphan Asylum. The eldest Miss de Peyster is interested in many charities and reform and settlement movements.

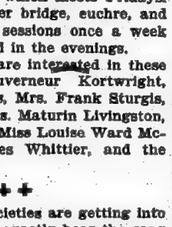

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Miss Edith Hollins, as already announced, has a Lenten sewing class also. The Misses de Peyster are members of this one, as are also Miss Hester Hone, the Misses Leverick, Miss Stimson, Miss Gregory, and Miss Sophie Langdon. The work at this particular class will be all sorts of fancy articles, and then at the end of Lent there will be a sale, and the proceeds will be given to benefit the sailors' home in Market Street. This is one of the oldest charities in New York. There is a quaint church down in that neighborhood, which is a species of Bethel for Jack on shore. There are several of these reading rooms in different parts of the city, all established by various church congregations.

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Society usually dates its events from the movements of Mrs. Astor. That lady sails on March 5 for Europe. She will remain until the middle of July, when she goes for a short visit to London, before opening her Newport villa for the season. In Paris Mrs. Astor has a splendid apartment on the Avenue Champs Elysées, and there she does much entertaining in the early Spring season. Her daughter, Mrs. Haig, usually comes over to see her for a few weeks, and Miss Van Alen and her father are likely to be in Paris about the same time. Mr. Van Alen is still in quest of the silver coffee cup, these baubles being one of his fads for collecting. He may have opportunity if he goes to the St. Louis Exposition, as there an old Louisiana dealer is to have an exhibition of silver and tableware taken from the various plantations and town houses of the former aristocracy of the South. There are wonderful coffee cups and molds for ices and puddings representing the different cathedrals of France as well as St. Peter's at Rome, and several chocolate pots made in the likeness of Mme. du Barry and Mme. de Pompadour, the crinoline part being used for spirit lamps and the high hat and feather concealing the spout. But this is a digression. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor hope to be abroad in April, and they will join Mrs. Astor in Paris.

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It is too early yet to state anything about the plans of the Whitneys. I hear that Miss Randolph has gone to Washington to visit her grandmother, Mrs. May. Payne Whitney has returned to Thomasville, where his wife and her father, John Hay, are stopping with Oliver H. Payne. Mrs. Aimeric Paget is in Rome, and will not come over to this country.

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Mrs. John Clinton Gray was obliged to recall her invitations for a dinner, which was to have been given on Friday at the Metropolitan Club, owing to the death of the venerable mother of Judge Gray. This lady was nearly ninety years of age. Judge Gray and two daughters survive her.

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A Domino Leap Year Party.

A domino leap year party was given by Miss Alice Sweeney at the Hotel Victoria last Monday. Among the guests were the Misses Marguerite Reynard, Gabrielle Reynard, Louise Benziger, Bertha Herbermann, Marguerite Baldioui, Madeleine Raymond, Ursula Benziger, Louise Fischer, Josephine Heide. Edith Clivens, and Messrs. Louis Benziger, Arthur Morris, Charles Fahon, Clarence Love, Henry Reynard, Bradley Delahenty, and Willis Parton.

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Mrs. Roxanna A. Hampton, cousin of the late Gen. Wade Hampton, will give a series of musicales during Lent in her apartments at the Bellechaire Hotel, Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway. Several hundred invitations have been sent out. The first is to be given on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hampton is a brilliant entertainer, and somewhat known as a clever writer of special articles and dainty poetry. The musicales are likely to be very largely attended.

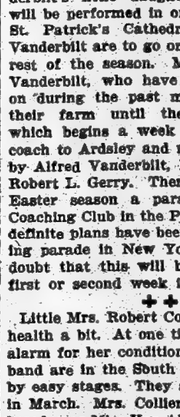

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Mrs. Christopher C. Shayne, President of the Society of the Daughters of Ohio in New York, entertained the society at her home, 582 West End Avenue, on Monday. Mrs. Shayne was assisted by the officers of the society, Vice President Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, Recording Secretary Mrs. E. L. Arbecam, Corresponding Secretary Miss Laura Skinner, and Chairman of the Executive Committee Miss Temperance P. Reed. The house was decorated in the Ohio colors, yellow and brown, with bunches of the Ohio emblem, buckeye. Mrs. Shayne wore cream and black lace over white satin.

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Arrangements are being made for the christening of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt's little daughter. The ceremony will be performed in one of the chapels of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are to go on to Newport for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who have been here off and on during the past month, are to be at their farm until the coaching season, which begins a week after Easter. The coach to Ardsley and return will be tooled by Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Rives, and Robert L. Gerry. There will be during the Easter season a parade of the Ladies' Coaching Club in the Park. As yet no very definite plans have been made for a coaching parade in New York, but there is no doubt that this will be arranged for the first or second week in May.

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Little Mrs. Robert Collier is improving in health a bit. At one time there was much alarm for her condition. She and her husband are in the South making the journey by easy stages. They are to be at Nassau in March. Mrs. Collier, it will be remembered, was Miss Van Alen, the granddaughter of Mrs. Astor.

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The last of the informal teas at the National Arts Club took place yesterday afternoon. An excellent musical programme was given. The soloists were Mme. Laura Danziger, Tom Karl, and W. T. Carleton. The hostesses were Mrs. George L. McElroy, Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mrs. Cornelius Poillon, Mrs. Samuel Q. Brown, Mrs. Edward A. Dithmar, Miss Louise Cowperthwait, Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Adelaide Tozier, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Jones, Miss Winegar, and Miss Phelps. These teas have been among the most delightful episodes of the Winter. There has been at them a mingling of society and the artistic world, and they have represented a little salon. Mrs. William T. Bull has also in her Sunday entertainments—another one of which is on for to-day—brought together these different interesting elements. Society once in while peeps into Burr McIntosh's studio on Friday afternoons to meet the last favorites of the stage, a fad which is fast gaining in the fashionable set of to-day.

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Peter Gerry is gaining his strength gradually. Mrs. Gerry and her daughters have been seen at the opera several times, and they were among those who entertained the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller during the triumphant visit of these members of the diplomatic circle in Washington last week. During time of war it is strict etiquette for the representatives of the contending nations to keep more or less indoors, and consequently the Countess Cassini has been obliged to regret numerous invitations in Washington and in New York. The Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller have returned to Washington after six days of almost continuous luncheons and dinners. The most spectacular of the entertainments given them was the breakfast at Governors Island last Sunday. Major Gen. and Mrs. Corbin were the host and hostess of the occasion. Loud did the cannons roar and warm was the welcome in the tight little island off the Battery. But the day was miserably cold, and Mrs. Arthur Paget, who was to have been one of the guests, thought better of it, and from report current must have taken breakfast instead at Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Paget has been suffering with cold this Winter, although, to use a very bad pun, she has had several entertainments arranged for her by Mr. Thaw. She was too ill to accompany the George Goulds to California, and she has missed other functions. Mrs. Paget will sail for England in April.

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To-morrow being the birthday of the immortal George Washington, there will be a dinner and reception at the Metropolitan Club and some few suburban club affairs, which will be planned to honor the day celebrated. On Wednesday Mrs. Leggett will have a conference in her drawing rooms given by Mlle. Therese Vianzone of St. Petersburg on a literary subject. It will be remembered that the best French is spoken by the highest classes in Russia.

The subject will be "Mme. de Deffand et Mlle. de Lespinasse." This will be extremely interesting, as Mlle. de Lespinasse is supposed to be the inspiration of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter." Mrs. Leggett has the Harper residence, at 369 Madison Avenue, a fine, roomy old house, with ample accommodation for entertaining and large drawing rooms. Mlle. Emma Calvé is to sing also. Mlle. Calvé will give those delightful ballades of Provence and her own country, in the Pyrenees, near the Spanish border. Mlle. Calvé and Mme. Sembrich have been having a number of dinners given them recently.

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Some of the most enjoyable of the afternoon receptions have been those given by Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor of 414 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Taylor is Vice President of the Minerva Club, and she has been entertaining informally on Fridays. Mrs. Jacob Mahler, 161 West Seventy-ninth Street, gave the last of her Fridays last week.

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There will be a birthday tea given on Friday, March 4, from 3 to 6, for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Pascal Institute. Mrs. John Francis Barry, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, will be assisted by members of the Junior Auxiliary. There will be music and palmistry. Mrs. Russell Sage has lately accepted the Presidency of the Institute.

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WIGS
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The Youngest Girl in Society.

Miss Annie Best, daughter of Mrs. Clermont L. Best of Newport and New York, is the youngest girl in society, being only seventeen years of age. She has not had and will not have any formal début. She has gone about very generally this Winter, particularly in the Newport set, and was at Mrs. Astor's ball and other large functions of the Winter. Ever since the death of her father, which occurred when she was ten years old, she has spent the Winter abroad with her mother, except the present season. She speaks French exceptionally well, and also German, and is still pursuing her studies under a governess. She gives much time to vocal music, her voice being a high and clear soprano. She is a tall girl, over five feet eight, and has a long-waisted but full figure, and a fondness for tight-fitting frocks. Her hair is a very light brown or yellow, and she has large blue eyes with extremely large dark pupils. Her face is full, her complexion fair, and she has the air of a girl who has been "out" several years. She is a cousin of John Stansbury Tooker, who married Mrs. Maude Jaffray Hunnewell, and of Mrs. Whitney Warren, her mother having been Miss Mary Tooker.

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An Expert Woman Swimmer.

Miss Madeleine Johnson whose engagement to Lyle Evans Mahan was announced several days since, is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Johnson of West Forty-ninth Street, and is related to the Howlands and other well-known families. She made her début a year ago, and has since been one of the belles of the younger set, being a pretty, vivacious girl, and exceedingly fond of dancing. She is an expert swimmer, a somewhat unusual accomplishment among society girls, but has no fads, nor is she especially devoted to any one diversion or pursuit. She spent most of the year previous to her début in Europe. She is of middle height, very slight and graceful, and a pronounced brunette with fluffy black hair, hazel eyes, a clear, dark complexion, and high color. Her features are small and delicately cut, and she dresses extremely well. Her fiancé is a son of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, formerly of the United States Navy. Lyle Mahan is quite the reverse in appearance of his fiancée, being six feet four or five, twelve inches taller than Miss Johnson, with extremely broad shoulders, but spare in build. He has very blonde hair, blue eyes, and a decidedly fair complexion. He is a student at Columbia College, where he is studying law. His marriage to Miss Johnson will not be celebrated before next Autumn or Winter.

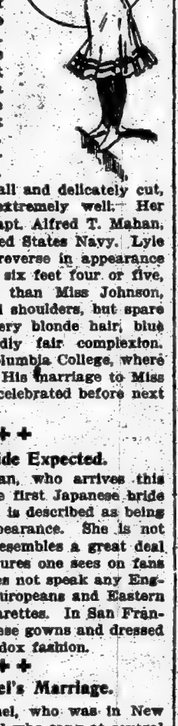

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Japanese Bride Expected.

Mrs. George Morgan, who arrives this week and will be the first Japanese bride in New York society, is described as being very Oriental in appearance. She is not strictly pretty, but resembles a great deal the ladies whose pictures one sees on fans and screens. She does not speak any English, and, like most Europeans and Eastern ladies, is fond of cigarettes. In San Francisco she wore Japanese gowns and dressed her hair in the orthodox fashion.

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Miss Henschel's Marriage.

Miss Helen Henschel, who was in New York last Winter, and who sang at several of her father's concerts, has been married to Onslow Ford, the artist, in London. Miss Henschel, while having the artistic temperament, had not the voice of her mother nor did she make the same success in this country. In London, however, she has been very successful. The wedding took

place at the Essex Unitarian Church, Notting Hill-gate. The bride wore a picture gown of ivory satin with a deep embroidered muslin collar and a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle under her tulle veil. The wedding gifts were numerous and the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, sent an antique coffee set.

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Lady Grizel Cochrane, the daughter of Lord and Lady Dundonald, will be married to the Master of Belhaven at Westminster Abbey on March 1. This will be a very extraordinary occasion, as weddings are not often celebrated in that old church. Henry VII.'s chapel is the place chosen for the ceremony. The Master of Belhaven is the heir of the Baron Belhaven and Stenton. His name is really Hamilton. He does not come of age until the 22d of this month, and he and his wife are obliged to be in India by the end of March. There are to be fourteen bridesmaids, which is an extraordinary number, and the page is to be Lord Uffington, the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin. This child is the son of Lord and Lady Craven. It is said that Mrs. Bradley Martin always refers to him as Lord Uffington, and his name is engraved on his nursery door at Balmacaan, a silver plate being used therefor. The bridesmaids will all wear white chiffon and silver with pale green sashes and wreaths of snowdrops fastening tulle veils and carry bouquets of snowdrops on silver staves. Lord Uffington will wear white and silver with a waistcoat of pale green satin.

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Miss Elinor Patterson is one of the Washington débutantes of the Winter. A cotillion was given for her recently by her parents at their new home in Dupont Circle. Miss Patterson made her début first in Chicago and afterward in St. Petersburg, and she has been a great deal in New York. The Pattersons are from Chicago, and Miss Patterson's aunt is Mrs. McCormick, whose husband is United States Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Miss Patterson is tall, with a very good figure. Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the guests at her cotillion.

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Calve as a Ballad Singer.

Nothing pleases Mme. Calvé more than to sing Provencal and peasant and old-time French ballads. Many of these she has learned in the Pyrenees and in that part of France where she travels each Summer and around her own district where she has her château. All these places with the exception of Pau are a little off the beaten track. Mlle. Calvé often sings these ballads without accompaniment, seated in a great arm chair. Some years ago she used to visit the residence of a fashionable woman in this city and insist upon going into the nursery, where she would sing old French children's legends to her hostess's little daughters. These songs are about animals and fairies and Princesses shut up in towers and contain a great deal of legendary lore which seems to be the foundation of many songs of children.

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Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, who recently gave an entertainment for members of the Young Men's Christian Association, is one of the hostesses of the Winter. She was Miss Constable, and her father was a member of the dry goods firm of Arnold & Constable. Mr. Weatherbee was also interested in the firm. Mrs. Weatherbee has a daughter in society this Winter, and she has been entertaining for her. Personally, Mrs. Weatherbee is engrossed in church work and charities of various kinds.

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One of the favorite bonbons for dinners this Winter is an odd but delicious mixture of English walnuts and violets. The walnuts form the interior of the confection, and they are covered with a thick paste of violets. They are quite ornamental, very popular, and, of course, exceedingly expensive.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA

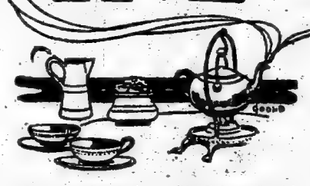

THE crystal ball is the latest form of occultism and there is one woman who has come from England who is coining a small fortune this Winter by telling the future and giving advice and locating the causes of misfortunes through this means. In fact, it is quite remarkable how seriously some women of fashion take this means of divination, and some even go to consult about a change of servants or the personality of a thief in the household—a dangerous undertaking—and other domestic matters. In some way New York this Winter has become the prey of a band of cunning and clever thieves who have members of their "gang" in different fashionable households, employed, of course, as servants or in some capacity of that kind. More jewels have been missing in a mysterious manner this Winter than have disappeared in other years. When one remembers the great Burden robbery, the matter is simple indeed. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the police reports stated, had the key to her safe where her jewels were kept stolen from her bureau drawer. Whether these disappearances are in any way connected with the employes in actual service or with some person who gains admission into a house under some pretext, is not yet known. It is evident that a band of these people exists and that the prey is to be found among the wealthy class. Not one-quarter of the jewelry robberies have been reported. Whether or not the malefactors are located by means of the crystal ball is yet to be proved, but the circumstance is only mentioned to show that it is not the ignorant alone who consult the "fortune teller."

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Lord Minto's New Position.

A change from a wintry climate to the tropics is in prospect for Lady Minto, the popular wife of the Governor General of the Dominion. It is probable that Lord Minto will succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. Lady Minto, who has been in New York several times this Winter, is devoted to Winter sports, and India will not be the most agreeable place in the world for her. Her two daughters are to be presented this Spring at Court, and although the appointment of her husband is a promotion, the Indian climate often plays havoc with those who are accustomed to severe Winters and plenty of cold weather. Lord Dundonald will succeed Lord Minto in Canada. Lady Dundonald was the daughter of Robert Bamford-Hesketh. She has one grown daughter, Lady Grisel Winifred, who is quite a beauty and shortly to be married, and another who is also very pretty and who has just reached her seventeenth year and has not yet been presented.

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Mme. Jean de Reszke has been singing at several Paris soirées this season, and the friends of her husband are going wild over her voice. It is said to be a beautiful contralto, which moves all hearers to tears. She has absolutely refused to follow the Paris mode of the moment and sing coon songs, not even "Egypt." Schumann is her favorite song composer and she also sings a great deal of Franz, Brahms, and Richard Strauss.

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Fashions in Hair Dressing.

The fashion of dressing the hair is again changing and with the advance of Spring tiaras and coronets are giving way to natural blossoms and green things. Gardenias seem to be very popular. Mrs. Russell, at the Opera, had a wreath of green and gardenias, and Miss Leverich also wore the same white blossoms. Mrs. Perry Belmont had a braid of her hair arranged in the new crown shaped coiffure, and in the braid were pink roses. Mrs. Astor wore a tiara of laurel leaves among which were jewels.

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Mrs. James Brown Potter has had one lock of her hair colored in some strange fashion which gives it the appearance of being a brilliant red, almost scarlet—if hair can be that color. Otherwise she has the same deep dark reddish brown locks. This one strand gives her almost an uncanny appearance. Those who have seen her recently, however, state that she looks younger than ever. She has been reciting in some charitable entertainments under the patronage of the Princess Christian.

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Fancy dress dinners and dances have been revived in London with great success. Mrs. Chauncey had one last week and there was another given at the house of a well known Englishwoman in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The royalties, of course, were exempt from appearing in fancy headdress. The men wore powdered hair and pink hunting coats and riding togs. Many of the women had the elaborate coiffures of the days of Marie Antoinette, among these being Mme. Von Andre, who is the sister of Mrs. Chauncey Depew. There have been a few bal and dinner poudres in this city, but as a rule they have not been a success because the women object to powdering their hair, it taking some days to get the tresses in order again and men will not try it. The last affair of this kind was given by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin for the début of her stepdaughter, Miss Iselin, two years ago.

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Some Attractive Gems.

Among the gifts received by Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet at her golden wedding last Sunday was a lorgnette chain—of gold, of course—set with a variety of precious and semi-precious stones, including topazes, amethysts, aqua marines, and emeralds. The lorgnettes themselves were made to order with a Scotch design, Mrs. Emmet having been Miss Kate Duncan of Scottish descent. The design was a thistle formed of a large amethyst with leaves made of emeralds, the whole being mounted in diamonds.

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Mrs. John B. Haggin wears some of the most beautiful gems seen at the opera. Her famous pearls have been described frequently, but she also wears attached to a rivière of diamonds some beautiful ruby pendants of great size. There are three or four of these huge stones, so arranged on the double chain of diamonds as to form a group on the front of her corsage, and are most effective with her peculiar and cold blonde coloring. She usually wears them with a pure white frock. One of her gowns is a turquois-blue velvet, with which she wears turquoises; another is of a soft green, and this is usually accompanied by her pearls, but in no gown does she look better than in a soft but brilliant scarlet, and with this her pearls are preferable to the diamonds she sometimes dons with it.

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Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, is interesting herself in the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, is the wife of J. Borden Harriman, one of the sons of Oliver Harriman, of Westchester. She was Miss Florence Jaffray Hurst. She was a grand-daughter of the late E. S. Jaffray and a cousin of the present Mrs. Jack Tooker. She was married in the Autumn of 1889 to J. Borden Harriman. Her younger sister, Ethel, is Mrs. George Hope Mairs. Mrs. Harriman is one of the tallest women in New York society and she has a splendid figure and holds herself remarkably well. Living in Westchester a great deal, she is much interested in all kinds of out-door sports. Mrs. Harriman, as already stated, was a patient at a Presbyterian Hospital last Autumn, when it became necessary for her to undergo an operation for appendicitis. She became very much interested in the work there at that time. It was at this same hospital that a cousin of William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Caesar, took a course of study for a trained nurse, but gave it up after a few months.

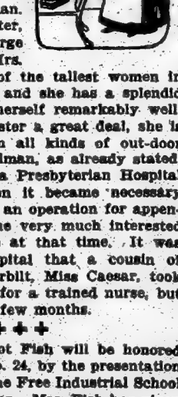

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Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish will be honored on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by the presentation of her portrait to the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children. Mrs. Fish has given much of her time to this school, which she founded in 1899 as a memorial to her son, the late Gilbert A. Fish. Mrs. Fish passes part of each day at the school, and she has also established a branch at Warren, Mass. There will be an informal tea, at which Edward David Jones will make the presentation, and the portrait will be accepted by Frank Scott Gerrish.

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Mrs. Ronalds, who has been a very successful woman socially in England is expected here in the early Spring. She was a Miss Carter, and for years as Mrs. Peter Lorillard Ronalds, occupied a splendid social position in New York. She is a clever musician, and at her residence in London has collected around her all the celebrities in the musical and artistic world. Among her great friends have been the late Sir Arthur Sullivan and the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the second son of Queen Victoria. Mrs. Ronalds for years has given Sunday musicales in London. She has a prominent box at the opera at Covent Garden, and is a friend of royalty as well as of talented persons and all notabilities. Mrs. Ronalds has three children living. One, Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., married Miss Bertha Perry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry of this city, and the other son is Reginald Ronalds, a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and a great favorite in society. Her daughter is Mrs. Ritchie, who lives near her mother in Cadogan Place, London.

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WHEN A WOMAN TIES HER VEIL.

An Operation Which Puzzles Both Inquisitive Man and Experienced Saleswoman.

ONE day a man who went shopping by himself got lost in a department store. By and by he sat down near the veiling counter to rest and get his bearings. He was an observant man, and while sitting there he saw many things to interest him. After a while he spoke to the girl behind the counter of some of the striking phenomena he had witnessed.

"I have lived in this world for thirty-seven years," he said, "and never until to-day did I watch a woman tie a veil. This afternoon I have watched twenty-one women perform that difficult stunt. The experience has been most interesting. It increased my admiration for the sex, but at the same time it called my attention to many peculiar feminine mannerisms which I would like explained.

"I should like to know, to start with, why women, without exception, get red in the face when tying a veil?

"Why do nine-tenths of them balance themselves on the tips of their toes?

"Why do they hold in their mouths the pins needed to fasten the veil in place, with the result that when they get it pulled back all neat and snug under the chin they find that they either have to take off the veil and clear the mouth for action, or else poke the pins through the mesh, thereby reducing themselves to the immediate necessity of buying a new veil?

"Why do most women say 'Ouch' from six to a dozen times when adjusting the ends of a veil?

"Why do they neglect to lay on an extra coat of powder previous to the veil tying, and why, when the process is completed, do they suddenly remember that their noses are red and give them a slap with the powder puff through the veil, thus making a mess of the whole business?"

The girl at the counter drooped wearily. "I am sorry," she said, "that you came to me with all these questions. I cannot answer them. I know that your observations are correct, for I have noticed the same peculiarities myself, but I don't know why women do these things. They certainly don't look well. I have sometimes thought of giving up my situation here and founding a school where women can get instruction in the difficult art of tying veils, or else writing a manual on 'How to be graceful even though you tie your own veils,' but I doubt if either enterprise would prove a success. Tying veils is not a graceful business. No woman ought to do it in public. They all look like frights. The tall, slender woman comes through the ordeal most creditably, but even she looks sadly ruffled by the time the performance is ended. As for the short, stout woman—her plight is too painful to talk about."

The man looked unsatisfied. "Then you can offer no suggestion for the benefit of the woman whose veil needs fastening?"

"I cannot," said the girl. "The only way to do it gracefully is to get somebody else to tie it for you."

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

NOWHERE in the sartorial domain is greater latitude allowed in the cut and coloring of costumes than at afternoon functions. Black velvet, white cloth, filmy organdies and clinging satins, huge picture hats, small toques, feathers and flowers, golden embroideries on this gown and sable fur on that frock—all making for variety.

Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull received at her afternoon musicale in a charming gown of white French organdie with sprays of immense pale pink roses scattered over its surface. The bodice had a transparent yoke of fine white lace and two narrow frills, the upper one overlapping the lower of the finest white net, bordered and headed by folds of white liberty satin forming a narrow bertha that drooped over the shoulders and below their curves. The elbow sleeves terminated in similar frills that covered the tops of the white gloves. From the crush girdle the trailing skirt fell in graceful folds, with a slight train at the back. About the bottom were five ruffles of the net, each five inches wide and bordered with white satin folds. Mrs. Bull carried an enormous round bouquet of violets. Her auburn hair was dressed low and flat, was parted in the middle, and lay in large waves. In her hair were shell ornaments set with brilliants.

Mrs. James Speyer, one of Mrs. Bull's guests, wore a round hat of sable fur, quite flat and having a wreath of shaded pink roses outlining the crown. Her round cape that came well below her waist line was also of sable, and the skirt showing beneath it was of flounced black silk, the flounces very full and some distance apart, and each edged and also headed by a band of black velvet nearly two inches wide.

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Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, another guest at the musicale, was in white cloth topped by a large white picture hat. The skirt fitted like a sheath, being tucked about the hips. The close coat, or bodice with an Eton coat effect, had a deep yoke that extended down over the shoulders in military-cape effect, and at the bust line merged into the body of the coat. This yoke cape, or cape yoke, was smooth from the tight stock to the stitched edges, and about the shoulders it fell in graceful folds.

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A Dark Green Velvet Gown.

Mrs. John E. Parsons was in dark green velvet topped by a small jetted toque of medium size. Her gown was elaborately shirred, the shirring being arranged in groups of five or six close shirrings each, and having bands of black embroidered above them. Mrs. Henry Clews was in a pale pink broadcloth, and her Gainsborough hat, also pink, had a line of sable outlining the brim's edge, and where it turned up at the left a long white ostrich plume swept from front to back. The short Eton coat opened at the front over falls of white lace, and from the short outer sleeves deep flounces of white lace drooped over the under sleeves, these being close fitting and also ending in lace flounces, but with narrower ruffles than the outer sleeves. The skirt was quite plain save for pinch tucks and had a shaped, tight yoke below the waist.

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Miss Beatrice Kinney was in a very elaborate white cloth frock. She wore a large white hat, with a rather flat crown and a wide brim that rolled up the least bit at the sides. Her long, flat moleskin stole was about five inches wide, and she carried a small moleskin muff. The applied flounce that bordered the sweeping skirt of her frock had a number of curved pinch tucks winding around it. The skirt was also tucked about the hips, and the Eton coat was tucked and had sleeves wide at the bottom, with flowing ruffles of rich white lace, and lace and embroidery, also in white, was used about the front of the coat.

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Miss Annie Best is wearing a tricorne-shaped beaver hat of deep bright blue, trimmed with a blue ostrich plume, shading to dull light blue at the tip. It tops a round skirt of blue cloth matching the hat and a tight-fitting three-quarter coat.

Many gorgeous gowns were in evidence at the performance of "Faust" on Monday night. One of the handsomest frocks was of velvet the hue of purple dahlias. It was cut square and had short sleeves of tulle of the same shade formed of short ruffles.

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Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr., who has been in mourning since the death of her son-in-law, Sir Michael Herbert, occupied her box Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet were her guests. Mrs. Wilson wore a superb gown of black velvet, with long full sleeves, terminating in flounces of point lace. The high corsage had point lace turned back from the neck in deep tablike points over the velvet. Her snowy hair was simply arranged in soft coils at the top of her head, being parted in the middle. Mrs. Wilson is one of the most refined and aristocratic in face and figure of the older women of New York society.

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Mrs. Orme Wilson on the same occasion wore a charming Empire princesse robe of pale blue satin trimmed with paler blue lace and masses of crystals of the same color. This robe was cut straight across at the top and not very low; it sagged a little over the bust in a loose puff, and fitted in closely at the waistline and about the hips. From the blue bands going over the shoulders deep fringes of blue silk and crystals swung nearly to the elbows. The lace and crystal decoration was carried out in elaboration from the bodice top to the edge of the trailing robe.

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Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant was at the opera one night in a gown of ciel blue satin. The bodice was cut almost straight across, and a deep bertha of fine point lace, its lower edge forming wide and shallow scallops, drooped from the edge nearly to the waist line, and formed a cape to the short sleeves, which were also of lace. A white girdle and bands of the lace were used on the skirt. In her brown hair, which was somewhat fluffily arranged, and well back toward the centre, a point tiara of diamonds was placed.

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Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, in the Goelet box on Monday evening, wore a tight-fitting gown of brilliant rose-pink satin. The close short sleeves were of rose-colored chiffon, with a fold of satin crossing them. At the left of the corsage and fastened at the top of the shoulders were what looked to be two trails of silver and black spangles that swung to the waist line.

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In the orchestra at the opera was Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, in a trailing black gown, the top of the robe cut out in a shallow square, the edge of the square being embroidered in dull jets. The sleeves close at the tops were made of folds of black net that showed the white flesh underneath. Her black hair was done very low, with a full low pompadour at the front, and with a number of amber pins fastening it at the back. A cluster of mauve orchids was fastened at the left of her corsage.

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Miss Mabel McAfee, in the Haggin box, wore a shirred robe of a delicate shade of pale-pink liberty satin. The shirrings were in groups several inches apart. The puffs made by them were almost flat. The shirring formed not only the corsage and hip yoke but the girdle portion of the gown. The round top of the robe was outlined by sprays of small pink roses and foliage that went clear around it, and similar sprays finished the edges of the short, pink chiffon sleeves.

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Mrs. Corbin sat in Box 1 at "Faust." Her white satin gown had soft folds drawn tightly across from side to side and forming the corsage, and point lace and tulle finished its edges. The sleeves had falls of point lace.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills was in black at the opera on Monday evening. A band of point lace topped the bodice with a fold of black set on perhaps two inches below the upper edge of the white lace. This black fold extended over the shoulders, with white lace below it heading the fall of white point that formed the elbow sleeves. Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, in J. Henry Smith's box, was also in black, a lace frock thickly covered with large black jet sequins. The corsage was cut high for a low bodice, and across the top was a flat and quite wide band of white lace. Crossing from each side and starting where the top of the corsage joined the sleeves were two four-inch bands of solid black sequins that slanted in to the centre of the bodice at the waist line, crossing the white lace. The black lace caps of the sleeves showed comparatively few spangles and covered the shoulder curves; from beneath them flowed a scarf drapery about six inches wide at the top and twelve at the bottom and eighteen inches long. This was of black lace and from the bottom there started on each side a four-inch strip of white lace that a few inches from the bottom was turned back toward the centre of the black scarf sleeves. The effect was unusual. Still another black robe was worn by Mrs. W. T. Bull, who was with Mme. Gadski-Tauscher in one of the grand tier boxes. This was a jetted net over black. The corsage was cut in a shallow point at the back. In the front it was straight, with white tulle at the top. The sleeve caps were of white lace covered by a basket work of black bands and falls of white lace drooped to the elbows.

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Spring and Summer Fabrics.

THE fabrics to be used in the costumes of the coming Spring and Summer are already in the hands of the fashionable modistes and are being made up. Eolienne, a material resembling both voile and crêpe de chine, is one of the best materials for exclusive wear, and possesses the additional merit of being comparatively new, and therefore not common. Voiles or veilings and etamines of all sorts are also to be much used, while the old and reliable crêpe de chines are, as ever, to be made up in dinner and evening frocks. The chiffon voiles are extremely pretty, but the heavier voiles and etamines will be used in preference by those who study economy in dress, as they stand much more wear and tear and are better suited to street and general wear.

The shepherd's plaid in black and white will still be with us, but it will probably be looked at askance by the very fashionable, who cease wearing any decided pattern as soon as the less fashionable take it up.

Linens will be much more worn than last season. In purchasing linens it should, however, be borne in mind that a large proportion of the so-called and high-priced "dress linens" are made of what is called unions; that is, cotton and linen, and that mercerized yarns are used to give the soft effect. These materials are, however, much better than the cheap all-linen fabrics, which are not shrunk, and which are manufactured from short-stapled tow. These linens, in blues, greens, ecrus, heliotropes, and certain shades of pink, will be made up in coats and skirts and in shirt waist suits, and all will properly have instep length skirts. For the coats and skirts the strapped seams and severe finish are in the best taste, but the shirt waist suits will have insertions of heavy laces in white, ecru, and the two combined. The 1830 yokes of lace, the lace sections joined by handwork, will be a favorite, and these frocks will have lace insertions in the skirts. New crash weaves in linen are being shown that do not wrinkle, as did the older styles.

Japanese silks and Indias will be much used in shirt waist costumes for morning wear, and black taffeta is being made up in skirts and coats by tailors for certain of their customers. The coats are always short. Pongees are to be worn again this Summer, and also the pongee coats.

In new fabrics there are Voile Ninon, Clair de Lune, Silliencleuse, and Marquisette. Voile Ninon is a dull, transparent voile, having large and brilliant pastilles, the latter having small designs in white. These are very pretty in black backgrounds with the pastilles or dots in various shades of blue scattered over their surface. Sometimes the background is covered with flowers, and the spots are white. Marquisette is a loose, soft silk voile, quite open in effect like etamine. The other two materials are much like crêpe de chine, but have a more brilliant finish and are more pliable. Shan-tung silks, embroidered in large white or other colored spots, are a novelty.

Organdies, grenadines, and gauzes will be most worn for dinner and evening gowns for Summer wear. The organdies, with their enormous flowers, are especially striking, and the printed silk gauzes are exquisite. All these fabrics are extremely expensive, and all too quickly show signs of wear or soil. On the other hand, the standard nets, crêpe de chines, and liberty silks, so long in vogue, wear well, clean well, and cost no more at the start.

Printed Brussels nets and printed mesalines are to be used for elaborate afternoon as well as evening gowns. These give the effect of the old brocaded silks of the eighteenth century. Those materials however, are used in small quantities only.

A coming fashion is to be the use of ombré materials. Ribbons and veils are now on the market, and the ombré cloths and silks are to follow. Ombré broadcloth is promised for next Autumn.

The pompadour, Dresden, or Watteau designs in silks, nets, and other thin materials will be much in evidence this Summer. Barège and Picottine, the latter something quite new, and checked taffeta silks are being made up in Paris, and will of course inevitably reach this side. Many of the taffetas show a mingling of several shades, usually two, that nearly conceal a white or ecru background, though this background is sometimes of a mixed floral design in colors matching the checks.

Flounces of all sorts are largely used on the taffeta frocks, three wide flounces that extend almost to the waist line oftentimes forming the entire skirt.

Street costume of pale gray cloth, trimmed with gray and heliotrope embroidery and passementerie ornaments. Gray hat with heliotrope ostrich tips and velvet as its trimming.
Young girl's house gown of blue and white silk, with large blue polka dots, trimmed with white lace.

Claret colored velvet gown, trimmed with a darker shade of velvet and oxidized braid. Vest and sleeve puffs of pale pink cloth, embroidered in claret oxidized thread. Toque to match.

Mrs. Mackay's Workshop

Small Log Cabin Where "The Stone of Destiny" Was Written.

A small log cabin, its walls covered with cartoons by the newspaper caricaturists of the day, and its furniture of the simple mission type, is the literary workshop of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and here her novel, "The Stone of Destiny," was written on the typewriter in up-to-date fashion by the author. This little cabin, which cost less than three hundred dollars, is built in a secluded spot in the grounds of Harbor Hill, the Mackay country place at Roslyn, L. I. It is a mile distant from the house itself, and it is Mrs. Mackay's habit to walk to and from the cottage to the house. When she is going to make a day of it, she carries her luncheon with her packed in a basket.

This Winter Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are occupying an apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria instead of the Brockholst Cutting house at 99 Madison Avenue, which hitherto has been their stopping place in town, but which this Winter they have sublet to the I. Townsend Burdens. The middle of the week they spend in town, but go down to Harbor Hill for the week-end. Mrs. Mackay has two beautiful little daughters. The elder, Katherine Duer, named for her mother, is four years old, and is strikingly like her mother in coloring and feature. The younger, now about a year old, and named Blancha, more closely resembles her father, Clarence Mackay.

Mrs. Mackay was Miss Katherine Duer, a granddaughter of the late William R. Travers, the most celebrated wit of his day, and a great-granddaughter of the still more famous Reverdy Johnson. In her early girlhood she displayed not a little ability for repartee, often marked by touches of sarcasm that made those whom she did not favor with her friendship somewhat wary of their remarks when with her. She was named Katherine after one of her ancestors, Lady Kitty Duer, also a beauty and a wit. The Duers are one of the oldest families in this country, and have always held high social position. Mrs. Mackay's marriage, several years since, to Clarence H. Mackay, son of John W. Mackay, was a notable event. Mrs. Mackay was the most beautiful bride of the season. Extremely tall, with a full, rounded figure, masses of black hair, very large, long-lashed dark-brown eyes, and cheeks the color of roses, she made a glowing picture in her white bridal robe and flowing veil.

Since her marriage Mrs. Mackay has not shown much interest in society, although the dinner dance the Mackays gave at the Waldorf-Astoria two years ago was perhaps the largest fashionable event of the season, and thousands of orchids, Mrs. Mackay's favorite flower, were used in the decorations. There was a cotillion in which exquisite favors were given. Shortly after that John W. Mackay died, and since then Mrs. Mackay has been in mourning. Her mother, Mrs. William A. Duer, died last March, on the same day her youngest child, Blancha, was born.

It was in March also that her dramatic poem, "Gabrielle," now about to be played at Munich, having been translated into German, appeared in The North American Review. It is hardly probable, however, that had Mrs. Mackay not been in mourning she would have done much entertaining in the way of dances or dinners and the usual society functions. Although she is still very young, twenty-five or twenty-six, an age when most women are absorbed by society—supposing them to be in the society spelled with a big S—she does not care for functions of that sort. She lives methodically, getting up every morning at a quarter of 8 and carrying out her prearranged routine. She reads very little fiction, but is a diligent student of serious literature, keeps abreast of the current thought of the day, and is well versed in questions of psychology and sociology.

Mrs. Mackay is not superstitious, and indulges her fondness for opals. Her favorite necklace is made of large opals cut in round balls and strung like beads. This string of opals is about eighteen inches long, and is formed of large opal balls of graduated sizes; those at the front are, say, three-quarters of an inch through, and from that size grow smaller until those at the back are half an inch in diameter. Between each two of these glowing globes is a tiny and practically invisible bar, tipped at each end by a small diamond. From the centres of the bars project the catches that bind the opals together. She also wears a large opal mounted in diamonds in a ring, and fastens her girdle with an opal belt pin. The opal that forms the centre of this belt pin or corsage ornament is fully an inch and a half across; it is set in diamonds and has suspended from it an exquisite pear-shaped opal as a pendant. Her chatelaine watch is set with opals and diamonds, the opals forming the centre, and the chatelaine is composed of the same glowing gems.

WHEN CHILDREN GO SHOPPING.

Undiscerning Clerks May Think Young Professionals "Easy," but They Are Not.

IT is the verdict of some undiscerning clerks that children shoppers are a nuisance. No child could ever be brought to indorse that sentiment. In their opinion they are more important than all the grown-ups they rub elbows against in the department stores rolled into one. It is only necessary to overhear a few of their remarks to understand that.

"Hello, Jen," cried one diminutive miss of twelve or thereabouts to another who was standing at the counter of a Sixth Avenue store, "what you doin' down here to-day?"

In reply Jen unrolled a strip of paper on which was written a voluminous list of articles required. Shopper No. 1 eyed the list curiously.

"My," she said, "it'll take you all the afternoon to buy them things. Your boss must have let her supply run down pretty low. Mine looks out for her stock better than that. All I have to get is some buttons and some tape."

The "bosses" in question were two uptown dressmakers, the youthful shoppers were their apprentices. Most children who are turned loose in a department store without a guardian belong to a dressmaker's menage. They are a different brand of childhood from the apron-string contingent. In many cases they are but little older, but they have an independence of bearing, a keenness of judgment that is incompatible with excessive coddling.

As a rule, these young shoppers have a pretty clear idea as to what they want. They live in an atmosphere of notions and trimmings, and when the scene of their labor is transferred from the workroom to the counter they keep a tight hold on their native and acquired wits. It is the clerk who does not realize who finds children customers a nuisance. In her folly she tries to impose upon them.

"We haven't got the exact number," she cheerfully tells the small person looking at her from the other side of the counter, "but this will do just as well."

But the small person cannot be deluded by any such sophistry. She has had experience. Early in her career as a person of business she was several times persuaded to take something "just as good" in place of the real thing. That compromise resulted in many severe scoldings and extra trips down town under painful circumstances, so by degrees she learned to fight shy of substitutes.

"No, it won't do just as well," replies the small person to the overzealous clerk. "If you ain't got just what I want I'll go some place where they have got it."

It is not only in the purchasing of thread, hooks and eyes, and other small articles that go to make up a dressmaker's supplies that the young shoppers excel. Most of them have a good eye for colors, and the clerks in the silk and cloth departments find that they have shrewd customers to handle when it comes to matching goods.

All children sent out on matters of such importance feel a pride in their responsible position, but it is the ones who are intrusted with money with which to pay outright for their purchases that reach the very top notch of self-esteem. However, those favored ones are few. Their small number is due, not to doubts of their honesty, but to the convenience of having things charged to the dressmaker's account. Still money for cash payment is occasionally given them, and this they expend with a judiciousness that would do credit to a head twice the age of theirs.

It is the ambition of every small girl who finds a situation in a dressmaking establishment to be made buyer of small supplies. The promotion, when it comes, is an indication of the recognition of superior talents, and the first time the favored youngster is sent down town to fill an order she makes the trip both ways in a kind of trance that carries her forward to the time when she will run an establishment of her own and have a score of small girls to boss around to her heart's content.

So, all told, the children shoppers are not a nuisance. They know what they want, they seldom dawdle, and if clerks were not prejudiced they would admit that in thus expeditiously transacting business the little folk set a worthy example for their elders. To be sure there are young people who sometimes go about shopping on their own hook. These should be distinguished from the professional buyer. Possibly the boy and girl who have money of their own to spend do conduct themselves with a pomposity that is irritating, but the child of tape and sewing-silk training is not responsible for their misdemeanors, and she really deserves all the consideration that managers and floorwalkers see fit to give her.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts.
Beautiful Hair Goods
Such as cannot be found elsewhere, in fine quality, superbe workmanship and novel designs. The assortment is too large to mention in detail, but I keep
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability; my methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping, and hair coloring to any desired shade, assures your entire satisfaction.

The Fine Points of Precedence

THERE is no subject which is more discussed in New York drawing rooms at the present moment than that of the awakening, at the White House, to the advantages of precedence and to the maintaining, in some degree, of the appearance of a Court. It has been the first time in many years that the White House has taken any part in social observances. Washington is becoming day by day the Mecca for society as well as for politicians, and with the possibility of a continuance of the present régime—all things may be possible if not probable—the recent instructions given by the President to Col. Symons, who is now jestingly referred to as the "Court Chamberlain," have aroused the greatest interest in social New York.

Up to this time few women in society have dared to set any particular rule for the observance of precedence, and whenever this has been attempted there has been immediately a wild cry, followed by absolute rebellion.

So far the rules laid down by President Roosevelt are simple. He insists that the Diplomatic Corps shall have the precedence at all official receptions, and that no one shall come to an evening reception at the White House without being properly dressed for the occasion. There is also talk of providing military escorts to Ambassadors on the occasion of their State visits to the home of the President. All these changes will bring about in New York and at Newport many similar "reforms."

The wildest rumors have been set afloat by these reports from Washington. It has been said that Mrs. Roosevelt dismisses her guests at entertainments in the same manner as does the Queen of England when any one is royally commanded to dine and stay over night at Windsor. Miss Alice Roosevelt is not in sympathy with some of these changes, but she, too, will demand precedence at all entertainments in New York and other cities, as well as at Washington. Her rank is to correspond with that of a Princess royal.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, at their breakfast at Governors Island headquarters to the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller last Sunday, introduced a few of the new Washington customs. The Baron, being Austrian Ambassador, was treated as the direct representative of his imperial master. He and the Baroness were greeted by the booming of cannon when they landed on Governors Island, by the Austrian national hymn and the national anthem played by the Government band, and by the presentation of arms and other military honors.

In fact, there was much more ceremony at this breakfast than at the two private entertainments given in honor of Prince Henry in this city on the occasion of his visit two years ago. At that time Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Mills both strove to maintain the spirit of republican simplicity. The Prince was the guest of honor and escorted his hostess to supper on one occasion and to luncheon on another, as is the custom here. Now it is decreed that the chief official of the city, Mayor McClellan, shall at any private function either lead the procession with the hostess, as a special guest of honor, or, perhaps, go in alone and be followed by the guests, assorted and graded as to rank. This would also take place in the case of a visit of the President, or an Ambassador, or any person of official position.

The old custom in the procession to dinner has been for the host to lead the procession with the lady who is to sit on his right, and the hostess to come last with the guest of honor, who, of course, is at her right hand. The reversing of this order will create some confusion at first, but it will prevent any heartburning if it is done only on the occasion of an official guest being present.

For some years in New York society, there has been a gradual adoption of these rules of precedence where only the social rank of persons could govern. To avoid a difficulty which would promote ill feeling, small tables were introduced and dinner was served at these, there being one presided over by the hostess and another by the host. At these two tables were placed the guests who were to be especially honored. For instance, at the recent dinner and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at Sherry's, Mrs. Vanderbilt was at the table of the host and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at that of the hostess.

Mrs. Astor is always placed at the table of either host or hostess at any entertainment where she is a guest and where small tables are employed. At Mrs. Astor's ball she invariably has at her table at supper the people of title, note, and distinction who in Europe would have claim to precedence. Mrs. Astor, having lived abroad for many years and having entertained and been entertained by personages to whom the law of precedence is almost as sacred as Holy Writ, is extremely well versed in such matters, and she never makes an error. Other hostesses have not been so fortunate. It has been told that Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, as a woman of undoubted position besides being a litterateur, has every right to suppose at a large dinner at which she is a guest that she is entitled to being taken in by the host.

On one occasion, a Winter ago, she was very much astonished to find that when dinner was announced her host gave his arm to a popular actress who was in the party, and that she was neither first nor last in the procession. Besides being for years a leader of fashion in New York, she has claims to precedence on account of her father, who was a diplomat and occupied a high official position. The dinner itself was not stated to be given in honor of the actress in question. This is but an example of little contretemps that are bound to occur. Mrs. Cruger, of course, never alluded to the circumstance, for she is too well bred; but some of her friends felt naturally indignant about it.

An incident of another kind which took place in Paris nearly fifteen years ago is still remembered by many of the American colony there. When the late James G. Blaine went abroad with his family and arrived in Paris, Dr. Thomas Evans, the American dentist who was a friend of royalty, arranged to give a dinner in his honor. Dr. Evans's idea was the simple American one. It was to be a private dinner, without any official character. Among the guests invited were Minister McLane and Miss McLane. A few hours before the dinner Miss McLane was taken ill, and her regrets were sent to her host and hostess of the evening. The whole table had to be changed at this last moment, and Mrs. Evans was in despair. A friend, a Mrs. Spencer, whose husband had been a diplomat in the service of this country, came to her rescue, and was asked in place of Miss McLane. Then there was a question as to who should go in with Minister McLane. Miss Blaine's place was changed in the new arrangement and Minister McLane was placed on the left of his hostess, Mr. Blaine being the guest of honor. Minister McLane was very indignant and insisted that as American Minister and representing the person of the President of the United States he should have been the guest of honor. Technically he was right, and yet this was a private, not an official dinner. Dr. Evans was very much distressed over the incident and several letters passed between him and the American Legation.

So far, society in this country has avoided complications by observing no rank except at official affairs, otherwise than that accorded to the guests of special honor of the evening. It is always understood that if an elderly woman of distinction or any notability be present, this personage is entitled to being made the subject of marked courtesy. It has been a tacit rule for Mrs. Astor, when a guest at a dinner, to have the place of honor. It would be the same in the case of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and when both of those ladies were present, to the elder would be given the right of precedence, if any exists. When wives of Ambassadors or women with high titles are present as guests at the same time as Mrs. Astor, the difficulty is frequently bridged over by making the dinner a complimentary one to the holder of the title.

If the Duchess of Roxburghe and Mrs. Astor are present at the same entertainment, which should be the guest of honor is a question which future possible hostesses are now discussing. In this case the Duchess of Roxburghe assumes the nationality of her husband, and as a foreign visitor she would naturally precede Mrs. Astor, even if the rule of English precedence were not observed. This was done on several occasions during the last visit here of the Duchess of Marlborough. With the de Castellanes it was another matter, and on one or two occasions Mrs. Astor preceded the former Miss Gould, but she would not do so if she were in Paris. Until this Winter, when Washington has taken up the matter with some seriousness and the question has taken on an official complexion, no great attention has been paid to these distinctions. Now, however, society is a bit aroused and is busy in the study of the matter during the leisure days of Lent.

With the possibility of two Duchesses—one of Marlborough and one of Roxburghe—at Newport next Summer, serious attention will have to be paid to these Old World distinctions. The Duchess of Marlborough has precedence over the Duchess of Roxburghe. Should Mrs. Ogden Goelet, as has been reported a number of times, marry Prince Boris of Russia, the matter may be further complicated, although the alliance would be morganatic according to the Russian law. But in such a case the Czar would no doubt bestow upon Mrs. Goelet some title, such as was given to the Countess of Torby, the wife of the Grand Duke Michael. But these are surmises which hardly bear on the importance of the present question. When once the subject of precedence is started in America it will make such a confusion and create so much wrangling that the only way to have it settled will be to have some special authoritative work on the subject issued.

Who is the social hero who dares to undertake the job?

FROM A DAUGHTER OF EVE.

Correspondence Which Proves That Woman's Curiosity Still Survives.

IF anybody has ever doubted that the curiosity of Mother Eve has been transmitted to her descendants, a perusal of the following bona fide correspondence, epistolary and telegraphic, will go a long way toward dispelling the delusion.

Letter from the Round World Parcel Express Company, Memphis, Tenn., to Mrs. J. B. Wilson, New York.

Dec. 13, 1903.

Dear Madam: We have at our office a package addressed to you, care of the Beverly House, Memphis. Kindly let us know at once what disposition to make of it.

Letter from Mrs. J. B. Wilson, New York, to Round World Parcel Express Company.

Jan. 13, 1904, 9 A. M.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your card of notification, which was sent from your office to my brother's former address in Mobile. There is some mystery about this that I cannot understand. How did you find out anything about my brother—and, by the way, he is not in the railroad office in Mobile any more, and it is the greatest wonder in the world I ever got the notice—and having found it, why didn't you send the package instead of the card? I cannot understand such a short-sighted policy. I can't see, anyway, why anybody should send a package to me care of the Beverly House. I haven't been there for two years, and then I stayed only six weeks. However, I suppose you can't help that. Kindly let me know at once about the package. Are there any charges due?

Telegram from Mrs. Wilson to Round World Parcel Express Company:

Jan. 13, 10 A. M.

Have written to-day about package for Mrs. J. B. Wilson. Am too anxious to wait for reply by post. Open package, examine contents, and wire particulars at once at my expense.

Telegram from Round World Parcel Express Company to Mrs. Wilson:

Jan. 13, 2 P. M.

Clerk at Beverly House remembered you. Did not not know your present address, but remembered your brother's. Notification sent to him as feeler. Package still held. Contents unknown. Against rules to open packages here.

Telegram from Mrs. Wilson to Round World Parcel Express Company:

Jan. 13, 7 P. M.

Must know contents of package. What do I care for your old rules? Package is mine. Open it upon my authority. Wire again at my expense.

Telegram from Round World Parcel Express Company to Mrs. Wilson:

Jan. 14, 9 A. M.

Package not for you. Clerk at Beverly House mistaken. Another guest there by that name since your time. Package claimed to-day by her and forwarded to Knoxville. Sorry.

Telegram from Mrs. Wilson to Round World Parcel Express Company:

Jan. 14, 1 P. M.

What is address of other Mrs. Wilson?

Telegram Round World Parcel Express Company to Mrs. Wilson:

Jan. 14, 6 P. M.

Central Hotel, Knoxville.

Letter from Mrs. J. B. Wilson of New York to Mrs. J. B. Wilson of Knoxville.

Jan. 14, 10 P. M.

Dear Madam: The Round World Parcel Express Company of Memphis has just played a despicable trick on me. They made me think they had a package at their office for me—they were holding it for charges or lack of address or something like that—and then, just as we were on the point of getting things straightened out and I was about to get my package, they changed their minds and wouldn't let me have it. They sent it to you instead. Of course I don't so much mind losing the things, because I already have about everything I need for myself, but my curiosity has been aroused, and I should like very much to know what it was that I came so near to getting but didn't. I am afraid you will think me unpardonably impertinent, but—would you mind letting me know what the package contained? I simply cannot rest till I find out. Please wire at my expense.

Telegram from Mrs. J. B. Wilson of Knoxville to Mrs. J. B. Wilson of New York:

Jan. 16.

One suit balbriggan underwear Mr. Wilson left at his sister's in Kansas City a year ago. We are not very good friends, and she didn't know we had moved.

Telegram from Mrs. Wilson of New York to Mrs. Wilson of Knoxville:

Jan. 16, 11 A. M.

Thanks.

Letter from Mrs. Wilson to Western Union Telegraph Company:

Jan. 16, 11:30 A. M.

Gentlemen: In the past week I have had to pay your firm the sum of $26.75 for messages sent over your wire. I think your charges are exorbitant, and I want to tell you right now that the next time you tax me so heavily for a few little communications of that kind I shall refuse point blank to pay the bill.

He—She isn't all that my fancy paints her.
She—And, worse than that, she isn't all that she paints herself.

TRAGEDY as a TONIC

"I don't like unpleasant plays," said Amaryllis. "They leave me with a bad taste in my mouth." In her limbs and outward flourishes Amaryllis is not quite the ideal of pastoral fancy, being fat, fair, forty, and altogether married. But her soul is still the soul of the airy Watteau shepherdess she once was. The subject was Bill Crichton and his frustrated love affair with Lady Mary; and—perhaps without her quite intending it—it brought on questions as to the "happy endings" in "Merely Mary Ann" and "The Light That Failed." It even plunged us into the great tragedies of literature.

"There is enough unhappiness in the world," she said, "without paying two dollars to get more in the theatre. What I like is pleasant plays that amuse me." It is possible that something of this kind had been said before; but Amaryllis passed from point to point in her climax with the air of original ratiocination leading up to a dialectical triumph.

"But suppose you found unpleasant plays the most amusing, and suppose there happened to be bad tastes for which you would gladly pay two dollars fifteen?"

"Now you are getting silly," said Amaryllis.

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Amaryllis is never silly. Life has weighed too hard on her. What her sorrows have been it would be useless to rehearse, and perhaps a little unseemly. They are so foreign to every suggestion of her personality of the elder shepherdess. Enough that to her the unhappiness of the world is no mere phrase. But the happiness of the theatre—is she finding quite the best of it? When your body is quivering with pain, is it wisest to get the habit of opiates? When joy has gone to death and the devil, is it good to give out your artistic soul only to the lives of young persons who love madly, win each other, and live happily ever after? The problem recalled a striking article by a picturesque man, which maintained the contrary. The name of the author is here withheld. To reveal it might, to the minds of some, cast utter discredit on the ideas it voiced, while to the minds of others, perhaps, it might lend an authority that would prevent weighing the ideas on their own merits.

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The occasion of the article was the production in the Viennese Burg Theatre of Wilbrandt's great tragedy, "The Master of Palmyra." This play cannot by any stretch of the term be called amusing, and the badness of the taste it leaves on the popular palate, even in intelligent Germany, may be gauged by the fact that it has never been played in any but the State-aided theatres of Berlin and Vienna. Yet our authority on the tragic sense found it "deeply fascinating," and related that whenever it is given it packs the house and the free list is suspended. He knows people who have seen it ten times, have learned it by heart, and still go every time it is revived. "Death in person," he says, "walks the stage in every act." He describes Death's sombre gait and spectre-pale visage. "Always his coming made the fussy, human pack seem infinitely pitiful and shabby, and hardly worth the pains of either saving or damning. * * * The piece is just one long, soulful, sardonic laugh at human life. * * * I am not at all sure that the author meant to laugh at life. I only notice that he has done it. Without putting into words any ungracious or discourteous thing about life, the episodes of the piece seem to be saying all the time, inarticulately, 'Note what a silly, poor thing life is, how childish its ambitions, how ridiculous its pomps, how trivial its dignities, how cheap its heroisms, how opulent its miseries, how comic its tragedies, how tragic its comedies.' Yet there is that in the play which the cultivated public of the German-speaking capitals finds stimulating and deeply absorbing. "The audience sat four hours and five minutes without thrice breaking into applause, except at the close of each act—sat rapt and fascinated."

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Just why is it that Amaryllis finds a bad taste in "The Admirable Crichton," and would find "The Master of Palmyra" worse—even "Lear" and "Hamlet," if they were to be seen? She herself has been crossed in love, and finds only pain in remembering; she herself has lost a daughter, and wants nothing more than to forget; her own gentle heart lies in the catacombs of the dead, and she shrinks before the summons that takes her to visit it there. Amaryllis has met life, which to all of us sooner or later means meeting death, and she has been conquered by it. When her own summons comes, there may not be much left of her to die. Need it have been so? In her youth when, as a gentle shepherdess, she met her first sorrow, it was perhaps in her power to say, "I will stand against it, face to face; I will grapple with it. I may not overcome it, but it shall not master me!" There is valor and joy in such a fight, and if she had made it she might have strengthened the wings of her spirit so that she would have been able to meet sorrow after sorrow—not to conquer them, but to absorb them in the magnitude of her human soul. In the end she would have ceased to be a shepherdess and become a woman. No one would now think of calling her Amaryllis. And when she went to the theatre and lived for a moment in the lives of other unhappy people, the memory of her own loves and sorrows which they recalled would not be the memory of the weakness of defeat, the opening of the unhealed, festering wound of loss. It would be the joy of fighting again an old, dear fight, of expanding in imagination into the great, sad altitudes of love. It would mean life, weak and masterful, defeated and invincible, unconquerable in the triumph of death, as true art has always done—life sublimed and purified in the alembic of the imagination. When her own time came, and Amaryllis had to pay the debt we all owe, the payment would be in good measure.

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Nothing of this, of course, was spoken to the dear lady. It was enough to invite the attention to the words of our prophet of the joys of tragedy. He reprints in his article the column of theatrical advertisements from a New York newspaper, in not one of which was there anything that would make the lightest spirit unhappy, or leave a bad taste in the mouth most habituated to marshmallows. "From the look of this lightsome feast," he says to the American public, "I conclude that what you need is a tonic. You are trying to make yourselves believe that life is a comedy; that its sole business is fun; that there is nothing serious in it. You are ignoring the skeleton in your closet. You are neglecting a valuable side of your life; presently it will be atrophied. You are eating too much mental sugar; you will bring on Bright's disease of the intellect. You need a tonic. You need it very much. * * * It is right and wholesome to have these light comedies and entertaining shows; and I shouldn't wish to see them diminished. But none of us is always in the comedy spirit. We have our grave moods; they come to us all; the lightest of us cannot escape them. These moods have their appetites—healthy and legitimate appetites—and there ought to be some way of satisfying them. * * * America devotes more time, labor, money, and attention to distributing literary and musical culture among the general public than does any other nation, perhaps; yet here you find her neglecting what is possibly the most effective of the breeders and nurses and disseminators of high literary taste and lofty emotion—the tragic stage. To leave that powerful agency out is to haul the culture wagon with a crippled team. Nowadays, when a mood comes which only Shakespeare can set to music, what must we do? Read Shakespeare ourselves! Isn't it pitiful? It is playing an organ solo on a jew's harp. We can't read; none but the Booths can do that. With a tragedy tonic once or twice a month we shall enjoy the comedies all the better. Comedy keeps the heart sweet; but we all know that there is wholesome refreshment for both mind and heart in an occasional climb among the solemn pomps of the intellectual snow summits built by Shakespeare and others. Do I seem to be preaching? It is out of my line. I only do it because the rest of the clergy seem to be on a vacation."

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"I think he is a very serious person," said Amaryllis, "and wants to make us all even more unhappy than we are. It sounds morbid." This is the word which she always holds in reserve to hurl at anything for which her dislike is supreme. "Who is it?" she added, interested in spite of herself by the rough, homely vigor and sincerity of the outbreak.

"It is the greatest humorist of this generation—the man whose gayety has for years rocked the Continent with laughter. He took his pen name from the vocabulary of the Mississippi deckhand calling out the soundings to the pilot—mark twain.

"Oh," said Amaryllis, with a sudden frown. "Why didn't you tell me? How does he dare to write about such things! I think it's sacrilegious!"

JOHN CORBIN.

Musical Comedy of the Future.

I AM simply lying low, waiting to see what they do want.'

It was Gustave Kerker, composer, who made that Micawber-like remark, in connection with a discussion on the musical comedy of to-day, and the likes and dislikes of the public. Everybody has noticed, of course, the remarkable conditions that have prevailed in the theatres of New York in that respect. Houses that for years have been given up to drama, to farce, to comedy, have suddenly blossomed out as homes for musical comedy. Every other manager announces every other day that he is about to make a new production along those lines. And most of the things promised eventuate into facts.

It was rather surprising, therefore, when somebody or other, chatting on the Rialto a day or two ago, remarked that Gus Kerker had said that he had washed his hands clean of that sort of thing, and in the future would refuse to write any more music of the supposedly popular sort. It was surprising because Kerker has been one of the most persistent, as he has been one of the most successful of all the men who have been doing just that sort of thing.

Musical (?) Clash and Clatter.

"I wouldn't go quite as far as to say all that," said Mr. Kerker, when the alleged remark was repeated to him, "but I am quite free to admit that I don't think the public is wildly interested in the sort of thing they have been having poured into their ears this season. Their ears have been deafened with clash and clatter, their eyes blinded with glitter and dazzle. It's absurd to think that is what the public wants in New York. If they want noise they can just walk out in the street and hear the rumble of the elevated, the clang of the trolleys, or they can take a trip to the Battery and listen to the steam whistles and the sirens of the passing ferryboats and tugs. The little excursions will cost them just five cents. If they want to see fine dresses they can take a little stroll down Fifth Avenue or Broadway any fine day, and what they don't see on the women passers-by they can find in the shop windows. They won't have to pay a cent for the pleasure of satisfying their sartorial taste. But every time they go to the theatre for that purpose they must put up two good dollars, maybe more.

Novelties That Are Worn Out.

"Now, I don't believe the average theatregoer of to-day wants either of those things. A few years ago the 'model dress from Paris' idea was a new one on the stage, and like every other novelty it had its vogue. But the bottom has dropped out of the novelty. The same thing is true of the big scenic productions. People have been so surfeited with elaborate scenery at the cost of everything else that they are possibly yearning for a return to simpler things. I don't assert that I know just what they do want. But I am pretty sure that what they have been getting this season is not it.

"I do believe, though, that there is a large enough class of people who like good music to make a return to the more legitimate forms of musical entertainment extremely desirable from the business point of view. We have men in this country who can write good music if they are allowed to do so. But the trouble has been that the managers would not have it.

"'The public wants jingle.' That is the manager's constant cry. Write a decent concerted number, turn out a piece of music that cannot be sung within a range of five notes, and at the first rehearsal out it must go. The managers won't have it, because the people in their companies can't sing such music.

"The man who writes for the musical comedy stage to-day must always bear in mind the fact that he is not writing music for people who can sing. The managers won't have singers in their companies. They want pretty faces and comedians with comic 'mugs.' It doesn't matter whether a woman can sing or not, so long as she is pert and winning. Again and again the manager emphasizes the fact that he wants stuff that anybody can whistle or sing after hearing it once. It's jingle, jingle, jingle all the time.

Librettos and Singers Needed.

"The same thing holds true of the books. A consistent, well-told story may be turned in by the librettist, but he doesn't know his own work by the time the managers and the comedians get through with it. What do they care about consistency? No. It's anything for a laugh.

"No matter how irrelevant the joke—if they think it will start a laugh, it is introduced. Then, too, there is a host of cheap song publishers who flock about the managers and succeed by various inducements in getting their wares exploited in connection with the composer's work. And the result is inconsistency throughout.

"The musical comedy as it has existed for some time is simply a thing of shreds and patches. It has become too expensive for the managers, for the cost of actors, of scenery, and of costumes has reached a point where it is possible for the producer to come out a little ahead only if he plays to phenomenal business. The public is certainly tired of it—the successive failures of the present season prove that beyond a doubt.

"The time is ripe for some one to make productions of real comic operas or musical comedies—call them what you will—in which the parts shall be intrusted to people who can sing. I think the public would patronise that sort of thing if it were provided. And I firmly believe that we have the men over here who can write good music if they are allowed and encouraged to do so."

THE TELEPHONE ON THE STAGE.

THAT truth is stranger than fiction was exemplified last week by a dispatch from Louisville, recounting the murder of a man of that city while he was talking to his wife over the telephone. The wife, standing at the instrument some blocks away from her husband's office, heard his scream of agony as the assassin shot him down, and rushed to his side, arriving there almost before the people of the neighboring buildings, who had heard the shot. The similiarity of this incident with the one exploited in the one-act tragedy, "At the Telephone," originally produced at the Theatre Antoine, in Paris, and put on at the Garrick Theatre here, has naturally suggested itself to many who saw the grim little play. It will be recalled that in the play the husband and father, dining in Paris, heard over the telephone the fearsome cries and death agonies of his wife and children, being killed by robbers at their country home.

Those dramatists who are criticised for exploiting incidents and situations deemed impossible will probably seize upon this instance to argue the fact that after all nothing is impossible and everything probable. The question, however, that suggests itself is whether the dramatist should deal with exceptions rather than generalities. In the case of the one-act play it was obviously the purpose of the author to provide a sensation. In that he succeeded, and though the incident may have seemed to lack plausibility at the time, it was set forth with such startling realism that its main purpose was accomplished.

The telephone has been one of the last of the modern inventions to be seized upon by the serious dramatist as an accessory of his craft. It has been used in vaudeville sketches and in light plays almost since its inception, but in plays generally it figures only in an incidental way. It is an unobtrusive little affair, not capable of being utilised with much picturesqueness.

One of the funniest scenes in "Tragedy," a farce which Willie Edouin appeared in at the Gayety in London, and which has been frequently acted by stock companies and by amateurs in this country, occurs in the first act, where an old clerk in a law office has a chat over the 'phone with an undertaker, who insists upon misunderstanding his orders.

Such remarks as "I'll pull your nose for you," and "I can't see you," when made over the 'phone are comic expedients of the first order in vaudeville sketches. So, too, the telephone into which a man talks ordering a glass of beer, which, a moment later, is found by him in the little box compartment, still in use on modern instruments.

In the fourth act of "The Pit" the telephone naturally plays a part in the brokerage office scene, where Curtis Jadwin, trying to corner the wheat market, receives over the wire news of the progress of events on the Board of Trade. Here, too, however, the comedy element is also introduced through the medium of the 'phone, in a little touch of realism which is sure of a big laugh every night. What person who has fussed and fumed at the receiver but will catch the humor of this situation.

Jadwin is beside himself. Wheat has been going down, he sees ruin staring him in the face, and he stands in the centre of the stage hearing reports and giving orders in a very frenzy of excitement. An old clerk is taking messages over the 'phone. He is one of the kind of men who never act for themselves in even the most trivial matters. Every word that comes over the 'phone he repeats. The dialogue is something like this.

"Jones reports 300,000 bushels at one-eighth. What shall I tell him?

"Tell him to buy," yelled Jadwin.

"Baird reports such and such, what shall I tell him?"

Again Jadwin says "Buy."

Then, after a moment's pause, the clerk says:

"Somebody wants to know whether this is Huyler's? What shall I tell them?"

"Tell them it isn't," shouts Jadwin.

"They want to know what it is?" continues the stupid old clerk.

"Tell them it's hell" is Jadwin's final instruction, and what follows is lost in a roar of laughter.

In "The Secret of Polichinelle," though the telephone is not shown, it plays a non-speaking part off the stage. The final bringing together of the father, mother, son, and daughter-in-law is effected by means of a message supposedly sent by 'phone.

Belasco Says the Stage In America is Doomed

Sees no Prospect of Improved Conditions Until Certain Basic Principles of the Drama Are Again Recognized.

THE stage of America is doomed. As bad as conditions in our theatres have been this season they are nothing to compare with what will be experienced in the season to come. There is not a ray of light on the horizon, the outlook is getting darker and darker; there is not the slightest incentive to hope."

That is David Belasco's final word upon the dramatic situation of to-day. He has expressed himself in much the same vein in the past, but the experiences of the present season have apparently served only to emphasize the pessimism of his viewpoint. And it is all the more surprising coming from a man who has been identified with one of the most successful of the exceedingly few successful theatrical ventures of the year. Leaving out of consideration the question of the real dramatic value of such plays as "Du Barry," "The Darling of the Gods" and "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," the fact remains that they have been pronounced public successes. Yet Mr. Belasco asserts without the slightest hesitancy that the stage, within his time, has never sunk to so low a point of degradation, has never been so absolutely barren of worthy material, as it is to-day, and he prophesies worse things to come.

Mr. Belasco, whether directing a rehearsal or indulging in a free-hand talk about matters of vital interest to him, is never dramatic. He does not saw the air, nor does he pound the desk with his fist, to emphasize his points. His voice is always calm, his manner unruffled. He had been sitting at his desk for possibly ten minutes; his head leaned on his hand, his mind apparently absorbed in the thousand and one details of his own affairs.

"It sometimes surprises me," he said, "to find what a keen, vital, and absorbing interest there is in this country at present about the dramatic situation. I get letters on the subject every day—not by the dozens, but by the hundreds. Magazine editors from all over the country write me asking for my views upon the situation. I suppose it is a condition based on the same principle that if a great man is well the public takes no especial interest in his personal affairs. But when he is sick they are eager for every bulletin and every scrap of news.

Drama the Sick Man of America.

"The Drama is the Sick Man of America. It has been ailing for a long, long time, and is rapidly growing worse. Personally, I see no possible chance for improvement. Not, at least, while theatrical conditions are such as prevail to-day, not while the stage is in the absolute control of a class of men who are banded together for the one purpose of making money, who persistently throttle every effort in the making for the advancement of the drama.

"Mind, I do not speak of the so-called high art of the drama. That does not exist. It is the will-o'-the-wisp of a few idealists and visionaries. What I refer to is the principles of drama such as have been handed down, for example, from the elder Wallack to his son—the drama that was represented in the persons of such managers as Lester Wallack, A. M. Palmer, and Augustin Daly. The drama of America as exploited by those men, whatever may have been its shortcomings, was never lacking in dignity and intelligence. Contrasted with it, the stage of to-day is worse than commonplace—it is absolutely tawdry and illiterate."

Mr. Belasco then voiced his pessimistically prophetic utterance in regard to next season.

"The great trouble," he went on, "is that these theatrical managers go on the assumption that the public knows nothing, has no taste, no intelligence. There never was a greater piece of impertinence. It is absurd to say, in a country where millions and millions of dollars are spent for free education, where culture is being more and more broadly disseminated, that there is no such thing as public taste.

An Intelligent Public Ignored.

"The trouble is that the intelligent public is ignored by the managers. Themselves men of the lowest order of intellect, they assume that the whole community is on their own level. Show me a woman's sweetheart or husband, and I will tell you what that woman is like. Point out the men who give the country its drama, and it will be readily apparent just what that drama represents.

"I have seen the American drama in its days of greatest prosperity, and I have seen it at times when financial and commercial conditions were such as to make only for adversity for those who were its projectors. But even in those days of adversity, though playgoers may have been fewer, the drama in itself still remained beautiful. To-day the playhouse in America is absorbed by men who, without one qualification for the task they have arrogated to themselves, try to mold men of genius, men of letters, and men of brains, to the limited confines of their own narrow intelligence.

"The American public is beginning to think for itself. Plays no longer succeed here merely because they are brought over from London, with the indorsement of the English producers. There is comfort in the fact that such a play as 'The Virginian' has succeeded in a season when foreign works have met with little or no support. Such success spells hope for the American playwright.

"The outlook for the country generally next season is woeful. This year New York has felt its worst. Business has not been so bad relatively in St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and the other cities of the West. But what has the out-of-town public to look forward to for next season? The country at large gets its supply of plays from New York, after they have served their terms of usefulness here. Hundreds of theatres will have to be filled next season—and with what? New York's failures!

A Joke That Falls Flat.

"No! The fault is not with the public. We have the most intelligent public in the world. But as it is intelligent, so it has been tolerant. The American is of all things good-natured. And when he has gone to the theatre, paid his good money, and been disappointed, he has simply accepted the situation with a 'laugh on himself.' But the thing has begun to grow monotonous. The joke is getting stale.

"One of the misfortunes to-day is that no man knows what to expect when he goes to any particular theatre. Time was when each house had its own individuality—as the managers who conducted them had theirs. It was not, 'Where shall we go to-night?' but 'Let's go to Daly's,' or 'to Wallack's,' or 'to Palmer's.' The man or woman who enjoyed light, airy, graceful comedy was sure to find it at Daly's. If another sort of entertainment was wanted, they were equally certain as to the house in which they might seek and find it.

"Actors found a liberal education in their profession, if not under the direct guidance of these managers, at least by attending their playhouses. I cannot conceive now of the young actor gaining any knowledge of his art by attending the performances of the present time. The low level of our acting is explained by the fact that there is no guidance for the actor, there is no formative influence in the theatres of to-day. The genius of a Duse, a Bernhardt, a Salvini, would have gone for little without the guiding and directing hand of the intelligent stage director. All of these people have had behind them some potent influence to guide, instruct, direct. The actor is not sufficient unto himself, no matter what the popular opinion on that subject may be.

The Bullying Process in Operation.

"Now, then, how is one to expect great, or even moderately satisfying acting under present conditions. The American stage is absolutely poverty-stricken as to stage managers. The business managers have usurped the functions of the stage directors. The actors must obey the instructions of such men to the letter. These men do not appeal to the intelligence of their actors any more than they appeal to the intelligence of the public. They simply bully their people into carrying out their ideas, no matter how erroneous those ideas may seem to the thinking man engaged in the effort to elucidate his part.

"There can be but one remedy," was Mr. Belasco's final word. "The public, by refusing to attend the theatres, might bring about a revolution in the existing conditions. And this, I think, they have already started to do. I do not believe that the bad business of the present season can be rightly attributed to hard times. The public is disgusted with the theatre. It is a bit sore on itself for having been the butt of the joke so long.

Some Broken Pottery.

"The pitcher goes to the well until it is broken. Well, a lot of crockery has been smashed this season.

"We are little worse off than our friends across the water. Charles Wyndham to-day has lost his individuality, and is little more than a theatre janitor. John Hare no longer stands forth as a representative actor-manager, with the desire and ability to exploit ideas of his own. He is controlled body and soul by somebody else. A great artist like Henry Irving is forced out of his theatre, and has to take to the road. He has devoted his life and fortune to the drama, but in his advanced age he, too, has learned that art cannot compete with business."

THE LADY OR THE GREENBACKS?

SOME men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have $100,000 thrust upon them. That may not be the exact quotation, but it is modified to suit the case. It has just been announced that William J. Brady has signed a contract with Jane Oaker, at present leading woman in "The Pit," whereby that young woman is to be featured in a new play next season and starred the year after.

Now to understand and fully appreciate this most recent confidence of the Brady press agent it is necessary to revert to somewhat ancient history. Jane Oaker, in real life, according to the publicity agent, is a Miss Peeper, daughter of a St. Louis millionaire, who is likewise a member of the Directorate of the big tobacco trust and various other wealthy corporations. Mr. Peeper, it seems, has original ideas as to the best method of dealing with stage-struck girls. His daughter had every advantage at home and abroad to fit her for a society career, but she suddenly burst in upon papa with the announcement that she was going upon the stage.

Mr. Peeper, contrary to the general attitude of fathers on such occasions, did not fume and storm and tell her "henceforth thou art no daughter of mine." On the contrary he accepted the situation with suavity, told her that if her mind was made up he would not oppose her, but pointedly added that if she persisted in her intention she could expect no help from him in a financial way.

"If you go on the stage," said Papa Peeper, "you do it on your own risk. Such money as you need for your personal wants will be placed to your account, and you can draw upon it at will. But not one cent is to be set aside for the furtherance of your histrionic ambition."

But Mr. Pepper added that if at the end of five years his daughter was within measurable distance of stardom he would give her $100,000, all for her very own, to be used for whatever purpose she saw fit. On her part the daughter had to promise that if, at the end of that period, she was not successful to the extent of occupying a prominent place in the profession she would abandon the stage forever.

It may be said to Miss Peeper's credit that she has accomplished much during the last two or three seasons. She has appeared on Broadway as leading woman with two prominent stars, she organized a stock company in Denver, where she appeared for two Summer seasons, and she went through forty weeks of stock experience with George Fawcett in Baltimore. It is asserted that since the day she started out she has been absolutely self-supporting, and now comes the Brady announcement that she is to be a real, sure-enough star.

That means that she is to get the $100,000.

But the question, after all, is: Which is it—the lady or the greenbacks?

THE VERB AND THE PREPOSITION.

ENGLISH is said to be one of the most difficult languages in the world for a foreigner to learn. The verbs and prepositions are particularly puzzling. A professor in Columbia School of Mines tells of the troubles of a Frenchman with the verb "to break."

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, M. De Beauvoir, to me, "but your verbs trouble me still. You mix them up so with prepositions.

"I saw your friend, Mrs. Berky, just now," he continues. "She says she intends to break down her school earlier than usual. Am I right there?"

"Break up her school, she must have said."

"Oh, yes, I remember; break up school."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is broken into."

"Broken down."

"Broken down? Oh, yes! And, indeed, since fever has broken up in her town—"

"Broken out."

"She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks."

"Will she leave her house alone?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken-broken—how do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly; it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No; that engagement is broken-broken—"

"Broken off."

"Yes, broken off."

"Ah, I had not heard that!"

"She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke (he never broke down) to her last week. Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well."

"He merely broke the news; no proposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine young fellow—a breaker, I think."

"A broker, and a fine fellow. Good day!"

So much for the verb "break."

THE SOLDIER IN NEW YORK.

BEEN over giving the ladies a treat?" inquired the boat guard as the Sergeant plodded wearily into the Governors Island waiting room. The Sergeant arranged his bundles on a chair, rolled a cigarette, and sighed.

"Talk about your bolo rushes in Samar and your charges up San Juan Hill," he said, finally. "Well, Sir, I ventured over to-day on a little business, and they nearly wound my clock for me, sure. I been nursing three collar buttons along now for about two years and a half. I makes up my mind to-day I been harassed a plenty by them buttons, so I takes my life in my hands and ventures over to stock up. I goes up here to one of them colossal emporiums, sort of everything-to-make-a-happy-home store, and boldly saunters into the merry whirl.

"I notices that it is mostly inhabited by women folks, and I figures I can hold my own, so to speak, in the race for life and collar buttons. There's a swell-looking bunko man near the door, and I says to him: 'I wants a couple of cards of collar buttons.' 'Notions,' he says. 'Collar buttons,' I says. 'Fifth floor, back,' he says. 'Take the elevator in rear,' he says.

"So I makes a flank attack to dodge a charge that was coming down the front and centre. I estimate that there was about fifty women manoeuvring to catch that two-by-three elevator, so I sidesteps and says to myself: 'Ladies first.' When I been sidestepping and countermarching and sashaying for about fifteen minutes another feller comes up and says: 'Something you wanted?' 'Collar buttons,' I says. 'Fifth floor, back; take the elevator,' he says.

"'I'm overflowing with information as to the topography of them collar buttons,' I says, 'but the line of march seems to be sort of blockaded, so to speak. When this struggling horde of fashion and beauty is disposed of, I'm going to take up the march again.'

"'You'll need a furlough, then,' he says. 'Hop in; they won't hurt you.'

"I takes up position in the rear guard, and about five minutes later I gets a front seat. When we reaches the fifth floor I'm lost in the crowd, and can't find a guide, so I makes the round trip. Ten minits later I'm still skirmishing around in the background. 'Like it?' says the coon that pulls the rope. 'Like what?' I asks. 'The motion up and down,' he says. About that time a woman behind me yells 'Fifth!' and starts for the door, and I goes out in the overflow.

"I got them collar buttons and waited an hour while the girl wrote a history of the transaction and dickered with the feller in the cage about the change. I dodged the parachute and walked down.

"Say, I believe that Amazon soldier story. There's the making of a first-class regiment in every one of them stores if you could hold them in ranks. I never knew that women was such brutes before. They come at you in front, and when your line refuses you get it in both flanks while the umbrella brigade gets busy in the rear. There's nothing to do but take your medicine, and when you gets your opening agitate the dust for the nearest door.

"They say that woman is encroaching on man's field of labor, and I want to say right here that if they encroaches at this here shopping gait it won't be long until men will have to take to disorganized flight or appeal to Congress for protection. New York ain't no place for a soldier. He can't fight back."

LAMENT OF THE BRIDESMAID.

OH, dear," sighed the Popular Girl, I do wish people would stop inviting me to officiate at weddings."

"Why?" asked her Country Cousin. "Now that the 'three-times-a-bridesmaid-never-a-bride' proverb has been proved a fallacy, what is your objection?"

"This," and the other pulled a perfect rainbow of frou-frous from wardrobe and bureau drawers. "I have all these frocks on my hands and yet none of them suits me."

"You see," she continued, "in planning her wedding party the bride thinks, naturally, only of its effect as a whole. The complexion of each bridesmaid cannot of course, be considered, and the result is that gowns that look well in the mass may be extremely unbecoming to the individual."

"I, for instance, should never wear red from choice, yet, as the result of a Christmas bride's brilliant idea that red would be most effective against the background of evergreens in the church decorations, I have that poppy-colored chiffon on my hands. That yellow, too, was chosen by a brunette who found her white gown rather trying to her olive complexion, and conceived the notion of grouping her maids about her in a sort of sunburst to relieve the effect of her own dead white. This green is also part of a deep-laid plot for a becoming color scheme on the part of a blonde bride.

"And so it goes. Season after season I delude myself with the vain hope that I may choose my own evening gowns, only to have my hopes dashed by being asked to be bridesmaid half a dozen times during the Winter, which means—this!" and she pointed dramatically at the mountain of silk and chiffon on the bed.

"I can't afford to throw them aside, you know," she continued, "for they're all expensive. Your bride is never economical in her ideas. She insists on the handsomest materials and a Fifth Avenue modiste. It's the desire of my life to own a white evening gown, but by the time I have paid for bridesmaids' costumes in all the primary colors I haven't any money left to gratify my own desires."

"Never mind, dear, consoled her Country Cousin, with a significant glance at the solitaire sparkling on the other's left hand, "You stand a fair chance of wearing a white gown one of these days—and of getting even on the bridesmaid question, too."

RUSSIAN DRAMA IN AMERICA.

WILL the Japanese-Russian imbroglio have any effect on the drama of time? With Mansfield ready to appear soon in "Ivan the Terrible" a good start in that direction is at hand. The last effort at Japanese drama had a pretty bad slap in the face during the current season, but Russia may fare better. Plays dealing with Russian life have hitherto been mainly of a melodramatic character. Among the first was Bartley Campbell's "Siberia," which was highly successful in its day, and is still on view at times in the cross-roads towns. "Michael Strogoff" was another that thrilled audiences for many seasons. "Resurrection" was the most recent of the Russian plays, and, though of different order from the others in point of theme, was largely melodramatic as represented in this city.

Quite recently a production of "Ivan the Terrible" was made by a stock company in Chicago. The drama was written by Count Alexei Tolstoi. The Russian authorities refused to permit its presentation. Gabriel Pollack, a young Russian artist, brought the play to the United States in pamphlet form and translated it. The stage adaptation was made by Stanley Wood.

THE PERSONALITY OF WHISTLER

THE exhibition of paintings, pastels and water colors, of etchings, dry points and lithographs by Whistler that opens this week in Boston will afford the first opportunity of judging his work as a whole. The Copley Society is to be congratulated on the energy and persistence shown in obtaining from Europe and America all available materials for this exhibition, while the fact that Whistler's parents were living in Lowell when he was born makes it very fitting that Massachusetts should be the State in which this long-delayed honor is accorded an American master who is also one of the world's great figures in art.

Whistler, as he was at Venice, after his spectacular suit against Ruskin, for which the British were never properly grateful, and his hardly less amusing bankruptcy, while he was making in the canals that marvelous series of etchings the admirers of his burin work know so well. Whistler in 1880 was a delightful companion and a talker hors concours. His dark curling hair with the famous white pompon in front, his satirical eyes, his extravagant enjoyment of sharp repartee, his deferential air toward women and younger men that was sometimes suspiciously like a covert jeer, made him the leading personality at a dinner. One felt that it might be hard for him to take a second place and listen; but the flood of his gleeful talk was not easily stayed long enough to make the experiment. Whistler's presence in Venice was felt, especially by the young American painters who happened to be there and betrayed itself in their subsequent work.

Whistler boldly claimed to have been the pioneer of impressionism, yet his was a realism of a delicate sort. The picture frame should be a window, looking through which one sees the animate and inanimate world as it really appears to human eyes. Faces and figures should not be painted as if our eyes were telescopes. And since we cannot see the sharply defined outlines at a distance, the way to render a figure is to study the tones, choosing of course a happy conjunction of light and surroundings, omitting the unessentials which are piteously registered by the photograph, and taking note of the changes made in colors by the air that lies between them and the eye. His was an art that belonged by itself and was easily harmed by the near approach of works less delicate. Whistler was too combative to accept criticism, however well meant, and the most diplomatic friend ran the risk of being classed among the Philistines if he ventured a suggestion or a remonstrance.

Said he to an intense admirer who found further comradeship impossible, and he said it with that inimitable air of injured candor he could assume in a moment:

"What! going? My poor, dear fellow! You do not understand at all. It is so easy to quarrel with an enemy * * * but to quarrel with your friend, ah, that is an art, that is enjoyment!"

Just as he remained from boyhood a pronounced American type, so in his art he preserved his own individuality unaffected by the art of France or Great Britain. Japan and more remotely China had their influence; he was the pioneer of our extraordinary appreciation of the arts of Eastern Asia and of that shown by France and England as well.

More overlooked in this country than his etchings, lithographs, and paintings are Whistler's fertile suggestions for the decorative treatment of interiors, such as the Peacock Room for Mr. Leyland and his "arrangement in yellow and white" in 1888 at the Fine Arts Society, when he made an exhibition of etchings and drypoints. From the Chinese and Japanese he learned that art was not a question of canvas or marble, but of the right handling of any materials fitted to produce the required effect. Here is a "Proposition" by Whistler which would receive the applause of the old Oriental masters:

"The masterpiece should appear as the flower to the painter—perfect in its bud as in its bloom—with no reason to explain its presence, no mission to fulfill, a joy to the artist, a puzzle to the botanist, an accident of sentiment and alliteration to the literary man."

As it was at the Salon and the Royal Academy, as it has been here at the Chicago Fair and more recently at the Pennsylvania Academy and the New York portrait show, the pictures of this master have suffered by their environment. They are too quiet and reserved—for while quiet and reserve were scarcely the strong points of Whistler the social man, they are, singularly enough, those of his pictures. At the Copley Society, we may be sure, these mistakes will not occur, but paintings will be set apart and given space about them as he himself would have liked to see them.

Whistler enjoyed few things more than puzzling people. To a man who admired one of his pictures he cried: "Yes—but it needs one touch more!" Then seizing a brush he backed away, aimed with a brush on which was a flyspeck of red and lunging forward deposited a microscopic bit of red on the figure. "There, now it is perfect!" But it was all a game, all "larks," for the friend, having forgotten his gloves in the studio, returned later to find Whistler gone out, and while looking up the lost articles happened to glance at the picture and found that Whistler had carefully removed that dab with a paint rag.

He sought beauty and was too reverent of her to depict her vulgarly. Compare the clever and masterly works of Degas, his old comrade in the atelier of Gleyre. Would Whistler ever have displayed the preference for what is ugly that Degas shows in his pictures of ballet girls, that blindness to the squalid forms rendered yet more hideous by a costume devised, one might think, by demons? The nude when beautiful attracted Whistler, but he did not always find it beautiful. Nature, he boldly stated in various epigrams too well known to repeat, might be assisted—and that was a courageous thing to say when flat, unintelligent realism was rampant in France owing to the powerful influence of science, the wonders of which upset men's minds and made them confuse the limits of art.

HEARD AT THE CLUBS

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY will be celebrated on Monday with the usual dinner for members and their wives at the Metropolitan Club. The Southern Society will also give its annual dinner. The Southern Society is one of the clubs which has given up its clubhouse and merely remains a dining organization. The holiday will be also celebrated at Tuxedo and at Ardsley and the out-of-town clubs. It is the first day of the suburban renting season, and landlords are prepared to arrange for the showing of country houses to prospective tenants.

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Victor Bowring, so well known in New York, will be married to a very wealthy widow, Mrs. Hanbury, at the end of the month. Mr. Bowring's gift to his bride was a high diamond crown, and his family have presented a gorgeous diamond belt. Mr. Bowring is a distant connection of the Pauncefotes.

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Alexander Brown of Baltimore was one of the fortunate men in the late fire in having saved all his valuables. His safes and vaults have been found intact. Alexander Brown is one of the best known men in the Monumental City, and he and Mrs. Brown come frequently to New York and take part in various social functions here.

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The Catholic Club has concluded its season of entertainments. The last was given on Mardi Gras, and was a ladies' afternoon reception with music. The Catholic Club will have some interesting events in the Easter season.

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Fencing at Automobile Club.

The Automobile Club is nothing if not varied in its entertainments. One of the last was a fencing evening, when members of the Fencers entered the lists. There was a bout in which Lieut. de Zoldy of the Austrian Army and Major F. Shavoir of the Connecticut National Guard took part.

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Much congratulation should be tendered to the members of the Reform Club for the happy turn in their fortunes. Mr. John G. Agar, who is their newly elected President, comes from an old and well-known New Orleans family. His father has been one of the first representative men interested in the Southern sugars. Mr. Agar belongs to about seventeen clubs, among them being the Union, the University, the Metropolitan, the New York Yacht, the Riding, and the Turf and Field. He is very much interested in outdoor sports of all kinds, especially in the turf. He is a university graduate, and matriculated at Georgetown with high honors, afterward taking a course of law at a Northern university. For years he was the representative of the Hargous estate and also has had in charge other large interests. He married Miss Macdonough of California, and lives at Fair Oaks, New Rochelle, one of the handsomest country seats in that neighborhood.

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Although there are a number of Japanese restaurants in town, there is no Japanese club. Neither is there any Russian organization. This is rather odd for a metropolis like New York. No members of any of the large or influential New York clubs are Japanese, although there are many cultivated men of that nation living here. A few Russians belong to some of the smaller clubs, but, so far, they have not affiliated with important social organizations. There are three American women of position at present who have married Russians. Miss Grant is the Princess Cantacuzene, Miss Whittier is the Princess Belosselsky, and Miss Collins is the Countess Czakowki, the wife of Rechid Bey. George Morgan, who married a Japanese lady recently, and who is coming to this country, is the son of George H. Morgan, whose wife was one of the Learneds of Pittsfield, Mass. George Morgan belongs to the Racquet, the New York Yacht, and other clubs, and was graduated at Yale in 1894.

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There are few men who enjoy life more than that sterling bachelor Col. O'Brien. He is one of the true "men about town," and has been a notable figure for many years in all gatherings. His affiliations are with the South, and he is constantly entertaining well-known representatives of Southern families. For years he was one of the best known men at Delmonico's. Each year he goes South with his private car, and having this Winter visited Palm Beach already, he is now in New Orleans, where he has been enjoying the carnival. Col. O'Brien belongs to three clubs, the Manhattan, the Catholic, and the Racquet. There are few New York men who are better known from one end of this continent to the other.

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Frederick Wilhelm von Dachenhausen, who married at Washington on Monday last Miss Mabel Belden King, the daughter of Prof. Harry King, is the son of a German officer who served in the Imperial Second Regiment of the German Army and who afterward severed his connection therewith and served in the United States Army as Captain during the civil war. The von Dachenhausen family have been Freiherren in Germany since feudal times.

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Ice Boating Popular.

The arctic weather has been the means of giving a wider scope to the sport of iceboating. Never have there been so many iceboats as in the present season. As is well known, there are several iceboat clubs, including the one near Red Bank, N. J., and that at Hyde Park, in which Archibald Rogers is interested, and who is one of the pioneers. On Monday and Tuesday there were no less than fifteen iceboats near Kinderhook, and all down the Hudson, almost as far as Yonkers, these graceful craft could be seen. The Hudson is not navigable, or was not above Yonkers, last week. New boats are being built all the time, and the racing is one of the most exciting and enjoyable of sports. Dr. W. Seward Webb had several iceboats on Lake Champlain near his place, Shelburne Farms, for several Winters. There is also a small fleet on the Adirondack lakes, and this was one of the amusements of the Alfred Vanderbilt party and the Seward Webb party, who were up in that region during the past month. There are also iceboats on the lake at Tuxedo, and this form of sport may be one of the amusements over Washington's Birthday. Improvements have been so great and so many during the past few years that the iceboats of the latter part of the last century would seem very clumsy and primitive these days.

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One of the oldest graduates of Fordham College is the Rev. David Merrick, S. J., and it was he who replied to the toast, "Fordham College in the Past," at the alumni dinner at Delmonico's. Recorder Goff, who was also present and spoke, is another graduate, but later than Father Merrick, who took his degree in 1850. Judge O'Brien is likewise a Fordham graduate. The dinner, which takes place each year at Delmonico's, is always the occasion of a reunion of many well-known men in business and politics and the liberal professions.

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Spencer Eddy is not having the "dogs of war" let loose upon him in St. Petersburg, where he has a diplomatic post, but he had sent to him from London a splendid pair of bull terriers. Mr. Eddy is quite famous for his horses and his dogs, and has a reputation of being very sporty. He comes from Chicago, but has been at several posts before promoted to the First Secretaryship at St. Petersburg.

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The William H. Tafts are said to be quite an acquisition to Washington society in its present aspect. Mrs. Taft, however, will remain for the rest of the Winter in Southern California, but the new Secretary and his wife are to give some splendid entertainments next Winter if—well, if. The Tafts held quite a little court in the Philippines. Mrs. Taft was very strict as to caste in the different branches of the service. So far it is not known what residence Secretary Taft will occupy in Washington. One of the first entertainments given for the new Secretary was at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee. Ex-Secretary Root is to move into his new residence on Park Avenue very shortly. It is one of the handsomest houses in a neighborhood which has become quite fashionable recently.

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There has been some confusion concerning the two families of Emmets, in both of which has occurred during the past week the celebration of a golden wedding. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and William J. Emmet are first cousins. They are both descended from Thomas Addis Emmet, who was a brother of Robert Emmet. Robert Emmet was not married. He had been engaged to a daughter of Curran, the Irish orator. After his execution she married and went to reside in Italy, but died in a few years. Moore wrote that poem, "Far from the Land," suggested by this drama in real life. William J. Emmet's sons were present at the celebration of his golden wedding on Tuesday. These are Robert Temple Emmet and C. Temple Emmet. Robert Temple Emmet married Helena Van Cortland Phelps. He is in the United States Army. C. Temple Emmet married Miss Alida Chanler. He belongs to the Knickerbocker and other clubs. His wife is a sister of Winthrop Chanler. Another branch of the Emmet family is that of which Herman Leroy Emmet is a member. He married Miss Johnson, a sister of Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor. The Thomas Addis Emmets are Roman Catholics, but the other members of the family are members of the Episcopal Church. Robert Emmet, the patriot, was not a Roman Catholic.

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New Long Island Club.

The scheme of making the Hotel Edgemere a club is quite an important one for that section of the Long Island coast. The persons interested are quite distinct in their views and social ideas from the set which makes Arverne its headquarters in Summer. The men who have gone into the scheme are well known in the business world. The club will be a great boon to those who are obliged to remain in town in Summer, as special trains are to be run. The trolley lines in Brooklyn leading to the Marine and Field Club run special cars for the accommodation of members of that club.

The New "Derby."

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A present visitor to America is Alexander J. Forbes-Leith, who used to live at 36 Park Avenue, which he sold in 1893 to A. Cass Canfield. He married a Miss January of St. Louis. For years Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith were conspicuous personages in society in New York. Miss Forbes-Leith, who was one of the bridesmaids of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., married Capt. Charles Rosdew Burn of London. The Forbes-Leiths now live at Fybie Castle in Scotland, and in the kirkyard of the church is a great cross erected over the body of young Forbes-Leith, who was killed in South Africa during the Boer war, one of the only men of American descent who lost their lives there.

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Frank B. Keech is going to take a long trip through Southern Europe in a motor. He will be gone three months. Mrs. Keech will accompany him. The journey will be more or less in parts of France and Italy which are somewhat out of the beaten track. Mr. Keech is as enthusiastic about motors as he is active in the stock market. As every one knows, Frank Keech is a military man, and was a member of the United States Army and a West Point graduate. He is a member to-day of the Union, the Tuxedo, the Racquet, and other clubs. He married Miss Clara Jay Williams, the daughter of the late George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank. The Williams estate has just been settled, and Mrs. Williams, the widow, and Mrs. Keech are the sole inheritors of a large fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Keech have a cottage at Tuxedo which they occupy a great part of the Summer.

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Cotton King of Carnival.

Cotton was King in New Orleans last week. The Rex was Frank Haynes, and the principal Duke W. P. Brown. Both of these men are noted as cotton bulls and great allies of the only Sully. The Kings of the carnival have nearly always been connected with cotton rather than the sugar industries. Now and then there have been railroad men, and in the days of the Louisiana Lottery that corporation took the leading part in the giving of the Rex to the carnival. The King is always a public-spirited citizen, who contributes quite generously for the honor. The ball of the King is quite different from that of Comus, which takes place on the same evening, but in a different locality. The former has something of the social éclat of the Old Guard and the Arion, with the slightest flavor of the Charity, while the other is more or less like an Assembly. There are also minor associations which give like entertainments, and the different theatres and clubs and organisations also celebrate, and every one who can may dance in New Orleans on Mardi Gras night.

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From Florida come the most marvelous tales of tarpon fishing. There never has been such a season, and where it was considered quite a feat to catch one big fellow in an interval of two days now several monsters rise to the bait in the morning. The consequence is that Tampa and the long stretch of Gulf of Mexico coast is quite settled with fishing parties. Men from the various New York clubs have been going down like small fry in shoals for the catch. The tarpon is not an edible fish, but it is one of the gamiest alive, and it is certainly a monster. During the past fortnight delegations from England and Scotland have been arriving in Florida for the fishing. Many of the well-known Scottish nobles have bungalows in Florida. They usually spend a month or so there, sometimes bringing their families with them. They are very clannish, and although they have a short season in London, where they have the best of social position, neither New York nor Palm Beach tempts them in the least. Among the celebrated New York fishers of tarpon are John G. Heckscher, Carroll Livingston, Winthrop Rutherfurd, as were the late Pierre and George Lorillard.

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Samuel Spencer has been entertaining a large party of railroad men and capitalists on a tour of inspection over Southern roads and Southern territory. They went to Florida, were at Palm Beach, and then visited the various important points in that State, and proceeded to Jekyl Island, where they were entertained, and thence up North, making stops en route. Among the guests were Adrian Iselin, Jr., William Butler Duncan, James T. Woodward, H. C. Fahnestock, Thomas E. Johns, and E. D. Randolph. Mr. Spencer is the President of the Southern Railway. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, and Tuxedo Clubs. He also belongs to the millionaires' association at Jekyl Island. Mr. Spencer is about fifty-three years of age, and a native of Georgia. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia. He is a Director in many railroads, and is at the head of a large system, and is besides a stockholder in several large corporations in this city. He lives at 29 West Seventy-third Street. His wife was a Miss Benning, and his son, Vivian Spencer, was graduated from Harvard in 1899.

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John Innes Kane, who has purchased the Cornelius Vanderbilt residence at 610 Fifth Avenue, is a brother of Col. De Lancey Kane and of Mrs. Augustus Jay. He is a great-grandson of the late John Jacob Astor, and a nephew of the late Dr. Kane, the arctic explorer. Mr. Kane married Miss Annie Schermerhorn, the daughter of the late William Schermerhorn, who died last Winter, leaving a widow, who was Miss Cottonet, and three daughters, Mrs. Samuel Bridgeham, Mrs. John L. Kane, and Miss Schermerhorn. The latter died last Summer at Bar Harbor. The great Schermerhorn fortune is divided between the widow and the two daughters, with legacies to Augustus Schermerhorn, who lives with his sister in one of the old Schermerhorn mansions on University Place. His sister is Mrs. Auchmuty, and the house is now the only private residence in that vicinity. The Schermerhorn mansion on Twenty-third Street, in the midst of the shopping district, stands in its locality quite alone. Mrs. Schermerhorn has always had her daughters live with her, and it is not known whether Mr. and Mrs. Kane are to reside in their new home or whether they have bought it for investment.

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It may be of interest to know that the first publisher of The Baltimore American, whose building was one of those destroyed in the great fire, was William Goddard, the grandfather of Col. Goddard of Providence, R. I., who is the father of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. Gen. Felix Agnus, the present proprietor, is a member of the Maryland Club. His beautiful country place in Maryland has a name which is none other than American spelled backward, Nacirema. Gen. Agnus was recently decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor by President Loubet. He is a Frenchman by birth, and came to this country when a child.

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A Popular British Peer.

Lord Shaftesbury, one of the most popular peers in England, has developed a very fine voice, and he is in great demand for fashionable amateur concerts. He sang for Mrs. Ronalds at a concert at Claridge's last week. Among the songs selected were several Japanese. The entire concert had a Japanese flavor. A war dancer was engaged and gave an exhibition of the national dances of his island home.

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This week saw a very remarkable entertainment in London. It was a fencing bout at the Ladies' Army and Navy Club, in which the Duke de Guiche, Lord Kilmorey, Lord Lonsdale, and others took part in a grand assault "de courtoise" with Miss Toupie Lowther, the Baroness de Meyer, and the Princess de Polignac. This was followed by another exhibition in the Empress Rooms. Miss Lowther also fenced with the men victors in several of the contests.

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The Count Primoli, who visited in New York last Winter, and who was a great deal at the Horse Show as the guest of the Gerrys and at the opera as the guest of Mrs. Astor and other well-known women of fashion, is the executor of his kinswoman, the late Princess Mathilde. He is the son of Pierre Count Primoli and Princess Charlotte Bonaparte—the latter a daughter of the cousins, Charles Lucien and Zenaide Bonaparte, whose marriage united the lines of Joseph, and Lucien, the elder brothers of Napoleon I. Joseph Bonaparte was King of Naples for two years and King of Spain for six years, and his wife was a sister of Queen Eugenie of Sweden, Bernadotte's wife. The Count Primoli was rather short in stature, and had a fad of wearing, for a man, rather conspicuous jewels. His shirt buttons were large pearls, which had belonged to the Bonaparte family. He has a beautiful home at Rome, entertains a great deal, and is very popular with royalties and semi-royalties. It will be remembered that the Princess Mathilde was the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte and the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. Jerome Bonaparte married first, at Baltimore, Miss Patterson, and it was one of her grandchildren, Charles Bonaparte, who, with a basket on each arm, ran through the fire lines at the great Baltimore fire to save his legal and family papers, which were in his office. Although, as is well known, "Prince" Jerome Bonaparte was forced to have annulled his first marriage, the American Bonapartes have always been recognized by their European cousins, and Count Primoli was entertained by them last Winter when in this country. All the jewels of the late Princess Mathilde are to be sold, and the auction will be one of the affairs of the year in Paris. There have been several other sales of Bonaparte jewels, and this will probably be the last occasion when historical gems may be obtained. It must be borne in mind that the word "loot" was not known in the days of the Bonapartes, but that, quite independent of any jewels which the late Princess Mathilde may have inherited from her mother's relatives, many of the Bonaparte trinkets were descended from what was left by the revolutionists of the crown jewels of France.

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The Lost Chord.

Sullivan had just written the Lost Chord.

"Why make so much fuss?" they asked him; "why didn't you advertise a reward with no questions asked?"

Seeing what a simpleton he had been, he turned his attention to comic opera.

A LEAP YEAR DREAM OF THE MATINEE IDOL.

Richard Strauss the Composer

Some Facts About the Famous Musician Who Is Coming to New York This Week.

WITH the coming of Dr. Richard Strauss to New York this week the stimulating events of this stimulating musical season reach a climax. He comes in the threefold capacity of composer, conductor, and pianist, so far as the last named is represented by the accompaniments he will play for his wife's singing of his own songs and his participation in a chamber concert of his works that he will give with the Mannes Quartet. He will conduct the eighth public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society, and the last of the Wetzler concerts, in conjunction with Mr. Wetzler; and with this orchestra will give a series of three additional concerts devoted exclusively to his own works.

He will not come as a stranger to this city, for, with the exception of his two operas, "Guntram" and "Feuersnoth," all of his important compositions have been performed and discussed in New York—all, with the exception of "Don Quixote," first given here last week several times. Indeed, one of his earliest significant works, the symphony in F minor, had its first performance anywhere under Theodore Thomas. The Philharmonic Society played it on Dec. 13, 1884.

Since then all the symphonic poems have been given here: "From Italy," in which he had not yet definitely parted company with the older, subjective idea of programme music, as it appears in Schumann and Mendelssohn; "Don Juan," his first important step on the road that he was destined to pursue with such remarkable results; "Macbeth," "Death and Glorification," "Till Eulenspiegel," "Thus Spake Zarathustra," "Don Quixote," and "Ein Heldenleben," the gigantic works that have carried orchestral technique to its furthest point; the sonatas for piano with 'cello and with violin; the horn concerto and that for violin, and a great number of his songs. It may be doubted whether the composer's own participation in the performance of a large number of these works will afford any new revelations of his art after these experiences.

The glamour of his presence, the stimulus of his personality, and perhaps the new insight that may be given into some of his meanings by his own guidance will be the chief gain from his coming. They will arouse anew, we may be sure, the flood of discussion and debate that has been poured out in the last ten years over Strauss and his achievements in music.

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At forty Strauss is the most commanding figure in the musical world of to-day. It will be an interesting disclosure for future years to make as to how much of his lifework he has already accomplished, and whether the salient characteristics are already fixed and contained in what he has done, or whether this is but a preparation. We may be reminded that on their fortieth birthdays Mozart and Schubert had put the final seal upon their work, Mozart five years before, Schubert nine. Beethoven had given to the world his first six symphonies, his "Fidelio," and the "Leonore" overtures, the "Coriolanus" overture, the "Egmont" music, the five piano concertos, and the violin concerto, nine string quartets, including those dedicated to Count Rasoumoffsky; the "Kreutzer" and the earlier violin sonatas, the "Waldstein" and the earlier piano sonatas. Wagner had written "Rienzi," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Eine Faust Ouverture," and had conceived and partly executed "The Ring of the Nibelung." And yet these two had not given the finest fruitage of their genius. What Strauss has done in his younger manhood will not, perhaps, be counted of greater worth. Whether, like these two at his age, he will go on to further development may also be curiously questioned, and whether he will turn aside from the path in which he has started. On that path he seems already to have reached the furthest confines of the territory he has traversed.

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Whatever may be thought of the tendency of Strauss's work, its actual importance to the actual world of music is at present very great. He fills a large space in the public eye; and while his work may not at present be measured at its true valuation, the sum and substance of what he has already accomplished can never be left out of account. For the present, at any rate, he is the most engrossing element in the musical world; the man whose utterances arrest attention as no others can do; the man who has most deeply impressed himself upon current music.

As one of his admirers has pointed out, Strauss in his career as a composer, of, say, twenty years, has gone through all the stages of development of music in the last two-thirds of a century. They can be clearly traced through his works from the very beginning to the present time. In taking his first steps he leaned heavily upon the romantic Germans, who held to the classical traditions of an earlier period; upon Schumann and Mendelssohn. He made himself at home in the forms of absolute music, and his earlier works show his mastery of them and of the art of thematic development conditioned upon their requirements. The neo-classical spirit of Brahms wrought strongly upon him in these earlier years, and its influence persisted after the others had been left behind. He was brought into relations with the music of Liszt and Wagner; and that for a time was a controlling factor in his own trend of thought. His authoritative exponent, Gustave Brecher, records "Tod und Verklärung" and the opera "Guntram" as marking a "reaction" toward Liszt and Wagner—we have gotten so far in these days!—to be followed by a return to the true Strauss in the vast realistic conceptions of "Don Quixote" and "Ein Heldenleben."

What there is further of the true Strauss New York is again to have the first opportunity of judging in the "Sinfonia Domestica" that he is said to have finished and to have brought to this city for its first production.

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Strauss's beginnings were after the fashion duly established for beginners. His genius is no "sport" growing up outside the garden of artistic rectitude, nor a willful estray from the straight and narrow path of musical schooling. He followed the precepts of the instructors of youth of all time: First master the rules, that you may know how to break them. Everything worked together in the young man's favor; the circumstances of his birth and early training, the environment of his early years, the influences to which he was successively submitted in his artistic career. He is the son of a musician, a noted horn player of the Munich Opera. Is there not a tribute of filial affection in the horn concerto that bears his eleventh opus number, as well as a certain filial self-sacrifice in thus embodying ideas that are sure in the nature of things to be buried forever; for who ventures to produce concertos for the French horn in these days? Perhaps it cannot be said that this virtuoso in all orchestral effects has shown a partiality for the paternal instrument; but the "Credo" in "Also Sprach Zarathustra":

and the brilliantly characteristic motive of "Till Eulenspiegel" that plays so prominent a part in that colossal rondo:

both so significant in their horn coloring, will occur to the mind at once. "My father was one of the leading masters of his instrument so far as concerns beauty and power of tone, perfection of phrasing, and technique," the son has declared. His mother was the daughter of the wealthy brewer whose "Pschorrbräu" is one of the glories of Munich. He was born there on June 11, 1864.

Like most who have reached eminence in music, the young Richard was a musician from his boyhood; but this fact was not allowed to interfere with his education in other directions; the "gymnasium" and a year at the University of Munich have helped to give Strauss a well-rounded intellectual equipment such as few of his brethren have possessed. Nor was musical study neglected; and while the piano, the violin, the usual thing in harmony, counterpoint and instrumentation, were administered to him in the usual way, he was doing his best to prove himself an infant phenomenon. A certain polka of his composing is said to date from his sixth year. In his schoolboy days he was aiming at larger things—sonatas, overtures for orchestra, choruses. It has been the fortune of Strauss to find the world waiting to perform his music ever since two choruses of his were given at one of the school concerts. When he was sixteen three of his songs were publicly sung; the next year Benno Walther's quartet—one of the chief chamber music organizations of Southern Germany—played his string quartet, Op. 2, and the same year Hermann Levi, most distinguished of the earlier Wagnerian conductors, played a symphony in D minor by this schoolboy.

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Strauss, indeed, has been a Prince Fortunatus of music. Poverty has been kept from him, the poverty of a Mozart, a Schubert, a Wagner, even of a Bach and a Beethoven. The idea that suffering and bitter experience are the seeds of a composer's fruitfulness has had no exemplification in his career; nor has he felt the pangs of unrecognized genius. But he has needed none of these incentives to promote the full development of his power. His life has been one of hard work from the very beginning. He attracted von Bülow's attention, who performed some of his compositions and started him on the career as a conductor to which much of his activity has been devoted. In 1885 he was engaged as musical director by von Bülow at Meiningen; he even appeared publicly as a pianist, playing a concerto by Mozart. Here was the drudgery of daily rehearsal, but there was also the inspiration of a master who trained him, in Strauss's own words, as a conductor after his own and Wagner's ideals. In this time, too, falls the influence upon him of Alexander Ritter, to which the composer has attributed decisive weight in determining the course of his development. Ritter was at one time first violin at Meiningen; nephew by marriage of Wagner, he was an ardent radical in music, a composer himself. From the period of that friendship dates the beginning of the style that we know as specifically Strauss's own—the style developed in the symphonic poem beginning with "Don Juan" and "Macbeth"; the elaboration of the programme through all the means of vast orchestral resources, a hitherto unheard of orchestral technique, intellectual power, philosophical insight, poetic fancy, and the saving grace of humor. These things few deny to Strauss. His specifically musical gifts, the quality of his inspiration, his thematic invention; finally, the musical value of what he is driving at, are the questions that rend the world of music.

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Having succeeded von Bülow as conductor of the Meiningen Orchestra in the Autumn of 1885, Strauss retained the post for one season, and was then appointed sub-conductor at the Munich opera under Levi and Fischer; and for three years, while he was conducting the lesser operatic performances there, was producing the orchestral works through which he started on his later and characteristic course—"Macbeth," "Don Juan," and "Tod und Verklärung." Then in 1889 he was made conductor at the Weimar opera, where he first sustained his independence and authority at the head of an orchestra. There he married Pauline de Ahna, daughter of a Bavarian General and herself a dramatic singer in the opera company. In 1894 he was again conductor in Munich—naturally higher in rank than before—while at the same time he was in demand as a virtuoso conductor in many cities in Europe. In 1899 he was called to Berlin as conductor at the Royal Opera; and that is his official standing at present.

The announcements of his concerts in the "Strauss Festival" to be given here show that he will conduct his symphonic poems "Ein Heidenleben," "Don Quixote," "Tod und Verklärung," "Also Sprach Zarathustra," "Till Eulenspiegel," and his new "Sinfonia Domestica," still in manuscript and to be performed in New York for the first time. His programme at the last Philharmonic concert, which he will also conduct, is not yet announced. He has also been invited to direct concerts by the orchestras of Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, and at the head of the last-named organization will appear also in Boston. Besides these concerts he will give a number of recitals with his wife, in which he will play the accompaniments to her singing of his own songs.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

NEW MUSIC.

IN the large number of Dr. Leopold Damrosch's compositions, many of which have been heard in past years in New York, are included fifty-eight songs, which are as good as unknown to the musical amateurs of this country. Through the filial piety of his son, Mr. Frank Damrosch, a new collected edition of them is now published for the first time, with the imprint of G. Schirmer. They are contained in a large and uncommonly handsome volume of more than 200 pages, beautifully printed. There is a finely engraved portrait of the composer as frontispiece, and a brief preface by Mary Lawrence Webster, giving an account of Dr. Damrosch's life and work; and she has also given English translations of many of the verses, and selected translations for the rest. There are charm and melodic freshness in these songs, and the skillful touch of an accomplished musician. They scarcely seem to show the aggressive influences of the Weimar school of the middle of the last century, to which he is said to have been submitted, and the suggestion in them is rather of the classical masters of the German lied than of Liszt and the innovators of his circle.

The same publishers continue their elaborate collection of operatic airs to be contained in five volumes under the title of "Operatic Anthology"; the third, just published, is for tenor voice. There are forty airs here presented, chosen from operas by old and modern composers, some familiar, others known to singers of these days scarcely even by name. Thus in the midst of familiar airs we find others from Gretry's "L'Amant Jaloux" and "Zémire et Azor," Sacchini's "Dardanus," Gounod's "Mireille" and "Polyeucte," Braga's "Reginella," Gomes's "Salvator Rosa." The selections have been made with shrewdness and discrimination by Mr. Max Spicker, and new English translations of the texts have been supplied in many cases by Dr. Th. Baker. It is a collection that singers are likely to find all the more valuable because of its unconventionality.

Two important new volumes of "Schirmer's Library of Musical Classics" are also just issued that will prove of uncommon interest to pianists of the better sort. One is a new edition of Liszt's "Etudes d'Execution Transcendante," one of the most famous landmarks in the development of the modern pianoforte technique; the other a new edition of Rubinstein's Six Etudes, Op. 23. Both are edited by Mr. Paolo Gallico. In Liszt's collection, especially, he has done an important piece of constructive work. It is notorious among pianists—the few who are able to play these remarkable pieces—that the older editions of them are faulty in respect of their misprints and their scanty directions for fingering, phrasing, and pedaling. Mr. Gallico has corrected many errors and filled in indications that will be of great value to the student who attempts to master them, in the light of the most modern technical developments. He has contributed a series of subsidiary exercises to aid in overcoming some of the most difficult technical problems, and has prefixed to each étude a brief suggestion as to its musical quality and the effect to be aimed at in performance. It is not needful to share his views as to their importance as music to recognize the extraordinary brilliancy and consummate "pianistic" effect, the unequaled bravura of these astonishing pieces. He has done a similar service for the set of Rubinstein's studies.

A PROTEST AGAINST FRANCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IF your valuable space will permit, I should like, both on behalf of myself and other subscribers to the Kneisel Quartet concerts, to raise a protest against the excessive prominence given by Mr. Kneisel to the music of César Franck. During the present season compositions by this composer have appeared on the programmes of three out of five of these concerts. If this music were really in demand there might perhaps be some excuse for the continual repetition of Franck's music, in spite of the fact that an excess of music of the ultra-modern school in a limited series of concerts means the partial elimination from the programmes of music by the real masters of quartet music, Haydn and Mozart.

But as a matter of fact, César Franck's music is neither desired nor enjoyed by the larger proportion of the audiences that attend these concerts. The writer, who is a graduate of the Berlin Conservatory and was for several years a constant attendant at the Joachim quartet concerts, has never heard César Franck's music performed in Germany, though French music is by no means unpopular there. While personally a profound admirer of the Kneisel Quartet, on that very account I cannot but deplore the time that is wasted on this music. As your musical editor aptly wrote apropos of the quintet which was performed recently: "Its thematic material is as near nothing as music can well be," (which is equally true of his other music,) and further: "It moves in a mood of vagueness, of irresolution, with outbursts of fervid passion, but of passion still undefined." His paucity of ideas is unique. Of technical knowledge there is an abundance, but the effect—artistically—is as futile as that which a Hottentot woman would produce dressed in one of Worth's latest creations. "Vagueness" and "irresolution" aptly describe Franck's music; but these qualities are the inevitable concomitants of lack of musical ideas and inspiration.

With all due respect to Mr. Kneisel, who as a musician is unsurpassed in this country, it seems to me that his desire to exploit the new has got the better of his judgment, and that the success which his concerts have so richly merited has blinded his eyes to what the public, which has loyally given its support, demands and has the right to expect.

E. R. K.

How "Fireproof" Buildings Withstood Baltimore Fire

Several of Them Practically Intact as to Structure, and Could Have Escaped Any Serious Damage Had They Been Provided with Efficient Window Protection.

THE visitor to the burned district of Baltimore who has another errand than the mere gratification of curiosity finds his interest concentrated upon about seven buildings. That most of the others were destroyed does not surprise him. They were of the class which, in a conflagration that gets beyond the control of the Fire Department, not only burn with great rapidity and are completely destroyed, but imperil everything within reach. Of such was the business district of Baltimore—light constructions, with brick sustaining walls carrying wooden beams and wooden floors, their shells pierced with lightly glazed windows set in wooden frames, and wood and glass doors, their interior partitions of studding covered with lath and plaster, and their contents highly inflammable merchandise liberally insured. That acres of such buildings were destroyed need occasion no surprise.

The only useful lesson to be learned from the contemplation of something like 130 acres of the ruins of buildings of this character is that which relates to the protection of windows, doors, and roof openings. A brick wall, even when light and inferior, is a powerful and persistent retardent of fire. I saw many walls of this character which were but little, if any, impaired by the fierce heat which had beat against them for nearly forty hours. If doors and windows had been required by the municipal ordinances of Baltimore to have been protected by even the least efficient of the fire resisting shutters the conflagration would not have gained headway nor at any time passed beyond the easy control of the local Fire Department. The building in which the fire originated would probably have been burned out, and perhaps those immediately adjoining it on either side, but such a calamity as has befallen Baltimore would have been practically impossible.

As far as I was able to learn, the only buildings in the burned area which were typical examples of the steel-cage, fire-resisting construction were those named below:

Continental Trust Company Building, southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets.

Equitable Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets.

Calvert Building, southwest corner of Calvert and Fayette Streets.

Union Trust Building, northeast corner of Charles and Fayette Streets.

Maryland Trust Company Building, northwest corner of Calvert and German Streets.

The Baltimore Herald Building, southwest corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets.

Merchants' National Bank Building, Water Street.

These were of the modern steel-frame construction, and in varying degrees of excellence represent the practice of the time in "skyscraper" construction. They were subjected to a test such as no buildings of this class have ever before known. In those which I went through not a combustible thing, either of trim, flooring, sleepers, bucks, doors or window frames, or furniture remained. Indeed, not a scrap of charcoal or a spoonful of wood ash was visible. In some instances the place where the sleepers had been was marked by absolutely empty parallel channels in the cement covering over the floor arches. Some idea of the heat generated within them may be gained from the fact that glass globes on gas fixtures and electroliers hung in stalactites, having been fused in position, and typewriting machines were melted into shapeless masses. It is, of course, impossible that any building could go through such an experience without showing the effects of it in very marked degree. Every one of the buildings named is, to use the descriptive phrase of the firemen, "gutted." One may climb from floor to floor without finding a scrap of wood, paper, or other combustible material, or any other evidence of occupation than melted glass and metal, showing that the heat which swept through their interiors and enveloped them from without must have approximated 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit. Of furniture only the castors of desk chairs remain, and many of these are missing. What is their condition to-day?

Buildings Structurally Intact.

The building of the Continental Trust Company is structurally intact. Much of the outside casing is in good order, and the restoration of the façades will not need to be complete, nor even general. It is probably the best example of fireproof construction in Baltimore, and is consequently of most interest to the experts. Its frame is unimpaired, so far as any examination yet made shows; its walls are plumb, its floors practically intact, its stairways passable from the street level to the highest floor, and its roof as sound as when it was laid. Comparatively little of the terra cotta flooring will need replacement or even repair. The granite blocks of the facing on the ground floor level, especially on the Calvert Street side, are badly damaged superficially, but this is true of all stone exposed to the heat. In a general way it may be said that brick stood the fire best, the terra cotta next, and the stone, whether granite, brownstone, or limestone, the worst of all building materials, except marble. This building was in the very focus of the conflagration. It can be restored within six months to its condition before the fire, and at a cost well within the insurance, which was not heavy in proportion to the value of the building.

The Equitable Building was thoroughly "burned out." It was of much less excellent construction than the Continental Trust Building, and was provided with stacks of fireproof safes, which were built in but not adequately supported on piers reaching down to the foundations. In consequence of the complete destruction of the wooden floors, on which they rested, many of these safes have become detached and have crashed down to the cellar, carrying sections of the floor arches with them. This makes a visit to the building at present very dangerous. The outside walls stand plumb, and but for the fact that the windows are empty spaces a comparison of photographs of the Calvert Street front taken before and after the fire show few differences which can be recognized even on careful study. The interior is a wreck as to ceilings, marble work, and trim, and as to ceiling arches where safes have dropped through them, but to-day it is worth 60 per cent. of its value before the fire, and may be reoccupied within a few months. It was in one of the banking offices on the ground floor of this building that I found the glass of a thermometer hanging like an icicle and the chandelier globes melted in place on drooping wall brackets.

The Calvert Building is newer than the Equitable, and in even better conditon. It is intact structurally, and but for the shock it suffered from the dynamiting of the building on the opposite corner, which did not stop the fire, it would have suffered much less damage than it shows. As it is, the injury is relatively slight. The fire swept through it like a cyclone, leaving behind evidences of temperatures which neither glass nor metal could resist, and every combustible thing was destroyed and carried away by the whirlwind except the contents of two rooms on the ground floor and one on the fourth. Why these escaped is one of the mysteries of the fire, but, being without explanation, it is not instructive. The refitting of the Calvert Building will be a simple and relatively inexpensive matter. Not much of the outside casing is badly injured, and I have seen no evidence leading me to believe that a ton of the structural steel in the frame will need replacement.

The Union Trust Company Building seems to have suffered more severely, largely on account of the unfortunate choice of materials for the outside facing. The sandstone of the front is badly damaged, having spalled and cracked in the intense heat. Some injury was done to the ornamental terra cotta and some of the floor arches are gone. Engineers, who have made the most careful survey possible, report that the 800 tons of steel in the frame of this building is unimpaired; that its walls are plumb and its floors level. Aside from the replacement of exterior stone and terra cotta, the cost of restoring this building to usefulness will probably not be more than 40 per cent. of its value.

The Maryland Trust Company Building came through the fire which enveloped and emptied it with an intact frame and its ceiling arches in fairly good condition. In many places the plaster is still adherent. As no steel was exposed to the action of the flames, none of it suffered injury. The outside granite and terra cotta were badly damaged, and not a trace of anything combustible remains between foundation and cornice. It can be repaired at reasonable cost.

Easy Task of Restoration.

The building of The Baltimore Herald was "gutted," but not structurally impaired, and its restoration will be quickly and cheaply effected when work can begin in earnest. Portions of the rear seem to have suffered more than the front. I went through it, but was probably more interested in the wrecked plant of the mechanical department of the paper than in anything else to be seen therein. I am of the opinion that if necessary it can be made habitable for the business of The Herald in three months. The building experts with whom my inspection was made were impressed with the generally excellent condition of this building. The same is true of the Merchants' National Bank. Some buildings not of fireproof construction, and not even entitled to be classed as fire resistant, stand almost unscathed in the heart of the burned district. In some mysterious way they escaped, but from them one learns only that fire is as "freaky" as lightning, and sometimes does the unexpected. The ability to explain why such buildings were unharmed while others around them, of better construction and superior material, were entirely destroyed, would not be useful. While it is true that like causes produce like effects, they do so only under like conditions, and the conditions could not be produced at will. As a description of some of these spared buildings would be merely interesting and wholly lack value for those engaged in the serious study of the problem of fire resistant construction, it is enough to say that there are three or four of them, and they stand as the curiosities of the Baltimore fire.

The party of which the writer was a member during three days of critical survey included Perez M. Stewart, formerly Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan; Prof. Ira H. Woolson, expert for the Building Department in the testing of fire resistant materials; his assistant, R. W. Berliner; Harry D. Gue, E. S. Hand, S. H. Pomeroy, and others, all experts in one or another branch of fireproof construction or insurance engineering. After a general survey of the burned district and a critical inspection of most of the buildings above mentioned, Mr. Stewart summed up the general conclusions of the party, with the concurrence of all present, as follows:

The Most Important Lesson.

"The most important lesson to be drawn from the Baltimore fire is that of the exposure hazard. Rising sheer from the widespread area of devastation are a number of buildings of the so-called fireproof type. As regards a fire originating within their own walls, they are fire resistant in high degree, but by reason of their size they present a great area of wall space to the attack of flame from without. It is the unanimous opinion of the fire engineers whom we have met that had the Calvert, the Equitable, the Continental Trust, and the few other steel-frame buildings in the city been provided with efficient window protection, such as wire glass in metal or metal-protected frames, with some type of fire-resisting shutters, they would have suffered no more serious damage than the chipping of corners from the stone facing of their lower floors, and some of them would have escaped that. On the first attack of flame from without, these structures took fire at their unprotected windows on several floors at the same instant. The fire swept through them like water through a sieve, and instead of standing as invulnerable barriers to the spread of the conflagration they transmitted it to the buildings beyond. Their burning furniture converted them into furnaces, and every window to leeward became a blowpipe nozzle, pouring out an irresistible tongue of flame to reach and consume what lay beyond. Probably no other branch of fire protection is receiving as much attention as the exposure hazard, and while the Baltimore fire added little to what was already known on this subject, it has great value in emphasizing the fact that the safety of any building depends upon adequate fire protection from without.

"A very lively interest, amounting in many cases to anxiety, has long pervaded the minds of property owners concerning the stability as against fire of the modern steel-cage building. Most of the questions suggested by this anxiety have been answered in Baltimore for the first time. Buildings of this character were distributed through the burned district, and being much higher than those about them were exposed to assault from all sides. In every instance where modern practice in covering the steel frame and in constructing floor arches and partitions had been honestly followed, the damage suffered has been relatively small. Every form of construction recognized as weak by experts failed in Baltimore, while the several systems which past experience in experimental test or practical application have won confidence again demonstrated their efficiency. This should greatly encourage investments of this character. The knowledge of how the fire risk may be reduced to a minimum means that buildings may now be put up to which no fire can do more than suspend temporarily their earning capacity, and that the greatest damage they can suffer even in a general conflagration is likely to be well within the sum for which they can readily be insured. Probably it would not be difficult to make insurance cover loss of earnings from fire if what Baltimore experience has taught is applied in construction and equipment.

"The fire insurance engineer is probably the determining factor in all these matters. He is the product of a slow evolution, but a wide sphere of usefulness has been rather suddenly created for him within a very few years. Fire protection is peculiar in that to be efficient it must be complete. No compromise is possible, since 95 per cent. of efficient construction may be vitiated by 5 per cent. of omission, oversight, or misjudgment. In several American cities, and notably in St. Louis, the relations established between the local chapters of the Institute of Architects and the fire protection engineers, who represent the insurance interest, are very encouraging. This makes for progress, and the work of specialists in passing upon plans with reference to fire protection is giving results of great and immediate benefit. The capacity of the architect to comprehend the details of fire protection is not in question. A practical view of the matter is that he cannot better afford to specialise in this department than to work out the details of the heating, electric, and ventilating systems of the buildings in which his highest function is co-ordination and harmony."

With these conclusions the writer finds himself in entire agreement, and a quotation from so high an authority has probably more value than his own views would carry.

The plans for widening the streets of the burned district, remodeling the building code of Baltimore, burying the electric wires, and effecting other great improvements are not as yet far enough advanced to admit of profitable discussion. Public opinion has not yet crystallised on these subjects, and beyond a general agreement that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to make Baltimore a modern city and minimise its fire risk for all time, nothing has been agreed upon.

J. C. BAYLES.

PRE-COLUMBIAN DENTISTRY.

HAVING gold and precious stones put in one's teeth just for the fun of the thing is not common nowadays, but that Indians used to do it before the discovery of America by Columbus is proved by many specimens in the Museum of Natural History. It is certain from the nature of the fillings that they were not put in on account of any defect in the teeth, but only because the Indian maidens of Mexico and Central America thought dental jewel decoration added to their charms and perhaps increased their chances with desirable young swains of noble blood.

A thorough study of this strange custom has been carried on by Prof. M. H. Saville, one of the scientists connected with the Museum, and he is to publish the result of his labors in the next two or three months. It is to be called "Pre-Columbian American Dentistry." Prof. Saville himself collected most of the specimens in the Museum, and has made examination of many others in order to collect material for his essay that will appear in the bulletin issued by the museum.

There is one tooth in the collection that illustrates with great clearness the extent to which the Indians would go in the ornamentation of their teeth, and also shows the skill with which they were able to put in stones. This tooth has right in the middle of its face a round piece of jadeite, a mineral that was much used for decoration in past ages. The stone is bluish-green in color, and is imbedded into the ivory of the tooth in such a way that one might imagine it done by the most skilful of modern dentists.

Knowing the different sections of America in which the jewel-filled teeth were found, the students of the subject have been able to settle with almost positive certainty the bounds within which the filling was done, and also the territory whose inhabitants could not put jewels in the teeth, but knew how only to file them into all sorts of odd and grotesque shapes. For instance, the pre-Columbian Indians, living in the southwestern part of what is now the United States, and those in the northern half of Mexico, had to a fine point the art of filing, but they did not set the teeth with precious stones. But the Indians living below the centre of Mexico down as far as Honduras could imbed the jewels in the teeth in such a way that they never came out, as is proved by the fact that they are still firmly there to the present day.

Now, with our modern dentists, who are equipped with their up-to-date machines and other instruments of torture, we must go to see one of them every few years if we want our teeth to stay in perfect order—rather, that's what the dentists tell us. But the pre-historic Indians put in fillings that were evidently intended to stay forever—and have come pretty near doing it.

All sorts of minerals were used for ornamental fillings. There were jadeite for those who wanted bluish green, turquois for the lovers of blue, rock crystal for those who worshipped white as emblematic of purity, coal black obsidian for the Central American Hiawathas who wanted to make the whiteness of their teeth show off by contrast, cement for the ones who desired it, and sometimes gold. There is only one specimen on record, however, with a gold filling. More precious minerals were preferred. There is no indication that any of this filling with stones was done for any other purpose than ornamentation. Of course, now that the possessors of the art have been dead several hundred years, it is not possible to inquire into their motives. But the appearance of all the jeweled teeth now on exhibit seem to show clearly enough that the custom has for its explanation only the desire of personal decoration.

How it was done is equally a matter of mystery. Old records furnish a little information about this—enough on which to base a very plausible theory. It seems that the Indian squaw, with some sort of hard stone, drilled the cavity into her daughter's tooth. Sand was used in some way, too. The way they could make the jewels stay in so firmly and for so many ages—that is what nobody knows. They are there, however, and look as if they will still be there when the present inhabitants of this country become "prehistoric."

To return from the prehistoric to the present, there was brought into the Museum two or three days ago the largest and most interesting piece of spheroidal granite yet found on the American Continent. Heretofore the large boulders of this substance have been common only in foreign lands. The specimen in the possession of the Museum now was found by Horatio P. Parmelee in the vicinity of Charlevoix, Mich., and near the shore of Lake Michigan. When it arrived at its future New York resting place it immediately became the centre of an admiring group of the men of science in the Museum; they crowded around it and uttered exclamations of delight that such a rare stone had come into their midst.

Though perhaps not so appreciative of its features as are the scientists, an ordinary citizen who has no knowledge of geology cannot but be interested by the peculiar formation of the huge boulder. Standing off a few yards from it, one gets a sort of salt-and-pepper effect. Coming close to it, the observer sees that it is mostly formed of spheres almost pure white. The part of the rock that fills in between the spheres is black, so that the white spheres stand out prominently.

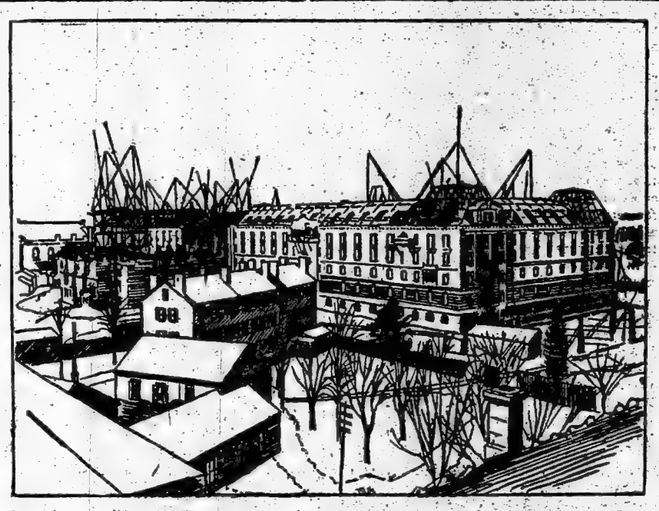

NEW QUARTERS FOR NAVAL CADETS.

WORK on the new buildings at Annapolis, which has been in progress for four years and which will take probably another four years to complete, has advanced to a point where what has been accomplished conveys a good impression of the ultimate outcome of the big undertaking.

Of the buildings which already show to advantage the principal one is that to be devoted to the use of the midshipmen as quarters, a picture of which is given herewith. This structure is to the right of what will be the main entrance opposite the water front.

The entrance to the midshipmen's quarters will be through a Court of Honor. The front will be marked by a highly ornamental fence in ornate design, all of hand wrought iron work. The posts of the entrance gates will support electric lights, and a line of arc lights at intervals of sixteen feet will surround the building. From the centre of the Court of Honor drivings and ramps will lead to left and right, forming ample roadways to the main or first floor level, which is elevated a full story in height above the Court of Honor. On the exterior of the building, between the ramps, are broad and ample steps leading up to the higher level.

Leading from the Court of Honor are broad terraces which extend all around the building fifty feet in width, which, especially on the southeast or parade ground front, command an extended view of Annapolis Harbor and Chesapeake Bay.

The fact that there will be a parade ground of 1,000 feet in length between the front of the building and the sea wall will afford the midshipmen ample space for drills and sports. From the parade ground leading up to the terrace, are ample granite stairways, and at various points along the esplanade will be fountains with fresh water spouting from the mouths of sporting dolphins.

The building as originally designed called for the ground-floor story of granite, with granite-belt courses and cornice above, the major portion of the walls of the first, second, and third stories faced with brick. Before the ground story was completed, however, granite was substituted for all-brick facings, giving a more massive and substantial effect.

The story on the level with the parade ground on the southeast front is what is called the basement. Here are located the kitchen, bakery, laundry, commissary, general stores, and storage.

At the entrance of the building on the first floor is a vestibule built of Indiana limestone, four full stories in height. Limestone columns with ornamental carvings, lighted by many electric lights, adorn this vestibule. The floor is laid in mosaic, and ample stairways right and left lead off to the rooms of executive officers and beyond to the rooms of the midshipmen.

Directly ahead one comes to the grand stairway of Indiana limestone, with elaborate newell columns and broad, easy steps leading up to Memorial Hall. At the head of these stairs is a pair of bronze doors which cost $10,000, the gift of Col. R. M. Thompson of New York, President of the Jersey Central Railroad. Col. Thompson was formerly a cadet and takes a lively interest in his Alma Mater.

The purpose of Memorial Hall is for the storage of trophies of war which are kept at the Naval Academy, and which date from the Revolution to the time of Dewey and the battle of Manila. The room will be used for class reunions, and the annual meetings of the Naval Alumni will be held there. It will also be a recreation and reading room for midshipmen when not at study.

The grand stairway is really an essential feature of the building. On either side are stairways leading down to the mess hall on the ground-floor level. This messroom is also built of limestone, highly ornamented. The ceiling is paneled in ornamental plaster work. The kitchen is located in the basement below the mess hall. The service to the mess hall will be by means of two elevators 8 by 12 feet. The food will be carried by special food trucks, the compartments of which will be heated by hot water, and the food will come on the serving tables hot.

On either side of the central portion are located wings containing the sleeping apartments and study rooms of the midshipmen. On one side of the corridor are rooms sixteen feet square, to be used as study rooms for the cadets. These rooms have a water view—an outlook on the broad expanse of Severn River and the Chesapeake Bay. Immediately across the corridor are rooms of the same size, divided into two parts, which are to be used as bedrooms for the same two students. For each of these large rooms so divided a shower bath and locker will be provided.

Peter the Great's Secret Will

Instructions to His Successors Concerning Methods to Be Followed to Make Russia a World Empire.

OF supreme importance, even though looked upon merely as a detached episode momentous in its bearing on world politics, the struggle between Russia and Japan in the Far East derives its true and more profound significance and interest from being the outgrowth of a policy carried forward for more than two centuries, steadily, without interruption, and with all the impelling force of history and tradition toward the realisation of a supreme ideal—Russia's dream of a world empire.

That ambitious dream had its genesis in the fertile brain of Peter the Great, who in the beginning of the eighteenth century laid the foundation of Russia as a modern nation. Since then, as the political horizon of the people has widened, it has grown in proportions, until to-day it is so gigantic in its outlines that though for 200 years successive empire builders have been at work and their efforts very largely have been fruitful, the rearing of the immense structure may be said to have just only begun. With other words, the chief importance of Russia's dream, as it affects the rest of the world, lies in what she expects to accomplish in the future, rather than in what has been achieved in the past, important though that may be.

What Russia's future policy was to be was clearly foreshadowed in a strange document that Peter the Great left behind him. This is kept in the Romanoff archives in the Peterhof Palace near St. Petersburg, and is known as the "secret will of Peter the Great." Its contents have become known to the Russian people and to the world in general only within a comparatively short time. But for more than two centuries it has been the A B C of Romanoff rule—it has played the part of destiny to the Russian nation, and has been the guiding star of that ruthless policy of adventure for which Russian diplomacy has been distinguished ever since it became a factor in European politics.

Czar Peter found Russia in a state of disorganisation, with a polyglot population, which only the iron rule of his predecessors had contrived to hold together. Of all his countrymen the young Czar was probably the only one that saw Russia's possibilities as a world power, and he resolutely set himself to the task of arousing the people to a sense of national unity and importance, and to prepare the country in a way for the stupendous work the future had in store for her.

He built the first navy Russia ever had, and, as if to attest his abiding faith in her future destiny and her power to conquer and expand, as well as to accentuate the passing of the old and the beginning of a new era in Russia's national life, he founded the modern capital of Russia, which bears his name, on the marshy banks of the Neva, on what at that time actually was the enemy's soil, transferring the seat of Government from Moscow, the ancient capital of his forebears. Then, as he felt the evening of life approach, he formulated the remarkable document, embodying the ideals by which he had been actuated and the plans he had made for Russia's future greatness.

Russia's World Mission.

"God, from whom we derive our existence and to whom we owe our crown," wrote the great Czar Peter, "having constantly enlightened us by His Spirit and sustained us by His divine help, allows me to look upon the Russian people as called upon hereafter to hold sway over the world. * * * I look upon the invasion of the Eastern and the Western countries by the men of the North as a periodical movement, ordained by Providence, who, in like manner, regenerated the Roman nation by periodical invasions. * * * I leave these instructions to the vigilance and care of my descendants, as Moses gave the tablets of the law to the Jewish people."

In fifteen paragraphs, into which his secret will is divided, Czar Peter then outlines the ambitious policy by which he expected that some day in the dim future Russia would become the mistress of the world. How clearly Czar Peter saw becomes apparent only in the light of later events. The prophetic glance of the "Father of all the Russias" seems to have pierced the mist of succeeding centuries and perceived, though dimly, the most recent events, even the present conflict in the Far East.

The solemn admonition with which Czar Peter accompanied his fateful legacy was not lost on his descendants, as succeeding events have shown. To the Imperial Romanoffs who followed him, Czar Peter surrounded with all the glamour of tradition, has become the Seer on a political Mt. Nebo, surveying a promised land of future Russian grandeur; his mandates have become their law, in almost the same religious sense as have the Ten Commandments to the Jewish and Christian world, and his aspirations to-day loom as large as destiny itself on the political horizon of the Russian nation. It may be merely coincidence, but certainly is a fact that among his descendants the two who seemed least inclined to follow the star of Peter's ambition, Peter III. and Paul I., both fell by the hands of assassins.

The division of Poland was decreed by Peter the Great in his secret will, and carried out to the letter as he had suggested. In the cultivation of friendly relations with Germany and the peaceful understanding with that power regarding the situation in the Far East, the commands of Peter the Great have only been carried out. Regarding Russia's course of action in the Balkans and the near Orient, Czar Peter left the most precise instructions in his will. How closely these have been carried out, and what part of his project as yet remains uncompleted can be seen from comparing the following extracts from the secret will, Paragraphs XI. and IX., with events recent enough to be fresh in the minds of all.

XI.—Enlist the interest of Austria in the task of driving the Turks from Europe, but deprive that power of any share in the conquest of Constantinople by involving her in war with some other European country. Or to please her, give her a part of Turkey and take it back later.

IX.—Our course must be to steadily advance toward Constantinople and India. The power that rules there will be master of the world. To promote that policy Russia must plunge Persia and Turkey into frequent wars, establish shipyards on the Black Sea, by degrees gain complete possession of that sea as well as the Baltic, as both are indispensable to a successful carrying out of our enterprise. We must hasten the downfall of Persia and penetrate to the Persian Gulf; if possible, we should restore the ancient trade routes through Syria and the Levant and penetrate to India, which is the centre of the world. Once there, we can do without Britain's gold.

Russian rulers spent the whole last century in their endeavor to carry out the part of Peter's will that had to do with Constantinople. Pretending that they were engaged in the mission of driving Moslem rule from Europe, they made two determined onslaughts on the Ottoman Empire. The last time Russia's victorious army was turned back from the very gates of Constantinople only by the frowning attitude of the great powers of Europe.

Uses of Diplomacy.

Since then Russia has not returned there in warlike array, because she has learned a new lesson—namely, that diplomacy of the subtle and resourceful kind that has made Russia notorious among the nations is really more effective than open warfare. Russian diplomacy, aided by the lavish expenditure of secret funds from the War Department at St. Petersburg, has contrived to keep the Balkans in a constant state of seething unrest, with a bloody tragedy in high places now and then to show where Russia's hand has fallen most heavily.

In Persia Russian money and Russian diplomacy have done the work unaided by arms, and with what result? Czar Peter sought an outlet to the Persian Gulf. To-day the places where the ancient strongholds of Tamerlane were situated are way stations on Russian railroad lines that terminate at the Persian Gulf. Through the Bank of Persia, owned and controlled by Russians, have been negotiated the loans necessary to redeem the Shah's tottering finances, all with the proviso that Persia shall not contract any national debts with other powers than Russia. Persia to-day is little but a political and economical vassal of Russia.

In India Russia's armed advance guard has been brought to a halt only at the foot of the well-nigh inaccessible mountain wall on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, which is the real bulwark of Britain's Indian Empire against the rising prestige of Russia. While an invasion of India by Russian troops undoubtedly would spell doom, in ordinary times, Russia nevertheless occupies strategic points on the Indian frontier which enables her to check England in any anti-Russian enterprise, and that she is prepared to take advantage of any opening that might present itself, was clearly shown by the massing of Russian troops on the Afghan border while England was engaged in her recent unpleasantness in South Africa.

Alexander II.'s Manifesto.

With the succession to the Russian throne in 1855 of Alexander II., Russia's policy of expansion may be said to have been vitalized and to have entered upon its modern stage. Alexander began his reign by issuing a manifesto in which he declared his unswerving adherence to a policy "by which we shall accomplish the projects of our illustrious predecessors, Peter the Great, Catherine II., Alexander the Greatly Beloved, and Czar Nicholas, Our August Father of Imperial Memory."

Europe by that time had largely assumed its modern aspect. All the powers were firmly intrenched, the balance of power was jealously guarded, and there was nothing to gain by attempts at European conquest. The Congress of Berlin had taught Russia that.

About that time the late Prince Bismarck, Prussia's Iron Chancellor, made a remarkable declaration which at first was received with indignation in Russia, but which shortly was destined to become the beacon light of Russia's policy of expansion. Bismarck said that Russia had nothing to do in the West, that her mission lay in Asia, where she represented civilisation.

In its present shape Russia's policy of expansion, inaugurated by Alexander II. and further elaborated by his successor, Alexander III., is partly the result of Russia's realization of the value and importance of her own Asiatic possessions and the territories adjoining them in Asia. Partly, also, it has been dictated by needs resulting from her growth and by the demands of modern commerce and warfare, particularly by the growing importance of the navy as a factor in war.

While these are the tangible reasons for Russia's policy, there are others perhaps more potent. With the awakening to life and the exploitation and development of Russia's vast Asiatic possessions, which had practically lain dormant and been unknown except as a region of terror, serving as a place of merited exile for those that had offended against the Great White Czar, came a new sense of the greatness and power of Russia to her people. In the mystic Slav temperament these new sentiments found fertile soil and grew into a new ideal for the nation.

An Ambitious Dream.

Alexander III., the father of the present Czar, a man in whose mental make-up entered all the mystic traits of his race, became firmly instilled with this new national idea. To make "Holy Russia" the dominating factor in the destinies of the world by gathering about his throne all Slavonic peoples and all adherents of the Greek Church, as well as by all and any means at his command, came to be looked upon by him as an awful mission intrusted to him by the God of Nations.

Russia's new ideal in some regards even surpassed Czar Peter's ambitious dream. It was summed up in an editorial which appeared in The Novoe Vremya, a Government organ, about the time of the Peace Conference in The Hague, as follows:

"Empires are limited by seas, continents by oceans, and Russia is a continent. * * * It is impossible for us to do otherwise than advance to India and the Pacific Ocean. It is not we who advance, it is history carries us forward."

But in the historic forward movement to make Russia a continent she has had to count not only with men, but with nature herself. The Trans-Siberian Railroad was built, a naval base was established at Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, and now that the critical moment has arrived and Russia's full naval resources in the Far East are needed to protect her continental sway, the harbor of Vladivostok freezes up and holds her naval vessels captive. At the same time the proud array of Russian battleships in her Baltic squadron are bottled up in the harbor of Cronstadt by the same enemy—the ice.

That is the reason why Russia has taken such awful chances to retain her grasp on the Liao-Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur, where there is open water all the year round. That is also the reason why Russia for many years has been planning an advance movement on her western frontier to carry her to the Atlantic and provide a naval base there, where ice will not interfere with the movements of her ships.

This movement began with the Russification of Finland, and its ultimate object is the possession of the northern half or the whole of the Scandinavian Peninsula. For many years Russia has tried by every means known to her resourceful diplomacy to prepare the way for an invasion of Scandinavia. For this purpose Russia has bent her every effort to create strife between Norway and Sweden, and Russian money has been freely spent in Norway to keep alive the radical propaganda carried on by the Norwegian separatists.

Russia is only awaiting a crisis in the Swedish-Norwegian situation—a crisis which now is less likely to come than it was a year ago—in order to step in, against Norway in gaining independence, when as her reward she will claim the northern part of that country, including Ofoten Fiord, the point selected by Russia for a naval base on the Atlantic, as a reward for what she has done. From Sweden she will exact the adjoining territory on the Swedish side as the price of peace after a successful war which would give her an unbroken line of communication with the Atlantic. Preparatory to the consummation of this plan, Russia has carried a railroad line through and controls what the Trans-Siberian will up toward the Swedish frontier, and it is significant that this railroad is under the control of the Russian military authorities.

That the blow Russia intends to strike in this direction is not very far off has become evident from the fact that Sweden for the last few years has been overrun by Russian military spies in disguise, and that the northern provinces have been the scene of their particular activity. The Russian War Department, it is known, has almost perfect plans for a campaign in Northern Scandinavia, and in order to be in readiness to meet the attack the little kingdom in the far north is now constructing a line of costly fortifications in the frozen wilderness beyond the arctic circle where Russian territory meets Swedish.

Russia's apology to the world for her policy in the Far East is that she is championing the cause of Christianity and Western civilization against the pagan peoples of Asia, and that she is the only reliable bulwark between civilisation and the Yellow Peril. If this plea on Russia's part is sincere, it would be the only radical departure from the policy outlined in the secret will of Peter the Great. His plan was to subjugate Asia, and then as a grand climax to use the conquered hordes for a gigantic invasion and subjugation of all Europe.

SOME JAPANESE SUPERSTITIONS

IN his delightful work, "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," Lafcadio Hearn tells of a superstition among the Japs which has for its centre a certain tree usually to be found near the entrance to every Japanese dwelling. It is small, with large, irregular leaves, and is called "tegashi."

When a Japanese knight sets out on a journey it is customary to serve him on his departure with a fine perch called "tai," the most delicate fish in Japan, baked in a leaf of the tegashi. After the meal the leaf is carefully preserved and hung above the door of the house to insure the safe return of the warrior from battle. The superstition arises from the curious motion of the leaves when stirred by the wind, when they seem to beckon with the gentle up and down motion resembling the salutation a Japanese makes to a friend as a signal for him to approach, always with the palm toward the ground. The leaves have somewhat the shape of a hand, hence the idea.

There is another shrub found in Japanese gardens about which a curious belief clings. It is a citron tree, one variety bearing bright red berries, while the other, which is more rare, is called "Buddha's fingers" from the shape of its fragrant white fruit. The Japanese are great believers in dreams, and as this tree is supposed to have the power to dispel the evil effects of bad dreams it is placed close to the verandas of the houses.

Some dreams are considered lucky, the most so is to dream of the Sacred Mountain, next is to see a falcon in one's sleep, and the third is to dream of the egg plant. To a young wife it is deemed most lucky to dream of swallowing a star, as it foretells that she will be the mother of a beautiful child. Like the Irish, they also believe that certain dreams "go by contraries." To dream of having one's house burned up or of being dead is good, while to dream of much money is a sign of impending loss. Some dreams that bring good luck to women have the opposite effect on men, as, to dream of having nose bleed means good to a woman, but evil in the case of a man. The most terrible dream of all is that of a fresh water fish, but no matter how fateful the threatened evil, if the little Japanese maid puts her delicate cheek close to the leaves of the protecting citron tree, and there whispers the dream, her dread of disaster is dispelled.

Trees, like shrubs, have their symbols. The pine, being evergreen, typifies a vigorous old age, and its sharp pointed needle-like leaves are supposed to have the power to drive away demons.

The cherry is the most beloved of all Japanese trees, not for its fruit, but for the exquisite beauty of it in blossom time. Hearn says its loveliness is only to be compared to the effect of fleecy clouds, faintly tinged with sunset, folded about the branches, which are at the time destitute of leaves. To compare the beauty of a girl to that of the cherry bloom is the height of compliment.

There is a belief in parts of Japan that trees have souls, and this idea acts as a check on the devastation of timber land unnecessarily. The willow tree has a bad reputation, since it is supposed to be a goblin tree, being capable of working unhappiness by its power of changing people into other shapes more or less unpleasant. The tree itself is not said to leave its location, but its ghost wanders in different disguises at will to work its dire deeds. There is one pretty legend about a willow tree that grew in the garden of a high dignitary of Kyoto.

Hearn says: "Owing to its weird reputation the tenant of the homestead desired to cut it down, but another noble dissuaded him, saying, 'Rather sell it to me, that I may plant it in my garden. That tree has a soul; it were cruel to destroy life.' Thus purchased and transplanted, the yanagi (willow) flourished well in its new home, and its spirit, out of gratitude, took the form of a beautiful woman and became the wife of the man who had befriended it. A charming boy was the result of this union. A few years later the noble to whom the ground belonged gave orders that the tree should be cut down. Then the wife wept bitterly, and for the first time revealed to her husband the whole story. 'And now,' she added, 'I know that I must die; but our child will live, and you will always love him. This thought is my only solace.'

"Vainly the astonished husband sought to retain her. Bidding him farewell forever, she vanished into the tree. Needless to say the tenant did everything in his power to persuade the owner to forego his purpose, but the noble wanted the tree for the reparation of the great Buddhist temple. The tree was felled, but, having fallen, it suddenly became so heavy that 300 men could not move it, till the child, taking a branch in its little hand, said 'Come,' and the tree followed him, gliding along the ground, to the court of the temple."

The Shattering of the Divinity.

SHE was a woman whose intellectuality aroused admiration. When people had occasion to speak of her they said: "Oh, she is just running over with culture," or something to that effect, and many whose mental equipment was less complete regarded her with downright awe. Unfortunately, one of those worshipful ones has recently witnessed the downfall of her goddess. It was brought about in this wise. The pair were discussing shoes and the preservation thereof.

"Even in the commonest pair of shoes," said the fond admirer, "I always keep shoe trees. There is nothing that so effectually prevents wrinkles and preserves the shape of the shoe."

The divinity looked genuinely puzzled.

"But how," she asked, "can you possibly make room for your feet at the same time?"

Since when the humble friend has lost all sense of inferiority.

URIU, ADMIRAL OF JAPAN

Career in America and His Native Country of "The Mahan of the Mikado's Navy."

One of the few Orientals who have risen from the humblest class of life to be great men in their States is Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, commander of the Japanese fleet that attacked Port Arthur and the recognized strategic genius of the Mikado's naval forces. They call him "The Little Admiral" in his own land, because of his diminutive stature. In America he is spoken of as the "Mahan of Japan," and his sovereign, appreciative of the superior training and unquestioned bravery displayed in another war, has made him chief of the most important fleet arrayed against Russia in the Eastern seas.

The story of Uriu's life has a parallel in that of the late Li Hung Chang, though perhaps the Admiral was born under circumstances more auspicious for his wonderful rise from poverty to greatness, while Earl Li of China overcame all the obstacles of an unregenerated barbarian régime, Uriu of Japan reached manhood at the very hour when his country had launched its modern liberal policy of equal chances for all classes of its society.

The Admiral is a direct product of that new policy. Educated at the United States Naval Academy and later a student at European centres of learning, he is said to be one of the most broad-minded of his countrymen. So much does he approve of Westernism that he makes English the language of his home in Tokio. His wife a Japanese graduate of Vassar College, and his five children know their native tongue, but they do not use it among themselves. The Admiral writes and speaks English perfectly, and every publication issued by the class of '81 since it left Annapolis contains some contribution from his pen.

Among his classmates at the Naval Academy was William H. Stayton, now a lawyer of this city, and recently counsel for the late Rear Admiral Sampson. Mr. Stayton continues to be a personal friend and admirer of the Japanese fighter, whose career he has followed since they first entered Annapolis together.

"When I first knew him," relates the lawyer, "he was a bit of a chap, weighing not more than 115 pounds. He came to the academy with three other Japanese, just after Congress had passed an act permitting the Mikado to send a certain average number of cadets there. Of the four, three were graduated. The other two, besides Uriu, were Count Ynoski Enouye, nephew of the Mikado, and Tasuker Serata, who commanded the flagship Matsushima in the naval battle of the Yalu River during the Chino-Japanese war.

Roomed with Mikado's Nephew.

"Among the cadets at Annapolis little was known about Uriu's past history. He was the roommate of the Mikado's nephew, and naturally we thought he must be of noble birth, having heard that all others in the Flower Kingdom were not even permitted to speak to a relative of royalty. It was after his graduation that we heard how he, scion of the laboring class, rose to a footing equal to that of Count Enouye.

"When the United States Government decided to admit some Japanese cadets, the Mikado ordered a competitive examination. This was soon after the adoption of the liberal Constitution, and at his own request young Uriu was allowed to compete. In Japan, you know, there are three distinct classes—nobles, merchants, and laborers—and never before had one of the lowest strata had an opportunity to vie with representatives from the higher orders. Well, Uriu came out first in the examination, and the Mikado ordered that he share a room with Count Enouye at the Academy. It was when I heard this story that I began to realise how Japan was emerging from her old exclusiveness and becoming a modern power.

"Uriu is now between forty-three and forty-four years old. He was the youngest of the Japanese who entered the Academy in 1877. Count Enouye—and, by the way, we never knew until afterward that he ought to be called 'Count'—was the oldest, nearly thirty. Uriu, who was soon recognized as one of the brainiest men in the class, would have graduated nearer the top than he did but for his weakness in English and history. In technical studies he was without a superior. His final standing was No. 14, and Serata stood even higher—No. 6 or No. 7, I think. Enouye was far down, and I don't believe he ever would have pulled through at all if he had been marked like the rest of us.

"While Uriu and Serata were converted to Christianity at the academy, Enouye remained a perfect heathen. When we would ask the Count what grade he had made in a certain class, he'd reply: 'I don't know, and I don't give a damn.' Uriu, on the other hand, became President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Serata was an active member.

"All of the Japanese cadets were plucky to the last limit. At the same time they were very gentle in disposition, and I never heard of their participating in any of the set fights so common in those days. You should have seen Uriu engaged in hazing a plebe! It was a sight worth remembering. In our second year George R. Ferguson, who is now assistant engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, was a plebe. He was a big chap, but little Uriu undertook to whip him into line. One of the ways of teasing the new men was to make them spell their names over and over.

"'What's your name?' Uriu inquired of Ferguson.

"'Ferguson,' was the answer.

"'Spell it,' commanded the Jap.

"'F-e-r,' began the plebe.

"'Stop!' cried Uriu. 'You must say "Sir" after each letter,' and then the plebe spelled it out like this: 'F, Sir; E, Sir; R, Sir; G, Sir; U, Sir; S, Sir; O, Sir; N, Sir.'

A Plucky Cadet.

"In his plebe year the little Japanese had taken his turn at being hazed, and he was determined to get even. He was the most courageous rascal you ever saw. One day at parade, while the cadets were forming for a fight with blank cartridges, Serata's gun went off by accident, and caused a painful scalp wound for the cadet marching in front of him. This upset Serata so much that he retired to his room and almost had hysterics, thinking he had committed a great sin. In order to console him and tell him it was all right, a crowd of us went good-naturedly to the room to brace him up.

"When we got there, Uriu was with his friend. Seeing us approach, he thought we had come to lynch Serata, whereupon he barricaded the door and fought us like a demon. We had a time of it before he was subdued and it was hours afterward when he became convinced that we were not planning murder for Serata. In after years he used to laugh every time the incident was recalled to him, saying he was sure we wanted at least to tar and feather the other Japanese cadet.

"Uriu was probably the most popular man in his class. As President of the Young Men's Christian Association he could lead to meetings the most unruly comrades. Do you remember McGiffin, the Annapolis man who later fought with China against Japan and commanded a ship against Serata at Yalu River? Well, McGiffin was one of the toughest fellow in the class of '81. He was hard to lead, and the only cadet who had any influence over him was Uriu. If the little Jap asked him to come to a religious meeting, 'Mac' went to it without protest. If anybody else asked him to go, he told them to go to the devil.

"Strange, to think that in after years 'Mac' was to fight against his old comrades! But so it happened. At the battle of the Yalu River 'Mac' was commander of a Chinese warship. There had been twelve vessels on each side at the start of the fight, but toward evening the Chinese had lost seven of theirs. It was about that time that the Japanese decided to retire toward the sea. Of all the Chinese ships, the only one to give chase was that commanded by McGiffin. When he was two or three miles distant from the rest of his fleet he fired at the Japanese flagship, in command of Serata. Serata fired back.

"Both of those shots took effect, and both the commanders died later from the results of injuries sustained. McGiffin committed suicide in the Presbyterian Hospital of New York a year later, after the doctors had taken hundreds of bits of steel out of his body. Serata died in Japan a year ago, never having regained his health after the fragments of metal from Mac's last shot struck him. That was the last shot of the Yalu River fight. The two ships were hopelessly crippled. The two commanders, boyhood friends at Annapolis, suffered untold agony from then until they went to their graves.

As a Naval Officer.

"At the academy we called Serata 'Tim.' I don't know why. Uriu never had a nickname, nor did Enouye, except that we'd address either of them as 'Jap,' to which they did not object at all. Enouye is now a member of the Council of Elder Statesmen in Japan, and I understand his friendship for his old roommate is as strong as ever. The Admiral, by the way, is so great a personage to-day that he doesn't have to prostrate himself before royalty, as he might have done if he had not won that competitive examination twenty-seven years ago.

"It was just after Uriu's graduation that he married the young Japanese woman who had been to school at Vassar from 1877 to 1881. Then he went home. At various intervals the class of '81 had issued publications telling what its members were doing, and never once has Uriu failed to write. His chief work as a naval officer, I understand, has been staff duty. He has traveled abroad and studied methods, has occupied important strategic positions, and has come to be the acknowledged master of technical training. He is often called the 'Capt. Mahan of the Japanese Navy.'

"In the battle of the Yalu River he commanded one of the war vessels ranged against poor old McGiffin. I don't think Uriu ever was considered a marvel as Captain of a single ship. His skill is of the kind that shines when he is directing the movements of a whole squadron, without having to manage the detail conduct of a particular vessel. That skill the Mikado recognizes in sending him to command the largest fleet that has crossed the Yellow Sea to do battle with Russia."

Recollections of Another ex-Cadet

IN THE YEAR 1868 the United States Government, by act of Congress, permitted Japan to send to the Naval Academy at Annapolis a number of students to learn the naval profession. In the matters of uniform, rank, discipline, and studies they were on the same footing as the other Midshipmen.

When the writer entered the Academy as a cadet Midshipman there were already two Japanese students there, Zun Zow Matzmulla and Ise Sataro, and in his own class were Koroku Kats and, later, Giro Kunitomo. All of these were very popular with the other cadets, on account of their good-nature, politeness, and camaraderie. There was no spirit of aloofness on their part, and they were on the best of terms with their fellow-classmen.

Ise Sataro was withdrawn before graduation, but Matzmulla was graduated in the class of 1878, and afterward became a Rear Admiral in the Japanese Navy, a rank he still holds on the retired list. It is related that upon one occasion in Japanese waters an American flagship received the Japanese Admiral with all the honors, including the officers in full dress to receive him on the quarter deck. Among these were the younger officers, Midshipmen, and Ensigns. What was their surprise to see their former classmate Matzmulla come over the side as a Rear Admiral. After the official function the Japanese Admiral waived his rank and mingled with his former classmates on terms of equality, receiving them on his own ship and making their visit pleasant and enjoyable.

Koroku Katz was especially popular with all. He was graduated in the class of 1877, and was a Captain in the Japanese navy at the time of his death. He was a great skylarker and wrestler, and the writer recalls the invitation to wrestle, either to him or from him, "I knock down you, Sir." The letter "l" was a stumbling-block to them all, and the writer remembers upon one occasion that a waggish instructor wrote upon the blackboard the following: "Lovely lilacs line Lovell's lonely lane," and asked Kats to repeat it, which he did to the following effect: "Rovery rirlacs rine Rover's ronery rane." Katz never forgave that instructor.

Katz and the Professor.

An instructor who was much disliked by the midshipmen was Prof. Rice of the Department of Applied Mathematics. He occupied the last building in the "Bachelors' Row," adjoining the gymnasium. One evening one of the Midshipmen was coming from the gymnasium when he saw in the darkness a figure hopping around first on one foot and then on the other, and spitting and blowing with head upturned toward the second floor of the building. He watched the performance for some time in amazement, so he said, and then collared the prancing personage, who turned out to be Katz. Katz would give no explanation of his movements at first, but finally confessed he was blowing the devils up to Johnny Rice.

Upon one occasion Katz got into difficulty with the Superintendent, Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, on some point of discipline, and, in consequence, was withdrawn. He remarked to us before he went to Washington, "I'll show him who I am." In rank Katz outclassed any Jap in the country, even carrying more swords than the Japanese Minister. So, within a fortnight, the whole Japanese Legation paid an official visit to the Naval Academy. All the officers were out in full dress, the battalion of cadets was paraded and drilled for their benefit, and the Minister and his staff went about with the officers to be shown the various buildings and to have the methods of instruction explained to them. What was our amazement to see our whilom classmate deferred to by all the Japs there, including the Minister, and also to see the respectful manner in which he was treated by the officers. In a week Katz was once more back in cadet blue, remarking, "I think the Admiral knows who I am now."

Another Japanese cadet of high rank was Takahiko Asuma, a cousin of the Emperor, we understood. He had a room to himself and servants of his own, though messing and taking his recitations with his classmates. Upon his first appearance Matzmulla and Sataro paid him the respect due to his exalted rank, but Kats held aloof. We reminded him that when he went back to Japan he would have his head chopped off, to which Kats replied, "He's a Prince in my own country; but here he's nothing but a 'plebe.' I'll show him the difference between a 'plebe' and a third classman." But we never heard that Kats attempted to haze, or "run," as we called it, his noble countryman.

Azuma made friends with a classmate of the writer's, George Foulk; and this friendship may have affected Foulk's future career. Foulk was graduated with the highest honors and assigned to the Asiatic station. He learned Japanese and Chinese thoroughly, and later accompanied the Korean embassy to this country, serving as interpreter. He returned to Japan after his promotion to the grade of Ensign, married a Japanese woman, resigned from the service, and became a professor in the Tokio University, and held that position at the time of his death.

Kunitomo was a little fellow, fairly bubbling over with fun and animal spirits, his eyes always twinkling. He claimed to have been converted to Christianity, and called himself John Giro Kunitomo. What became of him the writer does not know.

Another Japanese student that the writer remembers, though he was in a lower class, was Keisero Macheda. He was reported to be a wonder at mathematics, but poor in English; notwithstanding this fact, he was reported to have translated Shakespeare into the Japanese language. If so, perhaps, his knowledge of the structure of our language and its written forms was greater than his ability to make himself understood in it. It was said that upon his return to Japan he was in the service of the Government in the suppression of an insurrection, but was captured and beheaded by the revolutionists.

There were several other students, who came for a short time, but who probably found the academic pace too fast for them, and so were withdrawn by their Government. In all, seven of the Japanese students were graduated on the same terms and under the same studies and conditions as their American classmates. One of these, Sotokichi Uriu, was graduated in 1881, and is the commander of one of the Japanese fleets of whose exploits we have been reading during the last few weeks.

STEPHEN JENKINS,
Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

Baron Kaneko on the Yellow Peril

Leading Legal Authority of Japan Says that Russia Alone Appears to Fear It.

THE fear of the Yellow Peril lies only under the white mantle of Russia.

This was the dominant idea impressed upon me as the result of an afternoon's visit with Baron Kaneko, the greatest legal mind of Japan, whose American education has left such an imprint upon him as to cause him to be styled the "American Japanese."

Baron Kaneko has just been appointed Special Envoy to the United States, to explain the position of Japan in the present conflict with Russia.

Sitting in his richly furnished reception room last Fall and looking out upon the singular beauties of one of the famous Japanese landscape gardens, I recalled some of the striking features of the career of this political friend and protégé of Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court.

Kentaro Kaneko was born Feb. 4, the sixth year Kayei, in other words, 1853. He received a civil and English military education. In 1871 he was sent to the United States as an attaché of Lord Kudora. He studied at Harvard for eight years, completing a law course and taking a degree. He also studied under the tutelage of Justice Holmes, now of the Supreme Court. Returning to Japan his rise on the public ladder was steady and rapid. Professor of a preparatory school for the Imperial University, Assistant Secretary of the Geroin to examine the constitution, Chief Secretary of the Grand Council, Assistant to Prime Minister Ito, Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce are some of the titles to which his ability has brought credit and dignity.

He was sent by the Emperor to Europe and America to observe the practical workings of the constitutions of such countries, and also to investigate the agricultural and commercial industries and military systems. He is a member of the International Law Association and numerous other prominent organizations. He was honored as a Baron for his great service during the China-Japan war. Baron Kaneko is now a Member of the House of Peers, and is a prominent follower of Marquis Ito, with whom he organized the great political party of Seiyukai.

The American trade treaty between the United States and China, insuring us the "open door," had just been signed, and, as I had just returned to Japan from China, that subject, together with the position taken by the United States, was the principal topic of our conversation. Baron Kaneko seemed to think that the signing of this treaty just at the time when Russia had promised to evacuate Manchuria, and had not as yet officially "withdrawn" her promise, would do more to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire than any other diplomatic act.

Safety in "The Open Door."

"In the policy of the 'open door' and the integrity of the Chinese Empire," he said, "lies the safety of the whole world, for should China be broken up and gradually absorbed by the Continental powers, Russia would get the greater portion of it, and in the enforcement of her well-known policy she could assemble, arm, equip, and maintain armies of such vast proportions as to be a menace, not only to the other powers in the Orient, but even to Continental Europe. Commercially, she would absorb almost all of the Chinese trade.

"It is only by the education of the Chinese in the modern ways of civilization that the integrity of China can be preserved, and who better than Japan can be her teacher? The old-time enmity supposed to exist between China and Japan has passed away, and already large numbers of Chinese students are studying the ways of civilization in the schools and colleges of Japan. It is easier for us to teach the Chinese than for them to study in the schools and colleges of England or America, for the reason that your books are in a language unfamiliar to the Chinese, while those of our country are in characters which they know. For instance," he continued, "take a course in chemistry. It takes three years for a Chinese student to master it in America and only one year to cover the same course in Japan. Then, too, the Chinese students in our military colleges seem to learn the modern military tactics quicker and better through us than they do in Continental Europe. It may be said that we are only teaching them that which we ourselves have learned."

Relations with Russia.

In speaking of the strained relations between Russia and Japan, the Baron seemed to think that a peaceable settlement would be reached, and he based his hope upon the position which had been taken by the United States through this Chinese trade treaty.

"How can the position of the United States in Manchuria affect the relations between Russia and Japan?" I asked.

"In this way," was his reply. "What good would it do Russia to engage in a conflict with Japan over occupation of Manchuria, for instance, when even in case of success Manchuria would still be open to the trade of the United States, and through the United States to the trade of the world, including that of Japan? The only possible way for Russia to have the exclusive occupation and trade of Manchuria would be to secure the abrogation of this important treaty, and to prevent the United States from exercising her rights in China. I am in hopes that my own country and England, as well as the other Continental powers will support the United States in her position that your treaty rights recently procured shall be recognized and respected by Russia. The successful termination of such a diplomatic stand would bring peace in the Orient, the open door for the trade of the world, and the integrity of the Chinese Empire. For this reason the all-importance of the United States' rights in China cannot be overestimated."

In turn I asked him what would happen if the United States should ask Korea to give the United States an open port in the north of the Hermit Empire, say at Wi-ju.

His face lighted up, and he answered that he hoped that America would do this, and added, that although he was not an official of the Government, yet he felt sure that Japan would not only be willing, but would do all she consistently could to secure the necessary action on the part of Korea.

Subsequent events led the United States to make such a request of Korea, and it is believed now that the same will be granted, notwithstanding Russia's vehement and continued protests.

Trade with the United States.

The Baron now turned to a subject which we had discussed two months before when I was en route to the Philippines—that of closer trade relations between the United States and Japan, particularly with a view to increasing the trade between the Philippines and Japan. During the former interview I had asked him if it were not possible for Japan to become the consumer of much of the raw material necessary to the Oriental which was raised in the Philippines, and he had said that he would give this question much thought and attention. He now informed me that only the night before in an address to the commercial bodies of Tokio he had recommended the establishment of trade relations between the Philippines and Japan either by treaty or by modified tariff arrangements whereby the factories of Japan could by obtaining larger quantities of raw material become the England of the Orient in a manufacturing sense.

"We are a small country," he said, "with a large population, and if we can manufacture for sale here and in China the things necessary for Oriental life, we will become an exceedingly prosperous nation, for our land has reached the limit of agricultural production. The question with us is, can the Philippine Islands produce a sufficient quantity of those raw materials to warrant us not only in increasing the capacity of our mills and in building new ones, but, in making some reciprocal arrangements with the United States, which would give a preference to the products of the Philippines over those of Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and other tropical Oriental countries."

"The agricultural production of the Philippines is only limited by the quantity of the capital and labor employed," I replied. "The Islands have only been scratched, so to speak, and out of the 68,000,000 acres of agricultural lands, the Philippine Commission states that only about 5,000,000 acres have been indifferently farmed, while from my own observations in the Islands I should say that not more than one-third of the land occupied by farms is now being cultivated."

When we think that in Japan only about 15 per cent. of the land can be cultivated, whereas in the Philippines some experts estimate that as high as 85 per cent. of the land is susceptible of agricultural cultivation, the possibilities of production are beyond calculation.

With a smile Baron Kaneko said that when the present strained relations between Russia and Japan were ended he would take up the question, not only with the commercial bodies, but also with the proper officials of the Government, in the hope that something might be accomplished.

"The vast undeveloped water power of Japan," he said, "and her large army of skillful workmen when taken into conjunction with the great latent agricultural resources of your Philippines should enable our two countries to supply the almost unlimited market of China with those goods which, because of Japan's proximity and trained knowledge of Oriental characteristics she knows best how to manufacture."

If China Was Dismembered.

He went on to say that if on the other hand the Chinese Empire is broken up and her people organized into many hostile armies of which Russia would have the greatest, and the trade relations of each country confined to the countries controlling the portion occupied by its army, the peaceful people of China would flee to other portions of the world and would inundate the labor markets of the Occident, while the vast Oriental army of Russia would threaten the peace not only of the Orient but that of the whole world.

The hope expressed by Baron Kaneko that the influence of the United States in the enforcement of her treaty rights in China would be sufficient to secure peace has not been realized.

And now this brings the United States face to face with a most serious question. Does the ignoring of these rights in China and Korea affect her prestige and power in the Orient, and will her failure to maintain them and the "open door" policy lead to the loss of her influence with the Continental countries not only in the Orient but also in Europe?

ALONZO H. STEWART.

HE DID HIS BEST.

VIRGIL was singing of Arms and the Man.

"It's the best I can do," he apologized, "you see, breakfast cereals and soap haven't come in yet."

THE LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL

By DOROTHY DIX.

THAT woman labors under a great matrimonial disadvantage in not being able to pop the question no one will deny. It forces her to take what is offered to her instead of the thing for which she would ask if she had the privilege, and even when leap year removes the bar against her speaking out in meeting it does her little good, for it finds her with no precedent to guide her, no experience to be a lamp to her feet.

There is a complete chronicle of how to lead a man up to the proposing point, that, like the law of the prophets, has been passed down generation after generation orally from mother to daughter, but no code of procedure has been formulated for the woman who means to propose herself. Of course people will say that this makes no difference, that a woman's leap year prerogative, like most of her liberties, is merely a glittering mockery that she does not dare to put to the test, but how does any one know this?

The past is no criterion. Women do many things now that they did not do forty or even four years ago. It is not at all impossible that many a discouraged spinster, worn out with waiting for her steady beaux to speak, and many a love-lorn maiden who has heretofore let concealment prey upon her damask cheek, will take matters into their own hands and propose matrimony to the man they love, in this year of grace 1904, so a few suggestions to the leap year girl may not be amiss.

The first one must necessarily be a warning. No one knows as yet just how a woman should propose, but it is to be hoped that when she does undertake to be a love-maker that she will do it more romantically and poetically than man does. It is true that man's way works, but this is because he has a monopoly of it. We all burn Standard oil because there is no other kind of oil. Women have had to take the kind of proposal offered them or do without, and those who have suffered from this—who have seen their dreams shattered and their ideals smashed—who have had love made to them between the jolts of a street car, or across beef steak and onions at a restaurant table or in any other old place, ought to know enough to render their proposals a romance that a man will be glad to remember to the longest day he lives.

Prepare for a Ticklish Job.

But proposing to a man is going to be a ticklish job any way you do it, because men are no more used to receiving offers of marriage than women are to making them. Both parties are inexperienced, nor does a man even know how he will take it. There are some conservative individuals who go so far as to contend that men will be so shocked by a woman popping the question to them that they will refuse on the spot, but this waits to be proved. Past experience has not shown that men are averse to the admiration of the fair sex, nor that they turn a deaf ear to woman's avowals of her deathless affection for them. Startling as the innovation of a proposal may be, the chances are that man will first endure, then pity, and embrace. He is but human, and there are none we so admire as those that have the intelligence and good taste to admire us.

The Leap Year girl, however, who proposes to propose must use great tact and discretion, and above all she must study the character of the man whose hand and heart she desires to win, and she must be wary about choosing the psychological place and moment. There are times when a man is rushed, or tired, or hungry, when it is simply courting disaster to ask him anything, and when he would refuse a free passport to heaven if it were tendered him on a silver salver. In this important particular men differ from women. When a woman is happy she seldom inclines to matrimony. It is when she is weary and discouraged, and has had a bad lunch, and wants some man's shoulder to weep upon, that she yearns for a wedding ring, and will marry any man that asks her. Men, on the contrary, think of acquiring a wife as an adjunct of prosperity, and it is seldom indeed that they think of love-making except in their affluent moods. A woman, therefore, should be proposed to when she is down on her luck; a man when he is pushing his luck.

Avoid the Fatal Mistake.

The first impulse of the Leap Year girl will be to propose by letter. This is a fatal mistake, because in the first place her billet doux will reach the man with his business letters, and thus pass over to the cold consideration of his stenographer. No American man is sentimental in banking hours, and during that sacred period of the day no woman may hope to compete in heart interest with the price of stocks or wheat, or lard. Moreover, the long-distance proposal, whether it be made by man or woman, seldom hits the bull's-eye. It lacks the magnetism of personal appeal, of trembling hands, and anxious eyes, and quivering lips. Besides it is always easier to write "NO" than it is to say it, and the woman who wants a husband instead of somebody to be a brother to her will have to face the music, and make her proposal viva voce.

Of course, the man who will get the most proposals during leap year will be the bashful man. There are innumerable desirable men all over the country who have been burning out the coal and running up the gas bills of girls for years, and who have exhibited all the symptoms of acute attacks of love, but who have never summoned up their courage to the proposing point, and nobody could blame these women if they took advantage of leap year to assist their helpless suitor over the fence. How to do this without throwing him into fits is a delicate and difficult question. It won't do to lead up to the question gently, poetically, romantically, for that would give him a chance to run. It won't do to gaze wistfully into his eyes, for that would embarrass him, or to assume a tender attitude, for that would make him feel like a fool, and so probably as good a way as any would be to come right out with the question and take the chances on his being too frightened to refuse.

Another man who causes woman many heart aches, and who ought to be dealt with for his good and hers on the Leap Year platform, is the obtuse man, the dear blundering blind-as-a-bat man who lets a woman go on loving him, and embroidering him slippers, and agreeing with him in everything he says, year after year, without once perceiving that there is anything serious in her attentions. There is no way to wake up these Rip Van Winkles except by firing off a red-hot proposal right under their noses, and making them see what a good thing they were about to miss in missing the patient Carrie, or Jane, or Maria, who asks nothing else in life but the privilege of waiting on them hand and foot. Never having thought of Carrie, or Jane, or Maria, as anything but a sister, or a piece of household furniture, the man will be astonished at first, and the chances are that he will exclaim, "This is so sudden," but let not the ardent suitoress be discouraged. The more he thinks of the idea, the more the attractions grow upon him, and in the end he will joyfully let her escort him to the altar.

Might Obtain an Option.

In asking a business man to go into partnership with her, woman should pursue business tactics. She might begin by asking for a thirty days' option on his heart and hand. This granted, it will then be up to her to show how she can strengthen the firm by the care that she would take of him, and the comforts by which she would surround him in a happy little home. She can point out to him the risks he runs from the deadly machinations of landladies, the losses he sustains from the pilfering of laundresses and bell boys, and if she is sufficiently a jollier to make him believe that two can live cheaper than one, her suit will be successful. This kind of a courtship will not appeal to the romantic woman who wants to quote poetry, and write foot love letters, but the business man is so eminently desirable as a husband that it is a case of the result being worth the means.

It is difficult to imagine it ever being necessary for a woman to propose to a widower, for the widower is generally so loaded and primed with offers of marriage that he goes popping at every woman in sight, but in rare instances in which he seems inclined to cling to single blessedness, a little stage play may be effective. A bright, cheery fire with a pretty and sympathetic woman across the hearthstone from him, a well spread table set just for two—what man could be insensible to these insidious leads toward domesticity, or could refuse the woman who suggested that this charming scene be encored for a life run.

In case the man says no; in case he tells a girl that he will be a brother to her, and advises her to go off and marry some nobler and fairer man than he, her cue will be to weep. Many women marry men because they are sorry for them. Millions of men marry women because they haven't the nerve to see them cry. Generally speaking, no man can see a woman weep for him unmoved. It shows so much good taste and sense and sensibility in her that it goes to his heart. He never blames her or thinks her silly. Poor little thing, how could she help it, and so, no matter how much a man may be shocked at the idea of a woman proposing to another man, he will find extenuating circumstances for her popping the question if he himself is the object of her devotion.

One thing, however, the Leap Year woman must bear in mind. She must play fair. Under no possible circumstances should she propose marriage to a man unless she can take care of him in the same style in which his father has been accustomed to support him.

George Washington.

Hitherto Unpublished Letters of One Who Never Told a Lie.

Mount Vernon, Va., ——.

DEAR REGGY DE STYLE:

A party of my friends and I were out fishing to-day. We caught twelve bushels of striped bass, and I tell you they were whoppers. Some of them had stars in their eyes, and it roused my patriotic spirits (unflasked) as I viewed the Stars and Stripes in my basket. Do you know some of the stripes on those fish were so long they actually extended about half an inch out from their tails. And big, well, say, we sold all the scales on them to a hardware merchant for inglass to put in stove doors. One of the bass swallowed my hook so quickly that it went right through him and caught onto the inside of his tail, and I yanked him up so suddenly that I actually pulled him inside out. Regards from Martha.

Yours, in haste, GEORGE.

A Telegram.

Dear Martha:

Will not be home to-night. Detained by business. GEORGE.

(Note: Had Mrs. Washington glanced through the society columns of Daily Basoo she would have seen that among those present at the McGurk's ball on this particular night was George Washington.)

Mount Vernon, Va., ——.

Dear Colonel Gunbusta:

Why did you stay away last Thursday. We had a jolly time out hunting. There is nothing finer than a hunt in the Virginia woods. We bagged bunches of game and fowl though we had some odd experiences. I shot a possum and he fell off the tree and landed plump onto a jackrabbit and killed him. I saw a big flock of wild pigeons coming toward me, and, remembering that I had some pepper with the boiled egg lunch which Martha had put up for me, I took it out, and when the flock was near enough I threw it into their eyes. This blinded them, and they bumped their heads against the high trees with such terrific force that it killed them. I also discovered a bear drinking at the water's edge. I sneaked up behind him, and held his head under water until he was drowned. Expecting you to be the same, as ever I am, in health, yours, &c. GEORGE.

Testimonial.

Mount Vernon, Va., ——.

Messrs. Hare & Hare:

I have used several dozen bottles of your wonderful, magical, and startling hair-restorer, and now the neighbors do not laugh and ridicule my bald head; they do not make fun of my hairless pate; they do not refer to it as a billiard ball or ostrich egg; all owing to your wonderful discovery—and a wig which I wear now. G. W.

F. P. PITZER.

Causes and Cure of Rheumatism

New Theory Advanced by Dr. Winters Is That the Disease Is Caused by Improper Eating and May Be Prevented by Dieting.

THE cause of rheumatism has always been a matter of more or less mystery to the medical profession, and the theories advanced have been many and various. With the advances made in the study of bacteriology of late years, however, the medical profession, as a whole, has come to the conclusion that the dread disease is undoubtedly the result of the presence of bacteria in the system, and scientific men generally have directed all their efforts to finding out the particular germ responsible, for once that were ascertained it would be a comparatively easy matter to provide an anti-toxin.

So universally is this germ theory accepted by medical men, that it is not too much to say that fully 90 per cent. of the profession are living in daily hopes that, just as the diphtheria germ was discovered and the cure of that disease thereby rendered considerably easier, so the germ responsible for rheumatism will soon be ascertained and that disease be thereby removed from the all-too-long category of uncurable diseases.

But despite the fact that this germ theory is so universally favored by the medical profession, Dr. Joseph E. Winters of this city has recently stepped to the front with the announcement that rheumatism is not caused by a germ at all, but is produced solely and directly through the operation of simple, elementary, and well-known chemical laws resulting entirely from improper eating.

Dr. Winters, who is Professor of Children's Diseases at Cornell University and visiting physician to the Willard Parker, Riverside, and other hospitals and institutions, is the originator of this brand-new theory as to the cause of rheumatism, and he stands sponsor for the proposition that instead of being an incurable disease, as it has universally been considered hitherto, rheumatism is one of the most easily cured afflictions which trouble humanity. In general language, Dr. Winters's theory comes down to this: That rheumatism is the direct result of improper eating, and may be readily and absolutely cured by proper regulation of diet.

Dr. Winters has not given these radical conclusions to the world without a publication of the premises from which he drew them. This was done in a recent issue of The Medical Record. Starting out with the proposition that rheumatism is the result of a certain unhealthy condition of the tissue cells of the system—a proposition the correctness of which is universally recognized by medical men—Dr. Winters proceeds to show that that condition is produced solely by improper eating. As a result of chemical changes continually occurring in the human system, certain noxious acids are produced. In the normal condition of the body those acids are neutralized almost as soon as they are formed, partly by certain organic salts in the system and partly by the alkalies resulting from the combustion of vegetable acids. When, for any reason, the quantity of those salts and alkalies becomes unduly diminished, the noxious acids are not neutralized, and their presence results in the disease known as rheumatism.

To Counteract Noxious Acids.

In order that the system may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of the alkalies necessary to counteract the rheumatism-producing acids, potassium and sodium in sufficient quantities are absolutely essential; and it is only those who live on foods of which those two substances, potassium and sodium, are the chief constituents who can consider themselves absolutely immune from rheumatism, while indulgence in the foods which produce the noxious acids, coincident with a lack of sufficient potassium and sodium containing foods, must inevitably produce that dread disease.

Animal foods of all kinds produce the noxious acids; fruit, vegetables, and cereals supply the neutralizing elements, potassium and sodium. Alcohol prevents neutralization, and while that spirit is being taken into the system it is absolutely impossible to cure rheumatism. A person who does not indulge in alcoholic drinks and lives mainly on cereals, vegetables, fruits, and milk cannot contract rheumatism; a person who does indulge in those drinks and lives mainly on animal foods cannot escape it. A diet consisting of milk and foods in which potassium and sodium are present in large quantities will cure the most acute form of rheumatism.

Such results cannot be obtained, however, by taking the beneficial potassium and sodium in drug form, nor will alkaline solutions or mineral waters accomplish them. It is absolutely essential to take them in the organic form produced by nature—that is to say, in the form of fruit, vegetables, &c., although in the treatment of the disease soda may be used to some advantage in connection with the proper diet.

How Food Should Be Taken.

As to the form and manner in which these foods should be taken, Dr. Winters has this to say: "Cereals, potatoes, bread, all important vegetable articles of diet, are rich in potassium and are essentials of the diet of persons with rheumatic disposition. It is most essential that potatoes, however served, should be cooked in their jackets, for the reason that the outer rind, just under the thin skin, is the richest in potash, and constitutes a chief supply of these salts to the body. This portion is sacrificed in peeling. As far as practicable vegetables should be steamed instead of boiled, as boiling dissolves the potash salts. Fruits should be eaten raw. When cooked the chemical union of salts and vegetable acids is destroyed."

To cure an attack of rheumatism, Dr. Winters says that milk should be the sole food as long as evident symptoms remain, because milk contains an abundance of both phosphate of potash and citric acid. Strained cereals may then be added to the diet. As to the practice of giving meat broths to rheumatic patients preliminary to the resumption of a meat diet, Dr. Winters says:

"Animal broths are totally destitute of food properties. This is ancient, recent, and unalterable physiology. Nevertheless, physicians wittingly and knowingly recommend them for children, where the first requisite of all food is its building or tissue-forming value. There is a vast amount of obscure ill-health in children from heedless use of these foodless preparations. When animal food is to be added to the diet it should be in the form of meat, not broths or beef juice. Cereals must be eaten without sugar. Sweets and animal broths in children and alcohol and sweets in adults are the bane of the rheumatic patient and constantly discredit the physician by thwarting all treatment. Vegetable soups—pea, asparagus, celery, potato, bean, tomato—are nutritive and appetising."

While it is quite impossible even to conjecture how Dr. Winter's theory will be received by members of his profession, his propositions are so revolutionary in principle that the chances are much against a favorable reception, for the present at any rate. At the same time his exposition of his theory is so well expressed, logical, and clear cut that if it possesses any intrinsic merit at all it cannot be long before its value will be studied by the profession.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

"TWO heads are better than one."
Well, yes!
I generally find that the saying's true;
Just take the case of a kiss—confess
You think so too.

But let me tell you what's equally true,
(You've been there and know there's no cause for laughter,)
One head is a good deal better than two
The morning after.

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

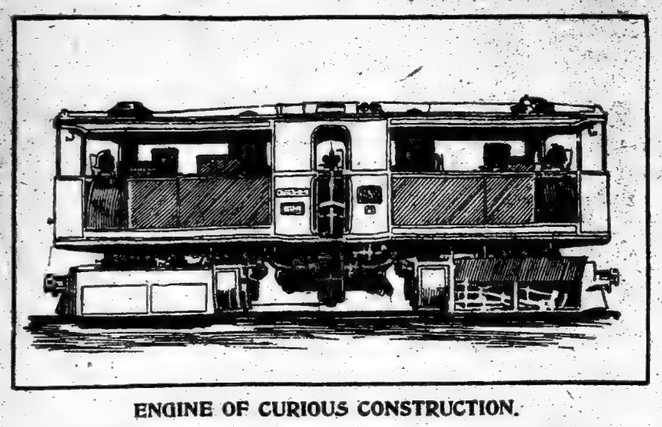

ENGINE OF CURIOUS CONSTRUCTION.

J. CAIRNS is the author of an article in Cassier's Magazine on the four-cylinder compound locomotives, and among those of the most remarkable appearance is the one reproduced herewith. It is the Fairlie type of engine—double boiler as well as double cylinders—and has not been adopted to any great extent as a compound, as the single-boiler type has almost superseded it. But representative engines even of the compound Fairlie type are not wanting. This is the only class of which the writer is aware—though there are probably others—that is designed for steam tramway or light railway work on the State lines of Saxony. This engine is covered in above and below, and, therefore, presents rather a strange appearance.

FIRES FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.

From The Toronto Globe.

IT was claimed at one time that the substitution of electricity for gas and petroleum in lighting would result in a lessening of the danger from fire. But a recent report issued by the Montreal Fire and Light Committee tends to show that the danger has been increased rather than diminished by the change. The report gives a record of 150 fires due to electric currents during the last three months of 1903, with an aggregate loss of $1,500,000. When classed according to causes, the list shows that twenty-two fires were due to the contact of telephone, telegraph, and other low potential wires with electric light and other high tension circuits. Wires grounded on gas pipes were responsible for nineteen fires. Eleven fires were due to the defective wiring of gas fixtures, five to the puncturing of gas pipes by the currents on flexible cords wrapped around them, three to short circuits in moldings, three to open link fuses in porcelain cut out bases, fifteen to overheated resistance coils and heating devices, and nine to incandescent lamps coming in contact with inflammable material. In the same report 135 fires are recorded in which electricity was suspected of being the cause, but in which all material evidences of origin were destroyed.

WHERE BUNYAN PREACHED.

ONE of the most interesting of the many interesting landmarks and historical buildings of London is being demolished to make room for more modern structures. This is the old Baptist Chapel in Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, where John Bunyan preached to large audiences.

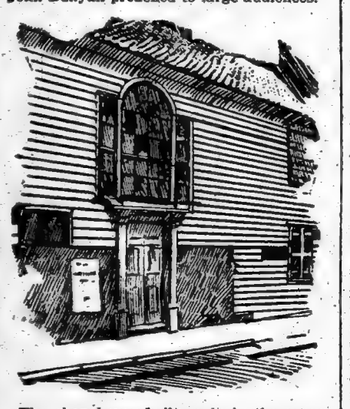

The chapel was built early in the seventeenth century, and while it has been repaired more than once, was never entirely rebuilt. It was a picturesque old structure which stood in a street which had little other title to its prefix of "Great" than that it found room for "Bunyan's Chapel."

THE ORIGIN OF THE TORPEDO.

WRITING to the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, Col. Richard L. Maury, a son of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury of the Confederate Navy, describes the manufacture by his father of torpedoes, which, he says, had their origin in Virginia, were designed in Richmond, and were first successfully used in the waters of the James River.

Commodore Maury's trial experiments to explode under water were made with minute charges of powder and submerged in an ordinary washtub in his chamber at the house of his cousin, Robert H. Maury, on Clay Street, Richmond, and the tank for actual use, with the triggers for explosion and other mechanical appliances for service, was made by Talbott & Son, on Cary Street.

"In the early Summer of 1861," says Col. Maury, "the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Naval Committee of Congress and others were invited to witness an explosion in James River at Rocketts. The torpedo was a small keg of powder, weighted to sink, fitted with a trigger to explode by percussion to be fired, when in place, with a lanyard. The Patrick Henry gig was borrowed; Capt. Maury (as he then was) and the writer got aboard with the torpedo, and were rowed to the middle of the channel just opposite where the wharf of the James River Steamboat Company now is, whereon the spectators stood; the torpedo was carefully lowered to the bottom, taking great care not to strain upon the trigger, which was at full cock, the lanyard loosely held on board. The boat pulled clear and the writer pulled the lanyard. The explosion was instantaneous; up went a column of water fifteen or twenty feet; many stunned or dead fish floated around; the officials on the wharf applauded and were convinced, and shortly after a naval bureau of "coast, harbor, and river defense" was created, and Capt. Maury placed at its head, with abundant funds for the work and the very best of intelligent, able, and zealous younger naval officers for assistants.

ONCE A LAWYER—NOW A GUARD.

ON THE Third Avenue line of the elevated railroad there is a uniformed guard who once was a lawyer and later a school teacher. He is far more affable than most of his associates on the road, and the many passengers who have chatted with him have doubtless wondered whence he secured the erudition and knowledge of affairs which even a few chance remarks show him to possess.

The reason this man became a guard is even more peculiar than the fact that he is one. He had to stop his work of school teaching because of threatened tuberculosis, and his condition became such that his relatives thought he was "all in," to use his own language. Then he met a physician who told him he might get well if he got a job that would keep him in the open air all the time. He managed to secure a position with the elevated railroad as trackman. That was some years ago, and now he has "risen" and manipulates the gates on trains. He says his lungs are as sound as rocks, and he looks the picture of health.

FOOT EXERCISE A NEW FAD.

FOOT exercise is the latest fad among fashionable pedicures, not only for making the feet pliable and graceful, but for the removal of corns and bunions that will not yield to the usual treatment. The exercise takes about half an hour each visit, costs $1, and requires about three months for the course. By that time the toes are said to respond to individual control as easily and as flexibly as the fingers.

"The treatment is very simple," said an up-town chiropodist, "and, unlike most fads, it is not imported. The process was thought out and taught to others by a man who used to have a large patronage in the Turkish baths in this city, but who has now retired from business. The toes are twisted and wrung, one at a time, until they are quite pliable, like a baby's. Then the patient is told to exercise them. There are five movements—up, down, right, left, and rotary. We do a great deal of this sort of work for women, particularly those who have to dance much on the stage, or those who have crippled their feet with high French-heel shoes."

COLLIE CARRIES THE MAIL.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A SCOTCH collie belonging to Joseph Thompson, four miles south of Milton, Ind., has become mail carrier for the family. He began the practice of watching for John DuGranrut, rural carrier on the route out of here, a week ago, and since then has been regular in going to meet the mail wagon each day when it came in sight. Nothing tempts him from the task when on this errand, and after receiving the mail he hastens to the house with it. The dog is about two years old.

A STATE MATRIMONY SCHOOL.

REPRESENTATIVE DASHIEL of the Iowa Legislature, who is a physician, has introduced in that body a bill providing for the establishment of a school for matrimony, in which young men and women desiring to marry will be expected to take a course of instruction and earn a diploma. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a "State Director of Marriage Reform Instruction." The Director is to serve for five years and receive a salary of $2,000 per year, with an assistant at $1,000 per year. His duties are to be to "formulate a course of instruction for candidates for matrimony" and furnish the same to every reputable physician in the State.

The candidates for matrimony may take the course and receive the certificate, which may be presented to the clerk of the courts, who will issue a marriage license. If the candidate refuses to take the course of instruction he may file a written protest with the clerk and the license may issue, but the protest is to be filed with the State Director.

A FUNNEL FOUNTAIN.

From The Connecticut Farmer.

BOYS always love to fuss with water or to watch a fountain play. Now, here is a sort of fountain and pump combined which is so simple that it would be a pity if any boy should be deprived through ignorance of the pleasure of seeing it work.

The apparatus needed is only a common tin funnel, the bigger the better. It is worked by plunging it, with the mouth down, in a bathtub or washtub half full

of water. If you press the funnel down rapidly and forcibly, the water under it, not being able to get out of the way quickly enough, will be pressed up into the funnel, and because of the tapering form of the latter a jet of water will be forced out of the small end of the funnel and will rise to a height that will surprise you. With a funnel which has a wide mouth and a small tube you can make a fountain ten feet high.

The Life-Story of a "Big Tree."

Here is the story of one of the "Big Trees" of the Sierra Nevada, told by William Russel Dudley of the Department of Systematic Botany in Stanford University. The Sequoia gigantea, to which this tree belongs, is found nowhere else in the world than in Calaveras County, California. The one described by Prof. Dudley was fifteen feet in diameter five feet from the ground, was 270 feet high—say, the height of a twenty-story skyscraper—and was 2,171 years old.

This tree when felled had an enormous surface burn on one side thirty feet in height and occupying eighteen feet of the circumference of the tree; this was found to have been due to a fire occurring in A. D. 1797. The tree when cut, in 1900, had already occupied itself for 103 years in its efforts to repair this injury, its method being the ingrowing of the new tissue from each margin of the great black wound. When the tree was cut the records of three other fires were revealed. The history of the tree was as follows:

271 B. C. it began its existence.

The first year of the Christian era it was about four feet in diameter above the base.

245 A. D., at 516 years of age, occurred a burning on the trunk three feet wide. One hundred and five years were occupied in covering this wound with new tissue. For 1,196 years no further injuries were registered.

1441 A. D., at 1,712 years of age, the tree was burned a second time in two long grooves, one and two feet wide, respectively. Each had its own system of repair.

One hundred and thirty-nine years of growth followed, including the time occupied by covering the wounds.

1580 A. D., at 1,851 years of age, occurred another fire, causing a burn on the trunk two feet wide, which took fifty-six years to cover with new tissue.

Two hundred and seventeen years of growth followed this burn.

1797 A. D., when the tree was 2,068 years old, a tremendous fire attacked it, burning the great scar eighteen feet wide.

One hundred and three years, between 1797 and 1900, had enabled the tree to reduce the exposed area of the burn to about fourteen feet in width.

It is to be noted that in each of the three older burns there was a thin cavity occupied by the charcoal of burned surface, but the wounds were finally fully covered, and the new tissue above was full, even, continuous, and showed no sign of distortion or of the old wound.

WHEN WATER INCREASES FIRE.

Queer Point Raised in Lawsuit Discussed by Prof. Chandler and Combustibles Inspector Murray.

ARE there circumstances under which water poured into a conflagration becomes combustible, adding fuel to the flames and fury to the fire?"

This question has been presented in a suit at Louisville, Ky., brought by certain insurance companies against the Louisville Water Company, and it came of the destruction by fire in April, 1892, of the Peaslee-Gaulbert warehouse at Louisville, which contained quantities of paints and oils. The insurance companies claim that the water supply was wholly insufficient, that the loss resulted from such inadequate supply, and that the water works company is liable under its general contract with the public.

The water company defends the suit by denying the allegations regarding insufficiency of the water supply, and advancing the claim that the fire was so hot that the water poured into it burned and was no more effective than if it had been so much oil; in fact, that it was even more inflammable and less effective.

Charles F. Chandler, once Dean of Columbia University and Health Commissioner of this city, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, after hearing the points of the lawsuit and the contention of the defendant company, said:

"You can't make anything out of nothing. You can't produce heat by decomposing water into oxygen and hydrogen and recombining them by combustion. That would be contrary to the principle of conservation of energy—whenever you produce energy you must have previously consumed a like quantity of energy. It takes just as much heat to decompose water into oxygen and hydrogen as will subsequently be produced by burning these gases together. So it is impossible to increase the amount of heat in a fire by putting water on it.

"Whatever heat could be produced by subsequently burning the products of the decomposition of the water—that is, the oxygen and hydrogen—will have been consumed in producing the oxygen and hydrogen. There is no doubt that if you heat steam sufficiently hot some of it will be resolved into its component gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and they will subsequently combine, forming steam again, and will produce the same amount of heat that was used in producing them, so that there is no increase in the amount of heat in the fire.

"Something else may, however, happen. When steam comes into contact with white-hot charcoal the result, say, of wood combustion, a chemical reaction takes place between the carbon and the steam, the result of which is water gas, a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide. This water gas is inflammable, and when it burns produces heat. But it does not produce any more heat than would be produced by the burning of the charcoal without the formation of water gas. In other words, it takes just as much heat to produce the water gas as the water gas produces when it is burned.

"In conclusion, there can be no increase in the amount of heat produced by a fire by introducing water. This, of course, upsets the contention in the case cited. The principle is ex nihil nihil fit. No money can be made by changing a silver dollar into two half dollars and then changing them for a silver dollar."

"Will water add fuel to fire?" remarked George E. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles in the Fire Department of this city. "Not in ordinary circumstances. In certain cases it might. Take that of a building burning with a quantity of paints and their solvents. Chemical combinations may be formed by the addition of water which would result in the generation of inflammable gases and so thwart the efforts of the firemen. Also that of 'banana' oil, a lacquer composed of soluble cotton, fusel oils, and ether. When water reaches this and liberates the gas it adds fuel to fire, as in the case of a hose stream striking flaming or running oil and dashing it into flames. Then there is calcium carbide. You get a pretty hot fire when water interferes with it. But there need be little fear in regard to 'banana' oil and carbide. Unless risks are taken with the strict law which governs their storage, you will never find more than a gallon of the oil or 100 pounds of the carbide in one place."

THE CHAMBERLAIN CLOCK.

RECENTLY erected at the corner of Vyse Street and Warstone Lane, Birmingham, England, is the latest tribute of his fellow-townsmen to Joseph Chamberlain. The clock shown in the accompanying illustration stands 28 feet high and has four dials. It is intended to stand in commemoration of the services to the empire of the ex-Colonial Secretary in connection with his work in South Africa during and after the war. The subscriptions for the clock were collected entirely among the workingmen of Birmingham to whom Mr. Chamberlain—himself a large employer of labor—is a popular idol.

The occasion of the starting of the clock was made one of importance, an immense meeting being held in the Birmingham Town Hall, at which speeches were delivered by representatives of the workingmen of the town as well as a number of prominent citizens. Mr. Chamberlain's services to his country and to his native town were lauded, and he was assured of the continued support of his neighbors in his new political programme.

In reply, the ex-Secretary, after expressing his thanks for the honor which had been done him, went into a discussion of the causes and the outcome of the war in South Africa. He assured his hearers that at all times, both before and during the struggle, he had realized the gravity of the undertaking, and vehemently denied that he had entered upon the war with a light heart, as had been asserted by some among his political opponents.

SOLDIERS LEARNING LANGUAGES.

THE French Minister of War proposes to encourage the young soldiers in the French Army to study foreign languages by the formation of classes. It is thought well to teach German in the north and Spanish and Italian in the south. A class conducted by a Lieutenant at Paris turns out about forty students a year proficient in German. The proposition is thought a good one, and is to be further developed.

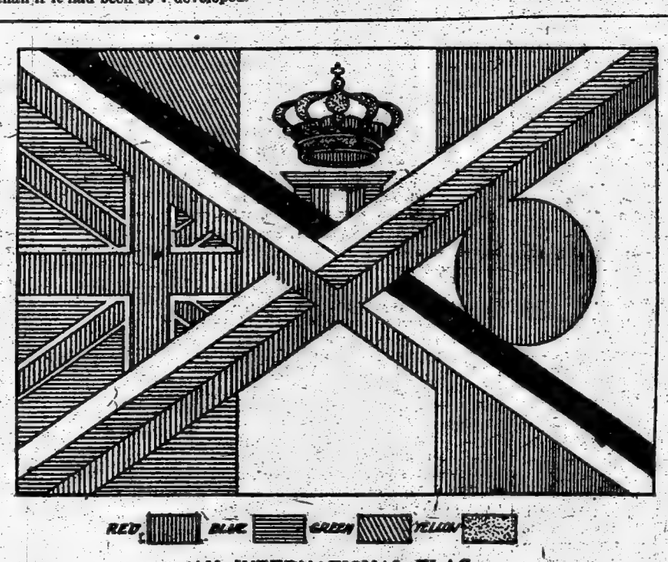

AN INTERNATIONAL FLAG.

AMID all the strain of anxiety that is now being everywhere felt in the anticipation of a bitter war between two great nations in the Far East, the annexed design, indicating international agreement and concord, has a peculiar interest and hope, says The London Graphic. In the Far East, at Shan-Hai-Kuan, North China, there are still represented six world powers in allied co-operation. Within a few hours' rail of Niu-Chwang, one of the many subjects of Russo-Japanese discussion, Shan-Hai-Kuan sees to-day Russians and Japanese, German, French, British, and Italians all together in harmonious concert. An international club has arisen there since the troubles of 1900, and amid the flags of all those nations flies one unique in the history of man—an international ensign combining the emblems of all six nations. At the top is seen the green, white, and red of Italy; below is the blue, white, and red of France; on the left the union flag of Great Britain, and opposite is the Japanese emblem. Downward from left to right is the black, white, and red of Germany, and crossing this is the white, blue and red of Russia. The United States and Austria happen to be outside this international comity, their military interests being limited to legation guards at Peking only.

A RECORD MOOSE.

From Field and Stream.

PROBABLY the largest moose ever killed was shot in Alaska last Summer by Lord Alphinstone and party in the Kenai Peninsula. This moose weighed 1,576 pounds and measured seven and one-half feet to the top of his shoulders. The skull and horns weighed seventy-five pounds, but the spread of the antlers is not known definitely. The next largest moose on the coast is one in the Parliament Building at Victoria, B. C., which measures seven feet three inches in height. The party are very well satisfied with their hunt, and brought out quite a number of trophies, which they prize very highly. The English party was beaten to Seldovia by Baron Paul Neldick, who paid the agent of the steamer Nome City $1,500 to be landed at Seldovia, where he could secure the services of John Gilpatrick ahead of the English party. He won the race to the north, but the Alphinstone party got the game.

AN ARMLESS BOWLER.

From The Buffalo Express.

IN Benjamin F. Coffman, Lincoln, Ill., claims the champion armless bowler. Not long ago he fell under the wheels of a railroad train and had both arms cut off below the elbow. He still retained his love for bowling, and had a special artificial arm made which would allow him to play. A set of springs holds the ball and a swing of the arm sends it rolling down the alley. Coffman plays a wonderful game, easily scoring 201, and he is undoubtedly the best armless bowler in the world.

WORLD'S CHAMPION TALKER.

From The Baltimore Sun.

THE champion talker of the world has been discovered in Baltimore.

Mr. Lloyd Conway of 1,505 West Lanvale Street claims that he holds that unique honor, and in support of his claim he has issued a challenge to every man, woman, and child in the world to a long-distance talking contest.

Mr. Conway claims that he can talk 65,040 words an hour, and that he can and has talked incessantly eight hours a day for nine consecutive days without any ill-effects. He also expresses the belief that he can exceed this remarkable record.

Mr. Conway is employed in a clerical capacity by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and it was while working in the Baltimore and Ohio Central Building that he developed his lightning-like speech. The greater part of his duties consist in reading off pay checks, and he keeps two clerks busy checking off the payrolls and ten clerks equally busy making out the checks. The work is one that requires absolute accuracy, the slightest mistake meaning a loss in dollars and cents, and since he has been thus employed Mr. Conway has made but one slight error.

WHEN TRAINS WOULD NOT STOP.

M. F. DE MARE suggests a system of operating railroads, particularly suitable for those using electric power, which will avoid the loss of time due to stoppages to let off and take on passengers. The train, which may be drawn by any power, has attached to the rear end a car equipped with motors, enabling it to attain a speed somewhat above that of the train. Before approaching a station, the passengers and baggage intended for that point are transferred to the rear car. The latter is then detached from the train and brought to a stop at the station, the train proceeding at full speed. Passengers who wish to take the train to other points are placed on a car similar to that detached from the train. This stands on a side track, and on the approach of the train gets under way. As soon as the train has passed the station, the car proceeds out upon the track at full speed, catches the train and is coupled to it, transfers its passengers to the train, and receives those for the next stop, when the process is repeated.

OLD-TIME FIREMEN'S GRIT.

THE recent experiences of the New York firemen who were hurried by special trains to Baltimore to assist in fighting the big fire in that city makes the description of a trip for a similar purpose made from Philadelphia to New York in 1835 of particular interest. A letter from an old volunteer fireman to "Penn" of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin tells the story:

"One Dec. 16," he says, "the great fire in New York City broke out. Friday, the 18th, the Mayor of New York sent for the firemen of Philadelphia to come and help her out. As quick as the boys of the Ben Franklin heard it, twenty-three of us manned the rope and started for Walnut Street wharf to get on the boat to cross to Camden and take the railroad. The river was so full of floating ice the boat could not cross. There were other firemen there who, when they found they could not cross the river, returned home. We concluded to go to the Kensington Road and get on there. When we got to the road we found the ice so thick on the rails that the car could not run; it was raining and freezing as fast as the rain fell. We then concluded to go afoot. It was then 4 o'clock. The word was given, 'Man the rope, boys, we will go to the Trenton Bridge and cross the Delaware.'"

Of those who started, only six arrived at Sand Hill, the others having been temporarily overcome by the hardships of the journey. But by the time New York was reached on Monday morning the original band was complete.

On arriving here, the plucky Philadelphians found that the fire had been checked by the blowing up with powder of several buildings. But New Yorkers appreciated the good intention of the visitors, and the members of the company were entertained by every one from theatre proprietors to cabmen.

AUTO INTOXICATION.

WHAT did you drink last night that got you into a cell?" said the Magistrate who can read the inmost souls of prisoners.

"Nothing stronger than water, your Honor," replied the offender at the bar of justice.

"Water? Was it Croton?"

"I really do not know, your Honor. It seemed to possess the normal quantity of salts of lime."

"What do you suppose was in it to make you drunk?"

"I tasted nothing foreign. Neither was I drunk, as charged, your Honor."

"You look as if you might be a gentleman."

"I hope I am, your Honor."

"Of decent parentage and some education."

"Both, your Honor."

"Then, tell the truth. What did you get drunk on?"

"I never was drunk in my life, in the sense of being 'jagged' by liquor, for I never tasted liquor. I was a victim of auto-intoxication."

"Auto-intoxication? Something new, I suppose. It has an automobile suggestion. Perhaps you own a White Ghost, and it gave you a swimming in the head?"

"Not at all. No such luck. If your Honor will bear with me I shall attempt to explain what I mean by auto-intoxication."

"By all means. The Court desires to learn all the new and latest brands of drunk. But be brief."

"Yesterday I was recovering slowly from a case of acute indigestion. An attack of that kind is accompanied by palpitation of the heart and a distressing shortness of breath, aggravated by pneumonadynia. The pneumonic conditions just now surrounding our local transportation service assisted in so weakening my respiratory powers that my lungs were unable to oxidize and eliminate the carbon dioxid in the venous blood."

"Humph! You must have been in pretty nearly as serious a condition as the fellow who got drunk on the exuberance of his own verbosity."

"Far worse, your Honor. Fortunately, science comes to my rescue. The honorable Court may not have had time or occasion to become familiar with the subject of auto-intoxication. I believe it to be well worthy of your attention. It might explain to your Honor the state of many an unfortunate who is haled before you erroneously labeled 'drunk and disorderly.'

"Briefly, your Honor, auto-intoxication is a poisoning of the body by the complicated processes that make up the sum total of human metabolism. One imperfect metabolite may make a man drunk; a dozen might kill him. Biology teaches that unless certain products elaborated in the body find prompt and free outlet the result is auto-intoxication. Vertigo is a species of auto-intoxication. It is subjective when the victim appears to himself to be turning around, and objective when he imagines surrounding objects are moving. Nearly all men have experienced at some period of life slight attacks of vertigo. I dare say that your Honor has not escaped."

"Proceed, Sir. This is very interesting. You are not without some learning."

"Your Honor is too condescending. Other kinds of auto-intoxication are the common sick headache, from which millions suffer; gout, diabetes, many neuralgias, Addison's disease, myxedema, acromegaly, pernicious anaemia, cachexia, oxaluria, cystinuria, and acetonuria. I have not the slightest doubt that many a poor devil has been clubbed for drunkenness and thrown into a cell, when he was suffering from the effects of a retention of waste products that paralyzed the functions of certain organs.

"Your Honor will forgive me for reverting to my own case. I am a victim of the third class of auto-intoxication, namely, that due to a retention of the normal physiological products in the organs themselves. Carbon dioxid poisoning will in all probability be the ultimate cause of my death. I do not have any clear recollection of what happened to me last night after the attack came on. It is plain that the policeman did not handle me with gloves. Perhaps I fell; perhaps I was clubbed. I am much bruised."

"To the failure of which organs do you attribute your malady?"

"The kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the intestines, your Honor, though the liver is not altogether innocent. Perhaps your Honor would like to satisfy yourself of my absolute sobriety by testing my breath."

"It is unnecessary, Sir. I might find your brand of auto-intoxication catching. Apparently it is worse than a whisky drunk. You are discharged."

TINTED SPECTACLES FOR BEAUTY

TINTED spectacles," said an optician who displays a sign advertising that he makes a specialty of them, "are mainly for women who demand that their beauty, as well as their sight, shall be considered. A light gray or a pale blue eye looks very weak and unattractive through ordinary eye-glasses. By slightly tinting the lens we can add very much to the color of the pupil of the eye and to the general attractiveness of the face. The tinting does not at all interfere with the magnifying properties of the glass. In fact, some oculists send us prescriptions for tinted glasses, maintaining that for blue or gray eyes they are far superior to the ordinary crystal glasses. Blue eyes absorb more light than brown eyes, so that any tempering of the sun's rays is sure to be beneficial."

A ZULU GIRL'S HEADDRESS.

OF THE many strange methods of dressing the hair the strangest is perhaps that of the Zulu girl shown in the accompanying illustration. Not every girl of the same tribe may wear such a headdress.

It is a mark of approaching marriage, which carries with it perhaps more dignity than grace. The stiff roll is composed entirely of the wearer's own hair, which is laboriously sewn until the desired effect is obtained.

A PROFITABLE HORSE TRADE.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

FRANK A. MINGS, Principal of Grammar School No. 21, has suddenly found himself a prospective millionaire, while a six-figure fortune is plainly within grasp.

Mr. Mings is the owner of an eighty-acre tract of iron land about 100 miles north of Duluth, in St. Louis County, Minn. He got the land on a trade in 1887 for a second-hand buggy and a furnace more or less the worse for wear. He didn't think much of his land, though it was located on the Mesaba iron range, from which millions of tons of ore have been taken, but one day a mining expert wrote from Ely, Minn., offering $65,000 for his waste land.

One company looked over Mr. Mings's holdings a short time ago and offered him $15,000 per month for the privilege of working a mine on it. Another company wished to buy a part interest for $100,000, and begin work immediately.

As an absolutely clear title to the property is vested in Mr. Mings, and its reputed value as an outright purchase climbs up to $1,000,000, it looks as if the Principal of School No. 21 made a record-breaking bargain when he exchanged an antiquated buggy and a second-hand furnace for eighty acres of the Mesaba range.

Mr. Mings says he will continue to teach.

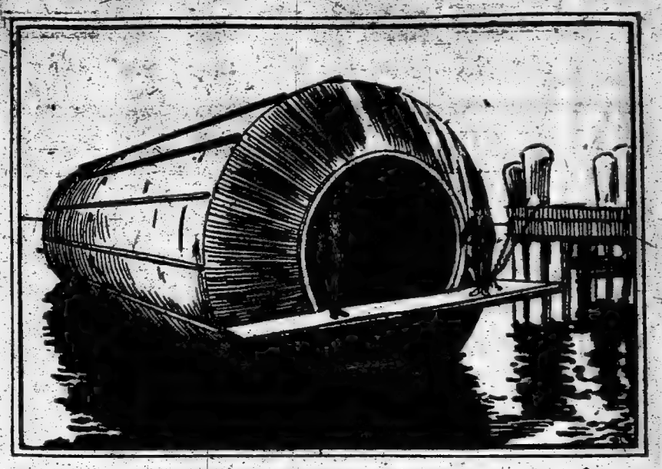

THE KNAPP ROLLER BOAT.

A LARGE boiler afloat is the nearest description in few words of the Knapp experimental roller-ship boat which has been used experimentally several times on the St. Lawrence River. Canadian capital has become interested in the invention, and a company with a capital of $3,000,000 has applied for incorporation at Ottawa.

The intention in building the strange-looking boat is that it shall roll over the surface of the water, thus avoiding the skin friction which retards to a great extent the progress of the ordinary type of vessels.

CITY ALLIGATOR HAS TYPHOID.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

THE carnivorous reptile of the municipality known as A. Mississippiensis, but more commonly called Allie, alias Pat, is afflicted with typhoid fever. For over three years this alligator has lived without known pain or ache in the city laboratory, but now it is feared by the city's physicians that he may not recover.

Pat has been ill several days, but an official diagnosis of his case was not made until late yesterday afternoon after a conference between Dr. Behm, Director of the laboratory; Dr. Drake, and H. Lantry, the head animal keeper. After getting all the facts regarding the alligator's illness, examining his body and observing for half an hour his symptoms, they announced as a certainty that the alligator is suffering from typhoid fever.

A NEW VARIETY OF ROSE.

"UNCLE JOHN" is the name of a new variety of rose which was exhibited at the second Winter show of the Florists' Club of Chicago on Wednesday afternoon. Peter Reinberg, who exhibited the flowers, also showed another new

variety which he called the "Madame Chetenay." The "Uncle John," which is a rose of salmon-pink with a petal that rolls into a beautiful contrasting yellow, was named in honor of "Uncle" John Thorpe, who for years has been active in the promotion of horticulture in Chicago. The accompanying illustration is reproduced from The Chicago Record-Herald.

WHERE HUES MADE HOURS.

Color Scheme in Windows of Architect's House Which Told the Time of Day.

FRED G. ROSS, theatrical manager, recently visited a friend, an architect, who has a country home at Morristown, N. J. The house is unique and nearly every window is of stained glass, all of different colors. When Mr. Ross came down to breakfast next morning the host said:

"Oh, by the way, the sun was shining in your room when you left it, was it not?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Ross, rather puzzled at the abruptness of the inquiry.

"Well, what color did you notice was the most conspicuous of all the hues thrown upon the matting of your room?"

"Why, I think yellow was the most pronounced," said Ross, wondering what the architect was driving at.

"Hum—yellow, eh? Well, then it was just about 9 o'clock when you finished dressing."

After breakfast the manager went driving with his host, and returned in time for lunch. As they entered the house, the architect's daughter met them.

"Ah, my dear," said her father, "did you observe what was the color of the shadow cast by the sun through the dining room windows as you came out?"

"Yes, father; it was red."

"Red, eh? Well, that means it is now 1 o'clock, and time for luncheon."

Ross was puzzled. He knew his friend was eccentric, but didn't comprehend the precise connection between hues and hours. As soon as his host left the room the daughter said, apologetically:

"You may have noticed, Mr. Ross, that father has some peculiar fads, and the color scheme is one of them. He has so arranged the hues of the windows in this house that, when the sun is shining, he can tell almost to a minute what time of day it is."

"Why doesn't he consult a clock or his watch?" asked Ross.

"For the simple reason that there isn't a timepiece of any kind in the house."

"What does he do if it is cloudy or stormy?"

"Oh, then he goes to New York, where he can always have a good time."

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The market has not moved a point in a fortnight, yet within that time have been crowded events of historic importance. Two weeks ago to-day Baltimore was burning and the news reached the Street with the telegrams announcing the opening of the Russo-Japanese war. These factors still dominate the market, but they have been reinforced by secondary influences alone sufficient, it would seem, to affect prices in no ordinary degree. We have had the severest Winter for twenty years, and the effect in checking business and reducing railway earnings has been as might be expected. And the commodity markets have been in a sort of Saint Vitus's dance. The cotton gamble has collapsed, and wheat has sold at corner prices. There have been rate wars South, East, and West, and those who remember former encounters of the sort dread them more than fighting at the antipodes as market influences. Yet nobody has found in all this turmoil any particular reason to either buy or sell stocks. The volume of business has been moderate, and the tone dull rather than depressed. The deadlock has been nearly complete, but there has been no tension or nervous strain. Prices have fallen eighths where they might have been expected to fall points, and there has been even not a little buying. Industrials, for example, are higher than they closed a fortnight ago to-morrow, and up to the close on Friday railways had fallen to 93.51, the year's lowest, but only .39 below blue Monday, the 8th. The oldest hands cannot recall any such disproportion between cause and effect, and are not inclined to expect continuance of such calm. The stock market, like the ocean, is seldom long undisturbed, and the argument that dullness will continue because the dullness is so remarkable disproves itself.

The depressing effect of the war in the Orient has yet to come in this market. We have had to take such securities as the foreigners have wished to realize, but the effect has been limited, and of original selling here upon this factor the traces are obscure. In the commodity markets the stimulus is clear. Last week flour, wheat, corn, and oats all made new high records, while copper and lead were actively dealt in. Doubtless there have been domestic reasons for these advances, but the war demand has heightened it, as is proved by the receipt of foreign cash in payment sufficient to move the foreign exchanges. The cotton market has moved erratically, both its fall and its rise having been illogically attributed to the war, with the balance of opinion leaning toward the domestic speculative situation as the controlling factor. The receipt of foreign gold for domestic products at full prices is good business, and offsets such adverse effects of the war as can be traced in the stock market as yet. But there is another side to the war which is liable to develop itself at short notice. The foreign markets show no such calm as ours. They are yielding even in anticipation of any serious attempt to finance the costs. When St. Petersburg makes its application at Paris or Berlin, and when Tokio applies at London, those capitals will know how to draw away a share of the largest accumulation of the most weakly defended gold in the world. When the demand is that we shall pay our debts we can proffer commodities at any sacrifice needed to keep our gold. But when the demand is for gold as gold nothing but gold can be sent. We can spare it of course, for we have in addition to the gold the largest amount of fiat money in the world, including several hundred millions of the same sort of forced currency as Japan is now issuing in Korea. The reasons for its issue were good and sufficient in both cases. It will be interesting to remark whether Japan's credit currency or our own is left longer unpaid.

The rate wars are really very interesting if their details are neglected, and a bird's-eye view is taken of them as incidents in the country's growth. This is most difficult to do in the case of the Eastern war. Conditions in these regions are so well developed and settled that it is hard to discover any merits in the matter beyond the struggle for traffic. Local patriotism of course requires New Yorkers to hope that Central, Erie, and Lackawanna will defend New York's commerce against the machinations of Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley in behalf of Philadelphia and Baltimore. We are told that if "Pennsy" insists upon a differential on east-bound grain to Philadelphia then New York's champions will retaliate by abolishing the west-bound differential enjoyed by Philadelphia. Doubtless something very shocking would result, but it hangs upon an if, and at present all that is directly involved is a decimal of a cent upon an aggregate of traffic beneath the dignity of the roads or the cities to quarrel about.

But the western war has to do with imposing figures reflecting an epoch in the Nation's growth. It seems but a little while ago that Savannah was ruined by an earthquake, yet within a decade its exports have grown from $23,500,000 to $58,500,000, and it is sure that nothing was exported which was not first carried to that port by railway. Galveston also was ruined almost the other day by a flood, and yet its exports have increased within ten years from $36,000,000 to $144,300,000. New Orleans exports have grown from $85,000,000 to $149,000,000. Eleven Southern ports have contributed nearly half of the $600,000,000 added to the Nation's exports in the decade 1893-1903. So far as this is a growth it is a gain to the South and nobody's loss. But much of it is a diversion, not a growth, and is a loss. Figures in another column will give precision to the statement both that less grain is being exported, and that it is not exported via the old routes. It will come as a shock to some to remark that this year Galveston displaces New Orleans from its last year's primacy in the wheat export trade. New York and Philadelphia are quarreling about decimals of a cent and get the shells of the business while the oyster goes to the South. The Mississippi route to the Gulf has become—or been made—such a favorite that the trade is undergoing a revolution. The path of commercial empire is moving southward, rather than westward.

There is still another story connected with the war started by the Great Western, the terrible infant which makes life miserable for the western railroad family. There are those who think Mr. Stickney's methods are those of a pirate, and that he has no object beyond selling his railway. Perhaps this is not a defense of him, or his railway, or his methods. The text is the effect of railway rates upon the growth of towns and trades, and not the rates themselves. Chicago Great Western is the champion of Omaha, as much as Pennsylvania is of Philadelphia, or New York Central of this city. Omaha has long been a market town for live stock, but the wish is to make it a market for grain. The agricultural era is succeeding the grazing era, in response to the return of the people to the soil after disappointment in a get-rich-quick era. Every panic has been followed by a human swarming to the West. That following 1873 peopled the area west of the Missouri, and that following 1893 made a myriad farmers tributary to Omaha. Nineteen hundred and four seems another such year.

But there can be no market and hence no profit in farm products which pass through a market town on wheels. If such traffic had a stop-off privilege—that is, if the rate through a market town is made equal to the sum of the local rate to it and from it to destination—then the market town can have exchanges and quotations and elevators and corners and booms and other modern trade improvements. But if the railways in the interest of the long haul make a schedule without a stop-off privilege then the neighborhood's market town is stifled in the interest of a distant city which makes the profits of handling and merchandizing. It is an economic mistake, since farm products, especially grain, can be carried most cheaply where its price includes least freight cost, that is, nearest where grown, and whence it can be be taken to the best markets as they develop beyond possibility of foresight. Doubtless this is not all of the western rate war, but this phase is emphasized to show how Chicago is losing trade to the further West as we are losing it to the South. The profit and loss of railway rates is the economic side, and the rise and fall of communities and trades is the political side. We hear much about regulating railway rates, but we hear nothing about the general public interest involved in allowing railways to mold the growth of their tributary communities according to their view of the interests of the railways. It is a curious sort of despotism, generally benevolent, but always and wholly irresponsible, and as hard to revolt against as the Russian autocracy.

Of course, this has a great deal to do with the Northern Securities case, as railway managers well know, but as patrons of railways do not know. In Omaha Mr. Stickney and his road are regarded as local champions. Doubtless they are so, but they are also doing their best to promote another of the hated mergers. Rate wars which are fought to a finish always end in some sort of combination. That is their object. If Mr. Stickney's Great Western shall succeed, in establishing Omaha as a rate centre he will have conferred upon it a benefit of the same sort as resulted from Mr. Hill's creation of the Northern Securities. Great Western may or may not retain a nominal independence, but it will cease to be a rate disturber because an understanding will have been reached with its connections. The competition which will result will be the only sort possible under our statutes. The "competing" roads will all file tariffs and maintain them under penalty of the law. They cannot agree upon their tariffs—that is conspiracy—but they can publish the same tariff and each company will see that the other keeps to its schedule. The Omahanians hate mergers with Rooseveltian fervor, but they like their results. They think they are in favor of the statute which makes Mr. Hill and the Northern Securities Company outlaws. But they really favor the Foraker substitute which punishes only unreasonable restraints of trade. If the forthcoming decision in the Northern Securities case shall finally establish the principle that reasonable and beneficial combinations in promotion of trade are punishable as conspiracies in restraint of trade there will be a great increase in the number of people who are in favor of the law but against its enforcement. When the matter becomes understood there will be a general cry of "that's different," and if the Supreme Court finds itself unable to make the distinction there will be an increased demand for some amelioration of a statute which is working results never contemplated by Congress.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE RISE IN EXCHANGE.

The Effect of Canal Payment Preparations Already Apparent.

The second week of the war and the near approach of the time for making the Panama payments have caused a reversal of exchange conditions. Demand sterling, which has been irregular of movement and weak during the past fortnight, began an advance on Wednesday, which by Saturday morning had carried the quotation up to 486.30, a rise of fully 75 points or three-quarters of a cent from the low point of the week.

This reversal of recently prevailing conditions has been very generally ascribed to two causes, investment purchases of exchange and accumulation of bills on the part of bankers who will make the Panama remittances. While in the main these have been the causes of the advance, their operation has been somewhat different from what has been generally supposed. For instance, while it is quite impossible to find out what preparations in the way of accumulating exchange have been made by the bankers who have been designated to pay the money, it is nevertheless believed in the best informed quarters that the actual exchange or future contracts for its delivery has been practically all provided for. Naturally, however, there is dissent from this opinion and it seems as though it were principally due to the purchases of exchange on the part of those who believe that the market will have a big rise on buying of exchange for the canal remittances, that during the week passed a demand for bills was developed which was far in excess of the very limited supply. It looks as though a large part of the prime cotton bills which would naturally come on the open market for sale had been previously contracted for, and were finding their way into the portfolios of certain banking houses, where the accumulation of a balance abroad was being made an object. And these are not bills which are remitted and discounted, but are being held as an investment. The rate at which they are bought makes their purchase for the purpose of holding to maturity practically at time-money rates a loan which can be called at any time by merely having the bills discounted for the remaining time they have to run.

Another rise of the extent of last week's, would, no doubt, bring the question of gold exports prominently into the foreground. It seems as though, now that the Panama matter is about to be settled, that exchange must soon assume a definite course from which it will be possible to form an estimate as to the chances and possible extent of the Spring gold movement.

"DOLLAR WHEAT."

That's Not Very Dear for Markets During Either Corners or Wars.

The development of strong foreign demand on conditions due to war have capped efforts already directed toward stimulating wheat prices, the result being that the range has been lifted above the dollar mark for the first time in many years, if exception be made of periods when a "corner" in the staple has been worked. There is some question as to whether the round figure would not have been seen in the absence of the culminating influence named, but this may now be passed over. Wheat occupies a highly interesting position, and is bound to take prominent rank while the situation contains such a controlling feature as a clash of arms between two important powers. What makes the outlook one calculated to attract increasing attention is the fact that market prices have risen so sharply in the face of the largest world crop of wheat on record for the late year, following a bumper crop for 1902, the question being as to what extent prices rest on an artificial basis. As to the cornering of the staple, this, of course, might do anything with quotations, as has often been the case before.

Wheat reached its maximum for any corner on that which culminated on May 18, 1867, when the price was run up to $2.86 per bushel. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in July, 1870, wheat sold at $1.31½ on the Chicago market, rising from 73¾ cents in April. In August, 1871, there was another attempt to control the markets, but the advance was over with $1.30 being reached. Again in the following year similar operations took place, and it was not until $1.61 was scored that the price turned. This was during August, 1872, and was almost immediately succeeded by a drop to $1.19. Wheat then sold above the dollar mark every year up to 1888, corners being run in May, 1880, $1.19 per bushel; 1881, $1.38; 1882, $1.40.

In June, 1887, what will be remembered as the Cincinnati combination to corner wheat developed. It was not very successful, 94¾ cents being the top figure, which collapsed to 68 cents. Greater success attended the corner of September, 1888, when from 89¾ cents prices were taken up to $2 before top was reached, this being on the closing day. Dollar wheat was again seen for the three years 1889, 1890, and 1891, but not again until 1897. The Leiter corner culminated in May, 1898, with $1.85. June saw the price down to 75 cents. In September, 1902, after wheat had been selling in the 60s and 70s ever since the memorable episode just mentioned, a successful attempt to corner the commodity was made. The highest price touched, however, fell short of the even dollar, from 70 cents to 95 cents marking the extent of the rise. Fluctuations during the late year were more than usually heavy, wheat markets having contracted highly sensitive tendencies, and being under considerable manipulation. During September last 93 cents was recorded for cash wheat at Chicago, sales also having been made at 74½ cents in the same month.

INSURANCE CENTRALIZATION.

Great Fires Favor Large Companies, Despite Their Losses—Uses of Small Companies.

The fortnight elapsing since the great Baltimore fire has been productive of just about the amount of trouble for insurance companies that was anticipated when the first survey was taken of the damage done. It was generally expected that the small home companies would, in many instances, go under, and that their lead would be followed by some few of the smaller companies outside. For the large companies little apprehension was entertained, and the losses, so far as covered by insurance with these latter, were regarded with a good deal of complacency by those immediately concerned.

These early estimates proved well founded. Practicaly all the small Baltimore companies, except the German American Company and one or two others, reports on which have not been received as yet, have been forced to the wall through bankruptcy proceedings, or the more popular process of reinsuring outstanding risks with one of the larger concerns. The lead set in this latter respect has been followed by the old Greenwich and Hamilton Companies here, which have reinsured within the past few days on account of impairment of capital. Fortunately for Baltimore and for the insurance world at large, the larger companies were so strong that there was none which could not make immediate preparations for payment of its losses, whereas in the case of the Boston and Chicago fires a very different state of things developed. And there is no reason to believe that in this respect the result will be different in the case of great fires still to come.

It may be taken as established, then, by the experience of past and present, that the tendency of great fires is constantly to decrease the total number of insurance companies in the field, and more and more to concentrate the total of business in the hands of a few very large corporations. An inquiry may be pertinent as to whether the process is, on the whole, in the interests of the general public when viewed from the standpoint of its ultimate possibilities.

There are obviously two sides to the question. The affirmative requires hardly more than the simple statement that the demonstrated strength of the great companies makes it safer for the insured to have his risk underwritten by one of these, which no disaster within the range of possibilities can break. The extremely small margin of profit on straight underwriting makes also strongly for the large companies, because, pushed into the investment field for the payment of dividends to stockholders, and with large funds at their command, they can operate to better advantage than their smaller brethren.

On this point figures contained in the last annual report of ex-President Robert B. Beath to the National Board of Fire Underwriters covering the margin of profit on straight underwriting for the decade 1893-1902 are interesting. The table follows:

Premiums, fire and marine		$1,385,787,340
Losses paid	$817,629,430	
Increase in liabilities during the period, (outstanding losses, unearned premiums, and other claims)	51,868,419	
Actual expenses	510,324,602	
		1,379,822,451
Profit for the period		$5,464,889

This is a profit of about 46-100 per cent., or a little less than one-half of 1 per cent. on the premiums, and one on which no company could operate, much less attract the investment of capital. Compared with the above other figures indicating for the companies in the United States per $100 of capital dividends, averaging $11.14 over the period 1890-1902, demonstrates clearly enough where the profit and surplus additions come in all along the line.

On the other hand, even among insurance men themselves opinion is expressed that the smaller companies have a place in the field which may hardly be taken by those of larger operation. The chief argument on this line is that certain classes of business, of the kind that a small home company—more or less a family affair—is especially able to attend to, does not attract the larger companies because of the large ratio which the expense involved in handling the individual policies bears to the underwriting profit, if any there be, or to the profits possible to be obtained through investment of premiums.

Still further, the assertion is made that in the conjested parts of the country there are gaps which the smaller insurance companies may well fill in, and should do so to preserve for such districts a healthy state of competition in the insurance business.

Just now the question is on the measures which it is possible to take to keep a fair number of the smaller companies in the field. Insurance men, always more or less querulous on the topic of legislation, suggest that a less stringent reserve requirement be made for companies starting in business, and that legislators generally take a more friendly view of insurance enterprises. This is not without recognition of the need of protecting the insured, but rather is born of long experience with insurance legislation hostile to what the men in the business consider the best interests of all concerned.

AWAITING NORTHERN SECURITIES.

Market Reception of the Previous Decision—No Boom to Collapse Now.

Whether it is to transpire that fears of a sharp break in prices on the rendering of the decision in the Northern Securities case are well founded or are without foundation, precedent goes to prove that a previous lowering of the average level is no barrier to a further fall on the actual appearance of unfavorable news. In the early part of last year stock market values continued to rise for the first few days of January, hovered around the maximum until the beginning of February, and then, sometimes interrupted by sharp recoveries, proceeded to decline until on Thursday, April 9, there was a shrinkage from top averages of no less than 12.37 points for a selected score of railways and 5.38 points for a dozen industrials. Such a downfall would almost seem to have discounted whatever might be in store. Trading, at no time conspicuously active since the first week of the year, continued to show about 500,000 shares for a day's business, public interest in stocks being almost a negligible quantity, as has been the case recently.

The Stock Exchange adjourned on the 9th for the triple holiday—it was decided to close on the Saturday following Good Friday—and the Northern Securities decision was rendered by the Circuit Court in the interim. Notwithstanding what many regarded as bedrock prices after the beating down had resulted in declines already referred to, active issues on Monday's market proceeded to lose anywhere from 3 to 8 points, an extreme fall of 10½ points being recorded for the stock of one of the express companies. That the selling movement was out of harmony with the causes of the movement, and that the market maintained its reputation for rushing to panicky extremes, is amply shown in an immediate partial recovery taking place on the Tuesday, and in the averages, both for railroads and industrials, rising above the ante-panic figures before another week had passed. Return of reason is rarely long delayed in such circumstances, although it does not always happen that losses are so soon or so completely wiped out.

There was at that time, however, the argument to advance that appeal would be taken from the decision, and that final judgment might modify the sweeping terms in which the Circuit Court had dealt with the case. The time for rendering this is presumably close at hand. In circles where knowledge is claimed, but where information is no more reliable than that in general possession, the date if not the hour has been set down. Come when it may, the market's trouble is as to how the market will take the interpretation of the case by the highest authorities. It may be an encouraging view to adopt that no actual capital or values will be destroyed, whatever the outcome; that the properties, if resolved into their original elements, will not be robbed of a dollar of earning power. Furthermore, it may be argued that an adverse decision would be of the greatest benefit as affording a check to combination which might end in monopoly and arrogant attitude on the part of the monopolist.

But all this, and much more that could be advanced on similar lines, will hardly stand as a deterrent to liquidation if holders of stocks are not convinced of the fact that some actual harm has been done which the law will cause to be righted. From what can be seen it would be stretching the point too far to assume that this is the general impression. Whatever the Northwestern railroad merger might be calculated upon as likely to do if left in its present state, it is not contended in any quarter but that what it has already done calls for no unfavorable comment. Perhaps the pendency of litigation from the beginning has acted in restraint of plans which would otherwise have developed—plans which would have merited condemnation—but this is an unanswerable hypothesis. Time, evidently, must be allowed to present a solution of all the problems involved. Theories abound, and facts to back them are as thick as theories. Probably the best thing for bona fide holders of stocks to do will be to hold on to them unless estimate of merit and value now has changed from what it was when the stocks were bought. This may be borne in mind, that markets have been known to discount the worst, and to advance on realization of anticipations.

Latest prices and declines in active stocks from the year's highest are shown below. The presentation may be helpful, even if it does not make it possible to draw accurate conclusion as to the outcome on the Northern Securities decision.

	High 1904.	Closing Yesterday.	Decline.
Atchison	70⅞	65⅞	5
Baltimore & Ohio	85⅞	75¾	10⅛
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	52½	40⅜	11⅛
Canadian Pacific	121¼	114⅞	6⅜
Chicago & Alton	40	36⅛	3⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	143½	130¼	9¼
Del. & Hudson	168½	159	9½
Erie	32¾	25⅜	6⅜
Erie 1st pf	63¾	63⅛	⅝
Illinois Central	134⅜	127⅜	7
Louis. & Nash.	111½	102⅜	9⅛
Manhattan	146½	141⅝	4⅞
Met. Street Railway	124	116	8
Mexican Central	14½	10¼	4⅛
Missouri Pacific	99⅞	88⅞	7
New York Central	122	114	8
N. Y., Ont. & Western	24½	20⅝	3⅞
Pennsylvania	123⅛	114	9⅛
Reading	48	41½	6½
Rock Island	27⅞	20⅞	6⅞
Southern Pacific	52⅛	44⅝	7⅛
Southern Railway	23½	19½	4
Texas & Pacific	27⅞	22½	5⅛
Union Pacific	82⅛	76¼	5⅞
Wabash pf.	41	34½	6½
Amalgamated Copper	52	46⅝	5⅜
American Sugar, Ref.	131⅝	123⅛	8½
Consolidated Gas	126½	120⅞	6
People's Gas	102⅝	97⅝	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron	41	35¼	5¾
U. S. Steel	12⅝	10⅞	1¾
U. S. Steel pf.	60	56⅛	3⅞

COFFEE TRADE TROUBLES.

Shall Contracts Be "Rung Out" or Cleared, and Why.

The movement to establish a clearing house for the Coffee Exchange appears to be backed by a pretty strong determination to modify the existing system of "ringing out" on coffee transactions. The "ringing out" process, while working satisfactorily for the customer, does not always please the broker so largely in its results.

It is something after this wise: The customer places an order with his broker on a given number of bags, and with the order a margin. By the broker the deal is in futures, and the margin goes on deposit somewhere with a trust company or other institution. Should coffee go up, the customer is entitled to sell and take his profits, together with his margin, while the broker is left with the original margin up and the immediate need of putting up another. The customer is by this time out of the market happy, but the broker waits for the maturity of his contracts before he can recover the two margins temporarily in limbo.

The operation then is considered none too pleasant when things go favorably. If, subsequent to the sale by the customer, the market goes against the broker, there are still further troubles requiring additional advances on the part of the unhappy broker, who, all the time has not bought one bag of coffee.

What the clearing house could do to help the situation would be through guaranteeing, after the deposit of the margins of customers, the subsequent transactions pending the final delivery. The result would be to let the broker out on purchases made for customers and to free for him a considerable amount of money. How large an amount is thus tied up under the present conditions has been variously estimated. The opposition to the clearing house scheme assert that the amount is not sufficiently large to disturb the more important coffee houses, and that only the "little fellows" want the change. Elsewhere it is claimed that some hundreds of thousands are constantly tied up in the case of houses doing a very large business and that they, as well as their smaller brethren, will appreciate the benefits of the clearing house system.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING.

Analysis of Its Annual Report Recently Filed in Massachusetts.

The annual statement of the American Sugar Refining Company, just rendered to the Commissioner of Corporations in Massachusetts, the only authority which has so far succeeded in forcing the trust to make public any kind of financial statement, was much commented upon in Wall Street. It was generally considered as favorable. After paying 7 per cent. on the preferred stock there is over 10 per cent. left for the common stock out of last year's earnings, 7 per cent. of which was paid to the stockholders, and the balance transferred to reserve account. This reserve now shows the large total of $12,265,836, or over 27 per cent. on the common stock.

It was with reference to this large accumulation due to the common stockholders that President Havemeyer had his famous resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the stockholders. In due course this surplus will, of course, be distributed among the common stockholders in the shape of an extra dividend or an increase in the present rate of dividends.

Investments in other companies increased by more than $6,700,000, (which is almost exactly represented on the other side of the balance sheet by the increase in the debts of the company,) which is understood was the cost of the controlling interest in the American Beet Sugar Company, previous investments in which stock the American Company had already made to some extent.

In view of the ability of the American Sugar Refining Company to earn over 10 per cent. on its common stock last year, no doubt is entertained that the earnings for the current year will be much larger by reason of the operation of the treaty with Cuba admitted to be so very advantageous to the sugar refiners of the United States.

The statement of assets and liabilities filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner is as follows:

ASSETS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Real estate and merchandise	$35,180,057	$34,669,190	$34,328,663
Cash & dts. rec	24,883,022	20,046,750	26,862,801
Sugar	12,335,661	15,842,924	12,248,640
In other cos.	51,936,127	45,270,776	39,111,882
Total	$134,167,868	$125,829,641	$122,551,888

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$90,000,000	$90,000,000	$88,280,370
Debts	31,922,032	24,958,301	24,364,026
Res. bal.	12,265,836	10,871,340	9,907,491
Total	$134,187,868	$125,829,641	$122,551,888

It will be seen that the net earnings of the corporation for the past two years available for dividends, derived both from the profits on its business of refining sugar and from the income on its investments, including profit on its business in roasted coffee, were as below:

	Year Ending 1903.	1904.
Net profit	$7,263,849	$7,694,496
Seven per cent. dividends on $45,000,000 preferred stock	3,150,000	3,150,000
Balance for dividends on $45,000,000 common stock	$4,113,849	$4,544,496
Or	9.1%	10%

If the surplus of $12,265,836, or 27 per cent., due to the common stockholders be deducted from the present market quotations, the so-called net price for the stock would be about par, which would appear to be a reasonable figure, considering its late earning capacity of over 10 per cent. and the certainty of greatly increased profits at least for the next five years; that is, during the operation of the Cuban Reciprocity bill.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

JOHN W. GATES'S recent remark to a Chicago interviewer who asked him what he thought of the stock market, bids fair to be filed away with J. Pierpont Morgan's famous phrase, "undigested securities," for use when occasion demands, an expression of peculiar aptness. Mr. Gates said: "My boy, the market reminds me of a poker game about 3 o'clock in the morning when all the winners have gone home."

BERNARD M. BARUCH, who some weeks ago left New York for an extended trip through the West, instead of returning to New York at this time as he had expected to do, is starting for Mexico. He will probably be absent from Wall Street for a month or six weeks longer.

B. F. YOAKUM, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco, is in Houston, Texas, "wrastling" with the Railroad Commission of that bothersome State.

A. A. HOUSMAN is among the many Wall Street men who have profited by the lack of activity on the New York Stock Exchange to take trips South, feeling certain that no matter how calm may be the resort to which they go they will experience nothing as uninteresting and as profitless as the present stock market. Mr. Housman has gone for a three weeks' stay in Hot Springs, Ark.

THE departure of Jacob H. Schiff, head of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in the week's company of those bound for Europe set in motion the usual rumors that Mr. Schiff's trip was significant of some international financial operation. It is stated, however, that the trip is taken purely for recreative purposes, and is quite in accord with the custom of other years. Mr. Schiff will spend a large part of his time in Italy, and is expected to be abroad for about two months.

GEORGE W. PERKINS of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been wanting to go on a vacation for some time. He had a trip to California all mapped out, but his departure was delayed, and he had to give up these plans. He is now going South, and would probably have gone early last week had not Mr. Morgan been detained in Washington.

OTTO H. KAHN of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. returned last week from a Cuban trip, which proved anything but enjoyable, from a personal viewpoint. According to his friends, Mr. Kahn was not impressed with the hotel accommodations in Havana, which he considered the worst ever, though he did not consider this defect essential enough to mar the prosperity of Cuba.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President of the Continental Trust Company, who is to become President of the combination of that institution and the New York Security and Trust Company, has had a career of more than passing interest. Not so many years ago, as a lawyer, he was managing clerk in the office of Anderson & Howland, managers of the Vanderbilt estate. Thence he went to the Dolphin Manufacturing Company, and became its President, later to become a figure in the New York financial world through connection with the Continental, and eventually to be made the head of one of the most important financial institutions of the city.

JAMES R. KEENE generally rides up town in a cab with his son-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor. The other day he got out of a cab, selected by Mr. Taylor, after it had gone half a block. He did not think the horse would be able ever to reach the Waldorf. Since then he has been selecting his own cabs.

DANIEL J. SULLY, the cotton bull leader, is considered the dressiest man on the Cotton Exchange. His taste, like that of Timothy L. Woodruff, runs to waistcoats, and he has a large variety of fancy ones always on hand. But last week he was outdone by a visitor who appeared in a scarlet waistcoat, so that Mr. Sully had to strike his colors reluctantly, for red is the color of Great Britain, and the English are bears on cotton, while Mr. Sully is a bull. Everybody knows what red is to a bull.

HERMAN SIELCKEN, the coffee merchant's attitude on the coffee market has been something of a puzzle to Wall Street coffee speculators. Last Spring he was a bear, and the question whether he turned bull during the Fall has never been satisfactorily solved. It may be, though, that the new sign over the door of the old firm of W. H. Crossman & Brothers may throw some light on the subject. The new sign reads "Crossman & Sielcken."

THERE was a lot of congratulatory comment exchanged among the members of the "curb" community when it was heard that William J. Wollman of the firm of J. S. Backe & Co. was going abroad. "It's on the revolutionary bonds," was the universal explanation of those who remembered Mr. Wollman's successful struggle with the Cuban Government to get the back interest paid on the issues—a struggle which raised the price of the bonds from 20 to 125. Mr. Wollman will be abroad about two months, visiting the European connections of his firm in Paris and Hamburg, as well as financial people in London and Berlin, and making a side trip or two to the south of France, and possibly to Italy.

THE virtual retirement of Charles S. Fairchild from active business life in the merger of the New York Security and Trust Company, of which he has long been President, with the Continental Trust Company, takes from the busy financial world an interesting figure. Mr. Fairchild is generally credited with responsibility for a large measure of the success of his institution, and those who know him well agree with him in feeling that he has well earned the rest in prospect. At that, he is but one of a group of former Cabinet officers who after retirement from the National Administration have had an active part in New York's affairs. In finance may be mentioned Secretary Gage, and in the law, ex-Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, John G. Carlisle, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

HENRY CLEWS one day last week read to his assembled customers a letter which he had addressed to the Marquis Ito, the Bismarck of Japan. It seems that Mr. Clews had known the Marquis for many years and had in part acted as fiscal agent and adviser of the Japanese Government when, many years ago, the island nation made its first attempt to acquire the Western civilization. Several years ago, when the Marquis passed through New York on his way to the Queen's jubilee, he remarked to Mr. Clews that some day there would be war between Japan and Russia and that Japan would win. Consequently the office of Henry Clews & Co. is very bullish on Japan, and every report of a victory for that kingdom is greeted with cheers and enthusiasm from the head of the firm to the last office boy.

WHEN the new offices of Charles G. Gates & Co. and Raymond, Pynchon & Co. have both been opened in the Waldorf-Astoria there will be located in the big hostelry three Stock Exchange firms, an office of McIntyre & Marshall having been conducted there for some time past. In the Street folks are beginning to look for the recrudescence of the "Waldorf crowd," made famous in the bull market of 1902, always provided that at some time in the not far distant future the market itself is stirred from its present bogey condition.

MATTHEW MORGAN and J. Philip Benkard as general partners, with George Morgan as special partner, are associated in the new Stock Exchange firm of Benkard & Morgan, successor to Benkard & Co. Another new firm is that of Lewis & Vredenburg, which has as members James F. Lewis, Peter Vredenburg second, and H. L. D. Lewis. The latter had been previously in business for himself, while Mr. Vredenburg is one of the most recently elected members of the Stock Exchange. Robert E. McGowan has retired from the firm of Norman McLeod & Co.

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market last week was entirely a one man's market, the man being Daniel J. Sully. He had no serious opposition in his efforts to bid up prices, the short interest being practically eliminated, yet in spite of this the rise was by no means as startling and uniform as that which marked the bull campaign of a few weeks ago. There were frequent reactions, and the advance across the 14-cent mark was almost every time followed by a decline which carried quotations below that figure. The reason for this in part is that the spot markets have become very quiet, and only optimists can see in them conditions favorable to a great advance in the price of futures. On the whole, however, the actual situation so far as receipts and other statistics were concerned was hardly regarded. All eyes were turned toward the Far East and the European political situation. The knowledge that relations between some of the great powers were rather strained—if the cabled reports are to be at all believed—put consumers and exporters on their guard, and comparatively little cotton was engaged.

Active war news there was little, yet there was enough to put the market up on, provided that Mr. Sully's dictum that the war would put prices up 2 cents contained any elements of truth. The war has now lasted for two weeks, and cotton ought to be quoted at near the 16-cent level if war alone could add anything to the value of the white staple. Facts so far do not bear out Mr. Sully's contention, for every rumor of more trouble breaks the price, as it did on Saturday, when it was reported that the French and Russian Ambassadors had left London.

Aside from the war the statistical position continues to offer to both bears and bulls sufficient argument in support of their respective positions. What the bulls have to say on this point is perhaps aptly illustrated by the following quotation from the weekly letter of Daniel J. Sully & Co., which says, in part:

"This week has been notable for the marked strengthening of the statistical position and the confirmation of bullish forecasts. Receipts have run extremely light, both at the ports and leading interior points. The Atlantic States show evidences of exhaustion which fully corroborate previous advices from that section, while the dwindling movement in the Middle South and Southwest promises a steady deficit compared with the arrivals of last year. Interior receipts for to-day were startlingly light, while the ports made a showing about half of that of last year.

"The figures given in to-day's Chronicle surpass the limit of decrease set by the bears to corroborate estimates of a short crop. Port receipts for the week are given as 87,921 bales as compared with 152,000 bales last year. The interior movement was 89,330 bales against 107,480 last year. The total marketed for the season is placed at about 220,000 less than for the corresponding period last year. The visible supply of American cotton is placed at 178,000 bales less than at this time last year, and is on a par with conditions on April 1, 1903, or nearly six weeks later in the season."

This statement takes no account of the fact that interior stocks are only 12,000 bales less than at the same time last year with the crop year one day less than in 1903, and that while interior receipts decreased 18,000 bales from last year, shipments decreased 28,000 bales, an excess of 10,000 bales, and that while the movement cannot be called a heavy one, it is by no means small enough to be taken as proving the "below 10,000,000 bales" crop idea.

Secretary Hester's statement for the crop movement to date makes the amount brought into sight since Sept. 1, 8,490,000 bales, as against 8,502,698 last year. The perpendicular falling off will therefore have to hurry up to arrive in time to bring the crop down to the 10,000,000 bale theory.

RATE WAR HISTORY.

Exposition of the Cause and Origin of the Pending Dispute.

Considerable ado was made last week about the rate wars of Western and Eastern railroads and reams of paper were filled with sensational stories about what was being done and what was about to happen. But in all that was said and written there was not one correct exposé of the difficulties which have arisen in Trunk Line territory, difficulties which, by the way, are entirely foreign to the complications which have embarrassed the Western lines, although they happened to arise in connection with the transportation of the same commodity. In order to give a clear understanding of the Trunk Line disagreement it is necessary to go back to the early eighties, but before doing so it may be explained that at present the difficulty applies only to rates for what is technically known as "at and East grain." This is grain which is moved to Buffalo by lake steamers. There it is placed in elevators, and is then brought to the seaboard by the railroads. Most of this grain moves in the early Spring, when navigation on the lakes is opened, or in the early and late Fall, just before lake navigation closes for the Winter. The rate over which the controversy has arisen is therefore a local rate, and the dispute has no application to the through rate, at least not at the present time. Wether it will spread and affect the through rate depends largely on circumstances.

In the early eighties then, in 1886 to be exact, a differential rate for through business from St. Louis and Chicago to the seaboard was established in favor of Philadelphia, and a still lower one from the same points to Baltimore. A differential rate is a rate lower than the standard rate, and the reason for granting a differential rate is either that the road over which it is granted has not the same facilities as standard

roads, and therefore would not be able to get its share of business if the rates were the same, or because the port facilities and terminal facilities of a given city are not equal to those of other ports. If such a differential were not given there would be endless rate wars, and therefore the stronger roads preferring stability of rates agree to let the smaller ones have a slight benefit in rates. This preferential rate on through grain, which was granted in 1898, did not include grain moving from Buffalo elevators to the seaboard.

In 1896, however, the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association granted to Philadelphia a differential on such grain also as against New York. The New York roads never consented to this act, the Joint Traffic Association being an independent body. When this association was dissolved by the United States Supreme Court its rulings and rates also fell to the ground. As the rates so granted by the defunct association had never been really applied nothing was then said about the matter. Two years ago, however, the Baltimore and Ohio, from Fairport, and the Pennsylvania, from Buffalo, put in a differential rate to Philadelphia. The rate was met by the New York lines and the rate was taken out. The Pennsylvania then gave notice that its giving way then should not be taken as a waiver of its rights, to which the New York lines replied that they declined to acknowledge that the Pennsylvania had any rights which it could waive.

After that things went along all right until two months ago, when the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley, in conjunction with the Reading, put in the differential again without giving notice to the other roads. These latter only found it out accidentally while examining the list of published rates on file in Washington. They at once asked for an explanation, and the Lehigh replied that they had discovered the Pennsylvania making the rate and had simply met it, while the Pennsylvania made the same explanation, giving the Lehigh as the first offender.

The New York Central, the Lackawanna, and the Erie, the only other grain-carrying roads between here and Buffalo, at once demanded that the rate be withdrawn, and declared that if it were not withdrawn they would meet the rate. This threat was made effective about ten days ago. At that time the rates for grain locally from Buffalo to New York were on a basis of 5 cents a bushel for wheat. The differential quoted in favor of Philadelphia was 4-10 of a cent. The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley then replied by giving notice that they would cut every rate made by the New York lines by the differential they had established. The result was that on Friday the rates quoted for grain from Buffalo to New York were on a basis of 2.6 cents a bushel for wheat. On this basis corn is carried at 2.35 cents, barley at 2.01 cents, and oats at 1.06 cents a bushel. If the Pennsylvania carries out its intention of making further cuts wheat will soon be carried at 1 cent and oats for nothing, or, as it was suggested yesterday, the roads may have to give bonuses in order to carry grain for nothing and less than nothing.

These cuts would of course be a very serious matter if it were not for the fact that there is very little wheat moving just now and also that there is only about 3,000,000 bushels stored in Buffalo. This amount of grain translated into earnings means about $100,000 to be divided by five roads, not a very imposing sum. There is, however, this element of danger in the situation and that is that the cuts on local grain may extend to through rates from Chicago east, which could be done in this way. The shipper in Chicago could send his grain to Buffalo and have it stored and then he could go to the New York railroads and make them carry it east at the local rate, as they would have no means of proving that the grain was not "lake" grain. By taking advantage of the low local rate from Buffalo east the Chicago grain merchant could send his grain east at 3.2 cents a hundred less than the regular through rate which is 20 cents a hundred, the rate from Chicago to Buffalo being 12.5 a hundred and from Buffalo to New York under the cut tariff 4.3 cents a hundred, making a total tariff 6.8 cents a hundred, including elevator charges.

There is no fear at present of this quarrel spreading to other classes of freight, although it is just possible that flour rates may be affected. It is, however, a very good time just now for the railroads to have it out with each other, so that when the grain movement begins again the whole difficulty will be settled.

The exact object of the Pennsylvania in thus antagonising the commercial interests of New York—that is the way the New York roads put it—is hard to divine, especially as the Pennsylvania is spending so much money on its New York terminals.

THE NEW RATE WAR

Traffic Conditions Which Throw Light on Its Causes and Results.

There have recently developed indications that all is not harmony among the Western railroads, and also that discord is likely to spread East as well as West. Tariffs on grain have been the point over which contention has arisen, starting some time ago, when the Omaha-Chicago schedules were interfered with subsequent to the bid for business by the Great Western on opening its new line. It is claimed that neither the action of this road nor the Northwestern or others meeting the cuts made have anything to do with the war which threatens to extend and embrace lines in the territory between the Missouri and the Atlantic. Perhaps only an incident, it is not without significance that the situation was at least apparently free from disturbance until trouble arose where and as just stated. There has, it is true, long existed the opinion that adjustment of rates was necessary, that differences between those for grain to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports were too great. And unless a change comes over the scene it looks very much as though there would be no sheathing of the drawn sword until after a considerable battle shall have ended in the proclamation of victory for contestants on one side or the other. Compromise is of course possible, but not always probable.

As has been remarked of nations, perhaps a war is needed now and then in order to eliminate constitutional weakness and arouse activity. A rate war is certainly what has not prevailed for some years, but ultimate beneficial results of one now may be in doubt. Consideration must always run to the question, Can the railroads afford it? Railroads, however, like peoples, do not always stop to answer that question, but plunge deep into the struggle and trust to chance for coming out right side up. Nothing in recent years has equaled the convulsion of 1885 and of one or two hardly less noteworthy periods. That specified will be remembered as a year in which the New York Central was heavily involved, the outcome being the absorption of the West Shore, its newly constructed competitor. It was then that Central's ton mile rate fell off 20 per cent. and its train mile earnings dropped from $1.64 to $1.29. Profit came down from an average of 41 cents to 28 cents. Like all wars, it was costly every way. The occurrence of this one marked the end of 8 per cent. dividends for Central stockholders, who probably failed to appreciate the advantage always counted on to follow, clearing the atmosphere of trouble. They were fortunate to get 4 per cent. instead, for profits were a long time recovering and charges had taken on considerable expansion—another corollary to war, whether between nations or competing corporate bodies.

Arguing from present appearances, it would be permissible to conclude that there are too many interests involved for a state of general and open warfare to prevail. And yet it would be hardly safe to press such a conclusion, for it is being seen that roads in one section are engaging themselves to "protect" their territory from those in another. There are claims of "fighting for principles" and other similar features, all going to indicate a condition of anything but lamblike submission to inroads upon interests, no matter how remote or indirect the point of attack. From fighting among themselves for grain traffic between Western points to points of transfer to Eastern lines it is a short step to a struggle between the latter. Burlington and Alton and such roads are hardly making rates at stout reductions to Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk without the co-operation of Eastern connections, for example. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley will not make such concessions as are quoted "at and east of Buffalo," without drawing action out of New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna.

Wheat export movement from eight principal Atlantic and Gulf ports, ascertainable in detail for seven months ended Jan. 31 last, will throw an interesting side light on the grain transportation question. It will also point to reasons for applying as argument first to be used when railroads make a show of having fallen out with one another—that of the roads seeking the traffic and not traffic seeking the roads. Altogether shipments aggregated less than 50 per cent. of the volume for the corresponding period—39,000,000 against 83,000,000 bushels. In this falling off, of such marked proportions, it is quite to the point to note that at one outport there was a substantial gain, Galveston, and that at this and the other Gulf port, New Orleans, the bulk of the export movement took place.

WHEAT.

July 1 to Jan. 31.	1902-1903. Bushels.	1903-1904. Bushels.	Decrease. Bushels.
New York	11,586,836	3,327,975	8,558,861
Boston	5,153,431	1,402,773	3,750,658
Newport News	2,874,570	160,000	2,714,570
Norfolk	154,319	.....	154,319
Philadelphia	4,981,569	944,218	4,037,351
Baltimore	6,379,144	2,624,923	3,754,221
Galveston	11,030,987	15,482,211	*4,451,224
New Orleans	12,347,925	6,112,990	6,234,935

*Increase.

What will immediately present itself to the minds of most students of railroad progress is that the usual significance lies behind any such declared attempt to rearrange rates as has recently been made. Rarely is anything of the kind heard of when there is an abundance of traffic, enough to go around, say, and a little to spare. It is generally when the need arises for officials to hustle and to get in all the business possible in order that the best showing of earnings can be made. Then it happens that forgotten problems are looked up and worked over, and that a situation which has been devoid of embarrassing features for a long period suddenly becomes intolerable. Months, years, have passed since there was any need for anxiety as to where traffic was coming from. According to advices, there should be no anxiety now. But according to indications which have done duty before, it seems that there might be less traffic and more trouble ahead than has generally been imagined.

MILTON J. PLATT.

NOT CARS ENOUGH

Traffic Continues in Excess of Accomodations Provided for It.

Three somewhat noteworthy features is connection with recent traffic developments stand out prominently and invite consideration. One is that the burden of much official utterance has been to the effect that if more equipment had been available in the late fiscal year—the year before also, for that matter—profit making would have been easier, another way for saying that profits would have piled up more rapidly. A second feature is that despite the confessed lack of adequate facilities, car companies have had to complain of a restricted volume of orders, and of an apparent unwillingness on the part of officials even to make effort to harmonize matters—capacity to traffic—and still another that there has continued further addition to freight tonnage, as evidenced by the fact that gross earnings have shown general and marked expansion, such as no increase in rates is likely to be held accountable for. The extent to which the traffic-producing powers of the country have held up has confounded the most astute railroad officials. Growth had continued so long, industrial reaction had appeared, and decrease of traffic could only be a reasonable expectation. The decline promised would not be serious, perhaps, but decline was the best thing to look for. What has happened has been further advance, and the tenor of advices is not changed. More business could be handled, and handled better, if cars were more numerous.

Some companies have come out openly for money for new equipment; others have drawn upon income as far as possible or have created car trusts. But the fact remains that hesitancy has characterized the ordering of new cars, as a rule, and that in the face of traffic persisting in heavy and troublesome volume. Conditions may not turn out to be as bad as the early part of last year, when congestion at many points was a serious matter, but even as to this there is no certainty. In fact, certainty would seem to be indicated by much that comes in from active centres telling of the need of so many cars by this road, of the difficulty to accommodate traffic by that one. As far as complete records are available it is easily seen that up to the close of the fiscal year 1902 freight equipment had not kept pace with ton-mile increase on the rising tide of traffics set in a few years ago. Not even allowing liberally for greater increase in capacity could it be figured out that developments had moved with approximately equal steps. Since then it would seem that the situation must have been aggravated. Preliminary returns have shown that earnings increased for 1903, but returns covering ton miles or car totals are not yet published. This, however, does not put a stop to inquiry altogether, as most of the companies whose fiscal periods terminated at the end of June last have issued reports giving individual results. Here are ton-mile comparisons for nearly a dozen of these:

TON MILES. (000 OMITTED.)

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
St. Paul	3,990,049	4,031,755	$1,706
Burlington	4,001,631	4,831,185	949,554
Atchison	4,231,748	4,705,541	473,792
Great Northern	3,190,317	3,606,535	416,218
Wabash	1,947,494	2,198,073	250,579
Northern Pacific	3,200,253	3,815,942	615,688
Union Pacific	3,476,816	3,750,445	276,676
N. Y. Central	6,407,594	7,366,768	959,174
Southern Ry.	2,655,802	2,954,718	298,116
Erie	4,768,946	4,939,688	334,342
Louis. & Nash.	3,073,504	3,413,321	340,817
Total	41,053,153	45,753,205	4,696,052

Except for St. Paul, addition to ton-miles in each case appears to have been on quite a heavy scale, varying from 5 per cent., say, for Erie, to more than 20 per cent. for Burlington. In the aggregate, increase for the enumerated roads is 4,695,000,000 ton-miles, or fully 11 per cent., making a notable feature in view of the previously recorded gains. Now, as to car numbers, it transpires that not only do new acquisitions fail to measure up to anything like this proportion of increase, but that some companies, while enjoying traffic expansion, failed to keep equipment from running behind.

FREIGHT CARS.

	1902.	1903.	Inc.
St. Paul	39,066	40,308	1,267
Burlington	43,994	45,110	1,116
Atchison	34,201	36,482	2,281
Great Northern	24,944	28,426	3,482
Wabash	17,195	17,371	*24
Northern Pacific	20,961	22,057	1,096
Union Pacific	21,061	21,071	*10
New York Central	61,855	63,542	1,687
Southern Railway	34,694	37,293	2,599
Erie	62,562	63,213	651
Louisville & Nashville	24,880	26,118	1,238
Total	385,423	402,726	17,206

*Decrease.

In fairness it must be said that lack of addition to numbers both by the Wabash and the Union Pacific was more than made good by increase in tonnage capacity, but it is well enough known that this is not always an adequate compensation, even where attained to an extent equal to increase in work performed. Taken altogether, a gain of only 17,303 cars is equal to less than 5 per cent., indicating that the disparity between traffic and facilities has grown greater, if the above may be taken as a reliable index to records for railroads at large. It becomes a question, then, as to whether the recent policy of holding orders in abeyance has been a wise one, or whether the better policy would not have been to get beyond, rather than stay behind, the limit which progress seems to have called for. As to whether the roads could afford the additional expense, perhaps the best answer is what officials have repeatedly stated, and continue to state, that greater facilities bring increasingly greater economy in cost of transportation. Excuse has been that the volume of traffic that has developed was not contemplated—could not be brought within reasonable anticipation. Will the excuse still be advanced, and will the risk of future traffic congestion and consequent unwarranted expense be incurred, or will there be taken more adequate steps to correct a situation so long the subject of complaint?

MILTON J. PLATT.

FOREIGN TRUST COMPANIES IN NEW YORK

A Study of the Evils Permitted by Existing Laws and What May Be Done to Cure Them.

The suggestion made by Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department in his recent report to the Legislature that a law be passed prohibiting the prevalent use of the title "trust company" by foreign corporations doing a mercantile business in New York appears likely to bear fruit in the near future. Bills are shortly to be introduced at Albany providing for a stringent enactment on these lines, which, if they succeed in passage, and subsequently in their enforcement, will accomplish a notable reform in the interest of the general public.

Such reform is timely. More than that, it is imperative, if New York is to enjoy the reputation for its corporate legislation that is obviously to be desired. The interest manifested by the State administration of late has called attention to the patchwork of the existing code, and the closer examination of it that is afforded by the report of the Superintendent of Banking is not reassuring in its results. Rather it demonstrates that the legal fabric is not only poorly put together, but plentifully supplied with holes through which ill-intentioned corporations may make their way into the business community.

Mr. Kilburn takes as his text, in the report referred to, the failure of the International Bank and Trust Company of America, which, through its headquarters here, attempted to operate the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, a promoting enterprise, and a chain of banks in Mexican territory. Something has been said already in these columns of the proposition that the International Bank and Trust Company undertook to carry on. It is sufficient for present purposes to cite Mr. Kilburn's conclusions, which were that a foreign corporation, using in its title the word "trust," be prohibited from maintaining an office in this State without authorization from the Banking Department, whether with or without the powers under its own charter, enjoyed by trust companies incorporated at home.

DOMESTIC TRUST COMPANIES.

In the present instance, the history of legislation on the subject of domestic trust companies is suggestive.

Prior to 1902 there was no provision in the New York law which prevented a corporation not organized under the Banking act from adopting and legally using the name of a banking or trust company. For example, on the 10th day of May, 1899, there was organized the Corporation Trust Company of New York, formed under the Stock Company act, in pursuance of the business corporation law of the State of New York, to do a general agency and commission business. The capital of this company was $1,000, and yet while its capital is but $1,000, while it is organized for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, nevertheless, (although its name puts it on the same apparent footing with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, or any other moneyed organization,) it is not a moneyed corporation.

The Corporation Trust Company of New York is not cited as an example of a fictitious or fraudulent organization. It is cited merely as an instance where it was possible prior to 1902 to give a company of minimum capital mercantile powers, and not only those powers, but the apparent position of a moneyed institution, to the end that a man who paused before its sign would never imagine that its character was different from that of its neighbors of similar designation.

That this state of affairs was taken advantage of for the purpose of organizing companies whose names were misnomers, the result of whose work was not entirely to be commended, is too manifest to need illustration, and this applies to domestic corporations, legal in New York and authorized to do business in New York.

The failure of prohibitory legislation, such as has existed in Massachusetts for years, such as has existed in New Jersey since 1902, and such as has existed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and various other States, left the door open to the organization of companies which gave every appearance to the uninitiated public of being moneyed organizations, when in fact they were merely business companies under moneyed names, but without the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks.

That there was a temptation improperly to utilise the possibilities of such New York incorporation is a mild way in which to state a fact all to apparent. Unparalleled opportunity was afforded for flooding the country districts with circulars headed by a trust company name, with a Wall Street location, offering under the apparent security of a New York trust company business and financial investments. The manufacturer in Connecticut, the farmer in North Carolina, the granger in Illinois, who received a letter from such a company, would not in all probability send to the Secretary of State to find out if it were a true or fictitious trust company. He would be far more likely to accept the statements of the great advantages to be secured from purchasing at a dollar a share the stock of the North Pole Mining Company, which, according to the circular, was sure to pay 100 per cent. by way of annual dividends and 1,000 per cent. by way of increase in value.

The evil which was possible to arise under this state of the New York laws, allowing such corporations, was so conclusively brought to the attention of the Legislature in 1902, that Section 6 of the General Corporation Law was amended. A prohibition was added in the organization of any company under the laws of New York that the words "trust, bank, banking, insurance, assurance, indemnity, guarantee, guaranty, savings, investment, loan, or benefit" in its name must be limited to a company which in truth was entitled to the name, namely, an organization under the banking or insurance law, or known by the definition of the Penal Code and the banking laws to be a "moneyed corporation."

FOREIGN COMPANIES ESCAPED.

Having shut the door to New York corporations of this character, the Legislature has thus far forgotten to close it, even part way, to foreign "trust" companies. In this respect New York stands apart from many of its sister States. In New Jersey it is a penal offense for a foreign corporation with the name "trust, bank, banking, insurance, assurance, indemnity, guarantee, guaranty, savings, investment, loan, or benefit," as a part of its title, to come into the State to do business unless it be a truly moneyed corporation and subject to the Banking Department. The law of Massachusetts makes it a criminal offense for any company to use the name "trust" as a part of its title unless it is a Massachusetts company or conforms to Massachusetts law.

During the past year an effort was made in Massachusetts to permit these so-called trust companies from other States to come into Massachusetts and do business, and a bill was presented to the Legislature to this end. This bill was rejected in committee unanimously, and the principle was laid down:

That Massachusetts would allow no fictitious financial institutions of her own to be created; and,

That Massachusetts made it a criminal offense for any fictitious financial institution of other States to attempt to do business in the Commonwealth.

The result in Massachusetts was accomplished without shutting the door to the real trust company, which was allowed, and has still the liberty of entering the State, submitting itself to Massachusetts laws, and of doing business on exactly the same terms as her own institutions. New York has pursued another course with the foreign trust company, while enacting prohibitory legislation for domestic corporations of this character. The domestic corporation is forbidden to organize under a fictitious name, but Section 18 of Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1892 requires the Secretary of State to issue a license to foreign corporations without forbidding the issuance of a license to foreign corporations using a fictitious trust company name.

The shortcomings of the New York code do not, however, cease at this point. The banking law, in Section 68, provides that foreign institutions not national banks are forbidden from coming into the State and doing a banking business unless they all comply with the Banking Department regulations, or, as the law puts it, unless they are moneyed institutions under the definition of the Penal and Civil Codes, and become thereby corporations subject to the Department of Banking and Insurance. The law further provides that an individual who even represents such a banking institution which has not complied with the New York laws is liable to five years' imprisonment.

Singularly enough, the separate law which regulates trust companies has no such provisions. The name "trust" company may now be used with impunity by any kind of a foreign institution not moneyed, doing a promoting business. Examples are legion. It was not long ago that the Courts closed the Beaumont Trust Company, which had offices in Pine Street—a trust company in name alone, and without any of the essential attributes of its title. The Delaware Trust and Security Company, which figured in the Heinze matter, was another shining example.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

It may be said with authority that there are now some thirty so-called, but really fictitious, trust companies, foreign corporations, doing business in New York at the present time. And yet when in January of this year Superintendent Kilburn attempted, as a part of his duty, to make investigation of the list, in the great majority of instances the company in question refused to allow the examination, and Mr. Kilburn had no power to enforce it because the companies were not subject to the Banking Department. He was obliged, therefore, to let the matter stand as a demonstration of the fact that there are many companies in New York doing business under a title that implies banking security, which he was unable to examine because they demonstrated by the production of their charters that they were not banking corporations. In other words, as the law now stands the Banking Department may examine an honest moneyed company, but it has no power to examine a so-called moneyed company which may be otherwise situated as to honesty.

What New York wants is a law that will put specious corporations formed in other States under trust company names on the same footing with similar specious corporations formed at home. The latter are denied the right of birth first, and their parents are made subject to the Penal Code. The door, however, is wide open to foreign institutions of the same kind, and there is neither a prohibition of the civil law which makes their acts illegal nor a law which makes their acts or the acts of their agents criminal. The door is wide open to the "Boomerang Trust Company," the "Pike's Peak or Bust Trust Company," or to any other trust company, the name of which had not been taken up already, organized under the laws of Delaware, North Dakota, Nevada, and of many other States.

The circular of the Delaware Trust Company, formed under the mercantile act of Delaware, specifically states as an inducement to customers that they may organize under the mercantile law as a trust company or a banking company.

The solution lies in amendment to the existing trust company law putting foreign companies fictitiously using the name "trust company" under the same ban as are fictitious "banking" institutions whose deceptive power lies in the title "bank."

As a further precaution, Section 15 of the general corporation law might be amended so as to prohibit the Secretary of State from issuing a certificate to a foreign corporation having a moneyed title, excepting to a moneyed corporation as conceived by the penal and civil statutes. It is to be hoped that the contemplated legislation will accomplish this needed reform.

THE PANAMA PAYMENT

Its Relation to the Treasury's Condition and the Money Market's Working.

About a year ago, when the subject of the Panama indemnity was much under discussion, the belief obtained in many quarters that the Treasury would meet the demand as it arose from the cash fund it has available. There were reasonable grounds for the belief, even for claims which took more positive shape, which it may be interesting to look into. In the course of the examination it will be revealed that what has intervened has not only necessitated a change of opinin, but made it obligatory on the part of the Treasury to adopt the measures explained in a recent circular calling upon depository banks to give up part of their holdings. It may be recalled that the Secretary in his report for the year 1902 spoke of $56,000,000 which the vaults of the Treasury then held as slightly in excess of what might be deemed a "fair working balance." In arriving at this amount, of course, subsidiary silver, silver bullion, and minor coin are not considered available for cash disbursements of any importance. Thus, taking the items found convenient for these purposes, for dates that may be selected to show how the working balance has progressed, the following may be introduced as bearing upon the question of Treasury ability to meet the Panama requirement.

	Working Balance.
Oct. 31, 1902	$56,381,778
Feb. 28, 1903	70,988,018
June 30, 1903	75,437,433
Oct. 31, 1903	56,137,029
Nov. 30, 1903	45,933,426
Jan. 31, 1904	61,174,115

Now the fact is brought out that by the end of February, 1903, as compared with the end of October, 1902, the balance increased more than fourteen million dollars, standing say at fifteen to twenty millions above the minimum considered safe. Naturally, there was good reason why expectation should run to the Treasury meeting the Panama payment in whole or in part, without recourse immediately to bank deposits. Had the obligation fallen due at that time, there is little question, perhaps, what the course of Treasury officials would have been. For one thing, the tendency was then for monthly balance sheets to show receipts in excess of expenditures, and, in fact it is indicated that improvement progressed up to the end of June. There would a little later on have been better reasons yet for expecting the Treasury to draw upon its working balance, seen on June 30 to have risen to $75,437,433, or at least twenty million dollars in excess of the Secretary's stated limit. Following the accumulating of this heavy fund, however, it will be observed that by the end of October there was a sharp fall to only $56,187,929. The month itself will be remembered as showing a deficit of five million dollars, with the deficit for July of seven and three-quarter millions, offsetting the surplus for August and September. There was failure again in November for receipts to measure up to expenses, and with this as a partial influence only, the working balance fell away to less than forty-six million dollars, from which figure recovery proceeded to the extent of little more than six millions by the end of the late month, when the total stood at $50,174,115. Further explanation of the changes will be found in the record of amounts placed in banks of deposit. These are given below back to January, 1901, to indicate how large the increase has been since the policy was departed from which had obtained for some considerable time previous.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	$97,359,036	$112,578,621	$150,068,226
February	97,627,963	113,433,947	150,552,651
March	97,649,637	113,041,310	150,150,489
April	96,322,822	120,306,714	150,589,772
May	101,760,225	124,382,004	150,657,146
June	104,416,974	125,988,068	147,542,611
July	101,961,336	126,152,991	151,682,296
August	103,085,834	125,383,170	152,317,777
September	103,514,459	123,392,197	151,778,236
October	110,840,436	146,335,013	157,320,841
November	112,969,879	143,511,818	153,047,061
December	112,653,534	150,216,599	156,444,738
January, 1904		$106,595,774.	

Various relief measures of the Secretary will easily be recalled, among those of prominence being the increase of deposits in the banks in times of stringency, and when the Treasury was making heavy drawings upon money resources through customs and other receipts in excess of expenditures. Also the fact that the banks were allowed to place other than Government securities against those deposits—now the first to be retired on the withdrawals contemplated. Thus, from June to November last, when the working balance, so called, was run off so heavily, deposits increased $20,000,000, standing with a gain of a similar amount as compared with November, 1902, in which period the fund available for carrying on the business of the Government was reduced by not much more than one-half that figure. As things stood at the time of the recent determination on the part of the Administration to have recourse to the banks of deposit for funds for the Panama Canal payment, it is obvious there was no other policy open than the one which has been adopted. As will be seen, the banks have been permitted to hold $16,500,000 more than a year ago, $54,000,000 more than two years ago, and $69,000,000 millions more than at the beginning of 1901.

DECREASING R. R. EARNINGS.

Present Results and Indications More Favorable Than Appears.

The promise that the early months of 1904 will attest the effect of business depression upon railroad earnings, just as the early months of 1884 reflected the commercial setback that started in 1883, is being fulfilled in a way which, to many people, is alarming. It is already becoming customary to refer to our "rapidly decreasing railroad earnings" and to point for justification to the returns for January. The balance of January's figures, when in, will hardly change the view now taken. The returns for February are likely to be of the same tenor. And yet those who expressed the opinion that net earnings in 1904 would hold fairly well up to previous records and that gross would show but little general decline are not yet willing to alter their predictions. It will be many weeks before the question is definitely settled, but in the meantime much profit comes from investigating results as they are announced.

The Baltimore and Ohio is always the first of the large railroads to publish net earnings. The January statement, given out Thursday, showed $402,435 decrease in gross earnings and $382,423 increase in expenses, bringing about a net decrease of $784,758. Surely this is a "sockdolager" to those who have been claiming that economies made possible by the betterments of the past five years will show up to advantage at the first evidence of decreased traffic. Reasonably enough, the question is being raised, with steadily increasing importance, whether or not the railroad situation is improved by the betterment policy. There is complaint heard that in good times stockholders get little return and every available dollar is used to extend and enlarge plants. And in bad years increased fixed charges and dividend requirements actually imperil the safety of dividends already upon a low scale. Thus the purely American policy of continual expansion makes the outlook for stockholders always uncertain and their income always small.

For the present the answer to the "bear" position consists solely of argument, which is reasonable enough, but not welcome, after continuing hopes deferred have worn out the most patient. No one can deny the effect of the abnormal Winter upon railroad earnings in the North. And no one should overlook the continuing increased earnings being reported by roads in the South, the Southwest, and the Middle West. The fallacy of becoming depressed over the earnings of a single month in a single section is easily proved; that point was made in these columns last week. And when one investigates the "bear" argument its lightness is still more patent. The Baltimore and Ohio gross for January, bad as it was, was greater than in 1902 or in any other year excepting 1903. The net, however, was the smallest since 1898, when the system was smaller and expenses were the largest on record, because snow and ice and zero weather are not conducive to economical operation. Thus the conviction that 1904 will show general traffic movement much reduced is not well founded in present evidence, and the alarm which is expressed about the safety of present dividends must be justified by the future, if at all. When pessimists point to the Baltimore and Ohio figures as conclusive they should remember that the seven months of the present fiscal year show a net total but $259,710 below that of the previous year, and that the year compared with was the best on record, and gave net results $2,994,158 ahead of 1901-2.

It is well to bear in mind that the much talked of railroad decreases consist largely of tendencies, with general results not yet disastrous. The January decrease in gross, which under very adverse conditions was unnaturally large, was 5.88 per cent. upon fifty-four railroads. February's gross thus far is not showing decreases as great as that. And yet when we come to look at the increases we find that last July's increase in gross earnings was 19.46 per cent. Net earnings last July gained 23.2 per cent. over 1902, and not much comment was heard, but now there is great agitation because December's net decreased about 1 per cent., and January's will decrease more. The decrease in December net upon ninety-nine railroads, $473,209, about equaled the loss in net recorded in 1901, as compared with 1900; and the net increase in 1902 upon 1,901 was $2,853,300, so that results still are second best. The effect of curtailed expenses to come will show gradually but surely, and will add weekly and monthly interest to the study of earnings, already of more interest than at any time within six years.

JANUARY'S EXPORTS.

Analysis of the Classified Statement Strengthens Favorable Impressions.

Encouraging inference may be drawn from some features in the showing made by our merchandise exports for January, even if the much commented upon item of cotton be left out of consideration. The latter showed a stout total, $46,380,055, and a gain measured by as much as $6,972,963. But if cotton had been good for no larger a sum than a year ago, two years ago, or for several previous years, the exhibit would still have made very favorable comparison. Much was lost on breadstuffs, where advancing market prices have laid heavy hand upon the export trade, stifling it as to wheat, and reducing it heavily as to corn, values descending from more than nineteen million dollars for January, 1903, to less than thirteen and one-half millions for the late month. Taking principal domestic exports together, mainly agricultural and conveniently so styled, there was a gain of $1,464,339; but for all merchandise shipments the increase was $7,671,214. Except for the effort to galvanize iron and steel exports into greater activity, there is little to explain what is here made obvious, that commodities coming under other than the heads included in agricultural exports must have found a more open market. Possibly it will be seen when classified returns are at hand that our ironmasters have succeeded in making good expectation, based on beating up foreign trade, facilitated by the offer of low railroad rates made in December last. At any rate, the development is interesting, and as thus brought out shows that the line in question is the strongest for January for five years, which is equivalent to saying that it was never stronger.

January.	Agricultural Exports.	Non-Agricultural Exports.	Total Exports.
1900	$64,544,409	$53,052,730	$117,597,139
1901	84,326,768	51,998,833	136,325,601
1902	76,829,753	52,315,437	129,145,190
1903	92,617,162	51,375,107	143,992,269
1904	84,081,501	57,581,982	141,663,483

Gain for articles outside of the first grouping above was as much as $6,206,875 for January—a long offset to cotton, had that done no better than in previous years—the total being worth further consideration as indicating maintenance of a high level for the fiscal year as far as reported on. December was a slightly better month, but other months were not as good as January, although some of them should have been in order to make good tradition. September was much poorer as to these additional exports, and even November was more than two million dollars behind January, which is not the usual record for that month.

	Agricultural Exports.	Non-Agricultural Exports.	Total Exports.
July	$88,768,877	$53,044,618	$141,813,495
August	86,210,886	53,236,071	99,446,957
September	59,733,994	50,630,946	110,364,940
October	103,217,428	57,171,080	160,388,508
November	105,634,302	54,434,236	160,068,538
December	114,867,442	59,862,124	174,729,566
January	84,081,501	57,581,982	141,663,483

If iron and steel have been responsible for the recent improvement, then the scouring of other countries for orders will have been undertaken to some purpose. Whether comfort to home consumers will be gained from what may be shown is another matter. They find it hard enough to pay high prices in order that an outlet may be kept open for surplus production, and would well like to be spared the demonstration of the fact in cold figures.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE IN JANUARY.

January shipments of anthracite coal of only 3,726,786 tons shows the smallest total since October, 1902, which means the smallest since the strike ended and mining was resumed. They also show the smallest for any corresponding month for several years, perhaps a much more significant comparison. Operations were stimulated after once being started up, but they were not stimulated in January, 1902, 1901, or 1900, for each of which months the record set forth below indicates totals larger than for the late one by 750,000 tons to 1,450,000 tons:

	January. Tons.	Year. Tons.
1900	4,482,641	45,107,486
1901	5,183,400	53,508,001
1902	4,588,128	31,260,850
1903	5,694,950	59,302,831
1904	3,726,786	.....

There have been the best of conditions to force coal into consumption. Trade authorities say that the latter equals output. It has already been the subject of comment that reserves stored up when production was at its best have disappeared. Then, with output so far reduced, demand seemingly must have been diverted, as many anthracite interests believed it would be when users were forced to seek other sources of supply and to experiment with other fuels than hard coal. It may transpire that January will prove an exceptional month, but anthracite has done little more than hold its own for some years past. The corner of 40,000,000 tons was turned as long ago as 1890, but for 1900 the figure stands at only 45,000,000. The spurt of 1901 was followed by the strike of 1902, and recovery in 1903 is now followed by a record which would indicate getting back to the 1900 level.

COTTON DUCK CO.'S YEAR.

The annual report of the United States Cotton Duck Company, as of Dec. 31, 1903, was published in the Street Saturday, as follows:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Total income	$2,974,417	$2,795,230	$179,187
Cost material, repairs, labor, &c.	2,689,028	2,549,963	139,065
Balance	$285,389	$245,267	$40,122
Int. and gen. exp.	101,737	101,277	460
Surplus	$183,652	$143,990	$39,662

This shows that about 7 per cent. has been earned on the preferred stock. The Directors have declared a 3 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, payable March 25. The books close March 15 and reopen on March 26.

The following is the annual report as of Dec. 31, 1903, of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Inc. from sales	$7,416,549	$7,050,059	$366,490
Other income	40,003	72,817	*32,814
Total income	$7,456,552	$7,122,876	$333,676
Material, labor, &c.	6,590,616	6,044,402	546,214
Balance	$865,936	$1,079,474	*$213,538
Repairs & renewals	109,389	138,538	*29,149
Net income	$756,067	$941,136	*$185,069
Gen. exp., int., &c.	643,531	788,666	*145,135
Surplus	$112,536	$152,470	*$39,933

*Decrease.

Owing to the poor showing made the Directors voted to pass the payment of the interest warrants of Jan. 1, 1904, upon the first mortgage income bonds of the company.

A New Railroad Manual.

James H. Oliphant & Co. have published a book on "The Earning Power of Railroads," by Floyd W. Mundy, which contains much of value to the investor in the way of statistics, showing the earnings, capitalization, mileage, &c., of 113 railroads of the United States and Canada. But more important is the introduction subdivided into several chapters in which it is endeavored to give to the layman a clear idea as to what is the meaning of the statistics presented, and also to provide for the novice a means of informing himself on the best methods of deducing facts from the figures of railroad reports. The book is neatly printed and well bound and makes an attractive volume for reference.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Call money easy, 1¼ per cent.

Whoever paid any attention to the market during the earlier days of last week knows what Saturday's market was like. It was just the same, only more so. The foreign news was worse, and the domestic news was none too good, despite the favorable interpretation of the bank statement. According to the bulletins, the London market "closed in a wild state of panic," Paris reported a "semi-panic." It may seem to matter little to us that Kafirs are "unsalable," and that firms unknown to us are embarrassed. But we are bound to take notice when Government securities drop by entire points. Rentes are now below 94, consols below 86, Spanish 4s near 77, and all four "Governments" directly involved in the war sell lower every time they change. Upon money markets thus disorganized are pressing applications for cash which must be met at whatever sacrifice of other securities. The foreign political news was as bad on the surface as the financial, including the alleged departure of the Russian and French Ambassadors from London. It matters nothing how improbable any report may be, or what its explanation if true, in this matter we are as much at the mercy of the war liars as of the crop liars. Because a thing is unreasonable it is not impossible, and there is no certainty but that the man who operates in the stock market on a hair trigger may be right on the market, and away ahead of the man who is right on the facts and wrong on the market. Minor domestic news included the passage of an industrial dividend, and the doubling of the capital stock and bond issue of another industrial, together with unnecessarily gloomy discussion of the current railway earnings. Taken altogether, it was a d'spiriting day, and the average fall of less than a point must be regarded as a good record when compared with the foreign disorganization.

The bank statement made a new high record of reserves, at $284,513,000, and substituted it for last week's high record of loans, which are left $5,131,100 further away from the billion dollar mark toward which they have been approximating. The surplus is now treble last year's and is the largest since 1899. The present conditon would be both absolutely and comparatively better than during the intervening period, except that it is almost certainly only temporary. The banks are preparing for the Panama disbursements, and therefore are in possession of large sums, which they stand to lose in a short time. Only a minimum of inconvenience is likely to result, but it is prudent not to rely too confidently upon conditions somewhat superficially good, and the apparent ease of last week's money market. Changes may be impending.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

K. C., F. S. & M. pf. ½ | U. S. Rubber pf..... ¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine....	½	N. Y., N. H. & H..	¾
Am. Sugar.....	½	Pullman	5
Anaconda Copper....	⅞	Rock Island.....	1
Canadian Pacific....	⅝	Rock Island pf.....	⅝
Cent. of N. J.....	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.....	1½
Chi. & N. W.....	1½	Southern Pacific....	½
Consol. Gas.....	1½	Texas & Pacific.....	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande..	1	Tol., St. L. & W....	1½
Den. & R. G. pf....	⅝	Un. Pacific pf.....	½
Erie 2d pf.....	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.....	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾	West. Union.....	¾
Nash., C. & St. L...	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf..	½
Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 3	Wabash, Des M. Div. 4s 3
East Tenn. reor. lien 5s 1¼	

There were no advances.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 20	178,947
To date this year	12,387,706
Corresponding date last year	24,414,745

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 20	$670,000
To date this year	$106,526,000
Corresponding date last year	$118,729,200

WALL STREET TOPICS.

In several quarters yesterday the opinion was expressed that the stock market was showing a more decided downward tendency than on any recent day, and it was added that indications pointed to some liquidation of the very kind for which the bears have so long been waiting. The narrow range within which prices have moved has been attributed by many to a disposition on the part of strong interests who already have a great deal of stock to prevent any decided decline, and who, in pursuance of this policy, have strengthened the market whenever success seemed about to crown the efforts of the bears. Some of yesterday's selling was characterized in conservative quarters as good, and the results of the day's trading served to strengthen this view. It this was anything more than a momentary display of hesitation on the part of those who have been the market's chief support, it would be a most gratifying development to those who have persistently predicted lower prices and followed up their predictions by more or less extensive short sales.

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Trading was quiet in the first hour and moderately active in the second, the total for the day amounting to about 175,000 shares. Here and there in the list there were net gains, though the only two active issues to advance on the day's trading were Pennsylvania and Amalgamated Copper, and in both of these the improvement was limited to an eighth of a point. It should also be said, however, that the losses among the active stock were also small, but the sagging tendency of the market is shown by the fact that although the daily declines have not been heavy, they have been continuous. In many stocks yesterday's low prices were the lowest of the week, and in not a few cases the lowest since the beginning of the year.

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Toward the close of the market Amalgamated Copper and Pennsylvania became quite active and advanced moderately. It seems probable that these two stocks were picked out to steady the rest of the list, which in places was showing considerable weakness. Pennsylvania was one of the firmest issues throughout the session. As on Friday, its fluctuations were extremely narrow, amounting to only three-eighths of a point, although the stock was the second in the list in point of activity. It was quite generally believed that the stock was receiving support, probably from the banking interests associated with the property. In the case of Amalgamated, the advance of about half a point from the low price of the day was brought about, partly by the covering of shorts and partly as the result of buying by H. A. Harrison, who earlier in the week had been reported as a seller of a considerable amount of the stock.

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Everywhere the bank statement was said to be a good deal better than had been expected, but the results of this fact were barren so far as the market was concerned. Prices steadied just a little upon the publication of the bank figures, but the effect was soon lost and the downward movement resumed. In some quarters the comment was made that, after all, in the present condition of things it makes little difference, so far as the market is concerned, what showing is made by the bank statement. With call money under 2 per cent. and time money obtainable for the balance of the year at a percentage not much above 4, the loss or gain of a little cash by the banks is looked upon as a relatively unimportant matter.

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One of the most conservative commission houses in Wall Street included the following in its market letter yesterday: "It has been asserted over and over again that no real liquidation is taking place, but nevertheless the market continues to decline, although the losses in any one day are not severe. The market seems to creep downward gradually, making a dangerous market for the bulls, as the slow downward progress lulls them to a sense of false security." Probably no market is more discouraging to those committed to the long side than a dull, sagging one.

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Rock Island declined more than most other issues. It was fairly active and closed at the lowest of the day, with a net loss of one point. Halsted & Hodges and Williston were the principal sellers of the stock, and one of the prominent commission houses had what appeared to be a supporting order. Commenting upon the trading in stock, some one remarked that nowadays, in order to sell at all, one has to give a selling order in about 5,000 shares and a buying order in about 3,000, and even then it is doubtful if the 2,000 shares can be gotten rid of.

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London, as was natural in view of the continued uneasiness abroad, was a seller in this market yesterday to the extent of about 8,000 shares. The stocks sold for foreign account included Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Atchison. Of these stocks Union Pacific was the most active, but it was fairly well supported and lost only a quarter of a point. Wormser was instrumental in checking the decline in the stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money was unchanged, with rates at 4 per cent. for six months, 3½@4 per cent. for three, four, and five months, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty days on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Year money loaned at 4½@4¾ per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $162,481,940; balances, $8,427,786; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,130,405.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.8580@$4.86; cables, $4.8635@$4.8640. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.83. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

TEXAS PACIFIC SECONDS.

History of the Dividend Just Passed—The Company's Condition.

Payment of dividends on the Texas and Pacific second mortgage income bonds has had a comparatively short life. The company started out to do this on a moderate scale with a distribution of 1¼ per cent. on March 1, 1900, calling for $378,000. But this was soon raised to the limit, and the report for the year 1902—Texas and Pacific's fiscal year runs from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—showed that 5 per cent. payment then to be made entailed the distribution of $1,161,900. Official announcement has recently been made that the March interest payment out of the earnings of the late year will be passed. It is not difficult to understand why this should be, even upon examination of the company's balance sheet which is now more than a year old. Going back to 1900, it was then indicated that against current assets of $1,965,000 there were current liabilities of only $1,137,000, hence a balance on the right side of $828,000. There was considerable improvement over this shown in the record for 1901, when current assets, roughly speaking, were $3,250,000 and liabilities $1,750,000, leaving a margin in favor of the former of $1,500,000. But the items for 1902 showed a complete reversal of this form. Current assets then dropped to $1,500,000 and liabilities rose to $3,250,000, putting the company on the wrong side by $1,750,000. Here are the items at a glance:

Yr. ending Dec. 31.	Current Liabilities.	Current Assets.	Excess Assets.
1900	$1,137,362	$1,965,013	$827,651
1901	1,764,529	3,240,700	1,476,171
1902	3,258,238	1,537,717	*1,720,521

*Liabilities.

It appears that this floating indebtedness has not only not been reduced during the late year, but that it has been materially increased. The mortgage makes it obligatory on the part of the company to maintain the efficiency of the property, and in the purchase of steel rails, rebuilding of bridges, and improving the road generally, a considerable expense has been incurred. How it comes about, however, that a start should have been made which proved in so short a time to be a false one is a matter which is still open to official explanation. One effect of the wiping out of this considerable distribution of profits to holders of the income bonds will be to materially reduce the net income of the Missouri Pacific system. An idea of what this amounts to will be gathered from statements made in the reports of that company for the past two years, of which the following may be taken as typical: "Since Jan. 1 net income has been further increased $1,118,806, being 5 per cent. interest on the Texas and Pacific second mortgage bonds owned by the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and this amount, although applicable to the business of 1902, will be taken into the income account for 1903." It will, of course, be seen from this that the suspension of the dividend on the incomes will not affect Missouri Pacific's results for the late year. Suspension, however, will be a material factor in the outcome for the year now running, and one of which note will surely be taken in any consideration of Missouri Pacific's position, especially if it should transpire that earnings and profits fail to maintain previous high records. In exchange for the Texas and Pacific incomes the Iron Mountain road gave 65 per cent. of new gold 4 per cent. bonds, from which it follows that, while in receipt of no revenue from the source in question, the latter will still be responsible for a considerable disbursement, owing to the manner in which the exchange was effected.

Texas and Pacific has undoubtedly followed a conservative course in making the decision already noted, but it is easily seen that this was the only course open to it. As an indication of the confidence maintained on the part of Missouri Pacific officials that the position of their company will not be materially weakened, it is stated that its representatives offered no objection to the passing of the dividend on the income bonds. This may be taken as encouraging, but at the same time, the fact stands out with considerable prominence that conservative methods may have been departed from when Texas and Pacific undertook to pay the 5 per cent. interest only to cease it after the expiration of a couple of years.

THE LONDON COPPER MARKET.

In the copper market, broadly speaking, weakness has become more pronounced, owing to the disposition shown by leading producing interests to force further quantities of metal upon consumers who are fairly well provided for the present. The concessions made by the Amalgamated Copper Company's representatives, who are now offering electrolytic around about £57 10s., have been followed by a reduction by the Rio Tinto Company for its tough copper. These reductions, instead of stimulating fresh inquiries, appear, on the contrary, to have accentuated the cautious attitude of consumers. The demand across the Atlantic, too, is of a spasmodic character. The consumption of tin there having fallen off about 30 per cent. during the last few months, and that of pig iron apparently to a still greater extent through sheer lack of orders, the conclusion is almost irresistible that the consumption of copper has followed suit to a proportionate extent. Indications multiply that the world's output is steadfastly increasing, and that practically all the mines are now working at their full capacity, and this factor during the present period of dullness is being more fully realized. It is difficult to reconcile the reports that producers generally are well sold ahead with the selling pressure which has manifested itself during the last few weeks. Last week, like its predecessors, again saw large clearances of metal from America, which brought up the total for January to nearly 29,000 tons.—London Standard, Feb. 6.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Stock Market Inactive on Account of the Far Eastern War.

Fall in Consols—Foreigns and British Rails Weak—Declines in Americans—South Africans Firm, but Not Buoyant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Feb. 20.—Decided disinclination to transact business on a large scale was the feature of the stock market this week, this, of course, being due to the war.

British and Indian Government securities, with the exception of consols, have been firm. The course of consols has been disappointing, the advance early in the week having been followed by dullness and a fall in prices. Colonial and municipal issues about held their own, but with a small demand.

In the foreign department there has been an unsettled feeling, with an inclination to weakness, especially on the part of securities affected by the Far Eastern conflict and the impending trouble in the Balkans. Spanish bonds have dropped heavily, and have made a new low record for the last two years.

British railways have been weak on account of poor traffic showings. The returns of the seventeen principal English and Irish lines show a decrease of 1.9 per cent. for the week compared with the corresponding week last year, and the three principal Scotch lines show a decrease of 2.7 per cent.

There has been very little doing in Americans, and in the absence of business prices drooped, many leading stocks showing important declines.

South African mines have been firm, but not buoyant. There is a feeling that something may happen to upset the Chinese labor scheme, notwithstanding the apparent approval of it by the House of Commons.

Money seems plentiful, though there has been some advance in rates since the beginning of the week on account of revenue collections.

Discount rates have tended toward ease, and in spite of the fact that there has been a slight stiffening in the last day or two the rate for the best three months' paper is not above 3 5-16 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day, which was attributed to the accumulation of funds in preparation for several railroad dividends. Discounts were firm. Further amounts of gold are expected to be taken for Argentina.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was extremely quiet. There was the usual weekend disinclination to do business, and the market continued to suffer from the effects of disquieting rumors on the Continent and the continued weakness of the Berlin and Paris Bourses. Consols were sympathetically flat, making another low record.

Americans opened dull and generally a fraction below parity, became inanimate, and closed weak. Foreigners were weak, notably Turkish and Spanish securities, though Japanese opened with a better tone. Kafirs were badly affected by Continental liquidations.

After the close of the Stock Exchange the news received of heavy failures in Paris was reflected on the street, where there was considerable excitement. Consols fell to 85⅝, another low record. Other markets were similarly affected. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 86; consols, for the account, 86 1-16; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 67⅛; Atchison preferred, 91¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 77⅜; Canadian Pacific, 118⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 19⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 69¼; Erie, 24⅝; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 41½; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 105; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16½; New York Central, 116⅜; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21½; Pennsylvania, 58⅛; Rand Mines, 8⅞; Reading, 21; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 52; Southern Pacific, 46; Union Pacific, 78⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91⅜; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 57½; Wabash, 18⅜; Wabash preferred, 35.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.10; Lisbon, 28.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £32,000.

The Boerse in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

WEATHER AND TRAFFICS.

Effect on Railway Business of Exceptional Cold This Year.

While it is a fact that there has recently been experienced no such actual blizzard conditions as prevailed during February, 1899, and, of course, nothing approaching the record of 1898, it is nevertheless true that the severity of the weather has been unequaled, except at very rare periods. The snowstorms that have prevailed, instead of being followed, as frequently has been the case, by moderate temperatures, or at least, by such a let up as would enable the railroads to clear their tracks and keep them in that condition, have been succeeded by temperatures of a very trying character. From the New York Central system a striking illustration has been presented of what almost amounted to a tie up, and did reach that point in several localities. It is on record that for nearly every day in the late month the thermometer ranged below zero, and that extreme temperatures were not uncommon of from 20 to 40 degrees under that point over the northern part of the road. Cars by the thousand could not be moved, and naturally traffic earnings were very much reduced. Besides the Central, the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and a number of other roads felt the effects of the inclement weather, and to a marked extent, and what has recently developed in the line of official statement is to the effect that the cold weather has been of such a character and of such duration that the car situation, spread over a wide area, has become quite serious.

There appears to have been little complaint with regard to the development of new business, all the trouble being attributable to the one cause, that just alluded to, the difficulty in keeping things moving. On some roads, especially those of the Northwest, it has been emphatically declared that but for the hindrances interposed by the weather, traffic would be ahead of last year. The congested condition is naturally worse in the East than in the West, but it has gradually spread over considerable territory. Men of long experience in the business go on record as saying that no such extended period of severe frost has been known for many years, and that it has been but very rarely that the work of transportation has been so seriously interfered with. Had there been a genuine blizzard severe losses on the part of the railroads would, of course, have been looked for, but climatic conditions have not taken on that character exactly—at least, not as blizzards are generally understood—and losses in earnings are, therefore, the more noticeable.

Referring back to February, 1899, railroad gross earnings then showed a decrease for the first time in a couple of years, but for a moderate amount; for although the great snowstorm culminated on the 18th in one of the worst disturbances of the kind, and in some respects more severe than that of March 12, 1888, it was not long before normal conditions were restored. A wider area was covered in 1899 than in 1888, but so short was the duration of its effects that railroad earnings, taken in the aggregate, fell off less than $500,000 for the month. This was despite the fact that comparison was made with a month when there was a gain of nearly $5,000,000, so that, all things considered, the outcome was anything but a disastrous one. Net earnings suffered more severely, and this is not unlikely to be observed when reports are tabulated for the late month.

Remarkable as it may seem, railroad gross earnings for March, 1888, despite the worst experience with the weather on record, decreased less than $1,000,000 all told; in this case, too, the decrease following a much heavier expansion in the previous year, namely, one exceeding $4,000,000. As regards the great storm, however, of that period, this was confined to a comparatively limited area, including mainly roads in this part of the country and those in New England. Records show that on some of the roads the blockade lasted for a full week, and that after that the traffic began moving with fair regularity. It would therefore seem clear that although in intensity conditions have been temporarily emphasized at previous periods, disturbance has been limited to actual storm and subsequent trouble arising therefrom. The recent protracted cold spell, interspersed with snowfall, which has not been cleared off by the prevalence of warmer temperature or rains, has been the more trying to the railroads of a large part of the country generally. Even measured by percentages, the following summary shows that the decrease for January this year is larger in proportion than for either February, 1899, or March, 1888:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	Amount.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
March, 1888	$25,183,107	$926,746	3.50
February, 1899	33,159,766	427,570	1.02
January, 1904	46,268,053	1,827,417	3.80

February, from all appearances, bids fair to make a still less favorable record. It is more than likely too that embarrassment causing loss in gross earnings will be followed by more pronounced expansion in the cost of operation and consequent sharp contraction in profits.

SECURITY ISSUES STILL EXPORTABLE.

How easily facts at times may overtake theories and run them down is somewhat strikingly demonstrated by a recent incident. Bond sales to Europe, it was thought a few weeks ago, would be effected by our bankers, and thus relief be afforded to a condition showing signs of congestion. Undertakings, largely for railroad account, have been on a heavy scale, a market for underwritten issues necessary, and eyes were cast in the direction of the foreign investor, to whom it was believed an apportionment could be made. But when the war broke out between Russia and Japan there was a hardening of discount rates in London, Paris, and Berlin, the Imperial Bank of Russia very naturally raised its figure, and with payment on account of the Panama Canal pending, it was immediately concluded that here was an end to all aspirations of local banking interests. There would be no chance for securities originating on this side, and, in fact, the outlook was entirely changed. As to transactions on the stock market, these have been small enough to indicate that a check has been administered by the incident referred to. But as to the placing of securities abroad, there seems to be permissible a different opinion.

One instance has been seen of a still open market in the taking of a considerable part of the recent Pennsylvania loan, and another came out in last week's reported applications for participation in the Cuban loan. The latter were forwarded to the syndicate not only from England, France, and Germany, but from Holland and Switzerland. Unless a situation exists which is one of widespread distrust and demoralization, capital may invariably be found ready to venture out into the open. Of course, the inducement of returns commensurate with conditions is a necessary consideration. For instance, money could not be secured on terms that would have been acceptable a couple of years ago; but even war is apparently not as effective in closing the markets as had been figured out. It is quite probable that difficulty would be encountered in obtaining support for issues lacking those features essential to their recommendation. These are hardly likely to be exploited, however, although circumstances may be such that terms offered would excuse the premise that they had a suspicious appearance.

WHAT PUT STEEL DOWN, ONCE.

When the steel stocks were on the downward tack last Summer one of the operators on the Stock Exchange who was conspicuous in depressing prices at that time was entertaining a party of women friends in his office one day. The suggestion was made that he give his callers a demonstration of his influence or prowess in the stock market, and, incidentally, make his fair friends a little pin money. He at once sold a few hundred shares of Steel preferred for account of his temporary customers, and then gave a big order to sell the stock down to one of the largest and oldest commission houses in the Street. The market was in such a condition that it responded readily to these sales, the price of Steel preferred being depressed more than a point, thus enabling the operator to cover at a profit at least the few hundred shares he had sold for his callers. This particular movement in Steel preferred was described by practically every newspaper writer as important and of good selling of the stock, and passed as such into the ephemeral history of the stock market.—Wall Street Summary.

CHEMICAL DIVIDEND PASSED.

No dividend will be paid this year on the common stock of the General Chemical Company, the Directors having decided that the passing of the dividend is wiser, especially in view of the fact that the company is contemplating extensive improvements to be carried on during 1904. The circular addressed to the stockholders by President William H. Nichols says on the subject of these improvements:

"A very considerable and important extension of our business has been determined on, the culmination of years of investigation and experimental work and a material portion of the outlay for this extension will be made in 1904, while no part of the resulting profits will be available until the following year.

The company has been paying dividends on the common for several years past. From 1900 to 1902 yearly dividends of 4 per cent. were paid, and in 1903 the rate was increased to 5 per cent. The regular dividends on the preferred stood at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum have been paid without interruption since the organization of the company in 1899. The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable April 1, has just been declared by the Directors.

The recently published report of the company for the year 1903 showed net earnings of $1,275,702 for the year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The money market is very firm. Money is scarce, but there is little demand. Call loans, 3½ to 4 per cent., time loans, collateral, 5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par to 10 cents discount. Clearings, $20,498,841. Balances, $1,477,633. For the week, clearings, $118,765,805; balances, $9,322,410.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86⅝	
Sterling	4.86¼	4.85⅛
Commercial		4.82¼
France	5.17½	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95	.94½
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The stock market opened quietly. American Telephone opened at 119½, several hundred shares being taken at that price. It rallied to 120¼ at the close. Massachusetts Electric was very dull at the opening at 18½. Later it sold at 18⅝. Little was done in the copper stocks. Amalgamated opened at 46, and held at about that level.

After the appearance of the bank statement, which was much more favorable than expected, the market rallied. American Telephone was strong at 120 bid for a considerable amount. Amalgamated advanced to 46⅝. American Woolen common sold at 10, as against 9 yesterday. The closing was dull.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	65¾	65¾	65¾
20	Atchison pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
54	Boston & Albany	246	245	245
5	Fitchburg pf	136	136	136
240	Mass. Electric	18¾	18½	18¾
8	Mass. Electric pf	76	74	74
104	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	190	190
15	Pere Marquette pf	71	71	71
50	Rutland pf	87½	87½	87½
20	Union Pacific	76½	76½	76½
100	*Union Pacific pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	West End	90¾	90¾	90¾

TELEPHONES.

1,562	American	120⅜	119½	120¼
10	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	New England	119	119	119
9	Western	9	9	9
10	Western pf	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Pneu. Service	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Am. Sugar	123¾	120¾	123¾
346	Am. Sugar pf	123¾	123	123¾
2,000	Am. Woolen	10	9¾	10
58	Am. Woolen pf	70	70	70
3	Edison	234	234	234
10	General Electric	164	164	164
350	Mass. Gas	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
76	Mass. Gas pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
107	Pullman	210½	210	210
24	Swift & Co	100	100	100
10	United Shoe Mach. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
10	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
406	U. S. Steel pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
10	Westinghouse	80	80	80

MINING.

100	Adventure	2	2	2
650	Allouez	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,706	*Amalgamated	46¾	45⅝	46¾
150	Arcadian	40c	40c	40c
10	Atlantic	7	7	7
100	Bingham	20¾	20	20¾
10	*Calumet & Hecla	439	439	439
95	Copper Range	39¼	39¼	39¼
401	Daly-West	35	34½	34½
100	Dom. Coal	59¼	59¼	59¼
25	Franklin	8¾	8¾	8¾
450	Isle Royale	7½	7	7½
20	Mass	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Michigan	5	4¾	4¾
245	Mohawk	36	36	36
10	Old Colony	1	1	1
220	Osceola	56	55	55½
10	Parrot	23½	23½	23½
19	*Quincy	86	83	83
10	Rhode Island	1¾	1¾	1¾
765	Shannon	8½	8	8¼
110	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
90	U. S. Coal & Oil	9½	9	9½
400	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾
245	Utah	33	32½	33
20	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Wolverine	71	71	71

*Ex div.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,715,283
Gold	101,047,963
Silver	21,145,562
United States notes	9,455,997
Treasury notes of 1890	40,013
National banknotes	13,487,418
Total receipts this day	2,027,182
Total receipts this month	33,601,603
Total receipts this year	353,027,448
Total expenditures this day	1,580,000
Total expenditures this month	29,610,000
Total expenditures this year	347,594,164
Deposits in National banks	168,777,062

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$463,177,799
Silver dollars	469,906,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,645,540
Silver bullion of 1890	7,815,460
Total	$948,046,799

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,823,070 gold certificates in Treasury	$463,177,799
Silver certificates outstanding	469,906,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,964,000
Total	$948,046,799

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,224,893
Silver coin and bullion	11,940,420
Silver certificates	9,205,543
United States notes	9,455,997
Other assets	25,291,517
Total in Treasury	$140,120,969
Deposits in National banks	168,777,062
Total	$308,898,031
Current liabilities	84,182,748
Available cash balance	$224,715,283

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares Sold.		Prices.	Previous Quotations.
	Amory		121¾
	Amoskeag		190
7	Androscoggin	130	130
1	Appleton	110¼	110¼
2	Arlington Mills	126¾	126
	Atlantic		49
	Bates		165¾
	Belvidere Mfg., Lowell		702½
7	Bigelow Carpet	103½@103¾	102¼
	Scott		575
	Boston, (new)		100
15	Boston Belting	208¾	208¾
	Boston Duck		1,175
	Cabot		95
	Chicopee		41¼
	Cocheco		215
	Columbian		1,012½
	Continental		37½
5	Dwight	1,000@1,002½	1,007½
	Edwards		175
	Everett		108
	Franklin		100¾
12	Great Falls	151½	154
1	Hamilton Cotton	675	700
	Hamilton Woolen		60
	Hillsboro Mills, (woolen)		25
	Jackson		610
	Lancaster, (new)		75
	Lawrence		112
	Lockwood		94
	Lowell		2
	Lowell Bkby., (new)		632½
	Lowell Mch. Shop		100
2	Lyman Mills	64	64
2	Manchester Mills	68¼	70
	Massachusetts		90¼
	Mass. Cotton of Georgia		97¾
	Merrimack		88
	Middlesex		60
	Monadnock		850
10	Naumkeag Stm. Cot	48¼	48¼
	Nassau Mfg. Co		601¼
	New Market Mfg. Co		71½
8	Pacific	2,003¼@2,015	2,060
	Pepperel		255
	Plymouth Cordage		231
	Queen City Cotton		94
	Salmon Falls Mfg		100
	Stafford		107½
	Stark		960
	Thorndyke		1,062½
	Tremont & Suffolk		91
	Waltham Bleach & Dye Works		100
35	Wamsutta	117	120
	Washington		129
	York		856

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Without effort being made to further depress or advance prices, speculation in the local market continued dull and uninteresting during to-day's session. The market closed with no changes worthy of special mention. Total sales, 5,886 shares of stock and bonds to the amount of $19,000, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Balt. & Ohio	75¾	75¾	75¾
53	Cambria Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾
140	Cambria Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾
440	Con. Lake Superior			22
889	Elec. Co. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Erie	24	23¾	23¾
10	Erie 1st pf	62	62	62
5	Lehigh Valley R. R	85	85	85
5	Metropolitan Ry	115¼	115¼	115¼
483	Pennsylvania R. R	57 5-16	57	57
100	Philadelphia Co	38¾	38¾	38¾
465	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,710	Reading	20 9-16	20¾	20 9-16
200	Rock Island	21	21	21
610	Union Traction	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
110	United Gas Imp	84	84	84
2	Union Trac., Pitts., pf	46¼	46¼	46¼
210	U. S. Steel	11	10¾	10¾
270	U. S. Steel pf	60¾	60¼	60¼

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
230 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 NEW ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
26 Broad Street, New York City.

NOTICE

For Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.

New York, February 20, 1904.

**To the Stockholders of the

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 16
Canadian Pacific com.	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chicago Great Western pf., A	$2.50	Feb. 29	Feb. 13	Feb. 23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 29	Jan. 30	Mar. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 19
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 3
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual)	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 3
N. Y. & Harlem	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
North Pennsylvania	2	Feb. 25	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Reading 1st pf.	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 22	Mar. 11
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 23
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf. (quar.)	1	May 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Columbus Railway com.	1¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (extra)	$2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 11
Allegheny Heating Co. (quarter)	4	Feb. 25	.....	.....
Allegheny Heating Co. (extra)	8	Feb. 25	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper	½	Feb. 29	Jan. 28	Feb. 15
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 20
American Coal (semi-annual)	5	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 24
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	100¢ May 16	June 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 2
Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Butte Electric & Power Co. (com.)	$1.50	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 12
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron (quar.)	¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Consol. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 27	Mar. 15
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 13	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 13	April 2
Kings Co. Electric Light and Power (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 29	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
New Central Coal Co.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 2
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining (extra)	½	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	Mar. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 29	Mar. 2
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chi. (quarter)	2	Feb. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Feb. 29	Feb. 8	Feb. 29
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 23	Feb. 2	Feb. 23
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 29	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Feb. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 28
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 15
San Francisco Breweries pf.	4	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Standard Oil Co. (quarter)	$16	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 19
Syracuse Lighting com. (quarter)	½	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 2
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 20, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,323,000	$2,677,000	$1,669,000	$16,435,000	$996,600
2,050,000	2,505,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,477,000	7,959,000	2,197,000	27,251,000	.....
2,000,000	1,589,000	Merchants' National	13,576,300	2,997,100	1,206,500	15,491,400	.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	12,379,000	1,851,000	1,514,000	12,860,000	.....
1,500,000	3,588,700	Bank of America	20,297,200	3,913,300	2,068,500	22,121,600	.....
1,000,000	334,700	Phenix National	3,595,000	837,000	267,000	3,415,000	47,100
25,000,000	17,403,000	Nat. City Bank	144,980,500	43,106,500	6,294,800	150,870,300	2,111,600
300,000	7,537,000	Chemical National	23,696,400	5,042,900	1,872,400	28,218,100	.....
600,000	381,100	Merch. Exch. National	5,438,000	939,700	570,000	5,886,300	196,300
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,212,700	792,700	606,900	4,884,900	973,700
300,000	110,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,361,200	471,900	49,300	2,228,300	45,400
700,000	381,300	Mech. & Traders' Nat.	4,237,000	486,000	481,000	4,371,000	.....
500,000	520,600	Greenwich Bank	2,188,700	406,500	434,100	2,025,500	.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,788,500	1,005,200	310,700	4,838,400	479,000
3,000,000	3,964,700	Am. Exchange National	29,715,000	5,779,000	1,963,000	24,714,000	4,730,000
25,000,000	11,358,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	153,952,700	26,775,500	8,998,700	141,775,300	11,260,200
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	24,477,700	2,018,900	1,246,800	21,279,300	1,757,200
422,700	607,800	Pacific	3,022,000	367,300	463,500	3,673,100	.....
450,000	1,069,700	Chatham National	5,912,500	721,900	920,800	5,923,900	48,900
200,000	297,100	People's	2,172,400	132,700	358,500	2,505,700	.....
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	15,094,100	2,006,900	1,519,200	13,743,500	840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	47,853,600	11,141,100	4,823,000	58,656,200	302,000
1,000,000	1,029,800	Irving National	6,089,000	779,000	644,500	5,451,000	243,200
1,550,000	667,900	National Citizens'	7,301,300	1,882,600	399,400	8,414,600	634,700
500,000	316,500	Nassau	2,583,400	398,000	376,800	2,995,200	.....
1,000,000	1,234,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,557,800	1,188,100	650,500	6,755,600	47,000
1,000,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,765,900	1,883,500	144,200	8,098,900	64,700
2,000,000	3,361,000	Corn Exchange	29,981,000	6,379,000	2,996,000	36,787,000	.....
750,000	1,055,500	Oriental	7,093,300	268,600	1,509,300	7,070,700	.....
1,500,000	6,579,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,008,000	3,792,000	1,283,000	21,116,000	48,600
3,000,000	6,950,600	National Park	66,284,000	16,062,000	3,849,000	75,603,000	2,878,200
250,000	136,700	East River National	1,194,400	141,300	220,000	1,333,900	49,800
3,000,000	2,080,000	Fourth National	20,639,900	3,753,300	2,694,100	23,884,000	50,000
1,000,000	373,300	Central National	9,978,000	1,853,000	678,000	11,183,000	935,000
300,000	1,078,100	Second National	9,495,000	1,115,000	1,497,000	10,206,000	261,000
10,000,000	13,830,000	First National	80,608,500	18,811,200	2,223,100	71,206,400	8,430,800
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,037,200	1,283,900	485,400	6,357,600	614,700
250,000	774,700	Bowery	2,720,000	383,000	238,000	3,061,000	.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,487,600	948,000	473,900	5,616,100	50,000
750,000	511,900	German-American	3,503,700	685,400	221,100	3,447,900	.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	41,397,200	11,532,400	1,608,000	49,570,900	50,000
100,000	1,714,100	Fifth Avenue	9,025,100	2,169,400	312,600	9,790,800	.....
200,000	668,200	German Exchange	2,598,200	180,000	705,000	3,450,900	.....
200,000	872,200	Germania	3,225,000	428,200	621,000	5,064,600	.....
300,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	11,289,200	987,800	1,400,800	11,385,200	244,400
1,000,000	1,242,900	Garfield National	7,278,200	1,740,800	283,200	7,498,000	49,600
250,000	377,300	Fifth National	2,941,900	454,800	157,400	2,504,300	241,100
1,000,000	1,967,900	Bank of Metropolis	5,375,400	1,562,000	745,900	9,640,400	.....
200,000	538,500	West Side	3,132,000	591,000	343,000	3,688,000	.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	15,881,000	3,402,000	1,596,000	18,679,000	50,000
300,000	579,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,397,000	683,000	663,000	4,739,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,922,400	Liberty National	10,216,600	2,060,900	240,000	8,822,600	796,400
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	7,585,500	795,900	371,300	4,569,500	.....
500,000	1,542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,872,200	893,800	604,200	6,723,300	100,000
350,000	566,800	Astor National	4,957,000	1,076,000	268,000	5,142,000	350,000
103,250,000	113,505,300	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,674,800	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	133,180,100	Total	994,438,800	213,606,700	70,906,800	1,028,025,600	40,561,600

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 20, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$575,700.00	$17,500.00	$28,500	$64,600.00	$133,900.00	$675,300.00
Colonial	100,000	1,940,100.00	54,200.00	198,900	408,600.00	558,700.00	2,756,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,950,000.00	130,000.00	91,000	241,000.00	3,000.00	2,938,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	733,224.00	10,796.00	45,674	58,777.00	.....	674,063.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,720,000.00	70,400.00	86,100	321,800.00	100,000.00	2,145,200.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,832,158.00	23,240.00	100,587	143,813.00	99,702.00	1,968,275.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,675,200.00	171,000.00	80,800	163,800.00	100,000.00	2,961,600.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,885,700.00	12,300.00	83,300	173,600.00	5,600.00	1,753,700.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,188,900.00	122,500.00	91,300	210,900.00	54,700.00	2,739,100.00
Mutual	200,000	2,287,787.00	31,597.00	201,221	306,637.00	.....	2,461,186.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,254,036.00	77,323.00	111,099	213,338.00	833,235.00	1,680,481.00
Plaza	100,000	2,694,000.00	138,000.00	123,000	329,000.00	.....	3,253,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,081,003.00	17,087.00	95,832	71,271.00	108,770.00	1,207,962.00
State	100,000	6,851,000.00	432,000.00	249,000	166,000.00	1,121,000.00	8,395,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,463,000.00	46,000.00	212,000	163,000.00	25,000.00	1,945,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,201,000.00	64,300.00	143,400	100,400.00	98,500.00	1,490,200.00
United National	1,000,000	1,997,600.00	221,300.00	54,500	32,300.00	.....	1,239,200.00
Varick	100,000	704,200.00	5,700.00	58,600	76,100.00	30,700.00	782,500.00
Washington Heights	100,000	553,210.00	12,780.00	22,168	115,433.00	.....	475,281.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,890,000.00	77,200.00	226,200	133,000.00	1,800.00	2,048,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,500,100.00	16,100.00	195,600	155,300.00	63,100.00	1,607,800.00
Broadway	150,000	1,943,722.00	16,830.00	158,600	345,300.00	.....	2,105,400.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,397,500.00	109,000.00	58,100	316,400.00	24,100.00	1,819,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,034,300.00	259,000.00	117,200	472,900.00	50,000.00	3,586,000.00
Mechanics'	600,000	5,700,000.00	195,800.00	541,000	707,300.00	65,000.00	7,014,900.00
Merchants'	100,000	988,132.00	14,837.00	57,303	112,237.00	10,000.00	1,094,385.00
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,246,000.00	198,000.00	322,000	488,000.00	22,000.00	4,359,000.00
National City	300,000	3,205,000.00	120,000.00	376,000	354,000.00	201,000.00	4,209,000.00
North Side	100,000	907,244.87	10,680.08	62,746	42,032.01	241,521.15	1,015,821.19
People's	100,000	4,237,600.00	42,200.00	106,400	78,300.00	39,300.00	1,249,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	388,561.00	10,920.00	58,539	78,236.00	39,581.00	321,982.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,142,000.00	93,000.00	25,000	188,000.00	24,000.00	1,093,000.00
Union	200,000	1,249,800.00	50,000.00	100,100	101,800.00	202,400.00	1,395,500.00
Wallabout	100,000	735,700.00	42,700.00	22,600	43,200.00	42,900.00	710,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	702,900.00	55,300.00	10,000	187,100.00	.....	752,800.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,091,400.00	182,400.00	325,900	1,980,400.00	922,800.00	6,182,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,074,806.00	70,600.00	67,889	180,386.00	56,736.00	1,668,775.00
Second National	230,000	1,123,100.00	69,500.00	20,400	234,600.00	66,900.00	1,098,000.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,061,624.90	56,286.00	80,597	610,301.13	4,843.07	1,585,975.08
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,278,800.00	138,000.00	21,000	245,700.00	43,500.00	2,171,800.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,084,495.00	45,820.00	28,472	75,000.00	98,700.00	1,178,724.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	50,000	1,574,436.00	10,54 1.00	111,206	83,307.00	61,575.00	1,736,597.00

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 20	1,379,276
Same week last year	2,256,751
To date this year	18,897,766
Corresponding date last year	24,414,745

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$6,728,500
Same date last year	$11,221,500
To date this year	$100,339,000
Corresponding date last year	$118,729,200

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 21,'03.	Feb. 20,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,562,464	947,564	634,900
Industrials	674,287	431,712	242,575
Banks	.....	125	*125

*Increase.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 21,'03.	Feb. 20,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$8,827,500	$5,245,000	$3,582,500
Industrials	2,301,500	1,468,000	833,500
Government	82,500	5,200	77,300
State	10,000	10,000	.....

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@1¾ per cent.; at three months, 3¾@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5½ per cent.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20.—G. M. Harfards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co	92¾	95	.....
Barnard Mfg. Co	.....	97½	.....
Border City Mfg. Co	.....	105	103
Barnaby Mfg. Co	.....	90	.....
Chace Mills	100	100½	100
Davol Mills	.....	95	.....
Flint Mills	.....	100	.....
Granite Mills	.....	127	127
Hargraves Mills	.....	80	.....
King Philip Mills	120	125	.....
Laurel Lake Mills	.....	125	.....
Merchants' Mfg. Co	.....	55	55
Mechanics' Mills	.....	82½	.....
Narragansett Mills	101½	102½	.....
Osborn Mills	.....	80	.....
Parker Mills	.....	90	.....
Pocasset Mfg. Co	115	120	115
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	.....	122½	.....
Luther Mfg. Co	.....	95	.....
Sagamore Mfg. Co	.....	100	.....
Seaconnet Mills	.....	85	.....
Shove Mills	.....	50	.....
Stafford Mills	.....	85	.....
Tecumseh Mills	115	120	.....
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	.....	1425	1400
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	130	135	120
Wampanoag Mills	.....	70	.....
Westamoe Mills	.....	90	.....

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 20, 1904.

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s, 17,000 90½; 22,000 90⅝; adjustment 4s, 3,000 86
Atl Coast Line 4s, 30,000 92⅜
Balto & Ohio pr lien 3½s, 1,000 93¾; gold 4s, 11,000 101; S Wn div 3½s, 28,000 88
Bklyn Un Elv 1st, 2,000 100⅝, 10,000 100⅞
Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s, 3,000 96½, 4,000 97⅛, 3,000 98
Canada South 1st, 10,000 102⅞
Cent of Georgia 1st inc 5s, 2,000 67; 2d inc 5s, 1,000 29
Cen Pac gtd 4s, 1,000 97⅛, 10,000 97¼
Ches & O con 5s, 2,000 115½
Ches & O gen 4½s, 11,000 103½
Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds, 1,000 91⅝, 19,000 91⅞, 2,000 92
Chic & N West gen 3½s, 5,000 96⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s, 7,000 103, 8,000 67⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s, 2,000 67⅜, 8,000 67⅛
Chi, R I & P R R coll tr 5s, 20,000 80, 1,000 79¾, 15,000 80
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s, 5,000 97⅜
Consol Tob 4s, 15,000 55⅝, 25,000 55¾, 8,000 57½, 3,000 55½, 3,000 55¾, 1,000 55½
E Tenn reorgn lien 5s, 4,000 110½
Erie 1st con 4s, 7,000 97
Erie 1st gen 4s, 1,000 84⅝, 1,000 85
Ft Wth & D C 1st 15,000 105
Int & St N 2d 5s, 10,000 99½
K C, Ft S & M 4s, 10,000 79½
Louisv & Nash unified 4s, 5,000 96¼
Total sales $870,000

Manhat con 4s, 7,000 103½, 3,000 103¾
Mex Cen con 4s, 5,000 64½
Milw Gas Lt 4s, 1,000 90
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s, 5,000 97; L S col 3½s, 5,000 86
N Y C & St L 4s, 1,000 104
Nor & W con 4s, 14,000 97⅝
North Pac 4s, 3,000 102½, 7,000 102¾
Nor Pac gen 3s, 7,000 70½, 5,000 70¾
Ore S L 1st 6s, 1,000 120⅝
Oreg Short Line 4% ard partcps, 2,000 91¾, 9,000 91½
Penn conv 3½s, 500 95½, 2,000 95
Reading gen 4s, 12,000 96
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s, 1,000 112⅝; uni & ref 4s, 6,000 85½, 1,000 85⅝, 1,000 85¼
St L & S Fr R R refundg 4s, 5,000 79½, 5,000 79¾, 14,000 79½
St L Southw 1st 4s, 5,000 98; cons 4s, 10,000 71⅛
Southn Pac 4½s, 1,000 99
Southn Pac 4s, 2,000 88⅝
South Ry 1st 5s, 1,000 112
Stand R & T inc, 1,000 2½
Tex & P 1st 5s, 1,000 116
Un Pac 1st 4s, 15,000 102⅝, 500 103
Un Pac conv 4s, 17,000 95¼, 10,000 95⅞, 5,000 95¼
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s, 1,000 72⅛, 5,000 72, 56,000 72⅛
Wabash deb B, 21,000 60½, 10,000 60⅝, 5,000 60½
Wabash Des Mn div 4s, 1,000 90
West Shore 4s, 4,000 108½

Total sales $870,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½
2s, c., 1930	105	105½
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	105½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm	106½	107¾
4s, r., 1907	107¼	107¾
4s, c., 1907	107¼	107¾
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133
D. C. 3-65s	118	112
Philippine 4s	111	112

Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus	220	..
Alle. & W	150	..
Allis-Chalm	12	13
Allis-C. pf	50	62
A. C. & F	19	19½
A. C. & F. pf	67	69
Am. Coal	190	250
Am. Cot. Oil	29	30
A. C. O. pf	88	93
Am. Tel	22	28
Am. Exp	185	195
A. H. & L.	3½	5
A. H. & L. pf	15	16½
Am. Ice Co.	7½	8
A. I. Co. pf	30¼	30⅝
A. L. Co. pf	27	35
Am. Loc. pf	77	80
Am. M. Co.	3¾	4
A. M. Co. pf	19	21
A. S. & R. pf	90⅝	91½
Am. Snuff	105	120
Am. Sn. pf	85	90
A. T. & C.	83	86
Am. Tob. pf	125	135
Am. W. Co.	9	10¼
A. W. Co. pf	67	77
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf	52	57
A. M. 1st pf	88	96
Atl. C. L.	104½	..
B. & O. pf	87	88
B. & L. pf	104	..
Bruns. City	5¾	6¾
B., R. & P.	118	..
Buff., R. & P. pf	123	..
Canada So.	64	65
Cas. & A.	..	..
Tel	101	..
C. & A. pf	82	85
C., B. & Q.	135	136
C. & E. Ill. pf	121	125
C. G. W. pf	65	69
A	..	..
C. G. W. pf. B	22	29
C. G. W. 4s	83	87
C., I. & L. pf	86	..
C., M. & St. P. pf	172½	175½
C. & N. W. pf	206	212
C., St. P., M. & Om	135	145
C., St. P. M. & O. pf	165	180
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	29½	31
C., C., C. & St. L.	72	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	101	111
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf	75	80
Cleve. & P.	173	..
C. F. & I.	30¾	32½
C. F. & I. pf	65	..
C. S. 2d pf	22½	23½
C. & H. C.	13	13½
Com. Cable	190	195
Consol. Coal	65	90
Cont. T. pf	103	104½
D., L. & W.	250	260
D. & R. W.	1	..
D. & S. W.	2	..
D. pf	18	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Det. South	9	11
Det. Sou. pf	16	24
Dis. Match	128	130
Dist. Sec	23½	24
D. Co. of A. pf	33	40
D., S. S. & A.	7	10
E. & S. & A. pf	12	15
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf	72	78
Gen. Ch. Co.	47½	48
G. C. Co. pf.	92	96
G. & S.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	170
Hock. Val.	72½	76
Hock. V. pf.	81	82
Homestake	49½	51
Ill. Cent.	103½	..
I. R. Co. pf.	64½	65½
Int. Power	23	50
Int. S. P.	33	40
I. S. P. pf.	71½	75
Iowa Cent	17	18
Iowa C. pf.	31	33
Joliet & Chi.	175	..

Kan. & M.	23	29
Kan. C. So.	17¼	19
K. C. So. pf.	32½	33½
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lacl. G. pf.	80	100
L. E. & W.	27	30
L. E. & W. pf.	95	110
Lake Shore	250	300
Man. Beach	6½	9
Md. C. pf.	115	125
Met. St. Ry.	116	116¾
M. St. El., Chi.	16	19
M. W. St. El., Chi., pf.	47	50
Mich. Cent.	126	141
M. & St. L.	55	60½
M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
Mo. K. & T. pf.	35¾	36¼
Mor. & Es.	180	190
Nat. Bis.	40	40½
Nat. B. pf.	101¼	102½
Nat. Enam.	18	20
Nat. Em. pf.	78	85
Nat. Lead	14¾	14¾
Nat. L. pf.	89¾	84½
N. R. Co. pf.	35¼	35¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf.	60	70
N. Y. Dock	15	20
N. Y. Dock pf.	41	..
N. Y. L. & W.	130	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	125	140
N. Y. & Nor.	83	90
N. Y. Transportation	65¼	70
Ont. Mining	4	5
Pac. Coast	52	55
P. C. 1st pf.	90	100
P. C. 2d pf.	62½	65
Pac. Mail	26¾	27½
Peo. & E.	16	20
Pere Marq.	75	78
Pere Marq. pf.	..	80
P. C. C. & St. L.	60	62
St. L.	90	97
P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	68½	70
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf.	4	9
R. R. Secs.	43	45
R. W. & O.	130½	133
R. G. M. Co. pf.

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 20, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 20, 1,879,270.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 20, '04.
23	7	15 Feb.	13	7 Jan.	22	12	13	— 1⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$20,000,000				14⅜	14⅜	13	13½	22¼	1,400
87½	83	64¾ Feb.	13	55 Jan.	6	50	62		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1⅜	Q	64½	64⅝	60¼	60⅝	87	50
75⅝	38⅝	52 Jan.	2	43¼ Feb.	8	46¼	46¼	— 1	Amalgamated Copper Co.		153,887,900	Nov. 30, '03.	2½	Q	47⅝	49¼	45¾	46⅝	73½	175,627
41¾	17¼	21⅜ Jan.	27	17⅜ Jan.	6	19	19⅜	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	19½	19⅞	19¼	19½	41½	1,925
93	60½	72 Jan.	27	67 Jan.	6	67	69	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	68⅜	69½	68⅝	69½	92½	425
46¼	23¼	32⅞ Jan.	25	28⅝ Jan.	7	29	30	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29¾	29⅞	29	29	46½	350
235	171	193 Jan.	20	190¼ Feb.	17	195	195	— 4¾	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	4	SA	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	230	115
29⅝	6	8½ Feb.	15	5½ Jan.	19	7⅛	8	+ 2	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½		6⅝	8½	6⅜	7½	22	4,030
37⅜	10	18⅝ Jan.	27	11⅛ Jan.	5	15	16½	+ ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300				15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15½	35	100
11⅞	4	9½ Jan.	2	7¾ Feb.	9	7½	8	+ ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	¼		7⅝	8⅜	7½	8½	10⅞	1,683
42½	16½	30½ Jan.	4	28½ Feb.	8	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½		31	32	29⅞	30¼	38½	3,025
10⅜	5	12 Jan.	22	9½ Feb.	20	9	10½	— ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				9½	9¾	9½	9¼		310
31⅝	10½	23⅜ Feb.	16	16½ Jan.	6	22	22⅛		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				21⅝	23⅜	21⅜	22	30⅝	34,415
95⅝	67⅝	80½ Jan.	27	73½ Jan.	6	77	80	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	79½	80	79	79⅜	95½	827
5¾	2¾	4¾ Jan.	22	3 Jan.	8	3¾	4	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				3½	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	4¾	460
24½	14½	22 Jan.	14	17 Jan.	7	19	21	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾		19	19	19	19		100
52⅞	36⅜	51½ Jan.	28	47 Feb.	8	47½	48	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1¾	Q	48¼	49	47¼	47⅞	52¼	722
90¾	80¼	94½ Jan.	28	88¾ Jan.	6	90½	91½	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	80,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	90⅝	91	90½	91	97⅝	612
134⅜	107⅜	131⅝ Jan.	25	122⅜ Feb.	8	123½	125⅜	— ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	124½	126¾	123½	123½	130⅜	19,735
123	116	126⅞ Jan.	30	123 Jan.	4	123	124	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	124	124	123½	123½	122	350
86	77¼	86⅝ Jan.	18	82 Jan.	6	83	86	— ⅛	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	Q		84⅝	84⅝	84⅝		180
149	117¼	130 Jan.	25	121 Feb.	10	119	120	— 2	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	127,061,980	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	121½	121½	121	121	168½	212
146	130	135 Jan.	14	130½ Feb.	6	125	135		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	130½	130½	130½	130¼		43
80	65	71½ Jan.	28	69 Jan.	25	67	72	— ⅞	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½		200
125½	58	78½ Jan.	5	61 Feb.	20	61	61½	— 4¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	64	64	61	61½	120	1,365
80⅞	54	70¾ Feb.	2	65⅝ Jan.	6	65⅞	66	— 2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	67⅜	68	65⅜	65⅝	87½	71,250
103½	84⅜	92⅜ Jan.	22	87⅜ Jan.	6	88½	89	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,193,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	89½	89⅝	88½	89⅜	100½	2,003
118½	100	110¼ Jan.	23	104½ Feb.	18	104½	...	— 4½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	Jan. 10, '04.	2½	SA	104½	104½	104½	104½		100
104	71⅝	85¾ Jan.	27	75½ Feb.	20	75⅝	75½	— 2¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	77¼	78	75¼	75⅝	98⅝	72,592
96⅝	82⅜	92 Jan.	28	87⅜ Feb.	19	87	88	— 1⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†39,365,900	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	95	100
71¾	29½	52¼ Jan.	2	39⅝ Feb.	8	40¼	40½	— 2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				43	44⅜	40¾	40⅝	69½	106,588
225	170	209¾ Jan.	15	190 Feb.	13				Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	224	200
15½	5	7 Jan.	23	6 Feb.	5	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	13	100
55	40	49 Jan.	12	47¾ Feb.	19	48	51	+ ½	Butterick Co.		12,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	49	49	47¾	48½		625
138¾	115⅝	121½ Jan.	22	114¾ Feb.	8	114¾	114¾	— 1⅞	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	116½	117¾	114¾	114¾	137⅜	9,668
180	153	163¾ Jan.	10	154½ Feb.	20	154½	156	— ½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,418,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	154⅜	156¾	154½	154½	180	625
53⅜	27¼	36 Jan.	28	30 Feb.	20	29⅜	30½	— 2	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,733,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	32⅜	32½	30	30	51⅜	3,300
37⅞	18½	40 Feb.	6	33 Jan.	6	36½	36¾	— 1¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900				37½	37⅝	36¼	36⅜	53¼	1,350
75½	60	85½ Jan.	21	75 Jan.	2	82	85	— ¾	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	83½	83½	81⅜	82½	72	900
29¾	13	17⅞ Jan.	22	14⅜ Jan.	6	14⅞	15	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,000				15½	15⅞	14⅞	15	27	3,210
183¼	133¼	148¼ Jan.	22	135⅜ Feb.	20	139	139½	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	2½	SA	140	141¼	138⅝	139½	177⅜	75,250
194½	168	170½ Jan.	22	175 Feb.	10	172	172½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,894,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	171	171	171	171		15
224½	153	170⅝ Jan.	22	162 Feb.	8	162¼	163½	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	Q	163	163	163	163	200	100
250	190	214½ Jan.	21	207 Feb.	8	206	212		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	Jan. 2, '04.	5	Q	207	207	207	207	235	100
19⅞	8	12⅜ Jan.	15	9 Jan.	5	9½	9½		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				9¾	10	9½	9½	17½	410
36	15	25½ Jan.	15	18 Jan.	2	19½	20	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				19⅞	20	18⅝	19½	33	1,300
17⅛	3	7⅝ Jan.	4	4½ Feb.	20	4½	5	— ⅜	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000				5	5	4½	4½	10½	880
50½	30	38⅞ Jan.	18	29½ Feb.	19	29½	31	— ½	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '09.	1¼		29¼	29½	29½	29½		100
90⅜	66	80⅜ Jan.	22	77 Jan.	9	72	75		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	78	78	78	78	94⅜	10
119	112	107½ Feb.	13	100 Jan.	7	101	111		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¼	Q	105	105	103	105	115	100
82¾	24	34½ Jan.	27	27⅜ Jan.	27	30⅝	32¼	— 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜		32½	33¼	30⅝	30⅝	75	1,050
122	65	65 Jan.	27	65 Jan.	27		65		Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4		65	65	65	65		100
31⅝	10	19 Jan.	12	14⅝ Feb.	20	15	15½	— 1¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000				16⅝	16⅝	14⅜	15⅛	20½	1,350
72	44½	58⅝ Jan.	25	52⅞ Feb.	20	52	52½	— 1⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	52½	52½	52½	52½	70⅜	800
48	17	28⅜ Jan.	22	22½ Feb.	19	22¼	23½	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				23⅜	23⅝	22½	22½	44½	500
26⅛	9⅛	16⅝ Jan.	26	12⅜ Feb.	17	13	13½	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	Nov. 14, '03.	¼		14	14½	12⅝	13⅜	21⅜	1,100
176	149¼	193 Feb.	16	168 Jan.	8	190	193	+ 1¼	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	193	193	192	192	161	319
222	164	190½ Jan.	25	185 Jan.	4	190½	191	— ¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	191	194¼	190	190½	218¾	26,062
119	94⅜	109¼ Jan.	22	101¼ Jan.	4	103	104½	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,346,500	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104½	104½	116½	130
35	15¼	22⅝ Jan.	23	17⅜ Jan.	6	17⅜	18½	— ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Nov. 10, '03.	1	Q	18¼	18¼	17¼	17⅝	33⅛	2,019
85¼	60	74½ Jan.	23	68⅝ Jan.	15	69	71		Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70	71	70	71	85	57
183¼	149	168¼ Jan.	22	158½ Feb.	8	158½	159¼	— 1	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	159½	160¼	159	159	180	3,550
276½	230	275 Jan.	14	262 Feb.	19	250	260	— 9⅞	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	262	262	262	262	260	100
43	18	23⅜ Jan.	22	19 Feb.	20	19	19¼	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000				20	20	19	19	40½	1,225
90½	62	74½ Jan.	22	67¼ Feb.	20	67	67½	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	67⅞	67¾	67¼	67½	89	400
10	10	3½ Jan.	23	2 Jan.	12	2			Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½		1½	1½	1½	1½		50
75¾	70	76¼ Jan.	23	74½ Feb.	9			+ ¾	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	75	76	75	75		200
90	55	67½ Jan.	22	62¾ Feb.	18	61⅝	62¾	+ 2½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	62⅜	62⅝	62¾	62⅝		150
34⅜	20	20½ Jan.	21	23 Feb.	8	23½	24	+ ⅞	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,900	Jan. 28, '04.	1	Q	24	24	24	24	32	344
42⅝	22	29½ Jan.	2	23⅝ Feb.	20	23⅝	23⅞	— 2	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				25⅜	25⅜	23⅝	23⅜	39¼	65,130
64	37	39¾ Jan.	27	37½ Feb.	20	37½	37⅝	— 1¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,382,400	Aug. 31, '03.	2	SA	39¼	39¾	37½	37⅝	70½	13,105
64½	44	50¼ Jan.	2	33⅜ Feb.	20	39⅛	39⅜	— 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				42¼	42⅜	39⅜	40	60	7,010
72	51	58½ Jan.	14	49 Feb.	18	47¼	48	— 3	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	50	50	49	49		500
204	136	179¾ Jan.	23	163 Feb.	19	163	164	— 3	General Electric Co.	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	166	167	163	163	196⅜	3,000
106½	63	77⅛ Jan.	22	70 Feb.	11	72¼	76	+ 1¼	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	73½	73¾	73¼	73¼	105⅜	100
99½	77	85 Jan.	7	81½ Feb.	10	81	82	— 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	82¼	82¼	81½	81½	98¼	530
64	51	50¾ Jan.	13	50½ Jan.	13	49½	51	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Jan. 25, '04.	25c	M	51	51	51	51		50
151	123⅛	134⅜ Jan.	28	126¾ Feb.	8	127¼	127⅞	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Sep. 1, '03.	3	SA	127½	128¼	127¼	127⅝	144⅞	3,029
19⅞	9	14⅝ Jan.	25	10⅜ Jan.	6	11	11¼	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '03.	1		11½	11¼	11	11	17⅝	500
74¼	57⅛	67⅛ Jan.	25	64⅛ Feb.	9	64⅜	65¼	+ 1¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,533,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	65	65¼	63	65¼	74	520
48	16	22⅝ Jan.	8	17 Feb.	18	17	18	— ⅝	Iowa Central.	100	9,522,900				18	18	17	17⅝	45½	600
77⅜	30½	42 Jan.	14	35 Feb.	18	35	38	— 4	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,973,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		36	36	35	35	73	200
82⅜	62¼	69 Jan.	21	63 Feb.	8	63	67		**K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.**	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	66¼	67	66¼	67	81¼	200
61½	29	38⅝ Jan.	19	33 Jan.	7	32½	33½	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				34⅜	35	34⅜	35	58⅜	600
47⅛	10	14 Jan.	11	10¾ Jan.	11	10	15	— 1	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,900,400				10½	10¾	10½	10⅜		100
49	48	52 Feb.	19	48½ Jan.	5			+ 3½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	3	SA	51	52	51	52		300
53	23¼	30¼ Jan.	25	27 Feb.	4	27	30	— ½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				27¼	27¼	27	27	47¼	500
83	49	55½ Jan.	2	50 Feb.	6	47	54		Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1		46	46	46	46		20
130½	95	111½ Jan.	22	102⅜ Feb.	20	102	102¼	— 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	103⅜	105¼	102⅛	102⅜	126	10,605
155½	128¼	146¾ Jan.	22	140 Feb.	8	141⅜	142	— ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	53,200,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	142¼	143⅜	141⅞	141⅝	142⅝	5,270
110	100	*115 Feb.	19	*115 Feb.	19	115	125		Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	Dec. 31, '03.	5		115	115	115	115		90
128⅞	70½	92 Jan.	21	83 Feb.	8	85	96	+ ½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					88	89⅜	86	86	121	2,200
142⅞	99⅞	124 Jan.	2	115 Feb.	8	116	116⅜	— 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	117¾	119¾	116	116	139⅜	5,710
29	8½	14¾ Jan.	11	9⅝ Jan.	2	10	10¼		Mexican Central.	100	47,853,100				10¼	10⅝	10	10¼	26⅝	4,320
110	41	67⅝ Jan.	18	61 Feb.	18	55	60⅞	— 6¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	65	65	61	61	106½	200
79½	42	67 Jan.	20	56 Jan.	4	60¼	61½	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2		61¼	63⅜	60¼	60⅝	77⅜	3,540
‡132½	100½	128¾ Jan.	26	115 Jan.	7	118½	122	— 3⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2		120	124	118½	118½	127½	520
30¾	15½	19 Jan.	21	15⅞ Feb.	20	15½	15½	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300				16⅛	16⅜	15½	15⅞	28⅞	810
63¾	33	42¾ Jan.	22	35⅜ Feb.	9	35⅜	36¼	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				36½	36½	35⅜	35⅝	62	1,700
115⅞	85⅜	97⅜ Jan.	22	88 Feb.	9	88½	89	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	89½	90⅜	88⅜	88½	113½	18,100
123⅜	85	124⅛ Jan.	11	102 Feb.	8	103	107	— 1	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	105	105	104	104	118	300
47⅜	32	40⅝ Feb.	3	36 Jan.	4	40	40½		National Biscuit Co.	100	†20,388,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	40⅝	40½	40	40½	47⅜	1,380
106⅞	94	103½ Feb.	15	100¼ Jan.	16	101½	102½	— 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	†4,804,500	Nov. 30, '03.	1¾	Q	103½	103½	101½	101½	104⅝	470
29½	10½	16⅜ Jan.	21	14½ Jan.	4	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,003,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1		15¼	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	17⅞	200
47⅜	34⅛	41 Jan.	11	34½ Feb.	20	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅜	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,068,300				37¾	38	37¾	37¾	37½	400
28⅜	17	21⅛ Jan.	8	17 Feb.	20	16½	17¼	— 1	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,703,400				17½	17¼	17	17		410
156	112⅝	121½ Jan.	22	113⅝ Feb.	13	113½	114	+ ¼	New York Central.	100	†12,250,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	113⅞	115⅝	113⅜	114	148¼	19,516
45	16½	32¼ Jan.	23	28¼ Jan.	12	28	29	+ 2⅝	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†16,000,000				29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	42½	500
225¼	187½	196 Jan.	22	190 Feb.	20	190	191½	— 3	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	73,016,500	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	192	192	190	190	219	565
		4 Feb.	8	3¼ Feb.	18				New York & New Jersey Tel. rights.						3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝		1,180
35¾	19	24½ Jan.	25	20¾ Feb.	19	20⅜	20½	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,112,900				21	21½	20⅜	20½	33⅜	8,500
76½	53⅜	62⅜ Jan.	28	54⅜ Feb.	20	56	56½	— 1⅜	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	Dec. 16, '03.	1¼	SA	56	58¼	55⅞	55⅞	74⅜	3,330
124½	68	90 Jan.	22	81 Feb.	8	82¾	84½	+ 1	North American.	100	17,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	85½	86	85½	85½	116	600
72	39¾	56½ Jan.	22	51¼ Feb.	8	52	55		**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,800,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	53	53	53	53	68	100
42¾	17	33½ Jan.	18	25 Jan.	4	26¾	27½	— 1½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. '99.	1½		28	28	25¾	28¾	40	1,350
157⅝	110⅜	123¼ Jan.	27	112⅞ Feb.	8	114	114⅛	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	†205,035,650	Nov. 30, '03.	1¾	SA	114⅛	115⅜	113⅝	114	140½	176,362
99⅜	87⅝	102⅜ Jan.	25	95½ Jan.	4	97⅝	98	— 1⅜	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	57,068,700	Nov. 25, '03.	1¼	Q	100⅜	101⅞	97⅞	97⅝	104½	5,807
91½	74	91⅜ Jan.	23	76 Jan.	8	75	78	— 3	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	Dec. 16, '03.	1		76	76	76	76	83	100
65⅜	22½	33 Jan.	28	27 Jan.	7	28	29		Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 30, '03.	1½	Q	29	29	29	29	63⅜	200
95	62¼	72½ Jan.	28	60 Jan.	2	63½	70	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 25, '03.	1¾	Q	69¼	69	69	69	95	470
235⅜	196	219½ Jan.	22	210 Feb.	20	209	214½	— 5	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	2	Q	210	210	210	210	230½	185
9	5	4¼ Feb.	16	4¼ Feb.	16	4	9	— ½	**Quicksilver pf.**	100	4,291,300					4½	4½	4½	9	100
37	16	23¾ Jan.	27	19 Feb.	15	19½	20½	+ 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	18,550,000				20	21	19	21	35⅜	1,900
99	67	78 Jan.	4	73 Feb.	15	73⅝	75	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 21, '03.	1¾	Q	73	73	73	73	80½	150
92¼	85	90¾ Feb.	17	85 Feb.	11	85	91	+ 5½	Railroad Sec., III. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	92½	110
60⅛	37½	48 Jan.	25	40⅞ Feb.	8	41¼	41¾	— ¾	Reading.	50	†80,000,000				42	42¾	41	41⅝	63⅞	32,085
89⅜	78	81 Jan.	25	77⅛ Jan.	4	79	80	+ 1	Re

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 20, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Last Week.	STOCKS	P.A.R.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Pe-riod.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Quantity of Year 1904.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 20.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 27.
92¾	85	92 Jan.	26.	92 Jan.	26.	88½	91¾	..	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	8,622,800	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	80	90	100
6¼	¾	1⅝ Jan.	26.	⅝ Jan.	9.	1⅛	2	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	5⅛	1,100	800
68¾	25¾	41 Jan.	27.	34¼ Feb.	8.	35¼	36	— 1⅛	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,053,800	Nov. 1, '02.	6	..	37	37½	35¾	35¾	68	3,100	3,600
25¾	20¼	27⅜ Jan.	23.	22¼ Feb.	9.	22½	23	..	Texas Pacific	100	35,760,500	.....	..	..	22½	22½	22½	22½	41¾	400	300
41¼	15	23⅝ Jan.	23.	22 Feb.	20.	22½	23	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	22½	23	22½	22½	22¾	300	600
65	24	39⅝ Jan.	12.	26 Feb.	15.	25	30	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24	24	24	45	200	600
132¾	70	95¾ Jan.	21.	88 Feb.	8.	89	95¾	— ⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	14,511,600	Feb. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	95¼	95	95	95	130¾	910	..
15	4½	5⅝ Jan.	20.	5 Jan.	4.	....	....	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	6½	..	50
78¾	57¾	66¾ Jan.	4.	67¾ Feb.	4.	....	....	+ 1	Union Bag & Paper Co pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	49	49	49	49	75	275	275
104⅝	65¾	82¾ Jan.	22.	75¾ Feb.	8.	76¼	76⅝	— 1⅝	Union Pacific	100	103,772,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1	SA	77⅞	78⅜	76¼	76¾	101⅝	82,420	..
95¼	85½	91¼ Jan.	29.	88⅜ Jan.	7.	89½	89⅝	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,565,100	Oct. 1, '03.	1	SA	89⅜	89	89⅞	89⅝	95	600	600
130⅞	94	97 Feb.	15.	90 Feb.	5.	90	91¼	+ ⅛	United Fruit Co.	100	12,575,500	Jan. 25, '04.	1½	Q	97	97	96¾	96¾	159¾	300	300
27⅜	9	13 Jan.	15.	9 Feb.	17.	9	10	— 1½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9¾	10¼	9	10	21	500	500
64½	30	47¾ Jan.	22.	42¾ Feb.	5.	44½	47¾	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	44½	46	44½	46	69¾	1,000	..
12	6	8¾ Jan.	23.	6¾ Feb.	18.	....	....	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,900	.....	..	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	100	..
55	33	46 Jan.	22.	41 Feb.	16.	....	....	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,900	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	41	41	41	41	54¾	100	..
150¼	95	110 Jan.	8.	105 Feb.	19.	105	110	— 5	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '03.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	140	100	..
10⅝	6	8¾ Jan.	25.	7 Feb.	8.	6¾	7	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,989,800	.....	..	..	7¼	7¼	7	7	14	2,800	..
80¾	71½	79¾ Jan.	25.	75¾ Jan.	4.	76	77	— ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,289,800	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	77	77¼	76	76½	89¾	1,235	..
22¾	4	9¾ Jan.	21.	5¼ Jan.	15.	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,196,000	.....	..	..	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	20¾	200	..
75	30¼	57¾ Feb.	8.	40	14	....	....	..	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July '03.	1½	..	55¼	55¼	53	53¼	70¾	1,124	..
7	1¾	14⅝ Jan.	27.	10¼ Feb.	8.	10¼	12¼	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. '00.	1½	..	11⅝	12⅞	11¼	12¼	17¾	570	..
55	30¼	54½ Jan.	27.	41 Jan.	4.	47	48¾	— ¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	46¾	48¾	47¼	47¾	54½	520	..
33¾	10	12⅝ Jan.	2.	9¾ Jan.	6.	10¾	10⅞	— ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,200	Dec. 30, '03.	⅛	..	11⅜	11⅝	10¾	10⅞	32	22,305	..
50¼	40⅜	49 Jan.	22.	54¼ Feb.	1.	56	56½	— 1⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,814,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	57½	58	56	56½	89¾	87,634	..
66¾	17½	34⅝ Jan.	28.	27 Jan.	2.	28	28½	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	29	29½	28½	28½	65	900	..
32⅜	16⅝	21¾ Jan.	27.	18 Feb.	8.	18	18¼	— ⅛	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55¾	27⅛	41 Jan.	25.	34¼ Feb.	20.	34¼	34½	— ¼	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000	.....	..	..	35¾	36¼	34¼	34½	83¾	6,520	..
249½	125	*212 Jan.	6.	*205 Jan.	20.	205	216	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	14	SA	205	205	205	205	..	10	..
93	80¾	89 Jan.	27.	86 Jan.	6.	87	87¼	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	91,370,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	87¼	87¾	87	87	99¾	1,105	..
222	120	173⅞ Jan.	21.	153¼ Feb.	8.	153	153½	— 1½	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	15,473,200	Jan. 11, '04.	2½	Q	161¼	161½	156	156	211	1,220	..
61	40¼	53⅜ Jan.	22.	45¼ Feb.	15.	45	46	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,966,900	.....	..	..	46¼	46	45¼	45½	60	400	..
35¼	20	29⅝ Jan.	22.	24 Jan.	7.	25	28	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,933,500	.....	..	..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	57¾	10	..
20¼	14½	21⅝ Jan.	20.	16¼ Jan.	4.	15	15⅝	— ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,600	.....	..	..	16¾	16¾	17⅛	16	36	800	..
66¼	33	47⅞ Jan.	27.	35 Jan.	4.	40	43	— ¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,367,200	.....	..	..	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	53¾	580	..

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Found.	1½	R. R. Securities	5½
Am. Grass Twine	2	R'way Steel Spring.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1
Hock Valley	1½	St. L. & S. F. & S.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d ctfs.	2
Knick. Ice pf.	3½	Sloss-Sheff S. & I.	2
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
North American	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Met. Street Ry	1½
Amal. Copper	1	Minn. & St. L.	6¼
Amer. Express	4¾	Minn., St. P. & S.	
Am. Malting pf.	1	S. M.	3¾
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	2	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	4¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
At. Top. & S. F.	2	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	
Atl. Coast Line	4½	2d pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	2¾	N. Y. N. H. & H.	3
Balt. & O. pf.	⅞	Norf. & Western	1⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2⅜	Pacific Mail	1½
Can. Pacific	1¼	People's Gas	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pere Marquette	2
Chi. & Alton	1¾	Pressed St. Car pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Pullman Co	5
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rock Island	1⅝
Col. Southern	1½	Rock Island pf.	1⅝
Col. Southern, 1st pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	9⅛	Southern Pacific	1¾
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	Southern Ry.	1⅝
Det. United Ry.	2¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¾
Erie	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	T., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	2	Union Pacific	1⅝
Gen. Chemical	3	U. Rys. Invest.	1½
Gen. Electric	3	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	1	U. S. Express	5
Iowa Central	2¾	U. S. Realty pf.	2½
Iowa Central pf.	4	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅝
Keokuk & D. M.	1	Wabash pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	West. El. & Mfg.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	2½	Met. Street 5s	1
Balt. & O. 4s, reg.	1⅝	M. W. & St. El. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton 3s	1¼	Mo. K. & T. 2d	1½
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1	Mo. Pac., Cent. Br.	
Col. Mid. 1st	1	4s	1
Erie 2d ext.	3½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	2
F. & P. M., Pi. H.		Penn. R. E. 4s	1
Div. 5s	1¼	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Ind., Ill. & I. ref. 4s	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1¼	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	2½

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1½	Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1½
Buff. Gas 5s	6½	Mex. Cent. 4½s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Chi., R. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	2	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	2	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 5s	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	2½	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	2½
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	6½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Erie, Penn. coll. 4s	1½	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st	1½	Wabash, Des M. Div. 4s	3
		W. Nor. Car. 6s	1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn—Annual meeting.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Co-operative Building Bank—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—Annual meeting.
Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.—Annual meeting.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.—Annual meeting.
McYickar Realty and Trust Co.—Special meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reading Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Garvin Machine Co.—Annual meeting.
New Central Coal Co.—Books close.
United States Leather Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Allegheny Heating Co.—Dividend payable.
Bottling Brewers' Protective Association—Annual meeting.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Adjourned annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Books closed.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railway—Annual meeting.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company—Annual meeting.
Subway Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Tubular Dispatch Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, Feb. 26.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Mail Newspaper Transportation Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Osceola Mining Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

Diamond Match Company—Books close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 20	$1,069,355,410	$57,604,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,858
Feb. 6	1,231,283,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,325,028	68,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,940,947	72,711,520
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,330,230
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,889,511
*Dec. 26	1,006,581,988	45,564,908
Dec. 19	1,191,007,367	51,579,185
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	53,781,538
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,042,330
*Nov. 28	1,014,401,163	44,782,587
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,864	52,153,687
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,802,434
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,501,659
Oct. 24	1,136,235,218	51,677,513
Oct. 17	1,125,459,133	58,961,049
Oct. 10	1,115,733,448	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,845,721	62,021,634
Sept. 26	1,039,634,494	50,544,803
Sept. 19	1,023,467,271	47,475,432
*Sept. 12	774,695,488	40,807,451
Sept. 5	974,190,325	53,802,499
Aug. 29	850,814,947	43,726,934
Aug. 22	1,105,338,488	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	59,887,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	63,225,469
Aug. 1	1,240,665,583	65,061,492
July 25	1,253,588,603	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,337,743	68,872,178
July 11	1,311,052,988	63,944,038
*July 5	1,870,947,509	95,493,193
June 27	1,131,255,101	72,901,330
June 20	1,272,353,357	61,219,800
June 13	1,412,702,128	65,187,161
June 6	1,516,522,626	67,676,934
*May 30	1,065,736,934	44,650,002
May 23	1,388,294,696	56,587,877
May 16	1,281,142,954	63,075,123
May 9	1,280,882,534	62,452,697
May 2	1,378,931,566	77,512,310
April 25	1,311,282,388	70,953,040
April 18	1,483,074,115	62,518,189
April 11	1,189,787,169	50,421,059
April 4	1,589,710,655	77,561,621
March 28	1,213,304,220	51,707,056
March 21	1,319,576,103	56,137,158
March 14	1,492,626,411	55,406,776
March 7	1,057,150,733	63,169,842
*Feb. 28	1,114,625,674	46,752,524
Feb. 21	1,333,724,023	57,400,291

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$8,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	28,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,980,775	26,023,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,675	12,456,050

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Feb. 21	$8,041,675	$12,456,050	$14,546,675
Feb. 28	5,951,900	9,975,925	14,801,100
March 7	668,975	3,958,425	10,717,275
March 14	1,054,000	3,112,900	10,002,600
March 21	3,160,400	3,471,250	10,272,425
March 28	9,230,900	6,965,575	7,870,500
April 4	2,130,825	2,949,525	5,817,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,938,200
April 18	6,007,650	6,578,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,985,475	9,461,050	16,750,775
May 2	11,181,550	7,464,000	10,980,100
May 9	10,020,825	3,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,992,625	3,346,525	13,299,225
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,845,150	11,229,000	21,253,050
June 6	4,775,650	11,283,575	13,341,500
June 13	9,477,175	13,302,350	8,782,125
June 20	10,099,575	12,158,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,923,850	12,973,350	6,484,200
July 3	8,377,675	10,084,725	5,211,825
July 11	8,008,475	12,226,900	12,800,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,915,400	15,502,400	23,125,575
Aug. 1	24,060,075	13,783,125	22,165,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,031,250	20,952,950
Aug 15	21,553,575	7,126,600	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,058,300	9,743,350	18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,877,925	9,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,290,975	4,097,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	715,075	7,110,850
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,650	13,654,225
Sept. 26	14,569,300	3,236,625	16,293,625
Oct. 3	13,357,500	1,810,200	15,580,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,627,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,608,250	15,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,399,100	10,482,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,832,350	8,689,925
Nov. 14	9,138,425	18,528,350	10,103,825
Nov. 21	3,911,350	16,529,975	14,439,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	8,305,300	9,973,750	6,607,075
Dec. 12	5,077,975	8,386,900	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$27,506,600	1896	$12,627,050
1903	9,041,675	1895	20,822,725
1902	12,456,050	1894	74,530,825
1901	14,546,675	1893	13,605,900
1900	24,015,675	1892	30,537,550
1899	24,373,825	1891	16,373,025
1898	25,688,450	1890	3,700,900
1897	55,665,950		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 8, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,575, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $38,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,650, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,988,800	$908,370,500	$986,173,900
Jan. 9	241,115,900	918,982,300	995,715,800
Jan. 16	252,498,900	934,386,800	941,368,600
Jan. 23	272,648,500	965,064,900	986,303,300
Jan. 30	261,115,900	964,533,100	1,023,945,800
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,950,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,963,600	999,569,900	1,026,257,500
Feb. 20	284,515,000	994,468,800	1,028,023,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Feb. 22	$249,846,500	$950,205,700	$982,219,900
Feb. 28	245,003,500	950,156,300	984,206,400
March 7	234,326,900	939,523,300	996,632,700
March 14	230,064,800	924,500,400	916,102,000
March 21	225,351,000	911,547,400	900,627,400
March 28	229,845,900	904,599,300	894,360,000
April 4	224,321,400	903,664,900	888,762,300
April 11	224,949,000	902,779,500	884,220,800
April 18	227,830,200	905,207,300	887,790,200
April 25	232,386,300	900,625,100	887,603,300
May 2	227,621,900	914,679,000	905,760,200
May 9	238,986,500	923,080,500	915,854,700
May 16	239,201,500	922,989,200	920,835,500
May 23	237,575,500	922,462,100	914,411,100
May 30	237,915,600	919,770,300	912,661,900
June 6	229,431,900	915,138,100	898,626,000
June 13	231,184,600	903,362,000	888,529,700
June 20	232,544,600	901,322,100	889,779,300
June 27	238,853,300	913,746,900	906,719,800
July 3	234,350,900	917,444,200	903,992,900
July 11	231,044,300	909,529,000	892,143,800
July 18	237,080,500	907,015,500	895,298,100
July 25	244,500,600	907,986,700	902,376,800
Aug. 1	251,524,500	908,984,500	902,287,700
Aug. 8	249,655,200	912,907,100	912,272,500
Aug. 15	247,397,400	906,845,900	906,336,300
Aug. 22	249,565,800	917,944,900	915,725,000
Aug. 29	250,708,900	923,111,500	920,123,900
Sept. 5	246,825,800	924,415,800	916,131,900
Sept. 12	244,221,100	926,562,800	918,195,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,085,800	909,482,500
Sept. 26	239,905,000	917,047,700	901,545,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,905,100	897,216,400
Oct. 10	240,960,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	908,265,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,675,300	911,598,500	895,616,000
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,095,500	883,044,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	889,555,000	883,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,224,300	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,612,200	880,339,700	841,052,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	862,902,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	215,791,900	850,893,800	842,835,700
Dec. 19	226,986,500	875,740,200	845,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	92,262,800	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,028,025,600, Feb. 20, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,902,400, Aug. 18, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $990,559,900, Feb. 13, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$3,496,389
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	10,946,071
From Jan. 1, 1904	78,718,286
From Jan. 1, 1903	94,146,723

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 16, 1904	$11,132,102
Week ended Feb. 17, 1903	9,980,990
From Jan. 1, 1904	63,131,735
From Jan. 1, 1903	63,008,533

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$22,895
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	127,020
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,015,684
From Jan. 1, 1903	608,945

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$16,710
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	259,494
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,044,307
From Jan. 1, 1903	546,913

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	$31,964

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$6,185
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,971,377
From Jan. 1, 1903	57,032

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$1,017
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	9,226
From Jan. 1, 1904	162,264
From Jan. 1, 1903	102,730

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$743,536
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	339,748
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,419,242
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,827,202

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$742,519
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	330,522
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,256,978
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,724,472

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$23,912
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	236,740
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,177,948
From Jan. 1, 1903	706,675

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$760,236
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	1,099,222
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,463,539
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,374,115

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1904	$736,324
Week ended Feb. 18, 1903	862,486
From Jan. 1, 1904	3,285,591
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,667,440

GAMBLING AND SPECULATION.

No Difference Between Them on the London Curb.

In the City of London Court Mr. Walter E. Dowsett, surveyor, of Southend, claimed £35 against Charles Bennett & Co., outside stock and share dealers, New Broad Street, E. C. The plaintiff said, in evidence, that two years ago he received a little book from the defendant called a "Guide to Success," in which the defendants explained how easily money could be made by speculating in stocks and shares. He bought and sold stocks and shares with them, and during the last two years he had lost £160. He had bought 100 Atchisons, on which he had made a profit, which he sued for, as the defendants had refused to pay. Mr. Mo-Garel Hogg, for the defendants, pleaded the Gaming act, and said the plaintiff must have known all along that he was only gambling. The plaintiff said, on the contrary, he did not. He was simply speculating for the rise or fall of the market. He had the command of some thousands of pounds and could easily have paid for the shares he bought. His father was an ex-Mayor of Southend. In their circular the defendants said that the system on which they did their business was "speculation with prudence and promptness." There was no suggestion that it was gambling. The defendants said: "To some there seems an odium attached to the word speculation, as though it were synonymous with gambling or 'trusting to chance,' but the man endowed with foresight and sound judgment neglects a duty to himself and others unless he acts upon them." Yet the defendants were now raising the Gaming act. Mr. Charles Bennett, the defendant, said he had only raised the act because it had been raised successfully against him on two occasions. Judge Rentoul, K. C., said he must hold that, although the documents made the transactions look like ordinary business, he was quite sure they were a gamble. There was really no difference between gambling and speculating. Judgment for the defendants, with costs.—London Times.

GERMANS BUYING "AMERICANS."

The interest in American railway securities mentioned last week continues on the German börsen. The pressure to buy Baltimore and Ohio common has been something almost unprecedented, and it is reported from Switzerland that similar interest is shown on the Exchanges there. Application has now been made for the listing of this stock on the Frankfort Exchange. The rush to buy Baltimore gave rise to rumors of other American listings on the Berlin Börse—Achison, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Union Pacific, all being mentioned as probable subjects for admission. The success of the Deutsche Bank with Baltimore and Ohio, which

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Decrease in Loans—New High Records in Cash and Deposits.

The bank statement made new high records in cash and deposits, but was chiefly notable for the first decrease in loans since Dec. 19, 1903.

The net increase in loans from Dec. 19, 1903, to Feb. 13, 1904, was $120,629,700, nearly all of it on account of corporation borrowing, and the transfer of a part of this from the banks to the public through the sale of securities or long-time notes has evidently been accomplished.

Thirty banks reported increases in loans and twenty-five showed decreases; but more than the net decrease of all the banks was accounted for by the National City Bank, with its reduction of $6,063,400 in the loan account.

The increase of over $7,000,000 in cash was almost exactly the equivalent of the gain shown by Friday's report of the currency movement. The money evidently came here partly in preparation for the Panama payment. The increase of $842,700 in United States deposits was clearly on this account.

There were twelve banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, seven National and five State. This compares with sixteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-one in the week ended Feb. 21, 1903, and sixteen in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficits of these twelve banks were $1,815,200, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus of the other banks would be $20,321,800, instead of $27,506,600.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@1¾ per cent., averaging a little below the higher rate. The time-money market was quiet and the tone was easy. Rates are 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four and five months, 4@4¼ per cent. for six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for nine months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for eleven months. There was a light inquiry for commercial paper and the supply was scanty. Rates are 4½@5 per cent. for indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8545@$4.8555 to $4.86@$4.8610, closing firm at the higher rate.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange at 2@3 per cent., averaging 2¾ per cent. The time-money market was firmer. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4¼@4¾ per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4¾@5¼ for indorsements and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8755@$4.8765 to $4.8770@$4.8780, closing firm at the higher rate.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Feb. 21, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$116,572,700	.....	$109,722,700
Net profits	133,180,100	.....	121,972,000
Deposits	1,028,025,600	$1,668,100	963,219,300
Circulation	40,551,600	*185,500	43,191,500
Total	$1,317,330,000	$1,482,600	$1,238,105,800

ASSETS.

Loans	$994,438,000	*$5,131,100	$950,208,700
Specie	213,606,700	7,009,200	180,772,000
Legal tend.	70,006,300	*414,800	69,074,500
Total	$1,278,951,800	$2,413,300	$1,200,055,200
Res. held	284,513,000	7,544,400	249,846,500
Res. req'd	257,006,400	417,025	240,804,525
Surplus	$27,506,600	$7,127,375	$9,041,975
U. S. dep.	$7,997,590	842,700	40,161,200

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $12,456,650; in 1901, $14,546,675; in 1900, $19,678,550; in 1899, $30,334,300; in 1898, $25,683,450; in 1897, $25,695,950.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item, "net profits," is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Feb. 13 to 19.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Thomas	$3,000
American Silver Coin—		
Athos	Carthagena	3
Caribbee	St. Thomas	880
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Athos	Carthagena	527
Caribbee	St. Thomas	382
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Carthagena	121
Caribbee	St. Thomas	3
Gold Bullion—		
Seguranca	Colon	14,757
Siberia	Puerto Colombia	3,029
Siberia	Carthagena	1,300
Total		$23,912

Exports, New York, Feb. 15 to 20.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 16	Celtic	London, S. C. (Mex.)	$40,300
Feb. 16	Celtic	London, S. B.	404,410
Feb. 17	La Bretagne	Havre, S. B.	27,493
Feb. 17	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	7,000
Feb. 17	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	1,000
Feb. 18	Parima	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	350
Feb. 18	Parima	Demerara, S. B.	305
Feb. 19	St. Paul	London, S. B.	84,511
Total			$565,369

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 9	Athos	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	$11,000
Feb. 11	Esperanza	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Feb. 11	Umbria	London, S. B.	79,167
Feb. 12	Alene	Haiti, G.C., (U. S.)	3,700
Grand total			$560,236

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

The Acting Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, 1904, by separate States.

The totals for the country are shown in the following table:

Farm Animals.	Number.	Av. Price Per Head.	Value.
Horses	25,736,000	$97.96	$2,520,940,300
Mules	2,797,512	71.99	117,552,283
Milch cows	17,878,811	39.21	700,911,000
Other cattle	35,696,000	14.89	712,178,194
Sheep	61,[illegible]	2.99	182,[illegible]
Swine	52,[illegible]	4.46	234,[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	228	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1903	4	225 Jan. 6		225 Jan. 6		225 Feb. 10, 1904	
220	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	Jan., 1904	4½	.....		.....		*238 Mar. 4, 1903	
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000			14⅝ Jan. 13		14 Jan. 13		14⅝ Jan. 19, 1904	
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1903	3	75½ Jan. 19		72⅝ Jan. 13		75½ Jan. 19, 1904	
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			.....		.....		27 July 29, 1903	
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		73 Oct. 24, 1903	
180	250	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1903	5	.....		.....		186 Dec. 7, 1903	
88	93	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1903	3	90 Feb. 9		89 Jan. 22		90 Feb. 9, 1904	
22	23	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1903	1	25 Jan. 15		23½ Jan. 15		25 Jan. 22, 1904	
3½	5	American Hide & Leather	11,274,100			5¼ Jan. 27		2⅝ Jan. 5		4 Feb. 8, 1904	
27	35	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	29½ Jan. 23		28 Jan. 19		28 Jan. 25, 1904	
105	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1904	2½	112 Feb. 11		110 Jan. 21		112 Feb. 11, 1904	
85	90	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	91 Jan. 13		85 Jan. 6		87 Jan. 19, 1904	
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300			.....		.....		2½ Dec. 15, 1901	
8	10½	American Woolen	20,501,000			12⅛ Jan. 11		10 Jan. 4		10½ Feb. 10, 1904	
23	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			27 Jan. 22		27 Jan. 22		27 Jan. 22, 1904	
52	56	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			54 Jan. 21		54 Jan. 21		54 Jan. 21, 1904	
88	93	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		90 Sep. 28, 1903	
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1903	3	.....		.....		*121 Nov. 28, 1896	
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan., 1904	1	.....		.....		*104 Jun. 28, 1902	
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct., 1903	2	.....		.....		*108 Dec. 30, 1902	
118	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	127 Jan. 12		120 Feb. 8		120 Feb. 8, 1904	
132	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	.....		.....		140 Dec. 7, 1903	
64	65	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	68¼ Jan. 2		66 Jan. 15		67⅝ Jan. 26, 1904	
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		126½ Jan. 7, 1903	
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1½	.....		.....		20½ Oct. 13, 1898	
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	Jan. 7, 1904	1½	.....		.....		100 Dec. 28, 1903	
135	165	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	*182 Jan. 14		*181 Jan. 15		*181 Jan. 15, 1904	
121	125	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	124 Feb. 11		124 Feb. 11		124 Feb. 11, 1904	
65	69	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A.	11,372,400	Aug. 21, 1903	2½	71 Jan. 20		68½ Jan. 11		70½ Feb. 10, 1904	
27	29	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	9,489,700			31 Jan. 21		26½ Feb. 9		26¾ Feb. 9, 1904	
83	87	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	85½ Jan. 14		83¼ Feb. 5		85¾ Feb. 5, 1904	
..	86	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 29, 1903	2	.....		.....		90 Sep. 5, 1902	
135	145	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1904	3	145 Jan. 21		145 Jan. 21		145 Jan. 21, 1904	
165	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176 Jan. 6		176 Jan. 6		176 Jan. 6, 1904	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	8,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	E	.....		.....		102½ May 22, 1901	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		120 Jun. 4, 1898	
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			.....		.....		68 Dec. 21, 1903	
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1893	1½	.....		.....		75 Nov. 5, 1903	
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1903	1¾	.....		.....		185 July 28, 1903	
65	80	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	.....		.....		80 July 17, 1903	
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			.....		.....		22⅝ Jun. 20, 1902	
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	.....		.....		64 Sep. 18, 1903	
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 29, 1902	1½	2½ Jan. 18		1 Jan. 16		2½ Jan. 18, 1904	
18	23	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100			24⅝ Jan. 22		19½ Jan. 7		21 Feb. 10, 1904	
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120 Jan. 21		120 Jan. 21		120 Jan. 21, 1904	
9	11	Detroit Southern	10,487,000			14⅜ Jan. 23		10 Jan. 7		10⅝ Feb. 9, 1904	
*16	24	Detroit Southern pf.	6,500,000			20½ Jan. 25		23½ Feb. 4		21½ Feb. 4, 1904	
128	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1903	2½	126 Jan. 21		126 Jan. 21		128 Jan. 21, 1904	
..	..	Dist. Co. of America	2,088,539			*2¼ Jan. 14		*2¼ Jan. 14		*2½ Jan. 14, 1904	
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	Jan. 15, 1904	1	.....		.....		38 Dec. 29, 1903	
7	10	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000			10⅜ Jan. 22		8 Feb. 5		8 Feb. 5, 1904	
12	15	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000			17⅛ Jan. 22		18 Jan. 2		14¾ Feb. 2, 1904	
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	.....		.....		405 Mar. 21, 1901	
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		65 Jun. 18, 1903	
60	65	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	66½ Jan. 27		62 Jan. 11		65 Feb. 2, 1904	
72	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	.....		.....		80 Dec. 28, 1903	
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1903	4	54 Feb. 3		52½ Feb. 4		52¼ Feb. 4, 1904	
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000			.....		.....		20 Jan. 9, 1902	
92	98	**General Chemical pf.**	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		98½ Nov. 20, 1903	
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1904	1½	.....		.....		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897	
160	180	Great Northern pf.	124,076,700	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	177 Jan. 6		177 Jan. 6		177 Jan. 6, 1904	
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	.....		.....		*76 Oct. 18, 1893	
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1904	2	.....		.....		*101 Dec. 12, 1902	
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		*85 Nov. 27, 1902	
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		*98 Apr. 18, 1903	
103½	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	2	*104½ Jan. 21		*103½ Jan. 6		*104½ Jan. 21, 1904	
23	50	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	.....		.....		26 Dec. 29, 1903	
31	40	International Steam Pump	12,202,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1	37 Jan. 30		31 Jan. 2		35 Feb. 3, 1904	
71½	78	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	72 Jan. 12		71½ Feb. 9		71½ Feb. 9, 1904	
23	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			29 Jan. 21		26¾ Feb. 10		28¾ Feb. 10, 1904	
17⅛	19	Kansas City Southern	29,983,300			21 Jan. 21		18¾ Feb. 5		18⅝ Feb. 5, 1904	
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	Nov. 16, 1903	2	.....		.....		48 July 15, 1903	
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*32 Jan. 25, 1899	
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1903	2	.....		.....		*200 Feb. 17, 1903	
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000			.....		.....		12 May 21, 1902	
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....		.....		50 Mar. 13, 1903	
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9 Jan. 29		9 Jan. 29		9 Jan. 29, 1904	
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1903	2	.....		.....		99½ Mar. 14, 1903	
90	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1903	2½	104 Feb. 3		104 Feb. 3		104 Feb. 3, 1904	
95	110	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	*89 Jan. 16		*89 Jan. 16		*89 Feb. 9, 1904	
230	300	Lake Shore	49,408,500	Jan. 29, 1904	3½	.....		.....		275 Dec. 9, 1903	
6½	9	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			.....		.....		6¼ Nov. 9, 1903	
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1903	7½	.....		.....		*188 July 10, 1903	
16	19	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700			17½ Jan. 4		16 Jan. 15		17½ Jan. 25, 1904	
47	50	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 23, 1903	1½	*50 Feb. 5		*50 Feb. 5		*50 Feb. 5, 1904	
126	141	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	123 Jan. 23		123 Jan. 22		125 Feb. 11, 1904	
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		118 Apr. 18, 1901	
88	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	94¾ Jan. 21		90 Jan. 6		94¾ Jan. 21, 1904	
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	185 Jan. 25		185 Jan. 25		185 Jan. 25, 1904	
18	20	**National Enameling**	15,591,800	Jan. 1, 1904	1	21 Jan. 22		17 Jan. 5		20 Feb. 5, 1904	
78	85	National Enameling pf.	8,546,600	Jan. 1, 1904	1¾	83 Jan. 28		78 Jan. 5		82½ Feb. 1, 1904	
83½	84½	National Lead pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1903	1¾	80¾ Jan. 6		80¾ Jan. 26		80¾ Jan. 26, 1904	
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			.....		.....		31½ Jun. 9, 1901	
42	49	New Central Coal ($25)	1,000,000	Mar., 1903	2	45 Feb. 2		45 Feb. 2		45 Feb. 2, 1904	
125	135	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	Jan. 15, 1904	2	139⅝ Jan. 22		129½ Feb. 10		134 Feb. 11, 1904	
100	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 2, 1903	5	108 Jan. 21		108 Jan. 21		108 Jan. 21, 1904	
60	70	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 2, 1903	3	69 Jan. 26		68 Jan. 19		68 Jan. 30, 1903	
18	20	New York Dock	7,000,000			.....		.....		20 Dec. 14, 1903	
41	..	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1903	1	.....		.....		40 Nov. 21, 1903	
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1904	5	.....		.....		*295 Dec. 30, 1903	
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1904	5	.....		.....		*295 Oct. 8, 1901	
130	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	*131 Feb. 1		*131 Feb. 1		*131 Feb. 1, 1904	
135	140	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	*150 Jan. 14		*140 Feb. 5		*140 Feb. 5, 1904	
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11, 1904	1	.....		.....		65¾ Nov. 14, 1899	
88	90	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 19, 1904	2	89 Jan. 5		89 Jan. 5		89 Jan. 5, 1904	
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15, 1904	4	.....		.....		190 Aug. 28, 1903	
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	.....		.....		*24 Dec. 12, 1900	
..	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4½ Jan. 19		4½ Jan. 19		4¾ Jan. 19, 1904	
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2, 1894	1	.....		.....		*65 Nov. 13, 1889	
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	Jan. 2, 1904	2	.....		.....		75½ Oct. 7, 1899	
90	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		90 July 30, 1903	
60	65	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,074,400	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	61¾ Jan. 22		61¼ Jan. 12		62¾ Feb. 9, 1904	
16	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			23½ Jan. 22		20 Jan. 15		22 Jan. 25, 1904	
..	80	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19, 1904	2	.....		.....		*74 Dec. 29, 1903	
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		38¾ Jun. 29, 1903	
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	.....		.....		117 May 18, 1899	
60	62	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,000	Aug. 15, 1903	1½	66¾ Jan. 22		61 Feb. 4		61 Feb. 4, 1904	
90	97	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,542,900	Jan. 15, 1904	2	95 Jan. 22		97 Jan. 15		98 Jan. 22, 1904	
179	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 5, 1904	1¾	*180 Jan. 19		*180 Jan. 19		*180 Jan. 19, 1904	
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1904	3	.....		.....		140 Sep. 12, 1902	
..	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700			.....		.....		1¾ Aug. 13, 1903	
55¼	58½	**Reading 2d pf. ($50)**	42,000,000	Nov. 10, 1903	1½	62 Jan. 20		58½ Feb. 6		58¾ Feb. 8, 1904	
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	4	.....		.....		204 July 15, 1903	
130½	133	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	1½	131 Jan. 20		131 Jan. 20		131 Jan. 20, 1904	
75	79	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	8,051,400	Dec. 15, 1903	1¾	76⅝ Jan. 23		74⅜ Jan. 15		78 Feb. 11, 1904	
37	40	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	45 Jan. 19		36 Feb. 9		36 Feb. 9, 1904	
17	19	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000			30½ Jan. 19		16 Jan. 8		17 Feb. 10, 1904	
60	72½	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	*70 Jan. 28		*70 Jan. 28		*70 Jan. 28, 1904	
110	124	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,157,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	122½ Jan. 23		122 Feb. 4		122¾ Feb. 5, 1904	
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,618,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	.....		.....		50 May 16, 1902	
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.				.....		.....		55 May 6, 1903	
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	5½	.....		.....		200 Mar. 10, 1899	
80	88	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	81 Feb. 2		77 Jan. 5		79¾ Feb. 3, 1904	
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	Jan., 1904	2½	.....		.....		100 Feb. 17, 1898	
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1903	½	.....		.....		40 Apr. 30, 1903	
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,648,400	July 15, 1903	2½	.....		.....		14 Apr. 11, 1900	
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	.....		.....		*80 Apr. 9, 1900	
25	29	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,985,300			29 Jan. 22		27 Feb. 9		27 Feb. 9, 1904	
120½	122½	Third Avenue	18,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1½	124½ Jan. 13		119½ Feb. 10		119½ Feb. 10, 1904	
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900			.....		.....		*18 May 20, 1903	
20	21	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000			23 Jan. 21		22 Jan. 21		23 Jan. 21, 1904	
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	8,000,000	Jan. 5, 1904	1¾	.....		.....		130 Jun. 12, 1903	
100	105	**Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.**	12,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	106¼ Jan. 26		98 Jan. 7		100 Feb. 5, 1904	
18	20	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	8,941,800			.....		.....		18 Nov. 14, 1902	
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	3,000,000	July 30, 1903	1	.....		.....		5½ Dec. 14, 1903	
20	25	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov. 30, 1903	1	.....		.....		20 Sep. 14, 1903	
..	..	**West Chicago Street**	12,192,600	Nov. 15, 1903	¾	.....		.....		130 Aug. 8, 1899	
..	..	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	3,958,700	Jan. 15, 1904	3½	124 Jan. 13		122 Jan. 8		124 Jan. 13, 1904	
14½	15½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,605,200			15¾ Jan. 22		14⅜ Feb. 8		15 Feb. 11, 1904	

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. "Less than 100 shares."

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb 20, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	J-J	93¾	Jan 28	92	Jan 18	92¾	Feb 3	92	93
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	J-J	100¾	Jan 19	96	Jan 6	96¾	Feb 20	96¼	96¾
Do registered	A-O	100	Jan 28	96¾	Jan 27	96¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jan 22	87¾	Feb 12	88	Feb 20	87½	88
Do do registered	Nov.	87¾	Jan 22	87¾	Jan 18	87¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do stamped	Nov.	87¾	Jan 29	87½	Jan 8	87¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100	Jan 22	96	Feb 1	96	Feb 1	96	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1914	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	93½	94
Do East-Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	M-S	..	..	..	..	..	..	93½	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J-D	..	..	..	..	..	..	114½	Oc '3, 02
Do registered	..	94¼	Jan 23	92¾	Feb 3	92¾	Feb 3	92½	93¾
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	M-S	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..	..
Bay., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1924	*A-O	..	..	..	..	..	..	125½	No 30, 03
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A-O	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M-N	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 29, 03
Brunsw. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 22, 01
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	91½	Oc 30, 03
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J-J	96¼	Jan 21	93	Feb 17	93¾	Feb 20	86¼	93¾
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ja. 12, 03	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A-O	102	Jan 22	100¾	Jan 11	101	Feb 20	101	101½
Do do registered	..	101¼	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 17	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M-S	..	..	..	..	94	No 23, 03	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	M-N	8½	Jan 22	8½	Jan 8	8½	Feb 15	..	8½
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M-N	97	Feb 2	93½	Jan 6	94	Feb 19	..	88
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J-J	89	Jan 20	87½	Feb 11	88	Feb 20	..	88
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	90¼	Dy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F-A	..	..	..	..	114¾	Dy 27, 02	105¾	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M-S	..	..	..	..	109¾	Oc 28, 03	107	110½
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A-O	122	Jan 12	122	Jan 12	122	Jan 12	115¾	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J-J	..	..	..	..	96	Au 1, 03	95	100
Do J. F. M. & Co. certs	..	..	..	..	..	100¼	Fe 13, 03	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M-S	117	Jan 22	115	Feb 11	115¾	Feb 17	115¾	116
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J-J	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 14, 97	111	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F-A	..	..	..	..	124½	Je 22, 03	119½	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J-D	121¼	Feb 10	121¼	Feb 10	121¼	Feb 10	121¼	122½
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J-J	99	Jan 4	97¾	Feb 16	98	Feb 20	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J-D	102¾	Feb 15	101¾	Jan 2	102¾	Feb 20	102¼	102¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A-O	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	..
Do do registered	*A-O	..	..	..	..	..	..	120¾	Mr 16, 03
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A-O	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 27, 01
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J-D	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J-J	103¾	Jan 20	102¾	Jan 5	102¾	Feb 20	102¼	103
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M-S	107¾	Jan 21	106¾	Jan 6	107¾	Feb 19	107	107½
Do do registered	*M-S	..	..	..	..	107	Au 14, 03	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J-D	92¾	Jan 11	92¼	Jan 11	92¼	Jan 11	..	92
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M-N	..	..	..	..	104½	Jy 1, 03	..	107
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*F-A	118	Jan 7	116	Jan 7	118	Jan 20	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M-N	106¾	Jan 22	103¾	Jan 4	106¾	Feb 19	105½	106
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M-N	..	..	..	..	102¾	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	71¼	Jan 23	67	Feb 20	67	Feb 20	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	23¼	Jan 23	23¼	Jan 23	23¼	Jan 23	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	20½	Jan 25	18¾	Feb 6	18¾	Feb 6	..	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J-D	..	..	..	..	82	Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J-J	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	103½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J-J	..	..	..	..	90	Je 27, 02	102½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J-J	..	..	..	..	103	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J-J	131¾	Jan 28	128¾	Jan 2	130	Feb 11	129	131½
Do do registered	Q-J	130	Jan 27	130	Feb 5	130	Feb 5	129½	129½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J-J	111¾	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 19	111¼	Jan 26	111¼	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q-M	..	..	..	..	105	De 8, 03	..	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4% to Je. 1, 1910	Q-M	102	Jan 27	100	Jan 4	101¼	Feb 16	101¼	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A-O	108¼	Feb 3	108¼	Feb 3	108¼	Feb 3	107½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A-O	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M-N	116¾	Feb 19	114¾	Jan 6	115¾	Feb 20	115¾	116
Do do registered	*M-N	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M-S	104	Jan 22	102	Jan 4	103¼	Feb 20	106	103¼
Do do registered	*M-S	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craik Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	J-D	..	..	..	..	112	My 14, 03	104	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J-J	101½	Feb 5	99½	Jan 4	100¾	Feb 15	100¾	101¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J-J	94½	Jan 27	94¼	Jan 27	94½	Jan 27	94½	96
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1911	*M-S	..	..	..	..	106½	Oc 30, 02	105¾	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	A-O	..	..	..	..	102	De 30, 03	94	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A-O	84	Feb 16	81½	Jan 5	83¾	Feb 19	83	83½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	J-J	77	Jan 23	74½	Jan 5	75¾	Feb 19	75	75½
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	83¾	Ap 10, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F-A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F-A	101½	Jan 15	99	Feb 3	98	Feb 3	98¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J-J	93	Jan 4	91¾	Feb 19	91¾	Feb 19	..	91¾
Do do registered	..	91¾	Feb 15	91¾	Feb 15	91¾	Feb 15	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A-O	..	..	..	..	105½	De 23, 03	110	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A-O	..	..	..	..	100¾	No 6, 03	101¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M-N	100	Jan 18	105	Feb 17	105	Feb 17	104½	105
Do do registered	*M-N	..	..	..	..	105	De 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M-S	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 2	100¾	Feb 8	99¼	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M-N	106¾	Feb 1	105¾	Jan 20	106	Feb 11	100	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M-S	113	Feb 9	111½	Jan 16	113	Feb 5	114½	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J-D	106½	Jan 14	106¼	Jan 6	106¼	Jan 14	106¼	106
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A-O	..	..	..	..	129½	Oc 22, 03	128½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M-N	116¾	Feb 9	115¾	Jan 8	116	Feb 10	116	..
Do do registered	M-N	..	..	..	..	119½	Ap 15, 03	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J-J	113	Jan 16	112½	Jan 4	113	Jan 16	113½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J-J	128	Jan 14	126½	Feb 11	126¼	Feb 11	126¼	128
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J-J	..	..	..	..	108	Jy 24, 03	..	..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J-J	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	107¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J-J	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	165	170
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J-J	..	..	..	..	111¼	De 15, 03	109¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J-J	109	Jan 22	108¼	Jan 7	108½	Feb 15	..	106½
Do do registered	J-J	..	..	..	..	111	De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J-J	98¾	Jan 15	98	Jan 15	98¾	Jan 15	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J-J	..	..	..	..	110¾	Ap 20, 03	113¾	115¾
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*J-J	119	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	115	119
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J-J	111	Jan 14	109¾	Jan 9	110¼	Feb 17	110	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J-J	116	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 19	115½	Feb 18	113¾	115½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J-D	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 18, 99	122	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J-J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jy 18, 99	127	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J-J	118¾	Feb 4	116¾	Jan 29	118	Feb 16	118	118½
Do do 5s, 1910	*J-J	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	105	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J-J	..	..	..	..	181	Fe 28, 03	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1910	J-J	..	..	..	..	113¾	Oc 28, 03	111¼	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J-J	..	..	..	..	103½	Jy 28, 03	105	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J-J	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*J-J	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¼	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J-J	114¾	Jan 15	114¼	Feb 8	114	Feb 8	114	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J-D	..	..	..	..	113	Oc 27, 03	110¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J-D	..	..	..	..	116	Jy 20, 03	114½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q-F	129¾	Feb 4	125¾	Feb 4	129¾	Feb 4	129¼	..
Do sxl. 4s, Aug. 1886-1926	FA1	104	Jan 4	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	102	105
Do do registered	FA1	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M-N	99	Jan 28	96¼	Jan 18	98¾	Feb 20	98	98½
Do do registered	Q-F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A-O	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 15, 03	..	..
Do do registered	A-O	..	..	..	..	111¼	De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A-O	105¾	Feb 1	100¼	Jan 15	105¾	Feb 1	..	..
Do do registered	A-O	..	..	..	..	106¾	Mr 30, 03	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M-N	106	Feb 5	105	Feb 10	105	Feb 10	104½	105¾
Do do registered	M-N	104¾	Jan 21	104¼	Jan 21	104¼	Jan 21	103½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A-O	108¾	Jan 22	106¾	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 22	103½	..
Do do registered	A-O	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¼	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M-N	115½	Feb 10	115½	Feb 10	115½	Feb 10	115¼	..
Do do registered	*M-N	..	..	..	..	123	Mr 28, 01	115¾	116
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	*M-S	..	..	..	..	106	No 2, 02	103	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M-S	..	..	..	..	108	Oc 5, 02	105½	..
Otum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M-S	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 17, 03	105¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M-N	..	..	..	..	111¾	De 23, 03	111¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M-N	129	Jan 22	128¼	Feb 16	128¼	Feb 16	128¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F-A	..	..	..	..	119¾	De 22, 03	117¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M-S	..	..	..	..	142¼	Fe 10, 02	132	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J-J	..	..	..	..	131¼	De 5, 03	125	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F-A	..	..	..	..	107¾	Fe 21, 01	101	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M-N	..	..	..	..	109	Se 9, 98	..	112¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J-J	122½	Jan 22	122¼	Jan 22	122¾	Jan 22	120¾	121½
Do registered	J-J	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J-J	104	Jan 21	101	Jan 7	103	Feb 20	102	103
Do do registered	*J-J	..	..	..	..	107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*M-N	..	..	..	..	98	Au 18, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M-N	..	..	..	..	100¾	Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M-N	..	..	..	..	98¾	Se 30, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*M-N	..	..	..	..	93½	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M-N	..	..	..	..	93¾	Je 28, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*M-N	..	..	..	..	87	Au 7, 03	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M-N	74¾	Jan 22	66¾	Jan 7	67¾	Feb 20	67¾	68
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	88½	Ja 7, 03	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	M-S	83	Jan 20	73	Jan 6	80	Feb 20	80	80½
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J-J	104¾	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 26	104¾	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J-J	..	..	..	..	95¼	Oc 1, 03	96	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J-J	..	..	..	..	90	Oc 1, 03	91¼	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J-J	98	Jan 13	96¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	96	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A-O	..	..	..	..	103½	No 6, 03	104½	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A-O	..	..	..	..	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J-D	132	Jan 20	130¾	Jan 7	131¾	Feb 5	130¼	131½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*J-D	..	..	..	..	93	De 15, 03	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M-N	131	Jan 25	130¼	Jan 5	131	Jan 25	130¼	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J-J	..	..	..	..	126	Se 22, 02	122½	130¾
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A-O	121¾	Jan 16	121¼	Jan 9	121¾	Jan 16	120¼	122½
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J-J	82¾	Jan 27	78	Jan 4	78½	Feb 17	78	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q-M	..	..	..	..	109½	Oc 26, 03	110¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J-D	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A-O	..	..	..	..	104½	De 5, 03	104½	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J-J	..	..	..	..	112½	Oc 16, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M-N	..	..	..	..	113	De 22, 03	112	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J-D	98	Feb 11	96¾	Jan 8	97¾	Feb 20	97¾	98
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J-J	..	..	..	..	101½	Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do C., V. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J-J	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 2	98	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M-N	101¾	Feb 19	100	Jan 8	101¾	Feb 19	..	101¾
Do do registered	M-N	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	..	101¾
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M-S	..	..	..	..	102	De 9, 02	95	98½
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J-J	..	..	..	..	94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M-N	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	103	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q-F	101	Jan 27	101	Jan 27	101	Jan 27	99	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J-J	..	..	..	..	117¾	No 17, 03	110	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J-D	..	..	..	..	120	Jy 28, 03	121	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J-J	..	..	..	..	130	De 15, 03	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A-O	..	..	..	..	104	No 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A-O	98	Jan 26	95½	Jan 13	97	Feb 9	96½	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	64½	Jan 22	60	Jan 6	63	Feb 5	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A-O	112¾	Feb 9	111¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	113	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J-J	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	115¼	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	J-F	63¾	Jan 19	56	Jan 5	61	Feb 16	58	60¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F-A	89¾	Jan 26	84½	Feb 11	85	Feb 19	84½	85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A-O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 96	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M-S	113¾	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 22	113¾	Jan 25	113	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M-N	125¾	Jan 20	125¾	Feb 11	125¾	Feb 11	125¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J-J	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104	Oc 26, 03	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J-J	127	Jan 5	127	Jan 5	127	Jan 5	126¾	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F-A	114¾	Jan 28	111¾	Feb 8	111¾	Feb 8	111¾	..
Do term. and impt. 5s, 1943	M-N	120¾	Jan 28	120¾	Jan 28	120¾	Jan 28	120¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A-O	100¾	Feb 19	100¾	Feb 19	100¾	Jan 27	100¾	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F-A	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M-S	137¼	Jan 12	137	Feb 11	137	Feb 11	137	..
Do registered	M-S	..	..	..	..	140	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A-O	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 26	106¼	..
Do registered	*A-O	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 4, 02	..	..
Do g. 4s, 1942	*A-O	..	..	..	..	105¼	Se 23, 03	103¾	..
Do do registered	*A-O	..	..	..	..	111¾	Se 23, 02	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M-N	..	..	..	..	142¾	No 10, 02	141¼	..
Do registered	*M-N	..	..	..	..	147¾	Je 18, 02	140	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J-J	96¾	Jan 28	91¼	Feb 16	97¾	Feb 16	97	97¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J-J	..	..	..	..	100¾	My 22, 00	104	107
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J-D	104¾	Feb 11	103	Jan 4	104¾	Feb 11	..	105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J-J	97	Jan 22	96	Jan 6	96	Feb 8	95	96
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A-O	85¾	Jan 28	85¼	Jan 22	85¾	Jan 25	81½	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A-O	..	..	..	..	97	Ja 8, 02	..	..
Des. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J-D	36	Jan 4	35	Jan 21	35	Jan 21	35	36¼
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	M-N	..	..	..	..	111	Feb 28, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J-D	..	..	..	..	97	Fe 4, 03	96¼	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J-D	94	Jan 2	94	Jan 2	94	Jan 2	92	94
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*J-D	..	..	..	..	75¼	Au 25, 03	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M-S	83¼	Feb 4	83¼	Feb 4	83¼	Feb 4	..	84
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A-O	111¾	Jan 26	110¾	Jan 4	111¾	Jan 26	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J-J	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	109½	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M-N	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	114	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M-S	..	..	..	..	114	My 25, 03	110	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M-S	..	..	..	..	112	No 12, 03	114	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M-S	111	Jan 14	110¾	Feb 19	110¾	Feb 19	110	111¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A-O	114¾	Jan 11	114¾	Feb 15	114¾	Feb 15	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1926	A-O	..	..	..	..	101¾	Je 28, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	M-S	135¾	Jan 27	132¾	Jan 13	135¾	Feb 5	134½	135¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 5s, 1920	M-S	..	..	..	..	130	Au 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	J-J	98¾	Jan 21	96¼	Feb 19	97	Feb 20	96¾	97
Do registered	J-J	98¾	Jan 21	98¾	Jan 21	98¾	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J-J	87¾	Jan 26	84	Jan 5	85	Feb 20	84¾	85¼
Do do registered	..	85¾	Feb 4	85¼	Feb 4	85¼	Feb 4	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F-A	89¾	Jan 21	89	Feb 16	89	Feb 19	..	89
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J-D	..	..	..	..	125¾	Je 17, 03	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M-N	118¾	Jan 20	117¾	Jan 18	118	Feb 5	117½	118¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A-O	..	..	..	..	108	Au 5, 02	102½	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A-O	131	Feb 4	131	Feb 4	131	Feb 4	131½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R.

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Fe 20, 00	110¾	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	68 Ap 25, 02	82	..
Do do small		.. ....	.. ....	90 Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	123¾ De 21, 03	124½	..
Do 1st ext. g., 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120 Jan 11	120 Jan 11	120 Jan 11	120	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94 Jan 19	94 Jan 19	94 Jan 19	*93¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*FA	114 Jan 13	114 Jan 13	114 Jan 18	..	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ De 30, 02	92	98
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	.. ....	.. ....	89 De 24, 03	87½	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	120½ Jan 12	120 Jan 22	120 Feb 16	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	113 Feb 19	112 Jan 6	113 Feb 19	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ala.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	116 Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	100¼ Jan 15	100 Feb 8	100 Feb 8	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾ Jan 28	73 Feb 19	73¾ Feb 19	73	75
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	116¾	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾ Jan 20	98¾ Feb 19	97 Feb 20	..	..
Do do registered	JJ*	98 Jan 6	98 Jan 6	98 Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾ Jan 26	102½ Jan 25	102¾ Feb 2	102½	..
Do do registered	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 23, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100¾ Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	99½ De 15, 03	100¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	99¾ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90 Jan 28	86 Feb 19	86 Feb 20	86	86¼
Do do registered	*FA	87½ Jan 11	86 Jan 20	86 Jan 20	85¼	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90 Jan 28	87 Feb 11	87 Feb 19	..	88
Do do registered	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	91 Ja 17, 98	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	105 Jan 8	104 Jan 5	105 Jan 8	105	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103½ No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. 1st. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 26, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 10, 02	105	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd.g.4s,1993	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	109 Jan 28	106¾ Jan 4	108¾ Feb 20	..	108½
Do registered	*JJ	106¾ Jan 29	106¾ Jan 4	108 Feb 19	..	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾ Jan 22	100 Jan 11	100 Feb 16	..	100¾
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	99¾ De 9, 03	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Fe 6, 02	103½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 21, 03	118¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ja 21, 03	125½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¾ Jan 18	112¾ Jan 18	112¾ Jan 18	112¾	..
Do 6s, 1931	*MS	122 Jan 16	122 Jan 16	122 Jan 16	121¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	.. ....	.. ....	127 Je 19, 02	121¾	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	103¾	..
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	109¾ No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	99¾ Oc 25, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Oc 15, 03	115	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ De 17, 03	117½	118
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Ja 23, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104 Feb 9	104 Feb 9	104 Feb 9	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	103 Jan 22	103 Jan 12	104 Feb 20	104	..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	125	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 8, 03	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ My 14, 03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103¾ Feb 17	101½ Jan 2	103¾ Feb 17	103¾	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	114 Fe 14, 03	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 20, 03	126	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 26, 03	123½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 19, 03	122¾	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	98 Feb 15	96½ Jan 4	97¾ Feb 20	97	97¾
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96½ Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Cosl & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	90¾ Jan 22	88 Jan 5	89½ Feb 19	..	90
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. 5s, 1922	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Jy 1, 01	103½	..
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s, 1989	MN*	100 Jan 11	100 Jan 11	100 Feb 16	..	..
N. P. Ry. pr.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾ Jan 25	101½ Jan 6	102¾ Feb 20	102	102½
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73 Jan 22	70¼ Feb 20	70¾ Feb 20	..	70½
Do do registered	QF	70¼ Feb 10	68½ Jan 8	70¾ Feb 10	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97¾ Jan 11	97¾ Jan 11	97¾ Jan 11	..	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col. 1921	JJ*	94 Jan 26	90¼ Jan 6	92 Feb 20	..	..
Do do registered	*J	93¾ Feb 2	90 Jan 8	93¼ Feb 15	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	122 Oc 17, 03	120¾	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	.. ....	152 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	107¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	106¾ Jan 20	107¾ Jan 18	106¾ Jan 20	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	96½ No 9, 03	95½	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Fe 19, 02	..	90
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113 Feb 19	111 Feb 8	113 Feb 19	111½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	114½ My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	107¼ Feb 9	105 Jan 16	107 Feb 16	..	107¼
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 21, 03	..	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109 Jan 27	108 Jan 11	108¾ Feb 16	107¾	108½
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Mr 25, 03	105	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.reg.cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ De 28, 03	89	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s, 1916	MN*	96 Feb 8	96 Feb 8	96 Feb 8	95	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	118 De 21, 03	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	94½	98
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	96	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	109¾ Jan 27	109¾ Jan 4	109¾ Jan 27	107½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½ Jan 26	109¾ Jan 4	111½ Jan 26	107½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	116¾ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101¾ Jan 22	101½ Jan 22	101¾ Jan 22	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92 Feb 13	91 Feb 4	92 Feb 13	92¼	92½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	118¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Se 9, 03	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½ Feb 15	104½ Feb 13	105½ Feb 15	104	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 15, 03	110	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97 Feb 5	94¾ Feb 8	95 Feb 20	95	96½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	103	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 16, 03	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 03	108½	..
Pen. & N. Y. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	122½ Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	122½ Jan 18	121	123
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	.. ....	95 Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118½ Jan 8	118¼ Jan 8	118¾ Jan 8	118	118¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	106½ Feb 15	107¾ Feb 8	106½ Feb 13	107½	108¼
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s, 1939	*AO	109½ Jan 4	109¾ Jan 16	109¾ Jan 16	108¾	111
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 91	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	118½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s, Ser. A.&E. Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ De 13, 02	111¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Jy 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	120½ De 8, 02	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾ Jan 28	94¾ Jan 7	96 Feb 20	95¾	96
Do registered	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	96½ Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c.50-yr.g.1951	*AO	93¾ Feb 15	91¾ Jan 4	93¾ Feb 15	93¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	75 Au 3, 03	..	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	92 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	87 De 21, 03	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105 Feb 1	104½ Jan 6	105 Feb 6	104¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ De 11, 03	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124½ Jan 20	123 Jan 7	124½ Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111 Jan 2	110 Jan 13	110¾ Feb 15	21	110¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84 Jan 12	79½ Feb 20	79½ Feb 20	79	80
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	110¼ Feb 4	110¼ Feb 4	110¼ Feb 4	110¼	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd.g.4s, 1936	AO*	80¾ Jan 29	78 Jan 7	79 Feb 20	79½	79¾
Do do registered		78½ Jan 14	77½ Jan 13	78½ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	94 Jan 21	92¾ Jan 6	96 Feb 20	93	93½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	76½ Jan 29	72¾ Jan 13	74 Feb 11	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74½ Jan 22	70 Jan 15	73¼ Feb 20	71	71½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ De 18, 03	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	131 Jan 18	130 Jan 5	131 Feb 19	130½	..
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	106¾ Jan 29	107¾ Jan 4	108¾ Jan 29	108¾	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 25, 03	110¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101½ Jan 22	100 Jan 4	101 Feb 15	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 8, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	104 Au 15, 03	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mr 16, 03	130	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	121 De 31, 03	115	118½
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	..	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 11, 01	102¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼ Jan 4	65 Jan 18	67 Feb 16	66	67
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	MN	98½ Jan 4	96 Jan 18	97 Feb 9	96¾	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	90 Oc 7, 03	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Fe 28, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	102½ Jan 12	102 Jan 16	102 Jan 13	102¼	103¼
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 15, 03	..	103½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ja 30, 03	90	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	99¼ Jan 21	97¾ Jan 8	99 Feb 20	98¼	99
Do g. 4s, Con. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90 Jan 25	87¾ Jan 4	88¾ Feb 20	88	88¾
Do do registered	JD	87¾ Jan 18	85¾ Jan 11	87 Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Fe 25, 03	65½	102
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*FA	101¾ Jan 26	97¼ Feb 19	97¾ Feb 20	97½	98
Do registered	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	96¾ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1950	JD	85½ Jan 27	84 Jan 6	84½ Feb 3	84	85
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Fe 27, 03	105¾	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	102 Feb 1	100 Jan 26	102 Feb 1	100	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	107 Jan 21	107 Jan 21	107 Jan 21	105	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1924	*MN	105½ Jan 27	105 Jan 19	105¼ Feb 1	105	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 18, 03	..	..
Do do gtd., redeemable, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	102½ De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112 Feb 17	110 Jan 14	112 Feb 20	111	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112 Jan 25	112 Jan 25	112 Jan 25	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	92¼ Feb 9	90½ Jan 5	92 Feb 9	..	93
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	130 No 19, 02	116½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1916	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	122 Se 15, 02	128½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾ Jan 28	76 Jan 4	79½ Feb 16	..	79½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	105¼ Jan 20	105 Jan 8	105¼ Jan 20	103	..
Do do March, 1910	*JJ	100 Jan 15	100 Jan 15	103 Jan 15	104	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	107½ De 15, 03	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905		.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 22, 03	103	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		.. ....	.. ....	106½ My 15, 03	103¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mr 2, 03	105¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119 Feb 2	110 Feb 2	119 Feb 2	108½	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	107 Jan 6	107 Jan 6	107 Jan 6	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾ Feb 19	108¾ Feb 19	108¾ Feb 19	103¾	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	*FA	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103 Jan 29	103 Jan 29	103 Jan 29	101	105
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114 Jan 21	111¼ Jan 5	112 Feb 19	111¾	112
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Au 7, 03	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼ Feb 2	93 Jan 6	95 Feb 18	95	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 14, 03	107	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95 Feb 2	94 Jan 4	94 Feb 16	..	94½
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 De 25, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92 Feb 1	92 Feb 1	92 Feb 1	..	92½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	116 Oc 20, 03	113½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¼ Jan 28	113¼ Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾ Feb 4	117½ Jan 5	118¾ Feb 4	117	118
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	109¾ Feb 20	110½ Feb 20	110½ Feb 20	110½	111
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	118¾ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 7	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120 Jan 7	120 Jan 7	120 Jan 7	120½	122¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	119 De 19, 03	..	114½
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	108½ De 25, 03	100	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	92 Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	104½ Feb 18	103¾ Jan 5	104 Feb 18	104½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	112 Feb 2	110 Jan 18	112 Feb 10	110	112
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	113½ My 14, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series C 6s, 1916	MS	.. ....	.. ....	123 Fe 8, 02	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	.. ....	.. ....	112 Fe 18, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	.. ....	.. ....	115 Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	.. ....	.. ....	108 No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	93 De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	114¼ Jan 7	112½ Feb 19	112½ Feb 19	..	114¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jy 23, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 21, 03	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115¾ Jan 18	113 Feb 15	113 Feb 15	112	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 4s, 1930	AO	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ De 31, 03	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 30, 03	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	116¾ Feb 15	115¼ Jan 8	116 Feb 20	116	116½
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	93 Jan 27	92¾ Jan 22	93 Jan 27	..	90
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	110¼ Jan 8	108 Jan 27	108 Feb 11	..	108
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	112½ Jan 15	112¾ Jan 22	112¾ Jan 22	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Se 8, 03	..	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	103¾ Jan 19	103¾ Jan 19	105¾ Jan 19	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	AO*	92¾ Feb 9	91¼ Jan 8	92¾ Feb 9	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	83 Jan 12	81 Jan 7	87¾ Feb 3	86	88
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	83¼ Jan 28	81 Jan 6	82 Feb 16	..	83¼
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	72¾ Jan 28	69 Feb 10	70 Feb 16	69	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	.. ....	.. ....	98 Ap 29, 03	92¼	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	106¾ Feb 3	106¾ Jan 22	106¾ Feb 3	106¾	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	103¾ Jan 25	100¾ Jan 7	102¾ Feb 20	102½	102¾
Do registered	JJ*	103¼ Jan 23	100¾ Jan 14	102¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	98¼ Jan 20	93½ Feb 20	95¼ Feb 20	95	95¾
Do do registered		96¾ Jan 27	96¾ Jan 27	96¾ Jan 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	100¼ Jan 25	93¾ Jan 4	99¼ Feb 18	98¾	..
Ore. Short Line R.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask.
Mg. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J*	101⅛	Feb 16	101⅛	Feb 16	101⅛	Feb 16	101	102
Met. Steel C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1947	M N*	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 27, 03	100½	105
Taunton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	M S	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 5, 01	..	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	....	..	....	107¾	Ja 12, 03	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	Q F	97	Feb 15	97	Feb 15	97	Feb 17	84½	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	51½	Jan 22	50	Jan 4	60	Feb 13	..	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	26	Jan 8	22	Jan 7	26¾	Feb 19	..	17½
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*J J	74	Jan 12	74	Jan 12	74	Jan 12	70	77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 5s, 1946	J J*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 02	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A*	65¾	Jan 20	59¾	Feb 9	65¼	Feb 20	65¼	65¾
Do registered		..	....	..	....	..	....	62½	Au 5, 03	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. $5,000,000									
Year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*A O	68½	Jan 22	66	Jan 8	68¾	Feb 18	65	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1913	*J J	..	....	..	....	99	Je 15, 03	89½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	....	..	....	99	Je 17, 03	99	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 2, 02	90	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	109¾	Jan 8	105¾	Feb 9	108¾	Feb 9	..	108
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*J J	90	Feb 8	97	Feb 9	97	Feb 8	94	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	93	Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*A O	93½	Jan 4	93	Jan 9	93¾	Feb 19	93¼	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	....	..	....	90½	De 31, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J D*	..	....	..	....	94	De 7, 03	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	47	Jan 26	35	Jan 4	40	Feb 19	..	40
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4¼	Jan 23	1¾	Jan 5	2¾	Feb 20	2½	..
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1923	J D	28	Feb 5	28	Feb 5	28	Feb 5	..	..
Do col. tr. 5s, 1922	F A*	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 15, 03	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	110	Feb 2	107¾	Jan 7	109¾	Feb 19	109	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	..	....	..	....	79	Au 12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f.									
5s, April, 1963	M N	75¼	Jan 22	68¾	Jan 7	72¾	Feb 20	72	72¼
Do registered		75¾	Jan 22	68¾	Jan 7	72¾	Feb 18	..	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*F A	..	....	..	....	101	Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. 5% s. f. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	50	No 7, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	M S	..	....	..	....	90	Dec 27, 03	..	96
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	75	Feb 9	75	Feb 9	75¾	Feb 19	72¾	74
Do do Trust Co. ctfs.		72½	Jan 27	71¾	Feb 5	72½	Feb 5	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	*M N	..	....	..	....	104	De 16, 03	105	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 5s, 1919	A O	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 22, 02	..	..
Pat. A. C. & I. Inc. g. 5s, 1952	J D	..	....	..	....	99	My 22, 03	100½	..
Do 20 s. fd. 5s, 1925	J D	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	103¼	..
s. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1923	J J	..	....	..	....	116	Oc 24, 02	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. Co. 1st con. 6s, 1951	J D*	..	....	..	....	94	Ja 23, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 11, 03	101	105
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	105	Jan 8	101¼	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 12	102	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	....	..	....	102	De 26, 03	..	..
Du Bardt C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	109¾	Jan 6	100	102
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. $2,000,000									
year g., 1949	*M S	70	Jan 6	67¼	Feb 2	70	Feb 15	66	70
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	..	....	..	....	96¼	Ap 29, 03	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 5, 02	..	96½
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oc 29, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J D*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 16, 03	111	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*M N	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jul 2, 03	106	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	107¼	Jan 4	105	Feb 8	106¾	Feb 13	..	107
Do reg. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	104	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 2	106	Feb 18	102	103
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	106½	Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	..	....	..	....	107½	Je 23, 03	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*J J	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 20, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 20, $6,728,300

Week ended Feb. 20, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 4½s	97	97	97	97	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	80	80	80	80	18
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	86½	86½	86½	86½	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	3634⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	87½	88⅛	87½	88	23
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adjust. 4s, stamped	87⅜	88⅞	87⅜	88⅝	55
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92¾	116
Atlantic Coast Line 4s reg	92	92	92	92	1
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅜	35½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101	101⅛	101	101	84½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4½s reg	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	88⅞	88⅞	87⅝	88	43½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100	100	100	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	100⅞	101	100¼	100⅞	54
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	65	65	65	65	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	115¾	115¾	12
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	98	98¼	97½	98	43
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅞	102¼	102⅜	50
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	6
Central Branch Railway 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Central of Georgia con. 5s	105½	106⅝	105½	105½	29
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc.	70	70	67	67	10
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc.	29	29½	29	29	13
Central of Georgia, Macon & Northern 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	96¼	96¼	97½	97⅜	46
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	115½	115⅝	115¼	115⅜	49
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	107
Chicago & Alton 3½s	75⅝	76	75¼	75¼	17
Chicago & Alton 3s	84	84	83¾	83¾	8
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	92½	92½	91⅝	92	154
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s reg.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	13
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	13
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. Div. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Hast. & Dav. 7s	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s reg.	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	81	81	79¾	80	140
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	68½	69	67¾	67¾	15
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97⅜	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	4
Colorado Midland 4s	61	61	61	61	3
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	85	85¼	84¾	85	45
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	55⅝	56⅞	55½	55⅛	557
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	7
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 7s	82½	83	82	82	17
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	66	66½	65½	65½	45
East Tenn. reor. lien 5s	110½	110½	110⅜	110⅜	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105½	3
Erie 4th ext. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114½	114½	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	97	40
Erie 1st general 4s	85⅞	85⅞	84½	85	117
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	89½	89½	89	89	36
Flint & Pere Marq., Port Huron Div. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110⅝	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	24
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	74	74	74	74	1
Green Bay debenture, B	12¾	13	12¾	12½	8
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103	103½	102½	103	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	105	105½	105	105⅛	10
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103	103	103	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	100	100	100	100	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	119½	119¾	119¾	119⅝	20
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	99½	100	99¼	99½	204
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	79¾	79⅞	79¼	79¾	130
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	69⅝	69¾	69⅝	11
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	119	119	119	119	7
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	84	84	84	84	3
Lackawanna Steel 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	10
Laclede Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119	119	118½	118½	4
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100	100	100	100	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	2
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	33
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	20
Metropolitan Street Ry. 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Metropolitan West Side Elev., Chi., 4s	95	95	94	94	12
Mexican Central 4½s	91	92	91	92	9
Mexican Central consol. 4s	65	65½	64	64½	20
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	111½	111½	111¼	111½	24
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	128½	128¼	128¼	128¼	3
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	114½	114½	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	47
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77½	78⅜	77½	77⅝	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99	99¾	99	99¾	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101½	57
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	104⅞	105	104½	104½	10
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	120	120	120	120	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	113	113	113	112	1
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	74	74	73	73¾	24
New York Central gen. 3½s	97⅝	97⅞	96⅞	97	102
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	87½	87½	86	86	20
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	87	87	87	87	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	1
New York Dock 4s	91	91	91	91	35
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. pur. mon. 4s	91½	91½	90¾	90¾	10
New York, Ont. & Western ref. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	13
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	115½
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	89½	89½	89⅜	89⅜	8

BONDS.

Week ended Feb. 20, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	9
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½	72½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅞	103	102¼	102¼	138
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	111½	113	111½	113	4
Northwestern Teleg. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	99¼	99¾	99	99¼	11
Oregon Short Line 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	118
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113½	113½	113	113	4
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	122	120⅝	120⅝	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95⅝	96⅜	95	95	23
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	7
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106½	106⅝	106½	106½	4
Reading general 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96	137
Reading-Jersey Central coll. 4s	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	48
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85½	20
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81⅝	82	79½	79½	111
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92⅝	93¼	92⅜	93	72
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	72⅜	72⅜	71⅛	71⅛	74
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st con. 6s	130⅝	131	130⅝	131	6
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	8
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	101½	101⅝	101	101	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	16
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	67	67	67	67	13
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100	100	100	100	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	104½	104½	104	104	2
Southern Pacific 4s	88⅝	89	88½	88⅝	441
Southern Pacific 4½s	99⅜	99	98¾	99	13
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Southern Railway 5s	112	112	111¾	112	63
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	40	40	40	5
Standard Rope & Twine income	2½	3	2½	2½	3
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis con. 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¼	116⅞	116	116	10
Third Avenue con. 4s	94⅜	95	94½	94½	25
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	70	70	70	70	3
Tol., St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	82	82	82	82	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅞	103	102⅝	102⅝	108
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	95⅝	96¼	95¼	95¼	443
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79⅝	79⅝	79	79½	69
United States Leather 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	73	73½	72	72¼	7324½
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	73¼	73¼	72¾	72⅞	4½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	70	70	70	70	3
Wabash 1st 5s	115¼	116	115¾	115⅝	51
Wabash debenture, Series B	62¼	62¼	60½	60½	359
Wabash 2d 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	2
Wabash, Des Moines Div. 4s	97	97	96	96	6
West Shore 4s	106¼	106⅝	105⅝	106⅛	21
West Shore 4s reg	107¼	108	107¼	108	12
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
Western Union real estate & ref. 6½s	105¾	106	102½	106	11
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90	89	89	3
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89	11
Total sales					$6,713,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon, small	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	*3
United States 4s, reg., 1907	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5
Total sales					$5,300

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	7½	7½	7½	7½	10
Grand total					$6,728,300

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	105½	Jan. 15	107¼	Jan. 25
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅝	Jan. 12	105½	Jan. 15	105½	Jan. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅞	Feb. 19	107⅞	Feb. 19	107⅞	Feb. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	107	Feb. 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					133⅜	Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132⅜	Feb. 6	132⅜	Feb. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	107⅞	Jan. 6	107⅞	Jan. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	107⅞	Feb. 18	107⅞	Feb. 18	107⅞	Feb. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.					107⅞	Nov. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.					104⅝	Sep. 3, 1902
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					106	Apr. 4, 1903
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	102¼	Jan. 28	102¼	Jan. 28	102¼	Jan. 28, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.					96	Nov. 28, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					85¼	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn Settlement 3s, small					93¼	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	8	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7½	Feb. 15, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.					83½	Dec. 12, 1903

SHY BRITISH INVESTORS.

What has become of the investing public? Scarcely a new issue for months past has been an unqualified success, and whether it is that people have no money to invest or that they lack confidence in the future of the security markets, the fact remains that any stock offered must have exceptional attractions to secure support. The City of Wellington loan, advertised a few days ago, has only been subscribed to the extent of one-third, and the underwriters are saddled with 66 per cent. of the amounts they applied for. Yet in normal times the security would have been regarded as a very good one, considering the high rate of interest.—Pall Mall Gazette.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 20, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	225	235
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	355	380
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.)-($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	155	170
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	4000	..
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,550000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	180	190
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	260	270
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	200½	202
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	169	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	350	365
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	160
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	590	605
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	200	..
Fourth National	8,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb. 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	S	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	390	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	270	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	535
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	595	610
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	S	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	..	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	142	150
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	310
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	550
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	285	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	175	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
N. Y. (N. B.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	295
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	168	173
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	208	215
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	290
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	280
Park (National)	8,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	485	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	680	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	155	165
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	300	325
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	315	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	200	205
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	180	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	410
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1950	2000
Central Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	395	415
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	675	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 03	670	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	565
Flatbush	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	220	230
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	615	640
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	290	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	160	170
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	275	290
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	315	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	C	Dec 31, 03	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	220	250
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	605	625
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	895	910
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	220	245
Nassau	500,000	..	S	Feb. 1, 04	255	295
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	103	108
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 19, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 4, 04	100	125
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1000	1025
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Feb. 2, 04	325	330
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	400
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	430	445
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	215	222
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 15, 04	1250	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	400	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1490	1525
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	200
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	47	50
Do pf., ex div.	8,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	87	90
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	7-32
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Bk. Un. G. rights	..	..	..	.....	13⅝	14¼
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
††Do 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	63½	65
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	106½	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	88	92
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	22	24
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	64	67
Do pr. l. 6s, 1915	1,600,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	94	97
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,040,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	60	64
Grand Rapids						
Gas 1st 5s, 1916	1,500,000	1½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	50	95
††Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	105	105½
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1956	950,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	90	90
Jackson Gas 1st 6s, 1937	350,000	3½	S	Oct., 1903	..	100
††Lafayette Gas 1st 5s, 1934	1,000,000	3	S	Mch., 1903	85	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 20, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	280	290
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105½	106½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	109¼	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	103	106
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	782,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95¼
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	88½	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	76	80
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8¼
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2¼	S	Feb., 1904	60	63
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	106¼	110
††Do con. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103½	104½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92	96
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	30	34
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	820	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	500	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	340	370
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Hamilton ($15)	180,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	50	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	334	340
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	300,000	3½	S	Feb., 1904	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	230	235
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	400	..
W'mab'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am.Bk. Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 03	*52	55
American Can	41,283,300	..	..	.....	3⅞	..
Do preferred	41,283,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	34	34½
American Chicle	6,000,000	I	M	Feb 20, 04	90	97
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	78	80
Am. De F. Wire- less ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	5
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,833,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	97	100
Am. Type Found's	4,600,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	29
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 04	88	92
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12¾
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	71	72
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	98
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	6
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 1, 03	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	109	111
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	152½
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	116	118½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 03	107	108½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Buff.&Sus.R.R. pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1904	..	86
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	1-8
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*¾	3-16
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	3½	7¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	35	62
Celluloid	5,625,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	114	115½
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	13	17
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug 10, 03	60	67
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 6s	3,983,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	52	55
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	1,725,600	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	101	..
††Chesap'ke Tran. 5s, 1953	600,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	98	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Feb 15, 04	440	..
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf	2,400,000	1¾	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Do 2d pf.	2,570,600	1¾	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	5,401,300	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
††Coma'k Tun. 4s	2,792,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,670,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Do preferred	28,462,400	1½	..	Sep. 15, 02	3	4
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Con. Rubber Tire	1,149,500	..	..	.....	½	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	2	4
††Do deb. 6s	2,950,000	5	A	Apr. 1, 02	11¾	12¼
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1903	101½	102¼
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	470,220	..	..	.....	*4½	5
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	15	25
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,099,600	..	..	.....	124	127
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	85	95
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	85	90
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	6	15
Electric Boat	4,900,000	..	..	.....	16½	23
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	..	Jan. 1, 04	50	52
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Do preferred	2,080,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1900	8½	9½
Do preferred	3,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	12	14½
El.-Therapeutic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	½
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	..	10
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	..	47
Erie R. R. conv.	35,000,000	..	..	.....	85	88
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*5-16	⅜
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	7,208,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*10¼	10½
Guggenheim Exp.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	95	102
Do warrants	12,000,000	..	..	.....	102	115
Hack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18	24
Do Knick.Tr.rcts	2,400,000	..	..	.....	15	18
††Do 4½s	202,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1903	20	..
Hall Signal	1,565,300	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 04	98	100
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	29	32
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37½
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	½	2½
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	22½	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	6
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	12½	..
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	118	122
Hudson River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	35	45
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	..	..	.....	100⅝	101¼
Int. Mercan. Mar.	48,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred	52,000,000	..	..	.....	19¼	20
††Do 6s	50,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	98	99
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	*11	12
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	**Oct. 1,02	39	44
Internat. Silver	3,944,700	..	..	.....	..	9
Do preferred	4,937,500	1	Q	Jan. 2, 04	..	35
Do scrip	1,085,342	..	..	.....	..	10
††Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	96	101
††Do. deb. 6s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	88
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1½	1⅝
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,600,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Lackaw. Steel 30% Paid	18,000,000	..	..	.....	51	..
Do full paid	13,971,400	4	..	Oct., 1900	50	..
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,827,200	..	..	.....	*9	10
L.L. Fuel & F. of W. and Va.	1,896,600	..	..	.....	*23⅜	28½
F. Lauriland pf.	2,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 04	12	..
Mid. Trust ($50)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Morgan W. F. & Mfg.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 20, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*	3⅝
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	17½	Q	Dec 31, 03	175	178
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1904	100½	101¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	3-16
Nat. Starw pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	95	101
N. Y. Phonograph	2,500,000	..	..	.....	20	25
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1903	105	107½
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,009,000	..	..	.....	*5	5½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	91	91¼
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	29	32
Do preferred	5,489,800	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	85	90
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅜	⅝
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 04	333	340
Do preferred	2,250,000	3	Q	Jan 15, 04	197	200
Royal B. Powr.	10,000,000	3	..	1902	110	120
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	99½	100½
Safety Car Heat. & Lt. ex div.	4,849,000	14	Q	Dec 23, 03	185	190
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	15	15½
Do rights		..	..	.....	..	1-16
Do 5s	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	76½	77
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	⅜
Shannon Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8¼
Simpson-Crawf'd	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	30
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 03	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	110	125
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred	4,900,000	1	..	Apr 10, 03	18½	19¼
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	69½	70½
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,500,000	12	Q	Dec 15, 03	610	630
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 4, 04	100	101
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99½	101
Do rights		..	..	.....	5	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*28	30
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	4½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	11	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 25, 04	80	85
Do deb 4s	350,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	75	78½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 03	80	81
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 03	104	105½
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 03	102	103½
Unit. R. E. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	2⅜	2⅝
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	18½	19
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
††Un.Lumb

FEB

1904

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM.

Effects of Its Solution on the World's Money Markets.

The disturbances in the foreign financial markets following the outbreak of the war and the strong probability that before long the great European banks will have to make efforts to increase their gold holdings have caused the progress of the dispute concerning the importation of Asiatic labor to work the gold mines of South Africa to be watched with interest by people who realize its important bearing on the outlook for the world's money markets during the present year. Thursday's report of the defeat in the House of Commons of the anti-foreign labor amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, practically assures the passage of the bill. It looks now as though a solution of the Rand labor problem had been found. What will be the effect on the mining districts of the bringing in of a large number of Asiatics is quite another question and does not concern us directly. The point of interest to us is that the action of the Transvaal Legislative Council and the sanction of Parliament undoubtedly removes the great obstruction to the free output of gold on the Rand. From now on we may expect to see a very large increase in the output of gold from the South African mines. One conservative London journal has estimated that the total production for 1904 will be close to a round hundred million dollars.

Entirely aside from the uplifting influence which the increased production is bound to exert on the market for mining shares in London, this large annual augmentation of the world's gold supply cannot fail to exert a most beneficial effect on all the international markets. The troubles of the London money market, which have now been of such long duration, and which became so acute just before the end of the year, are admittedly the result of the receipts of gold from South Africa being utterly inadequate to meet the demand for gold on the part of countries which had to a certain extent become Britain's creditors by reason of the heavy bond issues following the Boer war. London has never relinquished its position as the clearing house of the world or as the world's greatest gold market, and all the trouble has arisen from the fact that while the demands on London for gold have been increased the supply of the metal flowing into England from her South African colonies was during the past year hardly two-thirds of what it amounted to before the war.

Ever since peace was declared the keenest minds of the London market have realized that the only hope of re-establishing stable conditions was by means of not only bringing the Rand gold output back to its normal level, but of causing a large increase in the production of the mines. But immediately after the close of the war it became apparent that the development of conditions had been such as to interpose a great obstacle to the free working of the mines. Labor, which had never been plentiful, had become positively scarce, the native laborers having been completely ruined as miners during their two years of idleness. The result was that despite the formation of labor employment bureaus and various commissions, the picking up of the mining industries was so unsatisfactory that the leading mine owners came to the conclusion that the only solution of the difficulty was to bring in unskilled labor from outside.

A tremendous opposition to the plan of bringing in 20,000 or 30,000 Chinese naturally enough was developed, and it was not until last week that success crowned the efforts of the mine owners to get the bill passed enabling them to bring in Asiatics to work the mines. And even at that, the bill as it now stands imposes the most stringent regulations on the importation of contract labor. For instance, as long as the foreign laborer remains in the colony he shall be employed only on unskilled labor for the exploitation of minerals. No contract shall be for a longer period than three years, nor shall it be renewed for more than two years. In other words, no laborer can remain in the colony for more than five years. Other stringent conditions, such as the granting of licenses, are also imposed, one of the most noticeable being that no laborer shall be allowed to leave the premises on which he is employed without a permit signed by an authorized person, and no such permit shall be available for more than forty-eight hours.

The imposition of these stringent regulations shows how the Governors of the colony feared to open the doors to the flood of Chinese immigration, but they also show how necessary the authorities consider the bringing in of additional labor to work the mines. Under the present law, as it has just been passed, it seems as though the correct solution of the difficulty had been found. The colony is amply protected from the possibly malign influences of the importation of what civilized countries have always considered an undesirable element. At the same time the result desired seems about to be accomplished and the mines operated to their utmost capacity. The effect of the increased gold output which is sure to follow will be most certainly felt in this market as soon as events shape themselves so that ease in the monetary situation in London shall become of immediate interest to us. Various factors in the situation indicate to far-seeing people that this time is not so very far off.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE LAST YEAR.

Germany's foreign trade for 1903 registers record figures in both imports and exports. Imports reached 47,034,055 tons, or 3,006,413 tons more than in 1902, and exports amounted to 38,270,707 tons, being a gain of 3,250,146 tons. The increase in imports was 8 per cent., that of exports 9.3 per cent. The provisional estimates of values made by the Statistical Office from the prices of 1902 show imports of £314,900,000, being a gain of £24,000,000; and exports of £254,700,000, or an increase of £14,100,000. The following were the principal increases in imports: Earths and ores, 1,475,913 tons; wood, 896,461 tons; coal, 450,078 tons; grain, 396,592 tons; while, under exports, gains of 1,849,166 tons in coal, 675,468 in earths and ores, 251,473 in grain, 170,993 in iron, and 84,280 tons in drugs were recorded.

The chief items under iron exports were as follows, as compared with the two previous years:

	1903. Tons.	1902. Tons.	1901. Tons.
Pig iron	418,072	347,256	150,448
Scraps and old iron	199,245	168,909	153,390
Angles and structural	419,555	382,122	342,447
Steel rails	375,161	366,515	180,978
Bars	350,305	351,216	329,513
Blooms, billets, &c.	638,062	636,427	291,716
Plates and sheets	276,834	273,021	255,627
Rough wire	164,075	147,732	154,285
Coarse ironware	132,259	123,051	104,501

GERMANY DODGES CANADA'S SURTAX.

There are many stories of the adroitness of English merchants who have shipped goods by way of New York to the Cape to escape the heavy direct freightage, and of English railway managers who have offered prefcrences to foreign consignors of cargoes on condition that their tracks should have the benefit of the traffic inland, from Liverpool or other ports. But German traders are said to be remarkably slim in getting profitable business. Even Canada's surtax of 33⅓ per cent. has, it is asserted, only temporarily checked some of these enterprising men. They have, it is alleged, forwarded merchandise to confidential agents in this country, and the goods are reported to have been repacked, relabeled, and sent to Canada, with the requisite schedule and invoice. England ostensibly has been the source of origin; the goods, it is averred, have been admitted to the Dominion without paying the surtax, and with the advantage of the preference allowed on British-made articles. Apart from the absence of commercial morality on which much might be said, the lesson to be learned from these practices, if they are true, is that it is possible to creep through or scale the strongest and highest tariff barrier.—British Trade Review.

Kirby Lumber Company.

Notice to the Holders of 6% Timber Certificates

(Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee).

Default having occurred in the payment of interest due on FEBRUARY 1ST, 1904, upon the 6% TIMBER CERTIFICATES, the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large number of these certificates to act as a Committee to protect their interests.

All holders of these certificates are entitled to become parties to the agreement dated February 2d, 1904, under which this Committee will act, and are requested to sign the agreement and to immediately deposit their certificates, with coupons attached, with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

It is important that the powers of this Committee be strengthened by the deposit of your certificates, so that at the proper time it may be authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary in your interest.

New York, February 2d, 1904.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, } Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, No. 55 Cedar St., New York City.

Committee { GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman; DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain, winds southwest to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,890. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1904.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS ROUT DOMINICAN REBELS

Warships Shell Stronghold and Marines Land.

HAD FIRED ON CLYDE LINER

Disclaimer of Any Purpose to Annex the Island Made in Washington, but Order Will be Maintained.

SANTO DOMINGO, Thursday, Feb. 11.—The Clyde Line steamship New York arrived here this morning, convoyed by the United States cruiser Newark, and Minister Powell instructed the Captain of the vessel to discharge his cargo at the wharf. An agreement had been made by Minister Powell and Commander Miller of the United States cruiser Columbia with the insurgents and the Government that neither party should fire while the New York was at the wharf discharging.

The Government kept this agreement, but the insurgents fired on the steamship, and on a launch from the cruiser Columbia, which was entering the river. Eight rifle shots damaged the New York's woodwork, endangering the lives of the passengers and crew.

The commander of the United States warships then decided to shell Pajarito, near this city, the place occupied by the insurgents, and to land 300 marines with the object of punishing the insurgents for insulting the United States flag and damaging an American steamship.

at 2:30 P. M. the Newark approached and opened fire, discharging ten shells. The insurgents fired upon the marines while they were landing, wounding some of them. The marines returned the fire and the insurgents ran.

The marines landed were divided into two columns and searched the houses, woods, and bushes. They then followed the insurgents, who fired while the marines were reloading.

The New York left here at 5 P. M. for the roadstead, after landing her cargo.

All is now quiet, and it is supposed that the insurgents have retreated a considerable distance.

Reports from the interior are favorable to the Government. Great misery exists in the city for want of food, and the arrival of the Clyde Line steamship is a great relief. The steamship could not land portions of its cargo at Monte Christo, being prevented from so doing by a Dominican warship.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 12.—Marines from the United States cruiser Columbia remained stationed at Pajarito until this afternoon, when they withdrew. During the occupation the insurgents withdrew to a great distance, without further resistance. The shells from the cruiser Newark caused some damage in Pajarito and the surrounding country.

A protest signed by prominent citizens has been distributed to the public against the action of the United States warships, which it describes as an insolent outrage against the liberty of the republic and a disgrace to the national dignity.

The Newark left this afternoon for Guantanamo.

President Morales arrived here this afternoon. The day passed quietly, but this evening firing began at the west gate of the city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The statement made in New York this morning that Assistant Secretary Loomis would sail to-morrow for Santo Domingo for the purpose of adjusting matters in person is without foundation. Mr. Loomis will start to-morrow for Havana on a Winter vacation, and with no idea of going to Santo Domingo or taking any part in the consideration of the affairs of that island.

It is authoritatively said that there is at this time no thought of interfering in the affairs of Santo Domingo or of encouraging or permitting the annexation of the island. There has been at no time any idea on the part of Secretary Hay or the President or any member of the Administration of considering annexation, and there will not be.

The only desire of the Administration is that there shall be peace and order there, not only as a matter of interest to this country, but as a matter of respect for the European powers to whom, in the insistence on the Monroe Doctrine, the United States are in a sense sponsors for the good behavior of adjacent republics. So far as the United States' responsibility in this relation is involved, there will be no hesitation in the use of force to induce quiet in Santo Domingo.

DOMINICAN REBELS BEATEN.

After Two Days' Battle Government Troops Raise Santo Domingo Siege.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Late to-night the State Department received a cablegram from Minister Powell, dated at Santo Dimingo, Feb. 10, saying:

"A decisive battle has been fought between the Government forces and the insurgents. It extended over two days and resulted in a victory for the Government. The siege has been raised and the insurgents are in retreat."

SANTO DOMINGO, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—Yesterday a French merchant steamer entered the river, convoyed by a launch from the United States cruiser Columbia. The rebels abstained from firing on the vessel.

This morning the Government troops attacked the rebels outside the city, and severe fighting ensued, lasting many hours. The rebels were forced to retire, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. The action resulted in a complete victory for the Government, and the siege of the city is considered to have been raised.

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STUDENT RESCUER DROWNS.

Louis T. Dickinson Meets Death in Cayuga Lake—His Companion Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Louis T. Dickinson, a senior in the Cornell University College of Law, a brother of Charles Dickinson, a Tammany politician of New York City, lost his life in Cayuga Lake to-day trying to save Carl G. Allen, a sophomore from Williamsport, Penn. Allen finally was rescued by A. V. Foard, a sophomore from Baltimore, after heroic work, which nearly cost him his life.

Dickinson, Allen, and Foard set out to skate to Aurora, twenty-seven miles down the lake. The warm day had melted the ice, and at Atwater's, about half way, it was less than an inch thick. Allen was skating ahead when the ice broke through about 300 feet from the shore. Dickinson, the nearest at hand, took off his sweater and threw it to Allen, but just then the ice under Dickinson broke and also let him in. Dickinson called to Allen to hold to the ice, saying that he was all right, but soon he sank out of sight.

Foard had gone ashore and obtained a rope. He tied it about his body, and while a friend held the rope he set out to rescue Allen. The ice under him broke four times, letting him down into the freezing water each time he was drawn to resume the hazardous work.

It was twenty minutes before he reached Allen. G. E. Goodrich, '05, of Glastonbury, Conn.; M. C. Krasue, '06, of Williamsport, Penn., and W. H. Yates, '06, of Neguanee, Mich., in the meantime set out with a skiff, breaking the ice before them by jumping into the water. At the end of another twenty minutes they reached Allen and Foard, both utterly exhausted.

The two were dragged in the boat and the party was pulled ashore. Allen was delirious and almost frozen. It took several hours to revive him. Allen and Foard are both in the Infirmary in a serious condition. Foard's body was cut in a hundred places by the sharp ice.

A long search was made for Dickinson, but up to a late hour to-night his body had not been found. The ice is going out of the lake and the work will be resumed. The young man was President of the Democratic Club, a member of Phi Sigma Kappa, and Phi Delta Phi, and prominent and popular throughout the university.

PHYSICIAN LEFT SENSELESS.

Dr. Teague Attacked at Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street and May Die.

Dr. Edward C. Teague, a young physician whose home is in Lowell, Mass., and who is in the city on a visit, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital early yesterday morning, where it was found that he was suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull from which it is believed he will die. He was found lying unconscious in Seventh Avenue, near the corner of Forty-third Street. Last night Coroner Scholer took his ante-mortem statement. The police are now looking for men who the doctor says assailed him. Two men, one of them the doctor's brother, were arrested, but were released in court because of lack of evidence.

When Dr. Teague was taken to the hospital he refused to say how he had received his injury, and to the doctor's questions he answered that he had been drinking with friends and could not remember what had taken place. When his case began to look serious and Coroner Scholer was called, Dr. Teague said under oath that he had either been clubbed, sandbagged, or otherwise assaulted by some one unknown to him.

In his statement to the Coroner, Dr. Teague said that he was twenty-eight years old, and that his present address was the Hotel Markwell, at 220 West Forty-ninth Street. He said that he had been out with several friends, and that he was returning to his home early yesterday morning, when he passed the corner of Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. At that point he said he was struck, and he did not remember anything more until he awoke in the hospital. He said that he knew of no reason why any one should attack him; that he had had no trouble with any one.

Daniel Teague, a brother of the injured man, and a man named Frank Schaffer were the first to appear after the policeman had found the doctor. They were arrested on a charge of being suspicious persons, and the police tried to implicate them in the assault, but Magistrate Whitman freed both men.

FAKE MULE FOOLED STRIKERS.

Boss Mule Was Sick, and the Others Wouldn't Work Without Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Feb. 21.—The mineworkers are telling of the clever way in which the strike of four mules at the Diamond shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company was broken by Jack McAnaney, the mule boss, on Friday. It is not often that mules strike, but when they do there is trouble.

Old Boxer, the lead mule of the four which draw the cars into the West Park slope, took sick and could not work, so McAnaney promoted another mule to the lead and put in a green one. The lead mule would not start, however. All kinds of whipping and coaxing would not move him, and the others were just as stubborn. The miners were waiting for the cars, and the whole working of the slope was stalled by the mules, who would not budge, because Old Boxer, who had led them for years, was missing.

McAnaney was sent for, and after studying the situation, he ordered all lights out. Then he took out the green mule and backed the three others into their old places. He put a couple of driver boys in Old Boxer's place, covered them with a big leather apron, and, using the whip freely on the fake mule, cried out, "Get up, Boxer, you old cuss! Gee up, there!"

The first mule was fooled, and he tugged, and the others followed. This operation was repeated each time the mules came out to the head of the slope, because they balked again when there was no imitation Old Boxer in front, and the cars were drawn in that way all day long. Yesterday, Boxer was better, and took his old place at the head of the team.

WEALTHY MAN MISSING.

John J. Strauss of Hamburg, N. Y., Gone with Sum of Money.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Friends, relatives, and the Buffalo police are puzzled over the mysterious disappearance of John J. Strauss, a wealthy citizen of Hamburg. He left his home on Jan. 25, and has not been seen since. He is sixty-three years old.

It is known that he drew a sum of money from the bank, and his movements have been traced as far as the city line on his return trip to Hamburg. There the trail ends. Strauss has two children, a married daughter in Pittsburg and a son, who is studying for the priesthood at Ottawa, Ontario.

CZAR MEANT TO AID, SEWARD BELIEVES

Mission of Russia's Fleet in the Sixties.

INSIDE CIVIL WAR HISTORY

Son of Lincoln's Secretary of State Regrets Present Clash Between Two Friends of America.

Did the Russian Government at or about the time of the civil war, it is commonly asked, do anything to merit special favor or consideration from the United States, and if so, is there substantial evidence, documentary or otherwise, tending to prove it? That individual opinions respecting this query are diverse and confusing is shown by the numerous expressions which have appeared from year to year in the newspapers, and particularly in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last two or three weeks.

Few of the men who shared the confidence of President Lincoln and his Cabinet and knew from personal observation the precise nature of the international problems which confronted the rulers of this Republic in the 60s and the manner of their solution are now alive to tell the story.

Of the seven men who were present at the signing of the treaty for the annexation of Alaska—to which much significance has been attached in the attempts to explain the relationship between Russia and the United States—but one survives, this being Frederick W. Seward, son of Lincoln's Secretary of State, William H. Seward, who acted as Assistant Secretary of State under his father.

Mr. Seward still retains a vivid recollection not only of the incidents of those troublous days, but also of the facts, involving many conferences of the Secretary with foreign Ministers and a mass of correspondence leading up to them. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who found him at his home in Montrose, N. Y., yesterday, the ex-Assistant Secretary reviewed in detail the happenings often regarded as forming the basis of peculiarly friendly relations between America and Russia.

AN ALASKAN PURCHASE STORY.

Mr. Seward began by telling of a communication which he received some years ago from Alexander H. Rice, then Governor of Massachusetts.

"Gov. Rice stated," said he, "that there was a story current in the Boston clubs that the purchase of Alaska was the result of a bargain made in 1863, when Secretary Seward wanted the presence and help of the Russian fleet. The United States, so the story ran, was to pay some millions of dollars for this aid after the close of the war, and to cover the transaction Russia was to transfer to the United States some worthless territory of hers in the region of the north pole. The Governor added: 'You were in Washington, of course, at the time, and can tell me whether there is any truth in this story.' In reply I wrote:

"'My Dear Governor: You were then a member of Congress, and you may remember that we sometimes queried, What will posterity say to these things that we are doing now? Well, we have arrived at that time, and I find that, while posterity is lenient enough in its judgments, it is very much mixed in its facts.'

"Of course," Mr. Seward added, emphatically, "there was no truth whatever in the story."

Mr. Seward went on to describe the feeling manifested toward the United States by Russia and other countries of the Old World in 1861. "The Spring of that year," he said, "brought the answers of the European Governments to the communication which the American Secretary had addressed to them at the opening of the war. Three nations, whose sympathy had been reckoned on, did not disappoint the expectation—the Republic of Switzerland, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Empire of Russia. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Prime Minister, wrote as follows:

"'The union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium. It constitutes, besides, a nation to which our August master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest, for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interest and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.'

"Early in the war Mr. Seward learned through the legation at St. Petersburg that an understanding had been effected between the Governments of Great Britain and France that they should take one and the same course on the subject of the American war, including the possible recognition of the rebels. Later the understanding was distinctly avowed by M. Thouvenel to Mr. Sanford of Paris.

"This alliance or joint action might dictate its own terms. From a joint announcement of neutrality it would be only a step to joint mediation or intervention, and it would hardly be anticipated that the Washington Government, struggling with an insurrection which had rent the country asunder, would be willing to face also the combined power of the two great empires of Western Europe.

"To the minds of the French and English statesmen the project was even praiseworthy. It would stop the effusion of blood, as was said, and increase the supply of cotton. It would leave the American Union permanently divided, and that was a consummation that European statesmen in general would not grieve over.

"Well, on the morning of June 15, 1861, there occurred a scene at the State Department which, though it has attracted but cursory attention from the historian, had more influence on the fortunes of the Union than a pitched battle.

"Mr. Seward was sitting at his table reading dispatches when his messenger announced:

"'The English Minister is here to see you, Sir, and the French Minister, also.'

"'Which came first?' inquired Mr. Seward.

"'Lord Lyons, Sir; but they say they both want to see you together.'

"Mr. Seward instinctively guessed the

Continued on Page 2.

FEAR FOR THE LAKE MICHIGAN.

Gale May Wreck Steamship Ashore on Straits of Dover.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's Atlantic Line steamship Lake Michigan, Capt. Owen, from St. John, N. B., Feb. 5, and Halifax Feb. 8, for London, which collided with the British bark Matterhorn on Friday, is still ashore near Dungeness in the Straits of Dover. A heavy wind is blowing, and if it continues it is feared that the vessel will become a wreck.

Tugs from Dover have succeeded in getting water aboard for the cattle, but they are unable, owing to the heavy seas, to supply the Lake Michigan with pumps. Forty-six members of the crew were landed at Dover last night, where they were furnished with clothing. Although the bunks were flooded the crew returned to the vessel to-day. It is believed that the steamship is damaged below the waterline amidships.

It was announced from London Feb. 10 that the Lake Michigan, which passed the Isle of Wight the day before, had been in collision with the Matterhorn, Capt. Warren, from San Francisco Sept. 18 for Antwerp, and that she was seriously damaged amidships, her engine room and stokehole being full of water. The Captain signaled that the water was gaining on the cargo and the steamship was finally beached in a sinking condition. The Matterhorn later passed Dover in tow, with her bows damaged.

FED ONIONS TO THE MONKEYS.

Then Boys in the Menagerie Stoned Ducks, Killing One, It Is Charged.

After creating a panic in the monkey house by feeding onions to the monkeys, and then, according to the police, pelting ducks with stones and ice and finally killing one, Joseph Vent, seventeen years old, of 240 East Houston Street, and Charles Becker and Herman Levine, each twelve years old, and both of 264 Cherry Street, were arrested in Central Park Menagerie yesterday afternoon by Detective Donohue. Vent was locked up and the younger boys were sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

According to Head Keeper Snyder, the boys entered the monkey house about 3 o'clock and thrust some onions into the big cage. The monkeys scrambled for them and started to munch them. In a few seconds their eyes filled with water, and then they began to howl. A few howling at first started the others, and they made such a noise that Snyder was attracted to the house. The monkeys, mad with rage and pain, were flying about all over the cage. Snyder and an assistant went into the cage, gathered up the remnants of the onions, and talked soothingly to the monkeys, but it was half an hour before peace reigned in the cage.

Snyder says that after the boys left the monkey house he was informed by a young woman that they were throwing stones and chunks of ice at the ducks. Detective Donohue went to the duck pond and found that one of the ducks had been killed. A sightseer told the detective that one of the boys struck the duck in the neck with a piece of ice.

When the boys were placed under arrest a great crowd of women followed them to the arsenal, offering suggestions as to what should be done with them. One woman intimated that a public spanking would be the best punishment, and offered to inflict it on the younger boys herself.

BLAST FURNACE GAS KILLS.

Two Asphyxiated and One Burned to Death in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Two men were asphyxiated, one was burned to death, and several were seriously injured in an explosion of blast furnace gas at the plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company to-day. The dead are George Reynolds and Michael S. Smith, a mason, and Frank Prenatt, who was employed in the power house.

The explosion occurred near Power House No. 2. A large reservoir is situated there. The reservoir is a tube 100 feet long and about 10 feet in diameter, and it was stored with gas to be used as motive power for a large blower engine.

Smith and Reynolds were working in the reservoir behind a bulkhead. In the course of their operations a piece of the bulkhead was removed. A valve, which the men thought had been closed, allowed gas to flow into the tank. They tried to escape, but were overcome before they could reach the exit.

A torch used by the men was left behind, and when the gas reached it a terrific explosion occurred. Frank Prenatt and three men were trying to remove one of the unconscious men at the time, and all were shot high into the air. Prenatt died in a few minutes. Alexander Sanders was terribly burned and may die.

WON'T LET ARMY BAND PLAY.

Union Blocks the Fort Hamilton Musicians One More.

None of the members of Fort Hamilton Artillery Band, it was learned yesterday, will be allowed to play at the Volunteer Firemen's parade in Brooklyn to-day.

Word was received by the committee which was arranging the parade that if the Fort Hamilton men were employed all the members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union would strike. This brought the committee face to face with a problem, though the amendment to the constitution of the Musical Mutual Protective Union providing that members of army and navy bands cannot join the organization has not been passed on, yet the union has succeeded in preventing members of the Fort Hamilton Band, who are paid very low salaries and depend a good deal on outside engagements, from getting such engagements recently.

It is known that for the last two months engagements which it was intended should be made with the Fort Hamilton Band at entertainments have been canceled through the influence of the union.

INJUNCTIONS BREAK STRIKE.

Maryland Miners Cowed by Courts and New Men Coming In.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 21.—The last remaining strike section hereabouts was enjoined yesterday when papers were served on forty miners at Irona, West Va., in the Preston County field, where the men have been on strike for some weeks. A few days ago the miners at Howesville were served with injunctions. As a result the miners have been cowed and new men are constantly taking their places.

Reports from the Meyersdale field say that while the old men in the main are holding firm their places are rapidly being filled by new men, largely foreigners.

RUSSIA PREPARES FOR WAR IN EUROPE

Feverish Naval and Military Activity on Black Sea.

TURKEY IS MORE CONFIDENT

Further Japanese Successes Likely to Have Considerable Effect on the Mohammedans in the Sultan's Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Warsaw to The Times says heavy guns are being put in position on the coast fifteen versts (about ten miles) from Odessa, covering the approach to the port.

Russia's feverish military and naval activity, says the dispatch, belies the optimistic official assurances to the effect that nothing untoward is anticipated around the Black Sea.

The question as to how the Russo-Japanese war will affect the Near East is the chief topic of interest among politicians and diplomats in Vienna, says The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital.

The first supposition, that the war in the Far East would necessarily entail a Turco-Bulgarian conflict, has to some extent been abandoned, and it is now thought that the pacific mood that seems to have come over Bulgaria is due in great part to the feeling that Pan-Slavist support is not to be relied on now in the event of the defeat of Bulgaria by Turkey.

Both one and the other supposition are premature, says The Times's correspondent. The Japanese successes have unquestionably stiffened the neck of Turkey, and though the tone of the Turkish officials has become less jubilant in the past few days, the effect of a further loss of Russian prestige upon the Mohammedan population of European Turkey should not be overlooked in estimating the chances of peace.

The Balkan situation as a whole is in process of readjustment to the altered political condition of the world, but there is no reason as yet to assume that the danger in the Near East has been lessened by the Russo-Japanese war.

GERMAN POLICY UNDEFINED.

And It Is Not Expected That Buelow Will Make It Clear.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, must, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, soon make a statement in the Reichstag in regard to German foreign relations when the estimates for the Foreign Office come up for discussion.

It is anticipated that the Chancellor will carefully steer clear of thorny questions, and that at the present stage he will not have very important revelations to make in reference to German policy or regarding the effect of the war on the European situation.

Count von Bülow has already, through semi-official organs, been able to emphasize the advantages of German neutrality and the traditional relations that ought to prevail between Germany and Russia.

On the one hand hasty inferences from the exchange of personal and dynastic courtesies between Emperor William and the Czar have been deprecated, and on the other hand warnings have been uttered against the popular tendency, which is assiduously fostered by the Social Democrats, to express sympathy for Japan and gratification over her successes.

The Times's Tokio correspondent says Emperor William has sent a direct message to the Empress of Japan, placing the German naval hospitals at Yokohama and Kiao-Chow at the disposal of the Japanese wounded.

The Kaiser's action is much appreciated in Japan.

TO STOP THE PARIS PANIC.

French Government and Financiers Trying to Restore Confidence.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Prominent financiers have been in consultation to-day and measures were taken which will be put into operation to-morrow to prevent a continuance of the depression which, since the opening of the war in the Far East, and particularly during Friday and yesterday, characterized the Bourse.

The Government is assisting these efforts by positively denying that there is any ground for alarm over further complications.

The serious result of the weakness of the market is shown by the estimates of securities listed on the Bourse, which have diminished in value about 1,000,000,000f. within the past two weeks.

Since Feb. 6 French rentes have dropped 8f. 95c.; British consols, 2f. 25c.; Spanish exteriors, 11f. 10c.; Russian consols, 7f.; Brazilian 4s, 5f. 30c.; Bank of Paris, 36f.; Crédit Lyonnaise, 87f.; Suez Canals, 200f.; Thomson-Houston, 50f., and Rio Tinto, 64f.

It is recognized that something must be done to stop the reckless efforts to sell. All the financiers who discussed the matter to-day united in stating that the crisis was pre-eminently produced by speculation based upon the general fear of complications arising out of the war between Russia and Japan, and it is because of this fear that capital has been afraid of intervening.

The financiers who have been consulting to-day propose to act together to uphold the market to-morrow, and this, taken with the denial of the sensational reports from Berlin and Madrid and by the Government here, is expected to bring about a reaction or at least produce a firmer market.

M. de Verneuil, a member of a prominent company operating on the Bourse, called attention to-day to the fact that the tone of the Bourse itself was excellent. "I believe," he said, "that very shortly, from to-morrow even, the market will be strong and will resume its normal course."

WANTS THE MEDJIDIE QUICKLY.

Turkey Sends Hurry Orders—Cruiser to Sail Ready for War.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The cruiser Medjidie, built for Turkey at the Cramp yards, is under hurry orders to get home. She will leave here on March 1, and will carry her own flag. It had been intended to take the vessel to Constantinople and deliver her there to the Turkish navy authorities, but a change in this plan was found necessary, and the ship will be put in commission and unfurl her flag at this port.

Capt. Ransford D. Bucknam of Cramp's Ship Yard, who will take the cruiser across, has been commissioned a Captain in the Ottoman Navy. It will also be necessary to commission the other officers.

The Medjidie will leave port fully ready for a naval engagement. Her guns, all of the latest pattern in use in the United States Navy, were made in Bethlehem, Penn. All are practically in place. The magazines are to be filled with ammunition as if for a war cruise. As soon as the cruiser reaches the sea the trial of all her guns will be begun. This will be made particularly thorough.

In view of the haste with which the builders have been charged to deliver the ship only two stops will be made on the long run to Constantinople. The trip will require about twenty days, and it may be that a final speed test will be made somewhere off Crete.

The exact cause of the hurry orders has not been explained.

ARKANSAS BISHOP SCORED.

Boston Negroes Denounce Churchman Who Defends Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—The utterances of Bishop Brown of Arkansas, in this city last week, condemnatory of the negro, and defending the practice of lynching, have caused much indignation here. At a mass meeting of colored representatives to-day it was resolved:

"That we appeal to the earnest, sober, God fearing people of this country to put their seal of disapproval on this churchman's utterances, who disgraced his holy office, and who denies the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Several of the speakers voiced a demand for the Bishop's unfrocking, and it is not unlikely that some move to this end may be made.

PATTI SIXTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

Celebrating at Syracuse with a Series of Dinners to Her Party.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Mme. Adelina Patti, her husband, Baron Cederstrom, and eighteen attendants have been enjoying themselves in this city since last Wednesday. Patti was sixty-one years old Friday, and that evening she gave a dinner to her entire party in honor of the occasion. Last evening another dinner was given.

The members of the party have kept closely to their rooms, and the public has seen hardly anything of them. Patti has not left her apartments, and the Baron only once allowed himself to get within a range of a reporter, to whom he said he was amazed at America's greatness.

Mme. Patti was to have gone from here to Scranton, but the concert there has been canceled owing to the small sale of seats, and Patti accordingly will leave to-morrow morning for Philadelphia.

PASTOR'S CORPSE IN PULPIT.

At His Request It Stood There During His Funeral Service.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.—In the General Baptist Church at Folsomville, a small town in Warrick County, about twenty miles from here, the corpse of the Rev. James Hart stood behind the pulpit this afternoon while his funeral sermon was preached. The glassy eyes of the old preacher looked out over the immense audience that came to pay homage to him. It was the strangest funeral ever known.

The Rev. Mr. Hart was seventy-six years old, and had been pastor of the Folsomville church for fifty-five years. A few years ago he asked his congregation to stand his corpse up in the pulpit while his funeral sermon was preached.

BOSTON HARBOR FROZEN OVER.

For First Time Since 1855 Ice Extends Mile from Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Not since the Winter of 1855 have the citizens of East Boston been afforded the novel pleasure of walking or sailing across the ice between Jeffry's Point and Governor's Island, a distance of nearly a mile. All day people took advantage of the opportunity, hundreds of men and boys walking and skating across the vast field of ice.

In the afternoon two East Boston boys made the trip in an improvised iceboat. It consisted of a sled, a fishbox filled with ice for ballast, and a large sail, much the worse for wear. The boat raced over the ice without any difficulty to and from its destination.

CHESAPEAKE BAY ICE-BOUND.

Congestion of Traffic Adds to Troubles of Baltimore Merchants.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The condition of traffic on Chesapeake Bay, on account of the long-continued cold, is worse than it has been for years, and is a subject of grave concern to the merchants and shippers of Baltimore. Neither yesterday nor to-day has a single bay steamship ventured from its moorings here, the ice floes rendering navigation exceedingly dangerous and almost impracticable.

Even the heavy ocean-going steamships can only make port with the assistance of the ice boats. This condition had resulted in a serious congestion of freight, which must increase until the ice packs that extend 150 miles down the bay break up.

PROF. BOGERT RECOVERING.

In No Danger of Losing His Eyesight, His Physician Says.

At the home of Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert, the Columbia University professor who was painfully injured on Saturday morning while experimenting before a class, it was said last evening that he was doing well and would be able to resume his duties in a fortnight.

The physician in attendance announced that the professor was in no danger of losing his eyesight, and that the wounds in his face would heal readily under treatment.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:05 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,361 Fifth Ave.

RUMORS OF LAND FIGHTING IN EAST

Cables Silent, but Reports of Battles Heard.

KUROPATKIN TO COMMAND

News of Appointment of Russian General Is Received with Enthusiasm in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The cables are still silent with regard to the progress of the war, but there are vague rumors of land fighting.

As an instance, the correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Paris edition of The New York Herald talks of a Russian repulse on the Yalu River, with a loss of 2,500 lives.

From a reliable quarter The Morning Post's Chefoo correspondent says he learns that tens of thousands of Japanese are advancing by forced marches from various parts of Korea on the Yalu, and that severe fighting is expected shortly.

There are the only references to actual operations that have reached London.

Viceroy Alexieff, it is said, has issued proclamations to the Chinese throughout Manchuria seeking to enlist their sympathy in behalf of Russia and their assistance in maintaining the railway intact by representing to them Japan's treacherous methods in beginning the war.

A Port Arthur dispatch received at St. Petersburg reports that the Russian cruiser Novik had been repaired and had left her dock.

The Standard's Kieff correspondent hears that the Caucasus and Turkestan armies are to be mobilized. He adds that the rumor is not confirmed officially, but says if it is true it can only be interpreted as a veiled threat against India in certain emergencies.

The correspondent at Tien-Tsin of The Standard reports the attack by 500 Chinese "brigands" on the Russian post at Foo-Chow as probably an attempt to wreck the railway.

KUROPATKIN TO LEAD THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

News of His Appointment Received with Enthusiasm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin, who was yesterday relieved of his functions as Minister of War, to the chief command of the Russian Army in the Far East was gazetted this morning.

With the possible exception of Gen. Dragomiroff, ex-Governor General of Kieff and later Member of the Council of State, Gen. Kuropatkin is the most popular man in the Russian Army. As a bluff old soldier who has fought his way up from the bottom to be Minister of War, he is the ideal of the enlisted men.

The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to direct command in the field has been received with enthusiasm and his leadership inspires complete confidence that there will be no mistake and that Russian arms will be carried to success on land.

Gen. Kuropatkin will be accompanied to the front by the Grand Dukes Alexis, Boris, Nicholas, and Michael Nikolaievitch.

The Emperor and the Empress gave a luncheon to-day to Gen. Kuropatkin and the Grand Dukes at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace, and bade them farewell.

The exact mission of Grand Duke Alexis is unknown, but it is undoubtedly an important one, as he has been in supreme command of the Russian Navy, as President of the Board of Admiralty, taking an active part in the negotiations which preceded hostilities. He presided at the special council which prepared Russia's undelivered reply to Japan. Grand Duke Alexis paid a memorably pleasant visit to the United States when a young man. His career as High Admiral was brilliant, and he has always surrounded himself with a notable staff.

With Gen. Kuropatkin's appointment as Commander in Chief of the army and the presence of Grand Duke Alexis in the Far East, the opinion is strengthened that, while Admiral Alexieff may remain as Viceroy, the active direction of operations will pass out of his hands.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Echo de Paris's St. Petersburg correspondent says there are rumors in circulation that the appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to the command of the Russian Army in Manchuria meant that Viceroy Alexieff was losing favor. The correspondent says the truth is as follows:

"When the war broke out the Czar asked Viceroy Alexieff whether he deemed it necessary to send a General to command the troops, and if so which he preferred. The Viceroy replied that he considered it necessary to have a chief commander of the land troops, but that he had no preference as to whom should be selected. The Czar thereupon asked him whether Gen. Kuropatkin would be agreeable, and the Admiral replied:

"Absolutely, but I beg your Majesty to discharge me from all responsibility for the land operations, leaving these to Gen. Kuropatkin."

Viceroy Alexieff retains the Viceroyship, but Gen. Kuropatkin is empowered to communicate directly with the Czar.

CHASED A BRITISH SHIP.

Russians Afterward Signaled, "Beg to be Excused."

ADEN, Feb. 21.—The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer Mongolia encountered at noon on Saturday, 480 miles north of Aden, a Russian battleship and four torpedo boat destroyers.

After a vain attempt by a destroyer to cut off the Mongolia, all the warships gave chase, but being unable to overtake her they signalled her to stop. The Mongolia obeyed, and a destroyer, after a close scrutiny, signalled, "Beg to be excused."

The fleet is evidently hoping to capture Japanese ships.

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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says regret is expressed in

Japan at France's reading of international law whereby Jibuti becomes a secondary base for Russian operations against Japan.

RUSSIANS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

7,000 Troops Ready to Leave South Russia for Manchuria.

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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The indications are, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that the Russians beyond the Yalu do not intend to make an immediate offensive move into Korea, rather adopting scouting precautions.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that 7,000 troops in all will leave South Russia for Manchuria.

By The Associated Press.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 21.—The Russian forces in Manchuria so far are acting entirely on the defensive. Extensive preparations are being made at Dalny, Port Arthur, Niu-Chwang, and Laio-Yang to prevent the threatened landing of Japanese troops.

CONGRATULATED BY MIKADO.

Message to Officer Who Directed Port Arthur Attack on Feb. 14.

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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Mikado has addressed a message of congratulation to the officer commanding the destroyer division which delivered the attack at Port Arthur on Feb. 14.

The Mikado has instructed Count Inouye to discharge the duties of adviser, thus giving him direct access to the sovereign.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS OUT AGAIN.

Are Apparently Trying to Sever Japanese Cables.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Vladivostok squadron seems to have left port again.

The ships are apparently seeking to sever Japanese cables.

By The Associated Press.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 21.—Sounds of desultory firing at sea are heard almost nightly, and this morning firing was again heard. This is doubtless due to the attempted approach of Japanese torpedo boats, but nothing serious has developed.

The Novy Krai (supposed to represent Viceroy Alexieff's opinions) prints a long article invoking historical precedents to prove the illegality of the Japanese declaration that coal and victuals will in all cases be treated as contraband of war. The paper describes Japan's attitude as barefaced presumption, and urges the neutral powers to disregard it and not to refuse to supply belligerent ships with coal to carry them to their nearest home port.

It follows, therefore, the Novy Krai says, that the British Government should allow Russian ships at Singapore to take on sufficient coal to enable them to reach Port Arthur.

TELLS THE MANDJUR TO MOVE.

Demand by Shanghai Taotai Has Not Yet Been Complied With.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—On Saturday evening, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, the Shanghai Taotai, acting as representative of the Japanese Consul, formally demanded that the Russian gunboat Mandjur leave Shanghai within twenty-four hours.

The Russian Consul replied that he was unable to comply with the demand without instructions from the Russian Minister at Peking, which he was requesting by telegraph.

The Consul reminded the Taotai that the Mandjur was at Shanghai by virtue of an arrangement, approved by the Chinese Government, that the vessel be considered as non-combatant and stationary during the war, and he said he was not aware that the Chinese Government had modified its decision.

On the other hand the Japanese maintain that the presence of a Russian warship at a neutral port is prejudicial to the re-establishment of the regular merchant service.

BRITISH GIFT TO KOREAN RULER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Söul to The Times says the British Minister had an audience of the Emperor on Saturday and presented to him a silver model of a pilgrim's bottle in Windsor Castle as a gift from King Edward.

The Emperor was greatly pleased, and was more friendly than usual.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the Russian Consulate is arranging to send to Odessa the refugees from Che-mul-pho who are at Shanghai in considerable numbers. Many are destitute.

The Times's Söul correspondent says the British cruiser Amphitrite, carrying Russian sailors, has left for Hongkong.

ROUGH RIDERS FOR JAPAN.

Ex-Members of Roosevelt's Famous Regiment to Help Fight Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—A regiment of rough riders is to be organized for service with the Japanese forces against the Russians by Capt. Robert H. Bruce, who commanded Troop M of Col. Roosevelt's famous regiment, and Major Henry B. Hersey, who was Major in the Rough Riders. Hersey will be Colonel. The regiment will be formed from the old members of the Roosevelt regiment.

While Japan has refused to receive foreigners in the military or naval service, Major Hersey has been advised that a regiment of cavalry will be accepted, as the cavalry branch is Japan's greatest military weakness.

Capt. Bruce says Major Hersey has been informed that many members of the Rough Riders will readily respond to a call for Japanese service.

It is the intention to organize the regiment in Texas, where it will be thoroughly drilled. It will be equipped entirely with American arms and accoutrements, but the equipment and the men cannot go together. The men will have to leave as individuals and mobilize at some point in the Pacific.

Major Hersey resides at Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Bruce is a resident of Mobile, Ala.

RUSSIA WELCOMED HAY NOTE, SAYS CASSINI

Believes It Was Inspired by Motives of Highest Humanity.

FRIENDSHIP IS UNBROKEN

Czar's Government Considers Washington's Attitude Correct — American Tender of Aid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—"Russia gladly and willingly favored the suggestion of Secretary Hay that, as far as possible, the belligerents in the Far Eastern war localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of the peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world. My Government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity, and was mutually advantageous to the belligerents."

This statement was made by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, at the embassy to-night. Continuing, Count Cassini said:

"It is fortunate that, whatever may be the feeling here and there in the United States of sympathy for Japan, the traditional and, so far as Russia is concerned, the highly prized friendly relations between the Washington and St. Petersburg Governments in no way have been interfered with. Every mail brings to the embassy from 50 to 100 contradictions, in the form of offers of assistance, medical and military, of the statement that Russia is without friends in this country.

"It is so in this country, as in every other, that the smaller nation in the struggle can count on a certain amount of sympathy, arising solely from the fact of its minority, but it is a tribute to the fairness of your Government that the official conduct of your Government certainly has been all that either belligerent could expect in the preservation of the strict neutrality which the President directed shall be observed by his people.

"So numerous have these offers of medical and other aid become that I have felt it my duty to bring them to the attention of my Government. It is possible that in recognition of the kindly spirit of humanity and friendliness which is evinced by the American physicians offering their assistance that my Government may find a way to accept some of them, and that American physicians and nurses may aid us in caring for the wounded in the Far Eastern war. I am daily expecting an answer from St. Petersburg on this point."

AMERICA TO SEND CONSULS.

Will Insist on No Interference with Those Going to Manchuria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The State Department will take no steps to countermand the instructions given to the three new Consuls that have been sent to Manchuria. Notwithstanding the apparent unwillingness of Russia to allow them to go to their respective stations this Government will insist that there be no interference, and it is believed there will be no disposition to make a controversy over the matter.

Two of the new Consuls, Fleming T. Cheshire and James W. Davidson, sailed from San Francisco on Feb. 17 for Yokohama. The former goes to Mukden and the latter to An-Tung. Under ordinary conditions it would take six weeks for them to reach those points, and now, when the region is in a state of hostility, there may be indefinite delays.

The Consul at Dalny, Edward V. Morgan, will sail this week for Japan. He will receive additional instructions in view of the latest turn of affairs, but he will not be ordered to change his plan to go to Dalny as rapidly as practicable. All three Consuls will go to Chee-Foo and from there make arrangements with the combatants to allow them to go through their lines. Mr. Morgan has but a short journey from Chee-Foo, hardly more than 100 miles. He will ask to be allowed to land at Port Arthur and go from there overland to Dalny, the distance being but a few miles.

Mukden and An-Tung are to be reached only over the branch of the Manchurian Railroad to Port Arthur, and Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson will not be able to make much progress unless the Russian officials grant them permission to make the journey.

Both An-Tung and Mukden are likely to be in the war centre by the time Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson get to China, and the principle laid down in the American treaty with that country that these two places shall be open ports may be subject to force of circumstances over which neither China nor the United States may have any control.

KOREAN PRINCE IS SAFE.

Eui-Wha at a Small Congregational College in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The much-talked-of disappearance of the royal Prince Eui-Wha of Korea has been fully explained by the statement from authoritative sources that he is living quietly at a small Congregational College in Virginia, where he is under the especial care and tutelage of good New England professors, who are educating him that he may be fit to rule his country in the course of time on modern and progressive lines.

Dr. Tunis Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant in this city, and late President of Howard University, says that he has for several years kept watch over Eui and counseled him. He says that the young man is a serious-minded and noble fellow, anxious to gain knowledge, and, as far as he can, prepare himself for the responsibilities some day to rest upon him.

When he first came here Eui was oppressed by the vastness of everything and the great numbers and activity of our people. The fact not only oppressed him with a sense of the weakness and obsolete character of his people at home, but depressed him in view of his own shortcomings and the seemingly insuperable and never-ending heights of training and knowledge that he must strive to attain.

But Dr. Hamlin says the young fellow has gone at his work in a manly way and has made good progress. His manners are those of the quiet and well-controlled gentleman. He is observant in perception, retentive in memory, and a diligent reader of passing history. He is especially interested just now in the war between Russia and Japan, because of the impending possibility of disaster to his own people.

He is not his father's eldest son, but the elder brother is an imbecile, and Eui is probably destined to be the Emperor of Korea. At the same time there is a strong faction of noblemen who want to use the imbecile as a ruler and themselves enjoy control of the kingdom. They would, if they could, put Eui out of the way, and if he were to return to Korea now violence might be done him. He will remain here until he has finished his education.

The fact that his personal safety has been threatened has given rise to stories of secret agents being sent to this country to take Eui's life, but there is really no foundation for them, and as long as the young Prince remains here he thinks he is perfectly safe from assassination.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

CZAR READY TO AID, SEWARD BELIEVES

Continued from Page 1.

motive for so unusual a diplomatic proceedings. He paused a moment and then said:

"'Show them both into the Assistant Secretary's room and I will come in presently.'

"So they both came into my room and I asked them to be seated. A few minutes later, while the two Ministers were seated side by side on the sofa, the door opened and the Secretary entered. Smiling and shaking his head, he said:

"'No, no, no. This will never do. I cannot see you in that way.'

"The Ministers rose to greet him. 'True,' said one of them, 'it is unusual, but we are obeying our instructions.' 'And at least,' said the other, 'you will allow us to state the object of our visit.'

"'No,' said Mr. Seward; 'we must start right about it, whatever it is. M. Mercier, will you do me the favor to come to dine with me this evening? Then we can talk over your business at leisure, and if Lord Lyons will step with me into my room now we will discuss what he has to say to me.'

"'If you refuse to see us together,' began the French Minister, with a courteous smile and shrug—

"'Certainly, I do refuse to see you together,' interrupted my father, 'but I will see either of you separately, here or elsewhere.' So the interviews were held severally, not jointly, and the papers which they had been instructed jointly to present and formally read were left for the Secretary's informal inspection. A brief examination of them was sufficient to enable him to say courteously, but with decision, that he declined to hear them read or to receive any official notice of them.

"In his dispatches a day or two later to Mr. Dayton at Paris and Mr. Adams at London, Secretary Seward narrated the foregoing circumstances."

RUSSIA'S TELEGRAPH PLAN.

Continuing, Mr. F. W. Seward told of the proposition, in 1862, to connect Russia and the United States by an overland telegraph circuit. "The project was," he said, "to extend the line across the border of the United States and through British Columbia and Russian-America (now Alaska,) thence across Bering Strait, and thence to Irkutsk, in Siberia. The Atlantic cable at that time had not been successfully laid.

"The Secretary of State opened the question with the Russian Government and received in reply assurances of the Czar's entire willingness to co-operate, if the plan should be found feasible. Surveyors were sent by both Governments and the line was thoroughly surveyed. The Western Union Telegraph Company provided most of the men engaged on the American portion of the work, while the Russian Government detailed some of its officials. Mr. George Kennan was one of the Americans sent, and he describes his experiences in his book 'Tent Life in Siberia.'

"In the same year Mr. Simon Cameron, who preceded Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, retired from the War Department, and accepted the mission to St. Petersburg. On his arrival early in the Summer he found many evidences of the friendly feeling there entertained toward the United States.

"'A long conversation with the Emperor, Alexander II.,' he wrote, showed 'not only his profound interest in everything relating to our country, but his accurate knowledge of our present situation. He declared frankly that his sympathies had always been cordial with us; that he was very anxious that the United States as a Nation should suffer no diminution of power or influence; that our interests and those of Russia were in many respects identical, and that he was desirous to hasten by all means in his power the progress of that telegraph enterprise which would enable the two powers to communicate directly with each other. He referred to his efforts in regard to the emancipation of the serfs, and manifested a great interest concerning the solution of the question of slavery in the United States.

"'The Emperor was exceedingly plain, frank, and unostentatious in his demeanor. The unaffected earnestness and sincerity of his expressions gave evidence that he desired to make a special manifestation of his friendship for our country and Government.'

"The poles for the telegraph line were cut and the line was marked, but before any wires were strung the Atlantic cable proved a success, so the Russo-American telegraph project was abandoned.

"Russia had been a stanch friend of the United States throughout the war. The kindly greetings exchanged in 1861 illustrated the sentiment which prevailed between Russia and our own country during all of the diplomatic intercourse.

"In the huge columns of official correspondence the brevity of the pages under the head of 'Russia' is significant. There were few Russian subjects or ships over whom any controversy could arise, but all the same other powers with even fewer contrived to find a way to pick a quarrel with what they believed to be a dying republic. If Russia had any claims for damages she never presented them. She never mentioned any grounds for a grievance.

"Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, took special satisfaction in saying that he 'wrote no notes and made no reclamations.' If he had anything to lay before the department, he 'made a morning call on Mr. Seward and ten minutes' conversation closed the business.'

"The plans for the telegraph line to connect the United States with Russia by way of Bering Straits helped immensely to stimulate and cement friendliness between the nations in question.

"When Russia was asked by France and England to join in proposals for mediation or intervention, she steadfastly declined to do so, unless the United States should ask her help. When, nevertheless, intervention seemed to be impending, Russia sent a fleet into American waters, and that fleet passed the Summer and Winter there.

WHY HER FLEET CAME.

"What was the purpose of that fleet? It was thought best that no official announcement of its purpose should be made. Prince Gortschakoff was a sagacious diplomat, and he did not care to embarrass the Washington Government by proffers of aid which might offend other powers.

"He merely instructed the Russian Minister to say he was sending the fleet over and that it was there 'for no unfriendly purpose.' The public and the Government felt morally certain that while its help would probably not be needed, it would be given if it were needed.

"It was rumored and believed generally that the commanders of the fleet had sealed orders which were not to be broken until they were notified by the Russian Minister at Washington.

Mr. Seward told of the unusual courtesy and hospitality shown the officers and men of the Russian fleet on the Atlantic Coast. They received a great many invitations to dinners and receptions, and the hospitality ended in a grand ball at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Seward referred knowingly to the fact that the Russian squadron moved southward from New York and went up the Potomac River at a time when that river was patrolled by guard boats of the Union fleet.

In Washington, he said, the Russian officers had the unique distinction of a presentation to the President and Cabinet at the White House, and afterward the members of the Cabinet paid a visit to the flagship, the frigate Osliaba. Secretary Seward gave a dinner to the officers of the fleet and the Russian Legation, and the compliment was returned by the Russian Minister.

"The ex-Assistant Secretary then told of the movement for the annexation of Alaska, which took active form in 1867, under the Secretary of State. In 1860 he had predicted that that part of Russia would some day belong to the United States. In the course of a speech at St. Paul in that year he said:

"'Standing here and looking off into the northwest I see the Russian as he busily occupies himself in establishing seaports and towns and fortifications on the verge of the continent as the outposts of St. Petersburg, and I can say—Go on and build up your outposts all along the coast, up even to the Arctic Ocean. They will yet become outposts of my own country, monuments of the civilization of the United States in the northwest."

THE ALASKA TREATY.

"Renewing the subject later through Mr. Stoeckl, Mr. Seward found the Russian Government not unwilling to discuss it. Russia had no idea, in any event, of permitting her possessions to become the property of any European power. Russia-America (Alaska) was a remote province of the empire, not readily defensible and unlikely to be developed in the near future. In the hands of the Americans, it would be developed more quickly and more easily defended.

"Mr. Seward and Prince Gortschakoff lost no time in reaching an agreement over the matter, which, instead of embarrassing with conflicting interests, presented mutual advantages. The question of ownership being settled, there arose then the question of payment.

"Of course, it was necessary to fix upon some definite sum to name in the treaty—a sum not so small as to belittle the transaction, nor so large as to deprive it of its real character as an act of friendliness on Russia's part toward the United States. Neither side seemed very particular about the amount. Former treaties, such as those with France, Spain, and Mexico, offered a guide in establishing the valuation.

"The Russians proposed $10,000,000. Mr. Seward suggested $5,000,000. Then these sums were divided, making the amount $7,500,000. Mr. Seward thereupon suggested that the $500,000 might as well be thrown off in the United States' favor, and this was agreed to.

"The territory, however, was still subject to the privileges of the franchise of the Russian Fur Company, and my father was firm in his demand that these franchises should be annulled by the Russian Government before the transfer was made, and proposed to add $200,000 if this was done. This, likewise, was agreeable to the Russian diplomats. This valuation was regarded as satisfactory even from the point of view of the individual fisherman, miner, or educator, because the timber, mines, furs, and fisheries would easily guarantee the interest on that sum annually.

"Mr. Seward lost no time in clinching this bargain. On the evening of March 29, he was playing a game of whist with his family in the parlor of his house when the Russian Minister called to see him.

"'I have a dispatch,' said the Minister, 'from my Government by cable. The Emperor gives his consent to the cession. To-morrow, if you like, I will come to the department and we can enter upon the treaty.'

"Mr. Seward, with a smile of satisfaction at the news, pushed away the whist table, saying:

"'Why wait till to-morrow, Mr. Stoeckl? Let's make the treaty to-night.'

"'But your department is closed. You have no clerks, and my secretaries are scattered about town.'

"'Never mind that,' responded Seward. 'If you can muster your legation before midnight you will find me awaiting you at the department, which will be open and ready for business.'

"In less than two hours afterward light was streaming out of the windows of the Department of State, and it seemed as active there as at midday. By 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the treaty was engrossed and signed and ready for transmission by the President to the Senate. This haste was absolutely necessary, in order that the treaty should be acted upon before the end of the session."

THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

Speaking of the present conflict and its possibilities, Mr. Seward said:

"I regret to see this clash between Russia and Japan. Both of those countries are and have been friends of the United States. Russia's desire for the seaport is natural and seems to us not unreasonable.

"On the other hand, Japan's desire for a foothold on the Asiatic Continent is also a natural and not unreasonable one. Both of them are expanding and growing powers, and I think are destined to lift Northern Asia out of its Oriental stagnation.

"Friction between them was probably inevitable, but it would be better if they could act in co-operation, instead of in hostility one toward the other. They cannot achieve impossibilities. Russia cannot destroy Japan, and Japan cannot destroy Russia. Each of them has too many millions of people for that to happen. Both of them cannot have Manchuria, although both are trying to get it, and whichever secures it will find that it cannot shut out foreign trade and intercourse with it.

"The world wants the open door there. I believe the peace-loving Czar and his sagacious Ministers assured us that we should have that open door. It was unfortunate and unwise that his overzealous subordinates at St. Petersburg and in the East took the ground that all foreigners, including Americans, should be excluded. That action, although disavowed, tended to create unfriendly feeling in the United States toward Russia.

"A war is like a fire—once started, none can tell where the conflagration will stop. But there are some theories that are wildly improbable. Neither power will utterly wipe out the other. China will not step suddenly into the field with a well-equipped and well-drilled modern army to precipitate the 'yellow peril,' nor will the European powers be eager to rush in to take part in the conflict. Nor will the war plunge the world into general bankruptcy.

"The most encouraging and healthful sign of the present situation is the prompt and ready assent of all the powers, including the belligerents themselves, to Mr. Hay's judicious suggestion to limit and localize the conflict. Everybody can speculate to suit himself as to whether the Japanese or the Russians are the better fighters or have the greater resources.

"The conflict will end, as all wars do, with the exhaustion of one or both of the combatants. Then the broken threads of diplomacy will be reunitedp and peace will be made on the basis of the conditions in which the combatants then find themselves."

You will find great benefits and a fund of good cheer in the
John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**
It is the purest and most readily assimilated whiskey in the world and acts upon the normal physique as a food and tonic.

TIN DISCOVERY IN BURMA.

Deposits Equal to Those in the Straits Settlements Found.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Colombo to The Times says Col. K. M. Foss stated yesterday that he had been working northward from Mergui, in Lower Burma, to the Siamese frontier, with engineers, and that he had discovered deposits of tin equal to those in the Straits Settlements, and likely to add largely to the world's output.

There is excellent coal in the vicinity of the deposits.

PATRIOTISM TO ORDER.

Kieff Police Organize Demonstrations and Students Object.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—According to reports from Kieff, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, disorders have occurred there on account of the resistance of revolutionary students to the patriotic demonstrations organized under police management.

Eleven students were wounded by the police.

The manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Committee has put the public on their guard against the tactics of the authorities, who grant full liberty to demonstrations and public meetings in support of the Government.

The manifesto alluded to is probably the document referred to in a Vienna dispatch of Feb. 12.

It denounced the war, condemned the policy which has brought Russia into conflict with Japan, described the war as likely to retard for many years Russian economic progress, and ended with an appeal to the Russian people so to act that this contest may prove the grave of despotism.

The manifesto, it is said, is being circulated far and wide in Russia.

ITALY DENIES WAR RUMORS.

Speculators Responsible for False News to be Punished.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Rumors of warlike preparations by Italy having been circulated, a semi-official communication has emanated from the Government which is in substance as follows:

"Stories of alleged armaments and of the movements of warships and troops for service abroad are entirely false.

"Indications exist that this false news is connected with Stock Exchange speculation, and those responsible have been brought before the law courts to be punished according to law, with imprisonment for from three to thirty months."

The communication evidently alludes to the insistence by a portion of the press that Italy will be antagonistic to Austria in the Balkans, and to the predictions of international complications, thus causing a fall in Italian bonds and a rise in the exchange on gold.

ORDER TO AMERICAN SHIPS.

The New Orleans and Two Gunboats Instructed to Leave Che-Foo.

CHEE-FOO, Feb. 21.—The United States cruiser New Orleans and the gunboats Wilmington and Annapolis, which sailed from Manila on Feb. 15 under command of Rear Admiral Cooper, upon arriving here received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to return to Shanghai.

When the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan occurred, Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dispatched a cruiser squadron to Shanghai, and Admiral Cooper's squadron to Chee-Foo. Secretary Moody has ordered all the ships to Shanghai.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD MERGER.

Brunswick and Birmingham and Atlantic and Birmingham to Unite.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 21.—A special to The Morning News from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

"Charles Livingston Hyde of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad, today stated positively that the Brunswick and Birmingham and the Atlantic and Birmingham Railroads are to be consolidated.

"'This consolidation,' said Mr. Hyde, 'practically assures the building of a line as projected by us from Brunswick to Birmingham, and will give the Atlantic and Birmingham tidewater outlet at Brunswick.'

"Mr. Hyde said that the merger of the two roads may take place March 15, the time when the option held by the Atlantic and Birmingham expires.

"He also said that the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic and Birmingham are very closely allied now, as T. Jefferson Coolidge and his associates hold large interests in both roads."

Russia Harasses U. S. Consul Miller.

YIN-KOW, Feb. 21.—United States Consul Miller's efforts to arrange for his representative to meet the Japanese refugees at Niu-Chwang have failed. The obstacles which the Viceregal and civil administrations have placed in his way seem to indicate that it is the intention of the authorities to control and remove the refugees, so as to prevent their lodging complaints and laying evidence of their treatment before foreigners.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
First Great Excursion
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MAY 10, 1904
In the Flush of Its Newness
$20 THE ROUND TRIP
FROM NEW YORK, and proportionate rates from other stations. By special train of first-class coaches, returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Furniture of Historic Charm
takes fine reflection in a number of pieces reproduced from the days of our early independence. The "Washington" Study Table with its numerous drawers and side racks, the "Faneuil" Sofa with its strong suggestion of comfort, the "Virginia" Settle for the fireplace—are but a few of the sterling pieces reproduced from this charming period of our early history.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

"Cravenette" Rain Coats
Rain Will Neither Wet Nor Spot Them.
A Postal Card Brings a Booklet.
The above trade mark is stamped on the inside of all Cravenettes
B. PRIESTLEY & CO., 71-73 Grand Street, NEW YORK

THREAT OE STRIKE IN SOFT COALFIELD

Anthracite Miners Directed to be Ready to Give Aid.

TROUBLE EXPECTED IN APRIL

If Miners and Operators Fail to Get Together in Coming Conference Shut-Down Is Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 21.—Anthracite mine workers were to-day officially notified by President T. D. Nichols of District No. 1 to elect delegates to the convention of Feb. 29, when the United Mine Workers will consider the refusal of the soft coal operators to renew the present wage scale. That the mine workers anticipate a strike as a result of this refusal is evident by a clause of President Nichols's order which says:

"When the special convention was called in July, 1902, to consider the condition of the anthracite mine workers and to take the necessary action to support us the bituminous workers were fully represented and gave hearty co-operation and ample support. It is therefore hoped and expected that you will give the same response to this call."

The miners and their officials here say that they will oppose any reduction in the soft coal workers' wages, even to the extent of a strike, if the operators persist in maintaining their present position. In anticipation of this the anthracite miners are being prepared to aid the soft coal workers. The organization is being strengthened. Districts Nos. 1 and 7 have reduced the initiation fee to one-third of what it has been, and the men are being urged to save money, so they can return some of the $750,000 which the soft coal workers gave them during their strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—One of the biggest shut-downs in the history of the coal industry will take place after April 1 unless the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pittsburg can reach an agreement on a wage scale for the next mining year. Committes from the miners and operators will meet again in Indianapolis Feb. 29. Both sides are firm in their demands.

It has been freely said that the operators had an understanding with the officials of the coal miners to shut down the mines for two months to reduce the output so that the operators can advance the price of coal and at the same time pay the miners the wage scale demanded. There is no doubt that the miners would be willing to agree to a proposition of the kind, but it is doubtful whether the operators would.

Discussing the situation, Patrick Dolan, President of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, to-day said:

"The closing down of all the mines for four or six weeks would right the wage question if we can get the operators to look at it in that way.

"We will not accept a reduction. I think when the operators find that we are determined on this question they will not go to extremes. Until the last monute has passed there is always a chance that an amicable settlement will be reached honorable to the contending parties."

If a strike or a suspension comes in the soft coal fields of the competitive districts it will involve over 1,000,000 people. The miners affected are distributed as follows: Illinois, 42,000 men; Indiana, 18,000; Ohio, 32,500, and about 55,000 men in the Pittsburg district. Should the Central Pennsylvania district be drawn into the conflict about 86,500 more men will be thrown out of work.

This will be a total of 178,500 coal miners. During strikes of past years miners in Iowa, Kentucky, and West Virginia have frequently been drawn into the disputes, and none need be surprised if the number of idle men would reach a grand total of 200,000.

The loss to the coal operators of a shutdown in the competitive bituminous coal field for one month would be enormous. The Pittsburg operators alone would lose about $4,160,000 and 4,000,000 tons of coal. The total loss in the region affected would be $8,879,000 and 8,640,000 tons of coal. About three-fourths of this vast sum of money would be lost to the mine workers.

The trouble with the bituminous coal miner is that every time the coke trade gets dull the small coke producers mine their coal, sell the lump in competition with steam coal, and make coke out of the nut and slack.

Should a demand set in for coke, the competitive states it would be relieved from the solution of an ugly problem. The United Mine Workers and the coal operators of Pittsburg, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are in accord on all propositions but that of a wage scale for 1904. The operators want to substitute the wage scale of 1902 for that of 1903.

If the operators decide upon paying the scale demanded by the miners they will unquestionably advance prices. If the operators and miners fail in an agreement, then the price of coal will go skyward.

Cold Wave Predicted.

The following special weather forecast was received late last night at the local Weather Bureau:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Cold wave for Northeastern New York. Temperature will fall thirty to forty degrees during the next thirty-six hours."

French Troops Sail for Tonquin.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 21.—The French steamship Salasie sailed from here to-day carrying troops and supplies. Her destination is Tonquin, Indo-China. The Government has also chartered the French steamship Adour for the same purpose.

Vantine's The Unusual Store.
Persian Neckwear
Extreme novelties in hand-printed, delicate colorings, on the finest quality of Silk Crepe.
2¼ yards long by 22 inches wide.
Extra value at
$3.75, $5.00, $6.00
Persian Crinkled Crepe Scarfs
Plain colors,
81 inches long by 22 inches wide.
$4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Hand-Made Grass Linen Collars
with drawn work,
25c., 30c., 35c., 45c.
Sets, $1.10.
Second Floor.
A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Harrow Flannels
for Southern Trips, indispensable for Travel, Golf, Squash and Motoring.
Shrunken before weaving, the yarns in these cloths are guaranteed
Absolutely Unshrinkable
This is the first time that the word "unshrinkable" could be truthfully used.
Shirts of the Harrow Flannels are $6.50 each.
These cloths are notably good for pajamas.

This Shield on the Box
WELSBACH CO. WELSBACH QUALITY
There's not enough difference in price to justify you buying imitations. Five kinds of Welsbach mantles —15, 20, 25, 30, 35c.
All Dealers.
The Welsbach Store 1133 Broadway

P. B. Ale
"Enuff sed"
A Tonic to the Tired
$1.50 per dozen pints
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
New York Agents

The Great Spread for Daily Bread.
Karo
CORN SYRUP
At grocers, 10c, 25c, 50c tins.
CORN PRODUCTS CO., New York and Chicago.

RESCUER PERISHES IN SAVING WOMEN

Church Cadet Rushes Into Burning Boarding House.

BIG BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

Fraser Tablet Works Destroyed—Flames Imperil Uptown Block—Smoke Causes Alarm at Hoffman House.

In an attempt to aid in the rescue of several women from fire in the boarding house at 157 East Sixty-first Street last evening, William Mara of 348 East Sixty-second Street lost his life. The body was found after the flames had been extinguished near a window in the rear of the third floor.

The young man had dashed into the house in response to a call for assistance in carrying out some of the occupants. He wore the military uniform of the cadet battalion of St. Bartholomew's Parish, and afterward, when his pockets were searched a bronze medal was found with the inscription, "St. B. C. B. One hundred per cent duty." On the opposite side was scratched with a pin "W. Mara, 209 East Forty-second Street." That is the address of the St. Bartholomew's Parish House.

The identification of Mara was made by Lieut. Wilson of St. Bartholomew's Battalion. Yesterday had been drill day, he said, at the parish house club, and Mara had been there, thus accounting for his wearing his cadet uniform.

The house, 157 East Sixty-first Street, is conducted by Mrs. Jacob Weinberg, who also has No. 159, but the boarders all take their meals in No. 157. Miss Adele Utiv, soon after the dinner hour, discovered flames coming out of the door of the dumbwaiter shaft on the second floor. She ran to the street screaming. The fire seemed to burst out on all floors at once, and in a moment there was panic throughout the house.

When the flames began to burst out the windows of the third and fourth floors Arthur H. Fisher, a manufacturer, living at 147 East Sixty-first Street, and Arthur Wertheimer of 145 East Sixty-first Street broke in the door of No. 155, and ran up to the first floor. The houses are only a foot or two apart.

The two men smashed through the windows of the boarding house on that floor, but saw they could do nothing there, so ran up to the second floor and to the rear room. There, Fisher leaned out, and saw several women crowded at the windows in the boarding house. Outside each window is a ledge. With Mr. Wertheimer, holding him, Mr. Fisher leaned away out, and one by one about half a dozen persons were helped out of the windows and into the rear room of No. 155 and then down stairs.

Those who were taken out in this way were the Misses Estelle and Blanche Mannheimer, who had rooms on the second floor; Mr. and Mrs. R. Schweimer, Lucille Schweimer, seven years old, and Miss Agnes Murtha, a governess for the Schweimer family.

On the third floor in one of the front rooms lived Miss May Seiffer and her sister. In another room back of that lived her brother, Moe Seiffer, a fire insurance adjuster, who long ago had taken the precaution to place a plank across from the window of his sisters' room to that of No. 159, telling them always to leave it there. Miss May Seiffer was the only one of the family at home yesterday, and she escaped across the plank.

Owing to the fire at Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street at the time, Engine No. 16 and Truck No. 2 were the only pieces of apparatus that responded to the first alarm. A second was sent in afterward.

Fireman Falls of Truck No. 2 went through No. 159 to the third floor rear and saw two unconscious women leaning half way out a window of the burning house.

They were Mrs. Frankfurth and Mrs. Platzek. Falls swung out the window, hitched across until he could swing over and get into the window out of which the bodies hung. Then Firemen Fischer, Sullivan, and O'Connell carried a ladder up through No. 159, and by means of that the women were rescued. They were attended by Dr. Britteisdor of 783 Lexington Avenue, and did not recover consciousness for some time.

Police and firemen say that the young man who lost his life first appeared running from Third Avenue. He dashed hatless into the house, and in a few minutes reappeared carrying with him a young woman. Then he ran back and was not seen again.

While the firemen of Truck No. 2 were going through the building after the fire they met a man on the second floor wearing a rubber coat and rubber boots. Asked by the firemen who he was, he said he belonged to Truck No. 2. He was turned over to Policeman Brown and locked up, charged with being a suspicious person. The damage by the fire was estimated at $8,000.

BROOKLYN FACTORY BURNS.

Lack of Water Hampers Firemen at the Fraser Drug Works.

For the second time in three days the firemen in Brooklyn were called last night to battle with a big factory fire, the spread of which they were unable to check, because of a weak pressure of water in the mains. The blaze was in the factory of the Frazer Tablet Company, at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. It destroyed the plant and caused a loss estimated at about $350,000.

The factory stood on the crest of Prospect Hill, and the fire could be seen from all parts of Brooklyn, as well as from New York Bay, Staten Island, and the Jersey shore. Such was the glow in the sky while the flames raged that great crowds were attracted to the scene.

The four alarms which were turned in brought Chief Croker across the bridge, but he did not remain long at the fire, as he had to hurry back to Manhattan to another big blaze.

When Deputy Chiefs Murray and Lally found that the firemen were again having trouble with the water supply they complained vigorously of the fire-fighting conditions prevailing in the borough. So weak was the pressure in the mains that two and three engines had to be coupled to a single line of hose, and even then only a feeble stream could be forced from the nozzle. This made it necessary for the firemen to get to very close quarters with the fire, and many of them had their uniforms scorched. While the firemen were fighting the fire the Park Slope district and a portion of South Brooklyn were without water.

The fire started at about 6 o'clock in the west wing of the Fraser factory from some cause not determined. The factory was a double structure of brick, 100x186 feet, and three stories in height. The fire was discovered by Horatio N. Fraser, the President of the company, and Harry Barklow, watchman of the factory, who were in the building at the time. Mr. Fraser set off the private alarm while Barklow turned in an alarm from a street box. Additional alarms were turned in by the first firemen to arrive. A great quantity of drugs and chemicals, including 200,000,000 medical tablets, were stored in the building, all burning readily and causing the fire to spread swiftly.

Because of the low water pressure the firemen were able to make little or no progress in checking the spread of the flames, and the building was soon entirely ablaze.

Flying brands set fire to the big factory of the Maltine Manufacturing Company, at Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, on the roof and at window casements. The Maltine Company, of which ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is the head, has a trained fire fighting force of its own among its employes living in the neighborhood, and this force, by working constantly prevented the fire from getting any hold on the building.

The roofs of several tenement houses in the neighborhood also caught fire from flying sparks, but these blazes were quickly put out by volunteers stationed on the roofs.

The fire in the Fraser factory had been burning about two hours when two of the walls fell. The firemen got out of the way in time, however, and none of them was hurt.

Mr. Fraser said that the company carried about $250,000 in insurance, and that the loss would probably be about $100,000 greater than this figure. The building had been occupied as a chemical manufactory for about ten years, and was originally used as an oilcloth factory.

As in the case of this fire, complaint was made by fire officials of the weak water pressure at the big blaze which destroyed the plant of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company, in John Street, Brooklyn, on Friday night, causing a loss of $350,000.

FIRE IMPERILS UP-TOWN BLOCK

Falling Walls Endanger Firemen at Blaze Watched by Thousands.

One large five-story building was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon and four others were badly burned in a blaze which is said to have started from a cigarette which a boy threw into a pile of paper and rubbish. The fire started at 202 East Ninety-ninth Street, and because of a poor supply of water, before the firemen could get a stream on it, it had spread to the other buildings in the block, and at one time threatened the whole block. Four alarms were sounded before Chief Croker's men had the blaze under control, and the sound of the engines going to the fire seemed to have brought to the scene almost every person living for half a mile about.

On account of the fine weather the streets were thronged with people, and a great crowd gathered in the streets near the scene of the fire. Capt. Herlihy and several of his men had been busy getting people out of the neighboring tenements, and the people crowded down into the street. The Captain then sent in a call for more reserves, and men were sent from the East Eighty-eighth and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Stations. They had much trouble in driving the crowd back.

The building in which the fire began was just east of Third Avenue, and was a five-story factory building, owned by Frank S. Meyers of 645 Broadway. On the top floor was the Union Settlement Athletic Club, and the lower floors were occupied by the New American Steam Laundry and by John M. Wise, a slipper manufacturer.

The fire started at the rear of the third floor. It was discovered by Walter Dalton, an employe of the laundry, who had gone out into a small courtyard at the rear of the building. He knew that the janitor of the building, Peter Smith, and Henry Keegan, a member of the Athletic Club, were on the top floor. He shouted to them and Smith looked out of the window and saw the flames shooting from the windows below, but toward the east end of the building. He called to Keegan and they tried to get down the stairway, but were cut off. They then returned to the rear of the building and climbed down the fire escape at the west end to the courtyard. Then Janitor Smith ran to the box at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue and turned in an alarm.

When Battalion Chief Dougherty arrived the building was a mass of flames. The fire spread rapidly and the flames were shooting out of the rear windows and licking the surrounding buildings. Dougherty turned in two additional alarms, bringing twelve engines to the scene.

Fire Chief Croker, with Fire Commissioner Hayes and a friend of the latter's, were inspecting engine houses during the afternoon, making the tour in the chief's new automobile. They had just been to an engine house at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lenox Avenue and were going south on the east drive in Central Park when Chief Croker saw the flames. He drove the machine rapidly to the fire and took personal charge. He was not dressed for fire fighting, but borrowed a rubber coat and a cap and went to work. Almost immediately after his arrival he sent in a fourth alarm, bringing four additional engines.

When the first engine began pumping water, and the firemen opened the nozzle of the hose, a black stream poured out, which was so weak that it did not reach above the second floor of the building. As other engines tapped hydrants, this stream was lessened until the engines were practically useless. Meanwhile the fire had spread from the top floor of the factory down through the second floor, and to the buildings on the east side and in the rear. With the exception of a building occupied as a cigar factory, all of those which were kindled by the blaze were occupied by negroes and Italians.

As the flames spread a panic reigned among the occupants of these houses. The negroes especially lost their self-possession and caused many queer sights. Trunks and bundles were thrown out of windows to the street, beds, furniture, and kitchen utensils were thrown out, and one woman in her excitement lowered her pet parrot in its cage from the third story. A negro who had a chicken coop on the roof of one of the tenements went up there and gathered in as many of the fowls as he could catch, and sent the rest flying down into the street, where the eager spectators put an end to them.

Finally after ten minutes of waiting sufficient water was provided for the firemen, who then turned their attention to saving the threatened buildings. Public School No. 109 is but a door from the factory where the fire started, and the firemen used their greatest efforts in saving that building, finally getting the flames on that side under control. Then seemed as though the flames would ignite the block on Third Avenue between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, occupied by tenement houses, so Chief Croker sent one of his aids to tell the tenants to vacate. Then another pitching of baggage began, and in a few minutes the street was almost covered with a collection of household goods, above which negroes knelt with uplifted hands, praying for a cessation of the fire.

Fire hose blocked Third Avenue so that all surface cars were stopped for over an hour. During that time they strung out down town as far as Seventy-ninth Street and up town as far as One Hundred and Tenth Street. Great volumes of black smoke filled with sparks rolled from the burning building and over the Ninety-ninth Street elevated station, so that trains did not stop there during the blaze. Passengers were admitted to the station, however, and from there many viewed the flames. Every street for blocks about was filled with people anxious to get a look at the firemen.

Without warning, after the flames had been burning for over an hour, the roof of the factory fell in suddenly, carrying the floors below with it. A second later a large section of the front wall fell forward into the street, nearly striking several firemen working there. The people in the front of the crowd at that point became frightened, and, starting back, trampled persons behind them, but not seriously injuring any one.

In the course of two hours the flames were gotten under control. The damage to the factory proper was estimated at $50,000, not inclusive of much valuable machinery in it. No definite estimate of damage was had on the other burned buildings, some of which had but one floor destroyed, and others of which were burned out above the second floor. By the loss of the factory over 200 women are thrown out of employment.

About 9:30 o'clock last night the tenants were allowed to return to 203 East Ninety-ninth Street. When Mrs. Annie Reynolds reached her apartment on the top floor she discovered a small blaze in the kitchen. She screamed out of a front window and the members of Hook and Ladder No. 22 who were stationed on the roof, carried a line of hose into the apartment and quickly extinguished the blaze. The damage will be about $20.

During the progress of the fire Detective Gilbert of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested "Manney" Rubinitz, fifty-two years old, of 22 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was accused of picking the pocket of an unidentified man by G. C. Higby, an insurance agent of 129 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Gilbert saw Higby struggling with Rubinitz and separated them. Then Higby said he saw Rubinitz pick a man's pocket and start away. Higby followed and says that when Rubinitz saw that he was followed he dropped a watch. Higby picked it up and says that Rubinitz asked him to "go halves on it." Instead he grabbed the man and held him until Gilbert arrived on the scene. Rubinitz was locked up charged with pocket picking and the police are looking for the owner of the watch.

The firemen who were left to work on the ruins were invited into the home of Mrs. Carrie H. McDonald, at 210 East Ninety-ninth Street, where they were given coffee and sandwiches. They were loud in her praise last night.

HOFFMAN HOUSE FIRE SCARE.

Smoke in the Kitchen and Clanging of Engines Cause Excitement.

Cries of "Fire!" rang through the Hoffman House corridors last night shortly after 10 o'clock. A waiter rushed to the desk and breathlessly announced that there was a fire in the kitchen, a part of which extends along West Twenty-fourth Street. The clerk turned a switch, which notified a number of fire companies adjacent to Madison Square, and in an incredibly short time trucks, water towers, and engines were coming from all directions.

Despite the inclement weather, Broadway and Fifth Avenue at this point were well filled with pedestrians and a large crowd collected. All gazed anxiously searching for the flames which failed to make their appearance. The guests of the hotel ran to the windows at the sound of the fire apparatus, and seeing the engines stop in front of the building became alarmed and sought information by means of their telephones. For the next ten minutes the operator at the Hoffman House switchboard was busy assuring guests that everything was "all right."

Over at the Fifth Avenue Hotel every window on the Twenty-fourth Street side was filled with guests. They were able to see that the trouble was in the basement of 9 West Twenty-fourth Street, which is a part of the Hoffman House. It was caused by a downward rush of smoke from a clogged chimney. The smoke filling the basement had alarmed some of the employes.

RESCUED 200-POUND WOMAN.

Fireman Carries a Heavyweight Negress Down a Ladder.

Fire which started yesterday afternoon in a mission of the Salem Methodist Colored Church, at 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street caused $500 damage and much excitement. A service was held in the afternoon by the Rev. F. Cullen, and it is supposed that the blaze was started by an overheated stovepipe. The damage was around the pulpit, and the furniture in the mission was destroyed.

Four colored families occupy the apartments over the mission. When the firemen arrived women were in nearly all of the windows, and many of them were about to jump. The firemen hurriedly put ladders up against the building, and took the women, who were hysterical, down to safety.

On the top floor Mrs. Amanda Parsons, who weighs about 200 pounds, could not be reached by the twenty-five-foot ladder. A thirty-five-foot ladder was then placed against the building, and Fireman Whistler of Truck No. 14, who was at the top of the twenty-five-foot ladder, jumped across to the longer ladder, a distance of five feet, and carried the woman to the ground. Mrs. Mannie Roberts, who was about to jump as Fireman Lauch of Truck No. 14 reached her, was also carried to the ground. The other persons in the house were led to the street by the stairway by the firemen.

JIM'S BREECH OF DISCIPLINE.

Fire Horse Starts to Answer an Alarm on Its Own Account.

Jim, the middle horse of the three big bays that pull Truck 15 of the Fire Department, started out to a fire all on his own account last night and without waiting for his mates. He took a run of several blocks up South Street from the house in Old Slip before he was caught and returned to the stall.

When the big gong struck Jim bolted out. It was not an alarm that No. 15 responds to, but the horses were to be hitched in readiness. Jim didn't wait, but dashed past his usual place, ran against the big chain that hung across the doorway, and snapped it.

He galloped past the Old Slip Police Station, and Detective Nevins made a dash for him. Jim kicked up his heels and ran into South Street. He shied past a Belt Line car a couple of blocks away, and the conductor shouted "Whoa!" Jim stopped and stuck his head over the tailboard of the car. Then a fireman ran and started back with him. Jim became frisky, jerked away, and dashed down South Street. A few minutes later he was caught back of the truckhouse and put in his stall. He was disciplined.

HIT BY BALTIMORE FIRE.

Potomac Insurance Company of Washington Lost More Than Its Surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of this city is one of those companies which have lost heavily by the Baltimore conflagration. The Potomac is one of the oldest and strongest of the local fire insurance companies, and for many years has paid its stockholders 12 per cent. The capital stock is $200,000, and the net surplus before the conflagration was $188,000. The loss sustained by the company is $225,000, or $37,000 more than the surplus.

It is proposed to rehabilitate the company by an assessment on the stockholders, the amount desired being $100,000. If that be done the loss would be made good, and a surplus remain of about $60,000. The stock being non-assessable, it rests with the individual stockholders to decide what they will do. The alternatives are liquidation, a sale of the company, or continuance as a subsidiary company to one of the large outside companies.

There is little liability of loss to the stockholders, as an offer of $25, which is the par value, has been made for a majority of the stock. The day before the Baltimore fire the stock was quoted at $60. Yesterday it was offered below $26.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:10 A. M.—190 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

1:45 A. M.—22 Burling Slip; Wagner Tool and Machine Works; damage, $500.

3:20 A. M.—Forty-second Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—247 East Fifty-fifth Street; S. Muiano; damage, $20.

11:00 A. M.—137 Suffolk Street; Joseph Asiaskens; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

2:00 P. M.—446 East Seventy-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—67 Spring Street; Israel Bocowasky; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—171 Eighth Avenue; S. Stein; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—25 Stanton Street; Benjamin Block; damage, $300.

3:45 P. M.—385 West Street; S. Cohen; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—205-207 East Ninety-ninth Street; F. Meyers; damage, $50,000.

5:50 P. M.—103 Leroy Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—157 East Sixty-first Street; Jacob Weinberg; damage, $10,000.

6:25 P. M.—425 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—232 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; William Hines; damage, $300.

7:25 P. M.—360 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:35 P. M.—4,241 Third Avenue; Barletstine Brothers; damage, $500.

7:50 P. M.—12 Waverley Place; Seifert & Roamer; damage, $2,000.

10:37 P. M.—9 West Twenty-fourth Street; Hoffman House supply department; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—212 East Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:35 P. M.—103 East Ninetieth Street; Zachariah Benheim; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A fire in the Fonda Building, on Broadway, last night, which originated in the cellar of Thaddeus T. Tefft's haberdashery, did $15,000 damage, of which $13,000 falls upon Tefft. The losses are partly covered by insurance.

ROBBERY TO HIDE MOTIVE OF MURDER

Woman Victim Found in Room Back of Her Harlem Shop.

MANY EVIDENCES OF THEFT

Police Say Slayer Overdid the Part—Italian, Said to Have Threatened Violence, Is Arrested.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Hickson was found murdered yesterday morning in her bedroom in the rear of her stationery and candy shop at 216 East One Hundred and Third Street. Evidences that robbery also had been committed were numerous—so numerous, in fact, that the police advance the theory that the murderer left them purposely to indicate that the killing of the woman was the work of an ordinary thief, and thus divert inquiry into the real motive for the crime.

Acting on that theory, the police have arrested John di Gregorio, an Italian, plasterer, twenty-two years old, of 223 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who is said to have threatened the dead woman with violence. He is held on a charge of homicide. More arrests are likely to follow.

Coroner Goldenkranz, who investigated the case, and whose physician, Dr. Higgins, performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon, holds a theory at variance with that of the police. He believes that robbery was first intended, and that Mrs. Hickson was killed in an attempt to defend her property.

The discovery of Mrs. Hickson's body was made about 8:30 o'clock by Elix Salkin, agent for the owner of the building. He noticed that a door leading from an adjoining hallway into the store was open, and this unusual circumstance led him to look inside. He found everything in the store in the utmost confusion. Tables and chairs were overturned, and the stock on the shelves and in the cases was scattered. When he opened the door to the rear room, where Mrs. Hickson slept, he saw her body, fully dressed, on the bed, a deep knife cut behind her right ear. On the floor was a large horn-handled knife. The woman evidently had been dead for several hours.

Aside from the cut on her head, another mark of violence was a rip in the woman's stocking from top to heel. It was said among her neighbors that she frequently carried considerable sums of money there. Mrs. Hickson had bank deposits of several thousand dollars.

Detective Sergts. Petrosino and McCafferty of the Central Office, and Enright, Summers, and Conboy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station assert that murder was the chief object in the case, and that although it is probable that some of Mrs. Hickson's money was stolen, the murder itself was followed by an attempt to make it appear that the theft was the primary purpose.

One of the first things which impressed the detectives in their search was the fact that on the door leading from the hallway into the store, which Salkin had found ajar, were marks indicating, in their opinion, that it had been forced open from the inside. Also, a pile of boxes and other rubbish which Mrs. Hickson usually piled up against it at night had been carried over to the other side of the room. Another evidence, they believe, of an attempt to call attention to the robbery was the finding of several pocketbooks on the floor of the room, cut open with a knife and slashed unnecessarily, when it would have been easy enough to unclasp them. Four trunks in Mrs. Hickson's room full of articles of considerable value had not been touched. Evidently, however, all the money that the murderer had found had been taken, as the detectives found only 2 cents in cash in the place.

The police learned that three Italians of whom rather vague descriptions were given by occupants of the floors above the store had been seen acting suspiciously in the hallway a little before midnight Saturday. These men are thought to have come from Rivetti Amici's saloon, which was just opened with music and dancing on Saturday night, next door east of Mrs. Hickson's store. It is said that Mrs. Hickson herself attended the celebration during the evening.

The arrest of the suspect, Di Gregorio, came about through the detectives' questioning of Daisy Hoffman, eighteen years old, of 215 East One Hundred and Third Street, a vaudeville performer, with whom Mrs. Hickson was friendly. The girl, according to the police, spent much time in Mrs. Hickson's store, and sometimes helped with the customers. During Mrs. Hickson's recent illnes with grip she took charge of the store, and nursed her friend until she was able to be up.

Di Gregorio, the police learned, has long been paying attention to Daisy, a proceeding to which Mrs. Hickson objected, and made no secret of her ill-feeling toward the Italian. When Mrs. Hickson became ill a few weeks ago Di Gregorio's patronage at the shop increased wonderfully. It was asserted that on one occasion when Mrs. Hickson was recovering from her illness she found Di Gregorio selecting a cigar and she rebuked him. He is said, according to Detective Enright, to have threatened that he would "stick a knife into her."

Di Gregorio was arrested at his home. He asserted his innocence.

The police found letters in Mrs. Hickson's room that indicated that she had a brother formerly in the United States Army and stationed at Fort Stanton, N. M. Neighbors said that her mother is in a home in the Bronx. The murdered woman was fifty-two years old.

SKYSCRAPERS IN FIRE.

Experts Differ as to Effectiveness of Fire-Proofing in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—Architects and building experts who have been investigating the ruins of the great fire upon the "skyscraper fireproof" buildings differ in their views upon the effect the intense heat and flames had upon modern materials.

D. H. Bellingham of Chicago says the hollow tile fireproofing was effectual in the Continental Trust Building. He says only a few apron beams are warped by the heat and must be removed, and that the supporting columns, girders, and joists are intact.

Washington Hull, a New York architect and expert, after making a close inspection of the fire-swept buildings, said the fire demonstrates that hollow tiling is not the best means for fireproofing floors, and that tiling in steel structures does not adequately protect beams.

Insurance adjusters from New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities will to-morrow enter vigorous protests against the dynamiting of walls and other portions of ruins of the fire. They say that the chances of salvage are being ruined on the so-called fireproof buildings by the frequent heavy concussions. F. M. Griswold of New York, an insurance inspector, said to-day:

"I have been through the burned district, and there is not a building which is dangerous, and no chances should be taken upon the risk of the injuring the other buildings by blasting shocks."

WOMAN KILLED BY POISON.

Fifth Wife of Col. Myers Victim of Morphine—Accustomed to the Drug.

Mrs. Florence Myers, forty-five years old, wife of Col. Frederick Myers of 159 West Forty-sixth Street, died last night from morphine poisoning. She had pleuro-pneumonia, and two doctors were called in. During the day Col. Myers, who says his wife was addicted to the use of morphine, cried so bitterly for some of the drug that, he says, he gave it to her.

Anna Simmons, a colored maid, says she also gave the woman some of the tablets she asked for, not knowing they were poisonous. Both the Colonel and maid were locked up by the West Forty-seventh Street police. The woman was the fifth wife of Col. Myers. He broke down on being told he was under arrest.

The Myers lived in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Katherine Boice. Mrs. Myers had been ill, and yesterday morning Col. Myers called in Dr. E. Shirley Sprague of 162 West Forty-sixth Street. Prescribing for her, he went away, saying he would call later in the evening. He did so, and found the woman suffering from morphine poisoning. He immediately called in Dr. J. Hilton Waterman of 50 West Fifty-first Street. They could get no statement from her on acount of her condition. Oxygen was used, but no help came through it.

Policeman McEntee, who had been sent to the house, escorted Col. Myers and the maid to the station house. A Mr. Thorne, a friend of the family, went to the station house with the party.

There Col. Myers told Sergt. McGann that he had given his wife morphine. He said she had been used to the drug and had once been under treatment for its use. He said she suffered intense pain from her ailment yesterday, and soon after the doctor went away she begged him to give her some of the drug from a vial she had. He said he gave her two tablets. The physicians said the tablets were a quarter grain each. Then again, between 1 and 2 o'clock she was still in pain and begged for some more.

Though he was not used to seeing her take so much, he thought the pain ought to be alleviated, and, he said, he gave her two more tablets, or half a grain. Then at about 6 o'clock, he said, the pain was so great that in mercy he gave his wife two more tablets.

"I only did it as an act of mercy. She was suffering terribly," said the Colonel.

Then to his own astonishment and that of every one, including the physicians, the colored woman admitted, the police say, that she had given the woman six tablets of the drug. She said that she had taken care of Mrs. Myers while her husband was out of the room, neither leaving the woman alone at any time. She said that about noon the woman begged for some of the tablets in the vial in a closet, and she gave them to her without knowing what the tablets were.

Then about 3 or 4 o'clock Mrs. Myers again asked her for some of the tablets, and she again gave her two. Later in the evening, or at 7 o'clock, she gave her two again. Thus the woman had half a grain of morphine about every hour, according to the statement of Col. Myers and the colored maid to the police.

Col. Myers gave his age as seventy-one years. He said he is a mechanical engineer. His hair is hardly gray, and his mustache is sandy, streaked with gray.

Mr. Thorne, speaking about him afterward, said that Mrs. Myers was the fifth wife of Col. Myers. He said the Colonel won his title in the civil war, when he served with Gen. E. L. Molineux. Col. Myers had also been an inventor. He asked the Sergeant to send a message for him, and when asked to whom he said:

"To Charles F. Murphy. He used to work for me."

Mr. Thorne said Mrs. Myers's mother lived in Washington, and he had telegraphed for her to come to this city immediately.

To-day is the birthday of Col. Myers, and he had arranged for a celebration. He has three daughters in the city, and he had invited them to come to the house for a little social gathering during the day. He has a fourth daughter in Paris.

JAPAN AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Mikado's Commissioner Hopes Russia Won't Withdraw Her Exhibit.

Miyoshi Sugawa, one of the Japanese Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, is visiting at the residence of Carl Scheuer in this city.

Asked yesterday if it is true that Russia contemplated withdrawing from the exposition and that Japan had applied for the space thereby made available he said:

"I have heard the rumor, but it lacks official confirmation, and when I left St. Louis none of the officials of the fair had received any official notification of a withdrawal. I know that the Russian representatives have rented two residences in the city and the architects for their buildings are expected to arrive almost any day. Of course we would like to secure all the additional space possible, but I hope that the Russian exhibit will not be withdrawn. I hope this Government will use its influence and good offices to see that the plans are not changed.

"There is among the Japanese a growing desire to know more of American manufactures and methods, and the Presidents of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the larger cities are coming, and many cities are raising funds for the purpose of sending young men over during the fair for the purpose of study. Osaka alone is planning to send thirty young men, and altogether I expect that at least 400 of this class will come to St. Louis."

Mr. Sugawa said he believed that the war between Russia and Japan would last a long time, and he would not make any prediction as to its length, except that it would not be ended as soon as some of the papers seemed to think. He believed that it will take some time to capture Port Arthur, which at present appears to him to be the main objective point of the Japanese forces. Mr. Sugawa has business interests in this city, and is the Japanese representative of the firm of K. Sugawa & Co. of Tokio, Yokohama, and 458 Broadway. He was for many years in the Japanese Government employ. At one time he held a position in the Foreign Office; then he was attached to the Japanese Consulate at Hongkong, and later was President of the Government's commercial schools at Kobe, Masoya, and Shimonski.

PASSENGER CAR TURNS OVER.

Knights of Columbus Special Train Wrecked in Illinois.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 21.—On account of the spreading of a frog on the Kankakee and Seneca Railroad to-day, a Knights of Columbus special train was wrecked near Wauponsa.

One passenger car, containing twenty-six persons, turned completely over. James Martin of Kankakee was killed and five passengers were injured.

JEWISH HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA.

Dr. Schulman Denounces Talk of Subscription for a Battleship.

In a sermon on "The Ideal of Universal Peace" yesterday at Temple Beth-El the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman denied that war is an unmixed evil. He declared there are compensations in war, and that war for a principle is better than an ignoble or cowardly peace. Referring to the hostilities in the East, Dr. Schulman said:

"There are some silly, chattering Jews who are talking about a subscription for a battleship for Japan. If they have any money to spare I can show them how to employ it to better advantage in the service of the world. We may safely leave the Russo-Japanese troubles to the justice of God. The Jew has no quarrel with Russia's attitude to Japan. It was Russia which took up the Jewish ideal of universal peace and put forward the idea of The Hague Tribunal. The Jew must recognise that, even if he deplores the fact that Russia has been of the first to ignore the principles it a[illegible]

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Six-day Journeys through the Old Dominion.
March 12 and 26, April 23, and May 7, 1904.
Rate, $36 from New York. All expenses. Corresponding rates from other points.
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Chief points of interest at the National Capital. Three-day trips. February 25, March 10 and 28, April 14 and 28, May 12, 1904.
Rate from New York $12.00 and $14.50, according to hotel selected.

For detailed itineraries giving rates from other stations and full information, write or apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, or GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOISTS.

Mr. PERRY AVERILL, Barytone.

Mr. S. HERVEY GROVER at the Organ.
Mr. ERNEST R. HUNTER at the Pianola.

THESE recitals, while given for the purpose of demonstrating the artistic possibilities of the Pianola and Aeolian Pipe Organ, will be found exceedingly interesting from an educational point of view.

Anyone who has not as yet found the opportunity to visit Aeolian Hall on these occasions will be amply repaid by attending this Recital.

PROGRAM.
SOLOISTS:
Mr. Perry Averill, Barytone.
Mr. S. Hervey Grover at the Organ.
Mr. Ernest R. Hunter at the Pianola.
Homer Bartlett.....a, Tendresse.
Alex. Von Fielitz.....b, Barcarolle
Chopin.....c, Black Key Etude
Pianola.
Verdi...Aria from Ballo in Maschera.
MR. AVERILL.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Weber .....Oberon Overture
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
Nevin.....a, Valse Caprice
Chopin.....b, Polonaise, Op. 53
Pianola.
Goring Thomas...a, Winds in the Trees
Fred Cowen.....b, Border Ballad
MR. AVERILL.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.

BROACH ACCUSED OF OTHER FORGERIES

Said to Have Swindled Various Banks in This City.

MATTER HUSHED AT THE TIME

Henry S. Mott Talks of Efforts to Prevent the ex-Cashier from "Squealing"—President Nones Summoned Before Grand Jury.

Charles F. Broach, the ex-cashier of the Equitable National Bank, which is now in the hands of a receiver, was taken from his cell in the Elisabeth Street Police Station yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of forgery. The complaint, which was sworn to by Henry S. Mott, President of the Bank of Northport, charged Broach with altering a one-share certificate of stock of the Equitable National Bank to read "ninety shares." This was the certificate which Broach left as collateral with President Mott after obtaining a loan of $3,000 from the Bank of Northport on a worthless note signed by Leonard Imboden.

The certificate was attached to the court complaint yesterday. There was no trace whatever of the acids used in erasing the word "one," and the ink used in inserting the word "ninety" was similar to that used in the body of the certificate. Broach's name was attached to the certificate as cashier of the Equitable National Bank. A loop had been added to the figure "1," making it a 9, and a cipher had been inserted after the improvised 9, so that the marginal number read "90 shares." This made the face value of the certificate $9,000. Receiver Ridgeley declared it was the cleverest piece of forgery he had ever seen.

In addition to the complaint, Detective Sergt. Flood made an affidavit setting forth the fact that Broach had confessed to forging and uttering the certificate.

WOULDN'T HEAR OF RESTITUTION.

Counsel for Broach asked that bail be fixed in the case, remarking that his client intended to waive examination and go before the Grand Jury. Magistrate Barlow said he would fix bail at $5,000. Broach remarked that restitution might be made on Monday, but Magistrate Barlow promptly remarked: "There can be no restitution in this case."

Assistant District Attorney Krotel told the Magistrate that other charges would be brought against the prisoner, and that in view of this the bail should not be set at too low a figure. Mr. Krotel added that other arrests might follow, and that the District Attorney's office intended to hold on to Broach, who might be used later as a witness in the case. Broach was then led across the Bridge of Sighs to the Tombs, where he was locked up. He will remain there until to-morrow, when the Grand Jury will take up the complaint against him, and incidentally probe into the causes that led up to the failure of the Equitable National Bank.

Assistant District Attorney Kretel and Receiver Ridgeley worked all day yesterday in an effort to secure more evidence against Broach, and it was understood that the District Attorney succeeded in learning that Broach had confessed in August last that he had forged certificates of stocks of other city banks, altering the one share to read for larger amounts.

This confession, it was said, was made after Broach had left the Equitable National Bank. It was said, however, that the banks which had been swindled at the time decided against causing his arrest, fearing that it might injure their credit if a sensational story about Broach's transactions were to reach the public. In addition to this, restitution had been made by one of Broach's friends, who came to his rescue. Whether this friend was Leonard Imboden could not be learned last night.

President Mott of the Bank of Northport said last night that Broach told him that there were other people who now held forged certificates of the Equitable National Bank stock, certificates that had been raised from one share to make them appear to be worth thousands of dollars.

"I cannot give the names of these people," said President Mott, "for they might not like it. But I was told that there are others like myself who were swindled by the clever forgeries."

When asked whether Receiver Ridgeley knew of these persons, Mr. Mott said he did and that much of a sensational character would develop in the case later, notwithstanding the fact that powerful influences were at work to save Broach from "squealing" on others higher up in the game. Mr. Mott said that before becoming cashier of the Equitable National Bank Broach had been Secretary of a trust company in Stamford, Conn.

About the middle of July last this company was visited by the State Bank Commission, and on the following day, at the request of the Directors of the company, a judge of the Superior Court in Stamford enjoined the bank from paying out any of its funds within ninety days or until such time as the court might further direct.

The reason this company got into trouble was because of its connection with the Inter-State Trust Company of New Jersey, a fly-by-night concern, that was promoted by Imboden, the man whose note was used in the transaction by which Broach obtained the $3,000 from the Bank of Northport. It was when this note was returned to the bank marked "N. G." that Bro

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TEN PAGES.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

It is easy to exaggerate the significance of the troubled feeling that is manifesting itself in Europe. The situation there is always complex and delicate, and a disturbance so sharp, and, in its first development, so unexpected, cannot but excite apprehension and lead to measures of precaution which in themselves are more or less disquieting. The vast armed force maintained by the various Powers, the competing and sometimes conflicting interests of the nations, the passions and prejudices of the peoples, all these make trouble possible, and the statesmen feel that trouble once broken out cannot readily be limited. But there is also to be remembered the intense realization of these dangers by those in authority, and the lessons that have been given within the past few years as to the enormous cost, as well as risk, involved in war. The Bourses are frightened, and there was on Saturday something like a panic in Paris, which is made the centre of excitement by the extensive holdings of Russian securities, estimated at some $700,000,000. But this very outbreak of timidity tends to reinforce the desire and the effort to maintain general peace.

The immediate danger point is in Macedonia and Albania. Turkey appears to be inclined to take the opportunity of Russia's difficulties in the Orient, intensified by initial defeats, to try to rid herself of the irksome control imposed upon her through the concert of Europe, of which Russia and Austria are the appointed agents. But it is clearly to the interest of all Europe that this shall not be permitted. If it be impracticable to prevent it, and war between Bulgaria and Turkey ensues, it will still be the part of the Powers to restrain and restrict it to the utmost. The agreement so eagerly entered into for a like purpose in the case of the Russo-Japanese war shows with what seriousness the responsible statesmen regard every risk of general conflict. It will, of course, remain true that the forces tending to a struggle are many and strong, but it is a fair inference that every attainable means will be employed to prevent it.

In some ways such prevention has been made easier within the past three years. The relations of Great Britain with France have been greatly improved, and her relations with Spain almost equally so. The attitude of Germany toward France is much more amicable, and the fact is appreciated in France. The risks of the French-Russian alliance are lessened by this fact, since the immediate motive for that alliance on the part of France was protection against Germany. Germany, for the moment, seems to incline toward a rather ostentatious sympathy with Russia, but her real interests are not in that direction. They are, like the real interests of all the Powers, distinctly in the direction of careful neutrality and of the preservation of peace. A serious European war is not impossible, but we do not think that it is more threatening than it was a year ago, while it is clear that the most strenuous efforts will be made to avoid it.

SOUND IN THEORY.

It is a good thing whenever Mr. JOHN MITCHELL or other influential leader of organized workingmen announces such opinions as he announced to the Illinois District Convention of Miners on Saturday:

> A fight is sometimes necessary, I still recognize, but the best interests of both parties are best served, I now appreciate, by establishing harmonious relations between them. I believe there is no irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor. I have faith in the members and officers of the mineworkers, and I have faith in a large number of the employers. Men are not much different whether they work with their heads or their hands.

Unfortunately there are incidents in the history of Mr. MITCHELL which indicate that, even lately, he has not always seemed to appreciate correctly the application of his theory, but the oftener and the more plainly he puts the theory before his associates and followers the more likely they are to act upon it and the more easy it becomes for such employers as are sufficiently intelligent also to act upon it. If the two classes can agree that there is no irreconcilable conflict between them one chief obstacle to harmonious relations at least tends to disappear. The theory is sound, but it is not readily lived up to on either side. Our own observation is that one serious trouble in acting on it is that it is not applied soon enough; it is not used for the prevention of differences which, after they arise, are hard to settle. At best human nature, which Mr. MITCHELL is right in saying is much the same in those who work with their heads and those who work with their hands, is prone to fighting rather than to conciliation where immediate personal interests are involved; but foresight and patience pay better in the long run.

GLOOM IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. WATTERSON gives up the fight before it has begun. In The Courier-Journal he serves notice on the Democrats of Kentucky that he will be a delegate neither to the State Convention nor to the National Convention. "It is not the intention of The Courier-Journal," he says, "to make any war on the Governor. Nor shall it be its purpose to raise a hand against his plan of sending a Bryan-Hearst delegation to the National Convention." He despairs, he turns his face to the wall, and tells the party that if it is absolutely determined to be a fool once more he is going to take to the woods:

> The Hearst barrel is already on tap in Kentucky. The Governor's machine is reasonably intact. We see no reason why the combination should not prove all-powerful. There is not likely to be anybody to resist it. Certainly The Courier-Journal will not try to resist it.

Truth to say, if we are to lose another Presidential election through the agency of Mr. BRYAN, let Mr. BRYAN and his friends carry the whole responsibility. In a word, if the Democratic Party has not within itself saving grace to save itself, no individual or newspaper effort will suffice to save it.

If that spirit had possessed the fathers of the Republic the fish in Boston Harbor never would have known the taste of Oolong. If Old PUT had backed out of the cave at the first sight of the she-wolf's snarling countenance American schoolbook literature would have lost a noble tale.

Democrats in the East are not in that acquiescent temper. They are resolved to make the best of the opportunity pointed out by Mr. CLEVELAND the other day. The Hearst-Bryan combination is altogether a matter of barrels. In the one case it is a barrel in being, as Capt. MAHAN would say; in the other it is a barrel that must be filled. Its owner lives on the money that comes to him through his activities as a professional campaign marplot. But there are serious men in every National Convention. They will know what to do with the Hearst-Bryan impertinence if it lasts long enough to present itself at St. Louis.

Mr. WATTERSON misjudged the direction and force of the political current in 1892. We think he is mistaken now—perhaps as to his own State. The Democrats of the Nation are tired of folly. There is Republican testimony to the fact that they have become "sane and dangerous." All the same, Mr. WATTERSON'S dark picture of the situation of the party in Kentucky puts the Democratic leaders on notice that the disorganizers and destroyers are at work. It is time for a settled plan of action. The first State Convention is less than a month away—that of Rhode Island, on March 18.

GOVERNMENT "RESTRAINT OF TRADE."

If it were possible to apply the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act to Congress and to the Government of the United States generally, the heaviest penalties for restraint of trade would be visited upon them. There is no other combination in our happy land so extreme and unscrupulous in this direction.

The latest instance of the recklessness of the Government in this matter is the law requiring that after the 1st of July next all the trade of the Philippine Islands shall be carried in American vessels. This is quite in accordance with the spirit of protectionism, but it happens that it is directly in opposition to the interests of American industries of very considerable importance. Five years ago the United States imported from Manila some $2,500,000 worth of hemp, getting its supplies in great part from other countries, which got them in the first instance from Manila. Last year the United States imported directly from Manila over $12,000,000 worth of hemp under the relaxed tariff for the products of the Philippine Islands, and less than $1,000,000 worth from other countries. This was the direct consequence of relative free trade in a commodity for the transportation of which the whole world competed. It was as good for the islands as it was for our own country, for in the same period the total exports of hemp from Manila rose from less than $7,000,000 to more than $21,000,000, and the total imports of hemp into the United States advanced from about $5,000,000 to over $13,000,000. Of the imports into the United States from Manila, which now constitute practically the whole volume of imports, more than 90 per cent. were brought in by foreign vessels.

This traffic could not have been carried by American vessels. In the first place there are not enough of them. In the second place they sail almost exclusively from Pacific ports, while the manufacture of hemp is almost wholly on the Atlantic and in the Middle West. American vessels could get outward bound freight only in very small proportion to the hemp brought in, and rates would have to be high accordingly. The tramp steamers now doing the business carry the hemp on one leg of a triangular voyage from the United States to Europe, to Manila, to the United States again. The actual condition is as near as may be what a sensible man of business would ask for. Large supplies of raw material for an important industry are brought to the doors of our mills at as low rates for freight as can be got from open competition. In lieu of this condition, the law requires that after the 1st of July the freight shall be fixed by an insufficient number of American ships, with the alternative of importing through other countries and paying full duty. Nothing could be more absurd from a practical point of view.

It is so absurd and oppressive that even the protectionist representative of the Fifth Pennsylvania District, the Hon. E. DE V. MORRELL, has been moved to protest against it in a very forcible speech, embodying the facts. He does not dare to ask that the present very satisfactory situation shall be continued. But he does propose that the carrying trade shall not be limited to American ships. He would give to imports brought on such ships a rebate of 15 per cent. of duty, and he would impose an additional duty of 10 per cent. on all goods brought by foreign ships, where the duty already imposed is more than 10 per cent. This is, of course, in effect a subsidy to American ships and a penalty on foreign ships, and is exactly the same in principle, just as ridiculous and unfair to American industries taxed, but it differs in degree. It is petty larceny instead of grand larceny, and by so much is to be preferred.

WHAT IS WEALTH?

Among a large number of letters received at this office discussing the question, What is wealth? the following invites brief discussion:

> In answer to the question asked in the editorial which appeared in your issue of Sunday last, I beg to submit the following definition of "wealth," which I believe will be found to be both comprehensive and exact:
>
> Wealth consists of such natural products as have been secured, moved, combined, separated, or modified in other ways by human exertion so as to fit them for the gratifications of human desires.
>
> Wealth may include many things besides natural products, or the result of moving, combining, separating, or modifying material things. The ownership of a tract of land, for example, may not fit this definition at all, and the material evidence of such ownership may be intrinsically valueless and wholly incapable of gratifying any human desires. If this land is leased for a term of years, the owner may have nothing of the material results of its use or exploration or cultivation, but it may yield him a princely income notwithstanding. Of course we know just what sort of reply this suggestion would be likely to call out, and to anticipate it is our natural desire. Perhaps this can best be done by saying that elementary propositions in the political economies of the high schools and small colleges are of more use there than quoted in newspapers.
>
> During the Dutch tulip mania a merchant had acquired at great cost a bulb of the Semper Augustus variety, and expected an immense profit from its sale. Was it wealth, or only an illusion of wealth?, During his absence from his office a sailor in his employ came in. Seeing the bulb on the merchant's desk, he mistook it for an onion and proceeded to eat it. It contributed to his gratification, no doubt, but can it be said to have done so in any degree proportionate to its commercial valuation? Thus, by a simple act of petty larceny a bulb worth say, 10,000 guilders, was reduced in value below the level of a common onion, because less palatable and possibly less nutritious. We may assume that the merchant could have sold it that day or the next for 20,000 guilders; he could have bought a larger onion for the least of the Holland coins then in circulation. It was assumed to be worth 20,000 guilders because it would grow a tulip capable of gratifying in a high degree the desires of a rich citizen who wanted this particular variety of bloom and was willing to pay very liberally for it. Was it wealth for that reason? If we may so assume, let us follow it a step further. Suppose that the merchant who had bought it for 10,000 guilders was for some reason reluctant to sell it, and had kept it until the tulip mania had subsided, when it would not have been worth more than a penny. What would have become of the wealth it represented when it was salable at 10,000 guilders?
>
> Those who are ready to accept and quote the convenient stock definitions which attempt to tell us what wealth is may follow with profit the line of thought this historic incident suggests. The more it is studied the more clearly will the fact appear that the quality which makes something wealth to-day may render it valueless at some future time. Hence the difficulty of a definition which is not elaborated to cover all possible contingencies of mutation, deterioration, and substitution. It is by no means as simple a question as it seems.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

Whatever may be the opinion of women as to the desirability of the suffrage for their sex—and they differ on that point as sincerely and a good deal more sharply than the men—some of them seem to be engaged in proving that they can exert a considerable influence on the course of public affairs and on the standard of official conduct without reference to their views on the suffrage.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs it was reported that an organization of Boston women interested in civil service reform had a membership of nearly a thousand, with branches in Salem, Lynn, Cambridge, Brookline, and Worcester. Similar organizations were reported to exist in twenty-one States of the Union. One of the chief lines of activity of these organizations is in the introduction into the high schools of reading matter explaining the principles of the merit system as embodied in the Federal law and in such State legislation as has been adopted. For this purpose some 36,000 pamphlets have been distributed to the libraries of schools where the Principals engage to place them in the list of required reading. Another method, followed with success in this State, has been the offer of prizes for the best essays by the pupils of high schools on the merit system, the award being based on the degree of actual understanding of the theory and practice of the system shown by the writers. The results have been extremely interesting. Still another method has been the appointment of women's committees to examine personally the working of various institutions with reference to the system of appointment and promotion, and the effect on administration. It is worthy of note that the women thus active by no means confine themselves to the promotion of the merit system actually in force, but incline to its study and criticism with reference to possible improvement. That is a direction in which their influence may well be valuable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When one remembers all the things, astounding, shocking, queer, funny, or—as it seemed when heard from a distance—simply absurd, that have been said by or ascribed to members of the remarkable Faculty of the University of Chicago, one cannot but wonder in wild excitement mingled with affright what dark mystery underlies the dismissal from that vivacious company of Dr. OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS, instructor in English and specialist on the likeness between SHAKESPEARE and Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—or is it between Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER and SHAKESPEARE? Knowing, as we all do, the things that have been said by Prof. TRIGGS and his emulous associates not only without incurring dismissal, but apparently without exciting any except approving comment from whatever may be the university's Establisher of Ultimate Standards, the necessary inference is that somehow or other this too ambitious professor has managed to exceed the permitted limits—which had seemed impossible. But stay! Perhaps his offense was not the passing of those limits, but a failure to reach them—perhaps from one who had done much in the way of making comparisons more was expected, and the more was not forthcoming—perhaps the professor relied too confidently on one brilliant achievement, and, wearying prematurely in well-doing, did no more. That often happens out of universities as in them, and always does the producer of a single masterpiece find himself judged by—and the perpetuity of his job dependent upon—not the marvel he has wrought, but the greater marvels he does not—what?—work? "Work" doesn't sound exactly right there, but it seems to be the present tense of "wrought," a fact gently surprising to those who never chanced to think of it before. That, however, is a digression from a very serious subject. To return: Now that Prof. TRIGGS, who seemed so eminently fitted by name and nature for a permanent place among the thought manufacturers and mind trainers of Chicago, has had his attention called to a solution of the continuity between himself and his university, there is no telling what may not soon occur. It is terribly possible that his fate may befall others, like but less, and the end might be the cutting off of one of the country's most innocent amusements—wondering what those professors would say next and wondering at it when said.

—Here is a problem in morals: A man who has not yet been convicted in court of either felony or misdemeanor, and who therefore may pose for the present as a respectable citizen, was caught in one of the usual crushes at the City Hall station of the elevated road, the other evening. After he had been penned up for ten minutes or so in the narrow approach, which would be a broad one if the railway company didn't have to keep a news-stand—two news-stands, to be exact—just where the currents of humanity converge and the danger of a fatal panic is greatest, the chains were let down and the impatient crowd poured between the ticket boxes with each individual unit in it crushed to about half the normal size. The as yet unconvicted citizen had a ticket in his hand when the rush started, and had fully intended to put it in the box as he passed, but he was swept along when the time came with no other thought than to preserve as many of his ribs as possible for future use, and, when he found himself half way up the platform the ticket was still in his hand. What he then did was to board the train and ride free to his destination. The moral problem is, What, in those circumstances, would a citizen truly good, as well as unconvicted either of felony or misdemeanor, have done? Was it his duty, and, if so, how urgent a duty, to push his way back to the ticket box and drop the ticket therein before taking his ride? If that was too much to expect, considering the delay it would have involved, should he have dropped the ticket in the box of the station where he quitted the train, explaining, of course, to the chopper man why he did so, in order that he might not be suspected of insanity or intoxication and hustled off to what is euphemistically called the Psychopathic Ward of Bellevue. These are very difficult questions, and he to whom Fate directly addressed them pretends that he is much worried as to their correct answers.

—It is much to be feared that the promise of Dr. LEOPOLD KARL BERNHARD MORGENSTERN to teach the world how to burn water—if the Standard Oil Company doesn't have him assassinated before he can reveal the secret—will not be received with as much, or exactly the kind of, respect it probably deserves. To prevent such a calamity, therefore, it may be well to tell some and remind more that the doctor's plan or hope or whatever it may be, has no intrinsic absurdity. Water is composed of two constituents into which it can be resolved in many ways and with no great difficulty. One of those constituents will burn in common air, and either of them in the other, the process of combustion producing heat in the ordinary way. Water is, therefore, a potential fuel, as good in its way as coal or wood, and to talk of burning it is far from being proof of insanity. As a matter of fact, water is burned every day in the course of laboratory experiments—usually for the instruction of High School pupils—and the very simple apparatus by which the burning can be effected used to be called "the philosopher's lamp" in days not particularly remote—perhaps is still called so. The only trouble with water as a fuel is that exactly as much energy must be expended to put it in shape for burning as the subsequent burning will produce. If Dr. MORGENSTERN, with the help of his Italian assistant, can get around that difficulty he is certainly a great man, and for the present we must refrain from believing that he can do it without incurring an expense inconveniently large. But it can be done—there's no doubt about that—and when the sea runs low from the amount of water taken therefrom for use as fuel, won't fish be cheap!

—One of our correspondents seems to have been grieved by our comments on Secretary MOODY'S reference to the sea as "given for our defense." "The reverent allusion," he says, "was simply an acknowledgment of the divine aid back of all good endeavor—all that the Russian means in similar connection. But is Russia in the right? Like all human endeavors, this element of fact as to one's attitude toward the divine ideal of right makes for divine help or divine displeasure." Precisely. Each nation assumes its own rectitude as a self-evident proposition and the wrongness of its opponent as a proposition of the same sort. Thence comes confident talk like that about the sea "given for our defense," and what to some is a queer forgetfulness that the sea was also given as a convenient road over which enemies can reach our shores. Pious as they are, and sure as they are that their cause is good, the Russians must have some difficulty in fighting out the amount of defense for their army in Manchuria that is to be seen in the Sea of Japan.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The day following the last of the receptions at the White House which was given in honor of the Senate and House of Representatives, a new member from one of the Western States, whose wife was unable to accompany him to the reception and who had occasion to visit the President in his office, felt that he was obliged to explain the reason for the absence of his wife.

"Mr. President," said the new member, "I regret that Mrs. Blank was unable to be present with me last night at the reception on account of illness."

"De-lighted," said the President, falling into his now familiar formula. "I hope you enjoyed yourself."

***

A few days after Lieut. Gen. Chaffee was inducted into his office one of the oldest and most widely known of the Washington correspondents, who had never met the Lieutenant General, was presented to him in his office at the War Department by the Chief of one of the military divisions. When the correspondent was formally presented Gen. Chaffee arose, and, grasping the hand of his visitor, cordially said: "I am pleased to meet you. How long have you been in the city?" This with a reassuring smile, supposing his caller was a casual visitor. The General was surprised when the correspondent promptly replied, "Thirty years." The visitor was invited to a seat, and an interesting quarter of an hour followed.

***

Martin J. Wade is the only Democrat in the House from Iowa. In explanation of the attitude of many Republicans of Iowa toward Gov. Cummins's views on the necessity of adjusting tariff rates to meet changed conditions, Mr. Wade said the people of his State were like the fellow who sat on a doorstep one Winter morning about 2 o'clock, when a policeman came along. "What are you doing here?" inquired the guardian of the peace. The man replied: "I am just thinking." "Well," said the officer, "get in or you will freeze to death. What are you thinking about?" "I was just thinking," replied the man, "whether I would go in and get killed, or whether I would stay out here and freeze to death."

According to Mr. Wade, the people of Iowa are not only thinking, like the man alluded to, but they are realizing a great truth expressed in a case where a man was taken to an insane asylum in that State. In reply to the inquiry why he was sent there, the man said: "They sent me here because I'm a tariff reformer and voted the Republican ticket." "Oh, that's a shame," remarked the questioner. "You should not have been sent here. This is a place for the insane. You are nothing but a blanked fool."

WATER SUPPLY SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An unlimited supply of fresh water can be obtained for all time, not only for fires and street flushing, but also to supplement the Croton supply, by relieving it of all demands for steam and elevator use.

Build a proper receiving basin at a point on the Hudson River above salt water contamination, conduct the water from this basin by a suitable iron, brick, stone, or concrete main to a pumping station in the city, elevating it to a pressure sufficient for any building, the same as the Philadelphia plan or better. This would largely obviate the necessity for powerful engines, and make it possible for high buildings; in fact all buildings, to have their own fire department at a moment's notice, to be used in conjunction with the city department.

The difference between this plan and the salt water plan would be:

First—The cost of an aqueduct, and, as we now have about thirty or more miles of right of way, and only forty or fifty more would be required, there would be no damages for water or water rights. The cost of way and construction should not be prohibitive.

Second—The destructive action of sea water on pipes and all goods with which it would come in contact in case of fire, while not as bad as an uncontrolled fire, would be a large factor in favor of fresh water.

E. M. I.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

NEW CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, the 7th, I noticed an announcement concerning a new charity for the blind—that of giving extra theatre and concert and opera tickets to them; a charity in which it was stated Miss Winifred Holt and a number of other ladies were interested. Permit me to say that I think it a most excellent idea, and hope that it may have the most hearty co-operation of the New York theatre and opera-goers and managers.

L. S. PORTOR.

New York, Feb. 18, 1904.

$50,000 for a Singer's Teeth.

The Russian Railway Company from which Mme. Larkisowa, an operatic singer of St. Petersburg, has recovered damages for the loss of five front teeth, has by now discovered that it entertained an angel unawares. The songstress was in a slight collision, and, being thrown against the door of the carriage, lost the aforesaid teeth. Her misfortune impaired the quality of her voice, and she claimed £20,000 damages. The railway company, with a fidelity to traditions of the service, offered her £20, and the courts have awarded her £10,000. That the company should be appealing surprises us no more than that the lady should have scorned their suggested solatium as an insult added to injury. Singers' teeth are valuable property, and railway companies must take their chance when carrying such precious freight. But whether an insurance coupon should not be purchased by travelers of this valuable kind seems a moot point in equity, if not in law. It might be worth the companies' while to register them, like "letters containing coin," and so forth.—London St. James's Gazette.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's Little Joke.

As a maker of puns, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has never figured prominently, but his Philadelphia friends are now telling this story about him: Dr. Mitchell obtained some data from Archer B. Hurlburt, author of "Historic Highways" and "Washington's Road." Shortly afterward Mr. Hurlburt received a note from Dr. Mitchell, asking him to deliver a lecture on "Venom and Its Pathological Aspects."

Mr. Hurlburt was a trifle dazed, but managed to concoct a semi-humorous reply in which he urged that a study of "Historic Highways" had not equipped him for such a lecture.

Back came a response from Dr. Mitchell, apologizing for a blunder through which his secretary had sent to the author a note intended for a famous scientist. "But," he added, "I should consider a study of 'Historic Highways' eminently fitted to develop path-ological knowledge."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Little Things That Fret.

"My! but the old man's a most unreasonable growler!"

"You think so?"

"I know it. Why, he's growlin' from mornin' till night, an' all on earth he has to do is to pay all the bills for the family!"—Atlanta Constitution.

ROOSEVELT—AN ENGLISH VIEW

In the current number of the Fortnightly Review Mr. Sidney Brooks has a careful and interesting review of the character and administration of President Roosevelt, with an analysis of the political situation and a forecast of the immediate future.

He esteems Mr. Roosevelt very lucky that he could, when he became President, promise that there would be no break in the policy of Mr. McKinley:

> Long before he became Vice President he had made his mark as one of the most emphatic, go-ahead, and confident personalities in the United States, a man of breezy, vivid emotions, and buoyant and invigorating picturesqueness, with all Lord Charles Beresford's pugnacious dogmatism and more than his balance and level-headedness, a Whig in his tolerance of extremists and his healthy grip on the common sense of things, a fighter always, and sometimes a reckless one, but first and last a natural and instinctive leader. The assassination of Mr. McKinley meant a change in the character and disposition of the Chief Magistrate so profound as to take on the sweep of a revolution, and the conservatism of America could not repress a shudder of anxiety when it contrasted the new Executive with the old. It is a fact well worth bearing in mind that Mr. Roosevelt entered upon his Presidency amid the sullen acquiescence of the politicians, the barely veiled mistrust of the world of business, and the hesitating, half-uncomfortable applause of the average man. * * * It was worth simply anything to him that at such a time he could promise an unbroken adherence to his predecessor's policy.

Mr. Brooks describes how that promise has been kept, and in what it has been more or less departed from—the first futile challenge to the extreme protectionists; the defiance of the trusts through prosecutions culminating in the Northern Securities case; the intervention in the coal strike; the President's standard of appointments and his extension of the merit system; his administrative skill and energy; finally, his present attitude toward the tariff, willing to revise, not ready to press revision. On this, the only real issue, Mr. Brooks says:

> The Republican attitude on this vital question is mixed. Official Republicanism dreads, above all things, having the tariff again made a party issue. On the other hand, there has been growing up among the Republicans of the Western States, of Iowa in particular, a strong demand for immediate tariff revision. Most Republicans admit in private, if not in public, that the Dingley rates are in many respects now obsolete and out of touch with the actual business conditions of to-day, and without in the least abandoning protection, they would consent to such a readjustment of the schedules as would not involve a reversal of policy. But they have differed, and still differ, among themselves as to when the plunge should be taken and Congress invited to overhaul the act of 1897. They differ still more in their views as to the responsibility of the tariff for the trusts, and, as a party, have done, and will do, all they can to keep the two questions separate. The result—to which the President's half-heartedness has certainly contributed—is that time has slipped by and nothing has been accomplished. Not a step has been taken toward reciprocity or tariff revision, and the opening of the Presidential campaign finds the Republicans "standing pat" on the Dingley act as it is, and the Democrats preparing to hurl their main force against it.

And he concludes his article with the following summary:

> As against all this, the President has on his side an immense source of strength in the confidence and admiration of the average man. No President, or, at any rate, no President of recent years, has made so persistent an appeal to the better side of the National temperament; and the spectacle of his virile decisiveness, his absolute contempt for the featureless and fantastic caution of the ordinary politician, and the real loftiness that prompts every word and every deed, have powerfully swayed the hearts and minds of men. There is something in Theodore Roosevelt, and there is something in the American people, which meet and join hands on a high plane not of citizenship only, but of character and human nature; and so long as that can be said of a man, he may with impunity disregard "political" plottings, and the abuse and opposition of this or that "interest." There are moments in the history of even such a politician-ridden country as America when the people take things into their own hands, and I do not believe that the wealth of all the trusts and the intrigues of all the "machines" could now prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination as the Republican candidate. Moreover, the Democrats, though not so divided as they were, and though a certain reaction in their favor is observable here and there, are still far from being a united party, have not yet been able to agree upon a leader, and even now do not know whether Clevelandism or Bryanism is to dictate the party programme and choose the party candidate. Much will depend upon the issue of their internal arrangements, and until we know who is to lead the Democratic forces and under what banner, speculation on the result of the forthcoming election is more than usually futile. At the most, an impression is all that can be ventured upon at present. My own, given without prejudice, is that the net result of the Democratic deliberations can mean no more than the difference between a close and a one-sided contest, and that not even a "sound money," conservative, and irreproachably "safe" Democrat could snatch from Mr. Roosevelt the prize he has so splendidly earned.

Package Containing $1,000 Found.

A package of $1,000 supposed to have been stolen from the express messenger on the Washington branch of the Georgia Railroad has been found at Barnett, Ga.

While walking down the platform of the railroad station Monday the railroad agent discovered the package under the platform. It had lain there probably thirty-six hours. The package was dry and had not been opened. It rested on a sill behind an upright block about three feet above the ground. The package was addressed to the National Bank of Augusta, Ga.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine a Heroine.

"Mrs. Emmons Blaine is as much of a heroine as was Molly Pitcher in the Revolution, because she said plainly that the assessors had not taxed her enough." This was the praise offered one Sunday night by Alderman Charles Alling in an address on "Chicago's Municipal Affairs," made before the co-operative class of the First Congregational Church of Evanston. "It would be better," continued Mr. Alling, "for the city if Mr. Blaine's example were followed. Chicago could well be rid of its multitude of tax dodgers."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Leap Year Hustler.

Ethel—Why were you in such a hurry about proposing to Jack Poorman?

Maude—Well, you see I got a tip that his wealthy aunt, who is very sick, had remembered him in her will to the extent of half a million.—Chicago News.

Her Vocation.

Tess—Why, Miss Uppitch's grandmother was merely a servant girl, wasn't she?

Jess—Oh! no, indeed; Miss Uppitch says she was a "household specialist."—Philadelphia Press.

PENSIONING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Reflections Suggested by the Judicial Retirement Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the small amount which will be required to pension Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court—if the estimate of $34,000 a year, as stated in your article entitled "The Judicial Retirement Bill," published in to-day's TIMES, be correct—it may seem harsh on the part of certain members of the Legislature to have opposed the bill recently introduced at Albany for that purpose. It may be well, however, to consider the other side of the pension question, i. e., whether the extensive application to public servants of a pension system, for which they are all clamoring, should prevail in this country.

As a rule, there are in this city, and perhaps in every other city and town in the State, at least fifty applications for every Government position. In some instances the applications run into the hundreds. The men who succeed in securing the offices—whether elective or appointive—in nine cases out of ten consider themselves very fortunate, as they thereby usually better their condition and prospects in life. The great majority of them—except those elected to the Legislature—get more for their services to the Government than they could get in any other vocation for which they are fitted. With ordinary thrift they could, if in office for twenty years, save enough from their salaries to make provision for their old age.

Now, as to the judiciary. The Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Department receive $17,000 a year. Unless a man has a large family or extravagant tastes he ought to be able to live comfortably in Manhattan Borough on $10,000 a year. If a man with an income of $17,000 saves $7,000 a year, at the end of fourteen years, the duration of the term of a Supreme Court Justice in the First Department, he will have $98,000, exclusive of accumulation of interest—a sum which should keep any man from want.

It may be safely stated that not many of our Supreme Court Justices would, during the fourteen years of their respective terms, earn an average of $17,000 a year, in addition to office rent and expenses, in the practice of their profession. Perhaps not the honor of the office, so much as the certainty of the income, attracts the aspirant for a Supreme Court Justiceship in this department. Professional income is very uncertain. It is probable that not 10 per cent. of the lawyers of this borough have a net annual income of $15,000 from their practice. There are, I believe, many able men at the bar who would be glad of the certainty of $17,000 a year for fourteen years for their services.

What is said above in regard to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Department is also applicable to those in the other departments of the State. If the salaries are smaller in those departments, the expenses of living are proportionately so.

The number of public servants in this country is constantly on the increase. The struggle for public office, especially for those positions controlled by civil service, is very great. Such offices are desirable, because of the uniformity, certainty, and liberality of the compensation. Very few of the occupants of such offices would, for a period of twenty years, receive as much for their services in the vocations of life for which they are fitted as they do in a public office; and there is no good reason why the non-office holding classes should, after a public servant has been liberally compensated for a long term of years, be further taxed for his support.

NEW YORKER.

New York, Feb. 20, 1904.

Underground Transit in London.

The suggestion for a system of underground goods transport, which was made recently at the meeting of the London Traffic Commission, is by no means the least attractive, nor the least daring, of the proposals which have been put forward with the aim of restoring the London thoroughfares to their old uses as means of transit. At present, as is well known, they are mainly spaces for motionless contemplation in wheeled vehicles. It is now suggested that the transport of all goods to and from the big railway stations should be carried on by means of a sort of inner and outer circle, the larger one about a mile and a half more extensive in radius than the other, which is to lie inside of it; each to be in connection with the railway termini, and to have numerous stations for collection and distribution. It is a heroic notion, and one by no means unlikely to be realized in the future if not at present. The total amount of congestion in the traffic of the metropolis for which the vans conveying goods to and from the termini must be responsible is possibly only realized by those persons who dwell near enough to the termini to be presented with the spectacle of these cars of Juggernaut thundering by in unbroken strings of a dozen or fifteen at a time. To such sufferers the proposed underground route will seem a suggestion more than Elysian.—London St. James's Gazette.

Couldn't Sell Twenty-Dollar Coins.

Twenty-dollar gold pieces, fresh from the United States Mint, were offered for sale at $1 apiece a few days ago and found no buyers. The reason for this extraordinary bargain sale was a bet made between two "blooded" young men who had discussed "green goods" and other things in a prominent café and sought chances to wager on almost anything. Finally one of them paid a check with a gold coin and the other said: "You could not go on the street and sell that kind of money at a cent a pound."

That sort of a proposition seemed so preposterous that the gold-coin owner said nonsense, or something like it. Then the other offered to approach the first ten persons he met at a certain prominent corner and offer to sell a genuine $20 gold piece for $1, and if any one bought it he was to lose not only the $19, but enough wine to make the night a real success.

He tried, and the first ten gave him looks that said: "You ought to be in jail." But it is lucky he did not meet some bank teller.—Philadelphia Press.

Harvard's A. B. Degree at Mid-Year.

The Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences has decided that a man passing enough courses for the A. B. degree at the middle of his senior year may receive his degree at that time instead of waiting until the end of the year. This action has long been favored by President Eliot and more progressive members of the Faculty, and marks a radical departure at Harvard, where heretofore degrees have been awarded only at commencement. Under this decision the student who enters his senior year lacking but one or two courses to fulfill the requirements for his degree of A. B., if he has done the work necessary at the mid-year, may register in the graduate school and thus save a full six months in the award of his master's degree. It is believed the action of the Faculty ultimately will result in the possibility of obtaining both the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in the same year, upon the fulfillment of the requirements.—Boston Herald.

Economical Stroke.

"I'm afraid I'll have to buy my house," said Subbubs.

"Why so?"

"I can't afford to rent it."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Rev. F. P. Duffy in The Ram's Horn.

When God of old this orb had made,
And raised the earth from out the sea,
"Be separate thou," th' Almighty said,
A land of Hope and Liberty.

Let mountain range and prairie wide
Roll o'er thy face in majesty;
From snow-capped hill to flowing tide,
Be thou the Land of Liberty.
Sons! gather here from ev'ry land,
From bondage chains forever free,
And guided by Omniscient Hand
Let fly the Flag of Liberty!

Let truth abound and virtue reign,
And strife and wrong thy borders flee,
To God, your Father, raise the Strain,
And sing the Song of Liberty.

In future years shall thou arise,
Unique in earthly records be,
Let gladsome pæans cleave the skies—
All hail! first Son of Liberty.

EXPERT CRITICISES SEWING IN SCHOOLS

Thinks Big Boys Might Do Batter Than Ply Needles.

TOO MANY SPECIAL TEACHERS

Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford Had Been Requested by Controller Grout to Make a Report in Elementary Pedagogics.

At the request of Controller Grout, Mrs. Mathilde Coffin Ford, as an expert in elementary pedagogics, has submitted a report upon the question of sewing instruction in the public schools.

"Inasmuch as the teachers of girls' classes are women, most of whom are already more or less skilled in this art, it would seem that the majority of this highly competent corps might be trusted to take charge of the instruction in sewing, under the immediate supervision of the able directors who have the general charge of the sewing work.

"This does not mean that all special teachers of sewing could be dispensed with, as there always will be a certain quota of weak teachers needing special instruction, but it does raise the question whether their number might not be considerably reduced."

After saying that there is "too much supervision," Mrs. Ford continues:

"Comment has been made that large boys are compelled to take lessons in sewing, and this has helped to bring the work into disrepute, and even ridicule. It is evidently not the intention of the Board of Education that boys over nine or ten years of age should receive instruction in the use of the needle, but in third-year classes in sections of the city having a large foreign population, where big boys are graded low because of their inability to use the English language, it frequently happens that boys much older than this spend time in doing such work.

"For instance, in one 3A class visited there were forty-one pupils, over 51 per cent. of whom were Italians and eleven of whom were born across the water. Eight of these boys were in their thirteenth year, fourteen of them were in their twelfth year, eleven of them in their eleventh year, while one boy was nearly fifteen years old. Notwithstanding these facts, all of the boys were diligently plying their needles, basting two pieces of cloth together. In an adjoining room containing a 3B class, twelve and thirteen year old boys were found sewing white muslin sails. For many reasons, it would seem that boys should not be obliged to learn to sew, especially boys of twelve and thirteen years of age."

The report summarizes the sewing situation as follows:

1. The new course of study in sewing calls for eight years' work.
2. This branch is taught to girls in all grades and to boys during the first three years.
3. The course of study includes five years' work in plain sewing and three years' work in dressmaking and applied design.
4. The majority of the class teachers are competent to give instruction in plain sewing without the aid of a special teacher.
5. Two directors and fifty-four special teachers are employed, at an annual cost of $66,560, to supervise the work in sewing.
6. The annual cost of material needed for the new course of study is estimated at $37,750.
7. The total cost of instruction in sewing in the elementary schools is about $125,000 a year.

In arguing that the course of study is too extensive, Mrs. Ford says:

"The popular apprehension in this matter is sound, and, while no one will question that sewing is a practical art and has a definite educational value, many properly condemn the policy of teaching dressmaking in the elementary schools. To force the drafting and making of full-sized garments, the use of patterns and applied design upon classes of girls in the seventh and eighth grades is nothing less than to crowd one branch of technical training upon a whole class of pupils when but a small fraction of them really used it, or will, in all probability, ever use it. The elementary school is not the place to train specialists in any direction."

TABLET TO DR. GOTTHEIL.

Unveiled in Home of Emanu-El Sisterhood, Where Synagogue Is Dedicated.

A memorial tablet was unveiled and a synagogue dedicated to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil was formally opened yesterday afternoon at the home of the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service, 318-320 East Eighty-second Street. The sisterhood was founded by Dr. Gottheil.

The memorial fablet, which is of bronze, and has been set in the vestibule hall at the home, bears the following inscription:

In Loving Memory of
Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil,
Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El,
Founder of the Emanu-El Sisterhood
Of Personal Service.
Died April 15th, 1903.
Blessed Is He That Considereth the Poor.
Psalms, xli., 1.

The tablet was unveiled by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who succeeded Dr. Gottheil as rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El. Dr. Silverman recited a prayer, and in a brief address eulogized the late rabbi and his work on behalf of the sisterhood.

The little synagogue, on the third floor of the building, was crowded at the dedication service. The ceremony of "Lighting the Eternal Light"—the perpetual lamp that burns before the Ark of the Law day and night—was performed by Master Stephen Gottheil Rich, a grandson of the late Dr. Gottheil. The ark was presented to the synagogue by one of his daughters. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise of Portland, Oregon, delivered a eulogy. The sons and daughters of the late Dr. Gottheil attended the service.

The arrangements were in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. Isidor Lewi, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Joseph Hoffman, and Miss Kayton.

DOORMAN SEEKS A JOKER.

Receives Package in Theatre and Spills Vegetables Over Companion.

James Martin, a doorman of the Alexander Avenue Police Station, is doing some detective work on his own account. On Saturday night, while attending the Metropolis Theatre with a young woman, he received a "surprise package," and he is seeking the joker.

Martin is fifty-four years old and a widower. Rumor has it that he recently has been attentive to a young widow. However that may be, the doorman called at the theatre last week to buy a couple of tickets for the Saturday night performance. The fact became known at the police station where he is detailed, so the package was carefully made up, wrapped with ribbon, and given to an usher to be delivered at the propitious moment.

Just before the end of the first act the usher handed the package to Martin. The latter could hardly curb his impatience until the lights were turned up before he untied the ribbon and took off the cover. Out rolled a cabbage, which bounced on the young woman's lap, while carrots, parsley, and potatoes followed in a shower.

The young woman shrieked, and Martin commented emphatically. There was a stir among those around the couple, followed by much laughter. Martin gathered up the vegetables in the package again, and hurried out to a vacant lot, where he threw them away. He was around at the station later, declaring that he would "get square" on the men who had put up the trick.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Appreciative Audience Hears a Wagner Programme Brilliantly Presented.

The success of last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House was a foregone conclusion, for the programme was made up entirely of the music of Richard Wagner, the orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz, and the singers were the best of the German artists engaged by Mr. Heinrich Conried for the season. It was a combination that even the bad weather could not beat, and consequently the house was well filled, though not crowded, with a music-loving, appreciative audience.

The programme was exceedingly gratifying. For the orchestra there was the introduction to the third act of "Die Meistersinger," the overture to "Rienzi," and Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Die Götterdämmerung." All of these were applauded with an earnestness that would have necessitated an encore were it not for the fact that encores would have been absurd after such ambitious efforts.

Special credit can scarcely be given to any of the singers, for all earned a full measure of praise. Mme. Gadski and Mr. Goritz sang the duet from "The Flying Dutchman" magnificently. Equal praise is to due to Miss Fremstad and Mr. Kraus for their rendition of the duet from the first act of "Die Walküre." The quintet from "Die Meistersinger," sung by Mme. Gadski, Mme. Jacoby, Mr. Kraus, Mr. Goritz, and Mr. Reiss, was perhaps the most brilliant number on the programme. Mr. Kloepfer's rendition of Pogner's address from "Die Meistersinger" was strong and won him repeated recalls.

ROSENFELD LOSES FORREST.

Actor Leaves the Century Players to Rejoin Richard Mansfield.

Arthur Forrest has rejoined Richard Mansfield. This in itself would not be so very remarkable were it not for the fact that Forrest was one of those who joined Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Theatre Company some time ago. Mr. Rosenfeld counted upon him as one of his main supports. Now Forrest, who won considerable reputation as Marc Antony in Mansfield's revival of "Julius Caesar," will appear in "Ivan the Terrible," the new play which Mansfield will put on at the New Amsterdam Theatre March 1. He will later appear as Henri de Targy in "A Parisian Romance" and as Duke of Winterset in "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Others who have signed contracts with Mr. Mansfield are Olive Oliver, Francis Kingdon, and Edith Barker. Seven others have been engaged for less important parts. Miss Oliver will be the Tsaritza, Marie Ferdorovna, in "Ivan the Terrible," the Baroness Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," and Mrs. St. Aubyn in "Beau Brummel."

Edith Barker, who was in the Fourteenth Street Theatre not more than five months ago, with Andrew Mack, will assume a minor rôle in "Ivan the Terrible." Mr. Kingdon will also be in this production, and will be the Prince of Wales in "Beau Brummel." All of these actors and actresses have already gone to Washington for final rehearsals.

IN THE SHOPS.

They have something rather new in the way of Summer dress skirts. These are pretty things, made of white lawn, some with a few deep tucks arund the skirt, others with insertions of lace set lengthways with clusters of narrow tucks. There are several different styles, and the skirts cost from $1 to $2.50. They are excellent for the money, and can be worn with different fancy white waists, waists being more easily found than skirts.

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Another useful thing that is to be found at low price is a gilt hat pin, which costs 25 cents. There are different styles of these, some with heads in filigree work and others with solid heads. They are of the color of gold, and for the woman who loses hatpins or likes a number to keep in different hats, are pretty, look nice, and certainly cost as little as anything of the kind can.

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Bargains in household utensils are fruit knives, with Dresden china handles, which cost 15 cents each. These have the blades made of a composition metal which has the appearance of brass but is said not to be.

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Silver cleaning caskets, with a tray containing chamois, two brushes, and soap, sawdust for drying in the bottom, and a leather covering to the box, cost $1 each.

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Soldier caps for the small boy, made of bright red cloth, with black leather trimmings, are only 25 cents.

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Little magnet boats some three inches in length, which can be drawn through the water by means of a magnet, cost only 20 cents.

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Small dolls, known as the flirting dolls, which move their eyes, cost only 20 cents. They are between 6 and 8 inches tall.

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Pea shooters in the form of cannons cost 10 cents each.

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Pretty crêpe de chine waists are selling for $5 each. One of the best styles of these is made in small box plaits, carried the full length of the waist, and set with French knots. There is a stock of the material. The waist opens at one side of the front, fastening with hooks to conceal the opening. They are to be found in a number of different colors. One of the prettiest is a pale blue. This is a serviceable one, for it is lined with white lawn and can be washed.

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Broad sashes of the material, with lace insertions to match those in the gown, are to be seen with some of the thin gowns in the shops.

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A fancy red straw hat is trimmed with wide plaitings of tulle. One of these is set on the top of the broad rim, a plaiting at least three inches wide caught in the centre. There is a similar ruching around the crown of the hat and the rim, which lifts off the face a little, has a red feather on the under side at the left.

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A big purple hat, trimmed with chiffon to match it, has the folds of this, which are carried around the rim, set across at intervals with short sprays of blue forgetmenots with their leaves.

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A very pretty bonnet is in something of the three-cornered shape. The outside of this is made of white tulle, caught in a fancy design of soft squares. The front of the bonnet, with the rising rim, having the three-cornered effect, is made of jetted lace, and from one side rises a black aigrette. Along the edge of this rim are set white hyacinths, and the delicate bells are carried down on the two sides of the front in the indentations of the rim. The effect is very delicate and dainty.

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Pretty things in centrepieces and doylies are made of white linen, with a green edge, and fringe in which the white and green mingle. There is an embroidery finish of white outlining the green. Inside this the design is stamped. There are two attractive ones, the pink clover blossom, with green leaves, and strawberries. These are to be worked in colors. Ready fringed with the white embroidery finish and the pattern stamped the centrepieces sell for $1.65, and the doylies, which are large, for 70 cents.

St. Paul's Service for Night Workers.

A service for men who are employed in newspaper and Post Office work was held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street. The Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of the chapel, conducted the services and preached a short sermon. Nearly 200 men were present. Dr. Geer played the organ and the congregation sang. Owing to the interest taken in the service Dr. Geer intends to provide special music for the service next Sunday morning.

SALVATIONISTS HONOR THE MEMORY OF HANNA

Commander Booth-Tucker Tells of Senator's Interest in Army.

GAVE LIBERALLY FOR WORK

Quotations from His Speeches Are Read at the Services in Fourteenth Street Hall.

Impressive memorial services for Senator Marcus A. Hanna, at which Commander Booth-Tucker officiated, were held yesterday afternoon in the Memorial Hall of the Salvation Army, 122 West Fourteenth Street. The services opened with the singing of "Rock of Ages," a favorite hymn of the late Senator. Lieut. Col. Gifford offered the prayer, and the Salvation Army quartet sang "Tell Me the Story of Jesus."

Lieut. Col. Gifford read several letters from Senator Hanna to the leaders of the Army and extracts from his speeches at Army meetings, which he made it a rule to attend whenever he could. The Colonel explained that for many years Mr. Hanna had given liberally of his means and his time for the Army cause. Senator Hanna at the last Christmas dinner provided for 4,000 of the poor of Cleveland, and in his address said in part:

"This is a happy day, made happy by these kind and noble men and women, whom I call practical Christians. I am glad to have occasion to express my appreciation of the Salvation Army. It is the kindergarten of Christianity.

"It fulfills the need that other institutions fail to fill. It gives an opportunity to those who have none; it lays the foundation of law and good order; it advances higher civilization, and the City of Cleveland is fortunate in having such a band of Christian workers who work for no emolument or recompense, but only for the gratification of doing good. This labor, to be entirely successful, should have the support of all good citizens; therefore, my friends, renew your allegiance and give your support to this grand work."

On the occasion of the banquet given in Washington to Gen. Booth Senator Hanna said in part:

"I have believed in the Salvation Army for years, and have given it my support. But I used to think, as many others do, that it was desecration to offer religious papers for sale in saloons and to kneel and pray in the streets. That was before I understood the work. When I studied the methods of the soldiers in blue, and I learned that they were doing a work of humanity which no other society is in a position to accomplish, I resolved that I would do all in my power to bring their organization to the attention of representative people who have not had an opportunity to attend their meetings and learn the great service Gen. Booth and his followers have rendered in thirty-seven years of consecration to the neglected and unfortunate."

Commander Booth-Tucker delivered the memorial address, in which he told how Senator Hanna came to take an interest in the Army. He said in part:

"We have lost one of the stanchest of our friends in this country, a great man who was never ashamed to tell of his interest in us and to work for us. The Senator was one of those at a political dinner when some one chose to make fun of the Salvation Army. Gov. Herrick of Ohio was there and took exception, going so far as to state that he believed the Army did more good than all the other religious bodies put together. A week later these public men met again at a banquet, where in a spirit of fun the Senator asked that Gov. Herrick tell them of his Army. This he did in an eloquent championship of our cause, as shown by our works. When they were going away the Senator called our friend aside and remarked that if the Salvation Army was what he said it was, of course he wanted to help. He was a man of business and sent his check.

"Then he attended the Christmas dinner and was particularly interested in the brass band, and in his practical way asked how much it cost. When I told him the men earned their living in the day and gave their spare time as soldiers for nothing he remarked that he liked the spirit. He was deeply interested in our colonization plan, and when my wife called on him to explain the needs of the Cleveland enterprise, saying that $20,000 was needed, he immediately headed the list with a subscription of $1,000. The Consul said that he could further help if he would give her names of men who could be approached. In his own handwriting the Senator wrote these names. It was a magic document. When these men saw the Senator's handwriting they subscribed at once, and the money was quickly realized.

"He was deeply interested in our hopes of establishing a world's university, and particularly in our colonization. He had promised to introduce a bill to aid us in this. He was one of the grandest men in this country—big, broad, magnetic, lovable, understanding wisely how to help."

NEW YORKERS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21.—A rainy afternoon caused the canceling of many sailing parties to-day, and the tea parties which were to have been given at Riviera were given in the grillroom. Notable among these were those given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, Dr. and Mrs. John Grant Lyman, and Mrs. Horatio Rubens of New York.

William B. Dowd of New York gave a luncheon to Mrs. W. H. Inman of Atlanta. His other guests were Mrs. Peet, Miss Sarah Peet, Mrs. Helene Thomas, and J. S. Remsen.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Curtis and family have arrived for the season. Mr. Henry T. Sloane, Miss Sloane, and Miss Margaret Dix, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, arrived to-day for a few weeks.

Comte Paul d'Aramon and Comtesse d'Aramon of Paris are stopping at Nassau on their way to Palm Beach. New York society here was enlarged to-day by the arrival of Mrs. Allan Lee Smidt and Miss Grace Lee Smidt.

Mr. Gibson Fahnestock of New York and Newport is spending a few days at Nassau. Mrs. Charles Coolidge Pomeroy and Miss Gretta Pomeroy are stopping a few days in St. Augustine prior to spending the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Matherson and Miss Anna Matherson are at Daytona for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert are at St. Augustine. Col. John Jacob Astor will arrive here to-morrow. Mr. Daniel G. Bacon arrived to-day.

The amateur-professional golf tournament, in which several of the most prominent professionals and amateurs are entered, will begin Tuesday.

Among the many New Yorkers expected to arrive to-day are Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Patien, Miss Patien, Willis D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Skiddy, Peter B. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ball, Mrs. E. A. Wilson, and Mrs. S. Moffit.

NEW YORKERS FLOCK TO LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Feb. 21.—Nearly one hundred New Yorkers have gathered here for midwinter sports and entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer M. Singer of New York, who are at their cottages, are entertaining house parties.

Those who registered at the Curtis Hotel Saturday were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lovering, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boylan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Motley, Jr., Edward Motley, Miss Elsie Bacon, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure and family, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, William Sloane, John Sloane, Jr., Porcythe Wickes, Miss Marian Haven, Miss Crocker, L. H. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benson, George L. Kingsland, and Alexander S. Webb, Jr., of New York.

THE BIBLE AS AN EXCUSE.

Dr. Parkhurst Talks of Old and New Testament Inconsistencies.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church last night upon the question, "What Portions of the Bible Are Binding Upon the Twentieth Century Conscience?"

"To an undiscriminating mind," said the preacher, "anything is regarded as right for which any authority may be found anywhere within the lids of the Bible. If any one wants to do a particular thing, adopt a custom, or practice a habit, and can find nothing to sustain him in Matthew, he will turn to the Old Testament, and if nothing offers in the later portions he will go rummaging back to Chronicles and Kings, and keen retrograding until he finds a 'Thus saith the Lord,' addressed to people at a stage of civilization sufficiently backward and coarse to be on a level with himself, and therefore so far down as to be divinely allowed to do just the thing that he wants to do. And that he calls 'searching the Scriptures!'

"Treat the Bible in that way and you have in it a guarantee for almost anything. If you want half a dozen wives—or, like Solomon, want a thousand wives—read the First of Kings. Treat the Bible in that way and you will have a good solid divine basis for polygamy—and that is the way, in part, that Utah gets its basis. If you have a wife that has ceased to find favor in your eyes, get rid of her—and read the Book of Deuteronomy to find out how to do it.

"Even people that claim to be actuated by Christian motives are encouraged to resort to the divorce court by the customs that used to prevail in Old Testament times, and by the permission that was allowed by Old Testament law. And you cannot find very much fault with them for it until the Church draws a much sharper line than it has yet done between the old Hebrew Bible and the new Christian Bible.

"Or take the matter of wars and conquests. If anybody wants to fight, and wants Biblical authority for fighting, go to the Old Testament, and you can get all the authority you want; and if you not only want to fight, but to kill the wives and children of the enemy, go to the Old Testament. You will find there almost anything you look for. But if you want to enter on such a war of conquest as we maintained in the Philippines, or as England maintained with the South African Republics, or as Russia is maintaining with Japan, be careful to skip the New Testament, for from the beginning of Matthew to the end of Revelation you cannot find one blessed word bearing upon such matters but which is a frank, direct, unequivocal divine prohibition of the whole business."

NOTABLE EAST SIDE WEDDING.

Miss Victoria Gordon, Daughter of Louis Gordon, the Bride of J. D. Edelson.

Miss Victoria Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gordon, was married to Joseph D. Edelson yesterday afternoon in the synagogue of Congregation Sons of Israel, Kalwarie, 13 and 15 Pike Street. The marriage was the first ever held in the synagogue, which has just been completed.

A crowd gathered in the street before the church long before the time for the ceremony, as Louis Gordon is known all over the east side because of his large real estate holdings and his prominence in politics. Mr. Edelson is a lawyer.

The bride was dressed, as were the bridesmaids, in corn crêpe de chine, trimmed with tulle, and a black picture hat. The bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude, Annie, and Ray Gordon, the three sisters of the bride, and Gertrude Goldstein. Jacob Gordon was the best man, and Irving Lipschitz groomsman. The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman of the Synagogue Zichron Ephraim performed the ceremony.

After the ceremony the bridal couple and their friends drove to the Palm Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Edelson went to Washington. On their return they will live at 124 Henry Street. Among those who attended the ceremony and the reception were Representative Timothy D. Sullivan, Borough President John F. Ahearn, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, Civil Justices Leon Saunders, Byrnes, and Hoffman, Port Warden L. E. Adler, and Chairman Murray of the Republican County Committee.

IN WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

Sons of the Revolution Hold Services in St. Thomas's Church.

The birth of George Washington was commemorated by the Sons of the Revolution with a special service of prayer and thanksgiving, held yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. It was the fourteenth annual celebration of its kind, and the large church was crowded.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church and chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Milmore Stires, rector of St. Thomas, and several other clergymen. Dr. Stires preached the sermon.

About four hundred members of the society were in attendance. They entered and left the church in a body, with a guard of honor composed of a detachment of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, War of 1812, commanded by Howland Pell and arrayed in their quaint uniforms—fac-similes of those worn by the corpse during the war.

The following organizations sent delegations: The Veteran Corps of Artillery, War of 1812; Loyal Legion, Aztec Club of 1847, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Colonial Dames of New York, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, Colonial Dames of America, and Daughters of the Revolution.

THETA DELTA CHI SERVICES.

In Memory of Fraternity Members Who Died in the Last Year.

The delegates to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, which will be formally opened this morning in the Hotel Majestic, held memorial services yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street for its members who died in the last year. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. W. Gillis, the Rev. Dr. J. MacBride Sterrett, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence T. Cole, and the Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter.

Orison S. Marden will preside at the opening of the convention this morning, and among the speakers will be Gonzales de Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California.

DR. MACKAY TALKS TO JACKIES.

Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould Shakes Hands with Them.

One hundred marines and naval reserves from the Brooklyn Navy Yard were present yesterday morning at the services in the Collegiate Church, upon invitation of Dr. Donald Sage Mackay and the church. Dr. Mackay preached on the subject, "The Reserve Forces of Character," taking as an example the lives of Washington, Lincoln, and McKinley, who, the doctor said, "possessed reserve strength of character and temperament which was not known until the last moments of their lives, and then never to the fullest extent."

After the services Dr. Mackay, together with Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Miller Gould, greeted and shook hands with each of the sailor boys.

Minister Leaves to Manage Concerts.

The Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, for thirteen years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on Brownell Street, Stapleton, preached his farewell sermon yesterday. He will sail next Saturday for Europe, where he will manage his daughter, Miss Ruth Wood, who is an accomplished singer, and who has a five-year concert contract abroad. Mr. Wood was Chaplain of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of Manhattan.

THE GIBBS COLLECTION

Private Gallery of the Late Fred S. Gibbs Comes to the Hammer.

Landscapes by Inness, Martin, and Wyant—Figures by Sargent and Fortuny.

A very large collection of paintings by American and foreign artists was gathered by the late Frederick S. Gibbs of this city, Senator of New York State, during the greater part of his life a strenuous politician belonging to the Republican Party. His private gallery consisting, with few exceptions, of oil paintings, is on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, where a lavishly illustrated catalogue is for sale giving reproductions of the chief pictures. Auction will be held at Mendelssohn Hall on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Feb. 24, 25, and 26.

Senator Gibbs lived in a roomy house in the old village of Chelsea, on what is now West Twenty-second Street, and his home was crowded with pictures to the upper floors; but it was not roomy enough to receive all his treasures, which count up nearly 300 in all. Of late years he undertook to weed this collection by selling such pictures as interested him no longer; but he bought new paintings faster than he sold the old. The result is that along with a good many pictures that must represent a stage in art collecting long left behind, there are many capital works which will tempt amateurs.

A painter with whose pictures he seems to have fallen desperately in love is Ralph A. Blakelock, for this exhibition contains no less than thirty-four, including the small Indian figures called "Shooting the Arrow" and "Indian Fisherman," which have been shown in exhibitions at the Lotos and National Arts Clubs, of which he was a member, as well as a number of small pearly late afternoon and sunset landscapes remarkable for their sweet and pensive tonal qualities. Next in favor—if one may judge of a collector's tastes by the number of specimens of a given painter which he owns—not always a sure guide, one must confess—are J. Francis Murphy, George Inness, Alexander Wyant, and Homer D. Martin, for of Murphy he has twenty-one, of Wyant fourteen, of Inness thirteen, and of Martin ten specimens. An "Early Morning," by Martin, dated 1881, is a fine bit, with straggling line of trees, distant water, and hazy background. "Coast of France" is a rich little ebb-tide scene with stranded fishing boats, deep as to horizon, vivid in coloration; and "Golden Sands," while the brush work on the sky is more sweeping than was usual with Martin, is an exquisite piece of tone. In the last named there is a bare-legged peasant girl with a fish creel on her back. The same view on a larger scale has been shown in recent club exhibitions.

Among the Inness pictures a few are fine, such as "Light Triumphant," a yellow evening sky, a farm and elm trees against it, and "Approaching Storm," with the cattle and feathery trees below the storm clouds forming a peaceful contrast; and "Summer, Sunshine and Shadow," an early landscape painted with great care—darkened foreground, cows at the foot of an oak, and lovely distance—though the whole canvas is painted a trifle hard. The Murphys maintain a better average. Here are landscapes in his recent style: "Afternoon in September," "Approach to My Old Farm," a lovely pale pastelly dream in oils, and "A Gray Day," which took a gold medal at Charleston. In No. 160, "Evening Glow," the color scheme approaches Martin. "Sundown" and "Early Fall" are delightful little landscapes; "An October Day" is rich and well balanced.

Among the five Minors the "Evening" with strange windmill planted on a red-tiled roof among the trees and roseate clouds reflected in the still water is a beautiful picture; "Night on the Sound" is a fine nocturne. The otherwise attractive Ranger (No. 272) is marred by the heavy touch of the unlighted sides of clouds in the sunset-tinted heavens.

Figures are abundant, and among them are the good, indifferent, and frankly bad. A small nude boy lying full length on the sands may create excitement, for it is by John S. Sargent. From under his soft hat the boy is grinning up at the passers-by. Artists are charmed by the simple, direct painting of this little figure. "Figure of a Boy," attributed to Rubens, has a Flemish or Early English look, but the attribution is amusing. "Reading Rabelais" is a seated Cardinal by Vibert, painted in his good period. There are groups by Henry Mosler, Louis Moeller, and Charles X. Harris. Among the foreign figure work a water color by Fortuny, "Spanish Lady with Fan," takes a high rank; it is signed at Rome. "A Beau," by Leo Herrmann, is a clever, crisply painted figurine; "Cavalier and Court Ladies," by Eugène Isabey, looks like a Marticelli without the cascade of colors the latter would have employed. "Portrait of a Lady," by Ludwig Knaus, dated 1846, is a curious and attractive likeness in its old-fashioned dress and hair arrangement, its strong, firm personality, and direct brushwork. Paul Seignac, Alfred Sicfert, Tamburini, Jules Worms—"Finishing Touches" in a Spanish courtyard and E. Masura—"The Coquette," a very clever little figure of a Spanish woman, are further bits by foreigners worth examining. H. Siddons Mowbray is seen at his best in "A Song of Arcassia," two pretty girls in loose Oriental garb on a divan, one peeling an orange, the other touching a mandolin; this is a very charming little picture. There are a fine still life by William M. Chase, a "Prize Ball" from the early career of Abbott H. Thayer, and some early landscape and cattle pieces by Carleton Wiggins. Small countryside scenes by E. L. Henry, dog and bootblack by J. G. Brown, ideal heads by Earle J. Blenner, and figures by Seymour Guy, Frank Fowler, William Morgan, P. P. Ryder, J. Cranford Thom, Wordsworth Thompson, Irving R. Wiles, and Thomas W. Wood swell the number of American figures.

A small Winslow Homer deserves mention. It is from his earliest work in oils, done during the civil war, and shows an earthwork with gunners, negroes playing the banjo behind it, while on its crest a young soldier stands at full height and shakes his fist at the enemy. It is called "The Defiance." It has something of Homer's rude, straightforward, almost artless brushwork. A large Ziem of excellent color shows the Ducal Palace, the Salute Church, and the Dogana.

There are so many small canvases in the Gibbs collection that the sale will afford a chance to pick up bargains. About some of the pictures there is likely to be a contest.

S. A. R.'S WASHINGTON SERVICE.

Birthday Honored by the Organization in Church of Divine Paternity.

Services in honor of Washington's Birthday were held last night by the Sons of the American Revolution at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. Patriotic songs and hymns were sung; the altar and part of the organ loft were draped with the Stars and Stripes, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. F. O. Hall, who is also Chaplain of the organization, spoke.

"Lest We Forget" was the subject of Dr. Hall's address, and he took for his text the fifth and sixth verses of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

The Chaplain said that he had taken his text from probably the most homesick song that was ever sung, for the children were captives in Babylon and were longing for their own country.

"One never knows how dear his country is to him until he is away from it," said Dr. Hall, "and then is the time he can say, 'If I forget thee, O my country,' and say it from the heart."

THE GOVERNOR'S SUNDAY.

Senator Malby, Halpin, and Mayer Confer with Him.

Only a few leaders saw Gov. Odell yesterday. Things political could hardly have been more quiet. Senator George R. Malby, Chairman of the Home Rule Committee, with William Halpin and Julius M. Mayer, had a two-hour conference with him in the State Committee rooms. It appears that all the work of preparing home rule measures will devolve upon the committee appointed by Chairman Dunn.

The Governor passed most of the day in taking things easy. The general understanding is that the clashing of opinions of the Governor and the senior Senator from New York with respect to home rule will become evident on the surface at Albany, as the Senators and Assemblymen line themselves up for or against home rule for New York City with or against Gov. Odell or Senator Platt.

Senator Platt is expected to arrive from Washington to-night. A meeting between him and Gov. Odell has not been arranged.

The Governor expects to speak to-night at Reisenweber's Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, where the officials and attaches of the Department of Labor will hold a Washington's Birthday dinner.

CAR KILLS EMIL JASPER.

He Was a German Musical Critic and Editor of The Echo.

Emil Jasper, a German musical critic employed by a number of newspapers, and editor of The Echo, was struck by a Third Avenue trolley car at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue early yesterday morning and killed instantly.

Jasper, who was fifty-two years old, was well known at the Liederkranz and other German clubs and societies, and made his headquarters at Terrace Garden. He was on his way home from the latter place shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning when the accident occurred. Jasper lived at 1,061 Lexington Avenue, but he was evidently going across to take a Third Avenue car.

John Hoffman, the motorman of the car, says that he thought Jasper was safely across the south-bound track, but that he seemed to stop and become bewildered just as he was leaving the track. The car struck him and threw him to one side. An ambulance was called, but the surgeon said that the man was dead, his neck having been broken.

Hoffman was arrested, and when arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, he was remanded to the Coroner. The police say he was blameless in the matter.

Jasper, it was said, had a son living. Members of the Liederkranz and those connected with the Terrace Garden took charge of the body for burial.

DEATH OF COL. GABRIEL BOUCK.

Had Been Attorney General of Wisconsin—Born in This State.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 21.—Col. Gabriel Bouck died here to-day after an illness of several months. Death was due to debility and old age. Col. Bouck was one of Wisconsin's best-known lawyers.

Col. Bouck was born in Schoharie, N. Y., in December, 1827, the son of W. C. Bouck, an ex-Governor of the State, and received his education at Union College, from which he was graduated in 1847. He at once began the study of law at Binghamton, and later went to Milwaukee, where, after two years in a law office, he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he had practiced at Oshkosh.

Mr. Bouck was elected Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin in 1860, and in 1874 he was elected to the Assembly, serving as Speaker during his last term. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized a company, which became the color company of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and of which he served as Captain during the early part of the war. He was appointed to succeed Col. James S. Alban as Colonel of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment after the latter's death at the battle of Shiloh. In this capacity he saw service at Jackson, Champion Hills, Black Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge. In 1876 Mr. Bouck was elected to Congress, where he served for four years, retiring then to resume his law practice.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Commander W. P. Randall, U. S. N.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 21.—Commander William P. Randall, United States Navy, (retired,) died to-day, after a week's illness. During the civil war, while acting Master of the frigate Cumberland, he participated in the battle with the Merrimac, and won fame by firing the last shot from the frigate before she was sent to the bottom. After the war he entered the navy as ensign, and served in various capacities until 1892, when he was relieved. During the Spanish war he served as executive officer of the receiving ship. He was seventy-two years old and unmarried. He leaves a brother, ex-Congressman Charles S. Randall.

John C. Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John C. Parker, one of the oldest bookstore proprietors in Washington and connected with one of the old and well-to-do families of Philadelphia, died here this morning in consequence of a paralytic stroke last Wednesday.

He was born in Worcester County, Md., June 18, 1839, and had been in business in Washington as bookseller and stationer for fifty years. He was a member of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, a Director of the Lincoln National Bank, President of the Equitable Industrial Insurance Company, and Trustee of the National Lutheran Home for the Aged.

Death of Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom, a prominent lawyer of this place, died yesterday from paralysis. He was born at Sparta, this county, July 19, 1835. He served in the civil war in the Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He was wounded and captured, and spent four months in Libby Prison. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and in 1869 formed a partnership with Joseph Colt, now of Newark. Capt. Van Blarcom served five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas and for two years as a Chosen Freeholder. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE C. BUNNELL is dead at his home in Roselle, N. J., at the age of sixty-five years. He is survived by a widow, who is a sister of the late Mrs. Charles Fair, and a son and a daughter.

EDWARD SCHROEDER, eighty-two years of age, a wealthy lamp manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in Jersey City. Bright's disease was the cause. He leaves a wife and two children.

CHARLES BELCHER, for many years Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey, is dead at his home, Newark, N. J., at the age of sixty years. A widow,

FAST AUTO BOATS TO RACE

New Launches Being Built for the $1,000 Cup Contest.

Test for High Speed to be Made Off Larchmont Yacht Club in June.

Motor boats of high horse power are being demanded to a greater extent than even the most sanguine motor boat builders expected a short time ago. Boats of from twenty to twenty-five horse power which, a year ago, would have been considered as worthy of special note, are now being regarded as simply ordinary and it would be bold, indeed, to prophesy what the limit is likely to be in the near future.

This sudden tendency toward boats of excessive horse power is illustrated in a marked manner in the change that has lately been made regarding the one-thousand-dollar cup race between the boats of Smith & Mabley and Hollander & Tangeman. When the match was made several weeks ago, and the money deposited with Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America, it was generally understood that the 31-foot launch Vingt-Et-Un, brought out by Smith & Mabley last November, would be the boat matched against the Hollander & Tangeman Italian motor-equipped launch Fiat. The Vingt-Et-Un has a twenty-one horse power motor, and the Fiat one of twenty-four horse power, the latter boat being thirty-four feet long.

The Vingt-Et-Un had its trial trip in November, making the very fast time of 2:26 for a mile, with the wind and tide, and three minutes against wind and tide. The Fiat was only fitted with its engines last week, and has not yet been tried on the water. Both are on exhibition in the lake at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, and have attracted wide attention.

It was learned last week that, although these boats have practically been matched to race, new boats now being built by the rival firms will be the real racers.

"With the great demand that has lately sprung up for boats of far greater power than either the Vingt-Et-Un or Fiat," said one of the representatives last week, "we concluded that it was useless to race these boats in a contest that is designed to test the speed and serviceability of high-powered auto boats, so large boats, both in length and horse power, will be seen in the race."

No definite statement regarding the real racing boats will be made until both boats are ready to be launched. They will be, however, about fifty feet long and probably of seventy-five horse power. The Smith & Mabley boat will be American-made in every respect, even to its motor, while the Hollander & Tangeman boat will be made here, but will be furnished with a high-speed Italian motor.

The race will be held in June, probably in the early part of that month, and will take place off the Larchmont Yacht Club. The contest is for the best two out of three races, and each race will be thirty miles, a fifteen-mile straightaway and return.

It is expected that the Smith & Mabley boat will be almost a duplicate of the one entered by the firm through the Automobile Club of America for the Harmsworth Cup, to be sailed off Queenstown in August. It may be a trifle longer, for the Harmsworth cup racers are limited to a length of forty feet.

M. C. Herman of this city is having a 35-foot boat built somewhat similar to the Vingt-Et-Un, but which will be equipped with a seventy-five horse power engine. He will use it this Summer in cruising and racing in Great South Bay. Another seventy-five horse power launch is being built for J. Insley Blair. This, however, will be particularly adapted for cruising, being 50 feet long, 8 feet beam, and having a raised cabin, with an open cockpit in the stern, capable of accommodating a dozen persons. It will have a guaranteed speed of twenty miles an hour.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW DINNER.

T. L. Woodruff Advised Lenient Treatment of Preserve Trespassers.

Prominent sportsmen sounded a note of warning yesterday afternoon at the Sportsmen's Show dinner in Madison Square Garden, advising liberality and leniency in the treatment accorded the natives by owners of game preserves in the Adirondacks and elsewhere, as the surest and best guarantees of satisfactory reciprocal relations.

With the Dexter case in mind, Timothy L. Woodruff, himself the owner of a preserve, preached against undue harshness in dealing with trespassers, arguing that the men of the woods, and their fathers before them, had taken no more thought as to whose lands they hunted or whose streams they fished, than as to whose air they breathed. "It is not unnatural," he said, "that they should have a feeling of resentment when they find the hunting grounds they have been taught to believe theirs, plastered with trespass signs, and it is incumbent upon the owners of the preserves to extend the greatest consideration to them."

Mr. Woodruff spoke of the work which had been done by the State Forest Preserve Board. Of the 3,000,000 acres of land in the Adirondack territory, he said, the State owned 1,500,000. He had always believed that the State should own it all.

Dr. Robert T. Morris and F. P. Wilcox of the Adirondack League, also counselled moderation on the part of preserve owners. Indeed, almost every one of the after-dinner speakers contributed to the advice given by Mr. Woodruff.

"Buffalo" Jones, game warden of Yellowstone Park, was introduced by President Taylor of the Sportsmen's Exhibition Company—who enacted the rôle of toastmaster—as a greater man than Hannibal. "Hannibal," said Mr. Taylor, "crossed the Alps. Mr. Jones has crossed the buffalo with the domestic cattle." The warden urged the support of every sportsman in the United States in securing additional forest preserves to serve as an adjunct to the present Yellowstone Park preserve. "Unless they were gained," he said, "the extinction of the elk was threatened. These animals are now confined to limited territory 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The bull elk were becoming scarcer, and some step was essential to preserve them."

William T. Hornaday advocated concerted action in the matter of game preservation. Other speakers were Emerson Brooks, Dr. McLellan, and Dr. J. H. Gardner.

The dinner, which is a part of the annual sportsmen's show, was given to bring together members of the press, exhibitors, preserve owners, prominent sportsmen, and officers of the Guides' Association.

HOCKEY RECORDS TO DATE.

Wanderers, Harvard, and Heffley School Championships.

The Wanderers Hockey Club is still leading for the amateur Hockey League championship, with six victories and no defeat. The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn is only one game behind the leader. The Skating Club of Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club teams are a tie for last place, with only one victory and five defeats for each.

The record to date follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Wanderers	6	0	1.000	Brooklyn S. C.	1	5	.167
Crescent A. C.	5	1	.833	N. Y. A. C.	1	6	.167
H. C. N. Y.	2	4	.333				

By defeating Yale at the St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday night, Harvard assumed the lead in the intercollegiate series with three straight victories. Columbia advanced to third place during the week by its victory over Princeton.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000	Princeton	1	2	.333
Yale	3	1	.750	Brown	0	4	.000
Columbia	2	2	.500				

Five straight victories and no defeat charged against it gives to the Heffley School hockey team a safe lead in the intermediate championship. Charles School and the College of the City of New York are having a close race for second position. The record is:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Heffley	4	0	1.000	C. C. N. Y.	2	2	.500
Charles	3	2	.600	Co. A, 23d R.	0	5	.000

INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Important Matches Scheduled for To-day at Seventh Regiment Armory.

So good has been the draw in the tournament for the indoor tennis championship of the United States that in each day's play two of the best men are brought together, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Because of the holiday to-day, the committee has scheduled a number of the most interesting of the matches, in both singles and doubles. The main contest of the morning will be that in which Wylie C. Grant, the present holder of the title, meets his playing mate, Robert Le Roy of Columbia University, in the singles. This match will begin at 10 o'clock. It is also planned to play the ex-Princeton champion, Raymond D. Little, and the Philadelphian, A. L. Hoskins, at the same hour, and possibly Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., and W. B. Cragin.

In the doubles, Harry F. Allen, the Pennsylvania State champion, takes the place of William J. Clothier, playing with R. S. Prentice. This pair will play their first match in the tournament at 10 o'clock, when they meet E. L. Tailer and R. H. Palmer, the Ridgewood-West Side combination. Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly of the West Side Tennis Club will also play in the morning meeting Sydney L. Smith and partner. The best of the afternoon matches will be in the doubles, as the champion pair, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, are scheduled to meet the team that reaches the bracket opposite them.

While the indoor tournament has been in progress E. S. Prentice, the Harvard champion and Captain of the Crimson team, has made the final arrangements for the Yale-Harvard dual meet. This meet will be held on the courts of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club on May 21, teams of six players representing each university. Last year Harvard won the meet, winning five matches to two. The Harvard team this year will be composed of E. S. Prentice, Captain; Blair Larned, R. Bishop, H. H. Whitman, Robert Leonard, and a player yet to be selected. The Yale team will be T. Lewis, Captain; C. L. Clapp of the track team, Francis Colton, K. Behr, F. Cole, and a player to be selected. Capt. Prentice said that Harvard was preparing to send the collegiate challenge to Oxford and Cambridge. They were confident that the English collegians would send a team over here this season.

POOR WINTER FOR HORSES.

Few Runners of Metropolitan Tracks Will Be Seen at Bennings.

With the opening of the Bennings race meeting but a month away, it is hard to figure how the horses which have wintered at the metropolitan tracks will cut much figure at Washington. Already the owners who have been racing at New Orleans are counting on sweeping the board.

It is settled that fewer horses will go to the Bennings races from New York Winter quarters than for years past.

W. C. Daly, however, is one who declines to concede anything. He announced Saturday that he would ship to Bennings two days before the meeting. He won the Bennings Handicap last year with Himself. This year he has in last year's winner, and has also entered Illyria and Tomcod.

Up to date 66 entries have been received for the handicap which is Bennings's feature. H. T. Griffin holds a strong hand in Conundrum, Conkling, Payne, and Stroller. Conundrum showed Saturday by winning in New Orleans that he will be at his best, and he is a hard horse to beat in the company he will find pitted against him. Another one which has been a frequent winner at New Orleans and which will command a big following is Ascension.

The trio entered by John S. Phillips—Morning Star, Sarah Maxim, and Wreath of Ivy—commmand attention, inasmuch as one of them will probably serve as the medium for his son's Eastern debut, and the advent of the star rider secured for E. R. Thomas by Aleck Shields in New Orleans is invested with much interest.

A. L. Aste's Typhonic is another New Orleans winner which will probably face the flag in this event. Santon, entered by Karl Jungbluth, owner of The Picket, is a probable starter. Tribes Hill, W. F. Midgeley's frequent winner in the Crescent City, is almost a sure starter, but he likes a longer route.

F. R. Hitchcock's Castalian, which has wintered at Aiken, S. S., is the class of the race on his last year's performances, and the chances are that he will start. From the lot which is named to go a good field is assured. Weights will be announced March 1.

In the steeplechase end of the game, which is featured at Bennings to a greater extent this year than ever before, the Easterners will have things their own way. In addition to the cross-country fixtures, several overnight steeplechases have been announced.

Many Skaters for Holiday Races.

Over fifty entries have been made for the four events of the skating carnival at Verona Lake, N. J., to-day, including Morris Wood, the National champion; P. Kearney and A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club, and other amateur skaters of prominence. Wood has entered for the half-mile scratch race with six others and for the one and two mile handicaps.

Heffley School will be well represented in all the races by E. Mulligan, G. Lipman, and M. Locive. Harold See and Ross Yearby will uphold the honors of the Verona Lake Skating Club, while quite a number of unattached men will compete from New York and Brooklyn. There are sixteen entries for the one-mile novice race, including C. Wood, a promising Long Branch skater, and M. C. Matthews of Caldwell, N. J.

Billiard Tournaments for Amateurs.

Two billiard tournaments, in which amateurs will be the competitors, are being arranged. The tournament in the room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is to be postponed for a week at the request of several of the players entered; so instead of beginning to-night, as at first intended, it will begin Monday evening, Feb. 29. The following six players have entered: Louis A. Servatius, F. M. Canda, Edward C. Presbrey, Dr. Walter C. Douglas, champion of the New York Athletic Club, and G. O. Blake of Brooklyn. It has been decided that the matches will be 200 points at 14-inch balk, with two ocunts allowed in balk.

The other tournament is to be of the favorite three-cushion carrom variety, and will be held in Maurice Daly's Academy. It is to be a handicap affair, and six competitors are entered, all being placed on the scratch mark at 30 points. The men are: W. S. Johnson, V. Schoen, Lee Bennett, W. L. Bash, L. S. Gorham, and William Gershell. The entry list for the tournament is in the hands of Lee Bennett, and he is endeavoring to get at least ten competitors for the prizes. It is planned to begin this tournament also on Monday, Feb. 29.

Entries for New Orleans Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Miss Millie, Albertola, 97 pounds; Overton, 89; Octo Cafe, High Wind, 102; Arthur, Weird, Martians, Chanley, 105; Mammon, 107; Pom O'Day, 110; Leila, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Comoro, 90 pounds; Overhand, 94; Jim Ferris, 95; Bronx, Arnold K., 97; Our Lillie, Algonquin, Lady Free Knight, 98; Alcom R., Ryewala, 99.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile; selling. Cedar Rapids, Yellowhammer, 107; Carrie Post, 104; Little Pearls of Gallantry, The Druggist, Michael Burns, Isabella D., 107; Dixie Lad, 110; Lythelist, 112; Cashier, Ara, 115; Lady Greenwood, 117; Arch Oldham, 120; Laola, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards; George Washington Handicap. Mauser, 94 pounds; Monograph, Huzzah, 101; Floral King, 102; De Resske, Favonius, Fort Plain, Ostrich, Port Royal, 104; Bon Mot, 109; New York, 113; Tribes Hill, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and 70 yards; selling. Reckoner, 94 pounds; Dutch Carter, 97; Lingo, Bud Emry, Emigre, 101; Aules, Charles D., 102; MacBeth, 103; Blue Mint, 104; Gravina, 106; Medal, 107; Velos, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; purse. Pure Favor, 88 pounds; Redman, 85; Inquisitive Girl, 90; Dorothy Osborne, 95; Antagone, Lady Radnor, Arachne, 99; Invincible, 100; St. Tammany, 101; Arden, Favonius, 104; New York, 111.

Columbia's Basket Ball Team Leads.

Columbia leads by a good margin in the race for the intercollegiate basket ball championship, with six victories and no defeats. The local team has so far defeated Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Cornell, and has only to beat Princeton to have a record of victories over every other one of the intercollegiate teams. The standing:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	6	0	Cornell	2	3
Pennsylvania	5	2	Yale	2	4
Princeton	3	3	Harvard	1	6

SLEIGHERS IN TROUBLE

Snow Paths in Park and on Speedway Turned Into Slush.

Pacers Tribune and Alice Drake Have a Hard Race on Harlem Drive During the Morning.

There was good sleighing in Central Park and on the Speedway for a couple of hours yesterday morning, but the Spring-like weather and warm noonday sun transformed the snow path into a mass of slush, so that those who delayed their departure found it difficult to reach their stables, as the runners cut through into the pavement. The drivers who went to the Speedway were well repaid, as there were several brushes of interest stepped over the lower stretch between High Bridge and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Among the early arrivals was Dr. Flagge, driving the bay trotter Gold Burr, (2:13¼,) hooked to a featherweight speed cutter. The horse was turned to a good start with the trotter Belfry Chimes, (2:21¼,) driven by Andrew Crawford. For the first quarter neither horse was able to gain a lead, but as the stretch was entered Belfry Chimes lengthened his gait and carried his opponent to a bad break, winning as he pleased. Gold Burr captured the second heat by an open length after a hot race, but lost the final in a close finish.

Thomas Leahy's little black trotter Santos, 2:21¼, won a heat against his old rival, Royal Rene, 2:20, driven by Walter Kilpatrick. Melville C. Boynton drove the trotter Woodford C., 2:12¼, several winning heats, his best brush being in company with Gold Burr. Kingmond, 2:07, the ex-trotting champion of the Speedway, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling, cut a wide swath among the trotters, winning about every brush in which he started.

Two of the most interesting pacing heats of the day were between the bay mare Trixie, 2:20¾, driven by George Buchanan, and the black mare Alice Drake, 2:14¼, driven by Andrew Cone. The pacers were sent away on even terms, and they raced nose and nose to the first quarter post. A misstep caused Trixie to lose a length, but she recovered quickly, and was rapidly overhauling Alice Drake when the post was passed. Both pacers made the second heat without a skip, pacing the first quarter in almost record time. Urged by whip Trixie gained a slight lead as the stretch was entered, and when the final drive was made increased it to a half length, and won.

In Central Park the crowds began to gather early, and by 10 o'clock the east and west drives as well as the cross roads presented a charming picture of life and color. The majority of the drivers did not venture out of the park, but simply circled it. Among the best known frequenters of the road seen were Mr. and Mrs. George Huber, driving the pacer George A., 2:21¼; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Collis, driving a pair of black cobs to a Portland cutter; Morris E. Henning and a party of friends in a two-seated sleigh drawn by the trotting mare Nancy (2:16¾) and Danton (2:21;) Lewis G. Heid, driving the trotter Parnell, 2:29¾; Harry Toplets, driving the trotter Judge Boardman; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henson, behind a bay hackney; Edward Koch, driving a pair of high steppers tandem; Alexander Newburger, driving the pacer Smilax, 2:21¼; Col. John F. Cockerill, driving the trotting mare Miss Hibbard; George Grote, driving the trotter Too Quick; E. J. La Place, driving the trotter Index, 2:21½; John J. Timmins, driving the trotter Harry Davis, 2:23¼, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Dennison, behind a pair of bay trotters.

ON LOCAL HANDBALL COURTS.

Champion Egan Beaten—Harlem River Oarsmen in Tournament Matches.

"Mike" Egan, the champion handball player of the world, undertook a difficult task at Casey's Brooklyn Court, 297 Degraw Street, yesterday, and was unsuccessful. He essayed to defeat P. T. Corby, one of the best of the Irish players, and Prof. John Coggins, but after the first game the champion was easily beaten. A crowded gallery witnessed the exhibition, which was started in Egan's usual rushing style. He seemed to have his opponents at his mercy, who had scored only eleven runs to his twenty. Then Corby, who had been playing in the outer part of the court, disposed of the champion's hard service five times in succession without an ace being scored, and in the meantime Corby and his partner made additions to their score until they won the game. The last effort of Egan netted him three aces, while Corby and Coggins scored twenty-one.

Another interesting match was played by James Dunne, Sr., and Alderman Andrew M. Gillen. Usually the veteran is successful in his meetings with his young protegé, but yesterday the Alderman was in excellent form and won two games out of three.

Scores of the day follow:

CASEY'S BROOKLYN COURT.

G. Henry and W. Slater	12	21	21
D. Malloy and M. Lennon	21	8	17
M. O'Donnell	21	21	21
L. H. Proudfoot	16	17	18
A. M. Gillen	21	14	21
James Burns, Sr	18	21	18
J. Coggins and R. Corby	21	21	21
"Mike" Egan	20	11	3
P. Corby	19	21	21
John Murphy	21	9	17
J. Murphy and M. Ryan	21	7	21
T. Corbett and R. Bowles	19	21	18

The tie between the teams of the Wyanoke Boat Club and the Union Boat Club for first place in the Harlem Navy Handball League was broken yesterday by the meeting of the two leaders on the Wyanoke court. The Wyanokes won four of the six games played, giving them a lead of two points over the Unions. At the Metropolitan Rowing Clubhouse, the home team won five of six games with the Crescent Rowing Club, while the Lone Star Boat Club won four of six games from the Dauntless Rowing Club at the Dauntless clubhouse. The scores follow:

AT WYANOKE BOAT CLUB.

Wyanoke B. C.		Union B. C.		
Rock and Steinman	21	10	Lyons and Kirby	16 21
Weston and Gerrie	21	21	Kirk and Kemp	9 19
Keyte and Kolerim	10	21	Kean and Connell	21 7

AT METROPOLITAN R. C.

Metropolitan R. C.		Crescent R. C.		
Johnson and Emerson	8	21	E. Pattenaud and Byron	21 19
Magnolia and Murphy	21	21	J. Pattenaud and Cuseen	10 9
Carthy and Ibert	21	21	Koop and O'Grady	15 4

AT DAUNTLESS R. C.

Lone Star B. C.		Dauntless R. C.		
Blatt and Jossen	10	21	R. Stettig and Covert	21 10
Stern and Myers	20	21	Bowdell and E. Stettig	21 5
Ballin and Newman	21	21	Dana and Pumphrey	12 8

The standing of the teams follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.
Wyanoke Boat Club	19	5
Union Boat Club	17	7
Metropolitan Rowing Club	16	8
Crescent Rowing Club	11	13
Lone Star Boat Club	5	19
Dauntless Rowing Club	4	20

MURPHY'S 125TH STREET COURT.

E. Groden and T. Ryan	21	19	17	18
J. Murphy and J. Lemen	17	21	21	21
M. Landy and M. Hurst	21	21	21	17
J. Gaynor and T. Connore	17	19	19	21
C. O'Neill and M. Trust	21	21	21	17
T. Murphy and J. Brown	14	19	21	21
J. Brady and E. Ennis	21	17	21	21
P. Carney and J. Belton	19	21	14	21
D. Duane	21	19	21	19
D. Harrison	19	21	17	21

At the New Jersey Handball Club court, Grove and Seventeenth Streets, Jersey City, the principal game of the day was a match between Thomas Meackle and Joseph Pilkington against John Flaherty and M. McMahon, all of the New Jersey Club. There was also a single-handed game between John Howes and James Flaherty of the same club. The scores follow:

T. Meackle and J. Pilkington	21	18	21	17	21
J. Flaherty and M. McMahon	19	21	16	21	13
J. Flaherty	21	19	21		
J. Howes	17	21	19		
J. Cryger	15	21	19	20	
Nelson Drake	21	19	21	21	
J. J. Flaherty and J. Flaherty	21	19	21		
S. Tarrant and M. O'Keefe	20	21	19		
M. A. Tarrant and T. Foley	21	20	21		
S. Tarrant and M. O'Keefe	20	21	15		
T. Foley and J. Flaherty	21	16	20	19	
T. Meackle and M. McMahon	19	21	21	21	

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LABOR UNIONS TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION

Will Co-operate with Committee of Charity Organization Society.

STATISTICS BY E. T. DEVINE

He Describes the Ravages of the Disease in This City to the Central Federated Union.

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who was allowed the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, caused something of a sensation by statistics which he gave about the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the districts where the working people live. Mr. Devine's object was to enlist the co-operation of the central body in the efforts being made by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis organized by the society for the purpose of trying to stamp out the disease.

Mr. Devine said that consumption claimed most victims between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. Taking the disease out of the list the average life of men in New York would be fifty-two and eight-tenths years. Now it is thirty-seven and a half years. He divided the occupations into eight general classes. Of these, among the day laborers and the domestic servants three and eight-tenths out of every thousand died of consumption; and three among clerks in offices and restaurants, saloon keepers, and mechanics. Among the manufacturing trades it varied from two and six-tenths per thousand to two and seven-tenths. The police and military and the agricultural laborers showed two and five-tenths, the mercantile trades one and seven-tenths, and the transportation, agricultural, and outdoor trades generally one and five-tenths.

In collecting statistics the trades and occupations were further classified, he said, into fifty-three divisions. The following were the relation of the trades to the consumption death rate, going from the highest to the lowest rate: Marble and stone cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers, plasterers, whitewashers, compositors, printers and pressmen, servants, hat and cap makers, bookkeepers, laborers outside of agricultural laborers, tinners, cabinetmakers, musicians, glass-blowers, and barbers. This list went down until at the end of it came clergymen, miners, quarrymen, and farmers. The lowest death rate from consumption was among bankers and brokers and the officers of corporations. There was a general laugh when he mentioned the rate among the last-named occupations.

Following was the classification of deaths from consumption in New York in 1902: Jewelers, 64.7 per cent.; cabinetmakers, 56; printers, 53; laundry workers, 46; shoemakers, 46; machinists and stone workers, 43; policemen, sailors, and lawyers, 13; physicians and surgeons, 4.76, and bankers and brokers, 4.35.

"What are conditions leading to this high death rate?" added Mr. Devine. "As nearly as we can ascertain, some of the causes are low wages, causing the living of people under unsanitary conditions, both at work and in the home; exposure to dust, physical strain, and excessive heat. Intemperance and density of population are also contributing causes."

It was decided by acclamation that the Sanitary Committee of the central body should be instructed to co-operate in every way possible with the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society.

FEARS PADRONE SYSTEM.

Union Delegate Declares It Is Being Attempted in the Bronx.

Considerable excitement was caused at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by the reading of a letter from Vito Pucelli, President of the Excavators' Union, charging that the padrone system was being introduced into New York by a man nemed Sorge. This man, Pucelli said, was making arrangements with the United Engineer and Contracting Company to begin the system on a large excavating contract to be started between St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street in the Southern Boulevard.

According to the writer of the letter, Sorge was to furnish the company with any number of excavators and rockmen required at non-union wages, and in return was to have the privilege of building a large shanty near the works of the company, at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and the Southern Boulevard, where he could board the Italians or others who were to be employed. Pucelli said in the letter that he believed the intention was to start a store also, and besides getting payment for the board of the workers, to sell them groceries, beer, and other necessaries.

Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers' Union said that a shanty was to be erected at St. Mary's Park, and he also charged that the padrone system was in full blast at Jerome Park. A shanty to hold 180 men had been built, he said, and another was contemplated which would accommodate 800 men.

After a long debate it was decided to call the attention of the Park Department, the Health Department, and the Building Department, and also the Mayor to the complaint.

COLUMBIA TEAMS OUT OF DEBT.

Football Responsible for the Healthy Condition of Athletics.

Columbia's athletics are at last entirely free from debt, according to an announcement by Frederick A. Goetze, director of student organizations at the university. Up to a short while ago there was $12,500 charged against the football, baseball, and track associations. This indebtedness was incurred several years ago, and at that time sufficient money was loaned to the teams by the Corn Exchange Bank to pay off the indebtedness. The loan was guaranteed by Seth Low, at that time President of the university.

The paying of the debt was largely due to the financial success of the football team last season, the gridiron management contributing $7,000 to this end. The payment of this liability puts Columbia athletics on a more stable basis than they have been for several seasons, and will enable the various managers to contribute more to the improvement of their teams than has been possible when all profits had to be devoted to decreasing old debts.

Mrs. Langtry Buys Trotters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Langtry, the English actress, has purchased of Will J. Davis, owner of Willowdale Farm, Crown Point, Ind., three trotters and two brood mares. The horses will be shipped to her breeding farm in England. Mrs. Langtry intends to go into the breeding of light harness horses as well as thoroughbreds.

THE EASTER GOWN

Mrs. Osborn, the famous artist of dressmaking, the creator of styles for the smart set of New York, in the March Delineator gives the most important fashion news looking forward to Spring and Summer styles. The planning of every gown, she says, now hinges upon the style of its skirt. No woman should plan her Easter costume without carefully studying this letter. In it she will find the secret of correct dressing told in type and shown in illustrations. In this issue there are more real helps for the well dressed woman in perfecting her Easter gowns and her Summer clothes than in any other authority. This number alone is worth more to her in the consciousness of being well gowned than the cost of a year's subscription. Besides the skirt Mrs. Osborn tells of collar effects and coats.

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FOR RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and George Brooke Will Play in Final Round To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club and George Brooke of the Philadelphia Racquet Club will play in the final round for the amateur racquet championship of the United States and the cup offered by the Boston Athletic Association and the New York Racquet and Tennis Club to-morrow. In the semi-final round to-day Mr. Shaw had an easy time to defeat Austin Potter, winning in three straight games. Mr. Brooke, on the other hand, had a hard time to defeat Hollis H. Hunnewell. The latter gave an excellent exhibition, and made Mr. Brooke play five games before he went down in defeat. All of the games were brilliant, the fourth one being the longest of the tournament. Mr. Hunnewell won it by a score of 18 to 17.

Summary:

Quincy A. Shaw, Jr.	15	15	15	15	15
Austin Potter	4	5	5	3	12
George Brooke	16	17	17	15	15
Hollis H. Hunnewell	2	15	13	4	7

MINOR LEAGUE TROUBLES.

Peace with Pacific Coast Baseball Men Hinges on Meeting To-morrow.

Next to the matter of Sunday baseball playing at Ridgewood Park, which is likely to be decided this week by Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission, the subject that is giving owners, managers, and players the most concern is the meeting of the National Board of Arbitration, or what is termed the highest court of the senior league organizations, at Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow. It promises to be one of the largest gatherings, outside of the major leagues, that have taken place for a long time, and the business to be transacted will be of an unusually important character.

All the minor organizations, with the exception of the Eastern League and American Association, are represented on the board, which is composed of M. H. Sexton of the Western League, W. H. Lucas of the Northwestern League, James H. O'Rourke of the Connecticut League, Timothy H. Murnane of the New England League, and Judge W. W. Kavanaugh of the Southern League.

Much will depend on the report that Edward Hanlon will make regarding the eligibility of players who are in dispute between the Pacific Coast League and the minor leagues of the East as to whether the results of the recent peace meeting at San Francisco will be made permanent, or the go-as-you-please course of the two sections of the country shall be continued.

President Powers of the Eastern League has notified all the managers of teams in the league that all contracts, signing of players, &c., must be settled on or before March 1. After that date the reserve clause will not be operative, and players who have not been asked to sign a contract will be at liberty to join any club they like.

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YACHTSMEN MAKE PROTEST.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, in accordance with a resolution adopted at its last meeting, has sent, through Secretary T. Alfred Vernon, the following letter protesting against the proposed power boat legislation now pending in Congress:

J. A. Goulden, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I beg to call your attention to the resolution offered and adopted at the annual meeting of the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club held in New York City on Feb. 8, 1904.

Resolution:

Resolved, That the Atlantic Yacht Club appoint a committee to protest against a bill now before Congress, (H. R. 7,938,) offered by Mr. Grosvenor, relative to the licensing of all small launches for hire propelled either by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electricity, and making them subject to Government regulations as regards pilots or engineers.

On behalf of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and several hundred members who are interested, and many of whom are owners of small power launches, I respectfully desire to file this protest with you, and ask the favor of your opposition to the bill on behalf of this club.

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

KILBURN ON TRUST COMPANY LOSSES

Praises the Way They Met Decrease in Security Values.

TITLE TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Superintendent of Banks Declares the Withdrawals of Deposits in Savings Banks Last Year Were Largest Ever Known.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The report of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn, made public to-night, compliments the trust companies of the State on the way in which they have met losses due to the depreciation in stock and bond values, and says that it cannot fail to strengthen the public confidence, at the same time assuring a corresponding gain in the companies' profit accounts when the security markets take an upward turn.

The decrease in deposits, he declares, in Manhattan Borough of New York City alone was more than $113,000,000. Low rates prevalent in Wall Street for call loans, and the withdrawal of funds to be put into permanent investments at the attractive prices, he gives as part explanation of the decrease.

The shrinkage in the bond investments of the savings banks he says are not accurately determinable, but he adds that some comprehension of the amount may be had from the fact that, while these investments have increased $24,500,000 at par value, the gain at market value has been only $13,800,000.

One of the recommendations of the report is that extensions of the list of railway bonds for savings banks should proceed slowly, and only upon lines that the united judgment of the officers of such institutions shall approve.

The report reviews the recommendations of the recent report on banks of discount and says:

"It cannot be urged too strongly that the quality of investments legalized to the savings banks be maintained at the highest practicable standard. Seven years ago these institutions counted among their bonds $111,000,000 of United States consols. To-day they hold of this particular class of securities less than $19,000,000, and in the same period they have increased their ownership of railway bonds from nothing to $177,000,000.

"So far as the change has gone, I am disposed to regard it as a wise one. The railway bonds that the law authorizes are in the main the best that could have been chosen from this class of securities, and are in all probability safe.

"But scrupulous care should be had not to extend the list unduly, and also against permitting to be thrust into it any bonds of an inferior sort. The underlying security for a savings bank bond ought to be not only ample and absolute, but the character of the corporation that floats it should be of the highest. The mere fact that a corporation wants a market for its securities should have no weight whatever in the matter."

Eighty-one trust companies reported to the Banking Department, as against seventy-seven the year before. During the year the Atlantic Trust Company of New York was merged into the Metropolitan Trust Company, and the Manufacturers' of Brooklyn into the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York, and these new trust companies were chartered:

	Capital Paid in.	Surplus.
Bankers' Trust Company, New York	$1,000,000.00	$500,000.00
Citizens' Trust Company, Utica	200,000.00	50,000.00
Commonwealth Trust Company, Buffalo	500,000.00	500,000.00
County Trust Company, White Plains	100,000.00	50,000.00
Mount Vernon Trust Company, Mt. Vernon	200,000.00	200,000.00
Syracuse Trust Company, Syracuse	300,000.00	300,000.00
Total	$2,300,000.00	$1,600,000.00

In the same period five companies increased their capital by an aggregate of $3,875,000, issuing the new stock at a premium, which added substantially to their surplus, and two companies reduced their capital from $1,000,000 each to $500,000 each.

The surplus paid in during the calendar year upon the organization of new companies and in connection with increases of capital reached a total of over $18,000,000, while the total net increase for the year in these same items, as reported by all the companies, is about $500,000 less.

"It would seem, therefore," says the report, "that but for such payments the combined surplus and undivided profits of the eighty-one companies would have shown a very considerable loss for the year. That statement measures in part undoubtedly the cost to this class of institutions of the depreciation in stock and bond values which has been so general and severe.

"How well the companies have met such losses—charging the shrinkage to profit and loss, so that their statements should reflect their condition with substantial accuracy—is evidenced by the fact that, estimating their investments at prices current on the 1st of January, their combined surplus and undivided profits were over a million and a half dollars larger than the figures at which they are carried on the books of the respective companies.

"That signifies heroic treatment as to the matter of losses, and will, I imagine, prove a surprise to the public. Nor can it fail to strengthen confidence, and to comprehends the assurance of a corresponding gain in the companies' profit accounts when the security markets take a turn upward."

A summary of the reports of the eighty-one trust companies as of the 1st day of January, 1904, appears herewith in comparison with the like summary of the reports of seventy-seven companies one year before:

RESOURCES.

	1903.	1904.
Bonds and mortgages	$52,385,300.22	$69,534,879.96
Stock investments	219,378,948.03	225,386,955.08
Loaned on collaterals	534,961,229.83	510,928,626.38
Loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	43,228,160.10	56,710,963.81
Overdrafts	60,396.49	41,123.93
Due from banks and brokers	5,449,689.56	6,641,207.47
Real estate	12,179,708.97	14,676,379.56
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	126,166,652.70	125,392,247.78
Cash on hand	10,493,236.33	26,894,136.78
Other assets	14,642,265.31	15,829,507.76
Total	$1,039,956,625.18	$1,069,735,828.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$60,575,000.00	$66,750,000.00
Surplus fund, book value	82,549,877.36	86,798,913.09
Undivided profits, book value	47,540,278.14	44,705,648.75
Deposits in trust	205,341,290.94	174,842,634.49
General deposits	529,001,547.85	541,091,298.11
Due to trust cos.	32,889,570.24	35,302,290.39
Due to sav. bks.	34,684,164.55	35,738,100.17
Due to banks and bankers	21,882,282.94	20,707,818.39
Other liabilities	25,487,613.50	27,299,125.12
Total	$1,039,956,625.18	$1,069,735,828.51

Combined surplus and undivided profits for 1904 on book value of stocks and bonds, $141,504,301.84; on market value, $143,060,334.71. The surplus and undivided profits as given in table for 1903 are on market values.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

	1903.	1904.
Debts guaranteed and liabilities thereon	$1,750.00	$23,182.00
Interest, commissions and profits received during the year	55,272,116.78	51,078,041.61
Interest paid and credited to depositors during the year	22,806,923.00	23,857,870.00
Expenses for the year	6,715,012.33	7,637,754.54
Dividends on capital declared for the year	9,309,500.00	9,049,852.00
Taxes paid during the year	1,944,944.02	2,193,710.77
Deposits made by order of court	3,739,242.49	3,612,687.91
Total of deposits upon which interest is allowed at this date	757,202,621.61	744,279,272.94
Amount invested in bonds and mortgages during the year	60,962,710.95	74,063,400.94
Amount received from bonds and mortgages paid or sold during the year	54,046,720.69	66,037,416.56

The resources for the two years are remarkably close together in the aggregates, though, of course, but for the business of the new companies, the loss since January, 1903, would, Mr. Kilburn says, be larger than the figures themselves make it appear. A comparison with the July reports is still less favorable, resources having decreased over $106,500,000 in the six months. Deposits fell off in the same time $107,500,000.

More than the entire net decrease occurred in the companies located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

"In view of what has preceded," says the report, "the statement that the trust companies were less prosperous in 1903 than in 1902 is almost superfluous. In fact, their gross earnings decreased $4,199,075, while their expenses increased $2,219,555.06, reducing, in comparison with the previous year, the amount applicable to dividends or for addition to surplus account by $6,418,630.06. Besides, the dividends declared were $259,648 less than for the preceding year. But even at this, the net earnings for 1903 (though without allowance for losses or for depreciation in investments) were $17,383,608.40, or $8,333,756.40 in excess of dividend distributions."

As a rule, the report adds, the trust companies of the State, though not making the very large profits that it was their good fortune to earn in the previous year, are nevertheless strong and prosperous.

As to the savings banks, Mr. Kilburn's report says one savings bank, the Maiden Lane, in New York City, was authorized during the year 1903.

A comparison of the reports of the savings banks with those of the year preceding shows a large growth, but far short of that in 1902. The total amount deposited was larger by nearly $10,000,000 than ever before in the like period, but market, industrial, and labor conditions during a part of the year made it the fact also that the withdrawals were the largest ever known—the excess over 1902 having been more than $22,000,000.

"It is not determinable," says Mr. Kilburn, "accurately what the shrinkage has been in the market value of the bond investments of the savings banks, but some comprehension of the amount may be had from the fact that, while these investments have increased $24,500,000 at par value, the gain at market value has been only thirteen and a third million dollars, and the combined surplus of all the banks upon market valuations has decreased $6,250,000, while the par value surplus has increased nearly $5,000,000.

"The gain for the year in the amount due depositors, though $10,000,000 under that made in 1902 and $17,000,000 under that for 1899, is yet $6,000,000 greater than was ever shown in any year prior to 1897. The condition of the savings banks in the aggregate is shown by their reports to be:

RESOURCES.

	Par Value.
Stock and bond investments.	
United States	$18,657,880.00
District of Columbia	3,294,800.00
New York State	350,000.00
Bonds of other States	53,914,556.07
Bonds of cities in this State	100,932,365.79
Bonds of cities in this State	172,598,692.37
Bonds of counties in this State	20,087,198.73
Bonds of towns in this State	7,565,909.09
Bonds of villages in this State	12,439,452.25
Bonds of school districts in this State	3,982,034.15
Railroad mortgage bonds	177,444,223.60
Total par value of stocks and bonds	$571,267,112.05
Amount of stocks and bonds at cost	615,842,516.42
Estimated market value of stocks and bonds	600,753,259.78
Loans on pledge of securities	5,823,150.00
Banking houses and lots at estimated market value	11,305,922.82
Other real estate at estimated market value	4,042,126.87
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	64,475,058.83
Cash on hand	9,416,738.44
Total of collectable interest	13,586,211.31
Other assets	677,750.44
Total resources	$1,238,800,468.61

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$1,131,281,943.46
Other liabilities	469,448.82
Surplus on market value of stocks and bonds	107,049,076.33
Total liabilities	$1,238,800,468.61
Surplus on par value of stocks and bonds	77,595,753.77

STATISTICS.

Number of open accounts	2,275,383
Number of accounts opened or reopened during the year	456,791
Number of accounts closed during the year	366,605
Total number of deposits received during the year	3,662,028
Total number of payments to depositors during the year	2,645,680
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited	$305,934,718.68
Amount withdrawn during the year	288,864,705.62
Amount of interest credited and paid during the year	36,842,030.75
Salaries paid for the year	2,008,206.14
Expenses other than salaries for the year	1,491,899.93

Six safe deposit companies were organized during the year 1903, viz., the City of Albany, the Maiden Lane, the Hanover, the State, and the Van Norden in New York, and the Security of Troy, making the whole number thirty-four, of which, however, two have trust company powers and report as trust companies. The reports of these institutions are summarized as follows:

RESOURCES.

	1903.	1904.
Bonds and mortgages	$16,000.00	$10,000.00
Stock and bond investments	1,649,468.52	1,736,013.64
Real estate	2,538,327.74	2,692,239.89
Vaults and safes	1,072,001.41	1,557,584.09
Furniture and fixtures	81,336.04	63,462.79
Loans on collaterals	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cash deposited	317,195.97	335,573.08
Cash on hand	6,188.75	7,713.70
Safe rentals, due and accrued	32,813.04	49,213.54
Silver storage, due and accrued	26,410.80	30,863.79
Warehouse storage, due and accrued	100,222.22	91,880.26
Tin boxes	2,315.20	2,741.10
Other assets	264,638.73	355,013.54
	$6,111,411.42	$6,939,799.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,985,000.00	$4,730,000.00
Excess of assets over liabilities	883,490.68	943,842.72
Bonds outstanding	165,000.00	165,000.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage	852,000.00	852,000.00
Other loans	196,500.00	224,000.00
Interest due and accrued on loans	4,580.00	1,246.67
Expenses incurred, but unpaid	6,396.26	11,669.43
Other liabilities	18,454.52	12,040.55
	$6,111,411.42	$6,939,799.37

"Of the $73,097.23 reported one year ago as held by me for account of depositors in closed and failed savings banks who had not made proof of their claims, either with the receivers of the respective institutions, or with this department, only $92.30 was called for and paid over during the year. All of these claims being of many years' standing, and many of the individual credits insignificant in amount, the presumption seems reasonable that a considerable part of the total sum will never reach those to whom it should go."

The total resources of savings banks, trust companies, and safe deposit companies have increased regularly and gradually each year for the past ten years, those of savings banks from $735,863,598 on Jan. 1, 1895, to $1,238,800,468 on Jan. 1, 1904; of trust companies from $395,419,729 on Jan. 1, 1895, to $1,039,735,828 on Jan. 1, 1904, although the latter figure is slightly less than that for Jan. 1, 1903; of safe deposit companies from $5,102,689 on Jan. 1, 1895, to $6,939,799 on Jan. 1, 1904. The total resources of banks of deposit and discount, however, in rising from $284,911,631 on Jan. 1, 1895, to $382,050,238 on Jan. 1, 1904, fluctuated considerably, reaching the high-water mark of $421,616,408 on Jan. 1, 1902.

The New York Mortgage and Security Company is still the only domestic mortgage, loan, and investment company in the State. It has a capital of $1,000,000, a paid-in surplus of $250,000, and earned undivided profits of $48,788.73, besides having paid since its organization, two years ago, semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent. It holds mortgage loans to the amount of $1,415,250, stocks and bonds $4,150, and miscellaneous assets, including cash on deposit and accrued interest, amounting to $163,013.07.

The associations authorized to conduct loaning money upon the pledge of personal property numbered 110 two years ago, and only 22 a year ago.

Charges under 100 per cent. on loans of this class," says Mr. Kilburn, "seem to be exceptional, and the work that New York's District Attorney is doing to arrest such robbery is most praiseworthy. Already he is said to have driven scores of the so-called money loan sharks out of the city over into New Jersey, and the Post Office authorities have forbidden them the use of the mails."

The securities held in trust by the Superintendent of Banks under the law for the protection of depositors with and creditors of the several trust companies on the 1st day of January, 1904, amount to $7,638,250, of which $5,547,500 is in New York City 3½ per cent. bonds.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Analysis of last week's business shows that the decline of the stock market was scantily reflected in the bond market. The rises and falls in the bond market almost balance, there having been 20 rises of a point or more and 21 declines. But 64 stocks fell, and only 14 rose. The fewness of the issues dealt in and the narrow movements of prices show that the market was dull rather than weak, there having been nothing of the disorganization freely reported from the foreign markets. So far as the Oriental war was the chief disturber of prices, it was no more than natural that it should be felt more abroad than here, but we have troubles of our own from which they are free. Altogether the stability of prices should encourage those who have been fearful regarding the demeanor of our Exchange under the trials evidently before it and only partially passed.

The narrowness of the market as already mentioned further appears in the fact that the dozen leading stocks contributed nearly five-sixths of the week's business, leaving less than 400,000 shares for the rest of the list. There were no advances among the dozen. The largest fall was 2⅜ for Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Pennsylvania was the most active property, and lost only ⅛. The volume of business was about half the preceding week, and a still smaller proportion of any corresponding week for several years. There was a similar disproportion in the volume of the bond business as compared with other years, but the decline from the previous week was by only about a third. The most active bond was Steel 5 per cents, of which 731 were sold at a loss of ⅝. Consolidated Tobacco 4s gained ¼ upon sales of 562. The inactivity of the business upon the Exchange contrasts strongly with the flotation of new issues in large amounts. It is the new favorites which are pressed upon the public's attention, leaving established issues to rest upon their merits, which has certain advantages for judges of values.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.

BRITISH INVESTORS' SUFFERINGS.

To say nothing of consols, whose declining price has carried with it indications of anything but tranquility of mind on the part of holders, it would seem that the British investor has had the fact borne in upon him that other gilt-edged securities have troubled the market's digestibles. Rocks upon which he never dreamed there was a possibility of splitting, if not actually pointing to such disaster seem to have developed perilous conditions. It has been bad enough for the premier security to so gorge the investment market that it is no longer quotable anywhere near par, bad enough that the nation's troubles should have necessitated debt expansion and brought about results which have embarrassed not a few who have a share in the debt as it originally stood. But it is a matter of record that the best of municipal stocks have gone the way of the worst of the cats and dogs, and during the past few years have had not units but tens knocked off their prices.

To those who want to and are able to hold on, price makes little difference. In the case of corporate holdings, however, there has to be a marking down, anything but agreeable when accounts have to be prepared for the consideration of owners and creditors. Returns may come forward with regularity enough to satisfy the private individual. Quoting at 85 instead of 100, or even higher in many cases, is a different thing, and this obviously has had to be done elsewhere than in consols. What is more embarrassing is that many municipalities are wanting to put out further issues, but see themselves handicapped by the figure at which their stocks sell on the market—not issues of little out-of-the-way corporations, but those of the most prominent, as seen in the following comparison made of recent figures with the highest, taken from 1896, when there was no glut of securities either of this character or of any other.

	1896.	Recent.	Decline.
Birmingham	131	104	27
Bristol	139	106	33
Cardiff	111	90	21
Croydon	115	82	33
Edinburgh	113	96	17
Leeds	107	82	25
Liverpool	144¾	112	32¾
London County	101¾	78	23¾
Metropolitan	107	80	27
Sheffield	113	93	20
Southampton	104	87	17

Hardly less than startling are some of the changes seen, 33 points decline for Bristol, 23¾ for Liverpool, Metropolitan 27, London County 23¾—rather striking cases—and so on. Presumably among securities of the best grade, the development is distinctly interesting as an indication of the flood of new capital offerings, in the flotation of which difficulty must have been experienced. That these have gone beyond the powers of absorption is clear. The sponge of British capital has been inadequate to the pool of new loans it has been called upon to mop up, and security prices have met the situation by declining, capital being eked out in the process.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	...
Am. & West	150	...
Allis-Chalmers	12	13
Allis-Chalmers pf.	50	63
Amalgamated Copper	46¾	46⅞
American Car & Foundry	65	195
American Car & Foundry pf.	67	99
American Coal	180	250
American Cotton Oil	29	30
American Cotton Oil pf.	88	93
American District Telegraph	32	38
American Express	185	196
American Grass Twine	7½	8
American Hide & Leather	5⅜	5
American Hide & Leather pf.	15	16½
American Ice	7½	8
American Ice pf.	30½	36
American Linseed Co.	10⅞	11
American Linseed Co. pf.	27	35
American Locomotive	22	22½
American Locomotive pf.	77	80
American Malting Co.	3⅜	4
American Malting Co. pf.	10	21
American Smelting & Ref.	87½	88
American Smelting & Ref. pf.	90¾	91½
American Snuff	105	120
American Snuff pf.	85	90
American Sugar Ref.	122¾	123⅝
American Sugar Ref. pf.	132	132
American T. & C.	83	90
American Tel. & Tel.	119	120
American Tobacco pf.	125	126
American Woolen	8	10½
American Woolen pf.	67	72
Anaconda Copper	61	61½
Ann Arbor	23	25
Ann Arbor pf.	52	55
Associated Merchants 1st pf.	88	98
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe	65⅞	66
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	85⅞	86
Atlantic Coast Line	104½	...
Baltimore & Ohio	75½	76
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87	88
Boston A. L. pf.	104	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	40¼	40⅝
Brunswick City	5⅜	6⅜
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	115	...
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	132	...
Butterick Company	48	51
Canada Southern	64	65
Canadian Pacific	114⅜	114⅞
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	101	...
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	154½	156
Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	30¼
Chicago & Alton	34¾	35½
Chicago & Alton pf.	82	85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	185	195
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	121	125
Chicago Great Western	14⅞	15
Chicago Great Western pf. A	65	69
Chicago Great Western pf. B	27	29
Chicago Great Western deb.	57	57
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	88	88
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	139¾	...
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	173	175½
Chicago & Northwestern	162¾	163½
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	206	215
Chi., St. Paul, Min. & Omaha	138	142
Chi., St. Paul & Omaha pf.	165	180
Chicago Terminal Transfer	8½	9½
Chi. Terminal Transfer pf.	18½	19½
Chicago Un. Traction	4½	5
Chicago Un. Traction pf.	20¾	21
C., C., C. & St. Louis	72	75
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	101	111
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling	59	60
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30⅝	32½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	...	85
Colorado Southern	15	15¼
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	62	62½
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	22½	22½
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron	13	13⅞
Commercial Cable	190	195
Consol. Coal	65	80
Con. Gas Co	190¾	191
Continental Tobacco pf.	103	104½
Corn Products	17⅝	18
Corn Products pf.	69	71
Delaware & Hudson	158½	159½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	250	260
Denver & Rio Grande	19	19¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	67	67½
Denver & Southwest.	1	...
Denver & So. W. pf.	2	...
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	18	32
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	11
Detroit Southern	9	11
Detroit Southern pf.	16	24
Detroit United Railway	61¾	62¾
Diamond Match	120	120
Distillers' Securities	33½	34
Dist. of Amer. pf.	32	40
Duluth, So. Shore & A.	7	10
Duluth, So. Shore & A. pf.	12	15
Erie	23¾	23¾
Erie 1st pf.	39½	42¾
Erie 2d pf.	30½	30¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	60	66
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	72	75
General Chemical	97¾	98
General Chemical pf.	98	98
General Electric	163	164
Great Northern pf.	160	160
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Hocking Valley	73½	73
Hocking Valley pf.	91	93
Homestake	49¾	51
Illinois Central	137¾	137¾
Illinois Central, l. l.	103¾	...
International Paper	11	11½
International Paper pf.	64¾	65½
International Power	23	30
Int. Steam Pump	33	40
Int. Steam Pump pf.	71½	78
Iowa Central	17	18
Iowa Central pf.	36	38
Joliet & Chicago	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	23	29
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66	67
Kansas City Southern	17½	19
Kansas City Southern pf.	33½	33½
Keokuk & Des Moines	19	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	40	50
Lacledes Gas pf.	90	100
Lake Erie & Western	27	30
Lake Erie & Western pf.	95	110
Lake Shore	250	300
Long Island	47	50
Louisville & Nashville	102	102¼
Manhattan Beach	5½	6
Manhattan Elevated	141¾	142
Maryland Coal pf.	115	125
Metropolitan Securities	35	50
Metropolitan Street Railway	116	116¾
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	16	19
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	47	50
Mexican Central	10	10¼
Mexican Northern	1	...
Michigan Central	128	141
Minn. & St. L.	58	60¼
Minn. & St. L. pf.	89	96
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60¾	61¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	118¾	122
Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¾	15⅞
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	35¾	36¼
Missouri Pacific	85¾	86
Morris & Essex	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	103	107
National Biscuit	101¾	102¾
National Biscuit pf.	128	129
Nat. Enameling & S.	13	20
Nat. Enameling & S. pf.	78	85
National Lead	14¾	14¾
National Lead pf.	83½	84½
National Railroad of Mex. pf.	35¼	35¾
Nat. Railroad of Mex. 2d pf.	16½	17¼
New Central Coal	42	49
New York Air Brake	125	135
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
New York Central	118½	114
N. Y., C. & St. L.	38	39
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	70
New York Dock	18	20
New York Dock pf.	41	...
New York & New Jersey Tel.	135	140
New York, Lake Erie & Western	130	140
New York, New Haven & Hartford	190	191½
New York, Ontario & Western	20¾	20¾
Norfolk & Western	56	56⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	78	80
North American	83¾	84½
Ontario Mining	4	5
Pacific Coast	52	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	90	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	33½	65
Pacific Mail	26¾	27½
Pennsylvania Railroad	114	114⅜
People's Gas, Chicago	97¾	98
Peoria & Eastern	16	20
Pere Marquette	75	78
Pere Marquette pf.	78	80
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L.	90	92
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	179	...
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi. pf.	175	...
Pressed Steel Car	28	29
Pressed Steel Car pf.	68½	70
Pullman Company	209	214
Quicksilver	...	1½
Quicksilver pf.	4	9
Railroad Securities Ill. Cen. ctfs.	85	91
Railway Steel Spring	19½	20¾
Railway Steel Spring pf.	72½	75
Reading	41¾	41¾
Reading 1st pf.	79	80¾
Reading 2d pf.	55½	58¾
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Rep. Iron & Steel	7¼	7¾
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	35½	36
Rock Island	20¾	20¾
Rock Island pf.	59¾	60
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	130½	133
Rubber Goods	19¾	20
Rubber Goods pf.	79	79
St. Jo. & Grand Island	8½	11
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	37	40
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	17	19
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	72½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42¾	44
St. L. & S. F., C. & M. L. ctfs.	151	167
St. L. & S. F., C. & M. L. pf. ctfs.	110	124
St. L. & W.	13¾	14
St. L. & W. pf.	31	31¾
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	37½	38
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	80	83
Southern Pacific	44¾	44¾
Southern Railway	19¾	19¾
Southern Railway pf.	80	80¼
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	83½	84
Standard R. & T.	1¾	2
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35¾	36
Texas Pacific	22½	23
T. P. Land Tr.	35	39
Third Avenue	130¾	133¼
Tol., Peo. & W.	17	20½
Tol. Ry. & Light	20	21
Tol., St. L. & W.	23½	25
Tol, St. L. & W. pf.	33	34
Twin City R. T.	89	89¼
Union Pacific	75¾	76⅜
Union Pacific pf.	80¾	80¾
United Fruit	96	97½
Un. Rys. Invest.	9	10
Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	44¾	47¾
U. S. Express	103	110
U. S. Leather	6¾	7
U. S. Leather pf.	77	77
U. S. Realty & Con.	7¼	7⅝
U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	53	53½
U. S. Rubber	10¾	12¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	47	48¾
U. S. Steel	10¾	10⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	36	36½
Va.-Car. Chem.	26	28½
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	100	105
Va. Iron, C. & C.	16	20
Wabash	18	18½
Wabash pf.	34½	34½
Wells-Fargo Express	205	216
Western Union Telegraph	87	87¾
Westinghouse El. & M.	158	158¾
Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	200
W. & L. E.	14½	15¼
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	46
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	26
Wisconsin Central	13	13¾
Wisconsin Central pf.	40	43

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 20th day of February, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$468,177,799	Gold certificates outstanding	$480,000,369
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	16,822,070
			$463,177,799
Silver dollars	469,965,000	Silver certificates outstanding	469,965,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,648,540		
Silver bullion of 1890	7,315,460	Treasury notes outstanding	14,906,000
Total	$948,046,799	Total	$948,046,799

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,224,892.84
Standard silver dollars	10,308,506.00
Silver certificates	9,205,542.00
Silver bullion	1,631,513.99
United States notes	9,458,997.00
Treasury notes of 1890	49,013.00
National banknotes	12,437,418.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,022,611.41
Fractional currency	108.22
Minor coin	782,966.64
Total	$140,120,968.71
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$155,508,302.28
To credit of disbursing officers	7,451,486.67
Total	$162,959,788.90
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	2,052,742.54
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	3,727,372.01
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	87,208.57
	168,777,062.02
Total	$308,898,090.73
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,580,456.61
Outstanding checks and warrants	9,460,419.00
Disbursing officers' balances	53,452,600.16
Post Office Department account	6,290,049.53
Miscellaneous items	1,396,222.95
	84,182,748.05
Available cash balance	$224,715,282.68

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$712,215.12	$14,082,216.52	$169,971,943.53
Internal revenue	882,647.66	12,757,415.79	151,949,730.00
Miscellaneous	432,319.67	5,861,971.09	31,106,772.68
Total receipts	$2,027,182.45	$33,601,603.20	$353,027,446.21
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	240,000.00	5,470,000.00	57,920,313.00
War	510,000.00	4,700,000.00	76,102,827.83
Navy	220,000.00	5,700,000.00	64,047,874.47
Indians	10,000.00	830,000.00	7,156,568.03
Pensions	500,000.00	11,910,000.00	94,971,615.45
Interest	100,000.00	1,200,000.00	17,593,463.92
Total expenditures	$1,580,000.00	$29,810,000.00	$347,594,162.63
Excess of receipts over expenditures	447,182.45	3,791,603.20	5,433,282.56
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	700,080.18	15,261,406.78	189,529,095.87
Internal revenue	758,196.98	11,369,818.01	148,741,979.30
Miscellaneous	46,163.39	5,084,714.69	28,014,848.19
Total receipts	$1,504,443.55

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts and store, 181-183 Prince St. Apply premises or Buffett, 1,920 Park Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; new building, central; 25c. foot, including steam, elevator. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Stables, 12th St., 19th St., 28th St.; low rentals; convenient locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Desk room for rent, reasonable; elegantly furnished office. 33 West 42d St., Room 204.

Building to let, whole or part; elevator; 'Phone 4334 Franklin. Sam'l Greenstein, 106 Canal St.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory, fireproof; three-story and cellar, with or without power; immediate possession. E. Schloss, foot of Grand St., East River.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

50 WEST 15TH STREET.
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Company, 51 West 42d St.

To lease at 12 Maiden Lane, store, (20x68.) basement and subcellar; very suitable for silverware, clocks, optical goods, or art glassware; reasonable rent. Apply in store.

A.— 70 GREENE ST.
Two upper lofts of four-story building, 25x90, for light manufacturing; rent only $900; Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

First floor, 28x100; largest plate glass front in city; first-class location for high-class business; steam heat, elevator; rent reasonable; 240 5th Av. S. Marks, 419 6th Av.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York City.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

241 Water St., near Beekman St.
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for any mercantile business.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON STS.
Also Offices and Lofts, with electric elevator.
WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 COLUMBUS AV.
Telephone, 1,056—Riverside.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 Nassau Street.

5th Av., 125. (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60x82
EAST 19TH ST.
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1270 CHELSEA.

BUILDING TO LET.
22 EAST 16TH STREET,
suitable for a French restaurant, publisher, art shop, &c.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.
LOFTS TO LET,
16 WARREN STREET,
25x55, steam heat, modern plumbing, electric freight elevator; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS.
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.
GROUND FLOOR,
BANKING OR STEAMSHIP OFFICE,
BROADWAY, SOUTH of EXCHANGE PLACE,
about fifteen hundred square feet; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.
LOFTS TO LET.
25 UNION SQUARE.
25x85, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS.
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.
FIRST FLOOR, 126 FRONT ST.,
suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.

80th St., two 4-sty. R. S. houses for boarding purposes, 24 rooms, 6 baths; rent....$4,200
85th St., four-sty. B. & S.; rent.....$1,600
113th St., four-sty. B. & S., 13 rooms; rent.$1,700
WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Ave.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK, of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $850 and $1,200.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3D AV., NEAR 68TH ST.

A—Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts., four-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling. Rent, $1,500.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have large list of private houses to rent, all parts of city. See us before renting. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

To Let—3-story dwelling, 134 West 126th St.; good neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

PEARY'S NEW POLAR SHIP.

Explorer Says That New London May Build the Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the explorer, while here recently paid a visit to the shipyard of the Thames Towboat Co., and inspected the new tug Paul Jones. In response to an inquiry made by the New London Binnacle, regarding the possible choice of the Paul Jones as an arctic ship, Lieut. Peary, who is in Washington, has written a letter which in part is as follows:

"My attention was attracted to the Paul Jones from the fact of her being a strongly built wooden steamer with exceptionally powerful machinery for her size.

"These are characteristics such as I must have for my coming arctic expedition. I propose an entirely new departure in this respect, and instead of the usual type of the arctic ship with full sail power, and only auxiliary steam power, I shall have a ship with a hull as strong as wood and steel can make her, containing the maximum amount of power that she will hold.

"The problem before me is not to be able to cover the greatest distance with the least consumption of coal, but to have a ship which shall insure, as far as human provision can insure, my successful accomplishment of a distance of about 350 miles of ice-incumbered navigation.

"The Paul Jones is a fine, powerful big boat, and New London is to be congratulated on the possession of her. But I am not likely to purchase her. Built for a special purpose, she possesses features which would be useless for me and my special work, and lacks other features which would be essential to me.

"As, however, it is a fundamental principle of my polar campaign to have the strongest kind of ship, with the most powerful engines, built by American shipbuilders and engineered by American mechanics, to go north as an exponent of Yankee ingenuity, it is within the bounds of possibility that New London may build a modified Paul Jones to assist me in my attempted conquest of the pole.

"I speak of this with some confidence from the fact that the north pole quest to-day is not a foolish fancy nor an idle dream, but a big, broad, national proposition, in which President Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy, scientists and geographical societies, the press of this country and abroad, and by far the larger portion of the people are interested.

The north pole is a trophy any nation would be proud of. Its winning will be one of the last milestones of history. This country ought to have it."

SKINNER AND THE NEGUS

Consul General Couldn't Get Coffee Seeds and Zebras.

HE LEFT ORDERS FOR BOTH

His Mission Was a Great Success in Other Respects—Report to State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at Marseilles, who was sent by this Government on a special mission to Abyssinia last November for the purposes of negotiating a trade treaty with the Negus Menelik, and gathering information respecting the commercial resources of that country, has made a brief report of his highly successful mission to the Department of State. As a result of Mr. Skinner's efforts direct trade may now be profitably opened up with a region which contains a population of something like 10,000,000; a population, too, which is daily increasing its purchasing power and its wants. In his report to Mr. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Skinner says:

"The results of the mission confided to me of safeguarding a valuable existing market in Ethiopia and increasing it by all legitimate means may be summarized as follows:

"A treaty has been negotiated with the Emperor's Government which, if acceptable, will secure to the United States for all time the privileges of the most favored nation in Ethiopia, and at the same time guarantee to our citizens and to our merchandise immunity from discrimination in rates upon all public roads and lines of communication whatsoever.

"The invitation to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been accepted, and the preliminary orders were given during my visit in Addis-Ababa for the collection of material necessary for a proper exhibit. The Emperor also expressed his intention of sending to the United States during the coming Summer a commission of distinguished and representative men to take charge of the exhibit at St. Louis, and to expand the commercial relations of the empire, if possible.

"I have collected a vast amount of trade information, which will be collated and duly forwarded to the department as a separate commercial report.

"Acting on behalf of the Agricultural Department, I have secured a collection of the seeds of the more important crops peculiar to Ethiopia, a number of which may be found valuable in the exploitation of the uncultivated Western lands of the United States, now being made available by the extension of our irrigation system. I have also in hand material for a report upon the agricultural resources of the empire.

"The Agricultural Department was particularly desirous of securing a collection of wild coffee seeds for experimental purposes. These could not be obtained during my visit, but have been ordered, and will be ultimately forwarded. Such a collection could only be found in Kaffa, a remote province of the country, access to which involves a long and expensive journey.

"The experts of the Agricultural Department have a theory that the degeneration of the modern plantations is due to the fact that coffee culture has been based upon seed originally imported from Arabia, and that by getting back to the wild coffee plant, the habitat of which is the Province of Kaffa, a new variety may be created, the value of which will be incalculable.

"My endeavor to obtain a pair of large zebras for cross-breeding purposes was also in vain. These animals are exceedingly rare and difficult to capture alive. I have left instructions, however, in regard to this matter, and trust to be able to supply two of these animals some time in the future.

"In addition to these definite results, the presence of the mission in Ethiopia has had the effect of turning the attention of the business classes of the empire toward the United States as a probable source of supply for many manufactured articles for which an expanding market is certain to result upon the completion of the railway, and as a probable consuming market for such products as may be available for export."

In describing the military honors paid to him on his arrival at Addis-Ababa, Mr. Skinner says:

"Although our reception at Harrar had not been devoid of military pomp, we were all astonished and our appreciation of the picturesque gratified by this first glimpse of Ethiopian troops upon a ceremonial occasion. Arrayed in gorgeous silks and satins, with lion and leopard skin mantles, gold and silver plated bucklers, carrying lances from which floated the national colors, mounted upon spirited horses, they galloped into formation, the very order of which was an apparent disorder, shifting like a kaleidoscope and constituting a scene as indescribable as it was memorable.

"A band of shawm players heralded our coming with weird music which has not changed since the fall of Jericho."

GOVERNMENT TAKES INVENTORY

The Second in Bureau of Engraving in Last Eighteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Taking advantage of to-morrow's holiday the Treasury Department has undertaken to secure an inventory of stock held by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There is no special reason for the examination now begun, as the system of accountability in vogue makes it impossible for any discrepancy to remain undiscovered over night.

When the last inventory was taken, eighteen years ago, the bureau was closed for an entire week. It is expected that the inventory can be completed this year within two days. To that end all the expert counters of the Treasury have been detailed, and went to work this morning.

The inventory will be confined to the paper used for printing internal revenue stamps, of which there are many tons on hand. Two counts will be made, the second count being made to verify the accuracy of the first.

WINTER HITS RAILROADS.

Operating Expenses Greatly Increased Throughout State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Winter of 1903-4 will go down in the history of railroading as one of the hardest ever experienced, and the books of the operating departments will show largely increased sums expended in keeping roads open and trains running. In Northern New York trains had to be abandoned in many instances, and on the main line of the New York Central scarcely a through train has run on schedule time since the new year came in.

The reports of railroad companies made to the State Railroad Commission for the quarter ended Dec. 31 with but few exceptions show increased operating expenses over the corresponding quarter for the previous year. Since the new year the operating expenses have been much larger in proportion.

From the reports of railroad companies for the quarter ended Dec. 31 these following comparative operating expenditures are taken:

	1903.	1902.
Lake Champlain & Moriah	$33,496	$21,734
Genesee & Wyoming	12,264	8,441
Long Island Electric	21,311	18,223
New York & Stamford	18,782	15,147
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	1,112,494	1,077,406
Glenfield & Western	4,155	2,560
Boston & Maine	6,384,580	6,198,058
Brooklyn Heights	1,961,498	1,822,783
Staten Island Rapid Transit	102,233	87,429
Staten Island Railway	51,545	38,924
Interborough	1,396,396	1,355,635
New York, Ontario & Western	1,251,865	1,062,139
Delaware, Lack. & Western	1,248,681	1,223,254
Erie	7,254,920	6,684,138
New York, Chi. & St. Louis	1,791,604	1,710,589
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,670,684	8,509,615
Coney Island & Brooklyn	276,028	244,810
Long Island	1,364,450	1,130,005

JAMES SMITH'S LEATHER DEAL.

Ex-Senator Is Said to Plan a Combination of Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., is said to have made an ofer for the leather manufacturing establishment of T. P. Howell & Co. of this city. The establishment, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, is at New, Nuttman, and Wilsey Streets. The terms of the proposed deal are not mentioned. It is said that if the deal goes through several other plants will be obtained and a consolidation effected. Mr. Smith would not discuss the matter to-day.

Mrs. Andrew Kirkpatrick, a daughter of the late T. P. Howell, the founder of the business, is a large stockholder.

Mr. Smith is at present senior member of the leather firm of J. H. Halsey & Smith.

Killed Herself in Central Park.

A woman, who appeared to be a German or Bohemian, and who was dressed in half-mourning, killed herself at an early hour yesterday morning in Central Park by taking poisonous acid. Nothing was found upon her to indicate her identity. Policeman King of the Central Park squad found the body shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning lying in the snow near the East Drive, about Seventy-eighth Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Meckes, ladies' and infants' wear; J. H. Meckes, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

"Leader, The," Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss E. M. Holland, cloaks, suits, ladies' wear; 406 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, notions and laces; 258 Church Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Me.; J. C. Olds, housefurnishing goods; 488 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, and notions; Mr. Walker, dry goods; Mr. Friedman, dry goods; Mr. Clark, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Platt, Miss N., Findlay, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

McCune, Mrs., Connersville, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Castner, Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, dress goods and silks; E. C. Denton, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. L. Foex, notions, furnishings, and leather goods; A. P. Walton, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Wassan, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Black, millinery, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, cloaks; A. Friedman, dress goods and silks; Miss S. Minton, millinery and ribbons; Miss D. Mackey, ladies' hosiery and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Lebach, S. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, H., Jr., & Brother Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Stern, furnishing goods; 15 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Scott, dry goods; F. P. Beers, hosiery and gloves; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago Ill.; R. Kohn, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; P. G. Brown, carpets; Miss A. Wade, fancy goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Litten, domestics; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Walcott & Co., Milford, Mass.; C. T. Lybord, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Snyder, corsets; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ettenson, H., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Leavenworth, Kan.; E. M. Brown, domestics; H. Ettenson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. P. Diggs, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; S. A. Knill, housefurnishing goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Stewart, linens, cloaks, and suits; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldsmith, J., Sons' Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. L. Frisch, linens and laces; 468 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, furs; 51 Leonard Street.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Wietz, optical goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Turner, upholstery goods; Hotel Spalding.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; A. M. Rice, millinery; 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Brown, linens and wash goods; 4 Washington Place.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Silverstein, M., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Cheeves Brothers & Co., Waxahachie, Texas; P. C. Rogers, dry goods; 374 Broadway.

Cheeves Brothers & Co., Gainesville, Texas; E. F. Kavanaugh, dry goods; 374 Broadway.

Cheeves Brothers & Co., Cameron, Texas; S. W. Cheeves, dry goods; 374 Broadway.

Dickerson, W. B., Minneapolis, Minn.; shoes; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Windhorst, William, Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Veith & Brandt, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Brandt, cloaks and suits; Gerard Hotel.

Roberts & Henson, Omaha, Neb.; G. J. Hunt, rubber goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Esling, Thomas A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Thomas A. Esling, draperies; M. Stratemeyer, draperies; Hotel Netherland.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; P. G. Brown, carpets; Miss A. Wade, fancy goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Litten, domestics; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Walcott & Co., Milford, Mass.; C. T. Lybord, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Snyder, corsets; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ettenson, H., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Leavenworth, Kan.; E. M. Brown, domestics; H. Ettenson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. P. Diggs, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; S. A. Knill, housefurnishing goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

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McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Wietz, optical goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Turner, upholstery goods; Hotel Spalding.

Elanger, W. H., Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Goldstone, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Fear, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Ray Marchany; Woodward Hotel.

Hearne Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. I. T. Williams, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Richardson, Mrs. P. B., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

American Automatic Chair Company, Houston, Texas; L. B. Manepee, furniture and hardware; Herald Square Hotel.

Lieberman, M., Port Huron, Mich.; cloaks and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; William Davidson, cloaks; 874 Broadway.

Out-of-town firms, who desire to have their buyers' names published, should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator C. Fairbanks, Indiana.

ALBEMARLE.—I. M. Courtney, Ottawa.

EARLINGTON.—E. Sayre Crawley, London.

NEW AMSTERDAM.—Prof. G. P. Bristol, Cornell University.

HOLLAND.—C. L. Marjatt, Washington; C. B. Cronun, Toronto.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:45	Sun sets	5:42	Moon sets 11:45

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:05	Gov. Isl'd.	11:32
H. Gate	A. M. 1:18		P. M.
S. Hook	11:48	Gov. Isl'd.	P. M.
H. Gate	P. M.		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti ..... 9:30 A. M. 11:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Apache, Charlestonand Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah ..... 3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil ..... 10:30 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar ..... 10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Genoa ..... 3:30 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam ..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Alamo, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Caiania, Barbados and Brasil ..... 11:30 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool ..... 7:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.
Chaucer, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay ..... 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil ..... 4:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Segurança, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M.
*10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Kansas City, Savannah ..... 3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Piemonte, Bermuda, Barbados, and French Guiana ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 9:00 A.M. .....
Prins Oskar, Naples and Genoa ..... 7:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas and Tampico ..... *12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
*12:30 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico ..... 9:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Fort Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 22.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 5.
El Norte, Galveston, Feb. 19.
Elswick Grange, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Grangense, Barbados, Feb. 9.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Maracaibo, Ponce, Feb. 17.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 6.
Minnetonka, London, Feb. 13.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 21.
Powhatan, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Feb. 6.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 20.
Siciana, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Armenian, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Carpathia, Naples, Feb. 10.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 18.
Moltke, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
Roma, Naples, Feb. 11.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Feb. 13.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Arapahoe, Charleston, Feb. 23.
City of Macon, Savannah, Feb. 22.
Egyptian Prince, Barbados, Feb. 17.
El Alba, Galveston, Feb. 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Numidian, Glasgow, Feb. 13.
Princess Irene, Genoa, Feb. 11.
United States, Christiansand, Feb. 12.

Arrived.

Casilda, Rosario, Jan. 19.
Patricia, Hamburg, Feb. 6.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 13.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Feb. 5.
Rustington, Manzanillo, Feb. 10.
Albano, Hamburg, Feb. 2.
Peconic, Venice, Dec. 22.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Feb. 13.
Strabo, Santos, Jan. 20.
Poliana, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Dunbar, Santos, Jan. 24.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 20.
United States, Copenhagen, Feb. —. Passed Nantucket Lightship at 9:30 P. M.

Sailed.

British Princess, for Antwerp.
Dulcie, for Mobile.
Elwick, for Liverpool.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Jersey City, for Bristol.
Oro, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
Susquehanna, for East London, via St. Vincent, Cape Verde.
Victoria, for Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, &c.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 21, southeast, fresh breeze; raining and thick.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

New York, at Southampton, Feb. 21.
Umbria, at Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Aurania, at Palermo, Feb. 21.

Sailed.

Ethiopia, from Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Grosser Kurfuerst, from Cherbourg, Feb. 21.
Etruria, from Queenstown, Feb. 21.

Notice to Mariners.

FLORIDA.

BOWLES BANK BEACON LIGHT.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 138, No. 1,015; List of Lights, Buoys, and Daymarks, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 16 and 18.)

Located in the water, on the easterly edge of Bowles Bank, Hawk Channel. Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that this light is reported extinguished, owing to the destruction of the lantern by fire. The light will be re-established as soon as practicable.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To the creditors of the International Fire Engine Company: In pursuance of an order made on this day by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, in a cause then pending in said court, between ROBERT EDWARD HENRY, complainant, and the INTERNATIONAL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, defendant, you are required to present to James R. Clarke and Charles E. Kimball, the receivers for the said International Fire Engine Company heretofore appointed in the above-stated cause, and prove before them under oath or affirmation or otherwise, as the said receivers shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receivers, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within three months from the date of the said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said court upon the proceeds of the effects of the said corporation.—Dated February 4, 1904.
JAMES R. CLARKE, CHARLES E. KIMBALL, Receivers, 149 Broadway, New York City.
LINDABURY, DEPEW & REED, Solicitors for Receivers.
fl5-Tu-Th-S-M

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
The elegant 3-story American basement house
NO. 3 FIFTH AVENUE,
Price $30,000.
27x65; three-story extension; lot 100 feet; thoroughly well built, expensively fitted up, and in fine order; lot leased at low ground rental, with renewals; possession May 1.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 LIBERTY ST. 1 MADISON AVE.

PARK AVE.,
on Carnegie Hill.—Desirable corner, altered, dwelling, having four stores and one tenant in upper part; fully rented.
Price and terms on application to
H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
1,934 BROADWAY, AT 65TH ST.

A.—No. 35 West 54th Street,
size 22x80; butler's pantry extension x 100.5 feet; rear exceptionally bright and open.
BUILT BY LYND.
Price and terms most reasonable.
Seen without permit. Caretaker on premises.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

CHANCE TO MAKE A TURN.
Two 40-foot five-story Houses; fine location; rents $12,000; very cheap.
Two 25-foot five story Houses; rents $8,260; price $70,000.
Either of the above properties will bear strict investigation.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D ST.)

BROADWAY NEAR 104TH ST.
(NEAR SUBWAY STATION.)
Seven-story semi-fireproof Apartment Building, with stores, 50 feet wide; modern in every detail; mortgage at 4½ per cent.; equity of $55,000; rent $14,000; will take in part payment free and clear Lots or Private Dwelling well located.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

$3,000 CASH
WILL BUY
28-FOOT TENEMENT,
Seventy-fifth Street, First, Second Avenues; four stories, basement; four families each floor; balance easy terms; brokers protected. Guthman, 181 Broadway.

W. 106th Street, rents $

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ROLAND

59th St., bet. Madison & Park Ave.

Every Comfort — HOME-LIKE

First Class Fireproof Hotel.

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 per day up.

All the modern improvements. Conveniently located. Street cars to all parts of the city.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. REASONABLE RATES.

BOARDERS AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR.

34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.

Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

Attractive Suites, single rooms; board optional; references.

LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.

THE HOME OF ELEGANCE AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.

FURNISHED SUITES BY THE Day, Month or Year.

A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.

Restaurant and cafe a la carte. GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.; Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA

APARTMENT HOTEL.

117 WEST 58TH ST.

Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th Street, N. Y.

Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.

D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Elegantly furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; lease will sublet it from April 15 to Sept. 15; two persons only. Address E. Schoen, 153 East 88th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Jerome Av., 403, East 184th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

A.—7-room apartment, steam heated, tile bathroom, open plumbing, servants' bath; 310 West 94th St., 1st floor; $60 per month. Address W., Box 209, Times.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 500; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

THE PENDLETON, 235 East 68th St., corner 2d Av. Absolutely fire-proof apartments; all improvements. Five and six large rooms; rents, $35 to $45. Firm of L.J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., or 68th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE.

Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $60 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.

252 WEST 91ST.

Elevator Apartment; telephone; nine rooms; $900. SUBWAY STATION AT CORNER. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av.

ST. CHARLES COURT.

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.

Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN"

NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS and Suites for ladies.

Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $55 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new; artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 66 West 8th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

BELLEMORE

Near Riverside Drive, Overlooking Hudson River, Grant's Tomb, Columbia College, 606 & 607 WEST 115TH ST.

Just completed, 2-3-4 & 7 rooms, bath, with all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, elevator, hall service; rents moderate.

167-173 WEST 81ST ST. SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $50-$65; ONE APARTMENT, 14 ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av.

GAINSBOROUGH,

112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.

New seven, eight, and nine room apartments; elevator, parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views. $1,200 TO $2,200

WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., 81st.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., Frontiny Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for Booklet.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,

One door above 123d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor, reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace B. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

New high-class Apartment House, THE COLFORD, 311 East 58th St., corner 2d Av., in block with Sutton Place; private residences; suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; long-distance telephone in each apartment. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER. 41 Liberty St.; 1,161 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

A.— THE MANITOU —A.

221 to 227 West 141st St.

JUST COMPLETED.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

4 and 6 rooms and bath; RENTS, $30 TO $47.50;

SEEN SUNDAY. Apply on premises, or

WEBB & HEITMANN, 7th Av., cor. 143d St.

THE FANWOOD,

112 East 17th St. A large, light, and desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

THE SORRENTO,

NORTHWEST CORNER 81ST ST. AND MADISON AV.

Apartment of three rooms and bath, $960.

NO. 173 MADISON AV.,

NEAR 34TH ST.

Bachelor apartments of two rooms and bath, $900.

PALERMO,

125 EAST 57TH ST.

Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700; possession at once.

2,197 BROADWAY,

NEAR 78TH ST.

Steam-heated Apartments of seven rooms and bath; rent, $40 to $45.

THE PEMBROKE,

10 WEST 33D ST.

Convenient to "L" station and surface cars. First-floor apartment of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, new decorations, &c.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,

53 WEST 33RD ST. TEL. 331—38TH ST.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you. F. B. DONOVAN, 1 West 42d St.

An apartment of eight rooms, from 90th to 125th St.; rent from $60 to $75. Address particulars to A., Box 110 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOTEL STRAND,

which remains open all the year, is furnished and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best metropolitan hotels. It is built of

STEEL BRICK AND STONE,

and enjoys the patronage of many of the "first" families who visit Atlantic City. Telephones in rooms, salt water in baths, private artesian well, electric automobile at station; in fact all the equipment that is found in conjunction with a well regulated hotel. Write for illustrated booklet to

FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS,

Owners and Propts.

Booking representative at 3 Park Place daily.

The Lakewood Hotel,

Lakewood, N. J.

The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY, H. E. EDES, Mgrs.

N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 4285-38th st.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. This high-class modern hotel, with unexcelled central location and open surroundings, convenient to the Boardwalk and Ocean Piers, especially adapted to the entertainment of Spring visitors, and enjoying at all times a large and select patronage, has 100 large, sunny front rooms, private and public baths, over 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, elevator service, and thoroughly steam heated. Offers special terms during Lenten season of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2.00 up daily, for superior accommodations. Daily and evening orchestral concerts. Booklet upon request. J. F. Cope.

HOTEL CHELSEA.

500 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private artesian wells; French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdressers; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. B. Thompson & Co., Atlantic City, N. Y. office, 3 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Personal Representative. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CAPACITY 600.

Whole block on ocean front and 250 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms, and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilege. Careful management by the proprietors,

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH, Atlantic City, N. J.

American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.

Rooms en suite with private baths.

Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-ninth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privilege; running water in bedrooms.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES

Directly on the Ocean Front.

Remains Open Throughout the Year.

Bell Telephone in Rooms.

Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.

N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.

NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 1 Park Place.

WESTMINSTER, Kentucky Av., near Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $3 to $12.50 weekly. CHAS. BUHRE.

HOTEL DENNIS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., America's Favorite Winter Resort.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, *5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 P. M. only.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—*8:00, 8:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, †1:00, †2:30, *3:30, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, *7:00, †7:30, *9:00, †10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *9:25, *10:45 A. M., *1:00, †2:*3:40, *5:00 *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||†1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M. aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ¶Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 192 5th Av. 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. W. G. BESLER, C. M. HURT, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington.. † 8:25AM	† 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.. *10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. *11:25AM	*11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. *12:55PM	* 1:00PM Diner
" Royal Limited"... * 3:25PM	* 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. * 4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.. * 6:55PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.. 12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 192 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.. *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus.. *12:55pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.... * 3:25pm.	* 3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited" * 3:55pm.	* 4:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis. * 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm. † 1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

FLORIDA and CUBA

Grand combined tour of 28 days, (1 month,) leaving Feb. 27, visiting all the famous East Coast resorts, nearly 5 days in Cuba and the great Ocklawaha River trip. All expenses included, rate $185. Send for special folder giving names of hotels, &c.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON TOURS, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars: For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Cary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M.—PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, *8:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—*7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Pennsylvania Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, 1:55, 2:10, (3:Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:00, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*8:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway, 156 Fifth Avenue (below 22d St.,) 366 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.), Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:00 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—NIGHT AND DAY LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lighted throughout.

3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—21½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05, Chicago 1:30, Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—29 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or RuRland.

7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

11:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN —Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, 238 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ☞. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: (13.45, e6.00, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Ft. 23d St.	Lv. N.Y., Ft. Des. & Cort. Sts.
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*8.25 AM	*8.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*3.10 PM	*3.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 205, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 192 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 DIRECT. BOSTON From Pier 35, East River.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M. $2.25. Phone 800 Orchard.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Mar. 5, 10 AM | W'm II. Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II. Mar. 15, 8 AM | Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
Newport's. Mar. 19, 9 AM | Kronprz. May 3, 10 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 26, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen. Mar. 17, 10 AM | Bremen. Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main. Mar. 24, 10 AM | *Rhein...Apr. 28, 10 AM
Alice...Apr. 6, 10 AM | K. Luise. May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa. Apr. 7, 10 AM | P. Alice. May 10, 1 PM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

P. Irene. Feb. 27, 11 AM | P. Irene...Apr. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise. Mar. 12, 11 AM | K. Albert, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Mar. 19, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. Apr. 23, 11 AM
Neckar...Mar. 26, 11 AM | P. Irene...May 7, 11 AM

From Bremen Pier, 34 & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Patricia. Feb. 17, 1:30 PM | *Blucher. Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Moltke...Mar. 3, 10 AM | *Moltke. Mar. 31, 10 AM
Pretoria...Mar. 12, 1 PM | Pennsylv'a. Ap. 2, 6:30 AM
*Arabia. Mar. 19, 6 AM | †Deutsch'd. Ap. 7, 11 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar. Feb. 23, 10 AM | Pr. Oskar. Apr. 14, 10 AM
Pr. Adelb't, Mar. 22, 10 AM | Phoenicia. May 5, 10 AM
Palatia. Apr. 8, 10 AM | Pr. Adelb't. May 13, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward. According to Steamer.

Around the World

By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. 4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

BERMUDA

"The Land of the Lily and the Rose."

Summer weather in 48 hours. Highest class mail steamships leave New York every Thursday.

THERE AND BACK, $50.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Passenger Agents.

Three New York Offices	261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St.
	1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St.
	649 Madison Ave., Cor. 60th St.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania. Feb. 27, Noon | Lucania...Mar. 12, Noon
Carpathia. Mar. 1, 2 PM | Aurania. Mar. 15, 2 PM
Etruria. Mar. 5, 8 AM | Umbria. Mar. 19, 7 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Aurania.....Jan. 28, 11 A. M.

Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA.....Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 12, 1:30 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday at 12 M.

Statendam.....Feb. 23 | Noordam.....Mar. 22
†Amsterdam.....Mar. 1 | Statendam.....Mar. 29
Rotterdam.....Mar. 8 | Potsdam.....Apr. 5

†Steerage only.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

Phila...Feb. 27, 8:30 AM | N. York. Mar. 12, 9:30 AM
St. Louis. Mar. 5, 9:30 AM | St. Paul. Mar. 19, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland. Feb. 27, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd. Mar. 5, 10:30 AM
Finland. Mar. 5, 10:30 AM | Kroon'd. Mar. 19, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric...Feb. 24, 11 AM | Celtic...Mar. 16, 4 PM
Majestic. Mar. 2, 10 AM | Cedric. Mar. 23, 9 AM
Oceanic. Mar. 9, Noon | Majestic. Mar. 30, 10 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

WATERWAYS

of the Southern Pacific

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.

New York to New Orleans.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships.

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Segurança, Feb. 24, 1 PM | Allianca, Mar. 1, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.

Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. Orient Cruise, March 8. S. S. "Kurfurst" 71 days. $550 up. F. C. CLARK, 118 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

MACHINERY.

Best equipped jobbing shop in the city; all modern machine tools; experimental work and manufacturing solicited. Empire State Engineering Co., 553-555 East 116th St., New York.

HUNTER, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent.—To CHARLES E. BUSSING, Citizen Publishing Company, The Hooper Co., De Witt C. Ivins, William D. Johnston, Henry C. Meyer, John Forbes Michie, Parke, Davis & Co., Ubert K. Pettingill, George J. Tobin, Clara F. Coleman, Mary C. Carter, Frederick W. Coleman, Sarah Hunter, Robert J. O. Hunter, Edward Hunter, Rudolph M. Hunter, Ernest Howard Hunter, Frederick W. Hunter, Alice Sarah Brunnell, King B. Hunter, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the City Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ernest Howard Hunter and Albert E. Gilbert as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have any, or if you have none, to apply to the court for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 18th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BELL, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BELL, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 906, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1903. THOMAS C. ENNEVER,

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Money to pay for stamp collections and rare stamps. Look over your letters, 1840 to 1870. Address Box T 218 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

9th St., 35 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

218T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms; handsome American basement private house; foyer reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentlemen preferred; references.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—In a well-educated French family, beautiful large rooms, with board; private bath; reception room; first-class table; French conversation.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

121ST ST., 252 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, good table; convenient location; table board; reasonable; references.

127TH, 264 W.—Furnished room with board; terms low; American family.

128TH ST., 251 W.—Comfortably furnished room, all conveniences; private house; one, two gentlemen; board.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny front room; nicely furnished; heat and hot water.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines on coarse work. A. Schowinsky & Co., 8 Jones St., between Bleecker and West 4th St., west of 6th Av.

WANTED—German cook for general housework by single lady; reference required. 911 7th Av., 58-57th St., 2d floor, 9 to 12.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

Males.

LADIES' FELT HATS.—Experienced man to take charge of finishing room in factory making ladies' felt hats; cloth and body hats of all qualities. O 140 Times.

WANTED—High-class solicitors for securities of exceptional merit; those with clientele will receive a special consideration and good commission. A. J. Peyton & Co., 69 Wall St.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Office boy; must be intelligent, good penman, and of neat appearance. Box O 102 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; day's work washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Ryan, 789 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to fine work; perfect fit; moderate prices. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Ave.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By industrious German woman, excellent plain sewer, shampooer; works either from 8 to 1 or 2 to 7 for $1. Honest, 698 Amsterdam Av.

Males.

CIRCULATION MANAGER—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. R., Box 109 Times.

COACHMAN and CARETAKER.—In country; understands care of horses, &c.; sober and obliging; best of references. Nikyles, 213 West 29th St.

GARDENER.—German; married; 2 children; understands general culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, under glass or outdoor; landscape gardener and farming; good mushroom grower; able to milk; wife good dairywoman and poultry, (understands incubator;) gardener can take full charge of large estate and able to manage help; present employer can be seen; has first-class references; strictly sober, industrious, and honest; disengaged March 1; wages, $50 per month, with cottage. Address Gardener, care of Weigold, 202 East 38th St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—On gentleman's place; single, age 36; understands his business thoroughly in all branches of gardening; life experience; 5 years in last place; highly recommended. Gardener, Box 354, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK.—24; experienced packer, crater; rapid writer, figurer; references. Steady. 1,318 2d Av.

TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, highly recommended; willing to make himself useful. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

WOMAN KILLED AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.—A woman, perfectly familiar with the Congress Street crossing of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in Schenectady, crossed there in front of an east-bound freight train and was instantly killed by a passing west-bound freight train. The deceased lived to the north of the tracks, and was crossing toward the south at the time of the accident. It was impossible for her to see until within about seventeen feet of the nearest track, because both tracks and street were sunk slightly into a cut. If, however, she had looked around intelligently she must have seen the west-bound train. These facts, developed on a trial for damages, did not show, so it has been decided, the deceased to have been free from contributory negligence, and this, although a single witness swore that she saw the woman standing about two feet from the north track, and that she then looked east and west. Justice John M. Kellogg of the Supreme Court, who gives the decision, therefore sets aside a verdict in the plaintiff's favor for $5,000. The opinion in the case is, in part, as follows: "It is evident that if she looked, as the daughter says she did, she must have seen the approaching train, and if she saw it and attempted to pass in front of it in order to avoid waiting for both trains to pass, it was a chance that she took, and the defendant is not liable. If she did stop and look and did not see the train, she did not look intelligently, but carelessly. Otherwise she must have seen it. A person by looking carelessly and unintelligently, and for that reason not seeing, is just as negligent as he would be in not looking at all."

***

UNLAWFUL EJECTION FROM STREET CAR.—Winfield Scott Clark, a Philadelphia policeman, has been successful in the Pennsylvania courts in a suit which he brought to recover damages for being unlawfully ejected from a street car because the conductor arbitrarily decided that a half dollar tendered for fare was a counterfeit. The policeman was on his way to summon a physician to attend his sick wife. He was compelled to return to his home, seven blocks away, to get change, as the half dollar was all the money he had with him. He ran all the way, and when he finally reached the doctor's he was in an exhausted condition. Mr. Clark was awarded $175 damages. A curious feature of the case is that the coin not only turned out to be genuine, but to be of the rare issue of 1832 and therefore worth about $5.

***

HUSBAND MUST PAY WIFE'S FUNERAL EXPENSES.—At the time of the death of Mrs. Annie Brown she was living apart from her husband, William M. Brown. Mrs. Brown had a policy of insurance on her life in Mr. Brown's favor, and before she died she handed the instrument to Edward Hayes, a friend, and requested him to see that she was properly buried. Mr. Hayes asked Edward Watkins, an undertaker, to assume charge of the body, which he did. In a suit by Watkins and his partner against Mr. Brown to recover for the services rendered, the Second Appellate Division, in affirming a judgment in the plaintiffs' favor, holds that a surviving husband is under a legal obligation to bury the corpse of his wife, and may reimburse himself from the separate estate of the wife if she has left an estate. If the husband fails to perform this duty, said the court, he is liable to any person who, on account of the husband's neglect, has properly incurred the expense of the burial.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM SINKING STEAMSHIP

Volunteers from the Albano Aided Crew of the Kentigern.

LIFEBOAT BRAVED GALE'S FURY

Twenty-two Men Exhausted by Long Struggle to Save Crippled Vessel, Whose Cargo Had Shifted—Two Injured.

With reports of death, the thrilling rescue of a shipwrecked crew, and almost continuous battling with wind and sea, a large fleet of steamships reached port yesterday, the vessels being all the way from one day to five days overdue.

The Sloman Line steamship Albano brought to port Capt. Parker and twenty-one men of the crew of the British freight steamship Kentigern, which was abandoned at sea on Feb. 16 in a sinking condition.

The Kentigern was a steel screw steamship of 2,480 tons, and was built at Glasgow in 1888. She sailed from Portland, Me., on Feb. 7 for Limerick with a cargo of grain. Shortly after leaving port she encountered heavy head seas with strong gales, which two days later developed into a hurricane. During this blow she met the first accident in the long line which finally caused her loss. The stretching screw in the steam steering gear drew out the thread and for half an hour the vessel could not be navigated. Finally the vessel's head was put into the wind, and connection made with the hand gear. In another hour, after work which was made very difficult and dangerous because of the tossing of the vessel, the steam gear was repaired and the vessel proceeded.

That night the hurricane subsided, but the sea continued to run mountains high. Time and again great waves passed over the vessel, reaching as high as the bridge. Ventilators were carried away and steam pipes were smashed and one boat was torn from its davits and swept into the sea. During these days it was impossible for any of the crew to remain below more than a few minutes at a time. With the breaking of steam pipes and other gear, their presence was almost continually needed on deck, until many of the men were exhausted to the point of collapse.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, the Kentigern ran into another hurricane, which lasted all night. About midnight, while most of the men were below snatching a few moments' rest, there was a sudden shock, and when the crew were called on deck it was found that the buffer nut had fallen off the steering gear and that the rudder was flapping from side to side at every onslaught of the sea. The vessel fell off into the trough of the sea, and in the darkness, with the great waves sweeping over her, terror reigned among the men. The officers made every effort to calm them and to get the repairs made to the gear. In the darkness it was impossible to connect the handgear, and by morning the waves, by their continual pounding, had smashed the wheel to pieces and the vessel was helpless and at the mercy of the waves.

During the next twenty-four hours every man on board, including the Captain, worked in an effort to make repairs, but without success. In the high sea it was impossible to secure the rudder, and by the continued rolling the cargo had been shifted so that the vessel lay listed to port at an angle of 15 degrees. What men could be spared were sent into the hold to trim cargo, and after twelve hours the vessel was again righted.

In less than twelve hours later, however, the Kentigern ran into another gale, which put the finishing touches to her. The wind came from the southwest, and was accompanied by fierce squalls of snow. The men were exhausted, and some were frostbitten and unable to work. Rolling about with no means of being directed, the vessel shipped sea after sea, and each time she went under the cargo in the holds was shifted more and more, until it was all on the port side and the rail of the vessel was under water.

Skylights had been broken, and through the openings water poured into the cabin and down to the hold. Broken steam pipes cut the tarpaulin coverings on the hatches, and with each wave more water entered. Tackles, chains, and blocks were carried away, and the rudder, which had been adrift, by constant banging against the vessel, had become unshipped and was lost. About this time the steam pumps became clogged and refused to work, and it was realized that the ship was doomed.

On the morning of Feb. 16 the Kentigern was sighted from the Albano, which had left Hamburg on Feb. 3. The Kentigern had signals flying indicating that the crew wished to be taken off. So rough was the sea that it seemed almost suicidal to launch a boat, but the Albano stood by and made preparations to rescue the sinking vessel's crew. Capt. Kudehiold of the Albano called for volunteers to rescue the sailors from the Kentigern, and his crew responded to a man. Finally, the first officer and four men were chosen and a boat was got overboard. Every moment while it was making to the wrecked vessel it seemed as though the little craft would capsize, and the men remaining on the Albano stood by ready to launch another boat to save their own shipmates.

In an hour, however, by steady and skilful working, the boat reached the Kentigern, and Capt. Parker and nine of his men were taken off. It was impossible to go alongside, so the men, one at a time, jumped into the water and were picked up by those in the boat. The remaining members of the crew launched the only boat still intact on the Kentigern, and, under command of the chief officer, started for the Albano. In the launching the boat was considerably battered and the chief officer was thrown against the side of the steamship, breaking his right arm. The chief steward, in leaving the vessel, fell and was badly injured.

None of the crew saved anything but the clothes he wore, and nothing but the logbook of the Kentigern was taken from the steamship. When last seen the Kentigern was on her beam ends and slowly going down.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 21.—The steamer Kentigern was built here last year by Troop & Son, ship owners, of this city, for $120,000. The larger share of stock was held in this city. The hull was insured for £17,000, and the cargo for £2,000 in London.

THREE DEATHS AT SEA.

Baby Expires, Boy Is Killed, and Man Commits Suicide on the Chemnitz.

The North German Lloyd steamship Chemnitz, which arrived here yesterday, left Bremen on Feb. 6, and until she reached Nantucket Lightship she encountered terrific seas. On Feb. 19, during a northwest gale, everybody on board was sick and the greatest suffering was caused by the rolling and pitching of the vessel.

That night the four-months-old daughter of one of the steerage passengers died, and the next morning her body was committed to the deep while the wind was still howling a gale and the snow fell in clouds.

One week ago last Friday Jankow Mayskinico, eleven years old, was walking along the deck when a wave swept over the vessel and hurled him, head first, against the rail, fracturing his skull. He died a few minutes later and his body also was buried at sea.

Otto Konig, a steerage passenger who acted very strangely after he had been ill for a few days, and who had threatened to jump overboard unless the vessel stopped rolling, disappeared on the night of Feb. 12, and it is supposed he carried out his threat.

HURRICANES BATTER LINER.

Damara Reaches Halifax Crippled by Sea and Gale.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—Battered by terrific gales, the Furness liner Damara, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 28 and called at St. John's, N. F., has arrived here. Four days after leaving Liverpool the vessel ran into a hurricane, during which three deck stanchions were carried away, forecastle ports broken, and the forecastle flooded. The steamship was obliged to lay to for seven hours. On Feb. 2 the decks were again swept, hatches damaged, and water got into the holds among the cargo.

The following day the storm increased in fury. The after deck was battered, the winch and steam fittings were smashed, rudder and steam steering gear damaged, and the vessel lay helpless for six hours. Two men at the hand-wheel were thrown to the deck and injured, the quadrant snapped, and the iron gear at the rudderhead was carried away.

The steamship after much difficulty made her way through the ice to St. John's and repaired. Capt. Gorst reports that on Thursday he sighted the steamship Bruce with bows stove in by ice, bearing up for St. John's.

Lansdowne

of all

the rest
the loveliest
and best
Dress fabric

for every occasion
All colors and shades

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. READ

For sale at all good stores

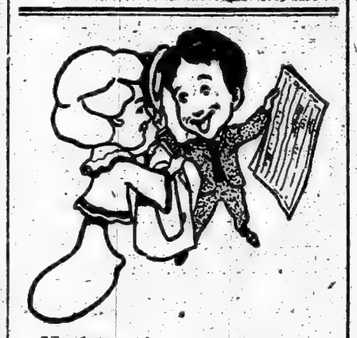

No hurry!

Our stores are closed to-day—to-morrow will do.

Suits, $12.50.

1331 suits of winter weight mixtures; were $15 to $22.

2867 suits of spring weight mixtures; were $15 to $30.

2196 suits of spring weight black and blue serges and cheviots, some silk-lined; were $16 to $32.

Coats and vests, $10.

916 single and double-breasted sack and cutaway coats with vests; winter weight black and blue serges and cheviots, some silk-lined; were $12.50 to $26.

Separate trousers, $3.50.

1370 pairs that were $5 to $7.

Spring overcoats, $12.50.

570 that were $15 to $30.

Similar mark-downs in young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34 inch chest.

Suits, $10; coats with vests, $7.50; trousers, $3.50.

Similar mark-downs in boys' sizes, 29, 30 and 31 inch chest.

Suits, $7.50; coats with vests, $5.

Too many other odds and ends to mention.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

GIRLS DINE TIMID SWAINS.

Leap Year Entertainment, Where Bachelors Take Chances.

One of the jolliest dinners of the season was given last night at the Hotel Vendome by the girls of the Tenth Assembly District to the young men of their acquaintance. The girls planned, ordered, and paid for the leap year dinner, thereby making return to the young men for their previous attentions.

About 8 o'clock there was much bustle and excitement as automobiles and carriages arrived in rapid succession at the hotel entrance, where the girls stepped out first, in most masculine style, to assist the men to alight and escort them into the hotel to the red room, where the dinner was served. The girls assisted the men to their seats, paying them every sort of embarrassing attention and pretty little compliments on their appearance.

Miss Bettie Tashman was the toastmistress. She made a short speech, explaining that the girls had not decided to propose at the dinner itself, as in the event of refusals the sadness of the rejected would put a damper on the festivities. She added that she would not be responsible for what should be said when they took the men to the homes from which they had brought them to the dinner.

Arthur C. Mandel, replying for the men, said that they were very grateful, and that he wanted to make it certain to the girls that no one of them would be able to offer a valid excuse for being single at the end of the year. As far as he was concerned he would not be a heart-breaker nor a flirt. In fact, he would marry the first girl who proposed to him. Those present at the dinner were:

S. Wolf,	Miss Bettie Tashman,
J. Stemberger,	Miss Carrie Arnstein,
S. Goldspield,	Miss R. Granis,
M. Schwarts,	Miss D. Spiegel,
N. Chesnik,	Miss Beatrice Klausner,
J. Klein,	Miss B. Lichstein,
L. Gropper,	Miss R. Klausner,
I. Sanberg,	Miss K. Tashman,
B. Appledorf,	Miss S. Balkin,
A. C. Mandel,	Miss Sybil Appledorf.

PREACHES TO SIX REPORTERS.

Rev. Mr. Fillingham's Change of Plan in Anti-Ritualist Campaign.

The Rev. Robert C. Fillingham, the Vicar of Hexton, England, who has come to this country to carry on a campaign against ritualism in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has written letters denouncing Bishop Potter and Bishop Greer, did not, as he was expected to do, put in an appearance yesterday morning at the Church of the Redeemer, in Harlem, where Bishop Greer officiated.

Instead, he invited six reporters from as many newspapers to meet him last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There in a private parlor he conducted a service for their benefit, reading a couple of collects—one being for King Edward and the President of the United States—and a Scripture lesson. Then he delivered a "sermon," in which he spoke of his self-appointed mission.

"I came here with the avowed purpose of making public protest against blasphemous ritualistic practices," he said. "Clergymen and others of my way of thinking have dissuaded me, however. In this country, I have been told, a question like this is better agitated through the press and from the lecture platform. So I will confine myself to those methods."

The Rev. Mr. Fillingham said that he would stay here until Friday, when he will go to Cincinnati. He is to preach in a Methodist church there next Sunday.

Stern Brothers

will display to-morrow,
additional styles of

Street and Carriage Wraps,

Paletots, Blouses, Etons and Tailored Coats

for

Early Spring Wear

Also several new models

Rainproof Garments,

in tan, oxford, olive and mixtures, at $12.75, 18.50, 24.50

Special Values in

Women's House Gowns

of Challies and Albatross, Real value $8.75 $6.50
" India Silk, " " $16.50 $11.75

Silk Departments

An exceptional offering of

10,500 Yards

Printed Peau de Soie and Foulards

Desirable combinations in polka dots and small designs, Regular Price 75c yd. at 50c

And

4,500 Yards Colored Taffetas

in all the leading shades, including white and ivory, Regular Price 75c yd. at 55c

Cotton Dress Fabrics

4,500 Yds. { Printed Embroidered Swisses, in figures and fancy stripes, all colors, at 15c

9,500 Yds. { Mercerized Printed and Plain Boucle Voile, in white, cream, black, navy and linen, at 17c

Attractive Sale of Housekeeping Linens

TABLE CLOTHS,	2 x 2 yds.	$1.85	2 x 2½	$2.25	2 x 3 $2.75
NAPKINS, TO MATCH,	Breakfast size	$1.00	Doz.	Dinner	$2.65
HUCK TOWELS,	Hemmed	$2.25	Doz.	Hemstitched	$2.95
LINEN SHEETS, Large size,				Pair	$4.75, 6.50
LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½ x 36 in.				Pair	85c, $1.00
CROCHET BED SPREADS, Large size,					$1.00, 1.20
MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, Large size,					$2.25, 3.95

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

At Special Prices

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, $1.75, 1.95, 2.95 Pr.
RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 95c, $1.65, 3.50 "
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, $3.95, 4.25, 5.75 "
RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, for single and double beds, Set $5.95, 6.75, 8.75

Domestic Rugs Third Floor

VELVET AND AXMINSTER RUGS, 9 x 12 ft., in light and dark colorings, Value $24.50 $18.50

Also the Better Grades of Wilton, Axminster, Saxony, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs.
Reproductions of the finest Persian Weaves, from the most prominent makers.

February Sale of

Boys' Washable Suits, Waists,

New Spring Suits, Top Coats & Reefers

RUSSIAN & SAILOR WASHABLE SUITS, in military effects, new Eton collar styles and long-roll sailor collar suits, of Imported Linens, Chambrays, Drills and Stripes, } With Tam O'Shanters to match $1.95 Usual price $3.50

RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS, majority of blue serge, NORFOLK SUITS, in new mixtures, weights suitable for early Spring wear, Specially priced $3.75

LIGHT-WEIGHT TOP COATS & REEFERS, Reefers extra long with regulation embroideries, Top Coats in new shades of all-wool coverts, Exceptional value $5.00

"Star" WAISTS AND BLOUSES, Usually 87c to $1.45 58c
" NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, " 95c " $1.69 76c

West Twenty-Third Street

IF you were a personal friend of ours, and we wanted to do you a good turn we would advise you to pick out one of the $25, $22, $20 and $18 Winter weight, Spring weight or flannel suits marked down to $12.50.

It's like finding money. One man bought 12 Suits, and her 10—and you should see the satisfied looks on the customers' faces as they strut about.

Think how they will strut about a little later, with two suits for the price of one!

No wonder so many men buy two and three suits.

THAT is pretty strong talk. Well, we COULD tell a lie, but we agree with G. W.—there's nothing in it. We make too many friends the other way.

Think it over, with your cigar, on Washington's Birthday. Plenty of 40, 42, 44 sizes.

Closed Monday—Open Tuesday.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Good picking."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn.

Wallach's Hats

870, 872 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d and 846 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

NO matter what the weather man says—the truth is, Spring is here.

Spring means new things—especially Hats.

The Wallach Spring Styles are even more attractive than usual.

Prices for all purses $2.90, $2.40, $1.90

Silk and Opera Hats.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:20. B'way & 40th St. MATS. TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL. SPECIAL MAT. THUR. MARCH 10TH. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35 St. Evgs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. WILLIAM GILLETTE FOURTH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. ALSO WED'Y & SAT'Y MATINEE. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY. TWELFTH NIGHT. THE ELIZABETHAN MANNER. ETHEL WYNNE MATTHISON (Everyman) as VIOLA. BEN GREET as MALVOLIO.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. MATS. TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. ELEANOR ROBSON NINTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING. Feb. 29—MISS RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATS. TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATS. TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S at 8:15. B'way & 30th St. MATINEE THIS MONDAY. The merriest of Comedies (with music) with great cast. GLITTERING GLORIA

NEW AMSTERDAM Evgs. 8. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat'y. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. LAST SIX NIGHTS MOTHER GOOSE. SEAT SALE TO-MORROW for all performances during FOUR WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. Richard MANSFIELD IN REPERTOIRE. March 1st and Two Weeks, IVAN THE TERRIBLE. Third Week: 1st half, Old Heidelberg; last half, Beau Brummel; Fourth (Last Week): Mon. & Thurs. A Parisian Romance; Tue. & Sat. Mat., Old Heidelberg; Wed. & Fri., Beaucaire; Sat. (Farewell Night), Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Mail orders, with remittance, filled as received.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41 St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING MATINEE TO-DAY. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK of "KING DODO" fame in THE NEW COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL. By H. M. Blossom, Jr., and Alfred G. Robyn. GREAT CAST, including Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Batti, Sally McNeel, Hubert Wilke, Wm. Danforth, Harry Fairleigh, J. E. Hazzard.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. GASNIER, French Athlete, Open to All Comers. Warren B. Travers and His Daring Cycle Whirl Act. Lifting Whirl and Man While in Motion. PICTURES OF THE BALTIMORE FIRE. Theatre 15 High Class Vaudeville Acts.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE THURSDAYS AT 11:00. FRIDAYS AT 3:00. CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVE. AT 8:15.

NEW LYCEUM: All-American Series. Yosemite Feb. 25-26; Yellowstone Mar. 3-4; Grand Canon " 10-11; Alaska I. " 17-18; Alaska II. " 24-25. CARNEGIE HALL: Russo-Japanese Series. St. Petersburg Feb. 23; Moscow Mar. 6; Irkutsk-Siberian " 13; Peking " 20; Korea " 27. Tickets for all Lectures on Sale at Box Offices.

ELMENDORF LECTURES at 3 P. M. CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Two Courses Alike. EGYPT Feb. 23-24. OLD MEXICO Mch. 1-2. GRAND CANON Mch. 8-9. PACIFIC COAST Mch. 15-16. YELLOWSTONE PARK Mch. 22-23. Tickets on sale Box Office & Ditson's, 867 B'way.

NEW YORK TWICE TO-DAY B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 8:15 FIRST TIMES THE BIG MUSICAL BRILLIANCY, RICHARD CARLE IN THE TENDERFOOT. Same Prices—50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS & his Co. in "THE TOREADOR." Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44th St., nr. 5th Ave. (8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reopens with Mat. To-day. The great successes, CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. ROBERT EDESON HANSON'S FOLLY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Matinee To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. ADA REHAN & OTIS SKINNER THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

AMERICAN Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. TO-DAY. 25 & 50c. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. The Best New England Play Written.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA "Theatre of Varieties." 42 St., B'way & 8 Av. Evgs. 30,75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25&50. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8. Mat. T-day & Sat. CROSMAN HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

LAST week but ONE of the regular season.

To-Day, at 11:30 A. M. precisely—Extra Matinee of PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.

To-night, at 8—MEFISTOFELE. (Prison Scene.) Calvé; Dippel, Journet; followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, Calvé, Homer; Dippel, Campanari, and COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Varasi, Braun, Francioli. Conductors, Hinrichs and Franko.

Wed. Evg., Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.—FAUST. Ackte, Walker; Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.

Thurs., Feb. 25, at 5 P. M.—Tenth and last performance, PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Navali, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.

Sat. Mat. Feb. 27, at 2, (last time,) IL FLAUTO MAGICO, (Magic Flute.) Sembrich, Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Dippel, Campanari, Blass, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8, popular prices, (Last time.) LOHENGRIN. Ackte, Walker; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Only production this season of Der Ring des Nibelungen.

Thurs. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD
Sat. Evg., Mar. 5, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE.
Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.

Sale of seats for single performances at Regular Prices begins to-morrow (Tues.) at 9 A. M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Matinee (Pop. Prices) & Evg. last times the Rollicking Farce, "Der Detektiv." Tues. Benefit-Seyffertitz.

Lenten Lectures.

In St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St.

Dr. Richard G. Moulton, Professor of Literature in English in the University of Chicago, will deliver a series of lectures in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 5 o'clock, as follows:

February 24. From Moses to Elisha: Prophecy absorbed in History.
February 25. The Prophets as Men of Letters.
March 2. The Doom Song and the Book of Jonah: Outlook of Prophecy upon the External World.
March 3. Habakkuk, Joel, and the Prophetic Drama of Providence.
March 9. The Prophetic Ministry of Isaiah.
March 10. The Book of Jeremiah as a Prophetic Autobiography.
March 16. Symbolic Discourse: the Prophet as an Artist.
March 17. Ezekiel: Transition of the Ancient Prophet into the Modern Pastor.
March 23. Climax of Old Testament Prophecy in the Vision of Jehovah's Servant. (Isaiah XL-LXVI.)
March 24. The Eclipse of Prophecy, and its Outburst in the New Testament.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c.

GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES.
LAUNCHES IN OPERATION ON THE LAKE.
MODEL FISH HATCHERIES.
HOMER DAVENPORT'S Greatest Collection of Pheasants.
Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly casting.
CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT.
ALL THE LATEST MODELS.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6726—38. Reg. Mat. Saturday. BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON. Washington's Birthday Matinee. VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

5TH SYMPHONY CONCERT. Frank Damrosch.....Director. SATURDAY, FEB'Y 27, AT 2:30. Works by BRAHMS, SAINT-SAENS, GOLDMARK. SOLOIST DAVID MANNES. Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-Night AT 8:15. "The Messiah"

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. Soloists: Alice M. Cochran...Soprano; Janet Spencer.....Contralto; Ed. P. Johnson.....Tenor; David Bispham.....Bass

Reserved Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes, $10 to $12, on sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. AFTERNOONS AT 3, MARCH 2-6-12. THREE WAGNER RECITALS Mme. NORDICA. MR. WALTER DAMROSCH and New York Symphony Orch. Res. Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $12 & $15 each concert, at Box Office, Ditson's, Hotels and Agencies. Season sale begins To-day. Single sale Mon., Feb. 29.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Afternoon, February 25, at 3. 2nd Piano Recital BUSONI. Tickets, 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. (Direction C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. 116TH TO 124TH TIME. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-DAY. HOCKEY MATCH. CORNELL vs. COLUMBIA, 8:15 P. M. ADM. 50 CTS. RESVD. SEATS 50C. EXTRA.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Paul Spadoni. 125th St. Van Winkle, Cavey & Co. Vaudeville. 58th St. Geo. Evans, Good Ol' OldSummerTime. 5th Cent. Vaud. 125th St. "Prince Karl." Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th St. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2. Babes in Toyland. LAST 4 WEEKS. XTRA MAT. TO-DAY. Evg. & Sat. Mat., $1.50. Wed. Mat. $1.00

THE GOTHAM 125th & 3d av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS. THE GREAT CHARMION.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY. Pretty Moonlight Maids. 2 Farces—Great Vaudeville.

MURRAY HILL. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. The Merry Comedy INCOG. MATINEE 25c SWEETLY DAILY

MATINEE DAILY RESERVED 25¢ HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Will H. Sloan & Yolande Wallace, Lillian Burkhart & Co.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. VESTA TILLEY. CRESSY & DAYNE. Florenz Troupe, Warren & Blanchard, others.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; possibly rain at night; winds north.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,891. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOT ON OUR PLACE IN THIS HEMISPHERE

Proclaims Right of United States to Safeguard Civilization.

PANAMA CANAL THE THEME

Ex-War Secretary Before Chicago Union League Club Says There Was No Constitutional Government in Colombia.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—International eminent domain on the American Continent was proclaimed by Elihu Root in an address at the Auditorium Theatre before the Union League Club here this afternoon. Mr. Root's subject was "The Ethics of the Panama Question."

In defending the course of the United States Government in Panama the ex-Secretary of War held that the Monroe doctrine is "an assertion of a right under the universal rule that all sovereignty is held subject to limitations in its exercise arising from the just interests of other nations."

Mr. Root classed Panama with the Balkan States, Greece, Crete, and Egypt in its subserviency to the interests of other nations. Colombia, he said, had placed herself "in the category of incapacity to protect the rights of others" with Korea and China, where "action" by a stronger power "is, according to the universal rules obtaining among civilized nations, not only permissible but a duty of the highest obligation."

Panama's Independence a Fact.

After reviewing the events that led to the Panama rebellion and the formation of the Republic of Panama, Mr. Root went on to say:

"The independence of Panama, the grant to the United States of the right to construct the canal across the Isthmus, and the assumption by the United States of the duty to construct the canal and to maintain it for the equal benefit of mankind are accomplished facts. Nothing can do away with them, unless it be some future war of conquest waged against the liberties of Panama, and at the same time against the rights of the United States held in trust for the commerce of the world.

"The stupendous fact that has dominated the history and must control the future of the Isthmus of Panama is the possibility of communication between the two oceans. Throughout the centuries since Philip II. sat upon the throne of Spain, merchants and statesmen and humanitarians and the intelligent masses of the civilized world have looked forward to this consummation with just anticipations of benefit to mankind. No savage tribes who happened to dwell upon the Isthmus would have been permitted to bar this pathway of civilization. No Spanish sovereign could, by discovery or conquest or occupation, preempt for himself the exclusive use of this little spot upon the surface of the earth dedicated by nature to the use of all mankind. No civil society organized upon the ruins of Spanish dominion could justly arrogate to itself over this tract of land sovereignty unqualified by the world's easement and all the rights necessary to make that easement effective.

"The formal rules of international law are but declarations of what is just and right in the generality of cases. But where the application of such a general rule would impair the just rights or imperil the existence of neighboring States or would unduly threaten the peace of a continent or would injuriously affect the general interests of mankind, it has always been the practice of civilized nations to deny the application of the formal rule and compel conformity to the principles of justice upon which all rules depend. The Danubian principalities and Greece and Crete, and Egypt, the passage of the Dardanelles, and the neutralization of the Black Sea are familiar examples of limitations in derogation of those general rules of international law which describe the sovereignty of nations.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe Doctrine itself upon which we stand so firmly is an assertion of our right for our own interest to interfere with the action of every other nation in those parts of this hemisphere where others are sovereign and where we have no sovereignty or claim of sovereignty, and to say if you do thus and so, even by the consent of the sovereign, we shall regard it as an unfriendly act because it will affect us injuriously. It is said that the Monroe Doctrine is not a rule of international law. It is not a rule at all. It is an assertion of a right under the universal rule that all sovereignty is held subject to limitations in its exercise arising from the just interests of other nations.

"By the treaty of 1846 New Granada recognized the subordination of her sovereignty to the world's easement of passage by railroad or by canal, and, apprehending that other nations might seek to exercise that right through the destruction of her sovereignty and the appropriation of her territory, she procured the United States to assume the responsibility of protecting her against such treatment. The United States assumed that burden and by way of consideration received an express grant of the right of way which President Polk described as constituting a 'common and coextensive right of passage with New Granada herself,' and as making the United States 'more deeply and directly interested in the subject of this guarantee than New Granada herself or any other country,' and received a grant of power and assumed a duty herself to keep the transit free and uninterrupted and unembarrassed, and to keep the territory of the transit neutral.

"The duties assumed by the United States to maintain neutrality and free passage were undertaken for the benefit of all the world. The right to maintain free passage was, however, not merely for the general benefit, but was specifically declared to be 'in order to secure to themselves (the United States) the tranquil and constant enjoyment' of the right of way.

"We had yielded to the last point, beyond reason and justice, in agreeing to pay for a privilege to which we were already entitled, and we could not, with self-respect, submit to be mulcted further.

"The question was, should we submit to be deprived of the canal at the will of Colombia, whose sovereignty was justly subject to the world's right of passage? Should we continue to maintain upon the Isthmus that feeble sovereignty whose existence had depended for half a century upon our protection, in order that it might still bar the way of the world's progress and the exercise of our just rights?

"Or should we say to Colombia, 'You have no right to prevent the construction of this canal; you are bound to consent to it upon reasonable terms; by your request we have assumed a position in which we are bound to build it for the use of the nations, and in which we are entitled to build it for our own interest, and we shall now proceed to build it with due regard for your interests, whether you agree upon the terms and conditions or not'?"

Mr. Root then took up in detail the subject of the Panama revolution, described Panama's various periods of previous independent sovereignty, declaring that she had never legally lost her rights as a sovereign member of the States of Colombia, but was deprived of them by force by Rafael Nunez, the dictator, in 1885, under a so-called constitution that was never submitted to the people of Panama for approval or rejection. The Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Root said, was turned over by this country's armed forces to the control of the troops of Nunez; Panama had suffered for years from a system of spoliation and oppression. He added:

Panama's Struggle.

"The people of Panama fought to exhaustion in 1885 to prevent the loss of their liberty and they were defeated through the action of the naval forces of the United States. Three times since then they have risen in rebellion against their oppressors.

"The rising of November, 1903, was the fourth attempt of this people to regain the rights of which they had been deprived by the usurpation of Nunez. The rejection of the canal treaty by the Bogota Congress created the opportunity for success in Panama's persistent purpose to regain civil liberty."

Mr. Root, in describing the nature of the Colombian Government's attitude toward Panama, quoted a dispatch from Minister Beaupre, dated Nov. 6 last, in which Mr. Beaupre stated that Gen. Reyes had said that if the United States would land troops to preserve the Colombian sovereignty the Colombian Government would "approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed." Mr. Root then said:

Gen. Reyes, Dictator.

"The Gen. Reyes of these dispatches is now the President-elect of Colombia. Upon reading them who can fail to see that there was no constitutional Government in Colombia; that no government of law protected the people of Panama and their interests against the will of an arbitrary and foreign power? What was the duty of the United States toward the people of Panama and the dictator at Bogota? I put it to the conscience of the American people who are passing judgment upon the action of their Government, whether the decision of our President and Secretary of State and Senate was not a righteous decision.

"By all the principles of justice among men and among nations that we have learned from our fathers and all peoples and all Governments should maintain, the revolutionists in Panama were right, the people of Panama were entitled to be free again, the Isthmus was theirs and they were entitled to govern it; and it would have been a shameful thing for the Government of the United States to return them again to servitude.

"It is hardly necessary to say now that our Government had no part in devising, fomenting, or bringing about the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama." Mr. Root then quoted from the President's message to Congress making this assertion, and added: "The people of the United States, without distinction of party, will give to that statement their unquestioning belief."

The United States Impartial.

The speaker then declared that the attitude of the United States had been perfectly impartial toward both the insurgents and the Government of Panama, and continued:

"The things done by our officers might not have been permissible in the territory of a country of strong and orderly government possessing and exercising the power to prevent lawless violence and to protect the lives and property of citizens and foreigners alike; but action of this character is, according to the universal rules obtaining among civilized nations, not only permissible, but a duty of the highest obligation in countries whose feeble governments exercise imperfect control in their own territory.

"The armed force of American sailors who during the past few weeks have been protecting American life and property in the friendly capital of Korea have not been making war upon that power. The expeditionary force which marched to Peking under Chaffee in the Summer of 1900, and carrying the capital of China by assault, rescuing the residents of the American Legation, was not making war upon that nation. In that category of incapacity to protect the rights of others, Colombia has placed herself as to the Isthmus of Panama by the record of the past years."

NEWARK HACKMAN A HERO.

Saves Three Lives—Train Demolishes Coach and Kills Two Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—Howard Williams, a hackman saved the lives of three persons at the Third Street crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad here to-night. Williams was driving persons to a private leap-year party at Oration Hall, at Broad and Bridge Streets, and while crossing the tracks the hoof of one of his horses became wedged in the railroad tracks. A train was rapidly approaching, and realizing the seriousness of the situation, he opened the coach door and dragged the half-frightened occupants to a place of safety. Miss Edna Vanderhoff, aged seventeen years, of 194 North Second Street, fell into an excavation about twenty feet deep and was painfully injured. Miss Marjorie Hoff, eighteen years old, of 314 Seventh Avenue, and Frederick Bush, twenty-one years old, of Caldwell, N. J., the other occupants of the carriage, escaped unhurt.

The train struck the coach, demolishing it, and killing both horses. Williams, the coachman, was unhurt.

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is the standard of excellence. Leaves New York daily, 12:05 P. M., arrives St. Augustine next day at 2:20 P. M. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

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THREE SHIPS WRECKED, NINE LIVES LOST

The Cromwell Ashore at Bellport, Whittier at Barnegat.

MANY THRILLING RESCUES.

Crew of the Newton Taken Off by the Micmac After the York Castle Had Failed and Lost Two Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., Feb. 22.—Despite desperate efforts of three life-saving crews to help them, Capt. Harvey McClean, First Mate John McCumber, and four men of the schooner Benjamin C. Cromwell were drowned this morning, when their vessel was driven by the gale on the outer bar near the Bellport Life Saving Station, fifteen miles east of Fire Island.

The Cromwell, which was a three-masted vessel, with a cargo of lumber, was literally dashed to pieces. The men drowned with the Captain and First Mate were Joseph Peters, the engineer; A. Ulenorin, George Phillips, and James Hall, the colored cook. The remaining members of the crew, Samuel Oleson and Neil McLeod, were swept into the boiling surf on pieces of wreckage and rescued.

The schooner was hurled on the bar at 4 o'clock. She was sighted through the fog by a patrolman of the Bellport Station, who immediately reported her, and Capt. Kraemer and his crew hurried to the shore. Any attempt to launch a boat in such a tumultuous sea, however, would have been madness, and the strong wind and dense fog prevented accurate shooting of the lifeline. At daylight the life saving crews from the Smith's Point and Blue Point Stations arrived, and a line was successfully thrown over the vessel. The crew, however, owing to the wild pitching of the vessel and waves washing completely over her decks, could not secure it, and as those who had gathered on the shore strained their eyes toward the doomed ship, impotent to render any assistance, they saw the men being carried with the masts into the sea to instant death.

About 10 o'clock some wreckage was seen tossing in the surf with a human form clinging to it. The life savers after fastening ropes about their waists, plunged into the surf, and desperately struggling toward the drowning sailor reached and brought him ashore. He was brought to the station, and after being rubbed and restoratives administered gave his name as McLeod. A little later Oleson was also carried to the beach through the surf, from which he was rescued almost insensible.

While the wind and waves have abated considerably since this morning, a heavy sea prevails, and the beach for miles of its extent is strewn with the wreckage of masts, hull, and cargo of yellow pine.

Old mariners who witnessed the failing apart of the Cromwell declare that they never saw such rapid and complete destruction of a vessel. Scarcely had she struck when she was dismantled and dismasted, while within a few hours the terrible pounding tore her hull asunder.

When the report of the schooner ashore was received on the mainland this morning, and an attempt to reach the beach was made, it was discovered to be practically impossible, owing to the rain having covered the seven-mile extent of ice with about six inches of water. Moreover, the ice had been weakend by the rain and warmth, rendering walking across it extremely dangerous. It was accordingly necessary to carry the news by way of Westhampton Beach, a distance of fourteen miles.

Lieut. Otte, who has charge of the life saving stations in the Long Island district, attempted to reach the scene of the wreck, but was prevented by the condition of the ice until noon, when he succeeded in crossing to the beach.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 22.—The Benjamin C. Cromwell, lost off Bellport, L. I., to-day, was owned by Sargent, Lord & Skillings of this city. She was valued at $12,000. She was commanded by Capt. Harvey McClean of South Portland, and her first mate was John McCumber of this city. Her crew was shipped in Portland Dec. 4, as follows:

Joseph Peters, engineer, aged fifty-two; German.
James Hall, cook, (colored,) Barbados.
Neil McLeod, twenty-eight, Nova Scotia.
Samuel Cleson, thirty-five, Norwegian.
A. Ulenerin, twenty-six, Russian.
George Phillips, forty, Rhode Island.

The Cromwell sailed from here Dec. 7 for Tiverton, R. I., and then left for Charleston. At the latter port she loaded lumber for Fall River, Mass., according to the owners. At the shipping office, however, it was said she was bound to New Haven, Conn.

WOULD-BE RESCUERS DROWNED

Tragedy Witnessed by Shipwrecked Crew They Were Trying to Aid.

On the arrival of the steamship York Castle yesterday she reported that on Feb. 21, when 200 miles off Sandy Hook, she lost her chief officer and her carpenter in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the Captain and six men comprising the crew of the three masted schooner Willie L. Newton, which they found waterlogged and unmanageable. Six hours after the York Castle reached port the steamship Micmac passed in at Sandy Hook and reported that she had on board the men from the schooner, whom she had taken off during a gale with a heavy cross sea.

The York Castle is a British vessel, and on Jan. 22 she left Delagoa Bay in ballast, consigned to Barber & Co. of this city. On the morning of Feb. 21 she ran into a gale from the northwest, accompanied by high seas. She was having all she could do to keep her own nose out of the water when the lookout sighted the Willie L. Newton about two miles ahead on the port bow. The schooner's sails were gone and she was wallowing in the trough of the sea. Her deck was flush with the water and the crew could be seen lashed in the rigging.

Preparations were made to launch one of the lifeboats. The chief officer and four men had taken their places in the boat and the rest of the crew started to lower away

Continued on Page 3.

CALVE FAINTS ON THE STAGE.

A Slight Indisposition Interrupts the First Act of "Cavalleria."

The sympathies of the holiday audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening were wrought upon by a vivid scene not down in the vivid score of "Cavalleria Rusticana," with which the entertainment was opened, when Mme. Calvé fainted away upon the stage. It was near the close of the first scene, after she had finished her impassioned recital to Alfio, when she suddenly sank to the ground unconscious. Two of the red-coated attendants behind the scenes ran to her assistance, together with the stage manager, and she was taken off.

The curtain was drawn and as the scene was near its close the orchestra went on with the intermezzo, and the final scene was enacted without the presence of Santuzza, who has very little to sing in it. That little was delivered by Miss Bauermeister, and the tragedy was brought to a close without further incident. The trouble was not a serious one, and Mme. Calvé was soon restored; she might have responded to the curtain call except that the physician who attended her thought that a husbanding of her powers was desirable for the third part of the bill, the prison scene from "Mefistofele."

Mr. Conried appeared before the curtain and announced that Mme. Calvé was sufficiently restored to go on with this part of the evening's bill, which was the prison scene from "Mefistofele," coming after the ballet of "Coppelia." Mme. Calvé's difficulty was a slight weakness of the heart from which she had been suffering. This had been aggravated by a troublesome tooth that recked not the exigencies of an operatic performance, but which, it is understood, has been safely removed to regions where it will not again interfere with the comfort and health of a prima donna or the artistic enjoyment of the frequenters of the Opera House.

After the little misunderstanding over Coppelius's lifelike doll and the adventures that resulted therefrom had been represented to the accompaniment of Delibes's charming music, Mme. Calvé appeared in the prison as Margherita. With Mr. Dippel as Faust and Mr. Journet as Mefistofele she sang the scene with all her old-time dramatic power and with an abundance of color that was quite as much at her command in expressing the phantasms of the heroine's clouded brain as it was in the first performance of this scene last week. There was, of course, an extra meed of applause for the prima donna at the close of the scene.

ILL-FORTUNE OF TRAIN CREW.

One Member Killed and Others Learn of Deaths in Families.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—A freight train pulled in here this evening one man short, and three other members of the crew found sad news awaiting them. Frank Loughran, a young man from Scranton, who had obtained work with the Lackawanna last week, this morning went out on his first run. Just outside of Washington, after a car had been shunted out of the middle of the train on to a siding, it was Loughran's duty to couple the two parts of the train. He slipped as the engine backed and was crushed to death.

When the train had been run into the yard Conductor Masters found a friend waiting for him to tell him that his son had been killed in a railroad accident near Buffalo. At the roundhouse Engineer McLaughlin found a relative waiting to tell him that his son had died at home a few hours before. To complete the round of misfortune, Brakeman Reasers, on reaching home, found that his mother had died.

WOULD REPEAL CITY CHARTER.

Startling Possibilities of Bill Prepared by Law's Delay Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The bill introduced by Senator Elsberg at the request of the Law's Delay Commission, relative to the municipal courts in the city of New York, would repeal the New York City charter.

This startling fact was brought out to-night when Judge Bennet, who formerly presided over the Twelth District Municipal Court, was charged with having drawn the bill with the object of legislating his late opponent, Judge Seaman, out of office.

"Don't charge me with the authorship of that measure," said Judge Bennet. "I do claim to know how to draw a bill, and that measure is the worst in its form I have ever seen. In the first place its first section would wipe out the entire city charter, except that portion which the bill amends."

Judge Bennet called on Frank White, the corporation lawyer, who has had great experience in drawing bills for introduction in the Legislature, to bear him out in his statement, and Mr. White did so. Several members of the Legislature who have had a good deal of experience in the drawing of bills also sustained the contention of Judge Bennet.

That such a mistake could be made by a commission of lawyers selected to make recommendations for the facilitating of the business of the courts was a source of wonder to all who heard Judge Bennet's criticism. His discovery doubtless will lead to a careful examination of all of the bills prepared by the Law's Delay Commission.

WENT OVER CLIFF IN SLEEP.

Mr. Wahlert Had a Falling Sensation, and It Was All Real.

Henry Wahlert of Franklin Street and Ogden Avenue, Jersey City Heights, is a somnambulist. He retired at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Two hours later William Herlihy of 36 Paterson Avenue, who was on his way home, saw Wahlert on Ogden Avenue, near the edge of the cliff at Franklin Street, clad only in his night clothes.

Before Herlihy could reach the sleepwalker he had fallen over the edge of the cliff, which at that point is eighty feet high. Luckily he struck on a ledge twenty feet below, and was rudely awakened by the shock. He shouted lustily for assistance, and Herlihy shouted back a reassuring word. Then he aroused two men at a nearby house, and by means of a rope which Wahlert fastened about his waist, he was hoisted to safety. After thanking his rescuers he hurried home, his teeth chattering from cold.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamships Minnetonka, sailing from London, Feb. 12, and the Adelheid, sailing from St. Lucia, Feb. 12, arrived last night.

The steamship Claverly arrived at Algiers yesterday.

The steamship Virginia, for Shanghai, passed Perim, Feb. 21.

The Red Star Line steamer Zeeland, from Antwerp, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Nantucket Lightship at 12:10 A. M. Vessel will probably dock about 2 P. M.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

JAPANESE DASHING TOWARD THE YALU

Troops Landed at Che-mul-pho Hurrying to Stop Russians.

CAMPAIGN LIKE A MACHINE.

British Officers Say Japanese Organization Is Better Than That of Any European Power—Ice Delays Movements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 23.—Wiring from Wei-hai-Wei, a special correspondent of The Times says that on Feb. 19 The Times's steamer Hai-Mun entered the Che-mul-pho anchorage, being the first private-owned vessel to arrive since the engagement on Feb. 9.

The steamship was ordered to heave to, and was boarded by an officer from a Japanese cruiser, but was permitted to proceed by a long and devious approach.

The port presented a busy appearance. Numerous transports were entering or departing, and the anchorage was thronged with craft of every description.

Conspicuous were the tops of the submerged Korietz and Sungari, while flat on her side was the Variag, visible at low water. Salvage operations had been begun.

Japan Landing Army Corps.

The Japanese were landing an army corps of three divisions. The Twelfth Division was disembarking, and the Guards Division was to follow immediately.

The present Japanese base is Che-mul-pho. The regiments landing proceed to Soul. Small detachments have already been dispatched to the north to establish forage depots.

A general advance via the Peking road to Ping-Yang is expected soon.

Russian scouting parties are known to be at An-ju, and it is believed that two companies of Japanese are already at Ping-Yang.

Immediate skirmishing is probable at several points.

Moreover, while the troops landed at Che-mul-pho are variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, only a part of them are visible.

As an evidence of the Japanese intention, it is worthy of note that cruisers are busy patrolling toward the northwest of Korea, not landing artillery at Che-mul-pho, and that transports are carrying sampans from Japan, all of which suggests the probability of a disembarkation movement independent of local considerations further north.

The road as far as Hwang-ju (about forty miles south of Ping-Yang) is good, and flanked in every valley by paddy fields, at present frostbound and covered by two inches of ice, the conditions and distance rendering it practically impossible for the Russians to check or interfere with an advance.

The distance between the Yalu River and Ping-Yang, however, is of such strategic value as to necessitate strenuous efforts by both armies to occupy it. Success by the Russians in this respect would render Che-mul-pho untenable as a base by the Japanese, while occupation by the latter would place them in an enviable position a few miles from their base, with the open sea and a secure front.

The disembarkation methods excite great admiration. British officers say they are an improvement on anything in their experience, and believe they indicate an organization superior to that of any European power. While the original base is close, the weather is perfect, and the port is friendly, the natural difficulties are considerable. The harbor is intricate, the tides are strong, and there are no wharves.

Europeans Now Feel Safe.

The action of Japan amounts to the acceptance of responsibility for the safety of the European residents throughout Korea, and apprehensions of local disturbances have been allayed.

The Japanese follow the British system in South Africa of giving receipts for supplies purchased, but they grant immediate payment. The troops are being billeted at Soul.

The purchase of all the available ponies and supplies is resulting in a great influx of money, which, combined with the admirable behavior of the troops, is causing the disappearance of animosity on the part of the Koreans, who are not expected to interfere with the Japanese plans.

The original scheme was to land at Masam-pho and march north through Korea, but their naval success enabled the Japanese to begin operations at Che-mul-pho. In spite of the change of plans and venue at two days' notice, the movements have been conducted with perfect precision. While the Che-mul-pho-Soul railway has been utilized for the transport of troops, the passenger schedule has not been disarranged.

A New Base Likely.

A further change of base to Chinam-pho (a seaport southwest of Ping-Yang) is highly probable when once that port is free of ice.

The troops will be advanced and established at Ping-Yang in sufficient strength to guard against a sudden Russian descent.

It is believed that while the Russian sea power at Vladivostok is intact the Japanese will not attempt a landing on the eastern coast.

Everything indicates that the Japanese contemplate an immediate dash for a strategic position in Northern Korea, their activity implying that the Russians are alive to the situation.

It is possible that the Russians are considerably further south than has been supposed.

At present the military situation entirely depends on the issue of immediate operations in the neighborhood of the Yalu River.

KUROPATKIN'S HARD TASK.

Manchuria Thought Likely to be a Graveyard of Military Reputations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 23.—The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to command the Russian forces in Manchuria is regarded in Vienna, says The Times's correspondent in the Austrian capital, as a sign that Russia recognizes the gravity of the situation and is anxious that it should be dealt with by her most experienced and competent commander.

Nevertheless, it is doubted if Gen. Kuropatkin will be able rapidly to evolve order out of the apparent chaos, though in time he may repair at the front the mistakes made by him at St. Petersburg as Minister of War.

Manchuria, like South Africa, is thought likely to prove a graveyard of military reputations, and it remains to be seen whether Gen. Kuropatkin, who has not had to face an organized foe since Plevna, will show that he has comprehended the changes in warfare of the last quarter of a century.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Militar Wochenblatt, the organ of the German General Staff, has published an article discussing Russia's prospects of reinforcing her army in East Asia.

The paper takes a pessimistic view of the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and especially of the section crossing Lake Baikal, where it says the difficulties to be overcome are enormous. The limited capacity of the line is said to be a much more serious matter than the threatened damage to it by natives.

The paper estimates the present troop-moving capacity of the railroad from Russia's experience of last Summer in moving two brigades to Tschita, east of Lake Baikal, which was only accomplished at the rate of eight and a half miles an hour. At this rate it would take thirty-six days to convey 25,000 men from the Ural Mountains to Mukden or Vladivostok.

The Militar Wochenblatt assumes the present strength of the Russian army in Eastern Asia, to be 158,781 men, and upon the foregoing estimate of time required to move troops, it declares it will take until April 20 for Russia to raise the strength of her East Asiastic army to 233,000 men.

The Militar Wochenblatt is of the opinion that the easiest thing for Japan to do to compel Russia to abandon Manchuria is to strike at the centre of the country, or in other words concentrate her forces against Harbin.

FLOOD OF NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Removal of the Censorship Not Regarded as an Auspicious Sign.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that St. Petersburg, at normal times one of the most difficult places for journalists, has suddenly become a great centre for foreign correspondents.

The Continental press is now flooded with long letters and telegrams from the Russian capital, while a decision has apparently just been taken to suspend the censorship on intelligence sent abroad from Russia.

The censorship is retained only for war news. After having passed through that purifying medium it is allowed to be scattered broadcast.

This, says The Times's correspondent, is one of the striking and certainly not altogether auspicious features of the present situation. How is it that the Russian Government, which is at such pains to conceal everything of importance in time of peace, all at once displays a craving to make everything known in time of war?

The number of leading statesmen, prominent diplomatists, and naval and military officers of high rank, all desirous of remaining anonymous, who have unburdened themselves of sensational information is astounding.

MINE BLOWS UP PILOT BOAT.

Another Russian Ship Is Accidentally Destroyed.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Chin-Ping, belonging to the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company of Shanghai, has arrived here from Dalny, and reports that she was fired upon by the Russians, and was hit seven times around her water line.

A Russian pilot boat that was coming out of Dalny to pilot the Ching-Ping was blown up by a mine.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

If your breathing is difficult, or your lungs sore, rely on Piso's Cure for relief. 25c.—Adv.

JAPANESE CAPTURE FOUR TORPEDO BOATS

Nagasaki Report of a Successful Ruse at Port Arthur.

JAPAN THREATENS CHINA.

Tokio Dispatch Says Action on the Mandjur Is Regarded as a Breach of Neutrality.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Nagasaki correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, cabling under date of Feb. 22, reports that the Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by means of using Russian signals.

This dispatch appears to confirm reports from various quarters of a fresh attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese.

The report reached Nagasaki from Che-Foo, and it adds that the Russian crews of the four torpedo boats have been transferred.

No other news of this attack has been received in Londo, but the Che-Foo correspondent of The Morning Post in a dispatch dated Feb. 22 says the statement is current there that the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers, in the attack on Port Arthur of Feb. 14, sunk or damaged two Russian battleships in addition to the torpedo boat already reported. It is possible, therefore, that the report of The Telegraph's Nagasaki correspondent also refers to the earlier attack.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—It is reported here that Vice Admiral Togo has again attacked Port Arthur. It is impossible to confirm the statement, as the Navy Department says it has had no news from Togo to-day.

It is considered very probable that the Vice Admiral has made another attack on the Russians, as he is engaged in blockading Port Arthur.

BRIBES SAVE RUSSIAN SHIP.

Japan Thinks China Has Violated Her Neutrality and Is Taking Steps.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Tokio correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, says he learns from a reliable source that the Russian Minister to China, Paul Lessar, has successfully bribed Chinese officials with the result that the instructions given the Russian gunboat Mandjur, to leave Shanghai, were canceled.

The Japanese Government considers this to be a breach of Chinese neutrality and is taking steps in the matter.

It was reported from Shanghai on Feb. 21 that the Mandjur had been ordered to leave Shanghai before 5 o'clock that afternoon, but the order was ignored. It was reported also that a Chinese squadron had been ordered to Shanghai to force the Mandjur to leave.

A Japanese cruiser is said to be waiting at Woo-Sung, below Shanghai, to attack the Mandjur when she comes out.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 22.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Commander in Chief of the Chinese forces, has sent an officer to Port Arthur to act as Chinese Military Attaché with the Russian forces.

It is said that the reason no imperial troops have started for the border is that Russia refuses to guarantee that the Liau River region will be regarded as a neutral zone in the event of hostilities in that vicinity.

RUSSIAN SHIPS LEAVE JIBUTI.

France Reassures Japan Regarding Her Neutrality.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—Assurances by France that the Russian warships, except two torpedo boat destroyers which have been disarmed and will be detained until the war ends, have left Jibuti, French Somaliland, reached Tokio to-day and produced a feeling of general satisfaction.

The Government was confident of the intention of France to refrain from permitting the Russians to use her ports as bases for naval operations, but was concerned over the long delay of the flotilla at Jibuti, and made representations to France on the subject. The reaffirmation of French neutrality is regarded as highly reassuring.

It is thought here that the maintenance of the neutrality of Oriental ports is extremely advantageous to Japan, as it insures her mastery of the naval situation, and limits the Russian source of supply to the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

SUEZ, Feb. 22.—The Russian transports Orel and Smolensk, which recently traversed the canal bound for the Far East, returned here to-day and entered the canal on their way to Port Said.

RUSSIANS SAVED JAPANESE.

Sailors on the Nakonoura Maru Not Drowned, as at First Reported.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 22.—The steamer Stolberg has arrived here from Vladivostok with 20 white foreigners, 150 Chinese, and 50 Japanese. She brings in addition 40 survivors of the Japanese steamer Nakonoura Maru, which was sunk by the Russian cruiser squadron from Vladivostok on Feb. 11.

Two men were drowned during their transfer to the Russian ships. The survivors were well treated and provided with return passages.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—The news of the escape from death of the crew of the Nakonoura Maru has been received at Tokio with en-

faction, and perceptibly lessens the feeling of bitterness toward the Russians on account of the sinking of the ship.

BLIZZARDS HOLD RUSSIA BACK.

Bad Weather Handicaps Siberian Railroad—Japanese Organize Natives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Heavy snows and blizzards over the Siberian Railroad, especially east of Baikal, are largely increasing the difficulties of transporting troops, besides better enabling Chinese brigands to operate.

Japanese agents are reported north of Vladivostok, inciting the brigands to action.

Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railroad Communication, has proceeded for Manchuria from Irkutsk, after having seen that the railroad on the ice across Lake Baikal was laid. He was personally intrusted with $250,000 to effect the expeditious termination of this work.

Prince Khilkoff reports that the Siberian Railroad is able to move 30,000 men a day to their destination, but that the transit from western points to the Far East will require six weeks.

Viceroy Alexieff and his full staff have just arrived at Harbin, where headquarters have been established. The Viceroy left Port Arthur last Saturday for Mukden. Before leaving he handed over the command of the navy to Vice Admiral Stark.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Regarding the offer of the French Red Cross Society to send relief immediately to Manchuria, M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has written to the Russian military authorities on the subject.

He says the land operations will not commence before some weeks, and then only should practical relief measures be taken.

This statement is accepted as an indication that the Russians wish to complete the concentration of their troops before engaging in a decisive combat.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The latest advices of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, lead him to believe that the Japanese troops may now wait possibly two or three months before undertaking aggressive operations in Manchuria. He said to-day:

"We have found that Russia is so unexpectedly unprepared that I should not be surprised if the Japanese land forces contented themselves with establishing a thorough organization and advancing as the construction of the railroad toward the Yalu progresses. Russia appears to be less prepared than was China in 1895.

"I believe that only three trains a day can be run through Manchuria. Supposing these are equally divided between troops and supplies, as would be necessary, Russia could not perceptibly strengthen her land forces before April. Japan's naval coup has been so unexpectedly successful that I rather think our troops will take their time.

"The shallow inlets are now frozen over, retarding the disembarkation of our forces. This is especially true at Port Arthur, where a near landing of troops is impossible owing to the ice."

Baron Hayashi does not credit the report that 2,500 Russians have been killed in an outpost engagement at the Yalu River. He says there is no Japanese force in that vicinity large enough to inflict such a loss.

The only naval development Baron Hayashi expects in the near future is a possible attack on the Japanese fleet by the powerful Russian torpedo flotilla at Port Arthur. On the Japanese side, except possible actions against the Russian Vladivostok squadron, the Japanese Minister does not look for developments at present, believing that Admiral Togo will be satisfied to keep the disabled Russian squadron prisoners at Port Arthur.

The Minister credits the Russians with having barely 100,000 troops in Manchuria.

PARIS BOURSE PANIC OVER.

Firmer Prices Prevail as Result of Denial of Financiers' Attitude.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—As a result of the official denial of the alarming reports as to the attitude of prominent financiers, prices on the Bourse to-day were much firmer. From the opening an upward tendency was apparent. Rentes were quoted at the beginning of the session at an advance of 1 franc 45 centimes over the closing price of Saturday. The firmness existing in these securities extended to others, including foreign securities. Brazilians opened with an advance of 2 francs 20 centimes, Italians 2 francs 35 centimes, and Servians 3 francs 50 centimes. During the day strong buying developed.

During the second part of the session business was inactive and calm, but the good tone continued to the close. Internationals showing a general advance of 2 to 3 points. French, Spanish, and Turkish securities, particularly, improved. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.10. Rio Tintos gained 22 francs.

The authorities declare there has been no official intervention, save that of the denial of false reports. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

M. Rendue, Secretary General of the Chamber of Stock Brokers, said to-day that the measures determined upon by Finance Minister Rouvier and M. de Verneuil, representing the Chamber of Stock Brokers, at the conference yesterday evening, would, he felt confident, result in a continuance of the good tone of the market. He added that there will be no active intervention by the Government, which will only seek to prevent the circulation of false reports, and on their part the brokers would urge their clients to be less excitable. Continuing, M. Rendue said:

"Forty-eight hours have enabled the public to become reassured, and the mendacity of the reports circulated to be established. All precautions and all measures of prudence have been taken, and I am hopeful that the situation, which has already improved, will continue strong."

TO HOLD RUSSIANS IN CEYLON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Governor of Ceylon, says a dispatch from Colombo to The Times, has received a telegram from Alfred Lyttelton, the British Colonial Secretary, stating that 325 Russian sailors rescued at Che-mul-pho after the naval battle there, will shortly arrive at Colombo on British steamships for detention in Ceylon.

MUSEUM TO GO FOR WAR FUND.

Wealthy Japanese Wants to Sell Rare Collection for $1,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 23.—An example of the spirit animating the Japanese people, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, is furnished by a leading merchant, M. Okura.

He offers to sell for £200,000 his unique collection of Chinese and Japanese objects of art, together with the museum in which it is kept, for the purpose of giving the money to the war fund.

RUSSIA SAYS JAPAN HAS VIOLATED LAW

Appeal Sent by Czar's Government to the Powers.

TWO INSTANCES ARE GIVEN

Threatening Neutral Port and Attacking Port Arthur Fleet Before Actual Declaration of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Russia is addressing to the Powers, either through their representatives at St. Petersburg, the Emperor's Envoys abroad, or probably through both, a vigorous communication charging Japan with repeated violation of the laws of nations.

The note is to the following effect, although the text is not yet obtainable:

That the Russian Government, believing all civilized powers to be faithfully desirous that the law of nations shall be strictly adhered to in the present war, respectfully calls the attention of the neutral Governments to these two instances in which Japan has violated this law:

In threatening the neutral Port of Chemul-pho, where warships of many nations were gathered, demanding the departure from that port of the Russian men-of-war Variag and Korietz, under penalty of attack within the harbor, and in attacking the Russian fleet at Port Arthur on the night of Feb. 9 and on the following day, these attacks having taken place prior to a formal declaration of war and before the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg or the Russian Minister at Tokio had left their posts.

STERNBURG PRAISES HAY NOTE.

German Envoy in Philadelphia Speech Calls It "Strong Stroke."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador to the United States, upon whom the University of Pennsylvania to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, was the principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting to-night of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at the New Century Drawing Room.

A large audience warmly greeted the Ambassador when he was introduced by Prof. L. S. Rowe, President of the Academy. The subject of his address was "The Germans as Colonizers," and at its conclusion he complimentel Secretary of State Hay on his diplomacy in the Far East. He said:

"Grave fear and alarm were expressed by all concerned in the steadily growing trade of the Far East when the war clouds out there were threatening to burst. It was the far-seeing eye of the Washington Government which saved China from chaos and dismemberment during the Boxer troubles of 1900.

"New flames are again threatening to arise from the still smoldering ashes, but in the right moment we again see the same ever-watchful Government rise and invite the powers of the world to act in concert so as to preserve the integrity of China and to prevent a conflagration the limit of which no human mind would be able to foretell.

"Through this strong and able stroke not only the powers at peace, but also those engaged in war, will reap the greatest benefits, and it is to be hoped that the vast and increasing Chinese trade will develop undisturbed."

In speaking of the Far Eastern possessions of the powers Baron von Sternburg said:

"The Spanish war brought to the United States the Philippine Islands, with excellent harbors, most valuable both for strategical and commercial purposes. The already great value of these islands on China's eastern flank will be enormously enhanced after the opening of the Panama Canal. They will be the great Eastern trade emporium of the United States, whence will radiate her commerce, feeding a Chinese coast line of about 2,000 miles, studded with rich harbors, most of them in the infancy of their development.

"The strategical position of Subig Bay and other harbors is apparent even to the layman."

LAWSON TELLS BOSTON WHY.

Three Reasons Assigned for Its Stock Business Decadence.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—In an article on the decadence of stock business, written for The Boston Post, Thomas W. Lawson says:

"There are three causes responsible for the present condition that exists in State Street:

"Lack of manipulation. The existence of a certain 'news system,' and the existence of a new bank and trust company evil.

"Since the beginning of stock speculation and a semi-investment speculation market manipulation has existed and its existence and legitimate necessity have been recognized by all having anything to do with financial matters. Legitimate market manipulation is as necessary to the stock market as head lines are to the newspapers.

"At the beginning of the recent 'copper good times' our banks and trust companies were conducted by old-fashioned bankers, who believed the acceptance of the community's deposits entailed a moral, if not a legal, responsibility that the legitimate wants of the community should be met with such deposits.

"At the beginning of the copper boom the broker felt it was his right to ask to have the stocks he had agreed to 'carry' for his customers accepted by the bank or trust company at fair interest rates and they were so accepted. But with the advent of the recent boom came hurrah methods which would have astounded the old time bank and trust company men I refer to.

"Before Boston was aware of it, the banks' and trust companies' funds had been concentrated by consolidation and other now-you-see-it and now-you-don't methods into a few 'boss' hands, who gave out that they would handle only such securities as would give to the banks and trust companies and 'their friends' enormous profits. But when the tide receded, when the waters flowed out, there remained in the banks and trust companies of Boston great numbers of disabled cats and lame dogs and other financial curios; well—little wonder coppers are sleeping and Boston is in decadence.

"But the trouble is much more serious, much more lasting, and if a miracle is not performed, and quickly, which will give a remedy, not only will Exchange seats be a good short sale, but you will be compelled to use the space you now devote to financial matters to the daily doings of the guides who lead visitors through ancient ruins."

HUNDREDS DROWNED IN CHINA.

Several Villages Destroyed by Bursting of a Dam on the Yellow River.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 22.—A telegram from Si-nan-Foo, Shan-Tung, says hundreds of lives have been lost by the bursting of a dam on the Yellow River.

Several villages were destroyed.

ADVOCATED CZAR'S MURDER.

Discovery of Anarchistic Propaganda Announced in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The debate which began in the Reichstag on Jan. 19, regarding the police surveillance of Russian students in Germany, was resumed to-day in the Prussian Diet, and the Prussian Minister of Justice, Dr. Schoenstedt, and the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Freiherr von Hammerstein, went at length into the allegations made in the Reichstag by the Socialist leaders.

Dr. Schoenstedt gave a full statement of the reasons for the arrest of a number of Socialists at Koenigsberg, which had aroused such bitter denunciation from the Socialist speakers in the Reichstag. He said the State attorneys of East Prussia had long been aware of the existence of a system of smuggling undesirable literature into Russia, and an examination had resulted in the finding of extensive deposits of these pamphlets hidden in various border towns.

They succeeded in securing a number of these documents, most of which had been prepared in Switzerland and translated into Russian and Lithuanian. Translations into German showed that many of these pamphlets were of a treasonable and anarchistic character.

Dr. Schoenstedt read a passage from one document which expressly advocated murder, and quoted the following phrases:

"I prefer, however, that Nicholas II. should not die by a bullet, but rather be reserved for the scaffold."

A search of houses where this literature was found brought out the fact that twelve or thirteen persons engaged in the smuggling were all Social Democrats, and correspondence was seized which points very strongly to the assumption that they were acting under orders of the party managers.

Freiherr von Hammerstein, in his address, referred to a small book that had been seized, which gave minute directions for the organizing of murderous plots.

After the Minister of the Interior concluded, a few short addresses were made and every one expressed satisfaction with the Government's statement.

RUSSIA GETS ARMS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says very large consignments of revolvers and pistols are being sent from a manufactory at Liège to St. Petersburg for transmission to the Far East.

Korea Out of St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Korea has withdrawn from participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and has officially notified the management of the exposition to that effect. It is assumed that the action of Russia and Japan in making Korea the theatre of land operations in the present war is responsible for Korea's decision.

ATTACKS HOLY WEEK OPERA.

Pittsburg Rector Declares That the Only City Where It Would Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—"I would as soon think of attending grand opera with my father and mother lying dead at my home as to attend on Good Friday, and the fact that the management can fill the house at any other time in Holy Week is a source of shame not only to Episcopalians but to all the churchgoing population of Pittsburg," declared the Rev. D. L. Ferris, associate rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, one of the most fashionable churches in this city.

"Lent," said Mr. Ferris, "does not mean so much now as formerly to the people of Pittsburg. This is shown by the fact that grand opera is to be given during Holy Week, the most sacred season of the year. In no other city of the United States could they draw large enough audiences at that time to make the performances pay."

TAMMANY'S SCHOOL SCHEME.

Would Reopen Budget to Provide Schooling for Every City Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—In the budget prepared by Mayor Low's administration there was inadvertently omitted an item of $150,000 for school playgrounds. That amount had been appropriated during the previous year, and it was the intention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under Mr. Low's administration to increase it, but through an oversight $15,000 was all that was apportioned.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy tonight brought to Albany a bill, ostensibly to remedy the mistake made, but in reality to do much more. The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hawkins and in the Assembly by Mr. Ellis, provides that between Jan. 1 and May 1 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power from time to time to reopen and modify the budget for 1904, so far as relates to the appropriation for the Department of Education, and shall have the power to increase that appropriation to any extent that the Board of Education by a two-thirds vote shall approve.

It is understood that if this bill can be put through the McClellan administration stands ready to redeem its ante-election promise to provide more liberally for the schools.

SHIELDS STREET RAILWAYS.

A Bill Which Would Stave Off Suits for Transfer Refusal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Assemblyman Wallace to-night introduced a bill which repeals the law giving any citizen of New York City who has a grievance against the surface railroads of the city on act of an overcharge or the refusal of a transfer, the right to collect a penalty through a suit brought on his own initiative. Mr. Wallace's bill provides that all such penalties shall be forfeited to the people of the State, which is equivalent to saying that all such suits must be brought by the Attorney General.

This is the legislation which the Interurban Company has been trying for several sessions to have enacted. The effect of it, according to the civic organizations in New York which have opposed any such enactment, would be to relieve the street railroad companies of the city from litigation on account of overcharges or refusal of transfers.

Mr. Wallace admitted to-night that he had received the bill from the attorneys of the Interurban Company.

SWORD FOR WOMAN COLONEL.

Gift to Gov. Peabody's Daughter, Who Is on His Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Feb. 22.—A gold-mounted sword has been presented to Col. Jessie Peabody of the Colorado National Guard by Cols. Macdonald and Jackling, in the name of Gov. Peabody's staff. The sword is probably the first that has ever been presented to a woman for actual duty by any branch of the military service in the United States.

Col. Jessie Peabody is the daughter of the Governor. Several months ago she received her appointment as Colonel. A special uniform for her has been ordered, and almost as much gold braid as adorns the clothes of the other peace Colonels will be sewed on the dress of Col. Jessie.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

TURKISH MINISTER EXPECTS BALKAN WAR

Fears Bulgaria's Attitude Will Result in Hostilities.

THE REFORMS IN MACEDONIA

Porte Denounces the Reports That It Is Not Carrying Out Its Promises to the Powers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister here, believes that war in the Balkans is impending. In a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press the Minister to-day said:

"Illness has prevented my transmitting heretofore an important communication which I received from my Government several days ago about the reported trouble in the Macedonian provinces. I hope to see the Secretary of State some time this week and have a conference with him on this subject.

"To correct the false impression which already I fear has gained ground in this country about the attitude of my Government toward the reforms in Macedonia, I shall give you the substance of the cablegram from my Foreign Office. It is to this effect:

"'The Porte most strenuously denounces as maliciously false the reports which have received wide circulation in certain European papers that trouble is brewing in Macedonia because of the failure of the Imperial Government to carry out the promised reforms there. The facts in the case are that the Imperial Government is fulfilling to the letter its pledges, the reforms are being vigorously inaugurated, and there is no trouble brewing in that section, as reported.'"

Of the Balkan situation Chekib Bey, who has had considerable experience in that region, said:

"Although my advices are meagre, the news I get indicates that the Bulgarians are assuming an attitude and pursuing a course which it will be impossible for the imperial Government to submit to much longer with patience. It is reported that they are arming the inhabitants, stirring up strife in Macedonia, and doing everything possible to harass the imperial Government. I hope this is not true, but if the reports be correct, hostilities in the Balkans cannot be much longer averted.

"Let me repeat that I hope the reports of the activity of the Bulgarians are exaggerated, but if they contain a measure of truth, then the situation there is truly critical."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Telegrams from Vienna and Saloniki published here this morning give alarming but unconfirmed details of preparations pointing to a war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that the Bulgarian Government has declared a state of siege over a zone nineteen miles wide, extending along the frontier from Kostendil to the Black Sea, with a view to preventing the incursion of armed bands.

CRANK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Had Loaded Pistol and Wanted to See Mr. Roosevelt About Nomenclature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A man who said he was Edward Relgar, of 271 South Clark Street, Chicago, was arrested at the White House to-day and locked up, pending an inquiry into his mental condition. Relgar has written many letters to the President suggesting that people be named in accordance with their occupations.

Thus he maintains that a dealer in wood should be named Wood; a carpenter should be named Carpenter, and so on. He declares that the present scheme of naming people has caused a war among the flies which may be ended only by the adoption of his suggestion.

For many weeks the Secret Service officers have been on the lookout for him, and when he appeared to-day he was promptly arrested. Relgar desired to see the President to ascertain why his letters had not been answered. When he was searched a loaded revolver and a box of cartridges were found in his pockets.

RECTOR HAD BEEN IN JAIL.

Rev. Mr. Fitzmaurice of Christ Church, Chicago, Leaves Under Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Rev. Maurice Otho Fitzmaurice, assistant rector of Christ Rerformed Episcopal Church, has resigned and is seeking a new field. The resignation came as the result of an investigation by the church officers of charges made against Fitzmaurice by London Truth in 1902 and 1903. The charges were embodied in a letter sent by some one here to Bishop Cheney.

According to Truth, Fitzmaurice had been sentenced to jail for three months for vagrancy. He says he was convicted under an obsolete statute of George IV., which makes it unlawful for a pastor to solicit funds out of his own parish. It was charged, however, by Truth that he solicited funds for charity using fraudulent credentials from the Bishop of Manchester and Sir Benjamin Dobson, Mayor of Bolton, England. Fitzmaurice says they were genuine.

After his release from prison, Fitzmaurice went to Dublin, and afterward appeared with a letter of indorsement from Mayor Harrington of that place. He came to America last October and obtained a license from Bishop Smith of Pennsylvania. The affair has created a sensation here, and Bishop Cheney is ill from the effects of it.

T. A. ADAMS'S HOME BURNED.

Bank President's Sick Wife Taken from Blazing Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 22.—The residence here of T. Albeus Adams, President of the Gansevoort Bank of New York City, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. Adams, who was ill at the time of the fire, was removed, with her two children, to the home of Dr. Martin J. Synnot, in Fullerton. Mr. Adams is in Indianapolis, Ind. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Peter Hoffman of the Excelsior Hose Company, while at work on the roof of the house, fell to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, and was picked up unconscious. He was removed to the Mountainside Hospital.

OLD SAILOR DIES A RECLUSE.

Creighton Was Known for Many Years by an Assumed Name.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 22.—A man known here as Joseph C. Turner, who lived as a recluse for twenty years, died last night. A search of his home in Oak Street showed that his real name was Joseph Creighton, and that he was a veteran of the civil war. He had received a medal of honor for services in the navy. He was born in Holmesburg, Penn., in 1823. He was a gunner's mate at the time of his retirement from the navy.

Creighton owned his home and had a savings bank account. He said that he had never saved a dollar until he was more than sixty years old. Wrapped around one of his legs was $100 in bills of small denominations.

THREE SHIPS WRECKED, NINE LIVES LOST

Continued from Page 1.

when the falls became blocked and the boat remained suspended over the side of the steamship. Just then an extra heavy sea struck the vessel, sending the lee side, on which the men were working, under water. When the vessel again righted five of the men were overboard and the boat was swamped.

Lines were thrown to the swimming men, and three were hauled aboard after great difficulty, but the other two, Chief Officer Alexander Turner and Carpenter Gray, could not be saved. The great seas which passed carried them further and further away. Men volunteered to swim to them with lines, but the offers were rejected because the attempt would have been suicidal. After that no further attempts were made to launch boats to rescue the crew of the schooner. The York Castle stood by six hours, until 8 o'clock in the morning, and then, the sea being as rough as ever, proceeded on her course.

About four hours later the Micmac, another British vessel which was making this port from Huelva, hove in sight. As soon as the waterlogged schooner was seen the steamship made for her, and signaled that a boat would be sent to take off the crew. The Micmac worked about a mile to windward, where she succeeded in launching a boat, in command of the chief officer and four men. The boat was allowed to drift with the wind until she got astern of the schooner, then those on board jumped into the sea one by one and were pulled into the boat.

Capt. Norwood, of the Willie L. Newton, told his story yesterday as follows:

"We left Brunswick on Feb. 14, bound for New York with a full cargo of lumber. After we passed Hatteras we encountered a succession of gales, which seemed to come from every point of the compass. On Feb. 20 a great comber broke over us and carried away our rudder head and made us helpless. As she rolled and tossed she strained herself and before long every seam in her had opened. The men worked desperately at the pumps, but the water came in faster than the pumps could carry it away, and we had to take to the top of the deck house.

"Both attempts to rescue us were very daring. Few boats could have lived in the sea that was running, and when the second boat was started to us the men in my crew shook their heads, thinking that she would be sunk before she had gone far from the steamship."

The Willie L. Newton was a schooner of 320 tons, and was built at Bangor in 1881. She was 142 feet long, 32 feet broad, and had a depth of 13 feet.

LASHED TO RIGGING FOR HOURS.

Rescue of Crew of the Whittier Ashore at Barnegat—Sailor Drowned.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Feb. 22.—Driven out of her course by the high wind, and the Captain having lost his reckoning in the storm and fog, the three-masted schooner Olive T. Whittier came ashore at an early hour this morning on Long Beach. After hours of exposure in the rigging, Capt. Whittier and his crew of six were brought ashore by the life savers and are being cared for at the Beach Haven Life-Saving Station.

The Whittier grounded about 1 o'clock this morning well in toward the beach, but out of reach of the life-saving lines. She struck hard, and then swung around so that she lay broadside to the beach, and the seas, which were running high across the bar, began to break over her. The life savers, who for some time before she struck had heard her bell, shot out lines to her. The lines either fell short or the crew had already taken to the rigging, for there was no answering haul, and finally the life savers settled down to wait for daylight. It was useless to try to put out in the surfboat. Not only would the breakers have upset the craft, but the ice cakes were being tossed about so by the waves that the boat would have been pounded to pieces close to shore. At daybreak the crew were seen aloft in the rigging, and vain efforts were again made to throw a line to them.

After the schooner struck, Capt. Whittier had ordered all aloft, as it was impossible to keep a footing on deck, even with the safety lines which had been rigged, as the waves swept clean over the ship. All the men were heavily clad, and all wore oilskins, but they were numbed by the wind and rain, and as with each sweep of the masts they were in danger of losing their hold, they lashed themselves to the rigging.

After daylight the sea began to subside somewhat, and by 9 o'clock an effort was made to launch the surfboat, but it was found useless, as the men could not get it over the crest of the combers. The fog had lifted by noon, and the sea began to subside. At 12:30, after several failures, the lifeboat was got out and succeeded in reaching the lee of the Whittier. Then it was found that the men aloft were too exhausted and numbed to loosen themselves, and two members of the life-saving crew had to ascend and aid them.

All were brought ashore and taken to the station, where, after they recovered, it was learned that one man was lost at sea on Saturday, having been swept from the deck.

The Whittier was bound from Crandall, Ga., to New York, and is loaded with yellow pine. She lies in a fair position, and may be saved.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

Falling Plaster Stampedes Pittsburg Audience—Rush for the Doors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—A panic occurred during the fourth act of "In Old Kentucky" at the Bijou Theatre to-night. Both balconies were crowded, and a score of women fainted, while dozens rushed for the fire exits and lost their hats and wraps, and men trampled over each other, leaving overcoats and hats behind.

The panic was caused by the falling of some plaster from Old Library Hall, which is above the gallery of the theatre. The plaster did not fall through into the theatre, but made a tremendous noise.

The boys in the upper gallery promptly made a rush for the exits and trampled over each other. George Deyo, Otis Turner, Frank Russell, and Besaie Barriscale were on the stage when the scare took place, and Turner walked to the footlights, raised his hands and shouted that it was only a couple of boys in the gallery fighting, and that there was no danger.

The people in the balcony and gallery did not listen, but climbed over the chair backs and fought each other to get out. Some one sent in a fire alarm and the engines soon arrived. The clanging of the bells and the smell of burning fuel led the people inside to believe a fire really existed. One man shouted:

"Get out in the aisles and stop them," but the instant he got into an aisle he ran for the door.

Down in the orchestra the spectators behaved admirably. Most of them sat quietly in their seats, but several women fainted.

The actors, amid all the tumult, remained on the stage and attempted to continue the play, but for five minutes pandemonium reigned, and the play was finished. The gallery was closed after the rush began, and those who rushed out were not allowed to go back into the house.

About twenty women are said to have been carried out unconscious. The management said that only five women fainted and were carried out. Three of these were in the balcony and two in the orchestra. It was noticed that most of the men paid no heed to women and children, but rushed to save their own lives.

When the scare began the fire exits were promptly opened by the management, as the ushers did not know but that a fire existed. The house is well supplied with exits, and the firemen kept the iron ladders cleared by pushing people aside as they landed on the ground. So far as is known, nobody was seriously hurt.

Lawyer James Darcy Drops Dead.

James Darcy, a lawyer, fifty-two years old, of 18 North Prince Street, Flushing, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the saloon of Joseph Brennan, at 59 Broadway, Flushing. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death.

170,000 Names will appear in the Telephone Directory that goes to press February 25, 1904. Your name goes in if you subscribe before that date.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder
New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

NONES'S LAWYER TALKS ABOUT BROACH CASE

Tells Why Nones Entered and Left Now Defunct Bank.

ITS PRESIDENT FIVE WEEKS

President Mott of Northport Bank, Who Caused Broach's Arrest, to Go Before Grand Jury.

President Mott, of the Bank of Northport, who caused the arrest of Charles F. Broach, ex-cashier of the Equitable National Bank, will appear before the Grand Jury to-day for the purpose of telling how Broach obtained a loan of $3,000 on a certificate of the now defunct bank's stock, alleged to be forged. Broach, who is still in the Tombs, was visited there yesterday by a man who described himself as a brother of the prisoner.

Charles A. Nones, who was President of the defunct bank at the time Broach was cashier, was at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. When asked if he had any statement to make in regard to Broach Mr. Nones replied that he had nothing to say except to "fight these people," meaning the people who had connected his name with that of Broach. He added that he had only been in the bank five weeks and that he was glad to get out of it, as his experience had cost him considerable money. When told that Broach had threatened to drag "other people" down with him Mr. Nones said:

"Well, what are you going to do with a man who is about to be convicted?"

Lawyer Alfred Lauterbach, counsel for Mr. Nones, said that Mr. Nones had become interested in Broach at a time when he believed Broach to be a bright young man with a good future before him. He thought there was a chance to gain control of the bank as a business proposition, and entered into an agreement by which he, Nones, was to put up $25,000, and Broach was to put up $25,000; the $50,000 to be used in buying the bank stock. Mr. Nones put up his $25,000 in cash, Mr. Lauterbach said, and he, Nones, did not know until later that $15,000 of the money put into the deal by Broach had been raised on Broach's notes up in Connecticut.

When Mr. Lauterbach was asked whether Broach ever got $25,000 of the bank's stock, he said that Broach had not held much interest in the bank. Mr. Lauterbach further said that Mr. Nones knew nothing whatever about the loan of $15,000 which Broach made to a friend in Connecticut.

Between them, Mr. Lauterbach said, Mr. Nones and Broach purchased stock from Messrs. Carraway, Schultz, and Bell, who were Directors of the bank. At that time the bank's affairs appeared to be in good condition. They paid 107½ for the stock at a time when there seemed to be deposits of $320,000, and everything seemed prosperous. But after getting into the bank Mr. Nones discovered that the bank's funds had been impaired to the extent of $35,000. Mr. Nones insisted that this be made good, Mr. Lauterbach said, and that this was done, so that the bank had a surplus of $15,000 over what was required for the report to the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Lauterbach said that Mr. Nones decided to get out and did so, selling his stock for much less than he had paid for it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:45 A. M.—219 East Fourth Street; Morris Neuman; damage, $50.

4:40 A. M.—84 Division Street; P. Liederman; damage, $25.

4:40 A. M.—324 West Fifty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:15 A. M.—Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $100.

6:15 A. M.—161 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:15 A. M.—Northeast corner Columbus Avenue and Washington Street, Van Ness; Father Curry; damage, $2,000.

7:25 A. M.—343 Washington Street; Pand & Co.; no damage.

9:50 A. M.—Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

11:15 A. M.—231 East Thirteenth Street; Lena Bruckman; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—22 West Seventy-fifth Street; Milton Shienker; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—121 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mrs. Wild; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—13 Roosevelt Street; Dominico Bigio; damage, $50.

4:20 P. M.—84 Essex Street; J. Adelman; damage, $500.

5:30 P. M.—13 Rutgers Street; Casimir Demeliko; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—271 Broome Street; Aaron Bergan; damage, $200.

6:40 P. M.—2,258 Third Avenue; A. J. Weinstein; damage, $2,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation Can Be Cured.

Don't Ruin Your System with Dangerous Drugs, Purgatives and Cathartics, When a Safe, Sure and Simple Remedy Is to Be Had From Any Druggist.

If you are constipated you cannot be well—if you are not constipated there is little chance of you becoming sick.

Nature provides the bowels and kidneys to free the system from waste products which, if they remain in the body, become poisons and produce disease.

Poisons not carried away promptly through the bowels or kidneys are forced into the blood, and thus injure every part of the system.

Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation. They do not give temporary relief by dangerous cathartic or purgative action, but go straight to the cause of the trouble, and by securing bowel health and normal kidney and liver activity make constipation impossible.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but success is absolutely certain.

Iron-Ox Tablets tone up the entire digestive system, causing perfect digestion, perfect assimilation, and a natural flow of fluids, so that purgatives and cathartics are unnecessary.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminium case, 25 cents at druggists, or from The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Plain White Wash Materials
At "The Linen Store."

While our Wash Goods Department carries in stock a complete line of the current novelties, we call particular attention just now to the very wide assortment of the staple White Goods, both sheer and heavy, including

Linen Lawns, India Linons,
Persian and Victoria Lawns,
French Organdies,
Madras Cloths and Percales,
French Mull, soft finish Cambrics,
Long Cloths and French Nainsook
Dress Dimities, Embroidered
Mulls and Fancy Cottons of every kind.

All the Laces and Embroideries required for trimming these materials may be had in large assortment in our lace department.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366-368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)

ANNOUNCE A
Petit Hotel Druot
AND
Gardes Meubles Sale,
On February 24, 25, 26, 27,
Commencing at 2:30
Each Afternoon,
WITH EXHIBITION
DAILY THE WEEK THROUGH.

Very Rich
Especial Consignment
FROM A
Leading Parisian Exporter

Household Pieces, Marbles, Bronzes and Porcelains, of Supreme Art and Luxury.

A few details:—Etageres and Marquises in wrought damask and powdered gold. Elegant LOUIS XV. and LOUIS XVI. CHAISES-LONGUES, FAUTEUILS. And Demi Suites in finest Aubusson Tapestries and other elegant material. Escritoires, Tables, Cabinets. Newest and most effective Bronze Electric Figures and Chandeliers. SUPERB ROYAL SEVRES VASES, Busts, Statuettes, and Urns in PATE-TENDRE. Magnificent SETS of Dinner and Dessert MINIATURE PLATES. Important Exhibition Pieces of ROYAL PORCELAIN, (Vienna,) PLAQUES, CLOCKS, and Precious Bric-a-Brac.

AND
An EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE, small Collection—about fifty or sixty in all—of
SUPERB ORIENTAL RUGS,
FINEST WEAVES. Extreme richness and mellowness of tone, and precious LUSTRE, combine to make this the most sumptuous offering of Oriental Rugs at Public Auction ever before recorded in this city.
Also at 8:30 o'clock on Friday Evening, Feb. the 26th, 77 ORIGINAL DRAWINGS and PAINTINGS.
James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO
Jewelers and Importers.

Our after stock taking price reductions extend through all departments. This week we are selling solid 14-kt. gold
VEST CHAINS
at 85 cents per dwt. Single chains from $8.50. Double chains at $10.50. Ladies' guard chains and fobs are also greatly reduced.

52 West 14th St.
(Near Sixth Ave.)

"LION BRAND"

COLLARS AND CUFFS
HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 20 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.
130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and

$3.98 for 1904 French model $8 corsets.

CORSET styles change, and the best and latest are here direct from Paris—exemplified to striking effect in this 1904 French model. Second Floor.

3.98 An $8 value, which, to introduce, we're selling at $3.98—we just received another importation. **3.98**

Sizes 18 to 25, all white, straight front, closely boned, two side steels, dip hip, flat abdomen.

WE REPRESENT THE CELEBRATED BUTTERICK PATTERNS ON SIXTH AVE.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

PRESERVE THIS ADVERTISEMENT; IT MEANS MUCH TO YOU TO-DAY.

Four specials in candy for To-day.

WHIPPED CREAM Chocolates, delicious sweets, 1,500 boxes; per lb. box..... **25c**

OLD FASHIONED Chocolates, hand made; 1,000 lbs., at, per lb..... **25c**

CHOCOLATES AND Bonbons; 1 lb. box, 30c. quality..... **20c**

PEANUT BRITTLE—genuine, the right kind, lb..... **15c**

Basement Salesroom.

Here's a page planned to crowd two days' business into one in order to make up for being closed all day Monday. You'll find this store the busiest in all New York, and it's such wonderful values as we offer to-day that bring the discriminating buying crowds here. Come and share in the exceptional saving opportunities.

Clearing of fine hosiery

THIS is the time when we clear out all our hosiery for women, men, and children, a saving greater than at any other place or time during the year. Main Floor.

13,800 pairs men's & women's 50c hosiery at 25c

Positively the greatest opportunity of the year to purchase seasonable hosiery for men and women—700 dozen women's full length and all-over imported lace lisles, gauze lisles **25c** and cottons, split feet cottons—best numbers in large quantities—450 dozen men's half hose, finest imported numbers lisle threads and silk mixtures, fancy numbers and plain black lace and flat goods—positively all 50c values, 25c. **25c**

Women's hosiery

17c for 25c. and 35c. fast black lace lisle thread, fast black cotton, silk embroidered insteps and side clocks, double soles.

1.25 for $1.75 sheer transparent pure thread black silk hose, finest number.

95c for $1.25 pure spun silk imported hose, light weight, plain or ribbed open effects, double soles, heels and toes.

Children's hose

12½c for 19c. fast black seamless narrow ribbed cotton stockings; double knees, heels and toes.

17c for boys' 25c. fast black, corduroy ribbed cotton hose; strong, elastic, durable, seamless feet; sizes 6 to 10 in.

29c for boys' 50c. fast black, pure cashmere ribbed stockings, fashioned feet.

All the new 1904 waists

HAVE you seen the new creations depicting Fashion's cleverest ideas in new 1904 fashionable Waists? We have a most comprehensive showing, and in every instance quality is strictly dependable. These prices are surely an incentive for you to save this advertisement and partake of To-day's bargain treat. Second Floor.

$1.75 for tailor made Persian lawn waists, four rows of fagoting on shoulder, front, collar and cuffs.

$3.95 for new model, fine Persian lawn waist, embroidery down front and on sleeve with medallion.

$5.00 for waist of French Taffeta, deep side plaits piped in black, pin dots, all colors, black and white.

$3.95 for waists of Peau de Soie and Peau de Cygne, some trimmed with lace, others with fagoting and medallions, colors and black.

200 women's 1904 22.50 suits, 12.50

OF COURSE this offer is for one day only—just To-day—for it's so exceptional that were we to extend the time even one day the second would doubtless find us without a single suit to back up the offer. It's a value that's sure to bring enough women in one day to take away all of these elegantly tailored fashionable suits that have put in their appearance for the spring of 1904. Third Floor.

They are new spring dress suits—very stylish—strictly tailor made—in excellent quality of cheviot and Venetian cloth—black, blue and **12.50** brown—Eton jacket—cape trimmed with taffeta—blouse effect—seven gore skirt—flare effect—we'd like to announce 1,000 for a great all-week event, but could get only 200 of these splendid $22.50 values to sell at the exceptional price of $12.50. **12.50**

$27.50 for women's tailored Dress Suits of fine quality canvas cloth, Eton jacket, lined with heavy grade of taffeta—seven gore flare skirt, panel front and graduated folds of self material on each gore.

$22.50 for women's pedestrienne Suits of fine quality cheviot, black and blue and fancy mixtures, Eton jacket with shoulder cape and stole effect, trimmed with metal buttons, taffeta piping and silk braid, graduated flare skirt, semi-habit back, panel front, kilted flare.

$19.75 for women's dress Skirts of high grade black voile, seven gore flare, habit back, box plaited on each gore and trimmed with silk braid and medallions, drop of best quality taffeta.

$18 for women's pedestrienne Suits of splendid quality mannish suitings in new patterns and colorings, semi-military coat trimmed with contrasting colored broadcloth, seven gore flare skirt, inverted plait back.

$16.50 for women's dress Skirts of fine quality black veiling, habit back, nine gore, wide flaring, nattily trimmed with bands of taffeta on each gore, made over drop of high grade taffeta.

$8.75 for women's pedestrienne Skirts of high grade unfinished worsted, black and blue.

Women's fashionable coats for spring wear.

$24.75 for women's jackets of very fine quality Worumbo covert, new shade, coat collar, side pockets, 23 inches long; very smart model.

$22.50 for women's Germain covert cloth jackets, flat stitched collar, 23 inches long, six half-inch box plait straps on back and front and strap on sleeve.

$13.75 for women's Germain covert cloth Coats, lined with self colored satin, back and front and sleeves have corded seams, coat collar, 23 inches long.

$9.75 for women's Venetian cloth Coats, lined with self colored satin, stitched coat collar, trimmed with straps and buttons on shoulder, side pockets.

$7.75 for women's Venetian covert cloth Coats, lined with satin, velvet coat collar, side pockets, cuff sleeve.

$3 genuine shell comb, 75c

WE KNOW such remarkable values sound a little far fetched, but then you know we couldn't afford to make a statement unless we could live up to it, and the great buying public realizes this. That's why our announcements draw such large crowds. Main Floor.

75c Remember that great comb sale we held just about one year ago—here's another fully as important. **75c**

Of course we cannot say how long they will last, because most shoppers buy three and four combs—and these are such exquisite creations, so decidedly rich and elegant. Not all are $3 combs—some are worth only $1.75—others up to $3.50.

75c for $1.75 to $3.50 real shell, Empire, Chignon, Side Combs and Hairpins.

50c for $1.50 to $2.50 real shell neck combs, Empire, Pompadour, Side Combs and Hairpins.

25c for 75c to $1.50 real shell Barretts, Hairpins and Barrett Combs.

10c for 25c real shell Barretts.

3c for 10c real shell Dressing Hairpins.

Sale of silk petticoats, $4.95

DON'T need to remind you that this is an exceptional offering. Every knowing shopper is aware that good black taffeta silk petticoats at $4.95 are an exception, but we want to lay emphasis on this sale and say that they are the best ever offered at the price. Second Floor.

98c each for manufacturer's sample line of skirt trimmed chemise, made of soft nainsook, trimmed with fine embroidery and laces, half the regular price.

$4.95 for black silk petticoats, made of extra fine taffeta with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with ruche; another style tucked with ruffle; made specially for us.

98c and $1.50 for black and sateen petticoats; various styles and plenty to choose from; values are considerably more.

79c and 98c for seersucker stripe wash petticoats, made with deep ruffle, all good, fast colors.

39c and 58c for women's short flannelette petticoats, in neat stripes and with deep ruffle.

$8.50 for silk petticoats of heavy taffeta in black and colors; knife plaited ruffle trimmed with two rows of rose quilling.

Sale of 45 inch French lawn at 15c

NEVER have bought this for less than 25c. before. Just the thing for sheer Waists and Dresses. It's inexpensive and so desirable. Fashion has nodded her approval and smart dressers are going into ecstasies over our spring showing. Main Floor.

25c For white Piques, various size cords.

48c For white and Ivory Paue Silk, 27 inches wide.

25c For white French Organdies, 68 inches wide.

$1.50 For white Long Cloth, 12 yards to the piece.

100 sample lace with linen centrepieces, half price: Scarfs & tea cloths

$3.00 for $6.00 values. $4.00 for $8.00 values.
$5.00 for $10.00 values. $6.50 for $12.50 values.

500 dozen bleached Turkish towels.

25c Cotton was 9c. a pound when we bought this mammoth lot, and that's why you can buy these fine bleached Turkish Towels at the extremely low prices of 25c. and..... **35c**

Infants' apparel.

MOTHERS are just as particular about quality in the little one's apparel as in their own, and that's why they come to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store, where the prices are so low. Second Floor.

50c. for infants' checked gingham Dresses, neck trimmed with embroidered ruffle; **50c** sizes one to two years. **50c**

50c. for infants' striped outing flannel Kimono Wrapper, trimmed with border to match.

85c For all-wool Flannel Sacques, finished all around with silk buttonhole stitch.

25c For fine ribbed full length hose, silk heel and toe.

Sale of $1 spring dress goods at 48c

THERE are 12,000 yards in this great purchase and not a yard worth less than 75c. and most of the lot is worth $1 per yard. Main Floor.

48c We guarantee every yard to be strictly all wool and the very latest 1904 designs—we add this assurance because of the low price. **48c**

The lot consists of 44 inch all wool voiles, black, tan, champagne, gray, pearl, reseda, royal, brown, navy and red. On sale everywhere at 85c

48c 50 pieces of navy blue Sicilians—on sale everywhere at $1—30 pieces of pure Mohair, all black and white checks—from pin check to the largest size. **48c**

75 pieces all wool tweed suitings in the latest spring combinations, 48c.

1904 untrimmed dress hats.

Included are all the newest 1904 creations from the foremost designers of Paris, such as Messieurs Daniel, Liez and Chaumonozt Stassinet. Main Floor.

Also exclusive styles in ready-to-trim Turbans and Toques—in silk braid and chiffon, combining the daintiest effects and most practical ideas.

25 dozen $3.95 hats and turbans at $2.90

These styles are desirable for present and later wear, and next month when in the zenith of their popularity will cost $3.95.

$2.90 Handsome Pyroxoline braids and hand folds of chiffon—all the wanted shades—black, brown, navy, white and champagne. **$2.90**

Sale new leather bags, 95c

THEY are not ninety-five cent bags, though, for you cannot duplicate them in any other store for that price. All the very latest styles. Main Floor.

95c In three sizes and three styles—a full 9x5 bag, with heavy hand braided handles, fitted with purse—the new carriage shape, the sort all stylish dressers now carry—your choice of brass and nickel frames. **95c**

Another style—walrus grain, 8x5 bags—fittings consist of purse and card case—beautiful shades of tan, gray and black; also smaller bags, 4½x6½, fitted with card case, purse and vinaigrette—gun metal, nickel and gilt frames. The best bag values in New York—while they last, 95c.

Spring's fetching fancies

in 1904 chiffon veils.

They are 55c in this sale.

THE MOST fastidious women will pronounce these new 1904 Chiffon Veils the daintiest creations to which Dame Fashion has ever bowed her approval—they are 1½ yards long—hemstitched and fancy borders, black, white, navy, brown, in the magpie and jackdaw styles, each, **55c**

5,000 yards $1 novelty silks now 50c

DAME FASHION has brought out many entirely new creations in silks this season, and they're assembled in all their richness at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. They are priced so low and are of such high quality that it's no wonder the majority of particular smart dressers turn to this store. Main Floor.

50c As a striking example—This morning we place on sale 5,000 yards of the new 1904 $1 Novelty Silks at 50c. per yard—excellent quality—all white grounds for waists and dresses. **50c**

85c FOR $1.25 BLACK TAFFETA—A SUPERB dress quality, strong and serviceable—36 inches wide.

48c FOR 75C. PONGEE SILKS—ALL SILK EMbroidered weave, 23 inches wide—very desirable for waists and dresses.

Sale of new 1904 75c. embroideries, 25c.

ANOTHER of those great embroidery sales—those rare trade treats which thousands of saving shoppers have been expectantly awaiting. This time it's a St. Gall manufacturer's entire surplus stock of embroideries and flouncings, bought at a price that enables this extraordinary offering. Main Floor.

Here's an important part of this sale that we want to impress upon you—these embroideries are of the better grades, in fact, the very finest productions known to St. Gall.

25c for 50c. and 75c. embroidery flouncings, 15 to 18 inches wide, also broken sets of 50c. and $1 fine nainsook flouncings. This collection is the richest and finest ever offered at retail for 25c. yard.

59c for $1 and $1.50 16 to 20 inch rich Swiss, nainsook and cambric flouncings, beautiful goods, handsome designs, suitable for children's wear, for skirt flouncings, corset covers and dress purposes.

69c for $1.50 and $2 allovers in Swiss and cambric, well covered designs in finest materials, importer's surplus collection, for entire waists, gimps and yokes.

95c for $1.50 lace and embroidery combination Skirtings for misses and children, beautiful effects, so different from the ordinary. Made up with fine French Val. laces and sheer Swiss embroidery, deep ruffle on the bottom, $1.50 and $1.75 values for 95c. yard.

10c and 15c. yd. for 20c. to 35c. Embroideries. 10,000 yards of fine cambric and nainsook embroideries, all hand machine goods, no shiffles in this collection. Compare them with the 25c. and 35c. embroideries in other stores. Not a yard worth less than 20c.; plenty worth 25c. and 35c.

3,000 pairs $1 ruffled muslin curtains, 59c

YOU'LL miss a rare treat if you do not see our new spring showing of curtains and tapestries To-day. It's resplendent with all the newest effects and creations for the spring of 1904. Prices are such as to make this an ideal time to furnish your city home or summer cottage. Fourth Floor.

59c. for $1.00 Curtains of ruf- fled muslin, three tucks and ruffles, finished with wide seam.

19c. Yd. for 25c. to 40c. ruffled Net. 1,400 yards of this splendid curtain material, 30 inches wide, trimmed with dainty lace insertions and edgings; one piece of each pattern bought at manufacturer's sacrifice for this sale.

2,000 tapestry squares ½ price: 19c, 39c, 59c, 89c. An importer's entire sample line, comprising all the latest designs and color tones, many of which have never before been shown—Damasks, Brocades, Velours and Tapestries—suitable for covering old chairs and as cushion tops—displayed conveniently on bargain tables.

$2.75 for 3 panel screens, handsome new models, with well-constructed frames of solid oak, fancy grill tops, 66 inches high, with taut panels 20 inches wide, plain denim or fancy reversible art canvas, very durable and artistic, two sizes:—

2.75 for 3 panel screen
3.75 for 4 panel screen

$15 sample lace collars, $2.95

A SPLENDID diversity of smart effects depicting the richest new 1904 styles of Women's imported Silk Lace Stoles and Lace Collars at the low prices of $1.25, $2.95, $3.65 and $4.75.

Select any $12 to $25 value at $4.75.

These are all hand-made lace collars and silk lace stoles—the richest laces and daintiest effects possible for the deft fingers of the expert to create for an importer's sample. **$4.75** Main Floor.

Choose $4.75 to $15 values at $2.95.

These also are all hand-made lace collars and stoles—embodying all that is neat and beautiful in Neckwear—conceits that lend elegance to the gown, coat or wal **$2.95**

THE SHADES ARE BLACK, WHITE, CREAM AND ECRU—ALSO IMPORTED PLAUEN LACES, COLLARS AND STOLES.

$14 for $35 lace robes.

YOU REMEMBER that great lace robe sale we held last January—well, here's another just as interesting, with even better values. In fact, we count it as the most fortunate purchase of the kind we've ever made, and so will you, too, because the values will prove a positive revelation. Main Floor.

An overloaded importer, recognizing our immense outlet, asked us to take his surplus stock at a great sacrifice, and the price he named was so low that we wish we could have bought 5,000 for this sale instead of 300.

Lace Robes, Spangled Robes, Black Lace Robes, White Lace Robes, Imported Novelty Robes, the very newest 1904 ideas—you'll go into raptures over them. We're sorry, but they will not last long.

$6.90 for $15 spangled Net Robes.

$14 for $25 to $35 sample Robes.

$24 for $40 to $50 sample Robes.

$35 for $50 to $75 sample Robes.

February furniture sale.

WE'VE added carload after carload of dependable and artistic furniture for this sale, and the great event continues in full swing. Thousands have profited and the same chance awaits you. Fifth Floor.

Couches—We've an immense assortment for you to choose from—those comfortable slumber and box Couches—durable and handsome in design—indestructible, tempered springs, tufted with patent back buttons; covered with rich harmonious shades of silk tapestry, satin damask and Persian velours—guaranteed.

$10.75 for $18 Couches.
$12.50 for $22.50 Couches.
$17.50 for $25 Couches.

Parlor furniture.

Our entire line of high grade Parlor Suites will be offered during this sale at ⅓ to ½ off from our already lowest prices. The assortments consist of 3 and 5 piece Parlor Suites—highly polished, mahogany finished, very best upholstering and guaranteed; indestructible springs—your choice of all the newest and richest coverings.

$45 for $51 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$62 for $77 3-piece Parlor Suites.
$30 for $40 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$40 for $52 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$58 for $86 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$55 for $99 5-piece Parlor Suites.
$80 for $120 5-piece Parlor Suites.

$8 for $10 Box Couches.
$11.50 for $14.50 Box Couches.
$13.50 for $16.50 Box Couches.

Brass bedsteads.

A most complete assortment—the newest creations—in this highly interesting department—built from the very best materials and finished with highest grade French everlasting lacquer—perfect satisfaction guaranteed—many of the designs are shown in all sizes.

$22.50 for $30 Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Beds.
$35 for $43 Beds. $32.50 for $42 Beds.
$37.50 for $52 Beds.
$41 for $53 Beds.
$44 for $55 Beds.
$53 for $68 Beds. $45 for $65 Beds.
$70 for $85 Beds.
$2.25 for $3.75 Special Springs.

Model food store's list: lowest prices for high quality.

Sixth Floor.

HAM—Armour's mild sugar cured, about 13 lbs. each, lb..... 12

BACON—Armour's or Swift's lean strip, lb..... 13

LARD—Armour's Shield brand, 5 lb. pail..... 53

BUTTER—Meadow Brook, 5 lb. pail..... $1.39

TEA—Choice mixed, consisting of all kinds, worth 40c. lb.; special, lb..... 25

MILK—Borden's Magnolia, 3 cans..... 27

SUGAR—Best granulated, in 5 and 10 lb. cloth bags; all you want, lb..... 5

CRACKERS—Uneeda Biscuit or Zuzu ginger snaps, 3 packages..... 12

MACKEREL—Royal Stuart No. 1, white messed fish, 10 lb. pail..... $1.45

HERRING—Holland, mixed, keg..... 65

SALMON—Red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can, dozen, $1.60; can..... 14

SPICES—Guaranteed absolutely pure ground black pepper, mustard, ginger, allspice and cloves, per lb..... 22

COFFEE—High grade blend, Mocha and Java flavor, 5 lbs..... $1.00

PEAS—Tender green, early June, delicious flavor, 2 lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $1.85; dozen, 95c; can..... 8

TOMATOES—Red ripe cold packed Southern Tomatoes, 3 lb. can, dozen, 82c; can..... 7

PUMPKIN—Golden Yellow, New York State packed, 3 lb. can, dozen, 90c; can..... 8

CORN—Sweet creamy white Minnesota sugar corn, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.50; can..... 13

PEACHES—California, extra standard Lemon Cling, 2½ lb. can, dozen, $2.25; can..... 19

PINEAPPLE—Imported, chunks, 1 lb. can, dozen, $1.38; can..... 12

PLUMS—California Green Gage or Egg, in heavy syrup, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.75; can..... 15

EVAPORATED PEACHES—Fancy California Muirs, 3 lbs., 35c; lb..... 12

RAISINS—Royal Stuart, seeded Muscatel, 16 oz. package..... 11

FIGS—New shipment fancy Smyrna layers, worth 15 cents; per lb..... 12

CRACKERS—In-er-Seal, Graham and Oatmeal Crackers, 10 cent package..... 8

BREAKFAST FOOD—Vienna flaked, 15 cent package..... 10

RICE—Extra fancy Japan, 3 lbs..... 25

JAM—Royal Stuart Strawberry or Raspberry fruit jam, 10 lb. stone jar... $1.39

TOILET OR BATH SOAP—Armour's Japonica, worth 25c., special, per box of 3 cakes..... 10

LAUNDRY SOAP—Babbitt's best, 10 cakes..... 37

PRUNES—30,000 lbs. fancy Santa Clara Valley fruit, large size, fine flavor, 4 lbs. 25

TAPIOCA—Pearl or Flake, 5 lbs.... 25

SARDINES—A. J. Mahrsell, fine French Sardine, key opener, ¼-lb. tin..... 20

STARCH—Best lump 5 lbs..... 23

Pure Wines & Beverages

RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKEY, bottle 75

GENEVA HOLLAND GIN, for medicinal use, gallon, $2.50; bottle..... 60

ST. JULIEN, a fine California table claret, case of 12 quarts..... $2.50

RIESLING, an excellent California white wine, case of 12 quarts..... $3.00

PONTET CANET, imported claret, from Jean Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France, case of 12 quarts..... $5.90

MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY, gallon..... $2.35

CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY WINE, rich and fruity, special, gallon..... $1.30

Opening sale carpets and rugs

BRIMMING with special bargains New York's newest and best Carpet and Rug department begins the second week of its career. Prices are positively the lowest for dependable grades, designs are all new—spring of 1904—the richest and best weaves. Third Floor.

59c Here's an unprecedented value—59c. for 75c. and 80c. quality Tapestry Brussels Carpet—the better grades—choice spring styles. **59c**

98c. for $1.35 and $1.50 Axminster carpets—parlor and library designs—beautiful color blending—splendid range of patterns—the best value ever offered at 98c.

200 rolls China and Japanese matting.

$8.90 for $12 and $16 roll 40 yds. China or cotton warp Japanese Matting, high grade, jointless, fine effects, and carpet patterns and all colors; your choice at $8.90 for 40 yards, or 20 yards for..... **$4.45**

Great reductions on Smyrna rugs.

59c. for 85c. 18x36 inch Smyrna.
98c. for $1.35 21x45 inch Smyrna.
$1.44 for $1.85 26x54 inch Smyrna.
$1.75 for $2.25 30x60 inch Smyrna.
$2.20 for $3.25 36x72 inch Smyrna.
$3.95 for $5.25 4x7 ft. Smyrna.
$8.30 for $11 6x9 ft. Smyrna.
$14.65 for $18.50 7.6x10.6 Smyrna.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The New Spring Fabrics Are Ready For Men's Suits To Order

It's just three weeks today since the groundhog gave his warning. In three weeks more, the little fellow will come out again, to stay. So we should be starting on your new Spring suit, even if Winter continues the whole six weeks from Candlemas Day, which it may not.

The materials are all ready; and a fine assortment is here to show you. You don't need to have the suit delivered until you are ready for it. But we should like to get started with the work, before the rush comes; and your suit will be all the better for it.

The English Walking Suits will be the smart thing this Spring. We have a fine assortment of neat gray worsteds that are particularly adapted to this work, which we will make up in the best style for $32.50 and $37.50 a suit.

We also have a most interesting line of Fancy Cheviot suitings, which we will make up into first-class sack suits at $25 and $30.

The Spring Overcoating must be either a black Oxford, or a covert cloth. We have both, and will make them up in the very best manner, in sack style, lined throughout with pure silk, for $30.

Men's Custom Tailoring, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Good News of BOYS' CLOTHING

The manufacturers were demanding full prices for these Suits and Overcoats last Friday—and rightly, for they are the very choicest and most staple sorts now selling. But we secured a nice concession, and are able to save you $1.75 on each, today.

First is a lot of about fifty Top Coats for boys of 10 to 16 years; made of handsome Oxford gray cheviots—smart, good-looking and serviceable for wear this Winter and next. Regularly $6.50; **now at $4.75.**

Second, about seventy Norfolk Jacket Suits, of blue cheviot; for boys of 7 to 16 years—the kind we sell regularly at $6.50; **now at $4.75 a suit.**

Also a continuation of last week's offering of

Boys' Blouse Waists at 50c from $1 and $1.25. Of white and colored madras and chambray; in sizes for 6 to 13 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A BRUSH Sale

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Bath Brushes—an important gathering of good kinds, including makes that are well and favorably known.

Priced in a way that will make it worth your while to look up your needs of toilet brushes, while these offerings last:

HAIR BRUSHES

At 25c, worth 35c to 40c.
At 40c, worth 50c to 65c.
At 50c, worth 60c to 75c.
At $1, worth $1.50 to $1.75.

At $1.30—Kent's Brushes, long yellow bristles, for women. Worth $2.50.

CLOTH BRUSHES

At 50c—With ebony backs; formerly 85c each.

TOOTH BRUSHES

At 10c—"Reliance" brand; same style as the "Prophylactic" and made by same makers.
At 15c—Dehamme's Tooth Brushes; worth 25c each.
At 25c—Dehamme's Tooth Brushes; worth 35c and 40c.

BATH BRUSHES

At 25c and 35c—All bristle, long handles; worth 35c and 45c.
At $3—Kent's finest Bath Brushes; worth $4.25.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Sensible Petticoats

These are the practical, unassuming petticoats that women want most for every-day wear, particularly if "every-day" happens to be another name for bad weather.

Handsome and well made, though, are these petticoats, and full of the newest style-ideas their makers could evolve. Here are the fair prices:

BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS

Deep umbrella, circular or accordion-plaited flounce; with plaits or stitched straps; ruffle at bottom. Some are in walking lengths. At 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50.

BLACK MOHAIR PETTICOATS

Circular, umbrella or accordion-plaited silk flounce; with ruffle or ruche at bottom. Others with piped strapping, finished with hemstitched ruffles or cluster-plaits. At $2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $5 and $6.

BLACK MOREEN PETTICOATS

Deep circular ruffle, cluster-plaited or stitched straps. Others with accordion-plaited ruffles of silk. At $3.75, $5 and $6.

WASH PETTICOATS

Of silk batiste, linen or striped gingham. Some in plain colors or neat stripes; deep circular or umbrella flounce; cluster-plaited or hemstitched ruffles. Others with two ruffles at bottom with stitched straps at top. At 50c, 75c, $1, $1.75, $2, $2.25 and $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sterling Silver FLATWARE *Under-Price*

Sterling Silver Teaspoons at 80c an ounce, and other table pieces at even greater reductions, should interest housekeepers today. There is quite an attractive variety to select from. These suggestions of pieces and prices:

Cucumber Servers, $1.25 each.
Saratoga Chip Servers, $3.50 each.
Cake Servers, $2.75 each.
Beef Forks, $1.25 each.
Cheese Scoops, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50 each.
Horse Radish Spoons, 75c each.
Salt Spoons, 30c each.
Jelly Knives, $1.75 each.
Ice-cream Knives, $4.25 each.
Meat Forks, $1.75 each.
Sugar Tongs, $1.15 each.
Ice Spoons, $2 each. Fish Sets, $7 set.
Ice-cream Forks, $9 a dozen.
Strawberry Forks, $4 and $4.50 a dozen.
Teaspoons, 80c an ounce.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Delicious Chocolate Marshmallows, 18c a Pound

These are the same Chocolate-covered Marshmallows that go into the thirty-cent mixtures; but when put up in full pounds of a single sort, there is large economy. And today the price is lower than ever—18c a pound. And you'll not find better marshmallows for less than half-a-dollar a pound.

On special Counters on the Main Floor.

Spring Is In Full Bloom In Our Costume Store

Weather and calendar may say what they will, this morning, Spring is here, with marvelous variety of Dresses for women. American manufacturers grow bolder and more aggressive, with every new season. And, the bolder the hand, the more genius it displays.

Tailor-made Suits are first in the thoughts of women just now; and we present today such a collection as has never been equaled before. Fashion has devised nothing, in women's tailor-made suits, that is not exhibited in today's broad showing. The best work of America's best designers is here—the elaborate and dressy suits, side by side with the simple and most practical, as well as inexpensive kinds.

Jackets are in the new Eton blouse style, and the 25-inch Jackets. Some have the sloping shoulders and many are trimmed in the new lingerie effects. Skirts are in the walking length, that just touches the ground, or with the slight train, that gives a charming effect, without the annoyance of the heavier trains of the past.

Here are a few hints of various styles and the prices:

Walking Suits

At $13.50—Suits of canvas or canvas weave cheviot, with fly-front or Eton jackets. Unlined skirts.

At $15—Eton Suits of cheviot; one style with strapping, the other with satin trimming. Unlined skirts.

At $18 to $18.75—Suits of cheviot, with Eton and strap-seam corset coats. Unlined skirts.

At $20—Suits of broadcloth and cheviot; prettily satin-trimmed. Unlined skirts.

At $21 to $25—Five styles of Suits; of cheviot and covert cloth, with Eton, fly-front and military jackets. Unlined skirts. Some with trimming.

At $26 and $26.50—Suits of tweed and cheviot, with Eton tight-fitting and military jackets. Unlined skirts. Some with trimming.

At $27.50 to $30—Seven styles; cheviot, tweed and covert cloth, with Eton, military and belted jackets. Various stylish shaped skirts.

At $32 to $34—Four styles; of cheviot or serge, with Eton and tight-fitting jackets. Skirts plaited and trimmed.

At $37 to $60—Suits in eighteen styles; of cheviot, broadcloth, homespun, covert cloth, sicilian and serge, in many pretty styles.

Tailored Dress Suits

At $20 to $27.50—Six styles of Suits, of cheviot and broadcloth, with Eton and military Jackets. Plaited and gored skirts.

At $30—Three styles of Suits, of cheviot and broadcloth, with Eton jackets. Some skirts unlined, others with silk lining.

At $33 to $35—Two styles; of broadcloth and sharkskin cloth, with Eton jackets; one style with shoulder cape; trimming of braid. Unlined skirts.

At $42—Four styles; Suits of cheviot, etamine and broadcloth, with blouse and Eton jackets. Suits all silk-lined throughout.

At $45 to $95—Seventeen styles; Suits of etamine, voile, broadcloth and grenadine, with blouse and Eton jackets. All artistically trimmed and silk-lined.

New Costumes, too, at prices ranging from $53 to $200—Of crepe de chine, spangled net, grenadine net and voile, with artistic new trimmings, and all silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

You Practically Name Your Own Price For These Women's Winter Coats

One hundred and five of them, in all—and all we have left of the various groups. In fact, one lot is made up of single coats—the process of stock-reduction can go no further there without wiping out the style altogether.

That is what we hope to do with these ridiculous prices. That woman is very much in luck today, who finds her size in one or another of these lots; for prices bear absolutely no reference to former prices, or, for that matter, to present values.

She will get a rare bargain among these:

Fifty Black Coats **at $6**, formerly **$12 to $20.**
Ten Single Coats **at $10**, formerly **$25 and more.**
Fifteen Military Coats, in light colors, **at $15**, formerly **$34 to $50.**
Twelve Handsome Cloth and Silk Coats **at $25**, formerly **$50 to $120.**
Eighteen Opera Wraps **at $10 to $50**, formerly **$30 to $200.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Six Furniture Days

And the February Sale Will Be Over

It has been a short month, and a merry one, on our Furniture floor. In spite of record-breaking bad weather, we have done record-breaking furniture selling. And the last week bids fair to be the merriest time of all.

Several of the most attractive special lots of the sale have just broken their way through snowstorm tie-ups, to get on sale this morning. One is a collection of Reed Furniture, that is most desirable at this time. Another is a beautiful lot of fine Mission Chairs, with most artistic inlay work—splendidly suited to Summer houses, and richly decorative anywhere.

Some hints are given, too, of fine values still available in Bedroom Furniture. It's rare news that you read below:

Fifty Mission Arm Chairs at a Third Off

Just received them Saturday; ready for sale today. The most artistic Mission Arm Chairs we have ever sold. Finest construction and finish, with inlaid panels after the Art Nouveau.

At $6.50, from $10—Eight Mission Arm Chairs; straight banister back, inlaid, broad arms, upholstered seat in Spanish leather.

At $8, from $12.50—Four low-back Mission Arm Chairs; broad sweep arms, banister back, inlaid panels, Spanish leather seat.

At $8, from $12.50—Nine high-back Mission Arm Chairs; shaped arms, inlaid top panel, upholstered seat, Spanish leather.

At $8, from $12.50—Twelve Mission Arm Chairs; cross panels and head-rest, broad arms, inlaid panel, upholstered Spanish leather seat.

At $8, from $12.50—Seventeen Mission Arm Chairs; banister back, inlaid panel, pegged stretcher, upholstered Spanish leather seat.

Forty Pieces of Reed Furniture at a Third Off

Big, easy Arm Chairs, Rockers, Settees in newest patterns and colors of finish:

At $8.50, from $5.50—Chinese cane Arm Chair.

At $7, from $10.50—Natural rattan Side Chair.

At $9, from $13.50—Palm green reed Arm Chair.

At $8.50, from $13—Palm green high-back Arm Chair.

At $9, from $13.50—Reed Chair; purple enamel, cushion seat.

At $9.25, from $14—Reed Rocker; high back, palm green.

Reed Furniture *(Continued)*

At $10, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; green and gold.

At $10, from $15—Natural finished reed Couch.

At $10, from $15—White enameled reed Arm Chair.

At $10.50, from $16—High-back Settee, mahogany finish.

At $12, from $18—Reed Settee, palm green.

At $13, from $20—Fancy rattan Arm Chair.

At $14.50, from $22—White enameled reed Sofa.

At $14, from $21—Palm green reed Settee.

At $14.50, from $22—Conversation Settee with book-rest between.

At $15, from $22.50—High-back Settee, palm green.

At $22, from $33—Magazine Settee, palm green reed.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

A word today of Dressers, Chiffonniers, Toilet Tables of which the assortment in this February Sale has been the best we have ever shown:

Dressers

All the popular woods and newest patterns, from the plain Colonial style to the elaborately shaped and carved. One hundred and seventy styles:

At $16.50, from $20—Golden oak
At $18, from $22—Antwerp oak
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $22, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
At $25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
At $24, from $32—Golden oak
At $25, from $32—Mahogany
At $28, from $35—Mahogany
At $32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $48—Golden oak
At $36, from $50—Golden oak
At $38, from $56—Mahogany

Dressers *(Continued)*

At $45, from $65—Mahogany
At $65, from $80—Mahogany
At $80, from $110—Mahogany
At $90, from $135—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

A special showing of medium to high-grade Chiffonniers in all the popular woods, sizes and styles; a total of two hundred and thirty-three.

At $18, from $28—Mahogany
At $19, from $25—Curly birch
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $30—Mahogany
At $24, from $34—Golden oak
At $25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
At $26, from $35—Mahogany
At $28, from $42—Curly birch
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $30, from $45—Curly birch
At $35, from $45—Mahogany
At $32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $46—Mahogany
At $40, from $55—Mahogany
At $44, from $65—Mahogany
At $46, from $60—Mahogany
At $48, from $65—Mahogany
At $55, from $80—Mahogany
At $65, from $90—Mahogany
At $70, from $95—Mahogany
At $75, from $100—Mahogany
At $83, from $110—Mahogany

Toilet Tables

At $18, from $25—Mahogany
At $18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
At $22, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
At $23, from $33—Golden oak
At $27, from $37—Bird's-eye maple
At $28, from $40—Mahogany
At $28, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $30, from $43—Golden oak
At $32, from $48—Mahogany
At $42.50, from $52.50—White mahogany
At $48, from $70—Mahogany
At $60, from $90—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

The New Fashions In DRESS GOODS

Foremost in thought during these early days, are the "Novelties" that come from Paris—the daring weaves that have stepped aside from the beaten track of the dead level of conservatism. And so we have gone to the Frenchmen who originate, and have gathered liberally of the many remarkable weaves that this season has brought forth over there.

The continued style is toward the light-weight clinging fabrics. For, although the character of the dress has changed very materially, from the close gowns of last year, to the full skirts of the period of 1830, the same sheer, soft materials are necessary to their most perfect construction. Chiefest in favor are voiles—and their name is legion—then the eoliennes, grenadines, etamines, voile illusions and crepe de Chine. Another notable group composes the open work effects—some thin, others quite heavy, with openwork dentelle stripes and set designs, giving the appearance of having been drawn by hand.

Some exquisite iridescent effects are produced by double-texture fabrics—a sheer cloth of one color being laid on another in contrasting tone, the two being joined by widely spaced dots that are worked through both fabrics; producing a most remarkable effect, especially in the finished gown. Another of these puffy and characteristic effects is produced with a background fabric, woven more closely with the top fabric, but having crepy stripes, free from the back, and with a fullness that allows them to lie in puffs of richest colorings.

The ingenuity of the weavers is almost past belief, by reason of the effects, that seem to be hand-work, pure and simple, accomplished on the looms.

For instance, here are shepherd's-plaids with each little black or colored check embroidered with stitches in contrasting color. Then the lace-like drawn weaves are simply wonderful. And words fail to describe them.

Prices range from $1 to $4.50 a yard; with a splendid variety at $1.50 and $2.

Rotunda.

The Story of Embroideries Is Full of Absorbing Interest

And every incoming steamer adds a new chapter. Our first showing recently, of the beautiful Embroideries that the artist makers of St. Gall and Plauen had evolved for the coming season, attracted wide attention.

More are here today, to add to the variety—to replace, in some instances, some of the designs that are already gone, so instantaneous was the success of the showing.

The Main Aisle is sparkling with the crisp, snowy designs, that approach lace in their delicateness and beauty. And there are certain offerings, as well, of Embroideries, Shirt-waist Patterns, and the like, that possess all the interest that good and seasonable bargains usually have for thrifty women.

In the Main Aisle:

BANDINGS, straight and irregular, in raised blind work and buttonhole work on fine soft Batistes, seem to have precedence. Also delicate lace effects in Venise, Mexican drawn work; either medallion or motif patterns, at 40c to $4.50 a yard.

EDGINGS and INSERTIONS. Special tables of new designs, at attractive prices—10c, 12½c, 25c and 50c a yard.

FINE MATCHING SETS in makers' sample lengths, 4½, 5 and 6¾ yards; in all this season's patterns. Perfect and in most useful widths, in cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin. One-third under-price; 25c to $1.25 a piece.

EMBROIDERED WAIST PATTERNS in pure fine linen. In beautiful Spring patterns; would sell regularly at $4, $4.50 and $5. Neatly boxed and containing ample material for an entire waist. $3 each.

BRODERIE NATURELLE. French embroideries; soft natural finish, in so-called "convent make." Noted for their perfection of work. In strips of 4½ yards only. One-third less than usual prices. 50c to $3.50 yd.

Main aisle.

At the regular counters, Tenth street:

ALLOVERS, in batiste, Swiss muslin, nainsook, cambric; 20 or 40 inches wide.

LACE or REVERING, interspersed with handsome raised blind work.

BABY PATTERNS—many with trimming widths to match, at 50c, 75c, $1 and so on, up to $29 a yard.

RIBBON BEADINGS and EDGINGS, used for neck and sleeve trimmings and fine underwear, at 10c to $1.25 a yard.

RUSSIAN EMBROIDERY; also Persian and Bulgarian colors on etamine, linen, cotton or sheer lawn; chiefly bandings and insertions; some with edgings to match. 18c to $1.25 yd.

Broadway, Tenth street.

Paris Lingerie Costing Less by Half

Cut originally fair prices in half on such dainty garments as these, and they can't be considered expensive or extravagant, from any point of view.

The Lingerie is made by the most skilled French hands, of finest nainsook or cambric; and is exquisitely hand-embroidered, or trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Garments that any woman might be overjoyed to possess, now at *half prices:*

Nightgowns at $2.50 to $15; were $4.50 to $30.
Chemises at $4 to $11; were $8 to $22.
Drawers at $2.75 to $14; were $4.75 to $28.

Little French Store, Second floor, 4th ave.

Children's Wash Dresses

Pretty little Dresses for babies and children, in styles that will charm mothers, and at prices that will save them money:

At 50c to $3.75, worth 75c to $4.50

Gingham and Colored Lawn Dresses; sizes for 6 months to 5 years; in Russian, French waist, yoke and guimpe styles; with pretty trimmings of embroidery, lace insertion and ribbon beading.

At 35c to 75c, worth 75c to $1.25

Babies' Yoke Dresses of fine nainsook; various styles of yokes; trimming of embroidery, lace or feather-stitching; sizes for 3 months to 3 years. Slightly mussed.

At 50c to $1, worth 75c to $2

Children's French Waist Dresses of fine quality lawn; various pretty styles; but all slightly mussed. Sizes for 2 to 4 years.

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Choose any corset you will in the following list, you can't make a mistake in point of goodness and price-lowness. The only thing is, to be sure you are fitted—and the varying models are sure to make that an easy matter:

At $1—J. B. Corsets; dip hips, for full figures, made of strong coutil.

At 75c, worth $1.50—R. & G. Corsets, made of excellent gray coutil; medium hips, long waist, and heavily boned.

At 75c, worth $1.50—R. & G. Corsets; for average or slight figures, long waist, short hips.

At 75c—C. B. Corsets; perfect-fitting, soft corsets for slender figures, made of batiste.

At 50c—Batiste Girdles, for slender figures, or for negligee, golf, or other exercise.

Second floor, Fourth ave. Cross aisle.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE ELIZABETHAN "TWELFTH NIGHT"

Ben Greet's Dream of a Shakespearean Production.

WYNNE MATTHISON'S VIOLA

A Deeply Poetic and Harmonious Performance by the "Everyman" Company—Mr. Greet's Malvolio.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

Orsino, Duke of Illyria.....C. Rann Kennedy
Sebastian, brother to Viola...Roy Dana Tracy
Antonio, a sea captain.....George Riddell
Valentine .....Percy C. Warsm
Curio .....Henry Willis
Sir Toby Belch.....B. A. Field
Sir Andrew Aguecheek....John Sayer Crawley
Malvolio, steward to Olivia.....Ben Greet
Fabian .....Dallas Anderson
Feste, a clown.....Cecil A. Collins
A Priest .....S. H. Goodwyn
An Officer .....R. H. Forster
A Sea Captain.....St. Clair Bayfield
Olivia .....Alys Rees
Viola .....Edith Wynne Matthison
Maria .....Millicent McLaughlin

An intelligent audience, that quite filled the huge Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon, followed Mr. Ben Greet's sceneless production of "Twelfth Night" with rapt interest, altogether unsuggestive of the tedium of archaeology, and burst from time to time into hearty laughter or admiring applause, ending with call upon call for the company, that continued until long after the theatre would have ordinarily been emptied.

The tribute was mainly, no doubt, to the acting. Since the revival of this play by the late Augustin Daly there has been nothing seen in America comparable to the work of the cast as a whole; and even Mr. Daly's production, aided as it was by the art of a few brilliant comedians, was less harmonious in the ensemble and less instinct with the authentic spirit of Shakespearean poetry. The performance of the play by Mr. Beerbohm Tree's company in London some three years ago, was more brilliant in spots and more compelling to mirth; but, for all its supreme beauty of atmospheric scenery, it lacked the imaginative appeal of the performance now in Broadway.

The dominant note of poetry was struck by the Viola of Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, most widely known here for her austerely beautiful and tragic Everyman, but no less favorably remembered by a few for her Rosalind in the woodland scenes of "As You Like It," given last Spring in the South Field of Columbia University—an open-air performance in more senses than one, the largeness and breadth of which, full of pastoral sentiment and idyllic comedy, must ever remain a treasure in the memory.

Like her Rosalind, Miss Matthison's present performance is stronger in its poetry and sentiment than in its comedy. One seldom felt—as one often should feel—that Viola, for all her love-sickness, is girlishly ach and subtilely witty. Not that Miss Matthison lacks fun, by any means. When the situations obviously demanded it, her humor was delicious.

The bits of comedy arising from Viola's boyish disguise she marked with the lightest of feminine shrinkings at the knees, the most evanescent of girlish frowns and moues, that gave one the very form and substance of Shakespeare's heroine. In the duel with Sir Andrew, in which it has been customary for Viola to emphasize the fun at the end by soundly thwacking the craven Knight with the flat of her sword, she administered a soft stroke or two and had done, thereby avoiding hysterics and preserving poetic dignity. Thus, if her performances seemed to lack brilliancy, this was due in the main to the fact that, unlike the most striking of her predecessors, Miss Ada Rehan, she resolutely abstained from playing for points, and thereby preserved the integrity of the character as a poetic creation.

Where the cue was for the sadness of passional sentiment, Miss Matthison was supreme. Her face is one that of itself expresses heroic sorrow; the calm, slow, vital moods of her temperament pass over it like the mirror of a dream. Her few reposeful attitudes and her sparing gestures flow into a whole of perfect plastic grace. She had only to stand by a door at the back of the stage and fix her eyes on the Duke to command the attention of the audience. And her golden, full voice, and the exquisite cadences of her poetic reading! They have dusky splendors that one might describe till doomsday without even faintly suggesting.

One must not, however, forget that this is a case of a company, not of an actress, and proceed to Malvolio. Mr. Greet has asserted without reservation that he is a rotten bad actor; and as it will be necessary to dispute him with regard to many points of archaeology in his production it is doubly distressing to have to face him down here with the asseveration that his performance is on all but the very highest level. The austere imagination evinced in the Puritan of Sir Henry Irving's embodiment it had not, nor even the extravagant fantastic conviction of Beerbohm Tree. Yet it was a creation of well-rounded virtuosity, virile force, and abundant comic spirit, and was thus in a sense more satisfactory than either. Its quality was humanity and lifelikeness, a virtue which the more imaginative actors somehow failed of.

Mr. Crawley's Sir Andrew was a creation of much dry humor and artistic delicacy, quite a marvel of the force of restraint; and Mr. Field's Sir Toby was its unctuous companion. Mr. Collins, as Feste, half talked his songs in a manner that was not without art. Better a thousand times to talk a lyric intelligently than sing it badly! And he mercifully spared us the jingling capers, the senseless crooning at his bauble of the conventional clown. George Riddell was a striking Antonio, and read his lines with admirable voice and discretion.

Giving all credit to the acting, however, a large part of the pleasure was due to the fact that the play was represented in something approaching the manner in which it was written to be represented. For Mr. Greet's statement that it was first acted Jan. 6, 1601, there is no adequate authority, but it was acted on Feb. 2 of that year in the Hall of the Middle Temple, London, as we learn from the diary of John Manningham. Mr. Greet has done an interesting thing in making his stage represent the stage end of that hall.

Much more important is the fact that he has quite dispensed with the use of movable scenery. The action proceeds without interruption, except for a pause in the middle to rest the attention. It thus becomes possible to give the text in its entirety in some half an hour more than the "two hours' traffic" of Shakespeare's phrase.

The gain is signal and unalloyed. Never is the attention distracted from the actors to the contemplation of irrelevant pictures. The episodes succeed each other, not in some inverse order, made necessary by the exigencies of the scene shifter, but in the order of Shakespeare's well regulated narrative, and without the omission of a phrase or an episode that he thought necessary to the full effect of the whole. It was the force of the narrative and the completeness of the development of the characters, quite as much as the acting, that, consciously or unconsciously, held the attention of the audience.

As to the accuracy of the details of Mr. Greet's archaeology, full comment would be voluminous. It may be suggested here, however, that as Shakespeare demonstrably used movable properties to represent the tomb of the Capulets and Ophelia's grave, the box trees in Olivia's garden, which he names in his text, were not beyond his managerial resources. There is little doubt that he has marked the ends of acts by a shifting of properties.

Is it not likely, too, that instead of keeping the mad Malvolio behind the scenes he made him appear at a door representing the door of his cage? Mr. Franklin Sargent so arranged matters when his pupils staged the piece in the Elizabethan manner, and the effect was far better than that of Mr. Greet's arrangement. It scarcely signifies that Malvolio is said to "see not" the clown disguised as Sir Topas. He was too mad to see anything. In fact Mr. Sargent's production struck us as being throughout more intelligent, archaeologically.

What business have those beef eaters standing at the sides of the stage between the actors and the audience? Why permit the Bluecoat boys who draw the curtains of the alcove up stage to sweep the floor during the pause? Those things are worse than irrelevant, and as disturbing to the effect as much fine scenery. Archaeology is useful when it is brought into requisition to make the stage a fitter and more powerful instrument for the revival of the play. When it is used as a feather of quaintness to tickle the dull ear of ignorance—that's villainous. Pray you, avoid it.

It is an open secret in England that Mr. Poel and his Elizabethan stage society, of which Mr. Greet is a representative, are quite mad nor norwest, right as they are in the main matter of artistic hawks and handsaws.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

A Superb Performance of "The Messiah" Given Last Evening.

The chorus of the People's Choral Union makes few appearances each season before the public; but at those appearances it creates anew the surprise and delight that its singing caused when, after the few years of its pupillary stage, it first undertook the public performance of choral music of the highest flights. It gave a concert last evening in Carnegie Hall, under Mr. Frank Damrosch's direction, in which it repeated its remarkable performance of "The Messiah." Such singing from so large a body of singers is rarely heard, and such a performance of an oratorio that has for one reason and another fallen into the discouraging ruts of conventionalism is a stimulus and a delight to lovers of choral singing.

The chorus has a superb body of tone, full and rich; its balance is such as must be the envy of chorus masters everywhere. The chorus is well balanced. The tenors are a large and eager constituent of it, instead of the small and hesitating one that so often struggles against hopeless odds. Eagerness and enthusiasm, however, are qualities that pervade the whole chorus. They characterize all its work, and give it a vitality that is often positively thrilling. Its phrasing and its confidence entrance in all fugal passages, its dynamic gradation and its finish and precision, are admirable, especially when the size of the chorus is considered.

Particularly noteworthy is the clearness of its enunciation, which not only makes it evident that English is the language of the text, but lets almost every word be clearly understood. "The Messiah" appears under such treatment again like a living and vital message of art.

The twelve seasons during which the People's Choral Union has been zealously studying under Mr. Damrosch's direction have made it into a body of splendid power, one that is exerting a powerful influence on the musical life of the city and is destined to work still more potently for the benefit of culture among a great section of the city's inhabitants.

How much it means to the people who are most nearly concerned is measured by the sacrifices they make for it and the love and devotion they bring to their work in it. How much it ought to mean to the admirers of oratorio was abundantly shown by the performance last evening.

The solo parts in the performance were taken by Mrs. Alice M. Cochran, soprano; Miss Janet Spencer, contralto; Mr. E. P. Johnson, tenor, and Mr. David Bispham, bass.

RICHARD CARLE MAKES A HIT.

"The Tenderfoot" Pleases a Big Crowd at the New York.

With yelling cowboys, swaggering Texas rangers, and taciturn Indians, Richard Carle came to the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon in "The Tenderfoot." The large house was crowded to the last row in the top gallery. There was plenty of noisy fun, interspersed with some catchy music. "My Alamo Love," in the second act, carried the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. It had to be repeated over and over again.

Prof. Zachary Pettibone, LL. D., A. B., (Richard Carle,) was a "tenderfoot" who left the effete East to taste the wild pleasures of the Texas plains. One of his "tastes" before he got started back toward New Hampshire was a narrow escape from being burned at the stake by Indians. Sergeant Bill Barker (Charles Wayne) shared honors with the Easterner. He was a Texas ranger who was warlike in times of peace, and a stickler for arbitration when pistol play was in prospect. The company included Honest John Martin, (Henry Norman,) a gambler; Marion Worthington, (Helena Frederick,) an heiress; Hop Lee, (William Rock,) a Chinese servant; Flora Jane Fibby, (Agnes Paul,) an authoress, and Sally, (Margaret Sayre,) a maid.

As to the plot, there was about as much of it as one finds in the ordinary mixture called a musical comedy. Next to "My Alamo Love," the favorite song seemed to be "The Tortured Thomas Cat." There were many more tuneful numbers, some of them being "A Gay Lothario," "Marriage Is a Lottery," "A Soldier of Fortune," and "I'm a Peaceable Party." Altogether, Carle's New York reception was as much as the most exacting star could have desired. The play appeared never to tire. There were laughs all through it.

ADA REHAN IN HARLEM.

With Otis Skinner She Presents "The Taming of the Shrew."

Adah Rehan and Ottis Skinner gave performances of "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Harlem Opera House both yesterday afternoon and last night. Crowded houses greeted them, and there was every evidence that the art of the players was appreciated.

Again to-night "The Taming of the Shrew" will be presented. To-morrow and Thursday night the Rehan-Skinner organization will be seen in "The School for Scandal." The three last performances of the week will be devoted to "The Merchant of Venice." Next week the company will continue its tour.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.

First of Weekly Series at Clavier Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Nemes.

The first of a series of popular chamber music concerts was given by Mr. and Mrs. Nemès at Clavier Hall, 11 West Twenty-second Street, last night, before a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Nemès, who is known in London and Paris as a violinist, said last night that he intended giving the concerts weekly, as was the custom abroad. The violinist was accompanied by his wife, who is a piano player. Mrs. Cater-Kerr, a pupil of Mme. Bjorksten, sang several selections delightfully. Chopin-Sarasate's nocturne gave Mr. Nemès the greatest scope for showing his technic, and roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The next concert will include selections of sonatas by Tartini and Brahms and songs by Miss Mary Case.

The programme last night was as follows:

1. Sonata in F, for piano and violin.....Mozart
   Allegro.
   Andantino.
   Rondo.
   Mme. and Mr. Nemès.
2. Aria.....Asioli (1759)
   Mrs. Cater-Kerr.
3. Sonata in C minor, for piano and violin... Beethoven
   Allegro con brio.
   Adagio.
   Scherzo.
   Allegro.
   Mme and Mr. Nemes.
4. Serenade } .....Swendsen
   L'Attente }
   "Yabriand moecht ich so dich halten,".....Sjorgen
   Mrs. Cater-Kerr.
5. Melodie.....Schumann
   Nocturne.....Chopin-Sarasate
   Polonaise I. in D.....Wieniawski

THIRD AVENUE MELODRAMA.

A Play Full of Surprises Is "An Heiress to Millions."

At the Third Avenue Family Theatre last night the offering was "An Heiress to Millions." The natural results of such a cleverly chosen title were two large holiday audiences, whose aim was to enjoy themselves as much as possible and to fling care to the winds.

The play is a stirring melodrama, as are all the attractions that put up at the Third Avenue. The heiress to millions came in clad in the most expensive of silks, much to the admiration of the feminine part of the audience. Gasps of suspense were as plentiful as snowflakes have been lately. If the first day is an indication, "An Heiress to Millions" ought to have a good week.

Virginia Earl at the Casino.

Virginia Earl is back in town again in "Sergeant Kitty." This time she has put up at the Casino for a long stay. Her first appearance there took place yesterday afternoon. Her success while at Daly's two weeks ago is sufficient reason for her manager's determination to give her another New York run.

"THE YANKEE CONSUL"

Raymond Hitchcock Carries an Indifferent Book to Success.

SHOW GIRLS IN TIGHTS AGAIN

The Vagaries of a Comic Opera—Revolution in Santo Domingo Eclipsed by the Extravaganza of Current Fact.

Don Rafael Daschado, Governor of Puerto Plata.....William Danforth
Herr Gebubler, his secretary.....J. E. Hazzard
Capt. Leopoldo of the Dominican Army.....Hubert Wilke
Lieut. Commander Jack Morrell, commanding U. S. gunboat Vixen.....Harry Fairleigh
Carlos, water carrier.....Parker Coombs
Sancho, proprietor of Los Dos Toros restaurant.....Frank Ranney
Nunez, chef of Los Dos Toros restaurant.....Albert Juhre
Felipo, telegraph operator.....J. H. McLean
Rodrigo, Miguel, } Officers under Leopoldo, Local Army. } Basil Millspaugh, John Pratt
Donna Teresa Rebsra-y Uruburu, a wealthy widow.....Eva Davenport
Bonita, her daughter.....Flora Zabelle
Papinta, her niece.....Rose Botti
Blanca, a barmaid.....Sally McNeel
Inez, Sancho's wife.....Estrella Carmichael
Juanita, a flower girl.....Adelaide Orton
Estrella, a fruit girl.....May Wheeler
Anita.....Mae Darling
Jacinta.....Lila Conquest
Francesca.....Madge Burpee
Panilla.....Lillian Eldredge
Maria.....Sophie Witte
Leonora.....M. C. Flavin
Bella.....Gertrude O'Neill
Abijah Booze, American Consul in Puerto Plata.....Raymond Hitchcock

Book and lyrics by Henry M. Blossom, Jr. Music by Alfred G. Robyn.
Staged by George Marion, General Stage Director for Henry W. Savage.

Time—The present.
Place—Puerto Plata, Santa Domingo.
Act I.—A public square in Puerto Plata. The Fiesta. (Forenoon.) Painted by Walter Burridge.
Act II.—Exterior of Governor's Mansion. The Governor's Ball. (Night of the same day.) (Painted by Edward La Moss.)

Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, having fallen from his high estate as Dodo the King, made his reappearance at the Broadway yesterday as Abijah Booze, the lazy and bibulous Yankee Consul of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, who gets mixed up in Rikkis, matrimony for revenue only, and a Latin-American revolution. What the piece, of which he is the eponymous hero, would have been without him it is perhaps not wise to inquire. In point of fact he gave the effect of absorbing it all, women and song, together with a daisy chain of drinks, and exuded all together in copious measure, to the endless delight of an audience that forgot to root for laughing.

It was not that his part was disproportionately fat. There could have been much more of it without detriment—there probably will be much more of it as the weeks wear on. But what there was of it was a rapid succession of the cocktails of American wit that go down smooth and explode when they get there. Mr. Hitchcock had taken the trouble to create his part as a character, and was careful not to step outside it. So all of his lines came off like a Russian mine under one of the Czar's men-of-war. When he had no more he gave way to ballets of Castilian girls in costumes made out of cigar ribbons of the Spanish blood and gold, or to choruses of Domingan soldiers in brilliant scarlet and white.

At first sight it would appear that no better theme for a satirical comic opera is afforded by Sulu and its Sultan in process of assimilating Constitution and cocktails than is afforded by the periodical phenomenon of a Latin race attempting to assimilate American ideas of constitutional government—and revolution.

But even if Mr. Blossom, instead of being himself full blown, had been a budding George Ade, it is doubtful whether his play would have been one-tenth as funny as the reports in the morning papers as to the revolution actually going on in Santo Domingo, in which the insurgents, having apparently about three rounds of ammunition, fired the first of them at the United States of America in the hope, as it was reported, of being benevolently assimilated in consequence, to the confusion of their enemy, the Government. Mr. Blossom has given us a girl who reveals the insurgent plot for fear that if it is allowed to come off, it will spoil the Governor's ball that evening. But after that broadside aimed at benevolent assimilation, this is too trivial. There are times when the wildest fiction pales beside the dazzling pyrotechnics of fact.

If any one fact detached itself from the usual brilliancy of scenery and bimmity-bang of music, it was the reappearance of the good old pink tights. Who was it said that in these latter days of matinée girls and modistery musical comedy hadn't a leg to stand on? "The Yankee Consul" comes pretty near being a centipede, and they are not bad, either. A fig for your Paris hats and Paris gowns! Man has rights, even in the theatre, and one of the rights inalienable is that musical comedy shall not be so silly as to be quite without understanding. Even Viola, as archaeologized by Ben Greet, wears hose to her doublet, and that's about all his archaeology has to stand on.

Eva Davenport was the half-millionaire Castilian widow of the Yankee Consul's aspirations, and her huge bulk did not exceed the unction and humor she evinced in her few opportunities. Flora Zabelle and Rose Botti were her daughter and niece, and sang and danced after their kind.

The first scene, by Walter Burridge, had distinct atmospheric effect and local color.

De Angelis in "The Toreador."

Jefferson De Angelis came to the Academy of Music yesterday in "The Toreador," the same comic opera in which Francis Wilson achieved great success both last season and the one before. The Academy held a large crowd both in the afternoon and in the evening. De Angelis, of course, had the rôle of Sammy Gigg, the "tiger," who was taken for a bull fighter. Others in the company are John Dudley, William Blaisdell, Edgar Norton, Charles Dungan, William Pullman, Margaret McKinney, Norma Bell, and Lillian English. "Keep Off the Grass" is still, as it used to be, the principal song hit of the play.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The Woman's String Orchestra Society gave a matinée yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. The soloist was Francis Rogers, the baritone. Carl V. Lachmund was the conductor. The attendance was good.

***

At the Irving Place Theatre to-night will be given a benefit performance of a three-act farce-comedy by Jacoby and Lippschitz, called "Resemann's Rheinfahrt." Gustav von Seyffertitz will be in the leading rôle.

***

The management of the Bijou is hurrying to get it ready for Sydney Rosenfield's Century Players. Mr. Sire, proprietor of the Bijou, and Mr. Rosenfield say that efforts are being made to conform in every detail to the requirements of the authorities. All purchasers of seats who have declined to accept the return of their money may use their tickets for the corresponding day on the week following, except that "first night" tickets will have to be reissued at the box office.

***

Vesta Tilley has recovered from her illness and will be able to appear at the Circle Theatre this week.

***

The Vaudeville Theatre was reopened yesterday. "Candida," which was there when the house was closed by the Mayor, is still the attraction. All the requirements of the city authorities have been fulfilled, says the management.

***

The management of "Babes in Toyland" announces that the last four weeks of that extravaganza's stay in New York began yesterday. The run will end March 19, on which day the play will have been at the Majestic twenty-three weeks.

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MARK XLI

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Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

THRONG HEARS "PARSIFAL"

Vast Crowd Attends Holiday Matinee Performance.

MANY TEACHERS PRESENT

Ticket Speculators Are Not Entirely Eliminated by Mr. Conried's New Scheme.

It was long ago known that the extra Washington's Birthday matinée performance of "Parsifal" would be quite as crowded as all the performances of the work that have been given in the regular series. As a matter of fact, it was one of the most largely attended of any. Not only was every seat in the house occupied, but the standing places were filled as they have seldom been in the Opera House, so that people were close pressed between the brass rail of the orchestra circle and the outer wall of the auditorium.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Conried's expressed desire to give the teachers of the city schools the first opportunity to enjoy this extra representation of "Parsifal" was not fully carried out, and that the ticket speculators succeeded in circumventing it to the extent they did. But the teachers were nevertheless very largely represented in the audience, which, like the other audiences that have attended the series, was most devoted in its concentration upon the doings upon the stage and in the orchestra, and reverent in its attitude toward the work. Applause was severely discouraged after the first and third acts; after the second there was much enthusiasm, and Mme. Ternina and Mr. Burgstaller were several times called before the curtain.

Mme. Ternina and all her companions in the cast were in good voice. Mme. Ternina perhaps not quite at her best, but yet in excellent command of her vocal powers; and, as always, the marvellous actress: the subtle, penetrating, and eloquent interpreter of the contradictory and sharply contrasting elements of Wagner's Kundry. One of the remarkable features of the "Parsifal" performances has been the level plane upon which they have all stood.

In the few in which Miss Weed participated she gave a representation modelled in all outward particulars upon Mme. Ternina's, though, as was at the beginning pointed out, even her most sincere well wishers could not claim that it approached that wonderful achievement in its dramatic potency and its singular fascination. But, except for these, the performances have been one as near like another as could be, considering the human liability of singers to indisposition of voice.

There have been very few evidences of the growth of any perfunctory spirit in the work of any who have taken part in them, as might so easily have happened in such a long series of representations. The devotion of the artists of the cast and the alertness and insistent energy of Mr. Hertz have earned a debt of gratitude from the musical public.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Bills That Were Presented for Amusement of New Yorkers.

"Rip Van Winkle" held the boards at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday. Malcolm Williams was the sleeper of the Catskills, and among his supporters were George Friend, Lotta Linthicum, and Margaret Kirker. Adolph Zink was at the head of the vaudeville bill, others being Julius M. Tanner, Little and Pritzkow, Castellan and Hale, Marlon and Pearl, and the Three Troubadours.

***

Paul Spadoni, said to be "the world's greatest juggler," was at the Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. Wallace Erskine and company appeared in a sketch. The bill contained Everhart, Binns, Binns, and Binns, Irene La Tour, Cal Stewart, Fanny Donovan, and Clements and Thill.

***

In Harlem at Proctor's Theatre, Mansfield's early success, "Prince Karl," is this week's offering. Prominent on the vaudeville list are Raymond and Caverley, Irene Franklin, and Dorothy Kenton.

***

George Evans was seen at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night in "The Good Old Summer Time."

***

At Keith's, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane head the bill. Others are Humberty, Foy, and Clark, Press Eldridge, Two Avalos, James F. MacDonald, McCue and Cahill, the Gottlobs, Althea Twins, Carlotta Delmar, Leon and Adeline, and the Zarnes.

***

Edna Aug is foremost at the Victoria this week. Goolman's cats and dogs and the Meredith sisters are favorites.

***

Warren B. Travers, in a daring cycle act, is the latest sensation at Huber's Museum. The Danovas, "flexible wonders," are still on hand.

***

At the Comedy, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, a refined vaudeville bill is offered daily.

***

Vesta Tilley is making her last appearance at the Circle this week. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne are in an amusing sketch. On the bill are the F. Florenz troupe, Warren and Blanchard, Howard's ponies, Rapoli, Annie Daywell, and Russell and Locke.

***

Sloan and Wallace are the headliners at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Next come Lillian Burkhart and company. Lesser lights are Max Waldon, the Brothers Scherk, Artie Hall, Crawford and Manning, Ramza and Arno, and Wincherman's bears.

***

The Pretty Moonlight Maids are at the Dewey.

***

At the Gotham the Jolly Grass Widows are the attraction.

***

New figures have been added to the World in Wax at the Eden Musée. Moving pictures are shown in the concert hall.

***

Pauline Hall is at the Orpheum in Brooklyn this week. Sharing honors with her for first place is Marshall P. Wilder. On the bill are the Piccolo Midgets, the Three Dumonds, Blocksom and Burns, Howard Brothers, Nevins and Arnold, and the Three Richards.

***

Nellie McHenry is starring in "M'liss" at the New Star this week.

***

"Checkers" has moved up to the Vest End for a week in Harlem.

***

The merry comedy, "Incog.," was presented at the Murray Hill last night. It is by Mrs. R. Pacheco.

***

Lew Dockstader and his troupe of minstrels are at the Grand Opera House this week. There was a holiday matinee yesterday. The same songs that were sung at the Victoria are on the programme. Dockstader, however, has made many new jokes.

***

Nat M. Wills is back at the Fourteenth Street in "A Son of Rest." His previous success there was so great that he is apt to have a prosperous week. The attendance yesterday afternoon and last week was very large.

***

"By Right of Sword," with Ralph Stuart as star, is at the Metropolis this week.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Third Floor.—On Tuesday Morning, February 23, at 9 A. M.—Third Floor.

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Beautiful oval shapes, finish in water colors, displayed in high-grade gold dead finish oak and mahogany frame—regular prices $1.98 to $19.98.
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GOOD WHISKEY
It's up to YOU
FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS
CINCINNATI, O.
ST. JOSEPH, MO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEATH OF WILLIAM F. PECHER.

Veteran Organist of St. Patrick's Passes Away in Morristown.

William F. Pecher, for more than forty years organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, died yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Pecher was one of the best known musical directors in New York.

Last October Mr. Pecher, who was suffering from heart trouble, went to Morristown and entered the hospital, acting under the advice of his physician. In January he had apparently entirely recovered, and was told that he could return to New York. The prospect of again taking up the work he loved excited him greatly. He was to leave for the city on Jan. 20. On the morning of that day, while in the midst of his packing, he was stricken with apoplexy, his entire right side being paralyzed. There was never any hope for his recovery after that.

The body will be brought to New York to-day for burial. At the Cathedral last night it was said that no arrangements had been made for the funeral.

Mr. Pecher was born in New York just seventy years ago. He received his musical education in Leipsic, but returned to this country upon the completion of his studies. He was appointed organist at the Cathedral in 1862, a post he occupied until he was forced by the state of his health to seek rest. He achieved a name for himself as a composer. He was a widower, and is survived by two sisters.

NO 'GOOD COIN' FOR PREACHERS

Oswego Politician and Fiancee Seek Alderman to Tie the Knot.

A well-dressed man about forty years old who said he was a politician from Oswego, N. Y., and a pretty young woman about twenty years old tried for two hours yesterday afternoon to get married by an Alderman in the Tenderloin. They asked cab drivers, policemen, messenger boys, store keepers, and hotel clerks, but none could tell them which Alderman represented the district.

One storekeeper told them that the Alderman was David Tobin, a saloonkeeper at Thirty-first Street and Broadway. It was Tobin who ran against Beverley R. Robinson, the present Alderman, in the Twenty-ninth District last Fall.

The politician and the young woman went into a rear room of the saloon and asked for Alderman Tobin. When Tobin appeared the man said:

"I want you to marry us."

"Sorry I can't do the job," said Tobin, "but I didn't get enough votes last time to make me eligible."

"Who was elected?" asked the up-State man.

"Blessed if I can remember," said Tobin; "some young fellow that lives in Thirty-seventh Street."

"If a man licked me," remarked the prospective bridegroom, "I'd never forget him."

Tobin suggested that the couple go to the church of the Transfiguration, but the man said he wanted to be married by an Alderman.

"I'm a politician," he remarked, "and I want a politician to tie the knot. I'm not going to give up good coin to any of these society preachers."

At last accounts the couple were still searching for an Alderman.

DISCORD IN MUSICAL UNION.

Old Members Want the Amalgamated Manhattan to Get Out.

There is much dissatisfaction, it was learned yesterday, among the old members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union over its amalgamation with the Manhattan Musical Union, and a split may occur in the amalgamated body at any time. The high-priced members of the Mutual Protective Union who play in orchestras say that the amalgamation was brought about at a meeting which was not a representative one.

By taking in the Manhattan Musical Union the Mutual Protective Union became affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians. At the coming meetings to finish the work of passing on the proposed amendments to the constitution a new amendment is likely to be proposed to the effect that the old conditions be restored, and that there be separate organizations.

When the Manhattan Musical Union joined the Musical Mutual Protective Union the latter had 3,500 members. The Manhattan Musical Union added 1,300 more. This the old members of the organization say is too many. It could not provide work for all of its original 3,500 members, and now average musicians are earning only half as much as they were a few years ago.

LANMAN BULL IS MARRIED.

Ceremony Performed on Feb. 8—Bride Was Matilda E. Heppenheimer.

Announcement is made this morning of the wedding on Feb. 8 of Lanman Bull and Matilda E. Heppenheimer at the Marble Collegiate Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred E. Meyers.

W. Lanman Bull, Jr., is the son of William Lanman Bull, whose home is at 805 Fifth Avenue. It was said there last evening that the wedding had been a private one, and all information concerning it was refused. It was not desired, it was said, to make known who had attended the ceremony, and nothing would be said about the bride or her attendants.

Mr. Bull, the bridegroom, is about twenty-two years old. He is a member of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club and of the New York Athletic Club.

HELLO GIRLS POP QUESTION.

At Leap Year Ball Two Propose to Coy Partners.

The hello girls who compose the Myriad Club entertained their friends at a leap year dance yesterday afternoon. The affair was held in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. There were girls from the Cortlandt, Long Distance, Orchard, John, and Franklin Exchanges, and some Brooklyn misses.

Not only did they choose their own partners for the dances, but two of the prettiest girls in the lot took advantage of the opportunity and, in true leap year fashion, "popped the question" to their favored ones.

Miss Alice Reid, the President of the club, admitted after the ball was over, that the proposals had been made. "Both girls were accepted, too," she smilingly declared.

GOLD MEDAL
Pan-American Exposition.

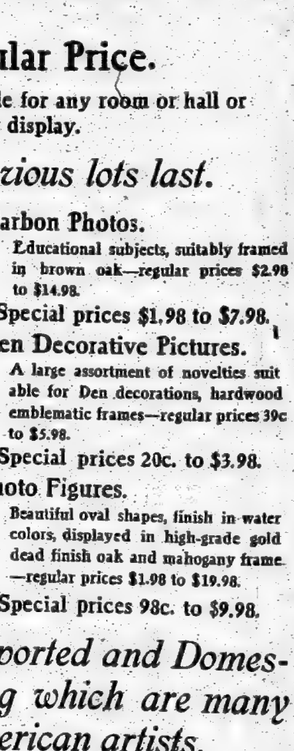

For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" Sweet Chocolate Powder *has no equal*. The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.

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You are not conscious of any bifocal arrangement before the eyes, yet you see clearly, near and far.
Let us send you the Kryptok booklet.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

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CONSTIPATION.
Perfect health requires a free movement of the bowels
ONCE EVERY DAY.
The reliable remedy for constipation is the natural laxative water
Hunyadi János
Half a Glass on arising gives prompt relief.

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MOTOR BOATS
and
GAS ENGINES
NOW EXHIBITING AT THE
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
Madison Square Garden
WILL INTEREST YOU
MOTOR BOATS in the water to demonstrate.
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THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

The world must bow to the decision of The Hague Tribunal, according preferential privileges to the three Powers, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, in the collection of their claims against Venezuela. It is not incompatible with the respect we owe to the court, however, to say that the people of the United States will regard the decision with the same feeling of surprise and regret that was occasioned by the extraordinary finding of King OSCAR of Sweden in the Samoan controversy. We will not say that this decision makes it less probable that controversies of American origin will henceforth be referred to The Hague for settlement, but we are decidedly of the opinion that this award will incline us to take serious thought about the measures by which we may best prevent the raising of international questions relating to South American republics of a nature likely to involve a reference to The Hague.

The decision of The Hague court actually confers a reward of merit upon three powerful European nations for going to war with a weak little Spanish-American republic, torn by civil convulsions, to collect money claims and damages which had never been subjected to any impartial examination. The court says in effect that by blockading the ports of Venezuela, sinking her gunboats, and bombarding her land defenses these three Powers followed a course so meritorious as compared with the United States, France, Mexico, Spain, and other claimant Powers that they are entitled to preferential treatment over the other creditors. Venezuela must first pay them; the creditors who did not make war upon her must take their chances of satisfaction later. Of course, this is a direct encouragement to European Powers to unite in a blockading adventure as often as they claim to have money due them from Spanish-American republics. It directly encourages the repetition of such disquieting international incidents as the sordid little war against Venezuela. The grave anxiety with which we regarded this hostile visit of European warships to American waters, our very earnest desire that the affair might be quickly ended, and the growing impatience with which we viewed its needless prolongation have not passed from the memory of the American people. We are now admonished that when next our Government is sounded by European Powers as to the view it would take of a demonstration of that nature, our assent must not be quite so cheerfully given. The unfortunate effect of the award just made must be counteracted by letting it be well understood that our policy will be to discourage a resort to war upon little States for the collection of private debts.

The grievances upon which Great Britain based her demands were petty annoyances and seizures of small vessels said to belong to her subjects in the course of the civil war in Venezuela, during which a wrongful use of the British flag and adjacent insular territory of Great Britain was constantly made by the insurgents. The case of the Maria Theresa, of the Pastor, of the Indiana, of the In Time, and the other cases were fully explained to the court, which decided that it was not called upon to inquire into the merits of the claims based upon them. The protocols signed at Washington on Feb. 13, 1903, between Venezuela and the three blockading Powers seem to have been the chief matter upon which the court felt that it was called upon to pass. In those protocols, which were, of course, signed under duress, Venezuela being willing to make almost any terms to put an end to the blockade, it was agreed that she should pay to Great Britain and Italy $27,500 each in cash and to Germany $325,000 in five monthly installments. The other claims, growing out of the disturbances of war and the German investments in railroads and industrial undertakings in Venezuela, were by the protocols referred to mixed commissions sitting in Caracas, charged with the duty of inquiring into the nature of the injury complained of and the amount of compensation due. It was further agreed that the question of a "separate settlement," that is, preferential treatment for Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, should be referred to The Hague Tribunal. Pending the decision of the court Venezuela agreed to set aside 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, to be held by representatives of the Bank of England. The unanimous decision of the court is that the three blockading Powers have a right to this preferential 30 per cent.; and the United States is charged with the duty of carrying out the decision.

It is to be observed that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy on their mere "say so," without submitting their claims to any examination whatever, extorted from Venezuela the sum of $380,000 as a condition of raising the blockade. Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH, in his argument before The Hague court, presented briefly the history of a large number of claims submitted to the consideration of international commissions, and pointed out that out of an aggregate demand for $719,000,000 in these cases the commissions allowed only $8,000,000. Yet, said he, at the cannon's mouth these blockading Powers collect "first line" claims amounting to $380,000 from defenseless Venezuela. They have now secured preferential treatment for all their other claims. It sometimes happens that palpable injustice is done and the most absurd conclusions are reached by courts because of technical rules of procedure which exclude from consideration the vital facts that every man of sense has uppermost in his mind. It would appear that something of this nature has happened in the Venezuela award. The court felt that the question of preferential treatment as presented in the protocols was the only one before it for interpretation, and that it had nothing to do with the question of the merit of the claims which had been referred to the mixed commissions. Neither did it concern itself with the question whether the three Powers were justified in making war upon Venezuela. We must assume, of course, that from this fountain of justice only justice has come in this award. But from the minds of the people of this country, who are privileged to take into account all the facts of the case from the beginning, it would be most difficult to remove the impression that if the award be just, justice here rests upon a foundation of injustice.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Our attitude and conduct in Santo Domingo have been irreproachably correct thus far. It is to be hoped and expected that they will continue to be so.

Insurgents in Santo Domingo, as in certain other Central American States, whether "Latin" or "Afro" American, are such for revenue only. And they all equally make for the Custom Houses as the most obvious "visible supply" of revenue. This is what they have done in Santo Domingo. The ports of the island are the points at which insurgents necessarily aim. Those are also the points at which they are surest to come into collision with the rights of neutrals. In Santo Domingo just now it appears that there is a special reason for not obstructing traffic, a reason of humanity, since the population is in straits for want of provisions, which it can get only by way of the sea. When an American liner was due at the port, both warring factions, that of the Government and that of the insurgents, were fully apprised by our Minister of the fact, and both agreed to let her land her cargo without molestation. The Government kept the agreement, but the "insurgents" did not. They fired upon the ship, which was under the protection not only of the Government, but of their own leaders, and compelled the use of the force which we had discreetly provided in view of such an emergency.

Our naval representative, acting in concert with our diplomatic representative, took steps to make the offenders respect their own agreement and the American flag. These steps were no more than the occasion required. The offenders were driven away from the harbor, and their nest, which they had improvidently established within the range of a warship's guns, was shelled until they were driven out of it. They have been since circulating a protest in which the United States man-of-war is described as having performed the difficult feat of impairing the "national dignity" of the Dominican Republic.

This protest is not likely to inflame the Dominicans and need not concern us. Of course, we have not the slightest intention of interfering in their domestic quarrels nor of obstructing any operations of mutual extermination upon which they may have entered. But of course we have the intention of preventing an attack upon an American vessel which goes into a Dominican harbor on a peaceful and lawful errand.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

It was not a pretty picture of the working of woman suffrage in Colorado which we presented from the official testimony in the Shafroth case on Sunday. It sustained in detail the inference that we had made on the first news of Mr. SHAFROTH'S very honorable abandonment of his seat, namely, that women appear to have done in Colorado very much what men did in the way of corruption, violation of the law and cheating. They were in some instances just as coarse and defiant of decency. In others, for example the lady who cheated the cheaters by providing her voters with Democratic buttons, they were more ingenious. They seem, when they sold their votes, to have got higher rates than the men; when they hired out for repeating, they accepted lower rates than the men, which indicates a sort of social gradation in viciousness of a curious nature, not easily matched on the masculine side. Certainly this particular case does not show any special improvement in the political morals of the State due to woman suffrage. But we have the testimony of Mr. SHAFROTH, who has given signal proof of his sincerity, that, making comparison over a considerable period and throughout the whole State, there has been substantial improvement, and in his opinion it is due to the votes and action of women. If that be true, conditions originally must have been as shocking as, say, they are in Philadelphia to-day.

One thing is worth noting: The Republican women showed a lot of pluck in the way they asserted their rights and undertook to prevent illegal action. The lady, well named STOUT, who challenged a man who had given the name of her former "beau," stood to her work very bravely, though she was struck, thrown down, and her pocketbook taken from her. Another one, Mrs. WARMS, a Republican Judge of Election, literally fought with the Democratic heelers, and only went home after she had had her book wrested from her, her "nose smashed," and the Democrats had secured possession of the ballot box she was trying to protect. The picture that shows women in a most unlovely light in some regards, shows others to have been resolute and courageous beyond the average of the stronger sex. And one voter who appears to especial advantage was an unfortunate outcast, who was threatened with arrest if she did not vote illegally, refused, and when she was taken to the polling place insisted on giving her real name and declaring that she was not registered. Such an instance, and the—shall we say manliness?—of the honest women, cannot be disregarded in estimating the significance of the testimony in the Shafroth case.

Still, making allowance for these, the history of the case clearly does not sustain the radical claims made for woman suffrage. The ingenious lady who marshaled her troup into the place of registry with Democratic buttons on their bosoms, a born politician, one would say, was asked if she were a Republican, and replied: "I have always voted that ticket because my husband was a Republican, but I don't know anything about politics." To the extent that this spirit prevails, woman suffrage would increase the number of votes without changing the result. And that is probably the best that could be said for it, though it is very far from being the most that could be said against it.

"FORCED LABOR" IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It will not have been forgotten that one of the chief troubles of the Outlanders in the South African Republic who were engaged in developing the mineral resources of the Rand was that of labor, nor that one of their chief grievances, upon which they induced Great Britain to go to war, was that the local Government would do nothing to help them out of this trouble. They considered that the South African Republic owed it to them to cheapen the cost of Kafir labor and increase its trustworthiness "by appropriate legislation." The South African Republic thought differently.

After the Republic was destroyed the question by no means disappeared. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN dealt with it during his visit in South Africa. What he said was, in effect, that the Kafir who could work and would not work should be made to work — a statement which naturally aroused much consternation and opposition in Great Britain. The advent of British rule was signalized by the cutting down of Kafir wages one half. But that plan did not work. It has been abandoned by Lord MILNER, or at least postponed. The importation of Chinese coolie labor, which is undeniably tractable and undeniably cheap, is the expedient that recommends itself to Lord MILNER. A bill providing for a trial of it is now before Parliament, and has been made the subject of an interesting debate in the House of Lords.

The more this bill is examined, the more questionable does it become. That it would attain the immediate object of Lord MILNER and the Outlanders by providing a supply of cheap and trustworthy labor does not seem to be disputed. But it is vehemently insisted that it will prevent the attainment of objects even more important. One of these objects is the federation of South Africa, which is the darling project of Lord MILNER, and one of the darling projects of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The protest of a dozen Boer leaders, including Messrs. BOTHA, DELAREY, BURGER, and SMUTS, is published at Pretoria, denying that Mr. LYTTELSTON, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had any warrant for stating, in the House of Commons, that it was the desire of the people of the Transvaal to import Asiatic labor. On the contrary, they assure him, on behalf of an "overwhelming majority" of the Boers, that the Boers are opposed to it as tending to prevent the Transvaal from becoming "a white man's country." They denounce the measure as "a public calamity of the first magnitude."

Several of the bishops took part in the debate in the House of Lords, and deprecated the measure upon moral grounds. But the consideration that is most likely to carry weight is that its enactment would very much discourage the cause of "Imperialism" in Australasia. Australia and New Zealand have deliberately and effectively excluded Chinese cheap labor, upon the ground that its unquestioned economic advantages were not worth the social and civic disadvantages which it entailed. That the authorization of coolie labor would disaffect these colonies seems to be quite clear. As to South Africa itself, the feeling in favor of the measure in the Transvaal, as the Boer protest indicates, is confined to the Outlanders whose interest in the country is simply the productiveness of the mines, while in Cape Colony it seems that the feeling is unanimous against it. "Rest assured," wrote Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, in a vigorous letter to a London meeting called to protest against the project, "that Cape Colony will never federate with a Chinese-stricken province." And he goes on:

> For the Kafir native population we have some hopes that the contact with British freedom will do something to raise them in the scale of civilization; but for these Chinese bondsmen, what prospect do we offer but a deeper degradation in a condition from which they are prohibited to emerge? It is impossible to contemplate such a prospect without indignation and disgust. It is reaction in its vilest shape and throwing back the moral sense of the nation a whole century since the emancipation of the slave.

Upon the whole, it seems that the proposed importation of Chinese coolies "held to labor" may not be the line of least resistance which Lord MILNER fondly thought it to be when he proposed it.

THE JUDGES' RETIREMENT BILL.

The bill to which we have already referred for the retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals on half pay at seventy, after sixteen years' service, will come up again to-morrow in the Assembly for reconsideration. We are far from holding that there is only one side to the question involved. We think that there is some force in the argument that a Judge content to live in the simplicity that prevailed in the last generation might accumulate enough in fourteen or sixteen years to meet reasonable demands upon him at the age of seventy. But we also think that our Judges are by no means overpaid, that it is desirable to attract to the bench the very best talent of the bar, and that the dignity of the bench does require a more expensive scale of living than was practiced in the earlier days. Especially we think that the fact that a Judge at seventy who has been on the bench since he was fifty-four, or one at any age who has been on the bench twenty-five years, is not in a position to resume the practice of his profession, ought to weigh heavily in favor of the bill. The bill has received practically the unanimous support of the press at this end of the State, and has encountered no opposition from the bar. The expense involved is very insignificant, and there is no precedent established because the circumstances are wholly peculiar.

THE NEWS FROM CHE-MUL-PHO.

The first definite intelligence of the land operations of the Japanese in Korea reaches this country through the dispatches received at this office from the correspondents of The London Times at Wei-hai-Wei. The steamer of The Times with its correspondents was permitted to enter Che-mul-pho by a circuitous route, and the detailed facts as to the present and prospective situation there and the operations toward the north are extremely interesting.

Two facts are significant. The Japanese were entirely ready to seize Che-mul-pho the moment the success of the naval blow at Port Arthur was known, the two actions being a part of a well-devised plan, and the second was carried out as brilliantly as the first, the celerity and precision of the disembarkation exciting the unqualified admiration of British experts, who declared that it showed administrative perfection superior to that of any European Power. The second fact is that the Japanese by their prompt payment for all supplies and the order and discipline of their army are winning the good-will of the Koreans, no small factor in the movements that must follow. Interesting details are found in the dispatches as to the probable movements of the Russian as well as the Japanese forces to the north and in the valley of the Yalu.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Terrible tales were told not long ago about public and private wickedness in St. Louis, and it is not generally known that the condition of the city, as there revealed by the magazines and newspapers—with some incidental help from various Missouri courts—has since changed vastly for the better. Such, however, is the case, and now St. Louis and her people are so extremely good that the difference between perfection and the state to which they have attained is almost too small to measure. We make this statement confidently, not because we have received any direct information to that effect, but because we notice that an association composed of eighteen St. Louis clergymen, said to be "the best-known ministers in town," have been moved to make a united attack upon the "at homes" which ex-Gov. FRANCIS, President of the Louisiana Purchase Fair, is accustomed to hold at his home on Sunday evening! Now, of course, if St. Louis were not in a state of almost excessive sanctification, if its officials were not all disinterested patriots and its citizens not free from sizable faults and vices, this estimable band of eminent parsons would have something else to do before they tackled the Sunday evening receptions of the ex-Governor and his wife. Mind, we are not defending their choice of a night for these functions. Whatever opinion we may have on that question, unless it happens to coincide with that of the St. Louis ministers, is probably worth less than theirs, except for our own private uses, but, admitting for the sake of the argument that Sunday evening receptions are in some degree reprehensible, obviously they are not as reprehensible as any one of a dozen or more transgressions against law and morals that were until recently, according to common report, the commonplaces of St. Louis life. And naturally, if all those graver sins had not been abolished, the ministers would now be fighting those long departures from rectitude and not a short one. The ex-Governor's "at homes" are described as of the simplest character—mere gatherings of friends for quiet conversation, with no other means of entertainment provided. Fortunate, indeed, is the city where the expert moralist can find nothing worse than this to war against, and more fortunate the clergy that can win public attention for a "movement" for remedying an evil from which the public suffering and loss are as small as from this one. They have the millennium in plain sight.

—President ELIOT of Harvard wrote to The Boston Transcript last week requesting permission to give its readers "three recent examples of the inaccurate reporting from which the American public suffer—the result of hasty, careless, inferior work." The examples, of course, were all in President ELIOT'S own experience, and it must be admitted that they were pretty trying to the patience. First, he appeared in print as telling the Boston Central Labor Union that "we are told to bear one another's burdens, but to make every man's burden no heavier than the weakest can bear." What he said was, "but not to make," &c., the omission of the "not" making quite a difference, as it would in most negative sentences. Second, he was quoted as calling the strike breaker "a rather contemptible kind of hero," when the adjective he really used was "humble." Third, in a paper read in this city, President ELIOT'S words were, "The uneducated Northern whites are less tolerant of the negro than the Southern whites," and the—or a—report decked the "uneducated" of its prefix. Now, it must be admitted that these are mistakes that might occur in any newspaper—that do occur in all papers somewhat more frequently than now and then. But are they really indicative of inaccurate reporting—the results of hasty, careless, inferior work? Inaccurate and hasty, no doubt, but careless and inferior are harsh terms. It is inevitable that the preparation of newspapers should be rapid, for otherwise they would not deserve their name or serve their purpose, but the number of inaccuracies that appear in the papers is evidence of careless and inferior work only to those who forget or never observed the proportion of hits to misses made by the papers in recording day by day the doings of the world. "Inferior" to whom, pray? We all know what happens to a story as it passes from mouth to mouth in ordinary conversation, though all the mouths be anxious to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that discrepancies will appear in the testimony of honest witnesses is taken as such a matter of course in the courts that exact agreement between several accounts of anything at all complex usually excites suspicion. The average citizen in a day discusses a few topics, with which he is usually familiar, and, as the saying is, he "gets things crooked" with great frequency. The newspapers deal with everything, mostly at second hand—when it isn't at fifth or tenth hand—and, considering their innumerable opportunities for making mistakes, their approach to accuracy is wonderfully close—or ought to be regarded so by the people who know nothing of the constant and laborious efforts that render the approach possible.

—Oldest inhabitants are finding their work cut out for them this Winter, and already they have substituted for the superior air they usually wear when telling about the weather of days when weather was weather an anxious look that hints of difficulty in finding records—or recollections—that will save them from confession that the horrors of the past have been outdone. They are raking through the diaries of 1855 now to prove that this is not the first year in which such and such a harbor or bay froze over, and, though the ancient ones have as yet discovered a precedent for most that is happening, it is evident that they are not happy. Neither are the rest of us, for that matter. There was no general desire that an imitation either lifelike or deathlike of the arctic regions should be given in these latitudes, and the discomfiture of the oldest inhabitants but slightly mitigates the common dissatisfaction. And it's little comfort we can get out of the infrequent relaxations of the cold, for hardly do they begin before the Weather Bureau men receive and circulate news from the West of another frigid wave bearing down on us, and the result is that we have to shiver in anticipation as well as in reality.

—Perhaps if the automibile people would talk English more than they do they would find the public more lenient with them. For the wretched word "automobile" itself they are hardly to blame, for they, with the rest of us, virtuously tried long and vehemently to find a better one, only to fail completely, but there is no excuse at all for such terms as "chauffeur" and "garage" and "chassis," and half a hundred more cribbed from the French. Even in that language these words have no meaning that makes them particularly applicable to automobiles, and what attraction they have for folks over here is an unfathomable mystery.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Four stalwart-looking, roughly dressed citizens claiming to be detectives gave the Congressional party which attended the Hanna funeral the scare of their lives. Shortly after leaving Cleveland on the return trip the Assistant Sergeant at Arms saw in the dining car four men who plainly had no connection with the party. They were asked about their business, and gave the prompt and rough reply that their business was not the business of any man on the train. When further pressed, they finally declared they were detectives.

Senator Kean of New Jersey, who is a railway power, heard the reply and made an uneasy report to some of his associates in a rear car.

"They look to me like train robbers," he said to Senator Beveridge. "I am confident they are not detectives."

There were thirty Senators and Representatives on the train. A conference was speedily called and, without regard to party differences, an agreement was reached. The evident purpose of the four burly citizens, according to unanimous Senate and House opinion, was to wait until the Congressmen had retired for the night and then appropriate watches and pocketbooks.

Somebody asked how many revolvers were in the Congressional party. Not even Senator McCreary, who has been Governor of Kentucky, had a weapon of any kind. Until Alliance was reached the four burly citizens were permitted to have their own way. Here the train stopped and they were ejected. Inquiry later developed the fact they were really detectives as they had professed to be.

***

F. Ross Thompson of Washington, Penn., who is a letter carrier of the rural free delivery service, and the first one appointed in his county, has addressed a letter to President Roosevelt which will be delivered by Representative Acheson. With it will come to the President an old copy of the New Testament in the German language. Following is a copy of the letter:

"I beg leave to present you with this copy of the New Testament in German. The age of the book is noteworthy, and the language is more familiar to you than to me, since I am an Irishman. I am a resident of Washington County, Penn., and have voted the Republican ticket ever since the party was organized. I am in my seventy-seventh year, and hope to be present at your inauguration. May the reading of the volume be a guide to you in your high and responsible position as ruler of this great Nation of ours is my wish."

Kindliness of W. C. Whitney.

Any case of trouble appealed to him. A classmate came in one Winter evening and said that he had seen a sick woman on the street with a baby in her arms, that he could do nothing for her because she was in terror of the hospital and the police. Whitney went out with his classmate and spent two hours walking the streets to find the woman again. He would always give the best of everything to others and take the worst for himself, and he would submit to great inconvenience in order to extend hospitality or accommodation.

He was a man of fine character. He had noble traits. He was not religious and never was heard to talk about conduct, but he had a good code and he lived up to it.—Prof. Sumner in Yale Alumni Weekly.

Missouri Free School Book Amendment.

A Constitutional amendment providing free schoolbooks throughout the State will be voted on in Missouri next Fall, and the schemes of the Schoolbook Trust to beat it will fail.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LABOR UNIONISM DENOUNCED.

Industrial Association Declares Its Propoganda Revolutionary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—At the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America to-day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with cheers:

"The propaganda of labor unionism in the United States and the every-day practical workings thereof are revolutionary and subversive of the rights of labor and of the employers of labor and of the laws of the land; above all, they are destructive of the rights and liberties of the great body of the people, irrespective of their affiliation with unionism or with employers of labor.

"The present condition of Anarchy and contempt for law and the constituted authorities brought about by lawless leaders and members of labor unions has forced on peace-loving citizens of the United States the necessity demanding that the names and whereabouts of these lawbreakers who practice intimidation, boycotting, picketing, destruction of property, and who commit assaults upon their fellow-laborers or commit other crimes in the name of labor be made known for the protection of all law-abiding people, and for the best interest of labor itself and to the end that justice may be meted out."

The Executive Committee was directed to ascertain the identity of offensive persons indicated in the resolution and to report them to each member of the association. A resolution condemning the use of the union label was also adopted.

Frederick E. Matson of Indianapolis, speaking against the anti-injunction bill now before Congress, said: "The bill simply provides that conduct which from time immemorial the law has made a crime shall be a crime no longer. A band of labor agitators may conspire to destroy your buildings by fire, or to demolish them with rocks or battering rams, and though you know this in advance you are absolutely helpless. You may stand by and watch your savings for fifty years or more go up in smoke or dust, but under this law you could not restrain or prevent."

GARVIN'S PLEA FOR HARMONY.

Rhode Island's Governor Talks on a United Democracy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Clubs to-night Gov. Garvin spoke for a united Democracy, as follows:

"The majority of the people have had more than enough of foreign complications and exploitations to the neglect of domestic concerns. Regular Democrats, bolting Democoras, and a multitude of Republicans are demanding the restoration of a government by and for the people. They are tired of the despotism of unscrupulous trusts and corporations, and regard the means made use of by the dominant party to restrain them as trivial and futile.

"For my part, I can see no reason why the great body of the Democrats who supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896 should not now be welcomed back into the ranks of the regular Democratic organization."

Gov. Garvin contended that the money question formed the only bone of contention among the Democrats, but he held that this was not for the present pressing or vital. On the question of platform the Governor thought that any supporters of Mr. Bryan who would prefer to indorse the Kansas City platform might well yield that "inconsequent preference" for the sake of harmony.

THE COMANCHE LOSES RUDDER.

Clyde Liner Is Towed Into Charleston—Not Otherwise Damaged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—The Clyde Line steamship Comanche, Capt. Platt, bound from New York to Charleston and Jacksonville, lost her rudder about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three miles off Charleston Bar, and the fog being heavy, dropped anchor and remained there all night. To-day the Arapahoe of the same line, bound for Jacksonville, spoke the Comanche, and on arriving here sent tugs to her relief.

The Comanche was towed into the harbor and docked without trouble. Capt. Platt is unable to account for the loss of the rudder, and does not know whether or not it was defective. Save the loss of the rudder, the ship is unhurt. Some of the 175 passengers went to Jacksonville this afternoon by rail, others will go to-morrow by the Seminole.

When Marshall Clyde of the Clyde Line was asked yesterday concerning the report of the Comanche being disabled he said: "I have received only one dispatch concerning her, and that states that she is being towed into Charleston with her rudder disabled. There is no other damage, and all on board are well."

PANAMA CANAL QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any possibility that the new stockholders of the Panama Canal Company—I mean the taxpayers of the United States—have before them visions of another shipbuilding trust? Financial forecasters inform us there will be no lessening of currency in our money centres by reason of the call the Secretary of the Treasury is to make upon the banks of the country on account of the $40,000,000 payment to be made to the stockholders of the new Panama Canal Company. If this be true, is it because the real owners of that company are enterprising promoters and citizens of the United States who have secured control of the shares of the old canal company held largely by the French populace at a few centimes on the franc?

Outside of a few magazine articles written in the interest of the new Panama Canal Company, has there been exhibited any feeling or enthusiasm by merchants, importers, and exporters, or boards of trade of seaport cities of our country for this canal by the means promulgated by this Congress? On the contrary, has there not been an atmosphere of apathy through it all?

Supposing upon investigation hereafter by expert accountants it were found that the shares of the new Panama Canal Company held in France under various names were really controlled by a small group of smart Americans who, upon the final ratification of the treaty, and payment by Secretary Shaw of the amount stipulated, had actually cleaned up the modest sum of $20,000,000, clear from all "extraordinary expenses"; how then would the honorable Senators, now about to vote for ratification, feel about it? W. E. P.

New York, Feb. 21, 1904.

FRIENDSHIP OF RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I attended last week a lecture delivered before the Liberal Culture Club by Charles J. Murphy on Russia and the Russians, in which I was much interested, and which changed a strong feeling I had in favor of the cause of Japan. If Mr. Murphy will explain away the cause of the hostility of the Russian Government against the Jews I will espouse the side of Russia.

I am glad that Mr. Murphy raised the question of the cause of Russia sending over her fleet in 1862-63, and with all the counter-denials, including Henry Clews and Mr. W. E. Gladstone's letters, Mr. Murphy has proved his case, as any one will see by the statement of Mr. Frederick W. Seward, son of the Secretary of State at that time, the only man living who knows the truth. I am glad the facts have come out, and this will no doubt cause a change of sentiment in favor of the Russians among the American people, as we certainly owe Russia a debt of gratitude for her action in our favor at that critical period of our history.

WILLIAM M. SEMNACHER.

New York, Feb. 22, 1904.

Favors Returned.

British rejoicing over Japanese successes is not wholly unaffected, perhaps, by the remembrance of the Muscovite jeers that greeted every Boer victory at the beginning of the South African war.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

PRINTED IN BALTIMORE AGAIN.

The News Gets Out an Issue at Home Two Weeks After the Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Just two weeks ago to-day, the newspapers of Baltimore with a single exception, were burned out in the great fire. With commendable enterprise the publishers got out their issues by going outside the city and utilizing plants in Washington and Philadelphia. This afternoon the Baltimore News printed its first issue on its own presses thus being the first paper to rise superior to all obstacles and resume business as before the disaster. In the past two weeks, the News has purchased the plant of the Philadelphia Times, removed the same to Baltimore, set it up in what had been a brass foundry and issued a newspaper to-day, covering all the news both foreign and local up to the time of going to press.

Carpenters were putting the finishing touches on the editorial room while reporters and copy readers worked. Masons and mechanics wielded their tool where the linotype machines clicked and the Hoe presses whirred. The odors of sawdust, mortar, and printers' ink were interfused, but the presses, machines, and engines did the work demanded effectively. The printing of papers to-day began only a few minutes before the regular scheduled time, and the various news sources in the city were covered up to a late hour this afternoon.

Editorially the News says to-day in part: "The News is printed in Baltimore today for the first time since the great fire. To get its new plant into running order in quarters which though offering every advantage of space, were almost literally without form and void, and in the brief space of a fortnight, was a task of enormous difficulty.

"It has been accomplished, and to-day we once more present to our readers a home made newspaper after an interruption of exactly two weeks. As is not surprising, however, some last touches prove to be necessary before we shall be able to turn out with the customary facility of our presses on time and in good shape, a large newspaper, such as we had designed to issue on the first day of resumption at Baltimore. But we expect to have no difficulty in doing this twenty-four hours hence."

Physicians' Fees from Rich Patients.

With regard to the enormous fees sometimes charged for attendance on wealthy people, to which so much exception is taken by persons who have nothing whatever to do with the matter, we can see no good reason for finding fault with them. Suppose the patient is a millionaire, who spends hundreds of thousands yearly on the mere pleasures and luxuries of life, and who cannot possibly get more out of existence than he does. When illness attacks him all the delight of life vanishes and his money is powerless to help him. With death staring him in the face he would gladly give half his wealth to any one whose skill could avert death and restore him to health; but no physician drives such a bargain with him in his dire extremity; and, after all, the largest bill ever yet sent in is small compared to what the patient would pay to a lawyer for gaining a suit, or expend on one or other of his costly pleasures when he is in health. To the honor of the profession, be it said, there are very few instances on record of large fees being charged to those whom the doctor knew to be in such circumstances that it would be difficult for them to pay them; while hundreds of instances are known of the most generous treatment of patients in poor circumstances by men who are in the habit of receiving large sums for everything they do.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

St. Louis's 140th Anniversary.

One hundred and forty years ago to-day [Sunday, Feb. 14] Auguste Chouteau, then thirteen years old, arrived at what is now the site of St. Louis and began the founding of the city. With him were thirty men, who were of the Pierre Laclede Liguest expedition, which set out from New Orleans, Aug. 3, 1763, seeking a site for a fur trading post. Liguest, (who is familiarly known as Laclede,) had obtained from Governor General Kerlerec of Louisiana exclusive right to the fur trade with the Missouri and other tribes of Indians. He had organized the firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co. for the purpose of operating under this valuable charter. Gilbert Antoine de St. Maxent was his senior partner. On Aug. 3, 1763, with his sturdy band, he embarked from New Orleans. The expedition stopped at Fort de Chartres, near Kaskaskia, Ill., where the party spent the Winter. But Laclede, with a few followers, pushed up the river, selected the site for his trading post, marked it by blazing the trees, and then returned to the fort. The first of the following February he directed young Chouteau to proceed up the river without him, find the site selected, and there set the men to work building huts for the establishment of the post. On Feb. 14, 1764, the expedition came ashore at St. Louis.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Judge Parker's Silence.

A good many people seem restive under the omission of Judge Parker of New York to exploit his views on public questions. They say they would like to know what the Judge believes in. They are anxious to ascertain if he is the man for the hour, &c. Well, what can he do? He is on the bench—not in a position where he must consider and discuss the troubles of the body politic. For him to speak now would put him in the position of an office seeker—a man bidding for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Perhaps there ought to be present satisfaction with the knowledge that he is a Democrat, and has been before the people as a Democrat. He has a good deal of association with the man whose simple platform, "I am a Democrat," used to have a great deal of popularity. If he is all right in the general line of Democracy, he ought to be able to get himself in line on current issues. Anyhow, we can wait. The time when a decision as to the leadership must be positively made is still a good many weeks off.—Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

The Kaiser's Versatility.

Emperor William is claiming credit for the suggestion that an agreement be made to preserve China intact. The Emperor, in addition to being an artist, musician, poet, yachtsman, &c., now presents himself as a diplomat.—Washington Star.

KEEP A-MOVIN'.

The Rev. Edwin E. Ide in Baltimore News.

There is a saying, new and bright,
Rather catchy, too, and trite,
Sounded in your ears and mine,
When halting near the fire-line;
A saying never heard before
In easy-going Baltimore—
"Keep a-movin'."

It strikes you as a funny right,
Nowhere to rest, nowhere to light,
To be kept upon the run
By the lad with sword and gun.
Such a thing ne'er was before
In easy-going Baltimore—
"Keep a-movin'."

Try it for yourself some day;
Stop, and you will hear them say:
"Hi, there Mister, don't stand still!"
And with quickened pace you will,
As you never did before
In easy-going Baltimore—
"Keep a-movin'."

But it's just the word for you,
Just the thing we ought to do,
If we'd have a fairer town
When the ghastly walls are down;
Must we, as never heretofore,
In the liveller Baltimore—
"Keep a-movin'."

VENEZUELA DECISION IS FOR THE ALLIES

Hague Court Grants Preferential Treatment of Their Claims.

SPEECH BY M. MURAVIEFF

President of the Tribunal Says the Russo-Japanese War Is a Serious Set-Back to the Cause of Progress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 23.—Contrary to anticipation, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, The Hague court has decided in favor of the preferential payment of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in the settlement of the Venezuela claims.

The court considers that it is outside its competence to decide as to the action or jurisdiction of the Mixed Commissions in Venezuela, or the nature of the military operations of the blockading powers, or whether the latter exhausted every available means before using force.

A stipulation accompanies the judgment that the United States is requested to watch over its due execution.

At the close of the proceedings the President of the tribunal, M. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, declared that the court had arived at its decision after a minute examination, conducted in a spirit of strict impartiality.

M. Muravieff deplored the fact that the proceedings of the court, which began in an atmosphere of peace, closed amid the first echoes of a terrible conflict. This conflict, he said, was a serious setback to the cause of progress. In spite of the highest aspirations no nation was free from the danger of attack from an unexpected quarter.

War, said M. Muravieff, was justifiable only as an act of self-defense where it was necessary to uphold honor or liberty, but a just Providence would decide between righteous claims and mere frivolous pretensions.

The Hague court, said M. Muravieff in conclusion, held to the principles of truth and justice, and had reason to hope that it had a sublime mission in the future.

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 22.—The Arbitration Tribunal, which has been considering the demand of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela, has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy—have the right to a preference of 30 per cent. of the customs duties at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, the litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure and divide equally the costs of the tribunal.

In giving judgment the tribunal points out that it has been guided by international law and the equity of the case; that the protocols signed at Washington since Feb. 13, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, whereof the obligatory nature cannot be doubtful, form the legal basis of its sentence; that the tribunal is not competent to question the jurisdiction of the mixed commissions at Caracas, or to judge their action or the character of the warlike operations of the blockading powers, or to decide whether the three blockading powers exhausted all pacific means to prevent the necessity for employing force.

The tribunal decides that it is only in a position to certify that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain; that after the hostilities no formal treaty of peace was concluded; that the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they had received full satisfaction for all their claims, and, further, that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration.

The tribunal declares that it found and recognized in these facts precious evidence in favor of the great principle of arbitration in all phases of international conflict. In adhering to the protocols the blockaders could not have intended to renounce their acquired rights, or their privileged, de facto position. The Government of Venezuela itself had recognized in principle the well-founded nature of their claims, while it had not recognized those of the non-blockading powers, and until the end of January, 1903, made not the slightest protest against the claims for preferential treatment.

Throughout the diplomatic negotiations, it is stated, Venezuela constantly distinguished between the allied powers and the neutrals. These latter, not having protested against the claims for preference of the blockading powers, either at the time the war stopped or immediately after the signature of the protocol of Feb. 13, the Government of Venezuela only agreed in respect to the allied powers to offer special guarantees for the fulfillment of its engagements.

It is stated that the good faith which should direct international relations imposes the duty on the tribunal of declaring that the words "all claims" employed by the Venezuelan representative in the negotiations with the representatives of the allied powers could relate only to those powers. Neutrals could in some respect profit by the circumstances created by the operations of the war without acquiring new rights, the rights already acquired remaining absolutely intact.

THE DECISION REGRETTED.

Believed in Washington It Encourages the Collection of Claims by Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A prominent official of the State Department, when the press dispatch relative to the decision in the Venezuela arbitration was shown to him, stated that while the department regretted exceedingly the precedent which The Hague Tribunal had made in this case, there was nothing for the United States to do but accept the result philosophically as binding.

The mere question of time when the United States should receive from Venezuela the amount of the awards in her favor was, it was stated, the smallest consideration. What the Government disliked was to admit the principle that by a mere show of naval force a creditor nation could secure precedence in the payment of debt over another nation which did not exercise such force. It was regarded as a premium on violence and as tending to discourage nations which were disposed to settle their claims by the peaceful methods of diplomacy.

The Venezuelan Government, while the principal party, nominally, to the proceeding before The Hague Tribunal, was really indifferent as to which power should be paid first, recognizing the fact that they must all be paid in some order. That Government has been carrying out the undertaking reached in the protocols which terminated the allies' intervention, to set apart 30 per cent. of the customs receipts at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, month by month, and the money has been placed in bank, awaiting The Hague court's decision.

The fund accumulated up to date will be paid over to England, Germany, and Italy, as well as 30 per cent. of the subsequent customs collections at the ports named until the claims of these powers shall be satisfied in full.

This probably will take about two years, and after that the claims of the non-allied, or peace, powers will be taken up and paid pro rata.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Confirmations by the Senate:

W. Cameron Forbes, Massachusetts, to be a member of the Philippine Commission, and to proceed as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Police Luke E. Wright.

Trevanyon L. Mathews, Marshal, District of Nebraska.

POSTMASTERS.

New York—Beth Allen, Dannemora.

New Jersey—Andrew Mercer, Lodi; C. V. Hopkins, Boonton.

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN DEAD.

Editor of Dictionary of National Biography Dies in London.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sir Leslie Stephen is dead.

Though ill-health compelled Sir Leslie Stephen to resign the editorship of the Dictionary of National Biography before it was completed, that great work was chiefly due to his labors, and will remain the principal monument of his knowledge and extraordinary industry.

Sir Leslie, then Mr. Stephen, resigned the editorship of The Cornhill Magazine in 1882 in order to devote himself exclusively to the late George Smith's enterprise. Twenty-one volumes were published under his sole editorship. His assistant, Sidney Lee, became joint editor with him in 1890, and in the Spring of 1891, owing to continued ill-health, Mr. Stephen was compelled to resign his part in the editorship. He continued to be a contributor to the Dictionary, and almost every volume of it contains memoirs from his pen.

Sir Leslie Stephen was born in 1832. His father was the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, the author of "Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography." After a distinguished career at Cambridge, where he was for several years Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Leslie Stephen went to London and engaged in literary pursuits. He was editor of The Cornhill Magazine for eleven years, from 1871 till the Dictionary of National Biography was begun. In 1883 he was elected to the lectureship of English Literature at Cambridge, but his ill-health compelled him to give this post up after a year.

In 1902 Mr. Stephen was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in recognition of his services to literature. He was married twice, first to the youngest daughter of the novelist Thackeray, and three years after her death, which was in 1875, to Miss Julia Prinsep Duckworth.

Among Sir Leslie's best-known separate works are "Hours in a Library," the first series of which appeared in 1874, and had an immediate success; "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "The Science of Ethics," "Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking," "An Agnostic's Apology," and "Studies of a Biographer."

At the time of his death Sir Leslie was President of the Ethical Society and an Honorary Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

LOVED TO COAST AT NINETY.

Abijah F. Tillou, Farmer, Shoemaker, and Capitalist, Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—Abijah F. Tillou, South Orange's famous nonogenarian, who at the age of four score and ten years used to delight to coast down hill, "belly-whoppers," on a sled of his own construction, died last night at his home on Ridgewood Road, aged ninety-three years. Mr. Tillou was probably one of the best-known men in Essex County, and was personally known to every man, woman, and child in South Orange, many of whom called him "Uncle 'Bige." He was educated in district and private schools, and grew up as a farmer, but early started a cider mill of his own and later became a shoemaker.

During the latter part of his life he devoted his entire time to looking after his property and real estate. He is known to have been one of the most wealthy men in the county, and held mortgages on a large number of homes. In January of last year he retired from the Directorate of the Orange National Bank, after having been on the board for twenty years.

Mr. Tillou was of French Huguenot descent, and his family was noted for its longevity. He was married sixty-four years ago. He was a life-long Presbyterian and was a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church in South Orange for many years. He was once a Village Trustee. Politically he was a Republican.

FRANCE'S COSTLY PROGRAMME.

Millions for Schools to Replace Instruction by Religious Orders.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—According to a report submitted to the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Buisson, (Radical Socialist,) the suppression of instruction in France by the religious orders will be expensive.

This step, M. Buisson says, will entail the erection of new schools costing $12,800,000 and an annual expense for teachers of $1,300,000.

IN THE SHOPS.

Linen waist patterns in the natural colored linens, deep tones, are among the smart ones in this year's styles. One of these has a design of fleur de lis, white upon the deep linen colored ground, only a few of the blossoms decorating the front of the waist, perhaps three, and these of life size.

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A striking design in silk hosiery is in red and black. The foundation color and the greater part of the stocking is of red, the lower part in the back being of black, broad bands of black coming around to the front like the front of a shoe and having the appearance of being tied with bow knots, also of black, at intervals over the red.

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A pretty pair of black silk stockings has stripes of the silk and fine lace work alternating, these stripes running lengthwise and being about an inch wide.

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A parasol which has a quaint old-time effect is in colors and soft brown tones. Around the lower edge is a rather narrow band of small flowers in bright tones, chiefly red. Above this the parasol is a warm brown gradually lightening in shade as it nears the top. This is not in a solid color but in a mixed, indescribable design.

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The fine linen embroidered waists are particularly beautiful this year. To give fullness they have tucks running down a short distance from the shoulder seams. Below is the embroidered design in a delicate pattern of some kind, and there may be a plait down the centre of the front, or in place of this there is a band of fine tucks running the full length of the waist. These thin waists, as a rule, have the stocks, one thin piece of the linen, embroidered and made on them.

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All kinds of fine bags, chatelaine and hand bags, as well as card cases and purses, have the frames and chains in the former and the corners in the latter of the pompeiian metal, the dull green verdigris finish. The leathers made up with this metal are the finest imported ones, having delightful green tones.

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A bow for the hair is a simple unwired one of blue velvet of rather a bright shade. Set on to this is a bow knot of long, slender beads threaded on wires, having a delicate opalescent effect.

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Deep ruffles of lace, Hamburg or the material, finish many of the thin waists. These are some three or more inches wide, set on at the lower edge of a deep yoke and carried around over the tops of the sleeves.

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Very large designs of flowers are seen upon the sash ribbons this year. One good design is in poppies and wheat, these in different colors and natural size. Another noticeable design is to be seen in the velvet and silk ribbons. These have a silk foundation, and gigantic leaves are raised in the velvet. They are of a lighter shade than the silk, and tone in with it.

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Curtains made of the jingle shells which are to be found along the coast on the Sound are not inexpensive. They have one at the Woman's Exchange which cost $75. There are 7,000 shells in it, and the maker, an elderly woman, cleaned each shell with acid, bored two holes in each for stringing, and then put the curtain together.

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One of the embroidery designs in field flowers which is attractive is a daisy pattern upon a table centrepiece. Large centres with a white couched edge and the pattern stamped inside this cost $1.50. The [illegible] with a broad band of [illegible] worked in white and green.

SENATORS IN HOT DEBATE

Hoar and Foraker Called to Order for Violating Rules.

STATEMENT IS CONTRADICTED

Trouble Originates Over Massachusetts Senator's Explanation of His Speech on the Isthmian Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Hoar and Mr. Foraker had a personal debate in the Senate to-day that for a time was most animated over Mr. Hoar's explanation of his former speech on the Isthmian Canal situation.

The two Senators stood within two or three feet of each other and talked back and forth directly. They gesticulated earnestly, and spoke with great emphasis, frequently punctuating their remarks with expressions of mutual regard.

Each asserted more than once that the other was mistaken, and as frequently the statement was made that each had been misunderstood. The situation was quite tense, and endured for several minutes until the presiding officer called attention to violation of the rules of debate.

The immediate point of dispute was the question whether at the time of Mr. Hoar's former speech denial had been made of the President's complicity in the Panama affair, Mr. Hoar contending that no such denial had been made.

When Mr. Foraker said it had been the Massachusetts Senator replied in so many words "that I deny."

Mr. Hoar charged that Mr. Foraker had done him an injustice, but the latter replied that such was not the case. On the contrary, the injustice had been done to him (Foraker.)

Every Senator knew that the President had denied the complicity charge through the press, said Mr. Foraker, and, in view of that denial, he had absolute faith in the President and his Administration. His complaint was that Mr. Hoar had put the President in a false light.

Mr. Hoar replied that the President should make his communications to the Congress and not to the press, and Mr. Foraker replied that that, too, had been done.

Mr. Hoar began his speech early in the session by announcing his intention of voting for the canal treaty, and then began his explanation of his former speech on the subject. He complained of the criticisms of his utterances at that time, saying that they had been misunderstood and misrepresented, and contended that his intention on that occasion had been to secure full information concerning the Panama revolt and not to cast reflection on the President, as, on the contrary, he had the highest regard for that official.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hoar made complaint of the speech made by Mr. Foraker in criticism of his previous address, and when Mr. Hoar concluded Mr. Foraker, in reply, said that if he had on the former occasion misunderstood Mr. Hoar, he was not the only Senator who had done so. Mr. Foraker referred to the fact that Mr. Hoar, in his first speech, had quoted a number of official telegrams bearing on the situation in Panama, drawing the conclusion that the United States had encouraged the Panama revolution and then had taken the spoils.

Mr. Hoar interrupted Mr. Foraker to say that this was not his conclusion, but the conclusion of others, and that he had mentioned the fact. On the contrary, he had spoken in praise of the President.

Mr. Foraker said the Massachusetts Senator had spoken in terms of praise of the President, "but of what avail is all that when coupled with the Senator's interpretation of the telegrams, and that in the face of what the President had said about having no complicity in the Panama uprising?"

Mr. Hoar said he had no doubt of Mr. Foraker's sincerity, "but," he said, "I cannot reconcile his expression of respect for me with his expression of disbelief of what I say is my position."

Mr. Foraker said he was merely following Mr. Hoar's example, who had both praised and criticised the President in his former speech.

"The Senator totally perverts what I said," replied Mr. Hoar. "He did so on the previous occasion, and he does so now, and he does that, not from any desire to do so, but solely because of his being in a very zealous and heated frame of mind."

"To whom," asked Mr. Foraker, "did the Senator refer as a policeman?" alluding to a former speech made by Mr. Hoar in which he compared the United States in the Panama affair to a big policeman who manacled a small man and then seized the spoils.

Mr. Hoar replied that he did not mean the President, and he insisted that Mr. Foraker had undertaken to interpret his meaning by separating a statement of his speech from the context.

When the controversy between Messrs. Hoar and Foraker had been concluded Mr. Carmack took the floor. He said he had no desire to participate in "the laundry work going on on the other side," but that he wanted to speak to another branch of the canal question. His remarks constituted a severe arraignment of Minister Bunau-Varilla, and included a review of his connection with the Panama Canal, based on official French documents which were quoted.

EXHAUSTION PARALYZES BOY.

Little Messenger Is Found Lying Unconscious in the Bronx.

A woman passing through Bathgate Avenue at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street last night found Frank Depold, fourteen years old, of 632 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, unconscious on the road. The boy is a messenger of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, stationed at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Dr. Kern of Fordham Hospital found the boy exhausted from overwork, he said, and he declared the lad's lower limbs paralyzed temporarily. The boy said he had had seventeen messages in various parts of the Bronx during the day, and he had walked till he could not remember anything more.

The last message was left at a house near Bathgate Avenue, at 6:30 o'clock. He was found about 8:30 o'clock, after lying in the road two hours.

Depold said he thought he must have walked sixty miles yesterday. Dr. Kerns said the boy hardly walked that much, but his examination, he said, showed that exhaustion was the cause of the boy's condition. Depold lives with his aunt, Mrs. Nieman. His parents are both dead.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, entertained to-day at a large luncheon at the Arlington Hotel, where she has been a guest for the past six weeks. The luncheon was served in the Vermont Avenue suite, which was beautifully decorated in pink roses and white lilacs, and lighted by pink-shaded candles. The company included Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Dryden, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Warder, Mrs. Witener, Mrs. Hornblower, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Sternburg, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Alger, Mrs. Charles Pike of Chicago, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Patten, and Miss Louise Kinsey.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who are spending a few days with Mrs. Rockefeller's parents, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, at the Arlington.

Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, has been obliged to cancel all social engagements owing to an attack of rheumatism which is confining her to her room.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, will leave to-morrow for several weeks' visit in New York.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The temporary sojourners at the country places return this morning and take up the routine. Sewing classes and bridge are among the recreations planned for to-day. Departures for the South still continue in numbers, and nearly all the watering places in the semi-tropics have representative New York gatherings. Miss Leary will have a meeting of her sewing class this afternoon.

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An entertainment is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening for the benefit of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Polk Miller, the negro impersonator, will play old time songs, accompanying himself on the banjo. He will have a quartet of plantation darkies to assist him. There are to be dialect stories and recitations as well as singing. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, and many others. Tickets at $2 each may be obtained at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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The dance which Mrs. Friedrich Suse was to have given on Feb. 12 for her daughter, Miss Suse, and which was postponed because of the latter's illness, will take place after Easter.

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Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler gave a largely attended reception yesterday at her residence to the Dames of the Revolution and the New York State Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Among the guests were Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Gilbert L. Livingston, Miss Julia R. Livingston, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Mary Van der Poel, Mrs. French, Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Mrs. B. L. Dodd, Miss Katherine Clinton Carvel, Miss Lydia Day, Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, Mrs. P. L. Boucher, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, and many others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones spent several days in Baltimore on their way to their Southern plantation in order to visit their daughter, who is at school in Catonsville. Miss Jones, who is sixteen years old, will not make her début until the Winter of 1906-7.

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Mrs. Stilson Hutchins is to be the guest of Mrs. Jesse Tyson at Cyburne, near Baltimore. Dr. Smith Hollins McKim and Mrs. McKim, (Miss Emerson,) who are now at Palm Beach, will spend several days in Baltimore on their way back to New York.

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The next meeting of the Whist Club will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria and Mrs. Borrowe will be the hostess. The last was at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.

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The attendants of Miss Cornelia Peabody at her wedding on April 20 to Thomas King in St. Thomas's Church will be the little Misses Constance Peabody, Priscilla Peabody, and Miss Katherine Oakman as flower girls; the Misses Hortense Howland, Irene King, Stella Elkins, Rosalind Fish, Blanche Shoemaker, Helen Oakman, Marjorie Motley, and Louisine Peters, bridesmaids, and as maid of honor, Miss Marian Haven. Rufus King will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Bertram Cruger, R. W. Ingham, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Henry S. Ferguson, James T. Soutter, George Morgan, Morgan Goetchius, and Macdonald Mason.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a house party at Ferncliff over Sunday. Her guests returned this morning to New York.

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Ernest Iselin and Miss Whittier, who were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, returned to New York this morning.

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The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held on Thursday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 229 Madison Avenue.

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The first meeting of the sewing class arranged by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster met yesterday afternoon. This class will hold meetings every Monday, as already announced. The articles made will go to the Infant Orphan Asylum.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman are at Arden for a few days. They went on Saturday for the double holiday.

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The annual reception at the Metropolitan Club took place last evening. It was preceded by a number of dinners given by various members of the club. This is one occasion when members bring their families and guests to participate in any general club function. An orchestra furnished music, and the clubhouse was elaborately decorated with palms and cut flowers. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, the Misses Kane, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Col. and Mrs. G. B. M. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd.

EVENTS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Society people came out to Tuxedo for Washington's Birthday celebration in large numbers, although many were disappointed in the weather during the morning.

The squash championship was the chief feature of the day, and was witnessed by a jolly gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter entertained a large party at luncheon to-day, including Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lafoque, Mr. Edward De P. Livingston, and H. Cruger Oakley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele entertained a party at luncheon and dinner to-night, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stanton, Miss Stanton, Miss Burnes, and Miss Steele.

H. Cruger Oakley entertained a party of eight at dinner at the clubhouse to-night.

Among other guests at the club were Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Rives, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Joseph McAnerney, Charles G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Pearson, R. T. Crane, Loring Hildreth, Count and Countess Brildingiss of Vienna, C. Lumholtz, Henry G. Gray, Jonathan Thompson, W. R. Grace, Jr., J. P. Grace, A. Stewart Wakler, Mrs. Best, Miss Best, James P. Lee, R. B. Cutting, Miss Cutting, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany.

MARRIED HALF A CENTURY.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Chapin Celebrate Golden Wedding.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Chapin celebrated their golden wedding yesterday with a reception at the home of their son, Dr. H. D. Chapin, 51 West Fifty-first Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin were married Feb. 22, 1854, in the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. John M. Krebs. They have five sons, three of them married, and three grandchildren, all residing in New York. Their eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Charles Brookes Chapin, is pastor of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church. Their second son, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, is a practicing physician. Their other sons, Barton Chapin, Robert Smith Chapin, and Louis Ward Chapin, are engaged in business pursuits.

Dr. Chapin is a graduate of Yale, class of '47. He studied theology in Union Seminary, New York, and in Princeton Seminary, New Jersey. He was licensed in October, 1853, and ordained in October, 1854, by the Presbytery of New York. For twelve years he was engaged in pastoral work, in this city, in Steubenville, Ohio, and in Trenton, N. J. In 1867 he became engaged in educational work, and for thirty-seven years has been at the head of the Chapin Collegiate School in this city.

Mayor McClellan's Uncle Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

DRIFTON, Penn., Feb. 22.—Major Arthur McClellan, a brother of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, died suddenly of heart disease at his home here to-day. He was an uncle of Mayor McClellan of New York City and of Dr. George B. McClellan, of Philadelphia. He wash sixty-five years old and a Civil War veteran.

ANTI-WAR TALK IN HOUSE

Burton of Ohio Would Return to the Ways of Peace.

OPPOSES NAVAL ALLOWANCE

Minority Leader Williams Explains Position of Democrats on Pending Measure and Its Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A sensation was created in the House to-day when Representative Theodore E. Burton, Republican, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, who has just returned from Ohio after an unsuccessful fight for Mr. Hanna's seat in the Senate, made an impassioned attack on the naval programme.

Opposing the Naval Appropriation bill, Mr. Burton appealed for an abandonment of the military tendencies of modern days and a return to the old times when, as he said, America stood for peace instead of war.

He has always been a loyal Republican, yet his speech to-day was generally accepted as a veiled attack upon President Roosevelt. Though Mr. Burton mentioned no names, every word of his speech was leveled at the policy of the President.

"Our true glory," he said, "rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. Oh, but you say, this is merely a defensive measure; we will attack nobody, but somebody may attack us. How similar that is to the words of Uriah Heep when he said: 'We know we are very 'umble, but we are afraid that other people who are not 'umble will get the start of us.'

"Is there no voice to be raised among us in favor of making advancement in the line of settling the world's controversies in an amicable manner? Are we to go ahead of other nations in our naval programme? In comparison to us France and Germany are abating in their efforts for a greater navy. It is the United States that is going ahead with the greatest rapidity in preparing for war."

He quoted from the Democratic platform of 1900 declaring against militarism, and appealed to the Democrats to vote against the bill.

"Is that idea outlawed since 1900?" he demanded, turning so as to face the Democrats. "If so, how long does it take for a declaration in a party platform to be outlawed? Are you going to vote for a hundred-million-dollar Naval bill here to-day?

"We should cry halt," he said, again addressing his Republican associates, "on every measure that looks toward war. It should not be a party question. One gentleman opposed this bill because the material is made by a trust. You will never defeat this naval programme by any popgun like that.

"There is a broader ground—its effect upon the future of this great Nation, upon citizenship here and everywhere. Shall that citizenship, with its aspirations for the future, look toward amity and good-will or shall it look toward the bloody days of wars?

"I am unable to vote for a bill that carries so large an amount as this. I am unable to stand for a bill that declares that the United States which ought to be the herald of peace and the leader in all great movements of civilization, shall double and treble and quadruple its navy, all under the pretense that it is in the interests of peace.

"You will not make the world think it is in the interests of peace. I doubt if you believe yourselves in your inner consciousness that the battleships and cruisers and torpedo boats mean peace. They mean rather gratification of the desire that we should soon enjoy the triumphs of the sea again.

"I believe in an efficient naval force, one which, as President Harrison said, 'Man for man and gun for gun,' should be the best in the world. But this programme is something widely different from that. This is a programme far more ambitious, emphatically showing what the future policy of this country will be."

Mr. Burton denounced the programme as one of the modern spirit of jingoism and thirst for the excitement of war and as aiming to make of the United States an international swashbuckler. "What is the reason for the great expenditure of $96,000,000?" asked Mr. Burton, and answered by declaring that it means that this country is but inviting the nations of the earth to attack us, and that this country is going to enter a field opposite to that occupied in the past, and seek to control the politics of the world.

Mr. Williams said Mr. Burton had placed the minority in an unfair attitude by asking them why, in view of their declaration for peace in the Kansas City platform, they did not oppose these expenditures. He said to do this would mean that vessels now building would rust at their docks and that the sailors would go unfed.

Reviewing the appropriations for the army and navy and fortifications, Mr. Williams said that such large sums were being expended for war purposes that the River and Harbor Committee, of which Mr. Burton is Chairman, could not bring in a bill, and that Government buildings could not be constructed. He said when a country goes "world powering," it must go about with a chip on its shoulder and be prepared.

Mr. Burton said his remarks were not to be construed to mean that work should be brought to a standstill on ships under construction or that the navy should not be maintained, but what he did mean was that there should be a great modification of the bill. No River and Harbor bill was being reported, he said, because there was now $38,000,000 lying in the Treasury to be expended on river and harbor work, to which $8,000,000 was to be added by the Sundry Civil bill, twice as much as had ever been expended in any one year. In view of this he said it would be futile to bring in a River and Harbor bill.

The first incident of the day was an unsuccessful effort by the minority to secure an adjournment on account of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The motion was lost by 98 to 105, and the House went into Committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. With the bill still pending the House adjourned.

JEWS AS AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

Dr. Silverman's Plea—Fillingham Calls Bishop Potter Our First Citizen.

At the one hundred and forty-seventh meeting and banquet of the New York Universalist Club at the St. Denis Hotel last night the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman spoke on "The Jew as a Patriot," in the course of which he said:

"There is no Jewish nation, and there never will be a Jewish nation. The few Zionists who make so much noise in the world do not represent Jewish sentiment. There is no general movement for the restoration of Palestine or any of the places mentioned in ancient history. The Jewish national history was closed by the downfall of Jerusalem and the burning of the Temple. We believe in the Millenium, when all the world will worship the same God and regard all men as brethren.

"George Washington is to us a second Moses. Moses came to redeem Israel from bondage, and George Washington came to redeem mankind from tyranny and monarchy, and when the Union was effected a gate was opened through which the persecuted Jews of Europe could come here to enjoy freedom and liberty.

"It has been said within the last few days that some Jews here are attempting to collect money for a battleship for Japan to aid her in her war against Russia. I want to declare that there is no truth in that statement. Some fanatic or persecuted Jew may have made it. The Jews of America are not living in this country in any political sense. In politics we are American and our religion is Jewish. That flag is my flag and the Constitution it represents is my Constitution. We are Jews only in our form of worship. We are Americans in thought and feeling."

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham, Vicar of Hexton, England, who followed, said: "Before I left home I had an engagement to preach in a large church in New York, but the offer has been canceled because of my controversy with Bishop Potter, who is regarded as the first citizen of America and second only to George Washington."

DEATH OF GEORGE A. HALL.

He Was New York State Y. M. C. A. Secretary Twenty-eight Years.

The Rev. George A. Hall, for twenty-eight years State Secretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, died yesterday at the age of sixty-six years, at his home in Montclair, N. J. Mr. Hall was born in Mount Kisco, N. Y., in 1837, and received his early education in that place.

After engaging in business for a few years, he decided to enter the Methodist ministry, and took his preparation first at Charlottesville (N. Y.) Boarding School, and later at Troy University, being graduated as a member of the class of '63. His first charges were of an itinerant character in the neighborhood of Troy and at Good Ground, L. I. Leaving this work about 1864, he entered the Christian Commission which was then conducting religious services at front for the soldiers. In this work he made the acquaintance of D. L. Moody, and subsequently traveled with that evangelist, holding overflow meetings and leading the singing. At Mr. Moody's suggestion he became Secretary of the Washington (D. C.) Young Men's Christian Association in 1868. His success there led to his appointment as Secretary of the New York State Association in 1876. At that time there were very few associations in the State, with a small membership. To-day there are some 200 associations and the membership amounts to 50,000.

The severity of a life spent, much of it on the railroad, with conferences and addresses following rapidly after each other, caused his partial breakdown some two or three years ago. The funeral will be held at the Methodist Church, Montclair, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

DEATH OF ALFRED KLEIN.

Diminutive Comedian Who Played for a Long Time with De Wolf Hopper.

Alfred Klein, a diminutive singing comedian, who long played important parts with De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan" and other successes, died at Amityville, L. I., Sunday morning after an illness of three years. He was about forty years old and was born in Norwich, England, coming to this country in early manhood.

Mr. Klein made his first appearance on the stage with a traveling company in "Only a Farmer's Daughter," twenty-three years ago and his first considerable success was in the comic opera "Falka," establishing his position in his calling soon after as "Buttons" in "The Rajah." Of his two brothers, Manuel Klein is Musical Director of the Lyceum and Hermann Klein is a teacher of music. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

JACOB HESS'S FUNERAL.

Services for the ex-Republican Leader Held in Masonic Temple.

Funeral services were held yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, over the body of Jacob Hess, once Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, who died last Friday, at The Crag, on Manursing Island, Long Island Sound. They were conducted by I. Frankenstein, Master, and the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., to which Mr. Hess had belonged. The organizations represented were: Excelsior Widow and Orphan Benevolent Society, by David Schiff, President, and Jacob L. Cohn, Secretary; Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B., by Abraham Lederer, President, and Emanuel Marx, Secretary; Standard Lodge, No. 30, I. O. F. of L., and Gramercy Lodge, No. 369, A. O. U. W.

Among others who attended the services were Judge Blanchard, Gen. Nugent, Edward Lauterbach, ex-Bridge Commissioner Schwab, Jacob A. Cantor, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Senator Ellsberg. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John S. Carr.

John S. Carr, assistant cashier of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, which he had served for nearly half a century, died Sunday at the Herald Square Hotel, where he made his home, from pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1829 and left there while a young man and became assistant cashier of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, which failed in 1857, when he immediately entered the employ of the American Exchange Bank as a clerk, rising by successive steps to the post he held at the time of his death. Mr. Carr was an organizing member of the Twenty-seventh New York Regiment and went to the front with his command in the civil war as First Sergeant. He was retired in three months on a general order, a very unusual paper to be issued in the case of a non-commissioned officer. He had, however, on several occasions been urged to accept a commission, but had always declined.

Mr. Carr was a charter member of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and served as its Treasurer during its first year. He was for many years an attendant at Dr. Storrs's church, and a close personal friend of that clergyman. He was a bachelor. Two sisters survive him. Arrangements are being made for the funeral, which will be held at Newport.

Samuel D. Condit.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—Samuel D. Condit died last night at his home, in Munn Avenue, of pneumonia. He was born in the old Condit homestead, in East Orange, in 1824. He started a business of his own in Orange in 1847, continuing until 1902, when he went West, starting stores in Fremont and Tiffin, Ohio, and later in Cleveland. In 1872 he returned to East Orange, where he established a real estate and insurance business. He once served as Clerk of the old Orange Township Committee, and was a member of the Board of Freeholders for two years. He is survived by a widow, a son, Frederick A. Condit of New York, and a daughter, Mrs. Lewis H. Wood. He has been a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church in East Orange since boyhood, and had always occupied the same pew.

Leopold Strouse.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Leopold Strouse, a member of the clothing manufacturing firm of Strouse & Brothers, Vice President of the Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, and a Director in the Maryland Trust Company, and in the Federal Savings Bank, died to-day, aged sixty-two, of heart failure. He was widely known for his charity. A valuable library in Johns Hopkins University bears his name.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID LEWIS BARTLETT, of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., died at Baltimore yesterday, aged

ODELL AND PLATT ARE COUNTING NOSES

Break Feared at Coming State Committee Meeting.

LEADERS WILL BE ON HAND

Clash Regarded as Most Probable Over Effort to Hold Convention During the Governor's Veto Power Time.

Friction between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt has developed to such an extent during the last few days that a break is regarded as likely at the meeting of the Republican State Committee on Saturday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The trouble is expected to come to a head over the selection of the date for the early Republican State Convention, and there is more than a suggestion that if a break occurs on that proposition it may extend so far that Gov. Odell, in order to maintain his present prestige, may find it necessary to move at once to oust Col. George W. Dunn as Chairman of the State Committee.

During the last forty-eight hours Gov. Odell has been carefully aligning his forces in the State Committee so as to be prepared.

The Governor left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for his Newburg home yesterday morning, but returned in the evening to speak at the dinner of the Department of Labor, and he will be in town until afternoon today, when he will leave for the dinner of the legislative correspondents at Albany.

Senator Platt will arrive in the city some time Thursday and will go again to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he abandoned as his place of residence some six weeks ago. Gov. Odell is expected back in the city by Thursday or Friday, in order to be on hand for the State Committee meeting.

Senator Platt and his friends have announced openly that their programme includes the calling of the early State Convention on or about April 27, to name the four Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention. Gov. Odell is not satisfied with this State Convention date and wants it held two or three weeks earlier, so that it will come during the high-pressure days of the legislative session, for then, by his holding of the veto power over all legislation, he would have the whip hand over the various State leaders and would have far greater influence in the State Convention than after the session had adjourned.

It is in order to keep the Governor from having this power that Senator Platt wants the State Convention held as late as possible in April, and on this point the break is expected unless some sort of a further truce can be patched up in the meantime. Friends of Senator Platt are emphatic in declaring that he can make no further concessions to the leadership of Odell without backing down entirely and practically abdicating what vestige of leadership yet remains in his hands.

There has been a close count of noses within the last two days, and out of the thirty-seven members of the present committee, twenty are counted on to support Odell at all times, with three of the others regarded in the doubtful column, leaving fourteen counted as absolutely Platt. The thirty-eighth member, ex-Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara County, died recently, and his place has not yet been filled, and probably will not be until the State Convention.

In the lining up of the members the Odell men are claiming as absolutely with them William M. McKinney of the First Congress District, whose district includes Suffolk, Nassau, and part of Queens Counties. They also claim Charles H. Murray, Ferdinand Eidman, Clarence W. Meade, Smith Pine, John H. Gunner, Frank Raymond, and Samuel Strasbourger of Manhattan, William L. Ward of Westchester, Louis F. Goodsell of Orange, Louis F. Payn of Columbia, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Washington, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, W. W. Worden of Saratoga, Anson S. Wood of Wayne, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung, John Grimm, Jr., and William C. Warren of Erie, and Charles W. Anderson, the negro member.

The concessions to Platt are the entire committee delegation from Kings, under the control of Timothy L. Woodruff, including Harry Jaquillard, L. M. Swasey, William Watson, F. J. H. Kracke, Charles S. Devoy, and Michael J. Dady, and also Cornelius Van Cott of Manhattan, as well as Robert C. Morris and William H. Ten Eyck of Manhattan, Thomas Wheeler of Oneida, John T. Mott of Oswego, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, George W. Dunn of Broome, and George H. Witter of Allegany.

The doubtful men are said to be Lemuel E. Quigg of Manhattan, Reuben L. Fox of Otsego, and Walter C. Witherbee of Clinton.

PLATT BACK TO AMEN CORNER.

Preference of Senator's Wife for the Waldorff Offset by Political Exigency.

Although it became known yesterday that Senator Thomas C. Platt has engaged rooms once more at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will occupy them when he gets back to the city on Thursday, it was said that this did not mean that the Senator would return to the hotel again as a place of permanent residence.

Friends of the Senator declared last night that Mrs. Platt still holds to her preference for the Waldorf-Astoria because of the social life there and that Senator Platt would be at the Fifth Avenue in the future only when matters political, such as the State Committee meeting, might require that he be there for the time being.

The Platt men believe that the recent removal of the Senator to the Waldorf, thus abandoning the Amen Corner which had known him for so long, would give an advantage to the Odell forces in the fight that now is being waged. Gov. Odell continues to register at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and during the last few days has spent much of his time about the corridors, in the café, and in the Amen Corner.

Odell men hint that it has been the presence of the Governor in the Corner that has caused the Senator to come back to the Fifth Avenue for this trip, but they also believe that except on occasions of political moment the wishes of Mrs. Platt will prevail and that the Senator will be found at the Waldorf more than at his old home.

MERCHANT KILLS NEIGHBOR.

The Slayer in Hiding and His House Set on Fire.

DINGESS, West Va., Feb. 22.—John Stepp, a wealthy merchant, shot and killed Elmer Brewer, a farmer and neighbor, near here to-day.

Two hours after the murder a torch was applied to Stepp's large store and it was consumed. Stepp's home was also fired, but it was saved from destruction. Stepp is in hiding.

Lunatic Strangles Lunatic.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Hugh A. Huntington, a patient in the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane, was strangled to death to-day by a fellow-patient, S. A. Kirshmeyer, who says Huntington attacked him with a shoe.

MAYOR'S HOME RULE BILL

McClellan Prods Republicans with His Police Measure.

AIMS AT THREE PLATOONS

Odell's Home Rule Committee Will Organize This Week—Its Probable Recommendations on the Excise Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Mayor McClellan evidently does not intend to allow the Republicans in the Legislature to avoid the home rule issue. At the Mayor's instigation Senator Dowling to-night introduced in the Senate a bill which removes the charter limitation as to the number of men which may be added to the police force in any one year.

The present limitation is 150 men a year. If the Dowling bill passes, the city authorities can increase the force to any number they see fit. Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy, who gave the bill to Senator Dowling, said with regard to it:

"I am authorized by the Mayor to announce that the object for which this legislation is desired is to carry out the pledge made by the Democratic Party to put the three-platoon system into operation in the Police Department. We are prevented from carrying out that pledge now by the charter limitation as to the number of men which can be added to the force in any one year. If the Legislature removes that limitation the three-platoon system will be put into effect without delay."

Senator Elsberg is also said to have drafted a bill similar to Mayor McClellan's, but the Mayor has stolen a march on him in getting his measure introduced first.

The Home Rule Committee will meet some day this week for organization. Either Senator Malby or Senator Elsberg will be named as Chairman. The sessions of the committee will be held in Albany, and it may be several weeks before the committee and a report is submitted to the Republican conference.

Senator Malby spent Saturday and Sunday in New York conferring with the Governor and the leaders of the New York County Republican organization as to what was best to be done.

Senator Elsberg is confident that the deliberations of the committee will bear fruit. The Senator has already prepared bills which confer upon the local authorities of New York full power over reinstatement cases in all of the municipal departments. He is also at work on bills which will increase the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment so as to make it unnecessary for the local authorities to come to Albany for sanction to issue bonds for necessary local improvements, such, for instance, as the extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a bill for which is now pending in the Legislature, and which will also permit the local authorities to increase the force of the Police and Fire Departments to the extent that they may deem expedient.

Senator Elsberg said to-night that he thought there was little likelihood that the home rule committee would recommend that the question of the hours during which the saloons in New York should be allowed to keep open on Sunday should be left to the decision of the local authorities. What Senator Elsberg believes will be done with regard to excise is the enactment of legislation which will permit of liquor being sold on Sunday in any legitimate restaurant.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gov. Odell has shifted his ground with regard to permitting the municipal authorities of New York to fix the hours for Sunday opening and that Senator Platt has placed his absolute veto on that proposition, William Barnes, Jr., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who is also a member of the home rule committee, is still boldly championing that idea.

Mr. Barnes believes, aside from the inherent justice of the proposition that New York City should not be subjected to the same regulations with regard to excise enforcement as the small towns up State, that the exercise of arbitrary power in the matter by the Legislature is bad politics. If he can get any support he will make a fight against the continuance of a policy which he believes to be inimical to the best interests of the Republican State organization.

Mr. Barnes has always resisted any interference by the Legislature with the purely municipal affairs of Albany, and this policy has succeeded in a few years in changing a Democratic majority of 2,500 to a Republican majority of 6,000. No city in the State is as "wide open" as Albany at the present time.

DEFINE PARKER'S POSITION.

New York Jurist's Attitude on Presidential Nomination Explained by Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Friends of Judge Parker of New York are manifesting interest in his candidacy, and some of them have evidently undertaken to explain the apparent indifference exhibited by the Judge toward the nomination.

The afternoon newspapers contain explanations purporting to come from friends of Judge Parker, which make it very clear that the Judge is not entirely indifferent to the discussion of his name in connection with the Democratic nomination at St. Louis next Summer.

"Judge Parker's friends," said one of these gentlemen, "appreciate fully the seriousness of the complaint which is constantly being made by Democrats of the South and West that he is not sufficiently aggressive in his own behalf, and that he will not encourage others to be aggressive for him. To a certain extent there is justification for that criticism.

"The friends of Judge Parker will agree that if the Democratic Convention nominates him he will accept the nomination with sincere gratitude, and will go into the campaign with vigor and with a determination to carry the election.

"It must be remembered that he is occupying a judicial position second in importance only to that of a member of the Supreme Bench of the Nation. He is Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, a place whose responsibilities necessarily must separate him from active politics while he holds it.

"It must be realized that he cannot at this juncture divest himself of his judicial responsibilities, because he has not been invited formally by his party to assume political position.

"If the Democratic Party wants Judge Parker it can find him at the right time, and he will not be found deficient in any particular."

INSTRUCTION IN MORALITY.

Senator Brackett's Bill Would Make It a Part of School Curricula.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A bill "for the teaching of morality in the tax-supported schools of the State" was presented by Senator Brackett to-night.

It provides that instruction shall be given in the principles of morality in all the schools as thoroughly as instruction in other branches, and that no license be issued to teachers unless they are proficient to give instruction in morality. The bill also provides that these principles shall also be taught in State institutions, such as the Elmira Reformatory. Senator Brackett said the bill was given to him by a constituent.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

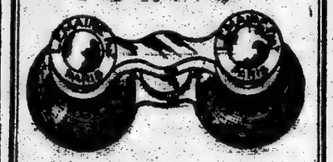

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

ACTOR UPSET DETECTIVE.

Piccoli, Accused of Fraud, Fled Into Police Captain's Arms.

Anthony Piccoli, a vaudeville performer, living at 217 West Twenty-first Street, was locked up last night in the East Twenty-second Street Station, on a charge of petty larceny. He had been arrested at Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street after a chase and struggle by Capt. Gallagher and Detectives Kenney and Vance. Besides the larceny charge, Capt. Gallagher says that Piccoli will be charged by the Federal authorities with tampering with the mails.

In the same boarding house with Piccoli lives Michael Carroll, also a vaudeville performer. He sometimes receives money through the mails from a relative, Mrs. Edith Boss of 232 East Twenty-fourth Street, and he says that recently his letters have been tampered with.

A letter came for him yesterday morning from Mrs. Boss, saying that he would receive a check if he called on her that day. Carroll says that Piccoli opened this letter and then went to Mrs. Boss's home about noon, representing himself as Carroll.

Mrs. Boss told the man to call again at 6 o'clock last evening, at the same time notifying Capt. Gallagher. When Piccoli appeared last night Detectives Kenney and Vance were hidden in the parlor. Mrs. Boss handed him a check for $20, on the Drovers' Deposit National Bank of Chicago, whereupon the detectives placed him under arrest. He made no objection until the detectives had conducted him as far as Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue. He is six feet two inches in height, while Detective Vance is a small man. The actor seized the detective at this corner and threw him into the gutter, and then dashed up the avenue, followed by Kenney and a hundred or more other men. At Twenty-fifth Street Piccoli ran into the arms of Capt. Gallagher.

Took French Leave Instead of Baths.

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 22.—Eight prisoners escaped from the city jail here to-day, and at a late hour had not been recaptured. They were put in the jail corridor to take baths, being left there while the Warden attended to duties in another part of the jail. The men pried open a window and dropped fifteen feet to the ground.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Vantine's

Broadway & 18th St.

The Unusual Store

Oriental Rugs.

The Great Oriental Rug market of this city is at Vantine's.
If you buy direct from the importers, it means a material saving to you.
Vantine's are the largest importers of Oriental Goods.
Third, fourth, and fifth floors devoted solely to Oriental Rugs.

150 Mixed Persian Rugs at 10.00 & 12.50
Average size 3.6x5.6 ft.

50 Persian Shiraz Rugs at 15.00
Average size 4.4x8 ft., extra large.

125 Mosul and Kazak Rugs at 16.00 & 18.00
Large sizes.

50 Large Cashmere Rugs at 20.00
Average size 3x7.4 ft.

100 Fine Iran Persian Rugs at 50.00
Average size 5x10 ft. Value 75.00 to 100.00.

150 Rugs—slightly imperfect at half price
Sizes from 3.6x5 to 6.6x13 ft.

50 Angora Skins at half price
Colors Black, White.

Stop at the "Perfume Pagoda," 1st floor, and sample the new perfumes

Tea served in "The Vantine Tea Room" from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Young's Hats

KNOX BUTTON MADE

"ALL OVER TOWN"—
Streets? No, Young's Hats!

A vaudeville artist sprang this on an audience t'other day. It made a hit—everything about a Young's Hat make a hit. Paying more than $3.00 and $4.00 for Derbies or $3.00 and $3.50 for Soft Hats is no joke—paying less, false economy. Get under the proper Spring Shape.

800 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY, - - - - - - Near Dey
608 BROADWAY, - - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, - - 371 Fulton Street

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ODELL EMPHASIZES CHILD LABOR LAWS

Governor Pledges Himself to Capital and Labor Alike.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EMPLOYER

Assemblyman Finch at Labor Department Dinner Declares the Home Rule Cry Is Growing.

Gov. Odell, responding to a toast before about two hundred of the attachés of the Department of Labor at the Circle Hotel, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last night, emphasized the importance of enforcing the laws concerning child labor among other things, and talked generally on labor. Commissioner John McMackin acted as toastmaster, and in his introduction spoke of the benefit that Gov. Odell had been to labor by securing the passage of the employers' liability law.

"The incident to which the Commissioner referred," the Governor began, "had passed out of my recollection, but it was true concerning this law, as about many other things in life that 'you can fool some of the people some of the time, but not all of the people all of the time.' It occurred to me soon after I came into office that if all of the decisions concerning the question of the employer's liability to the employe could be framed into one bill, it would come pretty near being a fair bill, and that was done.

"I have no sympathy with the sentiment which desires to bring about only hardships to the employer. My idea has always been that the rights which the laboring man demands the employer should be accorded.

"I am glad to meet here the representatives of one of our most important departments of the State. I have always thought that if they could be brought closer together, it would result in great benefit, for the State is like a great corporation, and should be managed with great attention to detail. In this department it is our duty to safeguard as much as possible the lives of the workingmen, try to bring about protection to life, and to conserve also the interest of the employer. We have endeavored to make as infrequent as possible labor disputes, and although we have not succeeded entirely to abolish them we have labored as vigilantly as we could toward that end.

"I have taken the trouble to get the statistics upon the subject, and I find that since I came into office there have been eighty strikes, some of them, I am sorry to say, with disastrous results.

"There are some laws in which I take a deep pride. I wish to refer particularly both to the laws and that which we are doing to enforce the law concerning child labor. It is certainly important that we should do all that we can to conserve the strength and vitality of our children who are to be the future men and women of the race.

"Arbitration and conciliation would amount to but little, if our Department of Labor were lax. It must work for the unity of capital and labor not only in New York, but in the whole country. Thereby credit will redound not only to the State, but to the Commissioner and every man under him as well. As long as I have the honor to hold the office of Governor I pledge myself to cherish the interest not only of labor, but of capital as well."

"Our Children" was the toast to which Assemblyman E. R. Finch of New York responded. Selfishness, said Mr. Finch, the most difficult of evils to overcome in personal character, is one of the most severe handicaps that the department has in its protection to child labor. The department's record in promoting child labor legislation was a sufficient record if it never did anything else.

He said that the cry of municipalities for more home rule was reasonable and growing. This meant, he said, the need of trained men for the administration of city details. No department and no body of men, he said, has greater opportunity to help in this training than have the men of the Department of Labor, and their important field is in everything that pertains to child labor.

BURN MORTGAGE AT BANQUET.

Sons of the Revolution Soon to Have a Permanent Home.

At the annual banquet of the Sons of the Revolution, held at Delmonico's last night, announcement was made of a decisive step in their project to build for themselves a permanent home—indirectly a monument to Washington, whose birthday they were celebrating.

Two years ago with a fund of $30,000 they bought a fifty-foot lot in Fifty-fifth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. The purchase price was $62,000, and a mortgage was put on the property. On Saturday the final $10,000 was paid off, and last night when Robert Olyphant announced that the land was debt free he set fire to the mortgage papers. "That's the finest piece of fireworks I've seen for some time," remarked the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. F. Landon Humphreys, as the paper blazed up. The Sons are now worth $100,000, and the permanent home isn't far off.

Among the speakers was Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, who has just passed his examination for promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He spoke on the "Sailors of the Revolution," contending that it was the sailors who won the war.

"It was a naval war," he said. "It is a fact not often recognized and appreciated that at no time during the Revolutionary war were there less than three times the number of sailors fighting afloat than there were soldiers fighting on land. New England, according to one historian, had 70,000 men at sea. Massachusetts alone sent out 600 privateers."

Three immense baskets of flowers were put on the guest table during the evening, the gifts of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, the Colonial Dames of America, and the Daughters of the Revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA GIVES DEGREES.

University Follows Old Custom and Honors German Ambassador.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Following the custom established in 1820, Washington's Birthday was observed by the University of Pennsylvania with appropriate exercises at the Academy of Music. Gov. Pennypacker delivered the oration, his subject being "George Washington in Pennsylvania."

Honorary degrees were conferred on the following: Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador; Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania; James Tyndall Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; Prof. James Truman of the university, the degree of Doctor of Laws; William Healy Dall, the paleontologist, the degree of Doctor of Science; James Whitcomb Riley, the degree of Doctor of Literature.

The Lucy Wharton Drexel medal for research was awarded to Bernard B. Grenfell of Queens College, Oxford, for his discovery of papyri and publications thereon.

Gifts to Home for the Friendless.

Washington's Birthday was the occasion

WHITE HOUSE TREE PLANTING.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Start Two Fern Leaf Beeches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt celebrated Washington's Birthday by planting each a tree in the White House grounds. The trees are fern-leaf beeches and were placed in position in excavations prepared for them.

The ceremony of planting was very simple. At 2:30 P. M. the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by their children, Ethel, Archie, and Quentin, appeared with Col. Symons on the portico of the east terrace. The Colonel handed to the President a specially made spade, the handle of which was adorned with red, white, and blue ribbons. President Roosevelt, raising his hat to a crowd which had assembled on Executive Avenue, stepped briskly to the tree on the north side of the walk and threw a few spadefuls of dirt into the excavation around the tree.

Mrs. Roosevelt then took a small garden spade, similarly adorned, and with it she threw earth into the excavation around the other tree. The assembled people applauded her cordially as she completed the task.

In a big earthen pot the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the children then planted seeds of the Xanthocerus sobifolia, a Chinese flowering shrub, the only specimen of which in this country is in the propagating gardens in this city.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Col. Symons briefly addressed the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The spades used in to-day's ceremony will be preserved in the White House. On the blades of each will be painted a scene of the tree planting and a legend indicating the location and time of the setting out of the trees. They thus will form a permanent record of the ceremony.

PEACE FLAGS AT CELEBRATION.

Mr. Straus Says the President Favored Mediation for Russia and Japan.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday afternoon for the first time by the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a body. Heretofore the National organization has celebrated in Washington, which has prevented special observances by the branches. But the National Daughters have been sidetracked, lost in snow storms, and had various unpleasant happenings on their way to the Capital from different parts of the country in mid-Winter and the date of their meeting has been changed to the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. The local Daughters will now celebrate the more peaceful event.

Mrs. Donald McLean, the Regent of the City Chapter, made that statement with a meaning smile which found answering ripples of laughter, for, as a rule, all is not harmony at these National meetings. But there was a distinctive atmosphere of peace at the meeting at Sherry's yesterday, with the peace banners which are to decorate the Peace Temple at The Hague decorating the walls back of the stage and two others enveloped in muslin forming sentinels at either side of the front of the stage. These two rolled flags were presented through Mrs. McLean by Dr. Robert S. Freedman to the Board of Education.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey and present representative of this country to The Hague Court of International Arbitration, was the principal orator, speaking upon the subject of the court and international arbitration.

"Before this present war between Russia and Japan broke out," said Mr. Straus, "offers of mediation were made or an effort was made to see if it would be acceptable. And I think I am not going too far in saying that no one was more in favor of mediation than President Roosevelt. If The Hague Tribunal was primarily due to the Czar of Russia, the credit for its life and vitality belongs to this country. The only two cases the court has had to decide were given it because of the declination of President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator. His heart is in the work of the tribunal. We must not be discouraged now because war shows its black face. In this affair neither party has sufficiently clean hands to be willing to leave the matter to any one else to settle. The advance step made by the creation of the tribunal will not be injured by such a war."

Speeches were also made by Dr. William O. McDowell, and by Mr. Loomis of the Board of Education, who accepted the two peace flags presented by Dr. Freedman. These were silk, with borders of white around each, and a band of satin ribbon upon which were the words, "Peace for All Nations." There were several other United States peace flags, which are to go to the Peace Temple; one union jack with the peace decorations, and it was announced that China also was to send a peace flag.

FETE AT FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Stories of 6-Foot Lobsters and 14-Inch Oysters That Lived in the Bay.

Fraunces's Tavern presented something of its ancient aspect yesterday, for Continental uniforms were visible on every hand there when the Washington Continental Guard celebrated the day with a banquet in the Long Room. About fifty attended under the command of Capt. Walter B. Tufts. Chaplain B. O. Baldwin made the invocation, and Walter Seth Logan acted as toastmaster.

Dr. John L. Morehouse told of how his own father, Lieut. John Morehouse, had been one of the officers present at Washington's farewell in that very room. He delivered a tribute to the memory of Capt. John G. Norman of the guard, who died a few weeks ago, and to whom a silent toast was drunk.

"Washington was the first conqueror," said Mr. Logan, "who ever won freedom for a Nation and then disclaimed any personal reward for himself. There is no doubt that our people of moderate fortune are intensely patriotic, but the problem is whether the men of wealth as represented by Wall Street are as ready to shed their dividends as the people are to shed their blood. The statue of the great commander stands on the Treasury steps looking straight down upon Fort Morgan. There have been many times recently when I am sure that if it had been a real instead of a metallic Washington he would have left his pedestal and led an assault on that fort." Mr. Logan said that he believed Japan would win, because her rich men stood ready to sacrifice every dollar for her cause.

Louis F. Cornish, Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, stated as a historical fact that in 1740 lobsters ranged 6 feet long in New York Bay, and remained of that size until they were scared away by the cannonading of the British fleet. Oysters in those days were 14 inches long, he said.

Other speakers were Chaplain Charles E. Brugler of the Society of the Colonial Wars, Lieut. Alexander C. Chenoweth, and Charles J. Johnson, a pupil of Public School No. 29.

1,000 NEWSBOYS HIS GUESTS.

Randolph Guggenheimer Entertains Them at a Sumptuous Banquet.

Randolph Guggenheimer gave the sixth of his annual dinners yesterday afternoon to newsboys at the Newsboys' Home in Duane Street. More than 1,000 boys were fed on soup, turkey, ham, roast beef, celery, pie, ice cream, and coffee. The hour for the dinner was set at 5 o'clock and considerably before that time the street was filled with a hungry but joyous crowd, representative of the children of almost all nations, staying their appetites with jokes and jostling. A detail of police from the Oak Street Station formed them in line so that they entered the home in fairly good order, whistling and cheering.

The feature of the entrance was the way the boys slipped six little girls through with them. This was done by "a gang" from Cherry Hill. The dinner was for boys and the girls did not get into the banquet room but huddled together in the hallway,

SAYS DEMOCRATS MUST ALLOW FOR FACTS

Littleton Declares Opposition Is Not Their True Tradition.

MISTAKE TO BLOCK THE CANAL

Tells Southern Society That Democracy Must Not Fight Its Own Policies, When Republicans Adopt Them.

At a social reunion of the New York Southern Society at Sherry's last night Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, the orator of the evening, declared that the Democratic Party needed to go back to the ante-bellum method of dealing with events. He spoke on "Washington and the Influence of the South," and said in regard to the Democracy:

"The political history of the South has been very largely the history of the Democratic Party. While the war between the States was in progress it attempted to swim against the tide on a policy that declared the war a failure, and met that fate which all parties have met that attempted it. The Republican Party, as a measure of war, attempted in the face of the inexorable facts to establish the political equality of the negro and the white man in the South, and it has suffered the same fate there.

"The Democratic Party sought to destroy the evil of some monopolies by assuming an antagonistic attitude to all large corporate concerns just at a time when the business of the country was being conducted almost wholly by corporate agency, and it went down under the influence of a fact.

"It attempted to arrest the course of events in the Spanish-American war just at a time when our fleets were fighting and our armies marching, and it went down again under the influence of a fact. It endeavored to undo events which had taken place in the Philippines and to reverse and accomplish things, and it went down under the weight of a fact.

"It is now seeking to delay the progress of a great commercial enterprise on the Isthmus of Panama by opposing the treaty with the new republic just at a time when the Nation, and especially the South, needs and demands such an enterprise, and it will again go down under the influence of a fact, if it persists.

"It sought to change the money standard of the country from gold to silver just at a time when the powerful nations of the earth were holding or changing to gold, and it went down under the influence of another fact.

"This policy of opposition is not the true tradition of the party. It held for nearly fifty years the affirmative place in the politics of the country. It stood upon aggressive grounds, it recognized events, it was not a doctrinaire, it held to the facts. It was until the war a constructive party of conservative principles, and under the misfortune of slavery it paused to defend that institution, and allowed the Republicans to take the ground from it, and since that time it has thought it wise to oppose its own policies, if they chance to be espoused by the Republicans.

"It does not need to return to ante-bellum policies, but it does need to go back to the ante-bellum method of dealing with events. It must understand that if Jefferson said he was opposed to expansion and then proceeded to expand, what he did is the thing, and not what he said.

FARRAGUT VETERANS MEET.

Discuss the Admiral and His Famous Torpedo Anathema.

Stories of Admiral Farragut were told last night by the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet. They met at Mouquin's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, at a dinner tendered to all survivors of the fleet. The occasion, in addition to being the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, marked the forty-second anniversary of the society.

Capt. Charles H. Baxter said that Farragut, when he uttered the famous words, "Damn the torpedoes, and go ahead!" meant to give a battle cry. His inspiration came from the constant cries of the lookouts aboard the United States vessels, "Look out for torpedoes!" when the crews would have to cast off in the lifeboats to head off from their boat something floating, as like as not an empty keg coming down the Mississippi, but now and then a torpedo which had to be delicately handled. The cry came so often that the men, often aroused from their sleep, had grown weary of the alarm, and a common oath was "D— the torpedoes!" When the crews heard Farragut repeat this, followed by the words "Go ahead!" it was a battle cry, welcome because it meant anything better than apprehension without action.

There was a good deal of talk among the veterans about the effectiveness of the torpedoes of the Japanese against the Russians, and the general verdict was that the new method of war lacks much of the interest of the days of wooden ships, when you could blow them apart and there was still something to float on, if you were still alive.

Yale Athletes to Compete.

Yale's entire track and field athletic contingent have announced their entry in the games of the Spanish War Veterans, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 5. Among the Yale men will be the relay runners who have been winning big victories this season. They will meet University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, and others in the race for the special prize donated by the late Senator Hanna.

Other relay races at these sports will be the athletic club events for prizes given by Senator Platt, the Church League team race for medals presented by Col. John J. Astor, and a Y. M. C. A. contest for a cup given by Senator Alger. Entries close on Saturday with the Games Committee, at the Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

"Diogenes in Search of a Man."

(By F. T. Richards.)

For the Balance of This Cartoon See

THE EVENING MAIL TO-NIGHT.

A. A. A. IN AUTO BOAT RACING.

Definite Policy to be Framed by Directors at Coming Meeting.

A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, made a careful inspection of the motor boats in the Sportsmen's Show yesterday, and he intimated that the association was about to take some official action in auto boat matters, particularly as auto boat racing seemed to be attaining great prominence. He said that the association had no desire to infringe upon the American Powder Boat Association, but that, as automobile owners and automobile clubs were so largely interested in the sport of auto boat racing, he felt that the American Automobile Association should take some interest in the new fad.

Mr. Pardington is a member of the Long Island Automobile Club, and he said it had already formed an auto-boat section. The Automobile Club of America lately appointed an Auto-boat Committee, and it is said that plans are under way to build an auto-boat house on the shores of Hempstead Bay. Mr. Pardington added that the American Automobile Association might adopt the rules of the American Power Boat Association and affiliate with the latter body in coming events, especially such events as were under the auspices of automobile clubs.

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association will be held next Tuesday, when President Harlan W. Whipple will announce his new committees, and a definite policy will be positively announced regarding auto-boat racing.

Chairman Pardington said that he was working on a set of rules and the deed of gift for the cup presented by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and that he expected to be able to present these rules for Mr. Vanderbilt's consideration in a few days.

There's a Miniature

BOOK

THAT HAS PASSED THE

TEN MILLION MARK

(*A STUPENDOUS EDITION*)

"The Road to Wellville"

THERE ARE TWO REASONS:

First, it contains a most fascinating and unique philosophy that entrances young and old, and makes the little book worth its weight in gold to the reader.

Second, it is to be had absolutely FREE and found in each package of Postum Food Coffee or Grape-Nuts.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 123 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

200 MILES OF CANNED TOMATOES

That's the sale record for 1903 of the JAMES BUTLER Grocery Stores. The round figures are 2,400,000 cans of tomatoes sold, and we expect to double the output this year. Fastened end to end the line would reach from Albany down the Hudson River and out to sea many leagues past Sandy Hook. If piled flatways on top of each other, the cases would make a column 17 miles high, over three times the height of the highest mountain in the world. They filled 200 freight cars, or about 7 long trains. Must be good and the price right to sell that quantity of one vegetable. That's the way with all the JAMES BUTLER canned goods.

This is but one item only—a straw in the immense volume of our business—but it serves to show how easy it is for us to keep the quality up and the price down. A few of the attractive prices for the next 2 days follow, and at the same time we repeat our astonishingly generous free offer of double GREEN TRADING STAMPS with every purchase of 10 cents or over.

Tuesday, Wednesday } Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With Everything { None with C. O. D. Orders.

The "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps are far superior in purchasing power to all others. That is why our many thousand of customers are so pleased with them, and the liberality of our free offers is the talk of the whole city.

"Essie" Tomatoes. Finest quality extra large high cans, solid, hand packed. Positively the best. Can. 12c

"Essie" Salmon—Choicest Columbia River, nothing finer; 1-lb. flat can, 22c.; 1-lb. tall can..... 19c
Booth's Columbia River Salmon—1-lb. tall can..... 18c
"Queen" Salmon—Excellent quality; ½-lb. flat can..... 10c
Alaska Red Salmon—Standard quality; 1-lb. tall can..... 10c
"Purity" Salmon—1-lb. tall can..... 15c
Hatchery Salmon—2 cans for 25c.; 1-lb. tall can..... 13c
Peas—"Hillside Club" brand, fancy, sifted, early June; 2 cans for..... 25c
French Peas—Several brands, best qualities; 2 cans for..... 25c
Bromangelon, the famous Jelly Powder, a package..... 11c
Baked Beans—"Triumph Brand," plain or in tomato sauce; 3-lb. can..... 12c
Baked Beans—Plain or in tomato sauce; 2-lb. can cut to..... 5c

Wants for Wash Day.

Butler's Best Bar Soap—7 cakes for..... 25c
Chunk Soap—9 cakes for..... 25c
Butler's Concentrated Ammonia—Extra strong; a bottle 10c
Violet Ammonia—Full strength; a bottle..... 10c
Good Strong Ammonia—A bottle..... 5c
XLCR Washing Fluid—A bottle 8c
Clenewel Washing Powder—4-lb. package, 15c.; 1-lb. package, 5c.; 6-oz. package..... 2c
Butler's Potash or Lye—In sifting cans..... 5c
100 Clothes Pins for..... 10c

Teas.

Best No. 1 Teas—All kinds; 3 lbs. for $1.00; 1 lb. for.... 35c
Choice No. 2 Teas—Mixed Oolong or English Breakfast; 3 lbs. for 70c.; 1 lb. for..... 25c
UNXLD Teas—Mixed Oolong or English Breakfast; 1 lb., 50c.; ½ lb., 25c.; ¼ lb..... 13c

Cocoa.

Popular "Peerless" brand, full rich flavor; ½-lb. can, 18c.; ¼-lb. can..... 10c

Baked Beans—"Housekeepers' Brand," plain or in tomato sauce; 3-lb. can cut to..... 10c
Golden Drip Syrup—Quart bottle..... 12c

"East View" Tomatoes. Solid packed, ripe, red, well selected fruit. 3 cans for... 25c. Best to be had at the price.

"Blue Ribbon" Farina—Pure wheat; a package for..... 7c
"Blue Ribbon" Pearl Tapioca—Pure; a package for..... 7c
"Blue Ribbon" Granulated Tapioca—Pure; a package for... 7c
Hominy—"Triumph" brand pearl hominy; 5-lb. package, 15c.; 2-lb. package for..... 7c
Rye Flour—3-lb. linen bag..... 10c
Graham Flour—3-lb. linen bag.. 10c
Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Far superior to all others; a package for..... 10c
Split Peas—"Blue Ribbon"—Much better than the bulk goods; try a package for..... 10c
Entire Wheat Flour—Healthful and strengthening; 3-lb. linen bag..... 13c
Plain Buckwheat—The old-fashioned kind; 3-lb. linen bag.... 13c
"Peerless" Molasses—Quart bottle..... 12c
New Orleans Molasses—"Blue Ribbon" brand—Old-fashioned; quart bottle..... 15c

Coffees.

Butler's Best Santos Coffee—3 lbs. for 43c.; a lb..... 15c
Butler's Best Maracaibo Coffee—3 lbs., 55c.; a lb..... 20c
Butler's Best Mocha and Java Mixture—Taste and aroma delicious; 3 lbs., 70c.; a lb..... 25c

Lent Specials.

Mackerel—Irish Salt Mackerel; large, fat, white fish; full 10-lb. pail at low price of..... 1.25
Cromarty Bloaters—Large, fancy herring, special cure, our own importation; a box, 19c.; 2 for..... 5c
Codfish Threads—"Peerless," full size package, 8c.; XLCR brand, splendid value, a package..... 5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Crackers.

Dainty and appetizing. Your choice of

Jonnie, Golden Crisp, Vienna Crimp, } 9c a lb.

Fruit, Graham, Fig Newton, } 12c a lb.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A LITTLE MONEY WILL BRING MUCH HAPPINESS IF INVESTED IN AN

Edison Phonograph.

Prices to Suit All Purses.

Gem, $10.00.
Standard, $20.00.
Home, $30.00.
Triumph, $ 0.00.
Electric, $75.00.

Edison Gold

Kuyler's

LICORICE TABLETS. (5 & 10¢ PACKAGES.) FOR COUGHS & COLDS. MADE WITH PURE SPANISH LICORICE.

GLYCERINE TABLETS. (10¢ POCKET TINS.) FOR RELIEF OF HOARSENESS & THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

Are Showing ATTRACTIVE ACCESSORIES FOR EVERYDAY ROOMS:

TO HANG AROUND: Poster Pictures of English Outdoor Sports; Old Inns, Nursery Rhymes, The Noah's Ark and Farmyard Panels, from 2.50 each.

TO STAND ABOUT: London Draught Screens, set with Old French and Dutch Prints; upholstery of Moreen, from $25.00 each.

MOTT HAVEN RUNNER WINS

Ten-Mile Road Race of the Mohawk Athletic Club.

Champion Joyce Unable to Finish Near the Front on Account of the Severe Penalties.

The athletes of the Mott Haven Athletic Club carried off the honors in the ten-mile handicap run of the Mohawk Athletic Club on Jerome Avenue yesterday afternoon, winning the first three individual prizes and the team prize, for the first five men finishing from the same club, as well. First place in the contest went to F. P. Devlin of the Mott Haven team, who had a handicap allowance of seven minutes, and whose time for the ten miles, exclusive of his allowance, was 55:35. His actual time, of course, was 1:02:35. B. Mann of the same club, with eight minutes allowance, was second.

John J. Joyce, the former Pastime Athletic Club runner, who was entered from the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association and who was the only scratch man, finished fifteenth in the field, but obtained the time prize, his actual time being 59.38, being the best made on the course. A novice time prize was won by B. Mann of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, who finished in second place. S. Mellor of the Hollywood Inn Athletic Club, the Marathon run winner of last year, had an allowance of two minutes, and finished two seconds behind Joyce.

There were thirty-five starters in all, representing most of the local athletic clubs, and with handicaps from scratch to eight minutes. The start was made from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue at 3:30 o'clock, when a bunch of a dozen limit men were sent away. These were followed by the other handicap men at one-minute intervals, Joyce starting alone eight minutes after the first group had gone. The course was up Jerome Avenue to McLean Avenue, a distance of about five miles, and return. The going was soft, wet, and slippery, and the runners were spattered with mud from head to foot at the finish.

The three Mott Haven runners, Devlin, Mann, and McGarry, who finished first, second, and third, respectively, kept together over the greater part of the course, but strung out at the finish, Devlin winning by about 100 yards. The two Lonergans of the National Athletic Club and Lorz and Schlobohn of the Mohawks made a pretty race, the National runners winning by a narrow margin. Another good race at the finish was between A. J. McGarry of the Mott Haven team, Kennedy of the National Athletic Club, Joyce, and Mellor, who finished almost together in the order named. Of the thirty-five starters twenty-seven were timed at the finish, the order and times being as follows:

Name and Club.	H'cap. M.S.	Time. M.S.
1—F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	55:35
2—B. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	8:00	56:00
3—M. J. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	5:00	56:22
4—A. Ziegler, Pastime A. C.	8:00	57:05
5—J. Lonergan, National A. C.	5:00	57:26
6—F. J. Lonergan, National A. C.	7:00	57:31
7—F. Lorz, Mohawk A. C.	5:00	57:47
8—W. Schlobohn, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	57:52
9—R. J. Condon, Mott Haven A. C.	6:00	58:08
10—H. Goldberg, St. Barthol. A. C.	7:00	58:27
11—J. Donaldson, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	59:08
12—J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	5:00	59:22
13—A. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	59:32
14—T. Kennedy, National A. C.	4:00	59:35
15—J. J. Joyce, Eighth Reg. A. A.	Scratch	59:38
16—S. Mellor, Jr., Hollywood Inn A. C.	2:00	59:40
17—H. Meyer, Mohawk A. C.	8:00	59:58
18—T. Harper, National A. C.	7:00	60:35
19—W. Spring, Pastime A. C.	3:00	60:40
20—E. Starr, Hollywood Inn A. C.	4:00	61:00
21—J. McDowell, Mohawk A. C.	7:00	61:10
22—A. Monteverde, 12th Reg't A. A.	8:00	61:30
23—W. Kaiser, National A. C.	6:00	62:30
24—P. Lorz, Mohawk A. C.	7:00	62:37
25—J. Bernstein, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	64:11
26—V. Peifer, Mohawk A. C.	7:00	66:12
27—W. Carroll, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	66:55

INDOOR TENNIS MATCHES.

Spirited Play in Final Round of Championship Doubles.

Had it not been for the darkness yesterday afternoon the championship doubles of the indoor tennis tournament for the championship of the United States would have been finished on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. As it was, three spirited sets of the contest were played, in which the present holders of the title and trophy, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, were successful in taking two out of the three sets by the narrowest sort of margins from the veteran collegians, Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, who are entered from the Crescent Athletic Club. Although the champions have two sets to one, the contest was so hotly fought that it is still in doubt, and it may be that the twice winners of the title, Grant and Le Roy, may lower their colors when the match is completed this afternoon. The singles were somewhat disappointing, as Le Roy, of Columbia University, decided to default to his playing Mate Grant, the present champion, in consequence of which Grant moved up to the semi-final round, where he will meet W. Raymond to-day. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., also advanced to the semi-finals, in which he will meet C. C. Kelly.

Because of the default in the singles the interest in the matches of the day naturally turned toward the doubles. These yielded some very excellent sport during the morning session. The best of the early matches was that in which Grant and Le Roy defeated the Harvard-Pennsylvania team, Prentice and Allen, in straight sets. The score was 6—3, 6—4, which was slightly better than that by which Little and Wright were able to defeat W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., in the same round, 6—4, 6—4. Grant and Le Roy simply smothered the next pair that they faced, and came up to the final match in fine shape, while Little and Wright were somewhat fatigued from their semi-final match.

In the first set of the final match each team scored on service up to 7 all. Then Grant broke through Wright's service, and by scoring three aces on his own service that followed Grant and Le Roy took the set at 9—7. Little and Wright had it all their own way in the second set, forcing the strokes of their opponents and taking the points on their outs and nets. The third set was a long series of rallies and rapid volleys at the net. Both teams were keen for the points, and there was a dispute about an outside ball in the fourth game. Little and Wright were the first to get ahead, as they advanced to 6—5, only to be caught on the next game. Then Le Roy got in some of his brilliant cross drives, and his side took the set at 8—6. It was too dark to go on with the match, and it will be finished this afternoon. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, defeated Raymond D. Little, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

Second Round—C. C. Kelly, West Side Tennis Club, defeated A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, by default; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., West Side Tennis Club, defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 7—5, 6—2; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, by default; W. Raymond, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Grant Burns, West Side Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—B. S. Prentice and Harry F. Allen, Harvard University and Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, defeated E. L. Tailer and R. H. Palmer, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Shepard Homans and A. L. Lovibund, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Samuel A. Westfall and E. S. H. Pendergast, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—1; Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Sydney L. Smith and Gordon H. Miller, Bergen Point Tennis Club and Roselle Casino, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University, defeated B. S. Prentice and Harry F. Allen, Harvard University and Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Shepard Homans and A. L. Lovibund, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., West Side Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University, defeated Arthur S. Cragin and P. L. Schuyler, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—0, 6—1; Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—4, 6—3.

Final and Championship Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University, vs. Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, Crescent Athletic Club, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6, unfinished.

CRESCENTS' HOLIDAY SHOOT.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins Wins Cup and Two Trophy Matches.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins, an old member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, but who never had clay target shooting aspirations until about two months ago, gave an unusual performance at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and incidentally surprised the shooting experts of the club by his sudden improvement. Dr. Hopkins started off by winning the second trophy shoot of the day, with a handicap of four targets in fifteen; won the next trophy under similar conditions, and then captured the Holiday Cup from a field of sixteen contestants with a handicap of seven targets in twenty-five. In this competition he lost the first four targets, then broke fifteen out of eighteen, and finally won the cup. Dr. Hopkins also was a member of Capt. Vanderveer's team which defeated Capt. Money's seven by a score of 47 to 42.

Another Hopkins—Lewis C.—distinguished himself in the contest for the Thomas W. Stake trophy, at twenty-five targets. Mr. Hopkins shot in excellent form, and led for the prize with a score of 24. The trophy is shot for on every holiday, and thus far C. Hopkins has won two legs and E. H. Lott, G. W. Hagedorn, A. G. Southworth, and F. B. Stephenson one each.

Scores of the day:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	Hdcp.	T.		Hdcp.	T.
T. W. Stake	2	15	F. B. Stephenson	0	9
A. G. Southworth	0	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	9
Capt. A. W. Money	0	11	L. C. Hopkins	1	8

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	15	A. G. Southworth	0	13
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	E. H. Lott	0	13
T. W. Stake	2	14	Capt. Money	0	10
H. B. Vanderveer	1	13	L. C. Hopkins	1	8

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	15	W. W. Marshall	3	12
D. C. Bennett	1	13	F. B. Stephenson	0	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	13	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	11
Capt. Money	0	12	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
E. H. Lott	0	12	A. G. Southworth	0	10
T. W. Stake	2	12	L. C. Hopkins	1	8

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Capt. A. W. Money	0	14	Dr. Hopkins	3	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	C. T. McDermott	4	11
A. G. Southworth	0	14	W. W. Marshall	3	10
L. C. Hopkins	1	13	Grant Notman	1	10
T. W. Stake	2	13	Dr. O'Brien	2	9
D. C. Bennett	1	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	9
E. H. Lott	0	12	Dr. F. C. Raynor	3	8
W. Sherer, Jr.	4	12	H. B. Vanderveer	1	8

Shoot Off—Capt. Money, 12; F. B. Stephenson, 11; A. G. Southworth, 8.

T. W. STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	3	24	W. W. Marshall	5	20
F. B. Stephenson	1	22	E. H. Lott	1	18
A. G. Southworth	1	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	18

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Dr. F. C. Raynor	3	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	11
Capt. Money	0	12	G. Notman	1	10
A. G. Southworth	0	12	Dr. O'Brien	2	9
E. H. Lott	0	12	H. B. Vanderveer	1	9
T. W. Stake	3	12	Dr. Hopkins	3	9
W. W. Marshall	3	12	D. C. Bennett	1	9
L. C. Hopkins	1	11	C. J. McDermott	4	8

Shoot Off—Dr. Raynor, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 11.

HOLIDAY CUP—25 TARGETS.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins	7	25	C. J. McDermott	6	20
T. W. Stake	4	24	Dr. O'Brien	4	19
D. C. Bennett	3	24	F. B. Stephenson	1	18
A. G. Southworth	1	24	L. C. Hopkins	3	18
Capt. Money	1	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	18
Dr. Raynor	5	22	G. Notman	3	18
W. Sherer, Jr.	7	21	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	5	18
E. H. Lott	1	20	W. W. Marshall	5	17

TEAM SHOOT—10 TARGETS.

	Total.		Total.
H. B. Vanderveer	6	Capt. Money	8
F. B. Stephenson	7	A. G. Southworth	7
E. H. Lott	9	L. C. Hopkins	7
Dr. O'Brien	7	D. C. Bennett	6
W. W. Marshall	2	G. Notman	6
Dr. Raynor	4	W. Sherer, Jr.	2
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	5	C. J. McDermott	1
Dr. Hopkins	7	T. W. Stake	5
Team total	47	Team total	42

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	Hdcp.	T.		Hdcp.	T.
A. G. Southworth	0	15	T. W. Stake	2	12
E. H. Lott	0	14	G. Notman	1	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	Dr. Raynor	2	11
L. C. Hopkins	1	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	10
H. B. Vanderveer	1	13	Capt. Money	0	9
W. Sherer, Jr.	4	13	W. W. Marshall	3	8
Dr. O'Brien	2	12	C. F. Chapman	4	8
Dr. Hopkins	3	12			

DOUBLES SHOOT—7 PAIRS.

Capt. Money	0	8 G. Notman	0 5
A. G. Southworth	0	7 W. Sherer, Jr.	2 4

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

A. G. Southworth	0	15	C. F. Chapman	4	11
Dr. Hopkins	3	15	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	10
Capt. Money	0	14	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	10
H. B. Vanderveer	1	12	L. C. Hopkins	1	9
F. B. Stephenson	0	11			

Shoot Off—A. G. Southworth, 12; Dr. Hopkins, 7.

TEAM SHOOT—10 TARGETS.

	Total.		Total.
Capt. Money	8	H. B. Vanderveer	6
A. G. Southworth	10	F. B. Stephenson	7
Dr. O'Brien	6	L. C. Hopkins	3
G. Notman	4	Dr. Hopkins	5
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	4	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	5
W. Sherer, Jr.	1	C. F. Chapman	4
Team total	33	Team total	32

FOOTBALL ON STATEN ISLAND.

Merion C. C. of Philadelphia Failed to Score Under Association Rules.

Despite the unfavorable weather yesterday, the Staten Island Association Football Club and the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia entertained about 1,000 admirers of football as played under Association rules, at the cricket grounds, Livingston, S. I. Neither club was represented by its full strength, the teams being made up of ten men each. The soft ground handicapped the players, and mistakes were frequent, but many good points were fairly brought out, and at the finish the Staten Islanders had scored the only goal.

The Merion players kicked off, but soon lost the ball. The Staten Islanders, after a vigorous attack, got the ball within the reach of their opponents' goal, and Von Keller finally kicked it over the cross bar from the twenty-yard line.

Both teams played fast in the second half, but the Staten Islanders' rather fierce attack kept the Merions on the defensive. During a hard scrimmage Smith, one of the half backs on the Staten Island team, had two teeth knocked out. The playing of Capt. Sparks of the Staten Island team was one of the features of the game.

The line-up:

Staten Island, 1.	Position.	Merion C. C., 0.
Johnson	Goal keeper	Williams
Tabor	Full back	J. Hare
Hill	Full back	C. Hare
Ross	Half back	Plumb
Smith	Half back	Wetherell
Jenkins	Half back	Calahan
Tram	Forward	Bennett
Von Keller	Forward	Hayes
McCarthy	Forward	Lester
A. Sparks	Forward	H. Evans

Goal—Von Keller.

NEW YORK FENCERS WIN.

Naval Academy's Team Beaten in Clever Match at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22.—In an exhibition fencing contest with foils at the Naval Academy to-day the Midshipmen fencers were easily defeated by the team representing the Turn Verein of New York City. The Turn Verein Club is composed of some of the best fencers in the country, its members having been fencing regularly for the past fifteen years, and they all showed splendid form to-day. Five of the best fencers in the Naval Academy were put in to-day's contest, and, though they only managed to win three of the bouts and tied in another, their showing was very creditable. Four men composed the Turn Verein team. Each man of one team fenced every man of the other team, so that there twenty bouts in all. After the contest with the foils had been concluded several exhibition bouts with sabres and duelling swords were held between members of the two teams. The most interesting of these was the bout between John Allaire of the Turn Verein and George Heintz, Jr., instructor of the Midshipmen fencers. Both showed excellent mastery of the weapons. The teams in the foil contest were:

Turn Verein—J. Allaire, O. Renne, P. Bensenberg, and G. Reimhere.

Naval Academy—R. P. R. Neilson, Captain; J. F. Atkinson, A. F. Leary, H. G. Knox, and C. C. Dichman.

The results by bouts follow;

Allaire defeated Neilson, Renne defeated Leary, Knox defeated Bensenberg, Reimhere defeated Dichman, Neilson defeated Renne, Renne defeated Atkinson, Bensenberg defeated Leary, Reimhere defeated Knox, Neilson defeated Bensenberg, Allaire defeated Dichman, Bensenberg defeated Atkinson, Neilson tied with Reimhere, Allaire defeated Knox, Reimhere defeated Leary, Renne defeated Dichman, Reimhere defeated Atkinson, Allaire defeated Leary, Renne defeated Knox, and Bensenberg defeated Dichman.

BROOKE WINS THE RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Quincy Shaw, Jr., Beaten in Finals by Three Straight Sets.

The Winner Was University of Pennsylvania's Crack Football Player Several Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—George A. Brooke of Philadelphia won the championship of the United States at racquets today by defeating Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. It was the final match in the tournament that started last Friday at the Boston Athletic Association for a cup offered by the Boston Athletic Association and the New York Tennis and Racquet Club, which carries with it the championship at singles of the country.

Payne Whitney of New York, last year's champion, was not here to defend his title, owing to the recent death of his father.

Mr. Brooke, who will be remembered as the University of Pennsylvania's old football player, defeated Mr. Shaw in three straight games.

Brooke's victory was a surprise exceeded only by the manner in which he did it. Shaw, who formerly held the title of champion, was supposed to be his superior in every way, but Shaw failed to play up to his usual standard, and at times was slow and careless.

Brooke won the first and second games in a comparatively easy manner, but in the third game Shaw seemed to awake to his danger and put up a hard battle before he went down to defeat. In the three games Brooke defeated Shaw 18—15, 15—6, 15—13. The summaries:

FIRST GAME.

Brooke .....0020200000221405—18
Aces on placement, 5. Aces on opponent's miss, 10.
Shaw .....5010101110000041—15
Aces on service, 7. Aces on placement, 2. Aces on opponent's miss, 6.

SECOND GAME.

Brooke .....2063223—16
Aces on service, 6. Aces on placement, 9. Aces on opponent's miss, 9.
Shaw .....0051010—6
Aces on service, 3. Aces on placement, 2. Aces on opponent's miss, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Brooke .....2523001011—15
Aces on service, 7. Aces on placement, 2. Aces on opponent's miss, 6.
Shaw .....0001070220—12
Aces on service, 3. Aces on placement, 5. Aces on opponent's miss, 4.

BLAGDEN WINS AT SQUASH.

Scott Defeated for National Honors at Tuxedo—Tennis and Racquet Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The National amateur squash championship competition of the United States, which is held annually on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, was brought to a close to-day in a victory for Wendell P. Blagden over George I. Scott, with three straight games, by 15—5, 15—4, 15—4. Both men started the match at a hot pace, but in the middle of the first game youth and stability began to tell, and Blagden drew away from his opponent. The victory gives Blagden one leg on the handsome trophy which is the gift of James Henry Smith, President of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club.

To-day also brought to a finish the first and second class tennis handicaps, in which T. Suffern Tailer conceded half 30 for one bisque and an extra bisque on the match to Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Mr. Lorillard very cleverly won, after a hot contest, by a score of 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. The chief feature of the game was the railroad service of both competitors and the volleying by T. Suffern Tailer.

In the second-class handicap, F. F. Carey and J. Gordon Douglas battled for honors, and Douglas won after a hard struggle, by a score of 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Charles F. Sands, gold racquet champion of the United States, and W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., the Tuxedo Club racquet champion, played a lively match, in which Sands proved the victor by 2 sets to 1, both men playing from scratch.

In the racquet court a round robin competition was arranged by Pierre Lorillard, Jr., in which there were five competitors. J. Townsend Irving proved the victor.

YALE GYMNASTS EXCEL.

Princeton Team Outdone in Exhibition Match—Freshmen Lead in Wrestling.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Yale and Princeton teams gave a dual gymnastic exhibition this afternoon in the new Princeton gymnasium before a large crowd. The members of both teams did excellent work, and the Yale team more than upheld the fine record it has made this season. The form and finish of their performance excelled that of Princeton. Capt. Anderson of the Yale team was the particular star, his work on the parallel and horizontal bars and side horse being well-night perfect. All his performances, as well as those of his men, had a style and finish which the princeton team totally lacked, though the latter had the better of it in tumbling, Henry's efforts in this department calling forth great applause.

Between the gymnastic events the freshmen versus the sophomore wrestling matches were held. In the lightweight class, Scott, 1906, and Bradley, 1907, tied. In the middle-weight Taliferro, 1907, won from Ormond 1906. Herring, 1907, won the heavy-weight wrestling match from Bannwort, 1906.

HOCKEY OF EVERY KIND.

Columbia Defeats Cornell in Unscientific Game at St. Nicholas Rink.

Acrobatic feats, hurdling, and a good display of the old game of "shinpy on your own side" were the chief features of the exhibition given by the Columbia and Cornell hockey teams at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, but as a display of hockey it was generally admitted to have been the poorest seen here this Winter. Columbia was represented by the team contesting for the intercollegiate championship, and at first attempted to conform strictly to the rules of the game, but the Cornell students threw all science aside and rushed pell mell over the ice. The result was a clash of sticks, locking of limbs, frequent falls, and an indiscriminate mass sprawling on the ice. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, and only one player, Armstrong of Cornell, was temporarily ruled off, and at the close of the two twenty-minute halves Columbia had scored 2 goals to nothing for Cornell.

One minute after the game started Aiken secured the puck close to Columbia's goal, ran it down the rink, and finally passed it to Duden, who shot a neat goal. No further scoring was done until the second half, when Aiken got the puck soon after the play-off, passed it to Cooke when near Cornell's goal, and the latter scored.

The line-up:

Columbia, 2.	Position.	Cornell, 0.
Von Bermuth	Goal	Lacerbe
Benedict	Point	Deder
Jackson	Cover point	Armstrong
Cooke	Centre	Ellis
Duden	Forward	Braman
Callaghan	Forward	Preston
Aiken	Forward	Foote

Goals—Duden and Cooke. Referee—"Benny" Phillips, Hockey Club of New York. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Heffley Hockey Team Defeated.

A closely played hockey match was the result of the meeting last night in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn Skating Club and the Heffley School hockey team. The Brooklyn Club won by 5 to 4, but at the end of the first half the Heffley lads led by 4 to 2, and apparently had victory well in their grasp. In a melée soon after the second half began Garrett of the Heffley team was hurled against one of the iron uprights on the border of the rink and was badly stunned, but he soon returned and completed the game. Several men were ordered off the ice by the referee for rough tactics. Jennison, Kennedy, and Bowers each scored for Brooklyn in the second half, while Heffley failed to add to its score, and so lost by the narrow margin of one point. The line-up:

Brooklyn S. C., 5.	Position.	Heffley, 4.
Williams	Goal	Kullum
Smith	Point	Garrett
Jennison	Cover point	White
Kennedy	Forward	Stuart
Schiebler	Forward	Bullen
Bowers	Forward	Bush
Johnson	Forward	Moody

Referee—Mr. Viney, Brooklyn Skating Club.

DECLARATIONS FOR HANDICAPS.

Late Mails Bring In Additional Withdrawals—Carter Handicap Closes.

Secretary Rehberger of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday received four declarations for the Brooklyn Handicap, which closed with seventy-six entries, making eight in all. Two of J. A. Drake's horses were among the declarations, High Chancellor and Ort Wells, the latter a full brother of Rome Respess's sensational Western colt Dick Welles. Mr. Drake leaves in Runnels, Savable, the Futurity winner of 1902; South Trimble, and Jocund, which as a two-year-old won no little attention last year, and promises to train into a rattling good three-year-old. Of the quartet, Runnels looks to be the most formidable.

J. W. Schorr declared out Injunction, leaving him without a representative in the first of the Eastern classics. Mr. Schorr, from all the signs, will hardly race in the East before the Saratoga meeting. Injunction is left in the World's Fair Handicap, and will be especially pointed for that event. Yesterday's mails also brought in the declaration of L. V. Bell's River Pirate. The declaration of River Pirate, following the death of Colonel Bill, leaves Mr. Bell in the same boat with Mr. Schorr.

The other declarations have been S. S. Brown's Broomstick, "Jack" Follansbee's Roe Hampton, and George Hendrie's Reservation. Broomstick was one of the stars of the two-year-old division last year in the first half of the season, but he is an undersized youngster and not built for such a grueling contest as the Brooklyn Handicap promises to be.

None of the declarations affect the outlook for the race, as the horses that figure as contenders, without exception, have been left in. Their withdrawal will have no effect whatever on the future betting.

The Carter Handicap, which will be run on April 15, the opening day at Aqueduct, closed yesterday with an unusually large list of entries. The race this year promises to be worth $7,000 or $8,000 to the winner, as it boasts $5,000 added money, an increase of $3,000 over last year. The event was won last year by Ahumada. This year, owing to the value of the stake, it will have both class and speed to figure as contenders.

The Excelsior Handicap, at one and one-sixteenth miles, $5,000 added money, which will be decided at Jamaica on April 25, will close March 1.

BOMBARDIER WON THE DERBY.

Formaster, Favorite in the California Stake, Was Fouled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Bombardier, ridden by See, won the California Derby at Oakland to-day. Judge finished second, but was disqualified for fouling Formaster early in the race. Second money went to Formaster, and Toledo received third. Although rain fell the greater part of the day a large crowd was in attendance. While the track was muddy there was a firm bottom.

Mendon and Ananias were scratched, leaving four to compete in the Derby, which was at a mile and a quarter, with a value of $3,550. Bombardier was 10 to 1 in the early betting, but closed at 6 to 1. Bombardier and Judge raced on almost even terms to the stand, when Judge showed in front. Bullman tried to get through with Formaster, the favorite, before the first turn was reached, but Daly cut in with Judge, and the favorite was knocked back. After that Bombardier went to the front and was never headed. Daly, the rider of Judge, was summoned to the stand and his mount was disqualified. Bombardier is owned by Frank Skinner, a California newspaper man, who bought him from Walter Jennings for $1,000.

Favorites did not fare well. Only two got home in front. Summary of the main race:

Mile and a quarter, California Derby. Bombardier, 114 pounds, (See,) 6 to 1, won; Formaster, 117, (Bullman,) even, second; Toledo, 122 (Bell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:10¼. Judge finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

De Reszke Won the George Washington Handicap on Slow Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The defeat of Tribes Hill, strong first choice in the George Washington Handicap, was a feature of the day's racing. De Reszke, neglected in the betting, won, finishing a neck ahead of Mauser for the prize of $1,455.

The slow, lumpy track tired Floral King, which made all the early running.

Cedar Rapids was the only other beaten favorite. Our Lillie was run up from $800 to $1,000 after the second race and bought in. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lelia, 105 pounds, (Robbins,) 3 to 2, won; Maritana, 107, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, second; Mammon, 107, (L. Wilson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Chanley, Tom O'Day, Arthur, Weird, Octo Cafe, and Overton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Our Lillie, 98 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 5, won; Bronx, 97, (J. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, second; Lady Free Knight, 98, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Jim Ferrin, Alcom R., Overhand, Cedar Rapids, Ryevale, and Algonquin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Arch Oldham, 120 pounds, (Fuller,) 1 to 2, won; Dixie Lad, 110, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, second; Isabella D., 107, (Calvin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—0:49. Lythelist, Little Pearls of Gallantry, Michael Byrnes, Ara, The Druggist, Cashier, Carrie Potter, and Molia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards; George Washington Handicap. De Reszke, 104 pounds, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, won; Mauser, 92, (Aubuchon,) 10 to 1, second; Tribes Hill, 116, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:43 4-5. New York, Floral King, Huzzah, Fort Plain, Bon Mot, and Mimo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Gravina, 106 pounds, (Livingston,) 3 to 5, won; Bud Embry, 101, (Travers,) 9 to 1, second; Emigre, 105, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Velos, Lingo, Charles D., and Medal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Redman, 85 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 6 to 5, won; Arachue, 99, (McCafferty,) 3 to 1, second; Lady Radnor, 100, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:21 3-5. Inquisitive Girl, Invincible, Arden, Dorothy Osborne, and Antigone also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Mildred L., 85 pounds; Probable and Young Jesse, 87 each; Hobson's Choice, 92; John Doyle, 95; Barnacle and Helen Tarwater, 96 each; Hickory Corners, 100; Ithan, 103; Dagger, 109; Meistersinger and North Wind, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. La Cache, 101 pounds; Optional, 102; Caterpillar, 104; Burning Glass and Safeguard, 106 each; Neither One and Alpaca, 107 each; Tally H., Jake Weber, Boundling, Frank Rice, and George W. Dasch, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards; purse. Caryota and Rachel Ward, 97 each; Eclectic and Plautus, 99 each; Talhouet and Conkling, 102 each; Redman, 104; Ostrich and Foresight, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Established, 87 pounds; Reglan, 92; Gus Heydorn, 95; Ninespot, 98; John Coulter, 107; Satchel, 102; Royal Pirate, 103; Badger, 104; Dr. Carrick and Sarilla, 107 each; Nimble Nag, 108; Aules, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; purse. Manshak, 91 pounds; Blue Darter, Clear the Arena, and Ed Callahan, 94; Merry Sport, 102; Latoka, Ball Hornet, Arachue, and Delagoa, 104 each; Hectorius, 106; Frank Bell, 109; Bluff, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; One mile and a sixteenth. Exapo, 87 pounds; Vesuvian, 90; Dutch Carter, 92; Past, Mint Bed, 95 each; Circus Girl, 98; Blue Mint, 98; Tancred, 102; Frank McConnell, 103; Conundrum, 104; Tangible, 105; Lee King, 114.

BASEBALL PEACE IN SIGHT.

Minor League Officials Confer Over Agreement with Pacific Coast Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Ratification of the peace agreement with the Pacific Coast League by the National Association of Minor Leagues seems assured. An informal conference of the owners of the three Class A Leagues was held this evening, and Edward Hanlon of the National League outlined the proposed agreement, which proved favorable to the Class A Leagues.

It is now believed the only possible hitch will be in the awarding of disputed players. It is thought the Pacific League will be allowed to take all players for whom a straight contract can be shown, provided it antedates the contract that has been signed with a club inside the ranks of organized baseball. Among those present to-night were:

Eastern League—President Powers; Arthur Irwin, Toronto; George Stallings, Buffalo; H. C. Griffiths, Jersey City, and W. Underwood, Rochester.

New England League—President T. H. Murnane.

New York State League—President A. R. Farrell.

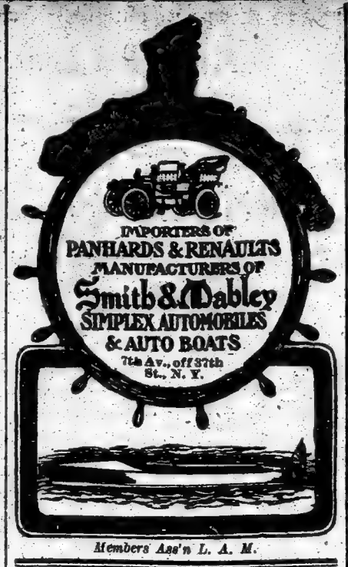

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

NOVELTY IN CANOE RACES

One Contestant Topples Into the Sportsmen's Show Lake.

Guides at Madison Square Garden in Log Rolling Contest — Prairie Chicken Collection Bought.

Every attraction at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden received more than its ordinary share of attention yesterday,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday, Washington's Birthday, being a National holiday, no financial business was transacted in the United States. However, not a few houses with foreign connections opened their offices through anxiety to follow the development of the critical situation abroad. Happily the foreign markets over Sunday regained the composure they lost on Saturday. In Paris rentes opened 1f. 45c. higher, Spanish and Turkish securities improved, and Russians closed above 92. The average improvement on international securities exceeded 2 points, although it was authoritatively stated that nothing was done to improve the situation beyond the contradiction of false financial and political reports, the session was quiet throughout in Berlin, the only embarrassment being in the grain trade at Bremen. In London the feeling was nervous through sympathy with Paris, but the British situation gave no new cause for anxiety. Consols rose 5-16 and Kafirs were better upon the improved prospects for coolie labor in the mines. Americans were quiet, but firm and generally above our previous parity. There were rumors of a Russian loan to be floated with American assistance. This will be credited when confirmed, as it has hitherto been supposed that Russia enjoyed no exception to the disinclination to take foreign securities. The recent adventure in consols was not encouraging, and the home supply of securities exceeds available cash in the present speculative temper.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Reading Railroad first preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
Union Pacific Railroad common and preferred.
Western Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Co. on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Co-operative Building Bank.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.
Willcox & Gibbs's Sewing Machine Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

McVickar Realty and Trust Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL DIVIDEND PROSPECTS.

Indications of restlessness appear on the part of minority stockholders of Michigan Central. Many of these have long entertained the opinion that they should share more fully in the considerable prosperity which has come to the company, as they are getting no greater return on their shares than when the road was earning eight million dollars less than the amount reported for the year ending Dec. 31 last. Perhaps they are emboldened by the recent experience of the Chattanooga minority interests, and by what has been accomplished through pressure elsewhere, notably in the case of the Panhandle stockholders. At all events they have a well-tuned string to harp on.

Michigan Central dividends have been steady at 4 per cent., but since 1898, gross receipts have risen from $14,046,149 to as much as $22,230,000, a gain bordering on 60 per cent. Except to show a slightly rising surplus, however, the policy has been to put back into expenses of operation all but what was actually needed to meet current disbursements. Proportion of expenses to earnings for 1898 was as high as 75 per cent., for 1900 it got up to 79 per cent., but for the late year to more than 83 per cent. As a matter of exact figures, it took only $10,547,973 to run the road in 1898, $13,229,490 in 1900, $18,489,000 in 1903, and with no additional mileage during the whole period to take care of. Net earnings have naturally been almost stationary, while, if kept at 75 per cent.—far from encroaching on general averages—expenses would have allowed a rise of $1,800,000 or approximately 10 per cent. more for the stock. This, with the amount earned last year—4 per cent. was paid by a margin of $524,980—would indicate more than 16 per cent. for a stock getting 4 per cent. worked out thus:

Gross earnings, 1903	$22,230,000
Expenses and taxes, 75 per cent	16,672,500
Net earnings	$5,558,500
Charges, including Canadian Southern dividend	2,520,500
Balance for stock, equal to 10.2%	$3,038,000

In some quarters it is believed that New York Central, as holder of all but about two millions of Michigan Central stock, will be glad to avail itself of a higher rate of dividend to add to the increase now forthcoming from Lake Shore. Its own income is being run pretty close to meet disbursements, and it has still heavy capital needs to be supplied, which might furnish the incentive. Canada Southern has been settled with for a term of 999 years by a contract made last year. Its stockholders are guaranteed 2½ per cent. dividends to 1910, and 3 per cent. thereafter.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The supplies of money were fairly plentiful in the market to-day and the demand was fair. Discounts were firm, in view of the position in Paris.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was comparatively calm. No further important decline resulted from the panic in Paris on Saturday. It is difficult to estimate how far the demoralization will extend. Operators are nervous and disinclined to buy until there are indications of more stability on the Continent. Dealers commenced business earlier than usual, but they were chiefly occupied with the mining settlement. Consols recovered and closed firm.

Americans opened irregular, the majority being above parity, but trading was quiet, in view of the holiday in New York. They closed firm.

Foreigners had an uncertain tone. They dropped after opening with an improvement. Russian and Spanish securities recovered later.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 86 5-16; consols for account, 86 5-16; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 67⅞; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 77⅝; Canadian Pacific, 118¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30¼; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142⅜; De Beers, 19⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 69½; Erie, 24¼; Erie first preferred, 64; Erie second preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 130¾; Louisville and Nashville, 104⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15⅜; New York Central, 117; Norfolk and Western, 57⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 58½; Rand Mines, 8⅞; Reading, 21; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 82; Southern Pacific, 45⅞; Union Pacific, 78¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90⅛; United States Steel, 11½; United States Steel preferred, 57½; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 35.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜@3 5-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £13,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.87; Lisbon, 24.

The Market in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet throughout.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PLAN TO MERGE BANKS.

Project to Combine the Varick and Irving National as a Nucleus.

A project has been started to consolidate the Irving National and the Varick Banks, and to make the consolidation the nucleus of the Coal and Iron National Bank, now being organized. Lisman, Lorge & Co. of 25 Broad Street are back of the movement to organize the Coal and Iron National Bank. The original plans contemplated a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $300,000. If other banks are absorbed there will be a readjustment of these figures. The Irving National Bank, 1 Hudson Street, has a capital stock of $1,000,000; a surplus in excess of $1,000,000; net deposits of $5,451,000. Charles H. Fancher is President and Benjamin F. Werner Cashier. The Varick Bank has $100,000 capital; surplus, $65,000, and deposits, $785,000.

Directors of the banks who were seen yesterday said that while they had heard talk of consolidation, as yet they have given little attention to the subject.

MAY YIELD TO SCHOOL BOARD.

Mayor Practically Decided That Extra Work Should Continue.

Mayor McClellan has practically decided to grant the Board of Education the $300,000 which it claims is needed in order to continue the night schools, free lecture courses, and recreation centres. The Mayor has been investigating the charges of extravagance made by Controller Grout against the Board of Education, and has considered carefully the reply of President Rogers, head of the board. He has reached the conclusion that the money is necessary if the work is to be continued along the lines in question, and in determining to advocate the appropriation he virtually upholds President Rogers as against the Controller.

The matter will come up for discussion before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment next Friday. There is a measure now pending before the Legislature which would enable the city to grant the appropriation. The bill was framed for the Staten Island Ferry purchase, but it is said that under its provisions the funds necessary can be secured.

SALT WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

Littleton Demands Mains for Fire Fighting in That Borough.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn declared yesterday that the proposition to provide a salt-water pumping system for fire fighting in Manhattan would not go through the Board of Estimate unless it was amended to include the Borough of Brooklyn. He announced that any attempt to ignore Brooklyn in providing for salt-water mains would be vigorously fought by him.

"The needs of Brooklyn in this connection," he said, "are at least as great as those of Manhattan. The big factories on our river front, where we have recently had several costly fires, as well as the large business establishments on Fulton Street and Broadway, are in need of more protection from fire than they now receive. Any scheme of salt-water pumping that is applied to Manhattan must be extended to this borough."

The several disastrous factory fires in Brooklyn lately, which the firemen have had difficulty in fighting because of weak water pressure, has caused a general demand among local property owners for better fire protection.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Closing—Wheat—Spot, nominal; futures, nervous; March, nominal; May, 6s 9⅞d; July, 6s 7¾d. Corn—Spot, American mixed new firm, 4s 3¾d; American mixed old, steady, 4s 6¾d; futures irregular; March, 4s 3¾d; May, 4s 3⅝d. Peas—Canadian firm, 5s 6½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull, 8s 3d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast) firm, £6 15s@£7 15s. Beef firm; extra India mess, 66s 3d. Pork steady; prime mess, Western, 66s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 45s. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 37s; short rib, 16 to 24 lb, 37s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 38s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 38s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, 37s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 42s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Lard firm; prime Western in tierces, 39s 3d; American refined in pails, 39s 3d. Butter nominal. Cheese quiet; American finest white, 48s; do, colored, 51s. Tallow—Prime city, dull, 24s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 46s. Resin—Common firm, 7s 10½d. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7¾d. Linseed oil steady, 10s 8d.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady to 10c lower; all early arrivals sold. Native steers, $4@$5.20; bulls, $2.75@$3.85; cows, $1.70@$3.80. Dressed beef steady at 7@8¼c per lb for ordinary to extra native sides. Calves very firm on light receipts; veals full 50c higher; barnyard calves, 25c higher; all sold. Veals, $4.50@$9.25; little calves, $3.50@$4; barnyard stock, $3.50@$3.75. Dressed calves firm; city dressed veals, 8½@13½c per lb; country dressed, 7@12c. Sheep steady to strong; lambs slow but firm. Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, $5@$6.90; culls, $5.50. Dressed mutton slow at 7@8½c per lb; wethers, 9c; dressed lambs slow at 9@10½c. Hogs, 25c higher. State and Pennsylvania hogs, $5.50@$5.80. Country dressed hogs steady at 5@7¼c per lb.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

1—Eastman vs Mayor, &c
89—N Y, N H & H R R vs Glasby
94—Lucas vs N Y, N H & H R R
106—U S vs N Y Cent Coal Co
162—Campbell vs Nat Broadway Bank
163—N Y Tel Co vs Treat
14—Republique Francaise vs Schultz
81—Guinsburg vs U S
92—Mosle vs Bidwell
102—U S vs Bartram Bros
103—U S vs Howell
104—U S vs Amer Sugar Ref Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

8—Cutler Hammer Mfg Co vs Chicago Reostat Co
40—Ward vs Ward
41—Ward vs Ward
46—Am Acetylene Burner Co vs Kirchberger
65—G L H Rail Joint Co vs Webar Ry Joint Mfg Co
102—Morrill vs the Hardware Jobbers' Purchasing Co
35—Am. Chocolate Machine Co vs Helmstetter

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Cases under objection
5807—Max Newmark
6576—Israel Siegel
6255—Max Marx
Adjourned cases
5576—John McDonough
6275—Reuben Bernfus
6545—Wm A Luhring
6424—Bernard Altman
5842—F W Rockefellow
6410—Morris Robinson
6362—Henry Bash
6353—D M & J Albert
5921—Irving S Van Loan
Involuntary cases
6635—Peter Schroader
6661—Morris Charlat
6514—Edgar Lehman
Motions
In re Jas T Clyde
In re Semons, Davis & Semons
In re Miebis Tobacco Co
In re Eva W Newton
In re Wilcox & Hamblen
In re Morris Robinson
In re Hyman Davis
In re Perner & Herman
In re McConnell Mfg Co
In re Jas McNeil
In re Morris Salomon
In re Abraham Greenspan
In re Peltin & Gerstenfeld
In re Clark Auto Scale Co
In re S E Bloch & Bro
In re Ed G Byrnes
In re Schiff Bros & Co
In re Man Fixture Co
In re Cushman vs Winter
In re Grager Brew Co
In re Liebstruth
In re Morris Salomon
In re Meadow Bros (2)
In re Gilman Son & Co
In re Arthur Jeffreys
In re Hyman Lyakowsky
In re D Levy & Co
In re Brickelmaier & Stephens
In re Leo Steiner
In re Dresser & Co
In re N & J W Lawrence
In re Bennst Fertig
In re Frankel & Rosenblatt
In re A & S Sonin
In re G F & P Kroehl

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bowers vs Ocean Accident & G Corp
2—De Rees-Bush Co vs Derby Desk Co
3—Greenberg vs Emanuel
4—Izer vs Izer
5—Oppenheimer vs Keenan
6—Ramsey vs Darrin
7—Bennett vs Mahler
8—Whitman vs Jebb
9—In re English
10—Toucey vs Cassidy
11—Same vs same
12—Same vs same
13—In re W 172d St
14—Mowbray vs Mowbray
14½—Same vs same
15—In re Gattle, Stern & Co
16—Fowler vs Callahan
16½—Same vs same
17—Harrison vs Harrison
18—De Peyster vs Bell
19—Lyons vs Graud L & Co
20—Karman vs same
21—Perrin vs Darwin
22—In re Woodlawn Cemetery
23—Potter vs Altschul
24—Leiter vs Tracy
25—Butterfield vs Woodard
26—Constable vs O'Callaghan
27—Muessman vs Met St Ry Co
28—Donnelly vs Donnelly
29—Savage vs Warren Featherbone Co
30—In re King's Bridge Road, Webster Av to Harlem River
31—Davis vs Davis
32—Kruger vs Cannon
33—Demarest vs Gillingham
34—Von Seggern vs Ginsburg
34½—Same vs same
35—Slavens vs Jebb
36—Phillips vs Kahn
37—Coe vs MacGovern
38—In re Cioffi
39—Butler vs Butler
40—Field vs Bradhurst
41—Holly vs Kempner
42—Goslin vs Seymour
43—First vs Brown
44—In re Von Ramdohr
45—Schmeis vs Knell
46—Cullinan vs Hackmann
47—Same vs McCarthy
48—Same vs Schaumloffel
49—Sturz vs Zwegal
50—Process Copper and Brass Co vs Perfect Arc Lamp & Mfg Co
51—Cilek vs Cilek
52—Godfrey vs Reed
53—Oukeshott vs Smith
54—Murray vs Sire
55—Same vs same
56—Corr vs Stafford
57—Gutter vs Gerardi
58—Kleiman vs Dry D, &c, R R Co
59—Fletcher vs Selleck
60—In re Bartholomew
61—Hacker vs Hacker
62—Blackburn vs Johnson
63—Purdy vs Baker
64—Stein vs Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co
65—In re King's Bridge Road, (in re Schoonmaker)
66—Hynes vs Chesley
67—Same vs same
68—Neporent vs Neporent
69—In re Mayor, &c
70—Reckewell vs Reckewell
71—Cavanagh vs Murphy
72—Cohn vs Polstein
73—Marcus vs Pomerans
74—In re Scherzer
75—Pettrofesa vs Societa Potenza, &c
76—Same vs Mut Protection Society, &c
77—Kleiman vs Dry D, &c, R R Co
78—Hamilton Fire Ins Co vs New Amsterdam Gas Co
79—Hanover Fire Ins Co vs same
80—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (in re Warburg)
81—Same vs same, (in re Busby)
82—Same vs same, (in re Pasqualino)
83—Same vs same, (in re Cooley)
84—Same vs same, (in re Newell)
85—Same vs same, (in re Levy)
86—Same vs same, (in re Hoelter)
87—Same vs same, (in re Hoelter)
88—Same vs same, (in re Rosenstein)
89—Same vs same, (in re Barker)
90—Same vs same, (in re Kaplan)
91—Equit Life Assur Society vs O'Connor
92—Clemons vs Wortmann
93—Tradewater vs Mut Reserve Life Ins Co
94—Harburger vs Harburger
95—In re E. 178th St, (in re Duffy)
96—Robinson vs U S Casualty Co
97—Kelsey vs Kelsey
98—Ayer vs Ten Associates
99—Soltan vs Oxerforth
100—Harlem Co-op B & L Assn vs Parrish
101—Teichner vs Berger
102—Thompson vs Illinois Moulding Co
103—In re Mayor, &c, (in re E 176th St)
104—Buckley vs Wyckoff
105—Kupperman vs Polsky
106—Friedman vs Shimko
107—Kraus vs Williams
108—Cohn vs Polstein
109—Collins vs Ahearn

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

4540—Anderson vs Maxwell
General calendar
3495—Swift vs Am Ex Nat Bank
3560—Kasower vs Schoenzeit
3327—Ricker vs Leigh
4033—Wilson vs Wilson
2879—Lowenthal vs Surety Trust & Life Ins Co
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Emil Totterman
2—Preston Henderson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest, 13929—Dean vs Gould
13972—Camden vs Du Bois
14430—Eidman vs Bannon
14432—Olivet vs Kelder
12834—Dininny vs Shortell
14342—King vs Siedler
14054—Raaren & Meinken vs Sinell
13845—Cook vs Weir
13698—Marchesini vs Mennici
14421—Duveen vs Addicks

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

4270—Barnett vs Met St Ry Co
14090—Bell vs McKenna
1872—Same vs same
3853—Riddle vs same
3852½—Passaleeta vs McDonald
3977—Goodrich vs Franke
4917½—Fusco vs Met St Ry Co
4618—Downey vs Met St Ry Co
4948—Mahler vs same
3324—Kelly vs same
4396—Coster vs Bacon
4322—N Y Commercial Co vs Chauncey
4505—Glass, Iron & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Co
4321—Same vs same
5043—McDermott vs C R R of N J
11787—Brown vs Man Ry Co
5044—McDermott vs same
4856—O'Brien vs Met St Ry Co
5023—Hart vs Met St Ry Co
4539—Lefkowitz vs Picker
5054—McCrishard vs same
4240—Powers vs Met St Ry Co
5056—Denny vs same
3709—Medley vs same
5061—Schlafer vs same
4585—Hershfield vs same
5066—McCarthy vs same
4411—Saward vs Horgan & Slattery Co
5069—De Kermen vs same
14133—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
5074—Geno vs same
4935—Hart vs Met St Ry Co
5076—Larkin vs Tucker
4236—M & E Solomon Tobacco Co vs Cohen
5077—Cummings vs Met St Ry Co
4487—McMillan vs Leaman
5078—Silliman vs Lawyers' Surety Co
13557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
5080—Kaplan vs Met St Ry Co
4734—Loeb vs Duryea
5088—Josephs vs Citizens' Steam Co of Troy
4770—Vreeland vs Met St Ry Co
5098—Ross vs Met St Ry Co
4702—Con Biscuit Co vs Ecken
5100—Galligan vs Man Ry Co
4707—Plunkst vs Sullivan
5105—Gleason vs Met St Ry Co
4856½—Baer vs Voelcker
5113—Mullen vs same
5115—Solins vs same
4835—Jaquinto vs Met St Ry Co
5137—Hollander vs Met St Ry Co
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5602.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest 4755—Woodhull vs Cody
5148—Adler vs same
5180—Levinson vs Singer Mfg Co
5150—Kopetsky vs Jackson
5131—Same vs same
4286—Schoenblum vs City of New York
4471—Millig vs Kilian
13745—City of New York vs Jack
4291—Clery vs Union Ry Co
12112—Same vs Gleiser
4418—Riordan vs American Tobacco Co
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
4538—Petterson vs Dart
13060—Williams vs same
4211—M & E Solomon Tobacco Co vs Cantor
8971—Buhner vs Chesebro
5067¼—Kirwan vs Con Gas Co
4922—Rosen vs Mahler
5063¾—Same vs same
4949—Bradley vs Manufacturer
10599—Landau vs City of New York
8889—Laux vs City of New York
4377—Poucet vs Reas
4534—Mackintosh vs Kimball
5166—Vermeule vs Kinney
5021—Sigerist vs Union Ry Co
5184—McElgin vs City of New York
5031—Kuntze vs Schnugg
5199—Ginsberg vs Bennett & Gaupper Co
4674—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
5202—Tessitore vs Schmidt
4893½—Davidoff vs Adler
5205—Whitlock vs Wanamaker
4655—Whalen vs City of New York
5206—MacDonald vs Manice
4601—Kmet vs Weiss
5210—Donovan vs Danahy
5089—O'Hara vs Mayor, &c
5219—Henriques vs Bennett
5109—Iasillo vs 3d Av R R Co
5220—John Simmons Co vs Kast
5117—Soline vs same
5147—Glaser vs Butler

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jacob Miller
2—Wallace C Andrews
3—Michael Grady
4—Wallace C Andrews
5—Joseph Miller
6—Josephine R Fisk
7—Mary J Oliver
8—John J Quinn
9—Michael Darcy
10—Margaret Foley
11—Bryan Lawrence
12—Same
13—Same
14—Same
15—Same
16—Same
17—Same
18—Same
19—Paul Sarian
20—Barbara Surevus
21—James Swann
22—John Griesman
23—Henry L Shelley et al
24—John Schnugg
25—Charles Schmidt
26—Henry Dailey, Jr,
27—Nathan Clark
28—Jesse Hoyt
29—Maria A. Robinson
30—Julia Rhinelander
31—Margaret I Hewitt
32—Charles Moran
33—Carl Stehle
34—William L McLane
35—Margaret McDonald
36—Joanna Dwyer
37—William Tilden
38—George Chesterman
39—Mary E or Ellen Sheridan
40—John G Smith
41—James Mahoney
42—James B Gilbert
43—Sophia Heron
Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Sallie Carr Shaw
At 10:30 A. M.
William L Smith, John Biddle, William Kelly, William Bird, Mary Cordell, Eva Bender, Sebastiano Farina
At 2 P. M.
Valentine Rochfort
At 2:30 P. M.
Rossetta McLaughlin, Frances W Ford

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will. 1989—Josephine R Fisk

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2159—Bogart vs Siff
2211—Elec Vehicle Co vs Arkell
1730—Roth vs Phoenix Ins Co
2132—Schulich vs Katz
1725—Roth vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
2249—Blum vs Dabritz
2252—Gilenstein vs Kaufman
2204—Dunn vs Stemler
2257—Davis vs Byrnes
2214—Weiss vs Berntich
2263—Judge vs Hall
2226—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Van Horn

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1232—Passarella vs Met St Ry Co
2417—Landeman vs Hauser
1436—O'Donnell vs Int St Ry Co
2318—Seidenburg vs Met St Ry
2374—Feeney vs Williams
2351—Brau vs Union Ry
2376—Greene vs Welch
2358—Coyle vs Miner
2377—Schneider vs Int St Ry
2384—Orcese vs Int St Ry
2380—Milsner vs same
2385—Marchese vs Int St Ry
2381—Levy vs same
2390—Hammerstein vs Deimling
2420—Meyerson vs Levy
2405—Cohen vs Man Ry
1866—Finck vs Hertz
2321—Gibson vs Garst

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes

6555—Vietor vs Lepps
6940—Wagner vs Einhorn
6862—Solomon vs Balkin
6586—Van Schaick vs Harvey
6892—Johnson vs Hesse
6636—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Magnus
6211—Frankel vs Pues
6717—Shapiro vs State Bank
6370—Burzinsky vs Gold
6345—Bachrach vs Peconic
6635—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Schmaalhoz
6313—Obermeyer vs De Puse
6869—May vs Rutgenstein
6913—Himmelstein vs Himmelstein
6774—Pyper vs Gardner
6989—Seaman vs Reilly
6932—Albert vs Shapiro
6960—Schorr vs Westcott Express Co
6933—Same vs same
7031—Apfel vs Schwerin
6934—Same vs same
6268—Britt vs Heinrich
6935—Same vs same
6901—Murray vs Biglin
6936—Same vs same
6925—Kirshstein vs Kaufman
6931—Same vs same
7108—Bonis vs Lubelkin
6384—Goldman vs Goldberg
Equity and non-jury cases
5996—Daiboch vs Miller
476—Greenberg, &c, I Works vs Levy
5985—Hood vs Spitzer
477—Fortinell vs Fodenberger
5432½—Rini vs Low
6871—Hopper vs Patterson
466—Berger Mfg Co vs Lavin

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2291—Sauter vs Int St Ry
2525—Bloom vs Langer
2526—Sorrell vs Oceanic Steam Nav Co
5073—Edlich vs Metz
2527—Mullen vs Landes
6920½—Wieder vs Union Surety, &c, Co
2528—Stanton vs Michel
2519—Weinreib vs Gans
2529—Cree vs Int St Ry
2520—Aronson vs Morning Journal Co
2530—Weinthal vs Otto
2531—Dongan vs Brown
2521—Marsh vs same
2532—Rickerson vs Robinson
2522—Paul vs Bauman
2533—Optimmes vs Majestic Hotel Co
2523—Harris vs Met St Ry
2524—Kenney vs Met St Ry
Highest number reached on regular call, 2533.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—William Nichols
2—William Mosly
2—Samuel Leibowitz
3—James Cadugan
3—William Delaney, alias Monk Eastman
4—Frank C Chase
5—Joseph Sheehan
4—Christopher Wallace
6—Edward E Conrad
7—Henry Gottlieb
Pleadings
1—Peter Hudson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Alma Padro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Blair Kassan
9—Tony Rasetti
2—George Ward
10—Herman Metzger
3—Thomas J Bannan
11—Edward S Corbin
4—Napoleon Dube
12—John Fay
5—William Myers
13—Benjamin Mensie
6—Ferdinand Vlasco
14—Frank Spicer
7—Israel Gould
15—Havelock Parke
8—Bisone Martini

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Elizabeth Sudhop vs. William E. Scheffold et al.—Moses Levi. Edwin Lichtenstein et al. vs. Charles Mahrenholz—Moses Levi.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Crosby vs. Walker (two cases)—Gabrielle T. Stewart.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J.; Part VI.—Rich, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

3419—Tangeman vs Dei Dion Bouton Co
3835—Metzler vs Int St R R
2613—Riester vs Met St R R
3837—Fennessy vs Pepper
3838, 3839—Rothenberg vs B H R R
3718—Costello vs City of New York
3840—Hynes vs same
3725—Silverman vs B'klyn Ferry Co
3842—Denota vs same
3738—Davis vs B H R R
3844—Mahl vs same
3742—Miller vs same and City of New York
3845—Israel vs Boettigheimer
3746—Brandt vs Fisher
3848—Reilly vs Thompson & Norris Co
3749, 3753, 3779—Wolff, Bender & Forman vs B H R R
3849—Noll vs B H R R
3852—Tack vs same
3751—McDevitt vs Malony
3853—Burke vs same
3855—Holmes vs same
3755—Mooney vs Porto Rico SS Co
3856—Bruckner vs same
3858—Haff vs same
1903—Riha vs City of New York
3859—Ennis vs same
3860—Moore vs same
3788—Competiello vs Ambrosio
3861—Jackson vs Prudential Ins Co
3789—Rosenzweig vs B H R R
3868—O'Gorman vs Nichols Chemical Co
3869—Walsh vs National Wall Paper Co
3790—Shippard vs same
3791—De Rosario vs B, G & Sub R R
3870—Tartaglio vs Int St R R
3793—Jacobs vs B H R R
3872—Wysocki vs Roosevelt
3795—De Nyss vs Bishop
3799—Frese vs B H R R
3874—Patrick vs B H R R
3800—Crawford vs same
3802, 3803—Ferguson vs Long Island R R
3875—Kremer vs N Y Edison Co
3804—Lynch vs B H R R
3876—Deegan vs Int St R R
3805—Skelly vs same
3806—Davis vs same
3877—Murphy vs City of New York
3808—Dahlman vs same
3813—Small vs Int St R R
3878—Grasso vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Co
3814—Amplo vs Frank, &c
3816—Schun vs B H R R et al
3879—Lombardi vs Int St R R
3817—Rainer vs Int St R R
3880—Storio vs same
3881—Garlicks vs City of New York
3818—Butler vs same
3819—Blum vs same
3821—Masterson vs Met St R R
3885—Enright vs Smith
3886—Higgins vs B H R R
3822—Goodman vs Thuringia Fire Ins Co
3889—Bast vs City of New York
3828—Westheimer vs Man R R
3230, 3231—Black vs same
3830—Donovan vs B H R R
3162—Bradley vs Stevens
3831—Auerbach vs Rosenberger
2711—Beard vs B H R R et al
3834—Wohlmacher vs B H R R
6906—Quinn vs Catholic Benevolent Legion

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3894—Randolph vs St Mary's Hospital
3941—Sharf vs Kessel
3942—Good vs Kenny
3895—Haverstick vs B H R R
3943—White vs Stuyvesant Bldg Co
3896—Kelly vs same
3944—Weber vs Smith
3897—Iodice vs Kevenny
3946—McDermott vs Barrick
3896—Heisler vs City of New York
3947—Murnane vs Williams & Co
3900—Lucks vs Gabler
3948—Malone vs Int St R R
3901, 3902—Lehrman vs Int St R R
3949, 3950 — Palmieneri vs B H R R
3903—Ern vs B H R R
3952, 3953—Yunkes vs same
3904—Prime vs Haverling Co
3955—Weber vs Borden's Cond M Co et al
3905—Vogel vs B'klyn, Coney I & Gravesend R R
3957—Hounihan vs Hogan
3907—Bugliari vs Durst
3958—Maxwell vs B H R R
3908—Hopkins vs Harrison
3959—Jewett vs Chapman
3910—Gallagher vs McQuade
3960—Higgins vs Mason
3911—Fallert Brewery vs Clark
3961—Bisopp vs Teitlebaum
3914—Laubenberger vs B H R R
3962—Higgins vs Degna
3964—Falcone vs Italian Society, &c
3915—Owen vs same
3916—McCau

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; new building, central; 25c. foot, including steam, elevator. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Stables, 12th St., 19th St., 28th St.; low rentals; convenient locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Building to let, whole or part; elevator; 'Phone 4334 Franklin. Sam'l Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x85; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

William, 259, Near Chambers—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power, offices, and show room, store, and basement; rent separate.

50 WEST 13TH STREET.
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for light manufacturing. Ashforth & Company, 51 West 42d St.

32 Union Square.
Store, lofts, and offices, with latest improvements. Apply G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

First floor, 25x100; largest plate glass front in city; first-class location for high-class business; steam heat, elevator; rent reasonable; 210 5th Av. S. Marks, 419 6th Av.

MODERN LIGHT LOFTS
Fox Building, Franklin Square; 4,550 square feet; electric light, heat, power. Richard K. Fox.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York City.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

241 Water St., near Beekman St.
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for any mercantile business. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

34-36 W. Houston St.
Store and lofts, fireproof building. Apply premises, or N. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

79-81 NASSAU STREET.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 Nassau Street.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors, separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

To Let—Fine store,
5th Av., Pittsburg;
30x240 feet to Virgin Alley,
with basement; one of the finest.
retail stands in the city.
Send for printed list.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
327-329 4th Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

BUILDINGS TO LET.

77 & 79 BEACH ST.	5 STORY.
19 BURLING SLIP	4 "
45 CLIFF ST.	5 "
536 PEARL ST.	5 "
284 SPRING ST.	7 "
210 WATER ST.	5 "
307 WATER ST.	4 "

AND MANY OTHERS.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60x83.
EAST 19TH ST.
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT
117 WEST 58TH ST. HOTEL.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th Street, N. Y.
Apartments by the season or shorter time. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Jerome Av., 405, East 184th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

A.—7-room apartment, steam heated, tile bathroom, open plumbing, servants' bath; 310 West 94th St., 1st floor; $60 per month. Address W., Box 269, Times

83d St., 129 West, Overlooking Riverside Drive.—8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet; elevator all night; electric lights, &c.; seen any time; rent, $75. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

THE PENDLETON,
235 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fire-proof apartments; all improvements. Five and six large rooms; rents, $35 to $45. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE.
Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $60 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN."
NOS. 136-142 EAST 127TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS
and Suites for ladies.
Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $55 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new, artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 66 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for Booklet.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,
One door above 122d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor, reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

New high-class Apartment House,
THE COLFORD,
311 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.,
in block with Schermerhorn private residences; suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; long-distance telephone in each apartment. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.; 1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

DE PEYSTER
AND
THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; lease will sublet it from April 15 to Sept. 15 to two persons only. Address E. Schoen, 151 East 88th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you.
P. B. DONOVAN, 7 West 42d St.

An apartment of eight rooms, from 90th to 125th St.; rent from $00 to $75. Address particulars to A., Box 110 Times.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for West Seventeenth Street Building—Other Dealings by Brokers—To-day's Auction Offerings.

William E. Jacobs has sold the six-story mercantile building 141 to 145 West Seventeenth Street, on plot 65.10 by 92. The buyer is an investor.

John Reid of Charles Hibson & Co.'s office has sold for Hoffman Miller 170 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 19.9 by 80.

Adolf Mandel, in conjunction with M. Kinzler, has bought the two five-story triple flats 81 and 83 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 25 by 100.

Seaver & Moore have sold 19 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, adjoining the corner of Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Larkin, Donovan & Co. have sold for M. Tabor the five-story tenement 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for William I. Rosenfeld the properties 138 and 140 East Fifty-fourth Street.

S. Steigut & Co. have sold for Jacob Rosenberg 101 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, 22 by 100, to a client, for improvement.

William P. Mangam has resold the three lots, 75 by 100, at the junction of St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, to a firm of builders.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar H. Rosenstock, referee, Pelham Avenue, north side, 127.3 feet south of Hughes Avenue, 50.11 by 69 by 50 by 127.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,761.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 552.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 22.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,241; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 330 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,480.

UNIFORM STEEL COMPANY SUIT.

Application for a Receiver for the Rahway Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Uniform Steel Company of Rahway, N. J.

The application was made by the J. R. Conover Company, which alleges that the steel company is insolvent and is indebted to it in the sum of $559.03. The liabilities are placed at $117,874.03. The assets are not given. The company was organized in March, 1901, with a capital of $60,000. The order is made returnable Feb. 27 at Newark.

Bremen Grain Firm Fails.

BREMEN, Feb. 22.—The failure is announced of the grain firm of Johann Lahusen. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000 and the assets at $50,000. Some American grain firms are said to be affected by the failure.

Minnesota Bank Assigns.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 22.—Edon A. Amundson, a private banker at Felton, Clay County, in company with Ellisworth E. Secor of Buffalo Centre, Iowa, has filed a petiion in bankruptcy. Assets are $33,976.60, liabilities $37,380.79. Mr. Amundson's individual assets are $5,025, liabilities $3,609.15. The bulk of the losses is likely to fall upon the depositors.

FOUR HURT BY RUNAWAY.

B. F. McLaughlin and Son Thrown from Carriage—Children Knocked Down.

Frightened by a train on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, a horse attached to a runabout, owned and driven by Bernard F. McLaughlin of 551 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, ran away in Courtlandt Avenue, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. When the vehicle struck the car tracks on Third Avenue a wheel snapped off and Mr. McLaughlin and his son James were thrown heavily to the street, receiving painful injuries.

The horse turned south on Third Avenue and dragged the broken vehicle after him. Near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street Katie Donnelly, eleven years old, of 494 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Millie Ragette, eleven years old, of 509 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, who were crossing the avenue, were struck by the horse and knocked down. Neither was much hurt. The runabout was smashed against elevated pillars.

At One Hundred and Forty-third Street the audience was leaving the Metropolis Theatre. Policeman Gegan of the Alexander Avenue Station rushed into the street and caught the runaway. He was carried fifty feet before he succeeded in bringing the horse to a stop.

Gegan took Mr. McLaughlin to the police station, but as the children refused to make a complaint against him he was allowed to depart.

HEER WINS LONG RUN.

Haller Only Completes 15 Miles in Professional Race for a Purse.

Lawrence Heer defeated Robert Hallen handily last night in what was to have been a twenty-mile run for a purse, in the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street. Heer led from the start, and when Hallen had completed 15 miles 7 laps he gave up the contest and the judges stopped the race, awarding the purse to Heer. When the race ended Heer had completed 16 miles and 2 laps, his time for the distance being 1 hour 31 minutes 20 seconds.

Heer covered the first five miles in 28:17, and the first ten miles in 54:45, an excellent record for the fourteen-lap, tanbark track. G. M. L. Sacks of the Pastime A. C. was referee.

Hallen returned from England two months ago. He has been racing in Europe for the past three years, and has defeated many long-distance runners. On New Year's Eve he made his first appearance, and easily won the road race from Harlem to City Hall, a distance of eight miles, in 42 minutes, beating the precious record of Ernie Hertjberg and finishing nearly a mile ahead of the second man.

Lawrence Heer was one of the prize winners in the six-day race two years ago. He also ran fourth in the recent three-day race at the Garden last Summer.

Heer now claims the world's middle-distance championship, and expects to sail for England next month.

Body Found in Joy Liner Tremont.

While the Joy Line steamer Tremont, which was burned and scuttled at her pier in the North River a few days ago and had been raised by the Merritt-Chapmann Company, was being towed to the wrecker's dock at Stapleton, yesteday, the body of a man was found in the hold. It was taken on deck and later turned over to Coroner Schaefer of Richmond, who went out in a rowboat. The body, that of a man about thirty-five years old, was clad in blue overalls and jumper and appeared to be that of a fireman or oiler. It was not burned and the man apparently had been suffocated or drowned.

Many Dogs for Boston Show.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The annual bench show of the New England Kennel Club was opened in the Mechanics' Building today with the largest entry list in the history of the association. Over 1,100 dogs were in their places when the doors were opened for the four days' exhibit. Noticeable types were the Russian wolfhounds, St. Bernards, greyhounds, and foxhounds. Among the prize dogs on exhibition were the Irish terrier Cletic Badger, who took many prizes at the last New York bench show, and the Great Dane Boola, owned by Prof. S. M. McVane of Harvard University.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Senator C. F. Manderson, Colorado; M. Koguro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States, Washington.

EARLINGTON—Judge W. A. Milliken, Washington.

SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—J. J. McCracken, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. B. King, San Juan, Porto Rico; J. Worthington, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—R. F. Dillon, United States Navy.

NAVARRE—Capt. J. Wheeler, United States Army; Capt. F. C. Jewell, United States Army; Dayton Friher, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Appell Brothers, Las Vegas, N. M.; B. Appell, dry goods Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. R. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; A. C. Wood, Jr., dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Ramsay, muslin underwear and corsets; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; F. W. Garont, wrappers; Hotel York.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. J. Darby, dry goods; Mr. Sumner, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Samler, D., East Liverpool, Ohio; clothing; Hotel York.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; H. S. Hirsch, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. B. Frear, bicycles; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Sitlington, silks; Miss M. Sullivan, millinery; Miss H. Godfrey, infants' wear; W. T. Rolfe, Prints; Miss Dillon, millinery, 468 Broadway; Hotel Earlington. T. H. Whan, furnishing goods and linings; Hotel Cadillac.

Moses, D., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Moses, cloaks; M. Moses, upholstery goods; Hotel Spalding.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Smith, millinery; Mrs. K. Weisler, ribbons; Miss Rost, millinery, 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Wicks, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Sachs, millinery; Miss R. Hess, ribbons, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.

Davis, S., Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; I. W. Davis, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. K. Sutton, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bowland, Moorehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Winans, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Auerhain, T., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Scott & Co., Fenton, Mich.; C. B. Scott, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schuderer, F. M., Utica, N. Y.; Miss Klug, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Hirt, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Maher Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; T. J. Maher, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss McDonald, toilet articles; Miss Fourneiss, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss W. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. Molyneaux, fancy goods; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sonneborn, L. R., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Miss J. Hefft, millinery; Miss F. Tyler, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; Ira Scotland, dry goods; Laura Rieder, millinery; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss E. Keene, waists; A. Lyons, house furnishing goods; 468 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Rich, M., & Brothers' Company, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, ladies' and infants' wear; 415 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mondee Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengge, millinery; Miss Cronin, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Brill, Sol, Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyerberg, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Dougherty, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss P. Mack, laces, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss M. McCarthy, fancy goods; Hotel Grenoble.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits; Miss A. Collins, ladies' suits; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Thatcher, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; D. J. Donohue, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. Blindell, dress goods and linings; P. Adair, laces, trimmings, and umbrellas; E. J. Glader, gloves; A. J. Mollenkoff, domestics; 374 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Bieber, notions, laces, leather goods; Miss Tea, ribbons; 468 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, silks, millinery, laces, ribbons, &c.; Hoffman House.

Colvin, A. H., Company, Rutland, Vt.; E. J. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ross-Huntress Company, Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, laces; Hotel Navarre.

Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; P. Leslie, domestics, dress goods, silks, notions, and furnishing goods; Miss K. Dawson, millinery and ribbons; Miss C. Hazelton, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. R. Mears, dry goods and notions; Victoria Hotel.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods; Miss M. A. Clarety, corsets and petticoats; Miss M. A. Paine, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Henkerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. H. Wilson, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Sellers, upholstery goods; 468 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Marks', A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, gloves and waite goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; S. R. Marvin, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; Miss A. Reardon, waists; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Peck, furnishing goods, notions, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Out-of-town firms, who desire to have their buyers' names published, should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
George E. Shaw, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 1 P. M. on the premises, 41 WEST 24TH ST., the assets of the CAMP ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., consisting of electric wiring, lamps, globes, clusters, shades, switches, &c. Also office fixtures, desks, safes, typewriters, filing cabinets, tools, dies, &c., by order of WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Assignee. LEON A. MALKIEL, Attorney for Assignee.

Marshal's Sale.—Undersigned, by virtue of an attachment, superseded by execution, sells this day, (February 23, 1904,) at 11 A. M., No. 181 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the entire contents of coffee roasting plant, consisting of Burns roasters, separator, and miller, pulleys, shaftings, 20-horse power motor, &c., electric milling motors, platform scales, coffee, and tea canisters, safe, desks, &c. Louis Leubuscher, Marshal.

David W. Erskine, auctioneer, will sell to-day at public auction, 1 P. M., by reason of foreclosure of chattel mortgage, machinery, boiler, engine, and all other goods and chattels on premises, Webster Av., near Southern Boulevard, formerly conducted as a steam laundry. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

Henry Kuttner sells books at auction, afternoon and evening, 135 Park Row.

Japanese Minister to the United States, Washington.

EARLINGTON—Judge W. A. Milliken, Washington.

SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—J. J. McCracken, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. B. King, San Juan, Porto Rico; J. Worthington, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—R. F. Dillon, United States Navy.

NAVARRE—Capt. J. Wheeler, United States Army; Capt. F. C. Jewell, United States Army; Dayton Friher, United States Navy.

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Appell Brothers, Las Vegas, N. M.; B. Appell, dry goods Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. R. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; A. C. Wood, Jr., dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Ramsay, muslin underwear and corsets; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; F. W. Garont, wrappers; Hotel York.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. J. Darby, dry goods; Mr. Sumner, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Samler, D., East Liverpool, Ohio; clothing; Hotel York.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; H. S. Hirsch, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Frear, William H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. B. Frear, bicycles; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Sitlington, silks; Miss M. Sullivan, millinery; Miss H. Godfrey, infants' wear; W. T. Rolfe, Prints; Miss Dillon, millinery, 468 Broadway; Hotel Earlington. T. H. Whan, furnishing goods and linings; Hotel Cadillac.

Moses, D., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Moses, cloaks; M. Moses, upholstery goods; Hotel Spalding.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Smith, millinery; Mrs. K. Weisler, ribbons; Miss Rost, millinery, 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Wicks, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Sachs, millinery; Miss R. Hess, ribbons, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.

Davis, S., Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; I. W. Davis, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. K. Sutton, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bowland, Moorehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Winans, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Auerhain, T., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Scott & Co., Fenton, Mich.; C. B. Scott, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schuderer, F. M., Utica, N. Y.; Miss Klug, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Hirt, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Maher Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; T. J. Maher, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss McDonald, toilet articles; Miss Fourneiss, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss W. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. Molyneaux, fancy goods; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sonneborn, L. R., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Miss J. Hefft, millinery; Miss F. Tyler, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; Ira Scotland, dry goods; Laura Rieder, millinery; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss E. Keene, waists; A. Lyons, house furnishing goods; 468 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Rich, M., & Brothers' Company, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, ladies' and infants' wear; 415 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mondee Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengge, millinery; Miss Cronin, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Brill, Sol, Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyerberg, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Dougherty, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss P. Mack, laces, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss M. McCarthy, fancy goods; Hotel Grenoble.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits; Miss A. Collins, ladies' suits; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Thatcher, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; D. J. Donohue, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. Blindell, dress goods and linings; P. Adair, laces, trimmings, and umbrellas; E. J. Glader, gloves; A. J. Mollenkoff, domestics; 374 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Bieber, notions, laces, leather goods; Miss Tea, ribbons; 468 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, silks, millinery, laces, ribbons, &c.; Hoffman House.

Colvin, A. H., Company, Rutland, Vt.; E. J. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ross-Huntress Company, Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, laces; Hotel Navarre.

Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; P. Leslie, domestics, dress goods, silks, notions, and furnishing goods; Miss K. Dawson, millinery and ribbons; Miss C. Hazelton, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. R. Mears, dry goods and notions; Victoria Hotel.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods; Miss M. A. Clarety, corsets and petticoats; Miss M. A. Paine, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Henkerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. H. Wilson, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Sellers, upholstery goods; 468 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Marks', A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, gloves and waite goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; S. R. Marvin, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; Miss A. Reardon, waists; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Peck, furnishing goods, notions, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTEL

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

9:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

11:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Washington, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

8:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:35, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:35 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only.) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only.) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue; 1 Astor House; 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 3:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30, St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 467, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 238 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 328 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 26d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖, *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, d4.00, d8.25, 15.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., ‖
Mauch Chunk Local	10.55 AM	17.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.58 AM	*66.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.35 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 415, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 1525th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

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FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, E. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

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PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M.

BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 887 Melrose.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:50 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖§1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	†8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:35 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 142 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St., Chicago, Pittsburg. *12:10nt. *12:15nt.

Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Mar. 5, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 5 AM	Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr's	Mar. 22, 8 AM	Kronprins.	May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Bremen	Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main	Mar. 24, 10 AM	*Rhein	Apr. 28, 10 AM
P. Alice	Apr. 5, 10 AM	K. Luise	May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa	Apr. 7, 10 AM	P. Alice	May 10, 1 PM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

P. Irene	Feb. 27, 11 AM	P. Irene	Apl. 2, 11 AM
K. Luise	Mar. 12, 11 AM	K. Albert	Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n	Mar. 19, 11 AM	Hohenz'n	Apr. 23, 11 AM
Neckar	Mar. 26, 11 AM	P. Irene	May 7, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

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Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. Patricia. Feb. 27, 1:30 PM | *Bluecher. Mar. 24, 11 AM
*Moltke. Mar. 3, 10 AM | *Moltke. Mar. 31, 10 AM
Pretoria. Mar. 12, 1 PM | Pennsylv'a. Ap. 2, 8:30 AM
Waldersee. Mar. 19, 6 AM | *Deutsch'd. Ap. 7, 11 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa by Hamburg new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar. Feb. 25, 10 AM | Pr. Oskar. Apr. 14, 10 AM
Fr. Adelb't, Mar. 22, 10 AM | Phoenicia, May 5, 10 AM
Palatia. Apr. 3, 10 AM | Pr. Adelb't. May 13, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward, According to Steamer.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

Passenger Agents.

Three New York Offices: 261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St. 1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St. 849 Madison Ave., Cor. 60th St. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Feb. 27, Noon | Lucania, Mar. 12, Noon
Carpathia, Mar. 5, 2 PM | Aurania, Mar. 15, 2 PM
Etruria, Mar. 5, 8 AM | Umbria, Mar. 19, 7 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Aurania.....Jan. 26, 11 A. M.

Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA.....Feb. 27, 2 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 12, 1:30 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Statendam.....Feb. 23 | Noordam.....Mar. 22
†Amsterdam.....Mar. 1 | Statendam.....Mar. 29
Rotterdam.....Mar. 8 | Potsdam.....Apr. 5

†Steerage only.

Holland-American Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

Phila. Feb. 27, 9:30 AM | N. York. Mar. 12, 9:30 AM
St. Louis. Mar. 5, 9:30 AM | St. Paul. Mar. 19, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland. Feb. 27, 10:30 AM | Vader'd. Mar. 12, 10:30 AM
Finland. Mar. 5, 10:30 AM | Kroon'd. Mar. 19, 10:30 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric.....Feb. 24, 11 AM | Celtic.....Mar. 16, 4 PM
Majestic.....Mar. 2, 10 AM | Cedric.....Mar. 23, 9 AM
Oceanic.....Mar. 9, Noon | Majestic. Mar. 30, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

Segurança, Feb. 24, 1 PM | Alliança, Mar. 1, 1 PM

CABIN, $100; STEERAGE, $40. INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette, Orient Cruise, March 9. S. S. "Kurfurst" 71 days, $550 up. F. C. CLARK, 113 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 30 Wall St.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA C. WILDEY, plaintiff, against JOHN M. REDMOND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Sixty-first Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixty-first Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southwesterly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence southeasterly and parallel with Sixty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Sixty-first Street, and thence northwesterly along the southerly line of Sixty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Conveying and hereby intending to convey the same premises conveyed by Charles H. Duglass and Emma M., his wife, to said John M. Redmond, party of the first part hereto, by deed dated the 29th day of May, 1900, and to be recorded simultaneously with this mortgage.

Dated New York, February 5, 1904.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

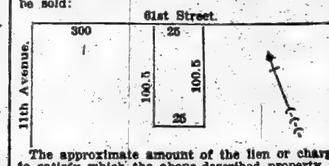

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,847.39, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $400.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of February, 1904.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

fe8-2aw3wM&W&marl

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ROBY ANN SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fourth day of February, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, known as Nos. 203 and 205 Greene Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greene Street, distant two hundred and forty-four feet six inches south of the intersection of West Third or Amity and Greene Streets, and in the centre of a party wall, and running thence westerly parallel with said West Third or Amity Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Greene Street forty feet; thence easterly and parallel with said West Third or Amity Street part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to said Greene Street; thence southerly along said Greene Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1904.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 203 and 205 Greene Street:

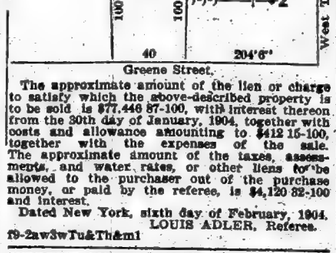

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $77,446 87-100, with interest thereon from the 30th day of January, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $412 15-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.00 and interest.

The property is sold subject to a prior mortgage for $15,000, with interest at 4½% from November 1, 1903.

Dated New York, February 11, 1904.

EDWARD A. MAHER, Jr., Referee.

f16-2aw3wTu&F&Mch9

LEARY, ANDREW.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN FARRELL, William V. Leary, Andrew Blewett, Pierce Blewett, Edward Blewett, Michael Blewett, John Looram, Agnes Looram, Ellen Looram, Mary Bowers, Thomas Duncan, and Mary Duncan and Andrew Leary, if living, residence unknown to petitioners, and if deceased the executor or administrator of his estate, if any; his wife, if he be married, and his heirs, and other heirs at law and next of kin, if any, and all persons claiming by, through, and under him, who are or may be entitled to notice of this proceeding, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners. And all the children of deceased brothers and sisters of testator, Andrew Leary, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and if any of such children be dead, the husband or widow, executor, administrator, legatees, children, deceased-husband, heirs at law, and next of kin of each of such as are dead, and all persons claiming under them or any or either of them by will, deed, or assignment or by virtue of the intestate laws of the State of New York, who would be entitled to notice of this proceeding, (whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners,) the only heirs and next of kin of Andrew Leary, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon Farrell and John Vincent of the City of New York have lately applied in the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date November 27, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the real estate of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 24th day of March, one thousand nine hundred four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHARLES C. SANDERS, Attorney for Petitioners, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

fi-law6wMamh1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM BELDEMAN COX, Jr., plaintiff, against BRIDGET DEE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22th day of January, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (Inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Fordham, County of New York and State of New York, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, being part of the plot designated by the number twenty-four on a certain map of the Powell Farm, made by Andrew Findley, Surveyor, dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the County of Westchester, as "White Plains," the premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described on said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Union Avenue, adjoining lot number twenty-three and running thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of said lot number twenty-three one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly at right angles with said boundary line fifty-one (51) feet more or less to the land formerly owned by Thomas Carney; thence southerly along said Carney's land one hundred (100) feet more or less to said Union Avenue, and thence easterly along said Union Avenue fifty-one (51) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. The said premises as they now exist are more particularly described, and are bounded and contain as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pelham Avenue, distant 127.25 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Hughes Avenue and Pelham Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Hughes Avenue, 87.71 feet; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pelham Avenue 50 feet; and thence southerly and again parallel or nearly so with Hughes Avenue 89 feet to the northerly side of Pelham Avenue; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 50.90 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1904.

EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

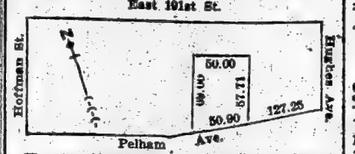

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,546.25, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $214.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $188.29 and interest.

Dated New York, 29th day of January, 1904.

EDGAR H. ROSENSTOCK, Referee.

f2-2aw3wTu&F&Feb23

NO. 3,500 THIRD AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC W. DEVOE as trustee under the last will of JENNIE M. CATHCART, deceased, plaintiff, against CAROLINE ZELTNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-second day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGrath, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the No. 127 on the "map of the Village of Morrisania," made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, Aug. 10, 1858," and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue (formerly Fordham) Avenue, where the boundary line between said Lot No. 127 and Lot No. 128 on said map intersects said avenue; said point being one hundred and thirty-three feet southerly from the southerly side of 169th Street before widening, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 one hundred and twenty-one feet; thence southerly to a point in said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 distant one hundred and twenty feet easterly from Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; and thence westerly along said boundary line one hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 90 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Fulton Av.

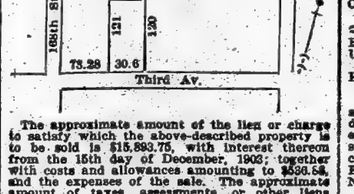

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,893.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1903; together with costs and allowances amounting to $236.58, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,550 and interest from October 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.

New York, January 20, 1904.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Money to pay for stamp collections and rare stamps. Look over your letters, 1840 to 1870. Address Box A 106 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

9th St., 85 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 237, WEST END AV.—Single and double rooms; handsome American basement private house; foyer reception room; parlor dining room; open plumbing; hotel service; gentlemen preferred; references.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—In a well-educated French family, beautiful large rooms, with board; private bath; reception room; first-class table; French conversation.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large third floor rooms; good board; all appointments first-class; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny front room; nicely furnished; heat and hot water.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

MANHATTAN AV., 124, Near West 105th St.—Newly furnished rooms in private house for gentlemen, without board.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines on coarse work. A. Schowinsky & Co., 8 Jones St., between Bleecker and West 4th St., west of 6th Av.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines. U. S. Hat Co., 179-183 Wooster St.

Males.

SALESMAN.—City salesman on cloaks. Mandell & Greenstein, 458 Broome St.

WANTED—High-class solicitors for securities of exceptional merit; those with clientele will receive a special consideration and good commission. A. J. Peyton & Co., 69 Wall St.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—Office boy; must be intelligent, good penman, and of neat appearance. Box O 102 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, going away, wishes to get a place for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Apply by letter to Mrs. H., 5 East 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Alviens, 269 8th Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Over twenty years in business; makes handsome suits, $6; evening dresses and handsome waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 34 West 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to fine work; perfect fit; moderate prices. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 170 Lexington Ave.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infants' nurse; take entire charge from birth; wages, $30 to $35; good city references. 259 West 42d St.

Males.

BUTLER-VALET.—By Japanese; competent; references. Y. Fuji, 208 East 21st St.

CIRCULATION MANAGER.—Would like connection with representative daily newspaper. S. K., Box 109 Times.

CLERK, &c.—By a gentleman, notary, highly recommended, as clerk and collector in a real estate office or a lawyer's office; A1 references. Notary, 307 West 114th St.

GARDENER.—German; married; 2 children; understands general culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, under glass or outdoor; landscape gardener and farming; good mushroom grower; able to milk; wife good dairywoman and poultry, (understands incubator;) gardener can take full charge of large estate and able to manage help; present employer can be seen; has first-class references; strictly sober, industrious, and honest; disengaged March 1; wages, $50 per month, with cottage. Address Gardener, care of Weigold, 202 East 38th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—24; experienced packer, crater; rapid writer, figurer; references. Steady, 1,318 2d Av.

TRACER.—By tracer; ten years' experience in engineers' offices, but no architectural experience; $8 weekly. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

FATAL CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE.

Three Die in Partial Burning of Alhambra Theatre Building.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Fire to-day partially destroyed the building occupied by the Alhambra Theatre, hotel, and apartments on Archer Avenue and State and Nineteenth Streets. After the fire was extinguished the remains of three persons, two men and a woman, who had been suffocated, were found in the ruins. There were many narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The Alhambra Theatre, owned by Stair & Haviland, had installed new stage fittings and furnishings, and had been remodeled in compliance with the new theatre ordinance.

The fire is believed to have started from an overheated boiler in the basement of the restaurant. The smoke soon filled the halls of the upper stories, and but for the night clerk, Philip Vingo, the firemen asserted, there probably would have been a much greater loss of life. He ran through the halls awakening the 200 guests. A moment later the halls were filled with half clad men and women who groped their way down stairs to the snow-covered streets and sought refuge in neighboring stores.

Fully fifty of the guests, most of them women, were carried down ladders by firemen. The three bodies were found in a room on the top floor of the building. From the position of the bodies the two men apparently had attempted to assist the woman to escape, but had been overcome by the smoke. The bodies of the men were identified as William Fisher and Frank Beckman of Cincinnati. The body of the woman was identified as that of Mrs. Annie Wells.

BIG WATER MAIN REPAIRED.

City Did the Work Because Contractor Bradley Demurred.

The thirty-six-inch Croton water main which, early on Friday morning, gave way at an elbow joint around the down-town subway station at Ninety-first Street and Broadway and flooded a residential and apartment house neighborhood was repaired at 11 A. M. yesterday, and water was turned into it at noon from the gate at Ninety-second Street. The work was done by the city, because Subway Contractor William Bradley demurred as to his responsibility in the matter, and the situation was one of urgency.

John Hoyne, foreman of the Department of Water Supply, had charge of the job, and he said last evening that the putting of the important water artery again in service had been done so as to insure safety in the future. Upon excavating around the joint it was found that the main had been improperly bedded, so that it sagged until it broke over the crown of the sewer, pretty much as a brittle stick is snapped over one's knee. The new joint and the elbow are now supported by solid bed blocks and wedges. Solid filling in and tamping will follow.

Full benefit of the renewed service of the high-pressure main—35 pounds to the square inch and high floors flow—will not be enjoyed by those who suffered from the accident until about 1 A. M. to-day. Miles of the main and the smaller ones it feeds will have to recover from a condition of vacuum created by the phlebotomizing of the district it served, and much of the new supply will be snapped up by hundreds who found the service of the twenty and twelve inch mains wholly inadequate to their needs. In some cases pipes froze after the rupture, and it is possible that while to-day a house may have a full supply, equal to that before the rupture of the main, one next door may have no water or a poor supply.

The district affected by Friday's accident is bounded by Ninety-second Street to the Columbus Circle and from Central Park West to West End Avenue.

POLICE GET NURSE WHO ROBBED MRS. H. C. PAYNE

Woman Who Fled from Washington Captured in Brooklyn.

STOLE PROPERTY WORTH $1,800

Confessed, and Returned Most of the Jewelry Taken from the Postmaster General's Apartments.

Charged with stealing about $1,800 in money and jewelry from the apartments of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, in the Arlington Hotel, Washington, Mrs. Agnes French was arrested late yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. The woman, the police say, admitted the theft when taken into custody and handed over most of the stolen jewelry to them.

Mrs. French said she was thirty-seven years old and a widow. She was employed as a nurse for Mrs. Payne, who has been ill. On Thursday the woman disappeared from the Arlington and a short time later it was discovered that over $100 in money and $1,700 worth of jewlry, belonging to Mrs. Payne and other members of the family, were also missing.

Four Washington detectives were put on the case and one of them traced Mrs. French to Manhattan and was joined by Detective Smith, of the Mulberry Street force, in the hunt. Late yesterday afternoon the two, accompanied by Detectives Carroll and Gilpin, of the Brooklyn Central Office, ran across Mrs. French on Fulton Street, near Ashland Place, that borough. She was very stylishly dressed. When the detectives stopped the woman she at first denied her identity, but later admitted that she was Mrs. French. People were pouring out of the Orpheum Theatre, nearby, at the time, and a big crowd gathered around the detectives and their prisoner.

Mrs. French was taken to the Detective Bureau in Smith Street, where Capt. Pinkerton, the head of the bureau, had a long talk with her. The Captain said Mrs. French admitted that she had taken the jewelry and money and that she turned over to him most of the jewels and $35 in money. She also took off a handsome feather boa which she was wearing, and handed it over to the Captain, remarking: "I might as well give this up, too."

The prisoner, in answer to questions, said that her home was in Washington, but declined to say what street she lived on there or anything about her family connections. She was taken to the Amity Street Station and locked up for the night. This morning she will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court.

Capt. Pinkerton said last night that all the jewelry would be recovered. It comprises one pearl necklace, one cluster diamond ring, one ruby ring, an opal stickpin, a ruby and pearl pin, a pair of diamond earrings, gold neckchain, solitaire diamond ring, a ring set with garnets, three opal pendants, a necklace set with rubies and pearls, and several other finger rings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Agnes French, the nurse in the employ of Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, who has been arrested in Brooklyn, left here Thursday afternoon. She had asked permission to go shopping and went out of the Arlington annex where the Postmaster General lives, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. From that time on she had not been heard from until to-night.

When the woman had been gone so long that her absence caused alarm Mrs. Payne and her niece began to look around for articles that were in closets to which the maid had keys, and they found a number of things were missing. Jewelry, furs, silverware, money, and a check were gone. In all, roughly estimated, she had taken goods and valuables to the amount of $1,800. Mrs. Payne's box was taken from a trunk. Her sable boa, which had cost $150, had been taken from a closet.

From the sideboard had disappeared an old family set of silver of considerable value. The jewelry lost by Mrs. Payne included one gold brooch set with three large opals and two diamonds of one carat each, the whole worth $350; three pear-shaped opal pendants, one of six carats and the other four carats, valued at $150; a pair of solitaire diamond earrings, worth $125; a gold stickpin set with one-carat opal, valued at $100; four diamond rings of a total value of $500; a gold brooch with a two-carat opal in centre, valued at $40, and a string of imitation pearls worth $50. Fifty dollars in cash and a check for $100 on the Riggs Bank, signed and indorsed by Mr. Payne, were also taken from the trunk.

A bellboy at the hotel who was suspected of knowing something of the crime was arrested and held in the hope of getting a clue as to where the woman had gone. He had been very friendly with her and let fall remarks which drew suspicion upon him. The woman had been for a time in the Crittenden Home in Alexandria. She had said she lived for a time in New York. She had been in the employ of Mrs. Payne for four months and was regarded as an exceptionally valuable servant.

WRESTED CHILD FROM ELOPERS

Husband Met Wife and Her Companion and Knocked the Man Down.

A man who said he was Conrad Grebholz of the Coney Island Boulevard, Brooklyn, crossed to Hoboken on the Barclay Street Ferry at 1:30 yesterday morning, and going to the ticket office of the Lackawanna Railroad asked the agent if a tall man, accompanied by a woman carrying a child in her arms, had bought tickets for Chicago. The agent replied that no such persons had bought tickets, and Grebholz then went outside and waited for the arrival of the next boat from New York.

When it entered the slip at 2 o'clock the first persons to leave the boat were a tall man and a woman, the latter carrying a little girl about three years old. As soon as he saw them, Grebholz sprang at the man and knocked him down; then he grabbed the child from the woman's arms and started on a run up Ferry Street. Detective Weinthal, the ferry gateman, and the woman went in pursuit, but the woman soon gave up the chase and returned to the ferry.

After a run of a few blocks, Grebholz was overhauled by the detective and taken back to the ferry house. Then it was found that the tall man and his companion had disappeared, and it was afterward learned that they had boarded the Chicago Limited, which left at 2:30 A. M. Persons who saw them in the railroad station said that the woman was apparently unwilling to go without the child, but was persuaded by the man with her, and reluctantly accompanied him to the train.

As there was no one to make a complaint against Grebholz, and no charge on which he could be held, he was allowed to go, and he took the next boat back to New York. He told the detective that the woman with the child was his wife, and that her companion was Carl Siefert, his second cousin. He said that Siefert had been living with him for some time and had alienated his wife's affections. He said he had overheard his wife and Siefert planning to elope and go to Chicago, and had decided to catch them in the act instead of making any trouble at his home. He said he only wanted to gain possession of his little girl and did not care whether his wife returned or what became of her.

THETA DELTA CHIS MEET.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Tells Them to Emulate John Hay.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, delivered an address yesterday before the members of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity at their annual convention in the Majestic Hotel. "One of the things the members of this fraternity should do," said he, "ought to be to prepare themselves for public service and make every possible effort to follow in the footsteps of John Hay of Brown University and a member of this fraternity. He is the kind of man to look to. Every man should do his utmost to do something for the State."

Orison S. Marsden followed Mr. Wheeler, and in turn was followed by the Cuban Minister, Mr. Quesada. A smoker was held at Arion Hall last night. The convention will close to-night with a banquet at the Hotel Majestic.

MORSE MAY BE IN CONTEMPT.

Action Will Be Taken If He Refuses to Answer Grand Jury.

Charles W. Morse will be recalled to the Grand Jury room to-day and questioned as to whether he knows the present whereabouts of Mrs. Dodge, whom he married after she had obtained a divorce from her first husband, now under arrest in Texas. Mr. Morse was before the Grand Jury last week, and under the advice of counsel refused to answer any questions put to him.

When the matter was brought to the attention of Recorder Goff on Friday the opinion was expressed that Morse had no right to refuse to answer on the ground that an answer might "degrade him," but that he might refuse if he swore that an answer might "incriminate" him. With this decision the District Attorney subpoenaed Morse to appear again to-day. Again he will be questioned. If he still refuses to answer he must give his reasons for refusing, and state under oath that an answer would tend to "incriminate" him.

If he persists in refusing to answer questions without stating that an answer might "incriminate" him, then he will be charged with contempt, and will be taken into Part I. of the General Sessions before Recorder Goff. The Recorder will lay down the law to him, and he will then be taken back before the Grand Jury and questioned. If on this last occasion he sticks to his original plan of refusing to answer, the Recorder may fine him or send him to jail.

It is seldom that a fine is imposed in contempt cases, the general rule being commitment to jail until the stubborn witness finally volunteers to answer the Grand Jury's questions.

It was said in the Criminal Court Building yesterday that Mr. Morse would act under the original advice given by his counsel, and would still refuse to answer the questions, believing that he could get off by paying a fine in case he was adjudged in contempt.

County detectives were sent yesterday to the home of Mrs. Long, the sister of Mrs. Dodge, to subpoena her to appear before the Grand Jury. At Mrs. Long's home the detectives were told that she was still out of the city, and no one knew when she would be back. Mrs. Long's brother, who was employed on a line of boats controlled by Mr. Morse, could not be found, either.

GARVAN'S ROW WITH CORONER.

Charges of Neglect of Duty in a Murder Case Are Made.

Coroners' Physician Weston yesterday performed an autopsy on the body of Rosa Clarke, who was found dead on Saturday in her apartments at 239 West Thirty-eighth Street, with a piece of a blue sofa pillow cover tied about her throat. The autopsy showed that the woman had been strangled to death.

Joseph Krapofsky, a tailor, who claimed the woman as his wife, was held in the West Side Police Court on suspicion of causing the woman's death. May Curtis, a young woman who resided in the house, was also held as a suspicious person. Krafofsky said that when he returned from work about 7 o'clock on Saturday night he found the woman dead on the bed, fully dressed. He said he thought that she had been murdered for her diamonds, but they were found by the police hidden in the room.

Asistant District Attorney Garvan had been working on the case since Saturday night, but did not know the result of the autopsy until after 6 o'clock last night. Early in the day he had gone to the Coroners' office and complained because the autopsy had not been performed on Sunday. Mr. Garvan declared that the Coroners' office had paid no attention to the case until after the police had unraveled the mystery, and that the delay in holding the autopsy had greatly impeded his work.

Being unable to get any satisfaction at the Coroners' office, Mr. Garvan called up Coroner Jackson on the telephone and said that he intended to start an investigation into the case for the purpose of placing the blame for the delay. This was not the only case in which the Coroners' office had shown neglect of duty, Mr. Garvan said.

On the other hand, Mr. Garvan was criticised in another case for his action in requesting the police to parole Col. Frederick Myers and the colored maid who were taken to the police station after Col. Myers's wife had died from an overdose of morphine. In this case, Coroner Scholer said he intended to notify Police Commissioner McAdoo about this case, and prefer charges against the police Sergeant who had taken instructions from Garvan.

TELLS OF SIXTH WIFE'S DEATH.

Col. Myers, Chief of Engineers for Gen. Sheridan, Before the Coroner.

Col. Frederick Myers, whose wife died on Sunday from morphine poisoning at their residence, 159 West Forty-sixth Street, appeared before Coroner Scholer yesterday and gave his version of the case. With him was Annie Simmons, a negro maid, who had been in attendance on Mrs. Myers.

Col. Myers said that his wife had been ill with pneumonia, and had asked for morphine to alleviate her pain. He had furnished her with some, though reluctantly.

The colored maid testified that she knew Mrs. Myers was addicted to the use of morphine, and, not knowing that the Colonel had given any of the drug to his wife, she also had supplied her with several tablets at the woman's request.

Dr. E. H. Resse of 108 West Forty-sixth Street testified that Mrs. Myers had been addicted to the use of morphine for a long time.

Coroner Scholer announced that he would hold the Inquest on Friday, and in the meantime would release Col. Myers and the negress on a bond of $500 each, which was furnished.

Instead of being his fifth wife, it was learned yesterday the dead woman was the sixth wife of Col. Myers. She had been the widow of Associate Justice Baker of the Alabama Supreme Court, and was the daughter of Chief Justice Saffold of the same tribunal. Col. Myers, who was chief of engineers on the staff of Gen. Sheridan during the civil war, and who is still employed by the Government, first met her four years ago while directing work on the Government barracks at Fort Myer, Va. He is seventy-one years old.

SECOND ARREST FOR MURDER.

Two Men Now Held in Connection with Mrs. Hickson's Death.

A second arrest growing out of the murder of Mrs. Wilhelmina Hickson, who was found dead in the rear of her store, 215 East One Hundred and Third Street Sunday morning, with a knife wound back of her right ear, was made yesterday, when Detective Sergeant Petrosiro locked up Petenato Giro, twenty-six years old, on the charge of homicide.

Giro was identified by Pearl Jackson, a negress, as one of the three men who had been seen loitering in the hallway beside the store on Saturday night. The woman swore positively that she saw him enter the store.

John di Gregoria, who was arrested on Sunday, also was identified yesterday. Joseph Weiner, a milkman, told the police he saw Mrs. Hickson let di Gregoria out of the front door of her store shortly before midnight Saturday. Later he failed to pick di Gregoria out from a line of prisoners. John Linck, a produce merchant, picked di Gregoria out as one of the three men he saw leaving Mrs. Hickson's store Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. When arraigned before Magistrate Flammer yesterday morning di Gregoria would make no statement and was remanded without bail for examination Thursday.

Fire in a Church at Van Ness.

The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Solace, at Columbus Avenue and Unionport Road, Van Ness, was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning. The church is a small one-story frame building, the parish having been founded only six months ago. The rector of the church, the Rev. Father Curry, was awakened in his rectory, and with his assistant, ran into the burning building and saved various altar articles. The damage is estimated at $9,000.

Ball of the Stewards' Association.

The hotel and club stewards and superintendents, comprising the Stewards' Association, will give their tenth annual reception and ball at Terrace Garden this evening. Many prominent hotel men have accepted invitations to be present.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

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Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

GUEST TO HAVE CHANCE TO RECLAIM HIS WIFE

Surprise Is Sprung in His Suit Over Lost Affection.

WOMAN TO BE PRODUCED

Plaintiff Says He Would Take Her Back Under Certain Conditions—Testimony as to Her Travels.

A. Royal Guest, who is suing to recover $75,000 from Clarence L. Lowther, formerly his intimate friend, for alienating his wife's affections, while on the witness stand in Part XIII. of the Supreme Court yesterday, was much surprised when Mr. Lowther's attorney, Lyman E. Warren, announced that he intended to produce Mrs. Guest, who has not been seen here since Jan. 10, 1903, when she disappeared, it is alleged, in company with Lowther.

The court, the jury, and the spectators who filled the room were also visibly surprised, because but a moment before Mr. Guest had said that it was not the money he was suing for, but justice, and that if his wife were to return to him as she was before she left him he would take her back gladly.

In answer to questions asked by Mr. Warren, Mr. Guest denied that he was addicted to the excessive use of liquor; that he had ever treated his wife cruelly—that he "had pulled her out of bed by the hair" or had "thrashed her."

"Do you love your wife?" asked counsel.

"I did up to the time of Jan. 10, 1903," answered the witness.

"And if she is as pure as ever would you take her back?"

"I would."

Justice Forbes here interrupted Mr. Warren, asking:

"What do you intend to do—make a tender if she returns?"

"We will this afternoon," responded the lawyer.

The courtroom was crowded in the afternoon, everybody expecting the appearance of Mrs. Guest, but the spectators were disappointed. Mr. Warren explained after adjournment that the time for her to appear was not opportune. He intimated that she would be in court this morning and that Mr. Guest would have an opportunity to reclaim his wife.

Witnesses told of the travels of the two persons whose photographs were identified as those of Mr. Lowther and Mrs. Guest. John W. Hacher, clerk of the Norwood Hotel, Lansdale, Penn., said they registered there on March 27, 1903, and remained from Friday night until Tuesday morning.

James W. Bisson, a very old man with a long gray beard, testified that he was a Supervisor of North Wales, Penn., and that the same two persons remained at his house for six weeks from the last day of March, 1903. He said that sometimes the woman addressed the man as "Clarence" and the man the woman as "Helen."

George D. Shibley, who is connected with the Bell Telephone Company and lives in Omaha, Neb., testified that the same persons lived at his house from Feb. 2, 1903, until some time in May, although they paid the rent until the 1st of August.

"The man introduced himself as E. Lawrence," said Mr. Shibley, "and said the woman was his sister, Miss Lawrence."

Mr. Warren, in opening the case for the defendant, said that he would prove that Mr. Guest had virtually driven his wife from home by his cruel treatment of her; that the witnesses were mistaken about Mrs. Guest and Mr. Lowther being together any place except in Omaha, where they met by a mere coincidence. He declared that he would show that Lowther had nothing whatever to do with Mrs. Guest's leaving her unhappy home.

FLOOD AT HEMPSTEAD.

Power House Fires Put Out and Trolley Cars Stalled.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday one year ago saw the lower portions of Hempstead flooded. To-day the same condition of affairs prevailed, only that things are far worse this year than last. For miles in every direction the lowlands are under water and Hempstead Plains is one great lake.

Out where the soldiers camped during the Spanish war a fair-sized boat could navigate with ease, and the worst of it all is that this evening the waters show no signs of receding, but, on the contrary, the water in the basement of the Town Hall rose four inches between 5 and 9 o'clock to-night. Continued cold, plenty of snow on the ground, and then a sudden warm rain caused the flood.

Along Front Street this evening the water is flowing over the floors of the tenement houses which line it, and the occupants, mainly negroes, have fled, although there is really no danger. The brook which cuts the village in half is away over its banks and communication can be had between the north and south sides only by boat.

The bridge at Front Street, connecting the village with Brookholt, the O. H. P. Belmont place, has been washed away, as well as the two bridges at Fulton Street. Mr. Belmont's coachman was sent to drive into the village this morning on an errand. He came by way of Front Street, only to find the bridge gone. He turned about and headed for Fulton Street. He found the bridges awash, but, after testing them afoot, drove across. He executed his errand and started back as he came, but found that he had to drive all the way to Freeport on one side of the stream and cross there and then drive back on the other side in order to get home.

The Meadow Brook Club is cut off from Westbury, Roslyn, and Wheatley Hills by swollen streams and water in the low-lying sections of the roads.

The residence of N. Weed, on Washington Street, is in a bad way, as the waters have washed away the earth under one corner of the foundation and the building has sagged.

LOST FORTUNE, TOOK HER LIFE.

Mrs. Kunzmann Was Widow of a Partner of Elihu Root, It Is Said.

Mrs. Maria T. Kunzmann, forty-two years old, widow of Joseph Kunzmann, who was at one time a law partner of ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, according to Coroner Scholer, committed suicide in her residence, 836 West End Avenue, yesterday by taking carbolic acid. Financial reverses and chronic melancholia are said to have been the cause of her act.

Mrs. Kunzmann yesterday morning told her daughter, Ethel, sixteen years old, that she was tired of living. A couple of hours later she went to her room on the second floor of the house. She was absent rather a long time, and her daughter became alarmed. Accompanied by her younger sister, Mabel, fourteen years old, and two servants, Emma Horn and Barbara Owen, Miss Ethel went to her mother's room and knocked at the door. There was no response, but groans could be heard. All four, combining their efforts, burst in the door and Mrs. Kunzmann was found lying on a lounge, unconscious. Dr. Julius A. Stegmair, of 130 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, was summoned, but Mrs. Kunzmann was dead when he arrived.

Seven years ago Joseph Kunzmann died, leaving his wife an estate which is said to have been valued at $800,000. One of the pieces of property which he left to his widow was the house, 836 West End Avenue, in which she lived. It is said that Mrs. Kunzmann on the advice of friends speculated to some extent. Her speculations, however, turned out for the most part unfortunately, and it became necessary at length to place a mortgage on the West End Avenue house. This mortgage was foreclosed on Jan. 15, and Mrs. Kunzmann and her daughters were facing the necessity of leaving their home.

LIQUOR EDITOR AT DRY DINNER.

Prohibitionists Cheer J. P. Smith for His Reasons for Sunday Opening.

J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, addressed the banquet of the Prohibitionists of Greater New York at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, and was enthusiastically cheered by the temperance people. He created some surprise and laughter by quoting the fifteenth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Joshua, "Choose you this day whom ye shall serve," as a text for his address in favor of local option.

Mr. Smith said that, in his opinion, the problem of Sunday opening could never be solved except by a submission to the people themselves. He declared that if the majority of the voters expressed by their ballots their desire to have the traffic in liquor stopped on Sunday the saloon keepers would obey the new law, every one, and then the saloon would be taken out of politics.

He said that statistics proved that only so much liquor would be drunk anyway, whether the sales places were open six or seven days in the week, and he said that in Boston and other cities where the Sunday closing law was enforced much liquor that was bottled specially Saturday night was consumed on Sunday. He said that the Federal Government was the saloon keeper's principal partner, and the partner that got the biggest profit, and that the saloon keeper would be happy to have the partnership dissolved.

Henry W. Wilbur, editor of the Prohibition paper, The Defender, answered Mr. Smith, declaring that neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party would enforce the excise laws, no matter what they were, and that the only way to obtain their enforcement was to organize another party that would. When he referred to the present Sunday closing law as a reason for some hope on the part of the Prohibitionists, and called it "half a loaf, anyway," a man in the rear of the room yelled: "Yes; but the half loaf is rotten."

In the afternoon the Prohibitionists held a conference at which there were addresses by J. H. Durkee of Rochester, State Chairman of the Prohibition Party, and William T. Wardell, ex-Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company.

WOMEN PASSENGERS FAINT.

Panic on a Car When Conductor Accidentally Severs an Artery.

Several women fainted and fifty passengers were thrown into a panic in a Twenty-third Street cross-town car at the foot of East Twenty-third Street last evening when the conductor, Alfred Hamilton, nineteen years old, of 203 East Thirty-third Street, accidentally thrust his right arm through a window, severing an artery. Hamilton ran to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Brooks took ten stitches in the wound.

Hamilton was standing in the centre of the car when it started up on its westward trip. As the car rounded from a switch to the main track, the conductor lost his balance and was thrown toward the south side of the car. He tried to grasp the woodwork, but failed, and thrust his right hand and arm through the middle window.

After Hamilton had left the car it took the motorman and several of the men passengers about five minutes to restore order. The women who fainted were carried out into the air and revived.

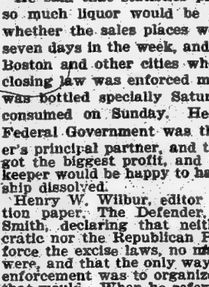

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AMUSEMENTS.

ELMENDORF LECTURES — Carnegie Lyceum Tuesdays & Wed'ys During Lent. This Afternoon at 3, Subject: EGYPT.

A shower of good things to-day.

Suits, $12.50.

1331 suits of winter weight mixtures; were $15 to $22.

2867 suits of spring weight mixtures; were $15 to $30.

2196 suits of spring weight black and blue serges and cheviots, some silk lined; were $16 to $32.

Coats and vests, $10.

916 single and double-breasted sack and cutaway coats with vests; winter weight black and blue serges and cheviots, some silk-lined; were $12.50 to $26.

Separate trousers, $3.50.

1370 pairs that were $5 to $7.

Spring overcoats, $12.50.

579 that were $15 to $30.

Similar mark-downs in young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34 inch chest.

Suits, $10; coats with vests, $7.50; trousers, $3.50.

Similar mark-downs in boys' sizes, 29, 30 and 31 inch chest.

Suits, $7.50; coats with vests, $5.

Too many other odds and ends to mention.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. At 8:20. MATINEES WED. & SAT. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. SPECIAL MAT. THURS., MCH. 10. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S. SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE. FOURTH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. TWELFTH NIGHT. Edith Wynne Matthison—Viola. Ben Greet as Malvolio.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. NINTH WEEK. ELEANOR ROBSON. MERELY MARY ANN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL. THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING. Feb. 29—MISS RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BELLEW. RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S at 8:15. B'way & 30th St. Matinee Saturday, 2. The merriest of Comedies (with music) GLITTERING GLORIA

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41 St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS RAYMOND HITCHCOCK (of "King Dodo" fame) in THE NEW COMIC OPERA THE YANKEE CONSUL. GREAT CAST, including Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Botti, Sally McNeel, Harry Farleigh, Wm. Danforth, J. E. Hazzard, Hubert Wilks.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. 116TH TO 124TH TIME. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE THURS. AT 11, FRI. AT 3. YOSEMITE. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVE. AT 8:15. ST. PETERSBURG. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evgs. 8. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat'y. LAST SIX NIGHTS. MOTHER GOOSE.

SEAT SALE TO-DAY AT NINE for all performances during FOUR WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. Richard MANSFIELD IN REPERTOIRE. March 1st and Two Weeks. IVAN THE TERRIBLE. Third Week: 1st half, Old Heidelberg; last half, Beau Brummel; Fourth (Last Week): Mon. & Thurs., A Parisian Romance; Tues. & Sat. Mat., Old Heidelberg; Wed. & Fri., Beaucaire; Sat. (Farewell Night), Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Mail orders, with remittance, filled as received.

NEW YORK TO-NIGHT B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Greatest, Biggest, Surest HIT. THE BIG MUSICAL BRILLIANCY, RICHARD CARLE IN THE TENDERFOOT. Same Prices—50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST week but ONE of the regular season. Wed. Evg., Feb. 24, at 8 P. M.—FAUST. Ackte, Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs. Thurs., Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.—Tenth and last performance. PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Mat. Feb. 27, at 2, (last time,) IL FLAUTO MAGICO. (Magic Flute.) Sembrich, Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Dippel, Campanari, Blass, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8, popular prices. (Last time.) LOHENGRIN. Ackte, Walker; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Der Ring des Nibelungen. Thurs. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Sat. Evg., Mar. 5, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE. Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Sale of seats for single performances at Regular Prices begins to-day (Tues.) at 9 A. M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, BENEFIT for Mr. G. v. Seyffertitz, the new farce comedy, Rosemann's Rheinfahrt

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW. Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c. GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES. LAUNCHES IN OPERATION ON THE LAKE. MODEL FISH HATCHERIES. HOMER DAVENPORT'S Greatest Collection of Pheasants. Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly Casting. CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT. ALL THE LATEST MODELS. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wetzler Symphony Concerts. Last Concert. Sat. Evg., Feb'y 27. American debut of RICHARD STRAUSS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder at night; winds west, becoming variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,892. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SENATE RATIFIES PANAMA TREATY

Fourteen Democrats for It, Vote Being 66 to 14.

BACON AMENDMENT LOST.

Provided for Compensation to Colombia—Exchange of Ratifications To-Day or To-Morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—By a vote of 66 to 14 the Senate to-day ratified the Panama Treaty without amendment. This was an unusually large vote, only nine members being absent and not voting. Of these nine six were paired in the affirmative with three in the negative. Had every Senator voted the result would have been yeas, 72, nays, 17. The negative was made up entirely of Democrats, but the vote on ratification cannot be said to have been partisan, as 14 Democrats voted in the affirmative and two were paired on that side. This made 16 Democratic Senator for and 17 against ratification. Following is the recapitulation of the vote:

YEAS—Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Bacon, Ball, Bard, Berry, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark, (Wyo.) Clarke, (Ark.) Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, (La.,) Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McComas, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, Mallory, Millard, Mitchell, Money, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.,) Platt, (N. Y.,) Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Taliaferro, Warren, Wetmore—66.

NAYS—Bailey, Bate, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Gorman, Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Teller, Tillman.—14.

The pairs on the ratification were: Quay and Clark (Mont.,) with Overman; Foster (Washington) and Hawley with McLaurin; Burton and Stone with Martin. The pairs were two to one, as a two-thirds vote is necessary to ratify a treaty.

Before the vote was taken on ratification the various amendments pending were rejected. The vote on the amendment offered by Senator Bacon of Georgia provided for compensating Colombia for loss of the territory of Panama. It was rejected by a vote of 24 to 49, as follows:

YEAS—Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Barry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clarke, (Ark.,) Clay, Cockrell, Dubois, Foster, (La.,) Gorman, Latimer, McCreary, Mallory, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman—24.

NAYS—Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Ball, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark, (Wyo.) Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.,) Platt, (N. Y.,) Proctor, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Warren, Wetmore—49.

The pairs on Bacon amendment: Martin with Cullom, McLaurin with Hawley, Overman with Quay, the first named being in the affirmative.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty is likely to be made to-morrow or Thursday, the treaty providing that ratifications shall be exchanged in this city. The preliminaries have been arranged, and it is expected the prolonged contention will terminate within forty-eight hours, within which period the necessary proclamation will be issued by the President.

Anticipating ratification of the treaty this Government has made arrangements for entering with the least possible delay upon the work of continuing the construction of the canal. Orders were issued today for the Third Regiment of Infantry to embark at New York for Colon, the purpose being to relieve the battalion of marines who have been on duty on the isthmus for some time. The marines will be sent to Guantanamo, and, perhaps, some of them to the Philippines.

The Third Infantry at present is divided between Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio. The regiment will embark on the transports Sumner and McClellan. Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury of the Thirteenth Regiment will go out in command of the Third. This is for the reason that Col. Haskell of the Third is among those Colonels nominated for Brigadier General, with the understanding that he will retire immediately on confirmation by the Senate. Col. Woodbury will succeed to the command of the Third on the promotion and retirement of Col. Haskell.

It is announced that women and children will not be permitted to accompany the Third Regiment to Colon.

M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, was at the State Department to-day in relation to exchange of ratifications. Very soon after he has made the exchange of treaties he will lay down his mission, according to notice he has already given. His successor as Minister here will be Pablo Arosamena, the present head of the Constitutional Convention, and father of the Secretary of the Panama Legation here. Mr. Arosamena is described as a lawyer of ability and a man of means.

As soon as he learned of the ratification by the Senate of the Panama Canal treaty M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, sent a cablegram to President Amador of the Republic of Panama, in which he says:

"While defending the great French enterprise, almost killed by falsehood and calumny, I acted in the capacity of a French citizen defending a great moral interest of France. This excludes all idea of material remuneration, therefore I request the Government of the Republic of Panama to withhold the salary of my office. It should form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a monument by the grateful Republic of Panama to Ferdinand de Lesseps, the great Frenchman, whose genius has consecrated its territory to the progress of the world, for the honor of Panama and the glory of France and of the United States."

The Administration intends to press the canal project by all proper methods. As a Cabinet officer expressed it, the next step after the appointment of the commission will be "to scratch dirt."

Orders to put the transports Sumner and McClellan in readiness were received at the Army Building yesterday afternoon. Double shifts of men were put to work coaling up, and it is expected that both transports will have their full supply aboard in twenty-four hours.

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CANAL COMMISSION NAMED.

It Is Completed with the Exception of the Pacific Coast Member.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—With the exception of the Pacific Coast member, the Panama Canal Commission was completed to-night, and it would create no surprise if the names were sent to the Senate to-morrow. Six of the men who will take charge of the greatest engineering work of the period are Admiral John G. Walker, President of the present Canal Commission; Gen. George W. Davis, retired, of the army; Alfred Noble, engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the New York subway, and Benjamin M. Harrod of the Mississippi River Commission. C. Ewald Grunsky of San Francisco, a consulting engineer, probably will be the seventh.

Benjamin Harrod of New Orleans is the only Southern and Western member of the commission. He takes the place of ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas and ex-Senator Harris of Kansas, who for months were supposed to be slated for the commission.

YALE MAN'S FATAL FALL.

Robert J. Rich, a Sophomore, Dead at West Rock's Foot.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—The body of Robert J. Rich, a member of the sophomore class in the academic department of Yale University, and whose home was in Fort Dodge, Iowa, was found to-day on a ledge near the foot of West Rock. The rock rises almost perpendicularly from the flats of West River, and is 384 feet above the sea level and 200 feet above the roadway.

The theory of the medical examiner is that Rich was temporarily demented through worry and overstudy and walked off the dizzy height to his death, whether intentionally or while in a bewildered state will never be known.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 23.—Robert J. Rich was the second son of E. H. Rich, Cashier of the First National Bank of this place. The family, which in point of social position is among the first in Fort Dodge, came here from Richford, N. Y., which town takes its name from that of the family.

Rich had been in poor health at times for several years.

West Rock has played a tragic part in the history of Yale. Rich was the sixth college man found dead at its base. The rock overlooks New Haven Harbor, and for the last four or five years it has been considered a feat of daring to attempt the ascent of either side of the cliff.

COCKRAN GETS CONGRESS SEAT

McClellan Vacancy on Ways and Means Committee Awaits Him.

W. Burke Cockran was duly elected member of Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District yesterday on the Democratic ticket, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of George B. McClellan, elected Mayor of New York on Nov. 3. There was no Republican or Prohibition candidate. Mr. Cockran's total vote, as announced at the Anawanda Club, was 7,948. Edward Cassidy, Social Democrat, received 215 votes, and James T. Hunter, Socialist-Labor, 130 votes. The total vote polled of 8,293 was less than two-thirds of the plurality that Mayor McClellan received in the same district in 1902, he having a plurality of 14,236 in that time.

When Mr. Cockran retired from Congress he was succeeded in the same district by Mayor McClellan, who is now succeeded by Mr. Cockran.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Cockran's election to Congress in New York to-day will end an unusual situation. The vacancy made on the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. McClellan's resignation from Congress to become Mayor of New York has never been filled. Such vacancies are usually filled instantly. The Speaker has been holding this place on the most important committee in the House open for Mr. Cockran, and as soon as he is sworn in he will be appointed. The delay, it is understood, has been at the request of Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader.

MRS. FRANK L. NUGENT BURNED.

Condition Critical as Result of an Accident—Servant Also Hurt.

Mrs. Frank L. Nugent, well known socially in this city and who entertained 1,400 of her friends in her old Colonial mansion during the Dewey festivities, was dangerously burned yesterday morning in the two-story frame house she has been occupying recently at 343 West Eighty-eighth Street. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said last night that her condition was serious.

Mrs. Nugent was boiling some beeswax on the kitchen stove, preparatory to making a floor polishing mixture, when the pot boiled over. The wax mixture was ablaze in an instant, and set fire to her woolen kimono. She screamed for help, and a servant, Barbara Brasack, ran to her mistress's aid, as also did a policeman from the street, but before the flames were extinguished Mrs. Nugent had been burned all over her body. The servant girl was burned severely on the arm while helping Mrs. Nugent, but was not taken to the hospital.

Firemen put out the blaze in the kitchen, which caused about $200 damages.

HEARST AGAINST UNIT RULE.

Wants His Men in Pennsylvania Delegation Free to Vote for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Democratic leaders hear that agents of William R. Hearst are pleading with delegates to the State Convention to oppose the adoption of the unit rule for the State delegates to the National Convention. Mr. Hearst might get some votes among them if they are not tied up by a rule to vote as a unit.

Democratic National Committeeman Guffey is, however, for the unit rule, and is satisfied that it will be adopted.

STEAMSHIP RUNS ASHORE.

Mongibello of Genoa Line Stranded Off Florida Coast.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 23.—The Italian steamer Mongibello, from Genoa, via New York, for New Orleans, is ashore near Alligator Light. Wreckers are in charge of the floating of the vessel.

GRISCOM IS NO LONGER HEAD OF SHIP COMBINE

J. Bruce Ismay Is Chosen for Its President.

FREE HAND FOR THE NEW MAN

His Predecessor Remains in the Company as Chairman of the Board of Directors—Ismay to Live in New York.

Clement A. Griscom resigned yesterday as President of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the Directors elected J. Bruce Ismay, managing Director of the White Star Line, to succeed him. Mr. Griscom was elected Chairman of the board.

Mr. Griscom, who has been ill at his Haverford home, near Philadelphia, for two weeks, said last night that his indisposition would not allow him to make any extended explanation of his resignation.

"I have simply carried out my intentions," he said. "When I accepted the Presidency of the International Mercantile Marine Company it was with the understanding that I should be allowed to retire as soon as a satisfactory organization could be determined. That has recently been arranged."

By those familiar with the company's affairs it has been said that J. P. Morgan, whose firm financed the undertaking, was desirous personally that Mr. Griscom should assume the Presidency of the combined White Star, American, Red Star, Atlantic Transport, and Leyland lines. Mr. Griscom, it is said, wanted to give up office after the work of organization was completed. He has pressed this matter recently, and it was reported several times that he actually had resigned.

Mr. Ismay arrived here from England two weeks ago, and the rumor was again revived that he was to assume the Presidency of the shipping combination. Mr. Ismay, however, would not discuss the matter, and the announcement was made that he had come over to inspect the Boston Dominion Line service, which shortly before had been taken over by the White Star Line. He was met then by Mr. Griscom, and they had a long conference at the dock.

Mr. Ismay, it also was announced, will make his home in this country, and the home office of the International Mercantile Marine Company, now in Philadelphia, will be moved to the Whitehall Building, in Battery Place, where the combined offices of the company are to be situated.

It is understood that the new President will have a free hand and unlimited power in the direction of the company's affairs, and that a number of the committees which have had much power in the management will be done away with.

Mr. Ismay sails for England this morning on the White Star liner Cedric. He will settle up his personal affairs there, returning to this country in a few weeks to take up his permanent residence.

This change in the management of the big combination follows close upon the action of the company in bringing to this port the Pacific Coast fleet of the American Line, and the appointment of George H. Higbie, Pacific Coast manager, to be manager of the combined American and Red Star Lines at this port.

The American Line, whose President was Mr. Griscom, while the General Manager here was his son, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., has been dominant in the management of the affairs of the combination, of which Mr. Griscom was one of the principal promoters, and a succession of accidents to American Line vessels created a feeling of dissatisfaction among the shareholders with the predominance of American Line officials among the officers of the greater company.

Mr. Griscom's friends, however, deny that he has been forced to step down from the Presidency. It has been his life-long ambition, they say, to bring under one management the greatest steamship combination in the world, one that could handle adequately itself the North Atlantic passenger and freight traffic without such waste of the duplicated service as might be deemed inseparable from the competitive system.

The retiring President has been concerned in the active management of steamship traffic ever since he was twenty-one years old, when, in 1863, he was made a partner in the firm of Peter Wright & Sons, shipping merchants. In 1871 he began the operation of the American Line with the Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which were the only steamships flying the American flag on the North Atlantic, and which were so well built that they are still in active service.

It is claimed for Mr. Griscom that during these forty years he never lost a ship, passenger, or a bag of mail. In 1888 Mr. Griscom started a new American line, buying out the Inman Line, and the American flag was raised by President Harrison on the steamships New York and Paris. Later the St. Louis and St. Paul were built at the Cramp yard, of which Mr. Griscom is a Director.

President Cleveland attended the launching of the St. Louis, which was christened by Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Griscom also was the principal owner of the Red Star Line. Three years ago Mr. Griscom secured the co-operation of J. Pierpont Morgan, and steps were laid for the foundation of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Mr. Ismay hesitated about assuming the Presidency because it necessitated his giving up his English home, and finally accepted only through the persistent urging of his friends. Although a young man, Mr. Ismay is generally recognized as one of the leading steamship managers in the world. He succeeded his father as head of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co., whose vessels are operated between England and Australia, England and America, and between San Francisco and the Orient.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the details of the organization of the International Mercantile Marine Company Oct. 1, 1902. As a matter of fact, no new company was organized, but the International Navigation Company, a New Jersey corporation, comprising the American and Red Star Lines, had its name changed. The capital stock was increased to $60,000,000 preferred and $60,000,000 common stock, and an issue of $50,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds was authorized. The stock was taken up by those interested in the combination, and the bonds were taken care of by a syndicate.

The lines in the combination are: White Star Line, American Line, Red Star Line, Leyland Line, Atlantic Transport Line, and Dominion Line.

The Board of Directors is composed of eight Americans and five Englishmen, the representation being about proportionate to the capital subscribed by the Americans and British.

After its formation a working agreement as to rates was made with the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines, and later on with the French Line. Much opposition was encountered in Great Britain, and fear for British ascendancy on the seas was expressed in the House of Commons. The Cunard Line, which is not a member of the combination, was heavily subsidized in order to allow it to build two twenty-five-knot steamships to compete with the combination.

Finally an agreement was made between the International Company and the British Government, which made permanent the British interests in the combination. Premier Balfour announced that the British ships would be manned by British seamen, should fly the British flag, and that half the contemplated new tonnage should be British.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 3:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST PLATT.

Joins Odell in Plan to Dictate an Early State Convention Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—It is learned here to-night that Gov. Odell and President Roosevelt have reached an understanding by which they expect to dictate the action of the State Committee Saturday with regard to the fixing of a date for the State Convention.

Senator Platt has been in favor of a late convention. He and his supporters have been giving out for some time that the State Convention would not be held until April 27. This has not been pleasing to President Roosevelt, who believes that his political interests would be best served by an early convention in New York.

Having failed to bring Senator Platt around to his way of thinking, President Roosevelt consulted with Gov. Odell, with the result, it is said, that they have decided to combine forces against Senator Platt and have the convention held at an early date.

They will demand that the date fixed shall be between April 5 and April 12, and, after estimating their strength, they are confident that they will be able to carry their point.

The date of the convention will be the only issue made between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt at the meeting Saturday. The question of the Chairmanship of the committee will not be brought up. What the outcome will be with regard to that position will depend upon political developments subsequent to Saturday's meeting of the State Committee.

MR. HANNA'S LAST LETTER.

"You Touched a Tender Spot, Old Man," He Told the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Hanna's last written words were in the form of a pathetic letter to President Roosevelt, in which he acknowledged, in a way quite characteristic, the President's thoughtfulness in calling at his hotel to inquire about the Senator's condition. The letter was written by the Senator on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 5, and was the last business of any kind transacted by him. After Senator Hanna's death, President Roosevelt sent the letter to Mrs. Hanna, in order that copies of it might be made by the family for preservation. The original will be returned to President Roosevelt.

This is Senator Hanna's penciled note:

"My Dear Mr. President: You touched a tender spot, old man, when you called personally to inquire after me this A. M. I may be worse before I can be better, but all the same such drops of kindness are good for a fellow. Sincerely yours,

"Friday, P. M. M. A. HANNA."

The next day a reply was received from the President, with a note saying that it was to be shown to the Senator when Mrs. Hanna thought best. Senator Hanna never saw the reply, which was as follows:

"Feb. 6, 1904.

"Dear Senator: Indeed, it is your letter from your sick bed which is touching—not my visit. May you very soon be with us again, old fellow, as strong in body and as vigorous in your leadership and your friendship as ever. Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SENATOR HANNA'S WILL.

It Divides an Estate Valued at $3,000,000 Among Members of the Family.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—By the will of Senator Hanna, probated to-day, an estate valued at about $3,000,000 is left to the family.

There are no public bequests. The principal beneficiaries are the widow, Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Hanna; the son, Daniel Rhodes Hanna; the two daughters, Mrs. Mabel Augusta Hanna Parsons, and Mrs. Ruth McCormick, wife of Medill McCormick of Chicago.

Several years ago Senator Hanna took out considerable life insurance for the benefit of his three children. The will provides that these gifts are not to be taken into consideration in the settlement of the estate.

The esate in the main is to be divided into three equal parts. The first third was left to Mrs. Hanna, to remain as her own during her natural life, and at her death to be disposed of by trustees. The remaining two-thirds is to be divided into three equal parts and divided among the three children, share and share alike, to be held in trust for the children.

It was the direction of Senator Hanna that all partnerships in which he was interested during his life should be continued. He delegated the powers to the trustees, however, to terminate such partnerships at any time they desired. Daniel Hanna, Mrs. Hanna, and L. C. Hanna are appointed trustees.

Senator Hanna desired that the trustees of his will be not required to furnish bonds, and also asked that no appraisal be made of the estate. Probate Judge White, however, declared that such a request had no effect in law and that an appraisal would be made.

SIR SETON GORDON GOES MAD.

Noted English Nobleman Taken Into Custody in France.

MENTONE, France, Feb. 23.—Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bart., became suddenly demented here and behaved in such a manner that he was eventually taken into custody and placed in charge of a doctor. He telegraphed numerous hotels, ordering rooms for 300 imaginary friends, and created a scene at the British Consulate. He sent also a telegram to King Edward and the British Foreign Office complaining of the way he had been treated.

Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bart., the eleventh of his line, was born in Dover in 1845, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1876. He has served in the Forty-fourth East Essex Regiment, been Captain of the Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia, traveled much in Africa, India, Europe, and the United States, and is besides well known as the author of newspaper articles on scientific subjects.

He married Mabel, the oldest child of Montagu David Scott, M. P., in 1870, and has two children, Home Seton Charles Montagu, who has achieved quite a reputation as a writer, and Edith Susan, widow of the late Richard Leeson-Marshall.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

TWENTY HURT IN ELEVATED CRASH

Two Brooklyn Trains in Collision at Van Sicklen Avenue Station.

FOUR CARS ARE TELESCOPED

Of the Victims Four Are Seriously Injured—Motorman Says He Saw No Red Lights.

A rear-end crash occurred at 10:15 o'clock last night on the elevated system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at the Van Sicklen station, in Fulton Street, East New York, in which it is believed that twenty persons were injured more or less. Four are known to have been hurt severely.

Motor Train No. 51 of the Lexington Avenue Division ran into a steam train of the Broadway division which was standing on the east-bound track at the Van Sicklen station. The latter train had just come from the Broadway ferry and had discharged its passengers at that station.

Those known to have been badly injured are as follows:

LOVE, Miss FLORENCE, of 479 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, who sustained a fractured jaw and internal injuries.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER B., of 34 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, injuries of the back and limbs.

MIDDLETON, JOHN, of 332 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, the engineer of the steam train, injuries about the head and back.

WIGHT, Miss EDNA L., of 349 Railroad Avenue, injuries of the back and breast, while her mother, who accompanied her, suffered from shock.

All were attended by physicians residing in the neighborhood of the accident and were taken to their homes.

The conductor of the motor train, whose name was Frank Otten, was about to open the doors of the first and second cars and announce the name of the Van Sicklen station when the trains collided. He was hurled from the frist car into the second, but it is believed escaped practically uninjured.

The motor train, which was in charge of Motorman Cornelius Winters of 94 Pine Street, Brooklyn, was proceeding at a high rate of speed when the two trains came together. The impact caused the steam train to be shot ahead nearly half a block. The two last cars of this train were completely telescoped, as well as the first two cars of the motor train.

The first car of the motor train, in which Motorman Winters stood at the lever, was almost smashed to kindling wood. The first car of this train and about one-half of the second car had passed the end of the station platform, and the platform was all that prevented what remained of these cars from toppling over into the street.

The forward trucks of the first car of the motor train were twisted around and rested on the third, or contact rail, which resulted in short circuiting the current and caused a deluge of sparks. This created intense excitement among the passengers and the people in the street. For a few minutes it was thought that the car would take fire, but danger of this was averted by the use of chemical fire extinguishers.

Motorman Winters says that he did not see the steam train standing at the station until he got right on to it, and declares that there were no red danger lights displayed on the back of the last car, as there should have been.

There were only a few passengers in the first car of the motor train when it struck. Those who had risen to their feet preparatory to leaving the train at the Van Sicklen station were thrown violently from their feet, while the passengers in their seats were hurled to the floor.

Some of the passengers climbed through windows and got down on the boardwalk, from which they were assisted onto the platform and thence down to the street. Those who were severely injured it was necessary to pick up and carry from the wreck.

When the first news of the wreck was received Sergt. William Mathews of the Liberty Avenue Station, with Policemen Dunn and Flynn, hurried to the scene.

At the time of the collision the trucks of the motor car ripped up a section of wooden ties, scattering chunks of timber and iron into the street below. Many persons who were passing beneath the structure narrowly escaped injury from the falling timbers.

PUT LOAD OF COAL IN SEWER.

When Mistake Was Found, Bucket Brigade Was Sent to Rescue.

Louis Cabot, a confectioner at 475 Fourth Avenue, ordered three tons of coal to be delivered yesterday from a company in Thirtieth Street. George Jones, a driver, with a three-ton wagon, went to the store late in the afternoon, lifted a big iron cover in the sidewalk near the curb, and chuted the three tons into the dark hole. Then he drove away.

Cabot went down cellar in a little while to bank the coal. He found none. He wondered for some time, as he remembered seeing the coal wagon in front of his store, but he told the company he had received no coal. Jones went down to see about it.

"What's the matter?" he asked Cabot. "You got your coal. What ye kickin' about?"

"Didn't get any coal. Come down into the cellar and see."

"Why, I dumped it into the coalhole out there," said Jones.

"Which hole?" asked Cabot.

"That one," said Jones, pointing to the cover near the curb.

"Himmel!" exclaimed Cabot in agony. "That ain't the coalhole. That's the sewer."

The subway contractors on Fourth Avenue, instead of using the corner as usual for the sewer, used a spot in front of Cabot's, and put the hole in the sidewalk, using a cover nearly like the coalhole cover.

Cabot complained to the company, and it sent four men down with ladders and buckets to rescue the coal. Though covered with slime, it was put into Cabot's cellar. He did not complain. It took half the night for the men to get most of the coal out.

One of the company's men who was told of the condition of the coal and was asked whether they were not going to give him fresh coal, said: "If he kicks we'll give him half a ton extra."

Summerfield Arrested on Wife's Charge

"Larry" Summerfield, who at present is under a State prison sentence, but out under $31,000 in accumulated bail bonds, was arrested again yesterday, this time on the complaint of his wife, Carrie, who charges him with abandonment. Magistrate Mayo fixed his bail at $300. One of "Larry's" friends furnished the bail bond.

Quickest Route
to Florida is via Seaboard Florida Limited. Solid Pullman train with Dining Car service. Leaves New York 12:35 P. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

JAPANESE OFFICERS HANGED.

Russians Executed a Colonel and Two Lieutenants Caught in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Japanese who were hanged by Russians in Manchuria for attempting to blow up the railroad bridge over the Sungari River were disguised as coolies and were arrested just as they were about to make the attempt.

Inquiry revealed that the prisoners were Japanese officers of the General Staff, namely Col. Assai of the engineers and Lieuts. Zonelelascha and Kaourata of the sappers. They were all at once hanged from the bridge.

INVITED HOME TO BE KILLED.

Father Shoots Eloping Daughter and Is Killed by Groom.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 23.—The young daughter of Tom Kess of Marion County eloped with a young man named Hensley on Sunday. The attentions of Hensley had been forbidden by the father and the young people were surprised yesterday to receive a message from him asking them to come home.

Shortly after their arrival Kess drew his revolver and shot his daughter—fatally, it is believed. The infuriated bridegroom wrested the pistol from him and shot him dead. Hensley has not been arrested.

4,200 CHARTERS IN PERIL.

March 1 a Fateful Day for Many Illinois Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—Twelve hundred Illinois corporations are likely to surrender their charters within the next week. This number have failed so far to take the steps required by law for their reinstatement after being stricken from the records in the office of the Secretary of State. Unless they comply with the law by March 1, the statutes provide that their charters shall be canceled.

More than three thousand corporations, many known to be engaged in active business pusuits, have failed to make annual reports for the present year, and these, too, will be compelled to surrender their charters unless they report immediately.

ARMY'S WIRELESS SUCCESS.

Messages from Fisher's Island to Fort Schuyler at 30 Words a Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 23.—After an experimental period of six months the success hoped for was attained to-day over the United States Army wireless telegraph line between Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, and Fort Schuyler, New York, a distance of ninety-seven miles. Messages of 1,000 words each were exchanged and read as distinctly as an operator could read a land line, at a speed of thirty words a minute.

The line established here is intended for use between St. Michaels and Nome, Alaska, where it has been impossible to establish ground lines because during the Winter the cables are wrenched away by the ice. Upward of $350,000 has been expended to establish a land telegraph line, but without success.

ANTI-NEGRO LAW STANDS.

Supreme Court Holds That It Has No Jurisdiction Over Alabama Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day an opinion was handed down by Justice Day in the case of Jackson Giles versus the Board of Registration of Montgomery County, Alabama, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

The case involved the suffrage clause of the new Constitution of Alabama. This provision was attacked as a discrimination against the colored race, of which Giles is a member. The effect of the decision is against Giles.

FIXING THEATRE FIRE BLAME.

Chicago Special Grand Jury Reports Its Findings to Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The special Grand Jury which investigated the Iroquois Theatre fire made its report to-day to Judge Chytraus, sitting in the Criminal Court.

The report says the Grand Jury believes the direct duty of protecting the lives of those in the theatre lay upon the persons responsible for furnishing apparatus necessary to extinguish fire. It finds that this duty devolved upon Will J. Davis, manager; Thomas J. Noonan, business manager, and James E. Cummings, stage manager, all of whom have been indicted for manslaughter.

That the city ordinances with respect to the inspection of theatres for the purpose of determining their safety were not complied with was fully evident, the Grand Jury finds. It adds that such inspection devolved primarily upon the Commissioner of Buildings. Accordingly Building Commissioner George Williams and Building Inspector Edward Laughlin were indicted for palpable omission of duty.

The report exonerates the Mayor.

THEATRE FIRE PANIC AVERTED.

Manager's Cool Strategy Gets Big Rochester Audience Out Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 23.—What might easily have been as great a disaster as the recent Chicago fire was averted here to-night through the coolness and bravery of Manager McCullum of Cook's Opera House.

While the theatre, which is a vaudeville house, was crowded from pit to gallery, a fire which had been blazing in an adjoining building ate its way to the roof of the theatre. Manager McCullum was at his desk in the box office when the report was brought in, and he at once walked to the stage, where, after ringing down the curtain, he calmly announced to the audience that he had just received word from the electric light company saying that owing to a break in the machinery the lights would be shut down in ten minutes, giving the audience just time to get out.

Without a thought of fire, 1,800 people quietly walked out, the house being empty in seven minutes.

The Southern's Palm Limited.
12:40 noon, daily, except Sunday, via P. R. R. & Southern Rwy. The Royal Limited for St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, & Nassau. N. Y. Office, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

COSSACK ADVANCE UPON PING YANG

Detachments Only Fifty Miles Away on Saturday.

PORT ARTHUR FIGHT REPORT

Railway Is Said to be Destroyed for Seventy Miles Between Harbin and Vladivostok.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch dated Feb. 22, says that some hundreds of Cossacks reached Chong-ju, thirty miles south of the Yalu River, on the afternoon of Feb. 20.

Thirty troopers crossed the river at Ku-Song the same evening, arriving within forty-five miles of Ping Yang.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day in a dispatch from Tokio, says:

"A fresh engagement took place at Port Arthur Saturday last. The details have not been announced by the Government."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—According to the Standard's correspondent at Söul, the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur at intervals between Feb. 8 and 14, inflicting, however, but slight injuries.

The report is confirmed, this correspondent continues, that seventy miles of railroad track and some important bridges have been destroyed between Harbin and Vladivostok. If this report is true it would be a great advantage to the Japanese, as Vladivostok is known to be very badly supplied, and, therefore, could not long resist a Japanese attack.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Port Arthur, published this morning, denies categorically the reports of a new attack by Japanese torpedo boats, and says they have been repulsed with loss every time they appeared in the roadstead.

The Russian colony at Söul has taken refuge in the legation at Che-mul-pho and in the offices of the Russian East China Company, which is guarded by sailors. The allegation is made in this dispatch that the Japanese have dethroned the Emperor of Korea and annexed the country.

A Port Arthur dispatch to the Matin says the Novi Kri continues to appear occasionally at Port Arthur, but only one compositor remains in town.

The issue of last week contained an order by Gen. Stoessel reprimanding drunkenness and luxury among the soldiers, and ordering the band to play twice a week. There were encouraging telegrams from Viceroy Alexieff to the commanders sending detachments of troops to Manchuria; a telegram from Cossacks of the Amur to the Czar affirming their devotion; details of the loss of the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei, and a declaration of thanks to the Czarina for her initiative in sending clothing to the soldiery.

An article on the Japanese in Korea, with an account of their plans to conduct landing operations with Sasebo as a base, also appears; an account of the handing over of the Yin Kow forts to the French; extracts from The Japan Weekly Chronicle to the effect that it would be easy to drive the Russians out of the country once the railroad was destroyed, and an offer made by Mme. Outsoff to succor the wounded of the Russian cruiser Pallada, as well as the widows and orphans of the men killed.

The foregoing is a complete summary of the last issue of the Novi Kri.

THREAT FROM JAPAN.

May Take It Into Her Own Hands to Dislodge Russian Gunboat.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Russian Consul, says The Times's Shanghai correspondent, has communicated to the Taotai M. Lessar's reply, to the effect that the Chinese Government having agreed that the gunboat Mandjur could remain at Shanghai, he has notified the Viceroy of Nanking accordingly.

The Japanese Consul intimates that, if China is unable to enforce her neutrality, his Government will take steps to make it effective.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

Rumors That Powers Are Negotiating Over Passage of Dardanelles Unfounded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—There is no truth in the rumors of negotiations among the powers concerned respecting the passage of the Russian Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. The disturbance of the international equilibrium which it might and probably would entail can hardly be a matter of indiffer-

ence to other powers besides England.

There is nothing substantial in the report that the idea has been entertained seriously in St. Petersburg up to the present time.

There is not a particle of evidence to justify the supposition that the sympathy generously displayed by the French for their Russian allies in any way has affected the Anglo-French entente cordiale. The relations between the two countries are as satisfactory as before the outbreak of the war.

On this side of the Channel it unquestionably is the general wish that the good understanding continue, and that neither France nor England become involved in the war in the Far East. Last week's panic on the Bourse only served to fortify the desire for peace throughout France.

Saturday's disaster on the Bourse, says The Times's correspondent, now is generally attributed to the unwarranted optimism which prevailed up to the outbreak of hostilities. All France hoped that peace would be maintained. Both the Government and the people wanted it, and the wish became father to the thought.

A scapegoat is being looked for, yet what would have happened if the French authorities had predicted war instead of peace? They would have shared the fame of the English press, which foretold war, and was represented in France as responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Russian squadron under the command of Admiral Wirenius, (composed of the battleship Oslabya, the armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi, the cruiser Aurora, and five torpedo boats,) which has been ordered to return north immediately from Jibuti, French Somaliland, will got to Libau, Courland, on the Baltic, and not to Cronstadt, as previously reported.

CHINESE DOUBT RUSSIANS.

Reports Discounting Japan's Successes Make Bad Impression.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 24.—Quiet continues at Peking, says the correspondent of The Times. The Chinese are maintaining order well. They have covered the province with proclamations enjoining the preservation of tranquillity.

Well-disciplined troops numbering about 6,000 have been drafted in Shan-Tung Province, and Gen. Chan Chi Tung's foreign-drilled forces are coming to assist in the maintenance of order and the protection of Chinese neutrality.

Manifestoes of the Czar, breathing vengeance upon Japan, evoke little sympathy among the Chinese, who think they compare ill with the calmness and moderation of Japan's proclamations.

Published alongside the telegram announcing that the Russian fleet at Jibuti has been ordered to return to European waters, they deepen the impression created by the boldness of Japan in attacking the Russian fleet under the very guns of Port Arthur.

Russian official reports discounting the Japanese success continue to be circulated. The Second Secretary of the Russian Legation, on the night of the chief reverse, even went to the length of decorating his house with Chinese lanterns in honor of a Russian victory.

Telegrams from M. de Plancon, the Russian Foreign Secretary at Port Arthur, have been distributed asserting that the damage to the Russian warships at Port Arthur was insignificant.

The effect of the false reports is that the Chinese in future will be reluctant to believe official announcements of Russian successes even when they are true. Gen. Yuan-Shih-Kai (Viceroy of Chi-li and Minister of Commerce) therefore asked permission to send Col. Munthe, a Norwegian long in his service, to be attached to the Russian forces and report the progress of the campaign. Admiral Alexieff consented, and Col. Munthe left to-day.

CANNOT REPAIR WARSHIPS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 24.—A British vessel which left Dalny yesterday, says The Times's correspondent at Wei-hai-Wei, reports no Japanese visible and the railway to Harbin open.

Chinese merchants are endeavoring to leave, but the Russians are preventing them. I hear on good authority that all the mechanics at Port Arthur, Dalny, and Vladivostok are Chinese, and that it is impossible for the Russians to repair their damaged warships. Russian naval engineering knowledge is declared to be superficial and inadequate for effective action at sea.

The Times's correspondent at Tokio says the rumor that the Vladivostok squadron had again put to sea was not confirmed there on Feb. 22.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO PAY FOR WAR.

A Special Budget of $29,340,000 Annually to be Proposed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 24.—Cabling from Tokio on Feb. 22, The Times's correspondent says that it is understood the Diet will meet in the middle of March, when the Government will introduce a war budget providing for 60,000,000 yen ($29,340,000) annually to meet the cost of the war and service of war loans.

HAGUE COURT'S HEAD OFFENDS.

Japanese Minister to Belgium Displeased with Utterances on the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 24.—The allusion to the Russo-Japanese war made by Count Muravieff, the President of The Hague court, on Monday, appears to have given offense to the Japanese Minister to The Hague, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times.

He has telegraphed to Tokio, asking whether a protest shall be sent eventually to The Hague Tribunal or to the powers signatory to the peace agreement.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—

RUSSIA ASKS POWERS' JUDGMENT ON JAPAN

Lodges a Protest Against the Occupation of Korea.

MENTIONS CHE-MUL-PHO FIGHT

Count Lamsdorff Declares That Dispatches to the Russian Naval Officers Were Intercepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday sent the following circular to Russian representatives abroad:

"Since the rupture of the negotiations between Russia and Japan the attitude of the Tokio Cabinet has constituted open violation of all customary laws governing the mutual relations of civilized nations.

"Without specifying each particular violation of these laws on the part of Japan, the imperial Government considers it necessary to draw the most serious attention of the powers to the acts of violence committed by the Japanese Government with respect to Korea.

"The independence and integrity of Korea, as a fully independent empire, has been fully recognized by all the powers, and the inviolability of this fundamental principle was confirmed by Article I. of the Simonoseki treaty, and by the agreement especially concluded for this purpose between Japan and Great Britain on Jan. 30, 1902, as well as by the Franco-Russian declaration of March 16, 1902.

"The Emperor of Korea, foreseeing the danger of a possible conflict between Russia and Japan, addressed early in January, 1904, a note to all the powers declaring his determination to preserve the strictest neutrality. This declaration was received with satisfaction by the powers, and it was ratified by Russia. According to the Russian Minister to Korea, the British Government charged the British diplomatic representative at Söul to present an official note to the Emperor of Korea, thanking him for his declaration of neutrality.

"In disregard of all these facts, in spite of all treaties, in spite of its obligations, and in violation of the fundamental rules of international law, it has been proved by exact and fully confirmed facts that the Japanese Government,

"First—Before the opening of hostilities against Russia, landed its troops in the independent Empire of Korea, which had declared its neutrality.

"Second—With a division of its fleet it made a sudden attack on Feb. 8, that is, three days prior to the declaration of war, on two Russian warships in the neutral Port of Che-mul-pho. The commanders of these ships had not been notified of the severance of diplomatic relations, as the Japanese maliciously stopped the delivery of Russian telegrams by the Danish cable, and destroyed the telegraphic communication of the Korean Government. The details of this dastardly attack are contained and published in an official telegram from the Russian Minister at Söul.

"Third—In spite of the international laws above mentioned, and shortly before the opening of hostilities, the Japanese captured as prizes of war certain Russian merchant ships in neutral ports of Korea.

"Fourth—Japan declared to the Emperor of Korea, through the Japanese Minister at Söul, that Korea would henceforth be under Japanese administration, and she warned the Emperor that in case of his non-compliance Japanese troops would occupy the palace.

"Fifth—Through the French Minister at Söul she summoned the Russian representative at the Korean Court to leave the country, with the staffs of the Russian legation and Consulate.

"Recognizing that all the above facts constitute a flagrant breach of international law, the Imperial Government considers it to be its duty to lodge a protest with all the powers against this procedure of the Japanese Government, and it is firmly convinced that all the powers, valuing the principles which guarantee their relations, will agree with the Russian attitude.

"At the same time, the Imperial Government considers it necessary to issue a timely warning that, owing to Japan's illegal assumption of power in Korea, the Government declares all orders and declarations which may be issued on the part of the Korean Government to be invalid.

"I beg you to communicate this document to the Governments to which you are accredited."

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE READY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Times's Copenhagen correspondent says it is expected that the Great Northern Telegraph Company's new line between Peking and Kiakhta, intended to take the place of the broken Vladivostok line, will be open to-morrow.

CZAR'S BISHOP IN BROOKLYN.

Promotion of Archimandrite Raphael of the Greek Church.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—Archimandrite Raphael of New York has been raised by the Czar to the rank of Bishop of Brooklyn and Second Vicar of the Aleutian Diocese.

Archimandrite Raphael Hawaweeny is pastor of the St. Nicholas Orthodox Greek Church, at 299 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, the only Syrian congregation in the United States. He came to Brooklyn in 1899. By three years of hard work he succeeded in enlisting the interest of the prominent Syrians in the city, and thus contrived to get together a fund for the church, whereupon he purchased the old structure of the Swedish Lutheran-Bethlehem Church and built the present church on the site. Archimandrite Raphael will be ordained by Bishop Tikhon at St. Nicholas Church in East Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan, on March 13.

EASEMENTS FOR TUNNELS.

Pennsylvania Road Wants to Pass East Under Private Property.

Some curiosity has been occasioned among property owners in the neighborhood of First Avenue and Thirty-second Street by the filing of a lis pendens affecting about seventy-five parcels of real estate on First Avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, as the result of an action to acquire title in which the Pennsylvania, New York, and Long Island Railroad is plaintiff, and John J. Radley and others defendants.

In explaining the nature of the proceedings, the railroad attorneys, Boardman, Platt & Soley, said yesterday that it is not the idea to acquire absolute ownership of the lots in question, but merely to secure an easement which will permit the railroad's tunnel to pass beneath them. This privilege was granted to the railroad as part of its franchise from the city.

To build the tunnels down Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets to the river front and then change their direction toward Long Island City would involve the making of a rather sharp curve. Instead, the tunnels will begin to curve gradually northward soon after passing Second Avenue. They will not follow the lines of Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets beyond that point, but will pass beneath private property and will start under the river at about the foot of Thirty-fourth Street.

The easement which the railroad seems to acquire is the right to pass beneath the properties named in the lis pendens at a depth of somewhere between thirty-five and ninety feet, although the latter figure will be nearer the actual depth than the former. The properties affected are 561 to 569 and 577 to 587 First Avenue, 305 to 351 East Thirty-second Street, 308 to 347 and 344 to 350 East Thirty-third Street, and 404 to 412 East Thirty-third Street.

ADAMS'S CONVICTION STANDS.

Supreme Court Upholds New York Courts' Policy King Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court handed down to-day the long-looked-for decision in the case of "Al" Adams, the "policy king." The court holds that the New York State authorities in no wise violated law in the seizure of policy tickets on the person or in the possession of Adams, and that the presumption that he was a violator of law by having these evidences of an unlawful occupation in his possession was within the law and the right of the State in the enforcement of a criminal law.

The opinion was written by Justice Day, who, in the course of his opinion, said:

"We think there was no unlawful search or seizure, or compelling of this man to testify against himself in the giving of evidence of what the police officer found in executing the search warrant for the policy tickets."

Regarding the possession of policy tickets, Justice Day said:

"We think the possession of these tickets may well be prima facie evidence against a man in order to give him full right and opportunity to show how he came into possession of them, and in any event it is within the power of the State in cases of this character to say what shall be prima facie evidence in its courts. We find no error in the judgment of the Court of Appeals of New York, and the same is affirmed."

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, President of the Anti-Policy Society, which organization engineered the raids on a number of "Al" Adams's policy shops, said yesterday that the validity of the law had never been in doubt since the Appellate Division handed down its decision. The anti-policy law under which Adams was convicted makes the mere possession of policy paraphernalia a crime. Adams was out when his office was raided, and agents of the society broke open his desk, in which they found a number of policy slips tied up in bundles, and some of them bearing marks of his own handwriting. Counsel for Adams claimed that as the evidence on which he had been convicted had been obtained from his private papers, the defendant practically had been forced to give testimony against himself which, under the Constitution, no man should be compelled to do.

Adams is now at Sing Sing, serving a one-year sentence.

HEAT MADE GAS TANKS SIZZLE.

Huge Reservoirs Opposite Burning Building Saved by Firemen's Efforts.

A fire for which four alarms were sent in early yesterday morning totally destroyed the big six-story building at 525-535 West Fifty-ninth Street. Opposite the building are three mammoth tanks belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company. They contained about 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas, and were in such close proximity to the conflagration that the paint came off them in blisters from the heat and the metal sizzled at contact with water. In the neighborhood are many crowded tenements, and as the dwellers were aroused by the blaze and by the clatter of the fire engines a small panic ensued. Many of the more timid gathered up their effects and moved them into the street.

Chief Croker ordered the gas company to withdraw the stored-up gas, but they were so slow in complying that it remained there all the time the fire lasted. A water tower and four fire companies were placed in the street between the burning premises and the tanks. They kept playing upon the huge reservoirs, which sizzled and gave off great clouds of steam, and by this means kept the temperature down.

Fire Chief Croker was angered by the slowness of the company in emptying its tanks.

"Had it not been for the pluck of the men who stood in the street between the fire and the gas tanks and poured a Niagara of water on them," he said, "there would have been a terrific explosion, resulting in a loss of life and a spread of fire that would have given us a disaster worse than the Baltimore blaze."

The destroyed building was occupied by the National Umbrella Frame Company and by M. Straus & Sons, dealers in cut glass. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

PECULIAR COTTON MARKET.

May Corner Here and July Corner in New Orleans Rumored.

The cotton market yesterday showed some unusual peculiarities. The May option crossed the July option, going up to 14.88, while July never sold higher than 14.81. At the close the difference was even more marked, July selling at 14.48, or 12 points below May. In New Orleans July sold 20 points over the price quoted for the same month here, while May sold about 30 points below the price for that delivery in this city. Some people believed that attempts were being made to corner May here and July in New Orleans, but all explanations were only surmises.

Toward the close the market, which had been strong all day, turned weak and closed barely steady, at 15 to 34 points advance for the day. The support came almost entirely from Mr. Sully, though for a time he was assisted by the covering of May shorts. There was little short selling, most of the cotton for sale being long cotton, offered for profit taking.

DOMINICAN LOSS IN BATTLE.

Cruiser Columbia Brings Further Details of Recent Engagement.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Feb. 23.—The United States cruiser Columbia, which left San Domingo yesterday, arrived here this morning.

She confirms the Washington reports that severe fighting occurred Feb. 16 and 17 outside San Domingo City. The insurgents were completely routed. Four of their Generals and other officers were killed, wounded, or made prisoners.

San Pedro de Macoris is now the Dominican insurgents' last stronghold.

TEXAS'S BIG PENALTY CASES.

Renewing Suits to Recover Millions from the Express Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—Attorney General C. K. Bell and District Attorney Warren Moore to-day instituted suit on behalf of the State against the American Express Company for the recovery of penalties aggregating more than $6,000,000 for alleged violations of the anti-trust acts.

Similar petitions are being prepared against the United States Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., and the Pacific Express Company, with penalties aggregating more than $20,000,000.

NORTHERN NATIONS PREPARING FOR WAR

Sweden and Norway and Denmark Plan to Act in Concert.

BULGARIA AN ARMED CAMP

Turkey and Balkan States Recognize Austro-Russian Reforms as Being in Force—Turkey Orders Warships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times cables that the Cologne Gazette says negotiations are in progress between Norway and Sweden and Denmark with a view to combined action in the event of the extension of the area of hostilities to European waters.

The understanding is said to be desirable for the protection of the coasts of the countries mentioned and for the maintenance of effective neutrality.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—As a result of representations made to the Porte during the past few days it is asserted authoritatively that Turkey, as well as the Balkan States, recognizes the Austro-Russian reforms as being in force and will aid in their execution.

It is added that Turkey and the Balkan States expressed their appreciation of the fact that the Far Eastern war does not modify the Balkan situation with regard to the concert of Europe. No friction exists, all the powers being impressed with the importance of acting together in order to prevent war.

The Temps this afternoon publishes a special dispatch from Belgrade, Servia, which declares that the Albanian revolt has not been exaggerated and by no means is suppressed.

According to a review of the situation made for the Temps by a correspondent at Sofia, Bulgaria desires peace, but is prepared for war, the country having been truned into an armed camp and warlike proclamations being issued to the army.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Bulgarian Government, four days after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, placed an order with Loewe & Co., the Mauser rifle and cartridge makers of Berlin, which order was doubled Friday last. Loewe & Co. notified the German Government.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Turkey has ordered seven torpedo boat destroyers from Italian shipbuilders.

GENOA, Feb. 23.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, with Rear Admiral Cotton on board, left here to-day, going in an easterly direction. She leaves under sealed orders, which are to be opened only when she is at sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—No information could be obtained from naval officials to-night showing that any unusual orders had been given to Admiral Cotton.

BARRIER STOPPED RUNAWAY.

Two Brewery Wagons End the Long Dash of a Horse in Sixth Avenue.

When traffic was heaviest and the crowds of shoppers largest on Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a delivery wagon ran from Twentieth Street to Thirty-eighth Street, escaping collision with pedestrians and vehicles.

In getting out of the path of the runaway Mrs. Virginia Ree, eighty-three years old, of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, stepped in front of a surface car, was knocked down, and her leg broken. She was taken to the New York Hospital.

The wagon to which the runaway was attached was marked "Schroeder & Co. Butchers," and was driven by Frank Brown of 423 West Thirty-fourth Street. Something frightened the animal at Twentieth Street, and before its driver was on the seat it was off at full gallop. Brown stood up, tugging at the reins, sawing the horse's head this way and that, all the while shouting his loudest to people to get out of the way. Escapes were numerous, but no accident occurred.

At Thirty-eighth Street two brewery wagons were moving northward. The drivers heard Brown's shouts, and turning their heads saw the runaway coming. Wheeling their horses across the avenue quickly, they barred the way to the runaway with a solid wall of heavy wagons. The runaway horse stopped as he reached the barrier and Brown climbed down from his seat.

MARRIED TEACHER WINS.

Education Board Must Take Regular Action in Cases of Women Who Wed.

Reversing the Appellate Division decision and sustaining that of Justice Cochrane in the case of Kate N. Murphy against School Superintendent Maxwell, the Court of Appeals yesterday handed down an opinion that a woman teacher or Principal who may marry cannot be dismissed without regular action by the Board of Education as prescribed by the charter. The court declined to pass upon the general reasonableness of the regulation of the board for the dismissal of a woman teacher upon marrying.

Mrs. Murphy, formerly Miss Hickey, was a teacher in Public School No. 80, Brooklyn. She was married on Jan. 21, 1902, and in the following month her salary was stopped. Where teachers have had charges preferred against them on these grounds the matter has never come to trial before a committee of the board with the exception of the Van De Water case.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Germans Attacked by Ovambos, Who Lose Sixty Men.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Col. Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, cables that a number of Ovambos, under Capt. Nechale, attacked the police post at Amatoni on Feb. 2, and were repulsed with a los of sixty men killed.

A division under Lieut. Schultze had a fight with the Hereros at South Tsumana on Feb. 8, in which the enemy lost ten men killed. The Germans sustained no casualties, and Lieut. Schultze captured large herds of cattle.

The principal German forces are gathering at Okahandja, where they will await the arrival of reinforcements before undertaking a general movement against the Hereros, but in the meantime the enemy will be engaged occasionally as opportunity offers.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
First Great Excursion
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MAY 10, 1904
In the Flush of its Newness
$20 THE ROUND TRIP
FROM NEW YORK, and proportionate rates from other stations. By special train of first-class coaches, returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.
J. CALVET & CIE.
Clarets
Sauternes
AND
Burgundies
Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.
Leading Dealers.

LOST $15,000 JEWELRY WHILE THEY DINED

Home at Mamaroneck of Mr. and Mrs. Fatton Visited by Burglars.

ROBBERY AT PELHAM MANOR

Mrs. Cunningham Hazen Also Deplores the Loss of Jewels Bold Thieves Got Away With.

From the home in Mamaroneck of Henry Fatton, an importer of ostrich feathers, at 46 East Eighth Street, New York, jewels valued at $15,000 disappeared Monday evening, the evidence pointing to the theory that the house was entered by thieves on the second story. The home of Mrs. Cunningham Hazen, in Pelham Manor, was entered yesterday evening, the thieves carrying away jewelry of considerable value.

Mr. Fatton returned from a business trip to Europe on the steamship Philadelphia on Saturday, and was met by his wife at the pier. She wore some of the jewelry since stolen, presents from her husband. They had dinner together in New York, and took the 3 o'clock train to their home, in Hawthorne Park, on the Boston Post Road. This is about half a mile from the Mamaroneck station. The theory is that Mr. and Mrs. Fatton were followed by New York thieves who had noticed Mrs. Fatton's jewels at the pier.

Mrs. Fatton at home kept all her jewelry in a chamois belt, in which on Saturday she also placed $165 in money. The belt was locked in her bureau drawer. Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock a tradesman called, and Mrs. Fatton went to her room to get money from the belt to pay a small bill. Nothing then was missing. After dinner she found the belt gone.

Jacob Hecht, the Police Commissioner of Mamaroneck, who is a tailor in the place, was notified. After a consultation with his force, consisting of three constables—Patrick Lanahan, James O'Neil, and David Shifer—it was decided that the greatest secrecy must be preserved for fear the thief or thieves should escape. Mr. Fatton thought it might be well to notify New York Police Headquarters and to call to his aid the services of a well-known detective agency, which he did.

Mr. Fatton, when seen at his home last night, said that there was little to say other than that the jewels disappeared while he and his wife were at dinner. There was no alarm from the wires connecting the windows and doors of his home. The servants could not be suspected.

The thief must have known how to save himself against the snares of the burglar alarm, or may have entered through an open window, the evening being fine. He said that among the stolen jewels was an opal ring set in the centre of a cluster of diamonds, a Christmas present to his wife, and the first opal he had ever given her since he began his gifts thirty-five years before.

Among the other things missing, he said, were the following:

A brooch with seventeen large diamonds.
A pair of three-karat diamond earrings.
A ring with a large pearl and diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds.
Three diamond waist buttons.
A pendant chain of diamonds, rubies, and sapphires.
A pendant with fifteen large diamonds.
A brooch with diamond clusters.
A gold watch, enameled, in the centre of lid the head of a greyhound.

Silverware and other valuables in the house had not been touched. The thieves were content with the jewels.

The robbery at Pelham last night afforded the detectives encouragement, as they felt that it gave them two points from which to trace the robbers.

DEFEAT FOR TRAVIS.

Amateur Golf Champion Beaten by Gilbert Nicholls at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—By one stroke Walter J. Travis, National amateur golf champion, lost the open golf tournament here to-day. First prize was won by Gilbert Nicholls, the Thomasville (Ga.) professional. The match in which Travis played was watched by a large gallery, and they saw some splendid golf. In the morning Travis played William Favargal, a professional, going out in 30 and home in 37; total, 67. Favargal did 33 and 38; total, 71. In the afternoon Travis played Gilbert Nicholls, going out in 35 and home in 37; total, 72. Nicholls did 37 and 35; total, 72. In the morning, however, Nicholls did 66, which gave him a grand total of 138. There were six prizes. The players and scores:

Gilbert Nicholls, 138; Walter J. Travis, 139; W. Favargal, 142; Harris B. Fenn, 143; A. H. Fenn, 142; C. B. Cory, 144; A. G. Lockwood, 146; John Moller, Jr., 147; George Low, 147; Sidney Maddock, 151; Joseph Mitchell, 152; D. B. Martin, 156; A. F. Huston, 159; G. C. Stevens, 168; J. S. Hill, 169; G. W. Watts, 172.

PRIZES FOR NEW YORK DOGS.

G. O. Carnochan Wins Cup for Brace of Terriers at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—At the New England Kennel Club exhibition to-day the Selwonk Kennels won five first prizes for Welsh Terriers with Selwonk Ringleader and Selwonk Princess. G. O. Carnochan of Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., captured three first prizes with Cairnsmuir Cealgear and Brynhir Bungler. This pair also won the Knowles Cup for the best brace of terriers.

The Rev. Father O'Gorman of Gananaque, Canada, won two first prizes with the Irish Terrier Celtic Badger.

Theodore Offerman of New York carried off the honors for Airedale terriers, three first prizes going to his Tone Masterpiece, and two first prizes to his Dumbarton Sceptre. Mr. Offerman also won a special cup for the best exhibit of four terriers, and his Dumbarton Sceptre captured a special prize for the best Airedale terrier. Dr. C. Motchenbacher of New York won blue ribbons in eight classes of dachshunde with Tigergreet, Jago M., and Flott I.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:25 A. M.—123 East Houston Street; Bender Brothers; damage, $500.

4:55 A. M.—236 West Sixty-first Street; Oliver Lynn; damage, $5.

5:35 A. M.—525 to 533 West Fifty-ninth Street; L. Strauss & Son; damage, $101,575.

7 A. M.—314 East Houston Street; Joseph Selig; damage, $15.

8:35 A. M.—44 Hester Street; Frank Levine; damage trifling.

9 A. M.—348 West Eighty-eighth Street; F. L. Nugent; damage, $100.

9:25 A. M.—270 Monroe Street; B. Lowenthal; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—432 West Fortieth Street; Robert Cowles; damage, $100.

12:55 P. M.—1,805 Third Avenue; Lawler & Benniger; damage, $50.

1:40 P. M.—48 West Forty-sixth Street; Miss A. Kneeland; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—181 Tenth Avenue; Episcopal Seminary; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—321 West Seventy-eighth Street; H. H. Sadler; damage, $200.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.
WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.
THE BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.
THIS MORNING,
(Wednesday, February 24th,)
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
We shall sell the Entire Stock of a
PROMINENT MANUFACTURER'S
LACE STRIPE ZEPHYRS
at a price unheard of for such class of merchandise.
Buyers should attend promptly
to secure this rare bargain.
THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.

James McCreery & Co.
Announce
a Sale of Oriental Rugs
and Carpets.
India, Turkey, and Persia weaves.
On Wednesday and Thursday,
February 24th and 25th.
Twenty-third Street.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Harrow Flannels
for Southern Trips, indispensable for Travel, Golf, Squash and Motoring.
Shrunken before weaving, the yarns in these cloths are guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE
This is the first time that the word "unshrinkable" could be truthfully used.
Shirts of the Harrow Flannels are $6.50 each.
These cloths are notably good for pajamas.

WAR RUMORS FORCED WHEAT UP AND DOWN

New High Record Mark of $1.08 1-2 Made.

SPEEDY DECLINE FOLLOWED

Wild Excitement Marked Trading in Chicago Pit—Caused by Fear of European War Complications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The May option of wheat fell 5¼ cents to-day as suddenly as if the bottom had fallen out of the market, and then leaped up and down in spasms that were nerve-racking. Trading was on an enormous scale.

Fears of European complications in the Russo-Japanese war forced the price up to a new high record mark, $1.08½, but tremendous liquidation caused a headlong dive to $1.03¼. Compared with Saturday's close, final figures were down 1⅝c. July closed 1½c. lower.

Wild excitement marked the trading in the wheat pit from the very start. Buying orders appeared to come from all directions at the opening. The cause was sharp advances in foreign grain markets. A rumor that the English fleet had been ordered to intercept any attempt by the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles furnished an additional motive to many traders. The wide range of prices showed more plainly than anything else the excitement under which the market opened. While some brokers were bidding $1.08½ a bushel for wheat, others almost by their sides were selling the staple for 2 cents a bushel less.

The volume of trading the first few minutes was enormous. Hundreds of thousands of bushels were sold on the advance, and under this heavy profit taking the price of May fell an even 4 cents from the high point, to $1.04½. Many stop-loss orders were reached on the way down, which added to the weakness. Shorts in the May option took advantage of the break to cover, and the buying from this source caused a recovery to $1.06¾. Within the last fifteen minutes another flood of selling orders appeared in the pit. The result of this renewed attack was a break in May to $1.03¼, a decline of 5¼ cents from the high point.

Corn was traded in heavily, and prices moved in sympathy with those of wheat.

Oats were exceedingly irregular, and on that account the volume of business was somewhat restricted. The feature in the trading was the heavy selling by a prominent commission house, supposed to be acting for the leading long. The close was near the bottom. Provisions were excited in the same degree as the grain markets. The opening was wild, with prices strong, but a general rush on the part of holders to sell caused a loss of all of the initial advances.

Easy to quit
COFFEE
when you have
well made
POSTUM
and the change for 10
days works wonders.

"A Notable Sale."
To-night at 8:30.
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8:30. FRIDAY NIGHT at 8:30.
At Unrestricted Public Sale,
By order of Mrs. Daisy Meade Gibbs and the Morton Trust Company, Executors,
AT
Mendelssohn Hall,
Fortieth St., east of Broadway
(ADMISSION BY CARD, TO BE HAD FREE. NO RESERVED SEATS),
The
Important and Valuable
PRIVATE COLLECTION
of
PAINTINGS
formed by the late
Senator Gibbs.
"The collection as a whole is one of the best, as far as the American pictures it contains are concerned, that has ever come to the auction block, and will be found well worth a visit and close study. It shows the result of keen judgment on the part of the collector and of careful search during the last few years."
Among the Representative American Pictures Are
34 BY BLAKELOCK,
13 BY THE MASTER,
GEORGE INNESS;
10 BY HOMER MARTIN,
5 BY ROBERT C. MINOR,
21 BY J. FRANCIS MURPHY,
14 BY THE GREAT WYANT.
AND FOREIGN PICTURES
By CELEBRATED MODERN MASTERS
NOTICE.
THE FINE ART BOOKS
and Bound Catalogues of Various Exhibitions and Noted Public Sales, collected by the late SENATOR GIBBS will be sold at the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES on Thursday Afternoon, at 3:30 o'Clock.
On Free View
9 A. M. Until 3 P. M.
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

ART SCHOOLS.
ILLUSTRATING taught by practical methods, personally or by mail. Phoenix School of Advertising Art, 200 5th Ave.

MORSE WON'T ANSWER, JURY APPEAL TO COURT

Grand Inquisitors Seek to Make Him Tell Divorce Case Secrets.

ACCUSATION OF CONTEMPT

Asst. Dist. Atty. Rand Intimates Dodge Was Not Alone in the Perjury Charged Against Him.

In a statement made in open court in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday Assistan. District Attorney Rand declared that the Grand Jury had been led to believe and now suspected that Charles F. Dodge was not alone in the perjury charged against him in the Morse-Dodge marital trouble, but was furthering interests other than his own. This announcement was made after Charles W. Morse, the financier, had refused to answer questions put to him in the Grand Jury room, where he had been called to explain what he knew about the matrimonial tangle.

The Grand Jury filed into court about 11 o'clock, taking Mr. Morse with them for the purpose of laying the case before Recorder Goff with a view to having the Recorder adjudicate the question whether the Grand Jury had power to compel Mr. Morse to answer. Mr. Morse appeared to be laboring under great excitement. His counsel, Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, who accompanied him, had advised him to refuse to answer the questions put to him in the Grand Jury room.

John Beattie, the Foreman, handed up a slip of paper on which was written the questions which Mr. Morse refused to answer. The Recorder asked what was the feeling of the Grand Jury toward the witness, and Mr. Beattie replied:

"Most kindly; but he has taken up the time of the Grand Jury and will not permit us to proceed with our business. He refuses to answer certain questions."

Here Assistant District Attorney Rand handed up a transcript of the proceedings before the Grand Jury on Friday last, when Mr. Morse first refused to answer the questions. The Recorder told the Grand Jurors they might retire, and when they had filed out Mr. Morse was escorted to a seat in the front of the courtroom, and Assistant District Attorney Rand proceeded to address the court. After going into the details of the case up to the time of Dodge's flight, he continued:

"The records of the Supreme Court were before the Grand Jury for their investigation, which indicated or caused that body to suspect that Dodge had not acted alone in the matter, and that he was furthering interests other than his own. For that reason they wanted new light on the subject, and to find out if some one had suborned the perjury or if there had been a criminal conspiracy to deceive the Supreme Court. Morse was summoned to give what information he had about the case. He at once claimed the constitutional privilege. The Grand Jury wish to be informed if the privilege claimed was in good faith, that it was not claimed as a shield to cover the acts of other persons. This information they want to know before compelling him to answer.

"It is a well-known rule in law that where it is apparent there is no connection between the question and the possible charge of crime, and where a witness declines to answer in bad faith to shield some other person the Grand Jury has the right and it is their duty to compel the witness to answer. I submit that the question plainly shows that he is in contempt of court, and that the answers handed to the court were not made for the honest purpose of protecting himself, but of shielding some others."

Addressing Morse, the Recorder said:

"I direct the witness to appear here Thursday morning, and I will give such instructions to the Grand Jury, in his presence, as the case warrants."

Lawyer Untermyer attempted to say something, but the Recorder stopped him, saying that he found no law that would permit the appearance of counsel in the case, which was legally before the Grand Jury. Mr. Untermyer asked if he might file with the court a memorandum stating his authorities for his attitude in the case. The Recorder said he would permit this, adding:

"Mr. Untermyer, when on Thursday morning I instruct the witness and the Grand Jury I will also determine what your status is in the matter."

Later in the day ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll went to the Criminal Court Building and held a lengthy conference with District Attorney Jerome. After he had gone Mr. Jerome was asked whether Mr. Nicoll had been taken into the Dodge-Morse case, and replied that he did not think he ought to talk about that. Mr. Jerome said that his county detectives were still searching for Mrs. Dodge-Morse-Dodge, who was wanted as a witness before the Grand Jury. Dodge is still under arrest in Texas.

It is understood that by Thursday Morse's counsel will be prepared to take the case out of the Recorder's hands by appealing to a higher court in the same manner that Jesse Lewisohn appealed in the Canfield case, thus shutting off any attempt to send him to jail for contempt.

WHISTLER EXHIBITION OPEN.

Copley Society of Boston Gives First View of the Collection.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—With a formal reception attended by art critics and amateurs from every section of the country, Boston's Whistler Memorial Exhibition opened tonight under the auspices of the Copley Society. About 150 paintings and 300 lithographs, drawings, and etchings by the dead master, gathered from every important art centre in the world, are shown, among them pictures from the estate of Mr. Whistler, which are now seen for the first time.

Numerous works of art owned by Charles L. Freer of Detroit, Howard Mansfield of New York, and Richard A. Canfield appear in the catalogue. The exhibition is regarded here as the most important art event of the present American season, and as the most complete assembly of the works of one of the modern masters that has ever been made.

The Copley Society has arranged its exhibits in accordance with a plan of decoration which it is believed Mr. Whistler would have approved. The halls in which the exhibit is held have been decorated to accord with a gray color scheme of generally Japanese effect, and Japanese ornaments have been employed.

Among the most notable and famous pictures shown are the portrait of Mr. Whistler, contributed by his heir, Miss Rosalind Bernie-Philip of London; "The Princess of Porcelain," belonging to C. L. Freer; "The Little White Girl," the property of Arthur Studd of London; Mr. Canfield's "Count Robert de Montesquiou," and "The Fur Jacket;" belonging to Mr. Burrelle of Glasgow.

Most of the art critics give it as their opinion that Whistler's art gains in impressiveness from the present bulk of exhibition, displaying the man's versatility and breadth in an adequate setting.

The exhibition will continue for four weeks.

LITHOGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

Refuse to Arbitrate Proposition of the Employers' Association.

The Lithographers' Union of New York, at a meeting yesterday in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, rejected by a vote of 960 against 38 an arbitration proposition by the Employers' Association, which takes in the employers throughout the United States and Canada.

The other unions are expected to take similar action, which means a general lockout on March 26 of 10,000 union lithographers employed by the association unless the lockout is headed off in the meantime by a strike.

The proposition of the employers stipulates that unless an arbitration agreement is signed by March 15, 1904, the employers will deal with their employes individually and not through the union.

Lithographers in this city who are affiliated with the Lithographers' International Protective and Benevolent Association demand an advance of pay before the arbitration proposition of the employers is accepted, and the employers flatly refuse to consider any question of an advance until after it is accepted, the union says.

SALT WATER FOR FIRES.

Mayor to Hold a Public Hearing on the Question.

As further steps toward carrying out his idea to utilize the unlimited salt water supplies of the North and East Rivers for the better protection of the city against fire, Mayor McClellan yesterday held a conference with several of his heads of departments as well as with a delegation from the Board of Fire Underwriters, after which he called a public hearing for next Monday, at which the whole subject will be considered. The hearing will be held in the Council chamber at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

As a result of the conference, which was attended by Fire Commissioner Hayes, Water Commissioner Oakley, Borough Presidents Ahearn and Littleton, Foster Crowell of the Merchants' Association, and the Water Committee of the Board of Underwriters, headed by Henry W. Eaton as Chairman, it was figured out that to install salt water pipes on Manhattan Island below Twenty-third Street would entail a cost of practically $2,400,000. These figures are the estimates of Mr. Crowell, who also figured that the big gas pumping stations to force the salt water from the river front through the auxiliary pipes at times of fires would cost $50,000 each, and that about eight such stations would be needed along the water front for the district piped.

On the other hand, the members of the Board of Underwriters, while generally accepting the estimated cost of piping the district, expressed the belief that the cost of the pumping stations would be very much greater. To bear them out in this they called attention to the big pumping station in use in Philadelphia, which has been erected at a cost of $250,000. It is admitted, however, that such a station would take the place of several of the size projected for this city.

"Of course, the talk so far has been merely in regard to the territory below Twenty-third Street, but the underwriters wish the system carried as far north as Forty-second Street to begin with. Also Brooklyn wishes immediate benefits from the same system. Some of the people in Brooklyn have been talking as though they regarded me as Mayor of Manhattan only. Now I want to assure the people of Brooklyn that I am looking after their interests as well as the interests of the people of Manhattan, and for this reason Borough President Littleton was called into the conference to-day. He tells me that the business section of Brooklyn could be equipped with salt water pipes at an expense of $500,000, and that this would result in a reduction of fire insurance rates there by 25 per cent. Brooklyn will not be left out in the extension of the system.

"Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning also wants to have the salt water system carried a bit further. He wants to be able to use the water to flush out the streets and wash them down at night.

SHOT ENDS SALOON FIGHT.

Detective, Seeking Saloon Keeper's Arrest, Mortally Wounds a Customer.

In seeking evidence of violations of the excise law early yesterday morning, Detectives Paul P. Gallagher and William H. Amann of the Charles Street Station became involved in a lively fight with twelve men and one woman in John Hughes's saloon, at 328 West Twelfth Street. John Hughes, a namesake of the proprietor, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, mortally wounded by a bullet from Detective Amann's revolver.

Gallagher and Amann declare they found the saloon where the fight occurred wide open. The place is frequented principally by longshoremen. Detective Amann told the proprietor that he was violating the excise law and was under arrest. At this juncture, the detective declares, the customers closed the doors and set upon him, Proprietor Hughes opening hostilities by felling him to the floor by a blow from a club.

Gallagher, who was in the street, opened a way to the side of his struggling comrade by kicking in a big plate-glass window. He was rendered unconscious by a blow from a bottle, and was carried out into the street, where he regained consciousness and returned. The two officers then faced the crowd with drawn revolvers, Amann firing and hitting Hughes, who fell.

Six of the men were held in $500 bail for examination, on a charge of felonious assault, in the Jefferson Market Court. A charge of assault was preferred against Detective Amann by Capt. Aloncle.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Conditional Challenge for Motor Boat Race Is Unfavorably Received.

As the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden progresses interest in high-speed motor boats continues to increase, and the owners of the fast auto boats moored to the sides of the little lake are now experiencing the agonies as well as the delights of racing talk and dodging challenges. The owners of the Italian equipped motor boat Fiat, who have challenged to meet all comers for a sum up to $5,000, the race to be at any length, have as yet had no definite acceptances. They impose but one condition, and that is to have all the hulls of the same design.

This latter plan has not met with general favor, and the manufacturer of some fast boats said yesterday that a one-design racing hull for auto boats would be very detrimental at the present time as it would place the racing boats on one standard, while outside designers would surely make improvements, and those who followed the one-design plan would eventually be forced to adopt broader methods.

The fly casting contests also attract a large number of spectators. Some clever work was shown in the Class F event, for light fly rods, distance only counted. H. G. Henderson of this city won with a cast of 67 feet, while H. D. Brandreth of Ossining was second, with 65 feet 9 inches, and C. R. Woodward of this city was third with 63 feet.

ORDERED WHOLE SCHOOL PROMOTED, SHE SAYS

Principal McCaffery's Version of Dr. Stitt's System.

DR. MAXWELL ACCUSED, TOO

Told Her, She Affirms, to Advance Children Whether Satisfactory or Otherwise—Plans Like Fever Charts.

The closing sessions in the trial of Sara J. J. McCaffery, Principal of Public School No. 116, on the charges of misconduct and insubordination, were held yesterday afternoon and evening before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education. Decision was reserved.

The cross-examination of Miss McCaffery by A. Leo Everett, counsel for the prosecution, occupied most of the time. Regarding District Superintendent Stitt's reduction in her rating of her teachers, she said:

"I tell you that Dr. Stitt had not been District Superintendent one month before he had insisted that every teacher should be rated low."

"Did you not settle upon the meaning of your own ratings?" she was asked.

"No. I gave my teachers ratings according to law. I think seriously that every teacher in my school deserved the mark of A. Their records show that. Dr. Stitt rated them B," was the reply.

Concerning the charge that she used insulting language to Dr. Stitt, Miss McCaffery said:

"I tried to be a lady under all circumstances, and did not speak to him when I saw that he was in a temper—indeed, I stayed away from him as much as possible."

Q.—Is it not a fact that you refused to introduce Mr. Stitt's new system of promotion? A.—No, I obeyed it after I had received letters from Dr. Maxwell. I did not obey before, because I wanted to explain matters. I paid so much attention to plans of promotion that the class rooms were thoroughly neglected by both Dr. Stitt and myself. I think the plan of promotion is simply ridiculous. The promotion should rest with the child itself. I had no child able to be promoted to the grammar school. Dr. Stitt's orders were to send ahead those children who were satisfactory. I had none. Dr. Maxwell then sent word to promote them, satisfactory or otherwise.

Q.—Did you have conscientious scruples against skipping children? A.—Yes, but I was obliged to concede in the end.

Q.—Was not Dr. Stitt authorized to skip the children? A.—Was he! He ordered that the whole school should appear promoted.

Q.—Did you have conscientious scruples in obeying Dr. Maxwell? A.—I had, but was compelled to obey.

Q.—Why did you not overcome your conscientious scruples and obey Dr. Stitt? A.—I thought that he would see that he was in the wrong and would come to agree with me. If I had been diplomatic I would have compromised with him. If I had done so, I would not be here to-night. The plan of promotion means nothing; the promotion everything. The by-law of the Board of Education is merely headed "Promotion." My class teachers agreed with me that it would be impossible to promote the children.

Q.—How many plans of promotion have you prepared? A.—So many that they came to look to me like typhoid fever charts!

Dr. Stitt was called to the stand. He denied that he had ever sought to compromise about the plan of promotion, and added that Miss McCaffery was the only one of the eighteen Principals under him who had refused to comply with the changes made necessary by the lengthening of the elementary school course from seven to eight years.

HEADS OF COLLEGES PROTEST.

Don't Want Cornell to Get State Money for Agricultural School.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Presidents of nearly all of the principal colleges in New York State to-day attended the hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on the bill introduced by Senator Stewart giving Cornell College $250,000 for an agricultural hall. With the exception of President Schurman of Cornell, the college Presidents were all opposed to the grant.

This is the bill which it was intimated during the debate on the Educational Unification bill is to recompense President Schurman for his defense of the plan put forward by Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner to strip the Regents of their power and to bring the patronage which they now control within the grasp of the Republican organization.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, and President Stryker of Hamilton College all attacked the policy of the Stewart bill, saying that it was wrong for the State to single out one of its many universities and make that university its beneficiary.

GROUT ON ANTI-MAXWELL BILL.

Fears the Superintendent Will Soon Monopolize School Book Business.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Controller Grout of New York appeared to-day before the Senate Cities Committee in favor of the bill of Senator Dowling, which will prevent any school officers or employes realizing royalties from the sale of school books of which they may be authors or in which they are co-authors or indirectly interested.

The bill is aimed principally at Superintendent of Schools Maxwell of New York. Mr. Grout charged that Mr. Maxwell was interested in at least 75 per cent. of the text books on English or grammar sold to New York City. Controller Grout was the only speaker at the hearing. He said, among other things:

"If the present condition of the law is continued we may look to see the time within a few years when a practical monopoly of the school book business in the City of New York will be created in the hands of its Superintendent and other employes."

Art Museum Gets Rogers Properties.

The property 501 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, and the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, a plot 100 by 125, were conveyed yesterday by William Pennington and others, as executors and trustees of the estate of Jacob Rogers, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The properties are part of the bequest of $5,000,000 made by Mr. Rogers to the institution.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candy Special

HAVE you ever tried the new Ko Ko Crisp—a delicious after-dinners sweetmeat? This is the Blue Flag Brand, just for to-day, per lb..... 18c

Basement Salesroom.

Great sale 20,000 yards new 1904 dress goods.

IT'S a very unusual thing to do—price the newest weaves in Dress Fabrics at such exceptionally low figures right at the inception of the season, and the more extraordinary when you consider they are the very highest quality. There are Challies, Silk Warp Mousseline de Soie and Mohairs included—they rank among the most popular weaves.

Main Floor.

56c In these new 1904 all wool Challies at 56c. there are more than 200 distinct designs in the neatest effects you ever saw—dark and light grounds—they're rivalling cotton fabrics in popularity this season, and it's surely an exceptional bargain at 56c. a yard. **56c**

65c yard for 85c imported silk striped Challies, all correct styles, best make at any price; fabric is soft and dainty, clear printings.

85c yard for $1.50 all-silk warp Chiffon Mousseline de Soie, 47 inches wide, in all the street and evening shades.

50c to $1.85 yard for fancy, plain and Mohair mixtures, 42 to 56 inches wide, greatest values and collection of the above popular fabric.

250 women's 1904 tailor-made 22.50 suits, 12.50

YOU'RE indeed fortunate. We just received 250 more of those fashionable 1904 tailor-made $22.50 Suits to sell at $12.50, so we're able to extend this popular sale through to-day. There were only 200 for the first day's selling, and no sale has ever created so much enthusiasm—they're such smart, popular creations. Would have been impossible for you to have taken part in this unusual bargain treat had it not been for the timely arrival of this second lot—just as handsome and fashionable as the first. To-day is sure to see this lot disappear quickly—smart dressers are so eager for them.

Third Floor.

$12.50 They are dress suits—very stylish—in excellent quality of cheviot and Venetian cloth—black, blue and brown—Eton jacket—cape trimmed with taffeta—blouse effect—seven gore skirt—flare effect—we'd like to announce 1,000 for a great all week event, but could get only 200 of these splendid $22.50 values to sell at the exceptional price of $12.50.

$27.50 for Women's Tailored Dress Suits of fine quality canvas cloth, Eton jacket lined with heavy grade of taffeta—shoulder capes and epaulets, trimmed daintily with white and black silk braid and buttons, fancy sleeve, seven gore flare skirt, panel front and graduated folds of self material on each gore. No other suit bargain in New York equals this.

$18 for Women's Pedestrienne Suits of splendid quality mannish suiting, in new patterns and colorings, semi-military coat trimmed with contrasting colored broadcloth, seven gore flare skirt, inverted plait back.

$8.75 for Women's Pedestrienne Skirts of high grade unfinished worsted, black and blue, and fancy Scotch suiting, nine gore wide flaring, habit back, double inverted plait at bottom of each gore, buttons of self material.

$24.75 for Women's Jackets of very fine quality Worumbo covert, new shade, coat collar, side pockets, 23 inches long; very smart model.

$22.50 for Women's Germain Covert Cloth Jackets, flat stitched collar, 23 inches long, six ½ inch box plait straps on back and front and strap on sleeve; lined with a heavy quality of taffeta.

Every value in this sale of new 1904 Spring Suits, Skirts and Coats is remarkable. Especially so when you consider that it represents one of Dame Fashion's favorites for the Spring wear. Every garment is exquisitely tailor made and has style attributes that are distinct, making yours exclusive. It's the best early season opportunity you'll encounter. These $22.50 Suits at $12.50 are a fair example.

$19.75 for women's dress skirts of high grade black voile, seven gore flare, habit back, box plaited on each gore, trimmed with silk braid and medallions, drop of best quality taffeta.

$16.50 for women's dress skirts of fine quality black veiling; habit back; nine gore, wide flaring, nattily trimmed with bands of taffeta on each gore, made over drop of high grade taffeta.

$22.50 for women's pedestrienne suits of fine quality cheviot, black and blue and fancy mixtures. Eton jacket with shoulder cape and stole effect, trimmed with metal buttons, taffeta piping and silk braid, graduated flare skirt, semi-habit back; panel front, kilted flare.

$13.75 for women's germain covert cloth coats, lined with self colored satin; back and front and sleeves have corded seams, coat collar, 23 inches long.

$9.75 for women's Venetian covert cloth coats, lined with self colored satin, stitched coat collar, trimmed with straps and buttons on shoulder, side pockets.

5,000 men's $1 shirts, 69c.

WE SAY they're $1 Shirts, but they're equal in every respect—style, pattern, fit and workmanship—to the $1.50 and $2.00 custom-made shirts. In fact, many of them are the regular $1.50 shirts, but they all go in this sale at the uniform price of 69c. They're all new 1904 handsome patterns.

Main Floor.

69c They are the popular Negligees—mostly black and white on white grounds. It was a lucky purchase from an over-stocked manufacturer—so *that's* why the price is but 69c. when the values are $1 and $1.50. **69c**

3,000 men's spring of 1904 $2 shirts, 98c.

98c Stiff bosom Shirts, with attached and detached cuffs; newest patterns, imported French Percale and Printed Corded Madras, for spring wear; they compare in fit, style and workmanship with $2.50 to $3.50 custom-made shirts. **98c**

50c. for $1 English squares

50c The newest idea in Men's Neckwear for spring of 1904 is exemplified in these $1 English Squares and 2-inch Four-in-Hands at 50c., and we've 3,000 for particular men—of rich silks, beautiful designs and hues. You'll agree it's the best bargain in New York.

Men's $1 & $1.50 pajamas at 79c.

Some have loops and others have pearl buttons; made of domet flannels—a rare opportunity.

Great sale of rich glassware.

THESE exceptional prices on the finest glassware and cut glass should be of keen interest to you now, because it is just the time when you desire to lay in your supply for the Spring and Summer. It's an opportunity especially advantageous to those wishing to furnish Summer cottages. Most of the glassware is of the quaint old Colonial design—richly polished and so finely wrought you can scarcely tell it from the rich cut glass.

Fourth Floor.

25c. for 40c. Glass butter dishes.

25c. for 40c. Colonial glass sugar bowls.

20c. for 35c. Colonial glass spoon holders.

20c. for 35c. Colonial glass cream pitchers.

50c. for 75c. Colonial water pitchers.

10c. for 15c. Colonial glass tumblers.

25c. for 40c. Colonial glass oil bottles.

95c. for $1.50 Colonial glass wine decanters.

20c. for 35c. Colonial glass bitters bottles.

25c. for 40c. Colonial glass berry bowls.

35c. for 50c. Colonial glass mustard jars.

50c. for 70c. Colonial glass berry bowls.

$1.75 for Colonial, glass marmalade jars.

50c. for Colonial glass cherry jars.

15c. for 25c. Colonial glass mustard jars.

35c. for 50c. Colonial glass syrup or molasses cups; heavy nickel plated tops.

10c. for 18c. Colonial glass footed jelly dishes.

25c. for 40c. Colonial glass pickle jars and covers.

$1.50 dozen for Colonial glass goblets.

$1.25 dozen for Colonial claret glasses.

$1.00 dozen for Colonial wine glasses.

$1.50 dozen for Colonial cocktail glasses.

20c. for Horseradish jars, with hollow stoppers.

35c. for blown glass oil or vinegar cruets, with cut glass stoppers.

50c. for thin blown glass berry bowls, large size.

$1.75 dozen for Colonial glass saucer champagnes.

10c. for glass measuring cups.

75c. dozen for glass egg cups on foot.

18c. for thin blown glass fruit saucers.

$5 Irish point curtains, $2.90.

THE RICHEST display of new Spring lace curtains and upholsteries is being shown at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. It's an ideal opportunity to beautify the interior of your city home for Spring and Summer, or equip your Summer cottage, because at no other time or place do you find these faultless qualities at such exceptionally low prices.

Fourth Floor.

420 pairs Irish point lace curtains are included in this Wednesday sale at $2.90 a pair, and they're $5.00 values. New and prettily wrought designs on desirable quality of net. **$2.90** **$2.90**

25c for 50c wood curtain poles, 5 feet long, complete with fancy brass fixtures.

1.50 for Oriental tapestry couch covers, novelty colored stripes, fringed all around.

Tapestry squares at ⅓.

Hundreds are buying these handsome tapestry squares because they are so desirable for covering odd pieces of furniture and cushions.

19c, 39c, 59c, 89c.

2.25 for Bagdad tapestry couch covers, heavy, perfectly reversible, tassel fringe finish.

Renaissance bed sets.

Splendid quality ruffled net with renaissance centre piece and lace insertion and edge, bolster piece to match.

$3.95 for $5.00 bed sets.
$5.00 for $7.90 bed sets.
$7.50 for $12.50 bed sets.

Groceries for Lenten season.

Sixth Floor.

Royal Stuart Flour	Pastry 10 lb. bag ..... 42c Whole wheat, 10 lb. bag... 42c Diabetic Gluten, 10 lb. bag ..... 89c Pastry, 5 lb. sack ..... 22c Whole Wheat, 5 lb. sack... 22c Diabetic Gluten, 5 lb. sack 48c	Salmon	Red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can, doz., $1.60; can..... 14c Royal Stuart, Columbia River, 1 lb. tall can, doz., $2.10; can... 18c Royal Stuart, Columbia River, 1 lb. flat can, doz., $2.33; can... 20c McGowan's, Columbia River, 1 lb. tall can, doz., $1.97; can... 17c Royal Stuart, Columbia River, ½ lb. flat can, doz., $1.37; can.. 12c

CRACKERS—Fig Bars, Koko Creams, Currant Fruit, Butter Drops, Seed Bars, Combination Mixed, 1 lb., 12c.
COCOANUT — Schepp's long cut, shredded, 3 lbs., 40c.; lb..... 15c
SUGAR—Best granulated, 5 lbs..... 24c
BUTTER—Meadow Brook, 5-lb. pail..... $1.39
COFFEE—Waverly Blend, dry roast, 5 lbs., $1; lb., 21c
TEA — Selected mixed, worth 45c. lb.; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c
LARD—Armour's Shield, in 5 and 10 lb. pails; lb. 10½c
CHOCOLATE — Royal Stuart, premium for baking, lb..... 30c
MILK—Borden's Magnolia, 3 cans..... 27c
COCOA—Royal Stuart, ½ lb. can..... 20c
PRUNES — Meaty Santa Clara fruit, 7 lbs..... 49c
RAISINS—Royal Stuart; Seeded, 1 lb. package.. 11c
HONEY—Orange blossom, absolutely pure, quart, 48c.; pint..... 25c
MOLASSES — New Orleans, open kettle, gal.. 50c
MARMALADE—Royal Stuart, bitter orange, or fig, 1-lb. glass jar.... 18c
SALAD DRESSING—Stuart, or Yacht Club, large bottle, 41c.; medium.. 22c
OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, quart can..... 65c
HERRING—Holland and Mixed, keg..... 65c
MACKEREL—Royal Stuart, No. 1, heads and tails removed, 10-lb. pail... 1.39
TAPIOCA—East India Pearl or Flake, 5 lbs... 23c
RICE—Best Japan, 4 lbs., 30c.; lb..... 8c
HOMINY—F. S. Southern granulated, bulk 10 lbs..... 25c
BUCKWHEAT—Old-fashioned New York State, 7 lbs..... 25c
BEANS—French, red or white kidney, 3 lbs... 20c
SILVER PRUNES—Large & meaty, 3 lbs., 39c.; lb..... 14c
FLAVORING EXTRACT—Cameron, double strength, lemon or vanilla, 4 oz. bottle..... 39c
BAKING POWDER—Rumford, a strictly pure phosphate powder; 1-lb can, 30c.; ½ lb..... 15c
JELLO—The new dessert, all flavors, package.... 7c
CHEESE—New York State, full cream, lb.. 15c
MACARONI — Marvell's Macaroni, Spaghetti, or Vermicelli, 1 lb. package, 3 packages 25c
BREAKFAST FOOD—Cero Fruto, package... 8c
GRAPE NUTS—pkge. 11c
CORN STARCH—Cameron, 1 lb. package..... 5c
POTTED HAM—S. & S. advanced brand, ½ lb. can, 7c.; ¼ lb. can..... 4c
CORNED BEEF—S. & S. advanced brand, 2 lb. can, special 19c
BAKED BEANS—Columbia, with Chili sauce, 3 lb. can, 17c.; 2 lb. can, 13c.; 1 lb. can..... 8c
SWEET POTATOES—3 lb. can, doz., $1.25; can. 11c
PEAS—Cameron, early June, 2 lb. can, doz., $1.25; can..... 13c
SAUERKRAUT — Westphalia, 3 lb. can, case of 2 doz., $1.90; doz., $1.00; can 9c
BEETS — Honeycomb, ruby red, 3 lb. can, doz., $1.46; can..... 13c
TOMATOES — Red ripe fancy stock, gallons, case of 6 cans, $1.25; can.... 27c
SOUP — Campbell's condensed tomato, bouillon, vegetable or chicken, 4 cans 29c

Your saving is ⅓ in this sale of housefurnishings.

CONSIDER how long these housefurnishings will last and then you'll know why they're the best values of any sale in New York. The reduction is one-third. Special features will interest you, too—lectures on cooking by Miss Lemcke, of the Greater New York Cooking School, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Also demonstrations.

Basement Salesroom.

23c. for round block tin Wash Kettles; only 150.
75c. for No. 8 size oval Wash Boilers, made of extra heavy block tin, copper bottom.
25c. for 10 rolls good quality Toilet Paper.
65c. for Rival Ash Sieve, lift top; fits any ash can.
29c. for Garbage Can, made of extra quality galvanized iron, sanitary cover.
35c. for infants' green enamelled Bath Tubs.
40c. for 4 ft. 3 ring Valley Bar.
6c. for 1 doz. handled ironing Wax.
85c. for Setwell Closet Sets, consisting of 4 trouser or skirt hangers, 4 coat or jacket hangers, 2 shelf bars, and 1 door loop.
8c. for 2 boxes Wax Tapers; 30 in box.
33c. for 18 in. high Tabourettes.
$1.25 for Standing Book Shelf, with four shelves.
85c. for Tables.
30c. for Footstools. Double Coated Gray Enamel Ideal Ware.
45c. for No. 7 Tea Kettles.

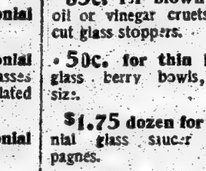

Special Sale Heaters.

$1.00 for $1.95 Gas Radiator, 19 in. high, 8 tubes and 16 powerful burners; finished in aluminum.

75c for 19 in. high gas cylinder Heater, finished in aluminum or black; heats very quickly.

$1.25 for $2.25 Gas Radiators, 30 inches high, with 8 powerful burners.

25c. FOR 50c. GAS LIGHT COMPLETE.

39c. for 1½ qt. Rice Boilers.
25c. for 4 qt. Saucepans.
35c. for 6 qt. Saucepans.
23c. for 6 qt. Preserve Kettles.
25c. for 10 qt. Dishpans.
55c. for 6 qt. Saucepans.
75c. for 10 qt. Bread Raisers, with cover.
49c. for 50 lb. oak Flour Canister.
25c. for 50c. Gas Burner, including burner, globe, and mantle.
10c. for 3½ lb. Tea or Coffee Canisters.
39c. for extra large size japanned on tin Bread Boxes.
5c. for Japanned Dust Pans.
95c. for Galvanized Ash Can, 17x21.
23c. for extra quality Corn Brooms, 3 sewed kind.
19c. for 8 in. Dust Brush.
15c. for 7 in. Feather Duster.
15c. for Chamois.
65c. for $1.25 extra quality Floor Brushes, polished handle.
45c. for extra quality oval Clothes Basket.
75c. for barrel shape Hampers.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Columbia Graphophones,

Disc or Cylinder,

Reproduce the Voices of Living Artists with Almost Human Accent.

FOR

$1.00

DOWN.

Balance in Easy WEEKLY or MONTHLY Payments.

Grand Opera in Your Own Home

for less than the cost of one ticket to the opera.

25c. for Columbia Gold Moulded Cylinder Records.
50c. and $1.00 for the Columbia Disc Records.

Columbia Records guaranteed best made.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

We Make Shirts That Fit

First, you select *exactly* the colorings and patterns you want from a fine collection of brand-new imported materials—not a last year's design in the lot. (Our shirt man goes abroad every season for the express purpose of gathering these fabrics at headquarters—and they are *exclusive*.)

Then, our expert shirt-maker takes your measure. He knows his business from A to Z—understands exactly how to fit you so that the shirts will fit snugly, but comfortably. That means, that they won't break in awkward places, draw, or bind. And they continue to fit, as long as they hold together.

Thousands of well-dressed men know this about our shirts, and testify their appreciation by continual reordering, as each season brings its new styles and patterns.

Stop in at our quiet fitting room, at the corner of Broadway and Ninth, look over the patterns, and have your measure taken. If you can't spare the time to do that, write us, and we will send a competent man, with samples, to you, at home or office.

Madras Shirtings, $3.50 and $4.50.
Cheviot Shirtings, $3.50.
Light-weight Zephyr Shirtings, $5.
With plaited bosoms, 50c extra on each shirt.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Fine Office Desks
In The February Sale

Our Office Furniture Store had to move out of its Broadway quarters, up to the Fifth Floor of our Main Store, where it has considerably less space. In order to reduce our stock, we are going to sell a number of our very fine Office Desks at very decisive concessions on their already very fair prices. These are the very best desks made; and at their new prices they present splendid opportunities to men who appreciate high class desks.

At $225, from $285 — Mahogany Roll-top Desk; 72 inches long, 37 inches deep, 51 inches high; two pedestals containing seven drawers and two table arms with one drawer between the pedestals. High roll-top contains sixteen enclosed pigeon-hole boxes, twelve small drawers, one card-index drawer, two letter trays, fourteen open pigeon-holes with removable partitions, one paper shelf, three paper-racks; two pen-drawers, small 8-day fine quality clock in center, small enclosed compartment with steel safe, perpetual calendar, extra heavy writing bed and swing arms, solid panel ends and back; built of selected mahogany; and is of finest construction and finish. The best desk in America for the money.

At $142.50, from $190—Quartered golden oak Roll-top Desk, same as above; dull finish; the finest selected quartered oak.

At $60, from $80—Mahogany Roll-top Desk; 52 inches long, 36 inches deep, 47 inches high; double pedestals; usual equipment of drawers and tablets; inlaid leather writing bed; high roll-top contains enclosed and open pigeon-holes and paper-shelves, private compartment with flat key lock, card-index drawer; finest construction and finish.

At $82.50, from $110—Golden oak Roll-top Desk; 66 inches long, 39 inches deep, 46¼ inches high. Base contains eight drawers and two cabinet arms; roll-top contains eight enclosed pigeon-hole boxes, a complete letter-file, a private compartment with flat key lock, ten open compartments, extra heavy moulded arms, 1¾-inch built-up writing bed, paneled all around; finest selected quartered oak.

At $145, from $190 — Mahogany Roll-top Desk; 66 inches long; finest construction and finish, and all the usual fittings.

At $140, from $190—Mahogany, 72-inch, high Roll-top Desk; finest construction and finish, and thoroughly fitted.

At $95, from $125—Selected quartered golden oak low Roll-top Desk; 66 inches long.

At $80, from $105—Selected quartered golden oak 60-inch Desk; low roll-top; dull finish; highest possible grade.

Fifth floor.

Several Thousands of Remnants
Of SILKS at Half Price

This is the largest and finest collection of Silk Remnants that we have offered in a whole year. It is the natural aftermath of our tremendously successful February Silk Sale. All sorts and kinds and grades of Silks are represented, from the inexpensive to the highest-priced sorts, and from the plain, staple silks to the most elaborate novelties.

While these pieces have lost their value to us, they are just the same to the user, as though they were cut from a full piece. The remnants are fresh, and in excellent conditions; and the lengths will meet all needs—for waists, for linings, for full dresses. The lot includes:

Black Silks
White Silks
Fancy Silks
Black-and-white Silks
Plain Silks
Crepes
Novelty Silks
Colored Silks
Evening Silks
Velvets

Special Counters in Rotunda.

Raincoats Are Indispensable
New Styles for Women

The warm rain Monday was a case in point—a light, but protective raincoat was essential for comfort. And we're already providing many raincoats, in Spring styles and weights, for women who wish to be ready for emergencies.

And the Spring styles are charming. New shades, in Oxford grays, olives and tan, to begin with. Dozens of new effects in capes, strappings, fine plaits. Coats that are charming enough to wear in the brightest sunshine, but the primary intent of which—*rain* coats—is not forgotten.

Prices range up to $27; but here is word of two lots that are sure to be especial favorites by virtue of their price and style:

At $13.50—Of waterproofed covert cloth, in Oxford gray, tan and olive. Attractive epaulette capes; fitted back with triple plaits; fly-front, velvet collar, wide sleeves finished with fine plaits. Worth $18.

At $16.50—Raincoats of covert cloth, in black, Oxford, olives and tans; new styles that equal those sold last season at $20; one with large double military cape is especially charming.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Information Concerning
Our PIANO CLUB Plan

Do you know that you can buy a Chickering Piano for only TWELVE dollars a month? Probably not. Lots of people tell us that they supposed such easy terms applied only to low-priced pianos. Of course you can buy a J. C. Campbell or a Frederick Doll Piano on a payment of just half that—$6 a month; but the securing of even a superb Chickering is within the reach of the most modest means.

But the Wanamaker Piano Club Plan appeals quite as strongly to people with means, as those who are more limited.

The Business Man need not take money out of his business, in order to make the purchase. The Club Plan lets him keep his money working.

The Salaried Man, whose income is fixed, and who is abundantly able to make the monthly payment, would get tired saving up the money to pay spot cash. The Club gives his piano at once.

The Housekeeper who has a certain amount for household expenses and personal purchases, might find it hard to see the way to pay a cash sum to buy a piano. But a little careful financing makes it easy for her to set aside each month enough to pay for the piano, and scarcely notice it. And soon she owns the instrument she is so proud of.

The Wanamaker Piano Club Plan is simply the application of common-sense to the question. We know that everybody wants a piano. We know that it would be impossible to sell pianos by the thousands, if we expected them to pay cash for such valuable instruments. We know that people who are of sufficiently refined character to desire a piano, are not people to repudiate their debts. They are the most desirable class of people to deal with. So we can go a good piece to make the purchase convenient to them.

We started out with the determination to sell pianos on easy terms, at the very lowest cash prices, charging only for the loan of the money; and making the cost of the loan as little as money could be loaned for. Today it adds only about six or eight dollars, on the average, to the cost of the piano, to buy it on long easy terms. And when you add this small interest to the WANAMAKER price, you still do not pay as much as you would have to pay elsewhere, in spot cash, for such a piano.

Come in and see the fine new pianos that have recently come on our floors, and let us talk over the matter with you.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

A Twenty-five Dollar Group of
Women's Dresses

Yesterday we told you of the almost unlimited variety of new Spring Dresses that is assembled here. You have never seen such an array, so early in the season, before. A dozen lines deserve a special story; but today's word shall be about a group of three different styles of Tailor-made Suits at the popular price of $25 a suit.

They are Walking Suits, smartly tailored. One style has the new 25-inch jacket, and is made of fine mixed tweeds, with stitched collar of taffeta silk. The two other styles are made of cheviot, with Eton jackets—one having collar and cuffs of braided cloth; the other with vest of fancy braid. The skirts are in stylish walking length, and are unlined. $25 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

China Silk Waists

Two distinct classes—each admirable of its kind. The simple, almost severe tailored waists, loose, blousy, with squared shoulders and no ornament save plaits—singly, in clusters, stitched or in box effect.

Then the much more dressy waists, that are masses of lace insertion or medallions, or Mexican drawn-work, interspersed with fine plaits—ideal waists for a hot summer day. Here's one, for instance, of white China silk, with a rich pattern of torchon lace insertion forming crossing diamonds, the sides of one of which are extended upwards to form the ornamentation around the low, pointed neck, $6.75.

Others, in profusion, from $4.50 to $22.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Flowered Ribbons, 25c Yard

Fresh, effective, pretty Flowered Ribbon, for sashes, neck-ribbons, fancy work, and so on, worth a third more than its price. Two kinds:

3¼ inches wide, with warp-printed floral stripe through centre, taffeta silk edges; in white, light blue, turquoise, pink, cardinal and black.

3½ inches wide, with flowered centre and ombre or shaded edges, in rose pink, yellow, lettuce, old rose and turquoise.

25 Cents a Yard

Second floor, Tenth street.

Portable Gas and Electric
LAMPS at Half Price

The best manufacturer of these Lamps in the business, had about three thousand pieces on his hands after the holiday selling was over. It was a large quantity; but when he said "Half Price," we knew the distribution would be easy. Particularly since these are the very handsomest Portable Lamps made; and the shapes and finishes are the very newest; and there are eighty distinctly different styles to select from. The finishes include bronze relief, old brass and black, Pompeian green, Empire red and gold, oxidized silver, Olympian, Assyrian bronze, black-and-ruby, old Japanese bronze, bright gold and satin gold.

The Electric Portable Lamps have pull electric socket, 16-candle power bulb, 10-inch shade ring, and 6 feet of silk-covered cord with electric plug:

$8 Lamps at $4 — $10 Lamps at $5 — $13.50 Lamps at $6.75
$9 Lamps at $4.50 — $12 Lamps at $6

The Gas Portable Lamps are complete with 6 feet best covered mohair tubing, stork neck and socket, Argand gas or Welsbach gas burner, 10-inch tripod and chimney:

$3 Lamps at $1.50 — $7 Lamps at $3.50 — $10 Lamps at $5
$4 Lamps at $2 — $9 Lamps at $4.50 — $13.50 Lamps at $6.75
$6 Lamps at $3

Also a number of 10-inch Decorated Shades marked as follows:

At 50c. from $1 — At $1, from $2 — At $2, from $3.50

Lamp Store, Basement.

Stetson Hats
In the Fullness of Style

New York men, who make a point of being well and correctly dressed, are enthusiastic about the Spring styles in Stetson Hats.

The whole showing is ready at WANAMAKER'S—the only store in town at which the *full Stetson line* of Derby Hats and Soft Hats is offered for selection.

This includes Feather-weight and Self-conforming Derby Hats, in Spring blocks, and a full assortment of proportions of brims and crowns, at $3.50, $5 and *Clear Nutria* at $6—the best Derby Hats in the world.

Also the Soft Hats in black and some stylish new shades of pearl and fawn, at $3.50 to $15.

Second floor—Ninth street Elevator.

Girls' Spring Jackets
Of Covert Cloth

In jauntiness, freshness of style, and variety, these Spring Jackets of covert cloth, for girls of 14 to 18 years, form an unequaled collection.

They are carefully tailored, of excellent materials, and are essentially graceful and well adapted to their girlish wearers. Prices go up to $22.50, and here are some attractive Coats that cost less:

At $8—Jackets of covert cloth; collarless, with shoulder cape; fancy buttons.

At $10—Jackets of covert cloth; double-breasted; tight-fitting; lined with satin.

At $13.50—Jackets of covert cloth; handsomely tailored and stitched; covered buttons; lined with satin.

At $15—Jackets of covert cloth; collarless, with long shoulder effect; strapped seams; double-breasted; lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Evening Dress Suits at $30

Our stock of Men's Ready-to-wear Dress Suits is admirably large and comprehensive, both as to price-range and style. But we lay special stress on a group of Dress Suits and Tuxedo Suits at a very popular and attractive price—

$30 a Suit

Gone are the times when a man had to pay $70 to $90 for a dress suit to order, to be assured of a proper fit. These suits are tailored with exquisite care, finished with utmost attention to details, and made of finest materials. Furthermore, they are carried in such a wide range of proportions for every chest measure, that to find the proper suit for any man, with a minimum of alteration, becomes a very easy matter. And they save the man thus fitted more than as much again, when compared with what he would have to pay for suits to order of equal style and fit. Descriptions:

Dress Suits at $30

Made of fine unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge of lapel. Stylish and very serviceable.

Tuxedo Suits at $30

Of extra fine unfinished worsted, lined with very heavy silk mervellieux—the best value at the price ever offered.

Dress Suits Reduced

A small group of fine Evening Dress Suits, in broken sizes, is offered at very attractive prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The February Furniture Chance Is Slipping Rapidly By

The fingers of one hand tell all the days that yet remain, to profit by these great furniture opportunities. Each passing day will lessen stocks; though there is still quite broad selection today.

We have gone over the stock, to pick out for you some of the items most tempting to good housekeepers. These are still in ample quantities today:

$10 Morris Chairs, $6.50

Twenty-one golden oak Morris Chairs; broad arms, square spindles under arms, spring seat, adjustable back, Mission style, fitted with fancy velour cushions. Sold complete for price named.

$6 Rockers, $4.50

Eighteen quarted golden oak Rockers; saddle seat, shaped arms, carved back, highly polished and fine construction.

$32 Bureaus, $24

Fourteen quartered golden oak Bureaus; Colonial design, four long drawers, top drawer partitioned, bureau top 40x20 in., beveled edge, French plate mirror 30x24 in., carved standards, selected quartered oak and highly finished.

$10.50 Bookcases, $8

Four golden oak bookcases; three adjustable shelves, one compartment with glass door, quartered oak top and front, highly finished, 46 inches high, 24 inches wide.

$20 Rockers, $12

Eleven mahogany Parlor Rockers; Sheraton design, richly inlaid back, short carved arms, slip seat in tapestry or damask, highly finished.

$35 Mahogany Chiffonniers, $25

Six mahogany Chiffonniers; straight front, top 36x20 in., four large drawers, two small drawers, shaped legs, pattern plate mirror 18x24 in., fine construction and highly finished.

$7.50 Desk Chairs, $4.75

Twenty-five women's mahogany finished Desk Chairs; shaped wood seat, moulded back, turned legs, highly polished, fine construction.

$6 Rockers, $3.75

Twenty-five golden oak Rockers; high banister back, shaped arms, saddle seat, fine construction and polish finish.

$42 Curly Birch Wardrobes, $27

Two curly birch Wardrobes; shaped base with one drawer, moulded corner posts and legs, carved mouldings, paneled door, bird's-eye maple lining inside, 54 inches high, 29 inches wide, 17 inches deep inside.

$20 Bureaus, $16.50

Eight golden oak Bureaus; low, two-drawer pattern, shaped front, top 43x18 in., French plate cheval mirror 22x40 in.

$17 Parlor Chairs, $10.50

Eight mahogany Parlor Chairs; Sheraton design, turned legs and rungs, richly inlaid back, slip seat in damask or tapestry.

$28 Sideboards, $20

Sixteen golden oak Sideboards; swell top base 48x23 in., two small drawers, one linen drawer, double cupboards, cabinet top with three shelves, French plate mirror 28x16 in., quartered oak finish.

$32 Bookcases, $25

Five quartered golden oak Bookcases; three sections, three drawers, adjustable shelves, moulded edges, claw feet, 52 inches high, 59 inches wide, selected quartered oak.

$15 Library Tables, $10

Three quartered golden oak Library Tables; one drawer, large lower shelf, top 28x45 in., turned ornamental legs, highly polished.

$35 Sideboards, $28

Ten golden oak Sideboards; quartered oak finish, shaped top base 48x24 in., three drawers and double cupboards, cabinet top with three shelves, French plate mirror 32x18 in., highly polished.

$9 Rockers, $6

Eleven quartered golden oak Rockers; cross panel back, shaped wood seat, carved back, heavy shaped arms, highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Women's Shoes
Good Ones

They are shoes that are as good as we could get them made, for as little as we could get the quality made for.

Hence—shoes that will look, fit and wear well, at telling prices:

At $2.60

Kidskin Boots, lace and button, with tips of patent leather; medium Cuban heels, soles welted and stitched.

Ideal Kid Boots—the new patent leather; a handsome dress shoe, that is always bright after rubbing with a damp cloth; both lace and button; on stylish lasts.

At $2.20

Box Calf lace Shoes, with tips; stout soles, welted and stitched; a splendid school shoe for young women—a durable, damp weather shoe for any woman.

Kidskin button Boots, made on plain common-sense toe-lasts; no tips, square, low heels, welted soles; neat and comfortable.

At $1.90

Patent Leather button and lace Boots; flexible stitched soles, neat Cuban heels, straight form, rather narrow toe-last.

Girls' Shoes

Made on the same lasts and with the same care as our own regular stock shoes. Just a small lot, but all the wide sizes are in it.

Black kidskin, of fine grade, both lace and button; medium toes with tips of either patent leather or kidskin; solid soles of oak-tanned leather—the best wearing sort; spring heels. All sizes, 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20; 2½ to 5, $1.40.

Fourth avenue.

Linen Remnants

The housekeeper is interested. Busy selling in linen, towelings, etc., by the yard, produces short ends which have to be cleared out.

Hence these offerings, including some odd half-dozens of napkins, which will prove very attractive picking:

Table Linen Remnants, bleached and unbleached, in 2 to 3-yard lengths, at 70c to $5 a piece, according to quality.

Glass, Kitchen and Huckaback Toweling, in short lengths, specially priced.

Floor Linen and Stair Crash, in 1 to 10-yard lengths, and 18 inches to 5 yards wide, at *half prices*. For instance:

18 in. wide, 5 yds. long, 45c from 90c.
2 x 4 yds., $1.30 from $2.60.
5 x 5 yds., $5.60 from $11.25.

Table Napkins, in odd half-dozens, including 20 x 20 in., at 95c for six, from $1.25; and 24x24 in., at $1.45 for six, from $1.75.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Framed Pictures, 50c

Half-a-dollar is mighty little to pay for such attractive pictures as these, as you'll admit when you see them.

Ought to be a third more to double—for 75c and $1 were the original prices. There are:

Etchings in landscape subjects, in wooden frames, matted, 16 x 20 in.

Colored Prints in gilt frames, matted, 14 x 28 in.

Black-and-white Prints, chiefly dog pictures, in gray frames; 16 x 20 in.

Now 50c each.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

UNION RAILWAY PLANS TO ENTER MANHATTAN

Petitions for Franchises to Effect Thirteen Connections.

TO CROSS SEVERAL BRIDGES

President Maher Says the Company Is Willing to Pay Adequate Compensation to the City.

Planning elaborate extensions of the Union Railway Company's lines throughout the Bronx, President Edward A. Maher of that road yesterday forwarded to the Board of Aldermen a petition for franchises to effect thirteen new connections, including the rights to cross several bridges. Under the extensions sought to be effected by the company its lines would be taken over the Washington Bridge, the Willis Avenue Bridge, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct, over the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and new Fordham Heights bridges when completed, and also over two bridges crossing the New York and Putnam Railway and the New York and Harlem tracks.

By the proposed system, which would effect connections with the Metropolitan system at more than a dozen points, the Union Railway Company would have its tracks completely interlacing the Bronx territory and the thirteen new extensions that are proposed would greatly enhance the value of the present franchises of the company.

The petition from the railway company was presented by Alderman Harnischfeger, on whose motion it was referred to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to hold a public hearing on the proposition on March 23. It was developed that the privileges asked by the Union Railway are largely the same as those granted by the Aldermen a year ago to the Interborough Company. The State Railroad Commission refused to approve the request of the Interborough Company for permission to construct the road, and an appeal to the courts from this decision now is pending. The application of yesterday therefore is looked upon as an attempt to head off any further opposition by the Interborough Company to the Union Company's control of street transit facilities in the Bronx.

A representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which controls the Union Company, said yesterday afternoon that the franchise is asked for on the same general terms for crossing bridges as the franchise granted by the Low administration for the crossing of Macomb's Dam Bridge. That franchise gave the road the right to cross the bridge, but did not exclude other roads from obtaining a like right, and the franchise runs for twenty-five years.

The petition to the board is made in the name of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, a constituent company of the Union, and in the name of the Union Road itself. In a letter which accompanies the petition President Maher explains that the Union Company now operates all the surface lines in the Bronx, with an aggregate mileage of more than eighty miles, which lines, however, cross but two of the bridges over the Harlem, the Third and the Madison Avenue bridges.

"Recently," writes President Maher, "there have been many and vigorous requests from the citizens of the Bronx that the company's lines be extended over four others of the Harlem River bridges, so as to furnish street railway connections over those bridges with the surface and other lines on Manhattan Island. It has always been the policy of the company to make any extensions of its lines which seems necessary to meet the fair requirements of the territory which it serves. We recognize that the franchises which we request should provide for the payment of adequate compensation to the city for the use of the bridges and streets which are to be occupied by our tracks."

The extensions specified in the petition are thirteen in number and in substance follow:

First—From the present tracks of the Union Railway Company at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to and over the Willis Avenue Bridge and First Avenue to the tracks of the Third Avenue Railroad at First Avenue and East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Second—From East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Exterior Street along Exterior Street to Gerard Avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, over the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street or Lenox Avenue Bridge to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue to the tracks of the Sixth Avenue line.

Third—From the Boscobel Avenue tracks at Aqueduct Avenue, over the Washington Bridge and along West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to Broadway to connect with the tracks of the King's Bridge Railroad Company.

Fourth—From the tracks at Harlem River Terrace and Fordham Avenue along Harlem River Terrace to East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west to the New Fordham Heights Bridge to be constructed, over the bridge, west to West Two Hundred and Seventh Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to Emerson Street, to Broadway, to connect with the King's Bridge lines.

Fifth—From the tracks at Bailey Avenue and Harlem River Terrace south to Cedar Avenue, to the tracks of the company already there.

Sixth—From the tracks near the King's Bridge station of the New York Central Road at East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Bailey Avenue, north to the Albany Road, to Van Cortlandt Avenue, to Sedgwick Avenue.

Seventh—From the tracks at Broadway and East Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to and over the bridge over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad and along Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Albany Road.

Eighth—From the tracks at Webster Avenue and East Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street along East Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street to and over the bridge over the New York and Harlem Railroad and the Bronx River.

Ninth—From the tracks at Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street west on East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to and over the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Bridge across the Harlem River.

Tenth—From the tracks at Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Company at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Southern Boulevard.

Eleventh—From the point on the West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct at the terminus of the present line of the Union Railway Company, upon and across the Central or Macomb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct, as described in the ordinance approved Sept. 14 last, westerly upon and along the viaduct and West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Broadway.

Twelfth—From the tracks at Jerome Avenue and Mosholu Parkway South, along Mosholu Parkway South to Sedgwick Avenue.

Thirteenth—From the tracks at Jerome Avenue and Gun Hill Road, east along Gun Hill Road to the tracks at Gun Hill Road and Webster Avenue.

In a supplemental petition by the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company an extension is sought from the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Company, at the intersection with the Union Railway tracks at Southern Boulevard and Boston Road, along Southern Boulevard to Pelham Avenue or Parkway.

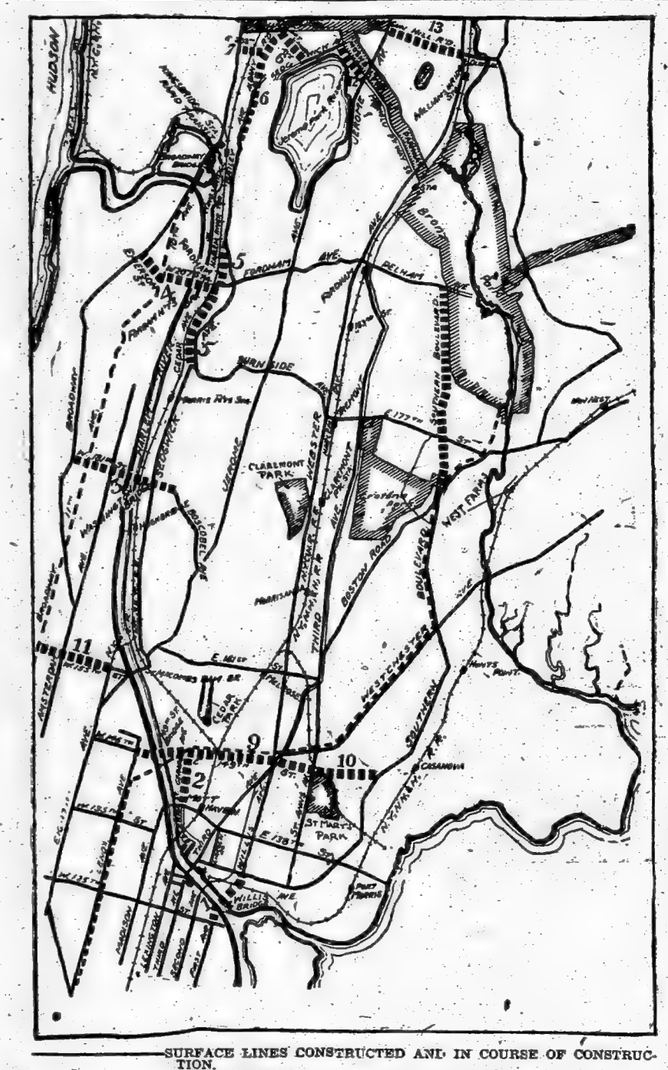

SURFACE LINES CONSTRUCTED AND IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
RAPID TRANSIT.
ROUTES COVERED BY FRANCHISE APPLICATIONS.
STEAM RAILWAY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE UNION RAILWAY SYSTEM.

OTHER BRONX FRANCHISES.

Westchester and Port Chester Companies Preparing New Applications.

When the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, the Mayor's veto of the resolution granting to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company the right to cross streets of the Bronx in constructing a road was received and read. It was "placed on file" without any comment.

President Gotshall of the New York and Port Chester Road has prepared a new application on the part of that road for the grant in question, but, believing it desirable to have a further conference with Mayor McClellan before presenting it to the Board of Aldermen, he did not hand it in at yesterday's meeting. No new application was received from the Westchester company either, although it is generally understood that both corporations will present new applications next week.

Counsel for the Westchester company let it be known yesterday that they are at work on a new application, and will have it ready by next week. Charles E. Hughes, the chief attorney for the company, said that the new application would meet every one of the objections raised by Mayor McClellan in his veto message, and will provide ample compensation for the city. Robert E. Robinson of Dick & Robinson, the bankers, who are financing the scheme, also said that the interests represented by his firm were prepared to spend $13,000,000 and more on the construction of the road, having the fullest confidence in their charter rights.

FISHES FROM OVER THE SEA.

Minnetonka's Arrivals Include Exhibit for the St. Louis Fair.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka arrived here yesterday with a collection of storm-tossed passengers, among whom were Mephistopheles and Christian de Wet.

The two last-named are prominent members in the assemblage of the British marine exhibit which J. E. Adams is bringing over to the St. Louis Fair, Mephistopheles being a large devilfish and Christian an electric eel. All sorts of fantastic fish are in the collection, most of them being hermetically sealed in glass jars. Christian's storage battery, according to a veracious sailor, had run out during the inactivity of the trip, so the engineer ran an electric light wire into his tank, which seemed to make things right again.

Among the Minnetonka's passengers were Sydney Paget and Francis Trevelyan, the sporting writer, who will act as one of the judges of the Western Jockey Club meets at Chicago and St. Louis.

J. SCHILLING DROPS DEAD.

Blackwell's Island Hospital Superintendent Dies of Heart Disease.

Joseph Schilling, Superintendent of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, came to the city to vote in the special Congressional election yesterday, and while in a saloon at 969 First Avenue and in the act of taking a drink, dropped dead from heart failure. He was fifty-two years old, and leaves a wife and eight children.

Dr. Benson of Flower Hospital, who was telephoned for, arrived after Schilling died.

Schilling was elected Alderman in the Thirtieth District on the Fusion ticket when Mayor Strong was elected, and afterward Charities Commissioner Kellar appointed him Superintendent of the City Hospital.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

Works veritable wonders in building up the physical condition after attack of the grippe.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ star
Irish Whiskey

It stimulates and rehabilitates the system with lasting energy and strength.

STANDARD OIL BUYING ICE TRUST SHARES

It Is Inferred That Morse Interests Dominate No Longer.

REPLIES MADE TO CHARGES

Present Management Issues Circular, Showing That It Intends to Make Strong Fight to Keep Control.

The complication in which the affairs of the American Ice Company have been involved prospectively, in view of the approaching annual meeting, and the three sets of interests seeking proxies for the control of that gathering, was cleared somewhat yesterday by the issuance of the call and of a new circular, by which it appeared that E. T. Bedford, Charles T. Harney, Charles Russell, and John C. Hancock had consented to act as proxy holders for the company.

The circular made it apparent that the existing administration would put up the strongest fight in its power to control the meeting. Its hand had not been declared previously, except through the circulars of the Sleicher committee, which investigated the ice company's affairs after the meeting last Spring and subsequently replied on behalf of the management to the attacks of one of the existing proxy committees.

Interest attached especially to the name of E. T. Medford, a member of the Executive Committee of the Standard Oil Company, on the official proxy committee. It was taken as meaning that the Morse interests were no longer dominant in the management of the company, and that the Standard Oil interests would add the American Ice Company to the long list of properties in which it now has a controlling voice.

It is believed that the Standard Oil stock has been acquired comparatively recently, for the company's books, when examined just before the annual meeting last year, showed that the great majority of the shares were scattered among very many individuals, and, for the most part, small holders, whose proxies had been voted by the old management up to that time.

John D. Schoonmaker, Treasurer, and Robert A. Scott, Secretary, of the company, issued a circular letter to stockholders yesterday, replying to the charges made by other proxy committees. In this letter they claimed that every member of the present Board of Directors is a competent ice man, and that the unwillingness of the large stockholders of the company is for the most part due to the notoriety which the company's affairs have been given during the two years past.

The circular letter takes up the charge in particular that the management of the company during the past year purchased $166,000 5 per cent. bonds at a time when the company needed money for current expenses. It is explained that certain securities of the underlying companies of the Ice Company are held by the Central Trust Company as collateral for these bonds, and that, whenever a sale of properties represented by these securities is made, it is necessary that the proceeds be turned over to the trust company.

The circular states further that the unfavorable Summers of 1902 and 1903 put a number of ice companies out of business, and declares that the American Ice Company shows a substantial profit on its operations during the time its affairs have been under the supervision of the investigating committee. It is stated that a detailed statement of the condition of the company will be presened to the stockholders at the annual meeting as of Dec. 31, 1903.

PROBING SHIPYARD TRUST.

District Attorney Jerome Says Matter Is Under Investigation.

When asked whether he had yet taken any action toward probing into the Shipbuilding Trust, District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he had the matter under examination. While he had been personally inquiring into the matter, he said, he was not prepared to say just what would be the outcome. Mr. Rand, one of his assistants, would do the work in the case, the District Attorney said.

"First," said the District Attorney, "I will try to find out whether any offense has been committed and by whom. When the matter first came up and they began taking testimony before the referee, I read the first day's proceedings, and thought it might be a matter which some day I might have to take up in my official capacity.

"Since then I have not read the proceedings as published, for I wanted to have my mind in an unbiased state. I have no knowledge of the subject now such as the public got, which on the face of it appears to be of a criminal nature. A great wrong may be done in a particular action, and people may know a great wrong has been done, and that some one of prominence may be morally guilty, but it often turns out that there is only sufficient legal evidence to prove the guilt of a small factor in the game.

"The matter is similar to the tunnel accident. Many people thought that the Directors of the Central Railroad ought to have been indicted, but an investigation resulted in throwing the guilt in this case on a poor, miserable engineer, and that was where the guilt properly belonged, although the reaction of criticism which resulted showed that the public mind felt at the time that the strong and rich could violate the law. But the real fact was that there was no legal evidence against any person but that miserable engineer.

"In this shipbuilding case I don't know whom the investigation may affect, but I am going to find out. If I find it necessary to use John Doe proceedings or to use the Grand Jury I'll use it. While the proceedings were before the referee I could see no reason for taking any hurried action in the matter, so I decided to wait until after Judge Kirkpatrick had handed down his final decision.

"If it is shown that there has been any criminality on the part of any one we'll have to proceed against such person or persons, no matter who they are. If we think we can't make out a legal case it will be quite a different thing. It is quite a different thing to gather material from the atmosphere of a transaction and gathering legal evidence. While we may find people morally guilty, the District Attorney is not a censor of morals."

THETA DELTA CHIS DINE.

Daniel L. Lockwood Upholds John Hay as an Example.

With a succession of college songs, whoops, and hurrahs accompanying a banquet, which was attended by 300 college men from different parts of the United States, the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity ended last night at the Hotel Majestic. The hotel banquet hall was decorated with American flags and banners bearing the names of the colleges represented.

Some of those who sat at the main table and made speeches were Merritt E. Haviland, Daniel L. Lockwood, the Rev. T. McBride Sterrett, Professor of Philosophy at the Columbian University; Le Grand Powers, Chief Statistician of the United States Census Bureau at Washington; N. Archibald Shaw, Principal of Hamilton Institute, and W. G. Raines of Rochester.

Mr. Lockwood predicted that the members of the Theta Delta Chi would some day become the leaders of public sentiment in this country. "I want to call your attention," he added, "to the fact that head and shoulders above the diplomats of the world stands a Theta Delta Chi man as the representative of this Government to-day at Washington. It will be only a short while before the members of this fraternity will stand on guard for American principles in every country under the sun."

At the election of officers at the afternoon session, Mr. Tombo was re-elected President, Llewelyn W. Jutton Secretary, and Louis N. Grover Treasurer.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

New Oriental Things as Others See It.

(Extract from The N. Y. Times, Feb. 18.)

IN THE SHOPS.

With the increasing demand for drawn work it has now been made up by the yard, and sells in different designs in twenty-seven-inch widths. One of the most beautiful patterns is in stripes and wheels, and costs $8.50 a yard. A simpler design costs $2.50. "But one only wishes a little piece," grasped a woman who heard the price. As much can be bought of this material by the yard as is desired. One length will make a dress front, and plain linen can be bought to finish out the waist, and there is plenty of drawnwork in narrow stripe of different widths, also to be bought by the yard, to make collars, cuffs, or inserts for other parts of the bodice.

***

A beautiful waist of deep olive green kinu silk is trimmed with a band of embroidery in greens sat in down the front and a stock of the same fine hand work. This embroidery almost covers a dark background of silk, and is all in green shading up to light tones, which contrast prettily with the darker tint of the silk. There are embroidered buttons, slender and pointed, set on either side of the embroidered front.

$45.00.

***

Oriental silk belts are also embroidered. These are wide with plain pieces of the silk at the immediate front where the narrow oval buckle of metal is set on. The embroidery is done upon colors and upon gold, the latter with the front of gold leather.

$5.00 each.

Exclusive Materials.
Oriental Embroidery.
Maltese Laces.
SECOND FLOOR.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, 18 & 19 Sts.

DECISIVE REDUCTIONS
ON
Used Pianos
Prevail This Week at the Downtown
Weber Piano Warerooms
5th Av. & 16th St.
Easy Payments Accepted.

LACKAWANNA ROAD YEAR

The Last Was the Best in the Company's History.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRAFFIC

President Truesdale Says Business Conditions of the Country Generally Are Sound and Prosperous.

The annual report of the Lackawanna Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, was made public at the company's annual meeting of stockholders yesterday. It shows that the company had the best year in its history, earning 23 per cent. on its stock.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$117,401,194.82
Cost of equipment	8,019,201.37
Other permanent investments	6,671,503.96
Stocks and bonds in Treasury	7,906,113.69
Advances to leased and controlled roads	1,169,438.94
Cash	1,453,107.98
Coal on hand	2,159,219.11
Coal bills and sundry accounts due	2,901,878.00
Due from agents, conductors, &c.	830,838.57
Material, fuel, and other supplies	1,444,781.39
Bills receivable	46,000.00
Suspense account	78,487.94
Total	$154,466,921.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$82,200,000.00
Consolidated mortgage bonds of 1907	3,067,000.00
Rentals accrued—not due	1,528,573.02
Interest accrued—not due	71,376.67
Fixt due dividends, interest, and rentals	125,328.15
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western dividend—payable Jan. 20	458,500.00
Audited vouchers	1,949,128.26
Audited pay rolls	1,151,183.22
Accrued taxes—not due	490,112.55
Due companies and individuals	572,482.35
Mortgages on real estate	62,073.90
Profit and loss—surplus	18,790,213.21
Total	$154,466,921.33

In his report President Truesdale says:

"At the beginning of the year and as a result of the miners' strike of 1902 the stocks of anthracite coal in all markets were greatly depleted and the demand for it very urgent to meet current needs of consumers. This, with the requirements of dealers to restore their stocks of coal to something like a normal basis, made it necessary for all anthracite producing companies to run their mines practically to the limit of their capacities throughout the year. The company's earnings from the transportation of coal during the year were phenomenally large and will probably not be equalled again for several years.

"The increase in passenger earnings is most gratifying and resulted from an increase in all classes of business handled, viz.: through, local, suburban, and excursion. The policy of the management has been to provide its patrons with first-class accommodations and service, and there can be no doubt but that a recognition of this fact by the traveling public is shown in the handsome increase in the passenger revenues of the company during the past year.

"There is apparent to every observer of events a decided halt in the remarkable business and industrial activity of the past three years, and with the uncertainty that proverbially marks what is generally termed the 'Presidential year,' together with other factors in the situation which tend to quiet and conservatism, it is too much to expect that the business and earnings of this company, or the railways generally, will continue to increase as they have since 1900.

"The business conditions of the country generally are certainly sound and prosperous; the crops of the past year were fully up to the average and the prices being realised by the producers of them are above the average. It is difficult to see, therefore, how any severe set-back from the prosperous conditions of the past four years can be possible during the coming year."

POLICE BUILDING APPROVED.

Measure Awaits Mayor's Signature to Become Operative—More Police.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday approved the issue of $750,000 of corporate stock for the building of a new Police Headquarters on the old Centre Market site. This was the site selected by the Low administration, which also approved the plans for the elaborate building. As the Board of Estimate has approved of the stock issue the resolution needs but the signature of Mayor McClellan to become operative.

The Aldermen also approved the scheme of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an increase of 150 men in the Police Department. This is the annual increase allowed by the charter.

Rinsing is about the hardest work of all the washing when you use

MILLER'S SOAP

Made with Naptha.

Use Miller's Soap this way: Wet the pieces and carefully rub the soap on them. Then roll them up and soak in cold, or slightly warm water (*use hot water, if it's your way*), for half an hour, or so. A little rubbing on the board, or a little work on the washing machine, will then take out all the dirt. Miller's Soap dissolves the dirt—loosens it from the fabric during the half hour you wait. Naptha is the thing that makes the work easy—takes the place of rubbing.

For everything but clothes, use *Miller's Powerine with Ammonia*, the quick cleaner.

Insist on **Miller's Soap** and **Miller's Powerine.** Your grocer can get them—if he is slow about it, write to The Pennsylvania Soap Co., Hudson and Bank Streets, New York, and you will get what you want.

Made by THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO.
Factories: LANCASTER, PA., and BUFFALO.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

It always has the preference for medicinal use.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES with distillers certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Mount Vernon Whiskey was given the Gold Medal.

Cook & Bernheimer Co.
New York

UNITED CIGAR STORES

STORES ALL OVER — CIGARS — ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT

OUR proposition to smokers is to furnish cigars of *better quality*—and at *lower prices* than those prevailing under the ordinary method of cigar retailing. We can do it because *we save* the intermediate expenses and profits between manufacturer and retailer. It all simmers down to the simple fact that *you save* what *we save*. Here are some favorite brands and prices. Try one at the nearest store.

Palma de Cuba BOUQUETS Box (50) $2.50 — **5c each**
Almost a Puritano in size. Exclusively of Cuban-grown tobacco of the better grade. Stands right out as worth a dime.

Gen'l Braddock DIPLOMATICOS Box (25) $1.00 — **4 for 25c**
A mild, delightful smoke. Made by hand. Sumatra wrapper; 6 for 25c. over our counters. The usual 3 for 25c. cigar in quality.

Palma de Cuba LONDRES Box (50) $3.00 — **6c each**
Clear Havana Londres of this size and character are sold the world over for 10c. straight. Our price 6c.

THE GENUINE
Lillian Russell — **3c each**
High Grade Nickel Cigar.
Our price 3c. each.

The magnitude of our business permits a variety broad enough to fit the tastes of all the smokers in Greater New York. We guarantee to please or refund money.

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. Send cash, check, or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

THE NATURAL CURE FOR CONSTIPATION
DRINK ON ARISING
HALF A GLASS OF THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
Hunyadi János

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain
EPPS'S
Gives Strength and Vigour.
COCOA
robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 57th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, quality made; high-grade goods. Improving, accurate, durable cushions. Tables on Easy Terms. 107 West 23d St.

BASEBALL SEASON NEAR

National and American League Schedules Ready to Adopt.

Greater New York Club's Players and Their Southern Training Tour—President Pulliam's Bulletin.

After what President Pulliam of the National League claims to have been sufficient time to hear from President Johnson of the American League, regarding a conference between representatives of the two leagues about non-conflicting dates in New York principally, he issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the National League at the Hotel Victoria, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, on Tuesday, at noon. "Then," said President Pulliam, "if we do not hear from the American League in the meantime, our Schedule Committee, composed of Mr. Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club as Chairman, James Hart of Chicago, and Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, will make its report and adopt a schedule."

At the same meeting the staff of umpires may be announced.

When Treasurer Farrell of the New York American League Club was apprised of President Pulliam's action he said that he did not anticipate any trouble between the two leagues in the matter of schedules; in fact, he thought the playing dates would be arranged to the satisfaction of the officials of both clubs. The American League will hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, March 3, at noon, at which the Schedule Committee—Charles Comiskey of Chicago, J. W. Kaflelea of Boston, and "Connie" Mack of Philadelphia—is expected to report.

President Pulliam yesterday approved of the following contracts and releases:

Contracts.—With Chicago—*George F. Graham, Robert K. Wicker, Joseph Tinker, *Herbert B. Briggs, Carl L. Lundgren, Frank L. Chance, David Jones, John Kling, *Frank J. Corridon, Otto Williams, James F. Slagle, John A. McCarthy, James F. Casey, *Dell Doward, George Moriarty, Jacob Weiner, John J. Evers.

With Brooklyn—*Arthur Lumley, (formerly with Portland, Ore., Club.)

Released—By Brooklyn to Detroit—Frank McManus, Pittsburg to Boston—Joseph Bean. By Pittsburg from reservation—Joseph Marshall and William Kennedy.

*New players with club.

The acquisition of James McGuire, formerly of the Detroit Club, to the playing staff of the Greater New York Club probably fills the quota of that club, for starting the season at least. There is no divided opinion as to McGuire's status as a catcher. He always has been recognized as one of the strongest players in that position in the country. The club's membership now is:

Pitchers—Clark Griffith, J. Chesbro, T. Hughes, W. Wolfe, Elmer Bliss, Ambrose Puttmann, and Harry Howell.

Catchers—"Monte" Beville, Kleinow, and McGuire.

First base—John Ganzel; second base—J. F. Williams; short stop—N. Elberfeld; third base—W. Conroy; left field—J. Anderson; centre field—D. Fultz; right field—"Willie" Keeler.

The players will report at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, March 9, for their training trip and go at once to Atlanta, Ga. They will stay in that city until March 26, inclusive. From the 27th to the 30th they will be at Mobile, Ala. On March 31 they will play at New Orleans, La., leaving that city after the game on Easter Sunday, April 3. Then they go to Montgomery, Ala., on April 4, and proceed from there to Richmond, Va., meeting the Montreal team of the Eastern League at that place on the 6th. They will open on the home grounds on April 8 with the Manhattan College team, play the Columbia University nine on the 9th and Yale University on the 11th. Three days later they will open the American League championship season in this city.

CYCLISTS PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN.

N. C. A. Elects Officers and Makes Arrangements to Revive Sprint Racing.

Plans for a vigorous campaign this year were decided on at the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday, and the racing in particular will be conducted with the view of giving all classes of riders an opportunity to show their prowess. There will be contests behind pace, but on a more limited scale than usual, and greater attention will be paid to sprint racing or competitions without the assistance of motor machines, as the officials of the association believe that its revival will increase the interest in the sport. Team racing will also be a feature, and reports were made at the meeting yesterday that bicycle makers will be represented on tracks this year with teams composed of noted riders.

It was announced that the National amateur championships would be held at the World's Fair in St. Louis during the first week in August, along with the professional and motor cycling championships, the latter being in conjunction with the Federation of American Motor Cyclists. Authority was given to the Board of Control to hold a meeting shortly in order to confer with the managers of the various tracks to arrange the racing schedule for the season.

There was no clash in the election of officers, which resulted in the elevation of R. F. Kelsey of Boston to the Chairmanship of the Board of Control, the most important office in the association. Kelsey takes the place of A. G. Batcheldor, who has guided the affairs of the association since its organization, about six years ago. Other officers elected were:

Board of Control—F. R. Wendelschaefer, Providence, R. I.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore, Md., and Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla.

Special Representatives—J. N. Sharp, Salt Lake City, Utah, and C. W. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.

American Racing Cyclists' Union Representative—Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.

President—A. G. Batcheldor, New York City; First Vice President—C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, N. J.; Second Vice President—P. T. Powers, Jersey City, N. J.; Secretary—R. A. Van Dyke, Century Road Club Association, New York City.

Board of Appeals—Abbot Bassett, Chairman, Boston; M. L. Bridgman, New York Athletic Club; W. W. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. A. Miles, Chicago, Ill., and Albert Nott, Baltimore, Md.

ANOTHER TRAVESTY ON HOCKEY

Yale Defeats Cornell In Go-As-You-Please Style at St. Nicholas Rink.

How not to play hockey was well exemplified in the exhibition game between Yale and Cornell at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, which was won by the New Haven team by the score of 6 goals to 3. Tripping, striking with the stick, and tackling in regular football style were indulged in by both sides, and, although there was plenty of scoring it was done in a haphazard fashion, and with little or no team work. There was, however, good individual playing by Rowland and Marcus of Yale and Armstrong of Cornell.

The line-up:

Yale, 6.	Position.	Cornell, 3
Peverley	Goal	Lacerle
Flynn	Point	Deder
Ward	Cover point	Armstrong
Marcus	Centre	Lewis
Rowland	Forward	Preston
Behr	Forward	Foote
Cornell	Forward	Ellis, Bramon

Goals—Yale—Rowland, 3; Marcus, 2; Ward. Cornell—Armstrong, 2; Lewis. Referee—C. De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Heffley Hockey Team Easy Winner.

The Heffley School hockey seven easily defeated a team representing the College of the City of New York by the score of 11 goals to 0 at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. It was a game of the intermediate championship series, and the Heffley team, which is now leading, outplayed the college boys at all stages.

The line-up:

C. C. N. Y.	Position.	Heffley School.
Campbell	Goal	Kellum
L. Gwin	Point	Moodie
E. Donohue	Cover point	White
R. Donohue	Centre	Stewart
Spielman	Forward	Bullen
Tisne	Forward	Bush
F. Gwin	Forward	Bradley

Goals—Bullen, (3,) Bush (2,) Bradley, (2,) White, (2,) Stewart, (2.) Referee—A. Littlton, Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

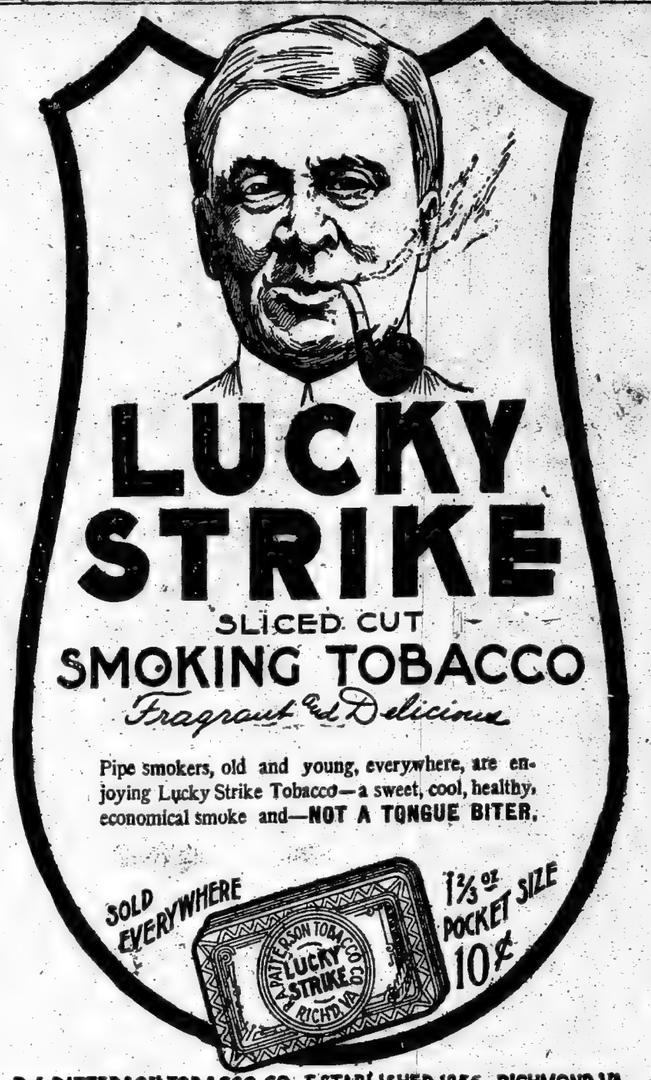

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CARTER HANDICAP ENTRIES.

Aqueduct's Big Stake Closes with Large List—McChesney In.

E. E. Smathers has entered McChesney, the Western champion, in the Carter Handicap, which is to be run on April 15, the opening day of the Aqueduct meeting. The stake closed Monday at midnight with sixty-two nominations, and the mails for some days to come will bring in additions to the list. There were sixty-five nominations last year, and, judging from the number of entries already received, that figure is to be considerably exceeded this season.

In addition to entering "Big Mac," Mr. Smathers has nominated Grand Opera and Stevedore. While it is still early to venture any predictions, it is not at all improbable that he will start the chestnut son of McDuff if he believes that the other two strings to his bow are not equal to the annexation of the event, for the stake will be worth to this year's winner close on to $9,000. It will take a real race horse to win, too, as the class of the entries is far and away ahead of anything Aqueduct's Spring meetings have known in the past.

If Mr. Smathers means McChesney to go it will be the easiest thing in the world to get him ready. He is as hard as nails, and right now could reel off a mile at a two-minute clip without hurting himself. Trainer Taylor has had him out at Gravesend every good day for weeks past, and he never looked to be in better shape.

E. R. Thomas has entered Buttons, Young Henry, and Lady Amelia. W. B. Leeds's Hurstbourne is another entry which will have to be reckoned with. Newton Bennington is represented by Charles Elwood, Beldame, and Embarrassment. Race King has been nominated by O. L. Richards, who has also entered Gold Dome.

Among the other nominations are R. T. Wilson's Mexican and Dixieline; Mamie Worth, Girdle, Rostand, All Gold, Hazlewood, Monet, Sweet Alice, which took the measure of Irene Lindsay twice last Fall; Gay Boy, and Unmasked. There are a number of New Orleans winners among the nominations, including De Reszke, Ostrich, Ascension, New York, Bon Mot and Fort Plain. Mrs. R. Bradley has entered Peter Paul, which showed some class and a world of speed on the Chicago tracks last season. W. C. Daly has named Illyria and Tomcod.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Harry Phillips, Thomas & Shields's jockey, signalized his return to the saddle after a two weeks' suspension by a grand ride on Forsight in the third race to-day, beating Ostrich by a length. Both colts are Derby candidates, and both were well backed, the latter being favorite.

In the fourth and fifth races Nine Spot and Delagoa, both favorites, were left at the post. E. Walsh had both mounts, and was fined $50 and was suspended for a week. Meistersinger and Conundrum were the only winning favorites. Track fast; weather clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and three-eighths. Meistersinger, 112 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 3 to 2, won; Hickory Corners, 100, (Aubuchon,) 15 to 1, second; John Doyle, 100, (Calvit,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Helen Tarwater, North Wind, Mildred L., Probable, Barnacle, Ithan, Hobson's Choice, and Dagger also ran. Young Jesse left at post.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Optional, 102 pounds, (Livingston,) 10 to 1, won; Alpaca, 107, (McCafferty,) 16 to 1, second; Caterpillar, 104, (V. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Tally H., Jake Weber, Boundling, Burning Glass, Frank Rice, Neither One, George W. Dasch, and La Cache also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Forsight, 112 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 5, won; Ostrich, 112, (Fuller,) 3 to 5, second; Conkling, 102, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Eclectic, Rachael Ward, and Caryota also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Establish, 89 pounds, (Nichol,) 8 to 1, won; Aules, 109, (L. Wilson,) 10 to 1, second; Gus Heidorn, 109, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. John Coulter, Doctor Carrick, Satchel, Nimble Nag, Royal Pirate, Savilla, Regian, and Badger also ran. Nine Spot left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs and a half. Frank Bell, 108 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 10, won; Mamaluk, 101, (Crimmins,) 50 to 1, second; Merry Sport, 102, (Callahan,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Blue Darter, Pretorius, Ed Callahan, Latoka, and Bluff also ran. Delagoa left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Conundrum, 104 pounds, (E. Walsh,) even, won; Dutch Carter, 92, (Nichol,) 30 to 1, second; Lee King, 114, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Circus Girl, Tancred, Tangible, Past, Mint Bed, Vesuvia, Exapo, and Frank McConnell also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Semper Vivax, 70 pounds; Royal Pirate, Fyrrho, Fearful, Class Leader, Trio, and Springer, 94 each; Miss West, 88.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; selling. Falbala, 92 pounds; The Doctress and Little Pearls of Gallantry, 95 each; Basswood, 97; Carrie Potter, Helen Connelly, and Miss Galore, 100 each; Ancua, 103; Delaval and Stella Allen, 109 each; All Scarlet, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Hopeful Miss, 88 pounds; Komombo, 93; Ballhornet and Sid Silver, 100 each; St. Marcos, 102; Roue, 109; Count 'Em Out, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; handicap. The Regent, 90 pounds; Mauser, 98; Major Mansir, Port Royal, and Lev Dorsey, 104 each; New York, 110; Hands Across, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and three furlongs. Selling. Santa Teresa, 87 pounds; Free Admission, 80; Tancred and Peeper, 99 each; Compass, 102; Ginspray, 104; Gravina, 106; Thorneycroft, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; selling. Shortcake, 92 pounds; Overhand, 95; Lady Ray, 96; Cedar Rapids and Lady Free Knight, 98 each; Wreath of Ivy, 99; Claremont and Barkelmore, 101 each; Chanley, 102; Charlie Fisher, 103; Yellowhammer, 105; Aggie Lewis, 107.

Clarke to Coach Princeton Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Capt. Stevens of the baseball team announced to-night that Fred Clarke, the Captain, manager, and left fielder of the Pittsburg team will coach the Princeton nine this Spring. Clarke is expected here within the next two weeks, and will be with the team until some time after the Southern trip.

With the splendid material available and two such coaches as Hillebrand and Clarke, the outlook for another championship nine here is indeed bright.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS WON

Grant and Le Roy Captured Indoor Title for Third Time.

Full Five-Set Match Necessary in Final of Doubles on Seventh Regiment Armory Court.

By a timely brace in the final and deciding set of the championship match, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy yesterday won the title of indoor doubles champions of the United States in the indoor tennis tournament on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Their victory marks the third consecutive year that they have been successful in gaining the title, and the valuable trophies will now become their permanent property. Grant and Le Roy defeated the strong veteran team composed of Raymond D. Little, the Princeton and intercollegiate ex-champion, and Beals C. Wright, Harvard's ex-champion and runner up at the National tournament at Newport.

When the two teams came out on the floor it was at once evident that the Princeton-Harvard combination had profited by their experience on the previous day. Little and Wright both played the ball to Le Roy, the young Columbia expert, and by keeping the ball deep in the opposing court they were able to hold Grant and Le Roy off from the net. This made it impossible for Grant to smash, and when he did get the ball he drove it into the net with such regularity that Little and Wright scored on his errors. Le Roy was also handicapped, as the ball was kept coming to him so fast that he was only able to play it back over the net without any attempt at trying for a pass. Little and Wright forced the champions on the defensive all through this set and they led up to the end at 6—4, which gave each side a score of two sets each.

There was no question as to the intention of Grant and Le Roy at the beginning of the final and deciding set. They came up to the net on the run behind their service and also following the receiving of their opponents' service. The vigor with which Grant played was beyond anything that he has heretofore shown. His service was very severe, and his smashing at the net was of the whirlwind order. On several occasions, when he smashed the ball to the feet of Little with a terrific overhead stroke of his racquet, the ex-Princeton man stood still from sheer amazement, for there was no chance of stopping or returning the ball.

The cousin of the President, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., met defeat in the semi-final round of the singles, although he played a plucky uphill game. He was beaten by C. C. Kelly of the West Side Tennis Club. Grant and Kelly will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the final and championship match of the singles. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—C. C. Kelly, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., 9—7, 3—6, 6—4; Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. Raymond, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, by default.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Final and Championship Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University, defeated Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, Crescent Athletic Club, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

MOTOR BOAT RACE ENTRIES.

Extension of Time Granted for Harmsworth Cup Contest.

An extension of time for receiving entries for the big motor boat race for the Harmsworth Cup was announced yesterday by the Motor Boat Committee of the Automobile Club of America. The members of the committee are Peter Cooper Hewitt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and John Jacob Astor. This announcement was made upon receipt of news that such an extension had been authorized by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. Entries may now be received by the latter club up to June 30. The contest is the British international cup race for motor boats, and was first held last year off Queenstown, when an English boat won.

The Motor Boat Committee of the Automobile Club of America will receive entries up to June 1, because, if deemed desirable, eliminating trials will be held, and the boats entered must be prepared to compete immediately after June 1. If these trials are held it will take a few days to judge of the proper boats to enter through the club, and the names will then be sent to England. Only three boats can enter for these races from each country, and the conditions in this respect are somewhat similar to those of the Gordon Bennett automobile race.

One entry has already been received from this country, the entry of Smith & Mabley. The boat is now being built in this city. The competing boats must be made in every detail in the country which they represent. Their maximum length is forty feet.

The race will take place in the Solent on July 30 next.

Horses Out of the Suburban.

John W. Schorr has declared injunction out of the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run at Sheepshead Bay June 16, thus confirming the report that he would keep his string in the West until well on in the season. L. V. Bell has declared River Pirate. Other declarations are F. R. Docter's Stamping Ground, which was a sufferer from a severe attack of illness just after the close of last year's metropolitan racing season; J. E. Madden's Adbell—his good colt Aristocracy died shortly after nomination to the event; H. M. Potter's Damon, J. A. Drake's Ort Wells, and P. H. McCarren's Prince Kis.

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Barbarossa. Ap. 7, 10 AM	P. Alice. May 10, 1 PM		

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Hohenz'n. Mar. 19, 11 AM	Hohenz'n. Apr. 16, 11 AM		
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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

Phila...Feb. 27, 9:30 AM	N. York. Mar. 12, 9:30 AM		
St. Louis. Mar. 5, 9:30 AM	St. Paul. Mar. 19, 9:30 AM		

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland. Feb. 27, 10:30 AM	Vader'd. Mar. 12, 10:30 AM		
Finland. Mr. 5, 10:30 AM	Kroon'd. Mar. 19, 10:30 AM		

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric...Feb. 24, 11 AM	Celtic...Mar. 16, 4 PM		
Majestic. Mar. 2, 10 AM	Cedric...Mar. 23, 9 AM		
Oceanic...Mar. 9, Noon	Majestic. Mar. 30, 10 AM		

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.

Citta di Milano.....Mar. 1

Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

Alliance, Mar. 1, 1 PM | Yucatan, Mar. 8, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:50 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M. 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—x4.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (8:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†x4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—x4:25, *8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||†1:30, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg; N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Gen. Pass'r Agt. C. M. BURT, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55 P. M.	* 1:00 P. M. Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:25 P. M.	* 3:40 P. M. Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55 P. M.	* 5:00 P. M. Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55 P. M.	* 7:00 P. M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

UPHOLDS THE TEA ACT.

Supreme Court Says Congress's Power Over Foreign Commerce Is Absolute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Justice White of the United States Supreme Court to-day delivered the opinion of that court in the case of W. J. Butterfield vs. Collector Stranahan of New York, involving the constitutionality of the act of Congress regulating the importation of tea. The decision was favorable to the Collector and upheld the law.

It was an action for damages against the Collector for refusing to accept tea below the standard fixed by the law, and not on account of any adulteration of the tea or its unwholesomeness. The claim was set up that Congress had no right to exclude tea on this account. Justice White held that Congress had ample authority to make regulations governing all questions affecting imports.

"Whatever," he said, "may have been or may be the difference of opinion as to the nature of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the power of Congress as to foreign commerce is paramount and absolute, and there is no power in the courts to restrain or interfere in the discretion of Congress in the exercise of the authority delegated to it by the Constitution on that subject."

WOOLEN HOUSE FAILS.

Demands by Mills Without Notice Said to be the Reason.

Charles H. Hamilton, doing business as Charles H. Hamilton & Co., manufacturers' agent in woolens and dress goods at 74 and 76 Leonard Street, made an assignment yesterday to Harry S. Hicks. The business was started in 1897, and represented some Western mills. John A. Hamilton was a partner for two years up to Jan. 19, 1904, when the dissolution of the firm was advertised.

Charles H. Hamilton was not at his place of business yesterday. His brother said that the assignment was caused by the mills which had made demands without giving any notice or a chance to turn around. "Just like dropping a load of bricks upon you without calling to you to look out." The brother could give no figures as to assets or liabilities, as the assignment was a surprise to him and he had only learned of it a few minutes before the reporter called. Mr. Hamilton had no rating at Bradstreet's.

McVICKAR-EMPIRE MERGER.

Consolidation of Banking and Realty Concerns Ratified.

Meetings of the stockholders of the Empire State Trust Company and of the McVickar Realty Trust Company were held yesterday and the plan to consolidate the two companies duly ratified. Details regarding the terms of the merger show that the book value of the Empire State stock was placed at 197 and that of the McVickar Realty stock at 188.

The stockholders of the Empire State Trust Company will get $27 in cash and $20 in three and six month certificates for each share, and the shareholders of the McVickar Realty Trust Company will get $20 in cash and $18 in certificates. That the McVickar stockholders get more of the new stock is due to the fact that the profits made on the real estate business of the McVickar Company were greater than those made on the banking business of the Empire State Trust Company.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,749,152 compared with $11,132,102 in the preceding week and $11,238,951 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $31,339,545, against $30,760,203 in the corresponding period last year.

Kroehl Settlement Confirmed.

George F. and Percival Kroehl, who did business under the style of Henry Kroehl, importers of bristles at 220 Pearl Street, had their composition with their creditors confirmed yesterday by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. They settle at 85 cents on the dollar, of which 30 cents is cash and the balance in notes—10 cents in six months, 25 cents in twelve months, and 20 cents in eighteen months. Their liabilities were $179,679 and assets $232,346. George F. Kroehl was President of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, which failed a year ago.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The annual sale of unclaimed and abandoned goods will be held at the Appraiser's Stores this morning. There will be offered 1,046 lots.

***

It was announced in the fruit trade yesterday that the Willamette Valley Prune Association is about to adopt the policy of selling direct to the retail trade instead of through jobbers, as has been its custom.

***

Mercerized worsteds, the production of the Riverside Mill, it was announced yesterday, have been sold up and withdrawn by the American Woolen Company.

***

Alms & Doepke, the Cincinnati dry goods house, will move by May 1 their New York office from 34 Worth Street to the new building at Broadway and Leonard Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Henry Bash, dealer in men's furnishings and millinery at 1,208 Third Avenue, whose liabilities were $2,235; Israel Siegel, agent of 88 East Broadway, liabilities $1,807, and William A. Luhring of 1,072 Elsmere Place, formerly of Graham & Luhring, liquor dealers, liabilities $5,924.

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Incorporated today:

Jacob Doll & Son, New York, (pianos;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Jacob Doll, Otto Doll, and George Doll, New York.

National Commercial Company, Buffalo, (fish;) capital, $400,000. Directors—N. S. Hallet, F. T. Donald, and E. B. Collister, Buffalo.

North Alaska Steamship Company, New York, (to operate between Seattle, Nome, and New York;) capital, $300,000. Directors—W. H. Rowe, C. B. Smith, and J. B. Leak, New York.

The Jordan Automatic Signal Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—W. H. Jordan, C. C. Jordan, and J. F. Jordan, New York.

Eastern Litho Printing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Lebolt, L. W. Marks, and J. S. Bernstein, New York.

M. M. Fenner Company, Fredonia, (medicines;) capital, $100,000. Directors—M. M. Fenner, Sr., H. M. Clark, and F. B. Fenner, Fredonia.

Fourteenth Street Arcade, (inc.,) New York, (fabrics;) capital, $50,000. Directors—B. S. Heller, M. L. Cohn, and Leo Levy, New York.

Peltin Brothers & Gerstenfeld Company, New York, (furs and millinery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—George Ricard, Regina Peltin, and Moses Feltenstein, New York.

C. H. Clark Company, White Plains, (building materials;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. H. Clark, Charles Barnerman, and C. A. Hoffman, White Plains.

Friedberger, Segree & Co., incorporated, New York, (jewelry;) capital, $10,000. Directors—L. S. Friedberger, Henry Demiany, and L. I. Segree, New York.

Chautauqua Construction Company, Jamestown; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. B. Broadhead, A. N. Broadhead, and W. R. Reynolds, Jamestown.

The F. M. Webster Company, New York, (men's furnishings;) capital, $2,000. Directors—C. W. Clark, F. M. Webster, and J. D. Goodhart, New York.

Wolfensohn Brothers Company, New York, (picture frames;) capital, $4,000. Directors—Morris Wolfensohn, Nathan Wolfensohn, and Haskel Wolfensohn, New York.

Ardsley Knitting Mills, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Holler, David Pfeiffer, and C. J. Folts, New York.

SILK AND METAL VELOUR DUTY.

General Appraiser Howell Rules It to be 50 Per Cent.

United States General Appraiser Howell sustained a protest yesterday by W. & J. Sloane of New York against the assessment of $1.60 a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem as silk pile fabrics on certain upholstery fabrics known as silk and metal velours.

The goods are woven fabrics consisting of a silk and metal ground, with raised figures of plush. The importers' claim was that they were dutiable as manufactures of silk at 50 per cent.

WANTS DIAMONDS OR MONEY.

Attachment Granted Against Carlos V. Landy of Pernambuco, Brazil.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $5,183 against Carlos V. Landy of Pernambuco, Brazil, in favor of Charles ●. Riehl, on a guarantee made by Mr. Landy on Aug. 5, 1903, for the payment of $5,000 by Adolph Becker of Jersey City. It was served on Eggers & Heinlein of 96 Wall Street, to attach Mr. Landy's equity in a large amount of rough diamonds.

Mr. Riehl stated that on Jan. 31, 1903, he let Mr. Becker, who was going to Brazil, have $5,000 to buy rough diamonds, to be forwarded to Mr. Riehl, but Mr. Becker did not buy any diamonds for him and did not return the money. As collateral security for the $5,000 Mr. Becker gave Mr. Riehl a secon mortgage on property at 140 Cator Avenue, Jersey City.

Annual Meeting of Insurance Clerks.

Members of the Insurance Society of New York, clerks of various fire insurance companies, held their annual meeting last night at 73 William Street. President Henry H. Hall of the National Board of Fire Underwriters announced that a plan was on foot to furnish technical education to junior clerks. An entertainment followed the meeting. The following officers were elected: President—E. U. Crosby; Vice Presidents—W. N. Kremer, C. F. Shalcross, C. C. Wayland, and F. H. Douglass; Treasurer—John W. Nichols; Secretary—Robert P. Barbour.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—J. B. Clark of Wellsville, Superintendent of a brick-making plant, to-day filed a bankruptcy petition here. He gives liabilities as $49,584.25, assets nothing. He has a number of Eastern creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILIP COHN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Philip Cohn, manufacturer of cloaks at 4 and 6 West Third Street, show liabilities $16,935, and nominal assets $1,931, consisting of accounts $1,281, and a claim in litigation $650.

WAGER & BLUMENFELD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Wager & Blumenfeld, manufacturers of cloaks at 21 and 23 West Fourth Street, show liabilities $5,138 and nominal assets $2,267, consisting of stock $500, fixtures $100, and accounts $1,667.

HENRY WOLF SIEGEL.—Henry Wolf Siegel, traveling salesman, of 311 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,134, contracted in 1902, and no assets. Among the creditors are Denzer & Nathan, $670; L. Spiegelberg & Sons, $300, and Henry Newman & Co., $250.

JOSEPH C. HESSE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed James B. Ludlow receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Joseph C. Hesse, builder, of 63 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on the application of Simons & Moersfelder, creditors, who stated that they believe the transfer of the propefty 63 West One Hundred and Seventh Street on Feb. 6 to Fannie Spring was to enable Mr. Hesse to transfer the property to an intending purchaser free from the claims of any creditors who did not file liens prior to Feb. 6, so that he could receive the entire proceeds of the sale over and above the liens.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, manufacturers of patent medicines at Rondout, N. Y., by the following creditors: Jay E. Klock, $205; Mathew Larkin, Jr., $225, and the New York Press Company, $256. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Feb. 20 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert Wilkinson receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $10,000, with liabilities of over $20,000. The business was started many years ago, and was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital stock of $150,000.

HENRY R. WILKENING.—Henry R. Wilkening, residing at 316 West Ninety-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $30,219 and no assets. Most of the liabilities were contracted in 1903 and are for a variety of things. He owes $55 for dues to the Rockaway Hunting Club, $810 to eight doctors for medical attendance, $56 to a trained nurse, $174 to three dentists, $58 for shoes, $201 for shirts, $74 for hats, $53 for photographs, $187 tailor's bill, $345 dressmaker's bill, $388 for house furnishings, $358 for carpets, $51 for flowers, $297 for livery and cabs to five concerns, $284 for telephone, $150 for hotel bill in London, and $1,340 for stock. Among the creditors are Edward Rimo, $11,097, balance of account; E. Y. Roche, $3,397, balance of account; Charles H. Dale, $2,000, money loaned; Charles A. Strangmann of Buffalo, $1,200, money loaned; Cora Carrington, $1,800, money loaned; Feetxine Wilkening of Washington, $1,500, money loaned, and Evelyn Fitz-Gerald, $1,340, stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPELMAN, Ike, and Aaron Silverstein—State Bank, costs 79
ABRAMS, Morris—A. Kisseistein $155
BRYANT, James C.—M. C. Perkins 125
BALKIN, Charles—S. Solomon 258
BURWELL, John H.—R. Milbank 100
BRANTINGHAM, Guy L.—E. B. Frost and another 83
BARTLETT, John L.—P. J. Hunt 78
BLOG, Louis—A. Goldberg, costs 32
BURR, Stephen—W. J. Turney 15
BURKE, John P.—M. A. Keating, administrator 143
BURKE, John ●—Edward F. Keating Company 102
BENNER, Charles H.—J. D. Quackenbos.. 90
COLE, Edwin S.—Stanley & Patterson 115
COCHENOUR, William—J. Wanamaker 116
CALIFANO, Ernest E. and Anna—M. Delzio and another 1,158
COLLINS, John—A. Dryfoos and another.. 376
CLODIUS, August—E. M. James 471
DO LOM, Kui—C. Len 917
DEWEY, William C.—H. Kertscher and another 3,819
HOSCHKE, Margaret—J. Wanamaker 37
HABACK, Frank T.—J. Wanamaker 86
HEINRICHS, George—C. W. Martin and another 58
HASTINGS, Donald M.—M. J. Marshall 189
HERBOLD, Dora — Mussgiller-Mangels Company 90
HUNT, Charles F., Ellen J. Potts, Augustus Hurd, and Minnie C. Phillips—J. Ligouri and another 503
HOWARD, Robert S.—Bank of the Metropolis, costs 113
L. FAJANS ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION Company—J. Wanamaker 99
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY—W. James.. 881
THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY—H. M. Demorest 257
THE BECKMAN COMPANY—S. Rawitzer and another 1,792
NATIONAL DISTILLERY COMPANY—M. Oberfelder 2,421
ISRAEL, Elias—M. Borcks 424
ILES, Joseph D.—H. I. Bremner 1,754
JACOBS, Isaac M.—Adams Dry Goods Company 381
KENEALY, Ahmed J.—S. G. Thomas and another 164
KESSLER, Conrad—A. Dryfoos and another 341
KORNER, Edward H.—L. Kaufman..... 75
LINEHAN, John L.—J. Wanamaker..... 58
LAHN, Alice H.—I. Stern and another..... 224
LANGLEY, John—A. P. Sidulsky..... 189
MEEK, James A.—J. Luhrs..... 295
MARX, Charles—O. Freyberg..... 43
MAYO, George F.—L. R. Orteca..... 2,235
MOSSLER, Louis—Borough Bank of Brooklyn 373
McELWEE, Alexander—J. Wanamaker.... 95
McQUIRE, Mary—M. A. McCabe..... 71
McCORMICK, Francis—G. H. O'Donnell.. 305
McCOUN, Henry T.—Coets Manufacturing Company 88
PHILLIPEAN, William G. M.—J. Wanamaker 82
PRICHARD, Nathaniel—N. Van der Borgh and another 286
ROWLANDS, William R.—J. Wanamaker, possession of property or..... 71
RICCI, Guglielmo—H. W. Esb..... 24
RHATIGAN, John—M. Ratkowsky..... 46
SACHTER, Henry G.—B. Etchells..... 65
SHANLEY, Cecelia, and James—G. Milite. 66
STEWART, John—H. Russell and another, costs 263
SPINK, Winfred H.—S. M. Pollock and another 170
SEGALL, Hyman — Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company 126
SONEAMI, Albert R., and Allen A.—S. J. Tellery and another..... 672
SETTLE, Samuel—D. Levinsky..... 356
SMITH, Charles E. W.—C. R. Ross..... 40
SMITH, Frank S.—A. M. Lord..... 1,557
SMITH, Frank S.—A. Lomard, costs..... 108
THEOBALD, Zoe—C. Smith and another, costs 78
TRAUB, Maurice D.—J. M. Ludden..... 21
TELLER, John W.—Massens Banking Company 355
ULLMAN, Adolph, and Samuel and Pauline Klee—Phillips and another..... 416
VAN KEUREN, Jacob—Armour & Co.... 187
VANDER VEER, Frank F.—J. D. Quackenbos 183
VOSS, George A.—J. Wanamaker..... 27
WELLAGE, Albert L.—W. Markle..... 124
WELLAGE, Albert L.—L. R. Ripley..... 370
WRIGHT, Edna J.—J. Wanamaker..... 297
WYATT-HANNATH, William A.—J. Wanamaker 163
WEIR, Robert F.—T. Sturgis and another 1,583
WEINLAND, Hattie—H. Doscher, costs. 24
WAGNER, Otto—H. Einhorn, costs..... 69

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BAUMEISTER, Hattie — B. Kochman, Jan. 20, 1904 ..... $1,310
BORDEN CONDENSED MILK COMPany—B. Cunningham, Jan. 28, 1904.... 1,904
CANAVAN, David P., John F., and Maurice—J. McCabe, by guardian, Jan. 22, 1904 1,167
DLAUHY, Charles—F. Meff, July 28, 1898 547
LAUE, Henry, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Comm., Oct. 23, 1903..... 1,876
McQUAID, Mary T.—M. C. Mulvany, administratrix, Feb. 11, 1903..... 1,353
McQUAID, Mary T. and George E.—M. C. Mulvany, administratrix, Feb. 6, 1904.. 179
SCHATTMANN, Jacob, Charles O. Tobias, and Hyman Schattmann — American Credit Indemnity Company, Nov. 2, 1903 426
SHIPWAY, John H., Robert H., Reid, Charles M. Shipway, and Peter J. Conlan—J. Cullen and another, June 18, 1902 314
THE AHRENS & OTT MANUFACTURing Company—O. H. Droege, Nov. 28, 1902 2,529
THE AHRENS & OTT MANUFACTURing Company—O. H. Droege, Feb. 8, 1904 2,564

Judgments Canceled.

BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—A. E. Pierce, April 18, 1898..... $150
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—H. Klingenstein and another, July 18, 1898..... 816
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—F. B. Wendt and another, June 8, 1898..... 1,023
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—H. Boesmeck and another, May 23, 1898..... 975
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—J. Kahn and another, May 23, 1898..... 557
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—E. P. Hatch, May 23, 1898..... 398
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—W. E. Harde and another, May 23, 1898..... 182
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—H. Hyman, May 23, 1898..... 220
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—H. B. Claflin Company, April 26, 1898..... 382
BLUMENKROHN, Adolph—A. Reuman, April 27, 1898 705
THE STANDARD MALT AND HOP Brewing Company—C. Martin, Oct. 12, 1903 5,139

Judgments Vacated.

KOPPLE, Louis—First National Bank, Jan. 14, 1904 ..... $25
McQUAID, Mary T.—M. C. Mulvany and another, Dec. 17, 1902..... 1,209

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Duris del Castillo, Colombia; J. Fritz, Bethlehem, Penn.; A. G. Yates, Rochester; W. T. Camp, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—E. A. Weichert, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—A. S. Birkbaum, United States Navy.

GRAND—Lieutenant Commander G. H. Peters, United States Navy; Lieutenant Commander J. H. Shipley, United States Navy; Paymaster G. W. Simpson, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—T. N. Browne, United States Vice Consul at Lyons, France.

FIFTH AVENUE—Count Belth, Hamburg.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Carpenter, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; Lee Stewart, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rothschild, A., Chicago, Ill.; J. Meyer, general merchandise; Grand Hotel.
Hunter, Walton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Sommerville, produce; St. Denis Hotel.
Morning Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; H. Cook, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Joslyn Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; H. M. Scott, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Slaner & Flaxman, Hobart, Okla.; P. Slaner, dry goods and clothing; The Hollander, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Clemmons & Schaefer, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Tillie Clemmons, millinery; The Judson.
Hunt, Miss N., Dallas, Tex.; millinery; The Judson.
Weis, M. E. A. B., Dallas, Tex.; Miss M. Elizabeth Weis, millinery, cloaks, and suits; The Judson.
Murphy Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Tex.; Z. S. Murphy, department store; 260 West Broadway.
Tidwell, Mrs. R., Ennis, Texas, modiste; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rogers & Son, Bear, Ark.; S. C. Rogers, general merchandise; William Rogers, general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.
Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Simon Loeb, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Frank, Robert E., Company, Peoria, Ill.; Robert E. Frank, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Evansteeh, H., Cincinnati, Ohio, art goods; Wellington Hotel.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Albert I. Younker, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pogue, H. & S., The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Josie Carey, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.
Browning, King & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Clayton A. Turner, clothing and furnishings; Hotel Grenoble.
Kaufmann-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. E. Robbins, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Gottschalk, H., Chester, Penn.; J. Gottschalk, millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Phillips, N. E., Trenton, Mo.; A. Waldron, millinery; M. E. Quickell, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Sullen & Drew, Fargo, N. D.; E. A. Mitchell, millinery; Hotel Grenoble.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Cozal, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Emma Keem, dry goods; Wellington Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. Biggs, dry goods; Mamie McNamara, dry goods; Hotel Albert; Pamela Arens, dry goods; Tillie Felber, dry goods; M. T. McIntyre, dry goods; Margaret M. Loomis, dry goods; Hotel Kensington; E. F. Beach, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.
Tobin, M., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Koop, H. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Koop and wife, cloaks and suits; Hotel Earlington.
Klein, Leo, Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.
Hesse, E., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss K. Hoffman, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Case, Gearville & Eron Company, Butte, Mont.; A. K. Eron, dry goods; Catharine Eron, dry goods; Hotel Phoenix.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. O. Niamonger, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Browning, King & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles W. Yale, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Spring, Steiner & Spring, Chicago, Ill.; S. Steiner, woolens; Hotel Rossmore.
Rosenberg, I., Chicago, Ill.; J. Austin, gentlemen's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Famous, The, Stores Company, Durango, Col.; H. Rachofsky, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Steiner, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. G. Bolton, fur coats; Hestper Hotel.
Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. B. Wintersmith, clothing and fur goods; Grand Hotel.
Hennessey, Robinson & Co., Evansville, Ind.; R. C. Smith, dry goods; Hotel York.
Friend, H., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks; Miss Bertha Friend, cloaks; Wellington Hotel.
Washington Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Friend, cloaks; Wellington Hotel.
Kingiet, Mrs. Ella K., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; 1 West One Hundred and First Street.
Center & Co., Danville, Ky.; William S. Smith, fur goods and cloaks; St. George Hotel.
Schipper & Bloch, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Schwentzer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. J. Day, housefurnishings; Herald Square Hotel.
Block, C., Evanston, Ill.; millinery; 319 East Seventy-ninth Street.
Barth, J. & V., Columbia, Mo.; H. N. Prentis, Jr., men's furnishings; 453 Jefferson Avenue.
Scott, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; 1,773 Clark Avenue.
Brook, Jones & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Helps, spool cotton; Grand Union Hotel.
Norton, John E., Chicago, Ill.; banker; Astor House.
La Salle, Sol A., Toledo, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Goetz, F., Milwaukee, Wis.; notions; Belvidere Hotel.
Silberberg, Atha & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Guggenheim, laces, ribbons, neckwear, and veilings, notions and jewelry; 458 Broadway.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Sellers, upholstery goods; L. L. Mayer, domestics and linens; 4 Washington Place.
Likes, Berwanger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. M. Likes, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Campbell, Jr., laces, notions, hosiery, and gloves, 57 White Street.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Fellerman, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, furnishing goods; J. C. Fissell, millinery and ribbons, 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. C. Brown, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; J. E. Bresse, laces, 57 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley, notions and jewelry; A. Mitchell, domestics, 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Blake, dry goods, 57 White Street.
Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, prints, and silks; C. H. Krakow, silks; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., domestics, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods, 585 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Wilcox, millinery; Miss Clifford, millinery; Mrs. Silcott, ladies' wear; Mrs. H. Walsh, infants' wear; Miss E. Walsh, waists; Murray Hill Hotel.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; L. Hirsch, carpets, cloaks, and suits; 37 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.
Bry Brothers' Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.
Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Prytherich, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, house furnishing goods; Miss Haddon, underwear; 45 Lispenard Street.
Meinhard, Schone & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. S. Meinhard, clothing and furnishing goods; 1040 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss McCarthy, hosiery; Hotel Navarre; 260 West Broadway.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and gloves and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, Waists, and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Hotel York.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 55 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and gloves and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
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Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; H. J. Barnes, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Watt, Bettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Buntting, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel York.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, notions, and trimmings; L. L. Seligman, shoes and rubbers; Hotel Marlborough.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Partridge & Blockwell, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Hockenjos, domestics and linens, hosiery, and underwear; M. Feaheney, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; T. B. Burnett, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Everett House.
Gross, A. & M., Troy, N. Y.; W. Gross, clothing; Hoffman House.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Fuchs, A. H., Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Fuchs, millinery; Hoffman House.
Great Department Store Co-operative Association of America, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; E. Douglass, laces and trimmings; Everett House.
Nathan, M., & Bro., Johnstown, N. Y.; M. Nathan, clothing; Hoffman House.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Suizbacher, I., Steubenville, Ohio; notions; Hoffman House.
Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, domestics and satins; Hoffman House.
Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brian, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, clothing; Max Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.
Feliman, L., New Orleans, La., domestics, dress goods, and silks; 55 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Beall-Livingstone Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. J. Freidenberg, notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Gerber, J. Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. B. Schloss, notions; 465 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Danenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; G. S. Jones, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Moe, furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Denis Hotel.
Frankenberger, P., Charleston, West Va.; H. Kleeman, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Halle Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. G. Moore, hosiery and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.
Kilpatrick, T., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Corvell, dress goods, silks, and linings; 258 Church Street; Gregorian Hotel.
Solomon, K. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Harris, ladies' and infants' wear; 13 Astor Place; Westminster Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Kerr, upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Miss H. Ridgway, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Spatz, infants' wear; Miss B. Solomon, dry goods; 686 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Brown, E. S., Company, Fall River, Mass.; C. McFarland, carpets; C. O. Moss, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lu Schmutz, domestics, furnishing goods, leather goods, &c., 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; Miss Bronson, waists, 530 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Reardon, corsets, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldsmith's, J., Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Ottenheimer, lawns; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; F. O. Rogers, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. L. Kelly, corsets; W. Rutledge, hosiery and knit underwear; 621 Broadway.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. K. Rice, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. D. Stouffer, books; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cadillac.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Murphy, trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Cromer, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co.; C. Pfeiffer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hunter, A. S., & Co., Canada "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 1; Sydney, Feb. 2; Auckland, Feb. 5, and Honolulu, Feb. 16 reached San Francisco Feb. 22. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 24.

Arapahoe, Charleston, Feb. 22.
Armenian, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 5.
Carpathia, Naples, Feb. 16.
City of Macon, Savannah, Feb. 22.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Barbados, Feb. 17.
El Alba, Galveston, Feb. 18.
El Norte, Galveston, Feb. 10.
Elswick Grange, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Gerty, Gibraltar, Jan. 22.
Grangense, Barbados, Feb. 9.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 23.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Moltke, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
Numidian, Glasgow, Feb. 12.
Powhatan, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Prinzess Irene, Genoa, Feb. 11.
Roma, Naples, Feb. 14.
Sicilan, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
United States, Christiansand, Feb. 13.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

ROOT ON EASEMENTS.

Mr. ELIHU ROOT's rhetoric runs away with his law. He is much too well versed in international and municipal law not to know perfectly well that the discourse which he pronounced in Chicago on Monday would not have been listened to with patience by the Judges of the Supreme Court, nor would he have been so reckless of his professional reputation as to make so unlawyerlike an argument before that tribunal. As a campaign speech in defense of the policy of his late chief his Chicago address is skillful, and we doubt not will be very effective. There is nobody in the country who could make a better one. But his entire argument rests upon a phantasy tricked out with law terms forced out of their accepted meaning.

It is all very smooth and fine sounding, Mr. ROOT's talk about the world's easement of passage across the Isthmus. No doubt thousands of persons to whose "troubled spirits" he appointed himself special purveyor of balm and solace will believe firmly that they have finally got from this distinguished jurisconsult an authoritative declaration of the law. In sober truth there is no law about it. He admits that the nations of the world have no easement of necessity across the Isthmus when he declares that if the State of Panama had been part of a powerful nation we should not have interfered in its affairs. But if any natural and necessary privilege of transit enjoyed by the commercial nations across the Isthmus had ripened into an easement, it would be as certainly recognized against a strong as against a weak possessor of the territory. If, on the other hand, the easement was merely of convenience, we must inquire what grant or instrument created it. Mr. ROOT very adroitly leaves upon the minds of those who accept his doctrines the impression that it was created by the treaty of 1846. But the right there conferred is not at all the right to build the canal; it is only "the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed," which are declared to be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States upon the same terms as those enjoyed by the Government and citizens of New Granada, afterward called Colombia. Anybody can see that the treaty did not give us the right to build the canal, for had that been the case the right conferred upon Lieut. WYSE which DE LESSEPS vainly sought to exercise would have been in conflict with our right.

Mr. ROOT asks the country to believe that "one effect of the treaty of 1846 was that foreign Powers were to be excluded from the opportunity to construct the canal themselves," and it followed that if private enterprise should fail to build it "the United States assumed the obligation to build it herself." No such exclusions or obligations are in the treaty or can be read into it. If the Government of France or of Germany had sought from Colombia a concession to build the canal we should have interposed an objection, but not at all on the ground of prior and exclusive treaty right. The Monroe Doctrine or any doctrine we chose to set up concerning our peace, safety, and interest would have been a sounder justification than the exhibition of a treaty which says nothing whatever about the right to build a canal.

Mr. ROOT is perfectly right in saying that sovereignty is often qualified. New Granada qualified and diminished her sovereignty over the Isthmus when she granted to us the right to protect the neutrality of transit. Colombia and the United States relinquished sovereign rights when in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty they mutually agreed that neither Power should ever seek to obtain exclusive control over an Isthmian canal, or assume or exercise dominion over any part of Central America. But Mr. ROOT argues himself into the manifestly impossible position of insisting that the sovereignty of Colombia was impaired to an extent which forced her to accept, ratify, and observe any kind of canal treaty we might choose to force upon her. Her rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty, he says, was "practically a veto of the canal." Therefore we were justified in exercising our rights under the mythical "easement," or, as it is sometimes with equal absurdity described, the right of international eminent domain. If that is sound law, then the famished man who thinks the baker puts too high a price upon his loaf has the right to seize it and enjoy the easement which his hunger confers. Minister BEAUPRE's correspondence shows that the treaty was wholly unacceptable to the Colombians. Nobody favored it, and such support as it secured was due to the pressure openly applied from Washington. The delay was vexatious, the behavior of the Colombians was unreasonable. But it is sheer impudence to say that they had not a sovereign's right to reject an unsatisfactory treaty; and the assertion that their desire to get more than $10,000,000 for the rights conveyed was a refusal to let the canal be built is preposterous. Mr. ROOT says it would have been a "shameful thing" for the Government of the United States to return the people of Panama to "servitude." The question of returning them to servitude was in no wise involved. We had merely to keep our hands off, as the treaty on any rational interpretation required us to do. Then if Colombia had put down the insurrection the responsibility would not have been ours. By interfering with armed force we did make ourselves responsible for severing Panama from Colombia.

The treaty has now been ratified, and by the vote of 66 to 14 recorded in the Senate yesterday the legislative branch of our treatymaking power sanctions and approves the acts of the Administration. The country is now fully committed. Future argument about the transaction must relate to its morality and legality, not to its validity. The Democratic Senators who voted for the treaty have destroyed an issue of which their party might have made an effective use in the campaign.

A SERIOUS MENACE.

It is not surprising that the business associations of the city are protesting against the action of the Civil Service Commission in practically turning over to the spoilsmen the fifty-five Deputy Tax Commissioners. It is a very bad step. It still requires the approval of the Mayor, who should stop it. If he fail to do so, it should be stopped by the State Commission.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners are the officials who determine the value of real estate in the city for purposes of taxation. Their valuations may be changed by the Tax Commissioners, but no valuations can be made save by them. Their independence, integrity, sound judgment, and experience are the sole guarantees the citizen has that his property shall be assessed fairly and bear only its just proportion of the expenses of the city and State. Under the rules as they now are, these officials are appointed after a competitive examination and probation, and can be dismissed only for cause placed on record. In case of vacancies their places are filled, also on competition, from the clerks assigned to them, who have all had from one to five years' training in intimate association with the Deputy Commissioners. These clerks have secured their appointments in the same manner as the Deputy Commissioners. The result is that the present force is acknowledged by all who are familiar with it to be the best the city ever has had. We may add that more than nine-tenths of the Commissioners and their clerks were supporters of Mr. MCCLELLAN in the last campaign, though they had held office and many of them had been appointed under Mr. LOW, which shows that the present system of appointment has been unbiased by party considerations.

The Civil Service Commission has amended the rules by taking the Deputy Commissioners out of the competitive class, which renders their removal far easier and permits the appointment of their successors practically at discretion. There can be but one purpose in this. It is to give patronage to the politicians and to turn the work of assessment over to men whom the politicians can influence. That would be one of the richest and one of the most dangerous gifts that could be made to Tammany. The owner of every piece of property in the city would be exposed to immediate pressure. The Deputy Tax Commissioners, who are in effect the assessors, would be at the mercy of the district leaders. They would have no protection, no security in their places. Supposing that honest men were selected, which would by no means be certain, it would be almost impossible for them to preserve their independence and impartiality. The change is clearly one in the interest of the worst element in Tammany and against the interest of the property owners. We do not think that Mayor MCCLELLAN can be induced to sanction it, so plainly is it against the emphatic professions he has made. If he should approve it, it should be rejected by the State Commission, and will be unless there is, as is alleged, a "deal" between the two machines.

MR. HAY'S SUCCESS.

It should be gratifying to all mankind that the attempt of the State Department of the United States to limit the conflict between Russia and Japan to those Powers, and to limit it also to the territory in dispute between them, should have been so completely successful. The announcement which the department was able to make last Saturday, giving the actual answers of the combatants to the proposal, proves this to have been the case. These answers show on neither side any reservation, nor any but the natural and proper desire on the part of each to make sure that the other shall derive no military advantage from it. Japan agrees, with the proviso that Russia shall not only formally agree, but shall in good faith carry out her agreement. Russia agrees, with the same proviso, and with the additional provisos that Manchuria shall be understood to be excepted, and that China shall herself strictly observe the neutrality which it was the object of Secretary HAY to guarantee.

None of these conditions is in any way unreasonable nor in any way injurious to the purpose of the United States in maintaining so much as now exists of the integrity of China, and in providing for the "open door" within that domain. Nor can the action of the United States be considered as at all superfluous. There was very great danger that either combatant might, at some stage of the hostilities, see and seize some temporary military advantage by the occupation for use against the other of some part of the territory of helpless China. Experience proves that from such a foothold, once gained, it is very difficult to dislodge the intruder. Suppose, what is not at all insupposable, that peace should be made on the basis of the "uti possidetis." The land-grabbing power would then be in a position to profit by its grab. By agreeing not to occupy any Chinese territory outside of Manchuria, each combatant has bound itself to seek no such advantage.

Baron VON STERNBURG, in praising this "strong and able stroke" of Secretary HAY, at Philadelphia on Monday, may have seemed to be praising his own Government to those who accept the frequent rumor that the circular note of the United States was originally suggested by Germany. That works no diminution in the credit due to Secretary HAY. Any proposal, even from an unexpected quarter, to promote the object for which he has been so steadfastly laboring for nearly four years, could not be unwelcome to him. Doubtless the concurrence in the proposal of Germany and the United States, two Powers which have by no means uniformly concurred in questions of the Far East, made it more acceptable to "the Chancelleries." And if Germany's concurrence denotes that German land-hunger in the Far East has been satiated by German experience of the possession of Kiao-Chau, all the better.

MR. HOAR COMES BACK.

It would be interesting to know, if it were possible, what value Senator HOAR attaches to his own opinions. It is only too plain that he cannot get other people to attach much value to them, for the simple reason that he so often destroys one with another, or follows the expression of an opinion by action utterly inconsistent.

When Mr. HOAR put in his resolution of inquiry as to the Panama business, every opponent of the course of the Administration in this matter recognized that the inquiry was distinctly "leading." It implied what the reply must be, and the implication was extremely severe upon the President. No one, unless it may have been Mr. HOAR himself, doubted that if he should afterward vote against the treaty which secured what had been wrongfully taken, his course would be amply justified by an honest and correct answer to his questions. That he was providing such justification for himself in advance was the general and inevitable inference.

But he has made up his mind to vote for the treaty, and his resolution, with his other previous utterances, becomes awkward for him. He now seeks justification, not for following the logical line of the inquiry, but for going contrary to it. Naturally he is embarrassed, and is driven to explain that he did not mean what he plainly said in the beginning. He had precisely the same experience in the treaty of Paris which closed the Spanish war. He had parted company with his party, and he found it necessary to his peace of mind to get back. He made all sorts of explanations in that case, as he is making them in the current case. He would better be frank as Benedick: "Shall quips and sentences and these paper bullets of the brain awe a man from the career of his humor? When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married."

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

We have already given our reasons for believing that resort to The Hague Tribunal, by the suitors whom it was meant to attract, would not be promoted by its decision in the Venezuela case. It may be added that such resort will especially not be encouraged by the extrajudicial remarks, the "obiter dicta" of the Russian member of the tribunal upon the pending war between his country and Japan.

It is almost proverbially in bad taste to "inject a stump speech into a decision." It is more than in bad taste, for it inspires a want of confidence in the judicial attitude of the orator, and inclines people to believe that his decision may have been inspired by other than judicial considerations, in this case by political. Japan is a signatory of The Hague convention as much as Russia, and is entitled to as much consideration at its hands. What would be thought of a Japanese member of The Hague Tribunal, if there happened to be one, who should make the case of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy vs. Venezuela the occasion of an attack upon Russia? That he was unfit for his judicial place, and not to be trusted in it, would be the general conclusion.

M. MURAVIEFF's extrajudicial remarks are no more becoming for being a muffled reflection of the official complaint of Japan, promulgated on the same day by the Russian Government. Japan attacked Russia, in Che-mul-pho and in Port Arthur, says the Russian note, before a formal declaration of war had been made. Russia was attacked, says the Russian Judge at The Hague, "from an unexpected quarter." And, in a case in which the merits of a dispute between three European Powers and an American Power were alone in question, he insists upon going into the merits of a dispute between a European Power and an Asiatic Power, the European Power being his own nation. "A just Providence," he added, "would decide between righteous claims," meaning those of Russia, and "mere frivolous pretensions," meaning those of Japan.

Now as to the Russian claim of a "treacherous" or "unexpected" attack by Japan, whether as made directly by the Russian Foreign Office or indirectly by Judge MURAVIEFF at The Hague, it is definitely and chronologically established that the first act of war by either party was the firing on the Japanese transports and their naval escort by the Russian gunboat Koriets on the evening of Feb. 8, some hours before the Japanese attack upon Port Arthur, which was at midnight of the same day, and which forms one of the Russian specifications, and at least a day before the Japanese demand for the departure from a neutral port of two Russian ships-of-war, one of them being the same which had, upon the Russian theory, "treacherously" or "unexpectedly" attacked the Japanese transports.

It is the consensus of civilized mankind that a Russian tribunal cannot be trusted to administer justice between man and man when any political consideration is involved. The behavior of M. MURAVIEFF indicates that this disability equally attaches to a Russian magistrate pretending to administer justice between nation and nation.

MUNICIPAL FENCE ADVERTISING.

Commissioner PALLAS must have reached the conclusion by this time that in leasing the fence around the Public Library for display advertising he made a mistake of vastly greater injury to his peace of mind and his reputation as a discreet public official than of pecuniary advantage to the city in revenue. That he has been ruffled and annoyed by the way in which the attack upon his official exercise of indiscretion was made and maintained is probably true; but he cannot very well afford to permit his pride to stand in the way of admitting his mistake and correcting it.

The incident is instructive and its influence will be for good in impressing city officials with a realizing sense of the fact that if they offend the public taste, even for the advantage of the City Treasury, they will be held accountable in very sharp and annoying public criticism. It will perhaps surprise Mr. PALLAS to know that some persons believe that his offense was not merely a violation of good taste, but "just plain, ordinary graft"; that the right to use the fence for advertising purposes was worth to the people who purchased it a great deal more than $1,500, and that questions are being asked as to where the difference went and who is the beneficiary. Nothing known to us gives warrant for such an accusation of official malfeasance, and we are not aware that those who think thus harshly of the action of Commissioner PALLAS have any facts on which to base their belief. But this view of the case is very freely expressed by correspondents who impeach the editorial intelligence in not having discovered the disagreeable truth of the whole unfortunate business. That anybody thinks so should make Commissioner PALLAS in haste to correct his error and extremely careful not to repeat it in future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As might have been expected, the posting by the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago of a notice to its employés that it would discharge any of them who married on a salary of less than $1,000 a year, except after making a full explanation to the bank officials and obtaining a special dispensation, has caused a lot of excited talk in that sensation-loving city. Most of the talk, of course, is composed of virtuous indignation, trimmed with beautiful sentimentalizing about love in a cheap flat or other Chicago substitute for a cottage, but at least some of the criticism of the bank's action is sensible enough. This part of the comment consists chiefly of assertions, founded on knowledge or experience, that young married couples can if they choose live comfortably on $200 or $300 a year less than $1,000, the figure occasionally being put as low as $500. JOHN FARSON, one of the richest men in Chicago and himself a banker, is quoted as saying that he married on $700 a year, managed to save $5 or $10 a month, and both he and his wife were "as happy as we've ever been since." Mrs. CHARLES HENROTIN declares that $500 is quite enough for a start, and adds: "In a large city it is employers urging young men and women not to marry until they have a specified income that is the basis of all of the immorality we hear of. Let them marry. It is the married man who is reliable, who is most ambitious, and gets on. Most of the bachelors stop at one point in their ambitions—the point of their own comfort." But this and much more like it has not changed the opinion of President HAMILL of the Corn Exchange Bank, and he sticks to his rule. "We do not consider it policy," he says, "to have a married man in our employ at a less salary. We would rather employ married men than single ones, for the married man does better work. A man who wants to get married on less than $1,000 a year does not know what is good for him, and if he does so without consulting us we will discharge him, of course. If he is getting $900 a year and tells us of his wishes we will raise his salary the necessary $100 a year, so he can marry, if we think much of him." The question is a difficult one, beyond doubt, but it is strictly personal as well as difficult, and for our part we do not see why a banker or anybody else should attempt to decide it for other people unless they ask his advice. If the banker has found by experience that married clerks who earn less than $1,000 a year are dangerous men to have in the vicinity of his vaults, he has, indeed, the best of rights to protect himself, but so far as we recall banks have very rarely been robbed by clerks of that grade. If his only care is for the marital happiness of his young employés, his rule strikes us as an unwarranted meddling with affairs the conduct of which has not been intrusted even to the best-intentioned of employers.

—Jokes about the inactivity of messenger boys lose a good deal of their point as one reflects upon the case of little FRANK DEPOLD, who, in the performance of his assigned tasks, traversed the streets of the Bronx on Monday till he dropped in his tracks of exhaustion, to be found there unconscious an hour or two later, when somebody with Samaritan instincts happened to come along. This boy, according to reports, is fourteen years old. He says that he walked sixty miles in carrying messages on Monday, and though this is regarded as probably an exaggeration, the doctor who examined him asserts confidently that the boy was completely worn out. Now it is to be assumed, with the foes of illegal child labor as numerous and energetic as they are in this State, and particularly as the Governor is thoroughly in sympathy with them, that the innumerable boys in the uniformed messenger service are for the most part employed in more or less strict accord with the law, but nobody who has paid any attention to these urchins can have failed to notice that a good many of them are curiously small in stature and curiously infantile in face for the age to which they are supposed to have attained. Certainly some of the boys are too young to do the amount and kind of work imposed upon them—too young, that is, to do it safely either for themselves or for the community. Their hours are long, their meals are irregular and of bad quality, and the moral influences to which they are subjected are much like their meals. The sort of knowledge and self-reliance they all acquire is not a valuable asset of childhood, and it really does seem that some of the attention bestowed by philanthropists and lawmakers upon the child workers in factories and shops might well be diverted to this steadily growing army of messenger boys. They are of enormous utility to the business world, but that and the world in general may be paying for them more than they are worth—as messengers.

—Particularly notable among the tales of disaster at sea that are coming in so rapidly just now is that of the schooner Willie L. Newton, not from the number of lives lost, but because one steamer lost two of her men in attempting to rescue the Newton's crew and then steamed away, leaving the schooner to her fate, while another steamer, coming up a few hours afterward, effected the rescue without much trouble. It was an accident in launching a boat that prevented the York Castle from performing the work done later by the Micmac, and the trouble cost the lives of the York Castle's mate and carpenter, who, with three others, volunteered to row through a fierce Winter storm to the helpless schooner. They were thrown into the water before getting clear of their own vessel, and two of the five were unable to reach the ropes hurriedly thrown to them. After that, the York Castle "stood by" for six hours, making no further efforts to get out a boat, and then, as the sea had not gone down at all, she proceeded on her course. The feelings of the men on the Newton must have been varied as they watched her out of sight. It was not their time for drowning, however, and after four hours they were picked up by the Micmac. Presumably the sea was smoother then, and anyway no boat was capsized in launching. As both the rescuer and the would-be rescuer are British, it can be assumed that intention and ability were about the same in each case, and the difference in result must be sought elsewhere. To the landsman, however, it does seem that the York Castle might have waited a little longer, or a good deal longer, for that matter, before leaving the schooner to what seemed certain death for her crew. Of course there was an explanation, but it is not an obvious one.

—A rather interesting form of mania is that of the last "crank" to visit the White House. Mr. EDWARD RELGAR of Chicago, it seems, is discontented with the method of naming his fellow-men, and he wants the President somehow or other to revive and enforce upon all the use of names derived directly from occupation. Every carpenter, for instance, he would have a Mr. Carpenter, and every baker a Mr. Baker. That is an ancient plan, and, with various modifications, it was once about the only plan in every country. Vestiges of it are still to be found on every page of every directory, but the occupation names now tell nothing about the occupations of their owners, and there is therefore some excuse for Mr. RELGAR's discontent with the situation. He wants too much, however, and the conditions of a primitive age cannot be revived in an age not primitive at all. For one thing, people are rather numerous who would not care to advertise in this way exactly what they are doing, and activities change so often nowadays that vast confusion would result from adoption of the old method. The Mr. Miner of last week would be the Mr. Promoter of this and the Mr. Broke of next. It would not do—it would not do.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee got the floor in the House to-day to make a speech on naval improvements at Cavite and Manila, the appropriation bill being before the House. He had a tempestuous time, for he began by saying, "When I was in the Philippines," and the House invariably resents a speech from Gaines that begins with that time-honored formula.

Accordingly, it was not long before Gaines had been so badgered by interruptions that he was betrayed into saying, "I saw the wrecked ships of Admiral Montojo, beached at the bottom of the sea." But he plunged valiantly on.

"The gentleman says," he cried, "that this harbor cannot float a battleship. How, then, did Dewey get in there to fight the Spanish fleet?"

"He didn't have any battleships," volunteered a mild-mannered Republican.

Gaines began to look worried, but he would not give up.

"Well, perhaps he didn't," he roared, "but how did the Spanish ships get in there? How did Montojo get in there with his battleships?"

"He didn't have any battleships either," explained the mild-mannered man, who seemed to be the only member on the Republican side who was posted on the subject. This would have finished most men, but just as the House was quivering on the verge of a Titanic laugh, Gaines saved himself with this:

"I know he didn't have any after Dewey got through with him on that glorious 1st of May, Mr. Chairman."

And, of course, in theatrical parlance, he "got a hand." But it was a narrow squeak.

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At the West Point Military Academy the five men who stand highest in order of merit are known as the "star" men. In the cadet register their names are preceded by an asterisk, and they are carried in the army register as "distinguished." These star men are usually assigned to the engineer corps upon graduation.

But while the star men are distinguished above their class mates in academic studies, it sometimes happens that some of them are not so "military" as others of their class. That is, they are not so trim and soldierly in their conduct and personal appearance.

When Gen. John M. Wilson, late Chief of Engineers, was Superintendent of the Academy in the early nineties, one of the star men of the first class, who was strong in all the studies, and especially in higher mathematics, was so slouchy and unmilitary that he was a subject of commiseration with the Superintendent.

Speaking of this to the Adjutant of the Academy, Col. Wilson said it was a great pity that Mr. Blank was so unmilitary in appearance and conduct. Col. Wilson was not only a distinguished officer of the Engineer Corps, but a man of most soldierly appearance and bearing, and he naturally deprecated the admission to his corps of an officer who had any failing in this particular.

The Adjutant agreed with the Superintendent regarding the unsoldierly qualities of Mr. Blank.

"But," said he, "Colonel, he will make a good engineer officer." The innocence of this remark was not the worst thing about it.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BELOIT.

The Employers' Association of Chicago, of which the indefatigable Frederic W. Job is Secretary and general executive, publishes an instructive tract under the title "A Tale of Two Cities"—which is something of a misnomer in that it is really a tale of one city in two aspects.

Beloit, Wis., up to the middle of 1903 was a prosperous manufacturing city in which the relations between employers and wage earners were extremely harmonious. Business was good, labor contented and prosperous, wages somewhat better than the average of Western cities, no slums, and a great many workmen house owners. In the Spring of 1903 two walking delegates heard of the satisfactory condition of things at Beloit and hastened there. They started in to organize Beloit, and succeeded to such an extent that it became a union town, and a population of 14,000 sustained 21 unions with a membership of 2,000. What followed is thus described:

The character of the work in factories declined; retail merchants were scared to death by threats of being boycotted unless the union card was displayed in their windows or hung from their chandeliers. You bought union goods from union clerks who carried union cards, or you were made the object of derision by the unionists on the streets. It was like "tempting fate" to ask for an article that was under the ban of the union. The Musicians' Union refused to permit its members to play in a grand stand which had been erected by a non-union contractor. It was considered the "Banner Union City of the Northwest," and for that reason was selected by the International Machinists' Union, at its convention in Milwaukee, May 6 to 9, 1903, as the proper place to make the fight for the complete recognition and domination of union demands and methods.

Utter demoralization followed. The local industries were paralyzed, trade suffered in all branches, strikes and lockouts were the order of the day, and peace and quietness gave place to coercion, violence, and crimes against the person and property. These conditions lasted until June, 1903, when they were recognized as intolerable and an Employers' Association was organized. Its principles were:

The open shop.
No sympathetic strikes.
No restriction or limitation of output or apprentices.
Respect for the law.

This movement subsequently expanded into a Citizens' Alliance. The struggle was fierce and general, but it lasted less than three months. By the end of 1903 all the great strikes were over, boycotts were declared off, or had become of conspicuous advantage to those against whom they were declared, and—

Beloit resumed the position that it formerly occupied; it became a model town for the manufacturer, the business man, and the workman, a city where the spirit of special class rights and of restricted class privileges no longer existed; a city where every man had equal rights and privileges with every other man; a city where every man was the helpful, cordial friend of every other man.

The unions gradually dissolved and lost control of those who remained nominally in their membership. Good workmen found that their natural alliance was with employers and not with the riffraff of those who in salaries and strike benefits sought to live on the labor of others. When this discovery was made the strongest partisans of the Citizens' Alliance were the mechanics who had been the real strength of the unions. There are now no labels on teams in Beloit; union cards have been removed from the stores; the daily papers no longer carry the union imprint; the boycott is unknown, and a non-union man is again treated as an American citizen, with rights which even organized labor is bound to respect.

This little bit of local history is instructive. The prosperity of Beloit has returned; its output is normal, and in some instances materially increased; wages have not been depressed through the power of associated capital; few of those dragooned into joining the unions have remained with them, and the saturnalia is at an end.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Cleveland's Paper.

The Advertiser thoroughly agrees with The Chattanooga Times that the article written by Mr. Cleveland for The Saturday Evening Post is "the most hopeful and inspiring utterance we have read in many a long day; and all Democrats who read it, whether they approve of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate or not, must have been immensely encouraged by its true ring of enthusiasm. He is not a candidate, and does not write as a man who wants office; he tells us what he believes we ought to do as a party—bury our differences, get together on the old-time principles and policies upon which we can all agree, and then we can win."—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

The Candidate Needed.

The platform will not interpret the candidate, but the candidate will interpret the platform to uncertain voters who distrust the wisdom and apparent tendencies of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. Mr. Roosevelt is a man somewhat of the Jackson type, a picturesque personality, whose rudimentary patriotism and spectacular bravery appeal powerfully to the average citizen. An opposition party which thinks to succeed against him with a commonplace, unproved, machine-made candidate, one lacking repute for high motives, strenuous individuality, and adamantine firmness, fails to apprehend the imperative obligation of its opportunity.—Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Puzzled by Mr. Murphy.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Cleveland occupies a large place in the public estimation. His brief speeches, letters, and articles in the newspapers are the subject of an extraordinary amount of comment. But it isn't probable that Mr. Cleveland will be the nominee, and that is the reason mainly why the politicians are puzzled by Mr. Murphy's course in keeping his name before the public in connection with the nomination.—Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

Dependent on Neither.

Cleveland and Bryan, Clevelandism and Bryanism—have we not heard enough of them? Neither is essential to the life or safety of the Democratic Party.—Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

Distrust of Roosevelt.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ohio Congressional District have refused, on a vote and count of noses, to instruct for Roosevelt. Mark Hanna is dead, but the distrust of Theodore Roosevelt still lives.—Albany Argus, (Dem.)

He Can't Teach South Carolina.

It is some years since Nebraska was a Democratic State; South Carolina has been nothing else for a generation. Yet Mr. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska says he has come to South Carolina to tell the Democratic Party in the State how to retain authority. Mr. Bryan is about as cool a proposition as the weather has been this Winter.—Charleston (S. C.) Post, (Dem.)

Let Him Take the Responsibility.

Truth to say, if we are to lose another Presidential election through the agency of Mr. Bryan, let Mr. Bryan and his friends carry the whole responsibility. In a word, if the Democratic Party has not within itself saving grace to save itself, no individual or newspaper effort will suffice to save it. The warning that comes from Kentucky that there is a "Hearst barrel" and that it has been tapped in Kentucky with most efficacious results is not to be ignored in New Jersey.—Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

HOW TO UNDERSTAND RUSSIA.

Methods and Conditions of Observation of an American Sympathizer Assailed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Charles J. Murphy, who, in your issue of to-day, takes exception to the remarks of several of your correspondents, among them myself, anent the Russo-Japanese war, is so amusing that I cannot forego the pleasure of "taking a shot" at him. Does Mr. Murphy assert that he has lived for any length of time in Russia, visited one or more of her cities or villages, mingled with her people, met them socially, studied their wants and desires, their hopes and disappointments, followed their daily toils, penetrated into their cabins and cottages? Does he claim to have attended their schools or churches, their universities and studied the life of students attending them? Or read a Russian newspaper—that dried-up and incoherent specimen of journalism—or seen the estimable "censor" at work?

Has he studied the Russian language or read her literature of recent years with its volcano of dissatisfaction, but ill-concealed under a thin surface? Has he seen a "real" Russian prison or a penal colony, or visited its "pale"—that narrow strip of land, barren and unproductive, overcrowded beyond all limits of human existence, where upward of six millions of unfortunate souls, old and young, are all penned in like sheep in the shambles, with the keenly-sharpened knife in full view, and the fatal blow momentarily expected?

Has he seen Poland, once the home of a prosperous and haughty people, and now the desolate Sahara of a degraded and dehumanized race; or Finland, the hotbed of serious disturbances at the present—the result of broken promises and violated pledges? Or Siberia's colonies, where the youth of Russia—the most cultured portion of it—is being slowly tortured to death for the fearful crime of having been touched by a sacred spark of patriotism, and therefore wished to place their country in the van of progress alongside of other nations?

No such a thing! He came as the representative of the generous American people, "who collected enough grain and all kinds of other provisions to fill five large steamers," and sent the same to feed the starving Russian hordes. Is there any wonder that he was received by the officials with all signs of gratitude, and that he and the American Nation were acclaimed by the populace who received these alms, but where is there in this episode any proof of Russian "tolerance" and "liberty"?

Mr. Murphy is also very positive that "they (Russians) allow full religious liberty," for he "attended the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Churches," &c. Mr. Murphy has evidently mixed up the word "oppression" with "suppression," between the meanings of which there is quite a wide difference, and while it is known that the Russian Government employs her tyrannical power for the purpose of "oppressing" all the non-orthodox creeds or sects, it has never made the attempt to entirely "suppress" them—a course which would be too mediaevalistic and evoke a concerted denunciation of all the civilized nations.

In conclusion, I would caution Mr. Murphy against his future indulgence in this mistaken practice, quite frequently practiced by numerous of our foreign critics, who attempt to render a complete and all-embracing account of America, her people, customs, &c., after a brief stay in one of our cities, and a trip, by a fast-moving train, from Haverstraw, N. Y., to Hackensack, N. J.

HAROLD BERMAN.
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 15, 1904.

WARNER MILLER AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 10th inst. a speech by Warner Miller of this State before a Dutchess County society dinner which recently occurred. He states that he is in favor of home rule for New York, but puts the provisor in, whenever they show the capacity to properly exercise that power.

Mr. Miller and a great many other up-State people have been telling us the same thing for a good many years, and many Republicans in this city have been silent on this subject, not because they have not felt an interest in public affairs, but because they do not want to appear as kickers against their party.

I have been a Republican in this city for thirty years, and up to lately I have been like the rest of the members of that party—let the leaders do my thinking—but I have come to the conclusion that it is bad policy to not speak out on public affairs.

New York has shown itself without a doubt to be one of the most independent communities in our country in our city election for municipal members.

If Mr. Miller lived here, and I do not care in what part of the city it might be, he would be surprised to find that New York people are a reading people, I do not care where a man comes from. If he lives in this city ten years and reads the daily newspapers he is bound to have a fair education, and if he mingles with the working people of the city he will find nine out of every ten going and coming from work reading a paper.

I will make a prediction—if New York does not get home rule at this session of the Legislature, Mr. Miller will hear something drop next Fall that will surprise him, and the Republican Party will regret its tardiness in not meeting the requirements of the people of one of the largest, most intelligent communities in the world.

THOMAS BINGHAM.

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to say that there is not one Irishman in a thousand in this country who is not in favor of Russia in the present war.

And their reason is perfectly logical. In the first place, England, the hereditary foe of Ireland, (and that she is and will continue to be,) is in favor of Japan. Is it customary for a people to cast their sympathies in the same direction as their hereditary foes? In the second place, Russia is the proved friend of this country, and Irishmen have found an asylum here and are grateful for it. Is it not natural for them to sympathize with Russia? If Japan had ever done anything for America, Irishmen might forget the attitude of their hereditary foe, but what has Japan ever done for this country?

Another question in conclusion, and I would like some Englishman to answer this: Has not Russia as good a right to Manchuria, or all China, for that matter, as England has to India?

A PRIORI.
New York, Feb. 15, 1904.

Trade Secret.

Customer—Are these five or six wedding rings all you have in stock? Why, you've got a whole tray full of engagement rings.

Jeweler—Yes, Sir, and it will take that whole tray full of engagement rings to work off those five or six wedding rings.—Chicago Tribune.

Joy and Sorrow.

Joy, they say, is a sensation similar to sorrow. It merely hurts along lines that we enjoy. We go to the theatre, weep over a teary play and are delightfully sad. Some people's greatest joy lies in being sad.

What a remarkably interesting study must humanity be to the scientists of the Lower Kingdom!—San Francisco Bulletin.

ON A RIVER BANK SO GREEN.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I sorter look away off,
Where the sky is all serene,
An' I want to take a day off
On a river bank so green.

Fish, fish, fish,
An' the line a-goin' "Swish!"
(O, the perch is sich a beauty
When he's fried, an' in the dish!)

The trees, like big umbrellas,
Hide the hot sun from yer view—
Dip their green leaves in the river,
Till they drip with crystal dew!

Fish, fish, fish,
An' the line a-goin' "Swish!"
(O, the perch just fits the palate,
When he's fried, an' in the dish!)

So, I sorter look away off,
Where the river bank I see;
An' the Wind says: "Take a day off,
An' go loafin' roun' with me!"

Fish, fish, fish,
An' the line a-goin' "Swish!"
(O, the perch—he's just so purty
When he's fried, an' in the dish!)

CONRIED TO FIGHT TICKET SPECULATORS

Has a New Scheme Ready to Try Next Opera Season.

CONDITIONS HE HAS TO MEET

Metropolitan Director Positive That No Seats Above the Orchestra for "Parsifal" Matinee Got to Speculators.

War to the last ditch, says Heinrich Conried, is to be waged next season against the ticket speculators by the Metropolitan Opera Company. The Director announced last night that he had devised a new scheme which he expects will thwart the efforts of the curbstone men. It is too late to put it into effect this season, so Mr. Conried does not want to tell yet exactly what his new scheme is like.

"Is it anything like Sydney Rosenfeld's coupon arrangement which he is to use with his Century Theatre Company?" he was asked last night.

"Nothing like that at all. It is a very simple idea, but I think it will work. I am going to put it to trial just as soon as the grand opera season opens next Fall. No, I am not telling yet the details of my scheme."

Of late the complaints about ticket speculators around the door of the Metropolitan Opera House have become fast and furious. There have been numbers of people, both men and women, who asserted boldly that the management of the Opera House was in league with the curb speculators. Whether such has been the case or not, it is a matter of general knowledge that would-be purchasers who could get nothing at the box office have had good seats flaunted in their faces as they stepped from the lobby of the Metropolitan to the sidewalk.

The complaints have been particularly violent about the special Washington's Birthday matinée performance of "Parsifal," for which Mr. Conried announced that school teachers would have preference. He has come in for a great deal of criticism in regard to the speculators. It seems that he has made a great many more efforts in that direction than he is generally given credit for. He had something to say on the subject last night.

"It was first announced Sunday, Jan. 31, that school teachers would have preference in the sale of seats for the Washington's Birthday matinée of 'Parsifal.' The next day, Monday, I got such a deluge of letters bringing applications that I and three or four assistants were literally swamped. No one can imagine what a pile of them there was. Our whole force was kept busy answering them. By the time the first day's mail was opened the entire upper part of the house—that is, all above the orchestra floor—was sold out. For several days, then, we were kept just as busy returning checks which had been sent with requests for seats.

"I am absolutely positive that none of the seats above the orchestra floor for that matinée fell into the hands of the speculators. From many of those whose letters were among the last opened and who therefore could not get seats I got the most abusive letters, upbraiding me for not letting the writers have the seats they asked for.

"'How is it,' wrote more than one man, 'that I wrote at the very first possible moment and then failed to get a seat?' Then followed abuse of me for letting the speculators get the tickets.

"As to their getting the orchestra and admission tickets, it was absolutely impossible for me to help it. I have never allowed a ticket to be sold to any one whom I or any of my employes knew to be connected with the speculators. But they have fifty or a hundred men in their employ and we can't know every one of them. How can we refuse to sell a ticket to an unknown man who applies at the box office and pays the regular price?

"The city issues licenses to the speculators. They have just as much right in the eye of the law to sell their wares on the sidewalk as a shoe or hat merchant has to sell shoes or hats in his store. If the city authorities would refuse to allow men to speculate with theatre and opera tickets then the public would be relieved of the nuisance and expense.

"The hotels that sell tickets are regular subscribers, just as are private citizens. But we give them tickets only on the condition that they sell them to the public at the regular box office price. If I find that any hotel ticket agency is disposing of its left-over tickets to the curbstone speculators or selling them above the regular box office price, I refuse to let the agency have any more tickets and cancel its subscription.

"By urging everybody who wants seats to write beforehand, I try to keep the public from having to pay extortionate prices to attend the operas. It is inevitable that the speculators get some of the seats. They buy them, and nobody can keep them from it. Then, of course, the public patronizes them rather than miss the opera.

"I want to say that I am ready at any time to receive any suggestion from any one who thinks he knows a method by which the speculators can be thwarted. I have tried every means I could think of. I have not been able to stop it. The assertions that we are in league with the curbstone men is absurd. Statements that we 'allot' a certain number of tickets to the speculators before every performance are unworthy of answer."

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Pieces New to Cooper Union Audiences Played—Mr. Casals, Soloist.

Those who follow the People's Symphony Concerts in Cooper Union were introduced to some new things last evening, one of which was a concerto for violoncello, Saint-Saëns's, in A minor, played by Mr. Pablo Casals. Mr. Arens's programme also included Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, the introduction and first two movements of Beethoven's seventh symphony, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso." The Cooper Union audiences (who so particularly wish it to be understood that they come from the west as well as the east side, and from the north as well as the south end of Manhattan Island) are thus advancing well into the more modern phases of orchestral music, as well as becoming gradually inured to the symphonic style.

The audience present last evening was large, yet not so large as some that have heard other concerts of Mr. Arens's orchestra, when scores of people have been turned away. The programme was brilliant and played with characteristic energy.

Mr. Arens discussed before each piece his views of the significance of the music and the nature and employment of the themes. There was an excellent opportunity for description in Goldmark's illustration of the East Indian story of Sakuntala and Liszt's glorification of the Italian poet, but there might be some question as to his desire always to establish a programme for music so absolute in its character as Beethoven's seventh symphony and other works of the same kind. Is it certain that the allegretto of the symphony represents the gathering of friends to bid good-bye to a friend who is either dead or going away never to return? Dr. Strauss is coming, but until he arrives, must music always "represent" something other than itself?

Mr. Pablo Casals was heard with pleasure as an artist of high accomplishment, of fluent technique, an extremely finished and polished style, and a warmly poetic feeling. His tone is not always of the greatest charm, but his performance of Saint-Saëns's concerto beautifully reproduced its spirit. He was warmly applauded.

MISS SCHADE'S RECITAL.

Miss Marie Schade, a pianist whose name is hardly known in New York concert halls, though she has appeared here in public, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, in which she disclosed some excellences as well as some marked deficiencies. A toccata and fugue of Bach's transcribed by Tausig she played with firm and clear touch and a good exposition of its thematic structure, and in Beethoven's sonata, Op. 110, she showed intelligence and a grasp of its by no means obvious musical significance. The fugue in its last movement was particularly well given. She has a well-developed technique, but she does not command either great beauty of tone or variety of touch and color. She was less successful in the group of two études and a ballade of Chopin's, where more sentiment and a more sympathetic style are needed than Miss Schade seems to command.

Her programme included besides an allegro by Guiraud, a piece, "Quasi Variazioni," by Schumann; Liszt's "Die Loreley" and "Le Rossignol," and Grieg's "Ballade." There was a small audience present, who listened with friendly attention.

"RESEMANN'S RHEINFAHRT."

Gustav von Seyffertitz's Benefit at the Irving Place Theatre.

Farce has ruled at the Irving Place Theatre for most of the season thus far, and it was not to be expected that the benefit of the eccentric comedian of the company, Herr Gustav von Seyffertitz, which was held last evening, would prove an exception.

"Resemann's Rheinfahrt" is a Schwank mit gesang in three acts by W. Jacoby and A. Lippschitz. It provided Herr von Seyffertitz with a part that brought him well to the front after the middle of the first act, and enabled him to keep his audience in a mild titter of laughter most of the time. After the second act huge bunches of flowers were rolled over the footlights, and wreaths were thrown profusely on the stage from the boxes. Altogether the occasion, if not positively exhilarating, was cosy and amiable in the extreme.

The hero of the occasion was the proprietor of an inn on the Rhine, and his make-up showed him the counterpart of Lew Weber. His manner, too, was like that of his fellow-comedian, eminently quiet and legitimate. No slap-dash farce this. The scenery doors which have been so hard worked of late, enjoyed a well-earned rest. The frequent bubblings of mirth arose from deft touches of dialogue and characterization, aided by a few old, harmless devices of misunderstanding and assumed identities. The songs which garnished the farce were few and not unwelcome. The play will be repeated to-night, Thursday, and Saturday.

The season of farce, by the way, is nearing an end. Ferdinand Bonn is coming back, and with him Rudolf Christians. There will be given an imposing list of the heavy legitimates, Goethe, Schiller, and Shakespeare, including "Faust," "Torquato Tasso," "Iphygenie," "Romeo and Julia," and "Die Braut von Messina." There is nothing of the Schwank mit gesang in this!

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Friday will be theatrical day at the Sportsmen's Show. Appropriate to the occasion there will be a contest between two athletes, one representing "Mother Goose" and the other "Babes in Toyland." So far letters of acceptance have been received from companies at the New Amsterdam, Lyric, Belasco, New York, Broadway, Wallack's, Daly's, Herald Square, Criterion, Empire, and Knickerbocker.

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Charles Frohman announced yesterday the attractions he will present at New York playhouses before the present season is over. He will present Julia Marlow in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Ingomar"; Charles Hawtrey in "Saucy Sally," William Collier in "The Dictator," Henry Miller in "Man Proposes," Edith Wynne Matthison in Shakespearean productions, and, finally, a new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

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State Senator Peter J. Dooling and 100 members of the Tecumseh Club will attend "Sergeant Kitty" at the Casino Friday evening. The manager of the play, George R. White, is a member of the club.

IN THE SHOPS.

They call them Carrie Nation cabinets. They are of mahogany, graceful, two-story affairs, standing high on four legs, which have a curve suggesting the Chippendale design. Mrs. Nation might think the cabinet was intended for music, if it was closed. No one would doubt its use, seeing it open. There is a copper bottom to the upper compartment, and upon this stands a handsome cut-glass silver-topped bowl for ice. Suspended from the sides at the back, a little above the bowl, are various sized wine and liqueur glasses. In the lower compartment, set in a revolving frame, are five bottles with the silver deposit exterior, and on the shelves around the sides are glasses of regular shape, handsomely cut. Hanging from the inside of the doors are various silver utensils that may be needed with such a piece of furniture, spoons with long handles, strainers, &c. Only $400 for all this beauty and convenience and the name thrown in.

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When one is talking of drinkables there is always a thought of eatables, and nothing could go better with a Carrie Nation cabinet than a chafing dish. This one is really a welsh rabbit dish, and three of the rabbits are there, looking quite as natural as life, standing on their hind feet and endeavoring to peep into the dish. This is a delight in every way. It is of copper and silver. There is a dark oak base overlaid with copper, which shows an edge of the wood. There is a large three-burner lamp of the copper, made so that as many of the lights as desired may be used at a time. The chafing dish is of copper decorated around the edge of the cover with a band of silver in a simple design. The handle is of the oak and also the knob to the cover, crossed with lines of silver. The metal work is done by hand, the hammer marks showing in the copper, and the rabbits, which are set at intervals around the dish, are cast. The interior of the dish is lined with silver. It costs $75 and is one of the most attractive of these sociable affairs.

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Another chafing dish, which is only less attractive, is made on similar lines, of copper, simply ornamented with silver. This has the support for the dish in the form of griffins. There is a peculiar feature to the handle of the cover. Instead of the knob there is a slanting piece of wood set at the back, and at the angle of a stove lifter.

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For the man who does not buy his bottles in cabinets or who likes a handle and silver outside to his champagne bottles, there is an adjustible piece in silver to put on the outside. This is an open grape and leaf design reaching to the neck of the bottle, and with a strong handle at the side representing the grape stock. There is an adjustable bottom which is held firmly by a pin after the bottle has been put in.

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Among the novelties in men's walking sticks, which are always to be found, are those with swords, dice cases, and glasses. There is always more or less of a sale for them among men who like odd things. The knob at the top of a heavy stick unscrews to reveal the dice case with the dice, and another opening shows a long, slender glass, which will hold about a wine glassful of any desired liquor. Many men like the idea of the sword cane for defense, and they are pretty, slender sticks, which give no idea of the Toledo blade within, and no one carrying one would be suspected of having concealed weapons. From these walking sticks came the idea of the woman's parasol with the powder puff in the handle, or the coin case.

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Here is a pretty trinket for the man—or the woman either—who is not comfortable without a dictionary at hand. There is a pretty little square-cornered case, a little longer than it is wide, which might be a tiny match box. There is a round opening in one side, however, which shows the cover and name of a miniature book within. This is the dictionary, perhaps an inch long, and containing as many words as others ten times its size. People with remarkably good eyes in a strong daylight can read a word or two with the naked eye. This is not necessary, for the circular opening in the case is set with a strong magnifying glass, by means of which one can read with ease. The cases come in gold, gun metal, and silver, and a dictionary in the latter will cost $3.50.

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Among the prettiest and most decorative dishes for the table are the sherbet glasses. These are small, in graceful shape, low, raised upon low standards, and with saucers. In the particular set described the glass is a pretty shade of green, and both it and the saucer have a graceful design in an electro deposit of silver. The green with the silver is charming.

SCHOOL BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY UNDER FIRE

Only Odell's Signature Needed to Make It a Law.

STRICT PARTY VOTE WINS

Minority Amendments All Defeated—Democrats Denounce the Measure as a Strictly Partisan One.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Educational Unification bill, proposed by the Republican majority of the special joint committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to consider the problem, is now in the hands of Gov. Odell, whose signature is the only thing now lacking to make it a law. The bill passed the Assembly to-day after four hours' debate, in which, to a great extent, the arguments which were made last week in the Senate were repeated.

With the exception of the vote of Assemblyman Pallace of Monroe County, who voted for the bill, it was passed by a strictly party vote of 94 to 43. By the same vote numerous amendments proposed to the bill by Democratic members were defeated. These included amendments providing that of the eleven Regents not more than seven should be of the same political belief as the majority of votes cast at the last Gubernatorial election; that the Commissioner should be elected by the people directly; that no one now holding a political office of the United States or of the State should be eligible for the office of Commissioner, and that the present Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction should not be eligible for office under the law.

Mr. McManus sardonically proposed that the bill be entitled "An act to secure control of the schools of the State of New York by the Republican Party."

Chairman Wainwright of the Committee on Public Education recited the history of the wrangle between the educational departments, and argued in favor of the bill as assuring peace.

He declared that the Regents are not as much interfered with as some of the members thought they ought to be, adding: "They still will have their present powers, and, as I understand it, are to make all the rules and regulations for the whole department and for the action of the Commissioner. His failure to abide by these regulations would constitute cause for removal by the Regents."

Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, closed the debate for the opposition, declaring that the Democrats were opposed to the bill as a grossly partisan measure, and also because it had been foisted in some mysterious way upon the joint special committee after they had agreed upon the Stevens bill, which was, he declared, the only measure representing the honest views of the committee. Mr. Palmer concluded:

"The provisions of this partisan bill inaugurate the most vicious system of partisan legislation offered before this body in the last decade. While the partisan politicians who conceived and prepared it may be able to enforce its passage here, yet I believe the people who are to live under and be affected by the law will see to it, when they register their judgment, that the party responsible for the political interference in our school system will be forced to surrender the control of State affairs when the next opportunity is given at the ballot box."

The debate was closed by the majority leader, Mr. Rogers, who characterized Mr. Palmer's speech as nothing but a history of the recent attitude of the Democratic Party toward various pieces of legislation. Mr. Rogers spoke in glowing terms of the abilities of Dr. Draper, and declared the bill to be the best middle ground between two contending educational forces.

"We are settling this quarrel," he said, "and I contend that this is the only logical way of settling it."

A call of the House was then ordered, and the amendments were put to vote and defeated. At 4:30 the bill was declared passed.

RAINES LAW HOTEL DEFINED.

Prohibited by the Raines Law and Allowed by the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The home rule committee will hold its initial meeting to-morrow, the call having been issued this evening by Senator Malby, who is to be Chairman. The other members of the committee are Senators Elsberg, Marshall, and Davis; William Barnes, Jr., Francis Hendricks, and Assemblyman Fish.

There was a home rule flurry in the Senate to-day when the Committee of the Whole considered the bill of Senator Elsberg amending the charter of the City of New York so as to provide for the abolition of the office of Coroner.

In the course of the brief debate Senator Grady said he had hoped to get a definition as to what a "Raines law" hotel was.

"Without taking up any time," replied Senator Armstrong, "I can enlighten the Senator. A Raines law hotel is one which is prohibited by the Raines law, but which the city authorities permit to exist."

Senator Elsberg's bill was advanced to third reading without further objection.

ACTORS' HOME BENEFIT SHOW.

Entertainment at New York Theatre Tuesday Begins Early in Afternoon.

The programme for the Actors' Home benefit at the New York Theatre next Tuesday has been definitely arranged. The entertainment will be very long, and will therefore begin at 1:30 o'clock. The order of appearance will be as follows:

Wilton Lackaye will deliver an introductory speech. Then will be sung a selection from the score of "The Tenderfoot." Kyrle Bellew comes next, to be followed by a one-act play, "The March of Time," by Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

Then in rapid succession come William Norris, from "Babes in Toyland," a new play by Grace Livingston, with Elsie de Wolfe and May Robson; Sam Bernard in a monologue, a play by Clay M. Greene called "For Sweet Love's Sake"; a scene from "Babes in Toyland," Raymond Hitchcock in a monologue, a skit called "Shylock Before the Court of Appeals," "Way Up East," a burlesque on "Way Down East," the song, "I'd Like to be a Soldier," from "The Yankee Consul," and finally an original extravaganza written by Grant Stewart, and called "The Holidays." Nearly every prominent actor and actress in New York will take part.

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

New Board of Directors—The Work of the Organization.

The Legal Aid Society held its annual meeting last evening at 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The following were elected as members of the Board of Directors, to serve for three years: Arthur V. Briesen, Rudolph Dulon, William G. Low, V. Everit Macy, Eugene A. Philbin, Isaac N. Seligman; to serve two years, Charles O. Brewster, J. Augustus Johnson, Carl L. Schurz, Charles F. Wiebusch, Edward B. Whitney, Louis Windmuller; to serve one year, J. Warren Greene, Philip J. McCook, Louis Stoiber, Walter M. Taussig, Evert Jansen Wendell, Franklin A. Wilcox.

It wa sannounced that during the year 1903 the society had attnded to 18,469 law cases, which is an increase of more than 3,000 over those of the year 1902. The total expenses during the last year was $20,-903.46, and the total amount recovered for the clients of the society was $59,646.96.

Pennington Seminary's New Dean.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON DEPOT, N. J., Feb. 23.—Dr. J. Morgan Read of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Atlantic City, was selected as Dean of the Pennington Seminary at a meeting to-day. President Marshall said that Dr. Read will assist the President in school duties and in raising $100,000 to pay off the debt on the seminary.

CHARLES A. LA MONT DEAD.

Originator of Ramapo Plan Passes Away at His Brooklyn Home.

Charles A. La Mont, friend of Horace Greeley and known as the originator of the Ramapo plan, died yesterday at his Brooklyn residence, after an illness of five weeks. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the kidneys.

Mr. La Mont was born in Monroe Township, near Turners, N. Y., sixty-eight years ago, and when quite young he came to New York, where he went into the creamery business. He made money and busied himself in patents, inventing a process for desiccating eggs. Successful in business, he took up politics, and was appointed Inspector of Markets. He also held the position of Commissioner of enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District during the civil war.

In 1880, having acquired a fortune, he removed to Brooklyn, and had since kept out of active business. He held an important post in the War Department under President Arthur, going out with the change of the Administration. While he did not publicly figure as the promoter of the Ramapo scheme, he was, as developments showed, at the helm.

He leaves a wife and six children. The children are Charles Frederick, Horace Greeley, Clarence E., Gerald J., Herbert M., and Elizabeth Warren La Mont. His body will be taken to Arden, this State, for burial on Thursday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Knickerbocker Sewing Class, the conference by Mme. Viazone at the residence of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, and a few small entertainments, will constitute the social programme for today. There will be a meeting at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Gregory of Miss Hollins's sewing class.

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Yesterday Miss Leary gave the second of her Lenten musicales, Mrs. James Hude Beekman entertained a bridge party, and there was held the meeting of the Tuesday Euchre Club. Among those who had "days" were Mrs. Charles M. Hatfield of 111 West Seventy-fifth Street, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. Augustus N. Lawrence, Jr., of 38 Washington Square.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy left yesterday in a private car for California.

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Col. John Jacob Astor, who left the latter part of last week for the South, is now at Palm Beach. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is at her town house.

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The Colonial Assembly dancers will have a theatre party to-night, which will be followed by a supper at Delmonico's, and later there will be dancing.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker are booked to sail for Europe to-day on the Cedric. They will go to the Riviera for two months, and intend returning home the middle of May. Their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kearny, who sailed almost immediately after their wedding, on Jan. 23, are now on the Riviera.

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A bazaar for the benefit of the Hospital for Consumptive Children will be held at Delmonico's on Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning. The patronesses include Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, and Miss Iselin. The Misses Louise Leary, Alice Du Vivier, Elsie Shaw, Katarina Susé, Effie Waddington, and Miss Crimmins will assist at the tables.

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The condition of James L. Barclay, who was operated upon for appendicitis recently, is more favorable, and there is every chance of a speedy recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, who were sent for from Palm Beach, where they had been stopping, on account of Mr. Barclay's illness, arrived in town on Sunday.

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A lecture under fashionable patronage will be given at the Museum of Natural History to-morrow evening by Prof. Stone, the arctic explorer. A large collection of hunting trophies and curiosities will be exhibited. Among those who are interested in the lecture are Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and S. Nicholson Kane.

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Sydney Paget was among the arrivals yesterday from England. He reached New York on the Minnetonka.

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This afternoon Frank M. Chapman's lecture "The Travels of a Bird Lover" will be given at Sherry's, for the benefit of the New York Audubon Society.

PALM BEACH FESTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—The gayety of yesterday continued to-day with many luncheons and dinner parties at the hotels, the club, and Riviera. To-day again, Col. John Jacob Astor lunched a party of young people, and to-night Mr. and Mrs. Nahume Stetson of New York are dining Col. Astor and a few others at the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry gave a luncheon at the Riviera in honor of Sir Gilbert and Lady Carter. Others in the party were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dick, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Mr. F. T. Martin.

Last night Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Emerson dined a party of twenty, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, Mrs. Horatio Rubens, Mr. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kissam, and Mrs. Augustus Taylor. The dinner favors were beautiful.

Kenyon Painter gave a sailing party this afternoon to fifteen of the young New York set.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, with a party of Western friends, arrived this morning in his car.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenville M. Dodge and Miss Dodge arrived at The Breakers to-day.

Miss Georgiana Cutting is at The Breakers with her mother.

Joseph Jefferson and J. D. Adams to-day caught 250 pounds of sheepshead.

Mr. J. R. Evans Roberts gave an elaborate dinner last night. Among his guests were Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Messrs. Henry G. McVickar, Oliver Campbell, and Edward Gray. Miss Charlotte last night dined Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. James Scully, Miss Rebecca Darlington, Miss Katherine Symes, and Messrs. George T. Brokaw, Arthur Havemeyer, and A. W. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould gave a large dinner in the red room. Among New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kissam, Miss Austin, Miss May Keane, Walter Greacen, J. S. S. Remsen, and Mrs. Augustus Taylor.

At a cake walk at the Poinciana to-night the judges were Sir Gilbert Carter, John Jacob Astor, and Mr. F. T. Martin. Col. Astor presented the cake and rewarded the winner with a gold piece.

Count and Countess C. A. Wachtmsister of Paris arrived here to-day.

WASHINGTON DINNER PARTIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained at dinner this evening the Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmuller, the Belgian Minister, the Swedish Minister, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, Representative Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Sherrill, Miss Patten, Lieut. Commander Faramond, and Mr. Desportes.

Senator and Mrs. Alger entertained a dinner commany this evening which included the German Ambassador and Baroness Speck von Sternburg, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Pike, Miss Carew, and Gen. Crozier.

The Speaker entertained this evening at a stag dinner twenty-four colleagues in the House of Representatives.

FOUL ODORS FROM GAS

Ranges, Heaters, and Logs Becoming Domestic Nuisances.

CONSUMERS UP IN ARMS

Consolidated Company Denies It Uses Low Grade Oil in Production—Blames Improper Combustion.

A growing complaint from occupants of private houses and flats, which is vouched for as well founded by plumbers, is that gas ranges, heaters, and "gas logs" have become domestic nuisances and menaces to health. Such conditions, it is claimed, have gradually become aggravated. The sources of heat for cooking and warmth reek with a vile odor which, it is contended, is due to bad gas, the result of improper or inadequate purification in the process of manufacture or the "enriching" of water gas with a low grade of oil.

Many consumers who have arraigned the gas company for the poor quality of the product supplied for illuminating purposes were up in arms yesterday in regard to the taint in their houses or apartments resulting from the use of gas kitchen ranges or heaters or open grate gas logs. The odor in some instances was classed as unbearable, and the stench, it was asserted, dated from the beginning of the present Winter. Plumbers spoke of frequent complaints on this score. One said that he could only explain it as a result of the coal famine, which raised the price of oil used in gas making so that the gas monopolists hunted around and "learned a new trick"—how to use low-grade oil.

At the headquarters of the Consolidated Gas Company, in Irving Place, Treasurer J. A. Bennett sent a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES to one of its engineers, George E. Woods, who made this statement:

"The company gets its oil from the Standard Oil Company, which furnishes a refined, or distilled, oil known as gas oil. We use no crude oil, certainly not low-grade Texas oil, as has been charged, and furnish good gas. You will get an odor from a gas stove or range or 'log' if the combustion is not perfect. Some products of combustion will pass just as gas will escape from a badly tended coal furnace. There is always in the best of conditions a certain odor about a gas stove. Remedies are to insure proper combustion by a proper adjustment of the burners and secure proper ventilation to carry off the products of combustion."

"The Winter," remarked Treasurer Bennett, "should be considered in these circumstances. The use of gas for heating has been constant, and on account of the temperature there has been very little ventilating."

E. G. Love, chemist in the photometric department of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, said that if there was an unusual odor where gas was used for cooking or heating purposes it might be due to the incomplete purification of gas in manufacture.

"That," he added, "would be the fault of the gas company. It has been crowded for several years, and has had to hurry its processes. It can hardly make gas enough to satisfy public demand. It may be that improper combustion is the cause of the nuisance. If so the fault is with the consumer."

POOR GAS IN BROOKLYN.

Inspector Reports It Is Five-Candle Power Below the Standard.

James J. Tierney, an Inspector in the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity of Brooklyn, in a report to Deputy Commissioner Byrnes, told of the result of tests of the illuminating power of gas furnished by the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company. The standard by law is twenty candle power, and the report of the test, made at the instance of Commissioner Oakley, is that the gas in question is little over 15 candle power, 15.14 to be exact.

The poor quality of the gas, the Inspector said, was due to the basis, water gas, not being especially enriched with oil.

DEATH OF THOMAS D. REILLY.

President of Queens County Jockey Club and Prominent in Tammany.

Thomas D. Reilly, aged fifty-two years, who was prominent in Tammany politics and in horse racing, died yesterday at his residence, 142 East Nineteenth Street, of pneumonia.

Mr. Reilly was born in a house which stood on the site of his late residence. His father was a prominent horseman, and young Reilly went into the business at an early age. He later became prominently identified in Tammany politics in the old Eighteenth Ward. In 1894 he secured a controlling interest in the Queens County Jockey Club and became its President. To his efforts was due the improvement in the Aqueduct course.

Obituary Notes.

James E. Burke, cashier of the Princeton Savings Bank, died at Princeton, N. J., yesterday.

Albert Delano, a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, died yesterday at his home, 173 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J., aged sixty-five years. He was a veteran of the civil war and is survived by a widow and two children.

Leffert L. Bergen died Monday at his home, 236 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, aged sixty-two years. He was a Director of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company, and a member of the Montauk Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Henry S. Leavitt died Monday at Short Hills, N. J., aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Brooklyn and was engaged as a stock broker. Mr. Leavitt was a member of the Union League and American Museum of Natural History. Two sons, four daughters, and a widow survive him.

Mme. Eleonora Petrelli, once a famous opera singer and widow of Prince von Petroff of Russia, has just died in poverty in an obscure Chicago hotel. Her father was a rich Scandinavian Count, but necessity drove her to the stage. She won her way upward as a singer till, at the Russian Court in St. Petersburg, she became Prince Ivon Petroff's wife. Misfortune followed her till, at eighty-seven, she became a music teacher in Chicago.

Woman Missionary Dies in Africa.

A cablegram was received yesterday at the Methodist Missionary Society announcing the death of Mrs. Hampton E. Ball of the Quessua Mission, Argola, Africa. She was Miss Cora Lee Ayars, a native of Kent County, Md. She was graduated from Fort Worth, Texas, in 1895, and married Dr. Ball in 1898, going with him as a missionary to West Central Africa. They were first stationed at Malange, but were transferred to Quessua in June, 1902.

Herr Zoellner's Comic Opera.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Heinrich Zoellner, formerly conductor of the Philharmonic and Liederkranz Orchestras of New York, produced a three-act comic opera, "Schuetzen-Koenig," at Leipsic last night. The critics referred favorably to the presentation.

WEBER PIANOS

ENDORSED BY LEADING MUSICIANS

The main Weber Warerooms are now located in

Aeolian Hall

362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

Quick, Sure Relief for Coughs and Colds.

Sold in Boxes only.

In Aid of Consumptive Children.

There will be a sale of attractive novelties at Delmonico's on Friday and Saturday for the benefit of the Hospital for Consumptive Children, in Spuyten Duyvil. The institution, which is non-sectarian, was opened in 1903. Among the patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Miss Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Nellson, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. T. Ceballes de Sans.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It will be colder Wednesday in the middle and south slopes, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lower lake region, and New England, and warmer Thursday in the Northwest. On the New England Coast the winds will be brisk west to northwest, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Southern New England Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England—Fair in south, snow in north portion Wednesday, followed by clearing, colder; Thursday, fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday, colder at night; Thursday, fair; variable winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, colder in interior and at night on the coast; Thursday, fair; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	THE TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	22	31	31
6 A. M.	23	30	31
9 A. M.	26	33	36
12 M.	33	41	51
3 P. M.	40	45	50
6 P. M.	38	44	46
9 P. M.	37	43	44
12 P. M.	35	41	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1903	31
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The temperature was 31 degrees at 8 A. M. and the humidity 60 per cent.; temperature, 43 degrees at 6 P. M., and humidity 60 per cent. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum 30 degrees at 6:30 A. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Monday, Feb. 22, 1904, Leffert L. Bergen.
Funeral services at his late residence, 236 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BONNAR.—Entered into rest from 120 West 72d St., Sunday night, Rachel Effie Bonnar, daughter of the late Rev. James and Elisa Bonnar.
Funeral service Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M., from St. John's Chapel, Varick St.

BRATHWAITE.—Suddenly, at midnight on Saturday, Feb. 20, at St. Andrew's Rectory, Stamford, Conn., Mary Woolsey, wife of the Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite and daughter of the late Commodore Melancthon Taylor and Susan Treadwell Woolsey.
Office for the burial of the dead will be said at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 11:15 o'clock. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 10:45 A. M. train from the east and 10:53 from New York.
Boston, Baltimore, and Detroit papers please copy.

BRIDGE.—At her home, "The Moorings," Athens, Penn., on Feb. 22, Charlotte Marshall, daughter of the late Josiah Marshall of Boston, and widow of the late Horatio Bridge, U. S. N., in the 85th year of her age.

BROWN.—Monday, Feb. 22, George Arents Brown, son of Mary Arents Brown, in his eighth year.
Funeral services at the residence of his grandparents, 38 West 57th St., Thursday morning, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BUGLE.—At 222 West 21st St., on Feb. 22, 1904, Mme. Bugle.
Service at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

CARNANA.—On Monday, Feb. 22, at his late residence, 1,054 83d St., Brooklyn, Lorenzo Carmelo Carnana.
Funeral services at St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CRANE.—At Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 23, Hiram A. Crane, in his 75th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Claverack, Thursday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock.

HALL.—Rev. George A. Hall, State Secretary New York Young Men's Christian Association, at Montclair, N. J., Feb. 22, 1904, aged 68 years.
Funeral services at the Methodist Church, Montclair, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 4:30, on the arrival of the 3:25 train from 23d St., New York, Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake Division. Washington (D. C.) and Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LA MONT.—At rest, Feb. 23, 1904, at his residence 109 8th Av., Brooklyn, Charles A. La Mont, aged 68 years, 5 months.
Notice of services hereafter.

LEAVITT.—At his residence, Short Hills, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 22, in the 78th year of his age, Henry Sheldon Leavitt, son of the late David Leavitt and husband of Martha A. Leavitt.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M.

MERIAN.—On Feb. 21, 1904, at Lausanna, Switzerland, Louise Merian, widow of Alfred Merian, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 82d year of her age.

POP

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Combination of Foreign and Domestic Factors Causes Some Selling Pressure.

For a fortnight, practically ever since there has been a surplus of news, it has been as difficult to discover a tendency in the market as to discover a tide in an inland lake. There were those who claimed to discern a tendency toward improvement despite depressing conditions, and there were those who thought they saw signs of decline despite the encouragement apparent to optimists. But as a fact the market has been stagnant so far as prices were concerned. Yesterday this changed, and not for the better. Prices yielded all along the line, and rather more for the better properties, and in spite of facts to the contrary. For example, Lackawanna made an exceptionally excellent annual report. Earnings exceeded 23 per cent. on the stock, and the surplus above dividends approaches double last year's deficit. This is no accidental occurrence due to last year's unfavorable showing. The comparison is almost equally good if carried back several years. But Lackawanna fell 11½ on inconsiderable business. The electric group were also conspicuously weak, although the accounts of their trade and prospects have been described most glowingly. To be sure, in their case there is the shadow of new competition, but the prospect was no help to their competitor, which fell with them. These are exceptions only in the extent of their fall, as the average decline little exceeded a point, many of the more speculative properties being supported by the short interest, which is now to a considerable extent covered, leaving the technical situation weakened to that extent.

There was no lack of reasons for the weakness, although there was no agreement as to which reason was uppermost. Domestic and foreign factors contested for primacy in producing the unsettlement of sentiment and quotations. All day the market was under the Northern Securities shadow, regarding which there was a new rumor hourly. London had word that the decision was favorable, and Washington sent word that it was unfavorable. In the result it did not arrive, nor any intelligence when it will arrive, and we know very well that a mystery is worse than a fact of even first-class calibre. This clearly appears in the shrinking of Northern Securities on the curb yesterday. It was not until after the close that the ratification of the Panama treaty became public property, but it exerted its effect previously in the full appreciation that it was certain and would bring nearer the call on the banks for payment. Confidence continues to be felt that the operation will be managed so as to produce a minimum of disturbance, but such considerable displacements of capital often have effects beyond anticipation. The impending soft-coal strike and the existing railway war are entitled to mention among the day's disturbing elements.

The foreign situation was better, and yet bad enough. The panic of Saturday was known to be baseless or even malicious. Its facts were false, and its motive such as our local moralists are wont to condemn, but its results were the same as though based on truth and the same benevolence as prompts the bulls to take hopeful views of the prospects of what they wish to sell. No precision was given to rumors of French embarrassments, but a well-rated Berlin banker succumbed to depreciation in Russians. The demeanor of London was worthy of British phlegm, for although the rules of the Bourse diverted from Paris to London all short selling of Russians, the load was shouldered, and consols as well as rentes improved, along with Japanese securities. None of these occurrences have any direct effect here, and we remain as remote from the war as ever, yet appreciation that war defies all rules and reckoning is daily keener, and is liked less as perception grows that hostilities are settling down for a long pull and a protracted period of surprises and suspense.

The commodity markets were as disturbed as has been their recent custom. There was a spasm of wheat in Chicago, taking it above our market, and the cotton market afforded another example of the power of buying to lift prices against the logic of events. Naturally enough there was what is called good selling of stocks, that is, liquidation by owners and by speculative operators whose strength places them above the necessity of selling except upon their conviction of an unsatisfactory outlook. This was traceable locally in Atchison, and in Southern Pacific there were offerings by a house supposably acting for foreign principals. The day added nothing to the confidence with which the future has been regarded by many.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	¾	N. Y. Dock pf	1
Butterick Co	¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1
Nat. Lead pf	4¾	Third Avenue	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	¾	Balt. & Ohio	1¼
Allis-Chalm. pf	4½	B'klyn R. T.	1⅝
Amal. Copper	1½	Canadian Pacific	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Ches. & Ohio	1
Am. Grass Twine	½	Chi. & Alton	¾
American Ice	½	Chi. Gt. West	⅝
American Ice pf	½	Chi., M. & St. P.	1½
Am. Locomotive	½	Chi. N. W.	¾
Am. Smelting	⅞	Chi. Term. Tr.	1
Am. Smelting pf	1	Col. So. 2d pf	1
Am. Sugar	⅞	Col. & H. C. & I.	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Consol. Gas	2
Con. Tob. pf	1⅝	North American	2¾
Del. & Hudson	¾	Pacific Coast	1¼
Del., L. & W.	11¾	Pacific Mail	1½
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	Ry. Steel Sp.	1¼
Det. Un. Ry.	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	¾
Distillers' Sec.	¼	Reading	1½
Erie	1	Reading 2d pf	2½
Erie 1st pf	⅞	Rock Island	⅞
Erie 2d pf	1⅝	Rock Island pf	⅞
Ev. & T. H. pf	8	Rubber Goods	½
Gen. Chemical pf	1	L. & S. F. 2d pf	¼
General Electric	3	St. L. S. W. pf	1¼
Hock. Valley pf	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅝
Illinois Central	1½	Southern Pacific	1¾
Int. Paper pf	½	Southern Railway	⅝
K. C., F. S. & M. pf	2	Southern Ry. pf	1¼
Kan. C. So. pf	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
L. E. & W. pf	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash	1½	Tol. Rys. & L.	2
Manhattan	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Met. Securities	2¼	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	1
Met. St. Ry.	1¼	Twin City	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Mo., K. & T.	⅝	U. S. Realty pf	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	⅞
Missouri Pacific	1⅛	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Nash., C. & St. L.	1	Wabash	¾
Nat. Lead	⅝	Wabash pf	1½
Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	1	Westinghouse	5
N. Y. Air Brake	12½	Wheel. & L. E.	¼
N. Y. Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3½
		Wis. Central pf	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Norf & So. 5s	2½

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Rio Gr. West. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1⅜
Seaboard A. L. 4s	1	W. U. fdg. & R. E.	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	4½s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 23	480,026
To date this year	19,378,602
Corresponding date last year	24,988,069

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 23	$1,317,500
To date this year	$110,656,500
Corresponding date last year	$123,343,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
New Central Coal Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Garvin Machine Co.
United States Leather Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Actual Liquidation Increases.

Yesterday's stock market verified the opinion of those who on Saturday last claimed that they saw more real selling than had appeared in the market for some time. Yesterday not only was trading more active, but prices declined in a way which seemed very clearly to indicate that the field was held no longer solely by the trader, but that his selling was being reinforced by actual liquidation. The explanation most generally offered was that foreign selling, particularly for Berlin account, was principally responsible for the weakness displayed by the international stocks as well as by the list generally. While few seemed to question that such selling was going on its extent and the degree to which it accounted for the day's decline were the subject of much discussion and considerable difference of opinion.

Weakness Follows Strong Opening.

Practically every stock in the list closed with a substantial net loss, many in excess of one point, and some amounting to several points. At the opening prices were fairly strong, and during the first half hour there was no indication of the liquidation that subsequently weakened the entire list. Before noon the market changed its course completely, and began to decline steadily, although at first not rapidly. The explanation offered for the change was that traders were selling out in anticipation of the decision in the Northern Securities case being handed down by the Supreme Court when it convened at noon. The decision, it was said, would be unfavorable, and traders did not care to remain long of stock in anticipation of the possible overthrow of the Northern Pacific-Great Northern merger.

Northern Securities Decision.

This Northern Securities decision was used as a bear argument by the traders, both during the morning when a decision was expected and during the afternoon when it became known that no decision would be rendered during the day. Their reasons were that the decision itself would be unsettling, but that its postponement was a bear argument inasmuch as it prolonged the uncertainty. The incident seems to be one affording proof of the capability of the bear to find a bad side in everything. In conservative quarters the postponement of the decision was not a surprise inasmuch as it had not been expected except by the traders, who apparently expected it because they would have liked to have an unfavorable decision add its weight to the other unfavorable factor in yesterday's situation.

The Foreign Trading.

To some extent, at least, the strength displayed at the opening was due to buying of the internationals by arbitrage houses who for the first time in some days were buying instead of selling. It was estimated that all told they bought about 12,000 shares for London account, the total trading being not much in excess of that amount. Notwithstanding this London buying the belief was general that Europe was selling stocks here on a somewhat large scale, and that it was really this selling which shaped the course of the market. While openly London was a buyer, it was said that through other than the arbitrage houses there was somewhat urgent liquidation of foreign accounts. The failure in Berlin was pointed to as the direct cause of the foreign selling in this market, and a prominent commission house with international relations who admittedly were selling the market were said to be acting for Berlin account.

Hand of Keene Detected.

Apart from the actual increase in the sales of long stock, there appeared to be something like an organized effort on the part of prominent operators to depress the market. For many days traders have been pounding away at the list with only moderate success, largely because of the fact, doubtless, that they were known to be selling short stock, which those who were supporting the market could therefore buy with equanimity, knowing that recently traders have had a hard time to get back the stock which they had sold short. Yesterday the selling was of a different character. Some one who had long stock for sale, or who could go short of the market without the nature of the transaction appearing on its face, disposed of a considerable amount of stock. Some said that it was Keene, and among the brokers on the floor there were many who said they saw signs of the activity of the veteran operator. He was credited with selling Southern Pacific, among other stocks, his name being naturally associated with this property.

Southern Pacific's Decline.

Southern Pacific was the first stock to give signs of increased activity. It was supplied quite freely at the opening, but nevertheless succeeded in moving up fractionally with the rest of the list. When the decline was resumed it was one of the stocks that suffered most, declining from 45½ to 42⅝, and showing a net loss of 1⅝ points. The selling that attracted most attention was that by L. Levy & Co., who disposed of about 10,000 shares, and Hallgarten & Co., who sold in smaller amount. In point of activity, Southern Pacific was the second stock in the list, being exceeded only by Pennsylvania. The total in the stock was 54,000 shares, of which nearly half was traded in during the first hour.

Pennsylvania and the Bears.

The bears in Pennsylvania are losing none of their courage, and as freely as ever are predicting par for the stock. "Even at this level," said one trader yesterday, "I believe Pennsylvania to be a safe short sale. There are about a dozen reasons why the whole market should go down, and none that I see why it should go up, and there are additional specific reasons in the case of Pennsylvania. The Company will have to pay dividends on a large amount of capital which for a considerable time to come will be unproductive, and it looks as if their earnings would have to increase considerably in order to permit the continuation of the present dividend rate, and increases are scarcely to be looked for." Whether reasoning rightly or wrongly, the bears have been having their way in the stock recently. Yesterday it was traded in to the extent of about 75,000 shares, and showed a net loss of 1¼ points.

Few Bulls These Days.

Very few bulls are found in the Street these days. Commission houses are doing very little for the public, and most of them are apparently unwilling to advise their customers to buy stocks except in a very limited way. The feeling of uncertainty as to what the market may do is keeping the public away, and in their absence prices fare badly.

SAVINGS BANK DECISION.

It Will Cost the State Large Sums in Lost Assessments.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the State Controller, in imposing a 1 per cent. tax on the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks under the so-called Odell law of 1901, must assess at the market value of the securities constituting the surplus when the same is quoted on the market below their par value.

The opinion of the court is written by Judge Haight, and is rendered in the case of the Bank for Savings of the City of New York. The court reverses the decision of the court below, and orders that the sum of $296,500 be deducted from the value of the surplus and undivided earnings of this bank. The State will lose a large amount of money in consequence of this decision upon assessments already made by the Controller.

BANK MERGER DISCUSSED.

The committees representing the Mechanics' National and Leather Manufacturers' Banks in connection with the proposed merger of the two institutions held a meeting yesterday, at which details of the plan were discussed. It was said after the meeting that the merger would in all probability be put through as originally outlined, and that stockholders' meetings of the two banks would be called in the near future to consider the plan.

The new bank will take the name of the Mechanics' National, but Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, will be President of the combined institutions. The Presidency of the Mechanics' National Bank has been vacant since the death some weeks ago of Granville W. Garth, its former President. The Mechanics' National stands fourth in the Clearing House list of banks and the Leather Manufacturers' eighteenth.

BANK CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Officers of the Irving National and the Varick Banks discredit the report that they may be combined in the proposed new Coal and Iron National Bank. President Charles H. Fancher of the Irving National Bank said yesterday that there is absolutely nothing in the talk.

"It's all a dream," he said.

A Director of the Varick Bank said:

"The story as to negotiations for the combination of the banks is true, but we had hoped to keep it quiet for a time. The Irving National will not be in the deal."

The President of another bank said: "I understand that between 50 and 60 per cent. of the stock of the Irving National Bank has recently been offered for sale."

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE CHANGE.

Announcement was made here yesterday of the reorganization of the newly formed Michigan State Telephone Company, successor to the Michigan Telephone Company, whose properties were purchased by N. W. Harris & Co., syndicate managers for the holders of the company's bonds at a foreclosure sale prior to the reorganization. The Directors and officers are:

Directors—W. C. McMillan, T. H. Newberry, John T. Shaw, Henry Russel, Frank J. Hecker, A. B. F. White, Elwood T. Hance, all of Detroit; Edward D. Withey and Dudley E. Waters of Grand Rapids, N. W. Harris of Chicago, A. G. Farr of Chicago, Isaac Sprague and F. A. Farrar of Boston, Allen B. Forbes of New York, and W. A. Jackson of Chicago.

The active management will be under the supervision of W. A. Jackson as President, and W. C. McMillan, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The members of the committee are as follows: W. C. McMillan, Frank J. Hecker, T. H. Newberry, Dudley E. Waters, Edward T. Hance, A. G. Farr, and Allen B. Forbes.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches all Western mills under Paper Products control are ordered shut down this week on account of an oversupply of box board, and pending negotiations to take in principal mills now outside the selling agreement.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches state that plans are being made for the erection at West Pittsburg of a large glass plant.

It is stated in Portland (Me.) dispatches that a reduction in capital from $30,000,000 to $15,000,000 is proposed by the Monarch Mines and Smelting Company, a combination of mines in Utah and Nevada.

Philadelphia dispatches state that it is understood that the Philadelphia Company will discontinue the issuance to its stockholders of detailed monthly statements, and will instead issue quarterly statements.

The Great Northern Paper Company, it is stated, has shut down its Madison (Me.) plant for an indefinite period, owing to low water and an insufficient supply of pulp.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were 336,343 head, a decrease of 67,000 from the previous week, and an increase of 64,300 over last year.

The Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia will be the Trustee to hold the collateral by which the Pennsylvania Company's $50,000,000 notes are secured.

According to Sharon (Penn.) dispatches application will shortly be made for the incorporation of the Seamless Tube Company of America, with a capital of $500,000, which will erect a plant near Mosesson, Penn.

Grain receipts of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 4,289,280 bushels, a decrease of 35,594 bushels from the previous week, but showed an increase of 449,058 bushels over the same week last year.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were advanced half a cent yesterday to $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $2,382,950, as compared with the previous week, and $2,489,790, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—New York exchange was par before and 5 cents premium after clearings; time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent. The sale of ten shares of North Chicago stock sufficed to depress the price on the local Exchange to-day to 67½, the low record. Union Traction common stock went below 5, and the preferred sold at 29⅝ early. Elsewhere the list was only slightly easy. American Can common sold freely below 4, and the preferred during the morning was at 34⅝. Biscuit common in New York was fractionally lower, and at home sold below 40.

Quotations follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
670	American Can pf	34⅝	34	34
5	Central Trust	122	122	122
16	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
5	Chicago Title & Trust	89½	89½	89½
100	Union Traction	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
37	Diamond Match	129½	129	129
25	Met. Elevated pf	48½	48½	48½
225	National Biscuit	39¾	39½	39⅝
107	National Biscuit pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10	North Chicago	67½	67½	67½
18	Street's Stable Car pf	85	85	85
150	Swift & Co	100¼	100¼	100¼
20	United Box Board	18½	18½	18½

PRICES AT PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Closing prices in to-day's stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Brewing	28¾	27½	28¾
22	C. D. & P. T. Co	112	112	112
40	Crucible pf	27½	27½	27½
250	M. L. & H.	28	28	28
30	Ohio Fuel	37	36¾	37
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	110	110	110
100	Pittsburg Coal Co	13¼	13¼	13¼
212	Pittsburg Coal Co. pf	49	48¼	48¾
85	U. S. Steel pf	56	55½	55½
125	West. Ale	138	138	138
1,380	West. Elec. 3d	79¾	77	77¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Con. Gas 5s	108	108	108

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money was dull and unchanged, with rates at 2¾ per cent. for thirty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4¼ per cent. for five to six months, and 4¼@4¾ per cent. for one year on prime collateral. All industrial money was offered at 4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $139,944,772; balances, $5,519,951; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $180,816.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.86⅝. Commercial bills, $4.82¼@83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94½ and 94 15-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 3/4c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Stock Exchange has recovered from the Continental fright, and quantities of stocks thrown on the hands of dealers were fairly absorbed. The settlement is expected to be arranged without difficulty. The failure of the banking firm of Fritz Meyer of Berlin caused a temporary slight relapse. Consols were quietly steady. Home rails were firm.

The supplies of money in the market are gradually being reduced, owing to a combination of influences and increasing demands, such as Stock Exchange requirements and revenue calls in preparation for railroad dividends.

Americans opened quiet and stationary, pending the receipt of New York's opening prices, when they improved a fraction. They closed easier. Foreigners were cheerful and war stocks were harder. Kafirs were fairly firm.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 86⅝; consols, for the account, 86⅝; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 68⅝; Atchison preferred, 92; Baltimore and Ohio, 78; Canadian Pacific, 118⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30½; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143½; De Beers, 10½; Denver and Rio Grande, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 60½; Erie, 24½; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 41½; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 105½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16; New York Central, 117¼; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Rand Mines, 9; Reading, 21¼; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 20; Southern Railway preferred, 82½; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 79⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 58¼; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 35½.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.52; Lisbon, 24.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was exceptionally firm, with an upward tendency, many securities regaining the ground lost during the heavy decline Saturday. In the second part of the session, Internationals showed a general advance—Russian, Spanish, and Turkish securities rising rapidly.

At the close the market was very firm. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 93.60. Industrials shared in the improvement. Rio Tinto gained 20f.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 45c for the account, Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—An improved tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

TRADING AT BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Feb. 20, 1904.	Decrease for Week.
Loans	$178,045,000	$2,868,000
Circulation	6,854,000	4,000
Deposits	127,372,000	1,802,000
Due banks	58,298,000	1,720,000
United States deposits	6,389,000	24,000
Due from agents	25,925,000	*1,074,000
Exchanges	11,537,000	248,000
Due from others	16,490,000	7,000
Five per cent. fund	350,000	*250
Legals	5,511,000	*159,000
Specie	14,504,000	970,000
Reserve excess	1,398,143	183,571
New York excess	7,308,143	*1,707,429

Excess of reserve two years ago, $1,676,713.
*Increase.

The stock market was quiet. Amalgamated Copper Range and Utah were traded in more than any of the other coppers. They all went off a little. Telephone was the most active stock on the local list; it fell below 120 in the afternoon. General Electric was affected not only by the general condition of the market, but also by the stories of additional competition. Massachusetts Electric was very dull, but small lots of the preferred were sold below 75. Gas was quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
570	Atchison	66	64⅝	64⅝
11	Atchison pf	89	88⅜	88⅝
3	Boston Elevated	138	138	138
1	Boston & Albany	245	245	245
14	Boston & Maine	166⅜	166⅛	166⅜
5	Boston & Providence	299	299	299
42	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	122	122	122
100	C., M. & St. P.	135½	135½	135½
5	Fitchburg pf	136	136	136
295	Massachusetts Electric	19	18⅜	18⅞
19	Massachusetts Elec. pf	75	74	74
20	Mexican Central	10	10	10
74	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	191
5	Old Colony	204¼	204½	204½
50	Pere Marquette	78	78	78
1	Pere Marquette pf	71	69	71
50	Rutland pf	37½	37½	37½
105	*Union Pacific	74⅜	74	74
120	West End	91	90½	91

TELEPHONES.

1,488	American	121	119⅜	119⅜
100	New England	118	118	118
75	Western	9	9	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	74½	74	74
600	Am. Pneu. Service	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,275	Am. Sugar	124	122⅝	122⅝
21	Am. Sugar pf	123	123	123
10	Am. Woolen	10	10	10
25	Am. Woolen pf	69¾	69½	69½
25	Dominion Iron & Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
54	Edison	235	234	235
248	General Electric	164	157½	159
1,181	Massachusetts Gas	38⅝	38½	38⅝
114	Massachusetts Gas pf	79½	79½	79½
8	Pullman	210	209½	209½
1	Swift & Co	100	100	100
10	United Fruit	96	96	96
257	United States Steel	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛
369	United States Steel pf	58⅜	55¼	55½

MINING.

320	Adventure	2	2	2
215	Allouez	3⅜	3½	3⅜
3,694	*Amalgamated	46⅞	45	45
50	American Zinc	9	9	9
100	Anaconda	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
50	Arcadian	40c.	40c.	40c.
50	Atlantic	7	7	7
300	Bingham	20	19¼	19¼
3	*Calumet & Hecla	440	440	440
150	†Centennial	17⅛	17	17
30	Central Oil	7	7	7
500	Con. Mercur	56c.	55c.	56c.
2,275	Copper Range	39½	38	38¾
640	Daly-West	34½	34	34
50	Dominion Coal	58½	58½	58½
600	Elm River	2	2	2
5	Isle Royale	7	7	7
330	Massachusetts	3 9-16	3¼	3¼
200	Michigan	2	1⅞	1⅞
325	Mohawk	35½	34½	34½
30	Old Colony	1	1	1
175	Osceola	56	53½	53½
25	*Quincy	81	80	81
2	Tamarack	100	100	100
630	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	United States Coal & Oil	9	8⅞	8⅞
498	United States	20¼	20	20¼
1,703	Utah	33	31⅝	31⅞
200	Winona	5	5	5
108	Wolverine	70	70	70
400	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the curb market yesterday was more diversified with a fair amount of activity accompanied by weakness. Sharp breaks were shown in several stocks with losses of several points. Electric Boat preferred's upward move was practically the only advance of the session. Interborough Rapid Transit showed strength and the opening, being up 1⅝ to 102½, but later this advance was largely lost, the final figure being 101. Continued weakness prevails in the Seaboard Air Line issues, the preferred being offered at 14½ at the close, a decline of 1⅜ from the last reported sale. Standard Oil was the weakest stock, with a loss of 13, on the sale of a single lot of 10 shares. United States Shipbuilding 5s were largely traded in with a good market at 26, at which figure $100,000 exchanged owners.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES proved to be the stock on which the largest interest was centred. The opening was steady, with sales up to 91¼, and it was only at about 1 o'clock that the sharp break to 88¼ occurred. This decline was ascribed to the doubt entertained as to the decision of the Supreme Court, which, however, did not yesterday render a decision. Notwithstanding this fact, the stock only recovered ¾, which was due to short covering. Less than 2,000 shares were traded in.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER broke sharply to a new low record, on the announcement that a special meeting of the stockholders has been called for March 2, 1904, to vote upon a plan to issue $1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. ten-year sinking fund gold bonds, convertible at par into stock. This issue is for the purpose of redeeming the present outstanding issue of $500,000 of bonds to pay off floating debts and to provide a certain amount of working capital. The Directors have recommended this new issue. The books closed last Saturday, Feb. 20, and reopen March 8.

After losing a full point at the opening the stock recovered this loss on active trading, the final sale showing an unchanged quotation.

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PARA RUBBER PLANTATION stock was offered yesterday at 4, with no bid. The lot on the market at this figure is one of 1,000 shares.

***

The principal tansactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Am. Steel Foundries pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
884	B'klyn Union Gas rts.	*14⅛	13⅝	13⅞
200	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
200	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4½	4½
600	Del. & Hudson rights	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Electric Boat pf	52	50½	52
100	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
1,500	Greene Con. Copper	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
18,100	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	7	3	6
100	Havana Tobacco	29¼	29¼	29¼
350	Interb. Rapid Transit	102½	101	101
520	Internat. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
300	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
280	Light, Fuel & Power	28	*27	28
350	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
620	Mont. & Bos., buyer 30	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,900	Northern Securities	91¼	88¼	88½
200	Otis Elevator	32	32	32
210	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8
50	Seaboard Air Line pf	15	15	15
100	Shannon Copper	8½	8½	8½
100	Standard Milling pf	19	19	19
10	Standard Oil	610	610	610
1,100	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Unit. Fire Extinguisher	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,050	White Knob Copper	*7	5¾	6⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	71½	71	71½
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s, w. i.	93	93	93
2,000	New Ams. Gas 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
300	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	79½	79½	79½
100,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	26	26	26

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4
American Can pf	34⅛	35	34	34½
American Chicle	90	97	90	97
American Chicle pf	78	80	78	80
American De Forest	...	5	...	5
American Malting 6s	97	100	97	100
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅜	5	2⅜	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	30	39	30	39
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	88	92	88	92
American Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	...	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	71	72	...	72
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	118½	116	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108½	107	108½
British Columb

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1904.

U S 3s coup, 1908-18
5,000.....106⅝
1,000.....107½
4s reg 1907
500..A.....108

Nor Car con 4s
1,000.....102

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000..... 92

A, T & S F gen 4s
6,000..... 90½
6,000..... 90⅝
6,000..... 90¾
14,000..... 90½
13,000..... 90⅝
Adjustment 4s
25,000..... 88

Atlantic Coast Line 4s
5,000..... 92⅝

B & O prior lien 3½s
1,000..... 93¼
5,000..... 92⅞
Gold 4s
14,000.....101
S W Div 3½s
5,000..... 87⅝
500..... 88½
500..... 88⅝
500..... 88¼
4,000..... 87⅝
10,000..... 87½

Bklyn Union Elev 1st
14,000.....100½

Bklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000.....113

Bur, C R & N 1st
5,000.....102¼

Canada So 2d
2,000.....107¼

Cent of Ga. cons 5s
12,000.....105

Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000.....122½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000..... 97½

C & O gen 4½s
30,000.....103
17,000.....103¼
1,000.....103
1,000.....103¼

Chi & Alt R R 3s
9,000..... 83¾

Chi & Alt 3½s
4,000..... 75

C, B & Q 4s jt bds
14,000..... 91⅜
6,000..... 92
Ill Div 3½s
5,000..... 91
10,000..... 91¼

Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5000.....118
2,000.....117½

C, M & St Paul, C & P Div 6s
1,000.....110¾

C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.....102½

C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000..... 67⅝
5,000..... 68
7,000..... 67¾
24,000..... 67½

Col & So 1st 4s
5,000..... 84½

Consol Tobacco 4s
3,000..... 65⅞
3,000..... 65¼

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
82,000..... 55¼
30,000..... 55⅛
10,000..... 55
5,000..... 55⅜

Distl Sec Corp 5s
2,000..... 66⅝
2,000..... 65

Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000..... 84⅝
1,000..... 84½
14,000..... 84⅜

Erie, Penn col tr 4s
1,000..... 89

Ft W & D C 1st
2,000.....105

Ill Steel deb 5s, non-conv
1,000..... 92

Int & Gt N 2d 5s
10,000..... 99⅛
10,000..... 99¼
15,000..... 99

Internat Paper 6s
5,000.....105⅝

K C, Ft S & M 4s
20,000..... 79½

King Co Elev 4s
3,000..... 83

L E & W 1st 5s
4,000.....118

L S & M So 3½s
1,000.....100

L & N unified 4s
5,000..... 98⅛
1,000..... 98⅜
1,000..... 98½

L & N-So Ry jt 4s
2,000..... 91¼
2,000..... 91½

Mex Cent con 4s
1,000..... 64

Mex Cent 1st inc
1,000..... 18

M, K & T 2d 4s
11,000..... 77½

M, K & T of T 5s
5,000.....101

Mo Pac trust 5s
3,000.....107

N, C & St L 1st con 5s
1,000.....112⅝

N Y C & H R gen 3½s
1,000..... 97
L S col 3½s
2,000..... 86
M C col 3½s
3,000..... 87¼
Total sales..... $1,317,500

N Y C & St L 4s
1,000.....104
1,000.....103⅝

N Y Gas, El L H & P pur money 4s
1,000..... 90½
1,000..... 90¼

N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s
5,000.....101

Norf & So 1st 5s
2,000.....111
3,000.....111½

Norf & W con 4s
1,000..... 97½
500..... 98
1,000..... 97½
500..... 98
Pocah C & C 4s
5,000..... 89

Northern Pac 4s
3,000.....102¼
500.....102⅝
500.....102⅞
10,000.....102⅞
1,000.....102

Nor Pac gen 3s
10,000..... 70¾
12,000..... 70⅝
11,000..... 70½
500..... 70⅝
500..... 70⅞
5,000..... 70½

Ore R & N 4s partic bds
12,000..... 91

Penn conv 3½s
2,000..... 94⅞
17,000..... 94⅜
3,000..... 94½

Reading gen 4s
11,000..... 98

Rio Grande W 1st
5,000..... 95

R, W & O con 5s
5,000.....117½

St L, I M & S gen 5s
6,000.....112⅝
Unif & ref 4s
10,000..... 85¾
11,000..... 85⅞

St L & S F R R refdg 4s
1,000..... 79¾
1,000..... 79½

St L S W 1st 4s
5,000..... 92⅝
Cons 4s
5,000..... 71¼
4,000..... 71

St P, M & M, Mont ext 4s
5,000.....101

Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000.....100

Seaboard A L gold 4s
5,000..... 66

Southern Pac 4s
5,000..... 88½
2,000..... 88⅜
3,000..... 88

Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000.....111¾
2,000.....111¾
15,000.....111¾
Registered
1,000.....108

Stand R & T 6s
1,000..... 38
1,000..... 39

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....115½

Third Av con 4s
3,000..... 94½

Tol, St L & W 4s
500..... 69½
5,000..... 69
Union Pacific 1st 4s
2,000.....102¾
500.....103
3,000.....102⅝
1,000.....102⅝
500.....102⅞
500.....102⅞
1,000.....102

Union Pac conv 4s
20,000..... 95½
26,000..... 95
10,000..... 95½
55,000..... 95

U S Steel Corp s f 5s
21,000..... 72¼
2,000..... 72⅜
8,000..... 72½
10,000..... 72⅛
2,000..... 72
15,000..... 71⅞
20,000..... 71⅝
3,000..... 71⅞
51,000..... 71⅝
Registered
500..... 72½
500..... 72

Wabash deb, B
5,000..... 60¼
20,000..... 60⅛
15,000..... 60
25,000..... 59⅝
6,000..... 59½
10,000..... 59⅜
5,000..... 59¼
30,000..... 59⅛
46,000..... 59
20,000..... 60
25,000..... 59½

West Shore 4s
1,000.....108½
Registered
500.....106⅞

West Nor Car 1st
2,000.....113

W U fdg & r e 4½s
10,000.....102

W & L E 1st con 4s
3,000..... 89

Wis Cent gen 4s
3,000..... 89

144,910

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Con. Tob. 4s	55	55	55	55
2,000	Penn. conv. 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5,000	Rock Island 4s	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
11,000	U. P. conv. 4s	95	95	95	95
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	59	59	59	59

$33,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 50c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Andes sold at .45, 100 Best and Belcher at 2.00, 1,200 Brunswick at .06, 200 Chollar at .20, 500 Comstock at .07, 200 Crown Point at .25, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 100 Elkton at .64, 1,000 Jackpot at .09, 200 Justice at .08, 100 Mexican at 1.80, 100 Ophir at 4.50, 200 Portland at 1.90, 1,000 Phoenix at .10@.11, 200 Savage at .54@.53, 200 Sierra Nevada at .52, 200 Silver Hill at .73.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.05
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.43	.48
Belcher	.24	.33
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.10
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	1.00	1.05
Chollar	.20	.20
Challenge Con.	.35	.36
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.22	.25
Gould & Curry	.42	.43
Hale & Norcross	.97	.97
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.75	1.75
Occidental Con.	.83	.85
Ophir	4.50	4.40
Overman	.33	.34
Potosi	.09	.16
Savage	.53	.54
Sag Belcher	.08	.07
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.17
Union Con.	.82	.82
Utah Con.	.20	.20
Yellow Jacket	.45	.48
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 23.—Gardner & Co. report stock quotations to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Tuesday		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7½	7	7½
Anaconda	15	16	14	16½
C., K. & N.	18½	19½	18	19½
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	8	8	8¼
Dante	3	3¼	3	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	8	10	10	10
Elkton	61	61½	61	61½
El Paso	67	68	66½	67½
Gold Dollar	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Golden Cycle	50	51½	50	51½
Gold Sovereign	3⅞	4¼	4	4¼
Icabella	33	36½	36	37
Jackpot	7⅞	9	7½	9
Keystone	3⅞	4	3⅜	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3¾	4
Little Bessie	3	3½	3	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	9	5	6
Mary Cashen	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Moon Anchor	10	11	10½	12
New Haven	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Old Gold	10	10½	10	10½
Pharmacist	4	4½	4	4½
Portland	180	195	185	200
Rose Maud	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅝
Rose Nicol	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Vindicator	65	66½	64	65
Work	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,157,038
Gold	101,605,991
Silver	21,511,745
United States notes	9,896,032
Treasury notes of 1890	72,331
National bank notes	13,987,936
Total receipts this day	2,203,440
Total receipts this month	35,903,043
Total receipts this year	355,230,886
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	31,830,000
Total expenditures this year	349,614,164
Deposits in National banks	168,214,986

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$462,518,869
Silver dollars	469,905,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,349,237
Silver bullion of 1890	7,634,763
Total	$947,387,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,482,000 gold certificates in Treasury	$462,518,869
Treasury notes outstanding	14,964,000
Total	$947,387,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,927,991
Silver coin and bullion	12,025,609
Silver certificates	9,486,136
United States notes	9,896,032
Other assets	25,790,743
Total in Treasury	$141,126,511
Deposits in National banks	168,214,986
Total	$309,341,496
Current liabilities	84,184,458
Available cash balance	$225,157,038

DIVIDENDS.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of Five per cent. (5%) thereon, on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1903. Payable on and after March 1st, 1904, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

New York, February 22d, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Alleghany County, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, March 1st, 1904.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record March 12, 1904.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—			
Month January	$3,792,662	$3,546,045	$3,565,524
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	97	96	98
2d week Feb	7,947	4,767	3,474
From July 1	250,935	140,082	101,065
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Month January	3,110,865	3,285,708	3,031,570
From July 1	29,644,213	29,104,774	25,989,040
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb	3,100	9,122	9,448
From July 1	291,158	364,561	364,824
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week Feb	12,098	9,998	9,613
From July 1	537,254	413,144	436,077
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Feb	74,233	69,763	59,952
From Jan. 1	477,316	449,291	390,628
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
3d week Feb	102,000	104,873	101,173
From July 1	4,225,363	4,177,373	3,761,082

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	272,966	274,694	1,728
Op. expenses	161,649	135,842	*25,807
Net earnings	111,317	138,842	27,535
Total income	170,920	174,471	3,551
Fixed charges	42,772	39,211	*3,561
Surplus	128,206	135,260	7,052

*Increase.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	29,180,968	21,398,784	23,507,634
Op. expenses	15,170,541	13,641,051	13,612,179
Net earnings	14,010,422	7,757,718	9,895,455
Taxes	872,862	836,372	773,239
Balance	13,137,560	6,921,341	9,122,216
Other income	3,500,938	1,193,996	2,080,032
Total income	16,638,496	8,115,337	11,202,248
Chgs. and bett'ts	10,553,258	8,461,980	8,172,194
Balance	6,085,238	*346,643	3,030,054
Dividends	1,834,000	1,834,000	1,834,000
Surplus	4,251,238	*2,180,653	1,196,054

*Deficit.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA for the half year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	15,252,624	13,708,500	12,540,624
Exp. and appro.	10,760,040	9,628,125	8,575,138
Net earnings	4,492,584	4,080,375	3,965,486
Charges	2,556,360	2,481,375	2,549,800
Balance	1,936,224	1,599,000	1,415,688
Surp. D. G. H. & M. Ry., 6 moe.	*1,944	9,750	9,272
Surplus	1,938,168	1,589,250	1,421,960
*Deficit.			

MISSOURI PACIFIC for December—

Gross earnings	3,692,352	3,392,921	3,013,735
Op. expenses	2,370,422	2,114,282	2,127,654
Net earnings	1,321,930	1,278,639	886,081
Gross, 12 months	43,065,718	37,505,098	36,661,093
Op. expenses	29,415,003	25,061,423	23,616,514
Net, 12 months	13,650,715	12,443,676	13,045,579

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	183,708	172,143	155,030
Operating ex.	131,487	110,611	100,539
Net earnings	52,221	61,532	54,491
Charges	16,482	16,516	15,094
Surplus	35,739	45,016	39,397
Gross, 4 months	769,136	703,788	634,199
Operating ex.	486,837	424,576	387,846
Net, 4 months	282,299	279,212	246,353
Surplus, 4 mos.	213,451	213,222	186,723

TEXAS CENTRAL for January—

Gross earnings	79,357	57,180	54,897
Ex. and taxes	45,150	41,701	32,012
Net earnings	34,207	15,479	22,885
Surplus	31,624	12,876	20,502
Gross, 7 months	510,556	393,145	416,830
Ex. and taxes	348,632	291,414	282,074
Net, 7 months	161,924	101,731	134,776
Surplus, 7 mos	143,841	83,708	120,158

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for January—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	283,724	227,109	*37,355
Operating ex.	256,767	245,483	11,284
Net earnings	32,957	75,626	*48,669
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,646,622	2,437,731	208,891
Operating ex.	1,885,429	1,804,086	81,343
Net earnings	761,193	633,645	177,548

*Decrease.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Net earnings	738,441	594,371	586,812
Preferred divs	315,000	315,000	315,000
Balance	421,441	379,371	271,812
Charged off depreciation, &c.	280,429	256,637	217,746
Surplus	141,012	22,734	54,067

STREET'S STABLE CAR COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Net earnings	387,822	398,893	200,920
Chgs. and divs.	242,159	222,163	150,746
Surplus	145,663	176,820	50,174

UNION SWITCH & SIGNAL for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross receipts	2,132,835	1,774,005	1,605,649
Interest and other disbursements	1,803,513	1,429,322	1,308,143
Net	329,322	353,683	297,506
Preferred divs.	130,867	79,726	79,726
Surplus	198,455	273,957	217,780

Clews Investment Guide.

Henry Clews & Co. have published the seventh annual number of their investment guide, compiled by themselves. It contains the latest information on all important securities as well as statistics of the commodity markets.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last
11,270	Amal. Copper	46⅝	46⅞	44⅞	45¼
50	Am. Car & F	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
90	Am. Ice	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
110	Am. Ice pf	30	30	29½	29½
400	Am. Locomotive	22½	22¾	21¼	21¼
10	Am. Smelting	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,740	Am. Sugar	124	124½	122⅝	122⅝
5,800	A., T. & S. F.	66⅜	66½	64½	64⅝
80	A., T. & S. F. pf.	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
7,170	Balt. & Ohio	75⅝	76¼	74½	74⅝
12,750	Brook. Rap. Tr.	41½	41⅝	39¾	39¾
400	Canadian Pac	115¾	115¾	114	114¾
60	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	29½	29½
10	Chi. & Alton	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
200	Chi. Gt. West	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅜
19,090	C., M. & St. P.	139⅜	139⅝	137½	137⅝
190	Col. Fuel & I	31	31	30¾	30¾
40	Col. Southern	15	15	14⅜	14⅜
6,840	Erie	23⅜	24	22½	22⅝
20	Erie 1st pf	62½	62½	62½	62½
10	Erie 2d pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
80	Ill. Central	127¼	127¾	126⅞	126⅞
220	Louis. & Nash	103	103	101½	102
110	Manhattan	141⅜	141⅜	141¼	141¼
140	Met. Street	115⅝	115⅝	115	115
260	Mexican Cent	10⅜	10⅜	10	10
20	Mo., K. & T.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
5,700	Mo. Pacific	89⅛	89⅜	87⅞	87⅞
380	N. Y. Central	114½	114½	113⅜	113⅝
290	N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝
150	Norf. & West	55⅞	56	55⅝	55⅞
29,920	Pennsylvania	114½	114⅝	112⅜	112⅝
80	People's Gas	98	98	97½	98
10	Pressed S. Car	28	28	28	28
1,880	Reading	41¼	41½	39⅞	39⅞
20	Rep. Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
5,580	Rock Island	21⅞	21⅞	19⅝	19⅞
10	Rock Island pf	60	60	60	60
60	Rub. Goods pf	19½	19½	19½	19½
7,810	Southern Pac.	44⅞	45⅛	42⅝	42⅞
440	Southern Ry.	19¾	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
630	Tenn. C. & I.	35⅝	35⅞	34⅜	34⅞
360	Texas Pac.	22⅜	22⅝	21½	21⅝
9,870	Union Pac.	74⅞	75⅛	73	73⅛
580	U. S. Leather	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞
660	U. S. Steel	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
8,610	U. S. Steel pf	56¼	56½	55⅜	55⅝
110	Wabash	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
510	Wabash pf	34½	34½	33	34⅛
30	Wis. Central pf	41½	41½	41½	41½

144,910

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Con. Tob. 4s	55	55	55	55
2,000	Penn. conv. 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5,000	Rock Island 4s	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
11,000	U. P. conv. 4s	95	95	95	95
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	59	59	59	59

$33,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 50c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Andes sold at .45, 100 Best and Belcher at 2.00, 1,200 Brunswick at .06, 200 Chollar at .20, 500 Comstock at .07, 200 Crown Point at .25, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 100 Elkton at .64, 1,000 Jackpot at .09, 200 Justice at .08, 100 Mexican at 1.80, 100 Ophir at 4.50, 200 Portland at 1.90, 1,000 Phoenix at .10@.11, 200 Savage at .54@.53, 200 Sierra Nevada at .52, 200 Silver Hill at .73.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.05
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.43	.48
Belcher	.24	.33
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.10
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	1.00	1.05
Chollar	.20	.20
Challenge Con.	.35	.36
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.22	.25
Gould & Curry	.42	.43
Hale & Norcross	.97	.97
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.75	1.75
Occidental Con.	.83	.85
Ophir	4.50	4.40
Overman	.33	.34
Potosi	.09	.16
Savage	.53	.54
Sag Belcher	.08	.07
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.17
Union Con.	.82	.82
Utah Con.	.20	.20
Yellow Jacket	.45	.48
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 23.—Gardner & Co. report stock quotations to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Tuesday		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7½	7	7½
Anaconda	15	16	14	16½
C., K. & N.	18½	19½	18	19½
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	8	8	8¼
Dante	3	3¼	3	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	8	10	10	10
Elkton	61	61½	61	61½
El Paso	67	68	66½	67½
Gold Dollar	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Golden Cycle	50	51½	50	51½
Gold Sovereign	3⅞	4¼	4	4¼
Icabella	33	36½	36	37
Jackpot	7⅞	9	7½	9
Keystone	3⅞	4	3⅜	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3¾	4
Little Bessie	3	3½	3	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	9	5	6
Mary Cashen	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Moon Anchor	10	11	10½	12
New Haven	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Old Gold	10	10½	10	10½
Pharmacist	4	4½	4	4½
Portland	180	195	185	200
Rose Maud	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅝
Rose Nicol	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Vindicator	65	66½	64	65
Work	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,157,038
Gold	101,605,991
Silver	21,511,745
United States notes	9,896,032
Treasury notes of 1890	72,331
National bank notes	13,987,936
Total receipts this day	2,203,440
Total receipts this month	35,903,043
Total receipts this year	355,230,886
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	31,830,000
Total expenditures this year	349,614,164
Deposits in National banks	168,214,986

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$462,518,869
Silver dollars	469,905,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,349,237
Silver bullion of 1890	7,634,763
Total	$947,387,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,482,000 gold certificates in Treasury	$462,518,869
Treasury notes outstanding	14,964,000
Total	$947,387,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,927,991
Silver coin and bullion	12,025,609
Silver certificates	9,486,136
United States notes	9,896,032
Other assets	25,790,743
Total in Treasury	$141,126,511
Deposits in National banks	168,214,986
Total	$309,341,496
Current liabilities	84,184,458
Available cash balance	$225,157,038

DIVIDENDS.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of Five per cent. (5%) thereon, on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1903. Payable on and after March 1st, 1904, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing on that date.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

New York, February 22d, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Alleghany County, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, March 1st, 1904.

GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record March 12, 1904.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

Investment Securities

Members New York Stock Exchange.

William and Pine Sts., New York

Branch Office: 67 State St., Albany.

Dick & Robinson,
BANKERS

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for municipalities and corporations. Dealers in Government, municipal, railroad and other selected securities.

30 Broad St., NEW YORK. Real Est. Tr. Bldg PHILADELPHIA.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

Bonds for Investment
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS.
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

A New Copper Producer.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has entered the ranks of copper producers. Its new Hydro-carbon smelter—the latest development of the art—having made its trial run some time ago with complete success, has now started on its regular work. It saves at least

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

80 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; new building, central; 25c. foot, including steam, elevator. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Stables, 12th St., 19th St., 28th St.; low rentals; convenient locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Building to let, whole or part; elevator; 'Phone 4334 Franklin. Sam'l Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

William, 259. Near Chambers—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power, offices, and show room, store, and basement; rent separate.

Entire building to let, 10 Fulton St., in centre of busy thoroughfare; opposite Fulton Market; low rent; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

50 WEST 15TH STREET, 5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for light manufacturing. Ashforth & Company, 51 West 42d St.

32 Union Square. Store, lofts, and offices, with latest improvements. Apply G. H. Figueron, 3 East 42d St.

First floor, 23x100; largest plate glass front in city; first-class location for high-class business; steam heat, elevator; rent reasonable; 240 5th Av. S. Marks, 419 6th Av.

Factories or Lofts, City or Country, Sale or lease. T. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York City.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

241 Water St., near Beekman St. 5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for any mercantile business. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

34-36 W. Houston St. Store and lofts, fireproof building. Apply premises, or N. S. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

OFFICES TO LET at moderate rentals; a few choice suites; some with river and bay outlook. ALDRICH COURT, 45 BROADWAY. All modern conveniences, Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

5th Av., 125, (12th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

To Let—Fine store, 5th Av., Pittsburg; 30x240 feet to Virgin Alley, with basement; one of the finest retail stands in the city. Send for printed list. COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO., 327-329 4th Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS FIREPROOF BUILDING, 60x83. EAST 19TH ST. close to Broadway. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 WEST 23D ST. TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

Part of Second floor in the Morton Building, 114 NASSAU ST. Display on Nassau St. Also number of desirable offices. F. ZITTEL, ON PREMISES.

79-81 NASSAU ST. Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400. 47 JAY STREET. 4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000. 86 PARK PLACE, Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts. HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent, 81 Nassau St. Tel., 2,307 Cort.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth, 17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., one-half block 5th Av. and B'way. THE HOME OF ELEGANCE AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS. FURNISHED SUITES BY THE Day, Month or Year. A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms. Restaurant and cafe a la carte. GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.; Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT 142-146 WEST 49TH ST. Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL. 117 WEST 58TH ST. Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Jerome Av., 403, East 184th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

Elegantly, newly furnished corner apartment; fire-proof building; The Coronado. 75 East 81st St.

102d St., 306 West.—Single apartment house; elevator; electric lights; rooms 25 feet wide; every improvement; rent, $100. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $55. Also second floor apartment; 7 rooms; rent, $55. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE. Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $60 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

ST. CHARLES COURT. 31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST. Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN" NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST., Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS and Suites for ladies. Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $35 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new; artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 66 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

"STUYVESANT" 17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for Booklet.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

HOTEL GALLATIN, 70-72 West 46th St., Near 5th Av. Centre of the fashionable residential section; modern, homelike hotel; every appointment. Elegantly furnished apartment, $30 per week; private bath, meals for two, upward. Handsome furnished apartment, $15 per week; private bath, for two, Superbly appointed studio apartment of two rooms and bath, with north light; furnished or unfurnished; decorated to suit. Cuisine of noted excellence; white service. Transients accommodated. Tel., 5608—38th. Physician's parlor floor, handsomely furnished, private house. 41 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Have you an apartment or a dwelling you wish to let or sublet; furnished or unfurnished? Send me particulars; I will rent it for you... F. B. DONOVAN, 7 West 42d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have large list of private houses to rent, all parts of city. See us before renting. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

To Let—3-story dwelling, 134 West 126th St.; good neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Fronts and Corners Sold on Lenox and Seventh Avenues —Deal for West Ninety-fifth Street Apartment House —Lower East Side Plot Changes Hands.

The New York City Street Railway Company, formerly the Metropolitan, is reported to have sold the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, 201.10 by 200, a plot of sixteen lots. Further details of the transaction were not obtainable yesterday at the company's offices. Title to the property is held by the Lexington and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, to which it was transferred in 1894 by the Metropolitan Traction Company for an expressed consideration of $218,794.

The block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, owned by Mary G. Pinckney, and famous for many years as the "Greenhouse Block," is said to have changed hands. No confirmation of the report could be had yesterday either from Miss Pinckney's attorneys or from the reported buyers, Adelstein & Avantine. This plot, which is the largest unimproved parcel on Seventh Avenue south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, contains twenty-six lots, fronting 325 feet on each street, and has been held at $450,000.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Samuel Weingart the property known as the Weingart Institute, at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 by 100.11. The buyers are Robert and Henry Arnstein. Prior to the purchase of it by Mr. Weingart, when alterations and additions were made, the house on the site was for many years the residence of Col. Sherwood, one of the pioneer residents of that section. The present buyers are builders, although nothing as to the reimprovement of the plot has yet been decided.

Isadore L. Levin has sold for Walter J. Cohn to Halpin, Levine & Dramondston the plot, 75 by 90.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Details will be found in another column relative to the leasing of the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street to Reed & Barton.

Singer Company Sells Large Plot.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has sold the vacant block front, 200 by 150, on the north side of Delancey Street, between Tompkins and Mangin Streets.

Buyer for West Side Apartments.

John H. Berry has sold for Lorenz Weiher, Sr., for about $300,000, the Kauneonga, 326 to 332 West Ninety-fifth Street, 150 feet east of Riverside Drive, a seven-story elevator apartment house.

East 56th Street House Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Louisa L. Jeremiah 14 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Ames & Co. have sold for a Mr. Strong the dwelling 304 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Harry I. Sachs has sold for Morris Littman the four-story dwelling 145 West Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5. The adjoining properties, No. 147 to 151, have been sold recently.

Buyer of 83 Maiden Lane.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that John M. Mossman is the buyer of the property 83 Maiden Lane, sold recently by the heirs of Gov. George Hoadly through Horace S. Ely & Co. Mr. Mossman is the owner of three small buildings in the triangular block bounded by William Street, Maiden Lane, and Liberty Street—a block which has been the centre of considerable attention during the last year, and interest in which is likely to be revived by the coming auction sale of the Wolfe Building on its William Street front.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for a client 33 Wooster Street, a four-story loft building on lot 20 by 50.

Lower Sixth Avenue Lease.

Louis Schrag has leased for Mrs. Josephine M. Geenen 350 Sixth Avenue, a four-story building, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, to the Williams Company of Chicago for fifteen years. The lessees, retailers of ladies' cloaks and suits, will occupy the premises after extensive alterations have been made.

Louis Schrag has also leased for William H. Browning, to the Mutual Furniture Company, 100 West Seventeenth Street for five years; also for Anna M. Van Dohlen 616 West Thirty-ninth Street to the Apex Color Works.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Bertha Heidelberger 328 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. This property adjoins on the east the plot 125 by 100 sold by the same brokers a year ago.

The property on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, 230 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 45 by 100.5 was conveyed yesterday by Lizzie A. Steers to the New York Telephone Company.

Operator Buys on Columbus Avenue.

Max Marx has bought, through Stabler & Smith, the three five-story flats 984, 990, and 992 Columbus Avenue, 25.2 by 100.

Adolph Scheibel has sold the five-story flat 115 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Upper East Side Dealings.

Leo Nelson has sold for Cohen & Glauber the three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11, at 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

S. Deitschman and F. Robinovitz, as brokers, have sold for Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll to Simon Herzberg 239 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story double tenement on lot 25 by 100.

New Tenements Sold on Cannon Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for A. Elterman the two new six-story tenements 97, 99, and 101 Cannon Street, 75 by 100. The brokers report that the price was $130,000.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story tenement 129 Lewis Street, 25 by 100.

David E. Cantor has resold the six-story tenement 538 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Simon Fine reports that he was the broker in the sale of the plot 101 by 250, at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Quick Resale in Brownsville.

The World Realty Company, recently incorporated for the purpose of operating in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, has bought the block, 200 by 400, bounded by Pitkin and Belmont Avenues, Powell and Junius Streets, and has resold the property in parcels as follows: Southeast corner of Pitkin Avenue and Powell Street, 100 by 100, and the northeast corner of Belmont Avenue and Powell Street, 100 by 100, to Dr. Michael A. Cohn; also, eight lots on Powell Street, 200 by 100, to Yetta Davis; also, eight lots on Junius Street, 200 by 100, to Berman & Hutter; also, the southwest corner of Pitkin Avenue and Junius Street, 100 by 100, and the northwest corner of Belmont Avenue and Junius Street, 100 by 100, to Max Maurer.

The Gardner estate has sold through its attorneys, Bullowa & Bullowa, the eight four-story dwellings on Truxton Street, between Stone Avenue and Sackman Street, Brooklyn, to a firm of real estate operators.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Pelham Avenue, north side, 127.8 ft south of Hughes Avenue, 50.11 by 60 by 50 by 127.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to A. Kuhn $2,575

By Herbert A. Sherman.

No. 339 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. C. Gibson, as executor..... 6,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, executors' sale, 118 Waverley Place, south side, 159.3 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 104 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 116 Waverley Place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22 by 97, five-story brick tenement; 114 Waverley place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22 by 97, four-story brick tenement; 27 West Eighth Street, north side, 405.9 feet, west of Fifth, 25.2 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling; 58 and 60 West Eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 36 by 115.3 and irregular, two five-story brick flats, with stores.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; St. Nicholas Place, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 39 Wooster Street, east side, 150 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, together with 41 Wooster Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 128 and irregular, three and four story buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 534, 536, and 538 West Broadway, west side, 200 feet north of Bleecker Street, 65.4 by 70, five-story brick factory building.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, Emil Goldmann, referee, Eighth Avenue, south side, between Third and Fourth Streets, Wakefield, 100 by 114.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, H. W. Mayo, referee, Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Villa Avenue, 25 by 80.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $4463

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 182 Stanton Street, north side, 34 feet west of Attorney Street, 26 by 65.6, six-story brick tenement, with store; all title of Abraham I. and Jeannette Bleistiff on Sept. 23, 1902.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham R. Lawrence, referee, 103 Lewis Street, east side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 21 by 100, six-story front and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,440.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 5 and 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 36.3 by 86.11; M. S. A. Wilson of 1,143 Lexington Avenue, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, for five six-story brick tenements, 44 by 87.11; C. and M. Weinstein of 23 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $210,000.

No. 180 to 194 Mott Street, for a six-story brick factory, 93.8; S. and O. Harman of 254 Canal Street, owners; Kurtzes & Rentz of Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, for three six-story brick flats, 41.2 by 87.11; I. L. Shapiro of 21 East One Hundred and Seventeenth St., owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $120,000.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 130 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56; T. Giordano of 1,113 East One Hundred and Eighteen Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 182 feet east of Monroe Avenue, for eight three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 40; Mount Hope Building Company, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 114 Ludlow Street, to a four-story brick tenement and stores; M. & J. Kantrowitz, premises, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to two three-story brick dwellings; W. D. Starr of 10 Wall Street, owner; J. Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 118 East Ninety-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 470 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick office building and stores; J. M. Lehman of 759 West Seventy-second Street, owner; W. Leeming of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 96 Washington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. S. and N. Sahadi of 93 Washington Street, owners; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 101 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement; I. Flam of 364 East Houston Street, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $1,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

BROADWAY, 501, w s, 29.7x200.5x29.0x200.5; William Pennington and others, executors and trustees, to Metropolitan Museum of Art..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 207, s s, 27x52; Louis Pierce to Lazar Shulman, (mtgs $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CLINTON AV, s e s, 215 ft n e of Tremont Av, 25x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Isabelle Warren, (mtg $1,900) 1,318

COLUMBUS AV, 730, w s, 25.2x100; John Rollmann to John C. Harris, (mtg $33,500)..... 100

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Abraham Wielar to Delia King, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

DIVISION ST, 90, n s, 24.7x64.2x21.10x75.4; Charles H. Hattemeier to Louis Seigel 18,000

DIVISION ST, 90, n s, 24.7x64.2x21.10x75.4; Louis Seigel to Myer S. Perlstein, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100

EAST BROADWAY, 7, n e corner of Montgomery St, 27x104x27x104.9; Joseph Weinstein to Morris Breslauer, (mtg $75,000)..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 7, n e corner of Montgomery St, 27x104x27x104.9; Morris Breslauer to Bernard Goldberg and another, (mtgs $96,000)..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202, e s, 24.4x88; Yettie Kraner to Wolf Rosenberg, ½ part, (mtgs $30,675,) other consideration and. 100

HUGHES AV, n s, 250 ft n of Bayard St, 100x175; Katherine F. Williams and others to Mary C. Pease and others, quitclaim 400

HUGHES AV, e s, 250 ft n of Bayard St, 100x175; Cambreling Av, w s, 371.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 100x100x Irregular; Cambreling Av, e s, corner of 189th St, runs s 175x w 100x n 106x w 100x n 69x s 200; Mary C. Pease and others to Harry B. Davis, other consideration and 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e s, adjoining lands of Fuller & Johnson to centre line of said road, contains 9,040 square feet; Peter U. Fowler, executor, to Guaranty Trust Company ..... Nom.

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,120, e s, 25x95; Lilly Cornish to Sarah M. Lyons, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

LEROY ST, 110, s s, 25x100; Mary E. Caragher to John F. Caragher..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 111th St, runs n 100.11x w 42.11x s 20.11x e 17.11x s 80.9x e 25; Louis Pierce to Charles H. Shulman, ½ part, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MACY PLACE, 1,035, n s, 25x140; Morris Amdur to Isaac Lipshitz, (mtg $9,500) 9,600

MADISON AV, 1,047, e s, 66.2x26; Louis G. Smith to Lydia B. Gray, (mtgs $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MAIDEN LANE, 83, n s, 25.3x81.11x24.3x91.2; George Hoadly and others to John M. Mossman ..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Eastman Johnson to Effingham Maynard, other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 75x86.7x75x80.7; John B. Callard to State Realty and Mortgage Company, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

UNION ST, s e corner of Lind Av, 35.2x80.10x37x75; Roxanna S. Kennedy and another to Grace E. Fowler, other consideration and 100

UNION ST, s e corner of Lind Av, 35.2x80.10x37x75; Grace E. Fowler to Roxanna S. Kennedy and another, other consideration and..... 100

WALTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 150th St, 18x90; Jeannette A. Munkitterick to Peter Van Bergen, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, 25.5x80; James A. Murgatroyd to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

4TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue C, 50x106; 4th St, s s, 280 ft e of Avenue C, 25x108, Unionport; Frank Gass to Frances Koch 1,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 100th St, 100.9x125; William Pennington and others, executors and trustees, to Metropolitan Museum of Art..... Nom.

6TH AV, n w corner of 25th St, 20x60; Christopher A. Kuhlke to Josephine L. Kuhlke, (mtg $23,500)..... Nom.

102D ST, s s, Lot 211, map of Unionport, 100x108; John J. Bergen to Ralph Hickox, (mtg $800)..... Nom.

22D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Kaspar Muller to Charles H. Muller, all title, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

22D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Kaspar Muller and another to Kaspar Muller and another, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

26TH ST, 97 to 101 East, 20th St, 30x197.6; Nathaniel F. Nye to Hannah G. Wetherbee, rerecorded ..... Nom.

28TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Jefferson D. Thompson and another to the Wilmont Company, (mtgs $80,000) ..... Nom.

52D ST, 108 East, 19.2x100.5; Charles A. Kalish, referee, to Philip Klingsmith.. 13,650

54TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100.5; 55th St, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Mary E. Smith to Elisa C. Pike, ½ part, quitclaim, (mtgs $35,000).. Nom.

57TH ST, 17 East, 16x100.5; Susan D. Parker to Stephen O. Lockwood, (mtg $40,000.) other consideration and..... 1,000

58TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 6th Av, 16x100.5; Lizzie A. Steers to New York Telephone Company, other consideration and 100

61ST ST, 136 East, 20x80; Mary J. Smith to Eliza C. Pike, all title, quitclaim.... Nom.

65TH ST, s s, 478 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.5x100.5; Warner W. Westervelt and another, executors, to Levi L. Feit and another £1,675

69TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.5; Simon Epstein to Friede Benjamin, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

72D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue A, 22x102.2; Armin Stark to Rocco Russo, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

80TH ST, 228 to 232 East, runs s 76.11x s 2.1x e 22.8x w 90.8x n 102.2x e 76.11; Benjamin Light to Frederick H. Nadler, (mtg $87,000,) other consideration and 100

88TH ST, s s, 76 ft w of Avenue A, 27x100.8; Samuel Wenk to Solomon Karlebach, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 127 to 131 West, 100x100.11; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtgs $117,500,) other consideration and..... 100

96TH ST, 127 to 131 West, 100x100.11; Samuel E. Haines to Cathleen Turney, (mtgs $110,000,) other consideration and.. 100

104TH ST, 304 West, 20x100.11; Emily B. Strong to Joseph Berndt, (mtg $19,000). Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11; Donald B. Toucey to Nathan Mayer, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 97 ft e of 8th Av, 36x100.11; Nathan Mayer to Donald B. Toucey, (mtg $43,000)..... 100

111TH ST, 59 East, 15.5x100.11; James K. Fuller to Rosie Buxbaum, other consideration and 100

114TH ST, n s, 206 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.10; Daniel C. O'Connor to Mary O'Connor..... Gift

114TH ST, 39 West, 25x100.11; Moses S. Hurwitz to Annie Herzenberg, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

142D ST, 685 East, 25x100; Brook Av, w s, 75 ft s of 144th St, 75x90; Brook Av, 342, e s, 25x100; Beekman Av, w s, 25 ft s of Oak Terrace, 50x100; 143d St, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Ellen McLaughlin to Margaret S. McLaughlin..... Nom.

146TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 94.10x w 37.6x s 25x w 75x n 119.10x e 112.6; Hugh C. Murray, referee, to Esther A. Wheaton..... 24,000

146TH ST, n s, 116.9 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 100x e 25x n 40.3x e 0.8x s 59.8x w 25.8; Clarissa A. Darling and others to Marco Borgatto and another, quitclaim.. Nom.

149TH ST, 517 West, 17x99.11; John J. Mahony to Joseph A. Kerrigan, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 133; Max Roth to Samuel Klein, 2 years 864

CLINTON AV, s e s, 215 ft n e of Tremont Av; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Isabelle Warren, 12 years, monthly 35

CROSBY ST, 65 and 67; Vinzenzzo Corazzozolo to Moses Hornbein and another, 4½ years..... ....

DUANE ST, 52 and 58; Louis M. Jones and another to National Blank Book Company, 5 years..... 4,000

FORSYTH ST, 2; Aaron S. Rathkowsky to Simon Ginsberg and another, 3 years. 1,420

LEONARD ST, 152 and 154; Jacob B. Haik to John M. Hall, 10 years..... 3,500

LEXINGTON AV, 176; Ella M. Mann and another to Ida Johnson, 2 years.... 1,400

MADISON AV, 1,944; estate of M. Cohn to George Mayer, 5 years, $2,400 and... 2,700

PARK AV, 1,804; Charles Welde to Emil Busch, 1 year 720

PARK AV, 1,881 and 1,883; Charles C. Schildwachter to Bernhard H. Janssen, 5 1-12 years..... $2,600 to 3,000

RIVINGTON ST, 250; Sigmund Muldberg to Max Gitlitz, 4 8-12 years, $600 and 720

RIVINGTON ST, 250; Sigmund Muldberg to Isaac Bokschitzky and another, 3 years..... 900

WILLIS AV, 554; Gesine Entelmann, individually and as guardian, and others to John Schnakenberg, 6 years, $1,800 and 2,000

WILLIS AV, 213; Regina Keller to Rosa E. Schuck, 5 2-12 years..... 1,200

3D AV, 1,764 and 1,766; Morris Koslow to Sebastian Bennati, 4 years..... 3,600

3D AV, 796; Mary Carroll to Andrew J. Blackburn, 5 years..... 2,500

3D AV, 265; Emma M. Zeltner to Charles Lehrenkrauss, 5 years..... 1,400

3D AV, 796; Andrew J. Blackburn to Damer Everads Breweries..... Nom.

5TH AV, 430; F. Y. Burton and another to Eugene Hartwig, 12 2-12 years..... 4,500

15TH ST, 133 West; Martha David to Anna M. Hines, 5 years..... 1,800

23D ST, 149 East; Solomon Mehrbach to the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, 5 years..... 1,400

23D ST, 152 and 154 East; Julia Mehrbach to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, 5 years..... 3,600

73D ST, 53 East; Elise Blaut to Adolph Levy, 5 years 1,900

76TH ST, 438 East; Samuel Bauer to Julius Schaumburger, 5 years..... 900

125TH ST, 19 East; Ludwig Baumann to Walter H. Burden, 5 years..... 2,100

161ST ST, 641 East; Herman Heemsath to John Reiss and another, 2 years.... $276 and 288

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUERBACH, Pauline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,228, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BENJAMIN, Frieda, to Simon Epstein; 305 West 69th St, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BORGATTA, Marco, and another to Paolo Gaggio; 146th St, n s, 116.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BRAUN, Franklin, to Richard Morris; Elliot Av, e s, 425 ft n of Juliana St, William's Bridge, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 200

BRESLAUER, Morris, to Joseph Weinstein; East Broadway, n e corner of Montgomery St, prior mtg $75,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 21,000

COX, Rachel E., to Joseph T. Chapman; 134th St, n s, 270 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 8,000

COX, Rachel E., to Max Borck; 134th St, n s, 270 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

DAVIS, Harry B., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Cambreling Av, (Pyne St,) s w corner of 189th St, 1 year..... 5,000

DAVIS, Harry B., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Hughes Av, e s, 250 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year 4,000

DAVIS, Harry B., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Cambreling Av, (Pyne St,) w s, 140 ft n of 189th St, 1 year..... 4,000

DECKER, Henry E., to Ella Decker; 65th St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DONGINE, Mary H., to Louis Seigenthaler; Lot 95, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years..... 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Jennie, to James A. Murgatroyd; 3d Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years..... 11,500

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to Regent Realty Company; 42d St, n s, 131 ft w of 7th Av, leasehold, collateral security for performance of buildings in a previous mtg for $45,000..... 1

HANSEN, J. Woodward, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 79th St, 100, s e corner of Park Av, due March 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 20,000

KANE, Henry B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 76th St, n s, 90 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 18,000

KERRIGAN, Joseph A., to John J. Mahony; 517 West 149th St, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years..... 4,500

KERBY, Mary J., to Sarah A. Wright; Arthur Av, n e corner of 180th St, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KING, Delia, to Abraham Wielar; Crosby St, 49, prior mtg ....., 3 years.... 10,000

KLINGSMITH, Philip, to the New York Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 95.10 ft e of Park Av, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 8,500

LEDERER, Jacob, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 116th St, n s, 240.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.. 48,000

LEDERER, Jacob, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 116th St, n s, 204 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.... 48,000

LEVY, Morris, to Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, trustee; Cherry St, 230, n e corner of Pelham St, 7 years 35,000

LEVY, Morris, to Annie B. Dexter; Cherry St, 230 to 236, n e corner of Pelham St, prior mtg $108,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

LITTLE, Harriet M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 89th St, s s, 80 ft w of Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LOWENFELS, Edith, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 West 70th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

LYONS, Sarah M., to Henrietta M. Marvin; 159th St, n e s, 150 ft n w of Courtlandt Av; 3 years 2,750

MAYER, Nathan, to Henry F. Schwarz; 111th St, 253 West, 3 years..... 43,000

MAYNARD, Effingham, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 22,000

NADLER, Frederick H., to Benjamin Light; 80th St, 228 to 230 East, prior mtgs $87,000, 3 mtgs, instalments, 6 per cent., aggregate..... 11,000

OHLEMANN, Mathilda, and others to Edward Winter; 84th St, 527 East, due Jan. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

PARSONS, Annie F., to Mary F. Reilly; 70th St, 38 West, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PATON, Hugh, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 255 West 24th St, with all title to plot adjoining on west, 3 years..... 10,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Italian Savings Bank; Mott St, 160, 3 years, gold..... 30,000

ROCHE, David J., to Jacob Levy; 49th St, s s, 450 ft w of 1st Av, due June 23, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROCHE, Ellen, to David J. Roche; 319 East 49th St, due June 12, 1901, 4 per cent..... 4,050

RUSSO, Rocco, to John A. Weekes; 72d St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BUXBAUM, Rosie, to James K. Fuller; 111th St, n s, 62.6 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 6,300

SCHEINMAN, Kate, to Isaac Chaitin; 99th St, 5 East, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

SEIGEL, Louis, to the German Savings Bank; Division St, 90, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 12,000

SEIGEL, Louis, to Charles H

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Orders entered in the United States Supreme Court:

504—Albert J. Adams, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—In error to the Supreme Court of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

149—The Central Stock Yards Company, appellant, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Kentucky.

307—Ah How, &c., appellant, vs. the United States; 308—Chu How, &c., appellant, vs. the United States; 309—Lew Guey, appellant, vs. the United States, and 312—Young Lee, appellant, vs. the United States.—The appeals from the District Court for the Eastern District of New York dismissed.

126—The American Book Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Kansas ex rel. Galen Nichols, County Attorney, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of Kansas. Dismissed.

124—The Cincinnati Street Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles B. Snell; in error to the Supreme Court of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

294—William J. Buttfield, plaintiff in error, vs. Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector, &c. In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

296—William J. Buttfield, plaintiff in error, vs. George R. Bidwell. In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

516—William J. Buttfield, claimant and plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

122—Daniel H. Carstairs et al., plaintiffs, in error, vs. G. Albert Mayes, Treasurer, &c.—In error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

103—Spreckels Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Penrose A. McClain, Collector. —In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and case remanded to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, with directions to enter judgment in accordance with the opinion of this court.

43—George C. Thomas, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Judgment affirmed.

ORDERS OF COURT.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

570—Paul E. Berger et al., petitioners, vs. George A. Fuller. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

134—Cosmopolitan Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas F. Walsh.—Counsel are given leave to file briefs within twenty days on the question of jurisdiction of this court of this writ of error.

580—The Tweedie Trading Company, petitioner, vs. The New York and Boston Dye Wood Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

590—Cimiotti Unhairing Company et al., petitioners, vs. American Fur Refining Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

139—Charles T. Barney, appellant, vs. The City of New York et al.—Passed to be heard immediately before No. 173.

561—The United States ex rel. John Turner, appellant, vs. William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration.—Motion to advance and admit to bail submitted.

568—Plymouth Cordage Company et al., vs. J. A. Smith et al.—Motion to advance under the thirty-second rule granted, and case submitted.

150—The Underground Railroad of the City of New York et al., appellants, vs. The City of New York et al.—Argument continued.

The day's call for Wednesday will be: 150, 153, 154, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, and 166.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

162—Campbell vs Nat Broadway Bank
163—N Y Tel Co vs Treat
92—Mosle vs Bidwell
107—In re Lawrence
126—In re Dauchy
130—In re Moench & Sons Co
131—Campbell Printing Press Co vs Wesel Mfg Co
132—Neal vs the Edith L Allen
134—Norwich & N Y Transp Co vs Ins Co
135—Same vs Security Ins Co
136—Same vs Firemen's Fund Ins Co.
137—Same vs Chubb

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

53—Taylor Dredging Co vs tug Bowker
61—Peale vs tug Ganoga

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Bank for Savings of New York appellant, vs. Miller, Controller; People ex rel. Continental Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Miller, Controller; in re application of Sly to alter highway, &c.—Order modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs.

In re application of Millard, highway, West Turin, Lewis County; in re letters of administration to McCabe; People ex rel. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Miller, appellant; same vs. same; in re New York and North Shore Railway Company for peremptory writ of mandamus, &c.; People ex rel. Dufour and another, appellants, vs. Wells et al., Commissioners of Taxes.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Weaver, appellant.—New trial ordered.

People ex rel. Corscadden vs. Howe, County Treasurer, appellant.—Order in mandamus case affirmed, with costs. Judgment reversed, and complaint dismissed, without costs.

Straus and another vs. American Publican Association et al., appellants.—Order of Appellate Division affirmed and question certified answered in the affirmative.

People ex rel. Murphy, appellant, vs. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, New York.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Deering, appellant, vs. Grout, Controller, and another for a peremptory writ.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. American Town and Trust Company, in re Simmons, receiver.—Motions for reargument denied, without costs; motion to amend remittitur granted as stated in opinion.

Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 24: Nos. 230, 252, 253, 668, 388, 177, 201, 250.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Greenbaum, JJ.

Poess vs. Twelfth Ward Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Soloman vs. Fantozzi, (three cases.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Friedland vs. Union Surety and Guarantee Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J., concurring opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Davis, JJ.

Dougherty vs. New York Central and Harlem River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J., dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURT.

Malone vs. Metropolitan Express Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., concurring opinion by MacLean, J.

Freedman, P. J.; Giegerich and McCall, JJ.

Alsst vs. Shalabetzki.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bolles vs. Ennis.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Friedman vs. Newman.—Order modified by reducing fine to $100, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion per curiam.

Bailey vs. Kraus.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Meader vs. Wexler.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Wimmer vs. Perley.—Order modified by reducing amount to the sum of $170, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

In the matter of Garub.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and petition denied. Opinion per curiam.

Andrews vs. Rosenthal.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Corde vs. Laughlin.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Haviland vs. Wagner.—Order modified so as to fix counsel fee at $75, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Sabbio vs. Guidetti.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Rosenberg vs. Hasset.—Order modified by striking out $27.45 costs and disbursements, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Shape vs. Preferred Accident Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

United States of America, &c., vs. Union Surety and Guarantee Company. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Mitterwallner vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Maeder vs. Wexler.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Furgusun vs. Harlem Savings Bank.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Macquillan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs, to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Warshawsky vs. the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Wilkins vs. Hammann.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with leave to defendant to answer upon payment of the costs upon the demurrer and of this appeal. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Boehringer vs. Hirsch.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Deitch et al. vs. Feder et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Grabenstein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., McCall, J., concurring in result.

Spero vs. Levy.—Interlocutory judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint upon payment of taxable costs in the court below and costs and disbursements of this appeal.

Pecroraro vs. New York Trans. Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

James Reilly's Sons Company vs. Aaron.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Mutual Alliance Trust Company vs. Greenberger.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by McCall, J.

Heyert vs. Rubman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Caleyron vs. Trommer's Evergreen Brewery.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Stonebridge vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hall vs. Kohn.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Jefferson Bank vs. Gossett.—Judgment reversed, new trial orderer, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Cammerata vs. Pennsylvania Coal Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Wilchefsky vs. Sochovit.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Bischbaum vs. Feldman and another.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Eierich vs. Chevra Agudas Achin Aushi Wizna.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Weinstein vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Alfred Koehler Company vs. Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Alfred Koehler Company vs. North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Alfred Koehler Company vs. Globe and Rutgers Insurance Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rosenfeld vs. Natalis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Miller vs. Flomerfelt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Foley vs. Costantino.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

McGuiness (two cases) and McCreevey vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgments affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Polstein vs. Blauner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Bloomingdale vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Engel vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lejeune vs. the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J.

Donnelly vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Eureka Fire Hose Company vs. Reynolds.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Ardsley Hall Company vs. Sirrett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J. Concurring opinions by Freedman, P. J., and McCall, J.

O'Connell vs. Hevnor.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Viasco vs. Condax.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Randall vs. Elliot.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

McCarthy vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Case vs. Duffy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

United States Paper Company vs. Gruhn.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Raynor vs. Buttlar.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McCall, J.

Cusick vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Rubenstein vs. Hudson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Stern vs. Blau.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Bastable vs. the Cuba Supply Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Haskell vs. Smith.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Duryea vs. Mestanis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Haskell vs. Smith.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Merchants' Safe Deposit Co
2—Universal Talk Mach Co vs Woodruff
3—Same vs Morse
4—In re Universal Talk Mach Co
5—MacGinniss vs Boston, &c. Mining Co
6—In re Thermo Motor Co
7—In re bridge at 153d St
8—Heckt Iron Works vs Corn
9—Gibson vs McMullkin
10—Moore vs People's Nat Bk of Greenport
11—Lonergan vs Oakley
12—Carroll vs Walker
13—Middlestadt vs Middlestadt
14—In re Lane
15—Struck vs Lewis
16—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Bacon)
17—Weidenfeld vs Hollins
18—Am Sav Bk vs O'Donnell
19—Dodd vs Tanner
20—Brinkworth vs Brinkworth
21—Swift vs Green
22—Same vs same
23—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Temple)
24—Flores vs Flores
25—In re Simis
26—Bouker vs Bouker
27—MacGinnis vs Butte, &c, Mining Co
28—Coudert vs Guion
29—Hill vs Lee
30—Bach vs Kidansky
31—People, &c, vs Todd
32—Goldsmith vs Merritt
33—McClellan vs Copper River Mining Co
34—Tannenbaum vs Lippmann
35—Man Fire Ins Co vs Fox
36—Korenburger vs Bernstein
37—Zalicks vs same
38—Talcott vs same
39—Girard Trust Co vs Case
40—Browning vs Wall
41—Sheehan vs Erbe
42—Crokcom vs Egbert
43—Weidenfeld vs Hollins
44—Butler vs Butler
45—Noon vs Fsilon
46—Gen'l Elec Co vs Sire
47—Mandel vs Feldman
48—Muessman vs Met St Ry Co
49—Waterbury Mfg Co vs Weinstein
50—Mattage vs London, &c, Ins Co
51—Simon vs Simon
52—Lissburger vs Koschel
53—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re 116th St)
54—Lyons vs Grand Lodge, &c
55—Korman vs same
56—Greenberg vs Emanuel
57—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Busby)
58—Same, (in re Bacon)
59—Same, (in re Kaplan)
60—Bookstaver vs Hartman
61—Avers vs George
62—Pagano vs Finelite
63—Reckewell vs Reckewell
64—Singer vs Cong, &c
65—Camden vs Du Bois
66—Am Mort Co vs Sire
67—Lake vs Laka
68—Ayer vs Ten Associates
69—People, &c, vs Dietz
69½—Same vs same
70—Connolly vs Consol Gas Co
71—In re 153d St and Railroad Av

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. General calendar.

3327—Rocker vs Leigh
3122—Hollahan vs Nicholsburg
1544—Boas vs Coolbaugh
676—Gottlob vs Gottlob
2525—Brightston vs H B Claflin Co
2792—Levine vs Sidman
1303—Victor vs Rosenberg
3282—Whitenshik vs Seicow
3338—R M Haan & Co vs Robert
3858—Wechsler vs Wechsler
3363—Aaron vs Appell
3364—Fowler vs same
Undefended divorces.
4607—Mersreau vs Mersreau
4606—Walsh vs Walsh
4609—Coupe vs Coupe
4610—Gordon vs Gordon
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4146.

4611—Bishop vs Bishop
4612—Silverstein vs Silverstein
4613—Kushn vs Kuehn
4614—Ferry vs Perry
4615—Douglas vs Douglas
4616—Rudinsky vs Rudinsky
4617—Haywood vs Haywood
4618—Blatt vs Blatt
4619—Daddone vs Daddone
4620—Berkowits vs Berkowits
4621—Rias vs Rias
4622—McCormick vs McCormick
4624—Whitely vs Whitely
3209—Raynor vs Raynor
4192—Gesualdi vs Gesualdi
4163—Cullen vs Cullen

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Emil Totterman
2—James Plunkett

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 12647—Raught vs Herrick

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

4323—N Y Commercial Co vs Chauncey
4324—Same vs same
5045—McDermott vs C R R of N J
5044—McDermott vs same
5061—Schlafer vs Met St Ry Co
5069—De Kormen vs same
5074—Geno vs same
5078—Silliman vs Lawyers' Surety Co
5098—Ross vs Met St Ry Co
5100—Galligan vs Man Ry Co
5105—Gleason vs Met St Ry Co.
5113—Mullen vs same
5118—Solins vs same
5137—Hollander vs Met St Ry Co
4948—Mahler vs Met St Ry Co
4396—Coster vs Bacon
4856—O'Brien vs Met St Ry Co
4240—Powers vs same
4955—Hart vs same
4236—M & E Solomon Tobacco Co vs Cohan
13557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
4734—Loeb vs Duryea
4770—Vreeland vs Met St Ry Co
4702—Con Biscuit Co vs Ecken
4707—Plunkst vs Sullivan
4835—Yaquinto vs Met St Ry Co
5161—Gimbercierlein vs same
5164—Murphy vs same
5176—Quinn vs same
5177—Jones vs same
5178—Gregorious vs same
5193—Rosenberg vs same
5194—Rosenberg vs same
5195—Williams vs same
5201—Casselli vs same
5204—Strauss vs same
5207—Burns vs same
5208—Lecouriere vs same
5216—Smith vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5502.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5131—Levinson vs Singer Mfg Co
4460—Le Vino vs Tobey
4471—Millig vs Killan
4291—Cleary vs Union Ry Co
4538—Petterson vs Dart
3971—Buhner vs Chesebro
4929—Rosen vs Mahler
4949—Bradley vs Manchester
4534—Mackintosh vs Kimball
5031—Kuntze vs Schnugg
4674—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4893½—Davidoff vs Adler
4601—Kmet vs Weiss
5067½—Kirwan vs Con Gas Co
5068½—Same vs same
10599—Landau vs City of New York
4377—Poucet vs Rees
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
4486—Stand Scale & Supply Co vs Mcintyre
4525—Same vs same
4847—Jackson vs Taylor
5103—Murphy vs Mayor, &c

5150—Kopetsky vs Jackson
14289—Tambascia vs Dunn
13899—City of New York vs Schlegel
13947—Same vs Shands, Chalk & Co
13123—Same vs L I Brewery
13023—Same vs same
13073—Same vs Martense vs same
3862—Same vs Ryerson
2973—Same vs Shack
4805—Potter vs Outerbridge
4823—Flock & Murray Co vs Goerlitz
10088—Hummel vs McArthur
5297—House vs Whitehead
5356—Kenny vs Stokes
5451—Shannon vs City of New York
5570—Samuels vs Lasman
14382—Campbell vs Emslie
5238—Boeri vs Union Ry Co
5359—Serrell vs Sachs
5402—Joyce vs Olcott
5457—Powers vs L'Huillier
5554—Herrenstadt vs A Pal Car Co of N J

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Isaac S. Cokelet, John H. Gray
Mary J. Fraser, At 11 A. M.
William Stafford, James Hayden
Mary E. Stafford, At 2:30 P. M.
Charles H Simms, Francis W Ford
Bridget Kane,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2278—Maurer vs Met St Ry Co
1729—Roth vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
2211—Elec Vehicle Co vs Arkell
2132—Schulich vs Katz
2249—Blum vs Dabritz
2252—Gilenstein vs Kaufman
2257—Davis vs Byrnes
2263—Judge vs Hall
5077—Steinmetz vs Elec Gas Lamp Co

2168—McGoldrick vs Surpless
490—Herzig vs Rossnthal
969—Klingenstein vs Belsinger
2227—Todd vs Dresser
2236—Murphy vs Hoes
5273½—Greeff vs Levinson
2170—Schneap vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2321—Gibson vs Garst
2417—Landeman vs Hauger
2424—McKean vs Int St Ry Co
2329—Rosenbluth vs Nathan

1945—Urban vs Daly
1996—Donovan vs Universal Talk Mach Co
2437—Hedenberg vs Man Ry Co
2440—Alley vs Mabie
1970—Hynes vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6868—May vs Rubenstein
6932—Albert vs Shapiro
6933—Same vs same
6934—Same vs same
6935—Same vs same
6926—Sheinker vs Shapiro
6927—Same vs same
6928—Same vs same
6929—Same vs same
6930—Same vs same
6931—Same vs same
6384—Goldman vs Goldberg
5432½—Rini vs Low
6566—Van Schaick vs Harvey
6313—Obermeyer vs De Puss
6913—Himmelstein vs Himmelstein
6522—Bloodgood vs Bien

6845—Hicks vs Nat Bread Co
5578—Royal Bank vs Israel
6636—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Magnus
7010—Gordon vs Gordon
6647—Kurswarth vs Am Brew Co
7030—Wilson vs Epstein
6965—Moloney vs Cragin
7048—Bloom vs Mitteldorf
6641—Mills vs Monaghan
5142—Rosentover vs Langer
7026—Cade vs Clark
7002—Gallagher vs Freshman
6907—Reynolds vs Levy
7069—Schneider vs Burns
6787—Wertheimer vs Manor Park Land Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2526—Sorell vs Oceanic Steam Nav Co
2463—Coan vs Sweeney
2465—Mesalta vs Petiger
2466—Curry vs Met St Ry Co
2467—Richter vs Int St Ry Co
2469—Bergbuchler vs &c, Ry Co
2496—Ransom & Morrison Mfg Co vs Reddy
1871—Smith vs Simmonds

2534—Cain vs Int St Ry Co
2535—Williams vs Bill
2536—Kearney vs Kean
2537—Dickson vs Man Ry Co
2538—Hamilton vs Hoffman
2539—Fredericksen vs Amer Ice Co
2540—Spencer vs Fort Orange Paper Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2540.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Sam Liebowitz
2—Ernest Spatz
3—Jerry O'Leary
4—William Corcoran
4—Louis Statler
5—Joseph Downing
Pleadings.
1—James Kelly
2—Chas E Hutchinson
3—John Freeman
4—Henry Valliat
5—Louis Wexler
6—Philip Cleary
7—Nicholas A Garrity
8—Henry Jones
9—James Reilly
10—Joseph Forman (2)
11—Giachino Ferraro
12—John Smith

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Alma Padro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank Sauer
2—Nathan Taylor
3—John Dillon
4—Henry Allen
5—John Bradley (5)
6—Henry Johnson
7—Joseph Ellison
8—Herman Metzger
9—George Lewis
10—John Bruno (2)
11—Frank Blake
12—Ernest Joseph
13—Thomas J. Burke
14—James Muldoon
15—John Donohue
16—Belle Minor
17—William Myers

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Wilson vs. Wilson, Jr., Wilson, Jr., vs. Wilson—Ellihu B. Frost, In re Scherer—Charles E. Machin, First vs. Brown—Robert E. McDonnell, Hynes vs. Chesley, (two cases)—Robert L. Cutting, Buckley vs. Wyckoff—Gerard Roberts, Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Parrish—Harvey Watterson, Toucey vs. Cassidy, (three cases)—Charles S. Guggenheimer, In re Hageman—Thomas B. Osborne.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Corse vs. Mosorley—Gustav Goodman, In re Mackey—Alfred L. Curtis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Frederick Gutter vs. Florence Gerardi et al.—Bernhard Gutter.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—William H. Ulrich vs. George W. Yeandle—Francis X. Butler.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Earl B. Barnes vs. Allan R. Campbell—Eugene L. Bushe, Daniel R. Van Nostrand vs. John J. Cryan et al.—Louis H. Hahlo, Frank Russell et al. vs. August Roggenkamp et al.—Isaac R. Torrance.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Garretson, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

3697, 3698—Smith vs Live Oak Gulf R R
3871—Herring vs B H R R
6712—Brinker vs Payton
3751—McDevitt vs Mallory
3812—Small vs Int St R R
3814—Amplo vs Frank
3821—Masterson vs Met St R R.
3830—Donovan vs B H R R
3831—Auerbach vs Rosenberger
3834—Wohlmacher vs B H R R
3835—Metzler vs Int St R R
3837—Fennessy vs Pepper
3838, 3839—Rothenberg vs B H R R
3840—Hynes vs same
3842—Danota vs same
3844—Mahl vs same
3848—Reilly vs Thompson & Norris Co
3853—Burke vs B H R R
3856—Holmes vs same
3858—Hart vs same
3859—Ennis vs same
3861—Jackson vs Prudential Ins Co
3868—O'Gorman vs Nichols Chemical Co
3870, 3879, 3880—Tartaglio, Lombardi & Storio vs Int St R R
3872—Wysocki vs Roosevelt
3875—Kremer vs N Y Edison Co
3877—Murphy vs City of New York
3885—Enright vs Smith
3890—Higgins vs B H R R
3230, 3231—Black vs City of New York
2711—Beard vs B H R R
3894—Randolph vs St Mary's Hospital
3895—Haverstick vs B H R R
3897—Iodice vs Keveny
3898—Heisler vs City of New York
3903—Ern vs B H R R
3904—Prime vs Van Hoeveling Co
3907—Bugliari vs Durst

3910—Gallagher vs McQuade
3911—Fallert Brewery vs Clark
3914—Laubenberger vs B H R R
3915—Owen vs same
3916—McCauley vs same
3917—Lock vs same
3918—Becker vs Int St R R
3919—Schoch, Jr, vs B H R R
3920—Doyle vs same
3922—Wootton vs Flatbush Gas Co
3924—Chankellon vs Powers
3925—Farley vs Moore
3926—McConnan vs Int St R R
3928—Fottrell vs B H R R
3929—De Stefano vs Kennedy
3930—Kelly vs Int St R R
3932—Reid vs Int St R R
3933—Knappen vs Worthington
3938—Esser vs Prosky
3939—Solo vs same
3940—Dunphy vs Brennan
3941—Sharf vs Kessel
3944—Weber vs Smith
3947—Murnane vs Williams & Co
3948—Malone vs Int St R R
3949, 3950—Palminteri vs B H R R
3952, 3953—Yunkes vs same
3955—Weber vs Borden's Cond M Co
3957—Hounihan vs Hogan
3960—Higgins vs Mason
3961—Bizopp vs Teitlebaum
3962—Higgins vs Degna
3964—Falcone vs Italian Society, &c
3965—Homann vs B H R R
3966—Brocken vs Lawrence Son & Gerissa
3967—Kohn vs B H R R
3968—Rider vs same
3970—Kohrad vs same
3971—Wolff vs Long I R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3973—German vs B H R R
3974—Martin vs same
3975—Edstein vs same
3976—O'Brien vs same
3978—Lowenstein vs same
3979—Medgis vs Fitzgerald
3980—Eckoldt vs B H R R
3982—Grinder vs same
3984—Montanini vs Rafferty
3985, 3986—Vinade vs Steers, Jr
3988—Gibbons vs B H R R
3989—Cole vs same
3993—Belford vs Citizens' Hygeia Ice Co
3994—Skelly vs Nat Coal & Tar Co
3578—O'Connor vs Morch
4012—Conski vs Inter St R R
4013—Black vs Barkis
4014—Morris vs City of New York
4015—Gibbert vs Schwartz
4016—Breck vs Abraham
4017—Collins vs Tarranto
4018—Ryerson vs Deveau et al
4019—Owens vs Wirts
4020—N Y Blower Co vs Kroder & Reubel Co
4021—Smith vs City of New York
4022—Blanchard vs B H R R
4023—Wunderlich vs same
4024—Smith vs Greenough
4025—Cleary vs B H R R
4026—Murphy vs City of New York
4027—Janes vs Int St R R
4028—McDonald vs Simpson-Crawford Co
4029—Keever vs B H R R
4030—Wickes vs same
4031—Kinsella vs Schlesinger
4032—Ast vs Schukel
4033—Andrews vs Reiners
4034—Sullivan vs Morse Iron Works
4035—Seubert vs B H R R
4036—Hove vs City of New York
4037—Weil vs Int St R R
4038—Griffin vs B H R R
4039—Klinger vs same
4040—Wyand vs same
4041—Hennigan vs Int St R R
4042—Marius vs Met St R R
4043—Fallert Brewery vs Spohr
4044—Halfenberg vs O'Brien et al
4045—Marinari vs B & O R R Co
4046—Casta vs Banker
4047—Johnson vs Pfalzgraf

Highest number reached on regular call, 4047.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

831—Friel vs McDonough
325—Papio vs Fiora
902—Chaffers vs Furber
853—Olliff vs Kings Co E R R
927—Friedman vs Oppenheim
750—Wash Trust Co vs Morse Iron Works
584—Klim vs Sachs
542, 543—Entwistle, (2 cases,) vs Bacon
878—Graham vs Byrnes
887—Knight vs Robinson
878—De Wint vs De Wint
451—Pierre vs L I College Hospital

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Columbus Av. car, Saturday evening, package business papers; reward. MacKnight, 173 West 78th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

E.—MADISON AV., 73.—Desirable single and double rooms, with board; main floor dining room; references.

8th St., 85 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

44TH, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine; table guests

46TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

65TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; bath; every convenience; private house.

53D ST., 204 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; gas, bath, running water.

145TH ST., 418 WEST.—Rooms to rent in private house, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Experienced flower makers and pressers wanted; highest prices paid; also bright, tidy learners, well paid while learning. Apply all week, L. Prager, 96 Bleecker St.

WANTED—Cook in a private family; must do coarse washing. Apply Wednesday, after 1 o'clock, at 357 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Operators, basters, and finishers on fine vests. J. Taub, 368 and 372 Broadway.

Males.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter who has had experience in law office; salary, $10 to start. Address Steady, Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—City salesman, on clocks, for department trade only. Dwork & Bro., 29 Greene St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife, no children, to take care of house till rented, or while family is away; best references. Address K. E. P., 1,364 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, going away, wishes to get a place for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Apply by letter to Mrs. H., 5 East 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Alviens, 269 8th Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Over twenty years in business; makes handsome suits, $8; evening dresses and handsome waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes; charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families. Mlle. Marguerite, 34 West 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Ave.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in first-class private family; traveling preferred; four years' city reference. Address Alice, 51 West 65th St., care of A. Maurer.

NURSE.—As nurse and attendant; lady or child; by English trained nurse; good reader; fluent French; needlework. Mrs. N., 310 State St., Brooklyn.

SOPRANO—Thorough musician, open for choir engagement May 1; only first-class position accepted. I. S., Box 108 Times.

Males.

BUTLER-VALET.—By Japanese; competent; references. Y. Fuji, 209 East 21st St.

DRIVER.—Handy, willing; American young man; best reference. K., Box 194 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPEWRITER.—Willing to make himself useful around office; seven years present position; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

PACKER, &c.—By young man, eighteen years, as a packer; can drive, run elevator; understands about shipping and office work. R. L. D., Box 107 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT—On a large private estate, by a man having long experience in such a position; thoroughly capable of managing all departments; is competent to do the construction work, landscape gardening, &c., on a new place. Address, with all particulars, P. O. Box 323 Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

TRACER.—By tracer; ten years' experience in engineers' offices, but no architectural experience; $8 weekly. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

COLUMBIA TENANTS ORGANIZE.

Criticise Efforts to Sell Property Having Long Leaseholds.

More than sixty of the occupants of the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, held an informal meeting at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon to discuss the recent action of the Trustees of Columbia University in offering for sale the entire block, on which the present tenants have leaseholds ranging from five to fifteen years still to run.

An organization was formed under the name of "The Columbia College Leaseholders' Association," and a committee composed of Perry Belmont, Dr. Joseph Bryant, Charles Cook, and Theodore Weston was appointed to nominate officers and to ascertain the attitude of the residents of the three blocks to the north of Forty-eighth Street, also owned by Columbia, relative to the proposed sale of the southern portion. Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, who owns one of the houses on Forty-eighth Street, presented a code of organization, which was accepted by a unanimous vote.

He said that a great hardship was being done to the tenants in offering the lots for sale when the leases had years to run. This action not only affected the leaseholders, but was of immediate concern to the tenants of the blocks to the north. "They are left entirely in the dark as to what may happen to them, and the present market value of their leases and buildings is practically destroyed," he declared. He referred to the withdrawal of the plot 100 feet on Fifth Avenue and 175 feet on Forty-seventh Street as evidence of an unstable policy, seriously detrimental to both landlord and tenant." This portion of the block excluded from the sale involves the residence of Perry Belmont on the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. In conclusion Judge Gildersleeve said that the prices fixed by the Trustees are regarded by the lessees as too high.

Among the objects of the association as outlined in the code adopted are to ascertain through experts in real estate values and otherwise the fair market value of the lots subject to the existing leases, and whether, where a tenant declines to purchase, the lot will be sold over his head.

LAUGHS AND SWALLOWS TEETH.

Steamship Steward's Precarious Condition with False Set in His Stomach.

Laughing at a joke cracked by one of his shipmates, John Moberg, a steward on the steamship United States, lying at the foot of Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, swallowed his false teeth, and is now in a precarious condition in the Norwegian Hospital. One of the ship's officers was telling Moberg a funny story yesterday morning, and the steward was laughing heartily, when he suddenly stopped and gasped:

"I've swallowed my teeth!"

The ship's surgeon found that Moberg had swallowed the upper plate of his false teeth. All the surgeon's efforts to fish out the teeth failed, and he had the man removed to the hospital. The doctors worked all day without success, and an operation will probably have to be performed to remove the teeth.

Vogel Brothers' Employes' Dance.

The employes of the clothing firm of Vogel Brothers will give their annual entertainment and ball at Terrace Garden on next Monday evening, Feb. 29. A vaudeville entertainment will be given during the early part of the evening, to be followed by a dance.

M'ADOO RESTORES THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM

Plans with the Mayor an Increase in the Police Force.

BIG SHAKE-UP OF OFFICERS

Three Inspectors and Eleven Captains Transferred—Commissioner to Investigate Conditions in Harlem.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday signed an order restoring the long coveted three platoon system at midnight on Feb. 29, transferred three Inspectors, eleven Captains, two Detective Sergeants, and two patrolmen, and held a long conference with Mayor McClellan in regard to legislation to increase the force.

The transfers, all to take effect at 8 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

INSPECTORS.

George F. Titus, from the Bronx to the Second Inspection District, embracing the lower west side from the Battery to Fourteenth Street.

Charles L. Albertson, from the Fifth Inspection District, which takes in Harlem, to the Bronx.

Elbert O. Smith, from the Second to the Fifth District.

CAPTAINS.

Henry W. Burfeind, from the Tenderloin to Westchester.

Robert R. Tighe, from East Fifty-first Street to Mercer Street.

William Hogan, from Mercer Street to Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Hayes, from Staten Island to West Forty-seventh Street.

William H. Hodgins, from Westchester to Oak Street.

John W. Cottrell, West Twentieth Street to the Tenderloin.

Martin Handy, West Forty-seventh Street to West Twentieth Street.

John J. Lantry, Oak Street to East Fifty-first Street.

Bernard Gallagher, Richards Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Borough Hall.

Michael Devanney, Borough Hall to Butler Street, Brooklyn.

Patrick Murphy, Butler Street to Richards Avenue, Brooklyn.

Detective Sergeant Edward Armstrong was shifted from Staten Island to Union Market, and Sergt. Patrick H. McGirr from Union Market to the Central Office. The patrolmen transferred were John O'Brien from the Tenderloin to Old Slip and Edward H. Keefe from East Fifty-first Street to Church Street.

STATEMENT BY MR. McADOO.

Commissioner McAdoo gave out the following typewritten statement:

"All transfers are made by me for the good of the service, and for police reasons. The transfer of an officer does not mean in all cases that he has lost my confidence. For some of the officers transferred to-day I have a very high regard, and I am confident I will get as good service from them in their new locations as in the old. Some of the officers transferred wanted to be changed for reasons which I considered sufficient."

Inspector Albertson's transfer aroused the most interest. He is credited with having gained promotion from Gen. Greene for the vigorous manner in which he prosecuted a policeman whom he caught in the act of extorting 50 cents from a Grand Street pushcart peddler, although the man was not in his own precinct. The offender was dismissed from the force in a scathing special order sent to all precincts. Persistent report has it that "the lid" was raising in Harlem, and that gambling and poolrooms are reopening. The supplanting of Inspector Albertson is therefore looked upon by many as a piece of drastic discipline.

Inspector Smith's transfer recalled the story of his having, while Captain of the East Twenty-second Street Station, arrested Charles F. Murphy at his saloon at Avenue B and Twenty-third Street, where Murphy was defying Commissioner Roosevelt's express command by keeping his place open on Sunday for the free distribution of ice water. Smith had him locked in a cell, too, while awaiting a bondsman.

Inspector Titus's return from the bucolic regions, where he was sent after George McClusky replaced him as head of the Detective Bureau at the mandate of Commissioner Greene, is considered an evidence that he is attaining favor with the present administration.

Capt. Burfeind requested to be sent to Westchester, where he lives, from the Tenderloin where his strenuous efforts have not produced all the results he hoped for.

Capt. Lantry returns to the district over which his brother, Francis J. Lantry, presides as district leader. Capt. Lantry while in that precinct resented criticism of his failure to prevent burglaries in the wealthy residential section for which he was responsible by detailing policemen in plain clothing to enter several palatial homes without announcement, to prove to the startled occupants that they themselves were not so careful as they might be, and that the fault was not all with the police. They did not like the idea. Neither did Gen. Greene, and Capt. Lantry was transferred down town.

Capt. Cottrell's only trouble in the department resulted from the fact that when President Roosevelt attended the funeral of his uncle, James K. Gracie, a harmless crank managed to shove a letter into the President's hand, despite the enormous police guard, of which Cottrell was in charge. Capt. Cottrell was officially reprimanded.

Commissioner McAdoo last evening said he did not anticipate other changes at present. It was suggested that Inspector Albertson generally would be deemed to have fallen under displeasure. "I wouldn't stand sponsor for any such statement," said the Commissioner, adding that he did not hear of Mr. Murphy's arrest by Smith until after he had decided on the change.

"Mr. Murphy would be the last man to permit of a change for such a reason," he said. "Mr. Murphy has never raised a finger in the matter, directly, indirectly, contingently, or qualifiedly. I did not consider the politics of the officers transferred. I don't know the politics of a single one, and no politician has suggested one of the moves. Capt. Lantry was transferred back to the precinct from which Gen. Greene removed him because I thought it was but just and right. I only learned that his brother was leader there after I made the transfer.

PLANS CAMPAIGN IN HARLEM.

"If there is in Harlem any such condition as the papers say the whole power of this office will be exercised to put it down. I am especially anxious about Harlem because it is inhabited by the honest people who make up the bulk of the population—shopkeepers and bookkeepers, clerks, mechanics, and laborers—the very class I am most desirous to protect from gambling and any other vices. I am not admitting anything that was said in the newspapers, but I am going up to Harlem and I won't take the police band with me."

After announcing the re-establishment of the three-plateon system, he said:

"The men are on their mettle now. I shall talk to them and have word passed all along the line as to what is expected of them. But the increase in the force is needed whether we have two, six, or eight platoons."

Mayor McClellan yesterday received from Commissioner McAdoo a statement in support of the bill introduced by Senator Dowling to permit an increase in the force, calling attention to the fact that soon more policemen will be needed than ever before for special duty at Summer resorts and along the subway. The Mayor said he is supporting the bill and favors a plan to send another to Albany to supplant with civilian employes about 250 policemen who now drive patrol wagons.

Not knowing of the Commissioner's action in regard to three platoons, Mayor McClellan said when asked if the restoration of the system would be possible if the Dowling bill failed:

"It would mean that it would be very shaky. It would be possible, but I am inclined to think it would be inadvisable."

HIS WIFE USED THE RAZOR.

Negro Tells Court of His Barber and Why He Had the Blade.

Among the prisoners arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday was a negro named Edward Donnolly, who was charged with carrying a razor on his person.

"What do you use this razor for?" asked Magistrate Furlong.

"Ah don't use it, Jedge," returned Donnolly. "Mah wife uses it. She's mah barber, boss."

"Dat's sure enough right, yo' Honor," broken in the man's wife, stepping up to the bar. "Ah runs dat blade ovah his face every mornin' ter take ther fuzz off, Jedge. I'se an expert wid a razor, yo' Honor."

"Case dismissed," said the court with a broad smile.

BARGES WITH CREWS ADRIFT.

Ocean-Going Tug Starts to Rescue the Imperiled Men.

Two big Luckenbach barges, the General Knox and the West Point, are adrift somewhere off the Delaware Breakwater with their crews aboard. Helpless barges in a tumultuous sea make life an uncertain quantity for the nine men, so yesterday the ocean-going tug M. E. Luckenbach, one of the most powerful in the harbor, set out from this port to rescue them.

Capt. "Tom" Daly of the Walter Luckenbach left Monday towing the Buena Ventura, the General Knox, and the West Point strung out behind him in the order named. Some time after midnight an unknown steamship cut across his stern and, passing between the first and second barges of his tow, cut the heavy tow line, setting the Knox and West Point adrift. The steamship kept on her course, and Capt. Daly was unable to identify her. He hove to until daylight trying to locate his lost barges, but could find no trace of them. He was ordered to proceed to Newport News with the Buena Ventura, where he was taking the barges light to load coal.

The Buena Ventura was formerly a Spanish ship, and was the first prize captured by our navy in the Spanish war. After she was condemned and sold, she was converted into a coal barge. She carried a crew of five men. The West Point was once the British bark Bruce. She is 1,213 gross tons burden. The General Knox is 1,387 tons gross tonnage.

MRS. GUEST'S "SOUVENIRS."

She Tells in Court of Articles Taken from Hotels and Restaurants.

Mrs. Helen Guest, whose husband, A. Royal Guest, is suing Clarence L. Lowther for $75,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections, appeared in Part XIII. of the Supreme Court yesterday, and was called as a witness by Lowther's counsel, Lyman E. Warren.

Mrs. Guest testified that she had been very unhappy with her husband because he frequently became intoxicated and treated her cruelly. She told of many expeditions by herself, her husband, and friends to Coney Island, to dance halls in the city, and to hotels and restaurants. She told, too, of times when she carried home "souvenirs" from hotels or restaurants, these consisting on one occasion of one silver sugar bowl, two knives and two forks, several after-dinner coffee spoons, and two wine glasses. "One of the men," said Mrs. Guest, "tried to get the lamp for me, but it was fast to the table."

The witness admitted that Lowther was a good friend of hers and had called at her home frequently, but never, she said, when she was alone. There was a bond of sympathy between them, she said, because both were unhappy at home and wanted to get divorces. She went to Omaha, leaving on Jan. 10, 1903, because she had read in a newspaper that it would be easier to get a divorce there than here. She met Lowther soon after she arrived there, by mere accident, and was very much surprised.

Mrs. Guest admitted that while in Omaha she had drawn a will in which she divided her property between Lowther and her seven-year-old son, Russel.

BURGLARS TIED THE DOORS.

Made Prisoners of Inmates of Two Rooms to Prevent Surprise.

A novel method of protection from surprise while they engaged in robbing a house was adopted by burglars who, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, ransacked the residence of Moritz Brockman, a wholesale liquor dealer, at 354 East Sixty-ninth Street. After forcing their way with a "jimmy" through the front door, the thieves went to the second floor, where is the bedchamber of Mr. and Mrs. Brockman, and adjoining it that of their fifteen-year-old daughter, Daisy. The doors of these rooms open inward. With a rope the burglars slipped a knot around each door knob, so that neither door could be opened from the inside.

Secure from the occupants of these rooms, who, as it happened, were not awakened, the burglars went through the house and took many objects of value, including silver wedding presents, the value of the whole being estimated at $3,000. Then they left as they had entered, through the front door. Here they again used a rope, tying the knob of the inward swinging front door to the knob of the outward swinging storm door.

A patrolman who passed the house in the early dawn, and saw the rope on the outside of the storm door, investigated, and the robbery was discovered.

FIFTH AVENUE STORE LEASE.

Reed & Barton to Occupy Northwest Corner at Thirty-second Street.

Another addition to the rapidly growing retail district on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, is foreshadowed by yesterday's announcement that Reed & Barton, silversmiths, with stores on Maiden Lane and Union Square, have taken a twenty-one years' lease of the store and basement of the new building to be erected by Henry Corn at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

This building, which will be finished in about a year, will have frontages of 66 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on the street, and will be eleven stories in height. Reed & Barton will occupy the corner store and the entire frontage on the street, with an "L," extending to the middle of the block. According to present plans, they will probably sub-let the store adjoining the corner on the Fifth Avenue frontage. The lease was negotiated by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co., and involves an aggregate rental of about $1,000,000.

NEW BAIL IN SILK CASES.

Bonds for Cohn and Browne Approved Pending Appeal.

Martin L. Cohn and Charles C. Browne, who were convicted Saturday of conspiracy to defraud the Government by false invoices in the importation of silk, and who were allowed to go on their own recognizances, appeared at the Federal Building yesterday morning and gave bail pending an appeal. L. Tanenbaum of 040 Broadway and J. B. Manning of 2 Wall Street qualified in $10,000 for Browne, and J. B. Manning and C. H. Lewis in $30,000 for Cohn. The bonds are returnable on March 9, and in the meantime Judge Thomas will set a date to hear applications for a new trial.

Cohn declined to talk yesterday of the future of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., except to say that he expected to continue to be a member of it. A. S. Rosenthal, who was jointly indicted with Cohn and Browne, and who forfeited his bail, is still in Europe.

SCHOONER'S LONG SEA FIGHT.

Eleven Days Within 200 Miles of Sandy Hook, Unable to Come In.

The trim little Nova Scotian-built schooner Mauna Loa fluttered into port yesterday with crippled wings, and so generally used up that she could not have ridden out another storm. Twenty-two days ago the Mauna Loa, which is of only 99 tons burden, left Baracoa with 175,000 cocoanuts for the West India Trading Company of this city. For the last eleven days she has been within 200 miles of Sandy Hook. Baffled by swirling snow and hail, roaring gales, and tempestuous seas, the yachtlike two-master could only lay hove to and occasionally to head reach during the brief intervals which marked time for the successive storms.

The topsides had dried out in the tropics, which made the schooner susceptible to leaks, and the hull was still further strained by the gales, so the pumps were going continuously. Big waves every now and then dashed clean over the decks, so the vessel shipped more water than she leaked. Finally the gales let up a bit, and the Mauna Loa crept in around the Hook on Monday night.

Special Reductions in *Lace Curtains.*

We will offer on Wednesday Feb'y 24th, the following very special values in curtains:

Ruffled Net, $1.75 & $2.50 pair, formerly $2.50 & $3.50 pair.

Snowflake Stripe, $1.75 & $3.50 pair, formerly $2.75 & $4.75 pair.

Arabine, $5.50 & $8.00 pair, formerly $7.50 & $11.50 pair.

Renaissance, $6.00 & $9.50 pair, formerly $9.00 & $13.50 pair.

Odd Pairs.

About 300 odd pairs of all descriptions, at ½ of original prices.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Re-upholstering of *Furniture.*

We beg to announce that we have completed the transfer of our Furniture Factory to its new and much more commodious location, and are now in a position to attend to a greater volume of business in the same painstaking, reliable and unexcelled manner as heretofore.

During this week we shall submit exceedingly low estimates for

Re-upholstering of all description.

In conjunction with above, we will offer the following extensive reductions in

Tapestries and Damasks.

$1.75 yard, formerly $2.50 yard.
$2.50 " " $3.50 "
$3.50 " " $5.00 "

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

THERE'S a good deal of quiet satisfaction over our $12.50 Suits. The coats, vests and trousers correspond in size, and you can change or return anything that is not entirely satisfactory.

All sizes, 32 to 46.

We can strongly recommend the $25 and $12.50 Winter Overcoats. A lot of money has been chipped off their original prices.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Some very attractive features."

Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave. Brooklyn.

BROACH SAYS HE RAISED CERTIFICATES

Lawyer Hansen Discusses Nones's Method to Get Control.

PRESIDENT SCHULTZ TALKS

Receiver Ridgely Says Bank Cannot Lose Over $1,000 by Any of Broach's Transactions.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that a lengthy confession had been made to Assistant District Attorney Krotel by Charles F. Broach, ex-cashier of the Equitable National Bank, who is locked up in the Tombs on a charge of forgery, in which Broach tells how he raised the one-share certificate of the bank's stock to ninety shares at the time that Leonard Imboden's note went to protest.

The note had been made by Imboden and was payable to Broach, who obtained a loan of $3,000 on it from the Bank of Northport. When the note was not paid, Broach forged the certificate of stock and left it as collateral with President Henry S. Mott of the Northport Bank to appease President Mott.

Lawyer Theodore Hansen, who had been summoned to act as counsel for Broach, was told yesterday about Broach's confession. Mr. Hansen, who had been a Director in the Equitable National Bank, said that Broach had telephoned to him at his office on Friday last; telling Lawyer Hansen that he, Broach, was in trouble. Broach asked him to go to his aid. On Saturday, upon learning that Broach had been arrested, Mr. Hansen saw Broach, and Broach told him that he had no money and was in a bad way.

"Broach said," continued Lawyer Hansen, "that he had no money and that his former associates, Nones and Imboden, had refused to come to his assistance. He said that Imboden had telegraphed from the West that he could do nothing for Broach, and that Nones had personally told him that he, Nones, could do nothing in the way of assisting him, Broach. He said that in getting control of the Equitable National Bank Nones had bought 1,065 shares of the bank's stock, and that when he, Broach, asked Nones for his half interest Nones kept putting him off from time to time, and finally gave him ten shares of the bank's stock. Broach said he had borrowed all of his $25,000 from the National Bank of Norwich, Conn., on notes signed by Nones and indorsed by him, Broach. Between them they had arranged to get control of the bank by chipping in $25,000 each.

"Now, as to Mr. Schultz's connection with the bank, he had ten shares originally, and bought altogether and held about 300 shares at the time that Nones came in. He didn't sell any to Nones, as Nones is reported to have stated, but with two others bought 1,000 shares of Nones's stock at $75 per share.

"Nones, Broach says, brought to the bank in all but two accounts. One of these was a twenty-thousand-dollar account of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, which was drawn out after a few days, and the other was Nones's personal account of $450, which soon dwindled down."

Carl R. Schultz, who was President of the bank after Nones got out, sent out a signed statement yesterday, as follows:

Mr. Charles F. Broach was cashier of the Equitable National Bank during the Presidency of Mr. Charles A. Nones. Mr. Nones purchased a controlling interest from the parties who were in control during the early part of last Summer. He never bought a single share from me. I was informed that Mr. Nones and Mr. Broach were close personal friends, and, as a matter of fact, as soon as Mr. Nones was elected President he installed Broach as cashier.

Early in the Fall of last year I, with two other Directors, decided to withdraw from the Equitable National Bank if Mr. Nones continued as President. When informed of this fact Mr. Nones declared his willingness to sell his holdings, which were therefore bought by me and the said two Directors. As Mr. Broach was so closely identified with Mr. Nones the management of the bank decided not to keep him in the bank's employ, and he thereupon left the Equitable National Bank. I have not seen Mr. Broach since that time.

The Equitable National Bank has no paper signed or indorsed by Broach or Nones in its possession, and the bank did not lose a dollar through the actions of Charles F. Broach as cashier.

Following this statement came one from Edward Ridgely, receiver of the Equitable National Bank, who wants it plainly understood that none of the depositors will lose a cent through the actions of Broach. Mr. Ridgely's statement is as follows:

My entire time since I have been appointed receiver of the Equitable National Bank has been taken up in listing and classifying the liabilities and assets of the bank, and owing to the fact that the bank had something over two thousand saving depositors, and a great many small depositors, this work has been more than would be expected in so small a bank. It is all completed and my report went to Washington last Saturday night.

I am now ready to receive proofs of claims from all creditors of the bank, and if they will call at the Equitable National Bank they will receive the necessary blank and instruction, and upon making proofs of claims, within a week all will receive receiver's certificates, negotiable and transferable, upon which dividends will be made as fast as the assets of the bank can be realized on. There is no doubt that all depositors will be paid in full, but how promptly this can be done depends entirely upon the collection of the bank's assets.

The recent developments in regard to Mr. Broach, for a short time Cashier of the bank, do not affect the receivership, as the bank incurred no loss whatever through raised certificates, and can in no way possible lose more than $1,000 by any of Mr. Broach's transactions with the bank.

The discussions between former officers do not concern the receiver, and, in fact, my only effort will be to collect as promptly as possible all amounts due the bank that dividends may be made with as little delay as possible, and the depositors receive their money, and the stockholders whatever amount is properly returnable to them upon their stock.

The Broach case will go to the Grand Jury to-day, according to the District Attorney's Office.

Erie's New Ferryboat Tuxedo.

The Tuxedo, one of the three new ferryboats with which the Erie Railroad Company's North River service is to be equipped, will in a few days make her first trip on the Chambers Street line. She is a double-decker, has seating accommodations for 800 persons, and her equipment and machinery are up to date and of the most complete and efficient character. Her dimensions are: Length, 224 feet; beam, 65 feet, and hold, 17 feet. Five water-tight bulkheads are a guarantee of safety in the event of a collision.

The Miniature BOOK

"The Road to Wellville"

Most powerful energizing book of the century. Found free in every pkg. of

Grape-Nuts and Postum

We should have known better than to have said so much about the suits reduced to $12.50.

Cossacks couldn't have helped the sacking of our stores by the small army of men after sack suits—even occasional locking of the doors didn't give us a chance to properly look after our friends.

Result is that at this writing we can't tell just where we're at, though it's sure that in such a hurly-burly many of the best values have been overlooked.

Men's suits, $12.50.

Young men's suits; sizes 32, 33, 34; $10.

Boys' suits, sizes 29, 30, 31; $7.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

Horner's Furniture

THE characteristics of our stock which make it PRE-EMINENT ABOVE ALL OTHERS in the inducements it offers to buyers of Fine Furniture may be summed up as follows:

Its uniform excellence.
Its pronounced style and tone.
Its presentation of all the latest designs, woods and finishes.
Its unequalled variety of choice in all lines.
Its Price Advantages.

Reasons which explain the large growth of our business year after year.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Wallach's Hats

850, 852 Columbus Av., 156, 240, 242 Bowery
846 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
846 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

IF the Style of your Hat seems unimportant to you, try a straw to-morrow and see whether you are noticeable. Whether soft or stiff, every Wallach Hat is right style.

Spring styles—$2.00, $2.40, $1.90

Spring Gloves, too.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
LAST week but ONE of the regular season.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 P. M.—FAUST. Ackte, Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Campanari, Plancon. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Thurs., Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.—Tenth and last performance, PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 26, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 27, at 2 (last time) IL FLAUTO MAGICO. (Magic Flute.) Sembrich, Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Dippel, Campanari, Blass, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8, popular prices. (Last time.) LOHENGRIN. Ackte, Walker; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 28, at 8:30. (Pop. Prices.)
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Mlle Emma Calve, MM. Pol Plancon, Burgstaller, and Fri. v. Seldeneck, Violiniste. Conductor, Mr. Mottl.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 29, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Eve., March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet, Begue. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Eve., March 3, at 8:30, (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Kloepfer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari, Rosai. Conductor, Mottl.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Sat. Eve., March 5th, at 7:30—DIE WALKUERE.
Wed. Eve., March 9th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Eve., March 10, at 7:30,
DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Seats for all performances of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN now on sale. For other Performances next week, to-morrow 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Irving Place Theatre. To-night at 8:20. Thurs & Sat Eve., Reichsmann's Rheinfahrt. Fri. Benefit, Ostermann, Mueckel als Rekrut.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. At 8:30. MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. SPECIAL MAT. THURS., MCH. 10. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE FOURTH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Saturday. "All students of the acted drama should see it."—WILLIAM WINTER. TWELFTH NIGHT. Edith Wynne Matthison—Viola. Ben Greet as Malvolio.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON NINTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING. Feb. 29—MISS RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154TH TIME MARCH 15. SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S at 8:15. B'way & 30th St. Matinee Saturday, 2. The merriest of Comedies (with music) GLITTERING GLORIA

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c. SEATS FREE.

GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES. AUTO BOAT and LAUNCHES. SHOWN ON LAKE. MODEL FISH HATCHERIES. HOMER DAVENPORT'S Greatest Collection of Pheasants. Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly Casting. CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT. ALL THE LATEST MODELS. —OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.—

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6728—38. Reg. Mat. Saturday. VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." MONDAY, STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Dr. Richard Strauss
Four Orchestral Festival Concerts in conjunction with the Metzler Symphony Orchestra and Strauss-de Ahna Soprano. Mme. Saturday Eve., February 27th, at 8:15. (5TH WETZLER SYMPHONY CONCERT) Thurs. Ev., Mch. 3, at 8:15; Wed. Aft., Mch. 9, at 2; and Wed. Ev., Mch. 16, at 8:15. (Under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.) Res. Seats $1 to $2.50 at Box Office & Ditson's. THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20.
116TH TO 124TH TIME. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.
"Funniest Play in Town."

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. AFTERNOONS AT 3, MARCH 2-6-12. THREE WAGNER RECITALS Mme. NORDICA MR. WALTER DAMROSCH and New York Symphony Orch. Res. Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $12 & $15 each concert, at Box Office, Ditson's, Hotels and Agencies. Season sale now open. Single sale Fri. Feb. 26

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE THURS. AT 11, FRI. AT 3. YOSEMITE. CARNEGIE HALL. SUNDAY EVE. AT 8:15. ST. PETERSBURG. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Offices.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Afternoon, February 25, at 3. 2nd Piano Recital BUSONI. Tickets, 50c. to $2. at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. (Direction C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. Championship Hockey Match. WANDERERS H. C. vs. BROOKLYN S. C. FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, AT 8:15 P. M. Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh north winds.

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HALF OF THE WHITNEY ESTATE TO ELDER SON

Payne, Under the Will, Receives Only a Tenth Part.

STEPCHILDREN GET $500,000

Three-tenths Are Bequeathed to Dorothy and One-tenth to Pauline, Now Mrs. Paget.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 24.—The will of William C. Whitney was filed in the Surrogate's office here this morning by Harry Payne Whitney, the eldest son, who is named as executor, and Mr. Winthrop of Winthrop & Stimson of 32 Liberty Street, Manhattan. The document was executed on Nov. 19, 1902, and is as follows:

"I, William C. Whitney, of the City, County, and State of New York, do make, publish, and declare this to be my last will and testament as follows:

"First—I hereby revoke, cancel, and annul all former wills and testaments by me at any time made.

"Second—I give and bequest to my executor hereinafter named the sum of $250,000 to be held in trust, nevertheless to invest the same with the power of investment hereinafter given to my executor, and to receive the income thereof and to pay the same in quarterly installments to my stepdaughter, Adelaide Randolph, until her brother Bertie shall have attained his majority, or until the decease of her said brother, in case such an event should take place during his minority. And in the case of either of these events happening, or the said Bertie Randolph attaining his majority before my decease, to pay over the said principal sum to my said stepdaughter, absolutely and forever. And in the event of her decease before the happening of either said events, to pay over the same to her issues, if there be any surviving, or in the event of her leaving no issue, to pay over the same to my children in proportions specified hereinafter as the proportions to be received by them or their issue upon the final distribution of my residuary estate.

"Third—I give and bequest to my executor, hereinafter named, the sum of $250,000 to be held in trust, nevertheless to invest the same with the power of investment hereinafter given to my executor, and to receive the income thereof and to pay the same over in quarterly payments to my stepson, Bertie Randolph, until he shall have attained his majority, and upon the happening of this event or in case his majority shall have been attained at the time of my decease, to pay the said principal sum to him absolutely and forever; and in the event of the decease of my said stepson before attaining his majority, to pay over the said principal sum to his issue, if there be any him surviving, or in the event of his leaving no issue, to pay the sum to my children in the sums specified hereinafter, to be received by them or their issue upon the final distribution of my residuary estate.

THE RESIDUARY ESTATE.

"Fourth—All the rest of the residue and remainder of my estate, my real and personal, I give and bequest to my executor, as trustee to hold, possess to his best judgment and discretion until the final distribution of my estate, and upon the following uses and trusts, that is to say:

"No. 1—To receive the rents, issues, and profits of my estate. No. 2—To pay my just debts. No. 3—Out of such rents, issues, and profits to apply the sum of $50,000 per annum plus such additional sum as my executor shall think wise and proper, to defray the expenses of the education and maintenance of my daughter Dorothy during her minority, and in addition to the residence provisions hereinafter made.

"Fifth—Out of such rent and profits to pay to Miss Beatrice Bend the sum of $10,000 per annum, payable quarterly during the minority of my daughter Dorothy provided, and as long as the said Miss Bend shall during her said minority remain with my daughter in the capacity of companion as heretofore; out of such rents, issues, and profits, to apply such sum as my executor shall deem wise and proper to defray the expenses, including payment of taxes, insurance, and other charges, of maintaining my residence at 871 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, as a home for said daughter Dorothy and my said stepchildren, Adelaide and Bertie Randolph, for a period of two years from the date of my death in case my said daughter shall survive me for such period of time, and at the expiration of said time my said residence shall become a part of my residuary estate.

"Sixth—To divide all other and remaining rent, issues, and profits of my estate until the final distribution thereof, hereinafter provided for, shall take place into ten equal shares or tenths and to pay the same quarterly as follows: Five-tenths to my son Harry Payne, one-tenth to my daughter Pauline, one-tenth to my son Payne, three-tenths to my daughter Dorothy. Upon the death of my son Harry Payne or my daughter Dorothy, or in case they of either of them shall survive me for a period of six years, then at the expiration of six years from my decease I direct that all the rest, residue, and remainder of all property and estates, real and personal, of every description, and wheresoever situated, of which I may die seized or posessed, or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, including all lapsed legacies, and any part of estate which may not have been effectually devised or bequeathed, be divided by my executor into ten shares or tenths, each of said tenths to be so set apart to be in his judgment as near as possible of equal value, said shares to consist, wholly or in part, in case of any or all my children, of cash, or real or personal property other than cash, as my executor shall deem proper, and the final distribution of my estate shall thereby take place by the payment or delivery, which I hereby direct to take place, as aforesaid, as such shares or tenths as follows: Five-tenths to my son Harry Payne, one-tenth to my daughter Pauline, one-tenth to my son Payne, and three-tenths to my daughter Dorothy. In case, prior to said final distribution of my estate, any of my children die leaving issue then surviving, such issue shall take the parent's share of income; and of principal, upon final distribution, there and in case any of my children die prior to said final distribution without leaving issue him or

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BURR ON CANAL COMMISSION.

Columbia Professor Accepts Appointment by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Arrangements for the formal exchange of copies of the Panama treaty could not be completed so that the ceremony could take place to-day. It is expected that this formality will take place to-morrow.

President Roosevelt has received definite acceptances from five of his appointees on the Canal Commission, namely, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, retired; Gen. George W. Davis, United States Army, retired; Col. Frank Hecker of Detroit, Director of Transportation during the Spanish-American war; William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the New York subway, and William H. Burr, Professor of Engineering at Columbia University, New York.

It is quite likely that the other two members of the commission will be Benjamin M. Harrod of New Orleans, an engineer of the Mississippi River Commission, and C. Ewald Grunsky of San Francisco, a distinguished hydraulic engineer.

It was hoped by the President that Alfred Noble, engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, would accept one of the appointments, but it is understood to-night that he has declined.

There is talk of placing the likeness of the late Senator Hanna on the bonds to be issued for the construction of the canal. Senator Hanna was a warm advocate of the Isthmian Canal, and his relations toward the legislation and treaty by which that object is to be secured are being urged by his friends at both ends of the Capitol as justification for placing his likeness on the bonds.

FLED OVER FLIMSY BRIDGE.

Tenants of Blazing Apartment House Cross to Safety at Dizzy Height.

A bridge of planks from the seventh floor fire escape of an apartment house at 383 Central Park West was the means by which two women, a youth, and a baby were rescued from a fire yesterday afternoon. Workmen on the adjoining building saw the women and the boy on the fire escape, and laid the planks and assisted them to cross.

Boyd Potter of 51 West Forty-first Street was delivering a parcel in the apartment of Mrs. M. E. East on the seventh floor when the fire started. Mrs. W. M. Butte was signing the delivery check when she smelled smoke. She opened the door to the dumbwaiter shaft and was almost stifled. She screamed "fire," and with the Monkhouse family went to the rear of their apartment and climbed down the fire escape to the first floor. There was a drop of twelve feet to the ground, but with the help of Mr. Monkhouse, Mrs. Butte and the family descended without injury.

Mrs. East, her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Herron, and her son, Lloyd, sixteen years old, meanwhile had got out on the fire escape of their apartment, but owing to the smoke did not dare to go down. Workmen on the new apartment house opposite stretched boards over from the window sills to the fire escapes. Then one of the men helped Mrs. East over, while Lloyd assisted Mrs. Herron. Potter heard Mrs. Herron cry for her baby, and, covering his mouth with a moist handkerchief, rushed through the hall and rescued the child.

The firemen were able to confine the fire to the basement and the two shafts, which acted as flues for the flames. The damage was estimated at $4,000.

"FINE," SAID FIREBUG BIRD.

Parrot That Caused Blaze Approved of Policeman's Threat.

Mrs. John A. Pape, who lives at 901 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, at the corner of Jackson Avenue, owns a large South American parrot, free of speech and inquisitive in disposition. This parrot has the freedom of the apartment, which is on the second floor, above the drug store of S. L. Chasins.

Mrs. Pape was in the parlor yesterday while the parrot proceeded to explore the china closet. On top of this closet were seven boxes of matches. The parrot bit at the boxes until he lighted some of the matches. As the flames rose higher and higher he backed away, until, scared by the larger flames that followed he flew into the front room to Mrs. Pape.

So excited was the bird that he only chattered. Mrs. Pape went to the dining room, and when she saw the flames she fainted.

The fainting, coupled with the growing flames, caused the parrot to scream, and Mrs. J. P. Pepper, who lives across the hall, went to Mrs. Pape's apartment. She found Mrs. Pape lying senseless and the flames spreading rapidly.

Mr. Chasins, the druggist, was notified, and he telephoned to Fire Headquarters. Then he started a bucket brigade and the flames were soon extinguished. The damage was trifling.

The firemen arrived after the fire was extinguished, as did Policeman Duane, who had run several blocks. After recovering his breath and seeing the slight damage Duane shook his fist at the parrot and remarked:

"I'd like to knock your block off."

"Fine, fine, fine," was the answer the parrot gave, he by this time having gained his speech again.

HUNTING A MISSING INDIAN.

Kidnappers May Have Taken Him from His Cigar Store Sinecure.

The police want to know if any one has seen a wooden Indian, eight feet in height, of the Mohawk persuasion, and wearing in his right hand a glittering tomahawk, wandering about the streets. A noble redman of that description is missing, and the Police Department, fearing foul play, has sent out a general alarm.

When last seen he was standing guard at the door of Charles M. May's cigar store, 121 Fourth Avenue. When Mr. May bade him good night Tuesday he seemed to be enjoying his usual health and not contemplating the desertion of his sinecure, which he had held for years.

He hadn't had a word to say, however, since Saturday night, when Capt. Stephen McDermott of the Fifth Street Station raided a supposed crap game in the building over which he kept watch and ward, and those who have known him longest fear that the publicity attendant upon the action of the police may have had something to do with his disappearance. This, however, is mere conjecture.

The police theory is rather that the Indian was kidnapped. They base the theory upon the fact that an aborigine answering his description was seen standing yesterday morning in front of an express office on the Bowery. It was learned there that two men had accompanied him there and secured passage for him to Brooklyn.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two pound package. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

UNCLE SAM COLLECTOR OF EUROPE'S BAD DEBTS?

State Department Is Troubled by the Venezuela Question.

THREE MONTHS' TIME GIVEN

Story Revived of a Pledge of United States Officials Which Made Arbitration Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There is much speculation here about the meaning of that clause of The Hague Tribunal's decision in the Venezuela case which commissions the United States to carry out the award within three months. At the State Department it is said that no interpretation can be given until the text of the decision arrives. Reports conflict regarding the language of the clause, and it remains to be seen what the decision really is.

On the face of it the decision seems to have a grave meaning. When the allied powers first attempted to collect their debts from Venezuela by force, and the action was resented in the United States, efforts were made to induce the United States to act as arbitrator. For a time the President seemed to favor that course, and Ambassador von Holleben actually telegraphed his Government that Mr. Roosevelt had consented to accept the post.

A chorus of opposition arose from the press and from public men, who argued that to accept this position would bind the United States to act as debt collector for European powers in their South American quarrels. It was represented that this course would involve the United States in broils, the end of which no man could foresee.

The arbitration idea was killed, and the Administration induced the powers to take their dispute to The Hague. At that time it was privately stated in diplomatic circles, though not publicly, that in order to induce the powers to take the matter to The Hague the Administration had given the powers to understand that the United States would see that the award was paid if the decision was in their favor.

If this statement is true, the mysterious clause in The Hague decision is explained. The United States dodged the post of debt collector merely by pushing it a year further on. This country, supposing this statement to be true, must itself collect the debt, and in case Venezuela resists, United States troops must play the Sheriff's part. A precedent is also set for the future. The very thing which the President avoided when he gave up the idea of arbitrating the dispute has merely been postponed a year, and now faces the United States with a year-old pledge tied to it—a pledge presumably made either because the powers would not have agreed to arbitration without it, or because the United States felt sure that the decision would not make the "allies" preferred creditors. In that case, the chagrin felt at the State Department over the decision has another and more serious explanation.

But it is said at the State Department that there is not a scrap of paper anywhere in that building which contains any such pledge. If, therefore, the story whispered in the embassies a year ago is true, the pledge must have been oral. It is further to be said that this whispered story was then told with the utmost positiveness as a fact.

At the time when the allies were trying to induce the President to act as arbitrator, those who opposed the idea held that the allies were seeking to draw this country into a false position; that the European enemies of the Monroe doctrine would be well satisfied if they could induce the United States to take the position of guarantor for the South American debts, present and future. Yet the position was one of some difficulty.

President Roosevelt's message had interpreted the Monroe doctrine as in no way preventing the forcible collection of South American debts by European powers. But when the powers acted upon this interpretation it was found that American sentiment strongly resented any show of force in American waters. It was said in diplomatic circles that if debts must be forcibly collected, as the President's message had explicitly said they could be, then this country would rather that they were collected by American arms than by European arms.

This was given as the explanation for the alleged promise on which the case was taken to The Hague, and it may be the foundation for the tribunal's decision that the United States shall collect the award.

Reports differ as to whether the whole award or only the costs are to fall within the province of the United States. The distinction does not appear to be of vital importance, since the position of the United States as an international Sheriff on this side of the ocean seems to be defined, whichever the correct version is. The State Department, however, will not commit itself without knowing what the decision contemplates.

WOMAN INDIAN FIGHTER DEAD.

Mrs. Sarah B. Hadden Dies at Ephraim, Utah, Aged Ninety.

Special to The New York Times.

EPHRAIM, Utah, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Sarah B. Hadden, a heroine of the Utah Indian wars, died at her home here to-day aged ninety years.

Mrs. Hadden was one of the pioneers who crossed the plains with the Mormon expedition from Nauvoo, Ill. She located here with her husband and from the day of their arrival until five years later they were forced to fight hostile Indians. Blackhawk, the Chief of the Indians, several times led an assault on the little settlement but without success.

Mrs. Hadden, a good shot with the rifle and revolver, was one of the defenders of the stockade. So sure was her aim that the Indians dubbed her "white she devil." Mrs. Hadden finally won the esteem of the red men by kindness to some of their number, and Blackhawk issued orders to his braves that she was not to be harmed. Finally, in a conference with the woman, the chief abandoned hostilities and made a lasting peace.

Cockran for Ways and Means.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The New York delegation to-day met and recommended the appointment of W. Bourke Cockran to the place on the Ways and Means Committee left vacant by Mayor McClellan's resignation. The recommendation is addressed to Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, who makes the minority recommendations to the Speaker.

BEAR SLAYS GERMAN BARON.

Beast and Nobleman Found Dead Side by Side.

PORT ANGELES, Washington, Feb. 24.—The body of Baron Martin von Schlosser, formerly an officer in the German army and for many years a resident of this city, has been found on the range south of the Hot Springs, near the body of a dead bear. The Baron undoubtedly shot the bear, which killed the nobleman before dying of its wounds.

The body was found on Monday evening, and the news was brought to this city to-day by C. Bowine, a ranger. The Baron started on a hunt Monday morning.

On his body were found receipts from banks in Portland, Ore., Chicago, and New York for over $100,000. A letter found on the body directed that Judge Hatch should administer his affairs. The body will be brought here to-morrow.

Baron von Schlosser had been a resident of Port Angeles for several years and only recently had taken out naturalization papers.

DR. BURNETT TO WED AGAIN.

Former Husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Dr. Swan M. Burnett to-day announced his approaching marriage to Miss Margaret F. Brady of this city, but formerly of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Burnett, who has practiced his profession in Washington for many years, is well known in scientific and literary circles. He is a specialist in diseases of the eye, and has written text books on those subjects. His wife, from whom he was divorced some four years or more ago, is now Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend, the author. The marriage of Dr. Burnett and Miss Brady will take place next month.

CAR DASHES INTO RIVER.

Passengers Threw Upset Stove Out of Window, Preventing Serious Results.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Several persons were injured in an accident to a trolley car of the Singac line at a point this side of Lincoln's Park to-day. A car on which there were twenty-seven passengers jumped the track at a switch and ran toward the river, a few feet away. The forward part of the car plunged into the water, and the front wheels stuck fast in the mud. The stove upset and the live coals were scattered in the car.

Men and women fought madly to reach the rear door of the car. Two men on the car, more cool-headed than the others, grabbed the fallen stove and jammed it through a window, letting it fall into the water, and keeping the car from catching fire.

BALTIMORE BROKERS RESUME.

Stock Exchange Opens for First Time Since Fire—New Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Though there was more or less anxiety in regard to the resumption of business at the Stock Exchange, in temporary quarters in Builders' Exchange, to-day, which has not been open since the great fire here, business was transacted without the appearance of any disturbing factor.

The greatest interest centred about the United Railway securities, because of the interruption of its traffic by the fire and fear of a decided reduction of its revenues for the year. United Railway 4s, which sold at 90, were about 1½ less than sales before the fire. The incomes declined about 7 points, to 49¾, but closed fractionally higher and at the best for the day. United Railway common at 6¾ was about 1½ lower.

Money is plentiful and easy at 4½ per cent. The total sales were: Bonds, $83,600; stock, 785 shares.

The Governors of the Baltimore Stock Exchange to-day approved the plans for the new building drawn by Howell & Stokes of New York. The building will be erected on the site of the old Exchange, on German Street, near South Street, and work will be begun as soon as the fire ruins can be removed.

MINISTER ASKS TO BE JAILER.

Seeks to Practice What He Preaches in Kentucky Reform Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Rev. T. Priton Rice, a leading Kentucky pastor, to-day announced himself a candidate for Jailer of Tyrone, Wolfe County.

For weeks he has been conducting a reform movement and, finally, those whom he sought to reform, thinking to turn the tide against him, requested him to take some practical step in the reform direction. He met their proposition, and his announcement for Jailer to-day followed.

SAVED BY HIS CONSTITUTION.

Earnest Tells How His Ribs Were Protected Against a Bullet.

During the trial of William Myers, charged with shooting Joseph P. Earnest, a negro, Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions, yesterday asked the complaining witness where he had been shot.

"The bullet entered ma constitution," replied Earnest.

"Your what?" inquired Judge Cowing.

"Ma constitution," repeated the witness. "If it hadn't been for ma constitution I would have been as dead as a door nail. You see, I belong to de colored Stone Masons' Union, and luckily I had de constitution of de sisiety in ma left hand inside pocket of ma coat."

"Oh, you mean a book," said Judge Cowing. "I did not understand you. I thought you had been shot in the ribs."

"No," explained Earnest, "ma constitution saved ma ribs from a deadly wound." Myers was acquitted.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR ROOSEVELT

Republican State Convention Instructs Delegates for President's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 24.—Denied the use of the hall of the House of Representatives, the Republican State Convention met in Cooper and Taylor Hall, on Assembly Street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, several hours later than the schedule time.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Roosevelt and instructing the delegates for him. There was considerable opposition to Dr. W. D. Crum for delegate at large, but he won out on the third ballot. The other delegates at large are John G. Capps, L. W. C. Bialock, and Edmund H. Deas.

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice
Are superior for your sick ones.
D. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 183 Fulton St., New York. Adv.

RUSSIAN THREAT TO SLAY MANCHUS

Alexieff Would Compel Aid of Natives of Manchuria.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Will Hold Non-Combatants Responsible for Damage to Railway and Ravages of Bandits.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PEKING, Feb. 24.—Admiral Alexieff, the Russian Viceroy of the Far East, has issued the following proclamation to the people of Manchuria:

"War having commenced between Russia and Japan, I, imperially appointed by the great Russian Government the high official in charge of the Far East, have determined upon six regulations, which all must tremblingly obey.

"First—While peaceful negotiations were proceeding between Russia and Japan, the Japanese, harboring unexpected thoughts, made a treacherous, covert attack on our fleet.

"Forced by circumstances of so great difficulty, it is incumbent on us to offer desperate resistance to protect Chinese territory from invasion and to prevent the Japanese from passing over it to devastate the Russian boundary.

"Second—On this occasion the interests of Russia and China are indissolubly allied, and on the principle of the mutual connection between the cart prop and the cart, the duty of China should be to join in attacking the destroyers and invaders.

"But China has announced to me her resolve to be neutral and to look on with her hands in her sleeves. Accordingly I command every official in Manchuria not only not to hinder our troops, whether on the march or in garrison, from purchasing whatever provisions are necessary, but also to render every possible assistance to them.

"Third—All the inhabitants of Manchuria, gentry, agriculturists, workmen, and merchants, must continue their vocations as usual. When the Russian troops enter your neighborhood you must treat them with confidence, and they will not ill-treat you, but will accord you extra protection.

"Fourth—I hold all the virtuous citizens residing in the neighborhood of the Manchurian railroads and telegraph and telephone wires responsible for their protection. The official headmen and village elders must unanimously devise means to prevent damage. For this we shall be grateful.

"Should attempts at destruction be made, not only the offenders will be severely punished, but you, the officials and people who witnessed the attempts, will be held responsible.

"Fifth—The Chunchuses, the red-bearded brigands—the curse of Manchuria—the Russian Army desires to exterminate them. Be not afraid of their vengeance, but learn in which thicket desperadoes are assembling, and give information, that they may be utterly destroyed.

"Anybody privily harboring desperadoes or concealing their hiding places will be punished as if he were a desperado himself.

"Sixth—I earnestly trust that the people will extend their unanimous confidence to the Russian Army. If the officials or people treat with enmity the Russian Army, the Russian Government will assuredly exterminate those persons, showing no mercy.

"When the time comes the Russian Government will devise a suitable policy to protect its interests."

TRIED TO STOP GERMAN SHIP.

Dominican Gunboat Fired Blank Shot Across Her Bows.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 24.—The German steamship Altenburg, Capt. Kuhls, arrived here to-day and reported that between San Domingo and Sanchez, Santo Domingo, the Dominican gunboat Presidente hove in sight and fired a blank shot across her bows.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Alianca, from Colon Feb. 18 to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, was off the Scotland Lightship at 12:09 A. M. this morning.

Think it over
and you will be sure to take the Seaboard Florida Limited on your trip South this Winter. Quickest route because it is the short line. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

HOSTILE FORCES APPROACH.

Russians Are South of An-ju and Japanese Hold Ping-yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Feb. 24.—Apparently part of Russia's forces are concentrating at Possiet Bay, (south of Vladivostok,) whence scouts are penetrating into Hang-yen-do, Song-ching, and Wen-san.

It appears also that troops from north of the Yalu are making a reconnaissance in force in the direction of An-ju, and that about 1,200 men are already south of An-ju.

These movements seem not to be regarded seriously in Japan, where Ping-yang is considered safe.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24.—The Japanese Army Corps landed at Che-mul-pho, Korea, totaling about 30,000 men, has already been deployed between Söul and Ping-yang. The advance guards are even northward of the latter place.

Owing to the partial thaw the roads are bad and the transportation of provisions and war munitions is most difficult.

SEOUL, Feb. 24.—The Russians are keeping communication between Wi-ju and An-ju open. Otherwise no advance to the southward has yet been made.

Russian spies, however, are reported to be in the vicinity of Ping-yang.

FOR AN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Negotiations Regarding a Convention Between America and France.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In official circles in Paris to-day it was stated that negotiations were actually in progress between the United States and France for an arbitration treaty.

It is pointed out here that the Russo-Japanese war and the possibility of complications growing out of that struggle rather tend to cause hesitation on the part of the negotiators of an arbitration treaty instead of hastening its signature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The State Department says that the President has been considering the possibility of arranging an arbitration treaty with France.

It is further stated that similar propositions have been made to this Government by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Italy, and Holland.

Although earnestly favoring the principle of arbitration, President Roosevelt is indisposed to submit an arbitration treaty to the Senate until he is assured of its approval. The rejection of treaties by the Senate, or, almost as bad, its failure to act upon them, always leaves a feeling of irritation on the part of the other party to the treaty.

STARCH MILL EXPLOSION.

Three Killed and Illinois Plant Destroyed by Mysterious Accident.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Three men were killed and eighteen were injured to-night in an explosion that wrecked the starch mill of the Warner Sugar Refining Company at Waukegan, Ill. The money loss is $250,000.

The injured are mostly Poles and Bohemians. None of them will die.

No definite cause is known for the explosion.

BRITISH COLLIERS TAKEN?

Three Reported to Have Been Captured in the Red Sea.

SUAKIM, Egypt, Feb. 24.—The Captain of the British steamer Luristan (from Newport Feb. 5 for Bombay) reports that he was stopped and examined by Russian torpedo boat destroyers a few miles south of Daedalus Island, in the Red Sea, who informed him that three British steamers, laden with coal for Japan, had been captured by them.

FIGHTS SALOONS TO A CLOSE.

Pennsylvania Minister Forces Bars to Shut Up on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 24.—After a ten months' crusade, during which an attempt was made to murder him and threats of violence by dynamite and arson were made against him in anonymous letters, the Rev. O. G. Langford of Freeland to-day forced fifty-one saloon keepers to sign an iron-clad agreement to close their places and not sell or give away a drop of liquor on Sundays.

Last April he started his crusade and had the saloonkeepers arrested, until their fines of $20 each aggregated $1,300.

His friends urged him to give up the fight, members of the Law and Order Society resigned fearing violence, and rich people, who had subscribed to the crusade fund, withdrew, fearing assault. The Rev. Mr. Langford persevered, however, and to-day in court won the victory.

NEW CABLE TO JAPAN.

America Would Allow Connection with the Island of Guam.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Inquiries have been addressed to the Government by representatives of the Commercial Cable Company as to whether permission could be secured to land on the Island of Guam an ocean cable connecting with Japan.

The request is based on apprehension that the existing Japanese cables, both of which run to Shanghai, may from their exposed positions be cut by the Russians and Japan be left completely isolated from the world. At Guam the projected cable, of course, would connect with the existing American cable.

Careful examination has been made into the question as to whether or not assent on the part of the United States to this request would involve a breach of neutrality. The decision reached is in the negative, on the ground that a cable is a commercial instrument like a mail ship.

Isle of Pines Treaty Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Isle of Pines treaty has lapsed by limitation. The convention was negotiated to run for nine months, and that time has expired.

Secretary Hay told members of the Foreign Relations Committee that it would be wiser to allow the treaty to lapse and make the effort to negotiate a new one which would cover the points desired by the citizens of the United States who have gone to the island and invested capital and made homes there.

Piso's Cure has cured coughs for many years. It is still on the market. At all druggists. 25c.—Adv.

TOGO MAKES HOBSON ATTACK ON RUSSIANS

Vessels Sunk In Effort to Bottle Up Port Arthur Fleet.

SQUADRON RAISES BLOCKADE

Japanese Ships Sail Toward Home—Russians Declare the Plan Failed—Warships Reported Sunk.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Presse, one of the latest newspapers which appears in Paris, says the correspondent there of The Times, states that confirmation has been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the French Consul at Port Arthur of the Russian naval success reported at St. Petersburg.

According to the Presse, the Consul says that the Russians repelled a Japanese attack and that four Japanese iron-clads were abandoned and stranded.

A telegram of a Russian official agency, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, announces that a fresh Japanese attack on Port Arthur was beaten off, with a loss of four Japanese cruisers and two Japanese transports.

The news is not accepted as beyond suspicion, since a fantastic account of heavy Japanese losses in the first attack on Port Arthur emanated from the same quarter.

The correspondent of The Times at Wei-hai-Wei reports that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers passed there, going eastward, last evening.

By The Associated Press.

Admiral Alexieff's Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar says:

"At 2:45 in the morning of Feb. 23 numerous Japanese torpedo boats attempted to attack the battleship Retvizan and sink large steamers loaded with inflammables.

"The Retvizan was the first to observe the torpedo boats, and opened a strong fire on them. She was supported by the land batteries. She destroyed two steamers near the entrance of the harbor; they were coming directly toward her. One of them went on the rocks nears the lighthouse on Tiger Peninsula, and the other sank under Golden Hill.

"The Retvizan observed four steamers in a sinking condition, and eight torpedo boats departing slowly to rejoin the waiting Japanese warships.

"A portion of the crews of the Japanese vessels were drowned. The grounded steamer is still burning.

"The enemy is observed in the offing of Port Arthur in two lines.

"The Japanese crews saved themselves in boats, and it is possible that some of them were picked up by the enemy's torpedo boats.

"I am proceeding to examine the coasts. The entrance of the harbor is open. I attribute the complete derangement of the enemy's plan to the brilliant action and destructive fire of the Retvizan.

"Floating mines are still visible in the roadstead. I have recalled the three cruisers sent in pursuit of the enemy in order, in the first place, to clear the roadstead of floating mines.

"We had no losses."

Reports of a Russian victory at Port Arthur were current late yesterday afternoon and early in the evening.

Story Told in St. Petersburg.

The most circumstantial report was that the Japanese had attempted to bottle up Admiral Stark's fleet in Port Arthur by sinking two stone-laden vessels at the entrance of the harbor, employing the tactics which were considered, but not executed, by the late Admiral Sampson, United States Navy, with the Merrimac at Santiago during the Spanish-American war.

According to this account, two Japanese ships appeared off the harbor with a Japanese fleet behind them, and ostensibly in pursuit. The Russians, however, suspected a ruse, and their ships steamed out, sank the stone-laden vessels, engaged and defeated the enemy and drove them off. The reports of the loss inflicted, however, are conflicting.

All the stories include the feature of the vessels loaded with stones, but according to some versions the Japanese fleet was convoying transports with the purpose of effecting a landing at Pigeon Bay, and, after the failure of this preliminary manoeuvre, the Russians played havoc with both the Japanese warships and the transports, sinking four of the former and two of the latter.

Rumors of this victory were spread far and wide over the city during the early part of the evening, and the crowds which had gathered in the streets, in spite of the severe cold, to discuss the news, were greatly excited.

Russians Greatly Excited.

Excitement attained the fever point when it was known definitely that the Emperor had received a telegram giving more details and showing the Russian victory was even greater than was at first reported. Newspaper messengers waited at the Admiralty with fast horses ready to carry

away the news which it was known was being prepared.

When the sheets were finally distributed at 2:30 o'clock this morning a rush was made for the exits and the assembled officers cheered wildly and repeatedly.

It must be observed that in his dispatch Viceroy Alexieff does not mention the number of steamers which the Japanese tried to sink or drive upon the Russian ships, and it is not yet known whether the four vessels the Captain of the Retvizan observed going down, in addition to the two destroyed, were also laden with inflammables or whether they were warships.

The greatest praise is given to the commander of the Retvizan, and the splendid action of this American-built vessel places her name foremost on the roll of the Russian Navy.

Later it was said that Russia sustained no losses in the engagement.

Paris Rejoiced Over One Report.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Russian Embassy here has received a communication to the effect that a Japanese squadron, during the night of Feb. 24, tried to block the entrance of Port Arthur harbor, at the same time attacking Russian warships there with torpedo boats and trying to set them on fire.

The battleship Retvizan, supported by the coast batteries, repelled this attack, forced the Japanese to retire, and succeeded in sinking four of their vessels.

The news of this Russian victory was posted in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate during the sitting to-day and caused great enthusiasm.

In a dispatch from Harbin a correspondent of the Matin says that the Japanese, in an attempt to repeat at Port Arthur the experiment made by the Americans at Santiago, sent in three merchant ships to be sunk in the entrance to the harbor. The Russian battleship Retvizan, although she was still stranded, perceived them and sank them before this design could be carried out.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, sent at 11 o'clock last night, says that on Feb. 23 the Japanese attempted to send four steamers filled with explosives among the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbor.

These fireships did no damage and were themselves destroyed, two being sunk and two going ashore. Two Japanese boats escorting the fireships were destroyed by Russian guns.

A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg gives another version of the reported Japanese defeat at Port Arthur, according to which the Japanese planned to sink some barges in the strait leading from the outer to the inner harbor of Port Arthur, thus blocking the exit. The Russian gunfire, however, sunk the barges before they arrived at the intended spot.

London View of Togo's Plan.

Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch to the Czar clearing up the doubts caused by the numerous sensational versions of the last Port Arthur affair was received in London too late to be published in the early editions of the morning papers, but it confirms the opinion founded upon earlier rumors that Admiral Togo made a daring attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

Although Viceroy Alexieff asserts that the entrance to the Harbor of Port Arthur is still free, the fact that Admiral Togo's fleet, minus the vessels injured in the courageous exploit, was seen steaming at full speed on a southeast course from Wei-hai-Wei, is interpreted as an indication of the Japanese Admiral's satisfaction with the accomplishment of his design.

It is pointed out here that it would be difficult for the Russians, in the darkness of night, to ascertain just what had happened to Japanese vessels, or to distinguish between hulks it was their intention to sink and torpedo boats. As two injured vessels were observed steaming slowly away from Port Arthur, and as the Japanese fleet was going at full speed off Wei-hai-Wei, it is presumed that the two injured vessels might have gone elsewhere to repair.

Another explanation of the incompleteness of Admiral Togo's squadron as seen off Wei-hai-Wei is that he possibly left some vessels at watch off Port Arthur.

Further Details Awaited.

Further details of this engagement from independent sources are awaited with the greatest interest, but it is believed that the reports that Japanese battleships or transports were sunk should be taken with a degree of allowance.

A dispatch received here from Tokio this morning explains the recent suspension of Japanese naval operations to have been due chiefly to bad weather prevailing in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, where there have been heavy winds, snowstorms, and fogs. The general opinion in London is that Admiral Togo, after possibly returning to Japan to effect repairs, will next devote his attention to the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has expressed its warmest thanks to Great Britain for the help given the crews of the cruiser Variag and the torpedo gunboat Koritez by the British cruiser Talbot at Che-mul-pho.

COMPROMISE ON THE MANDJUR.

Russians Will Disable Gunboat and She Will Stay at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, Feb. 24.—The case of the Russian gunboat Mandjur at Shanghai has advanced another stage.

The Japanese Government intimated to China that it would consent to the gunboat remaining at Shanghai provided she were disarmed and certain essential parts of her machinery put in the custody of the Chinese Government.

Viceroy Alexieff to-day consented to place the armament of the Mandjur in the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He also engaged to give a written assurance that the gunboat would not leave the port until the conclusion of hostilities.

Japan, knowing the value of Russian assurances, requires in addition that essential parts of the vessel's machinery be delivered into the custody of China, and the question will doubtless be arranged on that basis.

THE VARIAG WILL BE SAVED.

Russians Troubled Because Chinese Coolies Are Leaving Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says measures are in progress for raising the Variag, which is not seriously damaged. The case of the Koriets, however, is hopeless.

The constant exodus of Chinese coolies from Manchuria is said to be causing much inconvenience to Russia.

The subscriptions to the Japanese war loan amount to 280,000,000 yen, (nearly $140,000,000.)

GERMANY PLEASES JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 25.—Several Berlin journals, says The Times's correspondent in the German capital, publishes dispatches from Tokio and Yokohama stating that the correct attitude of strict neutrality adopted by Germany has created the best possible impression at the Japanese Foreign Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

JEWS DESERT FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY

Five Hundred Quit and Some Escape to Germany.

FEVERISH MILITARY ACTIVITY

Troops Are Being Rushed to Manchuria —Public Feeling in Russia Is Remarkably Quiet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—There is military activity everywhere between Odessa and Moscow. At Vilna the activity is quite feverish.

At 2 A. M. on Feb. 16 two heavily laden troop trains were dispatched to Manchuria, following the trains sent a few days before. The men were accommodated in the usual covered vans, marked "For eight horses or forty men." There were no heating arrangements.

Educated Russians at Vilna expressed much sympathy with the men in view of the rigorous climatic conditions between Vilna and Manchuria and the fact that it will take them a month to reach their destination.

At Vilna my informant learned from a Russian Colonel that some 500 Jewish regulars and reserves had deserted in three weeks. Asked if it were true that between a dozen and a score Jewish soldiers ordered to Manchuria had deserted, that all except six had got over the frontier to Germany, and that these six were shot immediately, the Colonel said he believed that several such Jews had been caught and had paid the inevitable penalty.

Among the Jews of Southern Russia the feeling is that whatever race is spared by the Government in the orders to proceed to the front it will not be the Jewish.

The news of volunteering in Russia en masse is absurdly exaggerated. The public feeling on the whole is remarkably quiet.

The reading public denounces the press for publishing special dispatches which are for the most part pure concoctions.

JAPANESE-KOREAN TREATY.

It Is Believed to Mean a Protectorate Over the Hermit Kingdom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hay has received information that Japan has negotiated a treaty with Korea whereby she guarantees the independence and integrity of that country.

No details of the treaty have been announced at the State Department, which confines itself for the present to the brief announcement of the treaty's conclusion. It is known, however, that Korea in return gives Japan extensive military rights, and the officials here regard the negotiation of the treaty as a declaration by Japan of her protectorate over the Hermit Kingdom, and a move which has long been expected.

The declaration of a protectorate over Korea by Japan of course removes Korea from the ranks of neutral powers and makes the Hermit Kingdom as legitimate a field for military operations as Japan itself.

CZAR ABOLISHED CENSORSHIP.

His Action the Result of Representations by Melville E. Stone.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Reuter's Telegram Company has given out an explanation of how the abolition of the censorship in Russia was brought about, as follows:

"The abolition of the censorship of news telegrams sent abroad from Russia is understood to be the direct outcome of an interview which Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, had with the Czar at St. Petersburg.

"Mr. Stone urged upon his Majesty the wisdom of abolishing the censorship, and as a result of the manner in which the matter was represented to him the Czar called upon M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, for a report on the subject. This report having been made, the Czar gave an order that the censorship should cease."

POULTNEY BIGELOW ON WAR.

Says This Land Has Not an Official Friend in All Europe.

Poultney Bigelow arrived here yesterday on the steamship Moltke from Hamburg. On landing he said that, since the beginning of the talk of war between Russia and Japan, the feeling of unfriendliness which has existed against this country in Europe has grown, until now, in Government circles, there is not a friend of the United States to be found.

"The working people of Europe," he said, too, "are not for Russia at all. Only the people in high official positions hope for Russian success. The German Government looks to Russia to win because Russia and Germany represent the last remaining of the despotic Governments. If Russia is beaten both countires will have to change to more popular forms."

"Mr. Bigelow was asked if he thought that Germany and this country were still drifting on to hostilities.

"Yes," he replied, but I do not know how long we will drift. Germany is keeping up the war scare for the purpose of grinding out taxes from the people.

"It is very likely that this country will one of these days stretch out her hand when some European power tries to domineer over a weaker nation, and tell the greater power to keep away. Germany may sometime try to annex the Netherlands while the form of government is almost Republican. Then in her own interests this country would have to intervene.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4 A. M.—215 Park Row; Emil Wagner; damage slight.

4:30 A. M.—28 West Sixty-seventh Street; Equitable Life Assurance Society; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—338 East Forty-ninth Street; M. Ruppert; damage, $15.

11:35 A. M.—901 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; John Pope; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—71 Maiden Lane; Demorest Printing Company; damage, $1,000.

2:05 P. M.—306 West Thirty-eighth Street; Isaac Kempner; damage, $50.

2:35 P. M.—168 Ludlow Street; Sam Ertehater; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—620 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Barbara Glange; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—383 Central Park West; John Rankin; damage, $2,000.

7 P. M.—270 Grand Street; Mrs. Ray Wein; damage trifling.

7:46 P. M.—22 Cortlandt Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—889 West End Avenue; Elias Kempler; damage, $50.

7:50 P. M.—146 Bleecker Street; F. Reed; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—10 Pitt Street; Benjamin Bloom; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW DECATUR, Ala., Feb. 24.—Fire today destroyed the principal business block here. The loss to eight firms is about $150,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 24.—The warehouse of the Arkansas Carpet and Furniture Company burned to-day. Loss, $75,000.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 24.—Fire, which started at 1 o'clock this morning in the factory of the Phelps Piano Company's dry kiln in Brockport, and destroyed the Moore's Subscription Agency Building, threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business section of that place, and resulted finally in a total estimated loss of $150,000, of which the piano company suffered $100,000 and the agency $50,000.

HALF OF THE WHITNEY ESTATE TO ELDER SON

Continued from Page 1.

her surviving, the share of such deceased child shall be divided among my surviving children or their issue on the basis of the division as between them provided to take place on the final distribution of my estate.

SON HIS SOLE EXECUTOR.

"Seventh—I nominate and appoint my son Harry Payne sole executor and trustee of my will, but in the event of his dying I nominate and appoint my son Payne my executor in his stead.

"Eighth—If my several executors shall both die or decline to act or be incapable of acting, then I nominate and appoint the Morton Trust Company of the City of New York executor of my will and trustee of the several trusts herein created. Whenever any trust funds shall be set by my executor pursuant of my will for the execution of any trusts thereby created, I authorize and empower my said executor and trustee to transfer and convey the property set apart for any such trusts to the Morton Trust Company of the City of New York, upon the trust named in this my will in respect thereof, upon such terms as they may agree upon between my said executor and the trust company, and upon such funds being so transferred to said Morton Trust Company and its assuming the trust, my executor and trustee shall be fully released and discharged with respect to all such trust funds, moneys, and securities embraced in the trust funds so transferred.

"Ninth—I nominate and appoint my son Harry Payne the guardian of the person and estate of my daughter Dorothy during her minority, and direct that the share of the income of my estate of which my said daughter shall during the existence of the trust hereinbefore created be entitled be paid to her said guardian, who shall invest the same for her benefit during her minority, and pay over the accumulations to her upon her attaining the age of twenty-one years, and in the event of the decease of my said son, I nominate and appoint my son Payne as guardian in his stead.

NO ACCOUNTING REQUIRED.

"Tenth—No inventory, list, or accounting shall be required of my executor in respect of my estate, and he is fully released from filing such inventory list or accounting; nor shall any bond be required in any State to qualify my executor to act as executor, trustee, or guardian.

"Eleventh—I specifically announce my executor, whether acting as such or as trustee, to sell and convey at public or private sale or to mortgage at such time and upon such terms as he may deem advisable, and to improve any and all of my property, real or personal, and I empower him to invest and reinvest the proceeds of my property, real or personal, which he may deem wise, including such stocks, bonds, or other securities of such company as he may think proper, hereby vesting my executor and trustee, whether such executor be one of my sons or said Morton Trust Company, with all the power with respect to investment and reinvestment of my estate, and the proceeds thereof, which I might personally exercise if living, specifically intending and directing that such executor and trustee shall not be restricted from continuing any of my investments in their present form or from changing the same to any other form which he may deem wise, and that he or it shall not be obliged to invest the same as might be otherwise prescribed by law, and expressly authorizing my executor and trustee to borrow money in his or its discretion to carry out this intent. I hereby expressly declare that my executor, whether acting as such or as my trustee, shall have full power to settle and determine all questions which may arise as to my estate, and that none of my executors or trustees shall be held liable for any loss resulting to my estate from any improvement, investment, or reinvestment made or retained by them in good faith.

"Twelfth—I direct my executor to pay out of my estate any and every inheritance transfer or legacy tax which shall be chargeable upon or any gifts, devises, or bequests, made by me in this my will, by reason of such gifts, devises, or legacies or any law of the State of New York, the United States, or any State therein, and that such tax shall not be charged against such gift, legacies, or devise.

"In witness whereof I have to this, my last will and testament, consisting of seven typewritten pages or thereabout, set my hand and seal in the City of New York this nineteenth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

"WILLIAM C. WHITNEY."

The witnesses to the will are Henry D. Macdona, 247 Fifth Avenue; Thomas J. Regan, 108 East Eighty-sixth Street, and William H. Page, Jr., 47 West Seventy-fourth Street.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Children and Stepchildren Who Inherit His Estate.

Harry Payne Whitney, the elder son and sole executor of William C. Whitney, and the heritor to five-tenths of his father's fortune, is about twenty-nine years old. His mother was Miss Flora Payne, a great heiress, who bequeathed her entire fortune to her husband.

Harry Payne Whitney was the constant companion of his father. Some years ago Mr. Whitney said that as far as his interests were concerned, his son, Harry Payne, would become the head of the family in business. He is a graduate of Yale, and when there was one of the editors of The News, Yale's daily newspaper. He was an intimate friend of William Vanderbilt, eldest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. William Vanderbilt died from typhoid fever contracted at Yale. It was through this friendship that Harry Payne Whitney became a frequent visitor to the Cornelius Vanderbilts, and it resulted in his marriage to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, the eldest daughter of the house. With Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest son, there has never been the same cordiality, and to-day Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are the only members of the family of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt who are not on visiting terms with his eldest surviving son and his wife.

Harry Payne Whitney grew up an enthusiastic follower of all outdoor sports. He is one of the best polo players in this country, knows everything about a motor, and for the last three years has distinguished himself on the turf. This particular branch of sport, in which his father took so much interest, Harry Payne Whitney also has been shooting. He was associated with his father at Saratoga, and he and Mrs. Whitney have been conspicuous figures there and at the various meetings for racing for some years. He at one time had a keen desire for yacht racing, and in 1900 it was said that he and Herman Duryea intended to build a defender to contest with Sir Thomas Lipton.

DIRECTOR IN CORPORATIONS.

Last year he went, at his father's request, with Daniel Guggenheim on a trip to the West to examine into mining stocks. He has gradually been made Director in various corporations, in which his father was a stockholder, including the Plaza Bank, the New York Loan and Improvement Company, the New York Transportation Company, and other enterprises. Between him and his father there was always a sort of offhand bonhommie. In appearance he is youthful. He is rather dark, smooth-shaven, with a well-knit, athletic figure. His marriage to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt took place on Aug. 25, 1896, at The Breakers. The honeymoon was passed at October Mountain, one of William C. Whitney's estates near Lenox, followed by a trip to Japan a month later. On the day of the sailing of the young couple William C. Whitney married at Bar Harbor Mrs. Randolph, who was Miss May of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have two children. Their Summer home is at Newport. They purchased the Knower estate, but they always pass the month of August at Saratoga.

Mrs. Whitney is tall and dark and with the marked features of the Vanderbilts. She was brought up in the simplest manner possible. She is an artist of talent, a good painter of portraits, a sculptor, and an excellent musician. Mrs. Whitney cares little for society, but this Winter she emerged a bit from her retirement and gave several entertainments, among which were a musicale and a dinner dance. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney live in the former residence of William C. Whitney, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. This was purchased from Mrs. Frederick Stevens, now the Duchess of Dino, by the late William C. Whitney.

Payne Whitney is the second son. His heritage is only one-tenth. That is not a surprise to those who know the Whitney family. It is no secret that Oliver H. Payne, the brother of the first Mrs. Whitney, did not approve of the second marriage of William C. Whitney with Mrs. Edith Randolph. There were also other complications, in which some of Mr. Whitney's own relatives took a part. Oliver H. Payne, who is unmarried and immensely wealthy, has always taken an inferest in his nephew, Payne. After that young man's graduating from college he took up his residence with his uncle. He and his father were seldom in communication with each other, except on ceremonious occasions.

MARRIED MISS HAY.

Payne Whitney is about twenty-five years old. He married two years ago Miss Helen Hay, the daughter of John Hay. He and Mrs. Whitney have one child. He, like his brother Harry Payne, is fond of outdoor sports, and is a good polo player. His uncle, Oliver Payne, has presented a New York residence to him, and he is understood to be his heir.

Mrs. Almeric Paget, who was Pauline Whitney, is the eldest daughter of William C. Whitney and his first wife. She made her début in New York society about 1894. For some years before her début she was more or less an invalid. She takes great interest in sports and open-air pastimes. She was devoted to her mother. Her marriage to Almeric Paget took place in 1898. Mr. Paget is a son of Gen. Lord Alfred Paget and a grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesey. He is a brother of Arthur Paget, who married Miss Minnie Stevens, the daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens and of Lady Colebrooke, the wife of Sir Edward Colebrooke. He was in the West for some time prospecting in mines. After his marriage to Miss Whitney he had an interest in the management of Mr. Whitney's interests, first in the turf and then in the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Mrs. Paget was very much opposed to her father's second marriage. After living several years in New York, Mr. and Mrs. Paget went abroad, and have been residing in Scotland. Mrs. Paget has been an invalid, suffering from an affection of the heart. She is at present in Rome. She and Mr. Paget have two children. It is understood that on her marriage Mr. Whitney gave her a very liberal wedding portion. His will gives her only one-tenth, but was not expected that there would be more.

Dorothy Whitney was born in Washington while Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy. She is now sixteen years old. Her christening was one of the great social events of the first Administration of Grover Cleveland. She was quite a small child at the death of her mother in this city in 1894.

MR. WHITNEY'S SECOND WIFE.

Adelaide Randolph is the daughter of the second Mrs. Whitney by her first husband, Major Randolph of the British Army. Major Randolph and Miss Edith May met at Dresden some twenty-four years ago. Major Randolph at the time had another name, but he inherited from a maiden aunt, and by special act took the name of Randolph. He was divorced from his first wife and married Miss Edith May in this city. She was the daughter of Mrs. May of Washington, and a sister of Frederick May and of Mrs. Carrie Wright and Mrs. Beavor Webb. Another sister is a religious of the Episcopal Order on Stuyvesant Square. Mrs. Wright was Miss Carrie May, and at one time was engaged to James Gordon Bennett.

Mrs. Whitney, the mother of Miss Randolph, as Miss Edith May was a great beauty, and was one of the survivors with Schuyler Crosby of the Mohawk disaster in New York Bay, when Mr. and Mrs. Garner, their host and hostess, were drowned.

Major and Mrs. Randolph lived for some years at Douglaston, where Miss Randolph and her brother were born. Major Randolph is buried at Douglaston. Miss Adelaide Randolph is about twenty years of age, and is a handsome girl, with brown hair and eyes. Her brother is two years younger. When Mr. Whitney married Mrs. Randolph her children by her first husband were taken to live at the Whitney household. They were treated as Mr. Whitney's own children. He was also extremely kind to every member of his wife's family. The second Mrs. Whitney died from the effects of an accident which occurred at Aiken.

Miss Beatrice Bend is the younger daughter of the late George Bend, who married Miss Townsend. George Bend died about five years ago. He was one of the most popular society and club men in New York. He left a widow and two daughters, the elder of whom married Cortlandt Bishop. Miss Beatrice Bend has been companion to Dorothy Whitney ever since her father's death. She is about twenty-three years old.

A Specially Engraved Map
OF THE
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST
in Five Colors
will be issued as a supplement to
The Evening Post
To-day (Thursday), Feb. 25, 1904,
Showing in detail the scene of operations in JAPAN, KOREA, SIBERIA, MANCHURIA, MONGOLIA and CHINA.
This map is the most complete and comprehensive published to date, and enables you to trace intelligently the movements of the Army and Navy of Russia and Japan.
It can be obtained only with The EVENING POST of To-day, and because of its expensiveness the edition will be limited.
OUT TO-DAY OUT TO-DAY
PRICE 3 CENTS

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
STYLE—That indefinable "something" that guides you in buying, is the *real* question again. A hat to please must fit the face as well as the head. With limitless style variety, each hat the vogue and competent salesmen to advise, we can safely say your hat ideal this Spring is a Young's Hat. Derbies, $3 and $4; Soft Hats, $3 and $3.50.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY, - - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, - - 371 Fulton Street

SOZODONT
for the TEETH and BREATH

TURKO-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT?

LONDON, Feb. 25.—"It is almost certain," cables the Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, "that Turkey and Bulgaria are on the point of reaching a pacific understanding regarding Macedonia."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Stephens T. Norvell, retired, will report to the Governor of Florida, at Tallahassee, for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the works of John A. Roebling Sons' Company, Trenton, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of steel wire.

Major Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to Major William H. Arthur and Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surgeons, for further physical examination to determine his fitness for the duties of a Major of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, Eleventh Infantry, now on leave of absence at Mexico, Mo., will join his company at San Francisco upon the arrival of his regiment in that city from the Philippine Islands.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Irvine W. Patton, Assistant Surgeon, is extended one month.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. Truxtun is granted six months' sick leave.

Paymaster W. R. Doherty is detached from the navy yard, New York, March 1, and will wait orders.

Oculists.
Waiting and Examining Rooms are a distinctive feature in each of our four Optical Stores. The Oculist examines your eyes carefully, thoroughly; if you need glasses he writes the prescription.
NO CHARGE for Consultation. Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.
Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.
25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 15th St.
1348 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

POSTUM.

DOCTOR EXPLAINS

His Article in the Medical Magazine About Coffee.

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic," in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon is published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said:

"In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food Coffee. I have had several cases of heart trouble, indigestion, and nervousness where a permanent cure was effected by merely using Postum in place of coffee, without any other treatment.

"In my own family I have used Postum for three years, and my children actually cry for it and will not be satisfied with any other beverage. Indeed, they refuse to eat until they have had the customary cup of Postum, and as it is a rebuilder and does nothing but good, I am only too glad to let them have it.

"To get the best results we boil the Postum at least 20 minutes, and it is then settled by adding a little cold water, then the addition of fresh cream makes a beverage I now prefer to the very best coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Authorities are agreed that Postum is a wonderfully quick and sure rebuilder. Ten days' trial in place of coffee proves it.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week From 8:30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hours.
THE BIG STORE ACTS BY ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.
"What Piano Shall I Buy?"
How to Solve What Appears to Many to Be a Difficult Problem.
Piano purchasing isn't such a vexatious matter if you go about it in the right way. We long ago made it clear to an immense and enthusiastic clientele that we could sell high-grade pianos at moderate prices without experiencing the least embarrassment in the matter of obtaining public attention. We went about it in this way:
1—We constructed the finest piano salesrooms in the world.
2—We engaged efficient salesmen—persons who know the piano business, who can tell you intelligently and forcefully everything that is worth knowing about a piano.
3—We gathered in the salesrooms on the 5th floor the choicest pianos that are made. We went abroad and brought from France The Erard Piano, which is acknowledged to be without an equal in the world. It is, in fact, absolutely piano perfection as far as human ingenuity and money have been able to produce that.
Thus equipped it will be seen that we are luckily in a very superior position. Consequently we can meet a very broad variety of requirements without sacrificing quality or having to inflate prices.
Sometimes a customer comes along and says: "I want to buy my daughter (or wife, as the case may be) a piano. I don't feel, however, that I can spend a very large amount of money. Do you sell upon what is called the easy payment terms?"
Certainly we do. We interest that customer in a reasonable, logical way, and he or she is justifiably impressed.
We sell pianos here just as we do other good merchandise, operating upon a broad, progressive basis, and, of course, always keeping in mind the artistic requirements and niceties of the occasion.
You are not limited to one or two lines or to one or two styles. You select from many lines and countless styles. For instance:—
McPHAIL.
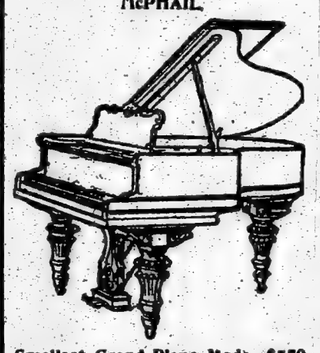
Smallest Grand Piano Made—$550. $50 Down—$15 a Month.
The McPHAIL BABY GRAND, QUARTER GRAND OR UPRIGHT—This is one of the best pianos in the United States. It is one of the handsomest. Sixty-six years of staunch piano industry stand behind the McPhail. It possesses the most perfect repeating action and has a tone that is facile and beautifully elastic.
BOARDMAN & GRAY.

$350 to $500. $25 to $40 Down—$10 to $15 a Month.
THE BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO is another almost universal favorite. It was first established in 1835, and is to-day to be found in thousands of homes. Pianists accord the Boardman & Gray the most lavish praise.
LESTER.

$275 to $500. $15 to $25 Down—$7 to $12 a Month.
THE LESTER PIANO is a peculiarly mellow and sympathetic instrument and blends exquisitely with the human voice. For home and concert use it is true and strong in tone.
BROOKS.
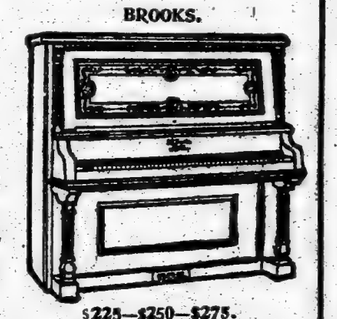
$225—$250—$275. $15 Down and $7 a Month.
THE BROOKS PIANO is another exceedingly popular make. It has a delightfully sweet and resonant tone. The workmanship is superior and the cases very handsome.
CALDWELL.

$185. $10 Down and $6 a Month.
THE CALDWELL PIANO is astonishingly popular. It is a wonderfully active seller, orders coming constantly from all parts of the United States. It is exceptionally rich in appearance and highly melodic. It is guaranteed for 10 years. It is the equal of many $300 pianos.
ERARD.
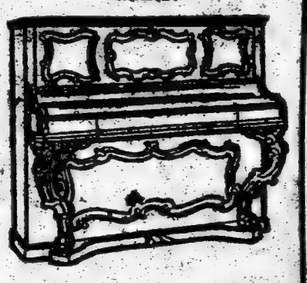
Uprights, $550 to $800—Grands, $900 up. $50 to $75 Down and $12 to $18 a Month.
THE PLAYANO PIANO PLAYER has many fine points, chief among them being ease of operation, perfect control, accessibility to all mechanism. You enjoy the advantages of a large circulating library when you buy a Playano.
$225, including 6 rolls of music and bench. $25 down and $10 a month.

OPPOSE ATTACK OF UNIONS ON COURTS

James M. Beck Leads Assault On Anti-Injunction Bill.

FLOOD OF EVILS PREDICTED

Influential Business Organizations Represented at Hearing Before a House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There was a large gathering of representative merchants, manufacturers, and business men from all parts of the country at the hearing given this morning by the House Committee on Judiciary on the pending Anti-Injunction bill. The Chairman of the committee, Judge Jenkins, conducted the consideration of the subject by reading questions propounded by the friends of the bill.

James M. Beck, late Assistant Attorney General and now of New York City, appeared for the Building Contractors' Council of the City of Chicago and several National associations of manufacturers and employers.

After referring to the bill as one of the "most mischievous and iniquitous pieces of legislation ever proposed to a committee of the American Congress," he continued:

"Giving to the language of the bill its fair and reasonable import, it should be entitled a bill to repeal the Sherman anti-trust law, to deprive the courts of their most effective power to protect life and property, and to authorize organizations of men to inflict grievous wrong upon the people, provided that wrong is inflicted 'in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.' The act broadly uses the word 'persons,' and permits any one, whether he be an employer or an employe, to combine to do acts at present unlawful, provided that these acts are in 'contemplation'—for there need not be any trade dispute actually in present existence—or in 'furtherance of a trade dispute between employer and employes.

"Disguise its purpose as we may, it is beyond question an attack upon the courts of the United States, and an attempt to strip them of a power which has been found, in long judicial experience, to be essential to the protection of life and property. This act has been well called the Anti-Injunction bill, for its real purpose is disclosed in the sweeping sentence with which it concludes—'nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued with relation thereto,' 'thereto' being trade disputes.

"The act is based upon the assumption that labor cannot protect its interests by moral suasion, but that it is essential that it shall, by violence, prevent other workmen, who prefer to be independent, from working upon such terms as they please.

The Bill's Real Purpose.

"As an attack upon the judicial tribunals of our country, it is without any justification. It is based upon the assumption, thinly disguised by Mr. Gompers and more outspokenly uttered by other labor leaders, that the courts have not been fair to labor in their disposition of labor disputes.

"The law as to labor organizations is clear and unquestioned. The right of labor to organize, the right of employes, singly or collectively, for any reason, to quit work, and their right in any peaceable and orderly way to persuade others to quit work has been conceded in every adjudicated case. Where then has the line been drawn? Always at the point where moral influences cease and violence begins. Wherever strikers or those directing them have by riotous and disorderly conduct, or by an open show of force or violence, sought to interfere with the equal right of other workingmen to work, and the right of employers to manage their own property, then, and then only, the courts of equity have interfered in order to prevent irreparable injury. Are they to be criticised for such interference? Unquestionably there are other means of redress, but none that are adequate.

"At common law strikers who thus by violence interfere with the rights of others may be indicted for criminal conspiracy. But is it more humane to indict, convict, and imprison them than to merely stay their hands? Unquestionably the aggrieved party may sue for damages, but even if he can collect any damages, is it more humane to involve the striking employes in prolonged litigation and then subject him to a heavy verdict in the shape of a penalty, or simply to stay his hand by remedial writ, which says firmly, but kindly: 'Thus far and no further'?

Sherman Law's Operation.

"Suppose there had been—which I do not concede—a few cases where the courts went beyond the limitation to which I have referred. Obviously the remedy was by appeal to the appellate tribunal, which would have promptly reversed such finding. But is it necessary that a wise and salutary principle of remedial jurisprudence, which often is the sole effective safeguard of life and property, shall be destroyed in the Federal Courts because one or two Judges of those courts may in a particular case have gone beyond the limits of their power? If the occasional error by a Judge is a justification to take all power in a given matter from all Judges, the courts would soon be tied hand and foot. In this connection I may also say that although Mr. Gompers gave the impression to your committee that the Sherman anti-trust law had been particularly oppressive upon labor combinations, as a matter of fact, with few exceptions, every exercise of power under that act has been directed against the employers of labor, as indeed it should be when they, in turn, transgress the limits of the law.

"If, as provided by this act, two or more persons, in furtherance of a trade dispute, are at liberty to do any act, however unlawful under present definitions of right, unless the same act if done by a single person is specifically punishable as a crime, then a number of acts will be validated, assuming the act to be constitutional, which are just as effective in depriving a workman of his right to labor or an employer of his right to manage his business as the most flagrant physical violence. No one knows this better than the professional labor leaders, and they know full well that with this breach in the wall, the citadel which protects the sacred rights of property would assuredly fall.

Federal Power Exceeded.

"I cannot but call attention to the fact that this act goes far beyond the limits of Federal power. Its real purpose is to be operative throughout the length and breadth of the land, and in this attempt it is obviously invading a province which hitherto, under the broadest and most liberal construction of the Constitution, has been reserved for the police power of the States. Probably the advocates of the bill have been misled because the Federal courts have so often intervened in trade disputes, but they should remember that the power of the Federal courts to pass upon the question was, with few exceptions, not based upon the essential nature of the controversy, but upon the diversity of citizenship of the litigants, and that in administering the laws in such cases the Federal courts were but applying the laws of the respective States in which the controversy arose. I am not unaware that in the Debs case, and in a few others, the right of the Federal courts to intervene was placed upon the direct relation which the dispute bore to inter-State commerce; but a trade dispute, to be thus subjected to Federal power, must have a necessary and direct relation to inter-State or foreign commerce, and not one merely collateral and incidental.

"I believe in Federal power. It was my privilege, in the case of the Northern Securities Company, when argued before the Circuit Judges, to urge that the Federal power was broad enough to meet the case of a New Jersey corporation which was formed for the purpose of consolidating two parallel and competing inter-State roads, but I never contended, and I never heard any one contend, that the Federal Government had power over persons and acts, simply because they might have some relation to a dispute between an employer and employee engaged in inter-State commerce. I venture to say that no such claim was ever yet made for Federal power. To me it is unthinkable as a constitutional proposition, for, if true, then the States are practically without reserved rights.

Effect of Class Legislation.

"Why, then, some one may say, need you concern yourself about it? My answer is that every unfair and inconsiderate sop thrown by Congress to any class simply whets the appetite of that class for more legislative favors. Like Othello's jealousy, the appetite for Governmental favor 'grows by what it feeds on.' Having received from Congress this moral recognition of the right to riot, the leaders of labor organizations will not be slow to return to these halls of legislation and demand other and greater concessions. That there should be this conflict between labor and capital is to be deplored. Far from being essentially warring bodies, they are the right and the left wings of the army of industry, and should march shoulder to shoulder with a common purpose and loyal to the same flag of liberty regulated by law.

"I am convinced, however, that such unity of spirit will never be promoted by legislation which, in seeking to aid one class, will widen the breach between both. There can never be industrial peace in this country until it is based upon justice, and there cannot be any justice until the rights of property and the infinitely greater right of the individual to work are sacredly recognized. Upon this subject we cannot afford to temporize. In vain are your political institutions and your paper guarantee of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, if a minority of men can demand that a fellow-man shall work only on conditions which they, and they alone, prescribe.

"I appeal to you, not merely as lawyers—officers of the court—but also as members of a co-ordinate part of the Government, to refuse your approval to a bill which seeks to tie their hands in the discharge of their difficult task of peacefully protecting the lives and liberty of the American people."

Frederick Hulse of New York, representing the Building Trades Employers' Association of that city, spoke of the contest of his organization against Sam Parks and his methods. He maintained that the people against whom the injunctions were issued should go into court and try to have them modified or dissolved, instead of which they openly violated them.

"Do you consider Parks a sample labor leader?" Mr. Hulse was asked.

"He certainly was a power in New York," was the reply.

The hearings will continue for three days.

FREE TRANSFERS FROM SUBWAY TO SURFACE

Offer of Metropolitan Interests in New Underground Deal.

TO TAP TWO RAILROADS

Tentative Plan to be Presented to the Rapid Transit Commission This Afternoon.

Promising free transfers from its proposed subway to all of the present cross-town street surface railway lines on Manhattan Island, the Metropolitan Traction interests will lay before the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting this afternoon a tentative plan for a new north and south underground road.

According to the general plan the route will be from the Battery to Thirty-second Street, along the general line of the present Eighth Avenue street surface cars—Greenwich Street, over Canal, up Hudson to Abingdon Square, and thence up Eighth Avenue. At the intersection of the avenue with Thirty-second Street the subway would tap the new Pennsylvania Railroad station, and from that point it is proposed to turn east at some street between Thirty-second and Thirty-sixth Streets and cross to Lexington Avenue or to Second Avenue, if necessary, running north to the Harlem River.

Going north by Lexington Avenue the subway line would tap the Grand Central Station as well as the Pennsylvania station, and would carry most of the long-haul passengers who now patronize the surface cars, thus relieving the street cars of all but short-haul passengers. The provision to give free transfers from the subway cars to all of the cross-town lines, it is asserted, will offset whatever offer can be made by the Belmont syndicate, which at best can only offer transfers to the elevated trains from their subway system.

McADOO VISITS HARLEM.

Mayor to Suppress Gambling—Police Force on Good Behavior.

Renewed activity was noticeable everywhere among the police on duty in the public streets yesterday, for there were new commanders in three important inspection districts and eleven precincts, and Commissioner McAdoo had stated that now that he had signed the order restoring the three-platoon system with the incoming month he expected every man to be on his mettle. Uniformed policemen in the territory controlled from the Mercer Street Station, where Capt. Robert R. Tighe succeeded Capt. William Hogan, mounted guard before houses where gambling and other vices are suspected of flourishing.

"If the lid is off anywhere it must go on again," said Mayor McClellan. "I shall suppress gambling wherever possible. Of course, I cannot do the impossible. I have had several conferences with Commissioner McAdoo, and he is giving me his fullest co-operation."

Soon after leaving Headquarters Commissioner McAdoo, with Second Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, appeared in a cab at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He said he was carrying out his promise of Tuesday to look over the situation in Harlem personally, it having been reported that "the lid" is tilting there. He met there Inspector Elbert O. Smith and Capt. McGlynn of the station. They looked over the blotter together and the Inspector accompanied the Commissioner during the rest of his jaunt.

Then they drove to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where the Commissioner found the building in need of repairs and said he would attend to the matter. He also visited the West One Hundredth Street and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Stations, returning home early in the evening.

He said he found no evidences that "the lid" was being raised, but added that he had only started his personal investigation of the Harlem district.

ADIRONDACKS FOR THE STATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Special Senate Committee, appointed to inquire into the future policy of the State in relation to the Adirondacks and forest preservation, to-day submitted its report, declaring that a definite policy of acquiring the entire Adirondack Park should be adopted and carried into execution within a reasonable time due regard being had to the rights of private owners and special privileges extended to present owners who co-operate with the State in forest preservation.

General Supply Store for Jersey City.

The Butler Brothers' Corporation of 495-7 Broadway, Manhattan, have bought twenty-eight lots on Washington, Warren, Bay, and Morgan Streets, Jersey City, and will erect thereon a five-story building to be used as a general supply store. It will be similar to one maintained by the same company in Chicago for its Western trade. It is said that the Jersey City branch will provide employment for 300 persons.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Candy Specials. A COMBINATION sale at 10c. for Thursday: Basement salesroom.

One 5c. box S. B. or Brummel's Cough Drops.....
One 5c. box Say Yo Mints or Operas.....
One 5c. package Beeman's or Adams' Pepsin Gum.... **10c**

5,000 yards of the new 1904 $1 satin foulards, 65c.

THIS is the desirable silk for street wear, and it's certainly an ideal time to select the material for that costume you're looking forward to. Think how slight the cost—less than $10 for enough of this lustrous weave for an entire costume; and at most stores you'd pay more than $15. It's certainly the best opportunity of the season. Main Floor.

65c The designs and colorings are the very newest and richest ever shown—spots, dots and fancy figures—a bewildering feast for the eyes of smart dressers—enough to charm any woman—and such excellent quality—24 inches wide. An ideal material at a popular price—65c. for the $1 quality. **65c**

75c. per yard for the popular imported colored Shantung silk, all colors. | 78c. per yard for new dress silks, striped and swivel effects, all light grounds. | 35c. for white Habutai silk, 27 inches wide and an excellent quality.

Sale new spring waists, 95c.

THAT'S enough to crowd this department to-day, and every woman who comes will be surprised at the high quality and superb fashioning of these stylish new spring Persian Lawn Waists at 95c. Second Floor.

They're white and have three rows of buttonhole embroidery stitching on either side—tucked collar and cuffs, **95c**

$1.50 for $2 mercerized striped madras waist with deep side plaits.

$1.95 for white and black Jap Waists, entire front tucked with two rows of cluny lace, tucked back, full sleeve; tab collar.

$2.50—White Persian Lawn Waists, in four distinct styles, trimmed with Teneriffe medallions, embroidery and lace, our own exclusive creations.

$3.95 for white Pongee Silk Waists, with six rows of Val. lace tucking between, lace-trimmed collar and cuffs.

500 $6 silk petticoats, 3.95

JUST as long as they last to-day—and we can't promise that will be very long—we'll sell these $6 silk petticoats—good quality changeable taffeta—at the exceptionally low price of $3.95. It's a great bargain sale. It can't help but attract enough particular women to cause this entire lot to disappear in a day.

$3.95 Your good judgment will not permit you to allow this opportunity to pass. No woman of refined tastes who desires a silk petticoat will. They are handsomely fashioned—accordion plaited ruffle—trimmed with ruffle—$3.95 for your choice to-day—every one made to sell at $6. **$3.95**

98c. for skirt-trimmed Chemises and Corset Covers—fine nainsook—lace and embroidery trimmed.

50c for women's extra good lawn Kimono Sacques—on yoke—extra full shapes.

19c. for women's 25c and 35c Corset Covers and Drawers—mostly small sizes.

50c. for drawers and corset covers, soft nainsook and cambric, lace trimmed.

98c. & $1.29 for women's $1.25 to $2.00 nainsook Night Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed.

$3.95 for $6.50 China Silk Kimono Sacque, lined waist, large collar, elaborately trimmed Point de Paris lace

15,000 yards of the new 1904 silk mulls, now 25c

WASH GOODS were never so popular as this season; and we're justly proud to have the distinction of showing the most exclusive gathering of new 1904 fabrics in New York. It is rich with all the fine weaves from the fashion centres, and having made our selections early, they not only have an individuality, but we are able to offer them at prices much lower than at which like quantities are offered elsewhere. That's why this section is thronged with smart dressers who see the prudence of early choosing. Here are a few fashion hints—the leading fabrics for shirt-waist suits and evening or summer gowns. Main Floor.

For popular shirt waist suits

Cotton Voiles, in plain shades and two-toned effects, Scotch Tweed and Kimberly Suitings, Mercerized Cheviots, Oxfords, Etamines and Basket Weaves, silk-finish Chambrays, Madras, Ginghams and Tissues.

For evening or summer gowns

Beautiful Silk Mull, Paue Silk, Ponginette, French Organdies, Irish Dimities, Persian Batistes, English Grenadines, St. Gall Swiss, French Voile, Embroidered Novelties, French Sateens.

15c Now for those very sheer beautiful silk mulls at 15c. and 25c.; 15,000 yds. They are very much superior to the usual run of Silk Mulls and a great deal lower in price. As sheer and lustrous as can be, and the tints—we've a range that will command your instant attention—white, cream, tan, champagne, sky, pink, Nile, hello, cardinal, maise and black. All these shades are included in the 25c. quality. **25c**

4,000 yards French organdies, 39c.

A very sheer chiffon-finished cloth—elegant printings—floral effects seem to be most in favor this season—per yard..... 39c

10,000 yards fine 29c. chambray, 12½c.

Beautiful silk-finished Chambray—all shades and stripes—purchased them when cotton was 8c. lb.—now we offer 29c. quality at..... 12c

Women's $25 velvet shirt waist suits, $11.50

HERE'S the very best value in New York, and you'll readily agree when you see these suits they're those fashionable new Spring Velvet Shirt-Waist Suits that have been commanding so much admiration and praise by smart followers of fashion at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Store. The regular price is $25, but to-day we're going to have a special sale at $11.50. Third Floor.

$11.50 The shades are black, blue and green—the material that soft, lustrous velvet; and there are two styles; one with shirred yoke and skirt, another trimmed with milliner's folds of taffeta on waist and skirt; both have full flaring skirts, embodying all that is elegant. **$11.50**

Our suit department is a veritable style-show, with every smart creation in new spring of 1904 Suits, Skirts and Coats. We want you to be sure and see the splendid showing to-day.

$37.50 for women's tailor-made dress suits—made of high-grade broadcloth, black, blue and red—Eton jacket, lined with self-color taffeta—bishop sleeve, lace cuffs, collarless effect, vestee trimmed with neat braid, shoulder epaulets of silk braid, belt of broadcloth, nine-gore flare skirt, panel front, inverted plait back, trimmed to match jacket.

$27.50 for women's Dress Suits, of Lymansville cheviot, black and brown, Eton jacket, double-breasted, trimmed with narrow bands of taffeta, fancy buttons, lined with taffeta, separate postilion belt, seven-gore flare skirt, box plaits on each gore, inverted plait back.

$14.75 for women's Dress Skirts, of fine grade French voile over drop of heavy taffeta, nine gored, wide flaring, neatly trimmed with narrow bands of taffeta.

$19.75 for women's Pedestrienne Suits, of fine quality etamine cheviot, brown and black, double-breasted military jacket, lined with taffeta, side plaited on either side back and front, trimmed with silk braid, collarless, bishop sleeve; seven-gored flare skirt, inverted plait back, panel front.

$35 for women's pedestrienne suits of fancy mixtures, brown and gray, double-breasted Eton jacket, lined with finest quality of white taffeta, tan epaulets piped with white broadcloth, fancy metal buttons, separate belt of white broadcloth—nine-gored side-plaited skirt, hip yoke and plaited effect, habit back. Very chic outing suit.

$5 for women's pedestrienne skirts of excellent quality meltonette, nine-gored wide flaring, neatly stitched on bottom and seams, inverted plait back; black, blue and Oxford.

$6.75 for women's pedestrienne skirts of fancy suitings, in a variety of shades—17-gored wide flaring, kilt seams, habit back.

$10 for women's pedestrienne skirts of high grade cheviot, 18-gored, trimmed with ¼-inch straps of self material, and natty cloth buttons, habit back, smartly tailored.

$16.50 for women's spring coats of worumbo covert, lined with fine quality self-color satin, coat collar, yoke, trimmed panel effect on front and back and sleeve, turnover cuffs, newest creation.

$14.75 for Women's Spring Coats of germain covert, lined with self-colored heavy taffeta, coat collar, cuff sleeve, smartly tailored natty model.

$9.75 for Women's Spring Coats, excellent quality Venetian covert cloth, tight-fitting back, flat stitched.

$7.75 for Women's Spring Coats, made of Venetian covert cloth, satin lined, tight-fitting back.

Great sale Theo. Haviland dinnerware.

$32.50 sets, $19.95.

JUST 100 sets of 100 pieces each—that world famous Theodore Haviland Dinnerware. This great special sale begins to-day, and not in the history of Theodore Haviland china has such a wonderful reduction been made.

The regular price is $32.50. We sold it as a special for $24.45, but to-day the price is $19.95, a saving of $12 and more to you, and your table graced with the most charming ware that comes from those famous potteries of the old world. **$19.95** **$19.95**

The decorations are captivating. The set is complete—three meat platters and soup tureen.

8c. each for china egg cups, 300 dozen in the lot.

2c. each for odd decorated china saucers, 400 dozen.

10c. each for 25c. fancy vases, 500 dozen.

5c. for 10c. fancy china bread and butter plates, 500 dozen.

49c. each for $1 fancy cracker jars, 6 dozen.

25c. for 50c. fancy china cake plates, 50 dozen.

$2.95 for $6 cut glass 8 in. bowls, rich deep cuttings.

$1.25 for $2.50 cut glass handled nappies.

$6.95 for $10 cut glass water jugs, ½ gallon size.

$3.25 for $5 cut glass water bottles.

$3.95 for $6 cut glass celery trays.

100 $32.50 chiffoniers, $19.50.

100 $35 dressers, $22.50.

TWO hundred strong, handsome Chiffoniers and Dressers—a delayed shipment for that greatest of all February Furniture Sales—will make things hum to-day when they are placed on sale right out in plain view where you can see all of them. Inspect them—see how smoothly the drawers open and close—how firmly the parts are mortised—how rich the finish—how handsome the designs—mirrors faultlessly polished. Fifth Floor.

19.50 Compare them with any $35 Chiffoniers or Dressers, if you like—you'll come right back to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store and select one of the greatest bargains ever offered in the Bedroom Furniture line—your choice of 100 $32.50 Chiffoniers at $19.50, or of 100 $35 Dressers at $22.50. **22.50**

The designs are the richest ever brought to New York, unless you go above the $35 mark. The workmanship is perfect. The woods are the most desirable—beautiful genuine mahogany, splendid selected quartered oak, nobby bird's-eye maple, and a few in genuine curly birch. A splendid diversity.

22.50 We couldn't sell $32.50 values at $19.50 and $35 values at $22.50 if they had arrived in time. It was the manufacturer's fault, but he voluntarily granted an additional discount, and this is your gain to-day. What a saving—33⅓ per cent.—it's better than owning stock in a railroad. **19.50**

You may never have another such opportunity, so make the best of to-day's opportunity. Add one or more of these artistic pieces to your bedroom—one of the handsome swell-front designs with shapely French legs, or one of the new shaped fronts with heavy claw feet. It's the ideal time to-day.

5,000 men's $1 shirts, 69c.

WE SAY they're $1 Shirts, but they're equal in every respect—style, pattern, fit and workmanship—to the $1.50 and $2.00 custom-made shirts. In fact, many of them are the regular $1.50 shirts, but they all go in this sale at the uniform price of 69c. They're all new 1904 handsome patterns. Main Floor.

69c They are the popular Negligees—mostly black and white on white grounds. It was a lucky purchase from an overstocked manufacturer—so *that's* why the price is but 69c. when the values are $1 and $1.50. **69c**

3,000 men's spring of 1904 $2 shirts, 98c.

98c Stiff bosom Shirts, with attached and detached cuffs; newest patterns, imported French Percale and Printed Corded Madras, for spring wear; they compare in fit, style and workmanship with $2.50 to $3.50 custom-made shirts. **98c**

50c. for $1 English squares.

The newest idea in Men's Neckwear for spring of 1904 is exemplified in these $1 English Squares and 2-inch Four-in-Hands at 50c., and we've 3,000 for particular men—of rich silks, beautiful designs and hues. You'll agree it's the best bargain in New York. **50c**

Men's $1 and $1.50 pajamas at 79c.

Some have loops and others have pearl buttons; made of domet flannels—a rare opportunity.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

$12.95 for drop head ball-bearing sewing machines.

WITHOUT a doubt the greatest sale of sewing machines ever inaugurated, and you'll be impressed with the truth of this assertion when you stop to consider that this great sale presents an opportunity to buy one of the very latest drop head sewing machines which the regular dealer would consider cheap at $35—a machine that is made by one of the best known manufacturers, whose name is stamped on every machine.

Here's a few strong points in favor of this machine—it's a high grade ball-bearing machine, and you'll see at a glance that it excels the latest Singer, and just think of it, this machine complete, delivered in your house, for $12.95, and the manufacturer guarantees them for 5 years, with ours back of it.

$12.95 Of course we could get considerable more for this excellent machine, but then we always inaugurate the spring sewing season with a great sale, and this is the sale. **$12.95**

We want to be frank with you, though—we've only 300 of these machines—merely enough for one day's selling, and you know the bare announcement of a three-drawer machine for $12.95 will serve to draw hundreds of saving shoppers here do-day. These machines are made in polished oak, swell front, trop head, and give the appearance of a table when closed.

We want to state emphatically that this is a $35 sewing machine, for that's just what an agent would ask for it, but this is one of our great sales, where little profit is taken, in order to make to-day the greatest day's selling of the year.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Last Opportunity For a Splendid Investment In FINE FURS

Shrewd women, who love the elegance of sumptuous furs, have long since learned that the wise time to buy furs is in the Spring. A luxurious fur garment is not bought for one season, or two. It is an investment made for many years. And when the buying of a garment six months or so ahead, offers a saving of half of its real value, the argument is all one way. When a $1000 Russian Sable Set can be bought for $500, the woman who wants fine furs knows that five hundred dollars cannot be saved in any more positive way.

All of these fur garments are from the best fur manufacturers in the business. The pelts are carefully selected, and the workmanship is of the most careful and expert character. These are the chief offerings:

At $100, from $225—Natural Squirrel Blouse Coat with tabs, trimmed with red cloth bands.

At $325, from $650—Elaborate Siberian Squirrel Automobile Coat; miniver cuffs; trimmed with chenille and ornaments.

At $300, from $600—Handsome Chinchilla Eton Coat, trimmed with white lace and ornaments.

At $500, from $1000—Elaborate Chinchilla Box Coat; extra deep shawl collar and full sleeves.

At $150 from $350—Fancy Mole Blouse Coat; embroidered vest; elaborately trimmed with passementerie.

At $500, from $1000—Long Mole Coat, tight-fitting, with combination cape of lace and mole.

At $500, from $1000—Russian Sable Set; long flat stole; large pillow-muff; elaborately trimmed with tails and paws.

At $275, from $550—A set, with long chinchilla flat stole; large pillow-muff to match.

At $80, from $160—Combination Cape, of white caracul and squirrel; long stole ends.

At $100, from $250—Russian calf Automobile Coat, trimmed with wolf and lined with squirrel.

At $125, from $250—Black Caracul Blouse Coat; belt, collar and cuffs of green cloth; extra large sleeves.

At $110, from $225—Natural Black Monkey Box Coat; ermine collar and cuffs.

At $200, from $350—Leipsic dyed Persian Lamb Box Coat; large flat collar of blended baum marten; extra full sleeves.

At $125, from $150—Persian Lamb Eton Coat; large flat collar with insertion of chinchilla or ermine.

At $250, from $400—Handsome Persian Lamb Coat, without collar; extra large mandolin sleeves; trimmed with fancy braid and ornaments.

At $425, from $850—Short Broadtail Coat, with large collar and cuffs of chinchilla.

At $100, from $200—White Caracul Eton Coat, trimmed with velvet and lace.

At $187.50, from $375—Short White Caracul Box Coat, trimmed with green velvet.

Second floor, Broadway.

Winding Up the February Furniture Sale— Parlor Furniture at Half Price

Down go the prices again this morning, on quite a large and varied collection of Parlor Furniture, remaining on our floor, from the February Sale. At first glance you might think the showing was as large as ever. Certainly there is variety to meet a broad range of tastes; and the character of every Parlor Suite on our floor, is refined, and in good style. Every piece is of the best construction. Those who select today, at just half the regular values, will be lucky housekeepers, that's certain. Those who have Furniture to buy this Spring, and who miss this chance, will find procrastination costly.

Here are brief hints of the day's magnificent opportunities:

At $28.50, from $57—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, paneled and moulded back, spring seat, dull finished frames, tapestry cover.

At $30, from $60—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, paneled backs, spring seats, tapestry cover.

At $30, from $60—3-piece Suite; mahogany frames, moulded and paneled, spring seats, damask cover.

At $32.50, from $65—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames carved, figured tapestry cover.

At $35, from $70—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, upholstered seats and backs, cream flowered tapestry cover.

At $37.50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, upholstered backs and seats, satin damask cover.

At $37.50, from $75—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, spring seats, tufted backs, embossed green velour cover.

At $40, from $80—Two-piece Suite; mahogany frame, crotch mahogany veneered panels, tufted seats, embossed velour cover.

At $40, from $80—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, carved and moulded, spring seats, cream flowered tapestry cover.

At $42.50, from $85—Three-piece Suite, mahogany finished seat frame and legs, overstuffed back and arms, spring seat, fine design, dark green embossed velour cover.

At $42.50, from $85—Two-piece Suite; mahogany frames, plain neat design, fine construction, embossed velour cover.

At $45, from $90—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames carved, mahogany veneered panels, upholstered seats and backs, green embossed velour cover.

At $45, from $90—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, neatly moulded and fine finish, plain seats, upholstered backs, foliage tapestry cover.

At $47.50, from $95—Five-piece Suite; large sized frames, mahogany finish carved, red and black embossed velour cover.

At $47.50, from $95—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, fine design, embossed green velour cover.

At $50, from $100—Three-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, moulded; cream tapestry cover.

At $55, from $110—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames carved and moulded, plain seats, tufted backs, damask cover.

At $60, from $120—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames richly carved and moulded, spring seats, upholstered and panel backs, damask cover.

At $60, from $120—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, Louis XV. design, richly moulded and carved, finest construction and finish, upholstered seats and backs, damask cover.

At $62.50, from $125—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames carved, spring seats, figured velour cover.

At $67.50, from $135—Five-piece Suite; mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, highly finished, silk damask cover.

At $70, from $140—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, richly carved and moulded, damask cover.

At $72.50, from $145—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames carved and moulded, large size, spring seats, damask cover.

At $90, from $180—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames richly carved, plain seat, tufted backs, dark green velour cover.

At $90, from $180—Three-piece Gold Suite; moulded frames, matt gold finish, upholstered backs, arms and seats, silk damask cover.

At $100, from $200—Three-piece Gold Suite; moulded frames, upholstered backs and seats, spring seat, dark green damask cover.

At $105, from $210—Three-piece Gold Suite; shaped and moulded frames carved, spring seats, silk damask cover.

At $110, from $220—Three-piece Gold Suite; richly carved and moulded, spring seats, silk damask cover.

At $167.50, from $335—Three-piece Gold Suite; rococo design, richly moulded and carved, highly burnished, silk damask cover.

At $170, from $340—Four-piece Gold Suite; carved frames, richly moulded, upholstered backs and seats, satin damask cover.

At $175, from $350—Two-piece Gold Suite; rococo design, richly carved and moulded, fine antique pattern tapestry

Fourth floor.

Men's RAINCOATS Of All-Around Usefulness

Manufacturers have waked up to the fact that a waterproof coat isn't necessarily useless in fair weather. So they have modeled their raincoats on lines that make them eminently suitable to wear on pleasant days, as overcoats, as well as on wet ones for protection against the rain.

Our present line of Men's Raincoats illustrates this point admirably. They are made by the same tailors who turn out our splendid overcoats; and finished in the same faultless style. The materials are such as men of taste would naturally choose for long coats or surtouts, with the additional advantage of having them chemically treated to render them rain-proof. Among the new arrivals are some very fine patterns, in Oxford mixtures and black, at $15; another group at $18, and so on up to $30, at which price you find exceptionally handsome patterns in herringbone stripes, invisible plaids, and the like.

Then, at $32.50 and $35, are the Cravenette cloth Surtouts—in olives and grays—among the most popular overcoat styles.

And just a word in passing, of the new

Spring Overcoats at $15

They are made of a special quality of black and Oxford unfinished worsteds; lined throughout with extra heavy all-silk merveilleux, and faced to edge. Forty inches long, of extremely stylish cut—serviceable and stylish overcoats, in fact, that you'll be lucky to get elsewhere for $5 more; here at $15 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Peerless "Wanamaker Special" $5 CLOTHING for Boys

No more particular class of buyers exists than that numerous one of mothers. They have to be convinced that the Children's Clothing they buy is not only intrinsically good, but the best of the sort they can get for the money. Naturally—for there never was poorer economy than buying cheap clothing for a lively, restless boy to wear through in a jiffy.

It is to these mothers that we recommend "Wanamaker Special" Clothing for their boys. It will interest them to know that not only are these suits the best that the manufacturer can turn out for us to sell at $5—but no other manufacturer has been willing to duplicate them *for anything like the same price!*

They say: "We'll do it if you'll let us leave out the double seats and knees," or "here's some cloth that isn't all-wool, but it will look as well," or "can we sew the seams with cotton instead of silk?" Not in "Wanamaker Special" Clothing.

Spring styles are here in two fine lines of Boys' Suits—the best that have yet borne the "Wanamaker Special" label:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, $5

All-wool blue serge or blue cheviot; double seats and knees; seams silk-sewed and taped. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Sailor Suits, $5

Specially selected blue serge; with ten rows of handsome soutache braid; chevrons on sleeve; embroidered shield. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains

Interestingly Priced

This is a very large and handsome collection of Nottingham Lace Curtains, all marked at prices that are bound to attract housekeeping women.

The patterns are fine, imitating the various real lace effects—Renaissance, Irish Point, Brussels, and the like. The reduced prices are due to the unequal quantities of the various patterns—ranging from one pair to forty pairs of a design.

Priced thus:

At $1.40 pair, from $1.65.
At $1.50 pair, from $1.85.
At $2.25 pair, from $3.
At $2.40 pair, from $2.75.
At $3 pair, from $3.50.

And three large groups at *half price:*

At $4.50 pair, from $9.
At $4.85 pair, from $9.75.
At $5.25 pair, from $10.50.

Third floor.

PETTICOATS Of Silk and Cambric

Silk Petticoats for the immediate present; white petticoats for the lighter dresses that will be worn a little time hence.

Charming collections of both, that will well repay your coming to see them.

Among the *Silk Petticoats* is a fine showing in black; also some rich new changeable colorings.

Specially attractive groups are priced *$5, $6.50, $7.50* with a broad price-range from there up to $30.

The *Cambric Petticoats* display a delightful diversity of plaits, ruffles and flounces, lace and embroidery. Prices begin at $1.75; for a petticoat with lawn umbrella ruffle cluster-plaited, and trimmed with point de Paris lace or embroidery, and run up to $28; with tempting styles at $2.25, $2.75, $3.75 and $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Thousand Dozen of "Seconds" of Pure Linen HANDKERCHIEFS

From One of the Best Irish Manufacturers

The "seconds" of this representative Irish Handkerchief maker are eagerly sought for by all the large retail concerns in the country. The favor of securing this fine collection was ours by reason of being the largest regular customers of the manufacturer.

The handkerchiefs are all plain hemstitched; hand-drawn, on a fine, soft-finished Irish linen cloth. The defects are largely technical; and a very few of them will be discovered. No really damaged handkerchiefs are allowed to remain even among the "seconds" of this manufacturer.

There are 500 Dozens of Men's 25c to $1 Handkerchiefs
And 500 Dozens of Women's 20c to 50c Handkerchiefs.

All of which are offered in these two tempting groups today.

The Men's Handkerchiefs at 12½c each
The Women's Handkerchiefs at 10c each

On special aisle counters, Broadway.

New "Clear-the-Ground" Walking Suits

In that very characteristic lies the chief charm of newness of these Walking Suits for Spring, 1904. The inch of clearance keeps them out of the mud and wet, yet makes possible a graceful hang to the skirt that the tailors have taken full advantage of.

And, as a result, these Tailored Suits are dressier, and have a far wider range of usefulness, than the shorter suits of past seasons, that were merely practical. The present season's suits have style and beauty that are quite distinctive.

From among the throngs of daily new arrivals, we choose the following for further description:

At $13.50—Walking Suits of sharkskin; Eton jacket with cape, giving the effect of pointed bertha; gored skirt; suit trimmed with braid.

At $17.50—Suits of cheviot; double-breasted Eton jacket, collar and cuffs braided; gored skirt, front gore plaited.

At $18—Suits of cheviot; belted Eton jacket with cape, finished in back of belt with tabs; vest of fancy braid; gored skirt; suit trimmed with braid.

At $18.75—Suits of cheviot; strap-seam; corset coat with velvet collar; gored skirt.

At $22.50—Suits of cheviot; Eton jacket with vest; gored skirt; suit trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lace Chances

Not often that lace purchases of sufficient magnitude are made, to make possible offerings like these.

Fine fashionable laces, in desirable patterns, that will be well adapted to the season's styles. Three important groups out of as many dozens:

White and Black Chantilly; 9 to 12 inches wide; for making the full and fancy sleeves; at 25c to 60c yd., worth 50c to $1.

Black Wood-Fibre Bandings; with the lustre of silk: at 18c to $1 yd., worth 35c to $1.75.

45-inch Silk Lace Dress Nets; mostly in small patterns, for waists, or whole lace costumes; in white-and-black and black-and-white effects; at 65c yd., worth $1 to $1.50.

Broadway.

Fine SHOES For Men and Women

The almost human machines that exist today enable us to sell at three dollars a pair, shoes that are practically as good as any that can be made, in the matters of durability and the quality of leathers used. And yet, there never can be any machine to take the place entirely of the human hand and human brain. And so, with a little more hand-work, and a little more care as to details, even with the use of machines, we secure added gracefulness and more beautiful finish, that is well worth a couple of dollars more to the discriminating wearer of shoes.

So today we have shoes at FIVE DOLLARS a pair, that in all the essentials of fine shoemaking, are the full equal, and perhaps at points the superiors of custom-made shoes for which you have paid seven or eight dollars. And there is splendid variety here to select from—in both men's and women's shoes. These are a few of the more prominent sorts:

MEN'S SHOES at $5

Patent Leather, lace or button: made with extension sole all around; a last with character; low square heels.

Ideal Kidskin, lace or button—dress shoes of light weight and graceful outline. Soles are medium weight and closely trimmed to the last.

Wax Calfskin, lace. A very stylish shoe for business wear; either single or double soles, and a last at once comfortable and attractive.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $5

Ideal Kidskin Lace Shoes, made with tops of dull matt kid, on a slim high-arched last with Spanish heels, 1⅞ inches high.

Patent Leather Boots, both lace and button: for dress or fine walking boots. Medium last with military heels that are not too high.

Blucher cut Lace Boots, with vamps and foxings of patent leather; tops of dull matt kid. A smart last; very attractive shoes for young women.

Fourth avenue.

Music That Drives Dull Care Away

Everybody's mind responds to music. The soldier who can scarcely drag his feet after him, steps off briskly when the band begins to play. Music is a mental and physical tonic. It relieves the mother who is burdened with household cares; and it makes happy the children who were fretful and cross.

The OLYMPIA Music Box will brighten any home that it enters.

It will delightfully entertain an evening party of grown-up people, after having kept the children jolly all day long. It plays anything in music, from the popular airs of the day, to the old classics, that everybody loves to listen to.

The Olympia Music Box has so many improvements over all others, that you can scarcely believe what beautiful music it can make, until you come and hear it.

Prices of Olympia Music Boxes range from $9 to $158. And, by joining the Olympia Club, you may arrange to have any in the entire list, which you may select, sent home upon payment of

A Single Dollar

The balance you pay in easy monthly sums, while you are enjoying possession of the music box.

Write for a little book telling all about the music boxes, and the easy terms.

Basement.

Spring Beauties—These Women's Coats

It may sound trite and threadbare to describe this gathering of Women's Spring Coats as the most complete and most beautiful we have ever shown. But it's part of a big store's business to be ever improving, progressing, and to make each month, each year, mark an advance over the month or year preceding. And there's a constant tendency, among designers, and makers, towards beauty in style in the garments they turn out, irrespective of the fashion dictates of the particular season in question.

That's why this showing is truly our largest and handsomest—it's co-operation between ourselves and our tailors.

And here are some of the beautiful coats you'll see if you're in quest of fashion hints for Spring:

Covert Cloth Coats, leaders among Spring Coats, at $7.50 to $27.50.

Black Cloth Coats, in charming new styles, at $12 to $45.

(In-between sizes—35, 37, 39, etc., are provided in most styles of the covert and black cloth jackets).

Black Coats, in styles designed especially for us, in *extra sizes*, 36 to 52 bust measure, at $21.

Pongee and Taffeta Coats at $20 to $67.50.

Renaissance Blouse Coats, at $75 to $90.

Second floor, Broadway.

Half-Priced Gas and Electric LAMPS

With electric lighting for household illumination growing so rapidly in favor, one needs but to mention *"half price"* on these Portable Electric Lamps to cause immediate interest.

They come from the best maker in the business—his holiday surplus—and are unusually varied, beautiful and artistic in design. There are also some handsome Gas Lamps in the collection—eighty styles, of both kinds, in all. The finishes include bronze relief, old brass and black, Pompeian green, Empire red and gold, oxidized silver, Olympian, Assyrian bronze, black-and-ruby, old Japanese bronze, bright gold and satin gold.

The Electric Portable Lamps have pull electric socket, 16-candle-power bulb, 10-inch shade ring, and 6 feet of silk-covered cord with electric plug:

$3 Lamps at $4
$9 Lamps at $4.50
$10 Lamps at $5
$12 Lamps at $6
$13.50 Lamps at $6.75

The Gas Portable Lamps are complete with 6 feet best covered mohair tubing, fixture neck and socket. Argand gas or Welsbach gas burner, 10-inch tripod and chimney:

$3 Lamps at $1.50
$4 Lamps at $2
$6 Lamps at $3
$7 Lamps at $3.50
$9 Lamps at $4.50
$10 Lamps at $5
$13.50 Lamps, $6.75

Also a number of 10-inch Decorated Shades marked as follows:

85c, from $1
$1, from $2
$2, from $3.50

Lamp Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. MAXWELL RE-ELECTED

Made City School Superintendent for New Six-Year Term.

RECEIVED 36 OF 40 VOTES

Schools in Parks Bill Approved—Grout Answers Mayor—Husbands Still Prohibited.

Dr. William H. Maxwell was last evening re-elected City School Superintendent by the Board of Education. Of the 40 votes cast he received 36. Two were for Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, the only other candidate in the field. Dr. Maxwell's term will expire March 14, 1910; his salary will be $8,000.

Associate City Superintendent Edward L. Stevens was re-elected for six years at a salary of $5,500 from Feb. 29; Patrick Jones, Superintendent of School Supplies, for six years at $4,000 a year from March 6; John J. Chickering and Cornelius E. Franklin, District Superintendents. John S. Roberts was appointed Principal of Public School No. 75, boys. Lawrence H. Tasker was reappointed as Assistant Supervisor of Lectures from March 1 at $2,000 a year.

The board approved the action of District Superintendent Edsall in suspending Edward Bebout of Public School No. 100, Brooklyn, who has been absent without leave since last June.

The bill of Senator Dowling providing for the erection of temporary school structures in the parks, which has just passed the Senate with only four opposing votes, was approved by the board after some discussion.

GROUT'S ANSWER TO THE MAYOR

Says Schools Can Get Money Without Reopening the Budget.

Although Controller Grout did not get back to his office from Albany yesterday, he forwarded a statement in connection with the school situation which was issued by Secretary Stanton. The statement was brought about by the report to the effect that Mayor McClellan had decided to stand by the Board of Education in its fight for an additional budget allowance of $350,000 for the continuance of the night schools, lecture courses, and recreation centres.

"I have read the statements in the morning papers ascribed to Mayor McClellan," says the Controller in his statement. "Whatever conclusions he has reached must be the result of some other investigations or reports than those made in the Controller's office, since as yet the reports of our investigation have not been transmitted to him. Had he any authentic statement of my views he could not say that he understands me as proposing to abolish the study of German and physical culture as luxuries, for at no time or place have I said such a thing. I am quite as much a believer in both of these as he can be.

"The proposed reopening of the budget emanates from the Board of Education. It is an extraordinary measure never before resorted to, I believe, except when by charter changes there has been a readjustment of city departments. Its sole object now is to avoid the necessity for a unanimous vote in the Board of Estimate required for the issue of special revenue bonds."

REPORT ON GROUT'S CHARGES.

Board of Education Committee Against His Suggestion of Economy.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Education to investigate Controller Grout's charges of extravagance in the conduct of the public schools made its report last night.

It is said that the Controller's recommendation that the teaching of drawing, singing, hygiene, sewing, cooking, manual training, and nature study, so that teachers' salaries may be saved, cannot be entertained for a moment. The same is said of the Controller's recommendation that money devoted to the purchase of library books be diverted to the special school fund. The money spent on fitting up buildings hired for school purposes, the committee says, was necessarily expended to protect the children's health. There has been no delay in the improvements of sites by the board except that due to the failure of appropriations by the Board of Estimate.

"The acme of absurdity is reached in the Controller's report on printing," says the committee, "in which he declares that too many leads are used in the printing of the minutes of the Board of Education."

Mr. Grout's suggestion that saving might be effected by doing away with some of the twenty-six district Superintendents is met with the statement that they, as well as the eight associate city Superintendents, are prescribed by the charter.

Recommendations as to possible economy are made by the committee concerning fuel supplies, curtailment of the present textbook list, cost of supervision of vacation schools and playgrounds, and restriction of lecture centres to the poorer and the outlying sections of the city. It is also suggested that the purchase of sites and the leasing of buildings as a matter of economy should be placed in the hands of the Board of Education. Semi-annual apportionments of supplies should be made to the schools instead of once every twelve months.

HUSBANDS STILL PROHIBITED.

Court of Appeals Decision Does Not Raise Bars for Women Teachers.

"The present by-law of the Board of Education regarding the marrying of women Principals, heads of departments, and teachers is not affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Kate M. Murphy," said an Associate City Superintendent yesterday. "Mrs. Murphy was married in January, 1902, while the old marriage by-law of the Brooklyn Borough School Board was still in effect. That by-law declared that 'Should a female Principal, head of department, or teacher marry, her place shall thereupon become vacant.'

"In anticipation of this decision of the Court of Appeals, the Board of Education amended its by-law on Jan. 14, 1903. This amended by-law made the marrying of such officials insubordination. This is one of the four charges upon which a teacher may be tried and dismissed under the charter."

May Build Schoolhouses in Parks.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—When the Dowling bill to permit the erection of temporary school buildings in parks, excepting Central Park, and permitting the expenditure of $1,000,000 a year, was taken up in the Senate to-day, Senator Marshall opposed the bill because it took from people in crowded sections their natural breathing places.

Senator Dowling spoke for the bill, describing conditions in New York City, saying that thousands of children were unable to attend school on account of crowded conditions. The measure passed by a vote of 31 to 4.

POOL SURPRISE AT N. Y. A. C.

W. A. Tilt Defeated by V. B. Hubbell in the Club Tournament.

Handling an automobile for the greater part of a day and then participating in a game of pool, which requires a clear eye and accuracy of stroke, evidently work at cross qurposes, judging from the display of W. A. Tilt in the second game of the pool tournament for the championship of the New York Athletic Club last night. After winning the handicap tournament of the club in admirable style last week, Mr. Tilt was a decided favorite over V. B. Hubbell in last night's contest. Mr. Hubbell, however, played in fairly good form, while an afternoon's journey in an automobile affected Mr. Tilt so much that he was defeated by a score of 100 balls to 78.

Summary follows:

V. B. Hubbell—11 7 7 10 10 6 12 9 9 4 6 3 10 7. Total, 100.

W. A. Tilt—3 8 8 5 5 9 3 6 6 11 9 12 5 3. Total, 78.

Scratches—Hubbell, 13; Tilt, 14.

Thomas A. Plunkett and J. A. Jamin were scheduled to play in the second game, but Mr. Jamin forfeited. To-night at 8 o'clock E. F. Crowe and B. B. Tilt were to have played, but owing to recent illness the Tournament Committee has selected A. P. Driggs to take his place. At 10 o'clock another game will be contested by S. S. Ellis and George W. Van Vredenburgh.

The tournament players comprise W. A. Tilt, T. A. Plunkett, E. F. Crowe, Benjamin B. Tilt, George W. Van Vredenburgh, S. S. Ellis, Jr., Vincent B. Hubbell, J. A. Jamin, Edward C. Talcott, Anthony Clough, and Percy Gardner.

Irving Long Wins Pool Match.

Irving Long played championship pool in the Greater New York tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, 1,947 Broadway, last night. Long's opponent was Charles Otis, but the latter was outclassed, the score being 125 balls to 51. The game was the second one of the tournament, and, like the first night, a large crowd witnessed the exhibition. The score:

Irving Long—15 8 12 2 14 12 15 12 5 9 7 12 3. Total, 125.

Charles Otis—0 7 1 12 0 3 0 2 10 6 7 3. Total, 51.

High Runs—Long, 27 and 26; Otis, 12 and 10.

The contestants to-night will be Charles Grogan and Joseph Maturo.

SENTENCES AT KISHINEFF.

Light Penalties for Two Men Convicted of Slaying a Jew.

KISHINEFF, Feb. 24.—In the Kishineff trials to-day three men named Goutsou, Getsiu, and Korkhovoi were accused of the murder of a Jew named Ulman.

Goutsou and Getsiu were found guilty of inflicting mortal injuries, and the first was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and the second to imprisonment for two years and a half. Korkhovoi was acquitted.

Damages to the amount of $2,500 were awarded to the widow of Ulman.

President Harper Again Ill of Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago is ill with a second attack of appendicitis, and may have to be operated upon.

To be Arbitrated by King Alfonso.

GUAYAQUIL, Feb. 24.—The Secretary for Foreign Affairs of this republic and the Peruvian Minister to Ecuador have signed a protocol submitting the Ecuador-Peru boundary question to the arbitration of the King of Spain.

ADMIRAL EVANS COMING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Rear Admiral Evans has cabled the Navy Department that he will sail for home about March 26 on the battleship Kentucky.

The wardrobe of the women of quality always includes a gown of Lansdowne The Queen of Dress Fabrics

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. E. READ

For sale at all good stores

BRITISH NAVY EXPENSES GROW.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The British naval estimates for 1904-5 total $184,445,000, net increase of $12,160,000 over the estimates for 1903-4.

More than half the increase is due to the determination to pay the entire balance due on the recently purchased Chilean battleships on April 1, and to provide them with ammunition. The remainder of the increase arises from expansion of the fleet, increase in pay of the personnel, and the purchase of material.

The estimates provide for a total of $58,270,880 for new construction, of which $3,210,415 will be devoted to the commencement of new ships.

Hunyadi János

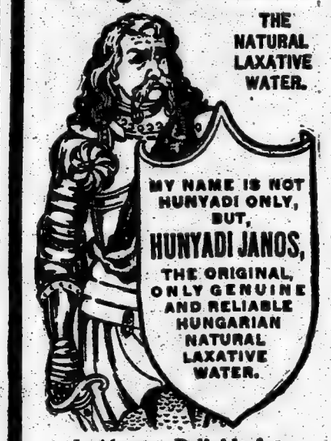

THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

MY NAME IS NOT HUNYADI ONLY, BUT, HUNYADI JANOS, THE ORIGINAL, ONLY GENUINE AND RELIABLE HUNGARIAN NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

Is Always Reliable for CONSTIPATION

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The Oldest Gabler piano

possible to find is on exhibition in our piano warerooms this week. A year ago the manufacturers of the famous

Gabler piano

advertised throughout the United States that they would give one of their magnificent new uprights for the oldest piano of their make that could be found. When one takes into consideration the fact that the Gablers have been making pianos since 1854, and have made and sold over

45,000 pianos

it is easy to see that such an announcement would have a far-reaching interest, and it has. Fourth Floor.

Thousands of letters from all parts of the United States have been received from owners of old Gabler pianos, sending the number of the piano; and do you know what the most of them said?

"That they would, of course, be glad to get a brand-new Gabler piano for the old one, but they did hate to part with their dear old instrument, which had proven such a good friend and whose tone was still so beautiful."

This was the sentiment conveyed in almost every letter, and when you see

The oldest Gabler piano

in our warerooms here you will say that the matter has not been exaggerated.

The letters from these owners of old Gablers demonstrate emphatically that the earliest as well as the most recent products of this fine old manufacturing firm are

Pianos of the highest artistic grade, that cannot be worn out in a lifetime of use

We are exclusive agents in Greater New York for these historical instruments, and we extend the public a cordial invitation to visit us this week and examine the oldest as well as newest product of this artistic manufactory.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

A LITTLE MONEY WILL BRING MUCH HAPPINESS IF INVESTED IN AN

Edison Phonograph.

Prices to Suit All Purses.

Gem, $10.00.
Standard, $20.00.
Home, $30.00.
Triumph, $50.00.
Electric, $75.00.

Edison Gold Moulded Records Are Beyond Compare.

Call and hear them. We are headquarters.

DOUGLAS & CO.,

89 Chambers St., N. Y. 71 Reade St.

"LION BRAND"

COLLARS AND CUFFS

HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 28 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.

COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.

130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LOZIER

MOTOR BOATS and GAS ENGINES

NOW EXHIBITING AT THE

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Madison Square Garden WILL INTEREST YOU MOTOR BOATS in the water to demonstrate. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

THE LOZIER MOTOR CO Offices, 1 Broadway, New York

AND FANCIES

Sayings That Made a Nation Hungry.

Interesting Paragraphs About an Appetizing Subject for People who Love the Good Things of Life.

It requires seven thousand barrels of flour a day to supply the demand for biscuit, crackers, and wafers made by the National Biscuit Company.

Nearly three hundred million packages of Uneeda Biscuit have been enjoyed and the demand grows apace.

Say Zu Zu to the grocer man.

Five cents will buy more food and better food to-day than ever before.

Everywhere the bill-of-fare says Uneeda Biscuit.

Over fifteen thousand people are employed by the National Biscuit Company to supply the biscuit, crackers, and wafers necessary to satisfy the hunger of the nation.

Lest you forget we say it yet—Uneeda Biscuit.

What is soup without Oysterettes—the Oyster Cracker with a taste to it.

The woman who buys crackers in a paper bag still uses a flint to light the fire. Both belong to the same period.

There are twenty-one acres of floor space in the new baking plant.

Can 'oo say Zu Zu?
"Uneeda Biscuit," said the jester to the King. "Gadzooks," quoth the King, "it's no jest to make a man hungry."

Woman makes a king of an ordinary man with flattery, and an epicure of him with Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Graham Crackers made by the National Biscuit Company have the real Graham flavor.

In-er-seal package goods have revolutionized the selling of biscuit, crackers, and wafers. The trade mark in red and white on each end of a package is everywhere recognized as the stamp of perfect baking.

To test a man's vanity compliment his good taste; to prove your sincerity serve him with Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Little drops of water,
Little gusts of dust,
Make common soda crackers

The Growth of an Idea

As a great oak grows from an acorn, so a great business grows from an idea. The National Biscuit Company originated an idea—an ideal. It is just the idea of making and baking Crackers, Biscuit and Wafers as good as possible; of delivering them good and fresh in an airtight package on each end of which is the above trade mark, in red and white, to guarantee the contents.

That thoughtful people appreciated this idea is evident by its growth—by the necessity for building the wonderful bakery at 15th Street and 10th Avenue, just completed—a bakery, in which everything that baking science can conceive has been installed for the perfection of baking. If you want to know just how near to the ideal this idea has grown and how much benefit there is in it for you, try a package of Biscuit, Crackers or Wafers baked by the

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

HOCKEY CLUB'S VICTORY

Brooklyn Team Defeated in Easy Fashion in Clermont Rink.

Illness of Home Players May Postpone the Play-Off of Tie Game with Wanderers.

The team of the Hockey Club of New York won an easy victory over the seven of the Brooklyn Skating Club last night by the score of 8 to 3 at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. Several members of the Brooklyn team, among them Henderson and Bray, were not in condition to play on account of recent illness, and it was said that the playing off of the tie with the Wanderers, which is scheduled for to-morrow evening, might be postponed on that account.

The Brooklyn team made a fairly good defense in the first half, and held their opponents down to two goals, both scored by Howard. Gorman was laid off for two minutes in this period for striking Henderson. The score at the end of the half was Hockey Club, 2; Brooklyn Skating Club, 0.

In the second half the Hockey Club scored six goals to three made by the Brooklyn team. Howard scored twice in this half, Phillips three times, and Russell once for the Hockey Club. Two of the Brooklyn goals were made by Henderson and the other by Jennison. The latter, in making his point, struck the palm of his hand against the skate of a fellow-player and received a severe cut. He played out the game after having the wound bandaged, but may not play again this season. Gorman was laid off again for foul playing. The line-up:

Hockey Club, 8.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 3
Ellison	Goal	Williams
Gorman	Point	Jennison
Phillips	Cover point	Smith
Russell	Centre	Bowers
Howard	Forward	Henderson
Hazelton	Forward	Bray
Bryan	Forward	Kennedy

Goals for Hockey Club—Howard, 4; Phillips, 3; Russell. Goals for Brooklyn Skating Club—Henderson, 2; Jennison. Referee—S. Kennedy, Crescent Athletic Club.

RUNNERS IN DEAD HEAT.

Two Columbia Freshmen Drop Abreast in Two-Mile Race.

Columbia's first set of scratch races for novice candidates for the track team was held yesterday in the gymnasium. The best race of the day was the half-mile run, which resulted in a dead heat between J. T. Roberts and H. K. Temple, both freshmen. Seven runners started in the event, Roberts and Temple alternating in pacing. At the bell lap all except the two leaders had retired, leaving the two freshmen to fight out the race. The finish was exciting, both men being badly out. They staggered up the stretch abreast, and both fell exhausted after crossing the line. The time—2 minutes 17 seconds—is considered excellent for inexperienced runners. The summaries:

One-Lap Run, (176 yards.)—Won by E. M. Fair, 1907, Science; F. S. Hetherington, 1907, College, second; E. E. Popper, 1905, Science, third. Time—0:22 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Dead heat between J. T. Roberts, 1907, Science, and H. K. Temple, 1907, College. Time—2:17.

16-Pound Shot Put, (handicap.)—Won by M. D. Ferris, 1905, College, (3 feet,) with a put of 34 feet 10 inches; William H. Knakal, 1906, Science, (2 feet,) with a put of 33 feet 11½ inches; H. H. E. Lynn, 1907, Science, (4 feet,) third, with a put of 33 feet 6¼ inches.

Pole Vault, (handicap.)—Won by J. H. A. Williams, 1907, Science, (scratch,) with a leap of 9 feet 6 inches; H. T. Horidge, 1906, Science, (1 foot,) second, with 9 feet.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Hands Across, Favorite for Fourth Race, Was Badly Beaten.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Hands Across, whose best races have been run since he passed into Sam Hildreth's hands, suffered decisive defeat in the fourth race, in which he was a strong favorite, to-day.

Miss West and Aggie Lewis were the other beaten favorites. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. Semper Vivax, 83 pounds, (Crimmins,) 4 to 1, won; Trio, 86, (C. Howell,) 15 to 1, second; Miss West, 89½, (Hyams,) 13 to 10, third. Time—2:21. Royal Pirate, Pyrrho, Class Leader, Fearful, and Springer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half of a mile.—Stella Allen, 100, (Fuller,) 9 to 5, won; Falbala, 92, (Aubuchon,) 15 to 1, second; Miss Galore, 100, (Crimmins,) 20 to 1 third. Time—0:49 1-5. Basswood, The Doctress, Anona, All Scarlet, Helen Connolly, Little Pearls of Gallantry, Carrie Potter, and Delaval also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Rose, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 9 to 5, won; Count 'em Out, 112, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, second; Komombo, 94½, (Pieratt,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Sid Silver and Bald Hornet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Port Royal, 100 pounds, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, won; Lee Dorsey, 104, (Cochran,) 13 to 1, second; New York, 118, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:43 3-5. Hands Across, Mauser, and The Regent also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. Gravina, 106 pounds, (Livingston,) 9 to 10, won; Thorneycroft, 109, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, second; Santa Teresa, 87, (L. Wilson,) 9 to 1, third. Time—2:22 1-5. Free Admission, Ginspray, Peeper, Compass, and Tancred also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Claremont, 101 pounds, (Livingston,) 16 to 5, won; Shortcake, 92, (J. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, second; Overhand, 95, (Robbins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Lady Free Knight, Aggie Lewis, Chanley, Yellow Hammer, and Charlie Fisher also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile; selling. Colin George, 83 pounds; Master Walters, 86; T. G. Scarborough, 86; Port Warden and Tom Olney, 91 each; The Gallo and The Princelet, 98 each; Tangible and Katie Gibbons, 108 each; Gov. Boyd and Radiant Heat, 108 each; North Wind, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Phillida, 96 pounds; Manshak, 99; Wigwam, 101; Our Lillie, 102; Wreath of Ivy, 103; Cyprienne and Cedar Rapids, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Inquisitive Girl, 90 pounds; Out Out, 96; Weird and Bedlam, 98 each; Presentation, 100; Syra, 102; Sadducee, and Parisienna, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Sneer, 83 pounds; Young Jesse, 91; Maratina, 94; Helen Tarwater, 96; Feronia and Havel, 101 each; Miladi Love, 104; Decoration, 106; Wellesley, 108; Prodigal Son, 109; Marcos, 111; Henry of Franstamar, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Pronta, 102 pounds; Barkelmore, 103; Bud Emory, 104; Macbeth, 105; Velos and The Guardsman, 106 each; Circus Girl and Past, 107 each; Count 'Em Out, 108; Lou Woods, 109; Gummer II., 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Arachue, 100 pounds; Merry Sport, June Collins, Miraculous, Attilla, and One More, 102 each; Prince of Endurance and Commena, 105 each; Safeguard, Mynheer, and Icicle, 107 each.

Brighton Handicap Withdrawals.

There have been six declarations from the Brighton Beach Handicap, the last of the big stakes to be run off on the metropolitan circuit this season. This number includes L. V. Bell's Colonel Bill, which died shortly after his nomination. John W. Schorr has declared out both Injunction and Moharib. W. S. Williams has withdrawn Proof Reader, a Western entry which has no business in the company the rich event will bring to the post. The other declarations are Stamping Ground and Adbell.

New Superintendent for Jamaica.

The appointment of John Mack as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Jamaica track was announced yesterday. Mr. Mack is a practical track man, and the news of his appointment will be well received by horsemen. Last year James Dunphy held the position, in addition to holding his post as Superintendent at Gravesend. Mr. Mack was his foreman and right hand man at Jamaica, and naturally succeeds to the Superintendency, now that Mr. Dunphy's duties at Gravesend, where extensive improvements are soon to be begun, preclude the performance of duties

GRANT TENNIS CHAMPION.

N. Y. T. C. Player Again Wins Trophy in Indoor Event.

After a gruelling five-set match, Wylie C. Grant yesterday won the indoor tennis championship of the United States for the singles, in the tournament on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The competition consumed more than three hours of actual play and was very fast from the opening service to the final and deciding stroke. Grant's opponent was C. C. Kelly, of the West Side Tennis Club, who was not lacking in brilliancy of play or skillful handling of his racquet, but in steadiness at the critical periods. The winning of the honors is the second consecutive time that Grant has been able to attach the trophy for the New York Lawn Tennis Club, of which he is a member. The score was: 8-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-8, 7-5.

Early in the match Kelly indicated his line of attack by keeping the ball so low on his returns that it was impossible for Grant to use his terrific overhead smashing stroke. Cleverly Kelly seemed to feel out each of Grant's strokes until he decided that the champion's weakness lay in his use of the back hand stroke off the ground and from near the base line of his court.

The consolation singles resulted in a victory for Calhoun Cragin. The summary: Men's Championship Singles.—Final and Championship Round—Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated C. C. Kelly, West Side Tennis Club, 8—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—8, 7—5.

Men's Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated J. S. Entz, Jr., Rye Tennis Club, by default; E. L. Tailer, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Sydney L. Smith, Bergen Point Tennis Club, by default; Gardner H. Miller, Roselle Casino, defeated Floyd Smith, Columbia University, by default; E. S. H. Pendergast, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Meredith Colket, Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, by default; Shepard Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Arthur S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, by default.

First Round—Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated E. L. Tailer, West Side Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—0; Shepard Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated A. L. Lovibund, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3; H. A. Thomas, West Side Tennis Club, defeated E. A. Jova, Englewood Field Club, by default; E. S. H. Pendergast, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Gardner H. Miller, Roselle Casino, by default.

Semi-Final Round—Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated H. A. Thomas, West Side Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—0; Shepard Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated E. S. H. Pendergast, Kings County Tennis Club, by default.

Final Round—Calhoun Cragin, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, defeated Shepard Homans, Seventh Regiment Tennis Association, 6—2, 6—1.

MAINE AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Live Bear Cub and Moose Heads Added to the Camp Exhibits.

A black bear cub from Maine was the most notable arrival at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday. The little jet-black bear is a beauty of his kind, and was caught only ten days ago near a hunter's camp in Norcross, Maine, by two woodsmen. The cub is about six months old, and will be given a place of honor in the exhibit arranged by the Maine guides.

The fly casting contest in the afternoon was for distance only, light trout flies and light rods being used. Some of the most expert casters were among the competitors and the contest was watched by a large crowd. C. G. Levison of New York won with an unusually good cast of 74 feet. J. H. Cruikshank of this city was second, with a cast of 71 feet 4 inches, and H. G. Henderson, also of this city, was third, with 69 feet. The other contestants finished as follows: W. H. Hammett, Brooklyn, 66 feet 2 inches; J. E. Battin, New York, 57 feet, and D. J. Kennedy, New York, 51 feet 9 inches.

The final heat of the home-trainer races was won by W. Schwefski in 1:33. Ferdinand Williams of the Prospect Wheelmen of Northern New York, who won the New Year's Eve New York-Yonkers road race of the A. C. C., rode an exhibition mile with a flying start in 1:14 4-5.

SPORTS ON THE TANBARK.

Dead Heat in Two-Mile Pony Race at Durland's.

Several interesting equestrian sports were given last night by members of various riding classes belonging to Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. The events were a game of jeu-de-barre, which was won by Marshall Clapp. In the steeplechase race there were eight starters, and M. Tynan won. The most interesting event was a match race, two miles, between P. Reilly and J. F. Shine. This resulted in a dead heat, both horses crossing the wire at the same time.

The game of jeu-de-barre had for contestants M. Clapp, G. Mills, and G. Chorus. When Clapp made the attack he secured the ribbon from Mill's shoulder in short order, while Chorus also lost his ribbon to Clapp. The second event, the steeplechase race, which was for a mile, proved to be very exciting. Charles Geyer rode well, but his pony was no match for the fleet-footed pony which Tynan rode, and the latter won handily.

The entertainment closed with the two-mile race between P. Reilly and J. F. Shine. They were neck and neck for the first mile. After this Reilly's pony slightly gained, but only held it for a short distance. When they reached the wire the finish was so close that it was impossible to pick the winner.

Preceding the games the usual class ride in which some sixty men and women rode, took place.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING.

Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, and Penn Crews Will Race.

Columbia has solved the difficulty in which the rowing association was placed by invitations to row in regattas at both Ithaca and Philadelphia, on the same day, by accepting the invitation of Pennsylvania, to compete at the latter place. The Pennsylvania regatta is the regular junior 'Varsity race, in which Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania are the competitors. By a special arrangement the race will be held in conjunction with a similar event in the programme of the "American Henley," which is scheduled for May 30, the same day. Yale and Harvard have already consented to compete in the "Henley" race, so that for the first time since 1898, when Yale and Harvard rowed at Poughkeepsie, the two New England colleges will contest with Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania.

The regatta at Ithaca, in which Harvard, Syracuse, and Georgetown will meet Cornell, is to be rowed on Lake Cayuga on the same day. Both Columbia and Pennsylvania were by the conflict of dates compelled to decline invitations for this meet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation Cured.

Good Health Is Utterly Impossible Unless the Waste Products of the Body Are Got Rid Of —A Safe, Natural Remedy Is to Be Had from Any Druggist.

Constipation isn't pleasant to discuss—it's unpleasant from any standpoint, but if you are constipated you are sick and will be sicker unless relieved.

The first question the doctor asks is, "How are your bowels?" The first thing he does is to make them act naturally.

If there were no such thing as constipation nine-tenths of the suffering from disease would be done away with, because there would be very little disease.

Nature has provided you with bowels and kidneys that your system may be kept free from poisons.

She has tied up the nutritive elements of all food in a mass of indigestible materials, from which it is freed in the process of digestion

If this undigested portion of the food is not removed through the bowels it simply lies in the intestines and rots, causing pain and disease.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only relieve, but permanently cure constipation.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and cathartics

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JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BACON
The Famous
"Eagle Brand"
Swift's Boneless
lean strip, special cure, tender and tasty, best of bacons, a lb. only..... 13c

Mackerel.
Another importation of Irish Salt Mackerel, large, white, fat fish, the very finest; 10-lb. kit for.. 1.25

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

EASY TO FILL Green Trading STAMP BOOKS

at this rate of giving stamps away. Seventeen extra specials are offered this week for the delight of thrifty women who have resolved to make the grocery bill furnish and beautify their homes. Such a rare opportunity may never come again, and the wise housekeeper will lay in a stock of every "extra special." Here they are—every one a family necessity—but remember the offer holds good this week only—on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.

30 Green Stamps with 1 pound of **Unxld Tea.** Choicest quality in Oolong, Indian and English Breakfast Teas, which other stores sell at 70c., we sell at..... 50c

STORES EVERYWHERE. 123 RETAIL BRANCHES

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
20 Greeen Stamps with 1 pound **Butler's No. 1 Tea** at..... 35c

The famous Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon or Green—absolutely pure. Our own importation.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
10 Green Stamps with 1 lb. of **Butler's Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea,** at..... 25c
Full flavored, pure and good.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
30 Green Stamps with 1 pound **Butler's Choicest Golden Tips Ceylon Tea,** at 50c
In moisture prof cartons. Special importation.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
10 Green Stamps with 1 jar "East View" **Beef Extract,** Concentrated essence, highest grade of fresh beef. A jar. 25c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 1 lb. of **Butler's Coffee,** Best Maracaibo imported. Fresh roasted. 1 lb. at.... 20c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
10 Green Stamps with 1 pound **Butler's Coffee,** Best Mocha and Java. The standard of quality. 1 lb. at 25c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 1 pound **Butler's Coffee,** Highest quality. Santos bean. 1 lb. for..... 15c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with package "Blue Ribbon" **Farina** and **Tapioca,** both packages for..... 15c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 1 can "Blue Ribbon" **Baking Powder,** absolutely pure; 1 lb. can 25c; ½ lb. can, 15c; ¼ lb. can.. 10c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 3 cans of **Eastview Tomatoes,** solid packed, red, selected, 3 cans for..... 25c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with a half pound can of **Peerless Cocoa** at..... 18c
Full, rich flavor. Strengthens and refreshes.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 3 lbs. of the famous Santa Clara **Prunes,** 3 lbs. for..... 25c
Large, thin skinned, meaty, small pits. The best.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps, with 1 pint bottle of **Peerless Sauce** at..... 15c
Puts an edge on the most jaded appetite. Epicures praise it.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with a bottle of **Lemon or Vanilla Extract, "Peerless"** brand at 15c. **"Our Own"** brand at..... 10c

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with a can of the far famed **"Essie" Peaches, Pears, Plums or Apricots,** your choice for..... 19c
Finest California fruit. Packed in heavy syrup. The real thing.

Extra Trading Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 2 cans of **French Peas** for..... 25c
Choice qualities of the bon-ton brands. Tender and fresh.

In addition to the above "Extra Specials," we continue giving

Green Trading Stamps to Everybody with Everything Else

we sell (excepting on C. O. D. orders). We submit a partial list of household necessaries at prices which stagger competition. Our immense business, coupled with the **James Butler** system, enables us to retail to every family on a wholesale-price basis.

Salmon—"Essie" brand, salmon steaks, choicest fish from the Columbia River, 1 lb. can 22c; same quality 1 lb. tall can	19c	**Triumph White Oats**—Finest rolled muscle maker, a package	10c	**Olive Oil**—Imported, pure and savory, bottle 35c and	23c
Salmon—Red Alaska, best quality, 2 cans for 25c.; 1 lb. tall can for	13c	**"X L C R" Corn Starch**—wholesome, a package	6c	**English Mustard**—full strength; ½ lb. can	10c
Salmon—Standard quality, 1 lb. tall can	10c	**"Peerless" Corn Starch**—most delicious, a package	9c	**Black Pepper**—¼ lb. tin	8c
Prepared Flour—"Peerless"—Most economical, a package	10c	**Golden Drip Syrup**—refined, qt. bottle	12c	**White Pepper**—¼ lb. tin	10c
Prepared Flour—"Triumph"—beats all other brands, a package	14c	**Molasses**—"Peerless"—children love it, qt. bottle	12c	**Cider and White Wine Vinegar,** qt. bottle	7c
Prepared Buckwheat—"Peerless"—splendid for cakes, a package	10c	**Molasses**—"Blue Ribbon"—Genuine New Orleans—qt. bottle	15c	**Ketchup**—"Peerless"—King of Ketchups, bottle	15c
Prepared Buckwheat—"Triumph"—positively the best, a package	14c	**Maple Syrup**—The Green Mountain sap, bottles 15c and	10c	**Ketchup**—"Liberty"—fine relish, bottles 10c and	5c
		Honey—"Peerless" strained liquid sweetness, bottles 15c and	10c	**Pickles**—"Liberty" brand—Mixed, Chow Chow and Gherkins. Your choice, a bottle	12c
				Triumph Metal Polish—Brightens things, a box	5c
				"Blue Ribbon" Polishing Soap—Great cleanser, a cake	5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

CRACKERS.
Butter Thins, Saltines, Red Grahams, Wafer Pilots } 9c a lb.
Uneeda Biscuit, a box..... 4c

ORANGES.
Juicy California and Florida Navels; per doz.....20, 25, 30 & 35c

LEMONS, Bright Messinas, doz..... 13c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BORAXOLOGY

The principle of the Boraxologist is, when you do anything always look for the best way. Just as there is a best way to darn socks or to make jelly, or to solve a mathematical problem, so there is a best way to wash things. Use Borax. BORAX makes the bath delightful and really cleansing; dish washing is robbed of its terrors and dreaded red hands; in the laundry you'll get the whitest, sweetest clothes with the least rubbing. Borax has a power to cleanse that will astonish you. Imitations are worthless and injurious.

20-MULE-TEAM BRAND

Borax is *pure.* For sale by grocers and druggists, in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule-Team—Our Trade Mark.

Reduced rates to

California

March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points

Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso; three times a week by way of Colorado; every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:

HAL S. RAY, G. E. P. A.,
Downtown Office, 401 Broadway,
Uptown Office, 5th Avenue and 35th Street,
New York City.

Rock Island System

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

"This night I hold an old accustomed feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest,
Such as I love; and you among the store,
One more, most welcome, makes my number more."

Trimble Whiskey

Green Label

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y. Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1790.

The Taffy Pull

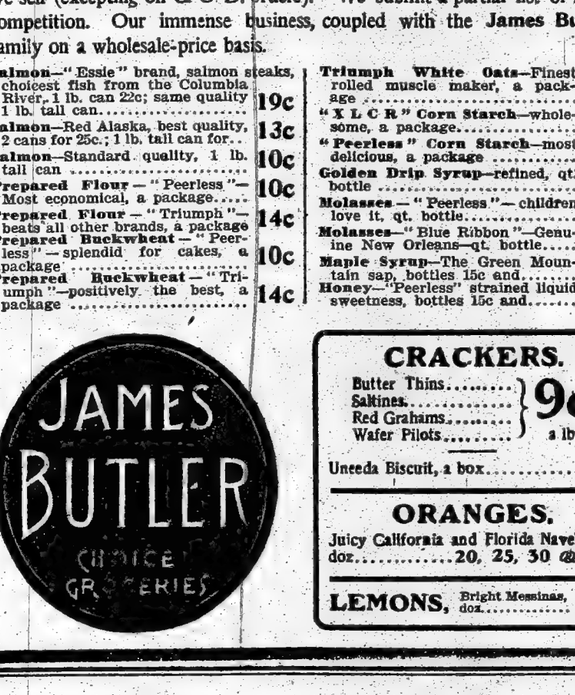

Karo

The Great Spread CORN SYRUP *for Daily Bread.*

is far superior to any other syrup for making taffy or candy of any kind. Try the following recipe. It is convincing.

Pour a small tin of Karo Corn Syrup into a kettle holding four times the amount of syrup used and boil over a slow fire for half hour, stirring all the time to prevent boiling-over and burning. When a little dropped in cold water becomes hard, snappy, add ½ of teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, stir quickly and thoroughly, then pour on greased platters. When cool enough to handle without burning the hands, pull. A little butter rubbed on the hands will keep it from sticking. The more it is pulled the whiter it becomes. Flavor to suit.

Karo Corn Syrup is *good* for all home uses from

P. B. Ale

"Enuff sed"

A Tonic to the Tired

$1.50 per dozen pints

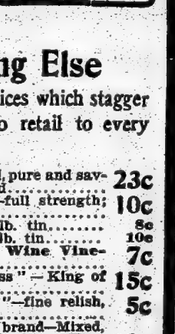

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Why Bring Disgrace and Distress Upon your family by that

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We can remove that craving inside of 48 hours.

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133 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK.
Always Open.
Cut out and send this coupon for free literature.
NAME .....

KEEP MFG. CO.

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets.

Have two specials in Shirts for this week.

One lot of 200 doz. Percale and Madras Stiff Bosom and Negligee Shirts, value $1.50, at $1.00.

And one lot of 150 doz. Plain Oxford and Plaited Bosom Madras Negligee Shirts, value $2.00, at $1.35.

Makers of Keep's Shirts.

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets.

We have no other store in N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES.

CHALLENGE SALE! GOOD AUTOMO-

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

AUCTION SALES. | AUCTION SALES.

Executors' Sale

Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware and Fine China.

The Executors of the Estate of Delia A. Blanchard, late widow of

GEORGE R. BLANCHARD

(of No. 1 North Washington Square)

ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT

1365 Broadway, - - - Bet. 37th & 38th Sts., N. Y.,

Commencing FRIDAY, FEB. 26th, at 2 P. M.

COMPRISING IN PART:

Dinner, Soup, Fish, and Game Plates in Sevres, Royal Dresden, Minton, Cauldon, and other celebrated Potteries.
Cups, Saucers, Fruit Dishes.
French Centrepiece of CUT GLASS and ORMULA BRONZE.
Bohemian Glass Liquor Sets and Hoch Glasses.
Cut Glass Decanters and Tableware.
Sterling Silver Candelabra, Loving Cups, Vegetable Dishes, Chocolate Set, Card and Fruit Dishes and miscellaneous articles, also
Chest of sterling silver tableware of 242 pieces.
Miniature Traveling Clock, Repeating, strike of hours and minutes.
Fine Mantel Alarm Clock, Ormula Gilt and Enameled Panels.

Most of these goods bear the name of Tiffany & Co. Goods are now on exhibition till hour of sale.

CHAS. D. INGERSOLL, GEORGE HOLMES, } Executors.

EDWARD T. McLAUGHLIN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an execution will sell on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 156 East 57th St., 28 pieces of cloth, levied by John J. Young, City Marshal. A. J. Kaplan, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
GEORGE E. SHAW, Auctioneer,
will sell this day, at 11 A. M.,
on premises, 82 Front St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
for the account of former purchasers,
40 barrels of linseed oil paint in single-barrel lots.
Terms, cash. To be removed same day.

SAYS TRUST CONTROLS FIRE INSURANCE

Board of Trade Gets a Petition Seeking Inquiry.

CORTELYOU ASKED TO PROBE

Protest Against Exempting Deputy Tax Commissioners Is Adopted by the Board.

A petition asking Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor to institute an investigation of the fire insurance situation in the United States was among the more important subjects presented yesterday at the meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Philip S. Tilden presented the petition, which had been signed already by the American Warehousemen's Association, the Trades League of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Grave evils are declared to exist in the insurance business. It is said that the companies are in a trust which has stifled competition, advanced rates, and reduced the amount of protection given to business men. Methods are in vogue, it is said, which make it difficult for the holder of a policy to collect the full amount to which he is entitled. Laws which were made to regulate the business are evaded, it is said, and the combination has dangerous powers of evil in affecting legislation.

After discussion the question of signing the petition was referred, with power, to the committee which has had the Dryden bill under consideration. Mr. Tilden reported that the Dryden bill seems to be dead.

W. H. Gibson offered resolutions, which were adopted, approving the Mayor's plans for making use of salt water in extinguishing fires.

From the Executive Committee came a resolution, which was adopted, protesting against the scheme to take the Deputy Tax Commissioners out of the class of civil service appointments.

A report from Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee on Canal Transportation, was made, recommending an amendment to the statutes, taking from the New York Superintendent of Public Works the power to grant permits or privileges upon the canals, except for strictly experimental purposes. The committee held that such power should be retained by the Legislature.

It was recommended that the canal towing contract made this year should be revoked. The report was ordered printed.

Other matters coming up for consideration were the plans for preserving Fraunces's Tavern, a protest against the Service Pension bill, and Lovering Drawback bill, approval of the Sheldon bill fixing the responsibility of railroads to shippers, and a movement to celebrate in 1907 the centennial of Robert Fulton's successful steamboat effort.

ATTACK APPRAISERS' RULES.

F. W. Brooks Questions Validity of That Requiring Samples.

The first question as to the validity of the new rules recently imposed on the Board of United States General Appraisers by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was raised yesterday by Frederick W. Brooks, counsel for James P. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers. The particular rule attacked was that requiring that in every case in which a customs protest is to be suspended, the importer must furnish a sample of the goods, whether the question be one affecting their character or of an entirely different nature.

In the case which came before the board yesterday the question at issue was the proper charge for corkage and wiring of bottles of mustard oil. Mr. Brooks asked that the protest be suspended, and A. L. Washburn, counsel for the Government, demanded that samples be furnished. Mr. Brooks declined to do so, saying: "The question at issue has nothing to do with the goods. If samples are to be demanded in all these cases, the Government will have to build another warehouse to keep them in."

Judge Byron S. Waite, President of the board, ruled that for the purposes of this case samples should be furnished, but that no precedent should be thereby established.

CLINTON WORSTED MILL FAILS.

Assignment for Benefit of Creditors Follows Two Bad Seasons.

CLINTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—The Clinton Worsted Company, William Rodgers and John Rodgers, Jr., sole owners, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors to Buttrick and George T. Taylor. The schedule of assets and liabilities has not been completed, but the failure is said to be the largest in the history of the town. The concern employed 250 hands, had a weekly pay roll of $2,500, and did an annual business of $350,000.

William Rodgers, President of the company, has issued a statement in which he says that as the result of two bad seasons, the company did not have sufficient money to tide itself over a period of financial stringency. Boston wool brokers and the First National Bank of Clinton are among the largest creditors.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The monthly business meeting and dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held this evening at the Drug Club, 100 William Street. Addresses will be made by Representatives Barton L. French of Idaho and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, and by Julius M. Mayer.

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The sale of unclaimed and abandoned goods at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday realized $7,925.60. The prices were well up to the appraised bond value of the goods.

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A meeting of the stockholders of the Davis Mills at Fall River has been called for Feb. 29 to act on a proposition to increase the capital from $500,000 to $600,000 with a view to increasing the capacity of the mill from 15,000 to 50,000 spindles.

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R. M. Sutton & Co., Baltimore dry goods merchants, arranged yesterday at a conference in this city to buy for $350,000 the Lloyd L. Jackson building, which escaped the big fire. The stock will also be taken at cost price. The Sutton Company is to form a corporation under the laws of New York with $1,000,000 capital.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Free Coal Law Not Retroactive—Other Rulings.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers, in a decision handed down yesterday overruling a protest by the Perkins Company of New York, decided that the law of Jan. 15, 1903, admitting coal free of duty had no retroactive effect.

The importer attempted to obtain the benefit of the law for four importations of coal in September and December, 1902, and the first half of January, 1903. The coal was assessed at 67 cents a ton as containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon. A claim that it contained more than 92 per cent. was also overruled.

General Appraiser Fischer overruled fifteen protests by A. Strauss & Co. and G. Hisch's Sons of New York against the assessment of 45 per cent. on small hand mirrors. The importers claimed that they were dutiable as toys at 35 per cent.

Other claims overruled were by J. Kridel, Sons & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., N. C. Crowley, and S. Ascher, New York. Protests sustained were by F. E. Vandegrift & Co., Stern Brothers, and Wo On & Co., New York.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In connection with the iron trade conditions The Iron Age will say to-day:

The foundry iron markets are perceptibly weakening in all the leading distributing markets. In some instances metal is made and forced on the market in order to convert into money ore which had been contracted for last year, and which must be paid for. But in the North the struggle is chiefly between the older companies and the newcomers. Thus, at Cleveland and Detroit, the new furnaces are apparently determined to take the local market, while older furnaces from outside districts are fighting to hold what they long controlled. The result is that $12 for No. 2 foundry has been reached there, while at Chicago the market for local foundry has declined to $13.

A number of the Southern furnaces are drifting very rapidly to the $9 basis for No. 2 Birmingham, which may become attractive to large buyers, because it is well known that there the line is approached which will cause blowing out. One feature deserves consideration when dealing with the question of the supply of foundry iron from the South, and that is that the Ensley Steel Works of the Tennessee Company will draw from 800 to 1,000 tons of pig iron per day, and thus lessen the quantity available for the open market considerably. It is estimated that the company has orders aggregating 60,000 tons of rails on its books.

Reports have been current that some large sales of Northern iron have been made at tidewater at about $13 at furnace for the second half of the year.

There is little that is new in the rail situation. It is stated that the total amount of orders taken thus far for 1904 delivery by the mills foots up to 1,300,000 tons.

New important orders have been placed lately for structural shapes, but the outlook is regarded as more encouraging, both for buildings and for bridges. A leading interest has had inquiries for bridge work from railroads which until recently were not expected to place any work this year. One of these was for 6,000 tons, and the other for $500,000 of work.

A little encouragement has come to the plate trade by the placing of some orders by carbuilders and by shipbuilders, but it will take a good deal of additional business to make the mills even fairly comfortable in the plate trade, notably in Chicago, some irregularities are reported, there being independent mills which do not co-operate with the other makers.

The bar trade has been getting into better condition. The rivet makers have failed in their efforts to reach an understanding, and there is demoralization with some low prices. The scrap iron trade has taken a turn for the better, and prices are advancing East and West.

Claflin Zephyr Sale.

The H. B. Claflin Company yesterday conducted a sale of lace stripe zephyrs from the Boston Manufacturing Company's factory. Several hundred buyers were present, and all the offerings were taken in an hour. This was one of the largest sales of the season.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

E. T. Bawden has been appointed Cincinnati manager of the Western Adjustment Company.

Freeman P. Lane, Vice President of the Millers and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, has been appointed permanent receiver of the company.

John E. Hendry, Chicago manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London, has applied for admission to the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association.

At the request of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association the National Board of Fire Underwriters is about to name a committee of experts for the purpose of investigating the Chicago Fire Department and other fire protection facilities of that city, the request being made in order to ascertain whether present fire insurance rates there are adequate.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home Life Insurance Company yesterday Vice President William M. St. John stated that, as he had for more than half a century been in business life he desired to resign, his resignation to take effect May 1. He will remain a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee. Mr. Marshall, for many years Actuary of the company, will be elected Vice President and Actuary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN T. HUNT.—Schedules in the assignment of John T. Hunt, doing business as Zindler & Hunt, electrical contractors, at 127 Fifth Avenue and 52 Grove Street, show liabilities of $52,558, nominal assets of $25,892, and actual assets of $12,729.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

STEPHEN SCEETT.—Stephen Sceett, hotel keeper at Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $888 and no assets.

STEPHEN F. GITTERMAN.—Stephen F. Gitterman, salesman at 583 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with known liabilities $945, and four other claims, the amounts of which are unknown, for gas, coal, &c., at Englewood, N. J., and no assets.

JAMES STERRITT.—James Sterritt, a speculator at Catskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $1,221 and no assets. He made an assignment on Dec. 13, 1894, the assets realizing $8,559, and the general creditors were paid 18¼ per cent.

JESSIE MCCLELLAN.—Jessie McClellan, residing at 348 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,805 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago some years ago, and are on a note and deficiency on foreclosure of a mortgage.

OVID O. REW.—Ovid O. Rew, a clerk at 377 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,628 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1895 at Jamestown, N. Y., as indorser on notes of Horace L. Rew, who did business as the Crescent Table Company, and are to the Chautauqua County National Bank of Jamestown.

MORRIS KAHN.—Morris Kahn, residing at 123 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,629 and nominal assets $1,267 in accounts. The debts were contracted at Jefferson, Texas, in 1899. There are ten creditors in New York whose claims aggregate $2,690, among them being Morris G. Tuch, $1,500, National Parlor Suit Company of Brooklyn, $618, and William Reinerth & Co., $101.

BRILLIANT SUHLER COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Howard P. Wilds receiver of the assets of the firm of Brilliant Suhler Company, importer of metal polishes at 14 John Street; on the application of Percival Metcalf, one of the partners, who stated that several judgments had been obtained against Frank H. Potter, the other partner, and Mr. Metcalf was afraid that Mr. Potter's creditors would levy upon the property of the firm. Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has an execution against Mr. Potter for $444 in favor of Tiffany & Co. Mr. Potter obtained considerable notoriety recently on account of an action against Miss Irene Stewart to recover a one-thousand-dollar bill which he let her have.

EDWARD V. KAMINSKI.—Edward V. Kaminski, salesman, residing at 112 West Seventy-second Street, who was formerly of H. U. Kaminski & Son, importers of millinery, ribbons, &c., up to 1892, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $94,578, in which are included liabilities of the firm to the amount of $21,483, and no assets except a claim against Schefer, Schramm & Vogel on an accounting. He owes $49,578 to Schefer, Schramm & Vogel for advances to the firm and to himself in 1891 and 1892, of which there is a suit pending against him in the Supreme Court for $21,483 in favor of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel for advances to the firm. He also owes $45,000 to Esther Kaminski for the value of bonds belonging to her, which were given to Schefer, Schramm & Vogel.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Kate F.—J. Townshend..... $2,561
AMERICAN SELF-PLAYING PIANO Company—City of New York..... 1,360
BENTLEY, William H.—E. M. Bentley.. 8,561
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—L. T. Lewis..... 8,514
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—O. D. Clark..... 4,067
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—C. D. Larkins..... 3,567
BROWN, William H.—City of New York.. 122
BROCK, Henry C.—City of New York.... 72
BRADY, Matthew J. and Mary—J. Corkery..... 379
BRADY, Matthew J. and Mary—A. J. Carroll..... 284
BRADY, Matthew J. and Mary—A. J. Carroll..... 394
BERNSTEIN, Max—S. K. Ellenbogen and another, possession of property or.. 175
CARPENTER, George H.—New York Telephone Company..... 29
CASE LAW COMPANY—W. D. Makepeace..... 100
CLODIO, John—C. A. Howe..... 20
COOL, James W.—Brokaw Brothers..... 56
CASSOA, Gugori—City of New York..... 152
CANEY, Helen L., or Louise Cornell—A. M. Riehl..... 107
CUMMINGS, Robert A.—Eureka Stove Fixture Company..... 807
DEEGAN, John—A. E. Bowne..... 463
DINZEY, Isabel A.—J. Jones..... 80
DAMERS, John—L. J. Hunt and another. 161
DEWEY, William C.—H. Kertscher and another..... 3,615
DEXTER, Benjamin F.—Supreme Council Royal Templars of Temperance, costs.. 79
DIXON, Fannie E.—J. J. Dixon, administrator, costs..... 112
DIXON, Fannie E.—J. J. Dixon, administrator, costs..... 136
EPSTEIN, Leo—Ohio Glove Company..... 150
FONDA, Edward E.—United Electric Light and Power Company..... 19
FEINBERG, Samuel—City of New York.. 286
FLANAGAN, Thomas R.—City of New York..... 57
FOOTE, Emerson—F. B. Kohlhepp..... 194
FARLEY, Joseph A.—W. Zudreele and another..... 518
FEATHERSTONE, Winifred—The Frederick Offerman, jr., Brewing Company.. 1,115
GARDNER, Mrs. Clara, or Mrs. G. B.—J. Wannemaker..... 477
GREEN, James C.—City of New York.. 40
GALLAGHER, Ellen V.—John Whalen, costs..... 341
GEORGE B. INMAN CONTRACT COMPANY—City of New York..... 286
GREENPOINT PAPER AND HATTAN Company—City of New York..... 79
GLICKSTEIN, Mordchy—I. Langer..... 98
GOTTSCHALK, Frederick A.—C. Block.. 53
GOLDENBERG, William—M. Dienitz, costs..... 12
GALVIN, Samuel D.—Century Paint and Wall Paper Company..... 141
GAHALT, John—City of New York..... 45
GEIN, George—City of New York..... 47
HAMMER, Julius, and Samuel Ginsberg —M. Silverman..... 181
HIRSCHBEG, Louis—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 111
HECHT, Emma—M. Rubinsky and another..... 74
HAHN, August B. W.—P. H. Feeney and another..... 231
HANNASSEN Company will draw from 800 to 1,000 tons of pig iron per day, and thus lessen the quantity available for the open market considerably. It is estimated that the company has orders aggregating 60,000 tons of rails on its books.
HARRELL, Claudius E.—E. A. Turner.. 511
JULIEN, Gustavus D.—M. O. Brennard, attorney..... 2,300
JORGENSEN, Max—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs..... 112
KEIDANZ, Emil H.—A. Bloch..... 124
KLAWONN, Mathew R.—H. E. Smith.... 302
KENNY, Patrick F.—Colwell Lead Company..... 1,531
LEACH, John P.—New York Edison Company..... 28,
LEWIS, David—Federal Brewing Company 1,218
LOTTIMER, William—S. Kalom..... 66
MINZLI, Lossie—L. Jonas..... 59
MOLLOY, William—T. P. Smith..... 480
MUNSON, Ida M.—L. L. Kellogg and another..... 710
MALOOF, Jacob J.—V. Jonest..... 138
MAHER, John—M. J. Ginna..... 46
McKEON, John J.—Fred E. Rosebrock & Co..... 40
MEALOFF, Rose, guardian—T. Conville Brewing Company and another, costs.. 61
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Buckly..... 1,179
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. McKay, costs..... 105
NEW YORK BOOK CYCLE COMPANY—City of New York..... 49
NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN-BANKing Company—People of the State of New York..... 2,000
ONE-MINUTE CHURN COMPANY—L. L. Kellogg and another..... 410
PHOTO-ELECTROTYPE ENGRAVING Company—City of New York..... 286
PARLATO, Charles R.—New York Telephone Company..... 32
PLUMMER, Robert M.—F. M. Plummer, costs..... 49
POTTER, Frank H.—C. J. Oppenheim and another..... 128
POST, Herbert A.—City of New York.... 152
ROSENBERG, Thomas H.—P. Lesser and another..... 43
SINGELL, Charles L.—Haaren & Meinken.. 375
SILVERMAN, Louis—Thomas Robert Stevenson Company..... 743
SPILTON, Joseph, and Jacob Greenblatt—M. Weinstein..... 19
SCHAEFER, John H., jr.—Stanley & Patterson..... 96
STEINFELD, Max—S. Gleiter..... 76
SILBERMINTZ, Rachel—J. Klein and another..... 231
SIMONE, G. Stuart—Bradstreet Company. 121
SIMONDS, Alfred J.—New York Telephone Company..... 53
STRUNKEL, Carl G.—City of New York.. 156
SCHAEFER, John V.—City of New York.. 286
SCHLOEM, Adelina—City of New York... 152
SCHIFFMACHER, Joseph—City of New York..... 156
SANDERSON, John—City of New York... 156
SCHUMACHER, Henry—City of New York 154
STEWART, Spencer J.—City of New York 45
SENEKOFF, Louis—M. Taub..... 511
SHORTELL, Margaret, administratrix—F. C. Dimitz, jr., and another..... 7,453
SMITH, John S.—C. R. Demarest..... 400
THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIAtion—E. Mathilde and another, costs.... 124
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —M. Sullivan..... 9,411
THE BAY STATE CLOTHING COMPANY —Waterbury Button Company..... 394
THOMSON, William S.—Lasell, Dalley & Co., costs..... 1,016
TOSSINO, James P. and Kate—C. Barsotti..... 264
UNTIED, Henry W.—M. Gleason..... 416
UNTERBERG, Israel—A. Bertsch..... 579
UNDERWOOD, Charles—City of New York 154
VANNUTELLI, Anthony—City of New York..... 152
WOLF, Sadie—R. J. Blake and another, costs..... 68
WOODS, Peter T.—P. W. Cullinan, Com.. 600
WEISS, William, and Demetrius Inglesi—Broadway Building Company..... 274
WALSH, John J.—W. M. Stewart and another..... 425
WEINROTH, Samuel—A. H. Emanuel..... 149
WILLIAMS, Frederick—New York Telephone Company..... 113
WEISSMAN, Isidor—D. Weissman, costs. 160
ZINKMANND, Johann A. and Anna M.—H. Weyhausen and another..... 1,056

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BURT, Arthur W.—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of New York City, May 12, 1897..... $797
CHAMBERS, John E., and Frank Footon —S. A. West, Nov. 25, 1903..... 1,535
CLARE, Margaret A.—J. T. Lane, Oct. 10, 1898..... 64
CLARE, Margaret A.—C. Zacharias, July 18, 1899..... 138
DELANY, John—M. Delaney, June 3, 1903..... 764
DUNN, Charles M.—Globe Wernicke Company, Jan. 14, 1904..... 136
E. H. BARNES COMPANY—City of New York, Feb. 3, 1904..... 300
GARCZYNSKI, Caroline R.—G. F. Gilman and another, Jan. 27, 1902..... 86
HIDDEN, George A.—New York Veal and Mutton Company, Jan. 7, 1904..... 723
HYMAN, Samuel F.—I. Frank, June 14, 1901..... 219
KRELLMAN, Sarah—S. Stiver, July 24, 1903..... 337
McMICHAEL, David A.—C. H. Jackson, Feb. 8, 1904..... 68
MARKS, Louis—S. Gladstone, Feb. 9, 1904..... 606
O'BRIEN, Margaret—C. H. Hinck, Feb. 6, 1900..... 94
O'BRIEN, Margaret—S. M. Barber, Feb. 6, 1900..... 345
O'BRIEN, Margaret—G. W. Martin and another, March 6, 1900..... 81
O'BRIEN, Margaret—J. Seeman and another, April 19, 1900..... 154

Judgments Canceled.

HUSTON, Adam—Ronalds & Johnson Company, March 26, 1901..... $2,008

Judgments Vacated.

BURETTI, Leonie—S. Kahn, Feb. 4, 1904..... 304

KINGSLAND, Henry P.—A. Steele, April 1, 1902..... 801
KLEIN, Morris, and Max Silver—People of the State of New York, Nov. 12, 1900..... 500
TURTEL, Louis—L. Goldstein, Feb. 19, 1904..... 180
WELTNER, Hulda—M. Newschloss, June 11, 1903..... 1 134

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. Frank J. Tucker, Detroit; S. M. Felton, Chicago; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Congressman R. B. Hitt, Illinois; Baron Karl von Giskra, Counsellor of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy, Washington; Viscount Charles de Chambrun, Third Secretary of the French Embassy, Washington; Friherr von Henneberg, German Army.

GRAND—Capt. W. E. Horton, United States Army; Lieut. C. C. Culver, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington; Mrs. Dean Sage, Albany; Sir William Van Horne, Montreal.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Crawford, Pittsburg; William Foxman Smith, London; C. H. Bentley, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN—O. H. King, Atlanta; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Lord and Lady Monson, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Davidson, pictures and frames; 48 Leonard Street.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. F. McCloskey, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, and corsets; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Yoeckel, ribbons; Miss G. Taylor, gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. S. Rhoads, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; G. Goldsmith, cloaks and carpets; 447 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Weber, H., & Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; B. F. Weber, notions, laces, millinery, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y., dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Reynolds, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; F. S. Collins, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Bibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, china and lamps; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; Leroy Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel York.
Halbach, Schroeder & Co., Quincy, Ill.; C. Halbach, furnishing goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.
Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; A. C. Barrett, furnishing goods and ladies' hosiery; C. E. Chandler, domestics; Hotel York.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 51 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, laces, ribbons, jewelry, leather goods, and linings; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Philip Le Grail, millinery; 4 Washington Place.
Brown & Aldridge, Blackport, Idaho; J. L. Brown, merchant; E. P. Peck, merchant; Herald Square Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. L. Kelly, corsets; Hotel Albert.
Prince, A. P., & Son, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; A. P. Prince, dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. McCarthy, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Burr, E. H., Leavenworth, Kan.; furnishing goods and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Fallinger, C. A., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George Jones, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baller, F. M., Stone, Ill.; Carle V. Burghardt, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
The Boston Store, El Paso, Texas; J. Stolaroff, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Whipple, William M., Providence, R. I.; H. C. Bickmore, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
May, The, Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel L. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.
Smith, The, Dry Goods Company, Chicago, Ill.; Louis K. Jones, dry goods; Astor House.
Siegel-Cooper, The, Company, Chicago, Ill.; Maurice Scholer, pictures; 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.
Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Sol Hirsch, dry goods; 529 Broadway.
Pauline Ringler, Chicago, Ill.; millinery, 340 West Twenty-third Street.
Osterley, Katherine, Xenia, Ohio; millinery; 15 East Sixteenth Street.
Gumble, S. H., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Sjaldeng.
Trump, M. J., Leadville, Col.; ladies' goods; Hotel Bristol.
Frank, J. M., Leadville, Col.; R. M. Aebi, ladies' goods; Hotel Bristol.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; Miss M. O'Keefe, millinery; 830 Broadway.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Cone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lemon, millinery; Miss Grady, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Seltzer Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; Miss E. Irvine, millinery; 640 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.
Tronkis, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. G. Sargent, notions; 57 White Street.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; Hoppenheimer, manufacturing department; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss A. M. Kenny, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss E. Bruce, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, cloaks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. McBride, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. Kronsman, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Gollop, ribbons; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Callender McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. McCurdy, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Reid, notions; 335 Broadway.
Taft, J. H., & Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; R. V. Taft, carpets; 529 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Soules, house furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, ladies' neckwear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Korets, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.
Erlanger, William, East Liverpool, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Meinecke Toy Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Pennhorn, notions and toys; St. Denis Hotel.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, dry goods; J. M. Keating, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; H. S. Kline, notions and furnishing goods; 74 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Tenth Street.
Lanham & Son, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. A. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, leather goods; 57 White Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Lord, ribbons; Miss Haslin, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; Miss Steckel, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Grote-Rankin Company, Spokane, Wash.; R. K. Neil, house furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. Shaw, silks, 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Moisture Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:40	Sun sets.. 5:46	Moon sets.. 1:45	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.. 1:47	Gov. Isl'd.. 2:04	H. Gate.. 4:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.. 2:13	Gov. Isl'd.. 2:25	H. Gate.. 4:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chaucer, Argentine	4:30 A. M.	
Catania, Barbadoes and Brazil		9:30 A. M.
Hilary, Barbadoes and Brazil	4:00 A. M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Piemonta, Bermuda, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	
Prins Oskar, Naples and Ganoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Hatana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Arapahoe, Charlestan and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Costa Rica	9:00 A. M.	
Caribee, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Curacao	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Principessa Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Siberia, Kingston, Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE LAST LETTERS OF MR. HANNA.

There is a note of hearty and hitherto unsuspected good comradeship in the letters that passed between President ROOSEVELT and Mr. HANNA while the Senator lay upon his deathbed.

"You touched a tender spot, old man, when you called personally to inquire after me this A. M." These are the words of Senator HANNA, written on the afternoon of Feb. 5, on being told that the President had called in the morning to inquire about him.

In the President's reply, sent the next day, a letter which Senator HANNA never saw, he wrote: "May you very soon be with us again, old fellow, as strong in body and as vigorous in your leadership and your friendship as ever."

Such familiar interchanges of compliment and good wishes between distinguished men are always interesting. We think, however, that rather more attention has been paid, by those who are in the habit of subjecting written or spoken thought to close analysis, to the letter written by Senator HANNA to Gov. HERRICK on Jan. 30. That was the day of the Gridiron Club banquet, at which the Ohio Senator made his last appearance in public. This extract from the letter was given to the press by Gov. HERRICK: "We must organize our full strength and choose the Roosevelt delegates from among our friends."

These words were read by Gov. HERRICK as his answer to some question about the Ohio delegates to the Republican National Convention. Somehow they remind us of the historic order, "Put none but Americans on guard tonight." Desiring to eliminate the hazard of unknown quantities, it was natural that this great master of political tactics and convention management should prefer a delegation solidly made up of his own friends, men who at a critical moment—and had Senator HANNA lived there might have been some highly critical moments in the convention—could be depended on to do the will of the leader. Any admixture of Foraker men, for instance, might have led to deplorable confusion and the derangement of plans.

MAKING FOR PEACE.

We referred on Monday to the various and probably strong influences that would tend to the preservation of peace in Europe. Since then the situation has changed decidedly for the better. Pressure has been brought on both Bulgaria and Turkey, and both have expressed themselves as determined to work out the Russo-Austrian plan in Macedonia in good faith. That these assurances are accepted in high quarters is evident from the considerable recovery of the Paris Bourse and the calmer tone prevailing in other capitals.

The tone of the English press, which was not unnaturally excited by the brilliant beginning made by Japan, the ally of Great Britain, has moderated somewhat. It is recognized that another war at the present time, even a relatively small one, would be extremely hazardous for Great Britain. The Saturday Review, which has been unusually dignified and temperate at this juncture, says:

> So far as this country is concerned, absolute abstention during this war is not only desirable, but necessary. Nothing but treaty obligations should draw us or others into it. Germany has her own game to play in the Near East, and France regards war with us as ruin to the best part of her trade. It is gravely to be doubted if we on our side could stand financially another great war, and even the panic which would inevitably follow its outbreak might work irreparable harm to our credit. A prolonged strain might mean collapse. The situation at home, apart from that in South Africa, should muzzle the yellow press and chasten the jingo. John Bull is no longer in mafficking trim, and will be wise to be less demonstrative over Japanese success than he was over his own.

THE "EXPLOSION" OF GAS HOLDERS.

Chief CROKER is entitled to thanks and congratulations for having saved the great gas tanks in West Fifty-ninth street when the factory opposite them was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. These are structures peculiarly liable to injury from fire, as heat enough to soften or warp the unprotected iron frames in which the bells rise and fall would quickly cripple them and entail great public inconvenience from an interrupted distribution. But in calling attention to the value of this service Chief CROKER should not talk in a way liable to be misunderstood, as he undoubtedly did when he said:

> Had it not been for the pluck of the men who stood in the street between the fire and the gas tanks and poured a Niagara of water on them, there would have been a terrific explosion, resulting in a loss of life and a spread of fire that would have given us a disaster worse than the Baltimore blaze.

The only gas holders on record as having exploded were supposed to be empty. It may comfort those who live or do business near gas holders, as many must in cities, and who may be alarmed at the risk which this proximity involves, to know that the explosion hazard of a holder full of gas is nil. The worst that could have happened in Fifty-ninth Street would have been that the heat from the burning factory would have warped the plates of the bells enough to permit the gas within to escape at the seams. Had this gas taken fire it would have burned—very fiercely, no doubt, with many spectacular features and great danger to surrounding property if the wind was high, but there would have been nothing resembling the explosion which Chief CROKER thinks was so narrowly averted by the courage and skill of his men. Gas explodes only when mixed with air in explosive proportions. The extreme range of the explosive mixture is from about seven parts of gas and ninety-three of air as a minimum, to thirty of gas and seventy of air as a maximum. If there is much less than 6 or 7 per cent. of gas in air it will neither explode nor burn, if there is more than about 30 per cent. of gas it will burn without exploding under normal conditions. The gas in a full holder, if of quality available for lighting and heating purposes, could no more be exploded in the way Chief CROKER feared than could a pile of kindling in a woodyard.

A CONCLUSIVE ANSWER.

It is the common practice of the protectionists to attribute every phase of prosperity that has come to the American people while protective tariffs have been in force to the beneficent operation of these tariffs. Undoubtedly many of them are sincere. We are bound to suppose that Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania is entirely sincere, or he never would have given to Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi the chance to expose the utter fallacy of the proposition as he did in the following colloquy which we cite from the official report:

> Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania—I wish to ask the gentleman how he explains the increase in our exports in cereals and in manufactures since the passage of the McKinley bill if he holds the doctrine that we must have trade with other countries in order to sell?
>
> Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi—Is that the question?
>
> Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania—That is the question.
>
> Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi—If the gentleman had asked me how I explained the increase in our exports during the last decade, or during the decade just preceding that, or the decade just preceding that, or the decade preceding that, on back to Colonial times, I would have made the same answer to all the questions.
>
> A magnificent development, an intelligent people, working with equal opportunities in a fair field in an area of free trade never before excelled either in wealth or in magnitude, with inventive genius, with a fertile soil, a people who or whose ancestors have been culled from all the world as the bravest and most enterprising and adventurous of all the world, and who, because brave, aggressive, and possessing initiative, moved out to new fields, leaving kith and kindred behind them—such a people in such a land have naturally continued from the first settlement of this country to increase their exports every decade during the life of this Republic, and will continue to increase them until the Republic becomes decadent, in spite of your legal obstructions. [Applause.]

The abolition of protective tariffs between the States and the establishment of absolute free trade over an area now larger than the entire Continent of Europe were the richest material gift of the Federal Constitution to the people of the Union formed thereunder. It is literally true that our immense progress in wealth and prosperity has been due to free trade and has been in spite of protection.

THE INVASION OF RIVER BEDS.

We have more than once expressed the opinion in these columns that States having rivers which have the annual habit of flooding their valleys could do much to minimize this costly evil by a little common-sense engineering in the removal of the obstructions, natural and artificial, that cause freshets at certain seasons of the year. An illustration of the wisdom of such investigation is furnished in the case of the Susquehanna River. A commission of civil engineers, acting in the interest of the City of Wilkesbarre, has just completed an investigation into the causes which are making the annual floods in the Wyoming and neighboring valleys more and more destructive, and reports that the chief cause is the gradual filling up of the river beds with mine refuse. It finds that between Pittston and Nanticoke, and at many points along the tributaries of the Susquehanna, several mines and washeries dump their culm and refuse into the rivers, gradually filling the narrow channels, making flats on which ice gorges may find lodgment, and creating conditions that favor inundation. It finds that this is a violation of the law, and recommends that the statute be enforced.

A like investigation along the Lehigh River would show that in the period when this valley was the centre of an important iron industry a great many furnaces utilized its banks for cinder dumps and that serious encroachments upon the natural waterway have been made by these slag fills. It is too late to stop such invasions of the public right in an ancient water course, for with the progress of industrial development it has stopped itself, but it is not too late to undo the mischief already accomplished and blast out these obstructions. Indeed, the annual damage to property by floods would in the case of a great many rivers make it a substantial public economy to remove obstructions, provide dikes and spillways at points where ice gorges form, and open auxiliary channels if the natural channels cannot be made adequate by reason of interposing mountains or other insurmountable barriers. To leave fertile bottom lands and property of great aggregate value subject to the vagaries of streams artificially congested with manufacturing refuse or obstructed by removable natural obstacles would not seem to indicate a high and uniform development of civilization.

THE UNION LABEL FOR BUILDINGS.

The proposition of the National Building Trades Council to label all buildings erected by union labor is novel, but the argument with which it is supported will not bear examination. The statement of the Council respecting it is:

> The union label on a building will be a testimonial that the men who erected the building are thorough mechanics earning fair wages, and thus enabled to benefit the community as consumers. It will be the best guarantee that the building is safe, substantial, and in a sanitary condition.

This sounds very well, but it is not quite true. The organization of labor in the building trades has not "stood for" any of these things. A great many men in the building trades unions are not thorough mechanics, and have lost the principal incentive to become so by feeling a sense of protection against the consequences of an unskillful or negligent performance of their duties. Their work gives no assurance that it is safe, substantial, or in a sanitary condition. With none of these things does organized labor concern itself. Such assurance can only be had from a study of the plans and specifications, from the character and standing of the architect and builder, and, as the rule, from a critical inspection of the finished work.

Organized labor makes itself ridiculous, and offensive withal, by attempting to disguise what at present is its real and exclusive purpose behind the pretense of erecting and defending economic and ethical standards of which it knows little and cares less. As the union label on the front of a building would do little more than proclaim the fact that it had cost to erect from 25 to 30 per cent. more than it could be duplicated for under the open shop plan, it is not likely to be popular outside of the unions which favor its adoption, "primarily for purposes of advertising."

COMMON SCHOOLS FOR FRANCE.

A serious proposition has been introduced in the French Parliament to establish a complete system of common schools substantially on the lines of our own. The cost, in the first instance, is estimated at about $13,000,000, and the cost of maintenance at about $1,500,000. That does not seem a very considerable undertaking to any one accustomed to the scale of spending for education in the United States. The annual appropriation contemplated would not build more than two good buildings in this city, and the total initial cost is put at less than two-thirds of the annual budget for education in the city.

But we must remember that the French are but making a beginning in the direction of public schools, that all the elements of cost are less there than with us, that their national finances are already heavily burdened, and that even this apparently modest appropriation will encounter bitter opposition from motives wholly unconnected with the desire for general education. The plan, indeed, is but a tentative step toward the solution of the intensely difficult question of the relation of cleric to lay education. It is a step toward that general secularised schooling paid for out of the Public Treasury and free to all pupils, which prevails in this country, and which we accept as practically the only feasible and efficient system possible under our institutions. It is not so regarded in France generally, and it will be many a long year before it can be. The Government is forced, therefore, to make its beginnings cautiously. A measure anywhere near adequate for a passably good system of free common schools throughout the republic will cost not tens but hundreds of millions before it can be thoroughly developed.

To Americans the general policy of the Government would commend itself more if it were as tender of the prejudices and feelings of its opponents as it is of their pockets. The Government has been very harsh in dealing with the teaching orders. It has aroused a sentiment of passionate hostility among those Catholics who are friendly to the republic, and it appears to have made unnecessarily hard the task of uniting the whole nation against any form of revolution. That spirit, as we have said, will make the secularization of public schools and their establishment under civil control more troublesome. But we believe that it is the only ultimate solution of the problem that presents itself.

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Does the Republican Party believe that it really needs to add to the number of its titles to public distrust by passing the Gompers bill forbidding the use of the injunction to restrain strikers from committing acts of lawlessness and violence? Will it not be content until it has rifled the Bryan arsenal of all its weapons of assault upon business, property, and the peace of communities? The Republican President has gone far in his efforts to win the favor of those who believe that the prosecution of a private business is a public wrong. Is the Republican Congress now resolved to enact the wild theories of DEBS into law?

It is proposed to forbid the Federal courts to issue writs of injunction restraining acts perpetrated or contemplated in "furtherance of a trade dispute." Mr. BECK spoke well within the bounds of moderation yesterday when he told the House Judiciary Committee that the bill would let loose a flood of evils and that it would legalise conspiracies to commit violence and destroy property. The enactment of such a measure would be equivalent to the issue of a license for rioting, arson, and murder. Organized labor working for lawful ends needs no such safeguard. Under existing law it is amply protected in the enjoyment of every just right. Life and property would be less secure, and the public peace would be endangered by the passage of a bill that so abridged the powers of the courts and gave legislative sanction to the exercise of lawless passion.

The Gompers bill is flagrantly anarchistic in spirit. Its enactment would be evidence that the Republican Congress was moved by demagogic impulses. The Administration has already in a great measure lost the confidence of the business interests of the country. A further appropriation of the dangerous principles of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, this time on the part of Congress, would hardly commend the party to the support of sober-minded men already wavering in their loyalty and more or less openly expressing the hope that a candidate free from the suspicion of unsteadiness may be nominated at St. Louis.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

The great number of occasions on which the Empress Dowager of China has been reported dead makes the current rumor to that effect less exciting than if it were the first one of like import to be winged abroad. She began dying some time, let us say, to be quite sure of the necrological ground on which we are standing, some time before or after the Tai-Ping rebellion, and has been at it off and on ever since, without bringing the matter to an actual finish, unless the present report shall be confirmed by future advices. So many rehearsals of death, with the subject immediately resurrected again as nimbly active in various turpitudes as ever, prepare the public mind for incredulity when the event really comes, and it is quite possible that the imposing and influential lady named may be dead enough for a Coroner's jury to sit on with entire propriety for a long time before anybody beyond the attending physicians and the local undertaker will believe it. In the nature of things she must some time succumb to the fell destroyer, no respecter of persons in China more than elsewhere, but she will be at any rate sheltered from any abruptness in the transition. When she fades out in her current generation the next one will be pretty well advanced on the stage before the fact is established on a secure and undisputed historic basis.

It is perhaps not too much to say for this very striking and memorable Oriental female that so far as courage, resource, and activity in public matters are concerned she stands in the front rank of royal personages of her sex in any period, having for dower the talents and ruling qualities of ELIZABETH and CATHERINE. There is hardly any public figure now on the stage, East or West, who has had a longer or more influential career or impressed a stronger individuality on the time. She has entirely dwarfed the legitimate imperial figures around her since she began to make them her instruments and took into her hands all the powers of the throne. With a few notable exceptions she has made the contemporary procession of Chinese politicians and statesmen seem like jumping jacks beside her. She was for keeping China in its old traces; holding everything to tradition and past usage; for standing off the intruder when it was possible, and cheating him, if possible, when it was not. Politically she was opportunist, reactionary, obstructionist, as she interpreted the need of the hour; either designation fitting her at least as well as her dragon-embroidered kimono. She loved China, which had nurtured her not untenderly when she was a slave, and continued its care when her aspiring and copiously hair-pinned head had grown into the imperial circlet holding up the round and top of sovereignty. She loved authority and power and hated the foreigner, but knew how to tolerate him at need, and hated change, but could see and admit its occasional necessity.

Able as she was, she could not do anything vitally important for her country. That will have to be accomplished on lines corresponding with those which Japan has followed. This the greater Eastern nation now begins dimly to discern, and has at her door an exemplar to give her hope and courage. For the remarkable old lady who has gone, if it be true that she has actually gone this time, with no more positively last appearances such as stage royalties in the West sometimes string along a tedious term of years, she may be quite safely promised as secure a place in Chinese history as that unmeasured and uncharted fog bank presents to anybody who in recent times has sat on the dragon throne or stood influentially beside or behind it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whenever, as this week, there is a wholesale shifting about of the higher police officials, at least a few people find themselves unable to refrain from wondering whether or not this is a good disciplinary device—if a measure so utterly unlike those to which resort is had in other businesses for similar purposes is the best that could be invented. The question would be easier to solve if it were the custom to make full explanation of the action taken in each case, but it is rare that any explanation at all is offered except the stereotyped phrase "for the good of the service," and that leaves everything to the imagination. In this particular instance Commissioner MCADOO has expanded the old formula a little. "All transfers," he says, "are made by me for the good of the service, and for police reasons. The transfer of an officer does not mean in all cases that he has lost my confidence. For some of the officers transferred to-day I have a very high regard, and I am confident that I will get as good service from them in their new locations as in the old." This is more than an intimation that part of the men who were moved have lost the Commissioner's confidence, and, as he mentions no names, all of them are now obnoxious to suspicions to which he asserts some of them should not be subjected. The uncertainty thus produced is apt to be unfair—advantageously to those whom the Commissioner distrusts and disadvantageously to the reminder, who still have his confidence. It does seem that this unpleasant situation should not be periodically created. If an officer is transferred for reasons creditable or not discreditable to him, why not make the reasons public, and if the transfer is a punishment, and a fitting one, why leave it to be regarded—by the charitable—as something quite different? It is readily conceivable that a Captain might do ill in one precinct and very well in another, either because he changed his methods or because he fitted better into his new environment, and in such cases there might be some excuse for not going publicly into the details of a first failure, but that excuse can hardly cover all transfers, and certainly not those due to avowed loss of confidence. It is a pretty good plan to do public business in a public way, and a pretty bad plan to subject worthy men to vague suspicions. To make unexplained transfers, however, is an old custom that has been followed by all sorts of Commissioners, so it must have arguments in its favor. At least the arguments might be revealed.

—A queer bill recently introduced by Assemblyman SHERRY will, if it becomes a law, prohibit after May 31 next the publication by any newspaper or other public periodical except medical or surgical journals of "any picture, device, or representation of one or more man, woman, or child, or of the features or any part or parts of the human body in connection with or as part of any advertisement of any patented medicine, drug, or surgical instrument." This is a particularly nonsensical and absurd piece of lawmaking, if it is not something worse, and for it there seems to be nothing that even remotely approaches a necessity. Legal protection already exists against the unauthorized use of personal portraits that results in measurable damage to reputation, and if people who think they have been benefited by heterodox medication are willing, out of gratitude or for a consideration, to let the makers of the preparation publish their pictures in an advertisement, there is no obvious reason why the medical papers should monopolise the business. Medical papers are of many kinds, including good, bad, and indifferent, and the bad ones are at least as bad as the very worst newspapers—they are, indeed, even more reprehensible, since they indulge in false pretenses which the worst of the lay journals scorn to make. We do not ourselves run much to patent medicine advertisements, and could view with perfect calmness the enforcement of Mr. SHERRY's proposed law, but that fact has nothing to do with its intrinsic impropriety. The law as to personal pictures is fairly good as it is, though it is sometimes enforced or interpreted in ways to make the judicious grieve and the sensitive rage. Legislation on what after all is only a question of taste will always be a dangerous undertaking, and Mr. SHERRY, with his "one or more man, woman, or child," might well leave it for other hands to perform.

—If President ROOSEVELT were a star in the theatrical instead of the political firmament, the cynical would see in some of the strictly personal information that finds its assisted or permitted way into the papers clear evidence of the employment by him of a press agent slightly more notable for skill than for delicacy of sentiment. Just now these stories appear—only to the cynical, of course—especially devised to remove any belief that the relations between the President and the late Senator HANNA were not of the most friendly sort, and to substitute for it the conviction that they were in reality two hearts that beat with but a single thought—the renomination of President ROOSEVELT. Most open of all to this construction is a tale in a Washington letter to The Boston Transcript which describes the dying Senator as murmuring in delirium of a task that held first place in his mind. "At first," we read—with emotions strangely varied—"the watchers at his bedside had some difficulty in understanding what his dissected utterances meant, as the Senator seemed to imagine himself addressing an audience. Presently came from his lips a passage which told the story; he was rehearsing the speech with which he intended to put THEODORE ROOSEVELT in nomination for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention next July. To those who saw Mr. HANNA's loyalty to this purpose throughout the long period when irresponsible gossip was representing his attitude otherwise, this came as no surprise. To others who had been doubting it added the final and conclusive touch to their reassurance of the sincerity of his unceasing declaration that he was himself in no sense a candidate." Of course this may be an accurate portrayal of a scene that actually took place, but—well, it is strangely useful for present needs. Possibly related to this remarkable disclosure is the publication of the last two notes that passed between the Senator and the President, with the "old man" in one and the "old fellow" in the other to cause revision of common ideas as to the terms in which men as distinguished as these address each other. But there; it's all right. The President is a star of the political, not the theatrical, firmament, and the idea of employing a press agent would be utterly repugnant to him. All that relates to him is the best of news, and naturally a lot of it is forthcoming from the industrious—and ingenious—persons who watch him so closely.

—How lamentably easy it is to be mistaken about things of which one is particularly certain. Here, for instance, is an unfortunate purveyor of wisdom to The Albany Argus solemnly declaring in its issue of the 22d inst.: "One thing remains the same as it was in GEORGE WASHINGTON's time, and that's the date of his birth." Evidently this wise person has not had his attention called for some years to the change from the old style to the new style that took place during WASHINGTON's life and caused a mix-up of birthdays and other things chronological that has since been the source of innumerable errors and endless confusion, though it really had to be made. WASHINGTON's Birthday is now as it was during a part of his time, but not as it was during all of it.

REMEDIES FOR RUSH HOURS.

Changes Suggested in Opening and Closing Business Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following two suggestions might be considered by the Merchants' Association and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

By a distribution of time in opening and closing of stores and public schools, say, for instance, wholesale houses open 8 o'clock and close 5:30; retail, open 8:30 and close 6; schools, open 9:30.

I believe it would be practical to arrange opening of business houses and offices over a period of two and a half hours, and at least over one and half hours for closing, thus lessening the rush during busy hours of getting to and from business.

Another saving of time might be accomplished by surface cars stopping every two blocks only, between First Street and the Harlem River. A blue star or light, stop on even numbered streets and a red on odd numbers.

The railroad company can best judge as to how much time might be saved on the trip. A short time would suffice to educate the public.

R. H. MORRISON.

New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

RUSSIA'S COURSE TOWARD AMERICA

"Historious" Declares Sealed Orders to Fleet a Myth.

TURKEY WAS FRIENDLY FIRST

Czar's Course in Our Civil War Offset by Polish Incident—Needed the Money More Than Alaska.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Russia was America's friend the same as other neutral powers were our friends in the sense of observing their neutrality. The first of the European powers that showed positive friendship for us during our civil war was Turkey, whose Sultan interdicted the entrance of pirates in the service of the Confederacy in depredation upon the commerce of our country in the ports of the Turkish Empire.

This is recognized by Secretary Seward in his dispatch to B. Joy Morris, our Minister to Turkey at that time. On June 4, 1862, Mr. Seward wrote that the President received with profound satisfaction the decree of his Majesty the Sultan interdicting the entrance of pirates engaged in depredating upon our commerce in the ports of Turkey, and added:

"Nor is the preceding any the less entitled to our grateful acknowledgments because the piratical operations of the insurgents such as they have been have already been brought to an end. It will, on the contrary, be to the honor of the Sultan of Turkey that he took the lead in conceding to the United States rights which it is now expected will soon be conceded by all the other maritime powers. * * * The Turkish Government has been singularly just and liberal toward us in this emergency."

There is nothing in the relations of our country with Russia expressing our thanks for positive acts of friendship on the part of Russia. Much has been said of the friendship of Russia toward the United States during our civil war, and particularly in regard to her sending a fleet here with sealed instructions.

Those sealed instructions are a myth. They never existed. It is true that some Russian ships came here in 1863, but that they came here on a mission to aid the United States is also a myth. On the contrary, it has been asserted on good authority that they came here on a visit, and, it is believed, upon the invitation of Secretary Seward himself, and Russia was very profuse in the expression of her thanks for the hospitable reception given to the fleet and its officers.

This is borne out by the dispatches of Mr. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to St. Petersburg, to Secretary Seward. In his dispatch to Mr. Seward of Nov. 8, 1863, he said that his Majesty the Emperor was "now absent, but no doubt he would on his return make suitable acknowledgments to our Government of the amicable reception of his subjects at New York"; that the Russian officers had "always been gratified to meet those of the American Navy, and they should be most happy, should any ships of war visit Cronstadt, to reciprocate the late courtesies extended to their countrymen."

After our Minister met the Emperor he again reported to Mr. Seward, on Aug. 22, 1864, as follows:

"His Majesty told me that he had allowed his officers lately in the United States to call upon me en masse and express their gratitude for the courtesies extended to them in America, all of which was evidently as a national compliment."

France did endeavor to bring about a joint mediation, and invited Russia and England to unite with her, and Russia did refuse; but that refusal was given after, and not before, England had refused. That this is so appears by a dispatch from Bayard Taylor, who was acting as Chargé at St. Petersburg, to Mr. Seward. In this dispatch, dated Nov. 15, 1862, Mr. Taylor said:

"While I infer from the above that Russia would, to a certain extent, be inclined to take part in a movement which she foresaw to be inevitable on the part of England and France rather than permit a coalition between these two powers from which she should be wholly excluded, the probable refusal of the English Government announced to-day by telegraph relieves me from all apprehension of complications that might arise from the proposition. I stated to Prince Gortchacow at our recent interview my belief that England would not accede, and am very glad to find it so soon confirmed."

In further corroboration of this view, I refer to a later dispatch from Mr. Taylor to Mr. Seward under date of Dec. 17, 1862, in which he said:

"Mr. Adams having communicated in answer to my confidential letter an encouraging statement of the present attitude of England, I took occasion in an interview which I had with Prince Gortchacow last week to read him some portions of it. This led to a repetition of conversation upon American affairs, and it was very soon evident to me that the anxiety which His Excellency had manifested on previous occasions was beginning to subside. He still inquired whether some arrangement with the insurgents which would put an end to the war was not possible."

AMERICA AND POLAND.

But there is another side to this story, which, to use a common phrase, puts the boot on the other leg.

In the beginning of 1863 affairs in Russia were in a very precarious state. An insurrection in Poland had broken out to such a degree that considerable agitation was felt in all Europe. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs invited Great Britain, and subsequently the United States, to join with France in bringing about the cessation of hostilities.

In the line of our strict neutrality and not mixing with the affairs of European States, Mr. Seward gave a courteous declination to this invitation.

This declination produced such satisfaction in Russia that Prince Gortchacow published his reply to our Minister in the Russian press. I will quote a few passages therefrom: "May 22, 1863.—I lost no time in laying before the Emperor, my august master, the dispatch which you have communicated to me by order of your Government and which contains the answer of Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton relative to recent application of the French Government upon the subject of events in the Kingdom of Poland. His Majesty the Emperor has been sensibly moved by the sentiments of confidence which the Government of the United States of America places in his views and designs in regard to the general well-being of his Empire. * * * Such manifestations must strengthen the bonds of mutual sympathy which unite the two countries and constitute a consummation which too much accords with the aspirations of the Emperor for his Majesty not to look upon it with pleasure."

The insurrection in Poland at that time was occupying much more of the attention of the Cabinets of Europe, including Russia, than our Civil War. Our Minister in Paris, Mr. Dayton, in his dispatch to Mr. Seward of Feb. 23, 1863, reports:

"The insurrection of Poland has driven American affairs out of view for the moment. A disturbance on the Continent, especially in Central Europe, is so near at hand and touches the interests of so many of the crowned heads of these countries that distant events fall out of sight until these more immediate troubles are settled."

NEEDED ALASKAN MONEY.

It has frequently been said that the sale by Russia to us of Alaska was made out of friendship for this country. That is another myth.

Charles Sumner, who was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate when the Alaska treaty came up for ratification, in his great speech in support of the treaty, under the heading "Reasons for Cession by Russia," said:

"Turning from the question of title which time and testimony have already settled, I meet the inquiry, Why does Russia part with possessions associated with the reign of her greatest ruler and filling an important chapter in geographical history? Here I am without information not open to others.

"But I do not forget that the First Napoleon in parting with Louisiana was controlled by three several considerations. First, he needed the purchase money for his Treasury. Secondly, he was unwilling to leave this distant unguarded territory a prey to Great Britain, in the event of hostilities, which seemed at hand. And, thirdly, he was glad, according to his own remarkable language, 'to establish forever the power of the United States and give to England a maritime rival that would sooner or later humble her pride.'

"Such is the record of history. Perhaps a similar record may be made hereafter with regard to the present cession. There is reason to believe that Russia, with all her great empire, is financially poor, so that these few millions may not be unimportant to her. It will be for her advantage not to hold outlying possessions from which this far she has obtained no income commensurate with the possible expense for her protection."

In the present war, as in all European wars, our official position is that of strict neutrality; but that has nothing to do with the sympathies of our people, and certainly there is nothing in the so-called "historic friendship" between Russia and the United States that should put any restraint upon those sympathies.

So far as our commerce is concerned, the value of that with Japan in 1903, including exports and imports, was $66,285,055, while the value of our commerce with Russia for the same year was $30,716,150.

THE OPEN DOOR.

The diplomacy of the United States admirably inaugurated by Secretary Hay stands for the open door. Russia stands for the closed door, and in the face of her obligations to withdraw from Manchuria she is still there; and this fact has brought on the war.

Need we predicate on what side our sympathies should run? And, finally, is it not true, as was recently said by the Outlook, that "the war in the East is an issue joined between the twentieth century and the sixteenth."

Curiously, it is the Western power which represents the sixteenth century and the Eastern Power which represents the twentieth. * * * How little toleration Russian orthodoxy has for even an ancestral faith, if it is not orthodox, let Kishineff testify.

There is no political liberty in Russia. The people have no representation in any popular assembly; none in a public and uncensored press; none in free and voluntary assemblies; none in public discussion; not even an unfettered right of petition.

HISTORICUS.

New York, Feb. 22, 1904.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Several naval officers connected with the Bureau of Navigation had a lively time last night after going to bed.

A press dispatch from Genoa stated that the cruiser Brooklyn had left that port going east, and had departed under sealed orders. This brought numerous inquiries from several sections of the country to correspondents here, the supposition being that there was something dark and mysterious in the Brooklyn sailing east under sealed orders.

As Secretary Moody could not be reached, the officers alluded to were called out of bed to explain the matter, but it was a mystery to them. They had heard nothing about sealed orders and did not know whether the Brooklyn was ordered away from Genoa or not.

It was learned this morning at the department that the Brooklyn had sailed from Genoa yesterday in the regular way, and that instead of going east, she is coming west, and will continue to come west until she reaches Pensacola, Fla.

***

The messengers and officials at the State Department have been obliged of late to show a great deal of tact in managing the calls of the Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister.

To-day when Mr. Takahira called to see Secretary Hay, he found that Count Cassini had just preceded him. Usually the Japanese Minister times his visit at such an early hour that he is able to conclude his errand and get away before the Russian Ambassador appears. The latter, being an Ambassador, has the right of precedence should both come to the State Department at the same time.

Mr. Takahira saw the big fur coat of the Russian Ambassador lying in the waiting room surmounted by his silk hat, and began to study a way of escape from again meeting Cassini. He asked for Assistant Secretary Loomis and found he was out of the city, and then inquired for Assistant Secretary Peirce, to receive a like answer. There was nothing left but to make the best of it, and he sat down in the company of the fur coat and silk hat.

Happily, the dreaded encounter was avoided by the nimble tact of Eddie Savoy, the bright young messenger who waits on Secretary Hay's door. As Count Cassini came out from Mr. Hay's office Eddie rushed into the waiting room, seized the fur coat and silk hat, and stood waiting with them to meet Cassini in the corridor. He helped him on with them and made himself as thoroughly useful for two minutes as he could, and meanwhile Takahira quickly betook himself to the Diplomatic Room to meet the Secretary.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Olney of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cleveland's assertion that the Democrats should pick a candidate this year without particular reference to the State in which he lives may be a reciprocal boom for Richard Olney, who would be a good Democratic candidate even if he lived in Vermont.—Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

Judge Parker.

Judge Parker is most feared by the Republicans, and that is vastly significant, for they are shrewd observers and they know their weakness.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Record, (Dem.)

Displease as Few as Possible.

No matter who is nominated it is a certainty that somebody is going to be displeased. The great thing to accomplish is to displease as few as possible. If the Democratic party can go into the battle with a reasonably well united front victory is well within the range of probabilities.—Salt Lake City (Utah) Herald, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland.

There is no question of Mr. Cleveland's availability as the Democratic candidate for President at the next election, and there is a disposition on the part of all who really desire the success of the National Democracy to insist upon his nomination.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.)

Wait for New York's Choice.

Strange as it may appear New York Democrats do not seem to be able to agree upon a candidate, although the Democrats of the other States seem to be willing that that State shall name him, because of the fact that without New York the Democratic candidate cannot be elected.—Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

The Convention Can Instruct.

It is because the State convention names the entire State delegation that the State convention can instruct the delegation to vote "as a unit" for a particular man or policy; the body which makes delegates may instruct the delegates, but if they were chosen by Congressional district conventions they could not be instructed to vote under a unit rule by the State convention.—Albany Argus, (Dem.)

Mr. Henry Watterson.

Col. Watterson has finally announced that if Cleveland, "the upper millstone," and Bryan, "the nether millstone," shall both be sidetracked, he will accept anything or any man standing between them, even though it should be Col. Watterson himself.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

Hamlet Reversed.

Mr. Bryan wants to play Hamlet in just the opposite way from which it has ever been played before. Hamlet said that the times were wrong, and wanted to set them right, but the gentleman from Nebraska wants to take times that are right and set them all wrong.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

RICHES.

From The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

If we are poor and do not know
The numerous delights that flow
From horns of plenty choked with gold,
We lack as well the cares untold
That hand in hand with riches go.

We have our home wherein, although
The outer world be white with snow,
We keep our hearts from growing cold,
If we are poor.

We can't go in for pomp and show,
But here are She and I, and O!
That dimpled little Cheyney-kid!
Love's riches here are manifold.
Dear Lord, we pray Thee keep us so
If we are poor.

TAMMANY LAUNCHES CLEVELAND BOOM

First of District Meetings Declares for Ex-President.

MURPHY'S CAMPAIGN PLAN

John G. Carlisle, Charles S. Fairchild, and Ashbel P. Fitch to Speak at Later Meeting.

Tammany formally launched its boom for Grover Cleveland as its candidate for the Presidential nomination at a meeting of the General Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District last evening, acting under the direction of Thomas E. Rush, the district leader, who had had a long consultation with Charles F. Murphy first.

It became known at the same meeting and at the Democratic Club that similar meetings are being arranged in each of the Assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx, and that as the General Committees of the various districts meet in the regular course of events, speakers shall declare for Mr. Cleveland. This is Mr. Murphy's plan to crystallize the sentiment which he believes to be that of the rank and file of the party.

In this connection it is said to be the idea of the Tammany leader that the only way the Democratic Party can win the respect of the voters in the coming National campaign is to take the strongest possible stand to stamp out Bryanism, and that the best way to take such a stand is to nominate Mr. Cleveland.

At last night's meeting in the Twenty-ninth District, James W. Gerard acted as Chairman. Thomas W. Churchill, ex-Deputy Collector of Customs, was introduced by Mr. Gerard as a man who had held office under "the next Democratic President of the United States, Grover Cleveland." Mr. Churchill declared that Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy, in keeping the "lid down" in this city, had strengthened the fibre of every Democrat in the country and had helped them in the coming fight.

"Mayor McClellan also has written an able book on Venice," said he. "Now, any man possessing the knowledge that Mayor McClellan possesses of Venice, which is all canals, can be trusted to make as good a canal builder as either Roosevelt or Odell. At this time, however, there is one man who is head and shoulders above all others to lead our party to victory, and that man is Grover Cleveland, who twice has been elected President by Democratic votes."

"What we want in this campaign," declared Champ S. Andrews, "is that the Democratic Party take a positive stand. Too long have we been a party of opposition and of obstruction; a party which has seemed only to desire to oppose what the other side advances. We want no dead issues, but we want to go to the polls with a live issue that will stir the young blood of the country. The only positive issue Democracy has had in the memory of a generation is the destruction of the tariff wall that surrounds this country, and this is as much a live issue to-day as it ever was.

"I know that it is the fashion now at public dinners for speakers to nominate candidates for the Presidency, to put forward some favorite son, but the real candidate of the party will not be so named. He will not be named by any boss, by any domination, or by any string of newspapers, but by the affections of the Democratic people. Victory is with us and our movements will be marked by business-like methods. As the tariff issue is alive to-day, so is the great man who twice has led us to victory on that issue, Grover Cleveland. He is stronger to-day than ever before in the party, and although he had declared he will not accept another nomination, he cannot decline such a nomination at the hands of his party."

Maurice B. Blumenthal declared that Tammany Hall would present the name of Cleveland to the next National Convention. Dr. H. A. C. Anderson asserted that Cleveland could carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut as well as the Central States. Louis W. Osterweis also spoke along the same lines.

Another Cleveland meeting will be held by Leader Rush next month at which John G. Carlisle, Charles S. Fairchild, and Ashbel P. Fitch have promised to speak.

GIBBS PICTURE SALE.

Over $15,000 Obtained for the First Ninety Paintings.

At the auction of the collection of paintings of the late Frederick S. Gibbs, held last night at Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street, the place was crowded with friends of Mr. Gibbs and art dealers, with the result that the bidding was quite spirited at times. The total, $15,215, realized for the ninety paintings sold last night, was not as much as had been anticipated. The auction continues for two more nights.

John F. Carroll bid on many pictures, and successfully for seven. The best price of the evening was $680, the bid of William Macbeth, for Homer D. Martin's "Golden Sands." Pictures with their titles, the names of the painters and purchasers, and for which prices paid were $200 or over follow:

Late November, Alexander H. Wyant; John F. Carroll	$230
A Sunset Gleam, J. Francis Murphy; T. E. H. Curtis	400
Happy Fancies, Henry A. Loop; Henry R. Wilson	210
An Autumn Sunset, J. Francis Murphy; George G. Benjamin	200
A Head, Jean Jacques Henner; F. W. Hunter	280
Sunset, J. Francis Murphy; New York Co-operative Society	200
"Say When," Antonio Tamburini; Alfred O. Deshong	310
In the Woods, George Inness; R. J. Ram...	310
The Hunters, George Inness; R. J. Ram....	300
Oxen in Stable, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur; E. J. Kelley	650
June Flowers, Jean Baptiste Roble; Mrs. R. M. Hamilton	360
Morning, Léon Richet; A. H. Lehamier....	210
A Pleasant Pasture, Adolphe Charles Marais; W. Sittanham	480
A Brittany Landscape, Harvey Young; A. F. Bremmer	250
The Charcoal Burners, J. Francis Murphy; John T. Kerrney	575
Coming to Port, George H. McCord; W. A. Slocum	225
Golden Sands, Homer D. Martin; William Macbeth	680
Arabian Horsemen at Cheliff, Georges Washington; W. B. Strang	200
Waiting, Seymour J. Guy; Henry D. Rohefs	250
A Brunette, Adolphe Piot; John F. Carroll.	510
The Return from Pasture, A. Cortes; S. S. Laird	240
Near Overschie, Holland; George H. Bogert; T. E. H. Curtis	255
The Old Story, August Hagborg; W. S. Hughes, agent	450
The Boulder and the Flume, Ralph Albert Blakelock; Hugh J. Grant	550
The Forest of Fontainebleau, Camille Magnus; E. J. Kelley	280
Helping Grandpa, Henry Mosler; W. W. Strang	530
New York from the Long Island Shore, Charles H. Miller; L. G. Bloomingdale....	210

WILL PUNISH LABOR VIOLENCE.

Citizens' Industrial Association Forms Law and Order Department.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America completed his labors to-day. The committee adopted resolutions pledging moral support to the coal operators of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Western Pennsylvania in the event of a coal strike, and asking the full support of the Government to maintain peace and to protect those who may desire to work.

A resolution was also adopted, providing for the organization of a department to be known as the "law and order department," whose duty and especial business it shall be to aid the local organizations in apprehending and prosecuting the person or persons guilty of violence in labor disputes, and declaring that "no case of violence when once taken up shall be allowed to drop until the criminal has been satisfactorily disposed of by the courts."

"THE ATONEMENT" GIVEN.

Coleridge Taylor's New Cantata Sung by the Church Choral Society.

The Church Choral Society, which took up its work last Spring after a slumber of several years, carries it on again this season, and is giving two "recitals," as they are termed, with an afternoon and an evening repetition of each one. The first afternoon performance was given yesterday in St. Thomas's Church under the direction of Mr. Richard Henry Warren, conductor of the society. The principal work given was S. Coleridge Taylor's sacred cantata, "The Atonement." The composer has come into prominence in the last ten years as one of the most promising musicians of England since the production of his two cantatas based on Longfellow's "Hiawatha." He is a young man, not yet twenty-nine years old, and a mulatto, whose father was a full-blooded African. "The Atonement" was composed for the Hereford Musical Festival of last year—a fact which in itself shows the position which Mr. Coleridge Taylor has won for himself in England, for when a composer is commissioned by any of the old-established English festivals he may be set down as having "arrived."

In this cantata he has chosen a theme for musical treatment that has called forth the highest efforts of composers from the earliest times, the passion and death of Christ, but his treatment of it is in several ways essentially modern. It is signally so in its use of "leading motives," which appear throughout the instrumental accompaniment, although not as the chief material of which it is made, but as a reinforcement of it in color, vigor, and dramatic expressiveness. It must be confessed that Mr. Coleridge Taylor's music needs such a reinforcement frequently—needs more of it than it gets. Of the tremendous tragedy and pathos of his theme he gives only occasional sign. He has a gift of fluent, rather saccharine melody, which he has poured out in this score without stint, and the sweetness of it all is intensified by his melting chromatic harmonies, and the delicate iridescence of his instrumentation.

The performance yesterday was not one to do justice either to the cantata or to the Church Choral Society. Every allowance is to be made for the fact that a considerable portion of its members, many of the women and more of the men, were unable to be present. There will doubtless be a marked improvement in the choral singing to-night, both in body of tone and in the security of the entrances. The solo singers were Mrs. Toedt, soprano, who sang with beautiful eloquence and expressiveness; Bessie Tudor, soprano; Helen Corbin Warren, contralto; Kelley Cole, tenor, and Arthur Phillips, baritone. Will C. MacFarlane played the organ. Before the cantata the "Good Friday" music from "Parsifal" was played, a short prayer was offered, and the Passion Choral was sung.

"FAUST" AGAIN AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Ackte's First Appearance in the Regular Subscription Performances.

"Faust" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening and brought before the regular subscribers for the first time the new soprano, Mme. Aïno Ackté, who was prevented by illness from making her first appearance last week in the first performance of "Faust," but appeared in the special benefit given for the French hospital last Saturday evening. The coming of Mme. Ackté had been awaited with interest on account of her position as one of the leading sopranos of the Grand Opéra in Paris, and also because of the possibility it afforded of reviving more of the operas of the modern French school that have waited till near the close of the season for the presence of French-singing members of Mr. Conried's company. Parisian reputations do not count for much in recommending singers to the favor of this public, and those who bear them have frequently brought disappointment. It will not be said that Mme. Ackté is one of these; but she is not apparently destined to make a very deep impression upon this public, though she is recommended by some gracious gifts of person. Her appearance is attractive and her presence upon the stage agreeable; her acting is effective; it is not of the greatest freedom and conviction; yet she succeeded in conveying the grace and naïve simplicity of Gounod's heroine. Her voice is flexible and clear and of considerable power, especially in its upper ranges; but in quality it appeared last evening to lack in sympathy and warmth. In its higher tones it sometimes verges on shrillness, and in the middle ones there is a suspicion of the nasal about it. It has little variety of color or expressive potency, and Mme. Ackté puts into it little of the dramatic feeling of the situation she is interpreting. So far as her impersonation of Marguerite goes to show, Mme. Ackté's powers are not of a sort greatly to illuminate the few remaining performances of the season.

In its other features the performance was like that heard last week, differing chiefly in that Mr. Campanari took the part of Valentin instead of Mr. Scotti. Mr. Naval was again the Faust; his deficiencies were if anything accentuated, and his singing was far from agreeable. The quality of his voice is poor; it is frequently forced, and in its upper tones is constricted and thin. Some of his outbursts of the parlando are distressing to the ear, and he gives the impression of striving constantly to exceed the natural limitations of his powers. He presents an agreeable and graceful figure, but there is little of distinction in his acting. Miss Walker as Siebel was disposed to sing sharp; but when she did not, the vocal part of her performance was one to please the ear. Mr. Plançon threw himself with unusual gusto into his impersonation of Mephistopheles, sang it with voice of beautiful quality, richness, and flexibility, and abundance of nuance, and acted with every shade of diabolical humor and malignity. It was the one feature of the performance that was entirely satisfactory in all respects, although Mr. Campanari's Valentin is now, as it has been in other years, a sincere and wholly competent performance musically as well as histrionically. "Faust" as it is given under these circumstances is not an exhilarating entertainment; it is, in fact, one that calls up regretful memories.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW THEATRE.

Features of Plans Filed with Building Department.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new theatre to be built by Oscar Hammerstein at 254 to 258 West Forty-second Street, adjoining the American Theatre. The building is to be a four-story structure of ornamental brick and terra cotta, 66.8 feet front and 98.9 feet deep, with a façade much resembling that of the Belasco Theatre. It will have a large exterior staircase like the Belasco. The front will be decorated with four engaged columns. Mr. Hammerstein estimates the cost at $175,000. The architect is Albert E. Westover of Philadelphia.

JAPANESE SECRET MISSION.

Baron Suyematsu at Victoria on His Way to Washington and London.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 24.—Baron Suyematsu, son-in-law of Marquis Ito and late Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in this city to-day on his way to Washington and London.

It is learned that one object in view is the floating of a war loan in England.

NO MISSOURI PACIFIC LOAN.

George J. Gould Denies Reported Financial Move.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 24.—In a telegram from Fort Worth, George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company says:

"There is no truth in the story that the Missouri Pacific is soon to be in the market to borrow a large sum of money. We do not contemplate any loan whatever."

"Colored Croker" Case Jury Disagrees.

The jurors in the case of Alma Padro, on trial for the murder of Caleb Simms, the "colored Croker," sent word to Judge Newburger at 1 o'clock this morning that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. They were discharged, and Padro was taken back to the Tombs and locked up.

ODELL COMING HERE, CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Assured That State Committee Will Do His Bidding.

PLATT MEN ARE DISMAYED.

Governor May Leave Senator the Nominal Leadership—Significance of Plan for Early Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Odell will go to New York to-morrow confident that he will be able to control the action of the State Committee on Saturday and fixed in his determination that the State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention shall be called for a date early in April. The line-up of the committee has taken place, and the Governor is assured of a majority for any action which he desires taken.

Gov. Odell said to-day: "I cannot give you the exact date, as that will be fixed by the committee, but the State Convention will be held early in April, and not late, as has been predicted."

The Platt men were dismayed when they read in THE TIMES to-day the announcement that Gov. Odell had made up his mind that the State Convention should be held between April 5 and 12, and felt confident that his wishes in the matter would prevail. Chairman Dunn and all of the Platt men have been asserting all along that the convention would not be held until late in April after the adjournment of the Legislature.

When they read that Gov. Odell was determined to have an early convention and that President Roosevelt was in accord with him, they realized at once the political significance of the announcement and lost no time in verifying the information. Finding that it was accurate, they made no effort to conceal their feelings and freely predicted that the course of the Governor would cause trouble in the organization. They talked, however, as men who already realized that their defeat was inevitable.

The full importance of a victory for the Governor in the fight for and against an early convention did not become generally known until to-day. It has always been the Republican custom in this State for the early State Convention and not the late convention to select the members of the new State Committee in Presidential years. The purpose of this is to prevent a change in the management of the organization in the midst of a Presidential campaign. By having the early State Convention held this year before the adjournment of the Legislature the Governor will secure a big political advantage over the Platt leaders.

Preliminary to the State Convention each district holds Assembly District, County, and Congressional Conventions. It will be impossible for the Platt leaders in the Legislature to give their attention to political work in connection with these conventions without deserting their posts in Albany, and the Governor, having a majority of the present State Committee, will be in a good position to secure a majority of the delegates to the State Convention, who, in addition to naming the "big four" to the National Convention, will also select the members of the new State Committee.

If his carefully laid plans carry through, it will be easier for the Governor to name a Chairman of the new State Committee to succeed Chairman Dunn than it was to obtain a majority to vote in favor of having an early convention.

STRAUSS, THE COMPOSER, HERE

His Wife Accompanies Him to Interpret His Songs.

Richard Strauss, the musical composer and director, arrived here yesterday with his wife and his secretary on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Moltke, from Hamburg. Those at the pier to meet the composer and who had never seen him were surprised to have pointed out to them a young-looking man over six feet in height, with large, penetrating eyes and a small blonde mustache. Dr. Strauss was dressed in a heavy overcoat lined with fur, beneath which he wore a plain black suit and a blue striped flannel shirt and red tie.

Mme. Strauss de Ahna, who formerly was of the Baireuth Theatre, and who comes with her husband to sing his songs in concert, is a very plain appearing woman of about forty years.

Asked if he was the son of Strauss, the "Waltz King," he replied through an interpreter that many mistake him for the son of that composer, but that he is in no way related to him.

"My father," he said, "was a member of the Court Orchestra at Munich, and considered one of the finest horn players in Europe. He composed only for his favorite instrument."

"Will you play any of the Strauss waltz music?" was asked.

"No," replied Dr. Strauss. "All of the music which I shall give here will be from my own compositions."

Dr. Strauss's first appearance will be at Carnegie Hall with the Wetzler Orchestra Saturday. Succeeding concerts will be on the evening of March 3, the afternoon of March 9, and the evening of March 16.

JAMES B. COLGATE'S WILL.

Only Public Bequest Is to the Baptist Educational Society.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The will of James B. Colgate was admitted to probate to-day by Surrogate Silkman. The value of the estate is believed to amount to many millions. Austin Colgate of Orange, N. Y., a nephew, and James C. Colgate, a son of the testator, qualified as executors.

The personal property is valued at something like $500,000. The principal legacies are as follows: Susan Colgate the widow, all the household property and personal effects, together with the residuary estate in trust; James P. Colgate of Bennington, Vt., a son, and Mary Colgate of Yonkers, a daughter, one-third of the estate each, in trust; James B. Colgate and Gertrude Hoyt, and Jessie Colgate of Burley, Wis., and Susan E., Margaret W., and Hope H. Colgate of Bennington, Vt., grandchildren, a contingent interest in the residuary estate, and William Colby of 22 East Twenty-third Street, New York, Jessie Colby, and Mary Colby, nephew and nieces, $50,000 each.

To the Baptist Educational Society of this State, at Hamilton, N. Y., $2,500 is given. No mention is made of Colgate University or the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, which were liberally endowed by Mr. Colgate during his lifetime. About $20,000 of the estate is divided into small bequests to servants and employes of the family and others in whom the testator took an interest.

KROTEL QUESTIONS BROACH.

Ex-Cashier Said to Have Implicated No Other Persons.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel sent to the Tombs yesterday for Charles F. Broach, ex-cashier of the Equitable National Bank, who is charged with forgery, and questioned him for more than two hours. Mr. Krotel said later that while Broach had made a confession to the effect that he had obtained a loan of $3,000 from the Bank of Northport on one of Leonard Imboden's notes and then gave President Mott of the Northport Bank the forged certificate as security for the payment of the note, Broach had so far not implicated any one but himself in the transaction.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The matinée for Miss Marie Tempest at the Waldorf-Astoria will be one of the events on an afternoon which will otherwise be filled in with small luncheons, classes, and bridge. The Thursday Evening Club will meet at Mrs. E. H. Harriman's, and the Whist Club will be entertained at the Waldorf by Mrs. Barrowe.

***

The wedding of Miss Louise Scribner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, and George J. Schieffelin, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. D. Schieffelin, will take place on April 5 in St. Bartholomew's Church, and that of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly and William A. M. Burden, a son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, will be celebrated in the same church on April 12.

***

Another April wedding will be that on the 23d of Miss Anita Boulton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, and John Grenville Bates, a son of Mrs. Alfred Bates. Miss Boulton made her début about two years ago.

***

The initial meeting of "The Helpers," a Lenten sewing class, organized by Mrs. Stuart Pullman West and her sister, Mrs. Reginald Arnold, took place yesterday at the residence of Mrs. West, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street. Among the members of this class are Mrs. E. de C. Chisholm, Mrs. John di Zerega, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. Agnes Adams, Miss Helen Bloodgood, Miss Florence B. Bailey, Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, and Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer.

***

There was a large and fashionable attendance yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, 289 Madison Avenue, at the conference given by Mlle. Vianzone on "Mme. du Deffand and Mlle. de Lespinasse," and the subsequent rendering in her own charming manner of some French folk songs by Mme. Emma Calvé. The lecturer, Mlle. de Vianzone, has been giving a number of conferences on literary subjects in this city this Winter. She possesses an excellent style and diction, and her French, which is that of Touraine, her native country, is of the purest. The story of the romantic friendship between Mme. du Deffand and Mlle. de Lespinasse was told with much sympathy. Mme. Emma Calvé, gowned in white cloth, covered with lace, and wearing a great white hat and several strands of pearls, sang eight chansons. These included a Chanson du Bois, an eighteenth century song of Bergerettes, and some weird woodland songs of the Pyrenees. The singing of these chansons is a labor of love with Mme. Calvé, and she gave them with a power of expression that did not impair the delicacy of the rendition. The audience would not be satisfied, but clamored for more, and Mme. Calvé, for encores, sang others without accompaniment, including a stirring ballad known as the Marseillaise of the Pyrenees. The lecturer and the singer were each presented with large bunches of Easter lilies by little Miss Leggett, the young daughter of the hostess. Among the many present were Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Going, Mrs. Gibbs and Miss George Gibbs, Miss Woodworth, Miss Berries, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Barnes, and Mrs. Untermyer.

***

Mrs. Griswold Grey is booked to sail tomorrow for France. She has been in this country several months visiting her sister, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.

***

Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a dinner this evening, the first entertainment she has given since the death of William C. Whitney.

***

Four conferences will be given by Miss Marie Dalilieux of Baltimore and an officer of the French Academy, on the subject of the Théâtre Français. These lectures will be given in the drawing room of Mrs. James F. D. Lanier. There are forty subscribers, among them being Miss Evelyn Burden, the Misses Mills, and Miss Edith Devereaux Clapp.

***

Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, who has been at Palm Beach, will return to New York today, accompanied by Mrs. Horatio Rubens.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy and Mrs. Robert McCurdy started on Tuesday for California, where they will remain until May.

***

Mrs. George P. Slade of 50 East Sixty-ninth Street will give a luncheon, with twenty-two ladies at the table, in honor of Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, wife of Gov. Odell, who is stopping with her for a few days. Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver will entertain her at dinner to-day, and she will attend the Thursday Evening Club at Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman's. To-morrow she will be the guest at luncheon of Mrs. Edward C. Honts, and the guest afterward at a reception at the National Arts Club.

MADE THE MILLINERS JUMP.

Iron Beam Falls on the Roof of a Fifth Avenue Establishment.

Many dressmakers and milliners were busily engaged yesterday morning in the various establishments at 347 Fifth Avenue when, at 11 o'clock, there came a resounding crash, and a sudden dropping of needles, thread, and dainty fabrics. An iron girder had fallen on the house, but it did little damage other than punching a hole through the roof. It stopped in the hallway of the top floor with a resounding bump.

When it was seen that no one had been hurt and that no great damage had been done, the majority of the girls went back to their needlework. The working force, however, was shortened, several of the young women having had their nerves so shaken that they went home for the day.

Investigation by an inspector from the Building Department showed that the damage done amounted to only a couple of hundred dollars at the most, and that the building was as safe as it was before the fall of the beam. This was one of the light floor beams used in the construction of a new building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. While the beam, weighing about 300 pounds, was being hoisted to its place, the tackle slipped and it fell.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. MAYER.

Ninth President of B. and O. Railroad Company Dies at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Charles Frederick Mayer, ninth President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, holding office before the system became insolvent in 1896, and a leading financier and coal operator, died here to-day.

Mr. Mayer was born in Pennsylvania seventy years ago and inherited a large fortune from his father, Lewis Mayer, a noted lawyer of Maryland and one of the pioneers in developing the anthracite industry. The family, of German origin, was established by Christian Mayer in Baltimore just after the Revolution.

Mr. Mayer helped to organize the Despard Gas Coal Company, became the head of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company, and was engaged in many other business enterprises.

Mr. Mayer was close to the Garrett family, being the executor of the estate of L. Harrison Garrett and a friend of Robert Garrett. Troubles were multiplying fast about the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system in 1887 when, through the Garrett influence, he was voted into its Presidency, although not a practical railroad man, to succeed Samuel Spencer, whose administration of one year had followed those of John W. Garrett, who had held the office for twenty-six years, and Robert Garrett, who was at the head of the road for three years.

Mr. Mayer married his cousin, Susan Douglas Keim, daughter of George May Keim of Reading, Penn., in 1866. Since retiring from the railroad Mr. Mayer had continued as a large coal mine owner and Director in several banking and other financial institutions.

JAMES PARISH LEE DEAD.

Inventor of Rifles Used by American and British Armies.

BRANFORD, Conn., Feb. 24.—James Parish Lee of Hartford, the inventor of the Lee rifle, died to-night at Short Beach, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Lee was born in Hawyck, Scotland, seventy-one years ago. He was the inventor of the Lee-Enfield rifle, used by the British Army, and also of the Lee rifle, used by the United States Government several years ago.

The funeral will be held from his late residence in Hartford to-morrow afternoon.

RELATIVE OF GREELEY DEAD.

Richard P. Cheney Secured for Tribune Its First Subscriber.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J. Feb. 24.—Edward Porter Cheney of Red Bank, a brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, was buried to-day in Litchfield, Conn. He died here Sunday of old age. He was born in Litchfield eighty-eight years ago.

Mr. Greeley employed him as canvasser for The Tribune, and he secured for The Tribune its first subscriber. He was employed for many years afterward as a commercial traveler. He leaves a daughter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Gould Weld.

James Gould Weld, one of the oldest members of the New York Cotton Exchange, died yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel. He was born in Boston in 1832 and for over forty years was connected with the Cotton Exchange. He had been a member of the New York Athletic Club for a quarter of a century.

A widow and two sons—J. Edward Weld, a lawyer, and Robert Weld, a stock broker—survive him. The funeral will be held Saturday at 10:30 A. M. at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Obituary Notes.

Chaplain THOMAS W. BARRY, United States Army, died at Fort Monroe yesterday. He was born in Canada, and entered the army from Kansas.

GOLDSBROUGH S. GRIFFITH, President of the Prisoners' Aid Society and for fifty years engaged in philanthropic work throughout Maryland, died at Baltimore yesterday. He was ninety years old, and many years prominent in business circles.

OWEN B. DALEY, one of the pioneer showmen of the United States, died at Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was known as the originator of panoramic views of Ireland, which were exhibited throughout this country many years ago.

WILLIAM MCDOWELL CORIELL, one of the oldest residents in this city, and a wealthy retired hat manufacturer, died at his home on Clinton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a Director of the First National Bank and the Washington Insurance Company, and an elder in the Crescent Avenue Church, which he helped to organize. His only son is the present Sheriff of Union County, N. J.

JOHN LAMBLEY, an old and well-known dry goods man, died at his home, 310 West Ninety-fifth Street, Tuesday evening, aged fifty-three years. Born in Birmingham, England, he came to this country in 1865. At different periods he was associated with the old house of Edward Malley & Co., New Haven, Conn., and with A. T. Stewart, New York; Simpson-Crawford, New York; D. McCarthy & Co., Syracuse, and at the time of his death was the merchandising manager of the Adams Dry Goods Company.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There will be rain or snow Thursday from the middle and north slopes westward to the Pacific Ocean.

In the West Gulf States northeastward through the lake region fair weather will be followed by rain or snow Thursday night or Friday, except along Lake Ontario and East Lake Erie, where snow will also continue Thursday. In the Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Thursday.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk west to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northwest to north; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northwest to north; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh east to south, and on Lake Michigan light to fresh and variable, becoming easterly.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast at Eastport and from Cape Cod to New Haven section.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern New York, fair Thursday; Friday partly cloudy; fresh north winds.

New England, fair Thursday, except snow in Eastern Maine; fresh to brisk northwest winds; Friday fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	32	40	42
6 A. M.	34	39	42
9 A. M.	33	38	46
12 M.	42	43	50
4 P. M.	40	38	44
6 P. M.	40	36	42
9 P. M.	39	33	35
12 P. M.	31	30	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¾
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1903	37
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and 35 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 45 degrees at 5:30 P. M. and the minimum 30 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

CONNABLE—HORSFORD.—By the Rev. Allen McCurdy at the residence of Mr. Isaac B. Horsford, 140 Riverside Drive, New York, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1904, Julia Kilham Horsford to Frank Lee Connable.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Monday, Feb. 22, 1904, Leffert L. Bergen.
Funeral services at his late residence, 236 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWN.—Monday, Feb. 22, George Arents Brown, son of Mary Arents Brown, in his eighth year.
Funeral services at the residence of his grandparents, 38 West 57th St., Thursday morning, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

CARUANA.—On Monday, Feb. 22, at his late residence, 1,054 83d St., Brooklyn, Lorenzo Carmelo Caruana.
Funeral services at St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COLVILL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, Caroline Weld, widow of Alfred Colvill and daughter of the late John A. Stevens.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANE.—At Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 23, Hiram A. Crane, in his 75th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Claverack, Thursday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock.

DAVIES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1904, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Edward Davies.
Funeral services at her late residence, 407 West 101st St., Friday at 1:30 o'clock.

LA MONT.—At rest Feb. 23, 1904, at his residence, 109 8th Av., Charles A. La Mont, aged 68 years 5 months.
Interment at Arden, N. Y.

LEAVITT.—At his residence, Short Hills, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 22, in the 78th year of his age, Henry Sheldon Leavitt, son of the late David Leavitt and husband of Martha A. Leavitt.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M.

ROOT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, Anna V. Root, wife of George M. Root, at 19 East 46th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEABURY.—Suddenly, at her residence, 8 Chelsea Square, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1904, Alice Van Wyck, wife of the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLATER.—At her home, 61 Mason St., Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1904, Julia E., wife of Osgood Slater.
Funeral services will be held at the home on Mason St. Friday, Feb. 26 at 1:30 P. M. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

SMITH.—At her late residence, 345 Grand Av., Brooklyn, after a long illness, Lydia M. Smith, mother of Caroline G. Bassey and Henry L. Smith, aged 75 years.
Funeral private.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Fred H. McCoun, Elisa, widow of Joseph Smith.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEELE.—At his home, 837 Grand Av, Brooklyn, in the 59th year of his age, Edward J. Steele, son of the late Dr. William and Anna Ostrom Steele.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARRINER.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, 1904, at her residence, 46 West 53d St., New York, Suzanne Dillon Warriner, wife of Gerard Warriner and daughter of John F. Dillon.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Thursday morning, at 10:30.

WELD.—Feb. 24, at his late residence, Park Avenue Hotel, James Gould Weld, late of the New York Cotton Exchange, formerly of Boston, aged 72 years, husband of Amelia Thibault and father of J. Edward and Robert Weld.
Services at the Church of the Transfiguration Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 A. M.

YALE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, in New York City, Harold S., son of T. Smith and May B. Yale, in the 18th year of his age.
Funeral service at Grace Church, New York, Thursday morning, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 1,815 acres. Send for price list. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

POMMERY
The Standard for Champagne
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The World Over
THE BEST WINE THAT MONEY, CARE AND EXPERIENCE CAN PRODUCE. WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?

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OFFER:

Toilet Articles.		Cards & Games.	
Mennen's Talcum Powder,	11c	Bicycle Cards, per pack,	15c
Hand Sapolio,	7c	Tally Ho " " "	15c
Babeskin Soap,	5c	Pinochle " " "	15c
Harnisch's Nail Enamel,	27c	Congress " " "	33c
Emery Boards, doz.,	10c	Poker " with 11s & 12s,	30c
Pumice Stone,	10c	Tallies for Duplicate Whist, pack of 25,	9c
Dorin's Rouge,	18c	Whist Punchers,	25c
Rubber Gloves,	1.00	Paper Napkins, per 100, 10-15-25c	
Fountain Syringes,	49c	Crepe Papers, all colors, 10 ft. rolls,	5c
Tooth Brushes,	9 & 14c	Pit, Flinch & Bourse,	35c
Bath Thermometers,	15c	Roulette,	98c
Aerial Wash Cloths,	5c	Duplicate Whist Sets,	2.98

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Insist on having the Genuine
The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.
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VICHY CELESTINS
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Novelty Materials
For Waists, Skirts and Gowns
Among our collection of Wash Fabrics for the coming spring and summer we show a number of attractive novelties. Two of the most prominent are
Rajah Silk.—A fabric made of raw silk, resembling the Pongee, but somewhat heavier. It comes in solid colors, including Ecru, Pink, Light Blue, Green, and Black, as well as all White. Width 30 inches. Price, $1.25 per yard.
Burlingham Silk.—This fabric is also made of raw silk, but is still heavier in weight and coarser in weave than the Rajah. It is one of the most exclusive and beautiful fabrics in our entire stock. Made in White, Black, and the popular Linen shade. Width 27 inches. Price, $2.00 per yard.
Both of the above materials are entirely new this season, and, owing to their firm, wiry texture, are exceedingly attractive for outing and traveling su

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy 1 3-4@2.

The Market Continues Depressed Upon Continuance of Wednesday's Influences—Some New Factors.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange business was almost a replica of Tuesday's, some early strength being followed by later weakness upon continuance of unfavorable foreign news and additons to the list of unsatisfactory domestic influences. The Balkan situation seemed somewhat better, and Japan oversubscribed its war loan. But these improvements in the war situation were offset by failures in Austria and Holland, as well as more in Germany, and rumors of embarrassments in Paris. Of course there was liquidation in Americans and Kafirs, and softness in prices for the "Governments" concerned, with a rather singular exception in favor of Russians. That rentes should fall while Russian 4s rose in Paris points unmistakably to an artificial market. Russia is supporting her credit by supporting her bonds, and by making dealing in them difficult. Japan's "peg"—victories and subscriptions of cash—is both better war and better finance.

The additions to Tuesday's unfavorable domestic factors included poor accounts of the iron industry. Pig iron is weaker, and steel rail orders are less substantial than has been reported. Among the railway earnings was New Jersey Central's report of a decrease of surplus for January by $197,910. It might easily have been worse, and there still remains an increase of surplus for seven months by $1,282,470. It was also said that the Panama payment, to which the market had all but adjusted itself, is now obstructed for weeks, at least, or for three months probably, according to one well-informed authority. Clearly this leaves an accumulation of exchange liable to dispersal, and throws the disbursement from a convenient into an inconvenient season. Doubtless the market will readjust itself to the new conditions, or would if only the conditions could be known, but the misadventure serves to illustrate how stubborn facts upset good calculations. The effect of the day's war news in the commodity was at last logical—that is to say, wheat rose and cotton fell, in flagrant disregard of the bulls' argument that this war would make cotton more valuable.

The decline for six successive days of industrials, and the larger decline for railways for five successive days, being a fact, the question arises how serious a view should be taken of the outlook. Ordinarily such prolonged movements in either direction are interrupted, although the movement should be resumed and continued. It would not surprise even operators for the fall if there should be some technical reaction. Moreover, it would be foolish to support the market against compulsory foreign liquidation. Whatever view be taken of values it is evidently policy to acquire stock which must be taken as cheaply as possible. To make a market for foreigners to sell on would be simply to invite them to do so, while a lowering of prices would be justifiable discouragement. The reflex effect of the war is what disturbs us chiefly now. Doubtless its ultimate effect will be directly depressing, but now its direct effect continues observable chiefly in the stimulus in several commodity markets, and apparent in the statement yesterday that the Canadian Pacific steamers are unable to carry the freight bound to Asia. Looking beyond the foreign influences, it would not appear that the domestic influences are alarming except to those who find profit in price fluctuations rather than in ownership and income. In other words, the fall in prices is altogether disproportionate to the actual reduction of dividends, and goes far to discount any probable reduction. A great many people looking at the prices of their properties and forgetting their undiminished income feel poorer than the facts warrant. Obviously, these are not considerations for the purchase of stock so much as discouragement of unnecessary selling.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Amer. Locomotive pf	½	Rock Island pf	½
Consolidated Gas	½	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Westinghouse	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
American Smelting	½	National Lead pf	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	2¾
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	North American	1¾
Chicago & Alton	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Chicago & Alton pf.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	¾	Pere Marquette	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Corn Products	½	Reading	⅝
Corn Products pf.	1	Republic Steel pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Dist. Securities	¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	¼
Dist. of America	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Union Bag & P. pf.	4
General Electric	3	U. S. Express	5
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Iowa Central	¾	Wabash	½
Kan. City So.	2¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Mexican Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	1
Nat. Mex. prior 4½s.	1

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s.	1¼	Texas & Pacific 2d	3
Tous. & T. 1st 5s.	1	Wab. Om. Div. 3½s.	1⅝

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 24	494,584
To date this year	19,873,276
Corresponding date last year	25,476,354

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 24	$1,385,500
To date this year	$112,042,000
Corresponding date last year	$125,718,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Tubular Dispatch Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Allegheny Peating Co.
Homestake Mining Co.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.
Quincy Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Bottling Brewers' Protective Association.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., (adjourned.)
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
Northern Central Railway.
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.
Subway Realty Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
11	12¾	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
45¾	45¾	30,020	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	45⅞	46⅞	45	45¾	+ ¾
18¾	19	950	Am. Car & F. Co.	19	19	18⅝	19	
67	69	675	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	− ½
7½	7¾	720	*Am. Ice Co	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	− ¼
30	31	427	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	30	30	29⅝	29¾	
8¾	10½	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	9	9	9	9	− ½
21⅜	21⅝	1,400	*Am. Locomo. Co	21¾	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
79	80	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	79	79½	79	79½	+ ½
46	46⅝	1,658	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47½	47½	46½	46½	− ½
89⅝	90	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	− ⅛
123	123¼	6,915	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125	124	122⅝	123	+ ⅜
64¼	64⅝	28,220	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65⅛	65¼	64	64¼	− ⅛
88⅛	88¼	320	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88½	− ⅛
74⅛	74¼	27,050	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	75⅛	73⅝	74⅛	
38½	38¾	21,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
48	51	200	*Butterick Co.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅞	− ⅛
112⅞	113	4,500	Canadian Pacific	114	114⅝	112½	113	− ⅛
29	30	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29½	29	29	− ¼
34¼	35½	300	Chicago & Alton	34	34¼	34	34¼	− ¼
81½	83	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	81½	82	81½	82	− ½
14⅜	14½	1,575	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14	14	− ¼
25½	27	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	26	26	26	26	− ¾
137⅜	137½	36,345	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	137⅝	138¼	137⅛	137⅜	− ¼
162¼	165	300	Chicago & Northw.	162¼	162¼	162	162	− ¼
9½	9¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	
18	19	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ¼
4	4½	100	Chi. Union Trac.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29	30	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
29⅜	30	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¼	30¼	30	30	− ⅛
14½	15	240	Colorado & Southern	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
21½	22½	50	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
12	13	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	13	13	12½	12½	− ½
189⅝	189¾	3,850	Consolidated Gas	188¾	189¾	188½	189¼	+ ⅜
16½	17¼	902	Corn Products Co	17½	17½	17	17	− ½
68	72	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	−1
156	156¼	700	Del. & Hudson	157	157	156	156	− ½
258	265	100	Del., Lack. & West.	262	262	262	262	+11½
18	18¾	100	Denver & R. G.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
64½	66	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	65	65	64½	64½	−1½
22½	23¼	230	*Distillers Securities	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	− ½
...	...	125	*Distilling of America	3½	3½	3½	3½	−1⅛
7	10	40	*Dul., S. S. & At.	9½	9½	9½	9½	
12	15	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13	13	13	13	−1⅜
22¼	22⅜	18,200	Erie	22⅝	23	22¼	22⅜	− ⅛
61⅝	61¾	3,595	Erie 1st pf	62¼	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	− ⅛
37½	37⅝	12,180	Erie 2d pf	38⅛	38⅜	37⅝	38	− ⅛
157	160	2,110	General Electric	158¾	158¾	156½	157	−3
79	80¼	450	Hocking Valley pf.	81¾	81¾	80½	80½	− ½
125¾	126	1,695	Illinois Central	126½	126½	125¾	125¾	− ¾
64½	65	605	Internat. Paper pf.	65	65	64¼	64¾	
16½	17	100	Iowa Central	17	17	17	17	− ⅜
64	66¼	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	65	65	65	
16½	16¾	100	Kansas City South.	16½	16½	16½	16½	−2⅛
250	300	17	Lake Shore	271¾	271¾	271¾	271¾	
101¼	101½	2,450	Louisville & Nashville	101½	102	101	101¼	+ ¾
140½	140⅞	962	Manhattan Elevated	141	141¼	140¾	140¾	− ¼
110	115	50	Maryland Coal pf.	116*	116	116	116	
113½	113⅞	840	*Met. Street Railway	115	115	114	114	
9¾	9½	4,700	Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
58⅝	59	860	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	59¾	59¾	58¾	58⅞	− ⅛
116	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	118	118	118	118	− ⅛
14½	14⅞	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅝	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	− ⅛
34	35	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	35	35	
87¼	87⅝	20,500	Missouri Pacific	88¼	88⅝	87	87⅝	− ⅝
101	105	325	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102½	102½	101¼	101½	− 1½
39¾	39⅞	620	*Nat. Biscuit Co	39⅞	40	39¾	39⅞	− ⅛
14¼	14½	200	*Nat. Lead Co	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
83	83½	140	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	−1
34½	35	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	35	35	35	35	−2⅜
113¾	113⅞	5,800	New York Central	113⅜	114	113	113⅞	− ⅛
...	...	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
189	191	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	−1¼
19½	19⅝	5,170	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅝	20	19½	19½	
55	55½	3,200	Norfolk & Western	55¼	55⅝	55	55⅛	− ⅛
81	82	200	North American	82	82	81	81	−1⅜
50	55	200	Pacific Coast	51	51	51	51	− ½
62¼	65	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	62½	62½	62⅜	62⅜	
24⅝	25¼	1,100	Pacific Mail	25	25½	24⅝	25	− ¼
112¾	112¾	76,003	Pennsylvania R. R.	113	113½	112¾	112¾	− ⅛
97½	97⅞	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅜	98	97½	97¾	− ¼
75	78	100	Pere Marquette	75	75	75	75	−1
26	27	1,120	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27½	26¼	26¼	−2½
68	70	35	Pressed Steel Car pf.	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	
19⅝	20½	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	20	21	20	20½	+ ⅜
70½	75	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72	− ¼
39¼	39½	17,800	Reading	39⅞	40⅜	39¼	39¼	− ⅝
7	7⅛	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
41¼	44	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	43¼	43¼	41	42	−1½
19⅜	19⅞	12,600	Rock Island Co.	19⅞	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
59½	60	250	Rock Island Co. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
18⅜	19	540	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19¼	19½	19	19	− ¼
77	79	32	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	79½	79½	78	78	
29	29½	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	
36⅜	37	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
80½	83	50	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
42¾	42¾	24,810	Southern Pacific	43	43⅜	42¾	42⅝	− ⅛
18¼	18⅜	4,250	Southern Ry., pf.	18⅜	19	18¼	18¼	− ¼
77½	78¼	2,300	Southern Ry., pf. ext.	78⅝	78¾	77½	78	− ¼
...	17½	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
...	34¾	700	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	34⅝	35	34½	34½	− ½
21½	22	820	Texas & Pacific	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22	
22	23	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ½
32	32¼	250	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	32¼	32¼	32	32	−1
87¾	87¾	200	Twin City R. T.	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	
...	...	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	46	46	45	45	−4
72⅝	72¾	33,975	Union Pacific	73¾	73⅞	72¼	72⅜	− ¼
87	87¼	343	Union Pacific pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87⅜	− ⅛
...	...	100	United Fruit Co	96½	96½	96½	96½	
100	103	115	U. S. Express	100	100	100	100	−5
6⅜	7	1,100	*U. S. Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
73⅝	76¼	350	*U. S. Leather pf.	76	76	75⅛	76	
7	7¼	1,500	U. S. Realty & Con.	7	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
50½	50⅝	2,500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	51¼	52	50¼	50¼	−1¼
10⅜	10⅝	3,210	U. S. Steel	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ¼
54⅝	54⅞	49,400	U. S. Steel pf.	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
27¼	28	827	Va.-Caro. Chemical	27¾	28	27¼	27½	
17⅜	17¼	700	Wabash	17¾	17⅞	17	17	− ⅛
33½	33⅝	3,400	Wabash pf.	33⅝	33½	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
86¾	87	205	Western Union Tel.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
154	154⅜	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	155	155	154	154½	+ ½
41	45	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	−2
22	23	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	−1
17⅜	18	25	Wisconsin Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	
39¾	40	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	− ⅝
Sales.....		494,684						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of twenty-five shares of Bank of Commerce at 200¼.

The Berkshire Street Railway Company, according to Boston dispatches, has petitioned the Railroad Commissioners for authority to increase its capital stock from $800,000 to $1,000,000 for refunding purposes and to pay for the construction and equipment of its road.

President Wheeler of the Illinois Tunnel Company is quoted from Chicago as saying that the company now has installed nearly 6,000 telephones in the down-town district and will have 10,000 in service by July 1.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Chain Company the proposition to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to nine was adopted.

The stockholders of the Davis mill at Fall River, Mass., have been called to meet on Feb. 29 to act on a proposition to increase the capital from $500,000 to $600,000, the money to be used in increasing the capacity from 35,000 to 50,000 spindles.

Pittsburg dispatches announce the formation of a new plate glass combine under the name of the United Plate Glass Company, which will include about ten plants.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has been called for March 11 for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000.

The Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $700,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1952 and $148,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1928.

According to Indianapolis dispatches the week ended Feb. 20 the oldest freight officials say was the worst for moving freights that they had ever experienced in Indiana. There were received and forwarded at Indianapolis but 19,941 loaded cars against 22,796 in the corresponding week of 1903, 17,823 in 1902, and 19,871 in 1901.

The up-town office of the Stock Exchange house of Messrs. Raymond, Pynchon & Co. will be located at the Waldorf-Astoria after March 1.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

50 shares New York Security and Trust Company, 900.

100 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 410.

100 shares Realty Associates, 116.

150 shares Bankers' Trust Company, 280½.

250 shares Texas and Pacific Coal Company, 70.

25 shares Somerville Realty Company of New Jersey, (hypothecated,) $1,010 for the lot.

$18,000 Paterson Railway Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due June, 1931, 123.

$25,000 Eastern Tube Company first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due 1926, July, 1903, coupon on, $5,000 for the lot.

10 shares Central Trust Company, 1,951.

27,278 shares Bella S. Consolidated Mining Company, $25 for the lot.

450,000 shares Homestead Mining Company, $50 for the lot.

86,000 shares Mount Sopris Mining and Drainage Company, $25 for the lot.

100,000 shares Bushwhacker Mining Company, $50 for the lot.

28,000 shares Cowenhoven Railway Tunnel and Drainage Company, $500 for the lot.

2,080 shares Mount Sopris Mining and Drainage Company, $10 for the lot.

200 shares Manitou Mineral Water Company; 150 shares Manitou Terrace Heights Company; 617 shares Colorado City Glass Company, $8 for the lot.

$10,255 50-100 demand notes of Bushwhacker Mining Company, as follows, viz.: $750, dated Sept 9, 1895; $500, dated Jan. 10, 1896; $1,500, dated Jan. 10, 1896; $1,700, dated Jan. 20, 1897; $2,018.30, dated Jan. 30, 1897; $772.20, dated Jan. 23, 1901; $3,015, dated Jan. 25, 1901; 75,000 shares Rock Hill Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, $10 for the lot.

683 shares Journeay & Burnham, 60¾.

25 shares New York Security and Trust Company, certificates of syndicate interest, 850-900.

15 shares Morton Trust Company, 900.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following new security listings were made last night by the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange:

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, $4,886,000 addition first consolidated mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, making a total of $26,815,000.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, $1,500,000 additional first consolidated mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, making a total of $36,844,000.

Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, $160,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1941, making a total of $1,590,000, and the Stock List Committee is authorized to add to the list $65,000 more on notification of issue.

STANDARD OIL IN ICE TRUST.

Dictates Plans for the Selection of a Harmony Board.

Under the dictation of the Standard Oil party harmony was restored among the various conflicting interests in the American Ice Company yesterday. A joint Board of Directors to be chosen at the annual meeting March 8 next was agreed upon as representing three out of the four committees that have asked for proxies to vote the stock. The fourth committee, formed by a brokerage house, was disregarded, but it is believed that the control of the company's stock is so thoroughly in the hands of the dominating element that little opposition will be encountered to the carrying out of the plan.

The joint Board of Directors will be as follows: E. T. Bedford, Charles T. Barney, Guy B. Johnson, John Greenough, C. I. Hudson, Miles O'Brien, John A. Sleicher, William Crenshaw, Jr., Wesley M. Oler, Enos Wilder, and Robert M. Thompson. Of these Mr. Bedford, as representative of the Standard Oil interests, headed the committee which announced its willingness on Tuesday to receive proxies on behalf of the company; Mr. Sleicher, the investigating committee appointed after the row in the annual meeting last Spring, and Mr. Greenough, the committee of stockholders interested in the bonds of the Maryland Ice Company, which have been in dispute for some months past.

It was Mr. Bedford who named the new board, according to one of its members last night, this fact being taken as confirming the statement that the Standard Oil had purchased the control of the ice company in open market during the month past.

In an additional statement issued yesterday Mr. Bedford called attention to the fact that while the circular of his committee was sent out with that of the ice company management the day before, his committee was not in the position of vouching for the statements made in the other circular on issues then in controversy among the three proxy committees.

CUT IN PIG IRON.

Northern Grades Reduced to Meet Action in the South.

A reduction of from 25 to 50 cents per ton in the price of all grades of Northern pig iron was made in this city yesterday in order to meet the cut in Southern pig iron. This brings the price down to about $14.75 for No. 1 Northern.

This reduction hardly bears out the reports issued at the first of the year that the pig iron market was getting into shape. The cut in prices was partly responsible for United States Steel issues.

Root Succeeds Whitney in Mutual Life.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York yesterday Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, was elected a Trustee of the company to succeed the late W. C. Whitney. There is one striking point of resemblance between the circumstances under which they were elected to the Mutual Life board. Mr. Whitney had recently retired from the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Root has just resigned from Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Building Loan Receivership.

Charles M. Preston has been appointed by Justice Dugro as permanent receiver for the New York Building Loan Banking Company of 111 Fifth Avenue in the suit of the People of the State of New York to dissolve the corporation. Mr. Preston was appointed temporary receiver on Sept. 14 last.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull and unchanged, with rates at 2¾ per cent. for thirty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4¼ per cent. for five to six months, and 4½@4½ per cent. for one year on prime collateral. All industrial money was offered at 4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $193,609,305; balances, $9,543,491; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,088,626.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87. Commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94 9-16 and 95 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16@40, and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 5c premium. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—5@10c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Rates for money were firm in the market to-day, and discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly irregular. Apart from Americans, the tone was fairly satisfactory, trading not being seriously affected by the reported failure in Berlin. Consols were a shade easier. War stocks were firmer, notably Russians, which was attributed to a purchasing order from the Russian Government to support the market, resulting in a scarcity in the floating supply and the cornering of the bears.

Americans opened weak, recovered a fraction, remained steady and inactive, and closed weak.

Grand Trunk was dull on the traffic returns being $150,000 below expectations.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 86 3-16; Consols for account, 86 3-16; Anacondas, 3⅛; Atchison, 66¾; Atchison preferred, 91¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 76½; Canadian Pacific, 117⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 29½; Chicago Great Western, 14⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 141⅝; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67½; Erie, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 63½; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 104; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15⅝; New York Central, 116¾; Norfolk and Western, 56⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20⅝; Pennsylvania, 58; Rand Mines, 8⅝; Reading, 20½; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19¼; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 44⅜; Union Pacific, 77½; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 57⅛; Wabash, 15½; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver dull, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.62; Lisbon, 23.50.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 3-32d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £51,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened with a good tone, but soon became depressed. Spanish securities were the most affected, influencing Internationals generally. Toward the close Turks and Spaniards were heavily offered. French 3 per cents declined considerably.

The close was very feeble, with the exception of Russians, which were firm. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 93.90. Industrials were unfavorably affected. Rio Tintos lost 18 francs. Panama Canal shares were very firm on the ratification of the canal treaty yesterday by the United States Senate.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS' BILL.

House Committee Amends It Before Deciding on Favorable Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day authorized a favorable report on the Hill bill to provide for the licensing of custom house brokers. Some New York brokers appeared in opposition to the bill, but it was amended to meet their objections before the favorable report was authorized.

The amendment consists in a provision that before a license can be revoked the accused broker must have a hearing and that sufficient reasons must be advanced.

The bill was supported by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong and Collector Stranahan of New York, both of whom appeared before the committee to urge its passage.

SEVERE COTTON REACTION.

Sully and McFadden Said to Have Figured on Selling Side.

The cotton market suffered a severe reaction in its upward movement to the "20-cent level" yesterday. Prices in the afternoon broke 100 points, or $5 a bale, from the high quotations reached during the early morning hours.

The greatest activity centred in the May and July options, which were sold in huge lumps. May declined from 14.89 to 13.88, July sold from 14.80 to 13.80, August went from 14.30 to 13.40, and other months sold off similarly. At the close there were recoveries of about 15 points.

The heaviest selling it is said was done by the bull leaders, including Daniel J. Sully and the McFaddens. Just before the break a report was circulated that Mr. Sully and Col. Brown of New Orleans had entered into an ironclad combination in writing, under which they were to put up the market. Nevertheless prices declined as much in New Orleans as they did here, and the markets were weak and excited, though one inveterate bull declared on the floor of the Exchange that in view of the amount of cotton sold the market had shown great strength.

ASKS HECLA MINE RECEIVER.

Shareholder Charges Directors of Copper Concern with Freezing-Out Scheme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The Hecla Consolidated Mining Company of Montana, which in the twenty-two years of its existence has paid, it is said, two and one quarter millions of dollars in dividends, was to-day made the defendant in a suit for a receiver, brought by Newton Todd, a shareholder in this city, who declares that the company is insolvent.

He charges a scheme on the part of the Directors of the company to secure a preferred debt against the corporation and thus wipe out minority stockholders. He said no dividends have been paid in the last three years. Henry Knippenberg, President of the company, and John C. McCutcheon, Secretary, deny the charges.

TEXAS PACIFIC BOARD REVERSES ITS ACTION

Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds to be Provided.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT DELAYED

Wall Street Speculation as to Whether Missouri Pacific Interests Were Favored.

The Directors of the Texas and Pacific Railway yesterday reversed their decision of Feb. 8, when they voted to pass the payment of the interest on the 5 per

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1904.

United States 2s reg. 1908-18, 500 ..... 106½

Am Dk & Imp 5s, 1,000 ..... 111½

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s, 5,000 ..... 99½ 500 ..... 99⅝ 2,000 ..... 99⅝ 500 ..... 99⅝ adjustment 4s, 500 ..... 87½ Atl Coast L 4s, 7,000 ..... 93⅝

Atl & Dan 4s, 2,000 ..... 91¼

Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s, 2,000 ..... 93 4,000-S ..... 93⅞ 2,000 ..... 93 gold 4s, 7,000 ..... 100½

B L E & W V 4s, 10,000 ..... 82½ S W div 3½s, 500 88

Brklyn & 7th Av 1st con 5s, 4,000 113

Brklyn Un Elv 1st, 1,000 ..... 101 5,000 ..... 100⅝ 1,000 101

B R & P gen 5s, 2,000 116

Bur, C R & N 1st, 4,500 ..... 102½ 500 ..... 102½

Can So 1st 5s, 9,000 ..... 102½

Canada So 2d, 2,000 ..... 107¼

Cen of Ga 1st 5s, 15,000 ..... 116½

Cent of Ga cons 5s, 2,000 105

C & Oh 4½s, ser A, 3,000 ..... 108½

Ches & O con 5s, 2,000 ..... 115⅝ 12,000 ..... 115½

Ches & O gen 4½s, 21,000 ..... 103¼ 6,000 103

Chi Alt R R 5s, 10,000 ..... 83⅞

Chi & Alt 3½s, 1,000 75

Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bds, 5,000 ..... 92 3,000 ..... 91⅞ 1,000 ..... 91½ 10,000 ..... 91⅝ 5,000 ..... 91½ registered, 20,000 ..... 91½

C, R I & P R R 4s, 1,000 ..... 68 15,000 ..... 67⅜ 3,000 ..... 67½

C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s, 6,000 ..... 79⅞ 20,000 ..... 80 30,000 ..... 79⅝

Col F & I conv 5s, 5,000 73

Col & So 1st 4s, 2,000 ..... 84½ 1,000 ..... 84½ 2,000 ..... 84½

Col & Hock Val 1st 4½s, 1,000 ..... 116¾

Consol Tob 4s, 50,000 ..... 55 10,000 ..... 55½ 20,000 ..... 55½ 11,000 ..... 55½

Dist Sec Cor 5s, 10,000 65

East Tenn, Va & G con 1st 5s, 5,000 ..... 117½

Erie 2d ext 4½s, 3,000 ..... 110⅝

Erie 1st con 4s, 2,000 ..... 98½

Erie 1st gen 4s, 1,000 ..... 84½ 15,000 84

Erie Penn coll tr, 4s, 1,000 ..... 88¾ 1,000 89

Ft W & D C 1st, 1,000 106

Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs A, 1,000 ..... 74¾

Hock Val 4½s, 36,000 ..... 105¼

H & T C 1st 5s, 2,000 111

Int & Gt N 2d 5s, 10,000 ..... 93¼

Int Paper 6s, 5,000 106

K C, Ft S & M 4s, 38,000 ..... 79½

Kan City So 3s, 2,000 ..... 69¼ 10,000 69

Kings Co Elv 4s, 1,000 ..... 85 13,000 ..... 82½ 2,000 ..... 83 4,000 ..... 83½

L S & M S 3½s, 10,000 ..... 102½ 2,000 ..... 102 7,000 ..... 101⅜ 3,000 102

Louis & Nash unified 4s, 11,000 ..... 98¼

Total sales $1,385,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The local money market shows no change. Rates remain high and business is practically at a standstill. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent; time loans, collateral, 5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5% per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, par @6c premium. Clearings, $24,131,042; balances, $2,298,442.

The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates have been again advanced. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅝	
Sterling	4.86⅜	4.83⅜
Commercial		4.82⅝
France	5.17½	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95	.94½
Guilders	.40¾	.40½

The stock market was dull, without special feature. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,135	Atchison	65	64½	64½
5	Atchison pf	89	89	89
25	Atchison pf., scrip	98	98	98
60	Boston Elevated	137¾	137¾	138
40	Boston & Albany	244	244	244
4	Boston & Lowell	233	233	233
2	Boston & Maine	167	166¾	167
12	Boston & Providence	295	295	295
10	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	39	39	39
1	Manchester & Lawrence	244	244	244
2,205	Massachusetts Electric	18¾	17¾	18½
102	Mass. Electric pf	74¾	74	74
180	N. Y. N. H. & Hart	190½	190	190
26	Old Colony	204	204	204
362	Union Pacific	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
130	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

543	American	120	119¼	120
35	New England	119	118½	119
13	Western	9	8½	8¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

49	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	74¼	74	74
195	Am. Pneumatic Service	3¾	3½	3¼
850	American Sugar	123⅜	122½	122½
5	American Sugar pf	123	123	123
105	American Woolen pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
300	Dominion Iron & Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼
46	Edison	234	233	233
5	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	73½	73½	73½
71	General Electric	159	157½	158
1,861	Massachusetts Gas	38¼	37¾	37¾
41	Massachusetts Gas pf.	79	79	79
109	Morgenthaler	177	176	176
3	Pullman	209½	209½	209½
1	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100½
80	United Fruit	96¼	96	96
16	United Shoe Machine	46¼	46	46
25	United Shoe Machine pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼
62	United States Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
819	United States Steel pf.	55⅝	54½	54⅞

MINING.

20	Adventure	2	2	2
10	Allouez	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7,096	*Amalgamated	46½	45	45¾
50	American Zinc	8	8	8
60	Bingham	19¼	19	19
15	*Calumet & Hecla	445	445	445
150	Centennial	17	16¾	16¾
788	Copper Range	38½	38	38¼
880	Daly-West	34	33¾	34
305	Dominion Coal	58½	57	57
125	Franklin	8	8	8
2,900	Granby	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
800	Guanajuato	74c	74c	74c
135	Mass	3¼	3	3
20	Mayflower	50c	50c	50c
160	Michigan	4⅜	4¼	4¾
165	Mohawk	34½	34½	34½
35	Montreal & Boston	50c	50c	50c
192	Osceola	54	53	53½
100	Parrot	21½	21	21½
190	Phoenix	2¼	2¼	2¼
220	Shannon	8	7⅝	8
30	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,580	United States	20¾	19¾	19⅞
220	Utah	32½	32	32
15	Victoria	3¼	3	3
250	Winona	5	5	5
200	Wyandotte	50c	50c	50c

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing Co	23½	23½	23½
13	Brewing Co. pf	44½	44	44½
100	Con. Gas	214	214	214
100	Crucible Steel	23¾	23¾	23¾
47	Crucible Steel pf	27½	27½	27½
105	Luster Mining	12¼	12	12
50	M. L. & H	28	28	28
20	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
20	Philadelphia Co	38¾	38¾	38¾
250	P. S. & L. E	22	22	22
80	Pittsburg Coal pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
10	Pittsburg Steel Car	37	37	37
400	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
156	U. S. Steel pf	55¼	54⅞	54⅞
60	West. Air Brake	138	138	138
1,000	Electric 2d	77½	77	77

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1904.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
14,200	Amal. Copper	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾
90	Am. Car & F	19	19	18½	18½
280	Am. Ice	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
80	Am. Locomotive	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
80	Am. Smelting	47½	47¾	46¾	46¾
4,260	Am. Sugar	123	123¾	122¾	122¾
10,210	A., T. & S. F	65	65¾	64	64¼
9,450	Balt. & Ohio	74½	75⅛	73¾	74
13,770	Brook. R. T.	39¼	39½	38	38¼
610	Can. Pacific	114	114¾	112¾	113
50	Ches. & Ohio	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
160	Chi. Gt. West	14½	14½	14	14½
20,486	C., M. & St. P	137¾	138¾	137¼	137⅜
320	Col. Fuel & I	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
70	Col. Southern	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
40	Del. & Hudson	156½	156½	156½	156½
4,710	Erie	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
40	Erie 1st pf	62¼	62¼	61¾	61¾
210	Erie 2d pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
210	Ill. Central	126¼	126½	126	126
310	Louis. & Nash	102	102	101¾	101¾
50	Manhattan	141¼	141¾	141	141
100	Met. Street	115	115	114	114¼
490	Mex. Central	9¾	10¼	9⅝	9⅞
50	Mo. Kan. & Tex	15	15¾	14¾	14¾
5,290	Mo. Pacific	88	88¼	86¾	87⅛
1,780	N. Y. Central	138⅜	114¾	113½	113⅝
620	N. Y., O. & W	15⅝	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
90	Norf. & West	55¼	55½	55¼	55½
90	Pacific Mail	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
28,010	Pennsylvania	113	113½	112¾	112¾
90	People's Gas	98	98	97¼	97¾
20	Press. Steel Car	27	27	27	27
5,610	Reading	40	40¾	39¼	39¾
30	Rep. Steel pf	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾
2,700	Rock Island	20	20⅜	19¾	19⅞
20	Rock Island pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
10	Rubber Goods	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
6,080	Southern Pac	42⅞	43⅛	42½	42¾
420	Southern Ry	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Sothern Ry. pf	78	78	78	78
350	Tenn. Coal & I	35	35	34½	34¼
150	Texas Pac	22	22¼	21¾	22
9,920	Union Pac	73¼	73⅝	72¾	72¾
320	U. S. Leather	6¾	7	6⅞	6⅞
30	U. S. Realty	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
690	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
26,730	U. S. Steel pf	55½	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞
90	Va. Car. Chem	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
130	Wabash	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅜
750	Wabash pf	33	33½	32⅝	33

172,100

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	Con. Tob. 4s	55½	55½	55½	55½
1,000	Rock. Is. 5s	80	80	80	80
4,000	Rock Is. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
10,000	Wabash deb. B	59	59	59	59

$21,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Belcher sold at .30, 200 Brunswick at .06, 200 Chollar at .20, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at $1.65, 200 Elkton at .62 500 Isabella at .37, 200 Mexican at $1.83@$1.80, 100 Ophir at $4.65, 50 Ontario at $4.75, 2,800 Phenix at .11@.10, 200 Savage at .52, 300 Small Hopes at .25, 100 Union Consolidated at .80.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.08
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.42	.43
Belcher	.32	.24
Best & Belcher	2.25	2.00
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	1.00	1.00
Challenge Con	.35	.35
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.22
Gould & Curry	.42	.42
Hale & Norcross	.97	.97
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	1.80	1.75
Occidental Con	.80	.83
Ophir	4.50	4.50
Overman	.32	.33
Potosi	.16	.09
Savage	.53	.53
Sag Belcher	.07	.08
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Con	.85	.82
Utah Con	.21	.20
Yellow Jacket	.47	.48
Silver bars	58¼	.59
Mexican dollars	47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	7⅛	6⅜	7⅛
Anaconda	14	16	15	16
C. K. & N	18½	19⅜	18½	19½
C. C. Con	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8
Dante	3¼	3¾	3	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	8	9	8	10
Elkton	61¼	62	61	61¾
El Paso	68	69¼	67	68
Gold Dollar	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾
Golden Cycle	51	51¾	50	51¾
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Isabella	31	36¾	33	36¾
Jackpot	7¾	8½	7⅞	8
Keystone	4	4¼	3¾	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Little Puck	3	3¾	3½	3¾
Little Bessie	3	3¾	3	3¾
Mollie Gibson	5	9	5	9
Mary Cashen	1¾	2	1¾	2
Moon Anchor	10¼	11	10	11
New Haven	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Old Gold	10	10¼	10	10¼
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4	4¼
Portland	150	195	180	195
Rose Maud	3¾	4	3¾	4
Rose Nicol	2	3	2¼	2¾
Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼	2¾	3¼
Tindicator	65	66¼	62	66½
Work	6½	6⅞	6¼	6⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week Feb.	$55,879	$46,366	$49,918
From July 1	1,928,991	1,663,172	1,577,441
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Feb.	118,350	105,031	97,598
From July 1	4,162,910	3,601,004	3,406,937
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Feb.	33,657	30,663	
From July 1	1,165,310	1,062,255	
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,616	5,283	5,162
3d week Feb.	699,000	621,000	554,000
From Jan. 1	5,415,328	5,383,740	4,441,812
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Feb.	33,000	19,000	15,000
From Jan. 1	234,078	159,569	113,573
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,103	2,060	2,060
3d week Feb.	152,161	173,522	
From July 1	1,248,379	1,378,517	
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week Feb.	51,404	46,620	45,723
From July 1	2,381,802	2,009,682	1,845,020
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,484
3d week Feb.	356,764	373,140	359,323
From July 1	15,130,968	13,624,227	12,613,596
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY for January—			
Gross earnings	1,539,959	1,838,856	1,309,512
Op. expenses	950,987	1,065,329	767,435
Net	606,972	773,529	542,077
Ratio op. exp.	60.5%	57.9%	58.6%
Renew. and imp.	68,915		
Balance	540,057	773,529	
Fixed charges	404,407	329,530	
Surplus	45,590	243,499	
Gross, 7 months	12,975,574	10,396,245	9,299,592
Op. expenses	6,993,002	6,424,172	6,020,415
Net, 7 months	5,686,572	3,972,075	3,978,977
Renew. and imp.	427,348		
Balance	5,259,224	3,972,073	
Charges and taxes	3,137,513	3,132,632	
Surplus, 7 mos.	2,121,711	839,241	
CHATTANOOGA, SOUTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	9,172	10,474	7,197
Exp. and taxes	9,222	9,991	8,814
Deficit	50	*483	1,617

*Surplus.

UNITED RY. & ELECTRIC CO. OF BALT. for year ended Dec. 31.

	1903—	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	5,480,629	5,041,275	4,696,629
Op. expenses	2,554,241	2,252,133	2,108,175
Net earnings	2,926,388	2,789,142	2,503,454

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day, which marked the first day's session since the fire, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$65,000	United Rys. inc	50¾	49¾	50¼
3,000	United Rys. 4s	90	90	90
3,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry	90	90	90
8,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
4,000	Atlanta & Char. 1sts	107½	107½	107½
4,000	Seaboard 4s	86¼	86	86¼
2,500	Va. Midland 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	A. C. L. 4s, ctfs	83	83	83
4,000	Ga. Pacific 1st	119¼	119¼	119¼

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Balt. Brick Co	20	17	17
100	Brewing com	5	5	5
*100	Internat. M. & M. pf	20	20	20
25	Northern Central Ry	88	88	88
575	United Ry. com	7	6¾	6¾

Forty-two (42) National banks in New York City printed their statements in New York newspapers in response to the last call of the Controller. Of this number thirty-two (32) selected THE NEW YORK TIMES as their medium.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in curb securities was on the same scale as the previous day, with only one very severe decline. International Mercantile Marine stocks showed some little weakness, the common being the only issue traded in in full lots, the price reaching 4¾. Otis Elevator preferred lost 3 points, several hundred shares selling at 80 and 85. Seaboard Air Line preferred sold off to 14½, as compared with the previous low record of 15⅞. The common stock held steady, but the bonds were lower on the bid price by ⅛.

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STANDARD OIL is about the weakest of all the curb stocks. After losing 16 points on Tuesday, a further decline of 10 points occurred yesterday, the price touching 600. Very little stock has come upon the market on the downward move from 674, the high price for this year. The price is now within about 20 points of the low record of last year.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER.—Considerable comment was caused in the Street by the action of the Directors in having the books of the company close last Saturday for the purposes of the meeting to ratify the new $1,600,000 bond issue, when the notices of this intended issue were only received by the stockholders on Tuesday, Feb. 23. Possibly a large amount of the stock sold during the past few months has not been transferred, so that it will now be impossible to do so. The stock had a rise to 7 yesterday on a few transactions.

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AMERICAN NICKEL COMPANY.—The person who advertised some little time ago that American Nickel Company stock was being quietly picked up in the curb market has resumed his advertising to this effect. He likewise states that the stock will shortly sell around 60. This quiet absorption of stock in the curb market is true, at least as far as the quiet part of it is concerned. A canvass of over fifty curb brokers failed to reveal any buying going on, and only one broker was interested, and that was in an attempt to sell 100 shares, which he offered at 3 without obtaining a bid.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER.—The following shows the condition of the American Writing Paper Company on Feb. 16, 1904: Assets—Real estate and machinery, $17,096,262; common stock in treasury, $2,000,000; manufactures and stock in process, $2,204,675; cash and debts receivable, $2,568,332; miscellaneous, $327,098; trade marks and good-will, $18,010,150; sinking fund, $274,425; total assets, $42,480,927. Liabilities—Capital stock, $24,000,000; accounts payable, $75,868; funded indebtedness, $17,000,000; profit and loss surplus, $1,405,059; total liabilities, $42,480,927.

***

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	American Can	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	American Can pf	34¼	34¼	34¼
540	Brook. Union Gas rights	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
100	Del. & Hudson rights	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Electric Boat	20½	20	20½
100	Electric Vehicle	8	8	8
400	Gold Hill Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,600	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼
16,100	Greene Con. Cop. rights	37	33	36
831	Inter. Mer. Marine	¾	4⅝	4⅞
50	Int. Merc. Marine pf	20	20	20
100	International Salt	11	11	11
225	Light, Fuel & Power	29	28⅝	29
600	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
100	Am. Lumber & Dev	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,300	Northern Securities	88¾	88	88¾
110	Otis Elevator	*35	32	32
200	Otis Elevator pf	86	85	85
500	Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	½	½
40	Seaboard Air Line	15	14½	14½
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	15	14½	14½
300	Seminole Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Shannon Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Standard Milling pf	19	19	19
36	Standard Oil	601	600	600
200	Tintic Company	4	4	4
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6	6	6
100	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
40	Union Typewriter	†80	†80	†80
300	White Knob Copper	7	6⅞	7

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	66	66	66
1,000	New Amster. Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4,000	†So. Illinois Land 1st 5s	55	55	55

*Less than 100 shares. †Bell flat. ‡Not reported on Tuesday, Feb. 23.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	55	52	55
American Can	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞
American Can pf	34	34¼	34¼	35
American Chicle	90	97	90	97
American Chicle pf	78	80	78	80
American De Forest		⅞		5
American Malting 6s	97	100	97	100
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅝	5	2⅝	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf		30		35
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	88	92	88	92
American Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	71	72	71	72
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger (L.) & Co. pf	5	8	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117⅝	118¾	116	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	107	107	108½
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
British Colum. Cop. rcts		2⅞		2⅞
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1¼	1⅝	1¼	2
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	96		98	
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93	94	92	94
Compressed Air	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Cons. Lake Superior	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cons. Lake Superior pf	1	2	1	3
Con. Refrigerating	3	3½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 6s	10¼	12	10½	12
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuba R. R. of 1896	123		123	127
Del. & Hudson rights	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	19	21	16	25
Electric Boat pf	48	52	48	
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	2	3	2	3
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	8	8
Electric Vehicle pf	12	14	12	14
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel		10		10
Empire Steel pf		47		47
Erie Cons. 4s	80	85	82	85
Gold Hill Copper		⅝		⅝-16
Greene Cons. Copper	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	5	6	6	8
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	19	24	19	24
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	88	100	88	100
Havana Tobacco	27	29	27	29
Havana Tobacco pf	34	39	35	37
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	11	13	11	13
Inter. Rapid Transit	100¼	103	100¾	101½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19½	20	19½	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s		83		83
International Salt	11	12	11	12
International Salt 5s	39	44	39	44
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver pf		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Kitchener Mining	⅜	½	⅜	½
Lackaw. Steel, quar. paid	52	60	51	
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	50	
Lanston Monotype	8½	10	9	10
Light, Fuel & Power	29	29¾	27¾	28½
Maine Steamship

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts—94 Union Square, cor. 16th St.; north light. A. J. Roux, 186 5th av.

Why not go to Newark? Low rents; cheap power. Pennoyer, 851 Broad St.

To Let—Large store, 340 West 116th, near 8th Av.—Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Inquire premises or Burfett, 1,920 Park Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18,000 feet; new building, central; 25c. foot, including steam, elevator. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Stables, 12th St., 19th St., 22th St.; low rentals; convenient locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Building to let, whole or part; elevator; 'Phone 4334 Franklin. Sam'l Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments.—New; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; private neighborhood; rent, $28 to $42. Lemon, 525 West 152d St.

22d St., 403-407 East.—Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to owner.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x85; perfect light; $500 to $700. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

William, 256. Near Chambers—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power, offices, and show room, store, and basement; rent separate.

50 WEST 15TH STREET, 5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for light manufacturing. Ashforth & Company, 51 West 42d St.

32 Union Square. Store, lofts, and offices, with latest improvements. Apply G. H. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

First floor, 28x10+; largest plate glass front in city; first-class location for high-class business; steam heat, elevator; rent reasonable; 240 5th Av. S. Marks, 419 6th Av.

Factories or Lofts, City or Country, Sale or lease. T. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York City.

241 Water St., near Beekman St. 5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for any mercantile business. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

111 NASSAU ST. 25 feet front display show window; first floor, large room, low rent. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

34-36 W. Houston St. Store and lofts, fireproof building. Apply premises, or N. G. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

Broadway and 19th St. Extra large store and basement to let; new fireproof building; all modern improvements; splendid shipping facilities on 19th St.; suitable for wholesale or retail business. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT, 27x98; NEW BUILDING. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES. LARGE AND SMALL. RENTS REASONABLE. NEW BUILDING. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

11TH AVE. CORNER STORE near 42d St.; any business but liquor; low rent to right party. Apply LEONARD MORGAN, Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

BROADWAY ARCADE, Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

To Let—Fine store, 5th Av.; Pittsburg; 30x240 feet to Virgin Alley, with basement; one of the finest retail stands in the city. Send for printed list. COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO., 327-329 4th Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

WINDSOR ARCADE, 5TH AVE., 46TH TO 47TH STREETS. Two small stores and basements to let; possession at once; rents, $1,200 and $1,600; also a few light offices and studios; steam heat, elevator, &c. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS FIREPROOF BUILDING. 60x83. EAST 19TH ST. close to Broadway. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 WEST 23D ST. TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

Part of Second floor in the Morton Building, 114 NASSAU ST. Display on Nassau St. Also number of desirable offices. F. ZITTEL, ON PREMISES.

79-81 NASSAU ST. Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents $250 to $2,400.

47 JAY STREET, 4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.

86 PARK PLACE, Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts. HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent, 81 Nassau St. Tel., 2,307 Cort.

LOFTS TO LET. 16 WARREN STREET. 25x58, steam heat, modern plumbing, electric freight elevator; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

GROUND FLOOR FRONT. BANKING OR STEAMSHIP OFFICE. BROADWAY, SOUTH of EXCHANGE PLACE, about fifteen hundred square feet; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

LOFTS TO LET. 25 UNION SQUARE. 25x85, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

FIRST FLOOR, 136 FRONT ST., suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Jerome Av., 403, East 164th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $50. Also second floor apartment; 7 rooms; rent, $55. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 500; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE. Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $40 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

ST. CHARLES COURT. 31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST. Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN" NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST. Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS and Suites for ladies. Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bath, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, $25 upward; private telephone, steam heat, electric light, all night elevator, new; artistic wall papers to suit; meals (optional) at moderate prices. Superintendent, 68 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

"STUYVESANT" 17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for Booklet.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD, 529 AND 535 WEST 113TH ST., BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY. New High-Class Elevator Apartments. Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy. 4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH. All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Apartment House on Morningside Avenue—Syndicate Sells Lots on 139th and 140th Streets—Other Dealings—Waverley Place Properties at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, to Paterno Brothers, the seven lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Morningside Avenue, 104 by 163 by 100 by 191. An eight-story apartment will be erected on the plot, from plans by Schwartz & Gross.

The Green-Baer Syndicate has sold to Janpole & Werner, a plot of six lots, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 145 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

E. D. MacMannus and Remsen Darling negotiated the sale of the block front, twenty-six lots, on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, for Miss Mary G. Pinkney. The contracts were signed yesterday afternoon. The buyers are Adelstein & Avrutine, Max Lippman, and Max Gold. Miss Pinkney has held title to this property since 1843, when it was deeded to her by her stepfather, Archibald Watt. The same brokers recently negotiated the sale of eighteen lots on One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets between Fifth and Madison Avenues, to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Alexander Henschel resold later for Adelstein & Avrutine and Lippman & Gold to London Brothers nine lots, 225 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for $180,000. They will improve them with fire-proof elevator apartments. This is part of the plot bought from Mary G. Pinckney.

Solomon Landsman and Moritz Neuman have bought 1 and 3 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, two new five-story flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Resale on Columbus Avenue.

Max Marx has resold to George A. McDowell 984 Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, a five-story flat on lot 25.2 by 100.

Charles Leasenfeld has sold to Mrs. Owen Trainor, 1,458 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat on lot 24.11 by 100.

A. Guthman & Co. have sold for Catherine V. Brennan, 21 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story flat on lot 30 by 100.11.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

Moritz Neuman has bought the five-story flat, 34 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 33 by 99.11.

Louis Benedict has sold for Michael Erlanger the five-story double flat, 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 26 by 99.11.

Duff & Brown have sold for Thomas A. Roe, 508 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 88 by 100, for about $30,000.

Fifth Avenue Purchase in Harlem.

King Brothers have bought the two five-story flats 1,408 and 1,410 Fifth Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, on plot 50 by 100. Folsom Brothers negotiated the sale of No. 1,408, the seller being John Waldvogel.

Max Emanuel has sold 3 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Murray Hill Dwellings Sold.

The Hatasatah Realty Company has sold to Victor J. Cumnock 130 East Thirty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 19 by 49.4.

The McVey estate has sold to George H. Robinson 135 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 19 by 98.9.

William H. S. Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, is the buyer of the dwelling 14 East Fifty-sixth Street, sold recently through Pease & Elliman.

Edwin B. Bird is the buyer of the dwelling 42 East Fifty-third Street.

Sale of West 86th Street House.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold the four-story dwelling 311 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

New Building on 40th Street.

The Manice estate will convert the dwelling 4 West Fortieth Street into a six-story business building. The property, which adjoins the Knox Building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, has been leased to one tenant for a term of fifteen years.

Wooster Street Property Resold.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has resold for C. A. Wingert the four-story loft building 33 Wooster Street, 20 by 50.

Operators Sell on 83d Street.

Morgenstern Brothers and Simon Rubin have sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach, to David Lind and another, 221 East Eighty-third Street, a six-story tenement, 25.5 by 102.2.

Maurice H. Rosenzweig has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach, to Isaiah Troyanow, 1,582 Madison Avenue, a six-story flat, 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 433 East Seventeenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 92.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Elizabeth Phillips to George F. Liginger 765 Ninth Avenue, a four-story brick double tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

J. Levine has leased the property 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, from Thomas E. Skinner. M. Diamond was the broker in the deal.

Upper Park Avenue Deals.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for M. Levy, to A. Slakin, for $32,500, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25.6 by 90.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Samuel Greenberg 1,050 Park Avenue, a five-story flat 25 by 90.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Joseph Hendorfer to John W. McCabe, the five-story flat 104 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Mercantile National Bank, to Solomon Kahn the three-story frame dwelling 325 East Fifty-third Street, 22.2 by 100.5.

Leonard Weill has sold to A. M. Kaufolt the two five-story flats 307 and 309 East One Hundred and First Street, 50 by 100.11.

Jacob Weinstein has bought 39 and 41 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, on plot 35 by 99.11.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Belle A. Quay, 1,448 Avenue A, a five-story tenement, with store, 26.6 by 98.

Watts Street Tenements Change Hands.

John M. Ruhl has sold for Edward Miehling to Martha M. Sonntag 17, 19, and 21 Watts Street, three five-story tenements.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Golding & Hillman the five-story tenement 80 Essex Street, 25.6 by 87.6.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Mishkind & Feinberg, for about $82,000, the six-story tenement 104 and 106 Sullivan Street, 47 by 100; also, for a client, for about $7,500, the three-story tenement 314 Forty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, 20 by 100. The same brokers have leased for G. Maccarrone, for a term of five years, at a gross rental of $58,080, the six-story tenements 506, 508, and 510 East Thirteenth Street.

Plot Sold on Beach Avenue.

John H. Berry has sold for Dr. Albert F. Brugman the plot, 150 by 100, on Beach Avenue, fronting on the triangle formed by its intersection with the Southern Boulevard. These lots were purchased by the seller in 1853.

Louis Frankel has sold for Nathan Wise to Louis Frankenthaler 3,810 to 3,814 Third Avenue, three four-story flats, with stores, on plot 75 by 175. Mr. Wise takes in part payment 506 and 508 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 58 by 99.11.

Parsons & Holzman have sold to G. Kaliski the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Beekman Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, on lot 25 by 95.

A. Shatzkin has sold to L. Mayer a plot at the corner of Briggs and Maple Avenues, 72 by 100 by 40.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By McVicar Realty Trust Company.

118 Waverley Place, south side, 139.8 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 104 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Edward J. McGuire..... $24,500

116 Waverley Place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22 by 97, five-story brick tenement; executors' sale, to Daniel Coffey..... 30,000

114 Waverley Place, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 22 by 97, four-story brick tenement; executors' sale, to Benjamin R. Goodman..... 20,350

27 West Eighth Street, north side, 405.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.2 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Max Weill and David Lippmann.. 22,500

58 and 60 West Eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 66 by 213.9 and irregular, two five-story brick flats, with stores; executors' sale, to David Lippman..... 73,750

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

39 Wooster Street, west side, 150 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, together with 41 Wooster Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 125 and irregular, three and four story buildings; executors' sale, to Henry V. A. Parsell.. 70,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

Eighth Avenue, south side, between Third and Fourth Streets, Wakefield, 100 by 114; partition sale, to James B. Kilsheimer..... 1,776

By Joseph P. Day.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Villa Avenue, 25 by 90.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to B. B. Goldberg..... 625

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

102 Lewis Street, east side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 21 by 100, six-story front and rear brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Mary L. Stimpson..... 23,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Oak Street, southeast corner of New Chambers Street, 25.8 by 37.9, four-story brick tenement; 1,631 Second Avenue, west side, 27.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; 34 and 38 Madison Street, south side, 58.8 feet east of James Street, 37.6 by 50.2 by 38.1 by 50.2, three and four story brick tenements.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, Cottage Grove Avenue, east side, 296.5 feet south of Guerlain Place, 50 by 110. Due on judgment, $6,124; subject to another mortgage for $1,550:

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 17 Livingston Place, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 53 by 120, seven-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Jan. 8, 1904.

By Joseph P. Day, partition sale, Gustavus W. Rawson, referee, 110 Greenwich Street, west side, 28.2 feet south of Carlisle Street, 28.7 by 87.8 by 32.8 by 81.8, three-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close an estate, 241 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, Belmont Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 70 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,084; subject to a mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Mulberry and Broome Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick flat, 25.3 by 105.3; Hamburger & Kleinfeld of 390 Bowery, owners; W. Rouse of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 447 and 449 Houston Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 49.9 by 89.11; S. Michaelson, Coytesville, N. J., owner; Horenburger & Straub of 123 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 222 and 224 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50 by 72; J. Weinstein of 190 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, n s, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 87.11; A. Silveson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; C. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $104,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Hancock Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Michael and Mary McInerney of 1,017 Washington Avenue, owners; Thomas Scott of Amethyst Street, Van Nest, architect; cost, $2,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southwest corner of Clinton Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 24.10 by 90; George Fernshield of 1,778 Bathgate Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 72 feet west of Elton Avenue, for five one-story frame stores, 30 by 50; William Foster of Yonkers, owner; F. K. Plumbly of 796 Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, northwest corner, to a brick theatre; Jay Gould estate of 1,452 Franklin Street, owner; The Ruiling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $850.

No. 102 to 106 East Twenty-second Street, to a one-story brick chapel; Calvary Church, premises, owner; F. L. Pell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 439 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story brick storage building; V. Unger of 455 East Tenth Street, owner; W. Flanagan, Jr., of 24 East Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 327 and 329 East One Hundred and Third Street, to a two-story brick shop; the Hajef Marble Company, premises, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Mott Street, to six-story brick lofts and stores; J. B. Smith, premises, owner; O. Blumner of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 728 Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick dwelling; G. V. Whitney of 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. Atterbury of 20 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 265 and 267 Sixth Avenue, to two four-story brick lofts and stores; Bayard estate of 279 Sixth Avenue, owner; A. W. Nelson of 228 East Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

Bowery and Broome Street, southeast corner, to a sign; B. Simpson, Bolton, N. S., owner; New York Sign Painting Company of 14 Park Place, architect; cost, $500.

No. 120 East Ninety-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and stores; A. Peiser of 764 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Ebeling & Meyer of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 124 Chambers Street, to six-story brick lofts and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of 22 William Street, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 241 to 245 Sixth Avenue, to four-story brick stores; Columbia Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Cox of 71 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 404 and 406 West Fifty-third Street, to a one and two story brick stable; A. Buchbaum of 729 Ninth Avenue, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $3,300.

No. 649 East Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Pfeiffer of 130 East Sixtieth Street, owner; H. Regelman of 193 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 125 Fifth Avenue, to five-story brick offices and stores; W. Sittenham of 123 Fifth Avenue, owner; F. Mackunick of 69 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Mansion Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 47; Joseph Shilhart, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 83.3 ft n of 138th St, 16.8x70; Elias W. Hadden and another to Edward S. Crane and another, ½ part, all title..... 2,500

AV VERNE, 0 s, 130.1 e, 30x75; Samuel Greenfeld to Aaron Segal, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BLEECKER ST, 297 and 299, n e corner of Barrow St, runs n 39x e 25x n 28x e 50x s 68x w 75; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Makransky and another, (mtg $39,000)..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 50x125; Mortimer S. Brown, referee, to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $8,000)..... 4,325

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 151st St, 50x125; Esther A. Wheaton to Frederick Schlueter..... Nom.

BROOK AV, n e s, at n s of 162d St, runs n 66.5 x e 53.8 x° e 25.3 s 50 x w 26.5; Jane E. Cothout to Edward Ruehl, other consideration and..... 100

CEDAR PLACE, s s, 45 ft w of Tinton Av, 50x100; Maria Crawford to Ann J. Hulman, other consideration and..... 100

FREE LANDING ROAD, s e corner of 203d St, runs s 911.1x w 50x n w 56.8 s 350x w 10x n e 245, containing 9.89-100 acre; Alfred Roelker, Jr., to Augustus Van Cortlandt..... Nom.

FRONT ST, 79, s s, 25.10x93.9, s w s, 24x94.4, s e s; John C. Bouton to the Old Slip Realty Company, other considerations and..... 100

FRONT ST, 79, s s, 25.10x93.9, s w s, 24x94.4, s e s; John C. Bouton to the Old Slip Realty Company, other considerations and..... 100

GERMAN PLACE, s e corner of 158th St, 25.3x26.2x27.4; Mary Wallace to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtgs $17,350)..... Nom.

INTERIOR STRIP, beginning 108.9 ft s of 25th St and 140 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 19.11x s 0.7x w 20x n 0.6; Gabriel M. Zeoker to Hugh Paton, quitclaim..... Nom.

INTERIOR STRIP, beginning 108.8 ft s of 25th St and 140 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 19.11 x s 0.7x w 20x n 0.6; Union Trust Company, trustee, to Hugh Paton, quitclaim..... Nom.

LOTS 64, 121 to 123, and 137, map of 160 lots, 23d Ward, property of Maximilian Morgenthau; Max Oberfelder to Leo M. Franklin..... 7,500

LOTS 121 and 122, and 145 lots of Pauline estate, Westchester; the Warranty Realty Company to William Canning, Jr.... Nom.

MAIN ST, e s, 965.6 ft n of Pilot Av, runs e x n — x w x s 100, City Island; James D. Bell to Alfred L. Horton, all title, quitclaim..... 50

MINETTA ST, 20 and 22, n w s, 40x47; Diederich Hopmann to Mary Barmann, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

ROCKWOOD ST, n s, 92.10 ft e of Walton Av, runs n e 82.11x s 49.4x w 67.4, gore; J. Romaine Brown to Alfred Servis..... 1,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 606, e s, 13.3x86.2x 18x89.3; Edward B. Finch, referee, to Luther Kountze, executors and trustees.. 10,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 66.11 ft s of 168th St, 24x140; Elmira M. Dickerson to Samuel J. Corlies, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 55d St, 25.5x100; Morris Colender to Saul Cohen, (mtgs $24,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,237, w s, 25.5x80; Charles J. Cropple to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $15,000).. Nom.

2D AV, 218, w s, 26x77.3; David Lippmann to George Lippmann, ½ part, other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,102, e s, 25.11x75; Margaret I. Becker to Henry Siemers and another, quitclaim..... 125

2D AV, 213, w s, 20x77.3; 74th St, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 50x142.2; David Lippmann to Harry Lippmann, 1-3 part, (1-3 mtg $5,000,) other consideration and

2D ST, n s, 71 ft w of Avenue D, 22x 45.10; Aaron Segal to Isaac Rosenwasser, ½ part, all title, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, e s, 61.1 ft n of 81st St, 22x101.8; Walter L. Finch and another, executors, to David Hirsh..... 20,000

4TH AV, 98, w s, 19.6x79.10x19.10x79.5; Stephen B. Brague, trustee, to Sarah A. Brevoort..... Nom.

4TH AV, 100, w s, 19.7x20.4x19.7x79.10; Stephen B. Brague, trustee, to James R. Brevoort, in the north, 25 by 125 and irregular, three and four story buildings; executors' sale, to Henry V. A. Parsell.. 25,000

4TH ST, 251 and 253 East, 40x95.10x40x 95.9; Aaron Goodman and another to Jacob Fish, (mtgs $33,000,) other consideration and..... 4,500

4TH ST, 255, n s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 50x 103.3; Jonas Weil and another to Fanny Schwartz, (mtg $45,000;) other considerations and..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 110.3 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Rubenstein and another, (mtg $9,500)..... 1,100

13TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 50x 103.3; Jonas Weil and another to Fanny Schwartz, (mtg $45,000;) other considerations and..... 100

18TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 27x 103.1; Abingdon Warehousing Company and another to Michael Reichmann, (mtg $30,000)..... 1,646

57TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 15x 100.5; John F. Clancy to Charles F. Dixon, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

60TH ST, 249 West, 25x100.5; Frederick K. Winslow to Mary E. De Wint, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Solomon Miller to Jeanette K. Manne, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

68TH ST, 518 East, 25x100.8; Augusta Fath to Samuel Wenk, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Catherine C. Sheedy to Leonard Weill, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

149TH ST, 958 East, 50x80; Margaret Meade to George Hill..... Nom.

149TH ST, 958 East, 50x80; George Hill to George McCaualan, quitclaim..... Nom.

165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Saul Shakin..... .....

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Joseph J. Meaney to Jacob Herb and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 60; Irving Bachrach to Jacob Salsburg, 3 years..... $1,200 to 1,320

BROOME ST, 258; Aaron Jacobs to Max Rosez, 2 years..... 1,380

BROOME ST, 255; Elias Schiomowitz to Barnet Nemetrs, 3 years..... 300

ESSEX ST, 115 and 117; Salinas Federgreen to Herris Schapiro, 2-12 years.. 6,000

GRAND ST, 374½; Philip Hurwitz to Sigmund Reiss, 1 5-12 years..... 380

MORRIS AV, 857 and 859; James David to William C. Bolton, 5 2-12 years..... 1,800

MULBERRY ST, 118; James T. Meehan to Domenico Volpe, 5 4-12 years..... 2,300

WESTCHESTER AV, 914; Essie Eisenberg to Michael O'Connell, 10 years..... $900 to 1,100

1ST AV, 2,018; James Reilly to Adelaide Castellano, 5 years..... 2,244

1ST AV, 2,016; James Reilly to Adelaide Castellano, 5 years..... 1,563

1ST AV, n w corner of 84th St; Jane Sanders and another to Julius Angelevitz, 10 years..... $800 and 1,200

2D AV, 1,903 and 1,905; James M. Fitzsimons to Joseph D. Bockstein, 5 years.

2D ST, 198; Jacob Held to David Wasser, 4 10-12 years..... 540

3D AV, 1,569; Samuel Irvine to George Ringler & Co., 5 years..... 1,800

3D AV, 2,184 and 2,186; Herman Kahn to S. Scheuer & Sons, 2 years..... 6,000

11TH AV, 643; Jane Delaney to Thomas Mortimer, 5½ years..... 1,704

98TH ST, 224 East; Samuel Roseff to James H. Carmichael, 5 years..... 1,750

119TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100; Herman Kahn to S. Scheuer & Sons, 2 years..... 800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOLTON, William C., to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company; Morris Av, 857 and 859, s w corner of 161st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,125

BROCKWAY, Albert L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, 317 West, due Feb. 14, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BUCHLER, Louis, to Celia Diamond; 13th St, n s, 133.6 ft e of 3d Av, installments..... 1,650

COHEN, Abraham and Harris, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 288 Broome St, n s, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

COEN, Walter A., to Another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 120 and 122 West, 1 year..... 40,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; all subway conduits, franchises, &c., supplemental mtg, time due and interest as per bond..... 7,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; all subway conduits, franchises, &c., supplemental mtg, time due and interest as per bond..... 381,000

FEID, Jacob, to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company; Lenox Av, 603, n w corner of 135th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FINELITE, Jacob, to Henry Feldman; Cornelia St, 29 and 29½, 1 year, 6 per cent. prior mtg $44,000..... 5,000

FINELITE, Jacob, to Home for Incurables; Cornelia St, 29 and 29½, 5 years.. 40,000

FISH, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, due March 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,500

FURTH, Carrie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 3d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

GALLAGHER, Mary A., and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,045, n w corner of 55th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Theodore Simon; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HALL, William H., to N. J. Hall; 22d St, 423 East, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAWES, M. Agnes W., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 128th St, 151 to 155 East, 9 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

HELFER, Isaac, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, New York; 2d Av, 2,237, 3 years..... 12,000

HERZ, David, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 51.1 ft n of 81st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

HERZ, David, to Edward F. Hillenbrand; 3d Av, e s, 51.1 ft n of 81st St, prior mtg $13,000, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent.. 3,000

JAFFE, Marcus, and another to Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky; East Broadway, 175, s s, prior mtg $90,000, due March 18, 1905, notes..... 1,500

KLENK, Frits, to Consumers' Brewing Company; Lots 170 and 171, map of portion of Hunt estate, demand..... 6,000

KOHLER, George H. A., to Rachel Purdy; 152d St, s s, 185.8 ft w of 3d Av, due May 1, 1907..... 1,000

LIPPMAN, Israel, to Abrahan M. Bachrach and another; St. Mark's Place, 119 and 115, due April 24, 1904, without interest..... 3,000

MADISON AVENUE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, 606, s w corner of 58th St, due March 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; Bleecker St, 297 and 299, n e corner of Barrow St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

MAX, Clara and Ihela, to Louis Lesser; 99th St, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, due Feb. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 22,000

McGOVERN, John, to Lambert Suydam; Edgewater Road, w s, 472.7 ft n of Westchester Av, due Feb. 23, 1904, 6 per cent..... 50,000

O'CONNELL, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company; Westchester Av, 914, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

OLD SLIP REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79 Front St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

QUINLAN, William C., to the Lion Brewery, 11th Av, 645, demand, 6 per cent.. 4,000

RABINSTEIN, Samuel, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 12th St, n s, 110.5 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $9,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ROSENWASSER, Hesan, to Samuel Greenfeld; 3d St, n s, 71 ft w of Avenue D,

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Supreme Court of the United States.

150—The Underground Railroad of the City of New York et al., appellants, vs. The City of New York et al.—Argument continued by Edward M. Shepard for the appellees and concluded by Roger Foster for the appellants.

183—The Winona Point Shooting Club, plaintiff in error, vs. Jeppe Caspersen et al.—Argument commenced for the defendants and concluded for the plaintiff.

154—James C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Company, appellant, vs. William H. Hart, Auditor, &c.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Day call for Thursday: 154, 158, 160, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

132—Neal vs the Edith L Allen	137—Same vs Chubb
134—Norwich & N Y Transp Co vs Ins Co of N A	138—Hallock vs Babcock Mfg Co
135—Same vs Security Ins Co	139—In re Grant Shoe Co
136—Same vs Firemen's Fund Ins Co	140—Whitman vs Atkinson
	141—Horan vs Hughes

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

82—Taylor Dredging Co vs tug Bowker	100—Ryttenberg vs Schefer

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Feb. 25

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, Feb. 25: 388, 177, 201, 250, 270. Old calendar, 222, 224, 230.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Davis, JJ.

Fechheimer vs. Klatzco.—Order affirmed, with costs. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Menella vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Concurring opinion by MacLean, J.

Hayman vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Giegerich and McCall, JJ.

Spero vs. Levy.—Interlocutory judgment reversed and demurrer sustained with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint upon payment of taxable costs in the court below and costs and disbursements of this appeal. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Horowitz vs Peace	37—Friedman vs Shimka
2—Egan vs Morris	38—Cohn vs Witteman
3—Pentecost vs Smith	39—Nones vs Nones
5—Gellatly vs Raab	40—Sternberg vs Maxwell
6—Jacobs vs Reis	41—Stutz vs Stader
7—Kanter vs Canda	42—Schmeis vs Knell
8—Same vs same	43—Rete vs McCooey
9—Same vs same	44—People, &c., vs Todd
10—F O Norton Co vs same	45—Zeltner vs. Zeltner.
11—Kanter vs same	46—Wadleigh vs Wadleigh
12—Washburn vs same	47—Feichner vs Berger
13—Same vs same	48—Buttenwieser vs Wimpil
14—Paterno vs Moore	49—In re Claremont Av
15—Met Life Ins Co vs Luckenrath	50—Robinson vs U S Casualty Co
16—Gruber vs Dickinson	51—In re McKenna
17—Houser vs Houser	52—Van Kleeck vs Van Kleeck
18—Same vs same	53—Flanagan vs. Staples
19—Mendelson, &c., vs Winter & Ball Co	54—In re Devine
20—De Peyster vs Bell	55—People, &c., vs N Y Am Ins Co
21—Mattiage vs Germ Ins Co	B L B Co, (In re Warburg).
22—In re Kane	56—Same (In re Busby)
23—Woldes vs Robinson	57—Same (In re Barker)
24—Oakeshott vs Smith	58—Same (In re Rosenstein)
25—Pilepofesa vs Mut Prot Society	59—Same (In re Fitzgerald vs Hudson)
26—Same vs Society, &c	60—Same (In re Kaplan)
27—In re Di Moise	61—Gallagher vs Whalen
28—Am Mort Co vs Sire	62—Stephen Mears Co vs Mears
29—Gunther vs Gunther	63—Pagano vs Finelite
30—Levine vs American Woolen Co	64—Clark vs Physicians' Assn'n
31—Hamilton Fire Ins Co vs New Amsterdam Gas Co	65—Ryman vs Ryman
32—Hanover Fire Ins Co vs same	66—Collins vs Ahearn
33—Grant vs Weber	67—Abbattomarco vs Flynn
34—Purdy vs Baker	
35—Pessell vs Day	
36—Reusser vs Horkey	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes.

4545—N Y Juvenile Asylum vs Wells	General calendar.
4281—Baldwin vs Rice	3363—Aaron vs Appell
4523—U S Trust Co vs Reid	3364—Fowler vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5602.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Bath Beach property, with frame buildings, suitable for business purposes, with six lots or less, would sell cheap to quick buyer, or exchange for farm in Conn. Box 14, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

East Orange property in exchange for up-town dwelling of equal value; value, $35,000. This is a fine gentleman's home with large grounds and stable. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

Central Park West, 7-story apartment, $150,000; savings bank mortgage $100,000; want $20,000 cash, balance exchange. Albert Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

Farm Wanted—Five to 20 acres; exchange two-family brick house; good renter; latest improvements. W. H. Goldey, 982 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Farm, North or South, for unincumbered suburban property. Thomas Monaghan, 70 William St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences; East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $900, $950 and $1,200.

FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68TH ST.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

We have large list of private houses to rent, all parts of city. See us before renting. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 5166—Vermeule vs Kinney	14382—Campbell vs Emslie
4535—Petterson vs Dart	5238—Boeri vs Union Ry Co
3971—Buhner vs Chesebro	5402—Joyce vs Olcott
4949—Bradley vs Manchester	4945—Episcobia vs City of New York.
4534—Mackintosh vs Kimball	4900—Korminsky vs Spitzer
5031—Kuntze vs Schnugg	3837—Badger vs N Y Co. Nat Bank
4074—Kleffman vs Dry Dock, &c., R R Co	4810—Ballo Mach Wks vs McKelvey
4898½—Davidoff vs Adler	13118—City of N Y vs Norton Point Land Co
4801—Kmet vs Weiss	7485—Same vs Boston Consol M Co
5067½—Kirwan vs Con Co	4165½—Duncanson vs Jordan
5068½—Same vs same	5003—Spare vs Spare
10699—Landau vs City of New York	4963—Carolan vs Yoran
3910—Meyer vs Seligman	720½—Campbell vs Moore
5102—Murphy vs Mayor, &c	5230—Slatone vs City of New York
5150—Kopetzky vs Jackson	5611—Leone vs Winograd
14269—Tambascia vs Dunn	5600—Rork vs City of New York
10088—Hummel vs McArthur	5233—Varon vs B'klyn Heights R R Co
5451—Shannon vs City of New York	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Leonard Paget	Frederick S Luther
Emeline G. Littell	Howard W Coates
Roman Arnold	At 2:30 P. M.
Caroline Otto	Albertine Schranzki
Paul Zeigler	William L Smith
Isabel M. Mahony	Emil Elsaes
Annie E. Newcombe	Eliza Brodbrook

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2211—Elec Vehicle Co vs Arkell	2245—Sills vs Met St Ry Co
2132—Schuiich vs Katz	2255—Backer vs U S Gas Fixture Co
2235—Murphy vs Hoes	2148—Sylvester vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2181—Bettelheim vs Int St Ry Co	2207—Pakas vs Arthur
2182—Kurtz vs G F Hall Co	2223—McCollum vs Gedney
2206—Meyer vs Hawkins	

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2329—Rosenbluth vs Nathan	2545—Erenstaft vs same
1366—Finck vs Hertz	2546—Marrin vs Nevins
2541—Henriques vs Met St Ry Co	2547—Lombardo vs Gallo
2542—Hilt vs Beveridge	2548—Ettinger vs Lessler
2543—Garfield Co Milling Co vs Koppf	2549—Jonas vs Int St Ry Co
2544—Orchard Stables vs Met St Ry Co	2350—Veriscope Co vs Brady

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short Causes.

6384—Goldman vs Goldberg	6246—Fisk vs Sire
6566—Van Schaick vs Harvey	6370—Burzinsky vs Gold
6013—Himmelstein vs Himmelstein	6035—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Schmalholz
7030—Wilson vs Epstein	6871—Hopper vs Patterson
7048—Bloom vs Mitteldorf	6268—Britt vs Heinrich
7028—Cade vs Clark	6291—Murray vs Biglin
6787—Wertheimer vs Manor Park Land Co	7108—Bonis vs Lubelkin
5142—Rosentover vs Langer	5820—Focidus vs Speroni
6472—Kilmer vs Sutphen	6956—McGibbon vs Miller
6082—Krulish vs Jetter	6384—Peck Press vs Nickell Magazine
6086—Meisner vs Freystadt	7034—Hall vs Burnett
6386—Behrens vs Guntzberger	7085—Pennabacker vs Pinckney
6740—Leavitt vs Johnson	7018—Bronner vs Le Strange
6959—Gompertz vs Fricke	Equity and non-jury cases.
	470—Greenberg &c, Iron Works vs Levy
	450—Marks vs Steinthal

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2466—Curry vs Met St Ry Co	2551—Groginsky vs Int St Ry Co
2467—Richter vs Int St Ry Co	2552—Sampson vs Rothschild
2469—Bergbuchler vs 42d St. &c, Ry Co	2553—Delaney vs Acker, Merrall & Condit
2493—Valenti vs Int St Ry Co	2554—Yellow Pine Co vs Galligan
2500—H M Call Printing Co vs Moll	2555—Stein vs Dorf

Highest number reached on regular call, 2555.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

Pleadings	
1—Wm Delaney, alias Monk Eastman	1—Morris Fallik
2—Christopher Wallace	2—Frank D Notaris
3—Jerry O'Leary	Vincenzo Lauria
William Corcoran	3—William Long
4—Joseph Downing	James Mulcahy
5—Charles Johnson	4—Alice Smith
6—Charles E Quigley (2)	5—Hyman Kaplam
7—Samuel Lebowitz	6—James Boyle

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Marco Trebi	5—Tony Morano
2—John B Conger	6—Raimondo Bore
3—Charles Bliss	7—Michael Pulia
4—John Williams	Giovanni Cardinale

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Martin Wittsheu	6—Thomas L Williams
Paul Meyer	7—Alice Pelham
Joseph Delfa	8—Joseph Sheehan
2—James Sullivan	9—William Mosley
Frank Artist	10—Frank C Chase (3)
John Malany	11—Abraham Goldstein
3—Thomas Williams	12—James Anderson
4—Peter Hudson	13—Herbert S Robinson
5—James Cadugan	14—Giovanni Barresi

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Elida May West vs. De Witt Clinton West—Frank H. Deal.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Emma A. Fortuna vs. Robert M. Cole—John A. Rooney. Louis Kaplan et al. vs. David Lieberman et al.—Daniel F. Murphy. Samuel W. Levy vs. William Levy—Daniel F. Murphy. Joseph Martinez vs. William D. Nichols—Charles A. Molloy. Mathilda Frischholz vs. John W. Bosch—Charles A. Molloy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Hatch—Theodore Sutro. In re Wamsted—Aug. S. Gilpin. Smook vs. Smook—William F. Quinn. Daily vs. Ottenberg—Maunsell B. Field.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Sloane vs. Peabody—Wilbur Larremore. Girard Trust Company vs. Case—Edward L. Parius.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—American Savings Bank vs. O'Donnell—David Thomson. Dodd vs. Tanner—G. M. Speir. Phillips vs. Kosche—Richard R. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Whalen vs. Leary—James J. Neilis.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Redlich vs. Rippe—M. Warley Platzek.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Pickney, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

3671—Herring vs B H R R	3949—Palmintieri vs B H R R
3730—Holland vs Int St R R	3952, 3953—Yunkes vs same
3731—Warnock vs same	3957—Hounihan vs Hogan
3819—Blum vs same	3960—Higgins vs Mason
3834—Wohimacher vs B H R R	3962—Higgins vs Degna
3848—Reilly vs Thompson & Norris Co	3965—Homann vs B H R R
3230, 3231—Black vs City of New York	3966—Brocken vs Lawrence Son & Gerissa
2711—Beard vs B H R R	3967—Kohn vs B H R R
3895—Haverstick vs B H R R	3973—German vs same
3897—Iodice vs Keveney	3974—Martin vs same
3898—Heisler vs City of New York	3975—Edelstein vs same
3904—Prime vs Van Hoevling Co	3976—O'Brien vs same
3910—Gallagher vs McQuade	3978—Lowenstein vs City of New York
3911—Fallert vs Clark	3979—Medgis vs Fitzgerald
3915—Dwyn vs B H R R	3980—Eckoldt vs B H R R
3916—McCauley vs same	3984—Montanini vs Rafferty
3920—Doyle vs same	3985, 3986—Verlade vs Steers, Jr
3924—Chankalion vs Powers	3988—Gibbons vs B H R R
3925—Farley vs Moore	3991—Cole vs same
3926—McConnen vs Int St R R	3993—Belford vs Citizens' Hygeia Ice Co
3930—Kelly vs same	3994—Skelly vs Nat Coal Tar Co
3932—Reid vs same	3944—Weber vs Smith
3955—Weber vs Borden's Cond Milk Co	3965—Weber vs Borden's Cond Milk Co
3947—Murnane vs Williams & Co	3163—Cox vs Int St R R
3948—Malone vs Int St R R	7216—Reeves vs Spooner
	3098—Black vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

3991—Guerin vs Holzapfel	4031—Kinsella vs Schlesinger
3962—Hartman vs Clark	4034—Sullivan vs Morse Iron Works
3993—Shanley vs Jarrett	4035—Seubert vs B H R R
3994—Nilson vs Aaronson	4036—Hove vs City of New York
3995—Miller vs Met St R R	4037—Well vs Int St R R
3996—Gottlieb vs Broessler	4039—Klinger vs B H R R
3997—Smyndzink vs Nat Sugar Co	4045—Marinari vs B & O R R Co
3998—Lavin vs B H R R	4046—Casta vs Banker
3999—Becker vs Union Ry	4047—Johnson vs Fleisgraf
4000—Lawson vs Int St R R	8258—Gunderson vs B H R R
4001—Robinson vs Headley	4048—Lennox vs Int St R R
4004—Friable vs B H R R	4051—Van Brink vs Gibbon
4006—Jacobs vs same	4052—Block vs B H R R
4007—Grabedunkel vs same	4053—Jonstone vs Payne
4010—Brundage vs City of New York	4054, 4055—Mullin vs Moore
4011—Zanotti vs Farrell	4056—Keever vs Richards
4012—Canaka vs Inter St R R	4057—Morrisey vs Int St R R
4014—Morris vs City of New York	4058—White vs B H R R
4017—Collins vs Tarrato	4059—O'Neill vs Int St R R
4019—Owens vs Wirtz	4060—Wiechman vs Liftchild
4021—Smith vs City of New York	4062—Monahan vs White
4022—Blanchard vs B H R R	4063—Hasrick vs same B H R R
4023—Wunderlich vs same	4064—Skinner vs same
4025—Cleary vs same	4065—Cusick vs same
4026—Murphy vs City of New York	4066—Oberle vs same
4027—Janes vs Int St R R	4067, 4068—Miner vs same
4028—McDonald vs Simpson-Crawford Co	4069, 4070—Lang vs Gordon
4029—Keever vs B H R R	4072—Cremins vs B H R R
4030—Wickes vs same	4075—Scanlon vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 4075.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

202—Chaffers vs Furber	873—Graham vs Byrnes
653—Olliff vs Kings Co E R R	887—Knight vs Robinson
927—Friedman vs Oppenheim	878—De Wint vs De Wint
750—Wash Trust Co vs Morse Iron Works	461—Pierre vs L I College Hospital
884—Klim vs Sachs	696—Neumann vs Campbell
542, 543—Entwisle vs Bacon	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Anderson	Same vs Williams
Same vs Roberts	Same vs Scravello
Same vs Wilson	Same vs Reardon
Same vs Trotter	Same vs Kelly

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Asbinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

881—Covy vs Stillman	897—Weiss vs Mahland
899—Cordes, Jr, vs Bk H R R Co	904—Stickerers vs Maguire
900—Mead vs Huber Brewery	905—Romano vs B'klyn H R R Co
885—Oldenburg vs Desnon	867½—Judson vs Chambers

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

334—Spaeth vs Manhattan Ry	455—Quinby vs Fairlawn Cem Co
335—Martin vs Wilson	389—Grover vs N Y Transp Co
387—Parker vs National Surety Co	435—Dolan vs Westchester Elec R R
444—Berry vs Todd	37—Murphy vs John Hancock Life Ins Co
448—Bauer vs Int St Ry Co	46—Berry vs Todd
451—De Stefeno vs Peekskill Light. & R R Co	69—Hermann vs Hermann

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

602—Morrifield vs L R R Co	606—Wanzer vs Wanzer
604—Schnar vs same	574—Nelson vs Heinshelmer
585—Carpenter vs Sheerin	575—Lawshe, as receiver, vs Paffman et al

Nassau County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—All trial term cases.

5—Tailor, Cutting & Co vs Bacon	27—Strickland vs Gould
6—Brower vs King	25—Twiff vs Schweinkert
51—Whitney vs Duryea	28—Frazer vs Crandell
22—Cravath vs Baylis	44—Collinson vs Carlin & Co
26½ (formerly 22)—Brightson vs Stern	62—Pierce vs Supreme Coun Am Leg of H
57—Shannon vs Craft	68—Huston vs Benzig
49—Edwards vs Waterman	72—Murdock vs Matheson
65—De Mott vs City of New York	

NO. 3,500 THIRD AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC W. DEVOE as trustee under the last will of JENNIE M. CATHCART, deceased, plaintiff, against CAROLINE ZELTNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-second day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the No. 127 on the "map of the Village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findley, surveyor, dated West Farms, Aug. 10, 1858," and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, where the boundary line between said Lot No. 127 and Lot No. 128 on said map intersects said avenue; said point being one hundred and thirty-three feet southerly from the southerly side of 168th Street before widening, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 one hundred and twenty-one feet; thence southerly to a point in said boundary line between said Lots Nos. 127 and 128 distant one hundred and twenty feet easterly from Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; and thence westerly along said boundary line one hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

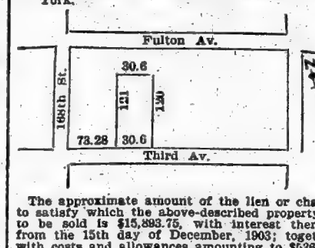

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,883.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1903; together with costs and allowances amounting to $536.85, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,520 and interest from October 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.

New York, January 20, 1904.

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE AMERICAN BEER CASK COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this proceeding, receiver of the American Beer Cask Company and of all property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 1st day of April, 1904, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 1st day of April, 1904; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1903, required to exhibit and deliver their claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above entitled proceeding by the 1st day of April, 1904, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which shall be made in such proceeding, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to me at my place aforesaid, on or before said 1st day of April, 1904.

EUGENE M. ENGELMAN, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s17-lawSmTh

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Sealed bids for proposals for the purchase of the unexpired term of the lease made between Andrew Maneely and A. Mayers and I. Pomeranz of the premises known as No. 322-324 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which lease expires May 1, 1905, will be received by the undersigned at the office of his attorney, Charles H. Hyde, No. 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on February 25, 1904, at which time the said bids or proposals will be opened. The said lease will be sold subject to the rent now due thereon, and certain summary proceedings heretofore begun to dispossess the tenants which are now pending. A certified check or cash to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of the said bid or proposal must be deposited with the receiver at the time of filing of proposal.

Dated February 16, 1904.

WILLIAM H. N. CADMUS, Receiver.

CHARLES H. HYDE, Atty. for Receiver, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than time given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 8:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 0:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 362 Fifth Avenue (below 28d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "542 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass't Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$50 reward will be paid for return of lady's pearl and diamond pendant lost Saturday night, Feb. 20, between Manhattan Hotel, Martin's and Herald Square Theatre. Hoyt, 105 East 22d st.

LOST.—Umbrella, carved ivory handle, at Lyceum Theatre, night of Feb. 22. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to W. A. McCleary, care of L. F. & Co., 256 Church St., city.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 250,361, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST.—Reward paid for two Kempster books, lost Saturday, elevated or trolley. Room 101, 195 Broadway.

LOST.—23d St., imitation pearl necklace and diamond bar brooch. Reward Ludwig's, 927 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

3.—MADISON AV., 73.—Desirable single and double rooms, with board; main floor dining room; references.

9th St., 85 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

44TH, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine; table guests

46TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

43TH ST., 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; sunny; telephone.

115TH ST., 419 WEST, Opposite Columbia College.—Well-furnished rooms overlooking river and park; elevator and electric light; restaurant in house.

145TH ST., 418 WEST.—Rooms to rent in private house, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

TRIMMERS AND PREPARERS ON READY-to-wear hats; good pay; long season. Call, all week, Brown Hat Co., 19 Bond St.

WANTED—Tuckers experienced on ladies' waists on Willcox & Gibbs machines; steady work; good pay. Triangle Waist Company, 21-29 Washington Place.

WANTED.—Experienced pressers on ladies' waists; week or piece work; steady work all year; best prices. Triangle Waist Company, 729 Broadway.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines on coarse work. A. Schowinsky & Co., 3 Jones St., between Bleecker and West 4th St., west of 6th Av.

WANTED—Operators, basters, and finishers on fine vests. J. Taub, 568 and 572 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced tuckers on fancy waists. A. H. Smith, 15 Waverley Place.

Males.

RESTAURANT MANAGER WANTED. Call on J. W. Thompson, 110 West 34th St., Room 1,204.

WANTED—Boy in down-town (Manhattan) wholesale house, about 16 years of age; good penman, quick and correct at figures; must have references. "Duane," Box 138 Times.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 321 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—A strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years, not afraid of work. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334 New York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double-entry bookkeeper; first-class city reference. Expert, Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid or maid; good seamstress; best reference. 447 Fourth Av., Express Office.

COOK, &c.—By middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Alviens, 269 8th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; private family; soups, desserts; reference. 417 West 40th St., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Over twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes; charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Ave.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; wishes couple more days; $2. Competent, 698 Amsterdam Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in first-class private family; traveling preferred; four years' city reference. Address Alice, 31 West 65th St., care of A. Maurer.

MAID.—By capable French maid; excellent references. Can be seen at 67 Park Av., Thursday morning.

NURSE.—As nurse and attendant; lady or child; by English trained nurse; good reader; fluent French; needlework. Mrs. N., 310 State St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER.—By a young girl; sixteen; beginner; as typewriter; $5-$6. M. Lyons, 525 2d Av.

Males.

BUTLER-VALET.—By Japaness; competent; references. Y. Fuji, 208 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business thoroughly; steady country place; willing, obliging; not afraid of work; first-class references. William Lynch, care Burke, 1,345 3d Av.

PACKER, &c.—By young man, eighteen years, as a packer; can drive, run elevator; understands about shipping and office work. R. L. D., Box 107 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—Gentleman, (30,) American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

TRACER.—By tracer; ten years' experience in engineers' offices, but no architectural experience; $8 weekly. Richter, 111 West 113th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dresscutting and Millinery Taught.—Enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Springs dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirtwaists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A bona-fide, safe opportunity for shrewd business man or investor; safer than stocks; no scheme; advertiser has produced an article positively greater merit, lower price than any other; enormous daily sales throughout world; gotten up at $15 a thousand; retails $100; $10,000 or $15,000 required purely for business; insured profit five times investment; rigid investigation accorded. Principals address Truthfully, Times, Harlem.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern want $1,000 loan; full security; best references; complete investigation; have personally invested in our business $12,000 cash; need $1,000 more; established two years; if you have $1,000 to invest this is worth investigating. O., Box 132 Times.

Announcement 32.—A resident of this city has made four separate investments in business enterprises; though my office in the course of four years' his investments aggregated several thousand dollars; after interviewing me, I should like to have investors talk with him. Cassius M. Paine, 25 Broad Street, Room 1,338.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Printing of every description; reasonable. King & Co., little printers, 503 6th Av., 30th St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 8 East 14th St.. | Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

BLOW AT METHODS OF SHIPBUILDING TRUST

Senator Brackett to Take First Legislative Step To-day.

SUPT. KILBURN INVOLVED

Financial Scandal May Be Aired—Mr. Brackett's Bill to Suppress Operation of False "Trusts."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The first legislative move against the Shipbuilding Trust will be made in the Senate to-morrow when Senator Brackett will introduce a bill prepared by Frank White, the authority on corporation legislation, to amend Section 6 of the general corporation law.

The bill does not affect the Shipbuilding Trust directly. It is the outgrowth, however, of the methods employed by that corporation, and its consideration is likely not only to open up for legislative inquiry the whole financial scandal which has so recently stirred Wall Street, and in which so many prominent up-State people, including Gov. Odell, have a personal interest, but may result in some embarrassment to F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banking.

The Brackett bill is designed to prevent the mischievous use of the word "trust," "surety," and like terms in the corporate name of companies organized under the business corporation law.

It was one of these corporations, which had a capital stock of only $1,000, which was one of the instrumentalities used in effecting the organization under the laws of New Jersey of the Shipbuilding Trust by means of dummy incorporators and dummy Directors. The downfall of this huge corporation resulted in scandalous disclosures and made apparent the fact that alleged trust companies were being used for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the communities in which they are operating.

Among other lines of business conducted by these companies is that of acting as register of the stocks of other incorporations, acting as transfer agent in this State, and as trustee under corporate mortgages.

These are powers which are conferred by the banking law only upon regularly organized trust companies.

It was a matter of comment among members of the Legislature that it seemed likely to have been within the knowledge of Superintendent Kilburn that these alleged trust companies were violating the banking law and defying his power to have them ousted from their corporate rights and powers.

NEW YORK HOME RULE ONLY.

Up-State Cities Don't Want It—Gas Inspection Bill Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Home Rule Committee met to-day and appointed a subcommittee consisting of Senator Marshall, Senator Elsberg, and William Barnes, Jr., to make an examination of the New York charter and report just what extension of home rule for that city it would be wise for the Legislature to grant.

The home rule question has now been narrowed down to New York City. At the meeting to-day the representatives of other localities said that there was no sentiment among the constituencies which they represented for any increased municipal power.

There was some talk at the meeting to-day as to what could be done about gas, and the point was made that the Legislature would not have the right to give the local authorities power to fix the charge for gas, the gas company having a charter from the State. It is certain that a bill will be introduced to provide for whatever inspections of meters the local authorities desire to make, and it is not improbable that the city may also obtain the right of putting up its own gas plant.

LOST $360 BY A MINUTE.

Curb Broker Compfomised Damage Suit Just as the Jury Returned.

The Tobey-Levino battle on "the curb," which occurred on March 31, 1901, and was the talk of the Street for many months, and which prompted the facetious dealers in outside securities to present to Harry G. Tobey of Tobey & Kirk a belt large enough to girth ten men of his size and bearing the inscription "Champion," got into the Supreme Court yesterday when Alexander E. Levino's suit to recover $15,000 from his adversary was tried. A large number of curb brokers were in Justice Greenbaum's courtroom.

While the jurymen were wrestling with the problem that was presented to them the lawyers and principals got together, and it was announced a few minutes later that a settlement had been agreed upon whereby the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff the sum of $300.

Just at that minute the jury filed into the room. The foreman started to say that a verdict had been reached when the Justice interrupted him, saying that no verdict was necessary, inasmuch as an agreement had been reached.

One of the jurymen announced, however, that $600 had been decided on, and hearing this Levino nearly fainted, while the assembled brokers roared with laughter. Then the brokers withdrew into a corner and began the discussion of a difficult problem. They had gotten up a pool for the man who should come nearest guessing the amount of damages the jury would award Levino, and they were uncertain whether the money should be paid. Obtaining legal advice, however, they decided to pay it to "Billy" Gallagher, who had guessed at $350. Then they all walked out of the building in a bunch, and "Billy" Gallagher extended some sort of an invitation which everybody in the party accepted.

DICK NAMED FOR HANNA SEAT.

Nominated by Acclamation in Legislative Caucus for Both Terms.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Gen. Charles Dick was nominated by acclamation for both the unexpired and regular terms for United States Senator, to succeed the late Senator Hanna, at the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature this evening. The name of Gen. Dick was the only one presented. As the Republicans have a large majority in both branches, Gen. Dick's election is assured, and the balloting on March 1 will be only a formality.

BISHOP GREER'S RESIDENCE.

Church Buys Gramercy Park House for His Temporary Use.

The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New York have bought the dwelling 7 Gramercy Park as a residence for Bishop David H. Greer, who will occupy the premises until the completion of the episcopal residence on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The dwelling is of the four-story brownstone-front type, at the northwest corner of Gramercy Park and Twentieth Street. The sale was negotiated by the Empire Trust Company, with which corporation the McVickar Realty Trust Company was recently merged.

SENTENCE FOR MRS. LUPO.

She Is to Serve Eighteen Years in the Women's Prison.

Mrs. Della Lupo, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in having shot and killed her husband in their apartments on West Fourth Street on Nov. 3, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Kenefick to a term of eighteen years' imprisonment in the women's prison at Auburn.

Justice Kenefick told Mrs. Lupo that there was no doubt that she killed her husband without any cause or justification. Mrs. Lupo only curled her lip in defiance.

$450 for Hawthorne's "Fanshawe."

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A copy of Hawthorne's first book, "Fanshawe," was sold at auction here to-day for $450 to a collector of this city, after keen competition with New York bidders. "The Sister Years," an octavo of eight pages, one of the rarest of Hawthorne's productions, went to Frank Maier of New York for $290.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Is Most Economical Because it makes better and more healthful food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

INDIRECT SUBWAY STRIKE.

Union Could Not Reach Signal Concern, So It Hit Contractors.

An unexpected strike of the plumbers in the stations of the subway took place yesterday against Byrne & Murphy, who have the contract for plumbing for all the stations, forty in number. The plumbing stage had been reached in twelve of the stations, bringing out about fifty or sixty men and stopping all further progress of work.

The strike is a violation of the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association, Byrne & Murphy being affiliated with the association, and the Plumbers' Union having signed the arbitration agreement.

While the strike is against Byrne & Murphy, the Plumbers' Union has no grievance against this firm, and the strike is to force the Union Switch and Signal Company, which has a subway contract, to employ members of the New York Plumbers' Union. The Union Switch and Signal Company holds that the work it is doing can only be done by its own experts, and the New York plumbers insist that they can do it and should have the work. As far as was learned yesterday, the Plumbers' Union, finding it had no control of the men employed by the Union Switch and Signal Company, and that it could control Byrne & Murphy's men, ordered out the latter, though the firm's contract is entirely distinct from that of the Union Switch and Signal Company.

T. C. Byrne of Byrne & Murphy, when asked whether the strike was not a violation of the arbitration agreement, he said he believed it was, and that it was also a violation of the agreement between the Central Federated Union and the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association.

Secretary W. C. Douglas of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association said that the strike was a surprise to him.

GERRY SWEARS OFF TAXES.

Wants None of His Cash to Go Up State —Stillman Cuts Assessment.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry visited the offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday and swore off the assessment of $300,000 made against his name for personal property. He declared that he was a resident and taxpayer in Newport, R. I., and he also flatly declined to pay on any personal property here for the benefit of the rural districts.

"The City of New York is bled for the up-State sections," declared the Commodore, "and I do not intend to pay on personal property here for the benefit of the up-State counties when I am not legally obliged to do so. Were it not for these conditions I might be willing to pay on some personal property here, even though I am not legally bound to do so."

James Stillman, the President of the National City Bank, also swore off most of his personal assessment, although he still will pay on $100,000. Mr. Stillman was assessed this year for $1,000,000 on personal property, although last year his assessment was for only $100,000, on which he paid. Mr. Stillman declared this year that even though his personal property consists of non-taxable securities, he is willing to pay on $100,000 of personalty because of the police and fire protection which he receives.

Augustus A. Juilliard, who was assessed on $100,000 of personal property, called at the tax office to have the assessment reviewed, but he left without making any change, the tax officials succeeding in convincing him that the assessment as levied was a fair one.

TO CARE FOR EMPLOYES.

Welfare Department of the Civic Federation Discusses Methods.

A discussion as to the general methods to be employed in conducting the new Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation took place yesterday at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria of a committee appointed for the purpose. H. H. Vreeland presided, and among those present were Cyrus McCormick, Chicago; George E. Emmons, Schenectady; John H. Patterson, Dayton, Ohio; H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg; Edward A. Filene and Charles W. Hubbard, Boston, and V. Everit Macy, New York.

The scope of the new department takes in the general welfare of employes, aside from the question of wages and trade matters generally. The department will investigate the sanitary conditions of factories with a view of improving them, and take up the questions of educational facilities, baths, libraries, and other methods for improving the condition of employes.

MAGISTRATE BREEN ILL.

Magistrate Matthew P. Breen, who has been suffering from a severe cold since Sunday, broke down completely while sitting in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon. As a result the Magistrate will not finish his present term on the bench at Jefferson Market, which was to end to-day.

Accompanied by his officer, James Walsh, the Magistrate was driven to the Grand Central Station, where he took a train to the Tremont Avenue station, and was then hurried in a carriage to his home, at 1,818 Crane Place.

Magistrate Leroy B. Crane will sit in Jefferson Market Court to-day and to-morrow.

CITY MARSHALS DISMISSED.

City Marshals John J. Young and Samuel I. Abramson, who were recently on trial before the Mayor on several charges, were removed from office yesterday by Mayor McClellan. Young was accused of two illegal seizures of property on attachments and of collecting money on an attachment and failing to turn it over to the proper person.

Abramson was accused of stealing money from a cash register on which he had levied. Another charge grew out of refusal to pay a judgment growing out of an attachment, although the judgment had been confirmed on appeal.

New York Aid for St. Louis Fair.

The New York State Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution giving an additional appropriation of $5,000, making $10,000 in all, to provide for the expense of the selection and forwarding of works by New York artists to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The following named were appointed an executive committee on art, to superivse the details of the work of the Exposition Advisory Committees at this point: Harry W. Watrous, Will H. Low, J. Carroll Beckwith, Louis Loeb, Frank C. Jones, Grosvenor Atterbury, and Herbert Adams.

Alterations to H. P. Whitney's House.

Harry Payne Whitney's house at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, at one time the residence of his father, the late W. C. Whitney, is to be altered at a cost of $30,000. The changes include the construction of a five-story extension, 16 by 30; the building of a new bay window, and various interior alterations. The dwelling will be made fireproof, and upon the roof will be placed a water tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons. The plans for the work have been prepared by Architect Grosvenor Atterbury.

POOR OIL TO ACCOUNT FOR THE BAD GAS

Prof. Stebbins Says, Too, the Cold Weather Is a Factor.

DEADLY CARBONIC OXIDE USED

Quality Much Poorer Than That of Last Year—Elements of Gas Made from Water.

Prof. James H. Stebbins, Jr., Ph. D., a Harvard graduate, who was chemist for the Municipal Gas Company, and is an authority on gas manufacture, talked yesterday on the hearing on Tuesday before the Senate Finance Committee at Albany on Senator Martin's resolution calling for an investigation of the gas situation in New York City. Prof. Stebbins, who has made gas analyses for the last twenty-eight years, spoke of the quality of the gas furnished here this Winter.

"I have been investigating its quality, and it has certainly been poor. But you must remember that the season has been severe, and the frost has got down further than in many years, and a result of such conditions may be that its illuminating quality has been impaired by condensation in the mains. I certainly think that this has something to do with the gas, which is generally complained of.

"The quality has been poorer than that of last Winter. When I was chemist for the Municipal we used to turn out thirty-candle-power carburated water gas. But they got $2.25 a thousand for it, against $1 a thousand now. I know that then high-class 'gas oil' or naphtha was used to enrich the water gas. I would infer now that economies have been resorted to, and that may account for our inferior quality of gas. It looks as if an inferior quality of 'gas oil' is used.

"There is nothing extraordinary in the analytical reports submitted to the Senate committee so far as carbonic oxide is concerned. In gas 24.34 per cent. of this is about the average. I have seen it 27 and 17. The statement that it is a deadly gas is true, but .02 of 1 per cent. would hardly develop poisonous symptoms. It is too diluted. Carbonic oxide is not an illuminant, but a diluent. In carburetted water gas the proportions in 100 are: Carbonic oxide, 24 to 25; carbonic acid, 2 to 3; illuminants, 15 to 16; marsh gas, 15; hydrogen, 43; aqueous vapor and sulphur compounds, a trace. The carbonic oxide comes from the water gas."

Prof. Stebbins was interested in the latest report on photometric observations of city gas by Chemist E. G. Love of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, which appears to show that last week the illuminating power was much above the legal standard, twenty candle, except in one instance. He said that because of his observations of the gas burned this Winter it surprised him.

Mr. Love's official figures, compared with those of practically even date last year are:

Date.	Company.	Candle Power. 1904.	Candle Power. 1903.
Feb. 18.	Standard	22.69	20.00
Feb. 18.	East River	25.32	24.70
Feb. 17.	New Amsterdam	*24.34	25.10
Feb. 17.	Mutual	21.51	20.03
Feb. 17.	Consolidated No. 1	24.02	18.33
Feb. 17.	*Consolidated No. 2	20.44	21.53
Feb. 17.	Consolidated No. 3	21.60	22.28
Feb. 18.	*Consolidated No. 4	26.22	25.14
Feb. 18.	Consolidated No. 6	23.44	21.93

*Coal gas. The rest carburetted water gas.

CHINAMAN KILLED AND ROBBED.

Police Suspect "Gashouse Gang"—Three Arrests Made.

John Yong On, a Chinese laundryman, was murdered and robbed in his shop at 2,027 Second Avenue yesterday morning, and the police suspect members of a band known to them as the "Gashouse Gang." Robbery was the motive, the shop being ransacked from end to end.

About 10 o'clock Policeman Pierce was approached on the corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue by James Duffy, son of the late Alderman Michael Duffy, and asked if he had heard about the murder. Pierce, who knew Duffy, replied that he had, and that the Chinaman was not much hurt, although he was well aware of his death.

"Well, that's good," replied Duffy, "but if anything happens to that Chink my friend Kane will have to get out quick, and I guess I'll tip him off."

Pierce informed Capt. Herlihy. Detectives trailed Duffy to the house of Thomas Kane at 2,089 Second Avenue, where he was found fully dressed in bed. Both men were arrested. In the station house Duffy became talkative, and from information he gave William Green of 132 East Ninety-third Street was arrested as a suspicious person.

MORSE TO EXPLAIN SILENCE.

Will Tell Court He Desires to Spare Former Wife's Feelings.

Charles W. Morse, who refused to answer questions put to him by the Grand Jury concerning the Morse-Dodge matrimonial tangle, will appear to-day in Part I. of the General Sessions with his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, and inform the court that his reasons for refusing to answer are simply based on the fact that he wishes to protect Mrs. Morse from further notoriety in the case. One of her friends said yesterday that she has nothing to conceal, but that she dreads being brought before the public.

Mr. Morse now believes he was duped by paying attention to the assertion that Mrs. Dodge had not been legally divorced from Dodge, and it is his intention to set the legal machinery in action so that Mrs. Dodge will again be Mrs. Morse in the eyes of the law.

PLANNING A BROOM TRUST.

Charles E. Locke, promoter of the White Mountain Paper Company, is trying to form the National Broom Company, intended to be the great sweeper trust of the United States. It is said that over fifty companies, representing at least 90 per cent. of the output of machine-made long-handled brooms, short-handled brooms, house brooms, and porch brooms, besides broom brushes, or whisk brooms, will be included in the combination.

The capital of the proposed broom trust amounts to $2,000,000 preferred and $2,000,000 common stock.

COPPER ARGUMENT HEARD.

Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court last evening heard argument upon and reserved decision in the application by John McGinnis for a continuance of a temporary injunction restraining the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, the Parrot Silver and Copper Company, and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company from paying out dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company on the stock owned in these companies by the last-named corporation.

Special Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

Thursday, Feb. 25th, we will offer the following exceptional values:—

125 Selected Persian, Turkish & India Rugs in all sizes from 4.6x7.6 to 10x18, at $35.00 to $150 each.

175 Kazaks and Daghestan Rugs at $16.50.

150 Shirvan and Guenje Rugs at $10.00 & $12.50.

115 Karabagh Rugs at $6.50.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

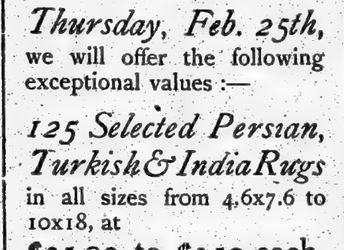

Spring bursts through the Hoop!
We're bursting with Spring things!
Spring Overcoats. Coverts And Cheviots. The smartest Lot we've had in years.
Various lengths. $12 to $28.
Spring Hats, $2 and $3.
Spring Shoes, too, $3.50 & $5.
Spring Furnishings.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR REPPO CRAVATS WOVEN FOR WEAR
They Do Not WRINKLE
Spring styles now on sale
OPPER & LEVINSON WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK

NO 13 IN THIS BUILDING.

No. 42 Broadway Follows Atlantic and Kuhn-Loeb Examples.

The new building at 42 Broadway, which was opened for business yesterday, has followed in the line laid out by the Atlantic Building and the Kuhn-Loeb Building in that it does not contain the number 13. There is no thirteenth floor, and there is no room on any floor containing the number 13. This is considered a concession to superstitious instincts in Wall Street, where the unlucky "13" as a prevalent hoodoo is exceeded only by the superstition regarding Friday as an unlucky day.

One of the first companies to move into the newly finished building is the Amalgamated Copper Company, which occupies an extensive suite on the twentieth floor.

NO HOPE FOR MRS. NUGENT.

Hospital Physicians Say Her Burns Soon Will Prove Fatal.

There is no hope for the recovery of Mrs. F. L. Nugent, who was burned at her home on Riverside Drive Tuesday morning. At the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where Mrs. Nugent was taken, it was said at 1:30 o'clock this morning that her death was but a question of a few hours.

Mr. Nugent and their son and daughter spent the night at Mrs. Nugent's bedside.

Tobin to be Executed March 14.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Odell to-day announced that he has decided to permit Thomas Tobin to be executed. The condemned man will suffer the death penalty on March 14, when a respite of three months granted by the Governor in December will expire. The medical experts who examined Tobin say that in their opinion he is sane.

Hughes Dead of Detective's Bullet.

John Hughes of 725 Washington Street, who was shot early yesterday morning by Detective William H. Amann of the Charles Street Station, while the detective was seeking evidence of excise law violations in a saloon at 226 West Twelfth Street, died in the St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. Coroner Jackson paroled Detective Amann in the custody of Capt. Aloncle to await the inquest, the date of which has not been set.

Mrs. Sage Pascal Institute President.

Mrs. Russell Sage has accepted the Presidency of Pascal Institute, in which she has long been interested.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

We Are Out With an Ax.

Men's Suits, $6.50.

850 blue and black cheviot and serge suits, medium and heavy weights—were $12.90 and $15.00.
600 fancy worsted mixtures—were $14 and $12.90.
575 imported cassimeres, medium weights—were $15. All at $6.50.

Spring Overcoats, $6.50.

Tans, Oxfords, blacks, cheviots, coverts, and vicunas, box length or medium sizes, 34 to 40, all at $6.50.

Trousers, $1.55 and $1.85.

2,000 pairs, all weights—worth $3 to $4.

Winter Overcoats, $6.50.

Black and gray vicunas—worth $12.90 and $15. Pay you to put away for next Winter.

Sale at both stores to-day until Saturday.

King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS

TWO BIG STORES:
Cor. Broadway & Park Place,
Cor. 23d St. & 6th Avenue.

The average man likes good things, at a price; and jumped at our offering of some thousands of spring and winter sack suits at $12.50.

Result—the average man can still find excellent values in his average size; but the best picking is in small and large sizes.

Especially in young men's sizes; 32, 33 and 34 chest, which are $10 a suit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
LAST week but ONE of the regular season.
To-day, at 5 P. M. prec'y.—Tenth and last performance, PARSIFAL. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet, Bars, Begue. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 27, at 2 (last time,) IL FLAUTO MAGICO. (Magic Flute.) Sembrich, Gadski, Homer, Seygard, Dippel, Campanari, Blass, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8, popular prices. (Last time,) LOHENGRIN. Ackte, Walker; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 28, at 8:30. (Pop. Prices.)
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Miss Emma Calve, MM. Pol Plancon, Burgstaller, and Frl. v. Seldenneck, Violiniste. Conductor, Mr. Mottl.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 29, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet, Bars, Begue. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Evg., March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Dippel, Journet, Begue, Guardabassi. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30. (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Kloepfer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Mottl.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Sat. Evg., March 5th, at 7:30—DIE WALKURE.
Wed. Evg., March 9th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30,
GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
Seats for all performances now on sale.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Irving Place Theatre. To-night at 8:20, and Saturday Evg., Rescmann's Rheinfahrt. Fri. Benefit, Ostermann, Maedel als Rekrut.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. At 8:15. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES WED. & SAT. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. SPECIAL MAT. THURS., MCH. 10. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE. FOURTH MONTH. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Saturday. TWELFTH NIGHT. Edith Wynne Matthison—Viola. Ben Greet as Malvolio.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON. NINTH WEEK. MERELY MARY ANN

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL. THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING. Feb. 29—MISS RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154TH TIME MARCH 15. SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S at 8:15. B'way & 30th St. Matinee Saturday, 2. GLITTERING GLORIA

CARNEGIE HALL.
Last Concert, Sat. Eve., Feb. 27. American debut of RICHARD STRAUSS. SOLOIST DAVID BISPHAM. PROGRAM: "Zarathustra"; Group of Songs; "Heldenleben." Tickets now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office. Three remaining concerts of Strauss Festival, March 3rd, 9th and 16th, under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6726—38. Reg. Mat. Saturday. VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." MONDAY, STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT.

5TH SYMPHONY CONCERT. Frank Damrosch.....Director. SATURDAY, FEB'Y 27, AT 2:30. Works by BRAHMS, SAINT-SAENS, GOLDMARK. SOLOIST DAVID MANNES. Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3. Dr. Richard Strauss. Songs by STRAUSS and TENNYSON'S MELODRAMATIC POEM ENOCH ARDEN. Mme. Strauss De Ahna. David Bispham. DR. RICHARD STRAUSS AT THE PIANO. Seats $2 to $1 at Ditson's and Box Office.

BROADWAY "A BIG SUCCESS."—Alan Dale. THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE Yankee Consul.

CARNEGIE HALL, This (Thursday) Aft. at 2. 2d Piano Recital BUSONI. Tickets, 50c. to $2, at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's (Direction C. A. Ellis.) STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 27, at 3. SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Reisenauer. Management.....Henry Wolfsohn. Seats, $1 and $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 Broadway. EVERETT PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Last Concert, Tuesday Evg., March 1, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by HAROLD RANDOLPH. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. Championship Hockey Match. WANDERERS H. C. vs. BROOKLYN S. C. FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, AT 8:15 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Reserved se

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing Cloudiness; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,894. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PARKER MEN CALL ON BRYAN FOR HELP

Get Nebraskan and David B. Hill Here for a Conference.

HOPE TO BLOCK CLEVELAND

That the ex-Candidate Will Indorse the New York Judge Is Not Considered Likely.

Summoned hastily by the supporters of Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic Presidential nomination, William Jennings Bryan arrived in New York at 10 o'clock last night and registered at the Hoffman House, where also was ex-Senator David B. Hill, who is practically the manager of the Parker boom. Until long after midnight Mr. Bryan was in consultation with National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, who ran for Governor in 1900, and who is one of the strongest of Hill-Parker men, and also with ex-Senator Charles A. Towne.

Every effort was made to bring Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill together, so as to induce Mr. Bryan to favor the candidacy of Judge Parker in order to head off the Cleveland demonstration fostered by Charles F. Murphy in Tammany Hall.

Either owing to the disinclination of Mr. Bryan to meet his old-time enemy, or else owing to the lateness of the hour when Mr. Hill returned to the hotel from the theatre, there was no meeting between the two men last night, although it was declared by a man who had been prominent in bringing the two to the same hotel at the same time that a meeting is certain to be held this morning. It is also asserted by one who was intimately connected with the affair that Mr. Bryan had absolutely declined to give any assurance one way or another concerning the candidacy of Judge Parker.

Ex-Senator Hill arrived in the city at midnight on Wednesday. At the Hoffman House all day yesterday he was in conference with such stanch Parker men as Mr. Mack and Mr. Stanchfield. A meeting also was arranged between ex-Senator Hill and ex-Senator Towne. Early yesterday morning Mr. Bryan came over from Washington, en route to New Haven. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne had breakfast at the Victoria Hotel, and were together until nearly 11 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan left here for New Haven.

As soon as the Nebraska man had departed Mr. Towne went to the Hoffman House and had a long talk with ex-Senator Hill. This was followed by several other conferences between Hill, Stanchfield, and Mack. Later in the afternoon Mr. Towne went back to the Hoffman House and was with Mr. Hill for more than an hour.

TELEGRAMS TO BRYAN.

It was after that conference that telegrams were sent by Mr. Mack and others to Mr. Bryan at New Haven, which resulted in his return to the city in the evening and remaining over night, whereas it had been his intention to leave on a midnight train for his home in Lincoln.

The bringing of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill to the Hoffman House was arranged largely through the efforts of Mr. Mack, one of the leading Parker boomers of the State. For fully a year Mr. Mack, who was one of the original Bryan men in 1896, and who won the party leadership in Erie County because of his early espousal of the Bryan cause in that year, has been talking Parker at every available opportunity, and has been considered, next to David B. Hill, as being the chief Parker supporter.

Since Charles F. Murphy has come out flatly for the nomination of Grover Cleveland both Mr. Mack and Mr. Hill have been trying to stem the tide and to gain for Judge Parker some notable support that would enable them to send an instructed delegation from this State. Therefore, in spite of the intense bitterness that has existed between Bryan and Hill ever since the campaign of 1896 it was determined yesterday to try to bring about a meeting between the two men. Mr. Towne was called into the affair because he is a warm personal friend of Mr. Bryan, and also because he is to-day a confidant of the Tammany leader.

At the Hoffman House last night, awaiting Mr. Bryan's coming were Mr. Mack, Mayor James Head of Nashville, who is the Democratic National Committeeman from Tennessee; Mr. Stanchfield, and Dr. John H. Girdner, a personal friend of Mr. Bryan's.

Mr. Hill was at the theatre when Mr. Bryan arrived, but returned a little before midnight. James M. Guffey, Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, also reached the city during the evening, but he registered a block away, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will not see Mr. Bryan until this morning.

When Mr. Bryan reached the Hoffman House and registered he was surprised to find some newspaper men awaiting him.

"How did you know I was coming?" he asked. "Well, as I am completely hemmed in, I might as well give up."

Replying to questions, Mr. Bryan said that since his visit here a few weeks ago he had been in eight of the Southern States, and had held some of the best-attended meetings he ever saw.

"There is far more sentiment in the South for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform," he said, "than any of the newspapers seem willing to credit. I have been appealing to the consciences of the voters along much the same lines as my talk on 'The Moral Issue,' delivered in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall here in January, and I have found a most wholesome response. The voters do not consider so much at this time the candidate as the issue, and if the issues are presented right the candidate will be right. I think that when the different newspapers finally give up the struggle to win the prize which I offered for the best platform for the party this year they will be more than willing to fall back on the Kansas City platform. I am not trying to write any platforms myself; the last one was good enough for me, and it will be found good enough for the party at St. Louis, I believe."

CLEVELAND AND THE SOUTH.

"How about the sentiment in the South for Cleveland for President?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Bryan with a smile, "I think there is as much favorable sentiment there for Cleveland as there has been at any time in the last four years. But remember, I do not intend to say anything now on the subject of Cleveland."

"How about Hearst?" he was asked.

"No, and I don't intend to say anything about Mr. Hearst either," Mr. Bryan replied. "I am not saying anything at all about any candidates at this time, but am simply talking principles, and I find that the Democratic voters find principles sufficient to discuss at this time. As to the platform to be adopted this year, I guess my prize money is safe in my keeping, for I think no Democratic paper which I named will lay claim to it, especially in view of the proviso that they would have to wait a week after making the claim to see whether or not a Republican paper should claim the same platform. But it was a risky offer, for it was the price of five good Poland hogs or a Durham calf, and would have cut that much off from my farm."

"How big is your farm?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"Well," he said with a laugh, "it is sixty acres and plenty big enough to grow suggestions."

Mr. Bryan professed surprise when informed that Senator Hill was also at the hotel.

"Is that so?" he exclaimed. "Well, all the papers now will have us patching up things for sure. Last time we were in the same hotel was in Chicago, and they all had us settling the affairs of the Nation then. However, I will not run away, for I already am registered."

Mr. Bryan then went to his room, where Messrs. Mack, Stanchfield, and Towne were awaiting him.

Earlier in the evening, before Mr. Hill went to the theatre, he dined with Mr. Mack. While at dinner ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck and John F. Carroll entered for dinner. Both men greeted Mr. Hill cordially, and they all talked together for some time. National Committeeman James Head of Nashville, Tenn., also was at the hotel, and was with Mr. Hill for a considerable period during the afternoon. All of the men in question, save ex-Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Guffey, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

BALTIMORE FIRE COSTS LIFE.

Fireman Kelly of This City with Notable Record Contracted Pneumonia.

Engineer Mark Kelly of Engine Company No. 16, who had distinguished himself at more than a score of fires, saving lives at the risk of losing his own life, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,411 Madison Avenue, from pneumonia, the result of a cold contracted while at work at the big fire in Baltimore.

Engineer Kelly returned from Baltimore on the night of Feb. 9 with the New York detachment of men who had been sent to the Maryland city. On his arrival at the quarters of his engine company, in East Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, he became ill and had to be assisted to his home. His physician found him suffering from pneumonia, due to exposure. He had been on constant duty for twenty-two hours without being relieved at the Baltimore fire.

Kelly had a notable record for rescue work at the various tenement fires on the east side. At one of these fires in a tenement at 357 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on May 8, 1901, when four persons perished, Kelly succeeded in saving the lives of three women, whom he carried out of the building and down a ladder, going back three times to complete his rescue work. At the Windsor Hotel fire, with Battalion Chief Howe, he distinguished himself, saving the lives of six persons. At a fire in the six-story tenement at 754 First Avenue, which occurred at 1 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 2, 1900, he crept along a window ledge, entered the burning building, and aroused scores of men, women, and children, whom he afterward passed to safety by lifting them and reaching far out of the window, clinging by his feet while passing them to Battalion Chief Howe, who was at the top of the ladder. On this occasion, when two women and three children perished in the flames, Kelly almost lost his life, falling back into a room with an unconscious woman in his arms. Chief Howe and two other firemen got Kelly and the woman out of the building, but not without injury.

"Kelly was one of the bravest fellows in the department," said Battalion Chief Howe last night. "The Baltimore fire was responsible for his death. He was popular with the men, and only recently had been promoted to the position of engineer. He had three or four children, and I guess he never had a chance to save much money."

TO HIDE INSURANCE LOSSES.

Companies Won't Give Baltimore Figures—A. J. Cassatt Praises the City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—No official statement of the aggregate losses paid by insurance companies on property destroyed in the great fire, or of losses claimed will be issued. By a vote of 41 to 31 the General Loss Committee of the insurance companies so decided to-day, but no reason is assigned for the action.

Chairman Paul Turner said to-night that the general work of adjustment was proceeding smoothly, and that some 1,800 claims had been satisfactorily settled.

After A. J. Cassatt had been re-elected President of the Northern Central Railway Company to-day he made a trip through the burned district of the city. When asked to give his views upon what he saw, he said that the main impression left upon his mind was the extent of the destruction.

"I am sure, however," he said, "that Baltimore will rise from its ashes and become a greater city than ever. The spirit is clearly animating its business men, and I have no doubt that Baltimoreans will accomplish all that lies before them in the tremendous task of reconstruction in a highly creditable manner."

Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that a thrill of admiration went throughout the world when the Monumental City announced that it would care for its own without the outside aid that was proffered from every side. The Pennsylvania, the Vice President said, would co-operate in the work of rehabilitating the city.

Schooner Thomas W. Lawson Floated.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Feb. 25.—The seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson, which was aground off Point Breeze, Va., was floated to-day, and passed off the Capes apparently uninjured.

From the Glenlivet
comes the finest Scotch made. Glenlivet Scotch is Usher's Scotch.—Adv.

MR. TILLMAN'S BOTTLE DRAWN BY MR. WARREN

Senator's Pocket Treasure Exposed During Session.

TONSILITIS CURE, HE ASSERTS

Mr. Tillman Says He Gets Drunk Only at Banquets, and Even Then Can Find the Way Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was a scene in the Senate this afternoon as unusual as it was shocking to the older Senators. While Senator Tillman was engaged in a colloquy with Senator Bailey, Senator Warren strode across the main aisle, in full view of the galleries and the Senate, and took from Senator Tillman's pocket a bottle, which he held up to the light, and then, removing the cork, smelled of the contents, deftly replaced the bottle in the pocket whence it came, and resumed his seat.

Senator Tillman was so occupied with his speech that he did not observe what had taken place, and went on with his remarks with greater vehemence until he observed smiles on the faces around him and heard a ripple of laughter passing through the galleries.

Senator Bacon, who had witnessed the affair, went to Senator Tillman and told him what had happened. A moment later Senator Warren came in from the cloakroom and took his seat. Senator Tillman at once went over to him, and the two engaged in a jocular conversation for a few moments.

Returning to his seat, the South Carolina Senator took the floor, and said that, because there were a few newspaper men who might be unfriendly to him and be tempted to send out distorted and untruthful accounts of the performance of a fellow-Senator in taking a bottle from his pocket while he was engaged in a colloquy with the Senator from Texas, he wished to make an explanation.

"That is the bottle," said Mr. Tillman, taking a small bottle containing some sort of yellow liquid from his coat pocket. "The truth is that for several days I have been troubled with tonsilitis and have been carrying a bottle of boracic acid around with me to cure it."

With this the South Carolina Senator clapped the bottle back into the pocket from which the neck protruded in plain sight.

Senator Warren arose and said he had perhaps an apology to offer. He had heard from time to time unwarrantable criticism of the Senate for its attitude on a certain matter, and he wanted to justify his confidence in the untruthfulness of this charge by smelling of the South Carolina Senator's bottle to determine that it really was what it should be.

"I know," said Mr. Warren, "that the Senator neither tastes nor handles—"

"Now, don't go too far with that statement," interrupted Mr. Tillman. "The Senator does taste and handle, but he does not get drunk except at banquets, and then not so drunk but he can find the way home. He never makes such a fool of himself that he has to be hauled home."

The matter had proceeded far enough to strain the dignity of the Senate, and President Frye brought down the gavel with a thump.

Senator Hoar was visibly appalled at the license of the two Senators. Senator Allison undertook to convince Mr. Tillman that the matter was wholly out of place, and that it must not appear in The Record, and Messrs. Tillman and Warren were persuaded to agree that their remarks should be cut out of that volume.

The Senate to-day passed both the Agricultural and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills.

ARREST STOPS FITCH PLAY.

Manager of "Her Own Way" Arrested for Employing Child Actors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Charged with violating the child labor law by employing four children in Clyde Fitch's play, "Her Own Way," now being presented a the Illinois Theatre, with Maxine Elliott as the star, Business Manager M. A. Yack was arrested this evening by an officer from Justice Wolf's court.

The children, who appear on the stage at a teatable and in childish games for half an hour, are a feature of the first act. Without them, it is declared, the performance cannot proceed.

MAYOR SNUBS ROOSEVELT.

New Orleans's Executive Declines to Invite Him to That City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—Mayor Paul Capdevielle balked when requested to invite President Roosevelt to attend the convention of the Southern Good Roads Association, to be held here April 6 and 7, although he had no hesitancy in sending invitations to the Governors of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.

He said the people of New Orleans and Louisiana had suffered great humiliation and discourtesy at the hands of the President when he was invited to attend the big Louisiana centennial celebration here last December.

President Roosevelt had not even done them the courtesy, he said, to reply to their urgent requests to either come or send a representative of the National Government. The Mayor remarked it was an insult to the 300,000 people he represented.

RARE MINERALS IN TEXAS.

More Large Deposits of Radio-Active Substances Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 25.—Additional discoveries of large deposits of rare earths and minerals containing radio-active properties are reported from the Llano mineral district near here.

A Pittsburg company is mining gadolinite and yttria, and is shipping large quantities of the gadolinite to its laboratory at Pittsburg, where it is utilized for making the filiment or glower of an incandescent gas burner and electric lamp. The Llano district is the only place in the world where this mineral is mined for exclusivaly; in other districts where it is found it occurs in feldspar mining as a bi-product.

Extensive deposits of other rare minerals have just been discovered in the Llano district.

Now Is the Time
to visit Pinehurst, Camden, and Florida resorts. Seaboard Florida Limited leaves New York 12:05 P. M. daily, and will land you at any of these resorts quicker than other lines. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. HANNA LEFT $7,000,000.

Inventory Reveals Estate More Than Double That First Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The inventory of the estate of Senator Hanna, which has just been taken by the family, shows that the dead statesman left more than $7,000,000 instead of $3,000,000, as reported to the probate Judge.

Mr. Hanna's holdings in the Cleveland Electric Railway Company reach $2,000,000. He also was interested in the American Shipbuilding Company, the Pittsburg Coal Company, the coal and iron firm of Hanna & Co., and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, part of the Pennsylvania system. He owned 1,500 shares of stock in four Cleveland banks, some of it being quoted at 230, and he had interests in many smaller corporations.

His Lake Avenue home is on the tax duplicate for $46,120, but is said to be worth at least $100,000.

HIGHWAYMEN ATTACK SLEIGH.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's Niece One of Party Which Foils Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Thomas Howard, niece of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and wife of the manager of Mr. Vanderbilt's large estate at Hyde Park, a few miles north of Poughkeepsie, had a scare Tuesday night when she almost was the victim of highwaymen.

Mrs. Howard was driven to Poughkeepsie to see William Faversham in "Lord and Lady Algy." She took with her as a companion a trained nurse. They made the trip in an open sleigh, the ladies occupying the rear seat, and Edward Ward the front seat with Harvey Horrocks, the coachman. Near midnight, at a lonely place four miles north of here, two men suddenly sprang out from clumps of shrubbery, and, running up behind the sleigh, jumped in. The ladies, who were greatly frightened, screamed loudly, and the men on the front seat endeavored to seize the intruders, but they succeeded in getting free and escaped.

The strangers were evidently tramps. If their purpose was robbery, they were disappointed, for neither Mrs. Howard nor her companion lost money or jewelry.

HAPPY HORSE IN A SEWER.

After a Thirty-five-Foot Fall, He Proceeds to Take Life Easy.

Almost everybody living in the Parkville district of Brooklyn is deeply interested in efforts which are being made to rescue a big horse from a sewer excavation 35 feet deep in Foster Avenue, near Gravesend Avenue, into which it fell on Tuesday afternoon. The horse, which rolled unhurt to the bottom of the deep trench, has been stabled and fed there for two days, and appears to be entirely happy and comfortable in its strange quarters.

The animal which is in such a queer plight is owned by Patrick Keenan, a farmer of Coney Island Avenue, near Foster Avenue. On Tuesday afternoon he was driving the horse, and in trying to turn it around, backed it into the excavation. Keenan jumped and escaped falling. The cart was wrecked in the fall, but the horse escaped with several slight cuts on its back.

Keenan tried all kinds of schemes to get the horse out, but without success. Then he planned to make the beast as comfortable as possible where it was. With one of his men he descended into the hole and built a rough shelter over the animal with some boards. Then he laid some straw for the horse, blanketed and fed the beast, and left it for the night. The next day the farmer continued his efforts to get the horse out, advised and aided by the police, but failed.

Yesterday afternoon the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was informed of the horse's plight, and work was begun on an inclined plane, up which the horse probably will be taken to-day.

The horse is being fed regularly, and, rather than being disturbed over the queer fix it is in, seems to enjoy the rest.

HAIR DYE EXPLOSION HAVOC.

Hurts Child's Eye, Owner Faints, and Later Is Arrested.

The home of Mrs. Esther Schachter, a hair dresser, at 119 Columbia Street, was the scene of excitement yesterday, following the alleged explosion of a bottle of hair dye, which may cause the loss of one of the Schachter children's eyes and resulted in bringing to court the agent who had the explosive liquid in his possession and who fainted in the midst of the havoc his wares had wrought.

Adam Roth, an Orchard Street dealer in hair goods, in displaying articles to Mrs. Schachter, pulled from his overcoat pocket a beer bottle with an airtight stopper, and which, Mrs. Schachter says, he told her contained a hair dye preparation that was highly explosive. In alarm Mrs. Schachter told him to replace it in his pocket, but he put it on the table and the two resumed their conversation.

A loud report deafened Roth and his prospective customer, broke the window glass, and jarred insecure articles to the floor. A dense and suffocating smoke filled the room.

Max Schachter, ten years old, who lay on the floor, was found to be injured, his face being covered with blood. A physician said the case was one for a specialist, one of the child's eyes being badly injured.

Roth, the agent, had fallen to the floor in a dead faint. When resuscitated he left the house, but later appeared in Essex Market Court before Magistrate Ommen. Mrs. Schachter alleges criminal negligence. The hearing was continued to next Monday.

CAVE-IN KILLS FIVE MINERS.

Victims of Minnie Healy Mine Accident Caught by Falling Rock.

BUTTE Mont., Feb. 25.—Five miners were killed by a cave-in of earth and rock in the Minnie Healy mine this afternoon. The accident occurred on the sixth floor of the 1,000-foot level.

Early in the day Foreman Joseph Kane was informed that the ground in that place was very soft, and in danger of falling, and he withdrew all the miners who were working there. This afternoon a shift boss took four men into the place to bulkhead and otherwise strengthen the weak spots. Just how the fall came will never be known, as not one of the five escaped. Only two bodies have been recovered.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 3:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd." 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

TRAMPS BURROW UNDER FIFTH AVENUE BLOCK

Bottle-Strewn Tunnel All the Way from 27th to 28th Street.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLUNDERED

Bottles of Milk, Packages of Groceries, and Portions of Fences Levied On by Tattered Freebooters.

Complaints to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station late last evening by occupants of the houses in Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets directly east of Fifth Avenue, led to the discovery that a dozen or more tattered tramps, old and young, have been making their lodging place in a tunnel driven underneath the surface of an empty lot.

The lot is about seventy-five feet wide, and runs through the entire block from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Street. The buildings which once occupied it were torn down more than a year ago, and work on the excavation of a cellar preparatory to erecting a large new building was begun. Owing, it is supposed, to the troubles which developed in the building trades, the work was abandoned after it had progressed to the extent of digging a hole the width of the lot and about eight feet from the street front on the Twenty-seventh Street side. The excavation was on an average about eight or ten feet deep.

Residents of the neighborhood say that of late they have been missing bottles of milk and packages of groceries and other articles from their doorsteps, and that portions of fences and similar inflammable material had also disappeared. They say, too, that men of strange and rough appearance have been seen lurking about the abandoned lot early in the morning and again in the evening.

Mrs. Jennie Shea of 10 East Twenty-eighth Street, losing patience at continued thefts of her milk bottles and other articles, appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and complained to Sergt. Shibles. The Sergeant sent two policemen to rout out the cave dwellers, but they had taken warning and fled. The policemen say that they found that the tramps had evidently secured picks and shovels somewhere and had tunneled through the frozen earth all the way to Twenty-eighth Street.

The top of the tunnel is about six feet below the surface level, and the tunnel itself is about a yard wide, and nowhere more than four or five feet high. In some places the policemen found ashes of fires, empty cans, broken milk bottles, &c., while at the Twenty-seventh Street entrance a large pile of ashes seemed to indicate that the denizens of the tunnel most often gathered there. Mrs. Shea said that she had several times seen a thin column of smoke arising from the lot, and supposed that her fence had gone as fuel for these camp fires.

Sergt. Shibles told the policemen on the near-by posts to watch the excavation for the return of the cave dwellers, but said they could wait until daylight to examine the recesses of the tunnel.

JEROME TALKS AT PRINCETON.

Advocates Breaking Up Universal Suffrage and Raising Political Standards.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—District Attorney Jerome lectured here this evening on "College Men in Politics." President Wilson, in introducing Mr. Jerome, commended him for his recent reform work in New York City. Mr. Jerome said in part:

"To the average college man the term politics means something very vague. I don't mean political science, but the very practical matter of securing and controlling votes in a community. From the crowded tenement districts in our great cities come the votes which place men in high positions. The votes are controlled by the district leader. We reformers think we possess knowledge, but it is as nothing compared to that of these men.

"Their work is to come in personal contact with as many people as possible, and to get persons indebted to them for services rendered. The district leader is the great employment bureau. The damage he does is incalculable because inspired by hope of reward.

"It is here that work of the college student comes in. You can't rule Cherry Hill from Murray Hill. You must get in among the people, wrest their votes from district leaders, and then use them for good. A college student is really a parishioner on the country's bounty. He owes it to himself, his country, and his college to break up the power of these district leaders. We must break up this universal suffrage and raise the political standard in this country."

WIND'S EXPRESS TRAIN SPEED.

Northwest Blast Sweeps Over City at 61 Miles an Hour.

Seldom has the Weather Bureau since its establishment in this city recorded such a continuous high wind as prevailed here yesterday. From early in the morning until late last night the blow ranged in velocity from sixty-one miles an hour down to thirty-six miles, and the wintry northwest blasts drove away Wednesday's promises of early Spring.

The windstorm began soon after midnight yesterday, when the breeze, which had been in the west, shifted about toward the north, and began to increase. Hour by hour it gained until at 8 o'clock in the morning it had reached a velocity of forty-four miles. At noon the weather man recorded fifty-two miles, and in the afternoon it reached its height. Several times it reached sixty-one miles, from which it would drop to thirty-six or thereabout. The thermometer continued to fall as the wind increased, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning it reached 14 degrees. In the afternoon it went up to 16 degrees, and then began falling again.

In the harbor ice-coated vessels were to be seen once more. All ferryboats were detayed, and several of the big steamships which came up yesterday had to lay to off Quarantine for several hours owing to the inability of the little revenue cutter or the doctor's tug to get alongside. Three of the vessels brought great numbers of steerage passengers from the warm countries of Southern Europe. These people presented a pitiful sight as they stood in their light garments on the decks of the vessels while the freezing spray flew over them.

None of the sailing vessels left port because of the danger of loosing their sails. Several large ships and many schooners which have been loaded for a long time and were ice bound in the harbor until the warm weather of two days ago were ready to sail yesterday, but all agreed after being towed to Sandy Hook that it would be risking too much to go outside.

MASSACRE BY RUSSIANS?

Manchus Reported Slain — Kuropatkin Says No Japanese Will Get Home.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard sends a report from a native source that the Russians have burned a large village near the Sungari River and massacred the inhabitants, including the women, in revenge for an attempt to wreck the Sungari bridge.

PEKING, Feb. 26.—Private advices received here from Niu-Chwang confirm the reports of the ill-treatment of Japanese refugees at the hands of the Russians while they were journeying through Manchuria, and assert, moreover, that some of the refugees were without doubt cruelly murdered.

The Russian soldiery at Niu-Chwang are so undisciplined that the place is unfit for European women.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that Gen. Kuropatkin has started for his home to take leave of his mother before going to the Far East, and he quotes the General as having said:

"This war may last eighteen months, but every arrangement has been made that no Japanese, after having landed, shall return to his country."

BOYS BURNED IN A CHURCH.

Pastor Was Illustrating Fairy Stories and Kettle Exploded.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—An accident at the Richmond Street Christian Church here to-night resulted in ten children being seriously burned and others painfully injured. Seven of those burned are in the City Hospital, and it is thought that many others may have been hurt.

The Sunday school room was crowded for an entertainment given by the Rev. Vernon Stauffer to small boys. The pastor was telling fairy stories, and in order to make them realistic he provided a kettle, with salt in the bottom of it saturated with alcohol.

This was set afire to furnish weird lights for the fairy stories. Suddenly a draught struck the stream of alcohol and an explosion followed. All of those seated around the fire were burned.

The draught is said to have been caused by little girls who had been excluded and were opening doors to look in.

GIRL HELD FOR POSTAL THEFT.

Inspectors Assert That She Confessed—Mother Says She Uses Cocaine.

Beatrice Mallerau, employed in a branch of Post Office Station L in the drug store at Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was arrested yesterday at her work and held in $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields, charged with robbing the mails.

The specific complaint dealt with a registered letter containing $20 sent by a young woman of the neighborhood to her brother in Chicago a month ago. The Inspectors say Miss Mallerau confessed with the utmost coolness that she had taken the money, and had stolen about $50 from other letters. She had been employed in the place for about a year, and her mother, who lives on Staten Island, said she believed her to be irresponsible because of her addiction to the use of cocaine taken as snuff. The girl was for five years a maid for Helene Mora, the actress, who died last Summer.

FIGHT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Rebels Repel Government Attack, Many Being Killed or Wounded.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 22.—Government forces attacked San Pedro de Macoris last Saturday. They went in in small boats with the intention of landing, but were received with a fusillade from the insurgents which resulted in many being killed or wounded. The gunboat Presidente then bombarded the town and inflicted much damage.

The attack and the bombardment were renewed on Sunday. The rebels fired on the Presidente and damaged her about the waterline. This obliged the gunboat to leave and return here. The Government gunboat Independencia arrived here this morning.

The United States training ship Hartford arrived here yesterday to relieve the cruiser Columbia, which left for St. Thomas, D. W. I.

This city is quiet.

CAB BREAKS WOMAN'S JAW.

Mrs. Bessie Lester Run Down at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Bessie Lester, twenty-seven years old, of 100 West Forty-sixth Street, was knocked down by a cab yesterday afternoon on the crosswalk at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, and received a fracture of the jaw. The carriage was driven by William Larkin of 200 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Lester was standing at the corner waiting for a car. The driver had hardly warned her of the danger when she was under the horses' hoofs. She was taken into a nearby drug store, and Dr. Knipe of Roosevelt Hospital attended her. She refused to go to the hospital, and after her jaw was bandaged went home. Larkin was not arrested.

WOMAN HURT IN COLLISION.

Miss Vogel's Cab Upsets on the Way to Dinner at the Waldorf.

A cab driven by Frank Arnold of 711 Tenth Avenue, in which Miss Laura Vogel of 145 West Twentieth Street was on her way to meet a party of friends for dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, was overturned early last evening in collision with a cross-town car directly in front of the Thirty-fourth Street entrance of the hotel.

Miss Vogel was extricated by Policemen Gessner and Baisley of the West Thirtieth Street Station and taken into the hotel suffering from a sprained ankle. She was attended by Dr. Wheatman of Bellevue Hospital and went home.

Arnold, who had received a scalp wound in falling from his seat, was locked up on charges of intoxication and reckless driving.

The Southerner's Palm Limited.
12:40 noon daily, except Sunday, via P. R. R. & Southern Ry. The Royal Limited for St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, & Nassau. N. Y. Office, 271 & 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

MORE FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

Another Repulse of the Japanese Is Reported.

ENEMY NEAR VLADIVOSTOK?

Japanese Are Said to Have Landed at Possiet Bay and to Be Threatening Kirin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Major Gen. Pflug (the chief of staff of Viceroy Alexieff) telegraphs as follows under to-day's date:

"The enemy again attacked Port Arthur from 1 to 3 A. M., and were everywhere repulsed. Details follow."

Following the dispatch of Gen. Pflug Viceroy Alexieff sent in an identical report to the Czar.

The fact that the Japanese have renewed the attack is interpreted here either as meaning that they are determined to bottle up or destroy the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in order to give themselves freedom for land manoeuvres to cut off or invest the city, or as a feint to cover a movement elsewhere.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese made a desperate attempt to block the entrance of the inner harbor and dock. With this object four merchant steamers, accompanied by torpedo vessels, were sent from two sides toward the entrance of the channel.

The movement was perceived by the Retvizan, which was lying in the channel and which opened fire immediately. At the same time the guns of the forts were turned upon the enemy, and a furious cannonade ensued, lasting until 5 in the morning.

The Japanese failed to effect their purpose. All four steamers were sunk. They are lying in the following positions: One behind Golden Hill, one near the Retvizan, and two between the entrance of the channel and the Lao-thie-Shan Peninsula.

Two of the vessels are still burning.

The cruisers Bayan and Novik pursued the Japanese torpedo flotilla. It is said that one of the torpedo boats was sunk.

At about 9 yesterday morning a Japanese squadron of considerable size approached Port Arthur, and the Bayan and Novik were ordered to face the Japanese ships, which, however, did not open fire and afterward steamed away in the direction of Dalny.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg a correspondent of the Echo de Paris says the last Japanese attack at Port Arthur was repulsed brilliantly.

He refers to the reported second attack, and says the Japanese were again obliged to quit the roadstead. It is presumed that the entire squadron joined in the second attack hoping to avenge the repulse of the preceding day.

The Japanese are supposed to have incurred further losses during this long fight.

Admiral Stark has telegraphed that he expects a third attack.

TOKIO, Feb. 24.—Storms are interfering with naval operations.

The Yellow Sea is being swept by gales, heavy snow is falling, and the weather is bitterly cold.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British Foreign Office has received an official dispatch saying that not one of the Japanese torpedo boats was injured in the attack on Port Arthur on Feb. 24.

No further news of an attack at Port Arthur after the engagement in which the Japanese attempted to sink vessels in such a manner as to block the harbor entrance has reached London.

Almost all the English newspapers, in discussing Viceroy Alexieff's reports, incline to the belief that Admiral Togo succeeded so far as to make the channel impassable for large battleships, even if it is still free to smaller craft, and presume that the reported second attack, if it did take place, was devoted to an attempt to sink further obstacles to navigation.

JAPANESE NEAR VLADIVOSTOK.

Reported to Have Landed at Possiet Bay and to be Advancing.

YIN-KOW, Feb. 25.—Native reports that the Japanese landed at Possiet Bay and subsequently undertook operations against Hunchun and toward Kirin have received qualified confirmation from English missionary refugees who have arrived at Niu-Chwang.

These missionaries say the Russo-Chinese Bank has removed from Kirin to Kwang-cheng-Tsi, where commercial interests are seeking safety and defense.

This reported advance has produced consternation among the European civilians residing on the line of march.

It is reported also that the Russian Government bureau at Vladivostok has withdrawn to Khabarovsk.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—If the report from Yin Kow of a Japanese landing near Vladivostok, which at present is based on missionary and native statements, [illegible]

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prove correct, a most important and new development in the Japanese operations will have been revealed, as it points to an attack on Vladivostok, from which Possiet Bay is only a little more than seventy miles distant.

The report that the railroad has been cut between Harbin and Vladivostok may possibly be connected with these operations, but until more reliable information is forthcoming this report must be received with reserve. It has already been reported from Tokio that certain Russian forces were concentrating at Possiet Bay.

Possiet Bay is in Manchuria, about seventy miles southwest of Vladivostok. Hunchun is on the left bank of the Tumen River and about forty miles to the west of Possiet Bay.

Kirin is a big Manchurian town, and lies about 220 miles inland and to the west of Possiet Bay. Kwang-cheng-Tsi is about eighty miles west of Kirin.

Khabarovsk is about 400 miles to the north of Vladivostok, with which port it is connected by the railroad.

RUSSIANS WEST OF THE LIAO.

Troops Reported at Two Points—Watch Towers on Manchurian Line.

PEKING, Feb. 25.—The Director General of Chinese Railroads reports that 100 Russian infantrymen, an officer, a gun, and a large supply of ammunition are at Yao-yang-Ho, and that 200 Russian cavalrymen and two guns have arrived at Lui-li-Chang.

These towns are both on the west side of the Liao River.

The Director General reports also that the Manchurian Railroad is guarded by detachments of Cossacks of thirty men each, who occupy high watch towers at intervals of a mile.

YIN-KOW, Feb. 25.—Foreign engineers on the Shan-hai-Kwan—Niu-Chwang Railroad say that according to their information there is no Russian force west of the Liao River, with the exception of a guard of twenty-five Cossacks at Koupantzou.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 25.—The Russians have placed an armed sentry at the Yin-Kow Railroad station.

A detachment of 300 Russians, with two guns, is outside Sin-min-Tung.

Brings $1,025,000 in Japanese Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The steamer Doric, which arrived to-day from the Orient, brought in her specie tank Japanese gold yen amounting to $1,025,000. Much of this money was sent here in payment of supplies for the army and navy of Japan purchased in the past few months.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON CHINA.

Minister Lessar Said to be Trying to Intimidate Government.

TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The question of the stay of the Russian gunboat Mandjur at Shanghai remains unsettled.

Paul Lessar, Russian Minister to China, is said to be trying to intimidate the Chinese Government in the matter, declaring emphatically that Japan has little chance of victory against a Russian army 500,000 men strong.

The Court at Peking is oscillating on this question. Russia is also pressing China to declare the neutrality of that portion of the empire which Russia already occupies.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In a cablegram from Shanghai a correspondent of The Daily Mail reports the arrival there of the Japanese cruisers Idzumo, Suma, and Akitsushima.

MOVING RUSSIA'S TROOPS.

Only a Single Line, 4,670 Miles Long, from Syzran to Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the troops from Warsaw, Finland, St. Petersburg, and Vilna will go to the Far East via Moscow and Riazan, and those from Kieff, Odessa, Kharkoff, and the Caucasus via Kursk and Prensa.

The two routes join at Syzran, (Government of Simbirsk,) whence there is a single line to Manchuria 4,670 English miles long.

When the war began there were over 600 locomotives on the Siberian and Manchurian railways and 400 more were ordered from other Russian lines. The total number of locomotives in Russia is about 8,000, but most of them are of an obsolete type, twenty to twenty-five years old.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—According to information received by well-informed military men, the Russian Army which is intended to operate in Korea will consist of an advance vanguard of two regiments of Siberian sharpshooters, a vanguard of sixteen regiments of infantry, with ninety-six quick-firing guns, three batteries of mountain guns, and a corresponding force of cavalry.

The main body will consist of forty regiments, including Cossack cavalry, with 300 guns.

It is added that no important military operations will be possible before the melting of the ice and that the present operations will be confined to necessary preparations.

RUSSIANS MOVE SOUTHWARD.

Cutting Wires in Korea — Japanese Banish Yi-Yong-Ik to Tokio.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SEOUL, Feb. 25.—Russians are reported at An-ju, Ka-san, and Yung-ju.

Yi-Yong-Ik has been stripped of his offices and banished to Tokio.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, Feb. 25.—Russian videttes, advanced south of In-ju, have cut the telegraph wires between An-ju and Ping-Yang.

Yi-Yong-Ik, who was formerly Minister of War and practically the dictator of Korea, and considered a friend of Russia, has been taken by the Japanese at Chemul-pho and on the same night put on board of a warship which took him to Japan.

TOKIO, Feb. 24.—Three weeks ago it was thought in some quarters that the opening of the war would be speedily followed by a movement of the Russian forces toward the south Ping-Yang being picked as their objective point.

If the Russians ever intended to make this movement they apparently have been beaten by the rapidly moving Japanese. The latter are said to have a large enough force to check the Russians, thus insuring the possession of Korea as soon as they are capable of making an aggressive northern movement themselves.

The forces of Japan are going to the front splendidly equipped to withstand the cold.

RUSSIA SUSPECTS BRITAIN

Situation So Grave as to Threaten Complications.

IRRITATION REGARDING TIBET

British Expedition to That Country May Have Caused Benckendorff's Return to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—There are suspicions of the motives of Great Britain here, of a character to cause complications in that direction.

It is strongly intimated that the return to St. Petersburg of the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, Count Benckendorff, was not solely to bid farewell to his son previous to the latter's departure for the Far East with his regiment, but that it was also to consult with the Russian Foreign Office relative to the British expedition to Tibet.

Count Benckendorff had an audience of the Czar to-day, which lasted an hour.

The Russian Government is angry at the language used by Foreign Minister Lansdowne, as printed in the recent British Blue Book on the subject of Tibet, and Ambassador Benckendorff may receive instructions to reply in kind if exchanges on the subject continue.

The Novoe Vremya declares Great Britain's failure to protest against the violation of the neutrality of Korea, whose inviolability was guaranteed by the Anglo-Japanese treaty, proves that the treaty was directed solely against Russia.

A Blue Book issued in London on Feb. 7 showed that Russia had several times protested against the British expedition into Tibet in a manner which was distinctly threatening.

Russia, in February, 1903, had just heard that Great Britain contemplated sending an expedition into Tibet, and requested information regarding it, in a memorandum to the British Foreign Office saying:

"In view of the very great importance which the Imperial Russian Government attaches to the avoidance of any cause of trouble in China, it would consider such an expedition into Tibet as calculated to produce a situation of considerable gravity, which might eventually force the Russian Government to take measures for the protection of its interests in those regions."

Lord Lansdowne characterized this language as "unusual and almost minatory in tone," and declared that he could "not conceive why it was necessary for Russia to evince her interest in this matter."

Extended diplomatic correspondence followed, and Lord Lansdowne stated plainly that the British Government had information that Russia had concluded agreements for a Russian protectorate over Tibet. He said that if Russia displayed activity Great Britain would display greater activity.

Lord Lansdowne in a dispatch to the British Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg on Nov. 17, 1903, described a conversation with Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London. In the course of this dispatch Lord Lansdowne said:

"I felt bound to add that it seemed to me beyond measure strange that these protests should be made by the Government of a Power which had, all over the world, never hesitated to encroach upon its neighbors when the circumstances seemed to require it.

"If the Russian Government had a right to complain of us for taking steps in order to obtain reparation from the Tibetans by advancing into Tibetan territory, what kind of language should we not be entitled to use in regard to Russian encroachments in Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia."

GRATIFICATION IN PARIS.

Much Satisfaction Over the Russian Success at Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 26.—There has been rejoicing in Paris over the success of the Russians in repelling the renewed attack at Port Arthur, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital.

The contradictory particulars received from various quarters by the Paris press were printed yesterday morning under sensational headlines and in large type. In the course of the day the publication of Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch reduced the exaggerated accounts to their right proportions.

Yet, even in that modified form, the news was received nowhere outside of Russia with greater satisfaction than in Paris.

IMAGE FOR RUSSIAN ARMY.

Representation of the Virgin Has Been in Historic Campaigns.

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—The most sacred image in Russia has been sent to St. Petersburg, and it will be taken later to the Far East with the army.

This image is a representation of the Virgin appearing to St. Sergius, and is always kept at the Troitzke Monastery. It is about one foot square and is covered with precious stones.

The relic has a remarkable history. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns. A silver tablet attached to it enumerates the battles at which it was present.

GERMAN RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Line in Shan-Tung Province is Approaching Completion.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The German Shan-Tung Railway, extending from Tsing-Tau to Si-nan-Foo, 388 kilometres, is approaching completion. The first construction train was run from Si-nan-Foo east to-day.

It is estimated that Si-nan-Foo, the west terminus of the railway, will be opened to traffic as early as June 1.

WORLD'S FAIR RAILWAY RATES.

Western Passenger Association Roads Agree Upon Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Western Passenger Association roads to-day agreed upon St. Louis World's Fair rates and arrangements as follows:

Season tickets—From all Western Passenger Association points, rates of 80 per cent. of double the one way standard fare for the round trip.

Sixty-day tickets—From points from which the one way standard rate to St. Louis is $3.75 or less, rate of 80 per cent. of double the one way standard rate. From points from which the standard one way rate to St. Louis is more than $3.75, rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

Fare-and-one-fifth excursions — From points from which the standard one way fare to St. Louis is $8 or more, rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

Fresh trouble over World's Fair rates has broken out among Central Passenger Association lines. The Nickel Plate, Erie, Grand Trunk, and Wabash demand a differential on World's Fair business through the Buffalo gateway as against the Lake Shore and Michigan Central.

BURGLAR BEATS OLD WOMAN.

Chokes Mrs. Hathaway of Cannonsville and Gets $31.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Jane Hathaway, an aged woman, living in Cannonsville, was beaten and robbed by a masked burglar early this morning. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Hathaway was awakened by a man trying to enter the house. He said he wanted to get warm. She refused to admit him and he burst in the door.

He demanded all the money in the house, and, on her refusal to tell him where it was, seized her by the throat and choked her. Then he searched the house and found $31.

Mrs. Hathaway is eighty-six years old, and the shock may prove fatal to her.

BANISHING RUSSIAN LIBERALS.

Government Very Active—Members of Technical Congress Punished.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that the Russian Government has recently been very active in arresting persons prominent in the Liberal movement.

M. Annensky, a writer, of St. Petersburg, was arrested for the seditious sentiments uttered by him at the grave of the editor Mikhailovsky.

M. Falborg, a statistician, has been banished for five years to the Province of Irkutsk for the part he took in the recent Technical Congress.

M. Pereverseff, a lawyer, has been banished for three years to Archangel for his participation in the same congress.

M. Petrunkevitch, one of the most prominent Liberals of the Tver Zemstvo, has been forbidden to live in Tver Province.

M. Kokorsoff, who has been designated head of the Russian Ministry of Finance in place of M. Pleske, was for many years an associate of M. Witte. His intimate knowledge of agricultural conditions is regarded as a guarantee that the internal affairs of the country will receive more attention at the Ministry of Finance than heretofore.

The possibility, however, of an extension of the reform of agricultural conditions seems particularly remote at a moment when the country is engaged in a war for which M. Witte's railway policy was largely responsible.

AMERICA ANGERS RUSSIANS.

Orders for Goods from This Country Countermanded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Irritation against the United States on account of the supposed unfriendly attitude of that country toward Russia seems to have become daily more pronounced. Since the Vicksburg incident at Che-mul-pho American business men here are alarmed concerning the possible effect upon American trade.

Within the last few days orders for American goods have been countermanded, the only explanation given being that prospective purchasers did not desire to buy American goods under the present circumstances.

United States Consul General Watts has been appealed to in the case of an American firm which had a large contract for school supplies, the contract having been peremptorily cancelled. Orders for the importation of a big consignment of wood pulp have also been countermanded, the intending purchaser saying in a letter that he could not be expected to do business with America after the Vicksburg incident.

Mr. Watts has felt it to be his duty to write to the State Department, pointing out the state of public feeling here, and he great prospective damage to American trade unless measures are taken to allay the irritation.

In Government circles the fear is expressed that should Washington now disregard Russia, procure exequaturs for the newly appointed American Consuls at Mukden and An-tung from Peking, and attempt to send these officials to their posts, a really unpleasant incident might be created.

With a state of war existing and commerce at a standstill, military considerations are paramount, and Russia might consider herself warranted in interpreting such a course on the part of the United States as political rather than commercial.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Morning Post to-day devotes a long editorial article to a historical record of the rapid growth of American activity in Far Eastern affairs, comparing the present attitude of the United States with her passive interest in the Chino-Japanese war.

The paper remarks on the notable pro-Japanese feeling in the United States after such a long traditional friendship with Russia, and contends that American friendship for the Empire was always artificial. Admiral Dewey's guns, the paper continues, literally shattered the superstition that Russia was the appointed friend and Great Britain the appointed enemy of the United States.

"We believe," The Morning Post concludes, "that the appearance of America as a working element in international affairs, and her unmistakable hostility to Russia, is destined to become epoch-marking if not epoch-making."

JAPAN PAYS AMERICAN CLAIM.

Tokio Government Gives Minister Griscom a Draft for $115,000.

TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The Japanese Government to-day passed the famous White whisky claim by handing to United States Minister Griscom a draft for $115,000 in favor of the American Trading Company.

The claim arose from a customs decision rendered in 1900, holding an importation of 8,000 barrels of whisky to be alcohol and increasing the duty from 40 to 250 per cent.

Japan at first rejected the claim for repayment of the amount, alleged to have been overcharged by the Customs Department, but Mr. Griscom on arriving at Tokio pressed the case with firmness. His success in securing payment is very gratifying to American commercial men, and the settlement of the matter is regarded as another mark of the friendliness of Japan for America.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:15 A. M.—Park Avenue and Forty-second Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage slight.

4:40 A. M.—221 and 223 West Fifty-eighth Street; Charles G. Proctor; damage, $500.

7:30 A. M.—150 Nassau Street; George W. Cobbs; damage, $5,000.

7:45 A. M.—29 and 31 Avenue D; Israel Goldstein; damage $40.

9:45 A. M.—332 East Houston Street; Louis Epstein; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Park Avenue; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $100.

10:55 A. M.—145 Ridge Street; Julia Rosenburg; no damage.

1:45 P. M.—358 West Forty-fifth Street; P. H. Barts; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—135 East Thirteenth Street; Adolph Munyon; damage trifling.

2:55 P. M.—Broadway and Forty-fifth Street; Astor estate; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—5 East Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Williams; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—104 Monroe Street; Jacob Edelson; damage, $35.

4:50 P. M.—261 Madison Avenue; Mrs. R. G. Dun; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—109 East Eighty-ninth Street; George Reynolds; damage, $300.

6:10 P. M.—511 Lenox Avenue; Morris Miller; damage, $15.

6:15 P. M.—47 Eldridge Street; Baum Brothers; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CONNEAT HARBOR, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Fire to-day practically wiped out the business portion of Conneat Harbor. Among the buildings burned were the Mutual block and the Marine Bank building, with their contents, including the Marine Bank, the Post Office, and several stores. Loss estimated at $100,000, partially covered by insurance.

ODELL'S LEGISLATIVE PLAN

A Long Session and Home Rule Practically Certain.

TO HIT RAINES LAW HOTELS

Odell Plans to Put Through His Canal Bonding Scheme and Legislators Will Work Till Late in April.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Before Gov. Odell left here for New York to-day a definite legislative plan was arranged. The Legislature will not adjourn before the holding of the State Convention, and it is doubtful whether the members of the Legislature will be able to get away from Albany before the last week of April.

There is a great deal of legislation of importance yet to be offered. It was stated to-day on the best of authority that, beginning with the next week the Legislature will be confronted with propositions of great importance to the people and the Republican Party.

Chief among these is home rule. That a measure will be passed this session giving New York City a greater measure of home rule than it now enjoys, can be said to be practically certain.

It will be substantial home rule. There will, however, be no legalizing of Sunday saloons. The excise question will be settled in a less radical way. Home rule bills will be drawn to wipe out so-called Raines law hotels, and the right to sell liquor on Sunday will probably be accorded proprietors of decent, reputable restaurants.

In reply to the objection that Raines law hotels could easily be converted into fake restaurants, the friends of the Governor, who supports the restaurant idea, declare that the definition of a restaurant will be so precise that any attempts at evasion will be impossible. A restaurant will be described as a place having a kitchen, a regular corps of waiters, and a dining room where meals can be had at all hours during any day of the week.

The Home Rule Committee of Three, which is composed of Senators Marshall and Elsberg and William Barnes, Jr., held its first meeting this afternoon.

The canal bonding scheme, which the Governor recommended in his message, will probably be presented in the form of bills. It is pointed out that if the Legislature fails to do some effective work along this line, the State will have to issue $10,000,000 in bonds, and that step will mean the return of the direct State tax.

The Senate, too, will be asked to confirm nominations to a number of important States offices, among them a State Railroad Commissioner to succed Frank M. Baker.

ANTI-CANFIELD BILL HELD UP.

Senator Dowling Threatens Fight for Jerome Measure on Senate Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Although it has held three meetings since the reference of the bill introduced by Senator Dowling, the admitted purpose of which is to enable District Attorney Jerome to reindict Richard Canfield, the Senate Committee on Codes has not yet seen fit to report the measure.

The Dowling bill would do away with that provision of the code which now permits a witness to refuse to give testimony in a criminal case on the ground that his testimony would tend to incriminate himself. It provides that when a witness is promised immunity from prosecution he cannot refuse to testify.

Senator Dowling said to-day that if he did not get the bill out of the committee he would move for the discharge of the committee and fight the matter on the floor.

A CENTENARIAN EX-SENATOR.

C. P. Scovil of Lowsville is 100 Years Old To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The State Senate will send greetings to-morrow to Carlos P. Scovil of Lowville, the oldest living former member of the Legislature. Resolutions that the Senate should send a message of greeting and congratulation to Mr. Scovil, who will be a century old to-morrow, were offered to-day by Senator E. R. Brown.

Ex-Senator Scovil is still in the enjoyment of all his faculties, and is in excellent health, although he sat in the Senate chamber before California belonged to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Carlos P. Scovil will observe the hundredth anniversary of his birth at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Phillips, in Lowville to-morrow. Mr. Scovil was elected to the Assembly from Lewis County in 1841 and served with Horatio Seymour, John A. Dix, and others. After one term he was elected to the Senate. Mr. Scovil also sat as a Judge of the Court of Appeals in New York and frequently listened to arguments by Daniel Webster and other noted lawyers.

Among his colleagues in the Senate were Erastus Corning, Erastus Root, Henry A. Foster, Summer Ely, and William Ruger. Mr. Scovil remained in the Senate until 1848. He is a lawyer and is descended from a family noted for its longevity.

A year or so ago, when Gov. Odell was at the Lewis County fair, Mr. Scovil was invited to ride in a carriage. "No, Sir," was the reply. "I guess not. When I have got to ride to the fair I will quit going."

TO FOIL RAMAPO SCHEMES.

Bill to Prevent Cities Being Held Up for Water Rights.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A bill to prevent any such acquirement of water rights by companies intending to supply municipalities as the famous Ramapo scheme involved was introduced to-day by Assemblyman McKeown.

The bill will prevent any corporation from getting options on land with water rights and then holding it up at a high price to a city.

Makes Verbal Promise to Pay Invalid.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Verbal agreements and promises to be carried out after death and the securing of large amounts of money from estates on such promises will be discouraged in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Newcomb to make such promises void. In the Charles Broadway Rouss case $500,000 was obtained in such a way. The bill requires some written evidence of the promise claimed.

Bill for a Municipal Gas Plant.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The establishment of a municipal gas plant by the City of New York is authorized under a bill presented to-day by Senator Dowling. The city might acquire a site for a plant to supply gas, not only for city purposes, but for domestic use. The price of gas is to be not more than 60 cents per thousand cubic feet.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Bills introduced in the Legislature to-day include those of:

Mr. NEWCOMB—Providing that the institution on Hart's Island for youthful offenders of New York City shall be called The New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants. A Board of Parole is established upon whose recommendation an inmate may be paroled. Term of inmates in the reformatory is made indefinite, but limited in any event to three years.

Mr. CURRY—Providing a 5-cent fare at all times to Coney Island from Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. NEWCOMB—Allowing seven-story non-fireproof tenements to be built. At present the law stipulates that any tenement more than six stories in height must be fireproof. The Tenement House Commission has approved the bill.

Senator DOWLING—Abolishing the Richmond County Board of Park Commissioners, which survived the consolidation of that county in Greater New York.

The Assembly passed a few bills, including those of:

Mr. NEWCOMB—Making it a crime to pretend to be a City Marshal.

Mr. McKEOWN—Providing for medical officers of the New York City Fire Department at a salary of $2,500.

MAY BE MAXWELL, NOT DRAPER.

Illinois University's President May Not Be Education Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—It is reported here to-day that, instead of Dr. Andrew S. Draper, William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in New York City, is to be the first Commissioner of Education under the Educational Unification bill, which has just passed the Legislature. It is whispered here that Republican legislators have known for some time that Dr. Draper would not accept the place.

The practical pledge that Dr. Draper would be selected was used by the advocates of the bill to disarm the critics of the measure, who saw partisan politics lurking behind it. When Dr. Draper was asked whether he would accept the appointment he explained that he could not with propriety speak about a tender which had not yet been made to him.

Superintendent Maxwell has a wide acquaintance with the educators of the State, and it is believed that he would be acceptable to them generally. But what is more important to those who have been pushing the unification legislation is the fact that the relations between Mr. Maxwell and the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner, are cordial, and there is no fear that Mr. Maxwell would not be willing to retain Skinner and his chief deputy, Danforth E. Ainsworth, in subordinate positions.

STREET CLEANING CHANGES.

Mayor's Bill Raises Salaries and Creates New Positions in the Department.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—General amendments to the New York City charter with reference to the Department of Street Cleaning are provided for in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Grady at the request of the New York City administration.

The bill proposes to increase the salaries of the General Superintendent of the department from $3,000 to $3,300 and of the Assistant Superintendent from $2,500 to $2,800. Increases are also provided for other employes, and several new positions are proposed.

The salaries of drivers who have served continually in the uniformed department for at least one year are to be made not more than $800, (the regular salary of drivers is $720.) The Police Department is directed by the bill to detail not to exceed seventy officers of at least five years' service to the department of Street Cleaning to enforce sanitary and other regulations.

PLAN TO PROPAGATE BEAVER.

Bill to Repopulate Adirondacks with Species Almost Extinct There.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The propagation of beaver in the Adirondacks and their better protection are sought to be furthered in a bill that Mr. Wood introduced in the Assembly to-day. By this bill the Forest, Fish and Game Commission get power to stock such regions of the Adirondacks as they see fit with beaver and strict prohibition of beaver traps is provided, the better to enforce the present law that there shall be no open season.

TAMMANY SHOUTS CLEVELAND.

District Leaders Taking Their Cue from Murphy—Opposition to Parker.

Taking their inspiration from Charles F. Murphy, all the Tammany district leaders last night talked enthusiastically of the Cleveland Presidential boom, and within the next fortnight meetings will be held in nearly every Assembly district to carry along the work begun on Wednesday night by Thomas E. Rush in the Twenty-ninth District. At Tammany Hall yesterday Mr. Murphy said that he had not been consulted in advance about the Rush meeting, although he expressed himself as strongly as usual in behalf of the Cleveland movement.

"The meeting up there," said Mr. Murphy, "was a purely district affair, and I suppose that it expressed the feelings of the Democrats of the district. I don't mind saying, however, that I find Cleveland growing stronger every day. Democrats from all over the country are looking to him to lead them to victory, and, while I am not committed to any candidate and do not intend to commit myself before the convention is held, I think that Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man who could be nominated. He certainly is not growing any weaker, and candidates, in the matter of strength, do not stand still.

"I am opposed to any suggestion of instructed delegates to the St. Louis Convention, and shall oppose any such suggestion in the State Convention."

Mr. Murphy then was asked if he had any information as to whether or not Mr. Cleveland would be induced to accept the nomination.

"Who could refuse it?" he asked in return.

Mr. Murphy's attention then was called to a dispatch from San Francisco which had been published in an afternoon paper, bearing the headline: "Tammany Leader for William R. Hearst." It contained an interview with Frank Leonard, Jr., "a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee." Mr. Murphy laughed when he saw the story.

"I did not know before that Leonard was a Tammany leader," he said. Then he turned to Secretary Smith.

"Who is this Leonard, Tom?" he asked. "Isn't he the fellow who came down from Matt Donohue's district into my district last Fall? Well, I know him now. When I heard of his coming I wondered what he was looking for, and then found he wanted to go to Congress. I said then he'd better move back, and since then I had heard that he had moved. Well, I am for Cleveland, anyway."

According to good authority the Tammany leader would not consent to the nomination of Judge Parker at St. Louis, believing that it would mean the ascendancy of Hill.

Mr. Murphy does not expect to go as a delegate at large to the National Convention, but it is said that Mayor McClellan will head the delegation, and that Senator McCarren will be the second delegate at large. The other two delegates at large will probably be up-State men.

CLEVELAND COULDN'T DECLINE

View of E. P. Bailey After a Day with the ex-President.

E. Prentiss Bailey, the editor of The Utica Observer and twice Postmaster of his home city by appointment of Grover Cleveland, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening after a day spent with Mr. Cleveland at Princeton.

"Mr. Cleveland is paying little or no attention whatever to the feelings of the people concerning him in connection with another Presidential nomination," said Mr. Bailey. "He is keeping himself remarkably aloof from the whole affair, and fully meant every word of the letter he wrote to Dr. McKelway some weeks ago, saying that he was not to be considered as a candidate.

"However, I remember only too well the convention of 1892 in Tammany Hall, when Horatio Seymour, the Chairman of the convention, repeatedly declared that he could not be the candidate. He was nominated, however, and had to run. No man ever could decline to run for President if nominated, and Mr. Cleveland's declinations could avail little if he were nominated."

TRADE DIVERTED FROM CITY.

Merchants to Investigate Railroad Differentials.

Railroad differentials against New York was the principal subject discussed at a meeting held yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association in its rooms, 346 Broadway. It was said that New York is losing much business because of a differential on lake grain coming through Buffalo, the business being diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Other cities are also said to be favored on all-rail grain.

The following committee was appointed to investigate and act: Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman; John C. Eames, William R. Corwine, George Frederick Vietor, and Clarence Whitman.

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PLATT'S CHANGE OF FRONT

Will Avoid Fight Over Convention Date, It Is Understood.

DELEGATES TO MEET IN APRIL

Decisive Test of Strength with Odell May Come Over Election of State Committee Chairman.

Senator Platt's change of attitude with relation to the date of the Spring State Convention, after he had contended for a late date in April for weeks, dispels the prospect of a fight in the State Committee when it meets to-morrow at 10 A. M. at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is now generally agreed that a call will be sent out bringing the delegates together early in April, probably before the 15th. This has been the desire of the President and of Gov. Odell.

The President believed an early convention in New York which would instruct for his nomination would be a desirable move, and his wishes were communicated to both Gov. Odell and Senator Platt. While the Governor at once fell in with the plan, the Senator took an opposite stand.

It is practically conceded that the Governor has control of the State Committee, and the Senator being aware of this, it is said, does not desire to have a test of strength on the date proposition to-morrow. He, therefore, agrees to the date desired by the President and the Governor and avoids the issue until the primaries at least, and perhaps until the assembling of the delegates to the State Convention and the election of a Chairman of the new State Committee. Senator Platt favors Col. George W. Dunn for re-election. Gov. Odell wants William L. Ward of Westchester to become head of the committee.

Senator Platt yesterday once more affirmed that perfect harmony reigned between him and the Governor. "I have come from Washington to attend the meeting of the State Committee and to chat with the leaders," he said, soon after his arrival with Mrs. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the afternoon.

"I don't know anything about this talk of fight. It is nonsense to say that Gov. Odell and I have differed or do differ about the date of the Spring State Convention. I don't care when the State Convention is held. It makes no difference to me if it's the 5th, or 10th, or 20th, or 25th of April, or, for that matter, in the next month. If the majority of the committee want it to be early I have no objecion."

When it was suggested that the demand for an early convention was in accordance with President Roosevelt's desire, Senator Platt answered:

"I have not seen the President. But Senator Depew saw him yesterday, and he doesn't care a rap when the convention is held, so that it is held some time regularly."

When the retirement of Chairman Dunn was touched upon, Senator Platt said:

"I had a telegram from Col. Dunn saying that he was ill, but hoped to be in shape for the meeting Saturday. I don't think there is any likelihood of a change in the Chairmanship at the meeting. This talk about fighting is foolish. There is no fight. The Governor and I understand each other. I doubt if the meeting on Saturday will last five minutes, and so far as I know there will be no conflict. The four delegates at large have been agreed upon. The convention will undoubtedly instruct the delegates for President Roosevelt."

Gov. and Mrs. Odell reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel about two hours after the arrival of Senator and Mrs. Platt. Almost immediately the Governor was waited upon by a half-dozen leaders. Among those who conferred with him were J. Sloat Fassett, leader of Chemung; ex-Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, Lieut. Gov. F. W. Higgins, Assemblyman Cocks, and Chairman William Halpin of the Republican County Executive Committee.

Gov. Odell, who may attend the committee meeting Saturday with the proxy of Louis F. Goodsell of the Twentieth, the Governor's own Congress district, in discussing the situation said:

"It is for the State Committee to determine whether the Spring convention shall be called for an early or a late date. I don't think there will be any change in the Chairmanship of the committee at Saturday's meeting. I think if there is to be any change it will come when a new committee shall have been elected. Col. Dunn was elected Chairman of the present committee to serve out his term as such I believe."

Talking of the National Committeemanship with particular relation to the incumbent, George R. Sheldon, the Governor said that it was for the New York delegates to the National Convention at Chicago to decide who would be New York's representative in the coming campaign. When it was remarked that reports were current that Mr. Sheldon intended to resign before June, the Governor replied:

"All I can say is that I suppose Vice Chairman Payne of the National Committee would appoint a successor, just as Mr. Sheldon was appointed by Senator Hanna as the successor of Senator Gibbs."

Of the "fight" between himself and Senator Platt the Governor said:

"I don't know of any fight. I'm glad that everything that looked like fight has died down. Peace is what we want. It's a good thing to have. The Republican Party leaders have a way of getting together and harmonizing things before they get into a fight, or before they go into a convention."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night that Senator Platt had given in on the convention date proposition.

"The Senator," he continued, "is the Easy Boss and is inclined to yield a point when differences arise. It is true one cannot get away from the fact that the Senator gave up contending for a late convention, but he has always been ready to smooth over differences. If the Senator hadn't given in the Governor would have done so. There is no clash between them."

Chairman Dunn's illness is causing some concern. If it proves severe enough to prevent his attendance to-morrow Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee will call the committee members to order.

BETWEEN PARKER AND HEARST.

Leaders Think Choice Lies There—State Committee Meets March 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-day issued the call for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to fix the date and place of holding of the Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention. The committee will meet at noon March 5.

It is understood to have been agreed among Democratic leaders that the convention will be held immediately following the adjournment of the Legislature.

Prominent Democrats believe the contest for the Democratic nomination for President is rapidly narrowing down to Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst. With such a prospect they feel that there is only one thing to do, and that is to have the State declare for Judge Parker. If Hearst makes any kind of a showing in the State Convention they would placate him with a tender of the nomination for Governor.

If Mr. Murphy would agree to take the Gubernatorial nomination for McClellan as the price of Tammany's support of Parker for President he could have it for the asking. But being unable to smoke Mr. Murphy out, some of the up-State leaders have conceived the Parker-Hearst combination as the best play that can be made by the up-State Democracy.

HEARST BOOM IN OHIO.

His Men Are at Work and Hope to Capture State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—The Democrats of Portage County, Ohio, have set the pace in Ohio for the Hearst boomers, and at a convention held to-day instructed their delegates to the district convention to use every effort to get Hearst delegates named for the National Convention.

Judge D. L. Rockwell of Ravenna, a leading Portage County Democrat, has been to Washington in Mr. Hearst's interest, and says that the Nineteenth District Convention of the Democrats, which will be held at Warren on Saturday, will be controlled by Hearst Democrats and that Ohio will be the first State to instruct delegates for the New York publisher.

Mississippi Refuses to Hear Bryan, Too.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 25.—The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature to-day voted down almost unanimously a resolution to invite William J. Bryan to address the Legislature.

C. H. Mackay in Republican Committee.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Republican County Committee yesterday afternoon Clarence H. Mackay, R. A. Sands, and Brayton Ives were elected additional members of the committee.

J. L. Caldwell Out of Senatorial Race.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—J. L. Caldwell of West Virginia to-day issued a statement withdrawing from the race for United States Senator from that State. He does this, he announces, in the interest of harmony of the Republican Party in the State.

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METROPOLITAN'S PLANS FOR RIVAL SUBWAY

Five-Cent Fare with Transfers to Surface Lines.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL EXTENSION

Proposed Unbroken Line of Communication from Bronx to Seashore—Williamsburg Bridge Trolley Link.

Three projects for the extension of the rapid transit system in Manhattan and Brooklyn and across the Williamsburg Bridge were brought up before the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday.

The Metropolitan interests came out as prospective competitors to the Belmont syndicate, submitting tentative plans for a complete underground transit system for Manhattan with surface connections. The Committee on Routes and Extension and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons reported in favor of a plan to extend the tunnel in Brooklyn to Prospect Park. Mayor McClellan, who attended the meeting, urged upon the commission the necessity of co-operating with the Bridge Department for the purpose of providing an elevated road across the Williamsburg Bridge with a Manhattan terminal at the Bowery.

The plans of the Metropolitan interests were submitted in letters from Thomas F. Ryan to President Orr, and from President Vreeland to Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. The plans contemplate subways running north and south on the east and west sides, connecting with the Grand Central Station, the new Pennsylvania terminal, and all the river tunnels, and include a free transfer system to the surface lines of the company, by which, it is argued, adequate relief from the congested traffic conditions in Manhattan will be afforded. The route is described by President Vreeland in his letter as follows:

The northern terminus is at a point in the Bronx, near Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, at the principal business centre of the Bronx, where seven of our surface lines converge. From this point the route extends under the Harlem River to Lexington Avenue, down Lexington Avenue past the Grand Central Station to Fifteenth Street; along Fifteenth Street and under Union Square to Broadway, (passing under the present subway at Union Square;) down Broadway to Chambers Street; along Chambers Street to William Street, (passing under the present subway and the proposed bridge loop;) along William Street to Hanover Square, and thence to the Battery through Coenties Slip and South Street; through the Battery (passing outside of the Battery loop of the present subway and over the Brooklyn extension thereof) to Greenwich Street; along Greenwich Street, West Broadway, and Hudson Street to Eighth Avenue; along Eighth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, (passing above the Pennsylvania tunnel and through the centre of the new Pennsylvania Station at a grade which has been approved by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) and along Thirty-fourth Street (passing under the Interborough tunnel at Park Avenue) to a junction with the main route at Lexington Avenue.

It is also proposed to add a loop connection on Chambers Street between the east side line and the west side line. The plan contemplates the ultimate extension of the west side line from Thirty-fourth Street along Eighth Avenue to the Harlem River.

Mr. Ryan in his communication to President Orr pointed out that while the commission has provided effective means for carrying passengers at high speed between Harlem and the Battery, it still remains to provide more adequate means of communication south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where over 80 per cent. of the combined population of Manhattan and the Bronx lives. He continues:

The inadequacy of the present service upon the surface lines is due largely to the fact that they are now compelled both to carry people long distances and to distribute them in the same surface cars. This would be remedied by a system under which people could be carried for long distances by underground routes and distributed by the surface cars, without any increased charge to the passenger. Under the transfer system which we propose, by which the underground lines and our three hundred miles of surface lines on Manhattan Island would be operated as one system, almost every person on Manhattan Island would be able to ride from his place of residence to his place of business for a single fare of 5 cents and at a rate of speed which would be possible only with underground lines operated in connection with a complete system of surface lines. In other words, our plan would practically bring rapid transit to the door of every citizen.

The Metropolitan plans were submitted to a committee composed of President Orr, Controller Grout, and Charles Stewart Smith, with instructions that a public hearing be ordered. The same action was taken in regard to the Interborough plans for an extension of their Brooklyn underground system.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company had applied merely for right to extend their line from the intersection of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, the original Brooklyn terminus, under Flatbush Avenue to the Prospect Park Plaza. Mr. Parsons in his report, however, suggested that instead of ending there the Brooklyn tunnel should be extended to the Willinck entrance of Prospect Park and beyond to Malbone Street, where connection could be made with the Brighton Beach and Coney Island railroad lines, providing an unbroken line of communication from the northern end of the Bronx to the seashore.

Mayor McClellan announced that trolley cars would be in operation across the Williamsburg Bridge before long, but urged upon the commission the necessity of promptly providing a connecting link between the bridge and the transit systems in Manhattan. It was decided to refer the whole matter to the Mayor, the Controller, and the Bridge Commission for conference and report.

Chief Engineer Parsons submitted his report on the subway cars, in which he said that they represented the highest type of car construction. The commission on this report decided to approve them, but Commissioner John Claflin, when it came his turn to vote demurred, saying he thought it a mistake to have the floors of wood, and that asbestos protection would hardly furnish sufficient safeguard in case of fire. At his request formal action on the matter was deferred for a week to give him time to examine into the matter for himself.

A three months' leave of absence was granted to Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons to allow him to fill his appointment as consulting engineer to the Royal Commission [illegible] leave of absence is to begin early in April.

University Settlement Meeting.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society of New York will be held at Sherry's Saturday afternoon, March 5. Among the speakers are Secretary of War Taft, Bishop Greer, President Butler of Columbia University, and President Finley of the College of the City of New York. Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt of the Women's Auxiliary, James H. Hamilton, head worker of the Settlement, and David Blaustein of the Educational Alliance will discuss the work of the Settlement. Stephen H. Olin will preside at the meeting.

McCLELLAN AND GROUT AGREE.

Confer Over Education Board Affairs—Not Opposed to German.

After a consultation lasting more than an hour yesterday both Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout declared that they were in perfect accord over Board of Education matters. Mayor McClellan still holds that the Board of Education must have its additional appropriation of $390,000 in order to continue the lecture courses, recreation centres, and night schools for the rest of this year, and Controller Grout, while not a bit reconciled toward the Board of Education, admits that if the economies which he thinks the board can effect cannot be made this year, as Mayor McClellan believes, then the board ought to get the money now and put the economies into effect next year.

The Mayor cleared up any misunderstanding as to his interview of a couple of days ago when he appeared to put Mr. Grout in the position of opposing the teaching of German in the city schools. He said he took good care at that time not to say that Mr. Grout was opposing the teaching of German, but that Mr. Grout's subordinates who had been making some of the investigations had taken that stand. The Controller himself declared he never had opposed the teaching of German.

BURGLARS LOOT EIGHT HOUSES

May Have Visited Vanderveer Park in Auto—Put Street Lamps Out.

Some hard feeling developed among the folks out in the Vandeveer Park district of Brooklyn yesterday morning when they got up to find that a few of them had not been visited by burglars during the night. The slighted families felt the snub keenly, but were hopeful that they had not been entirely left off the visiting list of the house looters.

In the night the burglars called at eight houses in one neighborhood. It was reported that in making so many calls the thieves used a fast automobile. The police, however, did not seem to take much stock in this story. They thought it more likely that the burglars used an airship. In support of this theory they called attention to the fact that the wind shifted during the night, and that in order to keep sheltered the policemen on post had to cross from one side of a street to the other with the shift of the wind. Therefore, if the burglars had been rushing around in an automobile they surely would have run down a policeman at one point or another.

Before starting on their round of calls the burglars thoughtfully put out the gas lights in the streets. The houses visited were those of C. H. Pittinger at 850 East Thirty-fourth Street; J. W. Palmitier, 1,556 New York Avenue; Henry Worthing, 670 East Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Eliza Gibson, 622 East Thirty-second Street; William Finn, 646 East Thirty-second Street; John Denny, 1,540 New York Avenue; Frank Valentine, 674 East Thirty-second Street; John T. Eno, 642 East Thirty-second Street, and J. R. Murchison, in Flatbush Avenue. The thieves made a small haul in each place, their hard night's work netting them booty worth only about $500 in all.

In one house the burglars set fire to some table linen while rummaging about in a closet, but were considerate enough to stamp the blaze out.

A detective who was put on the case discovered a woman's footprint in the roadway in East Thirty-second Street, and it was also found that a quantity of women's clothing had been stolen from one of the houses. From these circumstances it was deduced that one of the burgalrs was a woman.

MRS. WHALAN'S MOVING TALE.

Complains That Husband Changed Residence 110 Times in Seven Years.

A moving tale was unwound yesterday in the Harlem Court when Mrs. Nellie Whalan entered a complaint against her husband, Thomas Whalan, for non-support. Even the court officers grew sympathetic.

"We've moved 110 times in seven years," explained Mrs. Whalan, and she added that her husband's migratory disposition was one of the causes of complaint.

The nomadic husband looked uncomfortable, but he couldn't get away, so merely let his eyes wander about the courtroom. "And the worst of it is," went on Mrs. Whalan, "that this gaddin' about has made our little girl, Mabel, of a wild and rovin' nature."

Sometimes when her husband got in the spirit of the thing, Mrs. Whalan said, they moved twice a month. "Once," she said, "we were about half way moved into a flat in East Seventeenth Street, when Tom happened to see a place up in Harlem. Nothing would do but that we get up there, so there we were moving to two places at once.

"As soon as Tom got to know the janitor by sight, off he'd go to some new place. And Mabel! She was never happy unless she was in a moving van.

"A woman likes to know the workings of a range and how to fix things in closets and such like, but land sakes, I've never had a chance for anything like that. Most of our furniture that has anything soft about it has been worn out by the drivers sitting on it."

Mrs. Whalan said that the only way she could get money from her husband was to take it out of his trousers pockets when he was asleep. Detective Phelan of the District Attorney's office testified that Whalan would not support his wife.

Whalan contended that the District Attorney's office had given his wife wrong advice, and said that he still loved her. "Look at those rosy cheeks and those rings. Does that look like I neglected her? See that hat—I paid $20 for that."

Magistrate Flammer ordered him to pay his wife $8 a week, which he promised to do.

MRS. BERWIND'S TRUNKS HELD.

Goods She Brought from Abroad to be Appraised for Duty.

It was learned yesterday that the trunks belonging to Mrs. Charles F. Berwind of Philadelphia, which arrived here on the steamship St. Paul, were removed by the customs officials to the Appraisers' stores, where their contents will be examined and duty levied upon them, upon payment of which their owner can again gain possession of them.

One of the higher officials said last night that Mrs. Berwind had declared goods to the value of about $75, and that when her trunks were examined it was found that they contained much valuable dress goods. By law a person is allowed to import personal goods to the amount of $500, and should the Inspector estimate a trunk's contents to be worth more than that he must have the trunk sent to the stores for appraisal.

CHARITY MONEY MISSING

American Surety's Boston Agent Is Accused of Taking It.

SHORTAGE MAY BE $190,000

Wallace H. Ham Declares After Arrest That the Trouble Is Due to a Bookkeeping Error.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Wallace H. Ham, manager of the Boston branch of the American Surety Company of New York, Treasurer of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, Roxbury, and until recently Treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, was arrested to-day, charged with the larceny of $104,000 from the American Surety Company.

Ham was arraigned in the Municipal Court before Judge Ely late this afternoon and held in $50,000 for a hearing March 3. In court George N. Perry, counsel for the surety company, stated that although the warrant alleged the appropriation of $104,000, he was ready to prove that as much as $170,000 had been taken by Ham while manager for the company.

Mr. Perry said that Ham also was responsible for a loss of from $40,000 to $50,000 in the hands of St. Luke's Home. After Ham's arrest the American Surety Company issued a statement, in which it said:

"The net shortage of Wallace H. Ham, who is Treasurer of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, Treasurer of St. Paul's Church, this city, and manager for the American Surety Company of New York, is about $190,000, in the three accounts, but the amount chargeable to each cannot be accurately stated until final audit of the three accounts."

The officials of the American Surety Company declined to disclose their ground for the statement that the accounts of the church and the hospital were involved in Ham's shortage. The assertion, "We know it to be so," was the only answer given to questions on the subject.

The Wardens of St. Paul's Church said this afternoon that Ham was Treasurer of the parish until two days ago, when his resignation was handed in and accepted at a meeting of the Vestrymen.

The officials of St. Luke's Hospital said they had no knowledge of Mr. Ham's being short in his accounts as Treasurer of their institution.

Charles W. Bartlett, Ham's counsel, said that the defense was ready to show that the alleged larceny was nothing more than an error in bookkeeping, which could be cleared away if time were given. In an interview this afternoon Ham said:

"I suppose that this is some trouble that the New York office is trying to make for me. For some time we have been corresponding about the differences between my accounts and their own. We could not seem to make the amounts agree."

The company states that Ham admitted the wrongdoing, making a full confession to the company's auditor, to the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, and also to the Trustees of St. Luke's Home.

Henry D. Lyman, President of the American Surety Company, in discussing the arrest of the company's Boston manager, said:

"Mr. Ham came to us about five years ago, and his standing in the community was so high that we considered him one of our most trustworthy men.

"We could never have worked the methods he employed if it had not been for his high repute. What he did was this: He took the securities of this company to some bank and borrowed money on them. When we sent up to check over the office he would go to the bank, substitute other securities, and return ours to our safe so that they would check up all right. The securities he substituted were those of St. Luke's Home.

"He has turned over to us all his property, amounting to about $50,000, leaving a net loss of about $190,000. This will be a total loss, as he was not bonded. It is not customary for surety companies to insure the employes of other surety companies.

"The division of the loss will probably be $20,000 for the Home and $170,000 for the company."

GIRL PREFERS FOSTER PARENTS

Mother Supposed to be Dead Turns Up to Claim Her.

A man was confronted yesterday by the mother of a child whom he adopted four years ago in the belief that the mother was dead, when a proceeding to recover the custody of the little one was brought in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Marean. The evidence did not convince Justice Marean that the mother deserved to have possession of the child, a girl twelve years old, and although he adjourned the hearing until this afternoon, he intimated that he would leave the girl with her foster parents.

The proceeding was brought by Gussie Feldstein on a writ of habeas corpus directed against William Finkelstein, who lives at Canarsie, L. I. It was shown that Mrs. Feldstein was separated from her husband, Joseph, three or four years ago, by a rabbinical divorce. The husband, taking the child, Minnie, with him, went to Buffalo, and married another woman. Mrs. Feldstein made a vain effort to recover possession of the girl. In July, 1903, Joseph Feldstein procured through the County Court of Erie County an order permitting William Finkelstein to adopt the child, swearing that the mother was dead.

Yesterday the mother testified that she had tried for a year to find out where the little girl was before being able to locate her. Minnie Feldstein on the stand said she was well treated by Mr. Finkelstein and his wife, and that she loved them. She had no desire to go back to her mother.

HIS FAST FORCIBLY BROKEN.

Wanderer Told the Police He Hadn't Eaten for Thirty Days.

Patrolman Muller of the East Twenty-second Street Station was approached at Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue yesterday afternoon by a man who said he was Patrick Gleason, sixty-three years old, homeless.

"I'm living without food," said Gleason to Muller. "The Lord Almighty told me not to eat, and that I would live forever if I didn't touch food. That was thirty days ago, and I haven't eaten a morsel of food since."

Muller escorted him to Bellevue Hospital. The man was placed in the psychopathic ward, where his fast was forcibly broken by the physicians.

GIBBS ART SALE LIVELIER.

Total of $25,280 is Realized at Second Evening of Auction.

The sale of the Frederick S. Gibbs collection of paintings at Mendelssohn Hall proved much livelier last night than on Wednesday, which was the opening night. The total realized last night was $25,280 as against $15,215 on Wednesday.

T. R. Ball made the highest bid with $1,525 for "Keene Valley, N. H.," by Alexander H. Wyant. John F. Carroll, the politician; A. D. Lewisohn, Scott & Fowles, and the New York Co-operative Society were successful in several bids. The sale will be ended to-night. The pictures, which brought more than $200 last night, were as follows, giving the title, the name of the artist, the purchaser, and the price:

Path Through the Woods, Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; Charles A. Schieren	$235
An Indian Hunter, Ralph Albert Blakelock; A. C. Humphreys	240
A Beau, Leo Herrmann; Scott & Fowles	270
Venice, Martin Rico; A. B. Lewisohn	240
Landscape, Leon Dupre; M. Friedam	610
Female Head, Jean Jacques Henner; H. V. Newcomb	410
An October Day, J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; W. B. Strang	310
In Tréport Meadows, Emile Van Marcke; M. Friedam	300
Entrance to the Palace, Alberto Pasini; John F. Carroll	310
Footpath Across the Pasture, Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; Morris J. Hirsch	310
The Normandy Coast, Homer D. Martin, N. A.; Charles A. Schieren	230
Ideal Head, Angelo Asti; W. B. Strang	250
Across the Sky the Shades of Night, Ralph Albert Blakelock; New York Co-operative Society	215
Reading Rabelais, Jehan Georges Vibert; A. D. Lewisohn	900
Sunrise, Homer D. Martin, N. A.; W. B. Strang	220
Early Autumn, J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; A. C. Humphreys	250
On Picket, E. P. Berne-Bellecour; Louis Bamberger	500
The Village Pasture, Emile Van Marcke; Scott & Fowles	310
A Good Story, J. D. Chalfant; A. F. Brunner	340
Sunset after a Rain, J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; New York Co-operative Society	370
Camp in the Adirondacks, George Inness, N. A.; Henry Smith	335
The Pasture in the Meadows, Carleton Wiggins, A. N. A.; M. Friedsam	220
Sundown, J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; W. H. Rothermiel	610
At the Lakeside, Charles Harry Eaton, A. N. A.; E. P. Swanson	750
Early Fall, J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; J. F. Carroll	440
The Pasture, James M. Hart, N. A.; Irving L. Roe	205
Defiance, Winslow Homer, N. A.; T. R. Ball	325
Near Chapinville, Conn., David Johnson, N. A.; W. B. Strang	220
In the Woods—Twilight, George Inness, N. A.; S. Chait	290
Evening Glow, J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; New York Co-operative Society	490
Carmen, Jehan Georges Vibert; Fred. A. Gottlieb	310
A Gray Evening, Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; T. R. Ball	450
Peconic, Long Island, John W. Casilear, N. A.; E. Holbrook	200
The Edge of the Orchard, Arthur Parton, N. A.; W. B. Strang	250
Inquiry, Jan V. Cheliminski; A. N. Heinsheimer	300
The Story of the Buffalo Hunt, Ralph Albert Blakelock; T. R. Ball	550
Early Morning, Homer D. Martin, N. A.; T. L. Hamilton	600
A Golden Hour, Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; Scott & Fowles	1,000
Keene Valley, New Hampshire, Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; T. R. Ball	1,525
Viaduct at Larissa, Italy, George Inness, N. A.; S. Chait	305
View at Dresden, Lake George, David Johnson, N. A.; T. E. H. Curtis	280
Field Artillery in Action, E. P. Berne-Bellecour; H. R. Wilson	525
Female Head, Angelo Asti; E. McMillan	700
Evening on the Hudson, George Inness, N. A.; T. R. Ball	900
Found, Seymour J. Guy, N. A.; Henry M. Bacon	280
Late November, H. Bolton Jones, N. A.; F. J. Arend	460

ART NOTES.

Academy and Literature of London is puzzled over the superiority of American magazines to British, notwithstanding that it holds the British weeklies superior to the illustrated weeklies of the United States. The reason volunteered is the independence of the art editor of the literary editor on American monthlies. Literary editors, it has discovered, are "often strangely deaf to art." Then, the magazine artist, as well as the writer, has been well paid in America. "The discovery of Velasquez and Japan by Europe and America in the mid-nineteenth century, together with the creation of the American magazine, has founded American art, and the artistic achievement of our cousins across the water." This is a great discovery; although the writer regards it as almost a commonplace. Velasques, he thinks, gave us Whistler and Sargent, while the American magazine, "steeped in the artistic spirit of the great Englishmen of the eighteenth century," produced Howard Pyle and Edwin A. Abbey. English magazines run by literary editors "scorned the work of men of the superb genius of Aubrey Beardsley," were indifferent to the whimsical genius of Sime and were content with second-rate men. This is a large compliment to our illustrated magazines, though the explanation as to art and literary editors will scarcely bear close examination.

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Fears are entertained in Richmond for the safety of Houdon's statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol, since it is liable to danger in case of fire and is always exposed to mutilation through accident or design. It is proposed to remove it to a fireproof building or one safer than the Capitol, like the State Library. Houdon came over in 1785, stayed two weeks at Mount Vernon, took casts of the head and torso of Washington, and returned to France. He finished the statue in 1788, but it was not sent over until 1796, because the Capitol was not ready to receive it.

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Portraits by Mr. Hubert Vos will be shown at the Kraushaar Galleries, 260 Fifth Avenue, from March 1 to 15.

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A standing portrait of Jefferson Davis in oils by Miss Katharine Hardin Helm, daughter of Gen. Helm of the Confederacy and niece of Abraham Lincoln, has been hung in Memorial Hall, New Orleans. It is a gift of the Ladies' Memorial Association and is somewhat smaller than life.

Heavy Drift Ice Off Montauk.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 25.—The tug Waltham, which arrived here this afternoon towing the barges Matanzas and Darby from Philadelphia, reports a large quantity of drift ice off Montauk, heavy enough to stop a vessel in moderate winds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print," has the exclusive right in America to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the magnificent news service of The Associated Press, which is presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.—Adv.

GUEST GETS $12,500 VERDICT.

Jury Awards Damages Against Lowther for Alienating Mrs. Guest's Affections.

Clarence L. Lowther, whom A. Royal Guest accused of alienating Mrs. Guest's affections and then inducing her to run away from her husband and little son, was found guilty by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, and directed to pay Guest $12,500. When counsel for Lowther moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was excessive, Justice Forbes denied it, saying that he believed the jury had been "kind and merciful" to the defendant, and that if he was guilty at all the full amount sued for—$75,000—would not have been excessive.

Justice Forbes, who is one of the up-State Justices specially assigned to this department, in charging the jury said:

"A man and his wife may disagree, but the family circle is not to be disturbed, and the wife is not to be led astray because there is not harmony between husband and wife. If the defendant, knowing that the wife hated her husband, took advantage of that fact to lead her astray, you are to take that fact into consideration in arriving at your verdict. Even if the defendant knew that the plaintiff's wife had lost all affection for her husband and led her astray he is liable in money damages.

"If you believe the plaintiff's version of the case as true, there must be in the name of decency a substantial verdict for the plaintiff, and as men who ought to uphold society you should characterize this case as you believe it is your duty to do."

Why do the newspapers talk more about

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

than about all other magazines together?
The answer is in the number for March.

Troubles of the Trust

Ida M. Tarbell tells how the Standard Oil was accused of buying Payne's seat in the Senate and how Mr. Rockefeller replied with silence.

Thomas Nelson Page

writes on the Negro Problem, combining sympathy with the South and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

CALEB POWERS—POLITICAL MARTYR

Samuel Hopkins Adams tells the incredible story of Caleb Powers who now lies in a Louisville jail sentenced to death as an accomplice in the murder of Goebel—justice overthrown by partizan politics.

10c A COPY—$1.00 FOR A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION. GET McCLURE'S FROM ANY NEWSDEALER OR McCLURE AGENT OR FROM THE PUBLISHERS, S. S. McCLURE CO., 141 EAST 25th STREET, NEW YORK

Saks & Company
BROADWAY, 32D TO 34TH STREET.

Spring Top Coats for Men.
Distinctive Models Ready for Service.

The elements which were to develop this clothing business of ours were in ferment long before it was founded—almost a generation before. What a glaring contradiction of natural sequence it would be if our label did not identify a top coat with the individuality and distinctiveness that characterize ours. The designers have demonstrated their cleverness most forcibly in the new models for Spring service. You will need no tailor's wisdom to recognize that. It is identified in the box coat models, 32, 34, 38 and 40 inches long; Tourist, 50, 52 and 54 inches long; Single Breasted Paddocks, Paletots and double Breasted Surtouts of various lengths, and the extremely long, though graceful, Showerproof Top Coats. The fabrics include both foreign and domestic weaves, such as coverts, vicunas, cheviots, worsteds, homespuns, fancy tweeds and hopsackings in the new shades of tan, olive, gray, brown, brown and gray mixtures, black Oxfords and Cambridge, not a few of which are exclusive in design. The prices are very modest—$12.50 to $38.00.

Furnishings for Men.
Spring Designs and Fabrics.

Most men realize what a discord a shirt or tie can inflict when good taste does not influence its selection. That is why our department appeals to most men—good taste is its boast. Then, again, we maintain such a comprehensive variety of dress requisites that it is but a matter of choice rather than decision when a thing is needed. As new as the season we have shirts and ties, gloves and hosiery, collars and cuffs, undergarments and pajamas and every kindred thing essential to a man's comfort and well-being just as exclusive in design as you may want it. The prices are reasonable—very.

Suits & Coats for Boys & Youths
Spring Models Ready for Service.

Everything has its source. To a degree a boy's pride has its source in his apparel. If it has the Saks label to identify it, your boy's pride will be provoked to a proper degree. Good fabrics, clever tailoring and a pleasing form insure that. The new spring suits and coats are ready for service. We can provide them for no matter what occasion—school, or dress, afternoon, or evening wear. The models include long trouser suits, double and single breasted jacket suits, Norfolk and three-garment vest suits, Russian, sailor and Tuxedo suits of Cassimere, Thibet, Worsted, Tweed, and many exclusive novelties in washable fabrics.

Special for Friday and Saturday.

Norfolk Suits of blue Serge, of mixed Cheviot, with extra trousers, sizes 8 to 16 years,
Value $6.50. At $5.00

Eton Sailor and Russian Suits of fancy Worsted or mixed Cheviot; extra linen collar; sizes 2½ to 7,
Value $6.50. At $5.00

Washable Russian Suits of Galatea, Cheviot, Scotch Gingham, Etamine, Poplin or Madras, in red, tan, brown, pink or light blue, in stripes, checks or solid fast color effects; sizes 2½ to 7 years,
Value $2.50, $3.00 & $3.50. At $1.95

Spring Top Coats of Covert or Venetian, in tan or olive; also Reefers of navy blue, cheviot or serge, with brass buttons and emblem;
Reefers, 2½ to 12 years. Overcoats, 7 to 16 years.
Value $5.00. At $3.75 Value $6.50. At $5.00

The Jewel of Seven Stars
$1.50 By Bram Stoker
Author of "Dracula."

An absorbing story of Egyptian mystery that will recall Edgar Allan Poe by its inductive methods and intricacies of plot. The attempts of an English Egyptologist to resurrect an Egyptian Queen are brought to an astonishing, yet most convincing conclusion.

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

2 clasp, pique sewn suede gloves.
1.00 per pair.
Value 1.50

Misses', 2 clasp, kid gloves. Tan, red and white.
75c. per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST
Oxford Glove
A sturdy, serviceable glove for general wear
$1.50
Made of heavy capeskins, cut full, it has none of the objectionable features which commonly distinguish gloves of moderate price, and will compare favorably with those which are more costly.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square

Executors and Trustees should remember that under the laws of the State they are relieved from all liability for Trust Funds deposited with this company.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

An Interesting Booklet on Application

Rashness Often Brings Misfortune

and to neglect a cough or cold when such a pleasant and quick cure as Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar may be used, is indeed rash. Get it of your druggist, 25c., 50c., or $1 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

ARTISTIC METAL WORK IN BRONZE OR IRON
Wm. H. Jackson Company
Union Sq. North
29 E. 17th St.

BILLIARDS.
Billiard and Pool Tables, made; high-grade goods, prices moderate, durable construction. Decker, est. 1858, 105 East

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Three Dollars Buys A Good Derby -:-

That is, if you get the right Three-dollar Derby.

This has been a popular price, always. That is why we set out to do something better than usual at this attractive price.

The block is very easily copied—and a good many hat-makers stop there, thinking that good style will sell the hat—which it often does. But WANAMAKER $3 DERBIES are made of fine bodies; and finished with high-class trimmings. They are the finest $3 Derbies made.

Shown in black, and two shades of brown.

WANAMAKER SOFT HATS at $3 are superior, in the same degree. In black, pearl and nutria.

Still a chance for several dozen men to secure one of these fine Six-dollar Imported Opera Hats at $4.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear That's Sure to Take

Every man who catches sight of the display of neckwear in one of our Broadway windows stops to investigate. We've rarely shown such a collection of rich, soft, refined colorings.

The material—a knotty, finely-ribbed silk, is two-toned, showing a plain color with a sudden glint of a different shade as you catch it in another light. There are fifteen combinations—tans, browns, greens, blues, and purples. The browns are especially stylish for Spring wear.

It's a Paris idea, worked out in Crefeld, Germany; and the scarfs have just arrived from there.

Four-in-hands, $1.

Folded Squares, $1.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

New Shirts, $2

Bodies of these new Stiff-bosomed Shirts are of blue or gray chambray, with bosoms and attached cuffs of Paris vesting; in colors that harmonize with the bodies of the shirts.

A novel group of shirts, and in excellent taste. Made with as much care as though they were custom shirts. Sizes 14 to 17. $2 each.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Superbly Tailored COVERT COATS For Women

The covert cloth coat promises to be more popular than ever, this season. There is Spring freshness in its very coloring; and the fabric adapts itself to the finest tailoring; and more beautiful workmanship was never put into women's garments, than is displayed by the graceful and artistic lines of this year's covert coats. No other garment rounds out the figure so handsomely.

There are scores of styles to select from, ranging in price from $7.50 to $34.

One particularly handsome coat, among the low-priced ones, is marked at $10.50. It is made of good covert, in tan or olive; double-breasted, collarless, outlined with stitched cloth and velvet; lined with taffeta silk.

A style for which we predict large popularity is priced at $27.50. It is made of finest covert, fly front, beautifully shaped and tailored; inlaid velvet collar, in a new effect; lined with silk serge.

Some of the jackets are still more dressy in style, and are lined with white taffeta silk. One style is noticeable by reason of its flowing sleeve all the way up to the shoulder, being much like a kimono in effect. Yet it is a beautiful and stylish coat.

There is much that is new, to see, all the way through the line.

Second floor, Broadway.

Underwear and Hosiery For Women to Wear Now

The *Stockings* are new arrivals, in the popular plain black; carefully made, well proportioned, and very moderately priced:

At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Stockings of seamless fast black cotton, with double soles. Also imported fast black cotton, with unbleached feet.

At 25c pair—Stockings of fast black lisle thread, Richelieu or cluster-ribbed. Also fast black cotton, with split soles.

The *Vests* and *Drawers* have the same pleasantly low-priced characteristics; are well made and finished, and in just the weights for early Spring wear:

At 25c each—Vests of white ribbed lisle thread: low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace in various neat patterns.

At 25c each—Drawers of white ribbed cotton; knee length, wide at knee; trimmed with lace; in regular and extra sizes. Ninth st.

$4.50 Hats of Braid-and-Chiffon at $3 Each

Three hundred in the offering, and as wide a variety as any woman can desire. These are "all-but-trimmed" hats; and the charming combinations of horsehair or fancy braid with chiffon are ornate enough to render much additional trimming unnecessary.

The hats are in black, white, light and dark colors, in turban, large and small flare, and other stylish shapes; suitable for street, theatre and afternoon wear.

And they're priced *one-third* below value:

$3 Each, Worth $4.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Neckwear, Robes and Laces *Fine News of Each*

The Spring walking suit or tailored gown demands a fresh, new bit of neckwear to top it off.

The new Spring fancies in Women's neckwear are here in a bewildering variety; and we make a special showing today at 25c and 50c each.

Then here's news of a group of Lace Robes at *half price*, and an echo of our recent great Sale of Laces:

NECKWEAR at 25c

Stock Collars of lace, fancy madras, embroidered linen or hand-made faggotting.

Turnover Collar-and-Cuff Sets.

NECKWEAR at 50c

Stock Collars of lace-and-linen, in Bulgarian and Persian colorings; or white and natural shades.

Other Stock Collars silk embroidered, of embroidered scrim-and-linen, fancy silk, or hand-made faggotting.

Stock Collars with bows, trimmed with Bulgarian colors.

Ascots.

Turnover Collar-and-Cuff Sets of embroidered lawn, linen, and scrim.

LACES

Venise, Crochet, Batiste, Colored Novelties and Net Ground Galons, Insertions and Bandings, at 35c to 55c a yard, worth 60c to $1.

Lace Allovers, Venise and Crochet, White and Cream Laces, at 75c to $2 a yard, worth $1.25 to $3.

LACE ROBES AT HALF

Fifteen Fancy Lace Robes in white and black esprit and Chantilly lace, and lace-and-silk combinations, $15 to $87, from $30 to $175.

Main aisle.

Charming Kimonos

Women have to thank the artistic Japanese for the original form of the kimono, but these Handkerchief Kimono Dressing Sacques, we think are an eminently Occidental device. Effective and pretty, too, made as they are, of six fancy handkerchiefs.

Then there are other, long Kimonos, of cotton crepe and albatross, that conform more closely to the Japanese lines:

SHORT HANDKERCHIEF KIMONOS

At $1—Of lawn, in white or solid colors, with hemstitched border of contrasting color.

At $1.50—Of lawn, in white, with hemstitching and lace medallions.

At $2—Of silkoline, in solid colors of pink or lavender; colored border with hemstitching.

LONG KIMONOS

Of cotton crepe, in solid colors, light blue, pink, red, white, lavender or black; trimmed with striped Persian or Dresden silk; at $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $4.50.

Of albatross, in solid colors, pink, light blue, white, lavender or black; shirred yoke, facing down front and on sleeves of fancy Dresden silk. Price, $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Girls' Spring Dresses

Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits form a large part of this collection of pretty Spring Dresses for the little girls of 6 to 12 years. Quite proper, too; for there's nothing more jaunty and becoming, as well as practical, than one of these smart little dresses.

We describe some attractive styles in new Spring designs:

At $5—Russian Dresses, of navy blue and brown serge; linen collar and cuffs; silk tie and patent leather belt.

At $7.50—Russian Dresses, of novelty mixed material; sailor collar and cuffs of embroidered scrim; silk tie and leather belt.

At $10.50—Sai or Suits, of blue brilliantine; white collar with trimming of black braid; silk tie; box-plaited skirt.

At $16.50—Russian Dresses, of white Bedford cord, with silk stripe; white taffeta collar with lace insertion; silk tie; leather belt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Spring Gloves That Don't Cost Much

Glace and Suede Gloves, in all the desirable Spring shades. Gloves that will add a touch of smartness and style to the new tailored gown at a trifling outlay:

PRINCESS LOUISE GLOVES, $1

Two-clasp, glace, with Imperial backs; in all the new Spring shades; also black and white.

PRINCESS MAY GLOVES, $1

Three-clasp, suede; in colors, black and white.

NEAPOLITAN GLOVES, $1

Two-clasp, pique glace; in black, white and colors.

GLACE GLOVES, 65c

Two-clasp Glace Gloves, in new Spring shades; also black and white. A fine, new supply.

Tenth street.

More Parlor Furniture At Half Price

The February Furniture Sale is having a stirring finish. Housekeepers who pride themselves upon their clever financiering have, during these three days, the most extraordinary opportunities for splendid furniture investments, that were ever heard of.

There are remarkable offerings all over the Furniture floor; but today's special feature is **Parlor Furniture at Half Price.**

Yesterday we started off with half prices on all our Parlor Suites; and today there are still many of the finest suites, including some with gold frames, at this splendid reduction in price. This morning's *new* announcement concerns a fine collection of Divans, Sofas, Parlor Chairs and Rockers—not only in broad variety; but all marked at just *Half Price.*

Such a loss means little to us on a year's business, and in clearing up such a magnificent month's selling; but it means the saving of half of the cost of furniture that you want to buy, if you secure part of these extraordinary bargains.

DIVANS and SOFAS

At $17.50, from $35—Mahogany Divan; Colonial design, moulded frame, slip seat, fine construction, damask or velour cover, dull or polished frames.

At $20, from $40—Mahogany Sofa; carved back, crotch mahogany veneer panels, highly polished, spring seat, damask cover.

At $25, from $50—Mahogany Divan; high back and arms, shaped legs, moulded frame, tinsel and red damask cover.

At $25, from $50—Mahogany Sofa; small size, neatly moulded frame, spring seat, tapestry cover.

At $28.50, from $57—Mahogany Divan; richly moulded frame carved, upholstered back and seat, spring seat, red damask cover.

At $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Sofa, Colonial design; carved frame, olive green embossed velour.

At $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Sofa; carved and moulded frame, upholstered back, seat and arms, damask cover.

At $33.75, from $67.50—Mahogany Divan; richly-carved frame, sweep back and arms; upholstered seat, back and arms; damask cover.

At $33.75, from $67.50—High-back Colonial Divan; carved pillars in back, upholstered seat and back, light-colored fancy damask cover.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany Divan; richly-carved frame, Colonial design, high back and arms, cream velour fancy garland design cover. This divan can be had in other covers.

At $37.50, from $75—Mahogany Sofa; Colonial design, upholstered arms and back, spring seat, carved frame, dark green embossed velour cover.

At $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Divan; high back and arms, richly carved and moulded; upholstered seat, back and arms, satin damask cover.

At $55, from $110—Mahogany Sofa; Colonial design, high arms, claw feet, moulded frame, tufted back, spring seat, olive green velour cover.

Fourth floor.

FANCY CHAIRS and ROCKERS

At $8, from $16—Mahogany Rockers; banister back, high arms, spring seat, richly inlaid posts, top rail and banister, highly polished frame, newest pattern damask in variety of colors.

At $8.75, from $17.50—Mahogany finished Rockers; crotch mahogany panels, spring seat, fancy damask cover.

At $8, from $16—Mahogany Rocker; short arms, slip seat, inlaid back and front stretcher, damask seat.

At $8.50, from $17—Mahogany Chair; Sheraton design, richly inlaid back, slip seat in damask.

At $8.75, from $17.50—Mahogany finished Rockers; easy arms, large crotch mahogany panel, spring seat in damask.

At $9, from $18—Mahogany Parlor Rocker; medium size, easy arms, fancy back with inlaid panel, spring seat in new pattern damasks, highly polished frames.

At $9.50, from $19—Mahogany Arm Chairs; Colonial design, richly moulded and carved, fine finish, slip seat in damask.

At $10, from $20—Mahogany Rocker; Sheraton design, carved arms, richly inlaid back, slip seat in damask.

At $11.25, from $22.50—Mahogany finished Rockers; upholstered seat and back, polish finish, spring seat, damask cover.

At $12.50, from $25—Mahogany Wall Chair; richly carved legs and seat frame, upholstered back, embossed velour cover.

At $12.50, from $25—Mahogany Sheraton Arm Chair; turned legs, inlaid back, slip seat in damask.

At $13.75, from $27.50—Mahogany finished Rockers; neatly moulded frame, easy arms, spring seat, upholstered back, fancy damask.

At $13.75, from $27.50—Mahogany Rocker; Sheraton design, easy arms, richly inlaid back, slip seat in damask.

At $17.50, from $35—Mahogany Bench or Seat; richly moulded frame, upholstered arms and seat, fancy damask.

At $18.75, from $37.50—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly carved frame, upholstered back and arms, embossed green velour cover.

At $30, from $60—Mahogany Frame; English fireside arm chair, richly carved legs, loose seat cushion, cream tapestry cover.

40c Figured Linen Suiting Ten Thousand Yards at 25c a Yard

The weft of this most attractive material for wash dresses is white linen. The warp is of colored cotton, so that the effect is that of a delicate chambray weave.

On the clear-colored grounds of light blue, medium blue, pinks, tans (or natural linen color), reseda, gray and cardinal there are charming jacquard figures in white, between corded white stripes. Other patterns have colored figures, on white stripes, which are in turn on colored grounds; or colored corded stripes upon figured white grounds—about forty charming designs in all.

The goods would find ready buyers at full prices, since linens are in so much demand this season. It's all the more fortunate, therefore, that we could buy them to sell at

25c, Instead of 40c a Yard

Rotunda.

Our Advantage In Selling Bedding

We *ought* to be able to sell mattresses for less than other stores—and we *do*. The bulk of the horsehair used in our four factories comes from one dealer—needless to say that we get every advantage in the matter of price. Our business is worth it.

Example—these mattresses of fine white horsehair. We get all the importer can secure, to sell at these very special prices during February. And equally attractive figures prevail on Springs, Bolsters and Pillows, during the life of the February Furniture Sale.

It's a fruitful time for thrifty housekeepers:

MATTRESSES

At $18, worth $22—Pure white South American horsehair; full size, 54 x 76 in.; 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.

At $15.75, worth $19.25—Three-quarter size, 48 x 76 in.; 35 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.

At $13.50, worth $16.50—Large single size, 42 x 76 in.; 30 lbs.

At $11.25, worth $13.75—Single size, 36 x 76 in.; 25 lbs.

At $14, worth $18—Pure black horsehair; full size, 54 x 76 in.; 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.

At $12.25, worth $15.75—Three-quarter size, 48 x 76 in.; 35 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.

At $10.50, worth $13.50—Large single size, 42 x 76 in.; 30 lbs.

At $8.75, worth $11.25—Single size, 36 x 76 in.; 25 lbs.

SPRINGS

At $4, worth $5—All-steel woven wire Springs; all sizes.

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for wood or metal bedsteads; full size.

PILLOWS and BOLSTERS

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows; 20 x 30 in.; 3 lbs.

At $2.63, worth $3.15—Same, 22 x 30 in.; 3½ lbs.

At 3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters; 20 x 56 in.; 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

Wash Dress Goods A Tempting Trio

Three attractive offerings, each of which hints of possibilities for making the most charming of warm-weather waists and dresses, at a saving of half, or very near it:

50c Welt Corded Suitings at 25c a yard

Heavy cords of white, like those of corduroy, are woven in grounds of light blue, cadet blue, light heliotrope, pink, reseda and black; also black cords on white grounds. This little lot was a maker's surplus, hence the half price. The fabric will make very stylish wash shirt-waist suits.

50c Mercerized Waistings at 25c a yard

Attractive black figured stripes, on grounds of white natte weaves; also all-white figures on corded white grounds. Half price, for some of the smartest shirt-waist fabrics you will find.

50c fancy Striped Lolienne at 25c a yard

Sheer silk-and-cotton and silk-and-linen fabrics, with pretty lace and satin stripes in white, or colored and black figured stripes, on grounds of pink, linen color and cardinal. The daintiest, sheerest of Summer materials.

Fourth avenue.

Renovate RIBBONS Over Your Own Tea Kettle

This is the time of year when every woman could made good use of old ribbons, velvet, plush, silk, satin, and other such materials, if she could get them back to their original beauty and freshness, by some simple and easy method.

We are now demonstrating the device that fits on any tea kettle, and does the work most effectually. It is called

The Ribbon and Velvet Renovator

You simply draw the ribbon over the slot from which the steam is coming, and the wrinkles fly away like magic.

Come and see it at work. Price 25c.

Basement.

Lillian Corsets

Starting at $2.75, for a strong and well-made, but amazingly light and graceful corset, the collection of imported Lillian Corsets runs as high as $30, for a superb model of silk broche, that exhibits the utmost perfection in every line and detail.

And in and between are included the proper corsets for every individual woman's particular figure and liking:

At $2.75—Medium waist and hips; perfect fit; made of fine batiste.

At $6.50—Low bust; long over abdomen; supporters attached; fine quality batiste; lace and ribbon-trimmed.

At $8.50—Of fancy broche, in white and blue; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; supporters attached.

At $12.50—Of white silk brocade batiste; fan front; long waist; extra long over hips; double supporters attached.

At $15—Of fine French batiste; for slender figures; long waist and short hips; three-fold satin ribbon at top.

Expert fitters are in attendance, who will take particular care to assure correct adjustment of the proper model for each figure. Second floor, Tenth street.

Umbrella Wisdom

An umbrella in the hand, on a rainy day, is worth two in the rack. Moral—don't get caught napping, or dripping, when such good Umbrellas cost so little.

Both kinds—men's and women's:

At $1.25, worth $1.75

Union Taffeta; 26 and 28-inch; with a variety of fancy and natural wood handles; plain or silver-trimmed.

At $2.90, worth $3.75

All-silk; 26 and 28-inch; with steel rods and silk cases; handsome fancy or natural wood handles; plain or silver-trimmed.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

EMBROIDERIES *Short Lengths at Short Prices*

With Spring and Summer shirt-waists, wash dresses and muslin underwear being planned in profusion, women will like this news of charming Embroideries, in a variety of sorts and patterns, at sharp savings:

EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, in 4½, 5 and 6¾-yard lengths. Many are in matching sets, of two or three widths of insertions, 3 to 5 of edgings. Real values are 10c to 50c yard; now priced at half that—25c to $1.15 the piece. On Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric, in pretty patterns.

CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, all "hand-loom" make; with firm edges; all cut out. One-third below regular prices; in 4½-yard lengths, at 20c, 30c, 40c, 65c a piece.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES—"Broderie Naturelle" or convent-made; and often sold as hand-made embroideries. Fine designs, in natural, soft finish. A fourth to a third under-price. 4½-yard lengths, worth 75c to $5, now 50c to $3.50 a piece. Broadway.

Suit Goodness for $15 Men's Black Thibet Suits

We know that most men like to pay about $15 for a Sack Suit; and that many men wear black from preference.

That's why we have made special effort to turn out the best Black Suits it is possible to sell for $15—and in this present line we have succeeded well.

The suits are cut in single-breasted sack style, are made of fine all-wool black thibet. They are lined throughout with black Venetian—a lining that gives excellent service.

We carry a full assortment of these suits, in regular, long and stout sizes. They are quite proper for semi-dress, as well as for business wear. And for style, wearing qualities and all-around serviceability, they are unequaled at

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

A pair of **Striped Worsted Trousers** may be worn with the black coat and vest, for an occasional change. Some fine patterns in dark grays, that were $6.50 to $8, are now *$5 a pair.*

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

This Congress of Women's Spring Suits

Foremost American tailors—and who can plan better the beautiful and appropriate styles that American women wear?—have contributed their best to the assemblage. Dresses, Costumes, Tailored Suits, Separate Skirts—all in the full freshness of Spring, make the Women's Wear Store a place of captivating beauty.

And in no especial class is the representation broader or more affording than in the splendid group of Women's Tailored Suits. Extraordinarily varied, in materials and styles, they offer a wide field to choose from. Price-limits indicate that—$22.50 to $95.

But we make history quickly in this store. Already some of the first Spring arrivals, up to the minute in style and adaptability for present wear, find their noses put out of joint by the newest comers. Hence these two groups of fine tailored costumes at *reduced prices!*

At $37.50, from $42 and $45

Suits of broadcloth and cheviot; made with stylish Eton and blouse jackets; gored circular skirts. One style with pleated flare. All the jackets have the new trimming touches, and all are silk-lined throughout.

At $25, from $30

Stylish Suits of broadcloth, with Eton jackets in two styles. One style has shoulder capes and vest trimmed with braid and buttons; the other style has collar and cuffs of broadcloth with braid trimming.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EMPLOYERS PLEAD FOR RIGHT OF INJUNCTION

Say Pending Bill Would Increase Boycott Evil.

FEDERAL JUDGES DEFENDED

Crime and Anarchy in West Virginia Mining Region Described—Motives of Labor Union Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House Committee on Judiciary resumed its hearings this morning on the Anti-Injunction bill.

Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., was the first speaker. He said he was the executive agent of the Anti-Boycott Association, an organization formed to enforce the laws, particularly against boycotting.

He said the passage of this bill would make lawful "the outrageous and un-American agreements" now in force between associations of employers and labor unions by which the non-member of the association and the non-member of the union can be excluded and the public fleeced.

"The great problem before the American people to-day," said Mr. Davenport, "greater than slavery and secession ever were, is the recovery of the right of every man to run his own business according to his own judgment, and the right of every man who labors to dispose of his labor to whomsoever he desires, whether he belongs to a union or not."

He argued that the passage of this law would preclude all possibility of breaking boycotts, and that it would invalidate the Sherman anti-trust law and certain provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act.

Judge Reese Blizzard of Parkersburg, West Va., representing the Fairmount Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company, and the mining interests of the Upper Monongahela Valley of West Virginia, and also the Wabash Railroad Company, followed with a vivid picture of crime and anarchy that reigned in his section during the mining troubles there a few years ago. He vigorously assailed Mr. Gompers for his criticism of the action taken by Judge Jackson of the United States District Court, and Judge Goff of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, on the writs of injunction and the contempt proceedings that followed. He argued that the bill could only be desired by those who might want to violate the law of the land.

Charles L. Eidlitz, representing the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City; Judge H. L. Bond, Jr., of Baltimore, representing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Congressmen H. M. Hogg of Colorado, and Lewis Harding of New York City, representing some thirty employers' associations, addressed the committee, vigorously protesting against the bill.

DOWNEY LAUDS BRITISH LABOR

Shipbuilder Says 60 Per Cent. More Work Is Accomplished by Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—"Do you mean to say that the Scotch, the Irish, or the English laborers in the shipyards at Glasgow can do 60 per cent. more work with the same tools and in the same time than can be done by American shipyard workers?"

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Mechanics, asked this question of Wallace Downey, a New York shipbuilder and representative of the New York Metal Trades Association, during a hearing to-day on the Eight-Hour bill.

"I do mean to say that most emphatically," answered Mr. Downey. "And I am not making the statement from hearsay. It has cost me $500,000 in the last five years, in addition to gray hairs, to find it out.

"I spent $90,000 in purchasing the best tools, in acquiring knowledge of methods in Glasgow, and tried for three years to persuade American workmen that by doing piecework they could accomplish more. They would not see it, and the shipbuilding interests have suffered. In turn the laborers have suffered."

Representative Hearst inquired if it were not possible to acquire the means of manufacture which are used in the English yards and thus compete with them in building. He cited newspapers as an example of the reduction of cost in manufacture while at the same time the hours of workmen had been decreased and wages increased.

"If that can be done in the newspaper business, why not in your business? If we have put our brains to work, why don't you?" he asked.

Mr. Downey thought the great presses and the intricate plants, installed at enormous cost, probably were responsible for the decrease in the cost of producing newspapers.

RALLYING FOR SMOOT CASE.

Mormon Senator Assembling Witnesses—Hearing Opens Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The hosts are rallying for the Smoot inquiry, and in a few days the corridors around the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will look as it did during the memorable investigation of the bribery charges against Senator Clark of Montana. In that trial more than 200 witnesses were brought from Montana to Washington by Senator Clark, who kept a hotel nearly filled with them in Winter.

The Smoot case is expected to outdo the Clark case. The questions involved are broader, and witnesses will be allowed to run on ad libitum with theories as well as facts. Senator Smoot, like Senator Clark, although not a millionaire, will be obliged also to bring a lot of his friends and take care of them. Already quite a number of them are here, and he is holding daily conferences with them, in the preparation of his defense and that of the Mormon Church, which really will be on trial as well as the Senator himself.

The committee has sent summonses to Utah for nineteen witnesses, including a number of high dignitaries of the Church. These include the President of the Mormon Church, Joseph F. Smith.

The committee will open the inquiry next Tuesday.

SURPRISE IN POSTAL CASE.

Special Counsel for Government Exonerates Groff, One of Defendants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A surprise was sprung in the Machen postal trial to-day when Mr. Conrad, special counsel for the Government, announced that grave doubt had arisen in his mind with respect to the guilt of Samuel A. Groff, one of the defendants. He had come to this conclusion, he said, after careful and dispassionate examination of the evidence.

"I cannot find in this evidence anything," he said, "that warrants me in saying that it justifies the conviction of Samuel A. Groff. It is, however, fixed on my mind unalterably and clearly that the evidence, piece by piece, had forged links which were woven into an adamantine chain which bind the other defendants to the body of this crime."

Wood's Case to Come Up Monday Next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—An agreement has been reached between Senators Foraker and Blackburn to take up the question of the confirmation of Gen. Leonard Wood Monday next, and continue it until disposed of.

HOUSE VOTES FOR THREE NEW WARSHIPS

Retains Provisions for One Battleship and Two Armored Cruisers.

WANTS NO TORPEDO BOATS

Amendment for Construction of Ten Destroyers Defeated—Build Everything in Jersey, Says McDermott.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The advocates of a greater navy won a decided victory in the House to-day. By a vote of 63 to 126 the amendment offered by Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio), to strike from the naval bill the provision for a battleship was defeated, and by a vote of 65 to 126 an amendment offered by Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.,) to strike from the bill the provision for two armored cruisers also was defeated. Twenty Democrats voted in the negative and only two Republicans in the affirmative.

An amendment offered by Mr. McNary (Dem., Mass.,) calling for the construction of ten torpedo boat destroyers was defeated, 56 to 81 votes, but this action was due evidently to doubts regarding the efficacy of these little warships.

Mr. McDermott (N. J.,) entertained the House with a five-minute speech proposing that all the ships provided for in the bill be built in the State of New Jersey. New Jersey, he said, was one of the original thirteen States, and therefore more entitled to consideration than California.

"It is so situated," he continued, "that when you look from one side of it you see the great city of New York. New Jersey is so situated that when the great navy yard needed to construct these ships is built the people of Pennsylvania and New York can come there in the early morning and remain until the Summer's sinking sun goes out of sight, watching the progress being made on those ships. So you will have the eyes of three States looking upon these ships in the course of construction to see that they are properly built, (laughter), while nobody but the Chinese can watch the progress of such work at San Francisco.

"There is another reason why these ships should be built in New Jersey. It is a reason that appeals to economy, and perhaps to charity. The receiver of the great shipbuilding trust is now a resident of New Jersey, and its principal yard is there.

"What are you going to do when you find property owned by men who thirteen months ago were known as princes of finance to-day lying prostrate; boys jumping over the machinery; the wood going to rot, and the iron going to rust in the great Nixon ship yards in New Jersey?

"May I not, then, with a voice more pregnant than that which comes from California, appeal to you all, Democrats and Republicans, to come to the rescue of that trust, and have your ships built there?"

Long applause and laughter followed Mr. McDermott's remarks.

An amendment by Mr. Bell of California requiring one collier to be built in a Government yard was adopted.

Torpedo Boat Flotilla Reaches Port Said

PORT SAID, Egypt, Feb. 25.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, escorted by the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, has arrived here on its way to the Philippines. The vessels had a rough trip, but sustained no damage.

WANT SURGEON ON COMMISSION

French Canal Failure Attributed to Neglect of Sanitation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Committee on Medical Legislation of the American Medical Association has asked the President to appoint on the Panama Canal Commission a representative of the medical profession, and recommending Col. William C. Gorgas, a surgeon in the army, for the place.

It is urged that "under both of the French administrations at the Isthmus the engineering problems themselves, to the chagrin of the medical profession of the world, failed of accomplishment largely through the frightful mortality among officers and laborers consequent upon lack of authority on the part of medical officers entrusted with the work of sanitation; that the same conditions of insalubrity exist now that existed then, and that consequently the sanitary problems are to be recognized as second in importance, if second at all, only to those connected with the engineering department."

President Roosevelt to-day signed the ratifications to be exchanged between the United States and the Republic of Panama on the Isthmian Canal treaty. The exchanges will be made at the State Department between Secretary Hay, acting for the United States, and M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister of Panama. Senator Kittredge of South Dakota was presented with the pen used by the President.

The President has received assurances that C. Ewald Grunsky, the San Francisco hydraulic engineer, who was tendered an appointment on the Canal Commission, will accept. Some charges were made against Benjamin M. Harrod of New Orleans, whose name is on the President's list, involving his capacity rather than his integrity, but thus far they are not taken very seriously by the President, who has received cordial recommendations of Mr. Harrod.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—C. E. Grunsky to-day received a telegram from President Roosevelt asking if he could accept a place on the Panama Canal Commission, and immediately notified the President of his acceptance.

FRENCH OPPOSITION UNLIKELY.

Assurances That Panama Canal Company Will Transfer Concession.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Conversations which have occurred between M. Bo, President of the Panama Canal Company, and Ambassador Porter show that in the opinion of the former no obstacle will be placed by the company in the way of the transfer of the concession to the United States.

At the Colombian Legation the hope is expressed that the United States will delay the purchase of the concession until the French courts pass upon the two applications submitted to them. It is admitted at the Colombian Legation that there is every likelihood of the courts refusing to grant the writ enjoining the company from selling the concession, but every effort will be made to retain the ownership of the Colombian shares, in order that Colombia may profit in the distribution of the money paid for the concession.

Steeplechaser Loses Accident Policy.

BOSTON, Mass, Feb. 25.—In a decision handed down to-day the Supreme Court defined steeplechasing as a "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger," and upheld the right of an insurance company to cancel an accident policy issued to Harry W. Smith of Grafton, a well-known sportsman, upon learning that the latter engaged in steeplechase races, since

THE POPE RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP FARLEY

Says Americans Do Everything on a Grand Scale.

EX-MAYOR LOW INTRODUCED

John D. Crimmins and Other Americans Also Presented to the Pontiff by the Archbishop.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Pope to-day received in private audience the Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York.

His Holiness received the Archbishop in a most kindly manner. The Archbishop met the Pontiff two years ago at Venice, and the Pope recalled the meeting. Archbishop Farley presented to the Pontiff a generous contribution of Peter's Pence in a white velvet box decorated with the Papal arms in gold. The Pope thanked him warmly and inquired with great interest about the Archdiocese.

On hearing the number of Catholics in the Archdiocese, the Pope remarked that only Milan had more Catholics than New York. Archbishop Farley enumerated the Catholic institutions, academies, colleges, and orphanages of New York. The Pope kept exclaiming: "Most marvelous!"

Archbishop Farley then presented a letter from Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope expressed the greatest sympathy with the people of Baltimore, referred with admiration to the report he had received that Baltimore would rebuild the destroyed district without outside help, and exclaimed:

"It is the true American spirit. You do everything on a grand scale, even in the case of fires."

After the private audience Archbishop Farley introduced ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York and Mrs. Low, John D. Crimming, Clarence Crimmins, Mercedes Crimmins, and other visitors from America. When the Pope heard Mr. Low's name he remembered him immediately, and pointed to a table on which lay the engrossed resolutions, bound in black morocco and mounted with silver, signed by Mr. Low, sent by New York City at the time of the death of Pope Leo. The Pontiff said he knew that Mr. Low, although he was not a Catholic, was a good Christian.

The Pope afterward addressed all present, Archbishop Farley translating his remarks. The Pontiff said he could not adequately express the gratification which he experienced at receiving Americans in the Vatican. America was often in his heart, for her greatness as a nation and her generosity as a people.

The Pope then gave the Americans his benediction and extended it to the members of their families, adding:

"This blessing comes from a full heart."

While tears came into his eyes, affecting those present, the Pope exclaimed, "I must give you something," and began rummaging in drawers among papers and other things. He finally discovered some medals, and gave a silver one to each.

Archbishop Farley, speaking of his audience with the Pontiff, said:

"I feel that the Pontificate of Pius X. will be a new era for the Church, and especially for missionary and spiritual work. The Pontiff seems to be a storehouse of power, which is felt by all who approach him. His aims and his course of action can be summed up in the words of the motto, 'Restore all things in Christ.'"

Gets $5,000 for Loss of Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J. Feb. 25.—The first trial growing out of the Clifton Avenue grade crossing accident of Feb. 19, 1903, in which nine high school pupils were killed and several others were injured, was ended in the Circuit Court here to-day, when Henry Werpupp was awarded $5,000 damages for the death of his daughter, Ella. The sum of $20,000 was asked for.

THINK EVANS SEEKS REVENGE.

How Paymaster Briscoe's Friends Explain Charges Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Several months ago Admiral Evans, in passing on a verdict rendered by a court-martial, the members of which had been detailed by him, made criticisms regarding the action of the court that caused a great deal of discussion among naval officers.

Some of the officers assailed by Admiral Evans made his utterances a matter of official complaint, and among these was Paymaster Harry E. Briscoe. Recently an order was made at the Navy Department detaching Paymaster Briscoe from the Asiatic fleet and ordering him to report at Washington. This order has been held up by Admiral Evans, who replies that Paymaster Briscoe is being held to face a court-martial, charged with neglect of duty in connection with his accounts. Friends of Paymaster Briscoe attribute this action to a feeling of personal hostility to Briscoe because of the position he took regarding the action of the Admiral in the court-martial case.

AMERICAN MOTORS FOR LONDON

$7,000,000 Contract for New Underground Road Equipment.

The contract for the equipment of the Yerkes underground roads in London has been awarded to the British Thomson-Houston Company, which is controlled by the General Electric Company of this city.

The contract is for approximately $7,000,000 for motors for 480 cars, which are to be run on the system, and each of which will aggregate 500 horse power. The contract for the equipment of the power house was recently awarded to the Westinghouse interests. These contracts are said to be the largest awarded to an American concern by any European country.

THE RICE GAMBIT TOURNEY.

Fourth Round Played at Monte Carlo—Marshall Defeats Marco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 25.—The fourth round of the international Rice gambit tournament was played in this city to-day, when the pairing was as follows: Marco vs. Marshall, Fleischmann vs. Swiderski, and Scheve vs. Mieses.

In the first game the Lasker variation was contested, Marshall winning; in the second game Jasnogrodsky's defense was adopted, Fleischmann beating Swiderski, while in the third game the latest defense, adopted by Prof. Berger, was tried, the game ending in a draw. There are eight wins for the Rice gambit so far, the game having been defeated four times up to date. The record follows:

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost.
Marco	3	1	Marshall	2	2
Scheve	2½	1½	Fleischmann	1½	2½
Mieses	2	2	Swiderski	1	3

SCHOONER ADRIFT 16 DAYS.

The Calvin P. Harris Caught in Ice in Long Island Sound.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 25.—The schooner Calvin P. Harris from Stonington, Me., for New York, loaded with stone, was brought in here by the tug Nottingham to-day, after floating helpless in Long Island Sound for sixteen days.

The schooner sailed on Feb. 1 from Stonington, Me., with 610 tons of stone for Philadelphia. Feb. 8 the schooner was caught in a field of floating ice, and was carried with it to the Middle Ground, about thirty-three miles to the eastward. Two anchors and sixty-seven fathoms of chain were lost, which left the schooner at the mercy of wind and tide and in constant danger of being crushed by ice.

The schooner was well provisioned, and the crew did not lack food.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

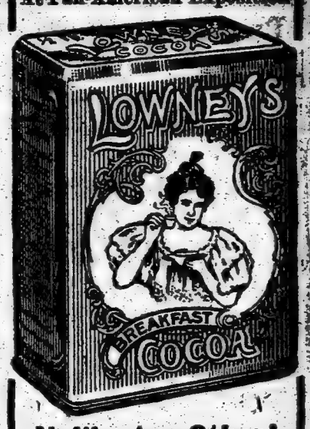

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free.

The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

"A Notable Sale."

Concluding Session

TO-NIGHT at 8:30 TO-NIGHT at 8:30

AT

Mendelssohn Hall,

Fortieth St., east of Broadway

The Most Important Paintings of the

Senator Gibbs COLLECTION

The Paintings remaining unsold will be

On Free View

9 A. M. until 1 P. M. at the

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Some Features of Next Sunday's New York Times

The Language of Wild Animals

"Buffalo" Jones, Warden of the Yellowstone Park and famous as the President's guide on his visit to the park tells how he recognizes and interprets the calls of the wild animals—their danger calls, challenges, signals of distress and cries of hunger. A unique and original method described for the first time.

Increasing a Business from Two Millions to Twenty-five Millions a Year

A revelation of the methods employed in extending an American business into all civilized countries told by the head of its Bureau of Publicity.

Count Tolstoi Tells an Actor How to Act

His instructions to Richard Mansfield as to the delineation of Ivan the Terrible. A remarkable series of directions as to how the character should be acted, the moods assumed and the details of the part carried out.

Robert Edeson

In a signed article tells the reasons why every actor, solely as a sordid matter of business, desires to become a star.

Unexplored Regions of the Earth

Cyrus C. Adams, a recognized authority in geographical matters, tells how recent explorations have reduced the unknown parts of the earth from one-eighth to one-fifteenth of its surface; with map and portraits of the men likely to undertake the hazardous work of the future.

The St. Louis Fair

A picture now first published giving a bird's eye view of the entire grounds, including "The Pike," as the midway of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be called, with a descriptive article as to the artistic, decorative, architectural and practical features, written especially for The Times.

A New Stock Market Chart

Showing the movement of stocks from the opening of business to date, with notes explaining the reasons for these movements, their duration, the volume of trades and the causes of the rise and fall of prices. Entirely different from anything of the kind ever charted or published.

The Battle of the Ports

Or New York's struggle to regain its lost commerce.

How Rich Men Buy Mansions

Order them by telephone or mail as the ordinary man does a ton of coal. They never bother real estate agents with a lot of preliminary talk.

Transit by Moving Platforms

Just what the proposed "moving sidewalk" over the Williamsburg Bridge is, and how it would work in use.

Men's Fashions

New things for Spring wear in clothes, hats, scarfs, and other things that the well-dressed man must know about.

A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

HAS the Exclusive Right in America to the Unrivaled War News Service of THE LONDON TIMES, Supplementing the Magnificent Service of THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, which is presented in the Columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without Padding and without Exaggeration.

DAILY, ONE CENT.

SUNDAY, FIVE CENTS.

HOUSESMITHS' UNION'S TREASURER MISSING

Organization's Counsel Says Dawson Drew $4,161 from Bank.

BOND HAD BEEN CANCELED

Strange Instructions to Daughter Led Her to Make Inquiries That Started Investigation.

Walter A. Dawson, Treasurer of the New York Housesmiths' Union, was reported yesterday as missing from his home, 678 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, since Tuesday last, and yesterday Charles Maitland Beattie, counsel for the union, requested the police to send out a general alarm for him. Dawson is fifty-three years old, and has been married twice. According to Mr. Beattie, Dawson told his friends that his second wife was worth $60,000.

Mr. Beattie said that it had been learned from the officials of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, where the funds of the union were on deposit, that Dawson on Tuesday drew out all the money, amounting to $4,161. Dawson, he says, when he went away from his home, in Brooklyn, told his daughter Daisy, who is twenty years old, that he would be absent from the city for a few days. If she would go to the office of Dawson & Herbert, lawyers, at 59 Wall Street, her father then told her, they would explain the reason of his disappearance, the Mr. Dawson of the law firm being his brother.

Mr. Beattie says that when Miss Dawson went to the office of Dawson & Herbert she told her story to Henry W. Herbert of the firm, whom she saw first. He was greatly astonished, Mr. Beattie says, and said he had not heard from Walter Dawson and did not know why he had left town. Dawson's brother was equally astonished at the news. Mr. Herbert, knowing that Mr. Beattie was the lawyer for the union, at once telephoned to him, asking him if he knew where Dawson was. Dawson's trip was news to Mr. Beattie, as it was also to P. C. McGuire, Secretary of the union, for whom Mr. Beattie sent.

"No one seems to be able to account for Dawson's action," said Mr. Beattie. "He told his friends that his second wife was worth $60,000 and that he owned the house in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, in which he lived. Whether this is true or not I am not in a position to say. Mr. Dawson was first put under bonds when he was elected Treasurer, but since then, Mr. McGuire says, the bonds were canceled."

Mr. Beattie said that a preliminary injunction had been granted by Justice Marean on the application of ten members restraining the officers of the union from disposing of its funds. This was after the reorganization of the union recently into four local unions under one general executive board. The officers of the New York Housesmiths' Union had proposed to retain the old organization as a fraternal and social body, independent of the trades union features of the reorganized body.

"I made an argument yesterday in the interests of the officers before Judge Marean," continued Mr. Beattie, "to have the injunction vacated on the ground that the funds were to be used for the union, which was still to retain its identity. Treasurer Dawson was represented by Mr. Herbert before Judge Marean, and the other members who applied for the injunction were represented by another lawyer. The Judge said he would reserve his decision, but he said at the same time that he saw no reason for not vacating the injunction."

SENTENCED TWO TO DEATH.

Justice Smith Appoints Time for Execution of Ebelt and Raffo.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Supreme Court Justice Smith to-day sentenced two murderers to death in the electric chair. Both sentences are to be executed in the course of the week beginning April 12. Martin Ebelt, who murdered his wife, was pronounced guilty this morning after the jury had been out all night, and was sentenced as soon as the verdict was presented.

After disposing of the Ebelt case Justice Smith sentenced Francesco Raffo to death for the murder of Special Policeman Maurice Abearn. Raffo was tried and convicted last week.

ELECTRICITY IN THE SUBWAY.

Fires and Accidents Due to Abnormal Conditions—Difficult to Foresee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter, contained in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 14th inst., I referred to the radiating nature of the trolley railway current, and also its great grounding tendency, which have an important bearing upon the subway traction problem.

I understand that the track rails are to be used as the conductors for the return of the electric current to its source; those in the tunnel being practically insulated from the earth, while those upon the open viaduct portion form a partial ground connection during wet weather.

When powerful electric energy is employed with an insulated multiple circuit, it is disposed to be refractory for the reason that such a circuit does not accord with its radiating nature. When a ground connection is accidentally, or otherwise, formed in connection with an insulated multiple circuit, the current is strongly disposed to seek another ground connection and flow in a ground circuit, creating an electric arc and ignition. Such grounding action is the principal cause of electric fires in and about buildings, which frequently occur at combination electric light and gas fixtures, by flexible cords wound around gas pipes, and also by feeder wires contacting with gas and water pipes under sidewalks, in basements, and within buildings, and also with metal fronts, ceilings, and roofs.

It is claimed that there will be no danger of the passengers in an all-steel car receiving a shock in case such car is accidentally charged by the power current, as the current is then expected to open all the fuses and circuit breakers in the circuit, and thereby render it harmless. Abnormal electrical conditions will prevail during wet weather in connection with the subway circuits, and I am inclined to think that there will be certain electrical actions which are not anticipated by the subway engineers. If they will investigate the abnormal electrical conditions attending the death of Dr. F. L. Morhard by an electric light current last Summer, while standing upon the cement-laid cellar floor of his cottage at Giffords, S. I., they will realize how easily passengers can be shocked or killed by electric radiation, while getting off or on a charged steel car, especially during wet weather.

A certain interval of time is required to blow a fuse or operate an automatic electro-magnetic circuit breaker and a powerful current can accomplish its deadly work before such protective devices could operate. As the electrical conditions of the subway are quite different from those of the third-rail elevated system, it is obvious that a test of an all-steel car with the latter will not indicate its true conduct with the former. During the past fifteen years all efforts to confine the current of the overhead trolley system to the track rails and supplemental return metallic conductors have failed. It still persists in flowing in a ground circuit over the adjacent earth and underground pipes, destroying the latter. The trolley current clearly indicates the requirements for reducing coal consumption, car and circuit derangements to a minimum, and also preventing electrolysis, but electric railway engineers are apparently unable to interpret its wants.

H. W. SPANG.

New York, Feb. 25, 1904.

CITY'S EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Site Offered for a Special Building—Hynes to Submit Plans.

Commissioneer Thomas W. Hynes, who is in charge of the Greater New York exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition, to open April 30, will go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day with a plan to have the city erect its own building at the Exposition Grounds. This is one of the results of the failure of Commissioner Hynes to obtain from the New York State Commission any space in the New York State Building for the city exhibit.

The officials at St. Louis have informed Commissioner Hynes that there still is ample time for the city to construct its own building, and they have offered for such a purpose one of the most desirable sites on the Exposition Grounds. Commissioner Hynes figures that a suitable building can be erected inside of thirty days at a cost of between $12,000 and $15,000. Attention is called to the fact that other cities have provided for buildings for their own exhibits.

Commissioner Hynes has been notified that the St. Louis Exposition officials have set Oct. 3 as the "Greater New York Day" at the Fair, when Mayor McClellan and the other city officials will attend. The day following, Oct. 4, has been set for "New York State Day."

TELLS OF HIS OWN BURGLARY.

Negro Confesses to Robbing Residence of Greenwich, Conn., Citizen.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A negro, giving his name as Robert Alexander, and his residence as 158 West Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, confessed to-day, so the police say, to having robbed the residence of J. Fillmore Studwell, at Greenwich, Conn., just across the Bryon River, at an early hour in the morning.

He was arrested as a suspicious character, and was searched. On him were found a gold watch, chain, and locket, which the police say are the property of Mr. Studwell.

According to the police the negro not only confessed that he had entered Mr. Studwell's house, but also told about having broken into the house of a Mr. Smith, a neighbor of Mr. Studwell.

In describing his experience in Mr. Smith's house, he said: "I had a fine meal there, but when I heard a noise upstairs I thought I'd better get out of there quick, boss, and I did."

He then proceeded to the Studwell residence. He made his way to Mr. Studwell's bedroom and took the money and the watch, chain, and locket from Mr. Studwell's vest. Just as he was about to leave with his booty the owner awakened, and the negro beat a hasty retreat.

The only thing that would attract attention in the appearance of the negro is the fact that almost every tooth in his head is filled with gold.

Alexander was arraigned and held to await the arrival of requisition papers from Connecticut.

HELD ON PECULIAR CHARGE.

John H. Grote Accused of Commanding ex-Bank Teller Edge to Steal.

John H. Grote, a Greenwich Street liquor dealer, yesterday surrendered himself to the Federal authorities and was formally arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a warrant issued in this district, based on an indictment returned last week in Paterson, N. J. The indictment charges Grote with having "aided, procured, and commanded James M. Edge, a teller employed in a National bank in Paterson, N. J., to embezzle and appropriate to his (Grote's) own use the sum of $300." Seven other counts are named in the indictment. None of the facts upon which the indictment was proured was known to the local Federal authorities.

Commissioner Shields held the prisoner in $2,500, which was furnished, and the examination set down for March 10 next.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The indictment against John H. Grote appears to have been found by the Federal Grand Jury at Trenton. It is said to be in connection with the embezzlement of $107,000 from the First National Bank by James M. Edge. For five or six months prior to August, 1902, Edge had been stealing from the bank. One morning in August he was summoned to the cashier's office, and excused himself for a few minutes. He went to the vault, abstracted a lot of money, left the bank by way of the basement, and was not found until a few weeks ago the Pinkerton agents of the Bankers' Association located him in Memphis, Tenn. He was brought back to Paterson, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years in Caldwell Penitentiary.

The prosecution was in the hands of the Banking Association, and what connection Grote had, if he had any, with Edge does not appear to be known to the officials of the First National Bank.

DISCOVERY PREVENTS A FIRE.

Newark Merchant Arrested for Attempted Burning of Store.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Only a chance visit to the backyard by Henry Mitsky, a newsdealer in Chester Row, close to the main square of the city, saved that block of four-story frame buildings from destruction by firebugs last evening, when there would doubtless have been a heavy loss of life, as the Republican Indian League was holding a meeting on the top floor, directly over D. D. Harrison's paint store, in the cellar of which the attempt at arson was made.

Chester Row extends from 161 to 179 Halsey Street, inclusive. In about the middle is the store of the New York Fifth Avenue Tailoring Company, one of the partners of which, Morris Bierman, was arrested this afternoon in connection with the affair, and the police are hunting for Henry Colton, the other partner, who lives at 33 Clayton Street.

The meeting up stairs was at its height when Mitsky noticed two strangers in Harrison's cellar, next door to the tailoring shop Going to the front, he saw Colton on the sidewalk, who assured him that they were customers of his firm and had a right to be there. Shortly after they came out and joined Colton, and the trio hurried away.

Mitsky, not satisfied, went into the cellar, and found a burning fuse extending to a loose bundle of tissue paper filled with matches, hanging directly over an open four-gallon can of gasoline, on either side of which was a tank of turpentine and a tank of alcohol, the covers of which had been removed. He tore away the fuse and ran for the police. Harrison had no insurance, but the police say that the tailoring company carried a fifteen-hundred-dollar policy on a stock worth less than $150.

MRS. G. L. MOORE'S SUIT FAILS.

Court Sets Aside Action to Inquire Into Divorced Husband's Competency.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Moore's proceedings in the Supreme Court to have an investigation made of the competency of her husband, Henry Gibson Moore, from whom she has been divorced, were set aside yesterday by Justice Bischoff on the grounds that the papers were insufficient, and the affidavit of the physician inacceptable because the information he gave in it was obtained while he served the defendant in a professional capacity.

Mr. Moore, who inherited more than $1,000,000 from his father, a Philadelphia liquor manufacturer, refused to pay the $4,000 a year alimony that was granted his wife, asserting that he was penniless. Mrs. Moore contended that he was under the influence of a certain woman, and was addicted to the excessive use of drugs and liquors. She wanted a committee of his person appointed, believing that through it she would be able to recover the arrears of her alimony.

Charles E. Evans Married.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 25.—Charles E. Evans, formerly of Evans and Hoey of "A Parlor Match" fame, was married this afternoon to Miss Helena Phillips, a protégé of David Belasco, at her home here. The couple will sail for Cuba Saturday on a month's honeymoon. Both will continue on the stage, playing together in "There and Back" next season.

DENY WHITNEY HORSE SALE

Thomas J. Regan Says Subject Has Not Been Considered.

Additional Entries for Aqueduct Stakes —McChesney to Run in Queens County Handicap.

Reports current and generally believed in sporting circles yesterday were that Harry Payne Whitney had decided to sell at auction, if not a majority, a great number of the horses composing the racing stable of his father, the late William C. Whitney. They evoked the following card last evening from Mr. Regan, who was private secretary to the elder Whitney:

Any statement as to the disposition of Mr. Whitney's horses is entirely unauthorized. The matter has not been considered as yet.

THOMAS J. REGAN.

As the day progressed the stories became very explicit. The sale would be held in the course of a very few weeks, it was said, at the Madison Square Garden, as the only building in the city capable of accommodating the throng of lovers of horseflesh who would gather on such an occasion. Mr. Whitney owned about 250 horses, and it was said that his son, who is his executor and principal heir, would retain the stud interests and also keep the famous sixty-thousand-dollar stallion Hamburg, the stallion Meddler, and Gunfire, who won last year's Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, purely as matters of sentiment.

Such detail was given out by the purveyors of the story as that sixty carriage horses on the Whitney place at Westbury, L. I., would be retained, together with the horses Yorkville Belle, Endurance by Right, the Lioness, Maori, and Inflexible, and it was also stated that the Whitney horses now in England would be disposed of at a special auction in that country.

AQUEDUCT STAKES FILL WELL.

McChesney Entered in Queens County Handicap as Well as in the Carter.

Since the closing of the Carter Handicap, to be run on the opening day of the Aqueduct meeting, no less than thirteen additional entries have been received, bringing the total nominations close to seventy-three, or eight more than last year's total. Late Frisco entries have not yet been received, and the number will probably be still further increased.

The latest batch of entries include L. V. Bell's Collector Jessup, which was a useful two-year-old last year; August Belmont's Fire Eater, J. A. Bennett's Alforten, Mrs. Cochran's Ethics, which won the stake two years ago; the Columbia Stable's Grasiallo, P. J. Gorman's Bardolph and Lem Reed, H. T. Griffin's Conkling, Payne, and Stroller, P. S. F. Randolph's Red Knight, T. E. Munday's Stroller, and W. R. Midgely's Tribes Hill.

The Queens County Handicap, which closed at the same time the Carter did, also shows a big entry list. There are fifty-two nominations up to date, as against forty-one last year. The race is at one and one-sixteenth miles. E. E. Smathers has nominated McChesney and Grand Opera, and W. E. Leeds has in Major Dangerfield and Hurstbourne.

Trainer Taylor, who has Mr. Smathers's string in charge, has announced positively that they will race at Aqueduct, and from the way he is sending McChesney along it is not at all improbable that the big chestnut will face the barrier before the meeting is over.

But little was done at Gravesend or Sheepshead yesterday on account of the cold weather. On Tuesday Taylor had McChesney and others of the Smathers's string out, and indulged them in gallops. Africander and Dalesman were also out. At Sheepshead Joyner had Waterboy and Hamburg Belle on the track Tuesday. Yesterday the horses were kept under the sheds.

WILL TRY TO STOP LYNCHING.

Mississippi Legislator's Appeal to Uphold the Majesty of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Advices from Jackson, Miss., indicate that a systematic and determined effort will be made in that State to suppress lynching and to appeal to "God-fearing citizenship to uphold the majesty of the law."

A resolution embodying such legislation was introduced to-day in the Mississippi Legislature by Representative Wells of Hinds County. He asserts that "lynching began and had its origin in dealing out summary punishment to human beings for the perpetration of a nameless crime on defenseless white women," but he adds that this summary punishment is now meted out not only for the crime on account of which it originated, but to cases of homicide and robbery in which innocent persons are frequently the victims of mobs.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CHEAP MUSIC

Union, Ceasing to Regard It as a General Holiday, Cuts Price.

The twice adjourned annual meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective Union at Aschenbroedel Hall, 146 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday, which was called to act on proposed amendments to its constitution, adopted a radical amendment that was not on the programme. By it St. Patrick's Day is no longer to be regarded by the union as a general holiday.

This amendment was pushed by the Irish element in the union and opposed by the German element. The Irish societies have been complaining that they were paying too much for music on March 17. They could not see why on a feast day which was in honor of one nationality, steep rates should be paid for music. The Germans opposed the cut on principle, saying they did not believe in low rates any way, and would always stand out for the highest wages.

Mrs. Thomas Gets Champion Dog Cup.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The twentieth annual bench show of the New England Kennel Club closed to-night with a number of keen competitions for special prizes. The feature of the day was the taking of the champion challenge cup offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association of America by Mrs. George S. Thomas of Magnolia, with Wilberforce, an old English sheepdog. Dwight Moore of New York won the prize for the best Boston terrier with Royiston Reina.

In the English Toy terriers the Ashton Kennels of Southampton, N. Y., won three firsts. In the bull terriers F. F. Dole of New Haven, Conn., took several firsts. There were thirteen classes of French bulldogs, and the Nellicote Kennels of Riverdale, N. Y., won nearly everything.

Law Student Dies by Inhaling Gas.

James P. Curren, thirty-seven years old, a law student, was found dead in a furnished room at 149 West Tenth Street yesterday afternoon. According to the police, the man committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. He was found on the floor with a gas tube inserted between his lips and the gas was turned on full. A blanket covered his head to prevent the gas from escaping. His brother, W. S. Curren, 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, is wardman of the High Bridge Police Precinct. No reason is known for the suicide.

J. R. Branch Talks to Bank Clerks.

James R. Branch, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, lectured last night before the New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, at its rooms, 98 Fifth Avenue. His subject was "The Protective Work of the American Bankers' Association," and he explained at length the methods employed by crooks in robbing banks, at the same time suggesting ways of defeating them

HARVARD FOOTBALL COACH.

Wrightington Appointed to Develop the New Team This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25.—After a long wait it was announced to-night that Edgar N. Wrightington of Boston, the old Harvard half-back, had been appointed head coach of the Harvard football team for next Fall. Wrightington accepted the position some time ago, but his appointment was not ratified by the Athletic Committee until last night. His selection for the place is in the nature of a compromise for Bowditch, who was first chosen, received an appointment to the Consular Service in the Far East, and Reid, who coached the championship eleven of 1901, after accepting the position, was forced by circumstances to decline.

Wrightington is a good man, and with the possibility that Bowditch will return to Cambridge next November to assist him in the coaching just before the Yale game, the chances for a good team are excellent. Wrightington made the Crimson team in his freshman year and played at half back four years. He participated in the last game ever played on Jarvis Field, and also in the last Yale game at Springfield. No team on which he played ever won a game, however, from either Yale, Pennsylvania, or Princeton. He is well known throughout the country as a football referee, having recently been the first choice over Dashiell of Annapolis in all the big games.

WILL NOT ROW AT ITHACA.

Georgetown Will Not Enter Memorial Day Regatta—Coach Jennings Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The management of the Cornell crews has received word that it will be impossible for Georgetown to enter the Memorial Day second 'Varsity regatta arranged to be rowed on Cayuga Lake. Syracuse has not yet officially accepted the invitation, but it is understood that she will enter a crew.

Hugh Jennings, coach of the Cornell baseball team and manager of the Baltimore club, had a narrow escape from fatal injury in the Cornell gymnasium last night. After his exercise he went to the swimming tank for a plunge. As the room was filled with steam, he did not notice that the water had been let out, and dove head first onto the cement bottom of the tank. It took the doctors two hours to revive him, and he is still confined to his bed. His right arm was so badly sprained that it will be a long time before Jennings will be able to use it in practice.

REVOLVER SHOOT BEGINS.

Contestants in Six Cities Competing for National Championship.

The annual indoor championship revolver tournament of the United States Revolver Association began yesterday, and will continue until March 6, the matches being held simultaneously in this city, Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. The matches in this city are being shot on the ranges of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, 2,628 Broadway, near One Hundredth Street.

Among the prominent revolver shots competing in the tournament are A. L. A. Himmelwright, Dr. W. H. Luckett, A. P. Proctor, L. R. Piercey, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, W. P. Uhler, Sergt. W. E. Pettey, and John A. Dietz, Jr., of this city; J. B. Crabtree, Dr. W. A. Smith, Dr. J. A. Calkins, and G. W. Waterhouse of Springfield, Mass.; Lieut. R. S. Hale, Thomas Anderson, and Albert L. Smith, Boston, Mass.; P. A. Becker and J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.; E. H. Kressler and Thomas O'Gorman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. C. Hulbert, Providence, R. I.; Charles L. Burlingham, E. L. Harpham, Emil Otto, and Dr. C. H. Keoghle, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Trego, Oakland, Cal., and F. S. Washburn, San Francisco, Cal.

The conditions of the contest call for fifty shots on the standard American target at twenty yards' range with revolver of any approved pattern and smokeless gallery charges, the score to be completed in one hour or less after firing the first shot. The scores may be made at any time during the competition, and at the conclusion of the tournament the scores will be compared and the awards announced.

The first prize is a silver trophy, which may be held for one year and which will become the property of the competitor winning it three times. The second and third prizes are silver and bronze medals, respectively, and a special award of a bronze medal will be made to any competitor who scores 425 or more, the maximum being 500.

No championship scores were announced at the Manhattan ranges last night.

MOTOR VEHICLE TEST.

Awards Offered for Serviceability of Commercial Wagons.

The Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America, which is arranging for the service test of commercial motor wagons, has just prepared the conditions and rules for the event. The committee in charge of the contest consists of John A. Hill, Chairman; Emerson Brooks and Roland R. Conklin. Entries will close on March 26, and the test will be held during the week from April 4 to 9. The entry fee for all classes is $50 a wagon, and a full description and photograph of the vehicle must accompany the entry.

There will be six classes, the division being based on the dead load carried. Vehicles in the first class will be those carrying a dead load of 1,000 pounds or under. The second class includes those carrying a dead load of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, the third class will be from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds, the fourth class from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds the fifth class from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds, and the sixth class from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds.

The wagons entering for the test are to perform the regular daily service of two express companies, transferring and delivering merchandise from their various depots during the entire week. The daily trips will average from ten to thirty-five miles in a single run. All of the competing wagons will be weighed and properly numbered by the officials of the Automobile Club on Saturday, April 2. First, second, and third medals will be awarded in each class for the best performance, based on economy of operation in time and fuel, ratio of paying load, ton mileage, and general reliability and availability for service.

School Lads Win at Hockey.

Hockey teams representing the Polytechnic Preparatory School and the Polytechnic Alumni played a match game last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The schoolboys won by the score of 3 goals to 2. In the second half the alumni players got together and scored two goals, R. La Montagne and Webster each shooting one. Line-up:

Poly. School, 3.	Position.	Poly. Alumni, 2.
Martin	Goal	Hughes
Gill	Point	Warden
Thayer	Cover point	Burtenshaw
Chauncey	Forward	R. La Montagne
Campbell	Forward	M. La Montagne
M. E. La Montagne	Forward	Hart
Schmeitzer	Forward	Webster

Goals made by—Schmeitzer, (1,) Chauncey, (2,) R. La Montagne, (1,) Webster, 1. Referee—S. Jones. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Admiral Dewey Gives a Trophy.

As an additional incentive for the competitors in the games of the Spanish War Veterans' Athletic Association, to be held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Saturday night, March 5, Admiral George Dewey has donated a silver trophy, which will be presented to the military organization scoring the most points in the events open only to Spanish war veterans and members of the Military Athletic League. These events will include a three-legged race of seventy-five yards, one-lap sack race, one-mile relay, all handicaps, and wall scaling and tug-of-war. For the last three competitions Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War; State Senator Patrick Henry McCarren of Brooklyn, and Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Commander of the Department of the East, U. S. A., have offered prizes.

Columbia AUTOMOBILES

Electric Runabout

MARK LI.

Lightest electric of equal power. Speed 15 miles per hour. Noiseless running. Divided battery. New construction throughout.

Price $850.00.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., 124-126-128 West 39th St. Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Favorites Beaten in Three Races—Jockey Injured in Fifth Event.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—First and second choices divided the honors of to-day's racing. Sadduccee, Maritana, and Arachus were beaten favorites. In the fifth race Bummer II. collided with the fence and Jockey J. Hennessy's left foot was broken. A. Simmons has sold Clonmel to W. Walker for $500. S. C. Hildreth has sold the colt Henry McDaniel to J. Baker on private terms. The courts have ordered the sale of the horses belonging to C. W. Stanton. Weather clear; track fast. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Mile; selling. Northwind, 112 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, won; Princelet, 98, (W. Hennessey,) 8 to 1, second; Port Warden, 91, (L. Wilson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Tom Olney, Colin George, Gov. Boyd, Easter Walters, Radiant Heat, The Gatto, T. G. Scarborough, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Wreath of Ivy, 103 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 2, won; Cyprienne, 107, (Robbins,) 11 to 2, second; Our Lillie, 102, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Phillads, Wigwam, Cedar Rapids, and Manahal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Inquisitive Girl, 92 pounds, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, won; Sadduccee, 104, (McCafferty,) 8 to 5, second; Presentation, 100, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Parisienne, Zyra, Bedlam, and Weird also ran. Out Out left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Miladi Love, 104 pounds, (Callahan,) 9 to 2, won; Prodigal Son, 109, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, second; Maritana, 94, (Robbins,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Henry of Franstamar, Sneer, Decoration, Helen Tarwater, Havel, Feronia, Young Jesse, and Welleley also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Pronta, 102 pounds, (Livingston,) 8 to 5, won; Count 'Em Out, 108, (Rutter,) 13 to 5, second; Velos, 106, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45. The Guardsman, Barkelmore, Bummer II., Bud Embry, and Lou Woods also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Icicle, 107 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 11 to 2, won; Arachue, 100, (McCafferty,) 4 to 5, second; Safeguard, 107, (Fuller,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Commens, Merry Stort, Mynheer, Prince of Endurance, June Collins, and Miraculous also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Marionetta, 87 pounds; Louise Elston, 92; Fitzbrillar, 92; Irene Mac, 95; Lady Contrary, 96; Main Guy, 98; Bacchia, 98; Locket, 101; Amorous, 102; Hickory Corners, 102; Monograph, 104; Balm of Gilead, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; purse. Lilly Brook, 103 pounds; Bolla, 103; Golden Flower, 104; Isabella D., 110; Grey Dove, 110; Lythelist, Sweet Pepper, Palbala, and Truffle Hunter, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Lady Wheelock, 74 pounds; John Doyle, 79; Rachel Ward, 78; Feronia, 89; Minthed, Debenture, and Atheola, 94 each; Talhouet, 97; Ellen Dillon and Glendon, 99 each; Miss West, 104; Burke Cochran, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Plautus and Dutch Carter, 92 each; Sea Lion, 103; Lev Dorsey, 104; Port Royal, 109; Hands Across, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Alcom R., 79 pounds; Midshipman, 88; Overhand, 91; Reckoner, 94; Aules, 99; Burning Glass, 99; Nimble Nag, 99; Blue Mint, 102; Louis Krafts, 102; MacBeth, 105; Emigre, 105; McWilliams, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Shortcake, 73 pounds; Eclectic, 84; Satchel, 88; Aggie Lewis, 88; Havel, 93; Jake Weber, 95; Circus Girl, 98; The Regent, 99; Bengal, 104.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Interesting Contests in Flycasting and Canoe Tilting.

Two interesting fly-casting competitions were among the special features yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. The competitors in the afternoon's event were forced to do their cleverest work, for each contestant was required to send his line under an obstacle thirty feet in front of him, and six feet above the water. It illustrated river fly-casting beneath an overhanging branch of a tree. A. B. Douglas, a Maine guide, won the difficult event with a distance of 61 feet. C. G. Levison of this city was second, with a cast of 60 feet 6 inches, and T. E. Batten of New York was third, with 57 feet 8 inches. The others cast as follows: L. E. Darling, New York, 57 feet; D. Brandreth, Ossining, 56 feet; W. H. Hammett, Newport, R. I., 54 feet 9 inches; D. T. Abercrombie, New York, 53 feet; H. G. Henderson, New York, 52 feet.

The evening competition was with black bass flies, for distance only. It was won by L. S. Darling of New York, with a cast of 81 feet 10 inches. D. T. Abercrombie was second, with a cast of 72 feet 4 inches, and W. H. Hammett of Newport was third, with 71 feet 5 inches. The other contestants were A. B. Douglas, Maine, 66 feet; A. F. Gotthold, New York, 64 feet 5 inches; E. H. Fitch, New York, 64 feet 3 inches.

Two of the best canoe tilters met in a contest on the lake during the evening. They were Francis West, with G. M. Richards of Stevens Institute as his paddler, and B. F. Cromwell and Paul Kellar, the leading team of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club. A big crowd gathered around the lake to watch the match. West took the aggressive from the start and forced the other team across the lake, sending them with a shove against the wooden bank. The teams then took their positions again, and West again showed his superiority, and soon tipped the craft over, the Knickerbocker men falling into the water.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., with a party of friends visited the show late Wednesday night, and spent most of his time inspecting the motor boats. He was particularly interested in the fast launches. Fish and Vingt-et-Un. Mr. Vanderbilt is having a forty-foot boat built at City Island which will be equipped with a high horse power engine.

The companies of all the leading theatres have been invited to visit the show this afternoon, and a number of special events have been provided.

Baseball Candidates at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Fifty-one men from the freshman class responded to the call for baseball candidates this afternoon. The number of men who appeared exceeds that of last year by five. The men were given their first practice in the cage at the University Field House. They were divided into two squads, and given light work, consisting chiefly of fielding, under the direction of Capt. C. G. Stevens and Head Coach Hildebrand.

Y. M. C. A. Athletes Dine.

For the first time in the history of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn the Athletic Club of the organization gave a dinner at the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue and Lincoln Place, last night. Many men distinguished in the athletic world and members of the branch were present, covers being laid for over 130. Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club was the toastmaster, and among the speakers were James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union; Alexander Grant, George T. Hepburn, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Fred B. Smith, and E. P. Carr. The dinner arrangements were in charge of Dr. George B. Fisher, physical director of the Central Branch.

Fast Swimmers to Meet in N. Y. A. C.

The dual swimming meeting between the Brookline (Mass.) and New York Athletic Clubs, in the latter's tank to-morrow night, promises to be one of the most interesting affairs of the kind that has taken place here for a long time. Harry Le Moyne of the Brookline Club, the American record holder for 100 yards, will start in the twenty-five and 100 yard races. Le Moyne's strongest opponents will be L. J. Goodwin, the 100 yard indoor champion, and James A. Ruddy.

C. M. Daniels, the young swimmer of the N. Y. A. C., who holds all the American records from 150 to 200 yards, will have a powerful rival in the 300-yard race in James H. Greene, the New England middle distance champion. In the plunge for distance Brookline will be represented by A. M. McCormack, while the New York Athletic Club will have W. E. Dickey, the American champion, and E. H. Adams.

A seven-men relay race, each man to swim fifty yards, will be another attractive feature.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

The Sale of $15 Suits at $10.

Yesterday we announced this sale—to-day hundreds of men are taking advantage of it. Selling suits at $10 is an every-day occurrence. But selling suits at $10 that are actually worth $15 is rather an exceptional happening. Then again it is well to remember that Vogel Brothers' Clothes are not the slip-shod, ordinary ready-made kind, but are distinctly different and superior in every way.

These $15 Suits at $10

are made of handsome Tweeds and Cheviots, elegantly tailored, with broad shoulders, snug-fitting collars, and they are tailored to hold their shape. This is an opportunity to pick up a rare bargain.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Open Saturday Evening Till 10:30.

KEEP MFG. CO.

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets.

Have two specials in Shirts for this week.

One lot of 200 doz. Percale and Madras Stiff Bosom and Negligee Shirts, value $1.50, at $1.00.

And one lot of 150 doz. Plain Oxford and Plaited Bosom Madras Negligee Shirts, value $2.00, at $1.35.

Makers of Keep's Shirts.

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets.

We have no other store in N. Y.

None as good at a lower price; none better at any price

Hunter Whiskey

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

KENNEDY'S STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Correct New Styles

(Direct from Factory)
Flat and Rolled Brims in Brown and Black,
1.90, worth 3.00.
Why 4.00 for a Hat? We give you better Hats and more style at 2.75
8.00 Imported Opera Hats.....3.90
8.00 Shiny Silk Hats.....4.80

High Grade Underwear Sale

1.50 Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers at 89c
2.00 Mercerized Ribbed Garments at 1.10
1.50 Heavy Ribbed Shirts or Drawers at 98c
2.00 American Silk at.....1.49
2.50 Fancy Colored Wool at.....1.69

6.00 Shoes (with trees), 3.49

New Flat Lasts, Dipped Toes, Button and Lace.
8.00 Bench-Made Shoes, 4.98
10.00 Custom Shoes at 5.98

Douglass 3.50 Shoes, 2.39.
All Sizes.

Shoe Trees FREE with all Shoes over 3.49 per pair.

Cook's Imperial EXTRA DRY

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Highest award at World's Columbian Exposition.

An American Champagne acknowledged by connoisseurs on two continents to have no superior.

Lovers of pure, delicious champagne should ask for Cook's Imperial, and accept no substitute.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
120 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Liberty

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

CLOTHIERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Old Officers Re-elected and Trade Reforms Discussed.

The Clothiers' Association of New York held its annual meeting at the Brevoort House last night, and re-elected its old officers and Directors for another year. The officers are Marcus M. Marks, President; Isaiah Josephi, Vice President; Morris Golland, Secretary and Treasurer, and Samuel Fleischman, Actuary.

In his report Mr. Marks made the following recommendations, which were adopted: The establishment of a bureau of reference for salesmen, designers, and foremen; the adoption of a stricter policy of dealing with cancellations of orders for goods, and if necessary the enforcement of such contracts through the courts, and the adoption of a rule to refuse information to the minor credit agencies, unless they disclose to the person of whom they make inquiries their interest in the firm or person inquired about.

Mr. Marks reported that the association's credit bureau had investigated 36,418 names in 1903, against 30,136 in 1902, and 114,526 reports were made in 1903 against 92,786 in 1902. As a result of the activities of the credit bureau a majority of the members of the association were able to report that they had not lost a dollar in bad debts in 1903.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Sharks' Fins Determined—Other Protests Overruled.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Yuen Wa of Portland, Ore., against the assessment of 30 per cent. duty on dried shark fins in tins. They were so assessed under Paragraph 258 of the tariff law, which provides for fish in tins. The importers claimed that they were dutiable at three-quarters of a cent a pound under Paragraph 261, which covers preserved fish not specially provided for. The board ruled that as both clauses were applicable the higher rate of duty must be imposed.

Other protests overruled were by Norman Carroll & Co. of Chicago, Henomotl & Co. of San Francisco, and C. A. Spencer and others of Boston.

Big Cargoes of Silk.

Bills of lading were distributed yesterday upon a large cargo of raw silk and piece goods which arrived from the Pacific Coast on the Pennsylvania Railroad. There were 1,935 bales, weighing 256,786 pounds and valued at $990,857. Last week a cargo weighing 1,000 tons, and valued at $2,000,000, was received. This was the largest, with one or two exceptions, of any cargoes ever shipped to New York.

Gilroy, Maher & Gilroy Form Law Firm.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., a son of the ex-Mayor, has formed a law partnership with his brother, Eugene C. Gilroy, and Edward A. Maher, Jr., son of the President of the Union Railway Company. The firm will be known as Gilroy, Maher & Gilroy, and will be situated after March 1 at 49 Wall Street.

Meeting of National Consumers' League.

The National Consumers' League will hold a public meeting in the Assembly Hall of the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, next Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Among others Homer Folks, Dr. E. J. Lederle, and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman will make addresses.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Collector Stranahan reports that an exceptionally heavy business is being done by the Custom House. All records for entries were broken on Tuesday, when the number was 2,016. On Wednesday there were 1,800, and yesterday they fell again to normal, which is about 1,200.

***

H. K. Beatty, head of the Oriental rug department of the H. B. Claflin Company, will sail for Europe to-morrow, to be gone till about May 1.

***

The Prince Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of paints, whose local office is at 71 Maiden Lane, announce that their business will not be interfered with by the fire which gutted the upper portion of their building on Wednesday.

***

Lemons to the amount of 29,400 boxes, which arrived a few days ago on the Lucania, will be offered at auction next Tuesday.

***

Rates will be operative to-morrow on the second of the Merchants' Association's series of excursions, which will be from the territory of the Central, Southwestern, and Trunk Line Passenger Associations. A big influx of buyers is expected next week.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange sustained its Arbitration Committee yesterday in a ruling directing the Hanover Fire Insurance Company and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company to close two up-town branch offices, it being held that the "two branch office appointments by these companies must be canceled because the branch office managers had violated the spirit of the agreement which holds the Exchange together."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday Henry Evans, Chairman of the committee on Baltimore losses, reported progress. Underwriters are now awaiting the publication, probably next week, by Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department showing the reports of Baltimore losses by all companies licensed to do business in this State.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Announcement 33. My statements about any business propositions which I handle are scientifically accurate; extravagant language repels persons of discrimination; if I cannot do business with an investor on simple statements of facts, he can go elsewhere; my advantage must lie in finding a proposition in which the facts will appeal to him without exaggeration; these observations apply to a good manufacturing proposition which I have in hand. Cassius M. Paine, Commercial Investments, 25 Broad Street, Room 1,338.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern want $1,000 loan; full security; best references; complete investigation; have personally invested in our business $12,000 cash; need $1,000 more; established two years; if you have $1,000 to invest this is worth investigating. O., Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old contines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Partner wanted to incorporate and manage information bureau; owner going abroad. Box 1 141 Times Office.

Printing of every description; reasonable. King & Co., little printers, 503 6th Av., 30th St.

WHY SERVANTS ARE SCARCE.

Employment Agency Proprietors Make Protest Against Woman's Guild.

Three hundred men and women, the proprietors of employment agencies of this city, were present last night at a meeting held at the "Tuxedo," at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to protest against what they termed a trust in the form of the Woman's Domestic Guild of America. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Frederick Werner, a lawyer of 277 Broadway.

"This league," said James H. See, President of of the Employment Agencies Protective Association, "was formed after charges of immorality were made against one or two of the agencies. Because of those charges all of us have been put under the ban, and now our business is to be destroyed by a guild which represents itself as a charitable organization, but which is simply a combination of scheming people. It has also been said of us that we do not furnish the help as we promise.

"There are reasons why the employment agencies cannot fill the calls made upon them as they could ten years ago. Help of all kinds is very scarce now, and the change in housekeeping methods, which have been brought about in recent years, has had much to do with conditions.

"People blame the agencies for this, when they are not to blame at all. The girls are not coming here now as they were ten years ago. Then we could count on 100,000 Irish girls, who have made our homes what they are. Now we have a yearly immigration of 19,000, and most of them are married or have ties which prevent their going into service."

A committee of eight was appointed to investigate the legality and the workings of the Woman's Domestic Guild.

Resolutions were read and adopted denouncing the guild as a fraudulent corporation and calling upon the local authorities to investigate it and to prosecute it in the event of its being found a violator of the law.

TO FORM AN OPTICAL TRUST.

Opticians Who Own Patents Combine to Protect Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Opticians from all over the country will meet in Chicago on March 7 to organize an optical trust, which will control all of the patented appliances and improved lenses used in the trade. The signers for the call for the meeting include Klein Brothers, Cincinnati; Almer Coe, Chicago; E. B. Meyrowitz & Co., New York; A. S. Aloe & Co., St. Louis; Andrew J. Lloyd & Co., Boston, and Charles A. Euker, Baltimore.

Each of the concerns owns valuable patents outright and State rights to others. The prosecution of infringement cases has become a costly matter, and the proposition to vest the control of these valuable patents in a corporation is due to this fact.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY C. J. VOLCKMER.—Henry C. J. Volckmer, manufacturer of advertising novelties at 26 Vesey Street, made an assignment yesterday to St. Charles B. Gwynn. Mr. Volckmer has been in business for eight years, but for a year past has been in ill health and could not give proper attention to the business. The liabilities are about $2,500 and nominal assets $5,800 in stock, machinery, and accounts.

Out of Town.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Judge Endlich of Reading has granted a petition for the foreclosure of a six-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage against the Mauch Chunk, Lehighton and Slatington Electric Railway Company. The petition was presented by counsel for the West End Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee for $450,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—Robert C. Hall of Pittsburg has given notice that he will ask Judge Bradford, in the United States court at Trenton, on Tuesday next, to appoint a receiver for the United States Fire-Proofing Corporation. He charges that the corporation has $30,000 of mortgages preceding a pretended first mortgage of $500,000. Mr. Hall alleges there are no funds to meet the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MILTON E. BAIRD.—Milton E. Baird, salesman, at 114 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,591 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Hartford, Conn., in 1899.

ANDERSON & BLYIZAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Anderson & Blyizan, manufacturers of brushes and bristles at 190 Allen Street, show liabilities of $1,595 and assets of $450 in stock and machinery.

WALLACE LA VALLEY.—Wallace La Valley of Fremont, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,295 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Franklin National Bank of Franklin, N. Y., $1,700.

TOPKIN & SHEFTZOWITZ.—Meyer Topkin, residing at 55 Rutgers Street, and Abraham Sheftzowitz, residing at 214 Madison Street, who composed the firm of Topkin & Sheftzowitz, manufacturers of overalls and wholesale dealers in dry goods, formerly at 29 Orchard Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,921 and no assets. They gave up business a year ago.

WILLIAM F. BANG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William F. Bang, who kept the Hotel Collingwood at 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $200,284, of which $81,456 are secured and nominal assets of $88,152. The assets consist of cash, $11; real estate at Mount Vernon, $18,000, mortgaged for $11,119; outstanding accounts, $38,997; property left in the Hotel Collingwood when he was dispossessed, $1,034; interest in furniture, glassware, &c., valued at $31,892, transferred to the Bradford Realty Company as security for a loan of $10,000, estimated at $20,000, and deposit for rent, $10,500. The outstanding accounts are chiefly from about 300 persons for hotel accommodations. Among the creditors are the National Savings Bank of Albany, $43,000, secured by mortgage on the Kensington Hotel property at Saratoga; Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga, $8,000, secured; Bradford Realty Company, $24,665, for money loaned and contract for rent, secured; William E. Sheldon, $7,000; Fred W. Bergstein, $7,000; F. W. Evers, $6,440; Louis M. Dolor, $5,810; A. Barber's Son, $4,507; George Bechtel Brewing Company, $3,030; Hollywood & Co., $3,307; Mutual Bank, $4,375, and New Amsterdam National Bank, $5,000.

JULIUS DREYFUS.—Julius Dreyfus, a clerk in a delicatessen store at 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $773,800 and no assets. The liabilities are all on mortgages which he made to the number of forty-eight at various times between 1885 and 1895, while acting as title taker and mortgage maker for several large real estate operators and builders. The greater part of the liabilities is merely nominal as the mortgages are fully secured by the property on which they were placed. In one instance, however, the property was sold under foreclosure and a deficiency judgment was entered against him for $1,800 in favor of Eleanora L. Cucel on April 25, 1902. This property was at First Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and he made the mortgage on Nov. 26, 1886. Mr. Dreyfus had been for several years in the delicatessen business at 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, and a few months before this deficiency judgment was entered, it is said he transferred the business to his wife. Among those to whom the mortgages were given were Mary L. Barbey, $60,000; John B. Lohman, $50,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $40,000; United States Trust Company, $40,000; Bowery Savings Bank, $35,000; Dry Dock Savings Institution, $38,000; Broadway Savings Institution, $12,000; German Savings Bank, $33,000; Alexander Burn, $42,500, and John A. Brown, $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUTZ, Frank—J. T. Hildebrandt and another, costs	$89
BATCHELDER, William V. Z.—W. T. Woodruff	238
BAKER, Albert C., and James Ferguson—People of the State of New York	1,000
BULGER, Edward F.—L. Silverman	124
BRADFORD, Alice D.—J. P. Schuchman	63
BIENENSTOCK, Fannie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	113
COSTILLO, James C.—Pioneer Iron Works	178
CLARK, George B.—C. A. Baudouine and another	603
CASSEL, Harris—Bowery Bank of New York	774
CULKIN, Thomas—P. Beckerle	441
CLEARY, Philip, and John F. Clancy—People of the State of New York	1,000
COOK, William—City of New York	156
DEWEY, William C., and Alexander Dickens—Candee & Smith	652
DORMAY, Emil—E. J. Snaden and another	101
ETMAN, Paul—City of New York	156
ELFORD, Catharine—City of New York	156
ELDER, William—City of New York	49
FREEMAN, Walter K.—City of New York	156
FRANSIOLI, Augustus C.—City of New York	156
FORD, Hugh C.—City of New York	156
GRIGGS, Thomas J.—City of New York	72
GUNDACKER, Henry—City of New York	41
GOODRIDGE, William E.—City of New York	286
GROTEN, Roger C.—City of New York	286
GELLER, Barnett—City of New York	286
GIGLIO, Salvador, and George Sarvieri—J. W. Matthews & Co	276
HOROWITZ, Salo A.—B. Burggraf	80
HARTMAN, George—City of New York	104
HIGGINS, Francis T.—George B. Swayne Company	282
JARVIS, Robert M.—H. Bedlow and another	1,158
KELLARD, Mary M.—E. A. Taylor	609
KINCH, Harvey—City of New York	156
KOLFF, Cornelius G.—City of New York	45
KELLY, John J.—M. Rosenfield and another	63
KLOPPER, Louis H.—Standard Oil Company of New York	157
LEVIN, Samuel L.—P. Meister and another	138
LANGER, Richard—M. Rosentover	872
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Connolly	81
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. O'Donnell	1,145
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Coleman Stables Company	174
COLOMBO COFFEE AND TEA COMpany—G. Caructo	16
ZELLMAN-SOCOL PIANO MANUFACTuring Company—R. M. Petty	210
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMpany of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	135
SUPREME LODGE OF THE BOHEmian Slavonian Benevolent Society of the United States—M. Pfeifer, administratrix, costs	97
M. MOSSON COMPANY—J. S. Barron and another	191
IROQUOIS HOTEL AND APARTMENT Company—New York Edison Company	1,019
POTTER & PUTNAM COMPANY—City of New York	421
THE PRINCES BAY RAILROAD COMpany—City of New York	49
MANOR PARK LAND COMPANY OF Staten Island, N. Y.—L. Wertheimer and another	213
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,564
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,438
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,558
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,565
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,422
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	2,205
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	2,170
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,722
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,965
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,565
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,416
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston	1,841
THE HOBBY BOTTLING COMPANY—Bottlers & Manufacturers' Supply Company	1,490
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. L. Cummings	750
THE SOCIETY OF ST. STEPHEN OF Camastra and Vicinity—People of the the State of New York, costs	128
MAGUIRE, Thomas J., assignee—W. J. Holbrook, costs	17
MOORE, Alexander Jr.—E. B. Sudburg	156
MAYS, Julia—A. Green	139
MITCHELL, John W.—F. Autz	85
MARTINEAU, Everitt—City of New York	100
McALEEMAN, Michael—City of New York	295
McCALLUM, John and Lee—W. A. Gedney, costs	70
NEW, David—City of New York	156
NEUBECK, August—City of New York	156
PINKERNELLY, Charles, and Magdalena Weiblinger—Burger Brewing Company, Limited	306
PECORA, Vincenzo, and Nicola—A. M. Bachrach	450
PALMERSTROM, George W.—City of New York	156
POTAPIN, Charles E.—City of New York	49
RILEY, Nicholas S.—J. B. Ryer and another	96
RIDENOUR, Samuel L.—M. Cason and another	75
RITCHEY, Dennis P.—J. Hughes, Jr	136
STOEVER, Charles M.—L. Ehrlich	209
SCHNEIDER, Charles—A. Cebrelli	780
STERRY, Thomas H.—W. H. Clark	1,134
SCHWARTZ, Eugene B.—T. Lachman	165
SCHEFFLER, Richard—A. Julien	50
SCHERZ, Carrie—G. F. Picken and another	48
SMITH, J. R. Westcott—Riverside Bank	322
VINE, Elwood W.—E. H. Howell Company	35
VORHIS, Benjamin F.—J. Murray and another	525
WEIBLINGER, Magdaline—Burger Brewing Company, Limited	253
WOOLF, Bernard—R. Schoen	10,149
WAGNER, Peter—J. W. Rapp	168

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

FUNK, Isaac K.—C. Gerding and another, Dec. 19, 1901	$139
FUNK, Isaac K.—C. Gerding and another, Jan. 27, 1890	6,804
FUNK, Isaac K.—C. Gerding and another, Dec. 19, 1901	157
HOLZMANN, George—W. Quick, Oct. 12, 1900	72
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Bischell, Dec. 12, 1903	653
LEBEWOHL, Louis and Sarah—J. Levy, Dec. 8, 1898	890
LAWRENCE, Lee G.—M. F. Toplitz, April 25, 1901	618
LAWRENCE, Lee G.—M. M. Lindenstein, April 25, 1901	712
LAWRENCE, Lee G.—R. M. Haan, April 25, 1901	649
PRUDOVSKY, Jacob S.—J. B. Orcutt Company, Aug. 15, 1901	1,091
RAYMOND, Frank G.—H. B. Rogers, Feb. 15, 1904	431
SIMON, Mary—J. Pichler, Oct. 13, 1900	389
SHERMAN, Gardiner—Corn Exchange Bank, June 10, 1903	304
SHIPWAY, John H., and Charles M., and Robert H. Reid and Peter J. Conlon—J. Cullen and another, Jan. 14, 1903	135
TURNER, Augustus—J. A. Seymour, individually and as administrator, Jan. 29, 1904	1,503
WESTON, Fannie M., administratrix—J. Townshend, Feb. 19, 1904	120

Judgments Vacated.

SCHOENIGER, Carl, and Hugo Jaburg—People of the State of New York, Sept. 21, 1903 ..... $1,000

Judgments Canceled.

McWALTERS, James—C. Fox and another, Nov. 7, 1894 ..... $130

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge John M. Campbell, Philadelphia; S. Gutowski, Washington; Capt. W. H. Emory, United States Army; W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia; C. F. Brush, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—Fergus M. Mackie, Philadelphia. Thomas N. Ely, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Ralph Nichols, West Australia. T. Ashley Kirkpatrick, Glasgow.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Gevers, Washington.

GRAND—Lieut. O. D. Duncan, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—Tom Cotton, Bristol, England; R. S. Aldrich, Providence; Dr. Orlando Ducker, Havana; Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Olean; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—G. C. Bunnell, United States Army; George R. Sutherland, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: S. Baer, muslin underwear and petticoats; Miss M. Kearney, infants' wear; 458 Broadway.

Siegrist & Froley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Mikulsky, linens; 458 Broadway.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Gregorian Hotel.

Nordlinger, E., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Maynard, gloves; 621 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Williams & Adams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, laces, notions, ribbons, and leather goods; Miss Ladams, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 385 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Friedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Friedman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Rinnfoos, William, Cincinnati, Ohio, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Cormony, dress goods and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. R. Hamburger, woolens; 177 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Kotz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. J. Kotz, dry goods; Hotel York.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces; A. Kemper, laces; J. T. Windsor, laces, Hotel Marlborough.

Daube, Cohn & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albermarle Hotel.

Jordon, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel York.

White, C., Sons, Cumberland, Md.; M. White, carpets; Hotel York.

Josslyn, F. H., Oshkosh, Wis., cloaks, suits, and waists, New York.

Neiman, Abe, Rochester, N. Y., clothing, Broadway Central Hotel.

Lockett, J. W., Yazoo City, Miss.; Mary V. Lockett, fancy dress goods, 116 East Seventeenth Street.

Kohn Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; Mark Kohn, dry goods; 131 East Sixty-first Street.

William Barr Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

H. & L. Block, San Francisco, Cal; Harry Block, gloves; Belvedere Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis; Thomas H. Blundell, dry goods; Hoffman House.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. A. G. Hultz, dry goods; Miss Mary Connell, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Yancey Dry Goods Company, The, Pulaski, Ohio; W. J. Yancey, dry goods; W. B. Short, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Harvey, W. A., Marshall, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Miss J. Rogers, dry goods; 17 East Ninth Street.

New York Manufacturing Company, Denver, Col.; B. Broad, ladies' and misses' clothing; 138 Fifth Avenue.

Fancy Goods Company of Canada, The, Limited, Toronto, Canada; A. A. Kantel, fancy goods; Everett House.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; James R. Hynes, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Loeb & Heine Company, Lafayette, Ind.; S. Loeb, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Parker, Charles F., Houston, Texas; L. Hunt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George E. Panmore, dry goods; 109 Grand Street.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss May Murphy, millinery; Mrs. K. Weiler, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Stebbins, Lawson & Sprague Company, South Boston, Mass.; W. B. Lawson, carpets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Kensington.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, millinery, carpets, laces, hosiery, and gloves; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 55 White Street.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terra Haute, Ind.; W. H. J. Albrecht, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 81 Bleecker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Brooks, underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Allen, H. V., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. E. Morgan, silks; Hotel Navarre.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. Hurley, laces; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss W. R. Moers, millinery; Sinclair House.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Getz, wash goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Malley Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. Bridge, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:39	Sun sets	6:48
		Moon sets	2:44

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:53	Gov. Isl'd	3:12
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:22	Gov. Isl'd	3:42
H. Gate	5:08		
H. Gate	5:38		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Costa Rica	9:00 A. M.	.....
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Yumuri, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Brazil	.....	.....
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Exeter City, Bristol	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Maracaibo, La. Guayra, Curacao	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	.....
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princessin Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Siberia, Kingston, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.

Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Shenandoah, Liverpool	.....	.....
Sicilian Prince, Naples and Palermo	.....	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
Anglo-Saxon, Australia and New Zealand	.....	.....
Armenian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Mayaguez	.....	.....
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	.....	.....
Roma, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Strabo, Antwerp	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (At the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 1; Sydney, Feb. 3; Auckland, Feb. 5, and Honolulu, Feb. 16 reached San Francisco Feb. 22. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 26.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 13.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 5.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 24.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Egyptian Prince, Barbados, Feb. 17.
Maraval, Trinidad, Feb. 19.
Monterey, Havana, Feb. 23.
Numidian, Glasgow, Feb. 13.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Calabria, Gibraltar, Feb. 13.
Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 25.
Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 20.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 26.
Grizabe, Santiago, Feb. 20.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 20.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 25.

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THE VOICE OF NEW YORK.

The Hon JOHN H. CLARKE of Cleveland, who was named by the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature as their candidate for the United States Senate against Senator HANNA last month, tells the New York correspondent of The Cleveland Plain Dealer that the Democrats of his State are waiting for some sign from New York. At the same time he describes a condition of the Democratic mind that exists generally throughout the country, as current reports show. We quote from our Cleveland contemporary's report:

It is recognized everywhere that without New York we cannot succeed, and the conclusion is general that the New York Democrats ought to know better than any other men in the country who would make the strongest candidate in their State.

It would clarify the political atmosphere greatly if the New York leaders could hold an early convention and instruct for some candidate. If they do not do so the delegates of other States are likely to meet with extremely indefinite notions as to what should be done, and then, acting in haste or under the influence of momentary enthusiasm, make another of those mistakes so common in the political history of our country, by nominating some man who cannot command the conservative vote of the Eastern States, which will decide the election.

If the question, Who would be the strongest candidate? were asked of a multitude of New York Democrats today, we think a very great majority of them would answer GROVER CLEVELAND. Not all of the Democrats who express this opinion would say that they thought Mr. CLEVELAND could be nominated; they would not agree that it would be wise or considerate to force the ex-President to reconsider his expressed determination not to run for the office. The prevailing belief to which we refer is that if Mr. CLEVELAND were nominated he would get a larger vote than any other candidate who could be named. He is not merely the type of man, but is himself the very man a great part, probably a majority, of the American people would be well content to have in the White House during the next Presidential term. He is the embodiment of the political virtues for which a country somewhat weary of disquieting adventures is yearning.

It is probably true, as Mr. CLARKE says, that until the preference of New York is indicated there will be some danger of unfortunate commitments in other States, and, of course, while the party is drifting all sorts of grotesque candidates are privileged to flaunt themselves before the eyes of an astonished people. The fact cannot be concealed, however, that the Democracy of New York is not at present in a position to speak to the country with a single voice. If we take Mr. MURPHY and ex-Senator HILL as representative leaders, the one in New York City and the other up the State, we find at once a difference of opinion. Mr. MURPHY is continually quoted as favoring the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND for the very good reason that he believes he would be elected. Mr. HILL is understood to desire the nomination of Judge PARKER. But the assurance is given that neither the one nor the other is irrevocably committed, and each might come to the other's way of thinking.

Will these two leaders and the Democrats they represent "get together"? We have no doubt they will, sooner or later. Mistakes have been made already, not irreparable mistakes, but serious enough to demand a little time for their mending. They are the inevitable incidents of the period of preparation. Meanwhile the Democracy of the country must wait. Mr. CLARKE points out that waiting is not desirable, nor altogether safe. In such cases it is the practice of both parties in the various States to instruct their delegates to present the name of some "favorite son." If the voice of New York is not clearly heard before the date of the earlier State Conventions that convenient course will very likely be followed. While they are waiting, the Democrats of other States will go into a camp of observation. Still a rousing declaration or two from the outside might precipitate a conclusion in New York before the State Convention is held.

SUBWAY EXTENSION.

President ORR of the Rapid Transit Commission said some time ago that the commission would welcome competition in the bidding for the contemplated extensions of the subway system. The soundness of this view will be borne in upon the mind of every patron of the city's transportation lines by the conditions of the plans and offers submitted to the commission yesterday by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It may be said that the vast passenger traffic of this company has been built up by the free transfer system. Its liberality in giving transfers has disposed the public authorities to a corresponding liberality in giving the company new privileges, and the immense aggregate saving to the public through the use of transfer tickets has made the people of New York feel that in spite of all the annoyances and provocations that so frequently prompt them to exercise their inalienable right to grumble, the Metropolitan is an exceedingly well-managed corporation.

Evidence of ability and breadth of view in the management was afforded yesterday by the company's offer to build and operate east and west side subway lines from the Battery to Harlem, giving free transfers to all of its cross-town surface lines at intersecting points. The very great convenience and public advantage of such a system are obvious. The company would give its passengers the benefit of rapid transit for the long haul and of a short surface trip to points near their offices or their homes—all for one fare. Sixteen or more cross-town lines of the Metropolitan traverse the line of the subways it offers to build, so that in every part of the city below the Harlem its system offers admirable facilities for collecting and distributing passengers.

The good fortune of the public lies in this point—that when competing offers are made its comfort and accommodation have to be respectfully considered. The syndicate which has built and will operate the subway now nearing completion has submitted plans for underground extensions substantially parallel to those proposed by the Metropolitan Company. Between these rivals there must be a contest out of which the public and the city will be gainers.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN BALTIMORE.

The importance of dealing with the labor situation on broad lines and with great firmness and intelligence is being forced upon the people of Baltimore in a way which invites the prompt creation of a commission with the largest powers the Municipal Government can confer.

Primarily, we have the great number of persons thrown out of employment by the fire—clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, porters, office boys, and the like—who are not fitted for the rough manual labor of dynamiting walls or cleaning brick, and who have none of the skill demanded in the simplest of the operations of rebuilding the city. The requirements of this class are urgent, though probably quite temporary. Some may not need help, but others undoubtedly do, and should receive it in ways not inconsistent with their self-respect and future usefulness.

Next, we have the multitude of artisans and mechanics in the resident citizenship, who are ready to work, but are restrained from doing so by the fact that many questions of street widening and the like are still indeterminate, and that building plans cannot be generally approved until an agreement is reached as to the requirements of the amended building code. This labor is largely organized, and, while sufficiently patriotic at the moment to promise to be reasonable and conservative, it is perhaps too much to expect that the union leaders will not take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen their organizations as much as possible and put wages up to the highest point which the exigencies of the situation will permit.

Finally, we have the great influx of the unemployed of other cities who are crowding to Baltimore under the impression that work is plenty there and wages good. They are some weeks too early for the demand they are counting on, and meanwhile they are likely to be a very disturbing factor in the situation. Already the resident labor is clamoring for protection against this invasion, and the keen competition which it promises will probably give more of trouble than of benefit to the citizens. There is reason to fear that the unions will seek to exclude this labor by refusing to work with it, and that strikes and other troubles will greatly retard building operations when their resumption is possible.

These conditions would seem to support the immediate organization of a citizens' committee, to take such measures as the protection of the public interest may demand. A great deal of confusion may be avoided if public opinion is wisely directed to a solution of the labor problems of Baltimore in the interest of all concerned. As far as possible, the difficulties now threatened should be anticipated by well considered plans to utilize what labor is required for the work in hand and divert the remainder to other fields of usefulness. A commission of representative citizens would find this a service of large and lasting public benefit.

ARE WE EUROPE'S BAILIFF?

On what assurance ever given by our Government did The Hague Court of Arbitration base that provision of its award which declares that the United States should carry out its finding within three months? There is no such stipulation in the protocols. The British protocol as prepared on Feb. 5, 1902, by Lord LANSDOWNE and accepted by Venezuela provides in Article IV. that in case of a disagreement of the Mixed Commission at Caracas, which was to pass upon the validity and amount of the claims recognized, "the claims shall be referred to the decision of an umpire nominated by the President of the United States." The 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello set aside for the satisfaction of the claims was to be paid over to the representatives of the Bank of England at Caracas. If Venezuela failed to carry out this agreement Belgian officials were to be put in charge of the two Custom Houses. There was nowhere any expressed understanding that the United States was to have anything to do with carrying out the award of The Hague Court.

In our Washington dispatches yesterday there was an allusion to a mysterious story "whispered in the embassies a year ago" about an "oral pledge" committing our Government to the performance of the task now imposed on it by The Hague decision. Who gave such a pledge?

The American people do not like the finding. They feel that The Hague Tribunal has injured itself in the eyes of the world, at least in the eyes of the Western World, by giving its sanction to the principle that there is merit and virtue in resorting to war for the collection of private debts. Dissatisfaction will be deepened beyond measure if we are made to serve as the bailiff of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in collecting their preferential payments from an American republic.

It is a business in which we cannot honestly or safely engage. Will the representatives of the people in Congress ascertain whether this pledge was given, and if it was given, who gave it?

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

The "Viceroy of the Amur" is evidently a fine old Russian gentleman, all of the olden time. There was something really winning in the frankness of the dispatch in which he told the Czar how the Japanese had caught him napping and made "holes" in two of his best ships. It is curious that that dispatch should have been promulgated from St. Petersburg, just as he sent it. But, however that may have happened, the publication of it at once inclined mankind to believe whatever war news it might subsequently see with Admiral ALEXIEFF'S name attached to it.

The same engaging frankness appears in the fine old Russian Admiral's address to the Manchurians. These are the utterances of a sea dog, or of a sea bear. It is true he complains to the Manchurians that Russia was "treacherously" attacked, although it is of record that one of his own cruisers fired on the Japanese transports some hours before the Japanese torpedoed his battleships. But the complaint of "treachery" is now the official Russian view of the beginning of the war, and a Russian Viceroy who promulgates it may be pardoned for not reproaching himself with personal falsification.

At any rate, there is a breezy frankness about the fine old Russian Admiral's admonition to the Manchurians, "which all must tremblingly obey." It requires the prejudice of a fine old Russian squire of the twentieth century, who seems to be much the same sort of character as a fine old British squire of the eighteenth, to tell China that she ought to love Russia and join her instead of holding coldly aloof and pretending to be neutral, "and to look on with her hands in her sleeves." But, however that may be, it is to be believed that the fine old Russian gentleman fully means what he says when he denounces "the Chunchuses, the red-bearded brigands," and also when he admonishes the peaceable Manchurians not to have anything to do with the red-bearded brigands.

Upon the score of humanity, the fine old Russian gentleman, delightful as it is to meet him, and evident as it is that he has not been brought up in the paths of Russian diplomacy, seems to leave something to be desired. In fact, it is to be feared that he is a most inhumane old gentleman. But, all the same, he appears to mean what he says, and we shall continue to put faith in his official dispatches until we have reason to believe that they have been subjected to cookery in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN AND FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

A period in which peace is shouted from the housetops and death-dealing engines are put together in the cellar is disquieting even to such remote and apparently out-of-the-way countries as Morocco. A duel is always quietly in progress concerning Morocco between France and Spain, while England and Italy are fully alive to the situation. An article in The National Review by Señor EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS, President of the Spanish Senate, appears to be an endeavor to place before the British public the nefarious designs of certain French politicians on Morocco and to warn England in time.

The idea seems to be that France wishes Spain to be her cat's-paw in undertaking the "civilization" of Morocco, with the good-will and backing of France, or else, if that is not compatible with the financial conditions of Spain, that France should lend the Sultan of Morocco the help of French troops in order to prevent the revolutions in his own territory that distress him. In either case France would profit. In the second case France would gradually occupy strategic positions and obtain a protectorate over Morocco which might lead to better things. Sonorously does Señor RIOS protest against either alternative. His view is that Morocco can only be "civilized" by peaceful means, and he quotes EMILIO CASTELAR to the effect that military colonization is over: "What is wanted are factories and not military encampments; farms and not armies; great diplomatists and not Generals; schools wherever we can establish them; missionaries, wherever they would be most in evidence; doctors, many doctors," &c.

But according to RIOS'S own showing there is no way to obtain these desiderata. The Moroccans ask none of these things, will not have them at any price. It is useless to talk about the "integrity of the Empire of Morocco," as CASTELAR did, in the same breath with suggestions of civilizing it through the arts of peace. What all these gentlemen want is Morocco, and the only way to get it is by hard fighting. It would be much franker to acknowledge this on both sides of the Pyrenees and agree beforehand with how much territory each country will content itself. Neither has any business in Morocco, and the old ties of Moorish blood in Morocco and Spain which RIOS cites are offset by the present troubles the French suffer from the revolutions near their great Algerian colony. While Russia and England set the pace in landgrabbing, it is not for France and Spain to keep up the show of scrupulosity. Certainly Spanish public men have a genius for veiling hypocrisy in pompous phrase. The article is a real curiosity of inconsequence.

NO SCHOOLS IN THE PARKS.

Whether the bill which has passed the Senate with only nominal opposition allowing the city authorities to erect "temporary" schoolhouses in the public parks of New York, other than Central and Prospect Parks, becomes a law or not, the local administration which avails itself of this privilege would make a political mistake so disastrous that it would serve as an object lesson for a generation. Mayor MCCLELLAN favors it, but it would be bad for his reputation for sound judgment if it should be enacted.

The public demand for parks as parks is too pronounced to be trifled with. The Mayor who does not know this or who deliberately ignores it will suffer the mortification of seeing his work swept aside by a wave of reform, which experience has shown is more likely to be set in motion and given irresistible impetus by an error of judgment than by a frankly vicious policy. Our limited and insufficient park spaces are not needed for any other use, public or private. Temporary school buildings, if suitable for school purposes, which might be built therein would cost so much as to make their early destruction extremely improbable. We need more school accommodations, but not in the shape of temporary buildings in our parks.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN THE ORIENT.

It is perhaps not surprising that the amazed Korean should construe the American automobile and its tooling chauffeur and strangely clad occupants recently appearing "in his midst" and dashing wildly about the purlieus of his capital as a declaration of war. It is more or less a spectacle of terror even when there is a measured familiarity with its sound and smell and aspect. When it comes in upon an innocent people who have never seen or heard of anything like it before and whose vehicular observations, notwithstanding a new railroad or two, have been primitive and provincial beyond the most, it is no wonder that the wildest surmises are awakened by its appearance. Especially is this the case when the land is already electric with apprehensions of war and actually in the hearing of its awakening guns. What can such a prodigious spectacle import unless it be Mars's chariot or Bellona's, to mark the trail of battle when it wheels round its dazzling spokes.

It is little wonder that it seemed to the innocent Koreans, dwellers in the land of the Morning Calm, from of old not often broken by war's rude clamors, to be a spectre of portent and dread, and to justify the most damaging suspicions of its intentions and character. Apart from its alarming ensemble and the various noises on which it rode, as of bells and horns and pneumatic cut-offs, and suspirations of exhausted and renewed combustion, there was something sinister in its look in detail. Anything might be believed of it. SATAN himself would come in a trap like that if his occasions led him thither, and would probably wear goggles like its inmates. Korea is a land of goggles, its Emperor's representing an optical spread beyond Minerva's owl, and the appearance there on any pretense of a larger pair might very naturally be interpreted as an offense to the ruler and an insult to the State. In fine, the prodigious go-cart excited the Koreans almost to the point of riot, and it is no doubt by this time withdrawn as not suited to touring purposes in that country in its present stage of development.

But there is little doubt that the people there will some time grow used to the vehicle, perhaps in some of its more utilitarian and less spectacular aspects, and that it may come to play a part in their social and industrial progress greater than that of the torpedo boats and destroyers and ships of war of various nations and patterns which of late (as if they presented themselves to her as exemplars) have been so numerous and widely noticeable in her harbors. We may reasonably conceive the time as not far off when not only the Korean Peninsula, so long curtained beneath her enchanted hermit veil of slumber, but the greater East of which she is an inconsiderable outlying promontory will give a hospitable welcome to these chariots of peace and progress, will make and use them herself and find them an instrument of deliverance out of her apathy and the weltering helplessness and inertia in which she has so long lain potent beyond all the josses in her pantheon and all the painted dragons on her banners.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is reassuring to note that The Poughkeepsie Eagle, neither wearied nor discouraged after its vehement efforts to determine the fate of the State canals, has now turned the rays of its powerful mind on the transportation problems of this city—problems that we and our nearer neighbors have assailed for many a year without arriving at solutions anything like as satisfactory as they have been numerous. This has been due, The Eagle tells us, to the fact that New Yorkers, who move only in a single narrow path between home and business and back again, do not know their own city or its needs. An inhabitant of Poughkeepsie, on the other hand, if he be of the right kind, as everybody on The Eagle of course is, makes trips in all directions when he comes down here, and can easily see just what we ought to do in the matter of street railways and most other things. Hence is it that The Eagle has been able to decide with almost ridiculous facility that all our talking and planning about "loops" between the several East River bridges should be stopped at once, for the excellent reason that nobody—from Poughkeepsie—wants to go from one of the bridges to another, while everybody—from Poughkeepsie—does want to meander in spirals—especially late at night—"to every part of Manhattan on one side and of Brooklyn on the other." What a wonder that wasn't thought of before! But there is more in The Eagle's article than instruction on this vastly important subject. It also contains several words unknown to New York's scanty vocabulary—words that must instantly be added to it at once. For instance, we read of the Williamsburg Bridge that "its terminum on the Manhattan side" is so and so. "Terminum," now, is neat, but not gaudy, and why its use has hitherto been restricted to Poughkeepsie is beyond comprehension. Further along in the article is a most impressive reference—made without a net or any precautionary measures whatever—to "the street car lines which radicate to all parts of Manhattan." We have a vague glimmer of another word that might take the place of "radicate," if one were hard pushed, but it lacks novelty—and roots. It is a source of great pleasure to us that hereafter, instead of going to papers published in the South by the colored brother for linguistic gems of this sort, we can get them from The Eagle with much less trouble. And we always did prefer to patronize home industries.

—Expressions of surprise at the approach to unanimity with which the virtues as well as the abilities of the late Senator HANNA have received recognition since his death ought soon to be replaced by a few expressions of humiliation that in a country like this one a man should have to die to get the respect and praise which, it is now apparent, almost everybody has long known he deserved. Most of the comment—and there has been a lot of it—on the chorus of commendation and appreciation that has followed the Senator's demise has taken the unpleasant form of smug rejoicings over the fact that a dead man, at least, can get justice, even from his political enemeies. That is all very well, of course, but how vastly better would it be if the same treatment were accorded to the living, even if they be millionaire leaders of Presidential campaigns. Harper's Weekly thinks that Senator HANNA would find a source of "profound and fervent satisfaction" in the fact that "in the minds of the great mass of fair-minded citizens, he had, by personal contact, wholly dispelled the misconceptions of his character engendered by the libels and aspersions sent broadcast by the 'yellow' press during the campaign of 1900." Perhaps, but the fair-minded citizens have been a bit slow in speaking their fair minds, and they know nothing about the "yellow press" now that they didn't know four years ago. As Harper's Weekly further says, "it mattered not whether a man was a walking delegate, a Populist, or a Socialist, the first-hand knowledge which he gained of the real MARK HANNA during the last few years caused him to brand with contempt and loathing the lies and caricatures which, throughout the campaign of 1900, were concocted by malignant hirelings, and exercised a baleful hypnotism on an ignorant and thoughtless section of the American people." Which is a shifting of responsibility that has the merit of being convenient at this time, but if it has any other merits, they do not occur to us at the moment. Reckless calumny of the living is ill by exaggerated eulogy of the dead, whose character, by the way, is not at all changed by their taking off.

—It seems to be a fact, as asserted by our school officials, that this week's decision by the Court of Appeals in the Murphy case does not explicitly deny that the School Board has power to discharge any woman teacher who has the audacity—or is it the indelicacy?—to get married, but we can still cherish the hope that when a case that squarely presents this question comes before the Court of Appeals the board will be informed that it possesses no such power and that discharges on account of marriage are as illegal when they follow trial on the charge of "insubordination" as when they were the mere summary enforcement of a by-law. We can hope this because we believe that discharges for an act that may or may not affect efficiency are wrong in principle, against public policy, and a tyrannical exercise of extremely bad judgment. The court has decided that the board cannot treat its by-law as a self-acting guillotine; it remains to be seen whether the court will sustain the definition of marriage as "insubordination" to legitimate school discipline and regulations, and will uphold a heavy punishment inflicted under that definition. The same official who says the recent ruling leaves the school authorities, also says that the ruling was expected and the "insubordination" device was invented expressly for the purpose of getting around the ruling when it came. Such ingenuity is not popular with appellate courts.

A Constituent's Wants.

Peculiar requests from rural constituents occasionally come in the Congressional mails. A very funny one was received by a Representative of one of the Northwestern States Saturday. It ran:

"Please send to me and a number of my relatives (the names of whom were given) some garden seeds. I also want a gasoline engine of eighteen horse power, a wood saw, and a barrel of gasoline.

"Please send them right away."—Washington Post.

The New Girl.

"Did you get the new girl you was expecting the last time I called?"

"When was that?"

"Just three weeks ago."

"Yes, twenty of her, at least."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PLATT-ODELL.

Before the Line-Up.

Which shall it be, which shall it be?
I look at Bill, he looks at me.
Senator one side, Governor t'other;
Bill and I love each man like a brother.
Bill's a committeeman 'way up the State,
I, from the city am ditto, sedate.
Both of us thought we were sure on the slate,
For several "good things" we could see.

Now here comes this factional fuss!
We're expected to mix in the muss;
Stop out to the front in plain sight
And be counted—for left or for right.
There's the rub! We'll be left if we're wrong!
(Each side plays its bluff mighty strong.)
In the end who'll be singing a song?
That's the strenuous question for us.

Which shall it be, which shall it be?
I look at Bill, he looks at me.
Governor one side, Senator t'other;
Both of us love each man like a brother.

F. B. B.

ENGLISH EXPERIENCE WITH SALT WATER DISTRIBUTION.

The interesting data relative to an auxiliary salt water supply compiled by Mr. FOSTER CROWELL, C. E., for the report of the Merchants' Association on the Water Supply of New York (1890) is very persuasive and almost convincing, but not quite conclusive as to the practicability of the plan. It is fairly offset by some actual English experience—for example, that of Hastings, a town frequently referred to on information not quite recent as illustrating the benefits of a salt water distribution in conspicuous degree. Hastings is a seaside town. The wastefulness of using for street sprinkling, sewer flushing, and like purposes water purified by filtration to the highest attainable standard of potability seemed too evident to admit of discussion when the unlimited supply of the sea was at hand. So a separate system was installed, and for a time it seemed as if the sanitary and economic advantages thus secured had fully vindicated the experiment. Salt water was so popular that a great many householders arranged to have it "laid on," that they might have the advantage of sea baths in their own dwellings. This produced a considerable revenue. But a few years' experience has changed the point of view entirely. Both the municipality and the householders soon discovered that salt water corrodes metal pipes so rapidly as to be a constant source of danger, and at last accounts the number of private consumers had declined from two hundred to two. The leakage from the joints of the street mains has killed all the trees in the principal streets and avenues. For street sprinkling it is vastly unpopular. The owners of carriages complain that the "salt mud" destroys paint and varnish faster than they can be renewed, and tradesmen are clamoring for relief from the injury to merchandise of all kinds from the saline dust and its subsequent deliquescence under favoring atmospheric conditions. The city engineer of Hastings, who was a pioneer in the movement for the separate system, finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of admitting that the use of salt water is a conspicuous and unqualified failure. Experience at Yarmouth, Eastbourne, Blackpool, Margate, Barrow-in-Furness, South Shields, Birkenhead, Worthing, Brighton, Plymouth, Tynemouth, and Ilfracombe points strongly in the same direction.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It is a wise man who avoids Latin if he happens not to be cock-sure of his Latin. The other day Senator Mitchell of Oregon was showing a party of friends from his State around the Capitol. They wanted to go down into the bowels of the huge building and explore the cavernous realms of the terrace and the crypt.

There were three newspaper men and a page in the car besides the Senator and his friends.

As the elevator started down the Senator remarked nonchalantly: "Facilus descensum Avernum."

Some one under his breath muttered "Facilis." Another said softly, "Descensus Averni."

Senator Mitchell and his friends got off at the sub-basement floor and the newspaper men filed after them. As the last one stepped off the elevator he turned to the old elevator man, who was making ready to start upward again, and said softly: "Yes, it is 'facilis descensus Averni, sed revocare gradum hoc opus est.'"

"Good," said the old man with a laugh, "but not if you ring the bell for me."

***

A well-known United States Senator has a habit of talking to himself. He is sensitive about it and hates to have any one catch him doing it. A Washington man was walking down Fourteenth Street to-day just behind the Senator, who was holding an animated conversation with himself.

As he neared the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue the Senator was saying:

"I really don't know what to do about this thing. I'll be hanged if I do." Pause. Then, with great animation: "Well, I tell you what you'd better do about it. Don't you remember—"

At that moment he looked up, saw the Washington man, and continued, humming to hiself:

—Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice, with hair so brown,
Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile
Or trembled with fear at your frown.

And as the Washington man went on his way the Senator cast at him a glance which said as plainly as words could: "Can't a man hum?"

***

The propensity that history has to repeat itself was brought out yesterday in the Senate debate on breeding stations, when Senator Bailey alluded to Speaker Reed's bon mot at the expense of the late Judge Holman of Indiana, the "watchdog of the Treasury." Mr. Bailey declared that the wittiest and bitterest thing Reed ever said was the remark when an appropriation that came very near Holman's home was up, and the old Judge was remarkably silent about it. Reed said, "The watchdog never barks at home folks."

"That was said," interrupted Senator Hoar, "in 1869 or 1870, when I first came into the House."

Mr. Bailey was sure the remark had been made later, while he was himself a member of the House, which was many years after Mr. Hoar went over to the Senate. The Texas Senator appealed to Senator Lodge, who was a member of the House at the time. Lodge nodded his head to confirm Bailey's story.

Then Senator Hoar arose and said the original witticism was made when E. B. Washburn was a member of the House. He, too, was a "watchdog." He had not objected to a bill passed by his brother Cadwallader, who was a member at the same time from Wisconsin. Some one, said Mr. Hoar, asked the Speaker (who was the late James G. Blaine) if the Representative from Illinois had objected. "No," said Mr. Blaine. "The watchdog does not bark when one of the family passes by."

URGES PENSION FOR JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of a proper provision for the old age of our Judges is coming for an early decision in the Legislature, and it seems to me that every citizen should at once do what he can to support the measure. In view of the character of the office, the nature of the work done, and the long preparation necessary for fitness therefor, the compensation of our country Judges is little more than nominal, and even in this city it is far from such as lawyers of like standing are earning. Who has ever heard of a wealthy Judge?

It is certainly not becoming that men of that stamp, after years of faithful service to the public, should be left to poverty and humiliation in their old age, and even if the community owed nothing to them, it certainly owes it to its own dignity that such possibility should not exist. W.

New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

NEED OF WHIPPING PUPILS.

An Interested Parent Advocates Use of Rod in School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to a few remarks in regard to a communication in this morning's issue, headed "Threaten to Whip Teachers"?

It is, to say the least, a display of a surprising degree of ignorance, on the part of Mr. Fischer and his alleged 5,000 followers, of school administration and its needs. Their attitude savors so much and so strongly of a spirit of lawlessness that it should not surprise us too much that from them should come the expression of a demand for an absence of successful punishment.

When reading this article I wondered how many fathers or mothers among them were able to properly govern their children at home. If some of these objectors were obliged to spend a week or two in some of the Brooklyn schools in the capacity of teachers they would soon join in the cry for corporal punishment. It is the fear of this punishment which alone is able to deter the rowdy element of a school from serious disorder.

If "moral suasion" in the home, with two or three, is of no avail, what effect can it have in a class of sixty, the greater part of whom do not know, and do not want to know the meaning of obedience?

The teacher, who by "moral suasion" alone, can successfully rule and instruct a class of South Brooklyn's "Young America" has not yet been born.

It is in indisputable fact that the average standing of classes has deteriorated since corporal punishment has been abolished, and one reason of this lies in the fact that too much time is necessarily spent in the administration of—alas, can one call it by that name—discipline.

The parent who properly controls his child's actions at home, and imbues him with a proper respect for those placed in authority, has no need to fear the reappearance of corporal punishment, and those who are not able to do this should be glad that there are some who are willing to condescend to apply the remedy which they themselves seem to be unable to administer.

AN INTERESTED PARENT.

Brooklyn, Feb. 20, 1904.

AVERAGE YOUNG BUSINESS MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to the letters of "Bachelor" and "Agrarian," it strikes me that they are both exceedingly severe in their several opinions of the New York girl. There may be such young women as they describe, but they are in the minority. The greater number of girls at present are eminently practical, sympathetic, and amiable.

Believe me, there are numberless girls of good family and sufficient personal attractions, virtues, &c., who do not marry New York men and those of neighboring cities, for the simple reason that the average young business man of to-day is, firstly, a mere automaton, utterly incapable of those qualities and sentiments which would appeal to a true and high-minded young girl, and who, secondly, prefers to lead a life of selfish and luxurious bachelorhood rather than share his all with any wife, no matter how self-sacrificing and trustworthy she may be. D. T. B.

New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

Use of Soap in Shaving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting in your ever excellent and interesting "Topics of the Times" a paragraph on the purpose of using soap in shaving, I call to mind the reason for rubbing in the lather given by one of the makers of shaving sticks, viz.: That the soap removes the grease lying always close to the skin and on the surface of the hair, making the latter "soft" (in one sense, that is, pliable) and glossy, and better adapted to shed water. There is less tendency for the edge of the razor to slip its saw-like teeth when this is done. The purpose of well rubbing in the lather with the fingers is thus made clear.

In passing, is it any wonder that a "foreigner" finds such difficulty with our language when he runs across "lather" in the above sense; "lather," one who runs a lathe, and "lather," a man who nails on laths? SHARP.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1904.

THE PRELIMINARY CAMPAIGN.

The South's Opportunity.

The road to possible success is comparatively easy. If the South and the reorganizers at the North would join hands they might control the next Democratic Convention, defy Bryan, and defeat Roosevelt. Were there any encouragement that the South could be persuaded to do its share, the reorganizers at the North might put their shoulders to the wheel.—Waterbury (Conn.) American. (Ind.)

Away with Dead Issues.

It is certainly no time for discussing dead issues, and no time for the manifestation of a narrow or proscriptive feeling, or to gratify personal ambition or resentment; and, above all, no time to insist that a twice discredited issue shall be given equal importance with the central doctrines of Democratic policy. The Democrat who at this critical period refuses to abandon questions no longer challenging popular interest, and plants himself athwart the path of his party's progress and success, should have short shrift.—The Hon. Boyd Winchester of Kentucky.

Watterson's Despair of Kentucky.

If Bryan and Hearst can talk and buy Kentucky they can probably talk and buy a few other States, and there may be Beckhams scattered about freely to join them in their purpose. If it is really the fact that the combination has prevailed in Kentucky and not merely a petulant conclusion of Col. Watterson, it looks as if we are going to march the Democracy over the old worn road of defeat for the third time.—Charleston (S. C.) Post, (Dem.)

The Two-thirds Rule.

With no excuse for existence, the Democratic delegates will be guilty of a blunder if they perpetuate it. Any element that stands up for this un-Democratic rule will betray its own weakness. Certainly it is desired only by factionists and obstructionists, and it would be party suicide to permit such disturbers to have their way.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

Unnecessary.

It is not in sight that the two-thirds rule will be required in 1904 to defeat or nominate any probable candidate. The old sectional issues have been obliterated.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

Republicans Pleased.

The Republican press is highly elated over the Hearst-Bryan boom, believing that it is easy to beat.—Greenville (S. C.) News, (Dem.)

Bryan's Motive.

The truth, perhaps, is just this: Mr. Bryan is not "backing" Hearst, but he is not displeased at the progress Hearst has made, and is even tickled to see Hearst worry the conservative wing of the party. When Mr. Bryan says that Hearst is "worthy to be mentioned," he gives him a quasi-indorsement that is calculated to make trout, and doubtless Mr. Bryan knows it.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.)

THE PROJICKIN' WINTER.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I dunno what de Winter meanı
He say he gwine to go,
En w'en de birds is buildin' nests
He pelt um wid de snow.
I dunno what de Winter mean—
He projick 'roun' you so!

He say: "Yo' rheumatism
Will soon be on the wing;
Yo' ole fren', Chill-en-Fever,
Is comin' wid de Spring,
En yo' bones 'll sholy rattle
Lak de bones de minstrels fling!"

En den he fix ter fool me,
En hush his winds, so cross,
En holler: "Yer's de sunshine
You folkeses said wus los'!"
En de mockin' bird come out ter see,
En freeze up in de fros'!

I dunno what de Winter mean,
A-hangin' 'roun' de do'!
He know it's Spring; birds wants ter sing,
En time fer him ter go;
He mighty hard ter on'erstan',
He projick 'roun' you so!

DISAGREES WITH SEWARD

Does Not Believe Russia Would Have Intervened.

PROBABLE EVIDENCE DEBATED

Question Raised as to Whether Any Judge Would Pass Rumor and General Belief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the article in yesterday's issue, "Czar Meant to Aid, Seward Believes," was taken as proving the case by William M. Sernnacher, then he is more easily satisfied with proof than the average lawyer would be. I have reread that article with much care, and Mr. Seward's statement has the same basis as the opinion of others, held for many years, but now overthrown by the more positive statements of Henry Clews in opposition to it.

Mr. Seward says: "It was rumored and believed generally that the Commander of the fleet had sealed orders, which were not to be broken until they were notified by the Russian Minister at Washington." And if any one takes rumors and general belief to be proof of anything, he must be unfamiliar with proceedings in the trial of a case at court. Will any Judge permit rumor and general belief to go before a jury as proof of any fact? The question answers itself.

And it will be remembered that Secretary Seward's action in extending such profuse and unusual courtesy and hospitality to the Russian officers was most politic and sagacious. It served the purpose to create the impression which has so long prevailed, but which rests ultimately on rumor, that "the commander of the fleet had sealed orders," &c.

And if there is any more substantial basis for the long entertained public belief, which I held in common with others, that the Russian fleet was here to intervene in case of a certain crisis, but which belief has been upset by the statement of Henry Clews, then it ought to be forthcoming. Assistant Secretary Seward, in the published statement of yesterday, has said nothing that has any firmer foundation than "rumor and general belief." "The public and the Government felt morally certain * * * that its [the fleet's] help would be given, if needed." And there appears nothing more of certainty about it—"morally certain." If that is the best the Assistant Secretary can say, he has not greatly affected the new opinion created by late revelations, and which has an element of legal proof to sustain it.

There is a further consideration that may only be regarded as probable evidence in determining the matter at issue. What would have become of that Russian fleet if England and France had resented its forcible interference in those international affairs? Our own ships of war had all the business on hand that a small navy could attend to. The Russian Admiral, if he had broken open those sealed orders, according to the political myth, and had undertaken the work that would ensue, would have most likely gone back to Russia without a fleet. Russia was as yet too near to the memories of the Crimean war to undertake another with the old antagonists.

I could easily believe that Russia would like to side with any nation that stood in opposition to France and England, but Russia has never displayed the virtue of altruism in a way to cost much or to merit the admiration of the astonished world. On the same principle, while Americans sympathize with Japan in the present struggle, Mr. Michael Davitt and men of his opportune sense of justice (?) bestow their effusive good wishes on Russia.

R. B. GWILLIM.

Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1904.

O. W. HOLMES EULOGIZED CZAR.

Horace Greeley Applauded Praise of Russia's Action in Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Frederick W. Seward in your issue of this date respecting the Russian fleet, its supposed mission in 1861, &c., is very interesting in view of the doubts that have been raised as to the substantial facts in the case. Of course, Mr. Seward speaks from knowledge, and his story is precisely as I recall the happenings, but to add to the historical events, will you permit me to relate two incidents which were impressed upon my mind at the time, and which have since remained as fresh as any of recent memory?

At a dinner given by some club, or city organization, to the officers of the fleet, among other and various complimentary sayings was a poem, prepared, as I remember, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, one stanza of which read:

"Fires of the North, in eternal communion,
Blend your broad flashes with evening's bright star,
God bless the empire that loves the great union,
A health to her people, long life to the Czar."

At this time the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin was at the zenith of his fame as a pulpit orator, and twice every Sabbath filled to overflowing his church at 548 Broadway. In a sermon referring to the very doubts, then current, which appear to impress some people even yet, as to the motive that actuated the Russian Government in sending her warships to the United States in such formidable array, this remarkable man, after pointing out the ungraciousness of such questioning, exclaimed: "Handsome is that handsome does," and Horace Greeley, then a regular attendant upon these ministrations, clapped his hands in approval.

C. G.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1904.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH.

Some Historical Authorities Cited Bearing on Russia's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 20 is a letter from Mr. Henry Clews and one from the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, which do not quite agree with the written page of history from other sources. In Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," Vol. VI., Chapter 3, it is stated that "'In September, 1862, Lord Palmerston himself revived the proposition in a note to Lord Russell, who was in attendance on the Queen, at Gotha. Lord Russell at once gave his adhesion to the scheme. 'I agree with you,' he said, 'that the time for offering mediation to the United States Government, with a view to the recognition of the independence of the Confederates; I agree further that, in case of failure we ought ourselves to recognize the Southern States as an independent State.'"

The account goes on to state that Lord Palmerston answered in the same vein, but that Lord Granville protested against it with such energy as to shake Lord Palmerston's determination, and adds that the failure of the Confederates to push their successes against McClellan as the English expected caused the Cabinet to defer action mainly on the objections of Sir George Grey and the Duke of Newcastle.

Not a word about Mr. Gladstone there. It can hardly be expected that the man who openly espoused the cause of the Confederacy, who announced that "Jefferson Davis had created a nation," would interfere against any measure which promised aid and comfort to that cause. If Nicolay and Hay are correct, the English Cabinet did consider the recognition of the Confederacy and Mr. Gladstone did not oppose it.

In this connection it is interesting to note in the same history Mr. Slidell was constantly urging it upon the Emperor Napoleon that he take the front place in thrusting on the United States Government offers of mediation, assuring him that England would support him in any and all measures of that nature, but that she did not want to take the initiative.

It is also interesting to note that when the French Government approached the Russian Government on the subject it met with a prompt and firm refusal. I quote in full: "Prince Gortschakoff said that it was especially necessary to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatsoever of a nature to wound public opinion in the United States, and to excite susceptibilities very easily roused at the bare idea of foreign intervention. Even in the case of the French and English Governments regarding such a step as opportune, the Russian Government declined to join in it."

Nicolay and Hay, commenting on this, say: "Even at this time, when the Russian Government was giving this conspicuous proof of its friendly feeling toward the United States, there was little confidence felt in St. Petersburg of the ultimate success of the National cause."

Columns could be filled with facts showing that Great Britain's attitude toward the United States was, in the language of Seward, "unnecessary, unfriendly, and injurious." It is somewhat strange that Mr. Henry Clews would seek at this late day to put the burden of responsibility on France and quote an avowed partisan of the Confederacy to support him.

PATRICK O'MARA.

Jersey City, Feb. 24, 1904.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

More Evidence as to the Czar's Attitude in Our Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the title "Russia and America," in an article printed in The Overland Monthly for September, 1892, the late Horace F. Cutter of San Francisco, Cal., has cited a number of significant instances in which the Russian Government expressed, both in words and deeds, a friendly feeling and purpose for the United States more than forty years ago, during the war of secession.

From this narrative it appears on high authority that Prince Gortschakoff, in an interview with Gov. Curtin, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, after the war, "showed to the Governor the copy of the orders to the Admiral commanding the Russian fleet sent to New York, which instructed the Admiral, in the event of the recognition of the Confederacy by France or England, to place his fleet at the disposition of the American Government."

JAMES D. HAGUE.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

RUSSIANS WOULD HAVE FOUGHT

New Yorker Saw Czar's Letter Instructing His Admiral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If THE TIMES wishes direct and uncontroverted evidence as to the purpose of the Russian fleet which visited the United States during the rebellion it should consult "The Life of Thurlow Weed," Vol. II., Pages 346-7. The language in the first two paragraphs, it should be noticed, is that of Thurlow Weed himself:

"It will be remembered that early in the rebellion a Russian fleet lay for several months in our harbor, and that other Russian men-of-war were stationed at San Francisco. Admiral Farragut lived at the Astor House, where he was frequently visted by the Russian Admiral, between whom, when they were young officers serving in the Mediterranean, a warm friendship had grown up.

"Sitting in my room one day after dinner, Admiral Farragut said to his Russian friend: 'Why are you spending the Winter here in idleness?' 'I ame here,' replied the Russian Admiral, 'under sealed orders, to be broken only in a contingency that has not yet occured.' He added that other Russian war vessels were lying off San Francisco with similar orders. During this conversation the Russian Admiral admitted that he had received orders to break the seals if during the rebellion we became involved in a war with foreign nations. Strict confidence was then enjoined. * * *

"It is certain, however, that when our Government and Union were imperiled by a formidable rebellion, we should have found a powerful ally in Russia, had an emergency occured."

The latter revelation is corroborated by a well-known New York gentleman, who was in St. Petersburg when the rebellion began, and who, during an unofficial call upon Prince Gortschakoff, was shown by the Chancellor an order written in Alexander's own hand, directing his Admiral to report to President Lincoln for orders in case England or France sided with the Confederates.

HENRY R. FOLLETT.

Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

W. H. SEWARD AND TO-DAY.

Cayuga Speaker Thinks He Would Extend Hand to Russia.

The great Pipe of Peace was smoked last night at the annual dinner of the Society of the Cayugas at the Hotel Manhattan. The society is composed of former residents of Cayuga County, N. Y. Pieces of Indian pottery and bead necklaces were the dinner souvenirs.

F. W. Seward, who presided, in beginning the speechmaking, told of the great pipe of peace and its caretakers, the Cayugas. He said that in these days of wars and rumors of wars, neutrality proclamations, peace conventions, and The Hague tribunal, it is pleasant to recall the fact that probably among the earliest of all the American peace conferences were those held on the hills of old Cayuga.

Peter A. Hendrick, referring to William H. Seward, said:

"I cannot help but think that if William H. Seward were alive to-day he would extend his hand to Russia in its present trouble with Japan. When America had no friends among the nations Seward obtained the moral aid of Russia, and the Czar sent his fleet over to our shores with sealed orders directing them to interfere in our behalf if England should take sides with the South. The United States should hesitate before it gives aid or sympathy to any enemy of Russia."

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained a dinner company this evening, at which the guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, the son and daughter-in-law respectively of the hosts, who were recently married in Pittsburg. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Fairbanks will give a tea in honor of her young daughter-in-law.

Representative Morrell gave a large stag dinner to-night complimentary to a number of members of the Farmers' Club of Philadelphia.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand gave another of their series of dinners to-night, having as guests among others the Mexican Ambassador and Señora de Aspiroz, the Peruvian Minister and Señora Calderon, Viscount De Alte, the Portuguese Minister, and Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan will sail Saturday for Europe from Boston, to remain abroad.

Mrs. Burke-Roche is here to inspect improvements being made to her estate, Elm Court, in Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, who have been in New York during the Winter, have gone to Boston for a visit of two weeks before returning to their Sunny Fields farm.

President Names Admiral Converse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has selected Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, to succeed Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance when the latter retires at an early date, and Capt. Henry N. Manney to succeed Rear Admiral Converse in the Bureau of Equipment.

New Play by Pierre Wolff.

James K. Hackett has secured a new play by Pierre Wolff, author of "The Secret of Polichinelle." The play will be produced here early next Fall.

TO-MORROW

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will contain a comprehensive and interesting review by Mr. Christian Gauss of the new volume of the Cambridge Modern History, treating of "The Reformation." There will also be a timely summary of Angus Cameron's important new book on Korea, the seat of the Russo-Japanese war. These, with competent reviews of many other new books and a budget of the latest literary news at home and abroad, will make this number of the BOOK REVIEW invaluable to everybody.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a busy one for Lent. With Mrs. Vanderbilt's dinner, the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman's, and of Miss Leary's Bellevue sewing class, besides smaller affairs, there was a great deal to do. Friday is not a brilliant day at any time, and the events for to-day are few and minor affairs.

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The wedding of Miss Laura W. Hard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, and Henry von Lengerke Meyer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Meyer, will be celebrated on June 1 in St. John's Church at Far Rockaway.

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The wedding of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and William A. M. Burden, a son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, will be celebrated on April 12 in St. Thomas's Church—not St. Bartholomew's as has been announced. It will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be followed by a reception at the Twombly town house, 684 Fifth Avenue. Miss Ruth Twombly will be her sister's maid of honor. The other attendants have not yet been decided upon.

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Miss Anita Boulton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Boulton, whose wedding to John Grenville Bates, son of Mrs. Alfred Bates, is set for April 23, will have as her maid of honor her young sister, Miss Pauline Boulton. Her bridesmaids will be the Misses Mary B. Atterbury, Helen White Stevens, Mary Cozzins Lefferts, Adelaide Baylies, Louise Vanderhoef, Miss Nellie Hard, Laura Brower, Dorothy S. Hinckley, Mary S. Parke, and Miss Louise Lewis, the last a cousin of Miss Boulton and a Philadelphia girl. T. Tower Bates will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are William B. Boulton, Jr., and Howard Boulton, brothers of the prospective bride; Barent Lefferts, Edward L. Tinker, Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., James R. Knapp, C. Russell Auchinloss, Bruce Falconer, and John A. Gardiner. The wedding will take place at 4 o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and will be followed by a reception at the Boulton residence, 40 Fifth Avenue.

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Miss Louise Scribner, whose wedding to George R. D. Schieffelin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, will be celebrated on April 5 in St. Bartholomew's Church, has selected for her bridesmaids Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, a sister of the bridegroom-to-be, and the Misses Adeline Havemeyer, Ethel Rockefeller, Annie R. Tinker, Louise Van Buren, and Louisine Peters. Mr. Schieffelin's best man will be William B. Shoemaker, and the ushers selected are F. Ashton de Peyster, Sidney de Kay, Robert Olyphant, Jr., Charles A. Dana, Edward R. Tinker, and Groesbeck Fowler. Bishop Coadjutor Greer will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the new rector of the church. The wedding will take place at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, will follow the ceremony.

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There was a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 229 Madison Avenue. Prof. Osborn lectured on "The Evolution of the Horse," and later a collation was served. The Thursday Evening Club is so old and long established a feature of New York social life, and has been mentioned so often, with the names of many of its members, in this column, as to require but a brief notice. Among the out-of-town guests asked were Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell, William Sheffield, and Mrs. Cowles of Washington.

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Mrs. Jonathan Ogden will give a tea this afternoon at her residence, 4 East Eighth Street. Her daughter, Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, and her sister, Miss Brush, will assist her in receiving.

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This afternoon and evening and to-morrow morning at Delmonico's there will be a bazaar for the benefit of the Hospital for Consumptive Catholic Children. The admission is 50 cents, and fancy articles, flowers, and candy will be sold. Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and others are among the patronesses, and the Misses Effie Waddington, Katarina Suse, Miss Crimmins, and Miss Du Vivier will be among the young women at the various tables.

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Last evening there was a meeting of the Whist Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, the hostess being Mrs. Borrowe. Among the members of this club are Mr. and Mrs. James Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Garrish, Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Powis Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Whaly, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Suse, James Duane Livingston, William Bibbey, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Miss Bibby, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Mostyn's two daughters, the Misses Helen White Stevens and Alexandra H. Stevens, are in Nassau at the Hotel Colonial. On their way back they will stop at Palm Beach for a short time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Garret Kip (Miss Carola de Peyster) have taken a house at Cedarhurst for the coming season.

IN THE SHOPS.

If any one is being married during Lent here's a hint for wedding presents. It is a hint for the economical, too, for delightful little pieces of silverware may be bought for $5. These bargains are not generally known, so here is the secret for whomsoever cares to profit by it. Silversmiths, like other people, keep thoroughly up to date. They must constantly bring out new articles, and new styles and designs in old ones. To do this they must keep the stock down, and, if it sometimes happens there has been an overproduction in some lines, why they let the public have the benefit, but they do not make a great feature of such a sale. So only a fortunate few get the benefit of it. And isn't it worth while to get any number of things from mustard spoons to silver teasets for about half price?

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Among the prettiest things in this silver are some really charming bonbonnières. These are the inexpensive presents. One style of these is in a small basket shape, perhaps four inches or more in length, heavy, the lower part in an open design, and the edge in a rococo design. They cost $2.50 each or $5 a pair. Done in Colonial bead design or with a little floral band at the top are round bonbonnières. These, too, are only $5 a pair, and they have been $10, or $5 apiece.

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There are pretty round bonbonnières with ball feet that cost $3. In a beautiful orchid design they cost $2.50 apiece, and a fleur-de-lis shaped dish, with feet, costs $2.75.

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A very charming silver dish, square, low, with the edge slightly raised, and in a heavy openwork design, costs $16, and was $30.

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An oval silver tray, which may be used for bread, for cake, for any of a dozen things, and which has the raised edge in a handsome design, is $12, and was $20.

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Covered steins, pottery, with Indian head and German wine tuns, with jolly, fat patrons, have the royal copper covers decorated with silver. One can get one of these in an ordinary stein size for $5, and they range up—$7.50 for the next size, and so on up to a mammoth stein, which is half a yard high.

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Among the prettiest things in inexpensive hat pins which have sterling qualities are the silver gilt. There are very attractive ones which cost only 75 cents, and have a rose gold finish. The heads are flat, some round, and others square, and with a simple design.

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There is something attractive about a ball head to a hat pin or pin of any kind, and oval heads are about as satisfactory. In the gun metal, set with rock crystal, or with small fresh water pearls, they are always good, and are not expensive, costing from $2 to $5, according to size.

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The golden or royal copper set with crystal also makes a pretty hat pin for the right kind of a hat. These pins also come with the large ball heads, and their special charm is that the crystals reflect the colors of the copper.

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In the best cameo hat pins really old cameos have been used. Some of these show quaint landscape scenes, and others and rather prettier ones have on each a single blossom as a tulip. They cost $4 or $5.

"PARSIFAL" RECEIPTS HAVE BEEN $186,000

Eleven Performances Have Averaged Nearly $17,000 Each.

CONRIED IN A JOYOUS MOOD

Has Chosen the Music Drama for His Benefit, and Prima Donnas Will Be Flower Girls.

Heinrich Conried, importer of voices, was a happy man last night. He strode through the corridor of the Metropolitan Opera House all smiles and affability, listening to the strains of "Parsifal" as it was being performed for the eleventh time. The director had in his hand a little slip of paper, which he twirled in his fingers and looked at every few minutes as if the contents pleased him mightily. If any one was curious as to what was written on it he was very willing to tell him:

There were nothing but rows of figures. They were put down regularly, just as school children arrange them to "add up." Under the line at the bottom was this: $186,000. That is the sum that has been taken in at the box office from music lovers who wanted to hear Richard Wagner's great sacred opera. Divided by 11, the result is nearly $17,000, the average receipts for every performance. The wildest hopes of Mr. Conried and his friends never presented such a grand total. Evidently the impresario was well satisfied.

Fully 50,000 persons have seen and heard "Parsifal" in New York this season. All of the 3,300 seats have been occupied at every performance, and it is estimated that there were about 1,250 standing. The first plan was to give only five performances this year, but popular demand was too great. The number had to be doubled, and an extra matinée was given on Washington's Birthday.

It was announced last night that still another performance would be given. It will be Mr. Conried's benefit, and will be a matinée on Saturday, April 23. Heretofore the benefit for the management at the end of every season has been made up of scnes from several different operas, so that all the singers in the Metropolitan Opera Company could take part. But Mr. Conried, as has been proved before, is not a follower in the footsteps of others—and his benefit will be "Parsifal."

"How will all the singers be able to take part if your benefit is 'Parsifal'!" he was asked last night.

The impresario shook his head.

"I haven't thought of that yet," he said. Then a sudden thought brought a smile to his face. "All the rest—the ones not in the regular cast—can be flower girls. Is not that right?"

His questioner thought so, but wondered what the petted prima donnas would think of this plan to submerge them into a chorus. In the contract of every opera star there is a clause by which she or he, as the case may be, agrees to sing once "for the benefit of the management." But the singer does not usually expect to fill a flower girl's part.

With the announcement of the twelfth "Parsifal" Mr. Conried made known that he would give a second Ring series. All four performances of this second Ring will be matinées. They will take place April 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Most of the Director's evening was spent in replying to congratulations on his importation of "Parsifal." He replied to all with the same happy and satisfied smile. His demeanor presented a very decided contrast to his unrest and nervousness on Christmas Eve, when the opera was first presented at the Metropolitan. Then he was all movement, almost in a frenzy of fear lest his venture should not be a success. Last night he was secure in the two months-old knowledge that he had brought "Parsifal" to America and brought it in all its perfection, without the loss of the valuable "atmosphere," which Frau Wagner thought could not be obtained outside of Baireuth.

"I am satisfied. I am happy." These were Herr Conried's words. "I have brought 'Parsifal' to New York after working and worrying for months about it. Of course I appreciate all the praise that the public has given me for it. I have received much help from others, though, and I wish to give them all the credit that is due them."

THE LAST "PARSIFAL."

Successful Termination of the Series of Eleven Performances.

The last of the series of 11 "Parsifal" performances was given yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House under circumstances that differed in hardly any respect from those that have attended the other repetitions of the series. Mr. Conried has carried through his remarkable undertaking with a success that has no parallel in the annals of operatic art in this country, and perhaps in any county. He has justified his course in bringing "Parsifal" to New York by the artistic completeness and perfection with which he has given Wagner's great work, and which have resulted in a representation as complete in almost every detail, as fully reproducing the spirit that belongs to it, as that which is seen and heard at Baireuth. The impression it has made upon the public has been profound, and the interest aroused in it such as has never attended any dramatic production before.

Yet there is no reason to believe that this public interest has reached its climax, or that the next season will show a diminution of it. Certainly there is nothing in the final representations to indicate any satiety on the part of the public, either of the truly music-loving portion of it or of the greater portion that is actuated by curiosity or interest to learn what it is that has so deeply stirred the imagination of a vast number of people. Mr. Conried has done a great service in bringing the opportunity to become acquainted with Wagner's drama to innumerable music lovers who would never be able to make the journey to Baireuth. For those who love the work and for those who do not, the experience of it has been an important and valuable episode.

Most remarkable has been the level upon which the performances have been kept throughout the long weeks in which they have been repeated, not only as regards the singers and others who have participated in them, but also as regards the public attitude toward them. The fear that "Parsifal" would graduaally sink to the level of an ordinary piece of the operatic repertory; that the atmosphere so successfully thrown around it when it was first disclosed on Christmas Eve would gradually be dissipated and lost in the welter and rack of the everyday Broadway, has proved ungrounded, so far as the first season in concerned. The audiences that have gathered for the last few repetitions have been as deeply impressed, as thoroughly conscious, with the aloofness of the work from the opera of the fashionable nights, as they were at the beginning. The attention has been as concentrated, the attitude of reverence as significant.

The devotion of all who have been concerned in the representation upon the stage has prevented any but comparatively unimportant deviations from the high level upon which the performance was launched. It is easy for reptitions to become perfunctory, but these have not become so. There has been little change to be noted in any of the chief characters. Mr. Blass has developed and added detail to his impersonation of Gurnemans. The others were more definitely fixed in their outlines, and have undergone little modification. Mr. Herz has accomplished wonders in keeping the vitality and finish and the definite nuances of his reading of the score. There have been the variations that will come from the uncertainties that human endeavor is subject to. There were some last evening. Mr. Burgstaller was not in his best voice, and sang with caution in the second act. The flower maidens were unsteady and uncertain at times in that act. Mme. Ternina's voice was heard at its best, and the other members of the cast were the admirable representatives that they have been heretofore. The audience packed the house to its full capacity.

MR. BUSONI'S RECITAL.

A remarkably unconventional and in some respects exceedingly interesting programme was presented by Mr. Ferruccio Busoni at his second piano recital which he gave in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon; the programme was a reflex of the unconventional and highly individual artistic nature of the man. It numbered three of his own arrangements of organ pieces by Bach, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 109; Chopin's B flat minor sonata, Liszt's six études after Paganini's caprices for the violin, and his sixth Hungarian Rhapsody. Mr. Busoni played this music with somewhat varying degrees of artistic success; but through it all he showed himself the musician of high and scholarly attainments, a poetic interpreter, and a technician of consummate mastery of all the resources of the piano, and of remarkable power and physical strength. Whatever may be thought of the propriety or necessity of transforming Bach's organ music into pianoforte pieces whose effect depends upon the resonance of the modern pianoforte and the technical dexterity of the modern pianist in approaching the sonority and sublime utterance of the organ, Mr. Busoni's arrangements cannot fail to excite admiration through the skill with which he has translated the one into the other.

Even more striking than the great D major prelude and fugue in his arrangement are the two chorales, in which above and through the melody is woven a complex contrapuntal figure, very rapid in the second one, "Rejoice." They were played by Mr. Busoni, as were the prelude and fugue, with clearness and strongly differentiated tone color. In the sonata by Beethoven he reached his highest level as an interpreter, seeing far into the deeply poetical spirit of the composition, into its tenderness and pathos, and bringing out all the significance of the variations. There were certain eccentricities in the sonata by Chopin that could hardly be accepted without challenge, some exaggerations in the first movement, some erratic accentuation in the scherzo. In the funeral march he adopted the alluring device of representing a funeral corlège coming from afar, remaining to chant the song of the trio, and then moving off, all by means of a gradual crescendo and adecrescendo. But there is no warrant for it in Chopin's own conception, and indeed it is contrary to his express indications. In the trio Mr. Busoni clearly tried to avoid the essential sentimentality of the sugary melody by a rather matter of fact enunciation of it that verged upon hardness. The presto he took at the most rapid pace, and seemed intentionally to obliterate its outlines into dim uncertainty.

In Lisst's transcriptions he revelled in crystalline technical brilliancy and all extremes of dynamic power, yet in the "Allegretto" there was something to be desired in the evenness of the runs. The pieces are of little value as music, their whole object being display; and it is one of the paradoxes of the artistic nature that so sound a one as Mr. Busoni's should expend so much upon so little as he did in this music.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott will present a revival of "Hamlet" at the Knickerbocker Theatre on March 7. Mr. Robertson made his American début as Hamlet several weeks ago in Philadelphia. The overture and all the incidental music is from Tschaikowski's "Hamlet," except the final funeral march, which was composed by Carl Ambruster.

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There will be a benefit performance to-night at the Irving Place Theatre for Fraulein Hedwig von Ostermann, a member of Mr. Conried's stock company. The offering will be "Maedel als Rekrut," a farce comedy, by Kraatz & Stobitzer. Fraulein von Ostermann will have the leading rôle.

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Miss Marie Tempest will give a song recital at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. There will be thirteen songs on the programme. Miss Tempest has not sung in New York for ten years, and this is the only chance to hear her this year.

THE SHUBERTS INCORPORATE.

With W. A. Brady They Form the De Wolf Hopper Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Six theatrical corporations filed certificates of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State. The Shubert interests are represented in all of the companies. The Directors of the Casino Theatre Company of New York, capital $50,000, and of the Lyric Theatre Company of New York, capital $50,000, are Lee Shubert, Samuel S. Shubert, and Joseph W. Jacobs of New York.

The De Wolf Hopper Company of New York City, capital $20,000, has for Directors W. A. Brady, Samuel S. Shubert, and Lee Shubert of New York City.

THE ROLE OF BRUENNHILDE.

Not Always Sung in Its Entirety by the Same Artiste at Baireuth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of "B. P." "Brünnhilde in the Ring," of the 16th inst., published in your issue of the 21st inst., I as a subscriber of the opera who has heard "The Ring" no fewer than six times in Baireuth, can tell "B. P." that it frequently occurs, even at Baireuth, that the same artiste does not always sing the whole rôle through the entire "Ring." Opera being but a poetic illusion, it is only essential that the rôle of Brünnhilde be sung by an artiste of first rank.

I am quite sure that Mr. Conried has good reasons for casting Mme. Gadski as Brünnhilde in "Die Götterdämmerung," and, while Mme. Ternina is without doubt a magnificent Brünnhilde, it is certainly at least just as interesting to hear a new Brünnhilde in New York, sung by an artiste of first rank, and after Mme. Gadski has, as has been acknowledged by the press as well as by the public, already sung with great success the Brünnhilde of both "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried," it is only natural that Mr. Conried should give the opera-going public the chance to hear Mme. Gadski also as Brünnhilde in "Die Götterdämmerung," and I am firmly convinced that I voice the sentiment of at least as large an opera-going contingent as "B. P." believes he represents.

We all know Mme. Ternina's Brünnhilde, but we have not as yet heard Mme. Gadski in this rôle in "Die Götterdämmerung," and are consequently all the more anxiously awaiting her success in this part, as ideal Brünnhildes are very scarce, and it appeared for some time as though aside from Lehmann, Nordica, and Ternina there would be no new Brünnhildes of the first rank on the operatic firmament. If, therefore, Mr. Conried has succeeded in giving New York's opera-going public a new great Brünnhilde in Mme. Gadski, I think he will be still more deserving of "a unanimous vote of thanks."

F. H.

New York, Feb. 25, 1904.

PALM BEACH EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25.—Society here spent most of the day and Venetian night on the water. F. P. Juilliard gave a tea at Riviera. Kenyon Painter gave a musical sailing party in honor of Miss Layo Newton of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds gave a party at Riviera complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, and J. J. Sinclair also gave a sailing party.

Mrs. Moncure Robinson gave a sail and tea to fifteen ladies, and Henry F. Shoemaker entertained on the lake the Misses Shoemaker, Katherine Shrady, Ruth Ashmore, W. Brook Shoemaker, and G. B. Benjamin.

Col. J. J. Astor gave a small dinner complimentary to Miss Elsie Waterbury.

Mrs. Benjamin Douglass made the biggest catch of amberjacks ever taken here, landing sixteen.

Thomas A. Edison to-day opened his cottage at Fort Meyers, where he will stay a month.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy and Miss M. Pomeroy are here for the season. Among the other New Yorkers who arrived to-day are Dr. and Mrs. Everett Morse, Miss Helen L. Reed, Miss H. L. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bailey, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McKelvey.

PATTI'S BIG PROFITS KEEP GRAU GUESSING

Diva's "Farewell" Has Netted Her $200,000 Up to Date.

MANAGER'S PART NOT VISIBLE

In Addition to a $5,000 Guarantee for Each Concert There Is a 50 Per Cent. Clause That Worries Impresario.

Mme. Adelina Patti, who is now making her "last farewell singing tour" in America, has made about $200,000 since she landed here last Fall. Her manager, Robert Grau, is about even now. He has awaked to the discovery that he is dealing with a woman whose business qualities are as fully developed as her vocal powers.

Every time the diva sings she receives $5,000. That would be paid to her if the receipts were nothing. But, says the contract, if the receipts at any concert are in excess of $7,500, Mme. Patti gets 50 per cent. of all that is taken in over that amount. For instance, if the receipts for any one appearance amount to $10,000, Mme. Patti has her guarantee of $5,000 and, in addition to this, $1,250, making $6,250 in all. From what is left of the $10,000 Mr. Grau has to pay the local manager's percentage, railroad fares, salaries of other musicians, &c. When he has made these disbursements he finds that there is not much left for Robert Grau.

A lawyer, who is intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the Patti tour, explained yesterday why the public see so many dispatches to the effect that Mme. Patti "did not sing" at such-and-such a city. The reason is that if a concert is canceled Mr. Grau does not have to pay the $5,000. This guarantee is not made for every appearance scheduled, but for every one that really takes place. So, when the man in the box office reports that the amount received is $3,000, or $2,000, or any such discouraging sum, Mr. Grau decides to cancel the date and let the money be refunded to the purchasers. That is considerably cheaper than going down into one's pocket for $5,000.

There are still twelve more concerts in the tour. Most of them are in the South, where Mme. Patti always has drawn large audiences. Mr. Grau hopes to make up on these twelve concerts what he has lost on others.

"Mme. Patti has encountered some pretty shrewd managers in the past when she came to America," said the lawyer, "and this time she has provided for herself well. That $40,000 in a trust company has been on hand all the time as payment for the last eight concerts if anything should interrupt the tour. Then the insertion of the 50 per cent. clause was exceedingly wise."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Williams—Worcester.

Miss Margaret Dows Worcester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dean Worcester, and Dr. Charles Mallory Williams were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 48 West Forty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor. The bride, gowned in white chiffon cloth over satin, with point lace on the bodice and sleeves, wore a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. She was given away by her father. Her only attendant, Miss Friede Hoffman of Stockbridge, Mass., was in white crêpe de chine trimmed with lace, and carried yellow roses. W. S. Frelinghuysen was Dr. Williams's best man, and the ushers were Easton Williams, Edwin D. Worcester, Jr., Clifford Mallory, and Dr. H. E. Moseley. Relatives only were invited to witness the marriage ceremony, but about two hundred attended the following reception.

Forgan—Wright-Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Campbell Wright-Clark of this city and Robert Donald Forgan of Chicago were married in the North Reformed Church here this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr James I. Vance, pastor of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church of New York.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, John J. Wright-Clark, was attended by her little cousin, Miss Isabelle Cumming, as flower girl. There were three bridesmaids, Miss Mina Forgan of Chicago, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Alice Williams of this city, and Miss Isabelle King of Orange. Clement Merrill of Mauch Chunk, Penn., was the best man, and the ushers were Donald Forgan of Chicago, brother of the bridegroom; William Flook and Arthur Newton, also of Chicago; Lewis A. Gillet of New York, and Robert M. O'Gorman and Clark Symington of this city.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANK NUGENT.

Fatal Ending of Burns Received by Boiling Over of Beeswax.

Mrs. Louise Nugent, wife of Frank Louis Nugent, who was burned at her home in Riverside Avenue by the boiling over of a pot of beeswax, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday. All hope of her recovery had been abandoned on Wednesday. Her body was taken to her late home, where it was said last night that arrangements for the funeral had not yet been perfected.

Mrs. Nugent was forty-nine years old and was connected with a number of philanthropic societies, among them the Stony Wold Sanatorium for Consumptives and the Little Mothers' Aid Association. She was a patroness of the annual Charity Ball and of the West Side Assembly. Her husband was a silent partner in the dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Davern.

James Davern died at his home, 15 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases, at the age of seventy-two.

Mr. Davern was engaged in the lathing business and amass

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover; Call Money Easy at 3-4@2.

The Market Improves Upon Better News and Bear Covering.

Business upon the Stock Exchange yesterday took the course many expected, being assisted to do so both by its technical position and by some improvement in the day's news. The Russian victory, with destruction of Japanese warships, which was a factor in the closing selling of Wednesday, over night took on the color of a brilliant Japanese attack and a failure of the same sort as made Hobson's Santiago failure one of the brightest chapters of the Santiago campaign. Fair notice that we are to have more Russian news of the same sort was supplied in the bulletin announcing that an "organizer of victory" had been appointed in St. Petersburg, and that hereafter the press was to be supplied with his communications whose value will be suitably appraised by all concerned. The news from the Near East continued to be encouraging, there was less pressure of Continental selling, and no more failures. Better yet, the London settlement passed without any "hammerings," no checks having failed to go through. The Bank of England reported a trifling decrease of proportion of reserve to liabilities, but the deterioration is of the same sort as denoted by our phrase "increase of reserve required." That is to say, its reserve and bullion both increased, but not quite in proportion to liabilities. The bank's condition, nevertheless, is actually good and improving, the slightly unfavorable comparison with the preceding week being less important than the very much better comparison with preceding years. Possibly of more direct importance to us is the weakness in London's outside money market, the bank rate remaining unchanged. This, however, is probably less encouraging than appears, being of the same delusive sort as the apparent surplus of cash here. The totals are large, and both money markets are easy, but the cash is largely accumulated for the special purposes for which it is so earmarked as not to be at the full disposal of credit institutions in either city. Upon the Produce Exchange there was much activity and new high prices, while the cotton market was equally irregular and irresponsive to anything except manipulation, even pretense of consistency with war news or statistics being abandoned. There were rumors of negotiations to end the grain-rate war, and "inquiries" for 125,000 tons of rails by two companies were said to be in the market at the pool price.

While this does not exhaust the day's news, it samples it well enough. Absence of bad news was as marked a characteristic as the supply of good news. Similarly it may be said of the market that it took its tone as much from cessation of selling as from stimulation of buying. When the shorts detected relaxation of pressure they bought on their own account, and the market's immediate future depends upon the proportion of the covered to the uncovered short interest as much as upon any other one factor. The conspicuously strong stocks were those which had been conspicuously weak. Consolidated Gas rose as though its monopoly were impregnable, and it had no foes at the City Hall or the Capitol. The electrics rose as though their new competitor were a figment of fancy. General Electric being specifically assisted by announcement of a foreign contract second in proportion only to that given by the New York Central. Pennsylvania was the most active property, and its rise was more suggestive of anxiety among those who have sold it than of fears by investors regarding its dividend. St. Paul responded to the declaration of the regular dividend as though somebody really had suspected something to the contrary and been disappointed. Leather preferred rose with the rest, and as though a book entry of appreciation of assets were equivalent to the acquirement of new property. The day before the general comment had been that the report would be more popular in a rising than in a falling market—as though a matter of accounting were to be judged by the temper of the market. The declines were not numerous, nor especially significant, while the advances may be roughly averaged as exceeding a full point. But it is to be remarked that the rise did not stimulate the volume of business. In both the bond and stock markets business was on a restricted scale.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Car & F. pf	1	Mo., K. & Tex.	⅞
Am. Ice	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Locomotive	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	Norf. & West.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅞	People's Gas	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	2
Ches. & Ohio	½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Reading	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Rock Island	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Corn Products	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	Twin City	⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Erie	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
General Electric	2⅜	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Wabash	⅝
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅞
Iowa Central	1½	Westinghouse	4½
Louis. & Nash.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Manhattan	⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Md. Coal pf.	15		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S.	⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	½	M. pf.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Det. Un. Ry.	⅝	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	2
Iowa Central pf.	1	Un. Pac. pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	9	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2½	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	½
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s, reg.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 25	365,299
To date this year	20,238,575
Corresponding date last year	25,989,789

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 25, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
47½	47¾	40,720	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46	47⅝	45⅝	47⅛	+1½
13	14¼	120	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	−1½
18⅝	19	1,050	Am. Car & F. Co.	19	19¼	19	19	...
68	69	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	69	69	68	68	+1
8	8¼	1,125	*Am. Ice Co.	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅝	1,500	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31½	32	31¼	31¼	+1½
28	35	10	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	...
22½	22⅝	3,600	*Am. Locomo. Co	21½	22¾	21½	22½	+1
79	80	110	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
46¼	47½	610	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46	47	46	47	+ ½
80¾	89⅞	135	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ½
124¼	124⅝	5,410	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123½	124⅝	122¾	124⅝	+1⅝
65¼	65⅞	15,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	64⅝	65¾	64½	65¾	+1½
88⅝	89	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
75⅛	75¾	15,800	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	75⅞	74½	75⅝	+1
86	88	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...
39¼	39⅜	20,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+1½
113¾	113⅞	6,600	Canadian Pacific	113	114	113	113⅞	+ ½
155	158	120	Central R. R. of N. J.	155	155	155	155	+ ½
20½	30	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	36	700	Chicago & Alton	35	35⅞	35	35	+ ⅜
14¾	15	1,500	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14¾	14	14½	+ ⅜
64½	68	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	65	65	65	65	−3
139¼	139⅝	33,720	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	138	139¼	137⅞	139¼	+1⅞
162	165	110	Chicago & Northw.	163	163	163	163	+1
8⅝	9½	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31	+1
15¼	15½	600	Colorado & Southern	14½	15½	14½	15½	+ ⅝
52½	54	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
22½	23	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
12⅞	13½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
190	190½	4,600	Consolidated Gas, x d	188	190	187¼	190	+2⅝
18	18½	100	Corn Products Co	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
156½	156½	300	Delaware & Hudson	156½	157	156½	157	+1
258	265	100	Del., Lack. & West.	264	264	264	264	+2
18	18¾	100	Denver & R. G.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
65	68	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+ ½
60¼	62	100	Detroit United Ry	61	61	61	61	− ¾
22⅜	23¼	36	*Distillers Securities	22½	23	22½	23	...
...	...	23	*Distilling of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
23¼	23¼	9,875	Erie	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
62⅜	62¾	2,280	Erie 1st pf	61⅞	62¾	61⅞	62½	+ ⅜
30	30⅜	1,770	Erie 2d pf	38¼	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	+1⅜
160	162½	1,180	General Electric	158	160	158	159¾	+2⅜
126¼	127	604	Illinois Central	126¼	126½	126¼	126½	+ ¼
11¼	12½	500	Internat. Paper	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
64⅝	66	700	Internat. Paper pf.	65	65½	65	65	+ ⅜
18½	19¼	500	Iowa Central	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1½
34	38	400	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	32	34	−1
75	100	100	Laclede Gas pf.	95	95	95	95	−9
102	102¼	2,570	Louisville & Nashville	101½	102⅝	101¼	102¼	+1
141¾	142	945	Manhattan Elevated	141	141¾	141	141⅝	+ ⅞
110	116	245	Maryland Coal pf.	110	110	110	110	+15
84½	85¼	200	*Met. Securities	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	+ ½
114⅜	115	1,000	*Met. Street Railway	114½	115	114½	115	+ ⅝
9¼	9¾	4,350	Mexican Central	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
58½	60	675	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	59	59¼	58⅞	59	+ ⅜
117	120	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	117	117	117	−1
15⅝	17	950	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15⅜	+ ⅞
35	36½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	36	35	36	+1
88⅝	88¾	7,230	Missouri Pacific	87¾	88⅝	87¼	88⅝	+1
41	42¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
14⅝	15	100	*Nat. Lead Co	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
84	92	150	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	− ½
35	36	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	34½	35	34½	35	...
16	17	266	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	...
116	125	100	*New York Air Brake	120	120	120	120	−1½
114	114¼	3,000	New York Central	114	114¾	114	114¼	+ ⅞
20⅛	20½	2,220	N. Y., Ont. & Western	19⅝	20¼	19⅜	20⅛	+ ⅝
56	56½	3,035	Norfolk & Western	56	56¾	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
88	90	200	Norfolk & Western pf.	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	+1⅛
81¾	82	100	North American	82	82	82	82	−1
25⅞	27	200	Pacific Mail	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
113¾	113½	55,270	Pennsylvania R. R.	112¾	113½	112¾	113½	+1½
97¾	98	920	People's Gas, Chicago	97¾	98	97½	98	+ ¾
69	70	15	Pressed Steel Car pf.	69	69	69	69	...
22	23	1,250	*Ry. Steel Spring	22	23	22	22½	+2
72	72½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+ ½
40¾	40⅝	8,500	Reading	39½	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+1⅝
55¼	56	300	Reading 2d pf.	56	56	53¾	53¾	− ½
7⅜	7¾	410	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ½
20⅜	20⅜	4,100	Rock Island Co	20½	20⅝	20	20⅜	+1
60½	61	210	Rock Island Co. pf.	59½	60⅝	59¼	60⅝	+1⅛
131	...	100	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	131	131	131	131	...
18½	19½	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	...
13½	13⅝	300	St. Louis Southw	13½	13⅝	13½	13¼	...
29	34⅜	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ½
80	81	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
44	44¼	22,610	Southern Pacific	43⅜	44⅞	43	44	+1¼
...	19	2,455	Southern Ry., ext.	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
78¼	79	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½	+ ¼
90	93	100	So. Ry., M. & O. st. cts.	90	90	90	90	−2
35	35½	700	Tennessee Coal & Iron	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+1⅜
22½	23	1,300	Texas & Pacific	22½	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅝
24	25	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	23	24⅞	23	24½	+1⅜
32¼	35	330	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	32½	33½	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
87⅞	88¼	430	Twin City Rapid Tr.	87¾	88	87⅝	88	+ ⅛
74	74¼	23,325	Union Pacific	73⅛	74⅛	72¾	74¼	+1⅝
87	88	200	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	86½	86½	− ⅞
6⅞	7	600	*U. S. Leather	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	...
77	77⅞	1,110	*U. S. Leather pf.	76¼	77¼	76¼	77¼	+1⅞
7	7½	500	U. S. Realty & Con.	7⅛	7½	7	7	...
51	51½	820	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50¼	51	49⅝	51	+ ⅝
11¼	12	100	U. S. Rubber	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
47½	48¼	760	U. S. Rubber pf	46	47¼	46	47¼	+ ⅛
104	107¼	1,025	U. S. Steel	103⅝	105¼	103½	105¼	+ ⅝
53½	55⅝	27,420	U. S. Steel pf.	54¾	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅞
28	29	350	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
100	...	150	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	100	100	100	100	...
17½	18	300	Wabash	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝
33¾	34	2,100	Wabash pf.	33¼	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
87	88	200	Western Union Tel.	86¾	87	86¾	87	...
158	159	1,620	Westinghouse E. & M.	155	159½	155	159	+4½
43	46	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	+2
23	25	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	+1
17⅜	18¼	400	Wisconsin Central	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
40	40¼	800	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Sales.		365,299						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 25	$1,388,000
To date this year	$113,380,000
Corresponding date last year	$127,620,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants' common stock.
National Lead Co. preferred stock.
New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co.
Osceola Mining Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sharp Recovery in Prices.

When the stock market opened yesterday with considerable display of strength there were predictions that the day would be a repetition of Tuesday and Wednesday, when, after a strong opening, prices declined sharply. By noon it became evident that the upward movement was to be better sustained than it had been earlier in the week, and this led to considerable short covering by the traders, which helped to keep the market strong until the close. The transactions were much smaller than they had been the previous day, although the net gains were large, relatively speaking. Nearly all the active issues advanced more than a point, and closed near the top prices. Some attached significance to the fact that for several days while the downward movement was in progress the transactions were steadily increasing, whereas yesterday on the recovery the market became very dull.

Sentiment Among Traders Changed.

The course of prices yesterday did a good deal to change sentiment among the traders. While during the morning they were skeptical of the advance, they were inclined at the close to think that the recovery would continue somewhat longer, largely because of the existence of a considerable short interest. The demand for stocks at the close yesterday was about as urgent as it had been on Wednesday, for although short covering contributed to the day's advance, there were further short sales on the way up. Some of the large traders, including some of those who make their headquarters at the Waldorf, changed their position early in the day, and after buying back stocks which they had sold short on Tuesday, took the long side of the market.

Balkan Situation Important Factor.

In banking circles, as well as among traders, much importance had been attached to the possibility of a war in the Balkans, and the fact that advices from abroad yesterday and on Wednesday suggested a peaceful outcome of the difficulties in that part of the globe had much to do with the greater confidence displayed by both bankers and traders yesterday. The Balkan situation has apparently been viewed with much more apprehension than the war in the Far East, and shrewd observers of the market express the opinion that prices during the past few days have been governed more by this than by any other consideration.

Regular St. Paul Dividends.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul yesterday declared the usual semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent. on both the common and the preferred stock. St. Paul was active, and advanced more than most other issues, showing a net gain of 1⅞ points on trading in 33,000 shares.

Foreign Buying.

London's transactions were nearly all on the buying side, but the foreign business did not assume large proportions. About 15,000 shares were purchased on balance, distributed among a number of issues, the only stock sold in appreciable amount being Norfolk and Western, which, it was thought, represented some belated Berlin liquidation. Some fears had been expressed concerning the fortnightly settlement in London, but advices received early in the day by foreign houses were to the effect that the settlement had been effected without difficulty of any kind.

Amalgamated and the Injunction.

Amalgamated Copper's advance from 45⅝ to 47⅜ was looked upon as one of the things which helped all the rest of the list. The buying of the stock was said to be by Lewisohn and Rogers brokers, and it was supposed to be based on the belief that the injunction proceedings in the New York courts, brought to prevent the payment of dividends to the Amalgamated Company by its subsidiary companies, would be dismissed. Barring Pennsylvania, Amalgamated was the most active stock in the list. It closed within an eighth of the top price of the day, with a net gain of 1½ points.

Coppering Gates.

Charles Gates of Harris, Gates & Co. has been on the floor more than usual during the past few days. He was there at the opening of the market yesterday, and was a seller of several stocks, including St. Paul and Pennsylvania. Since the collapse of the Harris-Gates boom some of the traders have been inclined to do just the opposite of what the Gates people do openly, and yesterday this happened to be profitable to them.

Consolidated Gas Regains Dividend.

Consolidated Gas sold ex dividend at 2 per cent., but the first 300 shares brought the stock up to within a quarter of Wednesday's final price, and before the close the dividend was more than recovered, the stock showing a net gain of 2⅝ points. Standard Oil interests were credited with supporting the stock.

A Northern Securities Rumor.

Wall Street heard the rumor yesterday that the district was being carefully covered by secret service agents for the purpose of running down any possible leak in the Northern Securities decision. The rumor recalls the offers made by tipsters some weeks ago to give advance information in regard to the decision for the consideration of $1,000.

COMPRESSED AIR'S AFFAIRS.

Stockholders' Committee Plans Reorganization of the Company.

With the assurance of the call for the annual meeting of the Compressed Air Company of New York, which is fixed for March 7, there was sent out yesterday a circular from a committee representing stockholders asking proxies on the stock in accordance with a scheme to reorganize the company. The committee consists of Frederick Huidekoper, Arthur B. Proal, and H. J. Longhaar. It is stated in the circular that nothing is being done at present to protect the company's interests or its assets, and that the committee desires to hold it together until the reorganization plans can be worked out. It is stated that in the judgment of the protective committee, which some time ago examined the affairs of the company, the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, owned by the Compressed Air, are of great value, and properly worked could be made a revenue producer sufficient to provide for the entire support of the Compressed Air Company.

The Compressed Air Company also owns the stocks of the American Air Power Company of New York and the Compressed Air Motor Company of New Jersey.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRESIDENCY.

Proposal to Make the Position a Salaried One.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of making the position of President of the Exchange a salaried one, and a report on the matter will be made to the next Governors' meeting, on the second Wednesday in March. The committee consists of President Thomas, F. K. Sturgis, R. C. Doremus, Rudolph Keppler, W. H. Granbery, C. W. Maury, and E. Groesbeck. It is stated that the salary attached to the position, in case the committee reports favorably, will be $10,000 a year.

President Thomas of the Exchange authorized the statement yesterday afternoon that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Money was much wanted to-day for Stock Exchange payments, and the market was entirely dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were easier, in anticipation of money being more plentiful when the Treasury bills are paid off.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the conclusion of the settlement, and were suffering from nervousness on account of Continental weakness. Rumors of fresh difficulties on the Bourses also caused some anxiety as to the outcome of the settlement, but business closed with a better tone, on more reassuring Paris advices. Consols were easier. Americans opened weak, became firmer later, then relapsed, and closed steady. Foreigners were dull, irregular, and nervous, owing to uncertainty as to the result of the impending Paris settlement. Russians improved at the close.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 86 3-16; consols for account, 86 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 66⅞; Atchison preferred, 91¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅝; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝ ex div.; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30¼; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 141½; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67; Erie, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 63⅜; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 129; Louisville and Nashville, 104¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15½; New York Central, 116½; Norfolk and Western, 56⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20¼; Pennsylvania, 57¾; Rand Mines, 8⅜; Reading, 20¼; Reading first preferred, 38½ ex div.; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19¼; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 44⅞; Union Pacific, 75⅝ ex div.; Union Pacific preferred, 89 ex div.; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 56⅜; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 34½.

Bar silver quoted at 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £43,000. The sum of £426,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 23.50.

The Bank of Bombay to-day reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was very irregular. Prices opened heavy, became feeble, and then there were alternate periods of activity and depression. Toward the close there were heavy offers, notably of French, Spanish, and Turkish securities. The tone at the close was indecisive, except in Russian Imperial Fours, which closed at 94.10, against 93.90, the closing price of yesterday. Rio Tinto lost 6f.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firm, with active trading, but later business became quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £862,000, circulation increased £109,000, bullion increased £970,728, other securities increased £1,148,000, other deposits decreased £419,000, public deposits increased £2,398,000, notes reserve increased £876,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.82 per cent., as compared with 49.03 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 41,760,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,280,000 marks, other securities decreased 5,360,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 29,800,000 marks.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 25,475,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 16,675,000f, gold in hand decreased 1,725,000f, bills discounted increased 55,975,000f, silver in hand decreased 400,000f.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 85 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 201@200, 11 American Exchange at 225, and 34 Merchants' National at 175.

According to Springfield (Ill.) dispatches the State Auditor has licensed the Homan Building and Loan Association of Chicago, with a capital stock of $50,000,000.

Gloucester City (N. J.) advices state that the rumor is current that the Gloucester Iron Works buildings will be replaced by a new steel plant to be operated in conjunction with the New York Shipbuilding Company.

An official of the Queen Ann Railroad Company is quoted from Baltimore as saying that the company is preparing plans of reorganization.

The nominal rates for sterling exchange were advanced half a cent yesterday, to $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

It is stated in Portland (Ore.) dispatches that exporters of corn are not yet chartering vessels for the new crop to any material extent. There is more idle tonnage on the Pacific Coast than at any time in several years.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit City Gas Company will be held March 21 to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing the execution and the delivery to the Equitable Trust Company of New York of the general mortgage for $10,000,000.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company was again postponed yesterday until noon March 18 for the reason, it was stated, tha tthe Auditor's report of the foreign companies had not been received.

There is a probability that the Mexican Central Railway Company will remove the offices of the Treasurer from St. Louis to this city within a few months.

According to St. Louis dispatches negotiations are in progress with New York banking houses for the underwriting of the new issue of Laclede Gas Light Company bonds, of which $10,000,000 is to be authorized at a special stockholders' meeting in April.

Coal shipments over Pensylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Feb. 20, it is stated, were 638,502 tons, making the total for the year to date 5,122,424 tons against 5,468,334 tons last year.

Financial Chronicle's Review.

The publishers of The Financial Chronicle have issued their annual publication, The Financial Review. It gives, among other things, a comprehensive review of the business of 1903, with comparative statistics for a series of years; the money market, the New York weekly bank statements in 1903, also the weekly statement of the Bank of England and the Bank of France; the yearly aggregate of mercantile failumes back to 1857, imports and exports since 1874, prices of United States Government and State securities since 1860, and the monthly range of prices of railroad bonds and railroad stocks for five years.

PANAMA PAYMENT DELAY

Secretary Shaw in Town to Confer with Bankers.

NOT READY TO ISSUE CALL

Unwilling to Appear to Discriminate in Favor of Central Institutions Pending Investigation of Canal Company's Title.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw came to New York yesterday and spent a good part of the day in conference with bankers in regard to the Panama Canal payments. During the day he saw Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer at New York; James Stillman of the National City Bank, Valentine P. Snyder of the National Bank of Commerce, and Isaac N. Seligman, whose firm is fiscal agent for the United States and for the Navy Department. Between times Mr. Shaw talked frankly about the Panama matter.

He said, in the first place, that he could not tell with any degree of definiteness when his call on the banks would be issued, contrary to the expectation when he sent out a preliminary circular to depository banks two weeks ago, notifying them to prepare to surrender 20 per cent. of their Government deposits within ten days. The Secretary's position was simply that he did not purpose to take a single step in connection with the payments until the Attorney General had determined the validity of the canal company's title beyond peradventure. This, he said, might involve sending a man to Paris, but that could not be told at the present moment.

The delay in the issuance of the call on the banks to place their 20 per cent. of deposits in one of the ten central institutions designated was due, the Secretary said, to an unwillingness to seem to discriminate in favor of the ten central institutions by leaving in their hands the large amounts of money involved while the Department of Justice was doing its work. Mr. Shaw added, however, that he believed it would be the part of wisdom for the interior banks to make their transfers and release their bonds as soon as possible, thus taking advantage of the present bond market, which probably is better than it will be when a great volume of deposited bonds reaches it soon after the call is issued.

In this connection Mr. Shaw added that of the $10,000,000 turned over to J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents for the Republic of Panama, $8,000,000 would probably find its way into United States bonds for temporary investment, at least, and he believed that this would do much to mitigate the effect on the bond market.

Mr. Shaw was not of the opinion that the foreign exchange market would be greatly disturbed by the Panama Company payments, and said that the remaining $20,000,0000 to be paid would be taken from the Sub-Treasury here.

GRAIN RATE WAR DEVELOPMENT

Reported Discovery of Irregularities in Tariffs.

There were some new developments in the grain rate war yesterday. It was reported that the New York Central had discovered irregularities in the tariffs as issued by the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley. Under a clause in the contracts it was provided that if grain was shipped to be delivered directly to the vessels without elevator or lighterage charges at the terminals, a rebate would be granted of four-fifths of a cent per bushel. It was said that the matter is to be carried before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Almost all the traffic managers were out of the city yesterday, and those who were here declined to discuss the matter.

In the meantime the export grain rate war between the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley on the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for curb securities reversed its price movements of the opening sessions of this week, and higher levels were reached by all the important stocks. The principal stocks to show advances of a point or more were Northern Securities, which was active, and reached 90; Otis Elevator common, which sold at 33; Interborough Rapid Transit, which on a single transaction gained an even point, and Standard Oil, which was weak at the opening, going below 600, a small lot selling at 596, but which had a sharp rise later to 610, an advance of 10 points. No gains of any importance were noted in the bond list, which held steady on fairly active transactions.

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TENNESSEE COPPER.—The general balance sheet of the Tennessee Copper Company as of Dec. 31, 1903, was published in the Street yesterday as follows: Assets—Mining property and other real estate, original cost, $3,407,400; expended for development previous to July 1, 1901, $204,567; treasury stock, $625,000; bond issue discount account, $63,750; equipment, $124,986; drill equipment, cars and skips, teams, portable machinery, &c., $33,251; roast yard construction, $86,043; railway construction and equipment, $271,556; smelter construction, $364,972; store buildings and dwelling houses, $69,538; sundry stocks at mines, $288,529; stocks in merchandise department, $37,164; unexpired insurance, $2,996; copper production inventory, $102,742; accounts receivable, $87,983; bills receivable, (collateral loans,) $312,500; reserve account, (loaned against collateral,) $37,500; cash, $21,030; total, $6,187,410. Liabilities—Capital stock, $5,000,000; 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, $500,000; depreciation account, $33,000; sundry creditors, $56,260; profit and loss, $498,150; total, $6,137,410.

The production for the year amounted to 10,690,389 pounds of fine copper in the form of pig and refined copper, sales of pig copper, 3,023,544 pounds; average selling price, 12.17 cents; approximate cost, 8.91 cents. Refined copper, 9,655,545 pounds; average selling price, 12.96 cents; approximate cost 9.16 cents. The profits of the company for the year after deducting $50,354 for depreciation upon the plant, amount to $417,565. A dividend of $1.25 per share on the issued stock, amounting to $218,750, was paid in the middle of the year. A second dividend of the same amount has been paid out of the profits on Jan. 29, 1904.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf	34½	34½	34½
200	Bost., Hartford & E.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
413	B'klyn Union Gas rts.	13⅜	*12⅞	13⅜
50	Camden Land	$3	$3	$3
100	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Electric Boat	20	20	20
100	Electric Boat pf	52	52	52
100	Electric Vehicle	8	8	8
900	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10½	10¼
14,700	Greene Con. Copper rts.	85	$2⅛	83
40	Hackensack Meadows	19	18½	19
100	Interbor. Rapid Transit	102	102	102
150	Light, Fuel & Power	30¼	*29¾	30¼
30	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,200	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
30	N. Y. Transportation	5½	5½	5½
1,900	Northern Securities	90	88½	90
150	Otis Elevator	33	33	33
600	Seaboard Air Line	8	7⅞	7⅞
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	15	14½	14½
100	Shannon Copper	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Standard Oil	610	596	610
200	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	United Box Board pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	White Knob Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	70½	70½	70½
5,000	Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	11	11
29,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.i.	77	77	77
5,000	†Standard Milling 5s	70	70	70

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	53½	51	53½
American Can	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
American Can pf	34	35	34	34¼
American Chicle	90	97	90	97
American Chicle pf	78	90	78	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	97	100	97	100
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅝	5	2⅝	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf		40		40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	88	92	88	92
American Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	70½	71½	71	72
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117½	118⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	107⅝
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
British Colum. Cop. rcts.		2⅞		2⅞
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land		3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7⅝
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf.	33	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Centra. Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 6s	98	..	98	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac., new 4s, when issued	93	93¼	93	94
Compressed Air		⅞	⅞	⅞
Cons. Lake Superior		⅝	⅝	⅝
Cons. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	1	2
Con. Refrigerating	3	3½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	1¾	½	1⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	10½	12	10½	12
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4¾	4	4⅝
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1826	123	..	123	..
Del. & Hudson rights	3	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	19	21
Electric Boat pf	51	..	48	52
Electric Lead Reduction		⅝	1	⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	12	14	12	14
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel		10		10
Empire Steel pf		47		47
Erie Cons. 4s		88	80	88
Gold Hill Copper	5-16	⅜	⅜	⅜
Greene Cons. Copper	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Greene Cons. Copper rights	4	5	4	5
Guggh'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	19	24	19	24
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	18	15	18	15
Hell Signal	88	100	88	100
Havana Tobacco	20	29	27	29
Havana Tobacco pf	34	39	34	39
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	11	13	11	13
Inter. Rapid Transit	102	103	100½	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19⅜	20	19½	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s		83		83
International Salt	10½	11½	10½	11½
International Salt 5s	39	44	39	44
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	10
Light, Fuel & Power	30	30½	29	29⅝
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Bos. Copper	7-16	9-16	½	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Rights	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	30	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	75
N. Y. Transportation	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
North. Am. L. & Pulp	3	4	3	4
Northern Securities	89¼	90¼	88½	88½
Otis Elevator	32	36	30	33
Otis Elevator pf	85	88	85	88
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅝	..	⅝	..
Pacific Pack & Nav. pf	1½	..	1	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	62	70	62	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20½	25	20½	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	101	99	101
Safety Car Heating	185	190	185	192
Seab'd Air Line, ex rgts.	7⅜	8	8	8½
Seab'd A. L. pf., ex rgts.	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
Seaboard Air L. 5s, w. i.	76	77	75	76½
Seminole Mining		⅛	⅛	⅛
Shannon Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8¼
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land	5s. 50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
Standard Milling pf	18⅜	19½	18⅛	19½
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Standard Oil	610	619	595	600
Storage Power		⅛	⅛	⅛
Tennessee Copper	28½	..	28⅛	..
Tintic Company		4⅛		4⅛
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5	5⅛	6	5⅛
Trenton Potteries	10	12½	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	73½	70	73½
Union Copper		⅛	⅛	⅛
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104	106½	104	106½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	103½	102	103½
United Box Board	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
United Box Board pf	18½	19	18½	19½
United Copper	7	10	7	10
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		80		80

	Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 24. Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4½	2⅞	4½
U. S. Shipbuilding		½		½
U. S. Shipbuilding pf		½		½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	24	25½	24½	28
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	24½	..	24½	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C.	102	103	102	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, M. F.	102½	103½	103½	103⅝
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7	7⅝	7	7⅛

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av 1st	99	100	99	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	100½	99½	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232½	234	224	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73½	74	73½	74
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Con. Trac. of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	85	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	45	53	48	52
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	77	75	77
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	65	64	65
Nassau Electric 4s	79½	80	79½	80
New Orleans Rys.	9	9½	9	9¼
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	30	29½	30
New Orleans 4½s	79½	82	78½	81
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69	70	69	70
Pub. Service Corporation	92	93	92	93
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	39½	40½	39½	40½
St. Louis Transit	11	11	9½	9⅞
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	85	93	85	93
Second Av. R. R. con.	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	52	54	52	54
United Traction, Prov.	96	98	96	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	12	18	12½	13½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	45½	47½	45	47½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74¾	75¼	75	75¾

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	47	50	47	50
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Brook. Union Gas rights	13¼	13⅝	13½	14
Buffalo Gas	3¾	4	3¾	3½
Buffalo Gas 5s	64½	66	65½	67½
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	22	24	22	24
Denver Gas 5s	64	67	64	67
Denver Gas 6s	94	97	94	97
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	63
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105	106½	105	106½
Mutual Gas	260	290	280	290
New Amsterdam Gas	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109¾	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas, ex div.	33½	..	33	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	106	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	95½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s, ex coup.	60	64	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	91	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108½	110	106½	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	31	34	31	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The market was firmer to-day, and displayed a good undertone. With two or three exceptions, the prices recorded by the sales showed little, if any, difference from those which prevailed before the fire. United Railway incomes recovered nearly 2 points, at 52, and the 4 per cent. bonds closed at 91¼ to 92, the quotations at the beginning of the month. United Railways common made a net gain of ½. Brewing Company's incomes gained a full point. Money continues easy at 4 to 4½ per cent. The total sales were: Bonds $93,800 and 1,332 shares of stock. The transactions were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Consolidated Gas	58	58	58
7	International Trust	85	85	85
100	Electric Light & P. pf.	35	35	35
1,200	United Ry. common	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
15	Seaboard common	8¼	8¼	8¼

BONDS.

$1,100	Atlantic C. L. 4s, ctfs.	83	83	83
6,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
6,000	Albany & Northern 5s	91	91	91
1,500	Baltimore City 4s	113	113	113
9,700	Baltimore City 3½s	110	109⅝	110
600	Balt. City Passenger 5s	102	102	102
1,000	Ga., South. & Fla. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	106	106	106
5,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	103	103	103
10,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	77	77	77
43,000	United Ry. income	52	50½	52
2,000	C. B. & Incomes	24	24	24
2,000	C. B. & S. 1st	47½	47¾	47½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
405	Brewing	24¾	23½	23½
30	Brewing pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
95	Crucible pf.	27½	27½	27½
10	Lister Mining	11½	11½	11½
22	M. L. & H.	28	28	28
20	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
200	Pittsburg Coal	13½	13¼	13¾
23	Pittsburg Coal pf.	49	48¾	49
195	U. S. Glass	24	24	24
886	Westinghouse Elec. 24s	79	77¾	79

BONDS.

$3,000	Brewing 6s	113	..	..
2,000	M. L. & P. 5s	101	..	..
14,000	P. Co. old 5s	111	..	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 57¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 2.55.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Comstock sold at .07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 300 Crown Point at .26@.27, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .06@.05, 300 Gould and Curry at .41@.40, 100 Hale and Norcross at .95, 500 Little Chief at .09 @ 100 Mexican at 1.75, 10 Ontario at 4.50, 500 Phoenix at .10, 200 Portland at 1.90, 700 Utah at .20@.21.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.49	.49
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	2.20	2.25
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	.96	1.00
Challenge Con.	.34	.35
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	1.05	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.22	.24
Gould & Curry	.42	.42
Hale & Norcross	.97	.97
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.80	1.80
Occidental Con.	.80	.80
Ophir	4.70	4.50
Overman	.31	.32
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.53	.53
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.51	.53
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Con.	.86	.85
Utah Con.	.21	.21
Yellow Jacket	.45	.47
Silver bars	.57¾	56¼
Mexican dollars	47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	.12⅛	.12⅛
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7¼	6½	7½
Anaconda	15	16	14	16
C., K. & N.	18½	19½	18½	19⅝
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8⅛
Dante	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	8½	10	8	9
Elkton	63	66	61½	62
El Paso	68	69	68	69½
Gold Dollar	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Golden Cycle	51	51⅝	51	51½
Gold Sovereign	5¾	6	5¾	6
Isabella	30	32	31	33½
Jackpot	6⅞	9	7¼	8½
Keystone	4	4½	4	4⅛
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
Little Bessie	2	2½	2	2½
Mollie Gibson	6	7	5	5
Mary Cashen	1	1⅜	1⅜	2
Moon Anchor	10	11	10	11
New Haven	2½	3	2⅝	2⅞
Old Gold	10¼	10¾	10¼	11
Pharmacist	4	4⅜	4	4⅛
Portland	150	195	150	195
Rose Maud	3	3⅜	3	3
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2
Sunset Eclipse	3	3½	3	3½
Vindicator	65	66½	65	66½
Work	5¾	6¼	6	6¼

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Feb. 25, 1904.

Adams Ex 4s, 500 ..... 109⅝
Am Dk & Imp 5s, 1,000 ..... 111½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 2,000 92
At. Top & S Fe gen 4s, 26,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅝
24,000 ..... 99½
500 ..... 99⅝
14,000 ..... 99½
Atlan Coast L 4s, 83,000 ..... 92⅝
Atlan & Dan 4s, 6,000 91
B & O pr lien 3½s, 4,000 93
1,000 93
gold 4s, 3,000 100
4,000 100
Bklyn Un Elv 1st, 2,000 100
6,000 100
11,000 100
Buff & Susq 1st refunding 4s, 5,000 ..... 98¼
3,000 98
4,000 ..... 98¼
B R & P gen 5s, 1,000 116
Can So 1st 5s, 1,000 ..... 102⅝
4,000 ..... 102⅞
Cen Branch Ry 4s, 4,000 ..... 91½
5,000 92
Cen of Ga cons 5s, 3,000 ..... 105½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, 5,000 ..... 103½
1,000 103
1,000 ..... 103¼
19,000 103
5,000 ..... 103¼
C & Alt R R 8s, 1,000 ..... 88½
Chic, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds, 2,000 ..... 91¾
6,000 92
3,000 ..... 91½
15,000 ..... 91¾
12,000 ..... 91½
C & E Ill gen 5s, 17,000 116
C, R I & P gen 4s, 22,000 ..... 102½
C, R I & P R R 4s, 5,000 ..... 67⅝
5,000 68
19,000 ..... 68½
28,000 ..... 68¼
5,000 ..... 68¼
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s, 1,000 80
20,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79¾
C, St L & N O 5s, registered, 1,000 119
Chi Term Tr 4s, 1,000 82
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s, 1,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97½
Col & So 1st 4s, 5,000 ..... 84⅝
Consol Tob 4s, 20,000 ..... 85⅜
7,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 ..... 85⅝
2,000 ..... 85¾
24,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85⅝
5,000 ..... 85½
Dist Sec Cor 5s, 2,000 ..... 64½
Erie 3d ext 4½s, 14,000 ..... 110⅜
1,000 20F 110¾
Erie 1st con 4s, 5,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 96
1,000 ..... 84½
25,000 ..... 84½
4,000 ..... 84⅝
Ft W & D C 1st, 1,000 ..... 104½
2,000 104
Ga Car & N 1st, 1,000 ..... 105½
Hocks Val 4½s, 9,000 ..... 105⅞
Int & G N 2d 5s, 5,000 ..... 99½
Kanaw & M 1st, 1,000 ..... 91⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s, 20,000 ..... 79¼
Kans City So 3s, 4,000 ..... 68⅜
Louis & Nash unified 4s, 2,000 ..... 96¼
11,000 ..... 96⅜
Lo & N gen 6s, 1,000 116
Met Elev 1st 6s, 2,000 ..... 108½
Mex Cent 4½s, 2,000 92
Mex Cent 1st ins, 10,000 ..... 13½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s, 2,000 77
M, K & T of Tx 5s, 15,000 101
9,700 ..... 101¼
500 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101¼
7,000 ..... 101¼
Total sales $1,338,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105⅝
2s, c., 1930	105	105⅝
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
4s, c., 1907	107½	108
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133
Philippine 4s	111	112
Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus	220	..
Alle. & W	150	..
Allis-Chalm	12¾	13
Allis-C. pf	50	58
A. A. C. pf	73½	75
Am. Coal	185	250
Am. Cot. O	29	29½
Am. C. O. pf	93	96
Am. D. Tel	20	28
Am. Exp	195	202
Am. Gr. Tw	6	7
A. H. & L.	3¾	4
A. H. & L. pf	13	15½
Am. Lin. Co	8½	11½
Am. M. Co	3¼	4
A. M. Co. pf	19	20
Am. Snuff	105	117
A. Snuff pf	85½	90
A. S. R. pf	123	124
Am. T. & C.	84	87
A. T. & T.	119	120
Am. Tob. pf	125	135
Am. W. Co	11	14
A. W. Co. pf	67	72
An. Cop. M	63	65
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf	52	57
A. M. 1st pf	88	98
Atl. C. L.	100	..
B. A. pf	104	..
B. Un. Gas	180	190
Brun. City	5½	6⅝
B. R & P	118	..
Buff., R & P pf	132	..
Butterick Co	48½	51
Canada So	63½	64½
C. & A.	101	..
Tel	53	..
C. & A. pf	81½	83
C. B. & Q	195	198
C. & E. Ill. pf	121	125
C. G. W. pf	26	28
C. G. W. d	55	57
C. I. & L. pf	86	88
C. M. & St. P	175½	176¼
C. & N. W. pf	205½	212½
C. St. P., M. & Om	135	145
C. St. P. M. & O. pf	165	180
C. T. & T. pf	18½	19¼
Chi. U. Tr.	4¼	4¾
C. U. T. pf	29½	31
C., C., C. & St. L	72	75
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	101	111

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts—34 Union Square, cor. 16th St.; north light. A. J. Roux, 136 5th Av.

Why not go to Newark? Low rents; cheap power. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Inquire premises or Buffett, 1,920 Park Av.

50 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; new building, central; 25c. foot, including steam, elevator. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Stables, 12th St., 19th St., 28th St.; low rentals; convenient locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Building to let, whole or part; elevator; 'Phone 4334 Franklin. Sam'l Greenstein, 190 Canal St.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

23d St., 403-407 East.—Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to owner.

LOFTS 407 and 409 East 31st St., 50x65; perfect light; $500 to $700.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

William, 239. Near Chambers—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power, offices, and show room, store, and basement; rent separate.

50 WEST 15TH STREET,
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for light manufacturing.
Ashforth & Company, 51 West 42d St.

32 Union Square.
Store, lofts, and offices, with latest improvements.
Apply G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Store and basement to let.
Vesey Street, opposite Washington Market; rent, $780 and Croton; possession May 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

First floor, 28x100; largest plate glass front in city; first-class location for high-class business; steam heat, elevator; rent reasonable; 240 5th Av. S. Marks, 419 6th Av.

MODERN LIGHT LOFTS
Fox Building, Franklin Square; 4,550 square feet; electric light, heat, power. Richard K. Fox.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or Lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York City.

241 Water St., near Beekman St.
5-story building, 25 feet wide, suitable for any mercantile business.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

111 NASSAU ST.
25 feet front display show window; first floor, large room, low rent. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 615. Tel. 4257 Cortlandt.

24-30 W. Houston St.
Store and lofts, fireproof building. Apply premises, or N. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

11TH AVE. CORNER STORE
near 42d St.; any business but liquor; low rent to right party. Apply
LEONARD MORGAN,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
Transfer point of all car lines; "L" station, and new subway.

7 WEST 28TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,200 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.,
5 WEST 31ST ST.

To Let—Fine store,
5th Av., Pittsburg;
30x240 feet to Virgin Alley, with basement; one of the finest retail stands in the city.
Send for printed list.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
327-329 4th Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60x83.
EAST 19TH ST.
close to Broadway.
S. P. JANE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 1276 CHELSEA.

Part of Second floor in the
Morton Building,
114 NASSAU ST.
Display on Nassau St.
Also number of desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, ON PREMISES.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau St. Tel., 2,307 Cort.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Jerome Av., 403, East 184th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $35. Also second floor apartment; 7 rooms; rent, $55. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $10 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

82d ST. & PARK AVE.
Northwest corner; six large rooms, bath; ground floor; $60 monthly; modern improvements; hall boy.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites, 5, 6, and 8 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $80.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for Booklet.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Apartments of six and seven rooms, bath, electric lights, elevator, and all improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. Very convenient location.
RENTS, $50.00-$55.00 MONTHLY.
LEONARD MORGAN, AG'T,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

HOTEL **GALLATIN,** 70-72 West 46th St., Near 5th Av.
Centre of the fashionable residential section; modern, homelike hotel; every appointment.
Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, meals for two. $30 per week upward.
Handsome furnished apartment, private bath, for two. $15 per week.
Superbly appointed studio apartment of two rooms and bath, with north light; furnished or unfurnished; decorated to suit.
Cuisine of noted excellence; white service.
Transients accommodated. Tel., 5008—38th.

Elegantly, newly furnished corner apartment; fire-proof building; The Coronado, 75 East 41st St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Large Plot on Upper Broadway—Operators Buy on 116th Street—Active Day in Small Properties—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Daniel B. Freedman has resold the plot of about thirteen lots on the west side of Broadway, between Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, which he bought several days ago from the O. B. Potter Trust. The property has frontages of 175 feet on Broadway, 156 feet on Manhattan Street, and 140 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Eugene C. Potter transferred yesterday to the New York Operating Company the triangular plot 193.3 by 89.9 by 178.2, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and Manhattan Streets. The New York Operating Company was incorporated about a year ago with George J. Ebert, P. H. Lynch, and Martha A. Lynch as Directors.

Irving Bank's Property Leased.

Richard M. Montgomery has leased for the Irving National Bank the five-story building formerly occupied by it at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, 65 by 50. The lessee, Walter J. Salomon, will remodel the building into a store and office structure. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of over $200,000.

Lots Sold on East 116th Street.

Adelstein & Avrutine have sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach the plot 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Michael E. Keefe has sold to I. Simons and J. Charles Weschler 210 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold the five-story apartment house 428 Amsterdam Avenue.

Max Marx has bought from John Leffler, through W. J. Huston & Co., the five-story flat with stores at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 27.9 by 61.10 by 27.11 by 64.11.

Lexington Avenue Dwelling Sold.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the Thomas P. Way estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 249 Lexington Avenue, west side, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, on lot 20 by 100.

Louis A. Ripley has sold for the Sterling Realty Company 65 East Seventy-fifth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Park Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 17.4 by 102.2.

Philip Von Volkenburgh is the buyer of 111 and 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by Henry B. Anderson.

Operators Sell 107th Street Lots.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to the Empire Cornice Works the plot, 150 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue. Simon Fine was the broker in the transaction.

Leopold Yesky has bought from John Kafka 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 40 by 100.11.

H. J. Sachs has sold for a Mr. Paskusz the five-story flat 62 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold 82 and 84 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

East 77th Street Purchase.

M. Ruben has sold for Louis Lese to S. G. Isaacs & Brothers the three brownstone-front double flats 321, 323, and 325 East Seventy-seventh Street, 75 by 102.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for Alexander Haft to Louis Finkelstein the five-story flat, 1,648 Park Avenue, 25 by 90. The same brokers also negotiated the sale of the adjoining property, No. 1,650, for Jackson & Stern to Samuel Greenberg.

Arnold Adler has bought 71 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25.1 by 100.11.

Resale on East 114th Street.

Jacob L. Lissner has resold the five-story double flat, 23 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11. Mr. Lissner has bought, through Wilcox & Shelton, the two five-story double flats, 276 and 278 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and will put in stores on the ground floors of the buildings.

John D. Cooley has sold 212 and 214 East Seventy-fourth Street, front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought and resold to Julius Bachrach, 335 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 102.2. Mr. Buttenwieser has also bought 224 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 103.3, and has sold to John Muth, 221 West Fifteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 103.3.

Buyers for New Tenements.

Braverman, Silverson & London, builders, have sold the following recently completed tenements: 97 Second Avenue, to H. Prince; 41 and 43 East Seventh Street, to Charles Geiger and Herman Segal, and 24 St. Mark's Place, to Stanislaw N. Tuchman.

Jacob Ruess has sold to W. & J. Bachrach, 126 Cannon Street, two buildings, on an irregular plot. The buyers own 122 and 124, adjoining.

Weil & Mayer have sold 322 Henry Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 87.

Bernhard Freund has bought the five-story flat on plot 50 by 100, at 601 and 603 Tenth Avenue.

To Build on Courtlandt Avenue.

J. Pawel & Co. have sold for John B. Harrison the plot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, to a builder, who will erect thereon a six-story apartment house.

S. Cohen & Co. report that they have sold for Henry Dreyer 573 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, corner of Beekman Avenue, 25 by 95; also, for Harry Ettinger, 2,251 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 75.

J. Shelbe has sold to I. Antler and to I. Reingold lots, each 25 by 92, on Two Hundred and Tenth Street, east of White Plains Road; also, to Lillian Cohen, a plot, 27 by 108, on Fourth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Tenth Street.

Dwellings Sold on Washington Avenue.

John H Berry has sold for A. Brugman the two three-story dwellings 1,137 and 1,139 Washington Avenue, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Adelia N. Dalton has sold 1,700 Washington Avenue, 40 by 110, to Danziger & Krakauer, who recently bought 1,703 Washington Avenue.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought 235 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, adjoining St. Ann's Church.

Brownsville Operations.

The World Realty Company has bought and resold to Samuel Levine the plot, 172 by 100, at the northeast corner of Thatford and Lott Avenues, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The same company has also bought and resold to Max Goldstein three lots on Thatford Avenue, between Newport and Lott Avenues.

M. Levy has bought the plot, 50 by 100, at the southeast corner of Liberty Avenue and Christopher Streets, for improvement, and has sold to Simko Brothers two new four-story flats on Osborne Street, between Liberty and Glenmore Avenues, each 37.6 by 100.

A. Levy has sold to Max Singer the plot, 95 by 100, on Liberty Street, between Thatford and Osborne Avenues; also, the lot, 25 by 100, on Stone Avenue, between Pitkin and Belmont Avenues. The latter property has been bought by the Hebrew Free School for Improvement.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Cottage Grove Avenue, east side, 296.5 feet south of Guerlain Place, 50 by 110; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. S. Mapes $2,250

110 Greenwich Street, west side, 26.2 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.7 by 87.8 by 32.8 by 81.8, three-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Edward J. Hancey 20,650

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

241 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5; three-story brownstone-front dwelling; sale to close an estate, to Joseph P. Slater 12,750

By James L. Wells.

Belmont Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 70 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. G. Barnard 10,075

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 203 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $81,470.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 150 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 250.4 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,374.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 45; W. H. & T. Purdy of 2,330 Third Avenue, owners; B. & J. P. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 254 to 258 West Ninety-second Street, for a four-story brick theatre, 66.8 by 98.9; O. Hammerstein of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, owner; A. E. Westover, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $175,000.

Pelham Road, north side, 180 feet west of Throgg's Neck Road, for a one-and-one-half-story frame stable and shed, 25 by 30 and 25 by 16; Mrs. J. Bible, premises, owner; Thomas L. Newman, Thirteenth Street, between Avenues B and C, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Avenue, northwest corner of Crotona Avenue, for a one-story frame building, 15 by 30; Mrs. E. Hally of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 655 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $550.

Third Avenue, 51 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a two-story brick store, 49.4 by 96.11; Peter Daly of 690 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Rider Avenue, for a five-story brick factory, 50 by 71.1; Richard Furlong of 528 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 101 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Gross of 156 Lewis Street, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 61 to 65 Cannon Street, to two five-story brick tenements; S. Eckert of 113 Cannon Street, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 101½ Lewis Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and synagogue; Congregation Garlezer Machzeka Ennis, premises, owner; Langer & Rosensohn of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $700.

Nos. 227 and 229 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Oppenheim of 63 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Langer & Rosensohn, architects; cost, $550.

No. 260 Mulberry Street, to a one-story brick church; Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, premises, owner; H. Y. Wynn of 123 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. H. Van Tine of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; F. H. Hines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Franklin Avenue, north side, 300 feet east of Main Street, City Island, to a one-story frame boat shop, 88 by 22; B. F. Wood, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

ALLEN ST, 105 and 107, n w s, 50x87.6; Morris Weinstein to H. S. Eisman and others, 1-5 part; (mtg $49,200,) other consideration and 100

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Elizabeth Connolly 494

BROADWAY, s w corner of 112th St, 50.11x75; Melvena MacBride to George L. Slawson and another, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

DIVISION ST, 254, n 24x74.11x27x65; George K. Brett to Jacob Epstein, quitclaim, (mtg $20,750) ..... Nom.

DOMINICK ST, 47, n s, 20x50; Charles R. Leland to Balzer Huegli, n, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

DRY DOCK ST, 15 and 17, n w s, 46x84; Magdalena Buhler to William Buhler, all title ..... Nom.

FORESTAV, w s, 144.3 ft s of 166th St, 21x91; Wicenty Jeschke to Jadwiga Zamlewski, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of Spring Place, runs s e 200x n e 100x s e 180x n e 90x n w 150x n e 80x n w 25x n e 57.6x n w 200x s w 277.6; Daniel A. Morrison to Rebecca Allendorph ..... Nom.

HARRISON AV, w s, 175.3 ft n of Morton Place, 50.4x130.6x33.8x130.10; Joseph M. Schenck, referee, to Daniel Pritchard 5,000

HENRY ST, 322, s s, 25x95; Jonas Weil and another to Leib Koenigsberg, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 322, s s, 25x95; Leib Koenigsberg to Mollie Koenigsberg, ½ part, mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 116, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Filomena Cipolla ..... Nom.

LOTS 41 and 98, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Loan Commissioners of United States to Emma L. Shirmer 1,330

LOTS 83, 84, 85, 86, and 88, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Loan Commissioners of United States to Emma L. Shirmer 2,470

LOTS 115, 116, 120, 121, 129, 130, 134, and 135, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Loan Commissioners of United States to Emma L. Shirmer 3,635

LOTS 105, 141, and 142, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Loan Commissioners of United States to Emma L. Shirmer 1,295

MADISON AV, 1,682 to 1,688, 78.10x50; Isaac Schneiderman to Samuel Greenberg, (mtgs $38,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON ST, 250 and 252, s s, 40x90; Solomon Lewine and another to Bernard S. Minken, (mtg $47,000,) other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 24, e s, 27x100; Katie Gross to Sarah Underndorfer, (mtg $25,400,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 115th St, 25.11x80; Michael Ahmer to Charles Ahner, (mtg $15,000) 100

PLOT begins 33.4 ft s of 131st St and 75 ft w of Madison Av, runs s 16.8 x e 0.11-2 x n 16.8 x w 0.11-2 to beginning; Lena C. Marx and others to George F. O'Shaunnessy, quitclaim ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 124.11 ft s of 150th St, 74.11x100; Eleanor White and another, executors, to Alphonse Hogenauer and others 29,500

SULLIVAN ST, w s, 275 ft n of Prince St, 47x100; William Feinberg and another to Grazia Tripari, (mtg $47,500,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 2,237, w s, 26.6x80; Isaac Heifer to Charles J. Krouble, (mtgs $14,700) ..... Nom.

10TH ST, 410 East, 20x92.3; S. M. Bunner, referee, to Abraham Nevins and another 8,700

11TH ST, 223, n s, 59.7 ft w of Waverley Place, runs n 12x40x45 x w 19.10 x s 45 x w 0.5 x s 40 x e 12 x e 20; 11th St, 225, n s, 89.2 ft w of Waverley Place, runs n 11.11x40.1 x e 0.3 x n 44.9 x w 19.11 x s 44.10 x w 0.6 x s 40 x s 11.11 x e 20.1; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Jacob Levy, (mtgs $19,000) 100

17TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 100x92; Bernard Naughton to New York Contracting and Trucking Company ..... Nom.

17TH ST, 643 East, 22x82; Thomas P. Wilson to Thomas J. Wilson and others, ½ part, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Edith A. Hawk to the William H. Davis Memorial Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, confirmation deed ..... Nom.

68TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; John Ruhl to Eva R. Anderson, (mtge $20,500;) 68th St, s s, 168.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; 68th St, s s, 206.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; 68th St, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.5; Henry R. Taylor and others to Edward M. Markum, quitclaim ..... Nom.

68TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; John M. Ruhl to Eva R. Anderson, (mtgs $20,500;) 68th St, s s, 168.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; 68th St, s s, 206.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; 68th St, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.5; E. M. Markum to John M. Ruhl, quitclaim ..... Nom.

70TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 50x100.3; Annie K. Foster to Jacob Meyer, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

75TH ST, 403 East, 20x51; John Peters to Herman Peters, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

75TH ST, 43 West, 22x102.2; Grace H. Wilcox and others to Elmon W. Beardsley, trust deed, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 335 East, 25x102.2; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Bacharach, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

81ST ST, 510 and 512 East, 80x102.2; Andrew Broee to Alexander Arnold and another, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom

82D ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x85.9; the Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association to the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

89TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.8; Otto Loden to Anna E. Becker ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.10; Clement C. Moore to Rosie Buxbaum, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 193.3x n 89.9x s e 173.2 to beginning; Eugene C. Potter to New York Operating Company, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

131ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 50x99.11; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company to Benjamin H. Newell ..... Nom.

131ST ST, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x99.11; Abram Bachrach to Noah Chertoff, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 32 West, 33.4x99.11; Henry F. Booth to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lincoln Av, 75x100; Jonas Weil and another to Celia Siegel, (mtg $23,250) ..... Nom.

157TH ST, s s, 050 ft w of Home Av, 50x110; Albert F. Hartmann to Leo Cohn, (mtg $4,150,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Leonard Weill to Charles J. Kroenle, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; 170th St, 327 East, 50x102; Webster Av, w s, Lot 39, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 25x90; Lewis St, s w corner of 5th St, 25x29.8x25x29.7; the William Peter Land and Improvement Company to the William Peter Brewing Company ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 163; Louis Folbe to Samuel Bader and another, 5 years 2,978

AVENUE D, 60; Isaac Slutsky and another to Herman Andon, 2 11-12 years 420

BAXTER ST, 74; George F. Patton, agent, to Joseph A. Galasso and another, 3 years 1,080

BLEECKER ST, 95; Isaac Leader and another to Antonio Angonoa, 5 years 540

CANAL ST, 429; Kinaman Rankin to Adolf Goldenblum, 1 year 480

CLINTON ST, 216; Samuel Goide to Jacob Levin, 5 years 288

FRONT ST, 228 and 230; estate of Frederick E. Gilbert and another to Abram De Ronde & Co., 5 years 2,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,710, w s; William T. Keogh Amusement Company to Anna Janssen, 3 years 600

ORCHARD ST, 168 and 170; Stanton St, 84; Louis Gorden and others to Leon Banner, 5 7-12 years 8,000

RIVINGTON ST, 313 and 315; Herman Gottlieb to Morris Meltzer, 5½ years 4,200

RIVINGTON ST, 245; Emily Loewy to Harry Messing, 3 years 600

WEBSTER AV, w s, 34 ft n of Southern Boulevard; Felix Grimley to Theodore Gambacorta, 5 years 240

1ST AV, 13; John Beckmann to Joseph Livingston, 3 years 1,440

7TH AV, 41; William G. Howenstine to Martin H. Seedorf, 5 years 3,600

8TH AV, 2,185; Louise Schwarzwalder to Charles Gristede and another, 5 years 1,800

8TH AV, 2,502; Mary Fick to Herman F. Lowe, 3 years ..... $1,200 to $1,380

8TH AV, 2,502; Frederick C. Scheele to Mary Fick, 3 years ..... $1,200 to $1,380

9TH AV, 230; Sylvain Metzger to Gustav Fialia and another, 5 years 1,500

114TH ST, 10 and 12 East; Wolf Aaron to Josef Lebovits, 3 years 4,716

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

AHNER, Charles, to Michael Ahner; Park Av, s e corner 115th St, 5 years. 6,000

ALCOTT, Charles W., to Charles F. O'Donnell; Avenue B, n w corner of 18th St, 184 to 19th St x 120, due Feb. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 30,500

ARNOLD, Alexander, and another to Andrew Brose; 81st St, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $36,000, due Sept. 1, 1900 4,650

BACH-FACH, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 81st St, 335 East, due Feb. 15, 1900 2,500

BECK, Charles F., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 172 East End Av, w s, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

BERGMAN, Robert H., to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 15,500

BIERHOFF, Joseph, to Anna M. Lynch, executrix; 122d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

BROWN, Gilbert C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; Madison Av, s w corner of 53d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent 155,000

BUXBAUM, Rosie, to George A. Molleson; 119th St, 118 East, 3 years, 6 per cent $4,500

CALLAHAN, John, to L. B. Friedlander; Park Row, 130 and 132, w s, due Aug. 20, 1904, 6 per cent., note 1,700

CHERTOFF, Noah, to Abram Bachrach; 131st St, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, installments 3,000

FLEISCHMANN, Louis, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 77th St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 70,000

GREENBERG, Samuel, to Isaac Schneiderman; Madison Av, 1,682 to 1,688, w s, 1 year, 6 per cent $3,000

HELLER, Jennie E., to George R. Fearing; 38th St, 207 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

KIRSHBAUM, Marks, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Attorney St, w s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 33,000

KOENIGSBERG, Lieb, to Jonas Weil and another; 322 Henry St, s s, prior mtg $18,000, due March 1, 1914, 6 per cent. 12,000

KOTZUM, Anton, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 401 East 52d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

LAWRENCE, Albert H., to Borough Bank of Brooklyn; Lexington Av, 825, prior mtg $15,000, due Sept. 15, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

LEVIN, Jacob, and another to Rose Levin and another; Monroe St, 142, s s, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MENKIN, Bernard S., to Solomon Lewine and another; Madison St, s s, 72.6 ft w of Clinton St, 3 years, 6 per cent 17,000

MILLER, Barbara, to Progress Realty Company; Robbins Av, s e corner Beck St, demand 4,000

MILLER, Elmer A., to Catherine A. Miller; Madison Av, e s, 34.8 ft s of 87th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Company; 410 East 10th St, 1 year 8,000

OWENS, William G., to Lyman G. and Joseph B. Bloomingdale, executors; 13th St, 72 West, 5 years 7,500

RAHL, Andrew, to Julie Fessler, executrix; 37th St, 516 West, due March 1, 1907 4,000

ROSENDORF, Samuel, to Anna M. von Zedlitz; 27th St, 235 East, due Dec. 15, 1908, 4 per cent 18,000

SHIRMER, Emma L., to Filomena Cipolla; Lots 83 to 86, 88, 115, 120, 121, 129, 130, 134, and 135, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years, 6 per cent. gold 4,800

SHIRMER, Emma L., to Filomena Cipolla; Lots 41, 68, 105, 141, and 142, map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years, 6 per cent. gold 2,000

SIEGEL, Celia, to Jonas Weil and another; 135th St, n s, 175 ft e of Lincoln Av, installments, 6 per cent 7,250

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Sheltering Arms; 5th St, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 46,665

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Theodore Simon; 5th St, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, prior mtg $46,665, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent 14,400

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the United States Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 90,000

SIMON, Morris J., and another to Julius Goebel; 83th St, n s, 276.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 25,000

STEPHENS, John G., to Harlem Savings Bank; Tiebout Av, e s, part of Lot 86, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, 1 year 3,000

TRIPARI, Grazia, to William Feinberg and another; 104 and 106 Sullivan St, installments, 6 per cent 18,500

WILSON, Theo. P., et al to Louisa Hitz; 17th St, 653 East, due March 27, 1907 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATTERBURY, Albert H., to Leopold Heyman ..... Nom.

BARCLAY, James L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 160,000

BURRILL, Drayton, executor, to Elizabeth S. Burrill 6,000

CHAUNCEY, Henry, trustee, to Helen B. Cryder 12,000

COHEN, Harris, and another to Isaac Shiman, assigns 2 mtgs ..... Nom.

DAHN, Josephine, executrix, to Adele Herold 6,115

FISH, Jacob, to Abram Perelman 1

GOLDING, Sam, to Joseph Golding and another ..... Nom.

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Harris Hurewitz ..... Nom.

HARDMAN, John A., to Maurice Sichel, assigns 3 mtgs 14,250

HUTTON, William R., trustee, to Harry A. Hutton 10,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution 7,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Thomas T. Sherman, guardian. 60,000

LEWINE, Solomon, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John R. Maloney 4,000

MEYER, Frederick, to William Meyer 4,000

PAYSON, Mary L., to the Union Theological Seminary 5,038

PERELMAN, Abram, to Jacob Fish 1

POWELL, Sarah K., to William L. Alley and another, administrators 14,929

SCHIFF, Harry, to the State Bank ..... Nom.

SCHWARTZ, Filip, and another to William J. Amend 9,800

SICHEL, Maurice, to Union Exchange Bank, assigns 3 mtgs 14,250

SHIMAN, Isaac, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, assigns 2 mtgs, other consideration and 100

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to New York Security and Trust Company 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John W. Harper, executor 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Olney L. Higgins 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution 18,000

TITLE

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—230—Robert L. West vs. plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Louisiana.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, April 4 next, when, if not argued, the case will be taken as submitted on the record with or without briefs, as counsel may be advised.

453 to 475 inclusive—John M. Sloan et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, March 14 next.

505—Plymouth Cordage Company et al. vs. J. A. Smith et al.—Submission set aside and counsel directed to give due notice of application to submit the case.

184—James C. Fargo, President, &c., appellant, vs. William H. Hart, auditor, &c.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

186—The National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank V. Brahan.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

The day call for Friday will be: 158, 160, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, and 170.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

128—Hallock vs Babcock Mfg Co
129—In re Grant Shoe Co
140—Whitman vs Atkinson
141—Horan vs Hughes
142—McKee vs Chautauqua Assembly
145—U S vs Wile
146—Long vs Lehigh V R R Co
148—In re Hershkowitz
149—Utard vs U S
150—Lewis vs Barber Asphalt Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Consol Retail Booksellers vs Ward
2—Rankin vs Harper
3—Hinkle vs Post
4—U S ex rel Flaherty vs Amer Surety Co
5—Schopper vs Man Ry Co
6—Reader vs Haggin
7—Welsbach Light Co vs M Schaffer & Co
Cases noticed
12—R G Packard Co vs N Y C & H R R Co
13—Strafford Sav Bk vs town of Greenburg
14—Allen vs Gray
15—Daimler Mfg Co vs Wormser
16—Levor vs Hibernia Bk & Trust Co
17—Nat Enam & Stamp Co vs N Eng En Co
18—U S ex rel Flaherty vs Am Surety Co
19—Tyng vs Huff
20—Devlin vs Peek

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

61—Peale vs tug Ganoga

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday, Feb. 26: Nos. 177, 201, 250, 270, 222, and 229.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Trusz, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Stumpf
2—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Ryon)
3—Hupfel's Sons vs Cullinan
4—Hendler vs D E Culver Co
5—Schluckebier vs Schluckebier
6—Ramson vs Met St Ry Co
7—Cuzzoni vs Penney
8—In re Mut Bank
9—Same
10—Same
11—Shepard vs Shepard
12—Pinkies vs Schan
13—Armstrong vs Armstrong
14—Cornell vs Standard Oil Co
15—Finkelstein vs Int St Ry Co
15½—Same vs same
16—Levine vs Melody
17—Beers vs Doerr
18—Willis vs N Y Times Co
19—Graberg vs Bischoff
20—E R Sav Inst vs McDermott
21—Worthington vs Metropolitan Vacuum Ice Co
22—Hewlett vs Turrell
23—Levine vs Levine
24—Middlestadt vs Middlestadt
25—Cavanagh vs Murphy
28—Thompson vs Illinois Moulding Co
27—In re Simis
28—Huhn vs Schwartzwalder
29—Genl Elec Co vs Sirs
30—Brooks vs Belasco
31—In re Woodlawn Cemetery
32—In re King's Bridge Road
33—Weidenfeld vs Hollins
33½—Same vs same
34—Neuwelt vs Consol Gas Co
35—Ward vs Myers
36—Hall vs Met St Ry Co
37—Armstrong vs Armstrong
38—Marcus vs Pomeranz
39—Bankers' Money Order Asso vs Nachod
40—Heilman vs Dry D, &c, R R Co
41—Broads vs Spector
42—Mott vs Barry
43—Cullinan vs Capdeville
44—Herren vs Mut Bank
45—Ames vs Becker
46—Zabriskie vs De Camp
47—Gunther vs Gunther
48—Mott vs City of N Y
49—Hill vs Lee
50—Wright vs Clarkson
51—Moore vs Moore
52—In re E 178th St
53—Yudelowitz vs Daub
54—In re E 178th St
55—Diener vs Diener
56—Wolf vs Johnston
57—Talcott vs A & S Henry & Co
58—Boysen vs Boysen
59—Austen vs Miller
60—Desser vs Rosenblatt
61—Stephen Mearns Co vs Mearns
62—Am Oyster Co vs Coleman
63—Flores vs Flores
64—In re Ferris
65—Stephen vs Butcher
66—Credit Assn vs Bruen
67—Schulman vs Schulman
68—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Payment)
69—Barbeck vs Hoffman
70—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Larsen)
71—Boessneck vs Caplan
72—Price vs same
73—Teichner vs Berger

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

4061—Blanchard Co. vs Wells.
General calendar
2980—Nesbit vs Braker
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Kenefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Emil Totterman

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14347—Rogow vs Empire Life Ins Co
14350—Nichols vs Bleier
14351—Cook vs Weir
14288—Tuttle vs Adams
14322—Tauscher vs Bender
14351—Am Steel & Wire Co vs Liberty Chuck & Wrench Co
14398—Lehigh Valley Tr Co vs Wolff
14417—Wenzel vs Butler
14421—Duveen vs Addicks
14328—Grosjean vs Amer Surety Co
14562—Flynn vs Flynn

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

5100—Galligan vs Union Ry Co
4240—Powers vs Met St Ry Co
13567—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
5164—Murphy vs Met St Ry
5216—Smith vs same
2515—Crosby vs same
5254—Hodge vs same
4396—Richman vs same
5423—Campbell vs same
5487—Taggart vs same
5419—Cannon vs same
5488—Tracy vs same
5292—Edwards vs same
1544—Hall vs same
4509—Emerson vs Man Ry Co
3787—Glenn vs Met St Ry Co
14126—McDermott vs Int St Ry Co
4738—Blackwell vs Shoe Last'g Mach Co
5062—Leonard vs Met St Ry Co
5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4505—Glass, Iron & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Works
4539—Lefkowitz vs Picker
14133—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
5061—Schaefer vs Met St Ry Co
5270—Shattock vs same
5294—Wechsler vs same
5295—Rappaport vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5062.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial.

4900—Connelly vs S I Midland R R Co
5166—Vermeule vs Kinney
5220—John Simmons Co vs Kast
4538—Petterson vs Dart
4674—Kleftman vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4601—Kmet vs Weiss
5067½—Kirwan vs Con Gas Co
5068¾—Same vs same
5098—Land vs City of New York
5103—Murphy vs Mayor, &c
5150—Kopetzky vs Jackson
14286—Tambascia vs Dunn
5451—Shannon vs City of New York
5238—Boert vs Union Ry Co
4900—Korminsky vs Spitzer
5000—Bork vs City of New York
1149—Smith vs Sedon
3180—Fogel vs St Mary's Literary & Dramatic Association
4095—Crane Co vs Collins
4807—Hanel vs City of New York
4156—Logan vs Arizona Eastern & M Co
3118—Jacob vs Thompson
4773—King vs City of New York
1611—McGuire vs Wells, Fargo & Co
13072—City of New York vs Smith
5138—Lampert vs
5140—Mendelson & Fink Umbrella F Co vs Winter & Bail Mfg Co
4169—Riordan vs Amer Tobacco Co
5021—Sigerist vs Union Ry Co
4362—Tessitore vs Schmidt
4847—Jackson vs Traylor
5554—Hernstadt vs Am Palace Car Co
5198—Ginsberg vs Bennett & Gompper Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Kelogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Forbes, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Wallace C Andrews
2—Same
3—Josephine R Fisk
4—Caleb A Simms
5—Pietro Bernasconi
6—Chalm L Crunberg
7—Same
8—Mary J. Lyons
9—Edna Drew
10—Anna Drew
11—George H. Holder
12—George P Barden
13—David Goldberg
14—Anne Jennings
15—James B Leach
16—Kate Crowley
17—Francis B Carpenter
18—Sarah Dickinson
19—Mary Eistrup
20—Anna Peabody
21—Julia Rhinelander
22—Francis B Carpenter
23—Juliet A Kemp
24—Gaetano W H Zeglio
25—Friedrich Jachens, &c
26—Jane Romaine
27—Jacob Weeks Cornwell
28—Stephen Dullin
29—F Joseph Wehrle
30—Joseph Silvay
31—Martha Junemann
32—John Bachmann
33—August Siegrist
34—John Duer
35—Thomas Garry
36—Wm W Wotherspoon
37—Same
38—Catharine Uhl
39—Rose Hefferan
40—George Swinburn
41—James Borck
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Caroline Lewey,
James Carr,
Mary G. Leaycraft,
John C Perrin,
William Lippman
At 2:30 P. M.
George Hoppe,
Caroline Schwarz,
Fannie F Engel

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made in the turnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2236—Murphy vs Hoes
2181—Bettelheim vs Int St Ry Co
2148—Sylvester vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2207—Pakas vs Arthur

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2396—Kahl vs Man Ry Co
2556—Streiner vs Lippman
2557—Grainger vs Weisglass
2558—Koenig vs Int St Ry Co
2559—Zibello vs Alterman
2560—Newkirk vs Met St Ry Co
2561—Murray vs Freegone
2562—Simon vs Int St Ry Co
2563—Swift & Co vs Freedman
2564—Wagner vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short Causes.

6384—Goldman vs Goldberg
6386—Behrens vs Guntzberger
6956—McGibbon vs Miller
6984—Peck Press vs Nickel Magazine
6855—Busey vs Case
Law Co
6432—Farber vs Hoffman
6848½—Nauss Bros Co vs Weiss
6211—Frankel vs Puez
6636—Am Witch Hazel Co vs Magnus
6932—Hilbert vs Shapiro
6933—Same vs same
6934—Same vs same
6935—Same vs same
6929—Sheinker vs same
6927—Same vs same
6928—Same vs same
6929—Same vs same
6930—Same vs same
6931—Same vs same
3578—Royal Bank vs Israel
6965—Maloney vs Cragin
6641—Mills vs Monaghan
7002—Gallagher vs Freshman
7082—Broad Exch Co vs Maloy
4510—Same vs Curren
7079—Shulsky vs Hamburger
7071—J Ottman Litho Co vs Rice
7106—H H Vogel Co vs Meinken
7049—Shaw vs Borchardt
6076—Stationers' Board of Trade vs Blen
7024—Borger vs Kaufman
7074—Wilmerding vs Kurzrok
Equity and non-jury cases
476—Greenstein, &c, I Works vs Levy
472—Zirelli vs Ludlam

Highest number reached on regular call, 2564.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Jacob S Freedman
2—Michael Scheer
3—Kate Ryan
4—George E Bundi (2)
5—Bertha Smith
6—John Schaumloeffel (2)
7—Cora Smith
8—John J Sheppard
9—Bertha Johnson
10—Samuel Leibowitz
Pleadings
1—Giovanni Raggione
2—Charles Devuono, alias Chas Mitchell
3—Alexander Vachon
4—J. Pedro Schlieper
5—Edwardo Lopez
6—William Gould
7—William Shea
Robert Appel
John Doody
8—Henry Cohen
9—Richard Hayes
10—James Quigley
11—Michael Dwyer
12—Arthur Marx
13—Henry Gildersleeve
14—Tony Setty

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Appleton for the People.

1—Marco Trebi
2—Nicolo Skelton
3—Louis Strazzio
4—Francesco Del Monte
5—John Cohn
6—Joseph Forman
7—James Reilly
8—Giachino Ferraro
9—Henry Jones
10—Louis Wexler
11—Charles E Hutchinson
12—John Williams
13—Lester Walsh
14—John McCarthy

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank Sauer
2—Nathan Taylor
3—Thomas J. Bannon
4—John Bruno
5—Tony Rasetti
6—Henry Allen
7—Israel Gould
8—Besani Martini
9—Belle Minor
10—James Anderson
11—Alice Pelham
12—William Mosley
13—Giovanni Baresi
14—James Sullivan
Frank Artist,
John Mallaney
15—Martin Wittaheu
Paul Meyer
Joseph Delfa

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Metropolitan Window Shade Company—Charles W. Dayton, Jr., People, &c., vs New York Building Loan-Banking Company (in re Bacon)—Charles Donohue Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Luckerath—William G. Davies.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Gaynor, J.; Part IV.—Betts, J.; Part V.—Wright, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

3819—Blum vs Int St R R
3230, 3231—Black vs City of New York
2711—Beard vs B H R R
3897—Iodice vs Keveney
3911—Failert vs Clark
Brewery
3916—McCauley vs B H R R
3924—Chankalion vs Morse
Powers
3952, 3953—Yunkes vs B H R R
3973—German vs same
3974—Martin vs same
3978—Lowenstein vs City of New York
3930—Eckoldt vs B H R R
3984—Montanini vs Rafferty
3989—Cole vs B H R R
2028—Belford vs Citizens' Hygeia Ice Co
3001—Skelly vs Nat Coal Tar Co
7216—Reeves vs Spooner
3991—Guerin vs Holzapfel
3992—Hartman vs Clark
3993—Shanley vs Jarrett
3994—Nilson vs Aaronson
3995—Miller vs Met St R R
3996—Gottlieb vs Broessler

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon the call. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

3998—Lavin vs B H R R
3998—Becker vs Union Ry
4000—Lawson vs Int St R R
4004—Frisbie vs B H R R
4006—Jacobs vs same
4007—Grabedunkel vs same
4010—Brundage vs City of New York
4011—Zanotti vs Farrell
4012—Caneki vs Inter St R R
4014—Morris vs City of New York
4017—Collins vs Tarranto
4022—Blanchard vs B H R R
4025—Cleary vs same
4026—Murphy vs City of New York
4027—Janes vs Int St R R
4028—McDonald vs Simpson-Crawford Co
4029, 3586—Keever vs B H R R
4030—Wickes vs same
4031—Kinsella vs Schlesinger
4034—Sullivan vs Morse Iron Works
4035—Seubert vs B H R R
4036—Hove vs City of New York
4037—Well vs Int St R R
4044—Helfenberg vs O R R Co
4045—Marinari vs B & O R R Co
4046—Casta vs Banker
4047—Johnson vs Pfalzgraf
3253—Gunderson vs B H R R
4048—Lennox vs Int St R R
4051—Van Brink vs Gibbon
4052—Block vs B H R R
4053—Jonstone vs Payne
4054, 4055—Mullin vs Moore
4057—Morrisey vs Int St R R
4058—White vs B H R R
4059—O'Neill vs Int St R R
4062—Monahan vs White
4063—Hazlock vs B H R R
4064—Skinner vs same
4065—Cusick vs same
4066—Oberle vs same
4067, 4068—Miner vs same
4072—Cremins vs Gordon
1310—Brennan vs Rosenberg
4073—Wilmerding vs Equity and non-jury cases

Highest number reached on regular call, 4075.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

927—Friedman vs Oppenheim
750—Wash Trust Co vs Morse Iron Works
884—Klim vs Sachs
542, 543—Entwisle vs Bacon
873—Graham vs Byrnes

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—No day calendar. Arraignments of prisoners and naturalization of citizens.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—No day calendar. Ex parte business and motion calendar.

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

904—Scheer vs L I R R Co
574—Nelson vs Heinsheimer
606—Wanzor vs Wanzor
575—Lawsher, as receiver, vs Fuffman et al

Nassau County Court.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—Criminal case, murder in the first degree.
The People vs Hattie Pickett.

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

444—Berry vs Todd
451—De Stefeno vs Peek Light & R R Co

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN W. PHELPS, plaintiff, against JAMES STANTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant two hundred and eighty-nine feet and eighty-four one-hundredths of a foot, (289.84,) northerly from the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, ninety-nine feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot, (99.92,) more or less, to the southerly face of the southerly wall of the building adjoining the premises hereby described on the north; thence easterly in a straight line run along the most southerly face of the southerly wall of said building adjoining on the north, and along a line in continuation thereof, one hundred, (100,) feet, more or less, to a point in a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and one hundred, (100,) feet easterly from the easterly side of said avenue; thence southerly along said line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-nine feet and four one-hundredths of a foot, (99.04,) more or less, to a point where it would be intersected by a line drawn easterly from the point of beginning at right angles to Third Avenue, and thence westerly, at right angles to Third Avenue, one hundred, (100,) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, at the point of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1904.

JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.

GEO. F. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a digram of the property to be sold:

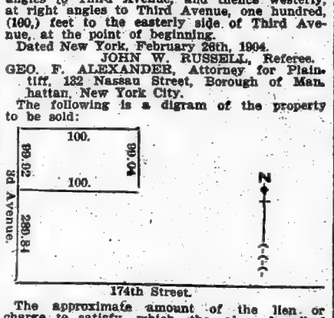

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand nine hundred and sixty and 33-100, ($13,960.33,) dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of September, 1903, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $299.35, and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is about $247.39 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, amounting to the sum of twelve thousand, ($12,000,) dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of March, 1903, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1904.
226-2aw8wF&M&mi8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA C. LARNEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. KOPETZKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated December 24, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and lying in the block described on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,770, in Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (late Fourth) Avenue with the northerly side of 121st Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of 121st Street 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue 20 feet and 11 inches; thence westerly and parallel with 121st Street and part of the way through a party wall 75 feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue 20 feet and 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 11, 1904.

EDWARD A. MAHER, Jr., Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 35 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,741 Park Avenue:

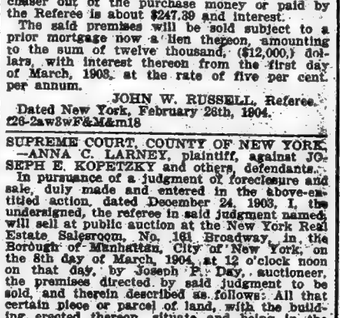

121st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,020, with interest thereon from November 17, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $729.86, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.00 and interest.

The property is sold subject to a prior mortgage for $15,000, with interest at 4½% from November 1, 1903.

Dated New York, February 11, 1904.

EDWARD A. MAHER, Jr., Referee.

f16-2aw3wTu&F&Mch8

NO. 6,742.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST BECKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of August Becker of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said August Becker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 26, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,685.—In the matter of HENRY DEARBORN GARDINER, bankrupt.—The American Art Association will sell beginning with the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., and daily thereafter for one week, at the Galleries of the American Art Association, No. 6 East 23d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at an absolute, unconditioned, unrestricted, and unprotected public sale, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of rugs, tapestries, bric-a-brac, pictures, antique marbles, rare church columns, panels, doors, from palaces, paintings, bronzes, marbles, and similar articles, &c. Order of

JOHN EDWARD LAMBIE, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

THOS. D. ADAMS, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR WEINREB and SIMON MERKER, individually and as co-partners under the firm name of Weinreb & Merker, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated January 28, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 7th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 26, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS WIENER and HARRY BOOSIN, individually and as members of the firm of Wiener & Boosin, Bankrupts.—No. 6,664.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Julius Wiener and Harry Boosin, individually and as members of the firm of Wiener & Boosin, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 24th, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—*3:25 P. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:56, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:56, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:35 A

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Near 34th St., 6th Av., bundle of papers, mostly in Greek. Finder call at Greek Consulate, 35 South William St., for reward.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 126,391. The New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$10 reward for return two paks opera glasses lost Vaudeville Theatre February 22, 8 o'clock. 58 Broadway, Room 16.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

9th St., 65 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

44TH, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine; table guests

45TH ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable second story front; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

45TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient location; car lines, theatres.

46TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

54TH ST., 253 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; running water, bath; prices very reasonable.

48TH ST., 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; sunny; telephone.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, Opposite Columbia College.—Well-furnished rooms overlooking river and park; elevator and electric light; restaurant in house.

145TH ST., 418 WEST.—Rooms to rent in private house, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 74.—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional; transients accommodated.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

OPERATORS.—Experienced on muslin gowns, drawers, skirts; good pay. Lavy & Hessberg, 201 Wooster.

WANTED—Tuckers experienced on ladies' waists on Willcox & Gibbs machines; steady work; good pay. Triangle Waist Company, 21-29 Washington Place.

WANTED.—Experienced pressers on ladies' waists; week or piece work; steady work all year; best prices. Triangle Waist Company, 720 Broadway.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines on coarse work. A. Schowinsky & Co., 8 Jones St., between Bleecker and West 4th St., west of 6th Av.

WANTED—Operators, basters, and finishers on fine vests. J. Taub, 56S and 572 Broadway.

WANTED—Young and competent cook, private boarding house. 143 West 47th St.

WANTED—Experienced tuckers on fancy waists. A. H. Smith, 15 Waverley Place.

Males.

DRAUGHTSMAN familiar with drawing financial charts all or part time. C. Mont. Benton Co. 526 W. 28th St.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 181 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double-entry bookkeeper; first-class city reference. Expert, Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

CARETAKER.—Highly responsible lady to care for residence of family going abroad. "Reference," care Piguet, 79 West 102d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Over twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 949 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes; charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Ave.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in first-class private family; traveling preferred; four years' city reference. Address Alice, 31 West 65th St., care of A. Maurer.

STENOGRAPHER.—By experienced lady. Elizabeth Fitzsimmons, 95 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS, &c.—Young American woman. Catholic; either competent waitress or chambermaid in American family; city references. E. H. C. 1,364 Broadway.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 951 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

DRIVER.—Useful, handy, willing, trustworthy, steady, sober; best reference; American, 27; single; city or country. L., Box 142 Times.

HOME SECRETARY.—Expert male stenographer, bookkeeper, and correspondent, to parties requiring such services few hours daily or otherwise; thoroughly competent and confidential. I Box 140 Times Office.

PRIVATE SECRETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.—Gentleman, (39,) American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to connect with a good house to look after Philadelphia trade, or will take a good side line. J. A. NIBLO, 176 Newkirk St., Philadelphia, Penn.

TRACER desires position. Ten years' experience in engineers' offices, but no architectural experience. $8 weekly. Richter, 111 W. 113th St.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Traffic man, aged 28, now in charge important manufacturing and iron district of prominent eastern railroad, desires to connect himself with large corporation seeking competent manager for its transportation interests; iron and steel preferred; thoroughly acquainted with rates, tariffs, arrangements, claims, &c. L., Box 139 Times Office.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressecutting and Millinery Taught.—Enter now for Spring work; our cost, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Springs dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirtwaists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 East 14th St., | Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

Soprano.—Thorough musician, open for choir engagement May 1; only first-class position accepted. I. S., Box 108 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

SUMMONSES FOR BANKERS.

Depositor with Assigned Firm of William Clarke & Son Takes Action.

Summonses were obtained in the Tombs Court yesterday for James and Hudson Clarke, of the old banking firm of William Clarke & Son, who assigned in December to the Van Norden Trust Company. The summonses were obtained by Patrick H. Nolan, who published a journal for liquor dealers.

James Kearney of 220 Broadway, lawyer for the Clarkes, said Nolan asserted that the firm committed a misdemeanor by accepting a deposit of $300 from him a few hours before the assignment was made, and that the firm was insolvent. As a matter of fact, according to Mr. Kearney, the firm is not and never has been insolvent.

$19,000 for an Injured Workman.

A jury awarded a verdict of $19,000 to Henry Kremer against the New York Edison Company yesterday afternoon, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor. The award was for injuries received while the plaintiff was at work as an oiler in the plant of the company, situated in Duane Street, Manhattan.

RECORDER FREES MORSE OF CONTEMPT CHARGE

Financier Is Immediately Resummoned by Grand Jury.

HIS LETTER FROM HUMMEL

Will Present in Court Communication Written Before Dodge Had Wife's Divorce Annulled.

Recorder Goff yesterday decided that Charles W. Morse, the financier, under the subpoena first served on him, need not answer the questions put to him by the Grand Jury concerning his matrimonial tangle, holding that inasmuch as Charles F. Dodge already has been indicted, the Grand Jury is not now engaged in investigating a crime so far as the court knows. If the investigation before the Grand Jury was really a John Doe proceeding, the Recorder said Mr. Morse should have been notified before being questioned that he might later be accused under the name of John Doe.

But this action does not prevent the Grand Jury from beginning new proceedings, at which Mr. Morse may be compelled to testify, and as he was leaving the court room yesterday a new subpoena was served on him, requiring him to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness in the case of "Charles F. Dodge, et al.," which means that the new proceedings will be brought against others besides Dodge. This new subpoena will prevent Mr. Morse's leaving the court's jurisdiction until the March Grand Jury is sworn in. Then he will be served with another subpoena, and will be compelled to answer the questions put to him in the Grand Jury room.

In the meantime the proceedings in the civil courts brought to establish the legality of the marriage of Mr. Morse and Mrs. Dodge will be continued. In connection with these proceedings Samuel Untermyer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, counsel for Mr. Morse, yesterday made public a letter which throws some light on the involved case. A copy of this letter was served yesterday on Abraham H. Hummel, counsel for Dodge, and on ex-Justice Fursman, counsel for Mrs. Dodge.

With it was served a notice to the effect that Mr. Untermyer would read the letter in the Supreme Court on Monday next for the purpose of convincing the court that Mr. Morse is an injured party and should be permitted to intervene. This proceeding is to get the court's permission to begin an action to set aside the annulment of the Dodge-Dodge divorce as a preliminary step to re-establish Mr. Morse's marriage to Mrs. Dodge.

CALLED TO SEE MORSE'S WIFE.

The letter which was made public yesterday was received by Morse after a representative of Mr. Hummel's office had called at the Morse residence on Fifth Avenue for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Dodge, who at that time had been married to Mr. Morse. The man who called at the Morse home, instead of seeing Mrs. Dodge-Morse, was met by Mr. Morse, who declared that he would attend to any business concerning his wife's interests, and refusing to discuss the matter any further told the visitor that if Mr. Hummel had anything to say he had better put it in writing. Thereupon, it is alleged, a messenger called later with the letter from Mr. Hummel as follows:

New York, Sept. 10, 1903.

Charles W. Morse, Esq.

Sir: The personal matter referred to by my representative is one which seriously affects you, Mr. Dodge, whose interests I represent, claims that he and Clemence Cowles were married in San Francisco in the year 1877; the attorney for Mrs. Dodge in the divorce action was William A. Sweetser, whose office was at 45 Broadway, New York City; the attorney for Mr. Dodge was one Ruger, whose office was in the same building; the answer interposed by Mr. Dodge was unsworn to by him; a reference was consented to, but not by Mr. Dodge; and William J. Woods of 120 Broadway was appointed referee; at the time of reference, evidence was submitted of adultery alleged to have been committed by Mr. Dodge at Atlanta, Ga., with Mary or Amy Lee, in 1894 and 1897; the testimony was taken by commission, the principal witness being Carrie Brown. The decree of divorce was granted by Supreme Court Justice Nash, a Justice from the interior of this State, who was assigned to act in this county, and the judgment bears date January, 1898.

The summons was claimed to have been served by William A. Sweetser on the 31st day of March, 1897, at the Everett House, New York City, on the defendant personally.

This record on its face is open to severe criticism, and seems to have been put through in some mysterious manner.

Mr. Dodge has made an affidavit in which he details his marriage to the plaintiff (Mrs. Clemence Foster Dodge) in the month of March, 1877; that they lived together eleven or twelve years; that during their married life they had repeated differences, which resulted in their separation, and that they lived separate and apart from each other in this city, during which period Mrs. Dodge kept a house for lodgers in West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

About the year 1893 Mr. Dodge went to Atlanta, Ga., where he managed the Hotel Aragon. In 1895 his wife came to Atlanta, not having informed him that she was coming, and remained there with him four or five days, when she returned to New York.

In 1898, Mr. Dodge, while he was at Atlanta, a local attorney of that city, named Daniel Rountree, advised with him and stated he had received a communication from a lawyer by the name of Sweetser of this city, and wished Mr. Dodge to furnish the testimony in a suit which his wife was to bring against him. At Mr. Rountree's request, and on his promise that no alimony would be asked in the action, Mr. Dodge gave the lawyer the names of some women of Atlanta who would furnish the testimony for Mrs. Dodge. Mr. Rountree subsequently informed Mr. Dodge that he was in correspondence with Mr. Sweetser, that the divorce suit would be brought on the information given by Mr. Dodge, and that no alimony would be asked, and that Mr. Dodge would require a New York lawyer to represent him and defend the action. Mr. Dodge further says he had in mind no lawyer in New York City, that he had never had any legal transactions, and that Rountree subsequently informed him Mrs. Dodge's lawyer had secured a lawyer for Mr. Dodge to interpose an appearance in the action so the case might be sent before a referee and tried quietly.

DENIED RECEIVING SUMMONS.

Mr. Dodge never saw Mr. Ruger, who appeared as Mr. Dodge's lawyer in the action; he never retained Ruger, never paid Ruger any fee, nor did he ever sign any paper in the suit. Mr. Dodge also swears that he was never at any time served with the summons or complaint in the divorce action, and knew nothing about what was going on in reference to it.

In 1898 Mr. Dodge came to New York in the Summer of that year, when he became night clerk at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Island, N. Y., and while there was served with a certified copy of the decree of divorce in the action brought against him by his wife. The first intimation Mr. Dodge ever had of the action was shortly before that time when he read in a three-line article in The New York Sun that Clemence Dodge had secured an absolute divorce from Charles Dodge on the statutory ground.

The identification of the person served as the defendant was made by a photograph of the supposed defendant used before the referee—an identification which our courts have repeatedly held to be worthless.

Other curious features are that the attorney's appearance of Mortimer A. Ruger on behalf of Mr. Dodge was served on May 6, 1897, at a time when the defendant was in default. The complaint was served on June 15, 1897, which would also be in default. The record further shows that the order of reference was entered by Justice Leslie W. Russell on the 28th day of July, 1897, on consent of both parties, through their counsel. This consent was entirely irregular because it was not in conformity with the Code of Civil Procedure, which requires a waiver of the trial by jury and a consent to a reference.

It is my duty to advise you that this decree is collusive and irregular, and it may be doubted whether your subsequent marriage is a lawful one, and whether Mr. Dodge could not set aside that decree and claim that your subsequent marriage to his wife was an alienation of her affection, and that her conduct in becoming your wife entitles him to a decree against her for adultery with you.

I have taken the liberty of thoroughly informing you regarding this matter, so if you desire you may at once confer with your counsel before any legal steps are taken. Yours truly,

A. H. HUMMEL.

Mr. Hummel, when seen at his office after having been served with a copy of the letter, did not deny having written it. He said he did not care to discuss the case at present, but added:

"I have invited the most searching scrutiny from the outset, particularly the exhibition of this very letter which is made part of the moving papers, and has been alluded to frequently. It tells in plain and direct language the collusive manner in which the original Dodge divorce was obtained and the illegal manner in which these divorce proceedings were conducted. Let it be taken at its face value.

The original letter has been turned over to the District Attorney.

Mr. Morse, accompanied by his counsel, arrived at the Criminal Court Building at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and went directly before Recorder Goff. After explaining the grounds on which a witness may refuse to testify, the Recorder said that the caution given by the foreman of the Grand Jury to Mr. Morse rather obscured than clarified the situation.

WARNING WOULD ALARM.

"He is told;" said the Recorder, "that 'anything you may state may be used against you at some future time.' Was Morse the John Doe in the proceedings? If he was the manner of his being called and sworn and examined would render nugatory any indictment found against him. If he was not the John Doe, but was simply a witness, the caution administered was calculated to induce in him the belief that he was under suspicion. He was there either as an accused person or as a witness. If as an accused person he had the absolute right to refuse to answer; if as a witness he had a legal right not to say anything that he believed could be used against him. I advise you that you cannot lawfully continue the examination of the witness Morse under existing conditions, and he must be discharged from further attendance under the present subpoena.

"Should the District Attorney advise the Grand Jury to institute an inquiry into any crime committed or triable in this county as the law directs, and Charles W. Morse is required to appear before them as a witness, there is no legal obstacle to a subpoena being issued compelling his attendance."

Later in the day Morris Long, said to be a relative of Mrs. Dodge, was called before the Grand Jury, but like Morse he refused to answer any questions put to him. The Grand Jury took no action to compel Long to answer, but served him with a new subpoena.

Copies of all of the affidavits and other papers used in the courts of Texas to hold Charles F. Dodge in custody at Houston with a view to extraditing him were received from Texas yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Rand. They tell the story of Dodge's movements after his release on $10,000 bail when he is said to have attempted to reach Mexico, and mention a New York lawyer as having aided Dodge to get out of the way. The lawyer appears under an assumed name, so the affidavits state, and figures in all sorts of sensational episodes.

S. W. Levy, a clerk in the steamship office of Dolson, Sudermon & Co., at Galveston, swears that on Feb. 10 a man calling himself Mr. Kunzman called to arrange for the hiring of a steamboat for a voyage on the Gulf of Mexico. The man had a large amount of money, none of the bills being less than the denomination of $100. He wanted to hire the boat Albert L. Hughes. He was very nervous and excited and said he was in a great hurry. He asked for a map of the coast, and after studying Mexico attentively, inquired about Tampico, saying it did not seem far when examining the distance on the map.

CHARTERING OF THE BOAT.

Benjamin Dolson, a member of the steamship firm, states in his affidavit that on Feb. 9, the day Dodge disappeared from Houston, he, Dolson, received a telephone message from a lawyer at Houston who wished to make arrangements to charter the boat. Dolson agreed to let him have the boat for five days for a party of four or five persons, who were to come to Galveston the next morning. The price agreed on for chartering the boat was $1,000. The agent who had telephoned arrived next morning with another man, whom Mr. Dolson describes as resembling the New York lawyer in question. Continuing, Dolson's affidavit says:

He gave his name to me as Kunsman. He had on a very loud shirt and was very excitable when anything went wrong. He wanted to charter the boat for a voyage to Brownsville, with the privilege of going to Mexico. My suspicions were aroused, and I hesitated to send the boat to Mexico. While I hesitated the Custom House closed for the day, and I informed Kunzman that I could not get clearance papers to a foreign port that day and I would not send the boat to Mexico. He then chartered the boat for a voyage to Brownsville for $1,000, provided the boat reached Brownsville in two and a half days. It it took a longer time he was to pay the Captain $200 for each additional day. He paid me the $1,000, and the boat left Galveston, with Capt. Christensson in charge, about 9 o'clock Wednesday night, Feb. 10, with Kunzman's party on board. I went down to the boat and saw them off.

The next affidavit is from Capt. Christensson, who was in charge of the boat, which he says was sailing to Brazos, Santiago, the nearest point to Brownsville to which such a vessel could go. He adds:

I had on board only three passengers. One of these was a thick-set, Jewish-looking man, smooth shaven, who went by the name of Kunzman. Another man, who went by the name of Baker, was a slim man with a red mustache. The third was a man of good size, gray mustache and hair. He looked pale and somewhat sickly. He went by some such name as Dougher or Docker.

Kunzman came up to the pilot house, where I was, on Feb. 11, and asked me if they could go to Mexico. I explained to him that I had instructions from the owners of the boat not to go further than Point Isabel, and I could not take them to Mexico unless my instructions were changed. We anchored off Brazos Santiago at 10 o'clock Feb. 12, and the passengers were put in lifeboats and sent ashore. I then came back to Galveston.

Capt. John R. Hughes, Sergt. Ross, and Trooper J. F. Harrod, of the Texas Rangers, in their affidavits tell of the pursuit overland and the arrest of Dodge just as he was starting for the Mexican border.

Dodge was taken back to Houston, where he was again released on Tuesday, under an order of a Federal Judge.

KEEP WARM WITH SWEATERS.

Boys, Locked in Freight Car, Help Themselves to Contents.

Henry Gale and Edward Brock, two adventurous Bronx youngsters, looked like prize fat boys yesterday morning, when a Pennsylvania Railroad Inspector unlocked the door of a box car in the Jersey City yard and discovered them inside. Investigation proved that their seeming corpulence was the result of several thicknesses of sweaters, evidently brand new.

The lads were turned over to the police. They said they had gotten into the car at Philadelphia Wednesday morning, and were slowly freezing on the run to New York, when they noticed the box, found the sweaters therein, and made use of them. Then they were snug and warm.

They claim that they had no intention of stealing the garments. At first the boys declared they were from Atlanta, Ga. Finally they admitted that they live at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Ryder Avenue, the Bronx. Harry is eighteen years old and Edward a year younger.

WIFE SUES WILLIAM T. PERRY.

Has Retired Broker Arrested on Charge of Abandonment.

William Talbot Perry of 127 Riverside Drive was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of abandonment. Perry, who is a retired broker, was arrested by Officer Buckley of the West Side Court Squad at his apartments on a warrant sworn out by his wife, Mrs. Grace W. Perry, who is living at the Hotel Endicott.

Mr. Perry was represented by Lawyer Joseph Morse, who told Magistrate Whitman that Mrs. Perry had already brought an action for separation in the Supreme Court, and had applied for alimony, and that the motion had been denied. He said also that articles of separation had been drawn up and signed by both the parties, and that the husband was living up to them. Mr. Perry, he said, had just brought an action for divorce against his wife, and he denied the Magistrate's jurisdiction in face of the Supreme Court's decision.

At request of counsel for the plaintiff, the Magistrate adjourned the case until March 1, patrolling Mr. Perry in the custody of his counsel.

GOT POLICE TO EXTINGUISH FIRE.

Mrs. Robert G. Dun Feared the Destructive Methods of Firemen.

Fire from accumulated soot in a chimney in the home of Mrs. Robert G. Dun at 261 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon filled the house with smoke and damaged the chimney and the furnishings, but was extinguished by three policemen of the West Thirtieth Street Station with bags of salt and Mrs. Dun's battery of half a dozen hand extinguishers.

The fire was discovered by a servant when smoke began pouring out of an open grate in the library on the second floor, front. Mrs. Dun sent for a policeman, and when Patrolman Bresnan appeared she asked him to see if he could not put the blaze out without turning in an alarm, as she did not want her home invaded and turned upside down by the regular fire fighters. Bresnan called Patrolmen O'Leary and Gerry, who were on nearby posts, and they worked so effectually that it was found unnecessary to turn in an alarm.

AGAINST "TWISTING" INSURANCE POLICIES

Movement by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

THE PRACTICE DENOUNCED

J. W. Alexander and G. E. Tarbell at Dinner to Agents Call It a Crime—Other Companies Appealed To.

At a dinner given at Sherry's last night by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to its principal agents in the metropolitan district the inauguration of a movement directed against what in life insurance parlance is known as "twisting" a policy was publicly announced. With "twisting" is meant the practice which has been generally indulged in by agents of selling policies in their own company to take the place of policies already taken out in other companies.

Second Vice President G. E. Tarbell of the Equitable Society, who was toastmaster of the evening, was greeted with loud applause as, in the course of his introductory remarks, he announced that the Equitable hereafter will not permit its agents to do business in that way, and that letters to this effect had been sent out yesterday to the entire agency force of the company, and to Presidents of other insurance companies as well, calling upon them to join in the movement.

"The sole object of the agent who engages in such a practice," said Mr. Tarbell, "is to make a commission at the expense of the assured. Life assurance in its highest and best sense is constructive, not destructive. In its broadest meaning it signifies the upbuilding of a structure reared to protect mankind against the vicissitudes of life and death, and the man who tears down the work of his fellow-agent merely to serve his own selfish ends, adding nothing to the size or strength of the policy holder's protection, should be driven out of the business. The 'twister' robs both his co-worker and the assured, and it is my earnest desire that none of our agents shall be guilty of this contemptible practice."

There were about 300 of the company's agents in this city and vicinity present at the dinner. J. W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life, occupied the seat to the right of Mr. Tarbell. George T. Wilson, one of the Vice Presidents, sat on his left. The guests at this table included, besides officials of the company, Valentine P. Snyder, President of the National Bank of Commerce; President Alvin W. Krech of the Equitable Trust Company, and Frederick W. Fuller, its Secretary. James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable, who is in California, sent a message, which was read by Mr. Tarbell.

Mr. Alexander, who was the first speaker of the evening, laid stress on the importance of lifting the assurance business to a higher level than that of mere business.

"Life assurance," he said, among other things, "is not a business, it is a cause; its agents are doing humanitarian work all over the world. Now we want your help in our efforts to make it a profession fit for decent men and women to engage in. We are trying to lift it to the level where it logically belongs and to eradicate the evils that have crept into it. Partly we have succeeded. There is not to-day the same bitterness as formerly existed between rival companies. I think every agent within the hearing of my voice would scorn to gain an advantage over another company by any unfair means. This 'twisting' business is a crime, and it must be stopped. Lying about other companies is pernicious, and that must be stopped. We are good enough to stand on our own merits; if we cannot then it would be better for us to get out."

Mr. Wilson and other officials of the company also spoke.

FOR PRESBYTERIAN BISHOPS.

Dr. W. M. Smith Suggests Episcopal Control to Remedy Present Conditions.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night prominent Presbyterian divines discussed the best means of helping those churches that were being left in the lurch, financially and otherwise, by the general movement up town. The fact was mentioned that, while there were 56 Presbyterian churches in the city in 1890, there are now only 53. The audience, which had gathered under the auspices of the Men's Society of the Fifth Avenue Church, apparently was somewhat taken aback at the remedy which the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith proposed for the unsatisfactory state of affairs.

"I think that it would be a good thing," he said, "if we had a Bishop. What a great thing it would be if we had some splendid man like Dr. Duffield or Dr. Alexander as permanent Moderator!

"We need some sort of an episcopal control. Lots of things that take place now would not take place if there were some strong central control."

The other speakers had no opportunity to comment on that suggestion, as Dr. Smith was the last speaker. The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, presided.

Some of the imperiled down-town churches, said the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, might be saved by transplanting them, some by union with other churches, and others only by outside aid.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield attributed the power of the Roman Catholic Church, and the growth of the Episcopal Church, compared with that of the other Protestant bodies, to the policy of these two Churches regarding endowments.

Alliance between financially impaired churches and stronger churches, which, under the circumstances, were best able to help, was advocated by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ACCUSED.

Education Board Supplies Committee Act Against M. D. Quinn.

Acting on the request of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, Associate City Superintendent Edward L. Stevens has preferred charges against Matthew D. Quinn, Principal of Public School No. 5, Queens. The nature of the charges are unknown, beyond the fact that they emanate from the Committee on Supplies.

"These charges," said Mr. Stevens yesterday, "were presented by me at the request of the Committee on Supplies. I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Quinn's integrity and honor, and I believe he will be completely exonerated."

When Mr. Quinn was seen at his home he said:

"I know nothing whatsoever about these charges having been preferred and consequently can say nothing regarding them."

For several weeks a story has been circulating among those who are interested in Public School No. 5 that Janitor Murphy, after burning a quantity of old books, papers, and rubbish, at the order of Quinn, circulated the report that he had destroyed $700 worth of textbooks, and that this report came to the attention of a Commissioner of the Board of Education. It is known that many trivial difficulties have arisen from time to time between the Principal and the janitor.

Jury Notice Server Loses.

Sidney Livingston, a jury notice server, appeared as complainant yesterday in the Special Sessions against Edward Burney, the elevator man of an apartment house at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, who had refused to allow him to go up in an elevator car to the apartments of Charles Beers for the purpose of serving Beers with a notice to perform jury duty. Justice Deuel dismissed the complaint.

HERE ARE 650 Winter Overcoats, some of the best we know how to make, the regular prices of which have been $45, $40, $38, $35, $30, $25. Paddocks, Belted Tourists and regular overcoats, reduced to $20. We have sold over 600 more Winter Overcoats this season than last, and they were exactly the same styles and lot numbers as these.

The banks won't pay you any such interest on your money.

The Suits and Winter Overcoats reduced to $12.50 are splendid value, and the trousers match the coats and vests in size.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"A stunning effect."

Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave. Brooklyn.

FIRE IN THE TRACT BUILDING.

Army of Tenants Inconvenienced—Cool Elevator Man Commended—Girl Saves Cat.

The twenty-three-story American Tract Society building, at 150 Nassau Street, caught fire yesterday about 7:30 o'clock, and, although the fire did not amount to much as a fire, smoke and water did $30,000 damage.

As the fire started in the sub-cellar—in the vault in which the paper stock of the Tract Society is stored—the engine room was the first invaded and the engines promptly went out of business. When the fire lines were done away with some time after 10 o'clock, and the occupants of the skyscraper were permitted to enter the building, they found that the six elevator lines were tied up. Water-soaked from the third floor down, the first stop for the foot passengers was the fourth floor. A few agents with office supplies to sell penetrated into the upper regions, but the record climb of the day was the thirteenth floor. There was no heat in the building either, so those who were not smoked out were frozen out. The elevator service was resumed toward evening.

On account of the early hour there were no persons in the building except Superintendent H. J. Roberts, his wife and daughter, nineteen scrubwomen, and one elevator man, Frank Dalton. Dalton collected the women from the several floors on which they were working and hurried them down. Later Chief Croker praised him for his quickness and coolness.

Three companies of firemen were soon on the scene, but the flames were hard to reach. The men had to work down in the basement in a passage 20 feet long and only 2 feet wide. The smoke was so thick and overpowering that the firemen worked in two-minute shifts.

After the fire lines had been established, Miss Jennie Roberts ran the blockade and effected the rescue of her pet cat, Tootsie. A postman was picking his way among the lines of hose across Nassau Street when one of them burst. The postman went up into the air and his letters were scattered.

Some of the tenants complained that articles had been stolen from their offices during the fire.

The American Tract Society Building is insured for $900,000 in six companies, each carrying $100,000 of that amount. The companies are the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, the London Assurance Corporation, the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, the Royal Insurance Company, the Norwich Union Fire Assurance Society, and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

CRAZED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Had Complained That a Flash on the Elevated Road Made Him Ill.

According to his family, the mind of William Spreissler, forty years old, of 445 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, who became violent in his home yesterday, was unbalanced by an electric shock on the Third Avenue Elevated Road.

About 9 o'clock Wednesday night the man entered his home looking pale and frightened. He told his wife he thought he was going to die. He explained that while he was sitting in a train at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue there was a blinding flash, and he immediately felt ill. He felt so bad, in fact, that he gave his name and address to a fellow-passenger, fearing that he was going to die before reaching home.

Mrs. Spreissler put her husband to bed. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning he awakened her with his screams and begged her to call for a doctor and a priest. Both were sent for. The physician gave the man some powders and said he would call later in the day. About 10 o'clock Spreissler became violent, and, according to his wife, he tried to kill her with a knife and threatened to kill their four children and himself. Mrs. Spreissler's brother and a neighbor held him to the floor while she summoned Policeman Reilly of the Morrisania Station. Spreissler was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and later was transferred to Bellevue.

"DEAF-MUTE" FOUND HIS VOICE.

Ammonia Applied to His Nostrils Caused Prisoner to Wax Eloquent.

Ammonia applied to the nostrils of a supposed deaf-mute by Doorman James Barrett of the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening instantly restored speech to the man who had been found a few minutes before lurking about the fifth floor of the Hotel Croisic, in West Twenty-sixth Street, with his pockets full of silverware bearing the Hoffman House mark. The flow of language that burst forth was voluble, but not polite.

Guests of the hotel had complained of the prisoner to Thomas Gorman, the elevator man, who had captured him and turned him over to Policeman O'Hare. The property in his pockets consisted of eight small and eight large spoons, and eight oyster forks. There was also a gold watch and a slip of paper on which was written the name "Joseph Wilson."

At the station house he wrote: "You have a good case. I'll get out some day and sue you all." He subsided into silence immediately after being made to speak, and was locked up as a suspicious person.

EX-JUSTICE MAYER IN QUARREL.

Nearly Comes to Blows with County Detective Hammond.

Ex-Justice Julius M. Mayer and County Detective Hammond nearly came to blows yesterday at the trial before Deputy Police Commissioner Cowan, at Police Headquarters, of Frederick R. Kotterman, a patrolman attached to the Fifth Street Station, upon charges of trying to extort money from a drug clerk and of assault and false arrest.

Lawyer Mayer, who acted as counsel to Kotterman, became impatient and exclaimed:

"I'm tired of this talk of extortion. You pups would testify to anything."

A lively quarrel ensued, but a Headquarters Roundsman kept the men from actual violence.

Decision in the case of the patrolman was reserved.

MISS STEWART GOES FREE.

Frank H. Potter, Who Accused Her of Larceny, Withdraws Complaint.

Through his counsel, Lawyer Friend, Frank H. Potter, a manufacturer of polishes at 14 John Street, and living at 36 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, withdrew the charge of grand larceny against Miss Irene Stewart, the young woman who, he alleged, retained for her own use a one-thousand-dollar bill he had left in her care, and Magistrate Mayo discharged her from custody.

When asked to make a statement about the case, Mr. Potter said, referring to his wife's suit:

"Everything is harmony in the divorce case. That is all I care to say."

You'll swoop if you've got an eagle eye.

1800 pairs of gloves.
Two-thirds of them were $1.85 to $2.
Balance a $1.25 sort.
Tans, spring weight grays, and a quantity of imported black gloves.
All sizes.

95 cents.

The sale of winter and spring suits reduced to $12.50 goes on with something in all sizes and a specially good selection in large and small suits; while the young men's sizes, 32, 33, 34, reduced to $10 give a wide range of choice.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Wallach's Hats

$30, 832 Columbus Av., 236, 240, 242 Bowery, 849 Eighth Av., Third Av., cor. 126d and 126 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

WHEREVER you live there's a Wallach store near you—
Each equally as attractive as each other.
Each as brimming with Smart, Fresh Spring Styles.
Every Hat a beauty.
All heights—all widths of brim.
5.00 Style, 3.00 Quality $1.90
Fresh Smart Neckwear.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P.M.

GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES. AUTO BOAT AND LAUNCHES. SHOWN ON LAKE. MODEL FISH HATCHERIES. Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly Casting. CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT.

ADMISSION . 50c | SEATS FREE.

CARNEGIE HALL. MME. NORDICA Afternoons at 3. MCH. 2, 6, 12, 3 WAGNER RECITALS by WITH WALTER DAMROSCH And New York Symphony Orchestra.

Program Mch. 2, Selections from LOHENGRIN, TANNHAUSER, FLYING DUTCHMAN, and WALKUERE. Res. Seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's, and agencies.

NEW AMSTERDAM Eves. 8. Last Mat. To-morrow. LAST TWO NIGHTS. MOTHER GOOSE

Tues., Mar. 1st, for 4 weeks, Mr. Richard MANSFIELD March 1st and Two Weeks, 3d and 4th weeks, Repertoire. IVAN THE TERRIBLE Seats on sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RICHARD CARLE in the Musical Brilliancy. THE TENDERFOOT Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 116TH TO 124TH TIME. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—SPECIAL. Seats on Sale. BEGINNING FEB. 29, every morning at 11 o'cl., The Extraordinary Lenten Attraction, OBERAMMERGAU ITS PEOPLE and ITS PLAY. Original Music, Soloist, Cathedral Chimes.

BROADWAY "A BIG SUCCESS." —Alan Dale. THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE Yankee Consul.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE TO-DAY AT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow; winds variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,895. NEW YORK. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark.

ROCHESTER SWEPT BY GREAT FIRE

Business District Suffers Four to Five Million Dollars Loss.

OTHER CITIES SEND HELP

Three City Blocks Burned Over—Blaze Probably Caused by Defective Electric Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Rochester raged from 5 o'clock this morning until afternoon. Before the Fire Department, assisted by reinforcements from Syracuse and Buffalo, had checked the flames they had swept the retail clothing and dry goods district for a space of three blocks and had inflicted a loss which is now estimated by insurance experts at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Of this amount, $750,000 represents the loss on buildings and the rest is on stocks and office furnishings. In addition, about 2,500 persons are, for the time being, thrown out of employment.

Three out of the five big department stores of the city were consumed by the flames, one of them, the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, being by far the largest establishment of the kind in the city. This firm alone suffered a loss estimated at $1,250,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered by the night watchman in the employ of the Rochester Dry Goods Company, who says it started from a fuse which blew out in the electric elevator connection. Almost simultaneously an explosion occurred in the basement of Beadle & Sherburne's store, next door. Smoke and flames poured through the elevator grating in the sidewalk, and in an incredibly short time the buildings were a mass of flame.

Secretary Carey of the Rochester Dry Goods Company, in whose building the fire started, attributes the fire to deficient electric wiring.

"Our elevator is run by electricity," he said, "and the power is left on each night so that the night watchman can use the car to get to the floors above. I think that the fire was caused by the electric wires, as it started around the centre elevator."

Extent of Burned District.

The burned district lies on the north side of Main Street, between St. Paul Street and Clinton Avenue, running from St. Paul Street almost the entire length of the block. The fire started on the eastern end of the block, in the store of the Rochester Dry Goods Company, and worked west, taking but one store east of this establishment, that of the Walkover Shoe Company, before its progress was checked in that direction. Next west was the store of the Beadle, Sherburne Company, which was destroyed. Then the flames ate up the marble block occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, and finally the thirteen-story granite building, a so-called fireproof structure, and the finest commercial building in the city.

Only the front wall of the Marble Building is standing to-night. The shell of the Granite Building is intact, and the floors are in place, but the building has been gutted.

Next west of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, with St. Paul Street running between, is the department store of Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co. That building was saved by hard work, the only damage being from window glass broken by the heat and water leaking into the storeroom. On St. Paul Street, in the rear of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company's retail store, stood a six-story building occupied by the wholesale department of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, which was destroyed with all its valuable contents. The stables of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company were also burned.

The flames ate their way into the rear of the Granite Building from the Marble Building and then followed a footbridge across into the wholesale building.

It is the opinion of experts that the Granite Building can safely be repaired. The framework is of iron and does not appear to be injured. The east wall is cracked in two places and will have to be rebuilt, but otherwise the walls withstood the heat remarkably well.

A livery stable and some frame dwellings on Division Street, a narrow thoroughfare running in the rear of the burned stores, were damaged by water and falling walls.

There were no casualties and no one was injured, with the exception that Assistant Chief Jaynes, who was struck by a flying nozzle, received some bruises.

Help from Other Cities.

Soon after the department arrived at the scene of the fire it was perceived that the blaze was likely to prove too much for the local firemen, and Buffalo and Syracuse were asked for help. Engines from both cities were started for Rochester within half an hour after the call for aid was received.

As soon as Fire Chief Quigley of Syracuse received the appeal for aid he ordered his men to man their engines and hasten to the railroad station, where a special train was quickly made ready. Assistant Chief Coombes took charge of Engines 2, 3, and 6, with crews of twenty-nine men, and boarded the train.

The start was made at 7:45 o'clock, and two hours later the train arrived in this city. Within five minutes after they arrived the Syracuse companies were unloaded and were running for the fire.

The rapid work of the Syracusans and

Continued on Page 2.

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WOMEN KEEP BACK LYNCHERS.

Save Man from Being Hurled Under a Speeding Train at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Women forming a barrier between a crowd of infuriated men and a swiftly moving freight train alone saved Sedato Dejago, an Italian, from death by a novel form of lynching at the Erie station here to-night.

Dejago at Waldwick boarded a train of which Thomas Daley was the conductor. He presented a laborer's pass, which Daley refused to honor, and when the train reached the station, its first stop on the way to New York, ejected Dejago. The dispute between the men had attracted the attention of the passengers in two cars, and they followed the two men to the platform and were joined by a crowd waiting to take the train.

After Daley had landed the Italian on the platform he let go of him, and turned to reenter his train. As he did so Dejago drew a razor, and slashed Daley from a point just forward of the temple down across the cheek and backward in a half circle across the neck under the ear, severing the jugular vein. The blow was so vicious that the haft of the razor broke, and the blade remained embedded in the flesh.

Daley fell to the platform, and some one raised the cry of "Under the train!" A west-bound freight train was passing at the time, and a score of men grabbed Dejago and dragged him across the east-bound rails with the intention of throwing him under the wheels of the freight.

They would have done this but for the women in the crowd running ahead, forming a line between the group dragging the Italian and the passing train, and holding the would-be lynchers in check, earnestly pleading with them not to kill the man. Frank Botte, the policeman detailed at the station, came to their support by jumping into the mass and swinging his club right and left. He obtained possession of Dejago, whom he hurried into the ticket office, from where word had already been sent for the police reserves.

Meanwhile Daley had been attended by a physician who was in the crowd and who endeavored to stop the flow of blood. While the physician held the vein, others carried the injured man into the baggage room, and from there he was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where his ante-mortem statement was taken. There is practically no hope of his recovery. Dejago was successfully removed to the police station.

FOREIGN MARRIAGES SCORED.

Judge Who Divorces American Countess Says Mothers Should Wake Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Judge Foster in the St. Louis Circuit Court to-day granted a divorce to Countess Marie R. F. de Penaloza from Count Henri de Penaloza. The Countess, who is a St. Louis heiress, charged that the Count had spent her fortune and had paid attention to other women.

In granting the decree Judge Foster commented on the action of the Count, which he said was similar to what happened in the case of most international marriages.

"It is always the way," said the Judge, "that these foreigners treat their American wives. Ambitious mothers and cultivated daughters traveling abroad are constantly falling into such traps as these. The courts are full of such cases. It seems to me that mothers ought to wake up some time."

TO DEPOSE MATRON EYLER.

Gov. Murphy Decides That Head of New Jersey Girls' Home Shall Go.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The almost interminable trouble at the State Home for Girls, which has hinged about the management of the institution by Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, Superintendent, is about to be solved by Mrs. Eyler's involuntary retirement.

Gov. Murphy has reached the conclusion that the best interests of the State would be served by having some one other than Mrs. Eyler at the head of the institution, and will make his appointments to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees with that idea in view. For some time past there has been friction in the present board because of differences of opinion relative to Mrs. Eyler.

A minority of the board has been strongly opposed to her retention. Among these were Mr. Stull, who at the time he became a member of the board, was a strong champion of Mrs. Eyler. For some months past he has taken practically no part in the management of the institution, and now he is to retire.

CHICAGO POLITICAL FEUD ENDS.

Mayor Harrison and Banker Walsh to Unite on Presidential Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Political circles are astounded by the announcement of an alliance between Mayor Harrison and John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank, Director and principal stockholder in a dozen big corporations and owner of The Chicago Chronicle, thus ending a bitter fued.

The Mayor and Mr. Walsh have united to support a Democratic candidate for President, who shall meet the requirements of the "reorganizers" of the party.

To this alliance Mr. Harrison will bring his City Hall machine, and Mr. Walsh will contribute the support of his newspaper and unlimited campaign funds.

SUICIDE RAN IN FAMILY.

Ross Colcord Dies by Own Act as Did Father and Sister.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Ross P. Colcord, a member of a wealthy St. Louis family, was found dead to-day in a rooming house on North State Street. He had committed suicide by turning on two gas valves. It is supposed that Colcord had become despondent after wasting his patrimony in high living.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Joseph Colcord, who thirty-five years ago ranked high in the profession of law here, was the father of Ross Colcord. The father was found dead in the family residence, at Broadway and Biddle Street, with a bullet through his heart, twenty years ago. Near his body lay the dead body of a woman, also shot. The family insisted it had been a double murder, but the police declared it to be a case of murder and suicide.

Mrs. Lilly Colcord Hartman, a sister of Ross P. Colcord, was placed in private sanitarium near Milwaukee over a year ago, after she had secured a divorce. She disappeared, and search was made for two weeks before she was found in the attic of the institution, wedged in between a crossbeam and the roof, where she was starving herself to death. She died soon after.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

FOUR GUILTY OF POSTAL FRAUDS

A. W. Machen, G. E. Lorenz, S. A. and D. B. Groff Are Convicted.

JURY OUT NEARLY NINE HOURS

Defendants Overwhelmed by Jurors' Finding, but Are Released on Bail —Motions for New Trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—"Guilty as indicted" was the verdict announced by Carl Peterson, the foreman of the jury in the now famous Post Office conspiracy trial shortly after 8 o'clock to-night, stating at the same time that this was the verdict as to all four defendants—August W. Machen, late General Superintendent of the rural free delivery division; George E. Lorenz of Toledo, Ohio, and Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff of this city.

The jury had been out nine hours, although the verdict was reached in eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

In the dimly lighted room sat the four defendants, who, after the case was given to the jury, had been placed in the custody of the United States Marshal and confined to the limits of the City Hall. Each wore an anxious look and a deathlike silence fell upon the small crowd which had been permitted to enter the room as the clerk inquired of the foreman if a verdict had been reached. With impressive dignity the jury as to a man arose, and as the words "Guilty as indicted" fell from his lips the defendants and their counsel seemed appalled.

There was general astonishment that the jury had included in the conviction Samuel A. Groff, the Washington policeman and inventor of the Groff fastener, as to whom Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the Government, yesterday informed the jury he did not expect a conviction and that he personally did not believe in his guilt.

Five ballots in all were taken. On the first ballot the vote stood 7 to 5 for conviction, on the second 8 to 4, on the third 9 to 3, on the fourth 10 to 2, and on the fifth the verdict was unanimous.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered Charles A. Douglass, in behalf of all four defendants, filed motions for a new trial, for an arrest of judgment, and also for an appeal for the purpose of having the defendants admitted to bail. Bail was then fixed at $20,000 each, the bonds of Lorenz and the two Groffs being increased from $10,000 to that sum.

Intense interest was taken in the events of to-day about the court house. The court-room was packed when Justice Pritchard immediately after convening court, charged the jury.

He instructed the jury that if they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that Machen and the other defendants or any two or more of them conspired to sell the fasteners to the Government at a price in excess of that at which they otherwise would have sold the same and divided the proceeds among themselves they were guilty as indicted. The jury, he said, could find the defendants guilty as to each count in the indictment or acquit them as to some and find them guilty as to others, and a verdict of not guilty could be found as to one or more of them.

"But," he added, "before you can return a verdict of guilty you must find that at least two of the defendants are guilty of the conspiracy as charged in the indictment; that is to say, you cannot find one defendant guilty and return a verdict of not guilty as to all the others."

The four defendants will appear before Justice Pritchard to-morrow morning to receive their sentence, which action is necessary upon which to base a motion for a new trial and an appeal.

On July 31, 1903, the Federal Grand Jury, sitting in Washington, D. C., found indictments for conspiracy to defraud and bribery against August W. Machen, the head of the free delivery service, William Gordon Crawford, ex-Deputy Auditor of the Post Office Department, Leopold J. Stern of Baltimore, George E. Leorenz of Toledo, and Martha J. Leorenz, his wife; John T. Cuppers, Mayor of Lockhaven, Penn.; William C. Long, Maurice Runkel of New York, and Thomas W. McGregor.

Machen was accused of having received 30 cents commission on each of over 20,000 letter boxes ordered by him for the Government from Cuppers. Long acted as intermediary.

Another indictment charged that Stern, Long, and Machen had defrauded the Government in furnishing shoulder straps for mail bags.

BAN ON THEATRE PASSES.

Chicago Managers Organize to Abolish the "Free List" at Playhouses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Theatre managers here have dealt a body blow to the "free list evil," which is held to be largely accountable for laxity in the enforcement of laws in relation to theatres.

At the first meeting of managers of all the theatres of Chicago, held in response to a call issued by Jacob Litt and Harry Hamlin, radical action was taken. The first reform aimed at was the abolition of the "free list" and the pass.

Passes issued to those with a political "pull," to the owners of window space for the exhibition of lithographs, for billboards, and numerous other real or imaginary exchanges of courtesy, were alike placed under the ban.

LOOTED AMERICAN SCHOONER.

Newfoundland Fishermen Fined for Robbing Ice-Crushed Fernwood.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 26.—The courts to-day fined nine west coast fishermen from $50 to $100 each, with the alternative of from two to four months in jail, for looting the American schooner Fernwood, which hails from Massachusetts, and which was crushed in the ice floes off the seaboard a month ago.

The crew of the Fernwood left their vessel and came to land over the ice. The schooner was later driven inshore and the coast people boarded and stripped her.

CHECK ON AUTOMOBILISTS.

Bill in Reichstag Places Careless Drivers Under Penal Code.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—A resolution, presented by Prince Schoenaich-Carolath was passed in the Reichstag to-day requesting the Government to introduce a bill placing automobilists under the provision of the statute of 1871, fixing terms of imprisonment for those committing assaults or manslaughter through carelessness on the public thoroughfare or railroads.

A second resolution was passed providing for compensation to persons injured by automobilists.

Your persistent, annoying cough will disappear if you use Piso's Cure. 25c. per bottle. —Adv.

FIRE SWEEPS BLOCK FRONT.

Big Building in Washington Street Is Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

A defective fire-alarm box, at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, gave a blaze which started in the five-story brick building which occupied the entire east side of the block on Washington Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, such a big start last night that the structure was destroyed and a loss estimated at $100,000 was entailed.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by W. C. Deyo, a provision dealer. The West Side Knitting Mills and the Autograph Register Company occupied the second story; the Pincus Shoe Manufacturing Company the third, and the New York Paper Company the fourth and fifth floors.

The blaze originated on the third floor, and had been burning a considerable time when it was discovered a little before midnight by Watchman Cornelius Kiernan. He tried to send in an alarm from the Ninth Avenue box. Another watchman went to his assistance. The box wouldn't work. Finally Policeman Flynn of the Charles Street Station managed to get the alarm in from a box at Washington and Gansevoort Streets. The time lost at the defective box allowed the fire to gain such headway that within half an hour the big building was in flames from one end to the other.

Four alarms were sent in, and two water towers responded. The Addington Storage Warehouse Company, in the rear of the building, which fronts on Ninth Avenue, and the big establishments of the California Wine Association, and Steinhardt Brothers were threatened. It took the hardest kind of work to save them. It was 1 o'clock before the fire was gotten under control.

The two searchlights of the department were summoned and put to work on the fire when its serious nature was discovered, and the fireboats New Yorker and Abram S. Hewitt tied up at Fourteenth Street end, running lines across the street, went to work. While they were throwing water through the six-inch line of hose a freight train came down West Street and the engine ran over and cut the New Yorker's two lines.

Veritable geysers of water spouted into the air until the pumps were stopped. Several policemen were near by, but made no attempt to stop the engine. When Inspector McClusky reached the scene he said he would have an investigation made of the occurrence.

SON OF PRINCE HENRY DEAD.

His Youngest Child Succumbs to Injury Incurred at Play.

KIEL, Feb. 26.—Prince Henry, the youngest son of Prince Henry of Prussia, died at 4 o'clock this morning. He was four years of age.

The little Prince had been unconscious for some days. The fever yesterday rose to a high point, and the Prince was seized with convulsions.

It was announced from Berlin Feb. 18 that the imperial household was much concerned regarding the illness of Prince Henry, the third son of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia.

Several weeks ago the children of Prince Henry were playing "railroad" in the nursery. They had arranged a line of chairs to represent a bridge, and little Prince Henry jumped upon one of them. The chair fell over, and the Prince's head was brought in violent contact with the sharp edge of a piece of furniture.

His parents, who spent a week or so in Berlin after the birthday of Emperor William, were summoned to Kiel immediately after the accident. The reports of the child's condition up to Feb. 16 were reassuring, but the bulletins issued on Feb. 18 said the Prince was unconscious part of the time.

The first diagnosis of the case was concussion of the brain.

HEIRESS WEDS A DRUGGIST.

School Teacher Inherited Half a Million, but Kept on Teaching.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Miss Lovina Cushman, a public school teacher of Vernon, was married to-day to John James Gibson, a druggist of Bay Shore, L. I.

Miss Cushman was teaching school at New Rochelle when her great granduncle, Joseph B. Cushman, died in this city on Dec. 27, 1902. She was one of two residuary legatees of his estate, valued at over $1,000,000, but the receipt of her inheritance did not cause her to give up her school position. Mr. Gibson and his bride were engaged some time before Mrs. Gibson inherited her greatuncle's money.

REPORT ON VAN COTT IS IN.

But Conclusions of Inspectors Will Not Be Made Public at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The report of the postal inspectors who have been engaged for several months in the investigation of the New York Post Office and the charges that have been made from time to time against Postmaster Van Cott is in the President's hands.

Until the President has been able to read the salient parts of the document and reach his conclusions there will be no action in the matter. A large part of the inquiry has been devoted to broad administrative features of the New York Postal Service. In the consideration of these great care will be taken to do justice to Postmaster Van Cott, and he will not be held accountable for conditions in the office and the service over which he has no control.

Postmaster General Payne said to-day that he could not discuss the report.

REVOLT AGAINST HOOKER.

Republicans in Chautauqua County Form a New Organization.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The revolt of a wing of the Republican Party in Chautauqua County against the leadership of men whose names were mentioned in the Bristow report on the postal frauds resulted to-day in the organization of the Pomfret Republican League. The organization was completed at a crowded mass meeting.

George E. Tiffany, the Chairman of the meeting, in an address said that the only defense Justice Hooker had made to the charges against him was that he (Tiffany) was trying to form a new party.

Falls 161 Feet to Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—James Byron was killed, Barney McBride probably fatally injured, and a score of workmen had narrow escapes from being crushed to death beneath a monster scaffold which collapsed this afternoon in the dome of the new Post Office building. The two men were on the top platform, 161 feet from the main floor, when the scaffold collapsed. Byron was killed instantly, while McBride caught hold of one of the floors in falling and saved his life. His spine was injured.

JAPANESE READY TO STRIKE LAND BLOW

Attacks on Port Arthur Probably Mask Other Operations.

MAY CLASH ON THE YALU

The Great Importance of a First Land Victory from the Japanese Point of View.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Times's military correspondent says:

"One must take the Japanese proceedings at Port Arthur as an intimation that decisive events are in progress elsewhere and that the task allotted to the navy is to keep the Russian squadron fully occupied in its own defense.

"No doubt there was an audacious attempt on the night of Feb. 23 to block the channel at Port Arthur, and it seems a fair conclusion that the entrance is only obstructed, not closed. Gen. Pflug reports a renewal of the attack on Feb. 24, without details.

"Even if these attempts were not completely successful, they fulfill the Japanese Navy's task of chaining the enemy to the strict defensive.

"If a report from Vladivostok is to be credited, Vice Admiral Kamimura is now off the Russian coast line in the north, and, should the report be confirmed, the resulting increase in naval tension would point to the striking of the hour for the commencement of serious operations on land.

"Unless the Russian destroyers at Port Arthur can gain the open sea unobserved and reach the point of assembly of the Japanese transports during the critical operations of disembarkation, there seems little chance of interference with the Japanese plans.

"Where the first blow will fall remains a secret, but the scouts of the two armies in Northern Korea are in touch between An-ju and Ping-yang, and this part of the theatre of war remains the most probable scene of the first serious encounters.

"A Japanese landing at Possiet Bay is reported. As the ice on this part of the coast does not clear off until April, Possiet Bay cannot be considered a favorable landing place for a large force at the present season, while the ruggedness of the country, the absence of supplies, and the poverty of communications render it an uninviting objective save as a local base for an attack on Vladivostok at a later period.

"But it is quite possible that the Japanese may have landed raiding parties to endeavor to break up the lines which run from Harbin toward Vladivostok and Port Arthur. As a landing in this quarter would be unexpected at this time of the year, the raiding party might hope to take full advantage of a surprise.

"There can be no doubt, judging from the facts before us, that the clearing up of the situation on the Yalu is the first military interest of the moment.

"The Japanese Army has never encountered a European foe, and the prudent statesmen who direct the counsels of the Japanese are not likely to fail to take into account the tremendous moral results of a first success.

"Here is the Russian force on the Yalu, separated by a great distance from the other fractions of the Russian army. Here, on the other side, is the whole mass of amphibious force, fit and ready to strike. The chance of an initial success is too great to be disregarded.

"It is a gift from the gods. If a combined attack by sea and land can hope to destroy the Russian force on the Yalu it would be flying in the face of fortune to neglect the opportunity."

FATAL OPENING OF A COFFIN.

Three Deaths and Serious Illness of Two Others Follow Incident.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 26.—Opening the coffin of a son of James Dougherty of this city is supposed to be responsible for the death of three members of the family and the serious illness of two others.

The dead son had been brought from Louisiana, where he died of typhoid fever. Since then three members of the family have died of the disease and two others are seriously ill with it.

Takes Japanese Bride to Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26.—George D. Morgan, nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived in Princeton to-day with his Japanese bride to pay a brief visit at the home of his brother, Julius S. Morgan. They were met at the station by the Morgan coach, and drove through the Princeton Campus, with which they were greatly pleased.

The Real High Ball is made of Usher's Scotch. Try it.—Adv.

OPPOSING SCOUTS IN TOUCH.

Russians and Japanese Sight Each Other Near Ping-yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Feb. 25.—Russian and Japanese scouts sighted each other this morning at Suk-chen, twenty-five miles north of Ping-yang, but they did not come into collision.

The Russians are not moving southward of the Tumen, where the roads are extremely bad.

Russian soldiers have seized the premises of the American Mining Company at Un-san.

POLO PONY RANCH FOR GOULD.

Railroad Man May Establish Breeding Farm in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 26.—It is reported that George J. Gould will establish a ranch in Southwest Texas for breeding and training polo ponies.

On the occasion of his recent visit to the State, Mr. Gould visited the Tappan polo pony ranch, near San Antonio, and made many inquiries in regard to features of the business.

PRELATE GIVES UP $90,000.

Archbishop Quigley's Action to Settle Disputed Will Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Archbishop Quigley, it was declared to-day, is to relinquish the entire legacy, estimated at $90,000, provided for in the will of Mrs. Margaret Hurtz. Plans for a settlement of the contested will were announced in Judge Cutting's court this forenoon.

Joseph Hurtz, who disputed the right of Judge Haney to act as the executor of the estate of Hurtz's wife and questioned the Rev. Thomas M. Kelly's right to the possession of $7,000 cash taken from Mrs. Hurtz's safety deposit box, is to receive at least $30,000 more than the will gave him.

VANDALS AT HARVARD AGAIN.

Gore Hall Busts Daubed with Paint and "Med Fac" Is Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26.—Harvard's mysterious society, the "Med Fac," is again on the warpath. Yesterday postal cards were sent to all the Boston papers reading as follows:

"I have ordered all the statues in the reading room at Gore Hall, Harvard, to be painted. Signed, C. M. Daly, Scribe, Med. Fac."

The whole thing was treated as a joke until this morning, when the attendants at Gore Hall entered the building and found the throat carried out to the letter. All but one of the busts in the reading room had been defaced with brown paint.

Some of the chairs were daubed with white paint, and the Superintendent's chair and lamp and the face of the clock also received a liberal coat. To cap the climax a number of broken eggs were scattered on the Superintendent's desk. On one of the tables and on the window the words "Med Fac" were painted.

Harvard's authorities are indignant over the act, and if they catch the culprits it will go hard with them.

At present the painted statues are having their faces washed.

$100,000 HOME BURNED.

Mrs. Holmes and Daughter Taken Unconscious from Blazing Building.

SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 26.—The handsome home of William H. Holmes, located on the Chatham Turnpike road, a short distance from the Canoe Brook Country Club, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The nearest hydrant was a half mile away, and the firemen were powerless.

Mr. Holmes was awakened by the crackling of the flames, and found the fire roaring up the stairway from the lower floor. Hastily arousing his wife and daughter, he tried to get them out, but they fell unconscious from the excitement and smoke. Mr. Holmes jumped out of a window on the second floor, and, securing a ladder, placed it to a second-story window, from which he carried the unconscious women.

The house was built at a cost of $45,000. Among the valuable articles destroyed were two rare oil paintings, which Mr. Holmes valued at $30,000. The total loss is about $100,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by an overheated furnace.

BOSS BLOCKS RAILROAD BILL.

Maryland Legislature Bows Obligingly to Politician's Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—"Free" Rasin, lobbyist and Democratic boss of Baltimore, has succeeded in delaying the passage of the bill granting Gould's Western Maryland Railroad extension of the Wabash permission to cross the Patapsco River at Baltimore and to cross the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Rasin is an expert in advancing or delaying corporation legislation. He arrived yesterday, and quickly had the bills laid over for a hearing next Wednesday. The Baltimore and Ohio will fight against permitting the Wabash any rights along the canal.

SEEK TO BREAK MARSH WILL.

Relatives After Property Left to Husband of Testator's Medium.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—It is stated that proceedings have been commenced to break the will of Luther R. Marsh, which was recently probated in Orange County. Mr. Marsh left his entire estate to John J. Huyler, the husband of Mr. Marsh's alleged spiritualistic medium, Clarissa J. Huyler. Huyler was made executor of the estate.

Marsh's relatives did not make any strenuous objections to the probate of the will, but now they intend to prosecute the matter.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

Call Early
and make your sleeping car reservation on Seaboard Florida Limited, the only daily limited train to Florida resorts. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

KOREAN TROOPS TO JOIN THE JAPANESE

Seoul Government Orders Them to Help Fight Russia.

DOES NOT INVOLVE FRANCE.

Foreign Office at Paris Denies That the Japanese-Korean Alliance Requires France to Aid Her Ally.

SEOUL, Feb. 26.—The Korean Government has decided to order the Korean troops to join the Japanese in the field.

The Port of Wi-ju was opened to foreign trade last night. The limitations to be placed on trade and other incidental matters will be decided later.

This action necessitates a harbor, so Yong-am-pho has been decided upon.

TOKIO, Feb. 26.—The Japanese-Korean treaty, whereby Japan guarantees the independence and integrity of Korea, was signed on Feb. 23.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A report which emanates from St. Petersburg says the Japanese Minister at Söul has requested the Korean Government to hand the French Minister his passports.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends interesting news of Japan's military operations.

He asserts that Dalny is being evacuated by the Russians, who boast that they have mined the breakwater, wharves, and railroad sidings there in order to prevent the Japanese from making use of these facilities.

This correspondent repeats that the Russians have only supplies for five months at Port Arthur, and says a large number of Japanese transports have returned to Nagasaki, where they are busily engaged in embarking more troops to be taken to the vicinity of Dalny. Over forty transports have left Nagasaki since Feb. 10, and a still larger embarkation has been proceeding from Ujina, near Hiroshima.

The correspondent has recently been in Nagasaki, and is probably well informed.

In any event, it is taken for granted in London that Admiral Togo's recent operations have been in order to facilitate Japanese debarkation on the Liao-Tung Gulf or elsewhere.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The French Foreign Office categorically denies the report published in a London paper that Korea having become the ally of Japan under the new Japanese-Korean treaty, France is thereby required to become the active ally of Russia.

The officials say the situation does not warrant such a conclusion, and add that the new treaty does not make the slightest change in the position of France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The changes in the Korean Cabinet have brought into power the partisans of America and Japan.

The Statesman's Year Book gives the following details of the Korean Army:

The standing army now consists of about 17,000 men with European methods. In 1896 it was taken in hand by a Russian Colonel, with three commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, who retired, however, in 1898.

A royal bodyguard of 1,000 men was formed, and has been well drilled, and periodically a draft of well-trained men is transferred from it to the other regiments of the standing army.

A police force of about 2,000 men has also been formed and is under the Police Department.

CHINA MAY AID JAPAN, TOO.

Likely to Join Her at the First Success Against the Russians.

CHE-FOO, Feb. 25.—Circulars from Russian sources have been printed in the Chinese language and distributed here belittling the successes of the Japanese and exaggerating those of the Russians.

It is stated on the authority of those close to the Chinese that at the first success of the Japanese Army the Chinese will join the Japanese with the hope of driving all foreigners out of China.

ATTACKS ON PORT ARTHUR.

Three More Engagements Reported—Little Damage Done.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur, dated to-day, says:

"At 1 o'clock this morning several Japanese torpedo boats were sighted from here with sails set for the purpose of disguising their character.

"The battleship Retvizan and the shore batteries opened fire on them and continued firing until daybreak without any visible result.

"After daybreak a Japanese squadron, apparently convoying transports, was sighted. At 11:15 this squadron came nearer and an engagement which lasted forty minutes ensued. There was no damage. Few shells fell in Port Arthur.

"It is expected here that the Japanese will attempt a landing soon."

A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press telegraphs from Port Arthur under date of to-day as follows:

"Last night at about 10 o'clock Japanese torpedo boats again unsuccessfully attempted to approach Port Arthur. Firing was heard at sea after midnight, and it is presumed that Russian torpedo boats or torpedo-boat destroyers attacked the Japanese. No details of the result are at hand."

A copy of a telegram from the Viceroy of the Far East, Admiral Alexieff, to the Emperor, has been given out. It is dated yesterday. The place whence it is sent is not stated, but is supposed to be Mukden. The message is as follows:

"A squadron of the enemy's vessels

numbering sixteen, approached the fortress at about 11 o'clock this morning and opened a bombardment on the cruisers Askold, Bayan, and Novik, which were in the outer harbor, and also on the fortress. The firing continued for half an hour. Then our cruisers went into the harbor. The enemy fired for several minutes on one of our batteries, and then began to leave. They stopped within sight of the fort, but out of range of fire.

"At this time four of the enemy's cruisers detached themselves from the squadron and proceeded to Pigeon Bay, where they quickly opened fire on our torpedo boats that were cruising there. They directed also a strong cannonade against the shore. The Commandant consequently sent troops to Pigeon Bay. The firing there lasted for thirty minutes, but no landing was made. The Japanese cruisers then departed.

"Suitable measures have been taken to oppose a possible effort on the part of the enemy to creep up by sea.

"Our loss this day was one man wounded at the battery.

"I respectfully report the above to your Imperial Majesty."

A second telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar is dated to-day. It says:

"On Feb. 24 seventeen of the enemy's warships, with twelve torpedo boats and steamers, were cruising outside Port Arthur, but keeping out of range. On the same day the Russian cruisers Bayan, Askold, and Novik left the roadstead. Two Japanese cruisers advanced toward the Novik, which returned to Port Arthur accompanied by our torpedo boats from Pigeon Bay. The enemy's cruisers were left far behind. In the evening our cruisers returned to the roadstead.

"On the night of Feb. 25 our torpedo boats proceeded seaward. The same night the Japanese torpedo boats again appeared in the roads and the battleship Retvizan and the fort batteries opened fire on them. Battery No. 18 reports having sunk one of the enemy's torpedo boats.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning a squadron of fourteen vessels was sighted in the distance.

"Maps of Port Arthur and Port Adams and a chart of the Yellow Sea were discovered aboard the enemy's vessels which were sunk in the night attack of Feb. 24. Conducting wires and electric batteries were found on the vessel which caught fire. The wires were cut by port miners. The fires have been extinguished."

A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Japanese torpedo attack of yesterday resulted in a complete Russian success. The accurate shooting of the batteries inflicted losses on the enemy, and caused the boiler on one of the Japanese torpedo boats to explode.

Early in the morning a Japanese fleet consisting of six battleships and four cruisers appeared on the horizon. The Russian cruisers Askold, Bayan, and Novik were then in the harbor, and the Japanese torpedo boats advanced to within thirty or thirty-five cable lengths to attack them. The Japanese battleships and cruisers separated and then advanced against two Russian torpedo boats cruising in Pigeon Bay. One of the latter broke through the enemy's line under a hot fire and reached harbor.

At 10:45 o'clock a fierce artillery engagement began between the Japanese battleships and the Russian cruisers supported by the shore batteries. In view of the superiority of the enemy's six battleships over the three light Russian cruisers, the latter were withdrawn. The enemy ceased fire at 11:25.

The Japanese manoeuvring was clumsy, and in turning the vessels came so close to one another that Russian shells could be seen falling on them as they huddled together.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg quotes an official report of Major Gen. Pflug, Chief of Staff of Viceroy Alexieff, as follows:

"The officer commanding at Vladivostok reports that on Feb. 24, early in the morning, ten of the enemy's ships were seen south of the islands. They disappeared on the horizon in the evening."

JAPAN GETS RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

Another Cargo Intended for Port Arthur Goes Astray.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The steamship Korea has arrived at Yokohama with a large quantity of corned beef which was intended for Port Arthur.

The cargo will probably be treated like the cargo of the German steamer Emma. It will not be seized, but its destination will be changed.

The Czas of Cracow, in an article on the Russian commissariat published on Feb. 15, said that about Christmas time the Russian Government hurriedly ordered large quantities of provisions in America, doubtless because it knew that the Siberian Railway could never convey all the necessary supplies to Manchuria and Vladivostok. The goods were ordered for delivery at San Francisco on Jan. 23 and 28, and Feb. 7.

As the sea journey from San Francisco to Port Arthur or Vladivostok required at least seventeen days, said the Czas, it was clear that the greater part of these provisions would not reach the Russian harbors or would serve to support the Japanese Army.

The paper added that the provisioning of the Russian troops in the Far East was causing great anxiety.

FRANCE TOO WEAK FOR WAR.

M. de Lanessan Says She Would Expose Herself to Disaster.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, Feb. 26.—M. de Lanessan, the ex-Minister of Marine, in an article in to-day's Siècle, refers to the idea of the Russian General Cattianoff that France should lend Russia ships-of-war, say four armorclads and two submarines, for which Russia would pay.

M. de Lanessan says if France gave Russia naval assistance and were to intervene in the war she would be followed by England, and a second war would break out in European waters. In order to give Russia help of doubtful efficacy France would plunge into an adventure fraught with formidable possibilities that no sensible Frenchman could contemplate without terror.

According to the ex-Minister of Marine, France's battleships, cruisers, and defense flotilla are too weak for her to think of lending any portion of them to her ally or exposing herself to a naval war. Finally, M. de Lanessan says:

"Russia cannot be ignorant of all this. She knows we should be of no use to her in resorting to armed intervention in her favor, whereas we should expose ourselves to disasters prejudicial not only to our own interests but also to the prestige and influence of our alliance.

"Those people are very blind who now spread false or falsified stories in order to convince public opinion that Russia is entitled to expect armed intervention on our part."

ATTEMPT TO BOTTLE UP PORT ARTHUR FAILED

Russian Fire Sank Vessels Before They Reached the Channel.

ALL THE CREWS ESCAPED

Sunken Ships Were Manned by Volunteers—Vessels Were Not of Great Value and Carried Five Men Each.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The St. Petersburg story of the sinking of Japanese ships at Port Arthur is believed in Japan to be a mistaken version of the deliberate sinking of four stone-laden steamers intended to obstruct the harbor. Doubtless the steamers were accompanied by torpedo boats.

No casualties have yet been reported on the Japanese side.

The whole Japanese squadron was sighted off Shan-Tung on the afternoon of Feb. 24, and all the ships were intact.

The St. Petersburg story appears to have emanated from the Russian Consul at Che-Foo.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 26.—Vice Admiral Togo's attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by sinking a fleet of stone-laden merchant steamers in the mouth of the harbor evidently failed, though the venture caused no loss of life and the vessels lost were not of great value.

Five ships were prepared for the attempted blockade. Four are reported to have been sunk, but the fate of the fifth is unknown here. It is presumed that it withdrew with the other Japanese vessels.

The five vessels were filled with stones, so as to make the obstruction permanent, and were manned by volunteer merchant crews. It was impossible to select naval officers and sailors on account of their great rivalry to participate in the daring venture.

Accompanied by four battleships, nine cruisers, and numerous vessels of the torpedo flotilla, the stone-laden steamers reached Port Arthur on Wednesday. While the fleet engaged the shore batteries the steamers made a dash for the mouth of the harbor, directly under the Russian guns.

Details of the attack have not been received, but it is evident that the Russians' fire sank the steamers before they reached the point planned for their foundering by the Japanese.

It is said that all the crews of the four vessels escaped in boats and were picked up by the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers. The report that two of the destroyers were sunk by the Russians is denied.

The Naval Department has received a brief dispatch from the commander of one of the destroyers saying that no lives and no warships were lost and that no damage was inflicted by the Russians. Pending the receipt of the official report of Admiral Togo, the Naval Department declines to make any announcement regarding the affair.

The five merchant vessels which were prepared for sinking were the Jinsen Maru, 2,331 tons; the Tien-Tsin Maru, 2,943 tons; the Hokoku Maru, 2,776 tons; the Buyo Maru, 1,609 tons, and the Bunshik Maru, 1,399 tons. Each carried five men, two steering and three firing and running the engines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Japanese Legation has received a cablegram from Tokio under to-day's date giving an account of the ineffectual attempt made by the Japanese to blockade the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur, and also a brief account of the attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur yesterday morning.

As a result of the attack yesterday, the cablegram says, one of the Russian torpedo boats was destroyed. The text of the cablegram is substantially as follows:

Vice Admiral Kamimura reports on Feb. 26 the following: According to the report from the torpedo flotilla which was sent for the purpose of rescuing the crews of the steamers sent to block up the harbor at Port Arthur, the Hokoku Maru, on the left side of the entrance of the harbor near the lighthouse, and the Bunshik Maru, outside the entrance, were sunk purposely by the Japanese by explosion. The Tien-Tsin Maru, the Buyo Maru, and the Jinsen Maru sank themselves on the east of the Lao-Te-Shan. All the crews of these steamers were picked up safely. The Japanese destroyers and the torpedo flotilla were unharmed.

On the night of Feb. 24 the Japanese destroyers again went on a scouting cruise near Port Arthur, Dalny, and Pigeon Bay.

On the dawn of the 25th the Japanese main squadron approached Port Arthur, and bombarded the Russian men-of-war and the forts from a distance. The Japanese saw the Novik, the Askold, and the Bayan fleeing into the harbor, it thus being apparent that the blocking operation had not much effect.

The Japanese squadron then fired into the harbor, and saw flames and considerable smoke. It withdrew after fifteen minutes' shelling. While the cruisers were thus engaged in firing the Japanese saw one of the Russian torpedo boats destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Port Arthur, dated to-day, says:

"An inspection of the Japanese fire ships sent into this harbor Feb. 24 shows they were loaded with coal and kerosene and that electrical infernal machines had been placed in the midst of this cargo."

Another dispatch says:

"A Japanese torpedo boat which was driven ashore near Fort Bjelywol is supposed to have belonged to the flotilla which was escorting the fire ships destroyed on the night of Feb. 23."

SENT AID TO THE RUSSIANS.

Commander of the Vicksburg Tells What He Did at Che-mul-pho.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Without waiting for any suggestion from St. Petersburg, though that has since come, the Navy Department cabled to Commander Marshall of the Vicksburg at Che-mul-pho, requesting an explanation of the facts connected with the reported refusal on his part to take aboard his ship sailors from the Russian warships sunk by the Japanese.

The following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department this afternoon:

"A dispatch from Commander Marshall, commanding the United States ship Vicksburg, states that he sent medical aid as well as boats to the assistance of the Variag."

Touching the Russian complaint that Commander Marshall did not join with the other foreign Captains in protesting against the Japanese attack upon the Variag and the Koriets in a neutral harbor, it is declared at the Navy Department that the officer certainly would not be upheld by his department in meddling in such a matter.

It is the first time that either the Navy or State Department has ever been seriously asked to oblige a foreign power to observe neutrality, and it is pointedly stated that it was Russia's business to look to Korea for redress if that country did not maintain the neutrality of its ports.

REPEATS WEI-HAI-WEI STORY.

Novoe Vremya Says the British Left the Port Open for the Japanese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Times's Russian correspondent says the Novoe Vremya attempts to evade the force of the official British and Chinese declarations in regard to the reported employment of Wei-hai-Wei as a base for Japanese operations by asserting that, even though Japanese warships may not show themselves in that port after the war has begun, an English squadron left Wei-hai-Wei on Feb. 5, thus giving the Japanese full right of entrance.

The question, says the Novoe Vremya, is not whether the Japanese occupied Wei-hai-Wei after the beginning of operations, but whether they used it as the base for their attack on Port Arthur.

England, the paper argues, would not have disclaimed responsibility if the attack had been successful.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS REPAIRED.

Vessels at Port Arthur Said to be Available for Active Service.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Temps's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Russian warships Poltava, Novik, Askold, and Diana have completed the repairs necessitated by the injuries they sustained in the first battle off Port Arthur.

He adds that all the ships damaged are now available for active service, and that the Vladivostok squadron makes frequent sorties from that port, which remains open.

Admiral Makaroff is expected to arrive at Port Arthur about March 1.

RUSSIAN MOVE TOWARD INDIA?

Boundary Pillars on Afghan-Turkestan Border Reported Destroyed.

PESHAWAR, India, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the Ameer's boundary pillars on the Afghan-Turkestan border have been destroyed by Russian agency.

Peshawar, on the Indian-Afghan frontier, is the city through which reliable news regarding the Ameer's kingdom usually comes.

Lieut. Gen. Ivanoff, Governor General of Russian Turkestan, left St. Petersburg recently for Tashkend, capital of Russian Turkestan, with Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, Chief of Staff of the military district of Turkestan.

It was stated in high military circles in St. Petersburg that Gen. Ivanoff was instructed to make preparations with a view to possible military action in the direction of India in the event of Great Britain adopting an attitude openly hostile to Russia or attempting to carry out any enterprise prejudicial to Russian interests in Persia or Tibet.

The reported Russian destruction of boundary pillars may therefore be a counter move to the British invasion of Tibet. The boundary between Turkestan and Afghanistan was defined in 1895 by the British Foreign Office and the Russian Ambassador.

RIDICULE RUSSIA'S NOTE.

Japanese Wonder How Their Declaration of Feb. 6 Was Interpreted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The Russian note to the powers is ridiculed on all sides in Japan, where it is pointed out that M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, on Feb. 6 handed to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, a formal declaration announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries and Japan's resolve to take independent action in order to safeguard her interests.

The question is asked how Russia interpreted such a notice and whether she construed it as merely a friendly formality.

AMERICAN'S GIFT TO RUSSIA.

C. A. Crane Donates $10,000 to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The news of a gift of $10,000 by Charles A. Crane of Chicago to the "Young Empress" fund for Russian soldiers and sailors has been received everywhere with expressions of appreciation.

Her Majesty was deeply touched by this donation, and has expressed her sincere thanks.

The gift was made by Mr. Crane through Count Rostoftsoff, her Majesty's Chancellor. Mr. Crane first cabled saying it was believed in America that Russia had done everything to maintain peace, but that her hand had been forced by a treacherous enemy. He asked how he could help.

In reply, Count Rostoftsoff suggested a donation to the relief fund, and Mr. Crane replied by sending $10,000.

KUROPATKIN FASTS AND PRAYS.

He Prepares for the Campaign Like a Mediaeval Knight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Like a knight of olden times before going to battle, Gen. Kuropatkin to-day performed the most solemn rites of the mother church. After fasting this week he went to the church in the Cadet Corps Academy, made his confession, and partook of the Sacrament.

The officiating priest, holding in the sacred image of St. Sergius, which has just arrived from Moscow, blessed the prostrate commander and bade him godspeed. The General was shaken with emotion.

A surring manifesto to the army was issued by the Czar to-day in the form of a message to Gen. Kuropatkin, in which he says:

"May God help you in your difficult task, which you, with such self-denial, have assumed. In taking leave of you and thanking you for your six years' work for the good of my dear army, I confer on you the order of St. Alexander-Nevski in brilliants."

OUR NAVAL ORDNANCE WEAK?

Secretary Moody to Investigate Allegations—Powder Charges Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been aroused in the navy by the recent order of the Bureau of Ordnance reducing all powder charges, not only for the old guns, but also for the "latest type of high-powered guns," decreasing the velocity of their projectiles. This order was issued because of the recent accident on the Iowa in which the muzzles of two eight-inch guns were blown off.

A board is now investigating the causes of the accident on the Iowa, as the Navy Department is deeply concerned over the ordnance situation in the navy. It is understood that the attention of the Secretary is soon to be called to allegations that the guns belonging to the same lot as those which exploded on the Iowa were made from forgings which had been rejected by three boards of officers. It is alleged also that the most modern ordnance in the American Navy to-day possesses far less striking force than that produced by foreign nations severals years ago.

Senator Clark's Son Exonerated.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 26.—Upon the motion of County Attorney Breen Judge McClernan in the district court to-day dismissed the bribery charge against Charles W. Clark, son of Senator W. A. Clark, based upon the alleged offer of $250,000 to Judge E. W. Harney for a confession that he had been bribed to render judicial decision in the Minnie Healy case.

ROCHESTER SWEPT BY GREAT FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

their eagerness to jump into the thick of the fight won the applause of the Rochester firemen and the crowds. They were cheered vigorously when they offered to station themselves in the most dangerous spot, and manned lines that played on the west wall of the Granite Building.

It took a seven-hour fight before the firemen were able to check the progress of the flames.

At 6:10 o'clock, as the walls of the back half of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company's wholesale building went down, the St. Paul Street front was blown into the street.

At 8 o'clock the front wall of the Marble Block fell into the street, and a series of explosions followed. The Cox Building, at St. Paul and Division Streets, was one of the first to go, and the Beadle & Sherburne store followed it into ashes before long. The dry goods in the various stores constituted such inflammable materials that the fire was an exceedingly hot one, and spread with great rapidity. The falling walls made the work of the firemen exceedingly hazardous, and at 9 o'clock Mayor Cutler ordered them to retire at a greater distance from the burning buildings.

The arrival of the reinforcements from Buffalo and Syracuse put new heart into the local fire-fighters, and not long afterward the combined forces began to make headway against the flames, but it was not until nearly 2 o'clock that Fire Chief Little announced the flames to be under control.

Tenants Fled from Flames.

Among the first persons to be aroused by the fire were a number of tenants who had rooms in the Marble Block. They were fast asleep at the time the alarm was turned in, and the first they knew of the fire was when they were awakened by the glare of flames coming through the windows of their sleeping apartments. They fled promptly.

The guests of the Hotel Eggleston and the Whitcomb House, both of which are across the street and but a short distance from the burned district, were notified of the fire promptly, and all dressed and prepared to leave if it should become necessary.

Capt. C. A. Simmons of the Eighth Separate Company of the National Guard of the State of New York this morning tendered to the Mayor the services of his company for patrol duty, if they should be needed in view of danger from falling walls. It is thought that Main Street in the fire district may be closed for several days.

Trains arriving from the city since the middle of the forenoon have brought many sightseers from near-by villages. The towns along the main line of the New York Central and along the Lehigh Valley brought hundreds of people in to watch the fire.

The estimated losses and insurance are given herewith:

Granite Building; value, $600,000; insurance, $400,000; loss, $350,000, at present.

Buell Building; value, $75,000; insurance, $60,000; total loss.

Ellwanger & Barry Building; value, $20,000; insurance, $15,000; total loss.

Cornwall Building; value, $75,000; insurance, $60,000; total loss.

Kirley Building, occupied by Rochester Dry Goods Company; value, $35,000; insurance, $30,000; total loss.

Building occupied by Walkover Shoe Company; value, $10,000; insurance, $5,000; covered by insurance.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company wholesale building; value, $250,000; insurance, $250,000; total loss.

Stock in Sibley, Lindsay & Curr retail store; value, $300,000; insurance, $300,000; total loss.

Stock in Sibley, Lindsay & Curr wholesale building; value, $1,200,000; insurance, $1,000,000; total loss.

Tenants in Granite Building; loss, $200,000; insurance, $100,000.

Tenants in Buell Building; loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

Beadle & Sherburne Company; value of stock, $350,000; insurance, $300,000; total loss.

Rochester Dry Goods Company; estimated value of stock, $150,000; insurance, $125,000; total loss.

Tenants in Kirley Building; estimated losses, $25,000; insurance, $20,000; total loss.

Gibbons & Stone, music dealers; estimated loss, $15,000; insurance, $15,000.

Walkover Shoe Company; estimated loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,000.

Ten engines are still pouring water on the ruins to-night.

While the affairs of all the burned concerns are as yet in a chaotic condition, steps have already been taken to secure new quarters, and local insurance men will at once begin the work of adjusting the losses.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr had planned to erect a new building further east in Main Street, extending from Clinton Avenue north to North Street. Work is to be begun on April 1. All the plans and specifications of this new building, which is to cost more than a million, have been made and the contracts let.

ROCHESTER INSURANCE LOSS.

Underwriters Think It May Aggregate About $1,700,000.

Local fire underwriters were disposed to be reticent yesterday as to their losses in the Rochester fire, chiefly because of the heavy blow so many of them sustained in the Baltimore conflagration. By itself the Rochester loss would have appeared a severe experience were it not for its relatively insignificant size in comparison with Baltimore.

Estimates made up carefully by means of advices from Rochester during the afternoon indicated that the property value destroyed amounted to about $3,020,000, unless there should be much more salvage in the adjustment than the considerable amount now expected. Should the property loss reach $3,020,000, the insurance loss, it is estimated, might aggregate nearly $1,700,000.

As to the effect of the fire on the insurance companies, there appeared to be no anxiety, because the burned Rochester risks had been well distributed among nearly all the companies licensed to do business in this State, and pretty much in proportion to their ability to carry the lines. Owing to the concentration of values, there had been the greatest difficulty to obtain sufficient insurance there, and local underwriters said that there was no doubt that nearly all the surplus line companies, all the treaty companies, and a number of Lloyds concerns had underwritten their full proportionate share of the values insured. The size of many of these outside lines is likely never to become public, especially those sent abroad.

In the absence of willingness to give figures and the lack of specific information as to the prospects of salvage, only the roughest estimates of the insurance involved in the burned area were to be had, and these in many instances through out-of-town sources. The resultant list, although accounting for but a portion of the total insurance in the district, includes many companies at figures in probable excess of what they will be called upon to pay when the adjustment of claims has been completed. This partial list of the gross possible losses of companies, regularly entered and doing business in New York State, follows:

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

British America	$5,000
Caledonian	10,000
Commercial Union	20,000
Hamburg-Bremen	10,000
Law Union and Crown	5,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	35,000
London Assurance	15,000
London and Lancashire	20,000
North British and Mercantile	20,000
Northern Assurance	15,000
Norwich Union	15,000
Palatine	5,000
Phoenix of London	15,000
Royal of Liverpool	25,000
Royal Exchange	20,000
Scottish Union and National	15,000
Sun of London	15,000
Thuringia	10,000
Western of Toronto	5,000

DOMESTIC COMPANIES.

Aetna	$20,000
Agricultural	10,000
Buffalo Commercial	5,000
Buffalo German	5,000
Commerce of Albany	5,000
Commonwealth	7,000
German-American	15,000
Germania	10,000
Glens Falls	10,000
Firemen's Fund	15,000
Fire Association	10,000
Hanover	15,000
Home	12,000
Hartford	20,000
Insurance Company of North America	12,000
Niagara	8,000
National of Hartford	11,000
Orient of Hartford	4,000
Pennsylvania	8,000
Queen	10,000
Rochester German	20,000
United States	6,000
Westchester	8,400
Williamsburg City	5,000

The chief comment on the fire by underwriters was that it demonstrated how a modern building of slow-burning, or so-called "fireproof," construction could act as a fire wall, while its own interior succumbed and part of its frame was injured seriously.

Town's Business Centre Burned.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the business centre of the town of Nicholson, about twenty miles west of here. Seventeen frame buildings were burned, causing a loss estimated at $40,000. An overheated stove was the cause of the fire.

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GIBBS PICTURES FETCH $91,285

Collection of 283 Canvases Finally Disposed Of at Auction.

The last night of the auction of the modern paintings from the collection formed by the late Frederick S. Gibbs, held yesterday evening at Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street, just east of Broadway, was productive of high prices, so that the totals realized in the first two nights were beaten. The total for last night was $50,790. Those for the first two nights were respectively $15,215 and $25,280, making the amount for the collection of 283 pictures $91,285.

The three best prices last night were for "The Pipe Dance," by Ralph Albert Blakelock, which brought $3,100; "The Grand Canal, Venice," by Félix Ziem, $3,000, and "The Approaching Storm," by George Inness, which was sold for $2,550. Following are the more important pictures sold with their titles, the names of the artists, and purchasers, and the prices paid:

Wash Day at the Monastery, Jehan Georges Vibert; H. G. Kuntz	$310
Spanish Lady with Fan, Mariano Fortuny; H. Victor Newcombe	400
Shooting the Arrow, Blakelock; J. Robinson, agent	510
A Skirmish, Paul Grolleron; A. B. Meyer	350
The Edge of the Woods, Corot; H. Victor Newcombe	1,000
Indian Girl—Uintah Tribe, Blakelock; J. Robinson, agent	500
A Song of Circassia, H. Siddons Mowbray; Oscar Passomens	630
Summer—Sunshine and Shadow, George Inness; Scott & Fowles	1,075
Springtime, Forest of Fontainebleau, Jean Richard Goubie; E. Holbrooke	360
A September Evening, Robert C. Minor; Louis Bamburger	560
The Sun Bath, John S. Sargent; Mrs. J. Schmidt	575
Light Triumphant, George Inness; Scott & Fowles	1,150
First Touch of Autumn, J. Francis Murphy; J. Francis Murphy	325
Landscape and Cattle, J. H. L. De Haas; R. H. Dunn	400
The Coast of France, Homer D. Martin; T. E. H. Curtis	375
Early Spring, William Bliss Baker; J. Manning	410
Just by Chance, Jean Richard Goubie; Dubour	620
A View in County Kerry, Alexander H. Wyant; W. B. Strang	475
A Barnyard Corner, William Bliss Baker; J. Remboth Company	335
For His Country, E. P. Berns-Bellecour; H. R. Wilson	410
Speak, Sir, J. G. Brown; Lewis S. Ferguld	420
The Close of Day, Alexander H. Wyant; J. C. Evans	610
The Approaching Storm, George Inness; Scott & Fowles	2,550
The Grand Canal, Venice, Felix Ziem; Scott & Fowles	3,000
Evening, Robert C. Minor; New York Co-operative Society	1,325
Indian Fisherman, Ralph Albert Blakelock; T. E. H. Curtis	400
Moorish Children, N. V. Diaz de la Pena; H. Victor Newcombe	1,750
A Wet Day in October, Charles Harry Eaton; L. S. Ferukli	480
The Pipe Dance, Ralph Albert Blakelock; George A. Hearn	3,100
The Wounded Stag, Ralph Albert Blakelock; L. G. Bloomingdale	510
Landscape, A. H. Wyant; A. A. Healy	810
A Quiet Pool, Emilio Sanchez-Perrier; W. B. Strang	575
The Old Farm, Jules Dupre; J. Robinson, agent	925
Girl in Blue, Jean Jacques Henner; Charles E. Cash	1,025
Pastureland, Kaaterskill, Alexander H. Wyant; J. C. Evans	400
A Gray Day, J. Francis Murphy; A. R. Andrews	480
Evening Calm on the Scheldt, Paul Jean Clays; M. Knoedler & Co	625
Night on the Sound, Robert C. Minor; J. Robinson, agent	900
An Autumn Evening, J. Francis Murphy; T. E. H. Curtis	425
A Gray Morning, Alexander H. Wyant; Scott & Fowles	775
A Pool in the Meadow, Alexander H. Wyant; John F. Carroll	710
A Cloudy Afternoon, J. Francis Murphy; Carl H. de Silver	620
An Autumn Evening, Alexander H. Wyant; T. E. H. Curtis	1,025
Finishing Touches, Jules Worms; Charles E. Cash	570
The Approach to My Old Farm, J. Francis Murphy; A. C. Humphries	930
Landscape, Henry W. Ranger; Burton Mansfield	400
Selling the White Slave, Alexandre Gabriel Decamps; Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	410
Sag's Ravine, Connecticut, Homer D. Martin; J. E. Evans	930
The New Suit of Clothes, Jules Adolphe Grison; M. Tanenbaum	400
Wood Interior, Keene Valley, George Inness; J. F. Carroll	830
Lake Nemi, Italy, George Inness; Knoedler & Co	850
Near the Sea, Homer D. Martin; W. Klausen	1,000
A Sheep Pasture, Léon Victor Dupré; S. L. Schoonmaker	650
After the Harvest, Kenyon Cox; T. E. H. Curtis	320
On the Seine, Homer D. Martin; Scott & Fowles	2,200
Afternoon in September, J. Francis Murphy; Thomas L. Hamilton	1,250
The Gleaners, George Inness; A. D. Meyer	725

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BAD GAS AND DEATH ROLL.

Coroner Declares Companies Responsible for Many Recent Fatalities.

After conducting an examination into the deaths of nine persons who had been killed by gas asphyxiation and finding all but one accidental, Coroner Scholer yesterday roundly criticised the gas companies.

"The gas companies are directly responsible for the recent and constant increase in the number of deaths by asphyxiation from gas," he said. "Their method of manufacturing their product now is such as to make these accidents peculiarly liable. This is partly owing to the poor quality of the gas and particularly to its irregular flow."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 A. M.—312 West Thirty-ninth Street; Buck Tarry; damage, $275.

1:30 A. M.—349 Bowery; Isacowitz & Goldman; damage trifling.

1:35 A. M.—241 Madison Street; Adley & Hassman; no damage.

2:30 A. M.—154 East Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4 A. M.—21 Suffolk Street; T. Gardner; damage, $5,000.

4:12 A. M.—Levere Place, near Greene Avenue, Westchester; James Daly; damage, $800.

8:30 A. M.—1,230 Lexington Avenue; Jacob Jung; damage, $20.

9 A. M.—186 West Street; E. N. Dolphin; damage, $3,000.

9 A. M.—305 East Thirtieth Street; Mary Burke; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—188 West One Hundred and Second Street; J. N. Goodrich; damage, $75.

12:45 P. M.—393 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—49 Grove Street; Mrs. Sepinkey; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—6 and 8 Manhattan Street; E. S. Schwartch; damage, $2,000.

2:25 P. M.—159 Essex Street; M. Feinberg; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—523 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—42 Clinton Street; Morris Cramer; damage, $75.

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WOULD CAST NEW YORK'S VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

State Committee Will Urge Convention to So Instruct Delegates.

MEETING FIXED FOR APRIL 12

Odell May Be Called Upon by the President to Manage the National Campaign.

Having twenty-eight out of the thirty-seven members at his back, Gov. Odell will to-day attend the meeting of the Republican State Committee with a feeling of absolute confidence in his ability to dominate the committee's action. So certain was the Governor last night that nothing could occur which would upset the programme he has laid out that he did not hesitate to forecast the committee's action with perfect assurance.

After a conference with Senator Platt that lasted for an hour and a half the Governor descended into the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and answered inquiries made of him as to the outlook for the meeting of the committee.

He said the State convention would be held in this city on April 12, and that at the meeting of the State committee to-day a resolution would be presented and adopted commending the Administration of President Roosevelt and advising that the State convention instruct the delegation to the National convention to cast the vote of the State for the renomination of the President.

"Is it not unusual for the State committee to pass such a resolution?" the Governor was asked.

"Oh, I dont' think so," was the reply. "There are precedents for it. I myself have prepared resolutions of that kind in my time."

The fixing of the date for the State Convention and the adoption of the resolution favoring an instructed delegation for President Roosevelt will be the only business of importance transacted at the meeting of the committee to-day.

As a result of the conferences which the Governor held yesterday with his supporters, Chairman Dunn is slated to go. No definite decision has been reached by the Governor as to who will be the new Chairman. The names of George W. Aldridge, William C. Warren, and Senator Brackett are under consideration. It is by no means certain that the Governor will not conclude to take the place himself if he should not be called upon by President Ropsevelt to manage the National campaign.

There is still a likelihood that such a call will come to him. In fact, the probability of it has been made much stronger by the developments of the past forty-eight hours. Despite all reports to the contrary, no decision has yet been reached by the President as to whom he would prefer for National Chairman. Authoritative information came to the "Amen Corner" last night that the friends of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, finding that the place was still open, had gone to the President yesterday to urge the advisability of his selection.

It was reported by some of the friends of Col. Dunn that the Colonel had decided to withdraw from the contest for the State Chairmanship. The Governor, however, was not informed of any such intention on Col. Dunn's part. Col. Dunn, while inclined to question whether the Governor had the support in the State Committee which was claimed for him was uncommunicative. He did not arrive from Binghamton until after 8 o'clock, and being indisposed retired to his room early, seeing few of the politicians around the hotel.

Senator Platt, after his conference with the Governor, denied himself to all callers. He will not attend the meeting of the committee to-day, and is said to have no disposition to make a fight against the Governor, realizing how utterly futile such a move on his part would be.

The report that William C. Warren would be named as National Committeeman to succeed George R. Sheldon was positively denied last night by those in a position to know. Mr. Sheldon will have to get out, but who will be named to succeed him has not as yet been determined.

Gov. Odell has practically decided to send to the Senate the name of Henry A. Van Alstyne, now in charge of the work of the eastern division of the State Engineer's Department, for the position of State Engineer, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of State Engineer Bond on the Canal Commission.

WAR PRICES FOR FOODSTUFFS.

Meat Is Steady and Eggs on the Edge of Break, but All Else Is High.

The markets for table supplies show generally a tendency to higher prices. This is especially true as to the staples, bread and butter. Owing to the advance in breadstuffs, the result of the war between Russia and Japan, the price of rolls has already advanced from 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen. "Fancy" grade butter is retailed at 31 cents at nearly every creamery. It will be from 1 to 3 cents dearer before the end of March. The grades "June" and "renovated" are 23 cents, "fancy June," 27 cents, and "seconds," 29 cents.

Meats are steady at the prices of the Fall which are a shade lower than those of a year ago. Real Spring lamb is very dear, from $4 to $5 a hind quarter. Roasting chickens are from 20 cents to 28 cents and capons 26 to 28 cents. Turkeys command from 22 cents to 26 cents, Spring ducks 22 to 25 cents, Philadelphia broilers from $1 to $1.40 a pair, and white squabs $5 to $6 a dozen. Game is at prohibitive prices.

The egg market, owing to large receipts from the West and South, is in a condition of collapse, and prices this week have dropped in the wholesale markets 11 cents a dozen since Feb. 20. At creameries, however, where prices have ruled for the top grade as high as 65 cents a dozen, a level of 25 cents a dozen is not expected for several weeks. To-day's prices in the highest price stores will be about 40 cents a dozen for the choicest white eggs, 35 cents for Cochin eggs, and 30 cents for "general" boiling eggs, with cooking eggs at from 20 to 26 cents.

In the vegetable market the cheapest luxury is mushrooms, at from 30 to 55 cents a pound, and the dearest, asparagus, at about $2.50 a bunch. Old potatoes are scarce and dear. Cauliflowers are worth from 15 to 30 cents each, spinach 60 cents the half peck, tomatoes 25 to 30 cents a quart, and celery 10 to 30 cents a bunch. Salads are plenty and at reasonable prices. The only fresh fruit in the market is strawberries at 40 to 60 cents a quart.

In the fish market codfish are quoted: Market, 10 cents a pound, and steak and live 15 cents, flounders 15 to 18 cents, haddock 10 cents, weakfish 20 cents, white perch 20 to 30 cents, and whitefish 25 cents. Fish usually costly have not advanced in these proportions. Medium striped bass sell for 35 cents, pan fish 25 cents, smelts 20 to 35 cents, Spanish mackerel, 30 cents, and whitebait 50 cents. Ray is worth 12½ cents, pompano 50 cents, Sheepshead costs 20 cents, lobsters, alive, 40 cents a pound. Oysters are dear and scarce

"Larry" Summerfield's Wife Relents.

Larry Summerfield, who has been convicted of grand larceny, and whose appeal is acting as a stay, and who had been arrested on the charge of abandonment last Tuesday, was discharged by Magistrate Whitman in the West Side Court yesterday morning on consent of his wife with whom he had come to an agreement.

NO FRAUNCES'S TAVERN PARK.

Board of Estimate Decides Against Acquiring the Surrounding Block.

Reversing the position taken by the Low administration, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided not to establish a park around Fraunces's Tavern.

A dozen or more patriotic societies petitioned the board to take the entire block surrounding the tavern, and the old Board of Estimate took the same view, but the owners of the land in question held it at such a high figure that Controller Grout came out in opposition to the proposition. The other members of the board present, except President Cassidy of Queens Borough, took the same view.

Among those who appeared for the park proposition were the Rev. Charles E. Bruggler and S. V. Hoffman of the New York Historical Society, Walter S. Logan of the Sons of the American Revolution, E. Hagaman Hall of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Mrs. W. G. Slade of the Women of 1812, Col. Henry W. Sackett of The Municipal Art Society, J. C. Pumpelly of the City Improvement Society, and E. W. Fitch of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

New Yorker Charged with Bribery.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 26.—William C. Segssman, a salesman for a New York belting and packing company, was arraigned to-day on an indictment charging him with paying $75 to Alderman J. E. Shaughnessy as a bribe to secure a sale of hose to the city. He pleaded not guilty and furnished a bond of $1,000.

BRYAN AVOIDS HILL AND SEEKS M'CLELLAN

Nebraskan Declines to Talk Parker Boom with ex-Senator.

JUDGE'S FRIENDS DEPRESSED

Silver Leader's Followers Say He Would Regard Mayor as an Acceptable Candidate.

Both William J. Bryan and ex-Senator David B. Hill left the city yesterday for their respective homes. Despite the fact that they both stopped at the Hoffman House, and that close mutual friends did their best to bring about a meeting between them, neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Hill had a glimpse of each other. Mr. Bryan, however, after a long and confidential talk with some of his personal friends, such as National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, John B. Stanchfield, and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, did go to the City Hall, where he had a long talk with Mayor McClellan.

It was learned last night that Mr. Bryan's call at the Mayor's office was largely instigated by Mr. Towne, who is in the rather delicate position of being a close friend to Bryan as well as being a close friend and adviser of Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall.

It was asserted by friends of Mr. Bryan last night that Mayor McClellan would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Bryan as a compromise Presidential candidate, as Mr. Bryan always has looked on Col. McClellan as a man at all times absolutely regular in his Democracy.

Both Mr. Bryan and the Mayor said afterward that no politics was talked at the meeting. The Mayor said that Mr. Bryan had been extremely interested in the Staten Island ferry purchase by the city, he regarding this as the first important step taken by any great city for the municipal ownership of transportation facilities.

As for Mr. Bryan himself, when questioned he adroitly avoided answering any questions as to the acceptability of Mayor McClellan as a Presidential candidate.

When the subject of Tammany's talk on Cleveland was brought up Mr. Bryan said that the utterances of Mr. Murphy on the subject of Mr. Cleveland would have their influence, but he insisted that the influence would not necessarily be an important one.

"As for the indorsement of Cleveland by a Tammany district meeting," said Mr. Bryan, "that district was only one of thirty-five, so that we may say one thirty-fifth of the Democrats of the city want Cleveland."

"Can you tell what would happen to Cleveland if he should again be nominated for President?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"Well, I'll tell you, if you will not give it away," he said. "I live in a brick house, and brick houses are particularly dangerous in times of earthquakes. If ever Mr. Cleveland is nominated again he will strike the ground with a thud that will cause an earthquake and earthquakes are not good for people who live in brick houses. Don't let this get out, though, because I don't want any earthquakes."

Mr. Bryan declined to be drawn out on the subject of the Hearst boom, and also declined to say anything about ex-Senator Hill except that they had not met. The Nebraskan left the city at 12:50 o'clock in the afternoon for the West, intending to go straight to Lincoln.

Ex-Senator Hill left here for Albany at 3:30 o'clock.

National Committeeman Mack expressed his keen disappointment at not having been able to bring Bryan and Hill together. It was learned last night that the unwilling party to such a meeting really was Mr. Bryan. Because of Senator Hill's having a candidate to urge in the person of Judge Parker, it is said that he was willing to make a move toward harmony and to meet Mr. Bryan, in the hope of having the Nebraska man make some favorable move toward Parker, in order to head off all Cleveland talk. Mr. Bryan, however, is understood to have steadfastly refused to confer with Mr. Hill on party matters, on the ground that Mr. Hill's record as a Democrat was not good and that there could be nothing political in common between them.

"We tried to have them come to an understanding," Mr. Mack said, "but they still hold irreconcilable views, and it was hopeless. Mr. Bryan would have nothing to say whatever on the subject of candidates, and we did not try to draw him out."

Ex-Senator Towne spoke last night at the Victoria Hotel as one friendly with all interests and at the same time differing with all. He is a friend of Murphy, but opposes his Cleveland talk. He is friendly with Mr. Bryan, but opposes Mr. Bryan's idea of reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. He is friendly with ex-Senator Hill, but is not to be regarded as a Parker man.

"The great trouble which the Eastern Democrats are making at this time," said Mr. Towne, "is in presuming that because Western Democrats are willing to abandon the 16 to 1 issue they have swung over completely and surrendered. When the Western men say they will make concessions the Eastern men then tell them to vote for Cleveland. It would be as wise to argue that because a man changes his views on the subject of infant damnation he is willing to take communion in a different church. I believe that the New York delegation should go to St. Louis uninstructed."

Dies on a Madison Avenue Car.

Aaron Simon, a retired cigar merchant, seventy-four years old, who lived at 20 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was taken ill on a Madison Avenue car yesterday morning. The car was stopped at One Hundredth Street and a call for an ambulance was sent to Harlem Hospital. Mr. Simon was dead of heart disease when Dr. Schnepel arrived.

BROWN SEES HIGHER COTTON.

Glad Bull Leader Sully Has Gone Over to Shorts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—W. P. Brown, the bull leader of the cotton market, declared to-day that if Daniel J. Sully had joined forces with the shorts and was fighting the bulls he was glad of it, because Mr. Sully deserted the bull ring last month when the New Yorker's supposed Florida vacation wrecked the recent cotton corner.

"Both cotton and dry goods will corner themselves before the end of the season," said Mr. Brown. "Mills all over the world have bought freely of actual cotton, and contracts on the recent decline, which insures a full consumption even if cotton sells at 20 cents later on.

"I expect to see higher prices than any yet reached this season. The position of cotton is strong to-day. The movement is falling off to an alarming extent on account of exhaustion, and from week to week conservative people will reduce their crop estimates."

Chicago Man Leaves $300,000 to City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The will of Thomas D. Lowther distributes an estate of $300,000 among Chicago institutions and individuals. In his will Mr. Lowther said: "I return to Chicago all I have derived from Chicago." He made his money in real estate.

Candy special.

15c per lb. for all 20c, 25c and 30c Candies, comprising our entire line of counter goods—cups, strings, chips, tidbits, &c. Select your choice from these toothsome sweets to-day, at, per lb..... 15c

25c for lb. box Chocolates.

20c for Bonbons and Chocolates.

Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

To-day's rare values.

ON this wonder page of useful things you'll find remarkably low priced values in seasonable offerings o men's suits—shirts—collars—misses' spring suits—women's and children's shoes—millinery—watches—and it's the last week of that great book sale.

Announcement important to smartly dressed men.

Opening To-day of our new custom tailoring department and initial sale one week—to your order.

Spring suits and overcoats, $25.

Equal to those for which the exclusive tailor would charge you $40.

TO-DAY we open our new custom tailoring department, on the second floor, with the most comprehensive showing of new 1904 spring fabrics for men's suits and overcoats in New York. For one week, beginning to-day, we will make to your order suits and overcoats for which the exclusive tailor would charge $40—make them in faultless style and fit at the exceptional opening sale price of $25. Second Floor.

$25

Your measure will be critically taken by an expert who will give attention to the minutest detail. We guarantee you a perfect fit—not excelled by the most exclusive tailor in New York. You're to have your choice from all the newest 1904 spring weaves and patterns—elegant coverts, cheviots, mixtures, tweeds, etc.—fashionable creations from abroad, designs and materials about which there is an individuality characterizing the smartest clothes for men. And to think the price is only $25.

$25

If you are accustomed to wearing made to measure clothing this is an ideal opportunity. You're just ready to order your new spring suit and overcoat, so this announcement and sale mean much to you. Our facilities are such that you will not be kept waiting long. We'll take your order at $25 any time within the ensuing week and deliver the apparel when you're ready.

The new English walking suit will be in particular favor with discriminating men this season. The cut shown is one of our exquisite $40 models at $25.

Greatest shirt sale on record: 12,000 men's $1 shirts, 59c.

24,000 fine linen 15c. and 25c. collars at 5c. each; 25c. cuffs 9c.

NO ONE will dispute the greatness of this mammoth sale. Its equal has never been known in the annals of merchandizing. No store ever attempted such an extraordinary trade movement in favor of discriminating men. It's the time of all times to lay in a supply of fine shirts. We don't hesitate to tell you positively that after these shirts are gone you will not be able to buy their counterparts for anywhere near the remarkably low prices we quote to-day. Main Floor.

When we say counterparts we mean Shirts that are perfect in fit and finish and made of materials of equally high quality. We purchased the entire stock of a noted Troy manufacturer who caters to exclusive haberdashers at a remarkable sacrifice. He took the loss. Wanted to clear out his elegant surplus stock. They came by express yesterday and they're ready for you to-day.

It's a comprehensive sale because it includes both white and colored shirts—every one of invincible quality. The white shirts are slightly soiled, but you'd have to have them laundered anyway. Those in colors are made of the best madras cloth, and the patterns are exquisite. It's an unprecedented event for particular men.

Lot 1 **39c** **Men's 50c. and 75c. Shirts, fancy colored** printed percale, stiff bosoms—also corded printed negligees in light colors, separate cuffs. These shirts are well made of good material.

Lot 2 **59c** **Men's $1 White Hand Laundered Dress Shirts,** in various shapes, large open front and back bosoms, open back—also open front and back shirts for stout men, with short bosoms or tucked front—finest numbers, all sizes, 14 to 17½; not a shirt in the lot that sells for less than $1.

Lot 3 **78c** **New designs in Negligees, perfect quality** madras cloths, hand laundered, very soft material, detached cuffs; all worth $1 and $1.25.

Men's $1.50 high grade Negligee Shirts at $1.10; new 1904 patterns; made in the best manner known to the shirt fashioner's art; highest grade domestic woven madras cloths; one of the most exceptional values ever offered; attached or detached cuffs. Lot 4 **$1.10**

Men's $2 and $2.50 Shirts at $1.25; made of the best qualities imported madras and zephyr cloths; made up negligee styles, elegantly fashioned new colorings and designs; all new 1904 patterns; hand finished; cuffs attached; an exceptional value that is sure to appeal to smart dressers. Lot 5 **$1.25**

5c. for 15c. & 25c. collars.

9c. pair for 25c. cuffs.

24,000 Collars of the very best Troy manufacture, all seconds of the 15c. and 25c. grades, but so nearly perfect that the imperfections are unnoticeable—4-ply linen, all styles and sizes, 12 to 17½, including all half sizes; perfect laundry work—the popular high band turnovers, straight and tabs. 55c. per doz.

5c

They're excellent 4-ply linen cuffs, the popular shapes of links and reversible—same brand as collars—sizes run from 9½ to 11½ inches, and not a pair in the lot is worth less than 25c. In this sale they are 9c., or 6 pairs for 50c. It will pay you to get 6 pairs and have a fresh pair always ready.

9c

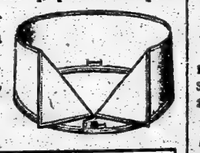

Misses' spring suits, $14.75

Smartest new 1904 styles.

Misses' Suits of cheviots and fancy mixtures—new Spring model—fancy Eton tasteful trimmed with novelty braid—full flare or lap seam skirts. Wish we could hold one up before your eyes for a moment. You'd claim it at the first opportunity; for the price is only $14.75. The sizes are 14 and 16.

$14.75

$7.50 for misses' fitted Spring coats of covert and cheviot; 22 inch length, flat collar of stitched velvet or peau de soie, lined throughout; sizes 14 and 16.

$12.75 for junior suits of fancy mixtures, collarless Norfolk coats with belt, skirts lap seams, flaring from knee, lengths 32 to 36.

$6.85 for girls' regulation sailor suits, blouse, large collar, braid trimmed, taffeta knot, nautical emblem on shield and sleeve, lap seam skirt, 6 to 14 years.

$5.75 for girls' box coats of coverts or cheviot, belted back, coat collar, full sleeves, lined throughout, 6 to 14 years.

$5.00 for misses' walking skirts of solid colors and fancy mixtures, strictly tailor finish, 36 to 40.

Extraordinary values in our millinery department.

Superb showing! new spring styles, season 1904.

WITH a comprehensive showing of new spring styles in our great milinery department, and prices so exceptionally low, we will make to-day an interesting day to the discriminating women of New York, as well as an unusually busy one for us.

Stiff trimmed hat department:
Second Floor.

Two styles of stiff turbans and one pinched front sailor—all very smart creations, in black and colors; real value $4.25. To-day, special price..... **$2.95**

Untrimmed hat department:
Main Floor.

To-day it is the counterpart of that splendid Tuesday offering that brought throngs of particular women—Pyroxoline turbans and dress shapes with handfold chiffon edges; white, black and colors; regular $4 values; to-day..... **$2.90**

Flowers and trimmings:
Main Floor.

An exquisite showing of flowers, including those beautiful clusters of small, rich silk poppies; bright and delicate shadings—bluet, geranium, cardinal, sage and pink—delightful 3-toned effects; to-day's sale, per bunch..... **45c**

Men's and women's watches

Values 14.50 to 17.50: to-day 10.75 to 15.75.

WE'VE already told you the story in these prices. The four items listed below are but representatives of a most liberal stock and will prepare you for the money-saving surprises your visit will bring forth. Every watch a reliable timepiece. Main Floor.

$12.25 for ladies' $14.50 gold filled watches, case guaranteed for twenty years, fitted with fine gilt Waltham movement.

$13.75 for ladies' $17 solid 14 kt. open face watches, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement.

$10.75 for men's $12.75 watches, gold filled, guaranteed for 20 years, fitted with fine American movement.

$15.75 for men's $17.50 hunting gold filled, guaranteed for 25 years, hand engraved and engine turned style, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement.

Last week of the great book sale.

A fitting climax to a memorable occasion.

THREE weeks to-day we announced the sale of 75,000 dollars worth of Books, representing all that was new and standard and notable among the publications of the leading publishing houses of America. We announced that this magnificent collection—mostly books that never before had been reduced in price by any store—would be offered for sale at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Book Store at

reductions ranging from 30 to 75 per cent.

And now we commence the last week of the sale. While not so complete, the stock is yet crowded with gems in every field. A visit will introduce you to scores of tables and counters still filled with representative works of fiction, poetry, science, education, religion, history, biography, etc., which you can buy here and now at Second Floor.

prices that never have been possible before.

$1.08 new fiction at 69c per copy

CHECKED LOVE AFFAIR—Ford.
THELAWNEY—Freeland.
THE WHIP HAND—Merwin.
A DEAL IN WHEAT—Norris.
AWAKENING OF THE DUCHESS—Charles.
KATHERINE FRENSHAM—Harraden.
SHE THAT HESITATES—Dickson.
THE RED TRIANGLE—Morrison.
THE MARK—Kemster.
A TORCH—Hopkins.
THE PINE GROVE HOUSE—Hall.
NO HERO—Hornung.
MARJORIE—McCarthy.

75c edition Quincy Adams Sawyer, 39c
Shakespeare, in one volume, 55c
Encyclopedia of Poetry—Mackey—69c.

Miscellaneous books at great reductions

HOUSEHOLD POETS, Houghton & Mifflin.	.89	AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS SERIES.	.79
CAMBRIDGE POETS, Houghton & Mifflin.	$1.25	AMERICAN STATESMEN SERIES.	.79
CONQUEST OF PERU, 2 vols.	.70	AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH SERIES.	.79
CONQUEST OF MEXICO, 3 vols.	1.10	EGGLESTON'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE, complete in one large volume, with 350 drawings and 75 historical maps. This is the only standard popular edition published. Regular price, $2.50; sale price	1.00
JAPANESE ART, Hartman	1.20		
JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE, Hartshorne, 2 vols.	3.40		
STORY OF THE NATIONS SERIES, Putnam	.89		

Wonderful reductions on superb library sets.

Author.	Vols.	Binding.	Lowest Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
DICKENS, complete	15	Half Morocco,	$28.00	$18.50
DICKENS, complete	15	Half Calf,	37.00	17.50
SCOTT, complete	12	Half Morocco,	25.00	16.75
SCOTT, complete	12	Half Calf,	23.00	15.75
THACKERAY, complete	10	Half Leather,	11.50	5.90
THACKERAY, complete	10	Extra Cloth,	7.50	4.50
IRVING, complete	10	Half Morocco,	21.00	14.75
IRVING, complete	10	Half Calf,	20.00	13.50
ELIOT, complete	8	Half Calf,	17.00	10.00
BALZAC, Saintsbury edition	18	Half Morocco,	35.00	22.75
BALZAC, Saintsbury edition	18	Half Calf,	33.00	21.50
BALZAC, pocket edition	30	Limp Leather,	33.00	24.50
SHAKSPERE	20	Half Morocco,	60.00	39.00
SHAKSPERE	12	Half Calf,	17.00	11.75
SHAKSPERE, pocket	13	Full Levant,	16.50	11.75
LYTTON, complete	13	Half Morocco,	29.00	18.50
LYTTON, complete	13	Half Calf,	27.50	17.50
COOPER, complete	16	Half Calf,	24.00	16.75
COOPER, complete	16	Half Leather,	13.75	9.50
COOPER, complete	16	Extra Cloth,	11.00	6.90
RUSKIN, complete	13	Half Morocco,	24.00	16.75
RUSKIN, complete	13	Half Calf,	24.00	16.75
RUSKIN, complete	13	Extra Cloth,	11.50	6.90
MODERN PAINTERS	15	Half Leather,	5.00	2.90
MODERN PAINTERS	5	Extra Cloth,	3.75	2.25
MACAULAY'S ENGLAND	5	Half Leather,	4.75	3.25
MACAULAY'S ENGLAND	5	Extra Cloth,	3.25	1.90
GIBBON'S ROME	6	Extra Cloth,	4.50	2.50

Other authors and editions at proportionate reductions.

Standard American Encyclopedia $6.50.

Twentieth Century edition, complete in 10 large volumes, strongly bound in half morocco. Edited by John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., assisted by a large corps of sub-editors and special writers. Thousands of engravings, colored maps and charts. Publishers' price $38.50—sale price to-day..... **$6.50**

500 pairs girls' fine box calf shoes at $1.45.

AREN'T you glad you didn't miss this announcement? You'll look back upon it with still greater satisfaction when you see the shoes to-day. They're such good strong shoes and as dressy as can be for the little Miss. The sizes are 8½ to 10½ and 11 to 2—B, C, and D widths. They're the best bargain of the season, and you'll say so, too. Second Floor.

$1.45 it won't take you a minute to make up your mind to buy your little girl a pair. In the first place you want her to have comfortable shoes, but you want them to be stylish and neat, and these are just the attributes that make our shoes so desirable, and still they are priced at $1.45—every pair a $2.00 value. They are lace shoes. They have Goodyear welt soles. The leather is soft and easy on the feet, and they'll resist water. It's a great value, and the few hundred pairs cannot remain long. **$1.45**

$1.85 for Women's $3 Dongola kid, patent tip, lace or button shoes, Louis XV. heel, sizes 2½ to 7, C, D, and E.

$1.20 for Boys' $2 high cut, box calf school shoes, heavy soles, sizes 12 to 2.

39c for Women's first class perfect style storm rubbers, all sizes.

$1 for Boys' $1.50 satin calf lace shoes, solid soles, our own brand, sizes 10 to 5½.

Model Food Store saving

SARDINES—Imported French, packed in Olive Oil, ¼ can, key opener, worth 15c. can..... 12c
COFFEE—Stuart Blend, Mocha and Java dry roast, lb..... 35c
FIG BARS—With Smyrna fig filling, lb..... 12c
TEA—Choice English Breakfast, or Oolong, lb..... 28c
CHEESE—The best Imported Swiss, lb..... 29c
CHIPPED BEEF—Thoroughly cured, sliced to order, lb. 25c
SALTED NUTS—Fancy large Jordan Almonds, roasted in pure Olive Oil, or butter, box..... 25c
PRUNES—Very Meaty Santa Clara Stock, 3 lbs..... 25c
ORANGES—Fancy California seedless, sound and juicy, doz..... 25c
BUTTER—Meadow Brook, 1 lb. print..... 28c
TEA BISCUITS—Light and flaky, our own baking, doz. 12c
CAKE—Chocolate, Cocoanut, Orange and Lemon home-made layer cake, with pure fruit filling, each..... 24c
SALMON—Royal Stuart, Columbia River, ½ lb. can, flat can..... 12c
OLIVES—Selected Manzanilla, stuffed with red peppers, bot..... 23c
JELLY—Royal Stuart, Red Currant, ½ lb. tumbler..... 15c
BREAKFAST FOOD—Triscuit or shredded wheat biscuit, package..... 10c

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Stetson Hats For Men
Best in the World

A man came in the other day, who said he had been buying the same make of five-dollar Derby hats for the last twenty years, supposing that he was wearing the best hat that was made.

He tried on the Stetson Self-conforming Derby; and says he will never again wear the stiff, rigid, heavy derbies that he has been wearing in the past.

That's the way every man feels about it, when he learns what the Stetson is—light as a feather, conforming easily to the form of the head; and as handsome as it is comfortable.

Stetson Derby Hats, self-conforming and feather-weight, $3.50, $5; and the *Clear Nutria*—the finest Derby in the world—at $6.

Stetson Soft Hats—the complete Stetson line—in black, pearl and two shades of nutria, $3.50 to $15.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's 12½c Collars

Never were such good two-for-a-quarter collars for men sold, as these. Linen both sides, in accurate sizes and splendidly laundered.

We keep these collars in stock all the year round, in Straight Standing, Piccadilly and High-band Turnover shapes, and a variety of heights and styles in each.

For men who wear these 12½c collars—and they are legion—we append a list of the styles now in stock in complete size-lines:

Mignard	Malabar	Mansel	Matsys
Matavan	Maskell	Manburne	Manvres
Malaine	Marrack	Malet	Malan
Montcalm	Marlow	Millins	Moratin
Maxcy	Marryatt	Merritt	Montluc
Mawbrey	Marets	Merck	

Broadway and Ninth.

Shirts and Scarfs
For Men, 50¢

Half-a-dollar will do yeoman service for any man today, who wants to save half on his supplies of neckwear and colored shirts:

$1 to $1.50 Scarfs at 50c

About 500 Scarfs; made of handsome silks; in choice patterns and colorings. Shapes are English Squares, Folded Squares, Folded Imperials, Four-in-hands and Tecks. And half to two-thirds *saved on each* 50 cents' worth!

$1 Stiff Shirts at 50c

Six thousand to start with—3176 went in *one day!* The rest on sale today—all well made and laundered. Of good percale, in dark or bright colorings, and a large variety of patterns—mostly stripes. Detached cuffs: sizes 14 to 17½. Made to sell at $1 each, now 50c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Spring Clothes for Boys

No need to tell us that you want your boys to look better than ever before, this Spring. Manufacturers who do not improve their styles in Boys' Clothing, every season, are not the people we do business with. The new suits and top coats we are already showing, prove that.

And, besides being new and fresh in style, and handsome as boys' clothing can be, prices are at the lowest notch for which clothing of such character can be sold.

Here are Sailor Suits, of carefully selected serge and cheviot, made up in the WANAMAKER manner, in sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years, at $3.50, $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Boys' Reefers, of blue serge, in sizes for 3 to 12 years, at $3.50. Of fancy cheviot, in sizes for 3 to 10 years, at $5.

Boys' Top Coats, of tan covert cloth, in sizes for 6 to 10 years, at $4; for 11 to 16 years, at $4.50.

Boys' All-wool School Trousers; all seams sewed with silk thread; in sizes for 3 to 16 years, at 75c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Spring Garments

We stand nobly by you in your quest after the newest and prettiest Spring things for the young girl's wardrobe. Our style-pond is always brimming over—new fashions run in, as their predessors go out.

These have been newly borne in on the current:

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $30.

Separate Skirts, from those of black cheviot, well made, at $2.75, to those of voile, silk-lined, at $24.

Pretty, stylish little Dresses; from $3.75, of granite cloth, to $16.50 for Bedford cord.

Reefers of covert cloth and cheviot, $5 to $12.

Cloth Jackets, at $8 to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Plums Are Growing On This Men's Clothes-Tree

Ripe, juicy plums, too, ready to fall into the hands of sensible men on a very slight shaking of the tree. In fact, the jar will be hardly perceptible in the region of man's pocket-book.

Winter Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, of excellent quality, but limited quantity, are involved. And they're plums that will keep nicely for two seasons:

Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, that were $20, $22, $25; **now $15 a suit.**

Black Cheviot Sack Suits, in large sizes, that were marked $12 and $15; **now $10 a suit.**

Striped Worsted Trousers; all those in heavy weights, that were marked $6.50, $7 and $8; **now $5 a pair.**

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

$5 Striped Worsted Trousers; **now $3.75 a pair.**

$4 Fancy Cheviot Trousers; **now $3 a pair.**

Winter Overcoats, of black and Oxford cheviot; black satin shoulders and wool body-linings. In small and large sizes only. The best $15 value ever offered; **now $10 each.**

Men's House Coats at Half

When a man is in the habit of slipping into a comfortable house coat, or smoking jacket, as soon as he gets home at night, seasons make no difference to him.

They do to us. We like to be rid of all our House Coats, except a very few, by the early Spring.

So on all those that are booked for a hasty departure, we set *half prices*, and it's great good luck for the man who needs one of these most cozy, comfortable lounging coats. These bear half prices today:

Three $3.50 Coats, now at $1.75 each
Two $4 Coats, now at $2 each
Five $4.50 Coats, now at $2.25 each
Thirteen $5 Coats, now at $2.50 each
Four $6 Coats, now at $3 each
Nine $6.50 Coats, now at $3.25 each
Sixteen $7.50 Coats, now at $3.75 each
Twenty $9 Coats, now at $4.50 each
Ten $10 Coats, now at $5 each
One Hundred and Twelve $12 Coats, now at $6 each

Plenty of coats in the group up to size 38; but only four in size 39, three in size 40, and one in size 42.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Hosiery and Underwear

Do you taper off from heavy to medium, medium to light, in your underwear, as the weather grows warmer?

The medium stage is approaching, and here are in-between weights of men's excellent undergarments—new lots at popular prices.

Also several very sensible and serviceable kinds of Socks, at prices most men like to pay:

Men's Half-Hose

At 12½c pair—Fast black cotton, seamless; medium weight, heels and toes doubly strong.

At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Imported fast black Cotton, with natural colored split soles or unbleached feet; double soles, extra spliced heels and toes.

At 25c pair—Fast black Cotton, with white or colored vertical stripes. Fast black Cotton, with double or lisle spliced soles.

Lisle thread, black; also assorted shades of gray or tan.

Cotton, in navy blue, cadet blue, and assorted shades of tan. Lisle spliced soles.

Men's Underwear

At 75c a garment—Natural colored or white Merino Shirts or Drawers. Medium weight, well made and finished.

At $1 a garment—Medium-weight French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; drawers with short or long inseam, seats reinforced.

Pink, sky blue or lavender Mercerised Cotton Shirts or Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves; nicely trimmed and finished.

Ninth street.

Women's New Fifteen Dollar SUITS at $8.75

Here is rare good Saturday news for sixty women who want a smart new Suit, for early Spring wear, at an unusually little price.

The suits are made of black camel's-hair cheviot, with the new 25-inch double-breasted jacket, collarless, trimmed with braid, and lined with satin. Skirts are gored in flare style; seams are double-stitched and bound inside. All sizes from 32 to 44-inch bust measure.

They are suits that would be regularly priced at $15. Just sixty suits to sell today at $8.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Walking Skirts at $5

This stormy Winter has played havoc with many a nice dress skirt. Hundreds of women need just such useful and attractive Skirts as these offered at this small price today, to brighten up the wardrobe for these early Spring days.

We secured just a hundred smart Walking Skirts, made of handsome and serviceable men's-wear mixtures and stripes. They are finely tailored, in gored style; finished at the bottom with flare; trimmed with buttons; all inside seams bound.

The material alone, under ordinary circumstances, would cost as much as these handsome skirts are marked today. $5 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Superbly Fitting Black Jackets

Women must be smartly fitted this Spring, to be well gowned. The tailored coats are more beautiful than ever. Particularly in our new line of Black Jackets, the tailoring seems to be perfection.

Finest black broadcloths have been selected. The tailoring is done with the care and finish of custom work. Then, in addition to the regular sizes, we have the in-between sizes, enabling us to fit every figure perfectly, as a rule, without any alterations at all. Then we also have these black coats in the extra sizes, from 42 to 52-inch bust measure.

Twelve new styles have just arrived, ranging in price from $20 to $27.50. We would mention in particular, the Coats, in large sizes, at $21—made of fine black broadcloth, 27 inches long, half-fitted back, collarless; handsomely trimmed with braid. Another style at the same price, is trimmed with taffeta straps. Both are lined with taffeta silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Bags. Under-Price

Half prices rule on an *omnium gatherum* of Women's Automobile and Wrist Bags, of which we have but few of a kind. They have chains or single or double leather handles; and are of saffian or walrus leather, in various colors.

Now $2 to $6 Each
Were $4 to $12 Each

Then a most attractive lot of Carriage Bags of walrus, in tan, brown, gray and black, with silver gilt and gun-metal mountings. Fitted with purse, or purse, card-case and vinaigrette.

At $2.75, worth $4
At $3.75, worth $5

Broadway.

The Liveliest Furniture Selling of the Month

All Sorts of Furniture In a Great Half Price Clean-Up

We are rounding up the odds and ends of our greatest February Furniture Sale. Half Price tags will be found today on all sorts of furniture, from sideboards to parlor chairs, as the list below tells in detail. And there is not an undesirable piece in the whole collection. It is all good furniture, in pleasing modern styles. And you'll be surprised to find how broad the variety is for selection.

You get two dollars' worth for one, with every item named below:

At $13.50, from $27—Mahogany Parlor Table; inlaid top and legs.

At $40, from $80—Congo wood Serving Table; finished brown.

At $14, from $28—Mahogany Parlor Table; richly inlaid top.

At $65, from $130—English brown oak Bookcase; three sections.

At $125, from $250—Congo wood Sideboard; large size, brown finish.

At $40, from $80—Congo mahogany Serving Table; rich dark red finish.

At $45, from $90—English brown oak Serving Table.

At $380, from $760—Mahogany Dining Suite of sideboard, china cabinet, extension table, serving table and two chairs; Art Nouveau, richly moulded and inlaid, finest construction and finish; includes small steel safe inside of sideboard.

At $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Sofa; green embossed velour cover.

At $33.75, from $67.50—Mahogany Divan; richly carved and moulded, damask cover.

At $22.50, from $45—Oak frame Davenport; embossed velour cover.

At $17.50, from $35—Piano Bench; mahogany frame, upholstered damask cover.

At $167.50, from $335—Three-piece Parlor Suite; gold frames, damask cover.

At $55, from $110—Easy Chair; high back, gold frame, tapestry cover.

At $75, from $150—Parlor Cabinet; gold, onyx top, mirror back.

At $12.50, from $25—Parlor Table; gold wood, richly inlaid, fine marquetry.

At $15, from $30—Mahogany Tea Table; richly inlaid, revolving shelf.

At $50, from $100—Mahogany Cellarette; fine design and construction.

At $10, from $20—Colonial Rocker; mahogany, slip seat in damask.

At $8.75, from $17.50—Mahogany finished Rocker; spring seat, damask cover.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany Divan; high back, carved, red embossed velour cover.

At $13.75, from $27.50—Mahogany Rocker, inlaid back, damask seat.

At $22.50, from $45—Easy Chair; mahogany frame, damask cover.

At $30, from $60—Mahogany Sofa; cream tapestry cover.

At $55, from $110—Mahogany Sofa; carved, olive green velour cover.

At $47.50, from $95—Five-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany finish, embossed velour cover.

At $35, from $70—Five-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany finished frames, velour cover.

At $10, from $20—Weathered oak Hall Clock; seven feet high.

At $16.50, from $33—Mahogany finished Hall Chair, leather seat and back.

At $112.50, from $225—English brown oak Sideboard; large size.

At $31, from $62—Buffet; mahogany, richly inlaid, highly polished.

At $5.50, from $11—Mahogany finished Arm Chair; broad arms, leather seat and back, McKinley pattern.

At $10, from $20—Green cedar Morris Chair; rush seat and back.

At $15, from $30—Mahogany Hall Chair; broad arms.

At $22.50, from $45—Hall Table; mahogany, richly carved, two drawers.

At $16, from $32—Hall Chest; golden oak, richly carved and polished.

At $6.25, from $12.50—Rattan Chair; fancy colors.

At $5.50, from $11—Hall Clock; weathered oak, Mission style, six feet high.

At $16, from $32—Maple Parlor Cabinet; pretty design, mirror back, bent glass door and ends.

At $187.50, from $375—Parlor Cabinet; satin wood, richly inlaid, imported English pattern.

At $67.50, from $135—Gold frame Sofa; Art Nouveau, satin damask cover.

At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany Parlor Chair; spring seat and back, tapestry cover.

At $20, from $55—Satin wood Window Seat; inlaid lines, damask cover.

At $9.50, from $19—Mahogany Parlor Chair; carved damask seat.

At $30, from $60—Parlor Suite; three pieces; mahogany frames, damask seat.

At $567.50, from $1175—Bedroom Suite of ten pieces; Art Nouveau design, richly moulded and inlaid with fine marquetry. Entire Suite is constructed in the best possible manner, and is of the finest possible finish. Suite consists of twin bedsteads, dresser, chiffonnier, dressing table, bedroom table, somnoe, cheval glass, chair and rocker.

At $10, from $32—Screen; carved edges, decorated panel.

Fourth floor.

The Facts That Partly Explain Why Everybody Now Wants The ANGELUS

The Angelus was the *invention* that gave to the world the piano player. All other piano players are copies of it, so far as patent rights will allow.

But the genius that invented, has also been most progressive in improving. By leaps and bounds, the Angelus has grown from a mechanical music maker, to the most marvelously sensitive instrument that ever aided the human mind.

Little wonder that the world has been slow to realize all the wonderful possibilities of the Angelus. We, ourselves, have been slow to appreciate its marvelous powers. Of course, nobody any longer marvels to see the nimble levers strike the keys. We have learned to take the dexterity of the mechanical piano player for granted. But the sensitive human touch—the delicate shading of tone, the delightful retards, the sharp emphasis of the dominating notes, with the melody rising strong and clear above the accompaniment, the perfect reproduction of skillful finger effects possible only with the Angelus—these are things that will call forth wonder and delight as long as the human heart responds to the humanly expressed musical harmony.

Of course we know that other piano players are copying Angelus arguments; and claiming like powers. Words are the slaves of whoever writes them. But the Angelus does not rest its case on words. Fortunately its powers are capable of demonstrating to anyone, who loves music. And its mechanical superiority will appeal to everyone who compares its perfection with its imitators.

There is no technical mystery to confuse comparison.

The matter of *tone shading*, for instance. In the first place, the Angelus has diaphragm pneumatics, which operate twice as fast as the clumsy bellows of all other piano players. Then it has *double* primaries—a technical term—which make the valves operate twice as easily, producing possibilities for trills unequaled by any other instrument. Then, by reason of having all this pneumatic apparatus re-enclosed in an airtight compartment (unknown in any other instrument) the touch is just as keen and sensitive, and as accurately measured, as though the fingers actually touched the keys. And it is just the difference between perfectly controlled pressure, and an arbitrary mechanical pressure, that makes the line of demarcation between the Angelus and all of its imitators.

With the added power given by the Phrasing Lever, which enables the touch of a finger to retard or accelerate the music at will—giving clean-cut artistic effects, only clumsily imitated by the awkard shifting of the tempo lever, on other instruments.

In the Angelus, the air is carried to the tracker-board through *metal* tubes—other instruments using perishable rubber tubing.

There are a dozen other points of superiority about the construction that would appeal to any mechanical mind, which we shall be glad to demonstrate to all who are interested.

The Angelus invites comparison.

And any one who intends buying a piano-player can scarcely afford to invest $250 without being certain that the right instrument has been selected.

The man or woman, who loves the real soul of music, after once knowing the full powers of the Angelus, would not buy any other piano-player, even at half the price of the Angelus.

And anyone, who really loves music, can possess for himself all the wonderful powers of the finished performer, as soon as he grows familiar with the Angelus.

These are some of the reasons why the Angelus factory, though working day and night, is not able to supply the enormous demand for these unmatched instruments.

This word appears because we have just received a new shipment in the superb new models.

Price, $250. Payable on easy monthly terms, if you wish.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Violet Soap
18c a Box

This Sylvan Violet Soap is a nicely scented high grade toilet soap, that would sell regularly at 25c a box. But we had a large quantity made up especially for us, and were able to cut down the price. Handsomely wrapped and boxed, three cakes in a box for 18c.

Tenth street.

A Well-Invested Quarter

25 Cents buys a pound today of either of these most delicious candies:

Silver Strings. Miniature pillows, filled with cocoanut and covered with shiny, sticky sugar candy.

Chocolate-covered Caramels. Old favorites, but fresh and tempting.

Twenty-five Cents a pound

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GENERAL ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN SOON

It Is Said Parliament Will Be Dissolved in Six Weeks.

LIBERAL MAJORITY IS LIKELY

Lord Spencer Will, It Is Expected, Be the Next Premier—Irish Desert Present Government.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Associated Press is in a position to announce that there will be a dissolution of Parliament within six weeks and that if, as is expected, the Liberals are returned to power King Edward will summon Earl Spencer (Liberal leader in the House of Lords) to form a Cabinet.

His Majesty and all the prominent politicians are fully aware of the situation created by the irremediable cleavage in the Unionist ranks by fiscal and other differences, and they are all preparing for a speedy fall of the Government and a consequent general election.

The Government's majorities have been dwindling gradually ever since the commencement of the present session of Parliament. A majority of 51 out of a nominal 120 or thereabout was all the Government could muster after a debate of one week on such an important plank of its policy as the fiscal question.

A similar small majority saved the Government from defeat on the army question, while on Thursday night it could only show a beggarly majority of 14 against an Opposition amendment reducing the important supplementary navy vote.

On the other hand, the Opposition factions have been gradually healing their differences, and their constant attacks upon the Government have shown rapidly increasing strength.

The decision of the Government against the Irish University bill completed the alienation of the Nationalists, and John Redmond's followers decided, at a meeting on Thursday, to vote with the Liberals to turn out the Government at the first opportunity.

Those who are best informed on political matters, including even many persons in close touch with Mr. Chamberlain, anticipate that the Liberals will not only win easily at the forthcoming general election, but estimate that their majority may be as high as 150.

ANOTHER ARBITRATION TREATY.

Convention Between France and Spain Signed Yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Foreign Office announced this afternoon that a treaty of arbitration between France and Spain had been signed to-day.

The terms are identical with the recent arbitration treaties concluded between France and Great Britain and Italy and Great Britain.

PRAISE EQUITABLE LIFE'S ACT.

Underwriters Indorse Its Anti-Policy Twisting Campaign.

The Life Underwriters' Association of New York held its seventeenth annual banquet at the Hotel Savoy last night. About 200 members of the association were in attendance. President John W. Vrooman was toastmaster, and the speakers were Maurice E. Goulden, President-elect of the association; Hubert H. Ward, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters; J. Sloat Fassett, the Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and Col. Archie E. Baxter.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—Maurice E. Goulden; First Vice President—William Dutcher; Second Vice President—Julius F. Gerron; Third Vice President—Charles Wake; Secretary—Albert G. Sheppard; Treasurer—Archibald Arthur; Chairman of the Executive Committee—J. Carlton Ward.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It has come to our knowledge that the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has issued an order that every agent of that society is forbidden to sell a policy to take the place of any policy in the Equitable or any other sound life assurance company, and

Whereas: We, the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, realize the advantage of the step; be it

Resolved, That knowing as we do the evils of "twisting," which robs the assured and the honest life underwriter, we respectfully invite the companies that we represent to promulgate the same rule.

COURT FINES LABOR UNION.

Chicago Press Feeders Mulcted for Violating an Injunction.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—For the second time, to-day, Judge Jesse Holdom fined Franklin Union of Press Feeders $1,000 for a violation of an injunction of the court. The injunction was obtained by the Chicago Typothetae, which charged the Franklin Union with interference with non-union employes.

Besides fining the union as a body, Judge Holdom to-day fined President Werner of that organization $250 in addition to a jail sentence of six months. Secretary J. M. Shea was fined $100 and sentenced to six months in jail. Jerome Collins and Harry Brown, members of the union, were given short jail sentences.

MAYOR'S CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Opposition to Proposal to Exempt Deputy Tax Commissioners.

Mayor McClellan held a hearing yesterday afternoon on the proposition to exempt the fifty-two Deputy Tax Commissioners in the Department of Taxes and Assessments from civil service requirements.

Opposition to the exemption was made by Charles E. Hughes of the Civil Service Reform Association, G. A. Hardon of the Citizens' Union, the Rev. Thomas A. Sicer of the City Club, and representatives of the Merchants' Association and of the Manufacturers Association of Brooklyn. Their arguments were along the same lines as presented the week before when the question was before the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Tax Commissioner Strasbourger appeared for the board, and said the men employed as Deputy Commissioners held confidential positions and should be exempt, especially as the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ryan case had practically so declared.

The Mayor reserved decision.

BOY MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT.

Wounded While with Friends, Who Did Not See Assailant.

Max Danziger, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy, was standing in front of his home, 220 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg, at 9 o'clock last night, talking to two friends, when a pistol shot rang out and the boy dropped with a bullet in his back. An ambulance hurried him to the Eastern District Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

Capt Short and the detectives of the Bedford Avenue Station went to work at once, but last night could offer no solution of the mysterious shooting. The boy's father, Henry Danziger, an auctioneer, was equally mystified. The place is in the Italian district, and the father thought that some Italian might have fired the shot, mistaking the boy for some enemy.

Heavy Sentence for the Socks Robber.

Peter Hudson, who described himself as a butler, twenty-seven years old, of 216 East Twenty-eighth Street, was sentenced by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yesterday to serve seventeen years in the State prison. Hudson is the man who assaulted Thomas O'Connor and robbed him of his clothing, even to his socks, after inviting him to a game of cards. Judge Cowing learned that the man had been arrested for similar robberies on nine different occasions, but always managed to get free.

DAWSON BOND MAY BE GOOD.

Housesmiths' Union Wonders If Only $4,100 of Funds Is Gone.

There was very little excitement yesterday at the headquarters of the New York Housesmiths' Union 66, East Fourth Street, over the disappearance of the Treasurer, Walter A. Dawson, after having, it is alleged, drawn the funds of the union from the bank. In view of the large number of initiation fees paid into the union within the last three months at $10 per man, some surprise was expressed that only $4,161 was in the First National Bank, where the funds were deposited to the credit of the organization.

From 1,000 to 2,000 members were enrolled last Fall, according to varying estimates, and each initiation cost $10 independent of subsequent dues and other matters. From $20,000 to $30,000, it is calculated by some of the members, may have passed into the union. P. C. McGuire, Secretary of the New York Housesmiths' Union, said yesterday, however, that the expenses of running the union were high.

He said concerning the canceling by Dawson of the $5,000 bond of the United States Securify Company that he could not find the bond that as the President and Secretary of the union were not parties to its cancellation the company might still be held under it.

STURGIS'S ORDERS REVOKED.

Fire Commissioner Hayes Restores Old Conditions in the Department.

It is off with the new and on with the old in the Fire Department, which on March 1 will be placed on precisely the same basis if knew at the time of Chief Croker's dismissal. On that date the four new battalions created by Commissioner Sturgis's order of Dec. 15 will be wiped out and the assignment of battalion chiefs and numbering of battalions set forth in the order issued by that Commissioner on Dec. 23, when his term was drawing to an end, will be revoked.

Fire Commissioner Hayes, through Chief Croker, yesterday issued the necessary order to bring back former conditions, including the assignments of chiefs, locations of department property, fuel wagons, and depots and insignia of rank.

After March 1 the battalions will be aligned as of old, in the following divisions:

FIRST DIVISION—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Battalions. Headquarters 173 Elm Street.
SECOND DIVISION—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Battalions. Headquarters, Hook and Ladder 24.
THIRD DIVISION—Tenth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Battalions. Headquarters, Engine 24.
FOURTH DIVISION—Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Battalions. Headquarters, Hook and Ladder 25.
FIFTH DIVISION—Fourteenth and Fifteenth Battalions. Headquarters, Engine 71.

Boundary lines will be changed in accordance, and deputy chiefs will respond to stations as in the days of old.

CANDY TRUST SMASHER HELD.

Ex-Employe Accuses C. F. Haug of Perjury—Prosecutor Hart's Hint.

Charles F. Haug, Treasurer of the Mason, Au & Magenheimer Company, confectioners, of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by his ex-bookkeeper, John Novacovitch, of 198 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, who charged him with perjury. In his complaint the bookkeeper alleged that in February of last year the Board of Taxes and Assessments levied an assessment on the candy concern of $200,000, and that in the month following Haug swore that instead of being worth that amount, the concern really had notes and accounts for large amounts due other people. Novacovitch alleges that the perjury was committeed to defraud the city.

When arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Haug declared that he had discharged his bookkeeper, and Novacovitch had caused his arrest out of revenge.

Assistant District Attorney Hart said the case was an important one and would require several days for examination. Magistrate Mayo adjourned it until Friday next. Haug was one of the witnesses for the State in the case of the People against the Candy Trust, and succeeded a few weeks ago in smashing the trust. Mr. Hart would not say whether that fight had any connection with Haug's case, but remarked that the case would prove intersting.

MASTER BAKERS KEEP UP FIGHT

Will Contest Ten-Hour Law Decision in United States Supreme Court.

Henry Weismann, the lawyer for the New York State Association of Master Bakers, said yesterday that the master bakers will take the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring constitutional the ten-hour law in bakeries to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Weismann was formerly a baker himself, and as an officer of the Journeymen Bakers' Union was largely responsible for having the law passed, but he says that the law is interpreted by the unions in a way that was never designed by its framers.

"At no time," he said last night, "did the framers of it have in mind such methods as have been employed by the men who instituted the case of the People of the State of New York against Lochner. No reasonable man will insist that the master bakers should go to prison for allowing their men to work over ten hours a day even though the men be perfectly willing to do so and the boss willing to pay double rate for overtime. The aim of the legislators was to establish a ten-hour day in bakeries, as against the one-time system in some of the bakeries of endless hours, and to enable the men to exact extra pay for extra work. For the last nine years, since the law was enacted, the business of the bakers has gradually adjusted itself to the ten-hour standard. No disturbance has occurred until this Lochner case, when men who had worked for this man and who left his employ in an angry mood were induced by the union to prosecute him criminally."

The sanitary provisions of the bakery law, he added, were enforced at all times, and the law, as at present construed by the unions, would be a useless interference with the freedom of contract of employers and employe alike.

BOGUS FIREMAN LOOTS HOTEL.

In Uniform, Posing as Inspector, Suave Thief Gets $750 Worth of Jewelry.

Dressed in the full uniform of a fireman and showing an intimate knowledge of the things firemen should know, an impostor has been robbing apartment houses and hotels. A general alarm was sent out yesterday to all police stations for his apprehension. The thief's visit to the Hotel Willard, 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, on Wednesday resulted in the loss of jewelry amounting to $750.

He called on the manager, Arthur T. Hardy, explaining that he had been sent under orders of Commissioner Hayes, to examine the fire escapes and the apparatus. All the hotels and apartment houses in the city were being similiarly inspected, he said, in furtherance of the City Government's intention to have all large buildings thoroughly guarded against loss of life by fire. The manager was deceived by the uniform and good appearance of the man. He sent a bellboy with him so that he could gain admittance to all the rooms.

The "inspector," after knocking at the doors, would politely state his business and express regret at disturbing the guests. He would then open as many windows as there were in the room with the result that the occupants were driven out by the cold while he was inspecting. To make sure of the strength of the fire escapes he sent the bellboy out on them, making him climb the ladders and dance about the platforms. In the meantime the thief put in his pockets watches and such other jewelry as he could lay his hands on.

It was not long after his departure before a stream of guests waited on the manager to tell of their losses. Manager Hardy yesterday refused to discuss the affair.

A GENTLE and wholesome stimulant entirely different in its beneficial effects to that of ordinary spirits.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

strengthens the heart's action and rapidly overcomes the depressing effects of the Grippe.

WE NEED NOT ENFORCE THE HAGUE DECISION

Secretary Hay's View of the Venezuela Claims Finding.

TEXT WAS MISUNDERSTOOD

Wayne MacVeagh Thinks Passage Which Caused Comment Refers Only to Settlement of Costs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A sentence in a London dispatch published in the morning papers of Tuesday last, giving a synopsis of the decision of The Hague Tribunal in the Venezuela case, caused great surprise here, and has led to considerable comment relative to the supposed position in which the United States is placed regarding responsibility for carrying out the decision of the tribunal.

The sentence alluded to reads as follows: "The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal regarding costs within three months." It has been erroneously assumed that the meaning of this sentence is that the United States is under obligation in some way to enforce the decision of the tribunal, and to use force if necessary to collect the money involved and pay it over to Germany, Great Britain and Italy, the three powers which contended for preferential payment.

When the matter was called to the attention of the State Department it was said that the sentence quoted was unintelligible, and that no interpretation could be safely placed on it until the full text of the decision should be received. At the same time it was distinctly and emphatically declared by Secretary Hay that there was no guarantee on the part of the United States, either implied or expressed, oral or written, that could by any possible interpretation be construed to place this Government under any obligation whatever in connection with the decision of the tribunal, and that the tribunal itself could not in any circumstances make a decision that would impose an obligation on the United States.

The relation of this Government to the controversy and to the decision of the tribunal, it was pointed out, is simply the same as that of each of the other creditor nations, and there cannot possibly be any claim made, moral, equitable or legal, that this Government must assume the responsibility of carrying out the decision of the tribunal in the event that Venezuela shall default. In the event that Venezuela should not sincerely accept and faithfully adhere to the decision of the tribunal, no special obligation will rest on the United States. Secretary Hay said in this connection: "That condition will be met when it arises."

Wayne MacVeagh, who was of counsel for Venezuela that appeared before The Hague tribunal, speaking of the decision to-day, said: "When the tribunal was prepared to render its decision all the claims of the United States had not been settled, and until they were determined by the umpire, to whom they were referred, the aggregate liability of Venezuela could not be fixed. The claims of the other ten litigants had been ascertained and reported.

"The agreement among the creditor nations was that each should bear its pro rata share of the expenses of the tribunal, which included compensation of the Judges, the incidental expenses of the court, such as clerk hire, printing, and the like. As a matter of courtesy to the United States, instead of waiting for the determination of its claims, the tribunal rendered its decision, and commissioned the United States, as soon as its claims were settled and reported by the umpire, to foot up the aggregate cost of convening the tribunal, and notify each of the creditor nations what its pro rata share would be.

"It will be noticed in reading the sentence that caused the apprehension that the United States is commissioned to carry out, not the decision of the tribunal with regard to the matters in contention, but the 'decision of the tribunal regarding costs within three months.' It was incumbent on one of the creditors to perform this clerical work. It fell to the United States mainly for the reason that the selection would best serve the convenience of this Government."

WOE OF CUSTOMS DODGERS.

Liner's Passengers Find Baggage Damaged After Declaring Its Value.

When many of the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Majestic opened their trunks on the pier to allow the Inspectors from the Custom House to do their work, they found the contents saturated with water and in some cases ruined. One of the officers remembered that there had been a break in one of the pipes running through the baggage hold in the course of the voyage, and that a great quantity of steam had escaped before the leak was discovered.

The office of the White Star Line was notified of the damage done to the baggage, and an employe was sent to the pier to make a memorandum of all articles in any way damaged. The steamship company is fully covered by insurance and will not suffer any loss, and whatever claims the passengers make likewise will be paid by the insurance company.

Some of the passengers who had damaged goods went about the pier wailing and tearing their hair when the employe from the White Star Line office began to take account of the damage. These passengers had brought over dresses and dress goods as well as other fine articles, which they had declared to the custom officers as of little value, when in truth they were worth considerable sums. The official of the line took all his valuations of damaged property from the custom Inspectors, and by doing so the passengers lose.

The Majestic was over a day late in arriving, due to heavy gales and strong head seas. Among her passengers were Lieut. Gen. Sir William Nicholson of the London War Office and Lieut. Col. J. A. L. Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders, who will accompany the Japanese Army in the field. Capt. P. Hegartd and Capt. H. Lindberg, the Swedish Naval and Military Attaches at Tokio, were also passengers hurrying back to Japan.

STRAW BAIL LEADER SENTENCED.

Nichols Gets Ten Years for Subornation of Perjury.

William Nichols of 98 Mott Avenue, who was convicted a few days ago of subornation of perjury, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions to ten years' imprsonment. Assistant District Attorney Carl Miner, who collected the evidence, said that Nichols was the leader of the straw bail men who frequent the Sheriff's office to furnish worthless bonds in judgment debtor cases.

The crime for which he was convicted consisted of inducing Charles Stercks to swear falsely that he, Stercks, was the owner of certain real estate offered in one of the bond cases. Stercks is under an indeterminate sentence of not less than two and a half years and not more than four years. He pleaded guilty last Fall to a charge of perjury.

No longer regarded as a luxury —now an actual necessity in the homes of the cultured

The PIANOLA with the Metrostyle

THIRTY years ago the piano itself was considered in the light of a luxury. To-day no home is thought completely furnished without it.

The same condition is rapidly coming to be true of the Pianola. It is primarily an article of *utility*. The music that would otherwise remain locked up in the piano is made immediately accessible. The Pianola develops, as nothing else will do, whatever of musical taste the individual possesses. It is so simple that with it any one can learn to play the piano in a half hour's practice.

The Pianola is within the reach of all. The monthly payment system makes it possible to obtain the instrument upon a small initial payment. Thus the Pianola may be enjoyed while it is being paid for.

The Metrostyle is a most important development of the Pianola. It insures the player using the right expression even though he may know nothing of music.

"Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays."—MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI.

Pianola, $250, with Metrostyle, $300.
May be bought on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

TO CLEAR DODGE MYSTERY

Morse's Fight to Re-establish Divorce May Develop Facts.

JEROME PURSUES INQUIRY

Mr. Sweetser, Original Counsel for Mrs. Dodge, Swears to Service of Papers on Husband.

The mystery which at present envelops both the civil and criminal proceedings in the Morse-Dodge matrimonial tangle probably will be cleared next week, when the lawyers in the case will explain in detail everything they know about the matter. The District Attorney in the meantime will continue his investigation with a view to indicting others than Charles F. Dodge, believing that a conspiracy existed.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Untermyer, counsel for Charles W. Morse, served on Mrs. Dodge's lawyer, ex-Justice Fursman, a copy of an affidavit which he intends to use in the proceedings on Monday before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court. A copy of this affidavit was also served on Abraham H. Hummel, counsel for Dodge.

The affidavit is made by William Sweetser, who, as counsel for Mrs. Dodge, obtained the divorce from Dodge. In it Sweetser tells how he served Dodge with a copy of the summons and complaint at the Everett House. He swears that the first intimation he had of any effort to set aside the Dodge divorce was received from Morse himself. Sweetser was asked to call on Mr. Morse, and did so, going to Morse's residence, in Fifth Avenue. At this meeting, he saw the Hummel letter addressed to Morse, which states that Dodge had not been served.

Sweetser explained to Morse all about the service of the papers, and Morse asked Sweetser if he would object to calling on Hummel. Sweetser agreed, and repeated there the story of how Dodge had been served.

Later, Sweetser says, he went in search of papers that would prove his statement. He searched the effects of Mr. Ruger, who had appeared as counsel for Dodge in the original divorce proceedings. Mr. Ruger had died, but his papers were traced by Sweetser to the office of Francis Moore, at 45 Broad Street, where, in the presence of Clerk Westcott, on Jan. 8 last, Sweetser found the two letters alleged to be in Dodge's handwriting, admitting the service of the divorce papers.

Four days later, or on Jan. 12, Mr. Sweetser states, he went to the office of ex-Justice Fursman. There he met Mr. Morse, Mrs. Dodge, and Mrs. Long, her sister. The letters were handed to Mrs. Dodge for inspection. She was unable to state whether or not they were genuine. Mr. Fursman told her he believed the letters could be established as genuine, and that this being the case the proper course for her to take would be to permit her counsel to bring an action to set aside the order vacating the Dodge divorce.

Mr. Fursman urged her to take this course, Mr. Sweetser declares, and Mr. Morse similarly advised her, but she refused to accept the advice from either. She wanted to begin a new suit against Dodge for divorce, and refused to act on the advice of her counsel.

This information furnished by Mr. Sweetser will be used by Mr. Untermyer on Monday next, together with Mr. Hummel's letter to Morse. Mr. Untermyer, as counsel for Mr. Morse, will make application to the Supreme Court for leave, as an injured person, to intervene and have the vacating order set aside and the Dodge case reinstated, on the ground that Dodge committed perjury in swearing before Referee Hall that he had never been served with the summons and complaint in his wife's original action.

Mr. Hummel intends to make a bitter fight against the reopening of the case so far as it concerns the attempt to set aside the order vacating the divorce.

"I am glad," he said yesterday, "of the opportunity to be enabled to show that all I did was what any loyal, faithful lawyer would have done for his clients. Regarding any criticism that is made that the entire case was based on a non-service of summons on Dodge is amply refuted by the very first affidavit used on the motion before Justice Clarke, in which Mr. Dodge declared at length the collusive manner in which the testimony was obtained and the inducements held out to him by the plaintiff's attorney."

"FROG" THROWS A LOCOMOTIVE.

Derailed Engine Blocks Tunnel Travel in Rush Hours.

Incoming travelers, including practically all the commuters on the lines converging in the Park Avenue tunnel, were delayed an hour or more yesterday morning because Locomotive 2,039, one of the heavy Atlantic type, coming in at the head of the American Express train over the New York Central from Buffalo at 7:15 A. M., jumped the track at a frog just over the brow of the hill at Fiftieth Street.

According to the official report of Conductor P. N. Schehr the train was running at six miles an hour and came up the incline from the tunnel mouth. The machine ran across the next track, nearly falling over, and was badly wrecked, but the train, mostly express cars, escaped damage and passengers were unhurt. It was 11:10 before the locomotive was got out of the way. The Empire State Express was six minutes late in getting away.

HIS "INITIATION" STRENUOUS.

Paul D. Mills of Philadelphia Didn't Like Stock Broker's Method.

Paul D. Mills of Philadelphia, Guardsman and member of many clubs, was elected a member of the Stock Exchange about a week ago. Yesterday he was "initiated."

On Thursday he had entered the great hall quietly just before the closing hour, and, passing in a furtive manner along the wall where the telephone booths are, issued by a different door from that which he had entered, noiseless and unobserved. He thought that constituted a first appearance. Therefore yesterday noon when Mr. Mills arrived he was fashionably dressed. He appeared on the floor, and, after a survey of his confrères, sauntered over into the steel crowd. Morris Mendham saw him, and held out his right hand for a shake. In the other Mendham held a paper well folded, with which he proposed to bat Mr. Paul D. Mills on the back of the head while the handshake was in process. But Mendham was a little too late, for some one pushed Mr. Mills from behind, and he made the remainder of his début among the steel crowd with more force than elegance.

Mr. Mills was angered. Mendham being the nearest and less formidable than some on the floor, he made a pass at him, which Mendham dodged. For the next five minutes things were lively. Charles Knoblach, who measures his six feet with ease, and one or two others equally stalwart, arrived before Mills could raise his fist again. When it was all over a very much disgruntled Paul D. Mills of Philadelphia was sitting on a seat near some old post or other—he didn't know or care where—and there was something in the air about "going outside" to settle it. At last accounts Messrs. Knoblach and others had not received any further challenges.

RICHMOND FIRE CHIEF HURT.

Falls Under Hose Wagon at a Clifton Blaze.

James Lestrange, Fire Marshal and Chief of the Staten Island Fire Department, was seriously injured last night on the way to a fire in the stables of Dr. George Mord, at 54 New York Avenue, Clifton. The damage, which was mainly to the doctor's automobile, was about $500.

Chief Lestrange rode to the fire on the wagon of Excelsior Hose. At Maple Avenue, when getting ready to jump off, he fell, and the rear wheel of the wagon went over his right leg. He was attended by Dr. Mord and taken to his home.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Suffered 66 Years.

Cured by Iron-Ox in a Short Time.

One of the most extraordinary cases on record is that of J. W. Cottom, of Winchester, Ind., who, after 66 years of suffering from chronic constipation and its attendant ills, writes as follows: "I am using Iron-Ox Tablets, and have been astonished at the results. I am almost 86

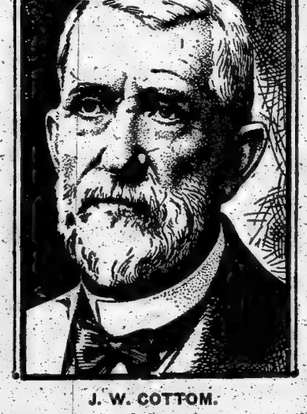

J. W. COTTOM.

years of age, and have been constantly constipated since I was 20 years old, compelled to take medicine to move my bowels. After using Iron-Ox a short time I have daily evacuations. J. W. Cottom, Winchester, Ind."

Iron-Ox Tablets relieve constipation by stimulating the stomach and bowels to natural action. They tone up the entire digestive system, causing perfect digestion, perfect assimilation, and a natural flow of fluids. This purgatives and cathartics cannot do.

By curing indigestion and constipation, and causing normal action of the liver and kidneys, Iron-Ox Tablets purge the blood of impurities which produce disfiguring skin eruptions and disease.

Besides this, they contain in convenient form the active principle of nerve and brain food, so that they are unequaled system builders.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. They grow increasingly effective with continued use. Purgatives and cathartics give only temporary relief by violent and injurious action—they do far more harm than good, and soon lose their effect.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or from The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Spring Hats for Men.
At Three Dollars.

If we were to argue the matter you would unconsciously assume a defensive attitude. Psychology demonstrates that for him who invites the argument its purpose is half defeated. Therefore, let us reason hat reason. At the advent of the new season each of the exclusive hatters designs a specific model. Granted that it has a reason for being, does it follow that its form will be in harmony with the personality of all manner of men? Hardly. Yet you never knew the exclusive hatman who was broad enough to maintain a stock which included the models introduced by his contemporaries. For that reason we forfeit the right to say "exclusive." No matter who designed the hat, it finds a place in our shop provided it has some individual feature to commend it. For Spring wear we have twenty-one distinctive models at three dollars. The hats for the young chaps are in shades of covert as well as black. So much faith have we in the quality of the hats that for the slightest defect you may find, even after months of wear, we will pay the penalty—a new hat.

Spring Shoes for Men
At Three-Fifty.

To develop excellence to maturity it takes a long time—unless one is clever enough to profit by the mistakes of others. In the fashioning of Saks Shoes for Men we have profited. Analysis and deduction were the means to serve the end. Every good three-fifty shoe of which we know was subjected to it. The good features were adopted; the doubtful ones severely avoided. For instance, most of the shoes were found to be the product of mechanical means. Uncouthness and a lack of individuality marked them. Ours are for the greater part hand wrought—wrought with head and hands: that insures comfort. The leathers were selected by a discerning man who knows: that insures service. The models, we are frank enough to confess, in many instances were copied from the best five dollar shoes which the market affords: that insures style. The Saks label identifies just fifteen distinctive lasts of high shoes and oxfords designed for spring and summer service. Surely your taste will find expression in more than one of them. Instead of five dollars you will have to pay only three-fifty.

W. L. DOUGLAS.
$3.50 SHOES
UNION MADE
"THE LIPTON"
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

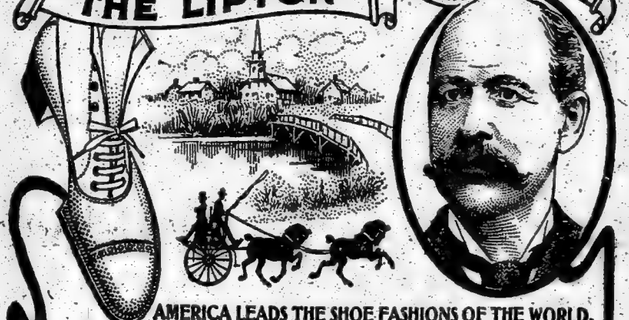

AMERICA LEADS THE SHOE FASHIONS OF THE WORLD.

The leading styles originate in Brockton, the manufacturing centre of men's fine shoes in this country.

Styles Originated by My Expert Model Maker Are Copied Everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere.

My own secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer-wearing leather than any other tannage.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD HAVE THREE PAIRS OF SHOES TO DRESS HIS FEET PROPERLY ON ALL OCCASIONS.

He should have a pair of Vicolized waterproof, heavy double-sole shoes for wet weather; a pair suitable for pleasant days, and a pair of Patent Leather Button shoes for dress. Don't pay $15 to $18 for these three pairs; you can get as much style, comfort and service in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes $2 & $1.75.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

I have the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cts. extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

15 DOUGLAS SHOE STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

433 Broadway, cor. Howard Street.
765 Broadway, cor. 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

"Cravenette" CLOTHS

Rain Will Neither Wet Nor Spot Them.

A POSTAL CARD BRINGS A BOOKLET.

The above Trade-mark is stamped on the inside of our goods.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO., 71-73 Grand St., New York.

DEATH OF "BIFF" ELLISON

Well-Known New York Character Succumbs to Pneumonia.

FROM CLUBMAN TO CONVICT

Athlete Assaulted William H. Henriques, the Broker, and Was Sent to Sing Sing.

Frank, or, as he was better known, "Biff" Ellison, who was sentenced to Sing Sing in 1893 for an assault on William H. Henriques, a Wall Street operator, and who underwent imprisonment until he was pardoned six years later, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 130 West Thirty-fourth Street.

His death occurred in the afternoon, and when some of his old friends heard of it, thinking that he might have been the victim of foul play, they informed the Coroner, who in turn notified the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, from which a detective was sent to investigate the circumstances.

On the way to the house the detective met Inspector Walsh, who also thought to look into the case. Together the policemen went to the house, but were refused admittance. A young man, who said that he was an undertaker's employe, told the policemen that he had instructions to admit no one.

When the Coroner called at the house, he, too, was barred out, so a uniformed man was sent to the house to remain until the matter was cleared up. Then the Coroner learned that Dr. Francis J. Murray had attended Ellison. The physician said that Ellison had been ill for fifteen days, and that he died from natural causes.

Ellison came of good family, and in his early manhood inherited large sums of money. All of the best clubs of the city welcomed him into their circles, and he became a favorite among his fellows. He was a very large man, square-jawed and broad-shouldered, and with a temper which would not be restrained.

Ellison was born in Philadelphia in 1850. From his early boyhood he was known as a fighter, and his strength and daring were always his boast. His education was cut short after he had been in attendance at school for only a few years. Time and again he was expelled because he could not refrain from physical contests.

When the civil war came Ellison determined to go to the front. He could not enlist, as he was too young, so he followed the troops on the march until toward the end of the war, when he succeeded in getting into the Seventh New York Regiment. After the war he came to this city.

Soon, however, his money began to give out, and he sought to recoup his fortune in Wall Street. His success was not as great as he had anticipated, and soon he gave up the thought of business. He then made a tour of Europe and was presented to several of the crowned heads, and met many people of wide reputation.

His wonderful feats of strength won him many admirers, and the clubs of London and Paris were glad to receive him until his escapades brought him into notoriety.

On Ellison's return from Europe he went West, and there it is said he beat the professional gamblers at their own games, and frequently, when in an unpleasant mood, he would try to "clean-up" a town. The fights he has had with Western Sheriffs have been the themes for many stories, and in all of them Ellison figured as the victor.

Once again, in 1893, he turned his attention to business, and again entered the brokerage business. It was in Wall Street that Ellison met Mr. Henriques, who had a daughter, the wife of Douglas J. Neame.

Neame was soon after summoned in a divorce suit, which brought Ellison into prominence as the furnisher of evidence on which the decree was obtained by Mrs. Neame. The friendship between her and Ellison then grew stronger, until it was announced that they were engaged. Ellison for a time made his home at the Henriques house, 94 Park Avenue, but he and Henriques became bad friends and he was told to go away.

For a long time they did not speak, when one day Ellison met the old man on the street in front of his house. Without a word Ellison struck Henriques a blow which felled the older man. Then Ellison jumped on Henriques, struck him several times with a cane, and at length left him almost dead on the pavement.

Ellison was arrested, and at the trial Mrs. Neame was the chief witness for the prosecution. On her testimony Ellison was sentenced to Sing Sing. Since his release he has not been before the public often, but occasionally would be heard of as having been mixed up in a street brawl.

Five weeks ago Ellison was in a fight with a policeman on Broadway, in which the officer was roughly handled. Ellison was freed in court the next morning because it was alleged that he was not responsible for the trouble.

NEW RULES FOR AUTO BOATS.

Rating for New Craft Determined On at Last Night's Meeting.

President W. H. Ketcham of the American Power Boat Association presided last night at a meeting of that organization, held at the residence of J. H. Wainwright, one of its members, who also represented the American Yacht Club. The others present at the meeting were Henry J. Gielow of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Anson B. Cole of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, J. H. McIntosh of the Columbia Yacht Club, F. A. Hill of the Norwalk Yacht Club, and H. M. Crane of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Action was taken to determine the standing of the automobile boats in the coming races. It was decided after a lengthy discussion that an automobile boat is one whose rating exceeds ten times the square root of its load water line length. In automobile boats the midship section shall be the actual, greatest transverse immersed area. All other elements for measurements shall be the same as hereinbefore provided in the present racing rules of the association. The classification shall be all below 50 feet in one class, between 50 and 100 feet in classes 10 feet apart, and all over 100 feet in one class.

It was resolved that the owners of power boats who wish to have their boats timed for a record over the measured mile course in Manhasset Bay—for which a certificate will be issued by the association—will be required to notify the Secretary of the association at least a week in advance, the fee for official timing to be $10, and the days chosen for the runs are to be the second and fourth Saturdays in May, June, July, August, and September.

Boats shall contain and be fitted with such mechanical power as will drive them astern at a rate of speed not less than four knots an hour in still water.

Barney Oldfield's Lucky Victory.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—Three thousand persons saw Barney Oldfield and E. H. Hausman contest for the circular track automobile championship this afternoon on the mile track of the Savannah Racing Association. Oldfield won the first five-mile heat handily in 5:50, but the second heat of three miles was won by Hausman in 3:30. The third heat of one mile was captured by Oldfield on a fluke in 1:10.

New York A. C. Pool Championship.

The first game of pool last night in the New York Athletic Club tournament had as contestants E. F. Crowe and Percy Gardner. The playing was close at the start, but toward the finish Crowe gained the lead and finally won by a score of 100 to 77.

Basket Ball Victory for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—The Yale University basketball five defeated the Cornell team to-night in the Yale gymnasium, before a small crowd, by a score of 28 points to 18. Both teams played a hard-and-fast game.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS YALE

In Annual Fencing Tournament by Score of 6 to 3.

Capt. Pitou of the Local Team Is Beaten in Two of His Three Bouts.

Columbia defeated Yale last night in their annual fencing tournament in Earl Hall at Columbia. Columbia had no great difficulty in winning by a score of 6 to 3, although for a while it looked as if the Eli foilsmen might have a chance to win. Columbia began by winning three straight victories, and then the score fluctuated until it stood 4 to 3 for Columbia. At this juncture Mahan won his bout, assuring success for the Blue and White. The surprise of the evening was the defeat of Pitou, the Columbia Captain, in two of his three bouts.

The first bout was between the rival Captains of the teams—E. Pitou of Columbia and F. E. Howland of Yale. After some spirited work with the foils, in which Pitou scored the greater number of touches, the Columbia man was declared the winner. Columbia also had things her own way in the next bout, in which Withrow easily defeated Lawrance of Yale. Columbia went on to make it three straight with Mahan's victory over Mendoza. After an exhibition with broadswords, Lawrance of the visiting college gained Yale's first victory of the evening in a capital bout, in which there was plenty of fast footwork and feinting, by defeating Pitou of Columbia, making the score 3—1 for the local trio. Summary:

E. Pitou, Jr., Columbia, defeated F. E. Howland, Yale; E. H. Withrow, Columbia, defeated A. L. Lawrance, Yale; L. E. Mahan, Columbia, defeated A. Mendoza, Yale; A. L. Lawrance, Yale, defeated E. Pitou, Jr., Columbia; E. H. Withrow, Columbia, defeated A. Mendoza, Yale; F. E. Howland, Yale, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia; A. Mendoza, Yale, defeated E. Pitou, Jr., Columbia; L. E. Mahan, Columbia, defeated A. L. Lawrance, Yale; E. H. Withrow, Columbia, defeated F. E. Howland, Yale. Score—Columbia, 6; Yale, 3.

OPPOSE BOURKE COCKRAN.

Southerners Protest Against His Appointment on Chief House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Representative Williams of Mississippi, the Democratic leader, is receiving numerous protests from the South against the appointment of Bourke Cockran of New York to the Ways and Means Committee. The protests are made on the assumption that Cockran is an "anti-Southern man."

In the campaign of 1896, when he opposed Bryan, he spoke in the border States, and while there was badgered and provoked by his audiences into saying things which have been treasured up against him as indicating hatred of the South.

"I am certainly going to recommend Mr. Cockran's appointment on the Ways and Means Committee, despite these protests," said Mr. Williams. "He is qualified for the place. These charges against him are founded on misapprehension. At the Montgomery Conference of 1900 he went so far as to advocate the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, which demonstrates that he is not an anti-Southern man."

Mocking Birds to Repress Boll Weevil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following the appropriation by Congress of $250,000 to prosecute the repression, or extermination if possible, of the cotton boll weevil, there has come to the attention of the scientists of the Department of Agriculture the information that the mocking bird is especially fond of the grubs of the weevil, and that, if propagated and protected, the birds would soon prove the most effective means of remedy for the pest.

Reliable Friends

—those always alike, ever true and loyal, in sunshine and in storm, are the kind we like to tie to. And we all like the same qualities in our food and in our drink. There's no variation, no uncertainty about

Evans' Ale

As you find it now, you'll find it in every bottle, *always*. Absolute purity in materials, perfect brewing, scrupulous cleanliness in bottling are guarantees of its reliability.

There is also EVANS' BROWN STOUT, *a blood maker and health builder for persons debilitated by grippe or physically run down. A delightful beverage for lovers of GOOD Stout.*

ALL LEADING PLACES SELL EVANS' ALE AND EVANS' STOUT.
Brewed and bottled by C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y. Est. 1786.
New York City Depot (wholesale only), 127 Hudson St.

MERCHANT'S DOUBLE CRIME.

H. A. Knowles Kills Attorney Schwartz and Self at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Henry L. Schwartz of Baker & Schwartz, attorneys, was shot and killed in his private office in the Marine Bank building to-day by H. A. Knowles of the dry goods firm of Knowles & Gardner. Knowles, after holding the police at bay for a few moments, turned the revolver on himself and blew his brains out.

The crime is believed to have been the result of business complications.

Mr. Schwartz was attorney for Leo Frank of New York, who, in 1902, was appointed receiver for the Knowles & Gardner Company. Litigation in connection with the dissolution of the firm has occupied the attention of the courts since the failure of the firm.

Knowles, who was an aged man, is said to have been in Newburg, N. Y., for several months. He had recently returned to Buffalo.

Lyman R. Baker, senior partner of the law firm of Baker & Schwartz, said this afternoon that so far as he ever knew there had been no trouble between Knowles and Schwartz. Mr. Baker believes continued trouble and illness, together with the sudden death of his wife, resulted in the mental derangement of the former dry goods merchant.

PHILADELPHIA FREIGHT RATES.

Pennsylvania Roads, in Joint Letter, Suggest New Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley, President Baer of the Reading, and President Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sent a letter to-day to Philadelphia's commercial organizations concerning the fight for the existing freight differentials, which says:

"We are doing all in our power to maintain these differentials, but the whole subject has now reached a point when it will be necessary to seriously review the situation, and probably this can only be done, as you suggest, by a new arbitration on the lines of the arbitration of 1882 and the subsequent reference to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of 1898."

The same roads gave notice of the following cut in rates, effective Thursday, March 3: Wheat, 1.8 cents a bushel; corn, 1.55 cents; barley, 1.3 cents, and oats, .8 cent.

CAPTURED IN MIMIC WAR.

Blue Coated "Powers" Step In Between "Japs" and "Russians."

With Manhattan Avenue as a stage setting to represent Korea, an imitation of the war between Japan and Russia was furnished yesterday afternoon. The "Morningside Gang," composed of the youthful scions of well-to-do families in that locality, furnished the soldiers of the Czar. The "Manhattan Gang," recruited by warriors equally juvenile, fought under the banners of the Mikado.

As might have been prophesied before the declaration of hostilities, the inhabitants in the zone of battle got all the worst of it. The air was full of rocks and things when the opposing armies got busy, and window panes were smashed at a terrible rate. Finally the non-combatants sent in a riot call, and the powers, in the shape of a detail of police from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, intervened.

When the police arrived Russians and Japs fled incontinently, but pursuit was given, and seven valorous soldiers were flanked and captured. They are De Witt Robinson, thirteen years old, of 282 St. Nicholas Avenue; Peter Ross, thirteen, of 319 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Howard Marshall, thirteen, 1,291 Columbus Avenue; Robert Rodgers, twelve, of 313 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Benjamin McGowan, eleven, of 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Arthur Balcom, fourteen, of 317 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Warren Caldwell, fourteen, of 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The lads were taken to the police station, and later released. They will have to appear in the Children's Court this morning, and show cause why William F. Marsh of 535 Manhattan Avenue is not entitled to indemnity for sundry damages.

BOGUS NEW YORK BANKNOTE.

New Counterfeit $5 Bill Discovered by Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The discovery is announced of a new counterfeit $5 National bank note on the National City Bank of New York, series of 1882, check-letter U, Rosecrans Register, Jordan Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a photograph of the original. The Treasury and bank numbers are brown instead of blue.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

"always prints good short stories," says the *Cleveland Leader*. There are eight of them in the March number. Three are by

ANTHONY HOPE—A charming story in the "Zenda" vein—"*The Riddle of Countess Runa.*"

MYRA KELLY—A story of child-life on the east side of New York—"*When a Man's Widowed.*"

C. G. D. ROBERTS—Another animal story—this time about a bull—"*The Alien of the Wild.*"

10c A COPY—$1.00 FOR A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION. GET McCLURE'S FROM ANY NEWSDEALER OR McCLURE AGENT OR FROM THE PUBLISHERS. S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 620 LEXINGTON BUILDING, NEW YORK

McClure's for March also contains four great articles

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand. It always has the preference for medicinal purposes.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES, with distiller's certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

At the PARIS EXPOSITION of 1900, MOUNT VERNON WHISKEY was given the Gold Medal

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IMPROVED CROUP KETTLE
Constructed according to directions of an eminent physician.
Made and For Sale by
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VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 150 and 152 East 18th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

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APPETIZING PARAGRAPHS

Hunger Hints to Tickle the Fickle Appetite.

Statistics Worth Thinking About; Facts Worth Knowing; Expressions Worth Remembering.

The turnpike road to people's hearts, I find,
Lies through their mouths, or I mistake mankind.—PETER PINDAR.

Day after day Uneeda Biscuit.

Imagine a freight train nine miles in length, each car carrying one hundred barrels, and each barrel weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, and you have some idea of the amount of sugar consumed by the National Biscuit Company in 1908.

What is sweeter than honey? Last year the wafers and confections of the National Biscuit Company required 1,478 tons of pure bees' honey. Counting forty pounds to a swarm, to produce this quantity would keep 73,900 swarms of bees busy for one year.

All aboard for Ginger Snap Land! A nickel a passage. Train stops at every grocer's to give passengers a chance to say Zu Zu to the grocer man.

In the new plant are twenty-one acres of floor space.

You will never enjoy Lady Fingers at their best until you buy them in an air tight package, on each end of which is the National Biscuit Company's trade mark in red and white.

Last year the National Biscuit Company used two million and fifty thousand barrels of flour. Placed end to end, these barrels would reach from New York to Chicago, a distance of nine hundred miles, and then, for good measure, stretch seventy miles beyond.

Of course! Certainly!! Uneeda Biscuit!!!

An oyster is known by the company it keeps. It is best when accompanied by an Oysterette—the oyster cracker with a taste to it.

The greatest safeguard in buying biscuit, crackers, and wafers is to look for the National Biscuit Company's trade mark, in red and white, on each end of the package.

What everybody is eating must be good.

Man's affection fluctuates with his appetite. To keep his heart warm serve him with Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

At the new plant of the National Biscuit Company the bakers make their own weather. Every breath of air that enters the mixing chamber is screened to insure its purity, after which science makes it hot or cold, moist or dry, as the baker requires.

Pure water, pure air, even temperature, scrupulous cleanliness, combined with purest materials, make the biscuit, crackers and wafers of the National Biscuit Company of uniform quality,

Revolution and Result

The National Biscuit Company has revolutionized the baking of Biscuit, Crackers and Wafers. They make them better than they have ever been made before. They keep them fresh in airtight packages as they have never been kept before. They identify them with a trade mark that stands ever for the highest quality of baking. People quickly appreciated this way of buying food—it inspired confidence. Dealers liked this way of selling food—it stood for purity. Everybody liked it so well that the demand outgrew the supply again and again, until greater resources were essential. The National Biscuit Company has just completed at 15th Street and 10th Avenue the most perfect and greatest baking establishment in the world. It will bake of Uneeda Biscuit, two hundred and seventy thousand packages a day. It will bake of other popular biscuit, crackers and wafers enough to feed Greater New York three times a day, with a luncheon at night. And in all your life you never tasted such perfect baking. It's a treat everyone must enjoy. To get your share of it try a package of Biscuit, Crackers or Wafers with this trade mark ☞ ☞ in red and white on each end of the package

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

AUTOMOBILISTS' NEW HOME

Local Club Members to Select Locality for Summer Quarters.

Facilities for Motor Boat Racing Will Be Provided—Long Island Sound Site Favored.

Definite plans will be made within a few days by the Automobile Club of America toward securing its Summer clubhouse. The committee in charge of the matter is about to send out circulars to the members asking for an expression of opinion regarding the locality favored for the Summer headquarters. A number of options on several pieces of property have already been secured and the localities for which the expression of opinion will be asked are New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island.

It is practically understood that wherever the Summer home is located arrangements will be made for the use of auto boats, and there will also be a yacht landing. In other words, the new quarters will have all facilities for water sports and amusements. Many members of the club own yachts and many more are having motor boats built. A water site affording facilities for motor boat races is considered almost indispensable and the wishes of the motor boat element in the club will be thoroughly considered in this matter.

While nothing definite can be said now regarding the place that will ultimately be chosen, the decision seems to lie between Westchester County and Long Island. Many of the automobilists believe it would be bad policy to go to New Jersey, as it would place a section of the club in another State, and the water feature there is more limited than in either of the other two localities. If Westchester County is selected, the home will either be on the Hudson or on the Sound, probably not far from Larchmont. On Long Island a number of good sites are under consideration, both on the north and south shore. The ferry is the chief difficulty that may cause opposition to Long Island, but as the new Blackwell's Island bridge is expected to be in use within two years, greater conveniences would thereby be afforded to the automobilists, and it would be very easy of access to the clubhouse, which is likely to stay in its present location, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, for some time.

Mr. Butler, with a party of officials from the Automobile Club, will go to Virginia Beach, near Norfolk, next week, probably Friday, to inspect the stretch of coast that has been proposed for the eliminating Gordon Bennett racing trials, instead of the beach at Ormond. The trials are to be held after April 15, and as the coast of Florida is likely to be very warm at that time, there is a strong sentiment in favor of Virginia Beach. Less time is required to reach the latter place, and the contests could be entirely completed within one or two days, whereas, were the trials held at Ormond, over a week would be necessary for the competitors to get their machines down and then send them back to this city. W. Gould Brokaw will probably be in the party next week, and if the beach presents favorable conditions, there is little doubt that it will be chosen.

BROWN'S NEW RULE HELD UP.

University Corporation Delays Action on Measure Until September.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—Following a meeting held to-day, the Executive Committee of the Brown University Corporation issued an order which restrains the Board of Directors of the University Athletic Association from putting into effect the eligibility rule recently adopted until the annual meeting of the corporation, in September, when the matter will be taken up. The eligibility rule adopted by the athletic directors, and to which much opposition has developed, repealed the long-standing rule which forbade the participation in intercollegiate athletic games of any Brown man who had previously contested for money.

The Athletic Board will meet Monday and decide whether any games will be played this Spring.

The order of the Executive Committee was expressed in the following note, made public to-night:

Since the change in the athletic eligibility rules involves far-reaching consequences of an educational, social, and moral character, and therefore should not be made without mature consideration, we hereby desire that such change shall not be put into operation until it has received official consideration and approval by the corporation. We therefore call upon the Board of Directors of Brown University Athletic Association to allow no games under the changed rules until action shall have been taken by the corporation at its annual meeting in September.

RED BANK ICE YACHTS RACE.

Charles P. Irwin's Georgie Wins Final Match for Citizens' Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 26.—The last ice yacht race of the season for the Citizens' Cup was sailed this afternoon and was won by Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, which covered the fifteen-mile course in 44:49. Charles Burd's Torment was second in 48:01, Newton Doremus's Atalanta was third in 48:12, and Henry Grant's Tyro was fourth in 50:03. A fresh easterly breeze prevailed throughout the contest. The Georgie obtained the lead at the start and steadily increased it to the finish, showing marked superiority in sailing to windward.

According to the conditions of the contest the yacht winning three races for the cup became its permanent owner, and as this was the Georgie's third victory the prize was presented to Capt. Irwin.

Dirt Track for Indoor Runners.

Owing to the fact that a ten-mile A. A. U. championship run will be one of the features of its athletic carnival, to be held on March 12, the officials of the Greater New York Irish A. A. have decided that the track will be of dirt instead of board, as they say it would be out of the question to ask such men as John Joyce, present champion, and George Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish A. A., Alexander Grant of the New York A. C., E. P. Carr of the Xavier A. A., Jerry and Frank Pierce, the Seneca Indian runners, Robert Todd of the New West Side A. C., and many others who will be competitors in this event to run ten miles on a board track. And again, there will be a championship game of Gaelic football and a championship game of hurling, the national sport of Ireland, and it would be impossible to play these games properly on a board floor.

Entries for the ten-mile event, as well as a number of open events on the programme, close March 5 with P. J. Conway, 207 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City.

More Auto Boats for Harmsworth Race.

The extension of time for entries to be filed for the international motor boat race for the Harmsworth Cup has resulted in an additional entry being made from this country. It is, however, from the same source as the first entry, Smith & Mabley. The latter firm has now decided to send two boats to the Solent for the race, which takes place on July 30.

THEATRICAL DAY AT SHOW.

Visitors from Local Theatres Witness Amusing Canoe Tilting Contest.

Several hundred members of the various theatrical companies in the city watched an amusing canoe tilting race yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. The contestants in one canoe represented the "Babes in Toyland" company, while the other boat bore the name of the "Mother Goose" company. The competitors, however, were members of the Hiawatha Canoe Club, as they are more adept in the art of canoe tilting, and none of the theatrical members cared to risk the danger of being toppled into the miniature lake.

The "Mother Goose" boat won after a series of clever manoeuvres that carried the two canoes up and down the lake several times. G. R. Stark was the successful member of the victorious canoe who held the long tilting pole, while J. E. Cushman did the paddling.

A portage race was arranged in the afternoon between two of the guides. They carried fifty pounds of camp luggage and went around the lake once. Sam Tongue, the little guide of the Canadian Pacific Camp, defeated Abner McFeeters, a Maine guide, finishing in 1:31, with the Maine man two seconds behind him.

Five of the five-casters in yesterday's contest broke the record. The contest was for bait casting with half-ounce rubber frog, for distance only. The former record was 77 feet. D. Brandreth of Ossining won the contest with a cast of 93 feet, L. S. Darling of this city was second with 92 feet, and David T. Abercromble was third with 88 feet 4 inches. Martin Culhahe of New York with 86 feet, and A. J. Marsh with 85 feet, also broke the record. Milton H. Smith of New York cast 71 feet.

The horse trainer bicycle contests in the concert hall resulted as follows:

Brower Wheelmen Trials.—First Heat—Won by W. McHeustis. Time—1:24. Second Heat—Won by same. Time—1:24 1-5.
Stuyvesant Wheelmen Trials.—First Heat—Won by F. Gilsdorf. Time—1:19 1-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Clewitz. Time—1:20 2-5.
One-Mile Match Race.—Won by H. Clausen, Tiger Wheelmen; W. Schwepki, Tiger Wheelmen, second. Time—1:22 4-5.
One-Mile Match Race Between Oscar Goerke and O. Devine. Time—1:21 1-5.
One-Mile Exhibition by W. O'Keefe, Tiger Wheelmen.—Time—1:33 2-5.
Two-Mile Exhibition by E. Wentz, National Athletic Club. Time—3:05 2-5.

READY TO PLAY BALL.

Local National League Team Complete and Training Trip Arranged.

A week from next Monday the New York National League baseball team—sixteen players in all—will report for Spring practice at Savannah, Ga. Manager John J. McGraw, who has been at Hot Springs, will go direct from the Arkansas health resort to the training ground in the South. The New Yorks will spend a week at Savannah, playing with scrub teams principally while there, and then go to Birmingham, Ala., to remain from March 14 to 20. On the last two days of that month they will play with the local club at Little Rock.

On April 1 and 2, McGraw and his men will play with the Nashville (Tenn.) Club of the Southern League, and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th with the club at Montgomery, Ala. From Montgomery the New Yorks will return home, playing the opening game at the Polo Grounds with the Yale University nine. On the 11th they will encounter the Jersey City team of the Eastern League. On the following day the New Yorks will visit Jersey City, and three days later, on Friday, April 15, they expect to open the championship season at the Polo Grounds. On Sunday, April 17, they are scheduled to play the Newark Club of the Eastern League.

As at present constituted the New York team has Mathewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, Milligan, and Knox, pitchers; Bowerman and Warner, catchers; McGann, first base; Gilbert, second base; Devlin or Lauder, third base; Dahlen, short stop; Brown, Mertes, and McCormack, outfielders, and Bresnahan as an outfielder or third baseman.

A dispatch from St. Louis to the effect that Manager Griffith had made an offer to secure Pitcher "Jack" Powell of the American League Club of that city for the Greater New York Club was received with considerable surprise by the officials of the local club yesterday. They had heard nothing from Griffith in regard to the matter.

While the New York National League team is playing at Jersey City on April 12, the Polo Grounds will be occupied by the Varsity teams of Columbia and Yale.

FORFEITED HOCKEY GAME.

Brooklyn Skating Club Team Fails to Play Off Tie with Wanderers.

The Brooklyn Skating Club team failed to appear at the St. Nicholas Rink last night to play off a tie game with the Wanderers, sending word instead that so many members of their team were disabled that it was impossible for them to play, and the match accordingly was forfeited to the Wanderers. This gives the latter team a clean score in the Amateur Hockey League competition to date, with seven games won and none lost. The only remaining game of their schedule is the match with the Crescent Athletic Club, the champions for the past three years, which is scheduled for next Friday evening. If the Wanderers win this game they will win the championship, but even if they lose the match they will still have a chance, as in that event they will be tied with the Crescents, and another match would be necessary to decide the tie. This, in effect, gives the Wanderers two chances for the title to the Crescent's one.

In place of the scheduled game last night a match was played between the Wanderers and a team composed of several substitutes who had expected to play on the Brooklyn team and such other players as were available, which resulted in favor of the Wanderers by a score of 7 to 0.

CRESCENTS WIN AT HOCKEY.

But New York A. C. Team Makes Champions Play Hard for Victory.

For a team that has won only one game out of seven in the championship series of the Amateur Hockey League the New York Athletic Club representatives surprised a large crowd of enthusiasts by their aggressive play in a game with the champion Crescent Athletic Club seven at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. Although beaten by nearly two goals to one—the score being nine to five in favor of the Crescents—the wearers of the "Winged Foot" played the puck almost as skillfully as their opponents.

Both teams started off in whirlwind fashion, and when Hoblitz secured the puck after the face-off there was an incessant rush of players up and down the rink and a clash of sticks, until Hunt cleverly passed the missile to McArthur, who shot the first goal of the game for the New York Athletic Club after five minutes of play. Liffiton then made two unsuccessful attempts to score, and a few moments afterward Wall made an excellent attempt to score, but the puck was stopped by O'Donnell, only to rebound out of his hand in front of Sherriff, who scored. The half ended in favor of the Crescents by a score of 4 goals to 2.

The playing was even more vigorous in the second half than in the first, and the New York Athletic Club men kept up their rushing tactics to the close. Eight goals were scored, 5 by the Crescents, and of

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

RING HIT BY A TRICK

Ex-Jockey Griffen Works the "Coup of His Career."

Passed Off a Sorry Looking Horse for Sweet Pepper and Then Won with the Real One.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Ex-Jockey "Tommy" Griffen worked a clever trick on the ring to-day and made what he himself styled the coup of his turf career. Griffen had the filly Sweet Pepper in the second race for maiden two-year-old fillies.

When the horses entered the paddock a sorry looking chestnut filly was passed through, supposed to be Sweet Pepper, and the ring immediately posted 5 to 1 against her chances. Griffen lost no time in backing her down to 8 to 5, and then the real Sweet Pepper, also a chestnut, was sent into the paddock. She went to the post and simply breezed the half mile. After the race Griffen was called up, and as his explanation of the matter was unsatisfactory to the Stewards, it was ordered that the further entry of all horses owned in whole or in part by him be refused.

Little Jack Horner and The Regent were the other winning favorites. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Balm of Gilead, 109 pounds, (Fuller,) 16 to 1, won; Lady Contrary, 99, (Livingston,) 16 to 1, second; Irene Mac, 93, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Fitzbrillar, Hickory, Corners, Monograph, Amorous, Licket, Baccle, Larionetta, and Main Guy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Sweet Pepper, 110 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 5, won; Isabella D., 110, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, second; Truffle Hunter, 110, (H. Phillips,) 16 to 5, third. Time—0:48 2-5. Golden Flower, Lythelist, Falbala, Lilly Brook, and Grey Dove also ran. Eolia fell.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Rachel Ward, 83 pounds, (Grimmins,) 16 to 1, won; John Doyle, 79, (Aubuchon,) 4 to 1, second; Mintbed, 94, (Nicol,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Miss West, Eliza Dillon, Feronia, Atheola, Burke Cockran, Glendon, Talhouet, and Debenture also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Little Jack Horner, 111 pounds, (Fuller,) even, won; Optional, 116, (Livingston,) 7 to 2, second; Rollick II., 104, (Nicol,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. John Coulter, Julia Junkin, Frank Rice, Lemuel, Prodigal Son, Nabocilsh, Dorothy Osborne, Ermack, and Bob Ferrell also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Macbeth, 105 pounds, (Livingston,) 12 to 1, won; Burning Glass, 101, (Callahan,) 5 to 1, second; Reckoner, 94, (Nicol,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Blue Mint, Louis Kraft, Nimble Nag, Aules, Midshipman, Emigre, and Overhand also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. The Regent, 99 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 5, won; Bengal, 104, (H. Phillips,) 13 to 5, second; Jake Weber, 95, (Livingston,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44 3-5. Circus Girl, Aggie Lewis, Eclectic, and Shortcake also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Collin George and Sparrow Cop, 99 pounds each; Allegrette, 103; Carraher, 107; Gus Heydorn and Lammon, 108 each; Josette, 110; Sabinel, 116; Siah, 117; Lady Radnor, 118; Moderator, 118; Pretorius, 119.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Trogan, Eclectric, Pistol, Doctor Loder, The Brown Monarch, Probable, Jim Tyrrell, and T. G. Scarborough, 109 pounds each; Clay Clement, 100; Tom O'Day, Scotch Thistle, and Claremont, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Port Warden, 89 pounds; Mildred L., 90; Appleboom, 93; Whitmore, 101; Cormens, 103; Circus Girl and Past, 103 each; Doctor Hart, 105; The Regent, 106; Bengal, 107; Goldaga, 108; Meistersinger, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; Sheed Handicap. Imp. Mad Mullah, 97 pounds; Travers, 96; Autumn Leavea, 100; Vestry, 101; Foxy Kane, 104; Redman, 104; Roue, 112; New York, 114; Frank Bell, 113; Scorpio, 126.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths; handicap. Mauser, 96 pounds; Hymettus, 99; Lee King, 100; Ostrich, 102; Major Mansir, 104; Gravina, 105; Port Royal, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Class Leader, 92 pounds; The Wizard, 95; Vesuvian, 95; Trio, 96; Treacy, 100; Santa Teresa, 100; Georgia Gardner, 100; Free Admission, 102; Charles S., 102; Semper Vavax, 106; Compass, 109.

Big Gain in Entry Lists.

The two-year-old stakes at Aqueduct have all been filled in a manner which is extremely gratifying to Secretary Rehberger. The Rose Stake, for fillies, closed with 78 nominations as against 50 last year; the Canarsie with 79, as against 57 last year; the Ozone with 86, as against 62; the Woodhaven with 78, as against 58. The last-named stake is the only selling event on the list.

For three-year-olds no such increase is shown. The Peconic closed with 41 nominations. Last year there were 48. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the event last year was a selling affair. This year it is a handicap. The Averne, which is the only other three-year-old stake, shows 63 nominations. Last year there were 51.

Fordham's First Indoor Athletic Meet.

The first indoor meet ever held by the Fordham College Athletic Association will take place at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday night, April 16. The Alumni and Faculty have always been in favor of an indoor meeting, but a shortage in the funds of the Athletic Committee has always prevented in the past. Invitations have been sent to the athletes of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and all the well-known colleges of the East. The Western universities have also been asked to send representatives to the games.

Burns Defeats Stewart at Pool.

Thomas Burns and William Stewart were the contestants last night in the pool tournament for the championship of Greater New York, at the Broadway Billiard Academy, and Burns won by a score of 125 to 109. The players appeared to be evenly matched, but Burns's victory was chiefly due to well-executed combination plays. The score follows:

Thomas Burns—8 11 8 7 15 7 12 14 5 9 0 3 11 6 1 9 4. Total, 125.
William Stewart—7 8 12 8 0 7 8 0 9 5 14 12 2 8 14 5. Total, 109.

High runs—Burns, 26; Stewart, 14. Scratches—Burns, 4; Stewart, 5.

The game to-night will be between Ed- Otis

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

H. M. THE KING

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

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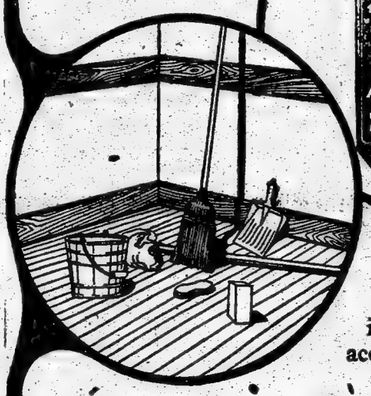

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TO BID FOR SUBWAY ROUTE.

Rapid Transit's Plan to Deal with Metropolitan's Proposition.

Owing to the many strong points in favor of each of the two new rapid transit subway propositions now before the Rapid Transit Commission, the one presented by the Belmont syndicate and the other by the Metropolitan interests, it developed yesterday that the Commissioners may lay out a compromise route with the idea of having both the Belmont and the Metropolitan interests compete strongly for the contract to build and operate it.

The entire matter is to be taken up on Tuesday next by the Plan and Scope Committee. The committee, consisting of Controller Grout, President Alexander E. Orr of the Commission, and Charles Stewart Smith, is looking forward to practically daily sessions for some weeks to come. It is deemed advisable to settle upon a route at an early date so that the full Rapid Transit Commission may pass upon it and have everything in readiness for the contract when the commission obtains the legislation being sought at Albany to enable the city to extend the subway system in any direction the public needs may demand. It is the belief of the Commissioners that the Belmont and the Metropolitan interests will show wonderfully spirited bidding to secure the contract.

As the Rapid Transit Commission is now within $6,000,000 of the limit allowed by statute for subway work, it will be absolutely impossible to let another contract until the Legislature enacts the measure now pending to remove the limit. That legislation is, however, practically assured.

When Mayor McClellan was questioned

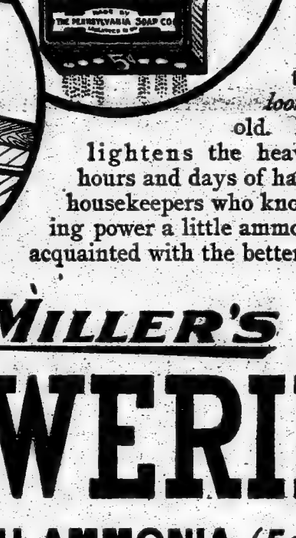

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

BRYAN, SILVER, AND WHEAT.

One of the "principles" to which Mr. BRYAN was wont to attach the most importance was the alleged connection between the price of wheat and the price of silver, and this taking assertion induced a great many simple-minded agriculturists to think that if the price of silver could be forced up by free coinage the price of wheat and other farm products would follow. As Mr. BRYAN says that he still goes in "for principles, not men," it is perhaps worth while to see how this one has fared at the hands of fate.

There was a little support for his whimsical yoking of silver and wheat in the statistics of prices, handled with care, especially for a few years before 1896, when Mr. BRYAN first became prominent as a political economist, since both wheat and silver were pretty steady. But in the next year, 1897, while the silver in a dollar dropped in value from 52.2 cents to 46.7 cents, the highest price of wheat went up from 94¾ cents to $1.09. The next year the silver in a dollar dropped another cent, and wheat, under the influence of the famous Leiter corner, climbed to $1.85. The silver in a dollar has now dropped to 40.8 cents, while wheat is selling at $1.09, an advance of some 30 cents since November.

We do not suppose that there are many confiding farmers now pinning their faith to Mr. BRYAN'S amazing theory, but, since he prides himself on his incapacity to abandon mistaken ground, and since he is posing still as a political guide for those whom he so lamentably misled, it is worth while to point to the record. Mr. BRYAN'S motto should be "Principles, not facts."

VLADIVOSTOK.

The rumor that the Japanese are making or preparing a land attack upon Vladivostok comes in a very questionable shape. It is, moreover, intrinsically very questionable. It will be quite safe to arrest it on suspicion until something more is known.

If all goes well with the Japanese in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, they may be expected, in the fullness of time, to supplement their operations in Southern Manchuria with operations against Vladivostok. But the fullness of time is by no means yet. It seems to be true that the Russian ice-breaker is "functioning" satisfactorily. It seems to be clear that it has operated well enough to let the beleaguered Russian cruisers out to prey upon Japanese commerce, and possibly to let them back into port again. But it is not true that the season is favorable for operations by land against Vladivostok, nor will it be for some six weeks yet to come. It is conceivable that the Japanese are endeavoring to "bottle" up the harbor, as they have endeavored to bottle up Port Arthur. If they could bottle up both, they would have secured the clear command of the sea, since there is nowhere for a Russian ship of war from Vladivostok to go but back, unless she goes to Port Arthur, and nowhere for a Russian ship of war from Port Arthur to go but back, unless she goes to Vladivostok. With both ports closed, the Russian fleet in the Pacific will be effectually immobilized.

It may be that the Russians have moved their bank and their mercantile agencies in general back from Vladivostok. But that is of no importance. Even in time of peace, Vladivostok is subsisted from the "hinterland," and in severe weather rather precariously subsisted. There would be nothing surprising in the Russians lessening the burden of the railway by moving inland whatever can be moved. The change would not necessarily denote fear of an immediate Japanese invasion, which Russia ought in fact to welcome, as she would fight there at every advantage, until the weather softens so as to admit of operations on shore.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

There is no indication that the President intended to put politics of any sort into the appointment of his Panama Canal Commissioners, or to choose the men for any other reason than for professional fitness.—The Sun.

In the case of appointees of the very high personal and professional standing of Admiral JOHN G. WALKER, Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, retired; Prof. WILLIAM H. BURR of Columbia University, and Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, this is perfectly true, as anybody can see. Any tentative list of Commissioners intelligently made up would almost certainly have contained these names. Their qualifications are conspicuous, and politics could have had nothing to do with their appointment.

If the public has received with less confidence in the exclusion of political motive the announcement that Col. FRANK J. HECKER of Detroit has been named as one of the Commissioners, it is probably because it does not know just how strong Col. HECKER is on canals.

President ROOSEVELT ought to know all about Col. HECKER. The Colonel was Director of Transportation during the Spanish-American war. He had been interested with Secretary of War ALGER in the lumber business in Michigan, a fact which explained, though in the judgment of many it did not excuse, his appointment as Director of Transportation. Before the War Investigating Commission in October, 1898, Col. JAMES G. C. LEE, Assistant Quartermaster General, told of some of the junior officers at Washington who "had manifested a disposition to interfere with him" in the making of contracts for railroad transportation. At one time or another there was a good deal of talk about Col. HECKER in connection with transportation contracts and the forwarding of supplies for the troops.

There is some talk about him now. But his appointment ought to be pleasing to Senator ALGER and to all Senator ALGER'S friends and partners in Michigan. Speaking of Michigan, it is now understood that the Republicans of that State will send a solid, instructed, and guaranteed Roosevelt delegation to the convention—but that is a digression.

A BAFFLED HARMONIZER.

Through the good offices and industry of Mr. NORMAN E. MACK, ex-Senator HILL and Mr. BRYAN have been put to some personal inconvenience. Night before last Mr. BRYAN had to go to bed before it was time for Mr. HILL to get home from the theatre, and yesterday morning Mr. HILL was forced to take breakfast in his room, each being animated by the purpose to avoid that meeting which it was the ardent desire of Mr. MACK to bring about.

It was unfortunate for Mr. MACK'S purpose, though from every other point of view the fact is one that should evoke the applause of all right-thinking persons, that Mr. HILL and Mr. BRYAN are total abstainers. The solvents of the bar are known to be potent instruments of reconciliation. They have been known to melt the icy barriers of protracted estrangement and to bring discordant minds into audibly harmonious and convivial relations. Lacking that great resource, Mr. MACK was foredoomed to failure.

In good faith he played the rôle of the honest broker, and failed to make a trade. We do not know whether he consulted his principals, both of whom are his friends, but it was manifestly due to them to be advised of the projected meeting. Inasmuch as the circumstances give some color to the story that Mr. MACK had planned this interview in the interest of Judge PARKER, we think he certainly ought to have consulted the Judge in the matter. Possibly Judge PARKER might be apprehensive lest a candidate who so early in the year won, or was put in a position where he might appear to have won, the support of Mr. BRYAN, would be in some danger of forfeiting in the East a vote large enough to counterbalance that supposed to be gained in the West. As it stands, Judge PARKER must, of course, be held innocent of all complicity in the attempt, and the picture of ex-Senator HILL partaking of his breakfast chops in the bolted privacy of his room destroys any suspicion which might exist that he is ready to begin the campaign by weak compromises. If anybody suffers harm from the unsuccessful efforts of Mr. MACK it must be Mr. BRYAN. He is beyond the reach of harm politically, however, and it is only through possible chagrin at having been made for a few hours the plaything of the reorganizers that he will suffer at all.

A RUSSIAN PROPHECY.

Gen. KUROPATKIN must have been "feeling pretty good" when he made himself officially responsible for the statement that none of the Japanese engaged in the present war will ever return to their native country. Perhaps he is mistaken. No one can afford to link his name to prophecy unless he is sure, and concerning the subject of his gruesome prediction, the only thing of which Gen. KUROPATKIN can be sure is that he is probably mistaken. Not only is it likely that a good many of the Mikado's soldiers will return home, but it is just possible that they may take Gen. KUROPATKIN with them on a visit to Tokio. Much stranger things than this have happened in war.

It illustrates the low standards of Russian civilization that talk of this character is deemed either necessary or desirable to offset the grim fact that thus far all the advantage of activity, intelligence, and preparedness has been with the Japanese. If the notion really obtains among Russian commanders that when they are good and ready to do so they can exterminate so wily, intelligent, and energetic an enemy as the Japanese they have much to learn from experience. Probably Viceroy ALEXIEFF cherishes no such illusions, whatever the nature of those which may have possessed him before hostilities began.

MR. JEROME ON PRACTICAL POLITICS.

If District Attorney JEROME'S views of the steps of reform in local, State, and National politics continue expanding, they will need to be writ large, after the manner described in the favorite peroration of WENDELL PHILLIPS, who usually wanted, when celebrating the memory of some hero of his approval, to dip his pen in the sunset and inscribe upon the western sky whatever he deemed it fitting to say. In his lecture at Princeton on "The College Man in Politics" Mr. JEROME said:

> A college student is really a pensioner on the country's bounty. He owes it to himself, his country, and his college to break up the power of these district leaders. We must break up this universal suffrage and raise the political standard in this country.

If it were impossible to conceive of ability to break up, or at least effectively regulate and restrain, the power of the district leaders without first breaking up the principle of universal suffrage, even the bravest and most enthusiastic college man might very well hesitate to essay the task. Moreover, it is by no means certain that a material restriction of the suffrage would work for good. Experience has not yet established the fact that any class of men may safely be trusted to govern other classes; and with some setbacks and discouragements we have somehow managed to get along very well and make gratifying progress under suffrage laws so liberal as to seem fraught with danger to the public good. However, as there is always a chance that a speaker was not exactly quoted, or did not say just what he meant, the purpose in hand is sufficiently served by the general comment that who shall undertake to restrict the franchise privilege of American citizenship will find himself a party to a large contract.

THE ROCHESTER FIRE.

Of course, the Rochester fire is by no means such a calamity as that which has just devastated Baltimore, either positively or comparatively. Happily it has already been got under control, and it seems that we know the extent of it. It is a fire in the "shopping district." But in Rochester we may say that everything is duplicated. This is owing to the peculiar conformation and development of a city bisected by a river, and hence having two "sides," as Chicago has three and would, if the topography admitted, have more.

It is entirely upon the east bank of the Genesee that the fire has wrought its ravages. It has spared the corresponding quarter upon the west bank. There is another equally important "shopping district" left. New Yorkers may figure to themselves the effect of the fire if they suppose that it had laid waste the east side of Broadway, as far as Fourth Avenue, from Seventeenth Street to Twenty-third. Of course, such comparisons are always more or less deceptive. But this seems to us about the size of it.

But the same question arises that arose after the Baltimore fire, and that is arising all the time. The question is, so far as it goes, an impeachment of our American civilization. We believe that we owe to a Rochester newspaper a striking way of putting it. How is it, asked that newspaper, that in Europe, especially in the Continent of Europe, they do not have such destructive fires as those of Chicago, of Boston, and of Baltimore? Obviously because they build better. It seems that we have the best firemen in the world, and it seems that we need them. Just as certain European cynics maintain that the American dentists are the best in the world because the American teeth are the worst in the world, so it may seem that American firemen are the best in the world because American fires are the worst in the world. In both cases, the case of the dentists and the case of the firemen, "they have to be." It is to be hoped that, in the rebuilding of Rochester, as in the rebuilding of Baltimore, the rebuilders will take order, or will be compelled to take order, that, as to their work, this reproach shall be removed.

MARK KELLY.

It must be a stolid heart indeed that did not thrill with admiration and sympathy at the story of the life and death of MARK KELLY, Engineer of Engine Company No. 16, who died on Thursday.

He was a young man of extreme courage, strength, activity, and skill as a fireman. He had a remarkable record for the saving of lives, especially in fires in the tenements on the east side. Time and again he had risked his own life, entering burning buildings to rescue the inmates, and at one time came near perishing, having fallen back into a room from which he was bearing an unconscious woman. At the terrible fire in the Windsor Hotel, he, with his Battalion Chief HOWE, saved six lives, and this was apparently for him but in the beaten path of his regular duty.

The death of this gallant and faithful public servant was finally due to the exposure he underwent at the Baltimore fire, where he was on constant duty for some twenty-two hours. It adds a touch of special significance to his noble career that he fell finally in the discharge of what may be called routine service, and not in any hazardous work of rescue. It is not easy to conceive of a higher type of civic loyalty or of heroism than this modest civilian presented. With moderate pay, with no spur of special ambition, with no impulse from anger or the savage joy of conflict with human beings, just a faithful, unassuming, unflinching fireman, doing all the work he had undertaken as well as he could and performing daily toil and special feats of which any soldier might be proud, he made a record that shames the cynic and strengthens confidence in common human nature.

THE TIMES FOR TO-MORROW.

To-morrow, as every day, the readers of THE TIMES can rely on getting the earliest and fullest news that can be relied on from all parts of the world, and especially the news of the war through the peerless service of The London Times, supplementing the very complete and intelligent service of The Associated Press, now organized on a scale never before attempted.

In addition to the general and local news, and the regular departments, THE TIMES will to-morrow give a number of features of especial interest. The universal curiosity as to the stage will be gratified by an article from ROBERT EDESON, explaining the motives that impel every actor to become a star, if possible; and by a series of instructions imparted to RICHARD MANSFIELD by Count TOLSTOI as to how the rôle of Ivan the Terrible should be taken. The methods used in increasing an American business from two to twenty-five millions a year and extending it through all civilized countries will be told by the head of its bureau of publicity, while the habits of men of wealth in the little matter of buying mansions by letter or telephone will be described. A new stock market chart will be published, showing graphically, as never before, the movements of stocks from the opening of business to date, with explanations of these movements, their causes, duration, &c. There will be a discussion of the curious and long struggle that has been going on for many years, lately with striking results, between New York and the other exporting ports.

The way the unknown world has shrunk under the penetrating research of the explorers until there is now only 2 per cent. of its area uncovered will be recounted by that authoritative geographer CYRUS C. ADAMS. "Buffalo" JONES, the President's guide in the Yellowstone, will tell what he has learned in his long experience as to the significance of the calls of wild animals. The first bird's-eye view of the grounds at the St. Louis Fair will be given with a full descriptive article. We believe that we can confidently commend to-morrow's TIMES to all readers for its fullness, variety, and interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We published Thursday a letter from a correspondent who has thought out an elaborate system of closing stores and offices at different times in the afternoon, and so decreasing the terrors of the daily rush up town. Very likely something could be effected in this way—if the impossible task of reaching such an agreement could be performed and if the agreement, when reached, would be kept by all through the months and years to come. But it couldn't and wouldn't. What is more, it shouldn't. People want to and will move about the city at the times that suit their interest and convenience, and it is for the railway companies to meet the conditions thus created, not for the people to enter into complex combinations to make the work of transporting them from place to place as easy and inexpensive—for the companies—as possible. The companies, for excellent and sufficient reasons, dearly love a densely crowded car, and nothing that the public can do in the way of arranging its comings and goings will ever decrease that love. Other things will, and the public's attention should be fixed continuously on the other things. It is the worst of policy to divide responsibility when it can and should all be put in one place. To think out schemes for teaching the people habits of movement other than those which they have acquired unconsciously, but for the best of good reasons, is merely to increase the wholly false and far too widely held theory that conditions here as regards transportation are so peculiar that the overcrowding of cars is inevitable—something for which the companies are not to blame. The conditions, indeed, are peculiar, and they are difficult, but certainly they can be overcome by intelligence and expenditure, properly combined, and the people who pay their innumerable fares have a right to expect in return a service at once expeditious and comfortable, even in New York.

—It is easy enough to understand the householder's apprehensions at the thought of the energy displayed by firemen in the performance of their duty, and as easy to excuse his impulse to intrust the extinguishing of a little fire in his house to a convenient policeman or neighbor, who, if less expert than the firemen, is also less likely to forget that water is an element almost as destructive as fire. The unprofessional firemen are often able to do all that needs to be done, and, when they are, the spectacle presented by an endangered house after their departure is apt to be less discouraging than when the work is done by men whose one thought is to put the fire out in the shortest possible time. Therefore no very severe criticism need be made of the three policemen who, when called to a house on Madison Avenue where a fire had started Thursday afternoon, refrained at the solicitation of the tenant from sending in an alarm and set about extinguishing the flames themselves. They succeeded in doing it, and all ended well, but on general principles the plan is a bad one, and those policemen should be informed that their intentions were considerably better than their judgment. If they had failed, the result might easily have been something much worse than a house too profusely drenched with water or too savagely hacked with axes; it might have been a lot of houses consumed by a fire which delay in summoning the experts had permitted to pass beyond even their control. In New York, at least, the firemen know their business, and know that an important part of their business is not to destroy an unnecessary amount of property in protecting other property. What seems to be excessive zeal on their part is often, if not usually, the exercise of a sound discretion in the choice of evils. Where buildings stand close together for miles and miles, every fire is a public danger with most alarming possibilities, and these the experienced fireman naturally appreciates more than does the owner or occupant of a single structure. The thing to do with a fire is to put it out, and for this work instant resort to the most skillful should instantly be had. To do so is a public duty of the most important kind, and resort to amateurs, from a real or fancied regard for private interests, is a most serious form of incivism. Therefore do we again suggest that those three well-intentioned policemen on Madison Avenue be very solemnly instructed as to the proper course to pursue when a fire breaks out on their beat.

—When one reads in the dispatches that an ancient image, one foot square and incrusted thick with gems, is to be sent to the front by one of the two nations now at war in the Far East, it almost seems as if the dispatches must be wrong when one also reads in them that this method of assisting soldiers and turning the tide of battle is employed, not by that nation of the two which has been called "pagan" and has not denied the charge, but by the nation which has persistently vaunted its enlightened piety. The details added are such, however, that no mistake is possible—the Russians and not the Japanese, are using the ancient image, thickly incrusted with gems! The subject is a delicate one, and ill-timed ironies could easily be given while discussing it with the utmost care, so it is well to admit, at once and frankly, that the Russians are not making of their statuette the use which a pagan nation might make of a similar production of human art. In other words, for them it is a symbol and reminder, not an idol, and with its historic associations, religious and warlike, the differences between it and an old battle flag around which patriotic memories cluster are not particularly great. But there are Russians and Russians, and their army in Manchuria is composed in considerable part of men little likely to appreciate abstractions, and very likely indeed to mistake the nature and intention of sacred images. It did not need, however, this curious manifestation to prove the archaic quality of Muscovite piety. It harmonizes well with their ideas of government and with their state of civilisation. To the Japanese the image must be a peculiarly curious and interesting spectacle, and it is most alarming to think what they as "pagans" will say of the toy if they happen to capture it.

—Prof. CHANNING of Cambridge has raised a question that is sure to be discussed excitedly in Boston and may attract not a little attention in other quarters. It is nothing less startling than the question whether the name "Puritan" is properly applied by any except contemptuous enemies to some of the early settlers on Massachusetts Bay. The professor's answer is in the negative, and in a recent Lowell Institute lecture he argued the matter with much earnestness. The "Puritans," he said, never so called themselves, and in their day the name was certainly a term of opprobrium at worst and of derision at best, and he wants us all to call the sulky old fellows by "the noble and honorable name of immigrants." They have been called most things, pleasant and unpleasant, but "immigrants" will never do. It lacks all distinguishing power, and those particular immigrants were too much unlike others to go without a special word of their own. "Puritan" has a very clear meaning now, whatever may have been the case in the past, and for better or worse the name will cling as long as BRADFORD and BREWSTER and ROBINSON are remembered.

NEW YORK TIMES IN SCHOOL.

Innovation in Second Grammar Grade Course Appreciated by Pupils.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was made part of the course of study yesterday in the Second Grammar Grade of Public School No. 78, Rockaway Avenue and McDougal Street, Brooklyn, of which Miss Minard is the teacher and Warren H. Hamilton the Principal. For nearly an hour forty pupils, to each of whom a copy of THE TIMES had been furnished, discussed the latest developments of the Russo-Japanese war and the articles on the editorial page. This innovation in school studies was due to District Superintendent Edward Shallow, who induced Miss Minard to try the experiment, which appeared to be greatly appreciated by the pupils.

"My idea in suggesting the reading of THE NEW YORK TIMES as part of the school studies," said Superintendent Shallow yesterday afternoon, "was simply to relieve the monotony of the routine work of the pupils. THE TIMES is a clean, reliable paper, written in a crisp, grammatical style, and the pupils are placed in the position of being able to obtain an authentic account of the events of the day. Then the editorials are written in such a manner that even the juvenile mind can readily grasp their intent and meaning. I don't mean to show any discrimination among the newspapers, but I selected THE TIMES because I thought it would best serve the purpose of my idea."

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Olney's Residence.

The objections to Mr. Olney on grounds of his being from Massachusetts and on other grounds equally frivolous will not stand against his towering character and standing.—Boston Globe (Dem.)

Texas Not Committed.

Ex-Gov. Hogg declares his preference for Mr. Bryan, but sensibly declines to say whom the people of Texas will support or the St. Louis Convention may nominate. The truth is, no living man knows, and Gov. Hogg is too shrewd to endanger his reputation as a prophet.—Dallas (Texas) News.

Only the Convention Can Answer.

Why does not New York speak? Where does New York stand? Only by the ascertained will of the majority, voiced in the State Convention, can these questions be answered. The demand that New York speak is just and reasonable. Factionally, this State is indispensable to Democratic success. The other States, very largely, are waiting to know what the Democrats of this State want; whether New York will or will not present a candidate for the Presidency.—Albany Argus (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland.

Every day it becomes more and more apparent to the thoughtful and conservative element of the Democratic Party that Mr. Cleveland is the man for the Democrats to nominate for President.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun (Dem.)

The Man Who Can Win.

Democrats should get together. Their platform now and until the convention's work is done, should be: The man who can win!—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.)

A Conservative Representative.

It would be absolutely fatal to the party to nominate Bryan or any one associated with him. It had been hoped that the party would turn to some one like Mr. Vilas or Mr. Olney or Mr. Carlisle, a representative of conservative Democracy, but who had not been in the Presidency and not created the animosities it is almost inevitable that a President should arouse. But party sentiment has not turned in the direction of any of these gentlemen yet, and the hardest-hearted lot of practical politicians in the country seem determined to bring Mr. Cleveland forward.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Bryan Losing in North Carolina.

The fact is, there has been a revulsion of sentiment in this State since Bryan's return from Europe. He is by no means as popular as he was four years ago, and even then there was quite a respectable lot of people in North Carolina who took no stock in him.—Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle (Dem.)

The Times's War Service in Pittsburg.

Special arrangement has been made by The Dispatch with The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES for the splendid cable service of those journals during the Russan-Japanese war, and those who read The Dispatch are assured of the most complete, most accurate and reliable and advanced news obtainable of hostilities in the Far East.

The London Times has a reputation for reliability in matters of international politics and warfare equaled by no other newspaper in the world. This reputation has been sustained for so many years that an announcement in The London Times is accepted by the House of Parliament in the absence of Government news as official, and times without number exclusive news in The Times, known as "The Thunderer," has formed the nucleus of exciting debates in Parliament.

The Times has been so jealous of its reputation that it has maintained a corps of staff correspondents at all of the principal capitals of Europe and Asia, who stand in the same relation as that of an Ambassador.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CITY MIGHT PROTECT ANIMALS.

Correspondent Would Have Police Enforce the Ordinances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent publication in THE TIMES and other newspapers of the letters and articles relating to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is sure to have good results. They show that the society is not equal to the work before it and that a large number of people are earnestly faithful in their devotion to the cause. Out of these conditions the growth of some improvement is inevitable.

There may be two sides to the question whether money given for the work of the society is properly expended when invested in a costly building, but one of those sides finds much weight in the President's repeated declaration that he would have more men on the street watching the horses if he could pay them. If the $300,000 said to be the value of the Madison Avenue property were invested, the income, together with the amount spent in taxes and cost of maintenance of the property, would make a fund not less than $15,000, perhaps nearer $20,000. This would pay the rent of offices practically sufficient for the headquarters of the society and also maintain, say, ten men on the street looking for cases of cruelty.

The president says "we have only between fifteen and twenty agents in the entire greater city." But the president also speaks of the "salaries of seventy employes on the pay rolls." Then, as the officers (or principal officers) have no salaries, there seem to be about seventy-five employes, of whom "only fifteen or twenty" are actually engaged in the search for cases of cruelty. That is, it apparently takes four men in the offices to keep one man on the street.

It appears that the fixed income of the Society is now over $100,000 a year. For last year it reports nearly $200,000, but about half that was received as legacies, of this $100,000, only about one-fourth went for salaries. It does not appear how much of this one-fourth was paid for the agents but, as the number of salaried employes was "seventy" and the number of agents "fifteen or twenty," it is fair to assume that the agents got less than half. Assume that $10,000 was spent for the work of the agents—then we see that, of the $100,000 used in the current expenses of 1903, only one-tenth was spent in the direct work of looking for cases of cruelty—the one work for which the society exists.

But what appears to me most important is the showing that no matter how efficient the management of the finances of the society may be, there is far more work in the city than it can do. It ought to be recognized by the State and taken over under its police powers. Why should it not be the duty of the city and rural police officers to make the arrests and see to the prosecution of offenders, as they do under other ordinances?

WILLIAM F. SCOTT.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

PARKS AS CHECKS TO CONFLAGRATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Heretofore I have, for philanthropic reasons, urged upon our municipal authorities the advisability of having more small parks and playgrounds for the myriads of children who, practically speaking, have no places in which to indulge in the games and sports natural to their age. Now, I desire to impress upon these officials the absolute necessity of having such reservations scattered throughout every part of the metropolis to prevent a repetition of great fires, similar to the one that came so near destroying our sister city Baltimore.

The lesson that should be taught us by this appalling disaster is that vacant spaces, which can be dedicated as recreation grounds, will stay conflagrations before they get beyond control, thus serving a double purpose—providing pleasure spots for our little ones, and at the same time serving as barriers against the spread of fires.

It pleases me to note that Police Commissioner McAdoo strongly indorses my views as to this latter aspect of the subject and I take it for granted he does not differ with me as to the former. I only trust our practical Mayor will agree with both of us with regard to such useful adjuncts to the safety, and possibly the preservation, of our common city.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Feb. 14, 1904.

POLICE STATIONS AS SHELTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your valued paper that homeless poor people, to obtain shelter, had to surrender themselves as vagrants in order to be admitted into the police station houses. Police station houses are provided with rooms for sheltering homeless people, but the latter are not permitted to use them—an unwarrantedly inhuman outrage. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Police to care for these people and open the doors to as many as can be properly accommodated. It is optional with him to admit these persons. There is no law to compel him to do so, nor any law to prevent him.

The doors should be opened at once, the Charities Department's lodgings being insufficient, as your article shows. The two departments, Charities and Police, could and should co-operate as formerly in caring for these unfortunates stranded on the streets. I hope you will request them to do so. A request by you to the Mayor and a word from him to Mr. McAdoo would doubtless accomplish this.

BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.

New Dorp, Feb. 19, 1904.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am astonished to have brought to my attention this evening for the first time a circular envelope apparently recently mailed, having my name printed upon it, and containing a leaflet of extracts from my argument submitted to the Attorney General of the State in the matter of the Cornell-Adirondack lands, and also separate leaves upon which are printed extracts from newspapers criticising what is there stated to be the Adirondack policy of the State and of the Governor.

As I cannot tell how extensively like circulars may have been distributed, I beg through your newspaper to say that the mailing and printing of all such circulars, envelopes and papers have been absolutely without any authority or knowledge of mine, and that they have my complete and unqualified disapproval.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

New York, Feb. 25, 1904.

Gov. Bates in the Cabinet?

"Is Gov. John L. Bates to succeed William H. Moody as Secretary of the Navy when the Haverhill man retires?" The report comes from Washington sources and is given here for whatever it may be worth. Secretary Moody has already announced his intention, it is stated, to retire from the Cabinet, early in 1905, it may be, and to enter into a law partnership with Congressman Littlefield of Maine. It is stated that Gov. Bates has been "sounded" by the President and his friends on his willingness to succeed Mr. Moody. The report does not, of course, pretend that his Excellency has yet been formally invited.—Boston Transcript.

Senator Gallinger as Chairman.

The suggestion that Senator Gallinger should be chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee is one which will commend itself to all those who realize that the approaching Presidential canvass is going to be no holiday task. His industry is marvelous and his skill in political organization and management has been demonstrated here in New Hampshire during seven campaigns, among them being the hard-fought contests which won this State for Blaine in 1884 and for Harrison in 1888. Senator Gallinger was long a member of the Congressional Campaign Committee and is now a member of the National Committee. He is therefore already in close and friendly relations with Republican leaders all over the country.—Concord (N. H.) Monitor. (Rep.)

THE PRESIDENT'S "MISTAKES."

He Might Correct Them If Re-election Gave Him the Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theodore Roosevelt is essentially a representative American who can be admired by every true-born or naturalized citizen. He has a strong personality, continuity of purpose, a mind well stored and a happy knack of communicating it.

That he has many enemies, recommends him more strongly to his friends. His manliness, fearlessness, and indomitable pluck and energy command the respect of those who do not like him and the admiration and love of those who do.

It borders almost on insanity to see and know of intelligent men feeling disgruntled and laying to the door of an Executive ills that have overtaken misplaced confidence, and vaulting ambition that has fallen down, striving to find a cause for an effect, and childishly, because they have suffered, trying to place the blame where it really does not belong.

Mr. Root, one that we were led to believe was among the dissatisfied army, in a recent speech came out in an unequivocable indorsement of the President. It is my judgment that Theodore Roosevelt will receive the nomination for President and that he will be elected. His only handicap (much to the shame of humanity) is that he has for two years served the American people as President, faithfully, honestly, and with dignity. Long before this he had to the credit of his public career never to have been found wanting in answering the calls of his country.

The Supreme Court, when called upon to condemn a man for mistakes he had made, unanimously decided that from kings to commoners, from judiciary to culprit, *all made mistakes*; that no man is infallible and they consequently refused to pass sentence. Theodore Roosevelt elected to the Presidency of the United States by the people, will try harder, if possible, to serve them than he does to-day, having come to his present position by an accident not more deeply regretted by the nation than by himself.

The mistakes he has made, he will have an opportunity to correct. Time, the healer of every wound, the corrector of many ills, will cast the same influence over him as it does over all mankind and the problem of mistakes and errors will be solved—and rectified. Some one said "President Roosevelt strikes me as a man, who is all he tries to be, and when a man's ambition is to be the best exponent of what an American should be, that is saying a great deal."

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

New York, Feb. 26, 1904.

CZAR'S ATTITUDE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to statements made by several of your correspondents that the Russian Government was not the friend of the United States during the Civil War, and particularly to a quotation from a letter of Henry Clews to the Marquis Ito, in to-day's issue, wherein he says that the visit of the Russian fleet to our waters at that time was due to a subterfuge on the part of Secretary Seward, I would say that the late Andrew G. Curtin, the famous war Governor of Pennsylvania, soon after the war was sent to St. Petersburg, as Minister Plenipotentiary, and while there was taken by Prince Gortschakoff into the office where the foreign archives were kept and shown the correspondence which took place between Napoleon III. and the Czar Alexander II. concerning the recognition of the Confederacy.

Napoleon had addressed an autograph letter to the Czar stating that the British and French Governments were ready to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, and invited him to join with them. The Czar replied, also in an autograph letter, that the people of the United States had a Government of their own and were using their best blood and treasures to defend it, and instead of opposing them he would hold himself free to act as he deemed necessary under the circumstances. Soon after, the Russian fleets appeared at New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Curtin read the two letters of the Emperors himself, and referred to the contents many times after his return from Russia.

The same statement is made in a short biography of Governor Curtin by his nephew, Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of "Quo Vadis."

In making these statements I am only guided by a desire to have the truth presented, having nothing to say upon the pros and cons of the present war between Russia and Japan.

D. J. PHELAN, M. D.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

WELL-BUILT SUBURBAN HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every severe Winter impresses us with the fact that the cold brings much suffering to all classes of people living in the many suburban places about Greater New York.

People are complaining from every direction of the awful frigid experience they have undergone these last two months of Winter. To me it seems partially avoidable. In the first place, houses should be built here as in Canada, for providing comfort in the rigorous Winter season. Here builders build with the one purpose only—of quickly disposing of their loosely built suburban houses. It seems so very unnecessary for families to have to live such comfortless lives through the Winter, and yet the builders have it in their power to make this discomfort permanent.

Now that real rapid transit will soon spurt the building industry on Long Island, it would seem timely to suggest the building of substantial and snug one-family brick houses of six rooms, in attractive rows, for the respectable element of our population whose income are limited, but who choose the healthful and domesticated life of the suburbs. Heretofore there has been a sprawling anywhere and everywhere of claptrap houses, and now is the time to build up sections of our greater city with comfortable and sightly one-family homes.

It is strange that with land and material aplenty, we have not yet evolved a decent home for the families of the ambitious and industrious. It is well for people to group together that are in sympathy with one another in temperament and habits, and the building of cottage homes would give them an opportunity to sift out. Again, above all things, people should have comfort at home, and then you know that "Domestic life makes a nation."

BROOKLYNVILLE.

Got Her Salary All the Same.

It wasn't such a bad thing for Minnie Cox, the Indianola (Miss.) Postmistress, after all, for while her office was closed by order of the President she drew her $100 per month just the same. Her position was what might properly be called the ideal sinecure.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

THE WOLF OUTSIDE MY DOOR.

Of all the things that bothered me (when I
had cares of yore),
I used to dread the most the Wolf (of
whom you've heard before),
The Wolf who inconveniently prowled just
outside my door.

So once when Mr. Wolf hung round my
home persistently
And I was very short of cash, with not a
crust for tea,
I thought perhaps this Wolf might make a
decent meal for me.

Upon the fire I set in fact a large capacious
pot;
Then I produced my water jug, and poured
in all I'd got,
And next I dumped his Wolfkins in (the
water being hot).

I will not say my soup was thick, in fact
t'was very thin,
That Wolf had lived on geniuses, and he
was mostly skin.
At any rate I ate him up, and made an end
of him.

And now I sit complacently, and think that,
never more,
That Wolf will crouch upon my sill or sniff
about my door;
The wonder is no one had thought to eat
him up before!

AMY E. HOPE.

CLUBWOMEN PLAN TO BUY A $500,000 HOME

City Federation After Knickerbocker Athletic Building.

SIT AT WINDOWS LIKE MEN?

Final Decision Is Left with the Presidents of the Constituent Organizations.

To have a clubhouse with all the accoutrements of a man's club was the important decision reached by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting yesterday. It gave an almost unanimous vote to empower the Presidents of the individual clubs to consider the matter and buy a $500,000 clubhouse without the further consideration by the federation as a whole, and there were only a few half-hearted criticisms of the project when it was announced by a committee which has had it under consideration for some time.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, is the building in view, and Mrs. Belle de Rivera, First Vice President of the federation, gave in detail the pros and cons of the proposition while her audience listened breathlessly before it plunged into an animated discussion upon property value, mortgages, insurances, and the possibilities of profit.

The Madison Avenue front of the Knickerbocker Club will present a brilliant effect if the Federation decides to take it. As soon as the matter had been voted upon the women began to discuss with eagerness the practicability of having a color scheme to give a good window effect.

"Ladies," said Mrs. de Rivera, in detailing the charms of the proposed woman's clubhouse, "if we desire to take this building, for the first time the women of New York will have public windows at which they can sit and watch the opposite sex go by." The Federation received her suggestion with mirth.

But Mrs. de Rivera is a business woman, and she did not linger over the frivolities of the situation. She gave a detailed description of the building, and told of the necessary annual expenditure and income. Eight bowling alleys are in the lower basement, with a swimming bath which can be let, a gymnasium on the top of the building to be used for fairs and the like, a banquet hall which can also be let, with the restaurant privilege, and adding membership dues, there would be an income of about $51,550, while the outgo, Mrs. de Rivera calculated, from the interest on a mortgage to the scrubwomen, would be $40,000. A New York man stands ready to lend $75,000; which it will be necessary to have in ready money. Of that $50,000 must be paid down to give the club a clear title to the building and the rest of the value will be in bond and mortgage.

"Then we might have a second mortgage," continued Mrs. de Rivera. "Certificates could be issued, the members taking as large an amount as they wish to be responsible for, and there is no doubt but in a short time we could pay dividends."

"Is that a rose colored vision?" gasped one of the club members, "or can we believe it?"

"It is not a bit rose colored," replied Mrs. Doré Lyon. Mrs. de Rivera was selected for this work because of her pessimism and she has only given about half the prospects of income from the club house."

"How about the insurance!" queried a solemn looking young woman in the back of the room, who had stood through the meeting.

"That's a good question; we had forgotten that," said Mrs. de Rivera, somewhat abashed.

"Wouldn't a $250,000 club house that we could build suit us a great deal better?" asked Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor.

"With all respect to Mrs. Taylor, there is an old saying that wise men buy when fools build," answered another woman in the back of the room.

"Won't the cars disturb us?" asked a nervous looking matron.

"We'll muzzle the cars," replied a rosy cheeked neighbor.

"Isn't it too much responsibility for a young organization?" asked Mrs. Wentz.

"There is nothing too large or too elegant for this Federation," said Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, "and we should know no such word as fail." Then the motion to let the Presidents settle the matter was passed with a rush.

"You can all visit the club house yourselves," said Mrs. Lyon, "and see what you think of it. It is open for inspection."

It is expected that the 7,700 Federation members will make use of the opportunity this coming week and temporarily occupy the building.

A "GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

Hedwig von Ostermann Takes Her Benefit in Frock Coat and Uniform.

This is the season of benefit performances at the Irving Place Theatre. Last night it was the turn of Hedwig von Ostermann. For her vehicle the play which is known in various languages as "Mamsell Tourbillon," "Mädel als Rekrut," and "The Girl in the Barracks," was revived, the names of the authors of the German version being Kraatz and Stobitzer.

As the chanteuse masquerading in frock coat and uniform she displayed her abundant talent and physique. Decidedly she caught on with the audience, and, having caught on, there was no unhooking. See those humps? Her humor is as broad as her—but, speaking of trousers, waistcoats, and Vesta Tilley, she will never pass for the glass of Johnny fashion and the mold of Algy form.

An artist she is, however, to the tails of her circumambient frock coat, and her humor is as broad as they were short. Her improvement in the years she has been with us has been steady and rapid. The broad wreath and large bunches of flowers that her personal popularity caused to be passed over the footlights were abundantly deserved on the score of her art. She put the wreath about her shoulders and Herr Ottbert fairly covered her under with the flowers piled on top of it, while the audience went into ecstasies.

The humor of the play proved as infectious as ever, and Herr Conried's company has seen it at its best. That incomparable light comedian, Otto Ottbert, was the composer. Gustav von Seyffertitz, whose popularity is as broad as his fun, was the old chocolate manufacturing millionaire. Arthur Holz made a decided hit as the silly ass son of happy thoughts. Marie Kierschner, Elizabeth Arlaans, and others of the company helped to build out an uncommonly amusing and artistic performance.

The play will be repeated this afternoon and will be given for the last time Monday night.

Next Thursday Max Hänseler will bring forward "Im Weissen Rössl" for his benefit, and on Friday "Ledige Ehemänner," a new farce by Stein and Lippschitz, will be given for the benefit of the cashiers, George Bischel and George Herrenstad. After that Bonn and the classical deluge!

NEW ACADEMY FOR BROOKLYN.

Movement to Replace That Recently Destroyed by Fire.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn has inaugurated a movement to establish a new Academy of Music in that borough to take the place of the building recently destroyed by fire. He has invited the President of the Academy of Music Association, the President of the Brooklyn Institute, and the President of the Brooklyn League to appoint a committee of three from their respective associations to confer with him and discuss the ways and means.

"There is no place in all of the borough," he said yesterday, "where its residents may assemble to enjoy any of the great concerts, lectures, and political demonstrations. Later on, if it meets with the approval of the committee, we hope to have a public meeting in which the citizens of Brooklyn will be given an opportunity to contribute toward the enterprise, which of course will be conducted by the citizens themselves."

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" GIVEN.

First Performance This Season of Gounod's Shakespearean Opera.

Juliette	Mme. Aino Ackté
Stephano	Miss Isabelle Bouton
Gertrude	Miss Bauermeister
Romeo	Mr. Fran Naval
Frere Laurent	Mr. Pol Plançon
Capulet	Mr. Journet
Tybalt	Mr. Bars
Le Duc de Vérone	Mr. Muhlmann
Mercutio	Mr. Bégué
Gregorio	Mr. Dufriche

Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" has suffered a worse fate than "Faust" in having to wait till the fourteenth week of the season before it was brought before the subscribers of the Opera House, and its fate as to the kind of performance given it was only little better. It was revived last evening for the first time this Winter before an audience not much larger than would be accounted for by the subscription. Gounod's pale and saccharine reflection of "Faust" with its sticky melodies has owed its vogue at the Metropolitan Opera House chiefly to the interest in Jean de Reszke's performance of the hero's part, aided by some of the most brilliant assumptions of the heroine's that the operatic stage of to-day can offer. It gained a similar vogue at the Covent Garden Theatre in London for a similar reason; it is given occasionally at the Paris Opéra. It emerges only rarely at any other operatic institution of Europe. Last evening's performance was far from offering any of the allurement that has in the past been given to the work at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was in fact a performance with very little of the charm of singing and of action that alone can make it presentable.

Mr. Naval's impersonation of Romeo was assuredly one of the worst that has been heard here. It had scarcely the suggestion of chivalrous grace, of passionate rapture, it was timid and tentative, without force or conviction. His singing brought out the worst qualities of his voice, which he was plainly forcing most of the time, and which frequently wandered from the pitch. Its throaty and unpleasant quality was brought into prominence in the sustained melodies that fall to his lot to sing, and his attempts to denote the vehemence of the lover's passion were often tonal contortions of distressing effect. Such an outburst as marked the beginning of his first song in the garden scene was enough to startle the habitués of the Metropolitan Opera House. It is long since so inadequate an attempt as this of Mr. Naval's at Romeo has been made by a leading tenor.

Mme. Ackté had much of the outward personal attractiveness of Juliet, although many of her gestures are marked by stiffness and angularity. She presents a generally agreeable figure in the part, but her acting has little subtlety. Her singing made a more agreeable impression than in her impersonation of Marguerite; but her voice showed again its deficiency in charm and sympathetic quality. She, too, apparently made an effort to attain volume and brilliancy of tone by exceeding her normal power, and at the sacrifice of more beautiful attributes of singing. There was a certain brilliancy in her delivery of the waltz in the first act, which she took at a hurried pace. The piece is generally sure of applause, and it aroused almost the only outburst of it that was heard during the evening, to which she responded by a repetition of the number.

Mr. Plançon's impersonation of Friar Laurence was admirable in its dignity and spirit. Mr. Journet sang well as Capulet, and Miss Isabelle Bouton was presentable as Stephano. Miss Bauermeister's Gertrude is remembered from years gone by, though she has less voice for it now, and so is Mr. Bars's Tybalt. Mr. Mühlmann was the Duke of Verona. Mr. Bégué the Mercutio, and Mr. Dufriche the Gregorio. Mr. Motti did all that could be done by a conductor, under the circumstances, to infuse life and spirit into the performance.

ROSENFELD TO THE ROAD.

He and His Century Players Will Quit New York.

One more stroke of hard luck for Sydney Rosenfeld. The Bijou will not open at all this season; in fact, it may never open again, and Mr. Rosenfeld's Century Theatre Company is to take the road immediately. Next Thursday it will appear in "Much Ado About Nothing," in Hartford, Conn. After two days there it will move to New Haven, and thence will make its way to Baltimore. No New York booking has been made yet.

Several days ago an inspection of the Bijou was made by the city authorities and recommendations were made to H. B. Sire, the proprietor. Carpenters, electricians, and other workmen went to work right away to put the playhouse into shape for the opening, which was to have taken place a week ago to-night. But it was not ready. The management discovered that there were many other changes necessary besides those first ordered to be made.

There is not an exit in either side of the orchestra floor of the Bijou. The walls are solid brick without a semblance of an opening to break the monotony. Unfortunately for the proprietor he does not own any land on either side, so it is not possible to cut an exit through the wall.

Forged Passes for "The Pit."

Detectives are at work trying to find the men who have printed imitations of the passes issued by the Lyric Theatre, where "The Pit" now is being played. About three dozen have been turned in to the box office of the theatre. The dealers who keep the cut-rate ticket offices bought them from men who said they had got them for window advertising. Then they were sold to the public.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Abraham Erlanger of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger has left for Europe.

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Heinrich Conried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will leave New York for Chicago to-morrow. He goes on business connected with the Chicago opera season.

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The company of "A Girl from Dixie" has been reorganized and will start on tour immediately. The first reappearance is in Norfolk, Va.

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Charles Frohman sails for Europe this morning. He is going to make a number of European productions before the Summer is over.

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"Twelfth Night" will move down from the Knickerbocker to Daly's on March 7. It was thought that Ben Greet's company would have to leave town. This change of plan is due to a hasty decision on the part of Fisher & Ryley to take "Glittering Gloria" out of town.

NEW HOME FOR POOR SWISS.

Benevolent Society to Erect a Building on West Sixty-seventh Street.

The Swiss Benevolent Society, now at 108 Second Avenue, has bought a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Columbus Avenue, as the site for a new building. Work upon the structure, which will be five stories in height, will be begun immediately. The lots were sold to the organization by Daniel E. Seybel through the McVickar Realty Trust Company.

The society devotes itself to assisting indigent Swiss in the city, and also maintains a temporary home with medical attendance for Swiss of both sexes.

New York Boy Wins Yale Prize.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—At the competitive speaking held to-night to select speakers who will represent Yale University in the annual forensic meeting with a team of speakers from Princeton University at Princeton on March 25, Louis O. Bergh, 1906, of New York, was awarded the Thacher prize of $75. He was one of the six speakers selected for first team and alternates. The other speakers chosen are J. N. Pierce, T. S., of Brockton, Mass.; F. E. Pierce, 1904, of South Britain, Conn.; Harry Glicksman, 1906, of Milwaukee, Wis.; A. P. McKinstry, 1905, of Worcester Mass., and D. F. Conway, L. S., of Burlington, Vt.

New Hampshire Society Planned.

Sons of New Hampshire residing in this city have taken steps toward forming a New Hampshire Society, which will be organized at a dinner to be held on March 25 at the University Club. A call to this effect has been issued, signed by William D. Sawyer, Henry E. Howland, Philip Coper, Luther B. Little, and William B. Greely. Assurances already have been secured from twenty-five New Hampshire-born men residing here that they will join the movement, and it is expected that the membership of the society may be brought to 150.

WAY CLEARED FOR BUILDING A CANAL

Ratifications of Panama Treaty Formally Exchanged.

WORK OF SCANT FOUR MONTHS

Legal Questions Still to be Solved Before Payment of Money Made—Minister Varilla Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Panama Canal treaty was completed to-day by the exchange of ratifications and the issuance of a proclamation by the President making public the convention "to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled in good faith."

There was no attempted ceremony in this last act. There were present in the diplomatic room only Secretary Hay, Mr. Bunau-Varilla, Sidney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and Eddie Savoy, the veteran messengor of the Secretary, who has had to do with the sealing and signature of counteless treaties.

The exchange of ratifications having been made, the draft of the proclamation was sent to the White House, promptly signed by the President, and returned to the State Department, from which it was issued shortly before noon.

Thus in less than four months from the date when Panama declared itself independent and set up a Government a treaty has been perfected providing for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus by the United States.

The legal questions remaining to be settled are, first, the effect upon canal payments of the pending litigation in France concerning the canal. Briefly stated, the Colombian Government sues to prevent the directory of the new Panama Canal Company from refusing admission to the board of its representatives. With the amount of stock such representatives would control, united with certain elements of the old Panama Company opposed to the new régime, it might be possible to prevent the consummation of the sale of the canal property to the United States. But the State Department has a conviction based on unofficial assurances that the French court will reject the Colombian suit.

Another legal question is whether under the terms of the Spooner act the $10,000,000 which was to be paid to Colombia can now be paid to Panama, and it is for the Attorney General to decide whether additional enabling legislation will be required. It will be some time before these questions can be settled, and meanwhile no money is likely to pass.

Minister Varilla thinks that no more than a month will elapse before Panama will be ready to accept and properly invest the ten millions to be paid by the United States.

"Now that ratifications have been exchanged," he said, "the fiscal agents of the Panama Republic, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., will either directly with the Government or with a fiscal commission which may come here for the purpose, or with the new Minister, who will probably be fully instructed on this point, draw up a programme for the investment of the money.

"I have recommended that the Panama Government investing this fund adopt the same system as that employed in the State of New York for the disposition of funds of savings banks of that State. This law provides that certain securities of the first order shall be employed for the investment of all savings bank funds."

As soon as he received his copy of the treaty, Minister Varjila drove to the telegraph office, cabled the fact of ratification to the President of the new republic, and requested that his resignation would be accepted from this date. It is understood that Dr. Arosemena will be appointed to succeed Bunau Varilla, and that the latter will remain here until the arrival of his successor.

JERSEY BANKERS' BANQUET.

Secretary Shaw Guest of Honor at First Annual Meeting.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was the guest of honor among the 250 who sat down at the annual banquet of the New Jersey State Banking Association this evening at the Hotel Chelsea. He addressed the bankers on the relation of the Federal Government to banks and the financial integrity of the country. Other speakers were Attorney General Robert H. McCarter; ex-Senator Edward C. Stokes, Mayor Mark Fagin of Jersey City, and George L. Record, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City.

The convention was this afternoon welcomed by Mayor Stoy. The response and annual address were by President Stokes, who spoke on the growth of banking and the association. William C. Heppenheimer, President of the Trust Company of New Jersey of Hoboken, in his address on "Special Departments of Trust Companies," opposed the action of the State officials preventing the trust companies from advertising a savings department, because they were taking away the business from the savings banks. He said there was room for a savings department in the trust companies because of the small number of savings banks. Thomas K. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, spoke on the advantages of the Bankers' Association, and Edward S. Campbell, President of the Newark Banking Company, spoke on collection and exchange. He advised the getting of the expense from exchange by a direct charge or from guaranteed large accounts from the customer.

New York bankers present were Charles L. Robinson, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce; A. G. Loomis, First Vice President, and A. Kavanagh, assistant cashier of the National City Bank; H. K. Twitchell of the Chase National; M. O. Jones of the Park National; Lewis E. Pearsall, President of the National Exchange and Vice President of the American Bankers' Association.

SHIPBUILDING INQUIRY MOVE.

Bill Drawn Providing for a Legislative Investigation.

It was learned in Wall Street yesterday that a bill had been drawn by a prominent Senator at Albany providing for a legislative investigation of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and that the dominant party in both branches was prepared to push the matter to the finish, counting upon the support of Gov. Odell, himself a loser to the extent of $180,000.

Prospect of this investigation, coupled with the knowledge that District Attorney Jerome has expressed the determination to probe the case to the bottom and bring to the attention of the Grand Jury such matters as he deems worthy of the consideration of that body, quickened the interest in shipbuilding affairs in the financial district yesterday. It developed that Max Pam on behalf of himself, De Lancey Nicoll on behalf of the defendants in the Kavanaugh suit, Francis Lynde Stetson for the Morgan firm, and others had already offered to tell the District Attorney anything they knew about the promotion of the combination.

The Commonwealth Trust Company yesterday virtually decided to deposit its holdings of the first mortgage bonds of the shipbuilding company under the reorganization plan agreed upon some few weeks ago by Samuel Untermyer on behalf of the complainants in the receivership proceedings, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Schwab-Sheldon interests in the company. The formal assent of the Trust Company has not been given as yet, but its agreement to the plan, unofficially stated to have been given, assures the success of the reorganization. This leaves only the scattered up-State holdings of bonds and stock dissenting, the bonds amounting to something like $400,000, and the stock to a much smaller amount.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Departures for Europe are beginning to be many in number. There are several well-known people booked to sail to-day. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen and Mrs. Adair and her niece, Miss Post.

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Th wedding of Miss Pauline Whittier and Ernest Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will be celebrated on April 6 in St. Patrick's Cathedral. No details as to the attendants have yet been decided upon. Miss Whittier is a daughter of Gen. Charles A. Whittier, and her mother before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Chadwick.

***

Mlle. Vlansone gave a conference yesterday afternoon on "Les Femmes Victimes de la Revolution," at the residence of Mrs. Charles Morgan, on Gramercy Park. On Tuesday a second conference will take place, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Abbe. The subject will be "Histoire de l'Academie Française."

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Augustus L. Ireland, F. G. Colby, Mrs. E. Colby, the Earl of Caithness, and Sir Mitchell Thomson arrived on the Majestic yesterday.

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The engagement is announced of Mrs. Jules Brugiere, the widow of Jules Brugiere, to Victor Meert. Mrs. Brugiere and Mr. Meert have lived a broad for a number of years. Mrs. Brugiere was Miss Van Buren, daughter of the well-known physician and granddaughter of the celebrated surgeon Dr. Mott. Miss Adelaide Van Buren, her sister, married Charles Meert, who died some years ago. The late Jules Brugiere was very well known in New York society. He was a bon vivant and clubman. Mrs. Brugiere published a book called "Good Living" before she went abroad to live.

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Among those receiving yesterday were Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Charlotte L. Livingston, 19 East Ninth Street; Mrs. Frank W. Stokes, 3 Washington Square North, and Mrs. James F. Slade, 154 West Twelfth Street

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The first conference of Mlle. Jaillieux on the Théâtre Française will take place this morning, at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Lanier.

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Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell are to be the guests of honor at a tea to be given this afternoon at the National Arts Club. Mrs. Hubert Vos will be at the tea table, and also Mrs. William G. Davies and Mrs. George Shrady. The Misses Van Beuren and Miss Drake will be at the chocolate table, and the Venetian Quartet will play during the afternoon. Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt gave a luncheon at her home, 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, for Mrs. Odell.

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Mrs. Jonathan Ogden gave a largely attended tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, in East Eighth Street. Mrs. Ogden wore a white lace gown, and her daughter, Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, was in pale blue. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Ogden's sister, Miss Brush, assisted her in receiving.

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The Bazaar at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon and evening, for the benefit of consumptive children, will be continued this morning. The admisio n is only 50 cents, and many useful and fancy articles, as well as cake, candy, and flowers, are sold.

PALM BEACH SOCIETY ACTIVE.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and Col. Astor Among the Entertainers.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26.—This has been a day of social activity, dinners, and teas being numerous.

To-night, in the open-air grill, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould dined twelve guests, Attorney General Knox dined an equal number, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley P. Gifford also gave a large dinner party. This noon Col. J. J. Astor gave a luncheon to a party of ten, and the same party later enjoyed a sailing party given by N. E. Perrine. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould entertained at tea in the cocoanut grove, where, also, Dr. and Mrs. J. Grant Lyman gave a farewell tea.

Last night at the Beach club Mr. and Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam gave an elaborate farewell dinner compilmentary to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould.

Mrs. Frederick Edy gave a luncheon at her cottage to-day in honor of her guest, Mrs. Spencer Irvin.

August Belmont, August Belmont, Jr., E. C. Potter, O. W. Bird, W. A. Murdock, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy arrived at the Breakers on Mr. Belmont's private car to-day.

A. H. Feuere to-day broke the golf record, doing the course in 64. Oliver Campbell will give a large party to-morrow night.

RICH TEACHER'S WILL UPHELD.

Daughter of Principal Du Bois Withdraws Her Objections.

Objections to the probate of the will of Alpheus D. Du Bois, the retired school Principal, who died last December, which were filed by Ivy Blanche McKee, the daughter, to whom $10,000 was left, have been withdrawn, and Surrogate Thomas yesterday admitted the will to probate. He had conducted an investigation of the charges that the testator was not of sound mind when he executed the instrument, and that it was improperly attested, and now decides that the will is genuine and valid, and that Mr. Du Bois was not under undue influence or restraint when he executed it.

Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for Mrs. McKee, and Crane & Lockwood, for the proponents, declined to say what the terms were upon which the objections were withdrawn.

Alpheus D. Du Bois had been Principal of Grammar School No. 36 for many years, and in his will he divided $18,000 among five of the young women teachers of the school. He had not lived with his wife for almost forty-five years, and was ignorant of her address or of the married name of his daughter. The bulk of the estate, estimated at $500,000, he left to his sisters and executors, Mrs. May D. Jones and Mrs. Caroline D. Seaman.

WIDOW TO DISBURSE CHARITY.

Simon Borg's Will Leaves Gifts to Her Judgment.

Simon Borg, senior member of Simon Borg & Co., bankers and brokers, who died on Feb. 11 at his home, 855 Fifth Avenue, in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, while making no specific gifts outside his family, says:

It is my wish that my beloved wife shall give as soon as convenient after my decease a reasonable sum to charities, regardless of creed, knowing how well equipped she is to make proper and fair selection, and I request her to make a donation to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in the Borough of Manhattan and to the Hebrew Technical Institute, with each of which I have been so long identified.

The widow, Cecilia Borg, is to have the income during her life of the entire estate. Upon her death, the will directs, four-fifths of the estate—one-fifth being willed to the widow outright—shall be divided into seven equal parts for the children, Mortimer, Sidney Cecil, Myron B., Walter L., Beatrice C., Edith, and Essie Borg.

Mr. Borg was understood to be worth nearly a million dollars.

LEAVES $600,000 TO FRIENDS.

Will of Miss Susan Dykman Mentions Only One Relative.

Miss Susan Dykman, who died at an advanced age on Feb. 5 at her home, 15 East Sixty-second Street, in a will, which was filed for probate yesterday, makes bequests of $80,000 to charity and divides the remainder of her estate of about $600,000 among twenty of her friends. Her nearest living relatives are cousins, and only one of them is remembered.

To St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females Miss Dykman leaves $10,000; to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, $10,000, and to the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000. The bequests to the friends range from $5,000 to $50,000.

Miss Dykman was a daughter of William Dykman, a prominent member of the New York bar in the fifties.

HOUSE PASSES THE NAVAL BILL

Democrats Fail to Exclude Armor Plate Trust.

NO EIGHT-HOUR PROVISION

Attempt, Under Hearst Leadership, to Add a Labor Clause to Bill Is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—After a spirited fight on the armor plate question, which was won by the advocates of the so-called trust, the House to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill. It was a battle of corporations, in which the Democrats unitedly lined up under the banner of the Midvale Company, while the Republicans stood by what is called the Armor Plate Trust—the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who represents the armor plate district, though not a member of the Naval Committee, was in personal charge of the Carnegie-Bethlehem interests, taking occasion, however, to say that he had no personal interest in the trust and would not profit by its success. Messrs. Rixey of Virginia, Kitchen of North Carolina, and Vandiver of Missouri, all members of the Naval Committee, led the fight for the Midvale.

Mr. Kitchen made a pointed insinuation against the integrity of the Secretary of the Nevy, Refering to the fact that the Secretary granted the last contract to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, although the Midvale was the lowest bidder, Mr. Kitchen said the Secretary was surrounded by "every influence that great corporations can bring to bear on a department," and cried: "Are you going to leave him any longer the full exercise of his discretion?"

The Midvale proposition, which was fathered by Mr. Rixey, was to limit the price of armor plate to $398 a ton, which is the amount of the Midvale bid. Mr. Dalzell offered a substitute giving the Secretary unlimited discretion, and this substitute was carried by a party vote.

Mr. Dalzell said that the United States was now getting armor plate cheaper than any other nation, and that Russia, the only country which owned an armor-plate plant, was obliged to come here to get it. Earlier in the afternoon there was a fight over the proposition to establish a Government plant. On that occasion, too, Dalzell led the fight, and had a provision to that effect stricken from the bill.

An ineffectual effort was made to have the eight-hour law applied to all ship construction. The fight on this proposition was led by W. R. Hearst, who has been trying without success to have an eight-hour bill reported from the Committee on Labor.

Most active among the Hearst men were Representatives Livernash of California and Hughes of New Jersey. Various amendments were introduced which provided, in one form or another, that the contracts under the Naval bill should be let under the stipulation that no contractor should work his men over eight hours a day, and that $5 a day overtime should be paid if he did.

The Republicans tried hard to dodge the issue, but finally were forced to meet it squarely. Then they voted down the eight-hour proposition, 110 to 62, a strictly party vote.

IN THE SHOPS.

Letter paper with a quotation at the head of each sheet is one of the new and attractive varieties. The paper is engraved, the lettering small, and done in red are the words: "Good-bye, my paper's out so nearly I've only room for—Yours sincerely." Then the name of the author, "Moore." It is 75 cents a quire.

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Entire incubators of chickens are already out in preparation for Easter. There are the usual chickens driving butterflies, chickens bursting from egg shells, and chickens standing upon cards which bear appropriate sentiments.

***

There are war departments in the shops, and where books are sold these show all kinds concerning Japan, Korea, Russia, and China, including Lafcadio Hearn's translations of Japanese legends made up into books on Japan, printed upon Japanese paper and with Japanese illustrations.

***

There are many maps in the war departments. Among these one which is small and accurate, being brought up to date, is The Evening Post supplement map, which is selling in the shops for 10 cents. A French map showing Japan, Korea, &c., is 35 cents. A United States, Asia, Japan, and Korea hydrographic map which is popular is 40 cents. Bacon's map of China, which is large and folds into pamphlet covers, is 40 cents. There is an English Stanford map of Japan which comes in cloth for $1.25 and paper for $1.15. There are maps of Albania and the inner East which sell for from 25 cents up to $1.15.

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A most attractive little Worcester's Dictionary is some four or five inches long by a little more than half that wide, with clear type and of readable size, illustrated. It is thick, with a pretty red cover, and costs $1.

***

For 25 cents one can buy an insight into the future. It is a paper, which unfolds into a long sheet, upon which are given the signs of the planets and the way to read them.

***

"Royal Welt" is an attractive cotton material which has "welts," or raised stripes, running through it at quarter-inch distances. The welts, or stripes, are of white upon different colors—greens, blues, pinks, &c. They run both lengthwise of the cloth and across it.

***

A heavy cotton material, which also costs 25 cents, is called automobile cloth, and is in designs of large checks, or shepherd's plaids. It has body and is useful for suits.

***

Cotton voiles are among the pretty, thin materials of the season. They come at different prices and in different colors. There is a twenty-eight-cent quality in green of a pale shade, black, and white, and in thirty-seven-and-a-half-cent quality there are a greater variety of colors, including the tan shades.

***

A pretty design in a material which is called Japanese, but which looks like a thin variety of old-fashioned brilliant, with a tiny figure raised in the cloth, has the foundation of white and the design a small palm leaf in colors. Pretty flower designs are found upon the same material. This costs 37½ cents a yard.

***

A thin gauze-like material of silk and linen costs 30 cents a yard. It is an Egyptian gauze.

***

Pretty among the simple stocks, easy to put on, cool and comfortable to wear, are those with the stock made of one of the heavier white materials and the tie in colors, two short broad ends which tie once and are fastened with a pin. They cost 50 cents.

To Liberalize Insurance Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—An important insurance bill was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Bedell. It empowers the State Superintendent of Insurance to authorize for one-year periods the transaction of business in this State by mutual fire insurance companies incorporated in other States, provided they file with him certification of their proper condition to do business. They are to pay a tax of 1 per cent on their premiums, for the benefit of the volunteer firemen's associations of this State.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE

Exhibition of Cartoons and Drawings in the New Schoolhouse.

The school building for the Society for Ethical Culture at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Sixty-third Street is finished, and the scholars have taken possession of most of the classrooms. In the basement, which is a roomy structure two stories deep, with high ceilings and abundant light, the gymnasium is complete in all its parts; only the Summer garden on the roof awaits the Spring for its last touches. The elevators are running. The library on the second floor above the street level has the books on its shelves, and already the adjacent room has a small exhibition of drawings and water colors to inaugurate the series of shows which will afford the older pupils a chance to see the best work of living artists.

The Society for Ethical Culture is the creation of Dr. Felix Adler and now meets on Sundays at Carnegie Hall. Until a week or so ago the schools were at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Since the society controls the entire front on Eighth Avenue from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth Street, it looks forward to the time when an auditorium shall be erected to the north of the school building and Carnegie Hall will be deserted. The school is an imposing affair of brick and stone designed by Messrs. Carrière & Hastings, with the assistance of Mr. Robert D. Kohn as managing architect. It has 120 feet on Eighth Avenue and 100 on Sixty-third Street. From its Summer garden on the roof, where the scholars will pass their recess hours in warm weather, a fine view is had of Central Park, Riverside Drive, and the Hudson.

The inaugural exhibit in charge of Mr. James Hall, art director of the school, consists of drawings in charcoal and colors by three very clever illustrations, the Misses Elizabeth Shippen Green, Jane Willcox Smith, and Violet Oakley. By the last mentioned there are cartoons for stained glass and colored designs illustrating the story of Esther, with text in English executed in a script suggesting the cuneiform. The colors are strong and the costumes well studied. Miss Jane Willcox Smith is represented by very attractive color drawings showing children, such as the figure of a little girl sitting up in bed, with an expression of ecstacy on her round face surrounded by Christmas toys, exploring the innermost recesses of a big black stocking; an older child absorbed in a big book with colored prints; a baby girl in a hammock, &c. A humorous illustration, with two figures and much bric-à-brac in the background, has the legend: "They don't call them second hand—they call them antiques!" Miss Green's contributions include a charming scene to cover two pages, showing on the left of the text a lady, in broad sunhat, picking roses, and on the right a boy looking at a sundial and small girl seated in front gazing at a snail. A typical illustration is an old-fashioned girl, back view, before a dresser, compounding "simples." Miss Oakley also shows a large colored cartoon for stained glass, with ranks of angels having aureoles like the work in All Angels' Church, and a well-composed scene of girls picking flowers on a slope of wind-blown pasture.

The school of the society includes a kindergarten, elementary classes, high school and normal course, the last confined to girls, the others for both sexes. There are laboratories and arrangements for manual training, such as work benches, looms, and modeling rooms. Dr. Adler has two associate leaders in Mr. Percival Chubb and Dr. John L. Elliott. The President of the Board of Trustees is Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and in addition to the schools there are various organizations such as the Hudson Guild, with a Settlement and kindergarten at 234 West Twenty-sixth Street; a wage earner's section for young women, and a Young Men's Union. There is a Sunday school for children, in which the endeavor is to inculcate charity by encouraging helpfulness to others. The general organization is somewhat on the lines of a parish engaged in good works rather than intent on impressing the dogmas of revealed religion. Altruism is the watchword, not a creed. It publishes a bimonthly called The Ethical Record.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ignatz Weiss.

Ignatz Weiss, sixty-five years of age, died yesterday morning at his residence, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Weiss was a well-known operator in real estate.

He was a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the United Order of the Free Sons of Israel, the Harlem Benevolent Association, and the Independent Sons of Benjamin. He leaves a widow, five sons, and five daughters.

Frederick W. Rideout.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 26.—Frederick W. Rideout, a marine architect, died to-day, aged fifty-six years. He was the designer of the six-masted schooners Eleanor A. Percy and Addie M. Lawrence, and also of the Eastern Steamship Company's steamer Ransom B. Fuller.

Obituary Notes.

ECHO M. HEISLEY, a lawyer and Democratic politician, died last night at Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN ARMISTEAD, President of the Mercantile Bank of Memphis, Tenn., died in that city yesterday.

WILLIAM BLOM, President of the National Packers' Association and wholesale grocer, died at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday.

Col. JAMES A. PUGH, a veteran newspaper man and the first President of the Virginia Press Association, died at Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

W. WENDELL WHEELER, a survivor of Andersonville prison, where he was physically wrecked, died yesterday at Saratoga, N. Y., aged sixty-four years.

JAMES AINSLIE, a resident of Williamsburg, where he was born eighty years ago, died on Thursday at his home, 211 Ross Street. He was an importer of chamois skins in New York, but had retired. A widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

HENRY DOHERTY, one of the oldest employes of the United States Assay Office in this city, died at his home, 419A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Ireland seventy-six years ago, and obtained a position in the Philadelphia Mint in 1849. Five years later he was transferred to the Assay Office in New York, where he worked as a foreman. His wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

EDWIN D. TROWBRIDGE, a retired banker, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, 123 East Thirty-ninth Street, Thursday evening. He was fifty-five years old and a native of this city. He was a member of the firm of Vermilye & Co. until he gave up business two years ago. He was a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka Yacht, and Grolier Clubs, and of the New England Society. A widow and two daughters—Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., and Miss Louise A. Trowbridge—survive him.

Mrs. ANNA VAN DUZER ROOT, who will be buried from her home, 10 East Forty-sixth Street, this morning, was the wife of George M. Root and a niece of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and one of the original Staten Island colony. Mr. and Mrs. Root celebrated their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary last September. Mrs. Root is survived by her husband, George M. Root, and four sons, Talbot, Elliott A., Pierre Vanderbilt, and V. Everit. Mrs. Root died at her home at the age of

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Sermons by Pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Jesus at the Treasury." 7:45 P. M. Organ Prelude. 8 P. M.—"Almost a Christian."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—REV. Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11; evening, "Recognition of a Norwegian Church," pastor preaching the sermon.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Like Christ." 7:45 P. M., "The Forsaken Saviour." Baptism. Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 40th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. REV. E. E. CHIVERS, D. D., will preach. Morning Topic: "Fields White for Harvest." Evening: "Vision of God." YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach, morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "God's Self-Consistency." 7:45 P. M., "The Personal Religion of Jesus." Song service.

SIXTEENTH ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH St., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Come. Welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "Stones Rolled Away." 7:45, "The Prodigal Son." All welcome.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Associate Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"St. Paul." Mendelssohn.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVE. AND 66th., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 11 A. M., Rev. George Wm. Douglas, D. D., will preach.

A MID-DAY SHORT SERVICE AND SERMON daily at 12:20 during Lent in the Church of the Transfiguration. Church open for devotion all day.

BISHOP POTTER

WILL PREACH EVERY DAY AT 12:25,

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st Street. Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, 8. Preacher, rector. All welcome. Wednesday, 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. A. W. Bostwick.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4; sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon at 11. DUBOIS'S "SEVEN LAST WORDS," 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M. Evening prayer and address daily, 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 4 P. M.—Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

11 A. M.—Rev ROBERT B. KIMBER on "Mission Work in a Great City."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer—Preacher, The Rector..11 o'clock Evening prayer.....4 o'clock Confirmation, administered by the Right Rev. the Coadjutor-Bishop of New York.....8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S, 5TH AV., 127TH ST. BISHOP BROWN preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. Van DeWater will preach at children's service, 4 P. M., and every night in lent at 8 o'clock. Dr. Christian of St. Mary the Virgin will preach Sunday night a 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Parks will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—THE VERY REV. WILford L. Robbins, D. D., will preach in Trinity Church Sunday, Feb. 28; service begins 10:30 A. M.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. & 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject: "The Book of Esther."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, FIFTH AVENUE AND 43d Street.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman, on "The Relation of Judaism to Christianity." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th Street., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH STREET. Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D., Presiding Elder. 8 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor; subject: "Wells of Living Water." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor will preach morning, 10:45; Eve, 7:45. Attractive meetings every night. All seats free. New York University Glee Club to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 6IST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Morning—"The Unit of Spiritual Power." Evening—"Gladstone the Great Christian."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship 7:45. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at evening service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by pastor: "A HAPPY VENTURE." 8 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. R. J. Trevorrow; "GOD'S PLAN." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach, 10:30, "Heaven—Sure and Satisfying." 7:45—"Near the Border Line."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barte preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the eighth sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY." Preacher, Professor George H. Palmer, Litt. D., LL.D. of Harvard University. Subject: "THE CHURCH AND THE INDIVIDUAL."

All are welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, February 28th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. At 4 P. M. services in the interest of the Young Women's Christian Association. Addresses by Dr. H. G. Cobb, Dr. R. L. Paddock and Dr. Richards.

CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Service preparatory to communion, in the church, on Friday evening, March 4th, at 8 o'clock. Vesper Service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday, at 8. All welcome.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 55th St. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. REV. GEO. H. TRULL, Assistant. Services on Feb. 28th, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning topic, "The Secret of Power." Afternoon Topic, "A Nation's Curse." Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting, Wed., March 2d, 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d and 21st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 24th Street. Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening topic: "The Light That Shone from Ireland." Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for Adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will preach. 11:30 A. M.—"The Appeal of the Age to the Church." 4:30 P. M.—"God's People—What? Why?"

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73rd Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick St.—Sunday school, 9:30. The Rev. J. W. Miller preaches, 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor will preach. At the evening service Rev. S. Monnier, delegate from Huguenot Church of France will speak. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St. Morning—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D. Evening—Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Non-Union Workmen in the Kingdom of Christ." Evening—"Demas, the Quitter."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Longing of a Homesick Soul." Evening—"Christ's Interest in the Man Without a Friend."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CATHOLIC MUSIC IN BROOKLYN.

Bishop McDonnell Orders Priests to Obey the Pope's Directions.

It was announced yesterday that Bishop McDonnell had recently written a letter to all of the priests in the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn instructing them to carry out the directions of Pope Pius X. in the matter of church music. This will mean that the women singers in the church choirs will have to seek engagements elsewhere.

It will mean, too, that figured music will have to be abandoned and that nothing but Gregorian music will be used in the services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Reformed Church.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge's evening sermon will be on "The Mysteries in Our Lives and How to Explain Them." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor; subject, "Rejected of Men."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. "In Method Scientific"—fifth subject in series Our Attitude Toward Life—by the pastor.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "Some Jewish Views of Jesus," (concluded.) At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Wright will speak to the young people. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th, Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "Denominational Loyalty"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., at morning service. Subject: "What Must I Do to be Saved?" Evening service of music. Brief address by the Rev. Charles F. Patterson. Subject: "A Washington's Birthday Afterthought."

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS 3:30 P. M. to-day at 150 5th Av.; Robert R. Doherty, Ph. D., teaches the lesson. Welcome.

CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 154 W. 57TH ST.—8 P. M., Andrew Taylor, commercial traveler, just from Zion City, answers lies of "The New York Press." Testimonies of healing without drugs or treatment. Miss Harriet Ware will sing.

EVANGELIST R. E. FRANKE, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday night, Feb. 28th, at 7:45; subject, "THE UNITED STATES, A GREAT WORLD POWER OF THE FUTURE." Half-hour song service before lecture. All seats free.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 East 20th St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class 10 A. M. Meeting for worship 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30. 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Morris W. Leibert, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST. ORGAN PRELUDE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Address by REV. DR. J. ROSS STEVENSON, "The Importance of Putting First Things First." YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 EAST 15TH STREET. ALL WOMEN CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA, CARNEgie Lyceum, Sunday, 3:15, Spiritualism and Vedanta. Free. Collection.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Public lectures, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Pilgrim's Progress," Mr. Donald Nicholson; next Tuesday evening, "Food," Dr. E. B. Guild.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Free lecture, "Service," by Alexander Fullerton. Thursday, 8:15, 22 West 58th St.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, Thursdays 10:30, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av., 123d St. Annual all-day meeting, March 10.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 6, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Jesus calms the storm. Mark iv., 35-41.

GOLDEN TEXT—He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Psalm cvii., 29.

During His earthly ministry He often preached to great multitudes, and sometimes instructed individuals, as Nicodemus, the woman of Sychar, and the Syro-Phenician woman of Tyre, and He always presented Himself to them, somewhat as He did at Nasareth. But to His Disciples, when alone, He gave instruction which the multitude could not have received, and which even the Disciples themselves did not fully understand until the promise was fulfilled—"The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in My name, He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." (John xiv., 26.)

Such was the incident which now claims our attention.

The second tour of Galilee had been made, and Jesus had returned to Capernaum. At once a great multitude was gathered to Him, "so that they could not so much as eat bread." (Mark, iii., 20.)

But "when the even was come" (V. 35) He said to His disciples, "Let us pass over to the other side," and this notwithstanding that the multitude was still great, and they needed healing and instruction as much as ever.

As He went down to the boat, two men, according to St. Matthew, (viii., 19-2)—and three men, according to St. Luke, (ix., 57-62)—interrupted His going, to state what they wished, or were willing to do. When the storm arose on the sea, the disciples came with their earnest cry. When He went up out of the boat a man possessed with a legion of devils met Him. The devils begged to go into the swine, the man himself prayed that he might be with Him, and the people of Gadara, like many others who care more for their swine than for their souls, desired that He would "depart out of their coasts." Thus within a few hours no less than seven different classes presented their petitions to Him.

The three men who stopped Him on the way to the boat present to us the different ideas which many have who think that they will find in Jesus that which will surely satisfy them, but who have very mistaken views in regard to His service. For their idea is not based upon a felt want because of sin, but upon some personal advantage which they desire. They are willing to follow Him, but it must be in their own way—in their own time—and under conditions proposed by themselves. Our Lord, however, neither accepted nor rejected them. He simply set before them the true nature of His service.

WHO REALLY FOLLOWED HIM.

But now we turn to those who did really and truly follow Him. They were His chosen disciples. Entering the boat just as Jesus had directed them to do, these disciples headed it toward the opposite shore about six miles away, and bent all their skill and strength to carry out His will. Many other little boats accompanied them. Wearied with the labors of the day, Jesus withdrew from His disciples, and retiring to "the hinder part of the ship," (v. 38,) made a pillow of the helmsman's cushion, and soon sank into a quiet sleep.

The disciples left Him undisturbed as they plied their oars and trimmed the sails, and guided the vessel to reach the other shore. But suddenly the scene changed. That opposite shore was marked by deep ravines running down from a high table land which stretched back to the Mountains of Lebanon. Often the winds coming from the mountains rushed through these ravines as through funnels, and broke in fierce storms upon the lake. The dark clouds in the horizon and the rising winds warned these experienced fishermen that one of these storms was about to break upon them, and they were probably not more than half way across the lake. At once they reefed their sails, and with strong arms bent to the oars in the hope of riding out the gale. They had often met storms before, and saw no reason why they could not weather this. So they did not wake their sleeping Master.

But the storm grew fiercer and the waves ran higher than had ever been known before. The sea was lashed into foam and the lightnings flashed in the sky. The white-capped waves rushed madly on to swallow them up. Like hungry wolves, they leaped into the little bark, and it "was covered with the waves." (Matthew, viii., 24.) They poured down into the hold and they were filled with water and were in jeopardy." (Luke, viii., 23.) for it was "a great tempest." (Matthew.) It was a fearful moment—a crisis in their experience. Death stared them in the face. Their own skill and strength were all unavailing. Then they thought of their Master, who was quietly sleeping, undisturbed by the raging of the storm and unaffected by their fears. Filled with terror and in utter despair, they went to him, crying out: "Lord, save us—we perish!" (Matthew.) Apparently their cry was unheeded—the quiet sleep unbroken. So again they cried: "Master! Master! we perish!" (Luke.) "Master! carest Thou not that we perish?" (Mark.)

This earnest cry, which both confessed their own helplessness and rested in His strength, awoke Him. The howling of the wind, the dashing of the waves, the groaning of the vessel, had not done it, but this cry of helplessness and faith did. This is the cry which always reaches Him.

With calmness and majesty He rose from His couch, and with tenderness and compassion He inspired them with confidence. "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" (Matthew.) "How is it that ye have no faith?" (Mark.) were His questions. As He lay asleep He seemed so very much like one of themselves that it is no wonder that they forgot the mighty miracles of the day. And even if they had remembered them in the calm, the storm had now driven out the remembrance and they needed His reproving yet encouraging words to bring faith back. For as He spoke He stood before them with a majesty all unseen as He lay asleep. Wet with the spray, the little bark groaning in every part, and the wild waves struggling with mad fury to engulf them all, with Omnipotent voice He "rebuked the wind and said unto the sea: Peace, be still!" (Verse 30.)

MARVELED AND FEARED.

Immediately—not slowly or reluctantly—"the wind ceased, and there was a great calm." When He slept the storm arose. When He arose the storm slept. When He was asleep He seemed to be only Man. When He awoke He seemed to be only God. No wonder that His Disciples both "marveled" (Matt.) and "feared exceedingly," (Mark,) for they stood in the very presence of One whom "even the winds and the sea obey," who "spake, and it was done, who commanded, and it stood fast."

So our Lord taught His Disciples to know Him, and probably often in after days, when the Holy Ghost brought this night to their remembrance, (John, xiv., 26,) it greatly refreshed and strengthened them. For the instruction was given to them when they were engaged in His service—when His presence and power was hidden from them—when everything seemed to be against them—and when all was dark about them. Such times often afterward came upon them, as they have to all of His disciples ever since. But by this experience they had learned, and by the record of it we can learn, where to look for help in all such times. They also learned—and we can learn—from it that no ship can founder, no matter what the storm, in which He sails, no cause can fall with which He is identified, no man can be lost who has Him for a companion.

It must also be noticed that when they set out on this voyage "there were other little ships," (v. 26,) which started with them. But Jesus was not in any of them. Those who sailed in them were interested in His work, but He was not identified with them, nor they with Him. They had to pass through the same storm as His Disciples. But when it arose they had no one to call upon—no one to calm their fears—no one to give them peace. Nevertheless, when the storm ceased, they received the benefit of the grace shown to His Disciples. So the forgetful world is constantly being benefited because of the presence in it of those who knew Him and call upon Him.

It only remains to notice that when these Disciples came up out of their boat it was to meet another tempest on the land. As they followed their Master they were suddenly startled by the wild cry of a naked, bloody maniac rushing out of the tombs with chains dangling from his wrists. When the Disciples met the storm on the sea Jesus was in their midst; but here was one in the midst of a worse storm on the land and no help at hand.

But even to him Jesus drew near. The voice which stilled the storm on the sea was able to still the storm in his soul. For when He spake the devils were cast out, and the man sat at His feet clothed and in his right mind. Great peace filled his soul, and he went everywhere telling what great things Jesus had done for him. Many like him since then have experienced the same blessed change through the riches of His grace.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What special privilege did the disciples of Jesus enjoy, and how is it shown in this incident?

What were the circumstances of the day on which it occurred?

Who interrupted Jesus and His disciples as they were going to the boat, and how did He answer them?

When they entered the boat what did Jesus do, and what did the disciples?

How is the origin of the storm explained, and what was its character?

How did it affect the disciples, what did they do, and what did Jesus?

What did the disciples learn, and what is said of the "other little ships"?

What occurred when they landed, and what did Jesus do?

BROOKLYN JUSTICE'S RESOLVE.

Says He'll Be a Man Whether He's a Jackass or a Lawyer.

"Whether I am a jackass or a lawyer, I am going to be a man."

This resolve was expressed yesterday by Justice Forker in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, which has become famous locally for the harmony of thought and unanimity of opinion which obtains among the Justices sitting there. Justice Forker had been making reply to an answer made to him by his associate on the bench, Justice Keady, in a discussion over the case of a prisoner charged with assault. The case had been before the court before and had been sent back to the committing Magistrate because of a mix-up in the papers. When the case came back to the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Justice Keady took occasion to remark that the court had made "one of its unpardonable blunders" in sending the case back to the Magistrate in the first place.

"I have been a Judge for six years, and never attempted lawlessness," spoke up Justice Forker. "I don't know whether that was gallery talk or not, but I know that I decided the case as well as I knew how, according to my intelligence. Why Justice Keady characterizes and criticises I don't see. I never did see, and, thank God, I never will see. I think the motion of counsel for a dismissal of the case should be granted."

Then he uttered the resolve quoted. The court finally dismissed the case by a vote of two to one.

DENIES CHARGE OF ERROR.

Grout Explains Advance Payment for Fire Department Fund.

Controller Grout yesterday issued a statement in which he took exception to published reports to the effect that the Commissioners of Accounts had discovered that the Finance Department had, through an error, made in connection with the Fire Department Relief and Pension Fund, cost the city $150,000. The Commissioners of Accounts, it seems, had found fault with the payment of this sum from the City Treasury to the fund before it was actually needed, whereas, as a matter of fact, the need had been anticipated by a few months but the city did not lose any interest even because the interest came back through the investments of the fund.

"The demands upon the relief fund," explained the Controller, "are greater than its income, and the capital is constantly being depleted, forcing the Commissioner to sell invested securities, hence under any construction of the law the money would eventually have to be paid. In another view also there is no possibility of loss, since the money paid was not paid to a stranger, but is in the hands of a bonded city official, who holds the same in trust for the Fire Department Relief Fund, and if it were at any time necessary or advisable to bring the question to a determination, the Fire Commissioner would simply repay the money out of the capital of the relief fund in his hands."

Some Features of To-morrow (Sunday): The New York Times

The Language of Wild Animals

"Buffalo" Jones, Warden of the Yellowstone Park and famous as the President's guide on his visit to the park, tells how he recognizes and interprets the calls of the wild animals—their danger calls, challenges, signals of distress and cries of hunger. A unique and original method described for the first time.

Increasing a Business from Two Millions to Twenty-five Millions a Year

A revelation of the methods employed in extending an American business into all civilized countries told by the head of its Bureau of Publicity.

Count Tolstoi Tells an Actor How to Act

His instructions to Richard Mansfield as to the delineation of Ivan the Terrible. A remarkable series of directions as to how the character should be acted, the moods assumed and the details of the part carried out.

Robert Edeson

In a signed article tells the reasons why every actor, solely as a sordid matter of business, desires to become a star.

Unexplored Regions of the Earth

Cyrus C. Adams, a recognized authority in geographical matters, tells how recent explorations have reduced the unknown parts of the earth from one-eighth to one-fiftieth of its land surface; with map and portraits of the men likely to undertake the hazardous work of the future.

The St. Louis Fair

A picture now first published giving a bird's eye view of the entire grounds, including "The Pike," as the midway of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be called, with a descriptive article as to the artistic, decorative, architectural and practical features, written especially for The Times.

A New Stock Market Chart

Showing the movement of stocks from the opening of business to date, with notes explaining the reasons for these movements, their duration, the volume of trades and the causes of the rise and fall of prices. Entirely different from anything of the kind ever charted or published.

The Battle of the Ports

Or New York's struggle to regain its lost commerce.

How Rich Men Buy Mansions

Order them by telephone or mail as the ordinary man does a ton of coal. They never bother real estate agents with a lot of preliminary talk.

Transit by Moving Platforms

Just what the proposed "moving sidewalk" over the Williamsburg Bridge is and how it would work in use.

Men's Fashions

New things for Spring wear in clothes, hats, scarfs, and other things that the well-dressed man must know about.

A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HAS the Exclusive Right in America to the Unrivaled War News Service of THE LONDON TIMES, Supplementing the Magnificent Service of THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, which is presented in the Columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without Padding and without Exaggeration.

DAILY, ONE CENT.

SUNDAY, FIVE CENTS.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

ISSUE IN CUSTOMS LAW.

Average Value May Not Be Invoiced Where Goods Are to be Assorted.

An interesting question of customs law is involved in a case now pending before General Appraiser Sharretts. The principle involved applies equally to all classes of goods.

The issue is raised by a protest by Moffatt, Thompson & Malley of New York against the action of the local Appraisers in raising the invoice value on a cargo of mahogany from Cuba. It seems that it has been the custom in the trade to import mahogany in the log and cut it into boards, veneers, &c., here. A couple of years ago Robbins & Moffatt, who are said to be a branch of the New York firm, started a sawmill in Cuba, and they have been shipping the product of the mill here. The domestic lumber trade has protested against what it alleged was undervaluation by these shippers.

The importation in question was brought in through the Port of New York and entered and distributed at Philadelphia and Boston. It was entered at an average value, but it has been discovered that the mahogany sent to Philadelphia and entered at the Custom House there was all of one quality, and much superior to that sent to Boston. The advance on the Philadelphia lot was more than 50 per cent., which if it is sustained by the Board of General Appraisers will expose it to seizure.

It has been the custom in the lumber trade to enter lumber at an average value, and the importers in this case were advised that they were acting within the law. The board will decline to recognize this practice in cases like this when the goods are intended to be classified and entered at different ports.

The only question yet to be determined is the amount of the advance on the Philadelphia lot. This may be influenced to some extent by the relation of the Cuban and New York firms. If they are branches of the same house, only one profit will have to be deducted from the sale price here to arrive at the foreign value. If they are independent houses, two profits must be deducted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Willow Furniture Dutiable at 35 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision yesterday sustaining a protest by Charles Zinn & Co. of New York against the assessment of 40 per cent. duty on certain willow furniture, as manufactures of willow. The claim was made that part of it was doll's furniture, and dutiable as toys at 35 per cent., and the rest as house furniture of wood at the same rate.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Leopold Weil & Brothers, (2,) the Eugene Dietzgen Company, Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Joseph Ullmann, Lionel Moses, and others, William P. Clyde & Co., Moos & Co. and others, A. Reinhardt & Brother, A. J. Wesson, (4,) Wood & Selick, Hess & Harburger, N. Mastrangelo, G. W. Sheldon & Co., and E. Tompropoulas and others, New York. Protests sustained were by Richards & Co., the Manufacturers' Paper Company, Isaac Denby, Hess & Harburger, (2,) and Hermann Capille and others, New York.

INSURANCE TRUST INQUIRY.

Board of Trade to Suggest Amendments to the Petition.

The Board of Trade and Transportation's Committee on Insurance met yesterday. After discussion of the Philadelphia petition asking for a Federal investigation of fire insurance companies it was decided not to sign the document in its present form, but to suggest amendments.

The Morrow bill, pending at Washington, was disapproved on the ground that it includes most of the provisions of the Dryden bill, which the board has been fighting. These provisions, it is said, were designed to destroy the smaller insurance companies.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

As a result of the warmer weather at the beginning of the week, apple shipments have begun again. About 35,000 barrels have been received in two days.

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Cables from Greece to the local dried fruit dealers announce a slight decline in the price of currants, which are now quoted at 11s. 9d. a hundredweight.

***

One of the large auctions of the season will be the sale on Thursday and Friday next at the rooms of Townsend & Montant, 87 Leonard Street, of 60,000 dozens of hosiery and gloves, importations of Christlieb & Co. of Franklin Street.

***

E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street, closed yesterday a two days' auction of crockery, china, and glassware. A member of the firm said that jobbers bought freely. He added: "Buyers from the West, who came on the trade excursions, have remained in the city longer than usual. Men from the West and South agree that business is flourishing in those parts of the country."

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Camphor, which had advanced a week ago to 85 cents a pound, was quoted yesterday at 90 cents.

***

Silk importers expect to receive to-day the cargo of the Hongkong Maru, one of the ships taken by the Japanese Government for war purposes. The cargo was transferred to the Algora, which brought the goods to the coast.

***

At a dozen or more hat factories and millinery establishments along Broadway signs calling for experienced milliners, trimmers, copyists, and learners have been hung out during the last few days. This is an indication that the busy Spring season has begun.

***

About seventy-five cases of damaged dry goods and woolens from the steamship Tremont, which sank after partly burning at Pier 10 East River, were sold yesterday at auction by Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street. Next Friday 100 cases will be sold. There were seventy-five consignees.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Announcement 34.—I receive letters nearly every day requesting me to mail particulars of the business opportunity which I have in hand, but I do not comply because the investors would be overlooking the essential factor of the character of the principals which can be established only by a personal interview. Cassius M. Paine, Commercial Investments, 25 Broad Street, Room 1,538.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern want $1,000 loan; full security; best references; complete investigation; have personally invested in our business $12,000 cash; need $1,000 more; established two years; if you have $1,000 to invest this is worth investigating. C., Box 132 Times.

A splendid chance for a business man with $2,000 to engage in marketing domestic article; quick seller; big profits; this is worth investigating. Freeman, Box 131 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

AUCTION SALES.

Silversmiths Machinery for Sale.—On Monday, Feb. 29, 1904, at 2 P. M., I will sell the assets of the William Knoll Company, at 1-9 Bethune St., New York City, at private sale, for any reasonable offer, they consisting of spinning and polishing lathes, wooden benches, dynamo, sand blast, and many other utensils used in the trade. Sutherland D. Smith, assignee, 11-13 William St., New York City.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on Feb. 27, 1904, 9 A. M., 115 East 51st St., Borough of Manhattan, by default in a certain chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a saloon. By order mortgagee.

David W. Erskins, auctioneer, will sell to-day at public auction, 10 o'clock A. M., by reason of foreclosure of chattel mortgage, one furniture van, on premises, 1,918 Jerome Av, by order of mortgagee.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

ROSENTHAL'S FORFEITED BAIL.

Proceedings to Recover $30,000 on Silk Fraud Case Bond.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States Attorney, yesterday instituted proceedings in the United States District Court to recover $30,000 on the forfeited bond of Abraham S. Rosenthal of the silk firm of Rosenthal & Cohn. Rosenthal was jointly indicted for conspiracy with his partner, Martin L. Cohn, and Customs Examiner Charles C. Browne in connection with the importations of Japanese silks by which the United States was defrauded out of about $1,500,000 of the tariff duties.

When the case came to trial Rosenthal failed to appear, and Judge Thomas declared the bond forfeited. Rosenthal's bondsmen are Leo Schlessinger and Charles W. Wumpfheimer. Cohn and Browne were found guilty on the conspiracy charge. They were paroled pending sentence at the March term of the Criminal Part of the United States Circuit Court. The Government has also instituted proceedings to recover on the fraudulent importations.

Judge Thomas yesterday fixed March 4 as the date for hearing arguments for a new trial for Cohn and Browne.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Imported	$3,377,946	$2,612,833	$2,661,630
Marketed	3,006,662	2,596,143	2,667,967

Winding Up Window Shade Company.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles W. Dayton, Jr., referee in proceedings for the dissolution of the Metropolitan Window Shade Company, wholesale dealer in window shades at 8 Lispenard Street, and set down the order to show cause for May 31 next. Samuel Levinson was Treasurer and Davis Levy Vice President. The liabilities are $4,618 and assets $12,921, consisting of stock $6,200 and accounts $6,721. Dissensions among the officers caused the dissolution. The company was incorporated in March, 1903, with a capital stock of $15,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PURITY STOPPER COMPANY.—A judgment for $6,038 was entered yesterday against the Purity Stopper Company, manufacturer of bottle caps, a foreign corporation, in favor of Edgar C. Nowlin, on two demand notes made on Nov. 15 and Dec. 20, 1901, for $3,000 each. The summons was served on E. P. Burritt, Treasurer, at 143 Liberty Street. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Porges, but the address of the company was not given. On Feb. 6 there was a chattel mortgage given on the patents to H. C. Bye for $10,736. The company was incorporated four years ago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and it is said over $30,000 was invested in the concern.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BROCKMAN & CROEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Brockman & Croen, manufacturers of skirts at 118 Spring Street, show liabilities $2,088 and assets $1,000, consisting of stock $400, fixtures $400, and accounts $500, all in the hands of the receiver.

ZINDARS & HUNT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John T. Hunt, doing business as Zindars & Hunt, electrical contractors at 127 Fifth Avenue, by the following creditors: Gwynne & Richardson, $590; Emerson Brothers, $219, and Samuel W. Thomas, $200. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made an assignment on Feb. 3. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Augustus C. Brown receiver of the assets, with a bond of $6,000.

AMERICAN SUSPENDER TRIMMING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Reichenthal and Morris Oelbaum, who did business as the American Suspender Trimming Manufacturing Company, at 321 East Third Street, by two creditors, Morris Rosefield, $125, and Joseph Jacoby, $525. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, allowed a creditor to attach some of its property, and assigned and removed merchandise worth $1,000. Mr. Oelbaum was in this line seven years, and the present firm was formed on Dec. 4, 1902.

NORDEN-BITTNER ELECTRIC COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Norden-Bittner Electric Company, manufacturer of electric supplies at 328 West Forty-first Street, by the following creditors: Munder Electric Company of Springfield, Mass., $816; Joseph George, $68, and O. E. Nantel, $16. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, and in January and February transferred cash to certain creditors to prefer them. John Bittner was President and Treasurer and M. Norden Secretary and Manager. It was incorporated on Aug. 16, 1901, with a capital stock of $100,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Job E. Hedges receiver of the assets on the application of Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, who stated that the assets are about $8,000, of which $5,000 are collectible accounts and the balance merchandise. The cause of the bankruptcy petition was the withdrawal of Mr. Bittner, as he declined to advance any more money to the corporation.

UNIQUE BACHELOR APARTMENT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, which conducted the Hotel Jefferson at 102 to 106 East Fifteenth Street, by the following creditors: Allen Advertising Agency, $411; John C. Cashman, $250, and Robert J. Andertin, $54. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; on Feb. 16 allowed dispossess proceedings to be brought against it for non-payment of rent; allowed a judgment to be taken against it for $183 by the Muhlenberg Coal Company, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated on June 7, 1901, with a capital stock of $5,000, succeeding A. L. Harrell & Co., Joseph A. Bickholz becoming President and Charles L. Harrell Treasurer. It conducted at first the Crossley Inn at 26 West Fifteenth Street, and afterward leased the Hotel Jefferson from May 1, 1903, for ten years at a rental of $12,000 a year. The company owns the property at 63 West Ninety-fifth Street. In an application for a receiver yesterday it was stated that the above property is valued at $40,000, subject to a mortgage of $19,500 and an additional mortgage of $6,000 as security for rent of the Hotel Jefferson. It was also stated that the lease of the Hotel Jefferson is valued at $50,000 for the term of ten years, and the furniture is worth $15,000, subject to a mortgage on it of $3,500. Judge Holt of the United States Supreme Court appointed McDougall Hawkes receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $25,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 220 failures in the United States during the week against 231 for the previous week, and 185, 204, 177, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 38, New England, 21, Southern 50, Western 50, Northwestern 27, Pacific 13, and Territories 1. Canada had 15 against 33 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARON, Louis—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	$825
ADDAMS, Grace S.—J. T. Reid	42
AHRENDTS, William—E. H. Graeb	34
AYAD, Farnac—Ward and another	288
BEARD, William H., and Julius H. Seibert—J. I. Wakelee and another	329
BLOOM, Sarah—J. Broessiu and another	161
BLENDERMANN, Jacob—H. J. Schumacher and another	1,091
BLOETE, Diedrich—O. Schmidt	347
BRAUN, Frank—S. Aronoff	284
CARMICHAEL, James—Coin Operating Sales Company	21
CADE, Edward L.—E. Clark, costs	49
DUGAN, William H.—F. T. Higgins	25
DUNNE, Edward B.—J. A. Taylor	305
DOMIN, Edwin M.—Croscup & Sterling Company	63
DUCKLER, Abraham and Annie—A. Cash and another	80
EPSTEIN, Paul, and Joseph Kapian—S. Wilson	347
ELBERT, August—W. R. Peters and another	1,442
FEDER, Moses—C. Webermann	287
FRANKENSTEIN, Louis—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	120
FLAGLER, John H.—F. D. L. Smith	6,527
FINN, Charles F.—Howell & Lawrence	128
GARST, Julius—B. W. Gibson	401
GILL, Horace E.—F. T. Higgins	42
GENN, Rodney S.—E. E. Sanborn	379
GALLAGHER, Martin—Horton & Co., Incorporated	296
GORDON, Samuel—H. Lunkowsky, by guardian	119
GOLDBERG, Jacob—B. Goldman	616
GOLDSTEIN, Barnet—American Woolen Company of New York	462
GORDON, Joseph, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, and Jennie Gordon—Mugler Iron Works	492
HIGGINS, Patrick—N. Von der Leith	282
HICKEY, Charles—M. J. Donovan	195
HAMBURGER, Moses—L. Shulsky	372
COALITE COAL COMPANY—Chasmer Winchell Press	332
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	160
SAUGERTIES SAVINGS BANK—A. Cox	757
CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MANUFACTURING Company—J. G. Dudley	271
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. P. Caldwell	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. J. Radcliffe	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. J. Radcliffe	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. S. Wickham	224
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. S. Wickham	274
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. M. More	274
PURITY STOPPER COMPANY—E. C. Mowlin	6,038
UNIQUE BACHELOR APARTMENT Company—Muhlenberg Coal Company	194
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Hirt	450
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. F. Koubner	1,049
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Barrett	500
THE SCOTT-SNELL LIGHTING COMPANY of America—L. Zamboni	457
LIBERTY CHUCK AND WRENCH COMPANY—American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	975
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—W. Hicks and another	378
NASSAU NEWSPAPER DELIVERY EXPRESS Company—E. Wilkins	3,821
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. McCarthy	252
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF New Jersey—R. G. Saleeby	902
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Williams and another	1,716
JOPLING, Alfred C.—Brown-Green Company	28
JOHNSON, Harrison F.—P. C. Armstrong and another	605
JENDA, Jessula M.—S. Sturis	282
KRUEGER, John—American Mailing Company	5,902
KLINKOWSTEIN, Abraham—J. Solomon	167
KILIAN, George—W. A. Milles and another	1,481
MALONE, Charles J. and Frank—W. J. Park	527
MERRILL, Frederick J. H.—E. Murray	1,398
MERRILL, Winifred—E. Murray	69
MARTIN, Henry B.—Press Clipping Bureau	16
MANNING, Alfred J.—C. Scribner and another	130
PAULOWITZ, Julius H.—B. Mattes	39
PINCKNEY, H. Irvington and H. Irvington, Jr.—F. W. Pennebaker	929
PAGE, Cornelia B.—J. Dempsey	263
REISER, Madeline—L. Martel	49
ROHDENBURG, Theodore H.—M. Seltz	674
RESTEIN, Louis, John A. Nestor, and William G. Snyder—I. Schonberg	533
ROBESON, Robert J.—J. C. Shipley	47
SANDHOFF, Mariuk	286
STABLER, Walter—Rosemary Creamery Company	106
SCHERER, Charles—C. Mulligan	22
SANDERS, Lena—A. Sanders	43
SPRATT, Joseph A.—T. Moore	198
SEFTENBERG, Benjamin F.—Macmillan Company	82
SCOTT, Seymour—J. Wanamaker	995
SMITH, John—Merchants' Rubber Company	167
TRIPP, Donald R.—L. Feist	155
ULBER, John, and August Immig—American Malting Company	1,742
WALDRON, Louis—F. W. Morsch	14
WEISS, Charles—Merchants' Rubber Company	479

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

COLLINS, Minnie M.—M. G. Lucas, Feb. 26, 1904	230
42D ST, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company—T. F. Dugan, May 21, 1902	169
HAEDT, Engelbret, Frederick A. Von Barruth, and Ernst Krause—A. Matthews, trustee, Feb. 20, 1903	161
MASSON, M., Company—J. S. Barron & Co., Feb. 25, 1904	191
ISRAEL, Elias—M. Borcks, Feb. 23, 1904	424
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Morrison, March 23, 1903	224
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. C. D. Easton, Oct. 24, 1903	44
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. D. Dair, Dec. 2, 1903	279
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Skorfit, Dec. 22, 1903	124
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Flood, April 16, 1903	208
KRUGER, Wilhelmina E.—B. J. Iseske, Oct. 5, 1903	95
KOCH, Henry C. F., Edwin D. H., and William T. and Adolph Riesenberg—E. C. Connor, administratrix, July 1, 1903	12,270
KOCH, Henry C. F. Edwin D. H., and William T. and Adolph Riesenberg—E. C. Connor, administratrix, July 1, 1903	165
LEVINE, Harris—M. Satis, April 21, 1903	60
MAYER, Philip—M. K. Freeman, Feb. 18, 1887	367
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Waters	93
MANHEIM, Julius S., Eiseman and another, Feb. 1, 1904	2,312
MAUSS, Edward—T. Wolf, Aug. 3, 1904	1,021
ROESSER, George W.—C. Lang and another, Oct. 16, 1893	938
SOLOMON, Mortimer W.—L. Spiegel, Feb. 5, 1904	29
SWEETMAN, Jacob—S. Lippstadt, Feb. 6, 1904	84
ULLMAN, Adolph, and Samuel and Pauline Klee—I. Phillips and another, Feb. 23, 1904	416
WESENDONCK, Walter, Leo Lorens and Alwin Coith—P. F. McDonald, Feb. 3, 1904	1,287
WOLZ, Peter—S. Levy, Feb. 3, 1904	243

Judgments Canceled.

MARKS, Gabriel—A. Kohn and another, Oct. 13, 1893	353
WEINSTEIN, Louis—Waterbury Manufacturing Company, March 7, 1900	193
GRAF, Charles, and William D. Armour and another, June 22, 1897	233
BORGENICHT, Louis—A. B. Heine and another, Aug. 3, 1897	334
BORGENICHT, Louis—H. B. Claflin Company, July 8, 1897	1,153
BORGENICHT, Louis—A. F. Victor and another, June 11, 1897	261

Judgments Reversed.

BALDWIN, Eugenia G.—J. Levine, March 14, 1903	$107

AT THE HOTELS.

PLAZA—Senator G. F. Aldridge, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock; N. W. Worden, Saratoga.

ALBEMARLE—Earl of Caithness, London; Senator N. V. V. Franchot, Olean; Herbert H. D. Peirce, Washington.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. S. Clouston, Montreal; Judge Alex. B. Humphrey, Louisville; Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, San Francisco; T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Davis Furman, South Carolina.

HERALD SQUARE—Gen. H. A. Wheeler, I. N. G., Chicago; James Mulcahy, Commissioner of Buildings, Boston.

GREGORIAN—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland; G. H. Ingalls, Cincinnati.

ST. DENIS—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, Princeton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Hotel York.

Livingston, A., & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; S. E. Livingston, cloaks, notions, and millinery; Hotel York.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

Smith & Higgins, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Higgins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Waddell, F. J., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; A. J. Waddell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sprague, G. L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Robertson, novelties; S. J. Robertson, novelties; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

May, Max, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. C. Evans, millinery; 65 Central Park West.

Deming, A. C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Crowler, millinery; 10 East Ninth Street.

Milner & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Clauss, dry goods; William Ford, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Lexington Merchandise Company, The, Houston, Texas; Samuel Lepensky, general merchandise; 28 West Fifty-ninth Street.

West Point Dry Goods Company, West Point, Ga.; J. H. Page, dry goods; Cosmopolitan.

McKay, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; H. A. Rome, cloaks and suits; Cosmopolitan.

Cassidy, A. J., Toledo, Ohio; E. J. Cassidy, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Collmer Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; F. G. Collmer, bicycles; Holland House.

Salmon & Cork, Chicago, Ill.; C. Salmon, hats; 228½ Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Panama Optical Company, Dallas, Texas; S. H. Harlock, wholesale opticals; Sinclair Hotel.

Revies Brothers, Salt Lake, Utah; H. S. Revies, general merchandise; 128 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Lazarus, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Levine, jewelers; Hotel Spaulding.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss R. Moore, corsets and muslin underwear; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jackson, C. F., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, notions; Hotel Albert.

Knoxville Dry Goods Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. O. Hicks, shoes and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Anderson (Company), Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Bennett, laces and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Zollinger, W. R., & Son, Canton, Ohio; B. Schiffler, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, muslin underwear, corsets, and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square; Holland House.

Hobson, E. J., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Sophie Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Colby, W. H., Natick, Miss., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dithenn, W. J., Massillion, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Heller, M., New Castle, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Stone, Tracy & Co., Windsor, Vt.; F. B. Tracy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. T. Phillips, notions, corsets, laces, and ribbons; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; R. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Morris, ——, Norfolk, Va.; woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Thomas, notions, jewelry, and ribbons; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Dosser Brothers, Morristown, Tenn.; A. T. Dosser, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

General Office, Broad Street Station,

Philadelphia, 27th February, 1904.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their annual Report for the year 1903:

The gross earnings of all lines directly operated were		$122,626,419.49
Operating expenses		84,773,056.00
Net earnings from operation		$37,853,363.49
Deduct rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings		7,381,461.82
Net operating earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company		$30,471,901.58
To which add:		
Interest from investments	$9,684,050.49	
Rental of equipment, and other items	1,058,909.78	
		10,742,960.27
Gross income		$41,214,861.85
Deduct:		
Fixed rentals, leased roads	$4,715,770.79	
Interest on bonded debt	5,570,974.56	
Interest on stock allotment receipts	100,210.52	
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, interest on car trusts, taxes, &c.	3,321,898.50	
		13,708,854.87
Net income		$27,506,007.48
From this amount the following deductions have been made:		
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds and principal of Car Trusts	$3,240,848.86	
Extraordinary expenditures for revision of grades and alignment, abolition of grade crossings, and other improvements	9,472,727.62	
		12,713,576.48
Balance		$14,792,931.00
Dividend of 6 per cent.		14,792,931.00
Amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1902		$24,742,224.88
Profit from premium on allotment of stock, etc	$17,362,550.70	
Deduct balance extraordinary expenditures for 1903	$12,362,550.70	
Deduct amount applied toward purchase of real estate for New York passenger terminal	5,000,000.00	
	17,362,550.70	
Amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1903		$24,742,224.88

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. (Condensed.)

December 31st, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cost of road, equipment, and real estate	$181,248,012.87	Capital stock	$296,418,250.00
Cost of securities owned	224,925,133.06	Capital stock, par $4,764,750, three-fourth paid, allotment of March 25th, 1903	3,573,562.50
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462.25	Funded debt, (including mortgages and ground rents)	116,716,284.86
CURRENT ASSETS.		Guaranteed stock and bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co.	1,862,550.00
Due from controlled companies for advances for construction and other purposes	$44,577,362.81	Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462.25
Due from agents	5,986,816.59	CURRENT LIABILITIES.	
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets	5,403,737.62	Pay rolls, vouchers and traffic balances	$17,305,288.60
Materials	10,492,415.80	Due controlled companies for other than traffic balances	12,500,458.17
Cash	17,191,156.10	Due Saving Fund, Relief Fund, and Insurance Fund	648,519.21
	83,651,488.92	Interest accrued, matured, and unpaid, collected, and dividends uncollected	1,910,449.31
Sinking Funds, Trust Fund, and Insurance Fund	11,771,378.12	Miscellaneous liabilities	9,854,138.10
		Sinking Funds and Trust Fund	43,218,853.39
		Profit and loss	15,044,287.27
			24,742,224.93
Total	$504,879,475.22	Total	$504,879,475.22

FUNDED DEBT AND SINKING FUNDS.

The amount of funded debt, including mortgages on real estate and ground rents, December 31st, 1903, was $116,716,284.98, being a decrease of $23,003,871.85, which is accounted for as follows: As a result of the absorption by your Company of the Western Pennsylvania, River Front, and West Chester Railroads, in pursuance of your action at the last Annual Meeting, there were taken upon your Balance Sheet the outstanding funded debts of those companies, consisting of $4,000,000 of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, $212,000 of the River Front Railroad, and $75,000 of the West Chester Railroad, an aggregate of $4,287,000; while in consequence of the conversion of $29,302,500 of your Convertible 3½ Per Cent. Bonds into capital stock, under the terms of their issue, and the further privilege given by the Board on January 31st, 1903, the amount of these securities outstanding was reduced to $20,697,500. Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage, $28,000 of the bonds issued thereunder were also retired through the Sinking Fund thereby created. There was also an increase in real estate mortgages and ground rents in the sum of $1,139,928.07.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations held by your Company December 31st, 1903, was $224,817,094.66. The direct revenue received from securities during the year was $8,962,068.78, which amounted to nearly 4½ per cent. upon the cost thereof.

CAR TRUSTS.

The issue of Car Trust securities made during the year consisted of $9,410,000 of certificates of Series "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H," "I," and "K," Pennsylvania Steel Equipment Trust, and $7,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Steel Rolling Stock Trust, being Series "A" to "G," inclusive, all bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. There were thus furnished for The Pennsylvania Railroad Company 6540 steel underframe long gondolas, 1600 steel gondolas, and 900 flat cars; for the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, 500 steel gondolas; for the Pennsylvania Company, 500 steel underframe long gondolas, for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, 3000 steel gondolas, 1000 box and 500 steel coke cars; for the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company, 115 box cars; and for the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company, 162 box cars; an aggregate of 13,417 cars.

The total number of Car Trust cars now in service is 54,963, and the Car Trust certificates outstanding December 31st, 1903, aggregate $43,700,000.

The number of tons of freight moved on the four grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1903 was 146,007,443, an increase of 12,063,282, or 9.01 per cent.; the number of passengers was 53,657,638, an increase of 3,370,629, or 6.7 per cent.

The other Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show satisfactory results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the full report of your Company.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Gross earnings on lines operated directly		$36,602,984.63
Operating expenses		27,116,683.72
Net earnings from operation		$9,486,250.91
Rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings		1,586,109.98
Net operating earnings of the Pennsylvania Company		$7,893,140.93
Dividends and interest received from investments		5,960,576.60
Gross income		$13,853,717.53
Deduct payments, fixed rentals of leased roads, interest on funded debt, car trust cars, payments, &c.		8,734,076.44
Net income		$5,119,641.09
Deduct:		
Contribution to Sinking Fund, 3½ per cent. Gold Loan of 1901	$1,334,000.00	
Contributions to Sinking Fund Guaranteed Trust Certificates, Series "A" and "B"	104,137.50	
Contributions to Sinking Fund for redemption of Third Mortgage Bonds of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co.	145,000.00	
Dividend of 4 per cent. on capital stock	1,600,000.00	
		3,183,137.50
Balance transferred to credit of profit and loss		$1,936,503.59
Add profit from sale of securities and settlement of old accounts		1,340,086.06
		$3,276,589.65
Deduct amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund		3,000,000.00
		$276,589.65
Amount to credit of profit and loss account, December 31st, 1902		6,122,350.59
Balance to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1903		$6,398,940.24

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Gross earnings on lines operated directly		$28,980,831.40
Operating Expenses		22,278,251.86
Net earnings from operation		$6,682,569.00
Deduct:		
Rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings		425,011.47
Net Operating Earnings of the P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.		$6,257,558.13
To which add:		
Interest from investments	$61,182.40	
Miscellaneous income	81,954.46	
		143,136.86
Gross income		$6,400,694.99
Deduct:		
Fixed rental of leased roads	$706,221.56	
Rental paid for use of tracks and road of other companies	132,380.74	
Interest on funded debt	2,186,112.72	
Interest, general account	164,504.90	
Proportion of payments on account of Car Trust cars, including interest and expenses	589,987.85	
Proportion of loss in operating St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad	179,650.74	
Advances to Cincinnati, Richmond and Ft. Wayne Railroad	16,086.29	
		3,974,953.80
Net income		$2,425,741.19
The following amounts have been deducted, viz.:		
Contribution to Sinking

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy 1 3-4@2.

Renewed Selling and No Fresh Buying Permit the List to Relapse—The Day's News Unfavorable.

Yesterday morning Amalgamated Copper and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were both strong, and there was not an office boy in the Street who did not know that it was time to sell the list. Nor was the familiar sign misleading. In the afternoon came the favorable decision in the Amalgamated case, permitting the Boston and Montana dividend to be distributed. Only a little while ago it would have been argued that the decision was advantageous to the company, and that the stock might safely be bought for a rise. The Street has been put wise since those archaic days, and the blackboards were watched with amused smiles while somebody sold the stock. It could not have been the lambs, and it was impossible that it could have been anybody connected with the company with opportunities for early news. There were cynics about the Street who made suggestions which no prudent journal would print, but there can be no harm in setting down that after having touched 47½ it closed at 46¼, nothing but the favorable decision having intervened. The entire rationale of the present stock market weakness is epitomized in that incident. Incidentally it may be added that Brooklyn Rapid Transit also lost all its strength and gain, closing at a fractional loss. Pennsylvania was both more active and weaker than either, but attracted less interest through lack of any except familiar explanations. Erie's fall, however, was thought to forecast poor earnings, and there was other similar gossip. That about the Steel Trust's earnings was most specific, and those who choose may believe the report that the quarter's earnings will scarcely reach $11,000,000. But perhaps even the Directors do not know this yet. The shares sold off less than many in a pretty general decline. The official report of Atchison's earnings for January suffices to explain its weakness. The day's volume of business was below 300,000 shares, and the bond business was the year's smallest.

The day's news was not stimulating. There was a lull in the war news across the ocean, but hostilities between railways on this side increased. In the West other commodities were added to the list of reductions, and in the East the rates on grain were cut further. The anthracite miners are sending a delegation to encourage the soft-coal men in their anticipated strike. The fire at Rochester assumed a less serious appearance as the day progressed, the earlier estimate of loss being reduced by half; but this is a tender spot for lightning to strike a second time so soon. The wheat market was described as a "typical war market." Strength has been thought most generally to be typical of a war market for foodstuffs, and there can be no difference of opinion about the weakness in yesterday's wheat market. However, even a war market may be overbought, and in such a case liquidation is rational whether or not it is typical. Whichever is the proper way to describe the market, the fact is that both wheat and corn receded yesterday. The cotton market was strong, upon the flagrant manipulation which has characterized this crop, and especially this week. The forecast of the bank statement was favorable.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf	½	Den. & Rio Gr.	¾
Am. Smelting pf	¾	Michigan Cent	1⅜
Anaconda Copper	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Chi. Un. Traction	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Chi. Un. Trac. pf	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
Del., Lack. & W.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	¾
Amer. Sugar	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Enameling	1½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Penn. R. R	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅞	Reading	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Rock Island	⅝
Detroit So	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie	1	So. Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅛	United Fruit	½
Gen. Electric	1¾	U. S. Realty pf.	2
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	Va. Car. Chem.	½
Louis. & Nash	¾	Wabash pf	⅝
Manhattan	⅛	Westinghouse	2
Met. Securities	½	Wis. Central	½
Met. St. Ry	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Amer. Hide & L. 6s.	1	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s.	1
Col. Fuel gen 6s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	3½	Kings Co. El. 1st.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
D., M. & M. l. g. 7s.	2		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 26	303,871
To date this year	20,542,446
Corresponding date last year	26,583,680

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 26	$781,500
To date this year	$114,161,500
Corresponding date last year	$131,006,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Diamond Match Co.
Kansas City Southern Railway.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Active Stocks Fall—Dull Ones Rise.

The significant feature of yesterday's stock market was that all the active stocks declined, while many of the inactive ones advanced, some of them very sharply. The efforts made to support the list by marking up stocks that could be bulled on a few hundred shares had no beneficial effect on the stocks that supplied the bulk of the day's business. Everywhere was heard the statement that the outside demand for stocks was nil, and that the market was wholly professional. Nothing new, this, but all the more discouraging because of the very persistency of the thing.

Expectations Not Realized.

The expectations among traders as to the day's business were not verified. That Thursday's recovery would last over into yesterday's market had been the general opinion at the close of the previous day, it being thought that the short interest was still sufficiently large to force prices up further. Opening prices were in some cases a little above the previous close, but in as many others the first quotations showed the reactionary tendency, which gained force as the session advanced. It is of course a question how far sentiment was affected by the first reports of the Rochester fire, which very much exaggerated the loss, but the cutting down of the Baltimore damage as the facts developed was such a recent experience that the Street accepted with considerable reserve the first estimates of the loss in Rochester.

Sugar Scarce.

Sugar, it was reported from the floor, was very scarce during the early part of the day, and the report was apparently verified by the easy way in which the stock moved up more than a point to 125⅝. Commission houses, it was said, were accumulating the stock. All of the gain was subsequently lost, together with a half point additional.

Evidences of Dullness.

Only an imperfect idea of the dullness which prevailed at times during the session is conveyed by the day's total, which was about 300,000 shares. Between noon and 1 o'clock less than 11,000 shares were dealt in. In the last hour there was not a single sale of Steel common.

Michigan Central—A Minority Stock.

An advance of 18 points in Michigan Central on trading in only 500 shares was the extreme gain in any stock for the day, which of itself entitled it to some distinction. The marking up of the stock from 125 to 138 was by some attributed to the pool, actual or prospective, headed by Clarence Wildes, who is among the number who think that the stock is entitled to more than 4 per cent. per annum, and that the New York Central management, if properly approached, might be induced to pay a higher rate. Mr. Wildes is said to control 2,000 shares or more out of the total minority stock of about 19,000 shares.

Amalgamated's Antics.

Every one was saying that the decision in the local injunction proceedings against the Amalgamated Copper Company would be in favor of the company, yet the stock declined most of the day. When, in the last hour, the news of the dismissal of the proceedings was received, there was a sudden rise in the stock, much as if the news had been the opposite of what had been expected. From 46⅜ the price rushed up to 47½, but the willingness to sell even on the good news quite equaled, and in fact exceeded, the willingness to buy. The price dropped abruptly to 46⅛, and closed at 46½, a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

COPPER INJUNCTION VACATED.

Justice Gildersleeve Gives His Decision for the Amalgamated Company.

Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve yesterday denied the application of John MacGinniss, the lieutenant of F. Augustus Heinze, for a preliminary injunction restraining the Boston and Montana, the Parrott, and the Anaconda Company from paying to the Amalgamated Copper Company dividends on their stock held by the Amalgamated Copper Company. The Justice also vacated the ex-parte injunction obtained last week. He says that the application contains no charge of insolvency of any of the defendant corporations, and as it is clear that they are able to respond to any judgment that the plaintiff may obtain in this action, he does not see the necessity of continuing the injunction.

The decision was expected and discounted in Wall Street, so that the announcement that the Boston and Montana dividends had been declared and would be payable on Monday next, did not cause any disturbance of moment either within the stock market or outside of it. Franklin Bien, attorney for the Heinze interests, said:

"This injunction suit was only the beginning of our fight. I have not determined yet what action shall be taken next, but I shall go into court and ask for some form of relief immediately."

WHEAT FALLS OFF AGAIN.

Lower Prices at Liverpool Caused Decline of Almost 3 Cents.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A loss of over 2 cents a bushel in wheat prices caused wild excitement on the Board of Trade to-day. Wheat for May delivery, which closed last night at $1.07½ a bushel, sold to-day at $1.05, and the July option was down 2½ cents, selling at 96 cents. Lower prices at Liverpool were the principal cause of the sharp decline.

It was a typical war time market. Extreme nervousness characterized trading throughout the day. Before the close the market went as low as $1.04⅝, a loss of 3⅛ cents compared with last night's figures for May. The final quotation to-day was at ½ cent recovery from the bottom price.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Commenting on general trade conditions Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

In adition to the interruption of a holiday, trade and transportation have again suffered because of severe weather, and much outdoor work was forced to await more favorable conditions. There was the advantage of a good supplementary demand for heavy wearing apparel, and the sudden fall in temperature checked disastrous floods, but this misfortune has only been averted and will prove of exceptional magnitude when it arrives. Development of Spring trade is naturally slow, but this may be fully made up as the season advances. Business proceeds on a conservative basis that promises immunity from the excesses that precipitated the recent setback. Manufacturing plants are gradually restoring idle machinery, and there is more disposition to anticipate future requirements. Staple commodities are still inflated by war and manipulation, making it extremely difficult to ascertain the actual legitimate situation. Baltimore concerns are resuming in temporary quarters, stocks of goods being accumulated with great rapidity, but no permits have been issued for rebuilding the burned district, as plans are in parturition for realignment of the streets. Foreign commerce at New York for the last week shows a loss of $2,489,799 in exports and a decrease of $2,549,672 in imports as compared with the same week last year.

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A slightly firmer tone is discerned in cotton goods, particularly on forward business in heavy staples. There was a tendency downward until the return of speculative interest in the raw material, and the subsequent irregularity was not productive of any change in sentiment. On many lines the current quotations are merely nominal as no business is accomplished, but the mills are stubbornly maintaining full figures, and purchasers are compelled to advance bids in order to secure deliveries.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for February aggregated $10,796,168, of which $2,732,478 were in manufacturing, $4,290,235 in trading, and $3,773,453 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 240 in the United States against 211 last year, and 22 in Canada compared with 28 a year ago.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

The movement of currency during the past week is reviewed as follows by The Wall Street Journal in its issue of this morning:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,738,700 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,701,800 and sent to the interior $944,100. The gain from the interior was $4,757,700.

Receipts of new gold were $1,130,900, namely: $866,800 on New York Assay Office checks, $239,700 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $24,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $15,368,100; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $17,518,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,149,900.

The total gain from the interior, $4,757,700, and new gold $1,130,900, was $5,888,600; deducting the loss of $2,149,900 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $3,738,700.

The feature of the movement is the large gain from the interior, which must be accounted for in great part by the shipment of currency to New York by banks having United States deposits that were expected to be called in immediately after the ratification of the Panama Treaty.

The liquidation in cotton has released a good deal of the cash held by banks in the South, and receipts from that section were about a million dollars. The greater part of the gain, however, came from near by and Eastern points.

The shipments of currency, less than a million dollars for the week, were remarkably small for this time of the year. Last Fall the harvest was late and the weather this year has been so unfavorable that planting must be postponed longer than in recent years.

The loss of $2,149,900 on Sub-Treasury operations proper is due to the falling off in pension payments, which were $1,555,000, comparing with $2,818,000 in the preceding week, and to heavy collections of customs, which were $3,533,400, a daily average of $706,600, comparing with a daily average of $656,100 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,635,000 mutilated currency.

Lake Superior Reorganization.

John R. Dos Passos confirmed yesterday the information that the negotiations between the Moffly committee of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, for which he is counsel, and the so-called Terry-Pitcairn committee, which proposed to put through the financial end of the reorganization, are off. Mr. Dos Passos said that as his committee had not met as yet he could not tell just what steps would be taken next, but he expressed confidence in the co-operation of the banking firm of Speyer & Co. in whatever might be undertaken.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S ANNUAL REPORT

Entire Earnings Absorbed by Charges and Expenditures.

ROAD'S FACILITIES OVERTAXED

Advance in the Rate of Wages and the Prices of Fuel and Material the Main Factor.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, was made public yesterday. The net earnings show a decrease of $237,818 on the main line to Pittsburg, of $696,119 on the New York Division, an increase of $741,998 on the Erie Division, and an increase of $433,048 on the Buffalo Division, making for all the lines directly operated an increase of $184,000.

Total gross earnings were $122,626,419. Operating expenses amounted to $84,773,056, and net earnings from operation were $30,471,901, to which has to be added $10,742,960 in income derived from investments, &c., making a total income of $41,214,861. Deducting charges and rentals there remained a net income of $27,506,507. This entire income was eaten up by sinking fund charges, car trust payments, extraordinary expenditure, and dividends. There was realized in premiums from stock sale $17,362,550, which amount was eaten up by advances to subsidiary companies, reductions in values of securities held, and an expenditure of $5,000,000 for the purchase of real estate for the New York passenger terminal. The cost of securities of other corporations figured at $224,817,094, which returned $9,462,568 in revenue, or about 4½ per cent.

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, the report of which is made separately, showed for the Pennsylvania Company gross earnings of $36,602,934, an increase of $3,577,286. Operating expenses were $27,116,683, an increase of $3,808,254. Net earnings therefore decreased $230,968, but the gross income increased $179,292 because of an increase in investment returns. The net income after payment of charges was $5,119,641, a decrease of $664,343. After payment of sinking funds, dividends, and extraordinary expenses, there was left a balance of $276,589.

The Pan Handle line (Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis) showed net earnings increased $8,664, but a loss in net income of $596,242. On these lines there was expended last year $16,222,651 for improvement, which was charged to capital.

The grand total for all the lines was as follows:

	1902.	1903.
Mileage	10,783.86	10,913.39
Gross earnings	$220,079,230.29	$242,517,757.85
Operating expenses	152,539,718.83	175,379,437.81
Net earnings	67,539,511.46	67,138,320.04
Other income	16,254,710.27	18,796,336.50
Gross income	83,794,221.73	85,883,656.54
Charges, rentals, dividends, &c.	80,900,370.43	82,866,409.24
Balance	2,893,851.30	3,067,247.30

In explaining the heavy expenditures, the report says:

The pressing necessity for the expenditures referred to was clearly demonstrated by the operations of the past year; for, while there was an improvement in the movement of traffic over that of 1902, it was far from satisfactory. The facilities throughout the whole system were constantly overtaxed, and this brought about not only undue expense in the handling of the freight, but also the diversion of a large amount of tonnage to other lines. While the greater portion of this increase is due to the advance in the rates of wages and the prices of fuel and materials, the remainder can only be attributed to the overtaxing of your present facilities, and to the detention and loss directly resulting therefrom. It is only by bringing your facilities to the proper standard that an easy and steady flow of traffic can be assured and the minimum cost of movement attained, and it is to this end that the large expenditures of the last two years have been mainly directed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was firmer, with rates at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4@4¼ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4⅝@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety-days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $180,941,485; balances, $9,993,393; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $777,932.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3 5-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days, and $4.87⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.8650@$4.8655; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.87. Commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 @94 9-16 and 94 15-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 13½; telegraphic, 16c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

TO DEAL IN BONDS AND STOCKS.

Company with $4,250,000 Capital Incorporated in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The American Bond and Stock Company, with a capital of $4,250,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company will deal in bonds and stocks and engage in mining, lumber, and steel business. The office of the company will be at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

The capital of the concern is divided into $3,000,000 of common stock and $1,250,000 preferred stock, the latter to pay 6 per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, it is expected that the independent companies will follow the lead of the National Biscuit Company in raising prices.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company, April 6, a vote will be taken to increase the capital stock to $3,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is stated, has decided to establish the new office of Superintendent of Terminals for Pittsburg. The action is due to the continued congestion of traffic.

The Utah Fuel Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $580,000 5 per cent. sinking fund first mortgage bonds of 1931.

It is said that the plans for reorganizing the Eastern Ohio Traction Company are well under way.

Interests identified with the company are quoted from Chicago as saying that if everything is favorable the Union Traction Company reorganization will be complete inside of thirty days and the name of the company will be changed.

Pittsburg dispatches state that the price of wire nails by the car load continues at 90, but it is expected that an advance of 10 cents a keg will soon be made.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company has on hand unfilled contracts enough to run the works on half capacity for three years.

The proposed broom combination is reported from Chicago to have failed from lack of financial backing.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $765,113, as compared with the previous week and $716,316 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of sixty shares of National City Bank stock at 265.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day, and the supply was more plentiful. Discounts were weak.

On the Stock Exchange a more confident tone prevailed with the conclusion of the settlement. Much relief was evidenced that payday had passed without any failures being recorded, though some anxiety was still evident regarding matters at Paris. Until affairs there are satisfactorily concluded, business here will be restricted. Berlin advices to-day were of a more hopeful character. Consols were a shade easier.

Americans opened firm, then quieted, and remained steady, with prices at a little above parity, and closed dull. Foreigners were erratic. War issues were firmer. Argentine rails were dull. Rosarios were weak, owing to the prevailing strike and to the report that troops had been called out. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86⅛; consols for account, 86⅛; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 67⅜; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 77; Canadian Pacific, 114; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30½; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67¾; Erie, 23⅞; Erie first preferred, 64¼; Erie second preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 130¼; Louisville and Nashville, 105; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15⅞; New York Central, 117¾; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20⅝; Pennsylvania, 58⅝; Rand Mines, 8⅜; Reading, 20⅜; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 45⅝; Union Pacific, 76¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 57; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 34½.

Bar silver steady, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.32; Lisbon, 43.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The tone of the Bourse at the opening to-day was indecisive, and then prices strengthened and continued to move strongly upward. At the close stocks were firm. Internationals improved, particularly French and Spanish securities. Russian imperial fours closed at 94.95. All industrials had an upward tendency. Rio Tintos gained thirteen francs.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Maiden Lane National Bank.

The Directors of the Maiden Lane National Bank have elected as Vice President of that institution William M. Perkins, President of the Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Incorporated to-day:

The Warp Twisting Machine Company; capital, $2,500,000, (textile machinery and appliances). Directors—Benjamin Adriance, Brooklyn; William E. Krey, Richmond Hill, S. I., and Albert Goss, Stamford, Conn.

Seaboard Hotel Company, Mineola; capital, $200,000. Directors—F. J. Lancaster, A. R. Keene, and Walter Schulze, New York.

Horace Ingersoll Company, New York, (grain); capital, $100,000. Directors—C. B. Barker, F. B. Morgan, and Gaston Benoit, New York.

McKinley Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. J. Barr, H. B. Singer, and W. J. Pyne, New York.

Fred Adee Company, Greenburgh, (plumbers' supplies); capital, $75,000. Directors—F. R. Lowe, A. B. Kolyer, Jr., and J. E. Brinkman, Brooklyn.

The American Ultimator Company, Buffalo, (lifting machines); capital, $50,000. Directors—William Middleton and Mark Packard, Buffalo, and J. A. Henchey, Welch, W. Va.

New Lyceum Theatre Company; capital, $60,000. Directors—Daniel Frohman; Charles Frohman, and William Harris, New York.

East New York Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Brown, William Nathanson, and Elia Lapin, New York.

Ajax Mining Company, Fredonia, (coal, oil, and gas); capital, $24,000. Directors—F. N. Jewett, M. F. Dana, and F. B. Palmer, Fredonia.

The H. O. S. Engineering Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. A. Aitkin, W. H. Brearley, and W. A. Thompson, New York.

A. Hart & Co., New York, (metal goods); capital, $20,000. Directors—Alfred Hamburger, Charles Levy, and W. B. Logan, New York.

Trade Mark Protective Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. R. Johnson, Grosvenor Nicholas, New York, and W. F. Strauss, Brooklyn.

Rex Wine and Liquor Stores Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. L. Rexer, C. F. Spittoir, and H. E. Kuhiman, New York.

Commission Merchants' Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—I. R. Parsons, Julius Popper, and Isaac Jones, New York.

The American Enterprise Company, New York, (groceries); capital, $1,000. Directors—J. S. Montague, S. L. Tabb, and E. L. Walker, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Earle D. Pearce, Artillery Corps, in addition to his duties as Inspector of the Organized Militia of Maryland, will temporarily assist the Brigadier General commanding the militia forces of that State, now on duty in the fire district in Baltimore, in an advisory capacity.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, Eighth Cavlary, is assigned to Troop M of that regiment, and will join that troop at Fort Riley.

Major Elias Chandler, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Harrison, via Fort Wayne, for the purpose of attending to the shipment of public property at the latter post.

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, Eighth Infantry, will proceed from Fort Jay, N. Y., to Camp Skagway, Alaska, and report to the commanding officer, Third Battalion, Eighth Infantry, with a view to his appointment as Quartermaster and Commissary of that battalion.

Second Lieut. William G. Murchison, Eighth Infantry, is assigned to Company K of that regiment, and when relieved as Battalion Quartermaster will proceed to join that company at Fort Niagara.

The special order of Feb. 23, relating to First Lieut. Irvine W. Patton, Assistant Surgeon, is revoked.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Thirteenth Infantry, is relieved at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and assume command of the Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, having been appointed Adjutant of the Second Battalion of his regiment, will proceed to Fort Reno, and report for duty accordingly.

First Lieut. James Bourke, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in Chicago, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report at that post for duty.

First Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from Company A to Company L.

Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, is relieved from duty in Washington, and will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands, where upon arrival he will report for assignment to duty.

The special order of Feb. 16, relating to Majors Granger Adams and Hamilton Rowan, Artillery Corps, is revoked.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, and report for duty as Assistant to the Inspecter General of the latter division.

Major John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, Acting Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the Inspector General's department, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Thomas R. Adams at the headquarters of the Pacific Division, and will then proceed to Fort Riley for duty at that post.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, Eleventh Infantry, is detailed as an Acting Inspector General, and will proceed to Manila and report for duty as Assistant to the Inspector General of that division.

Navy.

Commander W. Winder is ordered to Boston, Mass., for duty in charge of the naval recruiting station in that city.

Lieut. Commander W. R. Usher is detached from duty with the General Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 29, and assigned to duty with the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright is detached from the Culgoa, and ordered to report at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for special temporary duty.

Paymaster G. R. Venable is ordered to Washington, March 1, for duty at that place.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Hartford, at Santo Domingo City; Cincinnati, at Shanghai; Leonidas, at Key West; Zafiro, at Cavite; Brooklyn, at Gibraltar.

Sailed—Sterling, from Charleston for Guantanamo; Topeka, from San Juan for Guantanamo; Justin, from Cavite for Guam; Marietta, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Buffalo, Decatur, Dale, Barry, Bainbridge, and Chauncey, from Port Said for Suez.

CITY BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS.

Board of Estimate Ready to Approve of One at the Fair.

Commissioner Hynes, who is to represent New York City at the St. Louis Exposition, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday and asked to have a special city building at the exposition. He believed, he said, he could secure a location immediately opposite the main entrance to the grounds.

"How much money will it take to erect a building that will not disgrace the city?" asked the Mayor.

"About $15,000," said Mr. Hynes.

"Well, if we are going to do it at all it ought to be done well," said the Controller.

Mr. Hynes was practically assured that if the Board of Aldermen would pass the resolution for the appropriation at Tuesday's meeting, the Board of Estimate would approve it. The Board of Estimate could do nothing yesterday with the second $25,000 appropriation for the city's exhibit at the fair, because of the absence of President Haffen of the Bronx. It requires a unanimous vote to pass a special revenue bond appropriation.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The money market is without important change. Rates remain above those of any other money centre, and but little business is done. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4¾@5¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $18,713,496; balances, $1,311,935.

The foreign exchange market is a shade easier. Sterling rates are ¼ cent lower. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87¼	
Sterling	4.86⅝	4.82⅝
Commercial		4.82½
Francs	5.16⅞	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95¼	94⅝
Guilders	40⅝	40⅜

Sugar was the most active stock on the list, and there was a reasonable amount of trading in Amalgamated; the latter grew weaker after the decision in New York had been given out. Copper range varied about half a point, and Telephone grew softer as the day went on. United States Mining was firm. The Gas and Electric issues were neglected.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Atchison	65½	65⅝	65½
17	Atchison pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
50	Boston Elevated	137½	137½	137½
109	Boston & Albany	245⅝	245⅝	245⅝
5	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
50	C. M. & St. P.	138½	138½	138½
1	Manch. & Law	244	244	244
910	Mass. Elec.	18	17	18
150	Mass. Elec. pf	53	53	53
6	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191	191½
200	*Union Pacific	74	73⅞	73⅝
50	*Union Pacific pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1	West End pf	110	110	110
10	Wisconsin Central	17½	17⅜	17½

TELEPHONES.

361	American	120¼	119⅝	119½
14	New England	119	119	119
6	Western	9	9	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

700	Am. Pneu. Service	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
3,495	American Sugar	125⅝	123⅝	123⅞
35	American Sugar pf	123⅝	123½	123½
213	American Woolen pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Edison	233½	230	230
150	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	26	26	26
60	General Electric	159	157	157
300	Mass. Gas	38⅝	38½	38¼
62	Pullman	210½	210	210
10	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100½
50	United Fruit	96	96	98
35	Un. Shoe Machine	45½	45¼	45¼
25	Un. Shoe Machine pf	29½	28¼	28¼
615	U. S. Steel	10½	10½	10½
186	U. S. Steel pf	55⅝	55	55

MINING.

20	Adventure	2½	2	2
190	Alloues	3¾	3½	3½
3,970	*Amalgamated	47⅜	46¼	46⅝
200	Anaconda	16⅞	16¼	16¼
5	*Cal. & Hecla	445	445	445
50	Centennial	17	17	17
600	Cent. Oil	7	7	7
1,300	Cons. Mercur	60c.	60c.	60c.
1,511	Copper Range	40	38¾	38¾
285	Daly-West	34½	34	34
35	Dom. Coal	66½	66½	66½
20	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
350	Granby	3¾	3¼	3¼
310	Mass.	3½	3¼	3½
10	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼
420	Mohawk	35⅝	35	35
100	Old Dominion	10	10	10
5	Osceola	55	55	55
600	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾
120	Trinity	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
635	U. S.	20½	20	20
670	Utah	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
30	Winona	5	5	5
5	Wolverine	72	71¼	72
210	Wyandotte	75c.	50c.	50c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Three-fourths of to-day's local transactions were in the arbitrage stocks, the sales of not a single purely local issue amounted to 1,000 shares. Prices were, in the main, heavy with special weakness in Lehigh Valley, which declined to 33⅜. The street had it that this foreshadowed early announcement of a bond issue, but such directors as could be seen said no new proposition had come before them. Cambria Steel was also a trifle lower; so were Philadelphia Company and United Gas. There were no transactions in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, but the bid of 14½ was persisted in. Total sales, 17,703 shares; $26,200 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Rys	44½	44½	44½
40	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Atchison	65¼	65¼	65¼
16	Bell Telephone	51½	51½	51½
310	Brook. Rap. Transit	40	39⅝	39⅝
100	Cambria Steel	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
210	Consol. Lake Superior	9-16	½	9-16
570	Erie	23½	22	22
2	Finance Co. 2d pf	90	90	90
50	Insur. Co. of N. Amer	24½	24½	24½
554	Lehigh Valley R. R	34	33⅜	34
50	Metropolitan Street Ry	114½	114¼	114¾
1,304	Penn. R. R	56⅝	56⅜	56 5-16
82	Philadelphia Trac	97½	97½	97½
200

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market yesterday for outside securities was irregular and showed very little activity. The dullness of the day's trading can be judged when only 100 shares of Northern Securities sold during the entire session, and this was at a loss of ¾. Electric Boat preferred, on a transfer of 100 shares, showed a depreciation of 2 points. The International Mercantile Marine issues were somewhat heavy, the common showing the greater activity, with sales down to 4½, and the preferred was exchanged at 19½. Standard Oil, which advanced 10 points on Thursday, showed a further gain of 5 on the first sale, but this was subsequently lost, leaving the quotation unchanged. Seaboard Air Line stocks were in better demand, although very few trades were made. A few scattering sales were made in the bond department, but no idea of values was sufficiently important to draw any particular inference from them. Greene Consolidated Copper rights were very active, about 44,000 of them selling down to 1.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	3½	3½	3½
530	American Can pf	34½	34½	34½
50	Am. Writing Paper pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,344	Brooklyn Un. Gas rights	13¾	13	13
500	Buffalo Gas	3½	3½	3½
50	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
33	Del. & Hudson rights	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Electric Boat	20	20	20
100	Electric Boat pf	50	50	50
700	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
450	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼
43,475	Greene Con. Cop. rights	$2	$1	$2
405	Inter. Mercantile Mar.	4¾	4½	4½
150	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19½	19½	19½
430	Light. Fuel & Power	30⅝	30¼	30½
150	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
100	Northern Securities	89¼	89¼	89¼
400	Seaboard Air Line	8	7⅞	8
180	Seaboard A. L. pf	15	15	15
100	Shannon Copper	7¾	7⅝	7¾
110	Standard Milling	25	*41¼	*5
300	Standard Milling pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
32	Standard Oil	615	610	610
300	Univ. Fire Extingr's	5½	5⅝	5½
400	White Knob Copper	7⅝	7½	7⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s.	71	71	71
5,000	Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	11	11
2,000	S. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	77	77	77
2,000	†Standard Milling 5s	70	70	70
1,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Series A	102	102	102

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	53½	51	53½
American Can	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Can pf	34½	35	34	35
American Chicle	94	98	90	97
American Chicle pf	70	80	78	80
American Dc Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	98	100	97	100
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2¾	5	2¾	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	..	40	..	40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	87½	90	88	92
American Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	70	71	70½	71½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
British Colum. Cop. rcts	..	2⅞	..	2⅞
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	98	..	98	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 4s, when issued	93	93½	93	93½
Compressed Air	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Cons. Lake Superior	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cons. Lake Superior pf	2	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	3¾	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¼	⅛	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 5s	10½	11	10½	12
Coton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	..	4½	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1826	123	..	123	..
Del. & Hudson rights	3¼	3⅜	3	3½
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	162½	140	162½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	180	140	180
Electric Boat	19	21	20	25
Electric Boat pf	49	53	51	..
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7	8½	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	13	12	14
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie Cons. 4s	..	88	86	88
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	7-16	5-16	⅝
Greene Cons. Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	1½	2⅛	3	4
Gugg'm Exp. 50% paid	90	105	90	105
Guggenheim Exploration	90	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	24	19	24
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	10	90	70	90
Havana Tobacco	28	34	26	32
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	34	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	10	11	10	11
Inter. Rapid Transit	102	103	102	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4¾	5
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19¼	19¾	19	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	..	..	83	83
International Salt	10½	11	10½	11½
International Salt 5s	39	41	39	44
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Kitchener Mining	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9½	8½	9½
Light, Fuel & Power	29¾	30½	30	30½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	70	70	70	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Bost. Copper	7-16	½	7-16	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rights	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	30	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	50	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	..	6	3	6
Northern Coal & Pulp	3	6	3	4
Northern Securities	89	89¾	89¼	90¼
Otis Elevator	33	36	32	36
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	88
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	..	..	..	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	..	1½	..	1½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	1½	2	1½	2
Pope Mfg	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	62	70	62	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20½	25	20½	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking powder pf	99½	100¾	99	101
Safety Car Heating	180	192	185	192
Seaboard Air Line	7¾	8	7⅞	8
Seaboard Air Line pf	14¾	15½	14⅞	15
Seaboard Air L. 5s, w. i.	76	76½	76	77
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	..	25	30	25
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4¼	4¾	4¼	5
Standard Milling pf	18	19	18½	19½
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70¼	69½	70½
Standard Oil	608	612	610	620
Storage Power	½	¾	⅜	¾
Tennessee Copper	28½	..	28¼	..
Tintic Company	3½	4½	..	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5	6	5	5½
Trenton Potteries	10	12½	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	73½	70	73½
Union Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105¼	106	104	105¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	103½	102	103½
United Box Board	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
United Box Board pf	..	18½	18⅜	18½
United Copper	7	10	7	10
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4½	2⅞	4½
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	⅜	..	⅜
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	..	½	..	½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	45	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	24½	26½	24	27½
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	24½	..	24½	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, c.	102	103	102	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	102½	103½	102½	103½
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5½	5½	5¼	5½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	¾	1¼	¾	⅞
Worthington Pump pf	110	115	108½	111

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av 1st	99	100	99	100
Broadway & 7th Av 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	105	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	212½	234	214	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	72½	74	72½	74
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	215	200	210
Con. Trac. of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	106¾	105¾	106¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry	45	50	40	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	75	77
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	65	64	65
Nassau Electric 4s	79¾	80	79¾	80
New Orleans Rys	9	9¼	9	9¼
New Orleans Rys. pf	29½	30¾	29	30
New Orleans 4½s	79½	80½	79½	82
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69	70	69	70
Pub. Service Corporation	92	98	92	98
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39½	40¼	39½	40¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 57¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Confidence sold at .10, 500 Comstock bond at .09½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 100 Occidental at .80, 200 Sierra Nevada at .55@.54, 200 Silver Hill at .72, 300 Utah at .22.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26, 1904.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.49	.49
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.20
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	.97	.96
Challenge Con	.33	.34
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	1.05	1.03
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.20	.22
Gould & Curry	.43	.42
Hale & Norcross	.95	.97
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.06	.05
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	1.80	1.80
Occidental Con	.80	.80
Ophir	4.70	4.70
Overman	.30	.31
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.51	.53
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.51	.51
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Con	.55	.55
Utah Con	.21	.21
Yellow Jacket	.47	.45
Silver bars	.57¾	.57¾
Mexican dollars	.47@48	.47@48
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Anaconda	15	16	15	16
C., K. & N.	19	20	18½	19½
C. C. Consolidated	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Dante	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	..	..	9½	10
Elkton	63¾	64	63	65
El Paso	69½	70	68	69
Gold Dollar	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾
Golden Cycle	51	52	51	51¾
Gold Sovereign	3⅜	3½	3⅜	4
Isabella	30	33	30	32
Jackpot	..	..	6	6¾
Keystone	4¼	4¾	4	4½
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Little Puck	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Little Bessie	2¼	3	2¼	2¾
Mollie Gibson	6	7½	6	7
Mary Cashen	1	2	1	1⅞
Moon Anchor	10	10½	10	11
New Haven	2½	3	2½	2¾
Old Gold	9¾	10	10	10¼
Pharmacist	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Portland	175	190	150	195
Rose Maud	3¾	4	3¾	4
Rose Nicol	2¼	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3¼	2	3½
Vindicator	65	66	65	66½
Work	6¼	6½	6¼	6½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
3d week Feb.	$187,760	$207,700	$160,080
From July 1	6,333,082	6,153,537	5,317,082
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	543
3d week Feb.	45,456	42,208	53,504
From July 1	1,517,889	1,608,054	1,672,415
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,579	3,444	3,328
3d week Feb.	727,222	631,690	602,675
From July 1	24,136,204	22,587,363	19,674,148
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
3d week Feb.	41,752	48,230	56,277
From July 1	1,923,152	2,262,262	2,270,993
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,298
3d week Feb.	154,736	128,377	136,303
From July 1	5,216,392	4,882,907	4,885,788
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,144	7,137	6,920
3d week Feb.	870,171	793,729	742,783
From July 1	29,402,509	27,843,243	24,648,144
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Feb.	55,293	50,356	48,556
From Jan. 1	406,399	432,409	345,371
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE for January—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	5,407,329	5,376,929	4,878,152
Oper. expenses	3,599,955	3,547,006	2,887,884
Net earnings	1,807,374	2,029,923	1,990,263
Taxes & rentals	212,919	186,368	188,528
Surplus	1,594,455	1,843,555	1,801,735
Gross, 7 months	41,219,590	37,071,982	35,754,408
Oper. expenses	24,704,244	22,115,838	20,291,503
Net, 7 months	16,435,354	14,956,144	15,462,905
Taxes & rentals	1,336,844	1,234,870	1,134,370
Surplus, 7 mos	15,098,510	13,721,274	14,328,534
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for January—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	807,206	850,053	*42,847
Op. exp. & taxes	619,868	682,013	*62,145
Net earnings	187,338	168940	19,298
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	5,730,202	5,518,637	211,565
Op. exp. & taxes	4,280,535	3,953,996	326,568
Net earnings	1,449,667	1,584,671	*115,004

*Decrease.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC for January—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	76,964	87,033	76,532
Exp. & taxes	54,263	52,051	46,580
Net earnings	22,701	34,982	29,952
Gross, 7 months	587,367	512,793	469,785
Oper. expenses	380,495	361,008	363,170
Net, 7 months	186,962	151,785	106,615

HOCKING VALLEY for January—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	398,113	430,855	407,522
Exp. & taxes	323,984	311,553	273,558
Net earnings	74,129	119,302	133,964
Total inc.	78,321	144,192	134,700
Fixed charges	74,827	81,183	73,307
Surplus	3,454	63,009	61,393
Gross, 7 months	3,617,182	3,416,843	3,105,718
Exp. & taxes	2,381,960	2,212,783	1,890,243
Net earnings	1,235,222	1,204,060	1,215,470
Total inc.	1,578,412	1,615,540	1,544,922
Fixed charges	585,383	593,990	570,892
Surplus, 7 mos	994,029	1,021,550	984,030

WABASH for January—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,771,412	1,672,454	1,660,209
Oper. expenses	1,387,594	1,262,610	1,153,027
Net earnings	383,818	409,844	507,182
Gross, 7 months	14,038,140	12,518,041	11,597,626
Oper. expenses	10,436,869	8,892,185	8,020,612
Net, 7 months	3,601,271	3,625,856	3,577,014

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—New York exchange to-day was 15c discount. Time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent. Trading in all securities on the home Exchange did not aggregate 1,900 shares to noon to-day. There was fair trading in Can common below 4, and Edison stock and Commonwealth bonds were in fair demand. Elsewhere it was very dull. Match sold at 130 on a small trade, and Biscuit preferred touched 102. Late in the day Biscuit common was offered freely, and on sales amounting to nearly 700 shares the price weakened. Title and Trust also sagged.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
202	American Can	3¾	3½	3½
50	American Can pf	34½	34½	34½
246	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
42	Chicago Title & Trust	88	87½	87½
100	Diamond Match	130	130	130
10	Lake St. L	2	2	2
741	National Biscuit	39½	39¼	39½
50	National Biscuit pf	97	97	97
50	South Side L	92½	92½	92½
300	Swift & Co	100¾	100¾	100¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,321,763
Gold	108,132,954
Silver	30,734,392
United States notes	10,236,357
Treasury notes of 1890	55,338
National bank notes	13,952,621
Total receipts this day	1,520,146
Total receipts this month	41,640,910
Total receipts this year	361,096,735
Total expenditures this day	2,170,000
Total expenditures this month	37,830,000
Total expenditures this year	355,614,164
Deposits in National banks	169,322,420

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$462,516,600
Silver dollars	470,067,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,435,237
Silver bullion of 1890	7,454,763
Total	$947,471,600

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,854,280 gold certificates in Treasury	$462,516,600
Silver certificates outstanding	470,067,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,888,000
Total	$947,471,600

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$86,275,674
Silver coin and bullion	11,990,598
Silver certificates	6,743,501
United States notes	10,235,657
Other assets	26,015,882
Total in Treasury	$143,261,612
Deposits in National banks	169,322,420
Total	$312,584,032
Current liabilities	88,262,268
Available cash balance	$224,321,763

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..6:38	Sun sets....5:49	Moon sets..3:40

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..3:57	Gov. Isl'd..4:20	H. Gate..6:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..4:30	Gov. Isl'd..4:55	H. Gate..6:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Brasil	.....	.....
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Exeter City, Bristol	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Curacao	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princessin Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Siberia, Kingston, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.

Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Shenandoah, Liverpool	.....	.....
Sicilian Prince, Naples and Palermo	.....	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anglo-Saxon, Australia and New Zealand	.....	.....
Armenian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mas, Maguez	9:00 A. M.	.....
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Roma, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Strabo, Antwerp	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 6:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

(Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. —will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts—34 Union Square, cor. 16th St.; north light. A. J. Roux, 158 5th Av.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Lofts and store, 131-135 Prince St. Inquire premises or Buffett, 1,920 Park Av.

50 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; new building, central; 25c. foot, including steam, elevator, Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Stables, 12th St., 19th St., 28th St.; low rentals; convenient locations. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices; skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room; first-class office; good location down town; nine weeks' use; terms moderate; references. A. L., Box 143 Times.

63d St., 403-407 East.—Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to owner.

William, 239. Near Chambers—New 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power, offices, and show room, store, and basement; rent separate.

First floor, 23x170; largest plate glass front in city; first-class location for high-class business; steam heat, elevator; rent reasonable; 240 5th Av. S. Marks, 419 6th Av.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

103 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Weigert, 1,186 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

Factories or Lofts,
City or Country,
Sale or lease.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York City.

111 NASSAU ST.

25 feet front display show window; first floor, large room, low rent. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

11TH AVE. CORNER STORE
near 42d St.; any business but liquor; low rent to right party. Apply
LEONARD MORGAN,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevator, steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

7 WEST 38TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,300 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.,
5 WEST 31ST ST.

To Let—Fine store,
5th Av., Pittsburg;
30x240 feet to Virgin Alley,
with basement; one of the finest
retail stands in the city.
Send for printed list.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
327-329 4th Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

Part of Second floor in the
Morton Building,
114 NASSAU ST.
Display on Nassau St.
Also number of desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, ON PREMISES.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.

47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.

86 PARK PLACE,
Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau St. Tel., 2,307 Cort.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1, TWO AND THREE ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Jerome Av., 403, East 184th St.—One or two large rooms to let; convenient to cars.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT.
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; telephone and all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

THE FLORENCE,
105 EAST 18TH ST.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $80.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for Booklet.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MOMFORD,
520 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Apartments of six and seven rooms, bath, electric lights, elevator, and all improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. Very convenient location.
RENTS, $50.00-$55.00 MONTHLY.
LEONARD MORGAN, AG'T,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

For two persons. Elegantly furnished, 5 rooms and bath. Lessee, traveling, will sublet from April 15th to September 15th. $30 monthly. Address Eugene Schoen, 153 East 88th St.

Elegantly newly furnished eight-room corner apartment; fireproof building. Coronado, 78 East 81st St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
3-stories.....$1,700

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
4 stories, with extension.....$2,000
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK
of private residences; East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $900, $950, and $1,200.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68TH ST.

Houses, furnished or unfurnished; desirable locations; rent, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have large list of private houses to rent, all parts of city. See us before renting. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 W. 125th St.

Mortgage on the Speyer Building.

There was recorded yesterday a mortgage for $450,000 on the Speyer banking house, at 22 Pine Street. The mortgage was made by the corporation known as The Speyer Building to James Speyer individually. It has five years to run and bears 4 per cent. interest.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Mercer Street Building—Fine Corner Dwelling Sold on Madison Avenue—Minor Dealings Show Great Variety—Day's Results at Auction.

Joseph R. Stein has sold to Jacob Spiro & Son, for $50,000, the seven-story business building 133 Mercer Street.

Emanuel Alexander has sold the four-story loft buildings 492 and 496 Hudson Street to Leon Wilner, who owns the intervening property, No. 494, together with connecting parcels at 105 to 109 Bedford Street. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the deal.

Buyer for Madison Avenue Corner.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have sold for Julio Hidalgo of Havana the four-story brownstone-front dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, on lot 26 by 84. The price is reported to have been $115,000.

Collins & Collins have sold for Lydia W. Kendall the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 East Seventy-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Fifth Avenue Building Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the building 457 Fifth Avenue for Horace A. Hutchins to Max Williams, a picture dealer.

Company Sells 65th Street Plot.

The Brevoort Realty Company has sold the plot 100 by 100.4, on the north side of Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

The sale of two lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Columbus Avenue, by Daniel E. Seybel to the Swiss Benevolent Society is referred to in more detail in another column.

Operator Sells on Columbus Avenue.

Max Marx has resold to Thomas Reynolds 990 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25.2 by 100.

Thomas Scholes has bought from J. Hirsch 1,320 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The T. E. Hayman Company have leased for a Mr. Parish the property 539 Manhattan Avenue for a term of years.

Sold by Religious Order.

The Order of the Holy Land has sold the three-story granite building at 143 West Ninety-fifth Street, formerly used by the order as a meeting house and place of worship. The structure, which stands on a lot 20 by 100, has been bought by D. B. Freedman through the A. M. Johnson Company. The society's American headquarters have been moved to Washington.

Louis Lese has resold to Mrs. G. Lilienthal the two five-story flats 266 and 268 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 50 by 99.11. Mr. Lese has bought 87 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15.3 by 100.11. He already owned the adjoining house, No. 89.

Elizabeth D. Leonard has sold 325 West Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling 20 by 100.8.

John Monks has sold the three-story dwelling 254 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 80.11.

Upper Lenox Avenue Deal.

Shaw & Co. have resold for John J. McGrath 369 Lenox Avenue, a four-story flat, with store.

The same brokers have also sold for the McReynolds estate the three-story dwelling 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16 by 50 by 99.11.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Citron, Salinsky & Leventhal to a Mr. Werner the two five-story flats 506 and 508 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, on plot 58 by 99.11.

The same brokers have also sold for Frederick Grasmuck the five-story single flat 155 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Bernhard Freund has resold to Lowenfeld & Prager 691 and 693 Tenth Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 50 by 100.

Fifth Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Adolph Rauch has sold the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25.4 by 100.

S. H. Frankenheimer & Co. have resold to A. Kern 12, 14, and 16 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, three five-story flats, each 33.4 by 100.11.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for S. Grossman to Louis Finkelstein, the two five-story flats 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

East 108th Street Purchase.

Abram Bachrach has bought the two four-story double flats 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Jacob Chalmowitz and Thomas Carroll have sold, through E. Stern, to David Vandewart, 183 and 185 West One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 96, and have resold, through David Henry to Albert Wagner, 145 West One Hundredth Street, purchased by them last week.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

Frances H. Johnson has sold 663 Lexington Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 80.

Montgomery & Seltz have sold for Florence Bryant, 138 East Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100; also, for William I. Rosenfeld, the similar dwelling 140 East Fifty-fourth Street.

East Thirty-fourth Street Deal.

De Selding Brothers have sold for Margaret A. Johnson of Cooperstown, N. Y., to the Prospect Realty Company, 324 to 328 East Thirty-fourth Street, three five-story tenements on plot 85 by 98.9.

James Kyle & Son were the brokers in the recent sale of the three-story dwelling 155 East Thirty-eighth Street, for the McVey estate.

East Side Tenements Find Buyers.

J. Fennig & Co. report sales of the following tenements: Nos. 303 and 305 East Eighth Street, 620 and 622 East Eleventh Street, and 334 and 336 East Eighty-first Street.

Samuel Engelsberg sold for M. Beckon to Hyman Hoffspiegel the six-story tenement 254 East Fourth Street.

Adolph Danziger has bought, through Folsom Brothers, 417 East Tenth Street, a lot 25 by 95, upon which he will erect a shop and stable.

Folsom Brothers have also sold for a Mr. Einsfelder to Louis Joseph 222 Avenue B, a four-story tenement, 22.1 by 95. The buyer has occupied the premises for the last thirty years.

Lots Sold on 137th Street.

J. William Kaiser has resold for Albert F. Hartmann to the Owners' Realty Company the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold to Simons & Harris the five-story flat on lot 21 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Melrose Avenue.

Joseph Toch has sold 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Henry Schweitzer the five-story flat 606 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

The Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company has resold the six-story apartment house, on lot 50 by 100, 507 and 509 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to Thomas G. Barry.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for Eva Quasbarth and Marie Freedman the five-story brick flat, with stores, on plot 25 by 90, 1,687 Park Avenue.

Hulbert Peck & Sons have sold for the estate of T. Woodhouse the lot, 25 by 98.9, with brick building 337 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Seligman Manheimer.

To Build on Bronx Corner.

George F. Johnson has sold an irregular plot at the northwest corner of Dawson and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets to R. N. Spence and J. C. Davis for improvement with five-story flats.

B. Wengeroff and H. Bloom have sold for a client to L. Friedman the five-story double flat 3,961 Third Avenue, 25 by 97.

D. Hoexter has sold for the Borough Realty Company to Julius Braun, 540 and 542 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, two four-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Charles E. Durose reports the following leases: The three-story building 450 West Fourteenth Street, for the term of ten years; the five-story stable 541 to 545 West Twenty-first Street, for five years, to Thomas Mulry; the store, 30 by 100, 2 West Fourteenth Street, adjoining corner Fifth Avenue; the three-story private house 139 West Thirteenth Street, for five years, for J. J. Reynolds; store and basement, corner Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue, for P. Donnelly; four-story private house 133 East Twenty-ninth Street to Dr. Paroun-agan; three-story and basement house 422 West Eighteenth Street for Herman Ludeman to Mr. Armour; three-story and basement house 159 West Thirteenth Street for Herman Ludeman to Mrs. Washburn.

Barnegat Hotel in a Trade.

John H. Berry has sold for a syndicate the Berkeley Hall Hotel property at Barnegat, N. J., fronting on the ocean and extending to Barnegat Bay, which was built for and managed by George C. Boldt several years ago. The transaction also involves the purchase of a large property in this city, details of which have not yet been made public.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

203 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Leo S. Bing.....$97,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Pelham Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 40 by 20; Nicholas Pailhasm of 700 Pelham Avenue, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

Twenty-first Street, north side, 305 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 47; Jacob H. Roser of 174 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 115 West Thirty-second Street, to a four story brick dwelling and store; W. A. Robinson of 352 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; H. C. Pelton of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 470 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Teitlebaum & Klein of 309 East Ninth Street, owners; M. Zipkas of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Epstein of 38 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,343 Broadway, to a four-story brick factory and stores; C. E. Johnson of 9 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Langer & Rosensohn of 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Cedar and Nassau Streets, northwest corner, to twenty-story brick offices; Bank of Commerce, premises, owners; Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 127 West Ninety-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. B. Middleton, premises, owner; W. J. Freyer of 20 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 877 and 879 Broadway, to five-story lofts; S. Loeb estate, 27 Pine Street, owner; B. A. Raymond, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Boston Road, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 27.6 by 80.2; Joseph Zeman of 3,306 Boston Road, owner; Charles Kreymborg of 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 500 feet south of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, to a two-story frame hotel, 50.5 by 35.5; John Eichler Brewing Company, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 26.

BROOK AV, 1,522, e s, 25x100.11; C. A. Becker to Abraham Malkin, (mtg $8,750).....Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,062, e s, 27x80; Ernest Wenigmann to Fannie Fedder, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100

CLINTON ST, 129, w s, 25x100; Morris Apfelbaum, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $11,500).....34,000

COLUMBUS AV, n s, being Lots 35 and 36, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate; Albert Heibig to Henrietta P. Heibig.....Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 102 and 104, e s, 50x80; also strip adjoining s; Walter J. Cohn to Frank Hillman and another, (mtgs $64,000,) other consideration and.....100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 427 ft e of Prospect Av, runs e 50x n 100x w 75 x s 4.5x e 25x s 95.4; Laura A. Klugh, individually and as executrix, and another, executor, to Frank J. Muhlfeld...4,500

CROTONA AV, n s, 402 ft e of Prospect Av, 26x85.4x25x95.1; Edward L. Woolf and others to Frank J. Muhlfeld, other consideration and.....100

FRONT ST, 346, n s, 19.11x69.4x19.11x68.1; Laura E. Dunbar to John A. Dunbar, (mtg $1,500).....Nom.

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Cannon St, 50x100; Sarah Michelson to Abraham Michelson.....Nom.

INTERVALE AV, 1,058, e s, 21.6x100; Katie Carmin to Henriette Dhonan, (mtg $7,000).....Nom.

KINGSTON AV, s e corner of Birch St, 100x175; Jerry E. Farrington to Walter W. Taylor, (mtgs $1,413,) re-recorded.Exchange

LOT 131, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to August Dietrich.....Nom.

PLOT 109 and north ¾ of Plot 112, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to James T. Donglee.....Nom.

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 52.6 ft w of Clinton St, runs n 120x e 20x s 120x e 20x s 120x w 26; Sarah Michelson to Lena Michelson, ½ part, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

TINTON AV, 1,151, w s, 13.6x90; Anna M. Decker to Julia A. Reilly, (mtg $5,500).....Nom.

UNION AV, 715, w s, 20x100; Cora Laub to Augusta Festner, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

VYSE ST, w s, 145 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; James A. Woolf and another to William F. Schmitt, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and.....100

WEBSTER AV, 1,294, e s, 26x90; Adolph Weller to Harry Clarich, (mtg $12,500).....Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 555x100x545.6x100; Marcher Av, w s, at centre line of Anderson Av, runs n 167th St x e — x n 144.5 x e 151.11 x — 344.9; Jerome Av, w s, at s s, of Lot 12, map of Anderson property, runs w — x — x s 83; George W. Collen to Robert G. Hazeldine, quitclaim.....Nom.

1ST AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, 25x68; Benjamin Heyman and another to Max Lichtman, (mtg $11,200,) other consideration and.....100

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, runs w 62.10x s e — x e 17.5x n 50; Morris Rosenberg to Sarah Hart.....Nom.

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, runs w 62.10x s e — x e 17.5x n 50; Samuel H. Spear, assignee, to Morris Rosenberg.....Nom.

2D AV, 97, w s, runs s 24.9x w 56x n 0.6x w 49x n 24.3x e 105; Solomon Braverman and another to Henry Prince, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D ST, 349 East, 20x95; Sarah Michelson to Lena Michelson, ¼ part, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D ST, 351 East, 20x96; Sarah Michelson to Lena Michelson, ¼ part, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....100

5TH AV, 2,155, e s, 24.11x75; Ephraim Gottlieb to Meyer Greenberg, (mtgs $14,500,) other consideration and.....100

5TH AV, 1,410, w s, 27.11x100; Harry Feuerstein to Abraham King, (mtgs $21,500,) other consideration and.....100

5TH ST, n s, 373.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100, Westchester; Cora Laub to Augusta Festner, (mtgs $4,075).....Nom.

5TH ST, 540 East, 20x96.2; Lucinda Wood to George T. Leavitt, (mtg $3,000).....100

11TH ST, n e s, 133 ft s e of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Mayer Baum to Yetta Friedman, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

57TH ST, 410 and 412 West, 50x94.7x50.4x107; Warren-Coleman to Nurses' Fifty-seventh Street Registry Company, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Lillian S. Gillespie to Julia Elkin.....Nom.

62D ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Lillian S. Gillespie to Julia Elkin.....Nom.

70TH ST, 304 and 336 East, 55x100.4; Joseph Krulish to Solomon L. Davidsohn, (mtg $35,000).....Nom.

81ST ST, 228 East, 25x102.2; Charles Koker to Abraham Bollt.....Nom.

91ST ST, 330 East, 25x100.8; Louise Albrecht to George H. Beck, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

104TH ST, 168 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Levin to Clara Steiermann, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and.....100

106TH ST, 122 East, 18.9x100.11x irregular; Emil J. Winterroth to Rosa Wulff, (mtg $7,000).....Nom.

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x75.11; Jonas Well and another to Isidor Teitelbaum and another, (mtg $25,500).....Nom.

113TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.11; Mathilde Teschemacher to Samuel Grossmann, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..100

132D ST, 8 and 10 West, 50x99.11; Adolph Balschun to Bernard Weinstein and another, (mtgs $46,000,) other consideration and.....100

134TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Augustus D. Juilliard and others, trustees, to Lillian S. Gillespie.....16,487

134TH ST, 889 East, 25x100; Jacob Herts to Minnie Mazziotta, (mtg $9,000).....Nom.

135TH ST, 895 to 901, n s, 99.11x100; Fritz Selje to Marie A. S. Eiterich.....Nom.

136TH ST, 129 West, 26x99.11; Max Lederer to Louis Lowenfels, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

140TH ST, n s, 324 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Joseph F. Schreiber to Matilda Henry, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.....100

145TH ST, 627, n s, 408.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Minnie Maxiotta to Jacob Herts, (mtg $4,500).....Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Albert Tag to Louis Lese.....Nom.

149TH ST, 666 East, 25x100x25.8x100; Mate T. Foley to Susannah Schaefer, (mtg $11,000).....Nom.

150TH ST, s s, 143.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x100; James O'Connell to Augusta Reis, (mtg $3,000).....Nom.

173D ST, s s, 53.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x87.6x25x99.10; 173d St, s s, 78.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x54.6x53.3x87.5; John Nolan to Margaret Taylor, (mtgs $22,650).....30,000

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 784; Otto Geiss to Louis J. Boehmer and another, 5 2-12 years.....1,200

ANN ST, 15; Delia Farrell, executrix, to Bernhard Steinberg, 4 years.....2,700

AVENUE B, 253; George Schworer, executor, to John Trainor, 5 years.....1,200

BROOME ST, 299; Isidor Leipzig to Hyman Lanes and another, 5 years.....6,250

BROOME ST, 295 and 297; Isidor Leipzig to Hyman Lanes and another, 5 years..6,250

CLINTON ST, 23; Jacob Larchan to Abraham Kaifus, 3 years.....576

LEXINGTON AV, 1,773; George Abendschein to Manning Brothers, 3 years....1,200

WEST END AV, 706; Alfred Pardo to William Stricker, 3 years.....2,040

3D AV, s e corner of 140th St; Thomas J. Mullen to John Lund, 3 years.....1,200

4TH ST, 134 West; Adolph Handte, executor, to James M. Tierney, 5 years....1,200

8TH AV, 2,052; 111th St, 257 West; William A. Elliott, trustee, to Morris Lifshits and another, 3 years.....900

9TH AV, 794; Frederick Glens to Charles Standeinmeyer 5 years.....1,380

9TH AV, 774; John F. Moses to August V. Tozzi, 3 years.....600

11TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 20th St; the Henry William Company to Henry Behr, 21 years.....$2,000 and 2,400

32D ST, 28 West; James Kennedy to James L. Weed, 1 year.....4,800

106TH ST, 329 East; James Roberts to Maria Guerrieri, 5 years.....1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Imogene Austin; 124th St, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, due Aug. 25, 1904, 6 per cent.....4,000

BECK, George H., to Louise Albrecht; 91st St, 330 East, due March 1, 1909.....5,000

BOLLT, Abraham, to Charles Koker; 81st St, 228 East, 1 year.....4,000

BOLLT, Abraham, to Charles Koker; 81st St, 226 East, 5 years.....15,000

CANTEY, Esau A., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 13th St, s s, 221.8 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent.....2,827

CLARICH, Harry, to Adolph Wesler; Webster Av, 1,294, e s, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

DAUTWYLER, Henry, to George Ehret; Westchester Av, 985, n s corner of 165th St, 1 year.....4,000

DAVIDSON, Solomon L., to Joseph Krulish; 70th St, 334 and 336 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

ELKIN, Julia, to Lillian S. Gillespie; 62d St, 238 West, 5 years.....15,500

ELKIN, Julia, to Lillian S. Gillespie; 62d St, 237 West, 5 years.....14,500

FEDER, Fannie, to Ernest Wenigmann; Clay Av, 1,062, e s, 27x80, prior mtg $7,500, 5 years.....2,400

FLICK, Michael, to Robert W. Cooper; West End Av, n w corner of 68th St, due March 1, 1907.....3,500

GILLESPIE, Lillian S., to Augustus D. Juilliard and others, trustees; 134th St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....14,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Ephraim Gottlieb; 5th Av, 2,195, e s, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

GRIFFEN, Benjamin, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 58th St, n s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....25,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Mathilde Teschemacher; 113th St, 14 West, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent.....3,500

HENRY, Matilda, to Joseph J. Schreiber; 140th St, n s, 324 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

HILLMAN, Richard, to the Title Insurance Company; Fordham Av, w s, 108 ft s of Marble St, 3 years, 4½ per cent....11,000

HUTCHINSON, Mary G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16th St, 343 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....2,000

JACOBS, Minnie, and another, to Jennie Kraus; 5th St, s s, 717.11 ft e of Avenue B, 5th St, 610 and 612 East, due May 25, 1904, 6 per cent.....3,500

JONASON, Nels E., to Lion Brewery; 2,596 3d Av, demand, 6 per cent.....2,680

LARKIN, Michael, to The German Savings Bank; 18th St, s w s, 80 ft n w of 1st Av, due March 1, 1905, 4½ per cent....85,000

LESS, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 148th St, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.....12,000

LICHTMAN, Max, to Benjamin and Morris Heyman; 1st Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....1,450

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to American Manufacturing Company; Clinton St, 129, w s, prior mtg $25,000, 6 per cent.....2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to American Manufacturing Company; Clinton St, 129, w s, 1 year.....25,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Max Lederer; 138th St, 129 West, prior mtg $30,000, due March 26, 1906, 6 per cent.....3,000

MARSHALL, Charles C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,047 and 1,048 5th Av, s e corner of 86th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....200,000

MALKIN, Abraham, to L. P. Williams, trustee; Brook Av, 1,522, due March 1, 1907.....12,000

MAYER, Lena, to Israel Rauch; 76th St, 544 East, due Aug. 25, 1904, 6 per cent....1,000

MEYER, Frederick, and John to Hamilton F. Dean; 143d St, 305 West, 5 years.16,000

MUHLFELD, Frank J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Crotona Park North, n s, 402 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years.....2,500

MUHLFELD, Frank J., to Laura A. Klugh and another, executors; Crotona Park North, n s, 427 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years.....3,000

MULLIGAN, Mary A., to Equitable Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, n w s, at centre line of Northern Terrace, or 239th St, installments.....500

NORTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY to Albert Lilienthal; Fulton Av, n w corner of 168th St, 41.6x337 to 3d Av x 176 x irregular, installments, 6 per cent.15,000

PRINCE, Henry, to Solomon Braverman and another; 2d Av, 97, w s, 5 years, 6 per cent.....11,000

REES, Augusta, to James O'Connell; 150th St, s s, 143.10 ft e of Railroad Av, prior mtg $3,000, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent.1,400

REMSCHMITT, Lena and Frederick, to Wilhelmina Zerbi; Simpson St, w s, 227.1 ft n of Lyon St, 3 years.....4,500

SCHAEFER, Susannah, to Kate V. Foley; 148th St, 666 East, prior mtg $11,000, due March 1, 1905.....1,500

SCHMITT, William F., to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; Vyse St or Av, w s, 145 ft s of Freeman St, installments....750

SHERIDAN, Martha J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Lenox Av, w s, 20 ft s of 126th St, due March 1, 1907, 4½ per cent.....7,500

TEITELBAUM, Isidor, and another, to Jonas Well and another; 107th St, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, installments, 6 per cent.....5,500

TEITELBAUM, Isidor, and another, to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; 107th St, s s, 50 ft w of Park Av, installments, 6 per cent.....5,000

THE ABINGDON WAREHOUSING COMPANY to Empire State Trust Company; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, demand, note.....23,885

THE SPEYER BUILDING, a corporation, to James Speyer; Pine St, n s, 94.1 ft e of Nassau St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold.....450,000

TITUS, Tillie, to Irving Savings Institution; 317 West 24th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

VOGEL, Heyman, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 176 to 180 Grand St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....90,000

WEINSTEIN, Bernard, and another to Adolph Balschun; 132d St, 8 West, due Jan. 14, 1907, 6 per cent.....3,000

WEINSTEIN, Bernard, to August Niemcamp; 132d St, 10 West; due Jan. 14, 1907, 6 per cent.....3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York.....450,000

FEDERMAN, Saul, to Harry Baron.....4,500

FLYNN, Charles F., to George H. Flynn, all title.....1

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Amalie Schellenberger.....1

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Henry Cohn.....100

ISHAM, William B., and another, executors, to Emily C. Stetson.....60,786

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Eleanor M. McGregor.....5,000

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, National Savings Bank of the City of Albany.....10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to Bowery Savings Bank.....11,000

UBERSTEIN, Samuel, to Isaac Marx.....7,000

UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.....100

VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY to Louisa Kaufold.....4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,392; Faiella & Morelli against Pietro Cinelli, owner; Charles Bjorkegren, contractor.....810

3D ST, 66 West; Brockway Brick Company against Cecelia McCarthy, owner; Stephen Cavanagio, contractor.....1,099

9TH ST, 359 and 361 East; Joseph Schwartz against Miller & Eisenberg, owners; Morris Zimmerman, contractor.75

31ST ST, 4 to 10 West; Knickmann & Morenti against New England Realty Company, owner; Alexander Dickson and another, contractors.....663

31ST ST, 4 to 10 West; Roebling Construction Company against New England Realty Company, owner; Alexander Dickson, contractor.....1,680

31ST ST, 6 to 10 West; New York Composition and Decorative Company against William C. Dewey, owner; Abramson & Engesser Company, contractors.....41

44TH ST, 128 West; Elias Marshall against William Rankin, owner and contractor; John F. Marsh and another, contractors.200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.
Chapter 78, under Laws of 1900.

173TH ST, s s, 97 ft e of Crotona Av, 24.5x139

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

Æ, d la Carte; T., Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN, 26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. / MUSIC. Table d'Hote Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50. Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1320 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c. Expert appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE BEAUX-ARTS DES 80 WEST 40TH ST. Select and Exclusive Restaurant. Specialtés a la Carte. Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Musique et Chants des Troubadours. Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. & Tdh. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Françaises. Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

PABST HARLEM 125th Street West. Giannini's Royal Marine Band, 40 Musicians, under the direction of MARCO VESSELLA.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers. Tues., Wed. Thurs.

PABST'S 58th St., 8th Av., opp. Central Pk. Alc. Business Men's Lunch. Tdh. Grand Circle. Dinner Sun. 12 to 3. Music.

Sauerkraut 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

Healy's B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. | Noted for shell-fish and game.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 36th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

Hotel Hungaria 4 Union Sq. Famous Tdh. Din. 5 to 8, 75c. Sundays 1 to 8.

Bretton Hall B'WAY, 85TH TO 86TH STS. Standard of excellence. Alc.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

Htl. Martha Washington 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Carlton 54th St., near B'way. Music. Table d'Hote, 75c. Lunch 50c.

Hotel Wrightworth West 33d St., near 6th Av. A la carte.

Harlem Casino 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh. 75c, $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music

Murray's B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.

Cambridge Court 49th St. & 7th Av. A la carte Table d'Hote, $1.25. Music.

Cafe de Paris, Broadway & 75th St. A la carte. Orchestral Concerts.

THE CHELSEA, WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. REASONABLE RATES.

THE WOLCOTT, 31st St. and Fifth Av., New York. European Plan Exclusively. OPENS MARCH 1ST, 1904. J. H. BRESLIN.

NO. 6,675.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB BLUMENFELD and the copartnership of WAGER & BLUMENFELD, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Jacob Blumenfeld and the copartnership of Wager & Blumenfeld were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 98 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Feb. 28th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,686.—In the matter of HENRY DEARBORN GARDINER, bankrupt.—The American Art Association will sell beginning with the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., and daily thereafter for one week, at the Galleries of the American Art Association, No. 6 East 23d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at an absolute, unconditioned, unrestricted, and unprotected public sale, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of rugs, tapestries, bric-a-brac, pictures, antique marbles, rare church columns, panels, doors from palaces, paintings, bronzes, marbles, and similar articles, &c. Order of JOHN EDWARD LAMBIE, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

THOS. D. ADAMS, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPANY, bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction on Monday, February 29, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 166 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of whiskey in cases and barrels, wines, cordials, gins, essences, and other liquors; filtering, bottling, corking, and packing machines, tanks, packing cases, bottles, wrappers, labels, trademarks, measures, &c., and office fixtures heretofore used in said business.

Order of OSCAR W. JEFFERY, Receiver. MOSES R. RUTTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK KIERAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 1, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 382 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of canned goods, tomatoes, peas, corn, fruits, salmon, lobster, Magnolia milk, soups, powders, sardines, bottled goods, coffee, teas, rice, beans, spices, bags of flour, prunes, vinegar, soaps, starch, soda, tubs of butter, boxes of crackers, &c., refrigerators, gas fixtures, &c.; also horses, wagons, and trucks. Order of MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver. LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WEMRUB & MERKER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells on Wednesday, March 9th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of fine line of diamonds, pearls, and precious stones set in shape of hearts, pendants, rings, brooches, and other fine designs, in fine 18-kt. gold and platina settings; also large line of fine 18-kt. gold and platina settings. This is the finest sale of this kind ever offered to the trade. Goods on exhibition Tuesday, March 8, 1904, with descriptive catalogue, from 11 to 4 P. M. Order of JOSEPH H. FINK, Trustee. MILTON MAYER, 52 William St., Attorney for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS RANOFSKY, (RANOFSKY BROTHERS,) Bankrupt.—No. 6,828.

To the creditors of Morris Ranofsky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Ranofsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 20th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS MONSKY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,750.

To the creditors of Morris Monsky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Monsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 24th, 1904.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant five hundred and sixteen (516) feet and eight (8) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; thence running southwardly parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northwardly again parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to Forty-fifth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

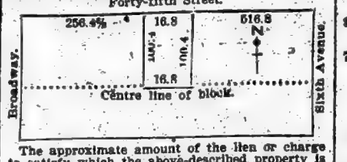

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-four and 02-100 dollars, ($28,374.02,) with interest thereon from the 17th day of November, 1903, and also interest on $500 from Nov. 17th to Nov 30th, 1903, and on $250 from Nov. 30th to Dec. 5th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is ten dollars ($10) and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Friday, Febuary 26th, 1904, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Friday, March 11th, 1904, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1904.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

DONNELLY, MICHAEL.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to REV. JOHN J. GLEESON, Rector R. C. Church of St. Michael; Sarah McKenzie, Henry Griswold, Catharine G. Burke, Patrick Conlan, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Fitzsimons; William Burke, Catharine G. Burke, and Clarence C. Burke, as executors of Francis P. Burke as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Edmund Burke, Clarence C. Burke, Mary C. Burke, (now Mary C. B. McCall,) Arthur Burke, Patrick Conlan, as executor of the last will and testament of Christopher Fitzsimons, Francis St. J. Burke, Patrick Conlan, Mary Gibbons, Mrs. George B. Cutler, Mary J. Henry, St. Michael's Home, St. Vincent's Hospital, and to all persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL DONNELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 5th day of April, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the matter of the final judicial settlement of the account of Francis P. Burke as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Michael Donnelly, deceased, should not be heard, and why an order reviving the said matter should not be granted, and why the account of Catharine G. Burke and Clarence C. Burke as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Francis P. Burke, deceased, as executor and trustee as aforesaid of the said Michael Donnelly, deceased, should not be finally and judicially settled, and why a decree should not be made and entered finally and judicially settling the account of the said Catharine G. Burke and Clarence C. Burke as executors and trustees as aforesaid of the said Francis P. Burke as executor and trustee as aforesaid of the said Michael Donnelly, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Attorney for Executors and Trustees of Francis P. Burke, deceased, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BURBANK, AMBROSE B.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to CALEB A. BURBANK, Mary A. Burbank, Samuel M. Burbank, Robert W. Burbank, Holmes Ellis, Alberta Ellis, Georgiana Duvernois, Mary B. Bradeen, Helen E. Gilman, Phineas Tolman, David B. Tolman, Moses Tolman, Eleazer B. Tolman, Ernest Wright, William S. Newcomb, David B. Newcomb, Mary E. Newcomb, Ellen A. Spaulding, Alice A. Dunn, Mary Etta Hersom, Betsy Elvira Dolloff, Agatha E. Hersom, Samuel F. Burbank, William F. Burbank, Mary F. Burbank, Eleazer A. Burbank, Mary T. Brainerd, Dorothy Coffin, Edith Burbank, Grace Burbank, Annie T. Burbank, Mary T. Burbank, Susan B. D. Whittington, Charles D. Burbank, M. Louisa Hill, the heirs and next of kin of AMBROSE B. BURBANK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Caleb A. Burbank and Francis M. Jencks of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ambrose B. Burbank, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of March, one thousand one hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for petitioners, 1 Nassau Street, New York.

ja30-1aw6wSa&m10

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT JACOB, plaintiff, against "JOHN" EDWARD ADDICKS, first name "John" being fictitious, real first name unknown to plaintiff, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 4th, 1904.

DAVID CARLL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 30 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, "John" Edward Addicks, first name "John" being fictitious, real first name unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1904.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1904.

DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address No. 30 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja30-1aw6wSa&m12

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1903. ANNA A. CORDTS, ERNEST A. BOHLEN, Executors. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-1aw6m8

WINNIK, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE WINNIK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Washington Brauns, No. 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23 day of December, 1903. WILLIAM E. WINNIK, Administrator. WASHINGTON BRAUNS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-1aw6m8

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited." *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:35, 4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only.) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those starting at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—"MIDNIGHT SPECIAL."—Due Albany 5:05 A. M., Troy 5:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—"SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—"EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:50 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:25 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—"FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—"DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—"LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—"BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30. St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—"CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40. Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—"ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—"DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—"LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—"WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—"MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—"ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—"BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:20 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—"PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—"CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. —Watertown, Watertown, Odensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

From Bremen Piers, 2d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d13.05, a8.00, 10.25, 10.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. L.V.
Manch Chunk Local	10.35 AM	11.00 AM
Buffalo Express	7.55 AM	*6.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.35 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 350, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 345 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 369 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, E. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25.

From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than stated below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton Exp.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton Exp.) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:30, 5:20 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT.—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, ‖5:00 P. M. (6:06 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—*9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—‡4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEABORE POINTS.—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, ‡4:45, 5:30, 8:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, *11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖9:00, ‖10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡2:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‖9:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT.—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, ‡4:00, 5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,800, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 860 B'way, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT. Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington†	8:25 AM	† 5:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:25 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,900, 1,354 Broadway, 1357 5th Av., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 339 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:55pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,900 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Mar. 5, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM
K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 9 AM	Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr'z.	Mar. 22, 8 AM	Kronprinz.	May 3, 6 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—

POLICE FOR THE ELEVATED.

Interborough Fails to Get City Detail, So Will Use Specials.

Following a conference yesterday between Vice President Bryan and General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and Police Commissioner McAdoo the Commissioner announced that the company had agreed to place special policemen on all of the elevated stations during the rush hours of each day.

Messrs. Bryan and Hedley first called on Commissioner McAdoo and practically demanded that he detail men from the city's Police Department to safeguard the interests of the public on the elevated stations. Commissioner McAdoo refused pointblank.

The railway officials then submitted to Mr. McAdoo a list of fifty-four men, whom they wanted designated as special policemen. It was agreed that the greater the similarity between the regular police uniform and that of the special men the better. Commissioner McAdoo, however, declared that under no circumstances would he consent to the special men wearing their uniforms in the street. The special men will leave their helmets and coats at the stations where they are detailed.

STEAMSHIP TRUST CHANGES.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and Samuel Battle May Resign.

Following hard upon the selection of J. Bruce Ismay as President, word was spread through Wall Street yesterday that important changes were shortly to be made in the executive staff of the International Mercantile Marine. The resignations of Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and Samuel Battle are already understood to have been tendered and the belief is that James Wright, Jr., is to have charge of the passenger business of all the lines.

It was reported yesterday that John Lee, for many years manager of the White Star Line here, had been elected a Vice President of the company, but this was denied at the company's offices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Small white fox terrier, black ears, short black tail, black spot on shoulder; liberal reward. Tuttle, 25 West 98th St., city.

LOST.—Fancy muff in Lexington Av. car. Liberal reward return to 38 West 97th.

LOST.—On Washington's Birthday, black opera glasses; reward. Ellis, 209 West 106th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

9th St., 85 East.—Nice sunny rooms, steam heated; parlor dining room; $7 weekly.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

44TH, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine; table guests

45TH ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable second story front; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

45TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient location; car lines, theatres.

46TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; telephone; large and small; reasonable.

55TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath; small room; table board; references.

96TH ST., 63 WEST.—Second story front room; also back parlor; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

38TH ST., 27 WEST.—Fourth story, large front rooms; also small front hall room.

46TH ST., 254 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, nice bath; butler service; telephone; reasonable.

48TH ST. 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; sunny; telephone.

54TH ST., 253 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; running water, bath; prices very reasonable.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, Opposite Columbia College.—Well-furnished rooms overlooking river and park; elevator, and electric light; restaurant in house.

JEROME AV., 403, EAST 184TH ST.—One or two large rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to cars.

HELP WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MILLINERY.—Experienced hands on ladies' fancy hand-sewed hats. G. M. S. Sacks, 581 B'way.

OPERATORS.—Experienced on muslin gowns, drawers, skirts; good pay. Lavy & Hessberg, 201 Wooster.

WANTED—Tuckers experienced on ladies' waists on Willcox & Gibbs machines; steady work; good pay. Triangle Waist Company, 27-29 Washington Place.

WANTED.—Experienced pressers on ladies' waists; week or piece work; steady work all year; best prices. Triangle Waist Company, 729 Broadway.

WANTED—Straw sewers on W. & G. machines on coarse work. A. Schowinsky & Co., 8 Jones St., between Bleecker and West 4th St., west of 6th Av.

WANTED—Experienced tuckers on fancy waists. A. H. Smith, 15 Waverley Place.

Males.

COMPOSITOR.—First-class jobber; none other need apply. I. H. Blanchard Co., 208 Canal St.

DRAUGHTSMAN familiar with drawing financial charts all or part time. C. Mont. Benton Co. 526 W. 28th St.

WANTED—Pushing men in real estate office; experience unnecessary; big money, short hours, and steady position. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—A.—A. Mme. Cully, 104 West 45th St., first-class up-to-date dressmaker, formerly with Altman and Mme. Connelly of 5th Av.; seven years' experience in the construction of gowns for members of New York's 400; perfect fitting, comfortable gowns; home or out by the day.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double-entry bookkeeper; first-class city reference. Expert, Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman, laundry work or cleaning. 365 West 50th St., Shea's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes; charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagement, out by day; latest models. Holmes, 176 Lexington Ave.

HOUSEWORK.—Any kind, by respectable woman by day or part of day. 250 East 75th St., 3d bell, front.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in first-class private family; traveling preferred; four years' city reference. Address Alice, 31 West 65th St., care of A. Maurer.

MAID.—By a capable French maid; excellent references. Can be seen at 67 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; out by day; iron; best reference. 1,073 Park Av., janitor's bell.

WANTED—Position as companion to elderly lady; good home desired; best references; American. G., 18 Centre Av., Northampton, Mass.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 951 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER.—A1 jobber wants day's work or contract. L., 146 Times.

GARDENER, &c.—As gardener or farm work of any description by married man, with family; references. Charles Molsky, 65 Pearsall St., Blissville, L. I.

Gentleman, (30.) American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to connect with a good house to look after Philadelphia trade, or will take a good side line. J. A. NIELO, 175 Newkirk St., Philadelphia, Penn.

TRACER desires position. Ten years' experience in engineers' offices, but no architectural experience. $8 weekly. Richter, 111 W. 113th St.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Traffic man, aged 28, now in charge important manufacturing and iron district of prominent eastern railroad, desires to connect himself with large corporation seeking competent manager for its transportation interests; iron and steel preferred; thoroughly acquainted with rates, traffic arrangements, claims, &c. L., Box 139 Times Office.

Trunk man, educated, speaking Spanish fluently, desires position as teacher or translator of English. Address Dr. Villamil, 125 West 67d St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, intelligent, high school graduate, knowing French, German, telegraphy, and typewriting, and able to furnish highest references, desires good position. Max Unger, 622 East 11th St.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

SALT SALE SHOCKS CONSCIENCE OF COURT

Justice Leventritt Declines to Confirm the Ithaca Deal.

CALLS PROCEEDINGS TAINTED

Disposal of Six Factories, Costing National Company $5,500,000 in Stock, for $337,500 Is Denounced.

Supreme Court Justice Leventritt yesterday refused to confirm the sale at public auction in Ithaca, N. Y., last September of the five salt plants owned by the National Salt Company to the International Salt Company, and in so doing the Justice severely criticised the method by which the sale was conducted, saying:

"The terms of the sale and the manner of their procurement, the methods of the sale and the manner of bidding, and the gross and patent inadequacy of the price realized combine to shock the conscience of the court, precluding any affirmative act of approval on its part."

Justice Leventritt says that from the evidence it is plainly evident that there was an attempt on the part of those conducting the sale to prevent proper publicity being given in order that the highest possible price might be realized for the properties, and that the original order of sale, which was granted by Justice Bischoff in this court, was obtained by the withholding of certain information by counsel, which "taints the entire proceedings thereafter had."

Justice Leventritt reviews the terms of the sale, which were that individual bids were to be made for the separate plants and then a blanket bid, and if the blanket bid exceeded the sum of the individual bids the blanket bidder was to obtain possession. The Justice says that if the purpose of that term was to discourage individual bidders in the interest of one contemplating the purchase of the entire properties at a minimum figure, "it is difficult to see how it could have been more adroitly drawn."

The effect in this case, says the Justice, "appears amply by numerous credible affidavits of responsible persons to cause intending bidders to abstain from competing, as it was evident that the blanket bidder, to follow the individual one, would have to make merely a nominal advance, not on each bid, but over the aggregate of all the bids. * * * I cannot escape the conclusion that this order was drawn in the interest of the International Company, the present holder of the majority of the defendant's stock, as the contemplated blanket bidder."

Justice Leventritt goes on to say that those conducting the sale manifested no willingness to communicate the terms, and that intending bidders were discouraged rather than facilitated in their efforts to put themselves in full possession of the facts. He says that several affidavits are to the effect that it was impossible to obtain the terms until the very day of the sale.

"The properties," says the Justice, "which were sold at this sale for $337,500, were purchased in 1899 at an original outlay of $5,500,000 in stock, having at the time of purchase an approximate market value of $2,000,000."

Quotations are then made from reports of experts, showing the total appraised value of the five plants to be $1,149,200, and at forced sale $894,200, or more than double the price realized.

Justice Leventritt adds that the more he has read the papers in the action the more he has become convinced "that there should be a resale, with greater publicity, greater opportunity to investigate, and more attractive and equitable terms of sale."

BIG MINE CONTRACT CLOSED.

The American Smelting Company to Handle the Cactus Output.

A contract was closed yesterday at the law office of Samuel Untermyer between the Newhouse Mines and Smelters and the American Smelting and Refining Company which is said to be the largest single contract ever made in the mining world.

It involves the handling by the smelting company of the output of Samuel Newhouse's great mine in Utah known as the Cactus, and operated by the Newhouse Mines and Smelters. The contract covers a period of ten years and the handling of nearly 800,000 tons of copper concentrates, besides a large tonnage of matter amounting in value to more than $40,000,000.

Mills are in process of construction on the property, with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, and smelting operations are expected to begin the latter part of this year. An agreement has been closed with Senator Clark's San Pedro Railroad for the extension of the line to the town of Newhouse.

MRS. BERWIND'S SEIZED TRUNKS.

Five Restored to Her, but Three Still Held by Customs Officials.

Five of the eight trunks belonging to Mrs. Charles F. Berwind, which on the arrival of the St. Paul were taken to the Appraiser's Stores to have the value of their contents fixed, were released yesterday. The other three are still in the possession of the customs authorities.

Mrs. Berwind on her arrival declared souvenirs and presents for friends to the value of $75. In the five trunks liberated yesterday there was said to have been dresses and other goods worth $3,000. Mrs. Berwind is said to have told the Deputy Surveyor that her gowns had American labels on them. At the seizure room it was said that no such labels could be found.

W. T. Perry Not Suing for Divorce.

In the account of the proceedings involving the domestic troubles of William Talbot Perry and his wife, Mrs. Grace Perry, THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday reported Mr. Perry's counsel as saying that his client had brought an action for divorce. That was an error. No such action has been instituted.

ELEVATED LINK FOR BRIDGES.

Commissioner Best Talks of His Plan and Alternative.

Bridge Commissioner George E. Best declared yesterday that the Brooklyn Bridge terminal plan which he laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a week ago will be carried on as an elevated structure so as to connect with the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges, according to his present plans. To carry this extension on a private right of way as planned will involve an expense of fully $12,000,000 for the property taken, and will be opposed by at least two prominent members of the Board of Estimate.

The original terminal plan of the Commissioner involved about $6,000,000 and included the acquisition by the city of a long strip of private property on the east side of Centre Street from the Brooklyn Bridge terminal to Worth Street.

"If the Board of Estimate does not approve my plan as submitted," said the Commissioner, "I shall ask the Legislature to give us authority to build a railroad through Centre Street north to some convenient street to connect with the Williamsburg Bridge."

EYE INFIRMARY'S STRAITS.

What Curtailing of Its Work for Lack of Funds Will Mean.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, held yesterday afternoon in the infirmary at the corner of Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, a letter from the Board of Surgeons, concerning the committee's decision to close the Platt Pavilion on Tuesday, and on and after May 1 to receive no more patients in the wards of the infirmary, except a limted number in the Du Bois Pavilion, was considered.

It urged the committee to appeal to the public for funds to enable the work to continue, saying that its discontinuance would be a terrible calamity to the afflicted poor. The letter reads, in part:

This limitation of the work of the infirmary will result in the turning away of all contagious eye diseases, all cataract cases, and the closing of the Schermerhorn Pavilion, which will in effect put an end to the treatment of all patients suffering from serious ear disease. Already has our institution been deprived of a most valuable service, the throat department, in the midst of its greatest usefulness and prosperity, because of lack of room and funds. Most of the cases treated in the Platt Pavilion are suffering from a virulent form of inflammation of the eye, menacing not only the sight of the patient, but endangering the eyes of all other members of the household from which the case has been taken.

President James J. Higginson was empowered to appoint a committee to devise ways and means for raising funds toward the $500,000 endowment fund sought by the Board of Directors.

"Since the public has learned," said one of the surgeons yesterday, "that the infirmary will close its doors within the next few weeks, we have been besieged by the sick and suffering. The scenes in and about the waiting room are heartrending."

The Treasurer of the infirmary, John L. Riker of 46 Cedar Street, who has himself contributed $5,000 toward the fund, is receiving contributions daily, many from out of town.

Veteran Pullman Porter Dead.

Charles P. Taylor, who enjoyed the distinction of having been in charge of the first parlor car that ever ran on Long Island, died suddenly at his home, 258 Crescent Street, Astoria, L. I., Thursday morning. He was sixty-five years of age, and had been in the service of the Long Island Railroad for thirty-eight years, being the oldest colored employe.

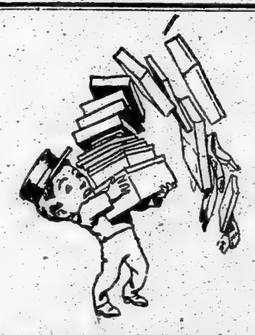

Dropping off right along, but a count of the suits reduced to $12.50 shows every size still represented in both mixtures and blue and black cheviots.

The widest choice of course is in the small and large sizes, especially size 40 and up; while the young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34, reduced to $10, give a young man most any sort of pattern he can want.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th St., and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Odd Evening Dress Trousers, from suits, $3. Fancy Worsted, Black & Blue Cheviot Trousers $3, Worth—see the goods.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

245 Broadway, Opp. City Hall.
840 Broadway, Corner 13th St.

THE BIG STORE ACTIVE ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.

The "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning from 8 to 12 o'Clock---Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Splendid Overcoat Investments To-day

Paddock Coats, Surtout Overcoats, $10.

Double-Breasted Coats, Tourist Belt Coats, $14.

Medium Length Coats, Belt and Long Coats.

Extra Long Coats, Venetian Lined Coats.

We State No Values---We Give Them.

Our Sale of Black Clothes for Men

Received an extraordinary ovation at its opening a week ago. Men of all professions indicated their enthusiasm by buying prodigally, many two and three garments at a time. The lots have been reinforced, and those who come to-day will suffer no disappointments in the matter of selections or sizes.

At Ten Dollars

For Semi-Dress and General Wear

Black Sack Suits, Romaine Silk Lined.

Single Breasted Sacks, lined throughout with Romaine Silk (Twilled Satin). The Suit is made of Fine Black Thibet.

$10 Price

Double Breasted Sack and 3-button Frock Suits,

Black Cheviots, Thibets, Rough Serges and Clay Diagonals in Single and Double Breasted Sacks. Clay Diagonals only in Frocks.

$10 Price

We have given a brief synopsis of our Black Clothes at "TEN DOLLARS." The Higher Grades, at $15, $18, $20 and $23.50, represent the highest types of Tailoring and Selection of Fabrics.

At Ten Dollars

For Afternoon and Evening Wear

Prince Albert Coat and Vest, made of dull-finish, fast black cloths, coat is serge lined; LAPELS ARE SILK FACED. Fit and style absolutely correct.

Price, $10

Tuxedo Coat and Vest, Lustreless Tuxedo fabric. The new style Poole coat, semi-military Shawl and collar SATIN FACED.

Price, $10

The above is an indication of what our Men's Store offers at "Ten Dollars." The higher grades at $15 to $23.50 show splendid specimens of tailoring. FULL DRESS Coats and Vests range from

$18.50 to $32.

Men's Store, Main Floor, East.

SOME LAST CHANCE BARGAINS.

2,170 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in Oxford, Madras and Percale, sold regularly 75c. at $2, $1.50 and $1 last season. We need the room, so 75c.

WHITE SHIRTS, stiff bosoms, no cuffs. Over 600 Shirts, worth $1.50, $1.25, 65c. and $1, none less. Never can have too many White Shirts.

WASH VESTS, 426, a fine selection, regularly $3, $4, $5, now $2. Practically $2 two for the price of one—and it'll be warm before you know it.

SCARFS. Last Saturday's sale kept us on the jump. If you do not know these 25c. ties beat the world at the price, come and see.

WINTER UNDERWEAR, 280 pieces Cartwright & Warner's Stuttgarter Medlicott Mills, etc., regular values, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50. $1

REINDEER GLOVES. Over 600 pairs. Made to our order and sold all the season $1 at $2. What are left go at $1.

SPRING DERBYS. All the new shapes, regular $3 quality, a special sale, FOR $2.40 THIS DAY ONLY, $2.40.

$6 OPERA HATS. Special for Feb. 27 only. Only 50 will be sold. The same $3.50 hat we have sold all season at $6.00.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"You can't help dropping in."

Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

SPRING PATTERNS.

All our new Spring Patterns will be on exhibition Monday next. The few old patterns which remain will be closed out at greatly reduced prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St. Factories, 505 to 515 West 24th St.

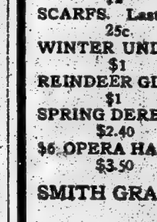

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. The Best New England Play Written. TO-MORROW—TED MARKS' CONCERT.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 14th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & To-day, 2. CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8. LAST Matinee To-day. LAST NIGHT. MOTHER GOOSE

Tues., Mar. 1st, for 4 weeks, Mr. Richard MANSFIELD. March 1st and Two Weeks. IVAN THE TERRIBLE. 3d and 4th weeks. Repertoire. Seats on sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & To-day. RICHARD CARLE in the Musical Brilliancy. THE TENDERFOOT. Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50

ELMENDORF Carnegie Lyceum Tuesdays & Wed'y During Lent. LECTURES March 1 & 2—"Old Mexico & The Bull Fight."

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8. Matinee To-day, 2. CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St. near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. T'day & Wed., 2:15. ROBERT EDESON RANSON'S FOLLY.

Great! Hackett-Carhart Spring Overcoats—just out. Smartest lot of coats in New York. Broad shoulders, loose, easy lines. Put one on. You'll feel prosperous because you'll *look* it. Cravenettes $15 to $30. Top Coats, Short Coverts, Medium Cheviots and Vicunas $12 to $28. And a Spring Hat to set off the Coat.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW. Madison Square Garden. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P.M.

GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES. AUTO BOAT AND LAUNCHES. SHOWN ON LAKE. MODEL FISH HATCHERIES. Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly Casting, CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT.

ADMISSION . 50c | SEATS FREE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 116TH TO 124TH TIME. MATINEE HENRY W. SAVAGE offers TO-DAY AT 2:15. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

BROADWAY "A BIG SUCCESS." —Alan Dale. THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE Yankee Consul.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVE. AT 8:15. ST PETERSBURG and the RUSSIAN ARMY. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE NEXT WEEK | ADA REHAN & OTIS SKINNER in LULU GLASER | Mat. & Night "The Merchant of Venice." In "Dolly Varden." Seats Now on Sale.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av. Saturday eve., Feb. 27, at 8:15. "THE CLIMBERS" In "HER LORD AND MASTER."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. BETTER THAN EVER. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS & his Co. in "THE TOREADOR." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

THE GOTHAM 125th & 3d av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS. Grand Concerts Tom'w Aft. & Eve.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY. Pretty MoonHight Maids. Tom'w Night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:25. Matinee To-day. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. SPECIAL MAT. THURS. MCH. 10. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinee To-day. TWELFTH NIGHT. Edith Wynne Matthison—Viola. Ben Greet as Malvolio.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ELEANOR ROBSON NINTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ANNIE RUSSELL THE YOUNGER MRS. PARLING. Feb. 29—MISS RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. BELLEW RAFFLES, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154TH TIME MARCH 15. SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. GLITTERING GLORIA

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST week but ONE of the regular season. TO-DAY, Matinee at 2, (last time,) DIE FLAUTO MAGICO, (Magic Flute.) Sembrich, Gadski, Homer, Seygard; Dippel, Campanari, Blass, Reiss. Conductor, Mottl. TO-NIGHT, at 8, popular prices, (Last time.) LOHENGRIN. Ackte, Walker; Kraus, Kloepfer, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Sun. Eve., Feb. 28, at 8:30, (Pop. Prices.) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Miss Emma Calve, MM. Pol Plancon, Campanari, and Frl. v. Seldenneck, Violiniste. Conductor, Felix Mottl. Mon. Eve., Feb. 29, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet, Bars; Begue. Conductor, Mottl. Wed. Eve., March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Calve, Lemon; Naval, Campanari, Begue, Guardabassi. Conductor, Mottl. Thurs. Eve., Mar. 3, at 8:30, (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Kloepfer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Eve., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Mottl. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Sat. Eve., March 5th, at 7:30—DIE WALKURE. Wed. Eve., March 9th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Thurs. Eve., March 10, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats for all above performances now on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat. & Mon. Eve., "Maedel als Rekrut." To-night, Last Time "Rosemann's Rheinfahrt."

CARNEGIE HALL. Wetzler Symphony Concerts. Last Concert, TO-NIGHT at 8:15. American debut of RICHARD STRAUSS. SOLOIST DAVID BISPHAM. PROGRAM: "Zarathustra"; Group of Songs; "Heldenlebes." Tickets on sale at Ditson's and Box Office. Three remaining concerts of Strauss Festival, March 3rd, 9th and 10th, under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

5TH SYMPHONY CONCERT. Frank Damrosch.....Director. THIS SATURDAY AFT. AT 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Works by BRAHMS, SAINT-SAENS, GOLDMARK. SOLOIST DAVID MANNES. Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. Afternoons at 3. MCH. 2, 6, 12. 3 WAGNER RECITALS by NORDICA WITH WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Program Mch. 2, Selections from LOHENGRIN, TANNHAUSER, FLYING DUTCHMAN, and WALKUERE. Res. Seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's, and agencies.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6726—38. Reg. Mat.: To-day, 2:15. VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. IN WILTON LACKAYE "THE PIT." MARCH 3—STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3. Dr. Richard Strauss. ONLY RECITAL. Songs by STRAUSS and TENNYSON'S MELODRAMATIC POEM ENOCH ARDEN. Mme. Strauss De Ahna, David Bispham, DR. RICHARD STRAUSS AT THE PIANO. Seats $2 to $1 at Ditson's and Box Office.

Mendelssohn Hall. Mon. Aft., Feb'y 29, at 3. Song Recital (Dr. Theo.) Lierhammer of Vienna. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano. Seats $1, $1.50 at Ditson's. Steinway Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Last Concert, Tuesday Eve., March 1, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisted by HAROLD RANDOLPH. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, THIS (Sat.) AFT. at 3. Second Piano Recital Reisenauer. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1.50 and $1, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway, EVERETT PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. Intercollegiate Hockey Championship. HARVARD VS. YALE. To-night at 8:15 o'clock. Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats $1 extra.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Com. Vaudeville. COMDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c, 50c. 2nd Paul Spadoni. 5th Rip Van Winkle. 58th St. Evans, 'Good Old Summer Time' Cont. Vaud. 125th St. "Prince Karl." Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Babes in Toyland LAST 4 WEEKS. LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.

MURRAY HILL. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c. 35c. 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. The Merry Comedy INCOG. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. VESTA TILLEY CRESSY & DAYNE. Florens Troupe, Warren & Blanchard, others.

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EDEN World in Wax. New Groupings. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 5.

New Star Lex. Av. 107th St. Mat. Mon., Wed. & Sat. M'LISS, Nellie McHenry. Next Wk, Florence Bindley, Midnight Maridage.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. DOCKSTADERS MINSTRELS. Next W'k, Prince of Pilsen.

COMEDY B'way, cor. 95th. Refined Vaudeville. Best in town. Ladies' Popular Matinees Daily. Sunday Concerts. All seats 15c.

WEST END CHECKERS. Mat. To-day. Next Wk—Our New Minister.

3RD AV. Mat. To-day. An Heiress to Marry. NEXT WEEK—A HIDDEN CRIME.

FEB 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FROM Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's theory, set forth in his book, "Man's Place in the Universe," that our system is the centre of the universe and our comparatively puny earth the only inhabited planet, Mr. W. D. Howells, in the Easy Chair of this month's Harper's, derives consolation and inspiration for a world but lately afflicted by a sense of its own littleness. We take the liberty respectfully to commend Mr. Howells's remarks to the attention of our readers. Dr. Wallace is one of the world's thinkers to be reckoned with, even if he did not remember (or happened to forget) that a certain modest set of verses in Poe's manner were written by James Whitcomb Riley. Mr. Howells calls him the "co-inventor with Darwin of the Darwinian theory," and thinks his book will have "a charm beyond the reach of poetry for the reader who does not mind being set thinking about himself and his destiny." In Mr. Howells's view Dr. Wallace has now challenged "the notion of a habitable cosmos." With the belief that he is "not merely one of many earthly millions, but one of cosmical nonillions, in multitude immeasurably beyond the expression of Arabic numerals or algebraic signs," there must be a "desolating consciousness of inferiority imminent in every human creature." Accepting Dr. Wallace's theory for the purpose of ingenious and suggestive argument, Mr. Howells finds that it appeals strongly to the moral and spiritual nature of man.

Augustus C. Buell, in his new historical work, "William Penn as the Founder of Two Commonwealths," which is published this week, gives up much space to Penn's own account of the Colony of Pennsylvania and its Indians, which, Mr. Buell says, "is the only one of his historical writings that may be described as wholly free from a species of cant which his earlier theological career seems to have made second nature with him." It is, indeed, uncommonly interesting reading, and worth preserving. There is, as the present historian suggests, no hint in Penn's graphic descriptions of evil and climate, of the habits and appearance of the aboriginals, of susceptibility to the charm of nature, "no interest of the naturalist or traditional interest" [illegible] Yet his observations on the Pennsylvania climate are still of importance in the study of comparative meteorology, while Mr. Buell declares that his account of the Indians of his time "has no superior in English literature," though he admits that it may be excelled by the Narratives of the French Jesuits. Penn was "ready to believe" that the American Indians were of the stock of the Ten Tribes of Israel. His reasons for this belief were those of one who had read his Bible diligently and accepted it literally. He gives half a dozen reasons, and one is as good as another.

Mr. Lorado Taft's "History of American Sculpture," which Mr. de Kay reviewed admiringly when it was published here, has reached London and been well received, even by English critics who hold that a book on American sculptors should be received as cautiously as American sculpture itself. Mr. Lewis Hind, a reviewer of note, acknowledges that he took up the book with a foreboding, but that it proved groundless. He finds, to his satisfaction, that Mr. Taft "knows what is significant in sculpture, and what is unimaginative, commonplace or pretentious." Says Mr. Hind:

* * * The men whose names and achivements crowd the latter pages of this volume have the honor of knowing that they have lifted American sculpture into regions where dwell the works of art which are significant. And France may well claim a lion's share in the honor—France, who lent Houdon to America in 1785 to recreate Washington and Lafayette in marble; France, who, in 1904, can point to the lode-star of Rodin's achievement. A brief one hundred and nineteen years! These two great Frenchmen bridge it with their influence.

It will please many thousands, perhaps many hundreds of thousands, to learn that Tolstoï considers Charles Dickens "the greatest novel writer of the nineteenth century." Some contemporaneous novelists may solace themselves with the thought that they belong to the twentieth century, while the large majority of English and American readers of Dickens will receive Count Tolstoï's judgment with the more gratification because it has always been their own. Tolstoï lately expressed this opinion in writing to the Secretary of an English Dickens society. He also declared that Dickens's works "impressed with the true Christian spirit, have done, and will continue to do, a great deal of good to mankind."

By an error of the cable we were lately made to announce that Mrs. Charles Roundell had written a book on the history and art treasures of Haddo House. This is the home in Aberdeen of the Earl of Aberdeen, and has not hitherto been noted as the abode of many rich art treasures. Mrs. Roundell's book will concern not Haddo House, but Ham House, which stands in a lovely park on the Surrey bank of the Thames just above Richmond. From the terraces of the Star and Garter Inn you may see the roof of Ham House among the trees. Near by are Ham Common and the little village of Petersham. Ham House has long been the residence of the Earl of Dysart. The late Prince Henry of Orleans was born there, in his parents' exile. Prince Henry Stuart, eldest son of James I., was its first owner.

The Rev. Alfred Ainger, Canon of Bristol Cathedral and Master of the Temple, in London, who died Feb. 8, is known chiefly in this country as a most sympathetic and industrious editor of the "Essays of Elia" and the author of a biography of Lamb that few admirers of Elia could spare. He wrote short biographies also of Tom Hood and Crabbe, edited an edition of Hood's poems, and contributed the article on Tennyson to the Dictionary of National Biography. Many traveling Americans have heard the snowy-haired Master of the Temple preach Sunday mornings in the ancient Temple Church. His sermons were highly finished in literary form and expression, and his delivery was eloquent. He was an amateur in music, and always greatly interested in the establishment of concerts of good music for the multitude. His last literary work was a revision of the edition of the Lambs by [illegible]

THE REFORMATION.

Study of the Epoch in the Second Volume of the Late Lord Acton's "Cambridge Modern History."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

IT should be made clear at the outset that The Reformation, Volume II. of the Cambridge Modern History, is not to be taken as an independent study of that movement; but rather as the second volume in a history that begins with the discovery of America, and is to end only with our own times. The work will comprise in all twelve large volumes, of which The Reformation is the third to appear, having been preceded by Volume I., on the Renaissance, and Volume VII., on the United States. In his very interesting introductory note to The Renaissance, and consequently to the entire series, the late Bishop Creighton tells us that "the two main features of modern history are the development of nationalities and the growth of individual freedom." It was therefore natural to expect that the development of nationality and the growth of individual freedom would be the two ideas that would dominate and inform the work as the whole, and give it a sufficiently strong unifying principle, which might easily be wanting to a history written by so large a number of practically independent contributors. In the present volume, the development of the modern nations is taken up where they were left at the close of The Renaissance; and The Reformation, therefore, presupposes at least a fair knowledge of the matter treated in Volume I. Certain characters also are prominent factors in the movement that led from the first phase in the development of modernity to its successor. Erasmus, for instance, though primarily a man of the Renaissance, stands forth as a very powerful figure in the course of The Reformation; and though the pages before us abound with references to that great humanist, for a complete account of his work we should turn to the first volume, where his life and influence are treated in detail. This, undoubtedly, is as it should be. In the matter of presupposing historical knowledge in its public, however, The Cambridge Modern History occasionally goes further than we believe warranted by the statement of the editors that it was its purpose to record "in the way most useful to the greatest number of readers the fullness of knowledge in the field of modern history." For we have placed before us not only the kings, bishops, and knights of history, but also its pawns; and that, too, often without sufficient preliminary explanation. For a reference work addressed to so general a public, there appear also notable lacunae which it will be difficult for the ordinary reader to fill. No less important a figure than Ulrich von Hutten, for instance, moves like a ghost across this crowded stage, with no one to bid him stay. The merest incidental mention is all that is vouchsafed to him in the fourteen hundred pages on The Renaissance and Reformation. Such defects are, however, inevitable to a work in which every writer treats his subject independently, though that they can be effectively avoided is evident from that masterpiece of French historical writing, also prepared by a system of collaboration, L'Histoire de France, edited by Lavisse. The plan and scope of the two works, however, differ widely, and it would be wrong to compare them. Questions of method and aim have already been fully discussed by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and they will be referred to in this article on The Reformation only in so far as treatment of that period tends to emphasize the excellencies, and occasionally the shortcomings, in the general scheme. Its attitude toward modern history proper will be more readily apparent in a volume on The Reformation than in one on The Renaissance. The latter is, after all, a period of history removed from ourselves and our forefathers both in point of place and of time. In so far as it was a national or rather a racial movement, it was almost exclusively Italian. It attempted to solve the problems forced upon it by the Dark or Middle Ages, problems from which modernity is widely removed. The Reformation, on the other hand, deals more especially with the problems brought forward by The Renaissance, problems which are still unsolved in our own time. The attitude of the editors with regard to The Reformation may, therefore, be taken as a fair index of their attitude toward modern history in general.

Perhaps no volume of the series was awaited with greater interest than the one on The Reformation.

*The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Volume II. The Reformation. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1904.

FEB

...ecessible to scholars in the last two decades, and Lord Acton's significant criticism [illegible] history, who combined with ideal as well as practical gifts the position—it will be remembered that he was the first Catholic to be appointed to a professorship at Cambridge since the Reformation—led us to expect much that was now in the way of interpretation. That great scholar, unfortunately, did not live to see his monumental work even well begun. Of the nineteen chapters in the present volume, but nine were assigned to the actual writers by the founder. And the writer of one of these, Prof. F. X. Kraus of Munich, did not live to give his work the last definitive revision, and the bibliography of his portion was compiled by other hands. That Lord Acton himself should not have been permitted to give us the chapter on the Council of Trent, ably as the matter has been handled by Mr. R. V. Laurence of Trinity College, must remain a matter of keen regret to all. From the general tenor of the work, dispassionate and critical as it is, we should judge that few of Lord Acton's co-religionists have contributed thereto. For it is significant to note that the work before us most nearly approaches finality, in so far as this is possible to any history, exactly in those portions which involve criticism of the various stages in the history of the Church of Rome. However, this may be explained in other ways; for the Church of Rome is an established institution openly presenting its dogmas, and therefore offering the historian more tangible points of attack. Here and there, on the contrary, as in the treatment of Calvin and Zwingli, there is the least suspicion of a swerving from the narrow path of historical criticism. The problem presented was, however, an exceedingly difficult one; for the historian without an attitude is unsignificant, a mere cataloguer of events. Yet in the matter of religions, granting that he possesses an attitude, he is hardly privileged to condemn or even severely to criticise such beliefs as are still vitally active in our own time. In this regard, as in many others, that of lucid and direct presentation of ideas, for instance, the contributors have done their work passing well. Toleration is a law of history as well as of life. And the religions that battled so fiercely, with such fanatical and often murderous hatreds, are here reconciled in the minds of their historians, and presented side by side.

The work opens with the chapter on Medicean Rome, by the late Prof. Kraus, already mentioned. Chapters II. and III., Hapsburg and Valois, by Stanley Leathes, one of the present editors, treat of the long struggle between the dynasties of France and Spain; Chapter IV., on Luther, was prepared by the Rev. T. M. Lindsay, Principal of the Glasgow College of the United Free Church of Scotland; Chapters V., VI., VII., and VIII., dealing, respectively, with National Opposition to Rome in Germany, Social Revolution and Catholic Reaction in Germany, The Conflict of Creeds and Parties in Germany, The Religious War in Germany, as well as Chapter XIV., on The Reformation Under Edward VI., are from the hand of A. F. Pollard of Univeralty College, London. A. A. Tilley of King's College gives us Chapter IX., The Reformation in France; Chapter X., The Helvetic Reformation, is the work of the Rev. J. P. Whitney, Principal of the Bishops' College, Lennoxville, Quebec. The Rev. A. M. Fairbairn of Oxford contributes two chapters: XI., Calvin and the Reformed Church, and XIX., the conclusion, The Tendencies of European Thought in the Age of the Reformation. XII., The Catholic South, and XVII., The Scandinavian North, are presented by the Rev. W. E. Collins, King's College, London. James Gairdner is responsible for XIII., on Henry VIII.; J. B. Mullinger, for XV., on Philip and Mary, and F. W. Maitland, for XVI., on The Anglican Settlement and The Scottish Reformation; while R. V. Laurence supplies XVIII., on The Church and Reform, the chapter which, as before mentioned, Lord Acton had originally reserved for himself. A note on The Reformation in Poland is again written by Stanley Leathes. The work, as will therefore be seen, has been carefully allotted so that every chapter is practically a unit treated by a specialist, working independently. The reader is consequently given not only the benefit of the special knowledge of many men, but also several individual points of view.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the particularly able and significant opening chapter by Prof. Kraus. With characteristic German Gründlichkeit, he treats the story of the Papacy from the time of Alexander VI. to the death of Pius V. (1566-1572). Especially is his treatment of Julius II. (1503-1513) to be commended. He is one of the first to present us a really intelligible account of the character and activity of this great, if terrible Pontiff, who, more fully than any other Pope, understood the meaning and importance of the Renaissance to the Church, and to whose idea of the latter's real catholicity we owe Michael Angelo's Sistine Chapel and Raffaele's four pictures on the walls of the Camern della Segnatura. For the subjects there depicted were done at his bidding, and their noble idea was his. Judaism, Greece, and Rome were but the antechambers to Christianity. It is significant to notice that Klaczko, an independent worker in the same field, has arrived at much the same conclusions. Prof. Kraus does not insist upon the excesses of Julius's successor, a point often treated; nor give us detailed accounts of Roman orgies, such as Agostino Chigi's banquet, related by Symonds, where Leo [illegible] ...ing, [illegible] ...ing [illegible] ...into the Tiber. All [illegible] ...ings as true; but it emphasizes [illegible] ...as a sufficient interpretation of the character and aims of such successful Popes, [illegible] ...ing with showing how Rome attempted [illegible] ...silence or respond to Germany's insistent demands for morality and reformation.

Mr. Leathes's work begins with an account of the wearying and unprofitable campaigns of Francis I. and Charles V. for the mastery of Italy, and Charles's final triumph. Mr. Leathes's conception of history is hardly as broad as that of Prof. Kraus. His two chapters on the Habsburgs and Valois embody the results of all modern research and present us an accurate account of all military movements, intrigues, conferences, and treaties of this time. Like the chapters on The Reformation in England, they give us, however, nothing that is substantially new. He concerns himself with events rather than ideas, and his chapters are therefore factual rather than interpretative in any large sense. What Mr. Leathes tells us of social and economic conditions in Spain is excellent, and makes us regret that he should have omitted treating such conditions in France. The character of Francis I., with its many inconsistencies, presents a nice problem to the historian; but the present writer makes little attempt to analyze it, and only incidentally we arrive at the idea of a decidedly active but irresponsible political character. That Francis I. encouraged literature, that under him the first school of modern French poetry began its florest, that he was a lover of the arts, and patron of Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto and Benvenuto Cellini, are facts as important, even for the historian, as that the Duke of Bourbon should have been allowed to remain behind on a plea of illness when the King passed through Moulins on his way to Italy. They are, furthermore, much more significant for any one who would form a just estimate of his character. Yet of the former, Mr. Leathes gives us not the slightest intimation, while the latter is presented to us in detail.

Mr. Lindsay's article on Luther, which follows, is a particularly able monograph on the Catholic theology of that great reformer's time and the influences at work upon him in his youth. The remarkable cogency of that theology's reasoning will be a surprise to those who believe the Church founded largely upon tradition. The breach between Germany and Rome did not come from any sudden realization of fallacies in the claims of the Church, but was the result rather of the fundamental antagonism between the two nationalities and the impossibility of fusing in any known alembic the aesthetic interests to the south of the Alps and the as yet unchastened, and shall we say phrenetic, religious ardor of the north. Serious councils, if called even at the inception of hostilities, could in all probability not effectually have done it. The abuse of indulgences was hardly at the root of the matter. It merely presented a convenient point of attack; it was but the spark that fired the mine. Mr. Lindsay's treatment of history is one which differs markedly from Mr. Leathes's; he does not hesitate, for instance, to give us a thorough discussion of that very interesting problem, the theory of the indulgence. It started with the old Aristotelian question of the relation between the one and the many. The Church is, on the one side, a spiritual community made up of all true believers, and to it had accrued the benefits of all the good works accomplished by all its members. To its credit, so to speak, could be counted the sufferings of the martyrs, the deserts of all the faithful, and even the benefits of the inexhaustible sacrifice of Christ. On being admitted into this community, the neophyte entered into possession of the spiritual riches possessed by it, and therefore by all. From this came the conception that the visible Church, the institution, was the custodian of this storehouse of merits, which it could draw upon when need arose. The practice, as distinct from the theory, started in the early Church when serious sins involved separation from the fellowship of Christians, and readmission was dependent not merely on public confession, but also upon certain satisfactions pleasing in God's sight to show true repentance, such as the manumission of slaves, fasts or pilgrimages. It often happened that the penitent fell ill, and the completion of the imposed pilgrimage or fast became impossible. The Church, on the theory given, could under the circumstances remit the satisfaction demanded. From such beginnings to its later scandalous abuses in Luther's time. Mr. Lindsay treats the growth of the practice and the consequent readjustment of the theory with signal clearness and insight.

Mr. Pollard, who treats the political phase in the German Reformation, gives us much that is striking in the way of interpretation. His careful analysis of Charles V.'s motives and character is perhaps his most notable contribution. His estimate differs from that of both the preceding writers. Mr. Leathes is, if anything, favorable to Charles, and believes that the larger part of his policy, at least, was dictated by his orthodox Catholic faith. Mr. Lindsay likewise thinks that Charles's condemnation of Luther at the Diet of Worms was actuated by an honest religious conviction and an unshaken belief in the infallibility of Councils. Mr. Pollard on the contrary, reduces the religious factor in Charles's activity to a minimum, and finds that his policy was essentially dynastic, that he was everywhere primarily concerned not for the maintenance of Catholic [illegible] ...but for the [illegible] ...the [illegible] ...the other [illegible] ...and he [illegible] ...easily did not [illegible] ...to dispute it. With regard to the Papacy [illegible], it is not [illegible] ...almost probably permitted and surely [illegible] ...that by the ends of Rome and the rights of the Pope in St. Almain.

His religious views, says Mr. Pollard, were comparatively simple: as a mediæval Catholic, he could be compelled no other creed and conceive of no other form of ecclesiastical polity. As well let there be two emperors as two infallible standards of faith. The Church, like the Empire, must be one and indivisible, and he must be the sovereign of the one and the protector of the other.

Likewise with regard to Luther, Mr. Pollard's attitude does not coincide with that of Dr. Lindsay. He is severe rather than sympathetic; at times, in fact, one might almost imagine that he is indulging a prejudice rather than passing an entirely impartial judgment. To say that Luther "did not hesitate to make God directly responsible for the evil as well as the good existing in the world," (p. 168,) without a complete exposition of Luther's views, such as we nowhere have, is at least misleading. For Luther, like any other theologian, naturally believed that a world that included a system of faith by salvation was essentially good. He did not deny the existance of evil. It was in fact necessary to the divine system of salvation, and as such could be considered as a phase of the general goodness of the universe. Furthermore his many attempts to account for the power of the devil show that he did at least hesitate to accept the view for which Mr. Pollard makes him sponsor. His final judgment, in so far as his ideas may be said anywhere to have reached finality on this vexatious problem, admitted that though the devil was often able to turn men from the good, he was not omnipotent, his power arising from his great ability as a "Rechnenmeister," a master of calculation. However, with the idea of the omnipotence of Deity, he could not escape the conviction that in a sense the devil existed on sufferance. In so far only is Mr. Pollard's criticism true, and in so far it should have been urged not only against Luther but also against many, in fact, nearly all, sixteenth century theologians. Perhaps after all Luther has not yet received his fair share of criticism, and what appears as severity in Mr. Pollard may come very near the truth. Truculent, obstinate, and intolerant he undoubtedly was. However, to us it seems hardly just to impute to him insincerity and demagoguery, a Mr. Pollard's interpretation of the facts necessarily must.

As well as for the light thrown on the character of Charles V., Mr. Pollard's work is to be studied for its large and philosophical view of the Reformation movement in general. We can do no better than to quote the following paragraph:

> The origin of the whole movement was a natural attempt on the part of man, with the progress of enlightment, to emancipate himself from the clerical tutelage under which he had labored for centuries, and to remedy the abuses which were an inevitable outcome of the exclusive privileges and authority of the Church. This was, roughly speaking, the main issue of the Reformation; it was practically universal, while the dogmatic questions were subsidiary and took different forms in different localities.

Calvin and Zwingli are treated more sympathetically, and also more conventionally, than Luther. In the chapters on England, excepting possibly the one on the Anglican Settlement and the Scottish Reformation, little that is new in the way of fact or interpretation could have been expected considering the thoroughness with which that ground has already been covered by English historians. They are, however, excellent restatements of their subjects. The Scandinavian North, by the Rev. W. E. Collins, is very probably the most thorough treatment of this phase of the movement yet to appear. The Rev. Mr. Fairbairn's concluding chapter on "The Tendencies of European Thought in the Age of the Reformation," in spite of its excellence, must be criticised on the score of its brevity. In his introductory paragraphs he excludes from any consideration the development of social theories and literature, though we cannot say that sufficient reasons are given for so important an omission. Such a method can only accord with the spirit of the political history of a few decades ago. Evidences of this spirit we have already commented upon in the course of this review. Here Rabelais is dismissed with a paragraph, Montaigne with half a page, while to the other literary characters of the period not even mention is vouchsafed.

A complete, though unevaluated, bibliography follows, as in the other volumes; also a helpful chronological table of events and satisfactory index.

Lehigh University, Penn.

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

Putnam's Vest Pocket Series.

About twenty titles are to be shortly added by G. P. Putnam's Sons to their Vest Pocket Series in which FitsGerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" was published last Christmas. These little books are 1½ by 3½ inches, and the text, which is printed in fine type, runs parallel to the back. Among the titles are Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes," Burns's "Tam O'Shanter," Macaulay's "Horatius," Milton's "Ode on Christ and Nativity," "The Sermon on the Mount," Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Bryant's "Thanatopsis," "The Constitution of the United States," Browning's "The Last Ride," Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," &c.

...Mr. Paul Fountain's "Adventures in South America" were commented on in a former number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, attention was called to the fact that the author was a cripple. In "The Great Northwest and the Great Lake Region of North America" Mr. Fountain writes: "Although to some extent a cripple, (though not seriously lame at this time,) I have been all through life a man of Herculean powers of endurance; and the solitude of the wilderness has for me the same allurements that the sea is said to have for many natures."

In 1863, when the author was seventeen, he was one of a party of hunters who were engaged in seeking furs for the Hudson Bay Company. His companions were two Indians, a half-breed, and the wife and daughter of the latter. The camp was near a lake not far from the head of the Ottawa River. There were many small ponds in the neighborhood. As their waters swarmed with fish, there was no difficulty in sustaining life. Within a few miles of the camp there were several Indian lodges belonging to members of the Seaugeaux tribe, with some few Crees. There were no differences between the two. The women were the drudges, and, indifferent as to weather, they did the fishing for the men and prepared the fish. Mr. Fountain comments on the size of the "maskinonge," (the name of this fish being subject to many variations,) and tells of capturing some weighing over seventy-four pounds. Describing the women, the author writes:

> The Indian women of this district are seldom good looking, but they are of a very lovable disposition. The half-breeds, on the contrary, while retaining all the sweetness of soul of their Indian ancestors, are exceedingly pretty, particularly so if their fathers were French-Canadians. The Indian women have a downcast, penative look, the outcome, no doubt, of oppression; but I must admit that I have seldom seen their lords use violence toward them.

The Indian hunters, awaiting the coming of Winter, were lazy, doing absolutely nothing during the whole day. Toward the close of October the snow was a foot deep. Now the traps were unpacked. Each trap was provided with several yards of strong chain. The bait was the entrails and skins of the hares:

> The Indians before handling the traps carefully rubbed their hands with the entrails, so as to cover the scent of their fingers, and used every precaution to leave as few traces of their presence as possible, wiping out the marks of their feet in the snow with spruce bough. The traps were placed a considerable distance apart, perhaps a quarter of a mile, at spots where the Indians found traces of wolves or foxes. These traces consisted of the remains of animals preyed upon and footmarks and a few other signs which I could not discern, though my friends detected them quickly enough.
>
> It was some time before the traps yielded good results. When, however, the first caribou was shot, then traps, baited with the deer's meat brought about much better results. When a wolf was caught in a trap it had to be killed at once.

One of the prize pelts of this region is the black fox. Mr. Fountain writes that there is no actual black fox. They generally are marked with some white or have white hairs. These white hairs may be picked out. Having secured two fine skins of the black variety, Mr. Fountain carried them to London, where he sold them for £60. For the same skins the Hudson Bay Company would have paid the Indians about 12s. to 16s., not in money, but in trade. The author does not write in favorable terms of the Hudson Bay Company, for it gave the Indians and trappers very far below the value of the pelts. The horrible slaughter of moose penned up in a yard is told. The killing produced some two tons of meat. The Indians gorged themselves with the flesh until unable to swallow any more.

Mr. Fountain made many long journeys through the northern wilderness, and visited the country in the neighborhood of Hudson Bay. He explored the northern shore of Lake Superior, and went as far easterly as the mouth of the St. Lawrence. He tells also of his experiences in the United States. He has the very poorest appreciation of our people. As to our women, he declares that, with few exceptions, all he ever met wanted to marry him. At the conclusion of the volume the author gives his experiences as a peddler. Wandering over the Northwestern States with a wagon, he exercised his calling. For a time his headquarters were at Memphis. The author pins his faith to the legend of the Yankee peddler who invented wooden nutmegs, which, he writes, "caused a great emotion in the Eastern States at the beginning of this century." Anyhow, Mr. Fountain ought not to have been disappointed, for he says that he made sometimes more than a thousand dollars in a day's sales. It is evident that the author is more conversant with wolves, foxes, bears, and beavers than with the Yankees among whom he peddled his goods.

Three New Appleton Novels.

D. Appleton & Co. have received three books from popular authors—"An Act in a Backwater," a new novel by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," which is a story of life in an English country town; "Sylvia's Husband," Mrs. Burton Harrison's story, which is included in the Novelette de Luxe Series, and a new volume by W. E. Norris entitled "Nature's Comedian."

*THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND THE GREAT LAKE REGION OF NORTH AMERICA. By Paul Fountain. Cloth. Pp. 355. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

BRITISH PATENTS.

An Interesting Book on the Subject by Prof. James Roberts.*

THE inventor who takes up the study of British patents for invention with the aid of this book will find it as near as may be an exposition in print of the liberality of Great Britain in its treatment of the ingenious and enterprising person, and also a candid adviser of the patent seeker who needs to be told of the difficulties and dangers that attend upon the quest for wealth or fame by means of the discovery and protection of new or newly applied principles in manufacture. This book, well printed and with contents admirably arranged, was written for and from the point of view of inventors, and, as the author says in his preface, its full statement of principles and its reference to authorities and the abstracts of cases will make it useful to practicing lawyers. The inventors are warned of the need of just such instruction as Mr. Roberts gives them, for he tells them that of such patents as are commercially worth infringing no less than 51 per cent. are invalid. A great deal of time is expended in trying to prevent the granting of patents that ought not to be granted, but with all the precautions that are exercised, about $112,000 is annually paid in England for patents which give no legal protection to the patentee. It is his opinion that this state of affairs brings discredit upon all British patents, and diminishes the market value even of those which are valid. It is evident that the book is prepared to enable the inventor to enter the Patent Office fully informed as to his rights under the law, and also with intelligence to help him in avoiding the difficulties that threaten the inventor who gets through the Patent Office by something like audacity only to find out that he has grasped an unsubstantial prize. The British law favors the applicant, but it makes short work of the man who has secured a patent by misrepresentation or mistaken secrecy.

In the nineteen chapters comprising the first part of the volume the author tells his reader in good, plain terms all that he needs to know about the origin of the present patent laws, and how the patentee has been treated since King James I. gave up the privilege enjoyed by himself and his predecessors of doling out all sorts of monopolies to favorites under the royal seal. The monopolies then excepted were "letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm, to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the State, by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient."

This language, with about all its quaintness respected if not retained in the statutes, is substantially the British law today. Time has brought many developments of the original concession of rights, and the law of 1883, under which patents are now obtained, may be taken as the concreted British experience and opinion on the subject in statutory form. The person seeking a patent must see to it that his invention is new, that he is the true and first inventor, that his invention is useful for the purpose intended, that it is not too simple to entitle him to a monopoly which would hamper skilled workmen applying their knowledge to overcome difficulties, and that it is not contrived for a purpose contrary to law or morality.

Besides being obliged to make a "clean breast" of his secret to the Patent Office, the inventor must be prepared to have his grant taken away from him if he has succeeded in getting a patent for something that has been already patented or has been in use by somebody who has neglected to seek or obtain a patent. The care with which patents are scrutinized by the courts after they have been granted as well as before the letters are granted is shown in the abstracts of cases, which occupy two-thirds of the volume, the cases running all the way from 1785 to 1903. They show plainly enough that it is as hard to defend as it is to obtain a patent. Although the rules evolved by a long series of decisions are fairly well ascertained and defined, there is immense difficulty in applying these rules in various cases as they arise. But the quoted cases show a very great persistency in adhering closely to the law in obliging the inventor to state his claim with substantial fullness in his preliminary specification, and a disposition to discourage the sort of inventor who goes on inventing improvements upon his original invention and never quite understanding the practical limitations of his own genius.

Mr. Roberts leads his reader along the way by which the inventor should go to become a successful applicant for a patent. Having told him what the law is and why it is as it is, he reveals to him by the abstracts of cases the manner in which the law is applied, and then gives him all the laws on patents, with the forms and fees prescribed to be charged to the applicant while he is seeking a patent and to the patentee who hopes to secure an extension of his patent. The abstracts of cases, with their accompanying diagrams, occupying so large a part of the work, must constitute for the qualified reader a very important body of instruction as to the policy of the British Patent Office and the British courts in their dealings with inventors. While the requirements of the law seem simple enough to the uninitiated, the knowledge required to apply them has increased with the complexity of inventions, and the new use of old principles has compelled the courts to devote the best intelligence to a task that has become exceedingly difficult in its exactions. What the reader will surely find out is that in submitting his useful discoveries to the British Patent Office he must be candid and fully informed, for he must expect to learn that the courts are as prompt to declare a patent invalid as they are liberal in granting it. Besides being full in its table of contents and of cases, and highly instructive in its presentation of blank forms, the book has an admirably minute index.

*THE GRANT AND VALIDITY OF BRITISH PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS. By James Roberts, M. A., LL. B., late Mathematical Scholar, Gold Medalist in Experimental Science, Trinity College, Dublin; of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, and Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. With many Cuttings. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 276. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

"John Henry" Again.

I NEED THE MONEY. By Hugh McHugh, the author of "John Henry," &c. Illustrated. 8m. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

To all the good fellows of the press who have sized me up and passed me up with a friendly slap on the wrist, joy be with you and may your shadows never grow less!

To all the stern critics, whose fountain pens have rained reams of rebuke, and who with foam-bedecked faces have chased me madly across the plains of space, I say, merely, that this is number six in a series that reached a total sale of 403,000 copies on Feb. 1, 1904. All of which goes to show that the harpoon thrower cuts mighty little ice, and the knocker is his own worst nuisance. Peace be unto thee!

Thus saith John Henry, and in the face of those hundreds of thousands of copies which were sold, criticism quails. In point of fact, however, one does not want to criticise. John Henry is superior to it; he and Peaches and Uncle Peter and Aunt Martha and Bunch Jefferson and all the rest of the "push" are too good-natured to deserve anything but praise.

In his latest adventures John Henry, who, when we last met him, had renounced the race course forever, finds himself with his hands tied, while Uncle Peter, through a series of thinly veiled deceptions, takes chances on the tracks. From a humane desire to save some of Uncle Peter's millions John Henry allows his conscience, aided and abetted by Bunch Jefferson, to lead him to haunt the bookmakers' stalls again and rescue his erring uncle from the grasp of the enemy. And how he does it he tells in his usual picturesque manner. As is the case with all of John Henry's adventures, the darkest hour comes just before the dawn, and when we are almost persuaded that it is all up for the unfortunate Uncle Peter and his money, presto! the darkness vanishes and the sun shines.

As for the rest, John Henry, having become the friend of 403,000 delighted readers, needs no further introduction in these columns.

The Bank of To-day.

The purpose of Amos K. Fiske's book on "The Modern Bank," which D. Appleton & Co. have published this week, is "not to set forth or discuss theories and principles, or to give a history of banking or an account of different systems, but to describe in plain terms the various functions of the present-day bank in the United States and the methods by which its work is done. It is intended to give as clear an idea as possible of what an up-to-date bank does and how it is done."

The book opens with a few chapters on elementary principles and general methods, followed by a rapid sketch of the development of banking and of existing systems. There are also chapters on such topics as trust companies, savings banks, private banking houses, foreign exchange, safe-deposit companies, British, German, French, and other European banking systems; the Canadian banking system, &c. In the last paragraph in the final chapter of the book, in which Mr. Fiske speaks of the "Tendencies of American Banking," he says:

> The tendency of banks to use their resources for the promotion of speculative enterprises, and to share in their risks, is one of the dangers of a system where there are so many of them competing with each other under independent management. It is the business of banks to make loans and advances upon assured credit and sound security; to serve the legitimate ends of industry and trade and the financial operations by which they are promoted and sustained, and not to have any part of their resources involved in risky ventures or be prostituted to the schemes of capitalists who gain control over their management.

It is an era of combination and association, and there is a disposition among powerful capitalists to unite in directing great interests and making them work together; but banking should stand apart as the common agency of all, to be used conservatively and impartially for the benefit of industry, trade, commerce, and finance, of which it is the necessary, and should be the faithful and trustworthy, servant.

There are about thirty-six illustrations, including pictures of the New York Clearing House, an entrance to a safe-deposit vault, an interior of a large safe-deposit vault, fac similes of a deposit slip, the receiving teller's proof, the face of an ordinary form of bank check, form of collateral loan note, charge and credit ticket, and other forms.

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KOREA.

Mr. Angus Hamilton's Important New Book Describing His Visit to Seoul, Chemulpho, and Other Korean Cities.*

WHAT we know about Korea, in a geographical sense, say, three months ago, was of a schoolboy character. To-day accurate information is desirable, and Mr. Angus Hamilton's book about "Korea" helps us to acquire it. A volume of this special character must necessarily deal much with political matters, past and present, and the various interests of Japan, Russia, France, and England must have their places in it. The author shows little, if any, partisanship, though he presents the well-established facts of Russian intrigue. The reader might imagine at times that, owing to bad health and annoyances when traveling, Mr. Hamilton occasionally lost his temper, and resented impertinence or insubordination by kicking or thumping unruly Koreans, who may have possibly deserved their punishment.

In the introduction to the volume the author says that the position of Korea renders her "helpless," meaning that the peninsula must either become Russian or Japanese; that is, unless other foreign powers intervene. The naval and military forces of Russia and Japan are given, and the amount of available money either may possess for the contest. This introduction, undoubtedly written before the present hostilities began, shows a thorough acquaintance with this special phase of the subject. Mr. Hamilton said in December of last year:

> The more recent action of the Russians in Manchuria tends, of course, to support the view that war may be imminent. Nevertheless, bluff is a component part in diplomacy, and there is ground for believing that the intentions of Russia in the Far East are by no means so warlike as the preparations now proceeding and the acts of the Russian administrative officials in Manchuria itself would imply. Russian diplomacy always covers the development of its plans by preparing to demonstrate in a contrary direction, and at the present time her occupation of Korean territory is little else than the screen behind which she proposes to secure Manchuria.

Now that the fight is on, these figures may be borne in mind. The strait between Japan and Korea is 200 miles broad, while Vladivostok, the true base of Russia, is 1,200 miles distant. The history of Korea dates very far back. The monarchy is hereditary, and the family to which the present Emperor belongs assumed the throne in 1392. It is not an independent empire. It was, for a long time, a vassal of China, but the renunciation by the Emperor of China took place in 1895. Japan always had influence in Korea, and Korea may have been more or less imbued with the more modern liberal ideas of the Japanese. China was opposed to any such changes. This was perhaps one of the causes for the war between Japan and China, in which the former was the victor.

Korea is a mountainous country, with magnificent scenery. Agriculture is carried out in a fairly methodical way. A great crop of rice is produced, and in addition the yield of cereals is large. She possesses minerals of great value, and has coal, but whether the coal is of good quality has not yet been determined. Under the stimulus of foreign capital several new industries have been carried out in Korea, but the author intimates that Korea is in a state of transition, that "everything is undefined and undetermined; the past is in ruins, and the future in the rough. Foreigners are introducing education, while the present commercial activities are attributable to their suggestion and assistance."

On the west coast is Che-mul-pho, the seaport of the capital Söul. Here there are many foreign nationalities, but not largely represented, the bulk of the inhabitants being Chinese or Japanese. The author writes that there were last year twenty-nine British, with one firm; eight Americans, with two firms, and four Russians, with two firms. The heaviest tonnage entering Che-mul-pho was Japanese. Söul is the capital city, and can be reached by rapid train from Che-mul-pho. The Korean capital contained last year 194,000 adults. Even progressive Americans will be surprised to learn of the advance the capital of Korea has made. The author writes that there are:

> Electric tramways, long-distance telephones and telegraphs, the installation of electric light, and a general reconstruction of its thoroughfares and buildings, and improvement of its system of drainage. * * * There have been reforms in education, schools and hospitals have been opened; banks, foreign shops have sprung up; a factory for the manufactory of porcelain is in operation, and the number and variety of the religions with which foreign missionaries are wooing the people are as amazing and complex as in China.

The great changes to be found in Söul, the author thinks, are due to Mr. McLeavy Brown, who is at the head of the Korean customs. Describing his services, Mr. Hamilton writes:

> To-day among Englishmen whose reputations are associated with the problems and politics of the Far East, his name stands out almost as prominently as that of his colleague, Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. * * * Mr. McLeavy Brown has devoted many years of his life to the financial difficulties which beset Korea, holding in turn the chief position of Treasurer, Controller of Customs, and Director of Mines. * * * I am myself in the most precarious way apt to hear that Mr. Brown is a walking cyclopædia—his speaks, reads, and writes with equal facility French, German, Italian, and Chinese.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea is fifty-four years old, and was called to the throne in 1864. His appearance is not impressive as he is only 5 feet 4 inches in height. Mr. Hamilton describes him in this way:

> His face is pleasant, impassive in repose, brightening with an engaging smile when in conversation. His voice is soft and pleasing to the ear; he talks with easy assurance, some vivacity, and nervous energy. He talks with every one, pointing his remarks with graceful gesture, and interrupting his sentences with melodious and infectious laughter. The mark of the Emperor's favor is the receipt of a fan. When a foreigner is presented to him, it is customary to find upon the conclusion of the audience a small parcel awaiting his acceptance, containing a few paper fans and sometimes a roll of silk. * * * A long golden silk robe of state, embroidered with a gold braid, with a girdle of golden cord, edged with heavy gold fringe, covers him. * * * The Emperor is ignorant of Western languages, but he is an earnest student of those educational works which have been translated for the purposes of the schools he has established in his capital. In this way he has become singularly well informed upon many subjects. * * * As the autocratic monarch of a country, whose oldest associations are opposed to all external interference, the attitude of his Majesty has been instinct with the most humane principles, with great integrity of purpose and much enlightenment.

When the existing social conditions as represented in Söul are examined, the question naturally arises, Whence came the Koreans and their origin? Mr. Hamilton repeats a phrase of Mr. Henry Norman's, that "A street full of Koreans suggests the orthodox notion of the resurrection." As far as physical conformation goes, it looks as if the Koreans show evidences of descent from "the half-savage and nomadic tribes of Mongolia and Northern Asia, and the Caucasian peoples from Western Asia." There are to be seen the admixture of the Aryan and non-Aryan types. As to language, the author writes:

> The speech of the country, while closely akin to the Chinese, reproduces sounds and many verbal denominations which are found in the language of India. Korea has submitted to the influence of Chinese arts and literature for centuries, but there is little actual agreement between the legends of the two countries. * * * There is a vast blank in the early history of Korea, at a period when China is represented by many unimpaired records. Research can make no advance in face of it; surmise and logical reflections from extraneous comparisons alone can supply the requisite data. * * * It is an unrecorded chapter of the world's history, which at the best can only be faintly sketched.

Despite the newer ideas, the condition of women in Korea leaves much to be desired. Describing the streets of the capital, the author writes:

> Women do not appear much in the streets during daylight. The degree of their seclusion depends upon the position they fill in society. * * * The upper-class woman lives rather like a woman in a sehana; from the age of twelve she is only visible to the people in her household and to her immediate relatives. She is married young, and thenceforth her acquaintances among men are restricted solely to within the fifth degree of consanguinity. She may visit her friends, being usually carried by four bearers in a screened chair. * * * In a general way the chief occupation of the Korean woman is motherhood. Much scandal arises if a girl attains her twentieth year without having been married. As a feature of public life in Korea, there are the gisaing, and they correspond to the geisha of Japan; the duties, environment, and mode of existence of the two are almost identical.

The dancing girls Mr. Hamilton tells of:

> The brother of the Emperor invited me to watch the dress rehearsal of an approaching palace festival. * * * The dance epitomized the poetry and grace of human motion. The dainty attitudes of the performers had a gentle delicacy which was delightful. The long silken robes revealed a singular grace of deportment, and one looked upon dancers who were clothed from head to foot, not naked, brazen, and unashamed, like those of our own burlesque, with infinite relief and infinite satisfaction. There was power and purpose in their movements, artistic subtlety in their poses. Their flowing robes emphasized the simplicity of their gestures, the pallor of their faces was unconcealed, their glances were timid, their manner modest. * * * The fascinating figures approached softly, smoothly sliding, and as they glided slowly forward the song of the music welled into passionate lamentations. * * * The masterly restraint of the band, the conception, skill, and execution of the dancers made it a triumph of technique.

There are three forms of religion in Korea, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shamanism. Since the earliest time spirits and demons have been objects of worship. Notwithstanding the better influences of Confucianism and Buddhism, the actual demon worship of the lower classes has undergone little change. Mr. Hamilton thinks that some of the charges made by missionaries against monasteries in Korea are groundless. Having spent many weeks in the monastery of Keum-kank-sany, the author says:

> I prefer to recall the kindliness of the monks, their real Christian charity to the poor and afflicted, to the hungry and sore distressed, and to all who came to them in times of misery and evil. If many of them learn the rules of their liturgy by heart, if they lack scholarship, if they do not know the meaning of much upon which they spend many weary hours of their lives, are not these slight things when weighed against their profound humanity, their gentleness to everything which breathes, their benevolence to the old and destitute, their exceeding humanity, their wonderful toleration, the quietness and extreme simplicity of their lives, and the humanitarian nature of their interests?

Dwelling somewhat at length on Russian schemes in Korea, the author tells of a cattle ranch and sheep run established by the Russians on the coast of the Kang-wan Province. To this was attached a canning factory. Next there was founded a Pacific Whale Fishing Company, which gave the Russians the fullest opportunity of making soundings and examining the entire Korean coast. The whale was much neglected as an economic animal previously, but Russia soon developed a keen appreciation of its value. Korea, the Russians tried hard to steal telegraphic plums so as to cover the distance between Vladivostok and the furthermost provinces of Korea. The Koreans, however, did not appreciate the kindly solicitude of the Russian Foreign Office, and in a most wanton way cut down the poles of the telegraph line. Then Russia was delighted to furnish the Korean Army with Russian drill instructors. It was only a short time ago that these Russian helps were sent home. Mr. Hamilton devotes many pages to explaining how clever were the Russians in their work of getting a fast clutch on Korea. Leaving the many examples of Russian intrigue in Korea, Mr. Hamilton tells of village life in the country:

> A glimpse of a house, as one rides through the village, shows a man combing his long hair, a women beating her husband's clothes or ironing with a bowl heated with charcoal; many naked children, the progeny of child wives scarce out of their teens. * * * Women with infants hanging at their breasts or bearing children strapped to their backs in dirty clothes, the usual naked band of well-developed breast and unwashed back showing, crowd the streets. * * * Winsome kiddies, muddy and naked, offer us flowers and bowls of water from the streams upon which their elders have settled.

With the failure of the rice crops, a by no means uncommon calamity in Korea, due to the absence of rain, there are many cases of death arising from general debility. Malaria is common, but the great enemy of health is the tubercle bacillus. Eye trouble is often met with. In the southern provinces there are many lepers. The filthy habits of the lower classes of the Koreans account for most of the physical troubles. One trait of the people is cruelty to animals. In his journey through Korea Mr. Hamilton praises the native pony, which is larger than the Shetland breed, but smaller than the Welsh pony. Their good qualities were many, and are thus told:

> They endure longer marches and shorter food allowances than almost any other species of horse; they are quick in gait, very strong, and willing, good feeders, and reveal extraordinary pluck, tenacity, and patience. Much of the pleasure of my travels in Korea, however, was entirely spoiled by the abominable neglect with which the native grooms treated their charges.

Our authority did not place much confidence in his followers while on his travels. Desertions were not uncommon. The converts were the least to be trusted. The Chinamen were the most trustworthy, while the Koreans were dishonest, as well as intemperate and lazy. The antidote suggested is to give the unruly follower "an occasional kick." Returning to Söul, Mr. Hamilton determined to pay Vladivostok a visit. All due preparations were made. There was a wild and desolate region to be covered, said to be some 800 miles in length. Pack horses and followers were engaged, and prices for services were believed to be settled, when the Koreans struck for higher wages.

> The end of my journey for the moment had come with a vengeance. The head groom stormed and cursed and ran raving in and out the crowd. He then came for me with a large boulder, and, as I let out upon his temple, the riot began. My baggage was thrown off the horses and stones flew through the air. I hit and slashed at my assailants, and in a few minutes became the centre of a nasty situation. * * * I was cut a little upon the head, and my right hand showed a compound fracture—native heads are bad things to hammer.

Postponement of the trip became a necessity. Not to be balked, Mr. Hamilton made up his mind to visit Vladivostok, starting from some Japanese port. Arriving at Yokohama, the author was taken seriously ill with a violent attack of enteric fever, and under the advice of his doctor sailed for England.

*KOREA. By Angus Hamilton. With a newly prepared map and numerous illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 316. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Of Stories Just a Few."

There are twenty stories in the volume which Mr. R. B. Knowles graciously dedicates to himself because he could "not persuade anybody else to accept the dedication." The stories are all exceedingly lively and brief, and range in subject from a German-Scotch (or Scotch-German) gentleman's experience at roulette to almost anything from sheep to mustard pots. Some of the stories are only a page in length—some not even that long, but they all show a decided snap and buoyancy of style that is greatly augmented by the realistic marginal pictures with which the book is decorated. ("Of Stories Just a Few." New York: M. Witmark & Sons.)

A Society Farce.

SYLVIA'S HUSBAND. By Mr. Burton Harrison. Novelette de Luxe series. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A highly sensational drawing-room farce is Mrs. Burton Harrison's story of "Sylvia's Husband." Here we have the familiar, beautiful wife of a rich though jealous old husband, the inevitable man friend, although when we meet the characters all assembled at a house party at the Irish castle of the rich old husband, Sir Hugh Sargent has already grown weary of Natalie. Sylvia, peerless among women, is the ward of Mr. William Hillyards, (the husband,) and an object of extreme aversion to Natalie. As for the rest—with the friendly aid of a meddlesome gossip monger, who is a divorcée—Sylvia, with whom Sir Hugh has fallen in love after having fallen out of love with Natalie, has a great deal of trouble all more or less of a highly colored nature. The scene is shifted from Ireland to the ancestral home of Sir Hugh, and the reader is permitted to listen to considerable back-talk between the guests and the hostess, from which the hostess emerges with flying colors, only to be considerably worsted afterward by the shameless Natalie, who in conversation does not hesitate to "det her i's."

Among other characters is a maiden aunt from the States, an eccentric, but kind-hearted person, who in real life, however, might at times be rather impossible.

BOOKS ON JAPAN.

PERCIVAL WATSON'S "JAPAN: ASPECTS AND DIGESTIVES."—The latest—we may be quite sure it is not the last—of the books on Japan which, if not written with an eye to the present crisis, have, at any rate, as regards publication, been contemporary with it. It is not, perhaps, one of the most destructive and fruitful of its class, mainly on account of the fashion in which Mr. Pytris Watson, the author, has elected to treat his subject. There is an air of affectation about the book—a self-consciousness, a posing—which is likely to repel some readers. "A Spectacle of Paradox," "A Fantasy of Mystery," "On the Margins of the Soul," "The Synthetic in Pleasures"—these are some of the headings of the sections in which the volume is arranged, and they are significant of the writer's literary method. Here is a specimen of his style: "One sees Japan in six weeks and writes a panegyric; one worships the most hideous of her graven images. One lives ten years in the land and accumulates a heavier bill of grievances against it year by year. The country is charming; but it is disgusting. The people are amiable, but they are detestable. Where is truth?" The country, in Mr. Watson's view, is "enigmatic." "That is what Japan is—incomprehensible, not to be understood." One thing Mr. Watson does succeed in showing, and that is that in Japan "civilisation" is at present only a veneer. "The offices of many of the leading Japanese business firms in the large towns are fitted and furnished on the European model. The clerks sit on chairs or stools, at tables and desks. * * * But managers and clerks go home in the evening to little houses where the walls are of paper pasted on wooden slats, where the floors are strewn with mats of straw, where there are no chairs and no tables." The Marquis Ito, we are told, is an agnostic; but very many of his countrymen still worship the sun. Evidently we have not yet got at the "heart" of the Japanese "mystery."—London Globe.

ANNA HARTSHORNE'S "JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE."—This book is the latest contribution to the better understanding of a people who are woefully misunderstood. Speaking of one—Pierre Loti—who has contributed as much, perhaps, as any one to the erroneous estimate of the Japanese character, the authoress says:

> "He caught certain externals with such marvelous sureness, this Loti; strange that he should have so misread the deeper things even in that very life of the Treaty Ports with which he is so gayly familiar. Well, people generally see what they have come expecting to find, and those who are looking for a toy country of bowing, gigling puppets may possibly discover that—and nothing more."

This catching of certain externals, even without the "marvelous sureness" of Loti, has marred many of the books which have been written about Japan. With much sympathy Mrs. Hartshorne has endeavored to study the true character and the inward life of these people; a life so complex, intricate, and altogether foreign to ours that she may be congratulated on a very considerable measure of success. While devoting the greater part of the book to describing the most picturesque districts of Japan and the places of greatest interest, she gives such an account of the history of the country, its religion, and the social life of the people as will help the visitor to a true and genuine appreciation of what he sees.

The chapters in which she sketches the history of Japan, if they are necessarily too short to deal adequately with so big a theme, afford some idea of what has led to the making of such good soldiers as the Japanese are. Thus, after giving a brief account of the coming of the Buddhist missionaries from China by way of Korea about A. D. 400, bringing from there the old country's art and letters, she describes the period of rapid growth and development which followed. Chinese orders of rank and ceremony were adopted, histories written, and a new and higher civilization established on Chinese lines, but with the inevitable Japanese modification. For as she very justly observes, the Japanese were always borrowing, but changed what they took to suit their own intense individuality.

Mrs. Hartshorne then passes on to the peaceful era which followed; a thoroughly national epoch of great refinement and activity in art, literature, and government. To this time belongs Kobo Daishi, Buddhist saint, poet, and painter, and the Manyoshiu collection of twenty volumes of poetry compiled at Nara, and the great Japanese classics, the Genji Monogatari, the Tesa Nikki, and the Pillow Sketches. Then gradually, through luxury and over-refinement, came the inevitable weakening of the power of the Emperor and the immediate Court circle, and the rise of the great families whose chiefs aspired to the imperial power under the names of either Chancellor or Regent.

Next we have years of disturbance when there was no safety for the weak except under the protection of the strong. The feudal system had been developing just as it developed in Europe under like conditions, save for the strongly patriarchal qualities which it never lost in Japan.

To understand the character of the Japanese it is necessary to study this feudal system of theirs and appreciate its effects. The centuries of practically continuous fighting down to the Satsuma rebellion of 1878-9, the leavening of the population with the large proportion of Samurai who lived by, with, and for the sword, the high sense of chivalry found in these not less than in the nobles still live in the manhood of Japan, however the veneer of our western civilisation may cover it.—London Chronicle.

Thomas Gainsborough.

The British Artists' Series published by George Bell in London includes lives of Millais, Burne-Jones, and Leighton. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, who wrote the Sir Joshua Reynolds in this series, is now the author of "Thomas Gainsborough." (New York: Macmillan. $3.) In an octavo of 133 pages he has reproduced over 100 of the artists' pictures, taken from private collections as well as from public galleries. The last chapter takes the illustrations in their order and tells what historical facts are known about them, besides giving a few words of criticism as to their artistic value.

FEB

ANTHRACITE MINERS.

Conditions in Pennsylvania Largely Due to the Foreign Elements and Intemperance.*

MR. PETER ROBERTS presents in his volume, "Anthracite Communities," a long and extended history of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania. The study includes the social, educational, and moral life of these workmen, and the data obtained are of exceptional interest. The cost of the great strike of 1902 is estimated to have been $100,000,000, besides the moral ruin, the extent of which, according to Mr. Roberts, "none can estimate." Since its close, however, the anthracite workers have had a year of prosperity, for from November, 1902, to November of last year there have been brought to the consumers not less than 62,000,000 tons of anthracite.

The great coal industry has materially changed the face of the country in that part of Pennsylvania where it exists, and not always for the better. Beginning with the denudation of the soil, the timber being wanted for many purposes, the climate of those regions has undergone a change. A storm which half a century ago did the ground no harm, is now changed into a raging torrent. There are frequent inundations which sweep before them farms and towns. The water is impregnated with the sulphur naturally found in the coal, and the streams are defiled, and this pollution imperils the health of the mining communities. Speculating on these altered conditions, Mr. Roberts writes:

> These changes in the physical features of the coal fields illustrate how man can affect his environment, which in turn reacts upon him. Mining, carried on under the most favorable circumstances, is not advantageous to social progress, but if, in addition to disagreeable work, the face of nature is despoiled and the physical surroundings of homes are poisoned by carelessness, man must suffer in both mind and body. * * * The children of mine employes are to-day raised among surroundings that are dismal and dreary. The huge culm and rock heaps, polluted streams, bare and barren hills, cave-ins and strippings, make up the landscape which greets the eyes of thousands, and if they are polluted in mind and body we need not be surprised.

This last expression of the author's sounds a trifle pessimistic, when applied to the 630,000 persons, "a heterogeneous race and made up of not less than twenty-six different races of men." The study of the density of population is an important one. The coal basins have an extent of 1,321 square miles. According to the census, there are 370 persons to the square mile of the coal basins. The Inspector in Chief of the Bureau of Mines thinks that the anthracite collieries have reached their maximum of production. Having slightly passed 60,000,000 tons of production, supposedly we have reached the maximum. In anticipation of this, for corporations or private owners of coal lands are sharp witted, there has been a notable diminution of immigration. From 1880 to 1900 the largest percentage of increase was due to Slav immigrants. The Slav element occupies much of Mr. Roberts's attention throughout the volume, and he writes:

> These peoples furnished the cheap labor needed in the development of the thinner veins of coal, and supplied the operators with men willing to work under conditions which labor of a higher grade resented. The Slavs represent possibly the lowest grade of European workmen that can be imported, and Congress being in its present frame of mind, it is not likely that Oriental countries will supply operators with labor still cheaper, which would displace the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt, and German.

The adult laborer in the anthracite section receives on an average $500 a year, and for this money he produces about 343 tons of coal. As to nationalities, Mr. Roberts says:

> The foreign-born peoples forming about 52 per cent. of the total population of our area represent twenty-six different nationalities. They are English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, German, Swedes, French, Swiss, Dutch, Poles, Slavonians, Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Tyrolese, Russians, Lithuanians, Greeks, Italians, Hebrews, negroes, Arabians, Cubans, Mexicans, Spaniards, and Chinese. The Slavs and Italians would form about 15 per cent., the Anglo-Saxons and Germans 17 per cent., and the remainder native born.

By "the remainder" is meant, for the larger part, those of the first generation of foreign parentage, and statistics show that 63.13 per cent. were foreign-born, or native-born of foreign parentage, of which the Slavs have the largest percentage. Mr. Roberts deprecates the low estimation of the mine worker and writes: "They deserve greater honor as a body of able men in the army of producers." In this matter of the many various people working in the mines that subject of ethnic pride and prejudice is curious to study. In a wretched hovel there may be an English family of miners. The head of the house may be of the worst, but he asserts himself as superior to the more thrifty Slavs who are his neighbors. He says, "We don't have nothing to do with them." The Slav is eaten up, too, with this silly ethnic pride. The Magyar cannot brook the Hun, and the Pole despises the Lithuanian, and these two clans will not even work together. The defects of the Slavs, according to Mr. Roberts, are their "ignorance, clannishness, want of cleanliness, suspicion of strangers, and that they are revengeful and brutal." They are, however, wonderfully industrious and thrifty, and they own a great deal of property in the mining towns.

The acquiring of property naturally brings about with the Slav the desire of citizenship. The methods in use, the author declares, are for the major part illegal ones, in which politics plays its part. In the school system of the anthracite territory the same unfortunate conditions exist. Many of the old customs derived from the times of European barbarism still hold their sway among the foreign nationalities. There is hard drinking among the Slavs, and the claims of temperance do not appeal to them. The chapter on saloons shows how numerous are the drinking places. In one little place of 2,200 persons there were 31 saloons. Some $400,000 was paid for licenses during the last year. There are ambulant drinking wagons, which frequent mining camps on pay-day. Calculation seems to show that the miner spends about one-eighth of his wages in drink. As to crime, Mr. Roberts writes:

> The record of crime in the three counties, (Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Schuylkill,) which are the best representatives we can get of the anthracite coalfields, is a lamentable one to contemplate, and it shows beyond question that in no other section of the State are crimes more prevalent and nowhere do they take a more brutal form. They are largely attributable to the sensual and brutal elements of human nature and bear witness to the lack of moral restraint in our people.

One thing specially urged by the author is that those who lead the miners' union should do their utmost to check the heavy drinking their men indulge in.

> Labor leaders must feel and know that the greatest foe to the working classes is the accursed slavery of the "schooner." This is the reason that labor leaders in English trade unions have become total abstainers, and the temperance sentiment is working its way into the Social Democrats of Germany. It should also be prominent in the miners' union if the organization is to remain permanent and its possibilities for good are to be fully realized.

Troubles in mining communities are unfortunately common. Mr. Roberts attributes them in large measure to ignorance.

*ANTHRACITE COAL COMMUNITIES. A Study of the Social, Educational and Moral Life of the Anthracite Regions. By Peter Roberts. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 400. The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

Love Against Liberty.

THE DAYSPRING. By Dr. William Barry. Author of "The New Antigone," "Arden Massiter," &c. 12mo. Pp. 331. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The skein of the plot of this novel of Dr. Barry's is somewhat tangled. With the attempt to reconcile Red Republicanism and the love of woman—woman who is here said to be the very Spirit of Aristocracy—is allied the curious condition of a lover who woos as a sort of re-embodiment of a husband dead and still adored. Which, of course, makes out the heroine in chief to occupy the fascinating estate of widowhood. The man in the case is Irish, a fugitive from the traditional justice of Irish landlords to Irish peasants, his crime the slaying of the gentleman by whose orders his mother was evicted upon her deathbed. The circumstance of the deathbed is to be taken literally. The young man shot the heartless landlord (such is the paradox and the irony of language) through the heart and fled first to London and then to Paris. Naturally in London his ways lie among hunted people, exiles, and conspirators. In France he falls in with members of the Old Régime to whom he has chanced to render service, yet continues his companyings with revolutionists. Among the aristocrats is the widow, very sad, given to putting flowers on her husband's grave, very much under the influence of Hiram Temple, a person professing, and seeming to have, power in the spirit world, mellow of voice, and variously nefarious in his deeds—supposed to be an American. This charlatan is the evil genius of another lady who also figures, a lady born in America, having one drop of the blood of the African, married to an Englishman of the solid and admirable type, loving the admiration of other men notwithstanding, and by reason of the one drop of doubtful blood not too stable. The explanation, by the way, is her own. One is taught to believe that she comes from Maryland. She, like the widow, is interested in the young Irishman, who, by chance, is her husband's private secretary.

The time of it all is in the days of the Louis Napoleonic empire and of the Commune and the fire following. And much is said of the political matters, of Herodias, Empresses, furtive Emperors, talkative statesmen, journalists, and brawlers of that uneasy France. At times Dr. Barry adopts in the treatment of such things language modeled faithfully after Carlyle, speaking of an earlier uneasiness. At other times he mingles his history with his hero's fortunes as the way is of romancers. Sometimes you think the author is a believer in the wonderworkings of mystics and clairvoyants; yet he allows his necromancer to perish miserably. Sometimes you think the author is less a Red Republican than his sentimental Irish hero, handsome, haunted by the memory of his deed, and hunted because of it, yet sheltered in the lap of the aristocrats and made much of by their lovely women. But when it comes to the solution, to the choice of woman and principle—or both—Dr. Barry can think only of the expedient of depriving his romantic widow of all her fortune. By which means, having their living to make in the world as best may be, the two become officially of the proletariat, and the young man sacrifices his principles to his love. The prospect held out is a life of noble, pinching poverty and toil for both. One seems to see that even if the young man won riches he would not let his wife enjoy them. The book on the whole is not entirely comprehensible as philosophy. As a story it appears to contain many things not more than conceivably possible. One must fail also to perceive among the characters more than the remote semblance of men or women. Nevertheless the narrative holds the interest not ill.

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DONATELLO.

Scientific and Aesthetic Appreciations of His Sculptures.*

HISTORIANS of art have more than once begged the question in failing to designate the exact position of Donato di Betto Bardi, commonly known as Donatello, by complaining that this sculptor composed no treatise on his art, wrote no memoir, and was evidently careless in his business affairs. The municipal archives of Florence contain very little about him. It has been specially deplored that he had no familiar contemporary or immediate successor who thought enough about him to indite a trustworthy biography. All this is very unfortunate for those who would fix the artistic status of a man solely or largely by the incidents of his life, external influence of society and politics, and by the effect of these elements upon his artistic expression. It has occurred to few—then not freely or completely—to judge the work of Donatello independent of the conditions in which it was achieved. Fewer still have seen in the paucity of biographical data a curious whim of fate which would force the attention of the critic upon the sculptures alone, and as mere pieces of marble or bronze compare them with other pieces of marble or bronze shaped by other hands at other times. The conventional method of combining criticism with biography has inflicted upon Donatello a penalty which only to-day is made a little lighter by Alfred Gotthold Meyer and Lord Balcarres.

Each has written a valuable monograph, but it is the German, in that excellent series of Monograph on Artists, who alone strives to give the sculptor his exact mathematical due through a scheme of scientific criticism which, in these days of academic comparison and fleeting impressions, seems somewhat antiquated. Still, it is just the method which the work of Donatello needs, forming as it does a clearly defined basis for rational judgment freed from the tags of external incidents. And almost where Herr Meyer leaves off, Lord Balcarres picks up the theme, confirms the judgments of his predecessor, passes from scientific to historical comparison, and thence to delightfully modern impressions, made eloquent, persuasive, and sympathetic by an intimate acquaintance with the works of the master sculptors and by an eye study of all but eleven or twelve pieces made by Donatello. In a word, Herr Meyer takes the sculptor from his environment and analyzes him according to accepted standards. Lord Balcarres returns him to his environment, and then proceeds to build up his personal appreciation, each phase of which has its root on the scientifically arranged ground of Donatello's technique.

While fully admitting that such a monograph as Herr Meyer has given us has been long needed in the libraries of art schools and on the shelves of critics, it will readily be seen that on account of its method the little book has its limitations as something to be indiscriminately read and enjoyed by all art lovers. It demonstrates, too, even when making a small concession to taste in art by a touch here and there of spontaneous appreciation, that scientific criticism per se can never turn elements of technique into poetry or place before the reader's eyes, whatever his imagination, a picture which shall arouse the emotions. Nevertheless, the peculiar nature of Donatello's work, the misconceptions that have surrounded the raison d'être of his sculptures, the vagueness of his personality in the life that he lived, and the imaginings of his early biographers, all have made it necessary that once, in the history of art literature, the work of the man should be estimated in accordance with fixed standards. The air needed to be cleared.

It is while thus viewing the sculptor that Herr Meyer reaches an incidental conclusion which of itself serves sharply enough to indicate the insufficiency of scientific criticism as an end in itself. It was only in his reliefs, we are told, that Donatello showed a strict application of the theory of style to material.

The Bronze of St. Louis might as well be imagined as model for a stone figure, and in the bronze relief of the Sienese christening font one might almost demonstrate the removal of the marble, strata by strata.

The truth is that the sculptor probably deemed the distance of the figure from the eye, its subjection to the harshness of weather, more potent rules of method than the fact that marble because it was marble, bronze because it was bronze, required an entirely different method of treatment. The charming illusion of improvisation which is given by certain modern bronzes is also manifested in those of Donatello, and is hence condemned by Herr Meyer as going beyond the function of bronze. But all rational critics nowadays would find sufficient excuse in the appearance of improvisation, provided it carried with it a touch of vitality that could not otherwise be obtained.

Donatello having been gauged by line, square, and compass, even the most pedantic will turn with a feeling of relief to the lively pages of Lord Balcarres to see how the same subject may be gauged by the metre of artistic inspiration, by ideas, by the power to create, by the power to move the senses—it may be to touch the soul. All that is best in the modern, as revealing a fine sense of expression, this Florentine of the early fifteenth century had. His point of view was modern. His resourceful energy of adaptation, his respect of nature, and his genius of suggestion were unconsciously enjoyed before critics had arisen to tabulate their excellencies. He was the first naturalist, in a modern sense, as is testified to by his Magdalene of the Baptistry in Florence, his St. John the Baptist in the Frari Church, Florence, and by myriads of his childish figures, which under his chisel never became infantile monstrosities. But not only did he take from nature with an unerring eye, but where it served his purpose he borrowed from the Greek and the Roman. He was the first of the Florentines to give expression to the eye; the first to place animated limbs beneath the folds of draped robes; the first to express more than mere elemental emotions in the faces and the poses of his figures. Form to him was a matter of artistic religion. "By the faith I place in my Zuccone" was perhaps the most formidable, most sincere oath he ever uttered. And last and most delightful of all, Donatello was the first modern bohemian. Lord Balcarres apparently recognizes the necessity for a work like Herr Meyer's when he says that Donatello "must be judged by his work alone," but he indicates the importance of his own when he adds:

> He is one of the rare men of genius against whom no contemporary attack is recorded. He was content with little; his life was even tenored; his work, though not faultless, shows a steady and unbroken progress toward the noblest achievements of plastic art.

Both books are illustrated, but the plates of Herr Meyer's, although well selected, are badly produced. Those in Lord Balcarres's volume were not only personally selected by the author, but were compared by him with the original sculptures and prepared for reproduction under his eye. They are infinitely superior. If ever an art critic and historian might lay claim to a full knowledge of the work of Donatello that man is Lord Balcarres. And from that knowledge and a sense of what the sculptures meant to the artist himself he has produced a Donatello that is truer to life than any of those that have been patched together by scraps of merely authentic data.

*DONATELLO. By Alfred Gotthold Meyer. Translated by P. G. Konody. With 140 illustrations from Pictures, Etchings, and Drawings. VIII. (n Monographs on Artists, edited by H. Knackfuss. Large 8vo. Gilt top. Linen covers. Pp. 190. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. $1.50.

DONATELLO. By Lord Balcarres. About 35 illustrations. In The Library of Art. Pp. 211. 8vo. Gilt top. Red buckram. London: Duckworth & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE GREAT COMMONER.

CHATHAM. By Arthur S. McDowall, B. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. With Sixteen Illustrations. 16mo. Pp. 228. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

In a very handy form and compass the reader will find in this little volume a very appreciative, and one must think, also, a very just estimate, of the elder Pitt, considered in the light which the passing of a century and a half throws upon his imperial policies. From the vantage ground of the present with its cult of world politics, these imperial policies are better understandable than they were even early in the last century, and better to be weighed for what they are worth; moreover, the man can be considered apart from his eccentricities, arrogances, play-actings, all very exasperating to his contemporaries, and others nearer his time, but puzzles merely to the modern historian. Much is made in this particular essay—it is no more than that—of Pitt's wonderful hold upon the British public, his abilities as an organizer of victory in the Seven Years' War, and his attitude toward the questions in dispute between Great Britain and her American colonies.

"The genius of a great war Minister," says the author, "may be primarily political or primarily military. He may conceive a large national policy involving an appeal to arms, and preside over its execution, or he may be a master of the technique of military detail, a great departmental chief, and an expert in the art of war. Bismarck may be taken, broadly speaking, as a historic example of the first class, Louvois of the second. Pitt cannot strictly be compared with either, for in many respects he played the part of both. Bismarck could trust implicitly to Roon and Moltke to forge and use his instrument of war; Pitt had, if not to create, at least to resuscitate an army, and then supervise its operations. Pitt again was the supreme director of British policy during his administration, whereas Louvois was but the agent of Louis XIV." Mr. McDowall goes on to show what Pitt had done for the army, by reorganizing the militia for home service, by the formation of Highland Scots regiments, and by the wise selection of officers to carry through his plans—the classical example given in this field being that of Wolfe. Plainly this is a friendly biographer, for there were many selections in the same American service which were far from lucky. However, he admits that Pitt as an army expert was fallible. He says:

> Such mistakes are the inevitable penalty that has to be paid for intrusting the control of an imperfectly organized system to civilian hands. They weigh little by the side of Pitt's work in that higher region where statesmanship and strategy merge in one another. Here he was unsurpassed. To his firm grasp of the two cardinal facts in the situation England owes her empire. He saw that the contest with France was one for world-wide ascendency, and that its true arena lay in the colonies and on the sea. At the same time he soon discerned the possibility of conquering America in Germany, to use his one immortal epigram. He played skilfully and successfully on the besetting French passion for Continental war. France allowed herself to be dragged at Austria's chariot wheels; she squandered her resources on campaigns that did not concern her, and starved her garrisons over sea. Pitt, when he saw that Frederick and Ferdinand were to be trusted, sent men and money in ever increasing ratio to the Continent. But he never lost sight of the fact that the German war was only valuable to England as a diversion, and her real prize was to be the maritime empire which was falling from the hands of France.

REAL CONVERSATIONS.

Max Beerbohm's Travesty of His Friend, William Archer's, Book.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER'S "Real Conversations" have been collected in book form and published in London. Undoubtedly we shall have the book here in due season. The "conversations" are after the fashion of newspaper "interviews," with Mr. Archer as the interviewer and a person of eminence in some particular field of thought or activity as his victim. They have all been published in periodicals, and have been accounted exceptionally interesting. But Mr. Max Beerbohm has found them good matter for jest. Nothing pleases this humorist better than to "have fun with" his friends. In the London Saturday Review he has the following pleasant parody of Mr. Archer's book:

Scene: A crowded crossing in Fleet Street.

Time: Plenty to lose.

Discovered: Mr. William Archer and The Present Writer, colliding violently.

THE P. W. I beg your pardon!

MR. ARCHER. "Granted," as I hastened to exclaim in reply to a depreciation by a modern poet of the late Sheridan Knowles, "with all my heart!"

THE P. W. But did you really say that? Does any one ever really say these things?

MR. ARCHER. Ah, that question, implying, as it does, an animadversion on the style in which conversations are recorded by me for purposes of publication, is not one which I, off-hand—

A. POLICEMAN. Now then, gentlemen, pass along, please.

MR. ARCHER. I accept the rebuke. Civic, not less than aesthetic, criticism has a right to be heard, weighed and, in some cases (of which I take the present to be a fair working example) deferred to. I was reading recently an article by a colleague and (yes! I will dare perpetuate a famous, and not, I think, indefensible solecism of the late Charles Dickens) mutual friend of ours, and in it he quoted a saying of Dr. Johnson which, I remember, struck me, at the moment of reading, as singularly pithy and picturesque. "Sir," it ran—I quote from memory, and will not vouch for exact verbal accuracy—"let us take a walk down Fleet Street." Now, it has occurred to me that we, here and now, might do worse than follow the suggestion made (to Garrick, was it? More probably to Boswell) by Mr. Augustine Birrell's especial hero. What do you say?

THE P. W. I am—er—rather afraid to say anything. Anything I might say would sound so trivial and—ill-considered.

MR. ARCHER. Then I will take your silence for consent. (He links his arm in that of the P. W., and proceeds in his own direction.) Not that I am an out-and-out believer in the adage to which I have just, by implication, referred. There are, assuredly, moments when the gold of silence may have, as it were, for the bidder, the same, or practically the same, market value as the silver of speech. But, joking apart, (the P. W. quickly composes his features,) did I rightly interpret you, just now, as suggesting that my "real conversations" are not verisimilar?

THE P. W. Are they meant to be?

MR. ARCHER (producing from his pocket a copy of the book, and opening it at the preface.) I must refresh your memory. (Reads) "Verbatim reports—no: faithful reproductions—yes. * * * Compression and selection were necessary, in every instance. A great deal more was said—"

THE P. W. (involuntarily.) More?

MR. ARCHER. —" than I could or would reproduce. * * * But nothing is set down that was not really said; and although—being no mimic—I may here and there have—"

THE P. W. Ah, there you are. No mimic. That is fatal.

MR. ARCHER (monosyllabic in agitation.) How?

THE P. W. Well, I will try to explain. I will have a shot at the Socratic way—

MR. ARCHER. A way which has always seemed to me singularly un-"real."

THE P. W. Oh, I can attack you without defending Plato. What was your chief aim when you wrote these dialogues?

MR. ARCHER. I should say, on the whole, that, in projecting and developing them, my endeavor was to afford my readers an insight into the mind-workings of my interlocutors, and also of myself, in relation to such topics of conversation as emerged between us; and, furthermore, to convey a vivid impression of the manner in which these mind-workings found expression.

THE P. W. I see. Yes. And all your interlocutors were live human beings?

MR. ARCHER. Yes, without exception. True, I endeavored to put myself in communication with the spirits of Shakespeare, Lessing, and one or two others of "the great that are gone"; they would not, however, rap on the table.

THE P. W. Well then: to convey a vivid impression of live human beings, you would have to make them talk—wouldn't you?—in a live human way?

MR. ARCHER. Granted, with all my heart.

THE P. W. Will you lend me the book for a moment? Thanks. I open it at random, you see. Page 57. (Reads) "If we admit, as I suppose we must, that woman has in the main, until comparatively recent years, stood in a more or less servile relation to man, may not that fact go far to account for her gift of quick and penetrating psychological observation?" You remember saying that?

MR. ARCHER. Perfectly.

THE P. W. And you remember Mrs. Craigie's answering: "Very probably. Indeed, I fancy Andromache's remark has somewhere been anticipated by Mr. Herbert Spencer?"

MR. ARCHER. Nothing, I repeat, is set down that was not really said.

THE P. W. But it is necessary, isn't it, to set the words down in such a way that your readers shall believe that they really were said.

MR. ARCHER. No doubt.

THE P. W. And we live in a skeptical age. Do you think many people will believe that Mrs. Craigie said those words or words to that effect? (A long pause. No answer.) Won't most people fancy that "Mrs. Craigie" and "W. A." are one and the same person? (A long pause. No answer.) Well, never mind. Let us suppose that people will believe in the existence of a lady named Mrs. Craigie, who talks exactly as you do. But (opening another page of the book and glancing keenly down it) that is not enough for you. You want people to believe that there happens to be also a gentleman named Mr. Arthur W. Pinero, who talks in just the same fashion. Isn't that putting rather a strain on their credulity?

MR. ARCHER (with emotion.) Mr. Pinero's name is sacred, and I must insist that it be kept out of this discussion. The idea of my ever daring to suggest a similarity between that great master and myself! Oh, infamous!

THE P. W. And yet, now I come to think of it, there is a similarity. Mr. Pinero probably talks like his characters. And his characters talk rather like you—

MR. ARCHER (hotly.) Be careful!

THE P. W. I mean you talk rather like them. And so people might well believe in the reality of this particular conversation. But (turning the paper tragedy) surely you can't expect them to believe that Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. George Alexander and Prof. Masson and—and all these other people, without exception, talk exactly as you do? (A long pause. No answer.) And you, also, without that simple faith no one could get any illusion of reality from your book.

MR. ARCHER. Am I to understand, then, that you disbelieve that the conversations recorded in my book were actually held?

THE P. W. No. Only I wish you were a mimic.

MR. ARCHER (after a pause.) It is a pet conviction of mine that any art can, up to a certain point, be acquired (not, I grant you, mastered in its fullness) by any man who is honestly desirous to excel in it. Further, I hold that no high excellence in an art can be attained, even by the born artist, without a certain amount of academic preparation. Now, there is in London at this moment a great deal of mimicry of a very high excellence. (I refer, not to the efforts, admirable though they are, of Miss Marie Dainton, Mr. Arthur Faber, and others, but to the parodies so frequent in the comic papers.) Thus there must be, I take it, professors of this art. Could you, perhaps, give me the name and address of one of them?

THE P. W. What would be the good? After all, if you did master the trick of catching different styles of conservation, would the trick be quite worth playing? Would anyone be any the better for it? Surely, it is only the best talk of the greatest men that is worth recording. Say you make an appointment with one of the greatest men. You come, at the appointed hour, notebook in hand, to talk to him, and be talked to by him. How can you expect him to be at his best? How can you expect to be at your own best? The whole thing is too unnatural, too uncomfortable, too embarrassing. You get the poor great man at his worst. That is, if you get him at all. You say in your preface that you appeal to posterity in right of your interlocutors. Well, perhaps too or three of your twelve elect will be more or less remembered by posterity. How about the others? They are more or less eminent to-day: but—lasting greatness? Wink, augur, wink! If you had all the art of Boswell, these "real conversations" would still be a waste of time. Minds of the second or third rank, at their fourth or fifth best—why try to preserve them for us? The best thoughts of a good second-rate or third-rate mind are not to be despised. Let's leave the thinkers to write them down with their own hands, with their own ink, on their own foolscap. Then the thoughts will have their full solid value. In what you call "a real conversation" one gets neither the—

MR. ARCHER. I do not call this "a real conversation." Your share in it has preponderated over mine to such a degree that—

THE P. W. But you are the subject, this time.

MR. ARCHER. True. I forgot that.

MAX BEERBOHM.

Lincoln and Total Abstinence.

THE LINCOLN LEGION. The Story of Its Founder and Forerunners. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. Illustrated with drawings by Arthur I. Keller, and by photographs. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: The Mersnon Company. $1.

The Lincoln Legion is a new organization for the propagation of the principle and practice of total abstinence from strong drink. It borrows the name of the great War President for the inspiration of it and because Mr. Lincoln was in his practice and his preachings a temperance man. The frontispiece is a picture of Mr. Lincoln with his hand upon the head of a backwoods boy whose name he has just written upon a total abstinence pledge. "Now, sonny," (Mr. Lincoln is saying,) "you keep that pledge and it will be the best act of your life." The story is vouched for by the little boy himself, now a farmer of Sangamon County, Illinois, somewhat advanced in years and known as Cleopas Breckenridge. The incident occurred, according to the testimony of Mr. Breckenridge and others, in the Summer of 1846 or 1847 at the South Fork log schoolhouse in that county, and Mr. Lincoln had just made a temperance address. Included in the present volume also is the full text of "an address delivered before the Springfield Washingtonian Temperance Society, on Washington's Birthday, 1842, by Abraham Lincoln, Esqr." By the way, most people have probably forgotten that this Washingtonian Temperance Society was organized in a Baltimore tavern by six old topers, and was known for a long time as a brotherhood of reformed drunkards—that is to say, it got at the "drink devil," to use the Temperance people's jargon, from the inside instead of from the outside.

Naturally the present volume contains something of the story of John B. Gough; of that good Catholic and Irishman, Father Mathew of Cork, and of Frances Willard. Also, of course, the book gives the history of the life of Howard H. Russell, organizer of the Anti-Saloon League and Superintendent of the Lincoln Legion. A final chapter is devoted to the elective system of pledges offered by this legion, to its colors, aims, and watchwords.

Spencer's Autobiography.

Each of the two large volumes of the autobiography of Herbert Spencer, which D. Appleton & Co. positively announce for publication April 1, will contain 650 pages. An American friend of the late philosopher, who has read the work in proof, says:

> It is as broad and many-sided as human experience, and the marvel and charm of it is its simple, straightforward, and obvious truthfulness. It seems to me to exceed any of his former works in interest and practical value, and I have been a constant reader of his writings from their first publication in this country. Mr. Spencer's supreme loyalty to truth and his native frankness have made his account of his life very open and unreserved. Lest he might err in this direction he got the advice of confidential friends. After reading it and approving it entirely, Huxley remarked that it reminded him of the "Confessions" of Rousseau, without any of the objectionable features of that work. Mr. Spencer knew intimately some of the leading people of his time, and where the interest warranted it he has given his impressions of them. There are several pages of absorbing interest concerning George Eliot. * * * The chapters upon Huxley and Tyndall will be read with deep interest. His analysis of their qualities is a fine example of that kind of work. Mr. Spencer was never married, but he had various experiences connected with the subject of marriage. He relates some of these with the same delicious candor that pervades the entire history.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. By Francis Newton Thorpe. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS SMITH, 1745-1809. By Burton Alva Konkle. Introduction by the Hon. Hampton L. Carson. 8vo. Philadelphia: Campion & Co.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF ELIOT, Minister, Educator, Philanthropist. By Charlotte C. Eliot. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Chapters from the Author's History of England During the Eighteenth Century. By William E. Hartpole Lecky. Historical Notes by Henry Eldridge Bourne. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Poetry, Music, and Art.

CONSOLATIO. Ode in Memory of Those Members of the Class of 1903 of Stamford University Who Died During the Month of Their Graduation. By Raymond Macdonald Alden. 8vo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. (Paper.) 50 cents.

HADLEY BALLADS. By Julia Taft Bayne. 16mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

SONGS OF CONTENT. A Volume of Verse. By the late Ralph Erwin Gibbs. Introduction by Charles Mills Gayley. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.

THE PARSIFAL OF RICHARD WAGNER. With Accounts of the Perceval of Chrtien de Troies and the Parzival of Wolfram von Eschenbach. Translated from the French of Maurice Kufferath by Louise M. Henermann. Introduction by H. E. Krehbiel. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION AND THE CRITICAL JUDGMENT OF PICTURES. A Handbook for Students and Lovers of Art. By H. R. Poore. 8vo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50 net.

Nature and Travel.

EUROPE ON $4 A DAY. By A. Rollingstone. 16mo. (Paper.) Medina, N. Y.: Rollingstone Club, 30 National Bank Building. 25 cents.

WITH THE BIRDS IN MAINE. By Olive Thorne Miller. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK BY LAND. By Harry De Windt. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $3 net.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SUSSEX. By E. V. Lucas. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Religion.

AN AMERICAN COMMENTARY ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. The Book of Job. By Principal J. T. Marshall. (Paper.) Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society.

FROM SUNDAY TO SUNDAY. Short Bible Readings for the Sundays of the Year. By H. C. G. Moule. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

New Editions.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 18mo. New York: John Lane.

THE CENTENARY EDITION OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S WORKS. Vols. VI. and VII. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75 per volume.

Fiction.

AN EVANS OF SUFFOLK. By Anna Farquhar. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF SUSAN. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Illustrations by Paul Hardy. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE DAYSPRING. By Dr. William Barry. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WOODHOUSE CORRESPONDENCE. By George W. E. Russell and Edith Sichel. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE. By Josephine Caroline Sawyer. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LEAVE ME MY HONOR. By Mrs. G. A. Kinzel. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

A LAMB TO THE SLAUGHTER. An American Girl's Experience in the Orient from the China-Japan War to the Relief of Peking. By Leo Welling Squier. 12mo. Greensburg, Penn.: The Patriot Publishing Company. $1.25 net.

THE SIGNAL LIGHT. A Tale of the Connecticut River. By Mildred Scarborough. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.00 net.

THE IMPERIALIST. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

JOAN OF THE ALLEY. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE DUKE OF CAMERON AVENUE. By Henry K. Webster. Little Novels of Favorite Authors Series. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

IN PASSION'S DRAGNET. A Novel. By Hattie Horner Louthan. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. By Sara Andrew Shafer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Foreign.

GOETHE'S HERMANN UND DOROTHEA. Introduction Notes and Vocabulary. By W. A. Adams. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

DAS HABICHTSFRAULEIN VON RUDOLF BAUMBACH. Introduction, &c. By Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. 18mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Juvenile.

IN THE MICHIGAN LUMBER CAMPS. By Charles Albert Whittier. Boys' Vacation Series, No. 1. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

THE INFLUENCE OF PASTEUR ON MEDICAL SCIENCE. An Address Delivered Before the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University. By Christian A. Herter. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

TRADITION VS. TRUTH. By John S. Hawley. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE IN NORTH AMERICA. By William H. Grimshaw. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

THE "KREUTZER SONATA." Reviewed by a Woman. Adelaide Comstock. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

TRADITIONS OF THE CROWS. By C. C. Simms. Field Columbian Museum. Publication 85. Anthropological Series. Vol. II., No. 4. Chicago: George A. Dorsey, Curator of Department. (Paper.)

THE ARAPAHO SUN DANCE. The Ceremony of the Offerings Lodge. By George A. Dorsey. Field Columbian Museum Publication 75. Anthropological Series. Vol. IV. Chicago. (Paper.)

THE THIRD POWER. Farmers to the Front. By J. A. Everitt. 12mo. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Hollenbeck Press.

THE MAN WHO PLEASES AND THE WOMAN WHO CHARMS. By John A. Conn. 18mo. New York: Hinds & Noble. 75 cents.

THE MODERN PAPER. A Description of its Manufacture and Making and a Brief Account of the Development of Paper Making. By Edward Heron-Allen. [illegible] Paper Co. [illegible]

by Henry Rand Hatfield. Publications of the College of Commerce and Administration. Volume I. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

THE CARE OF THE HAIR. By Marie A. Ginner. 16mo. Chicago.

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF ISAAC ALDEN AND IRENE SMITH, HIS WIFE. (1599-1903.) By Harriet Chapin Fieldings. 8vo. East Orange, N. J.: Published by the author.

THE NEW REVOLUTION. By A. H. Gilkes. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND. A History of New Zealand, from the Earliest Times to the Present. By Prof. Frank Parsons. Edited and published by C. F. Taylor. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 336. Philadelphia, Penn.

We hear very much about New Zealand as a successful colony, and in the extended volume, "The Story of New Zealand," the political, industrial, and social development of the Island Commonwealth is described at length. What has been done in New Zealand is expressed with singular force, when a print (Page 654) is looked at. It represents a group of five persons. One is an Englishman, the others are Maoris. The Anglo-Saxon is the Premier; the rest are natives. Under the illustration may be read:

This picture presents the earliest, the middle, and the latest epochs. Sixty-five years ago the Maoris, who outnumbered the whites thirty to one, and were in possession of the islands, were ferocious cannibals. In 1837 Te Waharoo, "the kingmaker," united a number of native tribes under a Maori king to resist any further absorption of land by the whites. A few years ago, (1892,) under the general influence of Minister Seddon, the king renounced his sovereignty and submitted himself and his subjects to the New Zealand Government, and this year (1903) the present "King" has become a member of the Cabinet of the Premier Seddon, who represents the latest epoch of New Zealand life, and is himself one of the principal makers of this epoch.

Taken all together, the islands of New Zealand are somewhat larger than England, Scotland, and Wales, and twice as large as the New England States. Their extreme length is about 1,000 miles. When the Maoris first came to the islands is only surmised, but supposably it was in the fourteenth century. The Dutch Captain Tasman first sighted the islands in 1642. Capt. Cook was the true discoverer and explorer. The missionaries first came to the islands in 1814, and the Rev. Samuel Marsden was the pioneer missionary, who did the most in converting the Maoris.

The first settlements were established in 1835. Four years afterward a New Zealand company was formed, and the first regular emigrants landed in 1840. There was gradual increase of the whites, when, in 1861, deposits of gold were found. There seems to have been some hesitancy on the part of the English Government to assume the control of New Zealand. New Zealand appears then to have been very much at the mercy of land speculators, and there was a menace of French interference, when, in 1839, a royal proclamation was issued and the islands became a part of the British Empire. To-day New Zealand is practically independent "except in respect to international matters, and the little liberty she yields is more than compensated by the benefits of federation in the British Empire." To show the rapid progress of New Zealand, in 1840 the persons of European descent numbered some 2,000. According to the census of 1903 the population was about 850,000. The Maoris were 5 per cent. of the whole, and they seem to be diminishing in numbers. In religion 81 per cent. are Protestants and 14 per cent. Catholics.

The author of the volume and the editor are fairly enamored with the New Zealand methods of government, and in a chapter entitled "Contrasts," try to show how far the colony is in advance of other communities, and particularly of our own. We cite but a tithe of the examples shown:

In America the people have a right to govern, in New Zealand they do govern. Private ownership of the vital franchises monopolies flourishes in the United States with overcapitalization, stock speculation, and a strong tendency to buy up the Government and get rich by capture rather than by industry. In New Zealand the great franchise belongs to the people, with honest capitalisation and no boodle pressure on the Legislature. Legislation is for sale in the United States. It cannot be bought in New Zealand. Women vote throughout New Zealand on the same terms as men. In the United States a few men decide who shall be nominated for office. The election machinery is in the control of party machines. * * * In New Zealand nominations are made directly by popular petition without the intervention of caucus or convention. In the United States a big combine or corporation or other wealthy shipper can underbill his goods or get low railway rates that enable him to take the market from his competitor. In New Zealand there is no unjust discrimination in freight rates, and the company that ships a million tons can get no lower rate than the man who ships 400 pounds.

New Zealand is but a small community at present, and her progress is remarkable, but whether that Utopia of to-day will be permanent remains to be seen.

The March International Studio.

The March number of The International Studio opens with a review of the work of George Henry, R. S. A., by Percy Bate, with a number of reproductions of landscapes and portraits. Vernon Howe Bailey's contribution follows. He has provided a number of views of Oxford colleges—Exeter, Brasenose, Magdalen, St. John's, and Corpus Christi, and a view of Oxford High Street. Then comes an article by Maude L. G. Oliver on the work of Albert F. Fleury, the eminent French painter of Chicago, accompanied by several views of Chicago and its vicinity. There are also articles by Gustave Geffroy on "Modern French Pastellists," "A Rebuilt Village," by H. Bloomfield Bare; Henry Frantz discusses Victor Hugo's drawings, W. K. West describes "The Photographic Work of W. J. Day," and there are the usual departments and beautiful illustrations.

Musical Shoes.

Mrs. Edith A. Talbot, in her "Life of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., tells about her father's Hawaiian days. She mentions an early instance of a discrimination for American goods in the Pacific market:

It was in the early missionary days in Hawaii; in the church, on one side, was the King's pew, with scarlet hangings; the royal family always distinguished themselves by coming in very late, with the loudest squeaking shoes. The more the shoes squeaked the better was the wearer pleased, and often a man, after walking noisily in, would sit down and pass his shoes through the window for his wife to wear in, thus doubling the family glory. Non-musical shoes were hardly salable.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Ave., New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 27, 1904.—16 PAGES.

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

The late Sir Leslie Stephen was a literary man of a type commoner to Great Britain than in this country, commoner perhaps in Great Britain than anywhere else, excepting possibly in Germany. He had never written anything in particular, he was not connected with any particular "movement," there was no apparent reason why his life should make any stir, or his death any visible void. And yet his life did make a stir far beyond the limits of his personal acquaintance, and his death has left a void.

It is very curious to think of. Because really "the man in the street," which in this case means the man in the literary club, the professional practitioner of what he hopes is more or less literature, cannot, if you challenge him, put his finger or yours on any particular piece of Sir Leslie Stephen's writing out of which he has got something that he deems valuable, by which he is prepared to swear, or to which he is prepared to "die." He had by no means the aggressive and insistent genius of his elder brother, whose aggressiveness and insistency at last drove him into insanity, and have just now, ten years after his death, secured the release of a culprit, found guilty under his orders, whose main ground of appeal was that he tried her. Everybody of much literary curiosity used to be able to name the works of Fitzjames Stephen, and certainly nobody had any excuse for not knowing that he was one of the principal contributors to The Saturday Review, when it was The Saturday Review, while no Englishman, or at least no Londoner, was ignorant that he was The Pall Mall Gazette, editorially speaking, when it was The Pall Mall Gazette, that he was, in fact, the most influential leader writer in England.

His younger brother's gifts were more like those of their common father, of whom it is probably safe to observe, seeing that the saying comes from the Dictionary of National Biography edited by the more modest of his sons, that "he spent his best years and highest powers in work of which it is impossible that any estimate should be formed." That delightful statement means that Sir James Stephen was a permanent official in a department, and that his function there was to "brief" his impermanent and Parliamentary superiors. And yet old Sir James was a literary man, with really rather more to show, in his contributions to The Edinburgh Review, than his modest son had in his contributions to anything. Americans of a certain age will remember that series of tall, pirated Philadelphia volumes which called themselves the "British Essayists," and which comprehended one thin volume of "Talfourd and Stephen." That Stephen was the father of James Fitzjames and of Leslie.

But of Leslie it is not true that he spent himself on work "of which it is impossible that any estimate should be formed." It was the estimate that was formed of him by men who knew his work that led to his being chosen to one position after another in which knowledge and judgment were required, first, for example, to edit The Cornhill Magazine, then, for another, to edit the "Dictionary of National Biography" of which, although he withdrew from the editorship, he undisputedly framed the plan which was pursued until the completion of the monumental work. And, in these various occupations, he greatly impressed himself upon his contributors, including such writers as Stevenson, as he had before impressed his pupils when he was a private university tutor. It is really one of the most weighty testimonials that can be given to a man that he should have this power of impressing men who have not met him, and who are unable to put their fingers on anything he has done, by dint of the general rumor, so to speak, of his knowledge, his judgment, and his fairness. It speaks very well for the literary culture of England that such a man should by such means have attained a position of authority in the literary world.

THE FOOT OF THE PAGE.

An oculist of our acquaintance recently raised the question of the motive of the modern practice in placing the numbers of the pages, especially in books with some special pretensions to elegance, at the bottom and near the centre instead, as formerly, at the upper and outer corner, and he expressed the opinion that it was not only an annoyance to some readers but a positive source of injury to the eyesight. The presence at that point of a figure or figures, growing necessarily more distinct as the eye travels down the page, he thought, was distracting and trying to the nerves, imposing an appreciable strain, of an irregular tension, which was avoided when the figures were placed at the head of the page and were almost immediately lost sight of, if they were noticed at all.

The present writer is not qualified to pass judgment on the scientific correctness of this theory, but he is not only qualified but strongly moved to indorse the statement as to the annoyance inflicted by this practice on the reader. It is, of course, greater in the books of smaller size, such as are particularly devised for reading in the cars, where a good deal of his reading unfortunately is done. On a page of some six or eight inches in length and four to five and one-half inches in width, the eye is exposed to the intrusive and insistent attraction of the figures at the foot of the page for at least half the time required for the reading of the page, and the attraction is the more insistent and interfering because it is recurrent and not continuous. The figures possess not the slightest significance. No one cares to know on what page he is actually reading. He may care to note at what page he stops, if he have not a mark and does not care to turn down a corner. He may casually note at what page he renews his reading; or, if the book is one which for his sins he is compelled to read, he may seek some satisfaction in looking to see how much of his task he has performed and how much remains to him. And of course the figures are useful when one wishes to hunt up a passage from an index. But while actually engaged in reading the less one has to give attention to the figures of the pages the better it is for his peace of eye and mind.

It is obvious that for all legitimate uses the figures are much better at the upper and outer corners. They can thus readily be seen in turning the leaves. It is true that this practice lends itself more readily to bending the corners of the leaves and starting incipient dog's ears, but any one who would carelessly injure a book worthy of respect in this way would injure it still more easily if he, or she, especially she, were forced to turn the leaf until the middle of the bottom of the page was visible. We suspect that the printers are induced to practice this particular form of paging from the notion that the figures so placed appear more symmetrical and in order to leave the upper margin of the page entirely clear for the running title. That is aesthetically correct enough on the surface, but intrinsically nothing is aesthetically sound which interferes with substantial utility and convenience. In any case a very plausible plea may be put in for sparing the reader the annoyance, not to say the distress, of the arrangement referred to except in books of considerable size and dignity and those which are made quite as much to be looked at as to be read, and possibly more. We know of at least one steady reader who would be grateful to be relieved of the constant effort to cover with his thumb the figures at the foot of the page he is reading—an awkward and tedious exercise.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Feb. 13: Adult, Fiction—Weyman's "Under the Red Robe," Crockett's "Lilac Sunbonnet," Hamilton's "Lisbeth of Staunton Combe," Merriman's "The Pit," and Crawford's "Heart of Rome." Juvenile, Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Women," and Lang's "Red Fairy Book." Miscellaneous—Longfellow's Poems, Morley's "Life of Gladstone," and Wagner's "Parsifal."

Leslie Stephen's Last Book.

A posthumous volume by Sir Leslie Stephen is published to-day by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is the last series of the Ford lectures delivered by him at Oxford, and treats of "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century." The first address gives a history of the formative influences of society and literature in England leading up to the eighteenth century writers and their works. The first period, Chapter II. of the book, represents "to the political historian the Avatar of Whiggism." He speaks of the patronage of literature by politicians and then says:

The "town" was the environment of the wits who produced the literature generally called after Queen Anne. We may call it the literary organ of the society. It was the society of London or of the region served by the new penny-post, which included such remote villages as Paddington and Brompton. * * * The clubs at which the politicians and authors met each other represented the critical tribunals, when no such things as literary journals existed. It was at these that judgment was passed upon the last new poem or pamphlet, and the writer sought for their good opinion as he now desires a favorable review. The tribunal included the awarders as well as the judges of merit.

The next chapter deals with the period between 1714 and 1739. To the political student, says Sir Leslie, this "is the era of Walpole; the huge mass of solid common sense, who combined the qualities of the sturdy country squire and the thorough man of business; whose great aim was to preserve peace, to keep the country as much as might be out of the Continental troubles which it did not understand, and in which it had no concern, and to carry on business upon sound commercial principles." * * * In those days the civilized world was still surrounded by the dim mysterious regions, where geographers placed elephants instead of towns, but where the adventurous Briton was beginning to push his way into strange native confines and to oust the wretched foreigner, Dutch, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, who had dared to anticipate him.

In Chapter IV. (1739-63) he speaks of the quarter of a century which succeeded the fall of Walpole. This includes two singularly contrasted periods. Walpole's fall meant the accession to power of the heterogeneous body of statesmen whose virtuous indignation had been raised by corrupt practices. During these years the literary work was being more and more distinctly addressed to the middle class.

The literary profession is now taking more of the modern form. Grub Street is rapidly becoming respectable, and its denizens—as Beauclerk said of Johnson when he got his pension—will be able to "purge and live cleanly like gentlemen." Johnson's incomparable letter (1755) rejecting Chesterfield's attempt to impose his patronage is the familiar indication of the change.

And the final chapter deals with the generation which preceded the French Revolution, from 1763 to 1788. Sir Leslie says:

Social and political movements are beginning to show themselves in something of their modern form and suggest most interesting problems for the speculative historian. * * * Johnson is the acknowledged dictator, and Johnson, the "last of the Tories," upholds the artistic canons of Dryden and Pope, though no successor arises to produce new works at all comparable with theirs. * * * Wordsworth and Coleridge and Scott were still at college, and Byron in the nursery at the end of the period. There is a kind of literary interregnum, though not a corresponding stagnation of speculative and political energy. * * * The growth of commercial and manufacturing enterprise, which had been going on quietly and continuously, had been suddenly accelerated. * * * England was beginning to aim at commercial supremacy and politics were to be more than ever dominated by the interests of the "moneyed man" or, as we now call them, "capitalists."

Immanuel Kant.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Immanuel Kant, the German philosopher, was commemorated at a meeting of the Fellows of the British Academy Feb. 12 in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Lord Reay presided, and Dr. Shadworth Hodgson read a paper in which he summarized the argument of Kant's "Kritik of Pure Reason" as follows:

Kant's new conception was that the universe, as experienced, consisted of two inseparable aspects or modes of reality—viz., things as they really were, though in that character unrevealed and unrevealable to man—i. e., things in themselves—and the revelation of those things to man, their phenomena, man himself, like everything else, bearing both characters, and his experience of himself being an experience of himself only as a phenomenon. This was at once both a critical and a realistic system.

Mrs. Pickering's Memoirs.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish next Saturday the "Memoirs of Anna Maria Wilhelmina Pickering," edited by her son, Spencer Pickering. In this volume are lively anecdotes about royalty and nobility, including such personages as Queen Victoria, the Duke of Wellington, and others. Mrs. Pickering, who died two years ago, at the age of seventy-seven, was the daughter of John Spencer Stanhope, a member of a well-known Nottinghamshire family. Her mother was the daughter of the Earl of Leicester and a descendant of the famous Lord Chief Justice Coke. From the day she was married, in 1853, to a barrister who became a Queen's Counsel, Mrs. Pickering moved in the best English society, met many interesting persons, and, like her father, kept a journal. The volume attracted some attention in London, where it was recently issued. It will contain a number of illustrations.

RARE BOOKS.

THE American book auction season, the early months of which have been dull and featureless, practically began Tuesday morning in Boston in Messrs. Libbie's rooms with the first session of the sale of the private library of the late Col. Josse H. French. The French collection, interesting in itself, was rendered additionally attractive by the inclusion of a number of exceedingly rare pieces of Americana from the library of L. H. Chubbuck, among which were several notable items seen in the open market only at infrequent intervals.

Low prices, we understand, were the exception at the French-Chubbuck sale, which was one of the most successful held in Boston, where American bibliomania began in July, 1717, with the sale of the "Curious and Valuable Books Belonging to the Late Reverend and Learned Ebenezer Pemberton," the first book auction held in the New World. Some of the best of the French-Chubbuck books were catalogued under the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His first book, "Fanshawe," which lately inspired sensational paragraphs by reason of the cupidity of a Boston book thief, was in some respects the "star" book in the collection. It brought $450. The record price is $940, given in October, 1902, for a nearly immaculate copy in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label. The second highest price is $650, paid in January, 1903, for a copy in less desirable condition, although in the original binding. The $450 copy, sold this week, although uncut, had been rebound in brown morocco, which rendered it less attractive to fastidious collectors.

A Hawthorne item of even greater interest than the "Fanshawe" was "The Sister Years," Salem, 1839, which was sold to Frank Maier, a New York lover of the Salem romancer, for $200. This was the first appearance of this great rarity in the auction room. As recent as 1901 some of the best-known Hawthorne authorities expressed a doubt as to whether a copy was in existence.

***

The sale of the library of the late W. E. Henley at Sotheby's, in London, March 14, will doubtless interest a multitude of lovers of "association books." Mr. Henley's own books are represented in most cases by special copies. The catalogue describes the following items: "Memorial Catalogue of the French and Dutch Loan Collections, Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1886," special private edition, 1887; "A Book of Verses," 1888, large paper, one of seventy-five numbered and signed copies; "A Century of Artists," 1889, one of 215 copies; "Views and Reviews," 1890, one of twenty copies; "A Book of Verses," 1889, inscribed, "Six private copies printed on Japanese, small paper, for me, W. E. Henley"; "Lyra Heroica," 1892, one of twenty copies; "The Song of the Sword," 1892, one of seventy-five copies on large hand-made paper, and the same book, one of five extra copies, on large Japanese paper, for presentation purposes; "For England's Sake," 1900, one of fifteen numbered copies on large Japanese vellum paper; "Hawthorne and Lavender," 1901, one of twenty copies on large hand-made paper, and the same, on Japanese vellum, one of ten copies. His various edited works—the "Tudor Translations," "English Classics," Burns's "Poetry," the Edinburgh Shakespeare Folio, &c.—are also represented by fine, limited editions.

The collection, strangely enough, contains little to interest Stevenson collectors. Of first editions of the works of "R. L. S." there are only "Treasure Island," 1883; "Kidnapped," 1886, and "Underwoods," 1887, each with Henley's autograph and bookplate. The Edinburgh reprint of the Sydney edition of "Father Damien" is among the Stevensons, one of thirty copies, on Japanese vellum paper. The Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works is an attractive copy, the first volume containing this dedication, specially printed: "To William Ernest Henley and, Anna his wife, O pulchra filia! O filia aureola! Vale, Vale, et in aetarum!"

The four plays written by Henley and Stevenson, which are included in the catalogue, are perhaps the rarest items in the library. They comprise: "Deacon Brodie," both the first edition of 1880 and the revised version of 1888; "Admiral Guinea," 1884; "Beau Austin," 1884, and "Macaire," 1885.

***

Dodd, Mead & Co. have now on sale a vellum copy of the Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer's "Works," 1896, one of thirteen copies so printed, at 120 guineas each. It is probably the most interesting copy of the book in existence, the fly leaf bearing this inscription to the editor: "To F. S. Ellis from William Morris, Sept. 7th, 1896." At the Ellis sale, at Sotheby's, Nov. 4, 1901, it was publicly sold for £410. The present owners, while not quoting a price,

say: "We are able to offer this book at a price very much below that paid for it by its former owner, from whose estate we have secured it."

The Kelmscott Chaucer, acknowledged to be the most noteworthy accomplishment of its kind, steadily advanced in value after Morris's death. Recent auctions, however, show a depreciation. One of the first copies publicly seen was that sent to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of 1896; at the private view tidings were heard of the poet-craftsman's death. It was the last production of the press printed during his life. In the early Autumn of 1896, three months before he died, Douglas Cockerell reached Folkestone with the first completed copy, bound in the full white pigskin, whose design is by Morris himself, one of four which he had intended to execute. Ellis, who prepared the text of the Chaucer, has put it on record that Morris "turned over the pages with evident gratification, weak and feeble as he then was."

It was Ellis's opinion that the Chaucer was, "for typography, ornament, and illustration combined, the grandest book that has been issued from the press since the invention of typography." The present possessors of Ellis's vellum copy enthusiastically declare that "this copy of the greatest typographical monument of modern times, given by the artist-printer to his closest associate and editor of the work itself, cannot but give distinction to any library in which it may find a place."

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Next Tuesday evening, March 1, the Anderson Auction Company will sell a number of literary manuscripts and autograph letters selected from the collection of George M. Williamson of Grand View on Hudson. Ninety-four items only are to be sold, but these items, although limited in number, are of remarkable quality.

The original manuscript of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Books Which Have Influenced Me" is to be offered on this occasion. Under Poe's name there is the original manuscript of his story, "The System of Dr. Tarr and Prof. Fether," written on small sheets of note paper and pasted in his usual manner so as to form a continuous roll of about twenty-three feet in length. There is also the original manuscript of Walt Whitman's poem, "The Patrol at Barnegat," the first draft, dated May, 1870.

These are the principal manuscripts. The autograph letters bear the names of Aldrich, Bryant, "Mark Twain," Cooper, Cowper, Dickens, Dobson, Hardy, Hawthorne, Holmes, Payne, Poe, Thoreau, Martha Washington, and Whitman.

⁂

The large sum of £223 was recently given in London (Henry Chandos Pole Gell sale, Sotheby's, Feb. 1) for one of the rarest imprints of the first printer in London, the statutes of Edward III.-IV., printed about 1482 by William of Mecheln, or Willelmus de Machlinia. This was a perfect copy of this very rare work, printed in black letter, with long lines, forty to a full page. It was bound in contemporary English binding, oaken boards, covered with leather, stamped in four panels of figures in small compartments.

Reign of Terror in Lyons.

John Lane will publish next week in his Crown Library a volume in which is given a picture of the Reign of Terror in the City of Lyons, France. This is the "Memoirs of Mademoiselle des Echerolles." It is translated by Miss Marie Balfour and contains an introduction by George Fortescue. The volume was first published in 1843 under the title "Quelques Années de Marie," and later as "Une Famille Noble sous la Terreur." It was prized by Lamartine and other French littérateurs, and was first translated into English in 1858.

Mlle. des Echerolles was the daughter of Royalist parents, who had much property near Lyons, which fact caused them to be hated by the infuriated populace headed by a "défroqué" named Challier. When the guillotine could not behead the Lyons nobility quickly enough the rabble organized fusillades, in which the victims were chained together and then shot. Things went on thus for two years, during which time Challier was himself dispatched by the public executioner.

Several of Mlle. des Echerolles's relatives fell, but she seems to have kept a clear head, young as she was. She was daily in the prisons, and so speaks with authority of what went on in them. The book is of more value than the purely historical narratives by Carlyle or other writers, because it is written from the point of view of one who lived and suffered during those terrible years.

Men, Women, and Short Stories.

A curious and painstaking person is reviewing the magazines of the past years intent upon resolving the question whether men or women write most short stories. The count for one magazine—Harper's for 1903—reveals the rather close and inconclusive figures of 54 short stories by masculine authors against 50 by women. However, all the serials in the same magazine were written by women, which may be supposed to establish a proportion above in favor of the sex. The question for some one to investigate is whether the women or men write the better short stories.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Brazilian aeronaut Santos-Dumont's story of his life and his experiments with airships, announced for publication in New York, will appear, simultaneously with its American publication, in Paris and London.

⁂

The late Sir Leslie Stephen had finished his monograph on Hobbes, which will soon be published in the English Men of Letters Series.

⁂

Albert Van Dam's posthumous book, to be published in March, gives an interesting picture of the earlier years of the Third Republic in France and contains chapters dealing with figures like Gambetta, Thiers, and Jules Simon. Messrs. Chapman & Hall will be the London publishers.

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S. R. Crockett's new novel, "Strong May," will be published early in March. It involves a story of Scottish family life at the beginning of the last century.

⁂

Messrs. Isbister & Co. are publishing a book discussing the question whether the British are deteriorating in physique. It contains the views of Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Haldane, John Burns, Winston Churchill, Sir Lauder Brunton, and Dr. Macnamara.

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The Macmillans are publishing here this week "A History of Socialism," with particular regard to the influence of Socialism in European politics, by C. K. Enser.

⁂

The Duckworths will publish a book about "The Great Earl of Cork," by Mrs. Dorothea Townsend. It is said to contain much matter illuminative of English history.

⁂

The new "Life of Dean Farrar," published by Nisbets, was written by the Dean's eldest son, "with the assistance of many distinguished friends of the Dean."

⁂

"Christian Faith in the Age of Science" is the title of a book by Prof. North which Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are publishing. It aims to show that faith born in an unscientific age is able to adapt itself to the environment of a scientific age.

⁂

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish next week a book, which springs from the notable Beattie Papers, entitled "Beattie and His Friends." It was prepared by Miss Forbes Demy, and contains much information concerning Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, and other celebrities.

⁂

Miss Grace Rhys, author of "The Wooing of Sheila," has written another novel, which Messrs. Methuen & Co. will publish, entitled, "The Prince of Lisnoru."

⁂

A new writer, Arthur H. Adams, is author of the story called "Tussock Land," which Fisher Unwin is publishing. It deals with life in Australia. W.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The loquacious "International Spy," the cabalistic "A. V." of Pearson's Magazine, tells in the March number all about the assassination of Queen Draga of Servia. Of course, he was there, though rather as a friend and admirer of the lady than in his official capacity. He could not save her, but did manage to save King Alexander, who is still alive and in hiding. It was his valet who died in his place. This wonderful fellow told us some time ago who blew up the Maine. He also had a yarn about Russia's great preparedness for war, which recent facts have not borne out. But he tells his stories well.

The imagination of H. G. Wells does not fail him as the new story "The Food of the Gods" develops in The Cosmopolitan. His gigantic poor boy, eighteen feet in height and strong in proportion, is the overshadowing figure in the chapters of the March installment. For the first time there is a touch of pathos in the story. One pities this unreal monster in his suffering and bewilderment.

The mystery of the Sphyx is solved as far as it ever will be. The sphynxes in Robert W. Chambers's two-part story, finished in the March Harper's, were transparent ladies, and they carried away the professor who was trying to capture them.

Howard Chandler Christy's series of seven drawings entitled "Music and Life" in the March Scribner's are charming alike in execution and sentiment. In the same magazine Mrs. Wharton, in her story called "The Descent of Man," tells of the tragedy in the life of a great but newly extinguished literary luminary of the past. It is a delightful story, very human for Mrs. Wharton, and the charm of this ironical study of contemporary life lies largely in the manner of its telling.

A portrait of Thomas Nelson Page is the frontispiece of the March Reader. Bernard G. Richards, in his descriptions of countries he has never seen, has reached Turkey. Carolyn Wells, "the Bookshop Girl," calls her contribution "A Thick Book for Hiram."

E. Jay Edwards's article in the March number of Everybody's on "J. Pierpont Morgan's Word as an Asset" is probably the most striking of the "timely" articles. But Arnold White writes of the Czar and O. K. Davis about Gov. Taft and the Filipinos, and both these writers speak with measurable authority on their subjects.

Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. make this announcement: "As a result of the retirement of Prof. Woodberry from all academic duties, it has been decided to suspend the publication of The Journal of Comparative Literature. It is hoped that this suspension will not be more than a temporary one; but in the meanwhile no further subscriptions, literary contributions, or books for review will be accepted. All further communications in regard to The Journal should be addressed to Dr. J. E. Spingarn, Columbia University, New York."

Caspar Whitney has a jungle story, "Jin Abu Finds an Elephant," in the March Outlook. Mr. Whitney intends to write a book called "The Jungle Hunter," embodying some of his experiences with men and beasts in distant lands.

Harper Books for March.

In addition to Miss Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," now scheduled for March 17, Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce that they will issue during the coming month three other new books. One of these is "Breaking Into Society," a new collection of "fables" in the unbridled vernacular by George Ade. The title indicates the drift of the moral lesson conveyed in the various tales which make up the text. It might (with credit to Mr. Ade) be called "What Happens to Butters-In." There is a lady present in one fable who "wore a trailing Worth gown that kept coming into the room long after she had entered." By way of corrective, perhaps, to the slangy tendency of Mr. Ade's book, the next on the March list will be Prof. T. R. Lounsbury's "The Standard of Pronunciation in English," though, to be sure, Dr. Lounsbury is of those who are bold to say there never has been and never can be any absolute or "undisputed" standard of pronunciation of the language. The volume relates the history of the invidious "pronouncing dictionary," of which one of the first can be traced to two British actors, John Walker and Thomas Sheridan—the latter the father of the dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The third book is a "juvenile" called "Captured by the Navajos," and the author is Capt. Charles A. Curtis, United States Army. It is the story of the exciting adventures of two boys, sons of a Colonel in the Union Army in civil war times, who were allowed to stay with a regiment commanded by a friend of their father and accompany it in a campaign against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico—and, oh joy! wear Corporals' uniforms.

Both Mr. Ade's book and Capt. Curtis's story are illustrated, and the bulletin in which the Harpers have announced these matters to the trade is adorned with an elaborate reproduction in three colors of the picture which will serve as the frontispiece of "Sir Mortimer."

Christina Rossetti's Poems.

William Michael Rossetti has brought together all of his sister's poetry, nearly a thousand pieces in all. The volume is being published by the Macmillan Company with the title, "The Poetical Works of Christina Georgina Rossetti." Mr. Rossetti has provided copious notes and an adequate memoir. The volume is divided into the following sections: The Longer Poems, Juvenilia, Devotional Poems, General Poems, Poems for Children and Minor Verse, and Italian Poems. Each of these sections is arranged in order of date, so far as the conditions allowed. In the preface Mr. Rossetti has given a list of the published volumes of his sister's writings. He says of her "learning" in the memoir:

Christina was well versed in Italian and French; of German she knew some moderate amount; of Latin a mere smattering; Greek not at all. At no period of her life was she a great devourer of books, but the number of them which she had read in the course of her sixty-four years was necessarily considerable. Of science and philosophy she knew nothing, and to history she had no marked inclination; much more bias toward biography. Theology she studied, I think, very little indeed. There was the Bible, of which her knowledge was truly minute and ready, supplemented by the "Confessions" of Augustine and the "Imitation of Christ." She also liked and knew "Pilgrim's Progress." * * * To novel reading she had no narrow-minded objection. Scott she certainly liked, and in early youth Dickens and Bulwer. Thackeray may have appeared to her too wordily and "knowing," but she understood his merits. * * * Any such author as Rabelais would have been beyond measure repulsive to her; indeed, heartily despised as well as loathed; and Boccaccio, wherever he assimilated to a Rabelaisian side of things, would have shared the same fate. * * * The one poet whom she really gloried in was Dante; next to him perhaps Homer, so far as she could estimate him in one or two English translations. Tasso entranced her in her girlhood, and perhaps retained a firm hold on her afterward. Among very great authors, none (making allowance for Dante) seemed to appeal to her more than Plato.

Pictures of Outdoor Life.

A. Radclyffe Dugmore has taken some interesting photographs for Country Life in America. They include pictures of the shore birds of the Virginia Capes; wild ducks, turtles, etc., with the process showing how the photographs were made.

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The Late Herbert Spencer's Views on Literary Style.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

SEVERAL articles have been published in these pages with reference to the literary style of the late Herbert Spencer. Those who have read his works know that, many years ago, while his own style was formative, he established for himself a theory of the proper method of literary expression. Presumably he tried to adhere to it in his writings. The founder of a philosophic system—one of the most inclusive of the many systems which have sought to solve some of the riddles of existence—and who must have had a measure of faith that his philosophy "was not of an age but for all time," could hardly have failed to give much thought to the method in which he communicated with the reading world. In view of his well-defined theory of style, the present discussion seems rather academic. His appeal was to the most solemn concerns of the race. His influence does not rest upon anything so formal as the dressing in which his thought was clothed.

If Spencer's work marks an advance in many departments of philosophy, it is rather by their thought power than by their literary form. Of course, every one who discusses the question of style must quote Buffon's dictum that "the style is of the man"; and this is certainly true of Spencer. His style is as calm, rigorous, lucid, modest, settled, as his thought. In his little treatise on "The Philosophy of Style"—and, by the way, this work has scarcely been referred to in any of the many articles on his style—he gives us in a few pages his idea of what constitutes a beauty and what a blemish in the art of composition. His rules are very simple and can be summed up briefly as follows:

The reader's attention should be economized; ideas should be so presented that they should be apprehended with the least possible mental effort; the more time and attention it takes to receive and understand each sentence, the less time and attention can be given to the contained idea; and language being the vehicle of thought, the friction and inertia should be reduced to the smallest possible amount. The words earliest learned and oftenest used are the forcible words of Saxon English. Words so derived are generally superior for their comparative brevity. It is an advantage to express an idea in the smallest number of syllables; hence the shortness of Saxon words becomes a reason for their greater force. There are, of course, exceptions to this generalization; when a strong feeling is to be expressed a many-syllabled or Latin word may often be used with advantage. Then again, Saxon words are primitive and assume likeness to the things symbolized. Specific expressions are a saving of the effort required to translate words into thoughts; and thus by their use language economy is achieved. In the sequence of words, this law of economy should be applied and the different parts of a sentence should be arranged with a view to easy apprehension; the Saxon should be used when moving from the less specific to the more specific, from the abstract to the concrete; words and expressions most nearly related in thought should be brought the closest together, with a view to avoiding mental suspensions. There is the direct style and also the indirect style, the former requiring a greater grasp of mind, where the sentences are intricate. The indirect method, that of conveying the meaning by a series of approximations, is best fitted for the uncultivated and is habitually used by them. The direct style is unfit for communicating ideas of a complex or abstract character. It is only in very rare cases, and then only to produce a climax, that all the conditions of effective expression are to be fulfilled. In poetry the direct or inverted form of sentences predominates, as poetry habitually adopts those symbols of thought which instinct and analysis agree in choosing as most effective. Thus poetry is especially impressive because it obeys all the laws of effective speech and imitates the natural utterances of excitement. Spencer applies his favorite law of rhythm as conducing much to the effectiveness of poetry; metrical language is more effective than prose because its measured movement economises attention. In all the mental powers, however classified, action exhausts; exercised faculties are ever tending to resume their original state. It is an error to be constantly employing forcible forms of expression, for this style soon becomes fatiguing, and is with pleasure exchanged for one more easy.

He sums up by saying that the constant employment of one species of phraseology implies an undeveloped faculty of language; to have a specific style is to be poor in speech; primitive men use the nouns and verb, and the growth has been toward a greater number of implements of thought and a greater complexity of combinations. We are now in our use of sentences much what the primitive man was in his use of words. A perfectly endowed man must unconsciously write in all styles. "Let the powers of speech be fully developed, or the ability of the intellect to utter the emotions be complete, and this fixity of style will disappear." The perfect writer will now be rhythmical, now irregular, now plain, now ornate. His style will answer "to the description of all highly organized products both of man and of nature • • • not a series of parts; but one whole made up of unlike parts that are mutually dependent."

Such in brief is Spencer's treatment of the law of style. How successfully he applied it in his own writings each reader must judge for himself. He exhibited little of the poetic, imaginative, creative power. Several of the world's great philosophers, notably Plato, Lucretius, Spinoza, Berkeley, and Schopenhauer, were of richly endowed poetic temperaments. Their thoughts are garnished with figures of speech, which delight the reader, because most men have more of the poet in them than they know. While Spencer had none of this gift, in his "Data of Ethics" he tells us that when we have "the ideal man existing in the ideal social state," emotional language and vocal signs will be highly developed by cadences. He draws a charming picture of what the power of sympathy will do in giving sweetness and tone to the human voice. Readers of William Morris will remember

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literary style, and in the second place, that he will find a style happily adapted to the gravity, solemnity, and impressiveness of the tremendous subjects which Spencer treated; he will also find dignity, stability, order, earnestness, and precision.

If any writer were to be named antithetical to Spencer in thought and style, it might be Matthew Arnold. All of us know of Arnold's powerful intellectual vision, of the delicate, Grecian flavor of much of his prose; of his poetry perfected to a degree that sometimes the vitality seems to languish. He was a strenuous preacher of culture. Although most of his work is scrappy, he, like Goldsmith, touched no subject which he did not adorn. One of the few instances in which Spencer indulged in satire was in poking a little fun at Arnold when the latter rashly pronounced a paragraph quoted from Addison as being "classical English, perfect in lucidity, in measure, and propriety," although Arnold found Addison's idea "trite and barren." Spencer took Arnold's estimate of the quotation as astonishing. He criticised it as mixed in metaphor, wrong in use of words, faulty in structure, and containing many defects. He then adds archly:

"Possibly, indeed, it will be alleged that the faults are not in Addison's English, but that I lack the needful aesthetic perception; having, when young, effectually resisted that classical culture which Mr. Arnold thinks needful, I am nearly blind to the beauties he perceives; and my undisciplined taste may lead me to condemn as defects what are in fact perfections. Knowing absolutely nothing of the masterpieces of ancient literature in the original, and very little in translation, I suppose I must infer that a familiarity with them equal to Mr. Arnold's familiarity would have given me a capacity for admiring those traits of style which he admires. • • • Being, however, without any guidance save that yielded by mental science—having been led by analysis of thought to conclude that in writing words must be so chosen and arranged as to convey ideas with the greatest ease, precison, and vividness, • • • I have acquired a dislike to modes of expression like these Mr. Arnold regards as perfect in their propriety." Of course, Mr. Arnold's style could not be adapted to Mr. Spencer's thought, nor could the dilettante apostle of culture have borrowed Mr. Spencer's style of concise, scientific, absolutely correct expressions, even in his most serious essays. It would have been equally out of place when he was interpolating into the Hebrew Scriptures his comforting, but hardly scientific, allegorizing, or when he was fighting the sodden British Philistine with word-bouquets, fragrant with sweetness, sparkling with light, but more often acrid and scornful. The style of each of these writers was the most fitting for his thought.

Most of us who have been students of Spencer believe that much of his work will run down through the ages; that his name will long be luminous in the lengthening roll of scientific thinkers. But one thing is sure—his works will not be buoyed up by their style. How long they will withstand "that duration which maketh pyramids pillars of snow, and all that's past a r[illegible]ment" will be determined by the merit of their philosophy, the acceptance by posterity of his ethical system, and the power of his appeal to coming humanity, as "the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."

MILTON REED.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 23, 1904.

Lafcadio Hearn.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Speaking of Lafcadio Hearn and his mysterious disappearance reminds me how little one hears of his books nowadays. And yet, are there many who have better divined the true character, both mental and moral, of the Japanese people?

I know of an enchanting journey in Japan which one can take, (and into the "Land o' Dreams" as well,) and for the witchery of sky and sea and legend, "you will pay the kurumaya only 75 sen."

How these words come back to one like doves above the sea of unrest in a big city! When I hear "People of the Whirlpool" complaining of the great cost of living, when I hear of ten-dollar "Parsifal" seats, and eighty-dollar hats; when I see how much interest is aroused by THE NEW YORK TIMES asking, "When is a man rich?"—then, floating over space and time, come back to me the magic, musical words:

You need "pay the kurumaya only 75 sen."

But you cannot go without a kurumaya, and his name—what is it? Temperament?

A. Z. S.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

Fiction in Village Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As usual with most suburban towns and villages, we have in our town a public library, tolerably well stocked with books, fairly well patronised. Works of fiction form the larger percentage of volumes both on the shelves and from month to month acquired by purchase as the funds allow. Newspaper criticism presumably determines whether or not a recent book is of sufficient value or interest to be admitted to the library. Certain works of some writers (among them Hardy's "Tess" and Tolsto"s "Resurrection") are only to be obtained by a special request from the librarian, as they are not openly displayed on the bookshelves, and such being the case, it was somewhat of a surprise to find a new and much-advertised novel of a pseudo-Socialistic, free love, and utterly vile tenor in such demand that to obtain it subscribers were put upon a waiting list in the order of their application!

Does the general public read not what it actually wants, but what is either recommended to it by clever and persistent advertising, or that holds within itself some meretricious element of the fancied immoral? Is there no standard by which in-

[illegible] shall [illegible] the [illegible] question in an assuredly vigorous though immature style. The [illegible] takes [illegible] handled by the previous reviewer, but secured, but given larger consideration and a quite unfavorable [illegible] of favorable criticism, [illegible] [illegible] I have previously stated, it is [illegible] [illegible] quite read and commented upon by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hardy, and others.

It is not so though our position in this matter were an isolated one. I think similar conditions exist wherever a public library exists.

What remedy for us? To whom shall we appeal for a final decision, misled, as we may be, by the daily press, and coerced, as we are, by the providers of our fictional food? JOSEPHINE WHEELING-WATTS.

New Jersey, Feb. 22, 1904.

Lowell's "After the Burial."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I answer the questions regarding Lowell's "After the Burial" and "The First Snowfall," suggested by the letter from J. S. Van Cleve, Troy, Ohio? Mr. Van Cleve says that the buried daughter referred to in "The First Snowfall" is probably Rose. That is impossible, as the poem was written before the death of Rose. The reference is to Blanche. Lowell sent "The First Snowfall" to the printer in December, 1849. Rose died Feb. 3, 1850.

As to "After the Burial," Lowell wrote it in 1850, after the death of Rose. He revised, enlarged, and printed it in 1869. So you see that it was written before his first wife's death, which occurred in 1853. All this may be found in Lowell's letters, edited by Charles Eliot Norton.

Let me add that, although the locket stanza is in the original "After the Burial," so the shoe stanza, two quoted by Mr. Van Cleve, were added in 1869.

ABIGAIL E. LEONARD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Prof. Van Cleve's interesting comment on Lowell's poem illustrates the dangers attending literary criticism based on internal evidence only. He also overlooks the striking internal evidence afforded by the

"little shoe in the corner"

of the last verse. Scudder tells us that "after Blanche was buried her father took her tiny shoes, the only ones she had ever worn, and hung them in his chamber. There they stayed till his own death." The little shoe which he so tellingly refers to in "After the Burial" doubtless belonged to baby Rose, who died Feb. 2, 1850, at about six months of age. Under date of March 17 of the same year Lowell writes to Sydney H. Gay of Rose's death, and says: "To show you that I am not unable to go along with you in the feeling expressed in your letter, I will copy a few verses out of my commonplace book." Then follow six stanzas of "After the Burial." The poem, in its original form, thus antedated the death of Mrs. Lowell by several years and could not have referred to that event, and was in all probability an echo of the poet's grief at the loss of his little daughter Rose, although the evidence here given does not prove that it might not have been written at the time of Blanche's death in 1847. The letter to Gay only shows that the poem was in Lowell's notebook in March, 1850. It was not published till 1869, when it appeared in "Under the Willows and Other Poems" in its complete form, and since some of the finest stanzas are among the seven added in this later form, it may be that Prof. Van Cleve is right in finding in it some marks of the great grief which came to Lowell in the death of his wife.

Certainly it is a poem of rare force and beauty. It would be a far search to anything finer than this:

There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard
Would scarce stay a child in his race,
But to me and my thought it is wider
Than the star-sown vague of space.

Such poems as "After the Burial" are made of the intimate stuff of human life. Lowell himself thus refers to it in 1875: "Poets get their sorrows and passions out of themselves by carving the lava (grown cold) into pretty forms. A living verse can only be made of a living experience—and that our own. One of my most personal poems, 'After the Burial,' has roused strange echoes in men who assured me they were generally insensible to poetry."

The faithlessness of the poem mars it for many minds. Yet it has great value as an expression of the unrestrained hopelessness of supreme grief. Uncounted hearts have passed through the shadows which the poet has here drawn with so true a pencil. Lowell himself passed through them, and out. This was only one passage of his spiritual experience. He was not a man without faith. For myself, I find him a great teacher of spiritual truth. Lowell distinctly admits of this poem that it does not represent his normal view. Writing to James B. Thayer in 1885 he says: "You will have noticed that many of the poems in my book are moody—perhaps unhealthy, (I hope you may never have reason to like "After the Burial" better than you do,) and I was mainly induced to print them that I might get rid of them by shutting them between two covers." For Lowell's more deliberate and final expression of his faith we should compare with "After the Burial" such lines as these from the beautiful poem "Auf Wiedersehen," which was written not long after the death of Maria White Lowell and undoubtedly refers to that event, which, as he said, broke his life in two.

Somewhere is comfort, somewhere faith,
Though thou in outer dark remain;
One sweet, sad voice ennobles death,
And still, for eighteen centuries saith
Softly, "Auf wiedersehen!"
If earth another grave must bear,
Yet heaven hath won a sweeter strain,
And something whispers my despair,
That, from an Orient chamber there,
Floats down, "Auf wiedersehen!"

C. F. PORTER.

Lodi, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

Ik Marvel's "Farm."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Since coming to New Haven as a student it has been my pleasure to take almost

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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BIOGRAPHIES

And family records ought to be preserved to posterity in substantial printed form. Send for circulars and let us estimate. The Grafton Press, 70 5th Av., New York.

The little annual, "1903 Messages," will be in its second edition March 1. Edson Press, Galesburg, Ills. 16 vo.

MR ALDEN'S VIEWS:

English Books Old and New, and Subjects of Literary Gossip.

AMONG the reprints of half-forgotten novels that are now in process of publication is "Caleb Williams." Perhaps it could be more accurately described as a wholly forgotten book. Who of the present generation has read it? And yet there was a time when "Caleb Williams" was the book of the hour, and good people read it with a breathless interest, spiced by the thought that they were doing something very bold in reading so wicked a book. It was then regarded as utterly subversive of religion and society, and careful fathers of families who had it in their possession kept it under lock and key. Today it seems the most dreary of novels with a purpose. In point of fact its purpose is not very clear. What we gather from a careful reading of it is that Godwin felt that things were out of joint, and tried to say so under the pretext of writing a novel. But what a terribly dull book it is, and how strange it seems to us, who tolerate the novels of "advanced women," that "Caleb Williams" should ever have been considered dangerous to morals. It undoubtedly has a certain reputation, and is therefore very properly included in the series in which it appears, but it is without exception the dullest novel I ever tried to read, and I doubt if nine purchasers in ten of the reprint will ever succeed in reading it through.

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The ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens was duly celebrated the other day by the Dickens Fellowship. One thing we certainly owe to Dickens, and that is the discovery of Dickens Land. He has invested London and Rochester and half a dozen other towns with an interest they would never have had if he had not shown them to us in his books. Rochester would always be an interesting old town, for does it not contain a cathedral and a castle? But by far its greatest interest lies in the fact that it possesses the inn at which the Pickwickians stopped on the night of the ball which Mr. Jingle attended in Mr. Tupman's coat. Dickens Land is to many of us the most delightful part of England, and the cyclist who travels the Dover Road, and stops for refreshment at the Leather Bottle Inn, where Mr. Tupman fled after he had been jilted, finds the spot of more interest than any of the historic places through which the road passes.

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The Daily Mirror, which was originally intended to be a newspaper especially for women, has changed its form. It is now an illustrated paper of the same general size and form as The Daily Graphic, and although it still professes to appeal to women for support, it does not seem perceptibly to differ from the ordinary newspaper read by men. We may therefore take it for granted that the experiment of publishing a newspaper for women has not met with the success which the founders of The Mirror anticipated; else why should the paper undergo a change? Women may be willing to support weekly papers that concern themselves chiefly with clothes, but when they read a daily newspaper they want to read the paper which the men of their families read. The experiment made by the founders of The Daily Mirror was probably worth trying, but there is little reason to believe that it will be repeated. The Mirror did not satisfy the male reader, and the female reader did not care for it. So it is now a paper that, in point of fact, appeals equally to both sexes and will probably meet with the support that a thoroughly good daily newspaper generally receives.

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We have recently had one new novel that has made a decided success. Mr. Vincent Brown's "Magdalen's Husband" is certainly a powerful book. It is an unpleasant one, for it tells the story of people who were unhappy, and who took to drink, or to suicide, or to homicide for relief. It is also a grossly improbable, not to say impossible, book, for its heroine is a repentant Magdalen, who becomes a mirror of all virtues. This is the sort of thing that may happen in a novel, but nothing is more certain than that it does not happen in real life. But with all its faults the story is interesting, and is told admirably. The author knows how to write, and when he chooses a more pleasant theme he will delight as well as interest us. The book has been spoken of by the press in high terms, and has already gone through several editions. It is the only marked success which a novel has achieved within the last few weeks, and it has deserved its success.

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"Stella Fregelius" is the title of Mr. Rider Haggard's new novel, which has just been published. Mr. Haggard deserves credit for having been the pioneer in the revolt from novels in which nothing happens. Before he wrote "King Solomon's Mines" novels were devoted to the analysis of character and incidents were strictly barred. Mr. Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines" met with such an instant success, merely because it was a story full of incident, and without the slightest pretense of analysis, that other intelligent novelists hastened to follow his example, and the result has been that the novels of the last ten years have been books of adventure, rather than studies of character. But Mr. Haggard, in his latest book, shows an inclination to depart from his habitual way of novel writing, and instead of blood he gives us the supernatural. "Stella Fregelius" is a good story, but it is not exactly in the true Haggard vein. It deals chiefly with the soul of a person instead, and the contest which a living and a dead entity make for its possession. It will undoubtedly be liked by a large circle of readers, but most of us who like to read Mr. Haggard's stories of battle and adventure in Africa will wish that he had written once more of his delightful, impossible Kafir with his battle axe, and of Allan Quartermain and his hairbreadth escapes from death in the wilds of unknown Africa.

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Sir George Newnes is about to bring out a new magazine devoted exclusively to sport. There is at least one publication of the sort in existence, but Sir George proposes to publish a magazine that will be thoroughly up to date, and that will present features that will be new. The vast interest that Englishmen take in sport fills the stranger with astonishment. The number of sporting papers that are eagerly read in the suburban trains in the early morning betrays the fact that the majority of those who travel by them are interested either in cricket or football or racing or some other form of sport. There ought to be abundant room for the new magazine provided its price is not made too high. What the reader of the sporting paper wants is information concerning the things which interest him, and if he can get this for a halfpenny he will not care to pay sixpence for a magazine that cannot publish the latest "odds," and that must be made up of matters of less pressing interest. But Sir George Newnes knows his business, and it is hardly probable that the founder of Tit-Bits and The Strand will make a mistake in the matter of the new magazine.

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Mr. Hall Caine's forthcoming romance is, as your cable dispatches have already announced, to be entitled "The Prodigal Son," and will appear at an early date as a serial, although it will not be published in book form until next Autumn. The scene of the story is laid partly in Iceland, whither Mr. Caine recently made a journey in search of local color. Possibly that was waste of trouble. The best local color is sometimes found in novels where the local color is purely imaginary. It may fairly be questioned whether it is an advantage or a loss to a novelist to know too intimately the place where he lays the scene of his story. If he has never visited it he has room for the exercise of the imagination, whereas if he visits the place and studies it thoroughly he is apt to give a tinge of guide book to his novel. However, Mr. Caine is a painstaking writer and he doubtless felt that he ought not to write about a country without first seeing it. He might extend this theory so as to cover other matters, in which case he would not make such a mistake as that of promoting a man in deacon's orders to a bishopric. Mr. Caine went to Rome in search of local color and his admirers think that he succeeded brilliantly in his search. There are those, however, who know their Rome, and are convinced that if Mr. Caine had stopped at home, and avoided the conversation of men who filled him with misstatements, he would have written far better of Rome than he has written, after spending several months in the Eternal City.

W. L. ALDEN.

Santos-Dumont's Airships.

Alberto Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, has written all about his vessels, and the volume will be brought out in March by the Century Company under the title, "My Airships." M. Santos-Dumont writes scientifically about his many daring ascents into the clouds and his descents to earth. He speaks of his airships as if they were human beings. One proves to be a loyal, steady friend, a supporter in times of storm and stress; another is vicious and faithless in the emergency. No. 6 is the machine that carried the aeronaut around Eiffel Tower and won him the Deutsch prize; No. 7 is a racing machine; No. 8 is evidently of little account, as it is hardly mentioned; No. 9 is his "runabout"—M. Santos-Dumont jumps into it and sails off for a little pleasure ride; No. 10, which he calls his omnibus, is a heavy affair, designed to carry several passengers. In this vessel he will ride at the St. Louis Fair. Not only does the aeronaut describe his ships, but he also tells of his life in the clouds and the incidents that punctuate it, as, for example, how he eats his dinner in the air, how he was once surprised by a tempest, and such interesting matters. All through the narrative the author has attempted to maintain such a verisimilitude in incidents and surroundings that one almost believes that aerial navigation is an accomplished fact, as incidents similar in character have often been described by yachtsmen. The author has obtained seventy-five photographs and a number of diagrams to illustrate the volume.

The Belles Lettres Series.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston announce for immediate publication in their Belles Lettres Series: Section I.—"Judith," edited by Dr. A. S. Cook of Yale, and the "Gospel of St. John in West Saxon," edited by Dr. James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins; Section III.—Goldsmith's "Good Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer," edited by Austin Dobson; Jonson's "Eastward Ho," and "The Alchemist," edited by Dr. Felix E. Schelling; Webster's "The White Devil" and "The Duchess of Malfi," edited by Dr. Martin Sampson. Other volumes are in preparation. The series will include between 200 and 300 volumes, covering nearly the whole field of English literature, from the early Saxon times to the beginning of the twentieth century.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

THE STONE OF DESTINY

This book, by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, was ordered into its second edition two days after publication, and has already attracted wide attention. It is a story remarkable for its idealistic treatment and originality, in which love and destiny play at cross purposes.

THE JEWEL OF SEVEN STARS

Bram Stoker has produced an absorbing story of Egyptian mystery that suggests Edgar Allan Poe in its methods of induction, intricacies of plot and thrilling suspense. The attempt of an Egyptologist to resurrect a queen of ancient Egypt by following the preparations made by herself thousands of years before brings into our life of to-day ancient superstitions and mystic arts with an astonishing convincingness.

YARBOROUGH THE PREMIER

A story of English political life, by A. R. Weekes, that will interest by its power and intimate portrayal of the human side of great statesmen. Yarborough is a clever, able, but unscrupulous, young Englishman who rises to great political power. His ambition, which sweeps all other interests aside, finds its foil in the sturdy integrity of his little son, producing an effective climax.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

This volume, by Senator Beveridge, is the best summary ever written of Russia's policy of expansion, the reasons for antagonism between Russia and Japan—its beginnings and inevitable end. It states conditions without prejudice or exaggeration. It is brilliant and varied in its descriptions, cogent and convincing.

Books That Everybody Reads

Dr. Lavender and His People

By Margaret Deland

"It will be a lump of pure delight to those who have aforetime known and loved 'Old Chester.'"—*N. Y. News.*

Cherry

By Booth Tarkington

"Anything more utterly delicious than the comedy of this narrative can scarcely be conceived."—*Interior.*

Hesper

By Hamlin Garland

"The story abounds in splendid pictures of mountain scenes, and in Martin Kelly the author has drawn a superb specimen of the best type of modern prospector and miner."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Maids of Paradise

By R. W. Chambers

"No other young American writer possesses the quality and feeling of romance to such an extent as does Mr. Chambers."—*Criterion.*

Judith of the Plains

By Marie Manning

"It is the ridiculous, heroic, exciting, man-making, and man-killing West as it actually is."—*Chicago Tribune.*

HARPER & BROTHERS.

MISUSE OF WORDS.

A Discussion of the Use of the Inelegant "Get."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

READING the amusing and instructive letters in your columns regarding "Correct English" tempts me to add my mite. It is an inexhaustible subject and one on which too much cannot be said:

I am a European, of the Continent, and had the good fortune to be instructed in the English language by a scholar and a man of taste, and thus, I hope, escaped from the vulgarisms too often imported by teachers who go to England to study the language, but supplement their study by the jargon of second-rate boarding houses.

One of my first impressions in this country was that superfluity of language touched upon by one of your correspondents in to-day's issue in connection with the word "got." (At least, it is so much misused in that form that one almost forgets the infinitive "get.") One of the first days after my arrival I went into a shop and asked absent-mindedly, "Har De hyssing?" The American proprietor stared at me. "Pardon me," I said, "have you twine?" translating literally. He still stared, but after a while said, "Oh, have I got any twine?" adding at least three unnecessary words. I insisted that I had said "Have you twine?" and succeeded in getting it on that statement.

It seems that the very wealth of the English vocabulary, together with the brevity of its words, impels the unthinking user to add two, three, or four words, where one brief word would serve his purpose and sound as well.

Why should to-day's correspondent say "I have to"? "I must" is the only proper expression for ordinary use; and to add force or dignity, "I am compelled to," "I've got to do it," "You've got to go," are expressions shocking to a European ear, even after years of suffering.

New York, Feb. 20, 1904. A TEUTON.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

George C. Eyrich asks in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS if the word "got" is "a good one or a vulgarism," and confuses my use of it in strict grammatical construction as the past form of "get" with its erroneous employment for emphasis in the sentence "I have got to go." Some one ought to explain, for the sake of others who are similarly confused, that while we cannot get along without got, we have not got to get it into all sorts of places. "I have to go" means "I am under the necessity of going" or "I have the necessity of going, or the compulsion to go." As a rule, we do not "get" such things as these. We have them forced upon us. In the example quoted, the clear implication is that the necessity or compulsion has come in that way, and not been sought. Therefore, the speaker cannot logically say "I have got" it.

In the same issue "Harvard" tells us that "one of the most frequent inadequacies of educated persons is placing a preposition at the end of a sentence, or after a verb." "This well-known rule," continues "Harvard," by which he means the rule not to do so, "although perhaps pardonable in the middle of a sentence, was recently violated," &c. I am not quite prepared to agree with your correspondent that the rule he refers to is ever pardonable. I won't say it isn't, because "Harvard" would reply, "You can't prove a universal negative," and I should have to admit that this is usually so. Still, I feel greatly tempted in the case of "this well-known rule," which is well known chiefly through the pronunciamento of the professor he quotes that "A preposition is an improper word to end a sentence with." I don't like the rule, and should dislike to see the phrase criticised, "nothing now to stay for," rewritten into "nothing now for which to stay." In "the faults we have fallen into" there is clearly an object for the preposition in the word "which" understood before "we," and it seems to me to be a matter of taste, not of precision, whether the form is filled out or not. And imagine the dreariness of the lecture hall when the argumentative orator shall no longer be permitted to lift the fingers of his left hand, carefully hiding the thumb behind the palm, and, indicating the first finger with the index finger of the right, straightening his pose and looking significantly over his spectacles at the least dangerous person in the room, announce, "To begin with," but shall be compelled to elaborate thusly: "I am now about to present you with a consideration with which to begin." And if "to begin with," why not "to end with"? E. E. K. WARNER.

New York, Feb. 20, 1904.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A host of defenders will rush gallantly to the rescue of Ellen E. Kenyon Warner, whose use of the phrase, "the children 'got' no primary teaching in grammar," is criticised adversely, in your issue of Feb. 20, by a correspondent from Jackson, Miss. It would be interesting to know wherein this instance offends either as a misuse or an inelegance. In what other form, pray, could the simple idea be expressed with equal simplicity and vigor? My purpose being defense and not offense, I forbear to criticise your correspondent's complacent reference to careless usage in "any Northern and English magazine where slipshod English is the rule," or to indicate the boomerang of his next clause, which discovers his own Achilles tendon and elicits a lively reflex. By all means let us cherish the simple and virile "get" and its kith and kin in our rugged Anglo-Saxon speech. Let us in the North get up early, while others, more elegantly, rise betimes; let us undress decently and go to bed, while others, with finical prudery, disrobe and retire; let us, if we must, get drunk, while others, always more elegantly, become intoxicated. I plead for the use of simple words to express simple ideas. A learned Scotsman, who called a spade a spade after the manner of his race, once went so far as to declare that any idea could be adequately expressed in terms of Anglo-Saxon. "How would you say 'impenetrability of matter'?" queried a doubting Thomas. "That," outlined the reader, "quoth he, 'authoritative statement of stuff.'" O. ALDEN BLUMER.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 22, 1904.

Correct English.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Harvard," in your REVIEW of Feb. 20, makes some apt and correct criticisms in regard to the "correct English" of some of your contributors. Is not "Harvard" himself at fault in two or three instances? The last two issues of THE REVIEW he characterizes as "the two last issues." Is he not wrong? Can there be two "last" issues? Again, is he correct in saying "is not confined alone to the uneducated"? Is not "alone" superfluous? Once more, "Clergymen are reckless, if not ignorant, or indifferent to the fundamental rules." Should he not say "of" rather than "to," or perhaps better, "as to"?

By what method of analysis does he draw his inference in regard to the "desk and the door" in the following criticism: "The same disregard of this rule appears in the article by your correspondent on 'Literature and Grammar,' published last Saturday, in this sentence: 'The boy finished his task, and having nothing now to stay for, his desk was closed, the door locked,' &c., when it was the boy, and not the desk and door, that had 'nothing now to stay for.'"

And is he not wrong in using "that" instead of "who" in the same sentence, as it certainly refers to "boy" and not to the "desk" or to the "door"? I only ask these questions for information. E. K. T.

Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Ever since the Queen's English collided with the Dean's English it has been the joy of one pedant to pick holes in another. In order to this enjoyment, permit me to give "Harvard," who so descendingly corrects the English of the educated classes, the pinprick of a brother quiddler. "There can be no excuse," he says, "for the educated man who uses slovenly English," and proceeds as follows: "Although the function of colleges and universities is not to teach what should be acquired before students enter upon the curriculum of these institutions, and which in fact is," &c. Here our friend "Harvard" has been caught in the toils of the "and which" against which the youthful purist has so often been warned.

But if there is a gentle amusement in discovering that the faultfinder is not impeccable, there is yet reason in the gist of his utterance. Only let us not exaggerate the precision of the old masters, when we claim that a modern writer should express himself "with due regard for the authorities." These authorities, though not so free as ourselves, were not hitched so fast to a hypothetical nicety of diction as "Harvard" imagines. For example, our castigator scorns the terminal preposition, and I remember to have heard a rule like his when I was a schoolboy. But since then I have read "Sir Roger de Coverley" and learned that even The Spectator did not hesitate to indulge in "one of the most frequent inaccuracies of educated persons," as may be observed in the following sentences: "Has in his youth gone through the whole course of those rural diversions which the country abounds in"; "When we call it instinct, we mean something we have no knowledge of"; "Occurrences that I met with yesterday, which I shall give my readers an account of at large," &c. No doubt "Harvard" would have written "of which we have no knowledge," and "occurrences with which I met yesterday and of which," &c.; but Addison's style is sufficiently "accurate" for

A YALE PEDANT.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 22, 1904.

Colloquialisms.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been pained to discern a note of acrimony in the debate on we-all and you-all in THE SATURDAY REVIEW columns. The whole discussion has been of absorbing interest to me.

Personally I have been addressed as you-all (meaning myself alone) by a college professor and his cultured wife, and by others repeatedly, but what of it? Different modes of living, customs, tricks of speech, and variety generally make life worth living. How flat, stale, and unprofitable would be a world made up of people who all talked and acted just alike! God save us! And He has saved us wisely without our asking. Traveling about and living in widely separated sections of our land, one's greatest entertainment and delight is to study new acquaintances and sometimes to compare them with one's older friends, and in turn to accept their comparison and criticisms of things they notice.

In parts of Dixie's Land we-all and you-all are used in the singular and we-alls and you-alls in the plural. I do not think that this has been mentioned before. I once asked a little maid in a Southern city where she lived, and she informed me that "We-alls live on Po' House Hill, Miss."

These little turns of language are not reprehensible. For instance, a Southern gentleman, educated, refined, and polished, used to remark on a rainy, sleety, or stormy morning that it was "a right smart disagreeable day," but so pleasantly and with such good-will that no one ever smiled at the phrase.

When I heard the people in Caroline County, Va., talk of their "gyardens," I thought at first that they were mispronouncing it for fun, but later speedily learned that it is customary in parts of Virginia to insert "y" before "a," a survival of some ancient mode of expression, doubtless, not even traceable. It was delightful to hear the elderly hostess say one day to the black servitor: "Jeems, put a piece of cyarpet in the cyart and go down to the cyars and meet Miss Cyarter." Because she said so did not make her any the less a gentle, gracious lady, nor her speech anything less than proper, according to her training. She also said "brud" for bread, "my years" for my ears, "my har" for my hair, and "ievenin'" for afternoon, according to the Biblical division of the day, "Evening and morning were the first day."

If you should happen to meet a resident of Amherst County, Va., or Anne Arundel County, Md., and in the course of the conversation have occasion to ask the gentleman from whence he hailed, he would invariably inform you that he came from "Old Amherst, God bless you!" or "Anny Rundel County, God bless you!" as the case might be. What would think of nobility that, to give us this heritage and individuality of custom? Verily he would be a carper and critic beyond bearing.

To tell the plain truth, we Northerners do not habitually use the correct English that superior educational advantages for generations have entitled us to. The tutorings in "ing" in sounding the aspirate in which, what, where, and when, in shrill, in shrewd, and shrewd are "a mine." Hear the teacher would "shurrick" at us when we said "arill" and "ared" and "evond," or ran "what" and "you" into "watch cher"! Well do we remember, indeed.

Of course, speech is an inherited habit, colored by environment. The naturally well-bred person uses the best speech known to him, and amply fulfills his duty therein. One cannot do better than one knows how to do. Diversity is charming, and it is to be hoped that it will be many a long day before all sections adopt one set form of speech, accent, and expression.

Jersey City, Feb. 23, 1904. R. V. BELL.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a Boston-born-bred-educated Yankee I beg leave to state that either Frances Fisher Byers was never in Boston or in any New England city or town of any size, or she must have wholly associated with people from small farming or manufacturing communities, for nowhere else would she find people who said "Haow ya feelin' this mornin'?" or substituted "calculate" for "guess," which latter word is purely a Yankee idiom. She will hear purer English in Boston or any other New England city than in any other city in the United States. I doubt if she ever heard a native Jerseyite of Jersey parentage say "I guess." I have been in every county in New England, and in every one, bar one, in New Jersey, and I never heard "I calculate" from a Yankee nor "I guess" from a Jerseyman. A BOSTON YANKEE.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1904.

"Standard English."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

How do I "do" Jax? True, I neglected to intimate that I was dealing partly with arguments concerning a hypothetical New York and partly with an inconvenient dual personality. If the real New Yorker (who is, we learn, about as pachydermous as the Englishman) is conceded to be the inhabitant of a "great centre of civilization," and if, as was the case, Jax, dealing with my general argument, could flatly oppose it in his retort, the tart was not serious. Because he (personal pronoun, common) seems to make a point of it, I add that I ceased to be a "tourist" Anno Nivis, (A. D. 1888,) when I became a Brooklyn citizen. But—a truce to personal skirmishing, which I dislike.

The laws governing an organism, a State, and a language are suggestively analogous. A living language is in a condition of perpetual flux and requires the conserving influence of a literature and a cultivated society to make it serve its proper end—the facile interchange of thought—and to keep it from disintegrating into dialects. The Doric stability of Sparta offset the Ionian fluidity of Attica. But too much rigidity is symptomatic of and results in death, and a fossil literature gives to more than "one brief moment caught from fleeting time the appropriate calm of blest eternity." To revert to the original point. I doubt whether a modern typical great city—with its political and social elements fringed by its floaters, its poverty, and its ignorance—is likely to furnish the ideally best standard of correctness and elegance. The other day I asked an intelligent-looking conductor to "Let me off at Pearl." I had to ditto the request several times. At last a light dawned within him. "Oh, you must mean Poll—next block." The speaker of correct English will encounter similar difficulties in London. And—here's the rub!—bad speech, when contiguous, is contagious, especially among the young. In a great political centre like Washington one might look for better things, for political dominion can often transmute an alien tongue. But there, to give one instance, the morning and evening salutation is, "Well, what do you know?" as if calling on one to give a synopsis of all that one hasn't forgotten.

The best schools and universities, the best writers and speakers, constitute the great bulwark of a language, the standard from age to age. W. MATCHES.

Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1904.

A Form of Speech Once Common.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is not my purpose to champion the cause of a "fad," but apropos of Mr. M. J. Neade's letter in your issue of Feb. 6, is not the following similar in construction to the examples which he gives? In speaking of the new Globe Theatre, London, 1614, "John Chamberlain, to Mrs. Alice Carleton, under date June 30, 1614," ("Court and Times of James I.,") says it was "the fairest theater which ever had been in England." I ran across the reference in A. W. Ward's "English Dramatic Literature," Volume II., Page 38, note, (edition of 1890.) Personally I am in sympathy with Mr. Neade, but this one example may show some foundation for the "fad."

M. B. LEVICK.

San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1904.

Our Banking Laws.

"The Laws of the State of New York Relating to Banks, Banking, Trust Companies, Loan, Mortgage, and Safe Deposit Corporations," by Willis S. Paine, has reached its fifth edition, (Rochester, N. Y., Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company.) The book was compiled by order of the Legislature in 1885. The Governor appointed Mr. Paine and William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America and of one or two railroads, to do the work. Revised in 1889 and in 1894, this new edition, still edited by Mr. Paine, brings statutes and decisions down to the close of 1903. The book opens with a lengthy historical sketch of the banking methods of the State of New York, including those employed by banks, savings institutions, and other moneyed corporations. The text, fully annotated by the editor, gives the acts affecting moneyed corporations generally, including the stock corporation law, the general corporation law, the negotiable instruments law, trust companies, the savings bank law, banking associations, the National Bank Act of 8 incidental and cognate United States statutes. The index to the table of cases is forty-eight closely printed columns long. Besides this, there are over sixty pages of index, part of this number treating separately of the savings banks and of the National banks. The binding is the regular full sheep style common to legal treatises.

Baedeker for Norway.

"Taler de Engelsk?" asks the tourist in Norway and Denmark, and almost invariably he gets "Ja" for an answer; in Sweden almost the same phrase is used, and just as successfully. This is especially true of the steamboats and the principal resorts of travelers; just English won't do for a walking trip or for the hunter in the remoter districts. A knowledge of Danish sufficient for the ordinary uses of a man on pleasure bent is easily acquired, and is easily understood in all three countries. For a long stay in any one place these countries are extremely cheap to live in; the pedestrian will also get through with a light purse and a vigorous pair of legs. But the traveler by rail, boat, or horse will find the distances so great that the fare mounts up rapidly. Summer rates are meant for the May to August tourists, and are much higher than the Winter rates; but to offset this many of the routes are curtailed or quite cut out, save for the handy natives.

Baedeker's handbook has a forty-page booklet giving a summary of Danish-Norwegian and of Swedish. By cutting a single cord these pages can be taken bodily from the covers and used separately. The rest of the book can be cut up into seven independent booklets; an eighty-two page introduction, three parts for Norway and one each for Sweden, Denmark, and an index. As usual, the last pages of the cover carry a key map, referring to the other thirty-six special maps; there are also twenty-one city maps or plans and three panoramas of the mountain ranges. The present is the eighth edition, revised and partly rewritten. Norway has grown popular, and the influx of outsiders has caused the opening of many new roads as well as rail and steamer routes. Four to six weeks suffice to go through the region in a leisurely way; yet to miss little of real interest. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.40.)

Who's Who To-day?

"Successful American" is a useful monthly magazine for libraries and newspapers and for all who want biographies of our modern giants, whether business or professional men, millionaires or college Presidents. Many of its sketches are those of men who might be found in one or more of the biographical reference books that are multiplying so rapidly; the great majority, and this is what makes the magazine so useful, are like New York's unknown millionaires, extremely important in their own sphere, but practically unheard of, and unknown to the general public. Yet they are all filling positions of importance in this work-a-day world; their biographies are often inspiring to other weary plodders, in any case, they are bright, readable, and interesting.

The twelve numbers for 1903 have appeared bound as Vols. VII. and VIII. Over a dozen biographies are to be found in each one. The January number, for instance, has a long sketch of Collis P. Huntington, the Southern Pacific Railway magnate, the pioneer of the whole California system of railroad transportation. Mr. Vreeland, whose name we find on each transfer ticket we get in Manhattan trolleys, is the subject of another. Officials at the head of the street railway service of several other cities are written up in this number, lawyers, telephone men, &c. The other numbers give rather greater variety of professions, but every man whose sketch appears is actually doing some of the work of the world, a real, though unrecognized captain of industry. In almost every case the subject's picture is given, always an interesting, often a valuable, addition to the story. (William Cauldwell, New York, $3.)

An Idyl.

TAMARACK FARM. The Story of Rube Wolcott and His Gettysburg Girl. By George Scott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25.

By aspiration an idyl and dressed by the publishers to fit that character, it is only fair to the public to say at once that "Tamarack Farm" falls far short of its rush intent and justifies not at all in its matter the magnificence of deckled edges, rubricked title, and fair, large type. The story, not artfully artless, but artless merely, tells of one Rube from the days of his parents' courting even to this present. As a boy Rube gets lost in a dark wood with a little girl, as a youth he rescues another little girl from a watery grave; still young he goes a-hunting in the Adirondacks with older folk and sentimentalizes over the poor dunstricken deer, victims of cruel sport. Then he goes to war, fights at Chancellorsville, quotes Stonewall Jackson's last words awry, and at Gettysburg shoots down in cold blood a Confederate officer riding across the field to tend the wounded. Remorse, however, sends him out into the field to succor the man he has winged. Rube the Repentant takes him into the Confederate lines. Later he sees that brave girl Jane Wade carrying water to the wounded on the same stricken field, and is one of the soldiers who bury the hero. Afterward he is a prisoner at Andersonville, and then guest of kind folk of the enemy. Lastly he comes home and gets married.

FEB

BOSTON NOTES.

Forthcoming Light Literature—Some Special Limited Editions.

SEVENTEENTH century Boston is to be the scene of a novel by a new author, Miss Maud Clark Gay, and it is to be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard. The hero is Gov. Bellingham's foster son, Kenneth Brooks; the heroine, one Lady Virginia, wife of one of the Commissioners sent by Charles II. to overawe his unruly colony of Massachusetts Bay. The action of the story includes a period of ten years, extending to the period of King Philip's war.

⁂

Mr. Alvah Milton Kerr, whose "Young Heroes of Wire and Rail" sells almost as well since the close of the holiday season as during its progress, has used his experience as train dispatcher and telegraph operator, and his knowledge of mechanics to produce a book describing the efforts of two boys to construct a flying boat. They obtain a good mechanical education while pursuing this fantasy, and are enabled to render such good service to a railway company that they obtain places in its engineering department.

⁂

Miss Cally Ryland, a Virginia journalist, will appear on Messrs. Lee & Shepard's list this year with a story called "The Taming of Betty," in which the heroine is a Virginia girl at boarding school. She is reared in a patriarchal Virginian household, and when exiled to a school she pursues Spencerian tactics and endeavors to make it easier for her teachers to send her home than to keep her in their care, and as one of them is quite as determined as she, interesting incidents rapidly succeed one another, and her good days are sufficiently "long of coming" to make a book of agreeable size.

⁂

Another Betty appears in a book by Miss Nina Rhoades, "The Children on the Top Floor," the heroine of the story being the excellent little Winifred of "Winifred's Neighbors." Miss Rhoades's industry makes her worthy to stand beside that brave fraternity to which Henry Fawcett and Prescott belonged, the fraternity of souls undismayed by physical misfortune, and those who know her work will be glad to find this story more ambitious than its predecessor. A third Betty comes forward in Mrs. Annie M. Baines's "A Lass of Dorchester," but her style is now the stately "Miss Elizabeth Blew," and her discretion has increased with years, so that she is a great aid to her father, and never a mischief maker, as once she was when only "Little Betty Blew."

⁂

Mrs. Anne Warner, the author of "A Woman's Will," to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. later in the season, has been visiting Boston this week. Her book is to be illustrated by Mr. I. H. Caliga. This firm has found it necessary to print a second edition of Mr. John H. Carling's "The Viking's Skull" to meet advance orders, although the book will not be published until March 19. The natural confusion of the title of Mr. Carling's former book, "The Shadow of the Czar," and Mr. Arthur Marchmont's "When I Was Czar" is making some little trouble, both at the libraries and in the shops, for the word "Czar" is an invocation to assemble readers now, and all who read do not read accurately.

⁂

The Spring of 1904 is to add a new series to the already formidable list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and its volumes are to be called "Special Limited Editions." The experience of four years with the Riverside Press Editions has convinced the firm that the public taste demands that not only classics, but other books of permanent value and uncommon interest shall be printed in a form more dignified than the simple library style. The objection to including them among the Riverside Press Editions is that their character does not suggest any individual style of typographical treatment; they make a regiment composed of the flower of literature rather than a band of independent knights, and must be arrayed accordingly. Reprints of rare Americana and bibliographical volumes and worthy original works will appear in this series, which will be supervised in every detail with the same care given to the Riverside, and only one edition of each book will be printed.

The first two volumes of the series will be the reprint, "Facts Relating to the Death of Alexander Hamilton," and the original "Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana." Of the former 400 numbered copies will be for sale; of the latter, 500. The two "Documents" included in the second book are Jefferson's "The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana" and William Dunbar's "The Exploration of the Red, the Black, and the Washita Rivers." The price of these editions is to be moderate, but not so moderate as to satisfy the artless souls educated at the bargain counter.

⁂

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's "With the Birds in Maine," to be published Saturday, is so arranged as to be equally well adapted to those who read her for pure literary pleasure and those who read for information about birds. The subjects of the fifteen papers are given in detail in the table of contents, the common name of each bird being followed by its scientific title, and the book is also indexed. Mrs. Miller is not to be counted among those who hold that instinct accounts for the behavior of birds. She believes that the young receive music lessons from their elders, and she believes that individual birds often learn new songs from strange neighbors and otherwise adapt themselves to circumstances. The birds of which she writes are not peculiar to Maine, but are found in the other New England States, and also in the Middle States. The book takes its name from her points of observation, which were many. The volume has no pictures, and does not need them if one has any imagination.

⁂

When Prof. Munsterburg, in his "American Traits" showed that the German boy was better educated for his years than the American boy, the American not familiar with both public school and college, that is to say, about two-thirds of his readers, were unwilling to believe him. Now comes Dr. Pritchett of the Institute of Technology with the declaration that the European boy is more simply and thoroughly educated than the American, and upon entrance into the university or the technical school can be received as a man, practically freed from examinations, whereas one-eighth of the year at the Institute of Technology is of necessity given up to formal examinations. The Faculty, he says, "is trying to carry through the courses a considerable proportion of men who are not competent for the work or do not care for it," and he calls this an enormous burden.

⁂

Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne's "A Country Interlude," to be issued to-morrow, contains some gems of dialect of various American regions, an artist's clever plea in exaltation of his art, and two love stories.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 26, 1904.

Our Favorite Poisons.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF HEALTH. A Study of Physical Culture, Our Favorite Poisons, and a National and International League for the Advancement of Physical Culture. By Mary Foote Henderson. 12mo. Pp. 772. Washington, D. C.: The Colton Publishing Company. $1.50.

"The human race is ill," says Mrs. John B. Henderson. "The human race is anæmic; the world which is a paradise, but by man converted into a hospital, is seen and judged through the eyes of the invalid." The ideal sound mind in a sound body guided by sound moral principles is a thing almost non-existent. And why? Poisons, it is. And what are poisons? The list is long, but the greatest are whisky, brandy, wine, cocktails, liqueurs, tobacco, tea, coffee, pepper, opium, cocaine—and of these most poisonous and most insidious is tobacco. Mrs. Henderson quotes Mr. Eustace Miles, M. A., amateur tennis champion of England. Mr. Miles says that first and foremost among the signs of bad health is the desire for stimulants. "I can go further," says he, "and I positively assert that I consider my health to be not so good as it should be if I can be even induced to take stimulants at all."

The natural, glowing, energetic life of health, superb health, is seen and felt (says Mrs. Henderson herself.) It is magnetic. It makes for itself place and power. It is constructive. It is inspiring. It is benign. It is Heaven. It is the reflex of it, radiating strength and exhilaration, agitates for the good of others. It compels pleasantly to be and to do one's best. * * * And so the world is necessarily bettered for the health aristocrat. Each one raises the standard of the town and country in which he lives. He is a reality and not a sham.

And much more of the same sort. In connection one finds quoted Emerson, Huxley, The Psalms, Dr. Mary Rossiter, Max Nordau, Darwin, M. Demoulins, Mrs. Browning, Nikola Tesla, Carlye, Matthew Arnold, Thomas W. Higginson, and a vast number of other eminent authorities, literary, philosophical, or poetic, with health specialists innumerable. The list above is given chiefly to show that the appeal is made not only to reason, but to inspiration. One is not only to have it demonstrated to him in scientific fashion that his cigar and his glass of wine are doing him out of his birthright of health, but he is to be swept quite out of his evil ways by a sort of sacred enthusiasm of health, by a divine afflatus of the poetry of physical perfection. Thus—"Beautiful as is every form in the animal creation, most beautiful of all is man—of so he should be; in grace, in agility, in charm of eye, of hair, of skin, of color, of form, man is, or was, or will be, the crowning triumph of creation."

On the other hand, there are chapters bristling with scientific and medical authorities on the effects of the "favorite poisons," on the haemoglobin of the blood, on the membranes, on the human system in general, on the relations of these poisons to degeneracy, on their effects on the nerves, the brain, the morals, the liver, ear, nose, throat, lungs. Then the man who lived to the ripe age of eighty and drank and smoked all his life is held up to obloquy as one who furnishes an excuse for a thousand weaker men to poison themselves.

The Modern School.

In the preface to his book on "A Modern School," which the Macmillan Company publish, Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University gives an idea of the scope of the volume. He writes:

The first chapter ("A Modern School") * * * deals specifically with the central theme; and in it I have endeavored to extend and strengthen conceptions already set forth in certain portions of an earlier book, "Educational Aims and Educational Values." * * * Chapter II., ("The Academy and the Public High School,") by means of a brief historical survey of the development of American secondary schools, supports the contention that no public school can survive and prosper that does not offer equal opportunities to all who contribute to its support; Chapter III., ("Two Contemporary Problems in Education,") similarly contends that, next adequately to comprehensive instruction, the elective system and complete articulation of the secondary school with the lower grades are natural and rational means for making the secondary school serve impartially the needs of all; Chapter IV., ("A Six-Year High School Programme,") describes a strong contemporary tendency toward a six-year programme ("course") for all public high schools, and toward regarding that programme as a part of a well-articulated scheme from the primary school through the college—a tendency which has already been approved in the preceding chapters; Chapters V. ("The School and the Home") and VI. ("Our Faith in Education") set forth the responsibilities of the individual home and of the community as well as of the teachers and administrative officers in the practical endeavor to make the school serve the ends for which it exists; Chapter VII. ("Obstacles to Educational Progress") urges the necessity of organizing contemporary educational experience in order to bring the testimony of experience to bear in effective fashion on the solution of educational problems, and Chapter VIII. ("Education as a University Study, and the Professional Training of College-Bred Teachers") emphasizes the help the university can give in the training of teachers. * * * The last chapter ("Graduate Testimony on the Elective System") offers some testimony on the working of the elective system—a contemporary question of great importance to both schools and colleges—but the testimony offered pertains only to the college.

The "Hoosier Poet" on Hanna.

Somewhat unusual circumstances attended the publication of James Whitcomb Riley's poem entitled "Hanna: Feb. 15, 1904," appearing in the current issue of Collier's Weekly. The editors of Collier's learned from a correspondent in Indianapolis, where Mr. Riley resides, that the "Hoosier Poet" had actually composed, or was about to finish, a piece of verse dedicated to the late lamented Senator Hanna. Anxious to secure this poem for the issue of the paper then printing, Collier's set the wires in motion, and went so far as to hold back the presses until the poem was received by telegraph. In these circumstances, the editors had, of course, no idea but that of liberal payment in mind. Mr. Riley, however, declined to accept any compensation whatever for his panegyric stanzas.

Esther Singleton on Japan.

A new volume dealing with Japan is being compiled by Miss Esther Singleton, author of "Great Pictures," "London," "A Guide to the Opera," "Social New York Under the Georges," and several other books. The volume is to be made up entirely of descriptions of the country by various well-known writers and travelers, as well as their impressions of the people, the daily life, the customs, the scenery, the buildings, and so on. The book will be fully illustrated. It will be similar to Miss Singleton's volumes dealing with Paris and London.

Story of a Squirrel.

Mary E. S. Andrews will have a story in Scribner's for April entitled "The Camp of the Good Fairy." She describes the adventures and relations of the campers with a little squirrel. The illustrations are by Walter Taylor.

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Answers to a Query.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In response to my letter to you asking for an old book, and which you kindly inserted in the "Queries" of Dec. 26, within ten days I had four copies of the book offered to me, from, viz., New York City, Jersey City, Montgomery, N. Y., and Stoughton, Wis. It seems that THE BOOK REVIEW goes far and wide.

I thank you for the assistance in getting a copy of the book.

F. J. KELLOGG.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1904.

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Executors and administrators will find the Book Exchange of the New York Times Saturday Book Review a splendid medium for advertising the sale of libraries. The rate is 5c. per word.

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Bargain Book Shop.
No. Barclay St. (opp. Astor House), New York City. Special sale this week of Bound editions Lady Jackson's Court Memoirs, Dickens, Hugo, Eliot, Robt Browning, R. H. Stevenson, Kipling, etc.
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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be headed. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"E. A.," 76 Park Place, New York City: "Can you tell me where the following lines are from?

"'To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep this heart fit for His Holy Spirit,
And to answer when He calls.'"

These lines were given in Queries last Summer over the name of Maude Louise Ray:

MY TASK.

To love some one more dearly every day,
To help a wandering child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought and pray,
And smile when evening falls.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls.

"D. W.," Yale Club, New York City: "Who was H. N. Hudson, the Shakespearean editor?"

Henry Norman Hudson (1814-86) was an Episcopal clergyman who was also a Shakespearean scholar of eminence. During the civil war he served as Chaplain in the Federal Army. In his later years he was Professor of Shakespeare Study in Boston University. He published "Lectures on Shakespeare," "Shakespeare: His Life and Characters," "Studies in Wordsworth," "Essays on Education," "A Chaplain's Campaign with Gen. Butler," &c., and edited the Harvard and the University editions of Shakespeare. His criticisms have been called "helpful, but somewhat dogmatic in tone."

LILIAN CROSBY, Saranac Lake, N. Y.: "The saying referred to by Kate McGillicuddy. ('The more I see of men, the better I like dogs,') is a translation of the French 'Plus que je connais les hommes, plus que jeadmire les chiens,' and I have always heard it attributed to Mme. de Staël."

"Mrs. L. H. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have seen a brief notice of the death of 'Seton Merriman.' I shall be grateful if you can give me further information."

Hugh Stowell Scott ("Henry Seton Merriman,") who died last November, produced a number of novels, beginning with "Young Mistley," 1888, and ending with "Barlasch of the Guard," 1903. His greatest success was "The Sowers," 1896, which ran through seven editions in England in the year of its issue, and was widely popular in this country. His abilities as a writer were well described in a recent English criticism: "He was not a great artist, but he was an excellent novelist, who knew how to use the English language, and whose qualities, especially on the negative side, are worth the study of many more showy and less conscientious craftsmen."

"M. C. L.," Plainfield, N. J.: "In 'Queries' of Jan. 23, 'E. W.,' of Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks about the building of the Golden Hind. We may recall that the ship was launched as the Pelican, and on Aug. 9, 1578, upon entering the Straits of Magellan, was rechristened by Drake in celebration of the attainment of this crowning point in his proposed voyage, and in honor of Sir Christopher Hatton, whose crest was a hind trippant d'or. The following facts do not answer 'E. W.'s' query, but they suggest a possibility. A famous shipbuilding yard of that day was at Deptford, where, later, Peter the Great toiled as a shipwright. Here Drake's kinsman and frequent associate, Sir John Hawkins, who was manager of Elizabeth's dock yards, had had for some time a business association with one Richard Chapman, a private shipbuilder of the place, and here he superintended the building of vessels for his own profit, as well as the improved new ships that England prepared against the expected Spanish assault. It was to Deptford that the Golden Hind was taken after the return to Plymouth, and there was kept as an honored trophy of English enterprise. In the absence of better information, these facts give some plausibility to the conjecture that the Pelican, which was Drake's personal property and was exceptionally well constructed, may have been built for her voyage at Deptford, possibly by Richard Chapman."

E. L. JONES, 147 Tremont Street, Ansonia, Conn.: "Kindly give the names of the most authentic accounts of the German Rosicrucians."

Franz Hartmann's "Secret Symbols of the Rosicrucians," Hartmann's "Adventures Among the Rosicrucians," Hargrave Jennings's "The Rosicrucians: Their Rites and Mysteries," Arthur E. Waite's "Real History of the Rosicrucians," &c.

"C. C. J.," Toronto, Canada: "Your reply to 'A. S.,' Newark, N. J., needs some corrections. The author of 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau' was Sir Francis Bond Head, (not Robert.) He was Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada from January, 1836, to March, 1838. His most important work bearing on his administration here is omitted in your list. It is 'A Narrative by Sir Francis Bond Head,' London, 1839. 'The Emigrant,' mentioned by you, supplements it in some particulars."

"J. I.," Middletown, Conn.: "Where can I find the best account of Cooper's life and works?"

In Prof. Lounsbury's "Life," (American Men of Letters Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

O. E. ULNESS, Newark, Ill.: "Will you please give me a brief biography of A. S. Roe, the novelist? Where is the magazine called 'The Lamp' published?"

Azel Stevens Roe (1798-1886) was a once popular novelist, who was also for many years a wine merchant of New York City. Among his books are "True to the Last," "A Long Look Ahead," "The Cloud in the Heart," &c. The Lamp (new series of The Book Buyer,) is published monthly by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1.50 a year.

E. H. CARPENTER, 835 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.: "Can you inform me where I may be able to procure a copy of the 'Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A. M.,' by Timothy Mather Cooley, published by Harper & Brothers in 1837?"

This work can doubtless be obtained from dealers in old books, or through an advertisement. Possibly a copy may be in the possession of some reader of this department.

"M. E. B.," Newark, N. J.: "Is the Farmer's Almanac of 1814, by Robert B. Thomas, printed for West & Richardson, Boston, rare and of any commercial value?"

Its value is small. A collection of Thomas's Almanacs, Nos. 3-84, 1795-1875, bound in seven volumes, sold for $7 in Boston in 1902.

JOHN C. MAULE, Bristol, Penn.: "Having been much interested in Andrew D. White's articles on 'Fra Paolo Scarpi' in The Atlantic Monthly, I would like to know more about him. Is there any biography of him in English, and what are his more important writings?"

Andrew Dickson White, a distinguished diplomatist and educator, born in New York in 1832, was Minister to Germany, 1879-81 and 1897-1902; Minister to Russia, 1892, and President of Cornell University, 1867-85. Among his books are "Lectures on Mediaeval and Modern History," "The New Germany," "History of the Doctrines of Comets," "European Schools of History and Politics," "Studies in General History," "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom," &c.

Miss K. L. HIBBARD, 303 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find the entire poem 'Jenny Kissed Me,' by Leigh Hunt? I have heard there were several verses, but I can only find one. What is the exact date of the death of John Fiske, the historian?"

There is but one verse to Leigh Hunt's poem—the eight lines quoted by our correspondent in her letter. John Fiske, born March 30, 1842, died July 4, 1901.

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio: "In reply to the inquiry of James E. Baldwin in Queries of Feb. 13, I would say that he can find the poem he refers to in Theresa Thorndale's 'Sketches and Stories of Lake Erie Islands,' Page 39. The poem does not commence 'The tenth of September let us all remember,' but with 'Ye tars of Columbia, give ear to my story.' The third verse begins with 'The tenth of September,' &c. The book I refer to was published by J. F. Mack & Brother, Sandusky, Ohio."

"E. P.," University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: "Please give me some information as to the book written by Mary Cowden Clarke on the 'Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines.' I would like to know if there is any new edition, price, publisher's name, &c."

Mrs. Clarke's book, edited by her sister, Sabila Novello, and illustrated with nine photographs, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $3.

MOSES LYMAN, Lakeville, Conn.: "In Appeals to Readers of Feb. 13, Edward M. James, Hanover Bank Building, New York City, asks about 'The Enchanted Shirt.' It was written by John Hay, and is in 'Pike County Ballads,' Boston, 1871." [It is also included in the revised edition of his "Poems," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.—EDITOR.]

"O. N.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly give me through Queries the complete poem, 'Drink to me only with thine eyes.' Who is its author?"

This is Ben Jonson's "Song—To Celia," one of the lyrics gathered under the heading "The Forest" in the first folio edition of his "Works," 1616. It is given in his poetical works and in numerous anthologies.

W. S. BISHOP, 90 Vroom Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "How can old leather bindings be preserved?"

An English work suggests the use of vaseline for this purpose. Our correspondent's best plan, however, if a number of old bindings need treatment, would be to consult a bookbinder of experience.

"F. P. S.," Theosophical Society, New York Branch, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City: "In a supplement your answer to 'Esoteric,' in Queries of Feb. 20? He asks: 'Is there a magazine on theosophy published somewhere in the United States?' The American edition of The Theosophical Review is published by the Theosophical Book Concern, 26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill."

"BIBLIOPHILE," Bangor, Me.: "Kindly publish in Queries the dates of the first three editions of Dibdin's 'Bibliomania,' and their values."

First published in 1809, it was reissued in 1811, 1838, 1842, &c. The best edition is that of 1842. All the early editions were highly regarded by booklovers of past generations, but present-day admirers of the industrious but not always accurate doctor are few in number. His books consequently sell low. The highest price given for the "Bibliomania" at any recent sale was $28, paid at the Lefferts sale April, 1902, for the 1842 edition.

"G. D. C.," Worcester, Mass.: "'F. A. E.,' Montclair, N. J., asks for information about a book called 'The Wreck of the Grosvenor,' describing a shipwreck on the coast of Africa, and not W. Clark Russell's novel of the same name. A good account of the historic wreck of the Grosvenor appeared some years ago in a volume of Harper's 'Handy Series,' called 'In Peril and Privation.' It contained a number of similar narratives, and was compiled by the late James Payn, the English novelist.

"A. R.," Madison, Wis.: "Can you tell me anything about Sarah Fielding, sister of the author of 'Tom Jones'?"

Sarah Fielding was born at East Stour, Dorsetshire, England, Nov. 8, 1710. She died at Bath in 1768. Her first book, a novel, was "The Adventures of David Simple," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1744, the third volume appearing eight years later. In 1747 she published "Familiar Letters Between the Principal Characters in David Simple." Her other works include "The Governess," 1749; "The Cry," (with Jane Collier,) 1754; "Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia," 1757; "The Countess of Dellwyn," 1750, and "History of Ophelia," (posthumous,) 1785. These books were chiefly published anonymously. In addition she published in 1762 a translation of Xenophon's "Memoirs of Socrates."

Appeals to Readers.

"READER," 127 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City: "Who wrote the sentiment beginning: 'Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness, speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go?' &c.

"F. A. E.," 21 Walnut Crescent, Montclair, N. J.: "Who wrote 'The Last Vestal'? I saw it some years ago in Europe in the Tauchnitz edition, but have never been able to find it in this country. About Christmas, 1892, I read in an illustrated English magazine (The London Graphic?) a story of life in India, in which occurred the following:

"'There was never a daughter of Eve but once
Shall know the scent of the Eden-Rose but once
beneath the sun;
Though the years may bring her joy or pain,
fame, sorrow, or sacrifice,
The hour that brought her the scent of the Rose
She lived it in paradise.'

"There were also some verses which ended with:

"'The hand of the Devil of Chance,
The little brown Devil of Chance.'

"Can any one tell me who wrote this story and the verses?"

LESLIE W. QUIRK, 150 Nassau Street, New York City: "I have been somewhere an outline of the roots of all plots of short stories; that is, the fundamental idea of the various complications used to create plot and interest in a story. I recall that one was the mistaken identity idea. Can any reader supply the remainder?"

HENRY CURRAN, 312 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "Can any one locate these lines:

"'The houses that we build with careless hammers,
The draperies we weave with thoughtless skill,
Endure to count the dust of generations,
When we who wrought them are forever still.'

"And the Star:

"'As you, and you, are gentle memory lives
Within me here, so I shall live in theirs
And ever and forever as the shadow gives,
One face, remembering me, forgets to smile.'"

"E. B. C.," Jackson, Mich.: "Where can I obtain a copy of a little Christmas poem, beginning:

"'December's four-and-twentieth day,
Through its course had almost run;
St. Nicholas stood at his castle door,
Awaiting the setting sun.'

"I think it was printed in a book of poems written by a clergyman, (Dr. Moyt, I think,) which was published and sold to help some charity work. It was many years ago that I had it. I would like a copy now to read to my grandchildren."

"G. E. L.," 115 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The first two lines of some verses in our old school reader are:

"'A white old hen with yellow legs,
That laid her master many eggs.'

"Can any reader give me the rest of the verses?"

BERTHA MORRELL, 123 West Ninety-first Street, New York City: "Who wrote the poem beginning:

"'My pa he scolds me just because.
He says I'm getting tough;
He says my face is never clean,
My hands are always rough.'

"I think it is called 'My Ma She Knows.'"

C. E. DAVIS, Norwich, N. Y.: "I have read somewhere a thought the exact language of which I cannot quote, nor the exact thought express, but it is something like this: 'Science discovers the forces and riches of the universe, and art is the enjoyment of them.' Can any reader give the exact quotation or locate it? Of what Italian city is it said: '—— is the garden of Lombardy, Lombardy is the garden of Italy, Italy is the garden of the world,' and who is the author?"

"G. G. N.," Dansville, N. Y.: "Who wrote, and in what poem can be found, the following lines:

"'And none before him shall arise,
When breezes murmur of surprise?'

"Where can I find the complete poem?"

Winning Back a Husband.

WINNING HIM BACK. By Anita Vivanti Chartres. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.

Although not a "problem novel," Anita Vivanti Chartres's "Winning Him Back" has clearly a purpose, which is to amuse. The characters are Grace; Tom, her husband; Fifine, a girl friend; R. B. Wilkins, and the Brat.

"Men don't want good wives," said Fifine. "How do you know so much about what men want? You're not married," said Grace. "That's why I know all about it," quoth Fifine. "My dear, you must win your husband back. * * * One always has to win a man back after one has married him. Men are built that way * * * and you must do it by keeping up the 'houp-là.'"

And the "houp-là," it would seem, was invented by Fifine's late mamma, who was a circus rider. Defined by Fifine:

The houp-là is to married life what the sparkle is to champagne. * * * Keep a little shadow of mystery drawn over your soul and let your eyes be dreamy under drooping lids. Trail about the room in clinging gowns and undefined perfumes. Adopt fads. Insist upon having your rooms filled with gardenias when they are out of season; faint away at the sight of a certain shade of mauve. Be sudden, be extraordinary, be unexpected. Do things! Pack up a powder puff and a silk petticoat, and let him find you with a cab at the door, going away forever! Take poison one day. Be shot at by a frenzied lover the next. Adore him with the passion of a Spanish tigress to-day; ignore his existence to-morrow. All this, with a few other things, * * * is what I call keeping up the houp-là.

And Grace, who was naturally a gentle, retiring little soul, undertook to keep up the "houp-là." She first adopted the course of "being a stranger to him," but as Tom came home that evening in an extraordinarily cheerful humor and did all the talking himself, he never discovered that she was "being a stranger." So she dropped that rôle and decided to be "dreamy, morbid, and unwholesome," but after filling the house with "undefined perfumes" Tom came in and, sniffing unromantically, declared that she must have had "those wretched old maids, the Harrisons, up to tea because he smelt them," and very ungallantly called for fresh air. She tried fainting at the sight of mauve, but her complexion was not adjustable. Being shot by a frenzied lover was very difficult of management, and only resulted in accusations against the cook, and the bestowal of "hush money" upon a policeman. As a final effort, however, it was decided that Grace should write a love letter to herself and place it, together with a ring and a bouquet of flowers, carelessly on the table where Tom could see it when he came in. After that Grace had only to look confused, and lo! the houp-là would be at its zenith. And where the other attempts failed, this last simple ruse was successful far beyond the wildest dreams of the conspirators.

The outcome we leave the reader to discover for himself. It is here that R. B. Wilkins does his finest work. As for the Brat—she dominates the book. On the whole, the author has every reason to be satisfied, for the book is distinctly amusing.

The Burlington Magazine.

The March number of The Burlington Magazine, issued in this country by The Macmillan Company, will contain an article by Sir William Bennett on "Chinese Powdered Blue Porcelain," in the author's collection, which will be illustrated with a couple of colored plates; Osborne M. Dalton will have a paper, "On Two Mediaeval Ivory Caskets, with Subjects from Romance"; "Minor English Furniture Makers of the Eighteenth Century" will form the subject of the first of a series of articles by R. S. Clouston; Campbell Dodgson has sent in an article on "Some Rare Woodcuts by Wolgemut," and "Three Pictures in Tempera by William Blake" will be described by Roger Fry. The same number will probably have an article on "Welsh Porcelains," by William Turner, and Cyril Davenport, F. S. A. of the British Museum, will perhaps be represented by a paper on "Embroidered Bindings of Bibles in the Possession of the British and Foreign Bible Society." Other papers in preparation for the magazine will deal with some rare etchings by Whistler, Rembrandt etchings in the Dutuit collections, described by Rose Kingsley and Camille Gronkowski, and Francois Duparc, an eighteenth century French painter, whose work will be dealt with by Philippe Auquier.

The New York Times

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BOOKS WANTED.—JOHN R. ANDERSON, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York: Scientific American, bound volumes. Allibone's Dicty. Literature, 3 vols. Harper's Encyclop. U. S. Histy., 10 vols. Miss Alcott's Books for Children. Can use hundreds of books for library purposes. Also have lists of 2,000 books for sale.

TROUBLESOME NOISES AND HOW TO Stop Them, published by the Ross Company, New York. Wish to buy or borrow a copy of this pamphlet. Edward S. Morse, Salem, Mass.

NEW TESTAMENT IN MODERN ENGlish and printed in ordinary chapters and paragraphs without numbered verses is wanted by L. C. Sugg, Pound, Ga.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Back numbers may be obtained by writing to the office of that publication, 108 Sound View Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

A HISTORY OF NEW YORK FROM THE Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Washington Irving. Price, $2. R. D. Cook, 4 Hawthorne Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

LIFE OF HORTENTIUS, IN ENGLISH, IS wanted by Henry Comaskey, 100 Varick Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. L. THOMPSON'S HISTORY OF LONG Island, published in 1839, may be had at the figure that it was sold for in April, 1903, by communicating with A. E. Van Pelt, 325 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

SWEDENBORG'S PRINCIPIA OR ANY other of Swendenborg's works wanted by George S. Seymour, 17 Battery Place, New York.

DUMAS' WORKS. I HAVE TEN VOLumes of Dumas' works, new, bound in leather and gilt, in English, which I would like to exchange for a French edition. J. B. Gasper, 9 West Twentieth Street, New York.

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T. R. R. Cobb's Inquiry Into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States,
Pollard's Life of Jefferson Davis,
Reid's After the War, (1866,)
Trowbridge's The South, (1866,)
Bledsoe's Is Davis a Traitor!
Our Women in War, Charleston, 1883, and Williams's History of the Negro Race,
Walter L. Fleming, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va.

BAUDELAIRE'S ESSAY ON POE. I wish to obtain an English translation. J. Feld, 248 East Sixty-first Street, New York.

CHAPMAN'S FLORA OF THE SOUTHern United States. I am anxious to obtain the second edition containing a second supplement, which occupies pp. 675 to 705. William L. Sherwood, 36 Washington Place, New York.

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COLLECTORS interested in "1903 MESSAGES" can secure a copy of the second edition, which will be ready March 1. Address Salem Press, down in Salem, Mass. Price, 10 cts.

FEB

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

D. APPLETON & CO. have received the first part of the manuscript of the second volume of the memoirs of Madame Adam (Juliette Lamber), which will be entitled "My Literary Life." It will be published in June and will be uniform with Vol. I., dealing with "The Romance of My Childhood and Youth."

A. S. Barnes & Co.'s new edition of the Lewis and Clark journals in their Trail-Makers Series under the consulting editorship of Prof. John Bach McMaster, will be followed by "The Journey of Coronado, 1540-42, from the City of Mexico to the Buffalo Plains of Kansas and Nebraska," translated from Castanheda's "Relations" and other sources by George Parker Winship. This is the story of the first explorations of the West. Although Coronado's journey was in many respects as remarkable as De Soto's this striking contemporary story of his exploits has not been put into popular form before.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "A Little Traitor to the South," by Cyrus Townsend Brady; "The Day Before Yesterday," by Sara Andrew Shafer; "The Still-Hunter," with new illustrations, by T. S. Van Dyke; and "North Carolina: A Study in English Colonial Government," by Prof. Charles Lee Raper.

D. Appleton & Co. have just arranged for the publication of two new volumes in their business series. They are "The Life Insurance Company," by William Alexander; and "Modern Advertising," by Ernest E. Calkins and Ralph Holden.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are shortly to publish a Japanes novel by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the well known writer of books of travel and author of several novels. She has lived long enough in the East to give local color to her book. She is a sister of F. Marion Crawford, whose story "The Upper Berth," is said to be not better than the Baroness Von Raube's (another sister, who has done her share of writing) ghost story, "The Mystery of the Campagna."

It is stated by the Frederick A. Stokes Company that the word "alliance" more truly represents the relations between that house and Leslie's Monthly Magazine than the statement that the magazine is "under the more or less direct management of the Frederick A. Stokes Company." The periodical is controlled by the Frank Leslie Publishing House, a concern founded in 1855 and once identified with many publications, which now confines its interests to a single magazine. As this house does not publish books, some two years ago it arranged an alliance with the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This close association of a book house and a popular magazine means larger opportunities for both houses for the extension of business and increased facilities to the authors who are connected with them. But the policy and management of each house remains entirely independent of the other.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that Clarence L. Brownell's "Heart of Japan" has gone into a third edition.

While the publishers of the forthcoming book "I," a novel "in which a woman tells the truth about herself," D. Appleton & Co., declare that they have positive proof that the unknown author is already possessed of established literary fame, they categorically declare that they are in the dark as regards his or her identity. The contract has been made by a friend of the author, and the royalties, whatever they may be, will be paid to him.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco announce several volumes in press for early issue. They include the following: "Psychological Year Book," compiled by Janet Young; "The Simple Home," by Charles Keeler, with ten illustrations; "Fairy Tales Up to Now," by Wallace Irwin, author of "The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," and in time for the Easter season they will have ready "Impression Broadsides," being twelve illuminated leaflets designed by W. S. Wright. They will include selections from Sill, Browning, Muir, Stevenson, and others.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce the publication next Saturday of Miss Pemberton's "Daughter of the States," which has been running serially in Munsey's Magazine. Most of the action takes place at sea, but the book closes in England. In it is given an Englishman's idea of an American girl.

Francis E. Leupp's "portrait sketch" of "The Man Roosevelt" is announced by D. Appleton & Co. to have gone into a second edition within a week after its publication. The same house is also bringing out a fifty-cent edition of "David Harum." This is printed from the original plates and bound in cloth, but lacks the illustrations of the latest edition.

A new edition of Tolstoi's "Resurrection" will be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. March 5. This has been revised by the author and contains thirty-three new illustrations by the Russian artist Pastapeak.

George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan Company, sails to-day for England.

The Century Company will bring out in the Spring a new edition of Capt. Robert H. Stoddard's "Sketches and Eye Tests," with Rhoda Gilbert's pictures.

The story and made the pictures for it appeared in The St. Nicholas Magazine some years ago, where it attracted some attention.

Longmans, Green & Co. will issue early next month a new abridged and cheaper edition of the "Memoirs of the Verney Family During the Seventeenth Century," by Frances Parthenope Verney and Margaret M. Verney. It will be in two volumes, and is extracted from the four volumes that appeared in 1892-99, which treated of the fortunes of the Verney family during the civil war in England, the Commonwealth, and from the Restoration to the Revolution of 1688, thus embracing the greater part of the seventeenth century. The memoirs were compiled from the papers and illustrated with the portraits at Claydon House, Bucks, England.

The Macmillan Company has in press a new volume in the American Sportsman's Library, edited by Caspar Whitney. This will deal with "Tennis, Lacrosse, Racquets, Squash, and Court Tennis," by J. Parmley Paret, Dr. William H. Maddren, and T. Suffern Tailer. The book will be fully illustrated, and is by well-known sportsmen.

Henry Holt & Co. report that they sent out three editions within two weeks of Burton E. Stevenson's detective story, "The Holladay Case." This makes five new printings since its publication a few months ago.

The Century Company has in active preparation a book by Emerson G. Taylor, entitled "A Daughter of Dale." The background of the story is college life. It tells of the love story of Barbara, the "daughter of Dale." Two men, workers in the graduate school, love her. One is a clever young man, with wealth and position; the other a man with brains, a product of the West. It will have a frontispiece by C. D. Williams.

Longmans, Green & Co. have nearly ready for publication a new edition of Osmund Airy's "Charles II." This is a reprint of the volume in Goupil's series of Illustrated Historical Monographs, and contains a photogravure portrait.

A. S. Barnes & Co.'s complete edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals, containing an account of the Louisiana Purchase, by Prof. John Bach McMaster and an itinerary of the explorers' route, will be published early in March in three convenient small 12mo. volumes. The edition will be included in The Trail-Makers Series.

"Four Roads to Paradise," the new novel by Maud Wilder Goodwin, will probably be brought out by The Century Company in April. This is a story of American fashionable life and different from the author's previous books. The reader is shown the "four roads" by four distant types of men. The heroine is a charming young widow. The book will be illustrated by Arthur I. Keller.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company reports that "Denis Dent," by W. E. Hornung, author of "Raffles," &c., went into a second edition a week after publication; and that "When I Was Czar," by A. W. Marchmont, is already in its third edition.

Vols. I. and II. of Sir Spencer Walpole's "History of Twenty-five Years." will be issued in March by Longmans, Green & Co. The author will be remembered through his "History of England from 1815 to 1858." The new work will cover the period from 1856 to 1881.

Brentano's has received for publication in America a limited edition of a large volume dealing with armory and heraldry, by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, who has edited the work from the German of Ströhl. It has been revised where necessary and additional chapters have been added that are essential to a British work on armory. This material did not appear in the original German publication. The original illustrations, however, have been reproduced in their entirety, and colored to follow the original plates. A large number of additional pictures have been included.

Henry Holt & Co. have sent to press, for the forty-ninth time, "The Honorable Peter Stirling."

The Baker & Taylor Company will issue March 1 a new volume by the well-known writer of religious books, Dr. Arthur T. Pierson. It is entitled "God's Living Oracles," and originated in lectures delivered last year at Exeter Hall, London.

The Macmillan Company reports that Chesterton's biography of Browning in The English Men of Letters Series has gone into a third edition; Jack London's novel, "The Call of the Wild," is in its seventh, and new editions are preparing of "The Adventures of Elisabeth in Rügen," Eden Phillpotts's "Romance of the West Country," "The American Prisoner," "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "The People of the Whirlpool," and Frank Carpentar and Brewster's "Modern English Prose."

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish The Little Nature Library to supplement their larger Nature Library with colored plates. The new series includes volumes dealing in a particular way with such subjects as "How to Attract the Birds," "Nature and the Camera," "Among the Water Fowl," "Native Biographies," &c.

James Pott & Co. announce that Charles Hanistreet's new romance, "Flower of the Fort," will appear March 15.

"Highways and Byways in Sussex," by E. V. Lucas, is the latest addition of the Macmillan Company's Highways and Byways Series. The volume contains fifty-one illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs.

Edward Arnold, of London, are about to publish a philosophical work entitled "The Evolution of Knowledge," by Raymond St. James Perrin, author of "The Religion of Philosophy." In the earlier book the author attempted to prove that the ultimate reality is motion rather than the "persistence of force," as postulated by the late Herbert Spencer. The present volume is a revision of the former, and is twice its size. The condensation of the earlier book has occupied some fourteen years. Mr. Perrin compares his thesis with the results of the different schools of thought from ancient Greece to the present day, including an analysis of the systems of Spencer and George Henry Lewes.

"Playgoing in London" is the title of an article by John Corbin, dramatic editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will appear in Scribner's Magazine for April. A description is given of the manners and customs of the theatres in London, the varied characters about the playhouse, the habits of "first nighters" and other theatre patrons, and the customs that prevail in the gallery and the pit. Mr. Corbin also discusses the various plays and playwrights of late years. Frank Craig and L. Raven-Hill have provided the illustrations for the article.

The Broadway Publishing Company announces for early publication several volumes of prose and verse, among which are "Songs of the Months," by Effie Waller; "In the Grip of the Expert," by E. Y. Bush; "School Boys' Doing," by Mrs. C. N. B. Marston; "A Tale One Half Told," by Julia La Vole; "The Booklet of the Golden Leaves," a volume of verse, by Le Roy G. Davis; "Sparks from the Yule Log," by Lena B. Lardner, author of "This Spray of Western Pine," and others.

L. C. Page & Co. have secured from Little, Brown & Co. the publishing rights of Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston's story, "Joel: A Boy of Galilee," and will at once issue a new edition of it in the Little Colonel Series. Later in the season the same firm will bring out in this series a new volume by Mrs. Johnston the scenes of which are laid in Arizona, where the little Kentucky girl and Joyce and the Tremont children have more experiences.

"The Ingoldsby Country," by Charles G. Harper, will be published next week by the Macmillan Company. The author of "The Great North Road," "The Dover Road," and other volumes has rambled and dwelt in this corner of Kent and gathered the literary landmarks of "The Ingoldsby Legends." The volume contains numerous illustrations.

A revised and enlarged edition of "Reciprocity," by Profs. J. Laurence Laughlin and H. Parker Willis, will shortly be brought out by the Baker & Taylor Company. The book has been brought up to date, making it a thorough and popular work on the tariff question.

THE SPORTING DOG.

THE SPORTING DOG. By Joseph A. Graham. With many illustrations. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 327. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Who brought the first sporting dog to the New World? It is wise to gain your information wherever you can, and so Mr. Joseph A. Graham acknowledges his indebtedness to "amateurs, professionals, scientists, market hunters, dog thieves, financiers, jurists, loafers, and clubmen." You who are of the older régime, what do you know about the Laverack setter? Once on a time it was only the Llewellin that stood to the front. And a mighty good dog was he. Today it is the Laverack who is more in vogue. All the nice distinctions between these two breeds the author of "The Sporting Dog" presents. We have the same language and about the same laws as the Britishers, and we have taken also their dogs. It is true that we may have invented the Boston terrier, but he is only the whim of the moment. There is only one dog of our own particular creation and that is the Chesapeake Bay dog. Mr. Graham gives what he believes is his origin. The oldest legend about him is that he was a representative of the breed which came a century or more ago from a Russian ship which landed in Baltimore. He was the male, but whence came the female? The breed is fast giving out. Some one asked the author "why this decay?" and the answer was: "There is no decay of dogs; the decay is of the ducks."

There was once entertained the hope that we might originate a breed of greyhounds which would snatch the laurels from the famous Waterloo Club. The jackrabbit presented such splendid opportunities. It seems astounding to learn that a jackrabbit, in prime condition, does show the tail to the swift English greyhound. What has killed coursing in this country—that is, in the West, are the wire fences. Are we to say good-bye to those dear old friends the Gordons and the Irish setters? It seems that both these breeds are held in less esteem than they used to be. Who presumes to draw distinctions concerning the pointer when comparing him with the setter. A pointer in the act of pointing is an emotional animal poem, from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. Discrimination between the English and the American foxhound is difficult. In Virginia the work the native hound does is more difficult than in England. Mr. Graham is neither didactic nor opinionated, but is liberal in his treatment of the sporting dog. At the conclusion there are presented what are bench shows standards and the rules governing field trials. Dogs, strong in [illegible]

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Japanese Plays and Playfellows. By A. B. Edwards. 12 colored plates by Japanese artists. 8vo. Cloth. Pub. at $5.00 net. Our price, $1.75.

Life of Napoleon III. By Archibald Forbes. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. Pub. at $3.50. Our price, $1.25.

History of the Nations. (By standard authors such as Prescott, Gibbon, Guizot, Grote, Green, &c., comprising all the principal countries.) Many illustrations. 74 vols. 8vo. Strong buckram. Gilt tops. Pub. at over $50. Our price, $17.50.

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FEB

1904

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

JUDGE WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS of the Irish Country Bench has undertaken to write a volume on "Wellington" for the Heroes of the Nations Series, published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons. He will be recalled as the author of "Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler," and "Hannibal" in the same series, as well as of several volumes dealing with Ireland, "Great Commanders of Modern Times," "Moltke," "Memories and Thoughts of a Life," &c.

Sarah Bernhardt, through her Paris agent, has promised the first installment of her memoirs in a few weeks. The memoirs will be included in one volume, the American rights of which have been secured by D. Appleton & Co. It will be published in the Autumn.

Lincoln Steffens will have in the April number of McClure's Magazine the first of a series of articles on "The Misgovernment of States." It will deal with Missouri.

Lavinia Hart sets forth in "When a Maid Marries," to be published March 5 by Dodd, Mead & Co., such things as how to get along with the man's family, how to make his friends like you, hints as to settling the important question of who shall be "boss," &c. The articles first appeared in Collier's Weekly.

Charles M. Skinner, author of "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," has made arrangements with D. Appleton & Co. to bring out in the early Spring a new volume, dealing with "Yards and Gardens." The author will show through text, photographs, and diagrams how the small city plot or the back yard may be beautified.

After reading the manuscript of R. M. Johnston's "short biography" of "Napoleon," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., Prof. Edward G. Bourne of Yale wrote: "Mr. Johnston's 'Napoleon' fills an unoccupied place in the literature on Napoleon accessible to the English reader and supplies a distinct need. It is not only a succinct and lucid account of Napoleon's career and of the changes he wrought in Europe, which is abreast of the most recent scholarship and sufficiently brief to appeal to the busy man as well as to the beginning student, but it is also a guide to the best books that have been written about the different phases of Napoleon's life. Mr. Johnston's attitude toward Napoleon is that of modern dispassionate historical science."

William Henry Venable, author of "A Dream of Empire," "Tom Tad," &c., has revised a new collection of his poems which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish next week with the title "Saga of the Oak and Other Poems." There are a number of lyrics in the book that have not been included in any of the author's earlier volumes. Some of the verses deal with phases of the philosophic and religious thought of the age, others deal with love, sacrifice, patriotism, &c.; some are humorous and some are pathetic, and there are several ballads pertaining to pioneer traditions of the Ohio Valley.

Mortimer Menpes's new book on Whistler, which will be called "Whistler as I Knew Him," will make a volume of about 000 pages, including 100 full-page plates in color and tint. It will be published in March by the Macmillan Company. The author, aside from his artistic distinction, will be remembered as the writer of "War Impressions: Being a Record in Color," and as a joint author with Dorothy Menpes of "Japan: A Record in Color." His acquaintance with the late artist extended over fifteen years, during the time when Whistler was at the height of his fame. The illustrations include sketches by Mr. Menpes and fac-simile reproductions of some of Whistler's oil colors, water colors, pastels, and etchings. The pictures will be engraved and printed at The Menpes Press under the author-artist's supervision.

Apropos of the forthcoming new edition of Olmsted's "The Seaboard Slave States," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation, it is interesting to note what Mr. Morley has to say on the book in his "Life of Gladstone." It is to be found in a footnote in the second volume, Page 70. "Besides Cairnes, ('The Slave Power,' by J. E. Cairnes, 1861,) the reader who cares to understand the American civil war should turn to F. L. Olmsted's 'A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States,' (1856-7,) as interesting a picture of the South on the eve of its catastrophe as Arthur Young's picture of France on the eve of the revolution."

Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley's new story, "Order No. 11," will be published next month by the Century Company. The author takes Order No. 11, "one of the cruelest measures of the civil war," as her theme. By this order hundreds of Missouri families were driven like sheep far from their burned and pillaged homes into hostile land. It was a result of the border warfare between Missouri and Kansas in the days when Jayhawkers and Quantrell's men terrorized the land, and old men were called out and shot down. Mrs. Stanley spent her girlhood amid the historic scenes and incidents which she pictures. H. C. Edwards is making the illustrations for the book.

Miss Myra Kelly, author of the stories of child life in the public schools of New York extended trip through Southwestern United States, Mexico, and California. A number of Miss Kelly's stories have been collected for publication in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Wilfrid Ward has written a monograph on "Aubrey De Vere," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in March. Besides a number of selections from De Vere's unpublished diaries and correspondence Mr. Ward has included contemporary records of De Vere's intercourse with Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle, Browning, and Cardinal Newman; selections from his correspondence with Sara Coleridge, Sir Henry Taylor, and Mrs. Edward Villiers, the mother of the Dowager Lady Lytton; also contemporary descriptions of incidents of the Irish famine of 1846-7, and some hitherto unpublished letters from Cardinal Newman. The book will contain a number of portraits.

Miss Gertrude Jekyll, author of "Wood and Garden," "Lilies for English Gardens," &c., has written a new book on "Old West Surrey: Some Notes and Memories." It will be profusely illustrated from photographs by the author, and will bear the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co.

The author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "People of the Whirlpool" has written a new book, the subject of which is "The Woman Errant." This is more of a novel than the former books. One of its phases touches on a curious social phenomenon of the present day—the challenge of the woman domestic by the woman errant. Some of the questions suggested by this new story are: What are the qualities, human or feminine, which this "woman errant" brings to bear on those with whom she comes in contact? And what about the home ties, and the questions of competition and self-support? The Macmillan Company will bring the book out early in the Summer.

Major Martin Hume, author of "The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots," &c., recently obtained from the present owner of Wemyss Castle, in Scotland, the manuscript of the diary of David Wemyss, Lord Elcho, who went out with Prince Charlie, the young Pretender, in the rising of 1745. In this diary are the experiences of the young Prince and his followers during their exile on the Continent after the defeat of Culloden.

Montgomery Schuyler, the well-known journalist and author of "Studies in Architecture," has written for the April Scribner an article on "The Architecture of the St. Louis Fair." He describes the buildings of the fair and comments on their character as it is and as it is likely to be. The seven illustrations—three in black-and-white and four in five colors—were made by Mr. Guerin and are said to be of much beauty and distinction.

Booker T. Washington has been asked to allow his Atlanta Exposition speech to be used in a volume of selections which Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard is preparing for the students in forensics. In a letter to Mr. Washington Prof. Baker wrote: "I want to use it with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in one division of the 'Forms of Addresses.'" "Working With the Hands," Mr. Washington's new and much-delayed book, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. in April.

William Dana Orcutt, whose book for children, "The Princess Kallisto," was published last year, has written a novel, which A. C. McClurg & Co. will bring out in April. It is entitled "Robert Cavelier." It is the romance of the explorer Robert Cavelier de la Salle's life. The author is said to vividly bring out the contrasted scenes in Old France and New France—the glittering, frivolous Court at Versailles and the stern privation and struggle in the forest wilderness. Charlotte Weber has made half a dozen full pages in color for the book.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, (Ohiyesa,) the Sioux Indian, author of "Indian Boyhood," has nearly completed a book of the Indian hunter and the animal people, including stories of the wolf, the bear, the bison, the eagle, the bighorn, and many others, from the point of view of the wild Indian. Dr. Eastman is also lecturing this Winter on Indian life and customs and the secrets of animal life as they were known to the Indians of his early youth. His first book, "Indian Boyhood," published last year by McClure, Phillips & Co., is in its sixth thousand.

Capt. Mahan will tell in the April Scribner about the Niagara campaign during the War of 1812. The article will be illustrated by Reuterdahl and Chapman.

Ernest Thompson Seton is preparing for County Life in America a series of articles in the unwritten lore of the woods. His first paper will tell how to make a fire by rubbing sticks together. This the author will follow with descriptions of other practical things one has to know in the woods—what certain woods are good for, the uses of herbs and plants, the habits of the birds and wild animals, &c.

Dr. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," and head of the American Institute for Social Service in New York, has prepared for the Baker & Taylor Co. a year book entitled "Social Progress." The book includes statistics of labor unions and troubles, child labor, civil service, co-operation, divorce reform, institutional churches, social settlements, public ownership, and the leading political labor and reform movements of the world.

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§143

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§229

If a builder build a house for a man and do not make its construction firm, and the house which he has built collapse and cause the death of the owner of the house, that builder shall be put to death.

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THE STUDIO, the world's foremost art magazine, said in the course of a review (December, 1903):

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THE ACADEMY AND LITERATURE, England's foremost literary journal, said in the course of a review (16th January, 1904):

"Mr. Gallatin's handsome catalogue of 'Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings,' with his list of criticisms thereon, is a rare prize for the Beardsley collector. I tested it by looking for certain articles which I wrote as 'Hal Dane' upon Beardsley in 'St. Paul's' long ago, and I found them correct in every detail. . . . When an American is an enthusiast, there is no man in the world to approach him for enthusiasm. I congratulate him on the large-heartedness of his collecting spirit, which has given all of us who collect Beardsleys the opportunity of securing a reproduction of the strangely tragic portrait of Aubrey by Rothenstein, and two or three drawings . . . that even I did not know—and all this in addition to a catalogue which it is a very joy to possess, a catalogue which no lover of Beardsley's work can well do without. And I must add a word of praise for the good taste shown in the whole production of the book from cover to cover."

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW:

"An extremely intelligent, critical and biographical note . . . brief, sane, and sympathetic. . . . The bibliographical and iconographic value of Mr. Gallatin's work is beyond question."

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer; winds southeast to south.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,895. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOV. ODELL TAKES SUPREME CONTROL

State Committee Calls Convention for April 12.

PLEDGED TO NAME ROOSEVELT

Odell to Succeed Dunn or Be National Chairman—Buffalo Mayor Boomed for Governor.

The leadership of the Republican Party in the State changed hands yesterday. Gov. Odell is now the undisputed master of the organization. This fact was virtually proclaimed when the State Committee, at its meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, without open opposition set the date for the State Convention for April 12, adopted resolutions commending the Administration of President Roosevelt, and pledged the support of the committee to him for the nomination.

Both the decision to hold an early convention and the declaration of the committee for the President's nomination were taken despite the protests which Senator Platt and Col. Dunn have frequently expressed. Since the death of Senator Hanna Senator Platt has not said as much about the inadvisability of the State Committee anticipating the action of the State Convention as previously, but Col. Dunn and he were opposed to the last to the holding of the State Convention before the adjournment of the Legislature.

Senator Platt made his appearance in the "Amen Corner" of the hotel an hour before the time set for the assembling of the committee, and greeted all his friends with good cheer. Every politician present realized that the Senator's genial bearing must have been the result of great effort. One by one, as the men who had formerly acknowledged his sway came away from shaking hands with him, they would remark: "Well, he is dead game, isn't he?"

After his complete victory in the State Committee Gov. Odell came out in the corridor, greeted the Senator, and sat down beside him. Several newspaper photographers asked that they might be allowed to take a picture of them seated together. They consented, and while the cameras were arranged the big crowd of politicians formed a half-circle around them to watch the proceeding. The photographers did not have to tell the Governor to look pleasant. His countenance was fairly beaming with pleasure and pride. Senator Platt smiled, but it was a sad sort of smile.

Republican leaders from all parts of the State began to gather early at the Fifth Avenue, the meeting of the State Committee having been called for 10 o'clock. By that hour the corridor was crowded. All the thirty-seven districts were represented by State Committeemen with the exception of the Thirty-fourth, the vacancy in which, caused by the death of ex-Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, not having been filled. Harry Ralston was proxy for Michael J. Dady of Kings, Barnet Davis for Anson S. Wood of the Thirty-first, and A. D. Sancher for George Witter of the Thirty-seventh. The proxy of Senator Louis F. Goodsell of the Twentieth was held by Gov. Odell, although Senator Goodsell was at the hotel.

Among the prominent State politicians present not members of the State Committee were Mayor Knight of Buffalo, Timothy L. Woodruff, Congressman Charles L. Knapp, Congressman James S. Sherman, Congressman John W. Dwight, John A. Merritt of Lockport, Postmaster of Washington, D. C.; Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee; William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Committee; State Historian Hugh Hastings, and George R. Manchester.

National Committeeman George R. Sheldon did not put in an appearance. Lieut. Gov. Higgins, who is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel, also remained away from the Fifth Avenue during the session of the committee. United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver circulated among the crowd.

Chairman Dunn called the meeting to order. William Barnes, Jr., offered a resolution fixing the date for the holding of the State Convention as April 12 and naming Carnegie Hall as the place where it should be held. There was no opposition to the resolution, and it was adopted by a viva voce vote.

J. Sloat Fassett then offered the resolution commending the Administration of President Roosevelt and pledging him the committee's support. This resolution, which was also adopted by a viva voce vote, was as follows:

The Republican State Committee of New York takes this occasion to declare its entire loyalty to President Theodore Roosevelt. As the representatives of his party in his native State we are proud of his distinguished services to his country. We admire his alert Americanism and his devotion to the highest ideals of government. His character, his fidelity to the progressive principles of Republicanism, and his singleness of purpose in administering the affairs of government in the interests of the entire Nation have commended him to all good citizens without regard to party. We pledge to him our earnest support for renomination, and look with confidence to the verdict of the people on election day.

Mr. Barnes suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to draw up resolutions upon the death of Senator Hanna and ex-Senator Ellsworth. A motion to that effect having been adopted Col. Dunn named as such committee: William Barnes, Jr., J. Sloat Fassett, and Lemuel Ely Quigg. The committee then adjourned.

As the outcome of conferences held during the afternoon between God. Odell and his supporters, it is practically settled that the Governor will himself take the Chairmanship of the State Committee to succeed Col. Dunn. There is only one probable contingency that will prevent him doing so and that is a call from President Roosevelt to take charge of the National campaign. It can be stated with knowledge that some New York Republicans have made known to the President their belief that the best possible move he could make would be to have Gov. Odell at the head of the National Committee.

The Governor himself is confining his thoughts to what he can do to bring about Republican success in New York State, and has concluded that he can take the State Chairmanship with perfect propriety. There is no lack of precedent for a Governor acting as State Chairman. Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey is the Chairman of the Republican Committee of that State, and both Ezra Cornell and Samuel J. Tilden officiated as State Chairman of their respective organizations when they held the office of Governor.

Many of those present commented upon the Governor's action as indicating a probable friendliness to Mr. Woodruff's Gubernatorial aspirations. One such comment being made in the presence of a well-known up-State politician, he remarked:

"The next Republican candidate for Governor is standing on the edge of the crowd," and he pointed to Mayor Knight of Buffalo.

Inquiry developed that this was not merely a chance remark. It was learned that the Buffalo Republicans would present Mayor Knight's name to the convention. Word to that effect was sent last evening to Lieut. Gov. Higgins, so that he might not be left under a misapprehension that he could count on Erie County's support.

Before he became Mayor of Buffalo, Mayor Knight was State Controller. His occupancy of that office gave him a wide acquaintance with politicians in the State. This is his second term as Mayor of Buffalo, and he has shown surprising strength at the polls in Erie County.

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SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN QUITS.

Opposition to Roosevelt Induces Mississippi National Committeeman to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—Judge H. C. Turley, Postmaster of Natchez under the McKinley Administration and a warm personal friend of the late Senator Hanna, to-day gave out for publication the copy of a letter addressed to Acting Chairman Payne, in which he tenders his resignation as Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi.

He gives as his reason the death of McKinley and Hanna, and the "demoralization of the party in this State by reason of the averted countenance of the Administration and the supremacy of a Democratic dictatorship, blighting all healthy growth."

Judge Turley said the National Republican Party has gone backward the past two years, especially since the death of Hanna. He is radically opposed to Roosevelt's Administration as utterly un-American and in open violation of Republican ethics. He dislikes Mr. Roosevelt for appointing Democrats to responsible Federal offices and his intimate relations with Booker T. Washington.

GAS DEADLIER, SAYS CORONER.

Scholer Says an Alarming Condition Exists in New York.

Coroner Scholer, in speaking yesterday of the numerous gas asphyxiations recently in New York, said:

"There is an alarming condition of affairs existing in New York at the present time. People are in such constant great danger that the slightest leak or the merest accident will cause a loss of life. This condition is largely due to the irregular pressure of the gas as manufactured now. The gas is often frozen in the pipes and then thawed out either by heat from the basement or from atmospheric conditions, and should a gas jet have been turned on when the pipes are frozen, an escape of gas would naturally follow a thaw.

"Not infrequently when gas has been frozen and the jets left open and gas company employes sent for, they have blown out the pipes with fatal results to somebody in the house, thus showing great negligence.

"From my former experience as an ambulance surgeon of the old Chambers Street Hospital, twenty years ago, I know that the gas manufactured then was not so poisonous as that manufactured now, and I know that the ambulance surgeons were then in a position to resuscitate those persons overcome by gas, even if the patient had remained hours in a room where gas was escaping. So poisonous is the gas of to-day that sleeping persons breathing it for one-half hour to an hour are hardly ever revived.

SUES HIS TITLED SISTERS.

James Phalen Seeks Control of His Share of Their Father's Estate.

Comtesse de Gabriac and Comtesse de Narbonne-Lara, daughters of the late James Phalen, are named as defendants in an action which has been begun in the Supreme Court by their brother, Charles James Phalen, by which he hopes to get control of his share of the estate of his father, which the United States Trust Company holds in trust.

Mr. Phalen, who, like his sisters, lives in Paris, declares that his father several years before his death, which occurred in Paris in January, 1887, made an agreement that the son should have a share of the estate—which was about $1,000,000—equal to that of the daughters. The will, however, places the money in trust and gives only the income to the son. It is under this alleged agreement that the suit is brought to obtain the principal.

The son has no children, and unless he can obtain possession of the trust fund it will revert to his sisters, and not to his wife. This, he claims, is a violation of the ante-nuptial contract. The share of the son amounts to about $175,000.

MERCHANTS FIGHT DUEL.

Mercer Baggs Killed and John Hunter Wounded in Bainbridge, Ga.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Feb. 27.—Mercer Baggs and John Hunter, prominent merchants, fought an impromptu duel on the street to-day with pistols. Hunter is dead and Baggs is in a hospital with a wound in the neck and another in the arm. He is seriously hurt.

There seems to have been an old quarrel between the two men. When they approached each other near the Court House each pulled a pistol, and the shooting began without preliminaries. When both had exhausted the chambers of their pistols they clinched and fell to the ground. Hunter died five minutes after they had been pulled apart.

BAILEY BOOM FOR PRESIDENT.

Friends Think Texas Man Would Poll Full Bryan Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 27.—Dispatches from New York and Washington to-day to friends of United States Senator J. W. Bailey say that a movement is taking tangible shape to press Mr. Bailey for the Democratic nomination for President. If he can be induced to give his assent for the use of his name, delegates favorable to his candidacy will be sent to St. Louis. If Mr. Bailey is unwilling to permit the use of his name it is almost certain that no instructions will be given the delegation.

His friends assert that Mr. Bailey would poll throughout the country almost the full vote of the Bryan men; because of his loyalty to the party in 1896 and 1900, and that he would be as strong in the East as any Eastern man.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 11:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

SAYS HOWE & HUMMEL PUT UP DODGE'S CASH

Mr. Steinhardt of Law Firm Sheds Some Light on Mystery.

MCRSE NOT TO CONTRIBUTE

Mr. Hummel Denies Statement Attributed to His Legal Associate—Which Is Counsel in Case?

Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel made some interesting statements yesterday in regard to the Morse-Dodge matrimonial tangle. He admitted for the first time that the firm of Howe & Hummel had been defraying the expenses incurred in the fight to keep Dodge away from New York.

Then Mr. Steinhardt declared he would appear in the Supreme Court to-morrow to oppose any attempt that Mr. Untermyer, counsel for Morse, would make to obtain permission to intervene in an action to have the order vacating the Dodge divorce set aside. He finally predicted that the court would not reopen the case.

"Mr. Untermyer," said Mr. Steinhardt, "has the notion that the proper way to restore the rights of Mrs. Dodge is by the action which he has brought on behalf of Mr. Morse, which gives him the right to intervene as one of the injured parties in the transaction. With that view we differ. No court will interfere at this juncture and grant an order to reopen a divorce case and have a marriage declared valid where the proof in the divorce proceedings show that it was based on collusion and fraud. Redress in this case should be by a new suit for divorce."

Mr. Steinhardt was asked why Dodge could not waive all of his rights in Texas and return to New York voluntarily to stand trial for forgery.

"If his bond was discharged," said Mr. Steinhardt, "he might be thrown into jail, for the courts must be respected, and they would not permit him to leave their jurisdiction voluntarily."

When asked whether there was any particular reason why Dodge should not return to New York, Mr. Steinhardt said:

"None at all. He is innocent of this charge of perjury."

"What is Dodge's attitude to Mrs. Dodge?" was the question asked, and Mr. Steinhardt answered:

"He is willing to let her get a proper divorce—one that is legal, and I suppose she will get one. Dodge won't oppose her in this desire. But he will not consent that the original divorce which he knows was obtained by collusion and fraud shall stand."

Mr. Hummel said last night that he was counsel for Dodge, and that Mr. Steinhardt had very little to do with the case, having simply taken one affidavit. He added that he himself would appear in the Supreme Court on Monday before Judge Truax to oppose any attempt that might be made to have the Dodge divorce reopened. He declared that he was protecting the interests of his client, Dodge, and was counsel for no one else in the case.

"I saw a statement in a newspaper which said that Mr. Steinhardt had remarked that Morse was to defray some of the expenses incurred by the firm of Howe & Hummel. Such a statement is a lie, and I wish that you would deny it as strongly as possible, for it is unfair to Mr. Morse and to us. Mr. Steinhardt tells me he never made such a statement, and that if any remark that he did make was misconstrued, he wanted it corrected. As I said, I am counsel for Mr. Dodge, and for no one else in this case.

"Any statement to the effect that this firm was, either directly or indirectly, retained by Mr. Morse emanates from a disordered mind."

As soon as the March Grand Jury is sworn in by Judge Foster eleven witnesses will be called to tell what they know about the mysterious case of Dodge-Morse. The February Grand Jury, which started the investigation, asked Mr. Hummel, "Who is paying the expenses of Dodge in Texas?" Mr. Hummel promptly replied that the firm of Howe & Hummel was putting up the money for Dodge. When Mr. Morse was questioned, he refused to tell the present whereabouts of Mrs. Dodge.

Thus far more than thirty lawyers have been retained in the case and at least $100,000 has been spent.

PERISH ON AN ARCTIC FLOE.

One Eskimo Drowns and Two Companions Float Away.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 27.—Nome mail advices of Dec. 10 tell of the loss of three natives of Good Hope district who fell victims to the arctic ice near Schifnerif Inlet about Dec. 1. They were walrus hunting with A. G. Burner. While separated from him the ice between them parted. The natives rushed to the chasm, but before they could reach it the gap was too wide to jump. One plunged into the icy water, but his furs and mucklucks pulled him down. The other two drifted away into the open sea, there to perish of cold and starvation.

SAYS OFFICER MARRIED HER.

But Lieut. Burbank Denies Filipino Woman's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Concepcion Vasquez, the alleged Filipino wife of Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank of the Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has through the War Department retained Attorney Nirdlinger of this city to defend her in the suit wherein she has been made defendant by Lieut. Burbank. Burbank has filed suit to have declared null and void certain "pretended applications for a marriage license," and also a record of a marriage, which are alleged by the woman to prove that she is the lawful wife of the officer and that he is the father of her son.

To-day in the District Court a motion was filed to strike from the files the plaintiff's petition, affidavit of publication, and such pretended notice for the reason that the court has no jurisdiction. Mrs. Vasquez alleged that she married the officer Jan. 25, 1902, when he was stationed at Valladolid, Province of Occidental, Negros, Philippine Islands.

The officer has made affidavit that he never married the woman, never lived with her as her husband, and, furthermore, that he was chasing Ladrones in the island at the time the marriage is alleged to have taken place.

Aiken, Augusta, Florida, Cuba, and the Resorts South.
The Southern Rwy., the popular route. Dining and Sleeping Car service from New York. "The Route of the Southern's Palm Limited." New York offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

HEARST GETS FIRST DELEGATES

Split in Ohio Democratic District Convention Over Result.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The first Democratic Convention in the United States to name delegates to the St. Louis Convention was held to-day at Warren, Ohio, and W. R. Hearst of New York secured the two delegates, besides getting a strong indorsement as the candidate for the Presidency, but not without a fight, which resulted in a split, when the anti-Hearst faction was bodily thrown from the hall and held another convention across the street.

The Hearst faction named two editors, C. A. Corbin of Ashtabula and M. M. Padgett of Warren, as delegates, nominated Charles McCormick of Akron to succeed Dick in Congress, and indorsed Judge David Rockwell as delegate at large to the convention.

The anti-Hearst crowd named an Akron man for Congress, selected two uninstructed delegates, and adjourned, threatening to cause trouble.

HEARST'S BAY STATE SCHEME.

Convention Representation Based on Territory and Not on Democratic Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The Hearst contingent, who seem to be in control of the Democratic State Central Committee of Massachusetts, whose Executive Committee met here to-day and adjourned for a week without action, is credited with a plan for representation in the State Convention that is criticised as being un-Democratic.

The plan is not to give the towns and cities representation based on the vote cast for Gaston for Governor, but to limit the number of delegates to five from each of the 240 representative districts. As there are only eighty-three districts having Democratic representatives, it will be seen that the 157 districts, which are represented in the Legislature by Republicans, would control the convention and have more voice in the selection of delegates to St. Louis than districts that are Democratic.

This plan would give a convention of 1,220 delegates, of which 415 would come from Democratic districts and 805 from Republican districts.

The meeting was far from being a harmonious one, and strong opposition on the part of Lee, Quincy, and Hamlin was shown to the policy of delay in calling the State Convention.

HEARST BOOMERS IN UTAH.

Merry War Over Instructing Delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 27.—Democrats of Utah are engaged in a merry war over the Presidential aspirations of William Randolph Hearst. An active campaign has been in progress for several weeks having for its object the capturing of Utah's six delegates to the convention.

M. F. Tarpey, the California politician, has been working up the Hearst boom here. Many of the old-line Democrats are opposed to instruction of the delegates and do not favor the candidacy of Hearst. Hence the war.

SULLY ENTERS WHEAT PIT.

Former Cotton Bull Joins Chicago Board of Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Daniel J. Sully, who put through the successful bull cotton deal, arrived here from New York this morning and at once went through the formalities of becoming a member of the Board of Trade. He was escorted into the Exchange hall a little later by E. F. Leland and was rushed into the big wheat pit, where a big and excited market was in progress.

A flying wedge of brokers soon swept Mr. Sully into the centre of the pit, and it was ten minutes before he could escape. Later he was introduced to President Jackson and many other officials and members.

"I am a cotton man," said Mr. Sully, "and it is cotton that I know most about. I know very little about grain. I am not in the grain trade as yet. I joined the Chicago Board of Trade as I did the various New York Exchanges, for the convenience of doing business as a member."

SHE SELECTS KLONDIKE HOME.

Woman Prefers Arctic Weather to Sunshine of Dixie Land.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 27.—After swinging around the circle for 10,000 miles Nellie Cashman, a woman Klondiker with as much energy and enterprise as any of the men who ever went over the trail, surprised Dawson by her arrival there two weeks ago. Since leaving the Klondike in the early Fall she had toured the big cities of the East, opened a restaurant in St. Louis, heard about the new strike in the Alsek country, and then took the fever and stampeded for the North.

Arriving at White Horse, Miss Cashman started for the Alsek district and did not stop until she reached the last creek. She bought claims on the richest creeks and did enough prospecting to convince her that they are rich. Returning to White Horse, she took the Dawson trail without delay. One day she walked twenty-one miles alone in a temperature of 61 below zero. Her chin was frozen a little, but otherwise she suffered no ill effects. Interviewed at Dawson, Miss Cashman declared that the dry, bracing frigidity of the Arctic Circle was more attractive to her than the sunshine of Dixie land.

MYSTERIOUS MILITARY OFFER.

Ohio Militia Officers Promised Big Pay to Join Expedition.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Suspecting an attempt to violate the laws of neutrality, the Government officials here are investigating the receipt by all the subordinate officers of the Ohio National Guard of letters promising promotion and big pay to all who join a military expedition about to be organized.

Only vague information is given of the purpose of the expedition, and the officers are required to inquire further of William Wayne, Norristown, Penn. The letters are dated at New York and are mailed at different places.

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4:25 P. M. daily. Sunset route via Southern Rwy., A. & W. P. W. of A., L. & N. Pullman Drawing Room, Sleeping, Dining, Library, and Observation Cars. N. Y. offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

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Are superior for your sick ones.
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WOULD FURNISH MONEY TO BUILD NEW SUBWAY

Financiers Back of Metropolitan's Scheme So Intimate.

DON'T WANT ROUTE CHANGED

Make Two Suggestions to the Rapid Transit Board in Regard to Reimbursement by the City.

Financiers behind the proposition of the Metropolitan Street Railway interests to construct the next rapid transit subway on Manhattan Island have unofficially informed the members of the Rapid Transit Commission that they stand ready to build the subway at their own expense without asking the credit of the city, as was the case in building the present subway. This would obviate the necessity on the part of the city of issuing bonds for the work and would also make unnecessary any legislation to remove the $50,000,000 limit which now is imposed on bond issues for subway construction.

The Metropolitan interests have taken this stand in order to strengthen their chances of obtaining the subway contract. They feel that unless they secure control of a subway to carry their long haul passengers they will be so completely bottled up in a few years that there will be no future for the system. This they feel would be the case with the Belmont syndicate in control of the next subway as well as the one now nearing completion, and for that reason they are framing every possible inducement to have the Rapid Transit Commission adopt plans and specifications along the line of the route suggested by the Metropolitan at last Thursday's meeting of the Commissioners.

In regard to the proposition to construct the subway on their own credit the Metropolitan people are understood to have made two suggestions, the first that the contractor furnish the money and be reimbursed by the city in annual tax levy payments such as would go into the Sinking Fund to redeem bonds issued for the purpose of construction, if the contract were handled the same as the last one; the second to have the city pay for the work complete from the Sinking Fund at the end of the operating contract period when the city would take control.

So far the matter has been but informally before the Rapid Transit Commission, but, in the event of the Plan and Scope Committee looking favorably on the suggestion when it meets on Tuesday to take up the matter in all its aspects, the Metropolitan people say they stand ready to make good the suggestion officially and in any manner the Rapid Transit Commission, or its committee, may desire. They do not, however, wish the Commissioners to make any material changes in the route suggested in the general plan laid before the city officials.

The plan to have the construction and operating company furnish the funds for the work and to be reimbursed in payments annually in place of making those payments to the Sinking Fund was made by the Belmont syndicate in regard to the next subway, when the plans of the syndicate for the next construction work were first brought before the Commissioners. Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons has unofficially stated that the proposed subway of the Metropolitan would take $40,000,000 to build, as against $35,000,000 for the Belmont subway.

END OF HOSPITAL ROMANCE.

Miss King of Morristown, N. J., Weds Man She Once Nursed.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 27.—Augustus Saunders and Miss Mary Ellen King were married here at 8 o'clock to-night, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes at the Church of the Redeemer. The marriage will come as a surprise to the friends of the couple, who read in the newspapers a year ago signed statements by Mr. Saunders and Miss King denying that they were engaged to be married.

Miss King, who is the daughter of Vincent King, was brought up amid luxurious surroundings. Up to the year 1894 her father was known in New York as a very rich man, but business reverses at the time resulted, it is said, in his losing more than $1,000,000. Miss King then decided to take up trained nursing for a profession, and entered the Morristown Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses. While there she made the acquaintance of Mr. Saunders, who was injured during a game of baseball, team of the Morristown Field Club, had been injured durin ga game of baseball. He was taken to the hospital as a patient. Miss King nursed him.

This was about five years ago. Upon his recovery he went to New York, became engaged in the telephone business, and in a few years became rich. Recently he went to Atlanta and acquired an interest in the Southern Telephone Company. But he came back to Morristown for a bride.

At the wedding to-night there were no bridesmaids, no best man, no maids of honor, and no guests. The couple boarded the 9 o'clock train for New York, intending to start South immediately on their wedding tour.

WAR GAME SITE CHOSEN.

Property Near Middletown Designated for Military Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The War Department has given orders to secure the territory located between this city and Pine Bush for the war game next Fall, in which it is planned to have 12,000 regulars and 15,000 militia troops participate. Twenty sites in various parts of this State and Pennsylvania have been investigated by Gen. Corbin and staff during the past two months, and the result has been the selection of the Orange County property.

Capt. J. A. Moss of Governors Island, accompanied by several officials of the Erie Railroad, was here yesterday and made a new proposition to the Business Men's Association in place of the one so bitterly opposed recently by the farmers.

The new proposition is to pay for all damages done by the troops to the farms; also to pay 15 cents an acre for all land the troops march over. The plans for the manoeuvres call for the establishing of two camps, eight miles apart, one near Pine Bush and the second, composed of 7,000 New York and Brooklyn militia, just north of this city.

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BATTLESHIP'S RECORD SHOTS.

Wisconsin's Thirteen-Inch Guns Make Nine Bull's-Eyes Out of Ten.

MANILA, Feb. 27.—The battleship Wisconsin has beaten the world's record with thirteen-inch guns.

Its expert gunners have made nine bull's-eyes out of ten shots fired within ten minutes.

HOT BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Two Fatally Wounded in Fight on Train in Utah.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 27.—As the result of a fight between officers and bandits on a passenger train of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at midnight last night two men were fatally injured and two others seriously hurt.

Romalo Gonseles, an Italian laborer, was shot through the lungs and will die. One of the robbers, who gives the name of C. H. Moore, was shot through the groin and has a bullet in his left side. He cannot live.

The shooting was precipitated by an attempt on the part of Marshal W. C. Hickman and Deputy Sheriff Stoddard to arrest two men who held up a gang of Italian laborers at Calintes last Tuesday night.

The bandits were escaping on the train. The conductor wired ahead that suspicious characters were aboard, and the officers boarded the train at Milford. Hickman approached one of the bandits and ordered him to throw up his hands. The man drew a pistol and the officer fired, shooting the robber through the arm.

The car was filled with Italian workmen, who, thinking that a hold-up was in progress, began shooting in all directions. Both robbers emptied their pistols at the officers, and Italians and then jumped from the train. Hickman received a dangerous wound in the head and two of his fingers were shot off.

At 4 o'clock this morning the wounded robber dragged himself to the pump house at Milford and gave himself up. A posse is pursuing the other bandit.

WILL SAVE NEGRO FROM MOB.

Mississippi Governor Determined to Prevent Burning at the Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 27.—"I will save the negro, if I can. I am in communication with the Captain of every military company in the State, and will call out one, or all, if necessary, to protect him from being burned, and expect to be on the spot myself," said Gov. Vardaman, when informed officially of the action of a mob near Batesville, formed to burn Albert Baldwin, alias Jim Johnson, accused of murdering Illinois Central Railroad Engineer Thomas Fogarty at Tutwiler.

The prisoner is held by Sheriff H. M. Johnson at Batesville. The Order of Railway Engineers offered $500 reward for the capture of the murderer. Sheriff Johnson has declined to turn over the negro to the Tutwiler authorities. Representatives of the Order of Railway Engineers were there with the reward. They handed the money to the Sheriff and the negro was about to be surrendered.

Then a conference took place, and the mob told Sheriff Johnson that they would withdraw the reward until the negro was carried to Tutwiler and identified.

"If he is the wrong negro," said the Sheriff, "I will refund the reward." This did not satisfy the men, and then Sheriff Johnson returned the money and took the prisoner from Deputy Sheriff Rice and spirited him away.

To-day the mob resorted to legal proceedings to get the prisoner without paying the reward. Meantime Sheriff Johnson says he has the negro hid, and nothing but the money will induce him to again surrender him.

BOYS IMPERIL EXPRESS.

Throw Stones at New Haven Engine and Stun Fireman.

William Merkle of 514 Mott Avenue, a fireman employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was taken from a Boston express at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street station last night in a semi-conscious condition from the effects of a wound in the head caused by boys stoning the train. Merkle was removed to Lincoln Hospital in an ambulance.

There is a cut near Claremont Park station on the line, with bluffs rising on each side of the railroad tracks. On the bluff boys gathered about 7 o'clock last evening, and as the Boston express passed they threw stones at it. One stone struck Merkle on the head and another hit him just under the right eye.

Merkle fell half over the side of the cab, and the engineer did not notice his condition until some distance had been passed. Then he pulled him back in the cab and stopped at the Mott Haven Station. Detectives were sent out from both the Alexander Avenue and Tremont Police Stations to seek the boys.

WOMAN PERISHES IN THE SNOW.

Body of Mrs. S. Evans Found Near Howard's Corners, New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—It was not discovered till this morning that Mrs. Charlotte Evans, wife of Shedrick Evans, a prominent citizen of Howard's Corners, this county, had perished in the snow last Sunday evening. Her frozen body, almost covered by snow, was found last night near a tree in a field and within a hundred yards of the main highway.

After having made a visit of several days to a friend living some two miles distant, she started to walk home late Sunday afternoon. She was not missed till yesterday, when the searchers started out and discovered her body.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Calabria, from Marseilles, Jan. 31, Genoa Feb. 2, and Naples Feb. 10, to Henderson Brothers, with passengers and merchandise. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 this morning.

The steamship Citta di Torino, from Genoa Feb. 8 and Naples Feb. 10, to Bowring, Hartfield & Co., with passengers and merchandise. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 this morning.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria from Liverpool and Queenstown is reported as having been in communication by wireless telegraph with Nantucket Lightship at 12:40 this morning. The vessel will probably dock about 4 P. M. to-day.

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Usher's Glenlivet Scotch
is unequaled for age, quality, and flavor.—Adv.

JAPANESE OFFERED TO SINK WITH HULKS

Naval Officers and Men Manned Vessels.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FEAT.

Admiral Togo Will Hammer at Port Arthur Until Russians Are Driven Out or Destroyed.

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—Naval officers commanded and "jackies" manned the five steamers that were sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur. Merchant sailors volunteered for the dangerous undertaking, but their services were not accepted, as Admiral Togo decided to intrust the perilous mission to regulars.

There were ten officers and sixty-seven sailors in the crews, and all volunteered for service. They bade farewell to their comrades, expecting to die under the fire of the batteries of the enemy. The rescue of the entire crews surprised even the Japanese, who expected that a majority of the daring seamen would be killed.

The naval officers who commanded the five merchantmen were Commander Ryoketsu Arima, Lieut. Commander Taker Hirose, Lieut. Seichigoro Sallo, Lieut. Yoshita Masaki, Sub-Lieut. Yasuzoto Tousaki, Chief Engineers Daiso, Yamaga, Tomitaro, Kurita, Yasou, and Minamisawa, and Assistant Engineers Chikanon, Oshishi, Masando, and Sugi handled the five engines.

The official report of the officers who attempted to block the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur on the morning of Feb. 24 differs in some respects from the accounts already printed.

From this report it appears that the Russian searchlights discovered the approach of the five Japanese steamers before they had reached the point where it was proposed to sink them and that the Russian guns disabled three of the five. Another new feature is that a portion of the crews of the sunken steamers were not picked up until the afternoon of the 24th. The report of the officers in substance is as follows:

"Five vessels, intended to obstruct the entrance to Port Arthur, advanced about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th from the southward through the Loa Thi Shan Channel toward the mouth of the port. It appears that the Tenshin Maru, which was in the van, was steered too far to port, and when she was about three miles to the southwest of the shore she was shot and seriously damaged. She was run on the shoals instantly.

"The other steamers, which were in her wake, changed their course to the northeast and advanced, but the enemy's searchlights flashing upon them impeded their progress. The enemy's fire struck the steering gear of the Bushiu Maru, disabling her. She grounded near the Tenshin Maru, and after striking her officers destroyed her and she sank. Next the Buyo Maru was seriously damaged by the enemy's shells and she sank before reaching the harbor entrance.

"In the meanwhile the Hokoku Maru and the Jinsen Maru had advanced with great rapidity and had reached the entrance to the harbor with considerable difficulty. The Hokoku Maru was on the outer side of the stranded Russian battleship Retvizan and the Jinsen Maru on the eastern side of the Retvizan. The crews of each lighted explosives to destroy the merchantmen, and after giving a loud cheer got into their small boats.

"When they found their vessels sinking the crews endeavored to row to the Japanese torpedo boats, which were ready to pick them up, but the Russian searchlights lit up their path and the Russian fire became very severe. The crews in their small boats were compelled to row around under cover and they were unable to reach the torpedo boats. The sea became heavier at sunrise and the crews suffered great hardship. They finally succeeded in reaching the Japanese squadron at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day."

Japan is singing praise of the volunteer crews who participated in the dangerous work. It is expected that the Emperor will publicly thank them and give them medals to commemorate the daring act.

It is understood that Admiral Togo's main fleet is still in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and it is expected that this fleet will continue bombarding the place until it is untenable or until the Russian fleet is destroyed.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT SUNK.

Party of Survivors Reach Chefoo in An Open Boat.

CHEFOO, Feb. 27.—Several Japanese officers and sailors who landed here from an open boat early to-day refused to give any information as to where they came from. As the Japanese Consulate it was given out that they belonged to a gunboat which was damaged in the fight off Port Arthur and which sank trying to reach this port.

A number of Japanese sailors have landed thirty miles north of here. They say they are from transports sunk at Port Arthur last Wednesday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The Czar has received a dispatch from Viceroy

Alexieff, dated Port Arthur, Feb. 26, in which he says:

"After the moon had set early in the morning of Feb. 25 the Retvizan repelled several attacks by the enemy's torpedo boats, two of which are believed to have sunk in the open sea. Our torpedo boats, under Captain of the First Rank Matussevitch and Captain of the Second Rank Prince Lieven, encountered, unsupported, and pursued the enemy's torpedo boat flotilla. They sighted no large warships.

"Later in the morning of Feb. 25 the cruisers Bayan, Diana, Askold, and Novik were sent out to prevent the Japanese cruisers from pursuing a portion of our returning torpedo boat flotilla. One of our torpedo boats, which was cut off by four Japanese cruisers, sought shelter in Pigeon Bay, where it was subjected to a long distance fire by the enemy. It had no casualties.

"The Japanese fleet, on sighting our cruisers, came in closer to the forts, which, together with our warships, opened fire at 10:50. Our cruisers, still firing, entered the harbor, which our torpedo boats had already safely reached.

"The enemy's shells, for the most part, fell short. One seaman was wounded, but we sustained no other casualties."

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—The official report of the attempt made last Tuesday night to block the entrance of the Harbor of Port Arthur reached Tokio last night. It says that after the hulks were sunk the torpedo flotilla rejoined the main fleet which advanced on Port Arthur, where the Russian cruisers Bayan, Askord, and Novik were slowly moving about the outer harbor under cover of the batteries. A bombardment began at long range, and at 11:45 A. M. all the ships and batteries were responding vigorously. Shortly after noon the Novik retreated into the inner harbor. The Askold and Bayan quickly following, demonstrated that the sinking of the steamers had not blocked the entrance of the harbor.

A bombardment of the inner harbor was then ordered, and for fifteen minutes all the heavy guns of the Japanese fleet threw shells over the hills into the harbor.

In the meantime the Japanese cruiser squadron discovered two Russian torpedo destroyers at the foot of Laotche Hill and gave chase. One of the destroyers escaped, but the other was pursued into Pigeon Bay, where it was sunk.

Vice Admiral Kamimura reports that the Japanese fleet sustained no damage, and did not lose a single man.

RAILROAD PICKET FIRED ON.

Russian Outposts Report Growing Japanese Activity.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 27.—Signals made with red and white lights have been seen on the hills near the Gherountchou line, but they disappear upon the approach of Russian scouts.

It is reported from Nadachi that a Russian picket stationed near a small tunnel was fired upon. He returned the shot, but did not hit his man.

Armed persons in disguise have appeared near Datsan, just over the frontier.

JAPAN'S WAR GUARANTEES.

Even if She Wins, Manchuria Will Remain Chinese Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 27.—An important statement was made at the Japanese Legation here to-day.

It was stated that if Japan were successful in the war she would allow Manchuria to remain Chinese territory.

It was also declared that, as Russia had spent much money on railroads in Manchuria, even in the case of victory, Japan would not try to prevent Russia from keeping troops there to guard the lines.

The Japanese official who made these statements added that Japan guaranteed the neutrality of China before the war began.

I am informed at the Admiralty that all the Grman war vessels except one torpedo boat have been ordered away from Korean waters.

GERMAN FAVOR TO RUSSIA.

It Is Said von Buelow Caused the Recovery in Russian Bonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Feb. 27.—A conference was held this week between M. Rothstein, the banker of M. Witte, ex-Russian Minister of Finance, and the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow.

It is said that M. Rothstein urged the Chancellor to do everything possible to keep up the value of Russian securities.

Count von Bülow, it is further asserted, took prompt action, and influenced leading German bankers to buy large quantities of Russian securities, with the result that the market has been steadier in the last few days.

CZAR TAKES SACRAMENT.

Members of Royal Family Participate—Grand Duke Cyril's Departure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—After having fasted, the Czar this morning drove to the Anitchkoff Palace to partake of the sacrament. He was accompanied by the Czarina and his daughter Olga, who were dressed in white in honor of the solemn occasion. His Majesty was clad in full uniform. The congregation included the Dowager Empress, the Czar's sister, Grand Duchess Olga and her husband, the Duke of Oldenburg.

His Majesty took the consecrated bread and wine from Court Chaplain Yanysheff, and afterward bestowed the bread, steeped in wine, upon the Dowager Empress, the Czarina, and the Grand Duchess. The rules of the Orthodox Church forbid the administration of the elements separately except to men.

There was a touching scene at the Nicholas railroad station this evening when Grand Duke Cyril (eldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's uncle) left for the Far East. Grand Duke Cyril returned to St. Petersburg this morning, and went to take leave of the Czar this afternoon. Grand Duchess Marie, Cyril's mother, broke down at the last moment and wept as she embraced her son. Even the veteran Vladimir, Cyril's father, shed tears, and Grand Dukes Boris and Andrew held their brother in a long embrace.

Grand Duke Cyril is going to Port Arthur to act as Chief Officer of the flagship.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY YALU IN FORCE

Hold Line Between Taku-Shan and Wi-Ju.

CAVALRY CROSS INTO KOREA

Take the Road Toward Suk-Chon—Scouts Reported Ten Miles East of Ping-Yang.

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—According to the latest information in high military circles, Russian infantry has occupied the road between Liau-Yang, on the railroad from Mukden to Port Arthur, and the Yalu River, its front and flanks being strongly supported.

The right flank is at Taku-Shan and the left near the town of Wi-ju. The Russian cavalry crossed the Yalu between An-tung and Yongam-pho, and occupied the road toward Suk-Chon, and Cossack scouts advanced along the greater and lesser caravan routes.

Scouts are now ten miles east of Ping-Yang. The cavalry is 355 miles north and the infantry 125 miles northwest of Ping-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Although there is no confirmation here of the reported landing of Japanese at Possiet Bay, near Vladivostok, private advices received here say that Japanese warships have been sighted off Kyeng-Seng, Korea, (about eighty miles southwest of Possiet Bay.)

A popular movement to increase the Russian fleet has found expression in a proposition to build twenty-four torpedo boats, at a cost of $250,000 each. It is believed that these vessels could be completed at the home shipyards in eight months.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Figaro telegraphs that Russia's plan of campaign contemplates the retirement of Russian troops without opposing the Japanese landings. When sufficient reinforcements arrive the offensive will be taken and Port Arthur will be relieved.

JAPAN'S TREATY WITH KOREA.

Not a Protectorate, but a Guarantee of Korean Independence.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In explaining the Japanese-Korean treaty M. Montono, the Japanese Minister to France, said to-day:

"My Government broke off relations with Russia in order to safeguard the independence and integrity of Korea. This treaty is a new affirmation of the policy Japan has not ceased to pursue at Söul.

"It innovates nothing, and the independence of Korea is a guarantee of the security of Japan. My country cannot, without exposing itself to suicide, permit a third power to occupy Korea.

"It is for us a question of life or death. We wish neither to annex nor subject Korea, but we do not wish Russia to incorporate the country as she has Manchuria.

"The statement that the treaty provides for a Japanese protectorate is imaginary. A country subject to a Japanese protectorate would be in the same position as is Tunis toward France. If provision were made for a protectorate, as is insinuated, there would be at least the substitution of Japanese for the Korean administration and the suppression of the Korean Diplomatic Corps, but everything will go on at Söul as heretofore.

"Article III. of the treaty asserts specifically that Japan guarantees in a definitive manner the independence and integrity of Korea; what more could be added? The remaining articles of the treaty have for their purpose the prevention of all possible aggression against Korea."

TOKIO, Feb. 27.—Great interest is felt here as to how the Powers will receive the news that Japan and Korea have signed the protocol of the treaty, by which Japan guarantees the independence and integrity of Korea. No doubt is held as to the approval of Great Britain and the United States.

Belgian, French, and German subjects, as well as the representatives of companies conducted officially by Russians, have been pressing for concessions which may be affected by the altered status of Japanese and Korean relations.

WAR TERRIBLE AND SHORT.

Russian Officer's Views—His Sneer at America and England.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Col. Mouravieff Amoursky, who was recalled from Paris when he was Military Attaché at the Russian Embassy because of reflections cast on the French army, has written a letter to the Gaulois in which he says the war in the Far East will be terrible, but short. It will be a prelude to other wars between the white and yellow races.

The victory in this war, he says, will undoubtedly be with Russia, but Russia will have some disagreeable surprises similar to the Port Arthur and Che-mul-Pho affairs.

"As to the rôle of the various powers," the Colonel continues, "it will be rather passive, with the exception of the brave Anglo-Saxons in the two hemispheres. These two powers will attempt to compass slyly all possible injury to Russia, but without daring to participate in the struggle.

"Germany has everything to gain by preserving her friendly neutrality for Russia, and when peace is concluded she will not be forgotten in connection with compensations in the extreme Orient.

"The interest of all the countries of Europe lies in putting themselves as much as possible upon the Russian side. The Czar is worthy of the highest admiration, and he has the prayers and good wishes of all his people. With calmness and simplicity, and with immense faith in the All Powerful, he instills by his personality and his words confidence in all classes; he furthermore unites the entire country in a single and great effort."

FRENCH OFFICERS VOLUNTEER.

Tender Services to Russia, Which Refuses All Offers.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Russian Embassy here is receiving many requests from officers of the French Army to serve with the Russian troops in the Far East. Some of the applicants base their requests upon orders conferred upon them by the Czar, which they claim entitle them to fight the battles of Russia.

Such applications are denied, as are all others with which the embassy is flooded.

BIDDING FOR CHILEAN WARSHIPS.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 27.—Great interest is being manifested in the sale of the Chilean warships now on the market.

Several bids have already been made, and American and French firms are interested.

WHERE THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE ARMIES WILL FIRST MEET IN KOREA.

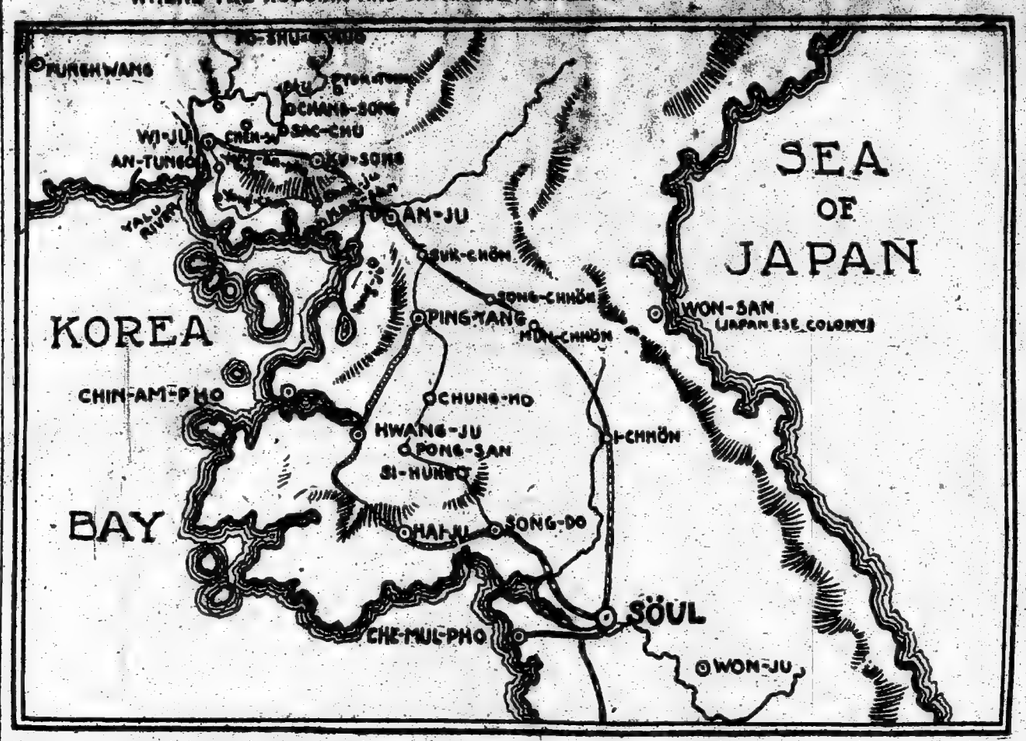

Latest dispatches indicate that the Russian and Japanese advance forces have been within a few miles of each other for several days.

Japan has rushed men from Che-mul-Pho by the wagon road to Ping-Yang, which is the key to the region eastward of the mountain range that divides the Yalu River from Korea proper. The Japanese are now believed to have a considerable force at that point, and an advance may begin at any time.

The main Russian force in this region is now said to be massed on the north bank of the Yalu, with its left flank in the region of Wiju and its right guarding against a movement by the Japanese on the Manchurian coast to the westward. A considerable cavalry force, however, has crossed the Yalu and taken possession of An-ju and Kah-san. Its outposts have gone beyond Suk-chon.

STATE DEPARTMENT YIELDS TO RUSSIA

Revokes Orders of Consul Morgan to Proceed to Dalny.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS STAND

Consuls Will Go to Mukden and Antung—Aid Rendered by Victory—Cable to Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The orders of Edwin V. Morgan, appointed and confirmed as American Consul to Dalny, to proceed to that post, have been suspended. Mr. Morgan will not proceed until he has received further orders from the department. There is no present intention of trying to force Mr. Morgan upon the Russian Government. The State Department recognizes the right of any Government to withhold an exequatur by warrant of which the Consul is authorized to exercise his functions.

No change has been made in the orders to Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson, who have been named as Consuls to Mukden and Antung respectively, and are to sail in a day or two from San Francisco.

The text of the message to the Navy Department from Commander Marshall of the Vicksburg, which refutes the charge that Americans withheld aid from Russians at the battle of Che-mul-pho, follows:

"Took the initiative by sending medical assistance to the Varlag as soon as possible after learning that they were abandoning vessel. Sent three boats and assisted taking off the Russian sailors, putting them on board the British and Italian vessels. The Varlag remained afloat over five hours, filling slowly. Our boats were instructed not to bring the Russian sailors to Vicksburg, offering the Zafiro temporarily, but the offer was declined.

Most careful consideration is being given to the application of the Commercial Cable Company, made on behalf of Japan, to land a cable on the Island of Guam, to connect at that point with the American cable. It is not improbable that if the application should be granted some conditions may be attached to the permission as to its use for military purposes. It is said to-day that no conclusion yet has been reached respecting the application, but it is regarded as certain that, in some form, it eventually will be granted.

STRONG ANTI-AMERICAN SPIRIT.

Russian Woman Declines Hand of Most Intimate Friend from States.

ST. PETERSBURG Feb. 27.—The Bourse Gazette to-day makes a Washington dispatch saying the United States has undertaken to lay a submarine cable from the Philippine Islands to Japan the subject of a bitter attack upon the Government at Washington "for this new evidence of its breach of neutrality." It says that contention of the United States that the laying of the cable will be undertaken for the improvement of trade relations "does not clear America's skirts," and inquires "what the Americans would say if Germany had run a cable from Kiao-Chou to Port Arthur or Vladivostok."

This news further strengthens the popular belief that the United States is siding with Japan against Russia. The few Americans in St. Petersburg have all remarked upon the changed demeanor of their Russian friends. Formerly they were treated with the greatest cordiality, but now the Russians greet them with the question:

"Is America our secret enemy, and will we have to fight her also before the war comes to an end?"

How deeply the Russians are wounded by the belief that America is now playing a hostile rôle is shown by this severance of personal ties, of which a striking instance occurred this week in a prominent drawing room, when the most intimate Russian friend of an American woman declined her proferred hand. Upon the American's exclamation of astonishment, her friend burst into tears and said she felt aggrieved at all Americans since the reported action of the Commander of the gunboat Vicksburg at Che-mul-Pho.

The attitude of the United States is a subject of constant discussion in even the highest circles here, where with the greatest regret, the fear is expressed that the two countries seem to be drifting apart. The recently reported cancellation of American contracts indicates how the resentment of America's supposed hostility has invaded business affairs.

In spite of the state of popular opinion, the Government, it can be confidently asserted, places the highest value on American friendship, and, although the course of American diplomacy is at times privately viewed askance, officially the Government assumes that the American attitude has been strictly correct.

At the Foreign Office to-day The Associated Press was informed that the Government knew nothing officially of the Vicksburg incident, and that it had not instructed Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, to ask for an explanation.

Regarding the reports of the cable to Japan, the Government is also without official advices, and the impression left with the representative of The Associated Press, after having spoken of the matter, was that even were these true, Russia would not necessarily consider the running of this cable a breach of neutrality.

Russians Search British Vessel.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Red Sea, Feb. 27.—The British steamship Benalder, Capt. McIntosh, which sailed from London Feb. 6 for Yokohama, passed here this afternoon, and signaled that she was stopped and searched by a Russian warship in the Red Sea.

Japanese to Raise Sunken Variag.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Petit Parisien cables that Japanese engineers have sailed for Che-mul-pho, Korea, to endeavor to raise the Russian cruiser Variag.

TAKES JAPAN TO TASK.

Prof. Demartens Says She Violated International Law.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—F. Demartens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, who represented Russia at the Peace Conference at The Hague as a member of the Institute of France, has made public a letter written apparently for the French public. He seeks to establish legally that Japan was guilty of violation of international law in committing acts of war before making a declaration of war.

"In view of the facts," Prof. Demartens writes, "it is impossible to claim that the failure of Japan to declare war was not a manœuvre of bad faith. It was premeditated for a long time and executed without scruple. It consequently appears to me impossible to find that Japan acted correctly in the light of the usages adopted by the civilized nations of Europe and America. In any event, the conduct of Japan has wounded the Russian nation deeply, and I do not know how many generations must pass before this deep wound can be healed."

SAY JAPS LOST THREE SHIPS.

Russian Claim That Destroyers Were Sunk Besides Transports.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent of the Echo de Paris quotes a high officer of the Russian General Staff as saying that complete reports of the latest Port Arthur attacks have not yet been received, but that a consideration of the information already in possession of the Government shows that in the bombardment of the night of Feb. 23-4 three Japanese vessels were sunk in addition to the transports.

An official dispatch shows that one Japanese torpedo boat destroyer was sunk, and the best information at Che-foo indicates that three such vessels were lost.

"I confirm the previous reports," the correspondent quotes this officer as saying, "that upon the transports which menaced the battleship Retvizan our electrician discovered wires leading to infernal machines. We estimate that these checks will have a considerable effect upon the Japanese spirit, but we must continue to watch in order to baffle the enemy."

The Journal this morning publishes a communication from Port Arthur, dated Feb. 3, which describes the feverish haste of the Russians there to complete their war preparations. An insufficiency of coal for the fleet caused Viceroy Alexieff great concern, but this was overcome by securing a delivery of coal from mines in Japan, the ostensible destination of which was Shanghai.

The docks were piled with bags of cereals and provisions and casks of wine. In spite of the hurry of their preparations, the Russians showed a remarkable imperturbability, believing Port Arthur to be impregnable. Russian officers predicted Japanese successes, including a naval victory at the beginning of the war, but said the ultimate defeat of the Japanese was certain.

GAVE $10,000 BILL FOR BAIL.

Benson Relieves Lawyer F. H. Platt of Responsibility for Bond.

The examination of John A. Benson, the California land dealer charged by the Government with bribing O. A. Harlan and A. A. Volk, clerks in the Land Office in Washington, was concluded yesterday so far as the prosecution was concerned.

A motion was then made by Frank H. Platt and ex-Judge Campbell, counsel for the accused, to dismiss the charge. This was based upon the evidence of Harlan and Volk, both of whom testified that the money Benson paid them had been merely for work and services rendered him in 1899. In the matter of the second charge, wherein Benson was charged, with Frederick A. Hyde of San Francisco, with having conspired to defraud the Government in securing titles to school lands, Benson placed in evidence his contract with Hyde, showing that Hyde had secured the title to the school lands before Benson became interested in the deal, and that Benson was only to profit through the sale of the property.

An adjournment was taken until Tuesday next. As the bail on the last charge had been furnished by Frank H. Platt, Benson asked permission to substitute cash bail and relieve his counsel of further responsibility. He handed Commissioner Shields, as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, a ten-thousand-dollar bill, which was accepted. Mr. Platt's personal bond was then canceled.

Wireless War Service for Russia.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In order to prevent interruption of the telegraphic service during field operations in the Far East, a French company of wireless telegraphy is arranging to provide the Russian Government with a wireless system which will enable it to communicate between stations thirty miles apart.

WISCONSIN'S CAPITOL DESTROYED BY FIRE

The Loss Is Estimated at Approximately $1,000,000.

PRACTICALLY NO INSURANCE

Former Policies Suffered to Lapse—Origin of the Blaze Probably an Unprotected Gas Jet.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—Wisconsin's picturesque State Capitol is in ruins. All that was spared by the devastating flames, which started early this morning, is the extreme north extension, the contents of which are practically ruined by water.

Ragged walls, from which every vestige of inflammable material has been eaten by the fire, alone mark what was yesterday the centre of Wisconsin's executive life.

The loss will be about $1,000,000, exclusive of the relics. There was little insurance, the State having changed from insurance in companies to a system of State insurance, and in this insurance fund there is at present only $6,000. Gov. La Follette issued a statement to-night as follows:

"I have summoned the State officers to meet to-morrow to consider the disaster that has befallen us and make some provision for carrying on the State's business. From general appearances I should say that the north and south extensions of the building, which were built in the early 80s, are not damaged much, and can be replaced easily. The wings from the main portion of the building to the extensions at the extreme ends are much damaged, but only part of one of the walls, probably, will have to be rebuilt.

"Practically nothing remains of the north portion of the building except the outer walls, the walls supporting the dome, and the tile floor in the first story. It is not improbable that these walls will have to be taken down and replaced by new ones.

"The reason why the old portion of the building burned so much more rapidly than the newer part was because it was relatively less fire-proof.

"I am unable to venture an estimate of the total loss on the building or the contents. I have been informed that the loss on records and documents in the different departments is much smaller than at first supposed. Nearly every department has a good vault, and nearly all the valuable records and documents were stored in those vaults. I am informed that these vaults are in good condition, and probably their contents are not damaged much."

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee has offered the use of the Milwaukee City Hall for temporary quarters of the State Government.

During the fire Chief Charles Bernard was overcome by smoke and fell from a ladder, receiving serious injuries. He is still unconscious.

The origin of the fire is believed to have been a lighted gas jet. The flame was close to and ignited a varnished ceiling.

INSPECTOR'S FINGER TALK.

Smith, Finding the "Lid" On in Harlem, Addresses Deaf-Mutes.

Police Inspector Elbert O. Smith, who was assigned to the Harlem Inspection District on Wednesday last, made a trip through his new bailiwick last night for the purpose of finding out if the "lid" was off. The Inspector took a peep at many saloon back rooms, and after his return to his headquarters in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, said that the "lid" was still on up there.

Accompanied by Roundsman Quinn, the Inspector left the police station at 8 o'clock and proceeded to a saloon at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where he saw several women drinking in a back room. He passed the table at which they sat without commenting upon conditions there, and went out of the place by the barroom. He next visited the Olympic Theatre, in the same block, and then went down Third Avenue to a place at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

After visiting half a dozen other places, the Inspector went to the West End Café, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he recognized an old friend, Edward Allen Hodgson, the editor of The Deaf Mutes' Journal. Mr. Hodgson was seated at the head of a banquet table, surrounded by a number of his friends, who had met to do him honor and help celebrate the editor's fiftieth birthday.

The Inspector was introduced to the party, and, much to the astonishment of the party, delivered an address in the sign language. Then the editor's friends presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Hodgson, and in thanking them for the gift he jokingly motioned to show the Inspector that there was no lid on the cup. He said in sign language that he hoped Inspector Smith would not take offense at the fact that the lid was off—the cup.

GIRL KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

Ran in Front of It While in Play in the Railroad Yard.

Josephine Otis, eleven years old, only child of Mrs. Mary Otis of 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Thirty-eighth Street and North River.

She was playing in the yards with several other children and got in the way of a freight engine in charge of Julius Hoger of 62 West One Hundredth Street. Hoger saw her, but too late to stop. Hoger was much affected by the accident, which he could not prevent.

ROYALTIES ON ARMOR PLATE ARE IMPERILED

Midvale Company's Process the Source of Much Speculation.

HAS CONFIDENCE OF NAVY MEN

If Plate Turned Out Stands Test, Older Concerns Will Cease Paying Royalties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The opinion expressed by members of the House of Representatives in the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill yesterday that the Midvale Steel Company would not be able to carry out its contract with the Government for 6,000 tons of armor plate, which it took at $398 a ton, is not shared by the officials of the Navy Department. They believe the Midvale Company will be able to furnish the armor they have agreed to and without any unreasonable time limit.

"The mystery that has surrounded the making of armor plate is fast passing away," said Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. "There is no longer the secret about the process that formerly existed. So far as we have been informed, the Midvale Company is going ahead and making all preparations to furnish the armor that it has contracted to deliver. There is nothing to indicate that it will not be able to do this."

It is known that the Midvale Company, although it has kept its plans from the public, has already turned out a number of experimental plates which have been subjected to chemical tests. What these tests showed is not known. As yet they have asked for no ballistic tests, but when they are ready they will send a plate to the Indian Head Proving Ground and there it will soon be demonstrated whether the company can make armor that will come up to the specifications of the Navy Department.

Under its contract the Midvale Company is not obliged to begin the delivery of armor before July 1, 1905, so there is ample time for preparation. The question that continues to arouse the curiosity of all who are interested in the matter is how the Midvale Company proposes to make armor as good as Krupp armor without infringing upon that process or paying the royalty that other companies pay.

It is pretty well settled that if the Midvale Company can produce plates that will pass the tests, then the collection of royalty will practically be a thing of the past. At present the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies pay royalty to two companies, the Harvey Steel Company and the Harvey United Company.

The former controls the process of manufacturing what is known as Harveyized armor and the latter controls the rights in the United States of making Krupp armor. Both processes are used in the manufacture of the latter grade, so that on every ton of Krupp armor that is produced by the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, royalty amounting to approximating $35.10 is paid to the Harvey Steel Company and the Harvey United Company. The former gets one-half cent a pound, which amounts to $11.20 a long ton. The latter collects £4 10s. on every ton of Krupp, which amounts to about $22.50.

This latter commission is not a royalty for the use of Krupp patents, for the Krupp is a secret process, and but a small portion of it is patented, but it is the price that was agreed upon by all the parties concerned and is a contract arrangement to avoid long and expensive litigation. Under this arrangement the Harvey Steel Company's rights are recognized, as are those of the Krupp concern and the Harvey United Company, which controls the process in this country.

But if the Midvale Company can demonstrate that it is able to manufacture armor that is equal to the Krupp product and without recognising the Krupp patents or paying any royalty, it will be necessary for the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies to abrogate their arrangement for the payment of royalty and meet this competition.

There is now between $200,000 and $300,000 in royalties on Harveyized armor tied up in litigation. The Government has been paying one-half cent a pound, which is but half of what other nations are paying for the same privilege. The Bethlehem Company took an order for foreign armor upon which it refused to pay royalty, and a suit to recover was instituted by the Harvey Company. Secretary of the Navy Herbert then suspended the payment of royalties until the pending suit was decided. A suit was then entered against the Government.

The Court of Claims decided against the Government, ruling that the question of patents did not enter into the matter, but it was solely a question of contract. There was one dissenting opinion, and the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

FIRE IN ELIZABETHPORT.

Oil Refining Plant of Bowen and Scrimser Destroyed—Loss $50,000.

The entire plant of the Bowen & Scrimser Oil Refining Company on Front Street, Elizabethport, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames for a time threatened the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge and several oil refineries. The loss is $50,000.

The fire started in a long shed on the docks. The flames spread rapidly and three large tanks exploded, scattering burning oil in all directions. When the firemen reached the scene the flames were working toward the oil plants of Cook & Co. and the Empire Oil Company. The burning oil ran out on Staten Island Sound, threatening docks and shipping.

The fireboats Hudson and Erie were sent from Elizabeth and their powerful streams prevented the fire from spreading on the water front. The efforts of the firemen ashore were equally successful and the fire was confined to the Bowen & Scrimser plant.

POLICE MAKE FIVE RAIDS.

Descent Made on Alleged Gambling and Disorderly Resorts.

A series of raids by Capt. Hussey and his men of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station upon pool parlors and alleged gambling places was carried out last night, with the result that the station house was soon filled to overflowing, principally with negro prisoners.

One of the first places visited was in the rear of a barber's shop in West Forty-first Street, whence Theodore Driggs, the alleged proprietor, and sixteen colored men were taken. The detectives who made the arrest, Kuhne, Frey, and Donahue, say the men were playing cards, craps, &c.

While these prisoners were being questioned, Patrolmen Boyle and Meade brought in fifteen more men, whom they said they had taken from a pool parlor in West Thirty-seventh Street. All were charged with being common gamblers.

A third raid was made on an alleged disorderly house in West Fortieth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Six women, including the alleged proprietress, Annie Goldberg, were arrested and taken to the station house.

A little after midnight Boyle and Meade made another raid on an alleged disorderly house in West Twenty-ninth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Nine women were taken, but the alleged proprietress got away.

Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station also made a raid. With some of his detectives he went to the basement of a place in Frankfort Street, with reference to which he says he had received a complaining letter. There were six pool tables in the place, and the police say a number of men were shooting craps on some of them. Thirty-seven men were arrested by the police and taken to the station house charged with gambling. John Cohen, the alleged proprietor, was also arrested.

TOLSTOI'S GIFT FOR WAR FUND.

Gives His Book to be Sold for Russia's Benefit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Count Lee Tolstoi has contributed a thousand sets of his works, the profit from the sale of which is to be expended for the benefit of the troops taking part in the campaign in the Far East.

RATES TO ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Tickets to be Sold at very Low Rates via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., from April 30 to December 1, 1904, several forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis will be placed on sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad on April 25, as follows:

Season tickets, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $38.80 from New York.

Sixty-day excursion tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $32.35 from New York.

Fifteen-day excursion tickets to be sold at rate of $26.25 from New York.

Tickets of the forms named above will be sold from other stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad at proportionate rates.

Ten-day special coach excursion tickets will be sold on May 10, and on other dates to be announced later, good going only on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, and good returning in coaches on regular trains, at rate of $20.00 from New York, $18.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates, approximating one cent per mile, from other points.

Excursion Tickets by Variable Routes. Season tickets and sixty-day excursion tickets will be sold via variable routes; that is, going by one direct route and returning via another direct route. Variable route tickets will be sold, applying through Chicago in one direction at the same rates as apply for season and sixty-day excursion tickets to St. Louis, going and returning via the direct routes.

On all one-way and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, a stop-over of ten days will be permitted at St. Louis on payment of a fee of $1.00 and deposit of ticket.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CHECK SWINDLING SCHEME CHARGED

One Saloon Keeper Mulcted and Another Is Approached.

TWO ARRESTS IN THE CASE

Check Book and Threatening Letters from Angry People Found in Prisoner's Hotel Room.

Leopold A. Schwartz, who said that he lived at the Adelphia Hotel, Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, and that he was agent for the Washington Match Company of Tacoma, Washington, and Lucius T. Holes, who gave as his address the Marlborough Hotel, were locked up as suspicious persons in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night upon the complaint of Frederick Coakley, a saloon keeper at Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, who alleges that Schwartz, at least, is responsible for passing a check for $50 upon him, afterward found to be worthless.

Schwartz was the first of the pair to be arrested, and his capture came about when William Armstrong, a coachman, who had been in the saloon of Morris McCormick, at Forty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, appeared at the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and said that he believed a man whom he afterward identified as Schwartz was trying to swindle McCormick by passing a worthless check upon him.

Armstrong is a friend of Coakley, who will appear against the prisoners, and had heard the saloon keeper telling of his loss. He says that Schwartz approached him in the saloon, and after buying him a few drinks he asked for an introduction to McCormick, saying that he had a check for $65 that he desired to have cashed. Armstrong says that Schwartz offered him $5 for the service.

Armstrong introduced Schwartz to McCormick, and the saloon keeper was talking the matter over, when Detectives Tunney and Scanlon, summoned by the coachman, appeared and arrested him. The check, which McCormick turned over to the police, was drawn on the bank of M. & J. Jarmulowsky, at 165 East Broadway, and was signed "Lucious T. Hole."

When Schwarts was taken to the station he declared his connection with the "Washington Match Company." Documents which purported to be stock certificates of a company of the name he gave were found in his pockets.

The detectives found Coakley, and he readily identified the prisoner as the man for whom he had cashed a check for $65 drawn, he said, on the same bank and signed with the same name as the one presented to McCormick. Coakley said that when he found that the check was worthless, he went to the Flatiron Building, where Schwarts had told him the offices of the match company were located, and there found the other prisoner, Holes, in an office, whose door was marked "Rhodes & Holes, Eastern Branch of the Washington Match Company." Holes was alone, he says, and was apparently just moving out of the office. He promised to make the check all right.

The detectives went to the Marlborough and saw the name "Lucius T. Holes" on the register. When they were shown to Holes's room he admitted his identity. The detectives say that they found two women dining in the room with him, but that these women left when they arrested Holes. The prisoner made no objections to going to the station, but declared that he would make the checks good. A check book of the Jarmulowsky bank with about forty stubs was found upon him, and also, the detectives say, several letters from people demanding money and threatening legal action if certain checks cashed by them were not made good.

WON'T SANCTION EXTRADITION.

Gov. Garvin Declines to Try to Get Alleged Perjurers from This State.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27.—Gov. Garvin today refused to sanction extradition proceedings with New York in the case of Edward L. Doucette, who is wanted at Newport, R. I., on a charge of perjury.

The charge grew out of a civil suit in which the decision was against Doucette as defendant, and Gov. Garvin's decision is interpreted as upholding the contention of Doucette's counsel at a recent hearing, that the attempt to bring Doucette into this jurisdiction on a criminal charge was made with a view to serving civil process on him.

THREW MONEY IN THE STREET.

Pittsburger's Unappreciated Generosity in Altoona Lands Him in a Cell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 27.—A Pittsburger who is registered on the police docket as "John Smith" reached the city this evening in a merry mood and quickly made his presence felt. Standing on a prominent corner, he amused himself for a time by giving away ten-dollar and twenty-dollar bills.

When a policeman laid hands on him "Mr. Smith" generously gave the officer $500 and threw away about $100 more. He still had about $9,000 remaining when searched at the police station. The generous "Smith" is said to be a well-known Allegheny County politician.

Judge G. W. Ray Ill with Pneumonia.

NORWICH, N. Y. Feb. 27.—United States Judge George W. Ray is ill here with pneumonia. His condition to-day was reported to be favorable.

POLICE STARTLE WOMEN IN POOLROOM RAID

Trap a Dozen Finely Dressed Patrons in Luxurious Place.

CAPT. KEMP PREVENTS SCENE

Tells Them "School's Out," Convinces Them It's No Joke, and Drives Them Forth—Arrests One Man.

Capt. Kemp, with three of his detectives from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday afternoon interrupted the seemingly pleasurable occupation of about a dozen women who were jotting down facts and figures on pads of paper in an apartment on the second floor of 100 West Seventy-seventh Street, which to his unsympathetic mind appeared to be nothing else than a woman's poolroom. The busy assembly, dressed in expensive furs, silks, and furbelows, listened eagerly to a man at a telephone who, in accents loud and distinct, was calling:

"Pretorius, 8 to 5 to show."

Capt. Kemp stepped up to this man and arrested him. The thing was all done so quietly that the women trying to catch up with their score cards did not for a moment or two notice that the announcer had ceased to announce. They were in a side room elegantly furnished and with a rather liberal display of oil paintings on the wall.

Capt. Kemp, who, as well as the detectives, was in plain clothes, looked in and said:

"School is out, ladies; you may go home."

"We'd rather ride than walk," chirped up a light-haired member of the group, evidently taking the Captain's remark for a joke.

"All right," said the Captain, slightly piqued at the speaker's audacity. "Hickey, ring for the patrol wagon."

The laughter and the giggles broke off short, the smile that lurked upon the face of the light-haired one who had provoked the outburst of hilarity faded swiftly. In less time than it takes to tell it, the women had pulled on their jackets, and were nervously fumbling to find their boas which were dangling over their shoulders. In a minute more several of them were whimpering. The Captain, who knew full well what was likely to occur, and who had decided to let them go anyway, saw that he must expedite matters if he wished to avoid the scenes inevitable on these occasions, and out they went.

The man who had been caught telephoning was taken to the police station, however. There he gave the name of John P. Bradley, said he was twenty-five years old, and that he lived at 201 West Fifty-third Street. He was charged with violating that section of the Penal Code which makes conducting a poolroom a legal offense, and was locked up. The police say they found a number of racing cards and tally sheets in his possession. His explanation, made on the spur of the moment, was that the women in whose company he had been found were merely members of an association who were interested in the running capacity of "ponies," and that his services were only required to let them know it.

Capt. Kemp's attention was drawn to the place by a hint which he received lately that a great number of well-dressed women seemed to be greatly interested in something at 100 West Seventy-seventh Street, and that many of them came to the place in carriages. He soon convinced himself that this was true, and yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Detectives Negleshmidt, McGowan, and Hickey, he went to the house.

There was some doubt as to which of the flats the women went to. The policemen waited a while, and at last a carriage drove up, from which three women alighted. They touched the bell under the name "Marion," and were admitted. The four men followed these women in leisurely, allowing them to make themselves comfortable before they intruded, with the result already told. Capt. Kemp said last night that he knew the name of the woman who was "Marion" on the bell, but did not desire to give it.

SUSPECT AN ITALIAN FEUD.

Victim in Critical Condition — Police Searching for Principal—Two Arrests.

As the result of a stabbing affray yesterday the police of the Fifth Street Station are watching the house at 264 Elizabeth Street, in the belief that an Italian feud, and not an ordinary quarrel, is behind the stabbing. It is said that in this house several Italians were arrested and indicted in the "barrel murder" case, but discharged for lack of evidence.

Tony Barcellon of 13 First Street, the victim of yesterday's affray, is in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition from a stab wound over the heart. His sister, Rose Barcellon of 264 Elizabeth Street, who is charged with having held his arms, is under arrest as an accomplice, and the police are looking for his brother-in-law, Petro Rao of 264 Elizabeth Street, who was accused by the victim in an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Scholer. John Bucatagoa of 17 First Street was locked up as a witness.

WILL OFFER HOOKER CHARGES.

State Bar Association's Committee to Consider Allegations on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the Jamestown Bar Association to-night the President, Frank W. Stevens, was directed to present the charges of the local association against Supreme Court Justice Warren E. Hooker to the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association at Albany next Tuesday.

These charges are the outcome of the Bristow report on Post Office scandals in which Justice Hooker's name is connected with alleged fraudulent transactions in the Dunkirk and Fredonia Post Offices.

President Stevens was directed to use all honorable efforts to secure an exhaustive investigation by the Grievance Committee.

CRACK SHOTS AT PALM BEACH.

Over Twenty Contestants for the President's and Thompson Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27.—Over twenty contestants shot for the President's and the W. Paine Thompson Cups at the Florida Gun Club this afternoon. The first cup for a ten-bird match handicap went to L. D. Dozier, who tied score with the donor of the cup, J. S. S. Remsen.

The second, third, and fourth prizes went, respectively, to J. S. Page, Dr. I. E. Emerson, and William Bingham. The second cup for a nine-bird match, which took fourteen straight kills to win, went to H. Gale Poland.

Steamship New York Was Hit by Bullets

The Clyde Line steamship New York arrived here yesterday from Santo Domingo, where, after being fired upon by the revolutionary forces, she landed her cargo under the guard of United States war vessels. The revolutionists fired several shots from large guns at the steamship, but none of them struck her. Her sides were scarred by the marks of a dozen rifle bullets.

AVOIDED BURGLAR ALARMS.

Safe Robbers Take No Chances in Saloon Near Long Acre Square.

Safe burglars yesterday morning robbed the café and wholesale liquor store of L. C. Faccini, at 1,678 Broadway and 710 Seventh Avenue, the store running through from one street to the other, above Forty-seventh Street. The burglars obtained $534 in currency and rare coins valued at $50.

That the burglary was carefully planned is indicated by the fact that neither of the doors leading from Seventh Avenue or Broadway to the store was disturbed. Both were fitted with burglar alarms, and that the thieves evidently knew. Entrance was effected in a roundabout way. The burglars opened the door leading into the book store of Thomas Shea, at 1,584 Broadway, three doors above, with a skeleton key. Going to the back of the store they opened a rear window. There is a yard at the rear of Nos. 1,580, 1,582, and 1,584, which is on a level with the cellar and fifteen feet below the street level. It runs to the cellar of the café. That was the way taken by the thieves.

The safe was not blown open, but a hole was drilled over the combination and the lock broken so that the door was easily opened.

Probably fearing to return by the way they had come, the burglars forced open a door from the café into a hallway that leads to the apartments over the café. The street door was open, and the thieves easily made their escape.

CUBAN ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Liberals Confident They Will Increase Their Majority in Lower House.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The Liberals are very confident that the elections to be held to-morrow will give them half the members of the House of Representatives. This would increase considerably their majority in the lower house. Non-partisan observers agree that of the thirty members to be elected the Liberals will secure two-thirds, thus giving them a gain of about a dozen Congressmen over their present majority of six. New Provincial Councilors are also to be elected to-morrow throughout the island.

The Liberal Nationalists, whose party organization is much superior to that of the Republicans, have waged a lively campaign. The Republican Party, although it includes many of the most intelligent leaders, has not showed special strength among the masses.

The issues of the campaign are minor in character, the principal declaration of the Liberals having been one in favor of abolishing, if possible, the Platt amendment. President Palma has maintained strict neutrality. The Liberals say they will win in every province except Santa Clara. The Republicans claim Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio Provinces.

STARVATION KILLS SHEEP.

Sufferings of Animals on Maine Islands Caused by Cold Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 27.—The agent of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals has returned from a tour of the coast islands, and brings a story of pitiful suffering among the sheep pastured on those islands.

On some of the islands all of the sheep have starved to death, the ground being covered from two to four feet deep with snow, and the shores piled high with ice, so that the animals have not been able to get at any vegetation whatever. Some of the carcases have been partially eaten by the survivors.

These island sheep are generally visited only twice a year by their owners—in Spring, when the lambs are born, and in the Fall, when the sheep are sheared. It has been claimed that the sheep are able to stand the climate out of doors, and that they will not go into shelters provided for them. The State Society for the Protection of Animals contends that the sheep suffer great hardships, and has gathered evidence to support its claim. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Governor and Council.

JEW SAVED FROM SIBERIA.

Was Accused of Murdering Daughter Whom He Sent to America.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—To save a Russian Jew from exile to Siberia, Immigration Commissioner Billings has forwarded to the Russian Consul at New York affidavits to prove that Rachel Schneider, daughter of the man in jeopardy, had not been murdered by her father, David Schneider.

It is said that the daughter, who is twenty years old, was sent to America to escape the attentions of a lover whom her father did not like. The girl arrived here three weeks ago, but was promptly deported because she was insufficiently supplied with money and had no relatives or friends to care for her.

Letters received from Russia within the past few days state that the girl's admirer complained to the police, after she went to America, that her father had murdered her. Accordingly Schneider was arrested.

It is believed that the young woman is now in Liverpool without enough funds to carry her back to Russia.

KILLED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Chicago Inspectors Blown Up While Investigating Policeman's Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—While municipal inspectors were to-day investigating the death of Policeman John Lucasey, who was found dead in a carshed of the Union Traction Company, three men were injured, one fatally, and the car shed was wrecked by an explosion of gas.

The death of Lucasey was found to have been due to asphyxiation, and the injured men were seeking the source of the escaping gas when the explosion occurred.

WANT ODELL TO RUN AGAIN.

Schenectady Republicans Indorse Everything Republican in the State.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Republicans of Schenectady County to-day declared for the renomination of Gov. Odell. In highly eulogistic resolutions, unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the County Convention, the support of the Republicans of the county was pledged to him.

The convention instructed its delegates to vote for the renomination of State Senator Edgar T. Brackett and Representative Southwick. Resolutions were also adopted indorsing President Roosevelt's Administration and the record of United States Senators Platt and Depew. The convention was entirely harmonious and very enthusiastic.

Prelate Gives Away Financial Gift.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Right Rev. Bishop Tierney has given away the sum of $15,000, which he received on Monday last from the priests of the diocese, on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of the Diocese of Hartford. He has given $10,000 to St. Thomas Seminary and $5,000 to St. Francis Hospital. Both institutions are located in Hartford.

Call to a Connecticut Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 27. A call has been extended to the Rev. F. Q. Blanchard of the First Congregational Church, Southington, Conn., by the congregation of the Grove Street Congregational Church. The Rev. Ambrose White Vernon has resigned the charge here to become pastor of the Dartmouth College Congregational Church and Professor of Biblical History in the theological seminary connected with that institution.

REALTY MEN CHEER MAYOR FOR PRESIDENT

Loud Approval of Commissioner McAdoo's Suggestion.

GROUT ON MORTGAGE TAX

At Board of Brokers' Dinner He Says Question Will Be Settled by a Democratic Governor.

At the eighth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, Police Commissioner McAdoo hinted at Mayor McClellan as a Presidential possibility, and his suggestion was received with a roar of applause by the majority of those present. Controller Grout's statement that equitable taxation could not be had until there should be a Democratic Governor at Albany met with almost equal enthusiasm. Tenement House Commissioner Crain's statement that there should be amendments to the present tenement laws seemed to be in direct accord with the sentiment of the diners.

Francis E. Ward, President of the board, acted as toastmaster, those sitting with him at the guests' table being Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, Mr. Grout, Mr. Crain, Mr. McAdoo, Frank A. O'Donnell, Lawson Purdy, Charles O. Mass, and Clinton W. Sweet. President Ward in his introductory remarks said in part:

"We all know as brokers that there are degrees, such as broke, broker, and most broke, and just now the last seems to be the worst off, for he is the promoter who speaks with malice toward none and with molasses for all. But he is not the real estate broker, the acme of evolution."

Mr. Delany began his remarks with the statement that he feared that the company was more interested in business than in the cause of humanity. Continuing, he said in part:

"The earth has not been given to the children of men, as I learned it would be in Sunday school, for it must first go through the hands of a real estate broker. To be serious, we are so close to the present that we lose the perspective and do not always realize that New York must be good and great without regard to party. New York is not only to be the greatest of cities, but it has already achieved its destiny."

Mr. Grout said, in part:

"You pay for everything in this city through taxation. We have, of course, a tax on personal property, but the Tax Commissioners cannot find it. The real estate interests supply the capital for the administration of our City Government. I represent the largest owner of real estate in New York and am the largest seller and renter, and yet I do not pay you brokerage fees. If the Corporation Counsel could retain you, it might be a saving, but, of course, in saying this I am disregarding the element of conscience.

"You are most concerned in the equity of taxation, and it will take years to have a real equity of assessment. It is to you to work out the actual and even result. I urge you to keep your eyes open for cases where property is under-assessed.

"There is no principle so absolutely fair as the plain and simple exemption of mortgages from taxation. It may be necessary for you to give way to the Bostwick bill, but if you do it will be but an expedient, and you will have a chance to be heard again. The question is not finally settled and cannot be until there is a Democratic Governor in Albany."

Commissioner Crain stated that he had been deeply impressed with the conditions of the tenements. There were many sides to the question. The views of the dwellers in the tenements, the settlement workers, the architects, and the builders were to be considered. The present tenement house law was a great alleviation of what had been intolerable conditions. But there must be amendments which would be improvements, and would make it possible for builders to erect tenements conforming practically to the conditions of the present law, but giving a reasonable elasticity.

"Your gentlemen who sell houses and leave us with them are willing to buy them back at a loss to us of 25 per cent.," said Mr. McAdoo, "could, if you would, be of great assistance to me. You and the Police Magistrates, acting as I would like, would make it possible for me to reduce the police force once-half. The Police Magistrates have greater power for good or evil than the Supreme Court, and you real estate agents practically own the town.

"I respect you, and I admire your courage. You can receive a couple with a fluffy dog and turn out another couple with a few children. You let them cherish the green parrot and you abhor the baby. Man can get away from the butcher and the baker, but the landlord has the key. I like you, indeed, I do. But the more I know you the more I know of the police. And the more I think of the police the more I have to think of you. You hear of my secret motives that I am trying to reduce fancy rents so that some of us can live in New York. Perhaps that's so.

"I think this is a well-governed, wholesome town. New York is going to be a better city in the future than in the past, and all can be proud that they are New Yorkers. You have a chance to make New York a more beautiful, as well as a greater city. When you get good city government, stand by it. We can do much with you, but little without you. It should be your aim that here we are to have the best city government in the United States and the best in the world; to prove that a free people can raise the standard of municipal government, thereby vindicating our prized suffrage before the eyes of the world.

"You can, I assure you, rely on it that the heart and the conscience, the intelligence and the energy, of the Mayor of New York are true and good, and that the people of New York are acute in their wish for decency. The head of your City Government is an honest, earnest gentleman, with noble, great, and high ambitions, and he will give contentment and happiness to the people of New York."

This last declaration was taken by Mr. McAdoo's hearers as bearing on Mayor McClellan's Presidential aspirations, and they greeted it heartily.

SEARCHLIGHT SAVES TWO MEN.

Nearly Overcome by Cold in Drifting Boat When a Tug Found Them.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 27.—In attempting to row to the schooner General Tobert, two seamen, Richard Burns and Edward Smith, were last night caught in an ice floe and carried several miles down the bay. They had come ashore in a yawl to meet the owner of the vessel. When they tried to return a strong ebb tide was running and the ice was heavy.

The two men for a time did not realize that they were being carried out of the Sound and into the bay. When they did they began to shout for help, but no one could reach them. A Lehigh Valley Railroad tug with a powerful search light was secured. By the time the tug got to them Burns and Smith had been carried into the clear water. They were so overcome by the cold that they could not make any headway against the tide.

WASN'T HIS TIME TO DIE.

Struck by Express Train, Thrown Down Embankment, but Unhurt.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 27.—William Burr, fifty years old, while crossing the railroad tracks between Lyndhurst and this place to-day, was struck by an express train and thrown down an embankment.

The train was stopped and the crew went back expecting to find the man dead. To their surprise Burr got up and greeted them. He was not injured and continued on his way.

Mrs. Budd's Second Set of Triplets.

For the second time in three years, a set of triplets has been born to Mrs. Alfred Budd of 1,550 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. The first trio of babies arrived in May, 1901. One was a boy and the others girls. Only one of the three, a girl, is now living.

The second set of triplets are all boys. When born they weighed four, six, and seven pounds, respectively. With their mother, all are doing well. Mrs. Budd is about thirty years old. Her husband is employed in a bank in Manhattan.

A RUSKIN OF PORTO RICO.

His Power of Poetic Description Used by the Government.

There is an unknown Ruskin in the employ of the Government in Porto Rico. In the Register of Porto Rico for 1903, prepared and compiled under the direction of Charles Hartzell, Secretary of the island, is one chapter which reads very strangely in a Government publication. It is entitled "Porto Rico at a Glance," and who the official responsible for it is cannot be told, for Mr. Hartzell, in his preface to the Register, simply states that the work has been "carefully prepared by the heads of the various departments of the Insular Government."

At any rate, the writer of the chapter in question has no reason to be ashamed of his work, which is a far better advertisement of the island than any steamship company desirous of securing tourists has ever supplied.

"Porto Rico," says this inglorious but no longer mute writer, "is a possession of which the United States may well be proud. * * * Its situation, fertility, and nearness to the States are all in its favor. The optimists who claim that it will before many years flash its star in the constellation of the American flag have ground for their convictions. It is a queen among the islands of the world."

A brief but quite satisfactory account of the configuration of the island is then supplied. "Forty-six rivers and more than a thousand smaller streams," we are told, "find their sources in the interior mountains and their outlets, through the grassy playas that fringe the foot hills, in the Atlantic on the north and the Caribbean on the southern border. Woods and groves crown hills and mountains. * * * Along the margins of the streams are narrow valleys which widen as the streams grow larger, until they join the encircling playa."

With regard to the climate, it is said that few places can boast of one so charming. "It may be compared with that of the Northern States in early Summer and varies but little the year round. * * * The nights are always refreshing and the ocean breezes rarely cease sweeping the island. * * * Fortunately, the trade winds which play over Porto Rico rarely handle the little island roughly. Only seven violent hurricanes have been recorded in 400 years. Earthquakes are practically unknown, and no fears exist because of the presence of 'extinct' craters or the more terrible volcanoes like Pelé of Martinique and the Souffrière of St. Vincent, that recently shocked the world by slaying 35,000 inhabitants of the West Indies in a few fateful hours."

The concluding passage is really eloquent. It is as follows:

"In a word, Porto Rico is singularly favored by nature, and about it hovers an indescribable charm which makes one forget disadvantages due to the slow progress of civilization. Her stately royal palms well typify her dignity and beauty. From her hills stretches in all directions a panorama of loveliness; her glorious sunsets, painted by the Master Artist's hands, are a daily revelation in marvelous colors, and the sea's surf song lulls her to sleep under the soft benediction of the Southern Cross."

The other writers of the Register of Porto Rico confine themselves to bare prose, but they do their work excellently and the publication is a model of its kind. Nowhere could a prospective settler in the island obtain fuller and more carefully prepared information about it. Everything is there, from lighthouses to hospitals, from biographies of officials and legislators to sketches of cities and villages.

The volume is adorned with a large number of photographic illustrations, which are excellently printed and which bear out the words of the writer of "Porto Rico at a Glance," that the island is a "queen among the islands of the world." There is not a word in the book directly inviting tourists to go to Porto Rico, but if it is sufficiently well circulated in the United States it cannot fail to attract a large number of visitors.

WILD RIDE DOWN MOUNTAIN.

Brakeman on a Runaway Car Went Through Collision and Lived.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 27.—Frederick King, a brakeman on the Mount Hope Mineral Railroad, had a thrilling ride on a runaway car yesterday. The car was standing on a siding at the top of the mountain near the Richard mine. It was to be hauled down to the bottom, but when the train bumped into it for the coupling, the brakes slipped and the car started away.

King was on the car, which was filled with ore, and he at once manned the brakes, but they failed to work. In a few moments the car was flying down the slope at a terrific rate of speed. It is about five miles from the top to the bottom of the slope, and there was no obstruction until the end of the third mile, at the Three Span Bridge. There a passenger work car was standing. The ore car smashed into this, demolishing it and throwing it off the track.

The car continued its wild flight unchecked, and passed the Lackawanna station at Wharton, with King clinging to the brake for his life. By some marvel the car kept the tracks until it struck the next up-grade, and King was then able to set the brakes and bring the car to a standstill. After that he fainted. Although he had been badly bruised when the passenger car was smashed, he was not seriously injured.

BROTHER KILLED BY BROTHER.

Fatal Accident Caused Because Mill Operative Lost His Head.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 27.—Luther Veaseey, a sixteen-year-old employe of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., while oiling the shafting to-day, accidentally kicked the stepladder from beneath him.

Hanging from the shafting, he called to his elder brother to help him. The latter in his excitement threw the belt from the pully and young Veaseey was caught by the belt and crushed to death.

"FAMILY TALK" BY McADOO.

Commissioner Summons Some Inspectors and Captains to Headquarters.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday called into conference with him Senior Inspector Cortright, Borough Inspector Brooks, District Inspector Titus of the lower west side, from the Battery to Fourteenth Street; District Inspector Walsh of the district from Fourteenth Street to Eighty-sixth Street, Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street station, Capt. Hayes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station.

The Captains named were transferred to their present posts in the recent "shake-up." The conference lasted about half an hour, at the close of which none of the subordinate officers would discuss its nature.

When asked the purport of the meeting the Commissioner said:

"I simply called the officers together and I had a wholesome family talk with them on police matters. It is part of my policy to talk to the men direct, and thus keep in touch with affairs of the department."

It was suggested to the Commissioner that he had "put it up" to his subordinates about his determination to have the laws enforced.

"That goes without saying," was the rejoinder, "but there was no scolding nor fault-finding; just a little family talk."

When it was pointed out to the Commissioner that Inspector Smith of Harlem and Capts. McGlynn and McNally, in whose precincts it was reported that the "lid" was being lifted, were not present at the conference, he said:

"No, no."

Fatally Shot, Paymaster Saves Money.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 27.—J. E. Jones, paymaster of the Anchor Coal Mines, was on his way from Centerville to the mines this afternoon, with $5,000 to pay the miners, when he was held up by two highwaymen. After being fatally shot he whipped up his team and escaped with the money. Both robbers were captured and are in jail at Centerville.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

FOR MONDAY WE WILL PRESENT

Suits, Coats, Costumes and Skirts for Women

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

To the glory of their craft, let it be said, at no period have the garments for women been marked by more character, more distinctiveness and more individuality than those which the masters have designed for the new season's service. We have a representative variety of them which includes models in all manner of effects, tempered by good taste, at very modest prices.

On Monday, February 29, the Following Attractive Sales Will Be Offered:

TAILOR MADE SUITS of black, blue or brown cheviot, two models, one with coat trimmed with taffeta and braid, the other Eton effect, elaborately trimmed with braid and straps of taffeta. Both are entirely new in design, and define the newest ideas for the Spring Suits. Value $45.00. At $32.50

COSTUMES of Crepe de Chine in white, light blue, champagne, navy or black, lined with and drop skirt of taffeta silk. Two exquisite models, Value $27.00. At $17.50

WALKING SKIRTS of black, blue or brown cheviot, or mannish mixtures, an entirely new model with side plaits, Value $9.50. At $5.90

DRESS SKIRTS of black cloth in a variety of new styles. At $6.90, $8.75 and $10.75

Of Voile, various models. At $9.75 and $12.75

TOP COATS, of covert cloth, 25 inches long, seventeen seams, entirely strapped. At $14.50

FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, WE PRESENT

An Important Sale of Hand Made French Lingerie

AT LIBERALLY REDUCED PRICES.

Inspired were the hands that fashioned the garments. In effect they are transcendentally dainty yet devoid of ostentatious elaboration. The fabrics are sheer and fine enough for the most fastidious of women—as fine as ever were woven. The prices have been generously reduced.

CHEMISES.

Formerly $2.98.	Reduced to $1.98
Formerly $7.90.	Reduced to $4.95
Formerly $7.50 to $12.50.	Reduced to $5.90
Formerly $9.50.	Reduced to $7.90
Formerly $10.75 to $12.50.	Reduced to $8.90
Formerly $13.50.	Reduced to $10.75
Formerly $19.50 to $22.50.	Reduced to $14.50
Formerly $22.50.	Reduced to $16.50
Formerly $22.50 to $27.50.	Reduced to $18.50

CORSET COVERS.

Formerly $4.95.	Reduced to $2.98
Formerly $6.50.	Reduced to $4.95
Formerly $7.50 to $11.50.	Reduced to $5.90
Formerly $8.75 to $9.75.	Reduced to $6.90
Formerly $11.50 to $12.50.	Reduced to $9.90
Formerly $14.50.	Reduced to $10.75
Formerly $16.75 to $18.50.	Reduced to $12.50
Formerly $25.00 to $32.50.	Reduced to $18.50

DRAWERS.

Formerly $3.95.	Reduced to $2.98
Formerly $4.95.	Reduced to $3.95
Formerly $5.95.	Reduced to $4.95
Formerly $7.50.	Reduced to $5.90
Formerly $8.00.	Reduced to $6.90
Formerly $10.75 to $13.90.	Reduced to $9.90
Formerly $18.75 to $19.75.	Reduced to $14.50
Formerly $22.50.	Reduced to $16.50

NIGHT ROBES.

Formerly $7.50 to $9.50.	Reduced to $5.90
Formerly $9.00 to $12.50.	Reduced to $7.90
Formerly $10.50 to $16.75.	Reduced to $8.90
Formerly $12.50 to $13.75.	Reduced to $9.90
Formerly $13.50 to $14.75.	Reduced to $10.75
Formerly $16.75.	Reduced to $12.50
Formerly $18.00.	Reduced to $14.50
Formerly $21.50 to $27.50.	Reduced to $18.50
Formerly $32.50 to $37.50.	Reduced to $24.50

MATCHED SETS AT SPECIAL PRICES. Garments of Nainsook, Linon, or Silk especially adapted for Trousseaux. To the embroidering of monograms and crests we devote special attention.

LEGACY HUNTS TWO BROTHERS.

Chief Murphy Seeking the Heirs of a Massachusetts Bachelor.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday received a letter from E. F. T. Smith, a lawyer of Essex, Mass., asking for information concerning James and John O'Keefe, who, when last heard from, lived in Jersey City.

Mr. Smith said that a third brother, whose name he did not give, had died recently at Lynn, Mass., leaving an estate valued at about $40,000. As he died intestate and was a bachelor, the property will be divided among his brothers or their children, if they can be found. Chief Murphy will make an effort to locate them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BARRE, Vt., Feb. 27.—The Blanchard Block, on Main Street, was burned to-day at a loss of $34,000. The heaviest damage was that of B. W. Yorker & Co., whose stock of furniture, valued at $15,000, was destroyed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3 A. M.—96 Spring Street; Brauer Brothers; damage, $500.

3:15 A. M.—108 Ludlow Street; Moses Rosasky; damage, $100.

4:10 A. M.—143 and 145 Avenue D; Simonds & Moersfelders; damage, $100.

5:25 A. M.—330 East Houston Street; M. Zimmerman & Co.; damage, $100.

10:30 A. M.—2,049 Webster Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—327 West Thirty-fifth Street; Jefferson Jackson; damage, $75.

11:50 A. M.—310 East Eighteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:20 P. M.—209 East One Hundred and Third Street; H. Hoffman; damage slight.

12:20 P. M.—5 West Fifty-first Street; Agnes Farley; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—213 and 215 Sixth Avenue; Halloran's restaurant; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—167 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; John H. Haaren; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—209 East Ninety-eighth Street; David Weisberger; no damage.

7:05 P. M.—20 to 25 Mercer Street; Charles Broadway Rouss; damage, $500.

8:20 P. M.—472 Pearl Street; Vito Gonito; damage, $15.

9 P. M.—50 Division Street; Nathan Mueliceki; no damage.

10:20 P. M.—499 Broome Street; S. Krauss; damage, $500.

10:45 P. M.—339 West Seventy-fourth Street; Slawson & Hobbs; damage, trifling.

10:55 P. M.—59 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; Col. Charles Pfaff, Boston; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; Frederick Ayer, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Col. S. E. Tillman, United States Army; Dr. S. W. Prouse, Winnipeg; Capt. J. Dugal, Quebec.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. S. McCormick, Pittsburg; C. W. Somers, Cleveland; J. P. Bolivar, Washington.

HOFFMAN—John Temple Graves, Atlanta; A. Mendoza, New Haven.

ALBEMARLE—W. H. Collins, London, Charles E. E. Bowden, Bradford, England.

DOCTORS' ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

Graduates of Physicians and Surgeons' Class of '79 Gather.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the class of '79 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was observed with a dinner last night at the Hotel Manhattan. There were ninety members in the class, of whom about one-fourth are now dead. Less than one-fourth of the original class were able to accept invitations to be present. The Secretary, Dr. William F. Wright of Manhattan, and the Marshal, Dr. Everett J. McKnight of Hartford, were present at the dinner. Among others present were:

Drs. R. T. Bang, S. J. Walsh, Frank H. Markoe, J. M. Ferrer, and A. H. Leary of Manhattan; Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General of this State; Drs. Earnest Palmer of Brooklyn, R. T. Howe of Mount Vernon, T. W. Corwin of Newark, J. E. Moith of Fishkill, A. E. Adams of Newburg, and C. H. Merriam of the United States Biological Department, Washington.

Three Die of Pneumonia in One House.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Amasa Houghton, seventy-four years old, died of pneumonia at her home on School Street to-day. Her husband died a week ago, and her daughter, Mrs. Ella J. Pike, died Thursday. All were sick in the house at the same time and all died of pneumonia.

Fire Destroys Reading Brass Works.

READING, Penn., Feb. 27.—Fire to-night in the big plant of the National Brass and Iron Works here resulted in the entire destruction of the property, causing a loss of $100,000, covered by insurance. Several hundred hands were employed in the works.

PRIEST DISAPPEARS, CHURCH DEBT INCREASED

Rev. Louis Gabriel Was Rector of St. Joseph's, West Hoboken.

MISSING SINCE CHRISTMAS

Had Been Told He Was to be Replaced —Said to Have Invested in Stocks in Effort to Aid Church.

The Rev. Louis Gabriel, rector of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church, in West Hoboken, has disappeared, and his absence has caused considerable comment in Hoboken church circles. He was known as a zealous clergyman, and this fact intensifies the mystery surrounding his strange disappearance.

A priest of the Passionist Order, the Rev. Bernardine Doesch, has been in charge of St. Joseph' Church since Jan. 1. The Bishop decided to replace Father Gabriel because of the priest's inability to cope with the heavy debt with which St. Joseph's Church is burdened. This change the Bishop ordered in the early part of December. Father Gabriel seemed to take it gracefully, but, it is thought, brooded keenly over the fact that notwithstanding his efforts to raise funds, he was unable to meet the parish expenses and at the same time pay the interest on the church debt, which amounts to about $80,000.

After celebrating 6 o'clock mass on Christmas morning Father Gabriel left. Not even to Father Sieber, who was staying with him, or to his aged housekeeper did he utter a word about his going away. Since then he has not been heard of. It is an established rule for every rector of a Catholic Church to make a financial report for the information of his parishioners at each new year. Father Gabriel went away without making a report for the past year. Since then it has been learned that the debt of St. Joseph's Church was increased during his rectorship by $12,000 and that practically all the big items of current expenses for the past year were left unpaid.

As one explanation for this condition of things, it has been claimed that Father Gabriel speculated in stocks. It is also said that he invested the church funds in stocks, in the hope, evidently, of some day making a large sum that would enable him to considerably reduce, if not wholly pay off, the big debt standing against St. Joseph's Church.

IN THESE DAYS OF imitations and so-called "just as good" articles, it is safe to use only straight goods

Old Crow Rye.

The SOUVENIR and BONNIE BRIER BUSH (Scotch Whiskies) are honest.

We make no misstatements.

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Two Landaus, One Berlin Coach, Four Broughams, Two Six-Passenger Westchesters, Two Wagonettes, Three Phaetons, a Number of High Grade Traps, Surreys, Buggies, and Runabouts.

Nearly all are by fashionable makers, and have been put in perfect order, attractive prices.

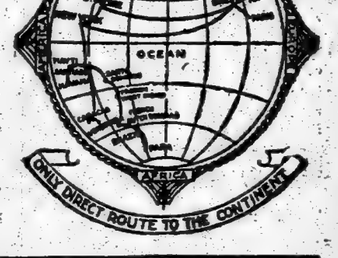

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ W. W. JACOBS'

GREAT NEW SERIAL STORY, ENTITLED

"DIALSTONE LANE"

Began in the February Number of the

STRAND MAGAZINE

March Number Now Ready. Price 10 Cents. For sale by all newsdealers and The International News Company, New York.

TIMELY CALLING

How the Pastor Saved a Life.

A man near Fort Gay, W. Va., made an entire failure in getting strength from the kind of food he ate and not knowing that the trouble was with the food kept on losing health until the doctors gave him up to die.

It was supposed to be consumption because he was wasting away steadily and slowly dying. His minister called from time to time, and one day brought along a package of Grape-Nuts, thinking from what he knew of the famous food that perhaps it might help him. The sick man took to it at once, and from that day began to get well. In writing he says:

"I walked to town to-day three miles. Have gained over forty pounds in about two months, and my neighbor don't know what to say. I frequently am told it was as if I am raised from the dead. Everybody here knows of my case. You can tell people to write to the Postmaster or Rev. L. D. Bryan. I will make a sworn statement that Grape-Nuts saved my life." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

This is another illustration that where all other food fails one can be brought back to health and strength on Grape-Nuts. "There's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LONDON MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FAILS TO EVOKE ENTHUSIASM

Election This Week, But Few People Seem to Know It—It Is Claimed That the Apathy Is Because No One Is Likely to Rob the City—Dearth of London School Teachers—A Chance for American Inventors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 27.—London elects a new City Government next week, but comparatively few persons living in London seem to know it, and the chances are that thousands will read with astonishment the day after the polling that an entire new County Council has been chosen to manage the affairs of the city for the next three years.

"The hapathy is hawful," a man in charge of one of the committee rooms remarked this morning when the suggestion was made to him that London was showing small interest in a matter of great importance to the municipality and the inhabitants thereof.

Somehow the situation reminded me of a certain Connecticut farmer concerning whom a Nutmeg journalist telegraphed to New York a story beginning: "It is a rare thing for a man to rake hay three days with his neck broken and not know it."

The committeeman, when I told him this incident, unhesitatingly recognized the Connecticut farmer's right to be put in the same category as the hapathetic Londoners. It did not seem to him more disgraceful for a man to go about for three days with a broken neck unaware of his unfortunate condition than to be a Londoner and not know that a municipal campaign was on.

"Your people in New York generally know when there's an election coming off, don't they?" the committeeman asked. I told him there was no record, so far as I knew, of any considerable number of New Yorkers opening their eyes in wonder at the announcement in their morning papers of the election of a Mayor and City Government the day before.

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

"Maybe," a by-stander suggested, "the difference between us and you is that in New York the election settles who is going to hold the offices in the province of the City Government to fill, who is going to get the contracts for the city work, and, if it will not hurt your feelings, I will add who is going to rob the city. We don't do such things in London. We never ask what a man's politics are when he comes after a city job or a contract, and such an operation as robbing the city through dishonest charges or otherwise is not even dreamed of here. Don't you think the two ways our folks and yours have of looking at municipal affairs explains why your city elections are exciting and ours not?"

Barring the somewhat exaggerated conception of the prevalence of corruption in New York City embodied in this theory, it may be accepted as of considerable value and as affording an explanation, in part at least, of London's indifference to her municipal elections.

Londoners believe that no matter which party controls the County Council there will be an honest administration. The good people do not know from sad experience, as New Yorkers know it, that the price of good government is eternal vigilance and constant warfare. With this feeling of security possessing all men, it is not a matter for great astonishment that a good many things New Yorkers are accustomed to in the course of a municipal campaign are lacking just now in London.

It seems a bit strange, though, that there are no public meetings, no torchlight parades, no enormous street banners, fireworks, window portraits of candidates, brass bands, betting, and lurid posters, and nothing worth speaking about in the way of a newspaper campaign. Really, there is hardly such a thing as an issue.

THE MUNICIPAL PARTIES.

There are two parties, the Progressives and the Moderates, and in discussing which should be put in control of the city more or less is said about the administration of the Educational act in London, the housing of the poor, and other schemes involving expenditure for improvement. The average Londoner is hardly able, however, to differentiate between the two parties further than to say of them just what their names indicate—that the Progressives are more progressive than the Moderates and the Moderates more moderate than the Progressives.

In other words, it is not so much a question of policy as of push, not so much tendency as probable achievement. If the party which is now in power be turned out it will probably require an extraordinarily clever expert to detect any change in the aims and methods of the body that governs the British metropolis.

With such a view as this pervading the city there would seem to be small provocation for wild excitement over municipal politics and reasonable excuse for the hapathy which my friend the committeeman regards as so hawful.

Another charge that Londoners are neglectful of matters of large importance to their city is made by Admiral Close, who, I take it, is a retired naval officer residing in Bristol. The Admiral thinks if Londoners were properly awake they would insist on better protection of their city. He says there is nothing to prevent a hostile power bent on striking the first blow from sneaking a gunboat up the Thames and turning its guns loose on London. It could do an enormous amount of damage, he says, before a British man-of-war could be got here from Sheerness.

In the Admiral's view London is defenseless and the people are to blame for it, inasmuch as they make no demand for the continuous presence in the Thames of warships able to keep the city safe from such sneaking marauders as he speaks of. London is no longer an inland town, the Admiral remarks, but as much exposed to naval attack as Hull, Liverpool, or Glasgow, and therefore entitled to the same naval protection as they enjoy.

The London editors who comment on the Admiral's warning say it is very kind of him to take such interest in the city's welfare, but seem to doubt if London would be neglected by the Admiralty at a time when war clouds were hanging over Great Britain. There always is a war cloud before a war comes, they suggest, even if there be no antecedent declaration of war.

TEACHERS VERY BADLY PAID.

There is one matter, however, about which the London editors are becoming a trifle disturbed. It is the dearth of public school teachers. About 400 vacancies will exist within a few weeks, and no considerable number of applicants are in sight.

The situation is easily accounted for when one looks over the payroll and notes what miserable compensation the London teachers receive. A fully qualified Assistant Master starts with a salary of £95 a year, which, as Douglas Jerrold would have said, is not quite enough to keep a blind man in dogs. If he does good work and manages to keep body and soul together, his salary is increased to a round £100 at the end of the second year, and little driblets are added from time to time until, after ten years' faithful and satisfactory service, he is permitted to draw £120 a year.

The chances of promotion are very slight, so it may be said that once a Sub-Master always a Sub-Master holds good in the great majority of cases.

It is small wonder that persons possessed of ordinary intellects and capacity for work are disinclined to take these educational berths. It would seem that there would be danger that these places would be filled by cranks, idiots, and imbeciles in disguise, and there is said to be a tendency in that direction operating to such an extent that a great many teachers are quite unfit for the posts they hold.

London seems to be awakening to the need of paying its teachers more, and according to them a much better social status than they now enjoy, for it is realized that unless it is possible to make the life of a teacher in a London school more comfortable than it is at present it will be impossible to carry out the plans for the improvement of the city's educational system.

A MOTOR 'BUS WANTED.

Another reform for which there is a crying demand relates to the betterment of the London omnibus service. It ought to interest American inventors and electricians to know that as soon as a satisfactory motor omnibus is offered to the London General Omnibus Company it will be adopted as a basis for a large order. The company wishes to substitute motor 'buses for the horse vehicles now in use, which, it is fully appreciated, are an antiquated type of conveyance which it is ridiculous to keep in use in a great city like London.

An official of the company had something to say to-day about the sort of omnibus wanted. The essential thing, he said, was to have an exceptionally large vehicle equipped with a reliable motor sufficiently powerful to move the vehicle rapidly in all sorts of weather. To meet this requirement it would be necessary to construct the motors so that they would stand the strain of heavy service and serve for usage on all sorts of pavement and all sorts of gradients. A great many omnibuses had been submitted for trial, but none had satisfied the company that it could do the work required hour after hour and day after day.

Undoubtedly, the company's representative said, the want felt by both the company and the people would be satisfied in time through the co-operation of inventor and builder, and the process of discarding horse vehicles would begin.

There are over 10,000 omnibuses in operation in London, which it is desired to put aside. What a field for the electric motor! The omnibus company does not care a fig what country furnishes the invention it earnestly desires to use in its great business.

I wonder if an American cannot do the job!

BITS OF BRITISH LIFE

Londoners Still Prefer Omnibuses to the Modern Subway.

"HIAWATHA" OVER THE SEA

Sussex Council Votes to Buy Automobile with Fines Collected from Scorching Motorists.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Another bit of British humor is recorded in the Morning Leader, as follows:

It was a wet night, and when the tram left the Elephant and Castle it was crowded to discomfort, both inside and out. All went well until the conductor came in to collect fares, and the discomfort became acute.

In the midst of the general upheaval, the sound of a coin dropping was heard. A workingman was seen to stoop down laboriously and pick something up off the floor.

"As any one lorst a two-bob piece?" he asked presently in muffled accents.

Nine people immediately discovered that they had, and said so.

"Well," said the workingman, speaking slowly and straightening himself with difficulty, "'ere's a penny of it, any way."

***

There are some Londoners who actually think travel in their "dinky" omnibuses much pleasanter than travel on the tube railway. One of these persons, happening to be the editor of a newspaper, remarks in his editorial capacity: "It is not a very rash thing to say, remarks a contemporary, that before the present generation has passed away the tube railways will find their true function as main sewers." As a matter of fact London is more likely to go back to powdered wigs, steel breastplates, and tin trowsers than to abandon the only speedy and comfortable transportation system it possesses.

***

The St. James's Gazette informs its readers that "an American society for the suppression of degeneracy has prepared a bill prohibiting marriage unless a prospective bridegroom is prepared to pass an examination as to his mental capacity." With this for his text, a London rhymster remarks:

Here's a how-de-do!
Ere I marry you
I must pass examinations
On the Gracchi and Galatians,
Answer questions, too.
Here's a how-de-do!

Here's a pretty mess!
Witness my distress.
If they pluck you, if they plough you,
Wedded bliss they won't allow you
Though she answer "Yes."
Here's a pretty mess!

***

A "whole hogger" undertook to pay a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain in a speech he made last week at Godmanchester. He said Mr. Chamberlain was a clever man and also an honest man. In illustration of the manner in which the ex-Colonial Secretary had brought the tariff matter forward he said "Mr. Chamberlain took us up, as it were, into a high mountain and showed us the kingdoms of the world."

British students will be apt to recognize the source of this simile.

***

H. W. Massingham, in The Speaker, tells a story from the veldt: "When Mr. Chamberlain travelled to De La Rey's country he found that the only hall available was very small for the audience he wished to address. 'Let me offer you my parlor,' said De La Rey. Mr. Chamberlain consented, but when he reached the ruins of De La Rey's house he found a platform built out on to the open veldt. 'But where is the parlor?' asked the statesman. 'That is the only parlor you have left me,' replied the soldier."

De Wet, by the way, according to Mr. Massingham, refuses to rebuild his dwelling. He desires it to remain a perpetual memorial.

***

A new variation of a good old story is making the rounds of the British papers. It runs like this:

The Coroner had directed the jury to find a verdict of felo-de-se.

"Well, chaps, said the foreman of the jury, when they had retired to consider the verdict, "it appears to me that this 'ere chap shot 'isself with a gun, after shootin' another chap with a gun, but Dr. Jones, the Coroner, who we all know and 'ighly respect, 'e says that this 'ere chap fell in the sea. Well, it ain't for the likes of us to go arguin' the point with the doctor, for 'e knows more about it than we do. So, I propose we find a verdict of found drowned"—and they did.

***

A House of Commons poet who is attached to the principles of the free fooders perpetrated the following:

The Birmingham tracts
Are fiction, not facts;
There is weeping and wailing below,
For the Father of Lies
Despairingly cries,
"I cannot compete with your Joe."

"Joe," of course is Mr. Chamberlain.

***

The Bishop of Manchester does not fancy the scheme of bribing people to come to church and is not much taken with the "Pleasant Sunday afternoons" which are in vogue in many English cities. There was too much effort put forth by churches in catering for men's pleasures. He had often thought that if he was a workingman and he met people coming to tempt him with a P. S. A. in which there was a certain amount of music and promise of a few comic things to be said, and so on, he would say: "No, thank you; if I go to a place of worship I will go to worship God, and not to be amused and tickled."

***

London is having its turn with "Hiawatha," and Americans who fled hither from New York to get away from the thing will have to pack up and go somewhere else. The bands play it, the boys whistle it, the hand organs grind it out, and the hawkers of pirated music sell it on the street. "'Ere y' are! 'Igh water for tuppence!" shouted a Ludgate Hill fakir the other day.

***

A photograph of Marie Corelli in a London shop window caught the eye of a young woman, who demanded of her escort: "Who's Marie Corelli?" The young man promptly replied, "Why, she's the famous music-hall dancer and singer." Rather hard on a woman who aspires to be one of the immortals.

***

"I will go a step further, gentlemen," said a fiscal orator who was addressing a meeting in the north of England. He did go a step further and landed heels over head among the newspaper reporters.

***

A correspondent of The Musical Times wishes to know whether a "deceased virtuoso" may be termed a "finished artist."

***

Here's a bit of work from a bard of the almanac persuasion:

Jan-et was quite ill one day;
Feb-rile troubles came her way.
Mar-tyrlike she lay in bed;
Apr-oned nurses softly sped.
"May-be," said the leech, judicial,
Jun-ket would be beneficial."
Jul-eps, too, though freely tried,
Aug-ured ill, for Janet died.
Sep-ulchre was sadly made,
Oct-aves pealed and prayers were said.
Nov-ices, with many a tear,
Dec-orated Janet's bier.

***

In the window of a china shop in Camberwell hangs a placard which says:

WAR
between
JAPAN and RUSSIA
will not break our
CHINA.

***

An incident at Islington will tend to strengthen the Londoner's disinclination to

[illegible] the telephone wires. A resident of Islington having learned of the death of a friend telephoned to a florist: "Please make me a big bunch of flowers, and tie around it a black silk ribbon, with the words 'Rest in Peace' on both sides." At the funeral the man caught sight of his floral gift. He shuddered when he found that "Rest on Both Sides" was the motto on the ribbon.

***

The Sussex County Council voted yesterday at its meeting at Lewes that a motor car should be bought for the Chief Constable. The car is to be paid for from the fund created by fines taken from scorching motorists.

***

Lord Hugh Cecil has christened himself and the other Balfourite protectionists "little piggers," in contradistinction to the appellation "whole hoggers," which has been assumed by the Chamberlain tariff reformers.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

Miss Fanny Reed Gives a Matinee Musicale in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The week has been exceptional for intense cold and frequent sunshine.

Miss Fanny Reed gave a most successful matinée musicale on Monday at her apartment in this city. The guests had the pleasure of hearing Miss Elizabeth Dodge, the possessor of a beautiful soprano voice, and Miss Armstead, a pianiste. Both, it is believed, are destined to take high rank among the artists of the day.

Among those present were Miss Bryant, Miss Fairchild, Mrs. Cuyler, Miss Mary Garden, Mrs. Millington Drake, Comtesse de Rodellec, Mrs. Dortic, Miss Henrietta King, Mme. Benet, Miss Julia Fullers, Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Robinson Duff, Miss Frances Duff, Mme. von Zandt, Miss Eustis, Mrs. Blumenthal, Mrs. Jaffray, Mme. Lambert de Sainte Croix, Miss Forbes, Comtesse de Fries, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Phelps, Comte Gerardin, and Messrs. Holman Black, Kern, St. Hilaire, and Charles W. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shultz of New York, after a long tour in the south of France and Italy, will return to New York in the beginning of March.

Miss Cora Stacklenberg will be married on March 7 in the French Church, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée. This will add another American to the list of those who have married Frenchmen, as the bridegroom is Lieut. Bordage of the First Regiment of Zouaves. Miss Stacklenberg has been staying with her mother at the Elysée Palace Hotel for some months.

Mrs. Franklin Dick has returned from Pau to her apartment in the Avenue Malakoff. Mrs. Dick's salon is purely American, and one meets there all the prominent people of the American colony.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, has been at the Elysée Palace Hotel for a few days. Mr. Stone has just returned from St. Petersburg, where he had an interview with the Emperor.

A dinner party was given last evening at the Hotel Ritz by Miss Gracia Calla, whose guests were the Marquis and Marquise de Freyser, Mlle. de Freyser, Comte and Comtesse de Marchina, M. and Mme. Jobert, Mme. Massina, Prince Ghika, Comtesse de Bonneval, M. Roche, M. Paupier, M. Moricand, and Comte de Bernis.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left the Palace Hotel at Marseilles for Costa Belle in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ayer of Chicago are here.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffy of Rochester, N. Y., are on a short visit to Paris, and are staying at 11 Avenue MacMahon.

Mrs. Taber, with her son and daughter, are about to leave Paris for the Riviera. Mme. Daniel and Mrs. Carroll are also leaving for the Midi.

Mr. Leishman, United States Minister at Constantinople, has arrived in Paris for a short vacation, accompanied by his son. Mr. Leishman has joined his wife and daughters at their delightful Paris home, in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

The American Art Association gave an interesting concert this evening at its clubroom in the Latin Quarter. The Hungarian "infant prodigy," Kun Arpad, aged nine, played his own compositions on the violin.

GERMAN AUTHORS PROTEST.

Say Their Works Are Not Sufficiently Protected in America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Munich Authors' and Journalists' Society, after discussing the production of "Parsifal" in New York, adopted resolutions declaring that the present protection for German literary works in the United States was insufficient, and that the treatment of them in America was unworthy of a civilized nation.

The resolutions called on the German Government and the Reichstag for protection.

How the Camera Can Lie.

The portraits of himself which the Pope is sending to European sovereigns are painted portraits, not the work of the camera, one may take it. Not only is the well-known artist who officially limns the rulers of Europe engaged upon paintings of Pius X.; Mr. Thaddeus, too, has a commission or two in hand. Mr. Thaddeus, it will be remembered, has had similar work to do before at the Vatican. He had a curious experience with Leo XIII., who was very old and feeble at the time. True to his art, Mr. Thaddeus presented the lineaments he saw. "How old you make me look," said the Pope. "But are you not old?" replied the artist. "Yes," said the Pope, "that may be so—but the Papacy, the idea I represent, that is always young." The incident recalls a pretty story of a very old and beautiful lady to whom a little girl said, "We cannot tell whether you are old or young; do tell us, please." "My dear, I have been a very long time young." There never was a greater untruth than the saying, "The camera cannot lie." Our beauties never grow old nowadays because the photograph will not let them; our old men are made to carry boys' faces upon their bowed and palsied shoulders—again by the photograph. So Leo XIII. should have had his portrait done by the photographer. A curious example of the fallibility of the camera was noted by Robert Louis Stevenson, between whom and Shelley a resemblance was traced. The poet's son took four portraits of Stevenson. The result was odd. Stevenson's nose was hooked, "not like the eagle, indeed, but like the accipitrine family in man," as he said. Out of the four photos, only one marked the bend, one made it straight, and one suggested a turn-up. Tickled with the idea of resembling the poet, Stevenson enthused over the unhappiness of the camera. If, he argued, the camera could produce such oddities in his own case, might not the tip-tilted nose imputed to Shelley be the result of some accident similar to that in his own case? Shelley's nose, he thought, must have been hooked, therefore he blessed the camera for lying over the presentment of himself.—London St. James's Gazette.

SAYS PORTE WANTS PEACE

American Official Expects No War in the Balkans.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET

Pronounced Unfit for Overseas Operations and in Poor Condition by American Naval Officer.

PARIS, Febe. 27.—An American official who for two years past had been studying conditions in that Balkans has ust arrived in Paris. Of the situation, he said to-day:

"I am satisfied Turkey will not declare war. She has been informed by the powers that even if she does engage in hostilities she will gain absolutely no result therefrom, and even may suffer from a military occupation by the powers, and that, perhaps, they may result in the separation of Macedonia from the Turkish Empire. It is true that Turkey is sending reinforcements to Macedonia, but this is due to the prospect of an outbreak of another insurrection and possible interference on the part of Bulgaria, now that Russia is occupied with Japan. If war comes you may depend upon it that Bulgaria will be the aggressor. Should war come I am satisfied that Bulgaria would be beaten.

"It has been said that Russia and Turkey are discussing the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian Black Sea fleet. Turkey would not give her consent if asked unless she gained some concession in the Balkans, such as dealing with Bulgaria as she saw fit. But Russia could not make such a concession, because she would thereby forfeit the preferential position which she and Austria hold in consequence of having been designated by the powers to act as their representatives in dealing with the Balkan question. Moreover, Russia understands that if she ceased to be a representative of the powers other powers would intervene.

"But granting that Russia would induce Turkey to permit the passage of her fleet, this would be a violation of the Berlin treaty, of which Great Britain is a signatory power. It would mean, furthermore, that Turkey and Russia had entered into an understanding which might be interpreted as bringing into play the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Aside from this latter point, there is hardly any question that Russia would find British ships blocking the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar.

"Finally the Black Sea fleet has been greatly overrated. It was examined a short time ago by an American naval officer. He reported that it was not in very good condition, and that in any event it was of no use for overseas operations, in consequence of the small coal capacity of the vessels composing it. The latter had been constructed simply for operations in the Black Sea."

MACEDONIAN PLOT IN ITALY.

Boris Sarafoff and Ricciotti Garibaldi Decide Upon Course of Action.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The situation in the Balkans, although it has apparently improved somewhat during the last few days, still occasions considerable anxiety. It is no longer a secret that Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, came to Italy with the principal object of deciding on a course of action with Ricciotti Garibaldi, who heretofore has not approved of an isolated movement on the part of the Macedonians.

The two leaders agreed upon a plan which would result in a general rising in the Balkans, should necessity arise. With this object a meeting of all the Balkan leaders has been provisionally arranged to take place in Venice about the end of March.

The possibility of arbitration also was discussed by Sarafoff and Garibaldi. The latter proposed to sound the United States as to whether or not that country would be willing to act in the capacity of arbitrator.

Garibaldi is secretly preparing a body of volunteers, each member of which will be equipped with arms, 2,000 rounds of cartridges, and food for a month. Garibaldi was offered the general direction of the Macedonian movement, but refused on the ground that he thought it better to leave the leadership to some man directly interested in Macedonia.

Confidential and official information received here from Austria point to the fact that that Government is making extensive preparations to check any movements on its southeastern frontiers, where reinforcements amounting to 30,000 men have been centred.

It is known that negotiations are going on between Russia and Italy with regard to the Balkans. Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, alluded to these exchanges in the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 22, when he protested against the anti-Russian manifestations in Italy, and said they would endanger the relations of Italy and Russia just when the two Governments were "exchanging views on very vital interests."

LISBON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.—(Delayed by the Censor)—The statement is made that with the view of maintaining Portuguese neutrality in the event of an emergency, reinforcements will be sent to various ports in Portugal, as well as to the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands.

EXPLAINS SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

Spanish Ambassador to France Tells of Military Mobilization.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo, in the course of an interview on the new Franco-Spanish Arbitration Treaty, to-day explained the recent reports of Spain's military and naval mobilization. He said:

"I was particularly glad to see the treaty signed while war is going on elsewhere, for pledges of peace are particularly precious during the course of a conflict. In the present crisis Spain's only care has been to take measures which will properly safeguard her neutrality, if through any possibility it may be menaced. While such a menace is improbable, yet we adopt the same safeguards as the rest of the world. My Government has sent several battalions to the Balearic Islands, Algeciras, Ceuta, and the Canaries—in short, to all strategic points in Spanish territory. But it is sheer folly to attribute ulterior motives to these measures of precaution."

NO ENTANGLEMENT FOR FRANCE.

Officials Fear No International Complications from War.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Reports of international entanglements, growing out of the war, continue to occupy a prominent place in the sensational branch of the press.

But, within a week, the officials of the Government, who are in close and constant touch with the Cabinets of other capitals, have satisfied themselves:

First—That no international complications are imminent or likely, at least for the present.

Second—That France is in no present or prospective danger of being embroiled in an international conflict.

Two British Squadrons Off Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Thursday, Feb. 25.—Two British squadrons, commanded by two Admirals, and composed of six battleships and six cruisers manned by 4,300 men, have anchored off La Guayra. The officers subsequently visited Caracas.

PEACE OF EUROPE IN PERIL, SAYS "TOBY M. P."

Uprisings in China and Russia Feared—Mr. Hay's Diplomacy in Far East Arouses British Admiration—Fiscal Reform in England—Mr. Sargent's Return.

HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Journeying to the South Coast last Saturday I had for traveling companion a gentleman highly placed in the German Legation. At that hour, as far as the outside public knew, the question of peace or war hung in the balance. The otherwise inexplicable return of the Russian fleet to Port Arthur strengthened the hope of peace, it being reasonably suggested that with war imminent the Russian fleet would not waste its precious store of coal in what seemed idle manœuvring.

I asked the diplomat what he thought of the situation. "War is certain, certain," he answered emphatically. "It has been inevitable these two months past." Within twenty-four hours came news of the recall from St. Petersburg of the Japanese Minister, followed by instant shock of battle, which, persisted in, has in a few days resulted in the shattering of the Russian fleet, and the rudest check to her power dealt since Sebastopol fell.

I mention this prescience of the German diplomatist as adding weight to a subsequent remark. "What we chiefly fear in the near future," he said, "is the outbreak of revolution in China. News has reached the Chancellerie in Berlin of far-reaching unrest among the Boxers. Their information of events wherein Europe is concerned is elementary, and is cunningly distorted by their leaders. They believe the attention of Europe is concentrated upon the quarrel between Russia and Japan, and that they will be too busy to meddle in the internal affairs of China.

"It is just here where the danger to European peace comes in. If revolution breaks out again and the Boxers once more drive the imperial family out of Peking, threatening, perhaps outraging, European residents, the intervention of the powers will be imperatively demanded, and with the East already aflame no one can say what fresh quarrel may burst forth in the avowed effort to restore order in China."

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC FOES.

Repeating this conversation to a British ex-Foreign Minister, he admitted the reasonableness of the forecast and pointed out another cloud already bigger than a man's hand lowering over the scene of war. Russia is seething with revolutionary fire. The military police trample on it wherever a sparkle of flame issues. It spreads all the same, and some day, soon rather than late, will burst forth in conflagration compared with which Moscow was but a burning matchbox. The peasantry in the provinces and the active, unconquerable Nihilist force that exists in St. Petersburg and other large towns are held down only by brute force.

It is the police, with the army at their back, that keep the Czar on the throne, and both police and army are recruited from the peasant class, who are the chief sufferers from the tyranny of the ruling classes. Should the Czar's armed forces be beaten on land and sea by the Japanese the revolutionary party may rush to the front, as they did in Paris in 1789, and take in their own hands the direction not only of the domestic affairs of Russia, but of its foreign policy. With Russia a republic—a conclusion of the matter the English statesman regards as inevitable—a novel, powerful, and dangerous element would be introduced into European politics.

Meanwhile the further action of the United States in connection with affairs in the Far East excites surprised admiration. There is something audaciously piquant in a trans-Atlantic nation which stretches the shield of the Munroe doctrine over distant Venezuela reaching forth a nervous, well-directed finger into the Far Eastern ple. First the United States, with sincerest hope that she did not intrude, arranges a commercial treaty with China, which, before a shot was fired in the war, spoiled Russia's game, designed to make Manchuria her own closed preserve. Now there comes from Washington a proposal addressed to the powers for the neutralization of Chinese territory.

This project, if carried out—and the reception accorded to it promises success—will go a long way toward meeting the danger in China perceived by shrewd eyes in the Berlin Chancellerie. Before this last trouble broke out Europe began to suspect that in John Hay the United States possessed a Foreign Minister of Bismarckian mold. It is now growing surer on the matter.

FISCAL REFORM DEBATE.

In some respects the fiscal reform debate which has occupied the House of Commons during the week, is unparalleled. There were two men, and only two men, whose views on the situation the House and the country earnestly desired to ascertain. Both have been absent, Mr. Balfour through illness, Mr. Chamberlain in mourning for "the truest and most unselfish of friends." For the rest, they have, during the recess, said what they had to say, and, with very few exceptions, their personality is not so attractive as to make repetition desirable.

Prevailing dulness has been varied by a new situation. Mr. Gerald Balfour, avowedly speaking on behalf of the Government, has thrown over Mr. Chamberlain. As Mr. Ritchie said in the hearing of the President of the Board of Trade, who made no sign of dissent, the taxation of food is gone, preferential tariffs have gone, only retaliation remains. Ministerialists are hopelessly puzzled. If, as appears probable, Mr. Gerald Balfour was saying what his brother would have declared had he stood at the table, further disruption of the Ministry is inevitable. It is hard to see how, with their chief thus repudiated, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, and others can remain.

Listening to the debate, I recall a personal experience which has some practical bearing on the question at issue. During a recent visit to New York I deposited a limited number of dollars in the hands of a lady unhappily addicted to lavish shopping in London, begging her to go forth to a draper's emporium and see what the coins would fetch. As we may live to see protective duties levied in this country, it seemed interesting to ascertain how housekeepers in New York fare when they want small supplies in haberdashery and the like.

The establishment chosen for the experiment was a colossal building known all over the States for bold advertisement of the exceptional cheapness of its wares. My emissary returned with a sacred countenance and an exceedingly limited assortment of tapes, ribbons, shoelaces, hairpins, and one tooth brush. But she had no dollars and very few cents. In one case were her small purchases completed on a scale less than double home charges, while in some instances, affecting the commonest necessaries of household existence, the price was three times what would be charged in a similar establishment in London. She reported that the place was crowded with purchasers, a circumstance which indicated that the claim of comparative cheapness is admitted by the class of customers best qualified to know the facts.

As far as immediate effect was wrought, the Wimborne party was a great success. Lord Rosebery sat down at the table with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and that little child, the Duke of Devonshire, looking on, was disposed to think that, after all, he might lead them. The brilliant throng assembled later for Lady Wimborne's reception were interested to see the Duke and Lord Rosebery standing together in a doorway in earnest friendly conversation. By this time, however, canny C.-B. had withdrawn from the scene.

The incident would have been more significant had it been he who was chatting with Lord Rosebery. The Duke and Earl, comrades in the House of Lords though separated on political grounds during the last eighteen years, have never suffered intermission of their personally friendly relations. Regarded seriously as a means of closing up the chasm and reconstructing the Liberal Party I do not think more of the event, now accomplished, than I did when contemplating its approach a fortnight ago. It is true that on a historic occasion peace was signed on a raft moored on the Tilsit. But the severed sections of a British political party are not brought together at a publicly advertised dinner at which some forty guests, one-half of them women, are seated.

MR. SARGENT HARD AT WORK.

Mr. Sargent is back in his studio in Tite Street hard at work at his easel. As he was last year absent in America and elsewhere the demand upon his brush by English sitters is greater and more urgent than ever. Among the latest commissions he has accepted is one for the portrait of the Duchess of Sutherland, with which he has made some advance. His next sitter will be Lord Londonderry, who has a fancy for being painted bearing aloft the Sword of State he, on certain ceremonial occasions, carries before the sovereign. The idea is rather picturesque than practicable in a picture. The sword, the hilt clasped by two hands, is held straight before the face. Dealt with in Mr. Sargent's uncompromising manner, the result will be rather a portrait of a sword than a likeness of the Marquis of Londonderry. The suggestion will probably not be accepted. But the sword of state will come in somewhere.

Mr. Sargent's originality and autocracy are illustrated in a little incident connected with his painting of the portrait of the President of the United States, completed on a visit to Washington last year. The work was done at the White House, where the Royal Academician remained as a guest during its progress. At the outset he was baffled by difficulty in obtaining a suitable light. Several rooms were tried without success. One day after luncheon Mr. Roosevelt was preceding his guest upstairs when, in his quick, active way, a thought occurring to him, he with his foot on the first step and his hand on the baluster, turned round to face his companion.

"That will do," said Sargent. Quick as lightning his artistic eye perceived that this was a desirable attitude presented in the very best light. Accordingly, day after day as the portrait grew on the canvas, the President of the United States stood at the foot of his staircase with his right hand on the baluster, while in the hall the painter worked at his easel.

If Mr. Punch had had a Chaplain on his staff Canon Ainger, whose death had sorrowed many hearts, would certainly have filled the post. From earliest days his personal connection with the staff had been peculiarly intimate. Perhaps his closest friend was Du Maurier, whose funeral service he, with cheeks wet with tears, conducted. He was a man of infinite charm, personal and literary. It was a natural thing that above all English writers he should have been drawn closely to Charles Lamb, with whom he had much in common.

As far as I know he never wrote for Punch. But he was directly concerned in the contribution of one of its most successful pictures. Fond of children, who instinctively loved him, the Canon one night repaired to a party given by children for children. "Don't announce me," he said to the servant. Leaving his hat and coat down stairs, he quietly opened the drawing-room door, where the buzz of voices announced the presence of company.

Dropping on his hands and knees he entered, making strange noises, distinctly resembling the neighing of a horse. Conscious of dead silence, he looked up, and found guests assembled for an 8 o'clock dinner party regarding him with disgust not unmixed with alarm. He had entered the wrong house, the children being gathered next door. Du Maurier drew the picture in Punch, of course avoiding any trace of portraiture of his reverend friend.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY TRIP.

Will Not Call on King Leopold, but Will See Gibraltar.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The fact that Emperor William has never traveled far in a modern passenger steamship is given as the reason for his taking the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert on his forthcoming twelve days' trip to the Mediterranean. His Majesty has rather suddenly decided not to stop at Antwerp, and so will not see King Leopold.

The Emperor will, however, land at Vigo, Spain, where King Carlos of Portugal will doubtless meet him, and at Gibraltar, where he will stay two days. He will leave the Koenig Albert and board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Messina on March 24.

The Empress may join the Emperor toward the end of the excursion. The return will be made overland, and at no time during the trip will his Majesty be more than two days out of reach of land.

INDIA'S BIG COTTON ACREAGE.

W. St. John Brodrick Tells British Manufacturers of Government's Aid.

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 27.—W. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India, replying this afternoon to a large deputation of the British Cotton Growing Association and representatives of the cotton manufacturing centres of Lancashire, said the cotton acreage of India would be greater this year than ever before.

The Secretary added that he believed the Viceroy of India, Lord Curson of Kedleston, would make every endeavor to further promote cotton growing, with the view of supplying the British market, promised a thorough overhauling of the agricultural staff under Mr. Brodrick's control in order to secure better methods of cultivation, and suggested the cultivation of cotton in Burmah on a large scale by means of some form of indenture labor.

THE UMBRELLA IN ENGLAND.

The Ashanti State umbrellas which we are soon to see at the Royal United Service Institution will be laughed at as emblems of kingship, depend upon it. But sanguinary old King Coffee, and that nasty young person, ex-King Prempeh, had good enough precedents for the use of the umbrella as a sceptre. The umbrella was the emblem of kingship in Egypt and Assyria in days when we of Britain would have found one sufficient for dwelling place and habiliment combined. When the umbrella was introduced into England in the eighteenth century, its "wearers," as they were called, were the subject of ridicule. "Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?" was the cry that assailed the owner of one as he passed through the streets. One gentleman was compelled to separate from his sister because of the abuse to which both were submitted on account of his umbrella. But this was not the first introduction of the umbrella into this country, although to the ignorant mind it appeared to be so. The British Museum preserves an Anglo-Saxon manuscript of the tenth century showing a king over whose head an umbrella is borne by an attendant, in the same way as its prototype was borne over Eastern kings a couple of thousand and more years earlier.

As all of us who are familiar with eighteenth century writings are aware, one umbrella served for a household. "At this time (1778) there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady or a gentleman, if it rained, between the door and their carriage." The resurrection of the umbrella was a Continental movement; dull-headed Englishmen of the period presented it as a new and foppish device, and publicly advertised "the young gentleman belonging to the Customs House, who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from Wilks's Coffee House, shall, the next time, be welcome to the maid's pattens." Well, we have long got past that now, and the difficulty is to prevent cause for such a notice as appeared in a Pall Mall club the year: "Will the nobleman who purloined ——'s umbrella kindly return it to the hall porter?" "Why do you suggest a nobleman?" the author of the note was asked. "Well, this club is only for the nobility and gentry, and I know that no gentleman would steal one's brolly," was the reply. Emerson had a different opinion. "Whose," he asked his daughter one day, "when it is yours—your—your—what's its name—your that which your friends steal from you—your umbrella?"—London St. James's Gazette.

RIPPER MURDERER GUILTY

Totterman, Hearing He Must Die, Says "Such Is Life."

SNEERS AT THE PROSECUTOR

Had Confessed to His Lawyer the Details of the Killing of Woman Called "Cob Dock."

Emil Totterman, the Swedish sailor, whose real name is Carl Nielson, was convicted yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by a jury which had been out four hours. Totterman smiled when the foreman pronounced the words, "Guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment." His lawyer, Henry J. Goldsmith, whispered to him that he was sorry the trial turned out badly. Totterman shrugged his shoulders and remarked unconcernedly: "Such is life."

The sailor previously had made a confession to his lawyer, telling in detail how he had gone to Kelly's Hotel, at 11 James Street, on the night of Dec. 19 and stabbed Sarah Martin to death, then mutilating her body. He said he had never known the woman previous to that night. He said he felt sure the police had worked up a good case against him, consequently he was willing to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, which meant a life sentence. But not once during the trial did he show a sign of weakening. Even yesterday, when Assistant District Attorney Ely, in addressing the jury, approaching Totterman, pointed his finger and shouted, "You killed her!" the man simply sneered at the prosecutor.

"Poor Sarah Martin, the child of the street," commented Mr. Ely, and Totterman added aside, "Cob Dock," the name by which the woman was known on Cherry Hill.

In answer to questions put to him by Court Clerk Penny, Totterman said he was forty-one years old, born in Sweden, was a sailor, and a moderate drinker.

"I will pass sentence on you next Wednesday," remarked Justice Keneflck, and Totterman then was led away. While passing across the Bridge of Sighs he turned to Deputy Sheriff Kelly and said: "They've nailed me, but such is life." He then asked Kelly whether he, Kelly, had taken many men across the Bridge of Sighs.

"Many a poor fellow who never came back," said the Deputy Sheriff. "But what was your reason for killing that woman?"

"It won't do any good at this time to dig up that," replied Totterman. "I'd rather talk about something to eat. I'm awfully hungry."

After being taken to his cell in Murderers' Row, in the Tombs, Totterman called to Keeper Hanley:

"Come! Bring in my supper!"

Fearing he might be contemplating suicide, the Tombs keeper questioned him on the subject.

"I'm not thinking of suicide now," replied the new Jack the Ripper. "I'm thinking of something to eat. Hurry my supper along and you'll be doing a favor."

After he had eaten a hearty meal two keepers were stationed in front of his cell to see that he did not attempt suicide. One of them asked him what he thought about the verdict, and he replied:

"Such is life; that's all."

COTTRELL SITTING ON THE LID.

Tenderloin Funereally Quiet and Sedate After Midnight.

Capt. Cottrell announced in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station before midnight last night that there was to be no loosening up in the enforcement of the excise law while he was in command of the precinct, and then sent out a number of men to specially watch the saloons and other places in the district where liquor is sold, to see that they obeyed the law and closed at the legal hour. All saloons have to close at midnight on Saturday nights, but places with a hotel license may serve liquor with meals until 1 o'clock. They remain closed until 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and may then open up and sell drinks with meals.

"I am not going to try anything spectacular," said the Captain, "but the law is going to be enforced. I'll go after big and little alike if I find there is any infraction of the law."

All the well-known resorts closed punctually at the appointed time, not feeling disposed to take any chances so early in the new Captain's tenancy of his position. As always, however, there were a few saloons where a special guard was put on the side door, and those who were thoroughly well known might find the wherewithal to quench their thirst. The precinct as a whole, nevertheless, was funereally quiet and sedate.

DRIVER KILLED BY A CAR.

Police Not Informed Until Many Hours After the Accident.

John McLaughlin, twenty years old, a driver, of 62 Barrow Street, was killed by an electric car yesterday. The Coroner's office was notified by undertakers that the boy was killed at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, but the West Thirtieth Street police knew nothing about the matter until late at night, and then they began an investigation.

The boy lived with an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neill. The aunt said last night that young McLaughlin was brought home at 3:30 and died in twenty minutes. His skull was fractured. He had been thrown from his truck by the collision with a car, and then carried to the stables of his employer, George W. K. Taylor, a dealer in pipe fittings, at Washington and Houston Streets. The foreman helped carry him from the stable to his home. No arrests were made, as the police did not know who the motorman of the car was.

ACCUSES WIFE OF HER SON.

Jersey City Woman Causes Daughter-in-Law's Arrest for Bigamy.

Mrs. Lena Baker of 72 Morris Street, Jersey City, was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Higgins, on a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. Effie V. Finn, mother of John F. Baker, to whom the defendant was recently married.

Mrs. Finn said her son was only eighteen years old, while his wife was twenty-six. Mrs. Finn alleged that William Smith, Mrs. Baker's first husband, was living. He was found at 467 Jackson Avenue.

Mrs. Baker said that Smith had deserted her. She traced him to Paterson, and was informed that he had died there a year ago from smallpox. Believing this report, she had married Baker. Smith corroborated his wife's statement.

He said he had allowed the report of his death to go uncontradicted because he wished his wife to believe that he was dead. The papers were sent to the Grand Jury, and the accused was released in $500 bail.

JERSEY CITY BOOKS CORRECT.

Examination of Street and Water Board Accounts Completed.

Henry Price, an expert accountant of the Audit Company of New York, who for three months has been engaged in examining the accounts of the Jersey City Street and Water Board, at the instance of Mayor Mark M. Fagan, completed his investigation at noon yesterday.

His official report will be presented to the Board of Finance on Wednesday next, but Mr. Price verbally informed Mayor Fagan that with the exception of two or three unimportant errors due to honest mistakes he had found the accounts of the Street and Water Board correct.

GRANT FAMILY REUNION.

Sixth Annual Dinner Given by the Metropolitan Branch.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Grant Family Association, comprised of descendants of Matthew and Priscilla Grant, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, Mass., held its sixth annual reunion and dinner last night at the Park Avenue Hotel, it being the three hundred and third anniversary of Priscilla Grant's birth.

This association was incorporated some years ago under the laws of Connecticut. Matthew Grant and his associates founded the town of Windsor, Conn., shortly after his arrival in the Western Hemisphere, and, according to statistics his descendants, scattered throughout America and foregin countries, number between 12,000 and 13,000. Besides the New York branch the association has branches in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Ohio. During the first four years of its being, its President was Ulysses S. Grant of San Diego, Cal., a son of the late Gen. Grant.

Forty-eight descendants of the originators of the Grant family tree were seated at table last night whose homes are in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and California. Their names follow:

Mrs. Harry A. Moody, Harold L. Hall, C. C. Griswold, Mrs. C. C. Griswold, Harry A. Moody, Geo. Grant Shrive, Mrs. G. Grant Shrive, William Shrive, Mrs. William Shrive, The Rev. J. G. Shrive, Mrs. J. G. Shrive, Eugene Josias Grant, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Mrs. George H. Jepson, Frank Grant, Albert H. Grant, Mrs. A. H. Grant, Wm. R. Rowlands, Mrs. Wm. R. Rowlands, Miss Mary J. Rowlands, F. E. Grant, Mrs. F. E. Grant, Mrs. Flora R. G. Scott, Miss Mary H. Scott, Douglas Grant Scott, Geo. Walter Scott, Capt. E. de K. Townsend, Mrs. Julia May Beach Townsend, Horace R. Grant, Miss Florence Wetmore, Sidney A. Grant, Mrs. Will Carleton, H. L. Mallory, Mrs. H. L. Mallory, Henry G. Plumb, U. S. Grant, Arthur H. Grant, H. K. Wilcox, Mrs. H. K. Wilcox, H. Grant Ritchie, The Rev. William N. Ritchie, Harriet Louise Beach, Mrs. Elijah R. Kennedy, Charles C. Taintor, Judge Ralph M. Grant, Mrs. Ralph M. Grant, Jessie Grant, Miss Grant.

F. E. Grant of this city presided, and addresses were made by Elijah R. Kennedy, ex-Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and Will Carleton, the poet.

Mr. Kennedy explained his presence by saying that he had married a Grant. "I liked the sample," he added, "and am now prepared to love the whole family—some more than others. Whenever an emergency has arisen in our country's history calling for the best men the Nation could boast of, the Grants have been found not only ready, but eager, to respond, and I hope that at the end of another 300 years your descendants may be able to look back upon as noble a record for three centuries as we can review to-night."

Mr. Carleton was introduced as one who, while not a member of the association, had many stanch friends in the Grant family. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"Twice some of my distant relatives married into the Grant family, but I cannot claim any relationship on that score, as my father committed the indiscretion of being born before those weddings took place. The Grants have done their duty well in whatever place their lot has been cast. They have helped fight the old French war, the War of the American Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of 1861, and the war with Spain. We Americans expect a great deal henceforth of the Grant family. We consider it as one of our most valuable belongings. It has already set a great pace, and we expect you to keep it up."

Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, who is a resident of Brooklyn, sang several solos. The committee having the dinner in charge was as follows: Mrs. R. Rowlands, Mrs. Harry A. Moody, Eugene Schuyler Grant, Francis Eugene Grant, Nelson Grant Ritchie, and Charles Chelsea Taintor.

FOUND WIFE AND FRIEND DEAD.

Tragedy Discovered by Husband Apparently the Result of a Death Pact.

An unlooked-for and tragic discovery was made by Oscar Friman, a Swedish seaman who served in the navy during the Spanish-American war, when he arose from bed at his home, 87 Sands Street, Brooklyn, shortly before midnight last night, to get a drink. He discovered his wife, Matilda, and Gustave Sanstrom, his friend, dead in an adjoining room. Near them was a glass which had contained carbolic acid.

Friman and Sanstrom were together on the cruiser New York during the war. After the war was over Friman obtained work in the Moss Iron Works in Brooklyn. Sanstrom continued in the navy, on the battleship Massachusetts. When from time to time Sanstrom was in New York he boarded with the Frimans. The Massachusetts reached this port again a day or two ago, and Sanstrom again went to the home of the Frimans.

The Frimans have a child, a girl three years old, Anola by name. The entire household expected to go to Hoboken to-day to visit friends there, and after discussing the proposed trip Friman, who was very tired, went to bed. His little daughter slept with him.

When Friman arose at midnight he was surprised to find that his wife had not yet retired. She was rather fond of reading, and his first thought was that she had become interested in a book and forgotten the time. This idea was strengthened by the fact that he saw a light in the front room. Upon entering that room he discovered the tragedy.

Friman went to the nearest police station, and from there word was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital, which sent an ambulance with Dr. Smith. From the investigations made by the police it seems evident that the man and woman made a death compact. Friman is 40 years old; Sanstrom was 22 years of age.

MEXICAN GUNBOATS DELAYED.

Vessels at Elizabeth Unable to Make Trial Trips Owing to Ice.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 27.—An extension of time has been granted by the Mexican Government to ex-Senator James Smith, receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company, for the completion of its two gunboats, Tampico and Vera Cruz, now at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport. The vessels were practically finished, but have been unable to make any trial trips owing to the course over which they are to be tested being covered with ice for the last two months.

Capt. Manuel Azueta, who has supervision of the completion of the vessels as representative of the Mexican Government, does not think the gunboats can get away before April, and it probably will be May before they sail for Mexico. Crews of 200 sailors for each warship will have to be sent by the Mexican Naval Department.

CRUSH IN RUSSIAN CHURCH.

Many Persons Injured While Trying to Hear Father John.

CRONSTADT, Feb. 27.—Many persons were injured this morning in the crush at St. Andrew's Church, where Father John of Cronstadt is holding services. Five thousand people, mostly peasants, had crowded the edifice to such an extent that women fainted and the cries for help were so loud that the services had to be suspended.

Choristers threw snow into the church and over the congregation to cool the air. The injured persons were extricated with great difficulty.

Fire at Mr. Carnegie's Old Home.

A chimney fire in Andrew Carnegie's old home at 5 West Fifty-first Street was discovered yesterday by the caretaker, Mrs. Agnes Farley, who turned in an alarm. The Fire Department had nothing to do, however, when they arrived, as the fire had burned itself out. The property still belongs to Mr. Carnegie, but is not occupied at the present time.

Fatal Fight of Boys with Penknives.

WOODSFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Paul Barrackman and Alvin W. McCorunn, each aged fourteen years, fought with penknives at a singing school in the village of Benwood last night. Barrackman, who is said to have been the aggressor, was killed. McCorunn is in jail.

WHY DEFEAT WOULDN'T DISCOURAGE RUSSIA

Aims That Will Be Kept in View Until Attained.

WOULD GIRD FOR NEW FIGHT

Restive as Long as Bottled Up by Black Sea, and Has Only Vladivostok on Pacific.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some pints of unnecessary ink have been shed to convince a too credulous world that Russia is the great and admiring friend of the United States. Did she not send a fleet to our waters some forty-odd years ago when we had on our hands both civil war and a likelihood of complications with England? Of course she did; and ever since then most of us have toyed with the fancy that she did it out of love for us and pure kindness of heart. And we have gone on for forty years dallying with our fond dream.

Lately we have taken counsel, and have had our doubts of Muscovy's enduring affection. Thereupon a great ado is made over our fickleness, and we are almost wondering whether we are not sad jades who should be contrite in sackcloth and ashes.

Hatred of England was the motive for dispatching the Czar's fleet to American waters in the eighteen-sixties. Thanks for the fleet, all the same! Love for us had nothing to do with it. The Russians did not like us or understand us then; and they have never liked us nor understood us since. But they would join hands with us in any cause if we would in return twist the British lion's tail.

The justice or the injustice of Russia's cause in her war with Japan I am not now discussing. I am not pro-Russian nor pro-Japanese. The looker-on sees most of the game. What I am discussing is the Russian idea, so far as twenty years of acquaintance with Russians—official and revolutionary, noble and professional and commercial—enable me to understand it. There are doubtless many shades of meaning that the English-speaking and the Teutonic races do not understand, and may never understand, in the character of the Russian. On the other hand, some very important points are obvious.

The Russian idea is not ours; it has no kinship with ours. The Russian idea of civilization does not stand on common ground with ours. How, then, should Russia like us? Why should she go out of her way to serve us? With our political institutions she has no sympathy; with our laws none, nor with our social life.

Thanks for the fleet of forty years ago. But the Czar of that day must have laughed (he did occasionally laugh, although a Romanoff) at our notion of the Autocrat's readiness to spill Russian blood and treasure for the purpose of setting our democracy firmly on its legs!

And how droll it is to watch the Russian press and the bureaucrats declaiming about Japanese bad faith in forcing the war! Are there really any innocents whose reasoning is affected by such rhetoric? Russia really wished to wait till Spring. But little Nippon "blew first." Five months ago—to say nothing of earlier time—Russia knew the war was coming, and she postponed certain expenditures of a civil sort because she knew she would need the money for guns and men.

Months ago there traveled in this country certain Russians who were on a mission for one of the Ministries of interior affairs. Their duty was to report upon projected undertakings within the empire involving the expenditure of many millions of rubles. They obtained the information, returned to the Ministry at St. Petersburg, and made a satisfactory report. But action was immediately stayed, because, although the money had been granted by the Chancellor, Witte's successor payment was withheld for "reasons of State." The undertakings were shelved. To the initiated this meant a call from the military cashbox. The Russian inquirers suddenly left St. Petersburg for Port Arthur.

A little straw which showed the direction of the wind some months ago was wafted over even so peaceful a quarter as the St. Louis Exhibition. Russia had appointed a commissioner, Mr. Alexandrovsky, who came here with a fine programme, interviewed Gov. Francis and other authorities, examined the grounds and plans, asked what space could be reserved for his country, bade a polite adieu, and sailed away, and the Russian space was not officially applied for; and no information could be got regarding what Russia would do, or what she wouldn't. Weeks went by. The Autumn came. November passed. December was in full working order.

Meanwhile various persons in America interested in the proposed Russian exhibits were keeping the cables hot and the mails heavy. St. Petersburg would not commit itself. It would have been impolitic for St. Petersburg to have said: "We withdraw our plans; we shall not exhibit." It was easier to be silent and keep people guessing. Meanwhile, expected, and even promised, contracts were not awarded. Space for Russia was still reserved; the St. Louisians kept their word, but Russia kept silence, and Mr. Alexandrovsky's official acceptance of the space was delayed and delayed until the final minute—though the cables were hot and the mails heavy. Then the war broke out, and Russia declared, as if she had never thought of it before: "We will not participate in the St. Louis Exhibition."

I know well certain Russians associated with the construction of the railways in Manchuria. They have known these half dozen years that the present war was inevitable, and they knew that Russia has intended all along to remain in Manchuria. Every private discussion, every agitation in the world's press, every passage of argument between Governments on the subject of Russia's withdrawal from Manchuria has served only to amuse the men who are doing the work of occupation, who have led the way, and laid the rails, and brought the troops, and all that goes with occupation there. Russia has never had the slightest intention of withdrawing from Manchuria. She has steadily increased her efforts to remain. And why should she not remain?

About Russia's Manchurian plans there has been no concealment for years past. Whatever may have been the language of diplomatists and Ministries, the fact of occupation were open for all the world to see. No one familiar with the evidences of permanency in this occupation could reasonably suppose that it was ever Russia's intention to withdraw. Anybody who assumed such an intention on Russia's part must have assumed it through lack of familiarity with the Russian policy.

There are certain facts that must be looked in the face whether we like them or not. One of these facts is: Russia has no intention of remaining bottled up at the south on the Black Sea. She is determined to have the free passage of the Dardanelles, to command that passage. And she will command it some day. Why should she not?

The second fact is that she means to have a southern port in mideastern waters, and will get it if she has to come to the Persian Gulf or the Arabian Sea for it.

The third fact is that she never will be, and has never pretended to be, satisfied with Vladivostok as her chief port on the Pacific. It is impossible that she should be satisfied with it. She must have a great Pacific port far enough to the south to be free from ice. And she will get it, sooner or later.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that Japan becomes the victor in this war. Whatever settlement may then ensue will not be permanent, no matter how stringent the treaty. Russia will force the issue again before a generation has passed, and will force it till she wins.

It is futile to cry out against Russia's "duplicity" in this game. After all, she is playing it without humbug. She does not pretend to play the game in the interest of China, or in the interest of the world. She leaves that sort of pretense to the other nations, ourselves included. She is guided by self-interest, as the others are—as we are. She will serve her own interests first, and, having established these, she will have time to think of the interests of the rest of the world.

To understand Russia in the East you must first understand Russia in Europe, where the dominating influences are: First, her national aspirations. She has them, and they are entitled to respect because they are the legitimate aspirations of a powerful nation. She aspires to be not a "world power," but a great power in the world. She is a world in herself, an undeveloped world, perhaps, but none the less a world. She has as much right to develop as we have, but she is hampered by three lamentable weaknesses: Her royal family, which does not contain the elements of leadership; her autocratic system of government, and, finally, the weakness of being hemmed in on every side. Ice and hostile navies can imprison her in the Baltic, as they can on the Pacific, and the Black Sea is little better than a lake.

Russia means to become a sea power, but no existing condition permits her. Is it reasonable to suppose that she will remain content with such restrictions? No nation would be content.

The Americans must understand, whether or not we sympathize with the condition, that whatever intentions Russia may have on the subject of home government, democratic ideals are not among them. She is not prepared for anything of the kind. But between democracy and autocracy there is a middle state which she may conceivably and happily reach before many years—monarchy with representative government, some adaptation of contemporary European systems.

Successful autocracy demands a successful autocrat. The present Czar is a failure as an autocrat, but he is an honorable man and would do well as the head of a limited monarchy.

Russia has all the world against her, and she knows it—all the world is against her, excepting France. The French do not oppose Russia's large aims, because French policy of expansion has practically ceased to exist. France alone among the great powers has no path which Russia can block. The German Emperor is said to encourage the Czar in the present difficulty, but Germany will never view with ease Russia's development as a sea power. Russia's development as a force in the industrial world would not suit Germany's books, nor England's, nor ours. But Russia has great industrial possibilities—given an enlightened government to foster them.

Whichever way this war goes it will be for Russia's good. It would do her more good to lose the war than to win it. Defeat would arouse her to examine the cause of defeat—bad management. Russia has had time enough to prepare for this war, but she is ill prepared. She has spent money, but it has been squandered. Whenever she spends money it is squandered. Her Trans-Siberian Railway is poorly built, inadequate for peace purposes, to say nothing of war. Yet she lavished money upon it, money enough to have double-tracked it with thorough engineering. Where has the money gone? That is a delicate question to ask in Russia, but every intelligent Russian can make a shrewd guess.

The corruption of Russia's administration, national and local, has become a byword, but it is not for dwellers in American cities to scorn her on that account. Yet Russian corruption is honesty compared with Chinese.

The Manchus conquered China, but what good did that do to Manchuria? The Russians will do more good to Manchuria than the Chinese ever could; more than the Germans could do, for the Germans are failures as colonizers. And England doesn't want Manchuria. Do we?

As for Korea, she long ago lost the power to do any good for herself. Perhaps Japan could do it for her. But that would not help out the Russian idea; it would not contribute to the solution of Russia's sea problem. Japan wants Korea for the same reason that Russia desires it—self interest. Japan says she needs it as a bulwark of defense. The need is more theoretical than actual. Japan says that Russia in Korea would be too near for safety. England might say that France is too near Dover for the latter's safety—only twenty miles. On Japan's theory the nearness of Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany are a constant menace to England. Englishmen, however, regard the matter in quite another way. As a matter of fact, Japan is quite capable of taking care of herself even if Russia pervades Korea until the crack of doom.

Look to the future. Do we wish to see China wake up as Japan has awakened within the last fifty years? We know well enough that we do not wish it. No great European nation wishes it. Within fifty years after China had awakened she would become our greatest competitor in the industrial field. Now we seek her markets as the other countries do. Then she would exclude us all by tariffs. There is no field of industry in which the Chinaman cannot equal our skill if once he awakens to his opportunity. And in labor costs we could not touch him. The game of the nations is to prevent China from awakening. And in whatever fashion the game is played Russia will take a leading part.

As far as we can trace the movement of races the movement of civilization has followed the discovery of the metals. From Asia westward the movement tended, and ever west. The circuit is completed. The latest discoveries have been in China, not far from the Manchurian border, say 200 miles southwest from Peking. Gold, iron, and copper are there awaiting the mining engineer. Coal is there in abundance.

It is forty years or more since Mr. Seward said: "Six thousand years ago the races parted in Asia. They will meet again on the shores of the Pacific."

They are meeting now.

A. W.

New York, Feb. 28, 1904.

DEFINITION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really astonishing, not to say amusing, to a student of political economy to see a great newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES wrestling editorially and ineffectually with such a simple primary economic problem as the definition of the term "wealth," as used in the economic sense. The fact of the matter is that all wealth is capital and all capital is wealth. It just depends on the intentions and the use made of it by its possessors. The books tell us that there are three primary factors in the production of all wealth, viz., land, labor, and capital. The last-named factor is that part of wealth which is used for the production of more wealth. To illustrate:

A farmer has produced a quantity of wheat which he intends to sell for money, with which he intends to purchase things that will materially increase the productivity of the farm. Now, owing to this intention that wheat becomes capital. But if he changes his mind and sends the grain to the mill to be ground into flour for the use of himself and family, the wheat, owing to that intention, instantly ceases to be capital and becomes wealth. This illustration applies equally to the cash in the vaults of the banker; the cloths in the store of the clothier; the cigars in the tobacconist's; the trinkets in the jeweler's and the fruit on the stand of the push-cart peddler.

While it is true that a person holding title deeds to land may be able to farm the farmers until he becomes a capitalist, yet land is never capital in the economic sense. "All capital is the product of labor." Labor could not produce the land. Therfore land is not capital.

D. CAVANAGH.

New York, March 22, 1904.

THE REPORT ON LAW'S DELAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 15 you have an article stating the opposition to the recommendations of the Commission on the Law's Delay with regard to Trial Commissioners in New York and Kings Counties.

The grounds of opposition stated in that article indicate a disregard of the very thorough discussion of the situation contained in the report. There is undoubtedly a large class of lawyers who would object to this centralizing of duty in regular officials, destroying as it will the chances of many to secure judicial patronage.

If, however, I correctly read the report, the commission provides that only such cases would be tried before these Commissioners as are now compulsorily referable. Moreover, the objection with regard to the expense of maintaining this new scheme shows an absolute disregard of the tabulated exhibits annexed to the report, which show that the expense will be very much less than the present expense, when the condemnation proceedings are taken into consideration, apart entirely from the fact that instead of the delay now incident to those proceedings, owing to the conscious or unconscious disposition to increase the per diem allowance of the Commissioners, the proceedings will be expedited by a trial from day to day.

The important thing to keep in mind in considering this report is that the commission offers a consistent and complete scheme for obviating the congestion of our calendars. Unless this scheme be given a fair trial in its entirety it is useless to expect that a partial adoption of a few of their recommendations can even afford partial relief.

HENRY W. JESSUP.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

Elevated Station Too Small.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, at this time, when much-needed reforms and improvements in stations and stairs of the elevated roads are so much written and talked about, to emphasize the importance of added space to the Eighteenth Street station of the Third Avenue line. The station is one of the most important ones during the rush hours, being used by thousands of the toilers, mostly young women, in the big department stores, and it should be considerably enlarged, both in platform space and stair facilities.

RUDOLPH SCHOVERLING.

New York, Feb. 22, 1904.

BURGLARS BUSILY AT WORK IN HARLEM

Bored a Hole in Bakery Safe and Broke the Lever.

THEN THEY FEASTED ON PIE

Similar Burglary Case in Brooklyn—Two Up-Town Houses Robbed of Silverware and Clothing.

What Central Office detectives and the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station say is the neatest job of safe-breaking they have seen in recent years was committed a few nights ago in L. A. Ware's bakery, at 2,208 Seventh Avenue. Mr. Ware has a good-sized safe in the rear of the store.

Burglars entered his place four nights ago, broke into the safe, and got away with about $300 without being heard. Not a sound was heard by the Ware family, who live upstairs, although the detectives say the job must have taken the burglars over two hours.

The new idea in safe-breaking does away with the effective but noisy nitro-glycerine. Instead, a large hole is bored, laboriously, between the combination and the lever which operates the locks, and the lever is broken. Mr. Ware told the police say, that a friend of his, Henry Meyer, a baker, of 895 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, had his safe broken into and $300 taken from it in precisely the same manner about two weeks ago.

After the burglars had completed their task at Ware's place, they made their way to the kitchen and indulged in a repast made of cold chicken, vegetables, and pie.

Other burglaries in Harlem also became known last night. Two nights ago, the home of Isidore Buckwald of 61 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was broken into by means of a skeleton key and $800 worth of silverware and clothing was taken. Mr. Buckwald's brother-in-law and his two daughters also sleep in the house, but none of them was disturbed by the burglar's operations.

The same night burglars entered the home of W. G. Walters, at 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by forcing the doors. They got silverware valued at $250, and escaped safely.

Detectives from both the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and from the Central Office have been working with a view of capturing the burglars.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Murder and Suicide Follow Notice of a Divorce Suit.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 27.—John Huddy and his wife are lying dead at the morgue to-night. Yesterday notice of a suit for divorce begun by Mrs. Huddy was served on Huddy and to-day the latter went to the home of his wife's sister, Mrs. George Arnold, where he insisted at the point of a revolver on seeing his wife.

When he saw her he began to shoot. Mrs. Huddy dropped at the first shot and rolled down stairs. In the meantime Huddy sent two shots into his own body, and he died later at a hospital.

Dinner of the Ohio Society.

Secretary of War William H. Taft will be the guest of honor at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria next Saturday evening. Secretary Taft is a native of Ohio. He is expected to make an address. This will be the first dinner under the Presidency of Col. John J. McCook.

Republican Club Smoker.

A "smoker" was given at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, last night, at which about 1,000 members and friends were present. Vaudeville entertainers provided the amusement. Magistrate Whitman, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, made the announcements. It was announced by Magistrate Whitman that a dinner would be given at the Republican Club to ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root on March 15.

Hurled from Buggy by a Car.

A northward-bound Eighth Avenue car crashed into a buggy containing James G. Randolph, seventy-six years old, of 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, early yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and threw him out on the pavement. He was taken in an ambulance by Dr. Fahnestock to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was found he had received a fractured rib and contusions on one arm. His injuries were treated at the hospital and he was taken to his home in a cab.

Clearing Atlantic City Board Walk.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27.—Mayor Stoy has ordered the arrest of all palmists and other fortune tellers who attempt to do any business on the Boardwalk after Monday. This action is due to a crusade started by several women's societies. They also objected to the display of pictures of ballet girls and objectionable souvenirs and toys on the walk, and the Mayor has ordered their sale stopped.

Veteran Telegrapher Dies in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Sidney B. Fairchilds, one of the oldest telegraphers in the United States, and father-in-law of Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, died to-night aged seventy-two. Mr. Fairchilds had been employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city for thirty-nine years, and for many years had been night wire chief. In point of age and service he was the oldest member of the telegraphers' association known as "The Old-Timers."

Alabama Bank Closed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—A special from Opelika says the Shepard Bank of that city was closed by State Bank Examiner Rutledge to-day. The Examiner will not give out a statement at this time. The bank is capitalized at $50,000 and usually carries about $150,000 of deposits. It has been regarded as a strong institution.

Peru's Fair Commissioner.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 27.—The Government has appointed Ernest Henry Wands to be its special Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Wands was Commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. He returned from South America last December.

Miners to Fight Wage Reduction.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Feb. 27.—Sixty delegates from District No. 9 United Mine Workers of America left here to-night headed by Secretary George Hartlein to attend the National convention at Indianapolis. Mr. Hartlein stated that the delegation is instructed to support the soft coal miners in their efforts to prevent proposed reduction of wages.

Fatal Train Wreck in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 27.—Three men were killed and one injured in the wreck of a double-header freight train on the Roanoke and Southern Division of the Norfolk and Western Railway, near Henry Station, to-day. The train was going twenty miles an hour when the engines left the rails and went in the ditch, carrying with them nine cars. Engineer May and Fireman Bessent were caught under the engines and their bodies partially cremated in a fire that consumed the wreckage.

Kansas Congressman Renominated.

BELOIT, Kan., Feb. 27.—Congressman William A. Reeder was renominated by acclamation to-day by the Republicans of the fifth district. Resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt were adopted.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

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New hand embroidered and hand tucked unlined Silk Waists worked out on a fine quality messaline, in black and white, equal in every respect to the $56.00 to $60.00 imported French models, at

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A few of the more moderate priced Garments, designed especially for immediate wear, at Special Values.

CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS, Two new exclusive models, all silk lined, $50.00

VOILE STREET GOWNS, Entirely new model, all silk lined, $40.00

TAILOR MADE SUITS, Two new models in walking lengths; panne cheviots and Scotch tweeds, plain mannish or trimmed, $25.00

SPRING COATS, New collarless short jacket of fine Covert cloth and black Venetian, semi-fitted shape, with lap seams throughout, $18.00

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Outfitting of Boys and Girls.

All our stocks are replete with novelties for the Spring Season.

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Long and Short Dresses,
Long and Short Coats,
Caps and Bonnets.

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Wash Russian Smock Dresses,
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AN EXHIBIT ON JAPAN.

Two Weeks' Display by Educational Museum, Teachers College.

The Educational Museum of Teachers College, Columbia University, announces an exhibit illustrative of Japan, which will open Monday and continue daily for a fortnight. The exhibition is intended to represent by means of a large collection of photographs, maps, charts, and objects such topics as the homes, customs, education, industries and art of the Japanese. Private collections of Japanese materials in New York have contributed generously to make the exhibition a success, and certain Japanese gentlemen resident in New York have made additional loans.

Some of the more interesting exhibits are a series of photographs illustrating military operations in the recent Chinese-Japanese war, and a set of Japanese color prints issued in celebration of Japan's triumph in that struggle; complete photographic representation of Japanese home life, town and country scenes, religion, and many other topics; Japanese lacquer armor of fifty years ago; Japanese education, illustrated by exhibits from the educational exhibit of Japan at Chicago in 1893; carved wood figurines, representing various phases of Japanese social life; kimonos and other articles of dress, and models of a Japanese house and its furnishings.

This exhibition represents one application of the museum idea to school work. The Educational Museum believes that any school, be it in city or town, can with great profit arrange from time to time exhibits illustrative of topics in geography, history, art, and other fields of knowledge, which will be of real educational value both to the school and to the community. The best results for the school's pupils in such a case could only be obtained by careful co-ordination with actual instruction by the teachers. This is attained at Teachers College by the visitation of the museum by the grades of the Horace Mann and Speyer Schools, when the exhibits are explained by those in charge. Further elaboration and review of the information secured follows in the schoolroom.

The Japanese exhibit will continue from Feb. 29 to March 12, being open daily, except Sunday, from 10 to 6 at the college, One Hundred and Twentieth Street West. The public is cordially invited to visit the exhibition, and a welcome is especially extended to teachers desiring to bring their pupils with them.

Rifle Shooting at Seventh's Armory.

Members of the Rifle Club of the Seventh Regiment appeared in good form on the armory ranges last night, and excellent scores were made. Summary of the shooting follows:

HANDICAP.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Hcp.	Tti.
Corp. Kervan, Company E	34	35	3	66
Private Scriven, Company A	33	35	1	68
Corp. Fert, Company G	33	35	4	64
Corp. Boughton, Company G	32	35	3	64
Private Wuerz, Company C	33	34	4	63

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tti.
Corp. Weisker, Company E	32	34	66
Private Herb, Company C	33	33	66
Private Scriver, Company A	32	35	67
Quar. Sergt. Reisig, Company E	30	35	65
Private Betts, Company G	33	33	66

EXPERT.

	Del. Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Tti.
Corp. Fert, Company G	68	65	133

Pool Tournament at N. Y. A. C.

Three matches in the members' pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club were played yesterday, resulting as follows: S. S. Ellis, Jr., beat George W. Van Vredenburg, 100 to 69; A. P. Driggs beat E. C. Talcott, 100 to 93, and S. S. Ells, Jr., beat J. A. Janin, 100 to 79.

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FORTY PAGES.

THE BALFOUR MINISTRY.

"If it be not now, yet it will come," might well suit the actual situation of the unfortunate Ministry of Mr. BALFOUR, and there is enough of Hamlet in the philosophic Premier to permit his adding in all sincerity, "the readiness is all. Since no man has aught of what he leaves, what is't to leave betimes?" But Mr. BALFOUR is not the master of the situation he has permitted—and, in some strange degree, aided—to develop. The Cabinet he has managed to scrape together since the theatric departure of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the rattled party behind him are by no means either willing or able to take events as he imagined they should be taken. It is a fair inference that the Cabinet will hang on to office as long as possible, and will surrender to nothing but a square vote of censure. The Prime Minister, ill, weary, disappointed, disillusioned as he is, might drop the cares of office from his burdened shoulders with a good deal of satisfaction and take up a "position of greater freedom and less responsibility" with profound relief. But neither his immediate associates, such as are left, nor his party managers are likely to incur the costs, the labor, and the risks of a dissolution until they are forced so to do. They are likely to try to cling to the original plan of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, that the Government should hold aloof from the fiscal dispute until he had completed his campaign of education and agitation and then go to the country, if at all, with a good prospect of success.

We have never quite been persuaded that Mr. BALFOUR accepted this plan completely. It has seemed to us that he was only half-hearted in his sympathy with Chamberlainism, that he could not control its author, and that he hoped to let him go his way while the measures dear to his own heart, especially the education system and the perfecting of the Irish land-purchase system, might be carried out. Then he would be prepared to follow what he found to be the real wish of the country, and either take Chamberlainism in its entirety or fight it out on his modified scheme of retaliation or drop the whole matter. If such were his notion he was badly misled as to the practical result of its application. He must have forgotten that in all serious political contests there is little room in the popular mind for more than one great issue, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN having forced such an issue the Ministry could not possibly refrain from defining its attitude with reasonable promptness. The swift break-up of his Cabinet within a few weeks after the sortie of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN must have been a bitter experience for him, and it must have convinced him that his policy of "philosophic doubt" and amiable detachment was utterly futile.

In the meanwhile the situation is one of great obscurity and confusion. If the Opposition were compact, well-organized, and under accepted leadership, the change might come at any moment. Indeed, it would be almost sure to come. And no one can say how soon it will come, in spite of the unreadiness of the Opposition, for the strain on the mental and even on the physical endurance of Parliament is very great. Nerves are in a state of tension, and a mere accident might precipitate an adverse vote which would compel a dissolution. The one feature of the situation that gives the Ministry more security than any other is the extreme uncertainty in foreign affairs, which makes any change of Government hazardous. The Foreign Office under Lord LANSDOWNE has not offered a brilliant record, and its head is regarded as a rather "dull" man. But he has in high degree the English gift of combining plain speech and straightforward action with admirable coolness and good temper. His recent correspondence and parliamentary utterances in the affair of the expedition to Tibet are interesting and amusing examples of this.

One naturally associates the name of Lord ROSEBERY with the Foreign Office if the Liberals should return to power, and the association for the general English mind is not reassuring. He is a far more "intellectual" statesman than Lord LANSDOWNE and has a large assortment of talents to which the latter can not and would not wish to lay claim, but he is probably a much less safe man. If the English people think so it will go far to prevent the downfall of the present Government until the foreign horizon becomes clearer. Should this prove to be the case it is not impossible that the agitation of Chamberlainism might gradually die out or even cease as abruptly as it arose. Certainly its author would not permit such a conclusion if he could prevent it, but unless he can show greater progress than he is yet able to show his former party may decide that it is better to drop him than to face defeat. And at his age, and in his actual condition of health, he may himself break down, and with him the remarkable movement he is leading, for, plainly, there is no one on his side who could take his place.

CHINA AND KOREA.

It is neither to be expected nor desired that the report shall come true according to which, if Japan wins a signal victory over Russia, China is to join the winner as a combatant, and bring her banners, stinkpots, and fumigation of devils to the sacred work of expelling the oppressive Russian from Chinese soil. It is not to be believed that the sagacious "Elder Statesmen" of Japan have solicited this assistance. In fact, reversing the praise of Japan by one of our own officers who saw her troops at work in China, China is neither "a valuable ally" nor a "formidable enemy." China is "in the hands of her friends." She had better leave herself there. She will only embarrass them if she undertakes to do anything for herself in the military way.

With Korea the case is quite different. Korea has suffered much and apprehends more from Russian encroachment. Korea knows perfectly well that the success of Russia against Japan would mean the extinguishment of Korea as a nationality. With everything that deserves to be called a nationality, in which category China is unfortunately not included, the instinct of national self-preservation is as potent as the instinct of individual self-preservation. Korea may have had her suspicions of Japan also, and they may have been justified. But the Japanese guarantee of the "independence and integrity" of Korea, by the recent treaty, is as explicit as could be asked. The only visible enemy to that integrity and that independence is therefore Russia. What more natural, or more proper, than that Korea should join the Power which guarantees her national existence against the Power which refuses to guarantee it, and which could not be believed even if it agreed to guarantee it?

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

The conviction of MACHEN, the head of the Free Delivery Bureau in the Post Office Department, and of his fellow-conspirators is a triumph for decency as well as a distinct political advantage for Mr. ROOSEVELT.

We do not think that any one who had followed the career of the President ever suspected him of conscious tenderness toward rascality. But in the Post Office Department considerable frauds of a most disagreeable character were discovered, and their discovery was treated by the Postmaster General, who is credited with being the intimate political adviser of the President, in a most unfortunate spirit, which did not promise great vigor or efficiency in the pursuit and punishment of the guilty. At a relatively early stage Mr. ROOSEVELT took the matter largely out of the immediate control of the Postmaster General and placed the prosecutions in the hands of able and independent special counsel. The first cases tried did not yield satisfactory results, and there was ground for fear that technicalities would prevent the doing of justice. The convictions now reached are the more valuable. We congratulate the country and the President upon them.

TENEMENT HOUSE UNREFORM.

It appears that the jerry builders of this town, though "scotched" by the combined firmness and tact of Mr. DE FOREST, as Tenement House Commissioner, in resisting unfriendly amendments to the tenement house law, are by no means killed. "Sweet blighted lilies," according to the legendary epitaph upon the negro child, "sweet blighted lilies, they are holding up their heads again." For one thing, they are introducing into the Legislature noxious bills designed to "take the starch" out of tenement house reform, and to turn over the helpless and innumerable occupants of tenement houses to their own tender mercies, which the experienced inhabitants of tenement houses so well know to be cruel.

The most impudent, flagitious, and dangerous of these measures is probably the "Hawkins bill." This bill proposes to commit the enforcement of the law, in its most vital points, entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner. As the Commissioner acts and must act on the reports of his subordinates, this committal is in effect a committal to those subordinates, and a standing invitation to the persons whose interest it may be to maintain physical or moral nuisances in tenement houses to "get at" the subordinates. No greater opportunities for "graft" were ever opened by a single measure. The Commissioner may, by the terms of the bill, "limit or suspend" the operation of the law, as it applies to old and therefore unreformed tenement houses, as he sees fit. The remaining "sinks" in tenement houses, estimated now to number 7,000, of which every one is a nuisance, the present law requires to be unconditionally removed. This provision has been unsuccessfully resisted in the courts, and it is now attempted to nullify it by indirection. So with the "dark middle rooms," into which the law requires that openings shall be made to put them in communication with the outside air. These rooms are the most fruitful sources of tuberculosis, and there are some 350,000 of them. The cost of cutting the opening required by law is $7 a window. It will readily be seen how well it might pay unscrupulous owners of unreformed tenement houses to bribe Inspectors in order to avoid this expense.

So with fire escapes. So with the limitation of the area of the lot allowed to be covered with building. So with the establishment in tenement houses of places of prostitution. In all these things the existing law allows no discretion. In all the Hawkins bill confers upon the Commissioner unlimited discretion. It is a most scandalous measure.

We should say that the person most interested to secure its defeat was Commissioner CRAIN. Mr. CRAIN is credited with a desire to secure the good-will and the respect of decent people, and to make a fair reputation for himself in the administration of his office. With this invidious power conferred upon him he would necessarily incur daily scandals, even if he were himself quite innocent of participation in the profits of "the sale of indulgences." Decidedly it behooves Mr. CRAIN to use his influence against the Hawkins bill.

FOR A NEW COURT HOUSE.

The serious schism in the legal commission for the choice of a site for a new Court House at least proves that, under the limitations imposed by the statute under which the commission was working, no site universally or even generally acceptable to the bench and the bar could be found. The commission was divided between the site just west of the new Hall of Records, and extending from Chambers to Reade Street, and a site at Mulberry Bend, the latter proposal commanding, we believe, a narrow majority of the commission.

Neither site is satisfactory. The Chambers Street site is too near Broadway. That means that the site is held at a fancy price. It means also that it is much too near the roar of Broadway to be suitable for the seclusion in which the work of courts should be conducted. Moreover, we shall presently need it for other public purposes. As to the Mulberry Bend site, if the city had, as we think it ought to have, a free hand in such matters and could re-enter the whole tract of which this site is a part, make a new street plan for it, reserve what it wanted for municipal or county purposes, and sell out the rest, such a scheme would give it an excellent site for a Court House at an expense very trifling, possibly at no expense at all. But such an operation on the part of the city is forbidden by the Constitution of the State.

In this "impasse" it is not surprising that it should have been suggested that the limitation upon the commission to confine its researches to the region south of Franklin Street should be removed. The suggestion, we believe, is that of Judge GREENBAUM, and the object of it is to enable the commission to choose a site on the north side of Washington Square, at the foot of Fifth Avenue. This is an admirable site, having that element of permanent seclusion which this square shares with Gramercy Park alone in that its existence makes "no thoroughfare" of the longitudinal avenue which it interrupts, while it is much more accessible than Gramercy Park, which must be admitted to be too far north. The lawyers who might be tempted to object to the selection of a site so far from their offices may be reminded that, in the first place, the location of their offices is not part of the universal and unalterable scheme of things; in the second place, that a lawyer who has to go to court in the morning very commonly goes there before he goes to his office, and, in the third place, that the telephone has dislocated all old-fashioned notions of proximity and convenience.

If Judge GREENBAUM'S colleagues of the bench agree with him in his notion of the proper seat of the courts of justice for this county, and will publicly express their concurrence, we should say that the restriction would be removed and the site favored by the bench be adopted without serious opposition.

THE TABLE AND TYPHOID.

It will, perhaps, disturb the peace of mind of certain timid people who, through fear of infection, are all their lifetime subject to nervousness, if not bondage, to know that the oyster and clam and the goblet of ice water are no longer solitary in their evil pre-eminence as carriers of the dread infection of typhoid fever. To the list have now been added celery, lettuce, radishes—in fact all uncooked vegetables which reach the table washed under the kitchen tap. Celery has been caught, so to speak, "with the goods on," by Dr. WHEELER of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, in the case of three fatal occurrences of typhoid in the family of Prof. CARD of the Rhode Island State College. Vegetables grown in a typhoid-infected soil, the bacilli coming from house waste or fertilization, or washed in infected water, as is said to have happened in some of the students' boarding houses at Ithaca, might very well be the means of conveying the bacillus typhosus into the intestinal canal.

Perhaps the danger is not very great, but it is one to be recognized and as much as possible guarded against. To do this at the cost involved in discarding all green vegetables as articles of diet is scarcely to be expected; and it would not involve a stretch of the imagination beyond its safe elastic limit to predict a time when the possible or actual microbe population of such food products will be destroyed before they reach the table by washing them in water which has been rendered energetically germicidal by induced radio-activity. Or it may be that science will provide us with an antiseptic condiment which will sterilize our food without destroying its flavor or depriving it of its gustatory charms. Meanwhile it is probable that the average man will continue to "take the chances" of eating what tempts him, only avoiding that involving known or suspected danger. One cannot expect to live forever, and perhaps there are many who think that, however desirable it might be to postpone the inevitable, if this can be done only at the expense of an impossible vigilance in microbe dodging, the game is not worth the candle.

WOMEN AS IMPORTERS.

The average woman is not deficient in moral sense, but in the matter of valuations of imports of personal property for purposes of customs appraisement she displays an elasticity of conscience which renders it quite impossible to measure her veracity by the standards usually recognized as normal. Her lines of reasoning are easily followed and quite intelligible. She feels that in paying for what she wants what it usually costs she has given all it is worth, and perhaps more; and that a customs duty superadded is a form of official robbery which she is justified in evading if it is possible to do so. Usually this idea admits of more or less successful application in practice, but that it does not always pay to swear to undervaluations is occasionally shown by bitter but undebatable experience.

For example, certain good women in the first cabin of the Majestic, on the occasion of her arrival at this port on Friday last, when called upon to make declaration of the value of dutiable goods imported by them, did so with entire immunity from any disagreeable qualms of conscience. Doubtless they congratulated themselves upon their easy evasion of financial responsibility to a Government which is heartless in such matters, even to those who love their country and are loyal to it, and who, if war broke out, would sacrifice their worn linen napery for lint and their cotton sheets for bandages, without regret the less as it would give them a good excuse for buying new. But when the baggage was removed from the hold it was found that much of it was damaged by the leakage of a steam pipe. Now it is a well-known principle in political economy, from the feminine point of view, that valuation for purposes of taxation is one thing, but valuation for purposes of collecting damages is quite another. When the unhappy passengers asserted their claims for compensation for injury suffered, they were confronted with their own declarations of value, and were told that the insurance company which assumed the liabilities of the White Star Company in this matter could not think of stultifying the passengers by challenging or contradicting their own valuations of the property injured. Its readiness to settle claims on the basis of the passengers' own declarations was so obviously fair as to leave no room for discussion, and the good women who recovered for costly silks, brocades, and laces on the average basis of Fall River prints or South Carolina ginghams went away sorrowful.

The incident should be instructive, perhaps, but we doubt if it will be found so in practice. To say why might be displeasing to a large and valued part of our constituency. Perhaps we shall accomplish as much good, with less risk to ourselves, if we reduce the interesting recital of facts above given to a simple problem in casuistry, and request each one for whom the matter has interest to retire for a few moments to the sacred privacy of her own boudoir, (or its equivalent,) and ask herself, What would I do if asked to value the contents of my steamer trunks before knowing they had been damaged by water, and after such knowledge had been borne in upon me by ocular demonstration? No one is under obligation to publish the answer at which she may arrive.

RULES OF HEALTHFUL LIVING.

An athlete who holds the proud title of world champion in an extremely strenuous specialty—that of wrestling—has formulated ten rules of healthful living which are so generally sensible and temperate that we take pleasure in giving them for the information of those for whom they may have interest:

1. The secret of health is founded upon thoroughly resting the body. Plenty of sleep is absolutely necessary. Two hours of sleep before midnight is better than ten after.

2. Proper digestion is the best tonic. Any person whose daily occupation is not manual labor should take a fifteen or twenty minutes' walk every day after breakfast.

3. If possible the brain worker should take from half an hour to an hour of light gymnasium exercise every day.

4. Don't diet yourself. If you are a brain worker eat everything that agrees with your stomach. If your work is hard manual labor you should be able to eat anything and everything.

5. If your work is hard manual labor don't be a teetotaler. Nothing will do you more good than two or three glasses of beer a day. If an athlete or brain worker you should never touch alcoholic liquor of any sort.

6. Don't be a cold water crank. If cold shower or plunge baths agree with you, then take them, but don't take them because some physical culture crank tells you to. Bathing is strictly a matter of temperament. Study carefully the bathing question and find out just what sort of bathing and how much agrees best with you. Then follow out what your experience has taught you is best for your health.

7. When you exercise, select the form of exercise that affords you most enjoyment. If you don't like it it becomes work. If you are going to work, take a pick and shovel. When you find an exercise that is a pleasure to you, stick to it; if it is not a pleasure, don't force yourself to do it because "you need the exercise." If you do so the work won't do you any good physically. Boxers don't enjoy wrestling, nor wrestlers boxing, as a rule. Take delight in your work and it cannot help benefiting you.

8. Tobacco is injurious. Smoking and chewing are very bad habits. Most athletes absolutely don't use tobacco in any form.

9. Pure air while asleep is an absolute necessity. Always sleep in a well-ventilated room.

10. Fifteen minutes worry is worse than two hours' hard work. Worry is the foundation of all physical ills. Rest twice as hard as you work.

In commending these rules as generally sensible and temperate we do not wish to be understood as entirely agreeing with the recommendations they embody. They stand conspicuous, however, by reason of the fact that the athlete who formulated them has done—or at least made an effort to do—what most men of his profession find impossible, in recognizing that a regimen exactly suited to a man of vigorous physical strength whose employment demands only muscle and weight well directed, and whose natural endowment is probably as complete as we ever find it, may not be at all suited to one of different constitution, temperament, environment, taste, and ambition. However, it is not quite possible for the man with the frame of a prize ox, the strength of a gorilla, and the training of a gladiator fully to understand the condition or necessities of the man less generously endowed in the matter of his body, and who must necessarily look at the question of habits from an entirely different point of view.

In considering the rules in the order in which they are offered, it will be found that they are calculated to call out somewhat wide differences of expert opinion. For example, what authority is there for assuming that an hour of sleep before midnight is any more restful or refreshing than one after midnight? A good deal of experience points the other way. As to light gymnasium exercise for brain workers, it is open to question whether the man who consumes all the tissue he can spare in mental application does not burn his candle at both ends if he devotes to exercise any of the time he needs for complete and upbuilding rest. This is largely a matter of temperament, no doubt; but in attributing his long life, excellent health, and perfect digestion to the fact that he "never took any exercise" the late WILLIAM M. EVARTS probably stated a great truth in what was popularly mistaken for an amusing paradox. It was no paradox at all. Statistically the longest lived class in American society is what is known as the professorial, including men of letters of whom LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, HOLMES, and many other venerable students were excellent types. It is probably safe to say that of this class the shortest lived are those who take habitual exercise.

The approval of beer for the man who works at manual labor and the unqualified condemnation of every form of alcohol in any quantity for the brain worker would seem to show rather hasty generalization. This is also to some extent a matter of temperament. As to the use of tobacco, it is not by any means established that its discreet use is inimical to health or longevity. However, the code is one of the best we have seen, and may safely be commended to the young as much better than one likely to be formulated from inexperience.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—No one except a Senator or a Representative is allowed to smoke in the Capitol at Washington, and yet one of the Capitol policemen to-day saw a sturdy man, wearing a derby hat and a heavy overcoat, leaning up against a door and smoking like a house afire. His cigar stuck out under his gray mustache and never left his mouth for a second. Clouds of smoke poured out as he stood talking busily to a friend, who was also smoking.

The policeman went over, tapped the man on the arm, and said: "Smoking is not allowed here."

"You're quite right about that," said the man with the overcoat, taking out his cigar. "I'm glad you reminded me." But as soon as the officer's back was turned he tucked the cigar under his gray mustache again and went on smoking. The policeman turned around and saw him. This time the officer walked back with a decided step and said, with much severity: "I told you that smoking was not allowed here."

"You're perfectly right about it," said the gray-mustached man, with the same affability. "I'm glad you reminded me. Dear, dear! it seems but yesterday that I was on the Committee on Rules and brought in that regulation. Prior to that time smoking had never been interfered with, I remember—"

But the panic-stricken officer had fled, leaving Senator Blackburn to indulge in reminiscences undisturbed.

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The Auditor for the Navy Department has made a decision that will interfere with the economies of officers of the Marine Corps who are classified as "mounted officers." Such marine officers are entitled to forage when they employ horses in the discharge of their public duties. The Paymaster General of this amphibious corps has been maintaining two horses to haul him about the city in the performance of a duty described as "official calling," and in traveling between his residence and the Navy Department, for which he has been drawing forage.

Now comes the stern regulator of accounts who holds sway in the Treasury Department, and decides that the duties performed by the marine Paymaster General are not such as entitle him to draw horse feed from the Government crib. This particular marine will therefore have to furnish the proverbial "corn and beans" for his horses at his own expense.

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Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service walked into the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong. He seemed grouchy and depressed.

"I ate a beefsteak the other day that cost me $11.25," he faintly volunteered.

"I knew prices had gone up," began Mr. Armstrong.

"Oh, it wasn't that," hastily explained the Chief. "The beefsteak cost me $1.25, and the first bite I took out of it I broke a tooth. The dentist looked me over and said there were so many improvements necessary in my jaw that it would cost $10."

Mr. Armstrong listened to this tale with a severe expression. "Wilkie," he said, reproachfully, "you should eat more vegetable. Then you will not attack your food so voraciously."

ALCOHOL DOESN'T CHOOSE.

No Discrimination Used, Says Correspondent, in Killing Fit and Unfit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I see a dispatch from a correspondent in Portland, Oregon, containing the following remark said to have been made by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in an address before the Oregon State Conference of Charities and Correction: "Alcohol," he said, "is a food or harmless luxury for the strong, the vigorous, or the self-reliant, and a deadly poison to the undesirable elements of society."

What Dr. Hutchinson means precisely by "undesirable elements of society" I do not know, but it is my experience, after a life of more than three score years and ten, that some of the strongest, brightest, most intellectual, and best-hearted fellows I have ever known have gone headlong to an early death, or, what is worse, prolonged misery, brutality, and dishonor, through their appetite for alcoholic stimulants. And this experience, I believe, can be duplicated in almost every large family in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United States. It is not the physically weak and mentally incapable who are most likely to fall victims in early life to the terrible evil of drunkenness. The slim-bodied and weak-minded young men are generally gathered into the safe fold of the church and Sunday school. It is the brave, daring, adventurous, full-blooded, young chaps, whose heads are full of projects, and whose hearts beat with generous emotions, who most frequently furnish the prey for this ruthless destroyer! Was Burns, or Edgar Allan Poe, or Clarence Mangan among "the undesirable elements of society," whose early deaths from the use of alcohol was nature's plan for getting rid of such weaklings?

G.

Brooklyn, Feb. 20, 1904.

AN ISSUE FOR DEMOCRATS.

A Public Service Post Office Declared the Best on the Planet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On what ground can the Democracy appeal to the American public this Fall with a reasonable hope of success? Panama; imperialism in the Philippines—how many votes can be won on these issues? The tariff? Some of us believe that the customs tariffs are relics of those barbarous times when the rulers of the world considered themselves possessors by right divine both of the soil and of the human livestock within their dominions. How many votes can be won this Fall simply on the tariff issue?

Is not the advancement of the Post Office the one thing that is of most vital importance to the American public to-day?

What more natural than that the agricultural and other business interests of the country should demand a parcels post as extended and cheap as that of the publishers? What would not such a service do for our farmers, our manufacturers, our merchants? Could the support of such a service fail to win votes? Can the Democracy take up a better war cry than:

"A Public Service Post Office—
The Best on the Planet"?

JAMES L. COWEES, Secretary of the Postal Progress League.

New York, Feb. 20, 1904.

TAKE CARE OF AUNTS FIRST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both boys and girls ought to take up the thought of marriage more seriously than they do. My judgment of old bachelors is this: They are less selfish than the married members of their circle. They do more with purse and otherwise for their relatives and friends, who may be struggling hard against the stream. Those are the best men who first see that their own mothers, sisters, and aunts are comfortable before taking up with foreign blood. These good things begin at home, and those who do well here do most for others outside.

And the old maids in the home! What would families do without them in times of sickness and shortage? Marriage isn't everything. There are other things to do, many of them infinitely wiser. We offer Punch's advice to a young fellow contemplating marriage, "Don't." Statistics prove that the happiest are those who marry around thirty and thirty-five. Mothers, don't give your daughters to fellows without purse, principles, or power.

MAC. P. BELL.

New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

FAVORS CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper this morning Mr. H. W. Fischer's remarks on the question of corporal punishment in the day schools.

I for one am heartily in favor of punishing children when they become disobedient, for it is always conducive to bringing about a desire to respect their superiors and to the general building up of character to be desired in preference to that shown by most children nowadays.

You will observe that I said "when they are disobedient" to punish them. If Mr. Fischer and his fatherly neighbors "lick" their children at home, they probably will not find it necessary to "lick" any teacher for doing their duty for them. In other words, if children are trained properly at home they will not need any "lickings" at school.

I think that any objections to corporal punishment made by a father show that he has not got the interest of his children at heart; also that he is incapable of raising children properly, for if he so trained them he need have no fear of their being unnecessarily punished at school.

ARTHUR W. KEEVIL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1904.

WOULD NOT SPARE THE ROD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Saturday's issue of your paper you printed on the first page, under the heading "Threaten to Whip Teachers," an account of the organizing of Brooklyn parents to oppose corporal punishment in the public schools.

Permit me to ask, Is not the youth of our days becoming worse and worse? And what is the cause? I answer that it is the lack of corrections and corporal punishment that makes the boy the rowdy after school, and later, too. The Word of God says, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," and "Whosoever loveth his son chastiseth him."

With the re-establishment of corporal punishment in the public schools there ought to be the establishment of the first common principles of religion.

A CHRISTIAN READER.

West New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 22, 1904.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Not a One-Man Party.

A conservative platform representing the interest of the people, and an honest, thoughtful, strong man as the champion of those interests, are the only hope of the party for victory. The Democratic Party especially is not a one-man concern, and to acknowledge that its prospects lie in the choice of one particular man, and that there is no other who can represent it, is absurd.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

Parker or McClellan.

As time passes, it becomes evident that no candidate except Parker or McClellan has a show for the nomination. Either can be elected. This is why we say that the next President will be a Democrat. Parker and Harrison or McClellan and Harrison can carry the country against Roosevelt and some man's barrel. The political sky is clearing.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, (Dem.)

The Georgia Delegation.

The Chronicle will not say that Georgia should send an "instructed" delegation to the National Convention; but it does say we ought to send a class of men to St. Louis who will not take "instructions" after they get there from the sources that are now endeavoring to perpetrate the Hearst nomination upon the Democratic Party. And to this it would add—let the people be on their guard, lest they find themselves "tricked" into doing otherwise. —Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

The Better All Say Him Nay.

Tess—Mr. Gayman has proposed to so many girls I'm surprised he hasn't asked you to marry him.

Jess—Huh! I guess he knows better. Tess—Of course, but none of them will have him.—Philadelphia Press.

ESSENTIAL SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

Correspondent Suggests That Too Much of "the Letter Killeth."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The keynote in the perennial duet on the school question is in the word "essential" so carelessly used by the critics of progress. The essence of a thing is its spirit, not its form—its quality, not its material shaping. The essential subjects in education are the thought subjects, not the forms and processes.

It is amazing that an intelligent public, progressive in all things else, will listen respectfully to the most superficial criticism of the methods of its greatest institution, while neglecting to inform itself as to the aims and reasonings of educational leaders and the successes of the best schools.

There are two reasons why graduates of public schools often fail in the common forms of English speech, and even college alumni are sometimes unable to say the thing they mean. The reason that exists in by far the greater number of these cases is that the three Rs were made the first and end aim of their earlier work at school, and the mind-killing drill to which they were subjected prevented the consciousness of the logic of language from entering in. Long, long ago the great Master said "The letter killeth," and their teachers disregarded the warning and used the letter to kill, in the name of education. In the small proportion of cases not thus explained the opposite occurred. The reaction against the letter sent many an educational enthusiast toppling over into some school theory from which the letter was omitted altogether. The letter killeth only when we look so intently at it that we fail to see the word, and the idea back of the word. The chaos of unexpressed thought in the laissed faire school was scarcely more educative than the devotion to form in its predecessor. Let the fathers and mothers of our children find out if the schools are giving the children something to think about and then training them in the forms of expression—not stand forever in the way of educational progress by crying indiscriminately, "Down with the fads!"

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

New York, Feb. 24, 1903.

BRIDGE CRUSH EXPERIENCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A devout lady, coming from New England for a visit to Brooklyn, recently described her experience at the bridge entrance. "It's terrible!" she said, and then, desiring to more vividly portray her impressions, she added, "Why, it's a perfect inferno!"

This morning, at half past 9 o'clock, only a fair load of passengers endeavored to board a Graham Avenue car at the proper location upon the New York side of the bridge. Suddenly the gong sounded, and immediately the conductor rang the bell to start, absolutely unmindful of the fact that several passengers were still in the act of getting aboard. Fortunately a starter grasped the rope and threw the trolley off the wire, thus preventing any injury that might have happened. Half way across the river I stepped upon the rear platform to enjoy the view. There was no one else there, and, after looking south, I turned in the other direction, took a step toward the north side of the platform, and glanced downward to see the (supposed to be closed) gate before leaning against it, when, what was my horror to discover that the inner gate was wide open! If the traveling public lose their heads, they must expect the conductors to lose theirs now and then.

But, at all events, in the hours when we are so extremely crowded, let us, instead of acting like brutes, pigs, and cattle, try to develop our nobler qualities—thoughtfulness, gentleness, and patience. Would it not be worth while to remember that there is infinitely greater value in the development of character by the exercise of these higher qualities than in the questionable progress made by uncivil, indecent, or unkind crowding?

X.

New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

Kindergarten Teachers' Bonus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why has the Board of Education of the City of New York done away with the bonus which the kindergarten teachers heretofore received for a greater percentage of boys attending their classes than girls? While economy is undoubtedly a desirable thing in municipal affairs, our public schools seem a poor place to commence practicing it, and in the case mentioned it seems, to me at least, a positive injustice. A kindergarten teacher, after completing her course in the Normal Training School, is required to spend an extra year for the kindergarten course and thereby loses an entire year's salary. Is she not entitled to some consideration at the hands of our economical School Board?

V. NELLAS.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

MEN AND ISSUES.

Would Please the Republicans.

It is plain enough to any one who reads the Republican press just now that if there is anything that could please it better than the nomination of Bryan in 1896 and 1900 it is the nomination of Hearst by Bryan in 1904.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, (Dem.)

Ex-Mayor Quincy's View.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy has been interviewed on the political situation, and in the course of his remarks he said: "Whoever is nominated, I believe that the Massachusetts delegation to the National Democratic Convention should go as a unit for Richard Olney as President."—Boston Transcript.

Two Men and Two Parties.

If Democratic politicians could be made to understand that the so-called Democratic quarrels of the last eight years are not so much between Democrats as they are between Democrats and Populists a composition of the disagreement would be comparatively easy and the point of view of Messrs. Cleveland and Bryan would be much better known. Mr. Cleveland is addressing Democrats in behalf of the Democratic Party. Mr. Bryan is addressing Democrats in behalf of the Populist Party. We know that there is a Democratic Party. Is anybody quite sure that there is now a Populist Party that is worth attention?—Chicago Chronicle.

With an Eye to Business.

"We are not in danger of any trouble with our neighbors, are we?" objected the head of the Naval Department of the South American republic. "What do we want of a lot of new war vessels?"

"To sell," answered the head of the Treasury Department, who was looking over the latest map of the war in Asia.—Chicago Tribune.

THE BACKWARD LOOK.

Jack Appleton in Cincinnati Times-Star.

When grandpa reads about the way the
business man combine
And raise the price of this or that, along
their special line,
He shakes his head and takes his pipe out
of his mouth, and says:
"I dunno what we're comin' to in these
new-fangled days;
We uster be content to live like those
from whom we sprung,
But now it's mightily different from the
time
When I was young!"

When father picks his paper up and reads
about some swell
Who gave a banquet to three friends that
cost a thousand—well,
He kind of wriggles in his chair, and then
he taps his knee
And swears the world has lost its mind, as
far as he can see:
"We used to have as good a time," he says,
"out there among
The poor folks in the country—where I
lived
When I was young!"

In years to come, when we are old, and
airships fill the sky
And radium 'autos dash about—when liv-
ing's twice as high,
We'll have this satisfaction; we can call
our children 'round
And say about what grandpa said, and
know just how 'twill sound:
"This age is far too swift for me; too ner-
ved and high strung—
We didn't go this foolish pace, my boy,
When I was young!"

RICHARD STRAUSS APPEARS

The Famous German Composer at Carnegie Hall.

He Conducts One of His Own Works and Is Greeted Enthusiastically by a Large Audience.

Richard Strauss, the man of the hour in the musical world, who has come to this country in the twofold capacity of orchestral conductor and the prophet of a new evangel in art, made his first appearance last evening in both. He co-operated with Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler in conducting a concert devoted entirely to his own compositions. It was the last of the series of five given by Mr. Wetzler with the orchestra which he formed at the beginning of last season, and has been directing since then under circumstances of more or less difficulty. With this same orchestra Dr. Strauss—he was "doctored" by the University of Heidelberg last Spring as the most distinguished musician of the time—will conduct three more concerts in the ensuing three weeks, and later he will conduct the last concert of the Philharmonic Society.

There was a very large and uncommonly distinguished audience present last evening; it gave Dr. Strauss an enthusiastic welcome befitting the distinguished position he occupies. After Mr. Wetzler had finished conducting "Also Sprach Zarathustra," the first piece upon the programme, he was brought out to bow his acknowledgments from the conductor's stand. The orchestra received him with a fanfare, and there was prolonged and vociferous applause that kept him bowing his acknowledgments for several minutes. After Mr. Bispham had sung three of his songs he returned to the platform and conducted his last published symphonic poem, "Ein Heldenleben."

He is a young man of unpretentious appearance, slim, loose-jointed as he threads his way among the orchestra to the front of the platform, singularly lacking, indeed, in distinction of presence. His face, smooth except for an almost imperceptible mustache and surmounted by a remarkably high forehead, is grave and impassive; and notwithstanding the bald spot in evidence as he turns toward the orchestra, he looks his youth. His methods as a conductor are extremely reserved. His beat is quiet, but firm; he has few significant gestures, except at some of the most important climaxes, when he summons the power of the brass instruments through an insistent beckoning with his left hand, of which otherwise he makes but small use. He seemed little concerned last evening over the vast complications of his score or over controlling the entrances and the nuances of the players, but directed with an almost matter-of-fact tranquility and confidence. He evidently carries the substance of his music and all its manifold details easily in his head, for he made only casual references to the printed pages before him. In fact, a conductor who exhibits so little of the spectacular and so much of concentration in his work has not lately been seen here.

He secured an excellent performance of his most difficult composition, in which all the manifold voices were flexibly treated. He appeared to seek, and obtained, a plasticity of the general effect, more than a careful elaboration of minute detail; a representation of the broad and sharply contrasted outlines, a vivid expression of the characteristic contents of the several sections into which the work is divided. The performance was in most respects finished and well balanced; and if there were not so many details brought to the surface as might have been, there was an intense color through it all; the orchestra spoke the meaning of Strauss, and reproduced the intentions of Strauss in all their essentials. The difficulties of the score were overcome on the whole successfully. Mr. Lichtenberg played the enormously difficult, ungrateful, and frequently ugly violin solo passage brilliantly, though even he could not achieve exact intonation at every point in it.

Mr. Wetzler conducted an excellent performance of "Alsa sprach Zarathrusta" that was considerably better than the one he gave of it in these concerts last year. Neither of these two compositions was new to New York: "Ein Heldenleben" had been made known here by the Philharmonic Society, two years ago, when Mr. Paur put it on two of the season's programmes, thus giving four performances of it in as many months. Mr. Wetzler had played "Also sprach Zarathrusta" a year ago, and it, too, had had several previous performances in New York.

It would be difficult to believe that either of them has struck deeper into the consciousness of this public through the repetitions they have had. There are certain musical beauties in both that cannot fail to make their impression, and the marvel of their technical construction is never ending. The success of the more vividly picturesque passages is undoubted. But that the composer has succeeded in the larger purpose he had in view cannot at present be successfully maintained. The philosophy of the philosophical piece, the psychology of the psychological one do not make their success as such.

The "articulate message" which was put into them is not delivered. It may be that the new language, "relating wonderful things in wonderful tones," the speech "whose symbols we must hasten to learn," as one of Strauss's most ardent champions has put it, is there; but if it is, it is not learned. How far Dr. Strauss himself can succeed in teaching it remains to be seen. The power and the beauty of much of this music are felt as well as its ugliness. It is his purpose to turn them all into something above and beyond what they seem.

Mr. Bispham sang three unfamiliar songs by Dr. Strauss to the accompaniment of the piano—"Die Ulme zu Hirsau," "Nachtgang," "Das Lied des Steinklopfers." The first is long and at first hearing seems discursive and wandering. The last is extremely striking, extremely novel, expressing in the music the grimness, the hard hopelessness, the anarchistic tendency of the words. There is potent effect in the repetition of the few most significant phrases after the poem has been sung through. Mr. Bispham sang them well, especially the last one.

STROLLERS' ITALIAN EVENING.

Entertainment for Count Di Cellere, Mr. Conried, and His Singers.

"Italian Evening" was the name the Strollers gave to the supper, entertainment, and dance which the organization enjoyed last evening at its clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue. The affair was given in honor of Count Macchi di Cellere, Chargé d'Affaires at the Italian Embassy at Washington. Heinrich Conried, and the Metropolitan Opera company. Everything about the function was harmoniously Italian—the colors in the decorations, the dishes which were served, the music which was sung or played, and even the dances.

The sponsor of the evening's entertainment was Francesco M. Guardibassi. Those who were present besides the men already mentioned were Richard Strauss, Felix Mottl, Alfred Hertz, Alois Burgstaller, Pol Plançon, Victor Kloepfer, Walter Damrosch, and Victor Herbert.

During the supper two Neapolitan bands played Italian airs, and during the vaudeville performance the Neapolitan Marianiello was danced, in which Mme. Varasi, chief dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, figured. After the dance a loving cup, appropriately engraved, was presented to her.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The fifth annual vaudeville entertainment and reception arranged by Hurtig & Seamon will be given at the Harlem Casino to-day.

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Next Thursday Miss Gertrude Peppercorn, the English pianiste, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

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Next Thursday at 1:30 o'clock the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its eighth matinée of the season. The programme includes "The Dear Departed," by Fournier and Bondon; "Fortune's Frolic," by Paul Alexander, and "The Somersault," a farce by Frank C. Drake and Anna C. Leach.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Lent is now well under way, and there is little of interest in society, barring bridge and sewing classes. Of engagements, as always at this season, there have been many, and several more will be made public at Easter. In the last week the dates of various weddings, including those of Miss Florence V. Twombly and William A. M. Burden, Miss Laura Hard and Henry von Lengerke Meyer, Miss Anita Boulton and John Grenville Bates, Miss Louise Scribner and George D. R. Schieffelin, Miss Pauline Whittier and Ernest Iselin, and others, have been given, and the names of the attendants so far selected have also been published.

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The Badminton Club held its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Mrs. Frederic Sheldon presided at the tea table. There was a tournament with novel prizes—a share of Steel common stock for each of the four winners, who were Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Miss Louise Hollins, Harry Montgomery, and Miss Hopeton Atterbury.

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The next meeting of Miss Hollins's sewing class will be on Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Seth Low, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Curtis will be the hostess, Mrs. Low being in Europe.

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The St. Cecilia Guild is to give a Mi Careme vaudeville entertainment on Saturday, March 19, at the former Berkeley Lyceum. This society does practical work in the way of securing employment for women, clothing needy children, and caring for the sick. Among its members are Mrs. Louis Faugeres Bishop, Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Jr., Mrs. Henry Dater, Jr., Mrs. Charles G. Voorhees, and Mrs. F. K. Hollister.

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Mrs. M. A. Sprague and her daughter, Miss Edna Berge, are booked for the cruise on the Prinzessin Victoria Louise, which is to sail March 8 to Nassau, the West Indies, and Bermuda.

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Miss Ruth Ashmore, daughter of Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, is at Palm Beach, the guest of Mrs. Frederick Jackson.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Bishop, and Miss Evelyn Burden are among the subscribers to the French conferences conducted by Miss Marie Daillieux at the residence of Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier. There are to be four of these conferences, which take place on Wednesdays.

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Miss Lottie Hall Williams, who has been the guest of Miss Barbara Sedley, returned yesterday to Wellesley Hills.

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Barnard graduates of the class of '03 are planning a benefit entertainment for the Ella Weed Reading Room of the college, in the shape of an authors' reading, at Sherry's on April 16. About thirteen writers whose articles are to appear in the May magazine will read the advance sheets of these contributions.

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Dean Gill of Barnard has appointed a committee of five students to make arrangements for a commemorative celebration on April 17, the day when Barnard received the announcement of the gift of Milbank Quadrangle by Mrs. A. H. Anderson.

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The commencement exercises of the Barnard class of '04 will be under the direction of a committee of young women appointed by the President of the class, as follows: Helen Erskine, Marjorie K. Bacon, Minnie Beifield, Charlotte B. Fountain, Caroline Lexow, Edith G. Van Ingen, and Jean Egleston.

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The newly organized Early Bird Club will give a reception to the Faculty and graduates in the biological laboratories of Barnard on March 15.

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"The School for Scandal" will be presented by the Undergraduate Association in the Brinckerhoff Theatre on the afternoons of April 29 and 30.

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Columbia seniors will hold their class dinner at the Manhattan Hotel on Tuesday night. The affair is in the charge of a committee composed of E. H. Hanneman, R. P. Wappermann, E. H. Updike, and James Meyers.

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The entertainment for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitorium will be held in the auditorium of the Horace Mann School, One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The programme will consist of monologues by Miss Beatrice Herford and music by Miss Jessie Shay, pianist, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

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The Thursday Afternoon Sewing Club will meet next Thursday at the residence of Miss Helen Bloodgood, 33 Irving Place.

Bottome—Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 27.—In the First Presbyterian Church to-day Miss Mary Madeline Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Henry Addison Mandeville and the late Richard Morgan of New York, was married to Harry Howard Bottome. The bridegroom is a member of the University, the New York Athletic, and the Yale Clubs. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome, vicar of Grace Church, New York, a brother of the bridegroom. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, in Ludington Road, followed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. J. Stanley Foster, who was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Jameson and Miss Grace Whittle of New Hampshire, cousins of the bride, and Miss Marion Stevenson of South Orange and Miss Martha Burke of New York. J. Stanley Foster of New York was best man, and the ushers were Harry A. Thompson of Philadelphia, A. Paul Keith of Boston, Mass.; John C. McCall of New York, Donand C. Haldeman of Harrisburg and Hugh Miller and Charles W. O'Connor of New York.

MRS. POTTER'S NEW PARTNER.

With William Ingersoll She Will Produce a Play by Count Boni de Castellane.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The Grand Opera House stock company is to lose its leading man, William Ingersoll, who has been with the company for four seasons, and has closed a contract with Mrs. James Brown Potter by which the two will be co-stars after the manner of the Potter-Bellew combination. The combination will be known as the Potter-Ingersoll company.

Mrs. Potter has secured the American rights to a number of successful plays, and Mr. Ingersoll has secured the American rights to "D'Arcy of the Guards," and a curtain raiser called "The Festival of Death," written by Count Boni de Castellane. The engagement will not commence until after the November election.

Mr. Ingersoll was for four years leading man with Nat Goodwin and De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan" during its London engagement.

Mexico Exhibit at St. Louis Fair.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—President Diaz has appointed ten Commissioners for the exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Albio Nuncio is Commissioner in Chief. The exhibit will be the largest and most comprehensive Mexico has ever had anywhere. The Commissioners expect to spend nearly a year in St. Louis. The Mexican Artillery band will leave here in July and remain at the Mexican building until the close of the fair.

Beth Israel Sisterhood's Fair.

The Beth Israel Sisterhood, a charitable organization connected with the Hebrew Synagogue on Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, will hold a fair at the synagogue rooms, commencing Feb. 29 and ending March 5.

SATURDAY'S TWO OPERAS

"Il Flauto Magico" and "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan.

SEMBRICH'S BRILLIANT WORK

Ackte's Elsa Heard Here for the First Time at the Last Popular Priced Performance.

The customary two performances occupied the penultimate Saturday of the present opera season at the Metropolitan. "Il Flauto Magico" was sung at the matinée, and in the evening "Lohengrin" was given for the benefit of the patrons of the last popular-priced performance.

Mozart's opera was sung in Italian, the recitative making the work seem even more drawn out than it appears when performed in the original German text under Mr. Motti's animated direction. It dragged itself along yesterday like a wounded snake, but a large audience seemed to take a lively interest in the complicated proceedings on the stage. It was uncommonly demonstrative, moreover, for an afternoon gathering.

Mme. Sembrich, whose presence in the company makes the production of the opera possible, was again heard as Astriflammente, singing the difficult music with dazzling virtuosity and brilliancy of tone.

Mme. Gadski repeated her engaging impersonation of Pamina, and although she was not in good voice at the beginning of the performance, her exquisite piano singing in the aria was as much of a delight as ever. Robert Blass was a tolerable Sarastro. But Pol Plançon's beautiful style of singing was so sadly missed by the audience that it seems incomprehensible so few of his colleagues should endeavor to acquire it. MM. Dippel and Campanari and Mmes. Seygard and Homer were other familiar members of the cast.

The audience in the evening filled the cheaper seats in the theatre. Mme. Ackté appeared for the first time here in Elsa. Her voice showed signs of fatigue, and its emission was alternately pinched and explosive. It is unfortunate that her method of singing so seriously damaged the natural powers she possesses. Her personality is engaging. Her girlish frailness and gentleness make her Elsa pictorially and emotionally appealing. She has in a large measure the best qualities that the Grand Opéra in Paris as a school can impart. Her enunciation last night was delightfully clear, although she has rarely sung in German. Her dramatic action was less conventional and restrained than it has been hitherto. Generally she sang in tune. But she either forced her tone until it was strident or bottled it up somwhere in her throat with a thoroughness that would delight the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur. Few Elsas have suggester more charmingly the poetic and virginal traits of the rôle than Mme. Ackté did last night. Ernst Krauss, Otto Goritz, Victor Kloepfer, and Anton Muhlmann took their usual share in the performance. Edyth Walker contributed an especially eloquent and sonorous Ortrud to the representation. Mr. Motti conducted in the afternoon and Mr. Hertz at night.

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears His Playing in Mendelssohn Hall.

There was much in Mr. Alfred Reisenauer's second piano recital, which he gave yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, to call forth the applause which was so generously given him by a large audience—one of the largest that has been moved to listen to a piano recital in this city for several years. There was also something to chill some of the admiration that this uncommonly fine artist aroused at his previous recital. This was chiefly on the technical side of his playing, in which there can much carelessness, many false notes, many notes that seemed to have dropped out of the scheme of things. His highest powers of interpretation were expended on the "Wanderer Fantasy," by Schubert, which was on a level with the best playing he has done in New York, at least so far as concerned the large and imaginative style, the exposition of its poetic spirit, its romance, and the impetuous energy that characterized it. Yet along with the wealth of detail and the full range of tonal color with which he illuminated the work, there were false notes and dropped notes. The fugato passage at the close he made clear and effective and a prelude to a fine climax.

Of Beethoven's A flat sonata, Op. 26, his reading was finely balanced, sane, and substantial, and if it was not distinguished by any deeply poetical beauty, neither was the andante, with its variations, subjected to the sentimentalizing process to which it is easily a prey. The "Funeral March on the Death of a Hero" was finely felt and played with poise and dignity. Mr. Reisenauer was less uniformly successful with the pieces from Schumann's "Fantasiestücke" than he was with the "Carnival" at his first recital; the moods that so strongly color them were less successfully established; there seemed to be lacking pith and definite outline. And it must be confessed that the "Traumeswirren" was a slipshod performance that was unworthy of the great artist who disclosed himself in the recital of a fortnight ago. The mushily sentimental nocturne from Liszt's "Liebesträume" he played with an abundance of the appropriate quality and of the "Valse Impromptu" by the same composer he gave a rhythmical and charmingly characteristic performance. He also played a group of six Chopin selections. The strenuous life of a visiting virtuoso in America has befcre now put temporary blight upon the fine flower of a technique and the rich resources of an artist's interpretative powers. The admirers that Mr. Reisenauer's playing has already gained for him would see anything of the kind come upon it with regret proportioned to his greatness as an artist.

Bijou Ready in Ten Days.

The management of the Bijou Theatre announces that the repairs and alterations demanded by the different city departments are well under way and that the house will be ready for opening in a week or ten days, as originally announced.

DAUGHTERS FALL OUT.

Two Suspended Members Sue Massachusetts Department Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—The proceedings of the Massachusetts Daughters of Veterans which was held here this week, were enlivened by a proceeding in law brought against the department officers by Stella D. Smith and Minna J. Adams of Lowell, who were formerly members of Mary E. Smith Tent of that city. The proceeding was an action of tort and the writ was served on Mrs. Winthrop Harrison Brock, formerly Miss Grace Putnam, of Leominster, Department President; Miss C. Millie Leighton, Department Inspector, and Mrs. Emma E. Metcalf of Leominster, Department Secretary. As officers they were attached in the sum of $1,000.

On just what basis the action of tort is brought the department officers do not seem to understand, but it was learned that Miss Smith and Miss Adams had been suspended and were refused admittance to the gathering. Their offense consisted in that they appealed to counsel for a decision on some lodge affair and for sending a letter to the National President over the heads of the local officers.

The trouble is said to have all started at a recent meeting, when there was a general upheaval in the tent.

ART NOTES.

The variety and beauty of objects of the arts and crafts by Americans are less understood in New York than in other large cities of America, owing to the overwhelming foreign population and the number of importers of foreign things. To appreciate a little of what is being done in America one should visit the Taft-Belknap Galleries, 1 East Fortieth Street. Openwork large shades for lamps in hammered and pierced copper and small shades for candles, Prayer Book covers in metal, chased and inlaid; basketry in grasses of varied colors, boxes with delicate insets of woods in differing tones may be seen beside the green and blue pottery pieces by Van Briggle, the new Grueby yellow and light-green cucumber surface vases, the quaint designs and fine white glazes of the Frakelton porcelains, rich browns and blues of Mercer tiles, and splendid reds of vases by Robertson of Dedham. Bronze figurines alternate with novel color schemes in glass. The strong mass of richly colored glass is welded on another to form a pleasing design for the lamp or fire-screen. Black pottery in archaic shapes suggest Etruscan or Indian antiquity—rose tints, russet, gold—there is a wealth of color here.

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The Woodbury marines at the Durand-Ruel Galleries are full of the swish and thud of waves rearing themselves over shallows and falling in smoky masses of foam on brown rocks. Woodbury loves to paint the long wave that runs along a rock-bound coast and at its landward end flings the spume upward with the vim of a thousand horses. One of the finest marines is a succession of waves racing, or seeming to race, toward a shore deep in snow. The contrast between the greenish swirling and lifting waves with their white crests and the solid white of the snow is excellently felt. Sometimes he is queer in the perspective, as in "Dolphins," where we seem to stand below the level of the sea. One dolphin, or rather porpoise, clear of the towering wave, is plunging headforemost into its side; a shoal of porpoises below puzzles the sight; they must be below the water; they are not swimming apart or in pairs one after the other, as these queer sea beasts are wont to do. A picture full of character is a plunging view from high cliffs through a break in the crags, where one sees a fleet of dories sailing the green seas between cliffs and an outlying rock, round which the ocean boils. "After the Storm" is a view of shore with cabins, drifted snow, and bare brown spaces, dark leaden water, gray sky, and a mighty wedge of surf beyond the cabins, where the breakers look as if they must engulf the land. These pictures are often quick impressions; they are full of the rush and triumph of the sea.

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The Copley Society of Boston, which is showing the largest exhibition ever made of the work of James A. McNeil Whistler, is a development of the Art Students' League of Boston, and includes a good many of the art collectors of that city. It is six or eight years old, and unites very well the forces of amateurs and artists. The hall is on Clarendon Street, near the Museum of Fine Arts and the Public Library.

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Paintings, drawings, and sketches by Mr. John La Farge are shown in the Doll & Richards Galleries in Boston.

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Mr. Charles P. Gruppe, the young painter who has so fallen in love with Holland that he remains away from his country year after year, is exhibiting work at the Holland Fine Art Gallery in London. The Globe says he is practically unknown in England, yet has merits sufficiently striking to entitle him to general attention. "His landscapes are distinguished by much breadth and dignity and by a restfulness of effect that is very persuasive; his marine subjects are excellent in their delicacy of color, and his figure compositions are quiet in sentiment and well characterized."

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English admirers of Josef Israels, the veteran chief of Holland painters, have sent him $8,330 as their contribution to the Israels Fund in aid of poor artists. The fund is established in honor of the eighteth birthday of Israels.

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The Secession artists of Vienna have struck, and will not exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The reason stated throws a queer light on the Austrian fine arts department. It appears that Ferdinand Andri has composed in a decorative work with wood and colored plasterwork—a notable historical piece showing the famous battle in which Arnold von Winkelried is said to have broken the square of spears and begun the defeat of the Austrian forces by gathering in his arms a number of hostile weapons, thus by his own heroic death making way for his Swiss comrades. The Art Commission notified the Secession that this work could not go. The indignant artists gave the Art Commission three days to deliberate, and when they found the Commissioners obdurate notified them "they would not play with."

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The painter Josef Hoffmann, who died recently in Vienna, has bequeathed his property on the Vierwaldstätter Lake, in Switzerland, to the German Art League. It is called Zwing-Uri, and is a villa of some note on a historic spot. The league is to keep it in repair, and may let it to German members or members of German descent. In case the league declines the gift the villa is to go to Emperor William, who is to dedicate it to the German nation. Hoffmann was a cattle and landscape painter of some note.

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At the Noé Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, a score of landscapes by Charles H. Davis, A. N. A., will be shown from Feb. 29 to March 12. Mr. Davis took the gold medal of honor at the Prise Fund Exhibition in New York and also the prize of $2,000. He is hors concours at the Paris Salon, and took medals at the Paris Expositions in 1889 and 1900.

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Oil paintings, pastels, and sketches by Mr. Parker Mann will be shown from Feb. 29 to March 12 at the Clausen Gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue. There will be fifteen oils, six pastels, and eleven sketches.

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Mr. Everitt Shinn will exhibit a collection of pastels at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, from March 2 to 16. These dealers will soon move from the corner of Thirty-sixth Street to a new gallery in the neighborhood near Fifth Avenue, but fronting on a side street.

***

New York takes too little interest in New York; those who try to make the city more beautiful have a hard time rousing the apathy of her citizens. It is well, then, to see that we have an artist who does not tire of registering the picturesque points of the great city, and incidentally fixing such passing things as buildings and bridges which may not long survive the changes to come. Mr. Charles F. W. Mielatz is such a man. Note has been taken before of his etchings; but the collection of more than 100 prints at the Wunderlich Gallery, 220 Fifth Avenue, proves that he has not stood still any more than the city he celebrates. His touch is far more delicate, firm, and thoughtful than before; he leaves more to the imagination; he is graduating into a style of his own. These etchings form a very delightful Book of New York, seen through an artist's eyes.

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Rare colored prints after old English portrait painters are still sought with avidity in the London market. A colored print engraved by W. Ward after the "Frankland Daughters," by Hoppner, brought some time ago the remarkable price of $2,500. A fortnight ago the same specimen of this print in the Bulteel collection brought at Christie's $3,300, the buyer being Col. E. C. Romer. A set of the famous "London Cries," thirteen in number, printed in colors by Schiavonetti, Vendramini, and Cardon, fetched in 1900 the sum of $5,000, and another set since has gone for $3,900. At the Bulteel sale a set went for $2,250. While mezzotints and colored prints show a general tendency to lower figures, there are startling exceptions to the rule every now and then, like the above "Frankland Daughters."

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Charles Grafly of Philadelphia has made an impressive model for the large seated portrait of Thomas Jefferson which will decorate the St. Louis World's Fair. It is grave, thoughtful, completely at rest. One hand holds a roll of manuscript, the other rests on his knee. The figure will be more than twice the size of life.

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In the big hotel opposite the terminus of the Midland Railway at St. Pancras, London, the painter Wallace Hay has placed six mural compositions from Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette." Such pictures in a hotel are novelties in England.

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The Committee on Library of the United States Senate is considering favorably the bill to incorporate the American Academy at Rome. Senator Hansbrough submitted a report to the Senate making certain changes in the names mentioned in the bill owing to the death of Abram S. Hewitt and Frederick Law Olmsted. The bill is intended to give an official sanction to the existing American Academy in Rome whereby it will have certain privileges now enjoyed by the academies of France, Spain, Belgium, and Germany.

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The Guild of Arts and Crafts of New York announces the following course of five Saturday afternoon lectures at its rooms, 109 East Twenty-third Street; March 5, "Dyeing as an Applied Art," by Amy Matt Hicks; March 12, "Decorative Value of Grass in Handicraft," by Sarah Francis; March 19, "Construction and Design in the Public Schools," by James P. Haney, and April 2, "Arts and Crafts in Relation to Other Movements," by Mira Burr Edson. The course costs $2.

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Miss Mary S. Walker of Waltham having bequeathed a large sum of money for a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral to be built at Boston or at Waltham, it is suggested that the old St. Botolph's Church, in Boston, England, be used as the model from which designs for the cathedral might be taken. St. Botolph's was built in 1309, is 291 feet long, 99 broad, and has a tower 291 feet high. Miss Walker was a daughter of the Rev. Charles Walker, and before her death gave to Bowdoin College in Maine a notable building. Her will contains many bequests to educational establishments.

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The Architectural League, now holding its annual exhibition in the Fifty-seventh Street Fine Arts Building, grew out of the old Sketch Club, a loose organization of artists and amateurs who dabbled in art. It was formally launched Jan. 18, 1881, with D. W. Willard as President, John H. Duncan as Treasurer, and C. H. Blackall as Secretary. The first meetings of the league were in East Fourteenth Street. This organization went out of existence after a few years, and was revived in a much sturdier form in 1886, with John Beverly Robinson as President, John Gellatly as Treasurer, and Charles I. Berg as Permanent Secretary. Then began the large and very interesting exhibitions, which have not been confined to architects' ground plans and elevations, nor to sketches by architects and others, but include nearly everything that goes to the inner and outer decoration of a building. Many artworkers have been encouraged to produce objects that challenge admiration but have little immediate chance of being sold because at the Architectural League they might receive the praise of experts. The President of the league at present is Arnold W. Brunner; the Vice Presidents are William Laurel Harris and Augustus Lukeman, the Treasurer is Edward L. Casey, and the Secretary Frank E. Wallis. There are 344 resident, 74 non-resident, and 4 honorary members. A very full and attractive catalogue is a special feature of the exhibition. The League holds smaller exhibitions from time to time in its rooms at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, and gives pleasant dinners, at which topics interesting to architects and art workers are discussed. During the exhibition there will be free lectures on Wednesday nights. On Feb. 21 Mr. John M. Carrère will talk on the remodeling of cities, and on March 2 Mr. Kenyon Cox will lecture on Michael Angelo.

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A correspondent of The Boston Transcript writing from Paris mentions that American paintings can be picked out in European collections owing to their tonal quality. "It is a well-known fact that an artist can almost unerringly single out the work of Americans in the salons simply from the existence of harmonious tone."

NATIONAL ARTS RECEPTION.

Gov. and Mrs. Odell Are the Guests at the Clubhouse.

Gov. and Mrs. Odell were the guests of the National Arts Club, at 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was the last afternoon tea in the series given by the women of the club this season. The affair was entirely informal. The guests of honor were present from 4:30 until 6 o'clock. There was no speechmaking. St. Clair McKelway, Commissioner of Accounts Black, Charles and Frederick Lamb, Judge Charles F. MacLean, Oscar S. Straus, and many others were present. Mrs. Charles H. Murray, Mrs. William Le Baron Allen, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Frederick Van Beuren, Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mrs. Winchester Fitch, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. William M. Ivins, and Mrs. James Henry Parker formed the Reception Committee. At the tea table were Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Hubert Vos, and Mrs. George F. Shrady. At the chocolate table there were the Misses Van Beuren and Miss Drake.

FUNERAL OF FIREMAN KELLY.

Question Raised as to What Pension His Widow May Get.

Mark Kelly, engineer of Engine Company 16 of the Fire Department, who died Thursday of pneumonia contracted while on duty with his company at the Baltimore fire, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral service at the Church of St. Francis de Sales was attended by about fifty firemen, including detachments from No. 16 and from Engine Company 12, of which the deceased was once a member. Members of Engine Company 16 were pallbearers.

The firemen marched with the body as far as the Ninety-second Street Ferry, and, as the cortege passed the house of Truck Company 13, in East Eighty-seventh Street, the apparatus of that company was drawn up in front and the members were in line with uncovered heads as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead hero.

The members of Kelly's own company and others in the department who knew him are interested in what pension his widow and three children will receive. When a fireman is killed or dies from injuries sustained while on duty his widow's pension is one-half his salary. When death results from natural causes the pension is $25 a month.

Kelly's fellow-firemen believe that the widow will be allowed half his salary as a pension, since the disease he contracted was a direct result of his exposure while performing his duty. His salary was $1,000 a year.

Obituary Notes.

LOUISE STUART BARTLETT CABLE, wife of George W. Cable, the author, died Friday night at the German Hospital after an illness lasting several weeks. The body will be taken to Northfield, Mass., for burial. Mrs. Cable was the daughter of William Allan Bartlett, and was born in New Orleans, where Mr. Cable met and married her in 1869. She was First Regent of the Betty Allen Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Northampton, Mass. Besides her husband she leaves seven children.

SOCIETY AT PALM BEACH

Dinners and Luncheons Characteristic Functions at Florida Resort.

COL. ASTOR'S ENTERTAINMENTS

Golf and Tennis Are Not Neglected by the Many Visitors—Other Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

POINCIANA, PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—The season of big dinners, big balls, and big luncheons has arrived, and many and gay are the various social functions. Naturally, at the season of large social doings, the events out of doors are on the same scale. Golf is rampant. Tennis has its many devotees, while boating, swimming, and shooting draw many enthusiasts. The fishing, too, is generally enjoyed by the elder set of men, yet those who fish for sharks and amberjacks from the long ocean pier carry on their sport before large galleries, mostly composed of women.

At the dinners which have recently been given the favors have, almost invariably, been pieces of jewelry designed to represent Floridian scenes or zoology—little enameled alligators, donkeys, sharks, negroes riding donkeys or making love to dusky belles. The little trinkets are very attractive, and of course created great amusement as they popped from the folds of napkins.

At one dinner a dish was brought covered for the host to inspect. The raising of the silver cover disclosed a live alligator 18 inches long, upon the sight of which the ladies were screechingly amused, and jokes flew around about "looking upon the wine when it is red."

All the large dinners have some novel features. When, however, the host or hostess does not originate something new, the negro troubadours engaged to add ragtime abandon to the occasion have some surprises to offer blasé diners. Most of the dinners are held in the open-air grillroom, but some are given at the Beach Club.

This week golf has had added interest from the meeting of Walter J. Travis, John Moller, Jr., and C. B. Cory with the professionals Low, Gilbert, Nicholls, and Fovarque. The result has been large daily "galleries" and an abundance of golf gossip, in which the name of Travis is strongly emphasized.

On the tennis courts Col. J. J. Astor, Arthur Kemp, "Ollie" Campbell, C. L. Waterbury, R. L. Beeckman, Frederick Edey, and J. Wesley Deane are the most conspicuous men players, and Mrs. "Fred" Edey, Miss Edey, Rebecca Darlington, the Misses Andrews, Daisy Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Scully, Mrs. Thomas Cook, Grace Ellis, the Misses Hyde, and Mrs. Waldo W. Burton are the best women players. Tennis seems to be followed by the New York-Newport set more than by any of the other sets here.

A great deal of card playing is done every day. The New York matrons are the most constant devotees of "bridge."

Mrs. Robert C. Watson of New York and Islip gave the first big card party, and Mrs. Williams of Brooklyn and Babylon gave the next.

Among the constant New York players are Mesdames J. Remsen, Frederick Robert, Norris Mundy, Frederick Jackson, Frederic Sterry, John Moller, Jr., Walter Baird, E. Gray Pendleton, W. G. Wood, A. Costello, C. B. Cory, and Benjamin Thaw.

The Florida Gun Club has become a popular social institution since the opening of the new clubhouse, where tea is served to and by the ladies during the shoots. The most prominent men shooters are J. S. S. Remsen, John W. Gates, B. Little, J. J. Kelly, W. Bingham, Dr. Isaac Emerson, Daniel Bacon, W. B. Dowd, Thomas Cook, J. D. Adams, J. S. Page, Dr. Karsner, C. B. Cory, and A. Costello.

Nightly the large palm room at the Poinciana is a scene of gayety. Italian troubadours sings songs in which all join heartily.

There will be a ball at the Breakers early in March.

Col. John Jacob Astor is the most prolific entertainer here. Every day he gives a luncheon party, and almost every afternoon or evening he gives a sailing party. His luncheons are almost invariably graced by Misses Mabel Butler, Queenie B. Hall, Layo Newton, and May Winter Keane, and C. L. Waterbury and M. L. Breese.

John W. Gates has caused as much of a flutter in the breasts of those who toy with the Goddess Chance as has Travis with the golfers. Now the clubgoers are studying and discussing Gates's game and the sum and substance of the discussion is "things come to him who hath," or words to that effect. Yet there are those who have adopted the system of playing that which the high player does not play, and many have had reason to think the system good.

Mrs. John Grant Lyman gives teas daily in the cocoanut grove.

The Misses Mollie and Charlotte Andrews, Rebecca Darlington, Miss Elsie Tilford, Mrs. "Fred" Edey, and Mrs. Eugene O'Neil also give teas there several times a week.

Many of the cottagers have issued invitations to garden parties.

This being the busiest day socially of the season, dinners, luncheons, sailing parties, and teas have been numerous. In the social sports the mixed foursome tournament, the shoot at the gun club, and the tennis contests in the morning attracted great attention.

Many New Yorkers arrived to-day, including James Stillman, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, E. S. Higgins, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop. Last night H. Clay Pierce brought the following guests in his car: Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Miss Winifred Ives, James F. D. Lanier, and Dr. Squires.

August Belmont gave a luncheon and sailing trip to the members of his party.

Kenyon Painter took a party composed of Miss Ethel Butler, Layo Newton, May Winter Keane, Dr. and Mrs. George Ward, and Lawrence Breese, C. Livingston Waterbury, and William Hall to luncheon at Fort Lauderdale and tea on the yacht.

Mrs. Frederick Roberts gave a luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Peter Moller, to the following: Mesdames James Wesley Watson, Robert C. Watson, Philip Livingston, Fremont Smith, C. S. Cragin, Frederick Jackson, J. P. Thayer, Jr., Theodore Price, R. Norris Mundy, and William Van Anden; James Stillman, complimentary to Lyman D. Gage, gave a sailing party to Munyen's Island.

Other parties on the lake were given by H. T. Sloan, H. M. Flagler, A. S. Wetterer, Commodore Luckenback, and Joseph Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have gone to Miami and Nassau.

This evening a large dinner was given by Col. J. J. Astor.

G. W. Perkins, partner of J. P. Morgan, with a party of thirteen, is spending a few days at St. Augustine.

A. R. Whitney's houseboat Ruff House has arrived at Miami. His New York guests are Miss Bradford and H. E. Griswold.

Many teas were given in Cocoanut Grove this evening, notably those by Louis Bound, Miss Rebecca Darlington, and Mrs. Waldo W. Burton.

Oliver Campbell gave a farewell sailing party to-night. He, with J. Wesley Doane, go

MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR POSTAL FRAUDS

Machen Gets Two Years' Imprisonment and $10,000 Fine.

LIKE PENALTY FOR TWO OTHERS

But Motion of Samuel A. Groff for New Trial Will Be Given Further Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—August W. Machen, formerly General Superintendent of the Free Delivery Postal Service; Dr. George E. Lorenz of Toledo, Ohio, and Diller B. Groff of this city, who were convicted yesterday of conspiracy against the Government, to-day were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Moundsville (West Va.) Penitentiary and a fine of $10,000 each. The defendants immediately gave notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals and were released on $20,000 bonds each.

Samuel A. Groff, of whom Special Counsel Conrad, for the Government, said some days ago that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, was not sentenced, his motion for a new trial and for arrest of judgment being allowed further consideration. His counsel were given four days within which to prepare to argue the motions.

Machen was first called. When the court sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, the term to begin on arrival at the penitentiary, and $10,000 fine, Machen's eyes filled and he trembled slightly as he resumed his seat. Then he clasped his hands and sat staring ahead of him as the other two were given the same sentence.

The sentence imposed is the maximum allowed under the law, although the court, contrary to the contentions of the prosecution, decided that the several counts in the indictment constituted but one offense. If the full penalty had been imposed on each count, as the prosecution asked, the sentence would have been twenty-four years' imprisonment and $120,000 fine.

The appeals to the upper court will be pressed as rapidly as possible, but months may elapse before they can be heard.

The Government has not yet decided on the next steps in the prosecution of the postal cases, but it is not unlikely that the other indictments in which Machen is named will be pressed for trial next. There are approximately fourteen indictments against Machen, either singly or jointly with others, and the Government expects to bring him to trial on most of them.

Postmaster General Payne called at the White House to-day and received the President's congratulations on his good work in the Machen case. Mr. Payne could not refrain from showing satisfaction that he had succeeded where two Congressional committees had failed. He said:

"The verdict in the Post Office cases has been a great victory for the Government. Somehow an impression had been general that it would be a most impossible to secure conviction in Washington, because of the large interests here in Government contracts and the general attitude to such things, but this impression was wrong, we are glad to say."

FOR NEW POST OFFICE SITE.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Offer Indorsed by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The purchase of the Pensylvania Railroad site for the construction of a new Post Office building in New York to-day received the indorsement of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds through a favorable report on Senator T. C. Platt's amendment to the Sundry Civil bill. This amendment appropriates $2,000,000 to be used in acquiring the site. The amendment follows:

"For the acquisition of a site for a Post Office building in the City of New York, State of New York, comprising a frontage of 460 feet on the west side of Eighth Avenue and a depth of 640 feet on Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, to a street to be hereafter named, such site to be subject to the right of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to use for platforms and trackage under a plane 20 feet below the curb line of the adjoining streets, Provided, however, that such use does not interfere with the erection of supports necessary in the construction of a suitable Post Office building, $2,000,000."

RAILROADS IN PHILIPPINES.

Legislation Authorizing Guarantee of 4 Per Cent. on Bonds Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Legislation authorizing the Philippine Government to execute a guarantee of 4 per cent. a year on $40,000,000 of bonds for railroad construction in those islands will be introduced in the House next week by Chairman Cooper of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. This legislation will have the support of the Administration through Secretary Taft, who is convinced that railroads are the next most essential step in the development of the Philippine Islands.

The first roads will be built in the Island of Luzon. Some parts of this island, according to the belief of Secretary Taft, will yield 4 per cent. from the beginning. In other sections, where railroads would lead to great industrial development this amount would not be earned. At the most, however, it is estimated that the Government guarantee will only be needed for a limited number of years. The strictest kind of safeguards are to be embodied in the legislation.

GROUP OF GREAT SOLDIERS.

Frederick, Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon for War College.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At the instance of the President Baron Sternburg, the German Ambassador, had a long conference with Secretary Taft and Major Gen. Miles respecting the location of the statue of Frederick the Great, which is to be dedicated Oct. 20. It was decided that the statue should make one of a quartet chosen from the world's greatest soldiers, and it will stand in line on the beautiful terrace of the War College Building with those of Alexander the Great, Caesar, and Napoleon.

The German statue will differ from the others in the important respect that it will be the only one of the four which is a presentation to the United States.

Haendel's Bust Offered Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A bronze bust of Händel, the composer, was tendered Congress to-day by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The bust was awarded to the United German Singing Societies of Washington in a contest at the National Saengerfest in Baltimore. The societies presented the bust to the District of Columbia, and it is desired to have it placed on a Government reservation in this city.

SPANISH CONSUL REGRETS.

So Does Capt. Miller and the Sailor Row Is Patched Up.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Feb. 27.—The Spanish Consul here visited the United States cruiser Columbia Thursday, returning the visit of Capt. Miller, the exchange of visits being intended to close in a friendly manner the recent pugnacious incident between Spanish and American sailors, who got into a street row while on shore leave.

The Consul was received with a salute, the band playing the Spanish national anthem, and the marine guard presenting arms. The Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, which was passing at the time, stopped and [illegible] American flag.

SAY ELKS SLAUGHTER ELK.

Roosevelt Indignant at Killing of Species Named for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Order of Elks is said to be responsible for the illegal slaughter of the Roosevelt elk, a species distinct from the common elk and named after the President by the discoverer of the species.

Mr. Roosevelt's indignation has been aroused by reports made to him about the wanton killing of the few remaining elk in the country, including not only this species but others, and he will endeavor to have Congress pass stringent laws on the subject.

The fact that the Roosevelt elk are included in the slaughter was brought to the President's attention to-day by Representative Humphrey of Washington State. The Game Warden of Washington writes to Mr. Humphrey that a few days ago eleven elk carcasses were found in one spot, and those of eight in another.

The elk slaughter, the Washington men say, is perpetrated in order to secure a few teeth from the head of each victim. One of the favorite charms of the members of the Order of Elks is a certain elk tooth. These have become scarce and costly. The principal reason for killing the Roosevelt elk, which are found in the Olympic Mountains in Washington, is to secure two teeth from each animal. The carcasses are usually left where they fall, no other use being made of them.

There are already State laws on the subject, but the Washington men think the extinction of the American elk can be prevented only by a Federal law. They say that men who have no fear of State regulations would fight shy of Federal officers.

FIGHT FOR ORIENTAL TRADE.

Will Follow Russo-Japanese War, Says Speaker at Congressional Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The advocates of the extension of the coastwise navigation laws to the Philippines had a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Merchant Marine. The only representatives of the opponents of this measure present to-day were Messrs. William O. Smith of Hawaii and W. M. Alexander of San Francisco. Messrs. Smith and Alexander explained the shipping of sugar from Hawaii to the United States, maintaining that there was not, even at the present time, enough shipping to carry the Hawaiian sugar from Honolulu to New York at the rate which the Hawaiian planters wanted to pay.

Samuel S. Sewall of Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me., represented that the Hawaiians could obtain abundance of tonnage by paying what he considered a fair rate. If the American ships could go to the Philippines with the assurance that they would have a cargo out and back the rates would be very reasonable.

William M. Bunker, representing the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, said that organization supported the bill because it looked forward to the development of the Oriental trade. He predicted that when the war between Russia and Japan was over there would be a tremendous contest for the Oriental trade, and all nations would put forth their best efforts. It was therefore necessary for the United States to get in line and be ready for the struggle when it came.

E. C. Plummer of New York, Secretary of the Atlantic Carriers' Association, pointed out that where the freight rate on molasses between Boston and Porto Rico had been $2.25 per hogshead under the Spanish rule, since the application of the coastwise navigation laws to Porto Rico, it had fallen to $1.60. This was due to the fact that American ships sailing to Porto Rico were now assured of return cargoes. The same conditions would undoubtedly obtain in the Philippines.

RUSH OF PENSION BILLS.

House Breaks Precedents by Ignoring Committee of Whole Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House to-day considered pension bills, and, to further expedite the passage of these measures, consideration in Committee of the Whole was practically dispensed with, and the entire business done in the House. Under this arrangement a large number of bills were acted upon.

At the outset Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania filed a complaint that for a time threatened to stop the new arrangement. Each member of Congress at every session presents a large batch of pension bills. The Committee on Pensions finds it impossible to consider them, and therefore a rule has obtained that only four or five for each member shall be acted upon, the members indicating their choice and the order of consideration.

When the first bill had been read to-day Mr. Adams explained that he had filed a number of pension bills with the committee, of which not one had been reported. He gave notice that unless his bills were brought forward for action, the Pension Committee need not expect to receive unanimous consent for the consideration of its business in the future. Other members expressed similar sentiments, but as no one objected to the suspension of the rules the pension bills were pushed through with more than usual facility and dispatch.

SMOOT WITNESSES LEAVE UTAH

Mormon President Smith and Several Apostles to Testify at Washington.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 27.—President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church, accompanied by Apostle Francis M. Lyan, Andrew Jensen, the Church Historian; Hyram Smith, and other prominent church leaders, left here to-day for Washington to testify before the sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Smoot investigation.

Three of those subpoenaed will not appear before the committee on account of sickness. They are Apostles John Henry Smith and W. W. Morrill, and ex-Apostle Moses Thatcher. The United States Marshal and his deputies were unable to find a number of other Mormons desired to testify.

INDIANS IN WHITE HOUSE.

President Shakes Hands with Big Heart, Black Dog, and Other Chiefs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President to-day had the pleasure of shaking hands with a dozen Osage Indians, many of them dressed in red striped shirts and many in colored blankets, moccasins, and other apparel seldom seen in the White House. Big Heart, the Osage chief, headed the delegation, with Black Dog as his chief lieutenant. They came to arrange a treaty by which their land and money are to be divided among the individuals of the tribe.

It was an Indian field day, for after the Osages had gone ex-Representative Van Voorhis of New York brought in some Seneca Indians from his State. They came here to attend to some matters before the Department of the Interior.

ARMY MEN APPROVE HASH.

Subsistence Officers Report Favorably on Food Experiments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Commissary General of the army is in receipt of reports from subsistence officers who had to do with the recent experiments with hash.

The reports nearly all were in approval of hash as an army food.

Navy Gets Long's Book After All.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Navy Department has at last decided to furnish the libraries of naval ships and stations with copies of John D. Long's work on [illegible] The New American Navy."

NEW PRESIDENT'S STABLES

Present Ones Don't Harmonize with Adjoining Art Gallery.

DAMP FOR HORSES, TOO

Proposal to Spend $90,000 for New Quarters for President's Horses — Some Persons Think That's a Good Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Taft has sent to the Treasury Department a request for $90,000 for new stables for the White House, declaring that a number of the President's best horses have been practically ruined by being kept in the old stables, which are damp and unwholesome.

There are other reasons, however, why influential persons in the capital want the stables removed. The buildings are located south of the State Department Building and immediately in front of the Corcoran Art Gallery. This location is objectionable for many reasons. The stables are on public grounds and were erected before the State, War, and Navy Department Building and the art gallery were constructed.

The Columbian University has decided to remove to the vicinity of the stables and the Grant Statue will also be erected near there. It has been proposed to remove the stables, and estimates have been presented from time to time for this purpose. Some time ago an estimate was submitted for $60,000, and this has been supplemented by an additional estimate of $30,000, making in all $90,000 for the removal and reconstruction of stables for the President.

Many persons believe that there is no necessity for the purchase of ground for a site for the stables, inasmuch as the Government owns a large tract of ground extending from the White House to the Potomac River, on which suitable buildings might be erected without offense to the taste of the most fastidious, and which could be so located that the stables would not be in view of the White House and the other buildings fronting on the mall, or park, south of that building. Some persons think $90,000, a large sum to expend for stables, even for the President of the United States, especially in a year when a Presidential election is to be held.

PRESIDENT TO NAME HARROD.

Overrules Charges—Will Send Canal Commission's Name to Senate Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Despite the protests of certain Southerners the President has decided to appoint Benjamin M. Harrod of New Orleans a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. This completes the commission and the names of the members will be sent to the Senate Monday. The President went thoroughly into the charges against Mr. Harrod and satisfied himself there was nothing in them.

A number of Senators and Representatives have united in a remonstrance against the employment of the army in doing police duty on the Isthmus of Panama, which remonstrance has been presented to the President. Admiral Walker, it is said, also believes that this duty should be left to the Marine Corps instead of employing the army. It is not at all probable, however, that these remonstrances will prevail against the recommendation of the General Staff that the army should occupy the Isthmus.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT GUANTANAMO

Reviews American Fleet—Warships Engage in Target Practice.

GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Feb. 27.—The dispatch boat Mayflower, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here yesterday.

The United States warships are engaging in target practice at night in Guantanamo Bay.

The entire fleet, with the exception of the monitor Amphitrite and the auxiliary cruiser Vixen, manoeuvred at sea to-day and was reviewed by Admiral Dewey.

ROOT TO AID HOME RULE.

The ex-Secretary, Senator Elsberg, Lauterbach, and Mason to Draft a Bill.

Home rule for New York was brought to the attention of the Republican leaders when they gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday by Senator Elsberg, who, in conjunction with Gov. Odell, sought to obtain the views of most of the New York City leaders with respect to the subject.

It has been decided to have a home rule measure drawn by Elihu Root, Senator Elsberg, Edward Lauterbach, and Alexander T. Mason. The results of the conferences with the leaders on one side and Senator Elsberg on the other will be acted upon by these four lawyers within the next ten days, it is expected.

It is generally believed that this measure, to be drawn by the Twenty-ninth District leaders, will embody practically all of the Governor's ideas on home rule, as well as those of the New York City leaders.

It is understood that Deputy Commissioner of Excise Edward H. Healy was consulted with reference to the excise provisions in the measure, and that Jastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters, will have his recommendations with respect to the relations of the city and the gas companies included.

FIND ORIGINAL LAND GRANT.

Certificate to Property in Texas Oilfields Worth Many Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—The original certificate of the William Humphreys charter grant to 4,400 acres of land situted in the heart of the East Texas oilfields, issued in 1835, was discovered to-day among the Spanish archives of the State Land Office.

The certificate is accompanied by an affidavit showing that the title to the land has been transferred to William English.

This discovery will have a most important bearing on the suits which are pending in the courts for recovery of this land, there being more than 600 claimants to it. The land is valued at several million dollars.

OYSTER BAY BRANCHING OUT.

Not Only an Opera House, but Town Incorporation in Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 27.—This village, the home of President Roosevelt, means not only to erect a handsome opera house this Spring, but expects to incorporate. The matter of incorporation has been talked of for years, but now it has been taken up by the Oyster Bay Board of Trade, an organization made up of business and professional men and farmers who know what they want and how to get it.

FEUD VICTIM'S WIDOW SUES.

Mrs. Marcum Asks $100,000 for Alleged Conspiracy to Murder Her Husband.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Arabella Marcum to-day filed suit in the Circuit Court against James Hargis, Alexander Hargis, Edward Callahan, and B. F. French for $100,000 damages. Mrs. Marcum alleges in her petition that the defendants entered into a conspiracy with Curtis Jett and Tom White to murder her husband, the late J. B. Marcum. Callahan was formerly Sheriff of Breathitt County.

Jett and White are now in jail in Louisville.

B. Altman & Co.

Beginning TUESDAY, MARCH FIRST, and until further notice, store will be open until 6 P. M.

THIRD FLOOR DEPARTMENTS:

UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY STUFFS, HANGINGS, LACE CURTAINS, ETC., ETC.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING—CUSTOM ORDER DEPARTMENT.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

HATS, TOQUES, BONNETS, ETC.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

In the

UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY DEP'T.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS ARE MAINTAINED OF UPHOLSTERY STUFFS AND FABRICS, FOR HANGINGS, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

Orders taken for High-class Window and Door Draperies and Hangings, for the furnishing of Hotels, Clubs and private residences; also for Lace Panels, Sash and Long Curtains and Lace Bed Sets.

Designs furnished in styles corresponding to the various periods in decoration. Estimates furnished.

TRIMMED MILLINERY DEP'T.

HATS AND TOQUES IN NEWEST STYLES FOR SPRING WEAR, BOTH THE IMPORTED MODELS AND ADAPTATIONS FROM THEM.

SMART TURBANS AND TOQUES FOR STREET WEAR.

LARGE HATS OF LACE, MALINE, ETC., FOR EVENING WEAR.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART.

NOTICE.

B. Altman & Co. *WILL HOLD AN UNUSUAL SALE IN THIS DEPARTMENT,*

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

AT WHICH THEY WILL OFFER A NUMBER OF ARTISTIC ARTICLES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, INCLUDING,

BRONZE GROUPS, STATUETTES AND BUSTS, MARBLE STATUETTES AND BUSTS,

DECORATIVE PORCELAIN AND GLASSWARE, CURIO CABINETS, ELECTROLIERS, AND VARIOUS OTHER OBJECTS, AT REDUCTIONS OF FROM

ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Killed Razing Baltimore Wall.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—William Fairfax was killed and Walter Belt seriously injured late this afternoon while at work razing a wall in the burned district of the city. A number of other workmen were slightly injured by flying brick, but all of them were able to continue at work.

Fined for Employing Stage Children.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—M. A. Yack, manager of the "Her Own Way" company, now playing at the Illinois Theatre, was fined $5 and costs to-day for violations of the Illinois State factory laws. Mr. Yack was charged with employing after 7 o'clock at night children under sixteen years of age. Mr. Yack's attorneys made the plea that the children were not subjected to hard work and that their part in the play was merely recreative.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following transfers are made in the Coast Artillery: Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., from the Twenty-ninth to the Twenty-seventh Company; Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., from the Seventeenth to the unassigned list; First Lieut. Robert P. McMillan, from the Forty-fifth to the Twenty-ninth Company; First Lieut. Godwin Ordway, from the Forty-second to the Forty-fifth Company; Second Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, from the One Hundred and Nineteenth to the Forty-second Company; Second Lieut. Harry E. R. Reed, from the Forty-second to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company.

Capt. Hinkley and Lieuts. McMillan, Ordway, and Wiggin will proceed to join the companies to which they are transferred respectively.

Capt. Charles J. Bailey, Artillery Corps, will proceed on March 1 from Fort Totten, N. Y., to St. Louis.

Capt. George L. Byram, Sixth Cavalry, will assume charge of Quartermaster's construction work at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. James E. Normoyle, Fifth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

B. Altman & Co.

Beginning TUESDAY, MARCH FIRST, and until further notice, store will be open until 6 P. M.

MADE-UP GOWNS and TAILOR SUITS.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

THE ADVANCE STYLES OF GOWNS FOR SPRING ARE NOW SHOWN,

comprising the latest effects of Mousseline Taffeta, Messaline and Louisine Silks; Colored and Natural Pongee Silks, Crepe de Chine, Nets, Laces and Veilings.

TUESDAY, MARCH FIRST.

Gowns of Grey, Champagne, Light Blue, Pink, Lavendar, White, Havana Brown and Black Crepe de Chine; Taffeta Silk lined throughout, . **$45.00**

Tailor Suits, of Black, Blue and Brown Broadcloth, Taffeta Silk lined throughout, with Short Blouse Coat, braid trimmed, **$38.00**

with Eton Coat, fancy Vest, . **29.00**

Separate Dress Skirts of Black and Blue Veiling; Silk trimmed and Taffeta Silk lined throughout, ... **$19.50**

DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SELECTION OF UNDERGARMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON,

and particularly to the new EVENING CHEMISES, EMPIRE CORSET COVERS;

Dressing Sacques of Sheer Muslin, Silk, Albatross and Crepe de Chine. Also Night Robes, showing a long shoulder style, and including some with hand stitching.

These articles are all fashioned upon the latest improved models, and of the prevailing materials.

Trousseaux made to order on the premises. Initials, Monograms and Crests embroidered.

SHIRT WAIST FORM.

A new linen garment, to be worn over the Corset, is now being introduced in the CORSET DEPARTMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing TUESDAY, March First,

18,000 yds. of White Nainsook and Swiss

EMBROIDERIES,

(SOLD IN STRIPS OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF YARDS EACH), REGULAR PRICES $1.15 TO $4.50 PER STRIP,

At 72c, 90c, $1.15, $1.60 and $2.65 per strip of 4½ yards.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

In Black Silk Department,

will place on sale, commencing TUESDAY, MARCH FIRST,

10,000 yds. BLACK SILK CRÊPE de CHINE,

(Double Width),

and

10,000 yards of BLACK TAFFETAS,

These goods will be placed on sale beginning TUESDAY, March First (Rear of Rotunda).

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Navy.

Capt. H. N. Manney is detached from the Naval College, Narragansett Bay, Feb. 29, and ordered to Washington for special duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

Commander C. E. Colohan's sick leave is extended three months from March 2.

Surgeon L. W. Spratling will report to the Surgeon General for special temporary duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Devries is detached from duty with Naval Recruiting Party No. 2, March 7, and ordered to the Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jenney is detached from the Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore, March 5, and ordered to duty with Naval Recruiting Party No. 2, March 7.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Pyne is ordered to the navy yard, New York, March 1, for duty as assistant to the General Storekeeper.

Paymaster H. E. Glenn is detached from the Aberenda, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Gunner W. Zeltler is detached from Fort Mifflin, Penn., and ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for temporary duty preparatory to orders for the Denver.

Gunner C. W. Ljungquist is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty in charge of naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Penn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Arrived—Mayflower, at Guantanamo; Machias, at Algiers; Topeka, at Puerto Plata.

Sailed—Nashville, Atlanta, and Bancroft, from Colon, for Guantanamo; Solace, from Guam for Honolulu en route to Mare Island; Texas, Florida, and Wyoden, from Key West for Pensacola; Prairie, from Guantanamo for Colon.

PLANS TO IMPROVE CITY

Municipal Art Society Proposes Many Changes in Streets.

Does Not Expect Immediate Recognition of Its Work, but Will Continue a Systematic Campaign.

In making public its various reports for the improvement of the city the Municipal Art Society is prosecuting a campaign that its committees say they intend to pursue without let-up, despite the objections from all sides and the claims that their projects are sometimes impracticable dreams.

"We don't expect to accomplish everything in a day," said one of the officers the other evening, "but gradually we hope to show every one who is interested in New York that there ought to be a systematic upbuilding of the city with reference to its topography and architecture, instead of allowing it to grow ahead in a haphazard fashion, as it has been growing."

One of the society's many committees, all of which devote hours of work and consultation to making their reports, has just issued its opinions as to changes needed in the street layout of this borough. The alterations and innovations recommended are in many instances radical, but to any one who knows the geography of the city all of them are interesting, whether they ever are to be adopted or not.

After mentioning the advantages that have accrued from efforts made in foreign cities to remodel their maps on an artistic basis, the committee declares that improvement of private property in New York is going rapidly forward without regard to its effect on public improvements, each passing year making it increasingly difficult and expensive for the city to adapt its thoroughfares to modern uses. A look at the local map shows that the city is composed of several distinct systems of street arrangement. First there is the lower east side from Corlears Hook to the Battery, with its system. Then there is the section extending along the west side from the Battery and up through Old Greenwich Village as far as Gansevoort Street. After that the committee lists the Greenwich Village section proper, and over on the east side still another arrangement north of Corlears Hook and extending up to Houston Street. The last system the committee mentions, before it reaches what it calls the "curse" of regular gridironed streets above Fourteenth Street, is in the area dominated by the line of Broadway and shaped like a wedge driven south below Fourteenth Street nearly to the Battery between the other systems already named.

Having urged the necessity of new diagonal streets throughout the city, particularly where more easily planned in districts as yet not thickly settled, the committee urges that the authorities allow no extensions of elevated railroads, which are "unsightly and detrimental." While expressing the opinion that its recommendations cannot be accomplished in a hurry, many of them being of a kind that must wait and others being perhaps impracticable, the committee proposes many changes in the densely populated sections of the city.

SOME PROPOSED CHANGES.

Widening Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and extending them down to Varick Street, it is urged, would improve traffic, and the work could be done at an expense small in proportion to the advantages resulting. A reorganization of the "nest" of unconnected streets in the Five Points neighborhood is advised, as well as a broad street between City Hall and Mulberry Bend Parks. The committee favors widening Fifty-ninth Street all across town. In recommending a raised viaduct over Park Avenue from Fortieth to Sixtieth Street, through the Grand Central Station, it has this to say:

"Continuing the viaduct through the station at Forty-second Street, so that this broad avenue shall be continuous instead of interrupted as it has been for so many years, unnecessarily, by the railway station. The idea of continuing a street or viaduct through a large building should not be so startling as to prevent its careful consideration, especially where, as in this case, a 'public way' has been closed to admit of the erection of the building. The idea of an elevated viaduct can be utilized advantageously where the ground levels are of such difference that an elevated street would be the shortest way. Already we have wisely accepted this solution in the treatment of Riverside Drive at Ninety-sixth Street, north and south, and at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, east and west."

The Boulevard Lafayette, says the report should be extended from the upper end of Manhattan Island by a viaduct over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to connect with the road system to the north, thus completing the work already under way connecting the Riverside Drive and the Boulevard Lafayette, and then the extension of the Speedway along the Harlem to a junction with the boulevard would make a continuous drive from the Hudson River into the Harlem Valley.

In order to provide the down town sections with diagonal streets and avenues it is proposed, first, to widen Suffolk Street from the Williamsburg Bridge to East Broadway or to cut a new street from the Delancey Street entrance of the Williamsburg Bridge to the Manhattan Bridge. Then there ought to be constructed an equivalent diagonal street from Cooper Union southeast to Delancey Street to act as another roadway for the Brooklyn tide of travel.

SUBWAYS RECOMMENDED.

To connect the different Brooklyn bridges, subways are recommended, and there should be tunnels also to connect the bridge entrances with the Hudson River. Rapid transit boat service is an improvement urged for both North and East River, and it is pointed out that New Yorkers, who have ceased to do much walking on account of ill-arranged streets and surface obstructions, would get the walking habit anew if there could be a reorganization of thoroughfares and a successful crusade against illegal projections and illegal blocking of streets by merchants. In summing up, the Committee on Thoroughfares says:

"A quick glance at the various suggestions practically gives this result:

"First—The underground, as logically developed, supplies the 'long haul' for the distance beyond the Island of Manhattan, to the north in the Borough of the Bronx, to the east in the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, to the south at Richmond, to the west in the State of New Jersey.

"Second—The changes in the streets and the modification of the traction system would, with the boat service suggested, greatly facilitate the opportunities of movement on the Island itself.

"Third—The idea of developing the city for the pedestrian would not only aid greatly to comfort and convenience, but would also add to the healthfulness of the citizens themselves."

Later other committees will make reports on changes for the outlying boroughs, and at every meeting of the society some move is made to strengthen the fight by keeping the matter of reorganization persistently before the local administration.

MAN AND WIFE AGREE TO DIE.

Woman Poisoned and Her Husband Shot in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The finding of the bodies of a man and woman in a room in a small hotel on Clark Street has led the police to believe that the deaths of both were the result of an agreement to die together.

In the room was a marriage certificate bearing the names of Arthur W. Pressel and Gertrude E. Snathess. A note wrapped around the marriage certificate bore the words: "Last request of Mr. and Mrs. Pressel. Notify Dan Pressel, Huntington, Ind."

The woman's face and lips were seared, and a bottle labeled "Poison" was found beside her. The man was shot through the forehead, and in his hand was a revolver.

MAYOR APPROVES EXEMPTIONS.

Says Deputy Tax Collectors Were Classified Erroneously.

Approving the action of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in exempting from civil service requirements and jurisdiction the places of fifty-two Deputy Tax Collectors, Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon issued a memorandum of his reasons. This is the exemption which was opposed so bitterly by the Civil Service Reform Association both at the hearing before the civil service officials and before the Mayor. The matter now goes to the State Civil Service Commission, and the civil service reform men declare that in the event of the State Board upholding the attitude of the Mayor the case will be carried into the courts.

Mayor McClellan, in his statement, says that Section 12 of Chapter 370 of the laws of 1899 exempts deputies of all principal executive officers, and he also points to the fact that Section 21 of the civil service law, which provides for the protection of veterans, also declares that the provisions of the section shall not apply to secretaries, cashiers, or deputies. The decisions of the courts in the Ryan and the Thompson cases also are cited, after which the Mayor says:

"As the matter now stands the Deputy Tax Commissioners are erroneously classified in that they are in the competitive class, whereas they should be in the exempt class. For the purpose of correcting such erroneous classification the Municipal Civil Service Commission has passed the resolution exempting the Deputy Tax Commissioners, and for that purpose I hereby approve of the same."

HELPED TO FREE HER FATHER.

Rose Gottlieb, Girl Law Student, Worked for His Release.

Rose Gottlieb, a student of law in the University of Chicago, was a happy young woman yesterday, when Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum released her father, Henry Gottlieb, on $1,000 bail. Ever since early last November, when Mr. Gottlieb voluntarily returned from Chicago to answer to an indictment on a charge of forgery in the second degree, he has been locked in the Tombs, and his daughter, who came to New York with him, has been working to obtain his release.

In these efforts the knowledge of law which she has gained during her brief study of the subject has stood her in good stead, and she feels that the release of her father is in some measure due to her service.

Mr. Gottlieb, who was a lawyer practicing in this city, was accused of forging a check which he offered in payment of a client's taxes. He was in Chicago when indicted, but offered to return to this city without extradition, on the stipulation that he be tried on the one charge. He said that the check was one handed to him by his client and that he himself was not responsible if there had been a forgery.

His trial was deferred, and Justice Greenbaum ordered that the trial proceed on Jan. 19, else the indictment would be quashed. On Jan. 25, nothing having been done toward a trial, a second application for habeas corpus was applied for, but in the meantime the District Attorney had obtained a second indictment of the lawyer on a charge growing out of the execution of a mechanic's lien.

The question was raised as to the legality of an indictment of a man already indicted, and the District Attorney agreed to the quashing of the first. This leaves the lawyer in a position to carry his question to a higher court.

FEAST INSTEAD OF FUNERAL.

Man's Return Prevents Burial by Family of a Stranger's Body.

E. J. Connolly, a traveling salesman, who resides with his parents at 56 South Third Street, Williamsburg, was the central figure last night in a joyous family reunion held to celebrate his return from the dead, so to speak. On the previous evening the house had been the abode of grief and mourning, for in an undertaking establishment a body supposed to be his was being prepared for burial.

Connolly is employed by a firm in Murray Street, Manhattan. On his last trip to the West he was away much longer than usual, and neglected—also an unusual circumstance—to write home. His family became apprehensive concerning his safety, and when on Monday last his father read the description of an unidentified suicide whose body had been found at the Waverley Club building, in Yonkers, it seemed to answer so closely the description of his son that he hurried to the Yonkers Morgue to investigate. A scar on the dead man's face and a diamond ring on a finger confirmed his worst fears, and he returned to break the terrible news to the family and make arrangements for the funeral.

While the household were plunged in sorrow and wondering what could have caused him to take his life Connolly entered the house, and was dumfounded at the small panic which greeted his appearance. Explanations were soon forthcoming, however, woe was turned to joy, and Connolly himself hurried off to cancel the funeral arrangements.

FAMINE IN BAD EGGS.

They Were All Exhausted at High Prices Before Market Broke.

The New York Mercantile Exchange yesterday reported the receipt of 50,546 cases of fresh eggs in the last week. These mostly contained thirty dozens each, a small proportion holding thirty-six dozens—the total aggregating fully 20,000,000 eggs.

Prices have declined very rapidly, and thousands of cases changed hands yesterday on the floor of the Exchange at 21 cents a dozen. A week ago the wholesale rate was 34 cents, making a decline of 13 cents. All eggs coming are fresh, and have been rushed forward as fast as collected to catch the high prices recently prevailing. The cold storage stock was entirely exhausted some time ago, and should poor ones be wanted they could not be found.

BEGGAR BITES A POLICEMAN.

One-Legged Negro Uses His Crutch as a Club on Fifth Avenue.

Looking for beggars along Fifth Avenue last evening, Detectives Frank Flynn and George Barry of the Beggar Squad came upon two men who they say were soliciting alms on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets. Barry went after the man at Fortieth Street, while Flynn devoted his attention to the other man, who was a one-legged negro.

Flynn spoke to the man, told him he was an officer, and that he was under arrest, when suddenly the beggar is alleged to have taken his crutch in his two hands, and with a terrific swing, struck Flynn with it on the side of the head. The policeman dropped to the sidewalk as if shot. The negro was on top of him in an instant, and with his crutch shortened beat the officer about the head with it. Then, Flynn says, he dropped the crutch and buried his teeth in his forehead and the bridge of the nose.

Flynn was hampered by a heavy overcoat and taken at a disadvantage. He says that fully twenty people gathered around, and not one of them tried to help the officer, although he called to them to pull the negro away. Barry, however, at length became aware of his comrade's predicament, and came to his assistance. The negro was dragged away, and Flynn rose to his feet, with wounds on his face and forehead.

When Flynn entered the West Thirtieth Street Station with his prisoner, the marks of teeth were plainly visible on his face. Capt. Cottrell told him to go immediately to the New York Hospital and have his wounds cauterized.

The negro, who said he was John W. Davis, living sometimes at 218 West Twenty-ninth Street, was locked up, charged with felonious assault and beggary. The police say he is a well-known beggar.

MONTE CARLO CHESS PLAY

First Selection of Games at Sectangular Tournament.

SCORES OF MANY CONTESTS

Details of Moves That Won and Lost for Players at the Recent International Tourney.

Appended is a first selection of games played in the recent international sectangular chess tournament at Monte Carlo:

FIRST BOARD.—FIRST ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Swiderski. White.	Marco. Black.	Swiderski White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	29. K—Kt7ch	K—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	30. Kt—B5	K—K3
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	31. Kt—Q4ch	K—Q3
4. BxKt	QPxB	32. Kt—B5ch	K—K3
5. P—Q4	PxP	33. Kt—Kt7ch	K—Q3
6. QxP	B—KKt5	34. Kt—B5ch	K—K3
7. B—K3	BxKt	35. Kt—Q4ch	K—Q2
8. QxQch	RxQ	36. P—KKt4	Kt—B3
9. PxB	Kt—K2	37. Kt—B3	P—R3
10. B—B4	R—Q2	38. K—K3	P—QB4
11. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt3	39. P—Kt3	K—K3
12. Kt—B3	P—Q3	40. P—R4	K—K2
13. Kt—B4	B—Q2	41. Kt—B5ch	K—Q2
14. RPxP	P—QKt3	42. K—Q3	K—K3
15. K—K2	Castles	43. Kt—K3	Kt—Q3
16. Kt—K3	KR—Q	44. Kt—Q5	Kt—K
17. KR—Q	RxR	45. Kt—K3	Kt—Q3
18. RxR	RxR	46. Kt—B5	Kt—B2
19. KxR	P—KB3	47. K—B4	Kt—Q3ch
20. P—KB4	K—B2	48. K—Q3	Kt—B2
21. K—K2	Kt—B	49. K—B4	Kt—Q3ch
22. P—B5	P—KKt3	50. KtxKt	PxKt
23. P—KB4	PxP	51. P—R4	P—Q4ch
24. KtxP	K—Q2	52. PxPch	K—Q3
25. Kt—Kt3	K—K2	53. P—R5	P—Kt4
26. K—Q3	K—K3	54. PxP	PxPch
27. K—K3	Kt—Q4	55. KxP	KxP
28. Kt—B5ch	K—K3	56. Resigns.	

SECOND BOARD.—FIRST ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

Maroczy. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. RxKt	QxR
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. P—R3	Q—K3
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	27. Q—K3	QxQ
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	28. BxQ	K—B2
5. Castles.	KtxP	29. P—KKt4	Kt—Q2
6. P—Q4	P—QKt4	30. P—B4	Kt—K3
7. B—Kt3	P—Q4	31. Kt—B	B—B2
8. PxP	B—K3	32. Kt—Q3	B—Q3
9. P—B3	B—QB4	33. P—B5	Kt—Q2
10. P—QR4	R—QKt	34. K—Kt2	P—Kt3
11. P—R5	PxP	35. PxPch	KxB
12. QKt—Q2	Castles.	36. P—R4	K—B3
13. B—B2	P—B4	37. K—B3	P—R4
14. PxPe.p.	KtxP	38. P—Kt5	Kt—Q2
15. Kt—Kt3	B—Kt3	39. Kt—B4ch	BxKt
16. KKt—Q4	KtxKt	40. KxB	K—B2
17. PxKt	Q—Q2	41. K—B5	Kt—B
18. B—B4	B—KB4	42. P—B2	Kt—K3
19. QR—B	BxB	43. B—K	Kt—B
20. RxB	QR—B	44. K—K5	Kt—Kt3ch
21. Q—B	P—B3	45. K—Q6	Kt—K2
22. KR—K	KR—K	46. B—B2	P—Kt5
23. QR—K2	RxR	47. P—Kt5	Resigns.
24. RxR	B—K		

THIRD BOARD.—FIRST ROUND—FOUR KNIGHTS.

Schlechter. White.	Marshall. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. Q—B3	PxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. P—B4	Kt—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	22. PxP	QxP
4. Kt—Kt5	B—B4	23. QxQ	KtxQ
5. KtxP	Castles.	24. B—R7	KR—Q
6. Castles.	R—K	25. R—Kt7	QR—B
7. Kt—B3	KtxP	26. RxRP	Kt—Kt5
8. P—Q4	KtxKt	27. B—B7	R—Q2
9. PxKt	B—B	28. B—Kt6	R—Q8
10. B—Q3	P—KR3	29. B—R5	KtxBP
11. B—KB4	P—K3	30. P—KR4	K—R2
12. QR—Kt	Q—B8	31. B—R	R—K8
13. B—Kt3	P—QKt3	32. B—Q5	R—K2
14. Kt—Q2	B—Kt2	33. RxR	BxR
15. Kt—K4	Q—K2	34. B—K4	Kt—Kt5
16. Q—R5	P—Q4	35. R—Q	R—R5
17. Kt—B5	PxKt	36. P—QR3	Kt—R7
18. RxB	Q—K3	37. B—Q5	R—B4
19. RxBP	P—Kt3	Drawn.	

FIRST BOARD.—SECOND ROUND—PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Marco. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Marco. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. Kt—B4	B—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	19. P—KB4	B—K3
3. KtxP	P—Q3	20. Kt—Q3	P—KKt3
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	21. R—B3	B—B2
5. P—B4	B—K2	22. B—Q2	Q—K8
6. Kt—B3	KtxKt	23. Q—B3	Q—Q5
7. KtPxKt	Castles.	24. Q—Kt3ch	K—R
8. B—Q4	R—K	25. QR—KB	Kt—Kt6
9. B—K2	P—QKt3	26. P—KR3	P—R4
10. Castles.	B—Q2	27. Q—B7	QR—B
11. KtxPKt	Castles.	28. P—Kt4	Q—Kt8
12. Kt—B4	QR—Q	29. R—Kt4	P—Kt4
13. K—KKt3	Q—K2	30. P—KR4	Kt—Q4
14. KtxB	RxKt	31. R—Kt3	PxKt
15. BxKt	PxB	32. R—K8	Q—Q2
16. Q—R4	R—QKt4	33. B—Q3	RPxQ
17. QRxB	Q—Q2	34. P—Kt5	P—Q4ch
18. Q—B2	B—Q8	35. K—K2	P—Kt4
19. QxP	QxQ	36. P—B2	P—K4
20. RxR	RxR	37. R—K3	P—K5
21. K—B2	P—QR4	38. P—KR4	P—K6
22. P—KB4	PxP	39. P—R5	P—K7
23. PxP	K—K2	40. B—B2	P—K8(Q)
24. P—B5	K—Q2	41. B—Q4	Q—Q8ch
25. K—K3	K—B3	42. K—B3	Q—Q7ch
26. K—Q3	K—K3	43. K—K4	Q—Q8ch
27. K—K3	Kt—Q4	44. K—B3	Q—Q7ch
28. Kt—B5ch	K—K3	45. K—K4	Q—Q8ch
29. K—Kt3ch	K—B3	46. K—B3	Q—Q7ch
30. Kt—Q4	Q—Q5	47. K—K4	Q—Q8ch
31. Kt—K6ch	K—K3	48. K—B3	Q—Q7ch
32. Kt—Q4ch	K—B3	Drawn.	

SECOND BOARD—SECOND ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. QR—B	QR—B
2. P—QB4	P—K3	17. B—Kt	Q—K
3. Kt—KB3	P—QB4	18. B—B4	Kt—B4
4. P—K3	Kt—KB3	19. P—K5	Kt—Q4
5. Kt—B3	P—QR3	20. KtxKt	BxKt
6. P—QR3	PxBP	21. B—KB2	P—KKt3
7. BxP	P—QKt4	22. R—B3	Q—Kt3
8. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	23. P—KR4	RxP
9. Q—K2	R—K	24. P—R5	B—R8
10. Castles.	B—K2	25. Q—Kt4	B—K5
11. Kt—K	Q—Kt3	26. R—R3	B—Q4
12. B—B2	Castles.	27. PxP	BxB
13. P—K4	PxP	28. PxRPch	K—R
14. KtxP	KR—Q	29. R—Kt3	Resigns.
15. B—K3	Q—B2		

THIRD BOARD—SECOND ROUND—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Marshall. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Marshall. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	11. P—KB4	P—KR4
2. P—QB4	P—KKt3	12. R—R3	P—B5
3. PxP	Kt—KB3	13. BxKtP	BxR
4. Q—R4ch	QKt—Q2	14. PxB	B—R8
5. Kt—QB3	B—Kt2	15. BxRP	R—KKt
6. Castles.	P—QKt3	16. Q—B8	KtxQP
7. Kt—B3	Kt—Kt3	17. Q—R6	B—Q
8. Q—B2	B—K2	18. B—K3	P—KKt3
9. Q—K2	R—K	19. Q—R6	R—KB
10. QR—B	P—QB4	20. QxBch	Resigns.

THIRD ROUND.—FIRST GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

Maroczy. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. KR—K	K—Kt2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14. P—QB4	KR—K
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	15. Kt—B3	B—Q3
4. BxKt	QPxB	16. P—KKt3	B—K4
5. P—Q4	PxP	17. Kt—K2	B—R5
6. QxP	Q—Q2	18. Kt—Kt3	K—B
7. KtxQ	P—QB4	19. RxRch	RxR
8. Kt—K2	B—Q2	20. B—B4	Kt—Q2
9. B—K3	Castles.	21. B—K3	P—KR3
10. Kt—Q2	P—QKt3	22. B—B4	Kt—Q2
11. Castles.	Kt—B3	Drawn.	
12. P—KB3	B—K3		

The score of the second game, that between Gunsberg and Marco, has not come to hand as yet.

THIRD ROUND—THIRD BOARD—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Swiderski. White.	Marshall. Black.	Swiderski. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. K—B	BxRP
2. P—QB4	P—K3	27. P—R5	KR—B3
3. P—K3	KPxP	28. B—Q2	P—R4
4. KPxP	Kt—QB3	29. R—K8ch	K—R2
5. Kt—QB3	Kt—B3	30. QR—R8	R—KtSch
6. B—K3	B—K3	31. K—K2	Q—QR8
7. PxP	KtxP	32. Q—Q8	Q—K4
8. B—QKt5	B—Q2	33. P—B3ch	K—Kt3
9. Castles.	Castles.	34. B—B4	Q—Q3ch
10. P—KR3	KtxKt	35. Q—B2	Q—Q6ch
11. BxKt	B—B3	36. K—K3	Q—Q3ch
12. Q—Q3	Kt—Q2	37. B—Q3	Kt—K5ch
13. BxB	KxB	38. K—K2	P—Kt4
14. P—QKt4	P—Kt3	39. K—B2	P—Kt5
15. KR—Q	P—QR4	40. B—Kt2	P—R4
16. P—QR3	PxP	41. B—B7	P—R5
17. PxP	Q—B2	42. B—B4	Kt—B3
18. Kt—Q5	BxKt	43. K—B2	K—R5
19. QxB	RxR	44. B—K6	P—Kt6
20. RxR	P—B4	45. B—B7	K—Kt5
21. P—Kt4	Kt—Kt3	46. K—K3ch	P—B5
22. PxP	RxP	47. K—K4	P—B6
23. R—R3	R—B	48. BxPch	KtxBch
24. RxR	KxR	Resigns.	

FOURTH ROUND—FIRST BOARD—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Gunsberg. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Gunsberg. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. P—QKt3	BxKt
2. P—QB4	P—K3	21. QxB	BxPch
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	22. K—K	Q—R
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	23. P—KKt3	Q—K
5. P—K3	Castles.	24. B—K4	Q—Q
6. Kt—QR3	QKt—Q2	25. K—Q2	Q—Q
7. B—Q3	P—QKt3	26. B—B6	Kt—Q3
8. Castles.	B—Kt2	27. B—Kt5	QxB
9. Q—K2	R—K	28. PxB	P—KR3
10. QR—B	P—QB4	29. BxR	P—Kt5
11. P—KB4	P—KR4	30. B—B5	P—B5
12. R—R3	P—B5	31. K—B2	P—B6
13. Q—Kt2	BxKtP	32. K—Kt2	P—B7
14. PxP	K—Kt2	33. K—R2	P—B8(Q)
15. B—B4	P—KKt4	34. RxQ	BxQ
16. B—Kt3	P—R5	35. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
17. QR—K2	P—Kt5	36. K—R2	Q—B7ch
18. P—KB4	P—Kt6	37. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
19. P—B5	Kt—Q4	38. K—R2	Q—B7ch
20. PxB	P—B3	39. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
21. B—R6	QxQ	40. K—R2	Q—B7ch
22. BxQ	R—B4	41. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
23. RxR	PxR	42. K—R2	Q—B7ch
24. RxP	R—B	43. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
25. P—R3	R—Kt	44. K—R2	Q—B7ch
26. P—Kt4	R—Kt3	45. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
27. P—Kt5	R—Kt2	46. K—R2	Q—B7ch
28. P—Kt6	R—Kt3	47. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
29. P—Kt7	R—Kt2	48. K—R2	Q—B7ch
30. P—Kt8(Q)	RxQ	49. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
31. PxR	Q—Kt	50. K—R2	Q—B7ch
32. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	51. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
33. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	52. K—R2	Q—B7ch
34. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	53. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
35. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	54. K—R2	Q—B7ch
36. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	55. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
37. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	56. K—R2	Q—B7ch
38. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	57. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
39. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	58. K—R2	Q—B7ch
40. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	59. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
41. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	60. K—R2	Q—B7ch
42. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	61. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
43. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	62. K—R2	Q—B7ch
44. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	63. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
45. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	64. K—R2	Q—B7ch
46. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	65. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
47. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	66. K—R2	Q—B7ch
48. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	67. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
49. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	68. K—R2	Q—B7ch
50. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	69. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
51. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	70. K—R2	Q—B7ch
52. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	71. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
53. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	72. K—R2	Q—B7ch
54. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	73. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
55. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	74. K—R2	Q—B7ch
56. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	75. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
57. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	76. K—R2	Q—B7ch
58. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	77. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
59. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	78. K—R2	Q—B7ch
60. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	79. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
61. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	80. K—R2	Q—B7ch
62. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	81. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
63. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	82. K—R2	Q—B7ch
64. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	83. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
65. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	84. K—R2	Q—B7ch
66. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	85. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
67. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	86. K—R2	Q—B7ch
68. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	87. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
69. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	88. K—R2	Q—B7ch
70. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	89. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
71. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	90. K—R2	Q—B7ch
72. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	91. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
73. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	92. K—R2	Q—B7ch
74. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	93. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
75. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	94. K—R2	Q—B7ch
76. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	95. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
77. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	96. K—R2	Q—B7ch
78. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	97. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
79. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	98. K—R2	Q—B7ch
80. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	99. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
81. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	100. K—R2	Q—B7ch
82. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	101. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
83. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	102. K—R2	Q—B7ch
84. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	103. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
85. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	104. K—R2	Q—B7ch
86. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	105. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
87. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	106. K—R2	Q—B7ch
88. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	107. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
89. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	108. K—R2	Q—B7ch
90. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	109. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
91. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	110. K—R2	Q—B7ch
92. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	111. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
93. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	112. K—R2	Q—B7ch
94. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	113. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
95. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	114. K—R2	Q—B7ch
96. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	115. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
97. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	116. K—R2	Q—B7ch
98. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	117. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
99. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	118. K—R2	Q—B7ch
100. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	119. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
101. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	120. K—R2	Q—B7ch
102. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	121. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
103. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	122. K—R2	Q—B7ch
104. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	123. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
105. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	124. K—R2	Q—B7ch
106. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	125. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
107. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	126. K—R2	Q—B7ch
108. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	127. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
109. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	128. K—R2	Q—B7ch
110. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	129. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
111. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	130. K—R2	Q—B7ch
112. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	131. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
113. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	132. K—R2	Q—B7ch
114. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	133. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
115. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	134. K—R2	Q—B7ch
116. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	135. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
117. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	136. K—R2	Q—B7ch
118. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	137. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
119. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	138. K—R2	Q—B7ch
120. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	139. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
121. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	140. K—R2	Q—B7ch
122. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	141. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
123. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	142. K—R2	Q—B7ch
124. Q—Kt5ch	K—R	143. K—Kt2	Q—B5ch
125. Q—R6ch	K—Kt	144

TAKES A BLIZZARD TO BLOCK THE TROLLEYS

Organized Army to Keep Car Lines Open to Traffic.

HOW THE SYSTEM IS OPERATED

Great Force at Double Pay, with All Modern Appliances, Meets the First Snowflake.

When the average New York business man wakes to find the streets snow-covered and the flakes still falling, or watches a Winter storm gather and break, the first question he is apt to ask himself is, "Will the car: stop running?" This question, which gathers force with the duration of the storm, is all unjustified. He sees a massive sweeper roll by in a thick cloud of white, but the drifts, as they deepen, increase his doubt as to the ability of the street car company to continue operations. He pictures the work of keeping the tracks clear as being in the nature of emergency service, unorganized, created by the spur of necessity, liable to defeat.

As a matter of fact, the first flake of snow which touches a Manhattan pavement releases the initial link of an endless chain of preparation which defies a deeper snowfall than New York has known for fifteen years. On the instant the entire basis of operation is changed, and the "snow schedule" is in force. The principle on which this schedule has been worked out is that a snowflake means a heavy snowfall. There is no loophole left open through which confusion may enter. The 250 miles of track are, so to speak, under martial law. The forces of the company for resisting the snow assume shape and take their stations with the discipline of a garrison when the call to arms is sounded. Nothing is taken for granted. The company is ready to engage the full stress of the elements.

Within an hour every sweeper is manned and prepared for work. A small army of drivers reports at the barns in which the "walkaways" are kept. A regiment of switch tenders reports for duty. A battalion of picked men whose duty it is to keep the hill tracks sanded is on hand, awaiting orders. The entire organization of employes, 12,000 men in all, with 1,000 horses and half a million dollars' worth of snow equipment, with the easy, resistless sweep of well-oiled machinery, responds to every call as it comes. These figures are not the result of guesswork. They were furnished THE TIMES yesterday, as were the facts concerning the "snow schedule," by the management of the street car company.

The main reliance of the company is, of course, its equipment of snow sweepers. There are 92 of these sweepers in all, each of which cost $3,000. This number gives a sweeper for every two and a half miles of track in Manhattan, and permits the clearing of every foot of track four times an hour, if necessary. Only one this Winter have all of the sweepers been out at one time, and then it was only necessary to keep them out for a few hours. The sweeper crews are composed of picked men. It requires special knowledge and special skill to run them. Motormen on a sweeper, who receive, in ordinary times, 25 cents an hour, are paid 40 cents an hour from the time they report for sweeper duty until they are no longer needed for the work and go back to their usual posts.

CALLING THE MEN TO DUTY.

If snow begins to fall at midnight, and every man on the sweeper detail—they are all old employes and have good runs—is at home and in bed, they are waked and on duty in an unbelievably short time. It would take several hours if one or two men were relied upon to go from house to house and summon each and every one of them. Instead two callers go to two of the men on the detail and rouse them. The four men continue the rounds, waking four others; the eight men keep the ball rolling. So the doubling up continues until the task is accomplished. The same principle is followed in all the departments.

The sweepers are followed by the "walkaways," which are giant scrapers, built with wings which push the snow back for several feet on either side of the tracks. The sweepers only clear the tracks, and for a space of a few inches on either side. It take four horses to pull a "walkaway" and two men to man one. There are 120 "walkaways," distributed, as are the sweepers, at the most advantageous points on the different lines.

On the sweeper detail there are 388 men, or two shifts. For work on the "walkaways" 480 men are allotted. The company owns 500 or 600 truck horses, and these are put on the "walkaways" when the company goes on its snow footing.

The lightest fall of snow, if accompanied by a temperature below freezing, plays havoc with the switches. A detail of 800 men, 400 on a shift, sees that they are kept clear. They are furnished with buckets of salt, but they use the supply only when a switch is irretrievably frozen up, for salt plays havoc with the electric apparatus, short-circuiting the motors and burning up the channel rails. In slippery weather the grades on steep hills offer difficult propositions. The rails must be kept constantly sanded to keep the car wheels from slipping, and eighty men are assigned to this task, some afoot and some with carts.

In plotting the snow storm the entire territory covered by the track is redistricted for the work on hand. There are special details of electric workers, each under a regularly selected emergency chief. Each foreman has his snow foreman; each channel rail gang its regular snow leader. Even the repair department is on a war basis.

CHEER FOR THE WORKERS.

Arrangements, made annually, provide for the comfort of the men who are on storm duty. Coffee is kept hot in the barns for the sweepers. There are provisions made for a twenty-minute instead of a five-minute swing at the end of each run, that the crews on the cars may thaw out. Each man is furnished with coffee tickets, entitling him to two cups. Everything possible is done to keep the workers fit.

And the preparations for snow campaigns are not confined to the forces of the company. Under its contract with the city the street car company is pledged to keep its tracks free of snow. A compromise has been in force for some years, by agreement with the municipal authorities, by which, in lieu of the technical performance of this obligation, which is most difficult of definition, the company cleans sixty miles of street. There were 500 carts and 1,500 men hired by the company to do this work the last time a heavy snow fell.

With these safeguards against blockade, it is safe to assume that New York has little to fear from the worst storm, so far as the operation of surface cars is concerned. It would take a blizzard, and a record-breaking blizzard at that, to even interrupt it.

The Winter which is now drawing to a close has pretty well demonstrated the perfection of the system. Storm has followed storm, and if there had been any weakness in organization or method they would have developed early. The fact that cars have kept going when the snow was deepest, and that the task has been accomplished with no appreciable hitch, has proved the impregnability of the defense which has been worked out, and practically guarantees immunity for the future from the blockades which in years past have so retarded business and inconvenienced New Yorkers.

SOLDIERS ASK FOR BOOKS.

St. Timothy's Church Periodical Club Makes Appeal in Their Behalf.

An appeal for books has come from the Thirtieth Infantry, stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., and which only recently returned from the Philippines. The appeal from the Chaplain of the regiment is made public by the Zion and St. Timothy branch of the Church Periodical Club of this city. The club desires, if the public will aid, to send the soldiers a box of books by Easter.

There are about 300 men at the fort with no books to read. As a great deal of their time is necessarily without occupation, time hangs heavily on their hands. Any bound books that any person who reads this can spare—novels, histories, or biographies—will be gratefully received at the Parish House of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 332 West Fifty-sixth Street.

ARREST IN MOONSHINING CASE.

Real Estate Dealer R. Bergmann Accused of Owning a Still.

R. Bergmann, a real estate dealer of the east side, with offices at 241 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by United States revenue agents on a warrant charging him with being the chief owner of an illicit still captured by the revenue authorities in East Seventy-first Street on Jan. 21 last.

Bergmann was held by United States Commissioner Shields in $3,000 bail, and being unable to furnish it he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. Charles Smith and F. W. Willner, the two men found in charge of the East Seventy-first Street still, are serving a three-months' sentence each. It was upon their admissions, with other evidence in the hands of Chief John W. Sinsel, that Bergmann was arrested.

Yeats to Speak at Emmet Memorial.

William Butler Yeats will speak at the anniversary celebration in the Academy of Music to-night in memory of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael. Mr. Yeats had intended to sail for Ireland yesterday, but postponed his departure at the request of Daniel F. Cohalan of the Committee of Arrangements of the meeting. Controller Grout will preside at the meeting. Those who have received special invitations to be present are Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Bishop Tichon, head of the Russian Orthodox Greek Church in the United States.

Contest in Oratory.

Twelve students of Manhattan College entered the lists last night for the Grady Gold Medal for oratory in De La Salle Hall, Central Park South. Charles J. Mirille, Leonard J. Dayton, and John F. McCall were selected to deliver an oration of their own composition two months hence, when the decision will be made. The judges were: The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, School Superintendent Franklin, Dr. Edwin O'Neill, Dr. Elliot, and Mr. John F. Brennan.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones; 11 and 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers; 11 and 8.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

SIXTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Avenue—The Rev. A. B. Maclaurin; 10:45 and 7:45.

WEST 33D ST., near 8th Av.—The Rev. E. S. Holloway; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 121st St.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av., at 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Silverman; 11:15.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.

HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at 30th St.—The Rev. Morris W. Leibert; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks; 11 and 8.

JANE STREET—Evening, Mrs. Jennie Fowles Willing; morning.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Batenall; 10:45 and 7:45.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av., at 126th St.—11 and 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. George P. Eckman and the Rev. R. J. Trevorrow; 11 and 8.

UNION, 48th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Richard E. Bell; 10:45 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. E. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard University; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Cobb, the Rev. Dr. R. L. Paddock, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Richards; 11, 4, and 8.

CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 4:30.

FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson and the Rev. G. H. Trull; 11 and 4:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. W. D. Sexton and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Bliss; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick.—The Rev. J. W. Miller; 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH ST., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Loadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander and the Rev. S. Monnier; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.

WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. George W. Douglass; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 11 and 8.

CALVARY, 4th Av., at 21st St.—Bishop Henry C. Potter; 12:25.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George A. Strong; 8, 11, and 8.

DU ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Near 45th St.—The Rev. John Williams and the Rev. C. A. Brown; 11, 4, and 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av., at 20th St.—The Rev. Robert B. Kimber; 7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 5th Av., at 127th St.—Bishop Brown, Dr. Van De Water, and Dr. Christian; 11, 4, and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks; 11 and 4.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick St.—7:30, 10:30, and 7:30.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—10:45 and 4.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—10:30 and 4.

TRINITY, Broadway, at Wall St.—The Rev. Dr. Wilford L. Robbins; 10:30.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Henry Lubeck and Coadjutor Bishop David H. Greer; 11, 4, and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, at 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Avenue, at 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, at 121st St.—The Rev. Marie St. C. Wright; 11.

MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall and the Rev. C. F. Patterson; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson; 10:30 and 8.

NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., Near Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

EVENTS AT LAKEWOOD.

Visits to Allaire, the Deserted Village, Prove Popular—Mayor McClellan's Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 27.—Allaire, the deserted village, has been the destination of many driving parties from the hotels this week. Leo Schlesinger, President of the Merchants and Traders' Bank of New York, who has been staying at the Lakewood Hotel, took a large party of friends there.

The approaching marriage of Miss Greta B. Pomeroy and Philip Allen Clarke is an event of much interest to Lakewood society. Miss Pomeroy has spent a great deal of time here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and her fiancé has many friends among the cottage set. The marriage is to take place soon after Easter.

Afternoon tea parties at the Pine Forest Golf Club's cozy home are an attraction which induces many to stop there for refreshment while taking the drive around the lake. Tea is served at small tables in the reception room, and the place is usually crowded with visitors in the late afternoon.

Mayor McClellan enjoyed a brief vacation here this week. With Mrs. McClellan he sought out a quiet place back in the pine woods about two miles from the village, and took the rest cure for three days. His friends looked for him at the Lakewood Hotel, but he avoided the crowds there and literally "took to the woods." Politicians who came to Lakewood to see him searched all the hotels without finding him, and then went back to town. Not until the day before his departure did the newspaper men, who had been on his trail ever since he left New York, succeed in locating him. They found him comfortably stretched out in a steamer chair in a small rustic shack in the woods near the Metedeconck River. Mrs. McClellan was with him, and each was enjoying a book. The Mayor resolutely declined to discuss municipal affairs. He said that he had come to Lakewood for a rest and was getting it.

The Washington Birthday ball at the Lakewood Hotel was the social event of the week. Society folks could not resist the temptation to enjoy just one more dance, even though it was the first week in Lent.

There is a rage for indoor tennis just now. Everybody plays it, and if they don't know how when they come here they quickly learn. A very lively match, which attracted a large gallery of interested spectators, was played on the indoor court at the Lakewood Hotel this week by Miss Grace Elliston and Miss Rose Webb of New York. Miss Elliston won, the score being 6—3, 6—4, and 3—6 in her favor.

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEW PARK.

City to Control Property Along the Beach Front.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27.—The municipal scheme of beach-front control was furthered during the week when Dr. J. B. Thompson, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Chelsea, signed an easement deed conveying to the city the control of an entire square on the ocean front at Chelsea between Hartford and Albany Avenues, as a part of the projected beach-front park. The city is now in legal possession of over three-fourths of the entire ocean frontage, and as soon as the remainder is acquired it will exercise complete control over this public park for all time to come. This will prove to be a great advantage not only to the citizens but to visitors as well.

An ordinance will be introduced in the City Council by Dr. B. C. Pennington which will have for its object the numbering of buildings along the Boardwalk. In the past much confusion has been caused by the absence of such numbers. The work must be done by the property owners, and the buildings along the beach are to be numbered from the Inlet to Ventnor.

It is certain that Atlantic City never before had as many visitors in February as was the case the past week. They thronged the hotel corridors and the Boardwalk. In fact, the strollers were not less numerous than the Easter crowd of a few years ago. The patronage of the large beach-front hotels has only been exceeded at the height of the Summer season, and in some instances guests were turned away to smaller houses. The Lenten season here this year is far more advanced than any previous year, and the bookings for Eastertide indicate that that period will be a record breaker.

FIXING UP LONG BRANCH.

Owners of Cottages Start on Necessary Repair Work.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 27.—As time is fast approaching when it becomes necessary for owners of Summer cottages to make the needed repairs to their properties, many started during the past week to make the required improvements, regardless of the cold weather that prevailed.

The Hotel Normandie-by-the-Sea has been bought by a new corporation which will remodel it at an expense of $50,000 before the opening of the Summer season. The corporation is known as the Normandie-by-the-Sea Company, and has as its officers Guernsey E. Webb, President; Louis W. Stotesbury, Secretary, and Charles D. Hobbs, Treasurer. Mr. Webb is the manager of the Ansonia Hotel.

Preparations are being made for the construction of the new Catholic Church at Deal, and work will begin as soon as the weather will permit.

There are numerous applications being received for Summer cottages by the real estate agents, and a number have been rented.

PLEASURES OF PINEHURST.

Mixed Foursome in Golf Develops Some Close Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 27.—Golf continues to play an important part in the outdoor events which are such a pleasant part of life here. A pleasant feature of the week was a mixed foursome event which drew a large field and developed close scores. W. C. Johnson of New York City, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Miss Fanny Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, Minn., a sister of the famous football player, were the winners of the dainty cups offered, with a net score of 92, playing with a handicap of twelve strokes.

An invitation cotillion at the Carolina was one of the brilliant social features of the week, given in honor of Miss Bessie Hentz Baltz of Philadelphia, who is just leaving after an extended stay here with her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Hentz. J. Henry Hentz, 3d, of Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Barnett of New Haven, Conn., led through a programme of merry figures. The matrons were Mrs. Frederick K. Gaston, Mrs. Frank Presbrey, Mrs. William C. Freeman, New York City; Mrs. J. Henry Hentz, Philadelphia; Mrs. William E. Barnett, New Haven; Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. C. B. Ryan, Portsmouth, Va.

Among the pleasantest of the invitation affairs of the week was a hearts party given to twenty acquaintances by Mrs. Frederick J. Bailey of Chicago, at the Holly Inn. Miss Helen Barnett of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Toffey of Jersey City were the winners of the very dainty prizes offered.

Hearts and euchre parties continue to be as popular as ever. Among the prize winners of the week were Mr. B. Byrnes and Miss Alice Robinson of New York City and H. B. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Russell of Brooklyn.

Reduction in Grain Freight Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Reading Railway Company to-day announced an additional reduction of four-tenths of a cent in the grain freight rates from Buffalo to this city. The reduction becomes effective March 3, and the rate will then be 1.8 cents a bushel. The announcement is in keeping with the promise of the railroad companies to the commercial bodies here to maintain the differential in favor of this port.

SUMMER SCENES IN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Many Plants in Bronx Conservatories Now at Their Best.

Beauties of the Orchid Houses Which Are Masses of Bloom—Philippine Exhibits Expected.

With the rigors of an exceptionally severe Winter but little if any relaxed, the wild beauties typical of distant lands and Summer scenes assembled in their crystal palaces in the New York Botanical Garden have, in some mysterious way discovered the approach of Spring and are bedecking themselves anew to befittingly hail her advent. In the Garden conservatories many of the plants, ranging in character from the daintiest of orchids to the dignity of trees thirty to forty feet in height, are now at their best, and the wealth of buds and the strength of new growth displayed throughout the range give promise of newer blooms each day and a constantly increasing display from now until midsummer or beyond.

George V. Nash, head gardener of the Garden, has called attention to many of the more important or most beautiful of the plants which are now at their most interesting point of growth as to fruit or flower in an article which will appear in the next issue of the Journal of the Garden. He heads the list with a short description of the red banana, one of the most noticeable of a grove of some fifteen bananas which occupy a prominent place in House No. 4.

The group represents a number of varieties of this valuable palm, and six of the plants, the red variety among the number, are now in full fruit. In India the red banana is known as the Ramela. Botanically it is Musa sapientum rubra. It is one of the most stately of the family, and its immense leaves, like the stem, are more or less tinged with red.

The Garden specimen is now in fruit for the first time. China is represented in the group by a plant of much smaller growth which is also in fruit, which will begin to ripen within a week or so. The trees are short and chunky and are accommodating to a degree, maturing their fruits within as easy reach as any of our native berries and without the protective thorns and prickles of the berries to repel the hand of him who would eat. Others of the group rise to the height of thirty feet, with the massive bunch of fruit far above the head of the passerby.

Near the bananas stands a large plant of the Pitcarnia from Colombia, its handsome erect leaves rising five to six feet from the base, and the great drooping racemes of coral red flowers pushing their way to the light through the dense jungle of sturdy upright leaf stems and drooping close to earth as if to insure the quick hiding of the ripened seed in the friendly shelter of the quickening mold.

At the opposite extremity of the house is one of the showiest plants in the range, the Medinilla magnifica. It may be rated an American product now, inasmuch as it is a native of the Philippines. It is a large shrub, fully as large as an ordinary plum tree, with large handsomely marked leaves and a profusion of large drooping panicles of bright pink flowers and floral bracts. At the other side of the entrance three of a group of chocolate trees are maturing their strange melon-like fruits, each of which contains from fifty to seventy-five of the large beans from which chocolate and cocoa are made. Others of the group are in blossom. Unlike most plants the chocolate tree bears its blossoms and fruits on the old well hardened wood of the trunk and branches of the tree. The blossoms are small, giving but little indication of the size of the fruits which succeed them. The fruits are fully eight inches long and some three inches in diameter, and are often much larger. Cultivated in their favorite localities they bear abundantly.

In the orchid house a number of the most showy of these always beautiful plants are showing a wealth of bloom, and each day adds to the number and variety of blossoms. Noticeable among them are fully a dozen plants of Laelia anceps, which have reached the height of their bloom and will have to be seen immediately to be seen at their best. Their beautiful rosy blossoms, on long, graceful stems, give them a prominent place among their graceful sisters. Somewhat rarer, but not quite as showy, is a large plant of Cattleya granulosa Russelliana. Although only imported from Pernambuco, Brazil, last Summer, it has thrown up thirteen stems and is displaying upward of forty of its large flowers.

Its yellowish-green petals and sepals contrast well with the white lip, flushed with red, while small brown spots dot the petals and sepals. Other cattleyas of the labiata type are rivaling their rarer sister in the luxuriance of their bloom, while a large group of Coelogyne cristata is just coming into bloom and bids fair to outdo all others in numbers and beauty of blossoms.

In an adjoining house a coffee plant, Coffea arabica, six feet in height, is ripening its red fruits and shows the plant to be as ornamental as it is useful, and just beyond in the eastern tall arched roofed house azaleas and heaths are in bloom. The Bougainvillea glabra, which completely enshrouds one of the thirty-foot columns, is rich in color, with its masses of odd pink-purple bracts which incluse the flower. The Camellia japonicas, both red and white, are displaying the waxen beauty of their flowers, and the air is heavy with the fragrance of orange blossoms that bedeck one of the larger trees of the group, a plant fully ten feet in height, and having at least an equal spread of branch and foliage.

SPECIMENS FROM PHILIPPINES.

A case of specimens illustrative of the flora of the Philippine Islands is due to arrive at the Garden within a week. The shipment numbers upward of 500 exhibits, and is the first installment of plants, seeds, and herbarium collected by R. S. Williams of the Garden staff.

A thorough exploration of the Philippine Archipelago was authorized by the Board of Managers of the Garden in the Autumn of 1903. A liberal preliminary appropriation was made for the purpose, and Mr. Williams was selected to inaugurate the work, as being especially well fitted for the task by long experience in similar fields of research in wild and tropical lands. He arrived at Manila early in November, and began the work of making collections on the Island of Luzon.

He is pursuing his investigations in cooperation with the Insular Bureaus of Agriculture and Forestry, whose work in America's new possessions followed the flag so closely that it has frequently been a question which side of the line of pacification these arts of peace were being pursued.

The work is considered of such far-reaching importance as to warrant the hope that Mr. Williams may be able to remain in the field for a year or more, and that upon his return it will be possible to send another collector to the Philippines to continue the exploration.

The Garden plans for a thorough exposition of the natural resources of the Philippines, including the growing of living plants and seeds obtained by Mr. Williams, and the exhibition of the plants in the public conservatories in the Garden as soon as they attain suitable size and strength; and the exhibition in the Garden museums of all the native products and specimens of native workmanship that Mr. Williams can obtain, the ultimate object being to bring together all the plants and plant products of the Philippines that means available for the purpose will admit of.

TO DEVELOP BRONX BOROUGH PARKS.

Park Commissioner William P. Schmitt has inaugurated one of the most important steps yet taken for the development of the park system of the Borough of the Bronx, and will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of preparing maps of the three larger parks, Van Cortlandt, Bronx, and Pelham Bay Parks, and the connecting parkways, the Mosholu Parkway and Pelham Parkway, on a uniform scale, using such surveys as have hitherto been made for this purpose, and prosecuting such additional surveys as may be found necessary to complete the work. Van Cortlandt Park, it appears, has never been surveyed, and no satisfactory map of it exists.

In continuation of the work Mr. Schmitt proposes to elaborate, under the advice of competent landscape engineers, a comprehensive general plan for this portion of the park system.

The proposed plan is to show the location of all the improvements that have been made and those provided for by existing plans. The plan is to be completed only after an exhaustive study of what is best in all the varied lines of development of the system. When completed it will show the positions of all additional driveways, paths, plantations, public comfort stations, the sewerage and drainage system, bathhouses, rain shelters, music stands, sites selected for statues, &c., the connection of park driveways with streets by means of suitable entrances, and the indication of other features of development and improvement which may be found desirable.

The preparation of so comprehensive a plan will, it is believed, prove a great saving in the ultimate cost, while enabling the work of improvement to be pushed forward as rapidly, at as many points, or in as many widely divergent ways as may be deemed expedient without fear of one class of work interfering with another or affecting the ultimate result.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. KRANER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Kraner and William R. Casper, who compose the firm of A. Kraner & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 118 University Place, by Lesser Brothers, for the following creditors: Levison Brothers & Co., $1,038; Ashley & Bailey Company, $42; Aaron Cohen, $164, and T. D. Elsner & Son, $5. It was alleged that they are insolvent and on Feb. 26 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James N. Rosenberg of 346 Broadway receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $10,000. Lesser Brothers said that the liabilities are probably $50,000. In the application for the receiver it was stated that on Thursday about ten creditors were at the place of business demanding payment of their claims, everything was in confusion, neither partner was there, and a few workmen there were not doing any work, but were playing cards and drinking. The firm usually carried a stock of $15,000, but only $2,000 worth remained.

CHARLES WELLER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Edwin M. Cox receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Charles Weller, a seller of goods on the installment plan, who resides at 108 Henry Street, which are estimated at $4,000, mostly in outstanding accounts. It was stated that Mr. Weller had left home on Jan. 12, and creditors could not learn his whereabouts.

JOHN T. HUNT.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Bolton Hall received in bankruptcy of the assets of John T. Hunt, who did business as Zindars & Hunt, electrical contractors, at 127 Fifth Avenue, in place of Augustus C. Brown, who was appointed receiver on Friday.

MIKAEL SAMUEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Mikael Samuel, dealer in china and art pottery at 41 Barclay Street, show liabilities $71,971, of which $19,075 are secured, and assets $20,291, consisting of stock $12,500, accounts $7,738, and notes $58. There are creditors in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Bohemia, France, and New York. Among the creditors are the Cooper Exchange Bank, $10,000, secured; New York National Exchange Bank, $5,000, secured; Charles Stich, $5,900, secured; Albert B. Blum, $3,200; Sadie Jacobs, $2,500; Florence Harris, $2,000; J. Strand, $1,575, all of New York; Rorstrands Aktiebolag of Stockholm, $8,300; Benjamin T. Hunt & Sons, Elbogen, Bohemia, $5,500; Arabia Aktiefabrik, Helsingloss, Finland, $5,200, and John Heckemann, Bremen, $4,500. Included in the schedules are the names of thirty persons as creditors, with amounts not mentioned, for goods ordered but never received. They are in Sweden, Germany, Russia, and this city.

LOUIS ELISBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Elisberg, dealer in jewelry at 946 Bowery, show liabilities $9,774 and assets $4,781, consisting of stock $3,000, accounts $1,771, and cash $10. The largest creditors are: Bernard Levy, $2,000; Lillian Elisberg, $1,500, and J. M. Lyon, $1,119. Among his debtors are five policemen, who owe him $98; eight firemen, $148, and Norman Selby, $161.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATLAS, Jenny—L. Ziechner, costs	$22
BARFIELD, Morris—A. Bernstein, possession of property or costs	378
BARR, Ernest P.—F. E. Reed	128
BOERNSEN, Martin—J. E. Nichols and another	45
BESSER, Jacob—A. H. Hillman Company	81
BRUMBERG, Mollie—L. Ziechner, costs	122
CHRYSTIE, John A., and Samuel M. Janney—E. Brooke, trustee	8,997
DANAHY, Alfred J.—J. Donovan	305
DE CLYNE, Emil—Harper, Hillingsworth & Darby Company	1,511
FLETCHER, Robert J.—Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company	106
GARDNER, Robert C.—E. J. Sharp, administrator, &c.	340
GULICK, Horace M.—G. F. McCoy	570
GILES, James H.—C. Kircher	37
GOLDSTEIN, Patrick—M. Spiegel	227
HARRISON, Jeffery F.—J. Clancy	10
HAYMAN, Thomas—H. M. Wood and another	89
HIGGINS, William A.—C. W. Tausley	380
HAAS, Edward—E. S. Baker	79
HEITZNER, Max and Frank—M. Schwartz	470
HEITZNER, Max and Frank—M. Schwartz	368
HINDS, Thomas—Fishkill and Matteawan Equitable Gas Company and another, costs	115
HOPKINS, George—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company, costs	13
JONES, Benjamin S.—F. C. Linde Company	253
JACKSON, Richard—C. F. Schmale	110
JONES, Thomas—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company, costs	23
JACKMAN, John—J. Hyene	988
KINNEY, Joseph N.—A. Vermeule, Jr.	3,257
LIEBOURTY, Israel—Wood & Selick, Incorporated	70
LEVY, Julius—E. S. Baker	38
LEVINSON, Dora—Singer Manufacturing Company, costs	114
LEVINSON, Rose—Singer Manuf

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Yellow for Intellectual-Emotional Roles —Effects of Various Hues on the Mentalities of an Audience.

The average theatregoer is an impressionable being. If he were not he would not be a theatregoer. But how many persons sitting through the average theatrical performance realize upon what subtle things their impressions at times depend? How many, for instance, know that an emotional stirring on their own part is often merely the result of a careful selection of colors in the dress of the performer.

People at large know very little of what an important factor gowning plays in the illusions of the theatre. To be sure the dressing of a part should not be a paramount consideration; one ought not to lose sight of the individuality of the player, and the attempted characterization, in an overburdening sense of a sartorial presence. Neither the actress nor her audience ought to be primarily conscious of the gowns worn, lest it be to the exclusion of a proper attention to an intense bit here or a crucial situation there.

The gowning must aid and augment the part, give it further expression, but to be done well it must be so subtly done that the gown in itself will exert its influence, though in such a way that an involuntary impression will insinuate itself into the mental receptiveness of the spectator.

And it is in the modern serious play—"problem" play, if needs must be—that the proper gowning of a part is so very necessary. Not that it is not always necessary to a certain extent, but in some plays, historic or costume plays, for instance, little or nothing can be done in a creative way, as the gowns are usually copied from old plates, and there is no opportunity for the exploitation of personal taste. On the other hand, take an Ibsen, or a Sudermann, or a Pinero play—take Magda of Mrs. Ebbsmith, for example, and fancy the peril to the motive of these characters which would attend the injudicious gowning of either rôle. How Magda's complex, intense temperament could be misinterpreted and misunderstood through an unthinking choice of gowns. Imagine how the purpose of the notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith would suffer if her portrayer should attempt to adorn the socialistic, free-thinking, political ranter with a tasteful frock or a modish coiffure. Cannot the characteristic carelessness and essential intellectuality of Mrs. Ebbsmith be best shown by an almost slovenly appearance?

All people are not mentally adroit enough to grasp the full meaning of a delicately acted rôle without the aid of outside influences, and so it is, by suggesting to the less discerning minds the nature of the character assumed, through the medium of dress that a player is often able to arrive at a complete and satisfying mutual understanding with the audience.

There is a great opportunity for the exerting of an influence unawares in the matter of color effects. Color is one of the most potent influences over minds susceptible to subtle impressions, and a knowledge of its power is a veritable storehouse of resource to an actress.

In an emotional rôle, the character being, for example, a woman of great mentality and soul, let the actress think out her gowning scheme with an eye to the proper colors. By a carefully thought out robe of soft yellow—the intellectual-emotional color that sways, fascinates, and holds one spellbound—one is prepared mentally to receive just such ideas as the wise and thoughtful wearer wishes and has planned to convey. Pale heliotropes, grays, and sea-greens are all thoughtful colors and colors that convey the mental attitude of the wearer. In the portrayal of an emotional character, vapid pinks and baby blues are absolutely worthless, although they have their own distinct place in the dressing of ingénue rôles.

The importance of brown as a color individuality has been greatly underrated in that it is so studiously neglected for stage purposes. Browns—rich russets or golden browns—have a wonderful charm and lovableness and create a warmth of interest in the wearer which is sure to establish friendliness and good-will on sight.

Black frocks, unless most carefully done, are apt to prove annoying to the spectator. A tight-fitting black gown on the stage is an abomination. To see an actress in a Princess gown of black silhouetted against the light setting of a ballroom scene, for example, is most unpleasant and inartistic, especially if, as is the case with nine-tenths of the black evening gowns designed, the corsage line is severe and unbroken against the vivid white of the shoulders.

The same lack of good taste is observed in the popularity of strange and weird spangled effects. Unless a spangled frock is executed with the utmost tenderness of design and subtlety of skill it is apt to be distinctly bizarre. The play of the lights upon the scintillant spangles is disturbing to the eyes and distracts attention from more important things.

Cream white is perhaps of the most value for stage wear. It is so insinuating, yet so pure, so simple and yet so full of character. It can be treated daintily or elaborately used for morning of for evening wear, for every season, and for all occasions. There is no limit to its possibilities, and the wearer can scarcely fail to impress an audience with sincerity. One instinctively trusts cream white, and of all effects it makes the strongest appeal.

Of course in the treatment of dress there is always the question of "lines" and "cut" to be considered. An infallible rule of good taste and art, however, is that one should invariably wear loose, trailing, clinging gowns of soft materials—never harsh lines or snug-fitting horrors; that is, if one wants to be truly beautiful. Tailor-made articles for women are abominations unto all lovers of beauty.

An important thing to be taken into account in the choice of frocks is the complexion of the wearer. Different types of coloring demand different color treatment. An olive complexion and dark hair may be set in yellows of all shades from cream to orange (barring lemon color, which should never be used at all,) and the effect is perfection.

It is a hideous error of taste for very dark women to wear scarlet. That is certain to give such a woman the appearance of the typical adventuress, no matter what style of part she may be essaying.

Bright reds should be avoided in any case as being not altogether in the best possible taste. For brunettes cream white, rich olive green, violet, all yellows, and nearly every shade of blue may be used with beautiful effect. Ecru is an exquisite tone for the olive-skinned woman. Pinks should never be worn, with the exception of that peculiarly elusive shade of salmon pink which contains much yellow.

For blondes, dead white, all shades of brown, palest of shell pink, pale blue, and occasionally a pastel mauve are the colors most particularly adopted. Black should be sedulously avoided as too great a contrast and as holding the same relation to the blonde coloring that scarlet holds to the brunette.

The woman with the red-brown hair is by far the easiest type to gown. All colors, with very few exceptions, are adorable on her, and she has the entire field to choose from.

These, at least, are the opinions of an actress who ought to know.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Apropos of Mozart's Symphonie Concertante for violin and viola, which will be played by Miss Maud Powell and Mr. Franko at the latter's last concert on March 8, the following is told: When Mr. Franko was in Berlin last Summer he asked Joachim whether he uses Mozart's cadenzas in playing the Symphonie, or those substituted by later composers. He received the following letter:

Dear Mr. Franko:

One ought to rejoice that Mozart himself wrote cadenzas for the Sinfonie Concertante. How could one play the others? I for one would certainly not do it. With friendly greetings, JOSEPH JOACHIM.

July 2, 1903.

***

Besides repeating Elgar's "The Apostles," at its concert of March 24, the Oratorio Society has begun rehearsing Brahms's "A German Requiem." The requiem, which had been set for this last concert, will instead be performed at the beginning of next season. The conductor, Mr. Frank Damrosch, and the members of the chorus have found that familiarity with the music of "The Apostles" greatly increases its appeal, and they expect even keener interest in the second performance than at the recent first performance of Elgar's latest work.

***

Alfred Reisenauer will give a third recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, March 17. The programme will be made up of compositions of Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt.

***

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra of New York, organized a year ago through the interest of several public-spirited citizens with the object of enabling young musicians expecting to become professionals to secure orchestral experience and efficiency, has so far progressed in its work as to be ready for a public appearance, and its promoters announce an invitation concert to take place at Carnegie Lyceum on Sunday afternoon, March 13. Mr. A. D. Volpé, conductor, will have an organization of sixty performers under his baton.

***

The Musical Art Society will give its second concert on Thursday evening, March 10. The first part of the programme will be devoted to à capella music by the old masters, and will include also two short works by Franz Liszt, an Ave Maria, and an Easter hymn from "Christus." Bach's cantata, "God's Time is the Best," will also be sung, with orchestra.

***

Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden," in recitation with pianoforte accompaniment, by Richard Strauss, with the composer at the piano, and David Bispham reader, will be given in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

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"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Evening Post.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eves., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

154th TIME, MARCH 15.

SOUVENIRS

Handsomely bound copies of "THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN," autographed by Mr. Bellew.

KYRLE BELLEW as RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager.

THE SEASON'S SUCCESS.

THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE

With WM. H. THOMPSON.

Management ..... JAMES K. HACKETT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 36th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.

THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.

CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager.

150th Time, Mar. 21—Souvenirs.

EXTRA MATINEE THURS., MARCH 10.

CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES'S Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music,

THE GIRL FROM KAY'S

With SAM BERNARD.

16 SONG HITS. 3,000 LAUGHS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager.

LAST TWO WEEKS.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

ANNIE RUSSELL

in her greatest success, Madeline Lucette Ryley's best play,

"MICE AND MEN"

WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST.

MARCH 14—KATHERINE KENNEDY in Elwyn A. Barron's "The Ruling Power."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, 38th St. & B'way.

AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Prop'rs.

LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.

NEXT WEEK AT DALY'S THEATRE.

All students of the acted drama should see it. —William Winter.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents Shakespeare's Comedy,

TWELFTH NIGHT

in the Elizabethan manner.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON as VIOLA. BEN GREET as MALVOLIO.

Evgs., 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, AT 8 SHARP,

FORBES ROBERTSON AND GERTRUDE ELLIOTT and their London Company in

HAMLET

with Tschaikowsky's Overture and incidental music.

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

SEAT SALE THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

HENRY B. HARRIS ..... Manager

LAST TWO WEEKS!!

ROBERT EDESON

in Richard Harding Davis' Comedy, "RANSON'S FOLLY."

MONDAY, MAR. 14, SEAT SALE TUES., MCH. 8

CHARLES FROHMAN will present

HENRY MILLER

in Ernest Denny's 4 act play,

MAN PROPOSES

CARNEGIE HALL.

Dr. Richard Strauss

THREE ORCHESTRAL FESTIVAL CONCERTS

IN CONJUNCTION WITH The Wetzler Symphony Orchestra and MME. PAULINE

Strauss-De Ahna Soprano.

Thursday Evg., March 3, at 8:15.

"Don Juan," Tone Poem
"Don Quixote"
Pablo Casals, Solo 'Cellist
Four Orchestral Songs:
(a) Das Rosenband, op. 36, No. 1;
(b) Liebeshymnus, op. 32, No. 3;
(c) Morgen, op. 27, No. 4;
(d) Caecilie, op. 27, No. 2.
Mme. Strauss-De Ahna.
"Tod und Verklarung."

STRAUSS

Wednesday Aft., March 9th, at 2. Wednesday Evg., March 16th, at 8:15. (Under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.) Res. Seats $1 to $2.50 at Box Office & Ditson's.

THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE New York Diet Kitchen Association

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Friday Afternoon, March 11, 1904, AT THREE O'CLOCK.

BY

Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Miss Susan Metcalfe Miss Maud Powell
Miss Josephine Hartmann Mr. John F. Braun

2d Tier Boxes, $15.00
Orchestra Seats, 3.00

Tickets may be obtained at the Waldorf, and from Mrs. Henry Villard, President, 145 West 58th Street.

CARNEGIE HALL.

AFTERNOONS AT 3—MAR. 2, 6, 12.

THREE WAGNER RECITALS MME. NORDICA with WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Program Mch. 2.—Selections from LOHENGRIN, TANNHAEUSER, FLYING DUTCHMAN, and WALKUERE.

Res. seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Ditson's, agencies.

Management of LOUDON G. CHARLTON.

MENDELSSOHN HALL

Last Concert, Tuesday Evg., March 1, at 8:15.

KNEISEL QUARTET

Assisted by HAROLD RANDOLPH.

PROGRAM: SCAMBATI, Quintet, F major, Op. 4, for Piano, 2 Violins, Viola and Violoncella; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Andante from Quartet, Op. 11; CHOPIN, Lento from Op. 25; BEETHOVEN, Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131.

Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, Conductor. THIRD CONCERT, THURS. March 3, 8:15 P. M., COOPER UNION. Taneff's 1st Symphony. Arenski's Variations. Numbers by Rubinstein, Juon, Afanassyeff & Konyus. ENTIRE PROGRAM NEW. Soloist—A. S. Janpolsky, Baritone. Tickets, 25c. to $2, at Ditson's. Adm. 15c. Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL THURSDAY AT 8 P. M.

Only Recital by England's Celebrated Pianiste, MISS GERTRUDE PEPPERCORN

Tickets, $1 and $1.50. At Ditson's, 867 B'way.

THE KNABE PIANO ALWAYS.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS

WORLD IN WAX.

EDEN Musee

—NEW TO-DAY—

SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.

This Afternoon and Evening, LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.

To-morrow and all the week POWELL THE MAGICIAN, Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

GUIDES AND CAMP SCENES. AUTO BOAT AND LAUNCHES SHOWN ON LAKE. Game Birds; Game Animals; Fly Casting. MODEL FISH HATCHERIES. CYCLE AND MOTOR EXHIBIT.

Every man or woman who ever rode a bicycle should see the Bicycle Exhibit in Concert Hall. ADMISSION—50C—SEATS FREE.

CARNEGIE HALL—To-Night at 8:15. POPULAR PRICES.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. ST. PETERSBURG AND THE RUSSIAN ARMY. Tickets on Sale at Box Office.

ELMENDORF LECTURES Carnegie Lyceum Tuesdays & Wed'y During Lent. March 1 & 2—"Old Mexico & The Rio Grande."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.

Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

TO-NIGHT at 8:30 o'clock. Pop. Prices.

LAST BUT ONE.

GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

Soloists: Miss Emma Calve, MM. Pol Plancon, Campanari, and Miss Hertha v. Seidenneck, Violinists. Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 29, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Ackte; Naval, Plancon, Journet, Bars, Begue. Conductor, Motti.

Wed. Evg., March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Calve (farewell), Lemon; Naval, Campanari, Begue, Guardabassi. Conductor, Motti.

Thurs. Evg

POLITICAL EDUCATION LEAGUE FACES CRISIS

Organization Needs Funds for Maintenance After May 1.

MAYOR McCLELLAN PRAISED

Charles Stewart Smith Commends the Administration of the City's New Executive.

At a meeting of the League for Political Education at 23 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday morning, where the future interests of the league were discussed, Charles Stewart Smith, as the presiding officer, said of Mayor McClellan:

"I think Mayor McClellan is going to turn out a great deal better man than we thought he would be when we voted against him."

Mr. Smith also referred to a call he made upon the city's head official recently, during which he said he told the Mayor that he had shown himself a capable and honest man by the appointments which he had made up to that time.

The remainder of Mr. Smith's introductory speech was devoted largely to emphasizing the work which the league has done thus far and urging that it should be continued. He explained, as other speakers did, that the league was composed of about 1,000 members, 75 per cent. of whom were women, and that the interest which they had taken in political and civic matters thus far had already made itself felt in the community. "It is a good sign, for example," he said, among other things, "that so many women as are here are willing to forsake their game of bridge whist to come to a meeting like this."

Robert Erskine Ely, President of the league, explained that a crisis in the affairs of the league, which had now existed for ten years, had been reached, in that Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, founder and supporter of the league thus far, had been stricken with serious illness, requiring her release from the responsibility for its maintenance hereafter. He explained that several women, among them Mrs. Sanders, had pledged themselves to the sum of $3,500 thus far to defray the expenses of the league for the ensuing year, but that at least $6,500 more was needed if the league were to live after May 1.

Hamlin Garland, the novelist, said: "I have always been a believer in turning on the light. Germs and bugs do not flourish in the sunlight. If we turn on the intellectual sunlight neither mental nor municipal bugs can flourish long. I believe in the effulgence of reason."

John Martin, a member of the Executive Committee of the league, in making a plea for financial support for the organization, said that it had been very efficacious in improving the social temper of the citizens of New York—causing the favored class to listen with patience to the sorrows of the less favored, to try to understand their viewpoint.

Miss Lilian D. Wald spoke of the stimulus the league had given to the Settlement work in which she is interested; and read also a number of letters from persons interested in various branches of the work who said that they had felt the good influence of the league.

Letters commending the work of the league were also read from Felix Adler, Hamilton Mable, John Graham Brooks, George Haven Putnam, and the Rev. Percy S. Grant.

HOT CHASE AFTER A LINER.

British Railroad Official on a Tug Overtakes Her in the Bay.

A tugboat had a lively chase after the big American Line steamship Philadelphia yesterday in order to put aboard J. M. Smart of the London and Southwestern Railroad Company of England, whose business in this city detained him after the vessel's sailing time. The tug caught up with the liner just as she was passing Liberty Island.

Mr. Smart had boarded the Philadelphia at her Fulton Street pier more than an hour before sailing time. All his baggage was aboard and he had settled down to wait until the vessel pulled out, when a messenger handed him a telegram, after reading which Mr. Smart hurriedly left the steamship, and, calling a cab, started for Spruce Street, first telling the agents of the line to hold the vessel for him. Half-past 9, the regular sailing time, came and the passenger had not returned. All of the mail was aboard, and all but the main gangway taken in. Ten minutes later it was decided that the vessel could not wait any longer, and she was started on her voyage.

As she rounded the Battery Mr. Smart appeared. The tugboat had been held in readiness for him, and he was at once hustled onto her, and the dash down the harbor commenced.

SEEK TO RECOVER $1,400,000.

Miami Valley Gas Minority Stockholders Sue Officers.

Frank E. Randall, President and Treasurer of the Central Contract and Finance Company and President of the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company, has been directed, by an order of Supreme Court Justice Leventritt, to answer questions put to him by W. C. Timm, a Special Commissioner appointed by the Ohio courts to take testimony in this city in a suit now pending in Ohio, in which the finances and dealings of the two companies are being aired. Mr. Randall had refused to answer questions, on the ground that the Commissioner, being appointed by the Ohio courts, had no jurisdiction here.

The suit in Ohio is brought by W. H. H. Dye and H. O. Armour, as minority stockholders having stock amounting to $584,000 in the Miami Valley Company, against both the companies and their officers. The plaintiffs allege that the majority stockholders of the Miami Valley Company also control the Central Company, and that in 1893 they allowed the gas field properties of the Miami Valley Company to deteriorate, and then acquired new fields elsewhere, taking title in the Central Contract and Finance Company, and that about $1,400,000 belonging to the Miami Company has been paid out without adequate return.

MUCH CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

All Parts of City Affected, and Health Officers Warn Doctors.

The prevalence of contagious diseases in every part of the city has aroused the Health Department authorities, and all physicians have been warned to report every case which comes under their notice or else suffer the penalty of a fine.

"We have had a case just lately," said Commissioner Darlington yesterday, "where a prominent west side physician failed to report a case of scarlet fever. In this instance the doctor did not forget to report, but he actually concealed the fact of a contagious disease and allowed a member of the family to attend a large private school while another member of the family was down with scarlet fever.

"I do not wish to mention the name of the doctor nor of this school, because the doctor has been fined $50, and it would injure him to have his name published, while to make known the name of the school would do it much harm and injure those who are in no way to blame.

"Of course it sometimes happens that a physician may forget to report a case, and in that overnight an apology will straighten the matter.

"The intense and continuous cold," continued the Commissioner, "is the principal reason for this epidemic of scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. People keep their houses closed up, and the lack of fresh air is conducive to the formation and the spread of contagious disease."

DOGS CAUGHT FOX ON THE ICE.

Feared to Follow First Time, but Ventured Out in Second Chase.

A large red fox, closely pursued by a pack of hounds, ran to the shore of Huntington Harbor near the old Van Wyck estate yesterday afternoon. The ice was soft and treacherous, but Reynard shot straight out on it, though it sagged beneath him as he ran. The dogs dared not follow, and the company of hunters who galloped down to the shore a minute after the fox ventured on the ice found the pack yelping impotently after the retreating fox.

Although it is a good five miles around the harbor by way of the mill dam, the hunters started that way after the fox. He was found on the place of August Heckscher, where he had taken refuge in a small wood. The dogs started him up, and he again took to the ice, running toward Duck Island, but the ice was firmer there, and the pack followed, overtaking and killing him. The fox could not, however, be recovered.

TUG CRASHES INTO FERRYBOAT.

Both Vessels Badly Damaged in Collision Off Chambers Street.

While the Erie Railroad ferryboat Stirlington was leaving her pier at the foot of Chambers Street for Hoboken yesterday morning she was run into by the Commercial Union Towboat Company's tugboat Unity. The bow of the smaller craft was embedded in the ferryboat for several feet, and she hung there until both vessels started to back away.

Tugs went to their aid and stood by while the Stirlington made her slip under her own steam. She had few passengers on board, and these were mostly men. There was some excitement for a time, but when it was seen that the ferryboat was in no danger of sinking calm was speedily restored.

The tugs escorted the tug to the repair yards. The ferryboat was taken off the run as soon as she had discharged her passengers.

SETTLING UNION DISPUTES.

Arbitration Being Used to Apportion Work in Building Trades.

Not for many years have so many questions of jurisdiction over certain lines of work between rival unions come up as are going on now. Meetings will be held daily at the Building Trades Club and other places for the next week or two in order to adjust differences, most of which are trivial, but which must be settled.

This is one of the results of the adoption of the plan of arbitration of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Formerly these disputes were settled between the unions and their respective employers, but now they come under the scope of the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association.

One of the disputed points is as to whether a plumber or a marble worker will set the marble slabs in rearranging washbasins. There are hundreds of similar disputed points under consideration now which usually have caused strikes all through the building season.

CASH PAY FOR MUSICIANS.

Union Members Must Not Take Theatre Tickets for Wages.

It was learned yesterday that about the last thing the Musical Mutual Protective Union did at its meeting on Thursday was to adopt an amendment to the constitution by which any members who accepts tickets to places of amusement in part payment for work done will be disciplined.

All the remaining amendments, it has been decided, must be passed on at the next meeting, which will be held in the Old Homestead, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue.

HOUSESMITHS' NEW TREASURER.

Bernard Sterling Succeeds W. A. Dawson, Who Disappeared.

Bernard Sterling was elected Treasurer of the New York Housesmiths' Union late on Friday night in place of Walter A. Dawson, the missing Treasurer, who disappeared last Tuesday, it is alleged, after withdrawing the funds of the union from bank.

There was more mystery about the cancellation of Dawson's bond yesterday. On Friday, it was said by P. C. McGuire, Secretary of the union, that the bond was issued by the union States Security Company. Yesterday morning Daniel McKinnon, President of the union, told Charles M. Beattie, lawyer for the organization, that the bond was issued by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, formerly of 140 Broadway, now 98 Liberty Street.

McKinnon went to the office of the company and came to Mr. Beattie's office later with a report that the bond had been issued there and that it had been canceled.

BAKERS READY TO STRIKE.

Await Decision on Ten-Hour Law to Take Action.

Morris Lurie, general organizer of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, said yesterday that if the United States Supreme Court sustains the New York State Court of Appeals in declaring the ten-hour law in bakeries constitutional, strikes will be ordered all through the State for the ten-hour day. Preparations were made for such strikes, he said, when the proper time came.

"Independent of this," he continued, "there will be a general demand all over the country on May 1 for the abolition of night work."

ANOTHER SCRANTON CAVE-IN.

Sixth in Seven Days Causes Fears of Extensive Damage.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 27.—Another mine cave-in occurred this evening in North Scranton at Court Street and North Main Avenue, which caused an opening in the surface 50 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. The house of Mrs. Francis Francis was partly undermined and threatened to topple over at any moment.

This is the sixth cave-in in seven days on the west side of the river. There is a fear that the settling will become general in this territory, and many properties will be damaged. Robbing pillars in abandoned workings is blamed for the settling.

McAdoo Reviews the Seventy-first.

In the absence of Mayor McClellan, Police Commissioner McAdoo reviewed the Seventy-first Regiment last night at the regiment armory. Mayor McClellan was absent because of the recent death of his uncle, Major McClellan. On the reviewing stand with the Police Commissioner were Health Commissioner Darlington, Sheriff Erlanger, and Chinese Consul Chah. Col. W. G. Bates presented the prizes for rifle shooting to the sharpshooters of various degrees of skill at Creedmoor last September. Company B was the winner of the Colonel's Cup, Grant trophy, Commodore's trophy, and third prize, and the State figure of merit.

Reading Coal Sales Agent.

R. J. Montgomery has been appointed sales agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for New York and vicinity, with office at 143 Liberty Street, to succeed John Edmonds, resigned.

Reyes's Election in Colombia Confirmed.

COLON, Feb. 27.—Confirmation of the election of Gen. Rafael Reyes to the Presidency of Colombia by a majority of three electoral votes has just reached here.

Old River Steamboat Captain Dead.

Capt. Philip C. Wilbur, for forty years a Hudson River steamboat man, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday in his seventy-ninth year.

BRIDGE CONNECTION PLAN

Commissioner Best Gives Details of $3,000,000 Improvement.

EXTENSION OF TERMINALS

Mayor McClellan Approves General Features of the Project for New Elevated Road.

With the approval of Mayor McClellan to the general features of the plan, Bridge Commissioner Best yesterday made public the details of the proposition framed by Chief Engineer Q. F. Nicholls to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges. It involves the erection of an elevated road from Worth and Centre Streets, where the proposed Brooklyn Bridge terminal would end, to run to the Bowery and Delancey Street, at which point it would connect with the proposed elevated road terminal from the Williamsburg Bridge. The connection, it is estimated, would cost $2,000,000 for the land, and about $1,000,000 for the construction of the elevated connection.

The proposed connection would be entirely on private property running just east of Centre Street, would run northeast, crossing over the two blocks of private property between Centre and Baxter, Worth and Franklin Streets, and would connect with Baxter Street at Franklin. Baxter Street then would be widened to 100 feet by taking off a fifty-foot strip on the west side through the condemnation of property. Then on the widened Baxter Street the elevated structure would be run northward, crossing White, Walker, Canal, and Hester Streets, curving to the northeast over Grand toward Mulberry, and completing the curve to the east close to Broome and Mulberry Streets, then continuing due east, crossing Mott and Elizabeth Streets to the Bowery at the entrance to Delancey Street.

The proposed extension of the Williamsburg Bridge elevated structure will run over the widened Delancey Street to the Bowery, and there, by having the structure high enough to cross over the Third Avenue elevated tracks, the connection with the road running from the Brooklyn Bridge could be effected. It is proposed to have a large station at the Bowery and running two blocks west toward Mott Street.

The Williamsburg Bridge extension is figured to cost about $8,000,000, including the widening of the street, to which the city will take title May 1. The Brooklyn Bridge terminal, proposed to relieve the bridge crush, will cost $6,000,000, including the terminal building from the bridge to Duane Street, with a three-story office building on top, bringing the total height to a level with the Hall of Records. The switch yards would run to Worth Street, where the connecting railroad would meet it.

"While I am not committed entirely to the plan outlined," said Mayor McClellan yesterday, "it has the advantage of widening Baxter Street, which is very much needed, and also eliminates all possibility of a road up Centre or Elm Streets, both of which propositions I have emphatically declared against. This elevated plan seems to be a great improvement over the subway plan for Centre Street, because the subway would take a long time to build and would cost $5,000,000 for the connection, which can be made by the elevated structure for much less money. A hearing will be given on the proposition on Friday next."

Chief Engineer Nicholls says that the plan of the Centre Street Station is intended primarily to furnish a commodious station for the through elevated trains and to permit more of these trains to be run and to furnish adequate platforms and stairways which will not be overcrowded. The platforms proposed are to be so long that four trains can be placed at each at one time. The changes proposed, he shows, will permit also the reconstruction of the trolley loops in such a way as to provide more loops as well as more space between the loops. Engineer Nicholls also favors the construction of an office building over the bridge terminal, arguing that it would be folly to use such valuable land merely for a terminal and station, and he also argues for the broad plan of continuing the terminal to connect with the Williamsburg Bridge connection.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE TESTS.

Examination Board Announces List of Places for Trials.

Prof. Thomas Scott Fiske of Columbia University and Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, announced yesterday the list of places where examinations will be held by the board this year. It is as follows:

ALABAMA—Mobile, the High School; University of Alabama.
ARKANSAS—Little Rock office of the School Board.
CALIFORNIA—Belmont, Belmont School; Los Angeles, the High School; San Mateo, St. Matthew's School.
COLORADO—Denver, High School No. 1.
CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, High School; Hartford, Hartford Public High School; Lakeville, Hotchkiss School; New Haven, Yale Divinity School; Stamford, Betts Academy.
DELAWARE—Wilmington, High School.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, Central High School.
GEORGIA—Atlanta, Boys' High School; Savannah, Hartridge School.
HAWAII—Honolulu, Honolulu High School.
ILLINOIS—Chicago, Northwestern University Building; Rock Island, Public High School.
INDIANA—Fort Wayne, High School; Indianapolis, Shortridge High School; Lima, Howe School.
OREGON—Portland, Portland Library.
PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny, Western University of Pennsylvania; Bethlehem, Preparatory School; Erie, High School; Lancaster, Franklin and Marshall College; Mercersburg, the Academy; Philadelphia, Drexel Institute; Reading, Girls' High School; Washington, Washington and Jefferson College; Wilkesbarre, High School.
RHODE ISLAND—Providence, Classical High School.
TENNESSEE—Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
TEXAS—Austin, High School.
UTAH—Salt Lake City, High School.
VERMONT—Burlington, Edmunds High School.
WISCONSIN—Milwaukee, West Division High School.
ENGLAND—London, University Correspondence College.
FRANCE—Paris, Anglo-Saxon College.
GERMANY—Frankfort, Musterschule.
SWITZERLAND—Geneva, 33 Rue de Maisgnon.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT WORK.

Prominent Men to Make Addresses at the Annual Meeting.

A committee consisting of E. R. A. Seligman, Franklin W. Giddings, and W. Kirkpatrick Brice of the University Settlement Society of New York announce that their annual meeting will be held at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock.

The President of the society, Stephen H. Olin, will preside, and short addresses will be made by Secretary of War W. H. Taft, Bishop David H. Greer, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York. Accounts of the work done at the settlement will be given by Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt of the Women's Auxiliary, also by James R. Hamilton, the head worker of the society; Dr. Blaustein, and other residents.

James E. Martin's $100,000 Estate.

James E. Martin of Manhattan, a brother-in-law of W. Gould Brokaw, has purchased a hundred-thousand-dollar estate at Great Neck, L. I., with the intention of making of it one of the show places of that hamlet. Mr. Martin's purchase is known as Orchard Point, and contains twenty-two acres of land situated on Little Neck Bay, adjoining the properties of W. Gould Brokaw and H. Bramwell Gilbert.

Wounded Erie Conductor May Recover.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Thomas Daley, the conductor who was wounded with a razor at the Erie Railroad station last night by Sedato Dejago, whom he had ejected from a train, is doing well in St. Joseph's Hospital, and it is now believed his life can be saved. Dejago was arraigned before Recorder Noonberg this morning on a charge of atrocious assault and was held to await the result of Daley's injuries.

Stern Brothers

will show to-morrow

An Advance Importation of

Trimmed Hats from Paris

the productions of the leading Milliners,

Also Copies and Modifications Made in their Own Workrooms

Second Floor.

A Special Offering of

Black & Colored Dress Goods

2,500 Yds. { 46-INCH CREPE ALBATROSS, the most desirable shades, including black, } 59c

Lace Departments

Large Importations of Lace Robes

of Lierre, Bruges, and Real Applique Laces,
Real Irish Lace and Linen, Hand-Embroidered Batiste,
Embroidered Organdie, Voile Cloth,
Crepe de Chine and Chiffon with Lace Combinations.

Also, Black and White Lace Robes

at $10.00, 17.50, 27.50 and 35.00

Former prices $15.00 to 50.00

Ecru Venise, Lierre and Black Chantilly,
Insertions, Galloons & Edges 25, 35, 48, 65c yd.
Less Than Half Regular Values

Exceptional Values in

Cotton Dress Fabrics

6,300 Yds. { Silk Mousselines, extra fine quality, in all colors, white and black, at 14c

4,500 Yds. { Embroidered Silk Spot Mousselines, in all colors, white and black, at 19c

Misses' Costumes, Waists & Girls' Dresses

at Unusually Low Prices

MISSES' COSTUMES of Crepe de Chine, in evening shades, silk lined throughout, entirely new model, 14 and 16 yrs., $23.50
Value $35.00

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, Eton or Jacket Model, New Spring Mixtures, 14 and 16 yrs., $16.75, 19.75

GIRLS' "BUSTER BROWN" & RUSSIAN DRESSES, blue, brown and red, with detachable linen collar and cuffs, silk tie and leather belt, 4 to 14 yrs., Special at $4.95

MISSES' SILK WAISTS, several new models, in street and evening shades, of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Peau de Cygne, Checks and Stripes, $4.95

West Twenty-third Street

WINTER'S EFFECT ON HORSEBACK RIDING

Practically No Outdoor Exercise Since Thanksgiving.

ACADEMIES REAP THE BENEFIT

Roads Never in Such Condition Within the Memory of the Present Generation of Equestrians.

Horseback riding as an outdoor exercise has been practically impossible this Winter. There have not been two weeks all told since Thanksgiving when the roads have been open, and the only exercise the saddle horses owned in Manhattan have had has been on the tan bark, in the rings of the riding schools and clubs. It has not been the unusual cold which has put a stop to outdoor riding, but the persistence with which frost has followed snow and snow followed thaw. Conditions under foot have not been so persistently intolerable within the memory of the present generation of equestrians.

It is manifestly a matter of impossibility to estimate the number of saddle horses which are individually owned in New York, but it is easy to figure that there are 2,000 private mounts which are seen in Central Park when the stress of weather and the condition of the roads permit. For the past three months there have not been three days when 10 per cent. of that number have been out.

"I have never known such a Winter," said William Durland, head of the Durland Riding Academy, yesterday. "The only riding which has been done has been indoors."

The ice and slippery roads have been a boon to the riding academies, for the lover of the horse has been forced to seek their shelter if he wished to keep up an acquaintance with his favorite mount. The gain to the riding academies resultant from this source, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the absolute stagnation which has ruled in the livery departments of the big establishments, so far as saddle horses are concerned. In the sales department, too, there has been absolutely no business, for men do not concern themselves about buying new mounts when they are paying to have their old ones kept in shape.

"In my experience of twenty years," said Gustave Heinemann of the Central Park Riding Academy, "I have not seen a Winter which was anything like so severe upon the people who are fond of road riding. Fully 25 per cent. of the saddle horses have been turned out until Spring. About 25 per cent. are exercised at the riding academies by their owners. Business men put in an hour before they go down town, or drop in on the way home for a shake-up in the ring before dinner. The other 50 per cent. of the horses are exercised by grooms or riding masters, who are paid for their services by the owners.

"One effect the necessary abandonment of outdoor riding has had has been the invention of novelties in the way of riding classes. Our ring is busy from morning until night, and it is the same thing with the other academies. We have, for instance, a tandem riding club, which meets every other night. Then we have a rough riding class.

"The few horses which have been taken on the roads have had to be specially shod. Some of them are fitted with rubber pads, which prevent them from slipping. Other horses are simply rough shod. No amount of precaution in the way of sheeing can, however, entirely eliminate the element of danger in outdoor riding when the roads are veritable sheets of ice."

Superintendent Peabody of the New York Riding Club was another who testified to the straits in which devotees of horseback riding have found themselves since Winter set in.

"Not 2 per cent. of the men who make a practice of outdoor riding," he said, "have even tried to persist in the exercise this Winter. The majority of them have their horses exercised, and a few come around to the club."

As for the numerous class of riders who are accustomed to hire a mount two or three times a week for a gallop through the park, they have simply gone into a retreat.

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. WEAVER.

Court of Appeals Decides for Woman Who Signed Assemblyman's Name.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial for Mrs. Alice M. Weaver of Rochester, whose trial and conviction on the charge of forging the indorsement of Assemblyman Martin Davis on a note for $1,200 attracted wide attention in 1901. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and the second in her conviction and sentence to one year's imprisonment. The Appellate Division upheld the verdict.

Mr. Davis, who is a lawyer, was a close friend of the Weaver family. Mrs. Weaver often consulted him on personal and business matters, and the note which she drew in favor of her mother for $1,200 was written out by Mr. Davis in his office. When she presented it for discount at the bank, she was told that Mr. Davis's name should be on it, and after calling at the lawyer's office several times, but not finding him, she wrote his name herself.

About that time Mrs. Weaver became involved in domestic troubles, and her husband began an action for separation. One of the charges he made against his wife was that of forgery.

NAMED FOR FIVE PRESIDENTS.

Whole Family Born on Presidential Birthday Anniversaries.

There is a long list of Presidential names in the family of Victor Ramsay, who lives at 357 Poplar Street, Jersey City. This is due to the fact that each of their five sons was born on the anniversary of some President's birth. Beach was named for that President.

The latest arrival was born on Monday, last and was christened George Washington. The others were named in this order: Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Thomas Jefferson, and James A. Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay were born on Washington's Birthday, he in 1868 and she in 1870. They have been married ten years.

OLD BUTCHER DIES IN MARKET.

John Moore for Sixty-five Years Was in the Trade.

John Moore, seventy-four years old, the oldest butcher in Washington Market, with Stand No. 47, was found dead from apoplexy in the market yesterday morning. For sixty-five years, ever since he was an errand boy in the market, Moore never missed a day attending to his business.

As his custom was to be at his stand early, his absence was noticed yesterday, and a search was made for him. For seven years he had slept in a loft over the stand, the loft being partitioned into a bedroom and a kitchen. There he cooked his meals and lived the life of a recluse. When he was missed a butcher's helper climbed to the loft, and Moore was found dead, sitting in a chair. His room was partly filled with empty patent medicine bottles.

Moore was at one time considered wealthy, but he lost his money in speculation.

Veterans Honor Fire Commissioner.

A certificate of honorary membership in the Veteran Firemen's Association was presented yesterday morning to Fire Commissioner Hayes. He is the first Fire Commissioner to be so honored. The presentation was made by President Daniel Bradley and a committee of the association. The certificate is framed handsomely and contains the Commissioner's portrait.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

OFFER THIS WEEK

Walking Suits (new spring models—Black or brown cheviot, jacket 22-inch length, strapped and trimmed with buttons, satin lined; skirt nine gore flare unlined, trimmed correspondingly; value $22.00, special at $17.00 each

Plain black or blue cheviot and brown mixtures; jacket 22-inch length, collar and cuffs of self-colored cloth, trimmed with material of suit in fancy design, stitched and piped with satin; skirt seven gore flare, handsomely tailored; value $20.00, special at $15.00 each

An assortment of Walking Suits in plain or fancy mixtures, in a variety of models, at....$19.00, $23.00 and upward

THE LEADING DRESS GOODS FABRICS

Are

French Voiles—In all the new spring shades, all wool, 42 inches wide; value $1.00 yard, for....68c. yard

Scotch Suitings—The new spring mixtures, all wool, 46 inches wide; value 87c. yard, for....75c. yard

Wash Goods—1,000 yards of Batiste, white grounds with colored figures; value 15c. yard, for....12½c. yard

Linen Crash—800 yards, in all the new mixtures; value 35c. yard, for....25c. yard

Gloves—A large assortment of Men's and Women's Street Gloves in desirable shades.

Furs—Closing out the balance of our expensive Furs at a sacrifice.

WHITE GOODS.

White Persian Lawns—200 pieces, 32 inch, very sheer, at 12c., 15c., 20c. and....24c. yard

India Linon—50 pieces, 32 inch, at 10c., 12½c. and..15c. yard

Victoria Lawn—2,500 yards, 40 inch, at 10c. and....15c. yard

White Figured Piques—28 inch, at....12½c. yard

Note:—Extraordinary values offered on "Special Sales" tables Tuesdays and Fridays.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Millinery.

Opening Days
Tuesday and Wednesday,
March First and Second,
1904.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

PUTS RENTS UP NEARLY 100 PER CENT.

Harlem Real Estate Owner Astonishes Business Men.

EXODUS ON 125TH STREET

Rents in Up-Town Properties Generally Steadily Increasing, Especially for Flats and Dwellings.

Rents of property—particularly flats and private houses in the upper part of the city—which have been increasing steadily during the past few months, probably will go still higher before Spring, according to statements made yesterday by real estate men. It was said that increases would be made in the rents of the properties held by the large estates of the Rhinelanders, Gerrys, Astors, Schermerhorns, and Goelets of from 7 to 10 per cent. These increases were considered necessary in view of the increased assessments for 1904 and the higher cost of building and maintenance.

What Harlem business men describe as a most remarkable condition prevails in Harlem's business centre, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. E. D. Farrell, who holds a number of buildings on that street, principally between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, has advanced his rents in all instances, and in some almost 100 per cent. The tenants say that they have been unable to obtain from Mr. Farrell any explanation of his increase, and several of them are preparing to move.

A large sign has been posted on the front of the store of W. Irving Davis & Co., dealers in stationery and toys, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, reading:

"Excessive rent causes us to vacate these premises. Will move on April 1."

Mr. Davis said last night that Mr. Farrell had astounded him recently by informing him that his rent, which has been $9,000 a year for several years, would be increased to $14,000 a year. The store is 50 feet wide and 100 feet deep, one floor and basement, with no rear entrance. Mr. Davis has been the tenant for ten years, and had built up a big business, but the raise, which he says Mr. Farrell will not explain, makes it necessary for him to "give up the fight."

At 114 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, A. Simon, a dealer in ladies' furnishings and fancy dry goods, who has been paying $2,500 a year for a small store, has been confronted by Mr. Farrell, he says, with a demand for $4,000 a year, no explanation of the increase being offered.

Tepper Brothers, dealers in cloaks and suits at 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, shut up shop last night, announcing that it was impossible for them to pay the rent demanded. This, they said, was $8,000, it having been suddenly raised $3,000 a year. They had been tenants there for about five years.

Otto Goldsmith, a jeweler and watchmaker, next door, started in paying $1,400 a year, which, he said last night, was increased to $1,500, then to $1,800, then to $2,000, and within the past two weeks Mr. Farrell, the owner, has asked $4,000, double what he has been paying. The store has a frontage of 12½ feet. Mr. Goldsmith said last night that he was going to move.

Harlem business men say they cannot understand the increase made by Mr. Farrell. They say he is unreasonable to argue that Harlem's population is growing, or will grow in proportion to the advance he has made. The subway, these storekeepers fear, will have a tendency to take much of their trade down town, and they think they will have a hard fight to keep up their business. The action of Landlord Farrell, they said, was having a depressing effect on trade on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Other owners of property on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street have increased their rents during the past year, but the tenants of their buildings say that they have been in proportion to the increased assessments and cost of maintenance, and nothing more than they had expected to stand.

The rent of flats and private houses in Harlem and the Bronx continues to go up. It is difficult to get either class of homes in those districts. Ordinary flats for $35 or $40 a month are hard to find as far up as One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and there is a scarcity and a high price must be paid even up to Boston Road. Private houses at $30 or $35 a month cannot be rented unless one goes out in the woods up near the Yonkers line. In many of the apartment houses in Harlem and the Bronx big advances have been made, and tenants have been forced to stand these because there are no other places they can move to.

Horner's Furniture

: All the New Ideas :

THIS is what our stock presents all the time, but more especially at the opening of each season, as now, when all lines are replete with the newest designs for Spring and Summer, in addition to the standard styles of the different historical "periods" down to those of the present day. A stock excelling in its variety of choice in all lines, and in all the features which insure the best and the most fashionable in Furniture at lowest possible cost.

Separate Departments devoted to BRASS BEDSTEADS (over 100 styles and patterns); also to MISSION and FLEMISH FURNITURE for dining room, smoking room, library and hall.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 W. 23d Street.

Funeral of Joseph Schilling.

The funeral of Joseph Schilling, Superintendent of the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island and a well-known Tammany politician, who died suddenly when on his way home Tuesday night, was held yesterday on Blackwell's Island. The services, which were attended by many men prominent in Tammany Hall, were held in the hospital chapel, and were conducted by the Rev. Fathers Girard and Monell of the Jesuit Order. The pall bearers were Harry C. Hart, Lawrence Delmour, Aldermen Schappert, Congressman Rider, Dr. Schultze, Justice Giegerich, Harry Jetter, and Matthew J. Murphy.

Eastern Medical Library Opening.

The Eastern Medical Society of the City of New York will open its library and clubrooms in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, Tuesday evening formally. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, ex-Justice Julius M. Mayer, Dr. Kenneth W. Millican, and Joseph D. Bryant. The President of the society is Dr. L. L. Ladinski.

First Aid to the Injured.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured announces that classes are now being formed for such instruction, and that persons wishing to join should apply to the Secretary of the society at the United Charities Building.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
Feb. 28, 1904.

Secrets of Business "Booming" Revealed

How One Firm's Trade was Raised from Two Millions to Twenty-five Millions a Year.

Schemes Used by a Captain of Industry to Reach New Fields of Trade and Force His Business Into the Eye of the Whole World.

MUCH has been heard in recent years of the "American invasion" of Europe, but little has been told of the methods by which the campaigns were conducted. How then do our great manufacturers promote their interests at home and abroad? How do they make their products known? Publicity must be a most effective agent. How do they employ it?

THE TIMES has invited a reply to these questions from an expert in publicity, a journalist of long and wide experience who until lately stood at the right hand of a famous captain of industry in many world-wide enterprises. Now, having retired from that work and returned to the journalistic field, he responds to these queries as follows:

It is easier to tell what was done than to instruct another "how to do it." It is easier to do it one's self than to teach others what has to be done. But a staff had to be found, and had to be taught. They had to be taught "how to do it" in the United States, and "how to do it" in the United Kingdom, which is a very different matter. And to "do it" in France one must have a method adapted to French ideas, which are not at all the ideas of the Germans. As for Russia—who ever heard of publicity there? Yet in those countries the renowned American engineer was to build works. In the United States he had works, several of them, and several thousand men. Between the Mississippi and the Neva, between Germany and England and France he was to supply the known globe with machinery of infinite variety—the names of whose multitudinous parts no one man knoweth.

It all came about—my part of it, I mean—through a cable message to London inviting me to return to New York and confer here with the man himself on a matter of business. That was in 1897. I had then made a score of journeys across the Atlantic as a newspaper man. Since then I have doubled the number. But the twenty-first journey was to meet the great manufacturer in New York on a Saturday morning. The Lucania made the interview possible. The appointment was for 10 o'clock. At 10:10 I had left journalism and was drawing salary from my new chief.

There were few words. He knew what he wanted.

"Give up journalism," he said.

"You have been everywhere, know people everywhere, and can do what I want done. Give up journalism, organize publicity for my companies, and promote my interests all over the world."

The Publicity Plan Takes Form.

"But I don't want to give up journalism."

"Then you need not. You can write as much as you please so long as my work gets done."

But from that day until now there has been no time for journalism or authorship.

"Meet me at the works next week," said he, "and take up details there."

But there were no details to take up. They did not exist. My work had to be created. Before it could be created I had to learn what all this ado was about.

The first day in that grim Western city was unforgetable. It was a day with a master mind. "Come with me," said the Chief, "and keep your eyes and ears open." We went through his various establishments, huge places where the newest methods of manufacture were in force, where applied science was yoked to the wheels that made money. There were brainy men as well as brawny ones at every turn. New inventions were shown to me. They were in the experimental stages.

"Here is the coming thing," said the Chief. "Its importance can hardly be overstated. When we are ready, I'll give you the word to push this with publicity."

Six years passed before the word was given—so long, so careful were the tests, the calculations, the changes.

"Meanwhile, here is another new thing. It is ready. Push it."

We walked through the place. He saw everything in flashes, asked a hundred questions, inspected tests and drawings, gave instructions, criticised, gave men new ideas. Then we crossed the street and entered another manufactory, a vast place then and now three times as large. It employed 3,000 hands then; there are 10,000 now.

"I am going to build here, and here, and here," said he. "People ask why?" They say there will never be work enough to keep the present shops going at full capacity. But they don't understand the possibilities; they don't look ahead."

There you have the man: sanguine, never satisfied, thinking faster and further than other men, sure of himself, indomitable. At that time this special manufactory sold $2,000,000 worth of product in a year. Now it sells $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 worth. And if the Chief is to enlarge these works again he must go some miles distant, for he has covered all the available land.

The Chief Indomitable.

These second works took the rest of the morning. The Chief was a walking interrogation mark. Every question went to the root of a matter. The memory of the man was prodigious. He knew every face, every name, remembered every instruction he had given weeks before, and the progress made in every branch of work. But he took no notes, and referred to none. He never takes notes. "Taking notes spoils the memory," he says.

Two miles further on, and by trolley, we came to a range of factories, where the Chief's first fortune was made and is still making, and where the name first became famous. After luncheon he inspected the latest stage of a new invention—his newest at that time. Then we visited the works of a fourth company controlled by this man, and then a fifth. Then he went to his private office and worked there for an hour.

At each place we met the executive heads of the companies. All the talk was keen business. It was crisp and clear cut. Mechanics, electricity, commercial policy, manufacturing methods, selling prices, labor, the practice of competitors, were some of the subjects discussed, and discussed to a purpose. These men were dealing with actualities, not theories. The next morning the Chief said to me:

"Look around the various works for a few days and then tell me what you think."

At the end of the week we happened to meet in a local train. "Well," said he, "what have you been doing?"

"Sizing up the opportunity."

"What is it?"

In a few words, for men of his stamp do not care for details, I outlined a plan of action.

"All Right, Go Ahead."

"What will it cost?"

"For this so much, for that so much, for the other so much. The result will be so and so."

"All right, go ahead."

Summarized, the conditions, as I saw them, were these:

Half a dozen great manufacturing companies, each separately organized, with separate Boards of Directors and executive officers, each company engaged in a distinct branch of engineering, all the companies controlled by one man—the Chief; all working under one banner—the Chief's. The name of the Chief loomed so large before the minds of men that the outer world hardly knew one company from the other. People spoke of the Chief's "company" as if there were but one, and as if it made all things.

Publicity Point No. 1—Bring out the individuality of each company and the products thereof.

Point No. 2—Bring out the relationship of each company to the Chief, for the Chief's name was one to conjure by. The Chief was a great personality, a great power, therefore a great asset, from the point of view of publicity.

Point No. 3—The world believes in personalities, not in corporations. Therefore, when the world thinks of any one of these varied lines of industry, make it think of the Chief. Make the name synonymous with achievement and the best workmanship, with reliability and daring and success.

Point No. 4—The great profits in manufacture are not necessarily in the great contracts that everybody talks about, but in the steady output of what you might think minor work—the standard products. Everybody knew that the Chief's companies did big things; they did not know that the companies did the little things, and wanted to do more of them. It was thought in the trade that these big organizations would not bother with small orders. Remedy that!

The undertaking seems simple enough, but it is not. Engineering cannot be advertised like shoes and soaps. The daily press, the fashion papers, the billboards, the street cars, the painted signs along the railroads are not the publicity mediums for high-grade engineering.

There was a time when good wine needed no bush, when great industrial concerns scorned publicity. But competition has changed the conditions in the last half-dozen years. We led the way.

Great Concerns Need Publicity.

The way to business success was once defined for me by the late Philip D. Armour:

"First, know what you want to do; second, get the right men to do it."

Well, in our case the first thing to do was to advertise. This was the first thing, because good advertising was good policy, and because the Chief's companies were already spending thousands a year in old-fashioned advertising and getting no return for it. Advertisements had been issued after a fashion, and the advertising remained unchanged and unread by the year together. It was then and still is a defect of publishers who sell advertising space that they do not also sell ideas to the advertisers. I undertook to make a change in industrial advertising, and to make it effective.

In industrial lines business is appealed for through the technical press and the trade journals. The general public knows next to nothing of these publications, of their ability, their influence, and the extent of their business. But for the most part these papers are indispensable, their ability is of a high order, their influence considerable and well employed, and the aggregate extent of their business is very large.

The first step taken in the new publicity work for the Chief's enterprises was to design new advertising, and to select the most effective fonts of type for the purpose. The selection was based on experiment. "De Vinne" type, upper and lower case, was chosen for the names of the companies. Always they must be set in that character. "Jensen Old Style" was chosen for display text.

White space in advertising is more valuable than printer's ink. Most advertisers crowd their spaces with matter and defeat their purpose. Advertising which the reader has to study is wasted effort. So our proportion of white space was as much as the money would permit, and the proportion of printer's ink was as small as ingenuity could devise.

The "copy" for every advertisement was carefully drawn to size, and for the first few weeks every advertisement was sent out in printed form, showing the compositors throughout the country exactly what was wanted. Thus they learned how to "set up" what we wanted. After that explicit directions accompanied all copy—were shown on the margins of the copy, the copy being worked up to size.

New contracts were made. They were printed on cards for filing. They were filled up in duplicate. The publisher retained one copy, the advertiser the other. In no case was any other form used. For reference purposes the advantage is obvious. There were some conditions attached to all the contracts to which the publishers were at first inclined to object. For instance, if they wanted the business they must use the types we had chosen as standard. No advertisement would be repeated. "Copy" would be changed with every issue. One by one the publishers came into line. They were not long in discovering that what was good for their advertisers was good for themselves.

A New Wrinkle in "Ads."

Before long there were seventy publications on our lists. No two had the same advertisement, and the copy for all was changed for every issue. Mining papers do not wish what railway papers require, nor do buyers for shoe factories read the journals taken by steel mills.

The results of the advertising were quickly seen—first, in its effect upon sales; second, in its effect upon competitors. The latter were quick to follow. This fact gave us our second motto—"We Originate; Others Imitate." Our first motto went around the world with the speed of an epidemic. It occurred to me in working out Point No. 3, "The Name —— is a Guarantee." We set it in a circular device, white letters on a black ground; inserted it in the advertisements, put it on all the printed matter, and it caught the fancy of the trade. It became quickly current in many languages. The Russians translated it, the French turned it on their easier tongue, the Japanese took it up in their language, the Germans and Swedes and Swiss, the Italians, Spaniards, and the Egyptians became familiar with it through the business houses in their countries; the Australians quoted it, it became known in India, Mexico, South America, and was equally familiar in Honolulu, Chicago, and Johannesburg.

Advertising, Its Quick Results.

But "advertising" is only a part of the programme of publicity, and not by any means the chief part. Another branch of the work is that of publication. The publication of trade literature was, of course, in our case publication for gratuitous distribution. But it was nevertheless carefully conducted. Classifications were decided on. There were six or seven. They dealt with all our types of machinery and engineering. Some publications were plain, others elaborate, some for general circulation, some for special, some for the confidential use of the Chief's men all over the world. We kept the printers and engravers busy. Our editions when I began were 1,600 copies; recently they ranged from 25,000 to 75,000, according to the character of the publication, and we have run off between one and two million copies in a year.

All this matter had to be distributed. For this purpose a mailing system was devised, comprehensive and flexible. We could quickly reach through the mails, say, all the bank Presidents in the country, or in a given State, or in a given town; all the railway Presidents and Superintendents of Motive Power, purchasing agents in any industry, Superintendents of mills, engineers of central stations, and so on without end. The addressing was done by machine, and every address was card-indexed.

But we grew to these things by degrees as the needs of business developed. So far as we could we anticipated the needs of business in order to be ready. Everything was carefully thought out. Of course there were frequent consultations with the Chief's chief men. And at every point it was necessary to convert somebody in authority. All the officers of a corporation do not think alike, any more than all the members of a congregation. And when you have half a dozen corporations to serve and half a dozen boards of officers, and so many heads of departments that a directory is necessary if you would keep track of them, you need patience and tact, and other qualities.

The Limelight Glow Grows Apace

A most effective branch of the work was our service of articles for the trade and technical press. It had always been a point of criticism on the part of technical and trade editors that they could not get timely and sufficient information from the companies of the Chief; usually they could not get it at all. The Bureau of Publicity changed all that. It supplied information, articles, photographs, and cuts from one end of the country to the other, describing the work that was going on, the machinery that was being erected in Washington Territory, Texas, or Peru; the railway equipments that were being installed; the huge engines that were newly turning over their wheels in the great cities. This work was vastly useful. And the experts of the technical and trade press were invited to the works from time to time to meet our experts in engineering. And each learned something from the other.

The Bureau of Publicity was at the same time a Bureau of Suppression. A good deal of matter that would have been "live news" we were not permitted to touch because competitors might be benefited. There were new technical practices that we must not talk about. Nevertheless the editors were kept busy. You could not take up a technical or trade paper in the land without seeing that the Chief's companies were very much alive.

A journalistic training is of the first importance in this kind of work. The "nose for news" scents the interesting facts from afar, and experience in presenting facts is kept employed in letting the world know what is going on. The Chief's technical experts were encouraged to write, but they could not write much because their duties as experts were paramount. They were paid to be engineers, not publicists.

The Bureau of Publicity was managed as an editor manages a daily paper. The men attached to the thirty or forty sales offices throughout the country were our reporters and correspondents. At headquarters I had writers on the various branches of engineering; a photographer, a printer of photographs, an enlarger of photographs, a retoucher for half-tone work, two men to read proofs and "make up" publications; a designer of advertisements; thousands of half-tone cuts and electrotypes, so stored and indexed that any one could be found in an instant; 25,000 photographic negatives similarly arranged; a circulation department to distribute our output.

A great volume of work was turned out, an organization created and running smoothly, a new spirit infused into the promotion of industrial enterprises. There were no precedents to guide us. A difficulty was to keep the men one had trained. Other manufacturers watched the work and wished to copy it, or improve upon it, or adapt it to their needs. They took from us one man, and then another, and then another. It began to look as though we were keeping a training school for our competitors. But the work went on.

At the end of a year I resigned, in order to return to journalism. The "Chief" said: "No, I have a broader field for you to cover. I am going to establish works in the European countries. Go abroad and promote their interests." To persuasion he added figures, and I sailed for Europe, established there a duplicate of the American bureau, and managed both.

To the new Bureau of Publicity in Europe I added features not existing at the American end. One was a printing and binding plant, the other an information service. New conditions brought new requirements. The Chief's new companies in Europe and the new men had many questions to ask. The Bureau of Publicity in London undertook to answer them all.

"Never say you 'don't know,'" was my instruction to the staff. "Make it a point to know. If the information isn't at hand, get it."

The European staff had to be trained, and it had to comprise men who could speak and write in technical terms in several languages. Between us we had a command of French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian. One man knew Persian, but that acquirement was an incidental luxury. We had a statistician who was a genius at storing, tabulating, and assorting the widest range of facts.

The European Staff Trained.

The questions poured in as soon as the men began to understand that they could be answered accurately, promptly, and without red tape. An engineer in the heart of Russia, on the borders of Siam, or the banks of the Zambesi, may want specific information which will help him to secure a new contract on the spot. "What was the cost per mile of such and such a railway in Wisconsin?" "Did we ever install such and such a kind of plant in Austria?" A man in London wants to quote a Belgian contractor for apparatus, but he must first know the gauge of a certain line in Egypt. Some one in Sweden asks for a description of a water power plant in California. Another in Odessa asks the cost per kilowatt of power delivered at a certain place in New South Wales. The questioners come in person, or the questions arrive by mail, telegraph, and telephone.

The answers help the selling force. Sometimes a contract depends on a quick answer to an out-of-town inquiry. Even Government departments have learned to put questions to the bureau. The press finds it a valuable storehouse of "material." Queries financial, technical, and statistical arrive at the rate of thirty or fifty a day. Even the Chief asks for data on this point or that. He asks a secretary or engineer who asks the bureau. The Chief gets his answer quickly, and thinks the engineer a mighty well informed fellow. Well, it's all in the day's work.

We made the Chief's name and the fame of his enterprises ring through Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Antipodes. There have even been speeches in Reichstag Parliaments and County Councils. How was it done? Ah, that's part of the game!

All the World Must Listen.

Illustrated lectures, papers read before popular and technical societies, information given to authors of books of travel, outfits provided to explorers, apparatus for universities and training schools, news of new things and new undertakings sent out in "live" form from the daily press—all these have their part in the work of publicity. But the strings that are pulled and the wires that are charged must be skillfully kept out of sight.

When a company seeks a charter for railway, or for lighting, for water, or for power, are there not ways enough for the publicity director to play his fine Italian hand?

Why, a King gave a ball, and when you read of the dazzling lights you read whose lights they were. An Emperor opened a school and you read how the Chief's men made it possible for that school to be opened in time. We built works, and a Lord Mayor, driven in state, laid the cornerstone. If you travel across Siberia there's a name that will confront you often enough. Ten chances to one it crops up now and then in the war news from Korea and Japan. The Publicity Bureau will take care of that. A Prime Minister spoke on Modern Industrial Achievement. Somebody knew where to come for statistics which the Census Bureau and the Boards of Trade did not possess. The best of publicity is often based on diplomacy, though you may not guess it.

But what about "the American invasion"? Simply this, we avoided the phrase. You cannot do business by antagonizing your customers. You cannot get contracts by trampling on national prejudices. When we worked abroad we worked as British companies, French companies, German, Italian, Austrian, and Russian companies, exploiting their capital, their labor, creating in their lands new industries "based on American methods." The Chief's name is there, to be sure, and the Chief controls; but the national character of the enterprise is adapted to its latitude and longitude and flag.

"American Invasion"—Oh, No!

An important part of one's work was the promotion of new interests abroad and drawing the net around the big fish. It was a dull day when there was not somebody to be lunched, or dined, or taken on a tour of inspection. There were parties of Somebodies frequently. And I can vouch that an effective agent for promotion is a good automobile on a good European road. An efficient promoter must understand the art of dining. He must be a good entertainer. This doesn't mean that he must exert himself at story telling. There is a great art in listening, and in drawing out your man on the subjects that interest him. I have escorted men across the sea and across the Continent for the purpose of making them feel that the Chief's courtesies were everywhere and that all things opened to them.

I have not spoken of international exhibitions—Paris, Buffalo, and so on; trade exhibitions—railway, car builders, automobile conventions, and congresses of engineering societies, and all that sort of thing. The list is endless.

It is interesting work, very. It keeps one in daily touch with all the corners of the earth. So does journalism. And, to be effective, it demands initiative and one-man power as journalism does. Of course, a publicity bureau is a spending body, and no man is ever likely to become conceited through managing a line of work, however efficient, whose accounts deal only with expenses and never with earnings.

But the Chief never grumbled; his communication was usually, "Go ahead!"

ARTHUR WARREN.

TOLSTOI TELLS HOW "IVAN" IS TO BE PLAYED

The Author's Notes Translated for The New York Times

By MME. DE MEISSNER

The Tolstoi notes have not before been presented to English readers. They have been translated from the original Russian by Mme. de Meissner, who made the translation of the play, "Ivan the Terrible," which Mr. Mansfield will use in his engagement at the New Amsterdam Theatre, which begins to-morrow evening.

TOLSTOI'S OWN NOTES.

The drama opens during the last year of Ivan's life. A slave to his passions, consumed by remorse, humiliated by Batoury's victories, but in no wise corrected by his misfortunes, he is ready on the first favorable change of events to return with redoubled ardor to his former evil existence. Next to an unbridled love of power, the salient traits in Ivan's character are ungovernable passion and intense excitability, and it would be the gravest error in depicting his paroxysms of self-abasement and his wish to retire from the world to allow any impression of hypocrisy on his part to be apparent.

A Man of Divine Right.

He is too deeply imbued with the idea of his God-given right and has too profound a contempt for humanity in general to condescend to act before any one. He is always outspoken and sincere, but can never remain for two consecutive moments in the same humor. He is cruel both by nature and by deep-laid design. He does not destroy for the mere pleasure of destroying, but has always a political end in view, though he seizes each fresh opportunity of satisfying his delight in the shedding of blood. He is exceedingly intelligent and clear-headed, and if his natural gifts had not been clouded over by the ever-haunting dread of treason, which had degenerated with him into a chronic malady, he would have been a very great sovereign. This dread of treason, and the perpetual terror in which he has stood of seeing his power wrested from him, (both mere phantasms of his fevered brain,) with his vindictive suspicion against every one, have unbalanced his mind, and form the third salient point of his character.

He is deeply and sincerely religious, but religious after his own fashion. He serves God as his Boyars serve him; through dread of punishment and hope of reward. He wishes to purchase eternal happiness by liberal offerings, the intoning of psalms, and genuflexions. He fasts until he well-nigh starves himself, and then, on some sudden whim, rushes again into wild excess.

Ivan's perfect sincerity in all phases of his character is the trait that should appeal in his favor to the public, and the artist must be careful never to lose sight of this. He must clearly demonstrate that Ivan is no ordinary criminal, nor a madman, as was Nero; but that he is thoroughly consistent throughout; that he even desires Russia's good according to his ideas—he places as the first condition of the country's happiness an unlimited and arbitrary control of power for himself and his descendants. He believes himself predestined and is perfectly convinced of his own infallibility in affairs of State. As man he may be in fault, but as Czar—never!

His Unhappy Soul.

The impression of Ivan being deeply unhappy should be produced. The excesses in which he indulges are no longer pleasing to him, but serve merely to stifle momentarily the tortures of remorse; for, if he renders Russia deeply unhappy, he has but himself to thank for the stranding of his own happiness as well. The qualities which—had they not been stifled by his ungovernable passions and the servile adulation of those about him—might have made of Ivan a very great man, are a wonderful capacity for affairs of state, tireless activity, most remarkable energy, immense will power, and perfect sincerity in all his convictions; but all these are darkened and distorted by vice and despotism.

In the first act we see him tortured by remorse for the murder of his eldest son. He wishes to retire from the world and transfer his throne to another. He is humbled, but not broken. His decision to leave the throne is quite voluntary. It is an autocratic act to which his country must submit, and is but another manner of gratifying his arbitrary will and of proving his authority.

He reawakens to every-day life, and reseizes the helm of state with avidity upon receiving the news of Batoury's defeat and of the safety of Pskoff.

From that instant all remorse is forgotten, and he thinks no longer of retiring from the world. Evil be now to the Boyars should they, in obedience to his orders, presume to elect another Czar. Kourbsky's injurious letter but adds fuel to his wrath, and he seizes anew the reins of government, which he had all but let slip from his grasp. He harkens to the entreaties of the Boyars that he should remain upon the throne as to a thing that is his due, and from that moment his arrogance and assurance, his outre-cuidance, and unbridled despotism augment steadily, until, blinded by success, he insults Garabourda and learns from his lips that his troops have been defeated and that the enemy is marching upon Novgorod.

Pursued by Disaster.

Disaster now follows upon disaster. Batoury, the Swedes, Tartars, and Tcheremisses all threaten him. Evil tidings are brought him from every quarter, while in the heavens there appears a comet, a sure sign of the Divine displeasure. Ivan comprehends that his star has set, never more to rise. He is now completely broken. He has neither strength nor energy, but simply awaits death and desires to make his peace with Heaven.

But he does not forget that he is the Czar and that on him rests, until the end, the entire responsibility of the czardom. Overcoming his terror of what may await him beyond the tomb, he turns to counsel his son in regard to the terms of the peace he wishes him to conclude with Batoury.

Here it must be shown how Ivan is alternately swayed by different feelings. Now he speaks of his lofty duties, anon brings to mind his many faults and deplores his useless crimes. Ivan sincerely wishes to save Russia, but to the last is thoroughly persuaded that the country is his, by God's grace, to use and abuse according to his own good pleasure. He considers Russia as a body of which he is the soul; and he assumes in consequence that he has the right to dismember it as he would have the right to cut off one of his own fingers. Considering then the country as an integral part of himself, he thinks that by abasing it he may make atonement for his sins, and so disposes of it as he might dispose of his own body in view of the salvation of his soul.

Here Ivan is very ingenuous and should be so represented, in order that the public, while judging him severely, cannot avoid at the same time a feeling of pity.

In the fifth act he is aroused to renewed energy by reason of an amelioration in the state of his health occurring on the very day for which the astrologers had foretold his death. But this amelioration is purely fictitious. Ivan himself is far from being persuaded of the certainty of the improvement in his condition, but he is determined, by sheer will power, to believe himself better.

The Day of Terror.

Here again may the artist show his full comprehension of this character. The day Ivan has been awaiting in such terror has arrived, that day to which he has looked forward with dread expectancy ever since the magicians foretold his death. In his amazement and joy at finding himself stronger on that very day he bases the hope of the magicians having been mistaken, a hope that glimmers vaguely before him, but on which he scarcely dares to dwell.

With his passionate versatility he clutches at the idea, and by the species of contradictory sentiment characteristic of his nature, and because all half measures are intolerable to him, he at once transforms this hope into an accomplished fact. He announces his intention of renewing the negotiations for his marriage with Lady Hastings; has himself carried to the room in the palace where are displayed the imperial treasures, and proceeds to select presents for his bride. He appears tranquil, and even gay; but despite his desire to consider himself as entirely restored to health the astrologers' prediction flashes continually across his mind and troubles him.

St. Cyril's Day has not yet drawn to its close, and he knows it. He knows furthermore that his courtiers have their eyes upon him, and he essays to overhear snatches of their conversation. Each word, each movement, appears to him as fraught with allusions to his coming end, and in his impatience he sends Godunoff to announce to the magicians their approaching execution, as though he would thus convince himself of the falsity of their prediction, and by depriving them of their lives mayhap break its force.

"The Czar has ordered the magicians' execution. The Czar can do no wrong, (cannot be in fault;) therefore the magicians erred; therefore they lied."

A Deceiver of Himself.

Ivan speaks as did he at the end of the third act upon receiving the news of his troops' defeat, when he ordered a "Te Deum" to celebrate his own victory, as though he thus would have disproved the courtier's tidings.

During the time of Godunoff's absence his disquietude steadily increases. He insists upon the Boyars assuring him that the magicians' predictions are untrue; he exacts their acquiescence to all his words. He even mocks at the magicians and asserts emphatically that no one can forteil either the time or the manner of his death, and the next instant contradicts himself by announcing that he will live for long years yet, that there will be time sufficient to restore the czardom to its former glory, that he will die surrounded by the members of the Holy Synod, and that the chants of the Metropolitan will precede his soul to heaven.

To change the current of Ivan's thoughts, Belsky draws his attention to a game of chess. The strategy succeeds, and Ivan begins a game with Belsky, but one can see that his thoughts are elsewhere. He moves his men spasmodically, and ever and again turns to look toward the door, as though awaiting Godunoff's reappearance. The jester's jokes all appear forced, and it must be understood that Belsky plays purposely in such fashion that Ivan must win.

Finally Godunoff returns, and must absolutely take his place directly opposite to Ivan while the latter's eyes are fixed upon the board. As though attracted by some magnetic influence, Ivan raises his head suddenly. Their eyes meet, and before Godunoff can open his lips the Czar has understood that the answer is unfavorable. Furthermore, he has grasped Godunoff's deliberate intention of alarming him. Here must be expressed by mute pantomime all that passes in Ivan's heart. He has read his sentence, and, true to his character, gives way to a burst of rage; but in his rage is a mingling of the terror of death and the fascination of the gaze of Godunoff, who here reveals himself in his true character. As a veritable Czar, Ivan, at this solemn moment bethinks him of his czardom and calls for his heir in order to warn him against Godunoff.

The Last Hour Comes.

In vain! His hour has come! Unable to turn his gaze from Godunoff's face, he totters backward down the steps of the dais and falls, struck down in a frenzy of choler ere he has time to take any measures against the man in whom he himself had ordered his son to believe. Feodor and Russia will fall into the hands of his murderer.

Lying on the floor, supported by Shuisky, Ivan once more opens his eyes and calls for his confessor, but in the latter's place rush in the buffoons. Here must be shown by mute pantomime the Czar's horror at finding himself at this supreme moment surrounded, in lieu of the priests, by these unseemly mountebanks, and his horrified disgust at their antics. This scene should not be too prolonged. A mere allusion is sufficient. The horror depicted on Ivan's features, his despairing look as he recoils, his haggard eyes, which, just before closing in death, are fixed upon the buffoons, must be sufficient to make the public aware of whom he takes them to be.

There remains now but to trace the portrait of Ivan. Though bent, he has been well-formed, with aquiline nose, piercing eyes, sensual lips, with the corners slightly down-turned. His hair has been fair, but in his latter days is thin and gray, and his shoulders are vaulted. In the drama he is but fifty-four years old, but he appears much older.

His manner is serious and noble. He is always the Czar, even when kneeling to the Boyars and asking their pardon. He is deeply impressed with the conviction of his God-given rights. His manner of speaking must express disdain for all about him. His eyes are now proud, now suspicious, and always ready to fire up. His movements, usually calm, become spasmodic in his moments of agitation. His general appearance must produce the effect of a man eaten by passions which he has never essayed or wished to bridle. The artist's task would necessitate the playing of the whole gamut of contradictory emotions, from scathing irony to profoundest despair, and the tempering of each change with such tact that the public can but exclaim:

"The Czar could not have been otherwise."

A Budding Dramatist.

BRANDER MATTHEWS, who has the Chair of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University, recently listened to the reading of a paper by one of his most promising pupils.

"Sardou represents a distinct type of the drama which he originated," said the young man.

"What description of that type do you offer?" asked the professor.

"Theatrical plays closely packed with interest mark the Sardine drama," replied the young man, promptly and earnestly.

"Young man," laughed Prof. Matthews, "with a can opener you may yet evolve the great American play."

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West Twenty-third Street.

Colorado Has Radio-Active Metals

Three Minerals Which Have Yielded the Substance in Quantities Sufficient for Photographing Are Uraninite, Uranite, and Carnotite.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 27.—The price of ores containing radium has been fixed at $1 a pound by the miners and prospectors of Colorado. How long such ores can be obtained at this modest figure is problematical, as the shrewd delvers in rock are not sure that they have made the figure high enough and are waiting for more accurate knowledge as to the character of ores which yield radium in largest quantity, as well as for some idea of the demand which will spring up. Tests made by local scientists show several varieties of ore which contain radium, and there are enthusiasts who assert that the waters of the many hot and cold mineral springs with which the State abounds will yet be made to yield the valuable material in commercial quantities.

The three minerals which already have yielded radium in quantity sufficient for photographic purposes in Colorado are uranium, pitchblende, and carnotite, the latter named after a former President of France.

Uranium, or uraninite, is described in Dana's Mineralogy as usually massive, greasy, or pitchlike; dull lustre, color ordinarily from dark brown to velvet black; when scratched with a knife the streak is brownish or grayish black; high specific gravity.

Of uranite, or pitchblende, the writer says that the relation between the bases varies widely, and no definite formula can yet be given; color, grayish, greenish, brownish, velvet black; streak, when scratched, brownish black, grayish, olive green, a little shining; opaque; lustre, submetallic or greasy to pitchlike and dull; occurs as a primary constituent of granite rocks or as a secondary mineral with ores of silver, lead, copper, &c.

Carnotite occurs as a yellow crystalline powder, or in loosely cohering masses easily separated by the fingers, intimately mixed with a quartzose sand. The carnotite and allied minerals of Montrose County are found in the jura-trias, either as a partial filling in small gash veins or veinlets formed by dynamic action or shrinkage, or distributed along the bedding on contact planes.

WHERE THE MINERALS LIE.

Harry A. Lee, late Commissioner of Mines, states that in the fissure veins these minerals occur in tenticular bodies, replacing in part other minerals. These bodies are found at unequal and unknown intervals along the veins, and in amounts varying from a small pocket of a few pounds to a body of 30 feet long and 10 feet high by about 10 inches thick. Again, various samples of uranium minerals brought to the Bureau of Mines purport to be from various sections in Routt, Rio Blanco, Montrose, San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma, La Plata, San Juan, Ouray, Hinsdale, El Paso, and Teller Counties. In 1897 a new mineral was discovered by Charles Poulat near Paradox Valley, in Montrose County, and called carnotite. Only a small quantity of the mineral has been produced. A well-marked deposit of uranium was found several years ago in San Miguel County near Placerville in a stratum of jurassic sandstone.

The carnotite deposit is found 125 miles from a railroad, in Southwestern Colorado, and but a few pounds have reached Denver. Dr. Engle of the University of Denver and J. H. Haynes, another chemist, secured ten pounds of carnotite recently, and with the one two-hundredth part of a grain of radium which was secured from it, a photographic experiment was made, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The ore first was dissolved through the use of hydrochloric acid. Then, with sulphuric acid, a precipitate composed of barium chloride and radium was secured. The precipitate was fused with sodium carbonate, this process yielding crystals containing the radium. By using hydrochloric acid through successive stages of crystallization the size of the crystals was reduced. No attempt was made to reduce the crystals to pure radium, for there was such a small quantity of it that the substance would be lost in the process. The crystals were reduced so that one two-hundredth of a grain of radium was contained in one-fourth of a gramme of barium chloride, and with this the photograph was taken.

MYSTERIOUS CARNOTITE.

Carnotite properties have not been fully determined. It is a radio-active substance, having a yellow or reddish yellow color and earthly fracture. The State Bureau of Mines has a specimen secured from the Yellow Bird mine in Montrose County. It contains not only uranium, from which radium is derived, but also a considerable percentage of hydras vanadate of uranium and potassium.

Carnotite is known to exist in about twenty-five square miles of country in the Paradox Valley, and about 100 tons of the substance have been located. Because of the fact that it yields uranium, which in turn yields radium, the industry of mining it is likely to become important.

The Curies secured the radium they discovered from pitchblende, which is another name for uraninite, and the State Bureau of Mines has a sample of this ore also. It was secured from the Wood mine at Central City, Gilpin County, and has a pitchlike appearance, the color varying from a greenish to a velvety black.

The quantity of radium and barium chloride which Dr. Engle secured from the ten pounds of carnotite is about enough to cover lightly a ten-cent piece. No attempt has been made to place a commercial value on it. Tests are being made by the doctor to prove that the Colorado radium contains all the qualities claimed for that discovered by the Curies. The Colorado variety is phosphorescent in a dark room, and imparts a similar quality to diamonds. Mr. Haynes carries the vial containing the precious element in his vest pocket without inconvenience.

That the Engle specimen is not weak is shown by the clearness of photographs made with it and the fact that the plates were exposed a comparatively short time. It often is necessary to make an exposure of several days' duration to secure a clear negative.

A SEARCH FOR RADIUM.

H. T. McNeil, manager of reduction works at Idaho Springs, has been experimenting for several months to determine the existence of radium in some of the specimens of uranium ore which have been taken from the mines in this locality. He says:

"Wishing to conduct some experiments with radio-active compounds more powerful than the salts of uranium, I decided to make a study of the ores containing pitchblende to determine whether they contained radium or any substance more powerfully radio-active than the uranium or pitchblende. These radio-active emanations are not directly visible to the eye, and some indirect method of investigation must be adopted.

"There are three methods, the electrical, the photographic, and the fluorescence method.

"The first or electrical method depends on what is one of the most extraordinary properties of these emanations or rays, that of rendering any gas through which they are made to pass a conductor of both positive and negative electricity to a definite limited extent, so that the degree to which such a gas is rendered a conductor may be used as a basis for measuring the intensity of the emanations.

"The second method consists in exposing photographic plates to the action of these rays or emanations for a considerable time, the effect on the silver salts on the plate being the same as that produced by ordinary daylight.

"The third method consists of exposing screens coated with certain salts which have the property of fluorescing under certain conditions, the effect of the bombardment of these emanations being observed in the fluorescence produced on the screen. The salt usually employed for this purpose is barium platino-cyanide.

METHODS OF EXPERIMENTING.

"In these experiments, the two methods used were the photographic and the electric. In taking the radiographs, the specimens of ore were laid directly upon the sensitive plates inclosed in a box. This box was inclosed in a larger one, and the whole apparatus was kept in a photographic dark room during the process of the experiments. A uniform length of exposure of forty-eight hours was adopted, as the results secured in that length of time were very satisfactory. Various salts of uranium also were used to furnish standards for comparison. Precautions were taken in exposing and developing the plates in order that all of them might be treated exactly alike and be available for purposes of comparison.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that it has been estimated that by means of its radio-activity a quantity of radium 150,000 times as great as the smallest quantity which can be detected by means of the spectroscope may be detected —so that the radio-active test is 150,000 times as sensitive as the spectroscope.

"In another interesting experiment the key was laid upon the plate and covered with chemically pure black oxide of uranium. On the negative a faint trace of the maker's trade mark which is engraved on the key is distinctly visible. I neglected to note whether this was in contact with the face of the plate or not during the experiment, but it would seem necessary to assume that the emanations must have penetrated the steel of the key in order to produce any such impression.

"Near the piece of the ore a diamond earring was laid, and the fluorescence of the diamond produced by the radium emanations is clearly shown, as it was also communicated to the gold mounting, and caused it to impress its radiograph upon the plate. The picture accompanying this article is a radiograph of a key produced by uranium oxide and also a faint impression of a fragment of patent gas mantle. These mantles are impregnated with a salt of thorium, which is about as radio-active as uranium.

"As the photographic method at best can give but rough approximations, and as it has been found that some specimens may be quite radio-active and still not have a correspondingly intense effect on the photographic plate, these results were all confirmed by means of the electrical test.

THE ELECTRICAL TEST.

"This was conducted by means of a simple electroscope, consisting essentially of a glass jar, through the cork of which projected a brass rod carrying on its upper end a brass ball, and on its lower end and inclosed in the jar two strips of gold leaf hanging side by side. When a change of static electricity, either positive or negative, was communicated to the leaves of the electroscope by means of the rod, the two leaves would be similarly changed and would repel one another and diverge and assume a certain angle, depending on the intensity of the charge.

"Other things being equal, the strength of the current which will flow from the electroscope when the air surrounding it is rendered a conductor by bringing up a radio-active substance will be directly proportional to the radio-activity of the substance. If the leaves of the electroscope are always brought to the same angle of divergence and the radio-active compound is held at the same distance each time, the time required to discharge the electroscope will be an inverse measure of the radio-activity.

"Each specimen shown in the radiographs was tested repeatedly in this manner in comparison with uranium and its compounds, and these tests show even more conclusively than the radiographs that the pitchblende ores of this district undoubtedly contain radium.

"For the information of those who may desire to look for the mineral pitchblende, I might add that its principal characteristics are its high specific gravity and the peculiar color or lustre of its fracture. Any one at all familiar with minerals surely would notice its great weight in picking up a fragment of it. In appearance, it greatly resembles ordinary bituminous coal, but frequently the lustre is entirely lacking in the impure specimens."

COLORADO'S PRODUCT.

Colorado's production of uranium ore 1897-1900, inclusive, was 98 short tons, valued at $47,010. In 1900 the following amounts were produced: Gilpin County, 13,105 pounds, average 16 per cent. uranium oxide; Montrose County, 298,500 pounds, the greater part containing only 5 to 10 per cent. uranium oxide, one lot of 2,000 pounds averaging 18 per cent. and 1,500 pounds only 15 per cent.

The best find so far known in Colorado is in Leavenworth Gulch, Gilpin County, where three strong lodes have yielded many tons of uranium—namely, the Wood, the Kirk, and the Harsh. Unfortunately for the investigators of the present epoch, in view of the importance of radium extract, the greater portion has been crushed in stamp mills and lost. All have produced the mineral in commercial quantities. How many others there are in Leavenworth Gulch cannot be told until prospectors shall have undertaken a systematic search for it in that section.

Although nearly every lode claim of consequence in Gilpin County has been patented, it is probable that prospectors for uranium will have no difficulty in securing leases on favorable terms, if they are fortunate enough to find this much-desired mineral. If the ore is not wanted by experimenters for radium it can be sold to manufacturers of fine steel.

The district mentioned appears to be the most attractive for this sort of prospecting. None of the uranium-bearing lodes has been worked below 250 feet in depth, and there may be others well worth investigating. Those mentioned were worked for gold and silver, and both the Wood and the Kirk yielded handsome returns in those metals, in addition to the uranium.

A CARNOTITE RADIOGRAPH.

NEW DEVICE FOR RESTAURANTS.

On cold comfort a German restaurant, as witness the picture shows herewith of a waitress in a Berlin restaurant which has equipped all of its young women in this style, in order that leisurely inclined patrons may remain seated, and at the same time carefully inspect each of the dishes offered on the menu card.

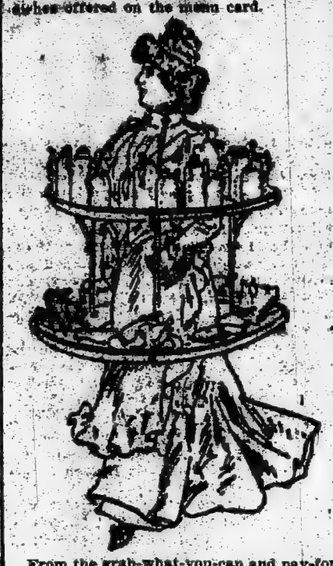

From the grab-what-you-can and pay-for-what-you-will methods in vogue in some popular New York restaurants this may certainly be described as a distinct departure.

Very Versatile.

Stage Manager—I think you are a trifle too stout to play Romeo.

Heavy Tragedian—Why, my good man, I could play the part of an infant in arms! Art has no limitations, sir.

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Our Ticket Agents will take pleasure in telling you all about the rates and routes, the time it takes to make the journey, and will give you an idea of where you can get accommodations, and what they will cost.

A copy of our new illustrated 32 page folder, descriptive of the World's Fair, will be sent free on receipt of four cents, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

WHEN FLOGGING WAS PERMITTED IN SCHOOLS

Effort to Revive the Practice Causes Principal to Tell of Conditions Forty Years Ago.

NOW that flogging has been forbidden in the public schools of New York for upward of thirty-six years, an effort is afoot to restore it. The movement is said to have been started, and is most strongly urged before the Board of Education, by Principals and teachers in the Borough of Brooklyn. Many New York teachers of the younger generation favor the restoration of whipping in the schools, but to nothing like the same extent as they do in the borough across the East River.

When whipping in the public schools was abolished in New York, years ago, it was after one of the hottest fights in the history of the municipality. The proposition was discussed in the newspapers and at public meetings. The resolution was finally squeezed through the Board of Education by the narrow margin of two votes. An effort to get a similar measure through the Board of Education in Brooklyn was a failure. Until the consolidation charter went into effect flogging was permitted and practiced in the public schools of Brooklyn. A movement was also started to get an anti-whipping State law through the Legislature, just as there is in New Hampshire. That was a failure, too.

When the anti-flogging fight was first on in this city Edward H. Boyer, now Principal of Public School No. 37, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was at the head of it. He was a teacher in the "Dry Dock" district, on the lower east side, at the time. His interference with a Principal who was cruelly beating a feeble boy cost him his job in that school. Thomas Hunter, now President of the Normal College, was then Principal of a school in Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, which was the pride of the town in the public school line. He joined the anti-whipping movement by prohibiting flogging in his school. For more than a year the battle waged before the matter was brought to a vote before the Board of Education. Mr. Boyer went into it with the same enthusiasm and with much the same methods as Jacob Riis has more recently undertaken to better the condition of the tenement districts.

Now that the movement to restore flogging in the public schools is beginning to assume formidable proportions, Mr. Boyer is on the warpath again. Recently he addressed a mothers' club at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. There were 100 women at the meeting, all of them more or less interested in civic reform of one sort or another that concerns the welfare of children. This same body of women has made its influence felt in securing greater privileges for children in the parks. They decided to protest against the restoration of whipping in the schools. To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Mr. Boyer said he had promised to address similar meetings from Harlem to Grand Street. "And," he added, "if the women make up their minds that flogging shall be kept out of the schools, it will be kept out.

Conditions Forty Years Ago.

"With the model, well-managed schools that surround them to-day," continued Mr. Boyer, "it is difficult for New Yorkers to form a conception of the conditions their public schools were in forty years ago. We hear it said that the floggings Squeers gave the lads in Dotheboys Hall were an exaggeration. It certainly was no exaggeration of the way pupils were beaten in the New York schools when I was a pupil. I was whipped almost every week, no matter whether I deserved it or not. With me, as with other boys, the Principal went on the assumption that if I did not require a whipping at that particular time I should certainly deserve it some time, and that he might as well give it to me while he had leisure and felt strong. It was the usual thing to see a line of fifteen or twenty boys outside the Principal's room waiting their turn for the rod. The door was always kept open, so that the last boy in the line could hear the yells of the other fellows and understand exactly what was coming to him.

"Teachers were not allowed to flog the boys. They could box their ears, or give them a sound rap over the knuckles, but flogging was reserved for the Principals. Some of them used really to enjoy inflicting as much punishment as the boy could bear. By the time a Principal had gone half way down the line he was warmed up to his work. All the brutality in his nature came to the surface. You could see it in his face. His eyes kindled with the fires of revenge, not for any personal wrong done to him, but for disobedience to the system he was employed to uphold. The last boy in line usually got the worst of it, particularly if he was small and feeble.

"One favorite form of punishment with the teachers was to make a boy who was late or who had committed some trifling breach of discipline, kneel on the floor with the wooden rim of a slate just below his knee joints. Only those of us who can remember this form of punishment know how painful it was after we had been kneeling five minutes. But we were made to kneel for fifteen and twenty minutes in this position, meanwhile holding three or four slates in both hands directly over our heads. If a boy's knees hurt so badly that he got up before he was told to, or if his arms got tired and he dropped a slate, he was sent to the Principal's room for a flogging.

The Moral Effect.

"Whippings in school taught the boys to be liars, cowards, and sneaks. A boy would tell any sort of a lie or do any sort of underhand trick to escape a whipping. The lads who behaved themselves and did right for fear of punishment were considered the cowards of the school. They were treated accordingly in the schoolroom and in the playground. The boys who did as they pleased, lied about it and took their punishment if they were found out, were the heroes. The Principals knew this, and did nothing to discourage it. When a sneak came up for a flogging he got a good one.

"Much depended on the size of the boy. If he was large and strong enough to strike back—and many of them did—his flogging was light, or he was punished in some other manner that has since proved to be quite as effectual as flogging. A boy who struck the Principal was sent home, and usually kept out of school for a time. But he invariably got back, particularly if his parents had any influence with the political district leader or the School Trustees. Some times the larger boys, instead of fighting the Principal, would wait for the teacher after school and take it out of him. The result was the larger boys were seldom sent up for punishment. It was the little, defenseless fellow that caught it.

"The Principal that I interfered with is dead, so I will not give his name. But he was the Simon Legree of the New York schools. One morning a small, half-nourished boy who had dropped a book was sent to him for punishment. I happened to be in the Principal's room at the time. With a heavy rattan cane he took the little fellow's right hand in his and brought the cane down across the finger tips with all his strength. The boy's nails swelled with bruised blood. I thought he was going to faint. He actually suffered too much to cry. Holding the cane aloft for a second blow, the Principal glared at the child and kept him for twenty or thirty seconds in agony of suspense until he struck the second blow. Before he could strike the third time I caught the cane.

"'What do you mean, Sir?' he roared.

"'I mean that you shan't strike that child again,' was my reply.

Unprecedented Interference.

"Well, such interference was unprecedented, of course, and it ended in my leaving the school. But from that hour I began the crusade that eventually abolished whipping in the public schools. I am sorry to say that I got little attention or help from the pastors of churches. They were incredible when I told my story of the boy. So I went to the saloons with it. I believe I visited every saloon in New York. There I found men who would listen to me. They had been flogged themselves. It was a great step forward when Principal Hunter abolished whipping in his school. Gradually we began to draw fathers and mothers into the movement, then a few School Trustees in the various wards, then the newspapers, then a few teachers, and finally one or two Principals. But the habit of whipping was deep rooted. As a general thing the Principals fought us tooth and nail. But we beat them.

"Since then our public schools have been constantly improving. It did not take the teachers long to find out that there are other ways of governing a boy than by the rod. I have not mentioned girls, because at the time I speak of there were no male Principals in girls' schools. But girls were whipped by the women Principals just as boys were by the men. Girls were taught to lie and be deceitful in order to escape punishment, just the same as boys. In Brooklyn and other places they laughed at our attempt to get along without the rod, but we convinced them.

"Brooklyn now finds itself in the same condition as New York did when whipping was first prohibited. The teachers do not know how to deal with rough boys who take advantage of the anti-flogging regulation. They have not learned to control them by moral force, as New York teachers have learned to do. So they want to restore the rod. I am neither a prophet nor the seventh son of a prophet, but I assure you whipping will never again be permitted in the New York schools. It was put out to stay out."

THE HEAVENS IN MARCH

The very earliest observers of the stars could hardly have failed to notice that the constellations visible at night varied with the seasons of the year. For instance, the constellation of Orion, which is so beautiful an adornment of the heavens these Winter nights, becomes invisible in the Summer, and the place it occupied is then taken by quite different stars. So it is with other constellations, and, indeed, in ancient days the time for beginning the cycle of agricultural occupations was sometimes indicated by the position of the constellations in the evening.

The principal change from day to night, and the reverse, is, of course, due to the sun, which this month, on the 20th, comes across the line once more, and smilingly in its own genial way bids them at the far-away north to cheer up once more and awake from their long Winter's sleep.

The great shadow that we call night as it sweeps slowly but irresistibly around our globe, veiling the face of all things, must have been one of the first phenomena to teach man the narrow limit of his own powers. How awed he was, as darkness crept over him; how lost he felt in the long blackness of the night, we know from the joy with which, in the poems of the remote past, the return of day is welcomed. Even after he had learned to predict the morrow he was yet powerless to dispel the night. The long night of the year may have taught him a way to free himself from the fetters of the night of the day, for it was, in all probability, a striving after warmth that gave him the clue to the means of making light. From that moment he was emancipated. He had learned to manufacture time; and having once discovered this means of artificially prolonging his life, he kept a firm hold on his elixir.

According to our way of reckoning, the sun enters the sign of Aries at what we call the vernal equinox, and Spring, speaking astronomically, begins at that time. The Celestials do not employ our signs of the zodiac, but serve their purpose with a species of ideal menagerie which contains a somewhat grotesque assortment of beasts. Unlike ours, however, their connection with astronomy was one of matter of fact allusion. The fertile but earth-begotten imaginations of early astronomers saw in the heavens the starry outlines of our own signs; but we have yet to learn that anybody's fancy ever peopled the sky with them. They were of purely ideal creation, and embodied the admirations and fears more than the observations of the inventors.

These twelve genii were the rat, the bull, the tiger, the hare, the dragon, the snake, the horse, the goat, the monkey, the fowl, the dog, and the wild boar. The services this collection was called upon to render were as various as the collection is motley. Among other occupations was that of helping in the making of the cycle. March accords to the moon the privilege of showing us five phases, as there are two full moons. One becomes so in, perhaps, a too frequent bidding good-bye to the sun upon quitting the southern hemisphere to give us six months of his genial presence, while the second occasion is due to any equally immediate welcoming as the joins us poor shivering mortals who have been anxiously waiting six months for his return. The phase of last quarter occurs on the 8th. On the 17th we have new moon, which reaches its first quartering on the 24th.

There are quite a number of interesting events on the March programme, in spite of the fact that about all the planetary brotherhood are ranged under Venus's banners in the morning sky. There is to be an eclipse of the sun on the 16th, but that is confined to the western part of the Pacific and to the Indian Ocean. However, the United States, as represented in Guam and in the Philippines, will have the treat.

Venus and Saturn almost touch one another on the 7th as they pass, the former moving toward the sun and the latter proceeding in the opposite direction. As those planets rise some two hours ahead of the sun, it shows us that the jeweled brother, the one having so many rings, has made considerable progress since he departed from the realms of the evening sky. On the 13th Saturn and the moon are in conjunction, while fifteen hours later on the same day the moon passes Venus. We may see from this that the two planets are rapidly widening their interval.

On the 9th Uranus and our satellite come as close together as they are allowed to do for this month. The amount of clear sky that separates the two is far too great to add to our amusement, especially as the planet, at its best and most favorable location for our observation, does not have light enough to make it visible to unaided vision when the moon's disk is half rounded. The planet when discernible does not shine with greater power than a star of the sixth magnitude, and then to find him the night must be very clear.

On the 16th Mercury and Cynthia come fairly within one another's range, but as that is only ten days before the planet is in conjunction with the sun it will not be worth our while to try to discover the whereabouts of this meeting. On the same day Mercury and Jupiter are in very close touch, which of course induces us to believe that the mighty giant of the brotherhood is also fairly close to the great source of light and heat, and about to change over from an evening to a morning star.

So that is what will have become of the king of the evening stars! He now sets almost an hour and a half after sunset, but day after day this interval will be found to decrease by about three minutes from what it was the day before. The planet, although now in plain view, will be noticeably fainter and fainter until in spite of his glorious and usually attractive personality he succumbs to the all absorbing power of old Sol's rays and fades entirely from our view. Another month, however, and fair Venus will have to beware, as her realm is about to be invaded by one to whom the inexorable decree of fate commands her to bow her grateful head in acknowledgment that to him remains the glory of the early dawn.

Mars and the moon are very close together on the 18th; the day following a similar meeting between the latter and Jupiter. While Jupiter reaches conjunction with the sun on the 27th, it takes the warlike brother until May 30 to reach the same goal, so very slow is his movement. So military a person is hardly expected to move in any other than at a dignified pace, yet two months' difference seems a considerable amount, even after making all proper allowances. Neptune reaches the position of quadrature on the 22d on his way toward conjunction, and so we have him as an evening star for some little time to come. It seems too bad that we should not see his face, for with so many of his more brilliant, or rather more visible brothers, out of the way we could easily accord him the place of honor and install him on the throne without fear of a rival.

Future Trade Relations Between The United States and Japan

Discussed by BARON KOMURA, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I HAD two enlightening interviews with Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Baron Komura, being President of the Harvard Association of Japan, has a warm spot in his heart for all Americans.

Although these interviews, which occurred at his official residence in Tokio, were entirely unofficial, the last one was none the less remarkable because of the great demand upon his time caused by the strained relations existing between his country and Russia. While of course these relations were but slightly alluded to, yet where they had bearing upon the position which the United States was in future to occupy in the Orient, he did allude to them. The last interview dwelt upon the subject of future relations between the United States and Japan as affecting trade between Japan, the Philippines, and China.

Among the incidental topics discussed was the exclusiveness of the United States in the shipping trade between the Philippines, Hawaii, and the United States, which he said he regretted, and that word "regret" with the significant smile that accompanied it, meant more than pages of official protest coming through diplomatic channels.

Relations with Philippines.

During my first interview the Baron had asked me to look into the possibilities of the Philippines as a producer of raw materials which Japan desired to manufacture, not only for home consumption, but also for sale in the limitless markets of China, and so our conversation now turned upon this subject, and he asked me if the Philippine group could produce enough raw material to enable Japan to embark upon a policy of furnishing manufactures primarily Oriental in character which could be consumed in the Orient.

"Most assuredly the Philippines can," I answered, and then I proceeded to give him data which convinced him that it was most desirable for his country to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to so building up our commercial relations that the Philippine Islands could be the garden, Japan the factory, China the market, and the United States the banker. In discussing these subjects he gave me to understand that Japan was fully equipped to increase her manufacturing energies, so as to enable her to do her part in such a plan, but he wanted to know whether she would be justified in view of the condition of affairs as he understood them in the Philippines.

"You need immigration as well as labor in the Philippines," he said, "and that immigration and labor will have to be Oriental as well as Occidental to meet the climatic and agricultural conditions of your tropical possessions. You need transportation and capital to develop the vast agricultural resources of the Islands."

I answered him by saying that the capital of the United States was sufficient not only to develop these agricultural resources of the Islands, but also to build all roads, railroads, and inter-island shipping lines necessary for their complete development. In speaking of China as a market, he complimented the United States very highly on its recent Chinese trade treaty, the policy of which, if adhered to, would, in his opinion, insure to the United States the vast markets of that wonderful empire.

Russia as a Competitor.

I asked him then as to the possibilities of the Occident and the Orient becoming competitors for the trade of China and as to the possibility of China herself becoming a manufacturing nation. He did not seem to think that China would ever become a competitor of the United States, because the products of the United States which are imported into China are either agricultural in their character or the products of agriculture, such as flour, oil, cotton stuffs, and woolens, and "are those products of your farms which cannot be raised in the Orient. Your only competitor," he said, "is Russia, and the exclusive occupation of any portion of Asia by Russia would mean the exclusion of that much of the trade of your country and a consequent loss to you. The products which Japan aims to manufacture are those products which cannot be grown in the Occident or which, if grown there, are grown and manufactured at such a cost as to preclude their sale in the necessarily cheap markets of the Far East."

In the conversation which followed he conveyed to me the following thought, which, although not expressed in these words, left with me this vivid and lasting impression.

Those products of the Orient which compete with the products of the Occident should be raised in the Orient, manufactured in the Orient, and sold in the Orient, and it is only in this manner that inevitable conflict between the two can be averted. Where the Occident and the Orient come into conflict, individually the Occident may be supreme; collectively, the Oriental forces everything to his own level or standard.

This led me to ask him where, as in the case of the United States, one country controls the destinies of both an Occidental and an Oriental race, each of whom raises similar products, how they could be governed without a conflict of interests. He expressed himself of the belief that to harmoniously govern the Occident and the Orient, under one flag, as the United States is trying to do, laws should be enacted so as to prevent the labor and products of the one from coming into competition with those of the other, otherwise the laborers receiving the highest wages must work at the price and accept the wages paid to those who can produce the cheapest. This naturally brought us to a discussion of the articles capable of production in the Philippines, and especially those desired by Japan.

"There are two products of the Philippines," he said, "which the Japanese people would gladly take and for many years to come could absorb the total production—tobacco and sugar."

Japan, it seems, is establishing a Government monopoly in tobacco, and it is found that the tobacco of the Philippines is the best tobacco for the Orient, because it can stand a moist climate better than tobacco raised anywhere else. This, coupled with the exceedingly low cost of production, might warrant Japan in making arrangements with the United States, either by treaty or otherwise, whereby Philippine tobacco would have a practical monopoly in Japan and through her would become the tobacco of China. This would develop the Philippines with great rapidity, provided an agricultural class of people could be induced to settle in those islands for its cultivation.

Free Trade in Raw Sugar.

The only competitors of Oriental tobacco would be the tropical colonies of England, France, and the Netherlands. As to sugar, a similar condition exists. From the President of the large sugar refineries in Japan I had learned that the Japanese "sugar trust" was able and willing to so increase the refineries as to absorb all the sugar which could be raised in the Philippines, for the reason that Japan's 45,000,000 people her a constantly increasing home market, she would always have before her the market of millions of people of China, while her superior ability for cheap manufacturing would enable her to compete with the cheap beet sugar of Europe and Asiatic Russia.

Russia, be it understood, is already establishing beet sugar factories in Siberia, where the beets can be raised, with a view to supplying China with beet sugar providing Russia's plan for the absorption of China is successful. But the Baron gave me to understand that Japan with the cheap market for refined sugar in the Orient might not be able to meet the prices which could be paid in the United States in case of free trade on raw sugar between the Philippines and the United States. She intimated that while such a policy might in the beginning be beneficial to the Philippines, yet ultimately he believed that it would be detrimental because the market in the United States was limited as compared to that of the Orient, and in addition free trade in raw sugar would bring an Oriental agricultural product, with its cheapness of production, into competition with the agriculture of the United States, to the destruction of the American sugar industry, and thus create the very friction between the Orient and the Occident which seemed to him it should be our policy to avoid.

From other sources I learned that Japan had been approached with an idea of making reciprocal arrangements with the other Oriental producers of these two products with a view of cutting out the importation of the sugar and tobacco of the Philippines into Japan.

Don't Want the Philippines.

There was one more question which I made bold to ask, although I felt a delicacy in so doing. Did Japan still desire to acquire the Philippines?

"There was a time," said Baron Komura, "when Japan felt that she must acquire the Philippine Islands, not only to prevent their falling into the hands of her enemies, but also to supply a place where the raw material for manufacturing in Japan could be raised and a place where the surplus Japanese population could go. But that view has passed. With the Philippine Islands under the control of the United States, Japan has a friend at her doors, and her factories can be supplied with all the commercial products necessary to her without the expenses of governing the islands or defending them in time of war. The United States and Japan could never be competitors in the Orient, so Japan would rather have the United States govern the Philippine Islands than do so herself."

In parting I asked Baron Komura if unofficially he thought it possible for an arrangement to be entered into between the United States and Japan whereby the products of the Philippines could find a profitable market in Japan. He answered that it was his opinion that if such a proposition be brought officially to the attention of Japan through the proper diplomatic channels, Japan would willingly enter into negotiations with that object in view. "Certainly," he said, "some such an arrangement would cement the bonds of friendship between the United States and Japan, which are now very strong."

ALONZO H. STEWART.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS.

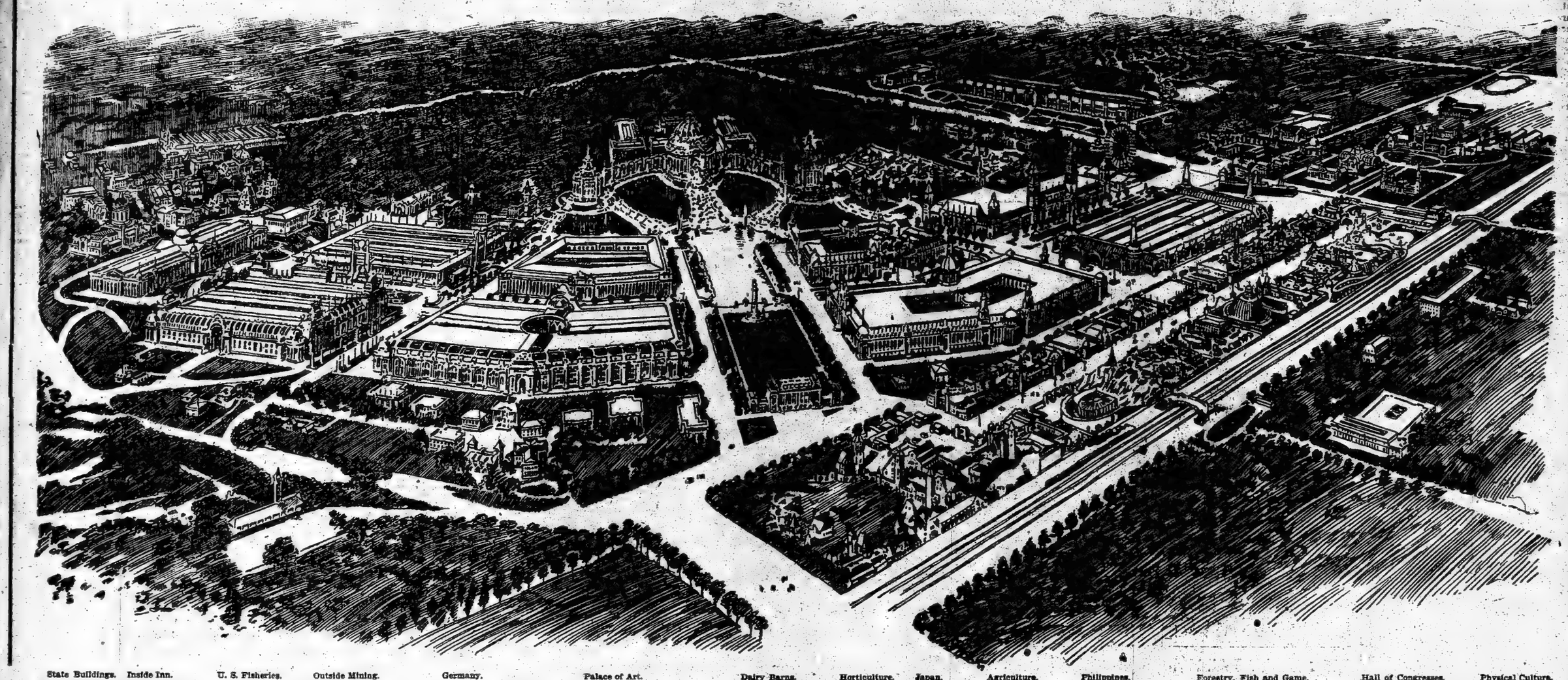

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CERTAINLY very few events are worthier of a centennial celebration than the Louisiana Purchase, which is to be celebrated at an expense of several times the purchase money. Fifteen millions is the round sum commonly given as the price, though ostensibly at least it was something more, since, in addition to the sixty million francs in cash, the United States assumed liabilities estimated at $3,750,000. And the Fair has already cost its projectors over twenty millions, not counting foreign appropriations or the expenses of individual concessionaires or exhibitors—five millions from individual subscriptions, five millions from the city of St. Louis secured by an issue of bonds, one million from the State of Missouri, and five millions from the United States in addition to the unprecedentedly liberal appropriations for the Government exhibit. Add the $1,600,000 which Uncle Sam has just advanced, taking a lien on the gate receipts for its repayment, and you have about five millions more than President Jefferson agreed to pay for the whole tract between the great river and the mountains, then uninhabited by whites except at the mouth of the river. Louisiana had a population of 76,556 by the census of 1810, in which none of the other commonwealths carved out of the purchase so much as appeared. But, such has been the effect of free development under "Anglo-Saxon" individualism of the territory of which the name recalls the tradition of the French monarchy, that the fourteen commonwealths, States and Territories, carved out of the French colony of a hundred years ago, now contain a population of almost or quite fifteen millions, an inhabitant for every dollar of the purchase money. The assessed valuation of the purchase is something over four thousand millions, and there is not one of the States that have grown out of it, not the smallest and feebiest of them all, upon which a judicious investor would not willingly take a mortgage for the whole amount of the entire purchase money and think himself lucky to get such security. In fact, the State from which the entire territory takes its name, and which is by no means the richest or most populous of them, is carrying a bonded indebtedness of nearly eleven millions, in that particular leading all the rest like Abou Ben Adhem. Decidedly President Jefferson made a paying investment of the public money, and decidedly the Louisiana Purchase is entitled to celebrate itself.

Chicago to be Eclipsed.

It must be owned that it shows no backwardness toward this task. In fact, the quantity and quality of the brag about the Exposition which has been promulgated since the project was formed, and since it began to be put into execution would have "discredited the creation," as Mr. Kipling remarks about the American reporter who "dredged the dictionary for adjectives"; much more a mere World's Fair. Much of the official proclamation of the Fair makes one think that the American orator of Dickens's time, of the "American Notes," and the Martin Chuzzlewit, which date rather more than half way back to the Louisiana Purchase, still survives on the territory acquired by Jefferson, though banished from the Atlantic shore. The "Young Columbian" of fiction has been reincarnated in fact for the purposes of the Exposition, and has had a special avatar in the person of the Hon. Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, who addressed the House of Representatives on the mild proposition to send a committee to the preliminary celebration of the Louisiana Purchase held at New Orleans last December. His "peroration" is a worthy rival to the Pogram Defiance itself:

> All in all, Mr. Speaker, the Universal Exposition of 1904 will be the sensational climax of the twentieth century, the grandest victory of peace and civilization, the greatest triumph human genius has yet achieved. To millions of its visitors it will be an academy of learning, an inspiration, and an inexhaustible source of genuine delight, and the memories of the Ivory City will live and bear fruit in all the ages yet to come. [Loud applause.]

Fair Well Exploited.

This is rather dithyrambic than specific. One has not to complain, in the advertising literature of the Fair, of a want of specification, rather of an excess of it. But it does not, with some noteworthy exceptions, give an idea of the Fair so much as statistics of its length, breadth, height, and thickness. Not even by fusing the official statistics with Mr. Bartholdt's Young Columbian eloquence can one form any clear notion of what the Fair is to be or wherein it is to differ from other fairs, except that it is to be in every dimension bigger than Chicago. Nobody can escape knowing that. The admirable "bird's-eye view" made in the Department of Works of the Exposition, and herewith reproduced, is the first official or unofficial attempt really to explain the Fair. The actual view, which takes in the whole extent of the show, is, of course, not to be had, excepting from the eye of a bird or the car of a balloon. But the panorama is nevertheless a faithful presentment of the show as it appears from that unattainable point of view from which it would be visible all at once. And it also emphasizes the most impressive and commanding of the actual points of view, that which commands the broad esplanade, some five hundred feet broad, which leads from the principal entrance to the great basin that receives the cascades that flow down the hill crowned by the domed Festival Hall, which is the focus and centre of the whole display. The picture presents at a glance what none of the verbal statements that have been published present at all, and that is the idea of the Fair, the dispositions which distinguish it from previous expositions and give it a physiognomy of its own. It will be at once admitted that the physiognomy is as attractive as it is individual.

The Question of Site.

The first consideration of the planner of a fair who knows his business, as of any other architect who is intelligently trying to reach the best architectural effect, must be to attend to the indications of the site, and to take advantage of any natural advantages it may offer for his purpose. Perhaps one may go a step further back, and say that his first consideration should be to procure a site which has such advantages. As a matter of practical fact, it very seldom happens that he has this opportunity. The site is commonly chosen in advance of his being called in, and without reference to him on other than architectural grounds. But in this respect the architects who laid out the St. Louis Fair were at least fortunate. The site chosen may very possibly have been chosen because, being part of a public park, it lay in the line of least resistance. Forest Park was the name of the pleasure ground in question. It is well named, for most of its surface was covered with primeval woodland, and the aesthetes of St. Louis have a grievance against the projectors of the Fair for devastating it of its vegetation, which included some two thousand well-grown trees. The level which forms now the heart of the Fair was so untouched that it was accurately known as "The Wilderness." The site chosen for the Fair is a rectangle a mile by two miles taken out of this park, and very luckily including at its northwestern corner the new buildings just completed for the Washington University, admirable buildings which are not in the least in the World's Fair style, being of English collegiate Gothic, but which form a contrast with the architecture of the Fair proper by no means unpleasing, and which provide, not only during the period of the Fair, but during the period of its preparation, some very welcome additional accommodation. No previous exposition in this country has had anything like the advantages for its preliminary work that the lease of these buildings has secured for the Louisiana Purchase, and they will continue to be available for the "congresses" in which this Exposition is peculiarly to abound, and for the housing of certain classes of exhibits, as anthropology and physical culture.

Nature Aids Lay-out.

The sylvan feature of the site being necessarily destroyed to make room for the Exposition buildings, what remains to indicate a "lay-out" for the fair? There remains a ridge skirting the southeastern corner of the level, a ridge rather more than half a mile long, curving around the plain, and rising some seventy feet above it. This is a very valuable natural indication for the lay-out of the Fair, and it has been faithfully and effectively followed out. At Chicago there was no such thing. The only natural feature there was the lake, which was indeed worked for all it was worth, but which was, after all, only a level of water continuing the level of the drained swamp, which was the land. At Buffalo there was no natural feature at all, for the river was out of view, and, inside of the pretty stretch of rolling parkland which formed the vestibule of the Pan-American, there was only a flat parallelogram for the Exposition itself. The river is even less available, pictorially, at St. Louis, than it was at Buffalo. By a perfectly legitimate pictorial license the designer of the bird's-eye view has drawn the white ribbon of the Mississippi much closer than it would appear even to the bird's eye from the assumed point of view, and has as legitimately wiped out the three or four miles of solid city that are in fact interposed between the Fair and the river. For the site, as at Buffalo, is three-quarters of a mile by trolley from the heart of the city, and here the city line runs through it about midway. The ridge was the only natural feature that could be taken as a guide. The point was to make the most of it. And here comes in one of the curious points of the plan, which is adapted to puzzle the uninformed visitor. For the first design was to erect, at the centre of the ridge, the one permanent and, by reason of its situation architecturally, the most important building of the show, the Art Building, and Mr. Cass Gilbert was appointed to design this. After it had been not only designed, but irretrievably committed to execution, a happy afterthought occurred, to the effect that this ridge was the place, and the only place, for the erection of the monumental feature which should set forth the very purpose of the celebration; for the "Terrace of the States," which should typify in architecture and sculpture the development of the wilderness acquired by Jefferson into an array of free and busy commonwealths. Neither pictorially nor symbolically could that array properly take any but the best place. Accordingly, the sweeping colonnade which, with its fourteen alcoves and its fourteen statues forms the "Terrace of the States," was planned to crown the ridge and to be built in front of the permanent building which, from the most important point of view, it would effectually efface until the passing of the show. So that the most costly building of the Fair cannot be seen and appreciated, from the intended and effective point of view, until the Fair is over. Its own architect was again invoked to conceal it by designing the central feature of the terrace, the cupola of the Festival Hall, with a height of two hundred feet and a diameter of about the same, which is planted squarely in front of the six-columned portico of the Art Building, thus postponed for future consideration. While the architect of that building is also the architect of the central feature of the "Terrace of the States," the colonnaded wings of the terrace and the admirable terminal pavilions which so effectively repeat and, as the musicians say, "imitate," the central mass are the work of Mr. Masqueray, the Chief of Design of the Department of Works, whose handiwork is also conspicuous not only in the great mass of the Transportation Building, and in the buildings of Agriculture, Horticulture, and of Forestry, Fish, and Game, but also in the accessory architecture throughout the grounds, which has so much to do with making or marring the effect of such a great architectural scheme, and which is here designed with such unfailing skill and taste. One of these works is more than a detail, the "Louisiana Purchase Monument," so-called, which stands at the centre of the wide esplanade, the Plaza of St. Louis, withdrawn from the great basin, across which it confronts the pyramidal mass of the Festival Hall. Why it should not have been advanced so as also to be visible from the cross avenue, and stand at the centre of the carrefour formed by that and the plaza is an obvious question to which the answer is not obvious. It may perhaps be assumed that this monument, although it is but a "monument of six months" in plaster, was an integral part of the original scheme superseded by the "Terrace of the States," which is the real Louisiana Purchase Monument. But it is none the less effective for that, with its stout and towerlike shaft, so much more appropriate for its purpose of sustaining a statue than the slender column more commonly so employed, and crowned with Mr. Bitter's colossal "Peace" it will answer much the same decorative function that was performed at Chicago by Mr. French's colossal "Columbia." Its form has been so frequently introduced on a smaller scale by its designer, not only in his own buildings, but in the decorative accessories of the Exposition, that it will come to associate itself in the observations and memories of visitors, with the Fair as its peculiar symbol.

As the Plaza St. Louis, the main central avenue of the Fair, proceeds from the central Festival Hall, which effectively stops the vista of it looking inward, so on each side a lateral avenue bears a like relation to one of the terminal pavilions of that colonnade, and these avenues are all intersected, about midway of their length on the plain, below the hillside which is occupied by the "Cascade Gardens" by a cross avenue. As far outward as this cross avenue, and including it, the avenues are waterways, diverging from the central basin, which is fed by streams that come tumbling down the slope in the form of ordered cascades, so that the two inner buildings, those of Education and Electricity, are completely islanded, with a Venetian effect that should enhance the attractiveness of their architecture, when the excavations are converted, by the turning on of the water, from cuttings into canals, while each of the buildings flanking these or behind them, has at least one water front. Altogether, the waterway is a mile in extent, and, when one considers the effect of all that reflecting surface upon the architecture which it reflects, he will appreciate the degree to which it promises to enhance the effectiveness of the buildings. Most of all, there is the effect, looking across from the plaza, of the tumbling of the cascades of the gardens into the still lagoon, the effect by day, and much more by night, when all the devices of modern electric illumination, and more than the devices heretofore employed, whether at Chicago, at Paris, or even at Buffalo, with Niagara in harness, are employed to brighten and variegate the iridescence of the illumination. When one attempts to forecast the result of the actual illumination, he must lament the imperfection of his own prosaic pen, and be fain to have recourse to the eloquence of the Young Columbian, whom it is always a joy to quote. Hear him, even in a condensed state:

> Night hath her victories no less renowned than perfect day. In the realm of electricity nothing has escaped the necromancy of the master illuminator. Every fertile resource of his science has been exhausted to achieve the highest art in his nocturnal treatment of the Cascade Gardens. Bathing the whole picture in the zones of vari-colored light was easy. Jeweling the outlines of the Festival Hall and colonnade with thousands of light bulbs appealed little to his fancy. * * * How to make water itself resemble liquid fire was the inspiration of the instant. Experiments with mercury vapor proved that water might become to the eye a mass of opalescent wine. The new illumination was born. A zone of any solid color suffusing the gardens and cascades has no effect on the falling water, which retains its opal fire undimmed by the prevailing hues lying across the buildings and gardens. The fiery flood of the cascades, stretching with its single lustre through bands of brilliant cardinal, cerulean, orange, and amethyst, seems like the stream of life everlasting soaring above the vicissitudes of fortune to the realm of the great unknown.

Who says the old American eloquence is dead when it survives, like this in the Louisiana Purchase, to shame the effeter portions of our land?

Buildings Big Enough.

Reverting to prose, this cross avenue is one of the sticking points in the layout of the fair. A cross avenue there evidently must be to divide the masses of buildings into manageable "blocks" and to insure sufficently frequent means of access. As it is, the big buildings are quite big enough for any purpose of convenience, and even, as it seems, quite big enough for the purpose which seems to dwell so obstinately in the cerebellum of St. Louis, of "beating Chicago." If the Festival Hall were a centre from which were produced the radii of the three great avenues, it would seem to follow that this cross avenue should be a segment struck from the same centre with the most convenient radius. That would have made a disposition quite unprecedented in World's Fairs, but having its own advantages. The sweep of that sweeping avenue would have resulted in dispositions of which a capable architect would have known how to take advantage. But one can perfectly understand that building along this curve would have been, mechanically speaking, very difficult and very costly, compared with building along straight lines. That does not reconcile one to the disposition finally adopted, in which the insistence upon straight lines has resulted in giving to the four "inside" palaces of the exposition a broken-backed line on at least one side, and to two of them a broken-backed line upon two sides, involving at each angle an awkward jog which no one of the architects can be said to have successfully dissembled, much less turned into a new source of effectiveness, and of which some of the architects have simply exaggerated the inherent awkwardness in their endeavors to escape from it or to dissemble it. What ought to have been done, under the conditions, it is not for a lay observer to tell them. But such an observer may point out that one result of the dispositions they have adopted is that no one of the buildings to which the "jog" is applied, in the execution of their general plan, gets the benefit, to the eye, of its great dimensions—not one gets the credit, so to speak, of its actual length, but only, on its longest side, of one-half its actual length. It is only the buildings outside of these central four, and not subject to this disability, which get the benefit of their greatest dimension. If all, even of these, do not, that is the fault of those of the architects, who have so cut up and bedevilled their frontages with the size and number and aggressiveness of their features as to deprive themselves of their most legitimate and obvious advantage. Under the adopted plan no building could attain the effective length of the interminable flank of the Liberal Arts at Chicago. Perhaps the nearest approach to that in St. Louis is the flank of the Transportation Building, which is, however, featureless from end to end of its quarter of a mile of extent, through the omission in execution of the feature of the great triple entrance of the end contemplated by its design and shown in some of the published drawings.

Rivalry of Designers.

As to the architectural quality of the eight great buildings that face the three diverging avenues, it is evident that the greatest architectural value of any one of these is the contribution it makes to the total effect, and that, wherever you detect the designer of one of them in the act of calling attention to his own work at the expense of his neighbors, you detect him in almost the worst architectural sin of which the situation admitted. The whole, in such a case, is so much more important than any of its parts. Take the buildings of the Court of Honor at Chicago. It is unlikely that many visitors retain any clear recollection of what the Electricity Building there was like, or the Mining Building, but it is quite certain that neither of these buildings hindered anybody's appreciation either of the effect of the whole or of the effect of the others which every visitor remembers, of the Administration Building, or Agriculture, or Liberal Arts, or Machinery. The less successful buildings incurred quiet and unostentatious failures. The less successful buildings at St. Louis achieve aggressive failures—failures evidently born of the intention of their designers to make everybody come and look at them and pay no attention to their neighbors. This purpose, if any of the architects at Chicago had it, was frustrated by the unifying influence of Mr. Burnham and by the free mutual criticism of which the example was set by the "doyen" of the architects, the late Richard Morris Hunt. These excellent elements have apparently been wanting at St. Louis. There is no evidence there of the free mutual criticism, except in private, where, to be sure, it is very evident. Clearly, the fair is the worse for the want of it.

And yet there is ample evidence at St. Louis of architectural skill and talent—as much, very possibly, as there was at Chicago. The long Corinthian colonnade of the Education Building or the colonnades of the Varied Industries recall one of the noblest of architectural effects in recalling those noble lines:

> As where, from Pluto's gardens Palatine,
> Mulciber's columns gleam in far piazzian line.

The building of Manufactures, with its pompous and magnificent arcade of high and wide and deep Greco-Roman arches, the great triplet of arched openings that forms the end of the Transportation Building—all these things are quite up to the highest architectural level that was reached in the Court of Honor at Chicago. They show the same scholastic fastidiousness of taste and the same skilled facility of design. They are equally remote, very likely, from the actual architectural problems of the present, but for the "insubstantial pageant" of a World's Fair they are none the worse on that account. They equally show that the designers "speak French," in the language of Mr. Mantalini, "like a demd native." In neither case do they particularly excite the admiration of the actual "demd natives." It was a great blow to the gallicized and gallicizing American architects that the only French medal for one of the designers of the Chicago fair went to an architect who was distinctly not trying to speak French. But there are reasons. In the first place a "demd native" cannot admire what to him is not an acquirement but a birthright. In the second place the French "native" does not see why an American should talk French at all rather than his own language, if he has one—and if not, why he should not get one.

Exterior Architecture.

But, all the same, and as far as concerns the great buildings, the architecture of the schools is a convenient and conventional expression for architects who get together on an occasion when a common language is desirable, as on the occasion of a World's Fair, just as Latin is a good medium for an Ecumenical Council, wherein no man talks it so well as he talks his own language, but everybody can make shift to express himself in it so as to be understood. Following this analogy, there are a good many buildings in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that are not Ciceronian. But there are really none, or few, that are sufficiently "canine" to prevent a spectator anxious to appreciate from enjoying either the others or the total effect. There will be a great deal to see at St. Louis, inside and beside the buildings. But really, it will be the exterior effect of the buildings that will be likely to determine whether the fair shall be a success or a failure—whether it shall or shall not exercise upon the American people that constraining influence which drew enough of them to Chicago to make the total receipts of the Columbian Exposition $33,290,065.38, as against a total expenditure of $31,117,353.79, or shall reverse and more than reverse these figures. Meanwhile the judgment of the observer must be that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be very well worth seeing. But there is that fine discrimination of D. Johnson: "Sir, it was worth seeing, but not worth going to see." There are so many people in these United States, and they are so variously circumstanced respecting the accessibility of St. Louis, that it seems to depend mainly upon the skill and tact with which the Louisiana Purchase Exposition makes its public appeals whether the fair shall repeat or reverse the success of Chicago.

HARVARD'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Crimson Team Defeats Yale in Deciding Contest by 4 Goals to 3—Three Extra Periods Necessary to Determine the Winner—Great Excitement in St. Nicholas Rink During the Games.

The Yale and Harvard hockey teams, each backed by 1,000 shouting, flag-waving partisans met at St. Nicholas Rink last night to decide the intercollegiate hockey championship. After a bitterly contested game the score stood 3 goals to 3, and then even more bitterly contested extra periods were necessary to decide the game, which Harvard won by a clean goal one minute before the end of the third period. This is the second consecutive year that Harvard has won the championship.

The Crimson victory last night was not due to any particular superiority over Yale. A week ago Harvard's team play scored for her a victory over the Blue, but last night Yale's team play was almost as good as Harvard's, and her speed was considerably better.

The advantage lay first with Yale, then unmistakably with Harvard, and in the extra periods, when team play and generalship were abandoned, the teams were on even terms.

Of the individual players, Marcus of Yale played the best game of the evening, following the puck closely, handling his stick cleverly, and not forgetting his position. Souther of Harvard played a clean, fast, clever game, and Cornell of Yale did some very accurate shooting.

START OF THE GAME.

Marcus for Yale and Townsend for Harvard faced off and the game started in with a rush. Yale showed the greater dash and for the first few minutes kept the puck circulating dangerously near the Harvard goal. Suddenly Carr pushed the rubber out of the danger zone, and by a quick combination of well-executed plays Harvard came down the ice and McLeod drew first blood for Harvard with a shot from the side after four minutes of play.

Yale's play, however, continued faster than Harvard's, and Yale warwhoops rent the air two minutes later, when Behr shot a goal directly in front of the goal posts. Less than a minute later Cornell made an accurate shot, which was a sure goal, had not Ivey skillfully deflected its course.

The temporary superiority of Yale brought out blue flags, shouts, and a great spurt on the part of the Blue team, and in five minutes Cornell made another good shot from the side and tallied another goal.

Harvard then substituted Callaway for McLeod in the forward line, and the Crimson team, which had been kept on the defensive, became more aggressive, in which they were greatly helped out by Callaway's speed. The puck moved into Yale territory, and remained there almost continuously for ten minutes, when Lowther made a clever pass to Wilder, who shot a goal, tying the score at 2 to 2, and at this the first half ended.

YALE'S TEAM WORK WEAKENS.

Harvard's burst of speed ran over into the second half, and Souther shot a goal after two minutes of play. Yale seemed to go to pieces, and her team work, which saved two or three goals for her, now practically was nil. The Blues played all over the ice, regardless of position, and Behr was penalized one minute for loafing off side.

The game grew faster as the time for play lessened, but the advantage still lay with Harvard, although Marcus brought the puck down the ice two or three times and made the Harvard defense fight hard. Yale came very nearly making a goal when Rowland made a shot on a pass from Cornell, but Carr was in the way.

With only three minutes to play, Harvard substituted Newhall for Wilder, and Yale put in Dilworth for Rowland. With the fresh men the game became fast and furious, and it became almost impossible to follow the course of the puck. In the midst of a burst of Yale cheers Cornell shot a goal for the Blue from a mix-up in front of the Harvard goal, tying the score at 3 goals to 3, with one minute of play remaining. Everybody in the rink stood up and yelled with excitement. The half ended without further scoring.

According to the intercollegiate rules, two extra periods of five minutes each were in order, the teams changing goals for each period. After a short rest the two teams lined up again, but fast play in the first five-minute period produced no goal. Neither did the second period break the tie.

It became necessary to play a third period, and after a brief rest and a cheering encouragement the Crimson and Blue went at it again. Every spectator in the rink was standing up now, cheering every good play. After four minutes of the swiftest kind of play, Ward of Yale shot the puck out in front of his own goal, and Clothier of Harvard, quick to take the advantage, poked it into the net, winning with that shot the game and the intercollegiate championship of 1903-1904 for Harvard. The line-up:

Harvard, 4.	Position.	Yale, 3.
Ivey	Goal	Peverly
Carr	Point	Flinn
Clothier	Cover point	Ward
McLeod	Centre	Behr
Townsend	Forward	Marcus
Souther	Forward	Cornell
Wilder	Forward	Rowland

Goals for Harvard—Clothier, McLeod, Wilder, Souther. Goals for Yale—Cornell, 2; Behr. Referee—R. Phillips, St. C. N. Y.

MATINEE RACE MEETS.

New York Driving Club Arranging Dates at Empire City Track.

One of the most important changes in the rules of the National Trotting Association, and one that will be taken full advantage of by organizations in and about New York is that which permits matinée clubs that are members of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs to give one matinée each year, not exceeding three days' duration, at which they may charge gate admission, but at which the winning horses are not to be penalized with professional records. This radical change in the rules is the result of an agitation started several years ago by New York horsemen. At first the proposed change met with strong opposition, especially in the West, but members of the board were finally won over, and last week the parent association consented to the change.

The New York Driving Club has already signalized its intention of taking full advantage of the new ruling and will hold a meeting at Empire City track either during the week previous to or following the Grand Circuit meeting. This matter will be acted upon when the club meets for organizatoin on March 15. It is also expected that Alfred Reeves, who was Secretary of the Empire City track last year, will be reelected. Mr. Reeves resigned last Fall.

George Coleman, a member of the race committee which arranged the New York Driving Club's matinées at Empire City last year, when interviewed on the subject said: "This change of rules will prove a great relief to amateur driving organizations, as it will help them financially and enable them to give better matinée performances. The entire expense of conducting the seventeen matinées given in 1903 by the New York Driving Club was borne by the members. This year there will be some revenue from the three days' meeting. Matinée racing came into vogue at a time when the light harness horse industry was anything but in a healthy and prosperous condition. The amateur has created a constant demand for trotters and pacers

Smathers's Horses in Winter Quarters.

E. E. Smathers's stable of Grand Circuit horses has been shipped from their Winter quarters in West One Hundred and Forty-first Street to Louisville, Ky. Charles E. Niles, the veteran trainer, has been engaged to help Trainer George Spear during the coming season. Among the best known of the fifteen trotters and pacers that comprise the stable is Lord Derby, 2:07¼; Ida Highwood, 2:00¼; Queen Wilkes, 2:10¼; Sadie Mac, 2:11½, the unbeaten Kentucky Futurity winner now four years old; Jolly Bachelor, 2:11, and the pacers John M., 2:06, and the old Speedway favorite, Sphinx 2, 2:07.

The career of Jolly Bachelor will probably be watched with greater interest than any horse in the stable, as the bay gelding is a general favorite with New York City's amateur drivers. His performances at the Empire City track last Fall were considered remarkable when he finished third in the contest for the Silver Heat Cup, and was only a half length behind John F. Cockerill's trotter Swift. Jolly Bachelor was sold at Lexington, Ky., in 1899, for about $375.

Lou Dillon and The Monk as a Team.

There is a possibility that Lou Dillon will be hooked to the pole with the old Speedway champion, The Monk, 2:05¾, and started for a new world's record. At present the record, 2:08, is held by The Monk and Equity, 2:12, both of C. K. G. Billings's stable.

Lou Dillon is now at Memphis, and will begin training for the 1904 campaign in the course of a couple of weeks. Her owner is confident that she will clip a few seconds from her time before the year closes.

ICE YACHTING FOR CUPS.

The Georgie Wins Three Races in North Shrewsbury Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 27.—A number of races under the direction of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club were sailed today. Despite the comparatively warm weather the conditions were ideal for ice yachting. A light breeze blew from the northeast. The first race was for the Frick Cup, and the starters were Newton Doremus's Atalanta, George J. Gillig's Wizard, Charles Burd's Torment, Jacob Cornwell's Aurosa, Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, and Everett Asay's Eagle. The triangular course was sailed over and the distance was fifteen miles. The Georgie got away first, and kept the lead to the finish, winning in 53:30. The Torment finished second, 2 minutes 45 seconds later. The Eagle was 2 minutes 25 seconds behind the Torment.

Another race between the Georgie and Eagle for the Frick Cup was won also by the Georgie, her time being 56:55. This gave Capt. Irwin the cup. A race for the club cup, in which points count, was the third event. The Georgie won again easily, her time being 57:55. The Torment was second and Atalanta third. A ten-mile race for the club cup was also sailed. The Torment won in 30:41, the Wizard coming second in 32:31. The Wizard was disqualified for fouling a stake, and second and third places were given respectively to the Atalanta and Tyro.

EXPERT GALLERY MARKSMEN.

Championship Match and Prize Shoot Begins at Zettler Club.

The annual gallery championship match and prize shoot under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, which will continue throughout the week, was begun yesterday at the club's ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street. A number of noted marksmen of the East participated in the opening competitions, and many more from other sections of the country are expected to contest. The shooting yesterday was excellent, and good judges predict that a number of records will be broken.

Cash prizes will be distributed to the winners of contests, which will not be decided until next Saturday night.

Scores follow:

CHAMPION MATCH—100 SHOTS.

W. A. Tewes, Jersey City—246, 244, 248, 240, 241, 243, 244, 241, 245, 248. Total, 2,450.
E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn—245, 247, 245, 248, 242, 249, 246, 243, . . .
H. E. Young, New Haven, Conn.—241, 239, 239, 240, 245, 242, 244, 240, 241, 244. Total, 2,418.
P. T. Donovan, Staten Island—235, 238, 237, 238, 242, 234, 238, 243, 238, 239. Total, 2,382.
G. T. Conte, New York City—238, 244, 238, 236, 245, 240, 241, 243, 235, 241. Total, 2,404.
William Morris, Staten Island—237, 234, 237, 237, 240, 241, 239, 235, 244, 239. Total, 2,373.

RENG TARGET—THREE-SHOT SCORES.

Possible, 75; three best scores to count.

E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn—75, 72, 72.
W. A. Tewes, Jersey City—74, 72, 71.
L. C. Buss, Brooklyn—73, 75, 73.
R. Gute, Brooklyn—74, 73, 72.
William Morris, Staten Island—71, 70, 68.
H. C. Young, New Haven, Conn.—70, 68, 67.
Joseph Hennes, Passaic, N. J.—64, 61, **.
C. H. Hastings, Buffalo, N. Y.—62, 52, **.
P. J. Donovon, Staten Island—71, **.

ZIMMERMAN TROPHY—3-SHOT SCORES.

Possible 30; two best scores to count.

R. Gute, Brooklyn—36, 35, **.
L. C. Buss, Brooklyn—36, 34, **.

BULLS-EYE TARGET—4-INCH CARTON.

Best centre shot to count, by measurement.

R. Gute, Brooklyn, 26 degrees.
G. T. Conte, New York City, 33½ degrees.
H. D. Muller, New York City, 33½ degrees.
T. H. Keller, New York City, 35½ degrees.
H. Fenworth, New York City, 37½ degrees.
**Unfinished.

Fordham's Baseball Schedule.

The Fordham College baseball season will open this year with a game at Fordham between Yale and the home team. Manager Clark, of the latter team has arranged a long list of games this year, all the big colleges being represented, with the exception of Harvard. The schedule follows:

March 26, Yale at Fordham; 30, Brown at Fordham.

April 3, Tufts at Fordham; 9, Trinity at Fordham; 13, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; 16, Princeton at Princeton; 19, Pennsylvania State at Fordham; 20, Maryland at Fordham; 23, Ursinus at Fordham; 27, Lafayette at Fordham; 30, Colgate at Fordham.

May 4, Bucknell at Fordham; 7, Holy Cross at Fordham; 11, Columbia at Fordham; 13, Washington and Jefferson at Fordham; 14, Syracuse at Fordham; 18, West Point at West Point; 20, Georgetown at Fordham; 21, Wesleyan at Middletown; 25, Franklin and Marshall at Fordham; 28, Holy Cross at Worcester; 30, Pittsfield A. C. at Pittsfield.

June 1, Villanova at Fordham; 4, Delaware at Fordham; 11, Xavier A. C. at Fordham; 16, Carlisle Indians at Fordham; 17, Boston College at Fordham; 18, Alumni at Fordham.

Women in Pistol Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 27.—S. H. Ordway of New York was the winner of the cup offered for the best net score in the weekly handicap tournament of the Target Pistol Club. He made a net score of 459. H. Nelson Burroughs of Philadelphia took the gross score cup with 398, an average of 79 3-5, which is a club record.

Miss S. A. Cutler of Newton, Mass. won the women's net score trophy with 294, a gross average of 45 2-5. Miss Augusta Endicott of Boston, the winner of last week's event, who shot from scratch, made a pretty target of 289 gross, an average of 58 4-5.

Rutgers Wins Gymnastic Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Rutgers College gymnastic team defeated the University of Pennsylvania gymnasts in a dual meeting in the Rutgers gymnasium to-night by a score of 29 points to 19.

Dawson Defeats Otis at Pool.

Edward Dawson, who is an even favorite with Irving Long to win the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, played Charles Otis last night and won by a score of 125 to 108. Otis started off poorly, but about the twelfth frame he played in championship form, and many expected him to win. He slipped up on a fairly easy shot, however, and was unable to recover from the mistake.

The score:

Edward Dawson	12	4	8	5	6	15	13	10	5	14	9	8	1	6	1
	0	9	4.	Total, 125.											
Charles Otis	1	11	10	8	0	2	5	6	0	8	12	7	14	12	5	0.
Total, 108.															

High runs—Dawson, 26; Otis, 12. Scratches—Dawson, 8; Otis, 4.
Referee—William Russell.

The game to-morrow night will be between Charles Grogan and Irving Long.

NEW INDOOR SKATING RECORD.

Phil. Kearney Went a Mile in 2:02 2-5 at Clermont Rink.

Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club made a new indoor skating record last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, by going one mile in 2:50 2-5. The old record, 2:51, was also held by Kearney.

Kearney made his record in a handicap race. Starting from scratch he caught his field before he had gone half the distance.

H. Earle of Euclid School started from scratch in the Class B handicap race, but was never able to catch the long mark men. H. Dennis, with 120 yards handicap, won by three yards. H. B. Underhill was second.

Hockey teams representing the Boys' High School of Brooklyn and the De Witt Clinton High School of Manhattan met in a game before the races were decided, and the Brooklyn players won by the score of 4 to 1. Line up and racing summary:

Boys' High School.	Position.	De Witt Clinton High School.
Stewart, Alexander.	Goal	Hart
Herrman	Point	Friedman
Pettit	Cover point	Jackson
Gibson	Forward	Struthers
Pollard	Forward	Dawson
Voshell	Forward	Stanton
Lauder	Forward	Frank

Goals made by—Pollard, (3;) Gibson, Lauder.

MANY CLAY TARGETS BROKEN.

Crescent A. C. Members Shoot Under Favorable Conditions at Bay Ridge.

Under conditions that were almost perfect for clay target shooting, quite a good representation of the gun contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn participated in one of the most satisfactory day's sport of the season at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday. In the trophy competitions Henry Werleman, with big handicaps, carried off two of the prizes, but in the others virtual scratch men were successful. George G. Stephenson carried off the first trophy of the day from a field of thirteen contestants, five shooting from scratch; then L. C. Hopkins, Capt. A. W. Money, and Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., each secured one. In all the events decided during the day Capt. Money was the only man who actually broke fifteen targets without a miss.

In the series for the Sykes Team Cups the Stephenson brothers were credited with a score of 55 out of a possible 60, defeating their nearest opponents—Erskine H. Lott and Henry B. Vanderveer—by two targets. Only shooters of the first division took part in the contest for the Palmer Trophies, at 25 targets, and Capt. Money led, with the excellent score of 24 actual breaks out of 25.

The scores of the day follow:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

H'cp.	T.		H'cp.	T.
G. G. Stephenson	5	15	E. H. Lott	0	12
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	14	Capt. A. W. Money	0	12
W. W. Marshall	3	13	H. B. Vanderveer	1	11
A. G. Southworth	0	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	13	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	10
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	9
L. C. Hopkins	1	13			

SYKES TEAM CUP—25 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	1	24	E. H. Lott	1	23
G. G. Stephenson	2	21	H. B. Vanderveer	3	20
Team total		45	Team total		43
L. C. Hopkins	3	22	W. W. Marshall	5	19
Capt. Money	1	19	A. G. Southworth	1	19
Team total		41	Team total		38

PALMER TROPHIES—25 TARGETS.

First Division.

Capt. A. W. Money	1	25	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	20
F. B. Stephenson	1	21	E. H. Lott	1	19

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

L. C. Hopkins	1	15	Dr. O'Brien	2	11
H. Werleman	4	14	G. G. Stephenson	1	11
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	G. Notman	1	10
Capt. Money	0	14	W. Sherer, Jr.	4	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	13	H. B. Vanderveer	1	10
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	9
A. G. Southworth	3	12	W. W. Marshall	3	7
E. H. Lott	0	12			

TEAM SHOOT—10 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
F. B. Stephenson	10	E. H. Lott	7
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	9	Capt. Money	9
A. G. Southworth	8	G. G. Stephenson	7
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	7	G. Notman	6
L. C. Hopkins	6	Dr. O'Brien	4
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	6	H. Werleman	6
W. Sherer, Jr.	5	W. W. Marshall	7
Team total	51	Team total	46

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	H'cp.	T.		H'cp.	T.
H. Werleman	7	29	W. W. Marshall	5	20
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	23	F. B. Stephenson	1	19
Capt. Money	1	22	Dr. F. C. Raynor	5	19
L. C. Hopkins	3	22	A. G. Southworth	1	18
Grant Notman	3	22	W. Sherer, Jr.	7	18
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	22	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	6	16
G. G. Stephenson	2	20	Dr. O'Brien	4	13

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

Capt. Money	0	15	G. Notman	1	13
L. C. Hopkins	3	15	Dr. O'Brien	2	12
W. Sherer, Jr.	4	15	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	12
H. Werleman	4	13	W. W. Marshall	3	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	13			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14	H. Werleman	4	12
W. Sherer, Jr.	4	13	W. W. Marshall	3	11
L. C. Hopkins	1	12	Capt. Money	0	10
Dr. O'Brien	2	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	9
G. Notman	1	12			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

H. Werleman	4	14	W. W. Marshall	3	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14	G. Notman	1	9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	14	L. C. Hopkins	1	8
Capt. Money	0	13			

Shoot-off—H. Werleman, 14; L. M. Palmer, Jr., 13, and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 10.

New Jersey Golf Committees.

The new committees for the coming golf year in the New Jersey State Golf Association have just been appointed by President Lionel H. Graham. They are:

Executive—Paul Wilcox, Montclair; Percy Jackson, Yountakah; J. J. Batterson, Lakewood; F. M. Wilson, Englewood, and T. T. Reid, Montclair.

Handicap—Paul Wilcox, Chairman; J. G. Batterson, and T. T. Reid.

Tournament—F. M. Wilcox, Chairman; T. T. Reid, and Paul Wilcox.

T. T. Reid has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the association, and plans will be perfected as soon as possible for the annual championship tournament at Englewood early in June.

East Orange Golf Club Disbands.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 27.—The East Orange Golf Club is to be disbanded on March 31. Interest commenced to wane last Spring when the club resigned from the East Jersey League. A large tract of land was secured in East Orange and a handsome clubhouse erected.

MUNROE BESTS SHARKEY

Sailor Fighter Has Advantage in Only One Round of the Bout.

Pugilists Cheered by Large Crowd in Philadelphia—Victor May Now Meet Jeffries.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Jack Munroe, the miner pugilist, completely outclassed Tom Sharkey to-night at the Second Regiment Armory in a six-round contest. The miner narrowly escaped a decisive beating in the first round by running into a vicious right-hand lead. He took the full count and rose to his feet in a dazed condition, and to the surprise of the 7,000 spectators who completely filled the hall, he went at the sailor, and when the round had ended he had almost evened up matters. From this round until the finish of the contest it was all Munroe, and had a decision been rendered the miner would have justly been entitled to it.

Munroe showed great improvement over all his previous contests. The tutelage of Kid McCoy had shown its results as the miner used his left and right in a straight fashion which met the rough, bulldoggish tactics of a boxer of the Sharkey type. After the crowd had experienced a thrill in the first round by Munroe being dropped to the stage, it was kept in a continuous state of excitement in each round by the fast work of the men. Sharkey realized the hopelessness of trying to catch his opponent with a left-hand lead as the latter towered above him considerably. All through the fight Sharkey led viciously with his right hand, evidently bent on finishing the contest with one blow. Munroe met these leads with left-hand counters, and soon had the sailor's right eye in mourning, and in the fifth round opened up a cut over Sharkey's left eye.

Both men exhibited wrestling tactics. Sharkey was inclined to be rough, but after Munroe had slammed him down on the stage, almost rolling him among the telegraph instruments on the sides, he exhibited a great respect for his opponent's wrestling strength and was content merely to clinch after Munroe's leads in order to save himself from further punishment. The fight by rounds:

FIRST ROUND—Sharkey led and missed. Munroe landed a left blow on Sharkey's ribs and the latter fell through the ropes, but did not land on the floor. Sharkey landed his right on the stomach and Munroe hit a left to Sharkey's wind. Sharkey missed the left, and the men rushed to clinch. They sparred for an opening, and on a rush Monroe slipped and fell to the floor. Sharkey missed a left swing and Monroe missed a right. Monroe drove his left to Sharkey's nose and the right to Sharkey's stomach and got away without a return. Sharkey missed a left swing, and then landed a right to Monroe's jaw, sending him to the floor. When they came up, Monroe clinched to save himself. Sharkey landed another to the jaw, which bewildered Monroe. The men were clinched at the bell. This was Sharkey's round.

ROUND TWO—Sharkey landed a vicious blow over Munroe's stomach as the men came together. They sparred for a second and then Sharkey landed a light right on Munroe's stomach. Munroe tried a right for Sharkey's head, but missed. Sharkey landed a light left on Munroe's stomach and then stepped to the floor. Munroe tried a left but Sharkey stepped inside and landed a light left on stomach. The men rushed to clinch without damage. Munroe landed hard right on Sharkey's stomach and repeated it a moment later.

ROUND THREE—Sharkey led with a swing to left and missed, and Munroe landed hard right on stomach. The men rushed to clinch and Munroe landed a left on Sharkey's stomach. The men sparred for a second and then Sharkey landed a light left on Munroe's wind. Sharkey rushed, but Munroe met him with a hard right on the wind. Sharkey was short with right, and Munroe countered with right to the wind. Munroe staggered Sharkey with a straight left to chin. Sharkey rushed in, but Munroe met him with right to wind. Sharkey was wild. Munroe missed left for head, but landed hard right to the wind.

ROUND 4—Munroe landed right to Sharkey's wind and the latter clinched. They sparred for a moment, and then rushed for another clinch. Sharkey missed a right and Munroe landed his right on Sharkey's wind. Sharkey missed a right to stomach and Munroe drove a left to Sailor's wind. Sharkey landed a right on Munroe's stomach, and the men clinched. Munroe landed a light left to Sharkey's face and right to stomach. Sharkey's right went round Munroe's neck without doing damage. Munroe pushed his left to Sharkey's nose and got away without a return. Munroe landed another left on Sharkey's face, and the latter slipped to the floor. Munroe landed a hard right on Sharkey's stomach, and the latter looked pained. There was a sickening expression on his face. The men were clinched at the bell.

ROUND 5—Sharkey missed a right swing and the men clinched. Munroe landed a light left, and the men clinched. When they broke away Sharkey tried a left for the head, but was short. They came together, and Munroe landed a left on Sharkey's wind. He missed the right for the same point a moment later. The men rushed together, each taking a hard right on the stomach. Munroe landed a vicious right on Sharkey's eye, drawing blood. A moment later Munroe landed a hard left on the stomach, forcing Sharkey to clinch. Sharkey tried right to stomach, but missed, and Munroe missed a left aimed at the same point. The men were sparring at the gong.

ROUND SIX—The men rushed to a clinch. Munroe landed a right to Sharkey's stomach and Sharkey's left went round Munroe's neck. Munroe drove a hard right to Sharkey's wind and pushed his head back with a left. Sharkey landed a left on Munroe's head, but missed a right for the same place a moment later. Munroe landed a hard left on Sharkey's jaw and the latter looked worried. Sharkey landed a right on Munroe's wind and the latter opened Sharkey's eye with a vicious left. Sharkey was holding on. He was groggy and held on to save himself. Munroe landed a hard right on Sharkey's stomach and the latter landed a light left on Munroe's head, the latter slipping to the floor. Sharkey led, but missed, and Munroe landed a hard left on Sharkey's wind. The men were sparring as the gong sounded.

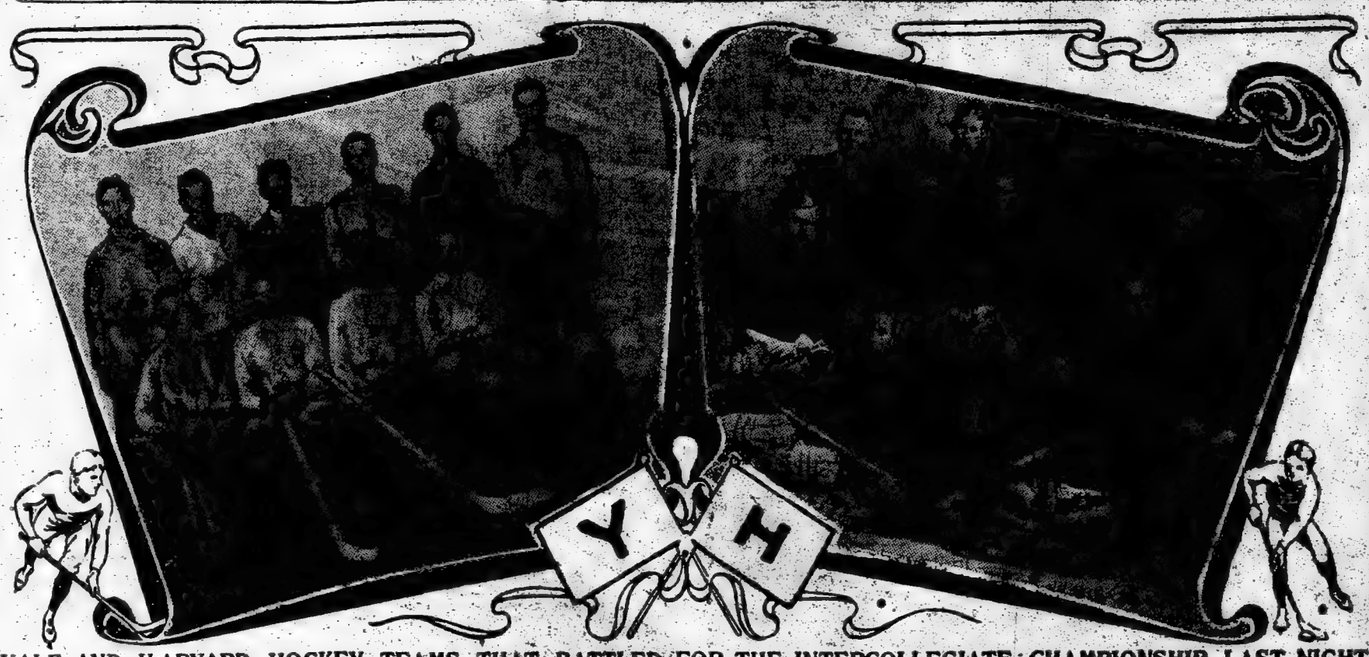

YALE AND HARVARD HOCKEY TEAMS THAT BATTLED FOR THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP LAST NIGHT

YALE'S BASKET BALL VICTORY.

The Blue's Second Team Beat Pratt in Rough Game.

The Pratt Institute basket ball team was no match for Yale University second five in the second match game played last night at Pratt's Gymnasium on Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The boys from New Haven won by the score of 26 points to 18.

Anderson and Hampstone excelled for Yale. The latter player shot six goals from the field and one from the foul line. Each team was guilty of rough tactics, and the referee in consequence was forced to call many fouls.

The home team was the first to score. Skou threw two baskets in rapid succession. Before the half was over, however, the players from New Haven scored 18 points. Humpstone made ten of them, and Jelliffe and Anderson contributed the rest. Skou and Hannagan did all the scoring in this half for the Pratt team.

In the second half the Yale players kept up their good work and added eight more points to their score. The line-up:

Pratt Institute, 18.	Position.	Yale, 26.
Ruetsche	Right guard	Leggett
Hannagan	Left guard	Fawley
Wright, Martin	Centre	Anderson
Skou	Right forward	Humpstone
Davis	Leftforward	Jonas

Goals from field—Humpstone, 6; Anderson, 3; Jonas, 1; Jelliffe, 2; Skou, 4; Davis, 2; Hannagan, 1. Goals from foul—Humpstone, 1; Jonas, 1; Hannagan, 4. Referee—Mr. Ritter. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

The Pratt Alumni basketball team easily defeated the Acorn Athletic Club team in the first game of the evening by the score of 30 points to 4. The Acorn five was completely outplayed, and scored all their points in the first half. Davis and Muller each throwing a basket.

The home team made 12 points in the first half. In the second half the Alumni players scored 18 points. Ritter, Hayhurst, and Griffiths each threw three baskets. Line up:

Pratt Alumni.	Position.	Acorn A. C.
Griffiths	Right guard	Schwartz
Nash	Left guard	Kraft
Walker	Centre	Muller
Ritter	Left forward	Davis
Hayhurst	Right forward	Phillipsen

Goals from field—Ritter, (3,) Hayhurst, (3,) Nash, (3,) Walker, (3,) Griffiths, (3,) Davis, (1,) Muller, (1.) Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE ROUTE.

Being Laid Out on Long Island for the Fast Automobiles.

A route that it is hoped will be acceptable for the cup offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for an automobile road race is now being mapped out on Long Island. H. B. Fullerton, who has laid out the routes for several bicycle and automobile contests on Long Island, is now engaged in laying out a course which will be 180 miles long. While his plans are by no means complete as yet, Mr. Fullerton said yesterday that the route would start from Sag Harbor, run through Bridgehampton and Southampton, over the Shinnecock Hills, following the south road through the Hamptons and Quogues, then through Bellport and Patchogue to Bayshore and Babylon, and then following the Herrick Road from Massepequa to Brooklyn, where the road would be extended on the north side to Jericho Turnpike through Huntington to Greenport and Port Jefferson.

Mr. Vanderbilt has offered the cup to the American Automobile Association, provided a suitable road can be found for the race. Something definite in the matter may be decided at the meeting of the Racing Committee of the A. A. A. on Tuesday.

Big Changes to Goshen Track.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—It is stated that E. H. Harriman, since acquiring the track of the Goshen Driving Park Association, has decided to make radical changes. Mr. Harriman purchased the mile track on the Coats farm some time ago. This is one of the finest mile tracks in the State, and it is planned to join the Grand Circuit and use this track instead of the present half-mile track. Joining the Grand Circuit will bring the best horses in the country to Goshen. Large steel grand stands will be erected at the mile track, and improvements are planned whereby a large number of people can be accommodated. It is also Mr. Harriman's intention, it is understood, to use the combination track for steeplechasing and running as well as trotting races.

N. Y. U. Football Schedule.

The New York University football schedule to date shows a decided improvement, in that no difficult games have been arranged for the opening of the season. In the past the team has always had considerable difficulty in preparing for an early hard game, and then suffered a slump until near the middle of the season. West Point is again on the schedule for the first time in four years.

The schedule:

Oct. 15, Trinity at Ohio Field; Oct. 19, Rutgers at Ohio Field; Nov. 5, Haverford at Ohio Field; Nov. 8, Stevens Institute at Ohio Field; Nov. 12, West Point at West Point; Nov. 19, Union at Ohio Field; Nov. 24, Lafayette at Easton.

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If you are considering the purchase of a Piano, and are not familiar with the various makes and qualities of Pianos, we suggest an early and thorough investigation of the

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Knowing that its superior merits, artistic designs and moderate prices will appeal to you. We are the largest manufacturers of high grade, thoroughly reliable Pianos in this country. In our forty-four years of manufacturing and selling experience we have mastered the art of Piano construction. **STERLING PIANOS** are unquestionably equal to the best and highest priced Pianos made, yet they are moderately priced.

A Small Payment

at the time of purchase and the Piano is immediately delivered to your home. You can pay a convenient amount each month, without interest or any extra expense of any sort. This arrangement gives you the use of the Piano while paying for it.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter into lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way; some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. Some good used Uprights for **$125, $140, $175 to $200.**

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
Sterling Building,
Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday Evenings.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Store Opens Monday Mornings at 8 o'Clock; Other Mornings at 8:30.
Full Assortment of the Peerless Paper Patterns Always Here.

MONDAY'S SILK SPECIAL.

Consists of 5,000 yards of the very best quality

Corded Habutai Wash Silks,

In a large variety of colors and black and white—the best quality only—actual 49c. grade **39c**

New Spring Foulards.

Printed Foulards, small, neat effects, an excellent quality 59c
24 inch Printed Chiffon Foulards at . . . . . 75c. and 85c
24 inch best quality Printed Foulards at $1.00

Albatross and Veilings.

Worth 50c., at 39c.

2,000 yards in wool; all the exquisite street and evening shades; soft, clinging fabrics, and very popular.

Natte Suitings, Worth $1.00, at 59c.

47 inches wide, self-color grounds, with white invisible stripes; very desirable for shirt waist suits; all the new Spring shades are represented.

Canvas Mixtures, Worth $1.00, at 79c.

This dress material is made of a hard twisted yarn; a superb fabric for traveling or tailor made gowns; neutral colors.

Fine Black Broadcloth, $1.50 Quality for 98c.

50 inches wide, twill back finish; this is not the usual 98c. quality, but an actual $1.50 quality.

Black Dress Goods.

The newest and most fashionable weaves are Chiffon Voiles; Chiffon Bolivages, Chiffon Grenadines, Crepe de Paris, Persian Cloth, fancy and plain Silk Grenadine, Embroidered Etamine and fancy stripe Voiles. The stock also comprises the choicest Cheviots, Arnhems, Camel's Hair and Granite Cloths. Prices throughout are remarkably moderate.

All Silk Pongee.

20 inches wide, 2,300 yards, in white, ivory, cream, black, blue, cardinal, navy, national, gray, tan, champagne, mode, heliotrope, brown, pink, old rose and reseda, Monday 29c

Ribbons.

An immense variety, in plain colors and fancy effects. Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 3½ inches wide; imported fancy Ribbons, 3½ to 6 inches wide; worth from 29c. to 50c. per yard. All on sale to-morrow at the one price 19c

None sent C. O. D.

Five Great Values in Men's and Women's

Imported Hosiery.

LOT 1—WOMEN'S HOSIERY.
75 dozen fast black ingrain, drop stitch and fancy lisle thread stockings; actual 35c. and 45c. qualities, at 19c

LOT 2—65 dozen, in fast black ingrain, also in Richelieu ribbed and fancy lisle thread; actual 35c. to 65c. stockings, for 29c

LOT 3—80 dozen, fast black lisle thread stockings with split soles, also in fancy checks and vertical stripes; regular 50c. to $1.00 qualities, for 35c
Three pairs for $1.00

LOT 4—MEN'S HALF HOSE.
100 dozen fast black cotton, with brown feet and brown split feet, also in black ribbed effects; regular 25c. and 35c. values 19c

LOT 5—MEN'S HALF HOSE.
75 dozen fancy cotton and lisle thread, English, German and French makes; regular 50c. to 75c. qualities, for 29c

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

N.Y.A.C. SWIMMERS WON DUAL MEET

Champion Harry Le Moyne of Brookline Swimming Club Took Three Events and Made New Record in Local Club's Tank—Daniels Won the 200-Yard Event.

A victory for the local club by a score of 24 points to 22 was the result of the dual swimming meet between the New York Athletic Club and the Brookline Swimming Club of Brookline, Mass., held in the tank of the New York Athletic Clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, last night. The principal individual performer was Harry Le Moyne of the Brookline team, who won the 25 yards, 100 yards, and the relay race for his team, and scored more than half the total points made by the visitors, besides making record figures in the 25-yard event. Le Moyne's most exciting victory was in the relay race, in which seven men on a side competed. The distance was 350 yards, or seven laps, and each man swam fifty yards.

Ruberl, who led off for the New York team, gained a yard on Greene of Brookline, and Lawrence of the New Yorks gained a second yard from Rich of Brookline in the second lap, but in the third lap Boyce, of Brookline, who swam against Crane of New York, cut down the lead of the local team to a single yard, which Achtler of Brookline took from Handley of the New Yorks in the fourth lap, finishing on even terms. O'Neill gained a foot for Brookline from Ruddey in the fifth lap, and Holm wrested another foot from Goodwin, giving Le Moyne that much start over Daniels in the final lap. The latter swam his strongest and held the Brookline swimmer to the turn, but on the return the visiting champion fairly tore through the water, winning by three yards.

The 25-yard race was won by Le Moyne in the fast time of 0:12 1-5, one-fifth of a second better than the former record of 0:12 2-5, made by W. C. Miller of the Twelfth Regiment of this city. Le Moyne beat Ruddy of the New York Club by a yard, and Ruberl, also of the local team, was third. In the 100-yard event which followed Le Moyne won from Daniels of the New York team by three yards with Van Cleaf of New York second. The time, 1:02 2-5, was one second slower than the record of 1:01 2-5, held by Le Moyne.

Le Moyne did not compete in the 200-yard event, and the sole representative of the visiting team was J. B. Greene, who finished second to C. M. Daniels of the New York Club. E. H. Adams was third.

The plunging for distance had three competitors—A. M. McCormack of the Brookline Club, who made 59 feet 6 inches, 60 feet, and 54 feet in three trials; W. E. Dickey of the local club, the National champion, who made 43 feet and 60 feet in two trials, breaking on a third, and E. H. Adams, who made 56 feet 6 inches, 49 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet 6 inches. McCormack and Dickey each plunged once more to decide their tie, the former making 58 feet 6 inches, and winning the medal. The points were divided. Dickey made 43 feet.

The concluding event of the meet was a water polo game, which resulted in favor of the local team by a score of 7 to 0. Four points were made by the New Yorkers in the first period and three in the second. The summary follows:

25-Yard Swimming.—Won by Harry Le Moyne, Brookline Swimming Club; J. A. Ruddy, New York A. C., second; Charles Ruberl, New York A. C., third. Time—0:12 1-5.

100-Yard Swimming.—Won by Harry Le Moyne, Brookline Swimming Club; C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., second; G. W. Van Cleaf, New York A. C., third. Time—1:02 2-5.

350-Yard Relay Race, teams of seven, each to swim 50 yards.—Won by Brookline Swimming Club team, composed of J. K. Greene, G. Rich, W. B. Boyce, F. W. Achtler, D. O'Neill, H. D. Holm, and H. Le Moyne; New York Athletic Club team, composed of Charles Ruberl, J. W. Lawrence, L. S. Crane, L. De B. Handley, J. A. Ruddy, L. J. Goodwin, and C. M. Daniels, second. Time—3:28.

200 Yards, Swimming.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club; J. B. Greene, Brookline Swimming Club, second; E. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—2:30 2-5.

Plunging for Distance.—Won by A. M. McCormack, Brookline Swimming Club, with 60 feet; W. E. Dickey, New York Athletic Club, second, with 60 feet; E. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club, third, with 56 feet 6 inches.

WOOD WINS TWO RACES.

No New Records in Speed Skating Events on Verona Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—Euclid School of Brooklyn played an important part in the speed skating races at Verona Lake to-day. Morris Wood won the half-mile scratch event, while E. A. Taylor and Gus Stoltz, also of Euclid School, won second and third prizes respectively. It was generally thought that Wood would break at least one of the world's records despite the fact that the ice was in poor shape. The eight-lap track was also too narrow. There were no extra speed work, and the two-mile handicap was the only exciting event. This was won by Wood, who dropped out of the mile handicap, which was won by Earl of Euclid School, whose time was 3:01 1-5.

There were only six starters in the two-mile handicap. Wood found it difficult to overhaul the leaders until the tenth lap. Arthur Sarony sprinted in the ninth lap, giving Wood a hard race until the finish, when the champion finished only a few feet ahead of Taylor of Euclid School, while Sarony crossed the tape less than two feet ahead of Mulligan of Heffley School. Wood was scratch in the one-mile handicap, the limit man having 235 yards. He trailed the bunch for five laps, but, seeing that he could not overhaul the leaders, he dropped out on the sixth lap. The mile novice was won by Elmer Williams of Newark, while Clarence Matthews of Caldwell came second, and H. Bolton of New York third.

The summary:

Half Mile, (Scratch.)—Won by Morris Wood of Euclid School, Brooklyn; E. A. Taylor, Euclid School, second; Gus Stoltz, Euclid School, third. Time—1:32 4-5.

One-Mile Novice. (Scratch.)—Won by Elmer Williams of Newark, N. J.; Clarence Matthews of Caldwell, N. J., second; H. Holten of New York City, third. Time—3:42 1-5.

One Mile, (Handicap.)—Won by H. Earl of Euclid School, (215 yards;) E. Mulligan of Heffley School, (130 yards,) second; C. Grainger of NewYork City, (200 yards,) third. Time—3:01 1-5.

Two Miles. (Handicap.)—Won by Morris Wood, (scratch;) E. A. Taylor of Euclid School, (110 yards,) second; Arthur Sarony of the New York Athletic Club, (130 yards,) third. Time—6:39 4-5.

COLUMBIA BEATS PRINCETON.

Local Basket Ball Players Show Superior Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Princeton's basket ball team was defeated by Columbia this afternoon by the score of 23 to 18. The play was fast, but too much time had to be taken out for double fouls. Rough tactics were repeatedly employed by both sides, Columbia being the most frequent offender. Columbia's team work excelled that of Princeton, and this, together with Princeton's inability to cover their opponents, enabled Columbia to win. Columbia scored first, and easily kept ahead during the first half, the score standing 16 to 10. Rogers played the best game for the visitors. While Vanderbilt did well for the Princetons. The line-up:

Princeton, 18.	Position.	Columbia, 23.
Hone	Forward	Rogers
Ely	Forward	Fisher
Ward	Forward	Steubenbach
Batten	Centre	O'Connell
McCoy	Guard	Hurley
Vanderbilt	Guard	Vonsholly

Goals from field—Batten, 2; Vanderbilt, 2; Rogers, 2; Fisher, 3; O'Connell, 2; Bard, McCoy, Hurley, and Vonsholly. Goals from fouls—Fisher, 5, and McCoy, 6. Fouls—On Princeton, 16 on Columbia, 18. Umpire—Marvin Riley, Trenton. Referee—F. J. Quigg, New York Athletic Club.

MOTOR BOAT CRITICISM.

Designers Not Wholly in Accord with Power Boat Association's Rulings.

The recent action of the American Power Boat Association, in classifying all auto boats below 50 feet in one class, between 50 and 100 feet in classes 10 feet apart, and all over 100 feet in another class, provoked considerable criticism among the auto boat owners and designers yesterday. In England, the forty-foot class is a standard type, no boat over that size being eligible for the Harmsworth International Cup. The Fiat, at the Sportsmen's Show, is 34 feet long; the Panhard is 31 feet, the Vingt-et-Un is 30 feet, the Queen is 32 feet long, and the Dolphin II. is 30 feet long; hence the need for a forty-foot class also in this country.

The rule requiring boats of the auto class to have power enough to drive them astern at a rate not less than four miles an hour in still water is not regarded with favor by many. All the fast boats can be driven faster than that, and in the Harmsworth race all that is required is the ability to be reversed, nothing being said in the race conditions about the reverse speed.

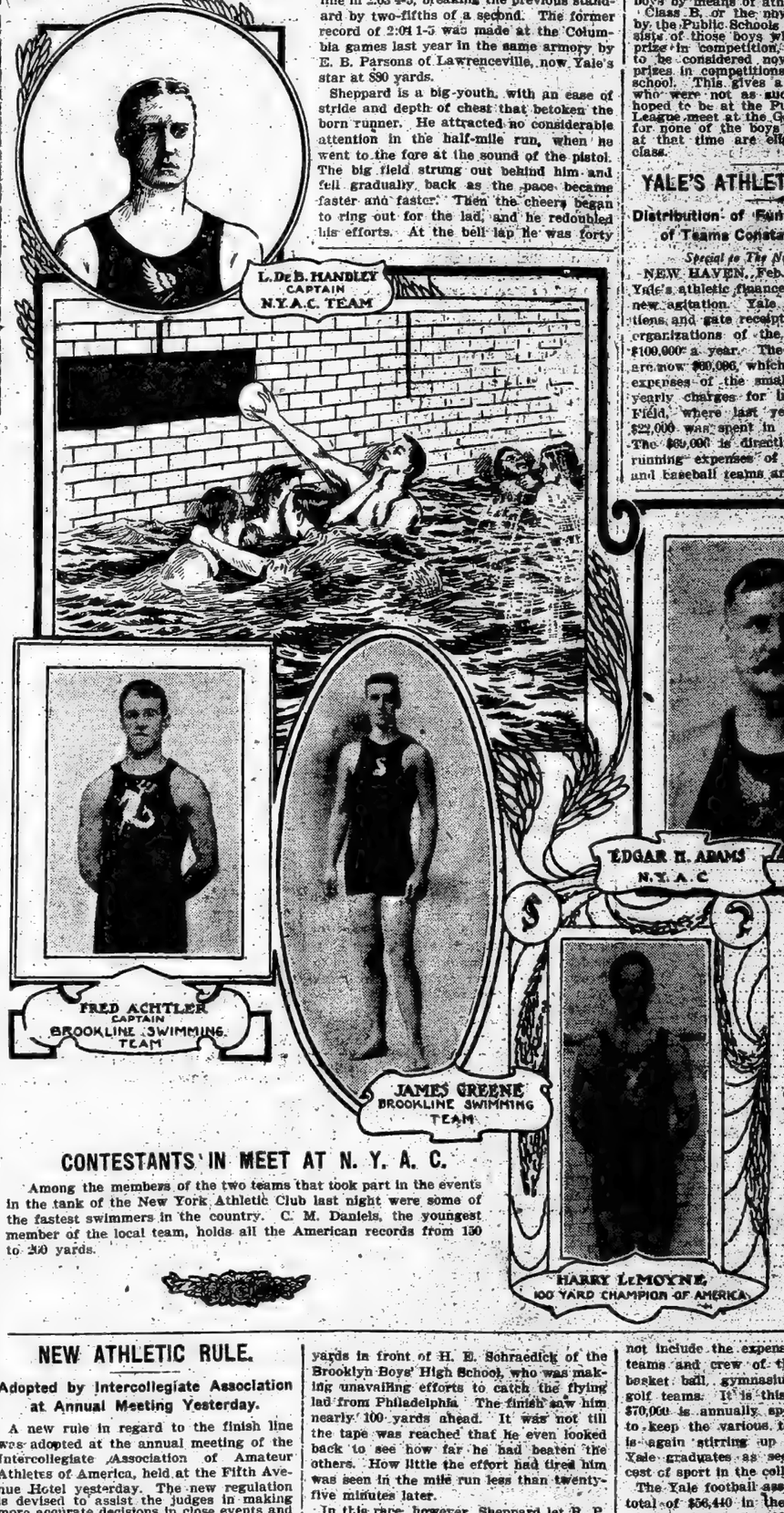

CONTESTANTS IN MEET AT N. Y. A. C.

Among the members of the two teams that took part in the events in the tank of the New York Athletic Club last night were some of the fastest swimmers in the country. C. M. Daniels, the youngest member of the local team, holds all the American records from 150 to 200 yards.

SCHOOL RECORDS BROKEN

Philadelphia Lad Creates New Figures in Distance Runs.

St. Paul's and Brooklyn High School Win the Point Trophies in Columbia's Interscholastic Meet.

Two National indoor interscholastic records, smashed to bits, are marked to the credit of M. Sheppard, a Philadelphia schoolboy, as the result of the fourth annual interscholastic games of the Columbia University Track Athletic Association in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon. Sheppard, running in the colors of Brown Preparatory School, ran the mile in 4:34 1-5, cutting eleven and four-fifths seconds from the time made in 1902 by H. Secor of St. Paul's School. This, too, was after the half-mile run, in which Sheppard led the field across the line in 2:03 4-5, breaking the previous standard by two-fifths of a second. The former record of 2:04 1-5 was made at the Columbia games last year in the same armory by E. B. Parsons of Lawrenceville, now Yale's star at 880 yards.

Sheppard is a big youth, with an ease of stride and depth of chest that betoken the born runner. He attracted no considerable attention in the half-mile run, when he went to the fore at the sound of the pistol. The big field strung out behind him and fell gradually back as the pace became faster and faster. Then the cheers began to ring out for the lad, and he redoubled his efforts. At the bell lap he was forty yards in front of H. E. Schraedick of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, who was making unavailing efforts to catch the flying lad from Philadelphia. The finish saw him nearly 100 yards ahead. It was not till the tape was reached that he even looked back to see how far he had beaten the others. How little the effort had tired him was seen in the mile run less than twenty-five minutes later.

In this race, however, Sheppard let R. P. Lingle, another Philadelphian, set the pace. The latter held the lead on sufferance for six laps of the ten. Then Sheppard let out another link of speed and assumed charge of the race. Each lap gave him a bigger lead, and he finished the mile at a sprinting pace, running on past the tape for nearly thirty yards before he slackened speed. The best time on record anywhere indoors is 4:28 4-5.

Local interest in the games centred in the struggle for the two-point banners. St. Paul's School carried off the trophy for private schools with a total of 15 points. The Boys' High School of Brooklyn, with 3 point less, won the banner for public high schools. Brown Preparatory School had 10 points, and Central High School, also of Philadelphia, 9.

Viewed from the competitive standpoint, the games were excellent. But the mismanagement and vexatious delays wearied the spectators, benumbed with the draughty gusts that blew across the floor, and chilled competitors and spectators alike. Summary:

70-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by E. C. Jessup, Brooklyn Boys' High School; R. Perham, Rutherford High School, second; F. L. Plunk, Central High School, third; J. Tallah, Newark Academy, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Brandon, Columbia Grammar School; L. Klopsch, St. Paul's School, second; N. Barnat, DeWitt Clinton High School, third; E. E. Grignard, De Witt Clinton High School, fourth. Time—0:08.

70-Yard Dash, for Grammar Schools.—Won by W. Bardell, Public School No. 129, (Brooklyn;) George Kelly, Public School No. 2, (Brooklyn,) second; E. G. Gluckmann, Public School No. 103, (Manhattan,) third; T. Zimmerman, Public School No. 26, (Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by M. Sheppard, Brown Preparatory School; H. E. Schraedick, Brooklyn Boys' High School, second; F. Townsend, St. Paul's School, third; G. W. Elliot, Central High School, fourth. Time—2:03 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Lefcester D. Klous, Dwight School, with a put of 43 feet 6 inches; G. Blasell, St. Paul's School, second, with 43 feet 4½ inches; R. Sherman, Mount Vernon High School, third, with 39 feet 6¾ inches; V. P. Frank, De Witt Clinton High School, fourth, with 39 feet 3½ inches.

High Jump.—Won by H. S. Godehall, Central High School of Philadelphia, at 5 feet 5 inches; B. Whitehead, St. Paul's School, second, with 5 feet 4 inches; W. Wildmauer, De Witt Clinton High School, with 5 feet 3 inches; R. Perry, Barnard School, fourth, with 5 feet 2 inches.

70-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by W. Mehl, St. Paul's School; E. L. Sink, Brooklyn Boys' High School, second; E. C. Jessup, Brooklyn Boys' High School, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Grammar Schools.—Won by Walter I. Bardell, Public School No. 129, (Brooklyn;) C. Reads, Public School No. 107, (Manhattan,) second; R. Dessan, Public School No. 166, (Manhattan,) third; E. A. Sullivan, Public School No. 30, (Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:26 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by E. J. Eldridge, Polytechnic Institute; S. B. Levy, De Witt Clinton High School, second; K. McAlpin, High School of Commerce, third; R. Deegan, Baydock; Central High School, fourth. Time—0:56 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Sheppard, Brown Preparatory School; R. P. Lingle, Central High School, second; R. Boden, High School of Commerce, third; C. B. English, Stevens School, fourth. Time—4:34 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members of Twenty-second Regiment Only.—Won by C. J. Clarke, Company A, (16 yards;) J. Brunsdow, Company I, (8 yards,) second; M. J. Wheeler, Company I, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:53 3-5.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETICS.

Sanction Given for Races in Coming Events—Novice Class Defined.

The Public Schools Athletic League has granted sanction to the New York Athletic Club for an 880-yard team relay race for elementary schools, four boys to constitute a team, for the meet in Madison Square Garden on March 8. Sanction has also been granted to the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association for its Spring meet, which is to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on April 18, for a 220-yard dash, novice, for elementary schools.

This latter event was placed on the programme at the request of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who is convinced that the best results will be attained by getting many more boys into competition. The aim of the Public Schools Athletic League is not to foster athletics as such, but to develop boys by means of athletics.

Class B, or the novice class, as defined by the Public Schools Athletic League, consists of those boys who have never won a prize in competition, but those boys are to be considered novices who have won prizes in competitions closed to their own school. This gives a chance to the boys who were not as successful as they had hoped to be at the Public Schools Athletic League meet at the Garden last December, for none of the boys who secured a prize at that time are eligible for the novice class.

YALE'S ATHLETIC EXPENSES.

Distribution of Funds Criticised—Cost of Teams Constantly Increasing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—The question of Yale's athletic finances has just stirred up new agitation. Yale receives in subscriptions and gate receipts for all the athletic organizations of the university close to $100,000 a year. The yearly expenditures are now $80,000, which does not include the expenses of the smaller teams for the yearly charges for improvement at Yale Field, where last year something over $22,000 was spent in new football stands. The $80,000 is directly chargeable to the running expenses of the football, track, and baseball teams and the crew. It does not include the expenses of the freshmen teams and crew of the hockey, tennis, basket ball, gymnasium, swimming, and golf teams. It is this fact that close to $70,000 is annually spent at Yale simply to keep the various teams running that is again stirring up protest from such Yale graduates as see in the increasing cost of sport in the college a bad influence.

The Yale football association turned in a total of $56,440 in the fiscal year 1902-3, which included the 1902 Harvard game in Cambridge. The football expenses were $28,471. The baseball association turned in $23,807 and spent $14,712. The crew received $8,829 and spent $16,167. The track team took in $8,633 and paid out $9,746. For maintenance of the football stands the charge was $22,600, leaving a profit of $1,014 on the ledger for the year. In football the bigger games took in the following amounts: Syracuse, $1,480; Bucknell, $1,007; Princeton, $15,105; Harvard, $34,106. In baseball the larger games were: Pennsylvania, $1,582; Brown, $2,014; Princeton, $8,345; Harvard, $7,298. The crew received $2,678 in subscriptions from the university; $1,291 from the Junior Prom. concert, and $1,568 from the sale of a launch house. Track athletics took in $1,190 from the Harvard dual games, $453 from the Princeton games, and $288 from the intercollegiates.

Against these figures there is no protest by Yale graduates who have studied the athletic position. It is in the distribution of expenses that the criticism is directed. The sum of $28,471 was spent last year in football for the ten weeks of the season, roughly $2,000 for traveling, $4,400 for hotels and meals, $3,800 for merchandise, $767 for shoes, $2,431 for training table, $587 for stationery, $2,126 for clerical work, $587 for coaches and players' carriages, $321 for street car fare, $650 for rubbers, $361 for doctors, $537 for constables, $639 for police, $2,668 for labor, $954 for trophies, and $331 for sundries. The sum of $2,425 was paid out to visiting football teams.

These figures show nearly 70 per cent. increase over the same charges six years ago, the football expenses of 1896 being $13,004, as against $28,471 in 1902. In baseball, the cost of running the season in 1897 was $11,357, as against $14,712 last year. In boating the cost in 1897 was $10,512, as against $16,167 last year. In track athletics the cost in 1897 was $4,228, against $9,746 in 1903. Twenty-two years ago, in 1881, the total cost of athletics at Yale was $17,470, against $69,000 last year.

These charges are in some measure accounted for by the greater number of out-of-town games played by the teams and because of longer schedules. It is believed by Yale undergraduates that less money might be expended for shoes and merchandise and less charged for admission to the games, the charge for the important and interesting games being too large for many men to pay. Last year the sum of $78,000 was received for gate receipts alone.

Games at St. Bartholomew's A. C.

For over two hours last night the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club entertained a large attendance with a set of games at its well-appointed gymnasium, 209 East Forty-second Street. In addition to the athletic events on the programme there were singing and gymnastic feats by members of St. Bartholomew's and Boys' Club, and dancing wound up the night's festivities.

The short dash of about twenty yards, open to members of the Church Athletic League, resulted in a well-earned victory for "Whitey" Peterson of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, over sixteen starters. The finish of the final heat was exciting, and Peterson won on the tape. Summary:

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by Henry Bahr, (3 feet,) 28 feet 2½ inches, actual; A. Peterson, (2 feet 6 inches,) 27 feet 10 inches, actual; F. Dick, (4 feet,) 26 feet 1¾ inches, actual.

Match Pursuit Race, Limited to Half a Mile, Fourteen Laps, between W. H. Towers and Joseph Miller. Both of St. Bartholomew's Club.—Won by Miller. Time—2:57.

Short Dash, for Members of Church Athletic League.—Final Heat—Won by Arthur Peterson, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; J. Miller, St. George A. C., second; Harry J. Farrell, St. Bartholomew's A. C., third. Time—0:08.

Potato Race, Six Potatoes, Two Yards Apart. Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by John J. Ryan, (2 feet;) Walter Skiffington, (8 feet,) second; S. Crino, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:20 1-5.

Relay Races for Irish Games.

Relay racing will form a prominent part of the programme of the athletic meet to be held in Madison Square Garden on March 12 by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. The race for colleges will probably be the most exciting, as it is expected that all the prominent colleges of the East will enter teams. Cornell athletes are anxious to meet Columbia again, and Trainer John F. Moakley of Cornell has sent word that his college will be represented by a strong team. Besides Columbia and Cornell, it is expected that Pennsylvania, Yale and Amherst will enter teams. There will also be relay races for public schools, high schools, and athletic clubs.

NEW ATHLETIC RULE.

Adopted by Intercollegiate Association at Annual Meeting Yesterday.

A new rule in regard to the finish line was adopted at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The new regulation is devised to assist the judges in making more accurate decisions in close events and to obviate any such dispute as arose between Harvard and Yale runners last year. It reads as follows:

The finish line shall be a line on the ground drawn across the track from finish post to finish post, and the men shall be placed in the order in which they completely cross this line. For the purpose of aiding the judges, but not as the finish line, a thread shall be stretched across the track at the finish, four feet above the ground; it shall not be held by the judges, but fastened to the finish posts on either side, so that it may always be at right angles to the course and parallel to the ground; this thread shall be "breasted" by the competitor or competitors in finishing, and not seised with the hands.

It was decided to hold this year's meet on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 28 and 29. James E. Sullivan, who has refereed the meets for several years, was again chosen to officiate. Frank E. Ellis of Philadelphia will manage the meeting.

The championship cup, having been won five times by Yale, has become the property of that institution, but $1,000 was appropriated for a new cup to be offered this year for the first time.

Applications for membership were received from Colgate University and from Bucknell College. These institutions were admitted to membership, while Lafayette College and the University of Michigan were reinstated.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—E. McP. Armstrong, Princeton; Secretary—A. S. Draper, New York University; Treasurer—R. H. Bradley, Columbia; Honorary Vice Presidents—C. E. Rich, College of the City of New York, and A. H. Hopkins, Haverford. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: John C. Gilson, Pennsylvania; Payson Dana, Harvard; Romeyn Berry, Cornell, and G. E. Parks, Yale. The Advisory Committee was reappointed as follows: Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia, Chairman; Murdock Kendrick, Pennsylvania, and Thornton Gerrish, Harvard.

RACING AT HOT SPRINGS.

Horses from Winter Tracks Open the New Course.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 27.—A race meeting now three days old has astonished even the promoters of the venture by the success it has achieved. For the opening day a crowd of 4,000 gathered at the new and incomplete track, regardless of the fact that the accommodations were of the crudest character, and each day since the attendance has been held up to the standard of the opening day. The racing has been of a very cheap sort, with ordinary horses from the Winter tracks at New Orleans and California, but they make racing and betting, and that is all that the visitors ask. The racing element of New York has been well represented.

The most conspicuous figure among the Eastern visitors is P. J. Dwyer of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who the plungers have not plunged to any great purpose so far, as the lack of form and the newness of the mile track laid out on a field of buckshot clay land that was a cornfield last Fall have combined to make the operators timid. Aside from the turf element, the most notable figure among the Winter visitors is J. H. Moore of Chicago and a prominent horse show winner. He is here with his entire stable of thirty-five show ring and road horses. Warm weather has permitted the women visitors to wear Summer toilets, and the fashionable hotels are enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

PRETORIUS AT 100 TO 1.

Schreiber Cast-Off Won at Scoring Odds at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The Schreiber cast-off Pretorius, now owned by A. B. Lettellier, won the first race to-day at all kinds of prices. The old gelding opened at 100 to 1, was backed down to 40 to 1 or less, and won cleverly.

New York's defeat in the Speed Handicap, for which he was always favorite, was a blow to the Eastern contingent. Scorpio led the way into the stretch and then weakened, Autumn Leaves and Rode going to the front, and the former nosing out a victory. The stake was worth $1,400 to the winner.

H. McCoulsky, trainer for H. T. Griffen, was to-day denied all privileges of the track by the Stewards. Weather fine, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Pretorius, 119 pounds, (T. Dean,) 40 to 1, won; Gus Heldom, 105, (Cochran,) 4 to 1, second; Josette, 110, (Aubuchon,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Lady Radnor, Sparrow Cop, Sabinal, Memnon, Moderator, Allegretto, Colin George, Stan, and Carruber also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Claremont, 115 pounds, (Livingston,) 7 to 5, won; Clay Clement, 106, (Cocolo,) 10 to 1, second; Tarpan, 103, (Robbins,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Probable, Dr. Loder, The Brown Monarch, Fiatol, Tom O'Day, Scotch Thistle, and Jim Tyrrel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Westerslinger, 118 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 8 to 5, won; Circus Girl, 102, (E. Phillips,) 5 to 1, second; Past, 103, (McCafferty,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Port Warden, Dr. Hart, Commena, Mildred L., Goldsgay, and Whitmore also ran. Apple Blossom left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speed Handicap; six furlongs. Autumn Leaves, 101 pounds, (Callahan,) 8 to 1, won; Roue, 112, (Cochran,) 12 to 1, second; Frank Bell, 113, (W. Hicks,) 14 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Scorpio, New York, Redman, and Vestry also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and three-sixteenths. Port Royal, 107 pounds, (Robbins,) 2 to 1, won; Ostrich, 102, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, second; Gravina, 105, (Livingston,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:58 2-5. Mauser, Lee King, and Major Mazair also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Semper Vivax, 129 pounds, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, won; Trio, 94, (W. Howell,) 8 to 1, second; Treacy, 100, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:34 2-5. Free Admission, Compass, Santa Teresa, Vesuvia, Class Leader, and The Wizard also ran.

Yale Runner for N. Y. A. C. Games.

The New York Athletic Club will hold an indoor athletic meeting in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening, March 8. The entry of the entire Yale team has been received, including two relay teams, one for the mile race and the other for the four miles. Some of the individual entries are D. J. Torray, sixty-yard A. A. U. champion; W. McLanahan and M. Behr, in the pole vault, and L. T. Sheffield for the standing high jump. The other colleges that will probably be represented in the collegiate relay races are: One mile, Columbia and Pennsylvania; two miles, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania; four miles, Cornell and Columbia. The programme of events is:

RELAY RACES.—One Mile Athletic Clubs—Teams of four men, each man running 440 yards. One Mile, Colleges—Teams of four men, each man running 440 yards. One Mile, Indian League—Team of four men, each man running 440 yards. One Mile, Inter-Regimental—Teams of four men, each man running 440 yards. One Mile, Church League—Teams of four men, each man running 440 yards. One Mile, High School—Teams of four men, each man running 440 yards. One Mile, Local Colleges and Institutes—Teams of four men, each man running 440 yards. Two Mile, Athletic Clubs—Teams of four men, each man running 880 yards. Two Mile, Colleges—Teams of four men, each man running 880 yards. Four Mile, Colleges—Teams of four men, each man running one mile. One Mile, Private Schools—Teams of five men, each man running one-fifth of a mile. Half Mile, Grammar Schools—Teams of four men, each man running 220 yards.

HANDICAP EVENTS.—60-yard dash, 70-yard hurdle, five hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches; pole vault, standing high jump, 16-pound shot, 56-pound weight for height, one mile run.

Two special events have been decided upon, a mile relay race for the Interborough Athletic League of Brooklyn, and the run-off of the tie between the Columbia Law School and the New York Law School teams in the Columbia University games at the Garden.

HORSES IN THE BIG HANDICAPS

Waterboy, McChesney, Irish Lad, Hermis, Africander and Others Ready to Begin Training for the Season's Campaign—Dick Welles, Another Western Idol, Coming for the Brighton Handicap.

Seldom in the history of racing in the East have the prospects for the three big handicaps—the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Metropolitan—been so satisfactory at this season of the year. A glance at the list of entries, and a review of the declarations indicate a series of contests such as few years have known. It has been as unusual as it is gratifying for a Winter to pass which has wrought so few changes in the ranks of the entries, while the degree of approval with which the work of Handicapper Vosburgh has been rewarded could not be better evidenced than by the unanimity with which the imposts allotted the top weights have been accepted by their owners. The leading candidates for the three events have all wintered well and are ready to be put in training. The only shadow which the Winter is leaving in its wake is the death of W. C. Whitney and the consequent ineligibility of the candidates nominated by him—Gunfire, Reliable, and Leonidas.

Public interest in the discussion of the candidates centres, naturally enough, upon Waterboy, the Eastern champion, and his Western rival, McChesney. The two will not come together in the Brooklyn, the first of the big handicaps to be run, as Mr. Haggin's grandson of Watercress-Zealandia is not entered, but they are both in the Suburban, the Brighton Handicap, and one or the other of the two rich stakes will, in all probability, settle the much-mooted question of superiority between them. The post of honor in the Brooklyn is accorded to McChesney, and the most cursory inspection of his races last year show that he earned it. The sturdy, long striding chestnut has wintered well and is considered to be as sound as a dollar. In the Smathers barn at Gravesend he is the picture of health. Trainer Hurd says that he could not be better satisfied with the condition of his charge, and the visitors who have looked him over believe that he can show a two-minute clip at any time.

THE WESTERN HORSE WELL LIKED.

Waterboy has wintered at the Sheepshead Bay track in charge of "Jack" Joyner, and is perhaps not so far along as McChesney, as he has not received the same amount of outdoor work, but he, too, has improved with his Winter's rest, and is in first-class condition. Waterboy's achievements in the East are well known. His victories have been on metropolitan tracks. By reason of this fact he will attract the larger following when he and "Big Mac" come together, but many Westerners who are close students of form claim that McChesney never ran at his best here. They admit that his race in the Twin City Handicap, when he took Hermis by the head, galloped over him as if he were tied, was a performance to be proud of, but they also point to his Chicago form, and say that until it is thoroughly digested his true worth cannot be estimated. They recall his excellent showing in the Harlem National Handicap when, in a big field and carrying 127 pounds, and upon a track not to his liking, he won as he pleased. Then they point to the Oakwood Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, in which, carrying 129 pounds, McChesney trailed behind the speedy Alan-a-Dale, while the first mile was being stepped off in 1:38 1-5, and then came home alone in 1:51 3-5, three-fifths of a second behind the world's record.

Hermis, who has been handicapped at 127 pounds to McChesney's 129 in the Brooklyn Handicap, was so decisively beaten by the Western champion at Sheepshead Bay and by Waterboy whenever they came together, that the weight given to him does not appear any too lenient. In comparing the Thomas entry with his last year's conquerors it should not be forgotten that he did not show his best form until the season was well advanced. Both of his rivals developed early. In fact, McChesney was winning races in New Orleans while both Waterboy and Hermis were in Winter quarters and very fat. Hermis has wintered with the others of the Thomas string at Bound Brook, N. J., in charge of Trainer Shields, but is expected shortly at Gravesend, where quarters have been reserved.

Of the four-year-olds, Africander and Irish Lad are rated as the best. It was given to Africander to take the measure of Waterboy at Saratoga, and his long string of brilliant victories, notably in the Suburban Handicap, stamped him as a colt of the highest class. If he trains on into as good a four-year-old as he was a three-year-old he may give anybody's horse an argument and a beating.

Irish Lad also won renown in his three-year-old form, and is entering upon the Spring in fine shape. He has nothing to fear from the closest comparison of his last year's performances with those of his rivals. His winning of the Brooklyn Handicap, when he nipped Gunfire by the shortest of noses, was enough to set the seal of greatness upon him. Perhaps his best race, though, was in the Suburban Renewal, when, conceding to Waterboy a year and three pounds of actual weight, he gave the black son of Watercress the task of his career to win by a length. Irish Lad will probably run this year in the colors of H. B. Duryea. He is the joint property of Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. Duryea. Mr. Duryea also has Accost in all three of the handicaps, and if the colt is as good as a four-year-old as he was two years ago, before he was sent to England to try and capture the Derby, he will bear watching.

Barring Irish Lad and Africander, The Picket is considered to be the next best among the four-year-old division in the East, if last year's charts are to be believed, despite the fact that J. A. Drake's Savable is weighted a pound heavier than he in the Suburban Handicap and equally weighted in the other two events. Savable was unfortunate last year. He was far from being at his best when he reached the East, while The Picket, after winning the American Derby, came to the real circuit and accomplished no less a deed than showing his heels to Africander, besides running several other creditable races.

Of the Drake collection, Runnells, at the weights, appears to be the best. His six straight victories in the East were easily won. Other notable four-year-olds entered in the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps are Hurstbourne and Dufesman, the latter a much improved colt.

In the three-year-old division Highball and Hamburg Belle are undoubtedly the best of their respective sexes. Highball is at Memphis, where he is wintered well, and if reports are to be believed, has grown into a fine three-year-old. With only 105 pounds on his back, he is a factor to be reckoned with. Hamburg Belle, last year's Futurity winner, is putting in the Winter at Sheepshead Bay, and is in excellent shape.

There is a new-comer to the East in the Brighton Handicap—Rome Respess's Dick Welles, the son of King Eric-Tea's Over—that beat Savable in his two-year-old form and last year broke two world's records. This colt has won at all distances up to a mile and a furlong, and never has been extended.

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"Ivan the Terrible," New Amsterdam, Tuesday.
Actors' Home Benefit, New York, Tuesday afternoon.

Beginning a four weeks' run at the New Amsterdam, Richard Mansfield will appear day after to-morrow evening in "Ivan the Terrible." This Russian tragedy, by Count Alexis Tolstoi, has never been presented before in English. The translation is by Mme. S. R. de Meissner. The production of the play will be very elaborate. It requires varied panoramas of the mediaeval Court at Moscow, a numerous cast of principals, and several hundred "supers." Mr. Mansfield has put a fortnight limit on his appearance in the rôle of Ivan, as he considers the tax upon the nervous energy too great to allow a long-continued series of appearances.

The tragedy discloses the monarch just as he has passed the zenith of his power. His violent passions have begun to destroy him and plots are thickening.

In Russia the play is produced every week at the Theatre Alexandre, in St. Petersburg, and it is popular all over the empire. For a long time after it was written "Ivan the Terrible" could not be produced in public. There was an ancient edict forbidding the person of a Czar to be impersonated in public. The present ruler of Russia, being more liberal than his predecessors, revoked the edict, and the tragedy was put on the stage four years ago in St. Petersburg. Since then it has been presented in many other Russian cities. The cast:

Ivan Vassilyevich, (surnamed the Terrible)..Mr. Mansfield
Marie Grigorevna, wife of Boris Godunoff..Ida Conquest
Tzarevitch Fyodor Ivanovitch...Mona Harrison
Tzarevna Irina.....Adelaide Nowak
The Tzaritsa Marie Foodorovna.....Olive Oliver
Prince Mstislavsky.....William Sorrelle
Prince Nikita Romanovitch Zaharin..Ernest Warde
Prince Shuisky.....Henry Werman
Prince Belsky.....Francis McGinn
Prince Galitzin.....Francis Kingdon
Prince Troubetskoy.....Leslie Kenyon
Prince Tatistcheff.....Edward Fitzgerald
Prince Saltikoff.....W. T. Patron
Michael Nagoy.....Henri Laurent
Boris Fyodorvich Godunoff.....Arthur Forrest
Gregory Nagoy.....Hamilton Coleman
Pan Garabourda.....Mr. Kenyon
Proskof Keekin.....H. Hatfield
Michael Bitagopsky, an adventurer..A. G. Andrews
First Magician.....Mr. Laurent
Second Magician.....M. C. Tilden
Doctor Yakoby.....Mr. Kingdon
A Jester.....Marcella Scrace
Flour Dealer.....Francis McGinn
Attendant on Prince Shuisky...Ludwig Brunswick
A Nurse.....Vivian Bernard
A Maid Servant.....Alma Hathaway

The benefit for the Actors' Home, which takes place Tuesday afternoon at the New York Theatre, is perhaps as pretentious as anything of the kind that has ever been done here. Daniel Frohman has prevailed upon nearly every prominent actor and actress in New York to take part. The result is that the programme is calculated to delight everybody. It is as follows:

Overture—
New York Theatre and Lyceum Orchestras.
Introductory.....Wilton Lackaye
"Poor Scene" and "My Alamo Love," from "The Tenderfoot."
Kyrie Bellew.
"The March of Time," with cast including Hattie Williams, Dorothy Dorr, Marie Doro, Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Raymond W. Hitchcock.
"A Dakota Widow," with cast including Robert Edeson, Elsie De Wolfe, and May Robson.
Sam Bernard.
"For Sweet Love's Sake," with cast including W. H. Thompson, Richard Bennett, Harry Lilford.
Scene from "Babes in Toyland."
William Norris.
"Shylock Before the Court of Appeals," with cast including Ralph Delmore, Frank Burbeck, Forest Robinson, Edwin Arden, Joseph Whiting, Fred W. Sidney, Tully Marshall, L. F. Hendricks, Eugene O'Rourke, Alice Fischer, Drina De Wolfe, Bijou Fernandez, W. J. Ferguson, Harry Harwood, Herbert Standing.
"Way Up East," a burlesque.
"I'd Like To Be a Soldier," sung by members of "The Yankee Consul."
"Twelfth Night Club."
Manuel Klein, Musical Director.

Following the custom prevalent in Germany of giving benefits for members of a stock company, Heinrich Conried will give two benefit performances at the Irving Place Theatre this week. Max Haenseler's will take place Thursday evening, when "At the Whitehorse Tavern" will be offered. Haenseler will have the rôle of Giesecke, which he created in this country, and Miss Anna Braga, formerly a member of the organization at the Irving Place, has consented to appear in the part of the hostess. Friday night the treasurers will receive a benefit. The play will be "Unmarried Husbands." It will be repeated Saturday night. The first part of the week will be devoted to revivals. The offerings are as follows: Monday, "The Girl in the Barracks"; Tuesday, "The Military Coat"; Wednesday, "Magda." Saturday matinée the attraction will be "Minna von Barnhelm."

Annie Russell will appear to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre in "Mice and Men," the comedy in which she won success last season. The story of the play is already well known. Miss Russell takes the part of a foundling who becomes involved in a peculiar sort of love affair. J. H. Mason will still be Mark Embery, the schoolmaster. The entire original cast of "Mice and Men" will be with Miss Russell at the Garrick.

Lulu Glaser comes to the Harlem Opera House this week in "Dolly Varden." For nearly a year now Miss Glaser has not been in New York, and her return will be welcomed by her many admirers. In the company supporting her at the Harlem Opera House will be Harry Girard, Harold Blake, John Dunsmure, W. N. Fitzgerald, George Head, Bergh Morrison, Eunice Drake, Emmalyn Lackey, and Lotta Gale.

"The Prince of Pilsen" will be at the Grand Opera House this week. It is just about a year since this musical comedy first appeared at the Broadway Theatre. John W. Ransone is still playing the rôle of the good-natured brewer from Cincinnati, Polly Guzman is the New York widow, Hobart Smock is the Prince, Victor Morley is the Lord, Ivar Anderson is the Naval Lieutenant, and Sherman Wade is the Head Waiter. There will be two matinées a week.

"Our New Minister" comes to the West End to-morrow with the same cast that was at the American, where it ran for two months.

"A Hidden Crime" will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. It shows the Golden Gate, the Chinatown of San Francisco, and the "magnificent vistas of Southern California."

Joe Welch, in "The Peddler," will make his bow at the Metropolis Theatre to-morrow evening. He will stay there one week.

"The Climbers," by Clyde Fitch, will be offered by the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week.

"A Midnight Marriage," with Florence Bindley in the leading rôle, will be the attraction at the New Star. Miss Bindley will be recalled as the leading woman in "The Pay Train" and "The Captain's Mate."

Henry Ellsworth will begin an engagement at the Vaudeville Theatre to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the morning, to continue there throughout Lent. He will present an elaborately illustrated lecture, "Oberammergau, Its People and Its Play." The lecture will be interspersed with the original music of the Passion Play.

Two weeks from to-morrow Charles Frohman will present Henry Miller at the Hudson Theatre in "Man Proposes."

"Out of the Fold" will have its first performance in this city at the American Theatre one week from to-morrow.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The County Chairman" is running on toward its one hundred and twenty-fifth performance, and Manager Burnham is even considering the propriety of announcing a special Fourth of July matinée.

"The Girl from Kay's," at the Herald Square, is prosperous.

Up at the Broadway, Raymond Hitchcock, Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, and the others in "The Yankee Consul" company are getting their full share of attention.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" seems to be a permanent fixture at the Belasco Theatre.

"The Other Girl," slangy and breezy as ever, still makes the Empire its home. Souvenirs are to be given at the one hundredth performance on March 14.

Robert Edeson has only two weeks more at the Hudson.

"The Pit" is at the Lyric for many more weeks. Wilton Lackaye's eye is getting well, and he is able to appear without glasses now.

"The Virginian" stays at the Manhattan.

"Babes in Toyland," at the Majestic, still has three weeks left.

"Glittering Gloria" will be at Daly's indefinitely.

After another week at the Knickerbocker Ben Greet and his "Twelfth Night" will have to clear out in favor of Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in "Hamlet."

"The Secret of Polichinelle" grows in popularity. It will be at the Garden for some time.

"Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," is as clever a burglar as ever at the Savoy Theatre. He will be there until he has to throw off the character of burglar and join "The Two Orphans."

At the Casino Virginia Earl in "Sergeant Kitty" is delighting her many admirers.

Eleanor Robson will stay at the Criterion many more weeks in "Merely Mary Ann." The crowds that come to see the play are much larger than those that visited it when it was at the Garden.

"The Tenderfoot," with all its noise, its thundering rangers, its Indians and cowboys, has proved a success at the New York Theatre.

Jefferson De Angelis will be at the Academy of Music another week in "The Toreador."

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre Nat Wills has one week more of "A Son of Rest."

"Candida" and "The Man of Destiny" are at the Vaudeville.

Until Easter William Gillette will be at the Lyceum in "The Admirable Crichton."

"Quincy Adams Sawyer is at the American.

VAUDEVILLE.

Marie Dressler, assisted by Walter C. Kelly & Co., will be the headline feature at the Circle Theatre this week. They will appear in "Sweet Kitty Swellairs," a burlesque by J. Cheever Goodwin. Completing the Circle's bill are Adjie's lions, Yorke and Adams, Lew Sully, the Meredith sisters, Max Waldon, the Three Richards, Blocksom and Burns, Satsuma, and the vitagraph.

Justin Huntly McCarthy's comedy "Ships that Pass in the Night," will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. In the cast will be George Friend, Malcolm Williams, Lotta Linthicum, and Margaret Kirker. Raymond & Caverley will have first place on the vaudeville bill. Francelli and Lewis will present their sketch, "The Ballyhoo." Russell and Buckley will offer a musical sketch. Fred Dunworth will do card and coin tricks. Others on the bill are Herbert, the "frog man"; Gallando, the clay modeler, and Dore Pelletier, the vocalist.

Ricciobono's troupe of trick horses will have first place at the Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The vaudeville bill contains Callahan and Mack, Haines and Vidocq, the Jack Theo Trio, Wenona and Frank, William J. Tompkins, Little and Pritzkow, Carter and Bluford, Marion and Pearl, the Three Troubadours, Hanvy and Doane, Anna Wynne, the Gagnoux and the kalatechnoscope.

"Northern Lights" will be the feature at Proctor's Harlem house this week. Paul McAllister and Jessie Bonstelle will have the two leading rôles. Fred Steuber, the banjoist, is the vaudeville headliner. Corbly and Burke will do some Irish dialogue.

Augustus Thomas's "Arizona" will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week.

Clayton White and Marie Stuart are at the top of Keith's bill. Mary Norman will give imitations of the girls from the different cities of the United States. Pat Rooney and Emma Francis will do some acrobatic and dancing turns. Prof. Parker's performing dogs will afford amusement to the children in the audience. Martini and Maximilian are a couple of manipulators. Leipzig will do tricks with coins. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Watrous will sing duets. Marlow, Plunkett and company will appear in a sketch called "A Lesson in Shakespeare." Others on the bill are Carson and Willard, Smith and Powell, the aerial Smiths, Hubert De Veaux, and Rosaire.

The Kaufmann troupe is the feature at Hurtig & Seamon's. Others on the list are the Basque Quartet, O'Brien and Havel, Sidney Grant, Van Sicklen and West, Sailor and Barbaretto, Gaston and Stone, and the marvelous Franks.

Warren B. Travers, with his aerial cycle whirl, is Huber's Museum chief wonder now. Pierre Gasnier, the French athlete, is a strong attraction, too. James Norris, the elastic skin man, also appears.

These will be at the Victoria this week: Fagan and Byron, Charles T. Aldrich, Staley and Birbeck, James J. Morton, Julian Rose, Lewis and Ryan, Mlle. Capell, the four Huntings, Eleanor Falk, the Katamura troupe, and the Brothers Martin.

Prof. Powell, the magician, is doing wonderful tricks these days at the Eden Musée. A set of views from Lake Killarney are on the cinematograph.

The Bowery Burlesquers will hold the boards at the Gotham to-morrow.

Sam Devere's own company will be the offering at the Dewey.

At the St. Nicholas Rink skating goes on regularly.

It is a good show for 10 cents that one can see at the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway. There are two performances a day, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

PRESS ELDRIDGE CONFESSES.

Vaudeville Monologist Tells How He Happened to Forsake the Legitimate.

"Once upon a time I was a real actor," said Press Eldridge, the vaudeville monologist, a night or two ago. It came about in this way.

"I was born with a taste for things theatrical. My father hoped to put me into commercial life, and to that end, when I had finished my schooling, took me into his office. But I would have none of it. So I ran away, and went to live with a man in the country, where the principal occupation of the natives was raising mortgages on farms and watching the cars come in. One day a troupe struck town. I knew it was a troupe because the bills they stuck up on the fences said so.

"I applied to the manager, who was also the leading man, prope, press agent, and leader of orchestra, and quickly proved to him that I had great talent for moving trunks. He engaged me as assistant trunk sneaker.

"Now, the duties of an assistant trunk sneaker were simple, but important. When the house was bad and funds low, and the landlord of the hotel was not of a forgiving disposition, it was the duty of the trunk sneaker to see the baggage safely stored in the baggage car and checked by the railroad company, while the manager engaged the landlord in conversation endeavoring to explain to him why his bankers in New York had failed to send the $10,000 check which should have arrived that morning.

One day the comedian was taken suddenly sick. This was my opportunity, and I grasped it. I went to the manager and in my simple, boyish way told him how much better than the late incumbent I could play the part. How my soul yearned for glory and my whole being was athirst for fame; that I cared naught for filthy lucre—gold was but dross in my eye. All I wanted was to act out on the stage. I pleaded my case so well that, there being no one else available, he told me I might play the part that night. How I made grimaces at myself and assured myself that I would certainly make the audience scream with delight. Well, that night they did scream, but not with delight. It was a scream such as I had never heard before, and I pray I may never hear again. The audience arose as one man (and there were twelve of him) and hurled language and other movable objects at me. It was then I realized I was too good for the legitimate, so I took to vaudeville.

"It looked easy. Just a few jokes and a couple of songs pulled on an unsuspecting public night after night, and there you are. My first appearance in vaudeville was in Newark, N. J., at a place called the Casino. I was supposed to play on the end, do a specialty, play a sketch with one of the ladies of the company, and a part in the afterpiece. I tackled it, and would have been a success, perhaps, had it not been for the fact that some of the boys in the dressing room, knowing it was my first appearance in that particular branch of the profession, had mixed some printers' ink with the cork with which I was to blacken my face for the first part, and I did not get washed up in time to participate any further in the evening's festivities. In fact, it was three days before I succeeded in removing all traces of their joke from my countenance.

"But I became a great favorite with the German gentleman who kept the place, in consequence of my loud singing voice. So much so that when the stage manager was making up the programme the manager told him to keep me for another week.

"But," said the stage manager, "he is no good."

"I know that," replied the manager, "but just think what a voice he has! Every time he starts to sing the people in the street think it is a fight, and they all come in to see it."

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

For his concert at the West End Theatre to-night John Ostranger offers Melville and Stetson, Goldsmith and Hopper, Mark Sullivan, McIntyre and Primrose, Dan Harrington, Pettingill and De Forrest, and the Vitagraph.

Vesta Tilley closes her run at the Circle Theatre this evening. Other entertainers are Cressy and Dayne, Warren and Blanchard, Rapoli, Howard's comedy ponies, Aurie Dagwell, Russell and Locke, and Deave's marionettes.

The usual concerts will be given at the Proctor houses, running continuously from 2 to 11 P. M. At the Twenty-third Street Paul Spadoni, Everhart, Binns, Binns, and Binns, and Wallace Erskine and company are on the bill; at the Fifth Avenue the Kaufman troupe, Ryan and Richfield, Adolph Zink, and Julius M. Tannen; at the Fifty-eighth Street, Gracie Emmet and company, Fisher and Carroll, Favor and Sinclair, and Wenona and Frank; at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street McWatters and Tyson, Raymond and Caverley, Boniface and Waltzsinger, and Mary Dupont and company.

Ted Marks offers to-night at the American Theatre Ford and Gerhue, Borani and Nevard, Mooney and Holbein, Harris and Walters, the Garrity sisters, George S. Stewart, Martin and Quigg, Gilday and Blake, and Marie Laurent.

The usual Sunday afternoon and evening concert at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall includes Sloane and Wallace, Lillian Burkhardt and company, the Schenk brothers, Artie Hall, Crawford and Manning, Ramzo and Arno, and Winschermann's bears.

At the Harlem Opera House the bill will be the same as at Hurtig & Seamon's.

Edward E. Rice's vaudeville entertainment to-night at the New York Theatre includes George W. Reno, Ford and West, Gilday and Blake, the Gotham Quartet, William Shaw, Harry Wright, Ray Cox, Montabello, Furman and Gilroy, and Hayes and Montgomery.

At the Grand Opera House to-night will be Felix and Barry, the Frederick brothers, William Cahill, Martini and Maximilian, Smiri and Kessner, Adele P. Onri, Meehan and McCarthy, and Laura Guerita.

At the "grand gala pop" at the Dewey to-night the following vaudeville performers will appear: Sam Edwards and company, the World's Trio, Rice and Prevost, August Weston and company, Sailor and Barbaretto, Weston and Yost, Miles and Raymond, and John F. Clark.

At the Gotham to-night: James Thornton, Edouin and Edwards, Bailey and Madison, Charles B. Laylor and daughters, Harry Le Clair, the Allisons, Rastus and Banks, and Marie Rogers.

The Sunday night concert at the New Star includes James Richmond Glenroy, the Four Emperors of Music, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Sheehan and Warren, Keno, Welch and Melrose, Martine and Daino, and the Edison pictures.

On to-night's programme at Huber's Museum are Ada Corbett, Byron and Blanche, Ben Dawson, the Millards, the Lloyds, Meany and Anderson, Nellie Sterling, Bancroft, the Hall Trio, and the Edison pictures.

At the Sunday afternoon and evening concerts at the Eden Musée Prof. Krueger will give violin solos. He will be assisted by other instrumentalists.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre to-night this is the programme: Edna Aug, Charles Burke and Grace La Rue, Bedini and Arthur, Melville and Stetson, Papinta, Fields and Ward, Stenson and Merton, Goolman's Cats and Dogs, Gatma, and the Vitagraph.

Manager Rosenberg of the Metropolis has engaged for his concert to-night Harting and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, Cole and Warner, Kissel's Monkeys, and Josephine Campbell.

At the Orpheum in Brooklyn to-night the usual Sunday concert will take place.

IN BROOKLYN.

Just after an engagement at the Circle Theatre in Manhattan Vesta Tilley will go to the Orpheum, in Brooklyn, this week with her répertoire of songs and imitations. Mabel McKinley is to appear in a new act. For the first time in this city Lillian Burkhardt & Co. will be seen in the sketch, "The Santa Claus Lady." Others on the list are the Flowens Troupe, seven skillful acrobats; Binns, Binns & Binns, a trio of Scotch comedians and musicians; Alcide Capitan, a gymnast from Spain; Mme. Emmy, with her trained pets; William Cahill, and Falardo, the instrumentalist.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Mme. Calvé will sing at the concert in the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, appearing three times during the evening. She will sing in a duet, with Mr. Plançon, Faure's "Le Crucifix." Mr. Plançon and Mr. Burgstaller will also be heard in solos. Miss Hertha von Seldeneck, a young violinist from Carlsruhe, will make her first appearance in this country. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Fingal's Cave".....Mendelssohn
Air from "Joseph".....Mehul
Mr. Burgstaller.
Fantasia Appassionata.....Vieuxtemps
Miss Hertha von Seldeneck.
Pro Peccatis, from "Stabat Mater"....Rossini
Mr. Pol Plancon.
Air from "Herodiade".....Massenet
Miss Emma Calvé.
Ballet music, "Feramors".....Rubinstein
Air, "Le Myosli," from "La Perle du Bresil".....Felicien David
Miss Emma Calvé.
Lieder, (a) "Du bist die Ruh".....Schubert
(b) "Sei mir gegruesst".....Schubert
Mr. Burgstaller.
Duo, "Le Crucifix," (words by Victor Hugo).....Faure
Miss Emma Calvé and Mr. Pol Plancon.
Festmarsch, "Centennial".....Wagner

AT THE OPERA.

The fifteenth and last week of the regular opera season will be marked by the revival on Friday evening of "Le Nozze di Figaro," with Mme. Sembrich in the rôle of Susanna, Mme. Gadski for the first time as La Contessa, Mme. Camille Seygard as Cherubino, Mr. Scotti as Il Conte, and Mr. Campanari as Figaro. Mr. Mottl will conduct.

The second notable event will be the beginning of the "Nibelungen" cycle, which will not be completed until next week. On Thursday evening "Das Rheingold" will be given, with Miss Olive Fremstad as Fricka, Miss Edyth Walker as Erda, Mme. Camille Seygard as Freia, and Mmes. Louise Homer, Marion Weed, and Paula Ralph as the three Rhine daughters. Mr. Burgstaller will for the first time here be heard as Loge. Mr. Van Rooy will again give his interpretation of Wotan, Mr. Goritz will be the Alberich, Mr. Dippel will appear as Froh, Mr. Mühlmann as Donner, and Mr. Reiss will repeat his characterization of Mime. Messrs. Kloepfer and Blass will be Fasolt and Fafner. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

On Saturday evening, March 5, "Die Walküre," second part of the Trilogy, will be performed, with Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde, Miss Olive Fremstad as Sieglinde, and Mme. Louise Homer as Fricka. Mr. Kraus will again be the Siegmund, Mr. Van Rooy the Wotan, and Mr. Kloepfer the Hunding. Mr. Felix Mottl will conduct.

The casts are as follows:

Monday Evening.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Juliette.....Mme. Aino Ackte
Stephano.....Mme. Isabelle Bouton
Gertrude.....Mme. Bauermeister
Romeo.....Mr. Fran Naval
Frere Laurant.....Mr. Pol Plancon
Capulet.....Mr. Journet
Tybalt.....Mr. Bars
Mercutio.....Mr. Begue
Le Duc de Verone.....Mr. Muhlmann
Gregorio.....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Wednesday Evening.
CARMEN.

Carmen.....Mme. Emma Calvé
Micaela.....Mme. Marguerite Leman
Frasquita.....Mme. Paula Ralph
Mercedes.....Mme. Jacoby
Don José.....Mr. Fran Naval
Escamillo.....Mr. Campanari
Zuniga.....Mr. Begue
Morales.....Mr. Guardabassi
Dancairo.....Mr. Dufriche
Remendado.....Mr. Reiss
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Thursday evening, at 8:30.
DAS RHEINGOLD.

Fricka.....Mme. Olive Fremstad
Freia.....Mme. Seygard
Erda.....Mme. Walker
Flosshilde, Woglinde, Wellgunde, Rheintochter {Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Marion Weed, Mme. Paula Ralph}
Loge.....Mr. Burgstaller
Alberich.....Mr. Goritz
Wotan.....Mr. Van Rooy
Donner.....Mr. Muhlmann
Froh.....Mr. Dippel
Mime.....Mr. Reiss
Fasolt.....Mr. Kloepfer
Fafner.....Mr. Blass

N. B.—There will be no intermission.
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Friday evening.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

La Contessa.....Mme. Gadski
Cherubino.....Mme. Seygard
Marbellina.....Mme. Bauermeister
Sussana.....Mme. Sembrich
Il Conte.....Mr. Scotti
Figaro.....Mr. Campanari
Dottore Bartolo.....Mr. Rossi
Antonio.....Mr. Dufriche
Basilio.....Mr. Reiss
Don Curzio.....Mr. Maestri
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Saturday afternoon.
FAUST.

Marguerite.....Mme. Aino Ackte
Siebel.....Mme. Walker
Martha.....Mme. Bauermeister
Faust.....Mr. Fran Naval
Mephostopheles.....Mr. Pol Plancon
Valentin.....Mr. Scotti
Wagner.....Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Gustav Hinrichs.

Saturday evening at 7:30.
DIE WALKURE.

Brunnhilda.....Mme. Ternina
Sieglinde.....Mme. Olive Fremstad
Fricka.....Mme. Louise Homer
Gerhilde.....Mme. Heidelbach
Ortlinde.....Mme. Paula Ralph
Waltrauta.....Mme. Isabelle Bouton
Schwerleita.....Mme. Louise Homer
Helmwige.....Mme. Kronold
Siegrune.....Mme. Van Dresser
Grimgerda.....Mme. Poehlmann
Rossweise.....Mme. Jacoby
Siegmund.....Mr. Kraus
Wotan.....Mr. Van Rooy
Hunding.....Mr. Kloepfer
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

MME. NORDICA'S CONCERTS.

The series of Wagner recitals which Mme. Nordica will give at Carnegie Hall on the afternoons of March 2, 6, and 12 will be of special interest, not only because she has not been heard in New York outside of the Opera House for several years, but also because all the programmes will be made up of excerpts from Wagner's music dramas, and Mme. Nordica will sing songs from most of her great rôles. She will be assisted by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra. Some of the best-known of the instrumental numbers from the music dramas will also be given. For Wednesday, March 2, the first of the series, the programme will be:

"Lohengrin"—
(a) Prelude. (The Holy Grail.)
(b) Elsa's Dream.....Mme. Nordica
(c) Prelude to Act III.
"Tannhäeuser"—
(a) Overture.
(b) Air, "Dich Theure Halle"..Mme. Nordica
"The Flying Dutchman"—
(a) Overture.
(b) Senta's Ballad.....Mme. Nordica
"Walkuere"—
(a) Introduction to Act II. and the "Cry of the Valkyrie".....Mme. Nordica
(b) Ride of the Valkyries.

Safonoff and the Philharmonic.

Willi Safonoff who comes to conduct the next public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall on March 4 and 5, is one of the few Russian conductors of prominence to be heard in New York. Mr. Safonoff will remain only a week here, and return to Europe immediately after his duties with the Philharmonic Orchestra have ended.

He was born in the Caucasian village of Jatschotry, on Feb. 6, 1852. His musical talents showed themselves early, and his education was begun under Theodore Leschetitsky, with whom he studied in Vienna, and with N. Zaremba, who first taught him the theory of music. He then went through the St. Petersburg Conservatory, where he took the gold medal for his piano playing. For four years from 1881 he was a teacher in the Conservatory at St. Petersburg. In 1885 he went to Moscow to act in the same capacity in the Conservatory there; four years later became Director of the institution, and in 1890 was re-elected as conductor of the symphony concerts given in Moscow by the Imperial Russian Musical Society. M. Safonoff has conducted with great success concerts of Russian music in Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam, Prague, Rome, and recently in Vienna, where he has enjoyed some of his most gratifying triumphs.

The principal number of his programme at the Philharmonic concert will be Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathétique." Mme. Schumann-Heink will make her first appear with the society this year, and sing an aria from Mozart's "Idomeneo," and a group of songs. Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture, No. 3, is also announced, and the third orchestral selection will be made known later.

RICHARD STRAUSS FESTIVAL.

The first concert of the "Richard Strauss Festival" was given last evening as the last of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler's series. The succeeding three will be given on Thursday evening of this week; Wednesday afternoon, March 9, and Wednesday evening, March 16, at Carnegie Hall. All will be conducted by Dr. Strauss, and the music will consist exclusively of his compositions. At each of them Mme. Strauss-de Ahna will sing groups of her husband's songs. The programmme of the next will be as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.
1. "Don Juan." Tone Poem.
2. "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."
3. Songs. With orchestral accompaniment.
"Das Standchen," Op. 17, No. 1.
"Liebe schymmt," Op. 32, No. 3.
"Morgen," Op. 27, No. 4.
"Cäcilie," Op. 27, No. 2.
Mme. Pauline Strauss-de Ahna.
4. "Tod und Verklaerung."

RICHARD STRAUSS RECITAL.

The only recital by Dr. Richard Strauss and Mme. Pauline Strauss-de Ahna, in conjunction with Mr. David Bispham, will be given in Carnegie Hall at 3 P. M. on Tuesday afternoon. The first part of the programme will be devoted to songs by Dr. Strauss, sung by Mme. Strauss-de Ahna; the second to Dr. Strauss's setting as a "melodrama" of Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden." The composer will play all the accompaniments, and Mr. Bispham, who first produced "Enoch Arden" in the United States, will read the poem. The programme is as follows:

1—(a) Ich trage meine Minne.
(b) Ich schwebe.
(c) Freundliche Vision.
(d) Jung Hexenlied.
2—(a) Du meines Herzens Kroenelein.
(b) Ach Lieb ich muss nun scheiden.
(c) All meine Gedanken.
(d) Winterweilen.
(e) Standchen.
3—(a) Ein Obdach.
(b) Gerunden (Goethe, Manuscript.)
(c) Traum durch die Daemmerung.
(d) Heimliche Aufforderung.

PART II.
Tennyson's Melodramatic Poem, "Enoch Arden"; Recitation with pianoforte, Op. 38.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor, will give the fourth concert of its series of six at the Cooper Union Auditorium on Thursday evening. It will have among its auditors Mr. Safonoff, who will on March 4 conduct the concert of the Philharmonic.

The favorable reception of the Russian orchestra's performances has brought communications as a result of which correspondence is progressing which will lead to a tour in New England and the Western States. The manager of the Russian concession at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Major Algar M. Wheeler, is desirous of securing the orchestra for a week of Russian music at the exposition.

It is in the plans eventually to supplement the programmes of Russian music with the works of American composers, and thus, while advancing the art of music here by adding to it valuable compositions of Russian masters, now too little known in the United States, render a second service by recognizing and rendering in a capable manner the music of Americans.

The programme of the fourth concert, which consists entirely of compositions new to New York, is as follows:

First Symphony, (Op. 12).....Taneyeff
Arja, "Le Demon".....Rubinstein
a. Andante, for strings.....Paul Juon
b. Intermezzo Russe, for strings.....Afanasyeff
c. The Nurse.....Kotyus
d. Playing Horses.....Kotyus
From Suite, "In the Nursery."
Variations on an Original Theme.....Arensky

KNEISEL QUARTET.

The sixth and last concert of the Kneisel Quartet series will be given on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quintet, F major, Op. 4, for piano and strings.....Sgambati
Andante from quartet, Op. 11.....Tschaikowsky
Lento from Op. 25.....Chopin
Quartet, C sharp minor, Op. 131.....Beethoven

The assisting artist will be Mr. Harold Randolph of Baltimore.

Of the chamber music of Giovanni Sgambati, the leading Italian composer of today in forms other than the opera, the Kneisel Quartet have already made known his string quartet in New York, and he is said to be composing another for them in recognition of their services in rescuing from oblivion this work of merit. This quintet is the first of two that bear the early Opus Nos. 4 and 5. Sgambati is about fifty-one years old, a pianist who completed his training under Liszt during his visit to Rome, and as a composer strongly influenced by modern German ideals received through him.

Beethoven's C sharp minor quartet has been regarded as the greatest of that last series of five quartets, composed near the end of his life, when he cast loose from the traditions of form and of the treatment of the four stringed instruments, giving them an independence and an eloquence of utterance that none before him had dreamed of. These quartets are the impassioned voicing of the sorrow and burden of soul that embittered the great master's last years; and while they have occasioned great debate and many questionings among his admirers on account of their enormous difficulty, to the listener, as well as to the four players, they have made their way to recognition as among the greatest utterances of his ripest and most poetic art, in which he makes music express the deepest things of the soul as a seer and a prophet. To Wagner it was "a direct revelation from another world". He saw in it the account of a day in the life of the master, "a day which, in its long course, was to bring him the fulfillment of not a single desire." The introductory allegro was to him the saddest expression ever made in music—a prayer of penitence, a communion with God. In the succeeding movements he saw a gleam of consolation; then the master's outlook upon the world and its life, embodying that outlook in the last allegro in a dance, a dance of the world itself, grounded in wild joy, grievous complaint, the ecstacy of love, the highest rapture, pain, fury, bliss, suffering. Above all is seen the master, controlling all at his will, smiling to himself, since all this magic was only his sport. In this, as in the others of the last five quartets, the four instruments all speak in independent melody, an independence such as none save Bach has had the courage to grant without shrinking at dissonances and harmonic problems of all sorts. The work was composed in 1826, less than a year before the composer's death, and it was a characteristic touch of his rough humor that he should write on the score of this remarkable work the like of which was never produced before, "stolen and pieced together from various things here and there."

This quartet fittingly closes the twelfth season of the Kneisel Quartet's concerts in New York and their first as an independent chamber music organization. Immediately after the concert on Tuesday the members of the organization will set sail for Europe to fill a number of engagements in London and the provincial English cities, Paris, Holland, Scandinavia, and Germany. They will return early in the Summer.

OTHER PROGRAMMES.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Marum will give a chamber music concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, with the assistance of Jacob Altschuler, viola; Leo Schulz, 'cello; Hermann Epstein, piano, and Hermann Hans Wetzler as accompanist. The programme will include Brahms's A major piano quartet, and Grieg's sonata for piano and violin, and songs by classical and modern composers, including Strauss and Wolf.

Dr. Theo. Lierhammer of Vienna will give a song recital to-morrow afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall at which he will have the assistance of Mr. Reinhold Herman at the piano. The programme will consist of classical and modern songs, including a group by Brahms and others by Strauss, Pessard, Hahn, and Weingartner, and a "mazurek" in Polish.

Mme. Hasse Bartenwerffer, mezzo-soprano, and Mme. Marya Blaszejewicz, composer and pianist, will give a song and piano recital devoted mainly to Polish and German music in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening.

Miss Gertrude Pappenhorn, pianist, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday, in which she will play Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata, pieces by Chopin, Brahms, and Liszt, and Liszt's transcription of the overture to "Tannhäuser."

"PARSIFAL" IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Conried to Consider the Question of a Western Production.

Mr. Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, is making a short trip to Chicago this week. Besides preliminaries for the season of opera that he will give there after the close of the New York season, Mr. Conried, it is understood, will discuss the question of producing "Parsifal" in the Western metropolis next Winter. There was an urgent demand there this season for representations of Wagner's music drama, after its successful production in New York had been assured; for the interest that has been aroused in it is no less in the musical circles of the West than in those of the East. It was found impracticable, however, to transfer the elaborate scenic outfit under the circumstances that have prevailed this year.

Now, however, Mr. Conried is willing to consider the matter for next season, and an important part of his Chicago visit will be that devoted to examining the conditions that must be met for a Chicago production of "Parsifal."

"DESECRATION," SAYS CONRIED

Manager's View of Proposed Production of "Parsifal" in English.

Heinrich Conried does not think that "Parsifal" in English will be a success. He gave expression to this opinion yesterday when he heard of another manager's intention to present an English version of Wagner's opera.

"I spent six months getting together costumes, scenery, and other accessories. Further, the stage of the Metropolitan had to be rebuilt at great expense. I don't know of any other stage fit for the adequate presentation of 'Parsifal.'"

Mr. Conried said he thought to give "Parsifal" in English would be a "desecration," which is just what Frau Wagner said about Mr. Conried's production of it.

The manager who is to offer it in English is H. W. Savage. Neither the date of the opening nor the theatre at which it will be presented has been decided upon yet.

GRAND OPERA AT CASINO.

French Company from New Orleans Booked for Three Weeks.

Sam S. Shubert has closed a contract with M. Ferdinand Charley, director of the French Grand Opera Company of Paris and New Orleans, for an engagement of three weeks at the Casino, beginning March 14. Although the organization numbers more than 200, there will be no advance in the usual Casino prices. It is unusual for Director Charley to consent to supplementary performances en route to Paris after finishing the season at the French Grand Opera House in New Orleans, but he was prevailed upon to do it this time.

Director Charley is carrying with him on this trip by special train the forty principals, his orchestra of forty-two musicians from the French Grand Opera House, his chorus of eighty, his special ballet of thirty-six Parisian dancers, and complete scenic equipment for twenty-five operas.

Among the operas retained on the list are "La Juive," "The Huguenots," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "Aida," "Rigoletto," "Favorita," "Traviata," "Pagliacci," "Messaline," "Cendrillon," "Africaine," "Manon," "Lakmé," "Mignon," "Sigurd," "Le Prophète," "William Tell," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," and Gluck's "Orphée." Mr. Charley plans to open his Casino engagement with "La

TREES FOR HOSPITAL STREETS.

Benefit Planned for Window Box Vines and Plants Also.

For the purpose of raising funds to purchase vines and plants for window boxes in charitable institutions and to plant trees in the streets near these buildings where practicable, the Committee on Flowers, Vines, and Area Planting of the Municipal Art Society has arranged for an entertainment to be given at Carnegie Lyceum Saturday afternoon, March 12.

Edward Hagaman Hall will give a lecture on "The World's Race for a Continent," tracing the three lines of Spanish, English, and French discovery and colonization leading up to the Louisiana Purchase—a subject especially appropriate to the commemoration of the event by the World's Fair in St. Louis. There will also be some musical numbers. The tickets are $1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.12½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.53½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.70
Cotton, middling	15.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 11-16
Sugar granulated	4.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	17.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	8.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Flour, Winter patents, $5.10@$5.20; straights, $4.80@$5; Spring patents, $4.80@$5.20; straights, $4.40@$4.70; bakers, $3.50@$4; No. 2 Spring wheat, 97c@$1.04; No. 3, 90c@$1.02; No. 2 red, $1.00½@$1.01¾; No. 2 corn, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 2 oats, 42¾@43¼c; No. 3 white, 43@45½c; good feeding barley, 41@43c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; mess pork, per bbl, $16@$16.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.75@$7.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.75@$7.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$8; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.25.

COTTON.—Liverpool cables yesterday were disappointing, but the statistical position showed such startling strength that end-week realizing was absorbed with surprising promptness and prices were advanced to the highest point since the late sensational break. July in New Orleans sold through 13 cents, reaching 15.24, and locally both May and July were advanced to within a few points of the fifteen-cent mark. The buying, in spite of the greater caution recently displayed by the public, seemed to include a goodly sprinkling of outside orders. The opening was firm at a decline of 6 points to an advance of 12, with the market showing no increased weakness during the session progressed. The declines on the near positions were due to the influence of the cables, which were poor enough to warrant opening declines of from 10 to 15 points. The firmer tone almost immediately apparent was in line with the visible supply figures and the small estimates for receipts during the week. Following the call the market ruled generally firm. At the best May sold at 14.95 and July at 14.94, and the general list showed net gains of about 20 to 35 points. Toward the close room realizing eased the market a little somewhat, but was finally steady at a net advance of 7 to 31 points. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.30	14.59	14.30	14.48@14.49
April	14.53	14.70	14.53	14.67@14.70
May	14.86	14.95	14.63	14.81@14.84
June	14.74	14.76	14.73	14.78@14.81
July	14.73	14.94	14.62	14.78@14.80
August	14.20	14.35	14.15	14.27@14.28
September	12.62	12.85	12.62	12.81@12.83
October	11.90	11.95	11.82	11.93@11.94
November	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.75@11.80
December	11.56	11.70	11.55	11.68@11.70

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000; receipts, 3,000; American, 3,000; middling upland, 7.86d. Futures opened irregular, 9@18 points higher, closed barely steady, net 8@9 points higher; February, 7.58; February-March and March-April, 7.57; April-May, 7.58; May-June, 7.59; June-July, 7.57; July-August, 7.55; August-September, 7.35; September-October, 6.62; October-November, 6.30.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was for the most part very quiet. Opening at a decline of ¼@¾c, there was a quick recovery of most of the loss, after which there was a ½c decline and again a return to about the closing figures of the previous day. The market was finally steady at a net decline of ⅛@½c. The general news was against confidence. No. 2 red, $1.03 in elevator and $1.10@$1.15 free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.09 free on board afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—Wheat 1c lower; No. 1 Northern, $1.02@$1.03; No. 2 Northern, 99c@$1.02; July, 97c. Rye 2c lower; No. 1, 78@80c. Barley, No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 60@61c. Corn ½c lower; No. 3, 46@47c; July, 55¼@55½c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, $1.06; May, $1.00½; July, 91¾c. No. 2 hard, 97@98c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 45½c; May, 50¼@50½c; July, 52¼c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 42½c; May, 43¾c; No. 2 white, 45½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—Close: Wheat, May, $1.02¼; July, $1.02¼; September, 91¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, $1.04¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.02¾; No. 2 Northern, $1@$1.00½; No. 3 Northern, 94@98c.

DULUTH, Feb. 27.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.03¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¾; No. 2 Northern, 99¾c; May, $1.01¾; July, $1.02; September, 91¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.35@$5.60; Winter straights, $5@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.10. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. Feed—Western Spring, $22@$22.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks, standard middling, $21.00@$22.25; flour, do, $23.50@$24.50; red dog, $24.75@$25.25; city bran, $23@$23.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$26; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, $22 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oilmeal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$1.05¾	$1.05¾	$1.05¾	$1.05¾
July	1.00¾	1.01¾	1.00½	1.01¼
September	93¼	93 15-16	93½	93½
Corn—				
May	62	62¼	61¾	62¼
July	..	..	..	61

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$1.05¾	$1.05¾	$1.01½	$1.03¾
July	97	97¾	96¾	97¼
September	90¾	91¾	90½	90¾
Corn—				
May	56¾	57 9-16	56¼	56¾
July	55¼	55¾	55	55¼
September	54¼	54¾	54	54⅛
Oats—				
May	45	45¾	45	45¼
July	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
September	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼
Lard—				
May	8.05	8.07½	7.97½	7.97½
July	8.17½	8.22½	8.15	8.15
Ribs—				
May	8.02½	8.02½	7.95	7.97½
July	8.07½	8.10	8.05	8.05
Pork—				
May	16.25	16.37½	16.05	16.12½
July	16.42½	16.42½	16.07½	16.10

COFFEE.—The declining tendency noted late on Friday was resumed in the coffee market yesterday. Cables were not lower than expected; primary receipts were rather smaller, but there seems to be little speculative demand for the time being, and as there was considerable end-week liquidation and as moreover important trade interests still showed a disposition to oppose the market, prices showed weakness during the entire session. The opening was steady at a decline of 5 points. The close while steady was net 15@25 points lower. Sales were reported of 55,000 bags. The spot market was steady with quotations on the basis of 6 11-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.50	5.50	5.30	5.30@5.35
March	5.50	5.50	5.30	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
May	5.70	5.70	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
July	6.00	6.00	5.85	5.80@5.90
August	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
September	6.20	6.25	6.05	6.05@6.10

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $17.50@$18; family, $16.50@$17; short clears, $16@$17.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 150 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lbs, 7¼@7¾c; pics, 7¼@8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8@8¼c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@11c. Tallow, city, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. Lard, $8.30; city lard, $7.50; refined lard, South American, $8.75; Continent, $8.35; Brazil kegs, $9.75; compound, 6½@7c; stearine, oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine-made barrels, 63@63½c; tar, oil barrels, $4; resin, common to good strained, $2.75@$2.80; E, $2.90; F, $3; G, $3.10; H, $3.10; I, $3.40; K, $3.75; M, $4@$4.10; N, $4.05@$4.15; W G, $4.15@$4.25; W W, $4.25@$4.50.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—Turpentine, 50c; sales, 1,600 casks; receipts, 67 casks; exports, 89 casks. Resin—Sales, 975 bbls; receipts, 731 bbls; exports, 2,467 bbls; A, B, C, D, $2.40; E, $2.45; F, $2.50; G, $2.55; H, $2.60; I, $2.95; K, $3.25; M, $3.30; N, $3.35; W. G., $3.90; W W., $3.70.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine quiet; receipts, 34 casks. Resin quiet; receipts, 243 bbls. Tar firm; receipts, 92 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.25, $4, and $4; receipts, 12 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Turpentine and resin quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Two cars of native steers sold at $4.70 per 100 lb; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, general sales, 7@8½c per lb; no trading in calves of much consequence; city-dressed veals, 8½@13½c per lb. Sheep rated steady; lambs slow, slightly easier; no sheep sold; lambs sold at $6@$6.62½c per 100 lb; dressed mutton, 7@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@10½c. No sales of hogs reported.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises, 6:37	Sun sets...5:50	Moon sets..4:32

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..4:57	Gov. Isl'd..5:22	H. Gate...7:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..5:30	Gov. Isl'd..5:56	H. Gate...7:52

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Shenandoah, Liverpool		
Sicilian Prince, Naples and Palermo		
TUESDAY, MARCH 1.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anglo-Saxon, Australia and New Zealand		
Armenian, Liverpool		
Carpathia, Liverpool		2:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mae, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	
Roma, Marseilles and Naples		
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Strabo, Antwerp		
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	
THURSDAY, MARCH 3.		
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Martinique and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates, Manila Jan. 26, Hongkong Jan. 29, Shanghai Feb. 1, Yokohama Feb. 8, and Honolulu Feb. 19, reached San Francisco per steamer Doric and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Feb. 25 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 1.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 28.

Calabria, Gibraltar, Feb. 13.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 25.
Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 20.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 20.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 28.
Numidian, Glasgow, Feb. 13.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Feb. 14.
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 25.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, Feb. 19.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 23.
Marquette, London, Feb. 13.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 28.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 29.
Finland, Antwerp, Feb. 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 20.
Yucatan, Coaton, Feb. 23.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 24.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

St. Louis, Southampton. In communication by wireless telegraph with Nantucket Lightship at 8 P. M.
Rhein, Bremen, Feb. 13. Off Sandy Hook Lightship at 7:35 P. M.
New York, Macoris, Feb. 18.
Rhein, Bremen. Off Fire Island at 4:47 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
Orizaba, Cienfuegos, Feb. 17.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, Feb. 18.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 13.
Maraval, Trinidad, Feb. 19.
Julia Luckenbach, Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 17.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 26.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 24.

Sailed.

Concho, for West and Galveston.
Rustington, for Albanien.
Manna Hatta, for Baltimore.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Carib, for Wilmington, N. C.
Valencia, for Inagua, Port de Paix, &c.
Philadelphia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
Zeeland, for Antwerp.
Prinzess Irene, for Naples and Genoa.
Maracaibo, for La Guayra, Curacao, &c.
Campania, for Liverpool.
Ponce, for San Juan.
Furnessia, for Glasgow.
Washington, for Flushing, (for orders.)
Mexico, for Havana.
Sibiria, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
Patricia, for Hamburg.
Island of Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c.
Minnetonka, for London.
Clara, for Trieste, via Pensacola.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
El Norte, for New Orleans.
El Alba, for Galveston.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast; moderate breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Georgia, at Malta, Feb. 26.
Rylas, at Rosario, Jan. 31.
Liguria, at Genoa, Feb. 25.
La Bretagne, at Havre, Feb. 26.
Mimiro, at Auckland, Feb. 26.
Perugia, at Leghorn, Feb. 26.

Sailed.

Patria, from Lisbon, Feb. 22.
Germania, from Marseilles, Feb. 24.
Lombardia, from Naples, Feb. 24.
Neustria, from Naples, Feb. 24.
Standard, from Swinemunde, Feb. 24.
La Lorraine, from Havre, Feb. 27.
Vaderland, from Antwerp, Feb. 27.
Lucania, from Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Bremen, from Bremen, Feb. 27.
New York, from Southampton, Feb. 27.
New York, from Cherbourg, Feb. 27.
Bovic, from Liverpool, Feb. 27.

Passed.

Basil, Para, for Manaos, Feb. 26.
St. Bede, Singapore, for Manila, Feb. 26.
St. Paul, Plymouth, for Cherbourg, Feb. 27, 5:45 P. M.
Aros Castle, Ascension, for Cape Town, Feb. 27.
Aurania, Gibraltar, for New York, Feb. 27.
New York, Isle of Wight, for Rotterdam, Feb. 28.
St. Paul, Scilly, for Plymouth, Feb. 27.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motions.

1—Balfour vs Titania
2—In re Spitzer
3—Second National B'k vs Greenburg
4—Stafford Bank vs same
5—Du Bois vs Mayor, &c
6—Joy SS Co vs The W B Flint
7—In re Riggs
8—U S vs Hahn
9—Brill vs Peckham
10—In re Gilman
11—Barker vs Pullman
12—Russia Cement Co vs Franzphar
13—In re Spitzer
14—Hutter vs De Q Bottle Stopper Co
15—Haebler vs Rogers
16—In re Edelman
17—Fosser vs Murphy
18—Bergh vs Herring, &c, Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

1—Crowther-Hammer Mfg Co vs Chicago Rheostat Co
2—Ward vs Ward
3—Ward vs Ward
4—Morrill vs Hardware Jobbers' Purchasing Co
5—Am Chocolate Mach Co vs Helmstetter
6—Am Graphophone Co vs Nat Gramophone Co
7—Lamson Con Store Service Co vs Finlay Brothers
8—Von Tine vs Hilands
9—Thompson vs Snyder
10—Hemolin Co vs Harway Dyewood & Extract Mfg Co
11—Wagner Typewriter Co vs Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict
12—Bloomberg vs Silvermann
13—Cary Mfg Co vs Farrington
14—Hil vs Penn R R
15—Motley Co vs Detroit Steel & Spring Co
16—Same vs same
17—Rankin vs Herod
18—Keasbey & Mattison Co vs Philip Carey Mfg Co
19—Bragg Mfg Co vs Mayor, &c, C of N Y
20—Havana City Ry vs Ceballos
21—Am Elec Nov & Mfg Co vs Stein & Langlois Elec Nov Co
22—Same vs Howard Elec Nov Co
23—White-Smith Music Pub Co vs Apollo Co
24—Same vs same
25—Kirchberger vs Wm B Crane Co
26—Inmann vs N Y Int Water Co
27—Cortelyou vs Johnson & Co
28—Brodrick Copygraph Co vs same
29—Fetter vs Denning
30—Hochett vs Nor Pac Railway
31—N Y Phonograph Co vs Jones
32—U S Fastener Co vs C E Conover Co
33—Thompson-Houston Elec Co vs Johns Mfg Co
34—Weston Elec Inst Co vs Empire Elec Inst Co
35—Crown Cork & Seal Co vs Standard Stopper Co
36—Edward Thompson Co vs Am Law Book Co
37—Kennicott Water Softener Co vs Industrial Water Co
38—Frank vs Bernard
39—Regensburg & Sons vs Am Ex Cigar Co
40—New Inverted Incan Gas Lamp Co vs Agnew
41—Daly vs De Young
42—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co vs Klumpp
43—Breitenbeck Co vs Spangelberg
44—U S for Flaherty vs Pneu Torpedo & Con Co
45—H B Chaffee Mfg Co vs Selchow
46—Aerated Fuel Co vs Prescott Automobile Mfg Co
47—Stern vs Kirby
48—Brill vs Bemis Car Box Co
49—Goclets, &c, vs Luederer
50—Haarman vs Lueders
51—Hostetter vs Phillips
52—Bechtold vs Nowacke

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges.

6504—Preston G Taylor
6522—William Brager
6654—Israel Kirschner
6622—Medale Segal
6644—H & W Suden
6602—Max M Paelts
6432—Samuel Kurland
6624—Charles Winkler
6630—Daniel Friedman
6510—Tobias Korn
5254—Doris H Nellis
6312—Samuel Edelman
6592—Abraham N Sadler
6577—Isaac W Norcross
6642—Nathan Frank
6475—Frank P Allen
6570—John H Schrieber
6651—Wm B Terwilliger
6543—Isaac N Weiner
4004—Frank Cotter
6216—Abram Schiff
6627—Hamblin E Maben
6434—Samuel Saque
6532—Charles A Brodie
6414—John S White
6625—Geo T Stevenson
6025—Phillip Cohen
6360—Ed W Wilson
6637—John N Trainer
6614—Eugenia Gennaro
6615—Augusta Gennaro
Cases under objection.
6496—Morris Heller
6584—Leo Wise
5506—Stein & Hirsch
6444—Rubinstein & Roth
Adjourned cases.
6062—Abraham I Bernstein
5828—Morris G Tuch
5405—Sarah Bernstein
5907—Max Newmark
6576—John McDonough
5842—Fred W Rockefellow
6410—Morris Robinson
6353—D M & J Albert
5921—Irving S Van Loan
Involuntary cases.
6640J—Brown, Lampel & Co
6701—Daniel Levy
6722—A B Baxter & Co
Motions.
In re Isaac Monheit
In re Jacob Seidman
In re Isidore Michelson
In re Caspary & Lewinson
In re Semons, Davis & Semons
In re Morris Robinson
In re James McNeill
In re Morris Solomon
In re Granger Brew Co
In re Morris Salomon
In re Meadow Bros
In re D Levy & Co
In re Brickelmaier & Stephens
In re A J Bernstein
In re D Levy & Co.
In re H Zeltner Brew Co
In re A & S Sonin
In re N & J W Lawrence
In re Nussbaum & Co
In re James F Brown & Co
In re Sig Weitzenblum
In re Cushman & Winter
In re Michael Abrams
In re B & H Weiner
In re Mut Incand Light Co
In re Roscoe S Prindle
In re S J Mikwee & Bro
In re Herman A Brodek
In re C L Pettis & Co
In re Peltin & Gerstenfeld
In re Gilman Tischler
In re Merchants' Mutual Co
In re Fernando Baltes et al
In re Sacks & Co
In re Arthur E Smith
In re Arthur Jeffreys
In re Weinreb & Merker
In re Joseph C Hesse
In re Howard Lane
In re David Frischberg
In re Emanuel Spitzer
In re Brown, Lampel & Co
In re Arthur E Smith
In re Edmund R Lyon
In re Nathan Eichner
In re James T Clyde
In re Clark Auto Scale Co
In re Reichenthal & Oelbaum
In re Schrader & Lewinson
In re Seligman & Co
In re Cushman & Wakefield
In re Wm Steinhardt & Co
In re Bernstein & Co
In re Bernstein & Co
In re Bernstein

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT DESTROYED BY COLD

Producers, Shippers, and Merchants All Sufferers from Severe Winter—Loss Will Run into Millions—Fear for Next Season's Fruit Crop.

"Losses on fruits and vegetables due to long-continued cold weather will run into millions," said a leading produce commission merchant yesterday. "Every one in the business has suffered. The grower, the shipper, the commission merchant, the wholesaler, and the retailer.

"Obviously, it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of losses. This business is so uncertain and uneven that no man, no matter how experienced he may be, can make an accurate estimate. It is my opinion that dealers in this city have lost $750,000, including losses on stock actually purchased, losses on sales, and losses on commissions. This I believe to be a conservative estimate. Some say the loss was heavier, but no one estimates it at less.

"The cold was so long-continued and intense that the cars were no protection, and produce which had to come long distances, was frozen solid, in many instances, in transit. If it arrived here safely, cold docks and cold stores were responsible for losses, so that frequently nothing was saved from large consignments. Undoubtedly much of the chilled fruit and produce has been sold. If used immediately it is not badly injured, but if it stands a while after thawing it is unfit for use.

"The orange trade has been injured very severely. Cars have been delayed and have arrived chilled or frozen. An orange chills at 40 degrees and will freeze at 30 degrees. The result of this has been that for two months the average prices on California oranges have barely paid expenses. On very many cars growers have been charged with the freight, in addition to the other expenses. One orange man estimates that, on an average, growers have not received expenses for the 90,000 boxes which have come from California since Feb. 1, or, to put it another way, losses have been so great, owing to cold, that growers would have been better off had they let those 90,000 boxes rot on the trees.

"Losses on apples have run up into the thousands. Roads have been blocked for weeks in shipping districts so that transportation was impossible. Whole carloads have been frozen in transit because trains have been stalled. I presume that $50,000 to $75,000 would not cover the loss on apples. Even now a considerable proportion of the receipts sell at low prices because of damage in transit or before shipment.

"No estimate can be made of losses on miscellaneous vegetables. Receipts are irregular, and prices vary so much from day to day, or even on the same day, that accurate estimates are impossible. It is probably true, however, that all business in miscellaneous vegetables has been done at a loss for at least two months. I can't see where dealers or shippers can have made a penny of profit.

"Leaving the selling department of the business, which will be a long time recovering from this Winter's expensive experience, look at the growers' losses. Here no estimates are possible, but all varieties of fruit have been seriously damaged as far south as Missouri by the freezing of the buds. One estimate says that the crop of apples all along the northern portion of the country will be reduced one-third to one-half. The buds are frozen so hard that experts who have made a careful examination say they will never start. It is pointed out that under the partial forcing process of growth, as practiced now, the buds are tender and cannot withstand the cold as they used to do. All of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, the northern part of Nebraska, and some parts of New Jersey report more or less damage to apple trees. In Iowa, for instance, this damage has been increased by heavy sleet and high winds, which have broken down the trees all along the northern border of the State.

"The probable situation in peaches is worse than in apples. It is reported that the damage to peach buds in New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Delaware, and to some extent in Maryland, has been serious. Connecticut, with a recorded temperature of from 20 to 40 degrees below, has suffered most. One authority declares that one-half the trees are killed outright, and that fully one-third of the buds on the surviving half are killed. One large grower says he has lost thousands of trees, principally in orchards situated in the valleys.

"In New York the conditions are not quite so serious relatively, but the damage has been severe and will result in heavy losses. The same observation applies to other States in the northern section of the country. Some experts think that only a comparatively small proportion of the buds are unhurt. Georgia escaped damage, and reports from Missouri, while they are conflicting, do not charge the probable reduced crop to cold. The buds which have not been frozen are uneven, and in many localities probably will not yield. Maryland has not been materially injured, and the yield promises to be fair.

"So far as the small fruits, like plums, cherries, and currants are concerned, very little is actually known. Experts think that cherries have been hurt, but in most localities plum buds do not indicate that the damage has been great. Plums are more hardy, and are less likely to be affected. Currants are too uncertain at best to permit much speculation as to injury. Probably the yield will not be as large as it would after a reasonably mild Winter.

"Grapes do not feel the cold so much because in all northern sections special care is bestowed upon them in Winter. In this way they withstand cold better and are more vigorous in the Spring. Growers say they do not expect to find the vineyards badly damaged.

"No estimate can be made of the growers' loss in money, because so many factors enter into the determination of values that the actual money injury to something that is yet to grow is beyond the ability of any man to fix. Some have placed the probable damage at one-third the average value of all fruits produced, but this assertion is indefinite and in a degree misleading. No one knows what the average value is."

COUNTRY'S CONDITION GOOD

John Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company on the Outlook.

Preliminary Spring Buying Shows Healthful Tendency to Conservatism —Stocks Generally Very Low.

Business throughout the entire country is in healthy condition as shown by the opening Spring trade in the jobbing line, and, while buyers generally display a tendency toward conservatism, this is regarded as a healthy sign. The above is a general summing up of the opinion of John C. Eames, manager of the H. B. Claflin Company. Mr. Eames said:

"It is hard to form any definite judgment of the outlook for the year's trade yet. Heavy buying seldom begins before Washington's Birthday, and we are just getting into the busy season now. One thing already has been demonstrated, however, and that is that buyers have recognized the necessity of coming to this market. This is shown by the increased number of them now in the city.

"Business conditions generally throughout all sections of the country are particularly good, but there is still a somewhat conservative feeling, and buyers are loath to overload their stocks. This will tend to continue the generally healthy condition of the trade rather than to hurt it. There is less danger of a reaction than if the tendency toward heavy preliminary buying prevailed. The tendency toward conservatism is probably due to some extent to the Wall Street panic of last Fall. Undoubtedly in all the cities and towns of the country there are many persons who were more or less interested in the depreciation of stocks last year, and consequently feel poor.

"As compared with last year, the volume of trade is about the same, but, owing to the fact that retail stocks are generally rather low, it is reasonable to expect that from now on trade will be on the increase.

"The dry goods market generally, and especially in cotton goods, is very strong. There is no reason to expect that prices will fall. It is likely rather that they will continue to rise. The entire country is in excellent condition. Business on the Pacific Coast is splendid. Kansas, Nebraska, and the entire grain section are reaping the benefit of dollar wheat, and the South is rich from a fair crop of cotton at a big price. There is no apparent reason for any unusual conservatism, and the uncertain feeling, if there is any, is a purely sentimental one, and will I am sure be outgrown before long.

"Collections are remarkably good in all sections. Of course, there are always a few weak spots, owing to local conditions."

When asked about the effect of the Baltimore fire on local trade, Mr. Eames said that a little of the jobbing trade that would naturally have gone to Baltimore had come to New York, but that it was too trivial to cut any figure in the total. The retail trade in Baltimore, he said, is exceptionally good.

Court to Decide Disputed Tea Duties.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals will this week try the case of "Mosle against Bidwell," which involves the question of whether tea which was in bond at the time that tea was placed on the free list should pay the duty in force at the time of its importation or should be admitted free. The Board of General Appraisers decided in favor of the importer, but was overruled by the Circuit Court.

PARCELS POST AGITATION

Work of Postal League Opposed by Many Merchants.

Jobbers and Country Retailers Believe Extension of System Would Injure Them—Arguments in Favor.

Much attention is being given by commercial organizations all over the country to the work of the Postal Progress League, through whose agitation the bill now before Congress, introduced by Mr. Henry of Connecticut, to establish a parcels post, and to consolidate the present third and fourth class mail matter, was framed. The principal feature of the bill is the clause providing for a parcels post service, which reads as follows:

That the third and fourth classes of mail matter be, and are hereby, consolidated under the title of "merchandise," with a weight limit of eleven pounds and with rates as follows: On parcels up to three ounces, one cent; over three ounces up to six ounces, two cents; over six up to nine ounces, three cents; over nine up to twelve ounces, four cents; over twelve ounces up to one pound, five cents; for each additional pound or fraction thereof, two cents, making the rate on an eleven-pound parcel twenty-five cents. No parcel shall be more than three and one-half feet in length or occupy more than two cubic feet of space.

This bill, while it has received the indorsement of the agricultural organizations and the commercial organizations in some of the larger cities, aroused bitter opposition from some of the retailers and jobbers' associations. Typical of this opposition is the action of the Hardware Jobbers' Association of the Northwest a few weeks ago. That organization took a pronounced stand against the bill on the ground that it would have the effect of wiping out the country storekeeper by building up the mail order house and the big city retailer at his expense. With the extinction of the country retailer of course that of the jobber must soon follow.

The influence of the jobbers has prevented other commercial organizations from committing themselves in favor of the bill, although in many cases a majority of their members favor an extension of the parcels post system. Practically the same legislation has been recommended by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, although so much stress has not been laid by it on the extension of the weight limit to eleven pounds instead of four, as at present.

Col. Albert A. Pope is President of the Postal Progress League, and James L. Cowles is its Secretary. Mr. Cowles declared that the league had met all the objections urged against the proposed legislation.

"Instead of wiping out the country merchant it will make it easier for him to do business," he said. "The intelligent merchant need fear nothing from a complete parcels post system. He will be relieved from the extortion of the express companies, and people will always prefer to buy their goods from the man that they know. He will be able to get his goods delivered at the same rate as the big dealer, without discrimination in favor of anybody. The same argument will apply to the jobber. He will be able to give better service to his customers and to keep in closer touch with them.

"The objection has also been made that the Post Office Department cannot afford to carry matter at these rates. We believe that it can. The department is now carrying one class of merchandise, newspapers and periodicals, at a rate of 1 cent a pound, but, more than that, the express companies and railroads have actually underbid the Government on part of this business. That it can be done profitably is shown by the contract made by the British Government with the express companies for the delivery of its parcels post matter at a uniform rate of 25 cents from New York City.

"As a matter of fact, this is a discrimination against our merchants and in favor of import trade. All sorts of varying and mostly extortionate rates are charged on parcels for export to New York by the express companies, and they will continue to charge these rates as long as they are not met by the competition of the Post Office Department."

The opponents of the bill argue that the statement that Great Britain has been able to make a parcels post agreement with an American express company is misleading. The arrangement is for an additional charge on all packages delivered in the United States outside of New York, and it is pointed out that a very small proportion of these packages go to any great distance from New York.

A specially determined warfare is being waged against the bill by the hardware trade. The National Hardware Association a few weeks ago adopted strong resolutions against it, and within the last two weeks organizations of hardware retailers in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Nebraska, and Indiana have taken a strong stand in opposition to the measure. The hardware trade is one that in the country districts and in the smaller cities and towns has suffered more perhaps than many others from the competition of the mail order and catalogue houses.

SAYS IT'S A SPONGERS' TRUST.

Clothiers Planning to Fight Against Exorbitant Charges.

The entire clothing trade is much exercised over the formation of what is termed the "spongers' trust," and steps are being taken by about twenty of the leading manufacturing firms to break it up. The so-called trust is a serious matter to the trade, for it has advanced the price of sponging anywhere from 100 to 300 per cent.

The so-called trust is a combination of all the leading sponging houses, about a score in number, and it is alleged that all competition is prevented by a cast-iron agreement with the journeymen, by which they are bound not to work for any one outside of the employers' combination. Whatever the details of the agreement may be, and the spongers deny that any exists, the cost of sponging has gone up from ½ cent a yard, with discounts of from 33 to 50 per cent., to 1 cent flat. The rate for examining goods for imperfections, which was also ½ cent, with the same discounts, has also gone up to a flat rate of 1 cent a yard.

Some of the largest houses have started their own sponging plants, but the equipment of machinery is costly and only a few houses can afford the outlay. Many of the other houses are discussing a plan to pool their business and equip a sponging plant that can handle it all.

The spongers deny that there is any trust, and say that the recent advance in prices was made necessary by demands for increased wages by their employes. In reply to this the clothiers say that the increase in wages, which amounted to $2 a week per man, would not increase the expenses of each establishment more than $30 or $40 a week. One large clothing house, whose sponging bill has run about $250 a month, received a bill a few days ago for $650 for a month's sponging, which did not exceed in the volume of goods the normal quantity.

BUYERS' EXCURSIONS POPULAR.

New Series Began Yesterday and Influx Is Expected.

To-morrow is expected to be the biggest day in the history of the Merchants' Association's excursions. Rates for the second series of this season's excursions became operative yesterday, and it is believed that to-morrow more buyers will reach the city than on any other single day. The new series covers the Central, Southwestern, and Trunk Line Passenger Agents' Associations.

The first series was from the territory of the Central and Southwestern Passenger Agents' Association. In the first fourteen days, ended Wednesday, 2,006 buyers came. This was 328 more than in the same number of days last Fall, and the record of last Spring was beaten by 519.

From March 19 to 22 tickets will be sold for the last series of the season's excursions.

SHAWLS AGAIN IN DEMAND.

Large Sale in Country Districts, but Some Used in Cities.

One of the developments of the Winter season in the garment department of the H. B. Claflin Company was a revival in the demand for single and double woolen shawls. They sell from $1 each for single shawls up to $5.50 for the best of those that are double. While the goods were sent mostly to the country districts there had been some sale for city wear.

The prediction is made that next season the stores generally will have on sale the old-fashioned shawls.

ADVANCE IN MENTHOL.

Drug Price Rises Because of Scarcity and War.

In sympathy with nearly all Japanese products menthol is advancing. The situation was explained yesterday as follows by a large importer:

"Menthol crystals sold to-day at $6 to $6.50 a pound in case lots, according to the holder. Usually at this time of year the supply is scarce and the price goes up. In January, 1903, the price was $6.75; in May, $6.50; August, $6.50 to $6.75. Then followed a downward movement.

"No additional supplies are expected until the new crop comes in the Fall. The Japanese sellers have withdrawn all offers. Just now supplies in this country are a little scarce. Occasionally we can buy to advantage from Europe. Whether or not the war will withdraw so much labor from the fields as to reduce the crop this year is a question which nobody can just now answer satisfactorily."

CAMPHOR AT 90 CENTS.

Japanese Embargo Still in Force and Supply Is Low.

H. J. Braker, President of H. J. Baker & Brother, 100 William Street, said yesterday that the price of camphor is still soaring, and unless new supplies are obtained, which seems unlikely, camphor refiners and celluloid manufacturers will be obliged by June 1 to shut down their shops. Mr. Braker said that there are no indications of the Japanese embargo being lifted, and no fresh supplies are in sight anywhere.

The price yesterday was 90 cents a pound in barrels, and refiners predict that the quotations will soon go to $1, or perhaps higher.

CORNER IN COCOANUTS

Available Supply Said to be in Hands of One Firm.

Price of Best Grades Up to $30 a Thousand—Bulk of Trade in Manufactured Product.

"About 20,000,000 cocoanuts come to New York every year," said a New York dealer yesterday. "The trade has increased largely during the past few years, due to the fact that manufacturing confectioners, bakers and makers of desiccated cocoanut have greatly extended their business. There isn't much more market for individual use than there ever was. Perhaps a few people, comparatively speaking, buy more, but manufactured cocoanut in attractive cartons is so much handier and so much cleaner that few care to buy the raw nuts and prepare them.

"The nuts come from all tropical countries—Jamaica, Porto Rico, Central America, South America, outlying tropical islands, and all places were palms will grow supply cocoanuts. They cost an average of about 1 cent each on the steamer, and the vessels used in the trade bring 100,000 to 400,000 at a time. Formerly they came in schooners, and some do now, but a considerable number of specially built steamers are used in the traffic.

"The nuts here are worth from $18 to $28 a thousand from jobbers, and at present prices are advancing, because a prominent manufacturer of prepared cocoanut has succeeded in cornering the supply. For 'San Andreas,' which are the best nuts brought here, as high as $30 a thousand is being obtained, and there is a prospect of further advance. The weather has been so bad that the lightly built steamers could not make the voyages, and the arrival of supplies has been delayed.

"Meanwhile, it is the season when the demand for prepared nuts is most active. Wholesalers are purchasing their stocks for the Spring trade, and bakers are getting ready for the Spring business. The result is that practically every one who wants nuts must pay a tribute to the interest which controls them.

"Cocoanuts are easily grown. The trees flourish in tropical countries like apple trees here. Almost every native yard has one or more, sometimes a dozen. The nuts are gathered and taken to the nearest trader's station, where they are exchanged for money or for the few necessities which natives require. The trees are a constant and sure source of revenue. Some natives increase their income by going into the forest and picking the nuts from the wild trees, but this is not practiced very much. Medical men say the nut is healthful and recommend its consumption."

CHINA TRADE IS DEAD

War and Dear Cotton Combine to Keep It Stagnant.

Revival Expected at Close of New Year's Holidays Has Not Been Forthcoming —Coolies Won't Pay High Prices.

Merchants and shippers engaged in the Chinese trade in cotton fabrics, who expected some revival of the demand now that the New Year's holidays in the Celestial Empire are over, have watched the cables in vain for orders or hopeful inquiries.

On Friday the celebration ended even among those who prolonged the festivities to the limit of ten days. Leading merchants and the reform elements resumed business after celebrating only three days, beginning on Feb. 16. The usual signs are posted to indicate that John Chinaman has paid all his debts and proposes to continue at the old stand for another year, but his eyes are not yet turned with their accustomed admiration toward the cotton weaves of the United States.

Several causes, including the high price of raw cotton and the war, are given as the explanation. A man of long experience in the dry goods export trade said:

"In my opinion, the condition of the domestic cotton market has a great deal more to do with the failure of the Chinese to buy than the war has. To understand the situation you must recall that exports declined in May and June last because of financial conditions in China. There was an accumulation of stocks, which was pretty well sold off when the financial situation cleared. In August China took some of our heavy goods, and in October there were more shipments, prices advancing a little at that time. Since then there have been only occasional small sales, and for ten weeks there has been no actual demand.

"We send to China chiefly drills and sheetings and some cotton flannels. The Chinese coolie or laborer buys these gray goods, and at his home he dyes them indigo, yellow, or red, the first being the cheapest and favorite color. Then he or his wife makes a suit out of the cloth. In the warm weather it is all that he requires for a covering. In cold weather, especially in Northern China, the garments are lined with cotton flannel or padded with some heavy material. Most of our sales are made in Northern China, where the natives prefer the heavy American weaves to the more flimsy and less durable goods usually sent from Europe.

"The class of Chinese who buy these cloths are not easily induced to pay any more than they have been in the habit of paying. The coolie in preference to paying an advance will take inferior goods from some other country; or he may patch up his old clothes to last a little longer, and nowhere can you find another man with the skill and patience of a Chinaman when he decides to make his old clothes answer his purposes after they are really worn out.

"When the Chinaman waits for lower prices, as he is now doing, he is in a game of which he is a master. That is the principal reason why we are not selling cotton goods to China. Stocks at Shanghai are much lower than a year ago, but the merchants will not buy because they know that their customers are not prepared to pay the advanced prices. The views of sellers here and buyers there are apart fully three-quarters of a cent a yard.

"Since the war arrangements have been made so that all Chinese shipments will go to Shanghai and thence by coastwise vessels to other parts of China. Shipments to Niu-Chwang in Manchuria are of course out of the question. About one-half of the cotton goods sent to China in recent years were for Manchuria. Even if the war puts an end for the time to all this trade, I can see only one reason for the remainder of China not buying from us. When the home market gets back a healthful tone, with raw material on a steady basis, we will be able to sell some more cotton goods to China."

A recent Consular report says that the exports of the United States to China in 1903 amounted to $14,970,138. In 1902 they were $22,086,282. The reduction, it is explained, is chiefly in cotton cloths.

Notes of Business Men and Events

The plan for the organization of the Eastern millinery trade in connection with the Millinery Jobbers' Association of the West is not meeting with much success here. It is felt that the interests of the importers, manufacturers, and jobbers are too different to allow the existence of such an organization.

***

Frank R. Chambers of Rogers, Peet & Co., manufacturing clothiers, has recently been elected a Trustee of Columbia University.

***

Consul General Charles M. Dickinson, at Constantinople, writes to the State Department that American manufacturers of cotton goods are losing ground in Turkey. Several of the best-known brands of American goods have been imitated by the Italians and their reputation destroyed. Mr. Dickinson blames the American manufacturers for not having tried to protect themselves in the Turkish courts.

***

It is reported in the provision trade that there are still large stocks of Maine sardines on hand, notwithstanding a lively demand throughout the Winter. New factories which will employ nearly 500 hands will be erected at Port Clyde and Rockland this season.

***

The Francis H. Holmes department of Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co. has opened the St. Regis line of fancy worsteds at prices ranging from $2.05 to $2.20, and Wendell, Fay & Co. have opened the Middlesex line at from $2.15 to $2.50.

***

Mill agents declare that the preliminary orders placed by clothiers for fancy worsteds for next Fall and Winter wear indicate a healthy business. Heavy duplicate orders are expected.

***

The Navy Department will receive bids until noon on March 22 for 45,000 woolen jerseys to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

***

Gulbenkian, Gullabi & Co. have appealed to Washington for a remission of the penal duties on 300,000 pounds of mixed wool recently imported by them and advanced by the General Appraisers, by compelling its assortment. The case may also be carried to the courts on the paragraph of the tariff law allowing an importer to pack his goods in the manner most advantageous to him, in securing a low rate of duty.

***

D'Arcy Meredith, London representative of the J. K. Armsby Company, was at the company's headquarters in this city last week for a short stay. When asked yesterday concerning business in the lines in which his company is interested he was very emphatic in his declarations that it is extremely dull.

"There is no life and snap to trade," said he, "and inquiries do not indicate any improvement immediately. Buyers seem utterly indifferent to the present situation and will not purchase beyond their regular requirements."

***

United States General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay started for New Orleans last week to hear reappraisement cases.

***

W. E. Simpson, formerly Secretary of the Foreign Trade Association, started on a trip to Nassau last week to recuperate from a recent illness.

***

William Meyer of William Meyer & Co., importers of laces and embroideries, is expected back from Europe next week, when the work of organizing the proposed importers' association will be resumed.

***

W. H. Reck of the L. S. McCabe Company of Rock Island, Ill., reached this market last week and spent several days in the dry goods district. He is registered at the Imperial Hotel.

***

L. Hammel, who has a large retail dry goods store in Mobile, Ala., arrived in New York several days ago, and is visiting the jobbing houses.

***

Bert Bramley of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, the Rochester department store and jobbing house which has its New York office at 454 Broome Street, denies that a branch store will be started in Cleveland. He says that the firm looked into the situation in the Ohio city and decided not to enter the field there.

***

F. O. Hartman's friends in the silk district have been informed that he has completed an addition which doubles the capacity of his plant at Berwick, Penn. A night force will be employed in throwing silk.

***

Department 4 of the American Woolen Company yesterday opened a new line of kerseys at 82½ cents to $1.15 a yard. The company now has out samples from all its mills, twenty-eight or thirty in number. There are several thousand styles.

***

Siegel Brothers, 65 Wooster Street, announce that as they bought fabrics from 10 to 15 per cent. below present prices, no advance is made in the firm's prices on muslin underwear.

***

Some of the imported lightweight sheer fabrics in the H. B. Claflin Company's wash goods department are selling this season at from $1 to $2 a yard. The cloth comes in printed floral designs, and experts consider the goods to be remarkably fine specimens of what can be done in cotton novelties.

***

G. Waldo Smith, formerly in the wholesale grocery business, and who for years has been among the most active members of the directorate of the Board of Trade and Transportation, has gone to Florida for his health.

***

Louis Oppenheim & Co., 830 Broadway, are putting out as a feature for the Summer season a pearl gray nineteen-gore pleated skirt worn over a white drop. The firm's styles will also include cream and champagne colored skirts trimmed with Mexican braid set in shirred sections.

***

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers was absent from his duties for several days last week on account of illness.

***

William Smith of G. T. Matthews & Co., tea merchants of Water Street, is making a business tour of the New England States for his firm.

***

O. P. Heath of Charlotte, N. C., and George Drakeley of New York were elected to membership in the New York Coffee Exchange during the last week.

***

Robert S. Russell of Russell & Co., coffee merchants at 94 Front Street, this city, has gone to Pinehurst, S. C., for his health.

***

During the last week A. T. McLaughlin and William Mann of the Milliken, Tomlinson Company, Portland, Me., were visitors in the local tea market. They were accompanied by H. Livingstone, who is Superintendent of the Boston branch of the firm.

***

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee Exchange, held on Wednesday afternoon last to consider a petition of several of the members requesting the establishment of a daily clearing house, no definite action was taken. The subject will probably come up for discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the board next Wednesday. While many of the larger houses in the trade are now in favor of inaugurating the new system, considerable opposition has also developed on the part of commission houses on the ground that important secrets relative to operations are liable to leak out.

***

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. yesterday sent out an announcement to the dry goods trade that it is offering as a feature thirty-two inch linen finish sultings at 7½ cents net. The line includes plain and fancy colors, exact copies of foreign linens which are expected to be one of the fads of the coming season.

***

General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland started yesterday on a trip to Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati to hold customs hearings.

***

There will be sold at auction to-morrow morning, at Pier 36, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Collector Stranahan, 500 bags of cabbage, which have been abandoned by the importer.

***

Secretary Franklin Allen of the Silk Association of America left yesterday for a two weeks' vacation at Atlantic City.

STEEL STRUCTURES
IN THE
BALTIMORE FIRE

A technical review of the fire's effect on steel structures and other types of buildings. Details of construction, showing lessons in fire-proofing taught by the fire. Illustrated with 30 interior and exterior views of the principal buildings affected.

IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF
THE IRON AGE

15c. PER COPY. $5.00 PER YEAR.
232-238 William St., New York.

WILL SELL SEIZED FURS.

Garments Were Smuggled in by Agents of Canadian House.

Twenty-one pieces of fur recently seized from New Yorkers who had bought them in good faith from Desjardins & Co. of Montreal, on the understanding that they would be delivered in New York duty paid, will be sold at the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores next Tuesday morning. The description of the goods is as follows:

	Foreign Value.	Appraised Value.
1 Persian lamb muff	$28.95	$32.09
1 Ladies' seal skin coat	225.00	303.75
1 Tiger skin rug	175.00	236.25
1 Ladies' seal skin garment	175.00	236.25
1 Man's electric seal coat	100.00	135.00
1 Ladies' electric seal coat	85.00	114.75
2 Coon carriage rugs	95.00	128.25
1 Fox carriage rug	35.00	47.25
4 Small white rugs	16.00	19.20
1 Ladies' Persian lamb coat	275.00	371.25
1 Overcoat, muskrat lined	85.00	109.28
1 Ermine muff	9.65	13.03
1 Brown bear rug	100.00	135.00
1 Chinese goat lap robe	32.00	23.66
1 Ladies' seal skin jacket	250.00	337.50
1 Musk ox robe	20.00	27.20
1 Musk ox robe	20.00	27.20

The garments were smuggled in by agents of the Montreal house and delivered to the purchasers, whose first intimation that anything was wrong was when the garments were seized by special agents of the Treasury Department.

DISPUTED SUGAR CASES.

Court of Appeals to Pass Upon Question of Polariscopic Test.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has put over to the next term the famous sugar cases, which probably involve more money and a greater number of any individual protests than any customs cases now before the courts. The cases are entitled "the United States against Bartram Brothers," "the United States against Howell," and "the United States against the American Sugar Refining Company."

The cases were originally decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers in favor of the Government. The importers appealed and carried the case to the United States Circuit Court, which decided in their favor. The cases to be heard this week are the Government's appeals from the decisions of the Circuit Court. Whichever way the Court of Appeals decides the cases will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

The question at issue is the method of applying the polariscopic tests, by which the saccharine quality of sugar, upon which the duty it shall pay is based, is determined. The importers contend that the commercial test is the one which the framers of the law intended should be used, while the Government is fighting for the more exact scientific test. There are now about 10,000 suspended protests on this subject on the files of the Board of General Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Auction sales of dry goods, woolens, dress goods, hosiery, gloves, laces, silks, rugs, carpets, mattings, and other merchandise are scheduled for this week as follows:

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway.—Tuesday, peremptory sale of 65 bales and cases straw braids; 3,700 pairs Nottingham lace curtains, bed sets, pillow shams, housekeeping linens, cases hosiery and underwear, imported knit wool gloves, ladies' blouses, white goods, 1,200 pieces linings, tie silks, gold braid; 2,500 dozen 26 and 28 inch umbrellas, 100 cases men's and boys' fur, wool, and straw hats, 800 dozen ladies' neckwear, children's clothing, 500 cartons flowers, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Thursday, peremptory sale of 400 9 by 12 rugs, the makes of Hartford, Bigelow, Firth, Sanford & Smith; also 3,000 rolls Chinese and Japanese mattings, carpets, oilcloths, and linoleums.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street.—Tuesday, millinery. Wednesday, mattings, carpets. Thursday, dry goods, including a peremptory sale of 60 cases of fancy wash fabrics by order of Deering, Milliken & Co. Friday, woolens.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street.—Tuesday, at the warehouse of the Underwriters' Salvage Company, 9 Sullivan Street, for the James L. Wandering Glove Company, of 566 Broadway, 3,000 dozen kid, suede, and mocha gloves, wool and leather mitts. Wednesday, regular sale of dress goods, silks, velvets, &c. Thursday and Friday, 60,000 dozen hosiery and gloves, in liquidation of the importations of Christler & Co. of Franklin Street.

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street.—Tuesday, 900 pieces of woolen goods; also dry goods, dress goods, tailors' trimmings. Friday, clothiers, woolens, dress goods; 100 cases of dress goods, cotton goods, sheetings, woolens, &c., damaged ex steamship Teemont.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

SALE OF JACKSON BUSINESS.

Stockholders in Baltimore Firm Will Receive Good Dividend.

One of the committee in charge of the liquidation of the Lloyd L. Jackson Company of Baltimore said yesterday that the Sutton Company, which arranged several days ago to buy the real estate, will also take the business and stock of dry goods. He added:

"All the creditors are secured absolutely. Because of the fire destroying all the other jobbing houses we were able to get better terms than would otherwise have been possible. Both the preferred and common shareholders will get out pretty well, but neither will, of course, get anything like par value of their stock. There is $600,000 of preferred, and $400,000 of common stock."

AUCTION SALES.
ART SALE EXTRAORDINARY AT THE
KNICKERBOCKER
Art Galleries,
7 West 29th st.
C. E. Smith, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR AND COLLECTOR'S SALE.
Now on Exhibition
DAILY, 9 TO 6. EVENINGS, 7:30 TO 10.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
MODERN PAINTINGS
By distinguished European and American masters.
By order of
S. B. CARPENTER, ESQ., ADMINISTRATOR,
OF ESTATE OF N. B. CARPENTER,
TOGETHER WITH THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
Signor Danatus Buonglorno,
CONNOISSEUR AND COLLECTOR, WHO IS RETURNING TO ITALY; ALSO A FEW OTHERS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
Artists Represented.
M. Fortuny, Simmonitti, Leon Moran, M. J. De Haas, James Hart, Percy Moran, 2 examples; Arthur Parton, Henry P. Smith, Louis Moller, Innocenti, Jules Worms, Alonzo Perez, Verboeckhoven, Ladislaus Bakalowicz, W. A. Morgan, J. G. Brown, H. Koek Koek, Edward Moran, Carl Kahler, 12 examples; M. Rico, Warren Shephard, Eugene Buono, Walter Blackman, Berne Bellecour, F. Defregger, Theodore C. Frere, L. Passini, Rosierse, Sani, Beauquesne, Ralph Albert Blakelock, 5 examples; George H. McCord, 2 examples.
AND MANY OTHERS EQUALLY PROMINENT
At Absolute Sale
Thursday, Friday & Saturday
EVENINGS, MARCH 3D, 4TH AND 5TH, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Illustrated Catalogues to be had upon request.

Silversmith Machinery for Sale.—On Monday, Feb. 29, 1904, at 2 P. M., I will sell the assets of the William Knoll Company, at 1-9 Bethune St., New York City, at private sale, for any reasonable offer, they consisting of spinning and polishing lathes, wooden benches, dynamo, sand blast, and many other utensils used in the trade. Sutherland D. Smith, assignee, 11-12 William St., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
EXCEEDED OUR EXPECTATIONS.
Mail Order Advertisers,
READ THE FOLLOWING:
New York, February 8, 1904.
RUDOLPH GUENTHER, City:
Dear Sir—We find the results from the ad. in the twenty-four papers as advertised by you far exceeded our expectations, and we are still hearing from them. Yours truly,
CHESTER MILLS, 12 John St., N. Y.
ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!
For $10 I will insert for one time (any day) a 25-word classified adv. in the following metropolitan list of twenty-four papers:
Boston Herald, Indianapolis Sentinel,
Phila. No. American, Omaha Bee,
Phila. Record, Buffalo Courier,
Syracuse Herald, Rochester D. & Chron.,
Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Telegram,
Baltimore Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer,
St. Louis Globe-Dem., Moines R. & Leader,
Washington Post, Denver Republican,
Milwaukee Free Press, San Fran. Chronicle,
Cincinnati Enquirer, Atlanta Constitution,
Minneapolis Tribune, Chicago Inter-Ocean,
Detroit Free Press, Kansas City Journal.
Give this list a trial
RUDOLPH GUENTHER,
108 FULTON ST., New York. 'Phone 995—John.
Write for Combination Offers, Magazine Lists.

Active or silent associate wanted with about $2,500 for old established, strictly legitimate, cash mercantile business showing about $800 profits monthly; capital always secured; experience unnecessary; demand practically unlimited. Cash Business, Box 105 Times.

WANTED—Young man of business experience, preferably in printing or publishing, to assume management and part ownership in a promising business in Washington; capital required, $15,000; fullest opportunity for investigation. Address H. A., Times Office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old contracts give higher cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Engraver may acquire stock in new, well-organized corporation in exchange for half-tone plates; high-grade work required; fair dealing. "Conservative," P. Box 176 Times.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Milk route, 8 acres, house, barn, stock, $3,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

DUTY ON ARC LIGHT CARBONS.

Court of Appeals Sustains Contention for Low Rate.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday decided the case of the United States against R. F. Downing & Co., in favor of the importers, thereby materially reducing the duty to be exacted on carbons for electric arc lights.

These carbons, in the condition in which they are used, are 12 inches long, and they are specifically provided for in the tariff law at 90 cents a hundred. Some years ago the importers tried bringing them in in longer lengths, from 12¼ to 20 inches, and the claim was made that they were entitled to classification as articles manufactured of carbon at 35 per cent. This claim was overruled by General Appraiser Fischer on Nov. 7, 1901, and Judge Henderson, M. Somerville wrote a dissenting opinion sustaining the importers' claim. This dissenting opinion is now confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The importers were represented by Comstock & Brown.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Involving No New Principle of Law.

Several cases involving no new principles of customs law were decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

Protests overruled were by Greef & Co., Eimer & Amend, Adolph Strauss & Co., George Rigge & Co., and Schwencke, Kirk & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by J. S. Plummer & Co., the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, Hess & Harburger, Heine & Co., and George Lueders & Co., New York, and N. Olcovich & Co., Fernandez, Ernst & Co. and others, and Frank Gerdts & Co., San Francisco.

No Whalebone Corner.

At the New York office of the Warren Brothers Company, 632 Broadway, it was denied yesterday that an attempt had been made by the company to corner the market, as reported. It was said that the firm bought sufficient supplies for its use until the new catch, which will arrive in November next, relieves the present scarcity. Whalebone brokers say that they still have supplies which are likely to be reduced by May or June to an extent that will send up prices.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FOLLOWING a period of speculation in low-priced lots, last week's trading in vacant properties was of decidedly better character, and showed a disposition on the part of operators and builders to take up the improvement of some of the choicest vacant parcels in Harlem.

With the opening of the building season, not only will the upper Lenox Avenue section be an area of great activity in the construction of the cheaper grades of flats and tenements, but the section south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and tributary to the Lenox Avenue branch of the subway will also witness a number of large undertakings.

There has been sold in this territory within the last few days fully a million dollars' worth of property, including a corner at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, and the famous "Greenhouse Block" on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets.

These properties have been in a neighborhood which heretofore has justified no very costly improvements, yet they have been held at figures which rendered impossible any profitable improvement of them with cheaper structures. With the opening of the subway, however, it is thought likely that there will be a greatly increased demand for the higher grade of apartment houses in Harlem. Nothing as to the exact form of improvement of the plots in question has been determined, but the prices at which the lots sold practically preclude everything except elevator apartment houses, and, in some instances, a greater height than six stories, with fireproof construction, may be decided upon.

The announcement of the Barney syndicate that it is prepared to sell about 150 lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, was one of the week's most interesting developments, being the first move on the part of the syndicate in the direction of marketing any of its large holdings on Washington Heights.

Besides the lots to be offered immediately, the syndicate also owns about as many more in the neighboring blocks between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and what with the large holdings of several institutions and those of the city, in the shape of the City College grounds and parks, the controlling of the future of the section ought to be a comparatively simple matter. Restrictions, it is understood, will limit the side streets to dwellings and the avenues to a good class of apartment houses. That these have been the restrictions very generally anticipated for Washington Heights will not detract from the interest in the working out of the plan.

For the most part the week's business has been of a conventional sort, but of enormous volume, the number of reported transactions being nearly double what it was for the corresponding week last year. The demanad among small investors for the old type of five-story flats seems little nearer to being satisfied than it was three or four months ago, and the reports of last week contained over one hundred items affecting that class of property.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Charles M. Rosenthal and Isaac M. Berinstein the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, 200 by 100. The buyers, Schmeidler & Bachrach, will resell the property in forty-foot plots to builders.

Arcade from 13th to 14th Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the property 32 West Fourteenth Street, running through to 31 West Thirteenth Street, 25 by 200, for Georgianna B. Maclay to the Fourteenth Street Arcade Company. The lease is for ten years at an aggregate rental of $200,000.

Seventh Avenue Apartments Sold.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Louise Schwegler the seven-story apartment house known as the Marconi, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Mary G. Pinkney to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot, 33.9 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 291 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyers have also secured from Michael O'Brien, through the same brokers, the lot adjoining to the west, 25 by 100.11.

Jaeqple & Werner have sold to J. Silverstein the plot of six lots running through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 145 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

West 132d Street Deals.

Shaw & Co. have sold for William E. Parsons, Jr., as trustee, 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 99.11.

Citron, Salinsky & Leventhal have sold to Regina Moskievitz 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11. Isidor Bloom was the broker.

Duff & Brown have sold for the estate of Jonas Heller to a client 531 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a five-story three-family flat, 33 by 88 by 100.

Adolph Rauch denies that he has sold his property at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

West 109th Street Purchase.

Samuel Winters has bought the two five-story flats 130 and 132 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.11, and has resold No. 130 to Edward Stovenhagen.

Weaver & Moore are reported to have sold 134 to 138 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100.

David Vandewart is the buyer of 183 and 185 West One Hundred and Second Street and M. J. Wohlgemuth of 254 West One Hundred and Third Street, the sales of which properties were recently reported.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold.

Sachs & Co. have sold to a client for Charles Weisberger and Sigmond Lewy a five-story triple flat, 34 by 75, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

John Hector has sold the five-story flat 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

Buyer of Madison Avenue Dwelling.

Charles S. Haight is the buyer of the dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, reported sold yesterday through Gilsey Brothers & Co. Lydia W. Kendall is the buyer of 65 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Alfred B. Wray has sold the four-story dwelling 43 East Seventy-fifth Street, on lot 16 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company to a client the three-story brick and stone private stable 243 West Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Upper Park Avenue Buying.

Leo Samuels and Isaac Strauss have sold for Nathan Adelsdorfer to Lewis Samuels 1,095 and 1,097 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50.10 by 82.2.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham has sold for Eva Quasbarth and Marie Freedman 1,687 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 90.

Joseph Krulish has sold the two four-story flats 334 and 336 East Seventieth Street, on plot 55 by 100.5.

E. V. Pescia has sold for Simon Epstein to the Societa Co-operativa Ignasi Floria 382 East One Hundred and First Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.11.

Middle West Side Transactions.

John H. Berry has sold for George Fuchs 459 and 461 West Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.5.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Sarah Goldberg the five-story tenement 419 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Crist & Herrick have sold for the De Klyn estate the three-story brick tenement 334 West Eleventh Street, 25 by 101.

Simons & Moersfelder have bought from Moersch & Wille the six-story apartment house 338 West Nineteenth Street, on lot 25 by 98. They have also purchased the three six-story tenement houses 324, 326, and 328 East Thirty-fourth Street, each 28.4 by 98.9, and have sold to Gustave Seelig the two six-story tenements 620 and 622 East Eleventh Street, each 25 by 92.3.

Buyers for East Side Parcels.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Henry Erdman to Schmeidler & Bachrach the five-story tenement 411 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

Philip & London have sold for P. & M. Goldstein to D. B. Phillips the property 103 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

Sale of Trinity Avenue Corner.

Richard Dickson has sold for John C. Heintz and Pauline D. Windecker, as executors, the frame dwelling and lot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Trinity Avenue.

James E. Callan has sold for John W. Buttikofer the lot, 25 by 142, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 171 feet east of Marmion Avenue.

B. Rosenstock and E. Polak have sold for Solomon Moses the three four-story flats, with stores, 4,000 to 4,004 Third Avenue, on plot 75 by 90.

Frank Starkman has sold to M. E. Fowler the two five-story double flats 107 and 109 St. Ann's Avenue.

E. J. Welling has sold 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 100, and 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for Mary Stunker, to Mary H. Johanson.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. were brokers in the recent sale of the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a plot 99.11 by 100, sold by Ambrose K. Ely.

David Cohen has resold to Philip Shapiro the triple flat 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11 feet, adjoining corner of Fifth Avenue.

Gussaroff & Steindler and Henry Powell have resold to Louis I. Harris the two four-story-and-basement triple flats, each 25 by 86 by 100, 877 and 879 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. They have also sold to Alvina Farbe the house adjoining, 881 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street of the same description as the above.

Gussaroff & Steindler have sold to Isidor Ginsberg the three-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling 121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Edward L. King, for the last twenty years with Richard V. Harnett & Co., has opened offices at 10 Wall Street, for the transaction of a general real estate business.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The sale of the Cunningham estate properties on Wednesday was a long-drawn-out affair, without much snap to the bidding, although the final bids in each instance represented a fair valuation of the properties. Nos. 114 to 118 Waverley Place brought a total of $85,480; 27 West Eighth Street, $22,500, and 58 and 60 West Eighth Street, $73,750. Auctioneer Kennelly was also successful with an executors' offering of 39 and 41 Wooster Street, the price being $70,000.

A property in the same general section—203 and 205 Greene Street—is among the more prominent items in this week's list. It consists of a six-story store and loft building, and will be sold under foreclosure by Auctioneer Goldsticker on Tuesday.

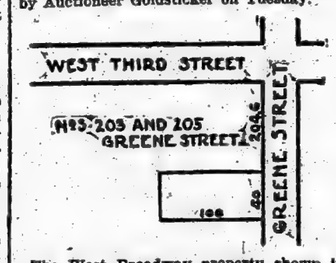

The West Broadway property shown in the following diagram is among Auctioneer Kennelly's offerings for Wednesday. The buildings on the plot are five-story factory structures. The sale is held by executors' orders.

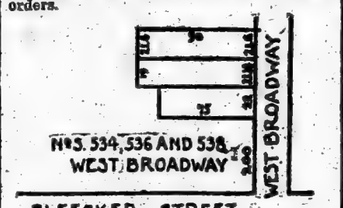

A fine Riverside Drive dwelling will be put up on Thursday by L. J. Phillips & Co. The house adjoins the northeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment of about $45,000.

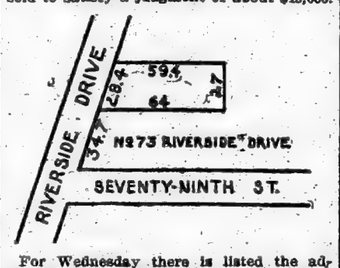

For Wednesday there is listed the adjourned sale of 389 Broadway, near Franklin Street, to be conducted by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Lower east side offerings for the week are 606 East Fourteenth Street, near Avenue B, and 262 and 264 East Houston Street, both to be sold on Tuesday.

A large partition sale, announced for Tuesday of this week by the McVickar Realty Trust Company, and including properties on William, Beekman, Centre, and Spring Streets, will not take place until March 8.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 212 mortgages for $3,441,647, of which 63, for $1,078,515 were at 5 per cent.; 106, for $1,405,982, were at more, and 43, for $957,150, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 218 mortgages, for $5,909,116; of which 51, for $1,083,950, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $651,516, were at more, and 80, for $4,178,650, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 101 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 29.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, Cedar Avenue, east side, 56.5 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 38.8 by 122.1 Cedar Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 37 by 122. Due on judgment on each parcel, $3,615.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee, Deannan Street, north side, 250 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 116.8, four-story brick tenement and two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,326.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Safford A. Crummey, referee, 262 and 264 East Houston Street, north side, 122 feet west of Avenue B, 50 by 111, leasehold, four-story front and three-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $9,963.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, Cedar Avenue, east side, 353.7 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 35.6 by 125. Due on judgment, $5,607.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 348 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 236.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 21.8 by 99.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,467.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 208 and 206 Greene Street, west side, 204.6 feet south of Third Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $77,859.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Samson Leachman, referee, 506 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 113 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 103.5, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenement.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, John T. Dooling, referee, 446 Ninth Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet south of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.4 by 80, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,080; subject to othey mortgages for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, 334 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,580.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Inwood Avenue, northeast corner of East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 107.3 by 12.10 by 87.2 by 74.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,867.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 534, 536, and 538 West Broadway, west side, 200 feet north of Bleecker Street, 65.4 by 70, five-story brick factory building.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 389 Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, William J. K. Dieott, referee, 3,500 Third Avenue, east side, 73.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 35.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,490.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkitt, referee, 2,062 Valentine Avenue, east side, 403.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 18.11 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,013.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, about 210 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, running through to the line of New, or Croton, Street, 25 by 35.7 by 25 by 34.7, together with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25 by 42.7 by 25 by 33.7, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,439; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Benjamin G. Paddock, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 275.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25.2 by 125.11 by 25 by 123, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,158.

By Charles A. Bernan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Julianna Street, north side, 66 feet east of Duncombe Avenue, Wakefield, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $167; subject to another mortgage for $2,600.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 73 Riverside Drive, 54.7 feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, 28.4 by 80.4 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $44,799.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Goldstein, referee, 1,584 Madison Avenue, west side, 80.11 feet north of One Hudnred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100, five-story flat. Due on judgment, $5,358; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Wolf, referee, 378 to 384 Pelham Avenue, southeast corner of Avenue St. John, 16.8, 16.10, 17.4, and 23.6, respectively, by 119.4, four three-story frame tenements. Due on judgment, $17,588.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, William J. A. Caffrey, referee, Main Street, southwest corner of Bay Street, City Island, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $3,748.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee, Seventy-seventh Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,010.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.—By Joseph P. Day, partition sale, Crowley Wentworth, referee, 152 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 166 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Gilroy, referee, 2,507 and 2,509 Third Avenue, southeast corner One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 30 by 100 by 20.6 by 100, three-story frame tenament and store. Due on judgment, $10,962.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 24 Norfolk Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 15.8 by 17.8; L. Harby at 20 Essex Street, owner; S. Cross of 349 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 410 East Tenth Street, for six-story brick lofts and stable, 20 by 87.8; Feldman & Weiss of 73 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 46 and 48 West Ninety-sixth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.8; A. Libeskind of 940 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 35.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50 by 67; Schlesinger & Feinichel of 220 Grand Street, owners; A. B. Eadt of Union Square, architect; cost, $40,000.

Mapes Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 56.6; Mount Hope Building Company, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $13,500.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 150 feet east of Brook Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 50 by 88; Martin Sully of 734 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Harry P. Howell of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Bassford Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 35.8 by 105; Bassford Realty Company of 627 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland, Jerome and Burnside Avenues, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 57 Fulton Street, to four-story brick lofts; estate of T. Suffern of 99 Franklin Street, owner; E. Berger of 3,092 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 436 to 440 West Fortieth Street, to three four-story brick tenements; J. M. Goldberg of 498 Ninth Avenue, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 16 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. C. Milburn, premises, owner; W. W. Bosworth of 451 West Thirty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 640 East Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; G. Riech of 311 East Houston Street, owner; D. Reissmann of 30 1st Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 60 Goerck Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; B. Levy of 140 Henry Street, owner; C. Dunn of 602 Water Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 397 1st Av., to a four-story brick tenement and stores; M. L. Fanning of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, owner; T. M. Fanning of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 581 and 583 Eleventh Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; G. W. Fanning of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, owner; T. M. Fanning, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 27 Rutgers Street, to a six-story brick tenement and stores; F. J. Sellig of 13 Allen Street, owner; Gass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 9 to 15 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a one and three story brick Ice Plant; Hygeia Ice Company, premises, owner; R. Moller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 125 feet east of Broadway, to a one-story brick church; Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church, premises, owner; J. C. Wolf of 441 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; Mrs. Annie B. Jones of 872 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Gustavi Schwarz of 264 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Nereid Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; E. Davis, premises, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $500.

Bisbrow Place, east side, 162 feet north of De Milt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 167; Anna Pisciotta, premises, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

BROOK AV, 1,472, e s, 27x100.1; Frank Starkman and another to Joseph Heidt, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and... 100

CANNON ST, 116, e s, 25x99.10; Tilly Moskowitz to Sarah Minkowsky, (mtg $20,500)..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 144, e s, 22x51.6; Morris Weinstein to S. Seymour and others, 1-5 part, (mtg 1-5 part of $22,500,) other consideration and..... 100

FULTON AV, 2,018, w s, 18x64.10x18x66.6; Rose Nathan to Adelina Cahn and another, (mtg $4,500,)..... other consideration and..... 100

GRAND ST, 351, s s, 21x80; Louis Minsky to Morris Freedman and another, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and... 100

LOT 153, map of Van Nest Park; Joseph Camache and another to Frank Bares, (mtg $2,900)..... 100

LOTS 81 and 82, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate, 50x100; Florence B. Gross to Alfred Miltanowsky, (mtg $600)..... Nom.

LOTS 22, 142, to 149, 332 to 336, 340 to 342, 344, 385 to 392, map of lands of Duchess Land Company; Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Lots 408 to 422, 426 to 436, 440 to 442, 451 to 455, 458 to 470, 472 to 480, 441, and 457; map of west part of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Joseph J. Meaney to Morris H. Hayman, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 7 to 10, 99 to 106, 107 to 109, 121 to 132, 210 to 213, 338 to 388, 240 to 244, 325 to 370, 373 to 376, 378, and 479, map of lands of Duchess Land Company; Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Lots 473 to 510, 533 to 546, 569 to 576, on map of west part of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Joseph J. Meaney to Morris H. Hayman, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 22, 142, to 149, 332 to 336, 340 to 342, 344, 385 to 392, map of lands of Duchess Land Company; Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Lots 408 to 422, 426 to 440, 442, 451 to 456, 458 to 470, 472 to 476, 479 and 279, map of lands of Duchess Land Company, Throgg's Neck; Lots 473 to 510, 533 to 546, 569 to 576, on map of west part of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Joseph J. Meaney to Morris H. Hayman, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

MARION AV, s e s, 100 ft s w of 183d St, 25x100; Joseph J. Meaney to Edward Eder, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

MARION AV, s e corner of 184th St, 50.8x82.4x84.4; Caroline E. Brown and another, executors, to William H. Wright, jr..... 6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 192d St, 101x27.6x99.11x28.10; Antonia C. DeSignano to Wm. Ferrara, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

TELLER AV, e s, 124.1 ft s of 169th St, 25x30.5x25x30.7; Esther M. Ferris to Charles H. Thornton and another..... Nom.

1ST AV, w s, 125.10 ft n of 115th St, 25x100; Max Orbach to Christian Billinger, 3 years..... 900

6TH ST, 615 East; Jeremiah Hayes to Louis P. Deffas, 2 years..... 540

125TH ST, 132; Thomas G. McClatchey to Alexander Soling and another, 1 year... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARONSON, Max, to Morits Frankel and others; 121st St, 2 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BERLINGER, Emile, to Ida Lewinson; 101st St, 136 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,000

BROWER, Matilda W., to Beatrice Brower; 109th St, 306 West, prior mtg $32,000, due March 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

CAHN, Adeline, and another to Rose Nathan; Fulton Av, 2,018, due Aug. 27, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,400

COHEN Heyman, to the American Woolen Company; Hester St, 51, secures bond of $3,000..... Nom.

DICK, Walter A., to Julius H. Seymour, trustee; Brown Place, 166 and 168, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,197

FREEDMAN, Morris, and another to Louis Minsky; Grand St, 351, due Aug 26, 1906, or Feb. 26, 1907, 6 per cent..... 8,500

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Louis Lese; 112th St, n s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,200

GANZ, Meiny S., and another to Augustus F. Holly; 126th St, 246 East, 5 years... 13,000

GAMP, Henry S., and another to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; 119th St, 347 East, 3 years..... 10,000

HEGEMAN & CO., to Van Norden Trust Company; Broadway, 200 and 202, leasehold, all title, 19 years, sold..... 150,000

KREIELSHEIMER, Lena, to Annie H. Haft; 117th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAGINN, Vincent F., to Anna E. Maginn, 2 assignments..... 14,000

MAYER, Emma, to the Union Exchange Bank; 106th St, 321 East, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., sold..... 2,500

MEANEY, Joseph J., to the Duchess Land Company; Lots 7 to 10, 99 to 106, 107 to 109, 121 to 132, 210 to 213, 338 to 388, 240 to 244, 325 to 370, 373 to 376, 378, and 279, map of lands of Duchess Land Company, Throgg's Neck; Lots 473 to 510, 533 to 546, 569 to 576, on map of west part of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Lots 408 to 422, 426 to 440, 442, 451 to 456, 458 to 470, 472 to 476, 479 and 279, map of lands of Duchess Land Company, Throgg's Neck; Lots 408 to 422, 426 to 440, 442, 451 to 456, 458 to 470, 472, 473, and 457, map of west part of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; 2 years..... 5,000

MURPHY, John D., to Guarantee Savings Loan and Investment Company; 23d St, n s, 99.10 ft w of 7th Av, due May 1, 1904..... 38,000

REICHENBACH, Charles, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 224 St, 125 West, due March 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

STARACE, Frank S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 116th St, s s, 208.4 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Esther M. Ferris; Teller Av, w s s, 524.1 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year..... 500

ULLMANN, Sarah, to Nathan Necarsulmer; 93d St, 331 East, 5 years..... 13,000

ULLMAN, Sarah, to Charles J. Pretzfeld; 93d St, 329 East, 5 years..... 13,000

WILLIAMS, Samuel, and another to the City Mortgage Company; 90th St, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 40,000

WRIGHT, William H., to Samuel W. Brown; Marion Av, s e corner of 194th St, 3 years..... 6,000

WULFF, Rosa, to Emil J. Winterroth; 168th St, s s, 312.6 ft e of 4th Av, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years..... 1,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

RAUM, Jacob, and another to Charlotte Hastorf..... Nom.

FERNS, Robert J., to Pierre M. Brown.. Nom.

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and..... 100

IVORY, Annie M., to American Mortgage Company..... 18,700

MOORHEAD, Anna, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society..... Nom.

SMITH, Mary E., to Mary W. Moen..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday, Feb. 27.

CARMINE ST, 3 and 4; L. Drits & Co. against Jacob Cohen, owner and contractor..... $188

CORNELIA ST, 29 and 29½; William T. Hookey against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor..... 1,814

DIVISION ST, 101 and 101½; Max L. Rohman against Fanny A. Lawrence, owner; Jacob Moses, contractor..... 615

PELHAM AV, n s, St. John's College, Fordham; James Healy against Fordham College, owner; John Maher & Sons and another, contractors..... 180

83D ST, 153 to 157 East; Grace R. Carter and another against James Naughton's sons, owners; John J. Hearn, contractor. 1,965

152D ST, 300 West, and 8th Av, 2,949; John W. Quackenbush against New York and Long Island Realty Company and another, owners; Charles Lambert, contractor..... 134

BUILDING LAON CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 72, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; City Mortgage Company loans to Samuel Williams and Samuel Gredginsky 40,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 165; John Best against Aaron Buchsbaum and another, Sept. 2, 1903, by bond..... $163

BROADWAY and 181st St, s w corner; Marston Lumber Company against the Holywood Church and another, Feb. 24, 1904..... 236

5TH AV, 452; Abramson-Engesser Company against Edward M. Knox and another, May 18, 1903..... 297

5TH AV, 452; Abramson-Engesser Company against Edward M. Knox and another, May 14, 1903..... 230

8TH AV, w s, whole front between 58th St and Grand Circle; American Bridge Company against Nellie Flake and another, April 9, 1903..... 4,998

88TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, to Grand Circle; American Bridge Company against Nellie Flake and another, April 9, 1903..... 15,197

108TH ST, 15 East; Adolph Klein against Charles Sandhop and another; June 15, 1903..... 70

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday, Feb. 27.

BROADWAY, 346 and 348; City of New York against Douglas Robinson and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; C. Everit Macy and another, trustees, against George H. Winslow and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

ELTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; City of New York against Ida M. Randall, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

183D ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 100x99.11; John W. Quackenbush against Bernhaimer & Schwartz and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. J. Kelly.

BOSCOBEL AV, n s, 100 ft e of 163d St, 25x—; Kate E. Murray against Charles S. Woodward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

61ST ST, s w cor; William A. Sloane against William P. Harper, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage;) Attorneys De La Mare & Mortimer.

WEBB END AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 167th St, 22.2x100; George W. McAdam against Louis Russell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

1ST AV, n e corner, 45x—; Mary C. Ahern against Thomas Sanderson and another, (partition;) attorney, W. Brauns.

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 36.4 feet s of 180th St, 28.1x100x irregular, two actions; Charles H. Miller and another against Charles A. Foss and another, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Spencer, Ordway & Wierum.

MISS PINKNEY'S HOLDINGS.

Still Owns a Few Lots Despite Many Recent Sales.

"That must leave Miss Pinkney without a great deal of vacant property," remarked the man who had just heard of the sale of twenty-six lots on Seventh Avenue between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, and who recalled several other large transactions in which she has figured the last few years.

"Well, now don't you offer to buy all she has left," replied the real estate broker, who has had occasion to become familiar with the extent of Miss Pinkney's holdings. "I wouldn't undertake to make a very close guess, but I should say offhand that she still holds title to between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 worth of vacant land north of One Hundred and Tenth Street."

BIG AUTO HOUSE PLANNED.

New Structure Near Long Acre Will Accommodate 300 Machines.

An automobile storage house which, it is said, will be the most completely equipped establishment of its kind in the country, will be built by Charles C. Worthington on a plot recently purchased by him, running through from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Street, just east of Seventh Avenue. The properties acquired by Mr. Worthington are 147 to 151 West Forty-ninth Street and 148 to 152 West Fiftieth Street.

On this site he will erect a building having accommodations for 300 automobiles. Each machine will have a separate steel-lined "stall," and in front of each "stall" there will be a turntable. The building will be fitted particularly for the use of owners who do not care to maintain private establishments for storing their machines, and will have reception rooms and many other features quite new to buildings of its class.

Plans for the structure have been drawn by Leopold Eidlitz. The sale of the site was negotiated by Brokers Whitehouse & Porter.

CURIOUS STREET NUMBERING.

Clinton Street Different from All Others East of the Bowery.

"One thing that I'd like to know," said the man with an eye for peculiarities on the map of the city, "is why the numbers on Clinton Street run from north to south.

"No objection to their running that way that I know of, but why should this one street be different in this particular from all the others parallel with it east of the Bowery. On all the other streets—Allen, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and so on—the numbers run in what seems to be the natural way for this town; that is, uptown from south to north; but Clinton Street, according to official description, begins at Houston Street and ends at the East River.

"The only peculiarity of Clinton Street that I have been able to discover is that it is the only one of the north and south thoroughfares east of the Bowery that runs clear down to the East River, all of the others ending—or beginning—at Division Street. It may be older than the other streets, but this ought to have caused the low numbers to be at its southerly end. Perhaps some of these 'old New York' wizards can throw some light on the subject."

$8,000 Damages for Husband's Death.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 27.—A verdict for $8,000 damages was awarded this morning to Mrs. Mary L. Chapman of Farmingdale against the Central Railroad of New Jersey. She had sued for $30,000 damages for the loss of her husband who was killed by a train at a crossing in Farmingdale on Oct. 19. The case was tried before Justice Fort. Chapman was an employe of the Standard Vulcanite Company.

FIFTH AVENUE'S NEW RETAIL CENTRE

Changes Which Have Made It a Territory of Many Building Operations and Rapidly Advancing Values.

Last week's announcement that Reed & Barton will be tenants in the new building to be erected at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street marks another addition to the jewelers' and silversmiths' colony, the growth of which has been the most prominent feature of the development of that stretch of Fifth Avenue shown in the accompanying diagram. The diagram also shows, with owners' names, the new structures erected in this territory within the last three years, as well as several of the larger plots as yet unimproved, but held by individual owners.

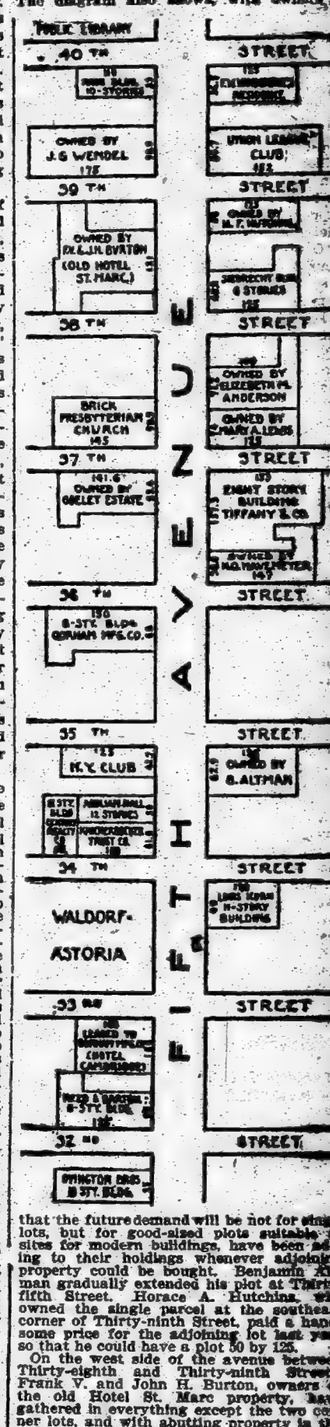
PUBLIC LIBRARY
40 TH
STREET
OWNED BY J. G. WENDEL
39 TH
OWNED BY EX-L.J.H. BYRON (OLD HOT

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE,

Estate of Thomas Van Zandt,

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee,

TUESDAY, March 8, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway.

169 William Street.

About 26 ft. by 54 ft. 4-story brick building.

136 and 138 Beekman St.

About 37 ft. by 25 ft. 4-story brick building.

217 and 219 Centre St.

THROUGH TO

143 and 145 Elm St.

About 50 ft. by 106 ft. 4-story brick building on Centre St. and 7-story brick building on Elm St.

212 Centre Street.

About 24 ft. by 44 ft. 5-story brick store and loft building.

220 and 222 Centre St.

About 50 ft. by 33 ft. 5-story brick store and loft building.

24 and 26 East Twelfth St.

About 46 ft. by 100 ft.

THROUGH TO

88 University Place.

About 31 ft by 56 ft.

2½-story brick and frame buildings on E. 12th St., and 3-story brick store and loft building on University Place.

345 and 347 Spring St.

About 30 ft. by 80 ft. 3½-story brick building, with stores and flats.

68-70-72-74 Thompson St.

About 100 ft. by 88 ft. 4 and 5-story tenements.

An interest of about one-tenth in

Piers 23 and 24 East River

(old numbers)

AND BULKHEAD BETWEEN

subject to pending condemnation proceedings by the City of New York.

A Policy of Title Insurance

by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be furnished free of charge with each parcel, 60% of the purchase price, excepting in the case of the pier and bulkhead property, may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½% for one, two, or three years.

All leases will expire May 1st, 1904. For booklet maps and further particulars apply to EDWARD D. McGREAL, Auctioneer, (McVickar Realty Trust Co.,) No. 24 Nassau St., or ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 45 William St., New York City.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Au tioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE MOSHER EST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

586 EAST 135TH ST., bet. Alexander & Willis Avs., 2 story brick high stoop dwelling on lot 18 10 x 100.

205 ALEXANDER AV., near 137th St., 3 story and basement high stoop brick dwelling on lot 16.6¾ x 75.

BELMONT AV., east side 157.2 south of Pelham Av., 3 lots, each 25 x 100.

CITY ISLAND, block front on west side of MAIN STREET, from Centre St., to Schofield Av. Plot 216.54 x 100 with two 2 story frame stores and dwellings, &c.

BROOKLYN: SIXTH AV., east side, bet. 65th & 66th Sts., 2 vacant lots, each 25 x 100.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Atty., 229 Broadway. Maps &c. from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

606 EAST 14TH ST.,

near Ave. B, five story front and 4 story rear brick tenements with store on lot 25 x 103.3.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee, 35 Nassau St.

WILLIAM HAUPT, Pltfs. Atty., 68 William St.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

CHOICE FORDHAM PROPERTY.

878, 880, 882 & 884 PELHAM AV., S. E. COR. HUGHES AV., four 3-story frame stores and dwellings on plot 76.44x112.83; 5 blocks east of 3d Av. "L" & Fordham Stations.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Pltf's Atty, 27 William St.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

H. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS, will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, to close estate of Hyman Israel, Dec'd.

54-56 BLEECKER STREET,

Southwest Cor. Elm Street,

4-story loft building, on lot 42.10x116.1 irreg.

86-88 BOWERY,

Southwest Cor. Hester Street,

6-story brick building on lot 50x100.

294-296 STANTON STREET,

Two 6-story bldgs., each on lot 24.11x80.

94 HENRY STREET.

6 and 5 story front and rear buildings. Leasehold to May, 1919; bldgs. then to be paid for.

14-16-18 and 20 EAST 134TH ST.

Four 4-story tenements on lot 25x99.11 each.

VACANT LOT GRANT AVENUE.

Grant Av., E. S., 25 ft. North of Garfield Street.

For maps and particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys., 108 B'way, or the Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York,

Estate of H. A. DINGEE, Dec'd,

534—536—538 WEST BROADWAY

NEAR BLEECKER ST.,

the five-story brick Factory Building, size of plot, 65.4x30x irreg.

Messrs. DE LONG & CARROLL, Attorneys, 260 West Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction

Friday, March 11th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of Theodore L. Bailey, Esq., Referee.

706 EAST 138TH ST.,

Near Willis Ave.,

The three-story and basement brick dwelling, size of lot, 16.8x100.

Messrs. G. H. & F. L. CRAWFORD, Attys. for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

Maps, etc., with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

TO CLOSE ESTATE OF HORACE B. CLAFLIN,

LEONARD MOODY

REAL ESTATE COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at public auction, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904,

At 12 o'clock, noon, in the

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn,

55, 57 PIERREPONT ST.,

Spacious four story and basement brownstone mansion, of costly construction and finish; 24 rooms and six baths; house 52x55, lot 135 feet deep, running through to Love Lane, with two story brick stable, 22x25, containing seven stalls and living apartments with all improvements; best location in the exclusive and most central Heights section of Brooklyn. Sixty per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. For permits, terms and full particulars, apply to LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

under direction of Louis Adler, Esq., referee.

The Valuable Business Property,

203-205 GREENE ST.

A six-story basement and sub-basement brick and iron store and loft Building, on lot 40x100, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, March 1st, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, S. Goldsticker, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania.—Hotel and farm; 125 acres; shooting, fishing. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1904,

at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,

No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan.

Nos. 2,507 and 2,509 Third Avenue, near 137th St., 3-story frame building with stores.

36 ft. front x 20.6 ft. rear x 100.

Charles W. Dayton, Att'y, 27 William St.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., Referee.

Maps and further particulars, apply to Joseph P. Day, 258 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EDWARD L. KING,

for the past 20 years with

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

desires to announce that he has opened an office at

No. 10 Wall Street,

where he will transact a general business as

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Loans on Real Estate negotiated at the lowest rates of interest.

TELEPHONE 1307 CORTLANDT.

OLD BUILDINGS

Very cheap; corner Greenwich St., near Duane; area 4,000 feet; terms to suit; carries itself.

30 or 45 feet front, old houses, East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

Greenwich & Washington Sts.

25 foot building, running through, near Spring. Rented. Will sell cheap.

Suitable for good stable.

LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

Lenders on Mortgage

waste much valuable time in considering applications for loans from impractical and inexperienced brokers who put the burden of negotiation upon the lender.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,

128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

FOR SALE

the elegant 5-story American basement house

NO. 3 FIFTH AVENUE, Price $30,000.

27x65; three-story extension; lot 100 feet; thoroughly well built, expensively fitted up, and in fine order; lot leasehold at a low ground rental, with renewals; possession May 1. APPLY TO (9833)

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

60 LIBERTY ST. 1 MADISON AVE.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart

Sales Rentals **RESIDENCES** Fifth Ave. Section.

500 FIFTH AVE., 25 BROAD ST.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business or Apartments.

ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN

On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.

JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Don't waste time, cut this out.

DWELLINGS FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

$19,000, four-story stone, worth $23,000.

$18,500, below 125th, 18 feet, special.

$14,000, three-story stone extension, private surroundings.

$12,000, twenty flat, arranged for two families.

$12,500, 18.9-foot stone, open plumbing.

$11,000, 15 feet, stone, open plumbing.

Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

ROOFS

REPAIRED, PAINTED, AND GUARANTEED.

GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Sacrifice!—Rent $2,640; price $24,000; only $4,000 cash buys five-story six-room, bath, double flat; no steam heat; investigate at once. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

100x100 Harlem corner; three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,282; net income $7,282; will sell for $26,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

98th St.—Five-story three-family flat; rental, $4,100; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

100th St.—Five-story cold-water flat; rents, $2,450; price, $24,000; mortgage, $14,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

56th St.—Seven-story elevator apartment; rents, $12,000; price, $110,000; mortgage, $65,000, at 4%. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

80th St.—Five-story single flat; rents, $2,600; no vacancies; price, $26,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

98th.—Two five-story cold-water flats; all rented for over $8,000; price, $60,000; mortgage, $40,000. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

106th St.—Five-story 30-foot flat; rental, $4,150, price, $37,500; mortgage, $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Bargain, 101st, near Central.—Five-story flat, $31,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate Office.—Books, maps, and good will, for sale, $1,200. Address Real Estate, Box 154 Times.

Broadway, south of Dyckman Street, plot five lots, $15,000. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

Brokers, Attention.—Private houses and flats to offer at attractive prices; call and see us. Sterling Realty Co., Owners, 203 Broadway.

Finest block in Harlem; private house; very fine condition; $18,500, 20x100. H. H., Times, Harlem.

Corner triple flat, $32,000. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 23d St., 6-story fire-proof tenement; price, $25,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Five-story flats and tenements; many fine bargains; call; lists. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Investors.—Four tenements; "L" station street; price $25,000 each. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Manhattan property for sale in good locations; also large plots. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Below 14th Street.

A corner plot, 9th Ward, about 3 lots, suitable for improvement; price low. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Cherry St.—Seven lots; pays 19½ per cent.; price, $80,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

Bargain.—Park, near 96th.—Five-story flat, $36,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, near Park.—Elevator apartment, $55,000; rents, $5,760; want offer. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., near 40th St.—Five-story tenement, $36,000; rents, $3,924. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, near 2d.—Four-story tenement, asking $15,000; rents, $1,506. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$4,000 cash will purchase a 20-foot tenement, with store; 3d Av., neighborhood 76th St.; bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Large modern residence, Madison Av., near 60th; perfect order; asking $90,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

118th St., Near 5th.—Five-story triple flat, $32,000; rents, $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

On East 34th St., 40x100, two 4-story brick buildings; great bargain for improvement or investment. Address Box 899, 1,496 2d Av.

Snap.—Near First Av., Yorkville, two 30-foot triple flats; will built, good condition; $27,000, each. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,536. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $36,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Triple flat; two stores; East 77th; rental, $2,724; price, $24,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue A, Vicinity of 14th.—5-story double tenement; $31,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 95th St.—5-story double flat; price, $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Bargain, 2 five-story tenements; $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

House and lot for sale. Inquire on premises, 428 East 117th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

Corner Plot.—Lexington Av., 104th St., about 85x100.11; also plot with 4 houses, near Park Av.; good location for flats; very easy terms. Bachem, 44 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 46x70; four three-story and basement brownstone Dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

1st Av., Between 112th, 113th Sts.—4-story, 2 stores, 20x80x100; rents $4,000, price $36,000; mortgage $20,000 at 5 per cent. N. HARRIS, 40 West 34th St.

CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE.

17th St., near 5th Av.; will carry itself.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., (3)

158 Broadway.

Bargain.—5-story double flat, 20x75x100; 5 rooms and bath; price, $19,000; mtge., $15,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

West Side.

161st St., Amsterdam av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

8TH AV. (HARLEM) FLATS.

Five-story triple; rent $4,200; price $37,500.
Five story Tenement; rent $3,900; price $37,500.
Five story double; rent $2,100; price $21,500.
Five story double; rent $2,750; price $27,500.
Five story corner and adjoining Flat, $70,000.
All are full lots and without steam, with one exception, and worth your consideration.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

AN INVESTMENT.

Trustees would sell high-class apartment house on Central Park West; elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; at a price which would net ten per cent. on the investment; built four years ago by reputable builder; every apartment rented; absolutely no dealing with agents; apply to or address Eidlitz & Hulse, Counselors at Law, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

NINE PER CENT NET.

Amsterdam Av., two five-story flats, with stores; never vacant; all improvements; mortgage 4½%.

WILLIAM R. WARE.

451 Columbus Av.----------Near 81st St.

Desirable—Business—Property.

6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.

Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE or Lease for Long Term (only with security) Two five-story Tenements, with stores, (WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.) Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5, MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Real Estate, 125th St., West. Young man 27, references, 12 years with last employer, about to commence business, seeks management of property, individual or estate, or as Harlem representative of downtown office. B. 1,078 Times, Harlem.

Exceptional opportunity for some one; 4-story single flat with store; near 84th St. "L" station; only $11,300; $3,000 cash necessary; worth $14,000; principals; must be sold this week. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

$3,000 cash each, balance mortgage three years at 5%, buys 521 and 523 West 27th St.; two five-story twenty-family tenements, with stores; all rented; $2,160 each; title guaranteed; worth investigating. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Absolute bargain, 135th St., near Lenox Av., double flat, 6 rooms and bath, hardwood trim throughout; rent $3,024; price $27,500. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.

Tenant moves out; owner discouraged; will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Extension dwelling. West of Park. Female, P. O. Box 251.

BARGAIN.

Corner lot, Bradhurst Av., near elevated station. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

Actually sacrificed; five-story double flat, 183d near Lenox; five large, light rooms and bath; bay-window front; rent $2,184, price $20,750. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—116th St. and 7th Av., (near,) triple flat; modern; A1 order; rents, $3,806; price, $33,500; little cash necessary. Arthur S. Cox & Co., 31 Pine St.

West 62d St.—Five-story twenty-five foot tenement; rents over $2,100; price, $18,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 135th St.—Five-story flats, 50x100; all improvements; rental, $5,600; no vacancies; price, $52,000; mortgage, $40,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Absolute bargain; 34-foot double flat; perfect order; vicinity 96th, Columbus; rent $5,100; price $47,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

St. Nicholas Terrace.—Five-story flats; rental, $4,340; no vacancies; price, $38,000; mortgage, $25,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—Five-story flat; rents, $3,000; price, $29,500; mortgage, $23,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Four-family cold-water flats, near West 34th St.; rent, $6,100; price, $29,000 each; bargain. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

West 119th.—Three-story residence, 18x100; restricted block; $16,000; mortgage, $15,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Near Morningside Park.—Five-story triple flat, 26x112; $35,000; rents, $4,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Corners—Amsterdam, West End, 8th Av., Lenox, Madison, and Lexington. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Cheap.—Manhattan Av., near 116th, double flat, $30,500; rents, $4,068. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 131st St.—Six-story triple flat; elevator; $80,000; rents, $10,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Several private dwellings for sale; 113th St., near 5th Av.; $11,000 to $15,000; terms to suit. John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

Choice single apartment, 25 feet frontage; private surroundings; rent, $3,900; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

West 98th St., Near Subway.—3 flats, 85x100; only $9,000 cash required. M., Times, Harlem.

At once, 20-foot dwelling; only $9,000. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

West 100th.—Five-story, 20-family flat; $26,000; mortgage $18,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Snap!—147th St., near 8th Av.; four lots; asking $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 19th St.—Four-story double; rental, $1,550; price, $13,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue business property; 4-story flat; price $20,000, mtg. $16,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. flat, (bakery;) rent $3,800; price $36,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av., near 151st St.; cheap. GRAHAM, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. GRAHAM, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Full lot, 20th, near 6th Av., 3-story house, $14,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Vicinity West 104th.—Five-story triple flat, 25x90x100. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Fine four-story private; 80th St. West; asking $30,000; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Elegant single flat, 116th St., near 8th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Eighties.—Cozy dwelling; price $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$32,000; rent, $3,600; beautiful 15-family flat; 106th St., West. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Bronx.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avs.; lots, $400, near L station. Shatskin, 748 East 171st St.

Triple flat; no heat; stores; near 154th St., 3d; price $23,000; low rents; $2,400; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

High Bridge.—$5,000; detached dwelling, 8 rooms, bath; improvements; $1,000 cash. Eckenfelder, 1,182 Madison Av.

$8,000 equity in 5-story business property, 25x100, 138th St. and Willis Av.; rent, $3,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Three-family frame flat, 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Beautiful nine-room Queen Anne cottages; improvements. Ginsburger, 729 6th Av. Tel. 3940—38.

$5 monthly; choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

680 E. 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

New single flat, brick, 33-ft. front, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; beauty and a bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

4-story brick double flat, 5 rooms, bath, $18,000; bank mortgage, $10,000, 4½%; rent, $1,356. Kaiser, 833 East 138th St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 169th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Plot 100x125 near Bronx Park; fine chance for builder. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

For Sale.—A valuable piece of property on 3d Av., near 139th St. Fuller, F 167 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

2 PLOTS OF LOTS

To Settle Up Estate

20 LOTS BATHGATE AVE. AND 188TH ST.

ALSO

5 LOTS ON THIRD AVE. AND 183D ST.

Will have a liberal mortgage

LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

Telephone, 2616 John.

Jerome Avenue, 42 lots; house, barn, masonry; magnificently situated; opportunity for great bargain; opposite Empire City track, between Yonkers and Mt. Vernon; excellent communication by Jerome Avenue trolley cars; streets, gas, water; adapted for subdivision; private occupancy, institution, or improvement. Brokers' commission paid. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

$6,650 for new 2-family houses, located in one of the finest sections of Brooklyn; convenient to cars, and worth at least $8,000; hardwood trim throughout; 2 tiled bathrooms; open plumbing; grill work; large mirrors; parquet floors; now rented for $660; great bargain. Ernestus Gulick Co., Estate Agents, 1,196 Fulton St., at Bedford Av.

Just Completed—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 371 5th Av., Manhattan.

Willis Av., store property, 138th St. store property, best in Bronx. Big returns. Flats in all directions, paying 15 to 20 per cent. 1, 2, and 3 family houses, very low prices, easy terms. Hotel property, water fronts, stables, building lots. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats $250 up. Peters, 2,061 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

BRICK PRIVATE HOUSE, BEDFORD PARK; BEST LOCATION; TWO LOTS; ANY REASONABLE OFFER ACCEPTED. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST., 3D AV.

$5,750.—Easy terms; charming cottage; 9 rooms, all improvements; perfect order; lot 50x114; No. 3 Fifth St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge. Particulars with Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Bargains.—Bronx property; triple apartment corner, near L station; $10,000 cash; 5-story double, $4,000 cash; two-family house, good location, $4,500. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

40 acres near Boston Road and new four-track electric road; might take small equity in part payment; full 2½ per cent. commission to broker. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—2-story and basement 9-room brick dwelling; fine condition; choice neighborhood; possession. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Bargains.—4 and 5 story flats near elevated, rapid transit; also 2 and 3 family houses; best part Bronx; easy terms. Rose, 2,998 3d Av., opp. 154th St.

$15,000 cash buys up-to-date 5-story double flat, seven rooms and bath, 38x86x100; mortgage, 4 per cent.; rent, $4,150; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

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ALONG THE SOUND.

Handsomely furnished houses for rent for the season or year at Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Byram Shore, Port Chester, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Cos Cob, Sound Beach, Stamford, and beyond.

BLOODGOOD DE SAULLES & TALBOT, 542 5TH AVE., CORNER 45TH ST.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

Westchester Co.—150 acres; near station; fine view. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Westchester Co.—600 acres; lake; fine view. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Westchester Co.—500 acres; ripe for improvement. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON,

28 minutes from 42d St. Access by west side elevated. New and attractive 11-room house, hardwood trim, latest plumbing and appointments, in good section, near station. Sale, $12,500. Also modern 10-room house, plot 50x100. Price $8,000; terms $2,000 cash. Also 11-room house with about 1 city lots and stable, $14,000. Terms $6,000 cash.

BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, YONKERS.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $600 to $1,000; special bargain for sale; house, 13 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, $10,500.

J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 PALISADE AV., YONKERS, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Modern house, nine rooms, bath, near station. $7,000; houses for rent $45 month up. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Suare, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, exchange. George A. Fiske, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4264—Cortlandt.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

A Summer Home at New London, Connecticut.

A private residence, suitable for yachtsmen; two acres of ground; situated on Pequot Ave., three-eighths of a mile north of Pequot House; with garden if desired. House contains 16 rooms, including three bathrooms, (2 private,) 2 closets, billiard room; piazza three-fourths around the house, part of same being 24 feet wide; house fully furnished, (except linen and silver;) electric light; also separate house in the rear, which can be used for servants; barn contains 2 regular and 2 box stalls, coachman's room and carriage room; there is a private dock 180 feet long with two landings for small boats; seven feet of water at end of dock at low tide; perfect anchorage with 16 feet anywhere in front of dock; best and most protected anchorage on coast. Will be let for season 1904, inclusive of 35-foot launch, if desired. Address T., Room 33, Times Building, New York, for photographs.

For Sale, in the Berkshire Hills.—Farm of 330 acres; keeps 28 head of stock; large two-story house, two barns, icehouse, hennery, and other outbuildings; one mile from Borden's milk factory; good orchard; fine view; will sell stock and tools with farm if wanted; price very low; terms easy. Box 196, Mill River, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.

S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

200-acre stock and fruit farm; large house and barns; running water; modern improvements; berries and fruits; near railroad; $3,000 worth wood; price $5,500; make fine gentleman's Summer place. Millbrook Farm, R. F. D., No. 1, Palmer, Mass.

For Sale.—Farm of 10 acres, 9-room house, 1 barn, carriage shed, henhouse, some apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees; 1½ miles from N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.; macadam road to depot; joins land of Mrs. P. Bronson. E. H. Gray, Box 33 Southport, Conn.

Wellstood's Real Estate Agency is the place to find what you want in Greenwich, Conn.; they are on the grounds. Robt. Wellstood & Son, 451 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Cape Cod.—Wychmere cottages (Harwichport, Mass.) for rental furnished; only three now; all improvements; delightful bathing. Cape, 503 West 124th St.

Wilton, Conn.—Fine residence; stable; 70 acres; $4,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Dorset, Vermont.—Large modern residence, outbuildings; 60 acres; asking $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Norwalk, Conn.—1¼ acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,200. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Westport, Conn.—2 acres; house, 8 rooms; $2,600. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Massachusetts.—Country seat, 100 acres; large house; $25,000. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

East Brookfield, Mass.—100 acres, large house, $5,000. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Country Seat.—96 acres; cost $75,000; price $15,000. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

18 acres; house, barn, brook; good land; $1,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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10 acres, house, barn, fruit, shade, $1,800. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

25 acres; house 9 rooms, barn; $1,600. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

30 acres, house, barn, brook, fine view, $3,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Norwalk, Conn.—200 acres; stock farm; $10,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Norwalk, Conn.—15 acres, good house, barn, $1,600. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Stamford, Conn.—Farms, water fronts, residences. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Stone mansion; extensive grounds; Sound view; hour out. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Greenwich, Connecticut.—100 acres on Mianus River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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Westport, Connecticut.—100 acres, new house, barns, $4,000. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale.—5 farms in Southern Berkshire, 27 to 250 acres. W. H. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

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Bargains.—Bronx property; triple apartment corner, near L station; $10,000 cash; 5-story double, $4,000 cash; two-

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29 BEEKMAN. 23 FRANKFORT.
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88 CLIFF. 18-20 ROSE.
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second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.

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570 5TH AVE., BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

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Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.

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4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.

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Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.

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Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

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Factory Wanted—Buy or lease; need about 15,000 square feet with engine and boiler; terms must be reasonable. L., 134 Times.

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17 to 21 W. 32d St.

One-half Block 5th Ave. and B'way.

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Furnished Suites by the

Day, Month or Year

A Few Choice Unfurnished 2 to 6 Rooms.

Restaurant and Cafe a la Carte.

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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

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62 MADISON AV., CORNER 27TH ST., high-class, fireproof Apartment Hotel, For a few select families.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, baths. Private Halls.
TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED; WEEK OR SEASON.
Highest references essential.

THE BRUNSWICK,

MADISON AV., COR. 30TH ST.
REFINED APARTMENT HOTEL.
Excellent locality. Light, large, airy rooms; steam-heated; hotel service; excellent table; German, French, and American cooking; rates no higher than first-class boarding houses.
E. Siebert, Manager.

THE TOURAINE

9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.
EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED ON FEW REMAINING SUITES.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
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Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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I want to buy a three-story-and-basement house in Brooklyn, as I have just sold my residence in New York; must be well located, but need not necessarily be in good condition, as I would be willing to make my own repairs and improvements if price is low enough; naturally I want a bargain, and as I have little time to look around to expect attention, you must give me your lowest price and location; if suited I will buy at once for cash, but will not want possession until Fall. L. G. Bond, N. Y. Post Office.

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I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.

ARTHUR DuCRET, 90 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates, Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,989 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Owners!—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Owner!—We have cash buyers for Bronx flats, dwellings, and vacant lots; send full particulars. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Want small private house, west side, between 100th and 140th Sts.; must be cheap for cash; state particulars. House, 160 Times Office.

Wanted—Good tenement property in New York and Brooklyn; brokers invited. Send full particulars to G. Tuoti & Co., 206 Broadway.

For factory, on Manhattan Island, four to six cheap lots, or factory already built. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Wanted—Property, Bronx and Manhattan; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—Houses either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Big commissions for recommending purchasers of Bronx lots; $100 upward. Stevenson, 10 E. 42d St.

Flats and tenements wanted for cash buyers; send full particulars. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Attention!—Want flats and tenements for cash buyers. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Wanted—Bronx property for sale or to let. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A RARE CHANCE.

I have a plot of 100x100 on 5th Av., below 106th St., in the section which is called Carnegie Hill, on which there are flats which are simply used at the present time to maintain the expenses of securities and taxes. Renting for $14,000. The property is worth at the lowest appraisal made recently by a Savings Bank Appraiser $300,000. I desire to exchange this property for some cash and the other in real estate. The mortgage on this property is $165,000 at 4 per cent., held by a savings bank. We need from $35,000 to $40,000 in cash, as a matter of great importance, and will take real estate for the balance of the equity. A quick deal can be made if the proper thing is offered. Manufacturer, Box 159 Times, Down Town.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gentleman's country Residence; equity, $10,000; exchange for Manhattan Property. GUTHMAN, 181 Broadway.

East Orange property in exchange for up-town dwelling of equal value; value, $35,000. This is a fine gentleman's home with large grounds and stable. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

$15,000 equity in downtown business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm, central location. James Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Elegant avenue corner apartment house; rent $10,000; equity $40,000; exchange part cash and other property. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway. Telephone.

Farm Wanted—Five to 20 acres; exchange two-family brick house; good renter; latest improvements. W. H. Goldey, 982 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Broadway, Corner 68th St., No. 126.—Seven and bath; steam heat; hot water; $70.

324 St., 208 West.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements. Duross, 155 East 14th St.

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BACHELOR APARTMENTS FOR RENT. Two floors; two large rooms and dependencies; 18 West 30th St. Inquire of janitor.

211 W. 106TH STREET.
Choice location; handsome suite seven large rooms; extra wide house; rent, $45. See janitor.

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FREE. ONE-HALF MONTH FREE.
Broadway, 2,272, near 81st St.; newly decorated apartment, 5 rooms and bath, all improvements; rent, $23. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th.

High-class Apartment, March 1, Now Ready.—8 rooms and bath; 5th floor, sunny. The "Trouville," 2,783 Broadway. Lease to October. Bargain. Make offer. Owner, 905 West End Av.

AN 8 ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT
in 34th St., near Park Av., $1,100; every improvement; an unusual offering for the money.
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AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE.
Broadway, 2,337, near 85th St., seven rooms and bath apartment; every improvement; rent, $36. Agents. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th.

227 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
CORNER 95TH STREET,
HANDSOME 7-ROOM SUITE;
EVERY SERVICE; RENT, $300.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

200 East 68th St., corner 3d Av. Apartments of four large rooms; steam heat and all the improvements; rents $24 to $28. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

329 WEST 83D STREET.
Overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, electric lights, elevator; rear staircase; rent, $71, from May 1st. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

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Overlooking Riverside Drive; single apartment house; fireproof; 8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, elevator, electric lights; rooms 25 feet wide; rents, $100 and $85. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

THE FLORENCE,

105 EAST 18TH ST.

Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

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Convent Av., 100, corner 146th St.—Apartment, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; hardwood trim; inlaid floor; private safe; rent $50. Agent, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

A.—Corner Apartments and others equally light, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated and all the other improvements; pleasant outlook, front and rear; houses are extremely well kept. Rents, $27.50 to $37.50.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

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NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

BELLEMORE Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River, Grant's Tomb, Columbia College.
605 & 607 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 2-5-6 & 7 rooms, bath, with all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, elevator, hall service; rents moderate.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 126TH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE,
5 and 6 ROOMS.
RENTS, $45 TO $60.
Conveniently located; electric light free; day and night elevator service; liveried attendants; reception rooms.

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391 Fifth Avenue. Two large rooms and bath. For further particulars apply Janitor, or
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, Agents,
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48th St. Bachelor Apartments.

Sunny apartment, near Fifth Avenue, north side of street; handsomely decorated (unfurnished,) to Oct. 1st, 1905; seen by appointment.
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5 EAST 33D ST.

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N. E. Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Apartments of six and seven rooms, bath, electric lights, elevator, and all improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. Very convenient location.
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.

RENTS, $60 TO $80.

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All night elevator service.

Superintendent on premises.

References required.

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Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone, 3020 Columbus.

For two persons. Elegantly furnished, 5 rooms and bath. Lessee, traveling, will sublet from April 15th to September 15th. $30 monthly. Address Eugene Schoen, 153 East 88th St.

Elegantly newly furnished eight-room corner apartment; fireproof building. Coronado, 75 East 81st St.

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Small New House and One Acre

Good Rich Garden Ground Located

in one of the fastest growing towns on Long Island Sound. Modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds. Local demand for labor or fifty minutes by rail to New York; also steamboats daily. Price, $750, $100 down, balance same as rent. Call or write for particulars, 202 East 23d St., or Owner, 861 Manhattan Av., Room 6, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

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44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

3 stories..... $1,700

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

4 stories, with extension..... $2,000
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

We have an exceptionally large list of private houses north of 100th St.; rents ranging from $750 to $2,000 per year; it would be to your interest to see us before leasing. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

A select private boarding house, near 72d, Park; established; exclusive guests; handsome appointments; a money maker; Bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,170 Broadway.

110 East 101st St.—Choice private dwelling; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom; rent, $700. John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

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To Rent—Borough of Bronx.

Half hour from Grand Central Station, large, modern Colonial house, with ten acres of land; all city conveniences; hot water, furnace, open fireplaces, water, sewer, electric lights, &c.; fine shade trees, beautiful shrubs, and perennial flowering plants; gardens, small fruits, &c.; stable room for six horses and five cows; chicken house and run; three great public parks within half-hour drive; rent $2,000.00. W. V. Cranford, 62 9th St., Brooklyn.

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Its appointments surpass anything previously attempted in New York.

Transient or family guests wishing luxurious conveniences are invited to view the premises.

Choicest examples of Oriental rugs are the only floor coverings used.

Every detail is perfection and art critics are most welcome.

EDWARD R. SWETT, Proprietor.

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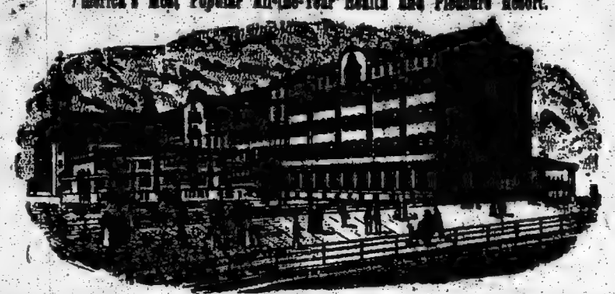

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STENOGRAPHER.—By experienced lady. Elizabeth Fitzsimmons, 95 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Position as companion to elderly lady; good home desired; best references; American, G., 18 Centre Av., Northampton, Mass.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By neat, experienced girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family. Advertiser, care of Miss Kickham, 186 9th Av.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wants ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing home; shirts, collars, with other clothes only; best references. Mrs. Hamilton, 331 East 37th St.

Males.

An American father, retired, is willing to pay a bonus for a situation for his 20-year-old son with a large electrical contracting concern; good personality, quick, mechanical. Address Future, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 961 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class cook and first-class cook; 9 years' last recommendation; first-class reference. E. H., 7 West 36th St.

CARPENTER.—A1 jobber wants day's work or contract. L., 146 Times.

NEW MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

$2,250,000 Structure Will Contain Some Striking Innovations.

MARBLE BATHING PAVILION

Roof Garden for Convalescents, Also a Recreation Room Adjoining the Ward—Accommodation for Over 500 Patients.

An example of what in recent years has been accomplished in a purely structural and mechanical direction for the alleviation of injury and disease will be revealed to the public, when on March 15 next the new Mount Sinai Hospital, at Fifth and Madison Avenues and One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, will be opened to the public for inspection. Two days will be given over to the reception of visitors, namely, the 15th and the 16th days of March. Gov. Odell as well as Mayor McClellan will be among those who will call, although up to the present time it has not been decided to carry out any formal plan of opening exercises. Both officials will merely be shown over the various buildings which comprise the new hospital.

Aside from its liberal allowance of sunshine and air, unusual for such an institution in a large city, the hospital's size, considered in the light of the number of patients who can be treated within the walls of the various buildings, is perhaps its most striking and interesting feature. No fewer than 450 patients can be housed in the various wards at one time, which is more than any other hospital erected by private donations will hold. In addition there will be accommodations for 52 private patients.

Scarcely less interesting are the opportunities provided to enable convalescents to recover their strength while still under the advice and treatment of the physicians of the hospital. In view of a lack of surrounding grounds a roof garden has been arranged for them, in which they can bask in the sunshine, and from which to the west they will obtain a splendid view of Central Park. Furthermore, adjoining the ward in which they are undergoing treatment will be a room where they can enjoy themselves in quiet games to the extent their returning vitality will allow.

Although the new institution will be opened for inspection on the two dates mentioned, patients will not be admitted until the morning of the 21st. Neither patients nor furniture will be moved from the old hospital to the new. Admissions to the old structure were stopped on Thursday last, but those who are being treated there will be allowed to remain until they have been nursed back to health.

The entire group of new hospital buildings will have cost, when completed, $2,250,000. They will include the Administration Building, to which will be joined two buildings containing the medical wards, creating a structure which is really three in one. Then the group will comprise the Dispensary Building donated by the family of Meyer Lehman, the Nurses' Building, with accommodations for 160 nurses of the working corps; the Pathological Building, donated by Adolph Lewisohn; the Isolation Building, the Laundry and Kitchen Building, the Children's Pavilion, donated by Henry L. Einstein; the Private Pavilion, donated by the Guggenheim family, and one or two minor buildings.

Of all the various interior innovations the Hydro-Therapeutic Pavilion is perhaps the most palatial. It is almost a complete house of marble, providing the opportunity for all sorts of baths prescribed by up-to-date physicians with the appurtenances thereto.

The institution, which will be non-sectarian, will be managed by the Board of Managers, which is composed as follows: Isaac Wallach, President; Isaac Stern, Vice President; David Wile, Second Vice President; E. Asiel, Treasurer; Leo Arnstein, Secretary; Henry Gitterman, Simon Rothschild, Max Nathan, George Blumenthal, Herman Mendel, Edward Oppenheimer, Morris S. Barnet, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Meyer H. Lehman, Kalman Haas, Joseph F. Cullman, Joseph Fox, Adolph Lewisohn, Isaac N. Heidelberg, Emil S. Levi, Murry Guggenheim, Jefferson Seligman, Henry Morgenthau, Jacob Emsheimer, James Speyer, Louis M. Josephthal, Hugo Blumenthal, and Charles A. Wimpfheimer.

The superintendence of the hospital will devolve upon Dr. S. S. Goldwater, who has made the superintendence of hospitals a special study, choosing that line of work to a private practice. He was graduated from Bellevue Medical School in 1891, and has been connected with Mt. Sinai Hospital for two periods, the first one beginning about a year ago. Under Dr. Goldwater those who will be directly active in the general management of the institution will be Mrs. M. F. Dean as Superintendent of nurses, and Mrs. Camilla Minzesheimer as matron.

The corps of visiting physicians in the various departments will comprise:

Consulting Physicians—Dr. E. J. Janeway and Dr. Abraham Jacoby.

Consulting Surgeons—Dr. W. F. Fluher and Dr. D. M. Stimson.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. A. G. Gerster and Dr. Howard Lilienthal.

Adjunct Attending Surgeons—Dr. Charles A. Elsberg, Dr. A. A. Berg, Dr. Joseph Weiner, and Dr. A. V. Moschcowitz.

Attending Physicians—Dr. N. E. Brill, Dr. M. Manges, Dr. Alfred Meyers, Dr. J. Rudisch, and Dr. H. Koplik, (children.)

Adjunct Attending Physicians—Dr. H. W. Berg, Dr. H. Davidson, Dr. E. Libman, and Dr. Albert Kohn.

Attending Eye Surgeon—Dr. E. Gruening.

Adjunct Attending Eye Surgeons—Dr. Carl Koller and Dr. Charles H. May.

Attending Gynaecologists—Dr. Joseph Breuttauer and Dr. Florian King.

Adjunct Attending Gynaecologists—Dr. H. N. Vineburg and Dr. S. M. Brickner.

Attending Neurologist—Dr. B. Sachs.

Adjunct of the Neurologists' Department—Dr. W. H. Hirsch.

Attending Dermatologist—Dr. L. Lustgraten.

Adjunct Dermatologist—Dr. F. Leviseur.

Radiographist—Dr. Walter M. Brickner.

Assistant Radiographist—Dr. E. H. Eising.

Attending Laryngologist—Dr. D. B. Delavan.

Adjunct Attending Laryngologist—Dr. Emil Mayer.

TRUST COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Doors of a Taunton (Mass.) Safe Deposit Concern Closed.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The doors of the Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Company did not open to-day as a result of an injunction from the Supreme Court, restraining the Treasurer from receiving or paying any deposits until after a hearing on the injunction in the Supreme Court at Boston Monday. The State Bank Commissioners have announced that they will ask that a receiver be appointed for the institution. The President, Edward H. Temple, says the depositors will be paid in full. The liabilities are $602,066.

It is understood that examination of the books has shown no discrepancies in the accounts of the institution, the company's losses having been due exclusively to misfortune in connection with the investments.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Savings Bank Commissioners Washburn and Otis to-day said of the closing of the Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Company that they asked for an injunction because they found that unwise investments had made it hazardous to public interest to permit the company to continue. The Commissioners expressed the belief that the depositors were safe.

LARGE ORDER FOR PIG IRON.

Steel Trust Contracts for 130,000 Tons at $13 a Ton.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day closed a contract with the Bessemer Pig Iron Association for 130,000 tons of pig iron at $13 a ton at the valley furnaces. Directly and indirectly this will employ 3,000 men. The price at which the pig iron was sold is an advance of about 60 cents a ton over the price prevailing in January.

Every blast furnace owned by the United States Steel Corporation in the Central West is now in full operation, and the material contracted for to-day is in addition to its own output. The order will stimulate the demand for coke, it is said. It will require at least 130,000 tons of coke and from 65,000 to 75,000 tons of limestone.

DECLARES FOR CLEVELAND.

He Would Sweep the Country, Says ex-Gov. Brown.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland registered at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and declared himself in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President, naming Senator Gorman as his second choice.

"Cleveland would sweep the country," declared the ex-Governor, "and would attract far more votes from Republicans than he would lose from Bryanites. I favor Cleveland because he is the strongest man in either party and because he can sweep the country. Gorman would be my choice only in case Cleveland could not be prevailed upon to accept. In Maryland there would be a veritable landslide for Cleveland. Cleveland is safe, and the country needs a man in the White House who will foster commercial interests, for on those interests our National life depends. We never know what Roosevelt is going to do, and we know just what Cleveland would do if we placed him in the Presidential chair."

PLAN NASSAU COUNTY UPSET.

City Patronage Expected to Make President's Home Democratic.

Mayor McClellan approved yesterday the action of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in placing in the exempt class the position of Superintendent of Ponds and Conduits in the Brooklyn Water Department. The place is worth $2,000 a year, and Acting Superintendent Skilton now performs the duties, which consist in looking after the source of water supply in Nassau County. It is the general understanding that now, with the place removed from the civil service competitive class, it will be given to Supervisor Brower of the town of Hempstead.

Supervisor Brower, it is reported, has promised the Democratic organization that with this place in his hands, controlling, as it does, from 50 to 100 workmen in the Summer months, he can make Nassau County, the home of President Roosevelt, a Democratic county.

MAY ARBITRATE GRAIN RATES.

New York Roads Want Mercantile Bodies to Act.

It is believed by those in touch with the local grain traffic situation that the rate war between the Pennsylvania and the New York Railroads over ex-lake grain rates may lead to an arbitration of the matter of differentials granted to the various Atlantic ports. The letter sent by the Presidents of the Pennsylvania roads to the Philadelphia mercantile bodies, advising them that a movement to have the matter of differentials settled would be welcomed by the railroads there, is taken to indicate that Pennsylvania roads do not want to continue the fight into the months when there is much grain moving.

It was learned yesterday that the new York roads would welcome an opening of the old dispute and a new settlement of it by an arbitration committee. They want the movement to come from the mercantile associations of the ports, because the differentials are given to the ports, not to the roads leading to them.

WON'T ADOPT THE POPE'S VIEWS.

Suggestion as to Boy Choirs Not to be Followed in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 27.—Announcement was made at the headquarters of the Catholic Diocese of Newark in Seton Hall College here to-day that Monsignor John Sheppard, Vicar General of the diocese, has declared that the action of the Brooklyn consistory in adopting the suggestion of Pope Pius X. that only boy choirs be used in Roman Catholic churches will not be followed in New Jersey.

"The Pope," says Monsignor Sheppard, "has issued a bull concerning women in church choirs, but has merely suggested that it would be better to have boy singers. It is not compulsory upon the churches the follow the suggestion."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

CLERK and MESSENGER.—By a gentleman, highly recommended, with first-class references, as general clerk and messenger in a fire or marine insurance office. Notary, 307 West 114th St.

COACHMAN.—Care of garden, lawn; handy, willing, obliging, sober, honest; American; 27; single; best reference. F., Box 171 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—French, married, 33 years old; thoroughly understans care of greenhouse and all other work to be done on private place; first-class references. Box 1, 1,515 3d Av.

GARDENER.—Married; twenty-five years' experience in all branches of greenhouse, farm, and landscape work; references from known persons. British, 312 East 70th St.

GARDENER, &c.—As gardener or farm work of any description by married man, with family; references. Charles Molsky, 65 Pearsall St., Blissville, L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; aged 40; life experience in greenhouse and grapery and outdoors; good references. J. C., Box 166 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Single man; good grower; expectations moderate. Wilson, 54 Dey St.

Gentleman, (39.) American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

SALESMAN.—14 years' experience in infants' and children's cloaks, white goods, ladies' underwear, and shirtwaists; understand druggists' sundries; open for engagement. W. W., 621 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

TRACER desires position. Ten years' experience in engineers' offices, but no architectural experience. $8 weekly. Richter, 111 W. 113th St.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Traffic man, aged 38, now in charge important manufacturing and iron district of prominent eastern railroad, desires to connect himself with large corporation seeking competent manager for its transportation interests; iron and steel preferred; thoroughly acquainted with rates, traffic arrangements, claims, &c. L., Box 139 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires interview with wholesale house, reference to position. Lenox, Times, Harlem.

MODELS TRUE TO LIFE

Museum of Natural History's System of Mounting Animals.

PLASTER CAST SERIES SHOW

Modern Method of Taxidermy, Exhibiting Process from First to the Finished State.

To show the modern method of mounting animals, the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History have just put on exhibition a most remarkable series, the first member of which is but a lifeless pile of skin and bones, and the last a finished reindeer, so lifelike that the visitor fears every minute it will leap off the table and make for the woods of the Bronx.

Such an opportunity to see the plaster-cast system of mounting now in vogue has not been given to New Yorkers before. The Curator of the museum ranks the series among the most interesting and instructive things to be seen in the building. It has been placed in the big main hall to the left of the entrance and occupies a long line of tables. In the last day or two it has attracted more attention than any other feature of the museum's collection. Parents bring their children to see it, and the little ones open their eyes wide with wonder as they are told that the graceful reindeer at the west end of the line was made out of a mixed-up pile of skin like the first member of the series.

The body of the deer, in its mounted state, has not a trace of any kind. The supporting but plaster. Even the skull, a part which it would seem impossible to mold accurately, is of plaster. The skin itself and the antlers are all that is left of the original animal. The excelsior stuffing which was formerly made use of in the mounting of all sorts of animals, is now a thing of the past. Comparing a specimen done by the old method with one of the newest, even a casual observer can see the immense improvement of the new over the old. There are no little bumps and misplaced crevices as there are in the "stuffed" skins.

Nowadays a taxidermist must be a modeler, too. It is not enough for him to know all about skins. That was all right in the old days, but it's "no go" now. The man at the head of the taxidermy department of the Museum of Natural History can take a formless lump of clay in his hands and turn out a perfect goat, cow, or deer in ten minutes. Of course, he had to go through years of study and practice before he reached such a state of proficiency.

"Exhibit 1" of the new series is nothing but a heap of undressed skins and bones, just as they are received from the collector. Not even the backbone is sent—just the legs and skull. No. 3 is the skin after the tanner has dressed it. It is thin and flexible, and may be kept in the same condition indefinitely for study, or it may be given to the modeler for mounting.

Exhibit 4 in the series is very small, but it represents a great deal of work. It is a rough sketch in clay of the group of animals as it will finally appear after every one of them has been mounted. In the little clay group the big buck is hardly three inches high. The others, the three females and the young deer, are smaller still. Every proportion is strictly adhered to, and the tiny forms are an exact model of the group as it will be seen several weeks hence, when all the tedious work of mounting has been done. Even the reeds and blades of grass and the stumpy trees are all there in clay. The next exhibit, No. 5, is a sketch in clay of an individual deer. It was prepared with utmost care after much field observation and study on the part of the taxidermist.

Most fantastic of all is the next member of the series. To a clumsy-looking wooden frame are attached the leg bones and skull of a huge mammal. The back, instead of being a bone, is nothing but a pine bar, straight as an arrow, and sawed smooth. The leg bones are held to the frame by stout wires and iron rods. The skull protrudes ungracefully forward, held in place by an iron rod which takes the place of the animal's neck. The whole purpose of this ungainly looking frame is to give the modeler the "essential dimensions." Over them he places clay to take the place of muscles, &c. Then is when his modeling skill comes into play. With the frame as a basis he begins to shape the animal's body as he has learned it from minute examinations of live specimens and from much research into dusty volumes containing drawings.

Exhibit 7 is a finished life-size clay model. It has inside of it the skull, leg bones, and the wooden frame shown in the preceding number of the series. But this will not do for the final model about which the skin is to be wrapped tight. Clay is too heavy and has a tendency to contract on drying. This model must be reproduced in some other material. Consequently a mold is made of plaster. This mold is No. 8 of the series. From it must be made the final cast—the cast that contains neither bones, wood, nor anything else except the substance of which it is made.

The next exhibit is this final cast, made of plaster, and snow white. Every detail is perfect, even to the shallow eye sockets. The veins, even, are reproduced faithfully. No. 10 is a moist skin ready to be stretched over the cast, and—Presto! the next and last exhibit is a deer standing upon its four legs, poised for flight. There are his hoofs, his shining eyes, and everything else. No bones, no wood, no anything but plaster inside this deer. It is all very wonderful.

ROCHESTER TO REBUILD.

Structures Destroyed by Fire to be Replaced—Investigating the Needy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Plans are already being made for rebuilding the district devastated by fire yesterday. The Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company will hurry the construction of a new building which it had planned. The Rochester Dry Goods Company announces that a new eight-story building will be erected on the site which it formerly occupied.

Close inspection of the Granite Building is not yet possible, but all experts agree in the opinion that the walls are not damaged, and that the building can soon be placed in condition for use.

Mayor Cutler is making inquiries as to the condition of those who may be in need of assistance, and special measures will be taken if necessary. The M. B. Shantz Company, which is a tenant in the Cox Building, which narrowly escaped destruction, has sent a check for $1,000 to the Mayor, to be applied to the firemen's relief fund.

RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD.

Five Cents for a Loaf the Price Fixed on the Upper East Side.

The Yorkville and Harlem Master Bakers' Association, the members of which carry on their respective bakeries on the upper east side of the city, have decided not to sell a loaf of bread for less than 5 cents, and to give only six rolls or buns for 5 cents. The new price schedule will go into effect on Monday, March 7.

This action was taken so that prices in the district in which the members do business may be uniform and conform to those of the middle west side bakers. Action was compelled by the price of flour, "Patents" which is now $5.25 a barrel, against $4 a year ago. Bread has up to the present been sold at 3 to 4 cents the loaf and rolls seven to eight for 5 cents.

Lackawanna Man Changes Positions.

T. S. Lloyd, Superintendent of motive power of the Lackawanna, has tendered his resignation to take effect next Tuesday, having accepted an appointment as Superintendent of motive power of the Rock Island system. In accordance with the civil service rules of the Lackawannna, R. F. Kilpatrick, master mechanic at Scranton, will be promoted to succeed Mr. Lloyd, and Harvey Shoemaker, general foreman at the same place, will take the place vacated by Mr. Kilpatrick.

JUBILEE FUND GROWING.

Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn Already Has $25,000.

The amount of $25,000, half the sum fixed upon to be placed at the disposal of the Central Congregational Church to be used as a jubilee fund for community betterment and the extension of Christianity in Brooklyn, has already been subscribed, and the date for the closing of the subscription is still six weeks away.

The raising of this fund, which is to mark the fiftieth year of the anniversary of the church, was planned by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parkes Cadman, the pastor, and the committee in charge of its collection plans to have it all paid in by April 10, when services in commemoration of the jubilee will begin. The final details of the celebration will be determined at a meeting to be held in the church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The World's Broadest Guarantee.

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once. What broader guarantee can be given? Under any circumstances the patron of Loeser's is protected by this guarantee, which covers every line of merchandise we sell.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Last Great Day of February Furniture

Presents the Crowning Values of the Whole Month.

It has been a remarkable month—a record breaking month. We have sold more Furniture in quantity and in dollars represented than in any February since we started the Furniture business. It has been a broad and splendid public recognition of the fact that not only do these annual events present unequaled economies, but that the Furniture concerned is of the high grades which we sell at all seasons—distinctive in style, worthy in workmanship, thoroughly reliable.

And now, for the Sale's last great day, comes news that in many respects surpasses anything we have had yet to tell. Carloads that should have arrived many days ago have been delayed by the severe weather and the Furniture that should have come at the Sale's zenith, comes now at its close. It is fine—new. It includes all the needed sorts. It presents savings of a fourth, a third, even half of the regular prices—the prices that will be paid for just such Furniture next month.

$5.95 *Chiffoniers*, $3.95.
Golden oak Chiffoniers, well finished, 5 drawers, 33 inches wide and 56 inches high.

5 Piece Parlor Suites

$48.00, regularly $70.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with Verona velour.

$72.00, regularly $95.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.

$85.00, regularly $110.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.

$100.00, regularly $135.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.

$128.00, regularly $170.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with tapestry.

3 Piece Parlor Suites.

$14.75, regularly $20.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.

$33.00, regularly $48.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.

$48.00, regularly $82.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with tapestry.

$68.00, regularly $96.00. Mahogany frames, covered with damask.

$125.00, regularly $168.00. Mahogany frames, covered with damask.

3 Piece Library Suites.

$75.00, regularly $98.00. Mahogany finish frames, covered with Verona velour.

$120.00, regularly $160.00. Mahogany frames, covered with Verona velour.

$150.00, regularly $202.00. Mahogany frames, covered with tapestry.

$175.00, regularly $325.00. Mahogany frames, covered with Verona velour.

Third and Fourth Floors.

$8.75 *Chiffoniers*, $6.35.
Golden oak Chiffoniers, well finished, mirror top, 5 drawers.

Brass Bedsteads,
4 feet 6 in. size.

$19.75, regularly $29.00.
$24.00, regularly $32.00.
$28.00, regularly $35.00.
$34.00, regularly $45.00.
$38.00, regularly $50.00.
$44.00, regularly $59.00.
$53.00, regularly $70.00.

White Enameled Iron Bedsteads,
4 feet 6 inch size.

$6.00, regularly $8.00.
$7.50, regularly $10.00.
$8.25, regularly $11.00.
$16.50, regularly $21.00.

Bedding.

At $1.50. A well made, wooden frame, woven wire Spring. All sizes.

At $1.95. A well made, iron frame, woven wire Spring. All sizes.

At 55c., worth 70c. Special feather Pillows, A. C. A. ticking.

At $2.65, worth $3.36. Large feather Pillows, fancy ticking.

At $8.95, worth $12.50. Special hair Mattress, A. C. A. ticking, full size.

At $7.65, worth $9.50. Special box Spring, A. C. A. ticking, full size.

At $17.35, worth $24.00. Special black hair Mattress, fancy ticking, interlined, stitched edge, imperial tufting, full size.

At $24.75, worth $32.00. Special gray hair Mattress, fancy ticking, interlined, stitched edge, imperial tufting, full size.

At $9.75, worth $12.00. Special box Spring, fancy ticking, full size.

$2.75 *Dining Chairs*, $1.95
Golden oak, box frame, cane seat, highly polished.

The Ostermoor Mattresses.

We are the sole agents in Brooklyn for these celebrated Mattresses. They are made to give good service, the ticking, tufting and binding, are put together in a most thorough manner by the most skilled workmen. We would be pleased to have you call personally and see these Ostermoor Mattresses.

4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 pounds, $15.00
4 feet wide, 40 pounds.... $13.35
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 pounds, $11.70
3 feet wide, 30 pounds.... $10.00
2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 pounds, $8.35
6 feet 3 inches long. In two parts, 50c. extra.

Mahogany Bureaus.

$23.00, regularly $27.00.
$34.00, regularly $42.00.
$50.00, regularly $62.00.
$69.00, regularly $85.00.
$75.00, regularly $115.00.

Maple Bureaus.

$22.00, regularly $26.50.
$27.00, regularly $36.00.
$33.00, regularly $44.00.
$48.00, regularly $60.00.

Birch Bureaus.

$26.00, regularly $33.00.
$33.00, regularly $44.00.

Golden Oak Bureaus.

$7.00, regularly $9.25.
$10.00, regularly $13.00.
$23.00, regularly $27.00.
$28.00, regularly $38.00.
$39.00, regularly $48.00.
$44.00, regularly $55.00.

Mahogany Chiffoniers.

$20.00, regularly $25.00.
$34.00, regularly $42.00.
$44.00, regularly $55.00.
$56.00, regularly $70.00.
$70.00, regularly $110.00.

$11 *Morris Chairs*, $7.35
Golden oak or mahogany finish frames with reversible velour cushions.

Maple Chiffoniers.

$19.50, regularly $25.00.
$25.00, regularly $34.00.
$31.00, regularly $42.00.
$39.00, regularly $50.00.
$75.00, regularly $95.00.

Birch Chiffoniers.

$20.00, regularly $25.00.
$24.00, regularly $30.00.
$28.00, regularly $38.00.
$31.00, regularly $42.00.

Golden Oak Chiffoniers.

$9.50, regularly $12.75.
$19.50, regularly $26.00.
$34.00, regularly $42.00.
$39.00, regularly $48.00.
$43.00, regularly $55.00.

Mahogany Toilet Tables.

$20.00, regularly $25.00.
$33.00, regularly $41.00.
$40.00, regularly $50.00.
$55.00, regularly $74.00.

Maple Toilet Tables.

$17.00, regularly $23.00.
$33.00, regularly $45.00.
$58.00, regularly $78.00.

Birch Toilet Tables.

$15.00, regularly $19.00.
$18.00, regularly $24.00.

Golden Oak Toilet Tables.

$22.00, regularly $27.00.
$27.00, regularly $34.00.

China Closets.

$13.75, regularly $17.00. Golden oak.
$21.00, regularly $26.00. Golden oak.
$24.00, regularly $31.00. Golden oak.
$31.00, regularly $38.00. Golden oak.
$39.00, regularly $52.00. Golden oak.
$46.00, regularly $56.00. Golden oak.
$61.00, regularly $76.00. Golden oak.
$80.00, regularly $100.00. Golden oak.
$90.00, regularly $115.00. Golden oak.

$13.50 *Box Couches*, $10.75.
Box Couches, self opening adjustment, 30 inches wide, 72 inches long, covered with denim, guaranteed construction.

$39.00, regularly $52.00. Mahogany.
$45.00, regularly $62.00. Mahogany.
$56.00, regularly $75.00. Mahogany.
$79.00, regularly $105.00. Mahogany.

Dining Tables.

$5.75, regularly $7.00. Golden oak, square top.
$7.25, regularly $9.00. Golden oak, round top.
$13.50, regularly $17.00. Golden, oak square top.
$16.00, regularly $20.00. Golden oak, square top.
$23.00, regularly $28.00. Golden oak, square top.
$25.00, regularly $33.00. Golden oak, round top.
$31.00, regularly $38.00. Golden oak, round top.
$33.00, regularly $67.00. Golden oak, round top.
$66.00, regularly $80.00. Golden oak, round top.
$34.00, regularly $42.00. Mahogany, round top.
$59.00, regularly $75.00. Mahogany, round top.
$95.00, regularly $120.00. Mahogany, round top.
$115.00, regularly $160.00. Mahogany, round top.

Princess Dressers.

$14.00, regularly $17.50. Golden oak.
$24.00, regularly $30.00. Golden oak.
$24.00, regularly $30.00. Maple.
$32.00, regularly $40.00. Maple.
$24.00, regularly $30.00. Mahogany.
$35.00, regularly $45.00. Mahogany.

A Noteworthy Sale of Muslin Underwear.

A Third Less for Garments Especially Fine.

TAKE REVOLVING STAIRWAY.

This sale is a piece of good fortune, an occasion nobody could have foreseen. Because two makers, each of them noted for fine products, decided at just the same time to close out certain lines, we have for to-morrow several important groups of muslin Underclothes to sell for a full third less than the customary prices. They are all fine, beautifully made and altogether high class garments, just the sort of Underwear that is being chosen now by tasteful women at the full prices.

We have added to this Underwear about 3,000 garments out of our own fine stocks at special prices, which make them notable value. It is a very important sale—a remarkable sale to come at this season. Here are details:

98c. Instead of $1.59 and $1.79.

Petticoats, Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers, made of cambric and nainsook.

The Gowns are high neck, yoke styles, with solid tucking and insertion of embroidery with tucks between: some are low neck, chemise style, elbow sleeves, lace trimmed; also V shape yoke.

The Skirts are made with deep ruffles of embroidery some hemstitched and others lace trimmed, Val., Torchon and Cluny effects.

The Drawers are made of nainsook or cambric, mostly trimmed with embroidery, some have flounces with lace insertions and edge.

The Corset Covers are made of nainsook, low neck, French bodies, some square shaped; others round and trimmed with embroidery or lace, in a variety of models.

The Chemises are made of cambric or nainsook, long and short models, in square or round neck, prettily trimmed with lace, and some with embroidery.

$1.49 Instead of $2.25 to $2.50.

An assorted lot of fine garments, consisting of Gowns, Corset Covers, Drawers and Petticoats.

The Gowns are made of nainsook, principally low neck and three-quarter sleeve style, some square open neck and others V shape, in a variety of dainty designs, mostly lace trimmed or combined with lace and embroidery, insertion ad ribbons.

The Petticoats are made with cambric or lawn tops, the flounces all full flare effect, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and deep lace edges; others with wide embroidery flounces.

The Corset Covers are made of nainsook, low neck, French shape, in a variety of dainty designs, lace trimmed and fine embroidery effects with ribbons.

The Drawers are made of cambric and nainsook with deep flounce of fine lawn edged with lace insertion and edge; some with flare flounces trimmed with ribbon and embroidery.

$1.98 Instead of $2.75 to $3.50.

1,000 extra fine high grade

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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GEN. A. C. BARNES, head of the American Book Company, is a Philadelphian by birth. After dining with some friends in the Quaker City the other night he referred to the time when his family moved to New York.

"My mother," he said, "put her little darling to bed the night before we moved. Kneeling by the bedside he finished his evening prayer. Then he added upon his own account:

"'Good-bye, God! Good-bye, angels! Good-bye, good-bye—we're going to move to New York to-morrow."

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TWO LAWYERS, Fred Westbrook and Judge Schoonmaker, the former a close friend of the late Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, started from Kingston for Poughkeepsie one morning for the purpose of arguing a motion made by Westbrook before the Justice. Schoonmaker, not having had his breakfast, stopped at a Poughkeepsie restaurant to get something to eat, while Westbrook went on and found Justice Barnard sitting in his office at the Court House.

"What do you want, Fred?" asked the Justice.

"I'm going to make a motion," was the reply, "but Schoonmaker, who is to oppose, has not yet arrived."

"Never mind," said the Justice, "go on with your motion."

Westbrook complied and soon concluded his argument. The court looked serious for a moment. Then, smiling, he said:

"You go back and tell Schoonmaker he need not come here. Your motion is denied."

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BISHOP DOANE was idling a few moments the other day in the Troy Union Station awaiting his train for Albany. His broad black hat and English garb made him somewhat conspicuous. Halting in front of a laborer seated on one of the benches, he said:

"My good man, may I ask what is your calling?"

"Shure you may. I'm a hod carrier."

"That's a very honorable occupation," remarked the Bishop.

"An' might I ask what yez do for a livin'?" inquired the other.

"Certainly. I am a Bishop—Bishop Doane of Albany."

"Is that so?" came from the laborer, with some degree of interest. "Well, all I got to say is thot yez have a good clane job."

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A YEAR AGO the Rev. Madison C. Peters and William J. Bryan met at a small hotel in a Western junction town, where they were obliged to wait for a train. Both of them were on a lecturing tour. They had met before and were glad to see each other. As the "wait" was to be several long hours Mr. Bryan said he intended to shave himself. Dr. Peters, whose very dark beard shows black after a few hours' growing, looked a bit tough, but he remarked:

"That's something I never could do—shave myself!"

After Bryan had finished he said:

"Come, Peters; I'll take pity on you and give you a shave."

The offer was accepted hesitatingly and with due apologies. When the Nebraskan was in the midst of his task he asked:

"Peters, you can hoe, can't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, by Jove!" exclaimed Bryan, "if you can hoe and can't shave yourself, you ought to be ashamed to own it."

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ADJT. WILLIAM A. TURNER, the Salvation Army's commander in Binghamton, tells how Senator Hanna came to be one of the organization's best friends.

Soon after he ceased laboring as an ironworker and gave up his inclinations in the ungodly sport of prizefighting to become a religious worker, Mr. Turner was stationed in the Cleveland barracks. The army at that time had not acquired its present standing. Money was scarce, contributions far between.

For several days Turner made attempts to see Mr. Hanna to solicit a contribution. Each time he was informed by the bookkeeper in the outer office that the great business man could not be seen. Assuring himself that Mr. Hanna was in his office one day, the Adjutant paid no heed to the stereotyped refusal, but continued on his way toward the door of the private office. The bookkeeper started to interpose, but the Adjutant seized him by the collar, threw him out of the way, and entered.

Mr. Hanna was provoked at first, but when he saw his discomfited bookkeeper and looked upon the husky Salvationist, he saw that the only way to get rid of the visitor was to listen. After the Adjutant had explained the work of the army the future Senator called his cashier and said:

"Give this man $10. Don't let him bother me again, but whenever he calls always give him $10."

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SENATOR FOLEY, on his way up town several nights ago, dropped into a hotel and there discovered a friend who was considerably the worse for wear. In fact, the friend's condition was such that the Senator thought it necessary for him to play the part of the Good Samaritan.

"Here," he said, "you've got to come home with me."

"Whazzamatter, Tom?" responded the man; "are you afraid to go home alone?"

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FRED PLAISTED, once the professional rowing champion of the world, has had many odd experiences during his peregrinations around the world, and he has his stories, all interesting, about racing in South Africa, India, Australia, and China, as well as in America and England. "How I Won the Sculling Championship of China" is the favorite yarn.

He had gone to Shanghai, after a series of victories in Australia, and was resting. Some acquaintances told him that they wanted him to meet the best man in town for the championship of China and 1,000 cash.

"I gladly accepted," says Plaisted, "but imagine my surprise, when on the appointed day my opponent made his appearance in a square-nosed punt, propelled by an oar tied to the stern. Of course, as soon as he saw my racing shell it was all off—he refused to compete. I knew something about punt sculling myself, but as $1,000 is not picked up every day I called for a boat like his and met him at his own game. I never had an easier race, and he was nearly 200 yards behind at the finish.

"On returning to the float I was received with great cheering. The referee, an American merchant of Shanghai, made a complimentary speech and presented to me, strung on a long piece of wire, a lot of brass checks with holes in them.

"'How about the money?' I inquired in a whisper, as he shook hands with me. 'Are these people reliable?'

"'The money?' he said in surprise 'why, that's the thousand cash.' He pointed to the junk. 'A cash is the Chinese farthing and worth about the thousandth part of a dollar. You have a full dollar there.'

"And to think that I expected a thousand dollars! It took a wagon to cart my dollar home."

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IN ARKANSAS," remarked Lewis Nixon, "there is a little crossroads store which used to fly a sign to the effect that within one might purchase 'eggs, butter, gingham and caliker by the yard and pound.'"

"Over in Brooklyn," replied Senator Patrick McCarren, "there are two signs that always amuse me. One reads: 'Restaurant for Ladies and Gentlemen Oysters.' The other, on a glove shop, is: 'Skins dyed to match hats and coats.'"

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PRESIDENT E. A. ALDERMAN, of Tulane University, when he was in New York the other day, was telling some friends about what he considered the queerest reason he ever heard for the suspension of hostilities. His nephew, who is a cadet at West Point, had a fight not long ago with another cadet. Each of them weighs about 200 pounds and is very muscular and athletic.

"How long did you fight?" inquired President Alderman of the nephew.

"About two hours and a half," was the reply.

"They tell me it was the fiercest fight that ever took place at the academy. Were you very badly hurt?"

"I only hope the other fellow was hurt half as much."

"Anybody separate you?"

"No."

"What made you stop, then?" asked Dr. Alderman.

"Well, you see, we heard the dinner bell ring."

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A SOUTHERN woman's request for his autograph called forth from the late George Francis Train the following poetical response:

Fair stranger! A lady's command
My ready attention insures;
If you will accept of my hand,
It is always most lovingly yours.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

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SAMUEL UNTERMYER tells the story of a young law student who had been in a law office for one day and was asked his opinion of law by a friend.

"I am sorry I ever learned it," was his reply.

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NO, I don't care much for baseball," said Major Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the House of Representatives. "An incident that occurred in my youth gave me a distaste for it. They were getting up a team in my town and told me I must join. I said I knew nothing about the game, but available men were scarce and they forced me in, telling me they just wanted me on the list, adding that I needn't show up.

"So I stayed away, and each time they fined me 25 cents. A quarter was big to me in those days, and I saw financial ruin staring me in the face. Solely to dodge these infernal fines I attended a game. I hardly knew how it was, but after awhile I found myself running for first base to beat the band. The ball had gone somewhere into the next county.

"Suddenly I slipped and sailed along on my trousers for three feet, incidentally barking my shin. I limped up, swore like a pirate, and kept on running. Between second and third I slipped again and took off all the remaining skin on my leg. Again I relieved my feelings, but continued my run and reached home safely.

"After it was over, sore and bruised as I was, I felt elated. I had dodged the twenty-five-cent fine. The captain approached me.

"'McDowell,' he said, 'you're fined 50 cents.'

"'Wha—what for?' I spluttered.

"'For using profanity on the ground.'

"I relieved my feelings again and resigned from the nine on the spot. I never cared for baseball after that."

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DOWN in Delaware there is much rivalry between different cities, and the capital, Dover, has the honor of being the object of jealousy from every quarter. William H. Stayton, who was Admiral Sampson's counsel during the period of the Schley Court of Inquiry, told a story at the recent dinner of the Delaware Society of New York about an old woman of Smyrna, Del.

"Doctor," said the woman, as she lay on her deathbed, "I've tried to live a Christian life, loving my enemies, and hating all the people of Dover. Now I'm willing to take almost any dose you suggest, but let me die and go to hell rather than give me Dover Powders."

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STUART KNOTT, President of the Kansas City Southern Railway, was entertaining in his private car a Mr. Collins, a wealthy Galveston broker whose brains and money he hoped to interest in the development of the territory contiguous to Port Arthur, the southern terminus of the road. The weather was stickily hot. The air was tainted with the fumes of oil, and the broker was kept busy beating off mosquitos and making polite expressions of appreciation. Mr. Knott, after fully extolling Port Arthur's natural advantages as a port, a rice, oil, cotton, and lumber centre, said:

"Now, Mr. Collins, what would you take to locate here?"

"That, Sir, is an open question," replied Mr. Collins, slapping at a herd of gallinippers. "I'm not sure whether I'd take cocaine or morphine."

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NOT long ago a negro Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church began a revival series of meetings in Virginia. In the front pew of the church sat an old-time darky with gold-rimmed glasses, white hair, and an air which attested his long experience in the world and his wisdom thereof.

"May the Lord preserve us from the temptation to steal!" exhorted the Bishop.

The old man brought his cane down heavily on the floor and encouraged the Bishop with the injunction "Ride dat hoss, Bishop!"

"Keep us from slandering our neighbors!" pleaded the shepherd of the flock.

"Ride dat hoss, Bishop!" echoed the old man.

"And from the awful sin of lying!"

"Ride dat hoss, Bishop!"

"And from taking Thy name in vain!"

"Ride dat hoss, Bishop!"

"From the demon, drink, preserve us!"

The absence of the encouraging response was distinctly noticeable.

"From the demon, drink, preserve us!" called the Bishop, loudly.

There was no answer.

"What's the matter, Brother Tolliver?" finally asked the Bishop, for the entire congregation was puzzled.

"Well, yo' mout ride dat hoss, Bishop," answered the old man, "but I t'ink he gwine tuh fling yo'!"

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MAURICE BARRYMORE sometimes used to perpetrate harmless practical jokes of the Theodore Hook type," said Wilton Lackaye. "One afternoon Barry,' while walking down Sixth Avenue with a friend, halted abruptly and disappeared into a ready-made clothing store. The friend followed and found him addressing the storekeeper.

"'Will you please take that suit of clothes out of the window?' he asked.

"The clothier, thinking he was to have a sale, quickly complied.

"'Thank you,' said Barrymore, turning on his heel.

"'But don't you want to look at it?' blurted the merchant.

"'No, no,' replied 'Barry'; 'no, no. I merely read your polite sign: "Any suit taken out of this window by request." Much obliged.'"

ANIMALS THAT TALK

"Buffalo" Jones, Who Can Imitate Their Forest Calls, Tells of the Language of the Moose, the Elk, the Coyote and the Bear.

OF COURSE animals talk," said Col. Charles Jesse ("Buffalo") Jones, who is the notable of the Madison Square Garden Sportsmen's Show, now in progress. "They are just as able to express their needs and convey their warnings and signals to their kind as human beings. I have been listening to them and watching them for fifty years, and have succeeded in acquainting myself with pretty much all their emergency talk, if I may coin the expression. Of their more intimate conversation I cannot speak with any degree of knowledge. They reserve it for the forest fastnesses, where they are free from observation."

Col. Jones is Game Warden of the Yellowstone National Park. He can imitate accurately many of the animal calls so familiar to his ears. As he talked about his pet subject, during a lull in the noise of the show, he straightened out a wrinkle or two in a three-hundred-dollar catalo robe, which was taken from a beast of his own creation—a cross between the buffalo and the domestic cow.

"I am sixty years old," he said, "and I may say that I have spent my life in the woods and on the plains. My first exploit in the way of hunting was the capture of a fox squirrel with my bare hands, when I was a boy about eight years old. The squirrel bit me on the end of the thumb, but I held on to him, selling him later to an Irishman. To achieve the capture and effect the sale I neglected an errand with which I had been intrusted. When I got home father whipped me for leaving the errand undone. Mother put on my wounded thumb a liniment which seemed to me to set it afire. I don't know which hurt worst, the squirrel bite, the licking, or the liniment.

Loved Animals from Boyhood.

"The childish adventure imbued me with the determination to become a hunter. I was hardly in my teens when I started out as a professional, spending several years in killing buffalo at 50 cents a head. I got sick of the slaughter, and when I saw that the buffalo tribe was threatened with extinction I made up my mind to raise as many buffalo, and preserve them, as I had killed. There

"BUFFALO" JONES, GAME WARDEN OF YELLOWSTONE PARK

hasn't been a day when I haven't learned something new about the birds and beasts, and the more I have seen of them the more strongly convinced I am that their intelligence and ability to communicate, each with its kind, is far underrated.

"Of all the animals I know, the coyote possesses the largest range of signals for use afield. He has four calls which are as plain to me as the spoken words of man. The moose and elk, with the smaller members of the deer tribe, have but two calls which I have been able to interpret. They use a code of soft whistles when they are feeding or on the move. To this code no hunter has ever secured the key, but it evidently is perfectly plain to them. The birds, with their whistles and trills and chatter, converse as readily as society folk, but I have had no reason for studying their language.

"The moose's challenge is about as wild a sound as can be imagined. He uses it to declare to the world that he is king of his range and hunting for trouble. When an answering challenge comes he is ready for battle, and more than willing to go half way to find it. This challenging habit has brought many a bull moose to a sudden end. When he sounds his danger signal he loses no time in making himself scarce, and every other moose within earshot follows suit. The same may be said of the elk and the smaller species of deer. The danger signal is employed alike by male and female. Of course the challenge is sounded only by the bull.

When the Coyote Calls.

"When the coyote sounds his danger signal I know that it is time for me to take my rifle, call the dogs, and get ready to kill a lion. It is the coyote's cry for help. It is always used when a coyote runs across a mountain lion, and is taken up and sent on by every coyote who hears it, as he responds to its appeal. Sometimes it is used when danger is threatening the young, and on such occasions it never goes unanswered.

"The call of distress is entirely distinct and pitched in a different key. When danger threatens two shrill yelps are given, followed by a pause and four quick yelps. The distress call is made up of four short yelps, followed by a long-drawn howl. It means one of two things—that a coyote has lost his mate or that he is trapped.

"The food call is joyous, enthusiastic, and continuous. It embraces the whole vocabulary of the coyote language. There

EXAMPLES OF ANIMAL LANGUAGE.

MOOSE.

Challenge—Long Call, Almost a Roar, Followed by Shorter Call and Concluding with a Scarcely Audible Grunt.
Danger—Single, Sustained Whistle.

ELK.

Challenge—Single, Sustained Squeal, Somewhat Resembling the Squeal of an Angry Horse.
Danger—Short, Sharp Whistle.

COYOTE.

Distress—Four Short Yelps, Followed by Long Howl.
Danger—Two Shrill Yelps, Pause, Followed by Four Short Yelps in Quick Succession.
Food Call—Medley of Gleeful Yelps, Howls, and Barks.
Hunger—Succession of Mournful Howls, Short and Long.

BEAR.

Danger—Sharp, Sustained Grunt.
Food Call—Two Quick Grunts, Close Together.

are barks and yelps and howls all mixed up in one, and the general effect is indicative of keenest pleasure and anticipation. I have often sounded the call myself, and it brings up every coyote in hearing distance in a hurry, already licking his chops The hunger call is tuned in sorrowful cadence, but there is the same intermingling of noises.

"To me the study of the methods used by bears in communicating with one another always has been intensely interesting. Bears are the Indians of the animal world. They talk in pantomime almost to the exclusion of sound signals. I have had every opportunity of observing them, for in Yellowstone Park we have a number which we feed, and which are almost tame. At one time we placed food for them in the forest, but this was found to be dangerous, and the practice now is to feed them in the open.

"The danger in the old method lies in the fact that the she bear invariably feeds alone, leaving her cubs in some near-by-place of safety, and carrying food to them when she has satisfied her own hunger. It isn't healthy to come between a she bear and her young when she is at her meal, and such a contingency was apt to arise at any time when the food was placed in the forest, as sightseers would walk into the danger zone without knowing that there was a bear anywhere in the vicinity.

"I have often watched the old bear coming out from the woods for her breakfast. Invariably her cubs attempt to follow her. When they do she turns upon them threateningly.

Mother Bear Scolds.

"'Huh!' she grunts, which is her way of saying: 'It isn't safe for you children to come out here in the open. Wait and I will bring you back something to eat.'

"This warning never suffices, and she resorts to threats in pantomime. Raising her paw, just like a woman lifts her hands in warning a bad baby, she says to them:

"'I'll slap you off the face of the earth if you don't mind!'

"This generally works, and she goes over to the food pile alone.

"While she eats, the cubs are the busiest little things you ever saw. They cry and cry, and then climb up a tree, where they can watch her every movement. When the old bear has eaten all she wants, she grabs up as much food as she can carry back in her mouth and starts for the spot where she left her children.

"'Huh—huh!' she grunts, softly and invitingly. Head over heels the cubs come tumbling down the tree in response to the call, and then they enjoy their meal while the mother looks on approvingly.

"I don't know much about the calls of mountain lions. Indeed, I have never heard them use but one, a piercing scream, which sounds for all the world like a woman in distress. I have never been able to find out what meaning the scream conveys.

"There are a lot of people who say that animals have no instinct—that they learn everything from their mothers. Such a statement is absurd. There isn't a beast or a bird which isn't born knowing a great deal that doesn't have to be taught him. Take lion cubs, for instance. When lions use a trail they invariably plant their feet in the steps left by their predecessors. This never fails. The practice makes it very difficult to follow them, as the scents are all mixed up. No matter in what direction they are traveling the same steps are used.

"I have seen cubs whose mother was killed before their eyes were open follow a dog, and every time the little beasts would plant their feet in the dog's footsteps. Isn't that instinct? I have seen wild geese hatched out by a hen. The very first time they felt a cold wind from the north their calls would sound, and off they would start on their Winter migration. Did the hen teach them that? Certainly not. No, Sir! I tell you that animals know a lot when they come into the world, and they keep on adding to their knowledge."

Elk Need Warmer Homes.

Col. Jones is just now greatly interested in securing additional forest preserves for the game under his charge in Yellowstone Park.

"There are perhaps 20,000 or 30,000 elk in the park," he said, "but they are decreasing in number. The range to which they are confined is on an average of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea level, and they are hard pressed every Winter. The continued confinement to such an altitude, in snow belly deep, is weakening them. We need lower ranges, where they will be under the protection of the Government, or the time is not so far away when they will become extinct."

The Colonel was appointed Game Warden about two years ago. There was no politics in his selection. He was chosen for his great knowledge of the ways of wild animals, and his administration is showing the wisdom of the choice. He is known to every hunter of big game from one end of the country to the other, and is a personal friend of President Roosevelt, who visited the National preserves under his guidance. His record in the work of preserving the buffalo and in crossing that animal with the domestic cow is known to all students of wild outdoor life.

Bull Elk Plowing Through Snow, Belly Deep, to Reach Feeding Grounds in Yellowstone Park.

Special Plant for a Palace Builder

In order that the stone and wood work for his new residence may be finished under the direct supervision of his own employes and at any rate of speed that he may desire, Senator William A. Clark has bought a plot of ground containing three acres fronting on the East River and has had complete stone and wood working plants built on it. The yard is situated at Ravenswood, midway between Long Island City and Astoria.

Ellin & Kitson, architectural sculptors, originally secured the contract to do the wood and stone work on the Clark residence. This firm has an establishment on the North River between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and its plants are as modern as are to be found in this country. But that his work should be handled at the same time and by the same workmen as other work did not please the Senator. He accordingly bought the Long Island site and told Ellin & Kitson to build just as complete plants for him on his own property as they had themselves.

A big dock, constructed especially to withstand the heavy loads of monolithic stones, was built first; and then two big structures, one for the stone and the other for the wood workers, were put up, and the installation of the necessary machinery begun. The last of the machines has just been set, and active work is expected to begin in the near future.

As there are to be no less than twenty different kinds of stone used in the interior and exterior of the mansion, and as they have been gathered in almost every part of the world, the time of their arrival has been a matter of much doubt until now. Arrangements have been perfected, however, which will do away with much of this uncertainty. All the various kinds of marble which Mr. Clark purchased in Greece, Italy, and France, besides the still rarer stones he picked up in Egypt and other countries, will be shipped direct to Ravenswood by a vessel which will make the trip from the Mediterranean to his own dock on the East River. All these shipments will be made on the same ship, and the approximate date of their arrival here is known now, although the voyage cannot be begun for several weeks, owing to the impassability of the roads from the quarries to the seaports of the Southern European countries.

Although at present there seems to be no indication that work on the house will be pushed to completion any more rapidly than during the six years it has been building, there have been made provisions for rush work if it is considered expedient by the owner. The plants at Ravenswood can accommodate more than 1,000 workmen at a time, and so the work still remaining could be finished in less than three months. According to an authority, only about 300 men will be employed, however, and time will be sacrificed in order to secure perfect work.

"What will be done with the place when he gets through with it," said a representative of Ellin & Kitson yesterday, "none but the Senator knows. It is doubtful if any one can be found to use it for its present purpose, and so far as I can see it looks as if the buildings and the plants would be valuable only as junk."

It was impossible to ascertain the approximate value of the land and the plants from those in charge of the Senator's interests, but that it will run into six figures before the pay roll of 300 expert stone cutters and wood carvers has been paid cannot be doubted.

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Senator Clark's Home.

WHEN Senator William A. Clark's new residence, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, is completed it is expected to be unique among the gorgeous private residences in this country.

In the basement will be an up-to-date Turkish bath, with a plunge 16 feet wide and 28 feet long. The full equipment of a modern Turkish bath establishment will be installed, including attendants' rooms, a steam room, hot room, massage room, rubbing and cooling rooms, and dressing rooms. There will be no less than twenty-five bathrooms throughout the house, all of them finished in white marble, with vaulted ceilings of Faience marble.

The two upper floors of the house will be reserved for the servants, thirty bedrooms being provided for the help alone. A large sitting room in the tower on the fifth floor will furnish a place for the servants to meet socially.

For the protection of the plate and other valuables, there will be a safe on the mezzanine floor, adjoining a gallery over the serving room. There all the glass and plate are to be handled and washed. A big safe deposit vault with walls of steel will be built in the basement.

The head steward and head butler will have bedrooms on the ground floor, and electrical burglar alarm systems, connected with gongs over their beds, will ring on the opening of a window or an outside door anywhere in the house. A central telephone service is to be installed in the porter's lodge, and an operator will be in constant service night and day.

The Driveway.

A driveway entering the building from the Seventy-seventh Street side will pass almost through the house, turning through a big "vestibule" and ending at the street again along the east wall of the building. The walls of the driveway will be of Tennessee marble.

A big dome over the "vestibule" also will be built of solid stone, as will the whole ceiling throughout the driveway's length. A very rare sandstone has been brought from the Kettle River district in Minnesota for this dome. It is of a peculiar pinkish color, and is expected to blend with the marble of the walls and produce a most unusual effect.

The ceilings in many parts of the house will be made of stone. Such construction never has been used heretofore in private dwellings in this country, and the structural difficulties in the work have been enormous.

The grand staircase is to be made entirely of Maryland marble, of a rich cream color. The walls of the hall at this point will be of the same material, and will continue up to the ceiling of the first floor, a perpendicular height of more than thirty feet of unbroken marble surface.

An automobile garage, opening off the driveway, is planned to have room for a dozen machines at one time.

Much space has been devoted to picture galleries, and there will be five separate halls for this use alone.

A fully equipped stage, with a scene dock and dressing rooms and extending two stories upward is also provided for on the northerly side of the building. The auditorium of the theatre will be fitted with movable chairs, and when a performance is not going on the floor may be cleared of the seats. The walls will be hung with paintings, and the big room is to be the largest of the picture galleries.

Theatre's Shifting Stage.

Except for performances, the stage will not be in evidence at all. The top of the stage proper is constructed similarly to the floor of the auditorium, and built on a hydraulic lift. So the entire stage can be lowered or raised at will. When lowered the top is to form part of the floor of the auditorium. The wall behind the back drop will be covered with paintings, so that when the stage is down all four walls of the room will present a continuous line of pictures.

The main dining room is in the southeast corner of the house on the first floor, with three balconies, overlooking Seventy-seventh Street, the driveway, and an inner court. A wainscot of English oak will rise twenty feet in height around the room, topped by a friese of French marble. The ceiling will be of English oak, with exposed beams.

A circular sculpture hall will be a feature of this floor, directly over the rotunda of the driveway below. Its walls will be of spotless white Greek marble.

The Faience gallery on this floor will be situated in the northeast corner of the house, and open on to a balcony running around the walls of the theatre on the floor below.

From this gallery entrance may be had to another picture gallery, opening into the music room, beyond which on the Fifth Avenue front is still another picture gallery. These three rooms may be thrown into one long hall, 29 feet wide and over 100 feet in length, which will be used as a ballroom.

Senator Clark bought the decorations for the grand salon, which will be on this floor in the southwest corner of the building, in France. They will be in the style of Louis XVI. The petit salon behind it will be furnished exactly similar to a room in the Hotel Soubise, in Paris, and will be in Louis XV. style.

The third and fourth floors will be practically complete living apartments in themselves. Each floor will contain reception halls and bedrooms, besides "day and night nurseries" and dining rooms.

A small laundry on the top floor will be used for the washing of the finer fabrics, such as laces and the like, which will not be intrusted to the general laundry in the stable.

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Uses of His Clubs.

SENATOR GRADY was called upon recently to speak to a meeting which had been called for the purpose of starting a new club. The Senator said he thought the club business was being overdone.

"I was persuaded," he explained, "to join the New York Athletic Club for the benefit of my body; I was persuaded to join the Catholic Club in the interest of my soul, and I am forced to maintain membership in the Democratic Club in order to keep body and soul together."

UNEXPLORED WILDS OF MANY CONTINENTS

By CYRUS C. ADAMS.

Vast Tracts Still Remain Unmapped, Although Daring Topographers Recently Have Reduced the Unknown Parts of the Earth from One-Eighth to One-Fiftieth of Its Surface.

FIFTEEN years ago the Scottish geographer Bartholomew, reviewing the mapping of the world, said that one-eighth of the land surface was still almost wholly unknown; furthermore, enormous territories that had been revealed in broad outline had not yet been studied so far that they could be mapped with any accuracy. About the same time Dr. Dawson of Canada made a map on which were thirteen large areas of British North America comprising nearly 1,000,000 square miles, which, he said, were "for all practical purposes entirely unknown."

Since that time the unknown regions have been invaded by many explorers whose energy has now reduced the size of the total unexplored area outside of the polar regions to about one-fiftieth of the land surface. The world never saw greater zeal for geographical discovery. The achievements of the past fifteen years are all the more remarkable because, as a rule, progress in geographic discovery is very slow.

An explorer who enters an unknown region not only brings to us much new information, but usually also perpetrates many blunders which are only gradually rectified by explorers who follow him.

A Canadian Government explorer, for example, reported eighteen years ago that Lake Mistassini, southeast of Hudson Bay, rivaled Lake Ontario in size. It took another expedition to reduce the lake to quite modest proportions. One explorer discovered Lake Rukwa in Africa, another found Lake Hukwa in the same region, and both sheets of water appeared on the map for years before it was found that they were one and the same lake. A Frenchman stood on the north shore of Victoria Nyanza and saw the chain of the Sesse Islands stretching far out into the lake. He thought he was looking at the south shore of the Nyanza, and in his book he declared that the lake was a very small affair, after all. It took Stanley's boat journey around the lake to prove that the Frenchman was wrong.

More scientific methods of exploration have prevailed in the past fifteen years, and this is one of the reasons why such wonderful progress has been made. Dr. Dawson's thirteen areas of unknown lands in British North America have passed out of that category or have been greatly reduced in size by such work as Ogilvie has done on the Upper Yukon, Low in Labrador, and the Tyrrell brothers in the Barren Lands. The accompanying map shows how small are the Canadian areas that are still wholly unknown; and the explorers have been rewarded by some very interesting and unexpected results.

Canadian Explorations.

Perhaps the most remarkable discovery in Canada has been the Thelon River to the east of Great Slave Lake. J. W. Tyrrell says it is one of the finest rivers in Canada and is navigable for boats of light draught all the way from its junction with the Hanbury, through Chesterfield Inlet, to Hudson Bay, a distance of 550 miles. He found in the upper 224 miles of the river, below its junction with the Hanbury, that it had an average width of 250 yards, a depth of six feet and a current of three miles an hour. He believes that this large navigable highway is open for navigation for four months, from July to October inclusive.

Another discovery was the mighty belt of forest about 4,000 miles long, and with an average width of 700 miles, extending across Canada from Alaska southeast to Atlantic waters on the Strait of Belle Isle. Of course the trees tend to become small in the north, but this forest has immense resources in pulp wood and other timber, none of which has yet been utilised.

The greatest discoveries yet to be made in North America are among the Canadian Rocky Mountains, most of which are known in their general aspects, but have not been studied in detail. Dr. J. Norman Collie of Scotland two years ago found a new pass at a height of 7,600 feet above the sea between the drainage systems of the Atlantic and Pacific among the headwaters of the northern fork of the Saskatchewan River. This pass is practicable for a wagon road or railroad across the continent.

Another great pass has been discovered recently on the upper waters of the Peace River, and is to be utilized by the second transcontinental railroad in Canada to reach Port Simpson on the Pacific.

Such discoveries as these are of economic importance; and even in the Barren Lands and on the frozen arctic coast, copper, coal, and other minerals have been discovered and some day will be available. Thus Canadian exploration is adding not only to geographic knowledge, but also to the areas worth exploiting for their economic products.

Few parts of Latin America can yet be said to be adequately explored, though, except in South America, no important area can properly be called unknown. But everywhere detailed and minute exploration in the regions south of us is yielding large results. Karl Sapper has proved that Central America still offers a large field to the explorer. In the past few years his notable journeys there have added to the maps eighty-one volcanoes, of which twenty-three are still active. One of the latest maps of the little Isthmus of Panama made by Dr. Robert Hill shows two white spaces, which he marks "unexplored." The luxuriant and almost impenetrable vegetation of this region makes exploration very difficult.

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN.
He Has Made the Largest Modern Addition to Our Knowledge of China.

Dr. ERICH VON DRYGALSKI,
Leader of the German South Polar Expedition and First Among Glaciologists.

Dr. SVEN HEDIN,
IN HIS STUDY, STOCKHOLM.
The Most Scientific Explorer of His Time.

ALEXANDRE DELCOMMUNE,
Who Has Revealed More of the Congo Basin Than Any Other Man.

M. FERNAND FOUREAU
Leader of the Largest Exploring Expedition in the Sahara (Over 1,000 Camels.)

Prolific South America.

There is now more room for the pioneer explorer in South America than in any other part of the world outside the Antarctic. We know more of inner Africa to-day than the Government at Bogota knows of the southeastern third of Colombia. The Amazon basin contains some of the largest unexplored areas; for though steamships sail regularly on the main stream and many of its tributaries, the wide stretches between the rivers never have been penetrated by white men. The search for new rubber fields is gradually reducing the size of these unknown districts.

The era of geographic surprises has not quite closed. Until within the past five years school children were taught that the large Tocantins River was a tributary of the Amazon. It is now known that not a drop of water from the Tocantins mingles with the Amazon until both rivers are lost in the ocean. The Tocantins reaches the Atlantic about forty miles east of the nearest delta branch of the Amazon, and geographical writers are just beginning to give the Tocantins its proper place as an independent river system.

The largest fields for exploration in South America are now the Amazon basin and among the Cordilleras. That continent is a favorite with German explorers, and most of them, like Stubel, Peter, Wolf, and Meyer, turn to the Cordilleras and are supplying material for good maps of the intricate mountain regions. The southern part of the Cordilleras has been splendidly mapped by the seven years of surveying that was carried out to supply data for the settlement of the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina. The resulting maps of the Andean region, between Cape Horn and the thirty-ninth parallel, are models of minute information and accurate surveying.

The rapidity with which Africa has been revealed is the wonder of modern exploration. Capt. de Bissy, maker of the largest map of Africa yet produced, used more than 1,800 route and other maps of the continent in his compilation, and nearly all of this material was the result of exploratory labor within the past sixty years. The last important inhabited area of Africa that was wholly unknown, that between Lake Rudolph and the Nile, was crossed about five years ago by the American explorer, Dr. Donaldson Smith. Others have visited the same region since, so there is little African territory whose broader features at least are not fairly well known. The least-known part of the continent comprises portions of the Desert of Sahara.

But the French have copied the Tuareg methods of desert travel and are rapidly traversing hitherto unvisited parts of the Sahara. Instead of the slow baggage camels they now utilize animals specially fitted and trained for fast travel. These camels can cover three times as much ground in a day as the ordinary pack animals. Only two or three weeks' supply of food is carried, the parties replenishing their commissariat at the oases they reach.

Two exploring parties made wonderful journeys last Spring into the central parts of the desert. One of them, under Capt. Laperine, traveled with great rapidity across wide zones, where there was not a single well. When they reached pasturage they would remain for several days to refresh the animals. Their swiftest march was seventy miles in twenty-nine hours, including a number of halts. The party traversed the plateaus of Moygdir and Ahnet, and made some interesting discoveries.

Across the Great Desert.

The other party, under Lieut. Besset, traveled about 1,600 miles from and to its starting point. It brought back much detailed information with regard to the geography, geology, and hydrography of the region explored. It found wide expanses of grassy plains where the Tuaregs had secured, by irrigation, abundant pasturage. Other discoveries were of a surprising nature, and point to the speedy extension of the French stations to the heart of the desert.

These expeditions show the methods by which all the unknown parts of the great desert are to be brought to the knowledge of the world. The new manner of traveling has supplanted that of Foureau, one of the greatest explorers of the Sahara. A few years ago he crossed the desert with great difficulty and suffering, and with over 1,000 camels in his baggage train.

Last year a new map of the Congo River, the second largest river in the world was printed. It was the result of many years of work by George Grenfell, who has revealed to us more of the Congo basin than any other explorer except Alexandre Delcommune. The map was on the large scale of 8.9 statute miles to an inch, so that a large part of the topography and the settlements along the river and many hundreds of islands never before seen on a Congo map were shown.

This is the kind of work that is supplanting pioneer exploration in all parts of the world. Explorers are taking one feature, such as a river, or are settling down in a comparatively small district and making the particular thing they study the subject of exhaustive investigation. Thus they are able to give the world minute and accurate information, which of course is preferable to the rough route surveys and the superficial observations of the pioneer explorers whose work was most necessary and welcome until it could be replaced by careful and scientific studies.

The Belgian Lemaire, within the past three years, has fixed exactly the geographical position of a line of stations extending clear across the Congo State east and west. In other words, he has established the exact latitude and longitude of these stations. From them as bases lines of triangulation can be projected to other points and their positions determined without the delicate operations required by astronomical determinations. These more scientific surveys of districts and routes are taking the place of the rough route maps which the pioneers prepared and which were too often the despair of cartographers because many of the maps were hopelessly confused and no head or tail could be made of them for any purposes of good mapmaking.

Unknown Asian Areas.

Our map shows the Asiatic regions that are still unknown. There are three parts of the continent where pioneer exploring now may be done. One of them is in Central and Southern Arabia, where large areas, probably sandy desert, still are wholly unknown. Another is in Tibet, the highest of plateau regions, where there are large gaps to be visited between the lines of exploration run by many European explorers. Still another is near the arctic shores of Siberia. The Central Asia surveys of Dr. Sven Hedin, who is recognized as the most scientific of modern explorers, are a model for all future workers. His maps approach in their accuracy the most thorough and detailed surveys, and his observations and collections are all of fine scientific quality.

Nearly the whole of Australia has been explored by explorers who have gridironed the continent with routes. They have extended largely the area of grazing, having proved the lands near the margin of the interior desert to be available for irrigation.

It is believed that practically all the lands of the arctic area have been discovered. Some islands may yet be added to the maps, but they are not likely to be very large. It is too early to sum up the results of the recent antarctic expeditions, but one great fact they seem to have proved; that is the existence of an antarctic continent. Sixty years ago Ross looked upon the Great Barrier as the wall of an extensive area of thick pack ice formed on the sea surface; but the journey of Scott, the leader of the present British expedition, made it clear that it was the edge of a vast glacier not less than 700 miles wide, reaching the sea by a great plain between the mountains of Victoria Land and Edward VII. Land. On the other side of the antarctic area the German leader Drygalski has proved the existence of a completely ice-covered land resembling in the character of its ice and snow the interior of Greenland.

Authorities like Prof. Penck of Vienna believe that these two discoveries have made it clear that there is a continent surrounding the south pole. How large it is we cannot tell, but probably larger than Europe.

In one view, exploration will never cease. The forces of nature are constantly changing coast lines and modifying inland topography; and human agencies are continually altering the face of nature. The maps of one generation do not show the world as it is in the next; and every interest of mankind demands constant vigilance in order that geographic knowledge may keep pace with unceasing change.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

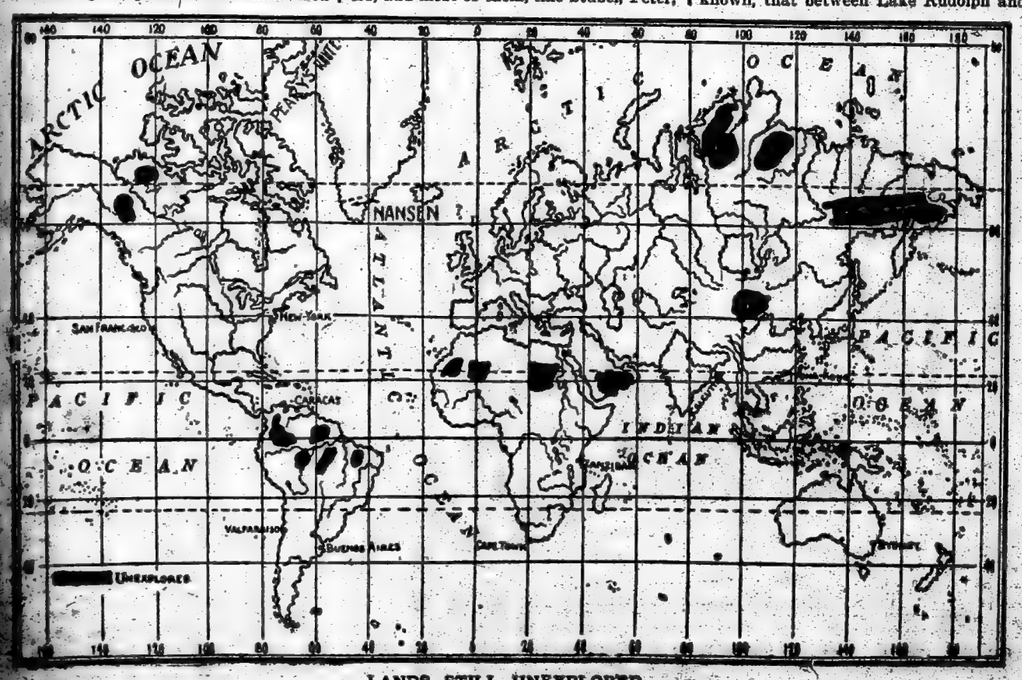

LANDS STILL UNEXPLORED.

A SAMARITAN OF THE CARS.

His Kindness Only Equaled by His Readiness and His Capability.

WHAT the man ought to have done was to pass his cards around before leaving the car. If he didn't feel like giving them away he might have sold them at a fair price, for surely in their anxiety to find out who he was and where he came from everybody would have been willing to pay something for the information. However, he did no such thing, and he is embalmed in the memory of all who saw him on that memorable trip simply as "the man of infinite resource."

And he certainly did know how to do things. The first person he felt impelled to assist was a blonde young man with a very red right eye. The blonde man was evidently suffering great pain. He kept his handkerchief pressed to his eye most of the time. Occasionally he would remove it for an instant just to see how the world looked though the injured optic, but very soon he would cry, "Oh, Lord, how that does hurt!" and clap the handkerchief on again. Presently the Good Samaritan became sympathetic. He crossed over to the blonde man and sat down beside him.

"Your eye seems to be hurting you," he remarked.

The blonde man groaned. "Hurt!" he cried. "M-m-m. I should say it does. It's been hurting all day. I got a saw log in it at 9 o'clock this morning. It won't come out. All the fellows in the office worked at it and I even dropped in to see an oculist and he couldn't do me any good. I'll be raving crazy by morning if it keeps hurting this way all night."

The Samaritan took a soft white handkerchief from his pocket. "Perhaps I can help you," he said.

The blonde man looked doubtful. "I'm afraid you'll gouge my eye out in this jolting car," he said.

"Fear not," said the Samaritan. Then, before anybody really knew what he was up to, he had twisted one corner of his handkerchief into a diminutive corkscrew, had made a jab at the inflamed eye, and had drawn therefrom a small black speck which was evidently the "saw log" referred to by the blonde young man. Then the Samaritan resumed his old seat and waited for something else to happen. It came a block further north. A man with an ugly scratch on his left cheek entered the car, railing against the barber who had injured him.

"What you want," said the Samaritan, "is court plaster. May I offer you a piece?"

The victim of tonsorial indignities started to remonstrate or assent, nobody ever found out which, for before he could get his mouth fairly opened the Samaritan had cut a patch of plaster from the large square he carried and pasted it over the wound.

During the next five minutes the Samaritan told the time to two inquisitive persons, gave matches to three men who, by grace of the conductor, were allowed to smoke on the rear platform, divided his paper into sections for the benefit of intellectual passengers who had neglected to provide literature of their own, and gave six pins to a man whose coat had been torn in a Spring Street scrimmage.

The men having by that time been put into fair shape the Samaritan turned his attention to the women. The one sitting directly opposite required his services first. Her veil was refractory and refused to stay tied. The woman struggled with the ends impotently. Presently the Samaritan arose urbanely.

"May I assist you?" he said. "I always tie my wife's veils."

The chances are that he does, too. At any rate he had had experience, for in a few seconds he had that flying veil fastened down as neat and trim that the woman wouldn't have known herself. Next he fastened another woman's gloves and later he quieted a baby that made the car ring with its lusty cries. By that time everybody was steeped in admiration for a man so versatile, but further proof of his genius was yet to come. Another baby at the rear end of the car took to shouting defiance at the crowd so vigorously as to drown even the Samaritan's entreaties for peace. But the Samaritan was not downed. Shamelessly he took from his pocket a nursing bottle and handed it to the mother of the howling infant.

"Will you let him partake of this?" he said. "My wife gave it to me to carry. Unfortunately we got separated at Brooklyn Bridge. She has the baby and I have the bottle. I pray you make use of its contents."

Soon the baby slept. After that, if the heavens had fallen no one would have been in the least surprised to see the little man raise on his tiptoes and push them back into place. But nothing further happened and to the regret of all the universal genius left the car with his identity undisclosed.

A Spicy War.

Russia's in a pickle;
She'll soon be peppered now;
Because I've heard that all the Japs
Are mustard at Chow-Chow.

A Natural Question.

Hewitt—That man has sent a good many men to their death.

Jewett—Judge, motorman, football player, or Christian Scientist?

Transit by Moving Platform

IN a general way nearly everybody in all the boroughs of New York has heard of the continuous railway train, or, as it is better known, the moving platform, because of the proposition now under consideration to run one of these platforms from the Battery across the new Williamsburg Bridge at a fare of 2½ or 3 cents for single or return fares during the greater part of the day and night, and a possibility of a one-cent fare during the rush hours.

In the office of Schmidt & Gallatin, at 45 Broadway, is a model of the platform which they propose to use on the new bridge if they can obtain the necessary permission. The inventors of the system are Max E. Schmidt and George A. Mayland. In discussing its workings the former said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"You say the public desires fully to understand what a movable platform really is and what it will do to help the people of New York getting to and from their homes or about the streets at their business during the day. I will sum up the whole thing in a nutshell first and elaborate in detail later. A moving platform is a railway without weight, noise, or smoke; without cinders, smells, or jars; a railway where overcrowding and waiting are unnecessary, if not impossible; a railway on which passengers cannot be run over and killed or have their legs cut off; on which there is no switching or obstruction of tracks; on which there is no delay at stations, and on which collisions are impossible; a railway on which seats are provided for everybody. Nobody can get lost, for if a passenger stays on the train he will get around to where he started from.

"I will consider, first, the question of congestion," continued Mr. Schmidt, "because New York has suffered from that evil more than any other city. The limit of endurance has been reached. The bridge crush, with its fatalities and accidents, is an old story. So, too, are the crowding and delays on the elevated and the trolley lines. Twice a day these cars are taxed to their utmost capacity. I have no hesitation in saying that the congestions at the Brooklyn Bridge terminals every day are the greatest and the most dangerous in the history of transportation. All this overcrowding is due to the complete separation that exists between the business and the residence quarters in New York more than in any other city in the world.

No Overcrowding.

"There can be no such thing as congestion or overcrowding on the moving platform system. The platforms are, to all intents, a busy street on which great throngs walk. As a street becomes impassable when the throng is halted, so is a busy passenger station overcrowded when passengers are waiting for trains with a multitude pressing behind. The moving platforms require no waiting, and the throngs pass on. The fact that in Chicago on less than one mile of sidewalk 160,000 passengers could be carried every day without crowding and with a seat provided for every one, illustrates the carrying capacity of the system without congestion or interruption. At an exposition the rush comes all at once. In cities, traffic is more evenly distributed.

"There is no chance of stoppage by breakdown unless the entire power plant gives out—a contingency about as unlikely as that every truck on Lower Broadway should lose a wheel at the same moment. A majority of the parts composing the mechanism are stationary. All motors, wheels, gearings, and axles are fixed. They can be inspected while the platforms are in service carrying passengers. No stoppages for repairs or renewals are necessary. The wheels do not rotate on a track, but are geared to the stationary shafts, like wheels of a stationary engine. Since the axles revolve at the extreme low rate of 105 revolutions a minute, hot boxes are unknown, and the possibility of a breakage is reduced to a minimum. The motor unit is low, not exceeding ten horse power. If several motors should give out simultaneously—a most unlikely event—the system is not deranged and traffic is not interrupted.

"Our trains make no stops. The continuity of cars is endless. Push and pull are neutralized. There are no jolts or jars. The motion is smooth and easy, much more so than on trolley cars or the elevated. There will be no noise in our subway, for the platforms run on rubber tires. In the subway where there is a rumble of wheels there is bound to be noise.

"If from any cause the platforms should stop, the worst inconvenience passengers would suffer would be to leave their seats and walk on the platforms, which are unobstructed by trucks, vehicles, third rails, or live wires. That is better than being stalled for hours in a crowded car. A further advantage is that the passengers are all bound in the same direction. The tunnel is divided, and there can be no struggle among passengers going in opposite directions.

No Chance to Fall Off.

"A passenger could not fall between the platforms of our train if he tried to. There is no space between them, no matter whether the platforms be two, four, or six in number. The cars are coupled so as to present a continuous line of flooring without openings. That is why some persons who have seen them in operation at expositions call them a 'sidewalk.' The mechanism permits the turning of sharp curves. Being endless and self-balanced, it admits of much steeper grades than the ordinary railway. Although the train is in continuous motion, passengers are enabled to reach and leave their seats with ease.

"Parallel to the train run one or more narrow platforms called 'stepping platforms.' They are much narrower than the train and devoid of seats. They are so arranged that the speed of each successive platform is less than the previous one. A passenger in stepping from one platform to another gradually stops at his own speed until he comes to a standstill at the station. When boarding the train he gradually increases his speed until he reaches his seat. There is no chance of the man behind bumping into him or of his bumping into the man ahead.

"It is true that cripples and old persons might find some difficulty in using the moving platform. But how do they get along in the crush on the surface roads and the elevated? The question at issue is the provision of the best means of transit for the able-bodied persons who form more than 90 per cent. of the traveling public. It would seem that any method of relief for them should not be jeopardized for the sake of the very few who cannot avail themselves of it. Our problem is not how to provide a method of transit that all classes of persons can use without difficulty, but how to provide a method that will avoid the dangerous congestion now existing and enable passengers to reach their homes safely and comfortably.

"Women will have no difficulty whatever in stepping on the first platform after their initial attempt. Its speed is not more than that of a person walking, while the train platform is going at ten miles an hour. At first they may be naturally a little timid. As with everything else of the kind, the public will feel a little awkward at first with the moving platforms. But they will soon get used to them. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the Berlin Exposition in 1896, and the Paris Exposition in 1900, the moving platforms carried a total of 10,000,000 passengers without a single accident. Men, women, and children of all nationalities, whether used to city traffic or not, and even cripples used it without difficulty. That fact should speak for its safety.

"The carrying capacity of the moving platform railway is enormous. It is limited only by the width and speed of the platforms. The smallest type of two platforms is provided with a single seat only, and has a seating capacity of 10,560 passengers an hour. At a speed of ten miles an hour, and with seats accommodating four persons, placed three feet apart, platforms of this type can transport 70,400 seated passengers an hour. During the rush hours on the Brooklyn Bridge the maximum capacity of all the bridge trains and trolley cars combined is less than 40,000 passengers an hour. Of these about 17,000 are provided with seats. The trolley cars carry about 18,000 an hour out of the total, and not less than one-half of all they carry. The moving platforms can accommodate with seats as many passengers on one track as the trolleys can on eight.

Cheap Fares Promised.

"The small cost of operating the moving platform will enable us to give cheap fares. The cars will be going over the circuit all the time, day and night. It is better for us to have passengers in the seats, even at 1 cent a ride, than to have them empty. Cheapness of fare will, we argue, encourage passengers to ride short distances. A man going from Wall Street to the City Hall would rather walk, under present conditions, than take a trolley car. He doesn't care for the 5 cents so much, but the congestion is so great down town that he saves time by walking. Under our plan he can ride for one-half the fare and cover the distance in three minutes.

"Moving platforms are to all intents a railway, operated like other railways, propelled by electricity, with seats, motors, passenger stations, ticket booths, guards, and all the rest of it. The expenses of maintaining the roadway and rolling stock increase directly as the weight and speed of the trains that operate on the track increase. The principle underlying the moving platforms is to combine light weight and continuous motion at moderate motor speed with great carrying capacity. The cars are operated without the use of engines or heavy motors rotating on the tracks. The necessary traction is secured from the platforms themselves. Collisions are impossible. Six thousand passengers, representing a dead load of 519 tons by actual experience, can be transported continuously by expending not more than 200 horse power.

"Our subway, if authorized, will be from twenty-five to thirty feet wide, and have a capacity of from 50,000 to 70,000 seated passengers an hour. Only fifteen minutes, or twenty at the outside, will be required to make the trip from the Battery to Williamsburg. The present time is one hour, including a change of cars and more than one fare. Entrances to the platforms will be placed at every second block, so that passengers will not be required to walk more than one block to a station.

"One great advantage of this system is that the tunnel will be so constructed as to keep the motors entirely separate in a fire-proof corridor, so that it will be absolutely impossible to set fire to any part of the tunnel proper in which the passengers travel. By the same arrangement a perfect system of ventilation and heating is assured.

"The proposed route will open up a new artery of travel running north from the heart of the business district of Manhattan to the east end of the Williamsburg Bridge. But, as I have said, the subway is a long way ahead. Let us get permission to run our moving platforms across the new bridge, first, to show the public what it is like. After that—well, there are those who believe that the moving platform is destined to supersede all other forms of subway transit in New York.

Ready to Start Work at Once.

"We are ready to go to work at once, if we can get the permission. We are prepared to construct a subway to the new bridge and equip it with a continuous train of moving platforms. For the privilege of occupying a portion of the bridge we agree to pay interest and a percentage on the sum of $8,000,000, the estimated valuation of the bridge space that would be occupied by our platforms. We will at first carry through passengers across the bridge free of charge, provided existing traction companies in New York and Brooklyn connecting at the bridge will agree to a traffic arrangement paying 1 cent for each passenger transferred.

"We will begin work on the bridge as soon as traffic arrangements are made. In crossing the bridge the moving platforms will be housed in a tunnel of steel and glass. There will be no roof cars. The subway is a matter of detail that can come later. We could construct that at least as fast as the present subway has been built, which is at the rate of two miles a year. We will pay to the city $127,000 a year for bridge privileges alone, and additional for subway privileges. That is substantially the proposition now before Bridge Commissioner George E. Best. Our plan already has the sanction of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The only hitch now is the right of the latter body to authorize the construction of a railway across the interborough bridges. There is some uncertainty on this point. Messrs. Boardmen & Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, have drafted a bill for the Legislature, granting such permission."

Some rich and energetic men are behind the latest proposition made to the city to operate this moving platform across the new bridge. They include Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stuyvesant Fish, George W. Young, E. P. Ripley, John F. O'Rourke, S. R. Palmer, and Moses Taylor Pyne. The consulting engineer is Col. Charles W. Raymond of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. He is also ranking consulting engineer for the new tunnel that Pennsylvania Railroad intends to build under the North River.

MANSFIELD—IS HE IT?

A LITTLE band of "art enthusiasts" assembled up in Paul Wilstach's office in the New Amsterdam Theatre a few days ago. The subject under discussion was actor managers. Argument waxed rife as to whether or not America really possessed any men justly entitled to that designation. Some one, more in jest than in earnest, finally hurled the question:

"Is Richard Mansfield an actor manager?"

To which Paul, with becoming dignity, immediately responded:

"To be sure he is, for he manages to act while he manages, and manages while he acts."

There was no further discussion, and the meeting promptly adjourned.

CLUBMEN AND THEIR CLUBS

THE first week in March usually brings the dates for hunting at Meadow Brook and other near-by clubs, but this year everything will be late, owing to the severe Winter and to the present condition of the country, which in many places is a vast swamp. The Hempstead colony proper are at Aiken, where the good hunting and golf have been among the principal recreations at the Southern resort and its two clubs. The very best riders to hounds in the country are at Aiken. Ralph Ellis has not been taking any active part for some time, however. He is at St. Augustine with his father, who is slowly recovering from his illness of last Summer. Harry Bull had a severe case of pneumonia and has gone to Bermuda to recuperate. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Reginald Brooks are among the leading spirits in the Aiken hunt. The Hitchcocks do not return from the South until after Easter. Arrangements will be made for some Saturday afternoon runs of the Westchester Hounds. Goshen promises to be the popular hunting centre this Spring and next Autumn. Robert L. Gerry will have his pack by then, and the Orange Hunt will have resumed its meetings.

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J. Bruce Ismay, who succeeds Charles A. Griscom as President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, although an Englishman, is more or less of an American. He married an American wife, Miss Florence Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. Mr. Ismay is a member of the Union Club, having been elected to that organization in 1889. For an Englishman with a career, he is quite young, not yet having reached middle age. The head of the family was Joseph Ismay of Maryport, Cumberland, a shipbuilder and shipowner. J. Bruce Ismay is the grandson, being the son of Thomas Henry Ismay, also a shipbuilder, who began life by being apprenticed to a shipbuilding firm. J. Bruce Ismay's mother was Miss Bruce of Liverpool. James Henry Ismay, his eldest brother, married the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Hertford and a sister of the Earl of Yarmouth.

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James L. Barclay, who was operated upon for appendicitis last week, is President of the Barclay Realty Company and a member of a number of clubs, including the Union, which he joined in 1871. Mr. Barclay has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Bell, daughter of the late Isaac Bell. She died about twelve years ago, and he has since married a widow, Mrs. Sloane, who was a Miss Dixon. Mr. Barclay was interested in Tuxedo from the beginning, and is one of the oldest members of the Tuxedo Club. He has one grown daughter, who was Miss Adelaide Barclay, but who married Algernon Boyesen last Autumn. "Jim" Barclay, as he is known by his many friends, is one of the most popular men in New York. He represents the old Barclay family of this city, for whom a down-town street has been named.

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Robert Le Roy, the young Columbia expert in tennis, is the son of Herman Le Roy of the Union Club. His mother, who died last year, was Miss Morgan. Le Roy has played tennis abroad. He is still a very young man, and bids fair to be one of the most famous players in this country.

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Lanman Bull, Jr., who was married this last week, is one of two sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull. His elder brother, Henry W. Bull, is one of the best of cross-country riders, and won much fame in the Cuban war. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Meadow Brook, and other fashionable clubs. Lanman Bull, Jr., however, never cared much for society, and rather patronized the drama. He is a member of The Strollers, and belongs to none of the fashionable clubs. His mother was a Miss Worthington, a sister of C. C. Worthington of Irvington, and a relative of the Whitehouse family.

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Members of the royal family of England to-day are becoming more and more democratic. The Duke of Connaught, who entertains Americans a great deal in England and Ireland, allowed himself to be the victim of a legerdemain "professor" at a children's party recently, and obligingly supplied the hat in which the omelet was cooked, and from which rabbits and pigeons and bouquets were produced, and loaned his watch to be pounded into a mortar and shot in a pistol. One of the young sons of the Prince of Wales has become something of an expert in legerdemain. His parents purchased for him at Christmas a full outfit of magic, and he has been practicing the tricks with success—so the enthusiastic chroniclers gleefully and loyally assert—although he has hardly reached the mature age of six. Many stories are told of Prince Alexander of Teck, who married the Princess Alice a fortnight ago. Like all the Tecks, he is very democratic. He was said to be casting eyes toward Miss Goelet, now the Duchess of Roxburghe. During the Boer war he made friends with many of the prisoners, and he was always exceedingly popular with his men in his regiment. His age is eight and twenty, he is a tall, soldierly-looking fellow, quite different from his brother, "Dolly" Teck. He is one of the best swordsmen in Europe. When a boy he was the sturdiest of the lively and healthy looking brothers of the Princess of Wales, and he has much of the cheerful spirit and cheerful manner of his mother, the late Princess Mary.

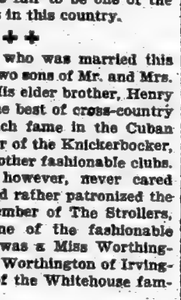

All three of the brothers are good horsemen, and Prince Dolly, who married Lady "Meg" Grosvenor, was one of the best polo players in England. He is a great admirer of Foxhall Keene, and has played against him a number of times in polo matches. In fact, at one time he wanted to come over to this country with a polo team. In appearance Prince Alexander is tall, with well cut features. He wears a rather sweeping mustache, which he has cut with rounded ends, and adopts almost entirely the all-round turndown collar and the wide four-in-hand, while his favorite tie pin is a pearl. He somewhat resembles Woodbury Kane, but is not as tall nor as bronzed, and his expression is more severe and the very least Teutonic. Both his father and his mother were very handsome, so that he has a heritage of good looks.

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Angus Hamilton, whose recent book on Korea has been well reviewed in England, and is considered in the light of present events quite valuable, is well known in New York. As a young man he visited here about twelve years ago. He was at the Players Club during his visit, and he gave there a very handsome dinner to his American friends before he sailed for Europe. He is a stepson of Pinero, the dramatist.

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There is probably no man better known namong Americans than Mr. Henri Vignaud, First Secretary of the Embassy of the United States in Paris, whose "Critical Study of the Various Dates Assigned to the Birth of Christopher Columbus" was reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a week ago. With M. Vignaud it has been a case—as far as his position at the Embassy is concerned—of "j'y suis—j'y reste. He has served through many and opposing Administrations. He has the technical business of the embassy at his fingers' ends, and half the time during these various years he has really been the Ambassador. The embassies in London and in Paris are targets for cranks of both sexes and all descriptions. In other places the Consuls have the trouble, but Americans always want to go to the highest and best that there is in the land; so, when they have the least trouble or misunderstanding, even with a cabman, they feel that they should pour forth their troubles to the Ambassador and no less a personage. The Fourth of July entertainment is always a fearful bore and a mixup of all sorts and conditions of people. Henri Vignaud is a Louisianian and a relative of the Miltenbergers of that State, and consequently connected with the Erlangers and other well-known French families. His being a Franco-American gives him an immense advantage. He has wonderful tact, and then he is democratic. Everybody feels pleased at the treatment received at the house in the Place des Etats Unis. Henry White, who occupies a similar position in England, is more of the society man, although Mr. Vignaud is well born and has titled relatives. But as France is a republic, Mr. Vignaud suits the position in Paris as well as Mr. White fits in the one in London. But Henry White had an interregnum. Vignaud has been in Paris since before Levi P. Morton was Minister and has served with McLane, Reid, Eustis, and Porter. He is something like the brook song by Tennyson, and he is one example at least to refute the theory that there is no such thing as civil service in this country.

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James Henry Smith is now President of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, and has held the position for some time. The interest he has taken in Tuxedo has been more manifest this year than any other season. He has presented several very handsome trophies to be played for, including the one which was won this week by W. P. Blagden. During the tournament Mr. Smith brought out numerous guests from New York. He is one of the few millionaires who have now gone into the luxury of special trains, and his excursion to Florida this week will be effected by one of these modern conveniences of millionaires. The train in which he travels for any long distance contains a dining and drawing room car, besides sleeping coaches and quarters for servants. George Gould frequently uses the special train, and so does W. Seward Webb; but the majority of American millionaires, except on extraordinary occasions, are content with the special car, which fifteen or twenty years ago was considered the very acme of luxury. Actresses, like Modjeska, Langtry, and Bernhardt, used to travel in special cars, and at the various cities where these actresses would play an exhibition of the car to the public was one of the features of the engagement and always drew a large crowd.

In England and Europe a special train is ordered on the slightest provocation. The late Mr. Winans, an American, never would travel on any other conveyance even for short distances. At the time James Henry Smith introduced the special train as a common incident in every-day travel W. K. Vanderbilt went into the same fad with much earnestness. But Mr. Vanderbilt's trains were on his own railroad and were frequently used to take guests to and from suburban places to the play and opera. On the occasion of his house parties at Idle Hour he always has provided specials. At the weddings of two of the sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, each event taking place at Newport, special cars, but not whole trains, were provided.

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The current story of high play in a theatrical club has revived other accusations against more prominent social organizations in this city. This is without any warrant whatever. The rules of the best clubs prevent any big stakes being played, and, unlike Continental organizations, which are only mere disguises for gambling houses, the games played at the fashionable clubs in this city are of the class known as "gentlemen's games." There was a time when rumor had it that there was high play at the Union, but it has been legislated out by the Governing Committee long ago. Rule 17 of the club reads, "No game shall be played for any stake." This settles the question. The Union is always quoted, as it is acknowledged to be the leading club in New York. The old rule at the Union twenty years ago permitted the following games: Whist, euchre, all-fours, ecarte, bezique, cribbage, piquet, billiards, chess, checkers, dominoes, and backgammon. This was before the days of bridge. Whist was limited to $20 a game, or $5 a point; euchre $5 a game, (a slam to count as two games,) with privilege of betting in addition $10 on the usual rubber of either three or four games. It was Henry Barbey who introduced bridge in New York, and at the Union and other clubs to which he and his friends belong, but it has been played simply as a friendly game. Other Fifth Avenue clubs are not as particular as the Union, and are satisfied with the rule, "No round or banking game shall be played in the clubhouse or on the premises." The playing of bridge for stakes has been tabooed in many of the London clubs. Poker flourishes only according to rumor in one London club, a new institution, in which many Americans are interested.

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Sydney Paget, who arrived this week from England, is, like Mr. Ismay, a constant traveler between Liverpool or London and New York. For some years Mr. Paget had charge of Mr. Whitney's interests in racing in this country. Harry Payne Whitney, however, has succeeded to these of late years, and Sydney Paget for a while went abroad and looked after the Whitney interests on the other side. Two years ago he raced with his own stable, and it was known that he and Mr. Whitney had dissolved business relations. Mr. Paget comes of a large family of brothers and sisters, one of his brothers is Gen. Arthur Paget. Another, Almeric, married Miss Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney. Lady Colebrooke, whose husband is just now very prominent in Liberal politics in England, is a sister.

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It is more than probable that the Automobile Club will have chosen its country house within the week. After its proposal to purchase a place on Long Island, speculators have put the price up on much property that was available. Just at present the club has no country home a want which is much felt. The club has increased in membership greatly during the past few years. Many of the members come from Long Island, and it would be much better to have the site somewhere in that part of the world. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will have his private course finished by the Summer, and work is being rapidly advanced on it. Mr. Vanderbilt is looked to as the head and front of the automobile movement in this country. Albert R. Shattuck, who was one of its originators, takes not as much active interest as formerly. The committee in charge of the site selection is composed of T. M. Hilliard, Emerson Brooks, and H. W. Hedge.

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Deaths and serious accidents have been so frequent this year at the Quorn, the most famous hunt in England, that some severe criticisms have been made regarding its management. The Master of the Quorn has resigned and a new one will be elected. The trouble seems to come most from barbed wire fences, which are now used extensively in England. Lord Henry Vane Tempest and Sir Richard Fitzherbert were among those recently injured, and their horses had to be shot. Lord Henry was in New York some years ago, and he has many friends in the hunting sets of our suburbs. New rules are to be adopted for the government of the Quorn, and these will have their effect on the Meadow Brook and other popular and fashionable hunts in this country. As a rule the hunts are conducted differently on the other side. They are mostly subscription affairs, and there is no clubhouse. There is a considerable opposition at the Quorn to the appointment of a committee to govern the hunt, as it is against all tradition. The old English idea is that the hunt should be ruled by two persons, the Master and the Secretary, and that with these should lie the management of the pack, and the appointment and dismissal of servants and other details. The master should be absolute. Many well-known Americans have hunted with the Quorn, among them Foxhall Keene, De Lancey Kane, Col. William Jay, Craig Wadsworth, Ralph Ellis, Stanley Mortimer, and Prescott Lawrence.

PRAIRIE HENS HARD TO CATCH.

SHIPPING prairie chickens caught in the far Northwest to a European game preserve is a novel industry launched the other day by Dr. Cecil French, whose exhibit of wild fowl has been displayed at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. He sent twenty pairs of prairie hens and chickens direct to the Paris home of the Marquis de Beauvoir, who will send them later to a large estate outside the city. The prairie hens are the pinnated grouse, while the chickens are of the sharp-tailed variety. Years ago both species were common on the prairies, and people caught them for food in great numbers; to-day both are becoming extinct, and Dr. French got $15 a pair for the ones he shipped across the ocean.

The collector's headquarters in Washington contain many varieties of wild fowl. For three years he has been engaged in catching them for sale to owners of large estates. He has studied the tricks of enmeshing the different wild birds, but is not disposed to give away all of his secrets.

"No, I can't tell where I get them," he said to a questioner. They were caught about a month ago in the Northwest. Yes, they are scarce, so scarce that I never had 100 during an entire year, though I've been collecting them for three seasons.

"How are they shipped to me? Well, I have devised a special crate to hold a dozen or more. It has a double floor, the lower one being the bottom wood frame of the crate, while the main floor, on which the birds stand, is formed of slats and wire netting. On one side of the cage is a water trough, and adjoining this is an automatic feed trough, which will carry enough food to last for a week's journey. The food is a mixture of sand, buckwheat, and crushed wheat. The only trouble is about the water, for that has to be renewed frequently, and as it takes about a week for the birds to reach Washington from the Northwest I have to rely entirely upon the kindness and thoughtfulness of the trainmen. Upon the crates is a request to water the birds, but this is not always complied with, and sometimes the birds die."

It is against the law to take prairie chickens, dead or alive, outside of any State in the Union. But Dr. French explained:

"I do it legally. No, don't ask me how, for that is another of my secrets."

It will take about two or three shipments to send the Marquis de Beauvoir his entire collection.

"As the birds arrive," said Dr. French, "they probably will be placed in a lot containing a few acres, but well fenced with wire netting. Here the early comers will await the arrival of the entire flock and then, some fine night, the gamekeeper will carry them out in the big main preserve, previously having taken the precaution to strew the ground in the immediate vicinity with the proper kind of food. By taking wild fowl out like this at night they do not become scared, but keep about a little and fetch settle down for the night like obedient children. By this in the day time, but in a twinkling the birds would be miles away. In the morning, having grown accustomed to the surroundings, they will see the food and begin eating, and thus be made peaceable on their entry into the new home.

"Perhaps for the first year the birds may not breed much, but in the second they'll be as thoroughly at home as on their native heath, and each pair should have an average increase of five birds. They seldom have more than one brood a year, but in the West they have two sometimes."

Dr. French does not confine his attention to catching prairie chickens. Last year he sent forty Virginia wild turkeys to England for a big game preserve, selling them for $50 a pair, delivered on the other side. There is also a great demand for quail from owners of preserves, and he supplies hundreds of them every year to different estates in this country. The common quail cost from $9 to $10 a dozen by the hundred, but the scarcer California mountain variety are worth $20 a pair delivered in England.

CROSS-EYED MAN CONVICTED.

I DO DETEST having any one look at me for so long a time it could be called a stare," complained the pretty girl in the square seat to her companion. "I just feel mortified, because I imagine they think my face is painted and my hair is bleached, or something else horrible is the matter with me."

"Why, what made you think of that?" asked the other girl.

"I was looking right into that man's face. He's cross-eyed, you see."

Her companion saw that he was. "But how do you know he's looking at you?" she asked.

"I don't, and that's what bothers me. I want to know how you can tell. I've one of the simplest ways in the world to solve this troublesome problem as to whether a cross-eyed person is looking at you or not."

"How can you tell?" asked the pretty one, in respectful tones.

"Listen! I found myself in just the position you are in now. Only I was alone in the seat. There was a cross-eyed man sitting at the other end of the car, but facing me. He stared and stared my way, and at last I became convinced that he was staring at me. But I wondered if he really was. He might have been reading one of the advertisements near the ceiling, you know. Well, I had ridden quite a way, and I grew tired. All of a sudden I yawned; opened my mouth as big as a plate, you know, and didn't put my hand up in time to hide it. To my surprise the cross-eyed man yawned right afterward. Of course it might have been just a coincidence, but I remembered that a doctor once said yawning was contagious. So I yawned again, just to see if he would yawn. I knew if he did he was looking right at me."

"And did he yawn?" asked the pretty girl.

"He did. Try it on your man."

The pretty girl yawned in a tired, dejected manner, covering her little mouth with a well-gloved hand.

And two seconds later the cross-eyed man yawned.

Where Phrenology is Taught

PEOPLE come to this city to study many queer subjects, some of which are practically unknown to the rank and file of New Yorkers. Phrenology may or may not properly belong in this list, but it at least seems strange that thousands of people, from all sections of the globe, should come here to learn it. It is a fact, however, that they do, and the present season has broken all previous records as regards the number of phrenological students. There are in this town to-day scores of men and women recognized for their ability in one direction or another who are studiously endeavoring to "read" the human head by observing its shape and determining its relative proportions.

A majority of these students are natives of the United States residing permanently in New York, hailing from nearby States, or coming from as far south as Texas and as far west as California and Oregon. There are also students from South America, the West Indies, England, Russia, Germany, France, Sweden, and Australia, representing as many professions as they do nationalities. Among them are ministers, lawyers, school teachers, authors, and mechanics. Then there is a younger generation, who desire to learn phrenology merely as an accomplishment.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who visited the headquarters of the phrenologists a few days ago was confronted by a large room full of charts, diagrams, and plaster of paris casts showing the heads of great men, dead and living, many of whose names are household words throughout the universe. He was invited to put his finger on the organ of "locality" in the head of ex-President Grover Cleveland—the organ which, phrenology says, enables Mr. Cleveland to remember names and dates and where he found particularly good gunning. The reporter examined life-size casts of Charles Dickens and Henry Ward Beecher, on which the predominant faculties were marked with a lead pencil, and just as the professor came in he was surveying the cranium of Shakespeare in search of signs of imagination.

"Why do people, as a rule, study phrenology? What use can they make of it after they graduate from a phrenological school?" the proprietor was asked.

"If you knew what phrenology really is you would understand why so many desire to master the science," replied the professor, taking a glance at the No. 6½ head of his interviewer. "First of all, I want you to know that our pupils do not study bumps. Phrenology is not bumpology. Don't forget that. The impression is common that an organ of the head, if it is largely developed, bulges out like a tumor, and that a smooth head contains nothing of special interest. We study character, not by projections here and there, but by measuring from the opening in the ears and ascertaining the length of the brain fibres which extend to the surface in every direction from the medulla oblongata. The medulla is the capital of the spinal cord. Men are not benevolent because they have high foreheads.

Four Kinds of Heads.

"Here are charts showing four kinds of heads. The retreating brow denotes the practical head, and the projecting brow the philosophical head. The head rising at the back is the egotistical, and this one, dome-shaped, is the moral. Any one can see the difference in the shapes of these heads, which is caused by the unequal development of the brain. The skull, understand, adapts itself to the size of the brain in much the same way as the shell of an oyster conforms to the peculiar shape of the oyster's body. No two are precisely alike.

"Guided by these and other well-defined principles, our students are able to locate one mental organ after another and to understand their functions. By phrenology it is possible to tell who among a group of strangers has logical power, who is analytical, who has quick perception, and who has not. Years ago the late George Francis Train requested a phrenologist, who had never seen him before, to give him an examination.

"'Jehu!' exclaimed the expert, after he had run his hands through the Citizen's hair, 'what a head! You will be either a great reformer or a great pirate. It merely depends upon the direction you take in ethics.'

"Look at this chart of King Edward and notice the diameter of his head just above the eyes, which shows his large perceptive intellect. This enables him to comprehend quickly everything of importance and to grasp the details of work that is being done. His organ of 'suavity' fills out the upper part of his forehead and indicates his capacity to adapt himself to various circumstances in a genial way. His large 'approbativeness' here in the back of the head gives him ambition to excel, and his 'destructiveness,' above the ear, provides the force with which to do it.

"Perceive by this outline," said the professor, turning to a cast of William McKinley, "the massiveness of the intellectual lobes of this brain, those forward of the ear. Before he was nominated for the Presidency, a phrenologist went over McKinley's head and declared that he was a man of extraordinary mental acumen, that he was honest, philosophical, and sympathetic, and would make a model President.

"This chart of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst shows his head to be much wider in the region of the ears than one would suppose from the diameter of the forehead; hence he is combative. He has small 'cautiousness' at the side of the head, which indicates that he scarcely knows the meaning of fear.

Why the Science is Studied.

"Why, you ask, do so many people study our science. They study it primarily in order to understand the peculiarities of others. Many study it with a view to practicing it as a profession. Teachers take a course of instruction to aid them in detecting the mental trend of their pupils. Lawyers come to learn through phrenology of human nature, so that they may be able to deal more successfully with their clients and with Judges and juries. Clergymen say that a knowledge of the science broadens their insight concerning human talent and human temptation, and results in doubling their powers for good. Business men study it because they desire to be able to see through a customer at once without waiting until he has, perhaps, defrauded them, and a couple contemplating marriage want to know if their respective temperaments and faculties are such that they will be happily mated.

"Only yesterday a member of the Board of Aldermen brought his son in to find out what we thought should be the lad's occupation in life. We said he had capacity for engineering and draughting, and advised the father to send him to a school of technology. Last week a young man and his sweetheart called to ascertain if they were likely to get along well in case they married. He was of the mental temperament, with a brain somewhat too large for the size of his body, while his intended was a brunette and distinctly of the motive temperament. The centre of her forehead was well developed, showing that she had analytical and reasoning ability, while her 'conjugality,' in the back of the head, was also large, denoting steadfastness in matrimony. I advised them to marry, by all means, because the result of such a union would tend to harmony on both sides of the household.

"What other interesting cases have we had? Well, a clergyman from Philadelphia consulted me recently. He is about to retire from the ministry and establish a bureau where other ministers who feel that they are not as successful as they should be may seek advice. In this bureau he will have several phrenologists, who will be ready to tell applicants the proper line of ministerial work for which they are best suited. For example, a clergyman specially adapted to perform social functions shouldn't be tied down to purely pastoral work, while another who is an excellent manager or organizer, with little literary ability, should not be stationed where he will be expected to deliver profound and polished sermons.

An Aid to the Clergy.

"By means of this bureau he expects to increase the efficiency of preachers and secure for them better pay. Numerous clergymen of the different faiths have sought phrenological advice along this line, and say they have been benefited thereby. Hundreds of ministers of religion have modified their modes of presenting the truth and of applying it to their work by the principles involved in phrenology.

"Although physicians have in the past stood aloof from our teachings, scores of them are quietly wending their way to the treatment of patients in accordance with phrenology, especially in chronic cases where the mind has as much to do with the trouble as the bodily functions, and in many cases of insanity. Several of the more successful managers of insane asylums in this country are phrenologists who have applied the science in caring for inmates. Judges are being enlightened on the subject of mental alienation in connection with crime, and mothers are being guided by phrenology in molding and managing their children."

"Is it necessary for a person to study the face in connection with the head in order to discover a subject's characteristics?" asked the reporter.

"Yes and no. We hold that the principal elements of character are represented in the brain, and that whatever is shown by the form and shape of the face, or the nose, or the chin, or the expression of the eyes is simply an outward manifestation of what the brain cells reveal. A study of the face is often helpful in determining the temperament of the subject, which has much to do with the strength of his intellect.

"In teaching pupils we carefully separate the various elements, emotions, sensations, ambitions, and talents, and explain the function of each faculty. Then we dissect the brain and make each student feel that it is not bumps he must look for or irregularities in the formation of the skull, but brain development and the relative size of the different regions of the head as well as the quality and tone of the individual.

"We claim that phrenology is the most valuable science known to-day for disclosing character, and that it is every bit as mathematical as a good many other sciences."

Here the professor picked up a bust of Benjamin Franklin and explained the secret of his great powers for argument, debate, and statesmanship. "All of these forms before you reveal the traits of different people and reveal them truly. Now, I can see by your head—"

But the reporter slipped out before the sentence was finished.

Men's Styles for Springtime

WITH the first harbingers of approaching Spring comes the desire to cast off the thick garments of Winter and appear in new dress. With the first mental query as to whether the "sap is stirring yet" and wintry birds are dreaming of a mate," one paraphrases the old saying and affirms solemnly that in the Spring time a young man's, as well as a young woman's, fancy "lightly turns to clothes."

However, Christina Rossetti was, perhaps, wise when she asked the question about the "sap." It is a long time from now until one hears the rifes of June. It is a tradition that we should go forth at Eastertide on Fifth Avenue arrayed in new raiment and maybe lay the foundation for pneumonia. However, all the tailors and the hatters and the bootmakers and the haberdashers are filled with thoughts of Spring. The new cloths, the new ties, the new hats, the new boots are shown everywhere. And the question of dress is most important. Some time since a writer in one of the magazines said truly:

"Men dress more punctiliously than formerly. They have reached a stage where dress is esteemed at its true worth. The cheap gibes and shallow sneers leveled at the man who dresses carefully, who concedes something to the proprieties of life and social intercourse, who strives to make his manner of dress conform to time, occasion, and circumstance, fall pointless and harmless."

And even at the play, dress is now held up as a "proper caper" for men. You have all heard Archie Toddleby's song which is introduced in "Glittering Gloria" about Peevish Georgie, who would wear a gardenia on Tuesday, when it was "orchid day." Orchids for Tuesday and gardenias for Wednesday were, according to the gentleman in "Glittering Gloria," the absolute rule in life.

But to more practical things.

What are the men going to wear this Spring? Are there any radical changes?

Yes and no. The tailor and haberdasher, who propose and sometimes are met with rank opposition from the man who disposes of their vagaries, are dreaming of early Spring effects in the lightest and dimmest of grays. For the sack suits there will be homespuns and cheviots and later on flannels. All these will be in grays and fallow browns. Through the gray are threads of green and red, almost invisible. But blue will not be abandoned for a moment, and the old-fashioned sack suits of blue serge or blue flannel will be just as popular this Spring as they were last season.

Square-cut Jackets.

The business coats for the sack suits are made in the form of square-cut jackets, a little deviation from the old pea jacket form. Some of these are double-breasted, but the greater number of them, with three and four buttons, are single-breasted. Trousers will remain the same width. One garment of the unconventional pattern has crept in and been adopted, and another one is going out. The first is, after all, only a revival. In London it is called the morning coat, and in New York it has been known by the name of the cutaway. It is a little longer than the cutaway of older days, and it has a waist line and fits more snugly to the body. Four buttons are used. There are no facings and the collar is deep. The waistcoat is rather high and sometimes collarless. Where fancy waistcoats of silk are employed they are always collarless and always single-breasted. The fancy double-breasted waistcoat has seen its day. The new fancy waistcoats are of dark silks, with small figures. With this coat are worn trousers of cashmere or fancy trouserings, generally of a dark pattern, with herring-bone stripes. Deep blues and darkest grays are favorite combinations.

This morning coat can be worn to nearly every kind of entertainment in the day, except a wedding, where a frock coat is supposed to be necessary. Many men will not wear frock coats except on the most formal afternoon occasions. In America one does not change one's clothes as often as in England. The morning or cutaway coat doubtless will be the most popular garment of the year.

Fashion has begun to discard the dinner or "Tuxedo" coat. Its doom has been sounded. It will not even be seen at watering place hotel hops this Summer. It always was a peculiar garment, and its adoption has led to many discussions as to the proper time for wearing. It was adopted from the mess jacket as a sort of undress dress—if such a term could be used. To-day, when men of fashion dine at 7:30 or 8, they wear evening clothes. It is just as easy to slip on a coat with tails as one without them, and the mere whim makes such a difference. The "Tuxedo" may be reserved for roof gardens in midsummer, but even roof gardens are not the novelties of ten years ago, and they may fade away with the dinner coat.

Several park suits—as the English call them—have been worn this early Spring. They are always popular, because they are somewhat nondescript. A park suit consists of an entire outfit, so to speak, in drab or gray or a color of that kind. The coat is a frock. A fancy waistcoat, single-breasted, may be worn with it. It is very dressy, but only becoming to tall men. Some men in them have the appearance of willows shaken by the wind. They are worn by many Englishmen. Among the New Yorkers who have taken to them are Phoenix Ingraham, Moncure Robinson, and Schuyler Schieffelin. Woodbury Kane, who has one of the best figures in New York, often wears a suit of this kind, and Col. Astor, when he is in town, has two of the suits, which he exhibits in turn on Fifth Avenue.

As to the Frock Coat.

The frock coat is longer than that of last year. It looks more and more like an hour-glass. The base is wide, and the frock spreads out just below the knees. It has a wide lapel of silk, four double-breasted buttons, and a decided waist.

Some effort has been made to revive the fashion of wearing linen or marseilles edgings inside of dark waistcoats. So far only a few New York men have adopted these, but they are always smart.

The evening coat remains about the same. The trousers are quite full, with braid down the side, and a white waistcoat, single or double breasted, is generally worn. The evening waistcoats of the year will hardly change in style or form. They are of white piqué, duck, or marseilles, are cut in a very low V shape, and must fit perfectly, resembling a band of tight linen around the abdomen. They are, in consequence, the most expensive items of the wardrobe of a well-dressed man. Few laundries can do them up, and they can be worn only a few times. The men who pay most attention to dress never have them laundered. They are made to order by first-class tailors, and cost about $20.

But Spring shows more novelties in shirtings and ties and handkerchiefs and gloves. In these, perhaps, the longing for some coloring to relieve the sombre black of state occasions and the sober attire now almost universally worn is satisfied.

Again will green be the prevailing color. There are about twenty shades of this now offered by haberdashers for shirts and for ties. In shirtings the green is almost apple in shade. There are narrow stripes of yellow running up and down, and the cuffs, always attached, are square and rather narrow, with the pattern running around.

One fashionable haberdasher is endeavoring to have men order their monograms in rich embroideries on the sleeves of shirts and pajamas. As this costs quite a good sum and is not very comforting, it does not appeal to the American fancy. Some men have crests and coats of arms and crowns embroidered on night garments, but such affectations are absurd. There is no reason for exhibiting your family pretensions in such a manner, and men who do it are always open to the suspicion of not being as aristocratic as these pretensions would imply.

Other shirtings are in white, with blue horizontal stripes. There are pinks, blues, and dim purple, but none of the very violent colors. Some of the late English shirtings are tan and yellow, with green stripes. In all of these patterns the stripes are narrow and very far apart, and they only relieve and do not accentuate the vivid tints. For evening wear the white shirts are perfectly plain, with two buttons and narrow square cuffs, and collars of either the tall standing or the winged variety.

Wide Evening Ties.

The white ties for evening are always the same. They are of plain white cambric or linen or marseilles, with pointed or square ends, quite wide, and tied in a wide square bow.

The all-around turn-down collar is seen in many varieties. It is now worn with frock coat as well as morning clothes, but not with evening dress. The newest are deep, with pointed corners, and are quite close at the collar button.

The day for small bows for neckwear is over. The only time a bow is permissible is in the evening, and it must be with evening clothes and white, as already described. White is as accepted mourning as black. In the privacy of one's house, where the dinner coat may still linger, a black bow can be used.

There are some slight variations in ties. The narrow four-in-hand has been replaced by a spreading one. The bow or knot is the same, except that it is wider and is tied a little more loosely. The apron or end of the tie is wide. But little of this is seen—still enough to hide all of the shirt except a small part. All the ties are dark. There are greens, which are much in favor. There are also light backgrounds with darker raised figures. The purples, which were favorites in London, are struggling for recognition here. There are many figured blacks, and one shop has light fawn with tobacco-brown figures. Deep reds are popular, too, and there are as many as ten to twenty shades of red. As Spring advances the foulard will appear in the old patterns, and there can be no improvement on this material. It always looks well and smart.

So far white four-in-hands do not seem likely to be adopted this year. The wide puff ascots are still much in favor, and the colors are the same as the narrower ties. In fact, at some of the leading haberdashers, customers buy a square of silk for $5 and have made to order two ties—an ascot and a four-in-hand—from the same material. Sometimes the square will yield three ties, and a few of them are as low as $4. The pattern appears then to be exclusive, and the ties made to order fit perfectly.

At present only chevrette and gray gloves are shown. The cape gloves of other years, though worn a bit last Spring, have not found universal favor. Those which were bought in London were of a decided canary color, but the imported ones found in New York were too light. They have survived in "The Girl from Kay's." The white evening gloves have two buttons, and one should never wear gloves with clasps.

Boots and Shoes.

There is still some discussion about boots and shoes. Black calf is worn in the morning and varnished patent leather in the afternoon—with the frock coat—and in the evening. The perfectly flat last is in fashion, according to an authority, and there seems no disputing this point. American boots are far better than English, notwithstanding some old-fashioned ideas to the contrary. After all, no man is such a guy as the American who has lived about two years in England. He returns with all the worst features of London dress. His clothes are ill-fitting and cheaply made, and his boots are abominable. American men have not large feet.

The calf boot has a well-rounded but not circular toe. It may be laced or buttoned, but the latter is smarter. Varnished boots with cloth uppers have been imported by some of the fashionable bootmakers for afternoon dress. The gray spat is almost universally worn on the occasion of an afternoon function. For those who dance there is but one style of footgear—the patent leather pump.

Hose are all in dark colors and embroidered. Handkerchiefs are rather larger, and there are some gorgeous ones shown for morning and afternoon, in plaided and madras border effect of greens and yellows, but the plain white, very fine handkerchiefs, with small initials in one corner and narrow hemmed, are always in best of form. With evening clothes black hose should always be worn.

Men are golfing in plain clothes. The dressing-up for various sports always has been more or less amusing to the true sportsman. A man yachting, unless occasion requires, will wear his old clothes, never neglecting to have a pair of tan boots with suction soles. Only these should be worn on deck, as they do not hurt the effects of the early morning swabbing. When a visit of the Commodore of the fleet is expected, then the regulation yachting uniform of the club is in order.

An Englishman has offered some "Don'ts" to a London publication. A few of them will not be amiss. Don't wear a bow with a frock coat—or with any other, except and evening coat, for that matter. Don't wear a polo or velvet collar with evening dress. Don't have your initials on your coat buttons; it is not a bit necessary—for you can get so easily into "Who's Who." Don't wear ready-made dress bows. Don't display a large festoon of gold watch-chain on your evening waistcoat. Don't wear a twisted silver bangle; an intrigue with a Zulu woman is nothing to be proud of. Don't bother about getting a dinner jacket, for tails cost only a very little extra and are always right, and it was never intended that "swallow tails" should lead to the suggestion that the wearer had swallowed them. Don't turn up the bottoms of your trousers when the weather is fine—it threatens an offensive extreme in the event of wet.

These are from Fashion, and they can be taken, some of them, to heart in New York. The dress of the Spring, the dress of the future, will be molded perhaps on less individual lines, but the well-dressed man is really a thing of joy and of beauty forever.

Perhaps.

The executioner stood over Sir Walter Raleigh with raised axe ready to strike.

"I wish we had a walking delegate in this neighborhood," said the condemned man. "I would be able to give him the call of this strike."

THE SCENELESS BEN GREET

THE kind of Shakespeare production I really prefer," said Mr. Ben Greet, "is neither the bare-stage production nor the production with elaborate mounting." As he and his company are appearing nightly in a professedly archaeological revival of the allegedly bare Elizabethan stage, the statement was well calculated to pique curiosity.

"To my mind the main consideration is first and always the completeness of Shakespeare's text, and the integrity of his narrative; but, this granted, I should like, if possible, to have simple and beautiful mountings. For 'Twelfth Night' six easily shifted scenes by Hawes Craven would be my choice. Why? Because the public is used to scenery, and especially because a modern company acts better and with more conviction in the customary conditions. I have played Shakespeare in all the ways as yet invented."

Mr. Greet is of middle stature and of middle age. He speaks of his art with intelligence, the best of sense, and an observed enthusiasm quite without vanity. He has a shrewd and delightful sense of humor. Except for a trifling breadth in his accent he would pass for a business-like and amiable Yankee; but when you tell him this he evinces the reverse of enthusiasm. There is a limit to his Yankeeism, and when the superiority of things British is questioned, even in dinner-table banter, the limit is soon reached. He first became known to the American public through his production of "Everyman," which, in spite of a somewhat chilly welcome by the press, slowly gained head, and became one of the bright features of last season. His present production of "Twelfth Night" has been far more warmly welcomed. Miss Wynne Matthison's Viola has been called the best since Adelaide Neilson's, and perhaps better than hers.

Mr. Greet's Ideal and His Archaeology.

"If you believe in simple and fit settings, why don't you use them at the Knickerbocker?" Mr. Greet was asked.

"What, for instance?"

"The box-tree in Olivia's garden. 'Get ye all three into the box-tree,' Maria says to the plotters."

"Because our purpose is educational as well as artistic. We want to show what an Elizabethan production was like."

"Then you deny that Shakespeare had heavy properties and set pieces—Ophelia's grave and the tomb of the Capulets, for example?"

"I believe," said Mr. Greet, "that he relied as far as possible on the imagination of his hearers. Maria adds: 'Malvolio's coming down this walk.' Would you have a gravel walk beside the box-tree? He has been yonder in the sun practicing behavior.' Would you have the sun, too? Even on a modern stage I have played in 'Hamlet' without a trap for the grave. In our open-air performances of 'Romeo and Juliet' we have a tomb of the Capulets, but it is visible all through the piece. That is probably the way Shakespeare managed."

"But there is the strongest evidence in the text that Shakespeare had a trap in his stage at the Globe. In 'The Tempest' the banquet 'vanishes' with 'a quaint device.' In 'Macbeth' the witches 'vanish' and with them, as it seems, their caldron. That there was machinery in the loft for raising and lowering actors is beyond question. In 'Macbeth' the apparitions 'descend.' In 'Cymbaline' Jupiter 'descends, sitting upon an eagle.' Would Shakespeare allow his narrow stage to be incumbered with a tomb which he could easily shift or sink, or swing aloft while the curtain or 'traverse' was drawn?"

"But how about your old box-tree? If the audience can imagine the walk, surely they can imagine that, too."

"The walk is not essential to the action. The box-tree is."

"And how? I should like to know that!"

"The plotters conceal themselves behind it, and as Malvolio moves about the stage practicing deportment, they play hide and seek with him. When they go off the stage and peek through the door, as they must do in the absence of the box-tree, the comic value of the scene is impaired. Shakespeare was too clever a stage manager not to use the set piece."

"How do you know he had set pieces?"

"In Henslowe's diary there is mention of a lot of elaborate properties—the cage in which Bajazeth enters in 'Tamburlaine'; the caldron in which the Jew of Malta is burned to death; rocks, moss banks, even two steeples, of the kind required by the old stage direction, 'Enter on a tower.' There was a 'cloth of the moon' and a 'view of Rhodes'—which suggest the use of painted back drops."

"I thought it was Mr. Greet being interviewed," broke in the Irrelevant One.

"About that box-tree," Mr. Greet pursued. "You would have to be always distracting attention by lugging it on and off. The use of set pieces and properties would worry the audience more than it would amuse them. Look at that empty silver jardiniere in the middle of the table. Wouldn't you rather imagine the ferns in it from Shakespeare's description than see the jungle itself?"

"The jungle died," explained the Irrelevant One.

"Not if somebody had to hide behind the jungle. I mean literally—not hiding behind it as you are now doing. But we have respected your preferences. We all have oyster forks, you see. But there aren't any oysters. We knew you would prefer to imagine them."

"They didn't come in time," said the Irrelevant One. "The fishman didn't know it was to be a six o'clock theatrical dinner."

"I should have liked the oysters," said Mr. Greet. "You have them so good in America."

The Matter of Malvolio's Cell.

"Then there was the matter of Malvolio's cell. When Mr. Franklin Sargent produced 'Twelfth Night,' Malvolio appeared at the entrance door, behind a wooden grating. The audience saw the misery in his face and laughed at it in quite the Elizabethan manner. Besides, they could hear what he said, which they can't do when you speak behind the scene."

"But the text says that Malvolio speaks within. And Maria says to the clown, 'He sees thee not.'"

"On the contrary, the text says 'Malvolio within,' all in a line by itself, like an entrance or an exit, meaning that Malvolio appears within the door. If he didn't appear, would there be any reason why the clown should disguise himself as Sir Topas? And would there be any reason for Maria's saying, 'Thou mightst have done it without thy beard and gown, he sees thee not'? Malvolio appeared at the grating of his cell, and was so beside himself with the rage of offended dignity that he saw nothing."

"What I want," said Mr. Greet, indulgently, "is to lead up in a climax to Malvolio's burst of rage at his last exit. The business at the grating would spoil my climax. In America you do anything for a sensational effect."

"We are given to understand by the press that your show is monotonous. Wouldn't Malvolio's appearance at the grating add a touch of variety? And if you had a Shakespearean 'traverse' and shifted properties and set pieces behind it while the bridging scenes were played on the 'curtain' or front of the stage, wouldn't it quite relieve the monotony? The properties and set pieces, moreover, would have added to the theatrical effect of the comedy. And would they not also go far toward realising your ideal of as much scenery as is compatible with the full and perfect text—to say nothing of being educationally more informing? For your ideal appears to be Shakespeare's also."

The Sensationalism of the American Public.

"What you Americans are always after is a sensation," Mr. Greet repeated with humorous indulgence.

"What is any one ever after in the theatre? Shakespeare is full of sensations of just this sort."

"No, but you Americans are extraordinarily sensational. You are pleased with a feather and tickled with a straw. I saw a talented actress play Peg Woffington lately, but she cried five minutes on end. The whole audience blubbered with her—and that in Boston!—and over Peg Woffington!"

"Isn't there something very Elizabethan about it all? Aren't our emotions quicker and more responsive than the emotions of your stolid modern Britons? It was because Shakespeare and the Elizabethans were so very American that they wanted the cell grating and the box-tree."

"It seems to me," said Mr. Greet, "that what you really want is a sort of Box-and-Cox tree."

"Between the Box of the scenery-mad manager and the Cox of bare-stage madness, you people have certainly made a farce of Shakespeare, artistically and archaeologically. A plague on both your houses!"

"Hem! I own I should have cared more for your opinion on such subjects if you hadn't said that my Malvolio is better than Henry Irving's and worse than Beerbohm Tree's."

"You don't think it better than Sir Henry's?—not that any one ever said it was!"

Mr. Greet looked genuinely pained and deeply disturbed. He has a real reverence for Irving, and he said in a few words how great he thought him in all things. "But as for Beerbohm Tree," he concluded, "I know I'm not a good actor, but nothing could be worse than that."

Beerbohm and the Box-Tree.

Dislike of Tree is one of Mr. Greet's strong points, and his bête noir is the liberal pickings which the clever metropolitan manager has made from the "stage business" invented by the Shakespearean producers of the provinces. The logical rejoinder was of course: "It seems you have adopted his idea of Malvolio's appearing in a nightgown."

"I adopted it from him! I played Malvolio a dozen years before he did. He took everything from us—everything we had in the play!"

"That explains, then, what has become of your box-tree. I saw it in the production at Her Majesty's. It was very splendid. Couldn't you get it back?"

"Miss Allen's are on the stage at the Knickerbocker. If you will have your Box and Cox, come to-night and I will put them out for you."

Mr. Greet looked at his watch and arose. "Did you see that Mr. Winter called my Viola and Olivia 'mature'? Think of that! And both of them are well under thirty! They were fearfully worried for fear the lights weren't right. They are called Greet's hags in the company now. I think it's the Elizabethan costumes. Even when Queen Bess was a girl she used to look mature in them. Don't you think you can say it's all on account of the costumes? Oh, yes! And you must say, too, that Forbes Robertson's Hamlet is the most wonderful Hamlet, and the most exquisitely perfect piece of acting on the English-speaking stage. New York didn't like 'The Light That Failed.' That is a question of taste. But if they don't rise to his Hamlet, I shall lose all hope of them. You're going to the theatre, too? And you enjoy it, don't you?"

"It must be more fun to act."

"Yes, yes, perhaps! But I'd rather go to the play. I hope I never shall be too old to enjoy a performance, from the reading of the advertisements in the programme to the final curtain. Sure you won't come to see the box-tree? I'll even make it a Beerbohm box-tree!"

JOHN CORBIN.

Why the Actor Would Be a Star

Written for The New York Times
By ROBERT EDESON.

WHEN a clerk who has served his apprenticeship faithfully, thereby creating a demand for his services from other merchants engaged in the same branch of trade as his employer, finds that he can become the active partner in a new concern financed by men of means, who place implicit confidence in his business knowledge and ability, do you think he is likely to remain in his old position, fearing that some of his confreres may accuse him of an overvaulting ambition?

Although the actor is 75 per cent. temperament and 25 per cent. business capacity, he nevertheless shares the ambition common to all laboring humanity—to cease to be the employe, to becme the employer, and to secure in a percentage of the profits accruing from the enterprise with which he is associated a greater cash emolument for his outlay of energy.

Ours is the only profession in which experience and years of work count for nothing when weighed in the scale against youth and personal attractiveness. Advantage must be taken of these gifts. The actor's great struggle is to reach in his career the meridian of one hundred dollars a week. It is the turning point in his fortunes. Then, if he work hard and continue to win the praise of the public, the manager takes great care to provide him only with rôles in which he is almost certain to increase his popularity, and the consequence is to enhance his value from the box office standpoint.

Usually he begins his career by playing "bits"—old men or eccentric characters. Then come light comedy, eventually leading business, and, before he begins the retrograde movement to, first, old men, comedy fathers, characters again and oblivion, the actor gains the opportunity to accumulate the sum of money necessary if he would sit some day beneath his own vine and fig tree. He is more likely to succeed in this ambition if he gets the opportunity to join the ranks of stars. Then he receives not only a salary for his services, but he becomes as well the partner of his manager, sharing in the gains derived from the exploitation of his art and personality.

Take as a basis of computation a salary of $300 a week—and that is the best a leading man can receive unless it be in an exceptional instance. The average theatrical season is thirty weeks in duration, making his yearly earnings total $9,000. Presumably the greater part of the season's time is spent in travel from one city to another. The transportation provided by the management does not include sleeping cars nor chairs in parlor cars. The actor is compelled in the cities visited to patronize the most expensive hotels, because they are the best. He must "live well," so that there may be no diminution in the energy already overtaxed by constant travel. Social obligations further deplete his treasury. It is as necessary for the actor as for the business man to cultivate his clientele and enlarge it when opportunity offers.

Frequently there is a family to be cared for in New York—a wife, sisters, or a mother. All of them must "keep up appearances," and to conform in attire and mode of living to the standard observed by the man with an income approximating that enjoyed by the actor in question.

Then comes the period of idleness—the lapse between seasons—and fortunate indeed is the player who enjoys a series of thirty weeks of uninterrupted pay envelopes. Many untoward accidents—the failure of a play, the collapse of a star, the financial wrecking of a management—may throw him, at a moment's notice, into the vast army of unemployed Thespians, with a large wardrobe purchased for the recent venture as his only available asset.

The customary interruption in an actor's routine begins on or about the first of June and continues until the middle of September. If the actor has reached the three-hundred-dollar-a-week class he is barred by the contract with his manager from the resource of his fellow-actor who may command but a fraction of this salary—the participation in the "Summer during the months of July and August snap," as the stock companies that play are known in theatrical parlance.

So the actor, like the clerk, yearns for the day of emancipation from apprenticeship to the master as heartily as he longs to devote his whole term of life to the art. He is anxious to have his name become known, plastered in large letters on the walls, emblazoned in fiery signals above the entrance to the theatre, printed in large type in the advertisements of plays. The same idea serves as inspiration to both. The actor, as the purveyor of theatrical wares, wishes to say, with the merchant, "Here is my trade mark."

The star spends his days in reading plays, writing letters of all kinds in response to queries of all sorts, rehearsing, attending to social duties, addressing clubs, consulting his manager over impending productions, playing his own part at night, while watchful of his company in order that the performance may be kept up to the standard set by his first night's success.

As a star he gains an advisory voice in the production of plays, and thus secures more opportunity to experiment, to originate ideas and to carry them out, to satisfy long-cherished ambitions. It is the increase of percentage profits as he grows more successful that enables him to retire from public life and seek rest from the constant whirl of notoriety and excitement, and to live in the hearts of his family and friends—there, like the old soldier, surrounded by his books and his trophies, to fight all his battles over again, and, sitting by his fireside, to come to that stage described by Shakespeare: "With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, full of wise saws and modern instances."

Robert Edeson

Is the American Theatre Seeking a Lower Level?

Other Managers Do Not Agree with Mr. Belasco Nor Are the Independents Prepared to Declare War On the "Syndicate."

DAVID BELASCO'S somewhat caustic comments regarding a dramatic situation in America, printed in THE TIMES last Sunday, aroused considerable discussion on the Rialto during the week—comment, it may be added, which for the most part was conveyed sub rosa. Mr. Belasco's statement that the American theatre was doomed under present conditions, and that it had reached to-day a point of degradation hitherto unknown to him, was certainly frank enough, whatever one may think of it otherwise. There are those who venture the opinion that he was simply acting as attorney from his own point of view, which is an obvious conclusion enough, though it does not necessarily invalidate his testimony.

In endeavoring to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion as to the actual importance of Mr. Belasco's opinions upon the present condition of the stage in America, one is met with difficulty on both sides.

Men who at heart are antagonistic to the so-called "theatrical syndicate" refuse to go on record as being so. Their reason therefore is simple and readily intelligible. Though they object to the conditions imposed by the men who have a practical control of the best theatres in this country, they claim that they are obliged to do business with them or go out of theatricals altogether. One of these managers, a man who has scored several conspicuous successes this and the last season, said:

"I cannot afford to voice my views about the theatrical syndicate. Mr. Belasco can do so, for he is clearly and positively out of it. He and the syndicate are sworn enemies. Neither does any business with the other. But in my case it is different. I do not like their methods. I believe firmly that they are a handicap on the full expression of the drama in this country. It is only natural. These men control the theatres, and to make productions in their houses one has to pay their price. That price, from my point of view and from the viewpoint of a good many other managers, is excessive.

"Of course they control the situation and can charge what they please. But the fact remains that with more opportunity for competition the public would have a greater chance for selection; it would have the benefit of the proverbial 'two heads are better than one,' and many heads better than half a dozen.

Where Strength Lies.

"But what can I do about it? I have plays, but no theatres. My attractions must have booking throughout the country. And I have to go to them. Now, I can't afford to air my grievances, no matter how much I might like to. It could only do me harm, and I can't see that under the circumstances it would do the public any good.

"The real strength of the theatre in America, if it is to have any strength, is not in the men who control the theatres. It is in the producing managers. There are a number of us, all antagonistic—though not openly so—to the syndicate. We hold the key to the situation."

"If that is so," was asked, "why don't you do something?"

"Ah, that's it," replied the manager. "Our cowardice is their strength."

The manager whose views are quoted is a reputable and prominent one. He has never figured as distinctly of the "independents," though it is clearly evident that with any sort of opportunity he would break away from the syndicate if he had the chance.

When one talks to men closely identified with the syndicate a similar reticence as to going on record manifests itself. The theatrical manager, in times past the most loquacious of men, becomes to-day a veritable sphinx of silence. He is willing to ask questions, but he refuses to answer—for publication.

From the Syndicate Side.

"The great trouble," said one of unquestioned friendliness to the syndicate, "is that everybody has an axe out for the combination. The public really has no conception of what its business is or what it is like. The syndicate is simply a mark to be pounded at every opportunity. As a matter of fact, it is to-day a legitimate business enterprise and ought to be treated as such.

"The day has passed when anybody without responsibility can float theatrical ventures on the mere chance of winning out. In the old days actors signed contracts with men who took companies all over the country on a 'shoestring.' If business happened to be good the managers sometimes paid salaries—and sometimes did not. On the other hand, if the business was bad the actors were left stranded hundreds of miles from home without a dollar to help them get back.

"The joke in the comic papers about actors walking crossties still appears, but it is simply a relic of the old harum-scarum days of theatricals, when actor and manager alike were men without a country. These things no longer exist, or if they do it is the exception, not the rule.

"Now, isn't it worth remembering, when all this talk appears about the decadence of the drama and the hardships due to its control by business men, that it was these very men who reclaimed the profession from its taint of vagabondage and placed it upon a self-respecting basis, and one that insures at least a certain degree of safety for the people employed in it?

"The assumption that these men are simply out for money and don't know what the public wants is ridiculous. Assume that they are not out for art, primarily, but merely for the dollars, if you like. Well, they devote their capital and their energies to giving the public entertainment. They are specialists in purveying amusement.

The Syndicate and the Public.

"Now, isn't it absurd to assume that they, with their constant study of the public taste, are unable to recognize a demand when it develops? If the public wants Shakespeare, they will give it Shakespeare. If the public wants musical comedy, they are the ones who recognise the fact most quickly, and they are in the market with the goods. The whole matter resolves itself into a business proposition pure and simple.

"When a manager gets up and yells that he is not allowed to show in certain theatres, he is really only advertising the weakness of his attractions. For if the syndicate sees that the public wants that particular line of attraction they are going to supply it, on the same principle that the department store puts in the line of goods that the customers indicate are in demand."

"Distinctly hopeful," is the way Kirke La Shelle sized up the situation. And to that brief summary he added a generalization, fraught with patriotic significance, whatever its bearing otherwise may or may not be. "This is the golden age of American achievement," he said. "The harder the conditions the more the American spirit will thrive. That has always been true of all things American. It is equally true of the American stage."

Mr. La Shelle is one of the few managers who has a record for producing successful American plays. But oddly enough, he does not parade the fact as a virtue.

"It always has been practically impossible to find managers who make a point of producing American plays. I simply happened to produce a few of them, and they were successful. If there comes along an American play that I think promises well I take a chance on it. In that I am not specifically different from the rest.

"To be perfectly frank about it, I think that American managers generally would be mighty glad to have their plays supplied by American authors. But the great difficulty is that out of tens of thousands of plays by the native writers it is only the very fewest number that show any promise for success. And when we do get a play by an American writer in nine cases out of ten it has to be rewritten again and again before it is fit for production.

"The trouble is that our playwrights—or would-be playwrights—won't take the time and trouble to learn their business. You can't learn to write plays by watching them from the front.

"I did dramatic work on the Chicago newspapers for eight years. Then I went into the theatrical business, and it wasn long before I was thanking my stars that up to that time I had written no plays. I was just learning how little I knew about it.

"A man will spend years trying to learn the rudiments of painting; if he wants to become a civil engineer, he takes a long course of study, and then, by practical application, he develops a knowledge of his profession; the man who would carve a life-like figure out of marble does not infer that he can do it merely because he has looked at many statues in the galleries. But anybody and everybody assumes that he can write a play. And yet that is the most difficult of all the arts.

About Old-time Managers.

"There is no doubt in my mind that men like Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer, and Lester Wallack were influences for good to the American theatre. But they were not conspicuous as producers of native drama—chiefly, I presume, because there was little or no native drama for them to produce. We have few enough playwrights to-day. We had fewer, if any, in the time when those men were catering to the amusement public in New York. A. M. Palmer was a fine figure in the American theatre of his day. He produced an occasional American drama, yes; but, generally speaking, he had to rely on the foreign author.

"Mr. Daly's great influence was in showing what could be accomplished on the stage—he gave an impetus to refinement and developed the actualities. He, more than any other man of his time, brought acting forward. I remember being particularly impressed, on seeing one of his productions of an old English comedy, by the fact that he introduced a crowd of young fellows who were laughing—boisterously apparently—but they were not noisy. Only a night or two ago I went into a theatre here and in a scene somewhat similar there were half as many men engaged, but they split one's eardrums with their yelling.

"But while conceding certain virtues to the old-time managers one ought not to lose sight of the fact that, generally speaking, there never was a time when the offerings in theatres were so good. There certainly has never been a time when productions were made upon so beautiful and lavish a scale as now. And this talk about the great number of failures this season has been largely exaggeration. There have been failures, and many, to be sure, but look at the number of successes."

Mr. La Shelle rapidly enumerated a dozen attractions which had made money this season in New York. It was suggested to him that a dozen plays was not a very large number to be distributed in several hundred theatres throughout the country next season.

Plays and Stars.

"No," he said, "it isn't. But don't lose sight of the fact that there are plays which New York didn't like this season, but which the country at large is going to like. There are now on the road plays that were voted failures right here in this city, but they are drawing good houses in other cities. Then there are any number of established successes—plays that were popular last season, are popular this season, and will be popular next season.

"The strength of the situation after all is in the stars. The public goes to see Julia Marlowe, not her play. The average theatregoer says, 'Let's go to see John Drew to-night'—he doesn't say 'Let's go to see "Captain Dieppe."' They go to see D'Orsay, not 'The Earl of Pawtucket'; to see Crane, and not 'The Spenders.'"

"Then you don't think the play's the thing?"

"That calls for a yes and a no. They go to see the star, and are satisfied if the play is not positively bad. Of course, where the play is absolutely nil business drops on the second or third night. But primarily in the cities throughout the country when the popular star comes along nobody knows at the outset whether the play has been a success or not."

Actresses and Husbands

Grace Kimball Believes Matrimony and the Stage Can Be Combined Satisfactorily—Fate Rules. She Says. But Love is the Greatest Thing in the World.

Another prominent actress, who it was thought had retired for good from the stage, returned to the footlights when Miss Grace Kimball took the leading feminine rôle in "The Secret of Polichinelle," now at the Garden Theatre, and the return of this actress, who, to all intents had retired so determinedly from all connection with the stage, has revived once more the discussion whether a woman who has achieved a prominent position in the theatrical world ever can give it up entirely.

Those who are in close touch with the theatrical life and its condition hold generally that once the virus of the theatre has taken effect it is practically impossible for a woman to be contented apart from the environment of the stage, the applause of audiences, the glare of the calciums, and all the varying essentials that form part and parcel of the footlight allurement.

In looking back over the list of prominent women who have retired for a time and then, overcome with the longing for the old life, returned once more to the stage, it does seem as though it were true that no woman could retire permanently. True, Mary Anderson did so and has resisted all efforts to entice her back, but she married a very wealthy man, and became the centre of a fashionable life in London, where conditions are such that a woman of prominent position is much less tempted to return to the stage than in America.

Edith Kingdon, who won fame under Augustin Daly when that manager was in the height of his greatness, has retired permanently, it is true, but she became the wife of George Gould, a multi-millionaire, and the demands which were made upon her thoughts and energies from the position which Mr. Gould's means forced her to assume, together with the fact that she has had every wish a woman could desire gratified at the moment of its expression, and above all the fact that she has become the mother of attractive children, make her case the exception which seems to prove the rule.

Retirements Are Rare.

Leaving out these two most prominent exceptions, what well-known theatrical woman has retired from the stage and remained away for more than five years?

Miss Kimball has been in retirement nearly six years, but during that time she admits that she was anxious to return, and would have done so before the opening of "The Secret of Polichinelle" had she been able to find an appealing rôle. Chatting in her dressing room last night, she said:

"While I think it is quite possible for a woman to forget her theatrical associations and to become content with the joys of domesticity, there is no doubt in my mind that a woman who has been on the stage and tasted the pleasures of applause and felt the exhilaration of holding an audience and carrying it in gales of laughter through a comedy scene, or making it weep with the pathos of a situation, can ever quite get over the feeling of satisfaction which such experience gives.

"I do not think an actress ever could go to a play of the type in which she had been accustomed to act without experiencing a thrill of excitement and a desire once more to play the rôle. Even a bit of music from the orchestra will set her feet tapping and her heart beating, just as the scent of powder will make an old war horse prick up his ears and long to lead a charge once more.

Love for the Work.

"So much depends in this life upon one's environment and associations every day that custom becomes a habit. Any one who has been on the stage long enough to achieve a position of importance necessarily must become imbued with the atmosphere and associations of the theatre. No one could make a success of an undertaking in which he or she was not heartily interested; consequently no one can achieve a position of importance on the stage unless there is a natural love for the work.

"To say, therefore, that one can drop all the ideals and associations, the aims and ambitions which have been animating one for years, which have been the star toward which one's eyes have been set, simply because of a new factor in life, no matter how great or overwhelming, is absurd.

"I never asserted that I had retired permanently, and never at the time of my marriage or since have I had any other idea than that I would continue my work eventually.

"Why should a woman of the stage be expected to retire when she marries? Is it reasonable to expect that she will forget all the many things that have filled her life satisfactorily up to that time? Is the woman authoress expected to discontinue her writing because she embarks on the sea of matrimony? Is an artist called upon never to touch brush to canvas because he or she has married? Would it be reasonable to expect the musician under similar conditions to forego the exercise of his talent?

Nature's Demands.

"To me it seems only natural to keep on with the work. My nature demands some active expression. Of course, if one's position after marriage is such that it offers greater opportunities than have been provided by one's work it might be possible to forego the latter. The actress whose marriage places her in a high social position, which makes sufficient demands upon her time and energy to replace or at least make impossible her former occupation, might well be satisfied to give up the stage career. If the duties of the new position are greater than those of the old, then give up the work of course. The mere social existence has never appealed to me. And I am inclined to think that when the married actress drifts back to her old profession it is solely because she does not find enough outlet in her private life for her natural ambitions and inclinations.

"It is unfair to assume that this is due to the fact that the actress loves her husband less than the other woman. I will have been married six years next May. I am perfectly happy in my married life, and would not exchange positions for the world. But my nature demands some active life—call it dramatic instinct if you like—whatever it is, it calls for some expression. That expression I get in the theatre. I am quite certain that if I could write well I would not feel the necessity of acting. I could find in literary work the satisfaction I now find in acting. But I cannot concentrate myself sufficiently upon literary composition to make it satisfying.

Believes in Fate.

"The fact of the matter is: We are born to do such and such a thing, and we do it. I am in a sense a fatalist. I believe that all persons born under certain signs of the Zodiac suffer certain ills or enjoy certain benefits in common. I, for example, was born under the sign of the feet. At times I suffer excruciating pains in my feet—and for no particular reason, as my feet are really all right in every respect. But I know a number of people who were born under the same sign, and who experience what I have experienced. On the other hand I know people born under the sign of the head, and they all have excruciating headaches at times, and for no very good reason, so far as the doctors can determine.

"Really, to quote our old friend Shakespeare, 'there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy.' The farmer who sows his seed at any old time is apt to see but a scanty crop of corn; while his neighbor, who planted at just the right period of the moon, is enjoying a rich harvest.

"I have tried this thing myself, planting seeds in my country garden. Some cast into the soil at full moon never bore fruit. Others cast at the new moon have flourished.

Influence of Natal Day.

"And it is so with our temperaments and our ambitions. Perhaps if my natal day had been different I would have lacked the temperament which now makes me, whether I will or no, an actress. It is unfair to assume that because a married woman goes back to the stage she loves her husband less. Love, after all, is the greatest thing in the world. If it were a question of giving up my husband or giving up the stage, I would not hesitate as to the choice. But thus far I have found it possible to have both.

"When it comes to the question of an actress going on the road there arises a difficulty that can be determined only by the individual affected. Personally I plan to stay in New York. I am not absolutely dependent on my work for a living. My husband can take care of that.

"I will retire eventually from the stage for good—of that I am certain. There, too, it is a matter of temperament. Dear old Mrs. Gilbert, despite her age, continues to act. I feel that when middle age comes to me, when this insistent desire for activity which I now feel begins to wane, I will retire from the scene naturally, easily, and without regret."

Poster Bargain Matinees.

"THEY have a new wrinkle in Baltimore," said Bruce Edwards, "which we haven't thought of here as yet. I came across it when I went over there to arrange for Maxine Elliott's engagement in 'Her Own Way.'

"It seems that the fad for theatrical posters has taken a strong hold in the Monumental City. Every woman who makes any pretension of keeping up with the procession in Baltimore must have a room full of lithographs of the women of the stage.

"The manager of one of the big department stores there hit upon a novel idea. He arranged with me to secure several thousand lithographs of Miss Elliott. I let him have them at the price they cost me. Then the store advertised a Maxine Elliott souvenir day, and announced that every woman purchaser on that day would receive a poster of the actress. The plan caught on strong. And now the department store poster matinée is a regular weekly feature. Funny that some one here hasn't tried it."

"BILL" BRADY'S LUCK.

WILLIAM A. BRADY is a lucky man. When he loses he wins. That sounds like a paradox, but it isn't.

Mr. Brady, according to a lurid account of a poker game played in the Greenroom Club, in West Forty-seventh Street, a few nights ago, was loser to the extent of some $85,000. Mr. Brady, the chronicle further relateth, not having just that amount in his "jeans," was allowed to settle on a 10 per cent. basis, his comrades in the little sitting not desiring to inconvenience him to the extent of forcing him to exert his energies writing a check. When it is added that the men who sat with Mr. Brady in the game were theatrical managers—of all persons in the world the most altruistic and philanthropic of folk—it will readily be understood how plausible the tale was.

But one of the men who held a stack of chips in that little all-night session betrayed what actually took place. Figuring the matter out according to this new information, it would appear that when William A. Brady lost $85,000 he really won $85,015.

They are a bunch of "kidders"—the managers who sit at the baize in the Greenroom Club—and they have fun with themselves "talking big." It has become a custom of the game, when placing bets, to magnify the sums placed just 1,000 per cent. And when one of the contestants threw in a chip worth a dollar with the remark, "I'll raise you a thousand!" the others followed suit with similarly exaggerated phrasing.

Thus it has become the habit in the Greenroom Club games for a dollar to be called a thousand dollars, and so on.

It gives a man a glow of satisfaction to talk in four figures, if he don't stand to lose in the same ratio. And that is the situation in the Greenroom Club. Of course, when the managers happened to talk about "Bill" Brady's loss of $85,000 in the presence of a susceptible and innocent reporter who didn't know their habits it was quite natural that he should fall a victim.

But Brady still manages to smile. He's a good fellow and a good loser. And the fun he had was well worth the price.

Fritzi Scheff's Phonograph.

FRITZI SCHEFF has hit upon a novel way of pleasing her family and friends at home by giving them some idea of her opera, "Babette," and her part in it. She sent by the steamship Deutschland the other day a collection of phonograph records bearing selections from the opera.

She was out for a walk one day in Boston when the familiar strains of one of Victor Herbert's melodies in "Babette" reached her ears from a big funnel hanging in front of a phonograph shop. The selection was announced as rendered by herself. At first she was indignant and gave the shopkeeper a lively five minutes denouncing the fraud, but wound up by delighting him with an offer to sing the song herself. Then she bought a machine and a whole lot of blank record molds. She spent the afternoon at her hotel registering her solos on the records with snatches of the dialogue between, so that when the records are revolved in proper sequence, the phonograph gives a very good idea of the opera and all its principal numbers.

The package was shipped to Miss Scheff's mother, who for thirteen years has been the popular prima donna of the opera company at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Frau Anna Scheff-Jaeger is said to be just another Fritzi. The daughter is barely twenty-five and is youthful looking for her age, but the mother is said to appear not a day older. They are said to have the same temperament—vivacious, impulsive, and warm-hearted.

Ten Thousand Cattle Straying.

One of the features of "The Virginian" which has been commented on by observant people is the incidental music, which is peculiarly appropriate to the scenes in which it is introduced, and which really serves in several instances to emphasize the effectiveness of the situations and dialogue with which it is employed. And an insistent bit is the song "Ten Thousand Cattle Straying," written by Owen Wister and sung by Frank Campeau, the "Trampas" of the play. Requests for the song are not infrequent at the box office. It has never been published, but the management provides the words, which are printed below:

Ten thousand cattle straying,
They quit my range and traveled away,
And it's sons-of-guns is what I say.
I am dead broke, dead broke this day,
Dead broke!

CHORUS.

In gambling hells delaying, dead broke!
Ten thousand cattle straying.
And it's sons-of-guns is what I say.
They've rustled my pile, my pile away,

My girl she has gone straying,
She has quit me, too, and traveled away
With a son-of-a-gun from Iowa;
I'm a lone man, lone man this day,
Dead broke!

So I've took to card playing,
I deal the deck, but it don't seem to pay,
And it's son-of-a-gunner I get each day,
For nothing will stake, will come my way,
Dead broke!

Richard Strauss, Humorist

One of the Essentially Modern Characteristics of the Man of the Musical Hour.

RICHARD STRAUSS in one way is especially a representative of the modern spirit in art—in the vast divergency of his interests, the wide view he takes of life in all its aspects. He would make music all-inclusive in its scope, expressive of everything that comes into the range of human life and experience. But most characteristic of all his gifts of expression in music is his delight in humor, irony, the audacious fling that he is so adept at making in a medium that has always been made to smile with difficulty and uncertainty, and that has always primarily been concerned with the more serious side of life and its emotions. He can be serious enough—never was seriousness more portentous than it appears in "Also sprach Zarathustra," or in "Tod und Verklärung." But it almost seems as if a humorous view of things were gaining an upper hand in the maturing of Strauss's intellect.

In an interview with Mr. William Armstrong not long ago Dr. Strauss, in discussing the difficulties which his work offered in interpretation, declared that a lack of humor on the part of orchestral conductors caused the chief of them. Humor, he observed, was generally the last quality that they possess, and he instanced Beethoven, appositely enough, as the first fountain head of humor, and his Fourth and Eighth Symphonies as full of it. The remark seems highly characteristic the more closely we become acquainted with Strauss's works, and especially with his later works. It seems as if, with all his increasing armory of material means of expression and the tremendous demands he is making upon his interpreters and his listeners, he is taking the matter less and less seriously, in one way, while in another he takes it more and more so. He stormed the heights of Heaven without a thought of the figure he was cutting, in "Also sprach Zarathustra," and with a fearless voicing of all the emotions that come to man; but that attempt at musical metaphysics has remained his only one. He has kept closer to concrete things since then in "Don Quixote" and "Ein Heldenleben" that followed it. And now, so it is said by those who have seen the score, he has laid hold on the realities of common life in the "Sinfonia Domestica" as never before. From Nietsche's philosophy to papa, mamma, and baby, and the game of skat is surely as wide a gulf as any artist is likely to cross in the course of a few years.

Furthermore, Strauss seems to be "viewing the absorbing spectacle of life" with a smile that is, if not cynical, at least ironical. Those who appropriate or are intrusted with the explanation of Strauss and his intentions have informed us that "Don Quixote" was written at a period when he was "inclined to be conscious of the tragi-comedy of his own overzealous hyper-idealism and ironical at its expense." Is even "Ein Heldenleben" so portentously serious in its significance as its vast extent and its general bigness in apparatus and expression have led many to believe? Mr. Newman would be astonished to hear that Strauss himself laid very much store by "Ein Heldenleben" and imagines that "after a good many years of intense cerebration and of multitudinous experiences of the stupidity of the human race toward a new musician, he had resolved to have a little semi-playful fling for his own satisfaction." No doubt the "Hero" is Strauss himself, the score his revenge on the Philistine, something after the manner of Wagner in "Die Meistersinger," a "chant of the Ego," as Mr. Huneker styles it. The scorn and satire he lavishes upon his critics is reminiscent of the similar satire that Wagner has employed in a less drastic manner in "Die Meistersinger" for the benefit of Beckmesser and the kind of brain he represents. How disagreeable the whole nature of the hostile critics is supposed to be we are clearly shown in these ugly strokes—first the flutes, "very sharply and pointedly":

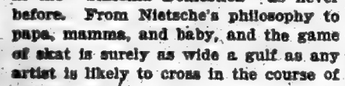

Then the oboes snarl out this representation of the scorn and caricaturing tendencies of these folk, "who are capable of any malice and meanness":

There is a very droll touch immediately following these two vivid outline sketches in the score, set forth by the tubas with all the emphasis of their aggressive tone. Strauss wishes to indicate the pedantic grounds upon which the objections of the critics are based—nothing more than that ancient rule against "consecutive fifths" in harmony, which even Beethoven violated with calm contempt when it suited his purpose to do so. Here it is, unmistakable for those whose ears are attuned to consecutive fifths, and with it goes Strauss's contempt, clearly enough:

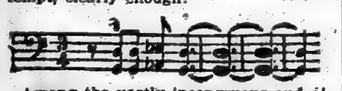

Among the vastly incongruous and diverse elements of "Also Sprach Zarathustra" the composer has shown us Zarathustra loudly laughing at all that once burdened his soul; the "Spirit of Heaviness," is banished after all vain longings have been conquered. The thinker comes out of his ordeal triumphant, and with laughter and mocking of vain effort overcome, with song and with dance, the "Overman" celebrates his release. "From all sides a clear laughter is heard"—so the analysts interpret this phrase toward the end of the great tone poem, cackled by the oboes:

And again Zarathustra overcomes his disgust with his laughter. The clarinets play this phrase "with humor," as the composer directs in his score:

What Strauss did in the way of humorous characterization in "Don Quixote" is still a very recent memory, and only less so is his wild revel of extravagance in "Till Eulenspiegel," both memories soon to be refreshed under Dr. Strauss's own direction at the coming concerts of his works. Both are the incarnation of humor in music, and it is significant that they are both among the most thoroughly personal expressions of Strauss's genius that he has so far given.

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Mr. Vernon Blackburn has aptly remarked that though Music is served by humorists, she has no commerce with wits. The humor of a musical phrase depends more upon its treatment, its context, the connotation it is given by its surroundings, than upon its own essence. Apart from the "musical fun," as it has been called, devised in the grotesqueries of the trombone, the bassoon, and the kettledrum used awry, out of place, and out of their own character, the humorous possibility in music is chiefly suggestive. The effect of genuinely humorous music, the English essayist further observes, is not to draw laughter, or even smiles, from the intelligent listener, but to arouse in one proportion or another the same exhilaration, the same gay exuberance, or more restrained buoyancy of spirit which in the musician prompted his composition. It is so with Strauss. He is willing enough to resort to the grotesque when occasion demands; he makes the instruments of his orchestra leave their own proper characters and do strange, uncouth, uncanny antics, when he has a purpose to be served by them. But his sense of humor is much richer, much finer, much more highly organized than to be dependent upon such things. He makes humor inform the very essence of his music when he will. And while he has a subtle faculty of devising themes of humorous possibility, it is his treatment of them that gives the result he is aiming at. The humorous purpose, the manner, and the success of its realization, is one of the essentially modern qualities of his music.

A correspondent of THE TIMES, discussing in last Sunday's paper the treatment accorded to the "American composers' concert" of the week before at the Metropolitan Opera House, seems to have confused the issue between patriotic spirit and the artistic value of music. She describes the pains Mr. Motti took in reading scores and rehearsing the works selected, his complaisance in playing the accompaniments of the songs as well as conducting most of the orchestral selections, and then adds that instead of manifestations of interest in our own composers and appreciation of Mr. Motti's intentions there was neglect by public and press:

Only a few newspapers remarked the concert the next day, and that in the most superficial manner. Those that did certainly did not recognize the spirit which lay behind the whole performance, nor did they give any intelligent idea of its merits. * * * It remains but to add that here was an opportunity for music lovers and for those who wish to encourage what is best in American music to manifest their interest and to show Herr Motti that what he considered worthy of performance they deemed worthy of attention. The critics, too, might have been less indifferent, and should have treated the concert in a very different manner.

All that "St. Cecilia Americana" says about the amiability and greatness of Mr. Motti and the sincerity of his desire to compliment American composers, as indicated by the trouble he took in regard to this concert, is true. So is what she says about the reasons we have to be proud of American composers. They have written much fine music which is distinctly worth hearing, and which has been enthusiastically appreciated by the New York critics. But, after all, the most important point about a concert is not "the spirit that lies behind it," nor the nationality of the composers whose music is played, nor the general duty of Americans to stand together. If this concert had been put forward simply as "a concert," or as an Australian or any other particular kind of a concert, it would have been found by most intelligent American musiclovers dull, ill-balanced, and generally of no great artistic significance. Some of the music performed in it was good; little of it was of remarkable distinction; much of it was simply of very ordinary merit.

The truth is that the "American" concert offered little to interest the real musiclovers, the admirers of the prima donnas, or even the critics. Such of the last-named as were present wrote of the concert as its artistic merits seemed to warrant; very much as they do of concerts without a national adjective, regretting the while that American art was not more brilliantly represented. Ought they to be accused of betraying the American composer because the word "American" did not for them transform mediocrity into excellence?

RICHARD ALDRICH.

When Rich Men Buy Their Homes

It's Easy Come, Easy Go—Real Estate Men Say that Millionaires Are Not Hard to Please—Big Deal by 'Phone —Carnegie's Visiting Card Contract.

Based upon their experience of the last five years with the purchases of five residences by wealthy men, it is the verdict of several prominent brokers that the average millionaire makes less fuss over buying a five-hundred-thousand-dollar mansion than does the ordinary individual in renting a fifty-dollar apartment.

Charles M. Schwab, so the story goes, walked into a west side real estate office one fine Summer morning about two years ago and remarked that he was thinking of buying an entire city block as a residence site. He did not seem to be very much in earnest about it. He certainly did not seem to have his mind set upon any particular block, and the clerk, ignorant as to the caller's identity and wishing to give a bright answer, told him that he had better look around up in the Bronx or perhaps in White Plains.

Mr. Schwab thanked him, went out, and stopped in another real estate office. There he was recognized or at any rate his request was regarded seriously, and within a few days it was announced that he had bought the New York Orphan Asylum block—Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets—for $900,000.

"Provided my commission were the same in either case," says a broker who has sold property to many wealthy men, "I would rather undertake the sale of a house worth from $200,000 to $500,000 than that of an ordinary thirty or thirty-five thousand-dollar dwelling. Of course I do not mean by this that it is as easy to 'get a man started' on one of these costly residences as on the cheaper houses, but once the purchase has been determined upon, in a general sort of way, the subsequent negotiations with the very valuable house are much briefer and simpler.

"The small buyer looks at a house; then he wants to look at and get prices on about forty other houses. Then he gets his wife and goes all over the same ground with her, and then, probably, the wife and daughter have a different kind of dispute over every one of the houses, and if the poor broker finally succeeds in suiting them and selling the man a house, he feels as if he had earned his commission twice over.

"With the wealthy buyer it is different. He generally has a very definite idea of what he wants before he starts out, and buying a residence is not the largest financial transaction in which he has engaged. If he finds what he wants, the fixing of a price causes little delay.

"Do brokers direct the attention of wealthy men to houses or are they told to buy a particular house? Well, there is a good deal of business of both kinds. In many cases brokers have suggested the purchase of residences and have put through deals of this kind that probably would never have been thought of had not the broker taken the initiative. In other instances a broker starts out with a specific order for a house, but in either case the actual negotiations are much the same."

Daniel J. Sully, who bought 6 East Sixty-second Street a few weeks ago for about $300,000, saw the house for the first time on a Saturday and signed the contracts for its purchase on the following Tuesday. In his case the suggestion to buy, it is said, came from brokers, who thought that he would probably be interested in a proposition to have a handsome residence of his own. The sellers named their figure; Mr. Sully said what he would give; the sellers came down a peg; Mr. Sully said he'd split the difference—and that's all there was to it, so far as fixing the price was concerned.

When Andrew Carnegie bought the two block fronts in Fifth Avenue, from Ninety-eighth to Ninety-second Street, about the only correspondence regarding the deal was on the back of one of Mr. Carnegie's visiting cards—a memorandum that he would take the property at the proposed figure, but that he must have all or none.

Jacob H. Schiff paid about $450,000 for his house at 965 Fifth Avenue, built by John T. and James A. Farley. Mr. Schiff looked at the property, said that he thought it would answer his purposes very nicely, and there was no more ado over the rest of the transaction than there would have been had the subject of it been a box of cigars.

Frank Jay Gould was another "quick buyer" when he took 834 Fifth Avenue, which shares with the adjoining house, No. 833, the distinction of being the highest-priced dwelling ever erected on speculation in this city. The asking price on these houses was $500,000 each.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, whose purchase of 2 East Eighty-seventh Street for about $300,000 was reported about a fortnight ago, did not attach sufficient importance to the event to let it delay a trip out of the city. All the details of the deal were left in the hands of his representatives.

J. B. Haggin buys real estate with the same quick decision as he would show in purchasing a racehorse or a mining property, although it is said that Mrs. Haggin was largely responsible for his determination to buy the Progress Club's property at the corner of Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Aside from residence buying, the rapidly conducted real estate operations of prominent men are a favorite topic of reminiscence among brokers. Cyrus W. Field had his attention directed to the corner of Broadway and Battery Place as he was coming up the bay on a steamer. He bought the property within a few days and put up the Washington Building. Henry O. Havemeyer thought well of the old Metropolitan Hotel property, at Broadway and Prince Street, when it was submitted to him. He wrote a check for $50,000 to cover the necessary payment at the time of signing contracts, told his representative to do the best he could in the matter of price, went out of town, and did not know for nearly a week that he had become the owner of the property.

It is stated as a fact by persons interested in the sale of the Broadway Tabernacle to Edward F. Searles for $1,300,000 that the deal was closed over the telephone.

Theatre Confidences.

The manner in which the association of ideas manifests itself is never more peculiar than in the theatre. Not so long ago a girl at a matinée of "The Earl of Pawtucket" heard a woman next to her remark:

"Say, this play's just like 'A Man from Blankley's'"—there's eatin' in both of 'em."

At the peformance of "The Pit" one woman was heard to say to her companion:

"This play reminds me of 'A Message from Mars.'"

One fails to note any more similarity in these two offerings than in the first-mentioned, but this woman's explanation of the supposed resemblance was that in both plays domestic tranquillity is only restored after the hero, or central figure in the action, has tasted the bitter fruit of financial ruin. That the same idea struck others was apparent in the fact that only a minute or two afterward a man was heard making an almost identical remark, supplementing it with a description of the chief incidents in the last season's Hawtrey play. One cannot help hearing these theatre confidences, which, though often amusing, are not always entirely illuminative.

In Honor of Whistler

Puzzled by the conflict of views among his comrades concerning Whistler's paintings, an American student of art bethought him of his master, the late Benjamin Constant, and going to him, asked him frankly what one should think of Whistler.

In his most dramatic vein, and one that sat well on him, for it was natural, Benjamin Constant thrust forward one hand:

"See! Has it not blood under the skin?"

And then, bringing his other hand down with a chopping motion: "If I cut this wrist, will not the blood spring out? Well, I like a portrait that looks as if the skin is alive and has blood coursing under it. Whistler's portraits have no blood."

"But, cher maître, people admire the reserve, the distinction of the American's figures."

"Let them! But I—would I care to be painted far off in a shadowy corner, as if I had something to be ashamed of? No, I would prefer to stand right out in the open, where every one can see me and I can see every one. I do not paint men and women who are like somnambulists walking through a dream."

Constant's view of Whistler thus expressed to a young American painter shows how deep is the line of cleavage between the realist and the idealist in art. Of course Constant must have failed to sympathize with the point of view of a man who tried to strip figures and landscapes of such attributes as he believed to be secondary, in order to rivet the attention on those he considered of the first importance. That impersonality which Whistler sought was disagreeable to Constant, and he put himself at once into the shoes of some sitter who may have found that the net result of many hours passed in the American's studio was a picture in which certain notes of color, and not his own distinguished self, certain interesting suggestions of movement, and not his own precious personality, were the qualities that challenged admiration. Constant realized the ambition of the average sitter and believed in flattering it to the best of his ability. Whistler understood it also, but in his own self-willed and somewhat heartless way proposed to ignore it whenever he should find that his sitter was only average.

To do him justice, Whistler tried hard to avoid the average man or woman. If in the course of the long hours he usually spent on a portrait he discovered traits in his sitter which he did not like, the canvas was put away and excuses for never touching it again sprang fully armed from his brain like the soldiers from the iron seed in the folk-lore myth. He hated to part from his pictures, whether they were portraits or fancy pieces with a model for the base, or landscapes. He was often ready to debate the question whether one had a vested right in any of his canvases merely because he had paid a few paltry hundred pounds for it. Certainly the artist does not part with the right of reproduction—why should the payment he receives amount to anything more than rent? In other words, if Mr. Whistler deigns to accept money, it is merely a loan; the buyer must not sell again and should stand ready to surrender the masterpiece whenever the master tenders him the price!

The memorial exhibition of Whistler's paintings, water colors, etchings, dry points, pencil sketches, &c., at the rooms of the Copley Society in Boston may easily prove a disappointment. The walls covered with silvery grass-cloth and decorated sparsely with old Japanese carvings are in excellent taste and set off the paintings very well. The etchings are in separate rooms decorated in his favorite colors—white and yellow; the pastels and lithographs are by themselves. But the color schemes are so low that at first even the oils may fail to arrest a wandering attention. With all the care given to the hanging it is impossible to do complete justice to these pictures because they were not made for exhibitions.

The time to visit them is the morning, and the visit should be a long one. As Whistler never seemed to be in a hurry, never seemed to value time, so the person who cares to enjoy Whistler must not expect to see him in a hurry. It is the haste in the great cities of America as much as anything else which kept Whistler away from his country; he feared the effect on his nerves of dodging 'buses and cars; he disliked the screechy voices and staccato manners of the city folk as he remembered them in the fifties. But if the visitor will sit down and resign himself to a quiet study of any one of the hundred paintings or more, that picture will reward him by coming forward out of the dusky background and reveal itself a thing of grace and often of beauty. This is true not only of the portraits, but of those broadly swept sketches of figures which are called "harmonies" in various tones, and also of the small water colors in which distant sails and people walking on the sands are described with little dabs of color that start into life as one gazes.

Whistler made no attempt to find human beings who were admirable specimens of manly or womanly beauty. His "Master-Smith of Lyme Regis" is not a comely man, nor does he display muscle, but there is something in the folding of his arms and the outline of his hand that suggests strength. "The Little Rose of Lyme Regis," another picture lent by the Boston Museum, is a discontented child; but she holds one with her baleful eyes. Count Robert de Montesquiou-Fesensac is not a noble specimen of physical power. One sees him coming forward with a mincing step, carrying his long cane; step and cane being perhaps more the attributes of Whistler than of Count Robert. One can readily imagine that such a portrait is not calculated to please the patient's family, for face and movement suggest things the very reverse of those for which the young French lecturer contends. In his portrait of the violinist Pablo Sarasate, lent by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, the figure steals out of the dark background in the very fashion so vigorously criticised by Benjamin Constant. The violin is under one arm and the fingers are touching the strings, while the musician seems to be listening to the dull, muffled sound. This picture was in the Salon of 1880 and proved an oasis in a desert of big, noisy historical pictures, martyrdoms of saints, and portraits that jumped at you from the walls. "Miss Rosa Corder," lent by Mr. E. A. Canfield, is called after Whistler's wont "an arrangement in black and brown," but it is a very distinguished figure, with a certain noble effect in outline and movement that verges on the romantic; it suggests a heroine. "The Little White Girl," called a symphony in white, lent by Mr. Arthur Studd, has a touching sadness in the face, a mournful attitude, and the painting of the fan and Oriental jar, the reflection of the head in the mirror are very beautiful. "La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelaine," lent by Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit, is a portrait of Miss Marie Spartali, who married William J. Stillman, the American art critic and correspondent of The London Times at Rome. This picture shows the Japanese period of Whistler's development not merely in the kimono and Oriental accompaniments, the screen, fan, &c., but in the lines of the figure, which are those of old Japanese color prints. It was painted in 1864, and because Mr. Leyland bought it, the famous "peacock room" was painted by Whistler to serve as an appropriate setting. Fine as it is, yet he did better things later, when he had absorbed the spirit rather than the letter of Oriental art.

Were one to choose out of all these exquisite creations of a poet-musician working in the painter's field the pictures which surpass those of other artists so completely that their author stands alone, the choice would fall on a row of "nocturnes," including "Southampton Water," lent by the Art Institute of Chicago; "Westminster," lent by Mr. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia; "Battersea," lent by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt; "Chelsea Embankment," "Battersea Reach," and "Bognor," lent by Mr. Charles L. Freer. Whistler was a crepuscular painter who reminds us of persons with abnormal sight who can see better in the dusk than ordinary men. No Englishman has ever painted English atmosphere so well. No Frenchman has approached him in the skill to paint nocturnes. In these he is a pure poet of nature. Compared to them his own charming "Falling Rocket" and "Cremorne Lights," the latter being the picture that caused Ruskin to make the brutal and silly remark which led to the amusing lawsuit, and not up to the highest standard. In the former Whistler set a mark not reached by any of the great departed, not even by Turner, nor as yet equaled by our living landscapists. The etchings are easily the greatest in their kind; but it remained for this exhibition in honor of the dead master to show that in painting also he stands among the first of all time.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Foods of the Fasting Season

What New Yorkers Can Get to Eat During These Forty Days—Vegetables, Fish, Fruits, Meats—Nearly All Varieties are Plentiful.

POMPANO is now in full season at 50 cents a pound. It is to America what sole and turbot are to Europe. Some have classed this fish as Izaak Walton made Dr. William Butler class strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did." An honest tradesman will deal only in pompano fresh from the South, and it should be cooked the day it comes to the larder. One way is to broil it, after thoroughly smearing it with fine olive oil. Anchovy or shrimp sauce contribute to its table attractions.

Many recipes for painting this salt water lily are secrets of American kitchens. The following reveals a cordon bleu "creation." To some housewives it may appear, before being studied, deterrently elaborate. The successful end will justify all anxiety and care. The outlay is not extravagant.

For a course for four persons, have a pompano of fully two pounds dressed for baking. Use an earthenware oven dish large enough to lay the fish flat and to leave room for a basting spoon. First put in the dish a bed one-eighth of an inch thick of finely rasped and sifted stale bread, and over it an eighth of a pound of the best butter in flat slices, the juice of a middling-sized onion, half a dozen fresh mushrooms chopped fine, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two cloves of garlic crushed to paste, a sherry glass full of sherry, a pony and a half of cognac or whisky, and a ladleful of good meat stock, with pepper and salt in moderation. In the fish put a piece of butter twice the size of a walnut and a dash of black pepper, paprika, and salt. Put the fish in the dish, cover it with a layer of rasped bread as thick as in the bottom of the dish, to form a crust or gratin, and on the layer, too, place pieces of butter the size of a walnut. Small fresh mushrooms, halved, may be used as a border for the fish. Cook in a moderately hot oven. Baste with the juice that forms in the dish, and never let the rasped bread burn. Cooking should take about thirty-five minutes. Just before serving, if the sauce in the dish appears thin, mix half a teaspoonful of corn starch with two tablespoonsful of stock, and thicken the sauce in the cooking dish. Serve hot. Graves, Montrachet, or a delicate Rhine wine and cucumber salad "wed" with pompano cooked this way.

A Varied Lenten Market.

New York's markets for table necessities and luxuries, even in this Lenten season, are fully supplied. Prices are high, but quality is excellent, and the variety of household comforts would compare favorably with the displays in the Old French Market at New Orleans or the best of European markets. Judged by the markets the "carnal considerations" of this fasting time are not confined to "tea and toast." The housewife has an embarrassment of choice.

Of course fish is in vogue. Dealers say, paradoxically, that cheap fish are the dearest, and what are usually the dearest are the cheapest. They explain that the severe Winter is responsible for such fresh fish food staples as are within the reach of the thrifty reaching almost prohibitive prices. Gloucester codfish, for instance—steaks and live fish—frozen and Long Island flounders, haddock, Virginia weakfish, white perch, and whitefish are dear compared with their cost last Fall. Maine and Southern striped bass, Spanish mackerel, and Gloucester chicken halibut are at 35 cents; Western salmon, 40 cents, and Southern Spanish mackerel, 30 cents. Long Island, Maine, and Canadian smelts are by comparison cheap. So is green turtle from Havana. North River shad are not due for a couple of weeks. North Carolina roe shad cost $2 each.

Lobsters are lobsters. They have been 50 cents a pound, and are now 40 cents, but a cold snap around Portland would mean something like a lobster famine. Oysters are scarce and dear. Blue points are out of the market, as solid ice is over their beds. All salted and smoked fish have been dear through exhausted stocks, and will continue to be so. Prices in general will not come down until after a ten days' spell of open and mild weather.

Vegetable Supply Good.

There is plenty of everything at fair prices in the vegetable market with the exception of old potatoes, spinach, and sorrel. The Virginia spinach beds were frozen, and the supply is from Louisiana. It costs from 50 cents to 60 cents the half peck. Sorrel is double the price. The cheapest luxury is mushrooms, at 35 cents a pound. The market is glutted, as they grow better in cellars in intensely cold weather. New peas and string beans from Florida are very fine. Holland just now supplies us with cabbage, because the domestic stock, buried last Fall, is now frostbound.

Bermuda supplies our new red potatoes. They were never better. California sends us very excellent cauliflowers, which sell at about a quarter. Dainty pink rhubarb for cooking in tarts and syrup comes from hotbeds on Long Island and Ohio. There is a good supply of the general run of kitchen vegetables. Artichokes from France and California are fine and cheap. The most costly vegetable in the market is asparagus, which comes from Holland. It is of the unblanched kind, fine and very tender, and costs from $1, for about a dozen branches, to $2 to $2.50 a bunch the size of an American one.

Stock fruits are plentiful, good and fairly cheap. Oranges are of fine quality. California navels have the call over Floridas. The luxuries in fruits are few. As is invariably the case, the first strawberries are delicious and comparatively cheap. They come from Florida, and cost from 50 cents to 65 cents a quart for "fancy," and 40 cents for medium.

A feature of this market are fruits grown at the Cape of Good Hope raised from seed from California. They include peaches at $6 a dozen, plums at $2, apricots at $1.50, and nectarines at $2. They arrive at this port in fine condition. Hetheuse grapes from Holland command $1.25 a pound. They are of superb size and quality. Strawberries, the dealers say, will be cheaper in the near future, but the quality will not be better than now for several months.

How to Eat Grape Fruit.

The variety of citrous product known in this market as the grapefruit is either very much liked or equally disliked, according to the opportunity of the consumer for becoming acquainted with it. That a great many people find it disagreeable is not at all surprising. They do not know when it is in condition to eat, nor how to eat it. The following suggestions from a user of grapefruit of large experience extending over many years—indeed, since the days of its coarse-grained and acrid predecessor, the pumpkin-colored shadduck—may be of interest.

Probably the best way of preparing the grapefruit for the table is an operation so laborious and requiring so much skill and delicacy of manipulation that the chance of getting it properly performed by servants is very small. It is first skinned like an orange, and all of the white inner skin which can be removed is stripped off. Then it is divided into its natural segments, care being taken not to break the membrane in which the segments are incased. After that it should be set aside in a clean, dry place, not too warm, and left until the membrane of the casing of the segments is as dry as parchment, say, from twelve to twenty-four hours. It is then ready to eat.

No Bitter Taste.

A sharp knife point splits the segment along the thin edge, the seeds are removed, and the segment turned inside out. It is eaten from the hand, and a more delightful and refreshing fruit is never found. The bitter, quinine flavor which it is difficult to escape in eating the pulp of a grapefruit prepared in any other way has entirely disappeared. It resides in the white inner skin, and in the membranes dividing the segments. To those who have not enjoyed grapefruit as usually served this mode of preparation is a revelation.

The easiest way, and one quite satisfactory to the grapefruit lover, who is not willing to devote to its preparation as much time and care as is involved in its segmental separation, is that of cutting the fruit in halves and eating the pulp with a spoon. For this, however, it is indispensable that the fruit shall be much riper and softer than it ordinarily can be purchased in the shops. This condition is secured by keeping it in the house from two to five or six days before serving. It is well to buy the fruit in dozens, or larger units of quantity, and keep it until it feels uniformly soft. If soft in spots, it is likely to be spoiled, and will be found disagreeably bitter throughout. Grapefruit thus ripened is delicious, and is much preferred to the best oranges by those familiar with it. As a breakfast fruit it is incomparable.

Served as "Pampelmousse."

The service of grapefruit as "pampelmousse" makes it a novel dinner course in lieu of a sorbet, but is not recommended for the family table, unless a skillful chef is retained in the kitchen. It is made by removing the pulp and juice from the cup of rind, separating the seeds, removing as much as possible of the membrane, mixing it with maraschino and sugar, and returning it to the cup. In this form it is less refreshing than when served au naturel and to most palates less agreeable.

In selecting grapefruit the best grapefruit are of a bright chrome-yellow, almost smooth and heavy in the hand. They should be hard when bought and without mellow spots or bruises. To ripen they should not be left in paper bags, but spread out on platters, not in contact with one another. The difference between a grapefruit fresh from the store and one which has been kept until it is fully ripe is so marked that a comparison between them is scarcely possible.

As to Meats.

There is a lull in meat consumption this season. Prices are steady and a shade under those of a year ago. The feature of this close of food is fine Spring lamb, which just now is dear, $4.50 the hind and $3.75 the forequarter. The cost of the luxury will gradually diminish to $3 the hind quarter.

The consumption of poultry is little less than it was before Ash Wednesday. The market is a steady one. Fine capons are quoted at 28 cents, and roasting chickens at the same price. Turkeys cost from 25 to 26 cents a pound. There is an abundant supply of the best quality. Squabs are very dear—$6 a dozen. Game is not lacking, but the prices are high. The choice includes: American and European golden plover and black plover, $5.50 per dozen; rabbits, 35 cents a pair; Belgian hares, $2; German hares, $3; black grouse, $2; Wilson snipe, $4 a dozen; Wild boar meat, 35 cents a pound; blue-wing teal, $1.50 a pair; widgeon, the same price; railbirds, $2 a dozen; mallard ducks, $1.50 a pair; canvasback ducks, $3 to $5 a pair, and redhead ducks, $2 to $3. Wild ducks are cheapening because they cannot be sold after next Monday.

Eggs Take a Fall.

The collapse of the egg market last week was a joy to many housewives, who during the corner have paid as much as 75 cents a dozen for the gilt-edged grade, known as "extra fancy white Leghorn." New York consumes daily 3,600,000 fruit of the hen. The corner was broken by large receipts from Ohio and Indiana, Kansas and Missouri. The consignments were of freshly gathered eggs, store eggs having been sold out. The past week's receipts here were estimated at 13,000,000 eggs on a well stocked market, but for the corresponding period of 1903 the receipts were about 29,000,000.

The highest fancy grades, known as "generals," "Long Island browns," and "extra fancy white Leghorns," were sold retail yesterday at 30, 35, and 40 cents a dozen, respectively.

Butter, retail dairymen say, will be dearer before it is cheaper, because of the cost of feeding during the severe Winter. The highest grade sells from 31 to 32 cents. For "June" and "renovated," cooking grades, 23 cents is asked.

Moral Suasion and the Club.

APROPOS of Mr. Jerome's Chicago speech in which he advocated strenuous treatment of thugs by the police," said Lawyer Frank Moss, "when I was a Police Commissioner I had a little experience of the philosophy of the club versus moral suasion.

"One day a fine young policeman, of but a few months' standing on the force, was brought before me charged with brutally clubbing a prisoner. He was perfectly frank in admitting that he had administered the beating. 'Sure I was beating into his hide the consciousness of his crime,' he commented defensively.

"Of course I advised the exercise of more gentleness in the future and dismissed the youth with a reprimand. I had completely forgotten the incident until three months later, when the same young policeman was presented again, this time charged with allowing a prisoner to escape. In his defense he exclaimed:

"'It's all because I didn't give him the stick. I was going to remind him of his sins with a few taps, when I remembered what you said to me, Mr. Commissioner. Then I grabs him firmly but gintly and starts to lead him off. While walking along I began to talk to him about his crime and the consequences. I got so eloquent and pleased with my flow of words that I loosened my grip, when he broke away, hit me behind the ear, and knocked me into an area way.'

"Here was a stickler that I reserved for several days to meditate over."

FAIRY FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.

"Why, Rastus! How you come to fin' me 'way out heah?"
"I jes' followed yo' snowshoe tracks, Miss Snowball."
"Sah!! I neber wore snowshoes in mah life!!!"

Society

AT HOME AND ABROAD

BRIDGE and music, with a little sewing and some literature and lecturing and some churchgoing—this is the history of the week. One must dine in Lent, as at any other time, and it is much more agreeable to be in company than alone—hence the number of dinners, particularly on Thursdays and Mondays and Tuesdays, when maigre is not necessary. The Florida season is in full bloom. Col. John Jacob Astor, thin and tall, is sporting himself in the surf at Palm Beach, giving moonlight sails, and judging cake walks. The Colonel is no mean cake walker himself; he can do a neat step at any time. The Beach, however, is hopelessly divided into sets. Col. Astor is the bright particular masculine star just at present. Frederick Martin has been a species of major domo. It has not been much of a Spring for titles, however. Strawberry leaves are represented only by Lady Rollit, who has the courtesy title of Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. But there are also the Leeds, with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, who are giving all kinds of entertainments; Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Fred Edey, and the Breeses. Mrs. Edey is the daughter of the late James Otis. The Shoemakers are among the last who have gone down to Palm Beach in their private car. They have several débutantes with them. There are also a number of Philadelphia women who have been doing much entertaining, and notable among them are Mrs. Moncure Robinson and Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker.

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But daily telegraph and letters tell all that is to be known of Palm Beach and other resorts of that kind. It was a little blow to the Beach this year that the Vanderbilt patronage was withdrawn. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt were at the Beach for a short season before the crowds arrived and the Casino was in progress. The Frederick Vanderbilts have not been there this year, and the Seward Webb party gave it the go-by. Nearly every one who goes South wants to explore Cuba and Mexico, or take a trip around the Antilles, or even penetrate into South America. Panama is now an interesting question, and Central America and Guatemala present many possibilities. Florida is a bit too contracted. Even Bermuda has suffered some from the new places of pilgrimage, but there are many more people from the North in the Bahamas than have been there in years. Arthur Kemp has been a prominent figure at Palm Beach. He is with Edward Bulkeley, who is not growing the least bit thinner. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell remain at Boston. Hollis Hunnewell is winning cups in tennis tournaments at the Hub. It is said that he has become very sedate, and his wife—who is the ex-Mrs. Arthur Kemp—is extremely domestic and very happy.

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In town there has been a great deal of discussion about the Whitney will. At first it was rumored that Mr. Whitney had left half a million to Miss Randolph. The gossips were not far out of the way, that amount having been bequeathed to the two Randolph children. Mrs. Almeric Paget has threatened, it seems, if rumor can be believed, to make some kind of a protest. Her husband is coming over. It is to be hoped that New York will not be treated to another long will contest. There is no doubt that Mr. Whitney was of sound mind. There was a coolness between him and his daughter, Mrs. Paget, for some years. Almeric Paget was quite frank about it, and so was his wife. There is a deep attachment existing between Payne Whitney and his sister Pauline, who is Mrs. Paget. In the old days it was Mrs. Paget who gave entertainments for Payne and his college friends during the Christmas vacations. The Pagets are not wealthy, but Mrs. Paget's portion certainly will be sufficient to keep the wolf from the piazza, and then there is no doubt that she will be a beneficiary of Oliver Payne.

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Harry Payne Whitney has denied that there is any intention of selling the Whitney stables. The Whitney town house, however, is another matter. Miss Randolph has gone to her grandmother's, in Washington. There have been several rumors as to a possible announcement of an engagement, but society is a little divided as to which of the two suitors. For a long time, when Sydney Paget was in charge of Mr. Whitney's racing interests, it was said that he and Miss Randolph would marry. His sudden arrival in America just at this time has led to the revival of these stories. And there is yet another—as there undoubtedly would be where a young woman so attractive as Miss Randolph is concerned—who has been most devoted this Winter.

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The Easter weddings are among the events discussed just now, and the Easter brides-to-be are choosing their bridesmaids and getting their trousseaus ready. Easter will fall on April 3 this year. The week following and the fortnight afterward will be filled with weddings, and last meetings of dancing classes and other functions. Naturally the weddings which will attract most attention are those of Miss Mary Whittier and Ernest Iselin, and Miss Florence Twombley and W. A. M. Burden. The first will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Ernest Iselin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the brother of Miss Therese Iselin. His mother, who came from an old French family, is a Roman Catholic, and his father, like all the Iselins of that branch, is of the same faith. Miss Whittier, as already stated, has joined the Church of her future husband. She was one of the Roxeburghe-Goelet bridesmaids and will be the first of them to marry. She is a "stunning looking" girl and will make a beautiful bride. She has been brought up abroad, her mother having lived at Biarritz and Pau for some years after she left Boston. Her eldest sister is the wife of a Russian Prince and has an exceptionally good position at St. Petersburg. She has joined the Russian Church. The wedding of Mr. Iselin and Miss Whittier will take place on April 6. They recently have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt at Portsmouth.

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The other wedding, the date of which has been announced, is to be that of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and William A. M. Burden, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. It will take place on April 12 at St. Thomas's Church. A Vanderbilt bride is always most interesting. So far the bridesmaids and ushers have not been chosen. Miss Ruth Twombly will be her sister's maid of honor. She is the Vanderbilt débutante of this season. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., will be best man. William A. M. Burden is an extremely popular young fellow. He is very intelligent, and bids fair to make his way quite independently of his wealth and family connections. Not long ago he bought a seat on the Stock Exchange. Miss Twombly has been brought up very simply. She is a pretty girl, with the charm which is so characteristic of the Vanderbilt women.

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Another notable wedding will be that of Miss Louise Scribner to George R. D. Schieffelin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. This will be on April 5, at St. Bartholomew's. Mr. Schieffelin has chosen for his best man William B. Shoemaker, and among his ushers are to be F. Ashton de Peyster, Sydney de Ray, Robert Olyphant, Jr., Charles A. Dean, Edward R. Tinker, and Groesbeck Fowler. Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, the unmarried sister of the bridegroom, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Misses Adelina Havemeyer, Ethel Rockefeller, Annie R. Tinker, Louise Van Buren, and Louisine Peters. The bride-elect is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner. The bridegroom's family is well known in New York. His elder and second sisters married the two Ismays of London. His mother was a Miss Delaplaine and the sister of Mrs. James Hude Beekman. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay are coming to New York to live. Mr. Ismay sailed for England Saturday on the Cedric.

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Miss Anita Boulton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Boulton, will be married to John Grenville Bates, son of Mrs. Alfred Bates, on April 23. Her maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Pauline Boulton. Her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mary B. Atterbury, Helen White Stevens, Mary Cozzine Lefferts, Adelaide Bayliss, Louise Vanderhoef, Nellie Hard, Louise Brower, Dorothy S. Hinckley, and Mary S. Parke, and Miss Louise Lewis of Philadelphia. T. Tower Bates will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Barent Lefferts, William B. Boulton, Howard Boulton, Edward L. Tinker, Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., James R. Knapp, C. Russell Auchincloss, Bruce Falconer, and John A. Gardiner. The wedding will take place at Calvary Church.

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Mrs. Adair and her niece, Miss Post, sailed yesterday for England. Mrs. Adair was Miss Wadsworth. She is a very handsome woman and one of the leaders in London fashionable society. It was she who gave the famous Durbar fancy ball last year. She is in mourning for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie. Miss Post is the daughter of Lady Barrymore. Her stepfather is one of the wealthiest men in Ireland.

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Mrs. Roosevelt was here during the week. She came to hear "Parsifal," and left Friday morning for Washington. Her stepdaughter, Miss Alice, is in Boston, but she will pass through New York en route for Aiken, where she is to visit for a few weeks. Mrs. Roosevelt was not at the opera on Wednesday night, as stated. Mrs. George Morgan created the sensation of the evening, and yet she was not very pronounced in her Japanese costume. The Chinese woman in the J. Pierpont Morgan box on Monday evening was much more Oriental. The Morgan family had quite the corner on Orientals during the week. The opera, however, is not as brilliantly attended as before Lent, and women are beginning to wear their old gowns. Mrs. Astor remains faithful to the French and Italian operas, and she attends religiously performances of "Faust" and others of that ilk. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have been at the matinées and sometimes during the evening. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been lending her box to friends. She gave a dinner Thursday evening, the first large affair since the death of her husband some years ago. It was a postponed dinner, owing to the death of Mr. Whitney. Mrs. Arthur Paget was one of her guests. Mrs. Paget will remain in New York for some time longer.

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Wild rumors of engagements of impossible persons are going the rounds. People have little else to do but to gossip during Lent, and sewing circles are very good places for general talk. Not one of the prophesied engagements is true, nor is there any foundation for them.

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Mlle. Therese Vianzone, who has been giving different "conferences" at various residences, will have three more before she goes to Canada, where she is to visit Quebec, Ottawa, and Montreal. On Tuesday she will repeat her lecture on Mme. du Deffaud and Mlle. de Lespinasse at Mrs. Henry Murray's, 54 West Forty-ninth Street. On Friday she will give the history of the French Academy at the residence of Mrs. Robert Abbé, and on the 8th of March the subject will be Mme. de Staël at the residence of Mrs. John R. Emery. The women at whose houses the lectures are to be given will have charge of the sale of the tickets. Mlle. Bailleaux began her conferences yesterday at the residence of Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, who was Miss Bishop. These will be on the subject of different French plays, and will be given each Saturday. There are also two other courses of lectures by French litterateurs in the city, and the revival of the Gallic tongue seems to be general in society.

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The calendar for the coming week has but little of interest. Miss Leary has her musicale on Tuesday, and on Wednesday her sewing class meets. On Tuesday Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow will give a luncheon, and on Thursday Mrs. Charles D. Dickey is to have a large dinner. There are the usual meetings of sewing classes and bridge coteries during the interim.

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Society on the west side has been shocked at the tragic death of Mrs. Frank Louis Nugent, who was the victim of fire last week. Mrs. Nugent was one of the most amiable and popular of hostesses on the Riverside Drive. She was constantly entertaining, and this past Winter she had a young daughter to bring out. Mrs. Nugent died Thursday from the result of burns which were inflicted after her dressing gown caught fire.

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One of the recently announced engagements was that of Miss Julie Arnold Lytle to Charles Chambers of Brooklyn. Mr. Chambers was graduated from Amherst in the class of 1901, and is now a senior in the Law School of Columbia University. Miss Lytle is a niece of the late President Benjamin Harrison.

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James L. Barclay continues to improve after the operation for appendicitis. He was taken ill when hunting in North Carolina two weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, who were at Palm Beach, have come to New York, where they were called when Mr. Barclay was first taken ill. Among others who have also returned are Mrs. Horatio Rubens and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett.

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Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Edward Seybel have just welcomed the stork. It is a son. Mrs. Seybel lost her small daughter two years ago. She was Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton of Staten Island, daughter of Mrs. Washington Morton and niece of Birney Baldwin, who has been identified so many years with Tuxedo.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson is so much in love with her little Vanderbilt granddaughter that she hardly has time for anything else. Some years ago she and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs had a sewing class called the O N, for the little ones of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Oelrichs is a grandmother this year, her grandchild being the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin. Reginald Vanderbilt and his wife are to go to Newport in April, when they will celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage. The reports of Mrs. Vanderbilt's severe illness were much exaggerated. The Jules Blanc Neilsons seem to have vanished. One never hears of them since their wedding a few weeks ago.

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Mrs. William Medlicott Fleitmann of 3 West Thirty-eighth Street will discontinue her Wednesdays after March 1. Mrs. James Fleming Mallett and Mrs. George Hooper Mallett of West Seventy-first Street will not be at home on Fridays during Lent.

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A recent engagement of interest was that of Miss Sadie Z. Levy, daughter of Isaac Levy, to Edward Cohn. There have been receptions at the residence of Mr. Levy, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for his daughter on her betrothal. Among those who attended were Dr. and Mrs. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Engel, Dr. and Mrs. Jarcke, Dr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Levison, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Cohn.

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For the benefit of its scholarship fund, the Pascal Institute, whose school is at 576 Lexington Avenue, will give a birthday tea on Friday afternoon, March 4, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Music will be a feature of the entertainment to be provided for visitors, and Mrs. John Francis Barry, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, will be assisted in receiving by members of the Junior Auxiliary of the Institute. The artists who will render the musical part of the programme are Miss Marion Gregory, soprano; Miss Frances Slater, pianist, and Frank Eaton, baritone.

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The marriage of Harry A. King to Miss Mamie Rubenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rubenstein, will take place at Sherry's on March 2.

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Mrs. M. A. Sprague and her daughter, Miss M. Edna Berge, will take their departure from New York on March 5, passengers on the Hamburg-American steamship Prinzessin Victoria Luise, for a cruise to Nassau, the West Indies, and Bermuda. They will return to this city about April 2.

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Mrs. Givernaud of 236 West Forty-second Street gave the last of her euchre parties on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. Handsome prizes were won, and the entertainment was followed by a musicale. Supper was served at midnight.

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The Manhattanville Alumnae Association, which numbers among its members many women socially prominent in New York, will devote its meetings during Lent to charitable work. The Lenten sewing classes of the alumnae will be held at the Convent of the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, 502 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday mornings, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

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The Woman's Club of St. George, S. I., will give an afternoon concert at the First National Bank Building in St. George on Saturday, March 12, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Susan Douglas Edson and others will take part.

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An entertainment will be given by Miss Ida Clarke Hoyt, assisted by Ludwig Laurier, violinist, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon, March 3, at 3:30. There will be monologues and sketches. Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George F. Shrady, and Miss Hoyt are among the patronesses.

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Mrs. George L. Dann of 205 West One Hundred and Seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Roberta Christina Dann, to Harvey Arthur Hirsch, son of the late Ferdinand Hirsch. Miss Dann is one of the pretty girls of the Riverside section, and is prominent in the social circles of the upper west side. The marriage is set for soon after Easter.

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Announcement of the engagement of Miss May Brennan, daughter of Mrs. Anna Brennan of 60 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Henry G. Barnard, has been made.

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A Lenten musicale for the benefit of the Nursery and Kindergarten for the Blind, 501 East Seventy-eighth Street, will be given by Herwegh von Ende on Wednesday afternoon, March 16, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the patronesses are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Countess Beroldingen, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, George B. De Forest, and others. George A. Glaenzer of 33 East Twentieth Street is the Treasurer, and tickets may be purchased of him.

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Mrs. Milton Fisk Brown of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street gave a reception on Saturday for her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Milton McCrillis of Providence, who will be remembered as one of the pretty Harlem brides of last Autumn. Miss Evylyn Howell, Mrs. David Evarts, Mrs. Francis J. Fernald, and Mrs. Abram Quackenbos assisted Mrs. McCrillis in receiving.

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The Musicale Matinée Artistique will be given by the Misses Preston on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is under the patronage of a number of fashionable women. The Misses Preston are daughters of the late Stephen Preston, Minister to Haiti.

When the Boaster Subsided.

THE festivities of a certain suburban hostelry had long been weary of the boastful chatter of an intermittent guest of the commercial fraternity, and it was with rare satisfaction that they lately saw him annihilated, so to speak.

"Had a splendid day," he opened up as usual; "spent an hour in old Simons's store over in Rye and came out with a two-thousand-dollar order."

He produced a notebook in substantiation, as "Old Simons's" attitude toward gentlemen of his ilk was well known, and the incredulity of his audience was not masked. The notebook was handed around for inspection and halted with a gray-haired stranger over in the corner.

"Oh, yes—the entry's all right enough," he said, mildly, "but—it's very strange!"

"What's strange?" demanded the commercial man of might.

"Why, how it got there. I have no recollection of giving any such order, and if you will kindly tell me which of my employes authorized it you will be conferring a favor upon me. You evidently don't recognize me as Mr. Simons of the Rye firm, but—"

But the erstwhile boaster had wilted out of sight. His quondam victims roared with delight.

"I say, that's rich!" exclaimed one of them; "it's worth $50 to see you take him down like that, Mr. Simons!"

"I didn't say I was Mr. Simons, Sir," returned the meek-looking stranger; "in fact, I don't know the gentleman—any more than the young man himself did!"

A Just Cause and Impediment.

IT was in a little New England village, which the tide of progress and modernity had left high and dry among the hills, with all its customs and quaintnesses, still woolilly about its ears.

Weddings there are things of rarity and great solemnity, and the clause in the time-honored ceremony which challenges those present to show cause, if any exist, why the couple in question should not then and there be made one, is still followed by a grave and ominous pause, as in the days of the people of Plymouth Rock, the "beams" of whose time have become the scarcely discernible "motes" of the moment.

Not long since a buxom Rachel of middle age, and a Reuben some years her junior, submitted themselves as candidates for this ordeal. The usual opportunity for dissent was given, and to the consternation of the assembled countryside, the confirmed old bachelor of the community raised his hand and, shambling to his feet, signified his disapproval of the impending nuptials. The fact that he had long been known to cherish a secret affection for the bride, but had chronically lacked the courage to put his fate to the test, only increased the general amazement.

The clergyman, visibly perturbed, inquired if his objection were grave.

"And it is that, Sir," quavered the octogenarian.

"Then perhaps it would better be stated in private," the former suggested.

"No, Sir," returned the other with sudden vehemence, "I'm a man, and I don't care who knows it. I had intended, Sir, I had intended—Rachel for myself!"

Why Some Women Are Beautiful.

Most women's beauty may be ascribed chiefly to their hair. You can retain a charming, youthful appearance by studying the arrangement of your hair, possibly a slight change, being all that is necessary. Should your hair be too thin to dress effectively, call in and we will suggest and show some styles of hair goods particularly adapted to your requirements, and at the same time you will see our complete assortment of hair goods, including

POMPADOURS,
fascinating and stylish, of all sizes.
TRANSFORMATIONS,
encircling the entire head, that can be worn either over or under your own hair.
BANGS
with or without parting, soft and fluffy.
WAVY SWITCHES,
coiled artistic ally on top of the head or nestling at the nape of the neck.
WIGS AND HALF WIGS
feather weight and natural looking.
Parlors for hair dressing, manicuring, face and scalp massage.
WIGS AND TOUPEES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Largest Hair Store in the world.

L. SHAW,
54 W. 14th St. near 6th Ave., New York.

Mrs. Peter Martin, who was Miss Lily Oelrichs, seems to be a constant source of surprise to San Francisco. It has been some time since a young woman of fashion who has been identified with New York and Newport has taken up her residence at the Golden Gate. Many have gone there for a few weeks, but have avoided making a stay. Mrs. Martin has a tall, slender figure, wears clinging gowns, and is a notable at any function she attends. As a girl she was inclined to resemble the Oelrichs more than the De Loosey side of the house. As she grows older she reminds one of her handsome mother, although the coloring is not the same. In New York just now it is difficult to say what the exact coloring of any woman is, although she may not, and in this case does not, use the least art of any kind. Perhaps it is owing to the different preparations for washing and dressing hair, but even young women who were pronounced Gretchens at seventeen seem to merge into the Carmen type before they are twenty-one. Mrs. Martin's aunts, Mrs. Willie Jay and Mrs. Henderson, are both striking-looking women, and Mrs. Martin inherits the tall type from both sides of the house. Charles Oelrichs is a very tall man, but being stout, he does not look his height. On her mother's side, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Mrs. Oelrichs herself are both above the average height. Mrs. Martin evidently has introduced the spangled gown into San Francisco society. It is said that wherever she goes her gowns are covered with spangles, and that she leaves little golden and silver showers of paillettes around her, and seems to move in some kind of auriferous cloud. Her height is perhaps accentuated by her husband, who hardly comes up to her shoulder.

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Rubies are becoming the fashion in London this Spring. At the opening of the Houses of Parliament nearly all the fashionable women wore these jewels in preference to any others. The Duchess of Marlborough created a sensation by appearing in an orange velvet gown, with a deep diamond collar necklace and a ruby clasp containing drop rubies as big as "pigeon's eggs." The Countess of Donoughmore was another notable figure, in white. The Countess is taking great interest in her husband's political career. She has learned to manipulate the typewriter and is his secretary. She was Miss Grace, a daughter of Michael Grace and a niece of William R. Grace, ex-Mayor of New York City.

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One of the visitors to New York from London this month is Mrs. Henry Vincent Higgins. Her husband and her daughter by her first marriage, Miss Breese, are with her. Mrs. Higgins has been entertained a great deal by different hostesses, and has appeared several times at the opera during the last ten days. She was Miss Mary Parsons of the Middle West. She first married a Mr. Breese, who was related to James L. and Sidney Breese of this city. Her present husband, Henry Vincent Higgins, is one of the stockholders of the Covent Garden Opera House, in London. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are present at every performance of the opera during the London season. Miss Breese made her début last year, and was presented at Court. She has been in New York on visits on several occasions.

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Mrs. Edmund Gates Hubbard, who entertained Baron and Baroness von Hengelmüller last week, is a widow with a very handsome house in East Sixty-fourth Street. She was a Miss Alice Gray. Her mother, Mrs. Hunt Gray, lives with her. Mrs. Hubbard has one of the most artistic homes in New York, and many of the appointments were chosen abroad.

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The Viscomtesse d'Anglemont, who received her title last week in Paris, by reason of marriage with Viscomte Henri de la Haye d'Anglemont, was Miss Juanita de Machado, daughter of Mrs. Juan de Machado of Baltimore. Her husband is a relative of the Lorillards, his mother having been a Miss Lorillard. Mrs. Machado was Miss Elise Gelston, a singer.

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At the opera Monday night the observed of observers was Mrs. Yamikin, a Chinese lecturer. As she was in the J. Pierpont Morgan box and in native costume many jumped at the conclusion that she was the bride of Mr. Morgan's nephew, George H. Morgan, who arrived with her husband a week ago from Japan. Careful observation through glasses, however, disclosed the fact that the woman in the box was Chinese in physiognomy and that she was much older than the bride. In curious contrast to the regulation evening gowns of the American women with her, Mrs. Yamikin wore a dull pink kimono, with a four-inch green border. The kimono itself was embroidered in silk in floral patterns of different colors and varying shades. Her black hair, arranged in Chinese fashion, was adorned at each side with two red roses and their leaves.

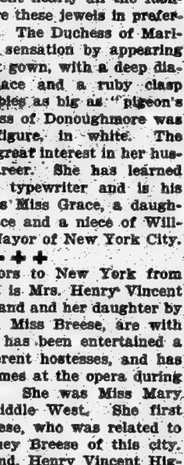

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Dr. Swann N. Burnett, formerly the husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the well-known novelist and playwright, is to be married in April to Miss Margaret Brady of Philadelphia, but once of Washington. It will be remembered that about four years ago Mrs. Burnett secured a divorce, and some months thereafter she married her secretary, Stephen Townsend, and made her home in London. Mrs. Townsend is much older than her second husband, and was a mere child at the time she married her first. Dr. Burnett has practiced medicine for years in Washington.

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Although it was said that in a financial way the experiment of a French theatre was not a success this Winter, still there has been more study of the French language in society than in many previous years. Just now there are five courses of lectures on French literary subjects in progress at the residences of different fashionable women. Mlle. Vinzione, who has been giving some of these conferences, is a most picturesque personality. She is a type of Tourraine, and comes from that part of France where the purest French is spoken. She wears her dark hair in the manner of women of the Midi, with bandeaus and caught in the back with a jeweled comb. The rest of her costume suggests the days of 1880, and around her neck she usually has a thick antique chain of gold in square links. Mlle. Vinzione has been lecturing in St. Petersburg, where all the aristocracy speak French. Her voice is a deep contralto, but she has studied modulation to such an extent that every syllable can be heard in a large hall. There is not a suspicion of the usual nasal tone of the Parisienne. The people of the provinces in France contend that Parisian French is the least pure, and is affected more or less by the cosmopolite character of the inhabitants. At all the conferences given by Mlle. Vinzione, Mlle. Bailleux, and others many women crowd around the lecturer at the conclusion and hold animated French conversations. A great many have the best of accents, and are quite different from the average Englishwoman who attempts French. For instance, there is Miss Edith Clapp, who seems more Gallic than American. Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood speaks delightful French, with not a trace of accent. Mrs. Richard Lounsberry is another woman whose French is admirable, and Miss George Gibbs converses in four five languages with equal facility. Miss Burden is an excellent French scholar, and the Misses Gerry, accomplished young women, are as much at home in French and in Italian as they are in English.

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The stationery used by the New York society women varies greatly in shade and size, in accordance with the taste or originality of the users. The time when white and cream were deemed the only truly refined tints for papetrie has gone by. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, whose favorite flower is the mauve orchid, had stationery of an orchid tint, but light lavender with a suspicion of mauve before she went into mourning. Both envelopes and paper had narrow borders of a deeper shade. The envelopes were lined with opaque white tissue, and were a little more than six inches long and a trifle over four inches wide. On the flap of each was a tiny orchid in several mauve shades, inclosing Mrs. Mackay's monogram in fine gold tracery. At the upper left hand corner of each sheet of paper was a similar orchid, and at the left, embossed in heliotrope matching the border, were a tiny railway engine, an envelope, a telegraph pole and wires, and a telephone receiver, followed by appropriate script, also embossed in the same color. With this stationery Mrs. Mackay always used three-cent stamps, which were of a dark heliotrope color and harmonized with the envelopes. After she went into mourning her stationery at first had a deep black border, and later it was gray, with a black band, while the orchid was done in shaded grays, with the monogram and the embossed script in silver. Now her papeterie is white, with a black border at the extreme edge, and instead of the embossed orchid on the envelope she uses black sealing wax, stamped with an orchid seal. The lavender papeterie was made to order in Paris, as was also the gray, but the white is manufactured here.

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Another English fad was exhibited at a fancy dress dinner given by Lady Feodore Stuart in London. Mrs. George Keppel, who has been in New York several times, appeared with blue hair lighted up with bar electric lights à la Cooper Hewitt. She had an electric battery somewhere, and in the coiffure was a hat with electric light eyes winking and blinking. The fancy head mania has taken complete possession of London. At Lady Dalton Fitzgerald's cotillion at Clewr all the men wore fancy heads. Although it was in February and arctic weather, the ballroom was a tent. The cotillion was led by Princess Victoria, dancing with Craig Wadsworth of this city. The men's fancy heads—an old-time device in Paris—were lions, tetes de veau, donkeys, and roosters. Mr. Wadsworth and the other men jumped through paper hoops and performed other circus "stunts."

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LATEST STYLES IN COIFFURE.
Andre, Ladies' Hairdresser
13 West 29th St., adjoining Gilsey House.
Specialist in hair coloring, onduiation, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment, facial massage; imported shell ornaments, hair goods.
Andre's hair coloring, a harmless preparation to restore gray and bleached hair to its original color; all shades; price, $1.
Algerian hair tonic cures dandruff, stops hair falling out; price, $1.
Telephone, 856 Madison Sq.

SEWING CLASS CHATTER

Mme. Emma Calvé is an artist to her finger tips. Whatever the critics may say of her singing, she has a wonderful magnetic power about her, and there is no other woman on the stage, except Maude Adams and Lillian Russell, who has such a following of feminine admirers. To see Mme. Calvé at her best is to watch her in a drawing room, among her friends. After the conference the other afternoon at Mrs. Leggett's she sat at the tea table, giving the little daughter of the hostess an impromptu lesson. She was in all her glory. She adores children, and is a perfect child of the South. A few little Japanese paper fish which curl up in the palm of the hand amused her greatly. And that natural instinct which a child has to those who are fond of them demonstrates how sincere Mme. Calvé is in her admiration for the little ones. She simply fascinates them. In talking she has the deep tones of the Midi. She is a thorough child of the Pyrenees. One of the little songs she sings tells the story of a mountain girl listening to the song of the first bird of Spring, and the last note is a soft prolonged one which has in it the pipe of the robin or the thrush. Like all children of the South, Mme. Calvé loves jewels. She wears gorgeous rings and a bracelet of rubies set in old gold. Her pearls, which are quite famous, are fastened with an enormous emerald.

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The large partition sale of down-town property in the matter of Ruspoli vs. Van Zandt recalls some old New York family history. The Princess Ruspoli, who is demanding the partition, was a Miss Van Zandt. The Van Zandts lived for years in Paris. This Princess, as Miss Rosalie Van Zandt, married Joseph Karrick Riggs, the banker. As Mrs. Riggs she was a leading figure in the fashionable American society of Paris. Her husband's brother is Frank Riggs, who is well known in New York. Joseph Karrick Riggs died early in the eighties, and his widow married the Prince Paolo Ruspoli in 1888. Another sister made an unhappy marriage. She was Mrs. Neilson Winthrop. Mrs. Joseph Karrick Riggs was well known in Washington, as well as in New York and Paris. She sang delightfully, and at her salon in Paris one used to meet many musicians of note. The Princess Ruspoli always was a believer in the adage that a woman is no older than she seems, and she laughingly described one afternoon the performance of a duet in her drawing rooms on the previous evening as an example of the truth of this proverb. Two grandmothers—herself and another fashionable woman in Paris—had sung this music and so charmingly that there was enthusiastic applause. And this was before she became the Princess Ruspoli. One of the Van Zandts died last year, and there are now living few collateral heirs of one of the oldest of the Knickerbocker families.

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The use of broom aigrettes to ornament evening coiffures is a fashion that is growing. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., wore one of these early in the Winter at the opera. It slanted well toward the back. Later Mrs. Henry Clews wore a similar one upright in her hair, and her guest, Mrs. William Jay, also at the opera, wore a black broom aigrette in her coiffure. Later Mrs. Ogden Mills wore a smaller white broom aigrette, and the other night Mrs. H. McKay Twombly had a white one. The most remarkable use of these aigrettes was exemplified on Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., at the opera last week. Two broom aigrettes were used, and each was separated at the tips so as to get a large amount of flare, and were then placed at the centre of her high coiffure, one sticking straight out over each ear and projecting at least two inches from the side of her head. At first glance it seemed as though she wore an enormous feathery Alsatian bow. Another novelty was in evidence the same night. Miss Edith Clapp, whose very dark hair was arranged low and at the left side, wore a huge white lily, so placed that each petal looked as if it had been embroidered there in white chenille. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., also showed a striking coiffure ornamentation. Her black hair was done very high in loose masses, and was nearly covered at the top and left, above the head itself, by loose gold leaves. Below these and at the side and back of her head were square, hollow buckles of gold, set with brilliants.

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Miss Beatrice Bend is considered a very lucky girl by her many friends, as she is one of the legatees of William C. Whitney. The Bend family has been prominent in New York society for years. Her sister, Mrs. Courtlandt Bishop, who was Miss Amy Bend, was one of the great belles and beauties ten years ago. She was reported engaged a number of times. Once her engagement to Lanfear Norrie was announced, but it was broken off shortly afterward. At another time her engagement to John Jacob Astor was reported. Mrs. Bishop and her sister, Miss Bend, are both clever, intellectual women. Their aunts are Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Mrs. Charles P. Sackett, and another relative is Mrs. William P. Douglas. The Douglas country seat is on the Sound shore of Long Island, and the town around it is named Douglaston. It is a beautiful estate. There is a small house on the place, where for a number of years lived Major and Mrs. Randolph. After the death of Major Randolph, and after the late William C. Whitney was a widower, Mrs. Randolph became the second wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy. On the same estate lived for some years Mr. and Mrs. William Wright. Mrs. Wright was Miss Carrie May, a sister of the second Mrs. Whitney. When George Bend died it was found that he had left but little money. Some years before his death he had built a very pretty town house in Thirty-fourth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. That has been sold. It was in the rear of the Griswold property, which commands the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and is now leased for a shop. Mr. Whitney never forgot those who had been friends of his second wife. Every association connected with her was to him a sacred trust. The position given Miss Bend was more that of a member of the household. She has been just as Miss Randolph, and just as one of the daughters of the house. In the choice of a companion for his motherless daughter, Mr. Whitney showed his wisdom and his excellent judgment. Miss Bend represents the older New York aristocracy, although still a very young girl, not so much older than Miss Dorothy Whitney. In Mr. Whitney's family there have been conflicting opinions. Whatever may be the feeling, the entire family recognizes that the choice of Miss Bend was one of the many tactful acts of William C. Whitney. It was the only solution of an important question.

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Miss Ruth Underhill, whose engagement to Harold Tredway White was announced a few days since, won the woman's golf championship in 1899, having worked out her own style of playing without instruction. She is the third of three youthful golf championship winners to be married or engaged within a year or so. The first was Miss Genevieve Hecker, who about a year ago became Mrs. Charles T. Stout. The second, Miss Bessie Anthony, a Western girl, was married last Fall, only a few months after winning the women's national championship. Miss Underhill's mother is Mrs. Walter M. Underhill of New York and Glen Cove. She is also a niece of Paul Dana and a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana. She was one of the chief workers in the organization of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association and has been its Secretary from the start. Her winning of the women's championship in 1899 occurred after only two season's experience, and was considered an especially brilliant triumph. Miss Underhill's fiancé, Mr. White, is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William Augustus White of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and has been well known in the society circles of that city since his graduation from Harvard in 1897. His sister, Miss Margaret Low White, made

DINNER GOWNS AND OTHERS

DESPITE the fact that last Sunday night was the eve of a holiday and presumably therefore a large percentage of society had hied away to its country houses if fortune favored, or to those of friends, a number of the fashionable set dined at the Fifth Avenue restaurants. Peter F. Collier gave a dinner at Sherry's, and among his guests were Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, and Mrs. James Kernochan.

Mrs. Paget wore a glove-fitting frock of black net over white satin, the net almost covered by small curved figures suggestive of conventional palm leaves done in the finest of steel and jet spangles. These designs were not over three inches long and half that width, and were perhaps an inch apart. This frock fitted like a princess robe, and there was not a bit of fullness about it except where it flared slightly at the feet, and had foot ruffles of white and black under its lower edges. A folded

Blouse of light blue satin with insertions of darker blue lace. Deep blue velvet stock bow and belt and pale blue cloth skirts.

girdle of pale blue velvet outlined the waist, and a large white hat trimmed with a band of ruched blue about the crown and having a wide ostrich plume at the left topped it. The sleeves of the gown were close to the elbows, ending in elbow ruffles, pointed at the back, over long white gloves.

Mrs. Fish was in some thin white stuff over white silk, and her white lace guimpe had no collar and was unlined. The edge of the corsage proper was outlined with fine and small pink roses, some of which were fastened above the flounces of the elbow sleeves. There was no fullness in the corsage nor in the gown about the hips, which outlined a figure as slight as that of a girl of eighteen. Just above the knees began the upper of two wide flounces, each garlanded at its tops with pink roses. A large black velvet hat trimmed with two brilliant turquois blue plumes wound about the brim completed her toilette.

Mrs. Neilson wore a robe of dull pale blue silk, which was brocaded or figured in a darker shade. It was trimmed with clusters of small leaves and flowers done in solid, dull finished gold that looked exactly like gold leaf cut and caught on. It was an altogether original and handsome gown. With it she wore a rather large and flat black hat turned back at the front and with two dull gold quills thrust through this turned back portion. At the back were black plumes. Her gown fitted the figure without fullness, but yet not tightly. The sleeves were long and close, and were trimmed with the gold leaves. There was a deep collar effect to the bodice, the edges of which extended out slightly over the sleeves.

Mrs. Jay was in white silk, veiled with white net. The gown was striped with silver, gold, and black sequins, and the sleeves were fluffy at the elbows.

Mrs. Putnam was in black and white, a magpie combination, and a rather small lavender hat trimmed with a wreath of mauve flowers. Mrs. Kernochan was in deep black.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at another table that evening was in a white frock, mostly Irish crochet lace in very heavy flower designs over white chiffon and silk. The yoke or guimpe of fine lace was unlined, and the sleeves from the shoulders to the elbows were close, with flounces of fine lace drooping over elbow-length black gloves. The gown outlined her girlish figure and trailed a little. Her black hat was very large and flared very high at the left side. It was trimmed with black ostrich plumes and had a touch of silver white at the right of the crown.

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Miss Barbara Sedley, dining with a party of friends at Sherry's one evening, wore an exquisite gown of apple green liberty satin trimmed with graduated widths of silk braid of the same shade. A huge white hat, wide from side to side, but much narrower from front to back, of short-napped white silk beaver and having a very long green ostrich plume reaching from side to side, was worn. The ostrich plume shaded from pale green at the tip to dark green at the base. The gown had a stock and shallow yoke of cream shell lace, with lines of pale green edging the stock. To this yoke the soft satin of the waist was shirred extremely full and drooped in a deep pouch above the very high shaped girdle of satin folds. Silk braid, perhaps an inch and a quarter wide, was caught at the lower shirred portion of the bodice, and in the centre front four very large silver and steel buttons were fastened and pulled the shirred portion to the centre in a narrow pouch. The shirring at the top of the corsage extended around the tops of the sleeves, which were set on in the 1830 droop below the projecting yoke. These sleeves were very full, and had wide but rather short drooping puffs above the lower sleeves, which were formed of small and narrow puffs of the shell lace, having narrow bands of green silk braid between them. These ended in very full but short ruffles over the hands. The silk braid was also used at the top of the corsage in two rings—the outer being of the wider braid—on both corsage and upper sleeves. The skirt was shirred at the top. A tunic effect was given by a ten-inch shirred section of the satin being set on ten inches from the waist line with an inch-wide heading. This shirred section was very scant, and from under it fell the full jupe, gathered at its top. On the upper part of this very wide flounce that formed the skirt proper were large rings of silk braid that formed a row around the top. Below these curved interlacing bands of silk braid varying from three inches to half that width, and below this rich braid applique were sets of graduated rings.

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One simple and pretty little frock seen at a dinner was of white crêpe de chine, having large Empire wreaths printed in very pale tints, their own width from each other. This gown was shirred around the neck over a very small, unlined lace yoke, the sleeves being shirred at both the tops and elbows. From the latter there fell eight-inch ruffles of fine lace. The sleeves themselves formed scant puffs. The gown was a one-piece affair, and was shirred around the waist in a deep pointed girdle design; above it the silky crêpe drooped a little in both front and back. The skirt, trailed a mere trifle, was scant and finished in a deep hem. A wide-brimmed hat of mole-

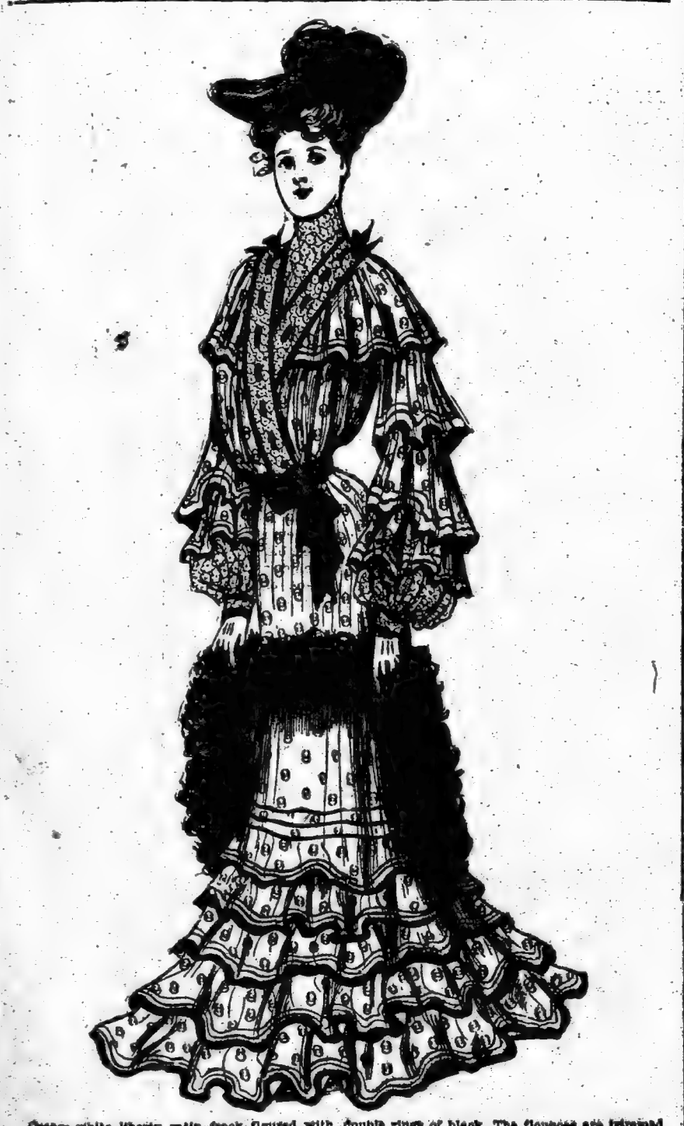

Cream-white liberty satin frock figured with double rings of black. The flounces are trimmed with graduated widths of black velvet ribbon, and Irish lace forms the stock and guimpe. The girdle and the ribbon threading the lace are of black velvet. The black silk beaver hat is trimmed with black ostrich plumes, and the boa matches the latter.

skin colored velvet, smooth and, almost plain, topped it.

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A decidedly contrasting costume was an elaborate 1830 frock of mouse-colored silk chiffon over white, trimmed with silk ruchings of the same color. This had a stock of tucked chiffon and a deep full cape of graduated tucks—two inches wide at the edge and an inch wide near the stock—that drooped over the full sleeves and gathered the bodice almost to the top of the shirred girdle. Under this the bodice was tucked and gathered. The skirt was very full, with quite a train, and was shirred at the waist line, from which it hung in loose folds. The skirt was tucked horizontally in tucks of varying widths from a little below the waist to the hem. Several narrow ruchings of silk appeared between the knees and the hem. The sleeves were full, with gauntlet lower sleeves. With this was worn a large flat hat, the brim of unlined white lace and the crown of white roses, the brim being edged with brown fur. An ostrich plume to match was fastened under the left brim and rested against the coiffure. It was a charming gown for a tall, long-waisted, thin woman, but no one else could look even passable in it.

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One gown seen was of the most vivid scarlet liberty silk, shirred with large cords. These corded shirrings outlined a yoke and extended across the back and around the tops of the full sleeves that were sagging puffs at the elbows. There was a plain wide scarlet girdle, and below it the skirt fell in full folds. Just above the knees a set of four or five corded shirrings headed a wide flounce that ended just above a similar group that headed the bottom and trailing flounce. The rather flat and small hat of scarlet tulle following the outlines of the wearer's head and edged with a puff of tulle matched the gown exactly.

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One noticeably beautiful frock embodied in its construction a rich white crêpe shawl heavily brocaded and having a six-inch fringe headed by a woven six-inch border. This fringe formed sleeve epaulets, and in the skirt the fringed border extended from waist to hem on each side of the panel front and opened over it, giving the new effect of the gown opening at the front over a petticoat. The shawl was so cut that the half forming the fringed side fronts also had a deep fringe around the lower edge over the underskirt or petticoat of flounced white satin.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is wearing a long loose coat of apple green chiffon velvet lined with white satin and chiffon. The upper part extends over the shoulders and forms the upper part of the wide sleeves that are shirred in at the wrists. This upper portion is covered with heavy Irish crochet, bordered by dull gold lace, and similar gold lace is used around the velvet points that droop from the shirred-in sleeve portions above the hands. Flounces of fine shell lace and puffs of white chiffon trim the under edges of the wrap, which hangs in the loosest box fashion in both front and back.

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Mrs. Henry Sedley is wearing an automobile coat of brown ponyskin piped with tan-colored leather. It has a standing collar and a yoke, each side formed of two pieces, showing the leather piping. The sleeves are rather small, with slightly flaring wrist portions also piped. The body of the coat is shaped to flare gradually from the yoke, and extends nearly to the knees. It has all its seams and its edge piped with leather, and closes in front with large stamped leather buttons. A two-inch belt, separate from the coat and fastened by a leather button, is brought well down the front to give the long pointed effect.

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At the opera early last week Mrs. John R. Drexel was in emerald green velvet and wore her diamond tiara and a mass of glittering diamonds across the front of her corsage. This corsage was cut in a gentle curve and straps of green velvet crossed the shoulders. The gown was plain, with no sleeves of lace or tulle and no fluffiness whatever about it. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, in the same box, was in a pale pink satin frock, cut very low and straight across the top. The bodice and upper part of the skirt formed a cuirass or, rather, corset effect, being absolutely tight and crossed at intervals with scant flat fluffs of pink tulle or chiffon, edged on each side by inch-wide bands of pink spangles. Similar bands bordered the very low-cut corsage and were used over the shoulders to keep the bodice in place. Fluffs of pink tulle drooped from these shoulder straps.

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Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore at the opera Monday evening a soft white gown, with huge pale pink roses here and there—one of them came at the top of her corsage, which had a quaint puffed effect. The sleeves were short white tulle flounces, very lightly spangled, and a puff to match edged the corsage. She wore a quantity of beautiful diamonds in chains, and a white aigrette in her black hair. Miss Twombly had her brown hair dressed high in soft puffs, and her gown was daintily girlish and diaphanous. The material appeared to be a white silk net, and the elbow sleeves were formed of three narrow ruffles, each having a pointed edge of white lace. The corsage, cut square also, had three ruffles that covered the upper part.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in her father-in-law's box, wore a gown of pale pink satin with a mauve tinge and elaborately trimmed with lace and tulle of the same shade, the latter sprayed with glittering gold leaves arranged in paillettes. The corsage was cut square, and the gold leaves, on tulle, formed a deep border. The sleeves, of course, matched the border and had falling from their caps narrow flounces of lace and tulle with the golden leaves hanging from their edges. These leaves, semi-detached, were also used in pendent effect on the corsage. Her high coiffure was also decorated with the leaves. Another charming pink gown—in this instance the shade was a pure pale pink—was worn by Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse. This was of silk gauze. Folds of the material made a flat finish four inches deep about the hips of the square-topped bodice, and also formed the sleeve caps. Beginning just below these folds was a series of narrow ruffles that formed three-fourths of the bodice. The sleeves matched, having a wealth of narrow ruffles just above the elbows, where they terminated. The skirt was shirred at the waist line and hung in full folds, with several ruffles at the bottom. Mrs. Whitehouse wore no jewels anywhere, nor any ornament in her brown hair, and she never looked prettier or more girlish.

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Mrs. John E. Alexandre, the guest of Mrs. John E. Parsons, was in black velvet. The gown fitted her figure closely, and over the shoulders were several black velvet straps, from which flowed scant and pointed white lace draperies; these draperies showed designs in black at the points, ending over the elbows. White lace was also used across the top of the almost straight-edged bodice, and at the top and in the centre front was a large, flat, endless bow of emerald green velvet, caught in the centre by a black jet cabochon.

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One of the handsomest gowns was of white satin and tulle. The corsage was square and rather high, and the sleeve caps were formed of flat puffs of tulle, while from the caps to the elbows was a series of puffs formed of many folds of white tulle. Puffs of tulle crossed the top of the corsage, and from the top of the bodice to well below the hips the satin was very tight.

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Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, in black velvet, with black lace sleeves and insertions, had as her guest Miss Janet Fish, who was in white chiffon over blue silk. The corsage, cut straight across, had a flat puff of chiffon over silk, forming its top, and over each shoulder flowed pointed draperies of white chiffon that extended nearly to the wrists. Silver pendants an inch and a half long by half an inch wide at the lower end, swinging loosely, were fastened here and there at infrequent intervals on the bodice, and a few of them gleamed in the tulle sleeve draperies.

MARIE WELDON.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS.

IN 1900 there were 2,500,000 male voters in the United States unable to read or write—21 per cent. of the whole. This is mighty interesting reading for American women.

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The Italians have a proverb so common that the most ignorant peasant knows it: "A hair of a woman draws more than a team of oxen." No wonder there are hard times in the agricultural sections of Italy. They must use mighty poor draught animals.

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The New Haven Register said editorially of late that the long controversy over woman suffrage turned principally on the indelicacy of a woman casting a ballot. This would not hold in this city. The woman who travels in New York street cars is inoculated against any indelicacy lingering about the polls.

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As that clever boy "Checkers" has been saying in his play all Winter, "And there are some people that want women to be logical!" Men don't really want women to be logical. It would be dangerous.

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A President of a woman's club, sitting at present in the Denver Charter Convention, secured a provision in the new charter the other day that a portion of the Public Library Commission must be women. Perhaps if women voted here the New York State clubwomen would not have been refused so peremtorily when they asked the Legislature to establish a State trade school for girls.

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A woman patent lawyer in Chicago has won a great victory in the Federal Court against a big corporation that had tried to steal another woman's patent after the most prominent male lawyers in the city had refused to touch the case. No need to say anything. Money talks.

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A desperate mother remarked to the bachelor girl the other day: "I expected my daughter to be taller than I, of course. But I didn't expect her to be taller than her father before she was fifteen. They say it's early cigarette smoking that stunts the boys. I believe I'll start Mabel on cigarettes."

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Love would be a very simple thing if it were not eternally mixed up with the bread and butter question.

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Every change in her economic status seems to complicate her love affairs for the new woman. For instance, it is no drawback at all to a man's love that the girl can't earn as much as he can. But if a forty-dollar-a-week woman falls in love with a twenty-dollar-a-week man, even if she could forget the discrepancy her friends wouldn't let her.

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Who can tell how much of the world's dark load of dyspepsia, melancholia, murder, and sudden death is due to the fact that woman has always cooked to please the palate—that being one of her chief excuses for living and means of acquiring personal expenses? A man may yearn fondly for his wife's mince pie, but that makes the dose none the less deadly.

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Temper is one of the most wearing things in the world.

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When a group of New York women introduced trained nursing into Bellevue Hospital thirty years ago they found the city's sick poor nursed by women who had been sent to the Island for drunkenness; who used to consume not only the stimulants ordered for patients, but the alcohol provided for the alcohol lamps. Every doctor connected with the hospital except four opposed any change. The revolution wrought in public ward and private sick-room in this country by the establishing of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses is an example of the order and decency which women introduce into everything in which they take a hand.

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The genial Autocrat reports a visitor who pensively asked a lady if the marble statuette of Cupid on her mantelpiece was "a statoo of her deceased infant." That's exactly what Cupid is at times—a "statoo of a deceased infant."

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The Bachelor Girl hears all the worst scandal from her married women friends—and they always say their husbands told them.

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A Colorado woman at the recent suffrage convention in Washington was asked if woman suffrage had cured corruption in politics in her State. In reply she told the following story:

A man was brought to a hospital far gone in delirium tremens. After a doctor had examined him carefully some one asked:

"Can you cure him?"

"No," said the doctor, "but I can reduce the size of the snakes."

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Debutante's gown of white organdie flowered with mauve orchids. The white flounces and ruffles are bordered with rose ruchings of mauve organdie, and the lace used as insertions in the white guimpe matches the plain mauve organdie used in the ruchings.

THE SHEEPISH SHEPHERD.

A blooming lass was wont to pass
A hillside green and steepish,
And often met—the gay coquette—
A shepherd shy and sheepish.
He was, forsooth, a handsome youth,
Whose glances made her creepish;
And she was fain to woo the swain
Who always seemed so sheepish.
An April day she stopped to say,
With slighted love half-weepish:
"Why should you fear? There's no one near
To make you look so sheepish."
"Oh that," said he, "I were naught to me,
But—though my quip is deepish—
You see I keep so many sheep,
I can't help being sheepish."

ERIC MOORE.

SKATING COSTUME OF SIBELINE.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts.

Beautiful Hair Goods

Such as cannot be found elsewhere, in fine quality, superior workmanship and novel designs. The assortment is too large to mention in detail, but I keep

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

by artists of great ability; my methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping, and hair coloring to any desired shade, assure your entire satisfaction.

THE FAULT OF THE FIGURE.

GRADUALLY and through many tribulations am I gaining knowledge," said the dressmaker. "Moreover, I am learning to control my temper. There was a time when it made me fighting mad for a customer to bring a garment back after it had been worn and complain that it didn't fit. The airs I used to put on at such times were wonderfully high and mighty.

"'You accepted the dress,' I would say severely, 'if it didn't fit you should have said so at the time.'

"As a rule the troublesome customer was very meek. 'I thought then it looked all right,' she usually replied, 'but after I had worn it I noticed several defects that had not been apparent before.'

"Of course the end of the argument was that I fixed the dress, but I always charged extra for the alterations. Now I make them without extra charges. Oh, well, perhaps I do add a little to the original price to cover subsequent ripping and sewing, but that is not the point. What I am trying to get at is that I no longer raise a row over those after-wearing repairs. With nine women out of ten they are a necessity. A gown may set faultlessly when leaving the shop, but when it has been worn once or twice it is apt to develop unexpected eccentricities. That is the result of shaping itself to the figure. There are few women who have not physical ups and downs that run contrary to the lines of perfect beauty. Clothes are bound to accommodate themselves to those peculiarities, hence the belated appearance of wrinkles and ridges.

"Even with my own clothes I have come to realise that slight changes are necessary after the waists get set to the figure, so I cannot blame the customers for demanding equal attention to their wardrobe. The only thing I do object to is the fact that they put all the blame on me. They attribute the late crop of wrinkles to my incompetency, whereas the defects are really the result of their own physical imperfections."

The Sunday Night Beau

By Dorothy Dix.

WHO was it that said that the law was an ass?

Whoever he was—and his middle name must have been Solomon—he advanced an opinion in which all women will feel like concurring after reading that a Brooklyn Judge has just decided a Sunday night courtship is not valid, and that a proposal of marriage made on the Sabbath day is not a binding contract. This is a solar plexus blow at love making that knocks Cupid out of the wedding ring, for the Sunday night beau has ever been the prop and stay of the marriage institution, and, with him eliminated, the majority of girls can see the Spinsters' Retreat looming up dark and forbidding on their horizons.

Naturally, the calamity of this decision will fall heaviest upon maidens in the rural districts, where Sunday is the one day set apart, by custom and convenience for "sparking," but its baneful effect will be felt through all the ramifications of society, from Newport to Newton Centre, for it is on the holy Sabbath day that the heart of the billionaire no less than the bumpkin turns to thoughts of matrimony.

No statistics are obtainable upon the subject, but if married men would only own up, we should find that it was on Sunday that it first occurred to them that they were lone, lorn bachelors, and that they had it on Biblical authority that it is not good for man to be alone. At any rate, women will bear cheerful and veracious testimony that nine-tenths of all the proposals are made on Sunday. Nor is this hard to explain. Man has never been able to distinguish between religion and love. The workings of grace in him he has always mistaken for the fluttering of his heart. When he is pious he wants to propose, and when he is uplifted by the Sabbath calm and peace he feels that he can love his neighbor as himself, especially if she is young and pretty, and he forthwith asks her to marry him. Moreover, there is in Sunday evenings a certain homesick quality that every man has felt, but no one can account for, that makes club cooking suddenly turn to dust and ashes in his teeth, and men's society, no matter how brilliant, pall upon him, and that sends him forth in search of some nice, quiet, sympathetic girl, to whom he can explain his beautiful emotions, and who, in time, finds himself escorting to the altar.

The Psychological Moment.

Women are perfectly aware of this. They know that Sunday is the psychological moment when a man will propose if he is going to propose at all, and so when a man who has been casually calling upon a girl at any old time during the week moves up and begins to make Sunday night dates, she realizes that things are getting serious, and that it is time for her to decide whether she will be a sister to him, or be married in church, with flower girls and a choral service.

Of course, men call upon other nights than Sunday, and girls joyfully receive their visits, for just as one swallow does not make a Spring, so one swallow-tail hovering around in her vicinity doesn't make a girl the belle she desires to be. She doesn't enjoy the less the attentions from men that are without intentions, but she knows them for what they are. They may, or may not, mean business, but the Sunday night beau is a sure thing.

Fortunately, men are not cognisant of this occult connection between the days of the week and their sentiments. Indeed, they may even go so far as to deny that such a connection exists at all, but women, who know a lot about men that men don't know about themselves, know it. Any fairly popular girl can make out a calendar of her beaus, from the nights they come a-visiting, and tell you with almost exact certainty what they will do. And there you are, as Mr. Henry James says when he digs up the unexplainable.

For instance, the Monday night beau is almost invariably the old family friend. He's somebody you went to dancing school with, and made mud pies with, and he calls you "Mamie," or "Sadie," and criticises the way you do your hair, and wonders why you let that young fool Snigsby dance with you six times at the Gargoyles' the other day. He comes to see you for a variety of reasons—force of habit; because he was tired and wanted somebody to talk to him; because he was hungry and wanted some home cooking, or because he has quarreled with his best girl and wants somebody to sympathize with him and tell him how to square himself. The Monday night beau regards his Monday night girl as a sister, without a sister's fatal candor, and is so little sentimental that the family never think of getting out of his way and giving him a chance. Occasionally he does propose, but when he does, it is more from a dread of having the present pleasant relationship disturbed than from ardent passion. If the girl says "yes," she goes through life with a husband who is like a nice, companionable, indulgent brother, but if she says "no," he sinks, without reproaches, back into his old position, and if the girl marries and he doesn't he may keep up the Monday night calling habit through life. The Frenchman who refused to marry his fiancée because if he did so he would have no pleasant place to spend his evenings was indubitably a Monday nighter.

The Tuesday night beau is the duty beau. He calls upon you because he must, because he owes you a dinner visit, or an opera box call, or because he doesn't want his name scratched when you make out your invitation lists for the Winter or the week's end in the Summer. His visit is absolutely impersonal. He would just as soon talk to your mother, or your schoolgirl sister, or a store dummy, and the conversation is nice and unexciting, and what they call "elegant" in female seminaries. You discuss the weather, whether it has been a gay season or a dull one, were you at the Blank reception, the sensational engagement of your dearest enemy, the last new ball and the last new play, and then he tears himself away and goes on his heroic round of duty. Sometimes you may fancy for a moment that he is about to get sentimental, but he thinks better of it and decides to wait until he can look your papa up in Bradstreet's.

The Wednesday night beau is the candy and violets and theatre beau. Life wouldn't be worth living without him, and sometimes it's pretty hard to live with him, but he is generally more interested in a girl's appetite than he is in her heart. He's generous and whole-souled and jolly, and he adores making women happy and giving them a good time, but he has no deep designs on your heart. You never find sentimental notes hidden in his roses or candy, or have him whisper impassioned words of love over a lobster. He loves the sex as a sex, but not as individuals. If he could marry a hundred wives he would be a marrying man, but as he can't he is rather apt not to marry at all, so when the Wednesday night beau bobs up with his invitation to do something amusing and entertaining, a wise girl takes his attentions at their face value and saves her heart for somebody else.

The Thursday night beau is what may be called, for want of a better term, the rusher, and his attentions are equivalent to a certificate of acknowledged beledom. There are certain men who never pay a girl any attention until they have to fight their way to her theatre chair, and who would not dance with her to save her life until she is so besieged with partners that she has to cut every dance into homœopathic particles. Once let that happen, however, let her arrive, let her be celebrated for beauty or wit or grace or money, and they camp in her parlor, and are not on her trail from morning to night. The Thursday night beau belongs to this class of sheep. He is frequently very fascinating, and always dangerously flattering, for he has in turn passed upon succeeding generations of débutantes, and he doesn't hesitate to intimate that you are the queen of all the rosebud garden of girls. He is an adept at making love, at breathing vows that just stop short of a proposal, at whispering words that might mean anything and mean nothing, and if mamma knows her business she takes her knitting and stakes out her claim in the back parlor on Thursday evenings.

Week-end Lovemakers.

The Friday and Saturday night beau are the universal beaus, the sort of young men to whom a peach, whether it is on the top of a tree or in a basket with a piece of red mosquito netting over it, a simple peach is, and nothing more, and who may be trusted to make love to every woman under seventy that they meet. They do this not because they are in earnest, but because they are under the impression that you have to make love to a woman, as you have to shake a rattle before a baby, to keep it quiet. Also their conversational repertoires are limited, and whether they come to see you and spend the evening, or you sit out a dance with them under the palms in the conservatory, they are safe to murmur the same passionate things about life being a howling desert without you, and you, putting your little hand in theirs, &c., and it always seems to me that no woman who wasn't a mean, grasping creature would take a man up on such a proposition, unless he came and repeated it the next morning at 11 o'clock in the bald light of day.

How different from these is the Sunday night beau, and how he shines by contrast! Perhaps he began by being a Monday night beau, or even a frivolous Thursday nighter, but he has gradually worked up to Sunday night, and even a blind woman can see what is coming. At last the climax has arrived. You have spent a nice, quiet, calm, uplifting hour in the back parlor, with the red shaded lamp throwing its benediction over your complexion, and you have talked of soulful things and worked up to the crucial point and he asks you if you won't sing something, and you go over to the piano. Thank Heaven, that on Sunday coon songs and rag time are barred, and so you idly turn over the music until you find 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds," and you sing a verse and break down, and he clears his throat and—

And yet the law says that the Sunday night courtship isn't valid!

DOROTHY DIX.

RUNNING WATER GUARANTEED.

THE proprietor of one of the old-fashioned hotels on Broadway which is not liberally supplied with modern conveniences was rather unfortunate during the recent thaw in having the roof spring innumerable leaks, so that a busy and very busy day was passed in trying to stop them and prevent damage. At last, after superintending the work until he was tired, he stopped in the office and remarked to the clerk: "Well! there's one comfort. If any one comes to-day and asks for a room with running water, we can furnish it."

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

GALVESTON'S GREAT SEA WALL.

EVER since the City of Galveston, Texas, was nearly destroyed by a tidal wave, the officials there have been perfecting their safeguards against such calamities in the future. The principal one of these is a gigantic sea wall, thicker and firmer than any structure of the sort ever constructed.

Not only is the wall considered impregnable, even in the face of the sea's onslaughts, but it is also ornamental. As far as her waterfront is concerned, the city is to look like a vast fortress. The wall is to be 3½ miles long 16 feet high, with a base 16 feet thick and a top 5 feet across, the riprap of the front measuring 27 feet. Four thousand feet of the work are already completed. Before July, it is estimated, the whole job will be finished. The wall is built of crushed granite, sand, and cement, resting on a foundation of piles driven to a depth of forty feet. The cost, for which provision was made by a bond issue, will be $1,500,000.

To complete the work of protection it was also necessary to raise the grade of the city, and a contract has been let with a Holland firm to perform the task for $2,000,000. The time allowed is three years, but the contractors think they can finish it in two. It involves the cutting of a canal through the city 150 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

Galveston expects not only to outlive the effects of her disaster, but to become even a greater city than ever. Her present importance as a shipping point is exemplified by the fact that her cotton receipts for the season aggregate about 2,100,000 bales, or 450,000 more than were handled in New Orleans for the same time. Since September the grain receipts make a total of 14,000,000 bushels. There is also a heavy export trade with South Africa.

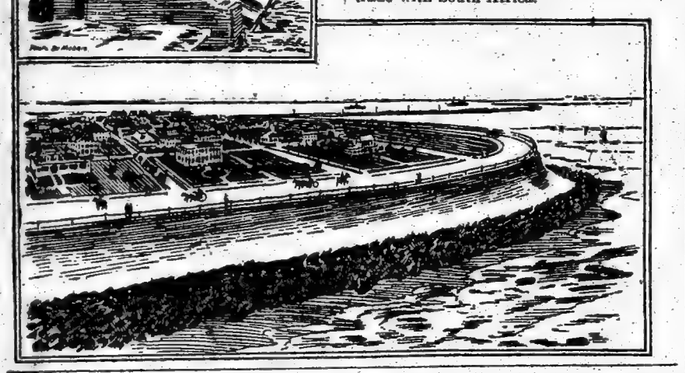

WHY THERMOMETERS VARY.

A FEATURE of the intensely cold weather has been the variance of standard thermometers placed so that they had the same exposure to the weather. A shop window filled with thermometers showed that these little temperature indicators varied anywhere from one to eight degrees. The thermometers were placed side by side in rows, so that they should have registered practically the same. The shopkeeper said he knew of only one way to explain it, for they were all standard thermometers.

"But I will grant an inaccuracy in making these little instruments," he said. "You see, the manufacturers order tubes for so many thermometers; let us say fifty. Seemingly these glass tubes are just alike, but, as a matter of fact, they vary greatly in thickness of glass. Into the first tube the proper amount of mercury is placed, and then this is put into boiling water and the boiling point is marked on the scale. Next it is thrust into a freezing mixture and the freezing point marked on the scale. With these two points given, it is easy to get at the degrees in between.

"Now, if the manufacturer tested every tube and marked the scale in this way, he would be absolutely accurate, but that would be a long job, so he takes the first, carefully tested scale and marks the scale for all the other tubes by it. You see what the result would be. The thermometers when finished would vary as the tubes have varied."

A BEAUTIFUL OLD AGATE.

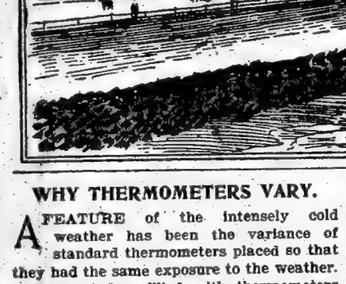

A BEAUTIFUL agate is the property of the wife of Director Vortmann of Berlin. It has been in his family for generations. The stone is peculiar in its markings, for it shows plainly the head of a woman with waving hair done in the style of the new secessionist school now at feud with the Kaiser.

SKELETON OF AN ICHTHYOSAURUS

WHAT is described as a remarkably perfect specimen of the ichthyosaurus has been discovered in Coquimbo, Chile. The significance of the discovery lies in the fact that South America has never before been known to furnish any specimens of these prehistoric silurians, so interesting to scientists. Parts of the skeleton were noticed protruding from a cliff. Excavations were made and the specimen unearthed in almost perfect condition.

M. Adrian de Mortillet, a member of the French scientific commission, who recently went to Coquimbo for the purpose of examining the fossil skeletons discovered, says:

"Undoubtedly it is one of the largest and most perfect specimens of the ichthyosaurus known to science. It represents an animal which inhabited the seas of this region during the secondary period. Another specimen, which lies near the ichthyosaurus, represents a sea animal hitherto unknown. There is sufficient material left of this latter skeleton to enable the paleontologist to make a satisfactory study. It is of magnificent proportions, and, although there are others larger in size, the dimensions of this specimen indicate that it is a peculiar species."

DOG BARS CONTRABAND EXPRESS.

One of the most valued servants of the law in Greensborough, N. C., is a dog who helps to detect infringements of the game laws. His task is to stay in the railway station and smell all the express packages that pass through, in order to discover if there are any quail inside. He has been the means of detecting dozens of offenses against the statute forbidding birds to be shipped out of the State.

Frank is the dog's name. It was through accident that he first demonstrated his ability to smell through wooden boxes. His master was bringing him toward Greensborough in an express car of the Southern Railroad. An argument arose as to the dog's powers of scent. The men on the car didn't seem to have a proper appreciation of the pointer's abilities, and so the owner offered to bet $5 that Frank could go into the station at Greensborough and spot out a box with birds in it.

When the train arrived at Greensborough Frank was led into a room where packages of all kinds were piled high. His master gave him the familiar sign to "hie on," and the pointer got busy with the boxes. The labels did not prejudice him, for reading is not one of his accomplishments. Presently he began to sniff audibly, as if very suspicious. Jumping high on top of the pile of boxes, he put his nose to a little square one, almost hidden from view and bearing a sign in black paint, "Butter."

The expressman who had made the bet with the dog's owner thought it was his time to laugh.

"He's smelled butter; that box hasn't got any birds in it."

But Frank stood absolutely motionless, with his nose half an inch from the box and his tail rigid. His master went up to the station express agent.

"I charge the man who sent that box with breaking the game laws of North Carolina," he said. "If you let it go through the express you are breaking the law."

The agent broke open the box. Only a large cake of butter was visible.

"Lift up the butter," commanded the dog's owner, confidently.

The cake of butter was removed, and under it, snugly wrapped, were half a dozen quail. They were fully dressed, ready to be broiled. Sadly the expressman handed over the $5, while the pointer wagged his tail delightedly.

After that Frank was stationed permanently in the express office. Greensborough's central locality and position on three or four intersecting railroads make it necessary for thousands of packages of every description to pass through there. All of them are subject to Frank's inspection. Over and over again he has "pointed" an innocent-looking box. His first mistake is yet to come, and it is of no use to put on deluding labels, for they make no difference to him. Absolutely impartial and untrammeled by the effect of pull, he is as incorruptible a public servant as North Carolina or any other State ever had.

The cheapness of quail in the middle part of the Old North State and the high price they bring in other sections of the country were heretofore the cause of constant infringement of the North Carolina law. Of course Frank's labors affect not only those whom the law was made for—the men who ship the birds for commercial reasons—but also those who send three or four quail at a time as gifts to friends. There can be no discrimination. Not a week ago a New Yorker who had been getting a few birds for his family every month or two received a box containing several chickens, but without the usual batch of birds. He didn't know what it meant until he received a letter explaining that the birds had been removed at Greensborough.

PAPER MADE OF CORNSTALKS.

CORNSTALKS, hundreds of thousands of them, are being used to-day for making paper, and the growth of the new industry is proving a boon to the Western farmer as well as to the man who conceived the project. Both the shell and the pith of the stalk have been used in several mills with considerable success, the machinery necessary for separating them having been introduced about a year ago.

Out in Illinois the farmers have had their fields harvested for them by a company, which hauls its machine to a farm, shucks the corn, deposits the grain in boxes, bundles the stalks into great rolls ready for shipment, and leaves the husks and fodder prepared for use as cattle feed on the farm—all in a fraction of the time it formerly required the landowner to gather in his crop. The farmer pays the machine man $1 an acre, and the latter can clean up six acres a day. The stalks become the property of the company and are shipped to its paper mill.

It is estimated that a mill with a daily capacity of 100 tons of the finished paper will require 60,000 tons of stalks annually, and that the husking machine some day will be perfected so that it will cover fifteen acres a day.

THAWING OUT PIPES IS EASY.

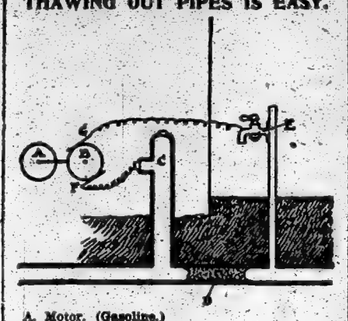

A. Motor, (Gasoline.)
B. Dynamo.
C. Water Plug in Street.
D. Ice in Water Pipe.
E. Water Pipe inside House.
F. Positive Wire.
G. Negative Wire.

AN electric current as an agent for thawing out frozen water pipes seems likely to oust the time-honored plumber from one of his regular functions. First, you call the electrician, maybe the same man who recently fixed your door bell for you. He arrives with a wagon bearing a dynamo and a connecting gasoline engine. Having attached the positive wire of his apparatus to a hydrant outside the house, he fastens the negative wire to the nearest faucet inside. The current, when the gasoline motor has been started, passes through the water pipe underground. Water is a good conductor, ice an insulator. When a current is impressed on an insulator or a bad conductor, heat results. So now the ice melts under the heat generated in the pipe, and soon the thawing is accomplished. In this way a main eight inches in diameter can be cleared within a few minutes.

CANADA'S GREATEST DOME.

THE largest dome of the Guastavino type in the world is being completed on the new building of the Bank of Montreal, in St. James Street. So careful were the Directors in awarding the contract that they stipulated the importation of Spanish laborers especially for the job. The dome is the first of its kind to be built in Canada. Its inside diameter is 71½ feet. There is no steel construction to support the arched roof, the tile in use being hand-burned terra cotta an inch thick, laid in cement. The entire area of the bank's superstructure will be about 8,000 square feet. The skylight in the top will be 100 feet from the main floor of the rotunda, which is approached by a passageway 34 feet wide and 35 feet high. The building is planned to be one of the finest banks in the world.

CLEVER WESTERN CATTLE.

WESTERN cattle raisers have noticed in recent years a wonderful illustration of animal intelligence and instinct. The cattle of former days were of the long-horned kind, and when a herd was threatened with an attack by wolves, the calves were placed in the middle of the bunch and the older ones formed themselves into a circle, all facing outward. Now that the cattle are mostly hornless, they place the calves in the middle, as in old times, but face inward themselves, thus presenting their hoofs to the wolves.

THE TORPEDO'S METAL BRAIN.

IT has been stated that much of the Japanese success in naval fights around Port Arthur was due to the gyroscope.

This is a delicate apparatus for keeping a torpedo straight in its course, even through a distance of 2,000 yards. It is a small weighted wheel-like object, carefully suspended on gymbols in the buoyancy chamber of the torpedo. Attached to its axis is a steel spring connected with the tooth gearing. A rod to the air lever actuates it. When the lever is thrown back the spring is released, and the gyroscope spins around at the rate of 2,200 revolutions a minute. In his book on "Torpedoes and Torpedo Vessels" Lieut. Armstrong of the British Navy says:

"The gyroscope works a servo-motor, actuating a pair of movable vertical rudders placed in recesses in the vertical fins. These rudders, be it remembered, are therefore supplementary to the small adjusted vertical rudders ordinarily fitted, but which may be discarded if a gyroscope is being used. If, now, the torpedo from any cause, external or internal, be deflected out of the line of fire, the gyroscope, by maintaining its axial position in the line of fire, acts on the servo-motor, and by means of the vertical rudders steers the torpedo back again to its original direction."

Thus the torpedo is endowed with a brain, as to speak, that directs its course through the waters on its mission of death.

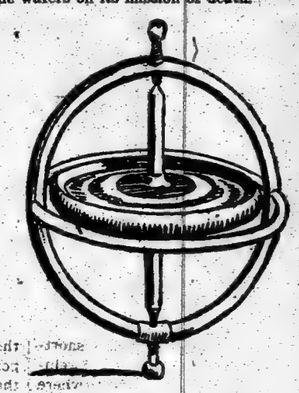

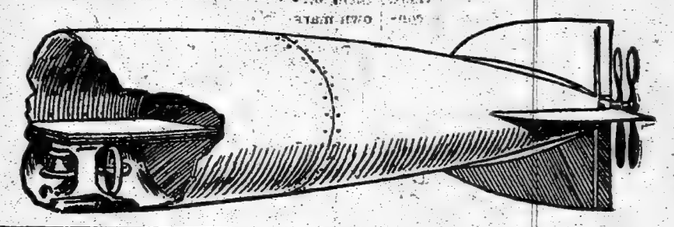

SWINGING BRIDGE TO BE BUILT AT DULUTH.

CONSTRUCTION on Duluth's "aerial ferry" is to be started soon. In the bridge, with its two towers on opposite sides of the canal, will be 650 tons of steel, and the whole structure is to cost $100,000. A car will swing across from one tower to the other suspended from two idlers, one on each side on the bridge, operating over two idlers and over two drums, which form either side of the car, by two one-inch wire cables. These drums will be turned by electric motors. The towers will be 136 feet high from the water, and from centre to centre will afford a clear span of 393 feet.

The system has several advantages over a ferry or drawbridge. It leaves the channel clear at all times without requiring vessels to give any special signal or to modify their speed any more than in the case of a channel ferry. The difficulty of landing in case of storm, as with a ferry, is obviated, and all danger of turning turtle is done away with. The suspended car is to be capable of a load of 62½ tons. This will mean about one loaded street car, two or three teams, and altogether about 200 passengers. The car length will be 50 feet and width 40 feet. The cabins on two sides will be finished in curly birch, plate glass, and mirrors, and will resemble a modern steamship cabin.

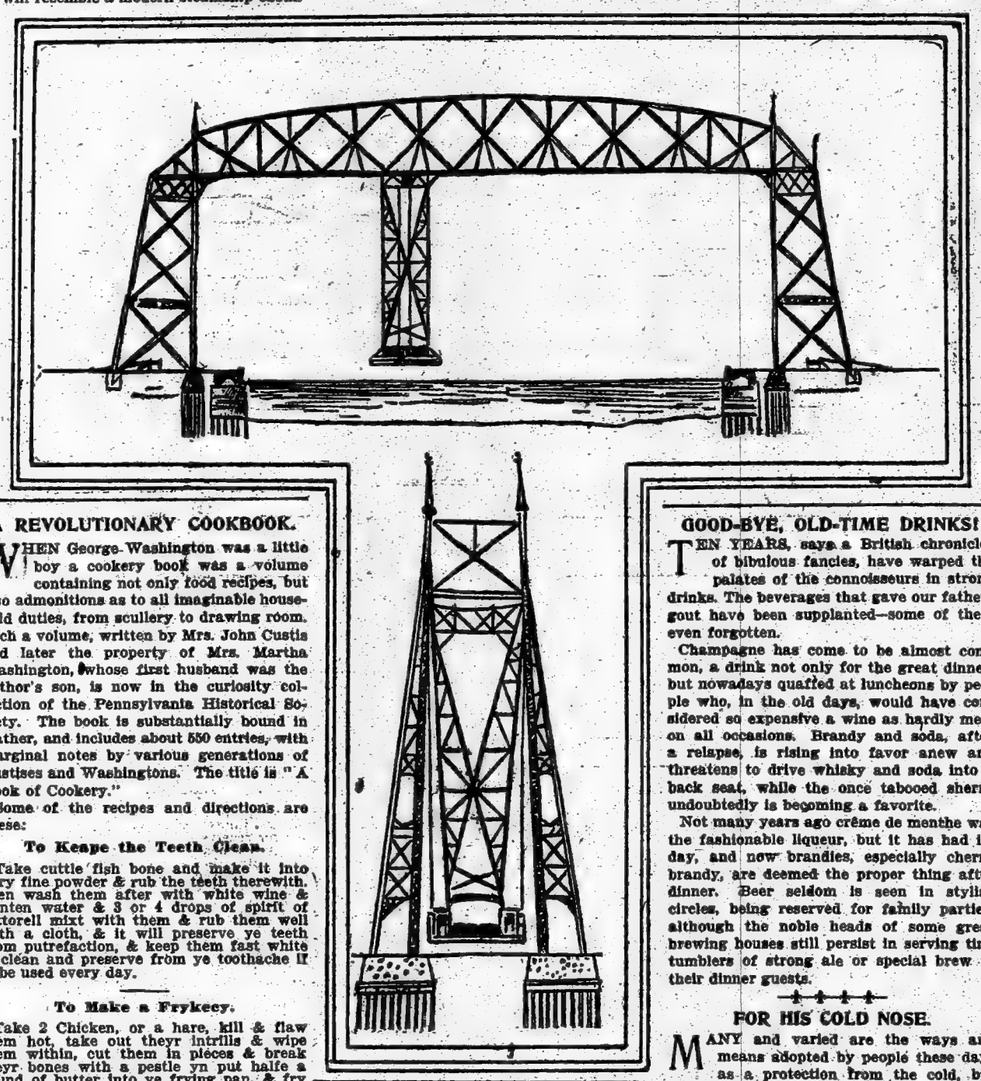

A REVOLUTIONARY COOKBOOK.

WHEN George Washington was a little boy a cookery book was a volume containing not only food recipes, but also admonitions as to all imaginable household duties, from scullery to drawing room. Such a volume, written by Mrs. John Custis and later the property of Mrs. Martha Washington, whose first husband was the author's son, is now in the curiosity collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The book is substantially bound in leather, and includes about 550 entries, with marginal notes by various generations of Custises and Washingtons. The title is "A Book of Cookery."

Some of the recipes and directions are these:

To Keape the Teeth Clean.

Take cuttle fish bone and make it into very fine powder & rub the teeth therewith. then wash them after with white wine & panten water & 3 or 4 drops of spirit of vittorell mixt with them & rub them well with a cloth, & it will preserve ye teeth from putrefaction, & keep them fast white & clean and preserve from ye toothache if it be used every day.

To Make a Frykecy.

Take 2 Chicken, or a hare, kill & flaw them hot, take out theyr intrills & wipe them within, cut them in pieces & break theyr bones with a pestle yn put halfe a pound of butter into ye frying pan, & fry it till it be browne yn put in ye chicken & give it a walme or two, yn put in halfe a pinte of faire water well seasoned with pepper & salt & a little (?) put in a handfull of parsley, & time, & an onion, shread all small fry all these together till they be enough, & when it is ready to be dished up put into ye pan ye youlks of 5 or 6 eggs, well beaten & mixed with a little wine vinegar or juice of Leamons, stir them well together least it curdle yn dish it up without any more frying.

To Make a Lettis Tart.

When you have raised ye crust lay in all over the bottom some butter & strow in some sugar cinnamon & a little ginger, then boyle ye cabbage Lettis in a little water & salt & when ye water is drayned from it, lay in yr coffin with some dammask pruens stoned, then lay on ye top some marrow & such seasoning as you layd on ye bottom, yn close it up and bake it.

To Boil Green Pease.

When they are shelled put them into a Long Gally-pot and set it into a pot of Seething water & cover ye gally-pot well, and in a short time you will find ye Pease to be fine & tender; then put them out into a dish, and strew some salt upon them, and put in a good quantity of butter, and shake them well between 2 dishes, then put them into a hot dish and serve them to table. If they who are to eat them love spearmint, put a sprig into the pot with them.

To Wash Silk Stockings.

Make a strong hot ladder lay yr Stockings on a table take a peice of sail cloth Double it and rub ym soundly first on one side and yn ye other 3 ladders wrinse ym well lett ym Dry on the wrong sides when they are near dry put ym out iron them smooth on ye wrong side.

RAILWAY GIVES AWAY BOUQUETS

EVERY woman passenger who gets to Niles, Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad receives a bouquet of cut flowers as a gift from the company. It matterns not whether she stops at the station or is just passing through. A uniformed railway employe jumps on every train as it approaches the depot and distributes the dainty blossoms to each woman on board. No matter if it be midwinter, the programme is the same.

The road has a hothouse connected with this depot. In one bed are 4,000 geraniums, under which the soil is heated by imbedded steam pipes. Near by are sweet peas, snowy oleanders, heliotrope, lilies—everything in the way of flowers. It was more than a decade ago that the company's officials imbibed, whence it is not recorded, the sentimental project of giving to every feminine patron a bunch of flowers. The hothouse at Niles is the outgrowth of that idea.

A SAILBOAT ON RAILS.

AN ingenious contrivance has been invented by John Tod, supervising engineer of a railroad in Buenos Ayres, for use on his official trips of inspection. As the company is too poor to supply a locomotive and train for its officials, the Inspector has to content himself with a poor handcar. This has been transformed into a boat on wheels. It is rigged up with a mainsail and jib. There is a broad seat

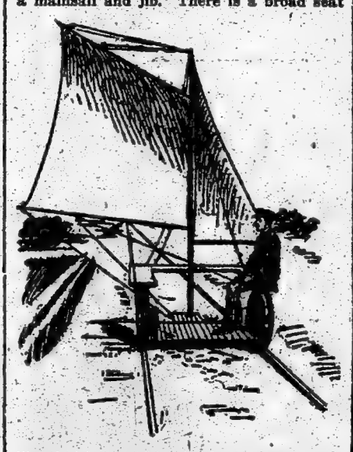

like that in a yacht. As the breezes are always plentiful, Mr. Tod has attained a speed of forty miles an hour. It is seldom that the sails have to be hauled down, and then the engineer must propel the car by hand.

ANCIENT DOLL-LIKE IDOLS.

WHILE exploring the Puye and Shufinne cliff dwellings near Santa Fé recently Dr. R. W. Schuessler discovered some antiques of a kind not previously catalogued by students of that region. Noticing upon the wall of an ancient dwelling some spots of unusual color, he dug into the soft stone with his pocketknife and discovered a hole 5 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep, partly filled with mud. Inside was imbedded a stick on which was mounted a doll's head. In the same hole was a small, highly polished turquois.

Dr. Scheussler investigated further. He found three more of the sealed openings, each of them containing a doll and a turquois. One of the holes contained a piece of petrified resin, in which tooth marks indicated that it had been used as the chewing gum of the day. The probability is that the doll heads were idols, but the significance of burying them in the mesa walls and the presence of the turquois are not explained.

GOOD-BYE, OLD-TIME DRINKS!

TEN YEARS, says a British chronicler of bibulous fancies, have warped the palates of the connoisseurs in strong drinks. The beverages that gave our fathers gout have been supplanted—some of them even forgotten.

Champagne has come to be almost common, a drink not only for the great dinner, but nowadays quaffed at luncheons by people who, in the old days, would have considered so expensive a wine as hardly meet on all occasions. Brandy and soda, after a relapse, is rising into favor anew and threatens to drive whisky and soda into a back seat, while the once tabooed sherry undoubtedly is becoming a favorite.

Not many years ago crême de menthe was the fashionable liqueur, but it has had its day, and now brandies, especially cherry brandy, are deemed the proper thing after dinner. Beer seldom is seen in stylish circles, being reserved for family parties, although the noble heads of some great brewing houses still persist in serving tiny tumblers of strong ale or special brew to their dinner guests.

FOR HIS COLD NOSE.

MANY and varied are the ways and means adopted by people these days as a protection from the cold, but one of the oddest schemes is that of a man who uses his cigar to warm his nose. While on the street he invariably smokes a cigar, and at frequent intervals he removes it from his mouth and holds the lighted end close to his nose, which happens to be an organ of uncommon size. Some years ago this gentleman from his nose, and ever since it has been extremely susceptible to cold. "Moreover," explained the man, "there is a considerable amount of heat radiated from the fire end of a cigar, much more than you would naturally suppose; yet, I admit in extremely cold weather it is not sufficient to keep my nose comfortable, and at such times I take snuff. The resultant sneezing amply serves the purpose."

A PECULIAR FATE.

THERE died in Philadelphia a few days ago a man who entertained an aversion to elevators which lasted till his death. Although his business often required him to frequent certain tall, modern buildings, he always carefully avoided the elevators, and laboriously climbed one flight of stairs after another rather than risk his life in one of those "infernal death traps," as he called them. This man had a mind of more than ordinary intelligence, and he was prosperous in his business, yet no amount of argument could induce him to forego his ludicrous whim. The manner of this man's death was strangely fateful. In walking down stairs in one of the skyscrapers on Chestnut Street he slipped and fell, breaking his neck. This happened between the seventh and eighth stories and the elevator bore the body down to the first floor. This was the only time he had ridden in the elevator, and then he couldn't help himself.

INCREASE IN SERVANTS' WAGES.

ALL classes of society are feeling the uneasiness among domestic servants and the increase in wages. Speaking of this the other day, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee (Miss Louisa P. Morgan) said:

"Within the last four years the wages of underservants have been raised $5 a month. This does not apply to the upper servants, whose services are paid for according to their ability. A butler may get $50 a month or $100 and be a low-priced man at the latter price and high at the former. But for the other servants, chambermaids, kitchen and house maids, where there is a regular scale of prices, there has been this increase I know from my own experience."

NECESSARY PRESIDENTIAL PLANK

A SUITABLE platform for the winning party in the approaching Presidential campaign should contain the following plank:

Whereas, The Signal Service has grown meteorologically corrupt, entailing unnecessary rheumatism, uncalled-for bronchitis, and superfluous chilblains among the people obliged to use the current weather,

Be it resolved, That weather comfortable to the human constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of Experience ought to be and is hereby pledged to a suffering public.

A REVERSIBLE NAME.

AMONG the teachers in the public schools of Saco, Me., is a young woman whose name, Nella L. Allen, may be read from right to left with the same result as when read in the usual way. Is there another bona fide name of this kind in the United States?

NO TIPS FOR HIS WAITERS.

"MY waiters get very few tips," said a down-town restaurant man, "and I don't have to print notices to my customers that they are not expected to tip the waiter. It is really very simple and quite within the power of a restaurant manager to stop the custom if he wants to do so.

"You see, when a customer tips a waiter regularly he expects to get extra service or to have his check scaled down, and the restaurant is beaten by the game. In other words, the tipping of waiters took money out of my pocket.

"I said nothing, but kept my eyes open for a few days, and I saw that it was in handing the check to the customer that the waiters got their tips. When they were doubtful of a man they actually made him ask for his check. That observation made it simple.

"Without a word about tips I made a rule that when a customer was served the waiter should immediately lay down by his plate the check for the amount ordered and change it subsequently if he ordered more. That left no opportunity for the waiter to dumbly suggest that his hand was open, and it made it easy for the customer to get away without giving a coin to the man who served him.

"In a week tipping had practically ceased in my restaurant and the checks began to increase to the right size. All paid for what they got and others increased their orders as soon as they were relieved of paying tribute to the waiter. It worked admirably and helped my business. Restaurant men are foolish not to stop the tipping imposition. They can do do it if they want to."

DOGS THAT SMOKE PIPES.

THESE two dogs, Dewey and Ruth, are the pets of a Minneapolis man. Their skill at balancing pipes between their teeth is but one of the many clever tricks they have learned. In justice it should be said that the pipes are never lighted, but the dogs enjoy them, all the same, and anybody who tries to interfere with the after-dinner smoke must watch for a fight.

BLOOD TESTING SIMPLIFIED.

IN medical practice it often becomes necessary to test the blood. An apparatus called a "hemoglobinometer," which is as difficult to use as it is to pronounce, has done the work hertofore.

But now a Finnish physician has devised a simple method for determining the hemoglobin or substance which gives the blood its red color. The new apparatus is made of white perforated absorbent leaflets of paper bound together in the form of a little book, with a scale stained to ten standard tints corresponding to the color of blood

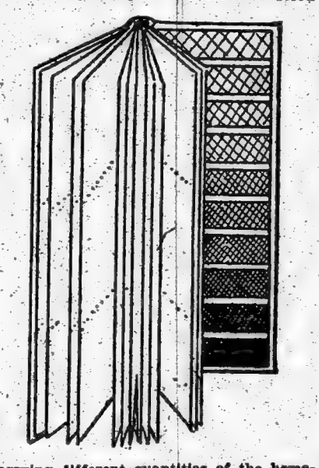

carrying different quantities of the hemoglobin, the values of which range from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. Healthy blood contains from 90 to 100 per cent. of the coloring matter.

The doctor punctures a vein of his patient with a needle and presses one of the leaflets on the resulted drop of blood. Then he compares its color with the scale and in this way is enabled to tell at a glance if the subject is anaemic or if the blood is up to the standard. Errors of 10 per cent. are possible, but even so the method is as accurate as the highest-priced instruments used for the same purpose, and in virtue of its extreme simplicity it has found much favor among practicing physicians.

"JAGS" IN MELON JUICE.

DOWN in South Carolina there is a man who says he will make millions of dollars by converting watermelon juice into an alcoholic drink.

"I have invented machinery for separating and clearing the juice so that it will look just like pure corn whisky," he says. "In fifty or sixty days you can take a nice two fingers with alcohol enough in it to make you feel like a young heifer. Ordinary whisky is a coarse drink, but this discovery of mine is like a Spring zephyr. There are millions to be made out of it at 50 cents a gallon."

SUCH A LONG ONE.

De Style—That Russian General made a name for himself.

Gunbusta—He must have been paid by the hour when making it.

INDOOR MAST FOR MIDDIES.

UNDER the supervision of Commander W. F. Halsey, head of the Department of Seamanship at the United States Naval Academy, there has been erected in the new boathouse at Annapolis a mast 72 feet high, with all the sails, yards, blocks, and ropes set exactly as on a full-rigged ship. The purpose of this novel feature is to give the cadets practical exercises during seasons when it is impossible for them to be on the water. In some foreign institutions there are indoor masts, but none so tall or so perfect in its equipment as this one. There is a net to prevent serious falls from the rigging to the concrete floor.

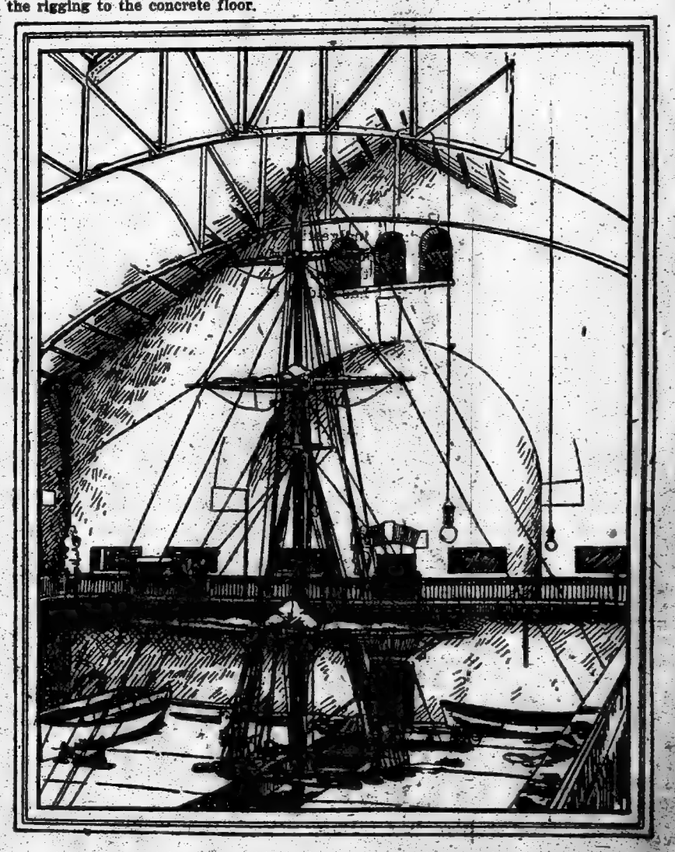

A HORSELESS FIRE ENGINE.

THE first motor steam fire engine in England was put in service in the town of Leyland recently. It has a quick-steaming water-tube boiler, fired by petroleum, and one pair of cylinders. A countershaft, with clutch, puts the engine in gear with the rear wheels by means of sprockets and chains, and the pumps are connected in a few seconds. The pumps are made of gun metal and can deliver 300 gallons a minute. The oil fuel, to the amount of forty gallons, is carried in cylinders under the box for the hose, and water is supplied to the boiler from tanks on the engine.

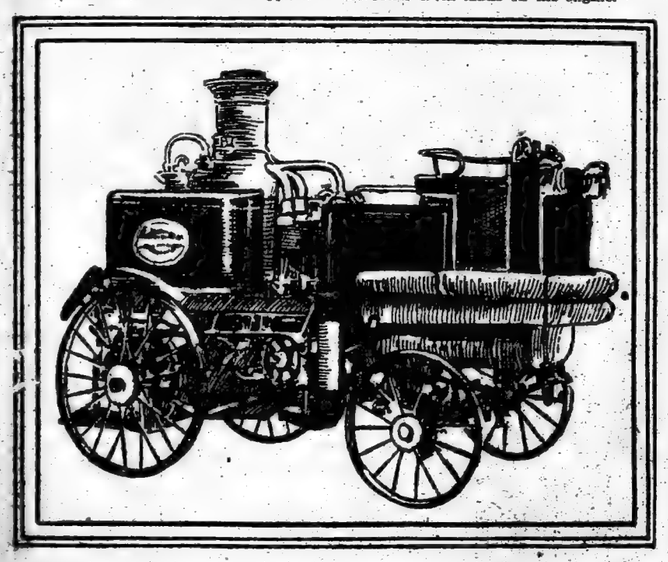

PART FOUR.

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The year is still so young that it is not necessary to place much emphasis upon the fact that last week's averages were the lowest for 1904, and within four points of the lowest for 1903, for either railways or industrials. This is so far from surprising that it would be marvelous were it not so, and the causes are not hid under a bushel. War and fears of other wars, panics and semi-panics on foreign bourses, the severest Winter here for a generation, disastrous fires, a diminishing movement over the railways and smaller exchanges through the banks, corners or something like them in the commodity markets, a rout of short-horned bulls from the prairies and reinforcement of the bears from everywhere—these are things which cannot be concealed and which have an eloquence of their own. "Fortune favors the bears" is Wall Street's new reading of the old saw, and it really seems as though every unexpected thing had been unfavorable. Against them it is only possible to place ifs and hopes. If the crops are good, if the Presidential election is not disturbing to trade, if the war ends soon, if the railways which are now cutting rates do not cut each others' throats—then we may have pretty good times pretty soon.

There is so much virtue in an if that more comfort possibly may be had by looking for it in such actualities as there are, and foremost among them may be placed the stubbornness of the market. The retreat is in such excellent order that the bears do not seem of the same family as last year's grizzlies. They sell timidly, as though they did not know where to rely upon finding cover, and they are not helped as they were last year by necessitous liquidation. The first this year followed the Russo-Japanese hostilities, and it came from abroad, not originating here. It had the effect of all liquidation, that is, it made stocks bring less money, although it did not make them worth any the less. It is no argument against a stock's intrinsic worth that its owner needs money, but with shrinking prices every bear assumes to prophesy, and many listen where they would laugh if prices were rising instead of falling. The favorite prediction is that Pennsylvania will go to par, and that all will go down with Pennsylvania. It is a bare prediction. The predicted fall and its causes are not reasoned out in the manner of Prof. Meade before the School of Commerce. The figures are big, therefore the outlook for Pennsylvania is bad, according to the simple syllogism of the bears. Prof. Meade painstakingly analyses the $283,000,000 addition to Pennsylvania's capital in the past five years—the figures are big—and finds that $100,000,000 are simply investments, and good ones at that. The remnant has gone into a railway between New York and Philadelphia, and terminal improvements in this vicinity which are familiar to all, although Prof. Meade produces some unfamiliar reasons why the venture is a promising one. To this argument must be added the annual report published yesterday. It shows that the road's limit of capacity had been reached, that its facilities were constantly overtaxed, and to such an extent that its ton mile cost had been increased 25 per cent. Under these conditions there was no option but to lose the business to competitors, to do the business at excessive cost, or to provide facilities upon a commensurate scale. Until the end is clear there will be differences of opinion, and the bears are welcome to theirs. Against them are arrayed the facts that unless New York is to shrink, unless the United States has passed the limit of its growth in population or wealth, Pennsylvania must grow with them. Whoever thinks that our consumption of iron and steel has passed its maximum is entitled to think that Pennsylvania cannot earn its dividend, but whoever thinks that growth is still the law of this country's progress will also think Pennsylvania's future is assured whatever price its shares may assume at any given moment. It is a curious argument that traffic so excessive as to compel such gigantic improvements is a step toward ruin. It used to be thought that decrease of traffic, and lack of necessity for increasing accommodations, were the signs of deterioration. It would be more impressive if the bears proved or even asserted some maladministration, some watering of stock, something inconsistent with Pennsylvania's well-earned repute. Until such allegations are made choice must be exercised between the judgment of the bears and of the administration of the property.

In not a few respects the market is drifting into a condition resembling last year's, and the likeness is even closer in the case of the foreign markets. Said one foreign telegram last week: "A disposition is shown by all interests to mark time, pending further developments in the financial as well as the political situation." That is to say, nobody here or abroad is disposed to buy stocks because of their improving prospects, nor very many who are not under compulsion to sell them because they are deteriorating. Neither prospect is clear enough for positive opinion and action. But professional traders for lack of real business occupy themselves in guessing which way the market cat will jump, or in estimating the probable source and motive of such real buying or selling as is discoverable. And there is no unprofessional business. The market which results is concerned curiously little with ordinary factors of value, and disproportionately with diagnosis of the business done. The size of the short interest and the number of days the "movement" has run, or might be expected to run before its turn, are favorite topics in brokers' offices where customers' chairs are empty, and where more used to be heard about earnings, and what rate of yield ought to be expected from sound properties in a normal money market.

There is a sense in which such market considerations are just as legitimate as studies of values, for markets have their moods and rules just as certainly as values have their laws. For those who profit by trading a good market judgment is even more essential than correct estimates of values. Values are nothing to a trader who has no idea of keeping what he buys, or of delaying more than a day or two to buy what he has sold without owning. The very point is that the market has abnormally divorced itself from values as determined by yield in proportion to price, and is concerned more with the relation between the weight of the buying or selling, or with the excess of supply of securities in proportion to the capital available to absorb them, or with sellers' necessities. In our own market the number of leading properties which have reduced their distribution of profits to owners could be counted on the fingers. But the fall is universal, although the income value is unaltered. In the foreign markets there are a larger number of government or first-class issues which have fallen a dozen to twenty points with practically no prospect of diminished security of principle or yield of income. They are sacrificed by forced sellers, or they are sold in anticipation of purchases of expected supply of the same quality at a lower price, or the floating supply is in excess of the demand, and buyers' prices rule instead of sellers' demands. At such times it is instructive to note whether the rise or the fall is the more persistent, whether the activity and volume corresponds with the advance or the decline, and whether the turns of the market obey such considerations or alter with apparent changes of intrinsic conditions. In other words these are times when market students are concerned more with the market as a whole than with the merits of specific properties. It is a time pre-eminently adapted for the study of averages and charts, which throw no light on values individually, but are an aid to estimating the trend of business which has lost its bearings and is in process of finding itself. It is allunde to say that such lore is worthy only of gamblers. It serves their turn, to be sure, but it will also avail to save bona fide buyers from the chagrin of paying more than they need, or of accepting less than might be had if the sales were placed on a rising instead of a falling movement.

No market factor is more baffling than war, for it defies all rules and expectation. The surprise of the haughty Spaniards who undertook to humble the unmilitary and mercenary Yankees now has its counterpart in the painful experience of the Northern bear who less than a month since was addressing such paternal remonstrance to the heathen upstarts who it never dreamed would dare to measure swords. The Boer check to England, Russia's defeat of Napoleon, Prussia's defeat of Austria, Germany's defeat of France, are but a few examples of contrasts between expectations and facts. This war's surprises are not limited to the victories of the weaker combatant. Military people say they are not surprising at all, being accordant with conditions. In the world's markets anyway results are not accordant with the expectations of the best judges. The Continent was mistaken in its opinion that war would not come, and England was mistaken in its effect when it did come. The Continent is atoning its error by panic and failures, and England is in no mood to act upon its experts' advice to buy upon any break in prices on the war news.

Yet everything has taken the course desired. The check to Russia is not yet complete, but it is in the direction of the world's advantage. The Eastern war has been localized more strictly than anybody had dared to hope, through the unforeseen appearance on the stage of Mr. Hay on behalf of the world, although speaking in the name of the United States. And the Asiatic quarrel has not resulted in precipitating its duplicate in Europe. Yet the markets have not taken the course predicated upon these events. It is rentes which have fallen comparatively, while Russians have risen, the missing factor which explains the illogical contrast being such brute buying, such "support," as sends up our commodity markets contrary to rhyme or reason. The London money market has not risen upon borrowings by the combatants, for Japan has borrowed at home, and Russia is preparing to do so. Upon the contrary the London money market has been eased through unexpected remittances thither in order to provide credits there for payments in the world's markets. But the London market has its burden of a sort resembling our recent experience. When our indigestibles could not be sold needy sellers sacrificed whatever they had that the market would take. Similarly London has had to take Kafirs bundled out when there were no buyers for other properties, and we have had to take Americans "sold for no fault" but because the sellers could not keep them. The end is not yet. Japan has no such promenade as when it played at war with China, and Russia cannot hope to escape with the $500,000,000 which its Turkish war cost. The cost of the British war upon the Boers is a better standard. That may easily enough cost Russia its gold standard, or perhaps its dynasty. Japan's victories are so enraging and damaging to Russia that it would seem that a long and bitter war is the sole alternative to the improbable if not impossible total collapse of Russia. But such a war would be disastrous to both combatants, whichever won, and painful beyond expression to the Czar, who is no Bismarck. A St. Petersburg telegram intimates that if Russia could win a victory mediation would be acceptable. It is but a short step to accepting mediation without the condition. Whatever the doubts regarding the war's effect there can be none about the effect of peace. The bears would do well to think it over.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE YEAR'S MARKET MOVEMENTS

The Average Price of 60 Active Stocks, and the Average Daily Volume of Business.

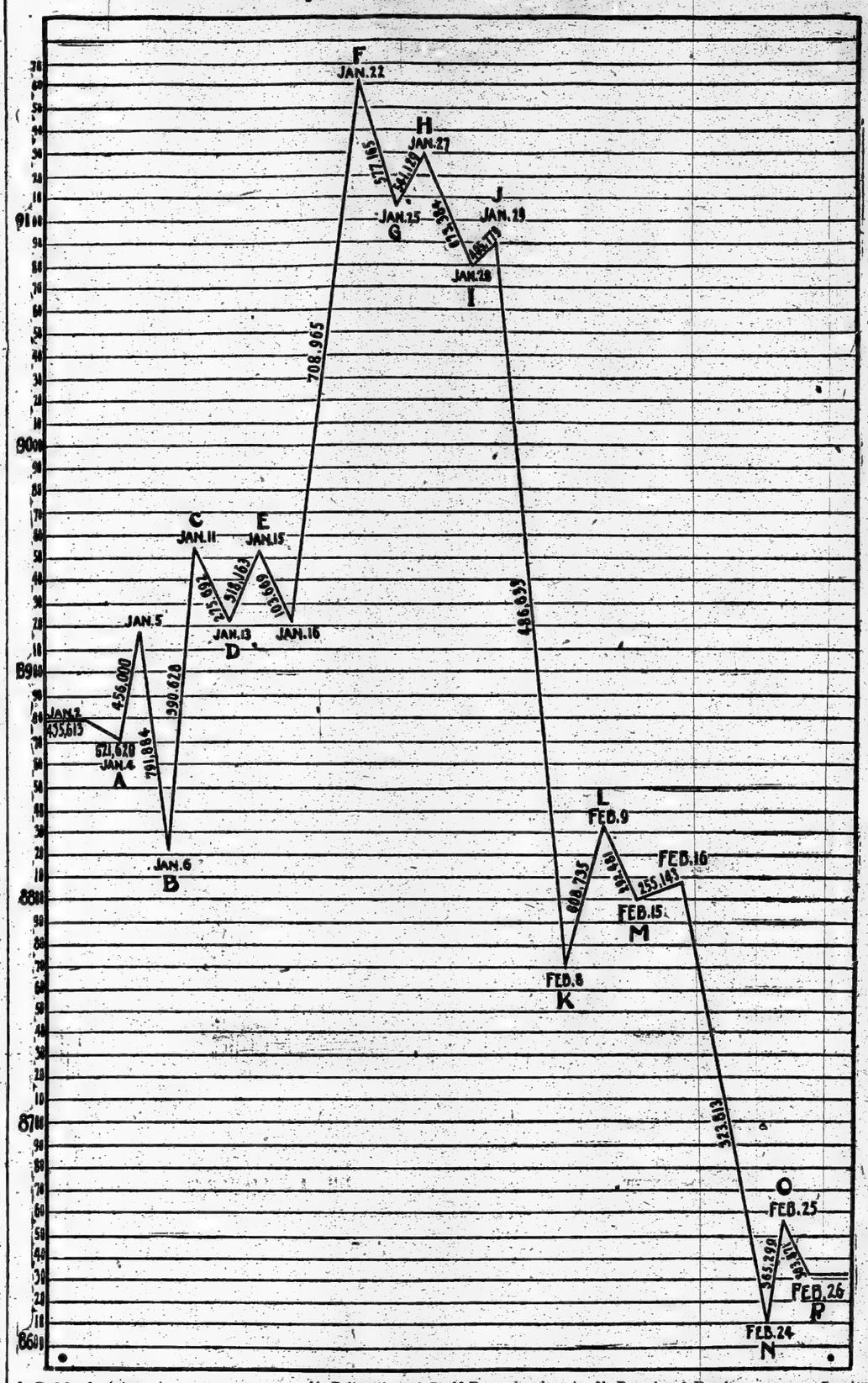

A—Bad bank statement.

B—Selling pressure from London on war possibilities. Passage of United States Steel common dividend.

C—Manipulative operations in low-priced shares. Rumored Gould-Pennsylvania settlement. Easy money.

D—London selling; war possibilities; profit taking.

E—Announcement Rock Island bond plan.

F—Manipulation; decided easy of money; heavy demand for bonds; heavy buying of Steel shares. Full dividend on Erie first preferred.

G—Profit-taking; Far Eastern uncertainty; London selling.

H—Reiteration of Gould-Pennsylvania settlement reports. Heavy buying in those shares.

I—Stocks affected by excited movements in commodity markets.

J—Recovery; profit-taking.

K—Gould-Pennsylvania peace negotiations stated to be off. Pennsylvania borrows $50,000,000 on 4½ per cent. notes. Beginning of hostilities in the Far East. Baltimore conflagration. Wildly excited movements in commodities.

L—Covering movement; support ascribed to banking interests.

M—Professional operations; much irregularity.

N—Reports of Russian reverses. Senator Hanna's illness and death. Applications for receivers for Baltimore insurance companies. Foreign markets decidedly disturbed. Foreign liquidation and bear selling. Failures at Berlin, Paris, and Continental centres, (only one of which was important.) Rumors of unfavorable Northern Securities decision.

O—Recovery on short covering. Better feeling abroad. Completion of London fortnightly settlement without failures. Easier money at that centre.

P—Bear selling. Fire at Rochester. Reports of further rate cutting. Uncertainty as to the outcome of the Paris settlement. Poor railroad statements.

SIX MONTHS' NET EARNINGS.

Good Reports of Leading Roads for the Half Year, and Similar Outlook for the Fiscal Year.

The principal railroad systems have now reported their net earnings for the first half of the fiscal year. The results as a whole are good, the best ever scored, but the tendency to decrease has become so noticeable now that the outlook for the full fiscal year is much in question. Some good judges expect the effect of trade reaction upon earnings to show more plainly in the next few months, in keeping with precedents for declining railroad earnings following business depression. But the possibilities in the present situation are governed by the difference in conditions of the present and of a year ago. The general advance in wages to railroad men, which was inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad in November, 1902, was quite generally in force on Jan. 1, 1903. During the past six months the expense accounts of our railroads have included the higher wage scale, but have compared with months of 1902, when wages were lower. Therefore, expenses in 1904 will not be so likely to increase by comparison with 1903, and net earnings, of course, will reap the benefit. It is also fair to say that the cost of supplies a year ago was approximately at the highest point ever reached. Although still high, the cost of almost all articles entering into railroad consumption is now lowered, and the tendency in that direction may be expected to continue. Add to this the fact that betterment outlays are seeing general curtailment, and the argument for fair net returns, even with lowered gross, becomes quite reasonable.

Considered specifically, the recent statements reflect a very varied condition of activity through the country. The three prominent sections are the Middle East, the Southeast, and the West. The worst reports are from the East, where manufacturing activity has lessened appreciably. Results East are brought down by the poor returns from the anthracite coalers, but in concluding that the East is worse in results than are other sections, opinion must not hasten to the conclusion that reports are particularly bad. Reading gained $4,054,217 in net surplus during the six months, Lehigh Valley gained $4,210,227, Norfolk and Western, $288,459, Chesapeake and Ohio, $820,411, Baltimore and Ohio $265,733, and Ontario and Western $257,849, while Erie lost $476,417. The only drawback to these favorable figures lies in the fact that in the succeeding six months as good results are hardly possible, for the coal roads early in 1903 were actively engaged in replenishing the country's depleted stock of coal.

The Southeastern field is naturally looked to to give the best earnings, because that region is active under the stimulus of the cotton boom. But there, although gross earnings do remarkably well, expenses are not kept within bounds. Louisville and Nashville, with a gross gain of $1,365,035, adds but $140,789 to its surplus. Southern Railway does little better, gaining $511,276 in net while adding $1,691,296 to gross. The Atlantic Coast Line seems to be the only Southern road that is retrenching expenses, for the report shows net enlarged by $523,665, with a gross gain of only $415,349. Extend our investigation, however, to Western railroads, and larger changes appear. St. Paul's $647,296 increase in net, saved from increased gross of $1,025,690, is good, but upon total earnings but little larger than St. Paul's; the gross gain for Union Pacific was $3,426,666 and the net gain $1,307,758. Atchison's results were about equivalent—a $4,116,316 gain in gross and $1,691,759 in net. But the most noteworthy of all the records is furnished by Southern Pacific, which has at last begun to cease spending all of its income in improvements. In six months increased business caused gross earnings $3,778,049 larger than the year before, and $1,614,266 of this was added to net. The balance over fixed charges for the six months was $8,130,448—equal to 4 per cent. earned upon the stock in six months. This money was all appropriated for betterments. But the month of December, considered alone, showed $588,593 surplus even after betterment outlays, and long-expectant stockholders are rendered correspondingly hopeful.

The only poor statement among the large systems is that of the Rock Island Company, and that is poor solely because of enlarged expenses, which doubtless in this case were imperatively necessary. Net earnings decreased $1,080,819, although gross increased $1,361,429. Therefore, the country over, the exhibit is not bad. Such indications as are reliable, bearing upon final results for a fiscal year but half over, point to as large surpluses this fiscal year as last upon the principal railroads, except in the Eastern section of the country embracing the mileage of the anthracite coal carriers; for it will soon be time to review poor net returns for January and February, and decreases now to be recorded will largely offset gains already scored.

AID BRITISH COTTON GROWERS.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Contributes £1,000 to Develop Plantations in the Colonies.

The railroads of the Lancashire (England) districts have suffered severely from the depression in the cotton industry. In the half-yearly report of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company Sir George J. Armytage, Chairman of the board, made the following remarks on this point:

"In mileage and demurrage there is a decrease of £3,142, making a total decrease in goods traffic of £50,128. It is hardly necessary for me to tell this meeting that the state of the cotton trade, which is so well known to you all, is the principal cause of this decrease. So far as this company is concerned, the prosperity of that trade is of more importance than almost anything else, for those who are conversant with the business will know that we convey each ton of cotton at least four times—namely, from the ship to the spinner, and then to the manufacturer, from him to the bleacher, and from the bleacher to the warehouse, and almost certainly a fifth time for shipment or consumption at home.

"Now, it will be quite clear that when the cotton trade is in a state of severe depression, the effect on the wages of the workmen must be very great; in fact, I have seen it authoritatively stated that the operatives have received two millions less in wages during the half year. This also has, of course, had a terrible effect not only on the passenger traffic, but on our general merchandise traffic.

"While I am on this subject I will mention that the Directors, taking all these circumstances into consideration, and looking into the immense importance of the cotton industry to the company, have decided to recommend you to make a grant of £1,000 to the British Cotton Growing Association, who are striving so hard to increase the area of land on which cotton can be grown in British colonies and dependencies, thus making the trade more independent in regard to its market, and a resolution to that effect will be submitted to you. That the matter is one of great importance is, I think, confirmed by the fact that it formed a subject for reference in the King's speech on the opening of Parliament last week."

This also applies to the London and Northwestern, and demonstrates that the depression in the cotton industries of England is more serious than the cotton bulls here are willing to admit.

NO SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT NOW.

The Proportionately High Prices of Other Cereals Offer No Advantages Over Use of Flour.

The high prices reached by wheat last week have raised the question as to how much further the advance could go without forcing the substitution of other food products. Inquiry among experts on this point brought out some remarkable facts. It appears that the present price of wheat is about the highest ever reached by that commodity without the aid of a corner. That there is no corner now is generally admitted, although it is true that the operations of the Armours materially assisted the advance. Such a high range of prices would probably not have been possible at this season without some active bull leader. The belief, however, that the Government largely overestimated the crop in placing it at 638,000,000 bushels is now general, mainly because the crop movement has been not of a kind to encourage the large crop views. This shortness of the crop—either actual or imaginary—has been aided by the war scare and has resulted in cash wheat being quoted in this city at $1.10 a bushel, with May at $1.08 and July at $1.03¾.

With the rise in price of wheat there has, however, occurred a rise in almost every other food product, and this makes the question as to when substitution will take place a difficult one to answer. There has been, accompanying the advance in wheat prices, an advance in the price of flour. Last year at this time flour was quoted at $4.25 a barrel, and on the corresponding date in 1902 the price was $4.05 a barrel. To-day flour costs $5.75 a barrel, an advance of $1.50 over last year. No wonder, then, that reports are beginning to come in from various parts of the country to the effect that the bakers contemplate an advance in the price of bread. Strange to say, the first advance was made in the wheat belt itself, it being reported from Winnipeg last week that loaves had been advanced from eight for $1 to seven for $1.

But in spite of this rise in wheat and flour these food products are still cheaper comparatively speaking than, for instance, oats, which are quoted at about 2 cents a pound, with wheat at 1.9 cents. Comparison with corn shows the latter not much cheaper at 1.2 cents a pound, while rye is quoted at 1.6 cents. Of these grains corn is the most available substitute, but there are many of our best customers abroad who will eat corn bread, though they will eat rye. For this reason among others the difference between corn and wheat would have to be considerably larger to encourage the use of the former as a substitute. Such difference generally exists when a corner is effected in wheat, and it is in part the fear of this substitution which, among other things, discourages the manipulation of corners except in the current month, a corner manipulator being necessarily forced to consider in his operations the laws of supply and demand.

The high price of cereals has already, however, brought about a falling off in exports, and as some of our largest consumers are foreign countries, it will remain to be seen whether this reduction in exports will result in the substitution abroad of other foods. In this connection it is important to note that the potato crop in many countries of Europe proved a failure last year, thus forcing up the price of at least one serious competitor of wheat and flour as a food. The proportions between the prices of the various cereal and other vegetable foods being thus maintained, it was declared unlikely that any substitute for wheat would be used at least for some time to come.

THE FOREIGN FAILURES AND OUR MARKETS.

Their Importance Exaggerated, Though They Cause Some Selling of American Stocks.

The great number of failures of banking firms in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Lyons, and other European cities which have been reported by cable during the last two weeks created considerable disturbance in Wall Street, especially when the figures of liabilities for one house alone were placed at $6,000,000.

Inquiry among German banking houses with international connections, however, brought out the fact that the importance of these failures was exaggerated, except in that it showed that the uncertainties of war are still dangerous to the financial and commodity markets, various statements about the world having changed in this respect to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wall Street indeed feared that these failures might seriously affect those American securities which are largely held abroad, and on Tuesday morning attributed some heavy selling of certain shares to the influence of one of these failures. According to the opinion of many German bankers, however, this was not true, although it is not denied that American shares did suffer on this account. One of the bankers explained the relation between the financial centres of the two countries in this way:

"Every year, as the interests of the various countries broaden and their commerce reaches out, the financial relations between the various countries grow more intimate and also more intricate. In the days when we had no cables and bad news traveled slowly, there was less importance attached to failures abroad. Nowadays, however, the world is one great village, and trouble in one section is generally reflected in every other section.

"Nowadays Europe holds large amounts of American securities. Many of them were bought at comparatively low prices, though, perhaps, not as low as they are now. These securities, however, are bound to suffer from financial panic such as was seen on the Paris Bourse last week. So far as we have been able to find out the firms that failed were heavily interested in Russian securities. These Russian bonds declined heavily and probably would have declined still more if a great many firms had not preferred to withhold them from a market which was unwilling to take them except at startling concessions. Instead they sold other securities in order to realize cash wherewith to protect commitments elsewhere. In this way were sold Kafirs, French rentes, consols, American railway shares, and other securities. Of course, they were sold wherever the markets seemed to offer the best opportunities. There was probably some selling here for the firms which failed, or were about to fail, and our market felt it. The effect, however, was not as great as some people wanted us to believe it would be. Of course, if the houses had been great international houses they would probably have had a demoralizing effect on our market, as did the Baring failure in 1890. As it was, their effect was sentimental largely, and therefore was more noticed in the commodity markets, especially in the cotton market, where speculation centres at this time.

"I can remember no failure on this side which created even a ripple in foreign financial markets. This is because we hold no foreign securities to speak of in this country. Of course, there are in Wall Street a dozen or so houses with large foreign connections, the failure of any one of which would probably cause a mild panic in European centres, but outside of these, failures in this city would have no effect on European markets."

Told 'Round the Ticker.

HENRY H. SHEARSON of Shearson, Hammill & Co., has gone to Palm Beach. On the Cotton Exchange, where he is a familiar figure, it is said that the expenses of his trip are being paid by Daniel J. Sully, who considered Shearson a "Jonah" to the market, and offered to send him South to get rid of him. Shearson took up the offer, and the brokers are now guessing what his expense bill will be.

AUGUST BELMONT and Norman B. Ream have both joined the Palm Beach colony and will remain South, according to present plans, until the weather becomes settled. J. Pierpont Morgan is making preparations for his annual trip to Jekyl Island.

EDGAR SPEYER, a brother of James Speyer, and head of the London firm of Speyer Brothers, according to cable dispatches is recovering rapidly from an operation for appendicitis performed on him two weeks ago. Mr. Speyer was recently in this country.

DUMONT CLARKE, President of the American Exchange National Bank, had an experience recently which shows how the subterfuges of polite intercourse sometimes fall short of the mark. Mr. Clarke has an excellent memory for names, and it is a rare occasion when he cannot recall the name of any one who has business relations with the bank of which he is the head. It happened, however, some days ago that Mr. Clarke was at a loss to recall the name of a man who called upon him in connection with some business he had with the bank. Not wishing to ask his visitor's name, which might have hurt his sensibilities, Mr. Clarke, when the matter in hand had been concluded, asked in an off-hand way:

"By the way, how do you spell your name?"

The reply was: "J-o-n-e-s."

FRANKLIN EDSON, JR., has retired from the Stock Exchange firm of Keene & Ward, and a new firm is announced, to consist of Frank H. Keene, Sidney F. Ward, Exchange member, and Albert C. Ward.

C. B. GUNTHER, who has been a familiar figure in Wall Street for years, in the Stock Exchange firm of C. B. Gunther & Brother, and later C. B. Gunther & Co., is retiring from active life as a broker, and the firm bearing his name has been dissolved.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President of the First National Bank, returned from a trip South last week. Mr. Baker had been South in company with Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway and some other railroad men.

BIRD S. COLER'S friends in Wall Street were interested last week in the announcement that he was one of the Directors of the recently organized Metropolitan Disinfecting and Plumbing Inspection Company. Knowing his ardent advocacy of reform while in the office of Controller, his friends are wondering whether this new company is the corporate manifestation of a new movement for the moral as well as material disinfection of New York.

BERNARD N. BAKER, whose name has been much discussed during the past week in connection with the change in the Presidency of the Shipping Trust, is enjoying a long rest from business activity. Mr. Baker intends continuing his vacation until the end of the present year, when he will again "go into business," as he expresses it—not, however, into the shipping business.

MOREAU DELANO, son of Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers & Co., is one of the sons of that firm who are being brought up in the wisdom of their fathers. He has been in his father's office for some time, but has just been put in charge of a new department. This is in accordance with the custom of the members of the firm in giving their sons a thorough preliminary training as a stepping stone to a partnership.

GEORGE D. MORGAN, nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, and his Japanese wife paid a visit early last week to the financial district in an automobile. Some of the curb brokers noticed the Japanese gown of Mrs. Morgan, and immediately recognized her. Enthusiastic cheers and shouts for Japan were given, indicating that the majority of the brokers favor the Japanese in the present struggle or else were desirous of giving Mrs. Morgan a hearty welcome to the Broad Street "Curb."

WILLIS S. PAINE, ex-State Superintendent of Banking, and now President of the Consolidated National Bank, has gone to California for his annual midwinter vacation. Mr. Paine will return in May.

FREDERICK K. AMES, who was a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Ames, Swan & Co., recently dissolved, will make his office with Hornblower & Weeks.

WILLIAM V. KING, Superintendent and one-time President of the Cotton Exchange, has again applied for membership. Mr. King sold his seat over a year ago for personal reasons, but he recently secured another, and his name has been posted.

ARTHUR D. ROBINSON has purchased the Stock Exchange seat of B. A. Edwards. Mr. Robinson is the nephew of Nelson Robinson, for many years connected with Homans & Co.

TWO SETS OF LOSERS IN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Baltimore Underwriters Twice Mulcted, Others Once, but Thoroughly.

The reported contest in the meeting of the International Mercantile Marine the other day, which still demands credence in spite of expected "official" denials, has a good deal of light shed upon it by a survey of the respective losses of the two warring elements in the company.

These were, obviously, the Baltimore interests, once owners of the Atlantic Transport Line, and the dominant parties in the underwriting syndicate, in which, also, the Baltimoreans had some small part. Both had lost, and both heavily—particularly those of Baltimore, to whose stock losses had been added the others arising through syndicate participation. The losses on Atlantic Transport through the exchange for Mercantile Marine securities represented a shrinkage of about two-thirds in value.

The syndicate losses are easily arrived at

both as a matter of depreciation and present market value. The syndicate undertook to supply $50,000,000 cash and received for its underwriting $50,000,000 in bonds, $2,500,000 in preferred stock, and $25,000,000 in common stock, making a total of $77,500,000, or a profit on paper of $27,500,000. As first put out, however, considering the bonds worth par, the preferred stood at about 75 and the common at 35, so that the initial paper profit of the underwriting was due to be a paltry $8,625,000, which, after all, represented a fair return on the $50,000,000 invested.

There was then the chance of an advance in the stocks. But the advance never came, and each computation of profits after the initial one was smaller than those which had gone before, until at last the zero mark was reached. Now the mercury marks at several degrees below, for, figuring the bonds at 80, the preferred stock at 20, and the common at 5, the situation would be, on the amount of securities first received by the underwriters:

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Depreciation.
Bonds	$50,000,000	$41,000,000	$9,000,000
Preferred stock.	2,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
Common stock..	25,000,000	1,250,000	23,750,000
	$77,500,000	$42,750,000	$34,750,000

Or, if comparison were made with the apparent profits when the securities were at top notch, the result would be as follows: The $50,000,000 bonds at par, $50,000,000; the $2,500,000 preferred stock at 75, $1,875,000, and the $25,000,000 common at 35, $6,750,000, making a total on all three classes of $58,525,000. This, in comparison with present market value of $42,750,000, indicates a depreciation of $15,775,000.

The most material consideration to the syndicate, however, is not the shrinkage of its paper profits, but the successive drops of the aggregate profits to the zero point and below. Just at present this actual loss is the difference between $50,000,000 put in and the $42,750,000 represented by the market value of the securities. As a matter of fact, the loss is a little greater, because from the total of securities which the syndicate received there must be subtracted $500,000 preferred stock and $2,500,000 common stock given to the syndicate managers as a commission, and now worth about $225,000.

In the underwriting losses the Baltimoreans figured in a cumulative way, these sufferers having originally their larger losses through the transfer of their stock. But these losses, so far as represented by the figures on depreciation, are pretty nearly absolute, since the sales of the securities taken on the underwriting project have been so small as to be an almost negligible quantity.

BRITISH LOSSES AT BALTIMORE.

Transatlantic Comment on Their Amount and Effect Is Not Despondent.

British fire insurance interests are inclined to regard with equanimity the losses which they have been called upon to sustain owing to the conflagration at Baltimore. While in come cases mulcted for considerable amounts, in none does the liability involved exceed $1,000,000, which is regarded as moderate, all circumstances considered. Thus it is pointed out by way of comparison that British companies were more heavily involved in the Chicago fire, settlements for which showing, to take one or two instances, that the Liverpool and London and Globe was liable for $3,275,000 in round figures, taking the pound sterling at an even $5, and the North British and Mercantile for $2,300,000, or three to four times the amount of their Baltimore losses.

It must then be remembered that thirty-odd years ago the companies had been established by a so much shorter period and had not been able to place themselves on as firm a financial basis as recently, it being a matter of record that "the past two years," to quote an authority on the subject, "have been very productive of fire insurance profits, especially in America." Reserves in consequence have accumulated heavily, and hence the draft upon resources will make comparatively small impression. The London Daily Telegraph, after inquiry at the offices of some of the companies, finds substantial indorsement of these items as representing leading British fire insurance company losses at Baltimore, amounts being stated in pounds sterling.

Atlas	£20,000
Commercial Union	80,000
Law Union	15,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	200,000
London Assurance	50,000
London and Lancashire	100,000
North British and Mercantile	120,000
Norwich Union	90,000
Phoenix	100,000
Royal Exchange	70,000
Royal	200,000
Sun	90,000
Union	50,000

Belief is entertained that liquidation of these liabilities will not materially affect distribution of dividends to stockholders, among whom, it is unnecessary to say, fear of reduction rapidly spread when the news of the extent of the fire was first made known. Effort has been made to reassure those among whom such fear was the strongest, and with evident success, as there has apparently been no disturbance to holdings even to the moderate extent that might have been expected. Chairman Richard Hobson of the Liverpool and London and Globe, at a recent meeting said, referring to the loss to be met by that company, that although the sum was a large one—it has already been stated as amounting to $1,000,000—they were quite prepared to make payment, and should congratulate themselves if they had not to pay more, doubtless having in mind the much more striking liability of 1871. As a further evidence of the preparedness of the British companies, it is reported that the London and Lancashire will not be compelled to part with any of its securities, but will settle all claims out of its cash holdings.

The philosophic view is taken that the losses incurred are not absolute, and that the greater the promptitude in paying, the more favorable the impression made and the better for future business. British companies were well rewarded with access of new business after the Chicago settlements were made, and for many years those first to make adjustment continued to reap the results of a commendable policy. Generally speaking, and the grounds are reasonable, expectation now is that much will take place to recoup those which are first in the field this time. Rivalry for business is expected to be quite lively, but results seem nowhere to be in doubt, and from all indications American institutions will find British competitors close at their heels in the race for policy writing, regarded as promising the largest volume ever recorded. It is simply a matter of traditional outburst of insurance following any great fire calamity and the ability of the agent to get to work.

NOVEL GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES.

The new swift steam locomotives, with three cylinders and six axles, which have been built by Herren Henschel at Cassel for the accelerated express service, underwent their first trial recently on the Minden-Göttingen line. These locomotives, which are five meters long, and have pointed prows to minimize the resistance of the wind, present an odd appearance. The driving gear consists of three cylinders, two driving axles coupled together, and four running axles. After the conclusion of the trials, two of them will be shipped to America to take part in the locomotive tests at the forthcoming St. Louis Exhibition. It is said that they can go 130 kilometers an hour. The highest speed attained during the first trial trips was 127 kilometers.—London Standard's Berlin Telegram.

BATTLE OF THE PORTS FOR EXPORT GRAIN TRADE

New York City So Far Beaten in the Struggle.

RAILROAD RATES THE CAUSE

Hope That the Present Rate War May Result in a Readjustment in This City's Favor.

The dispute over the differentials on grain made in favor of Philadelphia as against New York by two of the trunk lines has called renewed attention to the fact that New York, and to some extent Philadelphia, has been steadily declining in importance as a shipping point for export grain. In the battle of the ports, which has extended over the last fifteen years, these two cities have been gradually but surely losing ground to both the North Atlantic and the Gulf ports, which have been executing a sort of a flank movement and have put the two largest ports on the coast, as it were, between two millstones.

The attack on the shipping interests of New York and Philadelphia began about ten years ago to assume such proportions as to alarm the shippers of grain and other merchants of this city. It was somewhat before that time that the Illinois Central first began to make extremely low rates from Chicago and other Western grain centres to New Orleans. The Illinois Central was able to do this because it had an easy grade all the way to the coast, making it possible to haul long trains at low cost. The move of the Illinois Central was quite naturally followed by other railroads, who could not afford to let the Illinois Central have it all. The result was that within five years the Gulf ports were getting a material part of the grain export traffic. After they had once secured this foothold there was nothing to prevent them from extending their operations unless it were that the lines running to the Atlantic ports should reduce grain rates so as to enable those ports to compete on the same basis.

Only a few of the railroads reaching the Atlantic Coast were, however, quick to see that the competition by the Gulf ports was threatening to interfere materially with their tonnage. Railroads, of course, look on these matters entirely from their own point of view. They have it in their power to make and unmake cities, to destroy or build up the industries of individuals and communities, and to force migration of industry to the points favored by them. This power they do not use for the benefit of those whom it affects most, but rather entirely for the purpose of so distributing traffic and tonnage as to draw the greatest profit from them. The trunk lines running into New York did not, then, show much concern over the dwindling export grain trade of the city. They were hauling an immense amount of tonnage that paid them better than grain traffic, and as their lines were congested with the amount of freight which had to be moved they made no attempts to prevent the crowding out of grain, which process they, in fact, aided by the gradual advancing of rates on these products. Not so with the lines reaching South Atlantic and Eastern ports, especially Baltimore, Newport News, Boston, Montreal, and St. Johns. To the development of the first two of these the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio gave particular attention, while the Eastern ports, including Boston, were taken care of by the Canadian lines. The latter made rates from Chicago to Montreal which were lower than the rates for grain from Buffalo to New York. This in spite of the fact that the haul from Chicago to the Canadian ports is longer than the haul to New York from the same city.

In this manner there were established two new streams of traffic, both of them greater and more powerful than the one which formerly found the sea at New York. By these the grain from the Southwestern States, including Kansas and Missouri, and perhaps Nebraska, flowed to the Gulf ports, while the grain from Manitoba, the Dakotas, and Minnesota went across the great lakes and then to the Canadian ports.

A typical illustration of this seaboard movement may be found in the statistics for the week ending Feb. 20 last, which show as follows:

	Wheat, Bushels. Exports.	Corn, Bushels. Exports.
New York	17,912	263,847
Boston	0,388	112,874
Philadelphia	18,800	113,438
Baltimore	....	389,911
New Orleans	104,779	397,052
Galveston	102,357	195,999
St. Johns, N. B.	103,086	....
Portland, Me.	160,012	....
Total	517,734	1,473,721

It appears from this that, so far as wheat at least was concerned, the share of New York in the grain export movement was insignificant.

The argument is made that the reason for this decline of the Port of New York is that in distance from the wheat fields it is at a disadvantage. This is not, however, the case, except so far as the Southwestern States are concerned, which are of course nearer the Gulf and the grain from which would naturally move in that direction. Rates from Kansas City to the Gulf could not of course be met from Chicago to New York. But from Chicago to New Orleans the distance is practically the same as from Chicago to New York, and there would therefore be no reason, so far as rates are concerned, why they should be higher to this city than to New Orleans.

There are besides several advantages which New York possesses over its competitors. So far as the Gulf ports are concerned, it is a fact that grain in the warm climate of that region is more liable to go out of condition, a factor of great importance, especially in years like the present, when grain has a distinct tendency to deteriorate. So far as the ports in Canada are concerned, they are handicapped by extremely high insurance rates on account of the shipping in those waters being very dangerous. That, in spite of these drawbacks, those ports have come out victorious in a contest with the two greatest cities in the country speaks for the power which a railroad may exert as a friend or a foe.

It is of course true that the combined ocean and railroad rate from the Gulf ports to Europe is less than the same rate via New York, but this applies only for grain from the Southwestern States. If the Chicago-New York rate were reduced as it should be there would be no question as to which way the grain would move. At present the rates into New York, except those over which there is now a rate war pending, are higher than they ever were.

It is true that at the present moment the movement to New York is influenced somewhat by the fact that the crop in the Northwest was only an average crop, while the crops in the Southwest have been big. But even so, there is no reason why the railroads into New York should not be able to meet the competition of the Gulf ports when the Canadian railroads are able to meet it. On flour, for instance, the rate from Minneapolis to the Gulf is 5 cents per 100 lower than the rate from Minneapolis to New York and 2 cents per 100 lower than the rate to Baltimore. This is entirely unnatural, as it is as far from the Northwest to the Gulf as it is to New York.

The importance to the Port of New York of getting back at least some of the lost traffic cannot be overestimated. Grain is almost an essential for the maintenance of ocean freighters. It is one of the best articles of export to be used as the bulk of freight for a steamer, and there is really nothing else to take its place. How far this is true is perhaps demonstrated by citing the growth of ports which have now become serious rivals in shipping trade, but which formerly were insignificant as competitors. In Baltimore, for instance, there formerly was no regularly established line with weekly sailings. Almost the entire business was done by tramp steamers. They, however, found the business profitable, and one day one of them returned from Rotterdam with a cargo of goods for St. Louis. Now there is a regular line in operation between Baltimore and Rotterdam with a list of weekly sailings. Most of its export freight is grain, but these steamers bring back other merchandise for import, and so the injury to New York works both ways. The same thing occurred in Philadelphia and in Newport News, from which port there are now regular sailings to Glasgow, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. In the Gulf ports the steamers are as yet mainly tramp steamers, but it will not be long, if previous experience may be relied upon, before there will be regular lines established from those points also.

Under these circumstances it may seem unreasonable that Philadelphia and New York should be fighting each other instead of joining forces against the common rivals. But the encouraging factor in that situation is that it may result in a fundamental rearrangement of grain tariffs from the Western points to the Port of New York. The railroads which really have the whole matter in their power have not as much business to handle as they had during the recent boom, and they will probably be more willing to listen to the suggestions of the New York merchants, to whom they heretofore turned a deaf ear, but whose aid in the present controversy with Philadelphia they are anxious to obtain. It will of course not be possible to shut off entirely the ports which have proved such formidable competitors, for an outlet of traffic once opened is hard to close, and besides the Southwestern railroads may make a fight to retain their traffic, but under any circumstances reduced rates to New York on grain and grain products will regain at least a part of the lost prestige of this city as a shipping centre.

WHAT THE MARKET FEARS.

Bearing Upon Our Securities of Russian Financial Necessities.

The weekend's reports of great military activity on the part of all the European powers did little to allay the feelings of uneasiness concerning the foreign financial situation which have pervaded this market all the week. The general distrust and pessimism in Berlin and Paris which has caused such a decline on the Bourses of those cities cannot fail to find its reflection in London and in New York. The question is how far will the influence extend? How far will we be affected in case Russia is forced to place her loans at a heavy discount?

For in the opinion of those in a position to know a further bond issue on the part of the Russian Government is considered inevitable, unless there should be sudden and speedy reversal of the position in the Far East. To Russia, the war which has been in progress less than a fortnight has been enormously and unexpectedly costly, and its duration over any considerable length of time would necessarily involve the expenditure of sums many times greater than the Government has on hand at present. As to the $85,000,000 on deposit in Amsterdam, Paris, and Berlin, that sum, it is estimated, would be barely sufficient to pay the interest for a year on the foreign held portion of Russia's $3,550,000,000 debt. The denial that Russia's West European financial representative has been in frequent negotiation with various bankers' syndicates with a view to bringing out a loan is anything but convincing. That Russia will have to raise money to meet the extraordinary expenditures of the undertaking in which she has become involved is almost a foregone conclusion. The question as it concerns us is whether the foreign markets will be able to take care of a large loan issued necessarily at a heavy discount without a serious disturbance which may find its reflection in sales of foreign-held American securities.

It is natural enough that in the flush of victory the Japanese loan of last week should have been readily taken up in Tokio, and it is anything but strange that Russia, in view of the reverses to her arms and the great depreciation in her securities, should have had nothing to say regarding further bond issues. With her 4 per cent. long-term bonds selling close to 90 and every prospect of her having to face the expenses of a long and costly war, conducted thousands of miles from all sources of supplies, the present time is certainly most unpropitious for the placing of a loan. Add to this the fact that both Paris and Berlin are overloaded with previous Russian bond issues, in which there has just been a depreciation of 10 per cent., and it can be readily seen what difficulties will beset the further raising of funds by Russia except at the most ruinous concessions. So far the talk has been of a 5 per cent. issue to be put out at 90.

Berlin and Paris are the only two foreign markets in which there is the least chance of the Russian loan being brought out. Berlin is probably actually more friendly to Russian interests than Paris, and the Berlin market is probably in better shape to take care of the new issue of Russians than is the market of the French capital, overloaded as it already is with previous issues of that Government. At the same time this may be made the very reason that French bankers will be willing to bring out the loan. They realize that a new issue, put out at unfavorable terms, could not fail to react upon the price of the present bonds outstanding, the larger part of which they are themselves interested in. They may be willing therefore to "take care" of the new issue merely for the sake of protecting their present immense holdings of Russians.

Russia's borrowings may be put off some time, according to the developments on the scene of the war. A successful campaign, for instance, would no doubt cause a rise in her credit and the ability to put out her bonds on much more favorable terms than would be possible at present. At the same time the loan seems bound to come soon, and unless the bankers of Paris or Berlin decide to undertake the issue at a fair figure, it is a certainty that the rest of the market, especially for Government bonds, will have to suffer. In that case we shall no doubt be affected to the extent of having to take back a large quantity of investment stocks and some railroad bonds which Berlin especially purchased freely from us just before the outbreak of hostilities. With the present conditions in the money market it is difficult to see why this should be a cause of alarm. At the same time, it is always a possibility hanging over the market, and has been instrumental, probably more than anything else, in causing last week's condition of profound stagnation.

Diamond Portland Cement Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Articles of incorporation were granted to-day to the Diamond Portland Cement Company. The capitalization is given as $1,000,000. The company is to deal in cements and mineral substances. The incorporators are Edgar Grauert, Max F. Wirts, and Carrie C. Wirts, all of Bound Brook, N. J.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

The Norfolk and Southern Railway's $225,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, listed on the Stock Exchange last Wednesday, were issued for the purpose of general betterments and for the construction of a new line from Mackay's Ferry to Plymouth, Va. The mortgage under which the bonds are put out allows the issuance of $10,000 bonds per each mile of track constructed.

The Atlantic Coast Line's application for the listing of $1,500,000 additional first consolidated bonds, which was granted by the Stock Exchange last week, is stated to be for the purpose of taking up and canceling a like amount of the St. Johns Division first mortgage bonds of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, which were redeemed and paid off Jan. 1.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie bond issue of $4,866,000 listed on the Stock Exchange last week represented the construction of some 245 miles of new railroad in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. There is a total of $26,970,000 now issued under the mortgage. Of these, $6,710,000 was for improvements and paying other obligations, $3,954,000 for retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Minneapolis and Pacific Railway, $1,791,000 for retiring the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway first mortgage bonds, and $14,515,000 for the construction of new road at the rate of $20,000 bonds per mile. There remain now $155,000 of the total bonds issued which have not been listed on the Exchange.

The Wiggins Ferry Company of St. Louis, for the control of which there was a struggle last year resulting in the acquisition of the company by the Terminal Association of St. Louis, handled on its transfer and ferryboats, for the ear ended Dec. 31, 1903, 143,762 cars, with a total tonnage of 4,283,578 tons.

The new Chicago-St. Louis line of the St. Louis and San Francisco, by way of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, is to be ready for business by April 1. It will be a double-track road.

The United States Steel Corporation's earnings for the first quarter of the present year are already being estimated. The January earnings are placed at $3,000,000, February earnings at $3,500,000, and March earnings at $5,000,000—a total of $11,500,000. Of course, these are only estimates.

The Chicago Great Western's attempt to make Omaha a market has resulted in the planning of extensive additions to the freight terminals in that city of the Omaha line, the Burlington, and the Rock Island.

The Pacific Express Company will, it is stated, operate the express business on the Wabash lines into Pittsburg which are to be opened in the Spring.

It is reported from Dallas that George J. Gould, who is now in the Southwest, denies the rumor that the Missouri Pacific is attempting to borrow large sums of money on long-time notes.

The Eastern war has stimulated the tin plate trade. Packing and provision houses are said to have given orders since the beginning of hostilities for 100,000 boxes of cans.

The Lackawanna Railroad is now understood to be the only company which is still adhering to the anti-pass agreement which was adopted two years ago, reaffirmed a year ago, but which has been gradually dying from lack of exercise.

The Denver and Rio Grande suffered severely last week from a snowslide which covered the tracks for a distance of 200 feet with ninety feet of snow and debris. The Heber City branch was completely blocked by the accident.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lackawanna Railroad last week, 368,000 votes were cast, or 10,000 more than in the year before.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, the Anaconda Copper Company, the Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company, and the Butte and Boston Copper Company now occupy a suite of offices on the twentieth floor of the new building at 42 Broadway.

The United Box Board and Paper Company reports $35,000 as the net earnings for the month of January. Considering that the month is the dullest of the year the officials look upon the showing as satisfactory.

The fact that a meeting has been called for March 9 to vote upon a proposition to increase by $1,000,000 the capital of the Simpson Crawford Company has drawn attention to the quotations for the issues of this company. The common stock has been offered for months at 30 with no bid, and the bonds are offered at 75, likewise without a bid.

Much mystery is maintained by the officers of the General Chemical Company concerning the character of the improvements in the company's plants, for the construction of which means were provided by passing the dividend on the common stock, on which 5 per cent. was paid last year. The management is reticent even with the representatives of stockholders, who in the past have been kept in close touch with the affairs of the company. The improvements, it is stated, are of vast importance, and will result in a very large increase in the value of the plants. Despite this assurance, some dissatisfaction was felt by common stockholders who thought that the earnings of the past year fully entitled them to the regular dividend.

The report that the Michigan Central is short of engines is denied by President Ledyard, who says that the motive power of his company is in first-class condition. The Michigan Central is now loaning engines to the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroad.

In addition to its Chicago extension, which the Père Marquette put in operation in December last, the road expects to open its Buffalo extension during the coming month. The net earnings of the road, not including the business derived from the Chicago line, for the year ended Dec. 31 last were $1,604,674 after the payment of taxes and charges.

On Wednesday last, when trading was resumed on the Baltimore Stock Exchange after the interruption following the fire disaster in that city, there was an interesting movement in the stock of the Baltimore Brick Company. The first sale of the stock was made at an advance of twelve points over the last transaction previous to the fire. The explanation was simple enough, being that the necessity of rebuilding a large part of the city pointed conclusively to a heavy demand for the company's product. The case is one that strongly illustrates the truth of the maxim that [illegible] and ill wind that blows nobody [illegible].

Developments still under way at the various plants of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will add still further to the capacity of the company, already largely increased by the improvements carried on during the past two years. One of the improvements recently installed is a system of electric traction at some of the company's mines, which has enabled the company to produce in one shift of ten hours as much coal as had previously been turned out in double the time. Another recent addition to the improvements is a large iron mixer constructed at a cost of $200,000, which makes possible the production of iron of a uniform quality, adding considerably to its salability.

Officers of the General Electric Company are saying little or nothing about the intention of the Allis-Chalmers Company to compete with it and the Westinghouse Company in the manufacture of electrical apparatus. The prospect does not seem to be one which disturbs them.

It is said of the smelting business that industrial depression does not affect it at all. The closing months of last year, when iron and other trades showed very decided signs of decreased business, were the best months in the history of the American Smelting and Refining Company up to that time, and it is said that its business since the beginning of the year has been equally good.

The Carnegie Steel Company's blast furnace at Sharon, Penn., has made a new record for production of pig iron. A few days ago 608 tons were produced in twenty-four hours, as compared with the previous record of 536 tons.

FOREIGN SECURITY MARKETS.

Some Points as to How They Acted and Are Likely to Act Under the War Strain.

Both at home and abroad there is evidence of a good deal of concern as to whether there are likely to be any or many repetitions of the panic and slump which took place on foreign security markets a week ago yesterday. Few recent events attracted more attention—leading up as this one did to several failures—despite the fact that there were observable all the earmarks of a desperate bear raid, easily organized owing to the concentration at one time of several developments as easily laid hold of and made to serve the purpose of forcing down prices. More cheerful information came from foreign sources at the opening of the late week, but mainly in the shape of denial of rumors and the exposure of the work of the party which had been so successful in bringing down the level of many Government issues. There was considerable recovery from the fright which had seized the community and taken possession of the Paris Bourse, but nevertheless our own market was put through that kind of exercise which is anything but solacing to timid people. The fact remained that demonstration had been made of the possibility of shaking foreign exchanges to their foundation, and while other factors were hunted up and made to help a selling movement on to success there was a persistent dangling of this skeleton before the eyes of speculative as well as investment interests.

Berlin and London had sympathized by going through a bad quarter of an hour, why could not the whole outfit take on such spasms from time to time while present uncertainties exist? To go lightly into detail, consols on the London market, imitating the progress of our own Steel shares of a short time ago, made another new low record, testifying to the fact that there is nothing immune when conditions or manipulation or a combination of both gets to work in earnest. Neither the stocks of a concern claimed to have more water in them than anything watered and still able to float, nor the top notch security of one of the leading countries of the world can escape.

The incident of the break has its interesting points. Weakness had featured the foreign markets for several days, as there had been much disquieting news anent the Russo-Japanese war floating in on all sides, but actual decline had not been marked. It was more a waning tendency that observers noticed, with the fact commented on that there had been quite a respectable recession from previous levels for many Government issues. Belief seemed to be the stronger that a good deal of the discounting process had been gone through which again recalls some developments nearer home. On our markets last year, for instance, it will readily come to mind with what frequency the opinion was voiced that the worst was over. This or that unfavorable feature had been met by a decline and "prices bid fair to recover, possibly to advance beyond the point from which the fall took place." What happened was something very different.

As to the securities of foreign Governments which were liquidated at concessions, it turned out that shrinkage already on record was no barrier to further shrinkage, even though, as it has been in many cases, declines had been quite severe. Before the final slump, for example, there had occurred the marking down from the previous year's best figures which is set forth below:

	High, 1903.	Before Feb. 20, 1904.	Decline.
British consols	93⅞	88⅝	5⅛
French 3% rentes	100⅝	95	5⅝
Russian 4%	103½	90½	13
Japanese 4%	89½	69½	20
Spanish 4%	91⅝	82	9⅝
Chinese 7%, silver	93	85	8
Turkish convertible 3⅛%	103	98½	4½
Austrian 4%, gold	103¼	99½	3¾
Egyptian unified 4%	109	103	6
Italian 5%, 1861	103⅝	99½	4⅛
Hungarian 4%, gold	106⅛	93	5⅛
German 3%	93⅛	89	3⅝
Greek 5%, 1884	43½	39	4½
Bulgarian 6%	98	81	17

While the list was affected as a whole, comprising, of course, many more issues than are enumerated above, action converged on the securities of those countries most interested in the present struggle, either directly or indirectly. Spanish fours dropped to 75⅛, adding 6½ points to a loss of 9⅝ from 1903 records. French 3 per cent. rentes touched 93.55, making with the previous loss a total decline of approximately 7¼ points. A price of 85¼ was sent over as having been made for consols on the London curb. Russian Imperial 4 per cents dropped to 83⅛, and so on.

Of course the view has been taken that the bottom has been seen, and that the break under such panicky conditions and market rigging registered the culmination of the downward movement. With the trouble in the Orient apparently in its early stages only, such conclusion would seem to be a hasty one. The nerves of security holders have been put to a test which is common enough in times of stress, whether from reaction, from war, or from disaster of any kind causing uneasiness and timidity, and what these generally do is to unload as quietly as possible, and to take the best prices they can get for their stocks and bonds. The process not infrequently sees the so-called panic figures again approximated, perhaps, for some issues, but lowered for those in the storm centre. We had, for instance, a tremendous drop in values here on May 9, 1901, an almost immediate recovery, but in a few days the low average was touched again within a point. There was an average fall on this market of 3¼ points in two days last May, a rebound of nearly one-half the loss, and then a lower level than the first one inside of a week. It would be well not to expect too much of markets still subject to a heavy strain; better to act with caution in coming to conclusions, either as to the causes of breaks, or surface indications with regard to disposing of substantial securities.

THE BANK SURPLUS TAX

Savings Institutions Welcome Modification of Odell Law.

Decision of Court of Appeals Rates Surplus Quoted Below Par at Market Value.

The decision of the Court of Appeals last Wednesday, to the effect that the 1 per cent. tax imposed by the so-called Odell act by the Legislature of 1901, on the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks, was collectible only on the market value of bonds constituting such surplus when selling below par, was received with general satisfaction among both savings bank and bond people here as a slight mitigation of a tax that has always been considered unjust and ill-considered.

The decision does not affect largely a great number of the savings banks of New York City because the classes of securities to which it applies constitute but a small part of the taxable surplus of all the savings banks, and an almost negligible proportion of the surplus of many. The reason is to be found in the degree of care exercised in the selection of railroad bonds in which savings banks are allowed to invest, and the correspondingly small number of issues ruling below par, even after the market declines of the past year.

The suit in which the decision was rendered was that of the Bank for Savings of the City of New York, which sought to have the State Controller in making out its assessment deduct $296,500 from the value of the surplus and undivided earnings of the bank as representing the difference between the market and par value of the taxable securities in its case, which ruled below par. In a lower court it was held that all the surplus must be taxen at its par value, whether market value of any portion of it had or had not sunk below par.

The tax in the case of the Bank for Savings will be then but $2,965 lower with the rebate than under the Controller's assessment, the difference constituting a relatively unimportant part of the total tax borne by the bank. And since the Bank for Savings is one of the group of largest institutions of its kind in the city, it is evident that the aggregate amount involved is not of great moment. There are, moreover, other causes operating to make small the holdings of savings banks subject to shrinkage below par, which lie in the disinclination of more than a few institutions to go into railroad investments to any considerable extent. This is not because it is thought that railroad bonds are insecure, but because many of them are of longer life than the class of securities which savings bank managers find most attractive.

The issue which has been most widely discussed in connection with the decision is that involved in the general proposition of taxing savings banks at all, for, all specific cases out of the question, the fact that the market value of the surplus of savings banks in the State of New York by the returns of Jan. 1, 1904, was $107,049,076.33, and the par value $77,596,758.77, indicates clearly enough the general excess of market over par, or in this instance, taxable, values. Savings bank men have never taken kindly to the tax imposed by the Odell law and there are more than a few who denounce its application to their kind of institution as altogether out of reason.

Said the President of one of the largest savings banks in New York when the matter was under discussion last week: "The tax on savings banks was always indefensible, and to my mind, was imposed simply because the framers of the law, in looking for something to hit, were attracted by the huge item of over $1,000,000,000, representing the aggregate savings bank deposits of the State. They failed to look further at the report on savings banks, and to note the number of depositors and correspondingly small average of individual deposits.

For instance, the figures on Jan. 1 of the current year showed deposits of $1,131,281,943.46 distributed among 2,365,588 depositors, making the average individual account less than $500. This constitutes the strongest answer to the argument that the people taxed through the savings banks are largely those who have comfortable incomes and make use of savings banks because of the comparatively high rate of interest paid, and it leaves the whole savings bank tax proposition right where it has always been, as an ill-advised move against institutions whose primary object is to encourage thrift among small wage earners, and against the wage earners themselves.

"It will be remembered that the first move against the savings banks was to tax surplus at its market value. This act failed of passage, and there came the present law taxing surplus at par. As a further reduction of an unjust tax the decision of the Court of Appeals is welcome."

FEAR TRUST COMPANY BILL.

State Banks in Outlying Boroughs Oppose Legislation Favoring Their Competitors.

Considerable interest was attracted late last week by the bill introduced at Albany seeking to make it possible for trust companies to incorporate on a capital of $250,000 in a borough of Greater New York having not less than 100,000 nor more than 500,000 population. The bill being so obviously a measure dictated by some special interests, a good deal of curiosity was displayed as to its source and the specific enterprises that proposed to take advantage of the permission.

The bill by its terms is limited in application to the boroughs of the Bronx and Queens, each of which comes within the limits mentioned according to the last census and remains so at the present time. It brings up in another form, therefore, the battle that has been waging on a larger scale in Manhattan between trust companies and the smaller State banks, which have been the loudest talkers on the affirmative of the proposition to require a trust company reserve.

That these banks have felt the competition of trust companies keenly in their regular banking business is without question. The 15 per cent. reserve regulation under which State banks operate, as compared with no reserve at all required of trust companies, gives them their first cause of complaint that the trust companies are unduly favored under existing legislation. Added to this is the grievance that, as a practical matter the trust company can make loans on anything from a "yellow dog up," as one State bank President said recently.

This brings up again the familiar question concerning trust companies and promoting schemes, and in the present instance it will probably not be considered a sufficient answer that trust companies operating in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens will not be likely to engage in any very notable promotions as a means of earning their profits. What is to be feared most by the small banks in the outlying districts is the straightaway competition of trust companies operating under more favorable laws than they enjoy, and the effect is likely to be a renewed effort to pass a bill establishing trust company reserves, if it is not possible to defeat entirely the measure allowing incorporation on a $250,000 capital in the smaller boroughs of New York.

THE PRODIGAL ICE COMPANY.

Returning to Its Father's House in Repentant Fashion.

The American Ice Company is a sort of prodigal son, returning to its father's house in repentant if not otherwise Biblical fashion. For it the fatted calf appears about to be prepared, under the personal supervision of F. T. Bedford, the most important single stockholder in the Consolidated Ice Company prior to its acquisition by the combination.

Whether Mr. Bedford represents himself in the present readjustment of ice affairs, and did represent himself in his old connection with Consolidated Ice, or whether he appears as for the giant corporation in whose inner courts he served, it matters little in the present instance. On the one side, there is the usual official denial that the Standard Oil interests have anything to do with ice, and on the other, lies the general knowledge of the ways of 26 Broadway exhibited in many cases not at all different from that of American Ice.

Nor does it matter greatly that the declaration that the Rockefeller party has control of the ice company, is backed by the opinion of a number of the persons most prominent in the upturning of things during the past year, and has found confirmatory evidence in centres of the company's activity outside of New York. The whole discussion is largely academic, for a man the best part of whose life has been spent working with and for the Standard Oil group of interests hardly departs on new and dissociated enterprises at a time when he is reaping his legitimata reward for efficient labor.

More than this, the manner in which the American Ice row ended, some time between 2 and 4 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, singularly soon after the announcement that the Bedford committee would accept proxies on behalf of the management, is in itself significant. It means that within the two hours mentioned it was demonstrated to the two other committees, up to that time bitterly hostile, that the part of wisdom would be to accept a compromise, which neither had showed any signs of accepting previously. And such compromises are not usually accepted unless for the reason that the interest proposing them controls stock enough to "freeze" the others out if it came to an absolute demonstration of power.

Of course the new Board of Directors betokens a very different management from that enjoyed under the old. To begin with, Messrs. Schoonmaker and Scott retire, the former announcing, before he forgets it, that he will not be a candidate for re-election as President. Mr. Schoonmaker has co-operated pretty freely with the Sleicher investigating committee during the year past, but his retirement, whether suggested by himself or somebody else, will serve to allay doubts as to the possibility of the Morse interests having a hand in the company's affairs in future. The other changes in the Board of Directors will do their work in turn in effacing the memory of a certain former board that still stands charged with having paid unearned dividends on the stock out of borrowed money, thereby tieing the company up with a floating indebtedness of a million and a quarter of dollars at a time when, in spite of a bad Summer, it ought to have been making money.

Of the three proxy committees other than the one which finally assumed to speak for the management, two express themselves as satisfied with the turn that things have taken, and say that the result was quite in line with what they had desired all along. So far as the committee headed by John A. Sleicher is concerned, there is no reason to think otherwise, for its major contention was that the board should represent stockholders, and this result seems to have been accomplished.

The Greenough committee is equally sure that its aims are now in process of being accomplished, even though nothing is heard in the settlement talk about the Maryland Ice Company bonds and whether the interest on those issues will be paid by the American Ice Company when the properties upon which the mortgage lies are practically in a state of idleness. However, the holders of the Maryland Ice bonds are the ones to be most immediately concerned over that question, and in the absence of their objection it is superfluous to borrow trouble on behalf of other people.

As the case stands, then, there appears to be reason for substantial satisfaction on the part of stockholders at the turn matters have taken. A continuance of the fight for the company's control, carrying that struggle into the annual meeting, could have had only a demoralizing effect on the business and retarded still further its complete regeneration. That such is possible the Sleicher investigating committee is confident, and it has back of its optimistic opinion the knowledge that some $800,000 of floating debt was paid off from out of the current earnings of the company in the months of July, August, and September, 1903—a bad year for the ice business. The committee was further of the opinion that the 1904 earnings would justify the resumption of dividends on the preferred stock. This will depend largely on the new management, who have one material assistance for their work in being able to see clearly from the record of the old régime how an ice company should not be conducted.

WHY RAILWAYS BORROW.

Need of Occasional Loans Discussed Apropos of Illinois Central's Case.

With regard to the short-time loan of $1,000,000 at 5 per cent. contracted for by the Illinois Central last week, it was officially stated that the only loans the company had recently made were such as are frequently arranged for in the ordinary conduct of its business. Surprise is frequently expressed that the need should arise for any borrowing at all on the part of some of our railroads, especially where there is in progress no such improvement work, for instance, as that being undertaken by the Pennsylvania and New York Central. In the case in point, however, the company is of that number whose actual cash assets are of comparatively small proportions, and hence the common necessity has appeared of a demand for ready money for immediate use. Explanation is not infrequently given that there are amounts falling due more than sufficient to meet requirements could the latter be delayed, or that it is more convenient to make temporary borrowings than to disturb outstanding loans, which would only be called in greater emergency.

In the case of Illinois Central the company reported at the close of its late fiscal year that it had $6,813,327 out in bills receivable and loans on collateral, $3,805,732 due from solvent companies and individuals, and altogether net current assets—excess over liabilities—of $6,563,602. But in actual cash it held no more than $1,358,960, an amount which, by comparison with the holdings of some other companies for a similar date, it will be seen was extremely light.

Atchison	$10,[illegible]
St. Paul	8,[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern	5,411,[illegible]
Northern Pacific	5,[illegible]
Erie	5,[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	4,[illegible]
New York Central	4,[illegible]
Illinois Central	1,[illegible]

Possession of an ample cash balance does not necess

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money 1 3-4@2 Nominal.

An Extremely Dull Day, with an Interesting Bank Statement.

Saturday's business upon the Stock Exchange amounted to less than 100,000 shares and developed nothing of interest. Pennsylvania was the most active property and rose one-eighth upon its annual report. Erie rose a fraction despite greater precision regarding the decrease in the January net which caused their weakness on Friday. After the close the precise decrease was known to be $924,739. The bond business was less than a half million dollars and altogether unimportant.

The only topic of significance was the bank statement. The cash increased more than was expected to a new high record, and loans unexpectedly decreased, with the result that to find a surplus equal to the present it is necessary to go back to 1897. Loans were then $497,609,700 against now $990,200,100. It was the expansion from the smaller to the larger sum which caused the flush times through which we have passed, and it is the impossibility of a similar expansion which prevents present hopes of a boom. Doubtless loans neither can nor should shrink to the former proportions, one reason to the contrary being the growth of the cash from $200,000,000 to $289,000,000. The situation is sound enough, absolutely and comparatively, but it may be doubted whether it is as stable as when the position was less extended. For it is certain that much of the present cash holding is devoted to the Panama payments, and that the regular Spring demand for farmers' planting requirements will develop soon. We ought to be losing money for this purpose already, but the situation is so unusual that we are still receiving money upon the Panama account. If the decline in bank clearings should have its usual result of piling up cash in the banks it will follow that the loans will be carried easily despite their volume, and without the necessity of providing reserves by reducing the requirement for reserves, that is, by calling loans and reducing deposits. It would be so unusual for the reserve to continue to grow at this season, and it is so certain that there will be an abrupt decrease in the reserves additional to that always occurring at this season, apart from the greater or less requirements of trade that the situation will repay observation, even though the outlook is clearer now than a year ago.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf	½
Illinois Central	½	Western Union	½
Iowa Central	½	Westinghouse	1
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Com. Cable	5	Rep. Steel pf	1
Del. & Hudson	¾	Rock Island pf	1½
Hocking Valley pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Central pf	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Norf. & West	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Pacific Mail	1¼	Wis. Central pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. 5s	1	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	2

There were no advances.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 27	91,236
To date this year	20,634,032
Corresponding date last year	26,933,740

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 27	$426,500
To date this year	$114,588,000
Corresponding date last year	$132,458,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money was firmer, with rates at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4@4¼ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $176,853,917; balances, $8,866,548; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,845,098.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87. Commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94 9-16 and 94 15-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10@15c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 18½c; telegraphic, 16c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Record Dullness.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday fell below the record of Feb. 13, which until yesterday had been the dullest Saturday in months. It was not possible to divide the issues traded in into active and inactive classes, for they were all, with the single exception of Pennsylvania, dull to the degree of monotony. Only 91,000 shares were dealt in and, as might be expected, the day's changes were confined to small fractions, except a half dozen issues with markets so narrow that a few hundred shares sufficed to advance or depress them a point or more. Outside interest in the market is not expected these days. Wall Street having come to the conclusion that something striking must happen before the public will again take interest. In their absence traders may be excused for occasionally allowing the market to drift into the dullness which it showed yesterday.

Only Pennsylvania Active.

Pennsylvania, the only stock in the list the trading in which exceeded 10,000 shares, supplied nearly a quarter of the day's small business. The transactions in the stock were presumably the result of the expression of opinion among traders as to the character of the annual report of the company issued yesterday morning. A fairly good statement some thought; a very poor one thought a still greater number. The movement in the stock was somewhat erratic, although the fluctuations were kept within narrow limits. For a time after the opening the stock was firm at 112⅝, at which price 2,700 shares were traded in. Then on 300 shares the price dropped to 112¼, and 500 shares more brought it back to the opening figure. Later there was a further advance in the stock to 112⅞, at which price 100 shares sold. The subsequent reaction brought the stock back to within an eighth of Friday's close, so that the net result of the day's transactions was a gain of an eighth.

The Market and the Bank Statement.

It has been many weeks since the publication of the bank statement has had any material effect upon the stock market. Yesterday's statement was better than had been expected, but its effect upon prices could hardly be expressed even in the smallest fractions quoted. The increase in surplus reserve was a change generally considered favorable, but the point was made that the banks were already so strong that further increases in their surplus reserve was practically without stock market significance.

SLUMP IN MAY WHEAT PRICE.

Liquidation in Chicago Causes Break in the Option.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Liquidation on a huge scale caused a break of 3¾ cents today in May wheat. Profit taking, supposed to be for the account of the Armour interest, started the selling. Much of the decline was subsequently overcome, the close being 1¼ cents lower than last night's final figures. July closed ½c down, May corn is off ½c, oats ¼c, and provisions 5 to 17½c.

The big slump in wheat came shortly before the close. The opening was weak on lower cables, both English and Continental markets showing losses. As the session was nearing the close there was a sudden outbreak of spectacular selling of May. The heavy orders were generally supposed to be for the account of the principal long. The general selling movement thus suddenly inaugurated resulted quickly in a severe slump in the price of the May option. From around 106 May dropped to 101¼. On a partial secession of the selling a large portion of the loss was recovered within the last few minutes of trading.

Foreign Profit in American Bonds.

The annual report of the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders shows that the association made a neat profit out of its investment in American railroad bonds last year. The association held among its investments American railroad bonds. The value of these having much increased, the Directors considered it advisable to sell them and reinvest the proceeds, and in making this change of investments a profit of £1,972 was realized. This amount was placed to the credit of the revenue account, but the Directors did not think it sound finance to treat the whole sum as revenue available for dividend for the past year, and therefore £1,500 was added to the reserve fund for the equalization of dividends," which now stands at £8,500.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 27, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
46⅜	46½	6,805	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46½	46¾	46¼	46½	
28½	29	100	Amer. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	...
7⅝	7⅞	300	*Amer. Ice Co.	8	8	8	8	— ¼
30¾	31	200	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
22	22¼	1,150	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
78	80	60	*Amer. Locomot. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	...
46¼	47	200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ⅜
89¼	90	10	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
123⅜	124	700	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	124¼	124	124	+ ⅛
62	64	217	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	63	65	65	65	+1
64⅞	65	5,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	64¾	65	64¾	64⅞	...
74⅜	74½	3,320	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	...
39½	39½	3,590	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	39½	39¾	39½	39⅝	...
113¾	113⅞	250	Canadian Pacific	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
30	30¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	300	Chicago Great Western	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
138½	138¾	3,112	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	138⅝	138⅝	138	138½	— ⅛
8¾	9¼	100	Chi. Terminal Transfer	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	19¼	100	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	150	Colorado & Southern	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	12¾	200	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	11¾	12½	11¾	12½	+ ⅛
183	190	100	Commercial Cable	187	187	187	187	—5
189	190	200	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	189¼	189¼	+ ⅝
103⅜	104½	30	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
153½	153⅞	600	Delaware & Hudson	153¼	155¼	155	155½	— ⅜
18½	18⅝	400	Denver & Rio Grande	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
23	24	200	*Distillers' Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
22⅜	22½	7,035	Erie	22⅝	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
62	62⅛	760	Erie 1st pf.	61¾	61⅞	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
38	38¼	10	Erie 2d pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
79	80	100	Hocking Valley pf.	80	80	80	80	...
126¼	126⅜	110	Illinois Central	126½	126½	126½	126⅜	+ ⅛
18	19	100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
33	36	100	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	—1
101½	102	650	Louisville & Nashville	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	...
141	141½	227	Manhattan Elevated	141½	141½	141¼	141½	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	320	Mexican Central	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	...
59	60	100	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	55½	55½	58⅞	58⅝	— ⅛
87¼	87½	1,900	Missouri Pacific	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
39¾	40	215	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
101½	102¼	150	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+1½
113¾	114	1,567	New York Central	114	114½	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
4	4¼	100	*N. Y. & N. J. T. rights	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
55¼	55¾	1,700	Norfolk & Western	56	56	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
24⅝	25¼	890	Pacific Mail	25	25	24	24½	— ⅛
112⅞	112⅝	21,050	Pennsylvania Railroad	112¾	112¾	112⅛	112½	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	*Railway Steel Spring	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
39¼	39¾	1,100	Reading	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
42	44	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	41	41	41	41	—1
20¼	20¼	3,800	Rock Island Co.	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	...
59¾	59⅞	610	Rock Island Co. pf.	60	60	60	59¾	—1¼
19	20	50	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
40½	41½	100	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
29½	29⅝	100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
36½	37	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
80½	82	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	1,020	Southern Pacific	43½	43½	43¼	43¾	...
18½	18⅝	500	South. R'way extended	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
78½	79⅛	24	South. R'way pf., ext.	79	79	79	79	...
32	33	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1
73¼	73½	7,100	Union Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	— ¼
77	80	80	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	...
77	77⅞	10	*U. S. Leather pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
7	7⅛	200	U. S. Realty & Con.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
49¼	49½	860	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
46¾	48½	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	1,500	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
55¼	55⅞	5,825	U. S. Steel pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	200	Wabash	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	525	Wabash pf.	33	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
87¼	87⅝	210	West. Union Telegraph	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	+ ⅛
155	158	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	158	158	158	158	+1
17½	17⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
39½	40	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Sales		91,236						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

SELLING METHODS IN PIG IRON TRADE

American and British Systems and Their Effects Compared.

LARGE SUPPLIES BENEFICIAL

Violent Fluctuations in Pig Iron Prices in America—Relative Steadiness in Great Britain.

Violent fluctuations in the price of pig iron have been such a marked feature of industrial conditions in this country, ever since the United States became a large producer of iron, that special interest attaches to the efforts that have been made to establish here a system of pig iron warrants similar to that which for more than half a century has been in use in Great Britain. It is the claim of those who advocate the maintenance of a large supply of pig iron for the purpose of checking the abnormal advances which have occurred in the past during periods of unusual industrial activity, that the much greater fluctuation of the price of pig iron in this country as compared with English prices is due entirely to the lack of a generally applied storage warrant system. It is pointed out that within recent years the price of Southern iron has fluctuated between $6 a ton and $25 a ton, whereas in Glasgow the range for the same period has been from about $10.50 to about $17.75. In other words, there has been a fluctuation in the price of pig iron in the United States of 316 per cent. during the past five years, whereas in Great Britain the fluctuation amounted to only 68 per cent. The difference is certainly striking.

In this country the storage warrant system has been advocated most persistently by George H. Hull, and he has secured the support of a large number of iron producers, although the warrant system is still looked upon in this country as something of an experiment and has not secured the approval which has been accorded to it in Great Britain. Theoretically the argument advanced in favor of large stocks to prevent abnormal advances in prices is readily acceptable; but apparently the iron producers of this country have not yet been convinced that the British system would supply the means of checking the wide fluctuations in pig iron prices which have so frequently occurred in this country. In Great Britain the amount of pig iron stored in warrant yards has frequently amounted to as much as the production for seven months, and sometimes the amount stored has represented the entire output of the country for a period as long as fourteen months. Here it is very unusual for the supply in the hands of merchant furnaces to exceed a few weeks' production, and when in exceptional cases the amount stored has been in excess of the production of a month or two, the effect upon the market has been of an extremely depressing character.

Since 1889 the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, of which Mr. Hull is President, has offered to iron producers facilities for storing their output in warrant yards, and while at times the amount stored has been fairly large from the American point of view, the total amount of pig iron stored at any one time has been but an insignificant proportion of the country's annual output. The company began business in May, 1889, during which month it stored 200 tons. By February, 1898, the amount stored had reached a total of 283,000 tons, but from that time until the Fall of 1902 the amount rapidly fell off until in October of that year there was not a single ton stored in the company's yards. This of course was due to the fact that the abnormal demand for iron in all forms which accompanied the industrial activity of that and previous years required every ton of pig iron in the country, and furthermore taxed to the utmost the capacity of every producing furnace. The high prices to which pig iron advanced during the recent industrial boom and the extreme difficulty which confronted consumers in their efforts to secure iron to meet their requirements would never have occurred, it is claimed, had the pig iron producers run their furnaces at full capacity during previous periods of depression and had stored up, say, a year's production of pig iron which could have been called upon to meet the extraordinary demand during the period of extraordinary activity.

It is evidently impossible for individual producers to carry indefinitely such a large amount of iron, their financial facilities being unequal to the task. The general acceptance of the warrant system would, however, it is maintained by its advocates, have rendered easy the carrying of an almost unlimited amount of iron, and thus have prevented an iron famine accompanied by an abnormally high price as well as its reflex the abnormal depression.

It is interesting to note the development of the system which English iron producers have been using for a long period, and for which so much is claimed. When British iron producers first adopted the system about sixty years ago the iron was stored in a central warrant yard to which all producers, profiting by the system, shipped their iron before receiving the warrants representing it. Naturally this entailed considerable expense in the form of freight charges from the furnace to the central yard and was a very considerable disadvantage.

When in the course of time the American system of storing iron in yards located in various parts of the country within easy access of the producing furnaces was inaugurated its advantages over the British system were so apparent that it was immediately adopted in Great Britain. It is asserted that while the old system is being discontinued the remodeled system is in greater favor in Great Britain than it has been at any time in the past. This does not mean that iron consumers in England buy their supplies of iron by warrants. The fact is, it is claimed, that they buy practically all of their requirements direct from the producer, using the warrants which they purchased as nothing more than a guarantee against a possible advance in the price of iron. It is the insurance feature of the warrant system that in some respects is the most interesting.

Mr. Hull points out in an article recently contributed by him to The Iron Age that through the warrant system the English contractors and other consumers of iron practically eliminate from their business the speculative feature arising from fluctuations in the price of pig iron. If a contractor required, say, 10,000 tons of pig iron for construction work, he would purchase warrants representing that amount of iron, thus fixing the price which the iron will cost him, enabling him to calculate accurately the cost of the work. When the time comes when he actually needs the iron he purchases it in the open market at the price prevailing at the time and in turn sells his warrants. If the price had advanced in the interval he would, of course, have to pay more for his iron than if he had purchased it when he had purchased the warrants, but in turn the warrants would be worth more, and thus the loss on one side would be offset by the profit resulting from the resale of the warrants.

Most important of all the results claimed for the warrant system is that it prevents both extreme advances and extreme declines in the price of pig iron. Such violent fluctuations as have occurred in pig iron in American markets during the past two years can in no wise be considered other than an unfavorable influence upon business, and the value of a system which would do away with such extremes would certainly be very great. Extreme advances result from competitive bidding by consumers in a market in which the current supply is below the current demand, which is always the case when industrial activity is approaching its height. Abnormally low prices result from the efforts of iron producers to market their product at times when the demand is very light. Producers as often as not find themselves unable to store their output even for a short time, or at least are unwilling to do so, with the result that they frequently sell at prices little or not at all above cost and sometimes actually below cost.

The advocates of the warrant system point out that in times of depression producers would have a market for their iron from warrant dealers representing capital entirely independent of the iron industry itself, and would therefore not be obliged to force down prices by necessitous selling, while on the other hand the supply produced during dull times would act as a check upon abnormally high prices which, though they momentarily benefit certain producers who have not sold their output ahead, are a hardship upon consumers, and in the end serve as a most effective check to consumption.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

The American Bond and Stock Company, Trenton; capital, $4,250,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Congdon, Joseph M. Mitchell, B. Stafford Mantz, J. B. Turner, Otto S. Lee, Jr., and Charles A. McCready.

The Gilchrist Specialty Company, Elizabeth; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Churchill Macray, Daniel S. Sanborn, Barton B. Ward, and Harry E. Gilchrist.

The Sussex County Mining Company, Newton; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Richard Christie, Elbert J. Gardner, Arthur Christie, and Richard Christie, Jr.

The Vineland Trust Company, Vineland; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—M. J. Kimball, D. Henry Chandler, L. Newcomb, L. H. Miller, Eli B. Hendee, H. C. Bartlett, E. M. Wallington, A. E. Richman, Theodore Foote, K. Hoffman, H. H. Pond, B. F. Ladd, John Northrop, and J. M. Simkins.

The Diamond Portland Cement Company, Bound Brook; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edgar Gravert, Max S. Wirts, and Carrie C. Wirts.

AN INTERESTING MONEY MARKET.

Absence of Demand for Stock Loans and Lessened Commercial Activity Account for Low Rates.

Rates for call money toward the end of the week just passed showed some signs of increasing firmness, and the prediction is made by bankers that in the near future the present condition of extraordinary ease will to a considerable extent disappear. Nowhere, however, is there suggestion of anything like monetary stringency. The very low rates for both call and time money which have prevailed since the early part of January have been the subject of interested discussion in financial quarters, and there has been considerable inquiry concerning the causes for the continuation for such a long time of rates which are low enough to be in striking contrast with the conditions which might be expected in view of the very widely advertised demand for loans from corporations of all kinds, most particularly from the railroads for the purpose of paying off floating indebtedness incurred in the course of improvements carried on during the past year or for improvements now in contemplation. The demands upon the money market by corporations since the turn of the year have been on a large scale and are not yet satisfied. In view of this fact, considerable surprise is expressed in some quarters at the rates currently quoted for call moneys, which has ruled under 2 per cent. for several weeks, as well as for time loans. Offers of considerable amounts on mixed collateral for a period of eleven months have been made as low as 4¼ per cent., and for sixty-day money extending over the 1st of April, when usually mercantile demands upon the money market are very considerable, the rate quoted has been 3 per cent.

Among bankers the reasons for these low rates are stated with considerable unanimity. It is pointed out that there has been a very considerable reduction in industrial and mercantile activity which has very materially lessened the demand for money from those sources, and that there has been absolutely no public speculation in the stock market for a long time. In times of ordinary market activity the demand from commission houses for loans for the purpose of carrying stocks for their customers is very large, and the absence of this demand is probably the principal cause of the present low rates in the New York money market. It is stated that many houses are not only borrowing no money from the banks for the purpose of carrying stocks, but that they are actually not using their own capital, being obliged to place on deposit with trust companies moneys for which they have at present no use in the stock market. A few days ago a broker cited an instance of one house which a year or more ago was borrowing about $40,000,000, and is now borrowing only in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Another prominent Stock Exchange house has not borrowed a single dollar since the beginning of the year, although its business during the active time was one of the largest in the Street.

In some cases houses which really have no need of borrowing at present are continuing loans merely for the purpose of maintaining pleasant relations with institutions to which they are indebted for favors extended in the past. It is claimed that some houses have gone to the extent of borrowing stocks to use as collateral in such loans for the reason that in the absence of buying by their customers they have no other security to offer and no use for the money representing the loans they are carrying.

Special reasons govern the rates for call money which do not apply to time money rates. Banking institutions cannot, of course, place all their funds in the form of time loans, particularly not in long loans, and after each institution has put out as much money on time as it considers advisable, the balance of its funds which it desires to keep in as liquid a form as possible is loaned on call at the best rates obtainable. The principal demand for such loans comes from stock houses, and in the conditions which have recently prevailed in the stock market it is not surprising that banks have been obliged to accept very low rates for money loaned on call. An officer of one of the local trust companies stated a day or two ago that his company was loaning on call between two and three million dollars, at rates which were hardly remunerative, being obliged to accept the low rates rather than put the money out in a way which would prevent its being made immediately available in case of any sudden demand.

One feature of the money market which has recently been given considerable attention is the higher rates paid by corporations as compared with the rates secured by individual borrowers. Both the fifty million dollar loan of the Pennsylvania Company and many smaller loans, including that negotiated last week by the Illinois Central, were made at rates above those secured by individual borrowers for loans covering practically the same length of time. The explanation offered for this seemingly anomalous condition is that in the case of an individual loan the collateral is of a mixed character and would therefore be much more easily disposed of, should it become necessary to sell it, than would be the collateral in large loans made to corporations which in some cases consists all of one security the forced sale of which would prove a very difficult matter owing to the fact that the selling would be concentrated upon one security. Another factor in the case is that large loans are more difficult to secure than loans of the size generally required by an individual.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
Nos. 2 and 4 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Stock Markets Depressed All Through the Week.

Inexplicable Fluctuations in Foreigns—Spanish Bonds Very Weak—Most Americans Decline—Expectation That Money Will Be More Abundant

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The stock market has exhibited a good deal of nervousness all the week, attributable in the first instance to the semi-panic which struck the Exchange last Saturday after the news reached here of the excitement on the Continental Bourses. A rally quickly followed Saturday's slump, but the feeling of uncertainty growing out of the war remained, and the effect has been shown in depression in all markets.

British Government and colonial securities were heavy all the week. Consols have been very droopy, although after making a new low record last Saturday they got back on Monday to the quotation of a week before, and about held their own from that time on.

Foreign stocks were affected a good deal by the operations of the rumormongers, and a good many fluctuations seemed decidedly whimsical. Several Russian issues show advances, while Japanese and Chinese have declined.

Turks have fallen and Greeks have undergone a reaction. Bulgarian loan of 1888 made a sharp recovery, but the 1902 loan has fallen 5 points. Spanish bonds are showing the greatest weakness. All have dropped 3¼ points.

British railways were about as they were last week, the traffic returns continuing to show poorly in comparison with those of a year ago.

The prices of American railways sagged in the London market, reflecting to some extent the conditions on the New York Exchange. Most quotations of prominent American issues show declines of from ¼ to 2¼, the latter being scored against Denver and Rio Grande preferred.

There has been little recovery in Kaffirs since the fall last Saturday. The uncertainty regarding the Chinese labor matter still tends to depress South African mining stocks.

Money was dear at the beginning of the week on account of revenue collections, the Stock Exchange settlement, and end of the month requirements. Later in the week there was an improvement in the situation, and it is expected that with the opening of the new month there will be considerable abatement of the pressure.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—With the redemption of $10,000,000 in Treasury bills and the distribution of over $10,000,000 in dividends, money was plentiful in the market to-day. Discounts were easier for the same reasons.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and irregular, and operators were extremely cautious. Consols were slightly harder, and home rails neglected.

Americans opened dull at about parity, improved slightly, and closed quiet. Foreigners were firm on Paris advices. South Americans rallied somewhat. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86⅛; Consols for account, (April,) 86 7-16; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 66⅝; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅛; Canadian Pacific, 118⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅝; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142¼; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67½; Erie, 28; Erie first preferred, 63¼; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15½; New York Central, 117¼; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅝; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 89; Reading second preferred, 28; Southern Railway, 19⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 44½; Union Pacific, 75½; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 10⅞; United States Steel preferred, 56⅝; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver steady, 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3 3-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £16,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.52; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but became heavy. Little business was transacted. At the close the market was calm. Internationals were irregular. Russians were in a state of general reaction. Russian imperial is closed at 94.25.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16¼ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 27	1,786,286
Same week last year	2,518,995
To date this year	20,634,082
Corresponding date last year	26,982,740

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$5,249,000
Same date last year	$13,720,000
To date this year	$114,588,000
Corresponding date last year	$132,458,200

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCK, (SHARES.)

	Feb. 28,'03.	Feb. 27,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,760,066	1,337,701	422,365
Industrials	758,920	408,585	350,335
Banks	40	215	*175

*Increase.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Feb. 28,'03.	Feb. 27,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$12,705,000	$8,821,000	$3,883,000
Industrials	945,000	1,852,000	*907,000
Government	51,000	7,500	43,500
State	10,000	1,000	9,000

*Increase.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN has greatly reduced prices of FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, which possess all the requisites of a desirable investment, viz.: SAFETY, REMUNERATIVE INTEREST RETURNS, AND A BROAD MARKET.

We suggest:

	Market price abt.		Market price abt.
English Consols 2¾'s	86 — 87	Russian Government 4's (Issued in U. S. Gold)	91 — 92
French Government 3's	95 — 96	Japanese Government 5's	78 — 79
German Government 3's	88 — 89	Chinese Government 5's	95 — 96

Orders executed FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. Special circular on application.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. 9-11 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

CUBAN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. THE issue of 1896 is an excellent investment, paying 6 per cent. on par. Unsalable and obsolete securities and remnants of estates bought. All unlisted, inactive, and uncurrent securities dealt in. R. M. Smyth, Room 462 Produce Exchange, New York.

SELLING SHORT IN EUROPE.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Check Bear Activity.

The recent panic on the Paris Bourse has demonstrated, if nothing else, at least this—that the market bear is not as bad an animal as he is painted, and that he even has virtues which it is dangerous to attempt to check. Previous to the panic there had been considerable short selling, especially of Russian securities, putting down the prices several points, so that certain influential financiers and Government officials became alarmed and adopted a rule which made short selling impossible, as it required that all sales registered must be accompanied with a statement of the numbers of the bonds sold. Of course, if the bear did not have the bonds, but expected to buy them back at a lower price, he could not tell what the numbers would be. Therefore short selling on the Bourse stopped, but the decline was not checked, for the bear selling was followed, as it usually is, by actual liquidation, which the shrewd bears had only anticipated. The check administered to the short element had, however, the effect of reducing that element to such an extent that when the panic came there were not enough shorts to support the market.

The short interest, it should be stated, is one of the best supports to the market in times of panic. When in such conditions securities are thrown overboard there is generally no one to buy except the bear, who covers his short sales. The investment buyer is neither quick nor confident enough to take advantage of sharp declines. The short element, however, absorbs the offering, and if it is large enough will by that very absorption generally put a check on the panicky conditions.

Under these circumstances it is surprising to note that the German Government continues to place a veto on all future transactions in securities or commodities. The Government has just sent to the Reichstag a bill amending the Boerse law so as to make it impossible for brokers to avoid payment of debts contracted on the Bo

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 19	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-ann.)	$3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 16
Calumet & Arizona	$1.50	Mar. 19	Mar. 4	Mar. 20
Canadian Pacific com	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Chicago Great Western pf., A	$2.50	Feb. 29	Feb. 13	Feb. 23
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Col. & Southern 1st pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 29	Jan. 30	Mar. 1
Grand Trunk	2	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	3½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 3d pf.	2	April ..	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 19
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual)	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 8
N. Y. & Harlem	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Père Marquette com	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 16
Reading 1st pf.	2	May 10	Feb. 23	Mar. 11
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 23
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
W. Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-ann.)	2½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Columbus Railway com	1¼	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 12
South Side Elevated (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (extra)	$2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 11
Amalgamated Copper	½	Feb. 20	Jan. 28	Feb. 15
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Feb. 29	Holders of record	Feb. 20
American Chicle com	1	Mar. 21	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
American Coal (semi-annual)	5	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 24
American Cotton Oil com	2	June 1 1904	May 16	June 2
American Tel. & Cable (quar.)	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Associated Merchants' com. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 26	Mar. 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	Mar. 2
Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Mar. 1
Butte Electric & Power Co. (com.)	$1.50	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 12
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Columbus Gas Light & Heating com.	4	Mar. 17	Holders of record	Feb. 29
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron (quar.)	½	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Consol. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Continental Tobacco com	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf. (month)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 3
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
International Silver pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 3	April 2
Kings Co. Electric Light and Power (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Merrimac Chem. Co. (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 27
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 29	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
New Central Coal Co	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 2
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining Co. (month)	1	Mar. 1	.....	.....
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining (extra)	½	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
North American (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 2
Pressed Steel Car com. (quarter)	1	Feb. 29	Feb. 8	Feb. 29
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 29	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 21	Mar. 11	Mar. 22
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 15
San Francisco Breweries pf.	4	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Standard Oil Co. (quarter)	$16	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 19
Syracuse Lighting com. (quarter)	½	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Mar. 2
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
U. S. Envelope pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
United States Glass Co. com	1	April 10	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 27, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,683,000	$2,427,000	$1,749,000	$15,627,000			$897,000
2,050,000	2,505,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,282,000	7,571,000	2,172,000	26,644,000			.....
2,000,000	1,389,000	Merchants' National	13,116,700	2,598,200	1,212,400	14,794,000			.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	12,720,000	3,135,000	1,798,000	15,840,000			.....
1,500,000	3,588,700	Bank of America	20,508,500	3,638,100	2,075,400	22,061,300			.....
1,000,000	334,700	Phenix National	3,751,000	633,000	246,000	3,844,000			47,000
25,000,000	17,403,000	Nat. City Bank	145,443,300	44,909,700	6,278,600	133,538,400		1,520,000	
300,000	7,537,000	Chemical National	23,936,000	4,879,500	1,880,900	28,310,600			
600,000	360,100	Merch. Exch. National	5,876,700	1,059,300	548,100	5,895,000		193,800	
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,335,400	930,500	580,800	4,883,200		957,000	
300,000	110,800	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,874,800	499,100	46,600	2,183,200		46,800	
700,000	381,300	Mech. & Traders' Nat.	4,203,000	533,000	497,000	4,388,000			.....
500,000	520,600	Greenwich Bank	2,288,600	409,500	250,700	1,940,800			.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,789,100	1,288,800	306,000	5,118,600		485,400	
5,000,000	5,984,700	Am. Exchange National	29,632,000	5,855,000	2,111,000	22,885,000		4,889,000	
25,000,000	11,038,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	153,056,300	26,030,900	9,072,500	132,952,400		11,358,200	
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	24,266,300	4,752,400	1,262,700	21,790,600		1,767,600	
422,700	607,800	Pacific	2,995,200	422,800	463,900	3,638,000			
450,000	1,089,700	Chatham National	5,050,100	565,000	374,300	5,810,500		49,000	
200,000	397,100	People's	2,133,800	131,400	558,900	2,560,600			
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	15,536,200	1,772,900	1,540,600	14,031,200		340,000	
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	47,365,800	10,146,900	4,849,700	57,252,100		302,000	
1,000,000	1,029,800	Irving National	6,008,000	818,800	561,500	5,422,000		243,700	
1,550,000	667,900	National Citizens'	7,172,300	1,363,800	363,900	5,177,800		637,100	
500,000	316,500	Nassau	2,643,000	180,700	380,300	3,006,100			.....
1,000,000	1,234,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	8,530,000	1,109,100	635,200	6,611,000		46,300	
1,000,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,771,000	1,005,500	156,200	8,106,900		97,700	
2,000,000	3,361,000	Corn Exchange	29,480,000	5,028,000	3,062,000	35,597,000			
750,000	1,055,500	Oriental	7,074,400	269,300	1,559,900	7,110,200			.....
1,500,000	6,379,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	21,782,000	4,221,000	1,303,000	21,368,000		48,200	
3,000,000	6,950,800	National Park	65,050,000	15,356,000	3,843,000	73,525,000		2,882,300	
250,000	186,700	East River National	1,167,000	135,300	217,300	1,277,200		50,000	
2,000,000	2,980,000	Fourth National	21,603,500	4,068,400	2,741,700	24,861,200		50,000	
1,000,000	573,300	Central National	9,423,000	2,026,000	700,000	11,064,000		935,000	
500,000	1,378,100	Second National	9,064,000	1,112,000	1,455,000	9,792,000		258,000	
10,000,000	13,830,000	First National	79,298,200	22,369,500	2,247,300	73,322,700		8,564,500	
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,163,800	1,275,000	483,200	6,467,900		616,800	
250,000	774,700	Bowery	2,680,000	371,000	239,000	3,012,000			.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,453,800	999,300	493,600	5,682,200		50,000	
750,000	1,511,900	German-American	3,599,000	719,500	525,300	3,526,800			.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	41,479,200	14,121,000	1,651,600	52,286,400		50,000	
100,000	1,714,100	Fifth Avenue	8,946,300	2,079,700	389,600	9,602,400			.....
200,000	668,200	German Exchange	3,611,700	165,000	675,000	3,420,600			.....
200,000	872,200	Germania	3,171,100	428,300	698,500	5,068,700			.....
300,000	1,802,500	Lincoln National	10,029,700	1,133,500	1,755,100	11,509,200		244,300	
1,000,000	1,242,000	Garfield National	7,399,700	1,762,000	379,900	7,814,100		349,700	
250,000	277,300	Fifth National	2,385,900	447,700	172,900	2,524,400		242,900	
1,000,000	1,387,900	Bank of Metropolis	8,348,500	1,589,500	725,500	9,594,600		4	
200,000	538,500	West Side	3,121,000	599,000	333,000	3,754,000			.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	15,678,000	3,326,000	1,729,000	18,818,000		50,000	
300,000	570,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,409,000	709,000	749,000	4,878,000		75,000	
1,000,000	1,722,400	Liberty National	9,829,800	2,893,000	240,000	9,342,400		796,000	
1,000,000	492,000	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,655,800	815,000	377,500	4,954,300			
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,959,600	881,000	677,600	6,730,000		100,000	
350,000	566,800	Astor National	4,920,000	1,050,000	200,000	5,017,000		350,000	
103,250,000	113,505,300	Total, National banks.							
12,522,700	19,674,800	Total, State banks.							
115,572,700	133,180,100	Total	999,209,100	217,351,700	71,778,600	1,027,920,400		40,219,300	

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Feb. 27, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
M. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$639,100.00	$18,500.00	$25,700	$25,600.00	$95,100.00	$659,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,042,600.00	47,700.00	228,800	350,300.00	421,800.00	2,743,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,992,000.00	164,000.00	101,000	300,000.00	3,000.00	3,137,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	734,651.00	11,745.00	44,964	48,258.00	.....	709,795.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,683,700.00	77,200.00	55,500	347,700.00	100,000.00	2,128,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,707,645.00	17,428.00	107,104	142,642.00	64,141.00	1,999,414.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,706,500.00	167,000.00	96,300	161,200.00	100,000.00	2,994,200.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,001,500.00	8,300.00	76,900	164,000.00	1,300.00	1,729,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,165,600.00	120,100.00	94,700	240,200.00	54,700.00	2,746,400.00
Mutual	200,000	2,341,827.00	32,877.00	203,157	303,715.00		2,514,286.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,248,730.00	32,348.00	123,652	208,333.00	341,688.00	1,639,560.00
Plaza	100,000	2,737,500.00	145,000.00	133,000	482,000.00	.....	3,210,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,093,543.00	16,183.00	115,281	63,727.00	73,263.00	1,186,321.00
State	100,000	6,350,000.00	425,000.00	248,000	229,000.00	1,089,000.00	8,417,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,468,000.00	58,600.00	215,000	163,000.00		1,971,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,248,700.00	53,500.00	138,300	109,800.00	70,100.00	1,518,100.00
United National	1,000,000	2,000,000.00	228,000.00	53,300	38,400.00		2,243,900.00
Varick	100,000	394,500.00	6,000.00	59,300	60,000.00	40,700.00	739,000.00
Washington Heights	100,000	516,863.00	11,000.00	18,000	175,000.00		493,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,874,600.00	71,400.00	217,500	163,400.00	1,800.00	2,032,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,520,500.00	15,200.00	104,900	112,800.00	45,400.00	1,594,600.00
Broadway	150,000	1,048,780.00	16,000.00	117,300	345,300.00	.....	2,126,100.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,420,600.00	100,100.00	55,500	364,300.00	24,600.00	1,676,100.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,082,400.00	275,100.00	100,100	487,500.00	50,000.00	3,458,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,707,700.00	200,400.00	441,700	758,700.00	25,000.00	6,960,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,014,774.00	42,180.00	51,570	83,620.00	10,000.00	1,061,353.00
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,848,000.00	190,000.00	312,000	650,000.00	14,000.00	4,411,000.00
National City	300,000	3,199,000.00	131,000.00	340,000	936,000.00	107,000.00	4,240,000.00
North Side	100,000	907,401.14	11,237.31	61,279	55,948.29	254,687.82	1,041,505.37
People's	100,000	1,239,200.00	42,300.00	117,900	98,900.00	88,200.00	1,377,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	596,248.00	13,782.00	60,198	65,938.00	48,581.00	622,454.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,135,000.00	96,000.00	25,000	181,000.00	24,000.00	1,084,000.00
Union	200,000	1,244,800.00	42,800.00	85,800	92,100.00	211,800.00	1,372,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	733,300.00	39,900.00	20,300	38,800.00	42,900.00	696,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	897,300.00	60,800.00	10,000	174,200.00	.....	739,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,008,100.00	195,900.00	321,600	2,063,900.00	984,800.00	6,236,900.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,072,666.00	74,919.00	62,922	232,488.00	58,171.00	1,705,963.00
Second National	250,000	1,113,300.00	68,500.00	19,900	265,700.00	66,900.00	1,111,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,059,983.20	77,923.00	48,844	655,510.71	4,843.07	1,036,104.64
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,292,200.00	140,200.00	28,100	170,900.00	109,900.00	2,157,500.00
Second National	125,000	1,061,127.00	38,216.00	30,040	51,500.00	90,000.00	1,157,725.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co	50,000	1,568,701.00	16,914.00	100,104	48,706.00	67,673.00	1,591,167.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Stagnant and absolutely featureless—that is all that can be said of the market to-day. New York bought a 1,000-share block of Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and there was a good demand for Welsbach collateral trust 5s at 57⅞ to 58. This is all there was to the market. Total sales, 5,016 shares; $53,200 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Cambria Iron	46½	46½	46½
100	Cambria Steel	19	19	19
100	Con. Lake Superior	¾	¾	¾
150	Elec. Co. of Am.	7 15-16	7¾	7 13-16
10	Fairmount Park Trans.	24	24	24
10	Internat. Powder	11	11	11
58	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24¼	24¼	24¼
125	Lehigh Valley	34	34	34
100	Lit. Bros.	10¼	10¼	10¼
738	Pennsylvania	56⅝	56 3-16	56⅜
25	Phila. Co.	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
770	Phila. Electric	5 13-16	5¾	5 13-16
1,000	Phila. Rap. Tra.	14½	14¼	14½
5	Phila. Traction	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,800	Reading	19 15-16	19 13-16	19⅞
100	Union Traction	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
11	United Gas Imp.	82	82	82
500	U. S. Steel pf.	55⅝	55¼	55⅝

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 27, 1904.

United States 4s, reg. 1907.
500 ..... 106⅝

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s,
5,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99½
1,500 ..... 99⅜
7,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99⅞
4,000 ..... 99⅝
adjustment 4s,
500 87

Balt & O gold 4s,
7,000 101
500 ..... 101⅛
5,000 101
2,000 ..... 100⅝

Bklyn Un Elv 1st,
5,000 ..... 100½

Can South 1st 5s,
10,000 ..... 102⅝

C of N J gen 5s,
1,000 ..... 128½

Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds,
10,000 ..... 91⅝
9,000 ..... 91⅝
1,000 92

Clev, C C & St L
St L div 1st,
2,000 ..... 99⅜

Cal F & I gen 5s,
2,000 ..... 96⅝
10,000 ..... 96½

Den & Rio Grande con 4s,
3,000 ..... 97⅛

Erie 1st con 4s,
1,000 ..... 96⅛

Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B,
5,000 ..... 12¼
5,000 12

H & St Jo con 6s,
2,000 115

H & Tex C 1st 5s,
5,000 111

Int & Gt N 2d 5s,
10,000 ..... 99¼
10,000 ..... 99⅜

K C, Ft S & M 4s,
5,000 ..... 79½
25,000 79
5,000 ..... 79¼

Kan City So 5s,
4,000 ..... 68⅜

Kings Co Elv 4s,
5,000 82

Louisv & Nash unified 4s,
11,000 ..... 96⅝

Manhat con 4s,
1,000 ..... 103½
1,000s208 ..... 103¼

Mex Cen con 4s,
1,000 ..... 64⅜

Mex Cen 1st inc,
7,000 13

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s,
5,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101¼

Total sales $428,500

Mo, K & T 1st 4s,
500 96
1,000 ..... 97¼

N Y G L H & P pur money 4s,
1,000 ..... 90½

Nor & W con 4s,
1,000 ..... 97½
18,000 ..... 97½

Nor Pac 4s,
6,000 ..... 102½

Or R & N con 4s,
5,000 ..... 98¼

Oreg Short Line partic 4s,
5,000 ..... 90½
5,000 91

Pac Coast 1st 5s,
1,000 ..... 106¼

Reading gen 4s,
4,000 ..... 95½
1,000 96

R & Pitt con 6s,
1,000 ..... 121¾

St L, I M & So gen 5s,
1,000 ..... 112¾
10,000 113
unify & ref 4s,
1,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85¾

St L & S Fr R R refundg 4s,
1,000 ..... 80¾

St Paul Min & M 1st con 6s,
5,000 131

St L Sthw 1st 4s,
5,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93⅝

Scioto V & N E 4s,
3,000 ..... 99¾

Southn Pac 4s,
1,000 ..... 88½

South Ry 1st 5s,
2,000 ..... 111½
5,000 ..... 111¾
1,000 ..... 111⅝

Term Assn St L 1st con 5s,
1,000 ..... 112¼

Tex & Pac 1st 5s,
1,000 ..... 115½

Third Av con 4s,
5,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 95

Tol, St L & W 4s,
5,000 69

Un Pac 1st 4s,
20,000 ..... 102⅝

Un Pac conv 4s,
1,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94⅝
20,000 ..... 94¾

U S Steel Corp
stkg fd 5s,
2,000 ..... 71⅝
8,000 ..... 71½
7,000 ..... 71½
21,000 ..... 71½
5,000 ..... 71½
20 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71½
9,000 ..... 71⅜

Wab deb B,
1,000 ..... 59⅝
1,000 ..... 59¾

Wh & L E 1st 5s,
2,000 112

$4,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105½
2s, c., 1930	105	105⅝
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	
4s, r., 1907	106¼	107
4s, r., 1907	107¼	108
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133
Philippine 4s	111	112
Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alls. & W.	150	12
Allis-Chalm., 6		59
Allis-Ch. pf.	54	
Am. Ag. C.	13	14½
A. A. C. pf.	73½	75
A. C. & F.	18⅝	19
A. C. & F. pf.	67½	69
Am. Coal	185	250
Am. Cot. O.	28¼	29
A. C. O. pf.	88	91
Am. D. Tel.	22	28
Am. Exp.	186	193
Am. Gr. Tw.	6½	7
A. H. & L.	4	5
A. H. & L. pf.	14	15½
Am. Lin. Co.	86½	11½
A. L. Co. pf.	28½	35
Am. M. Co.	4	4½
A. M. Co. pf.	19	21
Am. Snuff.	105	120
Am. Sm. pf.	85¼	87½
A. S. R. pf.	128	125
A. T. & C.	54	58
A. T. & T.	128	130
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135
Am. W. Co.	8	11
A. W. Co. pf.	62	72
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf.	53	57
A. M. 1st pf.	93	98
A. T. & S. F.	88¼	88⅝
A. T. & S. F. pf.	95	110
Atl. C. L.	100	..
B. & O. pf.	86	88
B. & L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas	190	195
Bruns. City	5½	6¾
B., R. & P.	118	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	122	..
Buiterick Co.	43	51
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. R. of N. J.	154	156
C. & A.	101	..
Chi. & Alt.	34¾	35½
C. & A. pf.	83	90
C. B. & Ill.	135	138
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
C. G. W. pf.	64	68
C. G. W. 1st	27	30
C. G. W. 2d	82	87
C., M. & St. P.	173	175¾
C. & N. W.	162	165
C. & N. W. M.	135	145
C. & Om.	135	140
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	180
Chi. U. Tr.	4½	5
C. U. T. pf.	31½	31½
C. C. C. & St. L.	72	75
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	58	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel, pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
Col. F. & I.	30	31
C. F. & I. pf.	85	95
Consol. Coal	65	80
Corn P. Co.	18	18¼
C. P. Co. pf.	68	73
D., L. & W.	264	270
D. & R. G. pf.	65¾	66
D. & S. W.	1	..
D. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. & Pt.	18	24
D. M. & Pt. pf.	100	150
Det. South.	9	11
Det. So. pf.	17	24
Det. U. Ry.	60¾	61
Dia. Match.	125	130
D. Co. of A. pf.	38	40
D., S. S. & A.	7	10
A. pf.	11	18
Erie	31	32
Erie 1st pf.	70	73
Gen. Ch. Co.	43½	49
Gen. C. Co. pf.	90	98
Gen. Elect.	158	159½
G. & S. T.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Val.	72	76
Homestake	50	51
Int. Cem.	11¾	12½
Int. P. Co.	11¾	12½
I. P. Co. pf.	64⅝	66
Int. Power.	23	50
Int. S. P.	33	36
I. S. P. pf.	71¼	78
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	25	30
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	65	66½
Kan. C. So.	16½	17
K. C. S. pf.	31	32½
K. & D. M.	10	15

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

FEB 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 27, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 27. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Feb. 27, 1,734,206.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 27, '04.
22	7	15 Feb. 13.	7 Jan. 22.	8	12	— ⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$30,000,000										20	800
87½	33	64⅞ Feb. 13.	55 Jan. 8.	54	59	— 4⅞	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1⅝	Q	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	57	100
75⅝	33⅝	52 Jan. 2	43½ Feb. 8.	46⅝	46½	+ ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 30, '03.	½	Q	46⅝	47½	44½	46½	72⅝	135,385
25⅜	12	14⅜ Jan. 13.	13¼ Feb. 25.	13	14½	— 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600				13¼	13½	13¼	13⅞		120
41⅜	17¼	21⅜ Jan. 27.	17⅜ Jan. 6.	18⅝	19	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19½	19½	18⅝	18	40¾	2,600
93	69½	72 Jan. 27.	67 Jan. 6.	67½	69	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	67½	69	67	68	91	1,350
46¼	25¾	32⅞ Jan. 25.	28½ Jan. 7.	28¼	29	— ...	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29	29	29	29	44¼	200
29⅝	6	8½ Feb. 15.	5½ Jan. 19.	6½	7	— ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	21	550
11¼	2¼	5¼ Jan. 27.	2⅝ Jan. 5.	4	5	...	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	4	4	4	4	9⅝	100
11⅞	4	9¼ Jan. 2.	7½ Feb. 9.	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7⅞	8⅜	7¼	8	10½	2,380
42¼	16½	36½ Jan. 4.	29¼ Feb. 8.	30¼	31	+ 1¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	30	32	29¾	31½	38⅝	2,902
10⅜	5	12 Jan. 22.	9 Feb. 24.	8¾	11¼	— ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	9	9	9	9	...	100
45½	23½	29½ Jan. 28.	28 Jan. 19.	28½	35	+ 2	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	30	30	30	30	44	10
31⅜	10½	23¾ Feb. 16.	16⅜ Jan. 6.	22	22½	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	22⅜	22	21⅛	22½	29⅜	11,445
95¾	67½	80½ Jan. 27.	75½ Jan. 6.	78	80	+ ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	79½	79½	79	79	94½	735
5¼	2½	4⅝ Jan. 22.	3 Jan. 8.	4	4½	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000			..	3⅝	4	3⅜	4	5	300
24½	14½	22 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 7.	19	21	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	19½	19½	19	19½	23½	700
52⅞	30⅝	51½ Jan. 28.	46 Feb. 25.	46½	47	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	57,900,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1½	Q	47⅜	47⅜	46	47	50⅜	4,183
99½	80¼	94½ Jan. 28.	88¾ Jan. 6.	89¼	90	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	90	90⅜	89½	90	96⅜	1,960
134⅜	107⅛	131⅜ Jan. 25.	122⅝ Feb. 24.	123⅜	124	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	122⅞	127⅞	122⅝	124	130⅛	27,775
123	116	126⅞ Jan. 30.	123 Jan. 4.	123	125	...	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	122	122	122	122	121½	25
86	77½	86⅜ Jan. 18.	82 Jan. 6.	84	88	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	83½	83½	83½	83½	83⅜	20
125½	58	78½ Jan. 5.	61 Feb. 20.	62	64	+ 3¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	62	65	62	65	120	617
80⅝	54	70½ Feb. 2.	64 Feb. 24.	64½	65	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	99⅝	99⅝	64	64½	85¼	94,825
103½	84⅞	92¾ Jan. 22.	87⅝ Jan. 6.	88¼	88⅜	...	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½		88⅝	88⅞	88¼	88⅜	99⅝	1,151
104	71⅝	85⅞ Jan. 27.	73⅜ Feb. 24.	74⅜	74½	— 1	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	75⅝	76¼	73¼	74⅜	96¼	86,815
96⅜	82⅜	92 Jan. 28.	87⅝ Feb. 19.	86	88	...	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,385,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	93½	50
71¼	29½	32¼ Jan. 2.	28 Feb. 24.	28¼	30¼	— 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	41⅜	41⅜	38	39⅝	67⅜	91,335
55	40	49¼ Feb. 23.	47⅛ Feb. 19.	48	51	+ ⅜	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	49¼	49¼	48¾	48⅛	50	500
138⅝	113⅜	121¼ Jan. 22.	112¼ Feb. 24.	113¼	113⅜	— 1¼	**Canadian Pacific**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	114⅞	115⅞	112¼	113⅜	134⅜	17,919
190	153	163⅜ Jan. 19.	154½ Feb. 20.	154	156	+ ½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	127,418,900	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	155	155	155	155	182	120
53⅜	27½	36 Jan. 28.	29 Feb. 22.	30	30¼	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,792,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	30	30¼	29	30	49	3,025
37¼	18½	40 Feb. 6.	33 Jan. 15.	34⅝	35½	— 1⅝	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800				36	36	34	35	34½	1,250
75½	60	85½ Jan. 21.	75 Jan. 2.	81	83	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	81¼	82	81½	82	71¾	240
29⅛	13	17⅜ Jan. 22.	14 Feb. 24.	14¼	14⅜	— ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,000				15	15	14	14¼	28	5,275
85½	63	71 Jan. 20.	65 Feb. 24.	65	68	— 3	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,872,400	Aug. 31, '03.	2½	SA	65	65	65	65	80	100
46⅞	24	31 Jan. 21.	26 Feb. 24.	25½	27	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100				25	29	26	28	42⅝	100
183¼	138¼	148¼ Jan. 22.	137⅛ Feb. 24.	138⅛	138¼	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	139⅝	139⅝	137⅛	138⅛	174⅛	122,987
194¼	168	170½ Jan. 22.	175 Feb. 10.	173	175½	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,884,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	175	175	170	175	190	135
224½	153	170⅝ Jan. 22.	162 Feb. 8.	162	165	..	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,385,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½		164¼	164¼	162	163	190	790
19⅝	8	12⅜ Jan. 15.	8¼ Feb. 24.	8⅝	9¼	— ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000				8½	9¼	8¼	9¼	17¼	820
36	15	26½ Jan. 15.	18 Jan. 2.	18⅜	19¼	— ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				19½	19½	18¼	19	33⅝	800
17¾	3	7⅜ Jan. 4.	4½ Feb. 20.	4½	5	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000				4⅝	5½	4½	5¼	30	900
50⅜	30	33⅜ Jan. 18.	29½ Feb. 23.	31¼	31⅞	+ 2	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '99.	1½	..	29¼	31½	29¼	31½	...	800
82½	24	34½ Jan. 27.	27⅜ Jan. 7.	30	31	— ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	31	31	30	30½	73	1,000
81⅜	10	19 Jan. 12.	14⅛ Feb. 23.	15	15⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,093,000				15	15½	14½	15⅝	32¼	3,040
72	44½	53½ Jan. 25.	52 Feb. 23.	53	54	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,509,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	52	53	52	53	68½	400
48	17	28⅝ Jan. 22.	22 Feb. 23.	22	23	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,509,000				22	23¼	22	22½	42	850
25¾	8½	16⅞ Jan. 26.	11⅜ Feb. 27.	12⅜	12⅜	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	Nov. 14, '03.	¾	Q	12⅜	13	11⅜	12½	20⅝	1,400
176	149¼	183 Feb. 16.	168 Jan. 8.	185	190	— 5	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	187	187	187	187	162	100
222	164	196½ Jan. 25.	185 Feb. 8.	189	190	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	190	190⅝	187½	189½	212⅝	15,690
119	94⅜	100¼ Jan. 22.	101¼ Jan. 4.	100⅞	101¼	— 1⅛	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	x8,846,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100⅛	115	355
35	15⅝	22⅜ Jan. 25.	17 Feb. 24.	18	18¼	— ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	17⅞	18⅛	17	17⅜	32⅜	2,112
85½	60	74⅛ Jan. 28.	68⅜ Jan. 15.	68	73	— 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,389,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70	70	69	69	84	280
183¾	149	168¼ Jan. 22.	155 Feb. 27.	155¾	155⅜	— 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	36,407,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	159¾	159⅝	155	155¾	176	3,100
276½	230	275 Jan. 14.	256⅝ Feb. 23.	264	270	+ 6	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1½	Q	255	268	250½	268	235	900
43	18	23⅝ Jan. 22.	18½ Feb. 25.	18½	18⅝	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000				18⅝	19	18½	18⅝	39½	1,240
90¼	62	74⅞ Jan. 22.	64½ Feb. 24.	65⅝	66	— 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,845,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	66⅛	66⅝	64⅜	65⅝	87⅜	2,120
75⅜	70	80 Jan. 23.	74½ Feb. 9.				Detroit City Gas	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	75	75	75	75		200
20⅜	7⅝	14⅝ Jan. 23.	9 Feb. 26.	9	11	— 1½	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000				9	9	9	9	17	100
90	55	67¼ Jan. 22.	61 Feb. 25.	61	69¾	— 1⅝	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	61¾	61⅝	61	61		200
34⅜	20	26⅛ Jan. 21.	23 Feb. 8.	23	24	— ⅜	Distillers Securities Corporation	100	28,044,300	Jan. 26, '04.	1	Q	23½	23⅞	23	23½	31	535
		3½ Feb. 24.	3½ Feb. 24.				Distilling of America	100	2,068,529				3½	3½	3½	3½		145
19¼	7	10⅜ Jan. 22.	8 Feb. 5.	7	10		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	17⅜	40
29⅜	10	17⅛ Jan. 22.	13 Jan. 2.	11	13	— 1⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				12	13	13	13	26	100
42⅜	23	29¼ Jan. 2.	22 Feb. 26.	22⅜	22½	— 1½	**Erie**	100	112,373,000				23⅜	23⅞	22	22½	37	69,345
74	62½	69⅝ Jan. 27.	61⅝ Feb. 24.	62	62½	— ⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 31, '03.	2	SA	62½	62⅝	61⅝	61⅞	58½	12,235
96⅝	44	50½ Jan. 2.	37⅜ Feb. 24.	37⅝	39¼	— ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	34,000,000				40	46	37⅜	38	57⅞	7,540
91	78	72 Feb. 23.	72 Feb. 24.	70	78	— 8	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2½	SA	72	72	72	72	...	155
101	95	94 Feb. 23.	94 Feb. 23.	90	96	— 1	**General Caemical Co.** pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	101	100
204	136	179¼ Jan. 28.	156½ Feb. 24.	158	158½	— 5	General Electric Co.	100	43,044,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	163	163	156½	158	195	7,630
98¼	77	85 Jan. 7.	80 Feb. 27.	79	80	— 1½	**Hocking Valley** pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '04.	2	SA	81	81¾	80	80	99	950
151	125⅛	134⅝ Jan. 28.	125⅜ Feb. 24.	126¼	126⅝	— 1⅜	**Illinois Central**	100	95,040,000	Sep. 1, '03.	2	SA	127¼	127¼	125⅝	126½	142⅝	4,561
19⅝	9	14⅝ Jan. 25.	10⅝ Jan. 6.	11¾	12¼	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,200	July 1, '03.	1	..	11¾	12	11¾	12	...	700
74⅜	57½	67⅞ Jan. 25.	64½ Feb. 9.	64⅜	66	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	65	65¼	64½	65	74	1,640
48	16	22⅜ Jan. 6.	17 Feb. 18.	18	19	+ ⅝	Iowa Central	100	4,522,900				17	18⅛	17	18½	44⅜	800
77⅜	30½	42 Jan. 14.	32 Feb. 25.	33	36	— 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	32	34	32	33	39½	500
82⅜	62¼	69 Jan. 21.	65 Feb. 8.	65	66½	— 2	**K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis** pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	65½	65½	65	65	80⅞	500
38½	16½	21 Jan. 21.	16⅜ Feb. 24.	16½	17	— 2⅛	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500			..	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	32½	150
61¼	29	38⅜ Jan. 19.	33 Jan. 7.	31	32½	— 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	33	33	33	33	57	100
110	97⅝	104 Feb. 3.	95 Feb. 23.	90	100	— 9	**Laclede Gas Co.** pf.	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2½	SA	95	95	95	95	...	100
53	23½	30½ Jan. 25.	26⅜ Feb. 23.	26	27	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western	100	1,840,000				26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	47½	100
118	89	95 Feb. 23.	93 Feb. 23.	99	110	— 1	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	116	100
354½	275	*271⅝ Feb. 24.	*271⅝ Feb. 24.	250	300		Lake Shore	100	240,466,500	Jan. 28, '04.	3½	SA	271⅛	271⅝	272⅝	271⅝		17
130½	95	111½ Jan. 22.	101 Feb. 28.	101¼	102	— ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	70,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	106	102	101	101½	122⅛	3,721
155½	126¼	146¼ Jan. 22.	140 Feb. 8.	141	141¼	— ¼	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	52,200,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	142	142	140⅝	141½	140⅝	5,128
110	100	110 Feb. 25.	110 Feb. 25.	110	116	+15	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	Dec. 31, '03.	5	SA	110	110	110	110		235
128⅝	70½	82 Jan. 21.	83 Feb. 8.	84½	88¼	— 2	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					83	85½	84	84	118½	1,200
142⅝	99⅞	124 Jan. 2.	114 Feb. 24.	114½	115	— 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	62,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	115½	115¾	114	114½	136⅞	3,370
29	8¾	14½ Jan. 11.	9¾ Feb. 23.	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100				10¾	10¾	9¼	9½	26⅛	11,620
135	102	138 Feb. 26.	123 Jan. 22.	135	145	+13	Michigan Central	100	18,738,000	Jan. 20, '04.	2	SA	136⅞	138	136½	138		500
79¼	42	67 Jan. 20.	55 Jan. 4.	59	60	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	61¼	61¼	58½	58½	79⅝	2,205
132⅛	106½	128⅝ Jan. 28.	117 Feb. 23.	117	120	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	118	118	117	117	125	200
80⅝	25½	19 Jan. 21.	14⅝ Feb. 24.	15	15⅜	— 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	56,199,300				15½	15½	14⅜	14⅜	27½	2,395
63½	33	42½ Jan. 22.	35 Feb. 28.	35¼	36½	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				35⅝	36	35	35	60½	1,980
115⅞	85⅝	95⅞ Jan. 22.	87 Feb. 24.	87¼	87½	— 1½	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	89½	89¼	87	87⅝	111¼	47,770
133½	85	124½ Jan. 11.	101¼ Feb. 24.	103	103	— 2½	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	103	103	101½	101½	110⅝	425
47⅝	32	40⅝ Feb. 3.	36 Jan. 4.	39⅝	40	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	9,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	48⅜	1,035
106⅞	94	103⅜ Feb. 15.	100¼ Jan. 16.	101¼	102¼	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,504,500	Nov. 30, '03.	1¾	Q	102	103	102	103	106	150
36	12	21 Jan. 22.	17 Jan. 5.	17	20	— 1½	National Enameling & Stamp. Co.	100	15,591,900	Dec. 1, '03.	1	..	18½	18½	18½	18½		100
29¼	10½	19¼ Jan. 21.	14⅜ Feb. 24.	15	15	— 1	National Lead Co.	100	14,953,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	28⅝	500
95	75	84½ Feb. 23.	80¾ Jan. 26.	82	92	+ 2⅝	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	83	83	94	300
47⅝	34⅜	41 Jan. 11.	34⅜ Feb. 25.	34⅜	35½	— 3	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,068,300				35⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	87	230
28½	17	21¾ Jan. 8.	16⅞ Feb. 25.	16	16⅜	— 1	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	24,763,400				16	16	15⅞	16		295
177	105	130⅝ Jan. 22.	120 Feb. 25.	116	125	— 14	New York Air Brake	100	8,912,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	121½	121½	120	120	160⅜	200
126	112⅜	121¾ Jan. 23.	113 Feb. 24.	113⅜	114	— ¼	New York Central	100	97,229,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	114⅞	114⅝	113	113⅜	146	16,677
45	19½	32⅞ Jan. 22.	28⅝ Feb. 24.	28	27	— 3⅝	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	14,600,000				29¼	29¼	28½	28½	42	100
67	40	41 Feb. 23.	41 Feb. 23.	41		+ 1	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1	SA	41	41	41	41	54½	100
223¼	187½	196 Jan. 22.	190 Feb. 26.	191	193	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	78,016,800	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	190	191	190	191	217	430
...	...	4 Feb. 8.	3½ Feb. 8.	4	4½	— ⅛	New York & New Jersey Tel. rights						3⅝	4	3⅝	4		400
35½	19	24¼ Jan. 25.	19½ Feb. 23.	19⅞	20¼	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	56,132,950				20¼	20¾	19¾	20	32⅞	16,050
76¼	53⅜	62⅜ Jan. 28.	55 Feb. 24.	55¼	55⅝	— ⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	100,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1½	SA	56	58⅞	55	55⅝	78⅝	11,155
85⅛	66	80 Jan. 5.	69⅝ Feb. 25.	85	90	— ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	2	SA	89⅝	89⅞	89⅜	89⅝	90	300
124½	93	90 Jan. 22.	81 Feb. 8.	81	84	— 3½	North American	100	11,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	Q	82⅜	82⅜	81	82	116	400
72	39⅝	56½ Jan. 22.	51 Feb. 24.	50	53	— 2	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	51¼	51¼	51	51	...	200
76	50¾	67½ Jan. 22.	61¼ Jan. 12.	61½	64	— ½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	62½	62½	62¾	62¾		200
42⅜	17	33½ Jan. 28.	24 Feb. 27.	24	25¼	— ⅛	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	1½		27	27	24	24½	39	2,400
147⅝	110⅝	123¾ Jan. 27.	112¼ Feb. 24.	112¼	112⅝	— 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	496,095,650	Nov. 30, '03.	5	SA	114¼	114¼	112¼	112⅝	147⅜	277,693
103⅜	87⅝	102⅝ Jan. 25.	95½ Jan. 6.	97¼	98	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,963,700	Feb. 25, '04.	1½	Q	98	98	97¼	98	102⅝	4,650
40¼	14	31⅝ Jan. 23.	15 Feb. 24.	15	15	— 1	Pere Marquette	100	14,143,500	Dec. 10, '02.	1		15	15	15	15	33	100
33⅛	22¼	33 Jan. 25.	25¾ Feb. 24.	27	29	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 25, '03.	1½	Q	27½	27¾	25½	26½	62¼	1,120
95	62½	72⅝ Jan. 22.	69 Jan. 2.	69	70	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	19,500,000	Feb. 25, '04.	1½	Q	69	69	68	68	98¼	100
37	16	23¾ Jan. 27.	19 Feb. 15.	22½	23	+ 2	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,000,000				23	23	22	22	35⅞	2,050
90	57	73 Jan. 4.	72 Feb. 24.	70½	72	— 1⅜	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,000,000	Dec. 31, '03.	1¾	Q	72	72½	70	72	93⅜	660
99¼	87½	98 Jan. 25.	93½ Feb. 24.	93¾	95	— 1⅜	Reading	50	46,594,000				94	95	93¾	94	97⅝	44,240
81	55⅞	62 Jan. 20.	55¾ Feb. 25.	55¾	59	— 2½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '03.	1½		58	60	55¾	58	87⅝	6,600
23⅝	5⅝	8⅝ Jan. 25.	6¼ Jan. 6.	7	7⅛	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,181,700				7⅛	7⅛	7	7	22	1,400
80⅝	36⅞	45⅝ Jan. 25.	40⅛ Jan. 6.	41	42	— 2½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,824,200	Oct. 1, '03.	1½		41	41	40⅜	41	75⅝	850
39⅜	19⅝	27⅛ Jan. 22.	19⅝ Feb. 23.	20¼	20¾	— ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	35,749,300				21	21⅝	19⅝	20⅜	47⅝	6

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Bid. Feb. 27.	Ask'd	Net Change From Last Week.	STOCKS.	Par	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Range for Year 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales for Year 1904. Shares.	Sales for Week Ending Feb. 27. Shares.
6¾	¾	1¾	Feb. 24.	¾	Jan. 5.	¾	⅞	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000			⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	5	100
60⅞	33¼	41	Jan. 27.	39¾	Feb. 24.	39	40	− ⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	30,000,000	Dec. '03	2	39	41	39	40	2,400	
40⅞	27¾	27⅞	Jan. 23.	21½	Feb. 23.	23¼	...	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	100	45,000,000	Nov. '03	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	100	
122½	100	134½	Jan. 15.	119½	Feb. 19.	118	122	+ ½	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Nov. '03	2½	120	120	120	120	100	
37½	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	20	Feb. 20.	16	23½	+ ½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	10,000,000			16	16	16	16	100	
31½	22	23½	Jan. 23.	22	Feb. 20.	23¼	...	+ ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,000,000			23	23	23	23	100	
48	31	35¾	Jan. 12.	32	Feb. 24.	32	33	− ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	9,000,000			32	32	32	32	100	
122¼	90	95½	Jan. 21.	87½	Feb. 23.	87½	88	− ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	24,277,600	Feb. '04.	1½	87½	88	87½	87¾	115	1,100
26	2½	5¼	Jan. 30.	2½	Feb. 20.	...	...	− ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	10,000,000			2½	2½	2½	2½	100	
97½	57½	85¼	Jan. 4.	58	Feb. 24.	...	...	− ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	10,000,000			58	58	58	58	100	
179⅝	67½	93¼	Jan. 28.	78	Feb. 20.	78½	79	− ¼	Union Pacific	100	100,000,000	Dec. '03	2	78	79	78	78½	100	
95⅞	85¾	91½	Jan. 28.	85⅝	Feb. 24.	85⅝	...	− ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. '03	2	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	100	
140¾	94	97	Feb. 15.	90	Feb. 5.	...	...	− ½	United Fruit Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15. '04.	1½	90	90	90	90	100	
94½	30	47⅝	Jan. 22.	45½	Feb. 6.	46⅛	48	...	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1 '04.	2½	45½	47⅝	45½	47⅝	54	900
59	38	49	Jan. 22.	41	Feb. 16.	...	...	− ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,126,800	Dec. '03.	1	41½	41½	41½	41½	11	100
156¼	98	110	Jan. 2.	100	Feb. 24.	100	105	− ½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15. '03.	1½	100	100	100	100	165	150
17¾	4	8	Jan. 28.	6⅝	Feb. 28.	6⅝	7	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,820,300			7	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	15¼	4,750
80⅞	73½	79⅝	Jan. 25.	75¾	Jan. 4.	77	77⅝	+ 1⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,820,300	Jan. 1 '04.	1½	75	77¾	75	77⅛	21½	2,070
22¾	4	7⅝	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 15.	7	7½		U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	10,000,000			7¼	7¼	7	7¼	25¾	2,600
73	39¼	57½	Feb. 1.	40	Jan. 14.	49¼	49¾	− ⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,671,100	July '03.	1½	49	49	49	49	70½	6,220
13½	7	14½	Jan. 27.	10½	Feb. 6.	11	11½	− ¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	32,000,000	Apr. '03.	½	13	13	12	12	17	150
55	30½	54½	Jan. 27.	41	Jan. 4.	46½	46¾		United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,536,800	Jan. '01.	1	46	47¾	46	47¾	54	900
39¾	10	12¾	Jan. 2.	9⅝	Jan. 4.	10½	10¾	− ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	360,468,300	Dec. '03.	½	11	11	10¾	10¾	35¾	33,085
80¾	49¾	60	Jan. 22.	54½	Feb. 1.	55¾	55¾	− ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,624,100	Feb. 15. '04.	1½	54½	56¼	54½	55¾	87½	119,450
68⅞	17½	36⅝	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	27¼	29	− ⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,994,600	June '03.	1½	28	28	27¼	28	64	2,103
128½	80	105½	Jan. 26.	98	Jan. 7.	100	...	...	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	21,000,000	Jan. 15. '04.	2	100	100	100	100	136½	150
33⅜	16⅝	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 24.	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛	Wabash	100	29,000,000			18¼	18¼	17	17⅝	82½	2,200
55½	27½	41	Jan. 25.	33⅜	Feb. 24.	32⅝	32¾	− 1	Wabash pf.	100	29,000,000			34½	34½	32⅝	33¼	54½	11,225
93	80¾	93	Jan. 27.	86	Jan. 6.	87½	87¾	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,270,000	Jan. 20. '04.	1½	87½	87½	86½	87¼	95¼	1,650
221	166	173½	Jan. 31.	154	Feb. 25.	155	158	− 1	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	15,472,200	Jan. 11. '04.	2½	156½	156½	154	156	210	3,820
17¼	12	16¼	Jan. 22.	14¾	Feb. 25.	14	16	− ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000			14½	14½	14¼	14¼	26½	170
62	40¼	62¾	Jan. 22.	42	Feb. 24.	43	45	− 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,966,900			45	45	42	44	61½	575
33½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 24.	24	25	− ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,966,900			25¼	25¼	22	24	37½	1,169
29½	14¼	21½	Jan. 20.	16¾	Jan. 4.	17¾	17¾	− ⅜	Wisconsin Central	100	26,163,200			18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	37	1,740
55⅞	38	47¾	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	38½	40	− 2	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,367,300			49	49	38½	38½	61½	1,770

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amer. Ice pf.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Amer. Linseed pf.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Amalgam. Copper	1¾	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Chi. Union Trac.	1	N. Y. N. H. & Hart.	1
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	2	Ry Steel Spring.	3
Del., Lack. & W.	6	St-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1½
Int. Paper	1	Tol. St. L. & W.	1
Maryland Coal	15	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Mich. Central	15		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	4	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1¼
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Nat. Enameling	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	2
Brooklyn Union Tr.	1	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	1
Can. Pacific	1½	N. Y. Air Brake.	14
Chi. & Alton	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	3	North American	2½
C., M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Coast	2
Col. Fuel & Iron Coal.	1	Pacific Mail	2½
Cons. Cities	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Pere Marquette	1
Corn Products pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	3½
Del. & Hudson	3	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr.	1½	Reading	1½
Del. Southern	1	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Del. United Ry.	1	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	3½
D., S. S. & Atl. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Erie	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1	St-Sheff. S. & I.	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	6	South. Pacific	1½
Gen. Chem. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
General Electric	3	S. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	2
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1
Ill. Central	1	Tex. & Pac.	3
Iowa Central pf.	2	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Kansas City So.	1	Tol. City R. Tr.	1
Kansas City So. pf.	1	Union Bag. pf.	4
Laclede Gas pf.	9	U. S. Express	5
Lake E. & West. pf.	1	U. S Realty pf.	3½
Met. Securities	1	Wabash pf.	1
Met. St. Ry	1½	Westingh. E. & Mfg.	1
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	2½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
M., S.P. & S.S. M. pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 4s.	1	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s.	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s, reg	1	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	1½	Nat. R. R. Mex. 4½s.	1
Col. Fuel gen 5s.	2	Va. L. C. & C. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	5	Kan. City So. 3s.	1
B. & O., P. L. R. & W. Va. 4s.	1½	Kings Co. El. 1st.	1½
Cent. of N. J. 6s.	1½	Norf. & So. 1st.	2½
C., C. & St. L. gen 4s.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
D., M. & M. 1st Ys.	2	Seaboard A. L. 4s.	1½
E. T., Va. & G. con.	1½	Std. R. & T. 6s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Tex. Pac. 2d.	3
Gr. Bay deb. A.	5½	T61, St. L. & W. 4s.	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st.	24.1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Ill. St., non-conv.	5s.3	Wab. Om. Div. 2½s.	1½
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1
		Whl. & L. E. 1st 5s.	1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 29.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
American Cereal Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.—Books close for special meeting.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A stock.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.—Dividend payable March to holders of record this date.
Davis Mill (Fall River, Mass.)—Special meeting.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, March 1.

Adams Express Co.—Extra dividend payable.
American Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Co.—Annual meeting.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Co.—Annual meeting.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Booth & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred and books close for dividend on common.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butterick Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Forum Publishing Co.—Annual meeting.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Merrimac Chemical Co.—Dividend payable.
New Central Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
North American Co.—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Co.—Dividend payable on common.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, March 2.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.—Bondholders' meeting.
White Knob Copper Co.—Special meeting.

Thursday, March 3.

Dominion Coal Co.—Annual meeting.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Books close.
International Silver Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Monopol Tobacco Works—Annual meeting.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Railway Steel Springs Co.—Annual meeting.
Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, March 4.

Calumet and Arizona Railroad—Books close.
Nassau Light and Power Co.—Special meeting.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, March 5.

Long Island Railroad—Books close for special meeting.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Feb. 20 to 26.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Flandria	Jeremie	$4,000
Flandria	Kingston	110
Labn	Gibraltar	35
American Silver Coin—		
Flandria	Kingston	3
Labn	Gibraltar	435
Gold Bullion—		
Siberia	Columbia	5,700
Bolivia	Puerto Colombia	795
Bolivia	Carthagena	1,707
Bolivia	Baranquilla	586
Adirondack	Baranquilla	772
Etruria	Barbados	2,780
Piemonte	Barbados	400
Cametense	Barbados	557
Seguranca	Colon	1,588
American Silver Coin—		
Seguranca	Colon	11
Total		$18,118

Exports, New York, Feb. 23 to 27.

Feb. 23—Cedric	Bondon, S. B.		$277,625
Feb. 24—La Touraine	Havre, S. B.		39,116
Feb. 25—Seneca	Sagua, S. C. (U. S.)		3,000
Feb. 26—Yumuri	Cuba, S. C. (U. S.)		5,000
Feb. 26—Valencia	Inagua, S. C. (U. S.)		2,114
Feb. 26—Philadelphia	London, S. B.		76,700
Feb. 26—Campania	London, S. B.		345,000
Total			$850,205

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 13—Hera	Banes, S. C. (Fr.)		$2,500
Feb. 13—Hera	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)		540
Feb. 15—Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)		1,440
Feb. 19—Prins Mauritz	Haiti, S. C. (U. S.)		11,000
Feb. 19—St. Paul	London, S. B.		328,226
Feb. 19—Uller	Demerara, S. B.		185
Feb. 19—Uller	Demerara, S.C. (Mex.)		465
Feb. 20—Philadelphia	Maracaibo, S.C. (U. S.)		50,000
Grand total			$1,244,998

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Feb. 27	$891,349,718	$46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,355,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,856
Feb. 6	1,251,263,556	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,825,923	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,486,556
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	73,711,580
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,330,280
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,889,511
*Dec. 26	1,006,351,387	45,844,595
Dec. 19	1,191,007,067	51,570,185
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	53,781,538
Dec. 5	1,306,392,024	54,062,536
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,722,521
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,084
Nov. 14	1,202,441,394	52,183,827
*Nov. 7	1,071,890,184	45,802,484
Oct. 31	1,113,918,497	55,801,659
Oct. 24	1,136,235,216	51,677,612
Oct. 17	1,125,490,183	48,961,033
Oct. 10	1,115,735,445	57,162,041
Oct. 3	1,337,995,733	63,021,636
Sept. 26	1,089,884,484	50,344,993
Sept. 19	1,230,467,271	47,170,782
Sept. 12	794,888,462	39,977,452
Sept. 5	974,844,553	49,788,487
Aug. 29	899,824,547	46,738,284
Aug. 22	1,705,722,425	87,189,282
Aug. 15	1,146,115,805	60,827,640
Aug. 8	1,309,436,191	66,877,469
Aug. 1	1,240,483,268	65,681,660
July 25	1,293,262,046	61,694,110
July 18	1,422,337,079	68,124,078
July 11	1,311,223,868	61,944,017
July 4	1,211,893,989	59,944,017
*July 1	1,870,247,593	95,469,188
June 27	1,121,141,161	71,941,893
June 20	1,572,238,587	81,710,899
June 13	1,412,702,133	68,187,161
June 6	1,514,222,888	67,276,852
May 30	1,995,785,984	84,020,022
May 23	1,898,324,668	86,887,377
May 16	1,351,142,964	69,078,152
May 9	1,250,685,856	66,776,889
May 2	2,272,961,548	77,212,819
April 25	1,311,223,868	79,923,040
April 18	1,453,074,115	62,818,139
April 11	1,120,787,149	60,421,466
April 4	1,530,719,488	77,961,681
March 28	1,213,904,220	51,707,088
March 21	1,218,576,102	56,127,185
March 14	1,462,538,411	58,408,776
March 7	1,857,180,720	62,160,643
*Feb. 28	1,216,488,674	46,752,288

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,575	$10,193,250	$7,525,075
Jan. 9	14,286,975	14,240,300	12,695,450
Jan. 16	26,181,750	20,217,125	19,051,400
Jan. 23	26,072,975	23,414,975	25,522,400
Jan. 30	24,120,300	27,980,775	26,622,050
Feb. 6	21,642,775	18,540,025	17,686,225
Feb. 13	20,272,325	23,230,025	15,080,950
Feb. 20	27,525,950	9,041,975	12,456,850
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,931,900	9,975,925

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Feb. 28	$5,951,900	$9,975,925	$14,931,700
March 7	3,998,975	8,554,425	10,717,225
March 14	1,926,900	5,112,900	10,002,600
March 21	3,180,400	2,471,250	10,372,425
March 28	4,280,900	2,965,175	7,770,500
April 4	3,180,625	2,549,325	5,517,975
April 11	3,741,500	4,971,750	7,936,200
April 18	6,077,950	6,575,650	10,222,150
April 25	10,985,475	9,461,050	10,750,725
May 2	11,121,250	7,484,000	10,980,700
May 9	10,020,525	4,441,600	8,127,475
May 16	8,968,825	5,846,325	12,290,025
May 23	9,222,725	14,861,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,925,150	11,929,000	21,263,050
June 6	11,235,075	12,235,775	19,241,225
June 13	9,477,575	12,802,350	8,783,125
June 20	10,099,575	12,196,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,623,350	12,573,350	6,294,200
July 3	8,337,675	14,064,725	5,211,225
July 11	8,003,475	12,295,900	12,800,275
July 18	7,525,675	13,700,375	21,029,575
July 25	13,615,400	20,130,075	28,124,075
Aug. 1	24,080,075	18,725,125	32,185,950
Aug. 8	21,357,075	9,051,350	30,982,600
Aug. 15	21,583,575	7,786,650	25,421,900
Aug. 22	21,086,300	9,748,325	18,148,149
Aug. 29	20,077,925	9,742,775	11,919,025
Sept. 5	17,226,975	8,097,250	6,913,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	719,075	7,110,250
Sept. 19	12,175,225	*1,942,250	16,464,225
Sept. 26	14,580,200	3,294,625	16,352,025
Oct. 3	12,519,250	1,619,250	13,520,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,627,350	17,490,125
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,606,350	16,466,725
Oct. 24	17,944,600	17,731,675	14,715,175
Oct. 31	10,276,150	21,230,150	10,432,250
Nov. 7	8,994,225	17,982,350	6,669,625
Nov. 14	6,189,425	15,253,350	10,108,625
Nov. 21	2,811,250	20,229,975	16,466,225
Nov. 28	6,125,900	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	4,205,225	9,973,750	6,897,675
Dec. 12	3,077,975	4,885,025	4,497,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	3,603,600	5,785,725
Dec. 26	12,574,625	8,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$32,150,200	1898	$24,482,150
1903	5,951,900	1897	28,054,500
1902	9,975,925	1896	74,767,500
1901	14,931,700	1895	9,594,775
1900	39,678,550	1894	20,969,700
1899	30,334,900	1893	13,430,275
1898	22,950,325	1892	2,264,200
1897	37,320,975		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1892, $131,623,080, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$908,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,922,300	906,713,200
Jan. 16	259,498,900	934,395,600	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,548,500	965,064,900	986,303,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,532,100	1,021,943,800
Feb. 6	278,831,000	998,850,800	1,027,150,500
Feb. 13	276,988,600	999,569,900	1,026,257,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,023,025,600
Feb. 27	289,130,300	990,209,100	1,027,320,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Feb. 28	$245,003,500	$950,156,300	$956,206,400
March 7	234,828,900	938,563,300	936,639,700
March 14	230,964,500	924,560,400	916,162,000
March 21	228,351,000	911,547,400	900,682,400
March 28	229,845,900	904,599,300	894,280,000
April 4	234,321,400	903,984,900	886,782,900
April 11	224,949,000	902,779,600	884,830,900
April 18	227,830,200	905,207,300	887,280,300
April 25	232,898,300	900,625,100	887,602,300
May 2	237,621,900	914,070,000	905,780,200
May 9	238,968,500	923,869,200	915,694,700
May 16	236,301,500	926,089,200	920,825,500
May 23	237,675,500	928,455,100	914,811,100
May 30	257,915,200	932,975,800	913,061,800
June 6	229,421,900	915,226,100	895,625,000
June 13	231,184,600	907,892,100	886,029,700
June 20	232,544,400	904,521,100	883,774,800
June 27	236,823,600	899,884,400	880,720,600
July 3	224,822,200	893,344,600	873,506,600
July 11	221,044,200	889,239,000	869,343,100
July 18	227,020,200	887,815,200	868,094,100
July 25	244,695,400	887,776,800	867,778,700
Aug. 1	251,124,200	886,683,800	866,697,700
Aug. 8	240,020,200	912,977,100	912,373,300
Aug. 15	237,487,400	925,240,600	922,805,700
Aug. 22	238,326,500	917,944,300	912,702,600
Aug. 29	250,782,800	926,111,200	921,732,000
Sept. 5	244,815,400	934,415,900	934,115,200
Sept. 12	244,222,100	940,944,000	939,195,400
Sept. 19	240,544,300	932,998,800	936,482,200
Sept. 26	239,289,600	917,067,100	921,893,300
Oct. 3	242,286,700	907,888,400	907,714,000
Oct. 10	240,870,100	903,304,900	911,771,400
Oct. 17	240,870,100	903,304,900	911,771,400
Oct. 24	240,870,100	907,699,400	907,714,000
Oct. 31	251,573,300	911,936,800	910,818,900
Nov. 7	252,403,400	920,065,200	920,044,700
Nov. 14	249,122,800	920,065,200	918,103,100
Nov. 21	245,744,700	927,324,200	927,322,400
Nov. 28	246,818,200	930,838,700	941,982,000
Dec. 5	247,020,400	932,052,300	942,950,400
Dec. 12	248,722,300	937,905,200	945,628,100
Dec. 19	246,818,200	930,838,700	941,982,000
Dec. 26	229,486,500	878,746,300	848,284,000
Dec. 31	220,884,200	92,362,800	905,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,028,025,600, Feb. 20, 1904; minimum since 1900, $370,922,800, Aug. 19, 1903; since 1900, $748,923,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $999,999,900, Feb. 13, 1904.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 27, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$714,466,801	$878,971,277	−18.2
Boston	81,341,423	86,572,389	− 5.3
Philadelphia	73,036,267	83,123,402	−11.5
Baltimore	11,981,777	35,083,378	−60.6
Chicago	120,051,830	120,320,234	− 0.4
St. Louis	34,909,790	35,063,402	+11.1
New Orleans	17,832,218	11,389,779	+56.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,067,706,321	$1,250,522,195	−14.3
Other cities, 5 days	346,096,472	363,096,479	+ 1.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,413,802,793	$1,480,730,674	−11.3
All cities, 1 day	215,964,763	235,961,916	−18.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,629,811,457	$1,866,672,590	−12.7

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Feb. 27	$1,629,811,457	$1,866,672,590	$2,307,265,483
Feb. 20	1,676,678,901	2,154,185,988	1,777,359,536
Feb. 13	1,818,459,534	2,082,782,078	2,026,498,938
Feb. 6	2,126,944,369	2,419,358,972	2,356,527,108
Jan. 30	2,076,656,978	2,980,096,536	2,730,052,364
Jan. 23	2,192,119,218	2,892,212,259	2,117,028,637
Jan. 16	2,228,801,978	2,797,615,886	2,597,124,980
Jan. 9	2,410,047,777	2,733,823,902	2,983,793,506
Dec. 26	1,688,293,296	1,995,496,798	1,870,050,987
Dec. 19	2,071,891,653	2,359,140,732	2,347,063,728
Dec. 12	2,191,509,109	2,396,451,526	2,606,681,796
Dec. 5	2,221,572,194	2,376,476,731	2,435,832,783
Nov. 28	1,744,767,823	2,087,275,731	2,092,976,708
Nov. 21	2,055,545,722	2,068,366,772	2,233,564,788
Nov. 14	3,094,721,486	2,066,766,135	2,053,816,117
Nov. 7	1,975,060,135	1,980,120,683	2,134,947,994
Oct. 31	1,940,538,604	2,251,267,062	2,

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Decrease in Loans and a New High Record Record for Cash.

The bank statement made a new high record for cash on hand. The gain in specie and legal tenders exceeded the highest estimate based upon the week's movement of currency. Such an increase is unusual at this time of the year, and appears to have been caused by preparations for the Panama payment.

Moderate liquidation of loans is shown to have taken place, so far as the banks are concerned; thirty-one reported decreases, and there were only twenty-four increases, none of them as much as a million.

But the bank statement alone throws little light upon the financial situation, and especially upon borrowings by corporations. It would be interesting to know what the trust companies are doing.

United States deposits at New York are shown to have been increased by $1,868,600 since Feb. 6, and the ten special depositary banks, through which the Panama payments are to be made, have put up $22,069,000 railroad and other bonds as security for the special deposit of the money that is to be withdrawn from other banks to be paid to the Panama Canal Company.

The movement of currency will continue to be abnormal until these transactions have been completed.

There were fourteen banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve—five National and nine State. This compares with twelve banks below the reserve required in the preceding week sixteen in the week ending Feb. 28, 1903, and twenty-four in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these fourteen banks was $1,257,975, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus of the other banks would be $33,408,175, instead of $32,150,200.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent. The time-money market was quiet and the tone was easy. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, and 4¼@5 per cent. for one year. There was a light inquiry for commercial paper. Rates are 4½@5¼ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.86@$4.8610 to $4.8650@$4.8675, closing steady at $4.8650@$4.8660, a net advance for the week of 50 points.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent., averaging 3 per cent. Time money was firm at 5 per cent. for sixty days and 4¾@5 per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5¼ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8740@$4.8750 to $4.8765@$4.8775, closing fairly steady at the lower rate.

The items in last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Feb. 28, 1903, follow:

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$115,573,700	.....	$109,722,700
Net profits	133,180,100	.....	121,972,000
Deposits	1,027,920,400	*$105,200	956,206,400
Circulation	40,219,300	*$32,300	43,279,100
Total	$1,316,892,500	*$37,500	$1,231,180,200
ASSETS.			
Loans	$890,209,100	*$4,229,700	$950,156,300
Specie	217,351,700	3,745,000	176,700,400
Legal tender	71,778,600	872,300	68,303,100
Total	$1,279,339,400	$387,600	$1,195,159,800
Resv. held	289,130,300	4,617,300	245,002,500
Resv. req'd	258,980,100	*26,300	239,051,600
Surplus	$32,150,200	$4,643,600	$5,951,900
U. S. depts.	38,761,900	784,400	40,183,900

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $9,975,925; in 1901, $14,803,100; in 1900, $13,641,550; in 1899, $24,578,125; in 1898, $22,959,325; in 1897, $57,520,975.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item, "net profits," is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1904	$16,177,763
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	14,030,542
From Jan. 1, 1904	92,796,039
From Jan. 1, 1903	108,166,685

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 27, 1904	$8,749,153
Week ended Feb. 24, 1903	11,134,951
From Jan. 1, 1904	71,240,977
From Jan. 1, 1903	74,547,484

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1904	$17,664
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	198,972
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,031,249
From Jan. 1, 1903	883,379

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 24, 1904	$85,612
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	956,675
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,190,558
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,472,564

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 24, 1904	$67,953
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	758,057
From Jan. 1, 1904	671,932

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1904	$2,840,689

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1904	$448
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	15,277
From Jan. 1, 1904	162,713
From Jan. 1, 1903	133,097

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1904	$1,179,370
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	737,327
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,158,773
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,554,533

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1904	$1,178,927
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	712,050
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	7,151,774
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,421,436

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1904	$16,113
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	118,569
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,197,962
From Jan. 1, 1903	884,448

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 24, 1904	$1,264,982
Week ended Feb. 27, 1903	1,693,902
From Jan. 1, 1904	8,349,332
From Jan. 1, 1903	7,954,097

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	226	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 4	225	Jan. 6	225	Jan. 6	225	Feb. 10, 1904
220	..	Albany & Sus	3,500,000	Jan.,	1904 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*233	Mar. 4, 1903
73½	75	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Oct. 1,	1903 3	75½	Jan. 19	72¾	Jan. 13	75½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	27	July 29, 1903
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
185	250	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1,	1903 5	..	.....	..	.....	185	Dec. 7, 1903
88	91	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1,	1903 3	90	Feb. 9	90	Jan. 22	90	Feb. 9, 1904
27	28	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15,	1902 1	25	Jan. 15	23½	Jan. 15	23	Jan. 22, 1904
185	192	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 4	195	Jan. 29	190½	Feb. 17	190½	Feb. 17, 1904
14	15½	American Hide & Leather pf	12,548,300	.....	.....	18⅝	Jan. 27	11⅞	Jan. 5	15½	Feb. 17, 1904
105	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2,	1904 2½	112	Feb. 11	110	Jan. 21	112	Feb. 11, 1904
85½	87½	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	91	Jan. 13	85	Jan. 6	87	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
118	120	American Telephone & Teleg	127,061,900	Jan. 15,	1904 2¼	130	Jan. 25	121	Feb. 16	127	Feb. 16, 1904
125	135	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904 2	135	Jan. 14	130¼	Feb. 11	130½	Feb. 11, 1904
8	11	American Woolen	29,501,000	.....	.....	12½	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 4	10½	Feb. 10, 1904
69	72	American Woolen pf	20,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1¾	71½	Jan. 28	69	Jan. 25	69¼	Feb. 16, 1904
23	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	.....	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
52	57	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	.....	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21, 1904
88	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 28, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
100	..	Atlantic Coast Line	35,650,000	Jan. 10,	1904 2½	110¼	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	104½	Feb. 18, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,685,000	Jan.,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jun. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct.,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
180	190	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 2	209¾	Jan. 15	190	Feb. 13	190	Feb. 16, 1904
5½	6¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	.....	7	Jan. 23	6	Feb. 5	6¾	Feb. 15, 1904
118	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904 3	127	Jan. 12	120	Feb. 8	120	Feb. 8, 1904
132	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
63½	64½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	66¼	Jan. 2	66	Jan. 15	67⅜	Jan. 26, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	122½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	20½	Oct. 12, 1898
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Jan. 7,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Dec. 28, 1903
185	195	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2,	1904 1¾	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
121	125	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	6,830,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11, 1904
82	87	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	85½	Jan. 14	83½	Feb. 5	85¼	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 23,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 5, 1902
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf	21,895,100	Jan. 2,	1904 2	214½	Jan. 23	207	Feb. 8	207	Feb. 17, 1904
133	145	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om	21,403,200	Feb. 20,	1904 3	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21, 1904
165	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904 3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
72	75	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sep. 1,	1903 2	80¾	Jan. 22	77	Jan. 9	78	Feb. 8, 1904
101	111	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20,	1904 1¼	107½	Feb. 15	100	Feb. 8	107½	Feb. 15, 1904
50	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 5, 1903
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	185	July 28, 1903
..	65	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903 4	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27	65	Feb. 16, 1904
65	80	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	80	July 17, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	Jun. 29, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2½	Jan. 18, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2½	Feb. 17, 1903
18	24	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100	.....	.....	24½	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	21	Feb. 10, 1904
100	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	765,500	Aug. 1,	1903 7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
17	24	Detroit Southern pf	6,500,000	.....	.....	25½	Jan. 23	23½	Feb. 4	23½	Feb. 4, 1904
125	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12,	1903 2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf	3,522,491	Jan. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 3, 1903
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	403	Mar. 31, 1902
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	65	Jun. 15, 1903
58	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901 1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65	Feb. 2, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1903 4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52½	Feb. 4, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1903
47½	49	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903 1½	58½	Jan. 14	49	Feb. 18	49	Feb. 18, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan.,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*105½	Dec. 24, 1897
155	180	Great Northern pf	124,076,700	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	75	Sep. 10, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 24, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,900	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*96	Apr. 18, 1903
72	76	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 18,	1904 1½	77¼	Jan. 22	70	Feb. 11	73½	Feb. 16, 1904
50	51	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Feb. 25,	1904 25c	50¼	Jan. 15	50¼	Jan. 15	50½	Jan. 15, 1904
103½	..	**Ill. Cent. leased line**	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 2	*104½	Jan. 21	*103½	Jan. 6	*104½	Jan. 21, 1904
23	50	International Power	6,400,000	May 20,	1902 3½	..	.....	..	.....	48	Dec. 29, 1903
33	36	International Steam Pump	12,262,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1	37	Jan. 30	31	Jan. 2	35	Feb. 8, 1904
71¼	78	International Steam Pump pf	8,350,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	72	Jan. 12	71½	Feb. 9	71½	Feb. 9, 1904
25	30	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	.....	29	Jan. 21	28⅜	Feb. 10	28⅜	Feb. 10, 1904
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Nov. 16,	1903 3	..	.....	..	.....	43	July 15, 1903
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,125,000	Dec. 1,	1903 6	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	13	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 18, 1901
5	17	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901 1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3	52	Feb. 19	43½	Jan. 5	52	Feb. 19, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15,	1903 2*	..	.....	..	.....	89¾	Mar. 14, 1903
46	56	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2,	1896 1	55¼	Jan. 2	50	Feb. 6	55	Feb. 6, 1904
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6¼	Nov. 9, 1903
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31,	1903 7½	..	.....	..	.....	*185	July 10, 1902
15	18	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	.....	17⅛	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	17¼	Jan. 25, 1904
45	48	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903 1½	*50	Feb. 5	*50	Feb. 5	*50	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	6,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	113	Apr. 18, 1901
58	64	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 18,	1904 2½	67⅜	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 13	61	Feb. 13, 1904
88	96	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	94⅜	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94⅜	Jan. 21, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3½	195	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25	195	Jan. 25, 1904
78	85	**National Enameling pf**	8,546,600	Jan. 1,	1904 1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82⅝	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	5¼	Jan. 9, 1901
40	48	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar.,	1902 2	45	Feb. 3	45	Feb. 3	45	Feb. 3, 1904
105	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 2,	1903 3	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21, 1904
55	65	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 2,	1903 3	69	Jan. 26	63	Jan. 19	65	Jan. 26, 1903
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	New York & Harlem	3,638,620	Jan. 2,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 9,	1904 6	..	.....	..	.....	*220	Oct. 8, 1902
135	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*137	Feb. 1, 1904
135	145	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*140	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	35⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Aug. 28, 1902
4	5	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	¾	Dec. 18, 1900
..	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4½	Jan. 19	4¼	Jan. 19	4¼	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,312,400	July 2,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 12, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	78½	Oct. 7, 1899
98	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Feb. 1,	1903 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	97	July 20, 1903
16	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	23¾	Jan. 22	20	Jan. 13	22	Jan. 22, 1904
..	80	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 19,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,080	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	35½	Jan. 24, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 15, 1899
55	59	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,780,000	Aug. 15,	1902 1¼	63⅝	Jan. 22	61	Feb. 4	63	Feb. 4, 1904
90	98	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,542,800	Jan. 15,	1904 1¾	98	Jan. 22	97	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 22, 1904
179	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 8,	1904 1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*187	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P. McKeesport & Tough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	145	Nov. 12, 1902
209	215	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Feb. 25,	1904 2	218½	Jan. 22	210	Feb. 20	220	Feb. 24, 1904
..	1½	**Quicksilver**	8,768,708	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1¾	Aug. 13, 1903
7	9	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8,	1902 ¼	4½	Feb. 19	4½	Feb. 19	4½	Feb. 19, 1904
..	..	**R. W. Securities**	8,000,000	Jan. 2,	1903 3	90¾	Feb. 17	88	Feb. 12	90¾	Feb. 17, 1904
78	79	Reading 1st pf ($50)	29,000,000	Sep. 30,	1903 3	81	Jan. 25	77½	Jan. 5	80	Feb. 20, 1903
200	240	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	304	July 15, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf	9,087,600	Jan. 25,	1904 1	86¼	Feb. 9	86¼	Feb. 9	87	Feb. 24, 1904
9½	11	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	.....	24	Jan. 15	9½	Feb. 18	9½	Feb. 18, 1904
35	40	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	6,500,000	July 15,	1903 2½	45	Jan. 19	35	Feb. 5	35	Feb. 5, 1904
17	19	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	.....	20¼	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 5	17	Feb. 10, 1904
60	72	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	70	Jan. 22	70	Jan. 22	70	Jan. 22, 1904
151	157	St. L. & S. F., Chi. & S. Ill. 6%	7,040,300	Jan. 2,	1904 3	157	Jan. 22	150	Jan. 9	154	Feb. 18, 1904
108	114	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. 6%	4,157,700	Jan. 2,	1903 1¾	125½	Jan. 26	122	Feb. 4	122½	Feb. 4, 1903
..	..	St. L. & Advocate	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902 3¼	..	.....	..	.....	10	May 10, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	68	May 2, 1903
..	..	Utah Avenue	1,000,000	Jan. 4,	1902 5%	..	.....	..	.....	105	Mar. 19, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($50)	800,000	Jan.,	1902 3%	..	.....	..	.....	50	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	5,000,000	Dec. 1,	1903 ¾	..	.....	..	.....	48	Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	**Tenne Central**	2,945,000	July 15,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,250,000	Jan. 15,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 1, 1902
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,000,000	.....	.....	29	Jan. 22	27	Feb. 9	27	Feb. 9, 1904
25	30	Toledo, Peoria & Western	6,076,200	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	25	May 22, 1903
16	20¼	Twin City Rap. Trans. pf	4,000,000	Jan. 4,	1904 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	18	Jan. 15, 1903
..	..	**U. S. Realty & I. & C. Co**	2,500,000	Jan. 8,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	25	Apr. 12, 1902
9	15	United Bag Investment	10,000,000	.....	.....	15	Jan. 13	9	Feb. 11	13	Feb. 13, 1902
..	..	United States Rubber	12,100,000	.....	.....	9¾	Jan. 25	9¾	Feb. 16	9¾	Feb. 16, 1904
..	..	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	8,818,400	July 1,	1903 1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	8,818,400	Oct. 1,	1903 1½	..	.....	..	.....	17	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	U. S. Steel pf	40,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Fuel	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Fuel pf	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Power & Light	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Power & Light pf	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Securities	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Securities pf	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Sugar	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Utah Sugar pf	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	2,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	37	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Virginia Railway & Power	1,000,000	Apr. 15,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Virginia Railway & Power pf	1,000,000	Apr. 15,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Wabash	29,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Wabash pf	29,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Wabash Deb. B	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Wabash Deb. B pf	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Wells, Fargo & Co	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Western Maryland	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1902
..	..	Western Maryland pf	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	Feb. 4, 1

Issues, Rate, Maturity.	Price Friday, last sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale. Highest.	Week's Range or Last Sale. Lowest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Last Sale.	Bond & Int.
A							
Atch. T. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, July, 1995	98	98 Jan	98 Jan	98 Jan	98 Jan	98	98
Do do conv. g. 4s, 1909	102¾	102¾ Jan	102¾ Jan	102¾ Jan	102¾ Jan	102¾	102¾
Do do registered							
Do do conv. g. 4s, 1909	102¾	102¾ Jan	102¾ Jan	102¾ Jan	102¾ Jan	102¾	102¾
Do do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1916							
Do do registered							
Do do gen. g. 4s, Series D, 1989							
Atl. & Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1910							
Atlantic Coast Line 1st g. 4s, 1952	96¾	96¾ Feb	96¾ Feb	96¾ Feb	96¾ Feb	96¾	96¾
Do do registered							
Do do L. & N. coll. g. 4s, 1952	96¾	96¾ Feb	96¾ Feb	96¾ Feb	96¾ Feb	96¾	96¾
Do do registered							
Do do unified g. 4s, 1964							
Do do registered							
Do do general lien g. 3s, 2000							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1952							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1953							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1955							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1957							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1958							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1959							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1960							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1962							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1963							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s, 1964							
Do do registered							
Do do equipment g. 4s,

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	110¼ Fe 26, 00	110¾	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91 Feb 25, 04	87	..
Do do small	..	..	..	..	..	90 Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	..	..	..	..	123¾ De 21, 00	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1027	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120 Jan 11	..	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94 Jan 19	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	113	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114 Jan 13	..	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101¾ Je 30, 02	92	98
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	..	..	..	..	89 De 24, 03	87½	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	120¼	Jan 12	120	Jan 22	120 Feb 16	120¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	111	Feb 19	112	Jan 6	112¾ Feb 23	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s. Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ala	*JJ	..	..	..	..	116 Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	..	..	..	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101 Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	73¾ Feb 19	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	..	..	..	108½ Aug., 94	110½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	96¾	Feb 19	97 Feb 24	96½	97¼
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98 Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 28	102¾	Jan 25	102¾ Feb 2	102¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	..	..	..	101½ No 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 890-1905	*JD	100¼	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	..	..	..	..	99½ De 15, 03	100¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	99½ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 18	86¾ Feb 24	86¾	..
Do do registered	*FA	87½	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	86 Jan 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	87	Feb 11	87½ Feb 23	..	87¼
Do do registered	*FA	..	..	..	..	91 Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	105 Jan 8	..	105
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	102½ No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. R. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A. 1940	JJ	..	..	..	..	93 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s, 1993	AO*	..	..	..	..	105¼ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	100	Jan 20	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ Feb 25	107	..
Do do registered	*JJ	103¾	Jan 28	106¼	Jan 25	107 Feb 26	107	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾	Jan 22	100	Jan 11	100 Feb 26	..	100¾
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	99¾ De 9, 03	..	..
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	..	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	103¼	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	..	..	..	121 No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	..	..	..	130 Ja 21, 03	123½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¾	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 18	112¾ Jan 18	112½	..
Do 8s, 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	123¾ Feb 10	122¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	..	..	..	127 Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	..	..	..	110 De 7, 01	103¼	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106½ No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	..	..	..	..	90½ Oc 26, 03	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year	MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. & C. 2000	AO*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	..	..	..	..	115 Oc 15, 03	115	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	AO	117½	Feb 23	117½	Feb 23	117¼ Feb 23	117½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	..	..	115¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104 Feb 9	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104	Jan 22	103	Jan 12	104 Feb 26	103¾	..
Do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	103¾ De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	..	..	131¾ Ap 29, 03	125	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	125¼ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ	..	..	..	..	101 Se 8, 03	101½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	..	..	..	..	106¼ My 14, 03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103¼	Feb 17	101¼	Jan 2	103¾ Feb 25	..	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	..	..	..	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111¼	Feb 23	111¼	Feb 23	111¼ Feb 23	110¼	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 20, 03	128¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	..	..	..	127 No 28, 03	120	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	..	..	..	..	127 No 19, 03	122	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	98	Feb 15	96¾	Jan 4	97¼ Feb 27	97¼	97½
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96½ Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	90¾	Jan 22	87½	Feb 25	88¼ Feb 25	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jy 1, 01	103½	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s, 1989	MN*	100	Jan 11	99¼	Feb 26	99¾ Feb 27	99¾	100
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 6	102¾ Feb 27	102½	102¾
Do registered	QJ	..	..	..	..	107¼ De 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 22	70¼	Feb 20	70¼ Feb 25	70¼	70¾
Do do registered	QF	70¼	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¼ Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾ Jan 11	..	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s,								
B. & C. col., 1921	JJ*	94	Jan 28	90¼	Jan 6	92 Feb 27	91¾	92
Do do registered	..	93¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	91½ Feb 27	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	..	..	..	..	122 Oc 17, 03	120½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	..	..	..	112¾ Jy 21, 03	107¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	106¾	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	106¾ Jan 29	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	..	..	..	..	96½ No 9, 03	95	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	..	..	..	94¼ Fe 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	113 Feb 19	111½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	..	..	..	114¼ My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	..	..	..	106½ Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	107¼	Feb 9	105	Jan 16	106¼ Feb 27	..	107
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 21, 03	..	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108½ Feb 16	107½	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	..	..	..	..	106 Mr 26, 03	105	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.reg.cts.1937	MS*	..	..	..	..	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941	*FA	..	..	..	..	92¼ De 28, 03	89	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s, 1916	MN*	96	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	96 Feb 8	95	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	..	..	..	..	118 De 21, 03	118½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	..	..	..	106¼ Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	102 No 7, 00	94	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	109¾	Jan 27	100¼	Jan 4	109¾ Jan 27	107½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	111½ Jan 26	107½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	..	..	..	111 Jy 28, 99	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101½	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101½ Jan 22	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92 Feb 13	92¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	..	..	..	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	..	..	..	119¾ Se 9, 03	121	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	117	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	103½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105½ Feb 15	104	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	..	..	114 De 15, 03	110	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	..	..	..	108 Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb. 5	94½	Feb 23	94¾ Feb 25	94½	96
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	..	..	..	102 No 10, 97	103	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	..	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	..	..	..	111 De 10, 03	108	109½
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	109½	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	121	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	..	..	..	95 Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118½	Jan 8	118½	Jan 8	118½ Jan 8	116	118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	108½	Feb 13	107¾	Feb 8	108½ Feb 13	107½	108
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s, 1939	*AO	109½	Jan 4	109¼	Jan 16	109¾ Jan 16	108¾	111
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	116½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO*	..	..	..	..	112½ De 18, 02	111½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	..	..	..	..	117¾ Jy 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	..	..	..	120½ De 8, 02	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾	Jan 26	94¾	Jan 7	96 Feb 27	95¾	96
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	96½ Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c.50-yr.g.,1951	*AO	93¾	Feb 15	91¾	Jan 4	93¾ Feb 15	93½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	..	..	..	105 De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	73 Au 3, 03	62½	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	..	..	..	92 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	..	..	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	..	..	87 De 21, 03	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105 Feb 8	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	..	..	..	104½ De 11, 03	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124¼	Jan 29	123	Jan 7	124½ Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 18	110 Feb 26	110	110¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	..	..	..	..	96 De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	79¾	Feb 20	80¾ Feb 27	80¼	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	119¼	Feb 4	119¼	Feb 4	119¼ Feb 4	119¾	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s, 1936	AO*	80¼	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	79¾ Feb 27	78¾	79¼
Do do registered	..	78¼	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 18	78½ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts. 1989	MN*	94	Jan 21	92¼	Jan 6	93¾ Feb 27	93¼	93¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	76½	Jan 23	72¾	Jan 18	74 Feb 11	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	70¾ Feb 26	70¼	70¾
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110¼	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	110¼ Feb 26	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	131	Jan 18	130	Jan 5	131 Feb 27	131	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	108¾	Jan 29	107¼	Jan 4	108¾ Jan 29	107¼	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	116½ Ap 15, 02	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	..	..	111 No 25, 03	110¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101¼	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101 Feb 23	..	102½
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	106 My 8, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	..	..	..	..	104 Au 15, 03	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	..	..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Can. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	..	..	134 Mr 16, 03	130	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	..	..	118 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	..	..	121 De 31, 03	118	118½
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	..	..
Do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JD	..	..	..	..	115¾ De 11, 03	102¾	..
Seaboard & L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 18	65¾ Feb 26	65	67
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	98¼	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	97 Feb 9	97	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	..	..	..	..	90 Oc 7, 03	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 9, 03	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	109½ Fe 24, 03	110	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	102¼	Jan 12	101	Jan 18	102 Jan 12	101¾	102½
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	105¼	Feb 23	105¼	Feb 23	105¼ Feb 23	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	MS*	..	..	..	..	111¾ My 1, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	..	..	..	110 Se 22, 02	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 4-5 coll. tr. g. 4½s, 1949	JD	89¾	Jan 21	87¾	Jan 11	89¾ Feb 27	89¾	89¾
Do 4s, Cal. P. col., Aug., 1937	FA*	89¾	Jan 21	87¾	Jan 11	89¾ Feb 27	89¾	89¾
Do do registered	FA*	..	..	..	..	89 Au 31, 03	..	..
Ariz. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	107 Jy 31, 03	107	..
Cal. & Or. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	AO*	..	..	..	..	110 Jy 31, 03	110	..
Do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	110 Jy 31, 03	110	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	107	Jan 21	107	Jan 21	107 Jan 21	105	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	105¾ Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	103 De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	102½ De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111 Feb 27	110¼	111½
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112	Jan 25	112	Jan 25	112 Jan 25	112¼	113¼
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	92½	Feb 9	90½	Jan 5	92 Feb 9	92¼	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	..	..	..	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	..	..	..	130 No 19, 02	110½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	..	..	..	122 Se 15, 02	128½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	..	..	..	102 Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100 Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78 Feb 26	78	79
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	105¼	Jan 30	105	Jan 18	106¾ Jan 30	105	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106 Jan 15	105	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	..	..	..	..	107¾ De 15, 03	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	102 De 22, 03	108	..
Do do Series C. and D, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	106½ My 15, 03	103¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	..	..	..	108 Mr 2, 03	108¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119 Feb 2	108½	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN*	107	Jan 6	107	Jan 6	107 Jan 6	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108¾	Feb 19	108¾ Feb 19	107	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	..	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	101	105
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 25	111¾ Feb 27	111	111½
Do registered	JJ	108	Feb 23	108	Feb 23	108 Feb 23	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	95 Feb 25	95	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	..	..	..	..	113 De 14, 03	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95	Feb 2	94	Jan 4	94 Feb 10	..	94
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	120 De 25, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91½ Feb 26	..	92
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	..	..	..	118 Oc 20, 03	113½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾	Feb 4	117¾	Jan 5	117½ Feb 24	..	119
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	110¾	Feb 20	110¾	Feb 20	110¾ Feb 20	110	111
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	118¾ Jan 7	116	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120 Jan 7	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	..	..	..	..	119 De 10, 03	112½	115
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	..	..	..	..	108½ De 28, 03	108	110
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	..	..	..	92 Se 0, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	104¼	Feb 18	103½	Jan 5	103¾ Feb 26	103½	104
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	112	Feb 2	110	Jan 18	112 Feb 10	110½	111¾
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	..	..	..	..	113½ My 14, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	..	..	..	112½ Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	..	..	123 Fe 8, 02	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	..	..	..	112 Fe 18, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	..	..	..	115 Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	..	..	108 No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	..	..	..	93 De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	114¼	Jan 7	112½	Feb 19	113 Feb 25	..	114¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	..	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jy 21, 03	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115¾	Jan 13	112½	Feb 27	112½ Feb 27	112	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	..	..	..	107¾ De 31, 03	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	..	..	..	..	100 Se 30, 03	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	116¾	Feb 15	115	Feb 24	115½ Feb 27	115	116
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	93	Jan 27	90	Feb 24	90 Feb 24	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	110¼	Jan 8	98	Jan 27	108 Feb 11	..	106
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	112½	Jan 15	112¼	Jan 22	112¾ Jan 22	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	..	..	..	..	111 Se 8, 03	..	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	105¾	Jan 19	105¾	Jan 19	105¾ Jan 19	..	107½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	92¼	Feb 9	91¼	Jan 5	92 Feb 26	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	88	Jan 12	87	Jan 8	87¾ Feb 3	86	88
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 5½s, 1925	JJ*	83½	Jan 28	81	Jan 6	82 Feb 16	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	72¾	Jan 28	69	Feb 10	69 Feb 27	68	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	..	..	..	..	98 Ap 20, 03	92½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	106½	Feb 3	106¼	Jan 22	106¼ Feb

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest last.	Week ended Feb. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.	Year 1904. Range since January 1. Lowest.	Highest.	Last Sale.	Bonds Sold.	Range since Jan. 1, 1903. Lowest.	Highest.
Bo. C. & F. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 5s 1936	JJ	101½	Feb							
Mid. Pond G. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1947	MS	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s. 1946	MS	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s. 1933	*MN	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.										
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s. Nov. 1, 1913	QF	97	Feb 15	97	Feb 8	97	Feb 27		97	98
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s. 1919	MS	81½	Jan 28	78	Jan 4	81	Feb 26		78	81½
Am. Strgs. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s. 1918	MSF	88	Jan 6	88	Jan 6	88½	Jan 6		88	88½
Am. Thread 1st 4s. 1919	JJ	76	Jan 18	76	Jan 18	76	Jan 18		76	77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s. 1942	JJ	....	....	....	....	105	Jan 19		105	105
Consol. Tobacco 20-year g. 4s. 1951	FA*	61½	Jan 22	59½	Feb 4	59½	Feb 26		55½	56
Do registered		....	....	....	....	61½	Au 6, 03		....	....
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year s. f. g. coup. g. 1927	*AO	66½	Jan 22	66	Jan 5	66	Feb 26		65	66
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s. 1911	*JJ	....	....	....	....	99	Se 15, 03		99½	....
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s. 1910	*JJ	....	....	....	....	98	Fe 12, 03		98	....
Do non-conv. deb. 5s. 1913	*AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23		90	....
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s. 1918	*FA	106¾	Jan 8	105¾	Feb 9	106	Feb 24			106
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s. 1913	*JJ	99	Feb 8	97	Feb 8	97	Feb 8		97	....
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s. 1928	AO	....	....	....	....	98	Fe 24, 03		....	....
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s. 1923	*AO	95½	Jan 4	95	Jan 6	95½	Feb 12		95	95½
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s. 1920	*MN	....	....	....	....	90½	De 31, 03		....	90
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s. 1925	JJ*	....	....	....	....	84	De 7, 03		....	....
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s. 1946	FA*	47	Jan 25	45	Jan 4	46	Feb 23		40	....
Do inc. g. 5s. Aug. 1, 1946	....	4¼	Jan 28	1¾	Jan 5	2¾	Feb 23		2	5
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s. 1952	JJ*	23	Feb 5	23	Feb 5	23	Feb 5		....	....
Do col. tr. 5s. 1922	FA*	....	....	....	....	91	Ja 15, 03		....	....
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s. 1913	*MN	110	Feb 2	107¾	Jan 7	109	Feb 24		108	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 4s. 1931	JJ*	....	....	....	....	79	Au 12, 03		....	....
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s. April, 1963	MN	75½	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	71¾	Feb 27		71½	71¾
Do registered		75½	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	72	Feb 25		....	....
COAL AND IRON.										
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s. 1909	JJ*	....	....	....	....	55	No 2, 00		....	....
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s. 1943	FA*	88	Jan 27	85½	Feb 1	88	Feb 27		85½	88
Do 20-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s. 1911	FA*	89	Feb 3	89	Jan 4	89	Feb 27		89	89
Do do Trust Co. stfd.		89	Jan 27	77½	Feb 9	89	Feb 27		89	89
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s. 1919	*MN	102	Feb	100	Feb 26	102	Feb 27		100	102
Colorado Mid. 1st g. 4s. 1936	JJO	....	....	....	....	77	Jan 12		77	77
Colorado Southern 1st g. 4s. 1929	JJO	....	....	....	....	77	Jan 12		77	77
Colo. & S. 1st g. 5s. 1945	FA*	....	....	....	....	105	Jan 12		105	105
Do ad. g. 5s. 1945	JJO	....	....	....	....	103	Jan 12		103	103
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1928	JJO	....	....	....	....	102	Jan 12		102	102
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s. 1933	JJ	....	....	....	....	103	Oct 29, 03		....	....
Rocky Mt. Coal & Iron 1st s. f. 6s. 1922	JJ*	....	....	....	....	100	Oct 29, 03		....	....
Sabine & E. T. 1st g. 6s. 1912	AO	....	....	....	....	105	Oct 29, 03		....	....
Do 1st g. 5s. 1912	AO	....	....	....	....	101	Oct 29, 03		....	....
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. s. f. 6s. 1951	*MN	106	Jan 6	106	Jan 6	106	Jan 6		106	106
Do Tenn. Dev. 1st gen. 6s. 1917	JJ	....	....	....	....	107	Jan 12		107	107
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s. 1917	JJ	106	Jan 6	106½	Jan 12	107½	Jan 12		106	107
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1922	JJ	....	....	....	....	100	De 29, 03		....	....
Do Bards. C. & I. 1st g. 6s. 1910	*FA	105½	Jan 6	105½	Jan 6	105½	Jan 6		105	105½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st g. 50-year s. f. 1949	*MS	71½	Feb 26	67½	Feb 8	71	Feb 25		....	70
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.										
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s. 1929	JJ*	....	....	....	....	96½	Ap 29, 03		....	....
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s. Jan., 2397	QJ	....	....	....	....	100½	Ap 5, 02		....	96½
Do registered	QJ	....	....	....	....	100½	Oc 30, 01		....	....
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s. 1925	JJ*	....	....	....	....	103	Oc 7, 03		....	....
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s. 1918	*MN	....	....	....	....	110	No 24, 03		111	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s. 1920	*MN	....	....	....	....	105½	Jul 2, 03		106	....
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s. 1938	*JJ	107½	Jan 4	105	Feb 8	105½	Feb 12		103½	106½
Do ref. and t. g. 4½s. 1939	*MN	104	Jan 25	103¼	Jan 2	102½	Feb 26		102	103
Do do registered		....	....	....	....	102½	Ja 22, 03		....	....
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s. 1911	MN	....	....	....	....	107½	Je 22, 03		....	....
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s. 1934	*JJ	103	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	103	Feb 16		....	....

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 27, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week ended Feb. 27..$5,249,000

Week ended Feb. 27, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	¼
American Dock Improvement 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	81	81	81	81	2
Ann Arbor 4s	92	92½	92	92½	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	153
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	88	88	88	88	23
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	46
Atlantic & Danville 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	8
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93¼	93¼	92⅞	92⅞	21
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101	101	100¼	100⅜	43
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	23
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	9
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	100⅞	101	100⅝	100⅝	55
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	23
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	20
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	4
Central Branch Railway 4s	91½	92	91½	92	9
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	15
Central of Georgia con. 5s	105	105½	105	105½	17
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	129¼	129½	129¼	129½	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	115⅝	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103	106½	103	103⅝	194
Chicago & Alton 3½s	75	75	75	75	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	20
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s	91⅝	92	91	92	116
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s reg.	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91	91¼	91	91¼	15
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	27
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118	118	117½	117½	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. 6s	110¼	110¼	107¼	110¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	104½	104½	104½	104½	14
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	79½	80	79½	80	98
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼	27
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	67⅞	68½	67¾	68¼	112
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s reg.	119	119	119	119	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82	82	81	81	23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	97⅜	98	97½	98	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	89¾	90⅜	90¾	90⅜	2
Colorado Fuel 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96	96⅜	96	96½	17
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	72	73	73	73	5
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	20
Columbus & Ninth Avenue con. 5s	113½	115½	113½	115½	1
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	55⅞	55⅞	55	55⅝	281
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97¾	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	84	84	84	84	5
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	66⅛	66¼	64½	65	20
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	5
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	18
Erie 1st consol. 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	13
Erie 1st general 4s	84½	84½	84	84½	59
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	89	89	88¾	89	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	105	105	104	1104	6
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	103½	105½	105½	105½	1
Green Bay debenture A	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	1
Green Bay debenture B	12	12¼	11¾	12	20
Hannibal & St. Jo. consol. 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	45
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Illinois Steel deb. 5s nonconv.	92	92	92	92	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	90½	99¾	99	99⅝	85
International Paper 6s	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	6
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	79½	79½	79	78¾	162
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝	21
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	83	83⅞	82	82	32
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118	118	118	118	4
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100	100	109	100	12
Long Island gen. 4s	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116	116	115¾	115¾	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	95⅝	47
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	91½	91½	91¼	91½	4
Manhattan Railway cons. 4s	103½	103½	103⅜	103½	26
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	108¾	2
Mexican Central 4½s	92	92	92	92	7
Mexican Central consol. 4s	64	64⅜	64	64⅜	3
Mexican Central 1st income	13	13½	12⅜	13	34
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90	90	90	90	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	97½	96⅝	97¼	295
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77½	77½	77	77½	244
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	36
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	8
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119⅜	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	20
Mobile & Birmingham mtg. 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	1
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	101	101	101	101	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	97	97	97	97	3
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	86	86½	86	86⅛	7
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	87½	87½	87⅛	87½	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104	104	103¾	104	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	90½	90⅞	90	90⅞	17
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
New York & Queens El. Light & Power 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	25
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	89	89	87½	89½	4
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼	42
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102½	102⅝	102	102½	60
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	14
Oregon Short Line 4s	91	91	90⅝	91	27
Oregon Short Line 6s	120⅝	120½	120½	120⅝	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	2

BONDS.

Week ended Feb. 27, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94⅞	60
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Reading general 4s	96	96	95⅞	96	38
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95	95½	95	95¼	9
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅞	113	112⅞	113	49
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85⅝	27
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	79⅜	80¼	79¼	80⅛	41
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92⅜	93⅜	92⅜	93⅜	14
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71¼	71¼	70	70½	46
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st con. 6s	131	131	131	131	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	2
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79	79	78	78	4
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	86	86	85¾	85¾	12
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	23
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	3
Southern Pacific 4s	89½	89½	87½	89¼	34
Southern Pacific 4½s	99	99½	98	99½	133
Southern Railway 5s	111¾	111⅞	111	111¾	71
Southern Railway 5s reg.	108	108	108	108	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	38	39	38	39	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	14
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis con. 5s	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115½	115⅞	115	115½	19
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Third Avenue 1st 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	11
Third Avenue con. 4s	94½	95	95½	95	14
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	69½	69½	69	69	11
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102⅝	145
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	95¾	95⅞	94	94	309
United States Leather 6s	109	109	109	109	2
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	72½	72⅝	71¾	71⅝	904
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	72½	72½	72	72	2½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	70	71½	70	71	37
Wabash 1st 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½	9
Wabash debenture, Series B	60½	60¾	58½	59¾	302
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅞	4
West Shore 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	17
West Shore 4s reg.	107½	107½	107	107	5
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	3
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	102	102⅜	101⅜	102⅜	30
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89	89	88⅝	88⅝	27
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89	89½	89	89	5
Total sales					$5,240,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, reg.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	¼
United States 3s, coupon, small	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	4
United States 4s, reg., 1907	108	108	106¾	106¾	1
Total sales					$7,500

STATE BONDS.

North Carolina consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Grand total					$5,249,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107½	Jan. 25	105½	Jan. 15	107½	Jan. 25
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	105⅝	Jan. 12	105¼	Jan. 15	105¼	Jan. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅝	Feb. 19	107⅜	Feb. 19	107⅜	Feb. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	107	Feb. 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	....	....	....	....	138½	Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132⅝	Feb. 6	132⅝	Feb. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	106⅜	Feb. 23	107¼	Feb. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	107¼	Fel. 18	107¼	Feb. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	....	....	....	....	107⅝	Nov. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	....	....	....	....	107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	....	....	....	....	121	Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	....	....	....	....	104⅝	Sep. 3, 1902
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	....	....	....	....	102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund. 4s. J. J.	....	....	....	....	111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	....	....	....	....	106	Apr. 4, 1902
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	102	Feb. 23	102	Feb. 23, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax. A. O.	....	....	....	....	1½	Dec. 22, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	....	....	....	....	96	Nov. 28, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1912, reg.	....	....	....	....	95¼	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	....	....	....	....	95½	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs.	....	....	....	....	117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	8	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7½	Feb. 15, 1904
Va. funded debt. 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	....	....	....	....	93½	Dec. 12, 1903

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN

Our Darlington correspondent telegraphs that within the last few days the constructional drawings for thirty powerful locomotives, required for use on the Japanese Government railways, have been finally approved, the contract for the whole of the thirty engines being placed with German builders. Twelve of the locomotives are to be delivered by the Berlin Machine Company, while the contract for the remaining eighteen engines has been equally divided between the Hanover Machine Company of Linden and Messrs. Henschel & Son, of Cassel. The Berlin Machine Company's tender was £1,995 per locomotive, the Hanover Machine Company's tender £1,980 per locomotive, and £707 for the reserve boiler and wheels. The lowest British tender was £2,009 per locomotive.—London Standard.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	225	235
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	355	380
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
...utral Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	155	170
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	180	190
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	260	270
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	201	205
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	350	365
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	155	170
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	575	600
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	230	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	330	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1903	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	..	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	330	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	900	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	270	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	520	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	575	590
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	142	150
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	300
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	550
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	305	320
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	5	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	175	190
NewAm'damNat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	156	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,780	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 04	450	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	107½
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	..
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	660	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	150,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	150,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	150	160
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	315	..
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 15, 04	300	305
Broadway Trust.	700,000	..	..	.....	260	265
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1925	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	430	480
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	710	..
Eastern Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	160
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($20).	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1275	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	535
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 21, 03	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	315	320
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	305	320
Kings County.	250,000	3½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	250	260
Law'y'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	135	140
Lawyers' Title In.	8,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	220	230
Lincoln	300,000	..	..	.....	210	220
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	270	280
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	220	230
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Dec 31, 03	275	2625
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	170	190
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	260	265
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	300	315
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	210	220
Nassau	500,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 04	300	325
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 04	1200	1300
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 31, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Ind.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	140	150
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	230	240
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Dec 31, 03	260	270
Peoples Trust	1,000,000	1	..	Mar. 1, 04	125	135
Real Estate	250,000	..	..	Jan. 2, 04	120	130
Standard	1,000,000	7	S	Dec 31, 03	215	225
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 03	410	430
Title Insurance	1,000,000	7	S	Dec 31, 03	410	430
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Union	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan. 31, 04	140	150
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	3,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 03	440	450
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1400	1500
Van Buren	1,000,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
W'thest'r Cty	100,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	350

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,778,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	47	50
Do pf., ex div.	1,852,200	..	..	.....	87	90
Bay State	2,000,000	..	..	.....	7-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Edis. Gen.	550,000	..	..	.....	48	52
Bk. Un. G. rights	..	..	..	.....	12	13
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
††Do 6s	2,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	102	104
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100	101
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	105
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	871,400	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	94	96
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1906	250,000	7	S	Nov. 2, 03	100	102
Denver Un. G. 1st 5s, 1930	2,500,000	1½	S	Dec., 1903	72	74
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	3,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	92
Do 1st ref. 5s	1,000,000	..	S	Nov., 1903	90	92
Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	1,000,000	..	S	Feb., 1904	90	92
Gas	..	..	..	.....	..	..
1st 5s, 1936	1,000,000	..	S	Feb., 1904	90	92
Mahoning Val. & Mill	1,000,000	..	S	Feb., 1904	90	92
Mut. Fuel & Lt.	1,000,000	..	S	Nov., 1903	90	92
Nassau Gas 1st 5s, 1951	1,000,000	..	S	Oct., 1903	90	92
New Amsterdam Gas 1st 5s, 1948	10,685,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	103½	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	106
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	102½	105½
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	49	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95¼
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	98½	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	76	80
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
††Do 5s	5,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	63
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	107	110
††Do con. 5s, 1946	2,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103½	104½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92	96
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	30	34
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	800	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance.	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	180	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	500	540
Germania ($50)	1,600,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	330	360
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	25	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	334	340
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
New York	300,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	250	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	250	255
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	5	S	Jan 11, 04	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	400	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	565	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	80
Am.Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 03	*51	53½
American Can	41,283,300	..	..	.....	3⅝	4
Do preferred	41,283,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	84½	84⅝
American Chicle	3,000,000	1	M	Feb 20, 04	94	96
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	76	80
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	*	5
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,895,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	96	100
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	29
Do preferred	1,600,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	87½	90
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	13¼
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	70	71
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	89	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	6
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	100	111
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	153½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117½	118⅛
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 03	107	108
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅛	3
Buff.&Sus.R.R.pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan., 1904	85	86
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Camden Land ($25)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	2½	2⅝
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	55	62
Celluloid	1,825,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 03	114½	..
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,156	1	S	Aug 16, 03	12	..
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	60	67
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	15
Chic. Pneu. Tool	3,983,600	3	S	Nov., 1903	52	55
Cons. & So.Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	180½	..
††Chesap'ke Trans. 5s, 1922	600,000	3½	S	Jan., 1904	92	..
Chesbrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Feb 15, 04	90	..
Claflin, H.S., 1st pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Do 2d pf.	2,570,400	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	6,491,200	..	..	.....	*½	¾
††Consol. Tun. 4s	2,750,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,078,600	..	..	.....	2	⅜
Do preferred	28,462,400	1½	Sep. 15, 02	1½	3	5
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	1,148,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	2	4
††Do deb. 4s	2,250,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	11	13
Consol. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1951	1,581,200	2½	S	Oct., 1903	102	103
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	676,220	..	..	.....	4¾	4⅞
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	15	25
††Cuban-Am. of 1st	4,000,000	..	..	.....	125	..
Det. & Mackinac	4,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	500,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	25	30
Dominion Coal common	1,500,000	5½	S	Jan 15, 04	6	11
Electric Boat	1,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	2,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 1, 04	19	21
Elec. Vehicle	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	3,725,000	3	..	Apr., 1902	25	30
Empire Steel	4,321,400	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	27	30
Erie R. R. warrants	27,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do preferred	27,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Gold Hill Copper	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Gramercy Con. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Hartford Carpet	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 03	70	75
Do preferred	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 03	110	115
Havana Commercial	15,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Havana Tobacco	8,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Hecla Iron Works	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Houston Oil	30,000,000	1	..	Jan., 1902	1	2
Do preferred	7,000,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 04	5	6
Hudson River Tel.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	90	95
Hydraulic Steel	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Illinois Steel	15,000,000	1½	S	Oct. 1, 03	90	91
††Do	7,000,000	1½	S	Nov., 1903	90	91
††Do	15,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Int. Mercantile Mar.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Nickel	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Paper	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Salt	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Steam Pump	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Time Recording	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Int. Woodworking	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Iron Steamboat Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Jeffrey Mfg.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Kentucky Coal	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Land & Coal	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Oil	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Realty	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Timber	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Water	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Wood	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kentucky Zinc	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Elec.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Light	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Power	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Water	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Wood	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Kings County Zinc

FEB

1904

Uninterrupted Advance in Price a Feature of the System.

THE INEVITABLE COLLAPSE

Meagre Success of Recent Efforts to Induce Public Buying of Doubtful Securities.

The details of the different methods employed to attract public interest in securities that are brought to the attention of the public merely for the purpose of selling them is highly instructive to those not intimately acquainted with the ways and means employed. Special reference is made to the securities of this class brought out in the curb market, although the methods used there are probably not more distantly removed from those used on the Stock Exchange for a similar class of securities than a first cousin once removed.

Active times in the stock market appear extremely favorable to the persons financially interested in the flotation of these securities. Stocks are their usual favorites, owing to the facility of starting a stock at a very low figure and subsequently pushing up the price to any quotation desired by the manipulators. Bonds are less attractive, apparently, as only three appear in the list of twenty-three issues which is under consideration, and all of which were floated in the curb market during the past year.

The first effort on the part of the persons desiring to place a stock on the market is to obtain brokers who will take their orders and execute them according to their instructions. These brokers have to see that the stocks are quoted in papers making a specialty of curb transactions, and this is usually the first stumbling block encountered. Some papers, in order to safeguard their readers, will not quote new issues except upon receiving full information concerning the company, the stock of which is asked to be quoted, and in addition have some responsible parties to stand sponsors for the stock.

About the largest number of new issues in active course of hill climbing in price, at any given time, was eight—all stocks. This was in January, 1903. The most active of this number was International Smelting and Refining, of which nearly 57,000 shares were traded in in January on a downward move, instead of an upward, however, as the price receded from 2⅜ to 1⅛. It was probably due to this mistake of the manipulators that a decreasing activity was shown, so that in April only about 10,000 shares were traded in, and the end of that month saw funeral services performed over its remains—no further trades being reported. Standard Metal Tile, common and preferred, showed the next largest total. Apparently so many people bought this stock in January that all bids were withdrawn, as only 400 shares of common sold in February and 100 in March, with no preferred, as compared with 15,000 shares in January. At this stage of its existence it also took sick and died a moderately calm death, leaving a few unfortunates to regret its having existed.

Operations in this class of securities were somewhat curtailed in the two following months, but April saw an increased revival of activity, with ten issues being traded in, seven being stocks and three bonds. The bonds were little traded in, but the stocks showed considerable activity. It was during this month that a stock which had the most spectacular existence of all those numbered in this class first started on its upward movement, which was to culminate so suddenly. The stock was that of the Seaboard Steel and Iron Company, which was first floated during the latter part of April around 5. At the end of the next month the stock was selling at 8½. The last days of June, the third month of its existence, the price had succeeded in climbing 300 per cent., reaching 16¾. July showed a lesser advance, but August passed and the figure was then 23. This phenomenal increase in value was brought about without any apparent change in the affairs of the company other than that the price was being steadily pushed up. During all these months the stock had only been about one-quarter as active as the first week its existence was made known to the public, and on the reputed sale of less than 7,000 shares in October the stock touched 28⅝. In November, the month that was to see the Waterloo of this particular stock, the high mark was reached with sales at 29½. About the middle of this month, when sales around 29 had been made on several days, an order to sell 100 shares was received by a broker who was not a specialist in the stock. When the broker attempted to execute his market order of only 100 shares no bid was to be had, even though specialists were present when the stock was offered down point by point to 20. Seeing that no bid of any description could be obtained the stock was withdrawn, and since that day no further sales have been made, though previous to this offering average sales of from 500 to 1,000 shares a day had been made for a number of months. The brokers, who posed as specialists in the stock, admitted their knowledge of the company began and ended with the fact that they received orders to buy or sell. That anybody would purchase a stock of this description around 28 when the price had risen from 5 in April to over 29 in November is incomprehensible.

Of all these securities the one to show the greatest decline on the last reported sale was the stock of the Fuel Oil Power Company, which started in April at 18 and reached 28⅝ in July. The real collapse took place in July, when 100 was offered without a bid being obtained, but in December the stock was again offered down and sold at a plain ⅛, a decline of 28⅝. The same persons to bring out the Seaboard Steel and Iron stock were the sponsors for the trading in this security, both stocks meeting the same fate.

As the months of last year glided by the number of these stocks traded in steadily decreased, so that in December not a single one was still traded in, though they had shown so much activity earlier in the year. How many persons had been induced to invest in these issues will never be known, but that some were is beyond dispute. The lesson was a severe one and not likely to be forgotten for a long time, or until prosperity has again so enriched some people that they can be tempted to try their luck once more—only, in all probability, to rue their second trial.

During the past month a new phase of this question was brought to light when American Nickel Company stock was largely advertised as being quietly picked up on the curb between 3 and 5. Inquiry of more than fifty curb brokers failed to disclose any one willing to admit that he had ever traded in the stock. In fact, only one broker had an order in the stock, and that was to sell 100 at 5, which he could not do, as there was no market—at least on the bid side—for the stock. The desire of the party advertising this stock was probably to convey the impression that there was a good market for it on the curb, and consequently no one need fear not being able to sell in case he desired to dispose of his holdings.

A few attempts have been made this year to float new stocks of this class, but apparently with such little success that the attempts were soon abandoned. Few persons at the present time have any money to risk in this class of investments after the severe losses of the past eighteen months.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S YEAR.

According to the Missouri Pacific's statement of earnings for December and the fiscal year, which closed with that month, the company not only places on record the largest total of gross, $43,065,708, but shows the largest gain for any year in its history, $5,590,670. From the fact that of the latter sum as much as $4,353,589 was transferred to the expense account, changes of an interesting character may be expected to turn up in the details of operating outgo when the report is published some time next month.

For 1902, it may be recalled, the addition to cost of operation was much larger than the gain secured in gross earnings—$1,427,076 as against $834,594—but that comparatively little of this got into maintenance appropriations. On maintenance of way there was an actual decrease of $392,221, on cars an increase of $198,814, and on locomotive repairs an increase of $271,005, not much more than an offset, which would indicate that nearly all the increase in total expenses went into unproductive channels. Conducting transportation took $724,211, or 50 per cent. of the increase; general expenses, $39,350, but no closer analysis of the $957,522 added to "motive power" can be submitted than the rise in the amount just stated as having been put into locomotive repairs.

In many ways the Missouri Pacific report is an admirable document, but the company still clings to the antiquated way of presenting its operating expenses—just as it holds to January-December for its fiscal year—and has not yet come out with a full statement of expenses in detail such as is now published by most roads. For all that, it gives considerable information regarding its outlays, and there may be expected interesting developments with nearly $4,500,000 more disbursed last year on cost of running the property. Repairs per car and engine have been kept at a pretty close figure, and per mile of road the outlay came down from $908 for 1901 to $818 for 1902. The report will be disappointing if it does not show a substantial proportion of the increase in expenses of more than $4,000,000 devoted to property maintenance.

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THE WEATHER
Rain or snow; winds variable, becoming northeasterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,896. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT—In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SCOWMEN IN DEADLY BATTLE WITH POLICE

Alleged "Coal Pirate" Drowns in Fleeing from Harbor Detective.

FIGHTING IN ICY WATERS

Many Shots Exchanged and Cornered Men Leap Into Icy Waters of Kill van Kull.

Twenty pistol shots were exchanged in the Kill von Kull late Saturday night between the police of the Harbor Squad and six men on two oyster scows which the police were trying to board. After a desperate fight, five of the men jumped into the water. One was captured, together with the man who did not jump overboard; one was drowned, and the other three escaped.

The police were in Launch No. 2, in command of Roundsman O'Riordan. They were looking for "coal pirates," as they had been night after night for the last two years without success. With Roundsman O'Riordan were Detectives Mulrooney and O'Connor and Policemen Scott and Kelly.

They started from Pier A North River, about ten o'clock Saturday night and steamed down to the Kill. A fire was raging near the shore at Elizabethport, N. J., and by the light of the blaze the policemen saw the oil barge America, and the coal barge Trave ploughing slowly through the drift ice. Following each barge was a twenty-five foot oyster scow, each manned by a crew of three.

Mulrooney and O'Connor, dressed as tugboat men, stood in the bow of the launch as it approached the scows.

"We're short of coal," called out Mulrooney, "can you spare us some?"

One of the scow men started to answer when a companion whispered in his ear.

"Who are you?" asked the scow man.

"We're all right," answered the detective. "Come closer and we'll tell you."

"We think you're cops," the man suddenly shouted, and drew a pistol from his pocket.

Mulrooney discharged his own pistol as the scowman fired, the bullet whizzing past the policeman's head.

O'Riordan ran forward, followed by Kelly and Scott. All lay flat as did the six men on the scows. After the first two shots had been fired there was a pause, and then the men from the scow opened fire again. The police returned the fire, and O'Riordan says that at least a score of shots were fired.

In a few minutes the bow of the launch touched the starboard side of a scow and Mulrooney and O'Connor boarded it. The three men on the other scow jumped aboard also, and the six advanced on the detectives. Their ammunition had given out, evidently, for all carried clubs. The scow was filled with coal, and the policemen had difficulty in walking.

O'Riordan ordered his men to fire, and then with Kelly and Scott, jumped on the barge after them. The policemen, seeing that the others had dropped their pistols, leveled their own weapons and called on them to surrender.

The leader of the scow crews, according to the police, was John Farrin, whose home is in Jersey City. He was in advance of the others, and when he saw five pistols leveled at him he ordered his men to retreat.

The policemen pressed forward, and the men jumped to the second boat and tried to push it away. They were not quick enough, and Mulrooney, O'Connor, and Scott were able to jump across. O'Riordan and Kelly were left behind.

O'Connor was in the lead of the three successful pursuers and he seized Farrin. Both men fell on the coal and rolled over and over. Then followed a desperate battle, the policemen raining stinging blows on the heads, arms, and hands of the scow men with their "billys."

The policemen, having driven the scow men into a corner, thought they could easily arrest them. They looked at the ice-packed waters and did not think the men would jump overboard. But Farrin suddenly shouted:

"Now for the shore boys; all together."

The policemen jumped forward to prevent them, but were too late. Five of the men sprang over. Courage failed Isaac King, a laborer, of 61 First Street, Elizabethport, and he was arrested by O'Connor.

In the meantime O'Riordan and the other policeman had boarded the launch again and O'Riordan steered it around the barges, arriving on the opposite side just as the men jumped in the water.

Mulrooney, who is a good swimmer, jumped in after the men. He caught Farrin and there was a terrific struggle, until the launch came alongside and O'Riordan and Kelly pulled Farrin aboard the launch.

One of the other men was seen to throw up his hands, and sink beneath the water. He did not come up again.

O'Riordan started to pull Mulrooney aboard the launch, but the detective, who had seen the ice jammed in near the shore, shouted out:

"I'll follow them this way. You can't get through with the launch."

During the fight with Farrin the three men got a good start for the shore and were thirty yards ahead of Mulrooney when he began the chase. The water was cold, but Mulrooney says he had been so warmed up by the battle and the excitement that he did not seem to notice it after the first chill.

When the men gained the shore they were forty yards in advance of Mulrooney. But he kept on. When he finally reached the shore the men had disappeared.

Farrin and King were taken to the police station at New Brighton and locked up. Yesterday they were arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in Staten Island and held in $500 bail each for examination on a charge of larceny.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Harvey B. Kneeland Burned Trying to Save Daughter.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Marjorie Kneeland, the two-and-a-half-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Kneeland, was burned to death at their home in this city this afternoon. It is thought that the child tried to light some paper at the kitchen stove.

Her father, who is a prominent attorney, was badly burned in attempting to extinguish the fire in her clothing.

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DOWIE CHASED BY A MOB.

Melbourne Crowd Breaks Up a Meeting with Comic Songs.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 28.—John Alexander Dowie's meeting this afternoon in the Exhibition building was broken up by the crowd shouting and singing comic songs.

He was obliged to abandon the evening meeting and was himself chased around the city by the rougher element, the mob yelling challenges to him to justify himself as a prophet.

Public antagonism is so strong that Dowie has been refused rooms at a fashionable hotel.

ALCOHOLISM KILLS BOY.

Mrs. Seely Dosed Five-Year-Old Son with Whisky—Coroner at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Alcoholism caused the death of five-year-old Asa Seely, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Seely, last night. The Seelys live on a farm near this city. Saturday the boy complained of not feeling well and the mother gave him a dose of whisky. The boy dropped off to sleep and never awoke.

Two doctors were summoned and said that his death was due to alcoholism. Mrs. Seely declared that she had been in the habit of giving whisky to her children for medicine and that she thought it was better than a doctor's medicine. The case is attracting much attention, and Coroner Crist is making an investigation.

PRESIDENT PRAISES PAYNE.

Writes Postmaster General About Success of Postal Prosecutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President yesterday sent the following letter to Postmaster General Payne:

My Dear Mr. Postmaster General:

While all the work of the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice in connection with the postal frauds is not yet over, there is already to the credit of the departments, and therefore primarily to your credit, such an amount of substantive achievement that I take this opportunity to congratulate you personally upon it. It is impossible to expect that corruption will not occasionally occur in any Government; the vital point is the energy, the fearlessness, and the efficiency with which such corruption is cut out and the corruptionists punished.

The success of the prosecutions in this case, as compared with previous experiences in prosecuting Government officials who have been guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance is as noteworthy as it is gratifying, and it must be a source of encouragement to all men who believe in decency and honesty in public life. What has been accomplished by you, by those who have worked under you in your department, and by the Department of Justice redounds to the credit of our whole people and is a signal triumph for the cause of popular government. If corruption goes unpunished in popular government, then government by the people will ultimately fail; and they are the best friends of the people who make it evident that whoever in public office, or in connection with public office, sins against the fundamental laws of civic and social well being will be punished with unsparing rigor. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

RIOT IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Striking Tailors Attack Men Who Continue at Work—Two Arrests.

Fifth Avenue, at Eighteenth Street, was the scene of a tailors' riot yesterday morning, when a crowd of nearly a hundred strikers attacked a smaller body of men who have remained at work since the strike in the tailoring establishment of Isidor Blaumer, at 22 West Eighteenth Street, was declared on Friday last. The police were called to quell the riot, two arrests being made. One of the men attacked had his clothing torn off.

Pickets were assigned by the strikers to guard the entrances to the tailor's shop in both Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. Soon after 8 o'clock yesterday morning seven men passed down Fifth Avenue, and turned to go into Eighteenth Street. At the corner they were recognized as men who were still working in the shop, and the pickets attacked them. Other workmen in the tailor's shop came along and went to the assistance of their fellows, and in a short time there was a general fight with fists, clubs, and other weapons.

Some one telephoned for the police, and soon half a dozen men from the West Thirtieth Street Station arrived on the scene.

Louis Kaplan of 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue received a severe beating and his clothing was torn. He told Capt. Cottrell that the assailants declared that the strikers had decided to kill five persons, and that he was one of those marked for death.

The prisoners were Max Solanck of 100 Stanton Street and Israel Lichter of 202 Stanton Street. They were tarraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court and held in $200 bail each to keep the peace for two months.

HAS HIS SHADOWER ARRESTED.

J. W. Harrington Accuses Lawyer Vorhaus of Having Him Followed.

John W. Harrington, manager for the Western Bank Note Company at 11 Wall Street, was the complainant before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Harris Cohn, eighteen years of age, of 3 Jackson Street, whom he accused of having shadowed him, thereby causing him great annoyance. He also accused Louis J. Vorhaus, of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, who was in court as counsel for the boy, of being his employer.

Mr. Harrington told Magistrate Mayo that from reproaches made by his wife on Friday night he came to the conclusion that he was being shadowed, and the next morning on his way to business kept his eyes open. When he alighted from an elevated train at Rector Street he became aware that Cohn was following him.

"I wanted to make sure," he continued, "so when I reached the street I turned and went back on the platform. He stuck to my heels. I then went to the Empire Building at Rector Street and Broadway, where he again followed me. Then I telephoned to Detective Sergeant Taylor, who instructed me to pass No. 3 Broad Street so that the police could get a look at my shadower. I did so. I then went to the United States Mortgage Company at 59 Pine Street, and when I came out and found this fellow beside me I grabbed him and called Detective Sergeant Taylor, who put him under arrest.

Cohn, the prisoner, admitted that he had been following Mr. Harrington for two days, but refused to tell who his employers were. The Magistrate then inflicted a fine of $5 on Cohn, which was paid by C. J. Rosenberg, who was formerly a Detective Sergeant.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST FROM BURNING STEAMER

Queen Catches Fire Off Mouth of Columbia River.

TWO LIFEBOATS CAPSIZED

Heavy Seas Cut Off Escape—Flames Subdued After Four-Hour Fight—Met Another Gale.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 28.—After suffering the most harrowing experiences from fire and storm that have ever befallen a craft on the north Pacific coast, the steamship Queen to-day put in here to report the loss of fourteen lives.

Ten of those who lost their lives were spilled out of the small boats; three men, waiters on the vessel, were suffocated before they could reach the outer air from their bunks in the aft part of the ship, and one woman died later from exposure.

According to the stories told by passengers and the crew, the vessel was off Tillamook and about thirty miles from land at 3:45 A. M. when the fire was discovered. There was a heavy sea on, and the ship was pitching badly.

When smoke was discovered coming out of the social hall on the after main deck of the vessel, the crew was immediately hurried out, and the small boats were manned, while the stewards went from cabin to cabin waking up the passengers.

When Capt. Cousins discovered the extent of the fire, which embraced practically all the rear portion of the vessel, he immediately ordered the lifeboats launched.

Four, filled with women and children and sufficient men to man them, were dropped over from the windward side of the vessel, each containing about sixteen people.

The first boat capsized almost as soon as it touched the water by getting under the stern of the ship. All the passengers in this were rescued by the other small boats, with the exception of Miss Steiner, a first-class passenger, who was drawn under the ship when the boat capsized.

The second boat capsized while being lowered. There were no passengers in it at the time, but the crew of four men were spilled out and lost.

A third boat filled about half a mile from the Queen, and all but four of its passengers and crew were rescued by the other small craft in the vicinity.

The passengers and those of the crew who remained on board continued their fight against the flames until 7:40 A. M., when the fire was brought under control. When it was thought the danger from fire was past, Capt. Cousins recalled the remaining lifeboats and the occupants were taken aboard.

The Queen was headed for the mouth of the Columbia River, and about 9 o'clock the steamship Santa Monica was sighted. The Queen signaled and asked her to stand by until temporary repairs could be made. When everything had been made safe, the Queen continued on to the mouth of the Columbia, only to find the bar was too rough to cross in.

The distressed craft then made for Puget Sound, but bad fortune still pursued her, and when she rounded Cape Flattery she encountered a terrific electrical storm, and with difficulty weathered the gale. She reached here without further mishap, and proceeded to Seattle, where she arrived about nightfall.

The list of the dead follows:

First Class Passengers—Miss Steiner, Clellum, Wash., drowned; Mrs. Adams, died from exposure.

Second Class Passengers—D. Newsbury, Texas; H. Buckley; both drowned.

Members of the Crew—A. Nielsen, J. Neilsen, and H. Preitas, stewards; M. H. Eneman, M. Somers, H. Douglass, A. Donnelly, and B. Raymond, engineering department; Peter Mullin and M. Flynn.

MORMONS DODGE SMOOT CASE.

Number of Leading Members Have Left the States.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 28.—Some leading members of the Mormon Church, who have been summoned as witnesses in the Smoot case, have disappeared. It was hinted before the subpoenas were served that the Church would not permit these men to testify.

Apostle John W. Taylor is reported to have gone to Alberta, Canada; Elder S. S. Newton is in Nome, Alaska; Elder J. M. Tanner is reported to have gone to Cuba, and Apostle George Teasdale, accused of taking a plural wife since the Woodruff manifesto, is said to have sought the milder climate of a Mormon colony in Mexico. Apostle M. F. Cowley is thought to have gone to a Mormon colony in Alberta. Moses Thatcher, an ex-apostle, who was deprived of his position for refusing to obey the First Presidency in political affairs, has sent a physician's certificate of illness, as have two others.

FIVE-TON SPOOL RUNS RIOT.

Trolley Car Saved from Collision by a Quick Signal.

A wooden spool wrapped with five tons of lead cable broke from its moorings at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night and rolled down the hill to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, demolishing in its flight a lamppost, wrecking a telephone pole, tearing the curbing to pieces in several spots, and ending its journey by smashing a plate-glass window in the building on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The spool had been stationed on the hill since Wednesday afternoon, and was held in position by oaken chocks. Last night, it is believed, several members of the younger element in the neighborhood of Cathedral Heights thought it would be an enjoyable thing to remove the supporting chocks. They followed their inclinations, and the wild roll of the ponderous spool was the result.

On its way to the foot of the hill the spool rolled at a terrific speed, zigzagging across the street, demolishing everything that hapened to lie in its path. Just as it reached the foot of the hill on Amsterdam Avenue a southbound car was within about fifty yards of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street curve.

John Whelan, the starter at that point, saw the spool coming, however, and signaled the car in time to prevent a collision. As the car came to a stop the spool rolled into the building on the northeast corner. A large crowd gathered at the foot of the hill, and for nearly an hour stood gazing at the ponderous spool.

The last Florida Tour, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will be run March 8. Only $50 round trip. Itineraries at Ticket Offices.—Adv.

WHEN WILL SUBWAY OPEN?

August Belmont at Palm Beach Declines to Guess.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—August Belmont, when asked to-day to name the day when the subway tunnel would be in full operation, replied:

"On account of the magnitude of the operations we have in hand on the subway work I have not been able to determine in my own mind when the work will be completed."

"Can you give an approximate date?" asked THE NEW YORK TIMES man.

"That, too, would be impossible, for, judging from the way the work has gone so far, no one on earth could draw an approximate which would be at all reliable."

ARSON TO MAKE HIM HERO.

Boy Firebug at Binghamton Gives That Reason for His Acts.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 28.—In order that he might become a hero Harry Haynor, seventeen years old, has recently set eight fires in the Binghamton Savings Bank Building, in which he was elevator boy, and the McNamara Building, adjoining the bank building.

The boy was arrested last night and confessed. Suspicion was directed toward him from the fact that he was always the first to discover the fires, and worked hard to extinguish them. He says that he sought in this manner to gain notoriety, and to try to demonstrate his watchfulness in service.

AMALGAMATED ORDERS STRIKE.

Steel Workers' Association Will Test Pennsylvania Labor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—The strike at the Milton (Penn.) Steel Works has been sanctioned by the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association. The strike has been caused by the discharge of a number of employes because they have joined the association. The company posted a notice that all employes must sign an agreement that they will not affiliate with any labor organization.

The Amalgamated Advisory Board has decided to test the constitutionality of an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature making it a misdemeanor to discharge employes because they are affiliated with a labor organization or express a desire to be. A Common Pleas Court has declared the law unconstitutional. It is proposed to test the validity of the act in the Supreme Court.

WIDER BALTIMORE STREETS.

City Council Will Be Asked to Set Aside $1,700,000.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—After mature consideration Mayor McLane and the Boards of Estimate and Public Improvement have settled upon a plan for the widening of certain streets and the extension of others in the burned district and will ask the City Council to set aside for that purpose $1,700,000 from the money received from the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad.

It is expected that this problem of fixing the building lines will be finally solved during the present week, after which the work of rebuilding will be rapidly pushed. Lot owners and builders are impatiently awaiting the signal for the Building Inspector to begin issuing permits.

Wholesale dealers report that many Southern merchants have been here since the fire and made their customary purchases, and that there has so far been no appreciable loss of trade.

COUNT AND COUNTESS ACCUSED

The Moracewskis Charged with Trying to Murder Capt. Galpin.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 28.—Mail advices from Nome state that Count and Countess Moracewski, formerly of Dawson, have been arrested and taken to Nome charged with an attempt to murder Capt. William Galpin, who was correspondent for The London Times in the Yukon country during the boom days, and later became well known as a mine operator. Galpin alleges that the couple stole his diary and account books. Their bail has been fixed at $5,000 each.

The attempt to murder is said to have been made at the Russian mission. It is alleged that the Countess tried to shoot Galpin, but that he had removed the powder from the cartridges, and she snapped the revolver in his face without inflicting injury.

At the preliminary hearing the Countess was so defiant that Commissioner McDonald three times fined her for contempt of court.

The trio figured in a sensational trial at Dawson last Summer. The two men were then rivals for the hand of the Countess Moracewski, then Alice Rollins Crane. After the trial she married the Russian and accompanied him down the Yukon. She and Galpin had previously collaborated in writing stories. Before leaving Dawson she said that the Count owned valuable estates near Moscow, but was exiled for his liberal tendencies.

HASN'T SLEPT IN TEN YEARS.

So Trenton Hostler Avers and Physicians Corroborate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Albert Herpin, born in France in 1862 and for fifteen years a hostler in the employ of Freeholder Walter Phares of this city, declares that he has not slept a wink during the past ten years. Notwithstanding this, he is in perfect health, and does not seem to suffer any discomfort from his remarkable condition. He goes to bed regularly, but says he never closes his eyes, or at least never for an instant loses consciousness of all going on about him. In the morning he arises refreshed and ready for another day's work among the horses. He declares the change of position and the darkness of the room seem to give him all the rest he requires.

Herpin's sleeplessness first became apparent about twenty years ago, but for a time it did not give him much concern. A few years later a baby boy came into his house, which kept the father walking the floor nights. This aggravated the nervousness of the parent, and soon he was not able to sleep except at rare intervals. Then Mrs. Herpin died, and since then Herpin avers that he has been altogether sleepless.

The man's story is sustained by physicians who have examined him and who have treated him in vain to afford relief. They say his nervous system is shattered from doing as much work as any of his associates.

The Popularity of Scotch
is due to its well-known healthful properties. Usher's Scotch is the purest made.—Adv.

JAPANESE WAITING FOR ICE TO MELT

Wireless Message Tells of Lull in Landing of Troops.

SKIRMISH NEAR PING YANG

Small Party of Cossacks Retire When Japanese Fire on Them—Russians Rout Korean Soldiers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
(By De Forrest Wireless Telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei.)

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CHE-MUL-PHO, Feb. 27.—The Japanese disembarkations of the last few days have been confined to supplies, transport corps, and ponies, of which there are 4,500.

The total number of troops landed is 20,000, including the Twelfth Division and part of the Second Division. The Guards have not arrived.

The artillery consists of six batteries belonging to the Twelfth Division. These mountain guns are drawn complete by five ponies, and the handling of them is considered extremely efficient.

It is believed the execution of the main plans will be held in abeyance pending the result of the operations against Port Arthur. An important success there would enable the Japanese to strike the Russian flank between Port Arthur and the Yalu.

It would appear assured that the Japanese would not commit themselves to a definite general plan of campaign entailing marching through Korea without first endeavoring to gain possession of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

The approach of warmer weather indicates the gradual breaking up of the roads. There is a report that troops south of Söul find marching laborious. This circumstance, together with the fact that Chi-nam-pho will be open in fourteen days, doubtless explains the lull in disembarkation.

Between Ping-Yang and Sun-chon there is a tract of comparatively level country. The hills starting at the southern border constitute a strategical position of some value, now partially occupied by Japanese, whose numbers are daily augmented. Presumably the troops, as they are landed, will close up to this point and intrench it as a protection for the projected base, Chi-nam-pho.

Disembarkation, believed to be on a small scale, is taking place on the coast line immediately south of Hai-ju, whence the troops will advance parallel with the Peking road, joining those in the neighborhood of Hwang-ju, thus effecting a gain of five days in the march.

It is supposed that 8,000 troops, with a few guns, are now advancing beyond Söul toward Ping-Yang, where 150 Japanese have arrived.

The advance of the Russian patrols is steadily marked by the interruption of telegraphic communication. It was broken at An-ju on Feb. 21.

A telegram from Ping-Yang states that forty Russians were at Sun-chon, twenty miles north of Ping-Yang, on Feb. 24. There is no trustworthy information in regard to their movements.

The Koreans estimate the number of Russians who had crossed the frontier up to Feb. 21 at 3,000, of whom 1,000 were at Wi-ju, 1,000 at Cha-sau, and the remainder scattered in small parties.

Opinion in Söul considers the agreement between Japan and Korea an evidence of Japan's desire to regularize the situation in foreign eyes, while it "saves Korea's face." It is important as indicating the Japanese intention to place Korea and its Emperor in a position similar to Egypt and its Khedive.

JAPAN'S LAND OPERATIONS.

London Times Military Expert Says Harbin Should Not Be Attacked.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Times's military correspondent says:

"When the military operations now in progress are concluded and the Japanese are firmly established on the mainland, a strategical problem of the utmost importance and complexity will demand solution.

"If Russia is determined to fall back on Harbin and there await the assembly of arms worthy of the dignity and might of Russia before moving forward to drive the enemy into the sea, what is the best course for the Japanese to pursue? It will be the turning point of the war, and weighty results will attend upon their resolve."

Discussing this question, the correspondent figures that Russia will have an army of 150,000 at Harbin by the time the Japanese could get there, and expresses the opinion that Japan should not undertake to face such a force, 400 miles from the sea, with less than 250,000 men. He thinks Japan had better not undertake it at all.

"In a combat between an elephant and a shark," says the correspondent, "if the elephant is such a fool as to enter the water and suffer for it, that is no reason for the shark to begin to flounder on land in pursuit. It would be prudent strategy not to launch the army of an island empire into the heart of a continent, not to play into the enemy's hands and abandon all the advantages of position."

The question, the correspondent says, is whether a great Japanese victory at Harbin would compel Russia to make peace and abandon the contest. He thinks not, but that, on the contrary, if she were beaten this year Russia would come back next year, or whenever she was ready, and keep on coming back until eventually Japan would give up the effort to drive her from Manchuria.

The thing for Japan to do, in the correspondent's judgment, is to take and hold Port Arthur, Korea, and Vladivostok. That, he says, would end Russian dominion in East Asia.

"Established at these three points," says the correspondent, "the Japanese can make themselves so strong that so long as they retain the command of the sea and hold their army in leash they can consider their position impregnable.

"Here, then, is the vital cord severed, and here must Russia fight, 5,000 miles from her true base, and with every moral and material disadvantage, or not fight at all.

"It is 1812 reversed, and it is Russia that is cursed with all the disadvantages of Napoleon's fatal ambition. The Japanese army remains intact and the navy unspent, and, take what course Russia may, she remains exposed to an offensive return along all her wide frontage of sea by the concentrated weight of her enemy's arms."

FIGHT WITH RUSSIAN SCOUTS.

Cossacks Retreat After Firing on Japanese at Ping-yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Feb. 27.—It is reported that a small party of Cossacks who approached the gates of Ping-Yang were fired upon by Japanese and retired.

There were no casualties.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, Feb. 28.—Details of a skirmish at Ping-Yang show that fifty Russian cavalrymen approached the north gate of the Japanese camp this morning and fired at 1,000 meters. A sharp fusillade took place, and the Russians retired.

RUSSIANS ROUT KOREANS.

Concentration of Troops on the Yalu Hampered by Bad Roads.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—Cossacks drove 200 Korean soldiers from their camp at An-ju on Feb. 25 and captured their rifles. Eighty of these soldiers fled, but were secured, offering no resistance.

All the Russians south of the Yalu appear to be cavalry.

It is reported that the Russians north of the Yalu consist of four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. More batteries are coming, but are delayed by bad roads.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—Korean soldiers on the Ham-Gyeng frontier (Northern Korea) have been attacked and dispersed by Russian troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—A dispatch received here from Liao-Yang and dated Feb. 26, says that Chinese on the Yalu River report that an advance guard of Russian cavalry which has penetrated Korea for a distance of about 200 versts (about 125 miles) across the river had an encounter with a detachment of Japanese and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat and fled, leaving their horses, which were seized by Cossacks.

Gen. Linevitch dispatched cavalry and a body of infantry in pursuit with an order to occupy Northern Korea.

An official announcement by Major Gen. Pflug, Chief of Staff to Viceroy Alexieff, that Russian cavalry had crossed the Yalu River is expected to be followed shortly by news of rather heavy land fighting, as, according to seemingly trustworthy reports, Gen. Linevitch has sent a whole army corps of infantry to support the Cossacks, who have penetrated to a point below An-ju, and who are reported to have beaten the Japanese in several skirmishes.

Nevertheless, if this movement in force is progressing, it must not be assumed that the Russians have taken the offensive, but rather that they are taking up a strong position in Northern Korea in order to check the advance of the formidable army of Japanese landing on both shores of Korea while the concentration of Russian troops behind the Yalu is being completed.

YIN KOW, Feb. 28.—Viceroy Alexieff has arrived at Mukden, where he probably will remain until the reorganization of the forces has been completed. He has been living aboard a train, but will enter his headquarters to-morrow.

The schedule of all regular trains on the railway has been suspended.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:35 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

STILL HAMMERING AT PORT ARTHUR

Six Distinct Operations Recently by Japanese.

POLICY OF HARASSING FOE

Russian General Pflug Reports All Quiet but Enemy's Fleet Continuing the Blockade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram,
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—Detailed official reports show that six distinct operations took place at Port Arthur.

At 2 A. M. on Feb. 24 four destroyers approached Port Arthur and torpedoed a ship resembling the Amur, the result being uncertain.

At 3:30 o'clock the same morning five steamers, stone laden and carrying explosives for the purpose of sinking them, entered the field of the enemy's searchlights and received a heavy fire. All five vessels were sunk, some by their own crews.

The third operation was the rescue of the crews of these steamers by torpedo boats, protected by a squadron.

On the night of Feb. 24 three divisions of destroyers searched Ta-lien-Wan, Pigeon Bay, and Port Arthur. At the last-named place they discharged torpedoes. The result is unknown.

On the morning of Feb. 25 the main squadron stood in at Port Arthur and bombarded it at long range.

During the last operation a cruiser squadron, scouting, sighted two Russian destroyers and forced one ashore at Pigeon Bay, where she was destroyed.

An official report received yesterday says the day after the attempt to block Port Arthur Japanese torpedo boats returned thither, but found no Russian vessels outside.

On the morning of Feb. 25 the whole squadron proceeded to Port Arthur and observed the Bayan, Askold, and Novik outside. The Japanese attacked at long range and the Russian ships entered the harbor, thus indicating that the passage was unobstructed.

Then the Japanese threw heavy shells into the harbor for fifteen minutes, and presently observed flames. Subsequently they sank a Russian destroyer.

There was no injury to the Japanese vessels.

This report was sent by the second in command. Admiral Togo is still before Port Arthur.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—On account of Vice Admiral Togo's successes at Port Arthur the reopening of the sea to Japanese merchants and the revival of shipping the Japanese Government does not anticipate that it will have further need for the auxiliary cruisers America Maru and Yawata Maru, and they will be returned to their owners, the America Maru resuming her place on the San Francisco line and the Yawata Maru on the Australian run.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company is chartering a fleet of vessels for re-establishing the Chinese coast lines.

As the campaign progresses it seems that the chances are growing slimmer for a great pitched battle on the open sea between the fleets of modern battleships which the world has long awaited. It is believed here that Russians lack the strength to assume the offensive and that they will probably stick to Port Arthur doggedly to await a sea and land investment.

Lack of details of formations, firing ranges, and evolutions prevents a full understanding and appreciation of Vice Admiral Togo's tactics. He seems to be endeavoring to accomplish the maximum destruction with the minimum of exposure. He is carefully balancing those considerations and relying upon superior mobility, marksmanship, and ammunition. His dashes, brief battles, and speedy withdrawals are a novelty in naval warfare which warrant the consideration of strategists. Vice Admiral Togo's reliance on gunnery is fully warranted by his gunners clearly outshooting the Russians. He constantly has fought at long range, punishing the enemy severely and escaping without serious damage himself. The personnel of his forces is shown in another way—by the superiority of the officers and men, who are anxious to undertake hazardous duty.

Foreign naval experts say, however, that, making every allowance for the daring, skill, and persistency of the Japanese, the Russians are largely to blame for a lack of watchfulness and poor marksmanship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—A report from Gen. Pflug, at Port Arthur, says: "The night of Feb. 27 passed quietly at Port Arthur. The enemy's fleet keeps in this vicinity."

It is thus evident that the blockade of Port Arthur continues. The Russians seem resigned for the present not to expect to accomplish much by sea, realizing that their fleet at Port Arthur is overmatched in both ships and guns, but they hint that things may be different in the Spring if the Baltic fleet gets out and effects a juncture with that at Port Arthur.

An interesting incident occurred the day the news was received of the sinking of the four steamers with which the Japanese sought to block the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur. The original report was to the effect that four battleships and two transports had been sunk, and this created so much enthusiasm that a session of the Council of the Empire immediately ordered a "Te Deum." A member of the Council just from the Winter Palace burst into the session and said:

"Gentlemen, countermand the order,

Only four old steamers were sunk. The Emperor does not wish a thanksgiving service to be held."

THE NOVIK'S HARD FIGHT.

Russian Correspondent Tells of Cruiser Making Single-Handed Attack.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press at Port Arthur, cabling under yesterday's date, describes a gallant combat between the Russian cruiser Novik and the Japanese squadron on the day before as follows:

"The Novik impetuously bearing down on the squadron of the enemy, was observed to fire on the Japanese flagship, and she then immediately opened fire with her batteries. The Japanese answered with a running fire. The guns of our squadron thundered and the batteries of the forts roared. The battle had begun.

"The Novik, going at full speed, did not give the enemy a chance to aim, but flew by, her bow guns belching forth solid shot. Then, turning at full speed, she showered him with shells from her stern batteries.

"The Novik was in the very midst of the enemy's fire, and shells missed past and fell close by, raising tremendous columns of water. That's what you call serving guns.

"The officers remained cool and calm. The firing proceeded without the least confusion and was seasoned with that humor which never deserts a Russian, even in moments of terrible danger. With the accompaniment of the whistling of shells were heard the witty remarks of the gunners. One stoker could not help running on deck to see what was going on. Approaching the ammunition storekeeper this stoker tok a shell and handed it to a gunner with the words 'God bless it,' adding, 'send them back with my compliments.'

"The Novik continued manoeuvring, alternately approaching the enemy and withdrawing until she received an injury to her stern. One gunner was killed.

"Still energetically sustaining her fire, the Novik turned to the shore. At this moment a column of fire and smoke was noticed on the Japanese flagship. After that the Novik repaired to her dock, but participated in another battle Feb. 25 without injury."

The foregoing dispatch speaks of the combat between the Novik and the Japanese squadron as taking place Saturday (Feb. 27), but it probably refers to the fight during the attempt of the Japanese squadron to bottle up the Russian fleet on the morning of Feb. 24.

REPORT VLADIVOSTOK BLOCKADE

Japanese Fleet There Since Thursday—Russians Seen at Sendai Bay?

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Vladivostok has been blockaded by a Japanese fleet since Thursday, according to a Daily Mail dispatch from Hakodate, which adds that incoming steamers report Russian cruisers on the east coast of Kinkwasan, in the Bay of Sendai, Japan.

Japanese warships have been reported in the vicinity of Vladivostok, but this report of a blockade, although considered probable, has not yet been confirmed from other sources.

Sendai Bay is on the east coast of Nippon Island, about midway between Tokio and Hakodate. No reports have been received to indicate that Russian cruisers have passed through Tsugaru Strait from Vladivostok or have left Port Arthur.

The correspondent of The Standard at Tien-Tsin, under date of Feb. 26, speaks of the Japanese flanking movement on Kirin as promising to be the most effective blow yet delivered.

This is probably only a re-echo of the reported landing of the Japanese at Possiet Bay, which has not yet been given any authentic confirmation.

JAPANESE SHIPS DISABLED?

Two Battleships and a Dispatch Boat No Longer with Fleet.

CHEFOO, Feb. 28.—While the Japanese report that their fleet was unscathed in their latest attack on Port Arthur, they are using every endeavor in attempting to prevent details of any injury to the Japanese fleet from leaking out. Survivors said to be from sunken Japanese transports, who landed here Saturday, are not allowed to see any one. They will be sent home on parole.

The original Japanese fleet in front of Port Arthur consisted of sixteen ships. Two battleships and a dispatch boat are missing. It is learned from two sources that two warships were taken to Sasebo in a disabled condition.

It is being circulated among the Chinese that Port Arthur has fallen.

The Japanese sailors who arrived here Saturday are from the Jinsen Maru and the Bushiu Maru, two of the five merchant vessels with which Admiral Togo attempted to block the entrance to Port Arthur on the morning of the 24th.

Lieut. Saito commanded the Jinsen Maru and Lieut. Tarisaki the Bushiu Maru. Each steamer was manned by thirty men, twenty-nine of whom are here. One man of Lieut. Saito's command was killed while lowering a boat on the Jinsen Maru.

The details of how the steamers were taken into the entrance to the harbor and sunk are being withheld by the sailors, but Lieut. Saito said that they got so close to the Russian battleship Retvisan that, had they been armed with rifles, they could have fired into her crew.

When it was found that the scheme was a failure they dropped anchor and the crews crowded into the remaining boats. They then blew up the steamers. A strong wind and the glare of the lights prevented the men from reaching the torpedo flotilla and at daylight they were out of sight of the fleet, having been driven in an easterly direction by the wind to the Miao Tao Islands, which they reached the same evening.

The boats did not land together, but the men found each other on the islands. They chartered a junk, in which they went to Tung Chow Fou. They walked forty miles to Chefoo, going two days without food.

The fate of the crews of the other steamers is not known by the men here.

RUSSIAN SUPPLIES DESTROYED?

Report That Japanese Have Made a Sortie Near Port Arthur.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives a report that the Japanese have destroyed a large Russian store of provisions and forage at Kin-Chow, thirty miles from Port Arthur.

HURRYING TROOPS EASTWARD.

Official Denial That Trip Across Lake Baikal Is Causing Suffering.

IRKUTSK, Feb. 28.—The movement of troops on the Trans-Siberian Railroad has attained unprecedented proportions. Trains going East are filled with troops. All trains from Manchuria are crowded with women and children, and the station here is filled with refugees waiting an opportunity to return to Russia, many of them remaining two days before being able to continue their journey.

A locomotive broke through the ice on Lake Baikal and sank near the shore, but no loss of life has been reported.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—Grave rumors in circulation here concerning the suffering of the troops crossing Lake Baikal were communicated to the officer in charge, who telegraphed that there were no cases of severe frostbite occasioning either death or amputation. He says that the journey of twenty-five miles, which takes twelve hours, is broken at a relay station in the centre of the lake, where a hot dinner is served, and that particular care is taken of the weaker men during transit.

The movement of troops eastward over the Trans-Siberian Railroad will be greatly accelerated henceforth, as telegraphic reports say that the ice railroad over Lake Baikal was completed to-day. Up to this time the tracks have been used as far as Irkutsk, the soldiers marching from the terminus of the line to the other shore.

HOPE OF FLOATING THE RETVIZAN GONE

Japanese Torpedo Made Forty-Foot Hole in Battleship.

PUMPS USED ON CZAREVITCH

Novik Repaired and Pallada in Dock—Russians Momentarily Expect Land Investment of Port Arthur.

YIN KOW, Feb. 28.—The first reports by eye witnesses of the engagement at Port Arthur in the early morning of Wednesday last have been received here. They say that one Japanese coal hulk was sunk and one beached near the Retvisan and that nineteen Japanese in civilian clothes escaped ashore, where they were afterward captured.

The Askold and Bayan approached the Japanese fleet and then retired, being unable to entice the enemy to engage them. From a long range two shells struck in the city.

The Retvisan is serviceable as an auxiliary fort, but the foreign engineer has abandoned hope of raising her, as the patching on the forty-foot cleft made by a Japanese torpedo has given way and stopped progress and the Russian engineers have interfered with the original plans of raising the vessel.

The Czarevitch is kept afloat by constant pumping, the Novik has been repaired, and the Pallada has been docked.

Repeated attacks by the Japanese during the past week have resulted in the constant shifting of the troops, including the naval contingent organized from the crews of the disabled and idle warships, to all parts of the defenses and also to the hinterland.

Refugees arriving here yesterday report that the Russians momentarily fear a land investment of Port Arthur from Pigeon Bay.

Four trains of Russian refugees from points south of Taschischias went north yesterday.

One American and two British subjects, who were expelled from Port Arthur without being given the right to remove their property, declare they were expelled because of alleged relations with newspaper correspondents, which charge, they say, was unjustifiable, though the authorities declare that they are justified in expelling all civilians who are not required for defense.

The authorities have refused to permit the British Captain Riddle to take his ship, the Fextonhall, to Chefoo. It is understood if the ship is released a Russian skipper will be sent with her for the purpose of preventing intelligence of the Russian operations being given to the Japanese blockaders.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Daily Mail's Niu-Chwang correspondent says that the Retvizan is fast across the middle entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur and that there is only room for vessels to pass between her stern and the eastern side at high water.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 28.—There has been no change in the situation here during the past two days. A gale blew from the north to-day, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The sea is very rough, rendering impossible any attempt to effect a landing.

RUSSIANS FEAR CHINESE.

Large Bodies of Native Troops Moving Toward Northeastern Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—An official dispatch received from Major Gen. Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's Chief of Staff, which is dated Feb. 28, says:

"Reports are coming in of movements of Chinese troops west of the Liao River, and according to rumors about 10,000 Chinese troops under Gen. Ma are on the road between Tung-Chu and Chao-Jan.

"The military guard on the Sin-Min-Tu Railway has been reinforced, from 40 to 60 Chinese soldiers having been placed at each station."

Major Gen. Pflug's report that Gen. Ma's army is west of the Liao River agrees with the statement of the special correspondent of the Russ at Tien-Tsin that the Chinese War Minister is hurrying large bodies of troops to the northeastern frontier of Pe-Chi-Li. This report says the troops are not going by rail, but are marching by night.

The military situation will be greatly complicated if Gen. Ma's army is really moving to the rear of the Russian position with the intention of making common cause with the Japanese, as it will expose both Russian flanks to attack.

PEKING, Feb. 28.—Since Feb. 23 four troop trains have left Pao-Ting-Fu for the northeastern frontier. The last contingent leaves to-day on two trains, completing the force of 10,000 men. These troops are all regulars and their equipment is excellent. They will be replaced by troops from Shan-Tung Province.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 28.—Russians are interfering with the Imperial Railway telegraphs. On Feb. 27 they demanded that they be allowed to read the telegrams received at Tien-Chwang station where the Chinese authorities have now placed a sentry.

Gen. Ma's army has been reported to consist of 10,000 well armed and well drilled men, who have been under the instruction of European officers.

It was understood that the Chinese troops, in accordance with China's declaration of neutrality, would be kept on the Chinese side of the Manchuria frontier, most of them being concentrated in the neighborhood of Shan-hai-Kwan.

If the dispatches that they are near the Laid river are correct the Chinese have penetrated far beyond the Manchurian border and are within striking distance of Mukden.

British Army Estimates Lower.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—War Secretary Arnold Forster's explanatory statement of the army estimates was issued to-night. The estimates for the coming year will be $144,560,000, against $172,560,000 last year. The principal reduction is in the estimates for South Africa, which total $3,070,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

JAPAN'S PACT WITH KOREA.

It Provides for Nothing That Japan Did Not Ask from Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, The New York Times.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—Leading journals point out with satisfaction that the protocol between Japan and Korea provides for nothing in excess of Japan's pacific proposals to Russia, and say it is Japan's duty and privilege to remove the impediments from the trade of all nations in Korea.

Japan, it is declared, asks only the same from Russia in Manchuria.

The Emperor of Korea has contributed 100,000 yen ($49,800) to the Soldiers' Relief Fund, the Crown Prince 50,000 yen, and another Korean Prince 20,000 yen.

It is said that the Japanese Minister at Söul has asked for the Söul-Wi-ju railway concession.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—In regard to the opening of Wi-ju, for which United States Minister Allen at Söul has long been pressing, it has been decided to await the formal announcement of the Japanese, whose influence is now dominant in Korea.

Japan undoubtedly approves the opening, and the incident has a significant bearing on the future of Korea, assuming that Japan is triumphant.

RUSSIANS ASSAULT WOMEN.

Japanese Refugees Say That All Their Possessions Were Stolen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, The New York Times.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—A hundred Japanese women who have just arrived at Nagasaki report that during their detention at Port Arthur nearly all were molested by Russian soldiers, who stole their entire belongings.

The women are mostly the wives and daughters of respectable men.

By The Associated Press.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 28.—The British steamship Kwang-Ping has arrived here from Chin-Wang-Tao on the Gulf of Liao-Tung with 630 Japanese refugees, mostly women, from Manchuria. Many of the women claim they were maltreated by the Russian soldiers at Harbin.

JAPAN NEEDS SECRECY.

Baron Hayashi Says the Rigorous Press Censorship Is Essential.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In reference to the severity of the censorship exercised by the Japanese Government over the news dispatches of foreign correspondents, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, said to The Associated Press today:

"I have had numerous representations from English and other newspapers upon this subject, but I believe that our position in the case is not only right, but will be admitted to be such by those who look carefully into the circumstances.

"We are fighting for our existence, and our only hope of maintaining it is to strike swiftly and secretly at the beginning. To get in the first blows means more to us than, I think, it has ever meant to any belligerent, and to insure this it is vital for us to demand a degree of secrecy which has not been necessary in any other recent warfare.

"One line would have ruined our first attack on Port Arthur—one line might ruin our projected land operations.

"When our preliminary operations are complete I have no doubt the censorship will be relaxed.

"Our own press and people are under the same regime. I think you will find as much, if not more, news of the war from the Japanese side in the New York and London papers as you will in the leading Japanese organs."

NO FRICTION WITH FRANCE.

St. Petersburg Telegram Denies Rumor as to Delcasse's Policy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—An obviously inspired telegram from St. Petersburg contradicts the absurd rumor that the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, contemplated a rupture of the dual alliance and that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, handed President Loubet an autograph letter from the Czar asking for M. Delcassé's resignation.

The communication adds that the relations between M. Nelidoff and M. Delcassé were never more courteous nor characterized by greater confidence.

PISTOL SHOT HALTS A BROKER.

Cortelyou's Prisoner Accused of Using Mails for Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

LINDEN, N. J., Feb. 28.—Grove L. Collins, son of Tax Assessor Collins of this borough, was arrested late yesterday afternoon, on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He is believed by the authorities to be a member of a gang using the mails to disseminate "green-goods" literature.

The arrest was made by Post Office Inspector Cortelyou, brother of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. For almost a year the Post Office Department has been receiving complaints that persons from various parts of New Jersey had been sending circulars to farmers offering to put them in the way of making fortunes by investing in something resembling "green goods."

The circulars fell into the hands of the authorities, but, owing to a lack of evidence, no arrests had been made previously.

Inspector Cortelyou took Collins into custody while pocketing a number of letters. The Post Office was crowded at the time. Owing to Collins's popularity it looked for a while as if there would be an attempt to interfere in his behalf.

Collins succeeded in breaking away from the officer's grasp and dashed down the street. Cortelyou called upon him to halt, but no attention was paid to this demand until he fired a shot in the air. The prisoner was taken to Jersey City, and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Roe to-morrow.

Collins was supposed in Linden to be a stock broker. He has operated in the stock market in a small way, and was believed to conduct a mail-order business. Some of the complainants allege that they sent money to Collins for valuable goods, and received in return pieces of cheap jewelry and other valueless things they did not send for.

STEAMSHIP OSCAR II. AGROUND.

Beached Near Christiansand—Sailed Hence Feb. 18.

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, Feb. 28.—The Danish steamship Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line, Capt. Skjodt, from New York Feb. 18, for Christiansand, Christiania, and Copenhagen, grounded while entering the harbor this morning, but soon slid over the obstruction.

She sprung a leak, however, and was beached in the inner harbor of Flekkare, where she occupies a safe position. She is damaged on the starboard side, and there is water in the engine room and in two of the holds, where the cargo is damaged. The passengers were landed.

The Oscar II. is a twin-screw steel steamship of 6,900 tons burden, and was built in Glasgow in 1901. She is 500 feet long overall, 58 feet beam, and has a depth of 37 feet.

RUSSIA MAKES FOOD AND FUEL CONTRABAND

Also Every Kind of Ships' Machinery and Boilers.

RULES OF WAR ARE PUBLISHED.

Japanese Can Stay in Russia Except in the Territory Under the Jurisdiction of Alexieff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Rules of war were published officially to-night. The most important article is Rule VI., which announces that the following will be regarded as contraband of war:

A—Every kind of small arm and gun, complete or in separate parts, and armor.

B—Parts of firearms and ammunition, fuses, shells, and bullets.

C—Caps, cartridges, cartridge cases, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, explosives, or materials for purposes of explosion, such as mines, dynamite, pyroxilin, various explosive substances, conductors, and everything for exploding mines.

D—Everything appertaining to artillery, engineering, and troop trains, such as gun carriages, limbers, cartridges, ammunition boxes, field smithies, field kitchens, instrument wagons, pontoons, bridges, trestles, barbed wire, horse harness for transport service, &c.

E—Material for equipment and clothing of troops, such as bandoliers, knapsacks, sword belts, cuirasses, intrenching tools, drums, field kettles, saddles, harness, uniforms, tents, &c.

F—Ships bound for the enemy's ports, even if sailing under a neutral commercial flag, if their construction, internal arrangements, or any other indication makes it apparent that they have been built for warlike purposes or are for sale, or are destined to be handed over to the enemy on reaching their destination.

G—Every kind of ship's machinery and boilers, mounted or in parts.

H—Every kind of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, spirits, &c.

I—Telegraph and telephone materials.

K—Everything intended for warfare on land or on sea; also rice, food stuffs, horses, beasts of burden, and any other animals intended for war purposes if they are sent at the enemy's cost or order.

Neutral States are forbidden, by another rule, to transport the enemy's troops, to carry letters or dispatches for the enemy, or to place transports or warships at the enemy's disposal. Neutral ships with contraband of war of any sort can, according to circumstances, not only be seized, but can also be confiscated.

Other rules define the status of Japanese in Russia. They will be permitted to pursue peaceful occupations in the empire except in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of the Far East.

Japanese merchant ships in Russian ports when war was declared must load and leave within forty-eight hours after the publication of this proclamation.

Rule V. says that in regard to neutral trade the following points must be observed: A.—The flag covers the cargo for a belligerent, excepting contraband of war. B.—Neutral goods under the enemy's flag, except contraband of war, are not subject to confiscation. C.—Blockades to be obligatory must be effective—that is, they must by sufficient force cut off approach to the enemy's territory.

By Rule VIII. the Imperial Government reserves the right to depart from the foregoing decisions with regard to a neutral or a hostile power which for its part does not observe them, and in any given case to make its regulations suit special circumstances.

CAPTURED BRITISH STEAMERS.

It Is Said Two Vessels Seized by Russians Were Going to British Ports.

SUEZ, Feb. 28.—The steamers laden with coal for Japan captured by Russian torpedo boat destroyers are reported to be the British steamer Frankby, (from Barry, Feb. 3, for Sabang, Straits Settlements,) the British steamer Franby, (from Barry, Feb. 3, for Hongkong,) and the Norwegian steamer Matilda, (from Penarth, Jan. 30, for Sasebo.)

LIBAU, Russia, Feb. 28.—A shipment of 900 horses was about to be loaded into a steamer here when it was stopped by the authorities.

The horses were, it is believed, bought by British agents for Japan.

MILLS ROAD EXTENSION.

Stockholders Will Vote on Plan to Cross Cascade Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 28.—At a meeting to be held in San Francisco this week, stockholders will determine whether the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad shall build across the Cascade Mountains to Spokane, there connecting with the Harriman system. The line is controlled by D. O. Mills, its largest stockholder. Several months ago he asserted his control by causing his nephew, H. H. Taylor, to be elected President, deposing his lifelong friend and business associate, F. E. Cornwall.

Before his election Mr. Taylor visited Bellingham Bay, and spent a month inspecting the company's immense holdings in Northwestern Washington. His visit was during the rainy season, and he is said to have taken a dislike to the country, expressing himself as averse to further improvements. A dispatch from Bellingham says Taylor will oppose the project of building across the mountains, to accomplish which Mr. Mills favors issuing bonds for about $6,000,000.

Congressmen Routed Out by Fire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Elsmere Hotel, at 1,406-1,408 H Street, Northwest, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire to-day. Several Congressmen, including Messrs. Kluts, Pou, Stevenson, and Small, were among the guests at the house, and these with the other occupants were obliged to find shelter elsewhere until repairs are made.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2 A. M.—32 Hancock Street; Isadore Lipman; damage, $300.

3:15 A. M.—67 Madison Avenue; Strollers' Club; damage, $25.

6:30 A. M.—118 St. Mark's Place; Stanislaus Raikienaic; damage, $25.

9 A. M.—350 West Twenty-fourth Street; Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Church; damage, $500.

9:30 A. M.—141 East Fourteenth Street; Dr. John Cherry; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—34 Murray Street; Charles Ahrenfeld; damage, $2,000.

3:05 P. M.—236 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; David Muller; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—38 Horatio Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—115 West Eighty-ninth Street; Barbara Corbin; damage, $10.

4:15 P. M.—818 Second Avenue; R. Silversatin; damage, $5.

4:35 P. M.—749 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—427 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—68 Avenue C; Andrew Dennick; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—32 Stanton Street; L. Stonoler; damage, $200.

TAKEN at dinner with effervescent water it promotes the chemical processes of digestion and acts as a sedative in the stomach.

John Jameson ★★★ **Irish Whiskey**

In the United Kingdom it is known as the Doctor's Spirit on account of its goodness and dependable qualities.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST
Oxford Glove
A sturdy, serviceable glove for general wear
$1.50
Made of heavy capeskins, cut full, it has none of the objectionable features which commonly distinguish gloves of moderate price, and will compare favorably with those which are more costly.

HAY DENOUNCED AT IRISH MEETING

Declared to be Playing Into the Hands of England.

RUSSIA WARMLY DEFENDED

The Press Accused of Carrying on Campaign of Falsehood—Poet Yeats's Eulogy of Emmet.

Sons and daughters of Ireland from every part of New York crowded the Academy of Music, at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, to overflowing last night, to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet and to listen to a eulogy of his character by William Butler Yeats, regarded as the greatest of Irish poets.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael, and Controller Edward M. Grout acted as Chairman. Among those who occupied boxes and seats on the platform were the Russian Bishop, the Right Rev. S. Ticklon; Archpriest Alex Hotovitsky, Recorder John W. Goff, ex-Senator Towne, ex-District Attorney Philbin, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. J. P. Henry, Dr. James J. Walsh, Grenville T. Emmet, William Emmet, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, William Astor Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, and Police Commissioner McAdoo, Fathers O'Farrell, McMillan, Power, and O'Flynn, Senators Dowling, Frawley, and O'Sullivan, and Supreme Court Justices Keogh, O'Gorman, Fitzgerald, Blanchard, Amend, and McCall.

Intense enthusiasm, accompanied by a succession of cheers which seemed to shake the very foundations of the building, was aroused by the presentation and adoption of the following resolutions by Daniel F. Cohalan, Secretary of the meeting:

We, Irish citizens of New York, assembled to honor the memory and the principles of Robert Emmet, who gave his life for the liberty of his people, hereby declare:

I. That, as American citizens, proud of the part played by our race in the foundation, upbuilding, and preservation of this great Republic from the Revolution, through every stage and crisis of the Nation's life to the present day, we stand firmly by the principles of government established by the Revolution; we stand by the policy of avoiding entangling alliances with the powers of the Old World proclaimed by George Washington in his farewell address to the American people and proved to be sound by a century of continuous and unqualified success.

II. We regard as detrimental to the best interests of the American people and fraught with danger and dishonor the organized movement, made evident by the actions and utterances of many public men and journals, and still more by the action of the State Department since John Hay assumed control of it, to reverse the traditional American policy and substitute for it one of reckless adventure in the Old World, as well as the New.

III. We denounce the proposed Arbitration Treaty with England as a thinly disguised alliance, publicly avowed by its English sponsors to be the first step to an open alliance, intended to serve British interests alone and to enable England to wage war on other countries with greater freedom. The attitude of Secretary Hay in the Far East leaves no room to doubt the existence of a private understanding with England providing for concurrent action. This attitude has only served, and is intended only to serve British interests, by endangering American commercial interests and antagonizing Russia, which for generations has been conspicuously friendly to the United States, while England has been treacherously hostile.

IV. We protest against the scarcely veiled hostility to Russia displayed by Secretary Hay from the very beginning of the present troubles in the Far East. We charge that his demand for the so-called "open door," his recent treaty with China, his ill-timed sending of Consuls to Manchuria, after his encouragement of Japan had made war certain, and his note to the powers after the outbreak of hostilities, using deliberately vague language about "localizing the war" and the "administrative entity" of China, were all intended to afford a pretext for antagonizing Russia in the settlement that is to come and for armed interference if English interests should require it.

V. We denounce as base and dishonorable the campaign of falsehood and misrepresentation carried on against Russia by a large portion of the daily press, in slavish imitation of the convicted forger, The London Times, and the worst class of English journals. This scandalous propaganda has for its object the creation of such antagonism as would secure popular approval for armed support of England when she is forced to throw off the mask and go to the rescue of Japan. We denounce, above all, the attempt to falsify facts of history by denying that Russian fleets in American waters in 1863 prevented English intervention in favor of the South—a service proved by the official receptions to the Russian officers in Washington and New York, by the mission headed by Gustavus Vasa Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, sent by our Government to Russia in 1866 to thank the Czar for this service, by the statements made to the United States Minister Andrew G. Curtin by the Emperor Alexander and Prince Gortschakoff, and by the declaration of the Emperor to Wharton Barker in 1870. Russia's friendship was again forcibly demonstrated during the Spanish-American war, when she refused to join the combination which Lord Palmerston was endeavoring to form against the United States, and which is now falsely represented to the American people as a combination instituted by England, whose Ambassador had actually proposed it.

VI. We therefore strongly insist, as American citizens who believe that republics are not ungrateful, that the sympathy of the people of this country in this crisis in the Far East should be on the side of Russia, the age-long friend of the United States, and that no single step should be taken by the Administration that would place us in an entangling alliance with any power whatever.

As a further manifestation of the society's friendliness toward Russia, the flag of that country hung side by side with the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Ireland in front of each tier of boxes.

Chairman Grout, in introducing Mr. Yeats, said that there were thousands of people who imbibe neither the ideas nor the spirit of Irishmen who feel that in Robert Emmet there was exemplified a type of manhood necessary to strengthen the feeling of patriotism and love of liberty in every nation.

Mr. Yeats spoke at length in praise of Emmet, declaring that he had shown by his patriotism that there was "something in Ireland which not all the wealth of the world could purchase." Irishmen, he said, looked at the present time to Irish-Americans for encouragement and support, and that no two nations were bound more closely together than Ireland and America.

The programme of the evening included a harp solo and the singing of various Irish songs by local talent. A letter was received from Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in which he paid a tribute to Emmet's memory.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Glove Department.
We are Sole Selling Agents in the city for the Celebrated "Jouvin & Cie." Gloves.
We also carry complete lines of
Fownes', Dent's and All Other Popular Makes in Glace, Suede Skin, Cape and Mocha.
(First Floor.)

Laces and Trimmings for 1904.

The Laces
We show a larger and finer collection of imported Laces than in any former season—some really beautiful styles are shown in

Point de Venise, Lierre, Teneriffe, Point Gaze, Point d'Alencon, Oriental, Escurial, Point Applique, Marquise, Chantilly, Wood Fibre, Irish Crochet, Valenciennes, Mexican, Reposse, Point de Paris.

They come in match sets of Edgings, Insertings, Galloons, Bandings, All Overs and Medallions—colors are ivory, cream, butter, Arabian and Paris shades; also black, white, two-toned effects.

Special for Monday.
200 pieces Point de Venise, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Torchon and Cluny Lace Edgings, Insertings, Bandings and Galloons, Regular price 20c. and 25c. per yard. Special at..... 10c
(First Floor, Special Table.)

The Trimmings
We are showing a very choice collection of Trimmings for Spring, 1904. Many beautiful styles in Dresden and linen effects, in Collars, Garnitures, &c., with trimmings to match.
A fine line of Colored Spangle Collars and Appliques for evening wear.
We are also showing an extensive line of BELTS, including many extreme novelties not to be seen elsewhere.
(First Floor.)

The Very Best Linings
are what you will always find in our Lining Department—we don't carry a single line that we cannot guarantee both as to wear and color—30 to 50 new spring shades are being shown in the various weaves.
For Monday We Offer
2,500 yards SUPERFINE PERCALINE, 36 inches wide, absolutely fast black.
Regular 20c. quality, at 13c. yard. | Regular 25c. quality, at 20c. yard.

Special Sale of Wash Fabrics.
2,000 yards SCOTCH SUITINGS—28 inches wide—all the newest suiting effects—values up to 35c. per yard—special at.. 19c
3,500 yards FANCY WAISTINGS—Choice of pure white and colored basket weaves—values up to 50c. per yard—special at 25c
(First Floor, Special Table No. 3.)

Women's Black Lace Lisle Thread Hose
35c. and 50c. pair; worth 50c. to 85c.
100 dozen women's all over Lace openwork Black Lisle Thread Hose, in a splendid line of neat patterns—special for Monday—3 pairs for $1.00—per pair..... 35c
Imported to sell at 50c. pair.
125 dozen women's Extra fine Lace, openwork at ankle, neatly embroidered in a very large variety of patterns; also lace openwork all over—special for Monday..... 50c
Value 65c. to 85c. pair.
(First Floor, Special Table.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Great articles and charming short stories make the March number of

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

"the best at any price"

Thomas Nelson Page
Sympathizes with the South and knows what he is talking about, in the first of a great series of articles on the Negro Problem

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Ida M. Tarbell tells how the Standard Oil was accused of buying Payne's seat in the Senate. Mr. Rockefeller's reply was silence

CALEB POWERS POLITICAL MARTYR
Samuel Hopkins Adams tells the incredible story of Caleb Powers, who now lies in a Louisville jail sentenced to death as an accomplice in the murder of Goebel—justice overthrown by partizan politics.

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CORN SYRUP
The new syrup with the new flavor that everybody loves. Good for all home uses, from griddle cakes to candy. All grocers, 5c, 10, 25 and 50 cent tins.
CORN PRODUCTS CO., New York and Chicago.

R. B. Roosevelt at Democratic Club.

Robert B. Roosevelt, on the invitation of the Committee on Lectures and Literary Entertainments of the Democratic Club, will deliver an address at the club to-morrow night on "Early New York from a Political Standpoint." There will also be the usual Tuesday evening musical feature.

Oculists.
Our Four Optical Stores are conveniently located. Each has special and well-equipped Examining Rooms, presided over by Oculists—i. e., graduated and registered Physicians—each of whom has had years of successful practice. You are certain of best professional treatment. If you don't need glasses they will tell you so.
NO CHARGE for Consultation.
Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.
Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.
23 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad St. Side.
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block.
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 14th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

ON REQUEST ALL GOODS PURCHASED MONDAY CHARGED TO YOUR MARCH ACCOUNT.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

$1 for $2 crushed leather belts

$1 THE new suede leather belts—that's the correct style—those swell 4-inch belts—with fine gold plated buckles—the new spring shades—including tan, brown, red and gray, also black—this leather is as soft as finest silk, but strong and durable—individual boxes—elsewhere at $2—special to-day at $1. $1

Main Floor.

Pure candies at special prices.

Delicious sweet buttercups, six flavors, all nut and fruit centres. 30c. value, per lb. 15

Chocolate coated maple walnuts, at, per lb. 30

Cream wafers—peppermint, wintergreen, pecan, maple, filbert, walnut and raspberry, per lb. 20

Basement Salesroom.

New Spring millinery,

Smartest French styles.

Trimmed hats, turbans and toques, untrimmed dress shapes and turbans,

Flowers, feathers, laces, paillette, wings, ornaments, straw braids.

THIS splendid showing is augmented by those elegant trimmed dress hats and tailor suit hats from our own workrooms, together with exclusive straw shapes and semi-made hats from the foremost American manufacturers.

Every smart new millinery creation on which Dame Fashion has smiled her approval.

To insure an extremely busy Monday we offer the following specials:—

Black dress turbans:
Swell trimmed Turbans, of chiffon and straw, very stylish $9.75

Trimmed flower turbans:
Some combined with Malines, others entirely of flowers, in colors; none worth less than $15 ..... $10

Show Room, Second Floor.

Tailor Suit hats and turbans:
Black and colors, for early spring. Splendid showing and priced exceptionally low—$3.95, $2.95 and $2.75

Adjoining Show Room, Second Floor.

Black chiffon hats and turbans:
Twenty-five dozen special values for To-day and this week—seven of the season's best shapes—all black hand fold chiffon on wire frames—sold universally at $3 and $3.50, our special price $2.35

1,000 pieces straw braids:
They're in black, brown, champagne, navy, bluet, cardinal, light blue, violet, white, &c. French dye—warranted—12 to 13 yard pieces, specially priced at .. 42c

Untrimmed Hat Department, Main Floor.

1,000 new spring $3 shirt waists, $1.50

MONDAY we inaugurate our annual March sale of shirt waists at prices that barely represent the reasonable cost of the fabrics and as an evidence of this assertion we mention the fact that we are going to sell $2 Waists for 95c.—$3 Waists for $1.50, and so on up to $6.50 Waists at $3.95.

Second Floor.

Economically inclined shoppers annually await this great saving event, and this year the reward is greater than ever before, because we purchased a leading manufacturer's entire lot of cotton materials that he had on hand and had these materials made up according to our own exclusive designs.

We want you to come here Monday expecting to see the handsomest gathering of fashionable Waists at the lowest prices ever quoted, and you have our word for it that you'll not be disappointed.

65 doz. waists at 75c.

70 doz. $3 waists at $1.50

40 doz. $5 waists at $2.50

We want you to bear in mind that every Waist is strictly tailor finished by skilled waist makers and will fit perfectly. We secured the materials at less than mill cost, and by hiring the waist hands early in the season we secured a concession on the making—all this is saved to you.

We want you to come and see these Waists—the handsome design, the new patterns, the smart styles and the swellest materials—and then note the extraordinary low prices. We know you'll want a season's supply.

83 doz. $2 waists at 95c.

43 doz. $4.50 waists at $2

12 doz. $6.50 waists at $3.95

$5 Silk Petticoats, $3.95

THESE exceptional values in Petticoats will attract a throng of shoppers to this section to-day. The high quality will interest you. Second Floor.

$3.95 These $5 black silk petticoats at $3.95 are made of a good quality taffeta, accordion plaited ruffle—finished with bias ruffle. $3.95

58c for wash Petticoats, and others up to $2 50—new spring colors and styles—finely made of high grade materials—extraordinary values.

10,000 handkerchiefs, 12½c.

THEY'RE pure linen seconds of the regular 25c. and 50c. handkerchiefs, including those popular hand worked initial handkerchiefs. Main Floor.

12½c We bought them from the foremost manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland, the home of that pure, soft linen famous the world over. 12½c

Those sheer, dainty, hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs for women. Plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs for men—all widths—seconds of 25c. and 50c. grades.

Clearing of fine hosiery.

Men's and women's 50c. hosiery at 25c.

Positively the greatest opportunity of the year to purchase seasonable hosiery for men and women—700 dozen women's full length and all-over imported lace lisles, gauze lisles and cottons, split feet cottons—best numbers in large quantities—150 dozen men's half hose, finest imported numbers lisle threads and silk mixtures, fancy numbers and plain black lace and flat goods—positively all 50c. values, 25c. 25c

Main Floor.

Women's hose.

17c for 25c. and 35c. fast black lace lisle thread, fast black cotton, silk embroidered insteps and side clocks, double soles.

95c for $1.25 pure spun silk imported hose, light weight, plain or ribbed open effects, double soles, heels and toes.

Children's hose.

12½c for 19c. fast black seamless narrow ribbed cotton stockings; double knees, heels and toes.

17c for boys' 25c. fast black corduroy ribbed cotton hose; strong, elastic, durable; seamless feet; sizes 6 to 10 in.

Women's gloves, $1.00.

THIS is our latest importation and it's the best that has arrived in New York to sell at $1 the pair. Main Floor.

$1 They're 3-clasp Suede Gloves, the latest styles direct from Paris and other fashion centres—handsome in black, white and colors, perfect in cut, style, fit, finish, and dye. $1

$1.50 for women's 2-clasp glace Gloves; imperial point, white, black and colors, highest grade, style and fit guaranteed.

50c for kayser silk Gloves; also 75c., $1 and $1.20; double finger tips; Simpson Crawford Co.'s exclusive embroidery; the ideal glove.

98c. for fine SATEEN PETTICOATS.

An importer's entire stock of silks bought at a great sacrifice.

RIGHT when silk buying for spring and summer costumes and waists is at its height comes this unusual saving opportunity—made possible through the purchase of an importer's entire stock at a positive sacrifice—no need to tell you that, for the price tells the story. Main Floor.

50c Fine styles thoroughly dependable Swiss Taffetas, including the much wanted shepherd checks and stripes—a complete range of desirable patterns. Of course, you know these silks are the current fabric for spring and summer gowns—in fact, no wardrobe will be complete without at least one of these fashionable silk gowns—considered a great bargain elsewhere at 75c.; Monday, as long as they last, 50c. 50c

$1.25 For $1.75 black CREPE DE CHINE, full 45 inches wide—a superior dress quality—just 7 yards to the average dress pattern. This is unquestionably one of the best offerings of the year.

78c For black PEAU DE SOIE, full 27 inches wide, excellent dress quality; you'll appreciate the offering more when we say that the price, 78c., is the lowest ever quoted for this quality of peau de soie.

$1.19 for $2.50 new spring dress goods—new voiles at 75c

FIFTEEN thousand yards of high class foreign dress fabrics imported to sell at $1.50 to $2.50, but the importer overestimated his sales and asked us to take his surplus—hence this unusual price—$1.19. It's enough to create a buying sensation to-day. Main Floor.

$1.19 The collection embraces the most desirable weaves and colorings, such as Voiles, French Novelties, fancy flecked seeded Voiles and corded Etamines, Voiles, silk and wool German fancies, tailor made suitings, all this season's high class goods, that usually sell for $1.50 to $2.50, at $1.19. When you consider they are the the richest new weaves for the spring of 1904, you certainly cannot resist selecting material for a costume. $1.19

The greatest purchase of fashionable black dress goods we have ever made, and coming, as it does, right on the eve of the season, it certainly offers a rare buying opportunity.

75c yard for 45 inch French voile—for fineness, crispness and color compare this goods with all others at $1.

85c yard for 45 inch fine finish soft chiffon voile; $1.25 value.

93c yard for sheer crisp voile, extra weave, no uneven places, the best black; $1.50 quality.

95c yard for all wool mellose cloth—50 pieces.

$1.19 for $1.75 48 inch mohair and wool, high lustre armure.

48c yard for cheviots, checked mohairs and tweed suitings.

$16.50 dinner sets, $10.

IT'S only once a year we make this exceptional offer, and as no other dealer ever makes a counterpart there is just one time for you to secure a $16.50 100 piece Dinner Set at $10—and that is right now. Fourth Floor.

Superior quality—floral decorations—gold lined—12 dinner plates—12 tea plates—12 soup plates—2 covered dishes—2 uncovered—3 meat platters—12 fruit saucers—12 individual butters—1 soup tureen—12 cups and saucers—1 pickle dish—1 gravy boat—a $16.50 value in every sense of the word—during this sale $10.

$10 $10

$24.45 for $32.50 Theo. Haviland Set.
$26 for $35 Limoges China Set.
$50 for $100 Theo. Haviland Set.

Richest American cut glass.

$2.95 for $6 richly cut glass Bowls.
50c. for $1 Salt and Pepper Shakers.
$2.95 for $6 cut glass Water Bottles.
$6.95 for $10 cut glass Water Jugs.
$5.50 for $8.50 new shape Bowls.
$4.45 for $7.50 cut glass Celery Trays.

Extraordinary china values.

19c. for 35c. Limoges Cups and Saucers.
10c. for 25c. fancy China Plates.
25c. for 50c. China Cups and Saucers.
25c. for 65c. Ramekins and Plates.
25c. for 60c. Bouillon Cups and Saucers.
10c. for 25c. Bread and Butter Plates.
30c. for 50c. China Oyster Plates.

Exceptional sale women's 1904 suits and coats.

THERE'S so much more satisfaction in selecting your spring suit, coat or skirt from a showing which you know embodies all the correct styles, see them with your own eyes and try them on till your taste is suited than to go through the ordeal of being fitted time and again by a tailor. And the apparel fits just as well, hangs or sets with equal grace and is sure to be of material unexcelled if chosen from the Simpson Crawford Co.'s ideal display. For our suits, coats and skirts are fashioned by the very best expert tailors with utmost care. Third Floor.

$19.75 **for women's $25 pedestrienne suits**—black and white mixtures—semi-Norfolk jacket—lined with fine quality taffeta—bishop sleeve—coat collar—fly front, seven gore wide flaring skirt, panel front, inverted plait back.

$8.75 **for women's pedestrienne skirts of fine quality** cheviot, in black and blue, seven gored, wide flaring plaited panels and tabs of self materials, inverted plait back.

$10.50 **for women's pedestrienne skirts of the new** black and white check worsted—seven gored wide flaring—straps and buttons of self material, inverted plait back.

$29.75 **for women's dress skirts of high grade French** voile, nine gored full flaring and train—each gore with inverted plait graduating from front to back, neatly trimmed with peau de soie—semi-habit back, made over drop of heavy taffeta.

$35 **for women's pedestrienne suits of finest** grade Lyminsville cheviot, in black, blue and brown, military coat, lined with taffeta, shoulder capes, pouch sleeve, flat collar and cuffs of broadcloth, fly front, seven gored full flaring skirt.

$10.75 **for women's spring coats of fine quality** Germain covert cloth, strapped with self material on front, back and sleeve, turnover cuff 23 inches long, coat collar, fly front, taffeta lining.

$22.50 **for women's spring coats of high grade** Germain covert, military model, shawl collar, inlaid with white broadcloth, fly front, cuff sleeves, straps of self material on shoulders, lined with heavy quality taffeta.

$6.75 **for women's $8.75 pedestrienne Skirts of** fine quality fancy suiting—herringbone stripe effects—seventeen gore wide flaring—lap seams, habit back—one of the smartest tailor made styles for spring wear $6.75

$27.50 **for pedestrienne suits of rough gray suiting,** military coat, fly front, lined with taffeta, flat collar or self material, with trimming of black and white braid—pouch sleeves, belt of self material and metal buttons—nine gored skirt.

$28.50 **for women's tailor made dress suits of** fine quality broadcloth in black and blue, Eton jacket lined with taffeta, shawl collar of silk—silk vestee—revers faced with fine quality taffeta and trimmed with silk braid, fan shaped sleeve and belt of stitched broadcloth, seven gored wide flaring skirt, handsomely trimmed, inverted plait back.

$37.50 **for women's tailor made dress suits of** granite woven cheviot, black only. Eton jacket, lined with best quality white taffeta, trimmed with white canvas cloth on cuffs and revers, soutach braid knots on shoulder, plaited sleeve and belt of heavy taffeta—nine gored full flaring skirt, panel front.

$14.75 **for women's new rain coats for spring,** made of guaranteed shower proof material, in tan only, double breasted, flat collar, self epaulets and buttons, double capes, belted back.

Men's $1 shirts at 59c.

WE secured the entire surplus stock of a noted Troy manufacturer who caters to exclusive haberdashers—bought 12,000 fine quality white and colored shirts at a great sacrifice—and now they're on sale at prices in some instances as low as half. Main Floor.

They're all new 1904 spring shirts and that's why this sale is creating such a furore among particular men. The colored shirts embrace a wealth of handsome and exclusive patterns.

Lot 1. 59c **Men's $1 white hand laundered Dress** Shirts, in various shapes, open front and back, large bosoms; open back, also open front and back shirts for stout men, with bosoms or tucked front; finest numbers, all sizes, 14 to 17½; not a shirt in the lot that sells for less than $1.

Lot 2 78c **New designs in negligees, perfect quality** madras cloths, hand laundered, very soft material, defached cuffs; all worth $1 and $1.25.

Lot 3. $1.10 **Men's $1.50 high grade Negligee Shirts** at $1.10; new 1904 patterns; made in the best manner known to the shirt fashioner's art; highest grades domestic woven madras cloths; one of the most exceptional values ever offered; attached or detached cuffs.

Lot 4. $1.25 **Men's $2 and $2.50 Shirts at $1.25**—made of the best qualities imported madras and zephyr cloths; made up negligee styles, elegantly fashioned; new colorings and designs; all new 1904 patterns, hand finished, cuffs attached; an exceptional value that is sure to appeal to smart dressers.

50,000 yards of 25c new Spring white goods at 12½c.

IT'S that splendid white fabric for smart waists, shirt waist suits and children's dresses—those charming creations which all the world of style has adopted as correct.

12½c In round numbers—fifty thousand yards—America's foremost mills couldn't stand the strain incident to a backward season and to move their surplus stock sold us fifty thousand yards at a price that makes it possible for us to offer fabrics of the very latest design that usually sell at 19c. and 25c. at 12½c. White corded materials, white fancy madras, white Oxford, stripes, many designs to choose from—Monday at 12½c. 12½c

Main Floor.

25c Yard for fine quality French Lawn, 48 in. wide.
25c Yard for sheer striped Lace Lawns, 50 pieces.
25c Yard for fancy brocaded white Madras Shirtings.
25c Yard for French Organdies, 68 in. wide, 50 pieces.
25c Yard for white Piques, medium and heavy cords.
25c Yard for fine Persian Mull, white and colored.

Another great sale of those new 1904 50c. laces at 15c.

JUST arrived from St. Gall, Plauen, Calais and Nottingham, odd pieces of the newest 1904 Laces—to-day at actually ¼ to ⅓ less than actual cost. MAIN FLOOR.

15c. FOR LACES WORTH UP TO 50c. 25c. FOR LACES WORTH UP TO $1.00 50c. FOR LACES WORTH UP TO $1.50 95c. FOR LACES WORTH UP TO $3.00

St. Gall Manufacturer's Samples 75c. Embroideries at 25c.

15c for 50c. and 75c. embroidery flouncings, 15 and 18 inches wide; also broken sets of fine Nainsook embroideries, beautiful bandings and galoons; you never bought such beautiful embroideries.

59c for $1 and $1.50 16 to 20 inch rich Swiss, nainsook and cambric flouncings, handsome designs, richly embroidered on the best cloths, suitable for children's wear, dress purposes, skirt flouncings, corset covers, etc.

29c yard for children's 27-inch skirtings; only 1,000 yards for to-day's selling. This is the greatest value ever offered—sheer muslin, nicely embroidered.

95c and $1.43 yard for $2.50 lace and embroidery combination skirtings and flouncings, for misses' and children's wear; beautiful effects, made up with fine French Val. laces and sheer Swiss embroidery, deep ruffle on bottom.

Women's $6 sample shoes at 1.85 & 2.35

A SHOE sale that stands without a precedent in the annals of shoe selling—unparalleled because never before have 5,000 pairs of sample Shoes been gathered in one lot—samples—the perfection of a perfect factory, made expressly to exemplify their shoe making art—Shoes that surpass in finished excellence the general run, because they are made by shoe artisans who are selected because of their skill and fine workmanship. Second Floor.

The great lot embraces a number of sample cases—in order to secure a complete range of sizes. We made a bid on the entire lot, for all or none, and the maker sent his entire collection of sample trunks and we take the shoes from these trunks and arrange them for your choosing.

We cannot make this statement too strong, and we tell you with emphasis that you can buy shoes worth from $3 to $6—Shoes of every shape, color and style of leather—fine Rochester hand welt and turn soles at half maker's cost—$1.85 and $2.35.

This is certainly the best shoe buying news it has ever been our privilege to announce. In fact, it's so good that your friends will thank you if you tell them about it.

Those stunning custom made effects, with welted soles and turned soles—high Louis XV. heels, shoes that are only sold to the exclusive high class dealers—the very choicest leathers—black kid, colored kid, patent leather and patent kid—in plain or beaded styles.

Those shoes that give a shapely, symmetrical appearance to the foot—not a pair worth less than $3—many worth $6—at $2.35 and $1.85

When we tell you that these shoes are worth $3, $3.50, $5 and $6, you can rely upon it, and we want to add we've not a mere handful acquired solely for the purpose of advertising, but over 5,000 pairs of sample shoes and Oxfords, and in the lot you'll find what you want.

When you see them you'll want more than one pair—you'll want a season's supply, for you'll realize a shoe opportunity like this one does not come often.

We've fifty extra salespeople to wait upon you; sale takes place in the new and enlarged shoe room, 2d floor; sample shoes at $2.35 and $1.85

Sale of groceries.

Sixth Floor.

TEA, TEA, TEA—Having purchased 2,500 chests of tea before the advance in prices, we are enabled to sell it at the following remarkably low prices:—

SAMPLE TEA—Worth 35c. lb.; special price in 50 lb. lots, per lb., 21c.; in 25 lb. lots, lb., 22c.; in 10 lb. lots, lb., 25c.; or per lb. 25

TEA—FORMOSA Oolong, choice drinking, sweet tea; worth 50c.; in original half chest, about 45 lbs., per lb., 31c.; 3 lbs. for $1.00, or per lb 35

TEA—English Breakfast, delicious, pungent aroma and fine flavor; worth 90c.; in half chests, about 50 lbs., per lb., 45c.; in 10 lb. lots, per lb., 52c., or per lb 55

TEA—Gunpowder, fine cup, quality Moyune; worth 60c.; special price in quarter chests of about 22 lbs., per lb., 40c.; 5 lb. caddy, $2.15, or per lb 45

COFFEE—Waverly blend, dry chestnut roast, ground medium or pulverized; 50 lb. air tight drum, $9.50; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb 22

COFFEE—Stuart Ideal blend, high grade Mocha and Java, including French Drip Coffee Percolator, 10 lb. air tight drum, $3.20; 2 lbs., $1.00; lb 35

CHICORY—Barry & Reynolds' imported granulated; 3 lbs., 40c.; lb 14

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino, cane sugar; 5 lbs. sealed carton 37

COCOA—Royal Stuart, a pure product of the cocoa bean; half lb. can 19

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart, full weight 16 ounce can 10

FLOUR—Royal Stuart, Superior Patent, equal to if not better than any flour on the market; barrel, $6.50; one-eighth barrel sack 81

FLOUR—Royal Stuart, cake and pastry, the chef's delight; ten lb. bag, 42c.; five lb. bag 22

TAPIOCA—East India Pearl or Flake; seven lbs., 25c.; lb 4

MACARONI—Broken bulk, 10 lb. wooden box 42

HAMS—Armour's Star, "The Ham What Am." The world's best sugar cured hams; about 12 lbs. each; per lb 13

BARLEY—Best Akron coarse pot barley, 7 lbs. 27

MACARONI—Broken bulk, 10 lb. wooden box 42

CORN STARCH—Cameron, full 16 oz. package, 3 packages, 17c.; package 6

PEA BEANS—New York State, hand picked, per bu. of 60 lbs., $2.34; 10 lbs. 48

ROLLED OATS—Kiln dried white oak flakes, 20 lbs., 62c.; 10 lbs., 33c.; 1 lb 3½

CORN MEAL—Water ground, kiln dried, Golden Yellow, 25 lbs., 66c.; 12 lbs., 33c.; lb 3

RICE—Choice Carolina, 19 lbs., 92c.; lb 6

JAM—Royal Stuart, raspberry or strawberry; 10 lbs., stone crock, $1.33; 5 lbs., 70c.; 3 lbs 45

PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, whole fruit, red cherry, raspberry or strawberry; 2½-lb. fancy glass jar 61

JELLY—Royal Stuart, pure red currant, grape or raspberry; 1-lb. home made style tumbler, 8 for 70c.; each, 10

TOMATOES—Red ripe, cold packed, solid meat, 3 lb. can; doz., 92c.; can 8

TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, the best red ripe canned tomato on the market, large can; doz., $1.52; can 13

PEAS—Wisconsin, Early June, retaining their natural flavor; case of 2 doz., $1.90; 2-lb. can, doz., $1.00; can, ... 9

PEAS—Royal Stuart, Early June, uniform in size, 2-lb. can, doz., $1.50; can 13

CORN—Creamy, white, sweet sugar corn, 2-lb. can, doz., $1.55; can 14

LIMA BEANS—The smallest, tiny grown limas, 1-lb. can, doz., $1.38; can 12

BAKED BEANS—Plain or with tomato sauce, 3-lb. can, doz., 93c.; can 8

ASPARAGUS—California, large, white stalks, with green points, 2½-lb. can, doz., $2.95; can 26

APPLES—Carefully cored and quartered, gallon can 25

MUSHROOMS—Hotel, six cans, $1.00; can 18

SCOURING SOAP—Simpson Crawford Co.'s, 10 cakes, $1

SOAP—Royal Stuart, Laundry, well seasoned, 1-lb. cakes, per box of 60 bars, $3.95; cake 8

LAUNDRY SOAP—Thoroughly seasoned; 10 cakes, 24

LARD—Armour's Shield; 5-lb. pail 55

SARDINES—In pure olive oil, ½-size can, key-opener, 5 cans, 93c; can, 20c.

HERRING—Marshall's Scotch Oval, imported, plain or in tomato sauce, can 15c.

MACKEREL—Cameron, heads and tails removed, 10-lb. pail, $1.39.

MARMALADE—Royal Stuart, made from bitter oranges, 1-lb. glass jar, 18c.

BUTTER—Meadow Brook, 5 lbs., $1.39; received fresh every morning direct from the creamery.

CRACKERS—In-Er-Seal, Oat Meal or Graham, package, 7c.

FIG BARS—Fresh oven-baked, with Smyrna fig filling, lb., 11c.

PRUNES—Car load, consisting of 30,000 lbs., just received from Santa Clara Valley, California; large size, lb., 10c.; medium, 10 lbs., 68c.; small, 10 lbs., 48c.; 1 lb 8c

EVAPORATED PEACHES—California Evaporated Yellow Muirs; 9 lbs., $1.00; lb 12c

SEEDED RAISINS—Royal Stuart, not a seed or stem, 1 lb. package, 4 packages, 44c.; package 12c

CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart Premium for baking and cooking; lb., 38.

PEARS—California Sweet Bartletts, 2½-lb. can, doz., $2.23; can, 19

STRAWBERRIES—Red preserved, individual size can, doz., $1.13; can 10

PINEAPPLE—Imported Singapore Pineapple chunks, 1½-lb. can, doz., $1.95; can 17

Wines & Liquors.

PORT WINE—The famous Argonaut port—rich and mellow—10 years old—gallon jug, $1.98; ½ gallon jug, $1.00; full quart bottle 59

SHERRY WINE—Plymouth, very rich and fruity; worth $2.00; gallon jug, $1.39; ½ gallon jug, 75c.; full quart bottle 43

CLARET WINE—California Zinfandel; 5 years old; regularly $1.25; special per gallon jug 93

RYE WHISKEY—The Famous Monticello; worth $4.00; special price gallon jug, $2.98; ½ gallon jug, $1.58; full quart bottle 79

KUMMEL—Genuine Getreide, Dopple; quart bottle, special 59

Leap Year Dovetails the Two Important Movements--- Greatest of the Spring Season, In New York Retailing

Exit FURNITURE

Half Price Wind-Up of The Great February Sale

By grace of leap year's extra day, housekeepers have this added opportunity for furniture buying. And this is to be the Red Letter day of the entire month, if the most extraordinary bargains of the Sale can do it.

Prices cut exactly in two, will be found on the tags borne by fine pieces that we have gathered from all parts of the stock. To get double money's worth, on furniture that is of indisputable value, desirable and new in style, and of best construction, presents an occasion that few housekeepers will want to let slip by.

When the closing bell rings tonight, this chance will be gone:

At $9.25, from $18.50—Imitation mahogany Pedestal.

At $22.50, from $45—Music Cabinet; Art Nouveau, richly inlaid.

At $13.75, from $27.50—Rocker; upholstered seat and back.

At $8.75, from $17.50—Rocker; spring seat, damask cover.

At $28.50, from $57—Mahogany Divan; cream damask cover.

At $8, from $16—Rocker; inlaid back, damask seat.

At $12.50, from $25—Mahogany Arm Chair; inlaid back, damask seat.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany Toilet Table; Art Nouveau; inlaid.

At $82.50, from $165—Brown oak Cabinet; English design.

At $82.50, from $165—Gold Canopy Chair; silk damask cover.

At $35, from $70—Divan; high back, richly carved frame, fine embossed velour cover.

At $50, from $100—Mahogany Cellarette; fine design.

At $42.50, from $95—Mahogany Serving Table; tilting top.

At $25, from $60—Mahogany Desk; open pattern.

At $11, from $22—Mahogany Pedestal; fluted and carved.

At $12.50, from $25—Quartered oak Pedestal.

At $8.50, from $17—Mahogany Parlor Chair; inlaid back, damask seat.

At $11, from $22—Weathered oak Hall Clock; six feet high.

At $105, from $210—Parlor Suite; three pieces, gold frames.

At $7, from $14—Mahogany Hall Chair; box seat.

At $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Serving Table; tilting top.

At $75, from $150—Gold Parlor Cabinet; glass back and shelves.

At $16, from $32—Hall Chest; golden oak, carved.

At $2.50, from $5—Green oak living room Table.

At $55, from $110—Easy Chair; gold frame, damask cover.

At $10, from $20—Weathered oak Hall Clock, seven ft. high.

At $67.50, from $135—Gold Sofa, Damask cover.

At $17.50, from $35—Mahogany Divan, embossed velour seat.

At $50, from $115—High-back Hall Seat; mahogany finish, cane back, decorated frame.

At $42.50, from $85—Parlor Suite: two pieces, mahogany frames, embossed velour cover.

At $40, from $80—Congo wood Buffet; brown finish.

At $13.50, from $27—Mahogany inlaid Parlor Table.

At $45, from $90—English oak Buffet.

At $125, from $250—Congo wood Sideboard; brown finish.

At $31, from $62—Mahogany inlaid Buffet.

At $50, from $100—English oak Sideboard.

At $20, from $40—Congo wood Buffet; brown finish.

At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Hall Box.

At $12.50, from $25—Inlaid Parlor Table.

At $5.50, from $11—Mahogany-finished Arm Chair; leather seat and back.

At $3.25, from $6.50—Golden oak rush-seat Chair.

At $75, from $150—Gold Parlor Cabinet; onyx top.

At $15, from $30—Mahogany Tea Table, inlaid; revolving shelf.

At $30, from $60—Mahogany Parlor Suite; three pieces, damask cover.

At $55, from $110—Mahogany Sofa; richly carved, rich red velour cover.

At $20, from $40—Sofa; mahogany finish, damask cover.

At $3, from $6—Oak Arm Chair; cane seat.

At $167.50, from $335—Parlor Suite; three pieces, gold frames, tapestry cover.

At $28.50, from $57—Mahogany Divan; satin damask cover.

At $10, from $20—Mahogany-finished Rocker; tapestry seat and back.

At $27.50, from $55—Oak Hall Chair; richly carved, Spanish leather seat.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany High-back Sofa; red embossed velour cover.

At $187.50, from $375—Inlaid Parlor Cabinet; large size, highly finished.

At $87.50, from $175—Gold Parlor Cabinet; glass back and shelves, mirror top.

At $42.50, from $85—Parlor Suite; three pieces, overstuffed arms and back, green embossed velour cover.

Fourth floor.

Enter CHINAWARE

Half Price Initial Offerings Introduce the March Occasion

The Largest and Finest Assemblage of China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac and Marble Statuary Ever Brought Together in Our Semi-Annual Movements

The growth of these March and September Sales is a splendid tribute to the WANAMAKER policy in instituting and conducting them. Each season we have tremendously increased our operations, in trying to keep step with the public demand. This year we have gone farther than ever before, in our initial efforts, and we have been extremely fortunate in turning certain trade events to the advantage of this great March occasion. Chiefest interest of the Sale's announcement centers around a purchase of

750 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets at HALF PRICE

An offering that has never been equaled in Chinaware retailing.

Each set has the full 113 pieces of the standard dinner set, with all the large and important pieces included. The sets are in a large variety of fine flower decorations; and every piece is treated with gold. For this Sale, priced as follows:

$50 Haviland Dinner Sets at $25
$55 Haviland Dinner Sets at $27.50
$60 Haviland Dinner Sets at $30

This group alone would insure the success of any movement in Chinaware; but it is small, after all, in comparison with the splendid and complete array of other Dinner Sets that stand back of it, which, though not at quite such startling reductions, offer almost unlimited selection among fine new wares, in latest decorations and shapes. Here are eight representative groups:

At $17.50, regularly $25—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in fine flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $22.50, from $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces: pink flower decoration; all handles heavily gilt.

At $27.50, from $40—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; pink rose spray decoration; all pieces heavily gold-stippled.

Basement.

Fancy China at Half Price

Some beautiful Fancy China will be found also at half price—all fine French china and in rich decorations.

One pattern is a beautiful rose wreath border, with scalloped gold pattern round edge; rose center, festoon shape:
Dinner Plates, at $9 doz., from $18.
Breakfast Plates, at $7.50 doz., from $15.
Tea Plates, at $6 doz., from $12.
Bread-and-butter Plates, $4.50 doz., from $9.
Cake Plates, at $1.35 each, from $2.75.
Comports, at $1.75 each, from $3.50.
Chop Dishes, at $1.85 each, from $3.75.
Pudding Sets, at $4.50 set, from $9.
Salad Bowls, at $1.50 each, from $3.
Celery Trays, at $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, at $2.25 each, from $4.50.

Another pattern, with gold panels and cluster of flowers between; wreath of flowers round center:
Chop Trays, at $1.50 each, from $3.
Salad Bowls, at 85c and $1.15 each, from $1.75 and $2.25.
Ice-cream Trays, at $2 each, from $4.
Manicure Sets, at $3 set, from $6.
Olive Dishes, at 45c each, from 85c.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 75c ea., from $1.50.

A third pattern has a flower border with green edge: flower center, heavily gold stippled:
Salad Plates, at $4.50 doz., from $9.
Tea Plates, at $3.50 doz., from $7.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 doz., from $6.
Chop Dishes, at $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Salad Bowls, at $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25 each, from $2.50.
And a multitude of Odd Pieces, in the newest shapes and decorations, all at half price.

Basement and Second floor.

Fine Austrian China At 25c Each, worth 50c

Eight distinct decorations are shown; most of them entirely new. One has a decoration of roses around rim of plate, with a key border of gold on either side: rose center. Another is a double maroon band with circle of roses between and festoon of flowers: gold center. Still another decoration has double maroon band with gold lace work and clusters of flowers; gold center.

And five other decorations just as pretty—Tea Plates, Breakfast Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Cups and Saucers, Pin Trays, and Olive Dishes, all at 25c each, worth 50c.

Basement and Main floor.

At $75, from $100—Fine French China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with rose border decoration overlaid with gold scroll work and gold border.

At $12.50, from $15—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in pink flower decoration; soup tureen and three platters; all handles gilt.

At $18, from $27—Fine English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower decoration; Dresden effect: all pieces gilt. Same, 113 pieces, at $20, from $30.

Fancy Plates

All in French China and rich decorations. These plates have formerly sold for $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Now Specially Priced at 50c and 75c Each.

Bric-a-Brac, Marbles, Bronzes and Pedestals

This Sale will show the greatest values we have ever been able to put before our public.

Special lots of Teplitz pieces and Austrian Bric-a-Brac, bought at the factory last Fall, will be sold at less than half prices.

Many Marble pieces have been reduced in price, and new shipments just received have been marked at our March Sale prices, which means a clear saving on these new goods of from 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

The reductions speak for themselves, quite a number of pieces being marked at half former prices.

Teplitz Busts, Figures, Vases, Groups, etc., in too great a variety and quantity to itemize. At 25c to $7.50; regularly 75c to $20.

Marble Busts, Figures and Groups—
$8.75, from $17.50. $30, from $42.50.
$10, from $14 $37, from $50.
$20, from $40. $45, from $75
$25, from $47.50. $75, from $100.

French Bronzes, Busts, Figures and Groups—
$12, from $17.50 $55, from $82.50
$20, from $42.50 $75, from $125
$27, from $40 $100, from $150
$30, from $42.50. $125 from $200

Pedestals in Marble and Onyx—
$6, worth $9 $12, worth $18
$7.50, worth $10.50 $17.50, worth $22.50
$10, worth $15

Fine Onyx Pedestals—
$40, from $67.50 $100, from $130
$60, from $80 $150, from $250
$75, from $95

Also many pieces of French Faience—Corona ware in figures and centerpieces. Basement.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a rich flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. We have never before sold this set for less than $17.50—today at $12.

At $8, worth $8.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in undergiaze decorations.

Austrian China at 10c, 12c and 15c Each

Bright decorations of flowers and gold on a fine grade of Austrian China. These pieces are well worth double.

Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Plates, Breakfast Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Plates, Cups and Saucers, Hair-pin Boxes, Pin Boxes, 10c, 12c and 15c each. Ninth street aisle.

Cut Glass

The largest stock, the greatest assortment, the richest cuttings and the lowest prices. The entire output of one large factory, the control of the output of another large factory for New York and Philadelphia, and large shipments from several other prominent concerns, enable us to give values unequaled by any house for quality and richness of work.

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50, $4.50 and $5, worth $5, $6.50 and $7.50.
Nappies, 7-inch, three cuttings, $2.75, worth $4; 8-inch, $3.50, from $5.
Water Caraffes, $2, $3 and $3.50, worth $3, $4.50 and $5.
Water Jugs, $5, $6 and $8.50, worth $7.50, $8.50 and $12.
Claret Jugs, $7.50 and $10, worth $10.50 and $15.
Ice Tubs, $4.50, worth $6.50.
Vases, 8-inch, $1.50, worth $2.50; 10-inch, $2.25, worth $3.50; cylinder shape, $5, worth $7.50.
Celery Trays, $3 and $4, worth $4.50 and $7.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, $3 and $5 a set, worth $5 and $8.
Ice-cream Trays, $7 and $9, worth $10.50 and $12.
Whipped Cream Bowls, $5.50, worth $8.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $3.50, worth $5.
Round Cake Plates, $7.75, worth $10.50.
Square Cake Plates, $8.50, worth $12.
Pickle Dishes, $3.50, worth $5.
Bonbon Dishes, unhandled, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.75 each, worth $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50 and $4; handled, $1.75 and $2.25 each, worth $2.75 and $3.75.
Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $7 and $8.50 dozen, worth $4.50, $7.50, $10.50 and $12.

Basement, main and second floors.

$30 for Men's Spring Overcoats To Order

Spring overcoat one day, winter coat the next. But men will need the Spring coat, for all that.

Here's a specially interesting offer, of fine covert cloth, black or Oxford unfinished worsted Overcoats, in Spring weights, silk-lined throughout, made to your order in faultless style, for

Thirty Dollars

—a price you can't match elsewhere for the quality involved.

While you're in, take a look, too, at the new *Spring Suitings*, of which we have an admirable collection, in fancy cheviots, to make up at $25 and $30 a suit.

Second floor, 4th ave.

Women's RAINCOATS At $13.50

Raincoats in a charming new model, in Oxford gray, olive and tan rainproof covert cloth, *worth a third more* than their special price, $13.50. They have epaulette capes, plaited fitted back, fly front, large fancy sleeves, velvet collar. Only thirty-five in the lot.

Also a group of Raincoats in slightly heavier materials, that have been $18 to $22.50—now all marked at the same price—

$13.50 Each

Besides these timely special offerings, our whole stock of Women's Raincoats, in new styles, colors and materials, is ready. Prices up to $24.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Lillian Corsets At Greatly Reduced Prices

Purely sentimental considerations cause these sharp price-reductions on some of our finest Imported Lillian Corsets. Styles have been practically at a stand-still for a year; and these models are as correct in style today as they were at the beginning of the season.

But, their successors are on the way from France, so these must go. It's a rare chance to buy perfectly made and perfect-fitting corsets far below their value:

At $5, from $10—For stout figures requiring a long-waisted corset; long dip hips, front and side supporters.

At $6, from $9.50—Of fine French coutil; gives small waist lines, for medium figures.

At $8, from $11—White brocade, laced in front, long waist, dip hips; adapted for Princess gowns.

At $10, from $16—Of white broche; for full figures; beautifully made, well boned, and with double supporters.

At $10, from $16—Satin finish, in white only; long waist, dip hips, fan front; lace and ribbon-trimmed.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Women's Suits

The Procession Lengthens

On every side we hear the good word, "There is not another such showing of Women's Dresses in New York City, as is here at WANAMAKER'S." That's gratifying; but quite intentional, we assure you. The public expects much of WANAMAKER'S, and WANAMAKER'S must excel

There is special news today of a handsome new group of Tailor-made Suits

At Fifteen Dollars

Made of crisp and handsome Scotch mixtures, with stylish 25-inch belted jackets, with inlaid collars and cuffs of broadcloth; lined with taffeta silk. Gored skirts, with flaring plait at bottom; bound seams and excellent tailor finish.

But that's just one. Scores of other styles, from $10 to $65.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Silk Waists

Some are of pongee, natural color, tailored, with piping and stitching of light blue, red or brown. Stock with silk tie. $5.50.

Another style, of stripes of light colors with white, is plaited, with lace V and trimmed with buttons. This waist has the new bias back, and is buttoned at the side. Lace insertions on collar and cuffs. $6.50.

Other pretty new waists are of white China silk, at $7.50; and fancy striped Persian silk, at $10.50.

And, of course, a fine variety of the dressier waists of crepe de Chine, all-over lace, and the like, at prices ranging up to $32.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Goods—Short Ends

Probably the pattern you saw and admired, a week ago, at its full price, is here today in a two to four-yard remnant—enough for a pretty shirt-waist, at a quarter to a third less in price.

That's our method of clearing out short ends quickly—and much very new stuff is included. Imported Mercerized Novelties, plain, or in stripes or figures, Brocaded Cheviots, Oxford Suiting, Jacquards, and so on, at these prices:

15c a yard, were 20c to 30c
25c a yard, were 35c to 50c
35c a yard, were 65c to 90c

Broadway.

Last Day of These Prices On Mattresses and Springs

These special February prices on Mattresses, Box Springs, Pillows and Bolsters end with the month.

It is worth every housekeeper's while to seize the chance today, if she expects to need new bedding shortly. Highest quality, in every case, and these concessions:

MATTRESSES

Full Size, 40 Pounds, 1 or 2 Parts

At $12, worth $16—Extra black mixed hair.
At $9.50, worth $12—Good black mixed hair.
At $7.25, worth $10—Special black mixed hair.
At $8.50, worth $11.50—Cotton laid in layers, (1 part only.).

SPRINGS

For Full-sized Metal Bedsteads

At $10, worth $15—Upholstered top, tufted; covering of pure South American horse-hair.
At $8, worth $10—Rabbet edge, upholstered top.
At $7, worth $8.50—Shelf or single border Box Springs; upholstered top, (for wood or metal bedsteads.)
All-steel Woven Wire Springs—all sizes—
At $4, worth $5. At $2.75, worth $3.25.

PILLOWS and BOLSTERS

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected Live Geese Feather Pillows; 20x30 in.; 3 lbs. Same, 22x30 in., 3½ lbs., at $2.63, worth $3.15.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected Live Geese Feather Bolsters; 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

Smart Woolen Suitings For Spring Gowns

These Woolen Crash and Tweed Suitings are some of the handsomest and most popular materials for Spring Tailored Suits.

They have the striking qualities of their Scotch prototypes, adapted in colorings and patterns to American ideas. Women will admire the fine collection:

At $1 a Yard—54 inches wide

Fancy All-wool Crash Suitings, in a number of variations of gray mixtures, flecked with black, white and colors, with bright hairline stripes and overplaids.

At $1 a Yard—50 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Tweed Suitings, in mixtures of colors and white with prominent white mohair nubs.

At $1.25 a Yard—54 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Suitings, in attractive mixtures, woven of doubled and twisted yarns, in black and white, and mixed with flecks of bright contrasting colors.

At $1.25 a Yard—50 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Tweeds, in mixed colorings with bright-colored mohair nub figured stripes.

At $1.25 a Yard—50 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Tweeds, in attractive mixtures with outlined plaids in white and fancy colored mohair nub yarns.

At $1.25 a Yard—54 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Tweed Suitings, in a combination of color mixtures that are attractively original.

At $1.50 a Yard—54 inches wide

Fancy Figured Suitings, in combinations of colors and white, forming pin-stripes, spaced in wider stripes by bright-colored mohair nubs. Over the whole are scattered embroidered polka-dots in black.

At $1.50 a Yard—54 inches wide

Cloth Check Suitings, in tan and gray mixtures with invisible outlined plaids.

At $1.75 a Yard—54 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Suitings, in mixtures of colors and white, forming a check and stripe combination.

At $2 a Yard—54 inches wide

Fancy Mixed Suitings, in attractive color-mixtures, woven with bright-colored mohair nubs in contrast.

Rotunda.

The March Housewares Sale

Solves Many a Domestic Problem

Have you ever made a list of *all* the things you needed in the kitchen—the laundry—the pantry—the house-work throughout? If you did, the aggregate would stagger you.

All the Housekeeping Utensils that the most exacting housewife can desire—thousands of different sorts—housewares for a four-room flat or an apartment hotel, are here today at *March Prices*. And that means that

Regular WANAMAKER Low Prices Have Been Greatly Scaled Down On Housewares of Highest Character

In every instance, women can pin their faith to the absolute reliability of the articles offered.

A complete list is impracticable—the following details hardly present a tithe of the assortment.

N. B.—In March prepare for April weddings!

Wanamaker Metropolitan Standard Drop Head Sewing Machines—$18

These fine Sewing Machines are ball bearing and light running; have drop head, five drawers, high arm, double feed, self-threading shuttles, self-adjusting working parts, automatic bobbin winder, hardwood, steel bearings, rotary shaft movements, with full set of attachments. They will do every sort of sewing perfectly, and we guarantee them for *five years*.

Most remarkable machines for this very special price—

$18 Each

Specially-Priced Ice Chests

Made of well-seasoned pine lumber, painted in imitation of golden oak, and well varnished. No wood is exposed on the inside. Food-preserving qualities are excellent; walls thoroughly insulated. Now offered at these remarkably low prices:

No. 1, 25 in. long, 18 in. deep, 26 in. high, at $2.85.
No. 2½, 27 in. long, 20 in. deep, 27 in. high, at $4.25.
No. 3, 29 in. long, 21 in. deep, 29 in. high, at $6.
No. 4, 31 in. long, 22 in. deep, 31 in. high, at $7.
No. 6, 35 in. long, 23 in deep, 33 in. high, at $8.75.
No. 8, 39 in. long, 24 in. deep, 35 in. high, at $10.25.

Double-coated Gray Enamel Cooking Utensils

The prices average one-half to one-third less than regular. The body of each piece is steel, double-coated with pure enamel; making the utensils durable and safe.

Covered Saucepans, 3 qts., 23c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 35c; 8 qts., 48c; 10 qts., 52c.
Milk Pans, ¾ qt., 8c; 1½ qts., 10c; 2½ qts., 12c; 3½ qts., 15c; 5½ qts., 18c; 7 qts., 22c.
Water Pails, 12 qts., 52c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 38c.
Preserving Kettles, 2½ qts., 15c; 5 qts., 25c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 25c; 7 qts., 60c.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., 35c; 15 in., 40c.
Wash Basins, 14c, 16c, 18c.
Pie Plates, 9 in., 10c.
Lipped Saucepans, 5 qts., 23c.

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Tea Pots, 1 qt., $1.75; 2 qts., $1.95.
Coffee Pots, 2 qts., $1.65; 3 qts., $1.90.

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Saucepans, with covers, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 60c; 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 90c.
Saucepans, with lip, 1 pt., 25c; 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 65c.
Seamless Buckets, 1 qt., 55c; 2 qts., 75c; 4 qts., $1.
Tea Kettles, cast in one piece, $2.50 to $3.10.
Frying Pans, 8½ in., 65c; 10 in., 85c.
Measures with lip, 1 pt., 65c; 1 qt., 85c; 1 gal., $1.60.
Measuring Cups, 25c each.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts., $1.45; 3 qts., $1.85.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 60c.
Tea Spoons, 75c a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.25 a dozen.

Extra Heavy Tinware

Oval Wash Boilers, No. 8, $1.25.
Graduated Measures, 1-qt. size, 10c.
Colanders, 28c. Bread Pans, 15c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 40c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 12c.
Round Cake Boxes, 60c. Box Graters, 5c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 12c.
Tea Kettles, No. 7, 55c.

Household Sundries

Sheet Iron Roasting Pans, 10 x 15 in., 20c 12 x 17 in., 25c.
Milk Boilers, porcelain-lined, 50c.
Tin Dish Pans, 10-qt. size, 25c.
Combination Kitchen Tables, single bin, $4.50.
Meat Boards, 10c. Pastry Boards, 15c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Bread Boards, 25c.
Teapot Tiles, 10c. Dial Scales, 85c.
Hair Dust Brushes, 10c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Cotton Clothes Line, 10c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, 70c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Steel Fry Pans, with cold handles, 25c.
Copper Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, 70c.
Galvanized Iron Water Pails, 10c. Three to a customer only.
Galvanized Garbage Pails, 45c.
Long-handled Wool Dusters, $1.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, warranted for one year, $1.85.
Turkey feather Dusters, 14 in. long, 15c.
Steel Fryers, with wire baskets, 25c.
Willow Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Step Ladders, 5 feet high, with bucket rest, 45c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STATE SPENDS $250,000 TO SAVE A NEGRO

Gov. Vardaman Rescues Murderer from Threatened Lynching.

PRIVATE CAR FOR PRISONER

Mob Had Surrounded Jail When Governor Appeared — Newly Elected Executive's Action Praised.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—For the first time in the history of the South a negro murderer was rescued by a Governor from an infuriated mob, and, after an expenditure of $250,000, removed to a place of safety. This extraordinary work was accomplished to-day by Gov. James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, recently elected on an anti-negro platform, and who declared his approval of the lynching of persons who assaulted women in the South.

Albert Baldwin, the murderer of Engineer Fogarty of the Mississippi Valley Road, two weeks ago at Tutwiler, Miss., was seized from the would-be lynchers by Gov. Vardaman, placed in the Governor's private car, and carried to Jackson for safekeeping. Gov. Vardaman's action has met with the cordial approval of the conservative people.

The negro swooned when he realized that he had been rescued, and when he arrived at Jackson and was incarcerated, several hundred people met the train at the station and cheered the Governor.

Gov. Vardaman had dispatched two companies of militia from Greenwood and Brookhaven to Batesville to protect Baldwin, but owing to a late train only the Greenwood soldiers reached their destination. Sheriff Johnson of Batesville wired the Governor that unless troops were sent immediately the negro would be burned. The mob heard of Gov. Vardaman's determination to prevent the lynching, and the lynchers organized to break into the jail.

The Governor left Jackson in a special train and then a race was started between him and the friends of Engineer Fogarty. The Governor arrived at the Batesville Jail in time, finding the doors commanded by Sheriff Johnson and his deputies. The mob filled the front street awaiting a chance to secure the prisoner, but Gov. Vardaman told the excited crowd that if they attempted any demonstration the militia would fire upon them.

With Adjt. Gen. Frisbe and his staff with him the Governor met with no resistance. Escorted by the militia, deputies, and citizens, all armed with Winchester rifles, the negro was taken from the jail, walked ten miles and back to jail. Finally the murderer was put aboard the Governor's private car and journeyed to Jackson. The large expenditure to save the negro's life is much deplored by Engineer Fogarty's friends.

NEGRO LEADER ON LYNCHING.

Booker T. Washington Denounces Mob Violence in Cases of Murder.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 28.—A local newspaper will publish to-morrow a letter from Booker T. Washington, of which a part follows:

"Within the last fortnight three members of my race have been burned at the stake; of these one was a woman. Not one of the three was charged with any crime even remotely connected with the abuse of a white woman. In every case murder was the sole accusation.

"In the midst of the Nation's busy and prosperous life, few, I fear, take time to consider whither these brutal and inhuman practices are leading. The custom of burning human beings has become so common as scarcely to excite interest or attract unusual attention.

"These burnings without trial are in the deepest sense unjust to my race, but it is not this injustice alone which stirs my heart. These barbarous scenes, followed as they are by the publication of the shocking details, are more disgraceful and degrading to the people who inflict the punishment than to those who receive it.

"If the law is disregarded when a negro is concerned it will soon be disregarded when a white man is concerned, and, besides, the rule of the mob destroys the friendly relations which should exist between the races, and injures and interferes with the material prosperity of the communities concerned."

CORRESPONDENT ASPHYXIATED.

William S. Daniels Found Dead in His Washington Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—William S. Daniels, correspondent here of The St. Louis Republic, was found dead in his office this afternoon. Gas was escaping from a hole in a pipe in the room. He had been dead for some little time when found. He was about forty-three years old, and came here from New England. He had been private secretary to First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, and also served Mr. Stevenson in the same capacity part of the time when the latter was Vice President. He also had been employed in the Post Office Department as an Inspector. In his early life he was a telegraph operator, and was considered an unusually expert man in this line.

Death evidently was due to gas asphyxiation. Mr. Daniels had entered his office about 4 o'clock, and apparently had lighted a gas stove and seated himself before it. When he was found the fixture by which the gas tube was attached to the stove was broken off. When found Mr. Daniels was lying on his back on the floor with an overturned chair beside him in a manner to indicate that while lying back in the chair it had been overturned, throwing him to the floor. The Coroner gave a certificate of accidental death. The dead man was discovered by his son, Richard, who happened to stop in the office during the late afternoon.

COMMUTERS PRAISE RAILROAD.

Lackawanna Local Service Commended by East Orange Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mayor Edward E. Bruen and a number of prominent citizens of East Orange, including William M. Franklin, President of the People's Bank; David Bingham, President of the Savings, Investment and Trust Company, and Edward W. Ashley, Frank R. Wickes, Henry O. Clark, F. Q. Barstow, and A. D. Palmer, have addressed a letter to William H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, which is unique, inasmuch as it is commendatory of the service furnished to commuters along the Morris and Essex Division during the Winter. The letter is as follows:

In view of the many complaints of serious delay and inconvenience experienced by commuters on other railroads, owing to the unusually severe weather this Winter, it gives us pleasure to testify to the very efficient manner in which the local traffic has been maintained on the Lackawanna, and especially as the partial rebuilding of the road has added so materially to the difficulty of running trains regularly. We will be pleased to have you convey to Division Superintendent Ketcham our appreciation of the manner in which he has overcome the unusual difficulties on this division.

CUBAN ELECTIONS QUIET.

Republic for the First Time Conducts Her Own Voting.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The Congressional elections, the first ever conducted entirely under Cuban auspices, were quiet and well ordered. Predictions of disturbances at certain points caused some apprehension, but so far as reported nothing unusual occurred.

According to reports from the larger cities, the Republicans elected all of their Congressmen and Provincial Councilors in Santa Clara Province, a majority of those in Matanzas Province, while in Pinar del Rio they were divided. The Liberal Nationalists won practically everything in Havana and Santiago Provinces, while the Moderate Liberals prevailed in Puerto Principe. In Santiago the main contest was between the Moderate Liberals and the Radicals.

While the Liberal representation in the Lower House of Congress appears to have been increased by several seats, the small Republican majority in the Senate will prevent any radical change of politics.

Secretary of the Interior Yero and Gen. Rodrigues, Commander of the Rural Guards, received dispatches throughout the day from all parts of the island and informed The Associated Press that not in a single instance was disorder reported.

The conduct of those in charge of the polling places was excellent. The ballots were printed on the American plan, and the Government officials are gratified at the evident competency of the Cubans to carry out such an election.

The day was particularly quiet in Havana, and the vote was rather light in the majority of the hundred polling places. Considerable activity was shown, however, and many carriages were used to bring the voters to the polls.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 28.—The elections passed without disturbances here to-day. Early returns indicate that the Nationalists have succeeded in electing every Congressman and Provincial Councilor, but the Liberals claim that an honest count will show the result to be overwhelmingly Liberal. Reports from the provinces indicate a small vote and but little interest in the election.

SANITATION IN PANAMA.

Government Expert Says Conditions Can Be Greatly Improved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Surgeon J. C. Perry of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who since last month has been at Colon making a special study for President Roosevelt of the sanitary conditions on the Isthmus, has submitted an exhaustive preliminary report to Surgeon General Wyman. He devotes the greatest portion of his report to the City of Colon, but also describes conditions at Panama and along the proposed route of the Isthmian Canal.

His conclusions are, in the main, most hopeful. He describes the present condition of Colon as woefully unsanitary and unhealthy, and says that its redemption will be an immense task, but that it should be successful. The climate at the camps along the route of the canal he described as far superior to that of Colon and Panama, and he says that with proper sanitary regulations, the health of their occupants should remain good.

MORE BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Further Radical Recommendations by the Esher Committee.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The second report of the Lord Esher Committee has been issued, and gives details of the proposed War Office reforms.

The most important recommendation of the committee is the creation of a General Staff, which, in the words of the committee, "consists of a department devoting undivided attention to military problems in the widest sense, and a body of officers occupied in time of peace in training all ranks of the army and prepared to direct operations in the field."

Other important recommendations are the organization of the army by brigades instead of army corps, the creation of five "Generals Commanding in Chief," commanding troops in five districts, freed from routine work, which will henceforth be entrusted to eight administrative districts under Major Generals, and the abolition of the linked battalion system.

With a view to insuring the infusion of new blood the committee urges four years as the maximum period during which an officer shall serve as a military member of the Army Council. He should then resume active service for at least one year before again serving in the Council. The same rule, the committee urges, should be enforced throughout the military staff of the War Office.

In order to emphasize the allegiance of the army to the King the committee recommends that nobody except the King or his representatives abroad should hold levees, and the committee also urges that no levees should be held except by royal command.

A feature of the report which meets with general approval is that providing for the final disappearance of the Brodrick system by the abolition of the army corps, with the exception of the First or Expeditionary Army Corps, at Aldershot, which is retained.

SUICIDE ON WIFE'S GRAVE.

Howard T. Cook, Wealthy Louisville Contractor, Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—Howard T. Cook, a wealthy retired contractor, committed suicide at the side of his wife's grave in Cave Hill Cemetery this afternoon by shooting himself through the temple.

Mr. Cook was seventy-seven years of age. His wife died a year ago, and since then he has visited the grave each Sunday, no matter what the weather. As he passed into the cemetery to-day he spoke pleasantly to the attendants, who had come to know the venerable visitor. No one was about when he shot himself, but in a minute, after the shot rang, several hundred visitors at the cemetery gathered about the man's body. He will be buried where he fell.

FIND BONES OF LOST BOY.

Missing More Than a Year—Indications of Murder.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 28.—On New Year's Day, 1903, Raymond Currie, a twelve-year-old son of D. J. Currie, disappeared. To-day his bones were found in a clump of palmetto brush near Sumner's Mill, three miles north of Jacksonville. The remains were identified by the boy's parents by his clothing. The skull had been fractured with a blunt weapon.

About two weeks ago a rusty crowbar was found near where the boy's bones were found to-day. It is supposed that he was killed with this. He was last seen riding a bicycle. This was not found.

OWEGO THEATRE BURNED.

Baker Arrested Charged with Setting the Fire.

OWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Wilson Opera House Building was completely gutted by fire to-day. Aid was asked from Binghamton, and the Chief, with fifteen men and an engine, responded. The local department, however, succeeded in confining the blaze to the building.

The fire is believed to have been incendiary, and L. M. Hill, who kept a bakery on the ground floor, was placed under arrest. The building was owned by J. J. Walker and was insured for $4,000.

Furniture That Will Endure

finds perfect expression in our reproductions of some fine old furniture. An atmosphere of old association and pure design is apparent in these fine mahogany pieces, wherein the simple methods of the early craftsmen are urged to a faithful degree. Noteworthy are the Tester Beds with valanc'd draperie, Highboys, Bureaux, the cushioned Sofas and comfortable Chairs.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

HUMMEL DENIES THAT MORSE WAS HIS CLIENT

Cannot Understand Statement Attributed to Steinhardt.

WILL CONDUCT CASE HIMSELF

Assistant District Attorney Rand Says He Will Call Mr. Steinhardt Before Grand Jury.

Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel yesterday refused to discuss statements attributed to him in the Sunday newspapers. Mr. Steinhardt was reported as having said that his firm was paying the expenses of Charles F. Dodge in keeping out of the jurisdiction of the New York courts in connection with the Morse-Dodge matrimonial mix up.

Mr. Steinhardt was further reported as having said that he would appear in the Supreme Court to-day to oppose any attempt that counsel for Mr. Morse might make to obtain permission to intervene in an action looking to have set aside the order vacating the Dodge divorce. When told of Mr. Hummel's assertion that he would himself conduct the case and of his denial that Howe & Hummel were paying the expenses of Dodge, Mr. Steinhardt said:

"I have nothing to say for publication."

Mr. Hummel, speaking of the statement attributed to Mr. Steinhardt, said yesterday evening:

"First let me refute the allegations contained in this statement. Clearly, unequivocally, and absolutely Charles W. Morse never retained the firm of Howe & Hummel in any way; never promised any fee, nor any monetary return for any disbursements made by the firm in the whole matter; never instigated through our firm any investigation into the divorce obtained by Mrs. Dodge, and my letter to Mr. Morse, far from being any report of our work, was, so far as I know, the first intimation he had that there was any question of the validity of the divorce decree.

"I cannot understand Mr. Steinhardt's statement, and you may say that Mr. Steinhardt not alone will have nothing to do with the legal proceedings in this case, but that I will, as I have stated from the outset, appear personally in the matter and conduct it throughout, and fully establish that every proceeding taken by my firm was amply justified by the facts in my possession, which will be shown when the proper time comes."

Mr. Hummel refused to say anything in addition to this statement. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Morse, in speaking of the published statement attributed to Mr. Steinhardt, said:

"Mr. Morse tells me that he has never met Mr. Steinhardt, and that he saw him only once, which was in Referee Hall's room at the time Mr. Sweetser was on the stand. He had never met or known Mr. Hummel until after the receipt of the letter of Sept. 10. Mr. Morse has never met or seen Dodge.

"I have no doubt that as a result of the proceedings we have taken the entire tangle will soon be unraveled, and that Mr. and Mrs. Morse will be out of their troubles.

"The opening and closing paragraphs of the letter of Sept. 10 from Mr. Hummel to Mr. Morse are a sufficient answer to the suggestion attributed to Mr. Steinhardt that Howe & Hummel ever represented Mr. Morse, which I see Mr. Steinhardt has repudiated."

The paragraphs referred to by Mr. Untermyer occur in the letter of Mr. Hummel to Mr. Morse under date of Sept. 10, 1903, and read as follows:

The personal matter referred to by my representative is one that seriously affects you. Mr. Dodge, whose interests I represent * * * I have taken the liberty of thoroughly informing you, regarding this matter, so if you desire you may at once confer with your counsel before any legal steps are taken.

Assistant District Attorney Rand said yesterday that in view of the statements attributed to Mr. Steinhardt he would appear before the March Grand Jury.

PAPAL DELEGATE FOR MEXICO.

Mexican Government Will Not Give Him Official Recognition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 28.—Mgr. Domenico Serafini, Papal Delegate to Mexico, who is now on his way to this country from Rome, will be met at the United States border by a committee of prelates of the Mexican Church. Mgr. Serafini carries a friendly greeting from Pope Pius X. to President Diaz, but the Government has made it known that no official reception or recognition can be accorded him. The Government will refuse to entertain any plan for the renewal of relations between Mexico and the Vatican.

Mgr. Serafini will make a study of church conditions in Mexico. The Church is now divided into Conservative and Liberal elements, the former standing for reunion of Church and State and the latter seeking to make the Mexican Church similar to that of the United States. Archbishop Gillow of Oaxaca, the son of an Englishman, is at the head of the liberal element.

"BLACK HAND" DEATH THREAT.

Newark Contractor Ordered to Pay $400 Told the Police Instead.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The police are trying to find the person or persons who sent a letter to Michael Rosetti, a contractor who lives on Morris Avenue, near Fourteenth Avenue, demanding $400 under a threat to kill him and his wife if he failed to comply or mentioned anything about the letter. The missive, which was postmarked Newark, was written in Italian, and the signature to it was a black hand. Beneath it, written in English, were the words "My signature," with the warning, "Fail us not." Rosetti was ordered to meet the writer at a stated time at the corner of Hunterdon Street and Fifteenth Avenue and to bring the $400 with him.

Rosetti notified the police, and they furnished him with $400 in marked money, covered the neighborhood with detectives in ambush, and sent Rosetti to keep the appointment. The writer of the letter, however, did not show up.

ODELL'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Governor Not to Interfere with Fassett in Gillet Fight.

Gov. Odell passed a very quiet Sunday. Chairman William Halpin of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee was general emissary for the Governor throughout the day. Halpin reported to his chief three times during the day. Congressman John W. Dwight of Tompkins and Col. George W. Dunn talked with the Governor at one time and another. There was nothing in the conference between the Governor and Dunn tending to offset the general understanding that Dunn will retire as Chairman in April.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt had a long conference early in the day. The Governor would say nothing in relation to it, and Senator Platt positively refused to be seen. The latter was as much out of sight as the new leader was in sight. Asked whether the position of State Chairman had been decided upon, the Governor said it had not.

"It is reported in some newspapers that you are anxious to again head the State Committee, Governor."

"Anxious?" echoed the Governor, with a peculiar smile, as if to say that he didn't know of anybody who could keep him from taking it any time he so desired.

Asked whether he knew which way the fight between J. Sloat Fassett and Congressman Gillet, in the Thirty-third Congressional District, was turning, the Governor said he would leave that to the voters of the district; he didn't intend to interfere in any contest between Republicans.

"The Gillet adherents are of the opinion that their candidate is the Odell candidate, Governor?"

"I don't know that they have any right to think that," declared the Governor.

OIL FOUND IN MEXICO.

London Syndicate Buys Tract on Tehuantepec Isthmus.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—The Bird syndicate of London, England, has just acquired a large tract of oil lands situated on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. MacDonald Bird of London and Capt. A. F. Lucas, the oil expert, who discovered the Beaumont oil field, are on their way home from a visit and inspection of the new field.

Capt. Lucas says that a careful examination and analysis demonstrate that it is a rich oil field, with a product of excellent quality. It development, he says, will require some time and the overcoming of many difficulties not met with in the United States. The new field is situated adjacent to the National Tehuantepec Railroad.

PROTECTS HIS ASSAILANT.

Watchman, Probably Fatally Stabbed, Will Not Tell of Attack.

Edward Flanigan, a watchman of 422 West Thirty-first Street, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen. The wound was dressed and the police in charge of the prison ward were notified. Flanigan refused to tell how he came by his injury and insisted on returning to his home.

He returned to the hospital in the afternoon and said he felt very weak. His exertions had caused the wound to reopen and he was found to be in a serious condition and was placed at once in a ward. He again refused to tell who was responsible for his injury.

The physicians say the man is likely to die.

Flanigan lives with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Flanigan. She said he reached home at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after watching all night at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre. He did not appear injured in any way, and left the house later. She said she learned afterward that he had had a quarrel with another man in front of the theatre, and that he had been stabbed. Thomas J. Downes of 352 Eighth Avenue, a lodging house, was arrested there by the West Thirty-seventh Street police on a charge of assaulting Flanigan.

SIR ARTHUR PALMER DEAD.

Was Formerly Commander in Chief of the Army in India.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, ex-Commander in Chief of the Army in India, died to-day.

Gen. Palmer was born in 1840, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India until last year.

He received his education at Cheltenham, and entered the Indian Army in 1857. For two years thereafter he was conspicuous in the Indian mutiny with Hodson's Horse. He also served on the Northwest frontier, in the Abyssinian war, the Duffla expedition, the Afghan war, and the Soudan war. In 1892 and 1896 he was Commander of the Chin Hills expedition.

STUDYING MEXICAN PAWNSHOPS.

Robert W. de Forest Sees How Mexico Helps Poor.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 28.—Robert W. De Forest of New York, general counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who is now in Mexico in company with Mrs. De Forest, Lockwood De Forest, Royall Farragut, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. French, is making a study of the Government pawnshops in connection with his work as President of the New York Charity Organization and the New York philanthropic pawnshop. The Government pawnshops of Mexico are maintained particularly for the benefit of the poor.

Before returning to the United States Mr. De Forest and party will visit the ruins of the ancient City of Mitla, in the State of Oaxaca.

DOLLIVER LAUDS BRYAN.

Delivers a Eulogy of Him Before Plymouth Church Congregation.

United States Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa warmly praised William J. Bryan in an address before the congregation in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night. The title of the Senator's address was "The Republic and the Spirit of Patriotism." He declared that all of the great political leaders of the country began as poor men, and speaking of Mr. Bryan, said:

"I served with him in the House of Representatives, and learned to regard him very highly for his honesty. By the force of his own genius and character, without the aid of any man's money, and because of his integrity, he has become the leader of millions of people."

Simpson Crawford Co.

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WE TAKE it for granted that most prospective purchasers of Piano Players are tired of reading in the advertisements of the various manufacturers, that his player is the easiest to operate, the most responsive, etc., etc.

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Give yourself the pleasure of seeing and us the privilege of showing the Cecilian. We always have five or six attached to various pianos in the individual piano rooms at your disposal.

Note—We have four Cecilians which have been rented for three months—each one as good as new.

Your choice $215.00

Easy payments.

Remember that there are but four of them on sale.

The Cecilian is guaranteed for five years

IN JAIL AS HOBO, HIS FAMILY IN PALM BEACH

Wealthy Pennsylvania Coal Merchant's Plight in Washington.

BROTHER TO THE RESCUE

Finds Convivial Relative, Pays His Fine, Gives Him Bath, and Takes Him Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A wealthy Pennsylvania coal merchant, dressed like a hobo, and about to begin a thirty days' sentence at the workhouse, while his family at Palm Beach wondered what had become of him, was the mystery that enlivened Washington police circles to-day.

A seedy looking man was arrested in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards Friday as a tramp, and haled into court. He wore a slouch hat, no collar, and shabby clothes, and looked like a tramp. He had been found Thursday in such a dilapidated condition that he spent the night in a police station cell, oblivious to his surroundings. When he informed Judge Kimball that he was William H. Cochran, a wealthy coal merchant, and that his family were spending the Winter at Palm Beach, whence he had come to the capital, the spectators tittered and the Judge barely suppressed a smile.

"This gentleman," said Prosecuting Attorney Pugh, addressing the court, "says he has a family at Palm Beach—that he has just arrived from there." A gale of laughter swept over the court.

"Thirty days for the gentleman from Palm Beach," was Judge Kimball's sarcastic response. And Cochran "went down." There was an alternative of $10 fine, but the coal merchant couldn't raise even the price of a shave, and the Black Maria transported him to the workhouse on the Eastern Branch.

Meantime Mrs. Cochran, at Palm Beach, uneasy at the long absence of her husband, who informed her on Feb. 16, when he left the resort, that he was going to Baltimore to look at the fire ruins, sent a dispatch to her brother-in-law, Charles Cochran of Connellsville, near Pittsburg, Penn., where her husband and his brother are engaged in the coal and coke business.

Charles Cochran immediately started out on a hunt for the missing man. For two days he searched Baltimore, but no trace of the vanished brother could be found. This morning he walked into Police Headquarters in his city and informed the authorities of his mission. The records revealed the fact that last Thursday a man named Cochran had been arrested, and that Friday he had been sentenced.

Mr. Cochran was informed of the facts. Not doubting for a moment that he had found his brother he paid the $10 fine and secured a release from the workhouse.

"Where can I get some clothes?" was Mr. Cochran's next question. "It's Sunday, you know."

"Over there," said Capt. Carter, pointing from Police Headquarters down D Street, where a varied assortment of trousers, overcoats, and other garments flapped in the breeze. "You can get a complete outfit, shoes, hat, underclothes and all from those second-hand dealers. They keep open all the time."

"I'll get William a bath and a new outfit," said Mr. Cochran.

To-night the brothers took a train for Connellsville, and a message was sent to Palm Beach to relieve the mind of the worrying wife.

It is presumed by the police that, falling into convivial company, Mr. Cochran lost his money, pawned or sold his watch and rings, let his clothes go the same way, and bought or borrowed the outfit he wore when he was arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—William H. Cochran, who was arrested in Washington, is the son of Henry Cochran, the founder of the Connellsville coke industry. The family is reputed to be wealthy, and retains large interests in the coke industry.

William H. Cochran is a middle-aged man, and resides near Dawson, Fayette County. His friends at Dawson and Connellsville, where he is well known, had not learned of his arrest to-night.

SCALDED, BUT FORGIVING.

Man Who Says Wife Threw Hot Water Doesn't Complain.

A well-dressed man dashed out of the door of the brownstone house at 412 West Fiftieth Street last night and ran into the street, shouting "I'm scalded!"

To Policeman Redmond the man said he was Edward Courtney, that he and his wife had quarreled, and that she had pitched a kettle of boiling water over him. His face and neck were blistered. The policeman took the man to the Roosevelt Hospital, where his burns were dressed. He refused to make any complaint against his wife.

The man said his wife was in ill-health, and thought that might account for her action.

Her Only Birthday in Eight Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Virgie Searles of 521 Cass Street will celebrate her first birthday anniversary to-morrow, although she will be eight years old. She was born Feb. 29, 1896, and should at least have had a birthday anniversary four years ago, but the coming of the undivisible 1900 cheated her of even that. She is contenting herself with the hope that her friends will now give her seven times as much candy as ordinary little girls her age get.

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"The Greatest Rug-gathering House in the World"

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The 40 years' experience, coupled with the facilities we possess, is second to none.

We Buy Direct, We Import Direct, We Sell Direct.

3rd, 4th and 5th Floors devoted solely to the display of Oriental Rugs.

At this time we offer some unusual reductions.

Fine Antique Persian Rugs.

5 x 9.5 ft.	Blue	Centre and	Old Ivory	Border,	was	$85.	Now	$50.
5.1x 9.9 "	Brown	" "	Rose	"	"	70.	"	50.
5. x10.6 "	Pink	" "	Ivory	"	"	75.	"	50.
5.4x10.2 "	Blue	" "	Red	"	"	75.	"	50.
5.6x 9.8 "	"	" "	Ivory	"	"	65.	"	50.

India Rugs.

9 3x12.6 ft.	Maroon	Centre and	Red	Border,	was	$65.	Now	$50.
9.6x12.5 "	Blue	" "	"	"	"	75.	"	55.
9.2x12.2 "	Red	" "	Blue	"	"	75.	"	55.
8.3x13.3 "	Cream	" "	Red	"	"	65.	"	50.
7.6x11.4 "	"	" "	Blue	"	"	55.	"	40.

Persian Rugs.

12.5x15.5 ft.	Camel	Centre and	Red	Border,	was	$200.	Now	$145.
12. x13.8 "	Terra Cotta	" "	Blue	"	"	175.	"	125.
10.8x13.4 "	Red	" "	"	"	"	175.	"	130.
11.1x15.6 "	Green	Medallion	"	"	"	175.	"	125.
13.3x19 "	Blue	" "	"	"	"	200.	"	125.

Rest in "The Vantine Tea Room" and sip a cup of Tea.

A Paderewski Afternoon

of Music Specially Interpreted for the Metrostyle Pianola.

An informal recital of authorized interpretations made by Harold Bauer for the Metrostyle Pianola will be given Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock in the recital Chamber at Aeolian Hall.

So faithfully does the Metrostyle Pianola reproduce the characteristic interpretation of an eminent pianist that it seems as though the artist himself were actually playing.

PROGRAM:

Oberon Overture.....Weber
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Interpretations by Paderewski:
(a) Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2....Chopin
(b) Rondo in A Minor.....Mozart
METROSTYLE PIANOLA.
Offertoire in A Flat.....Read
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Interpretations by Paderewski:
(a) Valse, Op. 34, No. 1.....Chopin
(b) Theme and Variations, Op. 16, No. 3, Paderewski
METROSTYLE PIANOLA.

No Cards of Admission Necessary.

Tuesday, an afternoon with famous Musicians; Thursday, Moszkowski Interpretations of his own compositions; Friday, Chaminade Interpretations of her own compositions.

The Metrostyle Pianola enables *any one* to play the piano as a musician plays it—furnishing technique *and* interpretation—the two essentials to an intelligent performance.

"The line on this roll indicates the tempo according to my interpretation."
I. J. PADEREWSKI.

AEOLIAN HALL. 362 Fifth Av., near 34th St.

Beef Soup.

MATERIALS:—Two pounds beef, two quarts cold water, one onion, one-half cupful chopped carrot, stalk celery, salt and pepper.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Those who like a piquant flavor (and who does not) may quickly impart it to beef soup by adding to each plateful a teaspoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

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MR. MURPHY'S POSITION.

If it is really the intention of Mr. MURPHY to press Mayor MCCLELLAN upon the St. Louis Convention as the choice of the New York Democrats—and we know of no one who believes that he cherishes that purpose—he must regard Mr. BRYAN'S visit to the Mayor as untimely and unfortunate. It will be for the interest of any Democratic candidate who expects the support of the East to have Mr. BRYAN give in his adhesion somewhat late in the campaign, if at all. Conciliation is not Mr. MURPHY'S strong point. Men came to him during the city campaign with warnings that DEVERY would defeat the Tammany ticket if the name of some Devery man were not placed upon it. Mr. MURPHY resolutely declined to make any overtures, and insisted that Mr. DEVERY must be altogether shut out and ignored. The result justified his decision. We have no knowledge of Mr. MURPHY'S present disposition toward the Bryan element, but the analogy is striking and suggestive. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that Mr. BRYAN'S visit was quite without "political significance." He probably called on the Mayor just as Mr. POWDERLY when he was at the head of the Knights of Labor organization used to drop in on the Bishop whenever he happened to be in a See city. At any rate, the contiguity of BRYAN to any Eastern "boom," be it Mr. MCCLELLAN'S or any other, would be dangerous.

The reasons why Mr. MURPHY'S occasional pleasant allusions to the Mayor as a Presidential possibility should not be taken as evidence of a serious intent are somewhat numerous. If the Mayor were actually to be nominated at St. Louis he would have to resign his present office in time to permit arrangements to be made for the election of his successor on the general election day in November. His failure to resign would at once be construed as evidence of a belief that he could not be elected; that is, the Democrats would be put in the impossible position of giving up the election in advance. Mr. MCCLELLAN would not be elected, could not be elected, against Mr. ROOSEVELT, so that Tammany would lose a Mayor with whom not only the organization but the entire community is so far well content. During the two past months the Mayor has made an exceedingly good beginning, has given the city an unexpectedly satisfying administration. Should his successor be less fortunate the Tammany organization would suffer, possibly to an extent which would bring about its defeat again in 1905. To take that risk in order to nominate a Presidential candidate certain to be defeated would be very foolish politics.

Moreover, Mr. MCCLELLAN might not carry the State of New York, in which case the Democratic Party would lose the Governorship and the Legislature as well as the Presidency. Hostile critics say that Tammany is indifferent about the election of a Democratic President, but everybody knows that it is very much alive to the advantages of securing a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. Indeed, Mr. MURPHY'S profession of a belief that Mr. CLEVELAND would be the strongest possible candidate is credited to his ardent desire to see the Democracy once more in power at Albany, since it is generally admitted that Mr. CLEVELAND would carry the State of New York by a great majority. The warmest admirers of Mr. MCCLELLAN would not go so far as to say that he possesses the confidence of the Democratic voters up the State in any such measure as Mr. CLEVELAND possesses it. Furthermore, relations of entire cordiality have not yet been established between the Democracy of New York City and the Democracy up the State. Until such relations are established by a great State victory it would be imprudent to put forward a Gubernatorial candidate from the Tammany organization. Mr. MURPHY has exhibited a surprising skill and wisdom in political management. We do not think he would throw away his reputation for sound leadership by urging upon the party a course which if successful would make it necessary for Tammany to "swap" Mayors, would certainly defeat the party in the country, and in all probability would lead to its defeat in the State. For ourselves we have not the slightest idea that Mr. MURPHY has ever seriously entertained any thought of trying to bring about the nomination of Mr. MCCLELLAN.

It has been frequently said that the city benefits by current gossip about the Mayor as a possible nominee, since so long as that honor seems to be open to him he is sure to put his best foot forward and to repress rigorously the evil propensities of some of the chief men in his organization. His incentive to good administration, however, is not destroyed by removing the Presidential candidacy from the sphere of his aspiration. The success of the Democracy in the State campaign would be imperiled by a bad New York administration. The Governorship and the Legislature are prizes great enough to prompt him to do his best to keep the "lid on." To this consideration must also be added that of his own political future. He cannot be blind to the very great probability that he will go much further in politics on a good record as Mayor of New York than on a bad one. Tammany under its present leadership has more sense than it is credited with in the current gossip of the politicians.

THE SITUATION AT CHE-MUL-PHO.

The dispatches of The London Times and NEW YORK TIMES by wireless telegraphy from Che-mul-pho to Wei-hai-Wei indicate that the operations of the Japanese army in the northwest of Korea are proceeding steadily and with efficiency, but cautiously. The next objective is believed to be Chi-nam-pho to the north and west of Che-mul-pho, toward which the Japanese troops are proceeding through the flat country with a view to taking up an intrenched position at the foot of the hills near Ping-Yang and protecting the place of debarkation at Chi-nam-pho.

The Russians appear to have crossed the frontier into Korea in small force, and the outposts of the two armies cannot be far apart. It is believed at Wei-hai-Wei that the Japanese advance will be governed to a great extent by the results of operations on the Lao-Tung Peninsula, but this is hardly more than a conjecture based on the imperfectly known distribution of the Russian forces.

THE DEPUTY TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor has approved the action of the Civil Service Commission of the city in abolishing competition for the place of Deputy Tax Commissioner. We deeply regret the decision, which does away with a real and practical test of fitness for appointment, removes an important safeguard against partisan and personal favoritism, and exposes one of the most important functions of the financial administration of the city to the influence of the spoilsmen. We sincerely trust that the indorsement of the State Civil Service Commission, which is required to give final effect to this action, will firmly be refused.

His Honor the Mayor devotes his memorandum explaining his decision chiefly to the legal question involved. As to the interpretation of the law there is difference of opinion, but we do not understand that the advocates of the change hold that the law, as they interpret it, is mandatory. We cannot ourselves see that the law even permits the change, but it seems clear that it does no more, and that it leaves to the discretion of the authorities concerned the enactment of the change if found expedient. That it is entirely inexpedient, that it is a change for the worse, that it destroys a substantial guarantee of efficiency and independence and opens the way to serious, possibly to scandalous, abuse, we think is plain.

We note that the arguments of Commissioner STRASBOURGER in support of the change were directed in great part to the question of expediency and rested mainly on an assumption that if the Deputies were left in the competitive class they would be "protected" in some mysterious manner against removal, however good might be the cause. This assumption has not the shadow of foundation in fact. The Deputy who is inefficient or careless or insubordinate or in any way not up to a reasonable standard, can be removed by simply informing him of the reasons for his removal and giving him an opportunity to state his own case. If he be a veteran soldier or volunteer fireman he will have to have a formal "hearing," in the legal sense of that term, and the result will be subject to review by the courts. In all other cases the Deputy whom there is good reason to dismiss can be dismissed in the direct and businesslike way we have described. If that way is not used where it is really called for, the fault is with the appointing officers and not with the law.

The fact of greatest interest to the politicians in this matter has little to do with removal. What concerns them is that, under the present law and rules, a vacancy caused by removal can only be filled after a competitive test has been met, and that is practically a bar to merely partisan appointments. The men the politicians wish to give places to are not as a rule able to meet such a test. And this fact makes decidedly for faithful and independent action by the Deputies. They know that they can be dismissed for poor service, and they also know that they are not likely to be dismissed, unless they give good cause, so long as their places cannot be filled by mere arbitrary favor. A set of political Deputies, owing appointment or advancement to any political machine, no matter which one, and intrusted with the substantial power to fix the amount of taxes each property holder will have to pay, would be an obvious risk to the public interest. That is what would be possible if the State Commission indorsed the action of the City Commission and the Mayor. We very strongly urge them to refuse such indorsement.

A MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

It would be impossible to commend too strongly the clinic for the diagnosing and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis about to be opened by the Health Department of New York. It will occupy a building on West Fifty-fifth Street immediately adjoining the headquarters of the department, and will include a registration office, two waiting rooms, an X-ray room, a throat department, and two clinics with examination rooms.

The object of this institution is to aid in the most practical of ways the effort to check the spread of the Great White Plague which everywhere in this and most northern countries contributes most to the death rate and most heavily handicaps the living by swelling the multitude of helpless and dependent invalids. It is now admitted by all whose views are entitled to respectful consideration that pulmonary tuberculosis is curable and eradicable, and that under favoring conditions nature will usually effect a cure in incipient cases. The first object of the Board of Health clinic is early recognition and correct diagnosis of cases of consumption. This is often an impossibility for the poor, who can afford only casual medical advice and that not always the most skilful. At the clinic the work will be directed by experts. Not only will careful physical examinations be made, with sputum cultures, but X-ray tests will assist in early and correct diagnosis.

Patients applying for treatment will not only receive it, but will be given circulars of information in whatever language they can best read, containing exact and intelligible instructions as to precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the infection of others. Sputum cups and proper food for the upbuilding of the system will be supplied without charge to needy patients. Indigent and ambulatory cases and patients discharged from the public institutions of the city will be looked after at their homes and places of occupation by trained nurses constituting a special corps, and the co-operation of charitable organizations has been secured to supply food, fuel, ice, &c., where needed. One of the chief duties of these nurses will be to look after the children in the homes of consumptives and do all that can be done to prevent their infection. When necessary those unable to remain at home will be provided for in hospitals and those promising recovery will be sent to out-of-town sanitoria.

This is practical from every point of view, and commends itself to the approval of all who realize what benefits will follow intelligent and systematic work by the Health Department in extending and strengthening the control of tuberculosis among the poor of New York.

TOLSTOI AND THE SOLDIERS.

At first glance there is something extremely touching in the gift Count LEO TOLSTOI has made to the Russian soldiers serving in the Far East. We do not know how much the profit from the sale of a thousand sets of his works would be, but it is probably a handsome sum, and the notion of the old preacher against war moved to contribute to the comfort of fighters, and thus making their calling less repulsive, seems to be a pathetic outbreak of patriotism in a bosom supposedly impenetrable to that sentiment as ordinarily conceived. It suggests that the loftiest philosophy and the most fanatical religious feeling cannot withstand the blind impulse rooted in the depths of human nature which moves a man to the defense of his country's cause.

It is, however, possible that there is a grim humor and an inspiration of shrewdness in this apparently disinterested act. TOLSTOI has not found favor in the eyes of some of the authorities, and the general attitude of the censor has been hostile toward him. The circulation of his works has been hampered, and of some it has been forbidden under heavy penalties. If the sets he has consecrated to the aid of the soldiers are complete, he may be putting the Government, and especially the officials of the Orthodox Church, in what would be called in the irreverent language of America a "hole." They must reject his gift or aid in the dissemination of ideas they have condemned and sought to suppress. Probably the works he has given are only those selected for authorized circulation in Russia and void of any offense—at least of any offense that the censor can detect.

A MENACE TO LABOR.

The labor leaders who are active in the effort to secure the passage of what is known as the Gompers Anti-Injunction bill have overlooked one fact which, from their point of view, is of first importance. The weapon they seek to use is a two-edged sword. Should the bill be enacted and become operative labor would be denied the protection which the courts now afford it against any infraction of its rights by associations of employers.

A large part of the difficulty thus far experienced in the organization of business men, employers, and sane and public-spirited citizens for the restraint of the dangerous conspiracies of organized labor has been due to the underlying confidence which experience has warranted in the ability and disposition of the courts to protect the public interest by forbidding the commission of unlawful acts invasive of the rights of those against whom such acts are directed. If this power shall be curtailed by Congress it will be notice to the public that every man who has rights and interest worth conserving must take measures for their protection. Citizens' Alliances would at once multiply in numbers and gain in strength and influence. In every city and town in which the trades unions are strong and capable of exercising a disturbing influence, we shall see a reaction in the formation of an Employers' Association which would enjoy a much larger measure of public support and co-operation than such associations have hitherto commanded. Mr. PARRY and his associates on the picket line of the anti-trades-union movement need nothing but the success of the Gompers bill limiting the power of injunction to nationalize their movement and make it irresistible.

COMMISSIONER PALLAS.

Mr. PALLAS can possibly afford to be obstinate and to resent what he is pleased to consider an impertinence on the part of the Municipal Art Society, but he cannot afford to make himself ridiculous nor to defy public opinion. A Commissioner who has "no time" to read the "lying newspapers" nor to give respectful attention to emphatic protests against acts of official indiscretion is likely to discover that he has made himself a burden to the administration which discovered him and to have more time to reflect upon the indiscretion of his course than he finds agreeable.

The position of Commissioner PALLAS is easily defined. He made a mistake of somewhat graver character than he probably realized in surrendering the fence about the new Public Library for display advertising of a kind which a large and influential element of our citizenship do not approve. He is making a much greater mistake in refusing to correct it when his attention has been called to it. The next step will probably be in the form of an order from the court requiring Mr. PALLAS to show cause why he should not respect the provisions of Section 611 of the New York charter, and the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustaining Commissioner WILLCOX as "clearly right in his efforts to prevent the use of public property for purposes of advertising." We give Mr. PALLAS friendly notice that the courts will make short work in setting him straight in this matter, and the way in which it will probably be done will be vastly more humiliating to his official pride and personal vanity than prompt compliance with the request of the Municipal Art Society would have been.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That Brooklyn correspondent of ours who argued for building in the suburbs for people of moderate means better houses than are the large majority of those supplied by the men who build only to sell at as large a profit as possible, presented accurately an existing condition of affairs, but he went astray somewhat in his inferences as to that condition's cause and cure. It is a fact that no reasonably close approximation to comfort has been attainable at reasonable expense by the average suburbanite during the unusually frequent and severe "cold spells" that have marked this Winter. He has burned a lot of coal without succeeding in heating to a temperature as high as Americans consider essential to happiness a detached frame house with thin walls and windows and doors through which chilling winds find far too easy entrance. His heating apparatus, usually a hot-air furnace, does well when the thermometer is above 20, or even 15, but when it goes below that point he is obliged to concentrate his domestic activities in a few rooms, and even there he is likely to shiver unless he resorts to grates and oil stoves, both of which are troublesome, and, in such houses as his, more or less dangerous. As our correspondent said, all these annoyances would be avoided if the suburbanites had houses as well adapted to cold weather as those common in Canada, but as a matter of fact the Canadians no more build for the extreme possibilities of their Winters than do we for those of ours, and it is also a fact that the speculative builder in the suburbs adjusts his wares to the demand as nicely as do his brethren anywhere. He would make solidly constructed brick houses as readily as the flimsy combinations of scantling and shingles that he does make—if they could be sold as readily. The fault is altogether that of the suburbanite himself, who, partly from ignorance and partly from an overestimation of superficial decorations, usually in questionable taste, pays little regard to those hidden qualities of a house upon which the practical comforts and conveniences so largely depend. As for the superiority of brick to wooden houses, that is dubious. Each can be and is well built and ill built, and for the added cost of the brick house of the same relative quality the compensations are not of very obvious value. It is absurd to scold the builder, who is a business man like another, with no more than the ordinary inclination to confuse safety with honesty.

—It recalls old times to read that a party of Newfoundland fishermen recently boarded and stripped a schooner that by some rare chance went ashore on their terrible coast without getting ground into little pieces. That was their regular custom in such cases in years not very remote, not because they were a bad, piratical lot, which they never were, but because that custom, once common to every seaboard, lingered in Newfoundland with many another of equally respectable age longer than in most other places. The Newfoundlander—who, by the way, always accents the name of his island on the ultimate syllable and that of himself on the penultimate—retained until just the other day the inclination of his ancestors and ours to look upon lighthouses as a wicked interference with the designs of Providence in the matter of wrecks and consequent profit to a 'longshore population, and though it has been some years since he has been charged with actual efforts to increase the natural harvest of the cliff foot by luring ships ashore or quietly disposing of stray survivors who might be inconvenient claimants for salvaged property, it is not remarkable that he still decides hastily when the question arises whether a stranded vessel belongs to its owners or to the first to reach it. In this instance, such vivacity of judgment has been followed by the imposition of heavy fines, with an alternative of imprisonment which the fishermen will probably be compelled to accept. The comparative certainty, nowadays, of incurring the necessity to make that gloomy choice has had a marked effect upon even the most conservative of the dwellers about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the business of "wrecking" will soon be there exactly what it is on kinder shores. Which is a loss as well as a gain, since it means the complete disappearance of a phase of life of large value to the artists of one sort and another who have been wont to earn honest bread by exploiting humanity's interest in the tragical and the picturesque.

—It is news almost too good to be true that an efficient enemy of the boll weevil has at last been found, and that the enemy is the mocking bird. The boll weevil has as many virtues and as few vices as any beetle, but from the cotton raiser's point of view it is a most horrid beast, making threats by no means empty against the very existence of an industry than which few indeed are greater or more important. The boll weevil, therefore, must go if there is any way to send him, but hitherto no such way has been found, despite the offer of huge rewards and the earnest labors of Government scientists and those in private life. All their patient ingenuity failed to touch the national spectacle, and he has for years been marching steadily toward the north and east from Mexico, everywhere working havoc that more than avenged any wrongs that may have been suffered by his native land in a war over which American historians gladly glide with less grace than speed. But if the mocking bird has the excellent judgment to prefer a fare of boll weevils, how doubly delightful is it—first because it means the end of a grave peril to our National business, and, second, because it insures a vast increase in the numbers of what is, perhaps, the most estimable of our native birds. The mocking bird has been cruelly and stupidly persecuted in the past just because he is so estimable as a singer and otherwise, but if he will destroy boll weevils he is quite safe from the speedy extermination that has seemed to be his inevitable fate. The Southern farmer will become his energetic protector, and the Audubon societies can turn their amiable attention to other birds with practical merits still to be revealed—or, rather, still to be demonstrated to the convincing of the man in ornithological darkness.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Tantalus Club is an organization formed in the last Congress, consisting of new Republican Congressmen. Its name indicates the feelings of the new Congressman who wants to make speeches and get a reputation, and finds that only the old member gets a chance. It was formed for the purpose of giving the new member a chance to hear the sound of his own voice. It is now a highly successful club.

Last night the club held its first dinner of the year at the Arlington. It enthusiastically nominated Representative Robert Baker of New York as the Democratic Presidential candidate, and adopted for the platform "The Rear End of a Passless Railroad Train." The leading candidate against him was Representative Hearst of New York. Hearst was nominated by ex-Representative Lessler, who was a new Congressman when the club was formed. Mr. Lessler made an eloquent speech, in which he told how "Hearst's eloquent silence rang through the House of Representatives in support of the 'down trod.'"

Baker, however, was unanimously nominated, and a hundred voices joined in this refrain:

Baker, Baker, four long years of Baker.
Gorman's bad; Bryan's mad;
Hearst's a trouble maker.
Baker, Baker, Grover is a fakir.
Railroad passes for the masses
Under Robert Baker.

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When Representative Shiras of Pennsylvania was proposed for membership objection was made on the ground that he belonged to every party but the Republican. Shiras's defense disproved the charge, and he was elected. Objection was also made to the admission of Representative Loud of Michigan, who was charged with being a French Canadian and not an American citizen. Loud's denial of this was couched in French Canadian dialect, and the objection was dropped amid roars of laughter.

Among the guests were the Speaker, the Committee on Rules, and others, who assist in enabling the Tantalus Club to deserve its name.

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"Milt" H. Saul, a well-known Washington correspondent, had been hammering in his newspaper a certain Congressman whose conception of his public duties did not appeal to him. For some time hardly a week had gone by that Mr. Saul had not taken a shot at his victim. One day Mr. Saul was standing in the corridor of the Capitol, when the Congressman hove in sight and immediately bore down upon him.

Mr. Saul was uncertain whether the Congressman intended merely to upbraid or to inflict bodily harm, and he prepared for all emergencies. He stood his ground and cast at the Congressman an inflexible and determined gaze. The latter seized him by the lapel of his coat, bent over and looked him in the eye with a searching stare. Then he said, sadly:

"Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

THE BOULEVARD PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, Feb. 15, you have an article on the beautifying of the Boulevard, and as the facts stated are so far at variance with what has been done I take the liberty of addressing your paper on the subject.

The West End Association, I suppose, is the one you referred to, (as I know of no West Side Association.) For over a year it has been endeavoring to have a plan formulated for the proper treatment of the parks on Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, and there is not a single suggestion in your article which has not been well discussed by all interests that centre in the improvement of this part of the city.

When our association found that there was a diversity of opinion as to the treatment of the parks, through our Local Improvement Committee, we invited associations and individuals to meet and discuss the matter. Several such meetings were held during the Fall and Winter in the parlors of the West End branch of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, various associations sending representatives, and, as our views materially differed, it was thought the wisest thing, and so agreed upon, to place the matter entirely in the hands of the Park Department, and have it through its landscape architects devise the best plan for the treatment of the various sections, as the depth of earth would prevent a uniform treatment throughout its whole length.

We called on the Board of Rapid Transit Commission and were most favorably received, and they are quite anxious to work with us. We also called on the new Park Commissioner, and at present are discussing ways and means to further the end which we desire. At first there was some doubt that the parks on Broadway were absolutely under the care of the Park Department, but the Legislation, Law, and School Committee of our association claims they are, and if the Park Department accept its decision there is but one thing that will bar speedy improvement, and that is funds.

The budget for 1904 was made up before we had a definite plan of action, and it is not policy to go to the Legislature to endeavor to have a special amount appropriated for the improvements of these parks. It should come through our own Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the amount of work called for in the rapid transit contract is not sufficient to place these parks in such a condition as will be satisfactory to the city at large, and I am extremely doubtful whether we can do any great amount of work until we have obtained appropriation for the Department of Parks in the 1905 budget.

The various associations are deeply interested in this improvement and are pushing it forward as fast as possible, but, like any other improvement, there are many obstacles constantly met with, and each one must be overcome and the road made clear before the work can proceed.

JAMES VAN DYCK CARD,
Chairman and First Vice President of the Local Improvement Committee of the West End Association.

At the White House in McKinley's Time

The Boston Transcript quotes ex-Secretary John D. Long as saying: "During the Presidency of McKinley, Hanna was a familiar figure in Washington. Often of an evening he gathered with the President's friends in the cosy end of the great corridor of the White House. Mrs. McKinley busy with her knitting, the President and the evening callers chatting sociably together. It was like the neighborly circle of our own New England homes."

The Japanese as Imitators.

It is claimed that the Japs are mere imitators. Perhaps they were merely imitating Dewey when they went into Port Arthur.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE JEWS AND RUSSIA.

Protest Against the Suggestion to Purchase a Warship for Japan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to protest against the unnecessary prominence given to the proposition to purchase a warship for Japan from funds contributed by Hebrews. The suggestion emanated from one or two irresponsible persons, and the only service that they have rendered to the community is that they have aroused the condemnation of all thinking Hebrews in this country.

1. We Hebrews enjoy citizenship as a right, and not as a privilege, as Washington remarked in his letter to the Jews of Newport. As citizens of this country we are very jealous of its honor, and we can never tolerate any infraction of the neutrality laws which would blot that honor.

2. We enjoy a certain respect in this country, and we are grateful for the conditions which obtain here, conditions so different from those abroad, where Jewish disabilities exist in various forms. It would be ungracious and ungrateful on our part to use this country in any way that might involve it in serious difficulties with another.

3. We Hebrews do not cherish vengeance. We are taught, "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," (Deut., xxxii.) "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again. If thou see the ass of him that hateth thee lying under his burden, and wouldst forbear to help him, thou shalt surely help with him," (Exod., xxiii., 4, 5.) "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat, and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink. For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee," (Prov., xxv., 21, 22.) We are nowhere commanded to hate our enemy. On the contrary, the command is: "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thine heart." (Lev., xix., 17.)

We cannot love Russia, because we cannot respect her. But we have no wish to injure her, because if she merits punishment for what she has done to us, the punishment will be inflicted by higher than human power. And we are strong in the thought that with us think all thinking Americans who condemn Russia's treatment of Jews in the Pale, of Finns in Finland, and of Protestants and Catholics in any part of Russia's dominions.

Permit me also to protest against the utterances of an irresponsible few who misrepresent the idea of Jewish nationality. We are a nation, and we always will be a nation. "Thus saith the Lord, which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, who divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar; the Lord of Hosts is His name. If these ordinances depart from before Me, saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before Me forever," (Jeremiah, xxxi., 35, 36.)

And we hope for the restoration of Palestine to be our national home and a spiritual centre for the benefit of all mankind.

H. PEREIRA MENDES,
President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of United States and Canada.

New York, Feb. 25, 1904.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDLY OFFICES.

More Authorities Who Refer to Her Attitude in the Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning Mr. Frederick W. Seward's valuable contribution to the history of Russia's attitude in the Civil War, as published in your issue of to-day, there are various other authorities on the point within convenient reach, among these being our present eminent Secretary of State, and Mr. Foster, one of his distinguished predecessors.

Thus, as to the former, we find him stating, in Vol. VI., p. 66, of the Lincoln Life, on which he collaborated with Mr. Nicolay, that the refusal by the Russian Government of the French Emperor's proposal to interfere in the war in October, 1862—"was a conspicuous proof of its friendly feeling toward the United States. * * * even at a time * * * when there was little confidence felt in St. Petersburg of the ultimate success of the National cause."

As to Mr. Foster, page 372 of "A Century of American Diplomacy"—in discussing this French proposition, and the Trent affair, with the comment as to the latter, that "for more than two years the danger of European interference was a constant menace"—we find the following assertion: "Of all these nations the only staunch friend of the Union cause was Russia, all others being openly unfriendly or indifferent to the result. It was Russia that gave us the first notice, early in 1861, of the efforts of the French Emperor to effect a coalition against us of the three great Powers; she not only declined the coalition, but again, in 1862, when the formal proposition for European intervention was proposed, it was also declined. In the darkest days of the struggle her fleet appeared in American ports as an earnest of her friendship."

Mr. Fox, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in reporting his visit to Russia in 1866, in a United States man-of-war, as the bearer of the resolution of Congress (concerning the Russian Emperor's escape from an attempted assassination) stated that the action of the Government in respect of such mission "was taken in reciprocation of the visit of the Russian fleet to our country in the midst of the civil war, made as an exhibition of the friendliness of that Government at a time when most of the nations of Europe were sympathising with the Confederacy." (See discussion of the Fox mission, the Alaska purchase, &c., Page 406, et seq., of Mr. Foster's work; also the report above last quoted, in Senator Beveridge's recent valuable publication "The Russian Advance," Page 387, and—generally—Motley's "Letters," and the diplomatic correspondence cited by Foster in note to Page 372.)

Mr. Seward has pointed out to you that the visit of the Russian fleet was not a mere formal call, but extended over many months, and included a demonstration as near the scene of war as the Potomac River. And in this general regard it may be worth while to recall the poem of Dr. Holmes—for the Boston Music Hall festival in honor of Prince Alexis's visit, by way of adding a final touch of poetic sentiment; or, as it looks now, of humor:

"Throbbing and warm are the hearts that remember
Who was our friend when the world was our foe."

CLARENCE CARY.

New York, Feb. 22, 1904.

GREAT CHANGE FOR TAMMANY.

Its Leader Now of Importance in National Party Councils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a notable event is the fact that the leader of Tammany Hall is now esteemed of sufficient importance publicly to make known his views of the merits of Presidential candidates and to express his preference therefor. Also, is not the great publicity given his recent movements, outside of New York, and his various reported conferences with well-known leaders pertaining thereto, one of the events of the age, when we take into consideration his antecedents?

The "gas house district" must—and with justification—rejoice in this exaltation of its former chief, which circumstance cannot but furnish indisputable evidence that no occupation or affiliation can in future prove a barrier to the attainment of even National consequence.

Heretofore practically discarded, or discredited, as to honor and loyalty in Presidential contests, Tammany Hall, through the agency of its leaders, would now seem to be cordially welcomed into the councils of those formerly repudiating such intimacy and its advice or views eagerly sought for.

Just for a moment reflect upon this most remarkable change. OBSERVANT.

New York, Feb. 26, 1904.

Getting Out of Debt.

"What was it your husband wanted to see me about?" inquired Mrs. Newlywed's papa.

"I think he wanted to borrow a couple of hundred dollars from you," she said. "He's so anxious to get out of debt."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

Enforced Contribution of One Per Cent. of Salary—Views of Young Members.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many teachers of this city seem to be greatly interested in a scheme to raise funds to provide for a pension after a given amount of service. A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature to secure contributions to that fund. The whole plan would seem desirable for those that with it. According to the statement of its advocates, such a bill would be difficult to put through in the face of opposition from the teaching force, even if such opposition was a minority.

Any one can readily see that there naturally would be much opposition to the enforced contribution of 1 per cent. of salary by the younger portion of the teachers. The whole plan is a sort of insurance in which this class is not interested. There is a large number of teachers of the city, old and long in the service, quite or nearly ready to be pensioned off. This class would clearly favor any plan for annuities in the near future.

Younger teachers and those but a short time in the service, for various reasons are not interested in this kind of insurance. A considerable number will leave the business for other fields and would thus lose all the proposed benefits. The time fixed for retirement is much beyond the average length of life, thus making the scheme valueless to all those who do not reach that number of years.

The proposed law would withhold part of the teachers' pay on the grounds that the owner is incompetent to care for it and to provide for the future. However philanthropic the scheme may appear to the senior members of the profession, a large number of the more recent additions to the force wish to be omitted and may be pardoned for not going wild with enthusiasm over the project. They are asked to contribute to a fund from which they expect or desire no benefit.

They certainly have no objection to any number of pension laws that those desiring may seek to secure, so long as they are not compelled, simply because they are in the same line of business, to share their monthly check with those that have failed to provide, from the earnings of a lifetime, for the short period remaining after the fixed time of retirement. The point at issue, however small, is one of justice.

What member of the Legislature will vote for a bill laying a specified tax on a citizen for the purpose of pensioning said citizen, against his will? A TEACHER.

New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 9, 1904.

SELF-ABNEGATION A FACTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the discussion on "Bachelors," wherein I noticed some interesting replies, and some things which provoked me, permit me to say there are in New York many girls whom many men would be glad to know or to make their wives; who are often the main support of home or sole support; who often will not marry because of their duty toward a widowed mother; who are able to use head and hands at home when need be as well as when at business; yet who long with all their souls for that companionship which would crown their lives and lead to motherhood and its attendant blessings. Many of these girls earn fair salaries; are capable of conversing on topics of educational interest, besides being able to be bright and entertaining on the lighter side of life—in a wholesome, hearty way.

Such girls are high morally, though they can devote little time, if any, to the manifold interests of churches or societies, for they need time for sufficient rest to keep them well—time for reading and study so as to keep abreast of the time and to broaden their minds—time for a few friends—time for mending, sewing, &c., and after their daily task at business is done there is none too much time left for all these things, and so there is little opportunity for wider acquaintanceship. And, as the have not the opportunities to meet men of their standard, neither do they care to marry any man for their own pleasure alone. Realizing the struggle for existence and advancement is so great at present, they would not care to marry men who had naught in them that could make the future a little bright for the educational prospects of their offspring.

Understand, I speak for the well-bred, well-educated, sensible wage-earning woman of to-day—whose place is unique, but who is not wholly appreciated. Men want either slaves—or butterflies of fashion to cater to them. And they want life's pleasures, but not its responsibilities. But perhaps there are some men, worthy the name, who are seeking companions, as some women are looking for the same, and for lack of opportunities to meet many worthy lives are spent alone. HOPE.

New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

CHILLY RIDE IN A STREET CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My teeth having chattered from One Hundred and Forty-third Street down to Twentieth Street on a Third and Amsterdam Avenue car this evening, I feel in a prime mood to enter my protest against the New York street car service. The car was so cold that you could see your breath in it. On my inquiring the cause from the conductor, I was curtly informed that "there is no fire on to-day." At Twenty-second Street I asked to be let off at Twenty-first. The car was tearing along, and, to add to my annoyance, was not stopped until we reached Twentieth Street. So I had an extra block to walk in my chilled condition.

We all know the penalty of spitting on the floors—it being printed, framed, and prominently placed in each car. For my part, I'd take my chance any day with the microbe if I had to choose between him and a chill. FRAPPE.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

THE PRELIMINARY CAMPAIGN.

A 1904 Platform.

It must be the St. Louis platform and not the Kansas City platform baked over.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland in the South.

The Charleston News and Courier and The Savannah Press are both warm advocates of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. The latter declares as right the expression of the former that "the South will indorse Cleveland again."—Augusta (Ga.) Herald, (Dem.)

Republicans Should Pay the Freight.

Of course, the Democrats might nominate Hearst to get rid of Bryan, but if they do the Republicans ought to furnish the campaign fund.—Indianapolis (Ind.) News, (Ind.)

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

"I believe the time has arrived when the last vestige of sectionalism should be wiped out in this country," said Democratic State Chairman White last evening. "The Spanish-American war proved the loyalty of the South beyond any peradventure. The interests of one section of the country are now common to all, and the time is now right to put a quietus on all talk of the North against the South or of the South against the North. I believe the time is right for us to nominate a Southern man for President, and I believe we should go to the old 'Mother of Presidents' for another, and the man whom I believe we should nominate is Fitzhugh Lee, the Yankee from Virginia."—Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

WHAT DID CUPID DO?

Elliott Flower in The Chicago Post.

If you are mine and I am thine,
As says the godlike elf,
Then all that's thine, of course, is mine,
And so I get myself.

And all that's mine is thine as well,
So, as you've said you're mine,
Why, any one can straightway tell
That both of us are thine.

Thus you have two and I have two,
(Each two, please note, the same,)
So, tell me, what did Cupid do
When he at us took aim?

You get yourself, of course, with me;
Then all you get restore;
But still you've two, so we must be
No less, combined, than four.

Thus we are four, but will be one,
And were before but two;
Positions I'd exchange with none—
But what did Cupid do?

PRESIDENT MAY NAME HEAD OF STATE TICKET

Republicans Discuss Possible Candidates for Governor.

RECORD OF BUFFALO'S MAYOR

Speaker Nixon, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, and Collector Stranahan Mentioned in Gossip.

"Now, who'll be the Republican candidate for Governor this Fall?" was the question debated in local Republican circles yesterday. "Will it be Nixon or Woodruff, or Higgins or Knight, or Stranahan!" was asked.

A Republican leader who is regarded as close to President Roosevelt declared flatly that Collector of the Port Stranahan could not be considered a candidate, either by his friends or by the State leaders. The position of Collector is worth $12,000 annually, and, in the event of the Republican Presidential candidate winning in November, Stranahan is regarded as certain of reappointment.

It is said to be conceded by Republican politicians that the President will name the head of the State ticket this Fall. In 1896, Senator Hanna, on behalf of McKinley, while not dictating the Republican Gubernatorial candidate in this State, stipulated who should not be nominated, and Senator Platt abided by his wishes. Again ino 1900, Senator Hanna was said to have power sufficient to veto the nomination of any man he objected to for Governor of New York.

Speaker S. Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua has been urged by his friends for the past three years. He is an avowed candidate for the nomination. At one time the activity of Senator Louis F. Goodsell, the Governor's own Senator, in behalf of Nixon led many to think that Gov. Odell regarded Speaker Nixon as the likeliest man the Republicans could name. That was when the Governor's leadership of the party in this State was more open to question than now. Nothing has developed of late to show that Senator Goodsell has continued his efforts in behalf of the Speaker.

The claims of Nixon, however, clash with those of Lieut. Gov. Higgins of Cattaraugus, as they come from adjoining counties, and owing to their geographical position it is asserted that one must give way to the other in order that their claims be properly considered.

Mayor Knight of Buffalo was elected Controller in 1900, succeeding to the place left vacant on the Republican ticket by the death of William J. Morgan of Erie County. With the single exception of John T. McDonough, he polled a larger vote than any of the Republican candidates on the State ticket that year. In the Fall of 1901 he was nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Buffalo, and elected by a surprising majority.

One thing which must militate against his candidacy is that State Treasurer Wickser is also an Erie County man, and if the Republicans follow out the precedent they set in 1895, by renominating all their State officers below Governor and Lieutenant Governor, then the leaders will be confronted with two aspirants for nominations from the same county.

Timothy L. Woodruff is said to want the nomination badly, but his continued long hold-out against the leadership of Gov. Odell may have injured him with the new leader. Little is heard with reference to Hamilton Fish as the Republican candidate for Governor since he became Assistant United States Treasurer at the New York Sub-Treasury.

There is a feeling among many that the experience of 1898 may be repeated when Benjamin Harrison was elected President, but Warner Miller, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, was defeated. To guard against such an occurrence, Gov. Odell, as the new leader, and President Roosevelt are expected to hold many a conference before the State nomination is settled. Talk of giving Gov. Odell a third nomination has pretty well died out.

FEARS RACE SUICIDE.

Lecturer Says Immigration Saves America from France's Problem.

"Race Suicide" was the subject of the lecture before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association in the Long Island College yesterday by Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander, who declared that the problem was by far the most portentous before the American Nation. She added that people may not realize it now, but within the next twenty-five years the best thinkers of the Nation will be called upon to give it the fullest consideration. In Benjamin Franklin's time there were eight children on an average to each family. Had that rate continued until the present time there would have been 100,000,000 pure Americans. To-day out of the 70,000,000 people in this country only 50,000,000 are Americans of the old stock.

Mrs. Commander told of investigations she made during the past year, which, she said, showed that there is one child to every nine families among those whose income allows them to pay $800 a year or more for their apartments. The speaker went on to say that inquiry among agents of the better class of apartments convinced her that children and dogs are classed in the same category, and that neither is wanted in any considerable numbers. She said that were it not for the present rate of immigration the conditions that exist in France would confront America.

WANTS A BOARDING HOUSE LAW.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock Would Have a Parlor Made Mandatory.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, pastor of the Church of the Holy Apostles, yesterday in an address said that cheap boarding houses for working girls in the city were to a large extent responsible for the downfall of so many girls that the law ought to be invoked to provide means of remedying the present condition of affairs. The address was given at a meeting under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, held at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

"What is the average boarding house in this city?" said Mr. Paddock. "More often they are nothing but furnished-room houses. In his or her eagerness the proprietor is glad enough to rent out the parlor and the dining room. Why cannot something be done to force those furnished-room housekeepers to set aside a parlor, which will be the centre of social chats for her boarders?"

The Rev. William E. Richards, pastor of the church, addressed the meeting, as did the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, pastor of the West End Collegiate Church.

DR. LEIGHTON PARKS WELCOMED.

Fashionable Congregation Hears New Rector of St. Bartholomew's.

St. Bartholomew's Church was crowded yesterday morning with a fashionable congregation to welcome the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, who left the Emanuel Church in Boston to assume the rectorship of St. Bartholomew's, made vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer to Coadjutor Bishop. Among those present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frank J. Gould, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, William D. Sloane, Frederick Cromwell, Judge Gray, and Justice Van Brunt.

The new rector's first sermon took the form of a salutatory, followed by a recital of the need of generous help for the work of the foreign missions, for which the day was set apart. At the conclusion of the service many members of the congregation shook hands with him.

FAVORS POPE'S MUSIC ORDER.

Frank Damrosch Hardly Expects It to be Literally Followed.

Frank Damrosch, director of music in the New York public schools and director of the Oratorio Society, the People's Choral Union, and the Musical Art Society, expresses his opinion of the recent letter of Pope Pius X. regarding church music in the current number of The Church Economist, to be published to-morrow.

Mr. Damrosch approves the position of the Pope in general, and says that he believes that if the instruction could be literally followed the result would be beneficial, for he says that much of the music now rendered in Catholic churches is very poor, and has neither religious sentiment nor good musical construction. He does not believe, however, that a literal following of the instruction is possible, saying that the music of the Church must be adapted to the people and that the Gregorian music advocated by the Pope was the music of the seventeenth century and is hardly that of the present day.

"It is my opinion," says Mr. Damrosch, "that the Pope hardly expects a literal observation of his instructions. I believe that he held up an ideal for the Church with the thought that the various congregations would approach it as nearly as possible. The Pope leaves an open door for the admission of other than classic music when he says that modern music is also to be admitted to the Church, because it furnishes compositions of 'sobriety, excellence, and gravity in no way unworthy of the liturgical functions.'"

The Church Economist has a symposium on the instructions of the Pope, the Rev. Father Young, who has been for twenty-five years in charge of the music at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth Street, saying that, so far as that church is concerned, it is ready to follow the rules laid down by the Pope. He says, however, that he thinks the prohibition of female singers refers only to chancel choirs, and that women will still be permitted in gallery choirs. This is not borne out by the letter just issued by the Bishop of Brooklyn, in which women singers in the churches are expressly prohibited, the instructions of the Pope being literally followed.

NAVAL Y. M. C. A.'S YEAR.

First Anniversary of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Building.

The first anniversary of the Naval Branch Building in Brooklyn was celebrated last Saturday with a reception, when the guests were received by Miss Gould, Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles F. Darlington, and other members of the Women's Auxiliary, together with the committee of management of the branch, of which Thomas E. Stillman is Chairman, and a committee of sailors. When this building, the first of its kind in the country, was erected, at a cost of nearly $500,000, the question was seriously raised whether its probable use by the men of the navy had not been overestimated and whether the building was not too fine in its equipment for the sailors.

The total attendance for the year was 170,074, which is an average of one man every three minutes for 365 days of twenty-four hours each. With the separate bedrooms, dormitories, and pneumatic mattresses, to be placed on the floor in case of overflow, 300 men can be accommodated. Last year 55,147 men occupied these beds. In addition to these, on nights when all the beds were taken, 3,119 slept in chairs and upon the bare floors, and 7,579 others applied, but could not be accommodated. Nearly 100,000 meals were served in the restaurant, almost 40,000 letters were written, and 25,000 baths taken. The amount of money deposited for safekeeping during the year was $229,729, as the allotment system enables the association, when requested by the sailors, to receive a portion of their wages for safekeeping or investment.

Called to Trinity Methodist Church.

The Rev. C. H. Grubb, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Lakeville, Conn., has been called to the pastorate of Trinity Methodist Church, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, near Second Avenue, and has accepted, subject to the approval of the call by the Bishop presiding at the forthcoming New York East Conference. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. G. E. Strobridge, who has accepted a similar conditional election to the pastorate of the Washington Square Methodist Church.

Called to Philadelphia Parish.

The Rev. David McConnell Steele, since 1901 a curate in St. Bartholomew's Church, where he acted as the personal assistant of Bishop Greer when the latter was rector of the parish, has accepted a call to the rectorship of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. Mr. Steele was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. He is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of All Souls' Church, and began his work in the ministry as curate to his uncle, when the latter was the rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn.

New Italian Mission in the Bronx.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Archdeacon of New York, has just established a mission for Italians in the Bronx. It is located in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Washington Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, the Rev. Franklin N. Strader, the rector, having tendered the use of the church temporarily. As soon as Dr. Nelson can raise the money required it is his intention to erect a portable chapel. A free dispensary has also been established in connection with the mission.

To Represent Princeton in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—As a result of the final trials held last night T. R. Good, A. P. Scott, and G. S. Hornblower were selected to represent Princeton in the debate against Yale on March 25. The substitutes are P. A. Moore, A. M. Thomas, and K. M. McEwan. Thomas and Moore tied for the Spencer Trask prize of $50, the amount to be divided between them. The question for debate is, "Resolved, That the Government of the United States was warranted in recognizing the independence of the Republic of Panama." This team is the one that won from Harvard in 1902.

ALARM FOR FANCY CHICKENS.

Meanwhile the Mount Morris Club Will Have a Broiler.

John T. Duff, a real estate agent, of 1,715 Amsterdam Avenue, would like to know the whereabouts of thirty-five fancy-bred chickens that mysteriously disappeared from his back yard last Wednesday night. Mr. Duff lives near Yonkers, and his chickens have been famous in that vicinity for years.

It appears that Mr. Duff is a very enthusiastic member of the Mount Morris Club of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Among his friends in the club are Herman Eckhoff, Robert Shaw, Edward Walling, and Thomas Roe. These four men declare that they know as much about the Duff fancy chickens as the owner does, and they further aver that for a long time past they have been trying in vain to persuade the proud possessor of the fowls to talk a little about something besides chickens.

Finally, the four friends decided to end forever the discussion of Duff's chickens. Accordingly, on Wednesday night they persuaded "Charley," the steward of the club, who is a colored man and an expert judge of chickens, to take a night off and accompany them on a moonlight trip.

The Mount Morris Club has issued invitations for a broiler next Wednesday evening, and rumor has it that some very fine chicken flesh is to be served on the club's banqueting table.

BLAME NEW YORKERS FOR BRYAN REVIVAL

Anti-Bryan Democrats Upset by Attempt to Boom Cleveland.

CONVENTION SPLIT THREATENED

Bryanites, They Say, Have Been Forced from Attitude of Acquiescence to Open Hostility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Some of the Democrats here are feeling blue over the Bryan recrudescence, and are disposed to hold the New Yorkers and some other Eastern men responsible for it. They assert that they had Bryan safely entombed and that New York has revived him. A couple of months ago they thought victory was in sight, but now they are by no means so sure of it.

They assert that at the beginning of the year Mr. Bryan was not a dangerous factor in the situation. The old-line Bryan men were tired of being whipped at the polls every four years and were not disposed to make more than a perfunctory fight for their principles. It is said to be a fact that assurances to that effect were given by Bryan men.

The New Yorkers upset all this by the way in which they treated Bryan and Bryanism as so dead that no compromise was necessary. The attempt to boom Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, the evident impossibility of getting the Eastern men to make any concessions in the interest of party harmony, and the disposition to read Bryan and the Bryanites out of the party, frightened the Bryanites and led to that sudden revival of radicalism which now threatens to split the convention.

Persons who profess to be aware of the plans of the Bryanites say that the latter are not booming Hearst. They are, it is said, merely fighting against extinction, and in States where they are unable to conduct a fight on their own account, they are combining with Hearst to save themselves. In States where they are stronger they are conducting the fight on their own hook.

The Democrats who thus charge New York with upsetting the plans for harmony and reorganization are down in the mouth about it. They say that the Bryanites have been driven from tacit acquiescence to open hostility, and they fear that the result may mean overthrow in the convention or else a bolt.

The original plan of these Democrats contemplated silence about the Kansas City platform, fair treatment for the Bryan men in the convention, and the nomination of an Eastern man who is opposed to free silver, but who voted for Bryan for reasons of party regularity. This is still their plan. They had rosy hopes of putting it through without serious opposition. Now their hopes are not so rosy.

McCARREN STILL FOR PARKER.

Wants Delegates Instructed—Has No Doubt of Brooklyn Autonomy.

Senator McCarren was asked at the Hoffman House last night if he still favored the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic nomination for President.

"I certainly do," he answered. "I am in favor of Judge Parker because I think with him the Democrats would have a better chance to win than with any other man. I shall certainly do all I can to bring about his nomination. I am in favor of instructing the New York delegates for Parker. I make no concealment of the fact that I want to see a Democratic President elected."

"I talked with Mr. Murphy a few weeks ago. He declared his conviction that Cleveland was the strongest man the Democrats could nominate, and I held that Parker was the strongest man. We let it go at that, and have not discussed candidates for the Presidency since.

"I am glad that Senator Hill is with us for the candidacy of Parker. I know we have many up-State Democrats with us on Parker's candidacy. We want all we can get. All help."

When asked whether Brooklyn would retain its autonomy in case Murphy declared for Cleveland in the State Convention and McCarren declared for Parker, and a contest arose, the answer came, "There has never been any doubt about that."

Senator McCarren said he did not know who New York's "Big Four" would be. He believed Kings should have one—and could furnish all four on a pinch.

ATTACKS HANNA'S MEMORY.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks Says the Senator's Funeral Recalled Dives.

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, preaching yesterday morning in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on the propensity of some men to use religion as a cloak for sin, said:

"What think you of the great man whose funeral reminds one of Dives? I speak of Hanna. Judge the man? No, God forbid! He who would judge a man is foolish and ignorant. There is only one Judge. But a man's life? That is different. This great man had a talent for making money. He was kind and considerate. He gave to charity and charitable purposes. The Salvation Army is his great debtor. Is there any more to say? Shall I say, 'There is a true son of God'?

"He was far more noted as a politician. For years he was the power behind the throne. But he hated all civil service reform, which is the only chance of the country to enhance the capacity, efficiency, and honor of our Government employes. It is said that Hanna filled offices, particularly in the South, with men of profligate and doubtful character. They say he coolly sat down and calculated how many dollars it would take to buy the votes of Ohio. If there is any good in us we must say this is a very great sin, eating into the very heart of our Republic. God forbid that we say 'This is a true son of God.'"

IN DEFENSE OF MR. HANNA.

Booth-Tucker's Answer to Man Who Criticised Memorial Service.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army addressed the People's Institute at Cooper Union last evening, his subject being the sunny and the seamy side of Salvation Army work. The great hall of Cooper Union was crowded and the Commander's story of the work being done by the organization in America evoked enthusiastic applause.

Prior to Commander Booth-Tucker's address President Charles Sprague Smith of the Institute said that he would address letters to Gov. Odell this week urging the granting of full constitutional home rule to New York City and insisting that the safeguards of the present tenement house laws be preserved.

When Commander Booth-Tucker had ended his address he answered questions regarding Salvation Army work. One man criticized the organization for holding a service in memory of Senator Hanna, who, the man said, was an enemy of labor.

"Senator Hanna," replied the Commander, "was a personal friend of mine, and was one of the finest and ablest men in America. Senator Hanna was a friend of the laboring classes, of that I am certain."

Japanese Diplomat Has Appendicitis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Count Mutsu, the First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, was operated upon to-day for appendicitis. It was said to-night that the Count was doing as well as could be expected.

CALVE'S CONCERT TRIUMPH.

Finally Captures Audience, Despite Fear of the Metropolitan.

The opportunity to hear Mme. Emma Calvé for Sunday night concert pieces was too much for the Metropolitan Opera House patrons to resist. So last night, bad weather notwithstanding, the house was crowded as on a "Parsifal" night, and the enthusiasm was at that pitch.

Mr. Felix Mottl conducted, and the orchestra played with exceptional spirit the overture to Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave," the ballet music from Rubenstein's "Feramors," and Wagner's "Centennial" March.

But Calvé was the star of the night, for she has not been heard at the Sunday concerts for many seasons, and she is so different from most of the concert artists. First she sang an air from Massenet's "Herodiade" and sang it magnificently. Recalled again and again, she literally brought the audience to its feet by singing two little French songs without accompaniment.

Later Miss Calvé sang an air from Felicien David's "La Perle du Brésil," and her delight over the tumult of applause it brought forth caused her to throw kisses at the audience until everybody was seemingly content. Again she sang with Mr. Pol Plançon, the duo "Le Crucifix" by Faure, repeating her previous triumph and having to render a portion of it a second time as an encore.

All the honor was not for Miss Calvé, however. Mr. Plançon's singing of the duo with her was admirable, and in the previous rendition of the impressive "Pro Peccatis," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," he won two encores. Mr. Campanari, another great favorite with the Sunday-night patrons, sang an aria from Donizetti's "La Favorita" and Rossini's "Tarantella." Miss Hertha von Seldeneck, a charming violinist, made her first appearance at these concerts, and won a real success by her playing of Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata."

MANSFIELD'S COMPANY HERE.

Final Rehearsals of "Ivan the Terrible," to be Produced To-morrow.

Richard Mansfield and his company of 106 persons arrived here from Washington yesterday morning. The first full-dress and scenery rehearsal of "Ivan the Terrible," the tragedy in which Mansfield will appear to-morrow night at the New Amsterdam, took place last night. Another rehearsal will be held this morning, and the last one to-night.

In the five acts there are seven elaborate settings. All are interior scenes except one, which shows the bank of a river while the great bread riots are going on. In this scene seventy-two "extras," besides nearly all the regular company, will take part.

Master Barriscale's Indian Guests.

Two little Indian maids, who are now part of the Sportsmen's Show at the Madison Square Garden, are to occupy a box at "The Secret of Polichinelle" Wednesday afternoon. One is named Bright Eyes and the other Prairie Flower. They come at the urgent invitation of Master Charles Barriscale, the youthful prodigy in the comedy at the Garden Theatre. He visited the Sportsmen's Show the other day, and became immediately impressed by the little Indian charmers.

DR. FRANCIS DELAFIELD ILL.

Suffering from Pneumonia and in a Critical Condition.

Dr. Francis Delafield, the physician, is ill at his home, 12 West Thirty-second Street, from pneumonia. Although his condition has been critical since he became ill on Wednesday last, he was said last night to be slightly better.

Dr. Delafield was ill with the same malady in 1898. He was attended at that time by Dr. Walter B. James, who is again his physician. He is assisted in his attentions upon Dr. Delafield by his two assistants, one of whom said yesterday that it was as yet impossible to predict what were his chances for recovery, but that he was doing as well as could be expected in the case of a man sixty-six years old.

IN THE SHOPS.

Two charming parasols are at once the simplest and most attractive of these useful and graceful adjuncts to the toilet. One is of pongee, with a full lining of a soft white silk, a tiny ruffle of it outlining the edge of the pongee. The handle is of carved ivory, a flower design at the end, an irregular end forming almost a crook. The charm of this handle, in addition to the design, is the tint of the ivory, a soft café au lait, which blends with the tone of the pongee.

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The second parasol has the outside of a soft white silk, the upper part smocked, the smocking done with white silk. The parasol is lined with white. The handle is a straight one, round, and a mass of fine carving in the ivory, and as white as may be. There is an individuality about these parasols which is delightful.

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Here is a pretty flower toque which illustrates some of the combinations of colors in hats. The toque or turban has rather a sharp point in front, and the deep rim is set with lilacs in a delicate shade. There are sprays of blossoms, finishing at the back in the regular full bunches drooping over the hair. The crown is not a mind green foliage, and at the left side of the rim is a bow of velvet to match the lilacs, and just in front of it a couple of deep red roses.

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A most delightful hat is of brown, with pale yellow roses. There is a wide rim draped with a deep edge of what looks to be a Spanish lace in a red-brown shade. A band of brown velvet finishes in a bow in front, and above this are the pale yellow roses making a fence, two blossoms deep around the crown. The contrast of the pale yellow and the brown is charming.

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Another pretty hat is all of black lace, an edge of this falling deep over the wide rim, and big Jack roses are used for trimming.

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Lingerie hats for the children, made of muslin or embroidery are pretty and appropriate. One of these of shirred muslin has both crown and rim shirred, the wires of the frame being pink silk-covered, and an open space being left at an interval around the rim, the crossing wires of pink showing. This hat is trimmed with pink ribbon bows and pink roses. The embroidery hats are formed of ruffles of the Hamburg edgings.

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A pretty, long coat for a child is of pongee trimmed with white silk braid of narrow and half-inch widths. The front of the long coat, opening, shows a short loose jacket within, also braid-trimmed. The coat is low-cut at the throat, and tied with white silk cord.

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Varieties of undersleeves shown could not have been greater in our grandmothers' days. All the varieties of deep flowing frills which are so pretty in coats and gowns are to be found in these extra sleeves. One of the simplest designs will have the outer part of the sleeve of chiffon finishing in three or four or more tucks; others are lace-trimmed with fine plaited chiffon forming an inner ruffle, and both may be finished with a full double ruffle of the ruching. Or there are sleeves with cuffs, a deep ruffle of the chiffon, with an edging of lace or insertion set in, this gathered into a cuff, or flowing loose, while an inner sleeve joins a deep cuff which has an insertion of the lace set in a broad band in the centre of it.

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Some of the smart belts are in gray, black, and buds, trimmed with gold braid, a narrow braid outlining the upper and lower edge and a broader band half an inch wide, running through the centre. These belts are wide, tapering down in the front, where the leather is plain, and fasten with the square harness buckles in gold.

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One of those handsome heavy twisted cables, with tassel ends made entirely of silver, costs $16, which is little enough for the silver and work in it.

ELLIS ISLAND REPORT PRAISES COMMISSIONER

Present Immigrant Sleeping Quarters, Though, Called Unsanitary.

BUILDINGS ARE INADEQUATE

Commission Recommends Federal Officer to Handle Foreign Moneys, and Inspectors at Foreign Ports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The report of the special commission appointed by the President on Sept. 16 last to investigate the conditions existing at the Bureau of Immigration at Ellis Island was made public to-day by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The commission, which was made up of Arthur von Briesen, Chairman; Dr. Leo K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, and Ralph Trautmann, held a number of public hearings in New York, and submits 700 pages of testimony as a basis for the report.

The charges made by a Staats-Zeitung reporter and investigated by the commission were found not to be borne out by the conditions. "Upon the evidence," the report reads, "the immigrant is not treated unkindly, but, on the contrary, with every possible consideration, so far as the inadequate facilities at Ellis Island will permit. He is well fed, fairly well housed, taken care of in the hospital when sick—all without expense to himself. The commission is under the duty to unhesitatingly declare that Commissioner Williams is entitled to the highest commendation for the indefatigable zeal and the intelligent supervision he has exercised in administering the affairs of the Ellis Island station, and for the humane consideration he has invariably shown to the immigrants while they remained under his jurisdiction.

Some space is devoted to the consideration of the money exchange contract, about which some complaints had been made, but consideration of the subject is dismissed in view of the fact that it is advised that the entire matter has been submitted to the Attorney General for opinion. Upon this point the commission refers with disapprobation to the denial by the Commissioner to the railroad ticket offices at the island of the privilege of accepting foreign drafts or checks in payment for transportation.

The report states that the sleeping accommodations at the main building at Ellis Island consist of 1,665 metallic frames hinged to the wall and fitted with wire mattresses; and that the bedding consists simply of blankets, without pillows, mattresses, or sheets, and declares that the blankets were not disinfected or aired thoroughly. It recommends that in the construction of a new building the sleeping accommodations should be so made as to permit of a greater degree of privacy than is now possible.

The commission thinks that the sanitary arrangements on the island are imperfect, and require immediate improvement, but reports that the present administration has given out over forty contracts for this purpose since last May.

Notwithstanding the view that the objects of the law are, first, the protection of the immigrant, and, secondly, the protection of the United States from injuries resultant upon the admission of undesirable aliens, the commission holds that the steamship companies, because of the penalties visited upon them for failure to comply with the law, are interested parties, and in view of which it believes that they should be allowed to be present at and take part in the hearings of aliens before the boards of special inquiry.

Incidentally attention is called to the fact that during the past fiscal year the arriving aliens exhibited an average of $20 each, a total for the whole number of about $18,000,000.

Among the general conclusions reached by the commission were the following:

That the charge that there has been improper detention of large numbers of immigrants for special inquiry is unfounded.

That the charge that immigrants have been refused permission to leave Ellis Island until their relatives are heard from is true, in so far as every effort is made to protect immigrants from falling into evil hands.

That the charge that there has been deportation of large numbers of immigrants who should have been allowed to land is not supported by any evidence, the commission finding the contrary to be the fact.

That the charge that there is overcrowding in the detention rooms is in many cases well founded, but as long as larger quarters are not at the disposal of the authorities this difficulty cannot be overcome.

A number of recommendations are made, among which are the following:

That the Boards of Special Inquiry shall admit to their sessions the parties in interest, with opportunity to propound questions and produce witnesses, such parties in interest being the representatives of the transportation companies and the representatives of the immigrant.

That aliens who are charged as coming under the contract labor law be held, whenever practicable, until the alleged contractor be heard or proceedings against him be instituted and completed by the Attorney General or other proper officer, and that if in such proceedings the contractor is not held liable the immigrant be allowed to land if otherwise not ineligible. If the law would permit, the contractor should be charged with the expense of deportation and the cost of maintenance of the alien.

That the contract labor law be not construed to apply to aliens otherwise eligible, who through relatives or other proper sources of inquiry have ascertained before coming that reasonable opportunity for finding work exists, not to aliens of the class described in the proceedings against Ellis and another whose places could not otherwise be filled in this country.

That an Immigration Inspector be appointed for service at each port of departure, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, as far as feasible, the correctness of the answers inscribed upon the manifest.

That the original contract for exchanging foreign money at Ellis Island, and the contract as changed, be submitted to the Attorney General for advice.

That after the expiration of the contract with Messrs. Post & Flagg an officer of the United States be given charge of the exchange of foreign money at Ellis Island.

That where marriages are required to be performed at Ellis Island, religious service shall in all cases be insisted upon, if attainable, unless the parties themselves decline it.

BISHOP BROWN'S APPEAL.

Needs Funds to Carry On Missionary Work in Arkansas.

The Right Rev. William Montgomery Brown, Bishop of Arkansas, yesterday, in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, made an appeal for funds to carry on missionary work in the Diocese of Arkansas.

The Bishop told how he had made an agreement with the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, by which he was to build five churches a year in his diocese, receiving from the society $6,000 annually toward the work, and himself having to find the rest of the amount.

He said that Arkansas was the poorest State in the Union, and the most in need of help. There was but one white person to every 74.06 of white population, and one colored clergyman to every 300,000 of colored population of the Episcopal Church. There were churches in the State where whites had not been a congregation but two or three times since the civil war, and where bodies were interred without Christian burial.

NEW YORKERS AT PALM BEACH

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—This has been a quiet day, mainly in anticipation of a fox week at dinners and entertainments of various sorts.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root joined his family here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. James H. Hoyt, the Misses Hoyt, and Miss Robinson arrived to-day, and also G. Gordon Douglas, with J. C. Lord, Richmond Talbot, and Maxson R. Duval. Harry S. Black has joined Mrs. Black, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McCready are here for the season.

On the lake the social wheel turned rather quietly. Mrs. James Stillman entertained a large party. Daniel Beach gave a tea at Riviera to a party of twelve, and William Manice entertained an equal number at Munyon Island. W. A. Burton gave a fishing party, which had good luck.

James Gordon Bennett and a party from Paris will arrive here shortly, coming from the other side in his yacht Lysistrata, which will be anchored off Miami.

F. U. Doubleday won the qualification cup at the golf tournament at Nassau. Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Emmet and J. B. Emmet arrived here to-day in advance of the rest of their party, which is detained on the disabled houseboat Buckeye, on the Indian River.

Capt. J. E. Stephens Has a Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Feb. 28.—The stork has visited the home here of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens. Mrs. Stephens, who was Miss Anita de Garmendia, has named the child Corinne, after her mother, Mrs. Corinne R. de Garmendia. The godparents will be the Princess Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria and Bishop Lancaster Spalding of Peoria, Ill. The latter is Mrs. Stephens's godfather.

White—Underhill.

Miss Ruth Underhill, daughter of Mrs. Walter Mitchell Underhill of this city, was married at De Land, Fla., on Saturday to Tredway White of Brooklyn. Miss Underhill is a niece of Paul Dana and a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana. She is Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, and in 1899 won the woman's golf championship.

LAWYER DEAD IN BELLEVUE.

William G. Challis Didn't Want Wife to Know Where He Was.

William G. Challis, thirty-seven years of age, died of pneumonia and alcoholism yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, where he had been removed from a lodging house on West Sixteenth Street on the night of Feb. 14 suffering from alcoholism. He told the orderlies at that time that he was a lawyer and was married, but as a result of drink had become estranged from his wife, who lived at 32 West Fifteenth Street. He asked that she be kept in ignorance of his whereabouts, except in case of death.

It was said last night by a Mr. Tyrrell, a friend of the Challis family, that Challis injured his head by a fall in Thirteenth Street, about two weeks ago, that he was not addicted to drink, and was as he had said a lawyer. Challis was an Englishman, and his father had been a prominent member of the English bar. Mr. Tyrrell added that Challis lived with his wife and their two children, William Guy Challis, eleven years old, and Evelyn, eight, and that they had not been separated.

DARTMOUTH ATHLETE DEAD.

Henry Hooper Was Considered Great Football Centre.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28.—Henry J. Hooper, '07, Dartmouth's famous football centre, died early to-day, following an attack of appendicitis, for which an operation was performed at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital on Thursday last. Hooper was twenty years of age. His home was at Exeter, where his mother lives.

At the close of the football season last Fall he was chosen by many critics as the centre for the All-America football team.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anthony Doelger.

Anthony Doelger, fifty-three years of age, and head of the Joseph Doelger Son's Brewery, died yesterday at his residence, 228 East Fifty-fourth Street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Doelger succeeded to the management of the brewery at his father's death. He was a native of New York, and received his education in this city. When he completed his studies he went at once into business with his father and brother. His brother died some years ago. In 1874 he married Miss Caroline Merz. He is survived by his widow and two children, Charles A. Doelger and Mrs. William Kraemer, Jr. The funeral services will take place from the family residence Tuesday evening. The burial will take place Wednesday morning.

Edwin Franklin Abell.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Edwin Franklin Abell, the last of the sons of A. S. Abell, founder of The Baltimore Sun, died to-day. Mr. Abell for many years had looked after the extensive real estate interests of the Abell family, which included a number of valuable business properties destroyed in the fire. Although Mr. Abell had been in ill-health for some time, the shock caused by the fire probably hastened the end. He was sixty-four years old, and was the oldest of a family of twelve.

Obituary Notes.

George Clifford Pondexter, for many years engaged in the manufacture of hecktics in this city, is dead at his home, 797 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J. He was thirty-four years old, and is survived by a widow and three children.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—There will be rain or snow Monday from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys eastward, except in New England, and on Tuesday in the lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States except the extreme south portion. There will be snow Monday night or Tuesday except in the Northwest. It will be warmer Monday in the South Atlantic States, the Northwest, and extreme Central West, and colder in the middle slope and Lower Ohio Valley and the north portion of the West Gulf States. It will be colder Tuesday in the Gulf States, Ohio Valley, and the extreme Northwest.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast, probably increasing Monday night; on the Middle Atlantic Coast variable, becoming northeast and fresh to brisk, and on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk east to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; variable winds becoming northeasterly and probably increasing.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow in south, partly cloudy in north portion Monday; Tuesday, rain or snow, variable winds, becoming northeasterly and increasing.

New England—Partly cloudy Monday, except snow in East Maine; Tuesday, rain or snow, north winds shifting to northeast Monday night, and increasing.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and those from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	51	33	33
6 A. M.	50	34	35
9 A. M.	60	37	42
12 M.	69	39	42
3 P. M.	69	37	40
6 P. M.	60	36	39
9 P. M.	52	34	38
12 P. M.	52	36	37

THE TIMES's thermometer at 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 100 feet above the street level.

Average temperature on Sunday was as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	36
Correspondents' Club, 5th Ave.	36
Correspondents' Club, 23d St.	36

The lowest official temperature in Greenwich Village was 32 degrees at 8 A. M. Highest official temperature in Central Park was 39 degrees at 12:00 M., and the minimum temperature 30 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

THE MODEL FARMER FOUND

He Is the Rev. Mr. Detrich of Flourtown, Penn.

GOVERNMENT MAY PAY HIM

He Demands $20,000, or $2,000 a Year to Have Himself Proclaimed an Example to Agriculturists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Department of Agriculture has run up against a practical farmer who for the time being seems to have called a halt on scientific agricultural exploitation. The farmer in question is the Rev. J. D. Detrich of Flourtown, on the edge of Philadelphia. Mr. Detrich twenty-one years ago came into possession of a worn-out farm of fifteen acres, which then had two cows and a horse on it for which hay had to be bought. Now Mr. Detrich keeps two horses and from thirty to thirty-five head of cattle, and is making a large income from the place, feeding everything from the produce of the fifteen acres.

The Department of Agriculture learned last year of his success, and sent an expert to study his methods. It was found that Mr. Detrich had succeeded by introducing what is known among those who are "read up" on farm matters as "soiling." He had stumbled on an old book, little seen nowadays, by Josiah Quincy on the practice of cutting green forage and feeding it to cows kept in a cool, clean stable.

Aided only by a man and a boy, Mr. Detrich had found out how to plant and sow the succession of crops suitable for the process, and by freely fertilising

BUSY WEEK IN BASEBALL

Schedule Meetings of American and National Leagues a Day Apart.

Non-Conflicting Dates in This City and Elsewhere Expected—Younger Organization Appoints New Committee.

The vanguard of out-of-town American League Club owners, or their representatives, who will attend the annual schedule meeting of the organization at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, arrived here yesterday. The arrivals were President Ben Johnson, Charles Comisky of the Chicago Club, and Charles W. Somers of the Cleveland Club. All expressed the opinion that there will be no serious differences between the American and National Leagues over the schedules, in fact, the inference was drawn from remarks of President Johnson that there would be few times during the season when the clubs in the two leagues would clash, and this was especially so of the New York clubs. It is believed that the Greater New Yorks will receive the advantage of some of the choice home dates which fell to the lot of the National League clubs last year.

President Gordon and Treasurer Farrell of the Greater New York Club attended a conference with President Johnson, Comiskey, Somers, and T. T. Loftus of the Washington Club last night, at which the business of to-day's session was outlined. President Johnson appointed a new Committee on Schedule, consisting of Frank J. Farrell of the Greater New York Club, C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago Club, and C. W. Somers of Cleveland. The same men will act as a Committee on Rules.

President Johnson was much pleased over the coming season's outlook. He said that the future of the Washington Club would be settled satisfactorily, and then the American League would be in excellent shape. He claimed that all the teams had been strengthened, and he did not believe that the world's champion Boston team would have an easy time to win the American League pennant. President Johnson hopes that at the end of the championship seasons the two winners will play a series of games.

The schedule meeting of the National League has been called for to-morrow at noon at the Hotel Victoria. In addition to the adoption of the schedule which has been prepared by President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club, James A. Hart of the Chicago Club, and Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, the decision of Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, in the protest of the Brooklyn Club against the Greater New York's playing at Ridgewood Park on Sundays is expected. Not only the American League, but the National League leaders are said to have shown some discontentment at Chairman Herrmann's delay in not announcing his decision earlier.

YACHT NEWS OF BRISTOL.

Schooner Ingomar Nearly Ready for Launching—New Eighteen-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 28.—Since the first of the year three new racing boats for the eighteen-foot class have been built at the Herreshoff shops, and one other of the same class in in frame and partly planked in the south shop. The rigs for these boats are practically completed, and at least two of the craft would be afloat at this time but for the ice in the harbor, precluding the possibility of a safe launching.

The last of the work in fitting the hull of the schooner yacht Ingomar for racing abroad was accomplished during the week at the Herreshoff shops, and the craft lies in the south shop ready to be launched and rigged. The ice in the vicinity of the boat shops is two feet thick, and it may be some time next month before there is an opportunity to put the yacht overboard. The spare spars and all the spare sails for the boat, including the sails for the rig to sail across the Atlantic, are made and partly ready for use. It is understood that the owner, Morton F. Plant, will not cross the Atlantic on the Ingomar, but will proceed to Europe on a regular liner and join his racer there.

Capt. Barr is anxiously looking for the breaking up of the ice in Bristol Harbor, so that the Ingomar can be launched.

HARVARD TEAM MAY GO ABROAD

Lacrosse Players Want to Take Trip, but Expense Will Be Big.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 28.—Although nothing definite has been settled as yet, it is probable that the Harvard lacrosse team will go abroad this year, touring through England and playing a game with the combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities in return for the contest on Soldiers' Field last Commencement day. The only obstacle to the trip is its expense, which is estimated at about $2,000, and which would fall almost entirely on the Harvard management.

All that the English universities will promise is a share of the gate receipts—the same that Harvard gave to them on their visit to America. In spite of this fact, however, the Harvard athletes are anxious to take the trip, and it is not likely they will let any expense stand in their way.

Entries for War Veterans' Games.

H. A. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania will compete on Saturday evening at the Spanish War Veterans' games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Taylor will be remembered as the colored boy who showed such good speed and judgment at the recent Columbia relay races, when he won the one-mile event by a margin of a few inches in an exciting finish with Taylor of Amherst.

The make-up of the Pennsylvania team follows: Taylor, Hyman, Cartnell, Baer, Amsler, Hammer. Columbia will be represented by W. P. S. Earle, J. A. Taylor, L. F. Kohler, H. A. Banks, W. H. Adams, H. A. Steeres, and C. Wood.

Another notable entry is that of the New York Athletic Club team, as follows: Seventy yards, Frank Rickert, H. A. Sedley, Jr., and R. E. Elmore. Two twenty hurdle, H. L. Hillman, Jr., and J. P. Pilgrim. Three hundred yards, Rickert, Sedley, Pilgrim, and Elmore. Eight hundred and eighty yards, H. B. Valentine, C. Underwood, D. McMeekin, C. C. Wood, J. A. Miller, and P. H. Pilgrim. One mile, Aleck Grent and S. B. Conger. Shot-put, Richard Sheldon and L. E. J. Feuerbach.

Orange Lawn Tennis Club Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 28.—Clifford A. Gould has been re-elected President of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and the organization is already considering plans for the coming season, which promises to be important to tennis devotees. There has been a relaxation of interest in golf on the part of some players in the Oranges, and with the disbandment of the East Orange Golf Club, it is believed that there will be a renewed interest in tennis. Other officers who have been elected to serve this season are Donald Scott, Treasurer; Kenneth B. Gordon, Secretary. The Directors of the club are: George H. Miles, Holcombe Ward, Yorke Allen, Charles H. Thieriot, C. F. Watson, Jr., and Irving Giffin. The club's regular meeting will not be held until after the National Lawn Tennis Association announces the annual fixtures.

Billiard Tournament for Amateurs.

The amateur balk-line billiard tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for $200 worth of prizes, offered by the proprietors of the hotel, will begin to-night with a game between W. G. Douglass and C. E. White, each of whom is scheduled to play three hundred points. Other contestants will be F. M. Canda, 300; E. O. Presby, 250; L. H. Servatius, 250, and J. M. Millette, 225. To-morrow night Servatius and Presby will play, and on Wednesday night Canda and Millette. During the second week there will be afternoon games on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Lonergan Wins Cross-Country Run.

J. Lonergan won the five-mile cross-country run of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by five yards. His time was 35:11. C. Lonergan was second, T. Haskin third, H. Kelser fourth, S. Miller fifth, J. Tammany sixth, and W. Hinckman seventh. The course ran from Washington Park through Masseth and return. The going was very wet and muddy.

BURGLAR HUNT IN THE BRONX.

Three Intruders Escape After a Fight and Long Chase.

A fight with three supposed burglars followed by their escape after a long pursuit caused great excitement last night in the five-story apartment house at 1,266 Webster Avenue. Adolph Wexler of 1,268 Webster Avenue, and John Doyle of 1,266, fought with the intruders near the house they had entered, but were unable to hold them till the police could arrive.

On Saturday afternoon the apartments of Mrs. Simon and of Mrs. Hunter at 1,266 Webster Avenue, were robbed. So when Wexler, and Doyle, who was visiting him, saw three men hanging around a hallway opposite that number, they watched them.

Two of the men went away, and soon after the light in the hallway of No. 1,266 went out. Wexler and his companions next saw that the lights on the first and second floors of the apartment house had also gone out. Thinking that something had happened to the gas meter, they ran into the house and were about to descend into the cellar when a man rushed into their arms, having come up the stairs. They struggled with him, but two others came to his aid, and Wexler and Doyle were thrown aside. They shouted for aid, and a crowd gathered and pursued the fugitives, several policemen joining in the chase. The three had a long start and succeeded in eluding their pursuers by jumping into the cut of what is known as the Pocahontas Railroad, which connects the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Roads at that point.

Meanwhile confusion reigned in the apartment house through the suddenness with which the lights went out. The women in the flats from which the gas had been cut off were hysterical, and refused to go back there till two policemen were sent to guard the house for the remainder of the night.

SIX ESCAPE BY FIRE LADDERS.

Dwellers Above a Blazing Store Have Narrow Escapes.

Fire that for a time imperiled the lives of six persons started at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the cloak store kept by I. M. Shackter at 171 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. It was caused by an overheated furnace.

The flames quickly spread to the store which formed the only egress to the living apartments on the second and third floors. These were occupied by Joseph W. Shackter, the manager of the store, his wife, their four children, and a servant. When they were aroused by Policemen Kelly and Mullins, who discovered the fire and turned in an alarm, escape through the store was cut off.

The rooms were filled with smoke, but the occupants made their way to the windows, and when Truck Company No. 6 arrived ladders were run up to the windows and the firemen carried the children to the street, followed by Shackter, his wife, and servant.

The flames spread to the notions store at 169, kept by Mrs. Joseph Sack, a widow, who lived over the store with her four children. In this building the store and living apartments were not connected and the Sack family escaped without difficulty. The fire was confined to the lower part of the two buildings. The loss, including damage to stock, is about $10,000.

AUTO BOAT RACING.

Land and Water Associations May Decide to Affiliate.

The coming week will be an important one in many respects in automobile matters, and particularly in regard to motor boat racing. The prominence to be given this season to auto boat races has led a desire on the part of automobiles clubs to have such races conducted so that whatever records are made may be accepted as official, while affording opportunities of ascertaining the future possibilities of motor launches. Some important decisions on these points will probably be adopted at the meeting to-morrow of the Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association. Plans for affiliation with the American Power Boat Association will be discussed but no definite statement has yet been made as to what is likely to be done in this matter.

Some of the criticisms that have been made regarding the new ruling of the Power Boat Association are not entirely justified by the facts. Fault was found with the rule requiring racing autoboats to be able to reverse at a speed of four miles an hour. This is simply following almost literally one of the requirements of the Harmsworth Cup contest, for which two American boats are now entered. In the regulations for that race it is expressly stated that each boat in the contest must be fitted with such mechanical power as will drive her astern at a rate of speed of not less than four knots an hour in still water.

The Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden still continues to be the chief centre for motor boat enthusiasts, and many yachtsmen have examined the fast boats in the little lake with great interest. Several fast boats have lately been ordered for the Challenge Cup contest of the American Power Boat Association in June, which has stimulated the building of many very fast boats.

One of the handsomest boats in the show is called the Speedway, made by a prominent yacht-building firm on the Harlem River. The boat is built of Spanish cedar. It is 32 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches beam, and cost $3,000. It is equipped with a twenty-four horse-power four-cylinder automobile motor. The steersman sits in a revolving armchair, and all the controlling apparatus is close at hand.

A handsome-looking boat, equipped with a French motor, is 41 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches beam, and weighs 1,064 pounds, engine and all. The motor is the new model which has just arrived from Paris, being a four-cylinder upright 18-22 horse power. The boat is built of mahogany, the planking being less than one-fourth inch thick and of the torpedo type.

The motor is covered with an adjustable hinged bonnet, such as is used on automobiles, having, however, in addition, a broad, flat stack which looks like a smokestack, but which is really an exhaust stack. In all other auto boats the exhaust is usually sent into the water through a muffler, which causes considerable back pressure and reduces the speed; in this boat the exhaust, therefore, has only the atmospheric pressure to resist. The planking, which is really a veneer, is double, running in opposite directions. The hull weighs only 471 pounds, the whole construction averaging only 48 pounds to the horse power, which is lighter than Santos Dumont's balloon construction. The lightest automobile built is the Gray Wolf racer, which weighs 85 pounds to the horse power.

Notes of College Athletics.

Amherst is not worrying over her baseball team. The loss of Catcher Roe is regretted, but Coach Dowd has sufficient material to select not only a competent backstop, but men for other positions on the team.

Courtney is confident that he can develop another strong 'Varsity crew at Cornell. He has last year's powerful freshmen combination intact, besides five of last year 'Varsity as a nucleus, to say nothing of the large number of promising oarsmen who rowed in second 'Varsity crews.

Harvard's lacrosse candidates will begin practice to-day with what are regarded as the brightest prospects in the history of the university. Eight of last year's team are eligible to play, and then there are several strong freshmen to pick from.

There are only four veterans on Yale's rowing squad now in training—Capt. Cross, Whittier, Miller, and Daly. Material for filling the other places in the crew is not so good as had been expected.

Term examinations will deprive Coach Jennings of the services of at least six of Cornell's baseball players for the 'Varsity nine, and their places will be difficult to fill, according to present indications.

Capt. Fred Clarke of the Pittsburg National League Club will not assume charge of Princeton's baseball candidates until March 25. At present Capt. Stevens and Coach Hillebrand are superintending the indoor practice.

Rowing leaders at Yale express themselves as being in favor of the new American Henley arrangements, in which Yale and Harvard will take an active part for the first time. Both universities will be represented in the event by second crews.

Cornell's victory over Syracuse at Buffalo has stimulated interest in track athletics, and Trainer Mooney has more men in training than at any other time this season.

The students at Princeton were very much enthused over the excellent showing of their basket ball team last week, when both Yale and Harvard were defeated by large scores.

More Trouble for Hockey League.

Capt. Jennison of the hockey team of the Skating Club of Brooklyn declared yesterday that under no circumstances would his team play another game under the present management of the Amateur Hockey League. Capt. Jennison said that he gave the Wanderers sufficient notice that, owing to injuries, he could not get a team to play them on last Thursday, yet in spite of this notice the league ordered the game to be played. "The fact of the matter is," Capt. Jennison further said, "we have resigned from the league."

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES

Leaders in Harlem Navy Tournament Separated by Single Game.

One-Sided Results in Yesterday's Boat Club Matches—Scores from the Other Courts.

No change in the relative standing of the teams in the Harlem Navy Handball League was made by the games played in the series yesterday, as leaders met tail-enders and won by large margins in every case. In fact, the three leading teams lost but a single game of eighteen played, while the last three teams on the list won but a single game of that number. At the Lone Star Boat Clubhouse the team of the Wyanoke Boat Club, leaders in the series, lost their first game with the Lone Star team, and then took the next five straight, and now have won twenty-four games and lost six. The scores of the games played yesterday follow:

AT DAUNTLESS ROWING CLUB.

Metropolitan R. C.			Dauntless R. C.		
McCarthy and Magnolia	21	21	Pumphrey and Covert	14	9
Ebert and Chicherio	21	21	E. Stettig and Bowdell	12	0
Murphy and Corbett	21	21	Pumphrey and Woolley	4	17

AT UNION BOAT CLUB.

Union B. C.			Crescent R. C.		
Lyons and Kirby	21	21	Symon and E. Pattenaud	13	14
Cornell and Kean	21	21	Koop and O'Grady	13	9
Kemp and Berry	21	21	Vingi and Emmett	0	7

AT LONE STAR BOAT CLUB.

Wyanoke B. C.			Lone Star B. C.		
Rock and Steinman	20	21	Blatt and Johnson	21	3
Werton and Gerrie	21	21	Newman and Ballin	6	4
Knierim and Keyte	21	21	Myers and Stern	18	17

The standing of the clubs is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Wyanoke Boat Club	24	6
Union Boat Club	23	7
Metropolitan Rowing Club	22	8
Crescent Rowing Club	11	19
Lone Star Boat Club	6	24
Dauntless Rowing Club	4	26

A match game for $25 a side, between John Coleman and L. Dowd and J. Middleton and Thomas Cunningham, was the feature of the day's play at Cashman's Manhattanville Court yesterday, and was won by the former players, who scored 21, 18, 21. Middleton and Coleman made 19, 21, 16.

The scores of yesterday's playing in local courts follows:

CASHMAN'S MANHATTANVILLE COURT.

John Coleman and L. Dowd	21	18	21
J. Middleton and T. Cunningham	19	21	16
T. Fletcher and J. Brosnan	21	17	14
Durkin and Kelly	16	21	21
E. Daley and J. Brosnan	21	21	21
P. Egan and W. Morrissey	18	16	20
B. Kelly and J. Middleton	19	21	12
J. Trant and D. McCarthy	21	11	21
T. Ryan and P. Egan	21	8	21
D. McCarthy and J. Trant	18	21	20
J. Kelly and L. Quinn	18	21	19
P. Durkin and T. Ryan	21	18	21

MURPHY'S EAST 125TH ST. COURT.

J. Ryan and E. Wall	21	18	19
J. Walsh and L. Wall	7	21	21
J. Lyons and D. Dewain	21	21	21
T. Murphy and T. Dunn	19	18	9
P. Dunne and T. Dempsey	21	40	16
B. Brady and E. Dunne	20	21	21
P. Dunne	21	17	21
T. Ennis and P. Kearns	3	21	2
M. Archer and B. O'Connor	21	21	18
P. Foran and T. Sheedy	15	18	21
M. Cassen and J. Murphy	21	18	20
P. Burke and D. Harrison	19	21	21
M. Hurst and M. Robinson	21	19	18
P. Dunne and M. Robinson	17	21	21
W. Murphy	21	18	21
J. Murphy	19	21	3
J. Breslin and M. Abernetty	21	21	19
P. Dunne and J. Higgins	17	14	21
T. Connors and J. Ryan	21	19	20
J. Scanlan and F. Irwin	10	21	21
C. O'Neil	10	16	18
E. McGillick	21	21	21

SHEEHAN'S THIRD AVENUE COURT.

J. Foley and M. Kuhnley	21	17	21
J. Durkin and T. Crowley	18	21	20
J. Maddock and T. Belton	21	15	21
C. Brady and J. Rooney	17	21	19
M. Sheehan and J. McCoy	19	18	21
S. Foley and T. Dillon	21	21	15
Fred Engle and C. Tatzchler	18	21	11
J. Brennen and J. Engle	21	16	21
P. Ennis and J. Belton	21	19	21
E. Ennis and P. Belton	17	21	15
J. Maddock and E. Hopkins	21	18	21
P. Walsh and D. Lawlor	19	21	15
J. J. Hunt and T. Lyman	21	15	21
As Cruse and E. Fitzgerald	18	21	14
M. Dunne and J. Kennedy	21	14	21
T. Hurley and E. Lynch	16	21	19

BROOKLYN HANDBALL COURT.

C. Ryan and Proudfoot	10	13	20
J. Bohman and M. McAvoy	21	21	21
J. Wallace and P. Ladley	21	16	17
J. Hurchey and M. O'Donnell	19	21	21
James Dunne, Sr.	20	21	20
Dr. Gillen	21	18	21
E. Skelly	20	21	18
Thomas McElroy	21	10	21
John Cozzins and William Slater	21	16	
James Dunne, Jr.	18	21	
John Collins, (10 aces)	19	21	
James Dunne, Jr.	21	20	
John Connors	12	21	16
James Donahue	21	12	21

JERSEY CITY HANDBALL CLUB.

E. Ficke and P. Hanlan	21	16	21
J. Egan and P. Scott	18	21	14
G. Niese and J. Dobbins	21	18	21
T. Hogan and C. Cannon	11	21	9
J. Murphy and P. Flynn	21	20	21
P. Dwyer and J. Hogan	13	21	15
A. Martin and J. McCourt	21	16	21
G. Murray and E. Corrigan	18	21	19
J. Waldron and M. Curry	21	21	16
P. Egan and P. Burns	11	19	21
T. Kermode and P. Smith	21	16	21
G. Sanderson and J. McCormack	11	21	18
M. O'Keefe and J. McCurrin	21	17	21
G. Barber and J. McCourt	18	21	9

NEW JERSEY HANDBALL CLUB.

M. O'Keefe and J. Cruger	21	17	21
John and James Flaherty	18	21	17
M. Maher and T. Flynn	18	21	19
T. Meackle and J. Grant	21	17	21
T. Keenan and J. Clary	21	17	21
T. Clynes and J. Murphy	16	21	14
M. Tarrant and W. Fitzgerald	18	27	16
Walton and T. Foley	21	17	21
T. Wagner and P. Edwards	10	21	13
W. Godfel and P. Wilson	21	10	21

CRONIN'S JERSEY CITY COURT.

E. Kennedy and J. Keenan	21	18	21
L. Griffin and J. Kehoe	20	21	14
J. Morey and J. Downey	21	10	21
J. Morey and W. Reardon	18	21	14
M. Ford and D. Buckley	21	18	21
J. Sullivan and B. Foley	11	21	20
D. Sweeney and S. O'Rourke	21	11	21
G. O'Keefe and J. Flynn	12	21	20
J. Morey and E. Kennedy	21	21	21
J. Cronin and W. Reardon	19	7	16

E. Hopkins and James Lawler of the Dublin Club challenge any two players in New York to play a rubber of eleven games with soft balls, the series to be divided between Sheehan's Third Avenue court and the New Jersey Handball Club court, in Jersey City, for a substantial purse.

It is announced that Oliver Drew, the Irish handball champion, will not reach this country until April, and the match between Drew and "Mike" Egan is consequently postponed until after the arrival of the Irish player.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tom Olney and Ed Callahan, 99 pounds each; Arthur, 104; Chanley, 107; Kingsland, 101; Zama, 102; Sparrow Cop, 104; I Must, 99; Maritania, 107; St. Caro, 101; St. Merrylegs, 102; Tom O'Day, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Short Cake, 92 pounds; Algonquin, 98; Our Lillie, 100; Charley Fisher, 105; Lady F. Knight, 96; Wreath of Ivy, 99; Jim Ferrin, 100; Cyprienne, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; four furlongs. Blaze, Duchess, and Georgia Carter, 112 pounds each; Viperine, 117; Lady Greenwood and Guadaloupe, 112 each; Modred Lee, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Trogan, 96 pounds; Lee Dorsey, 104; New York, 110; Albert F. Dewey, 106; Gravina, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Hegira, 95 pounds; Frank Rice, 100; Neither One, 102; Birdwood, 102; Capt. Gaston, 104; McWilliams, 110; Reckoner, 97; Pronta, 101; Blue Mint, 102; Emigre, 103; Icicle, 106; Messenger, 122.

SIXTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Drinker, 96 pounds; Ball Hornet, 97; Arachne, 99; Pistrillo and Invincible, 100; Meister, 101; William Sulser, 97; Safeguard, 97; Zyra, 99; Tancred and Foxy Kane, 100; God Ember, 101.

Messages
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ACCURATELY, QUICKLY
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Small Cost
By Telephone
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
15 Dey Street

THE HOCKEY STANDINGS

Harvard Has Finished the Season Champion of the Colleges.

Leading Honors of Amateur League Lies Between the Wanderers and Crescent Athletic Club.

The Wanderers' Hockey Club still maintains the lead for the amateur Hockey League championship, with seven straight victories. The Brooklyn Skating Club failed to play a postponed game with the Wanderers during the week, and forfeited it to the leaders. There may be some action taken by the league board before the season closes in regard to this game. The Crescent Athletic Club is one game behind the leaders, but these two teams will meet before the season closes, and should the Brooklyn men win an extra game will have to be played to decide the championship.

The New York Athletic Club and Hockey Club teams will have it out for third and fourth positions in the race. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wanderers Hockey Club	7	0	1.000
Crescent Athletic Club	6	1	.857
Hockey Club of New York	3	4	.429
New York Athletic Club	1	6	.143
Brooklyn Skating Club	1	7	.125

Harvard University hockey team has won the intercollegiate hockey championship without a defeat. Harvard has a postponed game with Princeton, but it may not be played off. Yale's team finished second with three victories and two defeats. The standing:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard	4	0	1.000
Yale	3	2	.600
Columbia	2	2	.500
Princeton	1	2	.333
Brown	0	4	.000

Heffley School hockey team has practically won the intermediate Hockey League championship, with five straight victories. Charles School team is second, with three victories and two defeats. The College of the City of New York is in third place. The standing:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Heffley School	5	0	1.000
Charles School	3	2	.600
C. C. N. Y.	2	3	.400
Co. A, 23d Regiment	0	5	.000

Seasonable Stable Suggestions

THE Carriage, Harness or Stable equipment may require some repairing or rearranging to fit them for summer use. By having this attended to early, disappointments and delays will be avoided. Care in repairing is as essential as in the original building. We have a corps of skilled workmen trained in this special branch, and can give such work our best attention now. We will be glad to send, without charge, an expert to estimate cost of repairs and make any suggestions that may be desired.

When considering anything new for the horse, carriage or stable remember

Studebaker

Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th St., New York.

Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Automobiles

See that the *Shield of Quality* is on the Box

If a dealer talks up imitation mantles he knows more about profits than he knows about mantles.

WELSBACH STORE, 835 BROADWAY

All Dealers

P. B. Ale

"Enuf sed"

A Tonic to the Tired

$1.50 per dozen pints

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
New York Agents

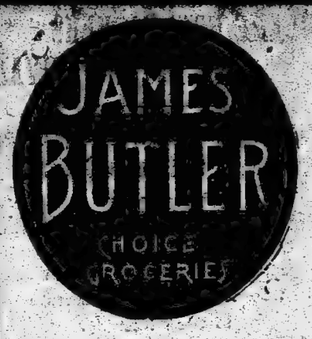

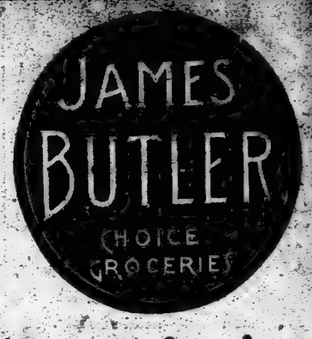

There is a wealth of sound, solid satisfaction

in getting your groceries and house supplies from a JAMES BUTLER store. Why? Because our customers are supplied with the best of everything for the least money. How? The vast volume of our business insures the quality and freshness of our goods, and enables us to retail at practically wholesale prices. Our customers make a daily positive saving of from 20 to 33 cents on every dollar's worth of groceries they buy, and this means in the course of a few years a tidy sum for every family; enough to point the way to independence. Is it surprising that our 123 stores are kept busy every hour of the day, when hundreds of thousands of families will trade nowhere else? Is it to be wondered at that hundreds of new customers find their way to some of our stores every day?

Nothing that will benefit a patron is left undone. The latest innovation is that of GREEN TRADING STAMPS, the most perfect and satisfying premium system yet devised. It makes the household necessaries supply the home luxuries and adornments free of cost. So many of the ladies are eager to fill their books and test the purchasing power of the GREEN STAMPS at one of SPERRY & HUTCHINSON'S PREMIUM STORES that we yield to their wishes and once again decide to give on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of this week, February 29, March 1, and March 2,

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps to Everybody with Everything.

This munificent free gift goes with all purchases of 10 cents or more, but none with C. O. D. orders.

A few sample prices are quoted to show how easy it is for you to save money.

FLOUR.
"Pride of St. Louis."
Wheat is skyrocketing up to war prices, but for next three days we will sell this most popular of all flour brands 7-lb. bag for 23c
Milled by the most modern processes from finest selected hard spring wheat.

Wash Tub Helpers

Butler's Best Borax Soap—Makes the dirt melt away with half the usual rubbing; 7 cakes for	25c
Chunk Soap—A good cleanser; 9 cakes for	25c
Strong Ammonia—A bottle	5c
Butler's Concentrated Ammonia—Extra strong, a bottle	10c
Violet Ammonia—For toilet or bath, a bottle	10c
"XLOR" Washing Fluid—A bottle	8c
Butler's French Blue—3 squares for	5c

CHEESE.
The best quality, New York State
Cream Cheese,
full flavored, highly nutritious, most digestible, a lb. only 13c
Sample it once, and you will always insist on having a supply in the cupboard.

"Blue Ribbon" Self Raising Flour—Finest and most economical for crisp pastry, tea biscuits, cake, etc. Package	10c
Rice—Fancy Carolina head rice, perfect whole grain, 3-lb. linen bag	25c
Graham Flour—Most nutritious, 3-lb. linen bag	10c
Rye Flour—Highly strengthening, 3-lb. linen bag	10c
"Peerless" Starch—Best Eastern gloss, 3-lb. box	15c
Black Pepper—Full strength, ¼-lb. tin	8c
White Pepper—Nothing better, ¼-lb. tin	10c
English Mustard—Just right for color and strength, ¼-lb. tin	10c
Cider and White Wine Vinegar—Qt. bottle	7c
Jellies—All flavors, in Mason quart jars; a jar	9c

Uneeda Biscuit.
The famous soda cracker, "In-er-Seal," package for 4c

Cooper's Gelatine.
Unexcelled for desserts and table delicacies. A package 5c

Sardines.
Genuine French, packed in pure olive oil; 3 cans for 25c

Salmon—Famous "Easie" brand, finest Columbia River fish. Salmon steaks, 1-lb. flat can, 22c.; 1-lb. tall can	19c
Salmon—Popular Red Alaska, choice fish, 2 cans for 25c.; 1-lb. tall can, 13c.; standard quality, 1-lb. tall can	10c
Mustard Sardines—"Easie" brand, plump, tender and good, a large can	12c
Mackerel—Another importation of Irish Salt Mackerel, large, fat, white fish; 10-lb. pail or kit for	1.25
French Peas—Choice qualities of the leading brands; 2 cans for	25c
"Blue Ribbon" Breakfast Food—Healthiest and best of all morning cereals; a package	10c
Alpha Pudding—Makes a delicious Lenten dessert; a package	5c

Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Scientific balance of finest grade of wheat, rice and corn. The pinnacle of perfection in a prepared pancake flour. A package 10c

BUTLER'S TEAS.
New importations of our various well-known and highly popular brands,
25, 35 and 50
cents a pound. Unequalled in price for purity, strength, and flavor.

BUTLER'S COFFEES
Fresh roasted daily. Unexcelled for taste and aroma.
15, 20 and 25
cents a pound. Our 25 cent Coffee is the very best Mocha and Java.

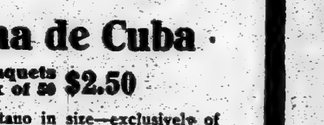

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Of Great Interest To All Smokers

Direct from Havana, fresh from the famous factories of Bock & Co., Havana, Cuba, half a million cigars, full Concha size and weight,

10 cents each
$10.00 per hundred.

The unusual facilities afforded by our direct way of retailing enables us to give cigar values that no smoker can afford to pass.

Gen. Braddock
Diplomaticos Box of 25 $1.00
A mild, delightful smoke—made by hand—Sumatra wrapper. 6 for 25c over our counters. The usual 3 for 25c cigar in quality.

Palma de Cuba
Bouquets Box of 50 $2.50
Almost a Puritano in size—exclusively of Cuban-grown tobacco of the better grade—stands right out as worth a dime.

Palma de Cuba
Londres Box of 50 $3.00
Clear Havana Londres of this size and character are sold the world over for 10c straight. Our price 6c.

The Genuine Lillian Russell
High Grade nickel Cigar.
Our Price 3c each.

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
STORES ALL OVER—ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT.

REYNOLD'S
GOUT Specific
Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26, 30 & 32 N. William St., N.Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.
(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
120 and 122 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.
FOR SALE—High class saddle and combination Horses, thoroughly broken, for ladies and gentlemen. The Durland Riding Academy, 3 to 17 West 66th st.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four); Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

AUTOMOBILES.
1903 four cylinder gasoline Locomobile 24 horse power, handsome tonneau body, nearly new, perfect order, $2,500; New Baker Electric Stanhope, cost $1,600, will sell for $800; Baker Runabout, $400; Searchmont Tonneau, type VIII, nearly new, $850; 1903, 24 horse power Decauville, nearly new, cost $6,000, will sell for $3,500; 1903 Long-Distance Runabout, wheel steerer, $500; 1903 Long-Distance Tonneau, two cylinder, twelve horse power, fine order, $750; Rambler, wood wheels, $375; Mors, fifteen horse power Tonneau, with top, just been thoroughly overhauled, will sell for $3,500; other very desirable bargains.
E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, n'r B'way.

ORIENT BUC

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last week began with a holiday and ended in inactivity. It therefore comes as a surprise that the volume of business was larger than in the preceding week. The explanation is the activity and depression following on Tuesday and Wednesday the panicky foreign markets on the war factor. The impression of extreme dullness is justified, however, if comparison is made with previous years, instead of with the previous week. The same state of business prevailed in the bond market. There is no surprise in the character of the business done. Declines ruled by a large majority. Among stocks which moved a point or more only seventeen rose and seventy-two fell. In the bond market there were eight falls to twenty-two rises.

In detail twelve properties contributed over 1,700,000 shares to the total sales of 1,736,329, and among them but one showed an advance. Amalgamated rose one-eighth upon the payment to it of $3,000,000 accumulated Boston and Montana dividends, the restraining litigation being dissolved. Pennsylvania was the most active stock, and it fell 1½. Its annual report was published too late to have had any effect in the week's business, and it will be interesting to observe this week the construction placed by the Street upon an imposing mass of figures. It is necessary to remember that prices may discount the future, but dividends depend upon past results. Whatever the view of the report, the surplus and the momentum of such a vast machine would seem to lend stability to the company's outlook. Among the inactive properties Maryland Coal Company's shares were conspicuous for a rise of fifteen points, perhaps because of inside knowledge of the annual report made public at the week's end. It showed gross earnings of $1,539,532 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1904, an increase of $443,187 as compared with the previous year. As operating expenses and taxes decreased $68,704, the increase in net earnings was $511,801. Dividends of 8½ per cent. were paid, as against 7 per cent in the previous year, and deducting for these disbursements the surplus for the twelve months was $640,488, as against $156,875 in the previous like period. Lackawanna fell 11 points following an excellent annual report, and recovered promptly. It ranged between 250½ and 268, closing with a gain of 6. Steel 5s were the most generously bought bond, 906 selling with a loss of ½. Wabash Bs were next in activity with a loss of 1⅜.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
Columbus Gaslight and Heating Co.—Common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Cereal Co.
Chicago Great Western Railway on preferred.
Erie Railroad on first preferred.
National Biscuit Co. on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Co. on common.
Quaker Oats Co. on preferred.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Davis Mill, Fall River, Mass.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 28.—The cloth market generally has been steady, but business has been extremely difficult to transact, though it has increased in some directions.

The large Eastern distributing outlets furnished few orders. Neither Calcutta nor China is disposed to buy good shirtings at current quotations. Prints and fancies have been more favorably situated, some merchants reporting a fair week's work. Purchases of standard qualities for South America have been made.

Manufacturers of wide goods and sateens held an independent position, being well engaged. Prices were rather higher than the preceding week. The daily fluctuations in sympathy with cotton harassed buyers and sellers.

Yarns, despite the difficulty to negotiate, had a fair general inquiry, and a moderate turnover resulted. American qualities for the home trade occupy a favored position.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—During the past week the Stock Exchange was occupied in the settlement. Business was inactive and it is likely to continue so until it is seen whether the settlements in Paris and Berlin reveal further trouble arising from the panic of the previous week, which had a demoralizing effect on all foreign stocks, Spanish, Turkish, and Bulgarian especially being heavily sold.

A feature of the settlement in London was the shortage of Russian bonds for delivery and the consequent heavy backwardation on them. It seems that the selling of Russians on the Continent has been wholly confined to speculators, real investors retaining their holdings.

It is believed that if there should be no further trouble in Paris or Berlin, the cheap money now prevalent will induce a healthier period of buying for investment, all stocks being now attractively cheap.

Business in the American market has been very restricted, with weak prices owing to the pressure of sales from the Continent.

International Traction Certificates.

The agreement for the issue of certificates of interest in respect of the common stock of the International Traction Company expires by limitation to-morrow, and J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents for the committee, consisting of W. C. Ely, W. B. Rankine, Francis L. Stetson, and T. De Witt Cuyler, give notice that they shall be prepared to deliver certificates of common stock of the International Traction Company, share for share, to the registered holders of certificates of interest in respect of the common stock of that company upon surrender of their certificates of interest at the firm's office. The receipt of such common stock certificates is to be in full and final satisfaction of all rights under such certificates of beneficial interest.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	...
Alle. Western	150	...
Allis-Chalmers	8	12
Allis-Chalmers pf	54	59
Amalgamated Copper	45⅞	46½
Am. Ag. Chemical	13	14½
Am. Ag. Chemical pf	73½	75
Am. Car & Foundry	18¾	19
Am. Car & Foundry pf	67½	69
American Coal	185	250
Am. Cotton Oil	28½	29
Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	91
Am. District Tel	22	25
Am. Express	185	192
Am. Grass Twine	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather	4	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf	14	15½
American Ice	7⅞	7¾
American Ice pf	30¼	31
Am. Linseed Co	8½	11¼
Am. Linseed Co. pf	28½	35
Am. Locomotive	22	22¼
Am. Locomotive pf	78	80
Am. Malting Co	4	4½
Am. Malting Co. pf	19	21
Am. Smelting & Refining	46¾	47
Am. Smelting & Refining pf	89¼	90
American Snuff	105	120
American Snuff pf	85½	87½
American Sugar Ref	123⅝	124
American Sugar Ref. pf	122	125
American T. & C	84	88
American Tel. & Tel	118	120
American Tobacco pf	122	126
Am. Woolen	8	11
Am. Woolen pf	62	72
Anaconda Copper	62	64
Ann Arbor	28	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	57
Assoc. Merchants 1st pf	84	86
A., T. & S. F.	84½	85
A., T. & S. F. pf	88¼	89¾
Atlantic Coast Line	190	...
Baltimore & Ohio	74⅝	74½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	86	88
Boston A. L. pf	104	...
Brooklyn R. T.	39½	39½
Brooklyn Union Gas	190	199
Brunswick City	5¼	6¾
Buff., R. & P.	118	...
Buff., R. & P. pf	122	...
Butterick Co	48	51
Canada Southern	63¼	64
Canadian Pacific	113¾	114⅝
Cent. & S. A. Tel	101	...
Cent. R. R. of N. J	154	156
Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30½
Chicago & Alton	34⅝	35½
Chicago & Alton pf	81	84
Chicago, Bur. & Q	128	128
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	121	123
Chicago Great Western	14½	14⅝
Chicago Great Western pf. A	64	66
Chicago Great Western pf. B	23½	27
Chicago Great Western deb	32	37
C., M. & St. Paul	165¾	176½
C. M. & St. Paul pf	173	176½
Chicago & Northwestern	162	165
C. St. P., M. & O	135	145
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Om pf	165	180
Chicago Terminal Trans	3¾	5¾
Chicago Terminal Trans. pf	15¾	19¼
Chicago Un. Traction	4½	5
Chicago Un. Traction pf	31¾	31½
Cleveland, Cin. Chicago & St. Louis	72	75
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. L. pf	101	111
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	58	60
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	76	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	172	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	31
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	66
Colorado Southern	15	15¾
Colorado Southern 1st pf	28	31
Colorado Southern 2d pf	22	25
Colorado & Hocking Coal & Iron	12¾	13¾
Commercial Cable	185	189
Consolidated Coal	60	60
Consolidated Gas Company	190	199
Continental Tobacco pf	103⅝	104¼
Corn Products	13	13¾
Corn Products pf	68	73
Delaware & Hudson	182¼	183¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	264	270
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅝	15⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf	65⅝	66
Denver & Southwestern	1	...
Denver & Southwestern pf	2	...
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	18	24
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	160	180
Detroit Southern	9	11
Detroit Southern pf	17	24
Detroit United Railway	50⅝	61
Diamond Match	135	180
Distillers' Securities	23	24
Distillers of America pf	33	40
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	7	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	11	18
Erie	32⅝	32½
Erie 1st pf	62	62½
Erie 2d pf	38	38¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	58	63
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	70	78
General Chemical	48½	49
General Chemical pf	90	98
General Electric	158	159¾
Great Northern pf	165	180
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Hocking Valley	72	76
Hocking Valley pf	79	90
Homestake	50	51
Illinois Central	128⅝	129⅜
Illinois Central, leased lines	106⅝	...
International Paper	11⅝	12¾
International Paper pf	64⅝	69
International Power	35	50
International Steam Pump	33	36
International Steam Pump pf	71¼	78
Iowa Central	18	19
Iowa Central pf	35	36
Joliet & Chicago	170	...
Kanawha & Michigan	25	30
Kansas City, Ft S. & M. pf	65	66½
Kansas City Southern	16½	17
Kansas City Southern pf	31	32½
Keokuk & Des Moines	10	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	40	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	5	17
Knick. Ice Co., pf	53	...
Laclede Gas	90	100
L. E. & W.	26	27
L. E. & W. pf	90	110
Lake Shore	250	300
Long Island	48	50
Louisville & Nashville	103½	103
Manhattan Beach	6¾	9
Manhattan Elevated	141	141¼
Maryland Coal pf	110	114
Metropolitan Securities	84½	85½
Metropolitan Street Railway	114⅝	115
Met. W. S. El. of Chi	15	18
Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	45	48
Mexican Central	9¾	9⅝
Michigan Central	135	145
Minn. & St. L.	58	64
Minn. & St. L. pf	88	96
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	68	80
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	117	120
Mo., Kan. & Texas	15	15⅞
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35½	36¼
Missouri Pacific	87¼	87½
Mor. & Essex	180	196
N. C. & St. L.	102	105
National Biscuit	38⅝	40
National Biscuit pf	101¼	102½
National Enameling & S.	17	20
National Enameling & S. pf	78	85
National Lead	14⅝	15
National Lead pf	92	102
Nat. Railroad of Mexico pf	34⅜	35½
Nat. Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	16	16⅝
New Central C	40	48
New York Air Brake	118	125
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf	95	110
New York Central	125⅝	126
N. Y., C. & St. L.	25	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	55	65
New York Dock	18	20
New York Dock pf	40	...
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	135	145
N. Y., S. & W.	130	140
N. Y., S. & W. pf	161	168
N. Y. Ont & Western	19⅞	20⅞
Norfolk & Western	55⅝	56⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	80	90
North American	81	84
Ontario Mining	...	5
Pacific Coast	50	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	61½	66
Pacific Mail	40	42½
Pennsylvania Railroad	112¾	113⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	97⅞	98
Peoria & Eastern	16	20
Pere Marquette	75	78
Pere Marquette pf	...	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	55	59
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	98
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	179	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	175	...
Pressed Steel Car	27	28
Pressed Steel Car pf	65	70
Pullman Co	206	213
Quicksilver	1½	1½
Quicksilver pf	4	9
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs	88	91
Railway Steel Spring	22½	24
Railway Steel Spring pf	70½	72
Reading	52¾	53¾
Reading 1st pf	78	79
Reading 2d pf	55½	56
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Rep. Iron & Steel	7	7½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	42	46
Rock Island	20¾	20¾
Rock Island pf	35¾	36¾
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	51	52
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	80	82
Southern Pacific	43¾	43¾
Southern Railway	18⅜	18⅝
Southern Railway pf	73⅝	73⅝
St. Jos. & Grand Island	9¾	11
St. Jos. & G. Island 1st pf	35	40
St. Jos. & G. Island 2d pf	17	18
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	60	72
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	40½	41½
St. L. & S. F. C. & P. L. ctfs	151	167
St. L. & S. F. C. & P. L. pf. ctfs	105	124
St. L. S. W.	13⅝	14
St. L. S. W. pf	29½	29½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	55½	57
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	80	82
Southern Pacific	43¾	43¾
Southern Railway	18⅜	18⅝
Southern Railway pf	73⅝	73⅝
St. Jos. & G.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts—34 Union Square, cor. 16th St.; north light. A. J. Rous, 156 5th Av.

To Let—Large store, 249 West 116th, near 8th Av. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

New flat, store building; lease one tenant five years. Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Why not go to Newark? Low Rents. Cheap power. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WEST 125TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.

Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

17 and 79 Beach St., 5 stories and basement, 42x100.

Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Light lofts to let, 25x110; suitable for business or light manufacturing; front and rear entrances; freight elevator service. Apply on premises, 227 Bowery.

William, 239.—Near Chambers—New, 7-story building; elevator, electric light, power, offices, and show room, store, and basement; rent separate.

A.—1,209 3d Av., near 72d St.; large Store and Basement; desirable for any business; rent only $900.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

243 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Weigert, 1,186 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

NASSAU ST.

25 feet front display show window; first floor, large room, low rent. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

A CORNER STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH STREET.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST., suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY,
CORNER 30TH ST.
HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR,
$2,400.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

10,000 sq. ft. Light all sides, power.
18,000 sq. ft. Two floors, good light.
50,000 sq. ft. Mill construction, power, improvements
45,000 sq. ft. Fire proof, heavy construction.
OTHERS ON WATER FRONT AND RAIL.
LOFT OR OUT OF LOFT.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 Nassau Street, New York.

7 WEST 38TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,300 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.,
5 WEST 31ST ST.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

To Let—Fine store,
5th Av., Pittsburg;
30x240 feet to Virgin Alley,
with basement; one of the finest retail stands in the city.
Send for printed list.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
327-329 4th Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1,
two upper Lofts; fine light; about 12,000 square feet each,
AT 860 BROADWAY,
fronting on Union Square and running through to 18th St.; passenger and freight elevators, &c.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

Part of Second floor in the
Morton Building,
114 NASSAU ST.
Display on Nassau St.
Also number of desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, ON PREMISES.

570 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STREETS.
second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 5TH AVE., BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET.
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau St. Tel., 2,397 Cort.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory Wanted—Buy or lease; need about 15,000 square feet with engine and boiler; terms must be reasonable. L., 134 Times.

POLICE AND HOSPITAL MISLED.

Unable to Find Woman Said to be Dying from Poison.

After a frenzied jangle of the telephone at Police Headquarters last evening, an excited hysterical feminine voice was heard to ask for an ambulance to hurry to 2,025 Second Avenue, where it was said that a woman was dying from poison. Then the voice broke off as suddenly as it had come.

Quick orders were sent to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and to Harlem Hospital, and several policemen and Dr. Schnepel went hurrying to the number given. When they reached the house, together, they could not find a soul who had telephoned to Police Headquarters or who had taken poison, or even thought of it, or knew of any one who had. They tried several houses on either side of the number given, and, puzzled, went back to the station and called up Police Headquarters to make sure about the number.

Then the policemen reported "nothing doing," and Dr. Schnepel filled out his record "no case."

SAYS TENDERLOIN IS GOOD.

"Nothing Doing," Declares Capt. Cottrell—One Excise Arrest.

Capt. Cottrell, in command of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, last night, after his first Sunday in that precinct, said:

"I am satisfied with the condition of things in the Tenderloin. I am glad to report that there is absolutely 'nothing doing.'"

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station managed late yesterday afternoon to gain admittance to a saloon and hotel known as "The Studio," at 342 Sixth Avenue, where Patrolmen Wickman and Lynch bought two glasses of beer, with which they say neither sandwich nor lunch was served. The waiter, William Riecken of 134 West Twentieth Street was arrested, charged with a violation of the Excise law. That was the only excise arrest.

BIG ADVANCE IN IODINE.

Crude iodine was advanced yesterday 25 per cent. on cable messages from the controlling syndicate in London. Japan is one of the sources of supply, and the war is given as the cause of the advance.

At James H. Taft & Co.'s, 100 William Street, it was said that the price is now 7½ pence sterling an ounce. The various preparations of iodine go up proportionately.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

EXHIBIT TO TEACH FOOD VALUE OF RICE

Louisiana Preparing for Special Effort at St. Louis.

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY

Lack of Popularity in This Country Said to be Due to Method of Preparation —History of the Cereal.

The extensive preparations which are being made by the State of Louisiana to provide a special rice exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are sufficient proof that the industry has grown to such proportions that it is worthy of representation. Not only will rice and rice culture be fully represented, but all the by-products of rice will be fully displayed. The exhibit will be placed in the great central nave of the Agricultural Palace, and all the methods of milling rice, the primitive way in China to the modern process in the United States, will be demonstrated. The exhibit will enable not only Louisiana but Texas to show the world that their possibilities for rice culture are unexcelled because of the fact that their land and climate are especially adapted to rice growing.

Comparatively few people realize the rapid growth of rice culture in this country during the last ten years, and there is no doubt that to the average person the word "rice" brings to mind only a picture of the Chinaman and his chopsticks. For a long time South Carolina held the supremacy in rice production in this country, but Louisiana and Texas now stand first, with South Carolina second, and Georgia and North Carolina completing the list.

The vast strides which have been made during the last few years are shown in the following comparative table of crop statistics, expressed in pounds:

Years.	North & South Carolina and Georgia.	Louisiana and Texas.	Total U. S.
1899-1900.....	30,118,200	180,160,000	219,278,200
1900-1901.....	41,052,200	212,080,000	253,139,200
1901-1902.....	33,035,200	255,000,000	288,035,200
1902-1903†....	39,392,960	280,000,000	319,392,960
1903-1904*....	24,400,000	465,000,000	489,400,000

*Estimated. †Four crop.

Texas has probably shown greater development in the last five years than any of the other States mentioned because of the fact that enormous amounts of capital have been invested in the industry there, including vast irrigation schemes and milling plants, while the railroads running through the State have offered special inducements to farmers to locate in the rice belt.

It is a fact worthy of mention that by far the larger proportion of the world's population lives on rice almost exclusively, while its general uses are so varied that it ceases to be a matter of wonder that it should be so highly prized in the countries where it is most largely produced. In Germany it is used in making an imitation ivory for cheap jewelry and dolls' heads, while it also enters into the manufacture of works of art, cement, paper, starch, and a light form of beer.

The earliest record of rice in history or tradition is its introduction into China in the year B. C. 2822, and to-day the success or failure of the rice crop in China, Japan, and the East Indies means plenty or famine to nearly 800,000,000 people. History records that the first rice culture in America began when a half bushel of the grain was sent over from England to the Virginia colony in 1647. The industry was allowed to lapse, however, in favor of tobacco growing, and its cultivation was not given a substantial start again until 1694, when a vessel bound for Liverpool from Madagascar was blown out of her course and put into the port of Charleston, S. C., for repairs. Before starting on his homeward voyage the Captain of the vessel gave the Governor of the colony a small parcel of rough rice, which was planted and the product preserved and carefully distributed among the colonists. From this small beginning was developed our Carolina rice, known the world over for its superior character. Later the culture was extended into both the Carolinas and Georgia. During the civil war the industry was completely paralyzed, and at its close the rapid development was transferred to Louisiana, where improved machinery and irrigation have aided its growth.

Rice as a principal food has never obtained a standing among the American people. This is said to be due to a lack of sufficient fats and protein in the grain. Hence the question of the preparation of the cereal by the mills has now become a problem of importance. The commercial rice of the United States is milled by modern machinery, the hulls being removed by rapidly revolving millstones and separated from the grain by screens and blowers. After the flour and bran have been separated the grain is passed to cooling pans. Then comes a process which is really detrimental to the grain as a food, and that is the polishing of the rice by revolving screens and brushes. This gives the grain a glossy appearance and makes it sell at a higher price on the market, but at the same time it lessens its nutritive value by taking away nearly all the fats which are found in the outer surface of unpolished rice.

It is the brown, or entire, rice, which is used in countries where rice is a principal food, and the general absence of dyspepsia, indigestion, and their various attending evils in those places speak well for the cereal and suggest the practicability of doing away with polished rice as the commercial staple in this country.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; W. P. Emery, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Emery Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. M. White, dressmakers' supplies; 212 West Eighty-second Street.
Horn & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. Horn, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Laskey, J. M., Aberdeen, Miss.; J. and J. M. Laskey, clothing and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mayer, L., Chicago, dry goods; Hotel Martinique.
Oppenheimer, B. & Co., Manchester, Ind.; A. Oppenheimer, dry goods; 330 West Eighty-fifth Street.
Edwards, H. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Eddy, notions; Morton House.
Stein, S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Couvier, tailors' supplies; Broadway Central Hotel.
Grossman & Mendlowitz, Houston, Texas; H. Grossman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kohn, A., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; A. Kohn, dry goods; 407 East Ninetieth Street.
Nugent, B., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Sugawa, art goods; Manhattan Hotel.
Miers Brothers Company, Danville, Ill.; A. Gibson Miers, dry goods; Hotel York.
Ritzwoller, C. D., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Wellington Hotel.
Carter, E. C., Texarkana, Ark.; W. H. Oliver, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Pogue, H. and S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Adel Pollack, dry goods; 180 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Rochester & Buehn, San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Buehn, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Freedman, Joseph, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Benjamin L. Freedman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing, hats, and traveling goods; Grand Hotel.
French, George B. Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss Helen B. Giles, toys, china and kitchen utensils; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods and photo supplies; 43 Leonard Street.
Hennessy, Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and waists; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.
Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. E. F. McClellan, millinery; Miss F. D. Adams, millinery; 760 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Dale, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss, B. J. & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions; 617 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, M. W. Tanner, general buyer; L. W. Bixly, dry goods; G. Bixly, cloths, cloaks, and suits; Mrs. F. Purmort, silks; Mrs. P. Boergert, laces; Hotel York.
Harris Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; H. T. Harris, laces, linens, and notions; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel York.
Heller, M., New Castle, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Mass & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Mass, laces; A. Hohman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ambach, M. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; D. M. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.
Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Dreyfous, domestics; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Washbutsky Brothers, East Liverpool, Ohio; M. Washbutsky, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Gross, Miss S., Columbus, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Egbert, Miss L., Columbus, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Sint, Miss I., Xenia, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Herisberg, house furnishing goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Wickman, handkerchiefs; H. A. Cronin, dry goods and neckwear; 101 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Elsinger, W. S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Valentine, notions and leather goods; J. Stolberg, jewelry and cutlery; Hotel Navarre.
White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. H. Bentley, house furnishing goods; J. C. Demuth, white goods; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith, M., Binghamton, N. Y., clothing; Grand Hotel.
Berle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. D. Broome, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; Grand Hotel.
Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; S. Goldsmith, carpets and cloaks; 447 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Moore Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Moore, piece goods; J. F. Meador, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dress goods and silk; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. Rosenbaum, furnishing goods; 663 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Moore, William R., Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; W. B. McLeon, furnishing goods; F. L. Long, notions, hosiery, suits, and waists; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Pohlmon, domestics; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Biddle Department Store, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Biddle, upholstery goods; Mrs. M. J. Maxwell, millinery and ribbons; St. George Hotel.
Brandees, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandees, carpets, notions, and jewelry, 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Swart, china and house furnishing goods; Mrs. A. Gabel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, groceries; G. D. Sleigh, toilet goods, jewelry, and leather goods; H. A. Cleveland, linings and umbrellas, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Michael Brothers Company, Athens, Ga.; S. Michael, cloaks and upholstery goods, 86 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Maier, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Plaut & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengle, cloths and dress goods; 416 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

SEEK APPEAL FOR TURNER.

Central Union to Ask for Funds to Carry Up Deportation Case.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from the London District Council of Shop Assistants in reference to the detention of John Turner, the Anarchist, without bail. The letter complained that no reply had been received to two telegrams sent over a month ago from the Council sustaining Turner. It added:

"We are doing what we can to make our Government move in the matter, and see if we can't get Turner out on bail, at least pending the action of the Supreme Court."

Delegate Morton of the committee appointed by the central body to undertake the defense of Turner said that a new law was being introduced modifying the law under which Turner was arrested, and eliminating the word "Anarchist." He also said that owing to the agitation of the unions Turner was allowed a larger room.

It was decided to make an appeal to the unions for contributions for carrying the case of Turner before the Supreme Court, the amount necessary being estimated at $3,000.

DROVE AUTO INTO GROCERY.

Wilson Wrecked Machine and Shop Window to Save Carriage.

Rather than run down a carriage, Frank Wilson of 381 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, last midnight steered his runaway automobile to the sidewalk in front of Peter Girken's grocery store, 1,421 Bedford Avenue. The big machine knocked down a post in front of the store and crashed through Mr. Girken's plate glass window. Mr. Wilson was thrown from the machine and badly bruised. The front of the machine was smashed.

Mr. Wilson had been enjoying a spin in Prospect Park, and started down Bedford Avenue. His machine, a heavy touring car, became uncontrollable. For six blocks it gathered speed, until it was going at a frightful rate. The avenue was crowded with vehicles homeward bound, and when Mr. Wilson took to the sidewalk a collision with a carriage was imminent.

The wrecked machine was hauled into a near-by livery stable, a watchman was detailed at the grocery store, and Mr. Wilson, who escaped serious injury, took a trolley car home.

ON STREET IN UNDERCLOTHES.

Delirious Man Started for a Drink and Reached Hospital.

Patrick Deverne, a stable foreman, more than six feet in height and of great strength, while delirious from illness in his home, 475 West Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning, overpowered his two sons, and ran into the street in his underclothing. The sons followed, and Policeman O'Neil of the West Forty-seventh Street Station stopped Deverne and asked him what he wanted.

"I want a drink," said Deverne.

"Oh, that's all right," said O'Neil, "I know a place where I can get the bartender to give you a drink."

Deverne followed, and the policeman took him to the Emergency Department at Roosevelt Hospital. His temperature was found to be 104 degrees, and his case was diagnosed as alcoholic pneumonia. It was said at the hospital last night that he was in a very dangerous condition.

Faber Company Gets Rubber Works.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Paramount Rubber Company of this city has been acquired by the A. W. Faber Company, lead pencil manufacturers, of New York, and a meeting of the stockholders of the rubber concern will be held Friday, when the company will be dissolved upon recommendation of the stockholders. The concern is reported to be in good financial condition. The Faber Company has for a long time owned a one-fifth interest in the rubber company.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; B. F. Yoakum, St. Louis; George E. Drummond, Montreal; Andrew Squire, Cleveland.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. E. Frans, Vienna, Austria.

EARLINGTON—L. H. Briggs, Saginaw, Mich.; C. W. Post, Washington.

HERALD SQUARE—Col. S. W. Fountain, Fourth United States Cavalry.

GREGORIAN—L. Borchers, Austrian Vice Consul, Richmond.

EVERETT—A. W. Edwards, United States Consul at Montreal.

ASTOR—Commander William Clyde Sullivan, United States Navy; Dr. R. S. Weston, Indianapolis.

DELEGATES SWEAR OFF NON-UNION WHISKY

The Central Union Hears a Speech Provoking Thirst.

PALLAS AGAINST PADRONES

Two Complaints Made That Non-Union Men Are Being Employed on the Subway.

John F. Murphy, representing the Distillers, and Rectifiers' Union, received the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union and made a plea for union whisky. Murphy began by stating that he assumed that there might be some members in the Central body who did not indulge in "booze of any kind," whereat some of the members nodded affirmatively, and others furtively shook their heads, but, recollecting themselves, apparently tried to look as if they didn't. Murphy then went on:

"I have no doubt that you are not all total abstainers, anyway, but any of you that drink moderately, as I have no doubt you all do, ["Hear, hear!"] I wish to drink only union label whisky. I think if any whisky is to be drunk by members of a body like this, it should be union whisky. [Applause.] You may not have known that we have a union label from the American Federation of Labor, and the bottles, lithographs, and everything else have the union label."

By this time the delegates appeared greatly interested. Some of them were observed to be unconsciously wiping their mouths, and while the total abstainers sprinkled among the delegates seemed to be unmoved, the remarks of Murphy seemed to be provocative of thirst among some of the others.

Remarks were made in whispers by delegates who appeared to be exchanging confidences as to the relative brands of whisky they used, while others, who apparently made beer their beverage when they indulged, listened complacently. The Chairman banged his gavel to stop this buzz of conversation, and Murphy continued:

"Whether it is a question of epicureanism—"

"By Jove, that's a big one," murmured a delegate to his neighbor."

The Chairman brought down the gavel with a bang for order and the speaker went on:

"Epicureanism or expedience, no union man should drink non-union whisky. I want you to do nothing but indorse the union label for the entire package. If you do that it will be a good thing for the Distillers and Rectifiers' Union. I am sure none of you would like to be caught drinking non-union whisky."

The speaker was applauded, and several of the delegates said that, though the members of the Central Federated Union were not unduly addicted to intoxicants, it would be very disgraceful if they were caught at any time with a non-union "skate" on.

This was all said in low tones and unofficially, so that these side remarks were not spread on the minutes. A resolution that the central body put itself on record as indorsing union whisky was passed by acclamation. A delegate near the door remarked to a group of his friends, unofficially:

"That's the finest speech I ever heard in my life. That man is a real orator."

The delegate and two of his friends slipped out. In a few minutes they came back, with a glow in their eyes indicative of satisfaction, and it was surmised by some who stayed in that, in spite of the fact that the "lid" is on, they had managed in some way to test union label whisky, and found it satisfactory.

John J. Pallas, President of the Park Department, sent a letter saying that he had no knowledge that a large shanty to accommodate 200 or 300 Italians, employed under the padrone system, was to be erected at St. Mary's Park. He added that if any attempt was made to erect such structures in any of the parks they would be suppressed.

The delegate of the Teamsters' Union made a complaint that Naughton & Co. and Dressman & Reynolds were employing non-union men on the subway. The delegate of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers had a similar complaint to make, and added:

"If this kind of thing goes on my organization will have to force the issue as it did last July."

The complaints were referred to the Rapid Transit Committee.

Charles Oberwager of the Child Labor Committee of the central body stated that there seemed to be a misunderstanding of the bill, and complained that it was not being properly carried out. It was decided to ask the Factory Inspection Department to see that the law should be rigidly carried out.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 655 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Henry Kuttner sells books at auction, afternoon and evenings, 135 Park Row.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

ALONG THE SOUND.
Handsomely furnished houses for rent for the season or year at Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Byram Shore, Port Chester, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Cos Cob, Sound Beach, Stamford, and beyond.
BLOODGOOD DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 5TH AVE., CORNER 45TH ST.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $400 to $1,000; special bargain for sale; house, 13 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, $10,500.
S. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 PALISADE AV., YONKERS, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Modern house, nine rooms, bath, near station, $7,000; houses for rent $45 month up. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Suare, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4264—Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE.

FUNDS TO LOAN FIRST MORTGAGE MANHATTAN & BRONX ONLY.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6,466 Broad. 42 Broadway.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies. A. Appel, 119 Nassau.

Have amounts $3,000—$15,000; loan on good first mortgage. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!! OWNERS.
I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.
ARTHUR DuCRET, 99 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates, Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,986 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements, brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Owners!—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Owner!—We have cash buyers for Bronx flats, dwellings, and vacant lots; send full particulars. McQuay & Co., 2d Av., 143d St.

For factory, on Manhattan Island, four to six cheap lots, or factory already built. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Wanted—Property, Bronx and Manhattan; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stoken, 241 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—Bronx property for sale or to let. Duggan & Wall, 501 East 158th St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

For Sale, cheap, 20 acres good farm land near Atlantic City. Apply J. M., Box 154, Cold Spring, N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, Cedar Avenue, east side, 56.9 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 36.4 by 122; Cedar Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 37 by 125; Cedar Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 37 by 125. Due on judgment, on each parcel, $4,689.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee, Denman Street, north side, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 118.5, four-story brick tenement and two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,382.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Safford A. Crummey, referee, 262 and 264 East Houston Street, north side, 312 feet west of Avenue B, 35 by 111, leasehold, four-story front and three-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $9,068.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, Cedar Avenue, east side, 353.7 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 35.6 by 125. Due on judgment, $5,607.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Gaultier, referee, 948 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 235.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 21.8 by 99.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,467.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EDWARD L. KING,
for the past 20 years with
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
desires to announce that he has opened an office at
No. 10 Wall Street,
where he will transact a general business as
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Loans on Real Estate negotiated at the lowest rates of interest.
TELEPHONE 1307 CORTLANDT.

161st St., Amsterdam av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart
Sales. RESIDENCES Fifth Ave.
Rentals Section.
509 FIFTH AVE., 25 BROAD ST.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

AN INVESTMENT.
Trustees would sell high-class apartment house on Central Park West; elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; at a price which would net ten per cent. on the investment; built four years ago by reputable builder; every apartment rented; absolutely no dealing with agents; apply to or address Elder & Cone, Counselors at Law, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for Long Term (only with security)
Two five-story Tenements, with stores,
(WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.)
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5.
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

Real Estate, 125th St., West. Young man 27, references, 12 years with last employer, about to commence business, seeks management of property, individual or estate, or as Harlem representative of downtown office. B., 1,078 Times, Harlem.

Exceptional opportunity for some one; 4-story single flat with store; near 84th St. "L" station; only $11,300; $3,000 cash necessary; worth $14,000; principals; must be sold this week. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone Dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

1st Av., Between 112th; 113th Sts.—6-story 2 stores, 25x80x200; rents $4,000, price $39,000; mortgage $20,000 at 5 per cent. N. HARRIS, 30 West 34th St.

Bargain.—5-story double flat, 26x75x100; 5 rooms and bath; price, $10,000; mtge., $15,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 108 Willis Av.; cor. 135th St.

Sacrifice!—Rent $2,040; price $24,000; only $4,000 cash buys five-story six-room, bath, double flat; no steam heat; investigate at once. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute bargain, 135th St., near Lenox Av.; double flat 6 rooms and bath, hardwood trim throughout; rent $3,024; price $27,500. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.

Actually sacrificed; five-story double flat, 123d near Lenox; five large, light rooms and bath; bay-window front; rent $2,184, price $20,750. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.

Absolute bargain; 24-foot double flat; perfect order; vicinity 96th, Columbus; rent $5,100; price $47,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Fafuolo, 45 East Houston.

Bargain, 101st, near Central.—Five-story flat, $31,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate Office.—Books, maps, and good will, for sale, $1,200. Address Real Estate, Box 154 Times.

Broadway, south of Dyckman Street, plot five lots, $15,000. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

Finest block in Harlem; private house; very fine condition; $18,500, 20x100. H. H., Times, Harlem.

A corner plot, 9th Ward, about 3 lots, suitable for improvement; price low. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Builders' plots, 10th St., near Ave. C., 53.4x92; 1st Av., below 23d St., 53.4x96; low prices. W. H. Falconer, 100 Fourth Av., near 12th St.

Bargain.—Park, near 96th.—Five-story flat, $36,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, near Park.—Elevator apartment, $55,000; rents, $5,760; want offer. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., near 40th St.—Five-story tenement, $38,000; rents, $3,924. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, near 2d.—Four-story tenement, asking $15,000; rents, $1,596. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

On East 34th St., 40x100, two 4-story brick buildings; great bargain for improvement or investment. Address Box 899, 1,496 2d Av.

Snap.—Next First Av., Yorkville, two 30-foot triple flats; well built, good condition; $27,000 each. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

House and lot for sale. Inquire on premises, 428 East 117th St.

Investors.—Four tenements; "L" station street; price $25,000 each. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Manhattan property for sale in good locations; also large plots. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

West 96th St., Near Subway.—3 flats, 85x100; only $9,000 cash required. M., Times, Harlem.

Avenue business property; 4-story flat; price $20,000, mtg. $16,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. flat, (bakery;) rent $3,800; price $36,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av., near 161st St.; cheap. GRAHAM, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. GRAHAM, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Full lot, 20th, near 6th Av., 3-story house, $14,500. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Plot 50 by 100; Riverside Drive Extension, $3,000. Morris Frankijn, Room 30, 165 B'way.

Bronx.

40 acres near Boston Road and new four-track electric road; might take small equity in part payment; full 2½ per cent. commission to broker. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Bargains.—4 and 5 story flats near elevated, rapid transit; also 2 and 3 family houses; best part Bronx; easy terms. Ross, 2,998 3d Av., opp. 154th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
one-half block 6th Av. and 33d Way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and café a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; rooms a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte. Special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA

APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

211 W. 106TH STREET.
Choice location; handsome suite seven large rooms; extra wide house; rent, $45. See janitor.

300 East 68th St., corner 3d Av.
Apartments of four large rooms; steam heat and all the improvements; rents $24 to $28. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 500; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

A.—Corner Apartments and others equally light, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated and all the other improvements; pleasant outlook, front and rear; houses are extremely well kept. Rents, $27.50 to $37.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

"TREVILLYAN"

NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

CARVEL COURT

N. E. Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Apartments of six and seven rooms, bath, electric lights, elevator, and all improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. Very convenient location.
RENTS, $50.00-$55.00 MONTHLY.
LEONARD MORGAN, AG'T,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual cost. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,708 Broadway. Telephone, 3020 Columbus.

For two persons. Elegantly furnished, 5 rooms and bath. Lessee, traveling, will sublet from April 15th to September 15th. $80 monthly. Address Eugene Schoen, 153 East 88th St.

Elegantly newly furnished eight-room corner apartment; fireproof building. Coronado, 75 East 81st St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

8 stories.....$1,700

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

4 stories, with extension.....$2,000
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

We have an exceptionally large list of private houses north of 100th St.; rents ranging from $750 to $2,000 per year; it would be to your interests to see us before leasing. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RAY RISHTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Ray Rishter, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated February 15th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 7th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS B. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 24th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPANY, bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction on Monday, February 29, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 166 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of whiskey in cases and barrels, wines, cordials, gins, essences, and other liquors, filtering, bottling, corking, and capping machines, casks, packing cases, bottles, wrappers, labels, trademarks, measures, &c., and office fixtures heretofore used in said business.
Order of OSCAR W. JEFFERY, Receiver.
MOSES S. RITTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,685.—In the matter of HENRY DEARBORN GARDINER, bankrupt.—The American Art Association will sell (beginning with the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., and daily thereafter for one week, at the Galleries of the American Art Association, No. 6 East 23d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at an auction, unconditioned, unrestricted, and unprotected public sale, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of rugs, tapestries, bric-a-brac, pictures, antique marbles, rare church columns, panels, doors from palaces, paintings, bronzes, marbles, and similar articles. Order of
JOHN EDWARD LAMBIE,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
THOS. D. ADAMS, Attorney for Trustee, 271 Broadway, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To the creditors of the International Fire Engine Company: In pursuance of an order made on this day by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, in a cause then pending in said Court between ROBERT EDWARD HENRY, complainant, and the INTERNATIONAL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, defendant, you are required to present to James R. Clarke and Charles E. Kimball, the receivers for the said International Fire Engine Company heretofore appointed in the above-stated cause, and prove before them or either of them, at their office in the City of Camden, such information as the said receivers shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receivers, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within three months from the date of the said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said court upon the proceeds of the effects of the said corporation.—Dated February 4, 1904.
JAMES R. CLARKE, CHARLES E. KIMBALL, Receivers, 149 Broadway, New York City.
LINDABURY, DEPUE, & FAULKS, Solicitors for Receivers, Newark, N. J.
f15-1aw6wM.

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdam, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904. Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. Borough of Manhattan.
d7-1awdmM.

BELL, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BELL, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1903. THOMAS C. ENNEVER, Executor. E. T. TRAUTMANN, Att'y for Executor, 806, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s21-1awdmM.

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o19-1awdmM.

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
d28-1awdmM.

WINTER RESORTS.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL CHELSEA.

300 rooms, 100 private sea water baths. Unobstructed ocean view; golf privileges; private artesian wells; French cuisine, billiards, cafe, orchestra, ladies' hairdressers; stock broker's office with direct line to New York; long distance telephones in rooms; automobiles meet all trains; baggage checked from hotel to all parts of the country. Address J. R. Thompson & Co., Atlantic City, N. Y. office, 1 Park Place, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Holland House after 4 P. M. Personal Representative. Through vestibuled trains to Atlantic City without change.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 300. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. This high-class modern hotel, with unexcelled central location and open surroundings, convenient to the Boardwalk and Ocean Piers, especially adapted to the entertainment of Spring visitors, and enjoying at all times a large and select patronage, has 100 large, sunny front rooms, private and public baths, over 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, elevator service, and thoroughly steam heated. Offers special terms during Lenten season of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2.00 up daily for superior accommodations. Daily and evening orchestral concerts. Booklet upon request. J. P. Cope.

THE FRONTENAC.

100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity 250; modern home-like hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best; appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CAPACITY 600.
Whole block on ocean front and 250 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilege. Careful management by the proprietors,
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representatives at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Inglewerth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

THE ST. CHARLES

Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Bell Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Prop.

HOTEL STRAND,

Built of brick. Beach front. Personal representative, 3 Park Place daily.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

WESTMINSTER.
Kentucky Av., near Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street; $8 to $12.50 weekly.
CHAS. BUHRE.

HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
America's Favorite Winter Resort.

Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.
The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc.
J. R. BEERY,
E. EDER, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way, Tel. 425-38th st.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 136th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:15, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (6:08 P. M. Saturdays,) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—8:30, 11:30 A. M., 24:00, x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *2:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00, 10:00 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

241TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*1:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[4:00, *4:25, †5:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‡1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. zSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 244, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass't Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington.† 8:25AM † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25AM *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25AM *11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55PM * 1:05PM Diner
"Royal Limited".* 3:25PM * 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55PM * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 6:55PM * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 244, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve'd.. * 3:55pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited".* 3:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 348 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotels.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:05 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. See Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:05,) 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:05,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West End Station, 9:55 Broadway Station,) 9:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M. and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 3:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, 1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager, Pass't Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West. All trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers 15m minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 6:55 A. M., Troy 7:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:35 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:06 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—36 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 26 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—Via Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Pullman parlor cars on all trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 167, 261, 418, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 278 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 838 and 729 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass't Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ft.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges: Parlor, $2.00. $3.50; Cafe, $2.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*6.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*9.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*11.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*4.05 PM	*3.10 PM
Easton Local	*6.10 PM	*5.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 256, 355, 1,238 and 1,500 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 5th Columbus Ave., 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 32 Broadway and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 900 Orchard.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—MIGNON SARAH HARDT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM ERNEST HARDT, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce on ground of adultery.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York City, 28th December, 1903.
LEONARD HULL SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To William Ernest Hardt, the defendant above named:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and for the County of New York, dated the 16th day of January, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
Dated New York, January 16th, 1904.
LEONARD HULL SMITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Mar. 1, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Apr. 12, 1 PM
*Main..Mar. 15, 7 AM Kaiser..Apr. 19, 7 AM
Kronprz. Mar. 22, 10 AM Kronprz. May 3, 10 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 29, 10 AM K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..Mar. 17, 10 AM Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main..Mar. 24, 10 AM *Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM
F. Alice..Apr. 7, 10 AM K. Luise..May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa..Apr. 14, 10 AM F. Alice..May 12, 1 PM
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise..Mar. 12, 11 AM K. Albert..Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Mar. 19, 11 AM Hohenz'n..Apr. 16, 11 AM
Neckar..Mar. 26, 11 AM F. Irene..May 7, 11 AM
P. Irene..Apr. 2, 11 AM K. Albert..May 21, 11 AM
From Bremen Pier, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis R. Mye, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Moltke..Mar. 3, 10 AM *Moltke..Mar. 31, 10 AM
Pretoria..Mar. 12, 1 PM Pennsylv'a..Apr. 2, 10 AM
Waldersee..Mar. 19, 6 AM *Deutsch'd..Apr. 7, 11 AM
*Bluecher..Mar. 24, 11 AM Patricia..Apr. 9, 12:30 PM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
By superb new Twin Screw Steamers.
Pr. Adelb't..Mar. 26, 10 AM Phoenicia..May 5, 10 AM
Palatia..Apr. 2, 10 AM Pr. Adelb't..May 13, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar..Apr. 14, 10 AM P. Oskar..May 31, 10 AM
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward.
According to Steamer.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

BERMUDA

"The Land of the Lily and the Rose."
Summer weather in 48 hours. Highest class mail steamships leave New York every Thursday.
THERE AND BACK, $50.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Passenger Agents.
Three New York Offices: 261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St. 1185 Broadway, Cor. 28th St. 640 Madison Ave., Cor. 60th St.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Carpathia..Mar. 1, 2 PM Aurania..Mar. 15, 2 PM
Etruria..Mar. 5, 8 AM Umbria..Mar. 19, 8 AM
Lucania..Mar. 12, Noon Campania..Mar. 26, Noon
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Aurania.....Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
Carrying cabin and steerage passengers. From Piers 51-52 North River. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 21 Broadway, N. Y.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Alliance, Mar. 1, 1 PM Yucatan, Mar. 8, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

PALM BEACH TOUR.

Select tour of 19 days, leaving March 5, $110.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON TOURS,
343 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.
Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. Orient Cruise, March 5, S. S. "Kurfurst" 71 days, $350 up. F. C. CLARK, 113 B'way, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. C. DOW & CO., a corporation, bankrupt.—No. 4,028.
To the creditors of J. C. Dow & Co., a corporation of the County of New York, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said J. C. Dow & Co., a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held herein, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901.
And a second first meeting of creditors was held herein on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1901, at which meeting James L. Bennet, Esq., of New York City, was duly elected Trustee by the creditors present and voting, that said James L. Bennet failed to qualify as Trustee herein, and notice is hereby given that a third first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, February

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

23D ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

114TH, 113 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine; table guests

27TH ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable second story front; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

27TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient location; car lines, theatres.

27TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

28TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; telephone; large and small; reasonable.

28TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences; reasonable.

37TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath; small room; table board; references.

39TH ST., 63 WEST.—Second story front room; also back parlor; parlor dining room; references.

SCARLET PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, W.—Large sunny front room; handsomely furnished; steam heat; table and service first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEWARK, N. J.

264 Mount Pleasant av.—Select Board for four refined Cuban gentlemen; references desired; near Lackawanna and Erie stations.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 27 WEST.—Fourth story, large front room; also small front hall room.

48TH ST., 234 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, nice bath; butler service; telephone; reasonable.

48TH ST. 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; sunny; telephone.

51ST ST., 329 WEST.—Parlor and hall bedroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; convenient to car lines.

54TH ST., 253 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; running water, bath; prices very reasonable.

110TH ST., 308 EAST.—Heated room, adjoining bath; suitable one or two gentlemen; wardrobe; Welsbach light; reasonable to desirable tenant. Dillon.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MILLINERY.—Experienced hands on ladies' fancy hand-sewed hats. G. M. S. Sacks, 581 B'way.

OPERATORS. — Experienced, on children's dresses; electrical power; good pay. S. Karp, 4 Washington Place.

OSTRICH FEATHERS. — Preparers, sewers, bunchers, and packers. S. Levy, 43-49 Bleecker St.

WANTED—First-class cook; one who understands German cooking; in small family. Call Monday, with references, between 9:30 and 11 A. M., 114 West 80th St.

WANTED—Tuckers experienced on ladies' waists on Willcox & Gibbs machines; steady work; good pay. Triangle Waist Company, 23-29 Washington Place.

WANTED.—Experienced pressers on ladies' waists; week or piece work; steady work all year; best prices. Triangle Waist Company, 729 Broadway.

WANTED — Operators on collar foundations; bright girls; paid while learning. The V. B. Co., 95 Prince St.

WANTED—Operators, experienced on ladies' waists. Weinstein Bros., 117 Mercer St.

Males.

WANTED—Christian mechanics and laborers, single; good references; honest, able, obliging, and industrious; to work for board and interest in solid colonization company; steady employment; healthful location; near city. "Rare Chance." F Box 175 Times.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—By a competent colored woman in a first-class family. Newkirk, 1,790 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; washing or cleaning by day; postal. Cullen, 402 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes; charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in first-class private family; traveling preferred; four years' city reference. Address Alice, 31 West 65th St., care of A. Maurer.

LAUNDRESS.—By Norwegian laundress; experienced in every branch of laundry work; steady place; best reference. Brown, 249 East 85th St.

LAUNDRESS.—French; gentlemen's or ladies' fine washing at home. 192 East 76th St. Alary.

REVISER.—Telephone register or similar revising; legible copyist; telephone attendant. Reviser, 819 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Position as companion to elderly lady; good home desired; best references; American. G., 18 Centre Av., Northampton, Mass.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 951 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER.—A1 jobber wants day's work or contract. I., 146 Times.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; aged 40; life experience in greenhouse and grapery and outdoors; good references. J. C., Box 166 Times Office.

Gentleman, (39,) American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires interview with wholesale house, reference to position. Lenox, Times, Harlem.

OMMEN ANSWERS McADOO.

Magistrate Says Courts Can Act Only on Facts, Not Suspicion.

Commenting on Commissioner of Police McAdoo's declaration at the banquet of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, in the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night, that the City Magistrates, acting as he would like to have them act, could make it possible to reduce the police force by one-half, and that the Magistrates have greater power for good or evil than the Supreme Court, Magistrate Ommen said yesterday:

"What the Magistrates can do only on evidence of fact the Police Commissioner can do on belief, according to the charter. It makes it the duty of the police not only to detect crime, but to prevent it. Section 315 directs the police 'to observe and inspect' disorderly houses, lottery offices and places, gambling houses, dance houses, &c. The charter does not make any distinction among them. The section further says that the police shall 'repress and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices therein,' and 'for these purposes to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crime or offenses.'

"There is no mistaking what the police are permited to do 'on belief.' There is nothing in the charter that gives a City Magistrate any such power. We can do things on evidence that we cannot do on belief."

NAMES FOR NEW FERRYBOATS.

Mayor to be Asked to Adopt Five Suggested by Staten Islanders.

Staten Islanders are much interested over the construction of the five ferryboats the city has promised to put in service this year, and petitions are being circulated to be presented to Mayor McClellan urging that the new boats be named as follows: Staten Island, St. George, George William Curtis, Erastus Brooks, and Erastus Wiman.

There is considerable anxiety among the employes of the ferry, who fear that when the city assumes control in June they will be in danger of losing their positions, which they believe will become party patronage. They have appointed a committee to have a measure presented to the Legislature to protect them from being ousted without charges.

Mount Sinai Hospital Pathologists.

In the list of medical and surgical departments in the New-Mount Sinai Hospital and the physicians who will have supervision over them, published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, the pathological department was inadvertently omitted. The men who will be active in that department are: Pathologist, Dr. F. S. Mandlebaum; Assistant Pathologist, E. Libman; assistants in the laboratory of the pathological department, Dr. H. L. Celler and E. P. Bernstein.

PANIC FOLLOWS FIRE IN STROLLERS' CLUB

Count di Cellere, Conried, and Strauss in Flight from Flames.

METROPOLITAN MANAGER HURT

Members of the Organization and Commissioner McAdoo Use Seltzer Bottles as Extinguishers.

Armed with syphons of seltzer and organized into impromptu bucket brigades, members of the Strollers' Club, 67 Madison Avenue, battled bravely early yesterday morning against a fire which threatened their home. They succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before the arrival of the engines.

The fire was the result of an accident which marked an attempt to take a flashlight picture of the banquet hall and theatre, on the second floor. A supper and entertainment had been held there in honor of Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington; Heinrich Conried, and several distinguished musicians. The magnesium, when it was touched off in the flashpan, set fire to the decorations in the hall. In an instant the ceiling was hidden by a curtain of flame, and a stampede for the door began.

Mr. Conried received a severe scalp wound, caused by a falling Chianti bottle. Scores of them were festooned across the ceiling from wall to wall, and held in place by streamers of gay bunting, as part of the decorative scheme.

August Tauscher, Mme. Gadski's husband, suffered the loss of a considerable proportion of his beard, which was singed off as he dashed through the zone of fire on his way to safety, and two Italian actors who jumped from windows in the front of the hall received sprained ankles.

Between 500 and 600 men were in the hall when the explosion occurred, while the stage was occupied by Signorina Enrichetta Varasi, prima ballerina assoluta, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the members of the Lignante Neapolitan Opera Company, which included half a dozen women.

With the noise of the explosion and the burst of flame a dash was made for the single regular exit available; which opened to a winding stairway leading to the first floor. Some of the spectators scrambled through a skylight to the roof. Tables and chairs were overturned, and composers and singers, diplomats and dancers tumbled down the steps together. The luckless photographer disappeared, and did not return.

FIGHTING THE FIRE.

To some extent the absence of a big list of injured is due to the coolness of the club members, who kept their heads even when the panic was at its height, and went to work to fight the fire. Signorina Varasi, too, with great presence of mind, helped to keep some semblance of order on the stage.

Among the guests who were in the hall when the ill-fated attempt at photography was made were, in addition to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and Mr. Conried, Richard Strauss, the man of the hour in the musical world; Walter and Frank Damrosch, Victor Herbert, Herman Hans Wetzler, Alfred Reisenauer, Herman Klein, David Bispham, Jacques Thibaud, Feruccio Busoni, Alexander Lambert, Herr Tauscher, Timothé Adamowski, Wilhelm Gericke, Kelly Cole, and Theodore Lierhammer. From the Metropolitan Opera House there were present Felix Mottl, Alfred Hertz, Gustave Hinrichs, Alois Burgstaller, Andreas Dippel, Pol Plançon, Francisco M. Guardabassi, Antonio Scotti, Anton von Rooy, Adolph Muhlmann, Marcel Journet, Arcangelo Rossi, and many other well-known singers. Almost the entire membership of the club was in attendance.

It was one of the most ambitious entertainments ever given by the Strollers. "An Italian Evening" they called it, despite the fact that it was 11:15 o'clock Saturday night when the supper began, and its programme was still unfinished when, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning the fire occurred.

Francesco Guardabassi was the "sponsor" of the occasion. The menu had been worked out after days of thought. The ceiling was shut off from view by the firemen, and wreaths which, laced and interlaced, supported dozens and dozens of incandescent lights, shining through delicately tinted paper lanterns glowing against the sides of scores of chianti bottles. Between the tables rose palms, and potted plants lined the walls.

While the supper was being enjoyed two of Lignante's Neapolitan bands, the members in costume, sang and played, and when the supper ended a regular programme of amusement was introduced by a company from the Italian Theatre. There had been songs and dances, pantomimes, and comedies, when Varasi appeared in the Tarantello Napoletana Masionello. She made a hit so pronounced that it was determined she should be included in a photograph, for which Burr McIntosh had arranged.

The photographer was summoned and took his place near the entrance. He mixed his magnesium and alcohol. "Everybody keep quiet," he sang out, and touched a match to the flash pan. The explosion and stampede followed.

JUMPED FROM WINDOWS.

R. C. Sands, President of the Strollers, assisted by the members of the club, did everything possible to preserve order, but their united efforts could not prevent the rush for the door. Two of Lignante's men jumped from windows.

J. Gerald Berkard, Samuel Adams Clark, President Sands, Joseph Golden, Mr. McIntosh, F. Chauncey Anderson, George Newell Hamlin, Frank A. Batcheller, Lindsley Tappin, the Secretary; Rupert Hughes, George Munzig, Charles S. Barton, M. B. Ziegler, and other club members, when the first wild dash was over and the players had been taken from the stage—one of the women fainted and had to be carried down stairs—went to work to put the fire out. Police Commissioner William McAdoo, who was one of the banqueters, was in the very thick of the amateur fire-fighting. Seltzer siphons were requisitioned and turned on the flames. Decorations were ruthlessly ripped from the walls and stamped under foot. Pans of water were hurriedly brought, and in less than ten minutes the last spark had been extinguished.

But at what a cost! There was not a single suit of evening clothes in the entire body of volunteers which would bear inspection. The erstwhile spotless array of shirtfronts had been replaced by soaked expanses of smut. The banquet hall was a wreck. Broken chairs and tables strewed the floor, hidden under the masses of greens and buntings which had presented so beautiful a picture early in the evening.

S. A. Clark, who had turned in the alarm of fire by telephone and then returned to battle against the flames, looked like a stoker after a hard day's work. Rivulets of wine trickled about the floor. A more complete scene of devastation could hardly be imagined.

After it was all over and some semblance of quiet had been restored Dr. Emanuel Baruth dressed Mr. Conried's wounded scalp. Mr. Conried was then taken home in a cab. He left for Chicago yesterday afternoon with his head almost hidden in bandages. The bottle cut a gash which required two stitches to bring together.

As nearly as may be the loss which accrued from the fire is herewith summarized:

Fifty dress suits ruined.
Twenty-five gallons wine wasted.
Five pictures destroyed.
Two dozen chairs and half a dozen tables smashed.
Two hundred siphons of seltzer used as fire extinguisher.
Fifty dollars damage to the building.

To celebrate the victory over the fire fiend Varasi danced a second tarantella downstairs, in the reception room. Then everybody went home.

REV. DR. GREGG'S FAREWELL.

New President Starts for Western Theological Seminary To-day.

The Rev. Dr. David Gregg took leave of his congregation in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening, after preaching the sermon. Among those present was the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the venerable predecessor of Dr. Gregg, as pastor of the church.

Dr. Gregg, who has accepted the Presidency of the Western Theological Seminary, leaves for Allegheny, Penn., to-night to take up his duties.

GIRL'S SCALP IS REPLACED.

Adjusted Two Hours After Being Torn Off—Operation a Success.

The surgeons of Lincoln Hospital, in the Borough of the Bronx, have succeeded in replacing the scalp on the head of a young girl after it had been torn completely off by a revolving shaft in a mill.

The scalp was lost for a time and was not found and replaced until two hours after the accident occurred. Notwithstanding that, the union has been perfect, and Dr. J. F. C. Forster, the house surgeon of Lincoln Hospital, who performed the operation, says that there is every prospect of the girl leaving the hospital as well as she ever was in three weeks.

The patient, Charlotte Williston, eighteen years old, was employed in the factory of the International Manufacturing Company at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willow Avenue. On the morning of Feb. 17, soon after the mill machinery started, she took down her hair with the intention of braiding it. One of the combs that held it fell to the floor under the machinery, and in stooping to recover it her hair became entangled in the revolving shaft. In an instant her head had been drawn against the guard and her scalp was torn off from an inch above the eyebrows to the back of the neck.

The girl displayed remarkable courage and did not lose consciousness. In the meantime the place was thrown into a panic and several of the other girls fainted. When the surgeon arrived he applied a temporary dressing and started back for the hospital with his patient as fast as the horse could travel. When placed on the operating table the girl lost consciousness.

Dr. Forster asked what had become of the scalp, and on learning that it had been left at the mill, telephoned that it be sent to the hospital immediately. Owing to the confusion at the factory the message was delayed, and it was almost two hours before the scalp, with its mass of brown hair, was placed in a box and sent to the hospital. A hot saline solution was prepared and the scalp, after being denuded of its hair, was immersed and warmed to blood heat. Then it was replaced on the skull and stitched with silk thread. Towels saturated in hot water were applied at intervals of three minutes for thirty-six hours. At the expiration of this time hot dry dressings were applied, and on the third day the patient was able to feel the prick of a needle on any part of the scalp, showing that circulation had been re-established.

A couple of days later there was further evidence that the scalp had grown in place by the appearance of a new growth of hair. Dr. Forster said last evening that his patient was doing remarkably well and that the only danger now was of inflammation setting in at some point between the scalp and skull.

CHASED BY DELIRIOUS PATIENT.

Man Fells Two Friends and Pursues Them with Knife Up Fire Escape.

While delirious from pneumonia yesterday Wolff Meyer, seventy-two years old, a peddler, wrecked the apartment in which he lived, at 45 Elm Street, chased two men up the fire escape at the rear of the building to the roof, at the door of which his suddenly acquired strength as suddenly left him. He is now in Bellevue Hospital, and the physicians say he cannot live.

Meyer had been suffering from the disease about three weeks. Two friends, Jacob Goldman and Abraham Newman, who lived in the house with him, were sitting near his bed yesterday morning, when Meyer, who had been delirious all night, sprang up with a wild cry, and knocked them from their chairs. Reaching up he pulled down the chandelier in the centre of the room and threw it at the men, who had gained their feet and were running toward the kitchen, at the rear of the apartment. Meyer followed them, and they ran out on the fire escape. From there they saw the old man grab the kitchen stove by the legs and topple it over on the floor, breaking it into many pieces. There was no fire in the stove.

Meyer then went to a table, and, picking up a carving knife, started for the fire escape. Goldman and Newman fled up the iron ladder, passed through an apartment on the top floor, and made their way to the roof. The tenants of the apartment were warned by them, and they also ran to the roof. Meyer climbed in at the window and followed them, but they had closed the door and held it fast.

In the meantime all the tenants in the house had been aroused, and there was intense excitement. Policeman Hoffman of the Eldridge Street Station was called. When he arrived at the short flight of steps leading to the roof he found that Meyer, who had been trying to break down the door, had collapsed. An ambulance was summoned, and the man was hurried to the hospital.

THREE HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Man, Woman, and Child Blown from Bedroom Into Kitchen.

Thomas Rafferty, his six-year-old son, Thomas, and Mrs. Maria Marsden, a visitor, were painfully burned by an explosion of gas last evening in a small rear bedroom of the apartments occupied by the family on the first floor of 437 West Forty-sixth Street. The explosion shook the entire five-story building and broke many of the windows.

Mrs. Rafferty had gone to church and her husband was preparing their four children for bed. With Thomas he had just opened the bedroom door, followed by Mrs. Marsden, who held a candle to light the way, when the explosion occurred.

The three recovered consciousness a few seconds later to find themselves blown clear through into the kitchen with their hands and faces badly burned and their hair and eyebrows singed. Rafferty himself being the most severely hurt. In the parlor the three other children, two, three, and four years old, were screaming with terror.

A group of boys who had been standing on the opposite corner saw the flash of the explosion and with Policeman Dowling of the West Forty-seventh Street Street Station, entered the Rafferty apartment and carried out the sufferers. The exploding gas set the bedroom on fire, but firemen soon put out the blaze. Rafferty and his son and Mrs. Marsden were attended by Dr. Knipe of Roosevelt Hospital, who took Rafferty to the hospital.

STOVE BURST, WOMAN HIT.

Miners' Cartridge Is Believed to Have Caused Serious Accident.

Mrs. Emma Jappen, the wife of Otto Jappen, a grocer at Division and Driggs Avenues, Williamsburg, was badly hurt yesterday by an explosion in a kitchen range of her home. It is believed that the explosion was caused by a cartridge such as miners use, which was left imbedded in a lump of coal.

When the explosion occurred the range was blown apart and fragments struck Mrs. Jappen on her arms and feet. She was rendered insensible, and the room was set on fire. Firemen put out the blaze. Mrs. Jappen was attended by a doctor.

FIREMEN HURLED FROM ENGINE.

Driver Dashed It Against a Pillar to Avoid Running Over a Man.

Engine 54, whose house is in West Forty-seventh Street, was disabled last evening while responding to an alarm turned in for an explosion at 437 West Forty-sixth Street.

As Driver John Cusick turned into Ninth Avenue a man got in the way, and Cusick, to save him, swerved the engine directly into an elevated pillar. Cusick, with Capt. Fitzgerald, who was standing on the rear of the engine, was thrown off and bruised. The horses escaped injury, though the pole was broken.

FOR EVERY WOMAN
Everywhere
FOR
EVERY OCCASION
"Lansdowne"
The World's best Silk and Wool Dress Fabric
ALL COLORS AND SHADES
Genuine perforated every 4 yards on the selvedge
W.M.F. READ
For sale at all good stores

TWO LINERS TOSSED BY WEEK OF TEMPESTS

St. Louis Seaman When Far Aloft Fell to the Deck.

GAY TIMES ON THE ETRURIA

Safonoff of Moscow Here to Conduct New York Philharmonic—Dressmaker's Trunks Held.

Despite the rain and the nasty haze that overhung the city yesterday and gave it a most undesirable appearance, the passengers who arrived on the steamships St. Louis of the American Line and on the Etruria of the Cunard Line were glad to get in. For over a week they had been passing from Europe amid storms and tempests which raged from every point of the compass. From the time the St. Louis left Southampton she experienced continuous blows. The air during the trip was mild, and many persons were led to sit on deck. While there they were frequently drenched by waves which broke over the vessel and raced along her decks from stem to stern.

On the Etruria the passengers were compelled to remain within the cabins, where all united in making the trip pleasant. Some of the passengers on the Etruria on landing said that the course of the liner could be traced by the long line of empty champagne bottles put overboard.

There was a supper on board to Miss Bonnie Goodwin, a variety actress who was returning from a stay abroad. Seven men were the hosts. Six of them were still confined to their staterooms yesterday, while the seventh appeared with a light-blue slipper under one arm and a half-filled champagne bottle under the other.

Part of the celebrating, it was said yesterday, was done in honor of two weddings which will be held in Chicago within the next few days. On the vessel were the two brides-elect—Miss Laura Gourley of Kerry Muir and Miss Mary Brown of Ardenruth, Scotland.

The day after the St. Louis left Cherbourg many of the passengers were on deck watching James Sundin, a seaman, at work far aloft on the forward mast. Suddenly the vessel lurched and the seaman lost his hold. For a moment it looked as though he would fall into the water, but the vessel righted herself at once, and Sundin landed on the deck. All rushed, expecting to find him dead, but the doctor who attended him reported that the seaman suffered only from a broken arm and bruises, which would probably keep him in the hospital for several weeks. The passengers then took up a collection which netted $158 for the injured man.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis was Wasili Safonoff, conductor of the Imperial Russian Musical Society of Moscow, who comes to conduct the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at two concerts. The first will be held Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, and will be in the nature of a public rehearsal. The other will be given Saturday night and will be a regular concert. Mr. Safonoff is the sixth man of foreign musical reputation who will have conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Also on the St. Louis were Col. S. W. Fountain and his family. Col. Fountain was for two years the Adjutant General of the Department of Mindanao in the Philippines. He has a six months' leave of absence. He said that the Filipinos are not yet pacified, but that American methods were rapidly being acquired in the islands. American capital was revolutionising the place. He said that contracts for railroads, ice plants, and other improvements had been given already, and in a few years' time the cities and large towns would be brought up to the rank of those of Europe and America.

The customs officials held four trunks belonging to Miss J. M. Carton, a dressmaker, of West Twenty-fourth Street, and ordered them sent to the Public Stores for appraisal. The trunks were filled with gowns and dress goods, for some of which Miss Carton had Consular invoices. The authorities refused to take her valuation of the materials, and the trunks were held.

In the second cabin of the vessel were two women whom the Customs Inspectors suspected of smuggling. The women were taken into the office of the Custom House on the pier and searched. Nothing dutiable was found on one, while on the other a watch valued at $150 was discovered, and on which the woman was compelled to pay duty.

On the Etruria were Alexander McDonald and James McNamee, the "Klondike Kings." Bonnie Goodwin, the actress, said yesterday that during the concert several attempts were made to get subscriptions from these "kings" for the benefit of the Seamen's Home. Nobody succeeded, she said, until she appealed to Mr. McDonald, who then gave an amount equal to that subscribed by all of the other passengers.

PHYSICIAN'S AUTO HITS A BOY.

Dr. E. P. Porter Carries Injured Child to Firehouse and Attends Him.

Jumping out of his automobile, which had run down William Bynn, seven years old, of 10 Bancroft Place, Brooklyn, last evening, Dr. E. Pender Porter of 1 Glenada Place attended the injuries of the little victim at a firehouse in Herkimer Street, near Howard Avenue, to which he had himself carried him.

Dr. Porter, returning home after visiting several patients, was driving his automobile along Herkimer Street, when the boy suddenly darted out in the roadway. Seeing his danger, the doctor tried to swerve the machine to one side, but the frightened boy ran right in the path of the automobile. The dashboard of the machine struck him and threw him to the pavement. A crowd ran toward the doctor, with the evident intention of expressing their anger, but when they saw him gently pick up the boy and carry him away, they applauded.

The doctor attended the boy until the arrival of Ambulance Surgeon Stollsworthy of St. Mary's Hospital, and after young Bynn's father had been satisfied that the doctor was not to blame he allowed his boy, at Dr. Porter's request, to be removed to St. John's Hospital, where Dr. Porter is a member of the visiting staff. The boy's ankle was sprained and he received injuries about the body and face.

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FOUNDED 1840.

BRASS BED REDUCTIONS.

$120	to	$100
115	"	95
95	"	82
78	"	64
75	"	62
70	"	60

These are English square post designs and must leave our floor to make room for new spring patterns.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St. Factories, 505 to 515 West 32d St.

Our Spring song begins.
Spring clothing.
Spring furnishings.
Spring hats.
Spring shoes.
Ready for man and boy.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's Hats
826, 828 Columbus Av., 238, 240, 242 Bowery, 849 Eighth Av., Third Av., cor. 126d and 248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.
THERE'S a deal of difference in *Brims*.
Just out!
The Peewee. A Derby with a Flat Brim and a Taper Crown.
A Derby that has more Style in it than you'd think could go into any hat. $1.90
Spring neckwear for all purposes

Suitsky—Overcoatso
Seven dollars and a half will blow our stocks to pieces. You'd better save the pieces and clothing money, too.
Men's Overcoats that were $15, $12.50 and $10, now $7.50.
Mens Fancy Business Sack Suits—all sizes—that were $12.50, $15, $18 and $20, many medium weights, $7.50.
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
Four Convenient Stores:
279 Broadway.
47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 6th Ave.
125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

STATION-HOUSE SUICIDE.

Thief Caught in Chase, Hanged Himself in Ten Minutes.

Ten minutes after being lodged in a cell under arrest on a charge of robbery yesterday afternoon, Hulden Larsen, who said he lived at 248 West Fifteenth Street, committed suicide by hanging himself to the door of his cell, in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He had tied his suspenders in a sailor knot for the purpose. He was locked up at 5:35 o'clock, and was found dead ten minutes later. At the Fifteenth Street address it was said he was not known.

Larson was arrested on the complaint of Benjamin Tenbroeck of 460 Seventh Avenue, who says Larsen beat and robbed him. Policeman Daly saw Tenbroeck chasing Larsen down Thirty-sixth Street. He joined in the chase, as did scores of others. The chase led to Seventh Avenue, then into Thirty-fifth Street, and nearly to Ninth Avenue. The crowd was augmented every minute, and Tenbroeck's cry of "Stop thief" was taken up by people running who did not know why they were running.

Daly proved to be the best runner in the crowd, for he grabbed Larsen first. Then he picked up three one-dollar bills and a ten-dollar bill which he said he saw Larsen throw into the street. Tenbroeck said he was entering his home when Larsen followed and struck him in the back of the head, felling him. He said Larsen then took $14 out of his pocket and ran. Tenbroeck was not much hurt, so he ran after Larsen.

SCHOOL COURSE CRITICISED.

Proposed Mass Meeting to Protest Against So-Called Useless Studies.

An effort is being made in the Borough of the Bronx to arrange a mass meeting for the purpose of protesting against the present curriculum in the public schools where it is claimed the children's time is wasted in useless studies, boys being taught how to sew, cook, cut paper patterns, &c.

The matter has been taken up by the North Side Board of Trade, and at the last regular meeting the Committee on Education, of which W. Stebbins Smith is Chairman, offered a resolution recommending that more attention be given to such practical studies as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Albert E. Davis, President of the board, said a mass meeting on this subject would be a good thing, if it did nothing more than show the general public just how much time was wasted in the schools.

TO MANAGE MEXICAN TROLLEYS.

W. W. Wheatley Will Have Charge of the City of Mexico's System.

It was announced yesterday that W. W. Wheatley, who was for a time Superintendent of the trolley system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, had gone to Mexico, where he is to assume charge of the electric railway system of the City of Mexico. Mr. Wheatley sailed Friday to take up his new work. It is said that his salary is to be $15,000 a year in gold. The Mexican road is owned by Wehnher, Beit & Co. of London.

Mr. Wheatley was with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for two years. He then became General Manager of the Public Service Corporation in New Jersey, but remained less than a year.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Ackte, Bouton; Naval, Plancon, Journet, Begue. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Evg., March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Farrar, Scotti (farewell), Lemon; Naval, Campanari, Reiss, Guardabassi. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30, (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Reiss, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Gorits, Blass, Hafer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mottl.
Fri. Evg., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski, Seygard, and Sembrich (last appearance); Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., March 5th, at 2—FAUST. Farrar (farewell), Walker, Bauermeister; Naval, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Hinrich.
Sat. Evg., March 5th, at 7:30, (2d Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE WALKUERE. Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Evg., March 9th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Seats for all above performances now on sale.
A Matinee-Cycle of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN will be given on the following Afternoons: Mon., Apl. 18, "Rheingold"; Wed., Apl. 20, "Walkuere"; Fri., Apl. 22, "Siegfried"; Mon., Apl. 25, "Goetterdaemmerung." Sale of seats for entire cycle (3 Perf.) at REDUCED prices begins Thurs., March 3, at 9 A. M. Prices: Orch. and Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc. Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
Extra MATINEE of "PARSIFAL," Sat., Apl. 23, at 11:30 A.M. Seat sale begins Mch. 2, 9 A.M.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:15, last time "Maedel als Rekrut." Tuesday, "Im Bunten Rock." Wed., "Heimath."

A CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
New York Diet Kitchen Association
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Friday Afternoon, March 11, 1904,
AT THREE O'CLOCK,
BY
Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Maud Powell, Miss Josephine Hartmann, Mr. John F. Braun
2d Tier Boxes, $15.00
Orchestra Seats, 5.00
Tickets may be obtained at the Waldorf and from Mrs. Henry Villard, President, 148 West 58th Street.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."
MARCH 8—STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6728—38. Reg. Mat. Sat'dy, 2:15.
VIRGINIA EARL In the Comic Opera Success, SERGEANT KITTY

CARNEGIE HALL
Afternoons at 3. March 2—6—12.
Three Wagner Recitals
MME. NORDICA,
With WALTER DAMROSCH
and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PROGRAM FOR MARCH 2—
LOHENGRIN—A, Prelude (Holy Grail). B, Elsa's Dream. MME. NORDICA. C, Prelude to Act III.
TANNHAUSER—A, Overture; B, Dich theure Halle."
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN—A, Overture; B, Senta's Ballad—Mme. Nordica.
WALKURE—A, Introduction to Act I, and the "Cry of the Valkyrie." Mme. Nordica; B, Ride of the Valkyrie.
*** Res. seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's & agencies. Mangt. L. G. Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. Aft., March 1, at 3
ONLY RECITAL
Richard Strauss
in conjunction with
Mme. Strauss-De Ahna, Soprano.
(Her first appearance.)
SONGS BY STRAUSS, AND TENNYSON'S Melodramatic Poem, ENOCH ARDEN
Music by RICHARD STRAUSS.
David Bispham ..... Reader
DR. RICHARD STRAUSS at the Piano.
Seats $2 to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., March 4, at 2. Sat., March 5, at 8:15.
Conductor ..... W. J. Safonoff ..... of Moscow
Soloist .. Mme. Schumann-Heink, Contralto
Program will contain: Symphony "Pathetique," Tschaikowsky; Aria, Mozart; Aria, "Samson et Dalila," Saint-Saens; Overture, "Leonore, No. 2," Beethoven.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Last Concert, Tuesday Evg., March 1, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by HAROLD RANDOLPH.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

Mendelssohn Hall, THIS (Mon.) After. at 3.
Song Recital (Dr. Theo.) Lierhammer of Vienna.
REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Seats $1, $1.50 at Ditson's. Steinway Piano used.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
125TH TO 132ND TIME.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Admission Seats Free. 50c.

MAJESTIC 59th St. B'way & Eve. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Babes in Toyland
LAST 2 WEEKS
LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON

THE GOTHAM LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY.
BOWERY BURLESQUERS.
125th & 3d av. 12 Great Farces, Bickel, Watson & Wolfus.

THE DEWEY LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY
SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO.
E. 14th St. TWO BURLESQUES. VAUDEVILLE.

ELMENDORF Carnegie Lyceum Tuesdays & Wed. During Lent, March 1 & 2—"Old Mill" & "The Bell Flight."
LECTURES

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
and his company in THE TORREADOR.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats Wed. & Sat. 25c.
NEXT WEEK—A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

MURRAY HILL Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 25c., 35c., 50c.
THE CLIMBERS Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. By CLYDE FITCH.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. Every Aft. & Eve.
23d Ricc bono's Horses 5th Av. Vaudeville
58th ARIZONA 125th Vaudeville

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LULU GLASER
In "DOLLY VARDEN."

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St.
LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
MARIE DRESSLER & CO.
Adgie Lloyd York & Adams, Lee Sully, Hoffman &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain; winds southeast to south.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,897. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PLAN A TRUST FOR MACKAY INTERESTS

Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Concerns Affected.

OLNEY ONE OF THE LAWYERS

Massachusetts Trusteeship to Perpetuate John W. Mackay's Name—Clarence H. Mackay's Idea.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, addressed a circular letter to the stockholders of that company yesterday, inviting the deposit of their stock for exchange for shares in a trusteeship created under the laws of Massachusetts under the name of "The Mackay Companies." The capitalization of the Commercial Cable Company, which also owns the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, is $15,000,000, upon which 8 per cent. dividends are paid.

"The Mackay Companies" has authorized for exchange for this stock $30,000,000 par value of its own 4 per cent. cumulative preferred shares and a like amount of common shares, so that each stockholder in the Cable Company will receive for his holdings 200 per cent. in the preferred and 200 per cent. in the common shares of the new concern.

"The Mackay Companies" is an investment trust designed by Mr. Mackay to perpetuate the name of his father, to provide for the development of the companies which he founded and to safeguard upon an even basis with his own the interests of those who have invested capital in the enterprises with which John W. Mackay was most conspicuously identified.

The agreement and declaration of trust were drawn by William W. Cook, counsel to the Commercial Cable Company, and Richard Olney, under the statutes of Massachusetts, which in their opinion seemed to afford the most adequate protection to all parties in interest. It is similar to the English investment trusts, and continues for forty years unless dissolved by the shareholders in the meantime.

The Trustees, with power to fill vacancies arising from death or resignation, are Clarence H. Mackay, John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., President of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, both Directors of the Commercial Cable Company, and William W. Cook, counsel to the company.

The plan is practically an accomplished fact, a large majority of the Commercial Cable stock having already been deposited under the agreement. The remaining outstanding shares will be received for exchange on or before March 30, 1904, by the Manhattan Trust Company in New York, the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, and Baring Brothers in London. According to the circular the first dividend upon the preferred shares will be paid April 9, 1904.

Mr. Mackay, when seen last evening, said that the plan was so simple that explanation was unnecessary; that it was the outcome of his desire to put upon a permanent basis the properties created by his father and to provide for all contingencies that might arise from death or changes in commercial conditions.

With these objects in view, he had selected as co-trustees men not only of established conservative reputation but also of ages which in the ordinary course of nature would obtain for the company the advantages of a long continuous service and a consistent policy. Personally he will continue to devote his entire time to the active management of the company.

BALTIMORE'S NEW PLANS.

City to Widen Streets of Burned District and Buy Water Front.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29.—The city authorities to-day decided to float a loan of $6,000,000 for the widening of streets and other extensive improvements in the burned district, including the purchase of the water front property. The latter will cost about $3,000,000, and will comprise the purchase of a number of piers, lumber yards, and merchandise sites covering a total area of about thirty-five acres.

The Municipal Board of Estimates to-day passed favorably upon the project, and the City Engineers will lay out the section along the water front. Narrow streets leading to the wharves will be widened and the docks improved. This covers about one-third of the burned area. The city is to have exclusive charge of the improved water front and derive revenue from leases.

A bill for an enabling act for the loan was introduced in the Legislature to-night. There is no doubt as to the approval of the plan.

GERMAN-HOTTENTOT BATTLE.

One German Officer Killed—Revolt in Another German Colony.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—Col. Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, telegraphed from Swakopmund yesterday that Major Estorff's column on Feb. 25 had a severe ten hours' fight with the Hereros near Otjihinanaka. The Hereros held their position, against which artillery was not available.

Toward the evening Franke's company broke through the enemy's formation and the natives retired. Their strength and the number of their losses are not known.

One German officer was killed and four officers, among them Baron Schoneau-Wehr, and four men were wounded.

The native troops in the Cross and Nsassanang Rivers region of German Kamerun, Equatorial West Africa, have revolted. Dispatches reached the Colonial Office to-day saying that several factories of the Northwest Kamerun Company had been burned down and that four Germans had been killed.

All the German African colonies are in a ferment over the statements spread by Herero runners that the Germans are being driven into the sea.

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AID DEAD FIREMAN'S FAMILY.

Baltimore Shows Gratitude for New Yorker's Services at Big Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29.—A fund has been started here for the family of Engineer Mark Kelly of Fire Engine Company No. 16 of the New York Department, who died of pneumonia as the result of exposure at the Baltimore fire.

One Baltimore firm, James King & Co., to-day subscribed $25, and State Senator Perkins will offer a bill in the Legislature providing that a portion of the $250,000 to be appropriated for the relief of the fire sufferers shall be set aside for Kelly's family.

Local firemen will circulate petitions for the fund, and each will contribute $1, making between $400 and $500 from the members of the Baltimore Fire Department. The Fire Commissioners and other officials will also contribute.

CAT BITES MAY KILL WOMAN.

Animal Attacked Her When She Interfered in a Fight.

Mrs. Rachel Levy, a widow, seventy years old, of 105 Varet Street, Williamsburg, was taken from her home to St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday suffering severely from two ruptured veins in her right leg and numerous bites inflicted by a cat.

Mrs. Levy was greatly annoyed on Sunday afternoon by two cats fighting in the cellar under her rooms. She went down to the cellar to chase them, and one of the animals attacked her viciously.

Neighbors helped the widow to her rooms and summoned a doctor. He treated Mrs. Levy, but her condition continued to get worse, as her limbs swelled. Yesterday it was decided to remove her to the hospital, where her condition was said last night to be serious.

FALL KILLS BANKER'S WIFE.

Mrs. David Crutchfield Drops from Window of Apartment House.

Mrs. David Crutchfield was killed yesterday morning by falling from the eighth floor of the Barnard apartment house, at Seventy-first Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Crutchfield was in a delicate condition, and was attended by a trained nurse, Josephine Nolan. She had been very happy at the breakfast table, telling her husband that he might expect good news before he should return home.

Mrs. Crutchfield had for some time suffered from dizziness and fainting spells. Yesterday she felt herself overcome, and asked the nurse to throw open the window that she might get air. That the nurse did, quickly reviving her patient, who sat down on the radiator. She asked for lemonade, and as the nurse stepped back to get it Mrs. Crutchfield rose, clutched at the sash, missed it, and plunged through the open window. The sill is only fourteen inches above the floor.

Miss Nolan made a desperate attempt to grab her patient, and nearly fell out of the window herself. Her screams and those of Emma Denton, a cook on a lower floor, who had seen the falling body, aroused the household, and Mrs. Crutchfield was picked up and carried into the house. She had been killed instantly.

Mr. Crutchfield was notified of his loss by telephone, and the banking offices of his firm of Crutchfield & Co., on the fifth floor of the Drexel Building, at Broad and Wall Streets, were closed. Col. E. V. Pope of Nashville, Tenn., the lifelong friend of Mr. Crutchfield, was summoned, and at once went to the Barnard.

Mrs. Crutchfield was the daughter of Capt. W. J. Thompson, a prominent banker at Little Rock, Ark. She was married to Mr. Crutchfield sixteen months ago. Just before she fell she had completed a letter to her aunt, in which the closing sentence was: "I am getting so blind and dizzy that I must call Josephine to open the window."

Mrs. Crutchfield was thirty-one years old. Her remains will be taken to Little Rock for interment.

FIRED ON BY INSURGENTS.

Commander Miller Ordered to Protect Vessel Attacked by Dominicans.

According to a private cable dispatch received here yesterday, United States war vessels were again called upon yesterday to escort a steamship into one of the harbors of Santo Domingo, so that she might load cargo. The steamship was the Farmand, a tramp, chartered by Hugh Kelly & Co. of 81 Wall Street, to bring sugar to this port. She left Philadelphia on Feb. 12 and attempted to enter the port of Macoris, where she was to have found her cargo.

The insurgents were attacking the city at the time, and as the vessel made her way into the harbor a small boat containing a commissioned officer of the insurgent army put off from the shore, and, coming alongside of the steamship, told her master that he must not go up to the city. The Captain of the Formand refused to obey the instructions, and immediately afterward fire was opened upon the steamship and she was compelled to retire.

The steamship then went to Santo Domingo City, from which place the Captain cabled the agents in this city. Mr. Kelly then notified Secretary of State Hay of the action of the insurgents, and yesterday afternoon the reply was received from Assistant Secretary of State Adee that the matter had been attended to and that Commander Miller, who is now in Dominican waters, had been instructed to go to Macoris with a war vessel and see that the Farmand was allowed to take on her cargo.

MORALES BUYS GUNBOAT.

Dominican Government Also Gets Rifles and Ammunition from Venezuela.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 27.—[Delayed in transmission.]—The Morales Government has decided to buy from Venezuela the gunboat Miranda for $200,000, to be paid in six installments; 5,000 Mauser rifles, and a million rounds of ammunition.

This offer of war material was made by President Castro through the Dominican Minister at Caracas.

GEORGIANS FOR CLEVELAND.

Sentiment of State Committee Members for a Conservative Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Fe. 29.—A poll of the State Committee developed the fact that the Bryan-Hearst-Tom Johnson coalition has made little or no headway in this State. Result of the poll:

For "a sound, conservative candidate," 15; for Cleveland, 6; for Gorman, 5; for Foraker, 4; for Hearst, 3; for anybody except W. R. Hearst, 3; non-committal, but leaning toward Hearst, 1.

The State Democratic primary will be held April 20, while the State Democratic Convention will meet in Atlanta June 1.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

LITTAUER CONVENTION IGNORES MR. ROOSEVELT

President Not Indorsed, but Accused Representative Renominated.

SARATOGA REPUBLICANS ACT

Littauer Says His Investigation by the War Department Was a Bitter and Malicious Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 29.—The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District in convention here assembled to-day renominated Lucius N. Littauer for a fifth term in Congress and named Mr. Littauer and Senator Brackett as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The feature of the convention was the failure to instruct for President Roosevelt or even to indorse his Administration. This omission, coming right on the heels of the action of the State Committee in pledging its support to the President, naturally caused comment. Inquiry developed that it was premeditated.

"We did not indorse the President," said a man who figured prominently in the proceedings of the convention, "because we are not for him."

There has been an absolute break between Mr. Littauer and the President, it is said, owing to the President's action in countenancing the investigation by the War Department on glove contracts with the Government in which Mr. Littauer was interested. The President once referred to Mr. Littauer as "my close personal friend and adviser," but the action of the convention which nominated Mr. Littauer to-day and which he absolutely controlled, demonstrated that Mr. Littauer's attitude toward the President is now one of hostility.

Following the nomination of the National delegates George M. Place put Mr. Littauer in nomination for Congress. The nomination was seconded by Senator Brackett, who said: "I voice a sentiment in Saratoga County that I would not dare to resist, in seconding this nomination. It is not at all discreditable to any one to say that Mr. Littauer is the best Representative in Congress Saratoga County ever had.

"Out of the most malevolent of motives certain enemies have seen fit to wage an attack on Mr. Littauer's personal integrity. It is to right that foul wrong that we of Saratoga County rise in support of the man, irrespective of the claims of any other candidate.

"Let it be understood that this district stands for clean politics and demands that the Representatives shall be the cleanest men. And whenever and wherever an attack shall be made on an honest man his constituents in this county will get behind him and demonstrate their approval of his acts."

Mr. Littauer, in expressing his appreciation of the honor of a renomination, said: "This act of yours to-day means more than any previous nomination has meant, because last Summer I was made the object of a bitter and malicious attack, fostered by certain newspapers and political antagonists who sought to make a clean and honest business transaction a violation of law. It is your repudiation of that base effort that prompts feelings of deepest gratitude."

GOLD LEAF SWINDLE NOW.

Sand Applied to the Underside Found in Yonkers Man's "Bargain."

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Aaron Tustig, who says he lives at 156 Attorney Street, New York, is locked up here on a charge of employing a novel form of the gold brick swindle. Tustig entered the store of Joseph Schwartz, at 17½ Palisade Avenue, this afternoon, and offered to sell what appeared to be 3½ ounces of old gold leaf in scraps. The stuff was in a paper box. He explained that he was in the business of regilding picture frames, and that the waste scrap was the result. He took a portion of the scrap and handed it to Schwartz, who tested it and found it to be all right. An adjustment was reached by which he received $22 and a ring. He then left the store.

Samuel Schwartz, a brother of the jeweler, and George Flanagan of 67 South Broadway, were present during the transaction. Flanagan was suspicious, and, taking the box in which the gold leaf was, began to examine it. He found that the gold leaf had apparently been wetted with some adhesive stuff on the under side, and to this a fine white sand had been applied. A quick test showed that fully one-third of the contents of the box was sand. Samuel Schwartz an out and caught Tustig as he was about to board a New York trolley car at Riverdale Avenue and Main Street, and turned him over to Patrolman King.

CANAL COMMISSION'S PLANS.

Visit to Isthmus After Organization—Health Precautions Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of the Panama Canal Commissioners, and they were referred to the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals. It is expected the nominations will be reported within a few days and that confirmation will speedily follow.

Admiral Walker, in anticipation of appointment as President of the board, has been making arrangements for a visit to the Isthmus by the Commission, and considering plans for entering upon the work of administration.

The Department of Justice has taken up the question of title, and the work of investigation has already been entered upon.

The report of the Attorney General shows that the title of the canal company was perfect to the date of the last examination by the United States officials, eighteen months ago.

The Marine Hospital Service is taking active steps to protect the health of the residents of the canal zone. A surgeon will be installed in the Consular office of every important port in Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America to prevent the embarkation of yellow fever suspects and patients to Colon and Panama.

Dr. Fleetwood Gruver has already been sent to Guayaquil, Ecuador. He has been given authority by the Government of Panama to exercise the same power in preventing persons with infectious diseases from embarking for Isthmian ports. A physician has also been sent to Callao, Peru, with similar powers.

Bronchial Troubles are often permanently cured by Piso's Cure. 25c. at druggists.—Adv.

$1,000,000 FOR A CATHEDRAL.

Will of Miss M. S. Walker Provides for Boston Edifice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—Since the filing of the will of Miss Mary Sophia Walker of Waltham, in which provision for the erection of a Bishop's church, or Episcopal Cathedral, in Boston, and other munificent gifts were made to educational and charitable institutions, there has been much speculation regarding the value of the estate left by Miss Walker.

This morning E. Rollins Morse, one of the executors, filed his account at the office of the Register of Probate of Middlesex County, at East Cambridge. The estate is valued at $1,150,000. Of this $150,000 is in real estate and $1,000,000 in personal property. The cathedral will get about $1,000,000.

HOLY WEEK BAN ON OPERA.

Pennsylvania Bishop Addresses Episcopalians on Pittsburg's Musical Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 29.—The Rt. Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, has addressed a letter to the members of the churches of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and surrounding towns, dealing with the performance of grand opera during Holy Week.

Bishop Whitehead says that the performance of grand opera during Holy Week is a distraction in the midst of solemn devotions, and is a temptation from the worldly side of life. The occasion, he says, affords a valuable opportunity to the church members to bear witness of the sincerity of his disciples.

RICH ORE IN ABANDONED MINE.

Lead and Zinc Uncovered in Orange County Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 29.—A rich vein of lead and zinc has been uncovered in an abandoned mine of the Shawangunk Mountains near Otisville, Orange County. The vein was struck about three feet below the surface, and assays 70 per cent. of lead and 20 per cent. of zinc, with many traces of silver.

Oscar Greenleaf of Otisville, T. K. Wilson of Newark, David H. De Baun of Jersey City, and James J. Donnelly and Dr. Taylor of Paterson have secured options on the land and will begin installing apparatus for getting the ore out and to the smelter. It is said that ex-Mayor Hinchcliffe of Paterson is interested.

Another vein of almost pure lead ore was exposed recently by Erie workmen while blasting in the mountainside for the Erie's third track. The Ellenville and Wurtsboro lead mines on the same chain will be worked more vigorously in the hope of getting on the same lead.

WASHINGTON'S WILL BURGLARS

Robbers Break Into Court House, Not Finding Document, Depart.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The last will and testament of George Washington, which is one of the most celebrated features of the little town of Fairfax Court House, Va., was threatened with burglary last night.

The will was dated July 9, 1799. It was filed with the Clerk of the court soon after Washington's death, and with that official it has remained, except for the interval of four years during the civil war, when for greater security it was taken to Richmond.

Notwithstanding the handling by many generations of sightseers the paper has held out against the ravages of time and remained together. Last night burglars broke into the Court House and ransacked the various rooms, but failed to find the will.

The document was kept in a secret drawer inside the vault, and the cracksmen could not find it. Without taking a single article of value they departed.

WOMEN FLED DOWN LADDERS.

Tenderloin Sightseers Alarmed by Fire Under Chinese Restaurant.

Too frightened by a fire to think of the main entrance, through which they might easily have escaped, more than a dozen fashionably dressed women and their escorts, evidently bent on seeing the sights of the Tenderloin, climbed out of the windows of a Chinese restaurant on the second floor of 205 West Twenty-third Street and down ladders placed by the firemen to the street.

The fire was in the cigar store of Tillman & Dryson, beneath the restaurant, and was a trifling affair, the damage being about $200. In the restaurant were about seventy-five patrons. They were oblivious of the disturbance below until thin wreaths of smoke appeared through crevices of the floor. Then the women screamed and rushed for the windows, and their escorts were not far behind.

The firemen were on the scene at this moment, and the crew of a ladder truck had placed short ladders to the second story windows, down which the women, followed by the men in the crowd, scrambled in a hurry. They disappeared as quickly as possible, to escape the comments of the crowd.

JOHN TURNER TO BE FREED.

United States Supreme Court Orders His Release on Bail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day an order was issued for the release of John Turner on bail and setting the hearing of his case by the court for April 4.

Turner is a British subject who was taken into custody upon arrival in New York last October on the charge of being an Anarchist. His deportation was ordered. He was detained at Ellis Island, and instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. His petition for a writ was denied, and he brought the case to the Supreme Court.

It is claimed on behalf of Turner that he is only a theoretical anarchist. He came to the United States to engage in lecturing and writing. The application for release on bail was partly for the purpose of permitting Turner to fill lecture engagements in other countries.

Commissioner Williams, the head of the Ellis Island Immigrant Station, said last night that he had as yet received no orders for the release of Turner on bail.

Turner has been awaiting favorable decision by the courts, and is prepared to furnish bail at once.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 198 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

HILL BACKS DOWN BEFORE WIGWAM CHIEF

Gives Up Plan to Carry State Committee for Parker.

MURPHY WAS OBSTINATE

Tammany Leader Thought He Saw a Chance for Pushing Along His Pet Boom for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—To-day's events indicate that David B. Hill intended to try to force the Democratic State Committee at its meeting next Saturday to indorse Judge Parker as New York's candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but has changed his mind, either because he feared a trial of strength with Tammany Hall or because of the interests of party harmony.

It can be stated with authority that Mr. Hill served notice of such intention on his part on Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, when he found during his visit to New York last week that he was unable to persuade the Tammany leader of the advisability of having an instructed delegation for Parker.

Leader Murphy had planned to give Mr. Hill a fight if the up-State leader attempted to carry out his announced programme, but Mr. Hill to-night declared that he would not make any attempt to get the State Committee's indorsement for Judge Parker.

It is said by those in a position to know that Mr. Hill, being certain that he could control a majority of the members of the committee, believed that he could bring Mr. Murphy around by a threat when persuasion had failed, but he found out later that in taking such a position he would be playing right into Mr. Murphy's hands.

Mr. Murphy, it is understood, figured that if he could betray Mr. Hill into an action which could be interpreted as a move to choke off the Cleveland boom, it would be extremely helpful to the growth of that boom.

Judge Parker's friends figure that he will have a majority of about 150 votes in the State Convention.

CLEARED WAY FOR BURGLARS.

"Gas Inspectors" Do Queer Work in Cellar of Jeweler's Residence.

Two men who wore shields on their caps indicating apparently that they were employes of the Consolidated Gas Company appeared early yesterday morning at the residence of George E. Marcus, at 119 West Fifty-fifth Street, and said that they had come to inspect the gas pipes. A servant showed them to the cellar, where they spent two hours. The servant became suspicious and told Mr. Marcus, who is a jeweler at 544 Fifth Avenue.

An investigation of the work done by the two men showed that it had little to do with the gas pipes. One of their tasks had been to saw a hole in the wooden draught intake leading from the front cellar window large enough for a man's body to pass through. The part had been carefully put back in place and the sawdust concealed. Besides this, the heavy wire screen outside the window had been cut through and the window itself had been unfastened.

Mr. Marcus notified the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Detective Tunney was detailed to watch the window last night to see if the "inspectors" returned to finish their work.

Mr. Marcus keeps a great quantity of costly jewelry, antiques, and paintings in his house.

FOR RAPID TRANSIT CHANGES.

Commission Favors Bill Removing $50,000,000 Bond Limit.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—Senator White, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, to-night introduced several bills containing amendments to the Rapid Transit act which are favored by the Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York. The first bill abolishes the limit of $50,000,000, with its contingent provisions for an additional $5,000,000, upon the amount of bonds authorized to be issued for rapid transit construction, and substitutes a power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix limits.

The second bill provides for several detailed changes of the original act which the Rapid Transit Commission says are clearly in the interest of the public. One change puts beyond doubt the right to lay out a rapid transit route over bridges and viaducts.

Another amendment provides for the change of electrical subways or conduits from one street to another, with the consent of owners and lessees, and still another provides for the assent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, instead of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to any sale of property held by the city for rapid transit purposes.

ESKIMO LAD VERY ILL.

Last Survivor of Six Eskimos Brought from Greenland by Peary.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 29.—Merrie Peary Wallace, an Eskimo, aged fifteen, is critically ill with pneumonia at the home of William Wallace, the overseer of William Ziegler's place at Noroton.

Merrie is the last of six Eskimos who were brought from Greenland by the last Peary expedition. His father and mother could not stand a temperate climate and soon died, as did the other members of the party.

Merrie attends the public school at Noroton and is a bright lad. He obtained notoriety a few weeks ago through an ingenious reporter, who sent out a story about the lad digging a hole through the ice and taking a bath in it every day. The fact is that Merrie hugged the stove almost all the Winter.

Naval Men Provide Home for Old Hero.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 29.—John Jackson, a veteran sailor who received a medal for unscrewing the warheads of floating torpedoes during the siege of Charleston in the civil war, was the last man to leave the territory recently added to the Naval Academy. He occupied a shanty. Naval officers clubbed together and provided Jackson with a house.

Colombian Tariff Increased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Colombia has increased her customs tariff considerably, to meet the heavy judgments rendered against her by the various arbitration tribunals which have just concluded their work, according to a report from United States Consul General Snyder at Bogota.

A Scotch of uniform excellence—Usher's Glenlivet. Sold wherever quality is considered.—Adv.

WRECKERS DITCH A TRAIN.

Wrecking of Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Attributed to Road Strikers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 29.—A west-bound passenger train on the Atlantic Coast Line was wrecked to-day at Alapaha, Ga., by running into an open switch. Engineer Potter saw two men at the switch tampering with it and applied the brakes, but was too close to stop his train, which collided with freight cars on the siding. The engineer, fireman, and porter were injured.

The lock on the switch had been broken by the wreckers. An unknown white man has been arrested at Alapaha in connection with the matter. Atlantic Coast Line detectives are of the opinion that the wreck is the outcome of the strike of Maintenance of Way employes now on.

HARCOURT TO RETIRE.

Famous Liberal Leader Announces Intention of Leaving Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal Member of the House of Commons for the West Division of Monmouthshire, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliament.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.

Will of J. A. Woolson Leaves $625,000 to the School.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—Boston University has received by the will of James A. Woolson of Cambridge, a prominent Methodist, $625,000. The gift includes $5,000 to be paid to the Boston University Trustees immediately upon the settlement of the estate. The sum of $20,000 is given to the university subject to the life interest of a nephew of the deceased. Three sums of $400,000 each are left to Trustees, one-half of each trust fund to be paid to the Boston University Trustees on the death of the youngest grandson of the deceased.

Exclusive of this amount the endowment of Boston University is slightly more than $2,000,000. President William E. Huntington and ex-President William F. Warren received by the same will gifts of $2,000 each.

TWELVE DIE IN THE FLAMES.

Canadian Home Burns with Woman and Eleven Children.

ROBERVAL, Quebec, Feb. 29.—Twelve lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the home of Thomas Guay at St. Felicien, early to-day. When the fire was first noticed by neighbors who live some distance away the house had been burned to the ground.

In it at the time were the eight small children of Thomas Guay, Mrs. Philip Gagnon, and her three small children. The woman and all of the children were burned to death. Both Gagnon and Guay, the fathers, were absent working in the woods.

TRIGGS AGAINST ENDOWMENT.

Says School Students Have No Realities to Deal With.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs, whose radical ideas cost him his position at the University of Chicago, took a parting shot in the March number of The Philistine. The tendency of the modern college is criticised severely. Prof. Triggs says:

"The advice given to the graduates of schools, who are now going forth in such numbers, would be humorous if it were not so pathetic. Most of the graduates are trained for other conditions than those they must actually meet if they enter upon an industrial career.

"For years they have lived in an artificial community, a community that has as its basis the idea of privilege, a privilege extending on the one hand to the free use of enormous endowments which the participants of education have not earned. Not having realities to deal with, they have been coddled with athletes and stimulated by prizes."

DYNAMITE FOR COLOR LINE.

Arkansas Post Office Building Wrecked —Opposition to Negro Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

HUMPHREY, Ark., Feb. 29.—The Post Office was blown to atoms by dynamite this morning at 4 o'clock. The report awakened the people of the neighborhood and broke some windows in adjoining buildings.

Nothing has developed to throw suspicion on any one, but the supposition is that the act was to accentuate the objection to the Postmaster, who is a negro. The Postmaster before him, a negro, was sent to the penitentiary for robbing the office of registered matter, and the present official is regarded as efficient. There is naturally much talk as to the way postal affairs have been conducted.

The Postmaster was absent at the time of the explosion, the Post Office being in charge of a daughter of the Postmaster, who escaped with bruises. By far the larger portion and better class of citizens are outspoken in their denunciation of the act.

MIND CURE HEALER SENTENCED.

But an Appeal Is Granted to Mrs. Wilmans-Post.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 29.—In the United States court to-day sentence was passed upon Mrs. Helen Wilmans-Post, the mental science mind cure healer, convicted of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The sentence was that she be confined for one year and one day in the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn.

An appeal was at once taken and granted, and the bond fixed at $5,000, which was given. The case now goes to the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

When asked if she had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon her, Mrs. Wilmans-Post said:

"You cannot pronounce sentence of guilt against me. The sentence you are going to pronounce will be against the ignorance of the age, and this sentence will not only fail to condemn me, but it will exonerate me from all participation in such ignorance."

Investigate the Record of the famous Seaboard Florida Limited train and be convinced of its superiority. Leaves 12:55 P. M. daily. Office 1183 Broadway.—Adv.

Daily Service to Pinehurst. Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

JAPANESE SMASH TWO MORE CRUISERS

Russian Loss Reported in Renewed Attack on Port Arthur.

CHANNEL MAY BE CHOKED

Only Three Cruisers Apparently Able to Go Out to Meet the Japanese Attack.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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TOKIO, Feb. 29.—It appears that the steamers sunk on either side of the battleship Retvizan at Port Arthur partially obstruct the entrance to the harbor.

When Admiral Togo called for volunteers to man the stone-laden steamers over 2,000 men offered themselves.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 29.—A Japanese fleet was seen off the Shan-Tung coast this morning.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Yin Kow, dated Feb. 29, says:

"Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 until 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold, and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire.

"The Askold was in a sinking condition. The Novik was badly damaged, and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged.

"The Japanese withdrew in good order."

The pause in the war operations in the Far East has been broken by another Japanese attack on Port Arthur, of which only the foregoing brief account is yet to hand. This report, however, shows a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan.

It is presumed that this attack was made in bad weather, previous telegraphic advices having reported a severe gale at Port Arthur. As usual the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the forts to get their range.

Again also the same three cruisers, the Bayan, the Askold, and the Novik, came out to meet the attack, and this suggests that either they were the only effective ships there or that the larger battleships were unable to get out.

A dispatch from Shanghai to The Daily Chronicle says the Russians are transferring the guns from the disabled ships at Port Arthur to the forts there.

A dispatch from Che-Foo to The Standard says a Japanese cruiser and torpedo boat entered that harbor without lights at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and it is believed they embarked the Japanese who took refuge there after the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur.

NO WORD FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

This Is Regarded as Supporting the Report of a Blockade.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—Direct confirmation of the report from Hakodate that Vladivostok is blockaded by Japanese vessels cannot be obtained here, but it is considered not improbable.

During the Japanese landing operations in Korea the Russian warships to the north were a constant menace, and blockading them would be the most effective means of securing non-interference.

Furthermore, it is worthy of note that for more than a week no word has been allowed to come from Vladivostok, and this in itself seems strong presumptive evidence that important events are transpiring.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN KOREA.

Japanese Officer and Five Men Captured at Wi-ju.

LIAO-YANG, Manchuria, Feb. 29.—Gen. Mishtchenko, with a detachment of mounted Cossacks, has reached Kasan-ju, Korea, and is expected to arrive at Ichio-yang today. His men and horses are in good condition, and he is well supplied with provisions.

The Korean officials are fleeing from the places traversed and are informing the Japanese of the approach of the Russians.

The Cossacks have seized the telegraph line in North Korea.

A Japanese Major, Togo Tazusiro, and five men captured by Cossacks at Wi-ju, have been brought to Liao-yang.

The concentration of Chinese troops westward of Mukden, in the district of Gubantsa, is not relished by the Russians. War material is being brought up and the militia posts are being strengthened.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—The first shots of the war on land were exchanged to-day at Ping-yang. A small detachment of Russian infantry, evidently scouts, appeared this morning to the northward of the town. The Japanese outposts opened fire from a range of 1,700 metres and the Russians retired.

LONDON, March 1.—Many reports of alleged dispositions of the opposing military forces are published this morning, but they differ too much in detail to be of great value.

According to a report from St. Petersburg, a body of Cossacks from the South Ussuri Province, with quick-firing guns, is advancing along the east coast of Korea to prevent the landing of the main Japanese army, and the comment is made that possibly the reported Japanese landing at Possiet Bay may have been made with the intention of attacking this force.

PORT ARTHUR SHORT OF FOOD AND POWDER

It Is Said There Are Provisions for Only Two Weeks.

RAILWAY IS SOLE RELIANCE

Risk That Communication May be Cut—Troops in Manchuria Have Not Enough Supplies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, Feb. 29.—A man having business transactions with Port Arthur tells me that should the Russian communications be cut off there would not be sufficient provisions there for a fortnight.

Ammunition for the forts at Port Arthur was to arrive by sea, and cannot now reach its destination.

My informant says there is considerable risk of communication by means of the Trans-Siberian Railway being cut off, for a time at least.

The quantity of provisions for the troops in Manchuria is inadequate, it is asserted. The reinforcements proceeding daily to the front have to take their own supplies for the long journey, while the provisions for the army already in the Far East have to be forwarded by the same route. This causes congestion of traffic and delays the arrival of troops.

My informant has heard that as soon as the hot weather sets in, sickness among the troops will create serious difficulty for Russia.

A correspondent of the Journal telegraphs from Yin-Kow:

"The Russian preparations cannot begin for a month, and then, whatever reverses have previously been sustained, all the lost ground will be recovered and the Japanese will finally be annihilated."

ANXIETY OVER PORT ARTHUR.

Commandant of the Garrison There Says There Is No Way Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, Feb. 29.—Port Arthur rivets the anxious attention of the Russians. Gen. Stoessel's order to the troops of the fortress has aroused great enthusiasm. It has also brought home to the Russians the tremendous significance of Port Arthur in the general strategic plans of Russia.

The Japanese attempt to block the entrance of the harbor evoked in the Russian press sarcastic comments on Japanese cunning, and the miscarriage of the enemy's plan was pointed out as signal testimony to the preparedness of Port Arthur.

The opening of hostilities on land is awaited impatiently.

By The Associated Press.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 28.—Gen. Stoessel, Commandant of the garrison here, has issued a General Order directing the attention of the troops and inhabitants to the fact that the Japanese intend to land and seize the fortress.

The General declares that the Japanese consider the seizure of Port Arthur to be a question of national honor, and from their obstinate attacks and bombardments of the fortress and bays he can only conclude that the enemy will make every effort to capture the fortress, failing which the Japanese will destroy the railroad and withdraw.

"The enemy, however," proceeds the General Order, "is mistaken. Our troops know and the inhabitants are herewith informed by me that we will not yield. We must fight to the finish, as I, the commandant, will never give an order to surrender. I bring this to the notice of those less daring, and call on all to become convinced of the necessity of fighting to the death.

"Those who leave without fighting will not save themselves. There is no way out. On three sides there is the sea, and on forth will be the enemy. There is no means of escape except by fighting."

Notwithstanding the heavy gale which is blowing, the lights of Japanese scouting vessels were visible in the offing during the night.

LIAO-YANG, Manchuria, Feb. 29.—Foreigners living at Yin-Kow say that the Japanese fleet has received orders to attack and capture Port Arthur to-morrow, March 1, at all costs.

BRITISH STEAMERS RELEASED.

Czar Ordered That Vessels Captured by Russians Be Set Free.

SUEZ, Feb. 29.—The Russian cruiser Aurora and some torpedo boat destroyers arrived here to-day and entered the canal.

The British coal-laden steamers Ettrickdale and Frankby and the Norwegian steamer Matilda, also laden with coal, which were brought here by the Russian vessels which captured them, have been released, by order of the Czar.

PARIS, March 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris confirms the report that the Russian squadron under Admiral Wirenius (which was last reported in the Red Sea) is returning to Libau, and says it will remain in the Baltic until June.

KOREANS TRUST JAPAN.

Believe the Future of Their Country Is Assured If She Wins.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 29.—Min Mong Chul, the new Korean Minister to China, is proceeding to Peking.

He visited Stewart Lockhart, the British Commissioner here, and expressed the opinion that the new treaty between Korea and Japan would strengthen Korea and give the country new life for the future.

The Koreans, said Min Mong Chul, recognized Japan's honest intentions regarding their welfare, and he considered the future development of Korea was assured provided Japan prevailed against Russia. In this respect the Koreans would co-operate to the utmost of their power.

AMERICANS TO LEAVE KOREA.

Those at Seoul Have Already Gone—The "Vicksburg Incident."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—United States Minister Allen cables to the State Department from Söul that in pursuance of an arrangement he has made with the Japanese Minister a returning transport will bring Americans from Ping-yang.

The Americans at Söul and in the vicinity have already been sent to the Philippines.

The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the protected cruiser Cincinnati at Che-mul-pho.

Commercial Agent Greener, at Vladivostok, cables the State Department that he is making every effort to relieve the Japanese subjects in that city, according to his instructions from the department. It is probable that his facilities will be enlarged by the department.

The Russian Army authorities have granted the request of the United States that certain American officers be permitted to accompany the Russian troops. The officers cannot join the Russian Army before April 15 of the Russian calendar.

The officers who have been designated for this service are Col. J. B. Kerr of the General Staff, Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, and Capt. George G. Gatley and Capt. William V. Judson of the Engineer Corps. All are in Manila except Capt. Judson, who is in this city, and who will leave at once for St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—The statement of the Commander of the United States gunboat Vicksburg regarding the Che-mul-pho affair was communicated to the Foreign Office by The Associated Press correspondent, and was received as a complete and satisfactory explanation.

Regret was expressed that the incident had created so much feeling here.

When the Government receives an official report of the aid rendered by the Vicksburg to the Russian wounded it will express to the United States its formal thanks, as in the case of the British, French, and Italian warships.

CABLE TO GUAM CONTRABAND.

Russia Would Regard the Laying of It as a Breach of Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—If an attempt is made to lay a cable from Guam to Japan during the continuance of hostilities it will be regarded as contraband of war under the proclamation of yesterday.

The proclamation is specific on this question, and it is not believed here that the United States will undertake or authorize such a cable now, as it would constitute a breach of neutrality, according to the Russian view.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The State Department has received a copy through the Russian Embassy of the imperial decree fixing contraband of war in the present struggle.

Relative to the declaration that foodstuffs are contraband, it is said at the State Department that the destination of such goods must determine their character. If they are intended for either army they are contraband and subject to seizure. If they are intended for the use of civilians, except in the case of besieged towns, they must not be seized, or, if seized, they must be paid for.

That is the doctrine laid down by the United States Government in the Transvaal war, and it will be upheld during the present war.

JAPAN PROTESTS AT THE HAGUE.

Strongly Objects to M. Muravieff's Contemptuous Remarks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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BRUSSELS, Feb. 29.—The Japanese Minister to The Netherlands has handed to the Administrative Council of The Hague Tribunal a communication containing a formal and emphatic protest on the part of Japan against the contemptuous remarks made by M. Muravieff (Russian Minister of Justice and President of the Venezuela arbitration tribunal) in delivering judgment in the Venezuela case.

Japan asks that the protest be duly entered on the register of the court and that it have the same publicity as that accorded to the remarks complained of.

WANTS CHILDREN TO HATE WAR.

A Suggestion by the Syndic of the Paris Municipal Council.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, Feb. 29.—The Syndic of the Paris Municipal Council recently invited the Education Department of the Seine to request the teachers to explain to the pupils the alliance between France and Russia and to ask the women teachers and the girls under their charge to prepare lint for the wounded.

The children, said the Syndic, would be enlightened in regard to the Russo-Japanese campaign, would learn how The Hague Conference came about, and would be inspired with a horror for war. At the same time, they must bear in mind that as long as a supreme court of arbitration was not founded by the nations their security required constant vigilance, and when the mother country was threatened all must with one heart fly to the flag.

MUSIC BETWEEN THE RACES.

What the Police Found in One Place They Raided.

Music between the races, according to Detectives Cohen and Rich of the West Thirtieth Street Station, was a new feature which they found yesterday afternoon in a raid upon an alleged poolroom in West Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The detectives say that the place, which is on the third floor of the building, is used as a dancing academ in the evening, and that they found a piano in a corner of the room, at which one of the prisoners discoursed ragtime and other things when nothing was coming over the wire from New Orleans.

The detectives say that from a remark let fall in a saloon near-by they learned that the open sesame to the place was the statement, "I want to have a dance." They went up to the door of the suspected place at once, and found a man on guard, who later described himself as Frank Wilson, a bartender, of 232 West Twenty-fourth Street. Inside they found about twenty-five persons sitting around on the polished floor. In one corner was a piano, at which a man was sitting.

The detectives without trouble arrested, besides the doorkeeper, a man who said he was Harry Kingsley of 23 West One Hundredth Street, who was in a telephone booth, and another man, said to have been Daniel J. Williams of 426 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

As the raid occurred near the Sixth Avenue shopping district, the appearance of the patrol wagon drew a large crowd and caused a flurry of excitement. The prisoners were arraigned later before Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, and their cases adjourned until this morning. Bail was fixed at $500.

FRENCH NAVY THOUGHT UNPREPARED FOR WAR

Much Dissatisfaction with M. Pelletan's Administration.

CHAMBER UPHOLDS M. COMBES

Debate Adjourned on the Premier's Demand, but Ministerial Complications Are Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Feb. 29.—A debate in the Chamber this afternoon, though it resulted in a victory for the Government, was rendered sensational by the fact that M. Doumer, ex-Governor General of Indo-China and now President of the Budget Commission, threatened that, if the Government insisted on spending 10,000,000f. on refitting the Hanoi (Tongking) naval station without consulting the Chamber, the Budget Commission would itself demand from the Chamber the necessary powers for investigating independently of the Government the present state of the navy under M. Pelletan's administration.

M. Doumer is known to be the author of the sensational articles published in the Figaro over the signature "Novi," which in the first place revealed Russia's offer to join with France in war against Great Britain at the time of the Fashoda incident, and secondly Premier Combes's plan to devote 10,000,000f. to fortifying Saigon (Cochin China) without the previous consent of the Chamber.

This high-handed project on M. Combes's part, ostensibly to avoid discussion of the ticklish Far Eastern question, also protects M. Pelletan, whose administration is very unpopular.

M. Doumer's threat is not unlikely to bring about Ministerial complications, for, though the debate was adjourned as M. Combes demanded, there is a growing feeling in the Chamber and outside that the question of French naval efficiency, in view of the possibility of war, should be thoroughly gone into.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—There was an exciting debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the proposed interpellation of Firmin Faure, (Nationalist,) on the measures the Minister of Marine proposes to adopt to assure the national defense.

The Deputy bitterly assailed Marine Minister Pelletan, and sought to open the entire question of the Russo-Japanese war.

Premier Combes insisted that the interpellation be postponed. He declared the navy was ready to fulfill every requirement. The Opposition was trying to force a debate on the entire range of exterior questions. The Government did not consider the moment opportune for such a discussion.

The interpellation was adjourned by 328 to 251 votes. This unusual Government majority is looked upon as being favorable to the avoidance of a war debate.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

Construction Programme Still Based on the "Two Powers" Standard.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In introducing the naval estimates in the House of Commons to-day Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman, Secretary to the Admiralty, made the usual explanatory statement.

He justified the increase in the estimates on the ground that the two powers standard must be maintained. The Russian battleship programme, as well as the programmes of the other friendly naval powers, had, said Capt. Pretyman, been taken into consideration in framing the estimates. Russia and France together had built or were building 64 first and second class battleships and France and Germany combined were building or had built 61 battleships, while the British total was 63 battleships.

In considering the cruiser programme, continued Secretary Pretyman, the Government was not governed by this standard, but by the immense preponderance of British seaborne commerce. While regretting the increased expenditure, the Admiralty regarded it as being insurance.

Capt. Pretyman concluded by saying that recent events in the Far East showed the necessity for preparedness to strike the first blow and so obtain an incalculable advantage. The greatest power for peace throughout the world was the British Navy, which was also the most powerful instrument of war in the world.

In the course of his speech Capt. Pretyman, referring to the great improvement in shooting in the British Navy, instanced the armored cruiser Leviathan, which, steaming at twelve knots, fired ten rounds from her 9.2-inch guns in two minutes and hit a 14-by-20-foot target ten times at a range of 2,000 yards.

The debate was begun by J. H. Roberts, (Liberal,) who moved a resolution calling on the Government, in the interests of international peace, to communicate with the other great powers and ascertain whether they are willing to diminish their shipbuilding programmes and adjust the balance of their relative naval strength on a permanent basis.

The resolution was defeated by 174 to 122 votes.

MAY WHEAT DROPS 4 CENTS.

Armour Credited with Closing Out—Big Slump in Pork.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—An increase in Russian shipments of wheat, notwithstanding the war, forced the price for May delivery back past the dolar mark to-day. The market touched 99¾, in the midst of excitement paralleling the remarkable scenes which attended the spectacular leap across the line ten days ago.

Pork slumped more than $1 a barrel. Compared with Saturday's final figures, the close to-day is 2½ cents off for May wheat and 2 to 2⅛ cents for July. May corn closed unchanged. Oats are down ¼@⅜ cents. Provisions show a net loss of 10 to 75 cents.

Under an avalanche of commission house selling which set in shortly after the opening the wheat market went to pieces, extreme weakness prevailing the greater part of the day.

Armour, the leading long, had May for sale. The impression prevailed among traders that he had practically closed out his deal in May wheat. With the big operator out of the market for this delivery, small holders became urgent sellers. From around $1.02 May dropped suddenly to 99¾ cents, a loss of precisely 4 cents from the high price of the day. There was some buying of July by the big trader, who had apparently just closed out his May line. The close was fairly steady at the decline, with May at $1.01. July closed at 94¼ to 94⅝ cents.

A sensational break occurred in pork, under liberal liquidation. Heavy selling by packers and a lack of support caused a loss of $1.05 in the price of May pork. The weakness in pork spread to lard and ribs, but those products showed only moderate declines. Trading was active, and the volume of business was large

DINE ON ALLIGATOR TAIL.

Canadian Campers Pitch Their Tent in Broadway.

That peculiarly constituted organization known as the Canadian Camp, in which there are no dues and in which anybody who has ever camped in Canada is eligible for membership, pitched its tent last night for its second annual banquet at the Hotel St. Denis.

Among those present were Ernest Thompson Seton, William H. Boardman, Col. D. L. Brainerd, survivor of the Greely polar expedition; Hamlin Garland, Frederick L. Pratt, Walter S. Logan, Mr. Deming, the Indian artist; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bacheller, C. G. Ball, H. C. Chatfield, and Robert B. Roosevelt. Grover Cleveland and the Earl of Minto sent letters of regret.

The feature of the menu, which had been designed at least to please the hunter's eye, was alligator tail, which was the fourth course. This eccentric dish was specially shipped from Florida by James W. Johnson, and everybody said that they liked it. "It tasted like a cross between a sturgeon and a Welsh rabbit," said one man who hasn't spent all his life in the woods.

Harry V. Radford spoke an essay on "The Position of the American Sportsman," in which he took great care to draw a dividing line between the sportsman and the sport. The effort occupied considerable time, and the succeeding speakers didn't take kindly to it.

"I'm going to blue-pencil these things after this," said Dan Beard as he got up to introduce A. A. Anderson, the artist in charge of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.

"I am reminded," said Mr. Anderson, "of the teacher who asked one of her bright scholars what the mode of capital punishment was in New York. 'Elocution,' replied the bright scholar."

Mr. Anderson was going to tell some hunting stories, he said, but the toastmaster cut him off.

"Dr. William J. Long, who stays awake at nights talking to bats and owls," was next introduced by Chairman Beard. Dr. Long, whose subject was "The Province That Canada Wants," said that the territory he meant was Newfoundland.

Mr. Bacheller recited a poem which he named "Him an' Me." The toastmaster got it "Her an' It"—but anyway the hunting verses were loudly cheered.

Mr. Beard also mixed himself up on Ernest Thompson Seton's name, and was obliged to reverse himself two or three times. Mr. Seton, however, didn't mind, and he told some animal stories with excellent effect.

Andrew J. Stone, the Alaskan explorer, who has traveled further on snowshoes than any man in the world, told of a two-day hunt for food in the Canadian wilds, and "Buffalo" Jones, who is fostering a herd of buffalo in Yellowstone Park, told some stories about them.

The "camp" is thinking of purchasing a permanent tenting ground on the Mississaga River in Ontario, and L. O. Armstrong showed some stereopticon views of the wild tract.

WOULD DISBAR FOUR LAWYERS.

Brooklyn Bar Association's Request to the Appellate Division.

The disbarment of four lawyers was asked for by Norman S. Dike, as counsel for the Brooklyn Bar Association, yesterday afternoon before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in that borough. The men charged with misconduct are James A. Murtha, Jr., Albert M. Fragner, Benjamin E. Valentine, and Eugene R. Hayne. The papers in all of the cases except that of Fragner were submitted, the Fragner case going over, because the matter had not been fully prepared for presentation. It is expected that the court will appoint referees to look into the various charges.

James A. Murtha, who is the nephew of Senator Murtha, disappeared some months ago after charges of fraud had been lodged against him by Mrs. Julia A. O'Donnell, who claimed that Murtha had settled a claim for her growing out of the accidental death of her husband, amounting to $2,250, and that he had kept all of the money he had received.

Benjamin E. Valentine was accused of irregularities in connection with several cases in which he was retained as an attorney. It was further charged that he had placed fraudulent deeds on file in the office of the Clerk of Queens County.

In the case of Eugene R. Hayne it was charged that, representing that a decision had been rendered against a client, he had fraudulently obtained money that he did not pay over until he had received a copy of the charges formulated by the Bar Association. Hayne submitted an affidavit denying the charges.

Albert M. Fragner is serving a term of six years and six months in Sing Sing for grand larceny in appropriating to his own use $20,000 in bonds belonging to Hugo Wantzellius as guardian of the infant children of Maria C. Kainer.

JURY CENSURES OFFICIALS.

Charge Negligence in Connection with Fatal Fire in Brooklyn.

After listening to testimony relating to the deaths of the seven victims who perished in the fire which destroyed the factory of the Brooklyn Chair Company at 118 Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn, on Feb. 9, the Coroner's jury last night returned a verdict in part as follows:

"We censure the owners of the building for their neglect and want of care for the safety of the employes and occupants of the said building.

"We regret that the Corporation Counsel's office did not continue their insistence to have proper safety appliances attached to the building, but accepted a promise from said owners instead of a performance.

"We criticise the State Factory Department for failing to make a proper inspection of said building from 1899 to date of fire."

THE RICE GAMBIT TOURNEY.

Seventh Round at Monte Carlo—Another Win for Marshall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 29.—The seventh round of the international Rice gambit tournament, played here to-day, brought the chess masters together in the following order: Swiderski vs. Mieses, Fleischmann vs. Marco, and Marshall vs. Scheve.

The white pieces were again in the ascendency and scored two wins and one draw. Swiderski won from Mieses with white, his opponent playing the Lasker variation with 13.* P—Kt6ch. Swiderski retreated the King to Kt square and eventually obtained the superior position. Fleischmann and Marco also discussed the Lasker variation, the former playing 14. P—KKt3, to which Marco replied with castling. A draw resulted.

Marshall was in brilliant form and sacrificed a pawn by 15. B—Q3 and 16. P—QB4, the black Queen retreating to KR4. Scheve finally succumbed to the attack.

Following are the records of the competitors:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Scheve	4½	2½	Mieses	3¼	3¼
Marco	4	3	Swiderski	3	4
Marshall	4	3	Fleischmann	2	5

DISCHARGE FOR E. R. LYON.

Bankruptcy Release for Glove Contractor Who Dealt with Littauer Bros.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Edmund R. Lyon, formerly a furrier at 258 Fifth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 26, 1902, with liabilities $23,389 and assets $174.

Mr. Lyon obtained considerable notoriety last Summer in connection with the army glove contracts, which matter was investigated by the Government on account of Lyon's business relations with Littauer Brothers of Gloversville.

Objections to Mr. Lyon's discharge from bankruptcy were made some time ago by [illegible] but those objections were withdrawn, and the motion for his discharge was granted.

BLAIR AGAIN DISMISSED

Expelled from Charities Department by Commissioner Tully.

FOUND GUILTY OF CHARGES

Accused of Keeping Money Intended for Support of Paupers—Says He Will Appeal to Courts.

George F. Blair, Superintendent of the Bureau of Dependent Adults, was dismissed from the Department of Charities yesterday by Commissioner James H. Tully, having been tried and found guilty of charges which were preferred against him under the régime of ex-Commissioner Homer Folks. Blair was dismissed by Commissioner Folks without a hearing of the charges, but was reinstated by the courts. At the time of his former dismissal he was Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department.

He was tried before Commissioner Tully on Friday on two charges, on both of which he was found guilty. There were six in the original complaint, but after the Commissioner was satisfied of Blair's guilt of the first and third charges, he quashed the other four, and dismissed him from the department.

The first charge was that on or about May 23, 1901, Blair induced L. J. Hingham to pay to his account $500 belonging to William Purdy, a pauper who was brought before him in his official capacity for aid, and that Blair retained the amount for his own use, allowing Purdy afterward to become a public charge. In explaining this charge the Commissioner said that while Blair was in a public position and was supposed to be acting for the public, he had accepted the $500 from Purdy with the agreement that the pauper should be sent to some private home, where he was to spend his remaining days. Purdy was an old man and did not look as though he would live long. He is still in a public asylum.

At the trial Blair produced a release from the man from whom he had received the amount, and he further maintained that he had spent the money in keeping the pauper, and that he had spent besides $120 of his own money. Four other charges were similar to this one, and in them Blair was accused of official impropriety only.

The other charge on which he was dismissed was the retaining for his own use funds which were sent to him as an official to defray the expense of keeping some public charge. Whenever a person is committed to one of the asylums at the request of a relative, that relative, if he is able, must contribute to the fund by which the person is supported. Blair was the man who received the contributions.

In the specification it is stated that on or about Jan. 23, 1902, Blair received a voucher from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the payment of $15.97 to the Auditing Department on account of Mrs. William E. Fairchild, and that he failed to record the receipt of the amount on the books and to turn the money over to the private secretary of the Commissioner, according to orders. It is further charged that Blair deposited the amount to his own credit in his own bank and failed to pay up the sum until March 7, when the Commissioner discovered the shortage. Then he gave his own check.

In his defense on this charge Blair denied that his signature was on the railroad company's voucher, but it was shown that the voucher bore his name. He admitted the receipt of the check, but said it was not made out in proper form for the department and that he believed it was meant for himself.

After Commissioner Tully had looked over the evidence submitted at the trial he wrote a letter to Blair in which he announced his dismissal, to take effect at once. On receiving it Blair went to see the Commissioner and asked if there was not some mistake, to which the Commissioner replied: "No, I acted on the advice of counsel, and I have done what I thought was right."

At the trial Blair was represented by Asa Bird Gardiner. After leaving Commissioner Tully's office he went to see Mr. Gardiner and later he said that he would apply to the courts for reinstatement.

SETH LOW SPEAKS IN ROME.

Addresses a Large Gathering in the American Methodist Church.

ROME, Feb. 29.—Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, addressed a large gathering to-day in the American Methodist Church here. He was introduced by Walling Clark, Director of the Methodist College.

Mr. Low's remarks were received with enthusiasm. He said among other things that he had often wondered why there existed streets in Italy named after Lincoln, and in America a statue to Garibaldi, and had come to the conclusion it was because both countries had fought for the same ideals of independence, unity, and liberty.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Capt. Samuel Hoff, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during March from Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, to the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company at Quincy, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

The resignation of Cadet Edgar H. Annear, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his regiment.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Artillery Corps, is relieved at Fort Howard, Md., and will revert to a status of absence with leave.

First Class Sergt. Alonzo P. Allen, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Sergt. Henry Jackson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, and Private Joseph Wooden, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry, upon their own application will be placed on the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order at the posts where they may be serving.

Navy.

Commander L. Young is detached from the Ninth Lighthouse District, Chicago, and ordered to command the Montgomery March 9.

Commander C. K. Curtis is detached from the Montgomery March 9 and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander H. Himmell will report at the Navy Yard, Washington, for duty and instruction in Ordnance Department of that yard.

Boatswain R. P. Teel is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the naval training station Narragansett Bay.

Chief Carpenter J. B. Fletcher will report at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Warrant Machinist J. E. Jones's sick leave is revoked, and he is ordered to Mare Island, Cal., March 11, for examination for retirement; then home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Arrived—Cincinnati, at Che-mul-pho; Marietta, at Hampton Roads; El Cano, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Machias, from Algiers for Gibraltar; Gloucester, from Guantanamo for Culebra via San Juan; Don Juan de Austria, from Gibraltar for St. Vincent; Buffalo, Dale, Bainbridge, Chauncey, and Barry, from Suez for Aden; Whipple, from Key West for Pensacola.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—A fire which caused $125,000 damage occurred in the plant of the New York Mills Cotton Company this morning. The building destroyed was worth $25,000. It was filled with machinery and a large amount of stock. Probably 500 people will be temporarily out of employment.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., Feb. 29.—Fire that started in the Park Hotel to-day destroyed the Post Office block, in which the hotel and several business houses were located. The loss is about $100,000. All the records, mail, and the money in the Post Office were saved.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:30 A. M.—466 West Forty-first Street; John Owens; damage, $100.

3:30 A. M.—43 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mary B. Tucker; damage, $200.

9 A. M.—225 East Twenty-second Street; Isidor Heller; damage trifling.

9:36 A. M.—346 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Salvatore Carbone; damage, $5,000.

9:40 A. M.—227 Clinton Street; Maurice Levy; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—55 Norfolk Street; Joseph Baudhoff; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—631 Broadway; Louis Metzger & Co.; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—506 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—291 East Fourth Street; L. Salzer; damage, $500.

6:35 P. M.—113½ Bowery; Alex Weir; damage, $5,000.

NEGRO DEBATE IN HOUSE.

Mr. Scott, in Error, Said Mr. Cleveland Had a Negro to Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Representative Scott of Kansas created a sensation in the House to-day by declaring that the famous White House luncheon at which Booker T. Washington was a guest had a Democratic Cleveland once invited a Kansas negro precedent. Mr. Scott said that Grover named Taylor to luncheon.

The statement was made in reply to Representative Gilbert of Kentucy, who was arraigning President Roosevelt for his Southern policy, and who mentioned the Booker Washington luncheon. Mr. Scott said:

"During the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland a negro from Kansas was brought to Washington, taken to the White House, introduced to the President, and by him invited to remain and sit at the table at luncheon, an invitation which I need not say was promptly accepted."

"Who was this negro?" said Mr. Cochran of Missouri.

"He was C. H. J. Taylor, afterward appointed Register of Deeds for this district by President Cleveland," replied Mr. Scott.

"I wish to call the attention of the House one moment to the difference in the character of these two men," Mr. Scott continued. "Concerning Booker Washington, the least that can be said of him is that he is a good man. But I think it might also be said that if he had a white skin, it would be considered an honor by any gentleman to know him, that he would be considered a gentleman and a scholar.

"Who was C. H. J. Taylor? He was a black negro, as black as ever you saw. He had been a ward heeler, and nothing more, in the City of Kansas City, Kansas. He had no great accomplishment to his credit; he had no education to speak of; he had nothing to commend him to any man's consideration, particularly nothing to commend him to the consideration of any Democrat, except the presumption that he carried some negro votes in his vest pocket and could deliver them to the Democratic Party.

"For that reason, and for that reason only—that if he got this position in Washington he could turn the negro vote in Kansas from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, he was brought to Washington by some Democratic leaders of Kansas, taken to the White House, introduced to the President, seated at his table, and afterward got the appointment of Register of Deeds of this District.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Scott's statement, though it was received with great Republican enthusiasm and accepted as a settler for the Booker Washington incident, was entirely wrong. Taylor never was invited to luncheon at the White House, never took luncheon there, and never was in the dining room, even to take a look at it. He attended one of the public receptions, but that was all.

REGIMENT'S SNOWFALL ROW.

Discharged Engineer of the Ninth Appeals to District Attorney.

John F. Odlund, formerly chief engineer at the Ninth Regiment Armory, visited Assistant District Attorney Hart yesterday and lodged a complaint against John Taylor, one of the engineers now working in the armory. Odlund charges that Taylor obtained an engineer's license by misrepresentation, and that, not having complied with the law regulating the licensing of engineers, he is incompetent to fill his position. Odlund claims to be actuated, in lodging the complaint, by a regard for public safety. The law provides that a man, to become an engineer, must serve five years as a fireman, under three different engineers. This, Odlund says, he can prove Taylor has not done.

Odlund was discharged from the position of Chief Engineer because, on Dec. 27, he refused to shovel snow from the sidewalk in front of the armory. He says that he could not, under the law, leave his boilers, which were carrying 80 pounds of steam, and that he was discharged over the telephone by Col. William F. Morris, without having been given a hearing.

Col. Morris says that when Odlund was told to shovel snow from the armory sidewalk his assistant, William H. Finley, was in the engine room and could have attended to the boilers. He refused to shovel snow, and so did Finley. Both men were discharged. As for Taylor's qualifications as an engineer, the Colonel says that his license is properly signed, and that he is an efficient man.

Odlund says that a former Sergeant of Company A, F. A. Sickendieck, had resigned from the regiment because he objected to the presence of Taylor in the engine room. Col. Morris says Sickendieck resigned for an entirely difefrent reason.

The squabble was first called to the attention of the District Attorney's office a month ago by Odlund. Since that time Major George W. Hill, First Sergt. Harris, Sergts. Golden, Ingram, and Sickendieck, and Private Arnst have been examined.

BUILDING AND LOAN REPORT.

Supt. Kilburn Praises Management of Manhattan and Brooklyn Associations.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department says in his annual report to the Legislature on building and loan associations:

"As a result of the scandals attending the failure of dishonestly conducted associations these associations, in some localities, are now in as ill-repute as they were formerly popular, and in some cities of the State the majority of existing associations have been in practical liquidation for some time."

Superintendent Kilburn adds that in the last year there "has been the same gradual improvement in the methods of these associations generally which I have been pleased to note in recent years.

"The publicity given to the failure of one big institution named, coming upon the heels of the scandals incident to the closing of numerous associations of the same class during the past few years, have resulted in such a shock to the public confidence that some of the strongest and best institutions of the metropolitan district have been almost overwhelmed with withdrawals."

Superintendent Kilburn, however, gives high praise to the management of the Brooklyn associations, and adds:

"The local associations of the Borough of Manhattan have made an almost equally creditable record. The total reported assets of all the existing associations of that borough on Dec. 31, 1902, amounted to $15,418,534, and these associations repaid during the year a total of $3,865,749 to shareholders."

BILL FOR PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Plan to Connect the Custom House with the Appraisers' Stores.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a measure favored by Collector Stranahan of New York, authorizing the construction of two pneumatic tubes between the Custom House and the Appraisers' Stores.

THE OSCAR II. FULL OF WATER.

Almost All the Cargo of the Scandinavian Liner Damaged.

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, Feb. 29.—The Danish steamer Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line, which grounded while entering this harbor yesterday, is full of water up to her upper deck. Almost all her cargo has been damaged, and salvage steamers are assisting her to discharge.

Divers report that the steamer's bottom is damaged amidships on the starboard bilge, chiefly under the engine room.

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AT THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
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All Choicely Characteristic of
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Are finely represented in this EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION, which has been made and arranged with great care during the last two years by Mr. WILLIAM CLAUSEN.
EXHIBITION TO-DAY
(TUESDAY), March 1, and To-morrow (Wednesday), March 2, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Sale at Public Auction
THURSDAY (March 3) and Friday (March 4) promptly at 8:30 in the evening.
James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

THE F. P. CORSET WILL SUIT THE GOLF GIRL TO A TEE.
Send two 2c. stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
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KID gloves are delicate. Much handling ruins them. Buy direct from the makers.
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TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MILITIA TO SAVE NEGRO

Mississippi's Governor Takes Steps to Protect Double Murderer.

POSTAL CLERKS THE VICTIMS

Chief Executive Says Lynch Law Must Be Suppressed at Any Cost—Gratified at First Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 29.—Enthusiastic over his success in rescuing Albert Baldwin, a negro murderer from a mob of lynchers at Batesville, Miss., Sunday morning, Major James K. Vardaman, Governor of Mississippi, left his bed to-day at Jackson and personally supervised the assembling of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Mississippi National Guard, in front of the jail at Meridian, to protect J. P. Farris, who murdered John R. Steadman of Meridian and fatally shot A. J. Bass of Chattanooga, Tenn., mail clerks, inside a mail car near Meridian early this morning.

Gov. Vardaman has renounced the stand he took against the negro race by doing more than any Southern Governor has ever attempted to suppress mob violence in the South.

"Report with your battalion armed and ready for action at the Meridian Jail and see that the prisoner is protected at all hazards," telegraphed

HUMMEL FIGHTS MORSE'S PLEA IN DODGE CASE

Court Holds Decision in Action to Re-establish Divorce.

WOMAN NOW AT LAKEWOOD

New Charges of Perjury and Blackmail Are Said to Have Developed in Complicated Case.

Samuel Untermyer, representing Charles W. Morse, and Abraham H. Hummel, representing Charles F. Dodge, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday and argued before Justice Truax on Mr. Morse's application to intervene as an injured person in a proceeding to be brought to set aside the order vacating the decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Dodge at the time she sued Dodge in 1897.

Justice Fursman, attorney for Mrs. Dodge, was also in court, and took part in the proceedings, but not as counsel.

Meanwhile word came that the referee recently appointed to take testimony in Mrs. Dodge's new action for divorce was busy in Atlanta, Ga., and it was announced that the referee in the original Dodge-Dodge divorce proceedings, William J. Woods, had just died from pneumonia, following an operation for appendicitis. The machinery of the District Attorney's office was at work subpoenaing new witnesses, who will be called before the Grand Jury. And Dodge, who is under heavy bail in Texas awaiting extradition, was being shadowed about the streets of Houston by New York detectives, who were bent on getting copies of telegrams which passed between Texas lawyers and lawyers in New York. In addition to these developments yesterday, Mrs. Dodge, for whom the District Attorney has been searching for three weeks, was reported as having been found at Lakewood, N. J. Finally there was a report that new charges of perjury, conspiracy, and blackmail had been developed in the case.

The proceedings before Justice Truax were opened by Mr. Untermyer, who gave a history of the case from the time that Dodge and Clemence Cowles were married in San Francisco in 1877, right up to the time of her marriage to Morse was annulled by the Supreme Court here.

READ THE HUMMEL LETTER.

Mr. Untermyer then read the letter written by Mr. Hummel to Morse on Sept. 10, 1903, and after commenting on it, took up the letters alleged to have been written to Mr. Ruger, the lawyer, in which the writer admits having been served with the papers in his wife's suit.

Mr. Untermyer said the first of the Ruger letters bore every evidence of having been dictated by a lawyer, and subsequently copied by Dodge. The second Ruger letter, Mr. Untermyer said, looked as though it had been written by Dodge without the aid of a lawyer. If the Ruger letters were genuine, counsel said, the court should issue an order setting aside the order that vacated the decree, thus reinstating the original Dodge divorce.

Mr. Untermyer said that Dodge should have no consideration from the court at this late day, even if the divorce was irregular or even if he was not regularly served with the papers, because Dodge knew of the divorce long ago and pursued a policy of silence.

Mr. Fursman read an affidavit reciting that Mr. Morse had retained him to act as counsel for Mrs. Morse when Mr. Hummel had written a letter telling Morse of the alleged irregularities of the Dodge divorce. He had not seen the Hummel letter at the time the case went before Referee Hall, but as soon as he learned of the Ruger letters he advised Mrs. Morse to allow him to begin similar proceedings to those now conducted by Mr. Untermyer, but she would not agree to it. She wanted a new Dodge divorce.

Mr. Hummel then made his argument.

"Counsel wants me to admit that these letters are genuine Dodge letters," said he. "How do I know whether they are genuine? I've never seen them. Why should I admit they are genuine when Mrs. Dodge herself cannot identify them as letters written by her husband? I tell you that there are phases of this tainted divorce case that have not yet been fully explained. Read what Judge Hall said of the crooked divorce. He found that Mortimer A. Ruger, who represented this defendant, and William A. Sweetser, who represented the plaintiff, were former associates in the Corporation Counsel's office, and that both had offices at 45 Broadway. He also found that William J. Woods was the referee who recommended the granting of this collusive divorce. Who was this Woods? We will show that Woods and Sweetser were associated in business together, if not actual partners, and that both of them were arrested and charged with a violation of the criminal law of this State."

SWEETSER MAKES DENIAL.

At this point Mr. Sweetser passed a note to Mr. Untermyer, and Mr. Untermyer interrupted Mr. Hummel, saying:

"Mr. Sweetser informs me that he never was an associate of Mr. Woods."

"Well," continued Mr. Hummel, "if Mr. Untermyer is willing to admit that Sweetser did recommend the appointment of Woods as referee, then I am willing to admit that those alleged Dodge letters are genuine."

Mr. Untermyer said he could not admit that because he did not know it. He added that he did not think Dodge would be here to assert his rights in the matter.

Mr. Hummel submitted a lengthy affidavit which included a copy of the testimony given by Dodge before Referee Hall when the case was up on an action to set aside the Dodge divorce. Dodge swore that the first he knew that his wife had obtained a divorce from him was by reading it in the papers. He had received a letter from Mr. Ruger, but had never answered it.

Justice Truax directed counsel to submit briefs, adding that he would take the matter under consideration.

Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office was subpoenaed yesterday to testify before the Grand Jury next Monday.

Mr. Morse, who is also under subpoena, called up Assistant District Attorney Rand on the telephone and asked whether he might be able to take a trip to Florida before he is again called. He was told that he must not leave the city unless he would promise to return when wanted. He then said that he wanted to take a trip to Lakewood, and was told that he might go to Lakewood if he would promise to return by the middle of next week.

As it was learned that Mrs. Dodge had returned to Lakewood yesterday after a trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City, it was believed that Mr. Morse's object in going to Lakewood was for the purpose of having a consultation with her. She will be asked to go before the Grand Jury on Wednesday next.

The March Grand Jury, it is understood, will name certain persons specifically instead of carrying on the investigation in the name of the People against Dodge, as was the case with the last Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Clemence Dodge was recognized among the passengers arriving here to-day on the afternoon train from New York. She went to a small hotel not far from the railroad station, and is supposed to be there this evening, but her name does not appear on the hotel register. Persons who inquired for her there to-night were told that she was not there. There was a report that Mr. Morse had left New York to join his former wife here, but he could not be found. It was also said that a man from District Attorney Jerome's office had accompanied Mrs. Dodge to Lakewood to-day.

Mrs. W. E. Dodge's Gift to School.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 29.—John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Federation, to-day announced that Mrs. William E. Dodge had agreed to give to the University of Virginia a $40,000 Young Men's Christian Association building provided an endowment of $20,000 should be raised. The offer was accepted, and the campaign for $20,000 begun at once.

EUCLID HALL IN NEW HANDS.

Big Apartment House Acquired by I. H. Clothier of Philadelphia.

One of the most important real estate transactions which has occurred on the upper west side in several years was consummated yesterday when Slawson & Hobbs sold for the Realty Company of America to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia the big seven-story apartment house Euclid Hall, fronting on the west side of Broadway, and extending from Eighty-fifth Street to Eighty-sixth Street. The actual owner of the property, Franklin Petit, took in payment a parcel of forty-eight vacant lots on Broadway, scattered from One Hundred and First Street to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The approximate value of the two properties which changed hands is $2,500,000. The contracts for the exchange were signed yesterday in the offices of Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson, 25 Broad Street, attorneys for Mr. Clothier.

Mr. Clothier has for some time been known to be a large owner of vacant lots along Fifth Avenue and Broadway above Fifty-ninth Street, and it is said that the parcel given in payment for Euclid Hall is but a small part of his holdings in this city. Although this is his first venture in improved property in New York, Mr. Clothier intends to keep Euclid Hall as a permanent investment, and has commissioned Slawson & Hobbs to manage the apartment house for him. According to these brokers the aggregate rental from the house approximates $110,000 annually.

Although completed more than a year ago, Euclid Hall is still one of the most attractive of the upper west side apartment houses. One of the features of the building is the fact that, although it covers an area of about nine city lots, there are only three suites of apartments on each floor.

Mr. Petit already owns considerable property along upper Broadway, and with this latest acquisition of forty-eight lots he becomes one of the largest holders of property on this thoroughfare.

Mr. Clothier's holdings which were given in exchange for the apartment house are as follows: The northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street, 125 by 100; the west side of Broadway, south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 125 by 100; the entire block front on the east side of Broadway between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, 200.10 by 175 on each street; the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 100, and the entire block front on Broadway between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets, 199.10 by 100.

Mr. Clothier will build on all these properties in the immediate future and resell them improved.

PLAN A NEW SUGAR REFINERY.

Metropolitan Starts in New Jersey—Not to Fight the Trust.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 29.—The Metropolitan Sugar Refining Company, capital $5,000,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day in the County Clerk's office here. The incorporators are Joseph F. Cotter and I. C. Clow of New York, and George D. Martin of Camden.

Adolph Segal of the Metropolitan Sugar Refining Company, when seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, said that the company was going to erect a five-million-dollar refinery on the Hudson opposite Forty-second Street.

"We are going to refine sugar," he stated, "but we will work in harmony with the trust. Life is too short for fighting the trust. No, we are not connected with the Sugar Trust, but we have no fear that we cannot sustain harmonious relations to it. I am interested in the Knickerbocker Construction Company, which has built a five-million-dollar refinery in Philadelphia, and a three-million-dollar one in Camden, N. J. But this new concern is independent of those two refineries. My son, B. Segal, is President of the other concern, and I am Treasurer."

Mr. Segal said that he and his associates were ready to build refineries for anybody who wanted them, but also were building refineries to be run by themselves. He declared that only a few men were in this new enterprise, but was not willing to give their names, as arrangements had not been completed. Henry B. Harned, who had been mentioned as one of the backers of the Metropolitan Sugar Refining Company, was, according to Mr. Segal, only attorney for the firm.

BATTLE OF TAILORS RESUMED.

Police Reserves Called Out to Disperse the Rioters—Make Two Arrests.

The rioting resulting from the strike of tailors in the employ of Isidor Blaumer in the building running through from 22 West Eighteenth Street to 25 West Seventeenth Street, which on Sunday led to the arrest of two men, was resumed yesterday morning.

Pickets were stationed about the entrances to the building, and when the non-strikers appeared they were set upon and beaten. The fight lasted for twenty minutes, at the end of which time the reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Station appeared and dispersed the rioters. They arrested, on the complaint of Julius Blaumer, a brother of the proprietor, Barnet Fraust, forty-five years old, of 168 East Second Street, and Morris Kaplan, twenty-five years old, of 137 Monroe Street, on the charge of disorderly conduct. When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Court, Fraust was held in $100 bail for his good behavior for one month, and Kaplan was discharged with a severe reprimand.

RETURN TO 3-PLATOON SYSTEM

Seventy-six Detective Sergeants Go from Office to Street Duty.

Police Commissioner McAdoo devised various expedients yesterday to bring the force up to reasonable efficiency with the resumption this morning of the three-platoon patrol system. Taking fifty-four Detective Sergeants who were at desk duty in precincts and twenty-two men of the same rank at the Central Office, he scattered them as "detectives" in the various precincts, relieving so many men who have done duty as precinct detectives or "plain-clothes men," for patrol duty.

Another gain in patrolmen may be had by putting patrol wagon drivers who are patrolmen on patrol duty and hiring lay drivers. To this end Commissioner McAdoo has asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for money to hire 117 drivers. The patrol force will be still further increased by the appointment of 150 new policemen.

Eight policemen went yesterday as a delegation from the force to thank Mayor McClellan for his interest and consideration in restoring the three-platoon system. The Mayor replied to an address by saying that the restoration was an act of simple justice, and that the three-platoon scheme was a plank in the Democratic municipal campaign platform.

For Tenderloin's New Police Station.

Resolutions were adopted by the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday providing for a new police station house in the Nineteenth Precinct, in West Thirtieth Street. The plans which have been approved provide for a four-story granite and terra cotta structure, with a prison for both men and women. Accommodations are provided for 160 officers and men of the Police Department. The estimated cost of the building is $170,000.

TRAFFIC IN NEWS STAND PERMITS.

Privileges Sold by Persons with a "Pull," Is Is Said.

The Mayor's Marshal has been asked to investigate the stories set afloat to the effect that stand privileges beneath the downtown elevated railroad stations are obtained by persons with a "pull," who sell them for $200 or $300 to those who are really compelled to earn a living by selling newspapers. Many of the complaints, it is said, come from Battery Dan Finn's district, where Alderman Andrew Doyle has control of the stands.

The news stand privilege is one the Aldermen legally control, and an Alderman may issue a permit to any of his friends who desire to place a news stand beneath the structure.

REPUBLICANS SOUND PROTECTION KEYNOTE

Dalzell Against Reciprocity on Competing Goods.

SMOKED OUT BY DEMOCRATS

Denial That McKinley in His Last Speech Abandoned Protection—Even If He Did, It's Republican Doctrine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The remarkable campaign which Leader Williams of the Democratic Party has conducted in his determination to make the Democratic issue the abandoned Republican policy of reciprocity, with moderate tariff revision, has forced the Republicans to take official recognition of it. To-day one of the "House triumvirate," John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, made a set speech defining the Republican policy on the subject.

It was a speech understood by all his colleagues to be the official Republican pronunciamento, drawn forth by the incessant campaign of Williams and John Lind. Mr. Dalzell declared the Republican policy to be opposition to all reciprocity except in non-competing articles; took firm ground against Canadian reciprocity, despite the fact that the Northwestern Republicans in Congress have been trying to conciliate their districts by favoring that policy, and insinuated that the Iowa Republican tariff reformers were enemies of protection.

He also emphatically declared, amid Republican applause, that the Kasson treaties negotiated under the Dingley law never would be ratified, and replied to Mr. Williams's citation from McKinley by declaring that even if McKinley had not favored the policy he outlintd, it was and must be the Republican policy.

On the other hand, Williams to-day made another step forward in his campaign by introducing a bill providing that there be a rebate on building materials imported for the benefit of sufferers from the Baltimore fire. Whether the bill passes or not, Mr. Williams intends to make it the basis for further development of the Republican position.

"Republican reciprocity," said Mr. Dalzell, in his speech, "is reciprocity in non-competing articles, and nothing else. Arguments have been made on the Democratic side looking to a renewal of Canadian reciprocity, and arguments have been made elsewhere of a sensational character by men whom we cannot regard otherwise than as covert enemies to protection, although they appeal to Republican hearers."

"At the end of the term of the former treaty," continued Dalzell, "the balance of trade against us in a single year was thirty millions. In 1898 Canada received from Great Britain $26,000,000, and from the United States $41,000,000. In 1903 the $26,000,000 had grown to $50,000,000, while the $41,000,000 had grown to $76,000,000. The balance of trade in our favor last year was $73,500,000."

Mr. Dalzell said that the idea of reciprocity with tropical countries arose in the Arthur Administration, and the McKinley law finally enacted Blaine's ideas providing for reciprocity in non-competing articles.

Here Mr. Dalzell paid his respects to Senator Dolliver and Gov. Cummins of Iowa as follows: "It has been heralded over this country that the duties of the Dingley bill were put excessively high for the purpose of barter. I say there is not a single, solitary word of truth in it.

"I know that certain enemies of protection have contended that President McKinley in his last speech abandoned that doctrine. There are detached sentences in that speech which might mean almost anything, but taken as a whole, it was a McKinley speech. Its keynote sounded the supreme importance of the home market. But whether he did or not the faith of the Republican Party to-day on this subject is declared in the platform of 1900."

"The gentleman," said Mr. Williams in replying, "says there are two kinds of reciprocity, and there are. There is a sham reciprocity, and that is Republican reciprocity; and then there is the real thing, and that is Democratic reciprocity.

"Why? The gentleman has told you. Because Republican reciprocity is reciprocity in non-competing articles. As all the non-competing articles are on the free list now, what do you mean by Republican reciprocity if you don't mean sham and humbug?

"The only way you can get reciprocity in non-competing articles is to first take them off the free list and make them dutiable. So you go through the sham of putting a tax on a thing that is not taxed and then removing the tax.

"All the Chauvinism in the world cannot change the eternal principle that in all the relations of the world friendship is better than war, reciprocity better than retaliation. You can't continue always to sell and never to buy; you can't continue always to frame your legislation upon an assumption that foreigners are necessarily enemies."

AMERICANS CONTROL JOLO.

Hassan's Band of Fanatical Moros Destroyed—Constabulary in Custody.

MANILA, Feb. 29.—Gen. Wood reports under date of Feb. 15 an engagement with the Datto Moros under Hassan on the Island of Jolo. Lieut. West and six privates were wounded. One has since died. The Moro loss was heavy. Hassan succeeded in making his escape. His original force of 3,000 has been reduced to 15.

The island is now under control of the American authorities, and influential Moros are aiding in the pursuit of the outlaws.

The members of the constabulary, who revolted at Vigan, are all in custody. The arms and ammunition taken by him have been recovered and the troops have returned to their station.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—It is said at the War Department that this destruction of Hassan's band is a case of retributive justice. Major Scott suffered at the hands of this fanatical Moro. The Chief enticed the Major off into the jungle, pretending to be friendly, and in ambush shot him. Since that time Major Scott has been on his trail, and now has destroyed the band. Hassan, who was a priest, is one of the irreconcilables.

THE ORIENTAL CLUB DINES.

Progressive Chinese Entertain Friends and Discuss China's Future.

Fourteen courses beginning with flowers and tea, made up the menu for the twelfth annual banquet, to which the Oriental Club of 5 Mott Street last night treated its American and Chinese friends, at a Chinese restaurant at 24 Pell Street. The feast included birds' nest soup and sharks' fins as well as chicken, which the President of the club, Mr. Wing, said facetiously, was a Spring bird when it started from Shanghai a month or two ago.

Chinese and American flags, bearing New Year's greetings, were joined on the menu card by the initials of the club. Below the flags Uncle Sam and a Chinese Mandarin were shaking hands.

The Oriental Club stands for progress and its members wear short hair and conventional American dress. Speaking of the future of China, Guy Maine, Secretary of the club, said in an after-dinner speech:

"Whatever Japan has accomplished in the way of progress in the past twenty years the Chinese will do more. China is exhausted with the taxes raised to fill the pockets of so-called Christian nations in China. The younger generation is going to rise up and throw off the yoke of the Christian nations. The interest in the reform movement is spreading, and wherever Chinamen are to be found now this is increasing. There are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Chinamen interested. The Chinese Reform News, a progressive paper, is to be published here in Chinatown, at 5 Mott Street, and will be issued every week, the first number to appear within perhaps a fortnight."

Among the guests was the Chinese Consul. He made no address. Mr. Wing, the President, presided. Dr. Thoms of Brooklyn was Chairman of the Dinner Committee and Dek Foon was Master of Ceremonies. Judge Thomas E. Henry of Newark, R. H. Elder, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, and Stephen Baldwin of Brooklyn also made speeches.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

The calendar does not say Spring—*we do*—your old hat emphasizes it. Best has improved again—you won't feel style-right if it isn't a Young's hat. Same popular prices—$3 and $4 for Derbies—$3 & $3.50 for Soft Hats.

500 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near Dey
608 BROADWAY, - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

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OFFER

Window Shades, Opaque, all colors, 3 ft. wide, 6 ft. long, good rollers, 19c
Same quality, 7 ft. long, with heavy fringe, 35c
Estimates for hotel and apartment houses promptly submitted and awards carefully executed.

Furniture Covers. Careful and experienced operators in connection with exceptional facilities place us in enviable position to figure.
For ordinary sets of 5 pieces we supply best striped Belgian material and render perfect fitting slip covers at 7.98

SENATORS SCORE MR. M'KIM

Far from Euthusiastic About His White House Job.

SENATOR HALE'S ATTACK

President's Office an Abortion, Says Mr. Tillman—Not Fit for a Second-Class Doctor, Says Mr. Gallinger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Official Washington architecture came in for a plentiful depreciation to-day at the hands of numerous Senators, who promptly became critics of a savage and dyspeptic type when the Senate took up the bill for a new building for the State Department, the Department of Justice, and the new Commerce and Labor Department, all of which departments it is proposed to house together in one structure.

The friends of the bill want the square where the old Corcoran Art Gallery stands to be chosen. The Government owns the gallery building, and that is used as an argument for acquiring the rights to the ground in the square.

Some of the oldest families of Washington, however, live in the square, and they object to being driven forth from the roof-tree where they and their progenitors were born.

Senator Newlands called attention to the way that more room was found for the President by building the new executive office west of the White House, and Senator Gallinger retorted that the President's office should have been placed behind the White House out of sight.

Senator Bacon said that the President's office reminded him of Sydney Smith's advice to the poet Samuel Rogers, whose personal appearance was of a doubtful pulchritude; that when he should have his picture taken he should choose the time when he was at prayers and had his face buried in his hands.

Mr. Gallinger then referred to the White House changes, saying that that work had been placed in the hands of an architect of great reputation. He said that as a result of his efforts a part of the Executive Mansion had been spoiled, and that the office of the President was an eyesore and not fit to accommodate a second-class lawyer or doctor.

"Any man walking by the White House and looking at this excrescence," he said, "could not do otherwise than regret that the plans had not been supplied by some architect from a country town in New Hampshire or Missouri."

Mr. Tillman joyously styled the President's office an abortion, and the Washington Post Office an abomination.

Senator Hale made a distinct attack on the scheme of C. F. McKim, who, he said, was one of those fashionable architects who had great ideas and wanted the public to come to him to be guided. He said Mr. McKim had toured Europe and then come here to "improve" Washington at a cost of $200,000,000 by destroying the centre of the city and making it an official district.

Mr. Hale expressed the opinion that if the Senate committee had not guarded the designs of the old building the White House would have been "stripped, dismantled, changed, perverted, and practically destroyed."

Mr. Bailey called attention to the needs of an office building for the use of Senators, saying that the Senate annex was so unsafe that Senators were not allowed to carry books to their rooms in that building. Without completing consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session at 5:34.

MR. McKIM SURPRISED.

Charles F. McKim, the New York architect who planned the White House work, which was yesterday made the basis of a Senatorial attack, said last night:

"I am greatly surprised at such an attack, coming from such sources. I cannot attribute any motive for it. The work is in evidence. It will stand or fall according to its merit.

"I can only say that I believe that it fully carries out the idea of restoring the White House. When the talk about improving the White House first commenced it was received with a great deal of doubt throughout the country, but I am informed that the improvements as they have been made are now thoroughly approved."

ACTIVE WAR ON SPITTING.

Public Offenders to be Arrested and Prosecuted Without Let-Up.

Health Commissioner Darlington announced yesterday that no further leniency is to be shown toward violators of the provision of the Sanitary Code that makes spitting in public a misdemeanor. Officers of the Health Squad have been ordered to make summary arrests in all cases.

"The streets and sidewalks, railroad platforms, and all other public platforms are in a filthy condition," said Dr. Darlington. "I now wish to give formal notice through the press that there is to be no more leniency toward offenders.

"Beginning to-day the officers of the Health Department will make wholesale arrests if necessary to break up the practice of spitting in public. Every offender will be arrested without distinction and taken into court."

FOR STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Bonds to the extent of $13,350,000, to be used for the acquisition and development of the Staten Island ferry service and for the extension of wharf facilities by the city were ordered issued yesterday at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission.

The corporate stock will be issued by the Controller from time to time as the money may be needed, and covers the cost of the five new boats for the ferry service, the terminals and approaches, and the extensive additions to the wharf property that are being considered for the current year.

Vantine's
THE UNUSUAL STORE

Second Floor.

Oriental Things at greatly reduced prices

Java Print Curtains. Oriental designs and colors Size 4x10 ft., were 7.50 now $4.00 per pair.

Palempore Print Curtains. Oriental designs with color combination of Orange, Green, Red and Black Size 2x3 yds., were 2.50 now $1.00 each

Anatolia Curtains. Suitable for country houses Turkish Crinkled Cotton with colored stripes of Red-Blue, Yellow-Green Size 5x11 ft. $4.00 per pair

Anatolia Spreads Size 7x9 ft. $4.00 each

Moorish Hassocks were 1.25 Special now $1.00 each

A. A. Vantine & Co.
B'way, bet. 18 & 19 Sts.

COURT RESTRAINS BOYS

Chicago Marshals Trying to Serve Injunction on Messengers.

YOUNGSTERS ON A STRIKE

Some Queer Things Happened to the Telegraph Company's Messages After the Boys Quit Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Deputy Marshals are scurrying all over the business portion of Chicago to-night trying to serve over 100 messenger boys with copies of an injunction issued against them to-day by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court. Up to date the boys have been elusive.

The youngsters who have thus incurred the official displeasure of the court were employed by the Illinois District Telegraph Company, and went on strike last Friday. Since then all sorts of queer things have been happening to messages handled by the company.

The order of the honorable court restrains the striking messenger boys from interfering with the delivery or collection of inter-State telegraph messages of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American District Telegraph, or the Illinois District Telegraph Company.

It also prohibits the strikers from attempting to interfere, by intimidation or otherwise, with persons desiring to enter the employment of the plaintiff companies, or from loitering in crowds in the vicinity of the companies' offices, or by threatening with force or violence any persons having business with the companies.

More than 100 messenger boys are named as defendants in the bill. The boys, who are organized under a charter of the American Federation of Labor, maintained a close picket of the main offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day.

Men have been employed at $2 a day to take the place of the strikers, and the court was informed in the plea for an injunction that in many instances messages from Canada and different States in the United States had been taken away from these messengers by the strikers and destroyed.

Bronx Pound Keeper Appointed.

Michael Haley was appointed pound keeper for the Bronx Borough yesterday by Mayor McClellan. The Mayor announced laughingly that this was the last appointment, he believed, that he could make, as it filled his list completely. The position carries no salary, but the incumbent receives various fees.

Do Not Submit

to the discomfort and danger of a heavy cough or cold, but use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar at once. It invariably cures and is pleasant to take. All druggists, 25c, 50c, or $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs.
Tuesday and Wednesday
March 1st and 2nd.

75 Turkish Carpets.

Sizes			
7x10	ft.	34.00	value 55.00
7x11	"	37.50	" 58.00
9.6x13	"	60.00	" 80.00
10.1x13	"	65.00	" 87.50
10x14	"	70.00	" 95.00
12x17	"	100.00	" 140.00

350 Mousouls, Kazaks, Shirvan, Daghestan and Carabagh Rugs.
Average size 8.6x5 ft.
7.75 and 12.50
Value 10.50 and 18.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

On Exhibition the new SATIN EBLOUISSANT.

Evening and Street shades,—plain, novelty and ombre. Recommended for Gowns, Waists and Garniture.

Ten thousand yards, Black India Silk, Lyons dye, brilliant finish. 36 inches wide.
65c. per yard.
Value $1.00.

Twenty-third Street.

The RUSSIAN ADVANCE

By Senator Albert J. Beveridge

"Senator Beveridge's book is the best summary ever given to the world of the reasons for the antagonism between Russia and Japan, its beginnings and its inevitable end, the respective conditions of preparedness in the two countries for war, and their feelings toward each other."
—*N. Y. Herald.*

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GOOD WHISKEY
Its up to YOU
FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS
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If drink holds you in its grasp, let us tell you how the
Oppenheimer Treatment
will remove the craving for liquor in 24 hours and drive it away forever in two weeks. Communications confidential.

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BEST DRESSERS WEAR

CAPT. BARR

FRONT, 2 1-8 in.
BACK, 1 7-8 in.

"LION BRAND"
4-PLY COLLARS AND CUFFS
2 FOR 25 CENTS
25 CENTS A PAIR
SOLD EVERYWHERE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Artificial Teeth Highly Improved
Expression of Mouth Restored
DR. DEANE, Dental Specialist
Received gold medal Pan-American Exposition; aluminum, gold, rubber, continuous gum plates, crown and bridge work. 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th. Telephone, 716—38th.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

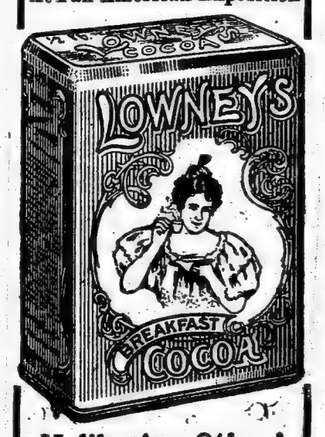

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

EDDY REFRIGERATORS
Our standard for quarter of a century.
The "WILKE" Glass-lined Refrigerators,
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
Lewis & Conger,
130 and 132 West 42d St.,
and 135 West 41st St., New York.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Unexpected Good News Of FINE SILKS

A large under-price offering of highly desirable Silks is scarcely to be expected at this time, for two reasons. First, because buying-time is here, with Silks in greater favor than ever. Second, because silk manufacturers have been more conservative recently, in producing only such quantities as their trade demanded. But we were stirred up to the matter by a great movement of ours a year ago; and we had to meet it.

The splendid values told of below, are the direct result of our Silk Organization's active preparation for this March Sale.

White Fancy Striped Taffetas at 50c; worth 75c
A dozen pretty styles of All-white Striped Silks, such as hemstitched, corded and neat satin striped effects; in excellent qualities; about three thousand yards.

Corded Japanese Silks at 37½c; worth 50c
These are superior quality, than which no better are imported; a fine variety of choice styles in all-white, black-and-white, and colors; thirty-five hundred yards.

Colored Taffetas at 55c; worth 75c
We purchased over twelve thousand yards to get them to sell at this price; all colors from white to street shades; more than fifty shades in all.

Checked Louisines at 58c; worth 75c
Many kinds, and sizes of neat Checked Louisines in black-and-white, brown-and-white and navy blue-and-white—all new and just from the looms.

Black Lumineux at 58c; worth 75c
One of the most popular and serviceable of Black Silks, for waists and whole dresses.

Imported Printed Peau de Gant Faconne at 58c; worth $1
Twenty-six fine styles and colorings of Imported Printed Silks in most desirable colors, such as black, navy blue, reseda, brown, myrtle, prune and porcelain blue, with neat woven dots and small white printings.

White Taffetas at 65c; worth $1
21 inches wide, and sold regularly at a dollar. In white, ivory and cream, at the low price of 65c.

Imported Black Taffetas at 65c; worth 75c
Sold over ten thousand yards of these in a few days a short time ago. These five thousand yards are the last we can get at this price from a world celebrated maker. They have the correct weight and finish.

Printed Broche Liberty Satins at 65c; worth $1.25
Three thousand yards of 24-inch Printed Silks from America's best maker, in wide variety of designs and colorings. Excellent for wear.

Fancy Jasper Louisines at 68c; worth $1
About fifteen hundred yards of neat figured gun-metal Louisines and many pretty designs. Also a few in street shades.

Black Taffetas at 68c; worth $1
From two good makers. 23 and 27-inch Black Taffeta that we can guarantee to give splendid wear.

Shantung Pongee at 75c; worth 90c
The genuine Shantung from China. 25 in. wide.

Checked Louisines at 75c; worth $1
About five thousand yards of dollar quality Checked Louisines in the desirable small-sized checks, in black-and-white and blue-and-white.

27-inch Messaline Corded Silks at 75c; worth $1.25
Four thousand five hundred yards of fine quality corded silks; 27 inches wide; white with colored cords. Washable.

Jasper Silks at 85c; worth $1.25
A variety of choice weaves of imported silks. All in the gun-metal or Jasper effect.

34-inch Shantung Pongees at 95c; worth $1.25
Fine China Silks, in natural bamboo color. Almost a yard wide.

Fancy White Silks at 95c; worth $1.25
A dozen choice patterns in all. White figured Messaline Silks and a few in taffeta weaves.

Evening Silks at $1; worth $1.50
A fine variety of Imported Satin Brocades, in all-white and light colors. Excellent quality.

Both sides of Rotunda and Cross Aisle.

It's Harvest Time for CHINA and GLASS

If Chinaware grew on bushes, it would take a great cotton plantation to supply this March Sale with wares.

On every side, yesterday, we heard the words of commendation. Never before was there such a fine showing. Never before were such splendid values presented. This is true of Dinnerware; it is true of Fancy China; it is particularly emphatic of Bric-a-Brac.

The most striking feature of the movement, to men in the trade who came in yesterday, as well as to the housekeepers themselves, was the extraordinary offering of

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at Half Price

Nothing like it was ever seen before in Chinaware selling; and a like bargain is not among the probabilities of many a sale to come. Fortunately we secured seven hundred and fifty of these Haviland Sets, and there will be plenty for all who come today.

Each set has the full 113 pieces of the standard dinner set, with all the large and important pieces included. The sets are in a large variety of fine flower decorations; and every piece is treated with gold. For this Sale, priced as follows:

$50 Haviland Dinner Sets at $25 **$55 Haviland Dinner Sets at $27.50**
$60 Haviland Dinner Sets at $30

And here are suggestions of the other splendid Dinnerware offerings of the Sale:

$25 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, for $17.50
$40 Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, for $27.50
$27 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, for $18
$17.50 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, for $12

There are 100-piece American Dinner Sets for $6; and 101-piece Austrian Dinner Sets, fine and dainty as French China, for $12.50—and scores of others that we have no room to tell about.

Fancy China at Half Price

All fine French china and in rich decorations:

One pattern is a beautiful rose wreath border, with scalloped gold pattern round edge; rose center, festoon shape:
Breakfast Plates, at $7.50 doz., from $15.
Tea Plates, at $6 doz., from $12.
Bread-and-butter Plates, $4.50 doz., from $9.
Cake Plates, at $1.35 each, from $2.75.
Comports, at $1.75 each, from $3.50.
Chop Dishes, at $1.85 each, from $3.75.
Pudding Sets, at $4.50 set, from $9.
Salad Bowls, at $1.50 each, from $3.
Celery Trays, at $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, at $2.25 each, from $4.50.
Several other patterns, in equally interesting lots. Main and Second floor.

Jugs of Many Kinds At Reduced Prices

English and American porcelain Water and Milk Pitchers, in a large variety of decorations:

15c each, from 25c. 55c each, from 80c
30c each, from 45c. 60c each, from 95c
40c each, from 55c. 95c each, from $1.40.
Ninth st. Elevator Counter and Basement.

Fancy Plates

All in French china and rich decorations. These plates have formerly sold for $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Now Specially Priced at 50c and 75c Each. Main Aisle and Basement.

Fancy Cups and Saucers

A collection of fine china Cups and Saucers, in rich decorations, at mostly half prices:

Tea Cups and Saucers—
$3.60 doz., from $7.50. $18 doz., from $36
$6 doz., from $10.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers—
$4.80 doz., from $10. $18 doz., from $36
$9 doz., from $16. $24 doz., from $40
$12 doz., from $20.
After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers—
$4.80 doz., from $9. $15 doz., from $28
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $6 doz., from $13.50.
Mustache Cups and Saucers—
40c each, from 75c. $1 each, from $2
50c each, from $1.
Second floor and Basement.

Fish and Game Sets

At much reduced prices. On the finest quality of French china, and richly decorated:

Fish Sets, $15, from $25; $18, from $27.50.
Game Sets, $17.50, from $25. Basement.

Roast Meat and Chop Sets

Roast Meat Sets of 19 pieces, consisting of large meat platter, twelve dinner plates, covered gravy tureen and two covered vegetable dishes, at $15, regularly $30; at $20, regularly $40.

Chop Sets of 13 pieces—one dish and twelve plates—in two decorations, $4, regularly $8. Basement.

Bric-a-Brac, Marbles, Bronzes and Pedestals

This Sale shows the greatest values we have ever been able to put before our public.

Teplitz Busts, Figures, Vases, Groups, etc., in too great a variety and quantity to itemize. At 25c to $7.50; regularly 75c to $20.

Marble Busts, Figures and Groups—
$8.75, from $17.50 $30, from $47.50
$10, from $14 $37, from $50
$20, from $40 $45, from $75
$75, from $100

French Bronzes, Busts, Figures and Groups
$12, from $17.50 $55, from $82.50
$20, from $42.50 $75, from $125
$27, from $40 $100, from $150
$80, from $42.50 $125, from $200

Pedestals in Marble and Onyx—
$6, worth $9 $12, worth $18
$7.50 worth $10.50 $17.50, worth $22.50
$10, worth $15
Fine Onyx Pedestals—
$40, from $67.50 $100, from $150
$60, from $80 $150, from $250
$75, from $95
Also many pieces of French Faience—Corona ware in figures and centerpieces. Basement.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50, $4.50 and $5, worth $5, $6.50 and $7.50.
Nappies, 7-inch, three cuttings, $2.75, worth $4; 8-inch, $3.50, from $5.
Water Carafes, $2, $3 and $3.50, worth $3, $4.50 and $5.
Water Jugs, $5, $6 and $8.50, worth $7.50, $8.50 and $12.
Claret Jugs, $7.50 and $10, worth $10.50 and $15.
Ice Tubs, $4.50, worth $6.50.
Vases, 8-inch, $1.50, worth $2.50; 10-inch, $2.25, worth $3.50; cylinder shape, $5, worth $7.50.
Celery Trays, $3 and $4, worth $4.50 and $7.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, $3 and $5 a set, worth $5 and $8.
Ice-cream Trays, $7 and $9, worth $10.50 and $12.
Whipped Cream Bowls, $5.50, worth $8.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $3.50, worth $5.
Round Cake Plates, $7.75, worth $10.50.
Square Cake Plates, $8.50, worth $12.
Pickle Dishes, $3.50, worth $5.
Bonbon Dishes, unhandled, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.75 each, worth $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50 and $4; handled $1.75 and $2.25 each, worth $2.75 and $3.75.
Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $7 and $8.50 dozen, worth $4.50, $7.50, $10.50 and $12.
Basement, Main and Second floors.

Men's Frock Coats For Spring

Soon men will be wearing their frock coats without overcoats. And many a man will decide that he needs a new one.

Our new Frock Coats are ready for the Spring social season, and it's worth every man's while to see them before he decides upon paying almost as much again for a coat made to order.

The materials are fine and dressy; the cut and style are what you would expect to find in a successful made-to-order frock. And, thanks to the liberal provision in sizes for all sorts and conditions of men, it's rare indeed that a good-fitting coat can't be selected on the spot; or, at least with the very slightest alterations.

There are slim, stout and regular sizes—in fact, it's the best and largest stock in the city.

Frock Coats of black Thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced, with waistcoats, are $20.

Of Thibet, silk-lined throughout, $25.

Of imported black Vicuna, soft and luxurious, silk-lined throughout, $35.

And the Trousers—striped worsteds, new patterns, $5 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Here's Hosiery Newness

The WANAMAKER Hosiery stock shows more and more every day, in the many new arrivals, the fruits of our labors for the past season.

From serviceable, plain stockings and half hose at 12½c to the finest silk stockings, with elaborate lace insertion, at $100 or the best silk socks at $5, it teems with novelty, interest and beauty.

We go directly to the makers, and have hosiery designed and made according to our ideas, which accounts as well for the distinctiveness of many of the patterns as for the splendid value-for-price that is a fixed feature of the stock.

Plenty to attract you among these hints of popular-priced Spring Hosiery:

Women's Stockings

At 37½c a Pair

Fast black lisle thread, with lace ankles, embroidered in white or colors.
Black ribbed or allover openwork lisle thread, with white extracted fronts.
Plain black lisle thread with extracted flower effects at ankles, or clocked with embroidered fronts.
Fast black lisle thread, with double soles and high-spliced heels.

At 50c a Pair

Of fast black lisle thread; lace ankles, with white extracted fronts.
Fast black lisle thread, white or colored clocks, embroidered fronts.
Plain black lisle thread with lace ankles, or allover openwork in new, pretty patterns.
Assorted shades of gray or tan lisle thread, with lace ankles or openwork clocks.
Broadway.

Men's Half-Hose

At 37½c a Pair

Of fast black lisle thread, with white vertical stripes, or allover openwork with white or colored embroidered fronts. Plain with openwork clocks, embroidered in white or colors.
Black lisle thread, with white or colored embroidered fronts, or clocks.
Black cotton, with white or colored clocks.
Gray mixed lisle thread, with self-colored or black stripes.
Tan lisle thread, with openwork and embroidered clocks also white vertical stripes.
Tan mixed lisle thread, self-colored or black striped. Ninth street.

Women's Tailor-made Suits at $30

One item from a hundred, to simply point you to the finest array of Women's Dresses that March First ever knew.

These are beautifully tailored Walking Suits, of cheviot, tweed and homespun; with Eton, tight-fitting or three-quarter length jackets; some with slot seams, trimmed with braid and buttons. Unlined, plaited or plain gored skirts. They are suits that have been selling at $34 and $37; now at $30 a suit.

Other Tailor-Made Suits at $8.75 to $65. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Knitted Sweaters $1.75 from $2.75

Prettily made, warm, but light and not bulky. Just right to wear under one's jacket, to ward off a searching March wind. Knitted in fancy cable-stitch, of white, red, navy blue or green wool; full blouse front; fitted belt; collar and cuffs fastened with large pearl buttons. Now a dollar less than their value—*$1.75 each.* Second Floor, Tenth street.

Black Petticoats *75c, worth $1.25*

We have sold quantities of these stylish petticoats at $1.25 each. This lot at a marked saving—75c each.

Of black mercerized percaline; with four gathered ruffles with fancy stitching, and stitched straps. Remarkable value.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Books for Lenten Reading

We have an excellent collection of books on devotional and religious subjects, suitable for Lenten reading. The stock of Bibles, Prayer-books and Hymnals, for Easter gifts, is also very complete. Suggestions:

The Consolation of the Cross. Bishop Brent. 90c.
Lenten Thoughts. 70c.
The Lenten Collects. 45c.
Præparatio. Rev. George Congreve. M. A. $1.50.
From Sunday to Sunday. H. C. G. Moule. $1.10.
Redeeming the Time. Compiled from the Works of Christina G. Rossetti. 60c.
Easter-tide. W. Hay Aitken. 75c.
Gospel of the Resurrection. Burke Foss Westcott. $1.35.
A Message from the Past. Charles H. Eaton. $1.25.
The Call of the Master. Reginald Heber Howe. 75c.
Prayer Books, 20c to $6.50.
Hymnals, 25c. to $6.70.
Prayers and Hymnals, 60c to $12.50.
Catholic Prayer Books, 25c to $4.40.
Text Bibles, 25c to $6. Reference Bibles, $1 to $8.80.
Teachers' Bibles, 80c to $14.40.
Catholic Bibles, $1.25 to $7.20.
Book Store, Ninth street.

Covert Cloth Jackets at $20

Women will be attracted first by the colors—a cool, clear shade of olive gray and a handsome tan, both new this season. Then the fineness of the material—the best make of American covert cloths, for which coat manufacturers fight, to get their share of the limited production. Linings, too—we've broken away from dull, unattractive shades, and the taffeta with which these coats are lined is chosen for its delicate colorings.

And as for the style beauty of the coats, let these descriptions whet your interest:

Jackets 21 inches long; with 35 strapped seams, corset effect; sleeves also strapped. Fly-front, and taffeta lined. *Twenty dollars.*

Jackets 25 inches long, with 5 strapped seams on each side, extending from the front over shoulders and down the back. Sleeves full at shoulder, ornamented with strapping at wrist. Taffeta lined. *Twenty dollars.*

And then all the rest of the Covert Cloth Jackets, superbly tailored and finished—the best showing, we believe, in New York. $7.50 to $34.

Second floor, Broadway.

Linen Suitings, 12½c a Yard

Many a cool, delightful summer dress will be made of linen this season. Hence this offering of several thousand yards of All-Linen Suiting, in the natural linen color, is most opportune. Trimmed with washable colored braids, it will make the most charming of dresses. And the price is little:

12½c a Yard

Fourth Avenue.

French Boutonne Voile At $75c, worth $1.50

Voiles with the nub weaves are to be immensely popular this Spring. And when the season's favorite fabric is offered at half price, you are face to face with an extraordinary bargain, sure enough.

This particular lot of Self-colored Boutonne Voiles is in two weaves. One of very fine yarns; the other heavier and coarser. They are in nine favored colorings, including black and cream. 43 inches wide. 75c a yard, instead of $1.50.

Rotunda.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques *Half Price*

Cozy, snug Dressing Sacques of ripple eiderdown, in light blue, red, pink, old rose, gray or navy blue. Satin binding, silk frogs in front. Formerly $1 each, today

50 Cents Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Low-Priced Corsets

Some most attractive groups of good Corsets, that are at once stylish, well-made, and little-priced:

At $1, worth $2—Corsets, of coutil and batiste; for medium figures; broken sizes, 24 to 30.

At 75c, worth $1.25—J. B. Corsets, for full figures; low bust; long hips; of strong coutil.

At 75c, worth $1.50—R. & G. Corsets, in a splendid model; medium waist; long and short hips.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Batiste Girdles, for slender figures.

At 50c—Tape Girdles, for slight figures, or for athletic wear; supporters attached.

Second floor, Fourth avenue—Cross aisle.

Ball-bearings for Housekeeping

Just what ball-bearings are to the sewing machine or bicycle, are proper utensils to easy housekeeping.

They need to be reliable in quality, plentiful in supply, and it's pleasant, too, to have them economical in price.

This March Housewares Sale makes it far less costly than usual to equip a new house with *good* housekeeping things, or replenish the supply in a house that has begun to show signs of wear and tear. Today's budget of news:

Refrigerators Under-Price

The White Mountain Refrigerators; well and substantially constructed. They are made of the best well-seasoned pine, handsomely finished in imitation of golden oak, and well varnished. Removable galvanized iron shelves; walls are thick and thoroughly insulated. Sold at these particularly attractive prices:

	Length	Depth	Height	Price
No. 103	30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$11
No. 104	38 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$13.50
No. 105	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$15

Sundry Household Utensils

Extra heavy Bread Boxes, 45c, 55c, 65c.
Extra heavy Oil Cans, 4 qts., 20c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 10c.
Dial Scales, with brass scoop, $1.75.
Wooden Potato Mashers, 5c.
Trouser Hangers, 10c.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.
Tea Canisters, hinged top, 12c.
Flour Boxes, hinged top, 10-lb. size, 18c.
Sheet Iron Roasting Pans, 11 x 16 in., 22c.
Clothes Pins, 6 dozen in carton, 10c.
Paper Lap Boards, 40c.
Knife Boards, 30c. Bath Sprays, 75c.
Egg Poachers, 5-ring, 10c.
Japanned Cuspidors, 10c.

Sundry Household Utensils

Japanned Coal Hods, 18c.
Flour Selves, coppered, 15c.
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, 3 irons, stand and handles, 65c.
Wax Tapers, 80 in. box, 6 boxes for 10c.
Nickel-plated Towel Bars, 16 in. long, 25c.

Double-coated Gray Enamel Cooking Utensils

A new line of enamel ware, priced in your favor. The body of each piece is steel, double coated with pure enamel, making the utensil durable and safe. Covers are also of double enameled steel, instead of the usual light tin:

Tea Pots, 1 qt., 30c; 2 qts., 37c.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 30c; 2 qts., 37c; 3 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 48c.
Saucepans, with cover, 2 qts., 27c; 3 qts., 36c; 4 qts., 44c.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 55c; 17 qts., 85c.
Tea Kettles, 7 qts., 80c.; 8 qts., $1.10.
Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 22c; 4 qts., 25c; 8 qts., 55c.
Saucepans, with lip, 1 qt., 13c; 2 qts., 17c; 3 qts., 24c; 4 qts., 28c.
Milk Boilers, 1 qt., 53c; 2 qts., 76c; 3 qts., $1.10. Colanders, 38c.
Pudding Pans, 1½ qts., 15c; 2 qts., 17c; 3 qts., 19c. Basement.

Girls' Spring Reefers

A jaunty, cheerful lot they are—just the right kind of a spring coat for the merry little school-girl to wear.

Resplendent with brass buttons, most of them without collars, but with bright-colored cloth applique and braid around the neck. Some have shoulder-straps, too, and facing on the cuffs.

The army seems to be gaining on the navy, though the natty Regulation Sailor Reefer is still in evidence.

Sizes are for 6 to 14 years. Here are some descriptions:

At $5—Reefers of covert cloth; collar and cuffs of green broadcloth; gilt buttons.

At $7.50—Regulation Reefers of dark blue cheviot; full sleeves; chevron on sleeve; gilt buttons.

At $8.75—Reefers of dark blue cheviot; collarless effect with trimmings of white broadcloth and red braid; gilt buttons; chevron on sleeve.

At $10—Plaited Reefers of red cheviot; fancy broadcloth; collar and cuffs of contrasting shade; full sleeves. Others up to $12.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Linen Store

Towels, Napkins, Table-cloths—They will wear out, and a housekeeper is always discovering shortcomings in her supply of them.

The Linen Store steps into the breech, with linens of a capacity for wear that will result in saving many future trips for replenishment. And see how attractive prices are:

At 50c a yard—Old-fashioned "Loom Dice" Table Linen; in broken dice design; 56 inches wide.

At 50c a yard—Unbleached Scotch Table Damask; 64 inches wide.

At 56c a yard—Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 inches wide.

At $1.50 each—Bleached Table Cloths; 65 inches square; bordered all around. Same, 63 x 83 inches, $1.35.

At $2.50 each—Double Damask Scotch Table Cloths; handsome designs; 70 x 72 inches. Same, 70 x 90 inches, $3.25.

At $3 each—Bleached Table Cloths, of soft finish German linen, hemmed; 72 inches square. Same, 72 x 90 inches, $3.75; 72 x 108 inches, $4.50.

At 12½c each—German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 17 x 35 inches.

At 25c each—Heavy Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; all-white; 20 x 40 inches. Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JEROME SAYS HE CAN'T ENFORCE RAINES LAW

Absolute Failure the Result of His Efforts.

TOO MANY PEOPLE HOSTILE

Would Have Clergymen Investigate Sunday Saloons—Growth of Vicious Hotels.

Utter inability of the local authorities to enforce the present excise law in New York City and social evils that have resulted from the enactment of the law, were the subjects of a talk by District Attorney Jerome in Lotos Hall, at Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, last evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Citizens' Union, and about fifty persons were present to hear Mr. Jerome denounce the law.

"The fundamental idea at the bottom of this whole question," said Mr. Jerome, "is the idea of what is meant by an unenforceable law—that is, a law that is unenforceable because a large number of people do not consider its violation a wrong. Such a law cannot properly be enforced by officials locally elected or appointed. The Raines law is such a law, and I contend that it has proved itself utterly unenforceable, and I contend that locally appointed or elected officers cannot enforce it when any considerable portion of the people view it in this light. I do not say that this law could not be enforced by a State constabulary appointed at Albany.

"We have been accused of working in the interest of the liquor dealers in this agitation. Now I wish to say that if there be a man in New York who has so persistently fought to compel the obedience of this law as I have I do not know who he is, and if an inquiry is made among the liquor men, that inquiry will prove that I have been their most bitter enemy in its enforcement, and I am still trying to enforce, but with absolute failure I am compelled to admit.

"Why is this law unenforceable? There are in New York a great many people who drink on Sunday, and they can be divided into two classes—those who drink in saloons and those who do not. Of this latter class there are a great many who are bitterly opposed to the present law, not because they want to drink in a saloon, but because they are opposed to it on principle and consider it wrong.

"Of the other class, those who drink in saloons on Sunday, you must realize that there are 11,164 hotels and saloons in the City of New York, 8,570 of the number being saloons. Now a great many people who talk of the evils of the saloon have never been inside of one on Sunday. They think the place is a scene of disorder and riotous revelry, bouncers kicking people out, &c. I have lived in this city since a boy, and I have investigated this question, and no such disorders or revels occur for the saloon keepers don't want the trade of this element.

"If the ministers and a lot of other good and righteous people would investigate, as I have done, they would understand the situation far better than they do at present.

"Of these 8,570 saloons I contend that 6,000 are open on Sunday, and if you do not believe this go out and try to find a bartender not under contract to appear on Sunday.

"They tell me that a saloon cannot open on Sunday profitably unless selling to thirty people. I asked a man interested in nine saloons, not long ago, if thirty was a conservative figure in this city, and he said that 100 would be nearer the mark. If to this number—30—you add a proprietor and a bartender for the saloons doing business, and to that add the hotel men, you will get an aggregate of 217,328 people in the City of New York interested in the sale of liquor on Sunday, about 22,200 peculiarly and the rest as patrons. These men start out prediaposed against law. This will explain to a great extent why the attempted enforcement of the excise law by reform administrations has resulted in their defeat for re-election.

"I consider that Roosevelt and Greene did their absolute duty in trying to enforce the law, but the enforcement means practical death or dishonor for the official who attempts to enforce it. It prevented a reform administration succeeding Strong and Low's case was the same.

"There are in this city 2,380 hotels, and in at least 2,000 of them the hotel idea has been forced upon the proprietor, and when a man is compelled to keep up ten fake rooms he must get some income from them. This Raines law is the greatest blot that has come upon this city in my lifetime; it is a law that has forced 2,000 people to open houses of prostitution.

"You may say that they are not compelled to do this, but when a man is forty-five or fifty years old, has a family to support and all of his money invested in this business, it is not an easy thing to see it go to ruin. Most of them, I believe, start out with the intention of running decent places, and are absolutely forced into the other alternative.

"Yet this law is passed by good and honest people up the State. If the good people of New York City would rise and protest and expose the iniquities, I am sure those people would understand and do the right thing, for to-day there is no moral question so burning as this law.

"Again, blackmail is as inevitable under this law as that the sun will set after it has risen. There are no longer any such honorable traditions in the Police as in the Fire Department. Look the men in the face and say which you would rather trust your interests to. There are a great many honest men in the Police Department, and they feel the disgrace and want to retire as soon as they can."

Mr. Jerome then referred to the bill he was trying to have passed to regulate the Sunday traffic, and said that among those from whom he had received letters indorsing his position were Bishop Potter, President Butler of Columbia, Dr. Sliker, Oscar Straus, and John Claflin.

New York A. C. Pool Tournament.

Two games were played in the New York Athletic Club's pool tournament last night, and each was won in rather easy manner. In the early contest Anthony Clough started off at a fast pace against V. B. Hubbell, and ran the game out in the eleventh inning. The winner played steadily, and is credited with but three scratches.

The score:

Anthony Clough—11 12 5 11 13 10 9 9 9 10 1. Total, 100.

V. B. Hubbell—4 3 5 4 2 4 6 6 5 5 2. Total, 42.

High runs—Clough, 13; Hubbell, 6. Scratches—Clough, 3; Hubbell, 3.

Referee—T. J. Cahill, Jr.

The second game was played by Edward C. Talcott and Thomas A. Plunkett. Talcott led for four innings, but after that Plunkett played well and finished the game by a score of 100 to 69.

The score:

Thomas A. Plunkett—11 7 3 7 14 7 3 14 8 9 14 3. Total, 100.

Edward C. Talcott—3 8 11 8 1 7 12 1 7 4 1 6. Total, 69.

High runs—Plunkett, 14; Talcott, 12. Scratches—Plunkett, 1; Talcott, 6. Referee—R. T. Lyons.

To-night at 8 o'clock J. A. Janis and Anthony Clough will be the contestants, and at 10 o'clock V. B. Hubbell and George Van Vreendenburg will play.

Three Cushion Carrom Billiards.

Two billiard games in the three-cushion-carrom tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms were played last night. In the first game Mannis beat Schoen 30 points to 24, taking 117 innings. In the second game, A. Lowenburg and Lee Bennett gave a more clever exhibition, finishing the contest in 63 innings, Lowenburg scoring 30 to 23 for Bennett.

Irving Long Winner at Pool.

The pool game in the Greater New York championship series at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night was one of the most interesting of the tournament. Irving Long and Charles Grogan were the contestants, the former winning by a score of 125 to 106.

Irving Long—11 12 12 11 4 12 11 1 6 1 7 2 15 9 8 10. Total—125.

Charles Grogan—8 3 3 4 11 2 4 12 9 7 8 13 0 15 6 1. Total—106.

TO HEAR DETAILS OF PLAN TO JOIN BRIDGES

Rapid Transit Committee Will Take Up Best's Project.

ALL INTERESTS TO EXPLAIN

Bill to Take Off the $50,000,000 Bond Limit for Subway Purposes Is Sent to Albany.

Members of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission tomorrow will consider the plans outlined by Bridge Commissioner Best for a connecting elevated railroad to join the proposed terminals of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges. The members of the committee are Controller Grout, President Orr, and Commissioner Starin. Mayor McClellan will attend the meeting with Commissioner Best, the bridge engineers, and representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Belmont interests, so that the plans may be taken up in all their details.

The attention of the Mayor was called yesterday afternoon to an interview with ex-Commissioner Lindenthal, who stated that the connecting-road plan was a good one, but that neither the Mayor nor the Rapid Transit Commissioners had any power to go ahead with it.

"I never claimed the power to go ahead," said the Mayor. "But I did distinctly state that if we decided that the plan would be a good one to follow we would try to obtain such legislation as would enable us to go ahead."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy, when he went to Albany yesterday, carried with him the draft of the Rapid Transit Board's bill to take off the fifty-million-dollar limit now on the amount of bonds that may be issued for rapid transit subway purposes. The bill allows the Board of Estimate to issue bonds to whatever amount may, in its judgment, be required by the needs of the city for subways. Members of the City Government declared yesterday that it will be to the advantage of the city not to have the Rapid Transit Commission take any steps toward the letting of another subway contract until this bill is enacted, on the ground that the city will be in a better strategic position, even if the contracting company agrees to furnish the funds for the building of the subway, if the municipality possesses the ability to go ahead with its own funds, and thus force the terms of the contract.

The suggestion was made by some connected with the Rapid Transit Board that the Belmont interests controlling the present subway might oppose the bill to take off the fifty-million-dollar limit this year, on the ground that it would be better to wait until the present subway is running and an estimate made of its profits before any further contracts for construction and operation be let. Such a delay, it is pointed out, would give the Belmont company one year more of subway monopoly than it would have in the event of the Metropolitan obtaining the contract for the second subway. The profits for a single year, it is said, would run well into the millions.

New York Swimmers Win in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 29.—In the swimming sports to-day C. L. Waterbury of New York won the 100-yard event and the hurdle race and H. E. Taylor the high and springboard diving contests. Percy Cavall of Australia swam fifty yards in 29 seconds.

Wefers to Train Annapolis Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 29.—Bernard J. Wefers, the former crack sprinter of Georgetown University and ex-intercollegiate champion, arrived in Annapolis to-day, and will at once take charge of the candidates for the Naval Academy field and track team, in which branch of athletics the navy is taking special interest this season. Wefers will also train the candidates for the baseball nine.

JEFFRIES TO FIGHT MUNROE.

Champion Pugilist and Miner Matched for $25,000 Purse in May.

James J. Jeffries, the champion heavyweight pugilist, has at last decided that "Jack" Munroe, the Butte miner, was of sufficient calibre to fight for the championship, and articles were signed by representatives of both men in this city yesterday for a twenty-round contest at the Yosemite Athletic Club of San Francisco during the latter week of May, probably on the 30th, Memorial Day.

James C. Kennedy, who was instrumental in arranging the fight for the California club, first offered a guaranteed purse of $20,000, but "Billy" Delaney, trainer of Jeffries, refused to accept the amount. A raise of $5,000 brought the fighters' representatives to terms, and the twenty-five-thousand-dollar purse will be divided on the basis of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to the loser.

Each fighter will be compelled to post $5,000 as a forfeit with Harry Corbett of San Francisco, who will be stakeholder, and a like amount will have to be deposited by the club. Delaney demanded that the forfeit should be made large, because he contended that before, when Munroe had an opportunity to fight the champion, he declined the issue.

A number of names were suggested for referee, including "Eddie" Graney, who has officiated in all the important ring contests on the Pacific Coast for several years; "Ed" Smith, "Jack" Welch, and "Phil" Wand. Munroe's manager picked out Graney as the most desirable man, and he was acceptable to Delaney. Straight Marquis of Queensberry rules, with five-ounce gloves, will govern the fight, and both men are barred from participating in a contest before the date set for the fight.

The match is the culmination of a long and wordy warfare between the principals, which began immediately after Munroe received a decision over the champion last year at Butte, Jeffries having agreed to knock the miner out in four rounds, but failed. Munroe came East and expressed an anxiety to fight the boilermaker for the championship. Jeffries agreed to all the propositions of Munroe, but a match fell through. The champion always claimed that Munroe was afraid to meet him, and announced that he would have nothing more to do with him until he fought a good man. Since then Munroe has beaten Peter Maher and "Al" Limerick, but it was not until he had agreed to fight Sharkey that Jeffries showed an inclination to talk business with the miner. The champion said that he would meet the winner of that contest, and although no decision was made, the champion conceded that Munroe put up the better fight, and the signing of articles yesterday was the result.

White Wins Amateur Billiard Match.

C. E. White of Brooklyn and Dr. Walter G. Douglas were the competitors last night in the opening game of the amateur billiard tournament in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The contest is at 14.2 balk line, handicap, but both Douglas and White played even, as each is rated at the limit of 300 points. White won the match by 300 points to 160. Douglas, by a good run of 27 in the fourth inning, secured a brief lead, but White speedily overhauled him and ran out in good form. White played a pretty, open game, making some admirable cushion shots, and secured several runs in double figures, his highest being 39. The scores are:

White—11 0 7 12 0 3 1 0 3 10 2 9 6 1 12 0 1 2 2 2 3 13 16 6 2 2 6 5 1 1 13 4 0 3 16 17 0 1 4 3 0 39 2 13 15 16 3 7. Total, 300. High run, 39. Average, 6 12-48.

Douglas—0 2 13 27 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 9 1 0 3 12 0 10 2 9 3 5 5 8 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 3 10 0 0 0 3 1 8 1 8 0 4 7 3 1 2 1. Total, 166. High run, 27. Average, 3 25-47.

The players this evening will be L. A. Servatius, 250, and E. O. Presby, 250.

BASEBALL OWNERS MEET

American League Did Not Adopt Schedule at Yesterday's Session.

Committees of Two Big Organizations May Confer To-day and Agree on Playing Dates.

The American League representatives who attended the annual schedule meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday were in excellent mood, from the hard worked President, Ban Johnson, down to "Uncle Ben" Shibe, President of the ex-champion Philadelphia club. All agreed that the prospects for a successful season never were brighter, and with a schedule that gives all the clubs an equal show, the general belief was that it would be the banner year of the organization.

There was no semblance of an attempt to precipitate a quarrel with the National League, either on the schedule or Ridgewood Park case. Even President Johnson said he expected no trouble regarding dates. The schedule was not touched upon, because it was in possession of President Johnson's private secretary, who was delayed on the way from Chicago. All the business transacted at the meeting was the revision of the constitution and playing rules, nothing radical, however, being done to the latter. For the purpose of making the definitions clearer they were placed in the hands of a committee of reporters, who are supposed to have put them in shape. The rules as revised will be laid before the meeting to-day by the regular committee composed of Charles Comiskey, Frank Farrell, and C. W. Somers.

It was expected that Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission would announce the decision in the matter of Sunday playing at Ridgewood Park, but Mr. Herrmann did not arrive in town. Word was received, however, that he would be here this morning, so as to be in time to attend the opening of the National League session.

When President Johnson called the meeting of the American League to order promptly at noon yesterday all the clubs were represented with the exception of Boston. H. J. Killelea's place at the meeting will be filled to-day by Carl Green of Chicago, who has lately been appointed business manager of the champion team. Those present yesterday were F. J. Haven, Detroit; C. Somers, Cleveland; Charles Comiskey, Chicago; Frank Farrell and Joseph Gordon, New York; R. L. Hedges, St. Louis; Thomas Loftus, Washington, and Benjamin Shibe, Philadelphia. After adjournment Frank De Haas Robison, one of the owners of the St. Louis Club, was cordially greeted by a number of the delegates in the corridor of the hotel.

President Pulliam was busy at National League headquarters in the St. James Building, yesterday, preparing matters for the meeting to-day, but would not talk about them. Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburg Club, was asked if the committees of the two leagues would meet in joint session to-day, but he also refused to say anything.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Wreath of Ivy and New York the Only Losing Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—Myron McHenry, trotting horse driver, broke out of the maiden class on the running turf to-day when his mare Maritana won the first race for maiden three-year-olds. Wreath of Ivy and New York were the only defeated favorites, and New York's race with Lev Dorsey in the handicap, for which both were heavily backed, was one of the best contests of the meeting.

Pronta was run up to $1,000 after the fifth race and sold to A. Bellew. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Maritana, 107 pounds, (Robbins,) 8 to 5, won; St. Caro, 102, (Romanelli,) 13 to 1, second; Sparrow Cop, 104, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Tom Olney, Zama, Arthur, Kingsland, St. Merrylegs, Chanley, I Must, and Ed Callahan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Cyprienne, 102 pounds, (Calvit,) 5 to 1, won; Wreath of Ivy, 99, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 5, second; Shortcake, 92, (J. Hennessey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Our Lillie, Algonquin, Lady Free Knight, and Charlie Fisher also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile. Viperine, 117 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 10, won; Modred Haw, 102, (Livingston,) 11 to 2, second; Lady Greenwood, 112, (Cochran,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:48. Blaze Duchess, Georgia Carter, and Guadeloupe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Lev Dorsey, 104 pounds, (Cochran,) 13 to 10, won; New York, 110, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 10, second; Trogon, 95, (Robbins,) 35 to 1, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Albert F. Dewey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Pronta, 101 pounds, (Livingston,) 6 to 5, won; The Messenger, 112, (Sinclair,) 9 to 2, second; Icicle, 106, (L. Wilson,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Frank Rice, Neither One, Captain Gaston, and Birdwood also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Malster, 101 pounds, (Higgins,) 7 to 1, won; Zyra, 99, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, second; Arachue, 99, (McCafferty,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:20 1-5. Bud Embry, Invincible, Fitzbrillar, Ball Hornet, and William Sulzer also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Colin George, 95 pounds; Probable, 92; Hegira, 98; Aminte, The Wizard, 102; Anti Trust, 104; John, 104; Princelet, Hickory Corners, 105 each; Mintbed, 107; Henry of Franstamar, 109; Marcos, 112.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Atheola, 104 pounds; Frank Rice, 105; Burning Glass, 107; Past, 109; Circus Girl, 100; McWilliams, Bengal, Pretorius, 111 each; Balm of Gilead, North Wind, 114 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile and twenty yards. Leila, 97 pounds; Blue Darter, Extralaw, Louis Kraft, Scotch Thistle, 102 each; Floral King, 107; Red Man, 109; Ostrich, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. The Regent, 95 pounds; Vestry, 98; Major Mansir, 100; Ostrich, 101; The Messenger, 103; Port Royal, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Trossachs, 85 pounds; Gus Heidorn, Port Warden, John Doyle, 95 each; Satchel, 102; Royal Pirate, 103; Badger, Aulss, 104 each; Prodigal Son, 108; Irving Mayor, 109; Free Admission, 109; Bellario, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and three-sixteenths. Trio, Lou Woods, 92 pounds each; Treacy, 96; Blue Mint, Compass, 98 each; Tancred, 105.

GALLERY RIFLEMEN SHOOT.

E. Van Zandt Leads in Annual Competition at Zettler Rifle Club.

The annual gallery championship match and prize shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club, which began Saturday on the club ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street, was continued yesterday. E. Van Zandt of Brooklyn finished his string in the championship match and made a score of 2,451, which is the highest in that series. The scores:

Champion Match.—100 shot in strings of 10 each, maximum possible score 2,500. E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn, 2,451; Henry G. Zettler, New York City, 2,400; George Schlicht, Guttenberg, N. J., 2,436.

Ring Target, (Continuous.)—Three best scores of three shots each, maximum possible score 225. E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn, 223; L. C. Buss, Brooklyn, 221; R. Gute, Brooklyn, 221; Charles G. Zettler, New York City, 220; George Schlicht, Guttenberg, N. J., 217; W. E. Tewes, Jersey City, N. J., 217; O. Schwanermann, New York City, 216; William Morris, Staten Island, 214; H. C. Young, New Haven, Conn., 205.

Bull's-Eye Target.—Best centre shot to count by measurement.

Name and Residence.	Degrees.
O. Schwanermann, New York City	21½
H. C. Zettler, New York City	25½
R. Gute, Brooklyn	26
E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn	29½
H. Fenworth, New York City	31
H. D. Muller New York City	33½
G. T. Conti, New York City	33½
T. H. Keller, New York City	35½
S. Buzzini, King's Bridge, N. Y.	35½
G. Schlicht, Guttenberg, N. J.	36
C. A. Neimeyer, College Point, L. I.	42½
G. Kabiski, New York City	59
A. Stahl, New York City	74

Zimmerman Trophy.—Total of best two shots, special target, maximum possible score 78.

Name and Residence.	1st.	2d.	Total.
R. Gute, Brooklyn	36	35	71
L. C. Buss, Brooklyn	36	34	70

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It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

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MADE WITH PURE SPANISH LICORICE.

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(10c POCKET TINS.)
FOR RELIEF OF HOARSENESS & THROAT AFFECTIONS.

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A HANDY POCKET STAMP BOX WHEN EMPTY.

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THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
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THE RELIEF OF BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE AND ALL OTHER TROUBLES ARISING FROM
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PROTECTION

Wise Sayings and Wise Thoughts for Everybody.

An Interesting Column of Food Facts and Sensible Suggestions.

That very old proverb about reaching the heart of a man is best exemplified with Nabisco Sugar Wafers. A fairy confection with an upper and lower crust of indescribable delicacy, separated with a creamy flavor of lemon, orange, chocolate, vanilla, or mint. Ask for your favorite flavor.

The National Biscuit Company has brought the science of baking close to the point of perfection. It has given the world better food, cleaner food, purer food.

Uneeda Biscuit pursue their journey all the way from the oven to the home in an air tight package untouched by human hand, except at one point by a pretty girl inspector, and then only as a matter of precaution.

If you really want to be tickled, say Zu Zu to the grocer man.

It's just as easy to buy biscuit, crackers, and wafers in air tight packages as it is to buy them in paper bags—and more modern.

When Johnny
Comes marching home again
With crackers in a bag—
Send Johnny
A-marching back again
And write upon the tag—
Uneeda Biscuit.

Every one knows what a graham cracker is, but do *you* know the goodness of the Graham Crackers made exclusively by the National Biscuit Company ?

The world is your oyster—the crisp Oysterette is your oyster cracker.

Have you tried Cheese Sandwiches—crisp little crackers with a layer of rich cheese in the centre? Just the old favorite combination, "cheese and crackers," in a new and more appetizing form sold only in air tight packages.

Two heads are better than one. When one says oyster—the other says Oysterettes.

Have you tried Butter Thin Biscuit—a pleasing dessert biscuit for every occasion? They add excellence to everything with which they are served. Be sure to buy them and all other biscuit, crackers and wafers in the package on each end of which appears the National Biscuit Company's trade mark in red

The Old Way

The old-fashioned bakery was located in a basement, the product of the baker was carried to the dealer in boxes that had seen much service, and finally delivered to the consumer in common paper bags. The source was unknown, the age uncertain, the quality a matter of chance.

The bakeries of the National Biscuit Company are models of modern architecture, scientifically constructed, hygienically arranged. There is perfect light, the air is purified, the water is filtered, the floor is clean, the bakers are men of intelligence and skill, and the baking is reduced to a scientific fact.

After baking, the Biscuit, Crackers and Wafers made by the National Biscuit Company are packed in airtight, moisture proof packages. This is

The New Way

and this is the reason the above trade mark, in red and white, on the end of a package of Biscuit, Crackers and Wafers, has become synonomous with all that is good and fresh and pure.

For example, try at lunch to-day, a package of Graham Crackers, or with your soup and oysters try a package of Oysterettes, or if you want a touch of spice say **Zu Zu** to the grocer man

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

METROPOLITAN WEIGHTS

McChesney Has Top Impost in Morris Park's Big Race.

List of Horses Entered for First Important Handicap of the Eastern Racing Season.

Weights for the Metropolitan Handicap, to be run May 5 at Morris Park, were announced yesterday by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh. McChesney heads the list, in the absence of Waterboy, with 128 pounds. James R. Keene's three-year-old Careless brings up the rear of the lightweights with 87 pounds.

The Metropolitan, among the big Eastern handicaps, is in a class by itself. The Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton are all at a mile and a quarter. The Metropolitan, at a mile, offers a premium for speed, the shorter distance appealing as much to the sprinter as to the cup horse. Last year the winner turned up in Gunfire, the pride of the late W. C. Whitney.

E. R. Thomas's Hermis gets in two pounds lighter than does McChesney. Mr. Smathers's Grand Opera is given 110 pounds. Mr. Thomas, in addition to Hermis, has in Buttons, who is allotted 106 pounds, and Stalwart, 98 pounds.

At the distance Mr. Vosburgh figures Africander and Irish Lad equally, they being handicapped at 122 pounds each. This rating will be generally approved. W. B. Leeds's Major Daingerfield is handed a stendier of 118 pounds, but he likes a longer route.

J. A. Drake's quintet, Savable, Runnels, High Chancellor, Jocund, and Ort Wells, are all in nicely.

Karl Junbluth could hardly have hoped to get in his American Derby winner, The Picket, lower than the 118 pounds accorded him. Mr. Leeds has nothing to complain of in the 115 pounds given his speedy colt, Hurstbourne. The other top weights have all been nicely handled. E. Duryea's Acefull, after his long stay in England, is, of course, more or less of a doubtful proposition. He gets 113 pounds. The Picket's stable mate, Santon, is given 114.

Of the feminine division, Mamie Worth is treated with most respect. She is asked to carry 111 pounds to 110 on Dazzling, 109 on Eugenia Burch, and 107 on Lux Casta.

Following is a complete list of the weights:

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Name.	Age.	Weight.
McChesney, 5		128	Pulsus, 3		100
Hermis, 4		120	New York, 5		100
Africander, 4		122	Embarrassment, 4		100
Irish Lad, 4		122	Ingold, 4		100
Major Daingerfield, 5		118	Toboggan, 4		100
Savable, 4		118	City Bank, 5		100
The Picket, 4		118	Israelite, 3		100
Shorthouse, 4		116	Delhi, 3		99
Hurstbourne, 4		115	Stalwart, 3		98
Charles Elwood, 4		115	Stolen Moments, 4		98
Runnels, 5		115	Major Pelham, 3		98
Santon, 4		114	Jocund, 3		97
Acefull, 4		113	Ormonde's Right, 3		97
Mizzen, 4		113	Ort Wells, 3		96
Whorler, 4		112	Orthodox, 3		96
Mexican, 4		111	Damon, 4		95
Mamie Worth, 4		111	Lem Reed, 4		95
Dazzling, 4		110	Race King, 3		95
Grand Opera, 5		110	Jason, 3		94
Eugenia Burch, 4		109	Hazelwood, 3		94
Dixieline, 5		108	Robin Hood, 3		94
Lux Casta, 5		107	Lord Badge, 5		94
Buttons, 4		106	Beldame, 3		94
Jack Ratlin, 5		105	Grenade, 3		93
Red Knight, 4		105	Fort Plain, 3		92
High Chancellor, 4		105	Divination, 3		92
Rosetint, 4		105	St. Valentine, 3		92
Highball, 3		105	Elyria, 4		90
Grey Friar, 4		105	Lord of the Valley, 3		90
Captain Buckle, 4		104	Harangue, 3		88
Tribes Hill, 5		103	Ostrich, 3		88
Rostand, 4		102	Careless, 3		87
Bardolph, 4		101			

Mr. Vosburgh also announced yesterday the weights for the Bennings Handicap, at seven furlongs, which is to start off the actual racing season in the East, when the Washington meeting opens on March 24. Santon, the Westerner, is given top weight, with 126 pounds to carry. The Westbury Stable's Whorler comes next with 125 pounds, and is followed by J. Boden's goodly Rosetint with 119. Rosetint was shipped from Morris Park last week, and is being given a special preparation for the race at the Bennings track. The other top weights are Athol, 118; Masterman, 118; Lord Melbourne, 117; Castalian, 116; Conundrum, 116; Ascension, 116; Himself, (last year's winner,) 115; Toscan, 115; Tribes Hill, 115; Pulsus, 115.

The stakes to be run off at the Spring meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club include nine midnights. Secretary W. C. Edwards was kept busy yesterday sorting the entries, which came in with a rush.

The event of the meeting is, of course, the Excelsior Handicap, which promises, with its $5,000 added money, to be worth $7,500 to $8,000 to the winner this year. This event, at a mile and a sixteenth, is to be run on the opening day at Jamaica, April 25. It was won last year by W. C. Whitney's Blacksock.

The other stakes, which close to-day, are the Montague, $2,000 added, for three-year-olds and up, at a mile and a sixteenth; the King's County, $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and up at the same distance; the Newtown Stakes, $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and up, at six furlongs; the Corona, selling, $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and up, at one mile and seventy yards; the Williamsburg, $1,500 added, for three-year-olds, at six furlongs; the Columbus, selling, $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, at six furlongs; the Rosedale, and two selling stakes for two-year-olds.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.12½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.56
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.75
Cotton, middling	15.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 11-16
Sugar, granulated	4.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	17.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 93c @$1; No. 3, 90c@$1; No. 2 red, 98¾c@$1.05; No. 2 corn, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 2 oats, 42½@43c; No. 3 white, 42½@44c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.17; prime timothy seed, $3.15; mess pork, per bbl, $15.25@$15.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.60@$7.65; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.62½@$7.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.75@$8; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut loaf, $11.50.

COTTON.—The strong showing of the statistical position as reflected by the visible supply statement of last Saturday, and which was circulated widely over Sunday, was undoubtedly the cause of much of the early demand in yesterday's cotton market. About the only sellers appeared to be longs taking profits, and in the late session large spot and speculative interests who had taken comparatively little interest apparently in the early market, became active buyers. This closed the market at practically the best prices of the day and steady, with sales estimated at 700,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.70	15.06	14.70	15.05@15.07
April	15.00	15.03	14.98	15.28@15.32
May	15.36	15.43	15.04	15.44@15.45
June	15.22	15.22	15.22	15.41@15.44
July	15.14	15.44	15.04	15.42@15.43
August	14.65	14.90	14.55	14.86@14.90
September	13.25	13.33	13.15	13.29@13.27
October	12.15	12.25	12.03	12.27@12.28
November	12.00	12.01	11.98	11.97@11.98
December	11.72	11.96	11.72	11.87@11.88

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, 5,000; American, 5,000; middling upland, 8d. Futures opened steady, 19@21 points higher; closed firm, net 34@38 points higher on old crop and 20@25 points higher on new crop months; March, 7.05; March-April, 7.05; April-May, 7.04; May-June, 7.05; June-July, 7.03; July-August, 7.01; August-September, 7.69; September-October, 6.87; October-November, 6.50. Manchester—Yarns firm; cloths in sellers' favor.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a decided decline in the price of wheat. Early cables were quite as good as called for, and on this fact the market here, after opening at a decline of 1c, returned to Saturday's closing

$5.50; second patents, $5.25@$5.35; first clears, $4@$4.40; second clears, $2.65@$2.75. Bran in bulk, $16@$16.25.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 29.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.01@$1.02; No. 2 Northern, 98c@$1; July, 95¼c. Rye, dull, No. 1, 79@80c. Barley, No. 2, 56¾c; sample, 40@50c. Corn, No. 3, 46@46½c; July, 55¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, $1.04¾; May, 98⅝c; July, 90¼c; No. 2 hard, 95@97c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 45½; May, 40⅞c; July, 51¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 43c; May, 43¼c; No. 2 white, 40c.

DULUTH, Feb. 29.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.01⅛; No. 1 Northern, 99⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 97⅛c; May, 99⅝c; July, 99¾c; September, 89c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.40@$6; Winter straights, $5@$5.35; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.10. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring, $22.50@$22.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standing middling, $21.80@$22.25; flour do, $21.50@$24.50; red dog, $24.75@$25.25; city bran, $23@$23.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$25; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, $22, bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.05½	$1.05⅝	$1.03	$1.03⅜
July	1.01	1.01⅛	99⅝	99¾
September	93¾	93¾	91	91¼
Corn—				
May	61⅛	61⅞	61¼	61⅞
July	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.03⅜	$1.03⅝	99¾	$1.01
July	97⅞	97⅞	94⅞	95¼
September	91	91	88¾	89
Corn—				
May	56⅞	56⅞	55¾	56⅝
July	55¼	55½	54	54⅞
September	54⅛	54⅛	53	54
Oats—				
May	45¾	45 15-16	44¼	44¾
July	42	42	41⅞	41½
September	36⅛	36⅛	35¼	35⅝
Lard—				
May	7.92½	7.95	7.85	7.87½
July	8.05	8.10	7.82½	8.05
Ribs—				
May	7.90	7.92½	7.47½	7.82½
July	7.95	8.02½	7.57½	7.94
Pork—				
May	15.80	16.00	14.95	15.37½
July	15.80	16.00	14.95	15.42½

COFFEE.—The coffee market continues to show the absence of public speculation, if not of popular interest. The opening was steady at an advance of 5@10 points, in sympathy with rather steadier European markets and light primary receipts. There was no demand of moment, however, and it was not long before the market developed a sagging tendency. This became more pronounced later under the offerings of importers, and the market closed steady at unchanged prices, a decline of 5 points, with sales of only 58,500 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5 11-16c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30
April	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.40@5.45
May	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.50@5.55
June	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
July	5.00	5.00	5.75	5.75@5.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $17.50@$18; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $16@$17.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $18@$18. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 18@ lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅜c; 140 lb, 7⅜@7½c; pigs, 7⅝@8c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; 10 lb, 8¼c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$8@$8.25; city lard, $7.25@$7.50; refined lard, South America, $8.75; Continent, $8.25; Brazil, kegs, $9.75; compound, 6¼@7c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7@7½c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼c.

METALS.—Tin was rather firmer in tone in the London market, with spot closing unchanged at £123 10s, and futures 5s higher at £123 15s. Locally stocks of tin are said to be light and demand is reported fair, so that the market ruled appreciably firmer, spot closing at $28.20@$28.50. COPPER—Copper was lower in London, spot closing at a decline of 12s 6d to £56 12s 6d and futures 10s lower at £55 7s 6d. Locally copper was unchanged. Lake is quoted at $12.50@$12.75, and electrolytic and casting at $12.37½@12.62½. LEAD—Lead was unchanged at £11 15s in London and at $4.50@$4.60 in the New York market. SPELTER—Spelter closed steady at $5.05@$5.15 in New York, and at an advance of 2s 6d to £22 2s 6d in London. IRON—Iron closed at 51s 3d in Glasgow and at 42s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally iron was unchanged. No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $14.75@$15.25, No. 2 foundry Northern at $14.25@$14.75, and No. 1 foundry Southern and No. 1 foundry Southern soft at $13.25@$13.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 63@63½c. Tar, oil bbls, $4. Resin, common to good, strained, $2.75@$2.80; E, $2.90; F, $3; G, $3.10; H, $3.10; I, $3.40; K, $3.75; M, $4@$4.10; N, $4.05@$4.15; W G, $4.15@$4.25, and W W, $4.35@$4.50.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:35	Sun sets. 5:52	Moon rises.

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 6:47	Gov. Isl'd. 7:14	H. Gate. 9:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 7:16	Gov. Isl'd. 7:44	H. Gate. 9:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam.	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anglo-Saxon, Australia and New Zealand	.....	.....
Armenian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
James Town, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mac, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	.....
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Roma, Marseilles and Naples	.....	.....
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Strabo, Antwerp	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	.....
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Mediterranean and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	.....
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cametense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	.....
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Isl and and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the French American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 P. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M. Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $6:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4, inclusive, for

Columbia

MARK XLIII.

LIGHT GASOLINE TONNEAU.

12-14 Horsepower.

New system of control, making it easiest of all gasoline cars to operate. Comfortable seats for four persons. Speed 30 miles per hour. Orders filled in rotation.

Price $1,750.00.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.,

134-136-138 West 39th St., Opposite Metropolitan Opera House

AUTOMOBILES

tralia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada," or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates, Manlia Jan. 26, Hongkong Jan. 29, Shanghai Feb. 1, Yokohama Feb. 2, and Honolulu Feb. 19, reached San Francisco per steamer Doric and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Feb. 25 and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 1.

Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 29.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Marquette, London, Feb. 18.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 20.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Feb. 14.
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.
Yucatan, Colon, Feb. 23.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 24.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 24.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Bernard, Para, Feb. 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 2.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
Hekla, Christiansand, Feb. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 3.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 2.

Arrived.

Finland, Antwerp. Passed Nantucket at 5:45 P. M.
Jason, Tampico, Feb. 18.
Phonix, Porto Padre, Feb. 22.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 26.
Comerie, Hull, Jan. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 20.
Numidian, Glasgow, Feb. 14.
Elswick Grange, Smyrna, Jan. 2.
Prins der Nederlinden, Trinidad, Feb. 9.
Antilla, Nassau, Feb. 25.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 26.
El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 28.

Sailed.

Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Rhein, for Baltimore.
Sicilian Prince, for Naples and Palermo.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Huron, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Wildcroft, for Norfolk.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 29, 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Claverly, at Port Said, Feb. 29.
Prins Willem II., at Amsterdam, Feb. 26.
New York, at Rotterdam, Feb. 27.
Pretoria, at Bermuda, Feb. 27.
Kansas City, at Bristol, Feb. 28.
Guernsey, at Port Said, Feb. 29.
Ivernia, at Liverpool, Feb. 29.

Sailed.

Koenigin Luise, from Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Peninsular, from St. Michael's, Feb. 19.
Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Feb. 26.
Picqua, from Palermo, Feb. 26.
Bristol City, from Swansea, Feb. 27.
British Empire, from Antwerp, Feb. 27.
Graf Waldersee, from Plymouth, Feb. 29.
Corinthian, from Glasgow, Feb. 27.

Passed.

Pennsylvania, the Lizard, for Plymouth, Feb. 29.
Arabia, Gibraltar, for Aden, Feb. 29.
Nubia, Gibraltar, for New York, Feb. 29.
Main, Isle of Wight, for Bremen, Feb. 29.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904	1903.	1902.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
2d week Feb.	$1,841	$2,088	$1,551
From July 1	70,979	73,835	59,874
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week Feb.	38,649	46,042	52,214
From July 1	1,675,219	1,704,340	1,712,159
MINERAL RANGE—			
3d week Feb.	10,869	9,991	10,865
From July 1	371,133	352,433	375,050
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
3d week Feb.	146,931	128,754	.....
From July 1	4,984,053	4,725,738	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Feb.	12,756	9,175	9,613
From July 1	550,011	422,320	445,690
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for January—			
Gross earnings	1,726,175	1,619,979	1,444,919
Exp. and taxes	1,041,094	991,416	932,208
Net earnings	685,081	628,563	512,711
Ratio op. exp	60.8%	61.1%	64.5%
Gross, 7 months	11,403,283	10,881,738	9,228,931
Exp. and taxes	7,208,508	7,287,143	6,285,354
Net, 7 months	4,194,775	3,614,593	2,943,577
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for January—			
Gross earnings	482,970	573,636	478,514
Op. expenses	328,906	334,035	296,058
Net earnings	154,073	239,601	182,458
Gross, 7 months	4,525,736	4,229,636	3,330,164
Op. expenses	2,566,759	2,428,802	2,214,222
Net, 7 months	1,958,977	1,870,834	1,624,942
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for January—			
Gross earnings	1,552,420	1,550,567	1,339,846
Op. expenses	1,082,705	987,041	886,231
Net earnings	469,724	563,526	453,615
Ratio op. exp	70.0%	60.5%	66.1%
Gross, 7 months	11,201,902	9,140,361	9,319,493
Op. expenses	7,398,295	6,063,273	6,036,322
Net, 7 months	3,803,697	3,077,088	3,783,171
CLEV., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS for January—			
Gross earnings	1,368,415	1,551,420	1,420,599
Exp. and taxes	1,364,896	1,233,770	1,100,083
Net earnings	3,523	317,719	320,533
Ratio op. expenses	100%	79.6%	76.2%
Charges	236,736	226,886	224,506
Deficit	233,213	*90,834	96,027
Gross, 7 months	12,438,837	11,814,597	11,433,201
Exp. and taxes	9,938,780	8,972,238	8,249,855
Net, 7 months	2,499,771	2,842,258	3,184,345
Charges	1,664,150	1,654,861	1,630,626
Surplus, 7 months	835,621	1,187,697	1,553,719
*Surplus.			
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for January—			
Gross earnings	110,324	108,684	98,919
Exp. and taxes	110,005	104,040	79,599
Net earnings	319	4,644	19,320
Total income	1,080	5,177	19,869
Deficit	19,318	12,091	*8,113
Gross, 7 months	994,188	627,943	651,004
Net, 7 months	129,807	23,415	127,272
Total income	133,992	27,414	130,973
Deficit, 7 months	9,808	79,236	*51,744
*Surplus.			

ADVERTISEMENT.

That Worn-Out Feeling.

It Comes from Nerve and Brain Fag—A Simple Remedy Which Never Fails.

That sense of utter and complete exhaustion which makes living and breathing a wearisome necessity is due to the improper digestion and assimilation of food. This in turn starves and impoverishes the nerves to such an extent that your whole being cries out for new life and fire. Iron-Ox Tablets furnish new life and vigor to the nerves, while assisting the digestion and assimilation of food and regulating the bowels.

They do more than all this. Iron-Ox Tablets awaken the torpid liver, cause slug-

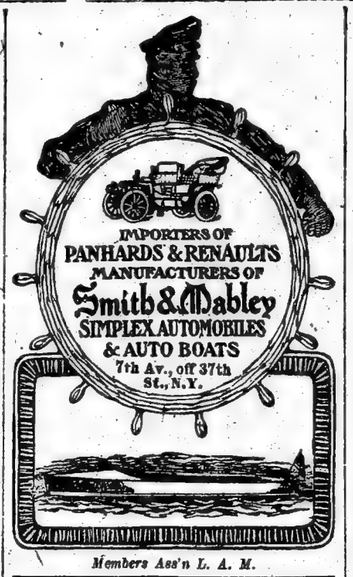

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	106,229	93,530	12,699
Op. expenses	60,835	58,595	11,240
Net earnings	36,394	34,935	1,459
Fixed charges	34,768	33,985	783
Surplus	1,626	950	676

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	195,522	283,051	257,186
Exp. and taxes	128,743	154,192	127,983
Net earnings	66,779	120,759	129,203
Gross, 7 months	1,464,182	1,278,638	1,710,922
Exp. and taxes	993,007	804,514	890,435
Net, 7 months	561,175	474,124	820,487

PEORIA & EASTERN for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	229,067	237,460	202,691
Exp. and taxes	201,792	194,556	146,485
Net earnings	27,275	42,904	56,206
Charges	33,688	33,688	33,688
Deficit	6,413	*9,216	*22,518
Gross, 7 months	1,775,083	1,656,840	1,526,118
Exp. and taxes	1,446,915	1,264,133	1,103,937
Net, 8 months	328,168	392,657	422,181
Surplus, 8 months	92,350	156,839	186,363
*Surplus.			

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for January—

Gross earnings	233,859	273,197	220,580
Ex. and taxes	224,284	208,337	188,289
Net earnings	9,375	64,860	32,291
Total income	17,081	65,664	33,186
Charges	39,094	40,827	39,089
Deficit	22,003	*24,857	6,504
Gross, 7 months	2,232,331	1,878,280	1,712,330
Ex. and taxes	1,720,207	1,492,965	1,339,316
Net, 7 months	512,124	385,315	373,014
Total income	574,844	397,481	382,226
Surplus, 7 months	207,765	122,023	103,802
*Surplus.			

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for January—

Gross earnings	331,412	311,838	272,158
Operating ex.	156,501	148,575	132,419
Net earnings	174,910	163,262	139,739
Charges	87,519	78,400	76,016
Surplus	87,391	84,862	63,723

UNION PACIFIC for January—

Gross earnings	4,093,778	3,824,427	3,042,208
Ex. and taxes	2,207,275	2,319,265	2,013,740
Net earnings	1,813,503	1,505,162	1,928,468
Ratio op. ex	55.7%	60.6%	51.1%
Gross, 7 mos	34,087,165	30,389,149	29,487,294
Ex. and taxes	18,087,794	16,007,277	14,057,090
Net, 7 months	15,997,970	14,381,871	14,430,204

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for January—

Gross earnings	480,300	470,784	453,361
Operating ex.	375,408	333,262	316,311
Net earnings	104,892	137,522	137,050
Total income	108,681	140,856	138,990
Charges	148,147	150,322	145,861
Deficit	39,466	9,966	6,871
Gross, 7 months	3,928,864	3,888,001	3,504,583
Operating ex.	2,607,145	2,441,094	2,247,848
Net, 7 months	1,321,719	1,446,907	1,256,715
Total income	1,353,035	1,471,795	1,271,769
Surplus, 7 mos	831,449	444,978	285,142

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC MINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Copper sold	722,386	588,200	134,186
Expenses, &c.	597,045	598,910	*1,865
Net earnings	125,341	†10,710	136,051
Total income	150,341	37,078	113,263
Other deductions		38,677	*38,677
Surplus	150,341	†1,599	151,940

*Decrease. †Deficit.

BUTTERICK CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

BISCUIT CO.'S GOOD YEAR.

Business Shows a Profit for Twelve Months of 9.15 Per Cent.

Stockholders of the National Biscuit Company received copies yesterday of the annual report signed by A. W. Green, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Following is the balance sheet at the close of business Jan. 31, 1904:

ASSETS.

Plants, real estate, machinery, patents, &c., less depreciation account	$52,198,725.19
Cash	1,808,147.29
Stocks and securities	631,661.03
Accounts receivable	2,825,713.93
Raw material, supplies, and finished product	4,643,800.24
Total	$62,108,047.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, preferred	$24,804,500.00
Capital stock, common	20,236,000.00
Bonds payable and mortgages payable, assumed at formation of company, not yet matured, less amount paid	1,447,000.00
Accounts payable, including accrued interest	513,225.38
Balance, Jan. 31, 1903, and earnings, less dividend paid	6,107,322.30
Total	$62,108,047.68
Sales 12 months to Jan. 31, 1904, inclusive	40,532,114.59
Profits 12 months to Jan. 31, 1904, inclusive	3,709,515.62
Per cent. of profit to sales	9.15

The sales and profits of the company, year by year, since its organization, have been as follows:

	Sales.	Profits.
1898	$34,051,279.84	$3,292,143.10
1899	35,651,898.84	3,302,155.00
1900	30,429,160.00	3,318,355.19
1901	38,623,134.78	3,670,445.05
1902	40,221,925.08	3,689,338.09
1903	40,532,114.59	3,709,515.62

Regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. a year have been paid on the preferred stock since the beginning. Oct. 15, 1899, the first dividend of 1 per cent. was declared on the common stock, and since then regular quarterly dividends have been paid on this stock at the rate of 4 per cent.

Immediately after the company's organization its stockholders numbered about 1,300; there are now 7,508, of whom 1,744 are employes, holding 5,298 shares of stock, which they were enabled to buy under a plan providing for payment in installments.

In the past year a new factory has been built, adjoining the old one, at Tenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Another new factory is nearly completed, and the three works, practically under one roof, form the largest baking establishment in the world. A Chicago factory is practically finished. The three new buildings, with their equipment, will cost about $1,500,000.

Two of the factories, which will be devoted to the production of Uneeda biscuits, will have a capacity of more than 500,000 packages of the biscuits a day.

Butterick Company's Year.

The annual report of the Butterick Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, shows a profit for the year of $766,965.23, which is $40,067.37 more than the year previous. Although the profits of the company have exceeded 6 per cent., it has paid only 4 per cent. in dividends, leaving a surplus account increase of $286,965.23. This surplus has been invested in completing the new building of the company here, of which it has recently taken possession, and in machinery and plant.

Jersey Tomato Prices.

Tomato canners in New Jersey have announced their prices, making 85 cents the price for standard three-pound goods. The price is 5 cents higher than last year, and the delay in naming it has been due to the fact that growers and canners could not agree on prices for raw tomatoes. Growers wanted $10 per ton, payment upon delivery, and canners offered $8 payment at the close of the season. A compromise has been agreed upon so that the canners could enter the market with those from other districts.

Attachment Granted.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $1,653 against Thomas Goldie, silk manufacturer, at Paterson, N. J., in favor of Paul Gerli & Co. of this city on notes. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence, and was served on a commission merchant here to attach Mr. Goldie's equity on consigned goods on which advances had been made.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Advisory Board of the Foreign Trade Association will meet at its rooms, 66 Broad Street, to-morrow afternoon. The dinner which was to have been held on that date has been postponed.

***

The sale of 509 bags of abandoned cabbage, which was held yesterday by order of Collector Stranahan at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, realized $380.

***

Judge Byron S. Waite, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, will start to-morrow for Chicago to take additional testimony in several appeals from the board's rulings. He will be accompanied by E. A. Levett, Assistant Treasury Counsel, who will represent the Government.

***

The Warner Brothers Corset Company of 632 Broadway, whose main factory is in Bridgeport, Conn., has bought the whalebone plant of the George A. Dodge Company of Boston and will move it to Bridgeport.

***

More than 400 buyers arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association. This begins the second series of the season's excursions.

E. M. Townsend's Estate to Children.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 29.—The will of Edward M. Townsend, a resident of Oyster Bay, L. I., and a friend of the President, was filed this afternoon in the Nassau County Surrogate's Court. With the exception of his home in Oyster Bay, which he leaves to his son Edward M., Jr., he divides the entire estate among the children. No amount is given, but it is thought to be worth fully $1,000,000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Building material wanted by new colonization company in exchange for its stock or lots; highly indorsed project; very accessible location; near New York; chance for future trade. "Rare Opportunity," I Box 137 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell sells this day, March 1st, 1904, 9:30 A. M., at 1,469 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, chattels and fixtures of a saloon.

LOUIS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 6 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—High class saddle and combination Horses, thoroughly broken, for ladies and gentlemen. The Durland Riding Academy, 3 to 17 West 66th st.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four;) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 37th

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

John S. White of 5 West Seventy-fifth Street, President of the Berkeley School, whose liabilities were $143,383.

Edward W. Wilson, who did business as E. W. Wilson & Co., broker in investment bonds, at 1 Nassau Street, liabilities $282,-158.

Leo Wise of 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, formerly a builder, liabilities $712,870.

Morris G. Tuch, dealer in furniture at 98 Essex Street, liabilities $37,300.

Isaac N. Weiner, liquor dealer, at Kingston, liabilities $44,850.

John N. Trafner of 39 Cortlandt Street, and of Chester, Penn., liabilities $86,897.

Dora H. Nellis, who did business as D. H. Blakely, real estate broker, of 1,568 Broadway, liabilities $31,854.

Also Preston G. Taylor, Gedale Segal, Israel Kirschner, Max M. Paeltz, Daniel Friedman, Isaac W. Norcross, John H. Schreiber, William B. Terwilliger, Hamblin B. Maben, Charles A. Brodil, George T. Stevenson, Eugene Gennaro, Augusta E. Gennaro, and Abraham I. Bernstein.

Memorial to Fruit Auctioneer Brown.

The committee of twenty appointed by the President of the New York Fruit Exchange to examine and select a design for a suitable memorial to the late Edward M. Brown of the auction firm of Brown & Seccomb, has selected its design, it has been approved by the general trade, and the books are open for subscriptions. The design selected consists of an ornate desk in the auction room, back of which is to be a marble portrait in bas-relief, framed in bronze. Carl Bitter supplied the design.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARTHUR STRAUSS.—Arthur Strauss, a corporation, dealer in private mailing cards at 150 Nassau Street has made an assignment to Simon C. Weinberg, giving preferences to Joseph Weil, $25 for commissions; Edward W. Bryant, $230 for wages, and the De La Mare Printing Company, $251 for printing. The business was started in 1898 and incorporated in June, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000. Charles Bernhold is Secretary and Treasurer. The liabilities are reported to be about $1,500 and assets small.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND.—George C. Berry, broker, has filed a bankruptcy petition. Liabilities, $124,508.01; assets, $91,300.

TRENTON, N. J.—Application was made yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the American Lamp and Brass Company of Trenton. The liabilities are said to be $187,201.67 and the assets ..126,200.67.

TRENTON, N. J.—Edward Geschke of Atlantic City filed a schedule in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. He has liabilities aggregating $111,-972.79. Geschke's creditors are mostly Philadelphia and Atlantic City residents.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ARTHUR BURNS.—Arthur Burns, residing at 358 Third Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,887 and no assets.

ADELL HARTMAN.—Adell Hartman, residing at 134 East Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $4,564 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1902 in this city and Far Rockaway for groceries, liquors, cigars, &c.

HENRY DATTWYLER, JR.—Henry Dattwyler, Jr., formerly a liquor dealer of 590 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,500 and assets of $605, consisting of cash, $5; debts due, $400, and interest in a legacy, $200. He began business in 1891, and sold his saloon a few weeks ago.

WILLIAM H. EBLING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William H. Ebling, Jr., of Mount Vernon, formerly a builder at 1 Madison Avenue, this city, show liabilities $246,166 and no assets. Of the liabilities $85,000 are secured by mortgages on property on Cauldwell Avenue, held by Lucy E. Wallace, $26,000; Elmira J. Brown, $26,000; John R. Suydam, $18,000, and the Germania Fire Insurance Company, $15,000. Among the unsecured creditors are William Ebling, $126,248; Louis Korn, $10,450, and H. J. Sacks, $4,200.

NATHAN BURENSTINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Burenstine, manufacturer of mantels and looking glasses at 311 Bowery, by Dave Bader, a creditor for $550. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has paid $2,500 to certain creditors to prefer them, and transferred accounts of $2,500. He began business about a year ago. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Addison S. Pratt receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000, with liabilities of $5,000.

LAURA O. B. BOOTHE.—Laura O. B. Boothe, residing at 17 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person. She stated that she is separated from her husband who is supposed to pay her $10 a week, but she has not been receiving the full amount, and has been obliged to sell some of her wearing apparel to meet living expenses. Her liabilities are $1,576, of which $1,200 is for indorsing notes of William F. Boothe, held by the Nineteenth Ward Bank, $325 for rent, $25 for shoes, and $26 for wearing apparel. She has no assets.

WALTER S. AND LILLIAN R. CHATTERTON.—Walter S. Chatterton and his wife, Lillian R. Chatterton, who resides at 20 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. The liabilities of Mr. Chatterton are $84,792, contracted from 1896 to 1898, and no assets. The liabilities of Mrs. Chatterton are $43,-908 and no assets. Her liabilities were contracted jointly with her husband. There are two deficiency judgments against them both in favor of Elmer A. Allen for $25,-900, and Augustine J. Smith, $7,500. Among the other creditors of Mr. Chatterton are Johnson Brothers, $35,000; Walter Hawes, $5,000, and Lawrence Brothers, Yonkers, $6,000. Mr. Chatterton was formerly interested in building operations, and erected the reviewing stands on Riverside Drive for the Grant memorial parade seven years ago, in which it was said he lost considerable money.

HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street show liabilities $538,440, of which $15,250 are for taxes and assessments and $322,300 secured, and nominal assets $1,053,131, consisting of real estate, $650,000; stock and materials at the brewery, $30,482; machinery, $106,-983; horses, trucks, and blankets, $17,154; accounts, $239,399; cash on deposit, $2,688, and stocks of companies, $425. The real estate includes the brewery property, valued at $300,000, mortgaged for $75,000; eleven tenements, 3,700 to 3,720 Third Avenue, valued at $320,000, mortgaged for $236,000; the Washington Hotel, at Mamaroneck, $15,000, mortgaged for $7,000, and three other pieces of property, valued at $21,000, mortgaged for $7,500. Among the secured creditors are the Dry Dock Savings Bank, $75,000; German Savings Bank, $166,000; estate of Katherine Folz, $25,000; estate of Elizabeth Vogel, $20,000, and Anne D. Hoffman, $7,000, all secured by mortgages. The Twelfth Ward Bank holds a mortgage of $25,000 on 3,700 to 3,720 Third Avenue, on which it claims there is now due $22,000, but the bankrupt asserts that the mortgage has been paid. Among the unsecured creditors are the North American Trust Company, $25,000; Germania Bank, $13,449; Yorkville Bank, $10,-000; Washington Bank, $8,018; First National Bank of Cobleskill, $6,000; American Malting Company, $13,128; Schaefer & Sons Malting Company, $7,553; Caroline Zeltner, $30,431; estate of Henry Zeltner, $42,093; Emma H. Zeltner, $19,513; Louis Zeltner, $4,339, and G. N. Reinhardt & Co., $4,134.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHMEAD, Albert S.—G. A. Hull	$119
ATWATER, Thomas S.—Smith-Gray Company	14
BROWN, Lucile—E. A. Taylor	159
BATES, Emma J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	110
BUTTERFIELD, Rose O., and Nelson G. Douglas—C. E. Schaffer	214
BOCKHAUS, Frederick W., and Herman Mueller—J. Schmidt	428
BOCKHAUS, Frederick W., and Herman Mueller—J. Schmidt	686
BYRNES, James F.—O. Toher	507
BRODIX, Franklin T.—Park & Tilford	101
BERNHEIMER, Maurice H.—T. Stevens	160
BUTTS, Hayden H.—V. M. Flannery	104
BEALES, Eugene J.—Tiffany & Co	279
BEALES, Eugene J.—R. C. Black and another	522
BEST, Henry W.—E. J. Gillies and another	39
CHRISTIE, Charles S., and John B. Roberts—A. S. Pratt, trustee	360
CRAGIN, Calhoun—F. H. Maloney	1,024
CONKLING, Howard C.—E. C. Chamberlin	97
CURTIN, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
DUNHAM, John A.—M. J. Dunham and another, costs	673
DATTLE, Samuel—D. C. Evans and another	30
DAY, Floyd, and Bernard S. Clark—H. F. Huber	28,063
FARBER, Jacob—H. Bernheim and another	73
FINNEY, N. S.—J. Von Rumen and another	552
GRINSFAN, Ephraim—S. Dushkind	59
GERSTEIN, Sella—A. Eilperin, costs	23
GLOVER, Edward F.—H. Hatch	131
HEALEY, Harriet H., and William—J. J. Dooley	401
HOLLINGSWORTH, Eleanor—W. H. Ruland	574
HARTUNG, George—B. H. Campbell and another	56
HEVIA, Alfred A.—P. C. Schenck	29
HAWKINS, Frank B., and George H.—American Radiator Company	353
HALE, William H., Susan, Francis J., and Richard K., and Louise H. Conerly and Alice S. Snead—J. Stillman, costs	98
DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH Company—E. D. McCarthy and another	406
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Riddle	870
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Quinn	3,696
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Newspapers and Authors—J. F. Post, Jr.	244
THE F. A. COOPER COMPANY—C. Kenyon Company	183
THE CHEVRAH POEL ZEDEK ANCHEI Illia—F. Braun	3,290
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Trainor, costs	117
RODE & HORN, corporation—Long Pole Lumber Company	1,670
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PURIFICATION Company—J. E. Ewing	2,450
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Ficke	965
WILLIAM R. TRIGG COMPANY—H. S. Manning and another	11,199
KELLER, George—G. W. Olivit and another	408
KOWALD, Maud and Charles—A. P. Harrison and another, costs	211
KUNTZ, Auguste E.—F. J. Schnugg, costs	115
KILPATRICK, Samuel—N. Becker	24
KATZ, Maxwell C., trustee—R. Oppenheimer, costs	99
KEAN, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
LOWTHER, Clarence L.—A. R. Guest	13,544
MILLER, Jarvis H., and Bryant Willard —Edward Thompson Company	139
McARTHUR, E. H.—E. Georges	67
McCUTCHEON, Wallace—I. Heidelberger and another	113
METRA, Martha—J. H. Caan, costs	108
MILLER, Peter H.—William A. Miles & Co	134
NIXON, Fred M.—J. J. Pallay	76
NOIR, Charlotte—C. Houghton	104
O'BRIEN, Henry—F. De Leune, costs	18
O'BANNON, John W.—J. F. Erdmann	716
ROUSE, Peter W., executor—C. B. Rosseau, by guardian	135
RICE, E. E.—J. Ottman Lithographing Company	314
STRICKER, Morris—I. C. Troy	86
SOLOMON, Edouard—F. Hall	71
STEINER, Lajos—J. F. Rousar	84
SMITH, Charles E. W.—G. L. Drummond	147
SCHUYLER, Charles E.—F. C. Baker	41
STEIN, Joseph—S. Heffner	234
SACHS, Nathan—S. Levy	34
TOWNSEND, Trevelyan—H. L. Sandford and another	157
TOWNSLEY, Charles—P. Weinberg	98
VALENTINE, Elizabeth H.—S. B. Blackburn and another	403
WILSON, C. Ernest—J. C. Cochran Company	130
WHITE, Charles H.—F. Potter and another	193
WALKER, Ida J.—B. L. Loomis	1,020
WILSON, Lewis F.—H. F. Granger, costs	78
WIENER, Rosie—W. H. Hickerson	238
WILKINS, Warren E.—A. N. Jeny	1,130

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judment was filed.

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPany—A. Emery, Jan. 15, 1904 805
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPany—J. G. Cogle, Jan. 16, 1903 214
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPany—C. Arber, Jan. 14, 1904 195
LEVINE, Solomon, Joseph Bass and Harris Levine—E. D. Siebert, Nov. 5, 1903 887
MORRIS, Mark L.—S. M. Cohn, Feb. 20, 1904 33
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Z. Baum, Sept. 15, 1903 1,131
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Cunningham, Oct. 13, 1903 317
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. J. Murphy, Oct. 27, 1903 366
SCOTT, James F.—C. A. Wimpfheimer, Jan. 11, 1904 5,255
SMITH, C. Harold, and Joseph W. Binney—June 11, 1885 133
SMITH, C. Harold, and Joseph W. Binney—E. Ganni, June 3, 1885 163
THE FRANK L. KNOX COMPANY—J. D. Abraham and another, Jan. 13, 1904 534
WASTELL, Edward T.—R. S. Hamilton, March 23, 1903 136

Judgment Reversed.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPany—P. Cass, Feb. 10, 1897 ..... $10,592

Judgments Vacated.

FORD, George L., and John J. Callahan—People of the State of New York, Oct. 16, 1903 ..... $1,000
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. M. Partland, March 18, 1903 ..... $1,259

Judgments Canceled.

MULLER Nicholas—E. Busatti, April 6, 1904 106
HERMANN, Leopold—A. S. Stiehl, Sept. 23, 1885 78
HERMANN, Leopold—M. Frostler, June 5, 1889 744
HERMANN, Leopold—R. Springer and another, March 8, 1887 95
HERMANN, Leopold—H. B. Claflin and another, Jan. 29, 1887 1,078
HERMANN, Leopold—O. Rosenbaum, Oct. 9, 1884 415
HERMANN, Leopold—O. G. Walbridge, Oct. 29, 1884 86
HERMANN, Leopold—L. Schlesinger, Oct. 8, 1884 2,015
HERMANN, Leopold—C. M. Martin, Dec. 6, 1884 288
HERMANN, Leopold—Brainerd & Armstrong Company—Dec. 6, 1884 231
LEVIN, Samuel, and Alexander Salkin—National Wall Paper Company, Oct. 7, 1896 496
LEVIN, Samuel, and Elik Salkin—W. Campbell, Oct. 1, 1896 1,036

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. Canniff, Cleveland; Col. Charles Pfaff, Boston; Capt. Hersey, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gordon J. Henderson, Hamilton, Ontario; the Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia; Jackson Arnold, Weston, West Va.

HOFFMAN—E. J. Bliss, Boston; J. S. Coleman, Asheville, N. C.

PARK AVENUE—Col. L. L. Langdon, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—C. G. Washburne, Worcester; Samuel J. Murray, Cincinnati; J. A. Burnham, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cruckman, Max, & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Max Cruckman, dry goods and clothing, 271 East Broadway.

Euwers, J. N., & Son, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Minnie Deibel, dry goods; Mrs. C. Goff, dry goods; Mrs. Annie Emmers, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Herzfeld-Pluligrow Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Pluligrow, dry goods; Boss Stern.

Frein, A. C. & J., Allegheny, Penn.; G. J. Freen, millinery; Hettie Bigelow, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Durrand, William & Clark, Detroit, Mich.; Louis Wolff, wholesale drugs; Royal Arms.

Stix, Baer & Fuiler; St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Newsteller, cloaks and waists; Hotel Wellington.

Greenway, Mrs. C., Marietta, Ohio; Carrie Saylor, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Kerr & Morton, Cambridge, Ohio; Mrs. Daisy Kerr, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Greenway, Mrs. C., Marietta, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Horace G. Day, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cottle & Ponds, Warren, Ohio; George S. Pond, clothiers; Hotel Cadillac.

Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; R. C. Post, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Emert, dry goods; 443 Broadway.

Rosenthal, S., & Sons, Petosky, Mich.; A. Rosenthal, general store; Hoffman House.

Converse & Co., Salem, Ohio; Isabell Russell, dry goods; Mary T. Russell, dry goods; Martha Washington Hotel.

Hotchkiss & Tyler, Brownsville, Tenn.; George W. Lyle, dry goods; Chelsea Hotel.

Star Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Star, dry goods; 1,460 Lexington Avenue.

Poindexter, Merchandise Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. O. McDowell, holiday goods; 51 Liberty Street.

Martin, C. W., Geneva, N. Y.; ladies' furnishings; 306 West Fourteenth Street.

Lancks, J., Aboca, N. Y.; gentlemen's furnishings; Continental Hotel.

Creigh & Bostwick Company, Corning, N. Y.; H. R. Steever, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Summerfield, M., Staunton, Va.; millinery and ladies' suits; Catherine Barney, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Newton & Hannon, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. T. B. Hannon, 40 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Sibbald, Miss, Saginaw, Mich.; white goods.

Globe Shoe and Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joe Landon, department store; Miss E. C. Flaherty, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Mansfield, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; O. R. B. Maxwell, Jr., dry goods and millinery; A. V. Schwartz, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wolff-McGrath Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; George Wolff, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Nushaum & Bach, Bucyrus, Ohio; Isaac Nusbaum, clothing; 222 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Ryan, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. L. Morman, millinery; 66 Madison Avenue.

Ryan, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Kimball, millinery; 66 Madison Avenue.

La Selle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Sherer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Banwold, M., Bucyrus, Ohio; E. G. Martin, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; —, Hausen, dry goods; Mrs. Lamph, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Bryers, Lizzie, Titusville, Penn.; millinery; Emily Bryers, millinery; One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Newlander, G. W., Parkersburg, West Va.; Miss Eda Lindeman, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Williams & Roger, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Hannah Hern, dry goods; Miss W. Murphy, dry goods; Miss G. Segar, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. J. Moriathy, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kline, Mrs. L. A., Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. A. Kline, millinery; Mrs. Bella E. Kline, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fordyce, George L., Youngstown, Ohio; C. M. Hogue, millinery; 133 West Twenty-second Street.

Gilchrist & Green, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Martha Gilchrist, millinery; 131 West Twenty-second Street;

Cole, Julia, Dunkirk, N. Y.; millinery; 229 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

Irwin & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss R. Treiberger, millinery; Holland House.

American Market and Sou Company, Madison, Ind.; Herman August, dry goods; 116 East Fourteenth Street.

Fenn, C. W., Profitstown, Ill.; jewelry, 860 Broadway.

Green-McIlvie Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general store; Miss E. M. Miller, general store; Hotel Gregorian.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; James Thompson, dry goods; M. R. Peer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shore, J. H., Cleveland, Ohio; S. J. Andrews, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Brucker, Charles, Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; general store; Mitchell House.

Burnes, J. A., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; 17 West Twenty-first Street.

Miller, Weizenhof & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Miller, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Carlisle, John B., Lebanon, Ky.; H. Mitsky, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wright, Sarah B., Senior, Ohio; dressmaker; 2 Bank Street.

Bash & Heine, Ashtabula, Ohio; Mary C. Heine, millinery; C. L. Young, millinery; Margaret Home.

Arnold Constable Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. N. Hawes, dry goods; Hotel York.

Lowe & Converse, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. Lorce, millinery; Mrs. F. R. Converse, millinery; Park View Hotel.

Norton, C. L., New Albany, Penn.; Miss Harriet Brown, millinery; Miss Grace A. Bird, millinery; 109 East Twelfth Street.

S. A. Hat Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Harris, hats; Hotel York.

Withey, L., Detroit, Mich.; ladies' tailor; Hotel Westminster.

La Selle & Coach Company, Toledo, Ohio; Lillian E. Wringleman, cloaks; Miss A. Happer, ribbons and handkerchiefs; Mary McMonger, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Lyon, H. H., Kent, Ohio; general store; Hotel Raleigh.

Lowell & Wrong, Aylmer, Ontario; Miss L. Hiller, dry goods; Canada Hotel.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Sophie Cross, millinery; Mrs. M. L. Egbert, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Sinz, Ida S., Senior, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Ingersece, —, Chicago, Ill.; commission merchant; Grand Hotel.

Amberg, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. Amberg, silks; Westminster Hotel.

Uller, Miss E. J., Oil City, Penn.; Miss T. Uller, millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Shea, J. E. & N., Titusville, Penn.; Miss N. F. Shea, millinery; 62 West Eleventh Street.

Parrott, Mrs. R. A., Jamestown, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Parrott, R. A., Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. R. E. nery; St. Denis Hotel.

Newhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Lillian Unna, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheim Bros., Louisville, Ky.; C. B. Larch, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Maloney, Annie V., Parkersburg, West Va.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Heinerman, George H., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Albert Heinerman, hats; Imperial Hotel.

Bomkopf, Max, & Brother, Wellsborough, Penn.; Carl Bomkopf, department store; Victoria Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Hayes, department store; Hotel Albert.

Wohlfeld, J. W., Indianapolis, Ind.; furs; 102 Avenue B.

Cronin & Friedman, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Cronin, neckwear; Hotel Navarre.

Anson, Westphal, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Chris. Anson, department store; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; Lillian Britton, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Veith, Charles, Meadville, Penn.; clothier; Hotel Marlborough.

McIlver, Zanesville, Ohio; George McIlver; St. Denis Hotel.

Hernecke & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto Zielsdorf, china, &c., Herald Square Hotel.

Tatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Hinman, linens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Eckert, hosiery, &c.; 4 Washington Place.

Stetheimer, S., Titusville, Penn.; men's furnishings, dry goods.

Turner, F. W., Richmond, Ky.; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Hankey Mercantile Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. P. Hankey, wholesale millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

National Pipe Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Phil Krouse, smokers' articles; F. A. Apfeltman, smokers' articles; Herald Square Hotel.

Waldstein, Henry, Hot Springs, Ark.; general merchandise, 205 Murray Fifty-sixth Street.

Oliver, Mrs. G., Wellsville, N. Y.; millinery; 149 West Twenty-first Street.

McClure & Sterling, Connaughville, Penn.; C. A. Sterling, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Ivetch & Litchenstein, Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods, 80 Franklin Street.

Markey, J. B., Union, West Va.; John J. Foley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hancock, W. G., Benham, Texas; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Peterson, The George, Company, Hamilton, Ontario; George W. Peterson, department store; Murray Hill Hotel.

Robinson & Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba; W. M. La Page, department store; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Eager & Hull Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; E. V. Ensworth, books and stationery; F. T. Reamer; The Earlington Hotel.

Beecher, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. McInem, paper and stationery; Earlington Hotel.

Efreyesnen Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; Philip Efreyensen, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sellars & Good, Ashland, Ohio; C. A. Sellars, dry goods and carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Sanders, M. & E., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Sanders, millinery; Margaret Louisa Home.

Nelson, Mrs. A. W., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; 313 West Twenty-first Street.

New York Millinery Company, Ravenswood, West Va.; Mrs. W. S. McCabe, millinery; 307 East Twentieth Street.

Columbus Cloak Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Charles M. Renter, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

McKelvey, The G. N., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. J. Bowers, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Eichenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Binzwanger, H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binzwanger and D. L. Patterson, general store; Royal Arms Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Lyons, clothing and hats; Hotel Wellington.

Morrison, Plumber & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ralph Cobert, wholesale drugs; Astor House.

Selig Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Samuel F. Stone, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Erlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Joseph Herlich and Miss E. Herlich, cloaks and suits; Ester Newman, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Snook & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. L. Wilkie, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Robinson, G. W., Hamilton, Ontario; M. Obermeyer and Lucy Coyle, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stritmater Brothers, Newcastle, Penn.; Eva F. Norris, dry goods; Mrs. W. A. Stritmather, millinery; W. A. Stritmather, general merchandise; Hotel Wellington.

Stevens, Mrs. M. W., Frankfort, Ky.; E. C. Stevens, millinery; Mrs. M. W. Stevens, millinery; 14 Irving Place.

Barclay, The J. H., Dry Goods Company, Macon, Mo.; J. H. Barclay, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mollenkoff; Hoffman House.

Wahtford, R. B., Culburn, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Appenzellar, Mary B., Dayton, Ohio; millinery; 118 East Eighteenth Street.

Stevens, Lloyd, Clyde, N. Y.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Columbus Cloak Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. C. Fox, cloaks, suits, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Kelleher, T. J., Battle Creek,

The New York Times.

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WHY WE ARE FOR JAPAN.

It seems quite clear that certain Russian journalists and certain Russian officials are sincerely at a loss to make out why the sympathy of most Americans should go to Japan in the present war. The commercial and social relations between Russia and the United States, though never intimate or important, have never been unfriendly, while the relations of the two Governments have been distinctly cordial. Several times the Government of Russia has rendered important services to the United States.

To understand why American sympathies are against them these puzzled Russians need only to review the history of less than ten years. When Japan demanded from China, as the prize of her victory, the possession of Port Arthur and the Liao Tung peninsula, the demand was approved in the United States, by reason of the Japanese assurance of the "open door" in her acquisition, by which all nations should be admitted in equal terms to the commercial privileges she obtained for herself. It was Russia, followed by France and Germany, which prevented the fulfillment of that arrangement, so promising for American trade, upon the ground that the Japanese occupation would be a violation of the territorial integrity of China, and "a perpetual menace to the peace of the Far East." But it presently appeared that Russia had shut out Japan from the peninsula because she desired it for herself. And it also appeared that her occupation was to be exclusive, that whatever she gained in Manchuria was to be lost to the rest of mankind. She consolidated her occupation of Manchuria by a very ruthless and extensive slaughter of the Manchurians. Every demand the United States made upon her in favor of the integrity of China and the release of Manchuria, beginning with that of March 1, 1901, was immediately granted at St. Petersburg, and immediately nullified in Manchuria. The series of exasperating contradictions between the assurances and the actions of Russia culminated last Autumn in the failure of the Russian Government to make good its explicit promise for the evacuation of Manchuria by installments on fixed and certain dates.

It became clear to the American people that they had nothing to expect from Russia, in the way of commercial privileges in Manchuria, and that the Russian occupation of Manchuria was an occupation hostile to American interests. What was even more serious, it became clear to them by repeated experience that the word of Russia could not be taken in any matter affecting American interests in a territory under Russian control. These are the reasons for which our official and unofficial critics in St. Petersburg appear to be seeking. We find them quite sufficient to determine our sympathies in the pending war.

PORT ARTHUR.

The proclamation of Gen. STOESSEL, the Russian commandant of Port Arthur, to the troops and inhabitants under his command, is an amazing document. He as good as tells them that they have no hope of reinforcement and no hope of escape, and that, as he will never surrender, their only safety lies in repelling the impending assault of the Japanese.

Such a proclamation would be justified, in a military sense, if the investment of Port Arthur were complete, if the Japanese had cut the railroad and occupied the peninsula behind the port, so that no aid could reach the besieged by land. It is evident, with the clear command of the sea the Japanese have established, that none can reach them by water. But we have no reason to suppose, apart from this astonishing proclamation itself, that the Russians have abandoned the attempt to guard the railroad to the North, and to keep open the communications of the garrison with its ultimate base.

It is true that the proclamation would also be justified if the author of it had received from his Government information of its intention to abandon him to his fate, give over the attempt to keep in communication with him, and to fall back to some point at which its communications with the ultimate base might be secured, there to take up a defensive attitude until it had enabled itself, by reinforcements and a continuance of its belated preparations, to resume the offensive. This interpretation would point to the decision on the part of Russia to take the course which seemed one of her military possibilities to the military critic of The London Times, whose conclusions we printed yesterday as the cable transmitted them. Without question, the Russians at Harbin would be inexpugnable, and the Japanese would be very ill-advised if they crossed country to attack them there. But a retirement upon Harbin and a concentration there would abandon to the Japanese, at least for the time, "the whole subject matter of the controversy," and, when the Russians undertook to resume it, they would do so under every disadvantage under which the Japanese would now labor in attempting to wrest it from them. The Russians at Harbin would be giving up all pretense to influence the destiny of Korea or of that part of Manchuria which only is in dispute. They would be abandoning their "ice-free" Port Arthur—which, by the way, does not seem to be ice free—they would be abandoning their "fiat city" of Dalny, they would be abandoning the whole Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Road. And they would be doing all this without even the precaution of withdrawing the men and material of the garrison of Port Arthur—but would be abandoning them to their fate. Such a retirement would have too much the effect of a flight in panic fear to be accepted as a prudent piece of strategy.

Whatever the true interpretation of it may be, Gen. STOESSEL'S proclamation will be accepted as by far the most disastrous sign for the success of the Russian arms that has yet been given, far more disastrous than the announcements of those Japanese successes at sea of which it gives this despairing interpretation.

GOV. VARDAMAN.

Gov. VARDAMAN of Mississippi is entitled to the hearty praise of the lovers of order in all parts of the Union for his prompt and energetic action to prevent the lynching of a negro charged with and probably guilty of the murder of a white man. He not only held the Sheriff of the remote rural county in which the crime was threatened to immediate responsibility for the protection of the negro's life, but he ordered every militia company in the State to be in readiness to move to the seat of the disorder if necessary, ordered out two companies in the immediate neighborhood and proceeded thither with his staff and took direct command until the threatened negro was lodged safely in jail in the capital, Jackson. It is represented that the expense incurred in this novel and admirable exhibition of respect for the law was some $250,000.

The action of Gov. VARDAMAN is the more noteworthy because he has been an extremist in his opposition to what are usually regarded as the rights and the legitimate interests of the negro race, advocating their disfranchisement and the restriction of money for their schools to an amount proportioned to their contribution to taxes. It is reported, we are not sure with what authority, that he has advocated the lynching of negroes guilty of crimes against white women. It is a good sign that a man with these views can entertain and act on so sound a conception of the duty of the State Executive as he has shown in this incident. And we have no doubt that he will receive the hearty support of the best element among the people of Mississippi, which we believe to be the decided majority.

SANITATION IN MANILA.

The October report of the Board of Health for the Philippines, just received, contains a curious and interesting example of the difficulties encountered by the sanitary administration of Manila in enforcing the rules necessary for the safeguarding of the public health. Cholera is still prevalent in Manila, and the measures to control it are constantly defeated by the ignorance and superstition of the people. The occurrence of cholera had been reduced to two cases a day early in September, when it jumped to eighteen or twenty cases a day by reason of what was popularly believed to be a miracle.

On the 7th of September a spring of relatively fresh water was discovered discharging into the salt water of the bay at Tondo Beach, below high tide level. The appearance of fresh water in such a position was hailed as a miracle, and incredible stories relative to the discovery of the spring were at once circulated. Perhaps the one most generally believed was that a sacred image had been seen floating on the water at the point where it bubbled up, and that when an attempt was made to seize it the image dematerialized and vanished in thin air. This was clearly a variant of the old legend of St. Apollinaris as told by the Spanish priests, but it fired the popular imagination. The rumor spread that the waters of this Spring had wonderful curative powers, in consequence of which multitudes came to drink of them and take them home in vessels to their friends. The local health authorities early appreciated the significance of the situation, but because of the quasi-religious character of the ceremony it was not possible to close the spring until its dangerous nature was established by test. Before it could be placed under quarantine 120 cases of cholera had broken out within seven days. An analysis of the water showed that it had all the characteristics of sewage, and was in fact derived from a break in a sewer discharging near the place of its occurrence. In all some 225 cases of cholera were traced directly to the drinking of water from this supposed spring and many more to secondary infection. One difficulty in combating the outbreak was found in the fact that during the menace to the city 129 cases were reported while the patients were still alive and 161 after death.

One looking for sharp contrasts between the semi-civilization of the native Filipino and the high civilization of the enlightened American citizen, who should think he had found it in the incidents above outlined, would be mistaken. Much the same set of facts might happen in New York. The Health Department had to maintain a long and discouraging fight to close wells on Manhattan Island yielding water somewhat clearer, but no safer than the average run of city sewage, and we have large communities which would believe a miracle story on the slenderest authority, to their own undoing. To secure prompt reports of cases of contagious diseases still demands constant vigilance, and many physicians would give more heed to the wishes of their patients than to the public interest if not deterred by the fear that death and the necessity for procuring a burial permit would reveal their hiding of cases which the law requires shall be reported, exposing them to substantial penalties. The obstacles to effective sanitation in Manila and those found in New York are, after all, alike in kind and differ chiefly in degree. Human nature is much the same in the Philippines and here.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY DESPERATE

"Varus, Varus, give me back my legions!" These are the words The Spectator of London imagines that Lord SALISBURY would use were he to return to life and survey the political field, and it predicts with an emphasis quite foreign to its usual temper, that ultimately the country will have to be consulted, that the one issue will be free trade and protection, and that "the result will be a crushing defeat for the Unionist Party."

The Spectator does not, however, venture to prophesy as to the time that a general election will be had. As we pointed out the other day, there are some reasons for thinking that it may be postponed for a considerable time. But there is little room for doubt that the Ministry are steadily losing strength wherever the issue of Chamberlainism is up, and that it is increasingly difficult to keep that issue out of the bye-elections. The details received by mail as to the latest election, that in Mid-Herts, show that in this suburban constituency, particularly likely to be attracted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S protective ideas, the defeat of the Unionist candidate was the worst yet sustained. At the last preceding election the Unionists had carried the seat by a majority of 2,424 votes, and now they have lost it by a majority of 132. It is not merely the change in the House of Commons that such defeats effect that must be considered, but the wearing out of the pluck of the Ministry and its supporters by repeated checks.

THE POLICY OF HONESTY.

An interesting domestic and social episode at Hempstead, L. I., has had a most commonplace and unsatisfactory ending in a divorce suit. A married man of that place, temporarily engaged in business in the West Indies but doubtless cherishing the animus revertendi, received from a young man in New York a respectful and even earnest letter which for frankness and intelligibility is a model worthy of a place in the Complete Letter-Writer for imitation by those under the necessity of expressing sentiments similar to those it conveys. The writer called the attention of the person addressed to the fact that his wife was lonesome and without satisfaction in the immunities supposed to pertain to the condition of grass widowhood. He set forth with great circumstantiality that he loved the lady very much better than the husband possibly could, that he was eager to marry her himself, and would provide for her tenderly and liberally as long as they both should live. He suggested the assent of the husband to a divorce, which would open for the parties to the new contract a broad road to the largest and most durable happiness this world could offer them.

Instead of taking this letter in good part and recognizing the practical nature of the advice it contained in the light of facts so frankly stated, the husband seems to have been annoyed, and even offended by it. He does not appear to have replied to it by mail, but came home himself, and without the least desire to be accommodating did forthwith exactly what the writer of the letter had asked him to do by instituting proceedings for divorce from his wife. Josh Billings once said, in effect: "Some men air like mewls. If you want to keep them in a particular lot shut them out of it and put the bars up. They will jump the fence and go just where you want them." The Hempstead man seems to be a case in point. If he had hastened home to demolish the frank and open countenance of his correspondent, or otherwise do him grievous bodily damage, his course of procedure would have been perfectly intelligible, though perhaps open to the objection of discouraging the beautiful and touching frankness of unreserved truthfulness in epistolary intercourse. However, he is doing just what he was asked to do, and who shall say that, after all, honesty is not the best policy in matters of this sort, as in other things? If the enamored letter writer gets the woman he is so anxious to love and cherish through life, he will have the added satisfaction of knowing that he had the courage of his amatory convictions and that he accomplished his purpose more quickly and directly by telling the truth than he could probably have done in any other way.

"UNION" WHISKY.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hear with joy that the Central Federated Union, which is composed of professional workingmen, has adopted with "acclamation" a resolution indorsing "union" whisky, and by implication pledging the members to drink no other.

There is of course a possible inference as to this action which might horrify the members of the W. C. T. U., and we hasten to protect them from the disagreeable sensation to which it would give rise. The workingmen do not really think, as their loose use of words might indicate, that the "union" whisky to which they have pledged themselves is manufactured, provided, or approved by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If they harbored any such illusion, we are confident that they would have taken no such stand as they have taken. Undoubtedly there is a considerable variety of taste and custom among them in the matter of whisky, but for temperance whisky of any sort we fear that they have no inclination. It is well known that there is such a thing. Innocent clergymen and even lecturers deeply versed in the horrors of the ordinary tipple have been deceived into most unfortunate indulgence in strictly "temperance" drinks, and there is on record the melancholy and humiliating experience of a Dorcas Society in a Connecticut village with a brand of ginger ale that cheers and also inebriates. To errors of this sort the members of the Central Federated Union are not exposed, not even the doubtless considerable number of them who are total abstainers. The action of Sunday in no wise reflects on the essential loyalty of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to temperance, at least in drinking.

There is, however, another possible and even plausible interpretation of the resolution of the Federated Union, which will ultimately attract attention. It not only pledges the members to drink no whisky that is not "union," but apparently pledges them further to drink the largest possible quantity of the beverage that is "union." The aid to the Distillers and Rectifiers' Union is not merely negative but positive. It contemplates active promotion of the consumption of the product of union labor. This is logical, but it is not exactly wise. No stimulation to the drinking of intoxicating liquors is required or desirable among any class in the community, workingmen, or other, and any effort in that direction should be frowned upon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It took a year for us to recover from the shock that was inflicted when a Kentucky horseman reached, quite unaided, so far as was ever revealed, the conclusion that a horse he had sold to another horseman was not worth the amount he had received for it, and then not only sent all the money back, but told the other man to keep the horse as well. We published the story at the time, and then waited in terror to see what would happen next, for the incident was entirely out of the course of horse dealing and human nature, and it more than hinted that the conditions of life were approaching perfection at a rate altogether too fast to be viewed with anything less than the utmost apprehension. Nothing much did happen, and there is no record that the Kentucky example has been followed even once in the exciting game which constantly goes on between the horse experts. But our equanimity was hardly restored when there came this story about a resolution of thanks and praise, sent by the Lackawanna commuters to the officers of that road, and now we simply know that something wildly cataclysmic is impending, and hanging very low at that. For such a resolution from such a source to such recipients violates the very fundamental principles of commuting existence. Denunciation for reason, if possible, but denunciation, anyhow, of the railway company is the one thing that beguiles the dreadful tedium of the commuter's daily journey, and renders it possible for him to endure the unvarying miles of raucous signboards and squalid back yards that stare at him through the car windows. Only by telling his fellow-sufferers about the mismanagement of the road, the imbecilities of its schedule, and the brutalities of its servants can he reach the city in the morning ready for work or reach home at night ready for the lawn mower or the snow shovel. Praise and thanks to the railway officials may stir the blood for once as a blazing indiscretion, but how about them as permanent relief for strained nerves and weakening eyesight? Of howling and growling one never tires; the preparation and presentation of linguistic bouquets are quite another matter, and the commuters who have resorted to it in a mad effort after novelty have assumed a heavy responsibility. So reckless an innovation only shows how far-reaching are the effects of having a "strenuous" man in the White House. The ancient customs are fast breaking down, nobody in the State Department has twisted the British lion's tail for a month of Sundays, and the Lackawanna commuters have deserted their tribe and gone over to the corporate enemy! With Boston and Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD we loudly ask, "What next?"

—When the Rev. R. L. PADDOCK discusses the conditions of life among the poor, he doubtless speaks from knowledge acquired by personal, intelligent, and sympathetic observation—what he presents as facts are such and his suggestions are worthy of serious consideration as those of a man practical as well as philanthropic. Therefore his assertion that the lack of a "parlor," or public room for social uses, in many of the boarding houses occupied by working girls is a source of much moral evil, must be accepted as true, and, indeed, one can easily see how it should be so, but when he advises the passage of a law forcing every boarding house, however humble, to devote one of its rooms to a purpose that would bring in no direct revenue, it seems to us that he seeks legislative aid in a matter where statutes can accomplish little or nothing. Law or no law, the girls in the boarding houses they frequent would have to pay rent for a room in which properly to receive their friends, and presumably all of them who can afford to do that are doing it now. If any use their own rooms from preference they would continue to do so under a law obviously beyond anything like strict enforcement, and persistent violation of it would have the customary effect on regard for laws in general. There are parlorless boarding houses now, and not a few of them where regulations are enforced that prevent the evils to which Mr. PADDOCK referred. Of course it is a cruel hardship, with other evils almost or quite as bad as incidents, but poverty has to make many a choice beside this one between evils of which it is hard to say which is the greater.

—So very good-natured is The Poughkeepsie Eagle's rejoinder to our recent praises of its verbal novelties, and so orthodox and accurate are all the words it uses in putting the blame for its previous mishaps on the compositor and the proofreader—which is also orthodox, however it may be as to accuracy—that we are more than slightly sorry we jested at a sensitive neighbor in a way that must have seemed, though it really wasn't, just a little unkind. After a somewhat too serious vindication of its right to give even New Yorkers advice about the solution of their transit problems, The Eagle says: "We find that the chief difficulty with our article was that the intelligent compositor followed the time-honored precedents of his kind, and that for some reason or other, which the 'make-up man' of THE TIMES may be able to guess, that particular article was put in without having the proof corrected. 'Terminum' and 'radicate' are pretty bad. But if we remember aright, we have seen typographical errors in other papers, possibly even in THE TIMES itself." True, true—too true! We have seen them there, also, and can well remember something like half a dozen happy occasions in the last twenty years when our rage thereat was not instantly quenched on "looking up the copy." As a rule, however, it is best to assume that the "copy" was right as written, and to make the necessary remarks without any tiresome investigation. Compositors and proofreaders get colossal salaries just for bearing without protest—in print—the obloquy arising from other people's ignorances and carelessnesses. But while The Eagle is in its good-natured and confidential state, won't it tell us, honest Injun and cross your heart, whether its original article of advice and its subsequent article of explanation were written by the same person? We really hope not, for it would be a great pleasure to be able still to believe that no further away than Poughkeepsie there is a newspaper person who can write "terminum" and "radicate" in honest intention to be solemn and stately.

—There is some, even much, difficulty in following the argument by which the head of the Health Board justified his refusal to reveal the name of the doctor who failed to report a case of scarlet fever in a school. He says that this violator of a most proper and important law was fined $50, but to disclose his name would "injure" him and make trouble for people in the school who were not to blame. With all due respect for Dr. DARLINGTON, it seems to us that his professional brother very thoroughly deserved exactly the sort of injury that the publication of his name with his offense and his punishment would have worked. We know nothing about the details of this particular case, but cases can easily be imagined where, with nothing to fear except a fifty-dollar fine, imposed without any publicity, a doctor could make a very good thing out of concealing the existence of contagious diseases. The public safety demands that such diseases be reported promptly, and failure to do it is a crime so serious that consideration for the offender's reputation, as distinguished from his character, seems slightly superfluous.

GENERAL NOTES.

McGill University at Montreal, Canada, last week conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, in acknowledgment of his distinguished services to literature.

* * *

Heretofore the leading newspapers of Alabama, with a single exception, and that in Birmingham, have omitted publication on Monday morning. The war in the Far East and other inducements have now caused The Montgomery Advertiser and The Mobile Register to issue papers on that day, thus appearing every morning in the week.

* * *

Gov. James K. Vardaman of Mississippi has expressed himself as strongly in favor of the State assuming the management of the new Confederate Soldiers' Home in Jefferson Davis's mansion at Beauvoir. He says he thinks it would be unwise to leave it in the hands of a Board of Trustees, who owed their appointment to the Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, or Confederate Veterans. Thus thinking, he would have the State make an appropriation sufficient to maintain the home properly.

* * *

A fund of $25,000 is to be raised in Colorado to enable the Colorado Promotion and Publicity Committee to fulfill its purpose of booming the State. Its first effort will be to prepare a book called "Scenic Colorado," which is promised to be among the handsomest of the kind ever published, and to include a description and illustration of every famous Colorado scene.

* * *

Denver, Col., is one of the few large cities in the country that have no Young Men's Christian Association building, but the lack is shortly to be removed. Mr. B. F. Woodward, a public-spirited citizen, having given $15,000 toward a fund of $100,000, and the committee having already obtained subscriptionc of $25,000 more, with good prospects of raising the whole amount within a short time.

* * *

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Hobart A. Hare, and other eminent specialists of Philadelphia are delivering in that city a series of lectures to the public school teachers on school hygiene, at the instance of the Department of Health and the Board of Education. Dr. Mitchell began the course by a discourse on nervous diseases in school children. He thought that examinations might be abolished with good results because of the mental strain and worry caused by them.

* * *

Still in good health and with the prospect of continuing preaching some years longer, the Rev. Edward Robie completed on Thursday last his fifty-second year as pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenland, N. H.

* * *

Monday, Feb. 22, was the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of Hartford, Conn., the youngest and the only surviving child of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. There was a family gathering at dinner in the evening, and each hour of the day was marked by the receipt of messages of congratulation and in other pleasing ways by her many devoted friends. "I am full of life and feel as though I should live to be a hundred," she said.

* * *

A new society has lately been organized in Washington. It is known as the Lineal Society of the Spanish War, and is made up of "blood relatives" of soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer army and navy service in the war with Spain and in the Philippines and in China. There are to be a "National temple" in the City of Washington and State and city temples in the several States and cities. Its objects are to promote the welfare of those who participated in the Spanish-American war, to honor the heroic dead, and to pay tribute to the memory of American women who have rendered distinguished service to the country.

* * *

After a series of meetings in St. Louis, in which much divergence of opinion was for a long while displayed, the Executive Committees of the two factions of the Populists at last harmonized their differences and united in a call for a single National Convention to be held in Springfield, Ill., on July 4, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, with a positive declaration against fusion with either the Democratic or Republican Party. This was done after dates and meeting places for separate conventions had been decided upon—the Populist fusion faction in St. Louis June 14 and the Middle-of-the-Road faction in Indianapolis July 7.

High Aims.

G. A. R. Man, (proudly)—I fought with all my might for the Union!

Labor Man, (absently)—Were you after a job as walking delegate?—Town and Country.

RUSSIAN FLEET'S VISIT HERE.

Mr. Clews Contends It Was Not Under Sealed Orders to Render Aid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one has asserted that the visit of the Russian fleet in our harbor, as previously referred to, was not a friendly act. Had it been otherwise the officers in command would not have received the generous hospitality that our citizens showered upon them during their stay in our waters; but my contention is that the fleet did not come here under sealed orders to help us in our struggle to maintain and perpetuate our Government—the best one that has been devised by human ingenuity since the birth of Adam, when humanity came into existence. The fleet simply making us a friendly visit is one thing, and to have come with the avowed purpose of helping us with its guns is another. The latter action would have been an alliance offensive and defensive against all opponents from within and without our country, in fact, a challenge to the world that they were our co-defenders. If that can be proved by any actual record no one will doubt their stanch friendship, nor will sympathy be lacking with Russia during her present troubles, for it would be base ingratitude on the part of patriotic citizens, especially those living during the trying period of the life and death struggle of our Naton.

It is claimed in behalf of Russia by many that when she was approached to join in intervention by France she refused to do so, but it was not until Great Britain had previously done so, as is shown by Mr. Gladstone's letter to me, in which, speaking of the English Cabinet, he says:

"As a member of it and now nearly its sold surviving member, I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great civil war, excepting when it learned the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon III. and declined to entertain that proposition without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent. In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for the negotiation, Lord Russell took no part and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. I spoke for the Cabinet. You will I am sure, be glad to learn that there is no foundation for a charge which, had it been true, might have aided in keeping alive angry sentiments happily gone by."

HENRY CLEWS.

New York, Feb. 29, 190..

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Bryan.

The fight is now on. Mr. Bryan is in the saddle. He has hoisted the red flag, and he declares that he will give his opponents no quarter. It is to be war to the death, so far as he can make it so, whether or not a majority of the Democrats of the Nation are willing to follow his lead and take part in the revolution. The question will be answered when the convention meets. Meantime, Democrats in all parts of the country know what to expect, and should select their delegates accordingly.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

Mr. Hearst.

Whether or not Hearst's candidacy be regarded seriously, he is drumming up a considerable following by methods that should be frowned upon by all self-respecting Democrats. We have no idea that the party will listen to the proposition to nominate him, and thus bring upon itself another overwhelming defeat through a decided leaning toward Populism and Socialism.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

Mr. Olney.

The only question relates to Mr. Olney's availability. Without intending to discredit any one or to say for the favorite son of Massachusetts more than he deserves, The Citizen feels free to suggest that the formal announcement of his candidacy brings before the Democrats of the country something important to think about.—Tucson (Arizona) Citizen, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland.

In other words, while Mr. Bryan has eliminated himself, let us wait and see what the combined wisdom and loyalty of the delegates to St. Louis shall decide before taking ex-President Cleveland out of the possibilities. Mr. Cleveland is not bigger than his party, but he is a very big man.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

Democracy stood by Mr. Cleveland on three notable occasions when he needed it, and he will not turn his back upon the party, now that it needs him. The general and growing conviction that he is the one Democrat who could beat President Roosevelt would compel his acceptance of a nomination, if it were tendered to him.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

Judge Alton B. Parker.

To those who are interested in the real causes of action among the American people, the present position of Judge Parker affords an interesting study. He has not sought political popularity, but it has sought him. The reason lies in the fact that the masses of the party have instinctively turned their eyes toward New York in search for a new leader. This may be partly due to a traditional reliance upon New York in the time of need, but it is more due to the peculiar success that has attended Judge Parker's career in the State.—Saratoga Sun, (Dem.)

Girl Schoolmate of Lincoln.

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Castleman, affectionately termed "Aunt Sallie" Castleman, aged ninety-six years, and who knew President Lincoln, died at her home in the eastern end of Larue County, Kentucky, Feb. 22 of infirmities due to old age. Mrs. Castleman was related to the distinguished family of Helms, of Kentucky, being a close relative of Gov. Helm. She was born and reared in the Knob creek section of Larue County, a short distance from the old Lincoln homestead and lived all her life in a log house built by her father over a hundred years ago. She attended school with Lincoln in a log school house, a portion of which is yet standing. When Lincoln was elected President she was often referred to as his first sweetheart, which she blushingly denied. She talked interestingly of the hardships borne by the family of Thomas Lincoln and of Abraham Lincoln's hard struggle for an education when a mere child. Mrs. Castleman was the mother of five living generations and had a host of great-great-grandchildren.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Alligator Farm in France.

It is understood that several French dealers are on the way to Florida to lay in a supply of alligators for the starting of an alligator farm in the southern part of France. The skin has become so highly prized throughout France that the animal dealers believe it will pay to raise the 'gators on this, the first farm of its kind in the world. Not long ago President Loubet received a present of a hunting suit of alligator skin, and the novelty of the thing has been extensively advertised in the French press.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Fish Swallowed a Duck.

The channel bass of Florida, caught in the salt lagoons, is known to have a voracious appetite, but we believe that history fails to record that this fish will devour the feathered tribe as well as fishes, but such was proved the case here last week. A large sixty-pounder, when cut open laid to view a fat duck in its maw. Outward appearances indicated that it had swallowed more than it could digest.—Titusville (Fla.) Star.

TO INSURE HAPPY MARRIAGE.

Successful Experimentar Advises "Bachelor" and Interesting Young Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Bachelor" seems to have put his hand into a hornet's nest. It only emphasizes to my mind that true love should be the one supreme motive for marriage. If it is, married life will be a never-ending day of sunshine and happiness, no matter how heavy the burdens of husband and wife may be. The "bright and interesting" young woman will not regard it as "intellectual suicide" to put her hand trustfully into the hand of a husband whom she adores and who adores her and let him lead her through life.

Even though there is much drudgery about her daily duties, and when evening comes she has no inclination to turn to her books, the return home of her husband will bring such joy to her that her ministrations to him will not seem like drudgery. If she is "too tired to dress or talk" her husband's love for her will not permit him to overlook her weariness and he will help and cheer her in every way he can. Though the evening may be passed in comparative silence, it will not be a "dull and uncomfortable silence," and if he is not too weary her husband will doubtless find one of her favorite books and read to her, or with every show of interest will draw from her a recital of her day's doings. Their cares and joys will be mutual and if one of the dear children needs a new dress or shoes, they will counsel together as to the ways and means of securing them. She will never regard her husband as her "lord and master," but as her most congenial and sympathetic friend and counselor, with whom she can discuss all her little cares and plans. She will not feel that she is "the weaker vessel," that her place in the home is one of inferiority to her husband. She and her husband will be one.

Let me then advise: If one of the man's purposes in marrying is to secure a servant for her "board and clothes," the marriage would better never be solemnized. If either party is influenced by any other motive than love do not marry. If each loves the other with all the heart, such love will make the roughest pathway smooth.

My experience is that, while the burdens of the thirteen years of our married life have been exceptionally heavy, both of us are incomparably happier and in every way better off because of our precious companionship. True, mutual love before marriage is a sure guarantee of abiding happiness thereafter. G. L. E.

New York, Feb. 21, 1904.

FADS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The growth of the educational tree has been so rapid in recent years that it would seem to be breaking apart of its own weight. Opposition to the so-called fads indicates a desire on the part of a number of correspondents to return to old methods and check its tendency to branch out. Unquestionably the old tree may be pruned with safety and profit to itself, but to what extent this shall be done must be made clear before we condemn it or any part of it.

With the rapid growth of the Nation, corresponding development in educational methods is natural and must be encouraged. Mental discipline is the first and necessary element with which we must deal. The multiplication tables and kindred grinds, so familiar to us all, produce necessary mental training, and the old road must still be traveled for generations to come. Years ago the arts and sciences taught in the public schools were comparatively limited. They were short and substantial branches of the educational tree. Now that it is about to come into full foliage, what pupil has sufficient strength and time to develop more than the fundamental principles of each branch?

Most teachers, like business men, are specialists, and are very naturally inclined to lead their pupils in the paths they themselves have followed. Faddists are presumably enthusiasts, who persist in teaching their specialties to the exclusion of other branches equally important. We must admit the virtue of their work, however, and our schools will be singularly blessed, when, in season, they will provide substantial mental discipline and the underlying principles of the various fads, so that from them any pupil will be able to select and develop into a business that particular fad for which he is best fitted.

New York, Feb. 27, 1904. H. M. C.

Peril of Foreign Entanglement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the wave of sympathy for Japan swept over the Nation, I wrote the first article for your paper calling attention to the fact that Russia was our friend in our hour of distress. A number of your correspondents denied my statement that her fleet was here during the civil war. I was amused to read soon after the articles of C. J. Murphy and others proving that statement. I have since noticed a change in public sentiment.

The differences of the nations on the other side should be of no special consequence to us. We have just celebrated the birthday of a man who would never have kept the Philippines. Our interests are not among the yellow nations of the East.

THEODORUS VAN WYCK.

New York, Feb. 28, 1904.

A Model Car Conductor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been an interested reader of "Letters to the Editor," but regret that so many of them have been of necessity complaints, and it gives me pleasure to tell of a pleasant incident in one of our street cars.

An exceptionally good-natured and obliging conductor made the trip on his car a pleasure to the passengers. To be sure, he said, "Step lively!" but his tone was not irritating nor impatient. At every stop his cheery voice was heard, "All right there?", "All aboard." And the car was not started until it was "All right." At one of the transfers he called out the street, and remembered a passenger wished to get off at that point, and called for the "lady who wants to get off here." It was an unusual and delightful experience, such as we sometimes but not often meet, and was appreciated by more than one passenger. I gladly give "honor to whom honor is due." P. W. R.

New York, Feb. 28, 1904.

Mr. Jerome's Princeton Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Jerome in his Princeton address of Feb. 25 is quoted in your columns as having said: "We must break up this universal suffrage and raise the political standard in this country." Though an attentive listener I heard no such remark fall from Mr. Jerome's lips. He did say, however, that under the present conditions, with universal suffrage in our densely populated cities, to break up corruption great efforts must be made to raise the political standard in this country. S. M. C.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 27, 1904.

STILL UNBROKEN.

From The Chicago News.

It's stretched out confoundedly long;
Its length has caused people to wonder;
Each vertebral section so strong,
An axe would not burst it asunder;
The knocking it's had has been hard—
I mean that hard words have been spoken—
But if it has ever been jarred
The backbone of Winter's not broken.

It's little to say that it's tough;
It's tougher than elephant's leather;
I think it is really enough
To make a saint rail at the weather.
We've suffered all over the land,
From Medicine Hat to Hoboken,
But, though every part we have scanned,
The backbone of Winter's not broken.

A dynamite bomb we might try,
Or lyddite, or something explosive,
And failing, we then might apply
Some acids considered corrosive.
It's high time that something was done;
There isn't a sign or a token,
Though long we've been looking for one,
That Winter's backbone has been broken.

"THE CLIMBERS" REVIVED

How It Fares with the Audience at the Murray Hill.

INDORSES BROADWAY VERDICT

Satire of Clyde Fitch's Play Misses Fire in Places, but Its Heart Interest Catches Hold.

Ned Warden	Mr. Theodore Gamble
Dick Sterling	Mr. George Farren
Mr. Mason	Mr. John Fenton
Mr. Trotter	Mr. Edgar Allan Woolf
Dr. Steinhart	Mr. Priestly Morrison
Mr. Godesby	Mr. Page Spencer
Jordan	Mr. Irving Williams
Leonard	Mr. George Gebhardt
Servant	Mr. Henry Wilton
Blanche Sterling	Miss Edna Phillips
Miss Godesby	Miss Mary Horne
Clara Hunter	Miss Rose Swain
Miss Silverton	Miss Viola Kellogg
Mrs. Hunter	Miss Lillian Dix
Miss Ruth Hunter	Miss Jane Irving
Jessie Hunter	Miss Florence Nash
Thompson	Miss Louise Busleigh

A Monday night without a novelty, from Third Avenue to Eighth! But the vice of first-nighting will not down—it must be a vice; no virtue could be so persistent. Mr. Donnelly's new stock company at the Murray Hill has shifted from Pinero and modern English comedy to Clyde Fitch and New York. It is "The Climbers" now in Lexington Avenue.

No test of a play is more interesting than to take it out from the atmosphere for which it was written and drop it from the skies into an alien environment. The great works somehow land on their feet, no one can say just how, any more than a cat could tell how it always falls on its patties. The less great—at least it is interesting to watch them.

The managerial dictum that kept "The Climbers" so many years unacted has often been repeated since the great success of the piece as produced by Amelia Bingham. "It begins with a funeral and ends with a suicide," said the waywise; and they would have none of it. As far as could be guessed last night, the east side audience agreed with the Broadway managers.

The picture of that return from burying father, and the sale of the now impossible Parisian frocks, stunned many with its revelation of sordid and cheap humanity. Only a few seemed to recognize the truth of its mordant satire—the patent leather glare of vulgar pretension, contrasting with the simple sincerity of the real thing. But those few enjoyed it hugely. The last act with its long undramatic moralities as to divorce, its rather cheap bout at fisticuffs between the husband and the lover, and its miserable suicide palled even more than it did on Broadway. The business of the dinner party and the Christmas tree in the second act interested, but failed to delight, for the lack of that exquisite attention to details which Mr. Fitch makes so essential.

The third act at the Hermitage in the snowstorm, however, carried with it its full weight and roused a rather sparse audience to a volume of applause. In spite of imperfectly mastered lines and mediocre acting, the situation and the characters involved seemed as fresh, as true, and as vital as ever.

When the play was on Broadway it seemed to us the high-water mark of the American drama. Since then no American except Mr. Fitch has excelled it, and it may be questioned whether he has. "The Girl With the Green Eyes" contains the most intimate and subtle portrait of a woman's soul we have yet achieved, but it is structurally weak, and its last act is less palatable than that of the present play. "Her Own Way" is pleasanter, and its love story is popularly more sympathetic, but it lacks the weight of "The Climbers" as a satirical portrait of manners.

The acting of the company has not yet reached the level of former years. Or is it that the plays of the present season, dealing, as they do, in a finer dramatic manner with contemporary manners, throw its shortcomings into greater relief? Mr. Theodore Gamble had the part created by Robert Edeson, and taken up with such distinction by Arthur Byron, and he played it with earnestness and effect, if not with distinction.

George Farren and Frank Worthing's part as the defaulting husband, and played it creditably. Miss Edna Phillips made a distinctly pleasant effect in Miss Bingham's part of the wife. The whole cast was somewhat too slow—which was perhaps due to the fact that the voice of the prompter was seldom still, and perhaps to an overdone effort toward naturalness and reserve. On the whole an interesting experiment.

TALK ON THE PASSION PLAY.

Henry Ellsworth's Interesting "Pictorial Spectacle" at the Vaudeville.

An interesting and, in some respects, impressive entertainment is provided at the Vaudeville Theatre in the so-called pictorial spectacle "Ober-Ammergau; Its People and Its Play," introduced for the first time yesterday morning.

The story of the play and the people who for 270 years have been engaged in presenting the sacred drama is told by Henry Ellsworth, who has apparently obtained his information and material at first hand. He has a series of a hundred or more views illustrating the subject, and additional interest is attached to several of them by reason of the fact that they are projected with an accompaniment of the music used during the presentation of the play at Ober-Ammergau.

Mr. Ellsworth is not an especially fluent talker, and some of his pictures are a little crude as to color, but these facts instead of detracting from the entertainment seem to be in harmony with the generally simple idea of the Passion Play itself. Certainly the entertainment may be heartily commended as one which will prove not only instructive but distinctly interesting besides.

All of the scenes as performed at Ober-Ammergau are reproduced, and there are many views showing the principals in their daily occupations of tilling the soil, wood carving, and the other pursuits of their simple existence. Especially impressive are several large portraits of Anton Lang, the Christ of the last production.

The announcement was made some time ago that the Ober-Ammergau play would be transported to St. Louis. Mr. Ellsworth exhibits on the screen cable dispatches from Lang and from the Burgomeister of the village stating that under no circumstances would such a performance be permitted.

Another interesting exhibit is a bill of expenses for the production showing that these people were obliged to pay $1,500 interest on money borrowed to make their production. Mr. Ellsworth commented upon the fact that a people who have devoted their lives to such an enterprise, which he distinctly affirms is in no wise commercial, should be obliged to pay such interest.

REJANE'S WIFELY RIGHTS.

Counsel Declares Husband Cannot Control Wife's Professional Activity.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The Civil Tribunal heard to-day the preliminary arguments in the suits begun by M. Porel, manager of the Vaudeville Theatre, to prevent his wife, Mme. Réjane, from playing in "La Montansier" company with M. Coquelin.

M. Porel's counsel attempted to establish that a married woman cannot legally contract any engagement, theatrical or otherwise, without her husband's consent, adding that not only did M. Porel not give his consent, but that he formally forbade Mme. Réjane from appearing, and counsel asked the court to annul her contract and impose a penalty of $1,000 in the case of any presentation in which Mme. Réjane appears.

Counsel for Mme. Réjane replied that the actress was in possession of a general authorization from her husband to play in any piece she desired, which was amended in December by a prohibition to play in "La Montansier," but she had already entered into a contract with M. Coquelin. Counsel further claimed that husband has no right to prevent his wife from exercising her profession.

SAVAGE'S "PARSIFAL" PLANS.

Marion Weed May Sing Kundry in the English Production.

Marion Weed probably will take the part of Kundry in Henry W. Savage's production of "Parsifal" in English. Much interest was shown around the Metropolitan Opera House last night in this piece of news, and it gave strength to the general belief that Heinrich Conried is more intimately connected than he pretends to be with Mr. Savage's venture. Of course Mr. Conried has no "rights" to sell; he has been most positive in his assertions that anybody who so wishes has the right to present "Parsifal." But he might furnish valuable assistance in the way of designs for costumes, scenery, and all kinds of properties. Mr. Conried is in Chicago now.

Mr. Savage is to put on "Parsifal" at Daly's Theatre Easter Monday. Though it has not been announced officially, it is common report that Klaw & Erlanger are interested in the English production of Wagner's opera. They will probably book its tour after it leaves New York.

Marion Weed took Mme. Milka Ternina's place as Kundry more than once at the Metropolitan this season. She is one of the few American grand opera stars in Mr. Conried's forces. To get her for the leading woman's rôle would be a great advantage for Mr. Savage. She has the double advantage of knowing how to sing in English perfectly, and being familiar with the rôle of Kundry.

At Daly's the orchestra seats will sell at $5 each. The cheapest seat will be $1.

RUSSIAN OPERA "DEMON" SUNG.

Big Audience in Grand Theatre Hears Rubinstein's Work.

In spite of the protests made by some Jews and widely published by a Jewish newspaper, against the production in these war times of the Russian opera "Demon," by the poet Lermantoff and the composer Rubinstein, the Grand Theatre, in Grand Street, was filled to overflowing when it was given last night by an amateur company. The newspaper had said that in its opinion it was unwise and against the spirit of the race to call for the Jews of New York to applaud the Russian theme and spirit, but those who attended the performance did applaud vigorously and without restraint.

There is no doubt that the spirit of levity which prevails throughout the east side on such a joyous holiday as yesterday's—that of Purim—had much to do with the audience's enjoyment of the opera. On every hand one heard "This is the day of celebration—have fun and laugh." Perhaps the audience laughed too much to please the earnest working performers.

Every little slip, many of which are bound to come for a troupe of amateurs on their first night, was occasion for venting the enthusiasm which the memory of the holiday engendered. It was the first time "Demon" had been performed in this country. Now and then arias from the great Russian opera had been sung in concert here, but it had never been produced in its entirety before.

The story is that of the daughter of a Russian Prince whose lover is killed on the eve of his marriage day. Demon, a fallen angel, condemned to eternal wandering for disobedience, follows the Princess to a convent and finally compels her to accept his love. "One guilty kiss," the published story of the opera relates, "and she falls dead at his feet."

But the angels appear, and, knowing that her soul is unblemished, bear her to eternal paradise, while Demon is left alone to his eternal wandering. L. Dalfin-Samulloff played Demon, Mme. Rombro Krantz the Princess, and Herman Kamainsky, who twenty years ago played in the Imperial Opera House in St. Petersburg, the father of the heroine. The bridegroom was Henry M. Barenblatt.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Since neither the Savoy nor the Bijou Theatre can cut exits through the sides, not owning the adjoining property, each one of these two houses is to be supplied with a fire-proof passageway running from the auditorium just back of the boxes under the stage, and thence to the street. It is said that in this way they can conform to the city authorities' orders.

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George P. Huntley, the comedian of the "Three Little Maids," is now the proud father of a son, born in Boston a few days ago. Mr. Huntley's wife is known on the stage as Eva Kelly. "Three Little Maids" is to be taken, by way of San Francisco, to Australia in a week or two.

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Wilton Lackaye is planning the presentation of two Ibsen plays, which he will give at special matinées some time this season. "An Enemy of the People" is one of the plays he intends to give.

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Eva Tanguay, who was with Frank Daniels in "The Office Boy," has been engaged by Oscar Hammerstein to appear in some of her vaudeville specialties at his Victoria Theatre. She will be seen first next Monday afternoon, and will vary her offering every week.

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The benefit performance for the Actors' Home will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the New York Theatre. Nearly all the prominent actors and actresses in New York will take part.

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Dorothy Russell has been engaged for Katherine Kennedy's company, which will present "The Ruling Power" at the Garrick Theatre March 14. This will be Miss Russell's first professional appearance.

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Virginia Earl will be at the Casino only two weeks longer. The French Grand Opera Company of Paris will be brought here from New Orleans to replace "Sergeant Kitty."

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At its clubhouse, 108 West Forty-fifth Street, the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon and last night celebrated its eleventh birthday. Ben Greet made a few remarks, and Dorothy Russell, the daughter of Lillian Russell, who recently became Mrs. Einstein, sang a solo. Among the others present were Cora Williams, Lavinia Shannon, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Mrs. Gertrude Delmore, Mrs. E. S. Merry, Mrs. Belgrade Taylor, and Augusta Glose.

RETURN OF "MICE AND MEN."

Annie Russell Is Warmly Welcomed at the Garrick Theatre.

With all her original company around her except Orrin Johnson, Miss Annie Russell appeared last night at the Garrick Theatre in her last year's success, "Mice and Men." Mrs. Gilbert is still on hand, and her first entrance was greeted with loud applause and even a few cheers. In place of Orrin Johnson is Oswald Yorke.

The Garrick was crowded to the very doors at the reopening, and genuine first-night enthusiasm was in evidence. John Mason still has the rôle of the scholar teacher. Miss Russell herself proved as great a favorite as ever, and was called before the curtain again and again. The play will be in the city only two weeks, after which Miss Russell will go on tour again in "The Younger Mrs. Parling."

New Homes of Melodrama in English.

Two houses hitherto given over entirely to Yiddish plays will be the homes of stirring melodrama in English this Summer. They are the People's and the Grand Theatre. They have passed into the control of Sullivan, Harris & Woods, who will put in them attractions similar to those that they now offer at the New Star. About May 1 Mr. and Mrs. Terry McGovern will appear at the Grand. The People's will open with a melodrama about the same time.

Suit Against Robert Grau.

James W. Morrissey, business manager of the Adelina Patti Company, has brought suit against Robert Grau, Incorporated, and the Adelina Patti Company for breach of contract for the sum of $1,700, and has instituted separate action against Mr. Grau as an individual for $25,000 for defamation.

DR. LIERHAMMER'S RECITAL

First Appearance Here of the Polish Singer.

Selections from Handel, Schumann, Brahms, and Strauss in His Programme.

An agreeable and in many ways delightfully artistic talent for Lieder singing was disclosed yesterday afternoon by a singer new to this public, Dr. Theodore Lierhammer, who gave a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall. He is a baritone, a Pole by birth, who claims Vienna as his residence, but who has made most of his career in England, and who comes to this country with little preliminary heralding. His voice is not remarkable; it is not a large one, nor is it of great beauty. Its range of color is of itself limited; but he uses it in excellent style, and his singing is marked by much taste and refinement. He has the ability, indispensable in the singer of songs, of identifying himself closely with the sentiment, the mood, or the passion that most significantly characterizes the music he is singing, and of making it dominate his interpretation. Several notable examples of this came up in his recital. His style is finished, his enunciation generally good, as is his phrasing, though there were some instances in this where exceptions might have been taken yesterday. Dr. Lierhammer is rather refined than forceful, and there is occasionally a touch of the languishing in his singing and certain mannerisms is his bearing that we would rather miss. But it is a pleasure to welcome so truly musical a singer, one with such a definite and well-rounded understanding of what song singing should be.

Dr. Lierhammer's programme contained little that is hackneyed. The air from Handel's "Xerxes" was one of the few of his selections that are, but he sang it with breadth and style, as he did Beethoven's noble Italian song, "Inquesta Tomba." He made rather a venturesome attempt in singing Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," which is assuredly not a baritone's song, but he succeeded in conveying its characteristic expression, through the sacrifice of some of the distinctive qualities of the baritone's voice. He gave a selection of well-known songs by Brahms, for which warm thanks are due him, as well as for his admirable singing of them. He penetrated to the very essence of the fascinating, humorous Rhenish folksong. In Strauss's beautiful "Morgen" he reached precisely the tender, pensive mood. Reynaldo Hahn's setting of Verlaine's verses "From a Prison" was another remarkable piece of characterization, as he gave it. Not so much for its musical value as for the enthusiasm with which he sang it was the Polish "Mazurek," or mazurka, enjoyed; he delivered it in the smooth and slippery syllables of his native tongue. There was a rather small audience, but it was lavish in its applause.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Interesting Bills Are Presented at Stock and Vaudeville Houses.

With Malcolm Williams, Lotta Linthicum, and the rest of Mr. Proctor's stock company, "Ships That Pass in the Night" was presented last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The supplementary vaudeville bill contains Raymond and Coverley, Russell and Buckley, Francelli and Lewis, and Barto and Lafferty.

***

Riccobone's horses are the feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house this week. Callahan and Mack, Haines and Vidocq, the Jack Theo trio, Wenona and Frank, Little and Fritzkow, and the Gagnoux help along the entertainment.

***

"Northern Lights," a melodrama, was offered at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre last night. Between the acts vaudeville favorites furnished amusement, among them being Hathaway and Walton, Corbley and Burke, Fred Stuber, and Henry and Hoon.

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"Arizona" was presented at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night.

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Warren B. Travers is still the sensation at Huber's Museum. Another strong attraction is the elastic-skin man.

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Keith's bill for this week includes the Clayton White and Marie Stuart company, Mary Norman, Rooney and Francis, Harry Parker's dogs, Carson and Willard, Martini and Maximilian, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Watrous, Smith and Powell, and the Brooks brothers.

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The Bowery Burlesquers hold the boards at the Gotham.

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At the Dewey this week's attraction is Sam Devere's own company.

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Marie Dressler, assisted by the Walter C. Kelly company, is the headliner at the Circle this week. Adjie's lions, Yorke and Adams, Lew Sully, Max Waldon, the Meredith sisters, Blocksom and Burns, the three Richards, and Satsuma are on the bill.

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The Kaufman troupe lead at Hurtig & Seamon's. Others are Ryan and Richfield, O'Brien and Havel, the Basque Quartet, Sidney Grant, West and Van Sicklen, Sailor and Barbaretti, and Marvelous Frank.

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Vesta Tilley and Mabel McKinley are both at the Orpheum in Brooklyn. The remainder of the bill is made up of the Florenz family, Binns, Binns and Binns, Alcide Capitan, Mme. Emmy, William Cahill, Falardo, and Lillian Burkhardt and company.

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Lulu Glaser came to the Harlem Opera House last night in "Dolly Varden."

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"Our New Minister" is at the West End.

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With Joe Welch in the title rôle, "The Peddler" was presented at the Metropolis last night.

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After a successful tour throughout the country, "The Prince of Pilsen" has come to the Grand Opera House just a year later than its first appearance on Broadway. It was greeted last night by a large crowd.

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"A Hidden Crime" is at the Third Avenue.

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Florence Bindley in "A Midnight Marriage" drew hundreds of melodrama lovers to the New Star last night.

***

"The Climbers," by Clyde Fitch, is played this week by the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

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Ten cents is all they charge for a seat in the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, but they manage to present high-class vaudeville talent. The show goes on without interruption.

***

Powell the magician is at the Eden Musée. There are some new figures in the World in Wax.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"The Toreador."
AMERICAN—"Quincy Adams Sawyer."
BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
BROADWAY—"The Yankee Consul."
CASINO—"Sergeant Kitty."
CRITERION—"Merely Mary Ann."
DALY'S—"Glittering Gloria."
EMPIRE—"The Other Girl."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"A Son of Rest."
GARDEN—"Secret of Polichinelle."
GARRICK—"Mice and Men."
HERALD SQUARE—"Girl from Kay's."
HUDSON—"Ransom's Folly."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Twelfth Night."
LYCEUM—"The Admirable Crichton."
LYRIC—"The Pit."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
MANHATTAN—"The Virginian."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ivan the Terrible."
NEW YORK—"The Tenderfoot."
SAVOY—"Raffles."
VAUDEVILLE—"Candida" and "The Man of Destiny."
WALLACK'S—"County Chairman."

CANVASES BY NATIVE PAINTERS

Coming Auction of American Paintings at Silo's Galleries.

Next Thursday and Friday evenings there will be auctions held by Mr. James P. Silo at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, near Thirty-fifth Street. The 130 canvases are by deceased and living American artists, and among them are some excellent works.

Homer D. Martin is represented by one of his views of the Normandy Coast at ebb tide, dated 1884, with a cluster of stranded fishing luggers drying their sails. It was a brilliant little picture with a truly Mactinesque sky, lovely and gay in tone. "Hills Near Westchester" shows the simple bold handling of a rugged range with a delicious vista through a break in the hills. The picture was lately in the hands of one of the painter's family. "On Lake Ontario" and "Drifting Mist" (dated 1896) are further examples. The last is one of those which were painted at the very close of his career when his sight was almost gone, and yet the subtle color sense, the exquisite tones, the atmospheric quality are not missing. It was always a wonder to Martin's friends that the pictures of his last years, made in the West, should have exhibited the quality that made him in some ways the finest colorist of his time.

Among the four examples of George Inness his "Evening Montclair" is attractive and his "Golden Sunset" the most characteristic. Frederick W. Kost appears in one of his sturdiest 'long-shore scenes, the fine strand view with rude dock from which a fisherman is casting for sea bass—realistic and yet inspiring through its fresh life and excellent color. Leonard Ochtman has two grave, pensive-poetic chapters of autumnal landscape from the vicinity of Greenwich, Conn.; Louis Paul Dessar four pleasing smallish canvases, among which "Crescent Moon" with a grove on high ground above rocks to the left is the most attractive. There are nine examples signed Blakelock, several of them better than any of those in the Gibbs collection recently sold, others with more depth and variety than those usually seen. "Moonlight" (No. 60) has the greatest charm. The five specimens of Edward Gay include two exhibition pictures much admired—"Wheat Field" (No. 93) and "Florida Salt Marshes," (No. 119.)

Among the figure pieces notable for outdoor effects is Henry Ihlefeld's "Among the Daisies," and for attractive childlife indoors, Mrs. A. C. Murphy's "At Play," a little girl seated in profile regarding a doll in a cradle. "Fair Flowers," by Frederick Dielman, is a bust view, front face, of a handsome woman with wimple over her head backed by white flowers. Very simple and well-painted is the half-length of a small octaroon girl holding a rabbit in her arms, the work of Eastman Johnson. Cattle pieces by Carleton Wiggins, W. H. Howe, William Hart, and James M. Hart, capital still life by Emil Carlsen, and a small oil sketch for a portrait by James McNeil Whistler, should be noted. The last is very low-toned and quickly put together, but rewards examination for the spirited pose of the lady and the composition. An early Spring landscape by C. C. Griswold and several landscapes by Murphy, Crane, and Arthur Parton, Venetian lagoon views by W. Gedney Bunce, a snow-scape by Birge Harrison, rich Autumn views by Bogert, moonlight by Rollo Peters, and a clever little view by Albert G. Roll raise the average of a very entertaining little collection.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" AGAIN.

Second Performance of Gounod's Work at the Metropolitan This Season.

It is rather hard on the memory of Gounod that his "other" opera should be produced only at the end of the season, that he should be invoked to "stop a hole to keep the wind away." It is particularly a pity, for that occasion, that he should have put so much of the prettiest music of his Shakespearean opera into the entr'actes. For even many of those operagoers of the Metropolitan who do not hold a desire to listen to the music to be in itself low, or even provincial, so long as there is something going on on the stage, hail whatever music may be played while the curtain is still down as an intended and proper accompaniment to conversation.

The second production of the opera did not give occasion for any serious revision of the opinion formed upon the occasion of the first. The merits and defects both of the prima donna and of the tenor were exhibited in a somewhat stronger light by reason of the repetition. But the smoothness of the general production, in the spirit and ease of the orchestra and the chorus, was distinctly an advance upon the previous performance, and Mr. Motti and his forces did all in their power to give a perfect presentation to an opera which indeed has not been better presented in New York, with the large exception of the two title rôles.

Nineteenth Republicans' New Leader.

Theodore P. Gilman, ex-State Controller, living at 425 West End Avenue, was elected Republican leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District last night. He succeeds William A. Crombie, who resigned some time ago. At the Nineteenth District Republican Club, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, last night there was no opposition to Mr. Gilman. Mr. Crombie will remain in the Republican County Committee.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Monday is always a busy Lenten day, and yesterday there were many bridge meetings, sewing classes, and the opera, the centre of social life since Lent began. This afternoon Miss Leary will hold another of her receptions with music, and the class formed at Newport for bridge will hold its weekly meeting.

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The Monday Afternoon Bridge Class met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Robert G. Remsen. The sewing class of Mrs. Frederic de Peyster had its weekly meeting at her residence, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street.

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An entertainment for the benefit of Hartley House, at 413 West Forty-sixth Street, is to be given this evening at the residence of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 3 East Ninety-first Street. There will be a play by James Barnes, entitled "A String of Pearls," in which the author, the Misses Frances and Grace Hoyt, and others will take part, and there will also be music. Every ticket offered has been bought by friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, or friends of their friends, who are interested in the good work accomplished by Hartley House.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Brevoort Kane, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo, to Charles Bradley.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser are entertaining a large party of young people at Jekyl Island. They give several of these parties during the year.

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Among the engagements announced Saturday was that of Miss Edith Cryder, one of the triplet daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, to F. Lothrop Ames of Boston. Another was that of Miss Eloise Davis, the daughter of the late Joshua Davis, to Cushing Stetson of Boston. Miss Davis is identified with the Lenox set. Her brother, James Edward Davis, married Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have left for the South. Their young son was christened a few days ago by Bishop Greer at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Miss Butler are among those who have left New York for the South.

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Mrs. Frederic Bronson is convalescing from her serious illness, and her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, will go to Palm Beach before returning to Japan.

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Lloyd Warren will give a large dinner at his home, on Upper Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening.

MORALIZES IN HIS WILL

George W. Egleston Comments on Family and Business Affairs.

AMERICAN EXILE IN ENGLAND

Friends Puzzled by His Statement That He Resided There from Circumstances and Not from Choice.

The will of George Washington Egleston, a brother of the late Prof. Howard Egleston of Columbia University, and of William C. and David S. Egleston of this city, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. In it the testator makes several peculiar bequests and directions, and it teems with interesting comments on affairs of the family and of the business world.

Mr. Egleston although an American, was a resident at the time of his death, Jan. 24 last, of Kinnersley Castle, Eardisley, Herefordshire, England. He said he was such "from circumstances and not from choice." He was a wealthy man, retired from business, and often visited in this country. None of his friends was able to explain yesterday what he meant when he said that he did not live in England "from choice."

The will was drawn ten days before the death of the testator, who was sixty years old, and a sufferer from heart disease, and was written by himself. In the preamble Mr. Egleston directed that after death his body be cremated, and after a simple funeral service and the lapse of a suitable length of time, the ashes be sent to Greenwood Cemetery, in New York, to be placed in an urn and interred in the family vault endowed by his father.

The entire estate is left in trust for the testator's three sons, Thomas Buchanan MacLean Egleston, Harold Paterson MacLean Egleston, and Vivian Hector MacLean Egleston. The Central Trust Company of this city is made sole executor and trustee of the estate, and it is directed that no portion of the estate shall ever be taken to England.

The testator wrote:

My most earnest desire is to perpetuate the name, which it is trusted may be for "a good name" in all generations.

I enjoin the Central Trust Company to keep the estate from legal interference, it being the experience of the writer that an estate is often considered a legitimate prey for those who practice law without a conscience. This estate represents saving, not speculation. The Central Trust Company are precluded from recognition of any funds raised from money lenders. Temptations are strong in England to raise funds different from my native land.

In several instances the property so carefully arranged by my father and mother has been left out of the line. No doubt had my father known it every portion would have been only for life and no portion given to them.

In disposing of the estate the testator leaves $4,000 a year for life to the widow, Amy Dorinda Egleston, $3,000 a year to each of the three sons until the youngest, Vivian, is twenty-five years old. Then the sons are to have between them 75 per cent. of the residuary income, which percentage is to be increased to 98 per cent. when Vivian reaches thirty. The remaining 2 per cent. is to be used in keeping the estate "in heart" and to be invested.

The sons are enjoined to be kind to their mother and to aid in maintaining the home until they are called upon to set up a separate domicile." When the mother dies the three sons are to draw lots for the furniture.

The will continues:

Having given to charity on certain principles during my life, I preferred to do good while living rather than at death. I commend my sons to choose professions and to avoid mercantile pursuits, there being no cause for them to risk a reasonable competence for the uncertainties of business.

The will was filed for probate by E. Francis Hyde, Vice President of the Central Trust Company. Mr. Hyde, in the petition, states that he has no definite information as to the amount of the estate. He makes no estimate of the real property owned by the testator, and says only that the personal property will exceed $50,000.

AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN DEAD.

Career of Capt. W. H. Thompson of the White Star Line.

Capt. William H. Thompson, a former commander in the White Star Line steamship service, died Sunday at the Presbyterian Hospital after an operation performed on his foot to relieve him from a malady from which he suffered for a long time. Capt. Thompson was sixty-three years of age.

When he commanded the old Oceanic he received a medal of honor from Congress for having saved the lives of nineteen persons who were aboard the Mountain Eagle when she was wrecked in a terrific storm at sea. Five years later, in 1877, when he commanded the Britannic, he made a record passage of seven days, sixteen hours, and thirty-five minutes, which broke the former record by almost a day. At the end of the trip the passengers clubbed together and raised $1,000, with which they bought a silver service for the Captain.

The service was presented at a gathering whose speakers were Chester A. Arthur, Gen. Horace Porter, and Bishop Littlejohn. In recent years Capt. Thompson was engaged in the insurance business in this city. He is survived by a widow and two children. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle to-morrow.

Lord Francis Hope Marries Again.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Lord Francis Hope, formerly the husband of May Yohe, the American actress, now Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong, was quietly married at a country Registry Office Saturday to Olive Thompson, daughter of a Melbourne banker. Only a few relatives and friends were present.

Dr. Delafield's Condition.

At 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Francis Delafield was resting well. At his residence, 12 West Thirty-second Street, it was said that while his condition was very serious there was every reason to hope for his recovery.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is Dutch silver in town which is being sold, it is said, at other-side-of-the-water prices. Here are the pieces and prices, and they speak for themselves: Tiny silver candlesticks for sealing wax sell for $3 a pair, and are bought in pairs as a rule. They hold little candles about a quarter of an inch or less in diameter. A box containing a great number of the little tapers, in many different colors, goes with the candlesticks. These have supports in the form of dragons.

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Pretty, odd things which are characteristic are bridal beakers or cups. These have for a support quaintly dressed little ladies with full skirts rounding out like a bell, and above their heads is a swinging cup. These are used for engagement presents in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. A small one 2½ inches high will cost $1.50, and one six inches high something over $11.

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Regular candlesticks, 6½ to 7 inches high, cost $20.

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A statuette which is a reproduction of that of Karl der Grosser in the Kunts Museum at Berlin is in silver, plain and overlaid with gold and set with jewels. This is an attractive piece, and not inexpensive.

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A similar piece of silver, silver gilt, and jewels is a statuette of a beggar.

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Silver boxes in the shape of violins come in different sizes.

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Little silver boxes of different shapes and prettily decorated cost $2 each.

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A chanticlear of silver whose object in life is to perform the duties of a sugar shaker costs $23.50.

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Spoons in this Dutch silver are attractive, with round bowls and flat handles, with figures of different kinds at the ends. In coffee spoon size these cost $1.25, a short-handled jelly spoon will cost $1.50, and larger spoons $3, $4, and $5.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Adolph Calman.

Dr. Adolph Calman, rabbi of the Temple of Congregation Ez. Chaim, died Sunday at his residence, 1,240 Lexington Avenue, of heart disease. Dr. Calman was in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and educated at the College of Hamburg. For twenty-three years he was the rabbi of the Hamburg Orphan Asylum. He came to this country twenty years ago and founded congregations at Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth Streets. Two years ago he founded the temple at 107 East Ninety-second Street. He was also the founder of the Sisters of the Baron de Hirsch Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Independent Sisterhood of Yorkville, and the Young Folks' League. He is survived by a widow and five children. The funeral will be held at the temple at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Bishop Anthony Durier.

Special to The New York Times.

NACHITOCHES, La., Feb. 29.—Bishop Anthony Durier of the diocese of Nachitoches is dead. He was stricken with paralysis two years ago and never completely recovered. Bishop Durier was born at St. Bonnet des Quarts, France, Jan. 3, 1833. While preparing for the priesthood at the Seminary of Lyons he volunteered for missionary work in Louisiana, and arrived in the United States in 1855. He was ordained a priest in 1856 and was first stationed in Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1857 he became assistant priest at the cathedral in New Orleans, La. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Annunciation there, and in 1885 was appointed to the bishopric, which office he was filling at the time of his death.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER H. DOYLE, President of the Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, died yesterday at Norfolk, Va.

Father ANTON JOSEF LE GRAND, once Episcopal Bishop of Rome, died at Wichita, Kan., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was Chaplain of St. Francis's Hospital.

ANNA PLANTEN, wife of John Rutger Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands, died yesterday at her home, 44 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-ninth year. The funeral will be held at the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. JOSEPH DANIEL HERR, a prominent clergyman of the Baptist denomination and for the past three years Dean of the Gordon Bible Missionary Training School, Boston, died at that city yesterday. Dr. Herr was born in Sharpsburg, Penn., in 1837, and has served as pastor of churches in New York City, Norwich, Conn., Allegheny, Penn., and Pittsburg.

MRS. BARBARA MacGAHAN DEAD

Widow of War Correspondent Who Herself Reported Battles.

Mrs. Barbara MacGahan, widow of Janarius Aloysius MacGahan, war correspondent, died at her home, 128 West Seventy-eighth Street on Sunday. After her husband's death, Mrs. MacGahan herself became a war correspondent, translator, and writer of fiction, using the nom de plume of Vlad Kashirin. Her brother was Admiral Elagine, retired, of the Russian Navy.

Mrs. MacGahan was educated in Paris and met Mr. MacGahan in the Crimea in 1870, when he was the correspondent of The London Times. They were married in Paris in 1872. Mr. MacGahan died in Constantinople in 1879. At that time Gen. Francis V. Greene of this city was United States Military Attaché at Constantinople. Gen. Greene contracted fever, and Mr. MacGahan nursed him through his sickness. The correspondent contracted the disease himself and died.

The year following Mr. MacGahan's death Mrs. MacGahan was sent to the United States by the Golos of St. Petersburg to report the Garfield campaign for the Presidency. She had previously been the Russian correspondent for The New York Herald, and in 1883 joined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a resident correspondent. In later years she wrote for prominent papers throughout the world. Mrs. MacGahan translated the works of Poe, Bret Harte, and Mark Twain into Russian. She was also a contributor to many of the American magazines. She was a member of the Slavonic Benevolent Society and of the Mutual Aid Society of Russian authors.

DEATH OF JOHN B. MILEY.

"Capt. Jack" as a Child Was a Favorite of the Empress Eugenie.

John B. Miley, a charter member of the Lambs Club, died at the Hotel Lincoln on Sunday. Mr. Miley was better known as "Capt. Jack," and came to this country from County Kildare, Ireland, many years ago. He was born on his father's estate, Moon Abbey, in Kildare, in 1842.

"Capt. Jack" was the eldest son and inherited the estate. He established a racing stable, and became a lavish entertainer. Later he entered the army and served for a time in India, after which he came to America, where for several years he lived on a ranch in Wyoming. He then came East and became a wine agent. A year ago he retired from business on account of his health.

Moon Abbey now goes to Col. James Miley, a brother, who is Secretary of Finance for the Military Government in India. Another brother is the Rev. Thomas Miley, a professor in St. Mary's College, Aberdeen, Scotland.

When a boy Mr. Miley was sent to Paris, where his uncle was chaplain to Napoleon III. He was a favorite of the Empress Eugenie, and was once referred to in a Paris publication as "the pet of Queens."

GOL. JERE BAXTER DEAD.

Originator and First President of Tennessee Central Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 29.—Col. Jere Baxter, lawyer, political power, and builder of railroads, died here to-day after a short illness. There were few men who had played a more important part in the history of Tennessee, or who had done more to develop its resources.

Mr. Baxter was born in this city Feb. 11, 1852. His father, Judge Nathaniel Baxter, was a leading jurist, and Jere had every advantage which wealth could give. He was educated at the Montgomery Bell Academy, and, upon graduation, studied law, becoming the publisher of The Legal Reporter, later bound into nine volumes and widely known to the legal profession as Baxter's Reports.

Before he had attained the age of thirty years he was President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He built the town of Sheffield, Ala.; organized the South Pittsburg Town Company, and did much to open up the coal and iron fields.

He took a great interest in politics, and in 1880 was a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. Of late years he had devoted most of his time to railroad affairs. He was the originator and first President of the Tennessee Central

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money 1 3-4@2 Easy.

Dull Day in Transactions Despite Several Interesting Topics to Stimulate Trading.

Stock Exchange business is still held in the grip of the war's dead-lock. There was no important news of the campaign yesterday, but business was checked by anxiety regarding the semi-monthly settlement at Paris, in which the war was a controlling consideration. It was characterized by the now familiar phenomenon of a smaller comparative fall in Russians than in rentes. Assuredly this was not what Frenchmen had expected, but it is precisely in line with our experience that in times of stress bad securities are hardest to liquidate, and that good must be sacrificed to take care of the bad. Moreover, such movements are understood to signify nothing regarding values. That is to say, rentes, despite their larger comparative fall, are certainly a better risk and value than Russians whose price is artificially maintained, and which would be almost unsalable if Russia's agents withdrew from the market. The usual Monday morning anxiety over the Northern Securities decision also helped to check business. On the other hand, nothing occurred to stimulate activity, and the result was that the day's transactions were near the record for smallness for the year, and for three years with one exception. And the smallness of the fluctuations was commensurate, although small advances ruled.

Nevertheless there were several interesting topics which attracted more attention than the price changes indicate. Pennsylvania's report was recognized as one of the most important documents of the moment. Its appearance made the stock the most active of the day, and an advance of three-quarters cannot be construed prejudicially. This represents the speculative or short view of the improvements, and some fall would not have been inconsistent with a favorable interpretation on the long or investment view, which is not controlled by temporary considerations. The suggestion of the extension of the Erie voting trust was also followed by fractional improvement in all classes of the stock, but in this case the accompanying comment was less favorable. Those with memories recalled that the voting trust in Southern was followed by a fall in that stock, and a repetition of that experience was not desired. Erie's recent bad monthly report of earnings was not a cause of complaint against the management, and the excellent annual report was not imputed to the management's very great credit. Both the good and bad reports were thought due to exceptional causes, and would have been expected under any management. But it was thought that voting power was a large part of the value of non-dividend-paying stocks, and that to trustee the stock was to part with a power of supervision less agreeably to the owners than to the Trustees. It is the duty as well as the right of stockholders as well as of citizens to vote, and disfranchisement propositions are inadvisable in principle unless there are controlling considerations. Erie is solvent, whatever its value, present or prospective, and those proposing renewal of the period of tutelage might be expected to make out a case which does not make out itself.

The railroad rate war in the West has now reduced tariffs to a half or a third of normal. Simultaneously traffic officials declare they have ample business and only lack cars and engines to carry it. But earnings are poor. It is very mysterious, and suggests the answer to the conundrum—"the boy lied." It is difficult to place full credence in the report that the Panama payments will be made on March 10, immediately after the arguments. Sometimes courts take more than a night to consider their decision, but of course it is not certain that this decision might be made even without adjournment. The Steel stocks benefited by the large purchase of pig iron by the trust. This also is mysterious. Only a few days ago when this purchase was denied it was declared that it was contrary to the policy of the trust to buy pig iron which it could make. Now it buys 130,000 tons, and it is suggested that it needs it. It is pleasant to have such proofs of unexpected prosperity in a trade in which prices have been so soft. The understanding of the Scotch makers to maintain prices is of similar purport, and helpful to the trust's export trade. Wheat was weak, and cotton was strong. When these movements coincide it is difficult to admit that the war has any effect when opposed by speculative considerations.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Nor. & West	¾
Am. Snuff	.8	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Sugar	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	.1	Pressed S. Car	1¾
Chi., M., & St. P.	⅝	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rock Island	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Rock Island pf.	1⅝
Erie	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
General Electric	.2	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	½	Penn. Coal & I.	1½
Mexican Central	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
N. Y. Central	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	.1	General Electric	.5½
Am. T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Int. Paper	½
Detroit South	½	Kan. City So. pf.	.2
Detroit South pf.	.6¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	People's Gas	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	.1½	Wis. Central pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn City R. R. 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	.1¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	.1	Peo. & East. inc.	.1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	.3	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	.2
Nat. Starch 5s	.4½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	.1	N. Y. Dock 4s	.1
Col. Mid. 1st	.1	Texas Pac. 2d	.5

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 29	173,193
To date this year	20,807,225
Corresponding date last year	26,933,790

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 29	$1,332,500
To date this year	$115,920,200
Corresponding date last year	$132,455,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston & Maine Railroad common stock.
Canadian Pacific Railway common and preferred stocks.
Detroit City Gas Co.
Green Bay & Western Railroad.
Otis Elevator Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Adams Express, (extra.)
American Coal Co.
American Telegraph & Cable Co.
Associated Merchants' on common stock.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on common and preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Co. on preferred.
Booth & Co. on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad on preferred.
Butterick Mining Co.
Cincinnatai, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad on common.
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Railroad.
Columbus Railway on common.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.
Merrimac Chemical Co.
New Central Coal Company.
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining Co.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad on first and second preferred.
North American Co.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg on preferred stock.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad on second preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Co. on common stock.
United States Cast Iron Pump & Foundry Co. on preferred.
United States Envelope Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Snuff Co.
American Woolen Co.
Forum Publishing Co.
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Short Covering Advances List.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday came to within 200 shares of the low record of the present year, the day's business being larger by that amount than the transactions on Feb. 15. In the matter of price movements these two days also resembled each other closely. Among the active issues the net changes were confined to fractions, in most cases small fractions, and changes larger than these were few even among the securities which moved readily either up or down on insignificant trading. It happened that a considerable majority of the changes were advances. The common estimation of the day's market was that covering by shorts was principally responsible for the strength which the market showed. Despite this fact the borrowing demand for stocks at the end of the day was still fairly large, and in this was placed the principal hope of the day's movements being carried still further.

Not All Bears.

Wormser, who was bulling the market last week at times when most other traders were bearing it, was still at the task yesterday, and with somewhat better results. Oliver was also reported as working on the bull side.

Northern Securities Uncertainty.

During the morning business was very much restricted by the uncertainty concerning the Northern Securities decision, which might have been handed down yesterday, and which many predicted would be handed down. At least, the extreme dullness of the market was attributed to this influence, although the afternoon was equally dull. This decision is one of the things commonly spoken of as "hanging over the market," and the hope is expressed in many quarters that a decision may soon be reached and the uncertainty brought to an end. Among the traders early in the day there was a report that the decision would be a favorable one, and this was held responsible for the covering movement which started the day's upward movement. It is one of the theories of the moment that the market has already discounted a possible unfavorable decision and that therefore a favorable decision, which is by no means generally expected, would benefit the market considerably.

Foreign Influence Unfavorable.

Nothing in the day's news was of a character to account for the strength which the market displayed. Advices from abroad concerning the financial status at Paris and elsewhere did not serve to lessen the unfavorable opinion of the outlook previously formed, and as the day advanced there were further reports of failures in Berlin and elsewhere, although none apparently of importance. It was thought quite possible that trouble might be felt in Paris during the present settlement, although this might not develop until the middle of the week, when payments will have to be made in settlement of transactions undertaken during the past two weeks. London was not a factor in this market yesterday, its transactions being limited to a few thousand shares, the balance on the buying side being too insignificant to have any effect upon prices.

"The Erie voting Trustees have graciously consented to remain in office for five years longer if the stockholders do not care to vote their own stock," was the form in which one house announced to its out-of-town correspondents the plan for the extension of the Erie voting trust. Opinion as to the advantages of the proposed extension differed widely, although even among those who expressed disapproval there were many who thought that the plan would be put into effect. There were some who profited by the fact that Erie was one of the topics of the day to register their dissent from those who have been maintaining that a great future is in store for Erie. One trader put his views in this shape: "It used to be that every young man who came into Wall Street was told that there were three things for him to remember; first, the difference between stocks and bonds; second, that anything might happen in Wall Street, and, third, that no matter what happened, Erie would never pay a dividend. To my mind the advice is still sound." To this trader, whether there was an extension or not, seemed a matter of indifference.

January Railroad Statements.

Several important railroads reported yesterday their net earnings for January, and a majority of these verified the predictions of last week that the statements for this period would in nearly every case compare unfavorably with last year. Erie showed a heavier falling off than had been expected, the decrease in net earnings for the month amounting to $924,739. The action of the stock on such a poor showing was somewhat interesting. After the opening it sold off to 22¾, but then advanced to 23⅛, and closed with a net gain of half a point. One explanation of the advance was that the shorts, when they discovered that the stock did not go down more than it did on the poor earnings, thought it well to cover, and in doing so put the stock up a point. Union Pacific's showing for January was something of a surprise. With an increase in gross of $263,300, it showed an increase in net of $308,000. The stock advanced less than did Erie.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Receipts of grain of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 4,594,707 bushels, a gain of 305,477 bushels over the previous week, and an increase of 775,358 bushels over the same week last year.

According to Helena (Mon.) dispatches the Gould Bond Mining Company, capital $2,000,000, has been organized, to operate fifteen full claims near there.

Calumet (Mich.) dispatches state that the traffic in wood pulp is so heavy on the Chicago and Northwestern that thirty locomotives have been transferred to the Ashland Division to meet it.

It is stated in Albany dispatches that the meeting of the stockholders of the United Traction Company to consider the propcsition to issue a new consolidated mortgage for $6,500,000 is to be held there to-day.

The Bank of Greenwood, Miss., is to be merged with the First National Bank of the same place.

It is announced from Chicago that the Rock Island will join the Western Passenger Association, of which it has not been a member for three years.

According to dispatches from that city, the Boston Clearing House announces that the Sub-Treasury will begin operations through the Clearing House to-day.

The Wolverine Copper Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the previous payment.

Boston dispatches state that a local mining company yesterday sold a round lot of lake copper at 12½ cents per pound.

Chicago advices state that the Atchison has ordered fifty new engines, of which ten are of extra large type. The new motive power, it is said, will cost in the neighborhood of $750,000.

H. K. Burras & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have removed to 52 Broadway, and have added to their other departments one for the execution of orders in grain.

NEW SCHEDULE FOR LACES

Change in Method of Ascertaining Values Contemplated.

TO RAISE FANCY GOODS RATE

Consul General Peters at St. Gall, Switzerland, Here to Meet Appraisers and Importers.

It was learned yesterday that during the last week several conferences have been held in Appraiser Whitehead's office between the local importers of St. Gall laces, Mr. Whitehead, and Thomas Willing Peters, United States Consul General at St. Gall, Switzerland. General Appraiser Sharretts, who is an expert on St. Gall laces, was also present. The object of the conferences was a proposed revision of the schedules by which the dutiable value of St. Gall laces is determined.

Probably no class of articles has given more trouble to the customs authorities than St. Gall laces. The reason for this is the extreme difficulty of fixing the value of the almost innumerable styles and patterns. The United States maintain an expert at St. Gall, Carl Kaufman, whose sole duty it is to keep the Treasury Department informed of the constantly changing values.

The method by which the value has been arrived at on what are known as staple goods, consisting chiefly of edgings, insertions, &c., made on a base of nainsook, cambric, or muslin, has been to take the cost of production, including labor, materials, &c., and add to that 5 per cent. for general expenses and 8 per cent. for profit. It appears that Mr. Kaufman has advised the Consul General that this method of arriving at values was inadequate on certain fancy goods, which are chiefly made on piques and open work fabrics and on which more profit is made. It is now proposed to place some of them in a class in which 20 per cent. is added to the cost of production. It is also proposed to change the classification for certain collars and collarettes valued at 5 marks a dozen or less. They have been classified on the basis of value, but will hereafter be classified according to the method of manufacture, some of them being included in the 15 per cent. schedule.

The importers have made no very strenuous objections to those changes, but several of them declared that if the rate was raised on the fancy goods it ought to be reduced on some of the staple goods on which they do not make 8 per cent. profit.

H. H. Morgan, United States Consul at Luzerne, is also in town and called at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday, but Mr. Whitehead said that his call was merely a coincidence.

LAWSON ON COPPER WAR.

Says He Lost More in It Than All New England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—A local newspaper will print to-morrow morning an article by Thomas W. Lawson, in the course of which he makes some spirited comment upon Boston financial circles and methods, and has a few sharp things to say about the copper war. On this latter point he says:

"Jim Keene and I bought more Amalgamated between 100 and 130 than all New England, and I lost more money on it when it dropped than all New England. I repeat, the public of Boston and New England made millions more out of the copper boom than it lost." Mr. Lawson adds:

"Boston has been and is being bunkoed; and frightfully bunkoed, but not to death. Boston will come out of the present lethargy as smiling and rosy and active as a bride from her honeymoon, and will go right on raising another big family of prosperous children.

"The banks and trust companies are as ready to-day as they were when they 'loaded up' to carry, perhaps not new broken backed and broken legged dogs and cats, but the ones they are and have been carrying since that day, not so long ago, when one Schwab so clumsily tipped Mr. Morgan's kettle of doughnut fat on to Wall Street's kitchen stove."

TRANSACTIONS IN FEBRUARY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of February aggregated 8,571,484 shares, as against 12,235,741 shares in January, 15,176,178 in December, 10,744,781 in November, 12,671,051 in October, 10,713,440 in September, 14,464,876 in August, 14,780,116 in July, 15,535,904 in June, 12,464,587 in May, 12,242,582 in April, and 15,020,842 in March of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (Shares.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	
1904	8,571,484	1904	20,807,225
1903	10,827,401	1903	26,983,790
1902	12,950,690	1902	27,714,090
1901	21,881,389	1901	52,088,992
1900	10,207,910	1900	20,071,370
1899	15,984,886	1899	40,128,496
1898	8,978,567	1898	18,195,261
1897	2,817,596	1897	6,118,648
1896	5,194,421	1896	9,594,443
1895	3,025,629	1895	6,262,706
1894	3,171,496	1894	7,756,580
1893	10,817,742	1893	21,376,083
1892	11,432,001	1892	21,265,227
1891	3,228,471	1891	8,724,170
1890	5,200,965	1890	11,573,040
1889	5,893,574	1889	10,756,757

The par value of the railroad bonds dealt in during the month was $35,943,500, of State bonds $23,000, and of Government bonds $27,700, a total of $35,994,200 in all classes of bonds, as against a total of $79,926,000 in January, $64,034,300 in December, $50,385,600 in November, $73,584,900 in October, $51,571,800 in August, $57,513,600 in July, $57,945,500 in June, $51,733,800 in May, $47,838,850 in April, and $51,880,500 in March of last year.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (Par Value.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	
1904	$35,994,200	1904	$115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	1903	132,455,200
1902	84,192,500	1902	178,223,000
1901	103,651,300	1901	198,502,750
1900	44,718,400	1900	92,501,000
1899	91,513,720	1899	230,296,400
1898	96,295,210	1898	190,204,310
1897	41,165,520	1897	81,426,890
1896	47,080,050	1896	86,495,250
1895	18,474,300	1895	47,683,200
1894	24,168,600	1894	53,297,300
1893	48,556,200	1893	97,547,700
1892	77,030,150	1892	146,646,410
1891	27,602,700	1891	70,732,500
1890	32,847,100	1890	77,880,300
1889	47,299,600	1889	99,080,524

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—Incorporated to-day:

The Welsingham Hotel Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. C. Merritt, Frank Kling, and T. W. Hammond, New York.

G. S. Hice & Co., New York, (five and ten-cent stores;) capital, $60,000. Directors—G. C. Murphy, McKeesport, Penn.; Zeb. Bonner, Irwin, Penn., and G. S. Hice, New York.

Winchell & Davis Importing Company, Albany, (liquors, wines, &c.;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Harry H. Pitt, Joseph C. Powers, and William R. Winchell, Albany.

The J. W. Wright Lumber Company, Chatham; capital, $28,000. Directors—Jennie L. Boright, G. L. Morris, and James Thomas, Chatham.

J. J. Hasbrouck & Co., New Paltz, (mercantile business;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Hasbrouck, Bruyn Hasbrouck, and Katharine D. Hasbrouck, New Paltz.

Buffalo Motor Car Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. I. Alliger, Tonawanda; Frederick Wend, and W. A. Lutz, Buffalo.

The Central Lumber Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. S. Fisher, Brooklyn; E. A. Lightner, New York, and C. R. Demarest, Nyack.

Joe H. Levy & Co., New York, (cigars;) capital, $5,000. Directors—F. R. Foraker, D. J. Meallert, and O. Toffier, New York.

The Elm Realty Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—P. H. Lynch, Jacob Smith, and H. F. De Groat, New York.

The Nathan Rogers Company, New York, (souvenir goods;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Nathan Rogers, Dewitt C. Falls, and F. E. Monroe, New York.

Hadfield Shoe Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Lucy Hadfield, Alice H. Johnson, and F. H. Parsons, Brooklyn.

The Franz Franz Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Franz Franz, Charles Franz, and Andrew Franz, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Paper Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—A. S. Matheson, William N. Smith, and A. M. Matheson.

The Cincinnati Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Daily, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell, John R. Turner, and B. Stafford Mantz.

Gilchrist Specialty Company. Incorporators—Churchill C. MacRay, Daniel S. Sanborn, Barton B. Ward, and Harry E. Gilchrist.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1⅝@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged, with rates at 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $147,633,570; balances, $6,950,619; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $305,486.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87¼. Commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¾ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 95⅛@94⅝ and 95 1-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 13¼@c; telegraphic, 16c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day, for month-end arrangements. Rates were easy and there was a larger supply, in consequence of the maturing of Treasury bills releasing a further $10,000,000. Discounts were weak, but the revenue collection will probably prevent a much further decline.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inanimate, and prices closed weak. Consols were flat, on the Paris situation, where there were forced sales of rentes. Another factor was the expected suspension of the British Sinking Fund. Stocks closed a fraction above the lowest quotations of the day.

Americans were quiet and had a dull tendency. After fractional changes on either side of parity, Americans closed irregular. Grand Trunk slumped sharply on the disappointing January revenue returns. Foreigns were neglected and mostly weak, on Paris sales. Argentine rails drooped, on the news that men employed in the workshops were joining the Rosario railroad strikers.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 85 11-16; consols, for the account, 86; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 66⅛; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅝; Canadian Pacific, 113¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 141⅜; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67¾; Erie, 22⅞; Erie first preferred, 63¼; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15⅝; New York Central, 117¼; Norfolk and Western, 56⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 84; Ontario and Western, 20¼; Pennsylvania, 57¾; Rand Mines, 5⅝; Reading, 20; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28; Southern Railway, 19; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 44½; Union Pacific, 75⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 10¾; United States Steel preferred, 56⅜; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 33.

Bar silver steady at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £24,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.05; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The tone was indecisive and calm at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Toward the close there was a general reaction, French rentes, Italians, and Turks being chiefly affected. At the close prices showed a general decline, internationals, industrials, railroads, and banks showing a sympathetic reaction. Rio Tintos lost 18f. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.75.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—The trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet in all departments. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 29.—To-day's local market was the dullest yet, about 1,500 shares per hour being traded in. The arbitrage issues suffered in common with the purely local stocks. The latter were motionless, not a single change in price occurring that would be worth mentioning. Money is still accumulating here, surplus reserve showing an increase of $432,000, while loans decreased $428,000. Total sales, 7,025 shares and $30,800 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Rys.	44½	44½	44½
110	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	40¼	40	40¼
102	Cambria Steel	19	19	19
445	Con. Lake Superior	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Electric Co. of America	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Erie	23	23	23
10	Int. Smokeless Powder	10½	10½	10½
70	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
21	Lehigh Navigation	65½	65½	65½
200	Mexican Central	10	10	10
763	Pennsylvania R. R.	56¾	56¾	56¾
24	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
425	Philadelphia Electric	5 13-16	5¾	5 13-16
100	Philadelphia Company	38¾	38¾	38¾
38	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44	44	44
10	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,545	Reading	20¼	19¾	20¼
4	United Cos. of N. J.	265½	265½	265½
330	United Gas Imp.	83	82¾	83
102	Union Traction	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	United States Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,300	United States Steel pf.	55¾	55¾	56¼
10	United Trac., Pitts., pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—New York exchange sold to-day at 15c discount. Time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent. Activity was pronounced and unexpected on the Exchange this morning. The principal trading was in American Can, Boxboard, and Lake Street shares, with Biscuit common also in the list, but not so forward as the others. Box common sold at 2⅝ to 2¼, Lake Street at 2, Can common at 3⅞@4, Biscuit common ¼ lower, at 39⅝, and Street's preferred at 85.

Later in the session Diamond Match sold at 126½; Radiator preferred, 116; Swift's, 100½; Can preferred, 35½; Metropolitan Elevated preferred, 47; Biscuit preferred, 101½, and Biscuit common rallied to 39⅝. During the final half hour Can preferred was in demand, and 400 shares were sold at 36. Biscuit preferred went to 102, Alley Elevated sold at 92½, and Diamond Match went to a close at 127. Biscuit common was slow at 39¾. The sales:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
685	American Can	4⅛	3⅞	4
1,020	American Can pf.	36	35⅛	36
16	American Radiator pf.	116	116	116
3	Chicago Title & Trust	86	86	86
12	Diamond Match	127	126½	127
200	Lake St. Elevated	2	2	2
29	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	47	47	47
181	National Biscuit	39¾	39¼	39¾
127	National Biscuit pf.	102	101¼	102
34	South Side Elevated	92½	92½	92½
100	Street's Stable Car	28½	28½	28½
45	Street's Stable pf.	86	86	85½
82	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¼	100¾
792	United Boxboard	2⅝	2¼	2⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 29.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Ins.	85	85	85
15	Brewing pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼
55	Fireproof	9	8⅝	9
1,135	Fireproof pf.	30	29	30
110	Luster Mining	11½	11½	11½
140	M., L. & H.	28	28	28
50	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
210	Pittsburg Coal, pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
140	Pittsburg Plate Glass	110	110	110
47	River Coal pf.	24	24	24
25	Union Switch	67	67	67
25	U. S. Glass	37½	37½	37½
100	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
55	West. Air	138	137½	137½

BONDS.

$1,000	Brewing 6s	118	118	118

SEABOARD AIR LINE BONDS.

Only 40 Per Cent. Subscribed—Syndicate to Take the Rest.

The time within which the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line could subscribe to the new $5,000,000 issue of 5 per cent. bonds which was authorized on Jan. 8 for the purpose of taking up certain notes issued to the Blair-Ryan interests and to provide funds found necessary for the needs of the company, expired last Saturday.

Blair & Co. made an official announcement yesterday that only 40 per cent. of the bonds were taken by the stockholders, and thus the balance would be taken by the syndicate consisting of Blair & Co., Thomas F. Ryan, and T. J. Coolidge, Jr.

The result of the issue which gave to the subscriber of each $1,000 bond nine shares of the preferred and sixteen shares of the common has been that whereas the preferred had been selling at 19½ and the common at 10 the day the plan of the new issue was announced, the preferred has since sold down to 14½ and the common to 7⅞. The bonds sold as high as 82, but the last sale was at 76⅞ a few days ago.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Feb. 27, 1904.	Decrease for Week.
Loans	$175,629,000	$2,416,000
Circulation	7,000,000	*146,000
Deposits	124,678,000	2,694,000
Due banks	59,382,000	*1,083,000
United States deposits	6,375,000	14,000
Due from agents	28,234,000	*2,309,000
Exchanges	11,508,000	29,000
Due from others	16,503,000	*12,000
Five per cent. funds	350,250	
Legals	5,271,000	240,000
Specie	13,924,000	13,580,000
Reserve excess	1,135,857	*262,286
New York excess	10,174,857	*2,864,714

Excess of reserve two years ago, $1,705,714.
*Increase.

The opening of the week finds the money market still dull, with rates firm. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4¾@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 15@16 2-3 cents discount. Clearings, $16,254,046; balances, $1,138,853. For the month: Clearings, $493,321,051; balances, $39,945,381.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅛	
Sterling	4.84	4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.16¼	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95¾	.94¾
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—The stock market was neglected, though the undertone was firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	65¼	65⅛	65¼
31	Boston Elevated	138	137¾	138
4	Boston & Albany	245	245	235
9	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
20	Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
26	Fitchburg pf.	135¼	135¼	135¼
11	Maine Central	172¾	172¾	172¾
51	Mass. Electric	18¼	17¾	18¼
1,027	Mass. Electric pf.	73	73	74
169	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	191	192
250	Union Pacific	73⅞	73⅝	73¾
11	West End	91	91	91
2	West End pf.	109	109	109

TELEPHONES.

277	American	121½	120	121½
25	Mexican	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	New England	118	118	118

MISCELLANEOUS.

88	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	74½	74	74
850	Am. Pneu. Service	4⅞	4	4⅞
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	19	20
316	Am. Sugar	124⅞	124	124½
33	Am. Sugar pf.	124	123½	124
200	Am. Woolen	9¾	9¼	9¾
176	Am. Woolen pf.	70	69¾	70
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¼	7⅝	8¼
200	Ga. Ry. & Electric	27	26½	27
105	Gen. Electric	158¼	157½	158
260	Mass. Gas	39	38½	38⅞
5	Mass. Gas pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
135	Pullman	211	210	211
21	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	United Fruit	97	96½	96½
73	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28¼	28⅜
75	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
224	U. S. Steel pf.	56	55¼	56

MINING.

80	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
230	Allouez	3 11-16	3¼	3 11-16
1,620	Amalgamated	46¾	46	46⅝
100	Arcadian	45c	45c	45c
115	Atlantic	7	7	7
175	Bingham	20	19½	20
36	Cal. & Hecla	445	440	440
15	Centennial	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
270	Cons. Mercur	60c	56c	58c
452	Copper Range	39½	38

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for stocks dealt in on the curb was irregular and only fairly active. The features of the market were the strength and activity of the American Can stocks and the activity in rights. A single International Mercantile Marine 4½ sold at 80, within a few points of the low record for these bonds reached last year, namely, 75. The preferred stock advanced ⅝ to 107¼, on active transactions, but only 100 common was traded in, at 5, a net gain of ¼. White Knob Copper, which declined last week to 5⅝ upon the announcement of the million-dollar bond issue, yesterday reached 8½.

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AMERICAN CAN preferred was the feature of the list, advancing 1½ points, to 36, closing at the top price for the day. Nearly 2,000 shares were exchanged on the way up from 34¾, the opening and lowest price of the day. Reports of a dividend on the preferred are held responsible for the strength of Can. The last dividend paid was 2½ per cent. last September, but the next dividend, according to the report, is not to be as much. American Can common, which is selling at 4, is the only common stock on the list of curb securities which is selling on a basis of 1–9 as compared with the price of the preferred.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER, the rights on which expired last Saturday, continues to sell around 10¼. It is expected that an official statement of the number of shares subscribed to out of the total of 144,000 in the new issue will be made to-day.

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BROOKLYN UNION GAS rights were active at unchanged prices, but Delaware and Hudson rights scored a gain of ⅝ on sales reaching a larger total than that of all last week's trading. About 2,800 of the rights sold from 2⅞ to 3⅜.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	4		4
1,800	American Can pf	36	34⅜	36
20	American Chicle pf	90	90	90
750	Brooklyn City R. R.	232½	232½	232½
774	B'klyn Union Gas rts.	13¾	13	13
2,295	Dela. & Hud. rts., w. i.	3⅝	2¾	3⅜
200	Electric Vehicle pf	12	11½	12
600	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
600	Greene Con. Copper	10¾	10¼	10¼
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
700	Internat. M. Mar. pf	19¾	19½	19⅞
150	International Salt	10½	*10¼	10½
150	Light, Fuel & Power	29¼	29¼	29¼
1,000	Man. Tr., buyer 30 flat.	1½	1½	1½
1,400	Mon. & Boston	½	7-16	½
15	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	4	4	4
150	New Orleans Rys. pf	29¼	*29½	29½
100	Northern Securities	88¾	88¾	86¾
75	Otis Elevator	33½	33½	33½
25	Otis Elevator pf	88	88	88
110	Seaboard Air Line pf	*15¾	15	15
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Standard Milling pf	19	19	19
70	Tono. Mining of Nev	6	6	6
1,000	White Knob Copper	8½	8	8¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Internat. Mer. M. 4½s.	80	80	80
2,000	†U. S. Shipbuilding 5s.	25	25	25

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	53½	51	53½
American Can	4	4½	3⅝	4
American Can pf	35⅝	36	34½	34⅝
American Chicle	94	98	94	98
American Chicle pf	75	79	76	80
American De Forest	5	5	5	5
American Malting 6s	96	100	96	100
American Motive Power	⅜	1	⅜	1
Amer. Steel Founderies	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	..	40	..	40
American Typefounders	26	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	87½	90	87½	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2⅜	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	70	70½	70	71
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118¼	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2	2¾	2	3
British Colum. Cop. rcts.	..	2⅞	..	2⅞
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	..	8-16	..	8-16
Casein Co. of America	8¼	7⅞	3¼	7⅞
Casein Co. of Aemr. pf	35	62	85	63
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	1	1¼	1	1¼
Central Foundry pf	10	8	10	8
Central Foundry 6s	52	55	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	95	..	96	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	38	93½	93	93½
Compressed Air	⅛	½	⅛	½
Cons. Lake Superior	¾	1	¾	1
Cons. Lake Superior pf	2	3	1½	3
Con. Refrigerating	3	8½	3	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	11	13	11	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	4½	4⅝
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	120	130	123	..
Del. & Hudson rights	3	3½	3¼	3⅜
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	80	85	80	85
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	19¾	21	19	21
Electric Boat pf	48	51	49	51
Electric Lead Reduction	¼	1	¼	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	7⅝	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	13	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie Coma. 4s	..	86	..	86
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
Greene Cons. Copper	10¼	10¾	10	10¼
Greene Cons. Cop. rights	1½	2½	3	4
Guggenheim Ex. 10% paid	90	100	100	110
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	24	19	24
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	70	90	70	90
Hanava Tobacco	28	30	28	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35¼	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	10	15	10	15
Inter. Rapid Transit	101	103	101	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅜	5	4½	4⅝
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19¾	20	19	19⅝
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	..	82	..	82
International Salt	10½	11	10½	11
International Salt 5s	40	44	40	44
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Kitchener Mining	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Lackaw. Steel, 50% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8	10
Light, Fuel & Power	29	29¼	29¼	29⅝
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Mex. Nat. C., 2d pf. off.	5½	6½	..	6½
Mont. & Bos. Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	½
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	96	101
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140½	143	140½	143
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rights	4⅛	4½	3⅝	4
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	30	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6	5	6
North. Am. L. & Pulp	3½	4	3	4
Northern Securites	88½	89	89	89½
Otis Elevator	33	36	33	36
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅜	..	⅜	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1½	..	1½	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7½	5¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	62	68	62	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	25	20½	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Safety Car Heating	185	192	180	192
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	7⅝	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	15	15½	14¾	15½
Seaboard Air L. 5s, w. i.	76¼	77	76	77
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7⅜	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4½	5	4¼	4⅝
Standard Milling pf	18½	19	18	19
Standard Milling 5s	68½	70½	68½	70½
Standard Oil	612	614	610	612
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	28	30	28½	..
Tintic Copper	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5¼	6	5¼	6
Trenton Potteries	10	12½	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	73½	70	73½
Union Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104	105½	104	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102½	103½	102	103½
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅝
United Box Board pf	18	19	*18¼	18⅝
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	103¼	102	103¼
United Box Board	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
United Box Board pf	18¼	18⅝	18½	19
United Copper	7	10	7	10
United Copper pf	70	75	70	75
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4½	2⅞	4½
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	⅜	..	⅜
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	..	½	..	½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., n. new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	..	26	24½	26½
U. S. Ship. 5s, cfts. of deposit	23	..	24½	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	102	102⅜	102	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	102	103	102½	103½
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1½	⅜	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
Washington Coal	1	3	1	3
Worthington Pump	110	115	109½	111
Worthington Pump pf	110	115	109½	111

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	98½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	231½	233	231	234
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	72½	74	72½	74
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Trac. of N. J.	62	64	62	63½
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106¼
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	74½	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	64¾	64	65
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Rys.	8¾	9¼	9	9½
New Orleans Rys. pf	28½	30	29¾	30½
New Orleans 4½s	79	82	79½	81
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69	70	69	70
Pub. Service Corporation	94	100	92	98
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	39½	40½	39½	40¼
St. Louis Transit	8½	10	9	9¾
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	85	93	85	93
Second Av. R. R. con.	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	52	54	53	55
United Traction, Prov.	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. R. & Elec.	12	13	12	13
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	47	50	47	50
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Brook. Union Gas rights	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13
Buffalo Gas	3¼	3½	3⅜	4
Buffalo Gas 4s	65	65½	62½	65½
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	22	24	22	24
Denver Gas 5s	65	68	65	68
Denver Gas 6s	95	97	95	97
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	260	280	260	280
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105¼	106	106½	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas, ex div	..	33½	..	33½
Northern Union Gas 5s	102½	105½	102½	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	..	..
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93¼	95¼	93¼	95¼
St. Paul 5s	88½	92	88½	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8
Brook. Ferry 5s, ex coup.	60	63	60	63
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29.—Trading was in slightly better volume, and prices were steady on the Stock Exchange to-day, but the members are still hampered by continued lack of the necessary machinery, such as telephonic communication with their offices and absence of the quotation ticker service. The sales amounted to $109,300 of bonds and 753 shares of stock. The transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
44,000	Un. Ry. Inc.	52½	51⅞	52
8,000	Cotton Duck firsts	99	99	99
7,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s	115	115	115
11,000	United Ry. 4s	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
300	Va. Midland seconds	112	112	112
23,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
11,000	Brewing Cos. firsts	49	48½	49
2,000	At. Coast Line of Conn.	92¾	92¾	92¾

STOCKS.

75	Northern Cent. Ry.	90	90	90
23	Continental Trust	100½	100	100
650	United Ry. com.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
5	Mercantile Trust	124	124	124

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅞d per ounce, and in New York at 58⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Brunswick sold at .05, 200 Chollar at .20, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 400 Elkton at .63, 100 Hale & Norcross at .95, 100 Mexican at 1.80, 500 Mollie Gibson at .07½, 500 Moon Anchor at .10, and 300 Union Consolidated at .85.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.48	.47
Belcher	.31	.32
Best & Belcher	2.15	2.05
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	1.15	1.10
Challenge Consolidated	.36	.32
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.23	.23
Gould & Curry	.40	.41
Hale & Norcross	.91	.98
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	1.75	1.80
Occidental Consolidated	.82	.82
Ophir	4.70	4.70
Overman	.30	.31
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.57	.55
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.53	.52
Syndicate	.04	.14
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Consolidated	.85	.85
Utah Consolidated	.21	.21
Yellow Jacket	.47	.46
Silver bars	58¼	57⅝
Mexican dollars	47@.48	.47@.48
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6½	6⅞	6½	7⅛
Anaconda	15	16	15	16
C. K. & N.	19	20	19	20
C. C. Consolidated	7⅝	7⅞	7¼	7¾
Dante	3⅝	3⅞	4	4⅛
Doctor Jackpot	8¾	9¼	8½	9¼
Elkton	63½	65	63⅜	64
El Paso	70	70½	69⅝	70
Gold Dollar	5	5½	5¼	5½
Golden Cycle	51½	51⅝	51	51⅔
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4	3¾	4
Isabella	32	34	30	34
Jackpot	6⅝	9	7	9
Keystone	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Little Puck	3½	4	3¼	3½
Little Bessie	3¾	3¾	3	3¼
Mollie Gibson	5½	8½	6	7½
Mary Cashen	1⅝	2	1	2
Moon Anchor	10	11	10	11
New Haven	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Old Gold	9½	10	9¼	10
Pharmacist	4½	4¾	4¼	4⅜
Portland	175	195	175	190
Rose Maud	4½	4¾	4	4½
Rose Nicol	2½	2½	2¼	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Vindicator	64	66	64½	65½
Work	6¼	6⅜	6	6¼

FINANCIAL.

15 WALL STREET,
MARCH 1ST, 1904.

The firm of Lawrence & Buckham is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.
CLIFFORD BUCKHAM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO.,

for the transaction of a general STOCK EXCHANGE and BOND business.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
CLIFFORD BUCKNAM,
R. H. SIMPSON.

United States Reduction & Refining Co
First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated July 1, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of March, 1904, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $29,153.18.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.

WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Howard K. Burras. A. Frank Beales.
John S. Dickerson, Jr.

H. K. BURRAS & CO.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.

Members {NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

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NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

12 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
$100 Union League Club of Brklyn. 1st 5s, 1910.
10 shs. Humbolt River Gold & Silver Mining Co.
200 shs. Brooklyn Gas Fixture Co.
1 share N. Y. Greenwood & Coney Island R. R.
$250 Yaqui Land Grant 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1902.
500 shs. Miller Creek Land & Lime Co.
10 shs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st mtge. R. R. and Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds. 1947.
$6,000 Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st 4s, 1927.
$1,500 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1941.
$11,000 Denver Gas and Electric Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5s, 1949.
$1,000 Lehigh and Hudson River R. R. 5s, 1911.
$1,000 Brklyn. Rapid Transit 5 p. c. Mtge. 1946.
$1,000 Western N. Y. and Penn. Ry. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1943.
$8,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1905.
$4,000 Denver Gas and Electric Co. Prior Lien 6 p. c. Mtge., 1918.
67 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.
100 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. pfd.
193 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
163 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
82 shs. Brklyn. Rapid Transit and $39 scrip.
100 shs. United States Leather Co. pfd.
22 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
120 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. pfd.
55 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
13 shs. Market and Fulton Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Morris and Essex R. R. Co.
50 shs. American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
81 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
46 shs. Oswego and Syracuse R. R. Co.
17 shs. Fulton Nat'l Bank (175 p. c. paid in liq.)
20 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of Brklyn.
20 shs. Denver Gas and Electric Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. and St. Paul R'way (Chic., Pacf. and West. Div.) 5s, 1921.
$4,000 N. Y. and Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1927.
$5,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1995.
$2,425 City of Copenhagen 4 p. c. Gold Loan of 1901.
$7,000 United States 4 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$10,000 United States 4 p. c. Consols, 1907.
$10,000 Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Income Bds., 1910, Oct., 1881, Coupons on.
$5,000 Midland R. R. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Chic., Rock Island and Pac. Ry. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1988.
$9,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
5,000 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
70 shs. German Alliance Insurance Co.
630 shs. Germania Smelting and Refining Works.
10 shs. Vanderbilt Steam and Iron Co. of Princeton, N. J., and Birmingham, Ala.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$1,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Reg. Water Scrip., 1907.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 6 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., Series A, 1908.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$14,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1905.
400 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
500 shs. American Tubing and Webbing Co. of Providence, R. I.
5 shs. Federal Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
6,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas pfd. (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas pfd. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
$6,500 Newburgh, Dutchess and Conn. R. R. Inc. Bds., 1907.
77½ shs. American School Furniture Co. pfd.
35 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
45 shs. Bankers' Life Insurance Co.
$16,000 Union Tale Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1916.
$15,000 Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. 5 p. c. Convt. Bds., (Ctf. of Dep.)
$1,000 Mexican Central Ry. Co., Ltd., Con. Mtge. 4s, 1911.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
5 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester.
15 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. Issaqua Coal Co.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d pfd.
$2,000 United Lumber Co. of Nova Scotia 1st 5s, 1922.
25 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
300 shs. Peoria and Eastern R'way.
$500 Globe Security Co. 8 p. c. Bond, 1908, Guar.
20 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of America.
176 shs. New Orleans St. R'way Co.
$2,000 Denver & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Simpson Crawford Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1924.
80 shs. Simpson Crawford Co.
111 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$10,000 Simpson Crawford Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1924.
50 shs. Simpson Crawford Co.
$10,000 American School Furniture Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1929.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
10 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
400 shs. Pneumatic Steering Gear & Manufg. Co.
$188,000 United States Ship Building Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
$20,000 Underwriting of New Hampshire Traction Co., full paid.
25 shs. Union Exchange Bank.

A Vital Difference.

The last annual report of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company states that the cost to the company of producing copper is ten and one-eighth cents a pound. The Greene Consolidated is one of the six largest copper producers in the world, and its facilities are such that it probably produces its copper as cheap as it can be produced anywhere outside of the Verde Copper Belt.

In the trial of a lawsuit in one of the courts of New York City a few years ago it was proved by the books of the United Verde Copper Company and the

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts—34 Union Square, cor. 16th St.; north light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

To Let—Large store, 240 West 116th, near 8th Av. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

New flat, store building; lease one tenant five years. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Why not go to Newark? Low Rents, Cheap power. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WEST 125TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.

Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

A factory site in Jersey City, 14 full lots, adjoining Erie R. R. and having siding; price $35,000.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Store and basement to let;
Vesey Street, opposite Washington Market;
rent, $780 and Croton; possession May 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

WILLIAM ST., 259, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

77 and 79 Beach St., 5 stories and basement, 42x100.
Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 Beekman St.

A 1,250 3d Av., near 72d St.; large Store and Basement; desirable for any business; rent only $900.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
CITY OR COUNTRY,
SALE OR LEASE.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

A.—To rent, sixth and seventh floors, in the new and attractive building, 488 Fifth Av., near 42d Street; steam heat and elevator; rent, $1,000 each. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

103 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Welgert, 1,188 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

111 NASSAU ST.

25 feet front display show window; first floor, large room, low rent. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4527 Cortlandt.

32 UNION SQ.

Store, lofts, and offices, fireproof building; latest improvements.
G. H. FIGUERON, 5 E. 42d St.

34-36 W. HOUSTON ST.

Store and lofts, fireproof building.
W. G. FIGUERON, 5 E. 42d.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST,
suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation offices; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, now occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

OFFICES.
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

For Rent—Sixth loft Nos. 9 and 11 Franklin St., 42x100; excellent light, elevator, power, and heat; rental, $1,500 per annum.

Also Nos. 1196 to 1202 Leonard St., store and basement, 3,400 square feet; five lofts, 1,000 sq. ft. each; elevator, heat, and excellent light. Apply Simmons Realty and Construction Co., F. H. Simmons, Secy., 110 Centre St.

7 WEST 38TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,000 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.,
5 WEST 31ST ST.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

LOFTS TO LET AT

29 BEEKMAN.	32 FRANKFORT.
59 BEEKMAN.	43 JOHN.
69 BEEKMAN.	122 NASSAU.
143 CHAMBERS.	225 PEARL.
51 CLIFF.	18-20 ROSE.
18 DEY.	16 SPRUCE.
42 DEY.	79-81 WORTH.

AND MANY OTHERS.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
SOLE AGENT.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Part of Second floor in the
Morton Building,
114 NASSAU ST.
Display on Nassau St.
Also number of desirable offices.
F. ZITTEL, ON PREMISES.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET.
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE.
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

570 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STREETS,
second, third, and fourth floors to let for business. Steam heat. Electric light. Excellent front and rear light. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Three years' lease. Possession May 1, 1904.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 5TH AVE., BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET.
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE.
Store and Basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 Nassau St. Tel., 2,307 Cort.

LOFTS TO LET,
16 WARREN STREET,
25x85, steam heat, modern plumbing, electric freight elevator; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

GROUND FLOOR FRONT,
BANKING OR STEAMSHIP OFFICE,
BROADWAY, SOUTH OF EXCHANGE PLACE, about fifteen hundred square feet; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

LOFTS TO LET,
25 UNION SQUARE,
25x85, steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

FIRST FLOOR, 126 FRONT ST.,
suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Telephone, 2368 John. 45 William St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory Wanted—Buy or lease; need about 15,000 square feet with engine and boiler; terms must be reasonable. L., 134 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments.—New; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; private neighborhood; rent, $28 to $42. Lemon, 525 West 152d St.

LEE PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE.
Simplest, best, cheapest invented; price, $3.00. Circular free. Y. Y. Coin and Stamp Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

200 East 68th St., corner 3d Av.
Apartments of four large rooms; steam heat and all the improvements; rents $24 to $28.
F. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. F. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

A.—Corner Apartments and others equally light, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated and all the other improvements; pleasant outlook, front and rear; houses are extremely well kept. Rents, $27.50 to $37.50.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbia College Leasehold Sold for $75,000 — Many Dealings Reported by Brokers.

Details of the transaction in which Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia has bought Euclid Hall, a seven-story apartment on Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, 204.10 by 119.6, and has given in payment to the Realty Company of American, Franklin Petit, forty-eight lots on Broadway, the aggregate value of the two properties being $2,500,000, are presented in another column.

William H. Van Alst & Co. have sold for John McGovern 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Shaw & Co. have sold for William E. Parsons, Jr., trustee, 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a three-story-and-basement private dwelling, 15 by 50 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the R. Kleeberg estate, 12 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Isidor Bloom has sold for Citron, Salinsky & Lercuthal to Mrs. R. Moskievitz 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat.

Nathan Rosenberg has sold for Harry Matz to Eugene Vallens 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment, 50 by 88 by 100.

James E. Callan has sold for A. Lehmsler the flat on the east side of Arthur Avenue, about 400 feet north of Crescent Avenue, 50 by 87.

E. Lowenthal has sold for Mrs. V. Romaine to Adolph Hollander 595 Prospect Avenue, a four-story flat, 20 by 100.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Georgiana B. Maclay to the Fourteenth Street Arcade Company for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $200,000, 32 West Fourteenth Street, running through to 31 West Thirteenth Street, 25 by 206.

Max Marx has purchased from Mark Ash 921 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story apartment, 25.10 by 99.9 by 24.11 by 92.10½.

Samuel Wacht has sold to a Mr. Levy 196 Orchard Street, a six-story tenement, 24.10 by 87.6.

Samuel Wacht has sold to a Mr. Feldman 334 and 336 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, two six-story tenements, 50 by 100.

Corner Sold Under Construction.

G. E. Groezinger has sold for Ernest Hammer to Anton Birkle the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and Fox Streets, 25 by 111. A five-story tenement with three stores, now building on the lot, will be completed about July 1.

Seaver & Moore have sold the three five-story flat houses 138 to 138 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 75 by 100.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Isaac Walker for three years the property 2 East Thirtieth Street.

John H. Berry has sold for George Fuchs for about $35,000, the five-story apartment houses, 459 and 461 West Fifty-seventh Street.

J. William Bogen has sold the five-story flat house 2,232 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 85.

The Webster Realty Company has bought through Sachs & Co., from Charles Weisberger and Sigmund Levy, 1,420 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, 24.11 by 75.

Arnold Kaiser has bought, through A. Hoffstadt, from Gutwillig Brothers, 447 Central Park West, a five-story flat, 40.11 by 100.

Charles B. Gumb has bought from Patrick Higgins 156 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.8.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold 27 and 29 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, two three-story dwellings, 37.6 by 100.11. The same brokers have bought 311 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 102.2.

Pease & Elliman Lease Lofts.

Pease & Elliman have leased the following lofts and stores: For J. J. Etchingham to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 101 West Sixty-sixth Stret; for E. A. Cruikshank & Co. to H. N. Nunes, 14 East Forty-second Street; for George A. Bowman, agent, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 129 West Forty-second Street; for the German Savings Bank to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; for Henry A. Siebrecht to Marcus & Rhodes, 425 Fifth Avenue; for Henry A. Siebrecht to Welch & Donaldson, 425 Fifth Avenue; for the Registration Trust Company to Willard, Gifford & Cox, 41 Cedar Stret; also the following apartments: For Frederic Weber to Charles A. Shearson, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street; for Brooke & Georger to Mrs. Charles McManus, 60 West Fifty-eighth Street; for Benjamin Horton to the Hon. Charles H. Allen 50 West Forty-fifth Street, and for Mrs. Henry T. Akin to C. E. Baylis, 58 West Thirty-third Street.

R. Fehlemann & Son have sold for Louisa Shwegler to John J. Schreiner the Marconi, a seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 99.11 by 100.

John G. Ritter has sold 222 East One Hundred and Second Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Sarah Goldberg 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement.

David Cohen has resold to Philip Shapiro 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a flat, 25 by 100.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Father John R. Slattery to Abraham Ruth the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg 13 East Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, 23.9 by 98.9.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Charles M. Rosenthal and Isaac M. Bernstein the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, a plot 199.10 by 100. The buyers, Schmeidler & Bachrach, will resell the property in forty-foot plots to builders.

Columbia College Leasehold Sold.

The Columbia College leasehold property at 612 Fifth Avenue has been sold for about $75,000. It is a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 15 by 125, adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, which John I. Kane recently bought from Cornelius Vanderbilt. The lease of Nos. 612 and 614 was originally made to V. K. Stevenson in 1870. The present occupant of No. 612 is Mrs. P. Van Zandt Lane.

John N. Golding has sold to Isaac Stern the lot, 20 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-second Street. The buyer will erect a dwelling for his daughter's occupancy.

David Cohen has resold to Philip Shapiro 3 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Seaver & Moore are reported to have sold for Charles Blauvelt 134 to 138 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, three five-story flats, 75 by 100.11.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the National Realty Company to W. De Lancey Kountze 41 East Fifty-first Street, a new five-and-one-half-story American basement house, 20 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the premises after his marriage to Miss Martha Johnson, his engagement having been recently announced.

Activity in Brownsville.

The World Realty Company, operating in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, has bought the two blocks, each 200 by 500, one bounded by Newport and Lott Avenues and Christopher and Sackman Streets, and the other bounded by Newport and Lott Avenues and Sackman and Powell Streets. The same company has sold to George Jonkowgy, who has resold to Max Aronson, the twelve inside lots on Christopher Street, each 25 by 100.

Abraham Levy has bought three lots on Rockaway Avenue, between Blake and Dumont Avenues, 75 by 100, and has resold the plot to Samuel Brasch.

Benjamin Greenbaum has bought two lots on Rockaway Avenue, between Dumont and Lavonia Avenues, 50 by 100, and has resold the plot to Davis Marx.

Richard Dickson has sold for John C. Heinz and Pauline D. Windecker, as executors, the frame dwelling at the northeast corner of Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

Charles Morrison has sold for Frederick W. Marks and others to a syndicate 137 to 143 West Twenty-second Street, four three-story buildings, 83.4 by 98.9. A ten-story loft building will be erected and occupied by a dry goods concern.

Peter Tollmann has sold to a Mrs. Cohn, who has resold to Mrs. S. Weill, 222 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Simons & Moersfelder have bought from the Prospect Realty Company 324 to 328 East Thirty-fourth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 85 by 98.9.

Crist & Herrick have sold for the De Klyn estate 334 West Eleventh Street, a three-story tenement, 25 by 101.10.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Isaac Walker, for three years, 2 East Thirtieth Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Sarah Goldberg 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 98.9.

Pocher & Co. have sold the five-story double brick tenement 534 West Thirty-ninth Street for Helen E. Wardwell to a client; also the two five-story brick tenements 222 and 224 West Sixty-second Street for the Deshong estate to C. D. Casanova.

Solomon Moses has sold through Edward Polak 4.000 to 4,004 Third Avenue, three four-story flats, 75 by 90.

James E. Callan has sold for John W. Bullikofer the lot, 25 by 142, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 171 feet east of Marmion Avenue.

E. J. Welling has sold for Mary Stunker to Mary H. Johanson 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 99.11 by 100, sold by Ambrose K. Ely.

J. Heaney & Co. have sold to a Mr. Schofield 2,002 Hughes Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 20 by 95.

Gussaroff & Steindler have resold to Louis I. Harris 877 and 879 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, two four-story flats, 50 by 100; also, to Alvina Parbs the similar adjoining house, No. 881.

Simons & Moersfelder have sold for Moersch & Wille 338 West Nineteenth Street, a six-story flat, 25 by 92.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought from Henrietta Gerber and others 949 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, 27 by 70.

Alexander Wilson has sold to a Mr. Brown 306 East Fortieth Street, a three-story tenement, 25 by 98.9.

Citron, Salinsky & Leventhal have sold through Isidor Bloom to Regina Moskievitz 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Gussaroff & Steindler have sold to Isador Ginsberg 121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Stret, a three-story dwelling, 15.11 by 100.11.

Simons & Moersfelder have sold to Gustav Seelig 620 and 622 East Eleventh Street, two six-story flats, on plot 50 by 92.3.

Louis Strasburger has sold 44 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, 18 by 100.5.

The Bronx Home Realty Company is having plans prepared for twenty-eight three-story two-family houses, to be erected on Grant and Morris Avenues, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, Bronx.

Mortimer Levy was the broker in the recent sale of 87 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street to Louis Lese.

Phillips & London have sold for P. & M. Goldstein to D. B. Phillips 103 Forsyth Street, old buildings, 25.6 by 100.

Arthur F. Ducret, 99 Nassau Street, has sold 131 West One Hundred and Third Street, flat, a five-story single apartment house to Herbert E. Sudderly.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's oferings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Cedar Avenue, east side, 56.5 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 36.8 by 122; Cedar Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 37 by 125; Cedar Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 37 by 125; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff.....$18,000

Denman Street, north side, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 118.5, four-story brick tenement and two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to A. C. Lesoudi.....12,200

262 and 264 East Houston Street, north side, 312 feet west of Avenue B, 35 by 111, leasehold, four-story-front and three-story rear brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff.....7,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cedar Avenue, east side, 353.7 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 35.6 by 125; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff....5,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 203 and 205 Greene Street, west side, 204.6 feet south of Third Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $77,859.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 606 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 113 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 103.3, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenement.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, John T. Dooling, referee, 445 Ninth Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet south of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.4 by 80, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,080; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, 234 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,580.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Inwood Avenue, northeast corner of East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 107.3 by 12.10 by 87.2 by 74.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,307.

George Jones has sold for A. Joachim to Henry Grossman a plot, Philip Passon 22 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

John H. Berry has sold for Henry Steers for about $25,000, the stone mansion fronting on Terrace Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

The only new structure filed in the Building Department yesterday was:

King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, southeast corner, for a two-story brick store and sleeping rooms, 54.10 by 90.4; E. Ryan of 186 Second Avenue, owner; H. Fonchaux of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 142 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick salesroom; Wendel & Wright Lumber Company of 179 Broadway, owner; E. B. Gallaher of Broadway and Seventieth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 110 West Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick studio and stores; C. B. Kip and another of 27 William Street, owners; H. A. Koelbis of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $12,500.

No. 62 Attorney Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; M. Eckhardt of 2,860 Third Avenue, owner; F. Straub of Union Course, L. I., architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 57 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; P. Smith, premises, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $150.

No. 35 Allen Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and stores; H. Sackin, premises, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $450.

No. 22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Subelsky of 6 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 11 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to a one-story brick factory; J. Everard of 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Tenth Street, north side, 580 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22.1 by 28.1; Charles F. Ritch of 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; J. H. Tominson of 2,144 Lafontaine Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Feb. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Anna M. Irving to Edmund A. Hurry, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 428, w s, 29x100; Jacob Wolf to Lizzie A. Steers, (mtg $35,000).. Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,551, w s, 25.5x80.5; George Hinck to Harnet Baer, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BEACH AV, w s, 100 ft n of Dawson St, 25x96.5x28x110.5; Richard Cohen to Lewis Dorfman, (mtg $13,550)..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 100x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Lucy G. Barnard, (mtg $7,000)..... 2,900

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 100x100; Lucy G. Barnard to Daniel McLean, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, 2,318, e s, 25x100; Joseph Leitner to Annie Isaac, (mtg $5,800,) other consideration and..... 100

BLEECKER ST, 310, w s, 20x83.2; Myra K. Harper and another to John Hopson, quitclaim..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 223 and 225, e s, 40x75x 39.8x75; Isaac Leader and another to Isaac Chauser and andther, (mtgs $55,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 168th St, 170.11x204x158x271.9; James Slater to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 50x125; Frederick Schlueter to Leo Stang, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,522, e s, 25x100.11; Abraham Malkin to Morris Haber, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,520, e s, 25x100.11; Samuel Siomon to Harry Heller and another, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

CEDAR AV, 931, e s, 93.4 ft n of land of Fordham Morris, 37x125; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Josepha M. Young, executrix..... 6,000

CEDAR AV, e s, 56.5 ft n of land of Fordham Morris, 36.8x122x37.8x122; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Josepha M. Young, executrix..... 6,000

CEDAR ST, e s, 130.1 ft n of land of Fordham Morris, 37x125; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Josepha M. Young, executrix..... 6,000

CEDAR AV, e s, 353.7 ft n of land of Fordham Morris, 35.6x125; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to John H. Powell..... 5,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 15, w s, 25x77.6; Ernst Plath to Jonas Well and another, (mtgs $22,000)..... Nom.

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 296.6 ft s of Guerlain Place, 50x110; Alfred Lauterbach, referee, to John S. Mapes..... 700

EAGLE AV, w s, 494.6 ft s of 156th St, 19.9x99.5; Daniel E. Seybel to Betty Goldsmith, other consideration and..... 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 142.1 ft n of 162d St, 126.8x126.4x125.4x116.4; Marie Wedigen to Ewald Mommer..... Nom.

FOREST AV, 1,177, w s, 20x87.7; Oscar K. Hentschel and wife to John Blockhaus, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

FORD ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x110.6x25x110; Alexander Cruickshank to Daniel W. Smith, (mtgs $2,300)

FORSYTH ST, 50, e s, 24.9x75; Rachel Michelson to Rebecca Lipschitz, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 164, s w corner of Cortlandt St., 27.5x36.8x26.9x50.1; Charles L. Carpenter and others, executors and trustees, to Interborough Rapid Transit Company and others, all title.. 10,000

HENRY ST, 71, n s, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Ernst Plath, (mtg $34,400)..... Nom.

KING ST, 16, s s, 21x75; John M. Williams to Samuel Selikowitz, other consideration and..... 100

LENOX AV, w s, 76.11 ft s of 129th St, 23x35.6; John J. McGrath to Edward L. Clarkson, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LEWIS ST, e s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x 100; Abraham R. Lawrence, referee, to Marie L. Stimpson..... 23,000

LEWIS ST, e s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x 100; Marie L. Stimpson to George V. N. Baldwin, (mtg $18,000)..... 23,000

LEWIS ST, s s, 25x70; John J. Glynn to Leopold Uhr, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Max Berkowitz, (mtg $19,000).. Nom.

LOT 3, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Belmont Av; Annie E. Murray to Mary E. Murray..... 1,500

MADISON AV, 1,677, e s, 15.3x70; Lewis Stanger to Marcus Krebs, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,735 and 1,737, e s, 54x 91; Rose Adler and others to David D. Doniger, (mtg $36,000)..... Nom.

NEW ELM ST, s w corner of Duane St, runs s 18.3x s w 23.3x n w 19.2x n e 10.8x20.7x s e 8.1; the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company to William H. Johns..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25.3x76; Paul Siegel to Carolina Mascher, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 261.7 ft s of 168th St, runs w 141.4z s 12.2x e — x s 12.2x — x n — Emma Doyle to Loretta Baker, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and... 100

WEBSTER AV, 1,229 to 1,235, 1,239, 1,247, 1,296, and 1,298; Adolph Wexler to Louis Burger, (mtgs $88,500,) other consideration and..... 100

WEST END AV, s s, 98.8 ft e of 98th St, 20x100; Alfred Pardo to James D. MacDonald and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $30,000)..... 35,500

WILLARD AV, n s, 196.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Bernard Murtha to Rose Chames..... Nom.

WILLARD AV, n s, 221.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Bernard Murtha to Robert Ghames..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, 407, w s, 25x84; John F. Fayen to Leopold Barth and another, (mtgs $28,500,) other consideration and.. 100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 666.10 ft s of 168th St, 30x100.9x97.6x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Theckla Wendell..... 950

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 318.10 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Theckla Wendell..... 725

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 293.10 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Theckla Wendell..... 550

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 268.10 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Theckla Wendell..... 525

1ST AV, n e corner of 17th St, 23x94; Isaac Lowenstein and others to Moses Goldman and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D ST, 121 West, 22x78.4; Isaac Sakolski to Donoto Piciulo, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D ST, 121 West, 23x78.4; Donoto Piciulo to Francesco Pepe, (mtg $12,875)..... 16,500

6TH AV, 1,414, e s, 29.11x100; Rebecca Weigert to Robert F. Ellas and another, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.. 100

5TH AV, 2,207, e s, 25x75; Morris Karp and another to Isaac Steinberg and another, (mtg $13,550,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 157, e s, 25.2x100; the Union Theological Seminary to Sigmund Hirschberg..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,271 and 2,273, e s, runs e 75x s 47.4x s w 4.5x w 71.6x n 50; Jacob L. Liesner and another to Leopold Lowry, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and.. 100

7TH AV, 2,023, e s, 37.6x92; Stuard Hirschman and another to Rachel Markowitz, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,524, w s, 27.1x100; Berghard Freund to Carrie Fittichauer..... Nom.

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Frederick W. Kroehle to Louis Schaefer, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x100; Louise Schwegler to John Schreiner, (mtg $150,000,) other consideration and. 100

7TH ST, 97½ East, 19x97.6; Samuel Holober to Sarah Stein, ½ part, right, title, and interest, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, 547, w s, 19x75.6; Peter Fendrich to Ellen Gibson, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, 773, w s, 25x80; New Amsterdam Realty Company to George Frey, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, 547, w s, 19x75.6; Theresa Abelson to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

10TH AV, n w corner of 23d St, 24x20; John H. Hingalage and others, executors, to Diedrich H. Von Glahn..... 33,000

11TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 47.2x103.3; William Flinn to Moe A. Isaacs, (mtgs $155,750)..... Nom.

16TH ST, n s, 152.6 ft w of Avenue B, 19x92; John J. Curran to William Klinger..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Philip Moersch and another to Nettie Simons, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Nettie Simons to L. Walter Lissberger and another, ½ part, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom.

21ST ST, 341 West, 25x98.9; George Shepherd to Charles D. Abbott..... 15,000

24TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 26.8x25x25; Katharine E. Moore to John Stewart..... 5,250

45TH ST, n s, 186 ft e of 7th Av, runs n 100.5x e 33.11x n 100.5x e 15x s 100.5x e 36.5x s 100.6x w 85.8; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to the New Lyceum Theatre Company, (mtg $200,000)..... Nom.

46TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Ellen O'Gorman to Patrick Callan, jr..... Nom.

52D ST, 419 East, 20.10x77.6x21.4x81.3; Johanna Levy to Ferdinand J. Hagen, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

6'ST ST, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27x 100.5; Mary Canis to James N. Webb, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and.. 100

69TH ST, 124 West, 25x100.5; Union Real Estate Company to Max Baron, (mtgs $18,000)..... 26,300

69TH ST, 257 West, 20x100.5; Samuel K. McGuire to Michael G. Byrne, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

72D ST, s s, 168.8 ft e of 2d Av, 18.8x 102.2; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Leopold Spachner, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

74TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of 2d Av, 23x102.2; Mary M. Curry, by guardian, and individually, to Louis Grimm, all title..... 4,264

74TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of 2d Av, 23x102.2; James F. Curry and another to Louis Grimm, 2-3 part, (mtg $10,000)..... 1,167

74TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Fannie Littenberg to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 26,000

77TH ST, 77 West, 18x100.11; Henry D. Greenwald and another to Samuel L. Goldstein and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel Gillis and another to Samuel Gluckitch and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, 352 East, 25x100.10; Frank Garofalo to Antonio Crecco, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 222 East, 25x100.11; Peter Tollmann to Carrie Weill, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, n s, 249.6 ft w of 5th Av, 45.4x100.11; Jacob Lederer and another to Joseph Toch, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 4 to 10 West, 79.6x100.11; Sarah Greenblatt to Meyer Horwitz and

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

Plot 50 by 100, Riverside Drive Extension, $8,000. Morris Franklin, Room 30, 165 B'way.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$31,000	5-story double flat, with stores, on Brook Avenue; rents $2,300. Easy terms.
$18,000	4-story triple flat, with stores; a guaranteed rental of $1,716; mortgage $11,000. Easy terms.
$30,500	5-story double flat, Brook Avenue, with 2 stores, cold-water flat; in fine order; all rented; mortgage to suit.
$15,500	4-story double flat, all improvements; 5 rooms and bath; mortgage $8,500 at 4½%; will take 2d mtg. to suit; will also consider exchange for 3-family house, Bronx.
$14,000	4-story double flat; mortgage $10,000 at 4½%.
$9,000	For large old-fashioned house on plot of 100x100, near Bronx Park entrance; mortgage $4,000.
$5,000	1-family frame dwelling, near L station, in good locality; terms to suit.
$7,000	3-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, and bath, all improvements; $1,500 cash will buy.

W. F. A. KURZ,
NEAR CORTLANDT AVENUE.
608 EAST 156TH STREET.

BRONX REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Bargains: 5-Story Triple Flat,
with Stores, 3d Av., near Wendover Av.
PRICE $23,000. RENTAL, $2,508.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLATS,
with Stores, 3d Av., near Wendover Av.
PRICE, $21,000. RENTAL, $2,200.

4-Story Modern Double Flat,
25x100. BROOK AV., NEAR 171ST ST.
PRICE, $13,500. RENTAL, $1,500.
EASY TERMS.

SACRIFICED.
3-FAMILY SINGLE FLAT,
6 Rooms and Bath each apartment: open Plumbing; Bathgate Av., near 183d St. "L" Station.
Have many other desirable parcels, which we can offer by calling at our office.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 3d Ave.,
NEAR WENDOVER "L" STATION.

Attention!—$2,500 buys nine-room detached house; all improvements; near "L," churches, and schools; excellent Concourse plot, 100x125, for sale cheap; Unionport plot, 100x200, will sacrifice for cash; Webster Av., exchange for cold water flats; Westchester acreage property wanted; builders, we have plots of lots ripe for improvements, near "L" terminus. O'Hara Brothers, 200th St., Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays.

Jerome Avenue, 42 lots; house, barn, hennery; magnificently situated; opportunity for great bargain; opposite Empire City track, between Yonkers and Mt. Vernon; excellent communication by Jerome Avenue trolley cars; streets, gas, water; adapted for subdivision; private occupancy, institution, or improvement. Brokers' commission paid. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 671 5th Av., Manhattan.

Willis Av. store property, 138th St. store property, best in Bronx. Big returns. Flats in all directions, paying 15 to 20 per cent. 1, 2, and 3 family houses, very low prices, easy terms.
Hotel property, water fronts, stables, building lots.
John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats $250 up. Peters, 2,061 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$15,000 cash buys up-to-date 5-story double flat, seven rooms and bath, 38x88x100; mortgage, 4 per cent.; rent, $4,150; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargains.—4 and 5 story flats near elevated, rapid transit; also 2 and 3 family houses; best part Bronx; easy terms. Roos, 2,998 3d Av., opp. 154th St.

1-2-3-family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avs.; lots, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

Great bargain. Bronx corner brick flat, with stores, $19,000; prominent location. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Triple flat; no heat; stores; near 154th St., 3d; price $23,000; low rents; $2,400; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

High Bridge.—$5,000; detached dwelling, 8 rooms, bath; improvements; $1,000 cash. Eckenfelder, 1,182 Madison Av.

$8,000 equity in 5-story business property, new 100, 135th St. and Willis Av.; rent, $3,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Three-family frame flat, 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$5 monthly; choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated; proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

4-story brick, single flat on Prospect Av., for sale; price, $11,500. Lawyer, 145 Nassau St., Room 277.

880 E. 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 80 Liberty St.

New single flat, brick, 33-ft. front, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; beauty and a bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 160th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Plot 100x125 near Bronx Park; fine chance for builder. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

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The Lawyers Mortgage Company
Pays the interest the day it is due. Attends to the fire insurance, taxes and assessments. GUARANTEES WITH $4,000,000 the payment of principal and interest.
THE SALES OF **$10,000,000**
OF GUARANTEED MORTGAGES during the past year demonstrates the public confidence in this company.
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FUNDS TO LOAN FIRST MORTGAGE MANHATTAN & BRONX ONLY.
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MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX.
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Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies. Tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau.

Have amounts $3,000—$15,000; loan on good first mortgage. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av., Bronx.

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ALONG THE SOUND.
Handsomely furnished houses for rent for the season or year at Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Byram Shore, Port Chester, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Cos Cob, Sound Beach, Stamford, &c., and beyond.
BLOODGOOD DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 5TH AVE., CORNER 45TH ST.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $600 to $1,000; special bargain for sale; house, 12 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, $10,500.
J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 PALISADE AV., YONKERS, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Modern house, nine rooms, bath, near station, $7,000; houses for rent $45 month up. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Suare, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4264—Cortlandt.

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Small New House and One Acre
Good Rich Garden Ground Located
in one of the fastest growing towns on Long Island Sound. Modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds. Local demand for labor or fifty minutes by rail to New York; also steamboats to the city. Price, $750. $100 down, balance same as rent. Call or write for particulars, 202 East 23d St., or Owner, 861 Manhattan Av., Room 6, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

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S. DE WALL TEARSS, Auctioneer,
OFFICE, 171 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT
THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
By order of Anzonetta B. Wolfe and W. Irving Clark, as Executors, &c., of John Wolfe, deceased,
THE 12-STORY STEEL AND BRICK OFFICE BUILDING,
80 & 82 WILLIAM ST.
Size of plot, 72 feet on William Street, 32 feet on Maiden Lane and 25 feet on Liberty Street, more or less. Building covering plot.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT
the lot and building,
NO. 132 EAST 64TH STREET,
will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
MARCH 4TH, 1904.
at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

FACTORY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY,
65x150. PLOT 125x150.
BORDEN AVE., NEAR 34TH ST. FERRY,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Recently built; all manufacturing facilities; railway siding and conveniences to factory.
HENRY A. RUBINO, Trustee,
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At Rutherford, N. J., the nearest and best suburb of New York; a decided bargain; house contains large reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, cemented cellar, four bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; two finished rooms and storage room on third floor; exposed nickel plumbing, porcelain bath; house has every modern improvement, perfect repair; large veranda on front and side; stone porch columns; grounds 75x100; would cost $5,000 to duplicate; will sell at a sacrifice, $4,000, $1,000 cash. A. L. Watson, Rutherford, N. J.

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RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH,
NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH,
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
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For Sale at a Low Price.—A modern house; 8 large rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; steam heat; location good; 4 minutes' walk to Grove St. station or trolley; lot 30x142; price, $5,000; also a modern house of 12 rooms and bath; location good; 8 minutes' walk to Ampere station on Lackawanna; lot 40 feet on street; price, $5,000. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove station, East Orange, N. J.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station. Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Five new houses, 9 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit
DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NEWARK?
Several fine suburban residences for sale.
For real estate in New Jersey see
JOHN H. McKEON, 782 Broad St., Newark.

North Shrewsbury River, at Locust, N. J.—10 minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage; furnished; open plumbing, gas, bath; laundry; stable; 4 acres lawn, shade; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,500; South Bath Av.; large restricted residential plot, $9,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rutherford, N. J.—Cottage, 6 rooms; bath; all improvements; plot, 50x160; reasonable. William M. Pietz, 180 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

210 feet North River water front, including bulkhead and about 60 city lots; sale or lease; principals only. Owner, Box 64, Edgewater, N. J.

Large, new houses, all improvements, on plots 100x175 feet, on Palisades, opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Bayils, 7 East 42d St.

Englewood.—Attractive houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Property for sale. Gorham & Jackson, Englewood, N. J.

Sacrifice.—Prevent foreclosure; Summit mansion; cost $23,000; incumbrances, $14,000; $500 buys deed. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Attractive home; large house; improvements; stable, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, arbor, chicken yard, &c. Address Box 45, Leonia, N. J.

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SOUTHAMPTON
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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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$800 buys house, barn, outbuildings, fruit, shade, garden; half mile depot and Lake Ronkonkoma; half acre. C. W. Hawkins, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

Far Rockaway.—Write or telephone A. C. Haynes, Real Estate Agent, Far Rockaway, N. Y., what you want in a Summer Cottage; he has all that are to rent.

Far Rockaway.—Large furnished cottage and stable for rent. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

Store and dwelling for sale or to lease; bargain. L. V. Cartwright, Bay Shore, L. I.

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Comfortable house, 12 rooms; all improvements; stable, grounds; rent $1,000 per year. Address Mrs. Adams, St. George, S. I.

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Handsome 8-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

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ATTENTION!! OWNERS,
I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.
ARTHUR DuCRET, 99 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates; Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,989 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

Owners!—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Owner!—We have cash buyers for Bronx flats, dwellings, and vacant lots; send full particulars. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Cash for deeds or titles property threatened with foreclosure; send full particulars. Wilson, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Property, Bronx and Manhattan; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Want to invest $6,000 in flat, avenue property, Harlem, preferred. Cash, Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

Private house wanted, Harlem; first-class tenant; not over $900. Lease, Box 1,010 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Bronx property for sale or to let. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 156th St.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished; 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
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Wellstood's Real Estate Agency is the place to find what you want in Greenwich, Conn.; they are on the grounds. Robt. Wellstood & Son, 431 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Cape Cod.—Wychmere cottages (Harwichport, Mass.) for rental furnished; only three now; all improvements; delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale.—5 farms in Southern Berkshire, 27 to 250 acres. W. H. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn, Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

A CORNER BARGAIN.
Three-story store property on Belmont Av., in good condition; rent, $540; price, $3,600; worth $5,000, and increasing in value every day.
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Most unusual bargain and profitable investment offered quick purchaser: Three-story double apartment, Sterling Place, near Rogers Av., Brooklyn; $4,500 cash required; 16% profit assured on investment. Sickness compels owner's leaving city permanently. Home Construction and Security Company, 258 Broadway.

To Let.—At Bay Ridge, Eighty-sixth St., near Second Av., Brooklyn, a modern house for Winter or Summer, containing 14 rooms, two bathrooms; in perfect condition; stable, with accommodation for man. Apply Archibald Montgomery, 59 East 9th St., Manhattan.

Big Investment.—3-story basement, complete 3-family house; 5 minutes' walk new Williamsburg Bridge; rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,800, 6%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Sacrificing Flatbush lots; easy payments; cars close. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

A.—88-acre farm; fine residence; Callicoon Depot, Sullivan Co.; sale or exchange for income property. Box K 587 Prospect Av., Bronx.

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Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and café a la carte,
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
3 stories.....$1,700
45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
4 stories, with extension.....$2,000
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

We have an exceptionally large list of private houses north of 100th St.; rents ranging from $750 to $2,000 per year; it would be to your interests to see us before leasing. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Three-story brick and stone dwellings, 104, 106 West 41st St.; rent, $2,400; ten rooms and bath each; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

East Orange property in exchange for up-town dwelling of equal value; value, $35,000. This is a fine gentleman's home with large grounds and stable. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

$15,000 equity in downtown business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm, central location. James Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN L. FITZGERALD, plaintiff, against JOHN MYERS and Mary Myers, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Cheseborough Building Company, Baily-Rogers Company, Limited; Minnie E. Ives, Theodore C. Camp, as Committee of Ferdinand W. Suydam; Magnus Levy, William H. Fischer, Charles E. Diefenthaler and Emile Kohler, as executors of the last will and testament of Benedict Fischer, deceased; Charles E. Diefenthaler, Ernest Roloff, and William H. Fischer; Abraham H. Sonn, Rosa Herrmann, and Caesar Hass, as executors of the last will and testament of Henry Herrmann, deceased; Eliza Lutz, as executrix of the last will and testament of Louis Lutz, deceased; John E. Ahrens, Charles Edel, and Charles H. Edel, Dora Koerner, Reuben Cronson, Benjamin R. Dusenberry, Frank Schmitt, Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company, John Polhemus Printing Company, Bernard Greenberg, and Joseph R. Munter, composing the firm of J. Cohen & Company, Leopold Bischofsheimer, Theodore Well, and Henry Bischofsheimer, John E. Thrall and Dora Thrall, his wife, defendants. Trial desired in New York County.—Supplemental Summons.—To the above-named defendants, John E. Thrall and Dora Thrall, his wife:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
Dated January 15, 1904.
DECKER, ALLEN & CHATFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To John E. Thrall and Dora Thrall, his wife, defendants:
The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry A. Gildersleeve, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1904, and filed on said day with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.
Dated New York, January 29, 1904.
Yours, &c.,
DECKER, ALLEN & CHATFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
fe 2-1aw-6w—T

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REBECCA HERZENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, March 1, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished waists, linings, satins, laces, buttons, &c., fixtures, &c. Order of
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee,
HARRY LEVOR, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M.; †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ||§9:30, †10:00, 11:00 A. M., (Reading only), §1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua, xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 264, 860 Fulton Sts., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington. † 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington. *10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington. *11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington. *12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
" Royal Limited "... * 3:25PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington. * 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington. * 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 264, 860 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping; Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:30,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," *2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:25, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:25, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
"Dining Car.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:50 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45	P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30	—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 38 hours by L. S.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. —Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—If the party who found silver fox boa at millinery counter Simpson Crawford's Saturday will return same no questions will be asked and liberal reward paid. Gordon, 28 West 26th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

118T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

44TH, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine; table guests

57TH ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable second story front; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

48TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient location; car lines, theatres.

46TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

80TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; telephone; large and small; reasonable.

55TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences; reasonable.

53TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath; small room; table board; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.—Large sunny front room; handsomely furnished; steam heat; table and service first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEWARK, N. J.

244 Mount Pleasant av.—Select Board for four refined Cuban gentlemen; references desired; near Lackawanna and Erie stations.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

35TH ST., 27 WEST.—Fourth story, large front rooms; also small front hall room.

46TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

46TH ST., 254 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, nice bath; butler service; telephone; reasonable.

48TH ST. 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; sunny; telephone.

51ST ST., 320 WEST.—Parlor and hall bedroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; convenient to car lines.

54TH ST., 233 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; running water, bath; prices very reasonable.

58TH ST., 361 WEST.—Cozy room for gentleman; no other roomers; $10 per month. Wulfert.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

143TH ST., 418 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; board optional.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 212.—Large, light bedroom; cupboard; bathroom; private family; reference; $3 week. Thomas.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

OPERATORS — Experienced, on children's dresses; electrical power; good pay. S. Karp, 4 Washington Place.

OSTRICH FEATHERS. — Preparers, sewers, bunchers, and packers. S. Levy, 43-49 Bleecker St.

WANTED—Tuckers experienced on ladies' waists on Willcox & Gibbs machines; steady work; good pay. Triangle Waist Company, 25-29 Washington Place.

WANTED.—Experienced pressers on ladies' waists; week or piece work; steady work all year; best prices. Triangle Waist Company, 729 Broadway.

WANTED— Operators on collar foundations; bright girls; paid while learning. The V. B. Co., 95 Prince St.

WANTED—Operators, experienced on ladies' waists. Weinstein Bros., 117 Mercer St.

Males.

WANTED—Christian mechanics and laborers, single; good references; honest, able, obliging, and industrious; to work for board and interest in solid colonization company; steady employment; healthful location; near city. "Rare Chance," F Box 175 Times.

WANTED for outside work in a downtown real estate office, a man familiar with the mortgage loan branch of the business; a good opening for the right man. Address W., Box 206 Times.

WANTED—An experienced young man for stenographer and typewriter. Address, with references and salary desired, A. Z., Box 161 Times.

WANTED—Young man under thirty, single, as caretaker in institution; must have good references. "Institution," Washington Bridge P. O.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Alviens, 269 8th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a competent colored woman in a first-class family. Newkirk, 1,790 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; washing or cleaning by day; postal. Cullen, 402 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes; charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker out by day, private families. K. T., 157 East 125th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—American, general housework, small private family, flat; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; car fare; city reference. American, Box 120, 617 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in first-class private family; traveling preferred; four years' city reference. Address Alice, 31 West 65th St., care of A. Maurer.

LADY'S MAID.—Colored; or go out by day or week; good references. Epps, 615 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Respectable person wishes to take charge of linen room in first-class hotel; good needle woman; A1 references. 537 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; best reference. M, R., 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 951 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Gentleman, (39,) American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

PORTER.—Young colored man, neat appearance, as office attendant, porter, messenger, &c.; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 19, with some experience, familiar with the details of office work, would like an opening. M. J., Box 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires interview with wholesale house, reference to position. Lenox, Times, Harlem.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

English, French, and Boston bulls, fox, Yorkshire, and bull terriers, black cocker spaniels, Irish setters, singing Canaries. Schell, 64 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

Dresscutting and Millinery Taught.—Enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 24th, near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no scows are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Married at Father's Deathbed.

Announcement was made in Jersey City yesterday that Miss Jane Dickson and Andrew Struthers were married on Wednesday last at the home of the bride's parents, 378 Princeton Avenue. The ceremony was performed at the bedside of the bride's father, James L. Dickson. He was critically ill, and being convinced that he could not recover he asked that the wedding, which was set for May, should take place at once. He died on Friday and was buried yesterday.

INDORSE SALT WATER FIRE-FIGHTING SYSTEM

Many Financial and Commercial Bodies Urge Its Adoption.

HEARING BY THE MAYOR

Plans and Estimate of Cost to be Prepared at Once — The Districts First to Benefit.

Representatives from more than a score of financial and commercial bodies appeared before Mayor McClellan in the Council Chamber yesterday to indorse the plan of establishing an auxiliary salt water fire-fighting system in the business districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Only two dissenting opinions were offered, one from ex-Mayor Schieren and the other from ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn. Mr. Schieren withdrew practically all of his objections.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mayor McClellan said that he had been promised by the engineer of the Department of Water Supply that he would have plans and estimates of cost of the improvement prepared inside of two weeks, so that the matter could be laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The cost will be estimated by districts, and will cover the territory on Manhattan Island south of Forty-second Street, and will include all of the business section of Brooklyn.

The first districts in Manhattan, however, in which the pipes will be installed if the idea is adopted will be on the east side, from the Bowery to the East River and between Grand and Houston Streets, and on the west side from the North River to the Bowery and from Chambers to Thirteenth Streets. Next will come the dry goods section of Brooklyn, along the Fulton Street district. Then will come the Brooklyn water front, from the navy yard on the north to the Erie Basin on the south. The Coney Island section which recently was burned out also will be taken care of with auxiliary salt water mains.

In opening the hearing in the Council Chamber Mayor McClellan said that he wished to receive all possible suggestions as to the development of the auxiliary salt water system, and requested any in opposition to speak first. This brought Mr. Schieren to his feet. He said that he was not opposed to any extension of the water supply, but that he did doubt the feasibility of the plan to obtain salt water.

"In the first place, it would be a great expense, and, in the second place, salt water is a great destroyer," said Mr. Schieren. "I would suggest, instead, that emergency mains be laid from the reservoirs, to be tapped only in the case of a great conflagration. In the use of the salt river water I believe that the impossibility of avoiding the sewage of the rivers would involve great sanitary danger to the city. I believe pipes from the reservoirs would answer the purpose."

"How does that apply to Brooklyn?" asked the Mayor.

"The reservoirs in Brooklyn are always full," said ex-Commissioner Kennedy, "and statistics show that in the past twelve months the Fire Department, for all purposes, has used less than one-half of a single day's water supply."

Abraham Abraham of Brooklyn spoke in favor of the salt water plan. He said that in December, 1902, 120 merchants, manufacturers, and other large taxpayers in Brooklyn, representing an investment of millions, petitioned the New York Fire Exchange against an advance of 20 to 30 per cent. in the existing burdensome rates on fire insurance. The petitioners were satisfied by the Exchange that the increase was justified in consequence of the inadequate water supply.

Frank R. Chambers of the Merchants' Association said that the cost of installing the salt water system in the dry goods district would be less than $1,100 an acre annually, while the loss of fire in that district each year for the past ten years has averaged $3,000 per acre. He declared the association to be unqualifiedly in favor of the salt water scheme.

Lowell M. Palmer of Brooklyn denied absolutely the statements by Messrs. Schieren and Kennedy as to the sufficiency of Brooklyn's water supply.

John A. Moore, an electrical engineer, declared that only in emergency mains from the rivers could New York find absolute immunity from a widespread and wind-driven fire.

John R. Waters presented a petition asking for the establishment of salt water emergency mains. He said the petition was presented at the instance of owners of business properties valued at more than $250,000,000.

John O'Donnell, who had charge of the reservoirs and water supply of Brooklyn ten years ago, declared that the limit of the supply had been almost reached, and that he saw no possibility of any amelioration of existing conditions without recourse to the rivers.

Frank Bailey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn, who spoke next, said: "Representing the Realty Associates, the largest owners of realty in Brooklyn Borough, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the largest loaners of money in that borough, I feel keenly the exposed condition of Brooklyn to the ravages of fire. We ask you at once to see to it that our great danger points are protected."

John Dohse of Brooklyn and W. S. Lyon and Frank S. Gardner of the Board of Trade and Transportation, E. W. Bloomingdale, and Henry W. Eaton, the Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, also spoke in favor of the salt water scheme, and made an eloquent plea for an auxiliary salt water system.

At the Mayor's invitation Commissioner Woodbury told of the great good the salt water supply would do the Department of Street Cleaning. He declared that with a free supply of salt water he could keep the asphalt pavements absolutely clean, and by so doing could help keep the death rate in the whole city lower.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, John T. Oakley, with his Brooklyn Deputy, Thomas F. Byrne, Fire Commissioner Hayes, Fire Chief Croker, Borough Presidents Ahearn and Littleton, Alderman Doull, and Timothy L. Woodruff attended the hearing.

ASSENT TO SHIPYARD PLAN.

Commonwealth Trust Company Agrees to Reorgnization Scheme.

The assent of the Commonwealth Trust Company to the reorganization plan of the United States Shipbuilding Company was announced formally yesterday. It was stated also that the trust company would leave with the reorganization committee the bonds now held under the old Sheldon plan and 777 additional bonds.

The announcement, it was learned, followed an arrangement settling the dispute between the trust company and John W. Young in regard to certain of the securities which Young claimed, and also an arrangement between the trust company and Harris, Gates & Co., making it possible for sixty-five disputed bonds to be deposited without prejudice.

With the trust company agreeing to the reorganization plan and its disputes out of the way, it is now stated that all but about a million of both bond issues are deposited under the plan.

EXILED STUDENTS HERE.

Boys Shut Out of French Religious Schools En Route for Montreal.

On the French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived here yesterday from Havre, were seventy-five young men who had been students in various religious schools of France and who have been compelled to leave because of the action of the French Government. Most of those who arrived yesterday are from the Ecole Chretien of the Roman Catholic Church at Besançon, and will go to Montreal.

All were robed in the clothes of the school, consisting of black suits, soft felt hats, and long capes reaching below their knees. All the boys are between twelve years and seventeen years in age, and are under instruction for the priesthood.

GRANT'S TOMB NEEDS HEATING.

Monument Association Trustees to Petition for a $10,000 Plant.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Grant Monument Association, held at 120 Broadway yesterday, it was decided to petition the State Legislature to appropriate $10,000 with which to install a heating plant in the tomb. The structure is at present heated only by gas, and during this Winter the temperature has never been higher than 30 degrees. It was stated that the result of this when the heat of Summer arrives will be to cause the masonry to sweat and the structure to eventually crumble.

The vacancy caused by the death of William C. Whitney was filled by the election of ex-Park Commissioner William R. Willcox.

These officers were elected for the coming year: Horace Porter, President; Elihu Root and Grenville M. Dodge, Vice Presidents; Samuel Wolverton, Treasurer, and Henry W. Hayden, Secretary.

It was reported that the telegrams and messages of sympathy received by Gen. Grant's family at his death, numbering over 3,000, have been turned over to the Trustees by Gen. Grant's son and that they will all be framed in due time and hung in the mausoleum.

BREAD AND PIE DEARER.

Bakers to Advance Prices No Matter How Flour Quotations Go.

Bread and all bakers' products of which wheat flour forms the basis will be higher priced, whether wheat quotations are lower or remain as they are.

On the plea that the high price of flour warranted an advance in its manufactures, middle west side bakers last week decided to sell only six instead of seven or eight buns or rolls for 5 cents after March 7. The Yorkville and Harlem Master Bakers' Association after the date named will not sell a loaf of bread under 5 cents, and will conform to the action of the middle west side bakers in regard to the number of rolls that 5 cents will purchase. This course will be adopted generally, say those who know the baking business, and pies and other bakers' products will either be dearer or smaller.

"Prices," said an authority on the subject yesterday, "were bound to be higher. The tendency to-day is toward large, clean establishments, with up-to-date equipments and a delivery service. The little fellows must go to the wall.

"It would be impossible just now to make money at old prices. Rents have gone up 15 to 25 per cent., flour has gone up, the cost of labor has increased 25 per cent. in two years, while hours of work have been reduced."

LITHOGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

Reject Employers' Ultimatum and Try to Avert a Lock-Out.

It looked yesterday as if all in the lithographic trade in this city would reject the ultimatum of the employers which was turned down by the Lithographers' Union, consisting of the printers, last week, and that a general strike of all branches would take place before March 15. The New York Lithographic Artists and Designers' League met yesterday in Odd Fellows' Hall, 69 St. Mark's Place, and rejected the ultimatum by a vote of 174 against 14. By a vote of 197 against 3 it was also decided to strike before March 15 to enforce a demand for higher wages, unless in the meantime the demand is granted.

The ultimatum of the employers, which has been sent to the local unions of lithographers all over the country, is that an arbitration agreement must be signed by all the unions on or before March 15 providing against strikes for a year. Failing in this the employers will lock out the union men, and only treat with their employes as individuals, which might mean the open shop all over the country.

The lithographic printers, who number 2,000 in this city, made a demand some time ago that an increase of wages be granted first. The employers declined to consider any question of wages until the arbitration agreement had been signed, and the printers refused to accept these conditions.

The present intention of the local lithographic printers is to head off the lockout by a general strike. A mass meeting of lithographic artists, printers, stone polishers, and other branches of the trade will be held in Cooper Union on March 10.

VOGEL BROS.' EMPLOYES' BALL.

Annual Entertainment Held at Terrace Garden.

A lively vaudeville programme, followed by a reception and ball, was given last night by the Society of Employes of Vogel Brothers at Terrace Garden. It was the third annual event of the society, and the large hall was filled with the members and their friends. Streamers and flags decorated the boxes and the ceiling. Howard H. Vogel, Benno H. Vogel, and Henry T. Saxe, members of the firm of Vogel Brothers, occupied a box on the left of the stage. They are honorary members of the organization.

The entertainment was furnished by the Gotham Comedy Four, Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, E. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair in a skit, the seven Grunatho sisters of Barnum & Bailey's, and others. Some of those noticed in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Alex Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schoeller, Mr. and Mrs. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Hademan, Mr. and Mrs. I. Haft, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Mann.

TO INSPECT SCHOOL BOILERS.

Police Department Reassumes Control of Heating Appliances.

A special precaution for the safety of the children in the public schools has been taken by Police Commissioner McAdoo at the request of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education. This is to again place all the low pressure boilers of the steam-heating plants in the public schools under the inspection of his department. The Sergeant in charge of the Boiler Squad will issue permits to janitors of school buildings to operate steam-heating boilers, carrying not over ten pounds of steam.

Two years ago the Police Department ceased examining applicants and issuing permits to those duly qualified, and consequently inspection of the boilers in the schools was stopped.

POSTUM.

DOCTOR'S COFFEE,

And His Daughter Matched Him.

Coffee drinking troubled the family of a physician of Grafton, W. Va., who describes the situation briefly:

"Having suffered quite a while from vertigo, palpitation of the heart, and many other derangements of the nervous system, and finding no relief from usual methods of treatment, I thought to see how much there was in the Postum argument against coffee.

"So I resorted to Postum, cutting off the coffee, and to my surprise and satisfaction have found entire relief from all my sufferings, proving conclusively the baneful effect of coffee and the way to be rid of it.

"I have found Postum completely takes the place of coffee both in flavor and in taste. It is becoming more popular every day with many of our people, and is having great demand here.

"My daughter, Mrs. Long, has been a sufferer for a long time from attacks of acute indigestion. By the dismissal of coffee and using Postum in its place she has obtained complete relief.

"I have also heard from many others who have used your Postum very favorable accounts of its good effects.

"I prescribe Postum in place of coffee in a great many cases, and I believe that upon its merits Postum will come into general use." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

WATER TOWER STREAM HITS ELEVATED CARS

Passengers on Trains Drenched Passing Bowery Blaze.

CROKER TIES UP TRAFFIC

Orders Current Turned Off on Finding His Men Working Beside Deadly Third Rail.

Several exciting incidents attended a fire at 6 o'clock last night at 113 and 113½ Bowery just below Grand Street. Firemen fought the blaze from the elevated road tracks as they stood alongside the third rail, and they threw water on the burning building from the water tower over the elevated railroad cars.

The firemen and police could not learn the cause of the fire, but several men in the building heard an explosion about 6 o'clock and ran to the street. It is supposed a can of varnish exploded. L. Alexander, a furniture and carpet dealer, had the second and third floors, and the fire began on the third floor, extending soon to the fourth floor, occupied by Hyman, Shapiro & Co., makers of paper boxes.

The elevated trains kept on running for a time, but the crowd which filled the Grand Street station would not enter the cars, waiting to watch the excitement.

The water tower was run into the middle of the Bowery between the elevated structures and started. The firemen raised the big stream high enough to shoot it over the cars as they ran past, and the stream shot into the building steadily. Then Chief Croker came along, a second alarm having been sent in, and he cleared the elevated road platforms in a jiffy.

The firemen had ascended to the station to fight the fire and they got out beside the third rail to throw streams into the building. The trains dashed past them, but they moved unconcernedly about, seemingly not caring about the charged metal.

As soon as Chief Croker saw his men about the third rail he ordered the elevated trains stopped, and the power shut off altogether so that the fire fighters would not be in danger. That was done immediately.

But just before the order was issued a hose feeding the water tower had burst. The stream was so weakened that the tower could not hurl the water over the passing cars, but hit them. These trains were jammed, so that the platforms were crowded. The stream just hit the car windows and drenched the passengers on the platforms of every car, to the intense amusement of the spectators in the street.

The trains were blocked for about twenty minutes. A great crowd gathered at the City Hall station until the platform was packed. The guards thought it would be dangerous to admit any more passengers, and Policeman Kenny of the Oak Street Station was called up on the platform. He told the agent not to sell any more tickets, and then, working his way out on the platform, stood in readiness to prevent any trouble.

The agent telephoned to Police Headquarters for additional policemen. Two were sent from the Oak Street Station, but when they arrived the trains had started to move.

SEEK LIFE CONVICT'S ESTATE.

Safe Deposit Company Is Not Compelled to Give Up Valuable Box.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff decided yesterday that it was not necessary for the State Safe Deposit Company of this city to surrender to the committee of the property of Alphonse Stephani, a life convict in the Dannemora Prison hospital, the contents of a certain box in the company's vault, because it had not been proved that the box was the one in which the convict placed his securities before he was sentenced for the murder of Clinton B. Reynolds in April, 1901. The securities and cash in this box are supposed to amount to at least $30,000.

The property of the Stephanis, father and son, has been the subject of much litigation ever since the conviction of the latter. The father left a considerable sum of money to his widow, with the stipulation that it be given to the son upon her death. She died in 1902, but the son, being in prison and insane, cannot enjoy the small fortune.

The convict's own property remains in the box in the safe deposit vault, and the efforts of the Guaranty Trust Company, executors of the will of Mrs. Stephani, to get possession of it have failed thus far.

ADDISON ELY DENIES CHARGES.

Says Mrs. Stranahan Authorized the Investments Made.

Addison Ely, the Rutherford, N. J., lawyer who was charged by Mrs. Clara Stranahan of Brooklyn with misappropriating funds which she placed in his hands for investment, filed his answer with Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday. He set up a general denial of all Mrs. Stranahan's charges, and said that her funds had been invested, with her approval, in the Baldwin Land and Improvement Company, which was specially organized for that purpose, and of which she for a time was President.

The restraining order granted in December last forbidding Mr. Ely to dispose of any of the funds in his possession was modified by the Vice Chancellor so as to permit Mr. Ely to hypothecate $10,000 of the bonds of the Baldwin Land and Improvement Company in order to raise $2,500 to pay claims against the company which become due to-day. The further hearing was adjourned to March 14.

Abeel Must Stand Trial.

Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the General Sessions, yesterday disallowed the demurrer interposed by counsel in the case of James N. Abeel, who was indicted for forgery for having presented, as alleged, a forged letter of introduction to Eleanor Anderson, the letter purporting to bear the signature of the Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and mentioning Abeel as "Robert Goelet, Jr." Abeel will now have to stand trial.

Wet feet mean colds.

Rubbers mean discomfort.

Dry Foot shoes mean all the name implies, and beside area comfortable, stylish walking shoe.

Heavy black calf, thickish soles, leather-lined.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. We fill orders
and 140 to 148 4th Ave. by mail.
1209 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

WE'VE GOT the new Spring Overcoats, Suits and Raincoats ready—fact is we sold a number last week to people passing thro' town—but the demand keeps up for our high-priced Winter Overcoats reduced to $20 and $12.50.

If you can find your size in the $12.50 Suits, for Winter or Summer, why not save good money?

It's a cinch while they last.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"I can hear that lion, James, but I can't see 'um."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Special Reductions in

Upholstery Department.

Drapery Fabrics.

A most extensive assortment of Tapestries, Armures, &c., suitable for Curtains, Covers and Draperies.

1,000 yards at 65c. yd., formerly 90c. to $1.25.

800 yards at 90c. yd., formerly $1.20 to $1.50

Portieres.

100 pairs, assorted colors and styles,

$6.50 pair, formerly $7.50 to $10.00 pair.

Couch Covers.

60 full-sized reversible covers,

$4.75 each, formerly $6.00 to $7.00.

Mattresses.

We have on hand a sufficient quantity of specially high-grade, firm, elastic Black Hair to make up about 120 Mattresses, which we will sell as follows:—

Full size, $11.75, regular price $18.00.

Single size, $7.50, regular price $11.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

MARCH!

The Cravenette coat is proof against March Wind and Rain. Smart in Sunshine, too. Correct with Black Suit, Afternoon costume or Evening dress.

The Cravenette has more broad utility than any other coat.

The Hackett-Carhart Cravenette has the narrow collar and long lapel which give the fashionable, broad-shouldered, clean-cut effect. $15 up.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

REPPO CRAVATS

WOVEN FOR WEAR

They Do Not WRINKLE

Spring styles now on sale

OPPER & LEVINSON

WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK

KRYPTOK SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES—for reading and distant vision—can be worn without the feeling that your glasses are a disfigurement. That cannot be said of the ordinary bifocal lens with its patched appearance and irritating "lines" in the glass.

Made to match the old glasses (in focus) or on prescription orders. Free booklet.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

However March Comes In

Our Spring Suits and Spring Overcoats are coming in daily.

Our Winter Overcoats and Suits are going out. $20, $18, $15 and $12.50 garments at $7.50.

This $7.50 sale ends to-night.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys. 279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 6th Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

ORIENTAL RUGS

for Office or Housefurnishing.

Great Special Sale!

TWO LOTS.—Lot No. 1—Fine Antique Kazaks, Shirvans and Beloochistans at $13.50 each.

Lot No. 2—Persians, Indias and Turkish, sizes 14 ft.x10.6; 12x9 ft. down to 10.6x8 ft. will be closed out at the uniform price of $74.50 each.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MAT. THURS., MCH. 10.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL In her greatest Success MICE & MEN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK DALY'S THEATRE.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY, TWELFTH NIGHT, In the Elizabethan manner.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7 AT 8 SHARP.
FORBES ROBERTSON AND GERTRUDE ELLIOTT Ticket Sale Thurs-day, 9 A.M.
HAMLET
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON TENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101ST TIME MARCH 28—SOUVENIRS.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat.
BELLEW AS RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
134TH TIME MARCH 15TH—SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. GLITTERING GLORIA LAST WEEK.
NEXT MONDAY.....TWELFTH NIGHT (from the Knickerbocker Theatre.)

NEW AMSTERDAM Only Matinees Saturday.
OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 8.
For Four Weeks. MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
To-night and Two Weeks,
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
3d & 4th Weeks Repertoire. Seats on Sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. To-morrow & Sat.
RICHARD CARLE in the Musical Brilliancy, THE TENDERFOOT Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50
ACTORS' HOME BENEFIT TO-DAY,
At ONE SHARP. Doors open 12:30. Great Bill.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
125TH TO 132ND TIME.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 4th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.
SPECIAL—EVERY MORNING AT 11.
OBERAMMERGAU ITS PEOPLE and ITS PLAY.

BROADWAY Spec'l prices Tom'w Mat., 50c. to 1.50. THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE Yankee Consul.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Seats Free. Adm. 50c.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tues. & Sat., 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."
MARCH 8—STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT
CASINO VIRGINIA EARL in SERGEANT KITTY.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
HOCKEY MATCH.
Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
To-night, 8:15 o'clock.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts Extra.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TIMES NAT. M. WILLS, in the big hit, "A SON OF REST."

3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. A Hidden Crime.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
Wed. Evg., March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Calve (farewell appearance), Lemon; Naval, Campanari, Begue, Guardabassi. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30, (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Kloepfer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski, Seygard, and Sembrich (last appearance); Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., March 5th, at 2—FAUST. Ackte (farewell), Walker, Bauermeister; Naval (farewell), Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Himicke.
Sat. Evg., March 5th, at 7:30, (2d Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE WALKUERE. Termina, Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Evg., March 9th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Seats for all above performances now on sale.
A MATINEE CYCLE OF DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN will be given on the following Afternoons: Mon., Apl. 18, "Rheingold"; Wed., Apl. 20, "Walkuere"; Fri., Apl. 22, "Siegfried"; Mon., Apl. 25, "Goetterdaemmerung." Sale of seats for entire cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES begins Thurs., March 3, at 9 A. M. Prices: Orch. and Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc. Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
Extra MATINEE of PARSIFAL Sat., Apl. 23, at 11:30 A.M. Seat sale begins Mch. 3, 9 A.M.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, "IM BUNTEN ROCK." Wed., "HEIMATH." Thurs., "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

A CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
New York Diet Kitchen Association
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Friday Afternoon, March 11, 1904,
AT THREE O'CLOCK,
BY
Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Miss Susan Metcalfe Miss Maud Powell
Miss Josephine Hartmann Mr. John F. Braun
2d Tier Boxes, $15.00
Orchestra Seats, 3.00
Tickets may be obtained at the Waldorf, and from Mrs. Henry Villard, President, 145 West 58th Street.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Afternoons at 3. March 2—6—12.
Three Wagner Recitals MME. NORDICA, with WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PROGRAM FOR MARCH 2—
LOHENGRIN—A, Prelude (Holy Grail). B, Elsa's Dream. MME. NORDICA. C, Prelude to Act III.
TANNHAUSER—A, Overture; B, Dich theure Halle."
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN—A, Overture; B. Senta's Ballad—Mme. Nordica.
WALKURE—A, Introduction to Act II. and the "Cry of the Valkyrie." Mme. Nordica; B, Ride of the Valkyrie.
*** Res. seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's & agencies. Mangt. L. G. Charlton

CARNEGIE HALL. This (Tues.) Aft at 3.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,898. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MURPHY WANTS STATE CONVENTION HERE

Tammany Leader Believes He Can Control the Committee.

READY TO FIGHT PARKER MEN

Does Not Want District Meetings for Cleveland or Any One Else Before the St. Louis Convention.

Confident of his control of the Democratic State Committee, Charles F. Murphy will attend the meeting on Saturday in Albany and there will oppose any attempt to have the early State Convention held elsewhere than in New York City. He will go prepared also to fight any attempt to commit the State organization for the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker or any other man, while it is expected that the friends of ex-Senator Hill will take advantage of any opportunity to have a stand taken in favor of Judge aPrker's candidacy. Mr. Murphy made known his position while at the Democratic Club last night.

"Tammany certainly will seek to have the early State Convention held in New York City," said he. "It has been the custom for a long time, and with only one exception in my recollection, to hold early State Conventions here to name delegates to the National Convention, and there is no reason why there should be any change at this time. If any attempt is made to have any other city selected, we will oppose it as strongly as we possibly can."

"It has been said by some of the up-State Hill men, who favor instructing the delegation for Judge Parker, that either Albany or Syracuse on April 13 will be selected as the convention time and place," was suggested to Mr. Murphy. "How about that?"

"The convention will be held in New York City," said Mr. Murphy with a confident smile.

"What will you do in the event of any of the Parker people trying to have the committee go on record for Parker?" was asked.

"There is no more reason why the committee should go on record for any candidate at this time than there is for instructing the delegation to St. Louis," said Mr. Murphy. "One proposition should be opposed as strongly as the other and, I have no doubt, will be."

"How do you stand on the proposition of the Twenty-ninth District leader, Mr. Rush, to hold a big Cleveland mass meeting in Carnegie Hall this month?"

"I am opposed to it," said Mr. Murphy, "and I shall advise district leaders against holding meetings for any candidate. Understand, I am still firmly of the belief that Mr. Cleveland would make the strongest candidate we could name, but I am opposed to having the organization of the State or the City committing itself in advance of St. Louis. There is no more reason why we should [illegible] ourselves for Mr. Cleveland than for any one else, whatever our personal ideas, and when we do commit ourselves it will be as an organization and not by districts. I don't think any Cleveland meetings or meetings for any other candidate will be held in advance of the St. Louis convention."

The State Committee is made up of fifty members, one from each of the Senate district. The section up to the Westchester County line, which contains 75 per cent. of the Democratic vote of the State, has but twenty-one of the fifty members of the committee.

Mr. Murphy will have back of him the twelve committeemen from Manhattan and the Bronx, whose districts run from the Tenth to the Twenty-first Senate, respectively. He also has the unqualified support of Judge John J. Kenny of Richmond, committeeman from the First Senate District, including Richmond and Suffolk Counties, while President Cassidy of Queens, committeeman from the Second District, declared for Murphy yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers, the committeeman from the Twenty-second District, Westchester County, also is for Murphy. This gives the latter fifteen committeemen for a certainty to and including Westchester and without counting on any of the seven committeemen from Brooklyn.

It has been supposed that, because of Senator McCarren's advocacy of the Parker movement, the Brooklyn committeemen would be against Murphy, but they were named while Hugh McLaughlin was in control, and are McLaughlin men, with the exception of McCarren himself and William A. Doyle. Much as McLaughlin hates Murphy for the defeat of last Fall, there is said to be reason for believing that his committeemen would side with Murphy at this time as against McCarren, who wrested the control in Kings County from McLaughlin himself. Doyle, an out-and-out McCarren man, is Deputy Fire Commissioner, and therefore may be with Murphy in the event of a fight, leaving McCarren alone for Parker. All new committeemen will be elected at the early convention.

With Murphy going up the State with fifteen certain and twenty-one probable committeemen with him, he would have little trouble, his close friends assert, to show absolute control of the committee. Committeeman Patrick H. McCabe of Albany and David Morey of Troy, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Districts, are with Murphy, even though Albany is Hill's own county. John H. Flanagan of Oneida, John Dunphy of Syracuse, Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, Daniel Sheehan of Elmira, William F. Balkam and Jacob Gerling of Rochester, and George W. Batten of Lockport, representing the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, respectively, are counted with Murphy, and he is believed to have at least two of the three Buffalo committeemen, thus giving him a certainty of twenty-six, and a probability of thirty-two, out of fifty members.

"Wireless" Open to Public Use.

PARIS, March 2.—The Official Journal has published a decree which places the wireless telegraph system established by the Department of Marine at the service of the general public.

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FEARS THE UNITED STATES.

M. Hanotaux's View of Mr. Roosevelt's Far Eastern Policy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, March 2.—M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has an article in the Petite Gironde on the Far Eastern policy of the United States.

M. Hanotaux says that one of the most noteworthy features of the present time has been the action by which the United States has taken up a position with regard to the future course of international events. President Roosevelt, he adds, in putting into practice his theories regarding the Nation's energies, is precipitating in all directions such territorial occupations as he deems indispensable, evidently by virtue of a prearranged plan.

His programme, the ex-Minister continues, consists in the creation of settlements and stations for provisioning the approaches to the great highway of the New World, as England has done for the great highway of the Old World. It is all being done openly, and it justifies the conclusion that the policy of intervention as regards the future destinies of the Pacific Ocean is in favor at the White House.

It remains to be ascertained, says M. Hanotaux, whether this policy is inseparable from the victory of Japan and whether it will not have to reckon with the eventual victory of Russia. That power, he adds, is doing well to proceed cautiously only to advance in order to conquer.

BANK FUGITIVE BACK.

Alabama Man Returns to Stand Trial for Stealing $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—T. J. Cornwell, formerly President of the Bessemer Savings Bank, who, while under a charge of stealing $200,000 from that institution, fled to Honduras, arrived home to-day, having voluntarily returned to stand trial.

Deputy Sheriffs and friends met him at Tuscaloosa this afternoon, and a bond for $16,000 was given at that place as heretofore provided. Cornwell arrived at Bessemer this evening and was immediately driven to his home, where his wife and children have remained.

HORSE IN A BROADWAY CAR.

Forced on Front Platform and Carried with Wagon for Several Yards.

Passengers in a north-bound Broadway car, directly in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, were alarmed early last evening when a big bay horse, attached to a wagon owned by Teller & Co. of 58 West Twenty-third Street, climbed on the front platform and stuck his head and shoulders inside the door, to the accompaniment of smashing glass and of feminine screams of fright.

George Arnold, of 197 Goodrich Street, Astoria, L. I., the driver of the wagon, had been going down Broadway and following closely a south-bound car. In the middle of the block he became flustered by the crowd of carriages in front of the Opera House, and instead of keeping on to Fortieth Street, where he intended to turn, he guided his horse sharply west just before the theatre entrance. The north-bound car, which was No. 2,030, driven by Motorman John Fitzpatrick, passed the south-bound one, and the horse was forced up on the front platform.

Arnold was thrown off his seat by the shock and flew over the head of the motorman into the street. Fitzpatrick tried to get out of the horse's way, and before he could shut off his power the animal, with his hindquarters dangling off the platform and the wagon dragging behind, was carried fully fifty feet. The wagon was held tightly to the car by one of the shafts, which had pierced a side panel.

When the tangle was finally straightened by several policemen, it was found that neither driver, motorman, nor horse had been hurt.

BIG COAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

Operators and Miners of Central District Seem Unable to Agree.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—Developments at the conference of the miners and operators of the central competitive district to-day made it plain that the danger of another big strike is considerable. In the course of the conference F. L. Robbins, speaking for the operators, said:

"We have been criticised for dealing with labor as a unit, but we have continued in the hope that you men would act the part of decent, honorable men and, as was done by miners in England, accept your share of adverse conditions. Present conditions demand a reduction in wages. I tell you now that I and the companies I represent will never sign a scale except it be a reduction in wages."

President Mitchell, replying to Mr. Robbins, said emphatically: "It may be the parting of the ways, as Mr. Robbins says, but for my part I know what I am going to do."

Later Mr. Robbins said: "It looks like a strike. The operators will make no concessions—absolutely none. It is a reduction or strike."

President Mitchell said: "On Mr. Robbins's statement before the convention it does look like a strike."

The resolution for a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages was referred to the Scale Committee, together with the entire question of fixing a scale. The convention then adjourned till Thursday morning.

OPERATION ON DR. HARPER.

University President Withstood Shock and is Doing Well.

CHICAGO, March 1.—President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago was to-day operated on for appendicitis.

The patient withstood the shock successfully, and after the operation his condition was said by the physicians to be highly satisfactory.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way. —Adv.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS GOVERNOR ODELL

May Tender Chairmanship of National Committee.

OFFER WITH STRING TO IT

Odell Would Not Surrender Control of State Committee — Revolt Against Roosevelt Alarms Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Gov. Odell has been summoned to Washington by President Roosevelt. He will leave Albany Friday, and probably will remain at the National capital until Monday. The President did not tell the Governor the object of his summons, and Mr. Odell to-night was disinclined to speculate on the subject.

The general belief among the Governor's friends is that the President has sent for him to sound him with regard to the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. There is an impression here that the President has reached the conclusion that the appointment of Gov. Odell would be not only probably the best that could be made, but would be conducive to harmony in New York, provided the President could secure certain concessions from the Governor with regard to the treatment of Senator Platt.

It is expected here that if the President should offer the Governor the position of National Chairman he would ask either that Col. Dunn be allowed to remain at the head of the State Committee, or at least that some man be selected who will be agreeable to Senator Platt.

If this should be the condition on which the tender should come to the Governor, it is safe to say that he would not hesitate to decline it. The Governor has fought too hard to get control of the State organization, his friends say, to surrender an inch of the ground he has gained.

Gov. Odell has never given much encouragement to the suggestion of his name as the successor of Senator Hanna. The boom for him has sprung from the conviction of leading Republicans in the State that conditions in New York are such that it would be the part of wisdom for the President to have a New York man at the head of the committee.

The open fight which Louis F. Payn is making against the President in Greene, Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, and the fact that he is strong enough to have his election as a delegate to the National Convention conceded, is causing much concern. Ground for apprehension is found, too, in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, where the convention which renominated Lucius N. Littauer refused to consider resolutions indorsing Mr. Roosevelt.

It is being said, too, that the Fifth Judicial District has by no means forgotten the alleged combination between the President and Senator Platt to force upon the district an undesirable judicial candidate in the person of ex-Attorney General Davies, who was overwhelmingly defeated in a district normally Republican by over 15,000.

Friends of the President say these and other discouraging signs demand that he should put at the head of the National Committee a man who knows New York conditions thoroughly and would understand how to meet them in the President's interest.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM DYING.

Suffering from a Disease Known Only in India and Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 1.—W. E. Sewell, Governor of Guam and Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, arrived from Guam this morning in San Francisco, and is said to be dying. Justice A. H. Sewell received here this afternoon a message conveying the intelligence.

An operation for appendicitis failed to afford relief, and it was found the Governor was suffering with what is known as "flukes" in sheep, a small worm that burrows into the liver. The disease is found only in India and Japan.

CANADA RECRUITING AN ARMY.

Making Ready to Call 200,000 Trained Men Afield, If Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 1.—The Militia Department handed out to-day a statement of the new establishment for national defenses. The first line of defense will consist of 100,000 men, of whom 46,043 will be the peace establishment and the remainder the war establishment. A sufficient number of officers are to be trained with this line of defense to furnish officers for a second line of defense of another 100,000 men if required.

All the officers and men of the first line are divided into two classes—those engaging for both peace and war service, who will be paid and be liable for training in peace, and those engaging for war service only. The officers and non-commissioned officers forming the nuclei of the second line will also be required to do training in time of peace.

PASTOR'S SUIT ANGERS FLOCK.

The Rev. Mr. Conway Secures Judgment, However, for Back Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 1.—Before Judge Jeremiah Tierney, the Rev. A. M. Conway of Yonkers recovered judgment for $157 back salary against the First Baptist Church here. The Rev. Mr. Conway served the church from March, 1902, for a year. The church was struggling, and he accepted a salary of $35 to preach once a Sunday. Two church members left in July, 1902, with all the funds, it was said, and he was told his salary could not be paid.

He remained and took what he could get. Later the church gave him $60, the proceeds of an entertainment. On a visit here in December he found the church had bought property, and asked for money. It was refused, and hence the suit. The Rev. D. Coleman Thomas, the present pastor, and his members said to-day they thought he was to get only the church collections, which led Presiding Judge Tierney, a brother of the Bishop of the Connecticut Diocese, to declare that the minister is always worthy of his hire.

The trial was full of exciting incidents. The Rev. Mr. Conway muttered loud enough to be heard, "He lies! the black rascal!" when the Rev. Mr. Thomas told of his begging for $5 or $10 as a gift. A woman member exclaimed as he took the stand: "Don't you dare contradict me, Sir," and Judge Mead, in summing up, said of the ex-pastor's testimony: "Never heard such lying in all my life!"

VERMONT TOWNS GO DRY.

Forty-eight for License as Against Ninety-two Last Year.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 1.—A decided change in sentiment on the license question was shown to-day at the annual local elections held throughout the State. Only forty-eight cities and towns, according to returns received at a late hour, voted in favor of liquor selling as compared with ninety-two last year, when the prohibition law of half a century was annulled.

Where license won it was with a greatly reduced majority. Rutland, the home of Percival W. Clement, who inaugurated the high license campaign two years ago, and which gave 1,200 majority for license last year, to-day voted no license by 120 majority. The city elected John F. Carder, the Independent Labor candidate, Mayor.

This city voted for license by a narrow majority, as did St. Albans, Vergennes, Montpelier, Barre, and Brattleborough. Late returns show that three out of fourteen counties remain in the license column, as compared with nine last year. This city re-elected Mayor Burke, (Democrat.)

TRAIN TWO DAYS LATE.

Buried in Snowdrifts Twelve Feet High Near Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—The passenger train over the Elmira and Cortland Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad due here Monday morning from Canastota, is stalled near De Ruyter, and will not be able to reach Ithaca for another twenty-four hours.

To-day the section of the line from Cortland to Ithaca was opened, but east of Cortland the track is buried for sixteen miles under drifts twelve feet high. Snowplows, which went to the rescue of the stalled train, also became stuck. A number of passengers aboard the train took refuge with the farmers.

PHONOGRAPH AN AID TO CUPID.

Man Who Fell in Love with a Girl's Voice Now to Wed Her.

James Delaney of 307 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City, gave a bachelor dinner to the Poverty Club, of which he is a member, on Monday. In announcing that he and Miss Emma Laurens of Long Island City would be married at the bride's home on Easter Sunday he said that he fell in love with Miss Laurens before he saw her.

"I fell in love with her," said he, "from hearing her voice in a phonograph at the house of a friend named Meier, in North Bergen. Mr. Meier's daughter promoted the romance by inviting Miss Laurens to visit her. We met, and it was a case of love at first sight. That is, my fiancée says so. In my case it was love before sight."

In accordance with its custom, the Poverty Club will present Mr. Delaney with $50 when he is married.

TWO REGENTS NAMED.

Republicans Select E. A. Philbin and Edward Lauterbach.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Republican legislative caucus to-night nominated ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin and Edward Lauterbach of New York City to be Regents of the University in place of Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse and Bishop Thomas Hendrick, formerly of Rochester and recently transferred to the Philippines.

The Democratic caucus refused to nominate, on the ground that to do so would be a tacit consent to the Educational bill, under which, within ten days after its passage, the Legislature must select eleven Regents to supplement the existing board of twenty-three.

TROLLEY FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

Passengers Jump from Moving Williamsburg Car—Mrs. W. Gamble Hurt.

Trolley Car 1,571 of the Broadway line, Williamsburg, was set on fire by the burning out of a fuse last night at the corner of Hewes Street, resulting in a panic of the passengers.

Men and women leaped before it came to a stop. Mrs. William Gamble, fifty-six years old, of 26 Hooper Street, was among the first to jump. She fell and several passengers followed her. When the tangle was straightened out she was unconscious.

An ambulance was summoned from the Eastern District Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Shanks revived her, and she was sent home in a cab. The blockade attendant upon the accident attracted a big crowd. The police reserves were called out from the Clymer Street Station.

HEARST AFTER MISSOURI.

Senator Cockrell's Friends Alarmed by Effort to Capture Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The friends of Senator Cockrell in Missouri who are booming him for President have been nearly paralyzed in the last few days by the discovery that Hearst is going to contest for the State delegation. The plan of Hearst's agents is to organize the labor vote in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Webb City, Joplin, Hannibal, Springfield, Brookfield, and other railroad centres where there is a strong labor vote. As in Illinois, the Hearst organization is to be extended to every county in the State.

Hearst's managers have consulted no one in the Missouri delegation here. Their main reliance in the way of an argument will be that Bryan favors Hearst. The State has always been a stronghold of Bryanism, and the argument, it is expected, will appeal to the old Bryan leaders in the agricultural districts. In the cities the labor element can be relied on to rally to Hearst.

PENSIONS FOR JUDGES.

Assembly Repents Former Action and Passes the Bill for Them.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Finch's bill providing for pensions for Judges, defeated the other day. The vote was 110 to 20.

Messrs. Burnett and Cook charged that those to be benefited had used "influence" since the bill was defeated, and Mr. Merritt replied that by next November the minority would forget that they had taken part in the passage of a "bad measure" and would charge all responsibility upon the majority.

For Nearly a Century
Usher's Scotch has been recognized as foremost. —Adv.

POSTMASTER VAN COTT MAY BE REMOVED

Inspectors Said to Have Recommended His Dismissal.

TWELVE OTHERS INVOLVED

The President Is Silent, but a Close Friend Says the Affair Is "A Very Delicate One."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The case of Postmaster Van Cott engrosses a good share of the Administration's attention just now. According to report, the Inspectors who investigated the New York Post Office have recommended the dismissal of the Postmaster and twelve other officials, although it is said that the charges against Mr. Van Cott do not in any way involve his personal integrity.

The President to-day conferred several hours with Postmaster General Payne and also with Senator Platt. The political aspect of the case worries friends of the Administration. In the present delicate position of New York Republican politics a false step is dreaded, and Van Cott's political standing and that of his friends make the case one to be treated with care. A close friend of the President who is acquainted with the case said this evening:

"The Van Cott affair is a very delicate one for the President to handle."

Dead silence is therefore maintained at the White House about the affair. The President has been going over the report of the Inspectors, which is no light matter, as Postmaster General Payne says it will make five octavo volumes. Pending the President's decision no confirmation can be obtained of any of the reports about it.

A suggestion made at the White House that the President might be willing to have any false reports contradicted brought forth the reply that the White House was not willing to make public anything whatever about the matter.

Mr. Payne says he knows nothing about any recommendation for the removal of any New York officials. Technically he does not, as the report went straight to the President and not to him.

Mr. Van Cott echoes Mr. Payne's statement. Mr. Van Cott is here awaiting the President's decision on his case, and it is understood that he does not expect to be long delayed.

RAILROADS FIGHT BALTIMORE.

Oppose City Ownership of Wharves in Burned District.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—The big transportation companies, including the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, the New York and Baltimore Steamship Company, and the Merchants and Miners' Steamship Company, are opposing the city's plan for municipal ownership of wharves and dock properties in the burned district, upon which the city contemplates spending about $3,000,000 of the proposed $6,000,000 loan for improvements.

All the railroads and many of the steamship companies have terminals along the wharves in the section and believe that the loss of them will seriously interfere with their business. It is said that the Pennsylvania Road is taking the most active part in the opposition.

LOOKING INTO PANAMA TITLE.

Canal Matters Subject of Cabinet Talk —Infantry to Stay Home.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Important matters relating to the Panama Canal were under discussion by President Roosevelt and his Cabinet for more than two hours to-day.

Attorney General Knox and other Department of Justice officials have under consideration the title to the canal property to be passed to this country by the Panama Canal Company. It was said after the meeting that no money would be paid by this Government until a clear title to the property was obtainable.

It was decided to countermand the orders issued to the Third United States Infantry to go to the Isthmus to relieve the marines now on guard duty there. It was said that this Government is opposed to establishing two jurisdictions on the Isthmus, and as the naval vessels must remain there it was thought best to allow the marines to continue to do land duty.

WEST POINT HAZING NO MORE.

Col. Mills Says That Strict Discipline Has Abolished the Practice.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Hazing at the West Point Military Academy is practically a thing of the past, according to Col. Mills, Superintendent of that institution, who continued his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, touching on the items to be included in the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Col. Mills said that the practice had been abolished through the strict enforcement of the law for the past two years. A cadet found guilty of hazing was dismissed and not readmitted, he said. To reinstate a cadet dismissd for hazing, Col. Mills declared, would be fatal to the present desirable condition.

DROPPING PRINCETON MEN.

Result of Raising Standard and Enforcing Rules on Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—Not in the history of Princeton University have the rules on standing been so rigidly enforced as this year. According to the records in Dean Fine's office over sixty men have been dropped from college. Of this number twelve men have been dropped from the academic department and over fifty from the School of Science.

As a member of the Committee on Standing said to-day: "We intend to make a Princeton degree count for something."

With the inauguration of President Wilson the old rules relative to standing were made more stringent and every effort was made to raise the standard of the university. The reason the School of Science has been "hit" so hard is due to the low entrance requirements and the average student's inability to master the hard courses there laid down.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

FOLK MEN CHASED OUT DOORS.

Missouri Democrats in Fight Over Gubernatorial Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Democratic County Convention, which met to-day at Clayton, St. Louis County, to select delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, ended in a row and a split.

The Folk delegates, to escape their opponents, jumped from the windows of the Court House, where the convention was held. The turmoil stopped the Barrington murder trial.

Eventually the Hawes delegates met and elected delegates, while the adherents of Joseph Folk decided to meet later this week.

SEIZE AMERICAN TUGBOAT.

Dominican Rebels Make Warship of Clyde Line Craft.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 27.—United States Minister Powell has been informed that the insurgents at San Pedro de Macoris have seized the tugboat Burro, belonging to the Clyde Line of New York, and armed her.

The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee has gone to Azua de Compostela, convoyed by the United States training ship Hartford.

Edward C. Reed, United States Consular Agent at San Pedro de Macoris, is said to be in danger. Minister Powell has taken steps to secure the protection of all interests.

GIRL LEADS FIRE FIGHTERS.

Rings Alarm on Church Bell and Heads Bucket Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 1.—The country store of H. M. Tracy, at Vandeusenville, just across the State line in Massachusetts, was burned yesterday. Miss Fannie Bostwick, a young girl who lived near, gave the alarm on the church bell and then directed a volunteer bucket brigade.

She led the fire fighters so close to the flames that W. S. Griswold had his face severely burned following her.

CLEVELAND FACES EPIDEMIC.

Ohio City Alarmed by Increase in Number of Typhoid Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—Cleveland faces a typhoid fever epidemic of alarming proportions. There is always more or less of the disease here. But for the past few days the scourge has swept on at a terrible rate. To-day 68 new cases were reported. During February there were 465 cases and 45 deaths.

A great cry is going up over the Lake Erie water supply, and a movement is now on to build a $2,000,000 filtration plant.

A. E. TOWER'S YACHT DAMAGED.

In Collision with Steamer Orion in Chesapeake Bay During Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 1.—The Erl King, A. E. Tower's steam yacht, came into port to-day seriously injured. She reported having been in collision with the steamer Orion, from Boston to Baltimore, in Chesapeake Bay Sunday night, at which time a fog was prevailing. It is thought that the damage to the yacht will amount to $3,000. She probably will be repaired at the shipyard here before proceeding to Florida.

In addition to the crew of twenty-three men there were on board Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tower and Mrs. Tower's sister. Mr. Tower is a New York iron merchant.

TRAGEDY ON A WAR VESSEL.

Naval Quartermaster Kills Sailor Boy with a Blow.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 1.—R. P. Mathews, a young sailor attached to the torpedo boat destroyer McDonough, stationed at the Naval Academy, was instantly killed by a blow from the fist of Quartermaster Snowden of the same vessel last night. It is stated that previous to the blow Mathews had attacked the Quartermaster with a stool.

Mathews was only nineteen years old, but had reached the creditable rate of ship's yeoman. He was a native of Kansas City, Mo., and his father is a Methodist minister. Snowden is about twenty-six and enlisted from San Francisco.

It is believed that Snowden acted only in his own defense.

FEUD DRIVES OUT OFFICIAL.

Arkansas Postmaster Resigns—Four of His Family Already Assassinated.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Postmaster E. S. Parnell of Junction, Union County, Ark., has resigned his office and, in a letter to the Postmaster General, explains his action as follows:

"I beg to tender to you my resignation as Postmaster at Junction, Ark., and return herewith all papers sent since my recent confirmation. My reasons for resigning are that my family have become mixed up in what is known in this county as the Parnell-Tucke feud. This is a political feud, and as four members of our family have been assassinated within the last fifteen months, I feel that it is clearly my duty to my family and friends that I leave the State. I hope the department will relieve me at the earliest possible moment."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1.—The Tucker-Parnell feud had its origin at Eldorado. Guy B. Tucker, then City Marshal, headed the faction opposing the Parnells. In a street fight several of the Parnells were slain, Tucker was wounded, and Constable Dearing was killed. A few months later Tucker killed another one of the Parnells. He has not yet been tried on that charge. Following these events Tucker resigned as City Marshal and announced his determination to leave Eldorado.

$97,000,000 in Naval Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day. There are a number of minor changes in the bill as received from the House, but the total increase in the appropriation is only $327,000. With this increase, the aggregate of the bill is upward of $97,000,000.

Luxurious Passenger Service
via Seaboard Florida Limited. Shortest line and quickest time to all Florida Resorts. Secure your sleeping car reservations now. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

RUSSIA FEARS BLOW BY CHINA

Latter Nation Continues to Mass Troops in Western Manchuria.

LARGE ORDERS FOR GUNS.

Chinese Brigands Terrorizing District Near Vladivostok—Russians Nervously Await a Victory.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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MOSCOW, March 2.—Among thoughtful Russians there is a deepening apprehension of the prospect of Russia's having to encounter the combined opposition of the yellow races, despite the cunning Chinese and Korean declarations of neutrality.

News of Chinese military activity in the Province of Chi-Li is semi-officially confirmed. Gens. Yuan-Shi-Kai and Ma are reported to be concentrating considerable forces.

There is a serious trace of despondency here, and some solid Russian success is nervously awaited and badly needed as a tonic.

The news of a further unsuccessful attack on Port Arthur yesterday and of a Japanese battleship being sunk is received cautiously in the absence of official confirmation.

It is announced from Irkutsk that the first military train of twenty-five coaches started across Lake Baikal to-day after religious services.

In view of to-day's semi-official news of the Japanese occupation and fortification of Tchioyang, within sight of the Russian advance force, a fight is considered imminent.

LIAO-YANG, Manchuria, March 1.—The Chinese troops around Liau-Che are being reinforced. Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Chinese Commander in Chief, has 10,000 men near Junipin-fu, while 15,000 men are with Gen. Ma. Fresh troops are arriving in the Province of Chi-Li.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press at Shanghai telegraphs that it is reported at Tien-Tsin that 4,000 additional Chinese soldiers have been posted in Northern China, and that the Chinese Government has recently placed large orders for guns and ammunition.

Mail advices from Vladivostok say that 500 Chinese brigands are terrorizing the district of Ninguta. Their leader, Yavanten, proclaims himself invulnerable to bullets.

A copy of the Dalny Vostok, which has just arrived here, contains a significant argument in favor of Russia abandoning South Manchuria and retaining the northern portion of the province, which, the paper contends, naturally belongs to the Amur region.

LIMIT OF RUSSIA'S FORCE.

Railway, It Is Said, Can Supply and Feed Only 180,000 Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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VIENNA, March 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that by March 20 the Russian occupation in the Far East will consist of 123,000 infantry, 16,000 Cossacks, 5,000 artillery, 8,000 engineers, and 25,000 railway guards, 177,000 in all.

These figures are probably based on the assumption that no hitch will occur in the transportation arrangements during the next three weeks. They are held to be approximately accurate, as it is calculated that the railway cannot feed and supply more than 180,000 men.

PARIS, March 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien hears that the working of the railroad surpasses all expectations and that the transportation of troops is going on with the regularity of clockwork to the number of 3,000 men a day with baggage.

The same correspondent hears that the Russian plan of mobilization in Siberia is giving excellent results and that troops are hurrying to the seat of war by all routes.

The Russian plan is said to be to remain on the defensive until the overwhelming superiority of their forces insures the success of a final and complete offensive attack.

MOVEMENTS IN KOREA.

Russians Occupy Northern Points—Japanese Seize Ichio-Yang.

SEOUL, Korea, March 1.—Advices from the north report that 1,400 Russians are at Chöng-Ju, 500 at Kusong, and 50 at An-ju. These forces probably are only feelers sent out to locate the position of the Japanese.

All the Americans formerly at Söng-Chhön, with the exception of one family, have arrived at Ping-Yang.

The Emperor of Korea has dissolved the organization of the Peddlers' Guild, which has been a disturbing factor in the situation.

LIAO-YANG, Manchuria, March 1.—The Japanese have occupied Ichio-Yang, Korea, and are now fortifying the walls of the town. This was the objective point of Gen. Mishitchenko, (who, with a detachment of

mounted Cossacks, as announced yesterday, had reached Kasanja, Korea, and was expected to arrive at Ichio-Yang yesterday.) A detachment of Russian troops is in the neighborhood of Ichio-Yang.

The Koreans are averse to giving the Russians information regarding the movements of the Japanese.

Liao-Yang is now essentially a military city. An area comprising three and a third square miles adjoining the railroad has been inclosed for a military camp and magazine purposes. There is also a military camp at Hai-cheng, (Manchuria, thirty-two miles from New-Chwang,) which, with its defenses, covers 1,000 acres.

TOKIO, March 1.—According to the stipulations of the protocol, the Japanese Minister at Söul has notified the Korean Government that the building of a railroad from Söul to Wi-ju for military use will be commenced forthwith. Engineers and surveyors have already left Söul.

The General Staff and a regiment of the guards left Japan to-day for a port on the west coast of Korea, probably Che-mul-pho.

LONDON, March 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Chefoo, who has just returned there from Che-mul-pho, Korea, cables that Japanese transports carrying troops continue to arrive at Che-mul-pho at the rate of one a day, while provisions are being landed near Hwang-Ju, (ninety-four miles northwest of Che-mul-pho, at the head of the Tai-Dong River,) where a large force of Japanese infantry has concentrated.

"A serious defect has been disclosed," the correspondent continues; "it is feared that most of the Japanese horses are unserviceable.

"The Japanese squadron at Che-mul-pho has been strengthened. A fleet of twelve battleships and cruisers has been stationed permanently in Prince Jerome Gulf between Chebido Island and the anchorage.

"Yesterday I saw a cruiser of the Nlitaka type beached at the entrance of Nam-Yang Creek. She was deserted except for a Japanese guard.

"The Koreans are hostile to the Japanese, and they are assisting the Russians in Northern Korea."

GREAT ATTACK MAY BE ON.

Possible Significance of No News from Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 2.—No confirmation of the report published yesterday in The Daily Telegraph that the Japanese had bombarded Port Arthur Feb. 29 has been received from any point. The wires from the scene of war have been silent for the past twenty-four hours, and in some quarters this silence is supposed to indicate that Japan's great attack on Port Arthur is actually in progress, and that consequently the use of the wires has been discontinued.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Direct telegraphic advices received here from Port Arthur to-night make no mention of the bombardment of that place, reported by The London Daily Telegraph to-day. On the contrary, these advices say the Japanese fleet has disappeared from the horizon of Port Arthur.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 1.—Certain Russian newspaper correspondents and residents of Vladivostok who left here a short while ago have returned. They say they found the conditions of living at Nikolsk and Harbin to be less favorable than here.

Everything is quiet at Vladivostok. The rise in the price of provisions has been slight, and trade continues. The blizzard has ceased, and there are now snowdrifts stretching for sixty or seventy miles from the fortress.

PARIS, March 2.—The Matin this morning publishes a dispatch from its Harbin correspondent which says:

"A private letter received here from Vladivostok asserts that on Feb. 25 nine Japanese warships appeared off the roadstead there and remained the greater part of the day. They finally departed without firing."

RUSSIA'S HOLD ON CHINA.

To Gain Control of Railroad Latter Must Pay Expenses of 99 Years.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 2.—The Harbin correspondent of the Matin says that he was fortunate enough to meet the French explorer Chaffaujon and get from him information regarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

According to this authority, the land for the construction of the railroad is only leased to the Russians by China for ninety-nine years. M. Chaffaujon says, however, that the treaty contains a curious master clause. After stipulating that Russia has the right to station along the line as many troops as are necessary for the purpose of protection, the treaty contains the following:

"If at the expiration of ninety-nine years China desires to enter into possession of the line, she must refund to the company all the expenses of the construction and maintenance of the line from the first."

M. Chaffaujon says it is difficult to imagine China paying Russia the milliards representing the expenses carefully registered for the construction and maintenance of this "fantastic and wonderful railway."

It may as well be admitted, he says, that China finds herself caught by this stipulation and never can regain possession of the territories leased to the road.

PARIS LOAN FOR RUSSIA?

Reported That Banks Have Opened Account for Considerable Amounts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says a report is current that a syndicate of Paris banks, headed by a large and well-known concern, has opened a credit account of considerable importance to Russia, to be drawn in installments. The price of the issue is said to be 92, with 5 per cent. interest.

The credit will be secured by the issue of a public loan when circumstances permit. It is impossible to verify the report, as the transaction is represented as being strictly private.

MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Considerable solicitude has been felt for Presbyterian missionaries in Korea, in view of the reported skirmishes between Cossacks and Japanese outposts near Ping-Yang, in the neighborhood of which the missions are situated. The Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, said last evening that the following cable message was sent to the mission Monday:

"We are solicitous about the missionaries at Song-Chhon and Ping-Yang. Take all necessary precautions for their safety. Cable information."

Yesterday he received the following reply:

"The missionaries at Song-Chhon have been removed to Ping-Yang. Precautions have been taken. All are safe."

The missionaries at Söul, Taiku, and Fusan are still at their stations.

RUSSIA TREACHEROUS, IS JAPAN'S ANSWER

Says, While Talking Peace, She Hurried War Preparations.

RESPONSIBILITY THE CZAR'S

Situation Had Become So Critical That It Admitted of No Further Delay, Asserts Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Russia's charges that Japan won her first naval victory by treachery and committed a breach of international law in attacking before a declaration of war was made are met in an authorized statement given out here to-day by the Japanese Minister. This statement says:

"The answer to these charges may be found in the action of Russia herself. That her Government never entertained any sincere desire for peace can be clearly seen from its own conduct. Throughout the whole course of the negotiations Russia persistently refused to meet the proposals made by Japan in a moderate and conciliatory spirit. By delays that could not be construed as otherwise than wanton and unnecessary, she put off the settlement of the questions at issue, while at the same time busily extending her naval and military preparations. Her warlike preparations in the Far East since last April, when she failed to carry out her treaty engagement to evacuate Manchuria, are in full confirmation of these statements."

The statement then enumerates the additions made during that period to Russia's fleet, pointing out that she added 19 vessels, with a total tonnage of 82,415, to her Far East fleet, and was about to increase this to 113,000 tons when the war broke out.

During the same period, says the statement, Russia increased her land forces in the Far East. Between June 29 and the beginning of February, it is asserted, the army was augmented by more than 40,000 men, while plans were laid to send 200,000 more troops. There has been the greatest activity possible, it is added, at Port Arthur and Vladivostok and other points, where the work of strengthening the fortifications was in progress day and night.

Continuing, the statement says:

"From these military and naval preparations of every description, made during the progress of the negotiations, it is quite evident that Russia was not inclined to a friendly settlement of the questions then under discussion between Japan and herself, but sought solely by her military preponderance to force Japan into submission. During the latter part of January and up to the beginning of February Russian military activity was still further intensified.

"In view of these facts, who can say that Russia had no warlike intentions or that she was unprepared for war? Seeing that the situation had become so critical that it admitted of no further delay, the Japanese Government was compelled to break off negotiations that had proved abortive and take the necessary steps for self-protection. But the responsibility for the challenge to war rests not with Japan, but solely with Russia."

JAPAN TO DOUBLE LAND TAX.

Diet Will Be Convened in Special Session to Enact Legislation.

TOKIO, March 1.—A general election was held to-day in Japan and was without disturbance of any kind.

An Imperial Rescript convening the Diet in special session at Tokio on March 18 will be issued on March 2. This session will last for ten days, and the most important bill to be presented is one which increases the land tax by 1½ per cent. This increase will result in doubling the income from this source.

Not a Wireless Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 2.—The editor of The Times says this morning that The Times dispatch dated at Che-mul-pho, Feb. 27, and announced as having been sent from that port to Wei-Hai-Wei by De Forest wireless telegraph, was not, as a matter of fact, a wireless dispatch.

COUNT CASSINI'S REGRETS.

Cannot Understand Why America Should Sympathize with Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A conference took place to-day between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, at which the growing ill-feeling in Russia against America and the continued attacks of certain American newspapers on Russia was the main subject discussed.

Count Cassini also informally inquired about the report that the Commercial Cable Company had applied for landing privileges at Guam for a cable from that island to Japan. He was assured by Mr. Hay that this Government at present was considering no such application.

Count Cassini later said that the Russian people long since had learned to regard the people of this country as their fast friends, and that it had been a bitter disappointment to them to find American newspapers attacking the Russian Government and Russian policies. He said the first feeling of his people had been one of painful surprise, but that this is now crystallizing into a deplorable feeling of unfriendliness.

"A careful analysis of the criticism expressed in this country fails to show any real ground for the bad feeling which evidently prompts them," he continued. "For example, one reason which has been advanced is that this country is displeased that Russia was unable to evacuate Manchuria last October.

"It was the earnest hope of my Government that it would be possible to withdraw its troops from Manchuria at that time. The necessity of safeguarding our peculiar and predominant position there, a position which has been recognized by all the powers, made it impossible for the evacuation to take place with safety."

WHY JAPAN WENT TO WAR.

Minister Takahira Explains Her Action and Answers Critics.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, has contributed an article to the forthcoming number of The North American Review, in which, under the title "Why Japan Resists Russia," he points out the grounds for his Government's belief that Russia's encroachments in the Far East were a menace to Japan, inasmuch as the absorption of Manchuria meant "the inevitable sequence of such action, the absorption of Korea."

After explaining in some detail the events that led up to the war, he says:

"There is no foundation for the belief that Japan was prompted to war by ambition, or that her success, if happily she be successful, implies any danger to other nations. To thoughtful Japanese there can be no greater cause for wonder than the conjecture whether their country's success may not be the precursor of a new alignment of races, Oriental on the one side, Caucasian on the other. To them it seems no more than a chimerical dream, a suggestion of memories of the age of Genghis Khan, impossible of achievement in these better days of intimate intercourse and mutual interdependence among all nations.

"Let me add also that those who endeavor to attach some measure of reproach to Japan by characterizing this as a war between a Christian and a non-Christian country, fail utterly to appreciate the efforts my countrymen have made to conform to the spirit as well as to the practices of modern civilization. Freedom of religious belief is as firmly guaranteed in Japan as in any country in the world, and I speak with no thought of self-laudation or of invidious comparison when I express the belief that rectitude of thought and conduct will be as fully exemplified by the actions of my countrymen during the present struggle as by those of their adversaries.

"Assured of the justice of our cause, yet not desirous of escaping judgment founded on knowledge, we do feel that we have the right to expect exemption from narrow-minded criticism based on the prejudices of race or of creed."

SERVIA TO AID BULGARIA?

Interpretation Put on King Peter's Words at a Recent Banquet.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 1.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at Belgrade, Servia, telegraphs that King Peter, addressing the officers of the army on the occasion of the Servian Centenary supper, said, alluding to the Balkan situation, that they must prepare themselves for great days.

Gen. Putnik, the War Minister, responded, saying that the army would defend Servian rights.

This incident is taken in Berlin to mean that Servia and Bulgaria may have reached an agreement to co-operate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The new Turkish cruiser Medjidia, built at Cramps' Shipyard, sailed to-day for Constantinople. On the way down the Delaware River she stopped at Fort Mifflin and took aboard 100 tons of ammunition. The cruiser then proceeded to Norfolk to be placed in commission, after which she will leave for her gun trials off the Delaware capes.

The vessel is manned by an American crew, most of her officers being connected with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. Capt. R. D. Bucknam is in command, with Capt. J. Blaine executive officer.

LONDON, March 1.—In the course of a discussion of the naval estimates in the House of Commons this evening Premier Balfour, while admitting the magnitude of the estimates, said the House should not only consider the amount, but should watch the general European and Asiatic situation, which alone could justify what the country was asked to expend. The country should not lose sight of the possibility of war between Great Britain and two great maritime powers, although he did not apprehend such a contingency.

PARIS, March 1.—The Council of Ministers has decided, on the advice of Premier Combes, to have Finance Minister Rouvier submit to the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing supplemental credits for the navy and the improvement of colonial defenses. M. Combes explained that his purpose was to permit the Government to make a categorical reply to the criticisms of the condition of the navy.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

United States and Great Britain May Formulate a Declaration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The British Ambassador had a conference with Secretary Hay this afternoon, and it is believed that the question of what is contraband of war was the principal theme. It is probable the Governments of Great Britain and the United States will endeavor to formulate a declaration that will tend to remove points that are in dispute and others that are likely to arise.

Foodstuffs are designated by Russia as among the articles that will be treated as contraband. Great Britain and the United States have agreed with regard to foodstuffs that such commodities are contraband only when it is clearly established that they are intended for the use of one of the belligerents, and it is hoped this declaration will be accepted by both Russia and Japan.

WOMAN TRAPS MISSING MAID.

Decoys with Advertisement a Girl She Accuses of Theft.

By the practice of a bit of amateur detective science yesterday, Mrs. C. T. Nolan of 330 West Ninety-fifth Street, wife of the traffic manager of the National Lead Company, trapped a servant girl whom she accuses of stealing several hundred dollars worth of property from her home more than two months ago. In December she employed Margaret Snell of 512 West Fifty-fifth Street, as a maid, and on the 21st of that month the girl disappeared. At the same time Mrs. Nolan missed a quantity of silverware and wearing apparel.

Mrs. Nolan inserted an advertisement in the newspapers last Sunday calling for a girl of attainments similar to those of her ex-maid. To cloak her identity she gave the name and address of her friend, Mrs. L. J. Liebenstein of 75 West Sixty-eighth Street. Among the answers received came one from the Snell girl. A reply was sent making an appointment at Mrs. Liebenstein's house for yesterday morning. At the time fixed Mrs. Nolan concealed herself in a closet, from which she recognized her ex-servant. Then while Mrs. Liebenstein detained the girl in conversation Mrs. Nolan fetched a policeman.

In the West Side Court Policeman Joseph S. Conley of the West One Hundredth Street Station told Magistrate Whitman that the girl had given him sixteen pawn tickets and admitted that she had stolen from Mrs. Nolan. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

1,000 CHARTERS CANCELED.

Illinois Corporations Had Failed to File Annual Reports.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—Charters of 1,000 corporations doing business in Illinois have been canceled by the Secretary of State for failure to file their annual statements. Monday was the last day for such reports. About 200 reports were received at the office of the Secretary to-day, but whether or not they will be recorded is yet to be determined.

The Illinois Supreme Court recently upheld the validity of the annual report act, and there has since been a rush on the part of corporations to get in their reports in time. The majority of charters canceled are those of Chicago corporations.

CASTRO TO VENEZUELA.

Asks People to Accept Award of The Hague Tribunal.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 28.—[Delayed in transmission.]—Congress met yesterday and the Presidential message was read by Castro himself. He asked the Venezuelan people to accept the decision of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal giving preference to the claims against Venezuela of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy.

The President's message revealed the financial resources of Venezuela to be much greater than previously had been supposed.

GEN. GROSVENOR RENOMINATED.

Ohio Congressional Convention Also Indorses Roosevelt.

ATHENS, Ohio, March 1.—At the Republican Convention of the Eleventh Ohio District to-day Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor was nominated for a tenth term in Congress.

President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker were indorsed, and delegates to the National Convention were named.

One Home Rule Bill, Anyhow.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Plunkitt's bill confining the closing of saloons on days of special elections to the districts immediately concerned. Senator Plunkitt remarked that it was and would continue to be "the only home rule bill" passed by the Legislature.

Twenty-six Nurses Graduated.

The twenty-seventh graduating exercises of the New York Training School for Nurses were held last night in the reception room of the New York Hospital, on West Fifteenth Street, and a class of twenty-six young women received their diplomas. There were about 200 persons present, many of them being former graduates of the same school. Among the members of the Board of Governors present were William H. Hoppin, Elbridge T. Gerry, Philip Schuyler, James Sheldon, J. Edward Simmons, Fordham Morris, Augustine J. Smith, Hermann H. Cammann, Waldron T. Brown, Cornelius N. Bliss, Howard Townsend, and T. B. Woolsey.

TO SIFT HOOKER CHARGES

Bar Association's Sub-Committee Named for the Inquiry.

JUSTICE HOOKER'S SILENCE

Only Painstaking Investigation, Says Spokesman, Will Show That Allegations Are Not True.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Inquiry into the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker in connection with the Fredonia and Dunkirk Post Office scandals was to-day taken up by the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association. It was decided to refer the charges to a sub-committee of five, consisting of Chairman Huffcutt, Secretary Bascom, and three others to be appointed by the Chairman.

Assemblyman Wade of Jamestown, who appeared before the committee on behalf of Justice Hooker, said that Justice Hooker was ready to appear before the committee at any time that the committee should call upon him.

Frank W. Stevens, Chairman of the Jamestown Bar Association, made a plea for the fullest investigation of the charges against Justice Hooker. He said in part:

"Certain charges were publicly and notoriously made against Justice Hooker. These charges were of such a character that we have heard no dissent from the position that, if they were true, Justice Hooker was unfit to be a member of the Supreme Court.

"Although these charges brought grave discredit upon the Judiciary, and if false could then easily have been dissipated by a simple denial, Justice Hooker preferred to remain silent. When it became apparent that this course upon his part was working great injury in the mind of the public, we respectfully reminded him of the duty which he owed to the position which he occupied.

"This course upon our part eliciting no response and apparently not changing his conviction that it was consonant with the character of a Justice of the Supreme Court to allow charges showing his unfitness to occupy that position to pass unchallenged and unanswered, we deemed it our duty to lay the whole matter before the State Bar Association.

"We did not make the charges; we did not become answerable for them. Our one position is that these charges proceed from such a source, have as many elements of unquestioned fact, and are of such a nature that they should not be ignored by Justice Hooker, by the State Bar Association, or by the public. For the establishing of the exact truth, we tender you such assistance as is possible for us to give.

"We can assure you that the minds of men who are not influenced by idle rumors or disturbed by malicious attacks upon men in public life are seriously agitated that a Justice of the Supreme Court will give no answer to or explanation of charges that he has been guilty of aiding in frauds upon the Government when the basis of such charge is an official report, sanctioned and given to the world by the President of the United States.

"So far as our observation extends, owing to the silence of Justice Hooker, the conviction that the charges are true has become so well settled that it can be removed only by a painstaking inquiry which shall reach to all places where information can be obtained."

IRISH EVICTIONS SURPASSED.

Result of Transit Deficiencies in Putting Up New York Rents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—At the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee to-day on the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill ex-State Senator John Ford, who argued in favor of the bill, said that it was a fact that in the Tenth Assembly District of New York there had been more evictions last year on account of the failure of the tenants to pay increased rent than there had been in the whole of Ireland during the same period.

"And the reason is," said Mr. Ford, "that, because of the inadequate transportation facilities, the poorer classes are compelled to remain in the congested quarters close to their work, a condition which has brought about an exorbitant rise in rents throughout Manhattan Island." Mr. Ford added:

"The new subway will afford no relief. New subways will have to be built, and when they are built we do not want them built under conditions which make them mere adjuncts of the Belmont system, and thus place the city at the complete mercy of one monopoly for a period of seventy-five years."

John De Witt Warner said that the Citizens' Union had no quarrel with the Belmont syndicate.

"We went into a gamble with them," said Mr. Warner; "they played for a high stake, they won, and have raked their pile off the table."

The committee also gave a hearing on the bill introduced by Senator Burton for the creation of a municipal Board of Railroad Commissioners for New York City. H. D. Dumont of the Merchants' Association opposed the bill and William H. Gibson, J. S. Lehmaier, and others spoke in favor of it.

GAS INSPECTOR ACCUSED.

Mr. Guy Intimates Collusion Between Mr. Alexander and the Gas Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy at the hearing on the McClellan gas bills, before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day, made an attack on Jastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters, intimating that there was collusion between Mr. Alexander's office and the gas companies.

"We don't want to be limited to a meter manufactured by a single company and to an officer who can't see beyond that meter," Mr. Guy said. "It has become a fixed belief of the people of the State that the office of Gas Meter Inspector is being used as a mere agency of the corporation which manufactures gas meters.

"The State Department having charge of gas meter inspection has held us down to the present meter, which does not record accurately and which has such a strange affinity for the gas companies that its inaccuracies are nearly always in the direction of increased gas bills. It is in the recollection of many here present, citizens of New York, that at one time the price of gas in that city was $2.25 a thousand cubic feet. The gas bill to-day for the average apartment in New York City is larger than it was when the price of gas was $2.25 per thousand."

MARRIED WOMEN AND BUSINESS.

A Bill Which Would Extend Their Rights and Obligations.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Monroe introduced a bill the effect of which is to increase the business rights and obligations of married women.

Mr. Monroe's measure provides that a married woman shall have all the rights of contract, just as if she were unmarried. But, on the other hand, if she obtains anything of value by reason of an indorsement or a promise to pay or a contract of guaranty or a suretyship, she shall be liable thereon as though she were unmarried.

Anti-Loan Shark Measure Passed.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly to-day passed with little opposition the Bostwick anti-loan shark bill requiring lenders of money on salaries of employes to file with employers a copy of agreement or assignment under which the claim is made.

Established 1788. Worms, o. Rh. Germany.
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THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS and other renowned vineyards.
For sale by leading dealers.

PHYSICIANS HONOR DR. ST. JOHN ROOSA

Celebrate 21st Anniversary of Post-Graduate Instruction.

LOVING CUP PRESENTED

Need of the Human Body to Study From, and Endowment of Medical Colleges Insisted Upon.

More than 300 physicians, among whom were eminent practitioners and men connected with institutions of medical learning from almost every State east of the Mississippi and some from beyond, attended a dinner given at Delmonico's last night to honor Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the inauguration in this country of post-graduate medical instruction. Dr. St. John Roosa is President of the Post-Graduate Hospital in this city and a pioneer worker on behalf of the form of practical education it affords the medical profession.

Before the speechmaking began a large loving cup of silver was presented to the guest of the evening on behalf of the Faculty of the Post Graduate Medical School connected with the hospital. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent.

Dr. William Osler of the Johns Hopkins University, who attended Senator Hanna in his last illness, was toastmaster of the evening. Dr. St. John Roosa sat on his right, and on his left was William Potter of Philadelphia, a Trustee of Jefferson College. Among the others seated at the guest table were Dr. Clarence J. Blake of Boston, Cornelius N. Bliss, Dr. William T. Bull, Dr. Buller, Dr. William S. Halsted of Baltimore, William Dean Howells, Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dr. George B. Johnston, Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, Dr. Howard Kelly, Dr. William Mayo of Rochester, Minn.; Dr. John H. Musser of Philadelphia, Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. Maurice H. Richardson of Boston, Dr. A. H. Smith, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dean Van Amringe of Columbia University, Dr. R. F. Weir, Dr. W. H. Welch of Baltimore, and J. A. Wyeth.

Dr. William Osler, in speaking on the need of post-graduate instruction for specialists, said that several improvements were necessary if medical instruction in this country was to answer its purpose. The third and fourth year medical students should have the right to pursue their studies in the hospitals and a better equipment was needed for the post-graduate schools. He also urged the necessity of reciprocity between the various State boards to obviate the need of a physician moving from one State to another undergoing a separate examination each time.

"The fourth improvement needed is a merger in medicine," said Dr. Osler. "We should look forward to a consolidation and unification in medical teaching. At the present time we are wasting too much money duplicating expensive teaching plants. I have no doubt that fifty years from now there will be only one great institution for the technical teaching of medicine with all the practical instruction given in the various hospitals."

Dr. William W. Keen of Philadelphia spoke of the "Necessity for Increased Endowment for Medical Institutions." He called attention to the fact that the endowment for theological schools amounts to $2,250 for each student of theology, while the endowment for medical schools amounts to only $83 per student. Dwelling on the great advantage of medical schools to the community at large, he mentioned the fact that in former years the news that a case of cholera or yellow fever was discovered in New York would have caused the loss of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, but that to-day it would scarcely be noticed. The Panama Canal, he declared, would effect such improvement in the sanitation of that climate that the world would be astonished at the small number of lives that would be sacrificed.

Dr. William N. Polk advocated lengthening the course in medical schools from four years to five years, as has been done so generally by technical and scientific schools.

"A thing that should be pressed home on the proper authorities," he said, "is the need for the employment of the human body—the body which has wrapped within it the secrets on the unfolding of which depends the success of medical science—in the education of the student. Let the body politic understand that we must have the human body in our studies. It has been said that this is an inhuman practice. Far from this—it is the most human of all acts, for the teacher is always mindful of his patient, and the best results are only obtained in those institutions which have been thrown open to students."

Dr. Roosa, in responding to the toast, "Twenty-one Years of Post-Graduate Work," briefly outlined the history of the Post-Graduate School, which was organized on April 4, 1882, and the reasons that had called it into existence.

"There was at one time a movement in the University of New York to abolish academic instruction, and return to the purposes for which the university was originally founded," said Dr. Roosa. "It was found that it was impossible to reconcile instruction for undergraduates with that intended for postgraduates, and this was the reason that the school was established. We have never aimed to make specialists of men, have never even suggested such an idea. We merely take men from medical colleges and from private practice, and endeavor to teach them how to do certain things better than they were able to do the same things before."

Speeches were also made by Dr. Clarence G. Blake, Dr. William J. Mayo, and William Potter.

FRENCH LECTURER DETAINED.

M. Beaulieu, Owing to Daughter's Illness, Not Coming to This Country.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—It was announced to-day that the very serious illness of his daughter had prevented M. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu from sailing for this country on the day planned, and that he could not, therefore, reach America in time to lecture on March 3 at Harvard University.

M. Beaulieu was engaged to lecture under the auspices of the Cercle Français, the address on March 3 to be the beginning of a series at Sanders Theatre.

COL. KAHLE KILLS HIMSELF.

Suicide of Prominent Indianapolis Man in Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 1.—Col. Charles Kahle of Indianapolis, Ind., a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, killed himself in the Hotel Imperial here to-day.

Col. Kahle was in the United States Consular Service under President Harrison, and had held positions of State and business trust in Indianapolis. No reason is assigned for his act.

Judge Swift Resigns.

ALBANY, March 1.—Judge Theodore H. Swift of Potsdam to-day sent to Gov. Odell his resignation as a Judge of the State Court of Claims. Judge Swift was appointed on Oct. 16, 1902, for a six-year term. The salary of the place is $5,000.

B&K
AT THE SIGN OF THE TRIANGLE.

A beautiful new store—the sixteenth in our retail system—will open in the Browning Building, Broadway, between 31st and 32d streets,

TO-MORROW.

You are invited to inspect the latest addition to Broadway's notable shops, and especially to observe the high character of the clothing, furnishings and hats for men and boys.

Browning·King·&·Co

BROADWAY—BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. } NEW YORK
COOPER SQUARE, OPPOSITE COOPER UNION
FULTON STREET & DE KALB AVENUE - BROOKLYN

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER

Corsets.
A snap for small women who can wear size 18.
Straight front,
White or Drab,
Regularly 1.00, 25c

Shoes.
There's no way to make a better shoe at the price.
There's no detail of style missing.
There's no shape, size or character lacking. 2.00

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Superior Scotch Shirtings
In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products. $4 & $4.50 each

Vantines
THE UNUSUAL STORE
Second Floor.
Oriental Materials By the Yard
Egyptian Tapestry
Made of a soft firm texture with a sheen like the real silk. 50 inches wide, double faced and in all plain colors suitable for furniture covering and drapery purposes.
$2.00 per yard
Madras Material
For Window Curtains.
Large variety of designs and colorings.
40 inch, 50 inch & 72 inch wide
From 35c to $3.00 per yard
A. A. Vantine & Co.,
B'way, bet. 18 & 19 Sts.

KINSEY'S
FIFTH AVE. LINEN STORE.
2 Neckwear Specials.
Swiss embroidered collars, were 40c. and 50c. each, now 12½c.
Dainty colored embroidered collars, were 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, now 25c. each.
Shirt Waist Patterns.
New importation in new designs, hand embroidered on fine sheer and heavy French linen, at $10, $12 and $15 each.
Irish hand embroidered, at $5.00 each.
Table Linen.
Special designs in table cloths and napkins, made exclusively for us of the best quality, at prices no higher than is often asked for inferior goods.
WM. S. KINSEY & CO.,
Below 28th St., 240 5th Av.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain
EPPS'S
Gives Strength and Vigour.
COCOA
robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

BELFAST BRAND
"Morgan" 25c EACH
Royals
MARINE 15c EACH
ASK YOUR DEALER
MAKERS

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square
Safeguard the funds of benevolent and other institutions, and preclude possible defalcations, by employing the services of this company as Assistant Treasurer.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.
An Interesting Booklet on Application.

WON'T CONTEST WHITNEY'S WILL.

Aimeric Paget Says His Visit Has No Connection with It.

Aimeric Paget, son-in-law of the late William C. Whitney, accompanied by Miss Pauline Paget and Miss Alice Paget, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Harry Payne Whitney was at the pier to meet them.

To reporters Mr. Paget said that his visit here had nothing to do with the Whitney will. He said that he and his family had planned to come here to visit the Whitneys a long time ago, and that circumstances had prevented the carrying out of the plan. He said that, so far as he or Mrs. Paget were concerned, the will would stand as it was.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—224 Seventh Avenue; Tulmann & Dreyfuss; damage, $4,500.
12:30 A. M.—2,516 Park Avenue; G. Lapora; damage, $25.
1:45 A. M.—72 Wall Street; —— Bernstein; damage trifling.
1:45 A. M.—184 Forsyth Street; Louis Moscow; damage, $200.
2:25 A. M.—427 Tenth Avenue; William Smith; damage, $1,500.
2:30 A. M.—313 West Fortieth Street; Harold Furueso; damage, $200.
6:30 A. M.—311 to 321 East Eleventh Street; H. W. Ehrich; damage, $200.
8:15 A. M.—57 Avenue C; Solomon Leich; damage, $50.
9 A. M.—2,137 Seventh Avenue; Alfred Behring; damage, $8,000.
11:10 A. M.—89 West Third Street; Florence McDonald; damage, $50.
5:05 P. M.—163 West Tenth Street; Mrs. Rossignot; damage, $25.
5:30 P. M.—4,215 Third Avenue; John Cox; damage, $1,000.
6:15 P. M.—9 Burling Slip; M. Ulmer; damage, $100.

Dr. Delafield Reported Better.

It was said late last night at the home of Dr. Francis Delafield of 12 West Thirty-second Street, who is ill with pneumonia, that his condition was very much better.

MORSE CHOSEN FOR GRAND JURY SERVICE

Likely to be Excused Because of the Dodge Case.

HUMMEL CALLED TO TESTIFY

Steinhardt's Testimony Heard—Morse Allowed to Intervene in Proceeding to Test Original Divorce.

Charles W. Morse, the financier whose matrimonial tangle with the wife of Charles F. Dodge has resulted in court proceedings in many States, was chosen yesterday as one of the panel of forty-eight men from which twenty-three will be selected to act as Grand Jurors for the month of March.

As Mr. Morse is to be a witness before the new Grand Jury, which will be sworn in next week, he will probably beg to be excused from serving as a member of the jury. If he does not ask to be excused, the court may excuse him. The names of those chosen for the new Grand Jury panel were drawn in the County Clerk's office in the usual way, Justice MacLean presiding, and Deputy County Clerk Burrell attending.

In the meantime Justice Truax, sitting in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision, granting the application made Monday in Mr. Morse's behalf by Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, and allowing Mr. Morse to intervene in a new proceeding brought to test the validity of the original Dodge divorce decree.

Added to this was the fact that Lawyer Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office was before the Grand Jury yesterday, and there told all he knew of the Morse-Dodge case, repeating a story which he told previously to the effect that Howe & Hummel had put up the money used to get Dodge out of trouble, expecting to get it back from one of the principal factors in the case.

Lawyer Hummel will be taken before the holdover February Grand Jury to-day and questioned again as to whether Morse ever paid him for services in the case. Mr. Hummel, who is counsel for Dodge, will be required to produce his office books and records for inspection.

In granting the application made by Lawyer Untermyer in behalf of Morse, Justice Truax filed an opinion in which he said:

"I am of the opinion that, under Section 452 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Mr. Morse has a right to make this motion. This motion is granted, and it is referred to William G. Davies to take proof and report to the court, with his opinion thereon, whether the summons in this action was personally served on the defendant within the City of New York and set forth in the judgment secured in this action, and whether the attorney who appeared for the defendant in this action was unduly authorized by said defendant to appear or interpose for him in this action."

Referee Davies will send for the original Dodge divorce papers, together with the testimony taken before Referee Hall, on whose report the order vacating the decree was made. If the new referee finds that Mr. Dodge was not served with the papers and never retained Lawyer Ruger to defend the case, the report of Referee Hall will be sustained and the vacating order will stand, leaving Mrs. Dodge the wife of Mr. Dodge, with Mr. Morse free, if, on the other hand, Mrs. Dodge succeeds in getting a new divorce from Mr. Dodge, Mr. Morse would be in a position to remarry her.

The February Grand Jury has been held over specially to keep Morse and the other witnesses within the court's jurisdiction. They are held under subpoenas. The investigation brought to show conspiracy and blackmail in the case will be continued to-day, and Lawyer Hummel will be asked to straighten out the differences which it is said exist in his testimony and that of Lawyer Steinhardt, the member of the firm who was before the Grand Jury yesterday. It is understood that when Mr. Steinhardt left the Grand Jury room yesterday he did not tell the firm what he had testified to, but Mr. Hummel will probably know to-day.

Mr. Morse will remain in Lakewood for a few days. Mrs. Dodge is at Lakewood now with her sister, Mrs. Long. She has not yet testified before the Grand Jury.

Charles F. Dodge is still in Texas, but it was rumored yesterday that he had agreed to come back voluntarily and tell all that he knows about the tangle. The District Attorney is said to be willing to ask the courts for clemency on behalf of Dodge if he will come back here and tell the whole story.

Mr. Jerome said yesterday that no overtures of this sort had been made to Dodge, but that he, the District Attorney, could not promise Dodge immunity unless Dodge did something to help the State in prosecuting a guilty party. It was time enough to consider that matter after such information was forthcoming.

Detective Sergeant Herlihy, who went South to arrest Dodge in Texas, returned to this city yesterday. He said he had a tough time of it in Texas shadowing Dodge, but that he had succeeded in keeping track of Dodge until the latter was put under bonds. Detective Herlihy said he was pleased to get back to New York, as he was unable to stand the hot weather in Texas.

GETS KIDNAPPING LETTER.

Saloon Keeper Finds His Boy Safe and Notifies Police.

Anton Steinmetz, proprietor of a saloon at 110 West Thirty-third Street, just off Broadway, received a letter by mail last night which he immediately turned over to the police, in which a demand for $300 was made upon him if he did not wish his son to be kidnapped. Mr. Steinmetz believes that his five-year-old boy Eddie is meant. He has but one other child, a baby girl, eight months old.

Eddie is now with his grandmother, Mrs. Charlotte Halpurn, at 404 West Fifty-first Street, where he has been visiting with his mother for two days past, and Steinmetz hurried there and found that the boy was safe.

The letter was written with a typewriter and had been addressed to Mrs. Steinmetz, but as she was not at home when it was received Mr. Steinmetz opened it. The postmarks showed that it was received at Station K, at Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, at 3 P. M. yesterday, and was dated at Station E, in Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 5 P. M. The letter follows:

Madam: If you do not want your boy kidnapped send $300 in $100 bills to M. J. Schmidt, care of the General Post Office, Jersey City. If you do this we will not bother your boy, but if you put the police onto us we will find it out, as we are in with the cops. If you do this we will get the kid anyway, and then it will cost you a couple of thousands. Remember, if you put the cops onto us it will make more trouble for yourself. Send the money at once or it will mean that you don't want to send it. Send the money in a plain envelope.

Steinmetz said last night that two years ago, just after he had returned from Europe, he began to receive unsigned postal cards from an unknown source reflecting on his wife. He paid no attention to them, although he notified the police, and finally the cards ceased to come. About five years ago his wife herself, after returning from a visit to Germany, began to receive similar postal cards reflecting on her husband. Steinmetz thinks it possible that the same unknown person may be the author of the kidnapping threat.

DR. TERRY QUITS SOUTH CHURCH.

Terminates Pastorate of Quarter of Century with Harmonious Feelings.

After a pastorate extending over nearly twenty-five years, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry has severed his connection with South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. His resignation will take effect on May 1.

Samuel Sloan, Jr., a Deacon of the church, said that Dr. Terry had tendered his resignation because he believed there was such a thing as a pastor remaining too long with a church. The most harmonious feelings existed, he said, between Dr. Terry and the church members.

Dr. Terry has aimed to give a better interpretation of religious music in his church than could be heard on the stage. He believes that music has its part in evangelism. Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock an oratorio or other religious composition is rendered by the choir of the South Church.

ETHICS OF WOMEN'S DRESS.

Topic Discussed and Illustrated at Convention of Dressmakers.

An annual afternoon tea party began at the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and the regular occupants of the building, recognizing the buzz of feminine voices, knew that the Dressmakers' Protective Association was again in session.

There is an aesthetic side to the protective work of the association, and this was brought out in the demands for advice that found their way into the question box after the opening exercises of the organization which took place in the evening. These questions were intended for the woman who wears gowns as well as for the woman who makes them.

"Doesn't the woman who has her gowns made by some one who is thoroughly competent and who does her utmost to have her work satisfactory have a moral responsibility to that dressmaker?" was one of the questions, creating a discussion which continued after the close of the meeting.

"Yes, indeed she does," said a tall woman who has "Couturière" on her cards, but who is said to think more of stitches than the ethics of her work. "It is a real shame that women don't pay their bills promptly as soon as their gowns are sent home."

"That is not the question," interrupted, with some warmth, a little lady who it was said hailed from Kalamazoo. "Paying is a matter of principle, but every woman who has a pretty gown created for her—one into which her dressmaker has put her whole heart and soul—should feel morally bound to wear that gown in the proper way and at the proper times and season.

"Now, I can give you an illustration of what I mean. I made the sweetest little dream of a gown in black for one of the richest women in our town. I tell you she was rich, for it shows that there was no earthly reason for her doing as she did. There was a transparent yoke to that dress and no lining to the sleeves. Would you believe any woman, if she did look like a picture in it, would wear such a gown to church? Wouldn't it jar you! It was enough to reduce any respectable dressmaker to slang. Our minister's wife, who represents the best people in the place, said it was perfectly scandalous, that no one paid attention to the sermon, and she hasn't had me do a stitch of work for her since. Now, what I contend is that that woman should have felt that not only her own but my taste was involved, and that it is no light matter to select an appropriate gown for each occasion."

And all her hearers heartily indorsed her views.

This afternoon Miss Elizabeth White, the association President, is to tell women how to sit, stand, and walk in order to do themselves and their gowns the most credit. A number of big women, little women, and medium-sized women will be present to illustrate her remarks.

SUIT OVER SOLOMON CHILDREN.

Daughter of W. C. Campbell to be Examined in Paris by a Commission.

Estelle L. Campbell, daughter of the late William C. Campbell, wall paper manufacturer, and who was divorced from Sidney H. Solomon in January, 1903, has brought a suit against her former husband in the Supreme Court here to enforce an agreement which they made before their separation regarding his payments for the support of their two children, Algernon, six years old, and Geraldine, five years old. Miss Campbell and the little boy and girl are living in Paris.

The agreement, which was in writing, was that Mr. Solomon should pay $150 a month for the support of the children until they should become of age, and also pay to his wife $25 a month until he had paid her a total of $5,000. The divorced wife alleges that Mr. Solomon kept up the payments of $175 a month for only four months, or until May 1903, and she is suing to recover the arrears and to enforce the contract. In order that her testimony may be taken, a commission has been appointed to examine her in Paris.

Mr. Solomon put in an answer to her suit, saying that he had not made the payments because she had not kept her part of the contract in that she had not treated the children properly. Justice Bischoff denied a motion yesterday to set aside this answer, on the ground that there were no such terms in the agreement as he had mentioned, but the Justice orders that the answer shall be made more definite and certain.

Miss Campbell and Mr. Solomon were married in 1886. His father, a wealthy London Jew, made a provision in his will that his son Sidney should be disinherited if he should marry outside of the Jewish faith. In order to defeat this clause Miss Campbell became a Jewess. It is also contended on behalf of Mr. Solomon that she agreed to bring up her children in the Jewish faith, but that she failed to do so, having brought them up as Protestants. This is given as his reason for refusing payments.

When her father died he willed her $75,000, but she contested the will and got $100,000 more than that.

WOODBURY CALLED TO ORDER.

Then the Aldermen Let Him Explain His Needs.

Members of the Board of Aldermen managed to have some fun at the meeting yesterday with Major Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department, whom they got before the board to make some speeches and answer questions on the proposed appropriation of $370,000 to build a big department storehouse and stable in Brooklyn.

While the board was in session Vice Chairman Sullivan noticed Major Woodbury going among the Aldermen urging them to vote for the appropriation which already had gone through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"The Commissioner of Street Cleaning will cease disturbing the Aldermen," said Vice Chairman Sullivan with a bang of his gavel. Major Woodbury, showing his discomfiture, retired to the rear of the room, when Alderman McCall, noticing his distress, asked consent of the board to have Commissioner Woodbury explain his need for the appropriation. The stable matter was not reached on the calendar during the session.

GEORGIAN FOR CLEVELAND.

State Senator Perry Wants the ex-President Nominated.

Senator Henry H. Perry, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Georgia State Senate and an attorney of Gainesville, that State, is in New York, and said last night that Georgia is firm for the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. Senator Perry will be one of the delegates at large from Georgia to the National Convention.

"If Cleveland would accept the nomination," he said, "he would make a clean sweep. Our course then would be clear. At this time Hearst is fighting hard to make some headway in our State, but the people have lost confidence in the men who are backing him there, and whatever sentiment there is for him is purely manufactured. In all the clashing views, however, there is one man in whom everybody has confidence and whom everybody feels could win, and he is Grover Cleveland. He is popular in the South, statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

Republican Primaries in Kings.

Dates were fixed for the Spring primaries at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee at its headquarters, Joralemon and Court Streets, last night. The following dates were decided upon, to be ratified by the General Committee next Tuesday night: Congress district conventions to elect delegates to the National Convention, April 4; Assembly district conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention, April 6.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

DUPED MOTORMEN WANT MONEY BACK

Two Hundred Victims with but a Single Thought.

ONE FARLEY HAS DISAPPEARED

They Gave Him $2.35 Apiece to Get a New Job—Police Station Besieged for Aid.

About 200 motormen and conductors besieged the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and demanded that Charles Farley, late of 153 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who had obtained $2.35 apiece from them, be found forthwith. The men were very much excited, and it was some time before Capt. McNally was able to understand their story.

C. J. Sullivan of 333 Third Avenue and James Butler of 291 Tenth Avenue, as spokesmen, explained that on Feb. 24 an advertisement appeared in one of the morning newspapers for 300 motormen and conductors to go out of town at $2.50 a day, signed by Charles Farley of 153 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The applicants were met there by a very suave person, who explained that there was trouble on a trolley road within a short distance of New York, perhaps in Connecticut, and that he wanted from two to three hundred men. He guaranteed each man a month's contract at $2.50 a day, and possibly a permanent position, but demanded $2.35 for transportation to the point in question.

In the majority of cases the men gave the required amount without a question, and received an ordinary receipt bearing the picture of a dog's head. They were told to report for work yesterday afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock. Ever since last Wednesday men have been applying to Farley and paying their $2.35.

As a result the men began to gather in front of 153 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street shortly after noon yesterday, and by 2 o'clock there was a small army of them carrying bags and bundles of every size and description. At 1:30 a delegation was sent to the house to notify Farley that his men were ready.

The door was opened by the landlady, who explained that Farley, who had engaged the second floor front room on Feb. 22, had been suddenly called to Philadelphia Monday night, and that he went away immediately after the arrival of a telegram, locking his door and telling her that he did not know exactly when he would return.

They broke the news to their colleagues, several of whom recalled that a man named McManus, claiming to be a park keeper employed in Mount Morris Park, had assisted Farley in the clerical work of the scheme, and they returned to the house and demanded McManus. But that person had also disappeared. At Mount Morris Park they learned that a man named McManus had been employed there several months ago, but nothing further was known of him.

Then the entire body trudged to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station which they took by storm. Capt. McNally immediately detailed Detectives Kirvan to investigate. Many of the motormen and conductors said that they were out of work and had borrowed the $2.35 for Farley.

TO EXTEND JOCKEY CLUB.

Coney Island's Association Controlled by William K. Vanderbilt.

A certificate of the extension of the corporate existence of the Coney Island Jockey Club was filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The certificate was signed by William K. Vanderbilt as President and Cornelius Fellowes as Secretary.

In addition it contained the consent of stockholders in the corporation owning more than two-thirds of the capital stock to extend the corporate existence for the period of twenty-five years beyond the time specified in the original certificate.

William K. Vanderbilt declared that he owned 2,290 shares out of a total of 5,250. The next largest stockholder is George Peabody Wetmore, who holds 411 shares. Some of the other stockholders are F. A. Schermerhorn, who holds 210 shares; J. Henry Alexandre, 200 shares; Herbert V. Pell, 182 shares, and John M. Bowers, 120 shares.

Mrs. R. P. Lister's Divorce Sustained.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has sustained the decision of Vice Chancellor Emery divorcing Mrs. Emma K. Lister from her millionaire husband, Robert P. Lister. The decision was announced this afternoon.

Brain Work

requires certain food elements (there's no other way,) these elements are found in

Grape-Nuts

in the correct proportion scientifically pre-digested all ready for the "out of business" stomach to assimilate.

If Your Brain

seems sluggish and dull it indicates lack of proper food and 10 days use of Grape-Nuts will show you the way back to brain-health and strength.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

GERMANY PUZZLES JAPANESE.

Prof. Toyokichi Iyenaga Speaks of Results of Protracted Struggle.

Prof. Toyokichi Iyenaga, a lecturer on Oriental political science in Chicago University, gave an address last night at the smoker of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, in the Sixth Avenue clubrooms, on "Japan, Old and New." He referred to the war during the lecture. When told about the universal Japanese habit of taking a bath every day, he said that in that respect his countrymen were in marked contrast to the Chinese.

"The Chinese," he said, "are probably the dirtiest people in the world—except the Russians."

After the lecture Prof. Iyenaga said that the attitude of Germany was the question which was most troublesome at present to Japanese statesmen. "If the war is protracted," he said, "France probably will have to side with Russia on account of her financial interests. Great Britain would side with Japan. Although she is careful not to commit herself, Germany evidently is favorable to Russia."

H. I. Hayden New Juror Commissioner.

Henry I. Hayden has been appointed United States Commissioner of Jurors for the Eastern District of New York by United States District Judge Thomas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Green, who occupied the position for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Hayden served in the United States Navy during the civil war and afterward became a member of the Seventh Regiment. He was twice appointed Commissioner of Police in Brooklyn, and also served as United States Marshal for the Eastern District.

HALL OF RECORDS DELAY

Several City Departments in Difficulty Over Leases.

MAYOR'S INSPECTION TRIP

He Thinks Future Similar Contracts Should Have Time Clauses with Severe Penalties.

Serious difficulties have been encountered by several city departments owing to the incomplete state of the new Hall of Records, which will prevent the Finance Department, the Corporation Counsel's office, and the Register's office from being moved into the building for another year. All the departments in question expected to be housed in the building by the 1st of May, and lease troubles are the result.

Accompanied by Borough President Ahearn and Architect Horgan of the firm of Horgan & Slattery, Mayor McClellan went through the Hall of Records yesterday to investigate the reports of its incomplete state. While he found that most of the rooms had been plastered, the court was by no means complete, and the architect informed him that the building would not be complete until the first of next year. After this the furnishers will occupy another two months before it will be ready for occupancy.

Ex-President Cantor of Manhattan promised a year ago the completion of the Hall of Records by Feb. 1, 1904, whereas by the original contract, entered into in 1897, the building was to have been finished in four years from that time.

From time to time extensions of time for its completion were granted, one of the most recent being by the Low administration, which substituted marble for cement in the court finishings, thus also increasing the expense of the building by $240,000. The total cost of the building outside the cost of the land is about $4,500,000.

"The delay in finishing the building is certainly a serious matter," said Mayor McClellan after the trip. "In the first place the building costs as much as the Library of Congress in Washington, which had ten times the floor space, and in addition the Library of Congress is far more ornate and was finished on time. I think that in all future contracts for city buildings, school houses and all, I shall favor the insertion of a clause in the specifications for all contracts that a time limit be placed on the work, and that the severe penalties provided for the failure to finish on time be collected as rigidly as the United States Government collects such penalties for the failure to complete Government work on the specified time."

The Finance Department, now housed in the Stewart Building, has no lease for its quarters and merely holds them on a month-to-month agreement. The Corporation Counsel, housed in the Staats Zeitung Building, has a lease which expires on May 1, and it is doubtful if a short-time renewal can be secured. The Register, who went into the Morton Building last Spring, expecting to stay until Fall or this Spring at most, is in trouble also over his lease. The matter, it is expected, will be brought up at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday next, when some action will be urged to hasten the work.

CITY HALL IN BAD SHAPE.

Health Inspectors Discover That It Has No Sewer Connections.

A number of Inspectors from the Health Department, accompanied by William H. Walker of the Bureau of Public Buildings, made a tour of inspection of the City Hall yesterday to see what it needs to place it upon a sanitary basis. They found the plumbing in very bad condition—so bad, it is said, that if it were not the headquarters of the City Government certain portions of the building would be closed.

The discovery was made that there are not and never have been any sewer connections, and that drainage has been into a great cesspool. That this should exist in the heart of the city, they said, is almost incredible.

Recently the Board of Estimate and Apportionment over the protest of Controller Grout gave President Ahearn $15,000 to put the building into sanitary condition. It was in line with this appropriation that the inspection was made.

Under Mayor Low $75,000 was expended for fixing the building, but it was spent in refurnishing and rearranging offices and embellishment rather than along the lines now found necessary.

New York's Building at St. Louis Fair.

New York City will have its own building at the St. Louis Exposition. The Board of Aldermen yesterday voted an aditional $20,000 for the use of Commissioner Hynes in erecting such a municipal building in which to house the city exhibit. The Commissioner claimed there was no room available in the New York State building, and therefore asked for an individual structure. The Board of Aldermen now has appropriated $70,000 for the city's showing at St. Louis, of whih $25,000 already has been approved by the Board of Estimate.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candy special.
Genuine chocolate sponge, with deliciously flavored molasses honeycomb centre; special for Wednesday shoppers. Special, per lb., 29c. 29c 29c
Basement Salesroom.

⅓ to ½ off: 3,500 pairs of Nottingham lace curtains.

5,600 yards Nottingham curtain laces, ⅓ to ½ off.

NOW it's another shipment of curtains and curtain laces—a part of that manufacturer's surplus stock which we placed on sale Monday—a sale made noteworthy by the fact that values are so exceptional that shoppers could hardly wait until they should find themselves choosing from these extraordinary bargains. There's a rich assembly of designs for your choosing, and look at the wondrously low prices you pay.
Fourth Floor.

Nottingham lace curtains.

98c, 1.50, 1.75, 2.50, 3.25, 3.95, 4.50

New fresh goods in the latest Scotch, Saxony and Guipure weaves, woven from fine Egyptian yarn and finished with patent overlock edges. Come early to-day and choose from the best values.

Nottingham curtain laces.

12½c, 15c, 19c, 23c, 29c, 39c, 49c

Handsome new designs, comprising single and double bordered and panel effects, ranging in width from 27 in. to 54 in.; not all widths at each price. There is a large lot to choose from, though.

Great sale $8.25 rockers, $5

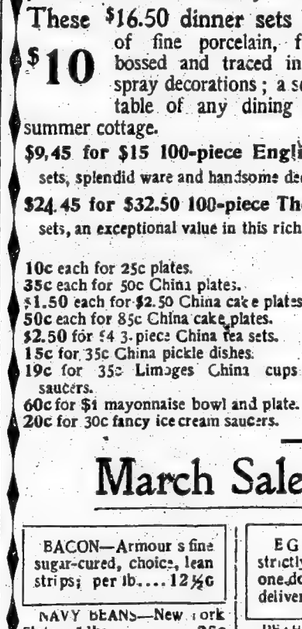

HERE'S a lot of handsome golden oak and mahogany finish rockers that by rights belong to that great February Furniture Sale, but they came too late. Just put in their appearance last night, and we decided to close them out quickly at prices generous as that long-to-be-remembered February event.
Fifth Floor.

The designs are very handsome and they're such comfortable chairs—high backs that are richly carved—shapely arms, just the right height to make them restful—broad saddle seats—ideal chairs in every sense of the word.

They're made of selected golden oak and genuine birch, with mahogany finish, thoroughly fitted and hand rubbed piano finish, so strongly made there's never any danger of their coming apart.

$4.25 for $6.50 golden oak rockers.
$4.75 for $7.75 golden oak rockers.
$5 for $8.25 golden oak rockers—mahogany finish.
$6 for $8.75 golden oak rockers—mahogany finish.

59c for 80c Brussels carpet.

THE Simpson Crawford Co.'s new carpet department has been the Mecca of critical homefitters ever since the opening, and it's because designs are new, weaves the best, prices the lowest.
Third Floor.

59c Here's a great sale of that fine, rich Tapestry Brussels Carpet at 59c a yard—the same quality for which you pay 75c and 80c. a yard elsewhere. It's especially desirable for stairs and bedroom. 59c

Then there are other desirable weaves—Axminster and Wilton Velvet, and Rugs in endless diversity of pattern. Many new and exclusive designs. They're priced exceptionally low for this sale.

98c and $1.17 for $1.50 extra quality Axminster
$1.35 for $1.65 excellent Wilton Velvet Carpet

Sale of royal Wilton rugs.

Those charming new spring designs—have you seen them? Some are types of Oriental richness and others captivating American effects.

$29.50 for $35 9x12 royal Wiltons
$29.50 for $37 50 9x12 royal Wiltons
$16.75 for $21 6x9 royal Wiltons
$11.25 for $13.25 4.6x7.6 royal Wiltons

Imported linoleum and oilcloth.

39c for 55c to 60c imported cork linoleum. | 24c for 35c to 40c extra quality oilcloth.

Positive clearing fine dinnerware: $15.95 to $21.50 sets, $10.

THIS sale positively affords you the best opportunity of the season to furnish your table with new dinnerware. We have a few more than one hundred sets to clear out at $10 each to-day. They represent $16 50 and $15.95 to $21.50 values. They'll go quickly at this unprecedented low price. That's sure. And it's just as certain that you'd make up your mind to secure a set if you could see them. But to accomplish that it will be necessary to come to-day—an ideal time to furnish the table in your city home or Summer cottage.
Fourth Floor.

$10 These $16.50 dinner sets at $10 are made of fine porcelain, full gold lines, embossed and traced in glittering gold, neat spray decorations; a set worthy to adorn the table of any dining room, city home or summer cottage.

$9.45 for $15 100-piece English porcelain dinner sets, splendid ware and handsome decorations.

$24.45 for $32.50 100-piece Theo. Haviland dinner sets, an exceptional value in this rich imported ware.

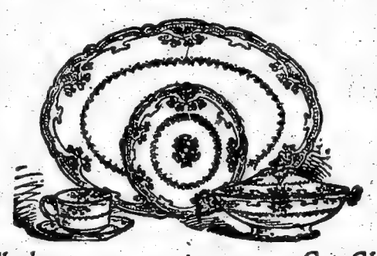

These $15.95 to $21.50 sets at $10 are priced so low because in some instances a few pieces are missing; we have but 25, and we're determined to close them out quickly to-day.... $10
All have neat spray decorations, very handsome.

$26 for $35 Limoges china dinner sets, coin gold stippling, giving it a beautiful effect.

$50 for $100 Theo. Haviland dinner sets, the very richest imported china.

10c each for 25c plates.
35c each for 50c China plates.
$1.50 each for $2.50 China cake plates.
50c each for 85c China cake plates.
$2.50 for $4 3-piece China tea sets.
15c for 35c China pickle dishes.
19c for 35c Limoges China cups and saucers.
60c for $1 mayonnaise bowl and plate.
20c for 30c fancy ice cream saucers.

Clocks.

$16.50 for $25 clock sets, marble base, bronze mountings.

$2.25 for $4 hand decorated wall plaques.
50c for $1 hand decorated plates.
60c for $1 bouillon cups and saucers.
10c for 25c bread and butter plates.
30c for 60c oyster plates.

Cut Glass.

$2.95 for $6 cut glass bowls.
$1.25 for $2.50 cut glass nappies.
50c each for $1 cut glass salt and peppers, sterling tops.
$3.25 for $5 cut glass water bottles.
10c for Colonial glass salts and peppers.
$6.95 for $10 cut glass water jugs.
$2.25 for $3 cut glass vinegar cruets.
$1.95 for $3 cut glass claret jugs.
$3.95 for $6 cut glass celery trays.
50c for 75c Colonial glass water jugs.
25c for 40c Colonial glass berry bowls.

March Sale Groceries. Sixth Floor.

BACON—Armour's fine sugar-cured, choice, lean strips; per lb.... 12½c
NAVY BEANS—New York State; 5 lbs.... 25c
CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, yellow, 10 lbs.... 23c
RICE—Choice Carolina, lb.... 5c
OYSTER COCKTAIL SAUCE—Large bottle, 16c.; medium.... 9c
CRACKERS—In-er-seal, Oatmeal or Graham, 3 packages.... 20c
BUTTER—Meadow Brook, 5 lb. pail.... 1.39
MACKEREL—Royal Stuart, fancy large bloater fish, no heads or tails, 10-lb. pail. 1.55
HERRING—Imported Holland mixed, keg.... 68c
SAUERKRAUT—Long cut, large glass jar.... 25c
OLIVES—Selected fancy Queen, quart.... 34c
SOAP—Royal Stuart, laundry, thoroughly seasoned, full 1-lb. bar, 5 cakes.... 25c
STARCH—Cameron, silver gloss, 6 lbs., wood box. 42c

EGGS—Guaranteed strictly fresh laid, packed one dozen in carton (not delivered), doz.... 27c
PEARS—Sugar cartlets, in pure syrup, 2 lb. can doz., $1.39; can.... 12c
PLUMS—New York State, Green Gage or Egg, 2½ lb. can: doz., $1.40; can.. 12c
SUCCOTASH—Oneida Co. packed, 2 lb. can, doz. $1.60; can.... 14c
BEETS—Honey Comb, red ruby, 3 lb. can, first quality; doz., $1.47; can.... 13c
ASPARAGUS—Tender, white large stalks, 2½ lb can; doz., $2.90; can.. 25c
BAKED BEANS—W. K. Lewis, plain or with tomato sauce, 3 lb. can; doz. $1.40; can.... 12c
CORN—Minnesota State corn, 2-lb. can; doz. $1.49; can.... 13c
TOMATOES—Solid meat, cold packed gals.; case of 6 cans, $1.25; can.... 27c
TOMATOES—Cameron, Jersey Red ripe, large 3-lb. can; doz., $1.40; can.. 12c

ORANGES—Sweet, juicy, California seedless, doz.... 25c
BAKING POWDER—Stuart, pure cream of tartar, 1-lb. can.... 29c
COFFEE—Waverly Blend, dry Chestnut roast, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 22c
TEA—Selected English Breakfast, Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 28c
SUGAR—Best cut loaf, or powdered, 5 lbs.... 28c
SPICES—Fresh ground black pepper, ginger or cinnamon, lb.... 22c
FLOUR—Royal Stuart, whole wheat, 10-lb. sack, 38c.; 5-lb. sack.... 22c
SALAD DRESSING—Columbia, large bottle, 35c.; medium.... 18c
FLAVORING EXTRACT—Cameron, concentrated lemon or vanilla, 1-lb. bottle.... 69c
SALT—Royal Stuart, superior fine salt; bag.... 5c

Complete sewing machine, $3.50.

Doesn't seem possible, does it? But it's a fact.

Here's a sewing machine for $3.50 that does ordinary sewing as well as the large machines. It's always at your service, always convenient. Just the thing for you to take with you on your trip if you're going away. A handy little seamstress about the home, too. Indispensable when once used.

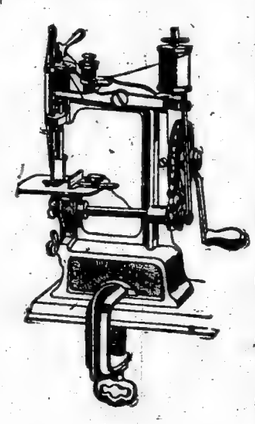

It's so simple to operate that a child can sew with it. Does good work, too. You can attach it to the arm of a chair or the edge of a table. Small enough to carry in a trunk or bag when traveling. Always ready and as practical as a large machine. Thousands are in use. $3.50

Same machine, with slower speed, $2.

This machine is being demonstrated in our notion department, main floor.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

March Blows Men's Old Hats Off

We put new ones on their heads, that don't wear on their pocket-books.

You must grant that we're doing this Men's Hat business right. It's only eighteen months since we wiped out the incongruity of a men's-hatless WANAMAKER'S; and today there are hat stores that have been established in New York for a generation that are not doing anything like the business in men's hats that we are doing.

In the first place we have the best hats that money can buy. In the second place we have better hats than the same money can buy elsewhere at the popular prices of two and three dollars.

And we always have the newest hats, right off the block.

And these are things that New York men like.

That's the story in a nutshell, and here is what it cracks up to:

Stetson Derby Hats, $3.50, $5 and $6.
Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.
Imperial Derby and Soft Hats, $3.
Wanamaker Derby and Soft Hats, $2.

Enough to fit the inside and outside of any man's head.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Spring Overcoats and Raincoats

The first Spring month! That brings the question of a Spring overcoat close home to many a man. How about *you?*

Two lines of investigation that will repay following up:

WANAMAKER RAINCOATS
WANAMAKER OVERCOATS

Raincoats for the men who want a serviceable protector against the rain, as well as a stylish long coat for fair weather. Our Raincoats combine both these characteristics—they are turned out by skilled overcoat tailors.

Some stylish new patterns, in grays, browns and fancies, at $15. Dark Oxford gray, Cravenette, at $20 to $30. Surtout Raincoats, in fine Oxford gray and sage green Cravenette, at $32.50 and $35.

Overcoats in Oxford gray and black, falling gracefully to the knee; silk-lined, at $15 to $25. Stylish dress coats to wear with a top hat.

Covert cloth Top-coats, in handsome new shades, silk-lined, at $20 and $22. Same, serge-lined, satin sleeve-linings, at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Weather for Ducks and Well Coated Women

It's likely to be wash-day for the atmosphere, most any day and Monday, during the next two or three months. Women who object to a splashing will wear *Raincoats.*

The little boy who liked his medicine so well that he told his mother he felt as though he might get sick, shares a fellow-feeling with the women who will wish it would rain, so they might wear the smart coats that are here this Spring. They're so stylish and handsome that they'll be worn on suspicion, pretty regularly during the Spring months.

The new materials are quite as interesting as the new styles.

Prices, $12 to $27.50—with particularly attractive styles at $13.50 and $16.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $7 and $8 Trimmed Hats at $5

These are new Spring Hats, though made up some weeks ago. But February having shown scant relationship to the Spring months, straw hats did not sell as rapidly as our trimmers finished them. Thus we accumulated more than we have room for. In order to keep our milliners busy until the rush time begins we have cut the prices on several hundred stylish and attractive hats—simply to make room for the newcomers.

The collection offered today comprises all the newest and smartest shapes and colorings—dress hats and tailor-made styles.

They have been marked $7 and $8, until today—**$5 each.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidered Linen Shirt-Waist Patterns, $3

Thin linen is to be the thing for White Shirt-waists. The present group of waist patterns shows a delightful variety of designs embroidered on fine lined. There are about five hundred waist patterns in the lot, in floral, Mexican and medallion effects, that would be good value at $4 to $4.50. They'll go in a hurry

At $3 Each

Patterns include handsomely embroidered front, with embroidery for collar and cuffs; and three yards of 36-inch linen.

Broadway.

March Zoölogy And Walking Suits

Yesterday's ice, snow and water suggested polar bears more than March lions—but it was ideal weather for the short-skirted, comfortable Walking Suit. And women who were already provided, reveled in their possession.

For those who weren't—these hints of our fine stock, brimming over with charming styles in Walking Suits. And early as it is in the season, clever planning has made all these items specially priced:

At $8.75—Suits of camel's-hair cheviot, with 25-inch jacket; gored unlined skirt.

At $15—Stylish Suits of Scotch homespun; belted jacket style; inlaid collar and cuffs of cloth; unlined gored plaited skirt.

At $25—Suits of tweed and cheviot; Eton and 26-inch tight-fitting jacket; unlined skirts; stylish in design.

At $30—Suits of cheviot and tweed; three-quarter tight-fitting and 25-inch jackets; unlined skirts;

Second floor, Broadway.

French Nub Voiles At Half Price

These all-wool Boutonne Voiles are made by one of the most famous French manufacturers—but we mustn't tell you his name.

The ground is a crisp, well woven mesh, sprinkled all over with the neat nubs of thick threads. When you hold the fabric up to the light, it looks for all the world like a Jersey window screen, some night in August. But, natheless, it is a most charming Spring dress fabric, of the highest character—refined, effective, serviceable. It has been selling previously at $1.50; and now it is

Seventy-five Cents

The colorings include black, cream, light tan, light gray, light heliotrope, reseda, royal and navy blue. Width, 43 inches.

Rotunda.

Lace Collars and Berthas

They are a pretty adjunct to woman's dress; and to judge by the demand for them, they will be among the most popular of the season's styles. Besides the dainty Lace Collars and Berthas, we show a quantity of styles of Embroidered Lawn Collars, in very pretty effects.

Details:

EMBROIDERED LAWN COLLARS

Our own importation; mostly in *Broderie Anglaise* effects, so much in favor. They average 9 to 10 inches in depth; made to fall gracefully over the shoulders. Prices are very reasonable for such beauty—$3 to $3.75 each.

LACE COLLARS

Range of patterns is almost limitless. All come in the round shape, 7 to 14 inches in depth; made of white, cream and ecru Venise laces. Prices, 50c to $6.75 each.

LACE GODET BERTHAS

In Point Gaze and Venise laces, rich and beautiful designs, at $6 to $12 each.

Broadway.

Boys' Sailor Suits, $5

Two Fine Spring Styles

The manufacturers did their best with these suits, and they will delight every mother who wants to spend $5 on a Spring Sailor Suit for her boy.

Materials are fine all-wool serges, fast colors, and making and embroidery are exceptionally handsome. And the price is a very popular one,

$5 a Suit

Descriptions:

Style 1—Blue serge Sailor Suits, with two shields—one of white duck, the other of blue serge; both embroidered. Trimmed with red, white or black soutache braid. Sizes 4 to 12 years.

Style 2—Sailor Suits of blue, brown or red serge; inverted combination shield; trimmed with narrow white soutache braid. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Maids' House Dresses, Aprons and Caps

Neat, trim-looking House Dresses, fresh, pretty Caps and Aprons, for maids, waitresses, nurses. Proper styles that will delight the precise housekeeper, and prices that attract by their moderation:

MAIDS' HOUSE DRESSES.

At $1 to $4.50. Percale, gingham, sateen, mohair or white duck. Light or dark colors, plain or in stripes or checks. Waists in various pretty styles; skirts full, with deep hem.

MAIDS' APRONS

At 25c to $2.75. Of lawn, with or without bibs and bretelles; hemstitched, or with plaits or embroidery, in many pretty styles.

MAIDS' CAPS

At 4c to 35c. Trimmed with lace and black velvet ribbon, or with plain hem or embroidery. A fine group of attractive styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine CHINA and CUT GLASS Are the Good Housekeeper's Pride

This March Sale brings the tempting opportunity to select at will from the largest and finest collection of brilliant and beautiful NEW wares to be found in New York City and pay a third to a half less than the real worth of the wares that you purchase.

Any knowing housekeeper that looks over the display, will realize the fullness of this claim. That is why the selling has been so large and enthusiastic, despite the bad weather of the last two days. Here are further hints of the splendid offerings:

Dinner Sets

Eighteen more packages of Dinner Sets had to be opened yesterday to keep pace with the demand for these special *Theodore Haviland Sets.* The variety of decorations and shapes is just as good as on the first day.

$50 Sets for $25 $55 Sets for $27.50
$60 Sets for $30

In addition to these we are showing the greatest values in Dinner Sets it has ever been our privilege to give. The following list is proof of this:

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, at $27.50, from $40.

English porcelain Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces; Dresden flower decoration, and all gilt, at $18, from $27.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; decoration in flowers and gold, at $12, from $17.50.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces; pink flower decoration, all handles heavily gilt, at $22.50, from $30.

Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in flower decoration, and all pieces gilt, at $12.50, from $17.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; underglaze decoration, and complete for 12 persons, at $6, worth $8.50.

Basement.

Fancy Plates

All in French china and rich decorations. These plates have formerly sold for $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each—

Now Specially Priced at 50c and 75c Each.

Main aisle and Basement.

Fish and Game Sets

At much reduced prices. On the finest quality of French china, and richly decorated:

Fish Sets, $15, from $25; $18, from $27.50.
Game Sets, $17.50, from $25.

Basement.

Roast Meat and Chop Sets

Roast Meat Sets of 19 pieces, consisting of large meat platter, twelve dinner plates, covered gravy tureen and two covered vegetable dishes, at $15, regularly $30; at $20, regularly $40.

Chop Sets of 13 pieces—one dish and twelve plates—in two decorations, $4, regularly $8.

Basement.

Fancy China

Some of our finest goods, at a straight reduction of half:

Salad Bowls, at 65c, 75c and $1.15, from $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25.
Celery Trays, $1 and $1.50, from $2 and $3.
Bread Trays, 65c and 75c, from $1.25, $1.50.
Pudding Sets, at $4.50, from $9.
Chocolate Pots, $2.25 and $3, from $4.50, $6.
Ice-cream Sets, $6 and $7.50, from $12, $15.
Cake Plates, at $1.15, from $2.25.
Plates, at $4.50, $7.50 and $9 a dozen, from $9, $15 and $18.
Olive Dishes, at 45c each, from 85c.
Ring Trays, at 25c each, from 40c and 50c.

Main aisle, 4th ave., Second floor, Basement.

Cut Glass

Vases, 8-inch, $1.50, worth $2.50; 10-inch, $2.25, worth $3.50; cylinder shape, $5, worth $7.50.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, $3 and $5 a set, worth $5 and $8.
Ice-cream Trays, $7 and $9, worth $10.50 and $12.
Whipped Cream Bowls, $5.50, worth $8.
Mayonnaise Bowls, $3.50, worth $5.
Round Cake Plates, $7.75, worth $10.50.
Pickle Dishes, $3.50, worth $5.
Bonbon Dishes, unhandled, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.75 each, worth $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50 and $4; handled, $1.75 and $2.25 each, worth $2.75 and $3.75.
Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $7 and $8.50 dozen, worth $4.50, $7.50, $10.50 and $12.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50, $4.50 and $5, worth $5, $6.50 and $7.50.
Nappies, 7-inch, $2.75, worth $4; 8-inch, $3.50, from $5.
Water Caraffes, $2, $3 and $3.50, worth $3, $4.50 and $5.
Water Jugs, $5, $6 and $8.50, worth $7.50, $8.50 and $12.
Claret Jugs, $7.50 and $10, worth $10.50 and $15.
Ice Tubs, $4.50, worth $6.50.
Celery Trays, $3 and $4, worth $4.50 and $7.

Basement, Main and Second floors.

Bric-a-Brac

Our Bric-a-brac has had to be replenished by newly opened goods—another part of the special lot that we are selling for half prices, and less. Certainly the greatest values we have ever given in this line of goods:

Fruit Teplitz Pieces—
At $2.25, from $4.50. At $5, from $10
At $3, from $6. At $6, from $12
At $4.25, from $8.50. At $7, from $14

Austrian Bric-a-brac, mostly vases, decorated with pink orchids on light background, at 75c to $2.75, worth $1.25 to $5.

Royal Bonn—a number of pieces with floral decorations on green background. We close out this lot at mostly half price:
40c, from 75c. $1.50, from $3.
75c, from $1.50. $2.50, from $5.

French Faience—reduced one-third:
At $1.35, from $2. At $6.75, from $10.
At $2.75, from $4. At $13.50, from $20.
At $4.25, from $6.50.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Marble Busts and Figures—Both in Carrara and Castilena:
At $6.50, worth $10. At $20, from $40.
At $7.50, worth $12. At $37, from $50.
At $8.75, from $17.50. At $55, from $90.
At $10, from $14. At $75, from $100.

French Bronzes—Busts, Figures and Groups
At $12, from $17.50. At $30, from $42.50.
At $14.50, from $20. At $55, from $82.50.
At $17.50, from $25. At $75, from $125.
At $22, from $30.

Basement.

Made-Up Carpet Rugs

Saving a Third

We have taken from our great stock of Carpets such patterns as have become reduced to small quantities, and made them up into Carpet Rugs, in sizes varying with the amount to be used, at prices that represent a saving of 33⅓ per cent. from regular values.

The selection is excellent, both in point of size and variety of patterns and colorings; and the offering is especially recommended. Here are the prices by the yard, for the finished rugs:

Wilton, $1.50 a yard.
Axminster, $1.25 a yard.
Brussels, $1.10 a yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 75c a yard.
Velvet, 85c a yard.

Then, in addition to the season's new styles and colorings, of which we are showing an assortment of great interest to house-furnishers who desire the latest and best, there are specially attractive offerings in odd and discontinued patterns in full rolls, that afford great economies.

Third floor.

Particularly good News of PORTIERES

Do your housefurnishings pall upon you, from close association with them during a long, hard winter?

Here are fine Portieres and Hangings, that will add the welcome spice of newness to the fittings of parlor or library, at marked savings over the usual prices and true values of such handsome draperies:

Handsome Tapestry and Damask Portieres, lined with the same fabrics; edges neatly bound with cord. Only a few pairs remain at these prices:

$11.25, from $22.50; $11.50 from $23; $12, from $24; $15, from $30; $18, from $36, and $20, from $40 a pair.

Portieres, in rich colorings and designs; copies of East Indian fabrics; fringed top and bottom; at $5.65, from $11.25 a pair.

Mercerized Duplex Portieres, two sides in contrasting colors; corded edges.

At $8.50, from $12.75; $9, from $18 a pair.

Novelty Silk Curtains, unusually attractive in make-up popular colors; edges finished.

At $17.50, from $20; $20, from $25 a pair.

Handsome Curtains of heavy French velours, in rich colorings; one side with plain center with figured mixed border; opposite side figured, or with plain centers.

At $32.50, from $37.50, and $35, from $40 a pair.

Third floor.

Housewares---March Interest

Summer Cottages to be gotten in order; new households, sequels to Easter weddings, to equip; the dozens of things to replace that are continually turning up missing in every house—no wonder that this March Sale of Housewares attracts an interested army of housewives, present or prospective.

Safe saving's the slogan, too—you needn't worry about buying a single thing, among the thousands of housekeeping utensils, that won't give the best, most satisfactory wear, even at these special March prices:

Housefurnishings

Bissell's "Success" Carpet Sweepers, japanned, $1.50 each.
Hardwood Meat Boards, 10c.
Family Scales, with tin scoop, $1.
Chamois Skins, oil tanned, 30c.
Tampico Scrub Brushes, wire drawn, 10c.
Willow Clothes Baskets, 55c.
Combination Pastry Tables, 1 drawer, 1 pastry board, 1 flour bin, $5.85.
Curtain Stretchers, full size, 75c.
Clothes Horses, 5 ft. round bar, 50c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket rest, 45c.
Metal Polish, 2c a box.
Sugar Boxes, 7-pound size, 12c.
Half-sheet Graters, 8c.
Tea Kettles, nickel plated, 80c.
Roasting Pans, 10 x 12 in., 18c. 12 x 17 in., 25c.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests

Of pine, well seasoned, golden oak finish, and well varnished. Food preserving qualities are excellent; walls thoroughly insulated. Now offered at these remarkably low prices:

ICE CHESTS

	Length	Depth	Height	Price
No. 1	25 in.	18 in.	26 in.	$2.85
No. 2½	27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$4.25
No. 3	29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$6.00
No. 4	31 in.	22 in.	31 in.	$7.00
No. 6	35 in.	23 in.	33 in.	$8.75
No. 8	39 in.	24 in.	35 in.	$10.25

REFRIGERATORS

	Length	Depth	Height	Price
No. 113	30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$12.50
No. 114	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$15
No. 107	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$16.50

Wanamaker Sewing Machines, $18

These fine Wanamaker Metropolitan Standard Drop-head Sewing Machines are ball bearing and light running; have five drawers, high arm, double feed, self-threading shuttles, self-adjusting working parts, automatic bobbin winder, hardened steel bearings, rotary shaft movements, with full set of attachments. They will do every sort of sewing perfectly, and we guarantee them for *five years.*

Most remarkable machines for this very special price—$18.

To add interest, there's a special demonstration of **Aluminum Cooking Utensils,** the efficiency of which, in the matter of cooking, is well worth every housekeeper's attention.

The initial cost is of course higher than that of ordinary pots and pans; but the increased investment amply justifies itself in a short time:

Oblong Griddles, 24 in., $4.75.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., $1; 16 in., $1.25.
Muffin Pans, 6 cups, 40c.
Shallow Cake Pans, 8 x 12 in., 40c.
Deep Pie Plates, 9 in., 18c; 10 in., 22c; 11 in., 30c.
Pudding Pans, 2 pts., 35c; 3 pts., 45c; 4 pts., 50c; 6 pts., 60c.
Lipped Saucepans, 2 pts., 25c; 3 pts., 45c; 4 pts., 50c; 10 pts., 85c.
Measuring Cups, ½ pint, 25c.
Round Griddles, 12 in., $1.35; 14 in., $2.05.
Stewing Kettles, 8 qts., $1.05; 10 qts., $1.35; 12 qts., $1.60.
Teapots, 1 qt., $1.75; 2 qts., $1.95.
Funnels, 35c, 40c and 45c.
Oval Trays, 12 in., $1; 14 in., $1.25; 16 in., $1.50.
Round Trays, 10 in., 60c; 11 in., 75c; 12 in., 85c.
Seamless Buckets, 1 qt., 65c; 2 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 90c.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts., $1.45; 3 qts., $1.85.
Saucepans, with covers, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 60c; 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts, 90c.
Table Spoons, $1.25 a dozen.
Cups and Saucers, 50c a pair.
Dinner Plates, 30c. Drinking Cups, 25c.
Frying Pans, 10 in., 85c.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Women and men are interested. Among the various sorts are handkerchiefs worth up to double their present little price. On others the saving is not so great; but in every case you have a good investment in Pure Linen Handkerchiefs:

Women's Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in fleur de lis, French knot and elaborate or neat floral designs. About 25 patterns, worth 15c to 25c each, at 12½c each.

Women's Plain Hemstitched on sheer linen; ⅛, ¼ and ½-inch hems; 12½c each, worth 20c.

Men's plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; soft finish; assorted widths of hem; 12½c each.

Also a group of pretty

Lace-Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c

Lace-trimmed and embroidered; on good quality of fine linen. Some of the handkerchiefs are regular 50c values; all are excellent at the price.

Broadway.

War Maps and Terrestrial Globes

The map publishers have been hustling. One of the evidences of their enterprise is a large map of Asia, clearly printed in colors, with a map of Manchuria, Japan, Korea and Eastern Siberia, on a larger scale, on the other side. Size is 19 x 26 in., with marginal notes on the Russian and Japanese Armies and Navies. Price 15c.

Terrestrial Globes, in a variety of sizes and styles, ranging from a 6-inch globe on wire standard, at 25c, to a splendid full-mounted 24-inch globe, at $30.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement, Ninth street.

Fine SILKS That Come At An Opportune Time

Splendid Printed Liberty Satins and glossy Peau de Gant, for the silk shirt-waist suits that will appear with the first warm days; Black and Colored Taffetas and White Silks, rich evening shades—every sort of silk, in short, that a woman is apt to want, just when she wants it, at less, by a quarter to a third, or more, than she expected to pay for it.

Isn't that pretty good Silk News for early March? Forty thousand yards to start with, and that in the face of curtailed production by the mills.

Pick your Silks from these:

White Fancy Striped Taffetas at 50c; worth 75c
A dozen pretty styles of All-white Striped Silks, such as hemstitched, corded and neat satin striped effects; in excellent qualities.

Corded Japanese Silks at 37½c; worth 50c
Superior quality, in a fine variety of choice styles in all-white, black-and-white, and colors.

Colored Taffetas at 55c; worth 75c
We purchased over 12,000 yards to get them to sell at this price: all colors from white to street shades; more than 50 shades.

Checked Louisines at 58c; worth 75c
Many kinds and sizes of neat Checked Louisines in black-and-white, brown-and-white and navy blue-and-white—just from the looms.

Black Lumineux at 58c; worth 75c
One of the most popular and serviceable of Black Silks, for waists and whole dresses.

Imported Printed Peau de Gant Faconne at 58c; worth $1
Imported Printed Silks in desirable colors, such as black, navy blue, reseda, brown, myrtle, prune and porcelain blue, with neat woven dots and small white printings, 26 styles.

White Taffetas at 65c; worth $1
21 inches wide, and sold regularly at a dollar. In white, ivory and cream.

Imported Black Taffetas at 65c; worth 75c
The best we can get at this price from a world celebrated maker. They have the correct weight and finish.

Printed Broche Liberty Satins at 65c; worth $1.25
24-inch Printed Silks, in wide variety of designs and colorings, for Spring.

Fancy Jasper Louisines at 68c; worth $1
Neat figured gun-metal Louisines in many pretty designs. Also a few in street shades.

Black Taffetas at 68c; worth $1
23 and 27-inch Black Taffeta that we can guarantee to give splendid wear.

Shantung Pongee at 75c; worth 90c
The genuine Shantung from China. 25 in.

Checked Louisines at 75c; worth $1
Dollar quality Checked Louisines in the desirable small-sized checks, in black-and-white and blue-and-white.

27-inch Messaline Corded Silks at 75c; worth 1.25
Fine quality; 27 inches wide; white with colored cords. Washable. A charming novelty.

Jasper Silks at 85c; worth $1.25
A variety of choice weaves in imported silks. All in the gun-metal or Jasper effect.

34-inch Shantung Pongees at 95c; worth $1.25
Fine China Silks, in natural bamboo color. Almost a yard wide.

Fancy White Silks at 95c; worth $1.25
A dozen choice patterns in all. White figured Messaline Silks, and a few taffeta weaves.

Evening Silks at $1; worth $1.50
A fine variety of Imported Satin Brocades in all-white and light colors. Excellent quality.

Both sides of Rotunda and Cross Aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WORST DAY OF WINTER

Blizzard-Like Storm Sweeps New York State.

Passenger and Freight Trains Stalled on All Sides—More Than a Foot of Snow.

ALBANY, March 1.—The fiercest snowstorm of the season swept over the upper part of this State last night. High winds and heavy snowfalls are reported from all points, and the railroad service for several hours was practically paralyzed.

On the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Division of the New York Central nearly every passenger train and many freight trains were stalled. Every available plow was sent out to release trains, but not a train arrived in Watertown to-day.

There were seven east-bound passenger trains in the New York Central station at Syracuse this morning unable to proceed owing to deep snow between that city and Utica. No train from the East reached Syracuse until afternoon. No trains are running on the Syracuse Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

At Rochester the blizzard was the severest of the season. In a short time all trolley lines were practically out of business and snow drifts on the sidewalks were almost insurmountable.

Up to 11 o'clock this morning not a train had arrived at Auburn since 9 o'clock last night.

At Ballston 12 inches of snow fell last night and to-day, making a total of 96 inches during the Winter. This exceeds any record of the local weather bureau. The present Winter has never been equaled in the memory of the oldest resident in Ballston, where there have been 110 days of continuous sleighing.

About a foot of heavy snow fell here last night, and to-day a heavy south wind is drifting it to some extent. Trolley lines and railroads are considerably delayed.

Hardly a train arrived at the New York Central Station on time yesterday. At 8:30 o'clock last night none of the through morning trains even had arrived. They were scheduled as follows:

	Due.	Hours Late.
Chicago Express	10:00 A. M.	11
Cleveland Express	7:50 A. M.	14
Northwestern Express	7:55 A. M.	14
Atlantic Express	7:00 A. M.	14
New York and New England Express	2:55 P. M.	9
Chicago Express	1:30 P. M.	10
Lake Shore Limited	6:30 P. M.	5
Southwestern Limited	6:00 P. M.	5
The New Yorker	8:00 P. M.	2
Eastern Express	8:45 P. M.	6

The chief cause for the delay was the big snowdrifts near Utica. The situation was a little better toward midnight. Trains came in that ought to have been in at noon. The Lake Shore Limited was in better shape than most of the others, though it was five hours behind time.

MARCH'S BOISTEROUS DEBUT.

Came in with Ice and Cold, So Theorists Look for Warm Weather.

People who were out early yesterday morning stand as authority for the statement that March came in like a lion, and those who did not leave their homes until after sunrise found a layer of ice on the pavement half an inch thick, which seemed to confirm the statement.

According to the Weather Bureau there was a violent storm raging when the month began. The wind then was tearing over the city at a rate of almost twenty-five miles, carrying with it rain and sleet which froze as it reached the pavement. Sidewalks, houses, trees, and fences were all covered with ice yesterday morning, but people arguing along the lines of the old saw said that Spring would be here in a few days. Followers of all kinds of theories told why the warm weather would soon be at hand. The Long Island farmers reported for the first time that flocks of wild ducks were seen flying over the island on their migration northward, which it is said is an unfailing sign. Officially Spring does not begin for another three weeks, and the weather man said yesterday that some very cold weather might still be expected.

With the ice and the cold yesterday was as bad as a mild Winter day. The thermometer after sunrise remained above the freezing point, but the wind coming from the east and filled with moisture made the day very disagreeable. To add to the general discomfort all of the elevated lines in the city were crippled by ice forming on the third rail, while in Brooklyn the cars could not move at all for several hours. Truckmen and teamsters found great difficulty in the early morning in keeping their horses up, and many cases of broken bones were reported.

FIGHTS CHILDREN'S REMOVAL.

Mother Resists Health Officer and Finally Goes to Hospital Herself.

Four policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station were required last night to effect the removal of the three children of Abraham Linienfeld of 618 Tenth Avenue to the Willard Parker Hospital, at the order of the Board of Health. The children, William, two years old; Sigmund, six, and Gertrude, eight, were all ill with the measles.

They were attended by Dr. Chapman of 108 West Sixty-ninth Street, who reported the cases to the Board of Health, and Dr. Rosenberg, one of the department's physicians, was sent with a wagon to take them to the hospital.

The mother of the children, Mrs. Sophie Linienfeld, first put Dr. Rosenberg out of her house, and when the policemen were summoned put up a determined resistance in an effort to keep her children. Seeing that she could not prevent their removal, the mother jumped into the wagon after them. Dr. Rosenberg thought it best not to interfere with her further, so she went to the hospital with her children.

HAWTHORNE MSS. BRING $750.

Williamson Collection of Literary Relics and Autograph Letters Sold.

A large attendance witnessed the sale of the literary manuscripts and autograph letters of George M. Williamson in the rooms of the Anderson Auction Company, West Twenty-ninth Street, last evening. The collection, comprising ninety-three lots, brought the total of $4,583.

The highest price of the evening was $750, given by George H. Richmond for the original manuscript of Hawthorne's "Feathertop: A Moralized Legend," written on twenty quarto pages and containing his signature at the end. This tale originally appeared in The Democratic Review, and was afterward reprinted as one of the stories in "Mosses from an Old Manse." Mr. Richmond also bought the second highest-priced manuscript of the evening, Hawthorne's posthumous story, "The Ancestral Footstep," consisting of eighty-eight closely written quarto pages.

To him also went the original manuscript of Poe's "The System of Dr. Tarr and Prof. Fether," which brought $505, the highest price yet paid at auction for the manuscript of any of Poe's tales. This relic of Poe was written on small sheets of note paper, which were pasted together in his familiar manner so as to make a continuous roll of about twenty-three feet. The story was first published in Graham's Magazine for November, 1845.

Smoot's Hearing Is Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections sat for the Smoot hearing to-day. A number of ladies representing organizations opposing Senator Smoot was in attendance. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. S. Worthington of Washington, the leading lawyer for the defense, the committee adjourned until to-morrow [illegible]

KINGS NOT ALL FOR PARKER.

Doyle Resolution Against Pledges Tabled at McCarren's Demand.

Evidence that Senator Patrick H. McCarren will encounter some opposition in pledging the Kings County delegation to the support of Judge Parker as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency was given at the meeting of the General Committee held in the Jefferson Building, Brooklyn, last night.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle offered a resolution that the delegates elected in the Assembly District primaries to the State Convention should go unpledged.

Senator McCarren jumped to his feet and declared with some heat that it was not timely. He thereupon moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was done.

QUIGG TO RUN FOR DELEGATE.

Would Go to National Convention from the Nineteenth.

All this week meetings will be held nightly in the Assembly districts by the Republicans for the purpose of making up tickets of Congressional district delegates and Assembly district delegates, the former delegates to ballot in Congressional district conventions for two National delegates and two alternates, and the latter to vote for delegates to the Spring State Convention, which will elect four National delegates at large. These tickets will be voted at the primaries March 29.

In the Nineteenth District it is expected that delegates will be elected who will be favorable to the election of Lemuel E. Quigg as one of the National delegates. Gilman, the new leader, up to Saturday last, was always rated as a Platt man. Odell turned him out of the Controller's office to make a place for Otto Kelsey. The only thing that could cause a contest in the Nineteenth would be an order from the Governer that Mr. Quigg's friends be kept off the delegation.

That a fight will be made on the ticket that Abraham Gruber makes up in the Twenty-first there is no doubt. H. G. Hitchings will probably put up an anti-Gruber ticket for both the Congressional and State Convention delegates.

ELSBERG MEN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Gov. Odell and Alexander T. Mason Also Indorsed.

The first gun in the war which will be waged in the Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts between the Schwartzler-Ware forces and the Elsberg-Lauterbach-Mason men was fired last night.

At a meeting of the District Committee a resolution was passed indorsing the Administration and National leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, the administration and leadership of Gov. Odell, the course of Senator Elsberg in the Senate, and the leadership of Alexander T. Mason.

NIXON DINES WITH MURPHY.

R. B. Roosevelt Talks to the Democratic Club of "Old New York."

For the first time in many months, which included the period when Lewis Nixon was opposed to Tammany Hall and Charles F. Murphy, the two men were brought together intimately last night at a dinner given in the Democratic Club by J. Sergeant Cram, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee. The dinner was a private affair, at which the other guests, besides Mr. Murphy and Mr. Nixon, were President O'Donnell of the Tax Commission and Superintendent Donahue of the Department of Sewers.

Club night was celebrated there last night, Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, addressing the members with a paper on "Old New York." Fully 300 members were in the clubrooms and listened to the address. Before this the Board of Governors met and elected several new members, one of whom was Webster Davis, ex-Mayor of Kansas City and at one time Assistant Secretary of State under President McKinley. At that time Davis was a Republican.

DICK'S ELECTION SURE.

Will To-day Be Formally Chosen to Succeed the Late Senator Hanna.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—The balloting in the Senate and House to-day insures the formal election of Gen. Charles Dick at the joint session of the Legislature to-morrow to succeed the late Marcus A. Hanna as United States Senator from Ohio.

The vote in the Senate to-day gave 27 votes for Dick and 4 for Clarke. In the House the vote resulted as follows: Dick, 87; Clarke, 21.

Gen. Dick has represented the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional District in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses. In succeeding the late Senator Hanna he succeeds to the long term in the Senate. Senator Foraker's term expires in 1909, while the term to which Gen. Dick will be to-morrow elected will not expire until 1911.

PRIEST'S VIEW OF CHARITY.

Father Brann Urges Emulation of Methods of Non-Catholics.

Reports of the members of the Executive Committee were read yesterday morning at a general meeting of the Association of Catholic Charities, held at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South. The Rev. Dr. Dennis J. MacMahon presided. The President of the association, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, described the work of the organization.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann made an address in which he said that though the State contributes largely to charity, yet this was cold benevolence, lacking the spirit of religion, and that the salaries cost as much as the money expended. He urged the endowment of churches, schools, and all charities. He told of an east side institution which cost four times as much as some of the Catholic parishes. The endowment was from a non-Catholic woman. It was doing great good in a poor neighborhood, but winning from the faith of their fathers the children of foreigners. It was a "soup school," according to the people of the neighborhood, because visitors were fed, but at the same time it offered many other attractions, beneficial, and healthful.

Father Brann said that if the Catholics would be equally generous and wisely thoughtful there would be less proselyting among the foreigners of the city. Of sixty-two asylums for the blind but three were Catholic, and it was natural that many of the wards should, through the very kindness of their friends, take up their faith rather than that of their fathers.

WOMEN HOSPITAL GUILD WORK.

Benefit Entertainment at Waldorf-Astoria on March 11.

At the annual meeting of the Guild of the Hospital for Women in West One Hundred and First Street, which was held last night at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. McMichael, 50 West Eighty-ninth Street, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest was re-elected President. The changes in the other officers were the election of William H. Jones as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to succeed William B. Tuthill, and of M. E. Plummer as Chairman of the Publication Committee, vice William H. Johns.

The Guild has arranged to give a six-hand euchre at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of March 11 to raise funds for the hospital. Tickets may be obtained of Miss Agnes Wilson, the Secretary, 78 West Eighty-fifth Street.

SEEKS LEGAL PROOF OF DEATH.

Daughter of Missing Man Takes Steps for Court Decision.

An application is to be made to the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to have Thomas Stanley declared legally dead. Stanley, whose right name appears now to be Thomas Sherborne, secured a competence as a piano tuner and musician. About five years ago he disappeared from his home at 80 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, and has not been heard from since.

Lately his daughter, Jennie F. Sherborne of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, retained a Brooklyn lawyer to secure proof of her father's death or to find him if he was alive. No trace of him has been discovered, however, and it is supposed that he is dead. Stanley was fifty-four years old when he disappeared.

If you feel run down or that you are "losing ground" physically, try the

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

A wonderfully reconstructive, particularly efficacious after attack of the grippe. Strengthens the heart's action. Builds up vital tv.

IMMENSE AUTOMOBILE RUN

National Tour of Motor Vehicles Planned for St. Louis.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Appointed on Racing Committee of A. A. A.—May Control Auto Boat Racing.

Plans were perfected yesterday for the big automobile run to the World's Fair at St. Louis, in which all the leading clubs in every part of the country are to participate. The New York section will leave this city on Tuesday, July 26. The New England section will leave Boston one day earlier, on July 25; the Southern section will leave Baltimore on July 26, the central section will leave Columbus, Ohio, on Aug. 4 while several intermediate and Western sections will start on the run on dates yet to be arranged.

All of the sections east of St. Louis will meet at different points along the route. The New England automobilists will join the New Yorkers at Buffalo, the Southern section will meet the main body at Cleveland, while the central section, including individual automobile club runs from Indianapolis and St. Paul, will join the immense automobile army wheeling to St. Louis at Chicago on Aug. 6.

How many machines will be in line it is impossible to conjecture, but the Directors of the American Automobile Association, who have arranged the details for this National run have already received assurances from nearly all the leading clubs in the country that they will be represented. At a low estimate a thousand or more motor vehicles are expected to file out of Chicago.

The last stopping place before making the triumphal entry into the World's Fair city will be at Alton, Ill. That is only thirty miles from St. Louis, and at 9 o'clock on the following morning, Aug. 10, the automobile parade into St. Louis will begin. Denver, Omaha, and Kansas City have begun preparations to represent the West, and their automobilists will enter St. Louis the same day. A World's Fair Committee has been appointed to arrange for the reception of the visiting automobile host, and a large section of ground will be set apart for the machines. The week will be known in St. Louis as automobile week, and a series of track events will be held.

This elaborate programme, together with a detailed list of all the stopping places for the automobilists in the run east of St. Louis, was announced yesterday by the Directors of the American Automobile Association at their first meeting after the recent annual election. The meeting was held at the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. President Harlan W. Whipple presided and the others present were George E. Farrington of New Jersey, Samuel H. Ballantine of the Automobile Club of America, Elliott C. Lee of Massachusetts, and A. R. Paddington of Long Island. Messrs. Farson and White, representing Chicago and Cleveland, respectively, were snowbound at Syracuse and unable to get to the meeting.

This St. Louis automobile run will be in every respect a club run, designed purely for pleasure. It will be under the immediate control of the Touring Committee of the Automobile Association of America. The new committee appointed yesterday is: Augustus Post, Chairman; Frank X. Mudd, Chicago; H. W. Smith, Syracuse; Charles J. Glidden, Boston; R. R. Scott, Baltimore. Two more members will be appointed to represent Cleveland and St. Louis.

In addition to outlining the plans for this big run the Directors accomplished several other matters of importance, chief of which was the appointment of a new Racing Committee. A. R. Pardington will remain as Chairman for another year, and his associates will be William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Osborn Bright, and S. M. Butler of New York; William Wallace of Boston, George L. Weiss of Cleveland, and F. C. Donald of Chicago. Two technical advisers to the committee, a new departure, were also appointed, A. L. Riker representing the American manufacturers and E. F. Birtsall representing the foreign makers.

The subject of taking control of autoboat racing was taken up and a committee composed of Peter Cooper Hewitt and L. R. Adams was appointed to report one month later upon the advisability of such a step by the Amateur Athletic Association.

NEW AUTOMOBILE HOME.

Plan Proposed to Secure the Old Knickerbocker Clubhouse.

A plan has recently been started by a number of members of the Automobile Club of America to secure, if possible, the old Manhattan, and later the Knickerbocker, Athletic Club house, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for a permanent automobile clubhouse. Nothing definite has yet been done in the matter, and none of the officers would speak officially on the subject last night in the clubrooms, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. An unusually large number of club officials and members was present, as the subject of the recent automobile records made on the Ormond beach was the topic for general discussion, instead of the customary lecture.

It will probably be some time before definite plans toward securing a new home are made, if at all. A year ago many members made a strong plea for a thoroughly up-to-date clubhouse. It did not succeed, as the policy prevailed that has been pursued from the organization of the club, to make the club simply a headquarters for members. Most of them belong to one or more of the big social clubs in the city, and it was considered useless to attempt to form another club, which, while devoted chiefly to automobiling, should also compete with the other city clubs in all of the customary club features.

Santos-Dumont was elected an honorary member of the club last night. S. P. Stevens, George Chamberlain, Emerson Brooks, and A. R. Pardington spoke of the Florida automobiling racing. The universal sentiment was that the Ormond beach is the fastest automobile track in the world.

"MONK" EASTMAN ON TRIAL.

Confident His Luck Won't Abandon Him in His Latest Trouble.

The trial of "Monk" Eastman, charged with attempting to murder two Pinkerton detectives, was called yesterday in Part I. of the General Sessions, before Recorder Goff.

The courtroom was crowded with east side toughs and men from the Tenderloin who knew Eastman as a hero. Eastman joked with his friends and passed remarks about the physique of some of the court officers, finally whispering that he was too lucky not to get out of his latest trouble. His counsel, Lawyer Henry Goldsmith, despite the opposition of Assistant District Attorney Smyth, secured an adjournment of the case until this morning.

Shoe paste is messy stuff to use and it's messy on the shoes. Gets piled up so thick after a while you have to scrape it off with a stick. After you get on a few layers of paste, your shoes are gummy and it is only the top layer of paste that is polished.

Worst of all—way down underneath, the turpentine is eating out the life of the leather. There's turpentine in all paste dressings—you can smell it.

We got tired having Regal Shoes ruined with bad dressings, so we made a dressing that is right. It is a leathe preservative. A Regal Dressing polish lasts longer than any other and makes the shoes last longer.

At all Regal Stores—25 Cents.

Regal Dressing
for all shoes and leathers

MEN'S STORES.—*New York City*: 43 Cortlandt Street; 115 Nassau Street; 291 Broadway; 785 Broadway; 1211 Broadway; 1341 Broadway; 507 Eighth Avenue; 125th Street, corner Seventh Avenue; 2280 Third Avenue; 338 Sixth Avenue; *Brooklyn*: 357 Fulton Street; 111 Broadway; 1001 Broadway; 466 Fifth Avenue. *Jersey City, N. J.*: 66 Newark Avenue. *Newark, N. J.*: 841 Broad Street, opposite Central R. R. of N. J.
WOMEN'S STORES.—*New York City*: 166 West 125th Street; 785 Broadway; 1339 Broadway; 338 Sixth Avenue.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

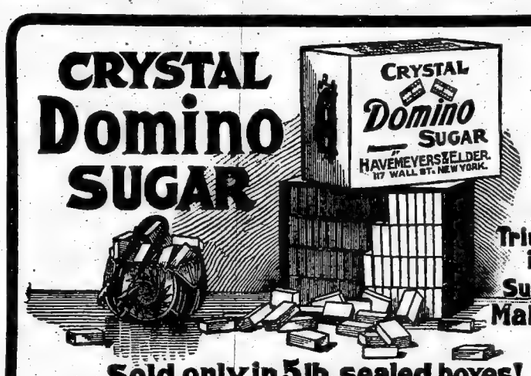

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

M. BLOCK INC.
Makers of
JUVENILE ATTIRE

Desire to Make Special Mention of Their Advance Styles in

Misses' Walking Costumes,

of which they are showing a remarkably large assortment of exclusive Garments, sizes 14, 16, 18,

$17.50 and up.

Altered to fit free of charge.
When purchasing from us you buy directly from the makers, always at a large saving.

24 West 33d St.,
Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.

TOLD HIS SECRET TO WIFE NO. 2

Now Kribs Is in Trouble with the Immigration Authorities.

Years ago Albert G. E. Kribs, then a resident of Germany, took unto himself a wife, and, failing to achieve the bliss he had anticipated, cast about for a method of loosening himself from the ties which he had assumed. The wife, according to Kribs, was on record to the effect that if her husband was ever convicted of a crime she would secure a divorce from him.

After thinking the matter over, Kribs committed a forgery for the purpose of taking his better half at her word. He got two years, he says, and then Mrs. Kribs, in accordance with her promise, got her divorce.

After serving his time, Kribs came to America. Being cognizant of the prohibition contained in the immigration laws of the United States against the admission of ex-convicts, he did not give his pedigree when he landed. He settled in Hoboken. There he met a comely German maiden who became Mrs. Kribs No. 2. One day, being in an unusually confidential mood, he told Mrs. Kribs the second of her predecessor, pledging her to secrecy. She promised all kinds of secrecy and immediately told a friend the story in strictest confidence. The friend told the Ellis Island officials, and Kribs was sentenced to deportation.

Late Monday evening he was placed on the steamship Amsterdam to be sent back to his native land. Before the steamer sailed Mrs. Hoboken Kribs got a lawyer and the lawyer got a writ of habeas corpus, and Kribs will not be deported at all—according to Kribs.

NEW FOLD FOR LAMBS CLUB.

Plans for $100,000 Home on West Forty-fourth Street Filed.

Plans for the new Lambs Club house, to be erected at 128 and 130 West Forty-fourth Street, were filed yesterday in the Building Department. The structure is to be six stories in height and of fire-proof construction throughout. There will be a four-story extension in the rear, a basement, and a sub-basement.

A feature of the interior will be a private theatre on the fourth floor. The first floor will be given over to a grillroom, while a reading and a large dining room will occupy the second story. Adjoining the main assembly room on the third floor will be the library. The two upper floors will be utilized for living rooms. McKim, Mead & White, the architects who designed the building, estimate the cost at $100,000.

VALUABLE RECORDS RECOVERED

City Documents Were in Possession of a Dealer in Old Books.

Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday instituted replevin proceedings and took possession of sixty manuscript volumes of public records, comprising the original rough minutes of the Common Council, 1809 to 1831, and of the Board of Aldermen, 1831 to 1847. These old records have been missing for some time, and were recently offered for sale by a dealer in old books, who claimed that he could support his title to them by purchase through a junk dealer.

Mr. Freedman and Mr. Byrne, two of Mr. Delany's assistants, having occasion to use the records between the years above mentioned, and finding they were missing, began to search for them, and finally, through a newspaper advertisement, located them.

Mr. Delany, on ascertaining where these records were stored, instituted legal proceedings and recovered them. Some of the volumes are in the handwriting of De Witt Clinton, then Mayor, afterward Governor.

RUN TO FERRY MAY BE FATAL.

Dr. C. F. Welton in Critical Condition as Result of His Rush.

The result of running to catch a ferryboat may be death in the case of Dr. Charles F. Welton of Elizabethport, N. J., who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage early yesterday while running to get a Liberty Street ferryboat. He fell down in the ferryhouse, missing the boat.

Dr. Wells, a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance surgeon, who was summoned, said the physician's condition was serious, and took him to the hospital, where it was said later that his condition was critical.

Two Republican Dinners on Same Night

Republicans have discovered a conflict in the dinner dates announced by the Republican Club in honor of Elihu Root, and in that of the election Captains of the Thirty-first Assembly District in honor of Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, the district leader, on March 15. As Gov. Odell and many other prominent officials have promised to attend the Strasbourger dinner they will be debarred from attending the Root dinner. The Root dinner will be held at the home of the Republican Club, while the Strasbourger dinner, to which 500 invitations have been issued, will be held in the Harlem Casino.

CONSTIPATION

is the starting point of disease. It can be easily removed by taking, on arising, half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water,

Hunyadi János

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BASEBALL PLANS BLOCKED

Big Leagues Await Coming ofHart, Snow-Bound at Syracuse.

Committees on Schedules Will Meet in Joint Conference This Morning—Herrmann Gives No Decision.

James A. Hart, President of the Chicago Baseball Club, was responsible for tying up the business of both the National and American Leagues' schedule meeting yesterday. On his way to attend the session of his league, which was called for the Hotel Victoria at noon, he wired President Pulliam that he could get no further than Syracuse on account of snow. He succeeded in arriving in town late last evening, however, and at 10 o'clock this morning the real business of the meeting will begin.

According to the plans of both leagues, there will be a joint conference of the two Committees on Schedule at the National League headquarters this morning, and no one believes there will be any serious trouble in coming to an amicable understanding. Then there will be a joint conference on rules at the same place. The American League has transacted all the business with the exception of the adoption of the schedule, but in addition to this the National League intends to revise its constitution, a matter that has not been touched upon since the league absorbed the American Association.

Besides President Pulliam there were present at the National League session John T. Brush, New York; Edward Hanlon and Charles Ebbets, Brooklyn, A. H. Soden and W. Conant, Boston; James Potter and E. Hyneman, Philadelphia; August Herrmann and Max Fleischmann, Cincinnati; Frank De Haas Robison, St. Louis, and Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburg. The meeting was not a protracted one, the essential feature being the reading of communications between Presidents Pulliam and Johnson regarding the schedules. President Pulliam's letter was:

Replying to your communication of Feb. 29 informing me that the Committee on Schedule and Playing Rules, representing the American League, were prepared to meet like committees of the National League, will say that in conformity with the peace and national agreements the following gentlemen have been heretofore selected to represent the National League on both Schedule and Playing Rules Committees: Schedule—Dreyfuss, Hart, and Ebbets. Rules—Hart, Hanlon, and Fleischmann. Will you kindly acquaint me with the names of committees representing the American League, so that arrangements for conferences may be made?

President Johnson's reply was:

I am in receipt of your favor of even date and note contents. The committee of American League on Rules and Schedules will be pleased to meet like committees of National League on this date or any time that may suit your convenience. The committees are: Schedule—Comiskey, Farrell, and Navin. Rules—Comiskey, Farrell, and Somers.

After approving the report of a special committee, consisting of Herrmann, Dreyfuss, and Hart, awarding Davis and Jones to the Chicago American League Club the meeting was adjourned.

Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission said that no decision would be rendered in the case of playing Sunday ball at Ridgewood Park, L. I., until after the joint conference of the Schedule Committees of the two leagues. Mr. Herrmann believes that those committees should settle the dispute, which left those who heard him make this remark to infer that the Greater New York and Brooklyn Clubs should agree to use the same grounds and divide the Sunday dates. Frank Farrell, Treasurer of the Greater New York Club, said he would willingly agree to such a proposition.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Significance of Floral King's Defeat in Third Race.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The defeat of Floral King, a topheavy favorite in the third race to-day, was a blow to his owner's aspirations in the Crescent City Derby. The colt, always favorite in the betting, led for the greater part of the distance, but failed to respond in the final pinch. Princelet, Port Royal, and Trossachs were the other defeated favorites. The weather was clear and the track fast.

J. Phillips has bought from W. Harris the three-year contract for the services of Jockey J. Hennessy for $4,000. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile. Mintbed, 107 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 9 to 2, won; Henry of Franstamar, 109, (Schilling,) 13 to 1, second; Hickory Corners, 105, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Princelet, John, Hegira, Anti-trust, Probable, Colin George, Marcos, The Wizard, and Aminte also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Burning Glass 107 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 5, won; Past, 109, (McCafferty,) 25 to 1, second; Balm of Gilead, 114, (Fuller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. North Wind, Pretorius, Frank Rice, Bengal, Circus Girl, Atheola, and McWilliams also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Lella, 97 pounds, (Robbins,) 7 to 1, won; Redman, 109, (Livingston,) 15 to 2, second; Floral King, 109, (Fuller,) 1 to 3, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Scotch Thistle, Louis Kraft, Blue Darter, and Extra Law ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile, handicap. The Regent, 95 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 8 to 5, won; Port Royal, 112, (Robbins,) 1 to 2, second; Vestry, 98, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:40. Major Mansir also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile, selling. Prodigal Son, 108 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 8 to 1, won; Gus Heydorn, 97, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 2, second; Portwarden, 95, (L. Wilson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. John Doyle, Bellario, Satchel, Trossachs, Aules, and Free Admission also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths. Trio, 92 pounds, (C. Howell,) 5 to 2, won; Tancred, 105, (L. Wilson,) 4 to 1, second; Lou Woods, 94, (Livingston,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:59 4-5. Compass, Tracey, and Blue Mint also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Ponca, 102 pounds; Gracious, 103; Heroine and Banana Cream, 105 each; Sabinal, 107; Barbara Freitchie, 108; Lady Radnor, 103; Baccie, Prince of Endurance, and Sir Kingston, 110 each; Locket, 112; Prince Richard, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Gray Dove, 92 pounds; Gundeloupe, 93; The Doctress, 95; Golden Flower, 97; Miss Galore, 100; Pinkie, Louie Mac, and Stella Allen, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Allista, 88 pounds; Newmown Hay, 93; Arachne, 97; Claremont, 98; Sid Silver, 100; Presentation, 103; Dutch Carter, 104; Foxy Kane and Bounding, 108; Maister and Frank Bell, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; the Premier Stakes. Ara, 103 pounds; Sweet Pepper, Isabella D., and Lady Greenwood, 105 each; Delaval, 108; Viperine, 115; Modred Law, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and three furlongs; selling. Nimble Nag, 83 pounds; Georgia Gardner, 87; Marcos, 92; Venue Victrix, 100; Ginspray, 104; Mauser, 106; Gravina, 107; Lee King and Thorneycroft, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Clay Clement, Docile, Lights Out, and Lady Ray, 92 pounds each; Wreath of Ivy, 94; Lady Free Knight, 96; Algonquin, 98; Overhand, 99; Jim Ferrin, 100; Bronx, 102; Phiora, 103; Cyprienne, 106.

Fancy Skaters to Compete.

Entries for the annual figure skating championship of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States, which will be decided at the St. Nicholas Rink, on West Sixty-sixth Street, this city, to-morrow afternoon and evening, will close to-day at the rink. Many of the leading American and Canadian experts have signified their intention of competing, but the contest is open to amateur figure skaters throughout the world. The competition is divided into seventeen movements, each of which is to be executed forward and backward alternately on the left and right foot, and in the case of a tie the judges will order the competitors so tied to skate five specialties each.

Europe's Champion Boxer Here.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on board the steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, were Henry J. J. Placke, who calls himself the champion boxer of Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, and Jan Van Der Land, a lightweight boxer, with their manager, John Smith. Placke says that he will try to meet Jeffries.

English Wrestler Won from Jenkins.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—Jim Parr, the English wrestler, defeated Tom Jenkins, the heavy-weight champion, in a handicap wrestling match before the Olympic Athletic Club to-night. Jenkins undertook to throw Parr twice in an hour. He secured only one fall, in 20 minutes 30 seconds.

TRAVESTY ON HOCKEY.

Crescent Team Made Ludicrous Attempt to Lose and Succeeded.

The hockey game between the teams of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, which was intended to give the champions some practice for their match with the Wanderers on Friday evening, was converted into a travesty upon hockey by the obvious anxiety of the Crescents to lose the game, and finally ended among a storm of mingled hisses and ironical cheers from the spectators. The final score was 8 to 5 in favor of the Hockey Club, but on account of the circumstances it is of no value as indicating the relative strength of the two teams. Line-up:

Hockey Club, 8.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 8.
Ellison	Goal	Liffiton
De Casanova	Point	Flynn
Gorman	Cover point	Wall
Hazleton	Centre	Sheriff
Russell	Forward	Kennedy
Phillips	Forward	Dobby
Bryan	Forward	Shiebler

Goals for Hockey Club—Russell, 5; Phillips, 2; Bryan, 1. Goals for Crescent A. C.—Dobby, 5. Referee—L. De Casanova, Hockey Club of New York.

HARVARD ATHLETES RESIGN.

Manager and Captain of Basket Ball Team Severely Disciplined.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—Prof. Horatio S. White, Chairman of Harvard's Athletic Committee, in an official communication to The Harvard Crimson, to-day explained the reason for canceling the Harvard-Yale basket ball game by the Crimson authorities. Manager Russell Wood, who was forced to resign, tried to compel the suspension of the rule that no athletic team shall play more than three games away from Cambridge. When Wood first submitted his schedule it was found to contain too many out-of-town games. The Athletic Committee therefore refused to ratify it.

Soon after he submitted another schedule, in which it was stated that the Yale game had been canceled, but the Yale authorities had not been notified. Wood evidently thought that he might persuade the Athletic Committee to consent to an additional game rather than notify Yale that the game could not be played. Wood was summoned before the committee and summarily dismissed. Capt. Bigelow was also requested to resign because he failed to take the strength test. He has not been playing for some time.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS PENN.

New York Students Outclass Philadelphians at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Columbia basket ball team defeated the University of Pennsylvania five in an Intercollegiate League championship game, played in the First Regiment Armory before a large crowd to-night, by a score of 25 points to 12. The victory assures to Columbia the championship of the league, the team having a clean record of victories.

Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 12.	Position.	Columbia, 23.
McCrudden, Kase, Right forward		Fisher
Kunkle	Left forward	Rogers
Hayes, McCrudden	Centre	O'Connell
Bennett	Right guard	Hurley
Lawrence	Left guard	Van Sholly

Goals from field—Kunkle, McCrudden, (2,) Lawrence, Fisher, (2,) O'Connell, (3,) Hurley, (2,) Van Sholly. Foul goals—McCrudden, Kunkle, (3,) Fisher, (7.) Referee—Mr. Quigg, New York Athletic Club. Umpire—Mr. Scheffer, Philadelphia League. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Presby Wins Amateur Billiard Match.

E. O. Presby defeated L. A. Servatius last night in the second match of the handicap 14.2 billiard tournament now in progress in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Each man was handicapped at 250, and Presby ran out his limit in 80 innings, to 235 for Servatius. The latter, however, made the highest run of the night—26.

The scores:

Presby—0 0 3 0 1 0 0 9 1 19 0 0 0 12 0 1 5 12 0 3 4 0 3 0 0 0 9 8 6 4 3 4 1 2 2 11 5 0 1 0 13 0 1 0 2 1 0 3 1 0 5 3 2 0 4 0 0 2 12 2 0 0 11 10 1 0 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 4 5 5 2 0 5 3. Total, 250; high run, 19; average, 3 10-80.

Servatius—0 4 0 2 1 10 10 1 2 1 0 10 0 3 0 0 0 4 4 1 7 0 0 4 8 2 1 9 6 1 2 2 3 0 2 0 2 8 1 0 1 0 1 1 4 0 15 1 3 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 0 8 1 6 9 0 0 0 3 4 2 6 7 6 0 2 0 13 0 0 1. Total, 235; high run, 26; average, 2 77-79.

The players to-night will be Canda, 300, and Millette, 225.

Annual Meeting of New York Cricketers.

Cricketers from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, and Yonkers gathered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday for the annual meeting of the New York Cricket Association. The session at one time threatened to be a stormy one owing to a difference of opinion over the admission to membership of the New York Veterans' Cricket Association, but eventually the difficulty was smoothed over and the "vets" were duly elected as "honorary" members with all privileges.

The resignation of the Brooklyn Cricket Club was accepted, and the Union County and Yonkers Clubs were admitted. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—T. C. Cliff, Columbia Oval C. C.; Vice President—J. Adam, Thistle C. C.; Secretary and Treasurer—R. Dundas, Columbia Oval C. C.; Executive Committee—F. G. Warburton, Paterson; W. K. Murray, Newark; J. Douglas, O. N. T.; R. Dundas, Columbia Oval; J. McDonald Johnstone, Thistle; E. E. Jacobsen, Manhattan; A. P. Harding, West Indians; J. Critchlow, Yonkers; E. A. Leech, Union County, and Henry Martin, New York Veterans.

N. Y. A. C. Pool Tournament.

In the tournament games at the New York Athletic Club last night Anthony Clough had no difficulty in defeating J. A. Janin, the score being 100 to 75, and George W. Van Vredenburgh scored 23 more points than T. B. Hubbell.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

Anthony Clough—5 6 10 8 13 6 8 8 14 5 8 9. Total, 100.

T. A. Janin—10 9 3 6 2 9 7 1 9 7 6. Total, 75.

Scratches—Janin, 5; high runs—Clough, 14; Janin, 10. Referee—A. P. Driggs.

SECOND GAME.

George W. Van Vredenburgh—7 10 4 13 8 12 6 2 7 6 10 6 8 1. Total, 100.

V. B. Hubbell—8 4 9 1 4 3 8 12 6 9 2 7 4 0. Total, 77.

Scratches—Hubbell, 10; Van Vredenburgh, 9. High runs—Hubbell, 12; Van Vredenburgh, 13. Referee—John Schreiner.

The contestants to-night will be S. S. Ellis and A. P. Driggs, at 8 o'clock, and W. A. Tilt and E. F. Crowe, at 10 o'clock.

Stewart Outplays Otis at Pool.

William Stewart was in good form in the pool game of the Greater New York tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, and scored 125 points, to 84 for C. Otis. The contestants to-night will be J. Maturo and C. Otis. Score of last night's game follows:

William Stewart—6 8 13 8 12 5 8 8 2 12 5 9 12 12 5. Total, 125.

C. Otis—9 6 2 7 3 10 7 5 12 3 9 6 2 3. Total, 84. High runs—Stewart, 12; Otis, 12. Scratches—Stewart, 4; Otis, 3. Referee—P. Rogers.

Hanlon Outpointed Decker.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Eddie Hanlon of California outpointed George Decker of this city to-night in a six-round bout at the National Athletic Club.

American Chess Master Leads.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTE CARLO, March 1.—In the eighth round of the international Rice gambit tournament, played here to-day, Marshall, with the black pieces, won from Mieses by means of the Jasnogrodsky defense of 10 Kt—R4, the play continuing 11 P—Q4, castles; 12 RxB, QxP; 13 RxKt, &c. Following is the record of the competition to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	5	3	Swiderski	4	4
Scheve	4½	3½	Mieses	3½	4½
Marco	4	4	Fleischman	3	5

Hotel Men in New Places.

The Hotel Wolcott on Thirty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue, was formally opened last night. James H. Breslin is the proprietor. A number of hotel men and others were present. Letters of congratulation were received by the score, including a letter from President Roosevelt to Mr. Breslin.

Albert R. Keen, formerly of the Marie Antoinette, took possession of the Gilsey House last night, succeeding O. E. Roessle.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:34	Sun sets. 5:53	Moon rises. 6:58

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 7:38	Gov. Isl'd. 8:05	H. Gate. 10:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 8:04	Gov. Isl'd. 8:32	H. Gate. 10:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Martinique and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Camentense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartegena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Brazil and Argentine Republic	8:00 A. M.	
Caracas, San Juan and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Dominica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Marcello, Italy		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquessas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 2.

Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 24.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 24.
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Bernard, Para, Feb. 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 2.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
Hekla, Christiansand, Feb. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 3.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 2.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

El Mar, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Neapolitan Prince, Naples, Feb. 18.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 27.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 21.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 23.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Feb. 29.
Korona, Demerara, Feb. 20.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Feb. 15.
Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 27.
Phyllis, Plymouth, Jan. 27.
Yucatan, Colon, Feb. 23.
Altai, Savanilla, Feb. 15.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Feb. 14.
Vera, Colon, Feb. 23.
Finland, Antwerp, Feb. 21.
Navahoe, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 25.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 20.
Manoa, Surinam, Feb. 18.
Marquette, London, Feb. 18.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 1, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Sicania, for New Orleans.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
City of Augusta, for Savannah.
Afghan Prince, for Delagoa Bay, East London, &c.
Wildcroft, for Norfolk.
Bogstad, for Stettin.
Julia Luckenbach, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Exeter City, for Bristol.
Hugoma, for Guanica.
Colorado, for Hull.
Mae, for San Juan, &c.
Alliance, for Colon.
Carpathia, for Liverpool.
Maracas, for Grenada and Trinidad.
El Siglo, for Galveston.
Richmond Castle, for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c.
Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.
Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kroonland, at Antwerp, Feb. 29.
Palatia, at Naples, Feb. 29.
Pennsylvania, at Plymouth, March 1.
Lowther Castle, at Fayal, Feb. 29.
Perugia, at Naples, Feb. 29.
Neckar, at Gibraltar, March 1.
Tiberius, at Singapore, March 1.
Terence, at Manchester, Feb. 26.

Passed.

Messaba, Isle of Wight for London, March 1.

Notice

Eight new automobiles with Tonneaus, 1904 model, all of one prominent make, for sale on easy installments to responsible persons. Investment less than $1,000. Address Automobile, 29 Potter Bldg., New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Supreme Court of the United States:

165—The Great Southern Fireproof Hotel Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin F. Jones et al.—Argument continued for the respondents and concluded for the petitioner.

166—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Eliza Maud Hill et al, —Argument commenced for the petitioner and continued for the respondents.

The day call for Wednesday, March 2, will be: 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 159, 173, 174.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar
98—Young vs Wolff
155—Britain SS Co vs King Transp Co
156—Leaycraft vs U S
158—Victor Talking M Co vs Am Graph Co
161—Smith vs U S
164—Penn R R Co vs Burr
145—U S vs Wile
166—Same vs Luyties
167—Thompson vs Schenectady Ry Co
4—In re Hinck
8—In re Hinck

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

9—Von Time vs Hilands
17—Rankin vs Herod
22—Am Elec Nov & Mfg Co vs Stein & Langlois Elec Nov Co
21—Same vs Howard Elec Nov Co
35—Crown Cork & Seal Co vs Standard Stopper Co
39—Regensburg & Sons vs Am Ex Glaze Co
33—Thompson-Houston Elec Co vs Johns Mfg Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred calendar
69—Latanlade vs Central Crosstown R R
General calendar
124—Tollmann vs Quincy
214—Tuerto vs Met St Ry
238—Molson vs N Y, N H & H R R
243—Lansdorff vs Olds
292—Clark vs Cent R R of N J
293—Nolan vs Seaich
276—Beves vs McMillian
284—Alvia vs Man Ry
285—Alvia vs Man Ry
296—Costello vs Central R R of N J
298—Lanum vs Seymour
102—Richter vs Hanneman
223—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
237—Landi vs L V R R
283—Gregri vs Hearst
305—Norton vs Shields
141—Gardner vs Met St Ry
165—Rady vs Penn R R
167—U S vs Ballantine
170—Mattlage vs General Am Ins Co of N Y
185—Swortfiguer vs Penn R R
190—Brown vs Scott
191—Holz vs Met St Ry
199—Canda vs Am Steel Foundry Co
200—Haven vs Beach
216—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
218—Schmidt vs McCullough et al, rec'rs
249—Chalmers vs Met St Ry
275—German vs Met St Ry
278—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R
279—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R
116—Farrell vs Erie R R
153—Francis vs Am Ice Co
248—Gilder vs Met St Ry

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Daniel W. Allen vs. G. K. Lester, appellant; Hannah F. Benjamin and another vs. Palatine Insurance Company of London, England, appellant; same vs. American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, appellant; same vs. Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, appellant; same vs. Insurance Company of North America, appellant; George Borgfeldt & Co., appellants, vs. Caroline O'Neil et al.; Alfred Fasy and another vs. International Navigation Company, appellant; Thomas J. McNally vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company, appellant; Elias Mitchell, administrator, &c., vs. Herman Doetsch, appellant; Helen Mae Nichols vs. Phenix Insurance Company of Hartford, appellant; Julia Minerva Rogers vs. John H. Smith and another, appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Frank Acritella and another vs. Edward M. Grout, as Controller, &c., appellant. —Order affirmed, with costs.

John Staats, Trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Sarah A. Storm et al.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and remittitur amended by providing for a bill of costs to respondents represented by separate counsel in this court, who argued the appeal either orally or by printed brief.

The Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday is as follows: Nos. 258, 259, 242, 260, 261, 440, 262, 263.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hewlett vs Turrell
2—In re Mut Bank, (in re McHugh)
3—In re same, (in re U S Gas Fixture Co)
4—A Hupfel's Sons vs Cullinan
5—Gunther vs Gunther
6—Price vs Ryan
7—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (in re Temple)
8—In re Haulenbeek Co
Roasting & Milling
9—Bach vs Kidansky
10—In re Life Assn of America
11—Gates vs Malcolm
12—Berger vs same
13—Dunn vs same
14—N Y Tel Co vs same
15—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co vs same
16—Marcus vs Pomeranz
17—Belden vs Monumental Mut Life Ins Co
18—Silverman vs N Y Herald Co
19—Goldowitz vs same
20—Seaman vs Malcolm
21—In re Randall
22—In re Randall
23—Potter vs Lesser
24—Seligman vs Benjamin
25—In re Lehmkuhl
26—Gibson vs McMulkin
27—Zelberg vs Schulman
28—Smith vs Ryan
29—Neuwelt vs Consol Gas Co
30—Shulman vs Shulman
31—Same vs same
32—In re McKenna
33—Reitmayer vs Crombie
34—Haight vs Haight & Freese Co
35—Taylor vs N Y Bldg L B Co
36—Collins vs Bailey
37—Lonergan vs Monroe
38—Dymock vs McKelvey
39—Martin vs Sturgis
40—Fitch vs City of N Y
41—Flanagan vs Graham
42—Mendelson vs Winter Ball Co
43—Goldsmith vs Solidarity Watch Case Co
44—In re Shain
45—In re Adler
46—D Stevenson Brew Co vs Walter
47—Miller vs Edison El Illum Co
48—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (in re 2d St)
49—Same vs same, (in re Ryer Av)
50—In re Darrin
51—In re Woodlawn Cemetery
52—In re W 180th St
53—Cong Dorshe, &c, vs Feldman
54—Abraham vs Weiss
55—Nichols vs Bleier

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Friday, March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 516—Hutchinson vs Curtiss. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts, IV., VI. VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Kennefick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Preston Henderson
To fix a day for trial
1—Alexander Vachon
2—Giovanni Reggione
3—Morris Fallik
4—Charles Bevond, alias Charles Mitchell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Thomas H French
Augustus Eidner
Michael Gilday
Matilda M Cunningham
William Shields
At 2:30 P. M.
Catharine Schoenfeld
Julia A T O'Beirne

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

Equity and non-jury case—476—Greenberg, &c, Iron Works vs Levy

Highest number reached on regular call, 2564.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Wm Delaney, alias Monk Eastman
2—Christopher Wallace
Pleadings.
1—Louis Knabel
Michael O'Neil
2—Charles Edwards
3—Tony Aspere
John Balletti
4—John H Stumph
5—Giuseppe Rasilly
6—William H Kennedy
7—Henry Warren
8—Leon Griffin
9—

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LINEN SCRIM DUTY ADVANCED.

Assistant Appraiser Says He's Not in Cable Flax Concern.

Textile importers are protesting against the assessment by customs authorities at this port of a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem on linen "scrim" as etamines, and dutiable as such. They claim that these goods have been brought into this port for the past forty years as linen "scrim," and since the Dingley tariff went into effect have up to the present time been known as such, and assessed for duty at 45 per cent.

Assistant Appraiser Hartshorn, through whose division these goods pass, is being criticised in importing circles, and several importers have appointed a committee to visit Washington and put the case before Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department.

Mark Finlay of Lamb, Finlay & Co., said: "Our goods have been advanced from 45 per cent. to 60 per cent. ad valorem as etamines, which classification is totally incorrect. Linen scrim is used, net for dress purposes, as the classification by the customs officials would indicate, but for the strengthening of fine woodwork in carriages and railroad cars, and also to some extent for scenery for theatrical purposes. If the customs officials are going to classify linen scrim as etamines, they might just as well do the same thing on certain styles of burlaps which are now entered at 30 to 45 per cent. ad valorem, according to weight."

W. J. Winters, representing James Duncan & Co., said in part: "I have never, nor has any one else, ever heard of linen scrim being used for dress fabrics. Many protests have been made, and importers are demanding a prompt hearing on the matter. The customs officials might just as well assess burlaps or bagging as dress goods. It would be as reasonable as the present case."

Assistant Appraiser Hartshorn of the Fourth Division at the Public Stores, when seen at his office, with the Cable Flax Mills Company, 92 Leonard Street, said: "We are assessing for duty all fabrics of the open-work order as etamines or similar goods, at 60 per cent. ad valorem, and will continue to do so unless the importers win their case."

When questioned as to his connection with the Cable Flax Mills Company, Mr. Hartshorn said:

"I am not an officer in this company. I was formerly President, but on the day I was appointed Assistant Appraiser at the Public Stores I resigned my office. Neither am I connected with the American Protective Tariff League. This is merely my private office, and has nothing to do with the Cable Flax Mills."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Dried Mushrooms 40 Per Cent. —Ruling on Horsehair Bonds.

Judge Byron S. Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled protests by L. Gandolphi & Co., Sun Kwong On & Co., Wing Wo Chong & Co., Wing Yu Lung & Co., and Hermon Kraub against the assessment of 40 per cent. duty on mushrooms sliced and dried in the sun, and whole mushrooms dried in ovens and placed on strings for convenience in handling. They were assessed under the paragraph of the tariff law providing for vegetables prepared or preserved.

General Appraiser Howell sustained protests by Dearberg Brothers, Worthington Smith Co., L. Herrmann, Zimmerman & Meyer, J. S. Plummer & Co., and Samuel Schiff & Co., all of New York, against the assessment of 50 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem on braids composed of horsehair, and of horsehair and silk or cotton. They were assessed by similitude under the wool schedule. The importers' claim, which was sustained, was that braids composed in part of silk or cotton were expressly designated at 60 per cent.

Protests sustained were by McKesson & Robbins, the Farbenfabriken Elberfeld (3,) James F. White & Co., and Passavant & Co., New York; S. L. Jones & Co. and George W. McNear, San Francisco, and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia.

Protests overruled were by Johnson & Faulkner, Alexander Murphy & Co., Perry Ryer & Co., Menzel & Co., Kwong Tai Chong, Quong Yee Wo, Worthington Smith & Co., Kny-Scheerer Company, James F. White & Co., (4,) A. Steinhardt & Brother, Felix Ams, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., A. V. Benoit, Wells-Fargo Company, Charles D. Stone & Co., M. Doob, Sons & Co.; Klauber, Horn & Co.; John Abd-el-Nour, J. B. Smull, Hussa & Co., and Wood & Selick, New York; Stone & Downer Company, Boston; Rheinstrom Brothers, Cincinnati; O. G. Hempstead & Sons, Philadelphia, and George S. Busch & Co., Incorporated, Port Townsend, Washington.

GERMAN STEEL MEN COMBINE.

Twenty-eight Concerns in Syndicate Exclude Small Companies.

BERLIN, March 1.—After long and tedious negotiations the German Steel Syndicate has finally been organized. The original plan was for a syndicate of the entire German steel industry, but after long haggling this project was found to be impossible.

Negotiations have now been concluded among twenty-eight of the largest concerns in the country. The smaller manufacturers, whose output ranges from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons annually, were excluded.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Building material wanted by new colonization company in exchange for its stock or lots; highly indorsed project; very accessible location; near New York; chance for future trade. "Rare Opportunity," I Box 137 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Would you make a sure, safe, large dividend-paying investment? Write H. & J. T. Slade, 32 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, will sell, March 2, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., at 39 Ann St., Borough of Manhattan, under foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell March 2, 1904, 9 A. M., at S. W. corner 55th St. and Ave. A, Borough Manhattan, by default in a certain chattel mortgage, the fixtures of a saloon. By order mortgagee.

By virtue of execution, will sell one suit of clothes, March 2d, 1904, at 10 A. M., 207 East 41st St. Saul Domroe, City Marshal.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evening, 755 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1865.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
180 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting line to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—High class saddle and combination Horses, thoroughly broken, for ladies and gentlemen. The Durland Riding Academy, 3 to 17 West 66th st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS. "OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY BRANBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST.,

JUDGMENT DUE TO AHLMANN.

Staten Island Concern May Contest Bank's Action.

A judgment was obtained yesterday by the National Bank of Commerce against the North Shore Building and Loan Association of Staten Island for $5,000. Officers of the North Shore Association said last night:

"Some time ago the North Shore Building and Loan Association discounted a note for $5,000 with the Bank of Staten Island, giving ample security. At the time that Otto Ahlmann, Cashier and practical owner of the Bank of Staten Island, committed suicide the North Shore Building and Loan Association had on deposit at Ahlmann's bank the sum of $6,000, the account having been opened with the intention of balancing the note.

"At the time of Ahlmann's suicide the note was almost due, and the Building and Loan Association had on deposit more than $1,000 in excess of the face of the note. It was the intention of the Building and Loan officials, when the note became due, to simply draw against the $6,000, cancel the note, and have a balance with the Bank of Staten Island.

"It appears, however, that Ahlmann, in the course of his juggling with the accounts of the Bank of Staten Island, deposited the note with the National Bank of Commerce. That institution, of course, when the note came due and remained unsatisfied, proceeded to protect itself."

Henry Holt, counsel for the North Shore Building and Loan Association, said that the Building and Loan Association would probably proceed to test the matter in the upper courts.

EXPORTERS TO AMERICA ANGRY

Complain About a Recent Order by the State Department.

PARIS, March 1.—The Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting with a view to protesting against the order recently issued by the State Department at Washington to Consular officers, designed to prevent undervaluations.

It is learned that the order, received two weeks ago by the Consular officers in Europe, directed them to require exporters to furnish original bills in the case of all goods shipped.

Subsequently the department's attention was called by Consul General Gowdy to the hardships inflicted upon exporters, some of whom would ship to the United States only a portion of the goods purchased, while others, after purchasing goods, improved them. Consequently the original bill gave an untrue idea of the value of the exported goods.

The department sought to ameliorate the severity of the order by authorizing the acceptance of a copy of the bill, but required that this be compared with the original.

Exporters throughout Europe are making complaints, and the Chamber of Commerce here has decided that the matter is of sufficient importance to take up at a special meeting.

ENAMEL LEATHER DEAL.

Ex-Senator Smith Not to Combine Howell and Halsey Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., has purchased the patent and enamel leather establishment of T. P. Howell & Co., located at New, Nuttman, and Wilsey Streets, this city. The deal, which has been pending for several weeks, was consummated last night. The exact terms are not made public.

Mr. Smith said to-day that there would be no change in the management of the concern for the present further than that he would act as President. The old Board of Directors, which is made up of Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, David C. Leech, J. William Clark, William Mitchell, and Charles W. Wills, will be continued. Mr. Smith denied that he intended to consolidate the newly acquired concern with the J. H. Halsey & Smith Leather Company, of which he is also the principal owner and President, and announced that they would be run independently. The firm of T. P. Howell & Co., which was established in 1840, has $500,000 capital.

American Woolen's Year.

The American Woolen Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. Frederick Ayer, Edward P. Chapin, and Edwin C. Swift, the three Directors whose terms expire, were re-elected. The Treasurer's report showed that the net profits for the year were $3,343,519, an increase of $118,852 over the previous year.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Catlin & Co., commission merchants in cotton goods, reoccupied their old quarters at 347 Broadway yesterday, from which they were evicted by fire about six weeks ago. Their temporary quarters were in the New York Life Building.

⁂

Dutiable imports of silk at this port during February were $2,696,884. During the same month last year they were $3,564,843. Only $510,287 in raw silk was imported last month, against $1,433,955 in February last year.

⁂

The H. B. Claflin Company will sell this morning four prominent lines of wash fabrics. The goods will be put up in half pieces and will be sold loose.

⁂

J. H. Dunham & Co.'s dress goods department opened yesterday several specialties. One comprised 800 pieces of high lustre mohair Sicilians, 50 inches wide, in black, navy, and brown, at 38½ cents regular. Fancy figured mohairs were offered at 37½ cents and are scarce.

⁂

The firm of Bennett, Sloan & Co., tea and coffee importers, also dealers in grocers' specialties and cigars, at 100 Hudson Street, dissolved yesterday and were succeeded by a corporation bearing the same name. Philo S. Bennett, senior partner, died in August last. The firm has been in business twenty-five years, Alfred P. Sloan, the active partner for a number of years past, will continue as general manager.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES D. BROCK.—Schedules in the assignment of Charles D. Brock, a clerk, residing at 406 Lenox Avenue, who was formerly a cigar dealer, show liabilities of $3,686, nominal assets of $333, and actual assets of $220.

Out of Town.

Davis M. Cohen and Henry S. Cohen, formerly the "Standard Soap Works" in Boston, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $62,908.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—W. R. Dennis, a Newark life insurance agent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Unsecured claims, $26,965.80; no assets.

BOSTON.—Louis H. Schneider, a Brookline agent, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities stated at $94,814.54, and nominal assets of $85,085.50. Aaron Well of New York is the principal individual creditor, for $9,000.

John T. Burnett and John L. Hall were appointed operating receivers of the Middleborough, Wareham and Buzzard's Bay Street Railway Company by United States Circuit Court Judge Hale. The company's liabilities Sept. 30, 1903, were $572,967.48.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LAZARUS ROSENBLUM.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lazarus Rosenblum, dealer in dry goods at 80 Hester Street, show liabilities of $10,809 and nominal assets of $3,159, consisting of accounts, $659, and stock, $2,500, seized by the Sheriff.

LOUIS BERNEY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Berney, dealer in diamonds, of 51 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $24,586 and nominal assets of $50,746 in outstanding accounts. Among the creditors are Stern Brothers, $7,200; B. Eisen & Co., $4,533; D. Kleinberger & Co., $4,542, and Rosenbaum Brothers, $2,000.

THE MAX SCHATZ COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Max Schatz Company, cigar manufacturer at 327 East Sixty-third Street, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, and Edward S. Thomas was elected Trustee, his bond being fixed at $20,000. The liabilities are $280,941, and assets $29,490.

SEARS, HUMBERT & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Sears, Humbert & Co., dealers in cement at 81 Fulton Street, with branches at Buffalo and Chicago, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 63 Wall Street, a large number of claims were proved, and M. Linn Bruce was elected Trustee and his bond fixed at $70,000. The liabilities are $204,677, and nominal assets, $150,959.

HENRY NEUHAUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Neuhaus, baker at 979 Second Avenue, by John S. Silis & Sons, creditors for $1,322. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Feb. 11 transferred his stock and fixtures by a chattel mortgage to Wood & Selick, creditors, to prefer them. The business was started in 1876 by his father, and he has carried it on since Jan. 1, 1902.

GENEVA ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Geneva Electric Equipment and Construction Company of 469 Fourth Avenue, by the following creditors: Alfred Gautier, $500; James Steinhauser, $500, and Samuel W. Levine, $150. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Feb. 27 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The business was started in 1894, and the company succeeded to it in May, 1900, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, March 1, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, George—H. F. Taylor	$61
ARONSON, Jacob—E. Kohn and another.	48
BIBER, Leon—H. Klein	186
BROOKES, Edna C.—A. W. Mihr	90
BLUMENTHAL, George A.—Metropolitan Printing Company	80
BERNSTEIN, Freeman—J. Brown	113
BOEHM, George M.—M. Lustig	112
BRADY, Thomas—McD. Hawkes, Commissioner, costs	70
CURRIER, Frank—J. Hemberger	118
CAWLEY, Anthony—J. Matthews	112
COHEN, Liebe—City of New York, costs.	106
CHAPMAN, Louis F.—E. B. Clark	19
CHRISTIANSON, Thomas C. and Alfred T.—H. O'Neil	123
COOPER, J. Salla—T. S. P. Miller	31
DALY, John J.—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs	61
DELGADO, Liborio—City of New York, costs	106
DELGADO, Mary A.—City of New York.	129
DOSCHER, John—Electric Equipment and Inspecting Company	113
FANTEL, Anna, administratrix—City of New York, costs	112
FIELD, Charles C.—M. S. Cronthal	131
GANNON, James—F. V. Greene, Commissioner	123
GUNTZBERGER, Isidor—A. Behrens	208
GLUBER, Alexander—B. Goodman	131
GITSKY, Abram G.—G. B. Leonard	20
GARTEN, Anthony—J. Hausmann	74
HUGHES, John J.—L. R. Winters	534
HULSE, Charles A.—A. C. Lakwood	93
HEIDELBERG, Edwin H.—T. G. Hall	122
NORTH SHORE BUILDING LOAN AND Savings Association—National Bank of Commerce in New York	5,042
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMpany—J. L. Wells and another, costs	77
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Sattinato.	18
HIGHLANDS COMPANY—J. Brown	65
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—S. G. Emerson	303
THE DE REES RUSH COMPANY—Derby Desk Company, costs	38
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY —W. E. Stillings, executor, costs	122
JOHN T. ALLAN & CO.—M. Silberstein and another	317
THE SOUTH AMBOY TERRA COTTA Company of South Amboy, N. J., corporation—Holland House and another	1,030
ELECTRIC CABLE JOINT APPLIANCE Company—H. H. Brown	45
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Richter	482
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railway Company—P. Perevosky	169
THE ARIZONA, EASTERN AND MONtana Smelting Ore Purchasing and Development Company—W. S. Logan and another	26,950
JACKSON, Adrian H.—Lawyers' Surety Company of New York—Possession of property and $108, or costs	309
KALINER, Edward—N. Fein	80
KLUGMAN, Samuel—N. K. Fairbank Company	210
KAST, Richard, George L. Iribacher, Conrad J. Kast, Catherine Iribacher, Jacob Davis, John Simmons Company	2,690
LESSER, Harry J.—Manheim Insurance Company	82
LOTTIMER, William A.—M. H. Sicord	33
MENDOZA, Hannah—M. A. Hester, costs.	128
MacELHINNY, James A., and Joseph Martin—W. F. Brenner	31
MITTELDORF, Ascher—I. Bloom	222
MILLS, William D.—J. N. Partridge, Commissioner, costs	58
MULLEN, Peter H.—R. Lopez	59
NOLAN, William J.—L. Steinhardt and another	330
ROARKE, Martin H.—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs	59
RAUGHT, Anson G.—E. A. Herrick, costs.	138
RYAN, Pierce—City of New York	147
SHIPMAN, Elizabeth—R. A. Schoenberg & Co	165
SEIBERT, John H.—Brooklyn Furniture Company	519
SWEENEY, George F.—G. B. Leonard	70
STEHLIN, Joseph—J. Hausmann	23
SCHEER, Dora—S. Solomon	304
SOLOMONS, Harry J.—J. R. Solomons	94
SHAPE, Robert L.—Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, costs	102
STRAFE, George R.—M. Sparr	7,049
WILLIAMS, John T.—F. Williams	1,801
WALLACH, Isaac—F. E. King	118
WALKER, Ida J.—H. Nobel	1,470
WHITE, Charles H.—P. L. R. Harwood and another	100
WILSON, Paul—Henker & Wellenbrock Company	96

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

ADLER, Aaron—J. Fischer, Feb. 1, 1899	$131
CASE LAW COMPANY—W. D. Makepeace, Feb. 24, 1904	100
DREYFOOS, Leonora, and William Feigelstock—Cook & Bernheimer Company, Sept. 6, 1892	87
GOLDBERG, Jacob—B. Goldman, Feb. 26, 1904	616
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—C. Bach, Nov. 16, 1903	169
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—O. Bassler and another, Aug. 26, 1900	169
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—H. Hirschsenson, April 11, 1903	90
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—M. Friedman and another, Sept. 9, 1903	67
JUNGBLUTH, Julius, and Edward Weingartner—J. Monroe and another, May 6, 1899	11,656
KUNSKY, Louis—L. Siegel, May 16, 1895.	77
MAHER, John, and James S.—J. H. Bogardus, March 27, 1903	184
SPRINGER, John H.—E. C. Smith and another, March 20, 1896	267
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—F. E. Parker, May 1, 1903	200
THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND Guaranty Company—Abe Stein Company, Feb. 27, 1904	3,538

Judgments Canceled.

CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—F. O. Morton Cement Company, Jan. 18, 1894	1,299
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—F. O. Morton Cement Company, Dec. 8, 1893	343
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—F. O. Morton Cement Company, Dec. 8, 1893	1,080
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—J. Gallagher, Nov. 6, 1893	1,801
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—F. O. Morton, Company, Dec. 8, 1893	1,577
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—E. Kanter, Jan. 11, 1894	1,734
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—G. W. Washburn and another, Nov. 29, 1893	6,411
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—E. Kanter, Jan 6, 1894	12,379
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—E. Kanter, Jan. 11, 1894	12,541
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—F. O. Morton Cement Company, Feb. 2, 1894	2,035
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—E. Kanter, April 7, 1894	2,380
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—G. W. Washburn and another, July 13, 1894	6,411
BORGENCHT, Louis, and Daniel Wallach—W. M. Kennan, June 17, 1897	15,573

Judgments Vacated.

CAPLAN, Louis, Abraham, and Jacob—E. A. Price and another, June 6, 1896	835
CAPLAN, Louis, Abraham, and Jacob—H. Boessneck and another, July 16, 1896	1,306
COOK, Emma B.—M. Cook, Dec. 4, 1903	367
	579

Judgment Reversed.

DIXON, William P., and George B. Hopkins—H. W. Hardon, assig., Dec. 4, 1903	179

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore; Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; William Du Pont, Orange; J. N. Beckley, Rochester; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—M. S. McClure, Cleveland; Alexander Konta, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. J. B. Hulet, Middletown, N. Y.; Walder Parke, Hamilton, Ontario; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

FIFTH AVENUE—Charles M. Rosenthal, Austrian Executive Commissioner, Vienna.

ALBEMARLE—William H. Connell, Philadelphia; Tennent Ronalds and H. C. Rennard, England; Alexander Campbell, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pascoe, Ida M., Sidney, N. Y.; millinery; 45 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Apple Hat Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; I. Apple, hats; Herald Square Hotel.
Rupff, Mrs. M. L., Angelica, N. Y.; clothing; Grand Hotel.
Brownson, E. E., Kalamazoo, Mich.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Barnett, Mrs. J. A., Fayville, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Merz Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; E. Merz, dry goods; 781 Broadway.
Zimmerman, Mrs. J. E., Butler, Penn.; L. B. Boland, dry goods; Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Borgfeldt, George, & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; F. B. Harris, china; Criterion Hotel.
Kelleher, K. M., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; 29 West Fifteenth Street.
Stockton, J. W., Washington, Penn.; drugs; Continental Hotel.
Baere & Co., Cohoes; Jack Baere, dry goods; E. Baere, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks, Miss G. A., Wellsville, N. Y.; Mabel C. Sisson, millinery; 23 West Twelfth Street.
Rockwell Brothers & Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; R. J. Ellison, dry goods; M. G. Haskins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Le Van Ryan, Mr., Joliet, Ill.; millinery, 66 Broadway.
Kaufman, N. & C., Pittsburg, Penn.; Nora Kaufman, Children's outfitting; Clara Kaufman, children's outfitting; Hotel Savoy.
Stecker, Weiner & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sam H. Stecker, caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Tuttle & Rockwell Company, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. C. A. Creton, millinery; Miss G. M. Sampson, millinery; Hotel Kensington.
Parker, J. A., Charleston, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Phillips, Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.; ladies' suits and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Waterhouse, Adler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Utley, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Simpson, Mrs. W. G., Lexington, Ky.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Elkin, S. R., Denison, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Quigley, E. G., & Co., Idaho Springs, Col.; E. S. Giles, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.
Finch Brothers, Hamilton, Ontario; M. Alletta, millinery; E. Stubbs, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Sumner Manufacturing Company, Chicago; S. Sumner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
De Muth, Mrs. Hannah, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.
Richardson, O. W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Richardson, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Davis, M. Kate, Union, West Va.; millinery; Hotel Raleigh.
Sharpe, A. D., Company, The, Jamestown, N. Y.; George W. Sharpe, dry goods and carpets; P. M. Johnson, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Benson, H. R., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; George F. Weaver, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Boston Store, The, East Liverpool, Ohio; A. S. Young, dry goods; 260 West Broadway.
Dundas, Flavelle Brothers, Lindsey, Canada; L. A. Wakeley, dry goods; John Keith, dry goods; M. S. Keith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Catristie, F. A., Caledonia, N. Y.; clothing; Continental Hotel.
Sleeth, W. H., Elkins, West Va.; millinery; Smith & McNeil's.
Farthings, J. M., Aylmer, Ontario; dry goods; S. A. Woods, Hotel Albert.
Robinson Brothers, Winchester, Va.; S. V. Robinson, dry goods and shoes; R. C. Robinson, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ross, Mrs. Osgood, Central Square, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Raleigh.
Schippen & Block, Peoria, Ill.; Allan H. Waas, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Jones, Alliance, Ohio; Mrs. J. A. Jones, millinery; P. Thompson, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldthwait, Sons & Co., Mannon, Ind.; W. J. M. Morris, ladies' tailoring; Martha Washington Hotel.
Brown, Caden & Winn, Lexington, Ky.; Anna M. Caden, dry goods; Martha Washington Hotel.
Hysinger & Goldberg, Anderson, Ind.; H. S. Hysinger, dry goods; Gerard House.
Hysinger & Goldberg, Anderson, Ind.; M. J. Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Walsh, W. E., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; D. J. Walsh, hats and furs; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. R. Drakom, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Roberts, Mrs. J. E., Zanesville, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Eastman Company, The, Cattlettsburg, Ky.; E. K. Eastham, department store; Hotel Victoria.
Schuersler Company, Columbus, Ga.; Mrs. T. H. Schuersler, dry goods; Miss D. Schuersler, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Klass, J. Shelbyville, Ind.; Mrs. Strouse, dry goods; 10 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.
Rodenbach & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; Lorenze D. Rodenbach, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac; Ferd W. Gucker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Goldsmith Toy Manufacturing Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Goldsmith, toys and fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.
Brown Skirt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mungen, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; Mary B. Heffon; dry goods; Edna Howe, dry goods; —. Whitmore, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Kerr, J. W., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Krethnace, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Cook & Co., Geneseo, Ill.; Mrs. J. Parks, cloaks and furs; A. A. Hines, cloaks and furs; Hotel Albert.
Whitebranch-McConkin Shelton Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; William McConkin, hats; Ramon Apartment House.
Boogher, Ford & Goodbar Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Luttmer, hats; Albemarle Hotel.
Snell's Millinery Store, Toledo, Ohio; Albert J. Snell, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Schul, Mrs. H., Shippinville, Penn.; millinery; 24 West Eleventh Street.
Rahe, A. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna Rahe, millinery; Amelia Rahe, millinery; Hotel Kensington.
Printz, B. H., Franklin, Penn.; D. A. Printz, clothing; Spaulding Hotel; P. M. Molin, cutter; Herald Square Hotel.
Kobler, D., Buffalo, N. Y., dry goods; 52 East Twenty-first Street.
Abbott, Mrs. John F., Toledo, Ohio, dressmaker; Hotel Albert.
Matthew, Kate, Zanesville, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Stone, S., Chicago, books; York Hotel.
Van Allen Co., The, Cleveland; F. J. Van Allen, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Beard, W. C., Columbus, Miss., dry goods; 45 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Zehnter, Julius, Co., Madison, Wis.; J. B. Hertzime, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Neary Dry Goods Co., Columbia, Tenn.; J. F. Wooten, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Muldoon, Mrs. John, Zanesville, Ohio, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Shear, D., Warren, Penn.; P. Peterson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Rike Dry Goods Co., Dayton, Ind.; Mrs. J. I. Underwood, dry goods; 14 Morningside Ave.
Jan-Heller Co., New Castle, Ind.; M. Heller, general store; Elizabeth Heller, general store; Hotel Navarre.
Bradley, J. J., Troy, N. Y.; variety store; Westminster Hotel.
Martin's Bazaar, Albany, N. Y.; P. E. Martin, household goods; Westminster Hotel.
Abrams, Cohen & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. Cohen, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.
Southern & Eatha, Narrows, Va.; D. B. Southern, general merchandise; 508 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Cecil, Gearing & Co., Newbern, Va.; S. W. Cecil, general merchandise; 508 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Hogan Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Hogan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
New York Cash Store, Urbana, Ohio; O. J. Jones; Hotel Raleigh.
Baumer, H., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Baumer, millinery; 138 West Ninety-third Street.
Baumer, Mrs. C., Syracuse; Anna G. Fairchild, millinery.
Grossman Brothers, Waynesburg; Lee Grossman, dry goods; 428 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. A. H. Leonard and Mrs. C. B. Swalley, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
McConnell, W. C., Adrian, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Julia Potts, Miss Teresa Freeman, and Mrs. W. A. Smith, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; George Cuatt, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stahl, Urban & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. A. Urban, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carmany, dress goods and silks, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; P. G. O'Dougherty, dress goods, cloaks, and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Tuteur & Co. Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tuteur, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Samler, L., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Lebanon, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Bear, I. M., & Company, Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowin, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods and silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenberg, J., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, general dry goods; 438 Broadway.
Luhr-Baron Company, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Day, dress goods and silks; 458 Broadway.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Hotel York.
Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heineman, millinery; Hotel York.
McConnell & Lyons, Steubenville, Ohio; C. J. McConnell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Hawkins & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; G. S. Hawkins, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; T. H. Ryan, hosiery and knit goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Purviance, furnishing goods, 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Buettel Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; E. A. Buettel, notions and fancy goods, 101 Duane Street; Hotel Navarre.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Gimbel, cloaks and waists; E. Evans, dry goods; H. B. Cooper, wash fabrics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods; T. A. Sullivan, dry goods; 406 Broad

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THE REPUBLICAN CHALLENGE.

It is impossible to take the amazing speech of Mr. DALZELL in the House on Monday as anything but a challenge to the tariff reformers in the Republican Party to abandon their ideas or quit the party. And we see no reason to suppose that this brutal challenge does not represent the dominant sentiment in the party, that is to say, a sentiment which the leaders can count on in the convention.

Mr. DALZELL declares that the Republican policy of protection, in substance, requires duties on all competing foreign goods high enough to prevent them from entering the home market. As for reciprocity, the only kind the Republican Party will have under any circumstances at any time is reciprocity in products that do not compete with home products. Mr. WILLIAMS pointed out that practically all the competing products are now taxed so that reciprocity in the non-competing articles is impossible unless you proceed to put duties on them in order to take them off again, as Mr. BALFOUR proposes in Great Britain. From that dilemma Mr. DALZELL did not attempt any escape. He did not desire any. He is quite content with a sham reciprocity, and that is the only sort he has any use for.

Naturally these extreme and narrow notions must be offensive to all Republicans like Gov. CUMMINS and Senator DOLLIVER, who have been fighting within the party for some assuagement of the despotic tariff which rests so heavily on their constituents, the farmers of the Northwest. Mr. DALZELL does not avoid offense in this direction. On the contrary, he is eager to offend, and he declared that the professed Republicans who sought any other tariff than the present one were in effect traitors whom the party would do better without. When he was reminded that the late President MCKINLEY had advocated a policy wholly unlike his own, he undertook half-heartedly to deny it, but he stubbornly insisted that even had MCKINLEY done so, that could not change the attitude of his party. The party would fight for protection of the Dingley type to the death and would prefer open defeat rather than victory through reform and compromise.

This is Pennsylvania. It is the utterance of a man steeped in the politics of the State which QUAY rules with an iron hand because he can always threaten kickers with a change in the tariff. The rottenest politics of the Union is based, in a community ordinarily decent and moral, on this sort of terrorism. The Pennsylvania politician cannot conceive of resistance to it. He lives in it and by it, much as the worst demagogues of the South live in and by the spirit of race hatred, and the bullying of the Tillmans is of the same general sort as that of the Dalzells. It remains to be seen if the Republicans of other States will submit as tamely as those of Pennsylvania. If they do, it remains to be seen if the country will submit to a party so led and so inspired. For two score years now the more enlightened men of the Republican Party have been wrestling with the problem of reform of the tariff from within. BLAINE failed. MCKINLEY died at the moment of his definitive adoption of the cause. ROOSEVELT has been cowed and muzzled. Surely there remains little hope save in a change of party.

THE JAPANESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

That remarkable deliverance of the commandant of Port Arthur upon the prospects of his command, upon which we have already commented, must have been read with particular satisfaction by the members of the Japanese General Staff. It denoted beyond a doubt that the Japanese tactics were "getting on the nerves" of the Russian commandant. If on his nerves, equally or more upon the nerves of his command. And doubtless this psychological effect is one of the effects upon which the Japanese strategists have counted. It was not to be expected that the Japanese should repeat their initial success, won by attacking the Russians before the Russians thought they would attack them, and upon that account deemed by the Russians ungentlemanly and "uncalled for," and denounced by the Czar himself as "treacherous." After that first night the Russians had somebody who stayed awake and kept a bright lookout, and there was no chance for the torpedoing of two valuable and vulnerable battleships. But there was a chance, by a daily or nightly, or at least frequent and unexpected cannonade, to keep the Russians in Port Arthur "guessing," and by degrees to get on their nerves. Gen. STOESSEL's proclamation looks like proof that these tactics have succeeded. It is like that dynamite gun of the Vesuvius by which the inhabitants and the garrison of Santiago were nightly or every other night startled six years ago. The explosive "freight car" which that gun discharged never happened to kill anybody, nor even to wreck any building. But the startling effect of the explosion was great, and, coming at unexpected times, undoubtedly bore a large part in the demoralization of the defenders.

The Japanese bombardments of Port Arthur, in addition to this very valuable moral and psychological effect, may have some material effect, which they attain through the moral effect. They make the commander of Port Arthur believe that he cannot with safety detach any part of his garrison for distant enterprises, since the whole garrison may any day be needed for defense. Those Russian troops of which we hear on the Yalu, for example, whence can they have come except from the force which is actually or potentially needed for the defense of Port Arthur? It would be insane to strip the garrison, in the face of the daily demonstrations of the Japanese, and not wise to weaken it by detachments such as would be capable of affecting the issue elsewhere. If Russia is really prepared to meet Japan with equal forces on the Yalu, then evidently, it seems, Port Arthur has been weakened beyond the safe limit.

All these things, and a good many others, conspire to indicate that Russia was really astonished and thrown into consternation when Japan "called" the Russian bluff, that the talk of not beginning hostilities in earnest for two months more has a basis in reason, and that Russia may fall back to a safe point to concentrate before beginning her campaign. Unfortunately for her, that course would mean that she would begin the actual and serious fighting under every disadvantage, and that in the meantime Japan would be in undisputed control of everything that is disputed, excepting Port Arthur itself.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST NEW YORK.

"A hold-up" is the vigorous and expressive and substantially accurate term by which the late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT was used to describe the process of securing differential rates against New York in the transportation of freight on the trunk lines. The actual basis of the rule that compelled New York to pay higher rates was the simple fact that freight could be brought to this port at less cost than to the outports. The plain proposition on which the differentials were demanded was that unless these natural advantages for New York were counterbalanced by higher freights a rate war would result. To all intents and purposes peace has been purchased by ransom paid out of the pockets of New York merchants.

The process has gone further than it was ever carried in the days when Mr. VANDERBILT so picturesquely defined it. It now embraces what is known as "ex-lake" grain, and the differentials recently adopted and put in force by the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads apply to this trade. The Merchants' Association, through a committee of which Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB is Chairman, is agitating the removal of these differentials. It has presented a very strong memorial to the officers of the Trunk Line Association, in which it points out the serious injury done to New York by what is in effect an arbitrary favoritism toward rival cities. That injury is shown in the fact that in the score of years preceding 1900 the total registered tonnage of this port fell off. 214,000 tons, while that of the other Atlantic ports increased 2,900,000 tons. New York does not and cannot expect, with the growth of the country, to have as large a share of the increasing commerce as it had for so many years. But it may fairly expect its actual commerce to grow with that of the country, and not to dwindle relatively and positively.

It is the conviction of the leading commercial men of the city that this decline is due solely to the discrimination of the railroads against this port. They now seek a thorough investigation, preferably at the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They ought to have it. They should leave no stone unturned to attain it. If they act together with energy, prudence, foresight, and courage, they can command a force that the railroads will find themselves compelled to respect. The claims they present are fair and moderate. They are in the interest of the commerce of the whole country, which it is not desirable to have turned artificially into one set of channels rather than another. New York owes it to herself to make a stiff fight on this question, and to make it at once.

AUXILIARY SALT WATER.

The occurrence of a general conflagration in Rochester, recalling that of Baltimore and so closely following it, will doubtless give a powerful impetus to the movement to furnish New York an auxiliary salt water supply for fire protection, street washing, sewer flushing, snow melting, and other purposes requiring water in large quantities, and for which it is assumed that salt water would answer as well as fresh water at much less cost. It must be conceded that those who favored this project at the Mayor's hearing on Monday had many good arguments with which to support their contention. These are too well understood to require repetition. It should not be forgotten, however, that the practical difficulties in the way of carrying this project into effect are many and serious, and that unless these difficulties are fully understood at the outset, and much better met than has hitherto been deemed possible with the materials and methods with which the hydraulic engineer is acquainted, serious and costly disappointment is likely to attend the effort.

The first and most obvious difficulty is found in piping salt water. Its corrosive action upon iron is well known, and when iron is combined with other metals, as with lead alloys in joint making, brass in valves, and composition metal in fittings for which iron is not well adapted, salt water is extremely likely to set up a battery in which one metal of the combination is sacrificed with greater or less rapidity, according to the activity of the galvanic action. What salt water will do to an iron pipe is well illustrated by the condition of the gas mains in parts of our river front where they are laid below the high-tide level. In many instances these pipes are so soft that the blade of a penknife may be run into them as into pine wood. Many of them are no longer iron at all, but iron oxide and carbon, with no metallic quality remaining.

Some of the mechanical difficulties of salt water distribution may be overcome if understood in advance. For example, instead of iron pipes, the mains may be of vitrified tile, solidly incased in reinforced concrete on a substantial foundation. Others present greater difficulties, but possibly they may be so far overcome as to insure reasonable durability in the system. Of the objections to salt water per se, all that can be said is that they must be weighed carefully in the light of experience in the cities which have used it and not too much dependence placed upon the statements of engineers in charge of such systems in answer to letters of inquiry. The chlorides, iodides, and bromides of sea water may have some disadvantages when brought ashore and distributed as dust in the form of deliquescent crystals. All that salt water can do for the city fresh water will do even better; and the fact that in his monumental report to the Controller (1900) Mr. JOHN R. FREEMAN makes no discoverable reference to salt water in 587 pages of discussion of every possible source of additional supply for New York is at least significant of the fact that as to the advantages of salt water as an auxiliary supply there are differences of professional judgment. It is also significant that the Municipal Commission on an Increased Water Supply for New York, consisting of Messrs. BURR, FREEMAN, and HERING, has paid absolutely no attention to anything pertaining to the subject of an auxiliary salt water supply, giving as its reason that nothing could be accomplished by salt water which could not be better done by fresh water, and more economically with one system than with two.

THE NEW WHITE HOUSE.

The architect to whom, by the general assent of his profession, was assigned the work of restoring the White House while enlarging and adapting it to modern needs, as to the fittest architect for that particular work, has probably not been much startled or disturbed by finding that there was a certain representation from Philistia in the United States Senate. He could not have been astonished by finding that that fastidious connoisseur, Senator GALLINGER, thought the temporary Executive office an "eyesore, not fit to accommodate a second-class doctor," even though upon the accommodations necessary or suitable for a second-class doctor Senator GALLINGER may be confessed to speak as one having authority. Neither could he be surprised to discover that that arbiter of the elegancies, Senator TILLMAN, found the temporary building an "abortion."

But very likely Mr. MCKIM may have been surprised, as many other persons have been, by finding Senator HALE enrolling himself in the ranks of the Philistines, and taking advantage of the erection of a building which plainly advertised in its construction its own temporary and provisional character, and which evidently would have no business where it is if it were meant to be permanent, not only to disparage that building, but to disparage the plan for the new Washington with which the name of the restorer of the White House is conspicuously and honorably associated. As to that plan, Senator HALE evidently needs to be told that it commands the admiration of all those who are best qualified by study to form an opinion on its merits. If saying that is equivalent to saying that Senator HALE is talking about something he does not understand, and that his denunciation is presumptuous as well as ignorant, nobody can help that except himself, and he evidently will not.

TO SUPPRESS SPITTING.

The declared purpose of the Board of Health rigorously to enforce, without further consideration for offenders, the ordinance which forbids spitting in vehicles and public places, will commend itself to all right-minded people who respect themselves and have a proper respect for others. It may be that the arguments in favor of making promiscuous spitting a misdemeanor have not been taken quite seriously, and probably the recent order forbidding surface-car conductors wetting their fingers in their mouths to facilitate the handling of transfer slips was deemed by many "the limit" of absurdity. If so, it is due to ignorance of the whole subject, or indifference to dangers which are none the less real because they are doubted or questioned.

No fact is better established by the researches which form the basis of the new scientific specialization of stomatology than that nearly every known form of bacteria, pathogenic and non-pathogenic, at some time and in some manner finds its way into the human mouth. Among the varieties known to be pathogenic are many which are energetically mischievous. These include the bacilli of the several forms of influenza, of tuberculosis, of pus generation, of croupous pneumonia, and many others. These microorganisms have high vitality and are not killed by the drying of the medium in which they are carried. They remain active in the dust which readily detaches itself from the surfaces on which saliva is deposited, and are wind-wafted into the susceptible air passages or attach themselves to the mucous membranes of persons in condition to offer them a favorable culture medium or a congenial breeding ground.

A consensus of expert opinion would probably show that the prevalence of pneumonia during the present Winter is due primarily to the wide distribution and activity of a specific bacterium and its possible variants, described under different names, of which the bacteriologists have selected micrococcus lanceolatus as the most convenient and descriptive. Not only is it believed that this bacillus is the excitant of croupous pneumonia, but it is also accepted as true by specialists that the infection is in a majority of cases carried in the mouth and disseminated by the agency of saliva.

The objection to spitting is not a fad. The public has failed to heed the conspicuous warnings which have been displayed so prominently for years that he who runs might read. It is time now to see if this provision of the Sanitary Code is enforceable. If not, the Board of Health would do well to call in its printed notices. The non-enforcement of its order weakens its influence.

WHAT IS RUSSIA'S STRENGTH?

Our readers will recall the Peking dispatches of THE TIMES before the war was certain, recounting the elements of the military strength of Russia and fixing her actual force in Manchuria at not over 180,000.

This report is now confirmed by the Vienna dispatches received in this office from The London Times, based on dispatches from St. Petersburg. The authority cited reckons that the total force of the Russians in the Far East will not exceed 177,000 by the 20th of March, and of these 25,000 are railway guards. It is also stated that this is fully as many troops as can be supplied with food and munitions necessary for active operations over the Siberian Railway. If this estimate is correct—and it comes from trustworthy sources—the practically defensive attitude of the Russians can readily be understood.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Prof. TRIGGS, having, with some assistance, severed the bonds that connected him with the University of Chicago—or it with him—now discovers that not only that institution of learning, but all others, are conducted on principles utterly wrong and unpractical. In the first place, he says, the student body bases its life on privilege, that of utilizing advantages for which, thanks to vast endowments, its members do not have to pay, and, in the second place, this departure from the normal conditions of existence is emphasized by prizes and "athletics." There are gleams of almost human intelligence in this arraignment of our educational system, but they are only gleams, and the spectres they reveal are little more than shadows. That college students nowhere pay directly and in full for what they get, or could get, is true enough, but the contention that it would be best for them to accept no favors could not be maintained even in theory, and the experience of those who pay in considerable part by "working their way through college," as the saying is, does not commend the extension and universal application of that plan. The student who, while taking full advantage of endowed facilities, himself earns the smaller incidental expenses, occasionally makes what passes for a brilliant success, but in by far the greater number of cases he is unable to perform well the double task he has assumed, and he goes out into the world not much of a scholar and not much of a working man. The fact is that the privileges of the college student are extended to him by society for the same reason that similar favors are conferred upon children by their parents. The claim for assistance by the student is the same as that of the child, and premature compulsion to depend upon his own resources is bad for either—and worse for society. There comes a time, of course, when the help must and should be withdrawn, but it is not wrong that conditions in the period of preparation are different from those of the period for which preparation is made. The university endowments are defensive, not charitable, and the student can take advantage of them without a single tremor of humiliation. TRIGGS, as usual, is—well intentioned.

—Pennsylvania's health authorities, State and municipal, are encountering the same opposition that was manifested here when efforts were made to establish rural sanatoria for consumptives. Everybody admits the necessity for these institutions and the enormous amount of good that could be done by them, but everybody wants them placed elsewhere than in his own neighborhood, and each definite plan to put one of them in any named district elicits antagonism the vehemence of which is directly proportionate to the supposed intelligence of its inhabitants. It was rich men with great country estates, according to a report of the Pennsylvania State Charities Aid Association, who secured the recent passage of a law which forbids the establishment of camps for the tuberculous anywhere except in cities—a law which the association says is "one of the most disastrous measures that ever received legislative and executive sanction," and will deprive thousands of sufferers of treatment that would result in improvement or cure of their malady. Commenting on this subject, American Medicine of Philadelphia says of the popular fear excited by these hospitals: "The truth is that the hospitals, of course, exercise the most beneficial, instead of a baneful effect upon the health conditions of their vicinity. One can hardly believe that the men owning tracts of land in the highland and forest regions of Pennsylvania are both so stupid and so malevolent as the above report implies. Any one of them may be either so dull-witted or so egregiously selfish, but a combination of the two characteristics is too great an affliction for a large number of persons, even if riches be added. If the report is true, the voters and physicians of Pennsylvania have it in their power, and should speedily execute their will, that such legislation and such legislators should receive a sharp command of 'About face!'" It is difficult to see why American Medicine should be so cautiously doubtful about the accuracy of the association's charges. It could easily have found out whether they were true or not, and certainly on the face of them they are extremely probable.

—What seems to be convincing evidence of an attempt to steal the last will and testament of GEORGE WASHINGTON comes from Fairfax Court House, Va., where the precious document has long been piously preserved, but the would-be thief must be an extremely peculiar person, for with the will, when stolen, he could have done absolutely nothing except hide it away from all eyes except his own. He could not have exhibited it or sold it, and, while there might be some faint chance of securing a reward for its return "with no questions asked," the preliminary negotiations would have been delicate and dangerous. Evidently only a maniac could have undertaken a robbery of this kind—or one in whom the collecting instinct has run wild, and between that and mania the difference is too small to measure. Anybody who chooses to do so can acquire as many verbatim copies of WASHINGTON'S will as he desires or has storage room for, and the will itself is only mildly interesting, without possessing the slightest real value or importance. Any library or museum would be glad to have it, and its preservation in some such public place, innocently to excite holiday visitors, would be worth while, but to steal it and hide it away—! Collectors, however, and autograph collectors in particular, are in a class by themselves, with standards of their own, and explanation of their vagaries is impossible.

—A letter just received asks whether or not it is correct to say "It is they." The question is a worrisome one, particularly as there is written, a few lines above, a sentence which begins "It was rich men with great country estates * * * who" did something or other, and we are not going back to change the expression. Of course, singular subjects with plural predicates are frequent in colloquial English and far from uncommon in the carefully written language. They usually give something of a shock to sensitive ears and eyes unless spoken or read with speed, but in many instances it is a matter of some inconvenience to find a substitute for them. "It is they" might easily be at least good enough in cases where the "they" included several individuals taken collectively. Nobody would think of objecting to "It is the rich" or "It is the poor," but "It is they," standing by itself and the object of careful attention, is, it must be confessed, a rather painful spectacle.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Like Lord Bacon, who some say would not own up to writing the plays of Shakespeare because it would ruin his reputation as a philosopher to be known as a poet, Senator Spooner has always studiously avoided gaining a reputation as a wit because he would rather be known as a lawyer.

The other day he was clandestinely telling a good story to a few friends in the Senate, when one of them remarked: "That's a corker. That's one of Depew's."

"Not yet," snapped the Wisconsin Senator, grimly, as he turned and went to his seat.

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A newspaper correspondent here was chatting with ex-Representative Gill of Ohio, when the latter said something in an indistinct voice which the correspondent thought was a reference to "Charlie" Landis, the Indiana Congressman.

"Yes," said the correspondent, "Charlie Landis is a very nice fellow. So is his brother, Fred Landis; not Kenesaw, you know, but Fred. Speaking of Fred Landis reminds me—"

Mr. Gill upraised his voice in tones of haughty scorn. "I did not say Charlie Landis," he said, in icy tones; "I said Coriolanus—he who, as the classics tell us, was called from the plow to the helm of state."

The correspondent subsided and slunk abjectly out of the room.

When the correspondent told this story to his colleagues one of them said: "The joke was not on you, but on this haughty man Gill. It was Cincinnatus who was called from the plow, not Coriolanus."

"The idea of Gill not knowing that!" exclaimed the correspondent, indignantly. "And he comes from Ohio, too."

***

Representative Baker of New York, the only Henry George man in Congress, talked single tax to the President to-day. He visited the White House to urge the President to adopt the leasing policy for the Indian lands, shortly to be opened in South Dakota.

The President is not used to having Congressmen visit him who have no axe to grind, and as soon as Baker had laid before him the object of his call, the President asked him bluntly what his interest was in the matter.

"When I remind you that I am the only single taxer in Congress it will show what my interest is, Mr. President," was the reply.

"Well, I'm glad to meet a man who doesn't want to see me about a Post Office," said the President.

MR. MCKIM AND HIS CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in to-day's TIMES headed "Senators Score Mr. McKim," I am moved to observe that Mr. McKim need not be surprised that his labors in the reconstruction of the White House and the planning of a superb scheme for the development of Washington should be made the subject of attack by certain Senators.

For the reverent and unselfish spirit in which he undertook the restoration of the Executive Mansion is so far beyond the comprehension of these gentlemen that they are impelled to air their entire ignorance of architectural fitness and aesthetic consistency as well as the overconfidence with which politicians habitually approach all questions—frequently to their own discomfiture.

If Senator Hale is correctly quoted, he is to be congratulated on his rare and exact appreciation of the true function of a great architect, viz.: one "who has great ideas and wants the public to be guided by him." Indeed it is just because Mr. McKim and some of his fellow-architects have "great ideas," and because an appreciative public has been guided by them, that American architecture has taken on a real vitality, in spite of the ignorance and prejudice of such critics as these carping Senators.

The mending of political fences is not calculated to cultivate a taste for and appreciation of the fine arts—the best evidence of which is the kind of art, too plentiful in Washington, which owes its origin to political influence alone.

Mr. McKim's title to eminence as an architect is built upon too secure a foundation to be shaken by criticisms by Senators Bacon, Gallinger, Tillman, and Hale, and his fame will endure when their names shall have passed into oblivion.

ARS LONGA.

New York, March 1, 1904.

The Times's War News.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Tribune.

Strife to excel in the presentation of war news characterizes all the leading newspapers. It seems to us that THE NEW YORK TIMES has thus far the best of it. That journal has exclusive control in this country of the reports of The London Times, still the authoritative newspaper of the world. With The London Times war reporting is a regular profession. It has at its command the most experienced reporters and the most elaborate machinery in the service of modern journalism, and it knows how to interpret its news. The result is that what it prints is illuminating and convincing. These characteristics make the news of its New York namesake exceptionally valuable.

MR. WILLIAMS'S TARIFF POEM.

Democratic Leader Satirizes in Verse Senator Quarles's Protection Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Leader Williams of the Democratic side called poetry to his aid to-day in the House in his campaign on the tariff and reciprocity issues and satirized Senator Quarles in prose and verse for his recent protection speech at Boston. After he had poked fun in prose at Mr. Dalzell for the latter's official exposition of the Republican reciprocity yesterday, he said:

"Another Republican reciprocity policy has been announced by a distinguished Northwestern Senator in a speech made in Boston. I quote from his speech:

"'Let no fear of foreign frowns, no temptation to experiment in the field of legislation, lead to surrender the greatest heritage of American statesmanship,' that is, protection. 'Did you ever think if every inhabitant of China should place an order for one cotton shirt, we haven't mills enough to fill the order in a year?'

"Now, in connection with this speech, I found this morning the advance sheets of a great poetical epic—a great Republican epic; and I propose to read it to the House. This is the way it reads:

Senator Quarles went to Boston Town—
(God save the Tariff)—
With the bankers and merchants to sit him down,
To feast and speak and win renown.
(Watch out for the Sacred Tariff.)

Senator Quarles rose up and spoke—
(Heavon guard the Tariff.)
Said the Chamberlain scheme was a kind of joke
Which need not alarm the American folk
(So long as they loved the Tariff.)

He begged them remember the Chinaman's shirt—
(Stand fast for the Tariff.)
And the trade of the Orient, rich as dirt,
Which Chamberlain couldn't possibly hurt,
(Bow low to the Golden Tariff.)

"The greatest heritage," says he,
(Glasses round to the Tariff.)
"Of American statesmanship must be Protection; on this we will all agree."
(Hurrah for the Glorious Tariff!)

"In England," quoth Quarles, with a noble scorn—
(Three cheers for the Tariff!)
"The staple food of the poor is corn.
We own it all, just as sure as you're born."
(Thanks be to our Hallowed Tariff.)

"On corn no Ministry duties dare lay"—
(Here's to the Tariff.)
"So there's really no reason to feel dismay;
In fact, we should all of us grow very gay."
(If flax wasn't taxed by the Tariff.)

His well-bred hearers suppressed their grins—
(Grins may be named in the Tariff.)
In Boston bad manners are rated as sins;
Still, under the board, there was kicking of shins.
('Tis treason to kick on the Tariff.)

Thus Senator Quarles won a measureless fame—
(Sing hey! for the Tariff.)
And great is the glory attached to his name
For breaking up Chamberlain's bad little game.
(By the aid of the Splendid Tariff.)

Fast and wide has the story spread—
(Chant praise to the Tariff)—
How a Senator learned and wise has said
That the English use maize for their daily bread.
(Shout, shout for a Higher Tariff!)

"Then this epic at the close breaks into an anthem; it becomes a poem in rhythm as well as in thought. These are the last lines:

"The Tariff, the Tariff, Inviolate, Grand;
It has saved from destruction our dear native land;
It has summoned the sunshine, the rain and the snow;
It has made the fields fruitful and caused wheat to grow.
It has saved us from bankruptcy, fighting and snarls,
But the best of its blessings is Senator Quarles!"

Amid the shouts of laughter which greeted the conclusion of this, Mr. Dalzell earnestly asked whether "my friend from Mississippi is not the author of that poem?"

"The man who wrote this poem," said Mr. Williams, "has adopted a nom de plume, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania hears that nom de plume he will know that it cannot be I. The nom de plume is 'Lusty Lyre.'" [Great laughter.]

LOOKING TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Gov. Garvin.

Let it be understood, then, that the South is not a dictator, and that she left at Appomattox any consuming desire to deserve success without gaining it. The South is most anxious to shut the doors of the White House on Theodore Roosevelt; she conceives this to be her highest duty just now. She knows how many votes are necessary to secure this end; she knows she has not enough of herself. Therefore, she asks her allies to give her a candidate who can carry New York and some others necessary to success. There are Democrats who can carry hide-bound Republican States, and it is from these that our candidate must come. Surely the man who could carry Rhode Island twice on a straight Democratic platform is a man to conjure with.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, (Dem.)

To Help on the Olney Boom.

As to whether the Democratic delegates to the National Convention from Massachusetts should be chosen at the State Convention, or by districts, is a question that ought to be determined by considerations as to which method will help the Olney candidature the more. The Democratic leaders ought to be able to recognize that fact if they mean business for the New England candidate. There's no question of principle involved in the choice of methods. It is a matter of expediency, pure and simple.—Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Judge Gray.

If the decision rested with us, we should probably pick some able Democrat like Judge Gray of Delaware.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

The Platform and the Candidate.

Mr. Bryan declares that he does not care about the candidate, but that the Kansas City platform must be reaffirmed. If that is done no one else will care about the candidate, either.—Washington Post.

Time to Speak Out.

Any Democrat who stops to think and who has any influence, will do well to speak out quickly on this Hearst folly.—Baltimore News, (Ind.)

The Platform.

The Democratic Party should not, of course, allow itself to get into the undone condition of having no platform, but it should not be long, involved, and cumbersome. A good deal of "play" should be left for the adoption of some of the practical tactics of the Republicans. Anyhow, let nobody undertake to cover every question in possible dispute in one "declaration of principles."—Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan's Position.

Just what Mr. Bryan will do under certain conditions remains to be seen, but one would judge that if his ideas of what the platform and candidate should be are not adopted by the National Convention he will bolt the action of that convention. This conclusion seems an entirely reasonable one.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, (Dem.)

He Alone Seeks Notoriety.

Jayson—It is strange, isn't it.
Jimpson—Er—what is strange?
Jayson—Why, that the oldest inhabitant is always a man—never a woman.—Judge.

EX-SLAVE'S PATHETIC LETTER.

Appeals in His Distress to His Former Master, and Not in Vain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "good old days before the war" I lived in Macon, Ga., and in my early childhood enjoyed the companionship of a small "colored brother," a little older than myself, the son of my old "Mammy"—and as was usually the case with the white boys of the South similarly situated, I set great store by this companionship, and "Dave" and I were great friends, and he was a counselor whose advice, though not always wise, was almost sure to be followed.

The coming on of the war and its attendant "blessings" brought changes to us both, and I am sorry to say that the "blessings" of emancipation brought very sad changes indeed to "Dave." He left the old plantation and set up for himself, and when I left Georgia his twenty years of freedom had brought him many privations and troubles, and he had long since lost interest in "manhood suffrage." But along with a large number of my father's old slaves, he never entirely lost touch with the family, and now and then some of us would hear a tale of woe and lend him a helping hand.

For some years, however, I had heard nothing from him, probably because of my removal from the State, but a few days ago I received a letter which is so pathetic in itself, and tells so truly and vividly the story of so many of these old relics of an institution whose history has been unfortunately written by those who could see but one side of it, and even that with a distorted vision, that I have thought of sending it to you for publication. I have withheld "Dave's" full name and Post Office, though I have no idea that he would object to any form of publicity. I need not say that I have taken measures through a friend in Georgia to see that all needed help is rendered, and I did not forget to send him his age.

THOMAS B. GRESHAM.

Baltimore, Feb. 29, 1904.

Houston County, Georgia.
Feb. 9, 1904.

Baltimore, M. D.
My Dearest old Master
Thomas B. Gresham:—

It is with the Greatest of Pleasure to me To Drope you these few lines of my health. Master I am not well and I am not able to Help myself and am writing to you To aske you Will you Please to help your Old Neger Dave S— out. I am not got anything to Eat and I am necked and Bearfeated, and Dearest Master if you care anything for your Servant Neger you would help him Master Will you not forget your Negar Servant Dave I am hungry and can't get anything to Eat and no one to look out for me I am old and cant help my Self and I thought I would write to you and See if you Wouldnt help your old Servant. Master I knew you would help me if you knew the Condition I was in and I Would Be Glad if you Would Send me my age So Will you write me soon. I want to heare from you as soon as I can so Master I will close for this time so nothing more from your old Neger Servant. DAVE S—.

A PRESIDENTIAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the important questions before the electorate of this Republic is: Can the Democratic Party nominate for President one who can defeat President Roosevelt? The nomination of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan will disrupt the party and make the election of President Roosevelt a certainty. To-day I discussed the question with the Hon. Ethan Allen at his office at 115 Broadway. I found that he had given the subject much consideration, and he at once suggested Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court.

Justice Harlan was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1877. He, is a loyal American of the type of Mr. Lincoln, John A. Dix, Edward M. Stanton, Charles A. Dana, and Samuel G. Randall. It seems to me that he would be invulnerable to attack from Republicans or dissatisfied Democrats. Of his political integrity and fidelity to high principle there is not a shadow of doubt. His ability is unquestionable, and his loyalty to duty unimpeachable. Could the party nominate a stronger candidate—one more certain to defeat President Roosevelt? SOUTH ONTARIO.

New York, Feb. 27, 1904.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUSTICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article signed "New Yorker," in the issue of the 22d inst., meets with the approval of a majority of the members of the New York Bar. It may not be amiss to state that Senator Elsberg has presented a bill in the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Municipal Court Justices from $6,000 to $7,500 per annum. Previous efforts of a similar nature have been attempted, but failure was the reward.

The majority of the Justices hold court three days a week from 10 to 4, and a few of them sit later, not one sitting every day in the week, exclusive of Sundays. So they cannot claim to be overworked, but as a fact most of them are through with the cases before 1 o'clock. During the Summer months, they sit once a week, and at times do not even attend then, but the clerk calls the calendar and adjourns court. The next thing we will hear is the Municipal Justices applying for a pension in addition to an increase of salary.

The public pay too little attention to such demands, all of which are unjust, which the Municipal Court Justices try to push through the Legislature, and until the press calls attention to it, the chance of such bills passing the Legislature is liable to happen. LEGISLATURE

New York, Feb. 27, 1904.

Irish Not for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "A Priori," which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday, charging that Irishmen are in favor of Russia in the present war, is so obviously an error that it might be ignored if it were not for its publication in such a prominent newspaper. In asserting that Irishmen are so stultified by hatred of England that they are insensible to the horrors of a Kishineff massacre or a Siberian mine, the writer publishes his own stupidity instead of theirs.

FRANK HOPKINS

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1904.

THE COURAGEOUS PRINTER.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The Novikrai continues to appear occasionally at Port Arthur, but only one compositor remains in town.—Cable Dispatch.

Strong men tremble, weak despair;
Terror stalks in every street;
Shot are shrieking through the air,
Mines to splinters blow the fleet.
A bursting shell,
The soldier's knell,
Bloody snow his winding sheet.

Grave and grim the Russian host,
Ready for their Czar to die—
Soldiers may not leave their post,
But the scared civilians fly;
"Life's too dear
To lose it here,
Let us go," the cravens cry.

"Hostile ships are in the port,
Foreign armies at the gate;
What to us is Russia's fort—
Fly before it grows too late."
Cannon boom
Their note of doom,
Belching messengers of Fate.

Blanched is every face but one,
Just one here holds his place;
Danger he disdains to shun,
Gallant printer at his case;
Debonair,
Working there,
Honor to the Russian race.

Type beneath his fingers flash
Words of joy for loyal ears;
Heeds not he the battle's crash,
At the hail of shrapnel sneers;
Live or die,
He scorns to fly,
Bravest printer of the years.

Great the copy he must set,
Story thrills him to the quick—
How the hostile host was met,
Met and crushed by Colonel Kickemakarasch-
opoffoptsch-
popoffvitvbschvitschoffskivitschky.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"

Alexis Tolstoi's Chronicle History Beautifully Staged.

MR. MANSFIELD TRIUMPHS

A Theatrical Character Done with Vivid Art and Imagination, but Not Backed Up by the Drama.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Ivan Vassilyevich, (surnamed the Terrible,) Tzar of Russia.....Mr. Mansfield
The Tzaritza Marie Feodorovna.....Miss Ida Conquest
Tzarevitch Fyodor Ivanovitch.....Miss Mona Harrison
Tzarevna Irina.....Miss Adelaide Nowak
Marie Grigorevna, wife of Boris Godunoff.....Miss Olive Oliver
Prince Mstislavsky.....Mr. William Sorrelle
Prince Nikita Romanovitch Zaharin.....Mr. Ernest Warde
Prince Shuisky.....Mr. Henry Wenman
Prince Belsky.....Mr. Francis McGinn
Prince Galitzin.....Mr. A. E. Greenaway
Prince Troubetskoy.....Mr. Leslie Kenyon
Prince Tatistcheff.....Mr. Edward Fitzgerald
Prince Saltikoff.....Mr. W. T. Patron
Michael Nagoy.....Mr. Henri Laurent
Boris Fyodorvich Godunoff, brother-in-law of the Tzarevitch.....Mr. Arthur Forrest
Gregory Nagoy.....Mr. Hamilton Coleman
Ban Garabourda.....Mr. Kenyon
Proskof Keskin.....Mr. H. Hatfield
Michael Bitugofsky, an adventurer.....Mr. A. G. Andrews
First Magician.....Mr. Laurent
Second Magician.....Mr. M. C. Tilden
Doctor Yakoby.....Mr. Kingdon
A Jester.....Mr. Marcel Scrace
Flour Dealer.....Mr. Francis McGinn
Attendant on Prince Shuisky.....Mr. Ludwig Brunswick
A Nurse.....{Miss Vivian Bernard
Lady in Attendance.....Miss Alma Hathaway
Lady in Attendance.....Miss Laura Eyre

Nobles, State officials, guards, buffoons, serfs, and people of Moscow.

The tragedy is historically correct, and took place in Moscow in the year 1584.

There were times last night at the New Amsterdam when it seemed that Richard Mansfield was increasing by one the meagre collection of modern masterpieces of acting. Never in recent memory has he been so free from mannerisms of voice and gesture, never has his virtuosity seemed more absolute, or his force of imagination more authentic and more pronounced. But as scene succeeded scene of barbaric splendor, the expected never quite happened.

His make-up and his mimique as the terrible monarch of the dark ages of sixteenth century Russia were wonderful. The imperial stature was shrunken in upon itself by age and weakness. The beard of the Russ had dwindled to a few straggling white hairs. The voice alternated between a reedlike, senile quaver and a toothless mumble. The hand trembled with palsy, and the whole frame shuddered at times with ecstatic emotion. The very mind was stamped on the features in the lines of obvious imbecility. A fevered dotard, you would say, pure and simple. And then, in a flash, some gust of passion or superstition would sweep across the soul, a craven fear of the supernatural or a remorseless and terrible anger against man, and the form and the mind of the old Czar would stand erect with pristine force that clutched at your heart and made you tremble. The Ivan of Mansfield is a Louis XI. infused with moments of majestic imagination.

The chief art of the author is expended in throwing out the various phases of the character in vivid relief. The first act introduces Ivan in the throes of craven repentance for the murder of his son. He has proclaimed his resolve to abdicate his throne and embrace the religious life, and has ordered his Imperial Council to appoint his successor. At the last moment he receives news on the one hand of an unexpected victory of his forces, and on the other of a mortal affront of an enemy beyond his borders. In an instant the soul of the Czar is rekindled beneath the black gown of the monk.

When his councilors appear he demands with brutal rage and imperial scorn which one of them has dared to become his successor. It is well for them now that they have disobeyed the mandate of their master, though Ivan in another somersault of despotic will impetuously rebukes them for their disobedience, even while he is donning the ermine above the cowl. The childlike, quick shifting of the mood from piety to lust of slaughter, from humility to despotic arrogance, Mansfield portrayed with saliency that gripped the imagination and a power of sheer character that evoked bursts of deeply comic laughter.

No opening could have been more promising. But it presently became manifest that the actor was abandoned by his author. Scene after scene revealed the same vivid contrasts of crude, barbaric, distorted character, that called for the same response from the audience. The failure of the whole lay in the fact that they were the same. History may, or may not, repeat itself. But the essence of the arts histrionic and dramatic is development. The passage in which Ivan, stricken by the fear of death, groveled in contrition before his nobles, and then leaped up in impetuous domination when they rebuked his abasement, was of penetrating psychologic effect—but it was in the nature of a repetition. Not even the vivid and terrible portrayal of the rage of anger that struck Ivan dead, for all its power of restraint and all its compelling imagination, was, properly speaking, a climax.

What was true of the character was even more true of the play. At best it was what our forefathers called chronicle history. The struggle of evenly balanced forces which is the essence of drama was absent. There was not even the pageant of historical events making up a crisis in national history which lends unity and vital force to the chronicle histories of Shakespeare.

The fault may have been with Count Alexis Tolstoy, and it may have been with Mr. Mansfield, who has been obliged to cut down the text to make room for his ten heavy and gorgeous scenes. But the result was undoubtedly not a historic drama. It was a series of phases of the old age and death of Ivan and the effectiveness of these phases was signally weakened by the lack of a dramatic background of developing action.

Mr. Arthur Forrest played the upstart, crafty Councilor Boris with the obvious theatricality of emphasis that characterized his Marc Antony last Winter. This sort of thing may be extenuated by saying that it is in the manner of the old school—but not without grave injury to the old school. If the truth be told, its elaborate, artificial gestures and grimaces aside at the audience were painfully and gratuitously cheap.

As the Czaritza, Miss Ida Conquest was beautiful, evinced great plastic grace, and wore her splendid gowns splendidly. But she caressed and prolonged her last syllables in a way that was excruciating. As a ruined adventurer Mr. A. G. Andrews did what little he had to do with intelligent emphasis and distinction. Next to Mr. Mansfield's it was the most striking performance of the evening.

The costumes were rich and harmonious in barbaric, mediæval splendor, and the solid scenes, by Richard Marston, impressive in the extreme. The stage management, especially in the scene of the bread riot, was tremendously real and stirring—full of hunger, cold, and turbulence. The music, selected from the Russian composers, was of delightful quality and delightfully played by a large and competent orchestra.

On the whole, it was a splendidly picturesque production, showing Mansfield at his best as a virtuoso of acting and a temperament of creative force, but it failed of the ultimate appeal for the lack of carrying power in the drama.

LAST OF SIR HENRY'S THEATRE.

Fittings of Famous Playhouse Sold at Auction.

LONDON, March 1.—The last scene on the stage of the old Lyceum Theatre was enacted this afternoon when the interior fittings of the playhouse and the paneling, furniture, and iron grid of the historic Beefsteak Club were sold at auction.

A sprinkling of actors, some of whom had participated in Sir Henry Irving's successes at the Lyceum, sought to pick up mementoes, but the bidders mostly were East Enders, and the prices betrayed that there was little demand for relics of the famous playhouse.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Last Concert of Its Season Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

There was much enthusiasm and many evidences of friendly appreciation for the Kneisel Quartet at the last concert of their series, which was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was large, as all their audiences have been this year, and let no opportunity pass of manifesting its sentiments toward this organization, which sets sail to-morrow for a series of concerts in Europe.

The programme included Sgambati's first piano quintet, opus 4, and Beethoven's great string quartet in C sharp minor, opus 131—great in ideas and in the austere eloquence of their expression. Between these, to relieve the exactions which they put upon the attention of the listeners, were two short movements, the andante from Tschikowsky's quartet, opus 11, and the arrangement of Chopin's C sharp minor study in opus 25, made for the four stringed instruments, with the composer's consent and connivance, by his friend Auguste Franchomme.

The quintet by Sgambati is not familiar to New York amateurs. The composer stands solitary among his Italian brethren as one who has never yielded to the siren song of the lyric drama, but has turned his talents resolutely toward the severer ideals of pure instrumental music that were instilled in him from Germany. He seems in this composition as one who has deliberately sold his Italian birthright of sensuous, suave, sunny melody for a mess of pottage, or some other kind of mess.

To tell the truth, the work seems neither inspired nor cleverly made in the larger sense of cleverness that can make the uninspired seem plausible, inspiring, rich in effect. There are, indeed, many cleverennesses in the management of the instruments, in the attainment of certain effects. The writing is skillful in some ways. But the whole seems dry, unimaginative, and especially suffers from a kind of episodic manner in the structure that rarely leads anything to a full and free development.

The first allegro has some interesting ideas, but the interest declines steadily thereafter. There are some strange harmonic sequences in the andante sostenuto, but disheartening little that seems like valuable musical idea. There is ingenuity in the treatment of the final allegro and much involved writing, but it seems cold and uninviting. The piano part of the quintet was well played by Mr. Harold Randolph of Baltimore.

The andante from Tschaikowsky's quartet, though it has almost become hackneyed, sounded surpassingly beautiful after Sgambati's composition, played as it was with pure and lovely tone. The melody of Chopin's study for the left hand of the pianist in its original form, was marvelously sung upon the 'cello by Mr. Schroeder, with a real nobility of phrasing and expression. It was rapturously applauded, and he was several times recalled.

The performance of Beethoven's last quartets is to be heard only by four players like Mr. Kneisel and his associates, who have ripe technical skill, who have grown into the spirit of the work, so to speak, through long and devoted study, and to whom it is a labor of love. Its difficulties are technical, musical, intellectual; they are equally divided among all the four players, who must bring to their task independence, and yet perfect co-operation and mutual understanding.

Such a performance as it received last evening was a real interpretation, a fulfillment of one of the highest missions of chamber music players. The difficulties it presents to the listeners are almost as great as to the performers, and it must be said that they, too, did their part, and were attuned to the same spirit. It was altogether a fitting close to the first season of the quartet's existence as an independent and untrammeled organization.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Elwyn A. Barron, once widely known as the dramatic critic of The Chicago Inter Ocean, who for nine years has dwelt in London and Paris, is now in New York conducting the rehearsals of his new play, "The Ruling Power," to be produced at the Garrick Theatre March 14.

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After a run of 102 performances, "Babes in Toyland" will leave the Majestic on March 19. "The Wizard of Oz" will come back to its own home March 21, with fifteen new musical numbers.

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For the third time Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, is coming to American next Fall. While in this country he will give fifty concerts, many of them being in this city. His first appearance will be in Carnegie Hall Nov. 10. Ysaye's tour will be under the direction of R. E. Johnstone, who managed both his other American tours. The violinist's guarantee is $72,000. Besides playing the violin, the Belgian musician may conduct some orchestral concerts.

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Six thousand dollars for the Actors' Home was realized from the benefit at the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon. "Shylock Before the Court of Appeals" was perhaps most loudly applauded. Maclyn Arbuckle took the part of Shylock, Laurance D'Orsay was Chief Justice, and Ralph Delmore was Antonio. Others were W. J. Ferguson, Edwin Arden, Drina De Wolfe, Frank Burbeck, Bijou Fernandez, Harry Harwood, and Alice Fischer. Portia varied her plea for mercy to suit local and modern tastes. The trial ended in a cakewalk, in which all the Judges took part. There were many other interesting numbers on the programme. The introductory speech was delivered by Wilton Lackaye.

WOMEN LAWYERS ENTERTAIN.

Dr. C. D. Ashley Tells What May Result from Their Competition with Men.

The Woman Lawyers' Club gave an entertainment in the chapter room of Carnegie Hall last night, at which Mrs. Philip Carpenter presided. She delivered an address of welcome to the guests and members, and then introduced Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia Law School, who talked about "The Law and the Lady."

Dr. Clarence D. Ashley of the New York University Law School began his address by saying: "Madame President, Sisters-in-law, and Ladies." He talked on "The Law and the Gentleman." He declared that if the women lawyers ousted the men of the profession, thus depriving them of the chance to earn a living, they would have to marry them and support them.

Emily Bullowa and Harry Persons Taber delivered addresses, and Ella L. Marx and Carrie Gilman Edwards entertained the gathering with musical selections which were admirably given and brought forth much applause.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Dryden of New Jersey was host at a large reception this evening at his home, on New Hampshire Avenue, in honor of the new Secretary of War, William H. Taft, who is at present the most entertained guest in Washington. The 500 guests invited included members of the Cabinet, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, military and naval attachés of the various embassies and legations, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and members of the House committees having charge of matters connected with the War Department, members of the New Jersey delegation, members of the Gridiron Club and the New Jersey correspondents in Washington, Assistant Secretaries of the several departments and the Bureau Chiefs of the War and Navy Departments, members of the General Staff of the Army, and a number of well-known retired army and navy officers residing in Washington.

The out-of-town guests included a number of personal friends and business associates of Senator Dryden in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia. Among those from New York were Pierpont Morgan, James H. Hyde, Richard A. McCurdy, Whitelaw Reid, John R. Hegeman, James W. Alexander; from Newark, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, Forrest F. Dryden, Thomas N. McCarter, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and from Philadelphia, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas Dolan, and Randal Morgan.

Philippine Ship Bill Up in Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate today passed the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting Government supplies, and took up the bill prohibiting the use of other than American vessels in shipping merchandise to the Philippines.

STRAUSS SONG RECITAL

Mme. Strauss-de Ahna and Her Husband Appear Together.

Familiar and Unfamiliar Lyrics Given in Carnegie Hall—"Enoch Arden" with Mr. Bispham and Dr. Strauss.

Another large and much interested audience gathered in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to sit at the feet of Dr. Richard Strauss, to do honor to the composer, and to hear his music through his own interpretation and, upon this occasion, his wife's, Mme. Pauline Strauss-de Ahna. It was a song recital, in which Mme. Strauss-de Ahna sang and Dr. Strauss played the accompaniments. The second part of it was given up to Tennyson's poem of "Enoch Arden," which Strauss has turned into a "melodrama" in the older and properer sense of the word, by writing picturesque and descriptive music, illustrating its principal personages and emotional phases, to be played upon the piano while the poem is read. Mr. Bispham undertook the recitation, and Dr. Strauss, as before, played the piano part.

Strauss's songs in the last few years have engrossed a large share of attention, and a large number of them have been sung here, of which many have made a deep impression and have become much beloved. Though they stand as a means of expression at the opposite pole from his great symphonic tone poems, they bear no less unmistakably the hall mark of Strauss, of his musical quality, and, notably some of the later ones, of his fearless and uncompromising style that hesitates at nothing that will express and characterize what he wishes. Some of them are of the highest beauty, of rare distinction and originality, of true lyric inspiration, and have compelled acceptance as among the best of modern songs. Though many of them are known here, there are many still strange to the public. Of these Mme. Strauss-de Ahna put several on her programme, together with some that have become more familiar.

Among the best was one still in manuscript, "Gefunden," to verses by Goethe. The better known were "Ständchen," "Traum durch die Dämmerung," and "Ich trage meine Minne." Among the less known were "Ich Schwebe," "Freundliche Vision," and "Winterweihe," from Opus 48, (the next to his latest publication,) all of a charmingly lyric spirit. The "Jung Hexenlied," Opus 39, No. 2, a piece of delicately fantastic narration not without a certain mirthful undertone, has an elaborately pictorial piano accompaniment, and offers a considerable problem to singer and player alike. From Opus 21 were "Du meines Herzens Kronelein," "Ach, Lieb, ich muss nun Scheiden," and "All' meine Gedanken," the last deliciously humorous and arch; from Opus 46, "Ein Obdach," and from Opus 27, "Heimliche Aufforderung." The last was the only one of Dr. Strauss's really dramatic songs that appeared upon the programme, obviously through regard for the limitations and special qualities of Mme. Strauss-de Ahna's style. Three of the songs she was called upon to repeat—"All' meine Gedanken," "Ständchen," and "Traum durch die Dämmerung," and at the close of her part of the programme she added another, "Heimkehr," the fifth number of her husband's fifteenth opus.

Mme. Strauss-de Ahna sings these songs evidently with the closest sympathy and clearest understanding, as it is natural that she should. Her aim is evidently to arrive at a precise and subtly differentiated expression of the spirit of each, to embody the character, the mood, which belong to them—to interpret them with freedom and spontaneity, and especially to show forth the lyric quality that belongs to almost every one that she selected. Her voice, indeed, necessarily limits her to such. It is light and fragile and of not much potency of color or depth of expression; it has a certain acid quality and is, indeed, no longer fresh, nor is it perfectly under her control; it is frequently unsteady. Yet there is undeniably much charm in her singing of these songs, a charm that is assisted by her engaging personality and the grace of her manner. Dr. Strauss's accompaniments were beautifully played, not perhaps as a pianist would play them, although in years past he has himself been a pianist, but with the unerring instinct of the creative musician for the effect necessary to give each note, each measure, its proper value in the whole scheme.

The "Enoch Arden" melodrama was given here a few years ago by Mr. Bispham. Strauss's music has much that is beautiful, much that is apt in its delineation. He has made it out of several representative themes that he has wrought with skill and knowledge of effect. Yet it seemed as if Tennyson's poem had not inspired him to his best. The poem scarcely appeals to English readers to-day as a really noble treatment of its theme—there is too much cheap sentimentalizing in it, and a reduction of the pathetic element in it to the level of bathos, with all the beauty that is in certain of its passages. Mr. Bispham's reading of it was pitched in a very high and dramatic key. Dr. Strauss played the music with great effectiveness.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Wasili Safonoff and the officers of the Philharmonic Society have agreed on the numbers not hitherto announced for the next public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall. In addition to Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony and the third "Leonore" overture by Beethoven, there will be an adagio for strings by Rubinstein and a serenade for orchestra by Glazounow. Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the soloist.

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Dr. Richard Strauss has changed the programme for the second festival concert in Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening. In place of "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," which was announced, he has substituted the "Don Quixote," in which Mr. Pablo Casals will play the 'cello solo. The rest of the programme will be made up of the "Don Juan" tone poem, a group of songs by Mme. Strauss De Ahna, and the "Tod und Verklärung."

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Susan Metcalfe, soprano, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 8. Mrs. David Mannes will be the pianist.

IN THE SHOPS.

The Easter egg for the children is being brought out in elaborate forms and there are even "Easter egg Christmas trees." These are gift trees, umbrella shaped, from which hang a number of fancy eggs each containing little presents of some kind.

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Treasuries of Easter gifts come in various forms. A large automobile of wicker work, an attractive vehicle and nearly large enough for a child to sit in has for a passenger a large and beautiful doll wearing a pretty Summer hat and long automobile veil. About the automobile are concealed thirty gifts.

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In a wicker basket sits another doll who has eighteen gifts to present to the children. There are all sorts and kinds of vehicles containing dolls and drawn by rabbits or more often by ducks, geese, or chickens. One of these is a covered wicker plain's-wagon with stockinette dolls.

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There is nothing new in the simple gift eggs; but the contents are varied more and more each year. The outside of the eggs are wooden, opening to show the contents—all sorts and kinds of things which will please small girls and boys. There are eggs in which are sets of dishes; there are complete work sets, thimbles, scissors, crochet needles, and bodkins, and in other eggs are implements for writing.

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A very small egg contains a tiny set of dominoes.

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Very large eggs with a small opening at one end are electric panoramas and among the newest of the Easter gifts.

AMATEURS IN ORIGINAL PLAYS.

Novel Entertainment for the Hartley House Kindergarten.

An original entertainment by amateurs was given last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, in East Ninety-first Street, for the benefit of the kindergarten of Hartley House, in West Forty-sixth Street. It was a late entertainment, beginning about 10 o'clock, and was completed about midnight, when refreshments were served. The tickets, some 500 in all, were purchased by friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond or of the patronesses of the entertainment. The amateurs who interpreted the following programme are, as will be seen, well known in New York society:

PART I.

Music.
Tableau—Titian's Daughter.....Titian
Miss Elizabeth Morton.
Songs—
Mrs. Arthur Cumnock.
Tableau—La Marchande des Amours.....Bisson
Mrs. Ellis Hoffman.
Recitations—
(a) Impressions d'Avril.....Paul Bilhaud
(b) Naiveté.....Eugene Manuel
(c) Une Fete chez le Bon Dieu.....Eugene Manuel
Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr.
Tableau—Dante and Beatrice.....Ary Scheffer
Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris.
Songs—
Les Voix du Reve.....Holmes
Toujours a Toi.....Tschaikowsky
Miss Marion Gregory.
Tableau—Madame Adelaide.....Nattier
Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.
Songs—
(a) Am Lindenbaum.....von Fielitz
(b) Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt.....Tschaikowsky
with violin obbligato by Mr. Stafford.
Miss Gertrude Parsons.
Tableau—Delia in the Country.....Morland
Miss Street.
Recitations—
(a.) L'Amour Frileux.....Paul Bilhaud
(b.) Lettres de Recommandation.....Berlioz
Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr.
Tableau—Lachrymae.....Sir Frederick Leighton
Mrs. Belmont Tiffany.
Tableaus arranged by Mr. George C. Munsig.

PART II.

THE STRING OF PEARLS.
A play in one act by James Barnes.
Cast:

Mary Ellwood.....Miss Grace Hoyt
Farrington Ellwood.....Mr. James Barnes
Dr. Herbert Crosswell.....Mr. Arthur M. Blake
Silent Bill.....Mr. Heviyn D. Benson
Thompson.....Miss Frances Hoyt
Scene, Mr. Ellwood's Library.
Time, the Present.
Stage and scenery by C. E. Mills.

Among those who purchased tickets, most of whom were present, were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. H. I. Barbey, Mrs. W. R. Bacon, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Berwind, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. W. B. Cutting, Mrs. R. H. Derby, Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. W. G. Loew, Mrs. W. B. Leed, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. A. D. Shepard, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. Towmbly, Mrs. Arthur C. Train, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sewing classes, principally that of Miss Hollister and the Knickerbocker, are the fixed fashionable arrangements for to-day. The ships which are sailing have a good list of passengers for Europe.

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The wedding of W. De Lancey Kountze and Miss Martha Johnson of Macon, Ga., will take place on April 9 at the residence of Miss Johnson's father, Hill Crest, Macon, Ga. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, a sister of Mr. Kountze, none but the immediate members of the family will be present. Mr. and Mrs. Kountze will sail for Europe on April 16, to be absent several months.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cornelius Howland of this city, who are spending the Winter in Pasadena, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Howland, to Hugh Eglinton Montgomery, son of Col. James Montgomery, also of New York.

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The dates of the various Easter dances are as follows: The Tuesday Evening Dancing Class, April 5; the Knickerbocker Class, April 6; the Tuesday Assemblies, April 7; the Friday Assemblies, April 9; the Saturday Evening Dancing Class, managed by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, April 9; the Colonial Assemblies, April 14; the New Amsterdam Dances, April 18. All of these dances will take place at Delmonico's.

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The Huguenot Society will give its annual dinner on the 11th at Delmonico's. To this dinner both men and women are asked, and it is always a notable society event.

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Among the marriage notices in the Sunday TIMES was that of Miss Ruth Underhill and Harold Tredway White, whose engagement was announced in THE TIMES of the previous Sunday. Mrs. White went South for her health some weeks ago, and the wedding took place at Deland, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. White will remain South until late Spring.

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Yesterday Miss Leary had an informal musicale at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue. Among the receptions given were those of Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham, 44 East Fiftieth Street. Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a dinner to twenty-four people, and Mrs. Sanford Bissell had a small informal tea for a few friends to meet Mrs. de Meisner, the translator of Tolstoi's "Ivan the Terrible." Mrs. de Meisner is in mourning and is not going out formally.

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Mrs. R. F. Bower, the mother of Mrs. Henry Clews, is very ill. She was a Miss Tomlinson of Kentucky. Her first husband was Col. Worthington, the father of Mrs. Clews.

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One of the house parties entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones returned from the Jones plantation near Wilmington, N. C., Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who were in the party, stopped off at Washington, D. C. Another party has gone for a stay at Mrs. Jones's for a week. Among the members were Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, James De Wolf Cutting, Edward Crowninshield, Henry Walters, and J. Henry Smith.

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The death of Miss Ella Violett in New Orleans, which sad event took place last week, caused much sorrow to a large circle of friends in this city. Miss Violett was the elder of the three Violett sisters, who were great belles in the South and at Bar Harbor and other Northern resorts. She was the sister of Atwood Violett, who is well known in financial and club circles here. Miss Violett's youngest sister is Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia. Mrs. Whelen has lost her two children within a year. Her daughter, Miss Violet Whelen, married Mr. Greenough of Boston last Easter and died within six weeks after the wedding. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Whelen died a fortnight ago at Princeton.

Wertheimer—Riegelman.

Miss Stella Riegelman, daughter of Mrs. Simon H. Riegelman of the Hotel Balmoral, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lenox Avenue, was married last evening to Leo L. Wertheimer of Brooklyn at Herrnstadt Hall, 27 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lyons of the State Street Synagogue, Brooklyn.

Lucian Lufleur acted as best man, Miss Lillian Wertheimer was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Olga Riegelman and Miss Rose Wertheimer. The couple left for a month's tour through the South.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern of 526 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street have announced the betrothal of their daughter Hortense to Sydney Worms. At home March 20, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Justice Amend Ill at His Home.

Supreme Court Justice Edward B. Amend is confined to his home, 324 East Eighty-seventh Street, by an attack of pleurisy. He was seized with a chill while in chambers last Friday, and was removed to his home. Dr. Simon J. O'Neil of 242 Central Park West said yesterday that the Justice was much improved and would be out in a few days.

EMPLOYERS TO ORGANIZE

Would Follow the Example of the Federated Unions.

NO AGGRESSIVENESS INTENDED

Purpose Is to Help Building and Miscellaneous Trades Keep in Touch with Each Other.

The Employers' Associations throughout the city have decided to take a leaf out of the book of organized labor, and will make a new and radical move to go into effect in a week or two. This was decided on yesterday at a dinner of the Secretaries of Employers' Associations representing an invested capital of over $500,000,000 in the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, and is no less than the establishment of an organization similar to the Central Federated Union.

The Central Federated Union consists of delegates of the various unions in the building and miscellaneous trades who meet to exchange views on labor matters, take such general action as will help organized labor generally, and learn the conditions in each trade, but has not power to order strikes. At least this was the primary object in forming the Central Labor Union, which preceded the Central Federated Union. The employers feel that a similar organization of Employers' Associations is called for, not for aggressive or defensive purposes, but that the building and miscellaneous trades might keep in touch.

W. K. Fertig, Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association, presided at the dinner, and Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the New York Metal Trades Association, acted as Secretary. Among the employers' organizations represented through their respective Secretaries were the following: Building Trades Employers' Association, representing over 100 subordinate associations; Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Lithographers' Association, East; Wholesale Hat Manufacturers' Association, Tugboat Owners' Association, United Typothetae, New York Metal Trades Association, Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, and Jewelers' Association.

The dinner was semi-official, and it was decided by acclamation to form a central federated union, representing the employers, which, however, will have some other sort of name. William K. Fertig and Henry C. Hunter were appointed a committee to draw up a plan. A meeting will be called in a week or so when this committee is ready.

The following statement was made on behalf of the Secretaries taking part in the movement:

"For some years it has seemed essential that some sort of central body should be organized to meet at stated intervals and exchange experiences. This would place business generally on a more intelligent footing and would be in the interest of both employers and employes. The laws of supply and demand make the interests of employers in the various branches of industry more or less dependent on one another.

"Possible mistakes may be avoided by having an intelligent idea of the industrial situation, and this can be gained better by meeting and exchanging ideas than by any other way. The meetings will be purely informal. There is nothing either aggressive or defensive in the movement. It is simply a development of the industrial conditions of the present day."

PALM BEACH FESTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—This has been a day of golf and water entertainment. There was widespread interest in the golf matches of Misses Mabel Higgins and Grace Ellis, and there were many sailing parties, especially evening parties. The chief of the evening parties was the moonlight sail given to their seventeen dinner guests by Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar. The dinner in the open air was very brilliant, and the favors were superb. Those invited were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edy, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Waterbury, Gen. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Sloane, the Misses Juliana Cutting, Sloane, Margaret Dix and Ives, and the Messrs. H. C. Pierce, J. F. D. Lanier, J. B. Harriman, and Arthur Kemp.

Mrs. Freemont Smith gave a "Florida fruit" dinner to-night to ten ladies—Mesdames Frederick Robert, E. E. Pendleton, Peter Moller, D. L. Bartlett, C. T. Cragin, Samuel Andrews, Frederick Sterry, Robert C. Watson, and Rufus Shapley.

Moonlight bathing parties are coming into vogue. Miss Rebecca Darlington gave one at the Casino to twenty-five, and similar parties are to be repeated as long as the moon is high at 10 o'clock.

Henry Clay Pierce entertained a large party at luncheon at Riviera.

Dunbar Burchell Adams gave an afternoon party on the lake.

Col. J. B. Hughes of New York arrived to-day with his bride, who was Miss Belle Harper, an actress.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson gave a party aboard his launch for them to-day.

In the semi-final round of the ladies' golf tournament, Miss M. Higgins beat Mrs. T. Cook, 6 up and 5 to play, and Miss Grace Ellis beat Lulu Hyde, 5 up and 3 to play.

The cakewalk at the Poinciana was extremely lively and largely attended.

Among the New Yorkers who arrived to-day are Mr. and Mrs. De Frees Critten, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Aikman, Mrs. Henry Knowlton, Miss Knowlton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Loyre.

Mrs. Frank Ellis gave a dinner in the grillroom to twelve guests.

Veteran Telegrapher Dead.

Eugene A. Gay, a veteran telegrapher, died at the home of his brother, Edward Gay, a landscape artist, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He started as a messenger boy with the Western Union and rose to be the manager of the company's office in the Delavan House at Albany, in which position he met with politicians from all over the State.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 1—The weather will be fair in the East and South Wednesday and Thursday. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh northeast. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast, except New Haven section.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	48	30	48
6 A. M.	46	32	48
9 A. M.	44	34	46
12 M.	40	34	42
4 P. M.	35	35	36
9 P. M.	34	35	40
9 P. M.	31	35	35
12 P. M.	29	34	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1903	39
Corresponding date for last 25 years	34

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. and 36 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 38 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum temperature 30 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SOME HOLLAND PAINTERS.

Portraits and Landscapes by Hubert Vos at Kraushaar's.

Recent portraits and a number of landscapes taken in France by Mr. Hubert Vos are shown at the Kraushaar Gallery, 260 Fifth Avenue, where they will remain for a fortnight.

The centre of one wall is occupied by a full-length likeness of Mrs. H. Durant-Cheever standing in white gown before her piano as befits an amateur musician of note. One hand rests on the piano, the other on a fur cloak lying over the back of a chair. The face is smiling and the lines of the figure very graceful.

On another wall is a nearly full-length portrait of Mrs. Charles A. Spreckels standing before a tapestried background. She wears a great Gainsborough hat, a single strand of big pearls, and a dark-blue velvet gown. A very attractive picture is the standing likeness of little Miss May Dodge, with her toy sheep behind her on the floor and her doll, dressed like the child in white with pink ribbons, in a high chair by her side. A portrait of Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, seated, a bust likeness in uniform of Lieut. Lawrence T. Spear of the navy and one of Master Wilson Marshall are here. The seated portrait of the painter's wife, better known as Princess Kalani of Hila, Hawaii, is one of the most successful of all. She leans her head on her hand and gazes intently from the canvas, with a charming spirit in her brown eyes and a hint of brown in her dark hair. The color scheme is aided by a rich brown, very simple costume. At her feet lies a favorite fox terrier.

Views from Normandy include a very nicely painted cabin, with climbing and potted flowers, called "Nature Beautifying the Poor Man's Hut." There are three small views from the gardens of Versailles palace, and five scenes from Brittany, of which the most brilliant is "Vallée de Moros, Concarneau." In "The Pond" the reflections of overhanging boughs and slants of yellow sunshine in the depths of the wood are delightfully painted. Mr. Vos is an American citizen, but a Hollander by birth. He has lived long in England, and has been a great traveler, painting in India, China, and Hawaii. But he does not belong to that modern school of Hollanders who have taken as their point of departure the works of the so-called "Barbizon" landscapists and reverted besides to the earlier landscape and marine painters of their own land. His tendency is more toward realism. He makes a positive, carefully drawn portrait, in which the first requisite is a likeness of the sitter, and only secondarily the confection of a picture. The other kind of Holland work, however, is to be seen at the Kraushaar Galleries, though not in the main gallery for exhibits.

Mr. C. W. Krausha

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy 1 3-4@2.

No Change in the Character of Business —Poor Earnings and the Erie Trust the Chief Topics.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday continued under the influence of the foreign situation. The Berlin settlement developed nothing unfavorable, and the Paris settlement nothing worse than the artificiality already noted as being strongest there where it has been expected least. The domestic news was not adapted to develop business. The soft-coal negotiations steadily bring a strike nearer, and the current earnings are as bad as expected, for the temporary and familiar reasons which lessen their power for disturbance of sentiment. The volume of business was so small and the changes in prices, except for a few erratic specialties, so narrow, that they do not deserve analysis. New York Central announced a loan of $5,000,000 on its notes. Wheat was lower and cotton erratic.

Discussion of the Erie voting trust proposition was along previous lines. Houses whose position carries weight were advising their correspondents not to indorse certificates at present. The reason assigned was not altogether opposition to the plan, but a dislike for creation of such technical disqualifications as already exist in the case of several other properties. For instance, until it is known whether or not the plan is successful it is apparent that there will be two classes of certificates, the deposited and undeposited, which may be assumed to have different rights and trading status, whether or not their values are different. Nor does it appear how purchasers of either sort may change their status under either the rules of business or of the company. Beyond this there was marked hesitation to assume a position upon the merits of the proposal. In boom times anything goes, but in times like this, when there is no business and values are shrinking, there is ample time and disposition to discuss everything, and a closer clutch on the strings of power than when everything done produced a profit. Now everything is held debatable, and nothing is taken for granted. It does not follow that the cool reception of the proposal implies its failure. Success may be assured by the action of the larger holders, irrespective of such dissent as is expressed by the smaller interests, who may best be described as suspending judgment until the appearance of the explanatory circular which was understood to be preparing, but did not appear during business.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Manhattan	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	2	Met. St. Ry.	1¾
Am. Malting pf.	1	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Sugar	1	Mo. Pac. & S. W. M.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Woolen pf.	½	National Lead	⅝
Butterick Co.	⅝	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Pacific Mail	1½
Com. Cable	⅜	People's Gas	⅜
Corn Products	½	Rubber Goods	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Express	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Illinois Central	1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Int. Power	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	¾	Del., L. & W.	6
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	General Chemical	¼
Brunswick	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	North American	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 3s, 1910	1½
Dist. Sec. 4s	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 1	173,983
To date this year	20,981,208
Corresponding date last year	28,305,874

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 1	$910,500
To date this year	$116,820,700
Corresponding date last year	$137,189,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

MEETINGS.

Standard Rope and Twine Co. bondholders.
White Knob Copper Co. (special.)

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Lifeless Market.

Further efforts to force the short interest in the stock market to cover resulted in a general advance in prices, but on a volume of business so small that more important topics were in many offices set aside while various phases of the dullness were discussed. The total for the day was saved from being the smallest of the year by two or three short periods of activity, but at times the trading was absolutely lifeless. The opening was the flattest of any since the present dullness came upon the market. During the first half hour, usually a fairly active time even on dull days, the trading was on a scale seldom exceeded for dullness even at the noon hour. Between the opening and 10:30 none of the active stocks, with the exception of Sugar, fluctuated more than an eighth.

Gates on the Market.

"The market will be better before it is worse," was Charles G. Gates's prediction as to the market, made yesterday morning shortly after he had become the head of the firm of Charles G. Gates & Co., which succeeded the firm of Harris, Gates & Co.

Sugar's Advance.

Sugar was the star performer of the day. By the time other stocks had gotten up an eighth it had risen a whole point. The shorts heard that there might be an increased dividend on the stock and began to cover. The stock was thus put up, and in turn the advance made others think that there might be something in the story of an increase in the dividend. Later the regular dividends on common and preferred stocks were announced, but without much effect on the price of the common. It reacted three-eighths of a point from the top, and showed a net gain of 1 point. The specialist was the principal buyer on the advance.

Mexican Central.

Mexican Central was much discussed during the day, former expressions of opinion as to the value of the property being repeated. J. W. Davis was a large buyer of the stock. It advanced a point, to 11¼, and closed at 11.

Earnings Depress Rock Island.

The bad showing made by the Rock Island earnings for the month of January was responsible for some selling of the common stock, but it recovered half of its loss, which at most amounted to only three-quarters of a point. Only 4,000 shares of the stock were dealt in.

Erie Voting Trust Certificates.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday adopted a rule that hereafter voting trust certificates of the Erie Railroad would constitute a good delivery only if they were dated prior to Feb. 29.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 1, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
50	59	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	−3¾
47	47½	13,400	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46⅝	47⅞	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	400	Am. Car & F. Co.	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
68	69	350	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	68¼	68¼	68	68	− ¾
7¾	8	400	*Am. Ice Co.	8	8	7¾	7¾	− ¼
31	31½	950	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31⅜	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¼
22¼	22½	3,720	*Am. Locomo. Co.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¼
80¾	81	950	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	79	81	79	81	+2
18½	20½	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	19	19½	19	19½	+1
47	47½	400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47½	47½	47	47	− ¼
90	91	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
125¼	125⅞	13,125	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125⅛	126⅞	125¼	125½	+¼
123	127	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125½	125½	125½	125½	+1¾
68¾	70¾	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅞	5,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅛
88	89	146	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
74⅞	75	4,005	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	75	74½	75	+ ⅜
86½	88	45	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	87½	87½	...
40½	40⅝	7,670	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅜	40¾	40¼	40⅜	+ ¼
5½	6½	200	Brunswick City	6	6	5¾	5¾	−1
49	51	110	*Butterick Co	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅝
110⅝	110⅞	1,400	Canadian Pacific, x d.	110¼	111⅝	110¼	110¾	− ¼
30	30½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
36	36¼	400	Chicago & Alton	35¾	36¾	35¾	36⅞	+1¼
81¼	82½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	81	81	81	81	...
139⅛	139¼	7,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	138¾	139¼	138¾	139¼	+ ½
9	9¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
19	19½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
75	78½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	74	74	−2
30½	30¾	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31	...
15½	15¾	320	Colorado & Southern	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
54	54½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	+ ½
23	23¼	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
12	12¾	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	12	12	11¾	11¾	− ¾
188	190	519	Commercial Cable	187	190	187	190	+3
191¼	192	1,300	Consolidated Gas	192	192	191⅝	191⅞	+1⅝
17⅞	18	900	Corn Products Co	18	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
154½	157	600	Delaware & Hudson	156	156	154¼	154¼	− ¾
260	268	100	Del., Lack. & West.	262	262	262	262	−6
18⅝	20	200	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅜
65⅜	67	60	Denver & R. G. pf.	65	66⅜	65	66⅛	...
23	25	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	23	23	23	23	+2
18¼	22	730	Detroit Southern pf.	17¼	17½	17⅜	17¼	− ⅛
23	24	100	*Distillers Securities	23	23	23	23	+ ½
11½	12½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
22⅜	23¼	5,750	Erie	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅝
39¼	39½	1,300	Erie 2d pf.	38⅝	39¼	38¼	39¼	+ ⅝
42	43	100	General Chemical	43	43	43	43	− ½
78½	80	50	Hocking Valley pf.	80	80	80	80	...
50	51	10	Homestake Mining	51	51	51	51	...
126⅜	127	385	Illinois Central	126⅜	127	126¾	127	+ ½
12	12½	200	Internat. Paper	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
27¼	50	300	*Internat. Power Co.	26	27¼	26	27¼	+1¼
26	27	100	Lake Erie & Western	27	27	27	27	+ ½
101⅞	102⅜	1,800	Louisville & Nashville	102¼	102¾	101⅝	102⅛	+ ⅛
142	142⅝	700	Manhattan Elevated	141¾	142⅝	141¾	142⅝	+ ⅜
114⅜	115	300	*Met. Street Railway	115	115	115	115	+ ⅜
11	11⅛	5,800	Mexican Central	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅛
59½	60⅝	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	59	59	59	59	+ ½
15	15⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	3,350	Missouri Pacific	87¾	88⅜	87¾	88¼	+ ⅛
40	41	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
102	102¼	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	−1
14¾	15	400	*Nat. Lead Co	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
35½	36	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1¼
16⅝	17¼	300	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17	17½	17	17½	+1½
120	130	500	*New York Air Brake	120	124	120	124	+4
114⅞	115	450	New York Central	114½	115	114½	115	+ ½
190	193	250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	191	191	...
20¾	20¾	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20¼	...
55¾	56	400	Norfolk & Western	55⅝	56	55⅝	56	...
81	82	100	North American	81	81	81	81	−1
26⅜	26½	2,400	Pacific Mail	25¼	26⅛	25	25⅛	+1½
113¾	113⅝	29,277	Pennsylvania R. R.	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅜
98¼	98⅝	1,210	People's Gas, Chicago	97⅜	98⅝	97¾	98¼	+ ⅜
28	28½	200	Pressed Steel Car	28	28	28	28	− ¼
4¼	5	50	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	...
22¼	23¼	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	22	23	22	23	...
72	75	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	72	72	72	72	...
40¼	40⅝	1,900	Reading	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
76¼	76¾	216	Reading 1st pf.	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	−1⅞
29¾	30½	4,000	Rock Island Co.	29½	29⅝	29	29⅜	− ⅜
60¾	61½	410	Rock Island Co. pf.	62	62	61	61	+ ⅜
19	20	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
60	75	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	...
41	42	170	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	− ¾
30	31	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
36¾	38¼	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	37	37	37	37	+ ¼
43⅜	43¾	4,240	Southern Pacific	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	19	1,050	Southern Ry., ext.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
22½	22¾	100	Texas & Pacific	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
24	24½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
34	34¾	240	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34½	35	34½	35	+1
87	88	150	Twin City R. T.	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
74	74⅛	7,800	Union Pacific	73⅜	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ¼
86½	87	130	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅛	− ⅛
96	97¼	100	United Fruit Co	96	96	96	96	...
100	103	195	U. S. Express	101	101	101	101	+1
6¾	7¼	400	*U. S. Leather	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
77½	77¾	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	100	U. S. Realty & Con.	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12¼	640	U. S. Rubber	11¾	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+1
48¼	49	320	U. S. Rubber pf	47¾	48¾	47⅝	48¾	...
10⅝	11	3,200	U. S. Steel	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	...
56¼	56¾	15,015	U. S. Steel pf.	56	56⅝	56	56⅛	...
28	29	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	800	Wabash pf	33¼	33¾	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	115	Western Union Tel	88	88	87½	88	...
156½	159	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	158	158	158	158	...
44	46	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
24	26	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	+1
40	42	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	39	40½	39	40½	+1½
Sales.		173,983						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

TREASURY SURPLUS GROWS.

Amounts to $3,240,634 for February—Receipts Increased $4,000,000 Over January.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of February, 1904, the total receipts were $45,895,406, and the expenditures $42,654,772, leaving a surplus for the month of $3,240,634. The receipts not only exceed those of February a year ago, but also those of January of this year by more than $4,000,000. There was an increase in customs of about $400,000 and in internal revenue of $2,000,000.

The expenditures, however, continue on the ascending scale, those last month reaching $42,054,772, and exceeding those for the same month of 1903 nearly $5,000,000.

For the eight months just closed the total receipts were $365,321,240, a decrease of more than $12,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. There was a shrinkage in the surplus compared with last year of $28,400,000. An increase in expenditures of about $16,000,000 explains this shrinkage. The disbursements were $360,438,936, against $344,276,590 for the same eight months of last year.

Customs receipts for the current year shrank about $20,000,000 below those for last year, while internal revenue increased about $4,000,000, and miscellaneous about $5,500,000. The surplus for the current year is $4,882,313, against $33,381,376 for the same period of last year.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Feb. 29, 1904, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $918,034,634, which is an increase for the month of $2,972,091. This increase is accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

AMERICAN WOOLEN EARNINGS.

Net sales of the American Woolen Company for the year 1903 amounted to $38,276,765, as compared with $35,675,955 for the previous year. The net profits were $3,543,519, compared with $3,227,667 in 1902, and the surplus after the payment of preferred stock dividends was $1,943,519, an increase of amount $116,000 over the previous twelve months. The surplus earnings amounted to a little more than 6½ per cent. on the common stock. The total surplus on Dec. 31, 1903, including amounts carried over from previous years, was $6,554,595.

In his report to the stockholders President Ayer calls attention to the fact that all but $65,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the subsidiary companies assumed by the American Woolen Company at the time of the consolidation has been paid off, and that the company has no other bonded debt. During 1903 there was an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of stockholders, the average individual holdings of the preferred stock being now sixty shares.

FAILURES IN FEBRUARY.

According to figures compiled by Dun's Review covering the whole of the United States, the commercial insolvencies during the month of February were 1,003 in number and $15,812,553 in amount of liabilities, compared with 1,030 failures in the corresponding month of 1903, when the amount involved was $10,907,454, and 1,104 suspensions for $11,302,029 in February, 1902. Manufacturing defaults were 223 in number and $3,826,935 in amount, against 230 failures for $3,867,951 last year. Trading failures numbered 794, with liabilities of $5,289,801, compared with 734 failures and $4,582,704 defaulted indebtedness in the same month of 1903. Although other commercial failures were fewer in number, 46 comparing with 66, practically all the increased liabilities were in this division, $6,695,817, comparing with only $2,456,790 in February, 1903, and still less in the preceding years. The phenomenally high average of $147,561 in this class was due to several suspensions of Baltimore fire insurance companies, and one elevator company at Chicago. Aside from these few exceptional disasters that swelled the month's mercantile mortality, there are many encouraging symptoms in the record for February. Of banking and other fiduciary institutions there were thirteen suspensions, involving $1,802,398, against seven for $1,182,206 in the corresponding month last year.

FLOWERS FOR GATES FIRM.

John F. Harris and John Dupee to Continue Grain Business.

The new Stock Exchange firm of Charles G. Gates & Co. began business yesterday as successor to the old concern of Harris, Gates & Co. in an environment of floral tributes. There were three large baskets of flowers, a huge pitcher, and a floral horseshoe.

In the reorganization, John F. Harris, John Dupee, and Samuel G. Scotten retire, the two former planning to continue the grain business of John F. Harris & Co. John W. Gates, and John Lambert, the two special partners of the new firm filed yesterday certificates of increase of their capital contribution, so that the amounts stand now—John W. Gates, $1,000,000, and John Lambert $150,000.

Copper Deal Falls Through.

The plan to consolidate the British Columbia Copper, Limited, and the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Limited, has failed of success, according to an officer of the first-named company. It is likewise stated that the Directors of the British Columbia do not think that the failure of the consolidation plan will harm in any way the shareholders of the company. The plan failed, notwithstanding the fact that 220,332 shares out of a total issue of 265,100 had been deposited. The inference is therefore that the stockholders of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper interests did not favor the plan.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 57½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Chollar sold at .17, 1,000 Comstock bond at .09½, 100 Consol California and Virginia at 1.55, 500 Creede & Cripple Creek at .03, 300 Crown Point at .29, 100 Elkton at .66, 200 Hale and Norcross at .91@.90, 500 Isabella at .33, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07, 200 Ophir at 4.60, 100 Potosi at .18, 300 Savage at .65@.66.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Incorporated to-day:

New York Scale Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—L. D. Wildman, W. H. Pritchard, and Frank Fowler, New York.

American and West African Steamship Company, (to run between New York and Liberia, Africa;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. E. Morris, A. Walters, and W. B. Derrick, New York.

D. A. Cushman Realty Company of New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. F. Cushman, Ridgefield, Conn., and R. C. Faber and R. G. Grunert, New York.

Adirondack Spring Company, Saratoga Spa; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. H. Richards and W. E. Stonely, Saratoga Spa, and W. S. Powell, Annapolis Junction, Md.

The Third Rail Safety Signal Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. F. Balentine and A. P. Nevin, New York, and Otto Ernst, Larchmont.

Kaupert & Lapin, New York, (cloak trimmings;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Bertha Kuper, Jennie Lapin, and Alice Lapin, New York.

The Winship Chemical Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. M. Jacobus, Sarah J. W. Jacobus, and E. Y. Jacobus, New York City.

The Corporation Company, New York, (commission;) capital, $1,000. Directors—H. S. Gould, New York, and R. G. Martin and T. S. Buckingham, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Metallic Reduction and Construction Company, East Orange; capital, $510,000. Incorporators—Robert N. Clyde, Fred Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

The National Fruit Jar Company, Salem; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. William Gaynor, John Gaynor, and Edward N. Gaynor.

The Phoenix Steel and Wire Company, Camden; capital, $35,000. Incorporators—J. E. Higgins, J. F. Broughton, and John A. MacPeak.

The Cincinnati Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Shedd Electric Company, Elizabeth; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—William H. Peck, J. Foster Symes, C. A. Matthews, H. C. Henshaw, and H. Richmond Palmer.

WHEAT BREAKS AGAIN.

May Closes at 97¾, Net Loss of 3¼ Cents—Coarse Grains Down.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A break of 4¾ cents in the price of May wheat occurred to-day, that option selling down to 96½ cents on general liquidation. Sharp losses in all foreign grain markets were the cause of the decline. Compared with last night's closing figure, the market to-day closed at a loss of 3¼ cents, at 97¾ cents. Final quotations on July were down 2½ to 2⅝ cents, at 91¾ cents.

Coarse grains and provisions followed suit, May corn closing 2 cents lower. May oats were down 2¾ to 2⅞ cents, and May pork 87½ cents.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged, with rates at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days. 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4¼ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $191,877,769; balances, $10,929,019; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $603,930.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.94½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8375@$4.8380; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.8705@$4.8710. Commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94½@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 13¼c; telegraphic, 16c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 1.—Money was easy, in fair demand, and abundant in the market to-day, $18,750,000 in dividends having been distributed. Discounts were barely steady. A nervous feeling prevailed on the Stock Exchange as to the outcome of the Paris settlement, operators in all directions being unwilling to commit themselves. The fact that there was no hitch in the Berlin settlement was a steadying factor. Consols were weak and closed above the lowest quotations of the day.

Americans opened firm, eased to under parity, became inanimate, recovered in the last hour, and closed steady.

Foreigns opened weak, especially securities in which Paris was interested. Later they were somewhat better, with the exception of Spanish and Portuguese. Among the war issues Russians were the steadiest. Kafirs were influenced by Paris liquidation. Closing prices.

Consols for money, 85 5-16 ex interest; consols for account, 85 9-16 ex interest; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 67; Atchison preferred, 91¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅜; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67½; Erie, 23½; Erie first preferred, 63¼; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 129¼; Louisville and Nashville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15½; New York Central, 117⅜; Norfolk and Western, 57⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20⅜; Pennsylvania, 58¼; Rand Mines, 8⅝; Reading, 29½; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 44⅞; Union Pacific, 75⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 57⅝; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 34½.

Bar silver easy at 26 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 3-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 30.77; Lisbon, 24. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 1.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was calmer and prices were steadier, internationals gradually strengthening until at the close they were firm, with the exception of Russians, which were weak. Russian Imperial fours closed at 93. Rio Tintos gained 11f. Three per cent. rentes, 91f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Exports of copper for February, it is stated, amounted to 16,842 tons, and since Jan. 1, to 45,927 tons, against 19,413 tons last year.

Albany dispatches state that the United Traction stockholders' meeting called for yesterday was postponed.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches, the Cripple Creek production for February was 1,700,000 tons.

It is stated in Chicago dispatches that the time for depositing Lake Street Elevated securities expires on Saturday. It is said to be altogether probable that a month's extension of time will be granted.

According to Mexico City advices, a new steamship line between Gulf ports of Mexico and Denmark has begun business.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week aggregated 394,300 head, a gain of 57,957 over the previous week and 79,500 over last year.

An officer of the New Haven Iron and Steel Company, which has recently been closed down in all departments for about a month, is quoted from Philadelphia as saying that the company is now running full handed.

Three collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in the Shamokin (Penn.) region, which have been idle since last October, it is stated resumed work yesterday, giving employment to 1,500 men and boys.

The stockholders of Davis's Mill of Fall River, Mass., have voted to increase the capital of the concern from $500,000 to $600,000, and to increase the spindles from 35,000 to 50,000.

Chester (Penn.) dispatches state that the Tidewater Steel Works has abandoned all operations, and there is said to be no hope of a resumption.

The demand for zinc in the Joplin district, it is stated, was exceptionally strong last week, and the shipments were heavy. The highest price paid was $38 per ton. Lead sales were large, and the price advanced $1 per ton to $57.

St. Louis dispatches state that the organization of the Bankers' World's Fair National Bank with $200,000 capital has been completed.

According to Cleveland dispatches, as the result of a meeting of plate glass jobbers and distributors from all over the country, held in that city, a cut in price is likely to be inaugurated soon.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has advanced the price of pig lead 10 cents per 100 pounds in lots of 50 tons or over from $4.40 to $4.50.

ROADS MEET VETO POINTS

Port Chester and Westchester Cos. Renew Applications for Permits.

ACTION OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Two Propositions Differ, One Leaving Compensation to be Fixed by City and Other Naming Figures.

Both the Port Chester and the Westchester companies renewed their applications for permits to cross streets in the Bronx in the construction of an electric railroad at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

Each company has tried to meet the conditions imposed by Mayor McClellan in his memorandum which accompanies the veto of the former grant to the New York, Westchester & Boston Road, although the methods of that company on its renewal and of the New York and Port Chester Company differ in details. Both applications were referred to the Railroad Committee, which will call a hearing jointly on the two propositions within a few days.

Both companies in the applications agree to pay the city for the permit, and both agree to construct all crossings over, or under, streets entirely at their own expense. The Port Chester people, whose application was put in by Alderman Stumpf, do not offer to pay any specific price for the franchise, but agree to leave the matter to the Board of Estimate to fix the compensation. The Westchester people, on the other hand, offer to pay the city annually 75 cents per lineal foot for crossings up to sixty feet wide, and a proportionately larger sum for wider crossings.

In connection with the application of the Westchester company is a statement from the banking house of Dick & Robinson, backers of the enterprise, saying that $13,125,000 is ready for the work as soon as the grant is approved, and the assertion also is made that the road has no connection with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, and that it is not a cover for the construction of a road to Port Chester.

The Westchester company agrees to construct its road so that traffic on the highways shall not be disturbed, to fence the road within the city limits; and to light it by electricity, and to charge five-cent fares within the city limits, and to use electricity as a motive power. Alderman Gass presented the petition of the Westchester company.

The Port Chester company in its application agrees to build all structures at its own cost, such struct

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday showed greater activity, principally centred in the American Can and one or two other issues, together with an improvement in prices. Northern Securities on sales of about 1,000 shares advanced 1¼, to 90. Otis Elevator common continues to show improvement, selling up to 34.

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AMERICAN CAN stocks showed larger totals than the entire sales in all other issues. About 20,000 shares in all were traded in, the common advancing an even point, with a four-point gain in the preferred. The principal buyers yesterday were houses with Western wire connections, and the inference is drawn that certain people out West have some knowledge that another dividend in the near future is to be paid on the preferred. There seems to be little chance, according to reports, that the rate will be larger than 2½ per cent., the amount paid last September. The final prices were the highest, showing a net gain on the preferred so far this week of 5¼ points.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9,900	American Can	5¼	4½	5
10,700	American Can pf	40½	36	40
1,240	Bay State Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	British Col. Copper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	B'klyn U'n Gas-sts	13	13	13
100	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4½	4½
100	Delaware & Hudson rights	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,700	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
700	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
25	Interb. Rap. Transit	103	103	103
200	Internat. Mer. M. pf	20	19⅞	20
400	Internat. Salt	10½	9⅝	9⅝
100	Light, Fuel & Power	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
500	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
500	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
100	N. Y. Transportation	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	Northern Securities	90	89	90
110	Otis Elevator	34	34	34
100	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Standard Oil	615	614½	614½
300	Union Copper	⅝	9-16	9-16

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	*Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70	70	70
5,000	†Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13	13	13
5,000	†U. S. Shipb. 5s, cfs	24	24	24

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	53½	51	53½
American Can	3*	5½	4	4*
American Can pf	40	40½	35¾	36
American Chicle	92	97	94	98
American Chicle pf	78	80	75	79
American De Forest	...	5	...	5
American Malting 6s	98	100	98	100
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	...	40	...	40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	87½	90	87½	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	69	70½	70	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2½	2	2⅜
British Colum. Cop. rcts.	2	2½	...	2⅞
California Copper	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
Camden Land	...	⅛	...	3-16
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	16	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1	1⅝	1	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	50	53	52	55
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	95	..	95	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93	93½	93	93½
Compressed Air	⅜	½	⅜	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	⅞	9-16	¾
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2	3
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11½	13	11	13
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4⅜	4⅝	4	4½
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	...	30	...	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	...	80	...	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	120	130	120	130
Del. & Hudson rights	3⅛	3⅜	3	3½
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	19½	22	19½	21
Electric Boat pf	48	53	48	53
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	...	2	...	2
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	12½	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	...	⅛	...	⅛
Empire Steel	...	10	...	10
Empire Steel pf	...	47	...	47
Erie Cons. 4s	...	86	...	86
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	½	⅝	7-16
Greene Con. Copper	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅜
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	90	105	90	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	23	19	24
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	70	90	70	90
Havana Tobacco	27	31	28	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35½	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	...	90	...	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	10	15	10	15
Inter. Rapid Transit	101	103	101	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4¾	5
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19¾	20	19⅞	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	...	80	...	83
International Salt	9½	10¼	10½	11
International Salt 5s	...	40	44	40
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	...	88	...	88
Internat. Silver	...	9	...	9
International Silver pf	...	35	...	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1¾	1⅛	1⅜
Kitchener Mining	⅞	¼	⅞	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8	9
Light, Fuel & Power	28½	29	29	29½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	...	70	...	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Mont. & Bos. Copper	¼	7-16	¼	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140½	143	140½	143
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rights	4	4½	4½	4½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	30	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5½	5⅝	5½	6
North. Am. L. & Pulp	...	4	...	4
Northern Securities	89¼	90¼	88½	90
Otis Elevator	33	35½	33	36
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅜	..	⅜	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1½	..	1½	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	..	1½	..
Pope Mfg.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	62	68	62	68
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	25	20	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Safety Car Heating	185	192	185	192
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¾	8	8¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	15¼	16	15	15½
Seaboard Air L. 5s, w. i.	76¼	77¼	76¾	77
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Simpson-Crawford	...	30	...	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	...	75	...	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4¼	5	4¼	5
Standard Milling pf	18½	19	18½	19
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Standard Oil	614	615	612	614
Storage Power	¼	..	¼	..
Tennessee Copper	28	30	28	30
Tintic Copper	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5¼	6	5¼	6
Trenton Potteries	10	12½	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	73½	70	73½
Union Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Union Pacific 4% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104½	105	104	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102½	103	102½	103½
United Box Board	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
United Box Board pf	18½	19	18	19
United Copper	6	8	6	8
United Copper pf	...	70	...	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	...	50	...	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Shipbuilding	...	⅞	...	⅞
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	...	7	...	7
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	...	20	...	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	24	25½	26	..
U. S. Ship. 5s, cfs. of deposit	24	25½	23	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	102	103	102	103
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	⅝	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¼	5½	5⅜	5½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅜	8	7⅝	8½
Worthington Pump pf	110	115	108½	111

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	231½	233	231	234
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	72½	74	72½	74
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Trac. of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105⅝
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	74½	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	65	64	64¾
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Rys.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
New Orleans Rys. pf	28½	30	28½	30
New Orleans 4½s	79	82	79	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69	70	69	70
Pub. Service Corporation	94	100	94	100
Pub. Service Corp. cfts.	89½	40½	89½	40½

	March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 29. Bid.	Asked.
St. Louis Transit	8	10	8¼	10
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	85	93	85	93
Second Av. R. R. con.	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Sielway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	...	115	...
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	50	54	52	54
United Traction, Prov.	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. R. & Elec.	12	18	12	13
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	45¾	46½	45¾	46½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75	75½	74¾	75¼

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	47	50	47	50
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	¼	3-16	¼
Brook. Union Gas rights	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Buffalo Gas	3	3½	3¼	3½
Buffalo Gas 4s	63	65½	63	65½
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	...	106½	...
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	22	24	22	24
Denver Gas 5s	66	68	65	68
Denver Gas 6s	95	97	95	97
Indianapolis Gas	59	65	59	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	33½	...	33½	...
Northern Union Gas 5s	102½	105½	102½	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	88½	92	88½	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8
Brook. Ferry 5s, ex coup.	60	63	60	63
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,068,506
Gold	101,997,918
Silver	20,320,240
United States notes	9,368,475
Treasury notes of 1890	65,067
National bank notes	14,040,247
Total receipts this day	1,094,702
Total receipts this month	1,094,702
Total receipts this year	306,415,951
Total expenditures this day	1,840,000
Total expenditures this month	1,840,000
Total expenditures this year	362,278,936
Deposits in National banks	168,051,993

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$462,206,979
Silver dollars	469,942,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,703,490
Silver bullion of 1890	7,142,510
Total	$946,994,979

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $15,036,890 gold certificates in Treasury	$462,206,979
Silver certificates outstanding	469,942,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,846,000
Total	$946,994,979

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$86,241,028
Silver coin and bullion	12,479,342
Silver certificates	7,840,898
United States notes	9,368,475
Other assets	26,310,859
Total in Treasury	$142,249,602
Deposits in National banks	168,051,993
Total	$310,301,595
Current liabilities	87,233,089
Available cash balance	$223,068,506

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$2,896,599	$3,148,455	$2,621,791
Operating ex.	2,538,047	2,231,684	1,801,330
Net earnings	357,652	916,771	820,461
Ratio op. ex.	87.6%	64.7%	68.8%
Gross, 7 months	27,803,086	25,603,358	22,519,342
Operating ex.	18,777,386	15,950,403	13,468,041
Net, 7 months	9,025,700	9,712,955	9,051,301

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for January—

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	416,452	519,907	452,457
Ex. and taxes	340,328	427,857	355,169
Net earnings	76,124	91,950	97,288
Gross, 7 months	3,689,945	3,677,152	3,269,689
Ex. and taxes	2,821,636	2,899,827	2,508,842
Net, 7 months	868,309	777,325	761,327

DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY & PITTSburg for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	74,262	79,010	*4,748
Operating ex.	54,491	42,620	*12,129
Net earnings	23,771	16,390	7,381
Total income	24,846	16,455	8,391
Surplus	20,285	12,780	7,505

*Decrease.

LEHIGH VALLEY reports for its lines in New York State for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	2,111,075	2,032,177	2,026,693
Operating ex.	1,688,909	1,647,665	1,861,664
Net earnings	442,166	385,512	365,029
Charges	266,262	273,275	272,275
Surplus	175,904	112,237	92,754

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	3,068,285	3,060,753	2,724,756
Operating ex.	2,084,649	2,004,020	1,712,947
Net earnings	983,636	1,056,733	1,011,809
Gross, 7 months	21,921,515	20,548,948	17,896,183
Operating ex.	14,902,970	13,636,886	11,994,874
Net, 7 months	7,028,545	6,912,062	5,901,309

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for January—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	582,623	644,393	547,764
Operating ex.	349,109	400,717	328,400
Net earnings	233,514	243,676	219,364

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for January—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	972,384	809,243	163,141
Op. expenses	691,240	621,701	69,539
Net earnings	281,144	187,542	93,602

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for the month of January—

			Decrease.
Gross earnings	34,361	40,977	6,616
Op. expenses	19,189	20,776	1,587
Net earnings	15,172	20,200	5,028
Other income	2,972	2,804	*73
Total income	18,144	23,095	4,951
Fixed charges	17,833	19,033	1,200
Surplus	311	4,061	3,750

From July 1 to Jan. 31:

Gross earnings	277,207	346,847	69,640
Op. expenses	150,528	167,557	11,057
Net earnings	126,687	179,289	58,602
Other income	6,189	7,760	1,671
Total	126,876	187,049	60,173
Fixed charges	127,007	134,976	7,969
Deficit	30	†52,073	*52,103

*Increase. †Surplus.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM for January—

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	3,478,079	3,888,296	410,217
Op. expenses	2,804,026	2,568,016	*236,010
Net earnings	674,052	1,320,280	646,228
Ratio op. exp.	81.8%	66.0%	*15.8%
Other income	30,722	115,070	84,348
Balance	704,775	1,435,350	730,575
Gross, 7 months	28,446,035	27,494,793	*951,212
Op. expenses	19,824,006	16,811,028	*3,013,078
Net earnings	8,621,898	10,683,765	2,061,867
Other income	457,935	557,932	99,997
Balance	9,079,833	11,241,697	2,161,864

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SNUFF for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Net earnings	2,177,827	1,739,017	1,066,605
Pref'd dividends	720,000	720,000	540,000
Balance	1,457,827	1,019,017	526,605
Common dividend	1,100,170	275,043	
Surplus	357,657	744,574	526,605

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Net sales	38,276,764	35,675,954	34,960,310
Cost and exp.	34,933,245	32,448,287	32,882,651
Net profit	3,343,519	3,227,667	2,077,659
Pref'd dividends	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Net profits	1,943,519	1,527,667	677,659
Previous surplus	4,611,076	2,783,409	2,105,650
Undivided profits	6,554,595	4,611,076	2,783,409

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross sales, including royalties	914,820	966,593	*51,773
Interest and other income	155,800	15,684	140,116
Total	1,070,620	982,277	88,343
Expenses	965,327	1,044,812	*79,485
Profit	105,293	†62,535	167,828
Previous deficit	62,535	.....	.....
Balance surplus	42,758	.....	.....

*Decrease. †Deficit.

OSCEOLA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the fiscal year—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross receipts	2,105,024	1,594,453	1,934,437
Expenses	1,522,770	1,493,654	1,699,536
Profit	583,154	100,799	234,901
Construction	129,418	85,327	.....
Balance	453,735	15,472	.....
Dividends	96,150	.....	576,900
Surplus	357,585	15,472	.....

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—Trading on the Baltimore Stock Exchange was quiet and dull, prices were well sustained, and there was absence of pressure to sell. The sales aggregated $38,000 of bonds and 618 shares of stock.

The transactions were:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	United Ry. incs	52½	51⅝	51¾
2,000	City & Sub. 5s, Wash.	90½	90¼	90¼
2,000	Va. Midland 4s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4,000	United Ry. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
4,000	Brewing Co. 4s	48¼	48¼	48¼
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝

STOCKS.

30	United Ry. com	7	7	7
38	Howard Bank	11½	11½	11½
40	Citizens' Bank	25	25	25
235	Seaboard com	8¼	8¼	8¼
255	Brewing com	5	5	5
2	Cotton Duck	1½	1½	1½
10	Northern Central Ry.	90	90	90
8	Fidelity & Deposit	124½	122	122

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Trans-act a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

Investment Securities

Members New York Stock Exchange.

William and Pine Sts., New York

Branch Offices 67 State St., Albany.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

TRANSACT

A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dick & Robinson,

BANKERS,

30 Broad St., NEW YORK. — Real Est. Tr. Bldg., PHILADELPHIA.

Bonds for Investment

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS,

PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

486 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 41, 79, 115, 190, 269, 280, 308, 363, 398, 399, 546, 616, 618, 665, 688, and 696, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1, 1904, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1, 1904.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.45	.48
Belcher	.31	.41
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.15
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	1.20	1.15
Challenge Consolidated	.35	.36
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	1.05	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.23	.23
Gould & Curry	.41	.40
Hale & Norcross	.94	.91
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	1.75	1.75
Occidental Consolidated	.83	.82
Ophir	4.70	4.70
Overman	.35	.30
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.58	.57
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.52	.53
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.16	.16
Union Consolidated	.35	.35
Utah Consolidated	.21	.21
Yellow Jacket	.47	.47
Silver bars	58¼	58¼
Mexican dollars	47@48	47@48
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	...	6¼	6⅞
Anaconda	15	16	15	16
C. K. & N.	19	20	19	20
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Dante	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Doctor Jackpot	8½	9¼	8⅝	9¼
Elkton	65	69	63½	65
El Paso	71	72	70	70½
Gold Dollar	5	5½	5	5½
Golden Cycle

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MANHATTAN LIFE BUILDING,
66 Broadway,
SAFETY ELEVATORS.

The management is now having installed on the 10 new elevators the
HANFORD PNEUMATIC SAFETY DEVICE,
which stops the car within 30 inches without jar to the occupants.

This is in addition to the usual Otis safety appliances, and is the only office building in the city so equipped.

The elevator pumps and electric light plant are in duplicate, so that in the event of any derangement the service can be continued without interruption.

For fire use there are 3 waterstacks, with hose on every floor, in addition to the usual fire extinguisher.

FOR OFFICES, APPLY AT ROOM 803.

42 Union Square, opposite Broadway, spacious store, large plateglass window; also floors, rooms, offices; low rent; steam heat.

Lofts—34 Union Square, cor. 16th St.; north light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished
5 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and café a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA
117 WEST 58TH ST.
APARTMENT HOTEL.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

LEE PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE.
Simplest, best, cheapest invented; price, $3.00. Circular free. Y. Y. Coin and Stamp Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

306 WEST 102D STREET.
Overlooking Riverside Drive; single apartment house; fireproof; 8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, elevator, electric lights; rooms 25 feet wide; rents, $100 and $85. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 8 Wall St.

THE FLORENCE,
105 EAST 18TH ST.
Desirable housekeeping suites; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Apartments of six and seven rooms, bath, electric lights, elevator, and all improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. Very convenient location.
RENTS, $50.00-$55.00 MONTHLY.
LEONARD MORGAN, AG'T,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone, 3020 Columbus.

Elegantly newly furnished eight-room corner apartment; fireproof building. Coronado, 75 East 81st St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
3 stories.....$1,700
45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
4 stories, with extension.....$2,000
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

We have an exceptionally large list of private houses north of 100th St.; rents ranging from $750 to $2,000 per year; it would be to your interests to see us before leasing. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale; estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

Wellstood's Real Estate Agency is the place to find what you want in Greenwich, Conn.; they are on the grounds. Robt. Wellstood & Son, 431 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Cape Cod.—Wychmere cottages (Harwichport, Mass.) for rental furnished; only three now; all improvements; delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale—5 farms in Southern Berkshire, 27 to 250 acres. W. H. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

ALONG THE SOUND.
Handsomely furnished houses for rent for the season or year at Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Byram Shore, Port Chester, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Cos Cob, Sound Beach, Stamford, and beyond.
BLOODGOOD DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 5TH AVE., CORNER 45TH ST.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $600 to $1,000; special bargain for sale; house of 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing, hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, $10,500.
J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 PALISADE AV., YONKERS, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Modern house, nine rooms, bath, near station. $7,000; houses for rent $45 month up. D. B. Waring, 14 Getty Suare, Yonkers.

New flat, store building; lease one tenant five years. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WEST 125TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.
Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

WILLIAM ST., 259, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

77 and 79 Beach St., 5 stories and basement, 42x100.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES TO LET
at moderate rentals, a few choice suites, some with river and bay outlook.
ALDRICH COURT, 45 BROADWAY.
All modern conveniences.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

103 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Weigert, 1,186 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

111 NASSAU ST.
25 feet front display show window; first floor, large room, low rent. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613. Tel. 4327 Cortlandt.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST,
suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

10,000 sq. ft. Light all sides, power.
18,000 sq. ft. Two floors, good light.
30,000 sq. ft. Mill construction, power, improvements
45,000 sq. ft. Fire proof, heavy construction.
OTHERS ON WATER FRONT AND RAIL, IN OR OUT OF CITY.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 140 Nassau Street, New York.

7 WEST 38TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,300 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO., 5 WEST 31ST ST.

5th Av., 125. (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

LOFTS TO LET AT
20 BEEKMAN. 32 FRANKFORT.
59 BEEKMAN. 43 JOHN.
69 BEEKMAN. 122 NASSAU.
143 CHAMBERS. 225 PEARL.
51 CLIFF. 18-20 ROSE.
18 DEY. 16 SPRUCE.
42 DEY. 79-81 WORTH.
AND MANY OTHERS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., SOLE AGENT.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a round house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—Write or telephone A. C. Haynes, Real Estate Agent, Far Rockaway, N. Y., what you want in a Summer Cottage; he has all that are to rent.

Far Rockaway.—Large furnished cottage and stable for rent. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

Store and dwelling for sale or to lease; bargain. L. I. V. Cartwright, Bay Shore, L. I.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Unexcelled opportunities for homes; Queen Anne and two-family modern houses for sale or exchange; all improvements; from $1,800.00 up. Arrow C. Hankins, 2,001 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn Hills.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Upper West Side Flats Change Hands—Big Deal on Upper Eighth Avenue—Court Leases New Quarters—Gilsey House Leased for Eight Years.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Ritter estate to Halprin, Lewin & Diamondston 602 and 604 East Sixteenth Street, two two-story brick buildings, 50 by 103.3. The buyers will erect a six-story tenement.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Rosenberg & Feinberg 66 and 68 Essex Street, old buildings, 50 by 100; also bought from George P. Abner and Julia A. Hannoe, respectively, 218 and 220 Thompson Street, two three-story buildings, 50 by 85; also from Ann M. Kaufman 339 East Eighth Street, old building, 19.10 by 94.

Miles & Helfer have sold for C. M. & G. R. Howe to Frederick Sackett 237 and 239 Monroe Street, two five-story tenements in front and two in the rear, 48 by 95, and have resold for Mr. Sackett the same property to Julius Levy and Frank Feldman.

William Henry Folsom has sold to a Mr. Meyer 706 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story double tenement, 23.10 by 100.

Gilsey House Lease.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have leased for the Gilsey estate the Gilsey House, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, to Albert R. Keen, for many years proprietor of the Marie Antoinette. The lease is for a term of eight years, at an aggregate rental of $700,000.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Moses Taylor Pyne 151 and 153 East Thirty-ninth Street, two four-story buildings, 35.9 by 98.9. The buyer will alter the premises for an automobile house.

Pocher & Co. have sold for Helen E. Wardwell 534 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 98.9.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons to Thomas A. Howell 45 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 100.5.

Max Marx has sold to Katie Randel 153 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 28 by 100.5.

Abraham Levy and the World Realty Company have sold to Schlessinger Brothers 444 and 446 East Fifty-eighth Street, a six-story house, 41.6 by 100.

Joseph Alexander has sold 227 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100.5.

Pocher & Co. have sold for the Deshong estate to C. D. Casanova 222 and 224 West Sixty-second Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.5.

Upper West Side Flat Changes Hands.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Mary C. Brenen to a Mr. Hall 157 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 90 by 100.

Gustave Blumenthal has sold 28 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Edward W. Harris and Tracy Harris have sold to G. A. Walter, the present tenant, 314 West Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 20 by 100.8.

The MacVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Simons & Harris 44 West Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Bernhard Freund has bought back from Lowenfeld & Prager and resold 601 and 603 Tenth Avenue, a five-story flat, 50 by 100.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for Wolf Nadler to Morris Gellis for five years at a gross rental of $19,250 the two five-story tenements, with stores, 216 and 218 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Isaiah A. Rosenthal has sold the two five-story triple flats 70 and 72 East One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100.

Heavy Dealings in West Side Flats.

Edward H. Bailey has sold 158 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story flat, 35 by 100.11.

William H. Van Alst & Co. have sold for John McGovern 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Albert V. Donellan has sold to S. Farian 65 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story flat, 37.6 by 100.11.

Charles Wynne has bought from William H. Heddendorf 15 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 100.11.

Nathan Rosenberg has sold for Harry Matz to Eugene Vallens 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a six-story flat, 50 by 100.11.

The Schwab Realty Company has resold for J. W. Tombacher to Mrs. Annie Hopfensack 248 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 100.11.

Samuel Greenstein has bought 101 to 109 East Fifteenth Street, three-story buildings, 75 by 90.

Carrie Weill has resold through Bulowa & Bullowa, 220 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Mathew F. Mulvihill has sold for Jennie Gindet and others to Mary E. Mulvihill 209 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 30 by 100.11.

G. Wacht has sold for Samuel Wacht 223 and 225 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.11, to Louis J. Jacoves, who has resold to Abraham Liebhoff.

A. Kaplan and M. Gladstone have sold for Seigal & Kurzark to Julius Kaplan 231 and 233 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.

Edward Polax, in conjunction with Bernhard Rosenstock, has sold for Solomon Moses three four-story brick flats, with stores, on a plot 75 by 100, 4,000, 4,002, and 4,004 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to Max Borck; for John C. Sanders 2,072 Anthony Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street, two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100; for Annie Malcolm, two-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100, on east side of Belmont Avenue, 285 feet north of Tremont Avenue; for Joseph Schneider, vacant plot 100 by 114, north side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 350 feet east of Fourth Avenue.

Grossman & Parsons have bought 22 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, from John Joachim.

William P. Mangam has sold for Mrs. Spies the three-story tenement, with store, 2,277 Third Avenue, adjoining the Harlem Savings Bank, on lot 25 by 100.

Max Marx has purchased through David Stewart the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, five-story flats, with stores, occupied by the Terhune department stores, 49.11 by 100, from Edith S. McVickar.

Libman & Horowitz have purchased the property 27 and 29 East One Hundred and Tenth Street and 33 and 35 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, each on plot 37.6 by 100.11, on which they will at once commence the erection of six-story steam heated flats.

Arnold & Byrne have sold the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, a five story apartment house, for I. Schneittacher to Carl Schur.

Court Leases New Buildings.

Frank Burke has leased for the New York Operating Company to the Eleventh District Municipal Court the second floor of the new building to be erected at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, recently acquired from Eugene C. Potter. The present quarters of the court are at 1,332 Columbus Avenue.

Fred A. Carll has sold for Charles J. Paulsen to William R. Bohmert and John H. Murphy 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story double flat.

Charles Wynne has resold to Elkan Kahn and others 129 and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story double flats, 50 by 100, which he recently acquired from the Willet estate; also, to Eva Weber 2,106 Armsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 30 by 90 by 100, which he bought recently from Cora Hafter; also has bought from Max Holburg 239 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story triple flat; also, from a Mr. Heddenorf, 15 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 88 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for George V., John R., and Charles A. Fluri to John H. Rogan the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a five-story apartment, 25 by 100.

Jacob L. Lissner has bought 2,208 and 2,210 Seventh Avenue, two five-story double flats, with stores, 50 by 100; also, has resold to Leopold Levy 2,271 and 2,273 Seventh Avenue, two five-story double flats.

Big Deal on Upper Eighth Avenue.

The New York and Long Island Realty Company has sold 2,851 to 2,865 Eighth Avenue, comprising the westerly block front between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, together with 303 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and 302 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. There are ten five-story flats in all, occupying a plot 199.10 by 100. The property was acquired from Judson Lawson in 1901, the revenue stamps showing a consideration of $200,000.

William D. MacGregor has sold for John Stauf 2,916 Eighth Avenue, a triple flat.

James E. Callan has sold for A. Lehmsier the plot, 50 by 87, on the east side of Arthur Avenue, about 400 feet north of Crescent Avenue.

Arthur F. DuCret, in conjunction with Laumeister & Co., has sold 113 Trinity Avenue, a three-story and basement two-family house, 24.6 by 100.

James E. Callan has sold for James Ellis the lot on the north side of Elsmore Place, 175 feet west of Marmion Avenue, 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Harris Yacknowitz the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, 75 by 105; also, to Albert Hurdes, the lot 54 by 119 by 129, on Fourth Avenue, near Two Hundred and Tenth Street.

Brownsville Activity Continues.

The World Realty Company has bought the southwest corner of Bristol and East New York Avenues, 107 by 118.

Levy & Haft have bought eleven lots on the east side of Rockaway Avenue up to Dumont Avenue.

William A. White & Sons and John P. Kirwan were the brokers for Louis Strasburger in the sale of 44 East Fifty-third Street, reported yesterday.

Arthur F. Ducret negotiated the sale of 131 West One Hundred and Third Street to Herbert E. Sudderly, recorded yesterday.

William Buhler is the buyer of the Kauneoga apartment house, at 326 to 332 West Ninety-fifth Street, the sale of which by Lorenz Weiher through John H. Berry was reported recently.

De Lemos & Cordes, architects, have been awarded the contract for enlarging the big candy factory, owned by Henry Heide, on Vandam Street, by the erection of a nine-story fireproof addition covering a plot of over 10,700 square feet at the southwest corner of Hudson and Vandam Streets. The capacity of the present establishment will be doubled after the completion of the addition. The cost is estimated at $250,000.

New Tenement for Twenty Families.

Thomas Lynch has filed plans for a new six-story tenement house, 49.4 feet front and 90 feet deep, to be built at the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. It is to have a façade of Indiana limestone for twenty families. The accommodations for twenty families. The cost is placed at $52,000. John E. Shaitsmith is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

203 and 205 Greene Street, west side, 204.6 feet south of Third Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff.....$73,000

606 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 113 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 103.3, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenement, partition sale; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 15,825

445 Ninth Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet south of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.4 by 80, three-story frame tenement, with store, foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff..... 19,525

234 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story frame dwelling, foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff..... 5,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Inwood Avenue, northeast corner of East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 107.3 by 12.10 by 87.2 by 74.5, vacant, foreclosure sale to the plaintiff..... 2,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 534, 536, and 538 West Broadway, west side, 200 feet north of Bleecker Street, 65.4 by 70, five-story brick factory building.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 369 Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, William M. K. Olcott, referee, 3,500 Third Avenue, east side, 73.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 30.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,430.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkitt, referee, 2,052 Valentine Avenue, east side, 403.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 18.11 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,015.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, about 210 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, running through to the line of New, or Croton, Street, 25 by 38.7 by 25 by 34.7, together with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25 by 42.7 by 25 by 38.7, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,439; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Benjamin G. Paskusz, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 275.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25.2 by 125.11 by 25 by 123, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,250.

By Charles A. Bernan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Julianna Street, north side, 65 feet east of Duncombe Avenue, Wakefield, 30 by 100. Due on judgment, $167; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 128 and 130 West Forty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick club, 37.6 by 90.5; "The Lambs" of 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 West Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 50 by 28; H. Boymann of 217 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 401 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 49.4 by 90; T. Lynch of 337 West Twenty-third Street, owner; J. E. Scharsmith of 500 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $52,000.

No. 36 East Broadway, for a five-story brick loft and store building, 25x65; N. Roggen of 43 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $25,000.

Hudson Street, southwest corner of Vandam Street, for a nine-story brick factory, 100x107.5; H. Helde of 27 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Dehemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Forest Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for three five-story flats, 125 by 100; Walter B. Clarkson, owner; Adolph Mertin of 83 Union Square, architect; cost, $150,000.

Boone Street, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, one-story brick storage shed, 12 by 20; Richard Wohlberg of 1,513 Bryant Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 24 Beaver Street, to a four-story brick lofts and store building; C. A. Searing, premises, owner; W. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 336 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. H. Michel of 338 East Eighty-first Street, owner; F. Wolfgang of 247 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 158 Monroe Street, to a six-story brick stable and workshop; M. Schrenkusen of 19 West Twentieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 10 Cedar Street, to a six-story brick office building; E. A. Bowey, owner; C. E. Leighton of 325 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $500.

Harlem Railroad, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one and one-half-story brick dwelling, 35 by 35; William Nilsson, premises, owner; E. W. Budlong of 700 East Two Hundred and First Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, Third and Brook Avenues, five-story brick public school, 104 by 114; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Weeks Avenue, west side, 13 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, two-story frame public school, 75 by 59; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,320, n w corner of 125th St, 24.10x100; Bertha Schwarzkopf and another to Thomas Scholes, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; George Peper to Anna M. Trainor..... Omitted

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,432 to 1,456, w s, 70x100; Max Marx to Herman H. Moritz, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 78th St, 102.2x30; Herman Brandstein to Charles F. Gries, (mtgs $78,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x80; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to Georgian Realty Company, (mtg $200,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 6th St, 22.9x52; Dora Wachtel to Aaron J. Friedman, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and.. 100

BEACH AV, 197, w s, runs s 41.1x w 13.5 x n w 35.9x n e 25x s e 5.6x s 13.9 to beginning; Lawrence Davis to Morris Holstein, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BERGEN AV, n e corner of Gerard St, 101.9x92.10x100x70; Marion W. Lawson to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 148th St, 25x90; John C. Giese to W. Borgstedt, other consideration and..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 160th St, 20x92; Charles H. Thornton and another to Herman Heilberg, (mtg $22,000) Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 160th St, 26x92; Herman Heilberg to Jay C. Guggonheimer, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 230.4 ft s w of Jefferson St, 100.8x300; Thomas B. Mettam and others to Charles L. Apfel, ½ part, correction of deed..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 214, s s, 23.7x100x23.6x100; Annie Roggen to Harris Klein, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and..... 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 271.3 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Jeanette Klees and another to Anna Hansen, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

KATONAH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Hyatt Place, 50x100; William H. Couvet to Richard P. Cunneen, (mtg $400)..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, 186 ft n of 1st St, 50x100; John H. Maloney to George I. Bailey, ½ part, (mtg $950).... 50

LENOX AV, 517, w s, 16.8x75; Martha A. L. Ruton to Julia B. Bretell, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 115th St, 100.11x57.6; Julius M. Cohn and others, executors and trustees, to Charles Hoffman, (mtg $50,000)..... 92,500

MADISON AV, 1,438, e s, 27x100; Clementine M. Silverman to Clementine M. Silverman and another, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,439, e s, 27x100; Harry Matz to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtgs $28,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MORRIS AV, 804, e s, 27x95; Anna Gotthelf to Maria G. Bonito, other consideration and..... 100

NORTH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 75x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to John J. Duffy, correction deed..... 1

ORCHARD ST, 196, s e s, 24.10x87.10x24.9x87.10; Samuel Wacht to Marks and Levy, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and..... 100

ORCHARD ST, 119, w s, 20.10x87.6; Annie Wolburg to Julius Levy, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x71; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Marcus L. Oak and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PLOTS 148, 404 to 409, 411, 412, 385, 388, 389, 397, 369, 583, map of Arden property; Frederick W. Radford to Anna Radford..... Exchange

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 80th St, runs e 41.9x n 32.4x s 8x n 8x w 17.9 x n 10.8x w 32.1x s 41.6; Sarah W. Alexander to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 30 ft n of 105th St, 25x100; Joseph Hamershlag to Matilda W. Brower, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Emerson St, runs w 200x s 160x e 100x n 25x e 100x n 135; Thomas Alexander to Frederick Grasmuck, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 163, w s, 25x98; Frederick Storck to Annie Katz, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 51.6 ft n of 156th St, 26.6x88.10x21.9x98.5; George V. N. Baldwin to Katharine Schoenherr, (mtg $12,800)..... 14,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 598, w s, 27x110.5x29.9x124; Emelia Fenker to Luder Hanken, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 426, e s, 24.6x125; John Volz to Andreas Fox, (mtg $22,000) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 116th St, 89.1x97x75.11x143.8; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Paul Mayer, (mtg $215,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON ST, 51, e s, 22.11x—x 11.11x70.10; Mary Lyons to Frank H. Quimby, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

WATER ST, s s, 257.2 ft w of Jackson St, 18x70; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Charles F. Schmale, other consideration and..... 100

WEST END AV, 796, e s, 16x80; Margaret W. Sheridan and another to Eva M. Clifford, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,889 to 1,893, w s, 76.5x80x irregular; Samuel Grodginsky and another to Estelle Potter, (mtgs $51,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,011 to 2,015, w s, 75.10x100x76x 100; Clara and Della Max to Samuel Fleck, Jr., (mtg $75,400)..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 119th St, 25.2x 100; David B. Phillips to Hyman N. Brody, ½ part, (mtg $17,675)..... 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 115th St, 20x73; Marianna Acconcia to Felice Rubano, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 115th St, 20x73; Luigi Cognetta to Marianna Acconcia, other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, s w corner of 73d St, runs w 125x s 102.2x e 25x n 53.6x n 48.8; 2d Av, w s, 48.8 ft s of 73d St, 28x100; 73d St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 87.6x102.2; Hannah Ottenberg to Frederick Herrmann, (mtg $145,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, w s, 350 ft n of 1st St, 50x100, Olinville; Betsey E. Jones to Annie O'Neill, (mtg $2,250)..... Nom.

3D AV, 2,904, s s, 225 ft s w of Rose St, 25x100; Harry Weiss to Mark E. Monash. 1

3D ST, 86 East, 25x100.5x25x100.4; Louis Gordon and others to Isaac Dunst, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

6TH ST, 719 East, 25.4x90.10; Ross Goldberger and another to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

6TH ST, 719 East, 25.4x90.10; Samuel Pfeiffer to Rosa Goldberger and another, (mtg $21,000,) rerecorded..... 100

7TH AV, n e corner of 143d St, runs n 199.10x e 175x s 90.11x e 75x s 99.11x w 250; Chelsea Realty Company to Samuel Green..... Nom.

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 50.11x 99.10; Sophie Rothschild to Godspeed Realty Company, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 421.9 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; William Zuckerman to Samuel Levy, (mtg $29,950)..... 100

8TH AV, 2,672, e z, 25x100; Louis Levy to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 26.4x100; 8th Av, n e corner of 17th St, 26.4x100; Donald McCredie to Peter Doelger..... Nom.

8TH ST, n e s, 141 ft s e of Avenue B, runs n 93.11 x s e 27 x w 9.1 x s e 21.6 x s w 84.10 x n w 48.6; Max Kadisch to Louis Daum, (mtgs $63,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH ST, 55 West, 24.11x93.11; Thomas E. Merrit

LEVY, Samuel, to William Zackerman; 7th St, 421.8 ft w of Avenue D, prior mtg $26,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
LEVY, Julius, to Annie Wolburg; Orchard St, 119, w s, installments, 6 per cent.... 7,500
LIBERMAN, Philip, to Daniel L. Korn; 56th St, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, time as per bond, 6 per cent..... 3,000
MACHIZ, Ida, to Abraham Unterberg and another; Christie St, 184, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500
MAGDA, Severin and Rosalie, to Anna Frieling; 135th St, n s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $8,500, due July 4, 1906..... 3,000
MAGDA, Severin, and wife to Anna Frieling; 135th St, n s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Feb. 4, 1906..... 2,000
MARGOLIN, Louis, to Louis Minskey; 97th St, 210 West, 3 years, 6 per cent... 1,750
MATHEWSON, Eliza, to Hannah Hitchings, as executor; Madison Av, e s, 83 ft s of Mott St, 3 years..... 1,500
MAYER, Paul, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 110th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 220,000
McEVOY, Joseph, to A. L. M. Bullowa; 2d Av, 2,136, s e corner of 110th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500
MERRILL, Elizabeth, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; 103d St, 121 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
MICHELSON, Samuel, to Minewa Burwell; 5th St, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue D, 3 years..... 50,000
MICHELSON, Samuel, to J. D. Sturges; 5th St, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue D, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,000
MINSKY, Louis, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 67th St, s s, e of West End Av, 15 lots; 66th St, n s, e of West End Av, 6 lots, 21 mtgs, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent, total..... 264,000
MONASH, Mark E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,904, s s, 225 ft s w of Rose St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
MORRISON, Jacob, and others to Louis Minsky; 220 West 67th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
MORRISON, Jacob, and others to Louis Minsky; 218 West 67th St, 6 per cent, 3 years..... 2,000
MOSS, Moses D., to M. H. Oppenheim; 112th St, n e corner of 5th Av, prior mtg $18,000, due Aug. 20, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000
NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Henry and William Hart; 10th Av, 738, e s, due Feb. 28, 1909, 4½ per cent.. 16,000
NEWMARK, Amelia, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 143d St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,500
NICOLAI, William, to Jacob Levy and another; 125 West 98th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000
NORTON, Clara T., to North New York Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; 186th St, 888 East, installments. 1,000
PETZELE, Rosie, and another to David Rosenzweig and another; 120th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,859
POTTER, Estelle, to Samuel Grodginsky and another; 1st Av, 1,839 to 1,893, n w s, prior mtg $36,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500
QUIMBY, Frank H., to Hannah G. Quimby; Washington St, 51, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500
RAABE, Frederick, to Thomas G. Ritch and another, trustees; 64th St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 8,500
RANDOLPH, Angeline F., to Annie R. Brown; 28th St, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 600
REED, Lillian E., and another to the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society; 83d St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,060
REED, Lillian E., to E. M. Kellogg; 83d St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg $22,000, due Oct. 1, 1904..... 3,000
REID, Walter, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 80,000
REID, Walter, to Mary E. Bird and another; 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, prior mtg....., 2 years, 6 per cent..... 16,000
RIORDAN, Minnie, and another to Henry W. J. Buckmaster, Gouverneur St, 71, s w corner of Cherry St, 5 years..... 29,000
ROSENKRANTZ, Moses, to Anthony Tuna; 3d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000
ROSENTHAL, Rachel, to George A. Bronagan; 8th Av, n e corner of 131st St, 3 years..... 40,000
ROSING, David, to Louis Minsky; 67th St, 234 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500
ROSING, David, to Louis Minsky; 236 West 67th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500
RUSHPAN, Solomon, to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; Ridge St, s w corner of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 35,000
SACKETT, Frederick, to George R. and Charles M. Howe; Monroe St, 237 and 239, n s, due March 1, 1907..... 30,000
SALINSKY, Henry, and another to Max Marx; 151st St, 503 West, 3 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $30,000..... 3,000
SALTZMAN, Harry, to Louis Minsky; 67th St, 212 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to William Ebling and another, executors and trustees; 100th St, n s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $12,500, due Nov. 27, 1904..... 8,450
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to William Ebling and another, executors and trustees; 100th St, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $2,500, due Nov. 27, 1904..... 1,400
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 100th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, due Oct. 27, 1905.. 2,500
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Louis Minsky; 66th St, 221 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
SCHEER, Jacob, and others to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 144th St, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, four lots, four mtgs, 1 year..... 44,000
SCHEER, Jacob, and others to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 143d St, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.... 16,500
SCHEER, Jacob, and others to Edward Baer; 143d St, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SCHEER, Jacob, to Samuel Green; 144th St, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SCHEER, Jacob, to M. H. Hayman; 144th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SCHLESSINGER, Hyman, and another to Abraham Levy; 53th St, 444 and 446 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500
SCHOLES, Thomas, to Bertha Schwarzkopf and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 125th St, 21 years..... 15,000
SELDIN, Joe, to Louis Minsky; 67th St, 204 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750
SIEGEL, Hyman, and another to Urry Danenberger and others, trustees; 133d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 16,000
SIMONS, John E., and another to Gustavus Sidenberg; 8th Av, 2,672, e s, 3 years..... 25,000
SLAVEN, Ellen A., and another to Franklin Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s e corner of 82d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 150,000
SPITZER, Katie, to Karl M. Wallach; 2d Av, 1,968 and 1,972, n e corner of 101st St, installments, 6 per cent. D..... 11,500
SPRINGER, Bernat, and another to Michael Weickert; 8th St, s s, 274.3 ft w of Avenue A, due July 1, 1909..... 13,500
STEINGER, Jacob, to Johanna Mulligan; 90th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 2,500
TRAINOR, Anna M., to George Peper; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 132d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000
TULP, Munice, to Elizabeth Clocke and others; Lot 31, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years, gold..... 1,200
WARD, Rose, to George C. Currier; 121st St, 213 West, 3 years..... 19,000
WETKIND, Isidore, to Jacob Lederer and another; 116th St, n s, 204 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg, $48,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000
WILLIAMS, Samuel, to B. H. Newell; 131st St, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years 12,000
ZOLLINGER RELIANCE REALTY COMPANY to A. C. Brown; 7th Av, n w corner of 147th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to the Jefferson Bank..... 1
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to G. L. Cleland..... 8,016
BALL, Ann, to William Clifford..... 1
BECK, Anne S., to Patrick G. Tighe..... 6,500
BIRD, Mary E., and another, executors, to Mary E. Bird and another..... 1
BURGHARDT, Lorenz, to B. C. Gerken and others, trustees..... 4,100
CITRON, Selig, and others to Max Marx. 4,000
CITRON, Selig, to Max Marx..... 3,000
CLULOW, Henrietta H., to Frederick T. Hill..... 9,000
EXECUTORS of William Zinsser to William H. Zinsser..... 1
GOSHEN SAVINGS BANK to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 14,000
GREENBERG, Mary, as committee, to Isidore Watkessel..... 5,302
HABENER, Louis, and another to William H. Schmohl..... 13,000
HANKIN, Leiden, to Emelia Fenker..... 5,000
HERRLICH, Philip, and others, executors, to Philip Herrlich..... 4,500
HERRLICH, Philip, to Catharine Dreschler..... 8,000
KATZMAN, John, to Annie Berger..... 14,000
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 95,000
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Company..... 15,000
NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company..... 5,000
SIGESMOND, Bertha, to Morris Lurie, 2 assignments..... 2
STEIERMANN, Clara, to Twelfth Ward Bank..... 4,500
THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York..... 10
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company of New York to Metropolitan Trust Company of New York..... 5,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Fanny Greenebaum..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 392; Giuseppe G. Zabelli against Morris Berkowitz, contractor..... 154
LEWIS ST, 117; K. Attholz against Jake Sommer, owner and contractor..... 50
PARK AV, 660; Manhattan Parquet Manufacturing Company against Miss E. B. Grigsby, owner; Xavier Griser, contractor..... 100
SHERIFF ST, 118; David A. Linsky against Karl M. Wallach, owner; Abraham Grenspan, contractor..... 150
31ST ST, 4 to 10 West; G. P. Sherwood & Co. against New England Realty Corporation, owner; David Tulloch..... 1,850
49TH ST, 122 and 124 West, and 48th St, 129 and 131 West; Northern Engineering Company against Maxwell S. Mahoney and another, owners; Hotel Bristol Company, contractor..... 124

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CHARLES ST, 33 to 37; Gregory I. Leahy against Joseph Polstein and another, Feb. 15, 1904..... $46
164TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Stebbins Av;

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE,

Estate of Thomas Van Zandt,

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee,

TUESDAY, March 8, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway.

169 William Street.

About 26 ft. by 54 ft. 4-story brick building.

136 and 138 Beekman St.

About 37 ft. by 25 ft. 4-story brick building.

217 and 219 Centre St.

THROUGH TO

143 and 145 Elm St.

About 50 ft. by 106 ft. 4-story brick building on Centre St. and 7-story brick building on Elm St.

212 Centre Street.

About 24 ft. by 44 ft. 5-story brick store and loft building.

220 and 222 Centre St.

About 50 ft. by 33 ft. 5-story brick store and loft building.

24 and 26 East Twelfth St.

About 46 ft. by 100 ft.

THROUGH TO

88 University Place.

About 31 ft by 56 ft.

2½-story brick and frame buildings on E. 12th St. and 3-story brick store and loft building on University Place.

345 and 347 Spring St.

About 36 ft. by 80 ft. 3½-story brick building, with stores and flats.

98-70-72-74 Thompson St.

About 100 ft. by 88 ft. 4 and 5-story tenements.

An interest of about one-tenth in

Piers 23 and 24 East River

(old numbers)

AND BULKHEAD BETWEEN

subject to pending condemnation proceedings by the City of New York.

A Policy of Title Insurance

by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be furnished free of charge with each parcel. 60% of the purchase price, excepting in the case of the pier and bulkhead property, may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½% for one, two, or three years.

All leases will expire May 1st, 1904. For book-maps and further particulars apply to EDWARD D. McGREAL, Auctioneer, (McVickar Realty Trust Co.,) No. 24 Nassau St., or ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 45 William St., New York City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

to close estate of Hyman Israel, Dec'd.

54-56 BLEECKER STREET,

Southwest Cor. Elm Street,

8-story loft building, on lot 42.10x116.1 irreg.

86-88 BOWERY,

Southwest Cor. Hester Street,

6-story brick building on lot 50x100.

294-296 STANTON STREET,

Two 6-story bldgs., each on lot 24.11x80.

94 HENRY STREET.

6 and 5 story front and rear buildings. Leasehold to May, 1919; bldgs. then to be paid for.

14-16-18 and 20 EAST 134TH ST.

Four 4-story tenements on lot 25x99.11 each.

VACANT LOT GRANT AVENUE.

Grant Av., E. S., 25 ft. North of Garfield Street.

For maps and particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys., 198 B'way, or the Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York,

Estate of H. A. DINGEE, Dec'd,

534—536—538 WEST BROADWAY

NEAR BLEECKER ST.,

the five-story brick Factory Building, size of plot, 65.4x90x irreg.

Messrs. DE LONG & CARROLL, Attorneys, 260 West Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT

the lot and building,

NO. 152 EAST 64TH STREET,

will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MARCH 4TH, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Sacrifice!—Rent $2,640; price $24,000; only $4,000 cash buys five-story six-room, bath, double flat; no steam heat; investigate at once. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Handsome new 7-story extra-strong business building; electric elevator and power; near City Hall; may exchange. Builder, P Box 150 Times.

Absolute bargain; 34-foot double flat; perfect order; vicinity 96th, Columbus; rent $5,100; price $47,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A handsome dwelling in West 95th St., 30x100; suitable for club or institution, for sale cheap. E. H. Ludlow & Co., 115 Broadway.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

Bargain, 101st, near Central.—Five-story flat, $31,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, south of Dyckman Street, plot five lots, $15,000. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—Park, near 96th.—Five-story flat, $36,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, near Park.—Elevator apartment, $55,000; rents, $5,760; want offer. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., near 40th St.—Five-story tenement, $36,000; rents, $3,924. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Widow will sell 5 story flat, W. 112th St., near Lenox Av., $29,250; rent, $3,100. Burgebuhr, 627 Lenox Av., near 136th.

75th, near 2d.—Four-story tenement, asking $15,000; rents, $1,596. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Some of the finest properties out of investors' hands I have for sale. Call on me, or write. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (207 Street,) below cost. Estate, 146 E. 42.

5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, only $26,500. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

A money-maker, 30 feet front, only $20,000. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

House and lot for sale. Inquire on premises, 428 East 117th St.

Investors.—Four tenements; "L" station street; price $25,000 each. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Manhattan property for sale in good locations; also large plots. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Avenue business property; 4-story flat; price $20,000, mtg. $16,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. flat, (bakery;) rent $3,800; price $36,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. GRAHAM, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Plot 50x93, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Doane & Jones Lumber Company against Joseph N. Patch and another, Feb. 3, 1904..... 558

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 250 and 251, map of McGaw estate, Bronx; Malinda G. Mace and another against Alice Walsh and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 128th St, s e corner, 25.3x80.6x irregular; William G. McCrea against James McClenahan and another, (partition;) attorney, W. G. McCrea.

TINTON AV, w s, and Concord Av, e s, Lots 116 and 125, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Bronx; Elisabeth L. Purdy against Sophia Fueselhr and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Purdy.

5TH AV, 1,047; Joseph P. McHugh and another against Albert B. Hilton and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. Hawes.

6TH AV, 250; David Ravitch and another against Gustave L. Morgenthau and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. Aleinkoff.

27TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; George Derr against Patrick H. Kearney, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Mulholland.

47TH ST, 130 West; Anne McCormack against Charles E. Coddington and another, (amended partition;) attorney, D. B. Simpson.

58TH ST, 244 East; Louis Landecki and another against Alfred Newman and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, J. I. Wiener.

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Frank Williams against John T. Williams and another, (action to set aside deeds;) attorney, W. R. Vernon.

109TH ST, 82 East; John M. Hoe against New York Building Loan Banking Company and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

129TH ST and St. Nicholas Av, s e corner, 32.10x101; Morris Frundlich against Augusta C. Sigafus and another, (action to impress trust;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

175TH ST, s s, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; August Elmer against George H. Simonson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lenders on Mortgage

waste much valuable time in considering applications for loans from impractical and inexperienced brokers who put the burden of negotiation upon the lender.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,

128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

161st St., Amsterdam av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart

Sales and Rentals **RESIDENCES** Fifth Ave. Section.

509 FIFTH AVE., 25 BROAD ST.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.

ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN

On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.

JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

AN INVESTMENT.

Trustees would sell high-class apartment house on Central Park West; elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; at a price which would net ten per cent. on the investment; built four years ago by reputable builder; every apartment rented; absolutely no dealing with agents; apply to or address Eidlitz & Hulse, Counselors at Law, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

ROOFS

REPAIRED, PAINTED, AND GUARANTEED. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Real Estate, 125th St., West. Young man 27, references, 12 years with last employer, about to commence business, seeks management of property, individual or estate, or as Harlem representative of downtown office. B. 1,078 Times, Harlem.

Desirable for physician, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., a four-story, high-stoop brownstone house, thoroughly modern and in good condition; passenger elevator. Terms easy. Possession. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone Dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

1st Av., Between 112th, 113th Sts.—6-story, 2 stores, 25x90x100; rents $4,000, price $39,000; mortgage $20,000 at 5 per cent. N. HARRIS, 40 West 34th St.

Bargain.—5-story double flat, 26x75x100; 5 rooms and bath; price, $19,000; mtge., $15,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Full lot, 20th, near 6th Av., 3-story house, $14,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St, Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat, rents $3,500; price, $30,000; also two modern double flats, rents $6,560; price, $60,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Plot 50 by 109, Riverside Drive Extension, $3,000. Morris Franklin, Room 30, 165 B'way.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$21,000	5-story double flat, with stores, on Brook Avenues; rents $2,300. Easy terms.
$16,000	4-story triple flat, with stores; a guaranteed rental of $1,716; mortgage $11,000. Easy terms.
$20,500	5-story double flat, Brook Avenue, with 2 stores, cold-water flat; in fine order; all rented; mortgage to suit.
$15,500	4-story double flat, all improvements; 5 rooms and bath; mortgage $8,500 at 4½%; will take 2d mtg. or will sell; will also consider exchange for 3-family house, Bronx.
$14,000	4-story double flat; mortgage $10,000 at 4½%.
$9,000	For large old-fashioned house on plot of 100x100, near Bronx Park entrance; mortgage $4,000.
$5,000	1-family frame dwelling, near L station, in good locality; terms to suit.
$7,000	3-story and basement brick, 10 rooms and bath, all improvements; $1,500 cash will buy.

W. F. A. KURZ,

NEAR CORTLANDT AVENUE.

608 EAST 156TH STREET.

BRONX REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Bargains: 5-Story Triple Flat,

with Stores, 3d Av., near Wendover Av. PRICE $23,000. RENTAL, $2,508.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLATS,

with Stores, 3d Av., near Wendover Av. PRICE, $21,000. RENTAL, $2,200.

4-Story Modern Double Flat,

25x100, BROOK AV., NEAR 171ST ST. PRICE, $13,500. RENTAL, $1,500. EASY TERMS.

SACRIFICED.

3-FAMILY SINGLE FLAT.

6 Rooms and Bath each apartment; open Plumbing; Bathgate Av., near 183d St. "L" Station.

Have many other desirable parcels, which we can offer by calling at our office.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,

3,820 3d Ave.,

NEAR WENDOVER "L" STATION.

2 PLOTS OF LOTS

To Settle Up Estate

20 LOTS BATHGATE AVE. AND 188TH ST.

ALSO

5 LOTS ON THIRD AVE. AND 183D ST.

Will leave a liberal mortgage.

LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

Telephone, 2616 John.

Jerome Avenue, 42 lots; house, barn, hennery; magnificently situated; opportunity for great bargain; opposite Empire City track, between Yonkers and Mt. Vernon; excellent communication by Jerome Avenue trolley cars; streets, gas, water; adapted for subdivision; private occupancy, institution, or improvement. Brokers commission paid. Daniel Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 102d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Willis Av. store property, 138th St. store property, best in Bronx. Big returns.

Flats in all directions, buying 15 to 20 per cent. 1, 2 and 3 family houses, very low prices, easy terms.

Hotel property, water fronts, stables, building lots.

John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx lists $250 up. Peters, 2,061 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$15,000 cash buys up-to-date 5-story double flat, seven rooms and bath, 38x88x100; mortgage, 4 per cent.; rent, $4,150; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Great bargain, Bronx corner brick flat, with stores, $19,000; prominent location. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Triple flat; no heat; stores; near 154th St., 3d; price $23,000; low rents; $2,400; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$8,000 equity in 5-story business property, 25x100, 135th St. and Willis Av.; rent $3,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av.; cor. 135th St.

$5 monthly; choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

4-story brick, single flat on Prospect Av., for sale; price, $11,500. Lawyer, 145 Nassau St., Room 277.

680 E. 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

Attention!—$2,500 buys nine-room detached house; all improvements; near "L," churches, and schools; excellent Concourse plot, 100x125; for sale cheap; Unionport plot, 100x200, will sacrifice for cash; Webster Av. lots, exchange for cold water flats; Westchester acreage property wanted; builders, we have plots of lots ripe for improvements, near "L" terminus. O'Hara Brothers, 200th St., Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays.

Plot 100x125 near Bronx Park; fine chance for builder. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Title Insurance Costs Nothing

The expense is no greater (probably less) to have the title to your Real Estate purchase examined and *guaranteed* by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. than to have it examined and *not* guaranteed by a reputable lawyer. You will certainly do one or the other. Which shall it be?

Half rates (to the amount of the previous policy) on property the title to which has been guaranteed previously.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $8,500,000

146 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

FUNDS TO LOAN FIRST MORTGAGE MANHATTAN & BRONX ONLY.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,

Tel. 6,465 Broad. 42 Broadway.

$750,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $250,000 for suburban loans; 4%, 4½%, 5%. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies. Tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY, 65x180, PLOT 125x180.

BORDEN AVE., NEAR 34TH ST. FERRY, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Recently built; all manufacturing facilities; railway siding and conveniences to factory.

HENRY A. RUBINO, Trustee,

15 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. CITY.

At Rutherford, N. J., the nearest and best suburb of New York; a decided bargain; house contains large reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, cemented cellar, four bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; two finished rooms and storage room on third floor; exposed nickel plumbing, porcelain bath; house has every modern improvement, perfect repair; large veranda on front and side; stone porch columns; grounds 75x100; would cost $5,000 to duplicate; will sell at a sacrifice, $4,000, $1,000 cash. A. L. Watson, Rutherford, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH, FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

D. B. KEELER, JR.,

9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station. Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit.

DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.

Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NEWARK?

Several fine suburban residences for sale.

For real estate in New Jersey see

JOHN H. McKEON, 792 Broad St., Newark.

North Shrewsbury River, at Locust, N. J.—10 minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage; furnished; open plumbing, gas, bath; laundry; stable; 4 acres lawn, shade; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,500; South Bath Av., large restricted residential plot, $9,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rutherford, N. J.—Cottage, 6 rooms; bath; all improvements; plot, 50x160; reasonable. William M. Pietz, 180 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

210 feet North River water front, including bulkhead and about 60 city lots; sale or lease; principals only. Owner, Box 64, Edgewater, N. J.

Large, new houses, all improvements, on plots 100x175 feet, on Palisades, opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE. Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600. C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Englewood.—Attractive houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Property for sale. Gorham & Jackson, Englewood, N. J.

Attractive home; large house; improvements; stable, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, arbor, chicken yard, &c. Address Box 45, Leonia, N. J.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Small New House and One Acre Good Rich Garden Ground Located

in one of the fastest growing towns on Long Island Sound. Modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds. Local demand for labor or fifty minutes by rail to New York; also steamboats daily. Price, $750, $100 down, balance same as rent. Call or write for particulars, 202 East 23d St., or Owner, 861 Manhattan Av., Room 4, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

A CORNER BARGAIN.

Three-story store property on Belmont Av., in good condition; rent, $540; price, $3,600; worth $5,000, and increasing in value every day.

D. E. CONWAY, 26 Court St.

Most unusual bargain and profitable investment offered quick purchaser: Three-story double apartment, Sterling Place, near Rogers Av., Brooklyn; $4,500 cash required; 18% profit assured on investment. Sickness compels owner's leaving city permanently. Home Construction and Security Company, 258 Broadway.

Big Investment.—3-story basement, complete 3-family house; 5 minutes' walk new Williamsburg Bridge; rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,800, 5%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Sacrificing Flatbush lots; easy payments; cars close. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

A.—88-acre farm; fine residence; Callicoon Depot, Sullivan Co.; sale or exchange for income property. Box K 587 Prospect Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$15,000 equity in downtown business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm, central location. James Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

ART SCHOOLS.

ILLUSTRATING taught by practical methods personally or by mail. Russin School of Advertising Art, 236 4th Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!! OWNERS,

I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.

ARTHUR DuCRET, 99 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates, Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,989 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

Owner!—We have cash buyers for Bronx flats, dwellings, and vacant lots; send full particulars. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Cash for deeds or titles property threatened with foreclosure; send full particulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On 6th Av. "L" or Columbus Av., between 57th and 59th, on Saturday, small black leather purse, snake's head clasp, containing keys and silver pin; reward. Room 81, 127 Duane St.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening, between 50th St. and 85th St., a butterfly pin, set with brilliants. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Miss Williamson, Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Feb. 29, crossing 5th Av., through 45th St., a small fur boa, with tails. Finder please leave it at 348 Madison Av.

LOST—Silver watch, valuable as keepsake; initials R. L. M. Address Heirloom, Box 151 Times Office.

LOST—Black fur boa, vicinity of Manhattan Av. and 119th St. J. A. B., 354 West 119th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable second story front; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

45TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient location; car lines, theatres.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; telephone; large and small; reasonable.

55TH, 235 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences; reasonable.

55TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath; small room; table board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.—Large sunny front room; handsomely furnished; steam heat; table and service first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEWARK, N. J.

244 Mount Pleasant av.—Select Board for four refined Cuban gentlemen; references desired; near Lackawanna and Erie stations.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

20TH ST., 324 WEST.—Large front parlor; two gentlemen or ladies; good board; reasonable.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Handsome furnished room, private family.

28TH ST., 27 WEST.—Fourth story, large front rooms; also small front hall room.

40TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

40TH ST., 254 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, price both; butler service; telephone; reasonable.

48TH ST., 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; sunny; telephone.

51ST ST., 329 WEST.—Parlor and hall bedroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; convenient to car lines.

54TH ST., 233 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; running water, bath; prices very reasonable.

68TH ST., 261 WEST.—Cozy room for gentleman; no other roomers; $10 per month. Wulfert.

64TH ST., 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; all improvements. Wambser.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

122D ST., 232 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; superior; bath; board optional; transient. Davis.

123ST ST., 70 WEST.—A very desirable well-heated, sunny room to rent, with board.

145TH ST., 418 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; board optional.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Waist hands wanted on fine costumes and shirt waists; experienced hands can make $15 to $20 per week; long season; steady work. Paris Skirt Co., 689 Broadway.

WANTED—Tuckers experienced on ladies' waists on Willcox & Gibbs machines; steady work; good pay. Triangle Waist Company, 21-29 Washington Place.

WANTED.—Experienced pressers on ladies' waists; week or piece work; steady work all year; best prices. Triangle Waist Company, 729 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent waitress, small private family. Call, with references, before 12 o'clock, 15 West 10th St.

WANTED—Operators, experienced on ladies' waists. Weinstein Bros., 117 Mercer St.

Males.

WANTED—Salesman, for a large supply house; must be energetic and acquainted with the supply or hardware business; good position for right man. Address, giving references and salary desired, Salesman, P. O. Box 2,094.

WANTED—Boy, (fifteen,) in law office. Write, stating education and experience, Room 616, 49 Wall St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—Young German lady, well educated, as companion to a lady; would assist in housework; best references. A. K., 950 East 165th St.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Aliens, 209 5th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By active young woman; first-class soups and pastry; good baker; economical, neat, and trustworthy. Shannon, 325 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 128 East 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Swiss girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; would travel. L. L., care Miss Stringer, 108 East 21st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to go out by the day or do cleaning. Fitzpatrick, 227 East 76th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; best reference. M. R., 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Males.

BILL CLERK.—Knowledge of office work; will adapt himself to anything. J. B., 12 Riverview Terrace.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 951 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

Gentleman, (26), American, twenty years' business experience, now employed, desires position as private secretary or confidential clerk. H., 217 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 19, with some experience, familiar with the details of office work, would like an opening. M. J., Box 170 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Middle-aged Frenchman of good habits; gentleman's place; understands gardening, poultry, stock; handy and obliging. A., care of Beaulieu, Woodhaven, L. I.

USEFUL MAN.—Useful, handy; drive, care lawn, garden; willing, trustworthy, sober, honest; reference; American; 27; city or country. F., Box 189 Times.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

English, French, and Boston bulls, fox, Yorkshire, and bull terriers, black cocker spaniels, Irish setters, singing Canaries. Schell, 64 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

Dressmaking and Millinery Taught.—Enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 48d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 205 8th Av.

MAYOR PUTS THE LID DOWN IN HARLEM

Summons McAdoo, McAvoy, an Inspector, and Two Captains.

THREE PLATOONS IN EFFECT

Rank and File of the Police Happy—Detectives and Plain Clothes Men Remanded.

The three-platoon police system with which Commissioner McAdoo would "triple rivet the lid" he is trying to keep down went into effect yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

In connection with this slamming down of the lid Mayor McClellan himself took a hand in the matter yesterday, devoting himself particularly to that portion of the lid which is supposed to cover Harlem. Current reports for a week past have been insisting that many Harlem poolrooms were doing a flourishing business. The Mayor sent for Commissioner McAdoo, Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, Inspector E. O. Smith, and Captains McNally and McGlynn, who are in command over the Harlem precincts concerned. After the conference, which lasted an hour, the Mayor said:

"We've been screwing down the lid in Harlem."

So tightly was that much-discussed cover screwed down now, the Mayor continued, "that it couldn't stand two more twists."

The rank and file of the force are happy, because under the three-platoon or nine-section system they will be able to renew acquaintance with their families. Now each patrolman has one-third of each day at home, whereas under the six-section system just displaced they were obliged to spend their reserve-duty time at the station house.

Inspector Brooks, the Police Department mathematician, planned the new system, which is practically the same as that in force for a short time under Commissioner Murphy. He thinks police protection will be better "because the number of men on patrol duty will be precisely the same as it is now, and the men, with more rest, will be better able to perform their duties."

"Of course," he said, "under the new system it is necessary, in order to provide the same protection and at the same time to give the men more rest, to decrease the reserve, whereas under the old system one-sixth of the patrol force was on reserve, but one-ninth is on reserve in the new system. The three-platoon system has the advantage of a continuous reserve, while under the old system between 5:30 and 6:30 there was no reserve."

Commissioner McAdoo said that the new system was working well. "The Board of Estimate," he said, "has given me the money for 150 more men, but I will have to find new quarters for the school of instruction, which now can accommodate only fifty men."

By remanding detectives and plain-clothes men 343 additional men were available for the new system which began yesterday. The system gets its name from the fact that the patrol force of each precinct is divided into three platoons of three sections each. The hours for the first platoon are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; for the second, 4 P. M. until 12 midnight, and for the third from 12 midnight until 8 A. M. The change of tours is made every second Monday, instead of monthly, as done in the experiment with the system in 1901.

Patrolmen to Celebrate To-night.

The Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association of New York will give an entertainment and dance at the Murray Hill Lyceum this evening. The occasion will be made a gala one for the members and their friends, and will afford the first opportunity for the exchange of mutual congratulations between the police, their wives, and friends over the re-establishment of the three-platoon system on the force.

MAY PROBE BEEF TRUST.

Resolution Calling for Inquiry Favorably Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Whether the Beef Trust is violating the injunction resting against it will be made the subject of investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor, if a resolution ordered reported favorably to-day passes the House.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Martin of South Dakota, who received a hearing by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. He said the Beef Trust was violating the spirit of the injunction, if not its letter. Mr. Martin said he was told by a stockman who had just sold a trainload of fat steers in Chicago that he sought bids for his stock from the seven concerns said to constitute the trust, but could secure a bid from only one. That night, he said, the steers were separated into seven equal lots and sent to the seven different concerns.

Mr. Martin said that before the injunction was issued these firms would agree the night before on the price they would bid the next day for beef on the hoof. Mr. Martin charged that by increasing the price of dressed beef and lowering that of beef on the hoof the trust during last August made an additional profit of $3,882,263.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HERS.

Brakeman Saved Deaf-Mute Woman but Was Killed by a Train.

James Mallen of White Plains, twenty-nine years old, and a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, yesterday saved the life of a woman at St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, but sacrificed his own in the achievement.

Mallen was on the forward car of his train when, rounding a curve, he saw a woman walking on the track ahead. The train was moving slowly, and when he saw that the woman, heedless of the warning whistle of the engine, kept to the track, he jumped to the ground and pushed her out of harm's way. As he did so he slipped and fell, and the wheels of the engine and five cars passed over his right leg, near the thigh, almost severing it. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where he died within an hour after his arrival.

It was subsequently learned that the woman whose life he saved is a deaf-mute and was therefore oblivious of the approach of the train.

WOMEN FIGHT ABATTOIR.

Health Protective Association Decides to Ask Legislative Relief.

Members who attended the annual meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association at the Academy of Medicine yesterday determined to use every effort to prevent the building of an abattoir at 601 and 603 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The fight against the abattoir was begun a year ago, when the members opposed the granting of the permit for its erection when the question was up before Mayor Low. In deciding to go ahead with the battle then begun the members yesterday waxed sarcastic in dealing with the action of the ex-Mayor in approving the bill which makes the abattoir possible. It was determined to employ counsel to draw up a bill for presentation to the Legislature revoking the privilege for its erection.

Supt. Blair's Successor Appointed.

Commissioner of Charities Tully yesterday appointed George W. Meeks of 30 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street Superintendent of the Bureau for Dependent Adults, to succeed George Blair, who was dismissed on Monday. Meeks was for twenty-eight years connected with the New York Post Office, having been advanced to the position of General Superintendent. He resigned, it is understood, because his salary had been reduced.

FIERCE RIOT ON A CAR.

Musical Instruments Used as Weapons Against Trolley Employes.

Five men returning from a party attempted to regulate the schedule of the Union Railway Company to suit themselves at an early hour yesterday, and, failing in their effort, inaugurated hostilities which raged at Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard until they assumed the proportions of a riot and necessitated the calling out of the police reserves. Stones flew thick, car windows were smashed, and heads were broken before the disturbers were subdued.

Car No. 90 of the Westchester line, Abraham Cohen, conductor, and Patrick Sache, motorman, had made its last trip and was starting for the barn, when it was boarded by John F. Flynn, forty-eight years old; his sons, James and William, aged respectively twenty and twenty-two years, and Frank and Joseph Hegenrule. The men all carried musical instruments, one of which was a zither. The merrymakers wanted to be taken home, and when the railroad men declined to alter their plans the zither was brought into play as a weapon.

Sache received a rap over the head with it which put him out of business for a time, and Cohen was smashed over the head with a mandolin and thrown from the car. Another car came along and Motorman Gallagher and Conductor Driscoll went to the assistance of their colleagues, while the passengers fled. The battle waged fiercely until the police arrived. At the Morrisania Police Station there was another struggle before the men were got into the cells.

When the belligerent musicians were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer they pleaded that car after car had passed them, going to the barn. They wanted to go home and couldn't. Their plea touched the heart of the Magistrate, who discharged them, saying:

"While I cannot uphold the methods that you took, I believe with you that the railroad company had no right to run so many consecutive cars into the barn."

NEWS STAND ABUSE INQUIRY.

Mayor Acts on Complaints of Trafficking in Licenses.

Mayor McClellan stated yesterday that he had ordered his Marshal, John P. Corrigan, to conduct a rigid investigation into the charges made by newsdealers of the First Assembly District that they had been unfairly treated in the matter of licenses for news stands under the elevated railroad structures. He said that as yet no formal complaint had been framed for presentation to Marshal Corrigan, but that as soon as such a complaint was framed the Marshal would hold a hearing and make a thorough investigation.

The complaint of the newsdealers of the First District is to the effect that the district leader, Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn, and Alderman Doyle have endeavored to confine the granting of the licences solely to the residents and voters of the First District, and to prevent old-time holders of the licenses from securing renewals without having the renewals taken out in the names of political favorites who come in for a good share of the profits. The charge also is made that there has been a general trafficking in these licenses, and that some old newsdealers not residing in the district have been compelled to employ unnecessary men at $2.50 a day in order to retain their licenses, which can only be issued by order of the City Marshal on the recommendation of the Alderman of the district.

CHANGES IN WARREN STREET.

Fruit and Produce Association Moves—New Building on Tarrant Site.

The Fruit and Produce Trade Association, which has been located in the old Irving Bank building, corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, moved to new quarters on the seventh floor of the Mattiage building, on the southwest corner of the same streets, Monday. The League of Commission Merchants which has occupied its rooms jointly, moved with it.

The old bank building has been leased by Walter J. Salomon for twenty-one years, and will be remodeled into a modern office building, at an expense of $30,000. A saloon will occupy the lower floor, and a men's furnishing goods dealer will occupy one of the stores. The office portion will be run up to six stories and made modern.

On the northwest corner of the same streets where Tarrant's building formerly stood the Wells-Fargo Express Company will erect a six-story modern office building. The lower floor will be occupied by the company as a branch office and the upper floors will be divided into offices. This disposes of the last site left vacant by the Tarrant explosion.

JEWELS VANISH IN SICK ROOM.

Dealers Complain of Loss of $2,500 by an Old Game.

Henry Lewis, a relative of one of the members of the firm of Casperfeld & Cleveland Company, 144 Broadway, dealers in jewelry, complained yesterday at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station that he had been robbed of jewels valued at $2,500.

Lewis said that a week ago the man had called at the store and bought two diamonds, for which he paid $600. He called later and asked to see other jewels. He had given the name of Marks, and said that he wanted to give his wife a present on the tenth anniversary of their wedding. She was not very well, and if Mr. Lewis would accompany him to their apartments, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, he would like to have her see them before making a purchase.

On the way up town, at the suggestion of Marks, they took luncheon together at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the customer in paying the bill exhibited a large roll of bills. At the Madison Avenue apartment Marks took the jewels into the "sick-room." After waiting a while Lewis became alarmed. He sought Marks, and found a woman, who said that she had rented a room in the apartments to Marks on Monday. Marks was gone.

SENATOR CLARK MUST PAY.

Traders' Fire Insurance Decision Also Affects Daniel S. Appleton.

By a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Scott, Senator William A. Clark of Montana and Daniel S. Appleton will have to reimburse the L. D. Garrett Company for the money which that company paid to them for stock of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, which they bought under representations which the Justice holds were false. While Mr. Clark and Mr. Appleton had nothing whatever to do with the circulation of the misrepresentations regarding the condition of the company, they sold the stock, which proved to be worthless, and, therefore, were liable.

The Garrett Company had on foot a plan to get control of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and paid out some $42,500 to about 25 stockholders and proceedings are pending to recover. It was brought out in the course of the suit against Senator Clark and Mr. Appleton that Senator Clark bought the stock for $4,000 and sold it for $1,000, while Mr. Appleton realized only $800 on what he held.

HAAS'S SECOND CONVICTION.

Jury Returns Verdict of Guilty in Long Island City Burglary.

Joseph Haas, alias Harry Claire, was found guilty yesterday by a jury in Long Island City for the second time of burglary of the residence of Jesse Augustin on Ditmars Avenue, Long Island City, about two years ago. He was convicted at his first trial, but carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which ordered a new trial. He is alleged to have been a member of the Buckley Street gang, which committed the robbery at the Augustin house.

Haas is a chemist, and is alleged to be the inventor of a gold cure for the liquor habit. His lawyers claim that royalties amounting to more than $80,000 are due him from the corporation that manufactures the medicine

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

BORE CRIPPLE HUSBAND TO SAFETY FROM FIRE

Wife Took Him in Her Arms and Jumped to Adjoining Roof.

OTHER THRILLING RESCUES

Woman Swung from Ledge at End of Rope of Bed Sheets and Drawn Through a Window.

Unable to face the stifling smoke that rolled up the stairway from a fire on the first floor of the two-story and attic brick house at 180 Forsyth Street, sandwiched between a small carpenter's shop and a big tenement, Mrs. Wolf Rosenbloom, who lived in the attic, took her helpless and crippled husband in her arms and jumped with him to the roof of the carpenter's shop, a few feet below. Other thrilling rescues marked the fire, which, while it did not do much damage, was dangerous because of the smoke.

The blaze started, from some unexplained cause, when everybody in the house was asleep. Samuel Nathan, sleeping in a front room on the second floor, woke shortly before 5 o'clock, to find smoke pouring into his room. He woke up Louis Moscom, his wife, and five children, living in rooms at the rear of his, and drove them out into the street in their night clothes.

Others who had been awakened by the noise rushed to the street, but Nathan remembered that there were people sleeping in the attic. He hurried to arouse them, but, choked by the smoke, he could not even cry "Fire!" He was overcome and fell down the steps, landing on his head, badly cutting it, but bringing him to his senses. He was near the street, but struggled up stairs again, arousing the Rosenblooms, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Kritchifey, and their boarder, Ida Bauer. He also woke up E. C. Vositu and his wife, Caroline, who were sleeping in the attic. He advised them to try the stairway, but they were driven back by the clouds of smoke and took to the windows. Nathan, by rolling down the stairs and crawling on his hands and knees on the floor, managed to reach the street.

The frightened people got to the roof of the carpenter's shop, to find the heat and smoke there even worse than in their own rooms. Policeman Alexander Schoonmaker of the Eldridge Street Station hurried to the roof of the other house, adjoining the carpenter's shop and only a little higher. With the aid of those below, who held up the cripple, he got Mr. Rosenbloom to the roof. The others on the roof were also helped to safety.

Vositu and his wife, being unable to reach the side windows through which the others had escaped, rushed to the front of the house and climbed to the gutter, eight inches wide and covered with ice. There they cried for help. This awakened Mr. and Mrs. Wisky, living on the fourth floor of the tenement. Seeing the peril of the Vositus, they pushed their bed against the windowsill. Then, while his wife held his legs, Wisky hung out over the sill. Vositu, seven feet below, jumped, caught his hands, and climbed over him to the window.

The two men next made a rope by twisting the bed sheets, and lowered one end to Mrs. Vositu, who, tying it about her, swung off the ledge and was drawn up to safety.

The firemen had been so delayed by the icy streets that they missed participating in the rescues. It did not take them long to put out the fire.

DASH THROUGH WALL OF FIRE.

Men Rescue Two Young Women in Greycourt Apartment House.

Grace and Frances Mercer, the young daughters of George W. Mercer, a real estate agent of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, narrowly escaped death in a fire that swept through their apartments in the Greycourt apartment house, 2,137 Seventh Avenue, yesterday morning.

Mr. Mercer and his daughters were in the parlor of their apartments on the third floor. Mr. Mercer struck a match to light a gas grate, when the head of the match flew off and fell among Turkish draperies. The young women were in the front part of the parlor, and the fire started between them and their father. The flames spread with such rapidity that the young women found themselves cut off from escape by the door.

While their father tried to stamp out the fire they threw up a front window and shouted "Fire!" John J. Lyons, a Light Inspector, of 1,763 Madison Avenue, and James Mooney, a Gas Inspector, of 266 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, who were passing, ran in, dashed through the flames, and carried out the young women, whose dresses were scorched by the fire as they passed it. They were taken to the street, uninjured. Mr. Mercer, abandoning his effort to check the fire, followed them. Other persons in the house escaped by way of the roof. The blaze caused about $5,000 damage.

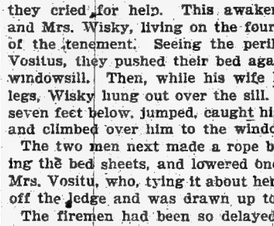

The man who understands the Magic of Dress is mindful of the details. He knows that dirty gloves will make a new coat look shabby.
No use to have dirty gloves.
We've a Good Glove at $1.
A better one at $1.50.
Fownes' from $1.50 to $2.50.
Dent's from $1.85 to $2.50.
(Every pair guaranteed.)

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Horner's Furniture

All the New Ideas:

NEWEST designs for Spring and Summer, in addition to the standard styles of the different historical periods down to those of the present day. A stock excelling in its variety of choice in all lines, and in all the features which insure the best and the most fashionable in Furniture at lowest possible cost.

Separate Departments devoted to BRASS BEDSTEADS (over 100 styles and patterns); also to MISSION and FLEMISH FURNITURE for dining room, smoking room, library and hall.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 W. 23d Street.

Wallach's Hats
830, 832 Columbus Av.
838, 840, 842 Bowery
644 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 123d
245 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

IF you are a $5 Hat man we undertake to match your Hat and suit your eye for $2.90. Perhaps you've been paying $4. Come here for $2.40. Maybe $3 has been your price. There you meet its equal at our Own Price $1.90
Furnishings on the Wallach Hat Price Plan.

Yesterday was a day for shoes that swim.
Whatever to-day is—who knows what to-morrow will be?
The only dry foot insurance lies in a waterproof shoe that's fit to wear as a walking shoe day in and day out.
The Dry Foot; heavy soles, leather lined, black calf.
$5.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

To-day, March 2. Attention!

A demonstration of sensational Value-Giving in The Men's Store of the Siegel Cooper Co.

$5 Your Choice $5

64 Men's Black Sack Suits, both single and double breasted, sizes from 34 to 40. Price, $5.

135 Men's Suits of Fancy Mixtures, single and double breasted, representing Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. Price, $5. All sizes in the assortment.

78 Extra Large and Stout Men's Suits, in neat patterns and dark colorings, sizes 39 to 46 breast, marked at the same price, $5.

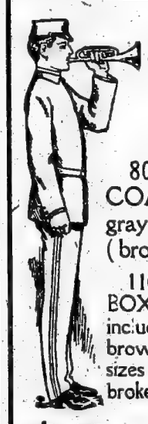

Last Call To-day. Overcoats.

80 LONG BELL COATS, in olive and gray heavy coatings (broken lots.)

110 MANHATTAN BOX OVERCOATS, including blacks, blues, browns and Oxfords, all sizes (even extra large) broken lots.

$5 Your Choice $5

THE PLAIN STATEMENTS OF THE SIEGEL COOPER STORE have attracted widespread attention among the men who pay heed to thoughtfulness, and naturally an unparalleled volume of trade has resulted.

The word "Guarantee" has an "elastic" explanation in many stores. ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION TO THE PURCHASER AT ALL HAZARDS, IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD HERE.

Last Call. Men's Sample Hats, AT $1.00 EACH.

380 Sample Hats of excellent quality. Fine Black and Brown DERBIES in all dimensions. ALPINES in all colors. Every hat bears a "Label" that guarantees best workmanship.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps mornings this week from 8:30 to 12 o'clock—thereafter single Stamps until closing hour.

THE ORIGINATORS SIEGEL COOPER CO. ACTUAL SIZE

AMUSEMENTS.

Sous les auspices de l'Ecole Berlitz.
CONFERENCE FRANCAISE,
Waldorf-Asteria, jeudi 10 mars, 8½ du soir. "LE TESTAMENT DU XIXe SIECLE," par Mr. Pierre Valmigere, Docteur ès lettres et en droit de l'Université de Paris. Cartes d'entrée obtenues gratuitement a THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Mad. Sq., (1,122 B'way,) N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn.

NEW AMSTERDAM Only Matinees Saturday.
For Four Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night at 8 and Two Weeks.
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
3d & 4th Weeks Repertoire. Seats on Sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50
RICHARD CARLE in the Brilliant Laughing Hit, THE TENDERFOOT

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Eves. 8. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2
Babes in Toyland LAST 3 WEEKS LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.

MURRAY HILL. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs., 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
THE CLIMBERS By CLYDE FITCH.
MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
MARIE DRESSLER & CO., Addie's Lions, York & Adams, Lew Sully, Blocksom & Burns, and others.

THE GOTHAM LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY. BOWERY BURLESQUERS.
125th & 3d av. 2 Great Farces, Bickel, Watson & Wrothe.

THE DEWEY LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO.
E. 14th St. TWO BURLESQUES. VAUDEVILLE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LULU GLASER
In "DOLLY VARDEN."

MATINEE DAILY RESD ORCH 25c HURTIG & SEAMON'S,
WEST 125TH ST. Kaufman Troupe, Ryan & Richfield, O'Brien & Havel, Etc.

AMERICAN. Ev. 8:30. Mat. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
Frid., Mch. 4th, 2nd Grand 1.50 Book Souvenir Next Week—"OUT OF THE FOLD."

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TIMES NAT. M. WILLS,
in the big hit, "A SON OF REST."

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MAT. THURS., MCH. 10.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL In her greatest Success MICE & MEN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK DALY'S THEATRE.
Matinees To-day & Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY, TWELFTH NIGHT,
in the Elizabethan manner.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7 AT 8 SHARP.
SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.
"THE MOST IMPRESSIVE HAMLET SINCE EDWIN BOOTH."
FORBES ROBERTSON AND GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in HAMLET
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
ELEANOR ROBSON TENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101ST TIME MARCH 28—SOUVENIRS.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
BELLEW RAFFLES, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
134TH TIME MARCH 15TH—SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. GLITTERING GLORIA LAST WEEK. TWELFTH NIGHT
NEXT MONDAY. (from the Knickerbocker Theatre.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, March 2, at 8—CARMEN. Calve (farewell appearance), Lemon, Naval, Campanari, Begue, Guardabassi. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30, (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Kloepfer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski, Seygard, and Sembrich (last appearance); Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Mat., March 5th, at 2—FAUST. Ackte (farewell), Walker, Bauermeister; Naval (farewell), Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Hinrichs.
Sat. Evg., March 5th, at 7:30, (2d Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE WALKUERE. Ternina, Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Mottl.
Sun. Evg., March 6, at 8:30. Pop. prices.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloist: Sembrich, Lemon, Bouton, Burgstaller, Journet. Conductor, Alfred Hertz.
Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, (3rd Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN)—SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, (4th Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Gadski, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
A MATINEE CYCLE OF DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN will be given on the following Afternoons: Mon., Apl. 18, "Rheingold"; Wed., Apl. 20, "Walkuere"; Fri., Apl. 22, "Siegfried"; Mon., Apl. 25, "Goetterdaemmerung." Sale of seats for entire cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES begins To-morrow at 9 A. M.. Prices: Orch. and Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc. Front, $7.50; Balc. Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
Extra MATINEE of PARSIFAL Sat., Apl. 23, at 11:30 A.M. Seat sale begins Tom'w, 9 A.M.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Sudermann's "HEIMATH," (Magda.) Thurs. Benefit Haenseler, "IM WEISSEN ROESSL."

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-DAY AT 3. Afternoons at 3. March 2—6—12.
Three Wagner Recitals with MME. NORDICA, WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PROGRAM FOR THIS AFTERNOON—
LOHENGRIN—A, Prelude (Holy Grail). B, Elsa's Dream. MME. NORDICA. C, Prelude to Act III.
TANNHAUSER—A, Overture; B, Dich theure Halle."
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN—A, Overture; B, Senta's Ballad—Mme. Nordica.
WALKURE—A, Introduction to Act II. and the "Cry of the Valkyrie," Mme. Nordica; B, Ride of the Valkyrie.
*** Res. seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's & agencies. Mangt. L. G. Charlton

CARNEGIE HALL.
Dr. Richard Strauss
THREE FESTIVAL CONCERTS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WETZLER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
and MME. PAULINE Strauss-de Ahna Soprano.
Thursday Evg., March 3, at 8:15.
Wednesday Aft., March 9th, at 2.
Wednesday Evg., March 16th, at 8:15.
(Under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.)
Res. Seats $1 to $2.50 at Box Office & Ditson's.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., March 4, at 2. Sat., March 5, at 8:15.
Conductor.....W. I. Safonoff.....of Moscow
Soloist.. Mme. Schumann-Heink. Contralto
Program: Symphony "Pathetique," Tschaikowsky; Recit. and Rondo, "Id

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; high south winds, shifting to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,899. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

SAID PORT ARTHUR MUST BE EVACUATED

Gen. Dragomiroff Insisted That the Step Was Necessary.

STUDENTS OPPOSE THE WAR.

Czar Forbids Patriotic Street Manifestations, Partly Owing to Fear of Counter-Manifestations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 3.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that Gen. Dragomiroff, ex-Governor General of Kieff and a well-known military authority, was summoned to St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberations in regard to the conduct of the war.

Gen. Dragomiroff severely criticised the policy of the Russian Government in the Far East and insisted that both the fleet and the army evacuate Port Arthur. He considered such a retreat was necessary in order to avoid greater disasters.

This advice was not welcomed and was energetically repudiated. Nevertheless in military circles Viceroy Alexieff is generally blamed, and it is considered that he has committed such blunders that probably the whole fleet will be lost.

The Czar has signed a decree instructing M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, to adopt strict measures against patriotic street manifestations. It is held that these demonstrations are not only often inappropriate, because they are held to celebrate imaginary victories, but that they are also likely to produce counter-manifestations.

It is well known that the police pay roughs to turn out and shout, and this has provoked the indignation of more enlightened people. Many are not only disgusted with such artificial and more or less drunken exhibitions, but are opposed to the war, and some have ventured to protest.

Students of the high schools and universities have objected to the addresses to the Czar in regard to the war drawn up by the professors. Similar protests have been made by pupils of the Engineering Institute and the St. Petersburg Polytechnic School. The attitude of the pupils of the High School for Women has caused the Government to close that establishment.

The anti-war feeling is very strong among the students.

MASSING AT PING-YANG.

Russians Learn That Strong Force of Japanese Is Assembling.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—An official dispatch received from Major Gen. Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's Chief of Staff, dated March 2, says:

"According to the reports of our patrols to Ping-yang and on the road to Gen-san, (Won-san,) there were no signs of the enemy. Ping-yang has been occupied by 6,000 Japanese, who include 200 cavalrymen. No particulars have been obtained concerning artillery.

"It has been learned that the Japanese bring troops by sea from Fu-san to Chinam-pho, (on Ping-yang Inlet,) whence they come to Ping-yang.

"Between 1,000 and 2,000 Korean troops have been sent to Ping-yang from Söul. Our patrols on Feb. 28 were within twelve versts (eight miles) of Ping-yang, and report that the Japanese have fortified the town. The enemy's troops are arriving daily.

"At Port Arthur and in Manchuria all is calm. According to Korean reports a detachment of 2,500 Japanese, without artillery, landed at Sengchen (Hueng-Seng) north of Cape Bruat?) on Feb. 19 and marched toward Southern Manchuria.

"There have been heavy snowfalls at Port Arthur and in Manchuria recently. At Port Arthur there were 10 degrees of frost, and Vladivostok had a heavy snowstorm."

In another report, dated March 2, Gen. Pflug says:

"According to additional information which has reached me, our patrols, having passed the night twelve versts (eight miles) from Ping-yang, approached that town on the morning of Feb. 29. They were closely pressing a Japanese patrol of seven officers.

"Lieut. Lonchakoff attacked this patrol with three Cossacks, forcing it to retreat at a gallop toward the gates of the town.

"The presence of our patrols near Ping-yang caused great alarm, and soon the enemy's sharpshooters manned the wall and towers and opened fire, expecting an attack. According to the report our patrols approached within 700 paces of the town, which they found to be surrounded by both old and new ramparts. These, however, were not yet occupied by the enemy, and it is supposed that the Japanese have not more than 1,000 men in Ping-yang."

A dispatch from Vladivostok, dated today, says that, according to private reports there, three Japanese detachments of 800 men each recently landed at Chiung-Chan, Korea, about 130 miles north of Won-san, (Gen-San,) with the supposed object of reaching the valley of the Tumen River and threatening Hun-Chun, Manchuria, (nine miles north of the Korean boundary and about eight miles west of Vladivostok.

A fleet of ten Japanese warships was recently sighted on the horizon off Vladivostok. They were believed to be reserve vessels, not powerful enough to blockade Vladivostok or endanger the Russian first-class cruisers whose base is that port.

LONDON, March 3.—A mile and a quarter of the Siberian Railroad, according to Tokio reports, has been destroyed in the Ninguta district, between Vladivostok and Harbin.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard cables that the Russians are fortifying strongly points south of Mukden. Thousands of coolies, who are working day and night on the ramparts and intrenchments of Hai-Cheng, are compelled to labor without pay.

TOKIO, March 2.—It has been learned here that the Russians have occupied the telegraph offices at An-ju and Yong-pyon, north of Ping-yang. They have imprisoned the district Governor and have confiscated official papers. The Russian force near An-ju numbers only about forty men. The main Russian force is concentrated at Liao-yang.

The Russians near An-tung aggregate 2,000. No important engagement is expected south of the Yalu River, which, it is believed, the Russians will make their main line of defense.

PORT ARTHUR HAS RESPITE.

Japanese Warships Not Seen There for Three Days.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—In a dispatch to the Czar, Viceroy Alexieff says:

"Admiral Stark, telegraphing from Port Arthur to-day, March 2, says the enemy did not appear off Port Arthur on either Feb. 28, Feb. 29, or March 1.

"Reconnoisances made by cruisers and torpedo boats over a radius of sixty miles from Port Arthur also failed to discover the enemy's vessels."

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The landing in force of the Japanese on the Liao-Tung Peninsula and the beginning of the land investment of Port Arthur will not take place for a fortnight, according to advices received here from what are believed to be reliable sources.

It was expected that the attack upon the fortress would take place yesterday or today, but these later advices, without explaining the reason for the delay, show that there has been a change in the original plans.

Army officers here think that the Japanese have decided that, with the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the outside world cut, thus preventing supplies from reaching the place, two weeks' privation will render the final assault easier.

Moreover, as Port Arthur can be safely left as it is for the time being, the Japanese troops may be employed instead in Northern Korea and near the Yalu River, where they are now most needed.

WANT TO JOIN JAPANESE.

Chinese Generals Said to Have Asked Permission to Aid Them.

PARIS, March 3.—In a dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, a correspondent of the Matin says it is rumored that the Chinese Generals Ma and Thiang have asked permission to ally themselves with the Japanese.

"It is now certain," the correspondent continues, "that at the beginning of hostilities the Japanese wanted to land troops at a point near Shan-hai-Kwan, and that the Chinese prevented them.

"Large numbers of alleged Chinese pilgrims are assembling along the Mongolian frontier of Manchuria, and Gen. Nadoroff is watching their movements."

CHINESE ATTACK RUSSIANS?

Report of a Severe Battle with Bandits Near Niu-Chwang.

LONDON, MARCH 3.—From Yin-Kow comes an unconfirmed report that 500 bandits, armed with modern rifles, have attacked a Russian post to the west of Hai-Cheng, thirty-two miles east by north of Niu-Chwang.

There was severe fighting, it is said, and both sides lost heavily.

This report is discredited at Yin-Kow, but if it is true it indicates that a serious danger is confronting Russia in these well-armed brigand bands.

According to The Daily Mail's account of this affair six Japanese were found among the bandits killed. This would tend to show that the Japanese are organizing the bands.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO MALTA.

LONDON, March 2.—Orders were issued to-day to dispatch 2,000 troops to reinforce the British garrison at Malta.

It is believed that this movement is made to facilitate the reinforcing of the stations in China later, should necessity arise.

Four hundred troops were also ordered to China to raise the stations there to war strength.

HER DEATH A MYSTERY.

Miss Nicholas Taken Home Ill by Unknown Woman.

Capt. Handy of the West Twentieth Street Station and Coroner Scholer are investigating the circumstances surrounding the death late last night of Miss Catherine Nicholas, twenty-six years old, of 276 Eighth Avenue.

Miss Nicholas had gone out shopping in the afternoon. She did not return at dinner time and this was regarded as strange. About 9 o'clock a hansom cab was driven up in front of the house and a strange woman got out. She notified Miss Nicholas's two brothers that their sister had been taken ill. The two brothers took her into the house. Dr. Erskine of the New York Hospital was called and Miss Nicholas died a few minutes later.

Dr. Erskine refused to make any statement as to the probable cause of death. Coroner Scholer has ordered an autopsy. The police treated the case in a mysterious manner.

Latest Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3, 2 A. M.—Arrived—Steamer Cedric, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

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LOCAL CONGRESSMEN BLOCK NEW POST OFFICE

New York Delegation Splits After Reaching an Agreement.

HOT ROW AT A HEARING

Only Hope for the City's New Building Lies with Senate—Douglas and Dunwell Cause the Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—So far as the House is concerned, the present plan for a new Post Office in New York was blocked to-day in a sensational manner, after an unexpected scene in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. This result was effected by two members of the New York delegation, Messrs. Douglas and Dunwell.

It would be too much to say that the bill is dead. The Senate has still to act, and it is hoped that that body will pass it as an item in the Sundry Civil bill, and will be able to protect it in conference. It has, however, no longer any chance in the House, and will have to depend on its Senatorial backers.

The Appropriations Committee is not disposed to favor a new Post Office. Chairman Hemenway wants nothing done about it in this Congress. But he is aware of the fight that is to be made for it in the Senate and is weakening. The New York delegation, aware of this situation, determined to present a united front.

A caucus was held at which it was unanimously determined to insist on the purchase of the Pennsylvania site and the leasing of the New York Central site. Messrs. Douglas and Dunwell attended this caucus and promised their adherence to this line of action, as did all the others.

To-day was set for a hearing before the sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Hemenway, Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, and Mr. Pierce of Tennessee. The plan of action was that the New Yorkers, knowing Mr. Hemenway's position and the fact that he was weakening, should demand the new Post Office as a right.

Mr. Sulzer served notice that New York's demand must be heard this time, and that the hour for delay was past. The other speakers followed in the same line, though more moderately. Mr. Hemenway evidently felt concerned. Suddenly relief came to him from an unexpected quarter.

First Mr. Douglas and then Mr. Dunwell arose and attacked both the Pennsylvania and New York Central sites, proposing that a new site be selected for a General Post Office somewhere between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets.

The revolt of Douglas and Dunwell came like a bombshell in the camp of the New Yorkers, and Mr. Hemenway was obviously much relieved. Thereafter, whenever anything was said in behalf of immediate action, Mr. Hemenway would grin and remind the speaker that New York was not united, and that he favored delay until the plan of Douglas and Dunwell could be considered.

The other New Yorkers in the delegation attacked the position of Douglas and Dunwell, and what was intended as an imposing demonstration of the demand of united New York, which Congress must hear, degenerated into an acrid exchange of heated words between the two insurgents and their dismayed colleagues. Mr. Hemenway at last sardonically interrupted a hot dispute between Douglas and Sulzer by telling them that New York should settle its quarrels outside the committee room.

The delegation broke up in an extremely bad humor, and all with the settled conviction that the plan for a new Post Office building for New York was dead in the House and that its only hope was in the Senate.

One of the supporters of the new Post Office said that a real estate syndicate in Douglas's district had an option on two blocks located somewhere between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets and Sixth and Lexington Avenues.

$75,000 FOR LIQUOR SELLING.

Texas Man May Have Cumulative Sentence of Sixty-three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 2.—The Grand Jury of Bell County is making a fierce crusade against violation of the State local option law, which is in operation in that county. More than 2,300 indictments have been returned against illicit liquor sellers, and of the total number 1,147 bills are against one man, Plimpton Morgan.

In each conviction he is being assessed money penalties amounting to $65, making the total penalties approximate $75,000. In addition to the fines, his cumulative sentences reach a total of more than sixty-three years' imprisonment. Unless the Governor shall pardon him, Morgan will be in prison for life.

ANARCHY IN SANTO DOMINGO.

United States Government Puzzled to Know What to Do.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Administration is puzzled to know how to deal with Santo Domingo. Every report that comes from the island indicates the existence there of a state approaching anarchy.

If there were a capable Government the State Department would call upon it to preserve the peace and protect American interests. But it is said there is no such Government, and the department is loath to embark upon a policy of policing the island.

The Administration realizes that foreign interests are looking to the United States to relieve their own Governments of the necessity of taking hold in Santo Domingo.

STORM ISOLATES OSWEGO.

County Towns Without Fuel and Trains Stalled in Snow Drifts.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—For forty-eight hours this city has been in the grasp of a blizzard, which paralyzed railroad traffic and practically cut off this section from the outside world. The city streets are piled with huge drifts of snow and street car lines have been abandoned.

In the eastern part of the county many towns are without fuel and the suffering is intense. Passenger trains which left this city Monday are stalled in the open country, and passengers have been obliged to walk to the nearest station. Mails are being conveyed by teams from this city to the principal towns in the county until railroad traffic is resumed.

Florida and Augusta, Ga., and the Mountains of Western North Carolina.
Best reached via the Penn. R. R. and Southern Railway; the route of the Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

MEXICAN BRIGANDS' RAID.

Brother of Railroad Official Carried Across the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 2.—Daniel Cushing, a brother of E. B. Cushing, Superintendent of Maintenance of Way of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was kidnapped last night at a remote point in West Texas by a band of Mexican brigands.

He was carried across the Rio Grande into Mexico, where he is being held for ransom. The amount demanded is not yet known.

Cushing was operating a pumping station for the railroad on the banks of the Devils River, in a remote part of West Texas. He had held this position for several months for the benefit of his health.

When he was missed this morning by the section men, an investigation was made. In his room in the pumping plant was found a note, written and signed by him. It stated that he had been overpowered during the night by a band of men who said that they intended to carry him off and hold him until money was paid for his release.

The alarm was at once given by the section men, and the railroad company sent a special train to the scene with a posse of officers and a detachment of State regulars, who were ordered out by Gov. Lanham. The trail was taken up at once and has been followed across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

It is believed that the bandits have taken refuge in the mountains in Mexico, and that it will be difficult to capture them. A more desolate and remote region than that where the kidnapping occurred could hardly be found. The country is difficult to travel over and is sparsely settled.

GAMBLERS BANK HUGE SUMS.

Jerome Tells of Up-State Institution That Handles Their Business.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—District Attorney Jerome let out more interesting gambling secrets at the hearing to-day before the Assembly Codes Committee on the bill prepared by him compelling witnesses to testify in gambling cases when assured of immunity from prosecution.

The admitted purpose of the bill is to enable Mr. Jerome to have a new indictment found against Richard Canfield. At the hearing before the Senate committee a week ago Mr. Jerome told of a "drunken kid" who had lost over $400,000 in one night's play in Canfield's New York establishment. To-day he said:

"In one of these big places I found the note of a Lieutenant of the United States Navy for $500. The amount of money which is banked by the proprietors of some of these big places is almost incredible. It is not necessary now to furnish the name of the up-State banking concern through which the checks of the biggest game in New York go, nor is it necessary to give the name of the last indorsee of one post-dated check for a very large amount which was drawn for a gambling debt, but it may be necessary in the future to bring out these facts.

"If you are content that I should confine my efforts to the prosecution of stuss games and the like, don't pass the bill. But if you think there should be even-handed justice in the matter, you will put the closing out of the big fellows squarely up to me and Police Commissioner McAdoo.

"Perhaps these big gambling houses are no more crooked than some of the financial institutions we have heard about recently but they are just as crooked, and that is saying a whole lot."

The bank to which Mr. Jerome referred as having cashed checks taken in by the biggest of New York's gambling establishments is located at a well-known Summer resort. Several well-known Republican and Democratic politicians are known to be stockholders in the concern.

SURVIVES THREE-STORY FALL.

"I'm Not Hurt, Mamma," Little Girl's First Words.

Margaret Waddington, eight years old, of 356 Central Avenue, Jersey City, fell from a third-story window yesterday. Her mother, who saw her fall, ran down stairs, expecting to find her dead. She was no less surprised than relieved to see the girl standing near the gate.

"I'm not hurt, mamma," she chirped. "First I struck the clothesline and bounced on to the fire escape, and then I went down to the ground. I hit the fire escape pretty hard, and maybe I bent it."

Three years ago, while her parents lived in Hoboken, the child fell from a fourth-story window, and a year ago, in Bowers Street, Jersey City, she fell from a third-story window without sustaining any injury.

STOLEN POISON KILLS THREE.

Soldiers Would Not Believe That Wood Alcohol Was Deadly.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 2.—Thomas O'Brien, Morris O'Connor, and John Reynolds, soldiers stationed at Fort Terry, Plum Island, are dead, and John Walsh and William Harrigan are confined to the military hospital with no hope of recovery as the result of drinking wood alcohol.

Proprietor Piskell of the military barber shop, where the men secured the poison, is under arrest pending an investigation.

The five men obtained some liquor Monday, and after it had been drunk they desired to get another supply. They visited Piskell's barber shop to secure alcohol. Piskell told them that wood alcohol was deadly poison. The soldiers seemed to take this information as a joke, and managed to secure a quantity of the poison.

AGREEMENT AS TO TIBET.

Neither Russia Nor Britain to Menace the Country's Independence.

PARIS, March 2.—The Liberté publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the British Ambassador there has transmitted to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff the answer of Great Britain to the Russian protest against Col. Younghusband's expedition to Tibet.

The further announcement is made that Great Britain has bound herself not to menace the independence of Tibet and that Russia has given a like assurance.

Police Shake-Up at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 2.—The Police Commissioners to-night ordered a shake-up of the police force, to take effect at 8 o'clock next Friday morning. The Detective Bureau, which for some years has consisted of a Detective Sergeant, in charge, and five detectives, is abolished, and all the men remanded to uniform duty. A number of other special details were abolished. As a result every man on the force, from Capt. Woodruff down, will do uniform duty.

Do not delay
about making your sleeping car reservation on the Seaboard Florida Limited. Leaves New York daily at 12:55 P. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

PARALYTIC DIED ON SEEING MOTHER KILLED

She Had Gone to Visit Him and Was Run Down by a Train.

SON SAW HER FROM A WINDOW

Family of Aliens in Orange Were Planning a Reunion on Her Eightieth Birthday.

ORANGE, N. J., March 2.—An aged woman from New York, who had come to East Orange this afternoon to visit her son, who was a paralytic, was struck and killed by a train on the Lackawanna Road at the Halstead Street crossing, at the east end of the Brick Church station this evening. Her son, helpless in a chair, sat at a second-story window of his home overlooking the railroad track from the east end of the station, witnessed the accident to his mother and died within an hour.

The woman killed was Mrs. Amanda Z. Allen, wife of Henry A. Allen of 1,290 Madison Avenue, New York. She came to East Orange this afternoon to visit her son, William H. Allen, of 22 Halstead Street, a retired stationer, who for the last three years had been almost helpless as a result of paralysis.

Her mission to her son's home this afternoon was to arrange for a family gathering at his home next week to celebrate her eightieth birthday. The gathering was to have been held at the son's home, because of his inability to attend it, if held elsewhere.

After the arrangements had been completed Mrs. Allen left the house and walked across Railroad Avenue to make the crossing at Halstead Street, which led to the extension of the station platform. As she crossed the avenue she turned to wave her hand to her son who sat watching her from a second-story window.

One of the gates at the Halstead Street crossing was broken recently and has not been repaired. A train was approaching from New York, and was well under control as it was to stop at the station. Mrs. Allen walked past the broken gate and onto the east-bound track. Seeing her danger the engineer of the west-bound train partly stopped, and Mrs. Allen stopped when the whistle was sounded. When she stopped the engineer proceeded.

After a moment's hesitation Mrs. Allen started to run ahead, and was struck by the engine and thrown against a telegraph pole. Her skull was fractured and several ribs broken. She died a few minutes later. Her son, who had viewed the whole scene, was overcome and became unconscious almost immediately, dying inside of an hour.

ODELL'S SHIPYARD MOVE.

Governor Withdrew Bonds He Had Intended to Sell.

Gov. Odell's block of $188,000 first mortgage United States Shipbuilding Company bonds, which have rested in the Newburg Bank for the greater part of the time since their purchase, were scheduled for sale at Adrian H. Muller's stock and bond auction up to late in the afternoon of Tuesday. Then at the last minute they were withdrawn.

The opinion was expressed in the Street that the Governor had determined to rid himself of the possibility of being accused of using official influence to force a settlement. Since his interests have been openly in the custody of Edward Lauterbach there has been evidenced in financial circles much interest in the step that the Governor would take, whether in the way of backing a legislative investigation or pressing for settlement of his own losses in a private action.

The conclusion of yesterday's development was taken to be in favor of the former supposition. The withdrawal of the bonds was taken by those informed of the Governor's position simply as meaning that he did not consider the time ripe as yet for the introduction of the resolution which Senator Brackett has drawn and shown to some of his friends. That resolution is said to call for a legislative investigation of the whole shipbuilding matter.

Closely following the official notice that the reorganization plan for the shipbuilding company had been declared operative, notice was sent out yesterday by counsel for the Reorganization Committee that March 10 would be the last date on which bonds could be deposited in support of the plan. There is now 81 per cent. of the bonds on deposit, and enough others are practically bound to the committee's plan to make the assured total well within a million of the total outstanding bonds.

TROLLEY CRUSHES POLICEMAN.

Bridge Accident Victim Dying—Another Man Hurt in Crowd.

Terribly crushed by a trolley car on the Brooklyn Bridge last night while he was on duty, Policeman James J. McHugh of the bridge squad lies dying in the Brooklyn Hospital. About 8:30 o'clock McHugh stepped across the trolley tracks on the south roadway to speak to Roundsman Simonstad on the promenade. He was midway between the Brooklyn tower and the anchorage.

Car 2,940 of the Seventh Avenue line came along at a swift clip from Manhattan. McHugh tried to get away, but the car bore down upon him and crushed him against the stanchions which separate the trolley tracks from those on which the elevated railroad is operated.

Roundsman Simonstad condemned the motorman, Lawrence Rapjo, for speeding his car so that he did not have control of it.

In a rush of the crowd at the loop at the Manhattan end of the bridge about 6 o'clock, James Faulkner, a middle-aged man, of 1,481 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was crushed against a car. Several of his ribs and his breast bone were fractured. He was severely bruised.

BIG NAMES FOR SMALL FOUR.

Kentucky Quadruplets Start Life Under Famous Nomenclature.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Mrs. Lura Wyman, wife of one of the largest land owners in Central Kentucky, gave birth today to quadruplets. Mr. Wyman an hour later named them Grover Cleveland Wyman, Marcus Hanna Wyman, Theodore Roosevelt Wyman, and Willie Bryan Wyman.

The last is a girl, hence the slight familiarity taken with the Nebraskan's name. The Wymans live on a large stock farm four miles from Midway, in the heart of a rich section.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

A bottle of Piso's Cure will often prevent pneumonia. Try it. At druggists, 25c.—Adv.

CARNEGIE'S OFFER REFUSED.

American Society of Civil Engineers Won't Share Union Building.

The American Society of Civil Engineers last evening, by a vote of 1,139 to 662, decided not to become one of the constituent societies in the occupancy and control of the proposed Union Engineering Building, for the erection of which Andrew Carnegie has promised to give $1,500,000.

In February, 1903, Mr. Carnegie offered to build a one-million-dollar structure for the joint use of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Engineers' Club.

A few weeks ago Mr. Carnegie added $500,000 to the original offer. With the exception of the Civil Engineers, all the organizations, it is understood, are ready to accept the building under the conditions named by Mr. Carnegie. The Civil Engineers own a building on West Fifty-seventh Street near Seventh Avenue.

USED H. P. WHITNEY'S NAME.

Prisoners Accused of Swindling Many Automobile Companies.

Two men were locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night charged with being suspicious persons. The police say that the men had been using the name of Harry Payne Whitney. They said they were Frank Daly of 318 West Thirty-ninth Street and James Fogarty of 217 West Forty-second Street.

Patrolman Bauldauf told Magistrate Whitman in the West Side Court that he had received information that the prisoners had made victims of many automobile companies. He said that Daly had represented himself as Harry Payne Whitney at the Windsor Automobile Company, at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. There he rented space, Patrolman Bauldauf said, under Mr. Whitney's name. Previously Forgarty was to have collected a commission from the management on representing himself as Mr. Whitney's representative. Daly had never claimed the space he had rented. The men were held for examination.

WHITNEY'S TAXABLE ESTATE.

That in This State Estimated at $11,000,000 by the Executor.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 2.—Harry Payne Whitney, executor of the late William C. Whitney, yesterday filed with the Surrogate of Nassau County a provisional estimate of the value of the estate liable to taxation in this State.

The affidavit fixes the amount of real estate at $1,000,000 and places the value of the personal estate at ten millions.

A detailed inventory will probably be filed later, although the exact date for doing this is not settled.

MAYOR MAY REMOVE PALLAS.

Incensed Over Contracts for Advertising Signs on Park Fences.

Reports were afloat last night in political circles to the effect that Mayor McClellan is considering the advisability of asking Park Commissioner John J. Pallas, the head of the board, to resign and give way to another labor leader. The trouble is all over the letting by Commissioner Pallas of the contracts for placing sign advertisements on the fence about the new public library at Fifth Avenue between Forty-second and Fortieth Streets.

Mayor McClellan, it is understood, is much incensed at the discussion that has been brought about by this affair. None of the parties interested would have anything to say on the subject.

BALTIMORE'S CASH GRATITUDE.

City Council Asked for $2,500 for Widow of New York Fireman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—At to-night's session of the City Council an ordinance was introduced to appropriate $2,500 for the benefit of the family of Mark Kelly, the New York fireman, who died of pneumonia contracted while on duty at the Baltimore fire. Of this sum $2,000 is to be given in cash for Mrs. Kelly and $500 is to be devoted to the education of her children.

The ordinance will probably pass.

Material additions were made to-day to the popular subscription fund, which has now reached about $450. Many letters are received encouraging the movement and a substantial sum will doubtless be raised for the widow.

TWO UP-STATE BANKS SUSPEND

Cleveland and Parish Banks Said to Have Been Robbed by a Cashier.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—The Farmers' Exchange Bank at Cleveland and the Parish Exchange Bank at Parish, Oswego County, both operated by Potter & Marsden, have suspended business.

It is reported here that the embarrassment of the two banks was caused by a defalcation. The man responsible, cashier of one of the banks, is said to have fled. Besides several thousand dollars missing, it is alleged that he cashed many checks in Syracuse.

The Cleveland bank had $30,000 on deposit, and the Parish bank $11,000. The latter had lent $8,000.

Many farmers are losers, and $3,300 town money was on deposit in the Parish bank.

The Farmers' Exchange Bank was established in 1882, and the Parish Exchange Bank in 1892.

ODELL IS SELF-INVITED.

Authoritatively Stated He Asked for Interview with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In connection with the proposed visit to Washington of Gov. Odell, it is authoritatively stated that the Governor is not coming on the invitation of the President, but on his own initiative.

RECORDER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Broadway Policeman Dragged Him from in Front of a Horse.

Recorder Goff had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday while crossing Broadway at the corner of Franklin Street. He was on his way to the Criminal Courts Building at the time and got half way across the street when a gray horse attached to a delivery wagon dashed toward him. He raised his arm to shield himself from danger, and tried to get out of the way.

Just then a policeman attached to the Broadway squad grabbed him and drew him to the curb out of danger. The Recorder thanked the policeman and then proceeded to the Court House.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

DEATH IN COLLAPSE OF HOTEL SKELETON

Fall of 46th Street Structure Kills Fourteen.

MRS. F. L. STORRS A VICTIM

Building Inspectors Had Lodged Many Complaints Against the Method of Erecting the Darlington.

The giant steel skeleton of the Darlington Apartment Hotel, which since last Fall has been in process of erection on the north side of Forty-sixth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, collapsed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon without warning, carrying with it nearly every one of the workmen engaged on the ten stories that had been raised.

Emergency Contractor Dunn said last night at 11 o'clock that his men had discovered seven bodies in the sub-cellar on the west side of the building, and that two more were known to be pinned under the wreckage on the east side. These, with the bodies at that time recovered, made the death list fourteen.

The crash came with the suddenness of an explosion, but the mighty roar of the hundreds of tons of falling metal lasted for several seconds. Shrieks and groans rose through the swirling dust that enveloped the wreckage. As the cloud slowly settled it was seen that the buildings on all sides had been greatly damaged, most of all the Patterson, a ten-story apartment hotel at 58 and 60 West Forty-seventh Street, immediately in the rear, where the dining room had been wrecked by the crashing steel, and Mrs. Frank L. Storrs of Rye, N. Y., a transient guest, had been killed as she sat at luncheon in an alcove.

For many blocks in all directions the appalling roar of the building's fall drowned the noises of the city streets, and people rushed headlong from their homes, thinking their own walls were tumbling about their ears. In a few minutes the block where the ruin stood was besieged by thousands, wondering what had happened, and the reserves of six police stations were called out to preserve order.

An alarm was turned in as a precautionary measure, and Chief Croker responded with the engines, while Inspector McLoughlin hurried to the scene, and took command of the small army of police. Ambulances were called from Roosevelt, Flower, Bellevue, J. Hood Wright Memorial, New York, and Gouverneur Hospitals, and their clanging bells, with those of the engines, added to the confusion of the scene. Through the thickening throngs half a dozen priests from St. Patrick's Cathedral forced their way to aid the Fire Chaplains in performing the last offices of the Church for the dying.

Occupying the lots 57 and 59 West Forty-sixth Street, the new hotel extended back about 150 feet to the rear wall of the Patterson. All this great area in a moment was filled with a mass of tangled, twisted steel and iron as high as the second-story windows of the adjoining brownstone dwellings.

DAMAGED BY WRECKAGE.

On the west side is the home of Harold Brown. The upper corner of that building was demolished in the fall of the hotel skeleton, and the cornice overhung the street, causing the police and firemen to keep at a distance as they passed to and fro. On the other side a similar building is used as a private school by A. Walpole Crigie. The students have recess from 1 until 2 o'clock, and no one was in the building at the time of the disaster. The roof was broken by the falling debris, but the most damage was done to the Patterson. Its fire escapes were left hanging down the gaunt wall, in which was a wide gash. On the fifth floor and below that point practically every window was demolished, even the sashes being carried away. The house of E. L. Parker, a lawyer, at 62 West Forty-seventh Street, was also somewhat battered in the rear, the telephone booth being destroyed. The servants were badly frightened.

Cries and groans came up through the tangled wreckage for half an hour after the building fell, but only those who were nearest the surface could be reached. Eight men, the first to be rescued, were carried into the house of Mrs. F. D. Schier, at 60 West Forty-sixth Street, where one died.

Through interstices at the southwest corner of the wreck the rescuers reached Harold Clark, twenty-five years old, timekeeper on the work, lying pinned down by a girder across his legs, the same beam having killed two men whose bodies were beside him. Chaplains Ackerly and Smith of the Fire Department went to him. He declined Father Smith's offer of spiritual service, saying he was an Episcopalian, and Mr. Ackerly comforted him. Driver Gleason of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital ambulance lowered a bottle of stimulants to Clark by a bandage twisted into the form of a rope, and he was finally extricated through a hole cut through the foundations of Mr. Brown's house and the wrecked hotel. It was found that his injuries were slight, and he was sent to his home, at 9 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in a carriage. He looked at his watch as they helped him out.

"Just three hours and a half in that hole," he said. He was badly shaken by his terrible experience.

Clark was very pale and weak, but did not appear to have been injured. The firemen advised him to go to a hospital, however. Dr. L. J. Walton, Jr., took him in his private ambulance to the office of the Walton Oxygen Works at 509 Fifth Avenue, where he was given stimulants and was otherwise treated so that he was able to leave for his home within an hour. He said:

"I had just left Frank Allison on the ninth floor and had gone into the cellar. As I entered my little office there came a crash, and the next thing I knew I was knocked flat on my back and found myself unable to move. I was boxed up as if in a coffin. My arms were free, and I took out my watch, and by the glimmer of light that came through portions of the wreckage could see the time. I kept my watch in my hand, and every minute seemed to be bringing death nearer to me. I thought of fire and of the horrors of being burned alive, and expected every moment to see the glare of the flames. Then I heard the cheery voices of the firemen and the priests, and later I could hear the men working in the cellar next door. As the firemen made

their way through the wall they shouted to me to keep quiet and I would be saved. I could hear the pounding of their battering rams and axes on the wall. I cried to them: "I don't care much for myself, but, for God's sake, save me for the sake of my wife and two little children." Soon after that I was pulled out, head first.

"I don't know what became of poor Frank Allison. I didn't hear any cries, and I don't think any one was near.

James Halpin, thirty-nine years old, of 797 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, foreman for Pole & Schwandtner of 76 William Street, the contractors on the steel work of the building, was on the fifth floor just five minutes before the collapse, when he was called to the telephone. To that he owes his life. He was on the ground floor at the instrument when the walls began to sway and he dashed out. He was arrested by order of Coroner Scholer and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station on a charge of criminal negligence.

ENORMOUS WEIGHT PILED UP.

Halpin was first taken into a drug store at the corner of Sixth Avenue and closely questioned by Coroner Scholer, Acting District Attorney Rand and Assistant District Attorney Train, and by Inspector McLaughlin. He said that there had been ninety-three loose steel beams, enough for the entire flooring of the tenth floor, piled on the ninth floor close to the derrick. He also said that there had been an enormous quantity of cement and fireproofing material piled on the fifth floor by the Roebling Construction Company, which had the contract for the fireproofing of the structure.

This gave rise to the first theory as to the cause of the catastrophe, indicating that it was similar to the wreck of the Ireland Building, at South Fifth Avenue and Third Street, in August, 1895, when ten men lost their lives. However, when Chief Croker was asked yesterday what in his opinion caused the collapse of the Darlington he replied bluntly "faulty construction." Complaint after complaint had been filed with the Building Department against the hotel.

Halpin said there were between twenty and twenty-four men in the building, and that he had last seen Frederick Mohn, foreman for the Roebling Company, on the ninth floor. It was impossible that he could have escaped, he said. There were also in the building foremen for the steam fitters and for the plumbers. The names of these men he did not know.

Meanwhile there was a panic in the Patterson. Tenants rushed down from their rooms, but were assured by A. J. Patterson, the owner, that the danger was past. Women and at least one man became hysterical in the corridors. Those in the dining room, a one-story extension, had narrow escapes. Mrs. Storrs, whose home is in Rye, N. Y., had taken a place in the alcove with Mrs. Minot J. Savage, where Ernest Meyer, a waiter, was serving them as the crash came. Mrs. Savage fled while the ruin fell all about her. She went to her husband, the Rev. Dr. Savage, who was ill in their rooms above.

Meyer, the waiter, was extricated in a semi-conscious condition after about half an hour. He was a mass of cuts and bruises and was attended by Dr. Harold Barclay, whose office is in the Patterson. Rallying a little from the shock, he asked: "Did the other lady get out?"

The hotel men, police, and firemen attacked the heap of wreckage that marked the spot where the alcove had been. They came upon Mrs. Storrs's body after another half hour. She was about forty-five years old, and Mr. Patterson said he knew little of her and could only say that her husband had sailed for Europe last week.

Steam rising in a steady column on the east side of the Darlington wreckage lent color to the first stories that the building had been demolished by the explosion of the boiler of a hoisting engine. This was denied by Patrick Murphy of 364 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the engineer, who said that the machinery was all right when he ran from it for his life, though it had doubtless been crushed in the collapse. Murphy and the following workmen, who escaped uninjured, were detained by the police as witnesses: Benzo Janto, 3 Barrow Street; Paul Lavany, 313 East Fifty-fourth Street; John Russell, 100 James Street, Brooklyn; John Swist, 57 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn; Frank Benzkoski, 313 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Justin Hurin of 130 Avenue C.

Coroner Scholer said that he had called upon the police to arrest Contractor Schwandtner.

SAW THE BUILDING FALL.

Assistant District Attorney Train found a valuable witness in Norn Warren, a waitress in his home at 28 West Forty-seventh Street. She was looking out of a rear window at the very moment of the disaster, and first saw the derrick on the ninth floor, which held a heavy load of beams, reel and fall. She saw many bodies flying in midair, she said, as the great structure sank earthward.

Magistrate Barlow, who was visiting a friend at 17 West Forty-sixth Street when the Darlington structure caved in, scouted the idea of an explosion. He said:

"I heard no explosion, but just a rasping noise as if some one were putting in a quantity of coal by means of an iron chute. This was followed by a crash as the building material struck the ground."

Slow and tedious was the work of clearing the wreckage. So bent and intertwined were the fallen beams, each weighing many hundredweight, that the workers had to study the position of each carefully before they attempted to remove it, and by nightfall, when great calcium lights were set up in Forty-sixth Street, and in one of the wrecked rooms of the Patterson to supplement flaring gasoline torches placed at intervals about the ruins, the wreckers had made a hardly perceptible impression upon the mass.

Such was the tangle that derricks could not be erected, and the method seemed to be as soon as a free beam was discovered to attach a hawser to it, when a score or more of men would haul it out by sheer muscular effort. It was said that even with the greater headway that may be expected as the work progresses, the bottom of the excavation can hardly be reached for days to come.

Among the mournful spectators about the place was Charles R. Allison of the Allison Realty Company, who was seeking tidings of his brother, Frank J. Allison, who had telephoned to him at the main office of the company in the Park Row Building at about 1 o'clock that he had reached the Darlington and that he would spend the afternoon overseeing the big job. As the hours went by Mr. Allison's hope faded. "If he had got away he would surely have heard of the accident and let us know," he said.

TELLS OF MORE VICTIMS.

Among the first to be rescued was Ciro Verta of 331 East Twelfth Street. He is a laborer and was working in the cellar. There were between ten and twelve men there, he said, and of these he believed that only two, Domenico Siro and Archangelo Ferrando, had escaped.

B. Charles conducts a tailoring establishment at 56 West Forty-sixth Street, and carried five slightly injured men into his place. One of his employes was looking at the building as it fell, and said that he first saw the top girders swing, and for a moment it was doubtful whether they would fall inward or crash down into the street.

Dr. Blackwell of Bellevue and Fireman McDermott of Engine No. 65 worked together at great personal risk in pulling several men out of the edges of the ruin. Among the priests who aided the injured were Fathers McGinnity, Martin, Hughes, Murphy, and Sinnott of the Cathedral, and the Rev. W. A. B. Homes of St. Peter's. Health Commissioner Darlington arrived at the scene in the afternoon, and denied that the building had ever been made the subject of complaints to his department, though neighbors said they had been greatly annoyed by the jarring of the hoisting engine.

Dr. Darlington said that none of his family, although some are extensive property owners, had any interest in the hotel scheme, although it bore their name. The Allison Company, it was stated, expected to lease the property at a flat rental of $55,000 a year. It stood on the site formerly occupied by the old St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, which was torn down last Summer, after being occupied for a time by a colored congregation who took possession after St. Stephen's moved up town. It was purchased by the Allisons about a year ago.

Battalion Chief Gray led the first parties of rescuers. One of the first victims they reached was Andrew Maher. Fireman McDermott cleared the débris that held him, while Father Smith gave absolution and Dr. Blackwell administered a pain-killing hypodermic injection.

Major L. L. Seaman of 247 Fifth Avenue was at the Lotos Club, around the corner, in Fifth Avenue, when he heard the crash, and arrived in time to assist in the rescue. Policeman Martineau turned in a fire alarm as he ran from Fifth Avenue, and John D. Schier, whose mother turned her house into a temporary hospital, notified Police Headquarters by telephone of the extent of the disaster.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

"Faulty Construction," Says Chief Croker; "Explosion," Says Owner.

Views as to the cause of the disaster are varied and contradictory. Several residents in the neighborhood when the collapse came say it was caused by a terrific explosion of some sort in the basement of the structure. John Farrell, a messenger boy who lives at 836 West Forty-eighth Street, and who said he was passing in front of the building when the crash came, felt certain that an explosion preceded the fall. He thought that the boiler had blown up, and promptly turned in a call for the fire engines.

On the other hand Patrick Murphy, the engineer of the building, who says he was in the basement, maintains that there was no explosion, and that the first intimation he received that the framework was about to fall came with a crash overhead. Then, he says, the building seemed to settle all at once. Some of the residents in the neighborhood explained that the operation of the engine used to hoist material for the structure was so violent that it shook all the dwellings within a radius of 200 feet.

James Halpin, foreman of the ironworkers, told the police that he believed the storing of a tremendous quantity of cement and many steel beams had resulted in the wreck.

It was learned that Paul Schwandtner of Pole & Schwandtner had visited the structure early yesterday morning. Coroner Scholer ascertained that in the last four months at least three orders had been served on the men having the work of construction in charge, notifying them that certain alterations must be made in the details of the undertaking, and that the last of these orders was served yesterday morning.

"None of these orders was obeyed," declared the Coroner, "and we shall arrest Schwandtner to ascertain why they were ignored."

Chief Croker did not hesitate to say later that he attributed the accident to "faulty construction." "I have examined closely into the facts in the case," he said, "and I am convinced that if proper material had been used on the job and due attention had been paid to the work of erection the collapse would not have occurred. A dear lesson has been taught the contractors involved, and also the Building Inspectors. That more persons were not killed is astonishing. I am told on the best of authority that the building has been under suspicion for some time, and has caused much annoyance to the Building Department."

PLANS WERE REJECTED.

The records of the Building Department show that on Nov. 14 the plans for the new building were rejected and sent back on the ground that the walls were too frail to answer the requirements of the law.

On Nov. 24 another set of framing plans was presented, and these plans likewise were rejected. The department notified the contractors on this occasion that the plans were not only incomplete, but were poorly drawn. The basis of complaint was that the walls were too weak to be used as "bearing walls." The complaint stated that the plans would not be approved until the corrections indicated had been made.

Again, on Dec. 24, the Building Department's inspectors disapproved of further plans submitted for the reason, as shown in their report, that "the twelve forty-pound girders are weak where indicated in all the piers. Details must be filed and strong girders provided where the girders support the walls, avoiding eccentric loadings."

Further scrutiny of the records of the Building Department shows that as early as May 14 that department criticised the plans for the building, on the ground that it should be classed as a thirteen-story structure, instead of a twelve-story building, as the plans called for. Consequently the inference has been drawn that an effort was made to escape one provision of the law by giving the intended height of the building as 149 feet. If it had been 150 feet, it would have come under an entirely different class as to fire-proofing and construction.

Last Tuesday Inspector French went to the structure and said he would put a violation on it because his orders had not been complied with. He filed his notice of violation with his Chief yesterday morning.

The plans for the building were filed on May 8, 1903, the architects being Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The owner is the Allison Realty Company. The plans provided for a structure with a frontage of 55 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Its twelve stories were to be 150 feet high, and the total cost was estimated at $350,000. The Inspectors of the ironwork and masonry, respectively, for the Building Department were Charles French and John Peck. Representing the Building Department on the scene yesterday was Assistant Superintendent of Buildings John J. Jordan. Mr. Jordan declared that the contractors for the building had violated more than a dozen rules of his department during the progress of the work, and that every effort had been made to induce them to obey the law.

At the request of Borough President Ahearn the following official report of Inspector French was sent yesterday to Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, regarding the masonry of the collapsed building:

> I respectfully report that in the building which is being erected on the north side of West Forty-sixth Street, 200 feet east of Sixth Avenue, and which collapsed this day, I inspected the iron work on same, and it was being put up according to plans and specifications on file in this bureau, (known as N. B. 355.)
>
> I warned the foreman in charge of the iron work on Feb. 24, 1904, not to go any further with setting the iron until the brick walls had been built up higher, but taking his orders from his employers he proceeded to set the tenth story. I reported a violation for going ahead with the side walls more than two stories in advance of the front walls, and also for not properly bolting and tying the floor beams, the violation 641 of 1904.

STATEMENTS BY ARCHITECTS.

Mr. Neville of Neville & Bagge, when asked as to the responsibility of his firm, said:

"All I know about the matter is that about a year ago we furnished plans and specifications for the building to the Allison Realty Company. Of course, we got the necessary permit from the Building Department. There our work ended. We had nothing whatever to do with the building thereafter. I do not know what condition the building was in at the time of the accident, never having seen it since it was begun."

To another reporter who called at the offices of Neville & Bagge, a member of the firm said:

"We had a representative on the work all the time, and we know that our specifications were filled as they demanded. We know as a result that the collapse of the building could not have occurred through any structural weakness."

At the offices of the Allison Realty Company, owners of the building, George F. Allison of the firm said:

"Although we own considerable improved property in this city, the Darlington was our first venture, so far as erecting a building ourselves is concerned—that is, we employed the architects to draw the plans. But Neville & Bagge, the architects, let the contracts.

"Pole & Schwandtner are the contractors in charge of the steel and iron work. We know that the steel columns came from the Davies & Thomas Company of Pittsburg, Penn., and the floor beams were made by the Carnegie Steel Company.

"The Roebling Construction Company had charge of the construction of the fire-proof floors only. It is their custom to sublet a contract for the hod elevators machinery. In this case they employed the Pelham Operating Company of 426 West Twenty-sixth Street, and this firm installed in the basement of the building an engine and boiler, which had been in use only a few months.

"According to their statements, the engine was of eleven horse power and of the usual type in use for hoisting hod elevators.

"As to the cause of the collapse of the structure I feel that there could have been but one cause. The boiler was in the basement of the building, situated between four steel columns. Each one of these columns was ten inches square and of the standard channel and plate construction. The span between them was twelve feet in all directions, and thus the boiler in their centre was less than six feet from each column. Further, these four columns were the main supports of the interior of the structure, the square, twelve by twelve, being practically in the centre of the building.

URGES EXPLOSION THEORY.

"Our theory is that the boiler exploded, knocked the four columns off the foundation stones, and with the main support of the centre of the structure gone the whole building then sagged down and in.

"If the materials used were not of the quality shown in the plans the Building Department Inspectors would have seen and known it. That the steel columns and beams were of sufficient weight is shown by the fact that after inspection they were passed by the department.

"Several weeks ago Inspector French of the Building Department advised the foreman employed by Pole & Schwandtner that he must stop work on the skeleton until the 'fills,' as the fireproof floors are called, were completed to within two stories of the highest part of the steel structure. This is a well-known rule of the department, and immediately the foreman ordered the ironworkers to stop. The Roebling Construction Company was then notified to hurry the work of putting in the floors. Accordingly an extra force of men were put on by this company, and the work went ahead at double speed.

"As to the rigidity and structural strength of the frame there are probably more accurate proofs at hand than in the case of any other partially completed building in town. The Roebling Company had occasion to store more than 1,400 pounds of cement on the first floor about two weeks ago while the work of putting in the fireproof floors was being rushed. This weight was applied to an area only about ten feet square, the bags being piled up almost to the ceiling—and the beams underneath didn't show a deviation out of plumb so much as a hair's breadth. We know this because we took occasion to make measurements, after as severe a test as could well be made. This cement was removed one week ago, as it was used in the construction of the floors above.

"So far as the weight of the brick, terra cotta, and other materials stored on the different floors of the building at the time of the accident to-day are concerned we can safely say that nowhere was the weight more than 25 pounds to the square foot.

"Every firm which had any part in the work had experienced and thoroughly competent representatives on the scene of building all the time that any work was going on. For the architects, F. O'Hay, who had been in their employ for years, saw that every part of the work was being carried on according to the plans and specifications.

"At the time of the accident he was fortunately not in the building. He had gone to the Building Department during the noon hour to inquire about some detail of the work and was returning when the accident occurred. In the daytime my brother, Frank P. Allison, was always on the job. He is among the missing."

URGES CHANGE OF LAW.

Acting Building Supt. Gorman said last night that Inspector French's report constituted practically the extent of his knowledge of the disaster. Neither Inspector French or Inspector Peek could, he said, make a detailed report until this morning, and that even then it would be impossible to make a full report.

When Mr. Gorman was asked to explain what seemed a discrepancy between Inspector French's notification to the owners of Feb. 24 of non-compliance with the building laws, and his official filing of a notice of violation yesterday, he said:

"Mr. French is an entirely competent Inspector, and has been in the department for years. His record shows that on Feb. 24 he informed a member of the Allison Realty Company at lunch that work must stop. I make this point because the Inspectors are compelled to lunch in their inspection districts and to enter on their record books where they do take lunch.

"There is a lamentable difference between the laws which govern the construction of buildings of five stories, such as tenement houses and those which govern the construction of skyscrapers, and that matter is entirely pertinent here. If an inspector discovers a flagrant violation in the construction of a five-story tenement house he may go to the Police Captain of the precinct and immediately procure arrests.

"In the other case conditions are entirely different. Following the filing of notice of violation by the Inspector with this department, we inform the owner of the property in question as soon as may be, preferably by messenger. The blank on which the notice of violation is made out is backed by one on which can be indorsed the date of receipt of such notice by the owner, and the finding of the department as to whether such violation has been corrected or not.

"But, while peremptory action is possible in the case of tenement houses, or other buildings of five stories or under, in cases such as this we must apply to the Supreme Court, through the Corporation Counsel, for an injunction against the owner. And all this takes days. There should be no difference between the two. All we know at present is that Inspector French's record book and his filing of notice of violation show that the owners had been duly informed of the existing danger, and, according to Inspector French, that they persisted in violating his express warning."

When seen later and shown the statement made by Inspector French to the effect that he had filed a violation against the building an hour before the collapse, Mr. Allison said:

"It is to be expected that with indictments for manslaughter staring persons in the face many unaccountable things will be said and done. If there were such a violation filed I know nothing of it."

Mr. Allison was told that many spectators of the collapse were reported to have said that there was no explosion.

"All I can say to that," Mr. Allison replied, "is to say that I have just received word from the accident that a laborer named Murrin, employed by the Roebling company, who escaped death by hugging the walls, but who was badly hurt, and who thought he was dying, told O'Hay, the foreman for Neville & Bagge, that he saw the boiler explode. Dr. Henry Barclay, who lives in that neighborhood, and who was passing the spot when the building collapsed, is also reported to me as having said that he saw a flash and heard a terrific noise, which was followed by the caving in of the whole building."

When Mr. Allison learned that it had been reported that ninety-three steel beams were stored on the tenth floor, waiting to be used in the stories above, he declared that it was not so.

"In the first place," he said, "there were not half that number remaining to be set up. Moreover, those that still remained unset were in the street, in front of the building, where they have been lying ever since work was stopped on the iron work several weeks ago."

SAW MRS. STORRS CRUSHED.

Mrs. Minot J. Savage Has a Narrow Escape from Like Fate.

Mrs. Ella Storrs, wife of Frank L. Storrs, the millionaire, who was one of the victims of the Darlington disaster, was lunching with Mrs. Minot J. Savage, wife of the rector of the Church of the Messiah, in the little alcove dining room of the Patterson Hotel, under the shadow of the ill-fated skyscraper, when the crash came, and her life was crushed out. Mrs. Savage escaped by chance, and the waiter who was serving them was partially buried by the rain of stone and iron and seriously injured.

Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Storrs were alone, for the alcove was in the nature of an addition, a frail, single-storied affair opening into the main dining hall. The occupants of the main hall had an unobstructed view of the tragedy.

Mrs. Savage had risen when the first rumble had given warning of the catastrophe that was to come. She took a step toward her companion, evidently intending to hurry her from the table, and stumbled. It was the stumble which saved the life of Mrs. Savage, for as she recovered her balance the roof was crushed in. Mrs. Storrs, with the table at which she was seated, was buried from view, while Ernest Meyer, the waiter, who was hovering solicitously by, went down beneath the shower of debris and was partially hidden from sight.

So close did death come to Mrs. Savage that the hem of her dress was pinned to the floor by great stones. She was forced to tear herself from her skirt before she could take a step.

On the instant the occupants of the main dining hall, although they hardly realized what had happened, rushed to the rescue, but their efforts were in vain. Mrs. Storrs's body—death must have been instantaneous—was beneath fully twenty tons of stone, brick, mortar, and twisted steel girders.

Dr. Fellowes Davis, who has an office in the Hotel Patterson, was one of the rescue party. When he saw how futile was its work, he sent his servant for the firemen, who had gone to work on the Forty-sixth Street side, where the wreck and ruin was at its worst. Even after the firemen got to work it was half an hour or more before the body of Mrs. Storrs could be recovered. The body was taken to the office of Dr. Barclay, and later to the apartments which she had occupied in the Patterson.

Mrs. Storrs's husband is in London. A cablegram was sent him telling him of the death of his wife. Mrs. Savage's husband was ill in his apartmenis in the Patterson. Hearing the roar of the falling building, and knowing that his wife was at luncheon, he was greatly alarmed for his safety. His fears were soon quieted by her appearance. He was not told for some little time the fate of Mrs. Storrs.

Mrs. Storrs had a home at White Plains and another at Rye. When her husband went abroad she engaged apartments at the Patterson, where she had been spending the Winter.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

The Killed, Injured, and Missing as Result of the Disaster.

The victims of the Darlington disaster and those missing persons who it is feared may be in the ruins, are as follows:

DEAD.

FAGAN, FARRELL S., 55 years old, derrickman, of 331 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; died in Bellevue Hospital soon after admission.

MORRELL, FREDERICK, about 34 years old, foreman of the Roebling Construction Company, living at 662 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; died at 60 West Forty-sixth Street, where he was carried. He was married.

STORRS, Mrs. ELLA LACEY, 58 years old, wife of Frank Storrs of Rye, N. Y., killed in Patterson apartment house, 58 West Forty-seventh Street, in rear of collapsed building.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, laborer, about 35 years old; died at Bellevue ten minutes after admission.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, supposed to be Banos Stanislaus, about 35 years old, with receipts of Cement and Asphalt Union on person, died at Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon.

NINE BODIES still in the ruins.

MISSING.

ACKERMAN, LOUIS, laborer; address unknown.

ALLISON, FRANK J., 27 years old, of Allison Realty Company.

BIAR, JOHN, ironworker, married, 262 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHRISTOPHER, WALTER, laborer; address unknown.

DANWALDER, ADAM, 30 years old, foreman of plumbers, of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

DUTTON, WILLIAM, mason, of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

DUTTON, RICHARD, son of William Dutton, mason, of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

HENCHIO, EMIL, plumber's assistant.

JOHNSON, ALEXANDER, laborer; address unknown.

KELLY, TIMOTHY, laborer, address unknown.

O'HEA, W. A., Superintendent for Allison Realty Company.

INJURED.

JOSE, CENTI, 40 years old, of 125 Pell Street; internal injuries; Roosevelt Hospital.

McGINNIS, DENNIS, laborer, age and address unknown; to Roosevelt Hospital; throat deeply cut and severe bruises, serious.

MAHER, ANDREW, 33 years old, laborer, of 82 Amsterdam Avenue; internal injuries; Bellevue Hospital.

MEYER, ERNEST, 24 years old, waiter, single, of 238 West Forty-eighth Street; New York Hospital; shock and internal injuries; condition serious.

QUARLES, ANDREW, colored, laborer, 48 years old, of 327 East Fifty-fourth Street; contusions; treated at Roosevelt Hospital and home.

SINTO, JOSEPH, 24 years old, laborer, of 533 Pearl Street; fracture of right leg; Bellevue Hospital.

SMITH, JOHN, colored, 37, laborer, of 317 West Forty-first Street; contusions; treated at Roosevelt Hospital, and home.

SMITH, TONY, 30 years old, laborer, of 172 Avenue A; fractured skull; Roosevelt Hospital; condition serious.

STUBLEY, HARVEY, 42 years old, steamfitter, of Liberty Avenue, Morris Park, L. I.; Roosevelt Hospital; fractured skull and broken back; may die; wife sent for.

VERTO, CIRO, 40 years old, laborer, of 331 East Twelfth Street, lacerations of cheek; attended and home.

VIDROL, B., mechanic, of 421 West Sixty-third Street, fractured skull; to Roosevelt Hospital, will probably die.

WEISENMILLER, FRANK, 39 years old, steamfitter, married, of 235 Trautman Street, Williamsburg, shock, contusion of back and legs, and lacerated fingers; after treatment at New York Hospital left for home.

WHALEN, JOSEPH, 41 years old, laborer, of 304 West Sixty-ninth Street, slight injuries; treated and went home.

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We have just added to our Waist Department a very attractive line of Shirt Waist Suits and Separate Skirts.

The Shirt Waist Suits are made of Butchers' Linen, in Tan, Green, Blue, Helio and White. Some show the plain tailor-made effect, while others are Embroidered or Lace Trimmed.

Prices range as follows: $14.50, 15.75, 18.00, 20.25, 24.00, 30.00 and upwards.

The Separate Skirts are made of Tan Linen Crash; White Pique, either plain or with White or Black Dots; White Linen Etamine; Cream White and Black Mohair, and White Wool Cheviot. Priced at $4.00 to 16.50.

We make necessary alteration on any of these garments.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

Stanislaus, about 35 years old, with receipts of Cement and Asphalt Union on person, died at Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon.

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SMITH, JOHN, colored, 37, laborer, of 317 West Forty-first Street; contusions; treated at Roosevelt Hospital, and home.

SMITH, TONY, 30 years old, laborer, of 172 Avenue A; fractured skull; Roosevelt Hospital; condition serious.

STUBLEY, HARVEY, 42 years old, steamfitter, of Liberty Avenue, Morris Park, L. I.; Roosevelt Hospital; fractured skull and broken back; may die; wife sent for.

VERTO, CIRO, 40 years old, laborer, of 331 East Twelfth Street, lacerations of cheek; attended and home.

VIDROL, B., mechanic, of 421 West Sixty-third Street, fractured skull; to Roosevelt Hospital, will probably die.

WEISENMILLER, FRANK, 39 years old, steamfitter, married, of 235 Trautman Street, Williamsburg, shock, contusion of back and legs, and lacerated fingers; after treatment at New York Hospital left for home.

WHALEN, JOSEPH, 41 years old, laborer, of 304 West Sixty-ninth Street, slight injuries; treated and went home.

Iron-Ox Cures Constipation

The Sin of Constipation

If you are constipated you cannot be well. Sickness comes from imperfect bowel action. Iron-Ox regulates the bowels so that purgatives, cathartics and enemas are unnecessary. No griping, no violence, but gentle, permanent relief.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from

THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Iron-Ox

B&K

AT THE SIGN OF THE TRIANGLE.

Here is a new store in Broadway—the 16th in our retail system—and it will be open for your inspection TO-DAY.

New Building
New Store
New Stock of Clothing
New Stock of Furnishings
New Stock of Hats

Everything, in fact, is new except the experience and skill with which for fifty years we have been making and retailing fashionable clothing—and we've been making it better every year.

Browning, King & Co

BROADWAY—BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. } NEW YORK
COOPER SQUARE, OPPOSITE COOPER UNION } BROOKLYN
FULTON STREET & DE KALB AVENUE

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Shoes

This maker's power is beyond our sole distribution.

It wouldn't be if every one knew that the identical article is cheaper here by a half or whole dollar..... 2.00

Boys' Suits

Make your boy a cute Buster Brown or Natty Sailor Laddie and save money. A sample line of 150 Suits became ours yesterday. By to-morrow your boy ought to have his share..... 1.98

IT'S Spring season in hats. Doesn't that "winter-worn" headgear say "buy?" With best in Derbies at $3 and $4, and at $3 and $3.50 in Soft Hats—it hardly pays for appearance sake to hang on to the *passe*.

500 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY, - - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 471 Fulton Street

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

GENUINE. IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—A large part of Rocky Mount, N. C., was swept away by fire to-day, the loss being estimated at over $85,000. The fire started in the Opera House, in the Masonic Building, which was destroyed, together with the Post Office, bank building, telephone office, and five store buildings.

Striking Messengers Violate Injunction.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Two striking messenger boys have been arrested charged with brutal assaults on employes of the Illinois Telegraph Company in contempt of the Federal injunction forbidding them to interfere with the strike breakers.

Kid Gloves

KID gloves are delicate. Much handling ruins them. Buy direct from the makers.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MORMON CHURCH HEAD BELIEVES IN POLYGAMY

Tells Senators He Has Had Revelations, Too.

SMOOT INQUIRY BEGUN

President Smith the Only Witness at First Day of Hearing on Charges Against the Utah Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The inquiry which is based on the effort to unseat Senator Smoot of Utah because of his connection with the Mormon Church opened in earnest to-day with Joseph F. Smith, the head of the Mormon Church, as the first witness. The room of the Senate Committee on Elections was not uncomfortably crowded, most of those present as spectators being witnesses from Utah.

President Smith is a large, heavy man with a ruddy complexion and wears a long beard, shading down from tawny yellow to snow white. He spoke in the tone of one who is accustomed to public speaking, but was nevertheless modest and deferential.

Senator Smoot with his counsel sat across the table listening intently to every word. Close behind the Utah Senator was his wife.

Ex-Representative R. W. Tayler conducted President Smith's examination, with an occasional suggestion from John G. Carlisle, who also represents the prosecution, while A. S. Worthington and Waldemar Van Cott appeared for the defense.

In the course of his testimony President Smith said he adhered absolutely to all the teachings of the Church in regard to revelations, and that he himself had been visited with divine inspirations directing him as to details in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Church, though no angels had come to him as in the case of the revelations to his uncle, Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church. He subscribed to the standard of authority for the Church in relation to the revelation commanding polygamy, as made known to the first President in a visit from "an angel in black."

He also said that he still believed in polygamy. He added:

"In that book [the witness pointed to one of the volumes that had been identified earlier in the proceedings] is a revelation on plural marriages. Not more than 3 or 4 per cent. of the entire membership of the Church have entered that state. All the rest have abstained from plural marriages and many thousands have rejected the principle entirely."

"Have you ever received such a revelation direct from God?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"I never said I had received a revelation, except that God has shown me that Mormonism is God's divine truth," said Mr. Smith.

"How has God shown you that?" asked Mr. Burrows.

"By inspiration."

At this point Mr. Bailey said he assumed that all of the testimony being brought out in regard to the religion of the Mormon Church had some sound relation to the influence the Church had in civil affairs, and that unless he was assured of that he should object.

Mr. Tayler answered that the prosecution would attempt to show that the Church directed affairs of State, politics and, in fact, all matters.

Mr. Beveridge inquired concerning the reasons for questions concerning polygamy, as he said he understood Mr. Smoot was not charged with being a polygamist. Mr. Tayler explained that he wanted to show that the demands of the Church are such that it might affect Mr. Smoot's allegiance to the United States.

Being pressed further on the same subject for his personal belief, Mr. Smith said: "I believe plural marriages to be right."

Mr. Tayler then asked if it is true that the revelation declaring plural marriages remains in the books of authority as a part of the teachings of the Church.

Mr. Smith said that it was true. He also said that the subsequent manifesto declaring the principle not in operation was fully understood. Mr. Burrows then said: "I understand you to say you believe in the revelation to Joseph Smith, Jr., in regard to polygamy and still think it is right?"

"Yes."

"And the manifesto of President Woodruff declaring a suspension of the polygamy principle was a revelation, was it not?"

"Yes."

"How can that be?" pressed Mr. Burrows. "One declares in favor of polygamy and the other stops it." "I adhere to both in my belief," said Mr. Smith. "I believe polygamy was right, or I should never have married more than one wife."

Widow Quickly Remarried.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—Social circles in Boston and Lynn are greatly interested in the marriage of Charles Penny Martin, a State Street broker, to Mrs. Cora I. Ingalls Newhall of Lynn. Both the parties are well known in society. Mrs. Newhall had been a widow only twenty-four days. Mr. Martin came to Boston not many months ago from Weymouth. His wife, who is thirty-eight years old, while he is but twenty-eight, is wealthy and owns considerable real estate in Lynn. She has a son and daughter who are in their teens.

TWINING FOUND GUILTY AGAIN.

Verdict Also Against Treasurer Cornell of the Defunct Asbury Park Institution.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 2.—Albert C. Twining and D. C. Cornell, President and Treasurer, respectively, of the defunct Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Asbury Park, were convicted to-day. They were accused of having presented a false minute of a meeting of Directors on Feb. 9, in which the purchase, unauthorized the State claimed, of $30,000 of bonds, purported to have been sanctioned.

Neither Twining nor Cornell went on the stand. Lawyers Hoffman and Hawkins summed up for the defense. In Twining's behalf it was insisted that there was no proof that he was present when the false minutes were presented. Prosecutor Foster declared that Twining had full knowledge of the false minutes, and that he was as much responsible for them as was Cornell.

Judge Heisley, charging the jury, said that $30,000 had been misapplied in the purchase of stock, and that if the testimony of Bank Examiner Vredenburgh as to the purchase and the minutes were true, the defendants were guilty as charged.

The case was given to the jurors at 2 P. M. and an hour later they came into court with a verdict of guilty as to both. This is the second indictment on which both have been convicted. The first accused them of having falsified the bank's accounts. They were out on bail pending appeal from the first conviction when they were called to the bar on the indictment under which they were found guilty yesterday.

MANY PUPILS IN FIRE PERIL.

Robbery an Incident of Two Attempts to Burn Fashionable School.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 2.—Two apparent attempts were made early this morning to burn the Morristown School, on the Whippany Road, just outside the city limits, in Morris Township. During the excitement caused by the fires some one entered the office in the main building and stole from the cash drawer in the safe about $600 in money.

The Morristown School is a fashionable boarding school, and the seventy boy pupils are nearly all members of prominent and wealthy families. The masters of the institution were at work over the accounts at 1 o'clock this morning, when one of the servants discovered a fire in the chapel in the main building, a large wooden structure. The masters put out the blaze with little difficulty. They had hardly returned to the office when another fire was discovered in the bowling alley in the basement.

The second blaze was more stubborn, but a Morristown Fire Department chemical engine extinguished it after a two-foot square hole had been burned through the floor. In the dormitories on the upper floors of the main building there was great excitement among the pupils while the second fire was being fought. Preparations were made to leave the building, but after the excitement had subsided the pupils returned to their rooms.

Treasurer Jackson and the other officials of the school are of the opinion that the two fires were set by the person who carried off the money to afford an opportunity to get at the safe. Traces of combustibles which had been used to start the fires were found both in the chapel and the basement, but their exact nature could not be determined.

JERSEY RAILWAY PROJECT.

Scheme Revived to Connect Summit and Elizabeth with a Steam Line.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 2.—The Cross Steam and Electric Railway Company, which is believed by many to be the successor of the New Orange Railway Company, which about a year ago purchased considerable property through the eastern section of Summit for a railway line and later abandoned the project, made application last night to the Summit Common Council for trackage rights in several Summit streets. The company proposes to connect Summit and Elizabeth by a steam railroad. Louis Keller, organizer of the Baltusrol Golf Club, signed the application.

In the application it is set forth that all necessary rights of way through private property had been purchased, and should Summit grant the trackage rights asked for the company would agree to begin the work of construction of the line early during the coming Summer.

ITO'S SON-IN-LAW ON THE WAR IN THE EAST

Baron Suyematzu Says Japan Is Not Afraid of France.

FIGHT OF TWO YEARS OR MORE

Expects War to be Confined to Eastern Line of Siberia and Manchuria.

Baron Suyematsu, son-in-law of Marquis Ito, and ex-Minister of the Interior of Japan and now Minister of Communication, reached this city on his way to England yesterday. He left Yokahoma on Feb. 10, and came hence from Seattle by the Great Northern route to this city. He is to sail for England on a Cunard liner on Saturday. He submitted to an interview arranged for him by the Japanese Consul with the representatives of all the New York papers.

"I have no definite mission," he explained, "and we have no desire to draw any other nation into our fight. Still, should the question be asked, as it may be, why a man like me leaves his country at a time like this, I will say that I shall not hesitate to explain my country's attitude before and since the beginning of the present conflict, in order that we may not alienate ourselves from the sympathy of other nations."

"We consider," he said, "that when we notified the Russian Ambassador that our diplomatic relations were at an end, that that was equal to a declaration of war. If we had waited still longer, even after we had given that notice to the Russian Ambassador, there would not have been any longer any room for us to move.

"This war," he went on, "may last a year or two, probably longer. We are not so ambitious, however, as to carry it into the old Russian boundaries. It is more than likely that our efforts will be confined to the eastern line of Siberia and Manchuria.

"It seems that France is speaking rather badly about us, but I consider her ill-advised if she continues in a course tending to make us her enemies. Our army or navy can combat with any single nation of the East now, since we have virtually no enemy on the sea. We do not fear France on the sea and I do not think that France will invade us by land.

"But we should be sorry to bring affairs to such a pass as that. Suppose France interferes at the point of bayonets, surely there will be some other nation which will give us succor or help, even if we are not able to fight her single handed."

EMIL TOTTERMAN SENTENCED.

Confession of the Murder Made Public by His Lawyer.

Emil Totterman, convicted of the murder of Sarah Martin, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Kenefick in the Supreme Court to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing some time during the week beginning April 18. After Totterman had been led back to the Tombs his counsel, Henry J. Goldsmith, made public a confession sworn to by Totterman Feb. 23.

In this confession Totterman told how on Dec. 19 he met his victim and had some drinks with her in Kelly's Hotel, at 11 James Street. His remembrance of the murder was indistinct because of his condition from drinking. When asked whether it was true that he was the man wanted for a murder committed in Sweden, where a merchant's body was cut up, placed in a barrel, and thrown into the river, Totterman replied that he did many queer things while under the influence of liquor, but could not recall that particular murder.

Within an hour after being sentenced he was on his way to Sing Sing in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Daniel Kelly.

UNION SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

Carriers Deny Delegate's Assertion of a Lockout.

Trouble has arisen between the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union and the Atlantic Carriers' Association, composed to a large extent of ship brokers and shipping agents. This trouble began with the organization of the American Federation of Seamen, with headquarters in State Street, some time ago. Delegate Andersen of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union said last night that the Carriers' Association has locked out 3,000 members of the union here and in other cities along the Atlantic Coast and is employing members of the American Federation of Seamen. The latter takes in mates and other officers and is looked on by the unions as a union-breaking institution.

A representative of Pendleton Brothers, members of the Atlantic Carriers' Association, denied last evening that there was any lock-out. The trouble, he said, was that the union men would not work with the members of the federation.

"We are in sympathy with the federation," he continued, "which supplies us with reliable men. The federation is not fighting the unions and takes in union or non-union men without discrimination, as well as officers."

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Candy special.

1,000 lbs. of Cocoanut Bonbons—that's a good many, but not *too* many for Thursday shoppers when you consider how delicious. All freshly grated cocoanut dipped Bonbon Cream assorted, per lb., 20c. **20c.** **20c.**

Basement Salesroom.

Great opening sale in our new drug department.

TO-DAY we open to the public our new drug and proprietary medicine section, inaugurating a new era in selling standard drugs and medicines at the lowest cut-rate prices. It's a place where you may purchase drugs and proprietary medicines and feel assured that they are reliable. It's a complete department, where you can always find pure drugs and medicines at lowest prices.

57c Here's an important point, and you'll say so, too. This department is so extensive that we place all our orders direct with the manufacturers. This saves us the profit of two jobbers, or middlemen, and enables us to save it to you and still make a small profit on this class of merchandise. It gives you pure drugs and medicines at prices just a little above the original wholesale cost. Just as an example, we will start this sale by selling the world-famous Peruna at 57c. **57c**

Main Floor.

Orangeine Headache 10c. size, 5c., 25c. size, 13c. Powders, 50c. size, 29c.; $1 size, 59c.

Effervescing Citrate Magnesia and Phosphate Soda ½ lb....19c, 1 lb....49c

Scott's Emulsion...40c&72c	Alkaline and Antiseptic Tablets...17c	Liquozone....39c. and 79c	Bromo Seltzer, 5c., 15c., 35c., 65c	Carter's Liver Pills...15c	Chas. Fletcher's Castoria, 24c
Listerine....16c. and 66c		A1 Maltares....69c		Jamaica Ginger....15c	Prof. Charles Flesh Food, 43c
Glycerine Suppositories, 12 in box....16c	Seidlitz Powders, 12 in box....13c	Malted Milk...29c—$2.39	Sugar Milk, C. P....24c	Fellow's Syrup....96c	
		50 5-gr. Lithia Tablets..13c	Gude's Pepto Mangan...71c	Little Liver Pills....6c	Swamp Root...39c. and 71c
Beef, Wine and Iron, full pints....27c	Wyeth's 5-gr. Lithia Tablets...29c	White Pine Cough Cure with Tar....15c	Bronchial Lozenges....6c	Coca Wine, largest....33c	Father John's Medicine, 40c. and 69c
			Pinkham's Compound..69c	Creme Dentifrice....10c	

Most complete rubber goods department in New York

Every useful article that is made of rubber will be found in this new department, warranted the very best goods purchased direct from manufacturers at first wholesale prices and sold at the lowest retail prices in New York—quality considered—rubber gloves, sprays, hot-water bottles, etc.

Special sale two-quart hot water bottles at 49c.—warranted for one year.

Hair tonics	Tooth brushes	Face powders	Perfumes	Tooth powder	Toilet soaps
Barker's Hersutus, 61c, 1.19, 2.31. Cranitonic, 69c	4 row wax back tooth brush, 10c	Levy's La Blache, 36c	Violet de Parme, 4 oz., 25c; 8 oz., 45c	Lyon's, 15c	3-lb. bar green castile, 44c
Coke's Dandruff Cure, 69c	Long handle bath brush, value 50c, at 29c	Saunder's Bloom, 29c	Meadow Brook Violet, 37c	Calder's, 8c, 18c, 34c	Pear's, 10c and 13c
Danderine, 19c. 37c, 73c		Boujoir's Java, 24c		Samtol, 20c	Woodbury's, 17c
dealia Eau de Quinine, 37c		Pozzoni, 37c. Oxzyn, 25c		Idealia, very fine, 17c	Packer's Tar, 17c
		Idealia Talcum, 4 boxes, 25c			

7,000 yards of handsome new 1904 75c laces at 29c

AS A USUAL thing we don't condone procrastination, but it is doubtful if you could have secured any of these laces Tuesday or Wednesday, for the throng was so great that it would seem impossible for another to have found a place. It was a veritable crush of eager shoppers, who crowded their way up to the counters and secured the best values in laces that have ever been presented by any store in New York. They expressed their surprise at the unprecedented selling.

Main Floor.

To-day it's your opportunity. The range of selection is just as broad as on the first day, for you well know that it takes several days to dispose of a lot of laces so enormous as this. Thousands of dollars' worth! That's thousands of pieces, but we don't want you to delay longer. There will be another vast concourse of particular women here to-day, and we want you to be among them.

Seven great New York importers sold us their surplus stocks—all new 1904 laces—the richest creations ever shown in America. There are exclusive designs by the hundreds—every one a gem of the lacemaker's art. It's an opportunity that dressmakers and milliners cannot afford to miss—an occasion which should benefit every particular woman in New York.

29c 7,000 yards of 75c. Laces at 29c. a yard. Those bewitching Alencons, Net Tops and Malines—all the fad for trimming hats, sleeves and dresses—beautiful shades of white, ecru, champagne and ivory—fine French Laces up to 12 inches in width—one of the leading New York importer's surplus stocks—mostly 75c. Laces—not a piece worth less than 50c.—now **29c**

50c for $2 laces—the 1904 season's daintiest effects in beautiful Net Top Laces, handsome St. Gall Bands and Galloons, and rich French Novelties—every piece as desirable as can be—not all $2 values, as we've added all $1 and $1.50 values to this lot.

95c for $3 laces—the finest collection of Bands, Galloons, Allovers, Medallions, Rose Patterns, in Venise and French Lace Novelties—all of highest quality—another surplus stock, and a richer one you never saw—it includes all $2 and $2.50 values, too.

$1.45 for real $5 laces—not a piece in the lot worth less than $3.50, and you'll pay from that up to $5 if you don't attend this sale—richest Laces from St. Gall and French Novelties—also other exclusive creations—an offering bound to bring a throng of smart dressers.

To-day we sell these rich $2 imported novelty trimmings at 59c a yard and elegant $3.50 creations at 95c.—the greatest value-giving sale of fine dress trimmings of the season. One of the leading importers, after filling his season's orders, sold us all

59c of his exquisite trimmings that remained—one and two pieces of certain designs. Of course the reduction was phenomenal or we couldn't offer them at these little prices. The limited quantities make it imperative that you choose early to-day. There is sure to be a throng of particular women and dressmakers. The collection included those beautiful Paris novelties—St. Gall embroidery effects—Persian and Bulgarian colorings—evening and spangled trimmings — Applique and embroidered Trimmings — and hand-made lace effects. We've **95c**

augmented this splendid gathering with all our $1 values at 59c., and $3.50 values at 95c. Of some there are but one or two pieces.

Stirring sale of decorative linens at ⅓ and ½ their value

THIS will be distinctively a season of interior decoration, and what's more essential than decorative linens? Your saving is ½ and ⅔ in this splendid sale, and they're linens unexcelled in fineness of texture. Richly hand wrought lace borders form exquisite beauty. It's surely an ideal time to buy, and we've many designs from which you may select at ⅓ to ½ the prices asked elsewhere.

Main Floor.

Round centrepieces, very handsome, at **$5.00** for $10 values.

$3.50 for 36 inch $7.50 scarfs.

Handsome doylies in sizes for plate, finger bowl and glass; 7, 9, 12 and 14 inches, round or square. **50c** for $1.00 doylies. **75c** for $2.00 doylies. **$1.00** for $3.00 doylies.

Those handsome buffet or sideboard scarfs **$6.00** for 54 inch $12.50 scarfs

Luncheon cloths, 46 inches square, **$12.50** for $25 values.

Great sale untrimmed hats

TWO special items planned to crowd this department with eager buyers.

250 Untrimmed Turbans and New Dress Shapes

Usually sold at $3.50—at $2.40.

They are all made of black silk braid; double brims, on wire frames.

in Stiff Trimmed Hat Dep't

200 particularly jaunty silk braid continentals with quill trimming, in black, brown and navy—exclusive with us—has the appearance of a $4.50 hat, special at..... **$2.65**

840 new spring waists, 75c.

FASHION says Simpson Crawford are showing the smartest styles in new spring waists, and the thousands of women who have already taken advantage of this greatest of all March sales declare that these are the greatest values ever shown.

Second Floor.

65 doz. Waists at 75c.
70 doz. $3 Waists at $1.50,
40 doz. $5 Waists at $2.50.
83 doz. $2 Waists at 95c.
43 doz. $4.50 Waists at $2.
12 doz. $6.50 Waists at $3.95.

Those six lots certainly contain the very waists you desire, and you'll certainly want two or three or maybe half a dozen, since they're priced so extraordinarily low.

They're made of the finest cotton fabric, our own selection. We bought them early before cotton "went up."

Had them made up into these exquisite models of 1904 styles while the manufacturers weren't very busy, securing a great discount.

5,000 yards of that $1.25 satin stripe gauze, 55c

TO-DAY we will begin an extraordinary sale of white silks—the equal of which has never been held in New York. That's sufficient to crowd this section with eager buyers. But we want to go further, and tell you something about the fabrics. You'll be interested to know that they are all of dependable quality, the richest new 1904 silks. In some instances they are priced lower than cotton fabrics. It's a positive revelation in the selling of fine white silks.

Main Floor.

55c 5,000 yards of $1.25 Satin Gauze stripe, at 55c a yard—an announcement of enough importance in itself to crowd this section. We placed on sale a similar lot a short time ago. Do you remember the sensation it created? It's 40 inches wide, and we have a complete line of patterns. Seven yards will make a costume, and that brings the cost below $4. **55c**

3,500 yards fine white Taffetas, absolutely perfect quality, that lustrous fabric that sells for 75c. at other stores, now..... **58c**

2,500 yards white satin Messaline, one of the newest and most fashionable silk fabrics of the season, real value $1, now..... **75c**

1,500 yards imported white Louisine very fine quality, the kind for which you're accustomed to paying $1, now..... **67c**

Correct contour in new 1904 corsets for critical tastes.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S superb showing of new spring and summer corsets for the season 1904 embodies every correct idea of the foremost European and American corsetiers—such famous models as the "Judic," made in Paris by critical French designers. We, ourselves, employ intelligent experienced fitters, who in the privacy of our second floor salons give attention to every line of the figure, so that you are assured perfect contour without additional cost. Our extensive showing and facilities make it possible for every woman to be perfectly fitted as her tastes may dictate.

Second Floor.

The noted "Judic" is without doubt the acme of corset perfection. It has every attribute that aids in enhancing the charm and symmetrical grace of the costume. Have you seen the 1904 models? They represent the most practical ideas. You will notice the great improvement over the models shown in former years and you'll surely decide to select one over which to have your new Easter costume fitted, for the Judic is the corset prescribed by the foremost modists. Prices range from $6.50 up to $14.50.

Our display of American models is replete with every desirable creation and the prices, you'll notice, are very reasonable. Here is a list of the popular brands you'll find in our corset department:

"La Beaute," in batiste, $6 up to $11.50
"Lyria" corset, batiste, $5 to $9
"American Lady," batiste, $1 to $3
"Ailsa" Corset in batiste, $1.50 to $5
"Nemo" corset, batiste, $1 to $5
The "C. B.," in batiste, $1 to $3.50
The "R. G.," in batiste, $1 to $2
The "P. D.," in batiste, $2 to $3.50

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Do you want to rent a new piano?

WE WILL rent you a fine new piano for $5 per month. With each instrument goes the privilege of purchasing at the end of three months—allowing rental paid to apply on the purchase price. The balance is payable in convenient monthly sums.

Fourth Floor.

Could anything be fairer? Don't you think it well worth your while when downtown to step into our piano wareroom on the Fourth Floor and investigate? There's an endless variety to choose from—endless as to standard quality anyway, and that counts a whole lot, for no matter how your fancy dictates, you're sure your choice is first class in every particular. We handle only such famous makes as the

Gabler. Hazelton. Packard.

Hobart M. Cable. Radle,

and that magnificent instrument, the

Knabe piano.

Of course if you wish a KNABE or a GABLER, the rental will come slightly higher, but in any event our prices are the lowest consistent with quality, you may feel assured.

The Cecilian piano player.

We also rent Cecilians to those who already own a piano. This wonderful invention enables any one to play all the compositions of the world's greatest masters with the expression of a Paderewski.

We've a catalogue of details. Your name and address enable the postman to hand it to you—Free.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Black Suits
For Big Men

We make a special feature, in our stock of Men's Ready-made Clothing, of stout and extra large sizes. And our business in those sizes is correspondingly extensive.

Now we want to clear up our season's stock of Black Suits; and the result is most interesting to men taking sizes 36 to 44:

$20 Black Suits at $14.50

Suits of black unfinished worsted; medium weight; some silk-lined; about thirty suits, in sizes 36 to 44; that were great sellers at $20.

$12 and $15 Black Suits, $10

Sack Suits of black cheviot, that we consider fine value at full prices. Sizes 36 to 44; and a regular find for the men who come early.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing—Sing a Song of Spring

Of course the boy needs new clothes—a Spring suit and a Spring overcoat, in particular.

Spring things are blooming and budding in this Boys' Clothing Store—it's a pleasant, interesting and profitable place for parents to bring their boys.

Some of the very newest:

At $5—*Russian Blouse Suits* of blue serge; splendid quality; sailor collar, trimmed with red, black or white soutache braid; two shields, white pique and blue serge, both embroidered. Sizes 2½ to 7 years.

At $5—*Reefers* of tan covert cloth, with chevrons on sleeve; stylish, jaunty coats, in sizes 3 to 10 years.

Second floor, 9th st.

The Finest Offering and the Largest Selling of DINNER SETS That We Ever Knew

The securing of seven hundred and fifty Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, to sell at Half Price, has made a stir in New York during the last few days, among people in the trade, as well as among housekeepers, who have hurried to secure a share of them.

Twenty-seven additional cases of these sets were opened up yesterday, to meet the demands. Large as the quantity was, they are melting away rapidly. Think of buying beautiful $50, $55 and $60 Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at just half of those prices! Then the shapes are the very newest; the decorations beautiful; and the large and important pieces of the standard fine dinner sets are included—113 pieces in each set.

$50 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets for $25
$55 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets for $27.50
$60 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets for $30

And that is only the beginning of the story.

Fancy French China

Salad Bowls, 65c and 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 and $2.35, from $3 and $4.75.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 65c and 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Celery Trays, 65c and $1.15, from $1.25 and $2.25.
Cake Plates, 90c, from $1.75.
Chocolate Pots, $3.25, from $6.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.25, from $2.50.

French and Austrian China

In a variety of useful pieces; new decorations; just received for this March Sale, at half price:

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Olive Dishes, Pin Trays, Ring Trees—all at 25c each, worth 50c.

Fourth ave., Tenth st., and Ninth St. aisle.

Austrian China at 10c, 12c and 15c Each

With new flower decorations and gold. Worth double.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Sugar and Cream Sets, Pin Trays, Pin Boxes, Hairpin Boxes.

Ninth street aisle and Basement.

Jardinieres and Pedestals Umbrella Stands and Cuspidors

Today's prices are the lowest we have ever known for these goods, which are the finest made, and the decorations very rich:

JARDINIERES in flower and scroll decoration and heavily gilt:
7-inch, $3, from $5. 10-inch, $8, from $12.
8-inch, $4, from $6. 12-inch, $9, from $15.
9-inch, $6, from $9.50.

Persian decorations:
7-inch, $3.50, from $6. 9-inch, $7, from $10.
8-inch, $5, from $8. 10-inch, $8.50, from $14.

Shaded green ground with rich flower decoration:
7-inch, $3.50, from $6. 9-inch, $7, from $10.
8-inch, $5, from $9. 10-inch, $8.50, from $14.
12-inch, $10.50, from $17.50.

Jardinieres in shaded brown underglaze decorations:
8-inch, 50c, from 85c. 9-inch, 90c, from $1.50.
8½-inch, 65c, from $1. 10-in., $1.25, from $2.25
12-inch, $2, from $3.50

JARDINIERES and PEDESTALS—
Green decoration embossed with gold, $30, from $45.
Rich flower decoration and gold, $25, from $35.
Gold traced decoration on printed background, $17.50, from $25.
Plain print decoration, $7.50, from $10.50.
Imported Jardinieres and Pedestals in new styles and effects:
$30, from $50. $22.50, from $36.
$30, from $55. $15, from $22.50.
$27.50, from $45. $17.50, from $25.
Jardinieres and Pedestals, decorated in Rookwood effects:
$2, worth $3.75. $8.50, worth $14.
$4.50, worth $6.50.

UMBRELLA STANDS—
Hexagon shape, flower decoration, half tint and gold. $7.50, from $12.
In mottled green and white, $3.75, worth $5.
In printed pattern and gold. $2.75, worth $3.75.

CUSPIDORS—
In mottled green. 25c, worth 35c.
In green and white with gold tracing. 30c, worth 50c.
In dark blue with gold stippling. 35c, worth 60c.

Basement.

Then

Bric-a-Brac, Marbles Bronzes, Pedestals

Our Art Room and Special Counters on the Main Floor are full of beautiful things, many of which are at half and two-thirds prices. The greatest values we have ever given in this line of goods.

Basement and Main floor.

Beautiful New VOSE PIANOS

Some of the most charming pianos we have recently seen, have just arrived from Vose & Sons—famous for architectural perfection of the cases, as for highly superior quality of tone, in the instruments themselves.

It is an immense satisfaction to present *Vose Pianos* to our public. In all the years we have been selling them, we have found none to fail in delighting its purchaser. The *Vose* has the tone quality that satisfies the artistic ear—responsive, full, complete. Yet it is offered at a very moderate price. And no piano concern in the business is more particular to secure a highly artistic setting for the instrument, than Vose & Sons.

The new models, just put on view, are ample evidence of progressiveness. The cases are simply beautiful. The tone quality most exquisite.

You may buy them on the WANAMAKER CLUB PLAN of easy payments, if you wish.

Come in, and see and hear them.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Sale of New Spring WALKING SKIRTS at $5

These are the season's sample Skirts from one of our most progressive manufacturers. There are more than two hundred Walking Skirts in the collection, with scarcely two alike. They are Skirts that have been selling at $7.50 to $12; and today we can offer them at FIVE DOLLARS each!

They are all handsomely made, of kerseys, tailor mixtures, cheviots and coverts, in black, blue and a wide variety of colorings. They are strapped and stitched in various attractive ways; made after newest designs—some with flaring gores, others with plaitings. All inside seams are neatly bound. Just as handsome Skirts as we have seen this season at $7.50 to $12; now at $5 each. And they should be claimed in a jiffy.

Second floor, Broadway.

If You Know SILKS
These Will Speak for Themselves

There would be no point in telling you how good these Silks are, if you couldn't see their merit, and appreciate their prices, at a glance.

But most women can—and the result is seen in the busy selling of these splendidly seasonable silks. Think of the need you'll have for them in a little while, then look at these very kinds you want, at savings up to half!

Taffeta Silks

White Fancy Striped Taffetas, 50c, worth 75c.
Colored Taffetas, 50 shades, 55c, worth 75c.
White Taffetas, 21 in. wide, 55c, worth $1.
Black Taffetas, imported, 65c, worth 75c.
Black Taffetas, 23 and 27 inches wide, 68c, worth $1.

Chinese and Japanese Silks

Corded Japanese Silks, fine variety, 37½c, worth 50c.
Shantung Pongee, genuine, 25 inches, 75c, worth 90c.
Shantung Pongees, bamboo color, 34 inches, 95c, worth $1.25.

Various Dress Silks

Checked Louisines, many kinds, 58c, worth worth 75c.
Printed Peau de Gant, imported, 26 styles, 58c, worth $1.
Printed Broche Liberty Satins, 24 inches, 65c, worth $1.25
Fancy Jasper Louisines, neat figures, 68c, worth $1.
Checked Louisines, black or blue-and-white, 75c worth $1.
Jasper Silks, imported, 85c, worth $1.25.
Messaline Corded Silks, 27 in., fast colors, washable, 75c, worth $1.25.

Other Silks

Black Lumineux, fine quality, 58c, worth 75c.
Fancy White Silks, a dozen sorts, 95c, worth $1.25.
Evening Silks; Satin Brocades, $1, worth $1.50.

Both sides of Rotunda and Cross aisle.

Fine WHITE PETTICOATS
Reductions

And reductions that are laid on in no uncertain manner. Incoming stock is pressing us—we must set our house in order to make ready for it.

Fine Petticoats are affected—the new prices show savings of one-third on many, up to one-half on the very finest.

There are sheer cambrics and lawns, delicate laces, beautiful embroideries, including *broderie anglaise*, that distinguish these from the common run of petticoats. Most of them need a trip to the tub, though—they have been handled, or used for decorating, and are mussed. But it's rare to pay so little for such beautiful styles—and women won't mind the lack of freshness. Details:

At 50c, from 75c and 85c

Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace, or hemstitched plaits and embroidery.

At 75c, from $1.25

Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffles, cluster-plaited; trimmed with embroidery or point de Paris lace.

At $1.75, from $2.50 and $2.75

Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle, plaited and trimmed with blind or open embroidery.

At $2.75, from $4.50

Of cambric; deep circular ruffle of point de Paris insertion, with deep ruffle of lace at bottom.

At $3.75, from $5 to $6.50

Of cambric; deep scalloped ruffles, elaborately trimmed with plaits and point de Paris lace, or with fine blind embroidery.

At $5, from $8 to $10.50

Of fine lawn or cambric; entire ruffle of hemstitching and embroidery; or deep pointed ruffle elaborately trimmed with point de Paris insertion and lace; beading at top of ruffle, trimmed with ribbon.

At $6, from $11 to $12

Of lawn or cambric; deep embroidered ruffle, with deep circular ruffle of Valenciennes insertion, or plaited ruffle of fine embroidery.

At $7.50, from $15

Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, with insertion of fine embroidery; deep ruffle of embroidery at bottom; dust ruffle with embroidered edge.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dress Goods---Beauty in Black

Black Dress Goods for Spring—what a marvelous showing is here! The manufacturers have turned artists—so richly varied are the effects of light and shade, of sombreness and brilliance, that they have produced with wool and silk.

The tendency is toward sheerness—grenadines, voiles, eoliennes. Some show a fine, glittering hair-stripe, others delicate lace-like patterns after the fashion of insertion. Then there are shining raised figures of mohair crepon, and little knobs or buttons scattered over a dull-finished background. Here you see some new and fascinating invisible checked grenadines, that change with every glance—but columns of description would simply make a beginning—you must see the fabrics.

Some names and prices:

Silk-and-wool Novelty Lace-figured Grenadine, 46 inches wide, at $3 a yard.
Silk-and-wool Crepon-figured Grenadine, 42 inches wide, at $2.75 a yard.
Novelty Lace-figured Granadine, 46 inches wide, at $2 and $3 a yard.
Silk-and-wool Voile Illusion, 42 in., $2.50 yd.
Boutonne Lace Voiles, 42 inches, $2 a yard.
Embroidered Perforated Figured Eolienne, 42 inches wide, at $1.75 a yard.
Lace Cube Figured Voiles, 42 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.
Mohair Boutonne Batiste, 42 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.
Drawn-striped Lace Voile, 42 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.
Mohair Boutonne Mistral, 42 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.
Silk-embroidered Figured Voiles, 42 inches wide, at $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.
Fish-net Etamine, 40 in., at $1.25 a yard.
Boutonne Voile, 42 inches wide, at 75c, $1, and $1.25 a yard.
Mohair-and-wool Mexican mesh Etamine, 42 inches wide, at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 yard.
All-wool sheer Voiles, 40 to 46 inches wide, at 75c to $2.25 a yard.
Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris, 40 to 46 inches wide, at $1 to $3 a yard.
All-silk Crepe de Chine, 24 to 44 inches wide, at $1.25 to $3.50 a yard.
Silk-and-wool Eolienne, 40 to 46 in. wide, at $1 to $2.50 a yard.
All-wool Voile Etamine, 36 to 45 in. wide, at 37½c to $2.25 a yard.
Mohair-and-wool Mistral, 42 to 45 inches wide, at 75c to $1.75 a yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Sets of Books Worth While

Every true booklover aims to possess the complete works of

Dumas	Dickens	Guizot
Thackeray	Carlyle	Scott
Irving	Ruskin	Goethe
Hugo	Balzac	Schiller
Eliot	Bulwer Lytton	

Fine library editions of the works of these famous authors were published specially for the WANAMAKER LIBRARY CLUBS. On account of the large number ordered, it has been possible to present editions that are in many respects the equal of high priced limited *de Luxe* sets, even to the COLORED FRONTISPIECES (done by hand in water colors) one of which is in every volume. The paper, printing, type and binding are such as are usually seen only in the libraries of connoisseurs.

Thoughtful readers are demanding the works of these authors in permanent form. The fourteen we mention represent the best in the history of literature. From the above, you will be able to make a selection of books that you will always read.

The Library Club Plan makes it easy to buy these fine books, while securing all the advantages of the special club prices. There are but half a dozen sets of some of the authors. If you are interested, send without delay for our magazine-size, illustrated specimen book, which gives the special prices and full description of the sets; or better, call and see the books themselves in our Book Store.

Ninth street.

A Flower Season

Paris knows seemingly no other mode of hat-decoration this Spring than flowers. As our millinery chief, who is now in Paris, writes: "It will be a wonderful season for flowers. Whole crowns are covered with them, and whole brims; and wide flat wreaths, such as two or three rows of roses, are used.

asso view of this, our specially fine foliartment of flowers, wreaths, and Inge—a regular conservatory—is of particular interest.

Price-ranges are very broad:

Rosebuds—pink, tea, lavender, white, old rose, green, at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a bunch.
Violets, in all shades of lavender, at 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1 a bunch.
Geraniums, at 25c to $1 a bunch.
Poppies, at 25c to $1 a bunch.
Monte Carlo Daisies, pink, white and blue, at $1 a bunch.
Field Daisies, at 25c, 50c and 75c a bunch.
Bluets, at 15c and 25c a bunch.
Buttercups, black and yellow, 75c a bunch.
Hawthorns, at 45c and 75c a bunch.
Apple Blossoms, at $1 a bunch.
Cowslips, white, blue, black, lavender, heliotrope, at 50c and $1 a bunch.
Forget-me-nots, at 25c a bunch.
Forget-me-not Wreaths, at $1 and $2.25.
Heliotrope Wreaths, at $3 and $4.
Sweet Pea Wreaths, at $2.
Bluet Wreaths, at $2.
Daisy Wreaths, at $1.25.
Novelty Wreaths, at $1.25 and $1.75.
Foliage, all kinds, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 a bunch.

Second floor, Broadway.

Reliable Rubber Goods

Absolutely perfect—we guarantee every article—all fresh, new goods, bought at a concession, to sell the same way:

Fountain Syringes; 2 and 3 quarts; rapid flow; 3 hard rubber pipes; at 45c, worth 75c.
Atomizers for throat and nose; hard rubber fittings; continuous spray; can be used for water and oil; at 50c, worth 75c.
Women's Seamless Rubber Gloves; all sizes; guaranteed; at 75c, worth $1.
Marvel Whirling Spray Syringes, at $2.45, from $3.

Rubber Goods Counter, Basement.

Housewares at Tangible Savings

Easy enough to make loose, general claims as to values—it's a different matter when wares of standard qualities, that have borne higher prices in regular stock, are actually reduced.

That is the case with every one of the Housewares enumerated in this list. Beside the Sale price, is given the regular, low selling price of the article.

And, to add still greater interest to this news for housekeepers, we head it with an offering of

100 Boxes of Fairbank's Mascot Soap, at $1.85 a Box

Only one Box sold to a Customer.

Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder, 14c a Package

Only 6 Packages to a Customer.

Milk Boilers, porcelain lined, 2-pint size, at 35c, worth 50c.
Oval Wash Boilers, No. 8, extra heavy copper bottom, at $1.25, worth $2.
Round Cake Boxes, japanned, 60c, worth 75c.
Heavy tin Tea Kettles, copper bottom, at 55c, worth 85c.
Oil Cans, 4-quart size, extra heavy, at 20c, worth 30c.
Covered Buckets, 2-quart size, at 12c, worth 20c.
Turkey feather Dusters, 14-inch feather, at 15c, worth 20c.
Slop Jars, japanned, at 25c, worth 35c.
Foot Tubs, painted green, at 40c, worth 60c.
Spice Sets, japanned, at 15c, worth 20c.
Family Scales, at 85c, worth $1.
Tin Dish Pans, 10-quart size, at 25c, worth 35c.
Roasting Pans with cover, at 25c, worth 35c.
Pastry Boards, at 15c, worth 20c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, at 20c, worth 30c.
Japanned Dust Pans, at 12c, worth 15c.
Oval Japanned Trays, at 12c, worth 18c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters with hinged cover, at 8c, worth 12c.
Peerless Steam Cookers, $1.75, worth $2.25.

Basement.

"Pocket" Gloves—A New Idea

These Walking Gloves for women and men are usual and conventional in style, color and general appearance, until you look at the palm of the left-hand glove. And there's a little pocket neatly sewed on—just big enough for a carfare, or transfer ticket, or similar trifle. They will appeal especially to pocketless woman, particularly if she doesn't want to be bothered with a wrist-bag.

Women's Pocket Gloves, two-clasp, in tan cape; $2 pair.

Tenth street.

Men's Pocket Gloves, one-clasp, in tan cape; $2.50 pair.

Broadway and Ninth.

Handkerchiefs at 8c Each

Men's Handkerchiefs, of the regular 12½c, 15c and 20c qualities; and Women's 12½c and 15c Handkerchiefs—a manufacturer's clean-up makes the little price today, 8c each.

All are in the soft, ready-to-use finish, with quarter, half or one-inch hems. All are pure linen, of course.

Broadway.

SHOES!

Certain lots of good Shoes, in narrow and small sizes, offer a special chance today to small-footed men and women to save money on good shoes. And there's a look-in for boys, too—a fact that will interest parents. Details:

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1

968 pairs of Women's Oxford Shoes; sizes 1 to 5, widths A to E. Fine quality kidskin, good shapes; high or medium heels. This accumulation of small sizes at *practically half price.*

Men's Shoes, $1.90

332 pairs of Shoes from our regular $3 Wanamaker-Wear-Well line; sizes 5 to 10, widths AA, A and B. Kid and calfskin, lace—and the best $3 shoes on the market at a saving of $1.10 a pair, because we have too many of these smaller sizes.

Boys' Shoes, $1.70 and $1.90

Regularly sold at $2 and $3—but we have changed the factory in which these lines are made, which makes it necessary to close out all we have of the former make.

Boxcalf and kidskin; some patent leather; oak-tanned leather soles, welted and stitched; well made throughout. $1.70 and $1.90, according to size.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORKERS DENOUNCE STREET RAILROAD BILLS

Many Organizations Represented at Hearing in Albany.

ANTI-TRANSFER BILL SCORED

Declared to be a Farcical Measure—Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy Speaks for the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—Bills introduced in the interest of the Interurban Street Railway Company were denounced to-day at the hearing on them before the Assembly Railroads Committee as "grab" measures. Representatives of nearly fifty public organizations and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy, on behalf of New York City, appeared in opposition to the bills.

The Anti-Transfer bill, which takes from the citizens of New York the right they now possess of bringing suit on their own initiative when a transfer is refused, was the subject of especially bitter attack.

E. B. Whitney, representing the West Side Association, in attacking the measure said: "This bill is a sham. We would rather have the transfer law repealed than have this farcical measure passed."

Mr. Whitney said that the transfer privilege was granted in 1885 in return for the concession made to the railroad companies by which they were able to lease parallel lines, and finally to form the entire street railway system of the city into one corporation.

The transfer right, Mr. Whitney declared, was the only safeguard the citizens had against the railroad monopoly. He then told of the large number of successful suits that had been brought against the company for failure to grant transfers.

"It was not until we pinched their pockets," he said, "that we could compel them to obey the law."

Paul D. Cravath, representing the Interurban Company, said that suits for penalties aggregating upward of $70,000 had been instituted against a single street railway company in New York. Conditions, he declared, were scandalous. A single family and their servants had presented claims for about $20,000. Certain lawyers, he charged, had entered upon a business of bringing transfer suits upon a large scale.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy said that, as the bills appeared now, there seemed to be a very grave danger that they might operate to revive franchises on the basis of values fixed many years ago, which would be a very great injustice to the city and seriously affect its interests.

Mr. Guy said that at the next meeting of the committee he would propose a number of amendments to the bills. In the case of the relocation of routes, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, he said, should be empowered to fix the value of the franchises, and no relocation of route should be upon a street now excepted by law from street railways, and in any case should not be for more than three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Guy also suggested that the bill relating to the discontinuance of actions upon the payment of the gross earnings percentage due should not apply to pending proceedings.

The committee will consider the bills at another meeting next week.

DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Philbin and Lauterbach as Regents—Good Men to Bunko, Says Grady.

ALBANY, March 2.—In both houses of the Legislature to-day the Republican majority confirmed last night's caucus choice of Eugene A. Philbin and Edward Lauterbach of New York to be Regents of the University in place of the late Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse and Bishop Henrick of Rochester, now in the Philippines. In joint session to-morrow the elections will be formally ratified.

In both houses the Democrats refused to vote. Senator Grady and Assemblyman Palmer, the respective minority leaders, read a statement declaring that for the Democrats to name candidates would be to indorse a scheme to make the State's educational system a political asset of the Republican Party.

Senator Elsberg wanted to know if Mr. Grady questioned the propriety or character of the selection of Messrs. Philbin and Lauterbach. Senator Grady said he did emphatically question the propriety of the selection; as to the character of the gentlemen he would say nothing—they were "good men to be bunkoed."

OPPOSES HIS OWN BILL.

Assemblyman Newcomb Says He Was Deceived Into Offering "Strike" Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—Assemblyman Newcomb, who some weeks ago introduced a bill which provided that every man having charge of a boiler in New York City should be a licensed engineer, to-day withdrew the measure and asked to have the record of its introduction by him expunged.

"I found I had been taken in on the bill," said Mr. Newcomb. "I introduced it in the belief that it was a good measure, but I learned within a few days that it would affect every department house in the City of New York. I then realized that I was being made a party to a 'strike.' I presume the game was to have somebody collect from the department houses a fund to kill the bill."

HOME RULE THAT'S COMING.

Additions to City's Autonomy the Elsberg Committee Will Recommend.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Sub-Committee on Home Rule, of which Senator Elsberg is Chairman, met to-day and listened to a statement from Mr. Elsberg, who has been making an examination of the New York City charter with a view to ascertaining just what home rule New York now enjoys and what more it would be advisable for the Legislature to grant. The committee decided to prepare an address to the full committee and make certain recommendations for new legislation in the line of home rule.

The recommendations will include a bill granting to legitimate restaurants the privilege of taking out a license to sell liquor on Sunday; bills which will give city authorities the right to make whatever additions to the Police and Fire Departments the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall approve, and a bill enlarging the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to permit it to issue bonds for needed municipal improvement.

UPHOLDS WAR TAX ON STOCKS.

United States Supreme Court Decides Against Broker Thomas.

The Supreme Court of the United States, it was learned yesterday, has handed down a decision against George C. Thomas of the Consolidated Exchange which upholds the war tax of $2 on every hundred shares of stock sold.

Thomas made a test case and was decided against in consecutive courts till the Supreme Court passed upon the matter. He will pay a fine of $500.

A Second Charge Against W. H. Ham.

BOSTON, March 2.—A warrant charging Wallace H. Ham with the embezzlement of $31,000 from the funds of St. Luke's Home was issued to-day on complaint of the Right Rev. William Lawrence, President of the corporation. Ham was arrested last week, charged with the embezzlement of $100,000 from the American Surety Company, of which he was Boston manager. He was also Treasurer of St. Luke's Home.

At the Tea
The Theatre
The Ball
The Party
On the Street
Horseback
Everywhere
"Lansdowne"
The Queen of Dress Fabrics
Exhibits its beauty, adaptability and utility unquestioned
All Colors and Shades
Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge
WM. P. READ
For sale at all good stores

HEARING ON PLANS FOR CONNECTING BRIDGES

Subway and Elevated Projects Before Transit Committee.

MAYOR FAVORS BEST'S IDEA

President Vreeland Tells of Metropolitan's Arrangements to Handle New Structure's Traffic.

Consideration of plans for connecting the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges and to relieve the present congested conditions of travel at the Brooklyn Bridge was taken up yesterday by a special committee of the Rapid Transit Commission meeting in the board rooms at 320 Broadway. Two distinct plans were laid before the committee for consideration, the first being that evolved by Bridge Commissioner Best and his engineers, the other by William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The Best plan, which has the approval of the Mayor, is for an elevated structure to connect elevated terminals of the Brooklyn Bridge, running north to Worth Street, and of the Williamsburg Bridge, running over Delancey Street to the Bowery. Mr. Parsons's plan is for a subway. Both projects were gone over for nearly two hours by Commissioners Orr, Starin, and Smith, Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout, Commissioner Best, President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway, President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and General Manager E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company. The matter then was laid over until next week to permit of the preparation of a definite estimate of the comparative cost and time of construction under each plan.

Mayor McClellan explained his preference for the elevated structure as a connection on the three grounds of being cheaper and quicker to build than a subway, and also that by making the Delancey Street elevated structure a permanent affair as one link in the connection, that particular link could be pushed to an early completion and afford in a few months an adequate outlet to the Bowery of all passenger traffic over the new bridge.

Controller Grout and Commissioners Orr and Smith were inclined to favor the subway connection.

Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department assured the Controller that the elevated road would take about eighteen months in all to build and would cost about $2,000,000 for the land, including condemnation proceedings, and something like $1,500,000 for the structure to the Bowery and Delancey Street. Mr. Parsons said that the subway would cost fully $4,500,000 without stations and terminals, which would cost half as much again. He also said that it would take two and a half years to complete.

"At the present time," said President Vreeland, "the plans of my company are at a standstill simply because we have been unable to find out what the general plan of this commission is to be in regard to the Williamsburg Bridge. We have practically stopped all our work of converting the east side horse-car lines into trolley lines pending a decision by you. Inside of four months, however, we could complete the connections of the Fourteenth, Eighth, and Delancey Street lines so that we would be running 200 cars per hour to the Clinton Street terminal of the bridge. That would mean providing adequate accommodations for 10,000 persons an hour and giving them transfers to all longitudinal lines. In another three months we could have the conversion of the Grand Street line complete and 75 more cars an hour running in and out."

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets to-morrow Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis will submit a report in opposition to the Best plan for the bridge connections, expressing the belief that the plan can be so modified that a material reduction in cost may be effected. His report now is in the hands of the members of the board. To effect his saving he proposes the occupation of Centre Street for the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge tracks. This would compel certain changes at the present terminal of the Manhattan Elevated Road, which Mr. Lewis suggests should be made at the expense of that corporation. Mr. Lewis expressed the belief that the private property called for in the Best plan would cost the city $3,000,000, whereas Commissioner Best figured it at $2,000,000. He also figures the cost of the connecting link at $1,250,000.

In The Engineering News to be issued today there will be an elaborate exposition of a Brooklyn Bridge terminal plan prepared by S. S. Neff, consulting expert of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He proposes to furnish five platforms for receiving and discharging passengers at the Manhattan terminal, with 20,000 square feet of area as against one-fourth that space now. The platforms would accommodate six-car trains in place of the present four-car trains.

CORTLANDT STREET CHANGES.

Interborough Company Is Prepared to Enlarge Elevated Station.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has received from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a letter stating that the company has completed negotiations with abutting owners at Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets which will, in its judgment, afford ample accommodations at that station for the traveling public and substantially comply with all the requirements of the commission. The company has perfected its plans and will begin construction immediately.

Under the conditions the commission states that it will not at this time turn over to the Attorney General the matter of conditions at this station, as it had threatened to do.

United States Hotel Sold.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 2.—The United States Hotel property was sold to-day under judgment of the Supreme Court, and purchased by Col. James W. Lester for the United States Hotel Company. This sale terminates a trust under which the property has been held for many years.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

CANNED TOMATOES

Large Can Tomatoes. solid packed, ripe, red, price cut this week to.... 7c

Gallon Can Tomatoes. Finest fruit, solid packed, price cut this week to.... 23c

East View Tomatoes. Solid packed, red, ripe, selected fruit, most popular brand on the market, 3 cans for.... 25c

Peerless Cocoa —Full, rich flavor, refreshing and nourishing, ½-lb. can, price reduced this week to.... 15c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A New Branch Store { is opened and will be ready for business on Saturday morning at } 395 Lenox Ave., cor. 130th St.

As neighborhood needs increase, so do the JAMES BUTLER grocery stores. Wherever one takes root it flourishes. It meets the wants of the community. The name at once recommends it to public favor, for the women of Greater New York know that "JAMES BUTLER" stands for the "BEST GROCERIES FOR THE LEAST MONEY," with courtesy, promptness, neatness, cleanliness, and strict attention to each customer's desires thrown in, for good measure. Our object is to place the vast resources of the largest retail grocery house in America convenient to every householder. That is why it is natural for us to grow. The new store is our 124th retail branch.

Three More Gala Days for Collectors of S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

Nothing like the liberality of our great free stamp distribution has ever before occurred. It has taken Greater New York by storm, because lasting benefits and real pleasure are being brought to many multitudes of homes. Fifteen extra specials are offered this week again, for the three days, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY. On all other purchases of 10 cents or more—excepting C. O. D. orders—trading stamps for the amount of the purchase will be given with everything we sell. At our astonishingly low prices, thrifty housekeepers will get busy and buy all they can afford. There is no other way of making as much sure money. The extra specials follow:—

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
30 Green Stamps with 1 lb. of Unxld Tea, Choicest quality in Oolong, Indian and English Breakfast Teas, which other stores sell at 70c., we sell at.... 50c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
30 Green Stamps with 1 pound Butler's Choicest Golden Tips Ceylon Tea, at.... 50c
In moisture-proof cartons. Special importation.

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
10 Green Stamps with 1 lb. Butler's Coffee, Best Mocha and Java. The standard of quality. 1 lb. at 25c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
10 Green Stamps with 1 lb. of Butler's Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea, at.... 25c
Full flavored, pure and good.

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 1 lb. of Butler's Coffee, Best Maracaibo imported. Fresh roasted, 1 lb. at.... 20c
Or with 1 lb. of Butler's Santos Coffee, highest quality for.... 15c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
20 Green Stamps with 1 pound Butler's No. 1 Tea at... 35c
The famous Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon or Green—absolutely pure. Our own importation.

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with any of these three cereals, viz:
Peerless Buckwheat, nothing to equal it for breakfast cakes; 3-lb. package.... 10c
Aunt Nanna's Prepared Pancake Flour—Perfect for the purpose; a package.... 10c
Blue Ribbon Prepared Self Raising Flour—Most economical for home use; 2-lb. package.... 10c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
10 Green Stamps with three packages of the handy dish,
Peerless Shredded Codfish—None finer packed; 3 pkgs for.... 25c

STORES EVERYWHERE. 124 RETAIL BRANCHES

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with a bottle of what the children like—
Golden Drip Syrup—The very best; a quart bottle for.... 12c
"Peerless" Molasses—A fine New Orleans product; quart bottle for.... 12c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with each bottle of these family favorites,
"Our Own" Vanilla or Lemon Extract—Popular household flavors—a bottle.... 10c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with every dozen Oranges, Fancy California and Florida Navels. Per doz., 35, 30, 25 and.... 20c

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 1 pint bottle of Peerless Sauce at.... 15c
Universal household favorite.

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 1 large bottle of Liberty Ketchup at.... 10c
Finest of table relishes.

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Special.
5 Green Stamps with 3 lbs. highest grade Santa Clara Valley Prunes, fancy fruit, for.... 25c

Salmon—Best Red Alaska, Hatchery and other popular brands, 2 cans for 25c.; a can.... 13c
Salmon—Famous "Essie" brand, Choicest Columbia River Salmon, ½-lb. can.... 12c
"Queen" and other superior brands, ½-lb. can.... 10c
Salmon—"Rock" brand, high grade of fish, 1-lb. flat can.... 15c
Salmon—Booth's Columbia River, standard of quality, 1-lb. tall can.... 18c
Salmon Steaks—"Essie" brand, highest standard of excellence, 1-lb. flat can.... 22c
Sardines—Genuine French, packed in pure olive oil, 3 cans for.... 25c
Mustard Sardines, packed in mustard, plump and tender, a can.... 12c
Cromarty Bloaters—Special cure, our own importation, a box 19c.; 2 for.... 5c

Codfish Tablets—White, tender, delicious, lb. packages, each.... 9c
Codfish Threads—"XLCR" brand, splendid value, a package.... 5c
Irish Mackerel—Fine, white, fat fish, 10-lb. kit, $1.25; single fish.... 5c
Peaches—"Essie" brand, best quality California fruit, in heavy syrup, most delicious, a can, 19c.; "East View" brand, a can.... 16c
Pears—"Essie" brand, choicest from the Golden Gate State, in heavy syrup, a can, 19c.; "East View" brand, a can.... 16c
Plums—"Essie" brand, finest fruit from the Pacific Slope, packed in heavy syrup, a can, 19c.; "East View" brand, a can.... 16c
Apricots—Fine California Apricots, "East View" brand, a can.... 16c
Honey—Peerless, strained, nothing sweeter, 1-lb. bottles, 15c.; ½-lb. bottles.... 10c

Peas—"Essie" brand, fine, small, tender early June, extra sifted; a can.... 15c
Peas—"Hillside" brand, sifted early June; a can.... 13c
Peas—"East View" brand, choice early June; a can.... 10c
French Peas—Choicest qualities of different brands; 2 cans for.... 25c
"Blue Ribbon" Evaporated Apples—A package.... 10c
"Blue Ribbon" Dates—Very choice and meaty; 3 packages for 20c.; a package.... 7c
"Blue Ribbon" Currants—Fancy, cleaned; a package.... 10c
"Seeded" Raisins—Triumph brand, very best quality, in 1-lb. cartons; 2 for 25c.; a package.... 13c
Maple Syrup—Real Vermont Sap, pint bottles, 15c.; ½-pint bottles.... 10c

Olives—15-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, 25c.; 10-oz. bottle fancy Queen Olives, 15c.; 8-oz. bottle Queen Olives, 10c.; 4-oz. bottle Queen Olives.... 5c
Stuffed Olives—10-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, stuffed with pimentos, finest quality, 20c.; 8-oz. bottle, 19c.; 4-oz. bottle.... 10c
Strawberries—Fancy quality, in heavy syrup; 1-lb. can.... 10c
Pineapples—In chunks; 1-lb. can.... 10c
Butler's Best French Mustard—Finest flavor; a bottle.... 8c
French Mustard—Choice flavor; a bottle.... 5c
Best Black Pepper—Full strength; ¼-lb. tin.... 8c
Best White Pepper—Pure and strong; ¼-lb. tin.... 10c
English Mustard—Nothing better imported; ¼-lb. tin.... 10c
Triumph Metal Polish—Brightens things up; a box.... 5c

Crackers.
Red Grahams, Social Tea, Saltines, 5 o'clock Tea } 9c a pkge.
Cheese Biscuit—a package, 15c

Lemons.
Juicy, bright Messinas, per doz.... 13c

Cereals.
Cero Fruto, best of breakfast foods, a pkge.... 10c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit—All the good there is in wheat, pkge.... 10c
Triumph White Oats—Rolled from the best Northern grown white oats. Splendid muscle builder. A package 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SAYS HE WAS HIT IN PART XII.

Didn't Want His Client Asked Where Her Father Lived.

Two lawyers—Charles Stein of 320 Broadway and Randolph M. Newman of 132 Nassau Street—engaged in a heated dispute in the Supreme Court yesterday, and the upshot of it was that Mr. Newman struck Mr. Stein a hard blow in the face. Lawyer Stein hastened into Part II., Special Term, and exclaimed to Justice MacLean:

"Your Honor, your Honor, this man hit me in the eye."

Mr. Stein is a tall, portly brunette. Mr. Newman is a short, thin blonde. The latter did not deny the allegation. Justice MacLean thought hard for a moment about what he should do. Then he asked:

"Did he strike you in this courtroom in the presence of the court?"

"No, Sir," said Mr. Stein.

"Where did he strike you?" asked the Justice.

"He hit me in Part XII.," began the lawyer, who stopped and listened with surprise to the laughter in which spectators, court officers, and even the court itself joined.

"Then," said the Justice, "if you desire to bring the matter to the attention of the court, you must do so on affidavits."

"Counsel asked my client, a woman, an improper and immaterial question," put in Lawyer Newman, "and he insisted on wearing his hat while examining the lady. That's what caused the trouble."

Justice MacLean made inquiry and found that the action was a suit in supplementary proceedings, brought by Isidore A. Cantor against Jacob Lowinger, to recover a judgment for $100 costs in a partnership litigation. The question asked the woman was as to where her father lived.

Twice the Justice ordered the woman to answer, and twice the lawyer instructed her not to do so, and Justice MacLean, after hearing Newman's request for an adjournment so he might prepare a brief, granted an adjournment until April 2. Lawyer Stein said that on or before that date he would move to have Lawyer Newman punished for contempt of court.

Ice Floes Blockade St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 2.—The heaviest arctic ice floes of many years are now driving south over the Grand Banks and blocking the entire eastern seaboard of Newfoundland. It is now almost impossible to leave or enter this port.

JASTROW ALEXANDER REPLIES.

State Inspector of Gas Meters Resents Attack Upon Him.

Jastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters, issued an open letter to the public yesterday, in which he said:

"It was with a great deal of surprise and indignation that I read about the hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities in this morning's press, before which Mr. Guy, an Assistant Corporation Attorney, made the astounding statement that the State Inspector of Gas Meters worked or seemed to work in the interest of the gas companies and meter manufacturers, and that through this combination the public suffered from bad gas and excessive gas bills.

"I take this occasion to denounce Mr. Guy's utterances as false and malicious, caused, I think, through his entire ignorance of the gas question, or through his overzeal in the service of Tammany Hall, whose interests he represents.

"This Miller bill, approved by the Mayor, I do not hesitate to say, is nothing more or less than a scheme for graft on a large scale. One provision alone contained in this nefarious bill, that all gas meters in use in the Greater City of New York would have to be inspected at least once a year, would require a small army of 300 Inspectors to do this work.

"In addition thereto the inspection of the electric meters and the inspection of the quality of gas would necessitate the appointment of at least another 200 men. Is Mr. Guy conversant with these facts or does he really think he can make the people believe that this bill is introduced in the Legislature with any honest motive for the public good, although introduced under the false pretense of home rule?"

TOO CLERICAL FOR FIREMEN.

Croker Would Give Truckmen and Motormen a Chance in Examinations.

Fire Chief Croker is not entirely satisfied with the physical standard of the men on the eligible list, as supplied by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, for the filling of vacancies in the department. The lack of physical fitness, Mr. Croker thinks, is not due to the men who pass the civil service examination, nor to the Civil Service Commission's administration of its trust, but rather the fault of the civil service regulations, which place a premium on clerical attainments and pay too little attention to the physical qualification of applicants.

Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes yesterday sent to the Civil Service Commission a letter he had received from Chief Croker requesting the amendment of the commission's rules, so as to provide for a minimum height of 5 feet 7 inches, with a corresponding weight, as a requisite for candidates, and an alteration in the nature of the examinations, which will give truckmen, gripmen, and longshoremen a chance.

"These classes of men," writes Chief Croker, "make the best firemen, and the reason that they do not apply for positions in this department is that the examinations are entirely too clerical in their nature."

Mr. Hayes writes to President McCooly of the Civil Service Commission that Mr. Croker's views have his "full indorsement," and requests that the amendments suggested be made.

FOR CONSTIPATION
Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water
Hunyadi Janos

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

It always has the preference for medicinal use.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES with distillers certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Mount Vernon Whiskey was given the Gold Medal.

Cook & Bernheimer Co. New York

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Walking Suits, — made of black cheviot or cloth. Short Jacket.
20.00

Canvas Suits,—eton jacket, fancy vest, dress skirt, lined with silk.
Colors:—blue, brown and black.
32.50

Walking Skirts,—various mixtures and black cloth. Habit back or inverted pleat.
4.50

Twenty-third Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Yarborough the Premier $1.50
By A. R. WEEKES

A story of English political life that will interest by its power and intimate portrayal of the human side of men high in affairs of state. Yarborough—clever, engaging, ambitious — is a most interesting study.

HARPER & BROTHERS NEW YORK

Kennedy
24 Cortlandt St.

$6.00 Shoes at $3.49.
Dipped Toes. Flat last. Military Heels. Button and Lace.

10.00 Custom Shoes.....5.98
8.00 Bench made Shoes.....4.98
Shoe TREES Free with every pair.

Douglas $3.50 Shoe, $2.39.

High-Grade Furnishings.
Price One Half.
1.00 Dress Shirts (wide bosoms)...59c
2.00 Dress Shirts.....98c
(Cost fashioned.)
1.00 Percale Shirts.....69c
Stiff bosoms, cuffs attached or separate.
1.50 Walking Gloves (new colors) 98c

Men's Spring Hats.
New Flat and Rolled Brims, in Browns and Black.
1.90, worth 3.00.
2.75, worth 4.00.
3.90 Silk Opera Hats, 3.90.
Shiny Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80.

BILLIARDS.
Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

See that the *Shield of Quality* is on the Box

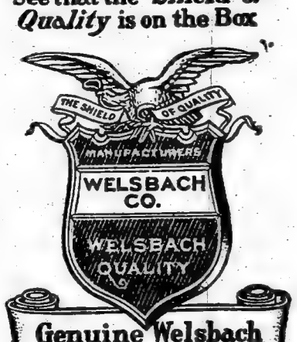

Genuine Welsbach mantles last longest and burn brightest. That's what you want.
5 Kinds - 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c
WELSBACH STORE, 1135 BROADWAY
All Dealers

EVERYTHING FOR Kitchen Furnishing
From a Toasting Fork to a Coffee-Mill, we import all the Finest Chinaware and Cooking Utensils.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

TRIED TO RENT THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS

Santo Domingo Said to Want $100,000 from St. Louis Fair.

SIMILAR SCHEME IN 1892

Frederic A. Ober Has Document Signed for the Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair.

Somehow a story got about yesterday to the effect that the Government of Santo Domingo or some faction in that island had offered the managers of the St. Louis Exposition the use as an exhibit of the remains of Christopher Columbus against the payment of a sum of $100,000.

The story could not be verified last night, but it brought to light an earlier effort on the part of the thrifty and altogether unsentimental West Indians to make merchandise of the hallowed ashes of the illustrious man who discovered them.

That was prior to the World's Fair in Chicago, and at that time the agreement was solemnly reduced to writing on paper bearing the letterhead of the Government, and signed by the then President, party of the first part. The other signer of the contract was Frederic A. Ober, who at that time was a Commissioner of the World's Fair in Santo Domingo and the West Indies generally. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night called upon Mr. Ober at his home in Hackensack.

"Well, I wouldn't be surprised," said Mr. Ober, when told of the rumored offer. "I have not heard of any offer at this time, but one was made just prior to the Chicago World's Fair, and I think I can show you the provisional contract drafted to bind the agreement."

At this point Mr. Ober produced the document, which consists of three large legal pages, closely covered with Spanish script. It was framed July 1, 1891, was written on Government letter heads, and was signed by Gen. Ulysses Heureux, since assassinated, who was then President of Santo Domingo, and by Mr. Ober himself.

In the second clause the offer is made "to exhibit the remains of the illustrious discoverer, Christopher Colon," provided the United States Government would show its anxiety to have them exhibited by paying into the treasury of the little West Indian republic the sum of $100,000, American gold, and would pledge itself to receive them with befitting solemnity and pomp.

Mr. Ober said:

"I didn't at first take the offer very seriously, but assented in order that the other negotiations should not be broken off. A copy of the document with my comments and a report on the circumstances under which the offer had been made were forwarded by me to the Bureau of Latin Republics, under whose instructions I had gone to the West Indies. I have reason to believe that that was as far as the matter got, because it was never heard of again."

Columbus died at Valladolid, Spain, in 1506, and in his last will and testament ordered that his ashes be deposited in a convent which he had established in Santo Domingo. His request was not carried out, however, until 1540, thirty years after his death, when the remains were placed in the presbytery of the cathedral behind the high altar.

The genuineness of the remains is disputed, the Spaniards having in 1795 removed a casket supposed to contain them to Havana.

The Dominicans, however, and Mr. Ober is inclined to the same view, contend that what the Dons carried away with them was the body of Diego, the son of Columbus, who had been buried with his father. This remained a mere supposition until about thirty years ago when some workmen making repairs discovered another vault, and in that vault an almost square leaden case with an inscription, apparently showing that it contained the remains of "El Illustre Esclarado Varon, Don Christovol Colon."

That case is now kept in a tomb constructed out of satinwood and glass in the cathedral.

DREYFUS HEARING TO-DAY.

Col. Henry Is Said to Have Suppressed Important Testimony.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2.—Gil Blas publishes an article referring to the revision of the Dreyfus case, which begins to-morrow in the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation.

The paper says that in 1896 an officer at the Ministry of War who was held in high esteem met Col. Panizzardi, then the Italian Military Attaché at Paris, who spoke to him of the Dreyfus case and gave his word of honor that Dreyfus never had intercourse with him or Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché. Col. Panizzardi said he regretted the frightful error of which Dreyfus was the victim.

The French officer informed his chief, and a report was made out. Col. Picquart a short time previously had left the War Office, and Col. Henry, who received the document, removed it from the dossier. It thus escaped the knowledge of the Court of Cassation and of the Rennes court-martial.

The revision of the case takes place amid a complete absence of popular excitement, and whatever the sentence is it is not likely to cause much controversy.

BRAVE FIREMEN WERE FOOLED.

Risked Lives for "Children" That Were Two Birds and a Dog.

An overheated stove started a fire yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Mrs. Ernestine Patterson on the top floor of the tenement 300 Avenue A. She was waving her arms frantically and screaming on the street when Engine No. 16 arrived on the scene.

"Oh, Sir, save my three children quick," she pleaded, rushing up to Lieut. Mitchell, and pointed up to the windows of her apartment on the fourth floor, which were belching forth flame and clouds of thick acrid smoke.

Lieut. Mitchell and three of his men pulled their helmets down tighter over their eyes and ran into the burning building. The halls were filled with stifling smoke, but on they rushed up to the top floor. There they met flames, but dashed through them, too, with protected faces into the apartments. They groped about several minutes, until driven back by the flames and heat.

Reaching the woman again, Lieut. Mitchell told her he had been unable to find any children, and asked if they were boys or girls.

"Why, they are my pets, my little babies, my dog, my parrot, and my canary."

The "children" all perished in the flames, which did about $600 damage.

TRYING TO EMBROIL BRITAIN.

It Is Said a Certain Power Seeks to Make Her Quarrel with France.

PARIS, March 3.—The London correspondent of the Echo de Paris has telegraphed an interview with a certain person in London who, although his identity is not revealed, is obviously Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain.

A power in Central Europe is actually conducting a press campaign in England with the object of creating a conflict with France, it is declared, and an emissary of this power has offered to a certain English journalist a series of articles attacking France, and, furthermore, a representative of a certain Asiatic power is also striving to Excite the English press against France.

NEW HAVEN TROLLEY DEAL.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Acquires Lines in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Stockholders of both the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Fairhaven and Westville Railroad Company, which controls all the trolley lines in New Haven, stated to-day that a deal by which the former company aequires the latter has been practically completed.

The arrangement will not take effect until after ratification by the Boards of Directors of the two companies.

The deal provides that the New Haven Road shall buy the Fairhaven and Westville on a basis of two for one, paying for it with fifty-year 3½ per cent. debentures of the New Haven.

By purchasing the local trolley lines, the Consolidated Road will meet the proposed new third-rail line from Boston to New York and take away from that line one of its chief tributaries.

The third-rail line promoters, with headquarters in Boston, carried on a long fight before the last Legislature for the right to build through this State, and in the hearings in Hartford intimated that through arrangements perfected with the Hartford Street Railroad Company, the Middletown Street Railroad Company, and the Fairhaven and Westville, they would have exceptional facilities for putting through an express electric line.

By taking the New Haven trolley road out of this arrangement the Consolidated Road will get in a hard blow at the plans of this syndicate.

ANTI-SEMITES FOR RUSSIA.

Vienna Christian Socialists Pray for Her Victory.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 2.—A large meeting of Christian Socialists has adopted a resolution praying for blessing on the Russian arms and wishing the Russians a brilliant victory over the yellow race.

Several Municipal Councilors and one priest explained to the meeting that the Japanese cause was identical with that of the Jews, and that consequently good Christians must desire that neither the Japanese nor the Jews come out of the war with whole skins.

Russia, it was declared, deserved all sympathies, because of all countries she was nearest to the hearts of those who hated the Jews.

RUSSIA MAY EXHIBIT.

Efforts to Get Her to Reconsider Her Decision as to St. Louis.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—United States Consul General Watts, upon the representation of some Russians who are anxious to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, is making efforts to induce the Russian Government to reconsider its decision not to exhibit.

Mr. Watts recently cabled to President Francis to hold the Russian space for a fortnight, and Mr. Francis replied:

"Russia's withdrawal would be a great mistake. It would lose friends for her here."

This cablegram was submitted by Mr. Watts to the Assistant Minister of Finance, who was impressed with Mr. Watts's arguments and said that if enough exhibitors were secured to make a creditable display he would lay the matter before the Finance Minister.

AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Victory for Champion Fly Caster—Lively Canoe Tilting.

R. C. Leonard of Central Valley, N. Y., won the fly-casting competition yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden. The contest was with half-ounce bait for distance and accuracy, each contestant casting at two goals set respectively 60 and 80 feet from the casting mark. Leonard, who is the present champion, won with a total score in points of 175.5. Second place was won by C. G. Levison of New York, with a total score of 155.7, and third place went to C. M. Lukey, also of this city, with a score of 154.9. The other contestants scored as follows: Hiram Hawes of Central Valley, 144.5; E. J. Mills of New York, 134.6; Milton H. Smith of New York, 129.9; H. G. Henderson of New York, 124.6; L. S. Darling of New York, 123, and D. T. Abercrombie of New York, 107.

The best canoe tilting contest of the show was witnessed on the lake in the evening, when H. Hinck and H. Mead of the Hiawatha Canoe Club met W. P. Stanton and C. R. Stark of the same club. Hinck and Mead took the aggressive at the start, and drove their opponents back into the side of the tank several times. After ten minutes of tilting Stark got in a lucky thrust that sent his opponents into the water, and so won the bout.

De Witt Smith of this city bought Dr. Cecil French's tame fox yesterday, and will ship the pet to his estate on Lake Mahopac, N. Y., at the close of the show. He has also made an offer for one of the flocks of geese to stock his game preserves.

J. C. Moody, one of the Adirondack guides, was defeated for the first time in the portage race. Sam Tongue, a guide of the Pacific Railroad camp, defeated him by two seconds. The men were required to lift canoes and packs from the floor and launch them in the lake, racing to the further end and back.

THREE TIED IN CHESS PLAY.

Marshall, Marco, and Swiderski Lead in Monte Carlo Tourney.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, March 2.—The semi-final round of the international chess tournament was played in the Sporting Club today, when Marshall went down before Marco in the Jasnogrodsky variation. Swiderski played against Fleischmann, winning in fine style. In the third game Mieses won from Scheve by adopting the latest analysis of the Lasker variation, namely, 10. P—B6; 11. P—Q4, Kt—K5; 12. RxKt, B—R7 ch; 13. KxB, QxR; 14. P—KKt3, Castles; 15. B—Q3, QxP (Q5;) 16. Q—Q2, &c.

The Rice gambit has so far proved successful in fourteen games, was defeated in nine, and drew four, and if the gambit should lose all the three games in the final round to-morrow, it will be a success. As will be seen from the scores up to date, Marshall, Marco, and Swiderski are tied for the first three places:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	5	1	Mieses	4½	1½
Marco	5	1	Scheve	4½	1½
Swiderski	5	1	Fleischmann	3	6

S. S. Ellis Retires from Pool Tourney.

Two games were scheduled to be played in the New York Athletic Club's pool tournament last night, but S. S. Ellis, Jr., forfeited to A. P. Driggs and retired from the tournament, owing to illness in his family and business engagements. Mr. Ellis had won three games and lost none. In the game between W. A. Tilt and E. F. Crowe the former scored an easy victory by 100 to 65.

The score:

W. A. Tilt—11 7 7 3 12 7 6 12 12 13 0 10. Total, 100.

E. F. Crowe—2 8 8 12 1 8 8 3 2 2 13 0. Total, 65.

High runs—Tilt, 14; Crowe, 13. Scratches—Tilt, 4; Crowe, 6. Referee—Walter G. Douglas.

DRESSMAKERS WILL BE WELCOMED. DRY GOODS BUYERS ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

SPRING OPENING
OF
Toilettes Fashion Co.
March 1st to 31st.
172 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 22d Street
New York.

Toilettes Patterns and Models are the Leaders; absolutely simple, practical and stylish.

Imported and Crinoline Models of Every Kind

NOVELTIES OF TEXTILE FABRICS SHOWN.

POLO AS INDOOR GAME.

Two Teams Give Amusing Exhibition in Durland's Academy.

Polo as an indoor game, with the mallet and regulation willow ball, was introduced as a novelty last night at the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. The game followed the regular music ride, in which nearly fifty riders took part. The polo game was characterized more by all-around amusement than by any exhibition of science, for the latter was out of the question in the limited space that the players had in which to hit the ball. The goals were placed at the extreme ends of the riding ring, and after the first throw-in, the melée of horses was generally the most prominent feature of the game, while the mallets of the contestants flew wildly up and down in the air.

Three periods of ten minutes each were played and the men were glad when the final period closed. The team captained by H. Branchley won by 5 goals to 4. J. C. Wilmerding was Captain of the defeated team. He was the only player who has ever appeared prominently on the polo field, but during the past year or two he has done little tournament play. He only made one goal. Sidney Holloway gave good assistance to Wilmerding's team, while Marshall Clapp and William Montgomery did effective work for the winning team, Montgomery making two goals. The winning team consisted of H. Branchley, William Montgomery, Marshall Clapp, and H. Schoen. The defeated four were J. C. Wilmerding, J. C. Punderford, Sidney Holloway, and George Mills.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY PUT OUT.

City Marshal Forbes of the Third District Municipal Court in Williamsburg yesterday afternoon dispossessed from a store at 49 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, the "Holy Ghost and Us Society" which had been holding forth there for more than a year, to the annoyance of neighbors.

It was said that the members frequently knocked their heads against the floor and benches and inflicted other torture on themselves in punishment for their sins.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—57 and 58 Whitehall Street; Peter Hartman; damage, $1,000.

1:20 A. M.—545 West Fifty-ninth Street; Columbus Club; damage trifling.

1:50 A. M.—164 and 166 Rivington Street; Samuel Heltern; damage, $50.

2:10 A. M.—2,174 Eighth Avenue; Andrew Smith; damage, $500.

3:30 A. M.—221 West Twenty-seventh Street; Louis Macher; damage, $500.

4:20 A. M.—200 East Eleventh Street; Isaac Davis; no damage.

4:50 A. M.—510 West Fifty-third Street; David Shuldener; damage, $6,000.

7 A. M.—195 Henry Street; Abraham T. Ealkassky; damage, $20.

7 A. M.—793 Westchester Avenue; Ringler Brewing Company; damage, $3,000.

7:20 A. M.—1,751 First Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

8:15 A. M.—117 Henry Street; A. Fabrigan; damage, $50.

9:05 A. M.—130 and 132 Norfolk Street; Rose & Co.; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—142 East Thirty-third Street; George H. Gibson; damage, $200.

10:35 A. M.—206 Broome Street; Harris Kraus; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—77 East Third Street; Mrs. Blythe; damage, $25.

11:55 A. M.—3,314 Arthur Avenue; William Stonebridge; damage trifling.

12:20 P. M.—174 Ludlow Street; Harris Rethman; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—282 Monroe Street; Nathan Sweet; damage trifling.

Millette Wins Amateur Billiards.

J. M. Millette defeated F. M. Canda last night in the third game of the amateur handicap 14.2 billiard tournament in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Millette only had to run at 225 to win against 300 for Canda. The latter only got 254 when Willette completed his string of 225. The winner made the highest single run of the evening, 21. He played a very steady, safe game, making several good runs on excellent cushion work. The scores:

Canda, (300.)—10 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 6 2 3 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 12 1 0 4 4 2 3 0 0 6 0 4 1 1 5 12 13 0 3 1 2 1 0 12 9 1 2 9 0 2 0 0 14 11 3 0 1 7 8 12 0 2 2 1 1 6 0 0 1 4 16 3 4 0 8 0. Total, 254; high run, 16; average, 8 35-73.

Millette, (225.)—3 6 2 4 2 4 0 0 0 0 1 7 4 1 7 1 0 9 0 1 7 2 1 14 1 4 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 13 6 0 2 1 10 0 1 0 0 5 8 0 0 1 0 6 0 1 3 2 8 0 6 2 0 0 4 0 2 0 20 4 0 0 2 1 0 7 Total, 225; high run, 21; average, 8 3-74.

The players to-night will be Dr. W. G. Douglas and J. A. Servatius.

Flynn Elected Yale's Hockey Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—A. H. Flynn, '06, of Pittsburg, Penn., was to-night elected Captain of the Yale hockey team for the ensuing year.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Suyematsu, Japan; W. H. Lyford, Chicago; ex-Postmaster General J. A. Gary, Baltimore; S. P. Sholter, Savannah.

HOLLAND—C. E. Lothrop, Detroit; E. C. Powers, Cleveland; Walter B. Page, Japan; G. H. Ingalls, Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—E. H. Brooker, Cleveland; W. S. Pettibone, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—C. F. Gallagher, London; F. Devon, Brussels; A. Boden, The Hague; Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg.

SAVOY—Sir William and Lady Menzies, Edinburgh; Count and Countess d' Aromon, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Baron Moncheuer, Belgium Consul at Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. C. Moseley, Milton, N. Y.

VICTORIA—Capt. G. C. Reiter, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—Col. J. L. Flood, San Francisco.

What Shall I Eat?

I need the carbohydrates to make flesh and supply my body with heat and energy.
I need albumen and phosphate of potash to restore wasted brain and nerve matter.
I know that working and thinking consumes energy and brain and I know this waste must be rebuilt by food. The field grains contain these elements I know, but most people, like myself, absolutely cannot digest the large percentage of starch in grains, and trouble follows.

What Shall I Eat?

A few minutes spent in studying the subject proves that all these questions have been scientifically answered in

GRAPE-NUTS

This food is so perfect the weakest stomach can digest and assimilate it. It contains more nutriment that the body can make use of than 10 times as much meat, wheat, oats or bread.
Most all field grains are heavy with nourishment, but not in the form for human use.
Grape-Nuts is only entire wheat and barley and salt, but scientific processes requiring many hours treatment have made all the grains ready for any stomach. (The starches are all converted into Grape-Sugar, in other words.)
Practically pre-digested (although not chemically treated) all this natural nutriment is ready as soon as it goes into the stomach for immediate absorption into blood, muscle, heat, energy, etc., and to make the delicate gray matter in nerve and brain.

THE PROOF Is found in ten days' trial. Look for the miniature book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each package. Every one should read it. Now in its 10th million.

THERE'S A REASON

You would do well to

THINK IT OVER.

CHALLENGE TO COLUMBIA

For National Intercollegiate Basket Ball Championship.

University of Minnesota Guarantees Expenses of Champion Team of Eastern Colleges.

Harry Fisher, manager of the Columbia basket ball team, yesterday received a letter from Walter G. Deering, manager of the five of the University of Minnesota, challenging the local players to a series of games for the National intercollegiate championship. Columbia, by defeating the University of Pennsylvania on Tuesday night, has a clean record of eight games won and none lost, and now has the championship of the Eastern colleges won.

Minnesota won the championship of the Western Conference Intercollegiate Association, and proposes that the series of games shall be played in Minneapolis, guaranteeing the local players all their expenses for the trip. This game, if arranged, will settle the National intercollegiate championship for 1904. There is, however, little likelihood that the Columbia Faculty will permit the local students to take a trip that will cut nearly two weeks out of the college course, as much objection has been made to the length of the schedule which has already been played. Besides, there are four seniors on the Columbia team, and they are unwilling to risk losing their chances for getting their degrees this Spring by taking that much time away from their studies.

Columbia still has two more games to be played in the intercollegiate series, one to-morrow night in the local gymnasium with Princeton, and another a week later with Cornell at home. If the local players win both of these games, making their score in the series ten straight, it is extremely likely that for the first time in the history of Columbia athletics the 'Varsity "C" will be awarded to the champion five. Members of the Athletic Council which controls the awards are in favor of giving the letter to the players for their excellent work, and inasmuch as Harry Fisher, manager and a prominent player on the basket ball team, is also an influential member of the council, it is almost sure that the "C" will be awarded. The men who will benefit so are Frank L. O'Connell, the Captain and centre; R. A. Fisher and A. Rogers, forwards, and Marcus Hurley, the bicycle champion, and B. R. Von Sholly, guards. O'Connell and Fisher already have the "C," and thus only three new ones will have to be given out.

Columbia's Novice Athletic Meet.

Two good performances marked the second of the series of weekly novice races in the Columbia Gymnasium yesterday afternoon. As on last Wednesday, the half-mile run proved to be a close and exciting event. In the shot-put, H. S. Rubridge, 1905, made his first appearance in competitive athletics and achieved the fair distance of 43 feet 10 inches with the twelve-pound missile. The summaries:

176-Yard Dash, (Scratch.)—Won by Ernest V. Kehrlein, 1907; F. S. Hetherington, 1907, second; H. J. Salinger, 1907, third. Time—0:22.

880-Yard Run, (Scratch.)—Won by E. A. Prentiss, Jr., 1906; R. C. Church, 1907, second; J. I. Merritt, 1907, third. Time—2:16 4-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by C. D. Walcott, Philosophy, (scratch,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 1 inch; J. D. Van Buren, Jr., 1905, (3 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches; H. A. Kroeger, 1907, (2 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Scratch.)—Won by H. S. Rubridge, 1905, with a put of 43 feet 10 inches; W. R. Knakal, 1906, second, with 39 feet 6 inches; A. Algeltinger, 1907, third, with 38 feet 11 inches.

HANDICAP SKATERS WIN.

Eldridge and Lyons Lead in Class Races in Clermont Rink.

O. S. Eldridge of the Polytechnic Preparatory School won the one-mile Class A handicap skating race last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Eldridge had 90 yards start on Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club, who was on scratch. Kearney fell after going 100 yards. Eldridge won by about two yards from A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club. The line-up:

One Mile, Class A, (Handicap.)—Won by O. S. Eldridge, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (90 yards;) A. Y. Sarony, New York A. C., (50 yards,) second; S. Lyman, Skating Club of Brooklyn, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:48.

One Mile, Class B, (Handicap.)—Won by George Lyons, St. Luke A. A., (70 yards;) W. H. Taylor, Seminole Athletic Club, (120 yards,) second; S. Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:02.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by G. Yerby, Bath Beach; L. Kent, New York, second; C. Haik, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:48 3-5.

Fifty-Yard Potato Race.—Charles Smith, Brooklyn Skating Club, vs. L. Henderson, Brooklyn Skating Club. Won by Smith. Time—0:33 2-5.

One-Mile Match Pursuit Race, between H. Bender, Brooklyn Skating Club, and C. Rockefellow, Brooklyn. Won by Bender. Time—3:21 2-5.

Fifty-Yard Potato Race.—Won by W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club; A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, second; H. C. De Loiselle, New York, third. Time—0:46.

120-Yard Snowshoe Exhibition—By H. C. De Loiselle, New York. Time—0:33 2-5.

LOCAL TROTTING STAKES.

Empire City Track Offers Good Purse—Officers Elected.

The Directors of the Empire City Trotting Club met yesterday and voted to offer $24,000 in stakes for the Grand Circuit meeting at the Empire City Track, near Yonkers, in August. Alfred Reeves, who resigned as Secretary at the close of this season, was elected Secretary for the coming year and he has accepted. James Butler was re-elected President, Brayton Ives Vice President, and Peter MacDonald Treasurer.

Charles C. Lloyd was again selected to head the New York Driving Club, with Brayton Ives as Vice President, Peter MacDonald Treasurer, and Alfred Reeves Secretary.

Particular attention will be paid to amateur competitions at the Empire track this season, and with the annual dues at $50, it is believed the organization will more than maintain its former prestige.

President Butler will leave to-day with his family for a six-week trip in California. He will visit Pleasanton track, where about thirty horses of his racing stable are wintering under the care of Munroe Salisbury.

New Officials for Pastime A. C.

At the annual meeting of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the new house, Seventy-ninth Street and East End Avenue, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President—J. P. Boyle; Vice President—C. J. Dieges; Treasurer—Samuel Jacobs; Recording Secretary—Frank Yoxall; Financial Secretary—E. A. Bezouska; Captain—W. P. Sheridan; First Lieutenant—J. H. Kelly; Second Lieutenant—Robert Wittenberg.

All committees reported very favorably, and the members of the club look for a very prosperous year.

On Saturday night a stag will be held at the new house, for which an elaborate programme has been arranged. Mr. George Bothner, the lightweight champion wrestler, will give an exhibition.

Hockey Victory for Cutler School.

The hockey teams of Cutler School and Columbia Grammar School met at the St. Nicholas Rink last night in the first game in the Interscholastic League series, the former winning by a score of 5 to 1. The line-up:

Cutler, 5.	Position.	Columbia Grammar, 1.
Kerr	Goal	Lestrade, Adler
Washburne	Point	Mitchell
C. Broesel	Cover point	Lynn
Daley	Centre	Basch
A. Broesel	Forward	Piel
Crosby	Forward	Bach
Richards	Forward	Singer

Goals for Cutler—Daley, (3;) Richards, H. Broesel. Goal for Columbia Grammar—Bach.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BARRED

Greater New York Team Cannot Play at Ridgewood Park.

Foul Strike Rule Retained by Big Leagues—Two Coachers Instead of One to be Allowed.

The Greater New York Baseball Club will not be allowed to play Sunday games at Ridgewood Park. This will be the decision of Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission, which will be officially announced at the meetings of the National and American Leagues to-day. Chairman Herrmann takes the stand that the playing of the Greater New Yorks at Ridgewood Park would do the Brooklyn Club a serious injury. He contends that so long as the Greater New York Club has located on Manhattan Island, it must confine its operations to that locality.

When Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Club, was told that the decision of the National Commission would undoubtedly be against him, he said: "While I am greatly disappointed, and it means the loss of considerable money to me, I propose to take the defeat philosophically. I agreed to this course some time ago, and will stick to it."

Several important matters were agreed upon as the result of the joint conferences of the Schedule and Rules Committees of the two leagues yesterday, but the announcement of the schedules was not forthcoming. The sessions of the committees, which were held at the National headquarters in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, extended from about 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, but the proceedings, so it was said, were not prolific of any vigorous debate. When the question of the winners of the two championships playing for the world's title immediately after the regularly scheduled season ended was raised, the matter was at once looked upon favorably. It was finally decided that the two teams should play a series of seven games.

When the foul-strike rule was discussed President Johnson, who took the place of Frank Farrell on both the Schedule and Rules Committees, contended that Messrs. Hart and Fleischmann of the National League Rules Committee agreed last year to eliminate the rule if, after being in force one year, the American League lodged any objection. Mr. Johnson made a strong plea for its repeal, but he was told that the National League men were unanimous for its retention. President Johnson finally withdrew his motion to repeal and the rule stands. The coaching rule was changed so as to allow two coaches on the side lines, one at first base and another at third, instead of only one as heretofore, when there is one runner on the bases.

It was generally believed that in the discussion of schedules the season of each league was made to consist of 154 games, and that the opening of the baseball season in this city will be allotted to the Greater New York Club, which is set for April 14 with the champion Bostons. The Greater New York Club, it is also said, will have the field to itself here on Memorial Day, May 30.

Both Presidents Johnson and Pulliam announced their full staff of umpires, as follows:

American League—Frank Dwyer, business manager of the Detroit Club last year; "Tom" Connolly, "Silk" O'Loughlin, "Jack" Sheridan, Charles D. King, formerly of the New England League, and Charles Carpenter of the Southern League last year.

National League—Robert Emslie, "Hank" O'Day, August Moran, J. Johnston, and possibly "Toss" Kelly from the Eastern League.

The members of the joint committees who took part in the discussions yesterday were:

Schedule.—American—Johnson, Comiskey, and Havin, (Detroit;) National—Dreyfuss, Hart, and Ebbets.

Rules.—American—Johnson, Comiskey, and Somers; National—Hart, Hanlon, and Fleischmann.

President Powers of the Eastern League during a brief visit to the Fifth Avenue Hotel announced that "Tom" Daly had secured his release from the Cincinnati Club and would be manager, Captain, and player of the Providence (R. I.) Club this year.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Morris Filley Viperine Won the Premier Stakes Easily.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The Morris filly Viperine won her second stake at the meeting to-day, when she galloped home two lengths in front of her field in the Premier Stakes, worth $1,090 to the winner. Sweet Pepper was a strong favorite at evens, backed down from 5 to 2, while Viperine's price receded from twos to fours. The pair divided the honors to the stretch turn, when Sweet Pepper swung wide, and, Viperine coming on, won easily.

Lady Radnor and Frank Bell were the other beaten favorites. Weather clear; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Banana Cream, 105 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, won; Sabinal, 107, (Stille,) 2 to 1, second; Prince of Endurance, 110, (Fuller,) 15 to 2, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Prince Richard, Gracious, Lady Radnor, Baccie, Sir Kingston, Ponca, Heroine, Locket, and Barbara Frietchie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Stella Allen, 105 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 1 to 2, won; Pinkie, 105, (Cochran,) 9 to 2, second; Guadaloupe, 92, (Livingston,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Miss Galore, Golden Flower, The Doctress, Grey Dove, and Louie Mac also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Presentation, 103 pounds, (Romanelli,) 20 to 1, won; Frank Bell, 109, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 2, second; Sid Silver, 100, (C. Howell,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Malster, Allista, and Claremont also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Premier Stakes; five furlongs. Viperine, 115 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 4 to 1, won; Sweet Pepper, 105, (E. Walsh,) even, second; Delaval, 108, (T. Dean,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Ara, Isabella D., Lady Greenwood, and Modredlaw also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and three-eighths. Gravina, 107 pounds, (Livingston,) 2 to 5, won; Lee King, 110, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, second; Mauser, 106, (Aubuchon,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:20. Nimble Nag, Gimspray, and Georgia Gardner also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Wreath of Ivy, 94 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, won; Docile, 92, (Aubuchon,) 30 to 1, second; Overhand, 95, (Robbins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:20 2-5. Lady Free Knight, Cyprienne, Phloro, Algonquin, Lady Ray, and Clay Clement also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; purse. St. Merrylegs and Trossachs, 107 pounds each; Clay Clement, Plautus, Eclectic, and Regian, 109 each, and Scotch Thistle and Port Warden, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. John, 93 pounds; Miss West, 94; Nellie Forest, 96; Ringdove and Merry Sport, 97 each; Albert Lee and Gov. Boyd, 98 each; Treacy, 100; Arden, Monograph, and Dr. Carrick, 104 each, and Nimble Nag, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Fair Lass and Chickasha, 87 pounds each; Barnacle, 90; Helen Tarwater, 92; Illuminate, 93; Hegira and Lady Mistake, 95 each; Legation, 96; Charles D., 98, and One More, Captain Gaston, and Blue Victor, 101 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Dutch Carter, 97 pounds; Burning Glass, 99; Rollick II., 101; Icicle, 102; Macbeth, 103; Count 'Em Out, 106; Tancred, 106; Zyra, 110, and Meistersinger, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Never Smile, 96 pounds; Golden Medium and Oscar, 97 each; Reckoner and Jake Weber, 99 each; Neither One, 100; Prodigal Son, 101; The Guardsman, 102, and Mynheer, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Marltana and Our Lillie, 96 pounds each; Short Cake and John Doyle, 97 each; St. Caro, 99; Komombo, 102, and New Mown Hay, 110.

Otis Wins Pool Game by Two Points.

The game between Charles Otis and J. Maturo in the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night was evenly contested, and in an exciting finish Otis won by two points. A little carelessness on the part of Maturo cost him the game.

The score:

Charles Otis—13 14 6 15 4 1 4 1 3 8 9 0 0 15 1 5 9 11 5. Total, 125.

J. Maturo—2 0 9 2 10 14 9 11 12 6 5 15 0 13 9 6 4. Total, 123.

High runs—Otis, 19; Maturo, 15. Scratches—Otis, 4. Referee—P. Rogers.

The game to-night will be between T. Burns and C. Grogan.

A Breakfast Treat That Makes You Eat.

Karo Corn Syrup is the pure golden essence of corn with all the nutritive elements so characteristic of this strength-giving, energy-producing cereal retained. Its flavor is so good, so delicious, so different that it *makes* you eat. Adds zest to griddle cakes and gives a relish you can't resist; no matter how poor the appetite. Makes any meal appetizing.

Karo

CORN SYRUP

The Great Spread for Daily Bread.

Sold in airtight, friction-top tins, which are excellent for various household uses. Fine for canning fruit and jelly. Three sizes. 10c, 25c, 50c. At all grocers.

CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY, New York and Chicago.

Reduced rates to California

March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points

Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso; three times a week by way of Colorado; every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:

HAL S. RAY, G. E. P. A.,
Downtown Office, 401 Broadway.
Uptown Office, 5th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City.

Rock Island System

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

DON'T BUY A WAIST OR GOWN

Until You Do Yourself the Justice of "Looking Over"

THE HOLLY'S

40 different models in linen gowns, from $10.00 to $120.00.

50 different models in crepe de chine gowns from $35.00 to $125.00.

50 different models in taffeta & louisine gowns from $10.00 to $75.00.

100 different models in fine waists from $5.00 to $30.00.

"Fifth Avenue Styles and Quality at Half Fifth Avenue Prices."

THE HOLLY CO., 10 West 22d Street.

Oculists.

Visit the nearest of our Four Optical Stores and judge for yourself.

Examining Rooms with most advanced scientific equipment. Oculists with years of successful hospital and private practice to examine and prescribe. Skilled Opticians to make the glasses that are both correct and becoming.

Though you pay highest professional fees and double our price for the glasses you cannot secure better service.

NO CHARGE for Consultation. Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.

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Some Sayings that Charm the Idle Fancy.

Yet Not Half So Charming or Delightful as The Realities They Describe.

"A morsel for a monarch."
—SHAKESPEARE.

Such a Feast as a Queen would serve a King should be crowned with the most delectable of all desserts—Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

No poet's dream nor fairy's magic wand could conjure up fancies half so sweet as Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Alice in Wonderland saw nothing more fairy-like than Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Like honey gleaned from myriad flowers, Nabisco Sugar Wafers possess the subtle charm that holds the appetite in sweet captivity.

"A perpetual feast
of nectared sweets."
—MILTON.

That very old proverb about reaching the heart of a man is best exemplified with Nabisco Sugar Wafers. A fairy confection with an upper and lower crust of indescribable delicacy, separated with a creamy flavor of lemon, orange, chocolate, vanilla, or mint. Ask for your favorite flavor.

Man will climb to any height
for the love of a woman.
To encourage his ambition
charm him with
Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Woman makes a king of an ordinary man with flattery and an epicure of him with Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Poems for the palate, entrancing the taste as an old Italian love song does the ear. Delicate in their sweetness, bewitching in their subtle flavors of orange, lemon, vanilla, chocolate, mint. Serve with any beverage or dessert.

A bird in a cage is worth
two in a tree.
To hold a man's affection
in sweet captivity
serve him with
Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Man, like the bee, flutters where the honey is sweetest. To hold him enthralled serve him with Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

If you would have your guests carry away the most pleasant memories serve Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

"The daintiest last,
To make the end most sweet."

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AN "EMBARRASSING" POSTMASTER.

We have no wish to prejudge the case of Postmaster VAN COTT, whose dismissal may or may not have been recommended by the Inspectors of the department. We are painfully aware, as are most other New Yorkers who have much business with his office, that it is not in good shape and that the city does not begin to get the service it ought to have; but we are not clear how far that is due to the character and ability of the Postmaster or to conditions over which he does not possess entire control.

We note, however, that some one represented as a friend of the President remarks that the case of Mr. VAN COTT is a "very delicate" one for the President to handle because of the Postmaster's peculiar political affiliations and influence. We are prepared to admit the accuracy of this statement. Politicians are always embarrassing in office unless they happen to be excellent men, which is rare. They get in by influence and they seek to stay in by influence. Mere honesty and capacity are not needed in their especial calling, and when demanded in office, the demand is resented and generally resisted. The amiable old gentleman now in the Post Office is not supposed to have been selected for energy and efficiency, and his friends would naturally consider it irrelevant should he be dismissed for the lack of them. That lack may embarrass the business of a great city, and the politicians will surely embarrass the President if he offends them. It is not a nice situation in any way, but it is what must be expected when appointments are made chiefly for party reasons.

CHINA IN MANCHURIA.

We hear from so many sources that Chinese troops are moving into Manchuria from the adjoining provinces that it is difficult to discredit the reports. That the reports are credited at Moscow and St. Petersburg is a fact of curious significance, even if the reports themselves should turn out to be untrue.

For there is no other way of accounting for such a movement of Chinese troops than by assuming that the Chinese ruling classes have come not to be any longer afraid of Russia, or, which is practically the same thing, to be much more afraid of Japan. China's neutrality, which our own Government has taken so much pains to guarantee, will not effectively last longer than the effective Russian occupation of Manchuria. If it is clear that the Russians are to be driven out of Manchuria, we may be sure that the Manchurians will do their utmost to speed the parting guest. It is true that that fine old Russian gentleman Admiral ALEXIEFF set forth the other day that if China had any gratitude she would be fighting for Russia. The statement denotes a rather confused perception of the course of conduct which is adapted to excite gratitude in the human breast. For the Russian claim upon the gratitude of Manchurians is that Russia has taken possession of their country and has massacred in great numbers those of them who sought to resist the occupation.

The Manchus are still the fighting race, compared with the Chinamen within the great wall, that they were when they overran the Middle Kingdom and put a Manchu dynasty on its throne. Unless the Russian massacres were quite wanton they were provoked by the uprisings of those Manchus whom the Russians call "brigands," but who may seem to themselves patriots, a term of which in China proper there seems to be no conception of the meaning. These Manchus, it appears, as well as the Governors of the adjoining provinces, are thus early convinced that the tide of war is setting against Russia and in favor of Japan, and they make haste to bring accessions to the prevailing party.

Considered merely as a military reinforcement, the thousands of Chinese now reported to be tending toward Manchuria may be quite contemptible. But it may nevertheless prove to be a very valuable non-combatant auxiliary to the fighting force of Japan. The notion, if it once comes to prevail throughout Manchuria, that the Russian is to be driven out, tions with the British Empire are so important, and the ultimate formation of some federated empire is so probable, that it is but reasonable that the military strength of the Dominion should be carefully developed and the Government be placed in a position to use it if it should be needed. That is one of the imperative conditions of the advance of any people in independence and in power.

The plan now under consideration, if gradually worked out, does not seem extravagant. It involves the training, in time, of 200,000 soldiers. The population of the Dominion, according to the latest figures, was 5,371,315, which gives a male population of ordinary military age of not less than 1,000,000, so that the plan contemplates the training of one-fifth of the available number. The population is steadily increasing, and the ratio will diminish in proportion to the increase. The cost will be considerable, but the Dominion is prosperous, and it is well governed; the burden of government is wisely distributed, and is not excessive. Our Northern neighbors have shown in their admirable semi-military Northwestern police and in the men they sent out to South Africa that they have all the material needed for as good an army as any people can produce. It is a fair inference that a well-trained Canadian military force of the size and character the Dominion can develop would aid in the preservation of the peace of the world.

THE LOCAL WINTER.

It is known to most people as a chronological and astronomical fact that the Winter is over and that we are now three days into Spring. But knowledge of this sort is very different from what the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism would describe as a "realizing sense." The poet who looked out of his window on the first morning of Spring saw little except ice and snow—not very much of either in this locality, but enough to dispel all illusions of vernal gentleness and ethereal mildness, which are doubtless coming but have not yet come.

The Winter which has now passed into history has been the coldest of recent record in this locality. Its mean average temperature was 26 degrees Fahrenheit. The average temperature of December was 30 degrees, which is officially reported to be 4 degrees below normal. The mean average for January was 26 degrees, or 6 below normal. February's average was 25 degrees, also 6 below normal. The Winter next coldest to that just ended of which exact records are available was that of 1874-5, which had a mean average temperature of 27 degrees. The Weather Bureau is authority for the statement that last December was the coldest for twenty-three years, January the coldest of local record, with the single exception of that of 1893, and February the coldest in nineteen years. That we have had comparatively little snow was perhaps misleading. The local snowfall since Dec. 1 has been only 28½ inches, or about half that normal for an average Winter. However, the snow possibilities are not yet exhausted. Those who remember the March blizzard of 1888 will have no difficulty in restraining, for another three weeks at least, any impatience they may be inclined to feel at the partial failure of the snow crop this year.

As a matter of experience, the people of New York in comfortable circumstances have gone through the Winter with very little discomfort. This, at least, is the general testimony, and it is probably explained by the fact that the periods of extreme cold have been only occasional and brief; also by the fact that with present facilities for house and office heating it is easier to keep warm than it used to be. No doubt the poor share this advantage in some degree. There has been progress in house building, but probably less in matters pertaining to the protection of water and gas pipes against frost than long experience should have induced. The heavy mortality of the past few months from gas asphyxiation should be more instructive than it is likely to be. Everything considered, New York's claims to recognition as a Winter resort, while not as good as we might wish, are a good deal better than those of many localities which are sought in preference to it. We can and do keep warm when it is cold, which is more than it is always possible to do in the South, even as far as Florida.

IMPURE WATER FOR CITIES.

Authoritative information from Cleveland shows that city to be fighting a typhoid epidemic, already serious and daily gaining headway. It had attained the importance of 68 cases in one day on the first of the present month, and the official returns for February show 465 cases reported and 45 deaths. The water of Lake Erie is polluted. The Philadelphia Ledger reports Health Officer ABBOTT as announcing that in that city a sweeping typhoid epidemic is threatened, having reached the stage of 30 cases a day. In 1903 there were 8,000 cases of typhoid reported in the city. The Schuylkill is polluted.

In probably twenty cities and towns the conditions which menace Cleveland ly into the pool. At noon yesterday the water above the dam was 17 inches below the breast. Owing to the rain, the water rose 5 inches in the afternoon. As long as this break is unclosed, there will be little opportunity for the water to settle before being pumped from the river.

No doubt the average citizen reading this will shrug his shoulders and think how regrettable it is that such an accident should happen with consequences so serious. That he will do more than this is scarcely to be expected. One would suppose that the effect of such an announcement would be comparable to that of ringing a general fire alarm; but it is not, never was, and perhaps never will be. To create and sustain an intelligent public interest in matters affecting the public health is one of the most difficult of human undertakings.

REPELLING CHINESE TRADE.

From fear of the clandestine introduction of possibly a few thousand Chinese laborers or mechanics our Government is deliberately employing injury and insult toward all other classes of Chinese that directly imperils trade to the amount of millions and repels trade of still greater value.

This is the substance of an article by Mr. WONG KAI KAH, the Imperial Chinese Vice Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition in the March number of The North American Review. This gentleman, who was educated in the United States, and who writes in a perfectly temperate tone, holds a position entitling him to speak with authority on this subject. He makes no complaint of the law excluding Chinese laborers, which is in accord with the treaty entered into by the Chinese Government, and asks for no concession from its terms. He simply points out the cruel, oppressive, barbarous, and outrageous manner in which it is carried out, under the explicit regulations of the Commissioner General of Immigration approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, with reference to Chinese "being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers." It is expressly declared in the treaty that its provisions shall not "affect the right" of these classes "of coming to the United States and residing therein." By the action of the Government this right is practically abolished.

The law provides that persons belonging to these classes can enter the country upon producing a certificate of their own Government indorsed by the United States Consul or diplomatic officer at the port of departure that they do so belong. This is a reasonable precaution against illegal entrance, and it ought to be conclusive unless fraud is affirmatively shown. It is a certificate issued at the place where full information is attainable by officials who can obtain it, one of whom is the representative of our own Government. Under the regulations of our Government this formal and authoritative certificate, under its own seal, is treated as not even prima facie evidence, and if it is at all disputed the holder is required positively to prove his right to enter, to do so within three days of filing notice and five days of his examination, and is not allowed to introduce any evidence that has not already been made the subject of investigation. He is treated very much as a Jew is treated in the dominions of the Czar.

Now take the operation of these and like regulations on Chinese merchants coming to this country in response to the invitation of our Government to participate in the exposition. A merchant, no matter of what standing—he may be the exhibitor of goods of the greatest value—must submit to the Collector of the Port where he enters his photograph in triplicate and undergo a "physical examination of his person required by the Bertillon system of identification," usually employed in the case of criminals only; he must, "if admited, proceed immediately by direct and continuous travel" to the place of the exposition, "remain there during his stay in the United States, return within thirty days after the close of said exposition by direct and continuous travel to the port at which he was admitted, and thence depart by the first vessel sailing thereafter to China." If he brings with him any of his own employés to aid in the care of his exhibit these are shut up in the exposition grounds, put under a bond of $500 to stay there constantly, unless allowed to leave for forty-eight hours at the most, under penalty of forfeiture.

Surely stupidity could no further go in the treatment of foreigners whom we invite to our country in the hope that we may cultivate trade with them. But it is only a special case of the general folly of our treatment of Chinese other than laborers. Mr. WONG says very pertinently:

> In the next decade or two those who are now the sons of the rich merchants and high officials of China will be the dominating powers in Chinese commerce and politics, and in their hearts will be a preference, a special friendliness, toward that country wherein they formed the associations of their youth while acquiring education to fit them for their position in life.

Yet he gives the case of a boy of fifteen whom he brought with him, the son of a leading merchant in Shanghai and nephew of a high official educated in the United States. The lad came with the chants visiting the country in connection with the exposition have already aroused a united opposition to the United States in China. If it be not met by some sensible and decent change the injury will be very great; when barbarism becomes costly, our demagogues, who tremble at the anti-Chinese agitators, may listen to reason.

CAVALRY IN THE FAR EAST.

The progress of the campaign seems already to have brought to light the chief weakness of the Japanese Army in comparison with the Russian, its lack of an efficient cavalry. The Japanese infantry may be the nearest approach in the world to "foot cavalry," as "Stonewall" JACKSON'S command was admiringly called. But it is nevertheless at a grievous disadvantage when the question is of scouting and reconnoissance, when compared with a mounted force that can really "shoot and ride."

In one of his letters from Japan Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, fresh from India, made merry with the Japanese cavalry of which he saw a drill, which ended with a large number of the troopers continuing their course after the horses had been halted from a charge. Perhaps that is not so very serious. "Bull Run" RUSSELL in Washington forty years ago made himself similarly merry over a squadron of United States cavalry he saw, which he declared would go over at the first charge from the native regulars of India. It did not occur to him that the shock of opposing masses of cavalry had been eliminated from modern war. As a matter of fact, according to the recent testimony of a French cavalry officer of high rank, this country was first to appreciate and attain the true function of modern cavalry. But the Japanese are not there yet. They have not the horses, they have not the riders. It is very likely that they will have occasion bitterly to envy Russia her "Cossacks of the Don."

THE AUTOMOBILE IN GERMANY.

In Germany they deal with the reckless chauffeur afflicted with motormania in a very practical manner. In the Reichstag one day last week Prince SCHOENAICH-CAROLATH called upon the Government to introduce a bill placing automobilists under the provisions of the statute of 1871, fixing the terms of imprisonment for those committing assaults or manslaughter through carelessness on the public thoroughfares. Other members asked the Government to move a bill requiring automobilists to compensate those injured by them in person or property, when found blameworthy, in the event of accidents.

There is no sentimentality in the schemes of legislation thus outlined. In a country which has spent so much money and put so many precious lives in jeopardy to attain a speed of about 125 miles an hour on an electric railroad, it is significant that the rights of the road are so fully recognised in a plan of automobile regulation which makes it a crime to run down a pedestrian or smash another and slower vehicle—offenses which in this country seem to be regarded as qualified and conditional misdemeanors, excusable if the misdemeanant is so prominent socially or so important financially as to invite the respectful consideration of the court. German courts do things better than ours in some respects.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

—There is hardly a chance that "Uncle" NOAH RABY had attained, or even closely approached, the enormous age he claimed—132 years. The fact that people of seventy remember him as an old man when they were boys probably brings him up to the neighborhood of the century mark, but there is nothing sure about even that, for a boy's impressions of a man of thirty or forty, recalled after fifty or sixty years, lend little credibility to a tale intrinsically improbable. RABY'S own testimony, while presumably honest, has no appreciable value for any except the lovers of the marvelous—members of the Society for Psychical Research, for instance. He belonged to the class that keep no records and tend inevitably toward confusion between things seen and things heard, particularly when such confusion excites the interest—and gifts—of others. The fact remains, however, that RABY was extremely old, and his history, so far as known, is exactly that of the vast majority of centenarians. With exceptions hardly numerous enough to prove the rule, they have been and are persons of a life necessarily simple—poor persons, that is—and characterized not so much by any peculiarities of doing or not doing as by a certain moderation in everything, including emotional expenditures. Without any notable virtues or vices, they accumulate no property and drift naturally and calmly into poorhouses when they lose the ability to do light labor of the manual sort. In these retreats, so horrible for ordinary men and women, the typical centenarian is quietly content with mere existence, and the kindly wonder of chance visitors even adds an element of pleasure and pride to the dragging end of such lives. RABY himself is credited with an appreciation of the conditions that made for his longevity. His code of rules, which may have been of his own formulation, but probably was not, is composed entirely of negatives. "If you want to live to a good old age," he said, or is said to have said, "don't get married, don't get worried, don't get too much work, don't get into fights, and don't get drunk too often." In judging these rules, one should remember that RABY considered his a "good old age," and of all his innumerable unutilized opportunities, had regret, and that a mild one, for not proposing to a certain woman who might have accepted him if he had.

Texas Railway because an encounter between one of its trains and his team of horses had resulted in fatal injuries to the latter. The case came to trial, and the farmer made out an extremely good claim for damages entirely consolatory for his loss, but at the last moment, when the minds of the farmer jurymen had evidently been fully made up, the company's attorney thought to ask the plaintiff what efforts he had made to heal the injuries of which his horses died. The farmer's dream of damages then dissolved, for he announced that, being a consistent "Christian Scientist," he had done absolutely nothing for the suffering beasts except to think hard that there was nothing the matter with them. The railroad attorney, a wise man after his kind, rested his case then and there, and the jurymen brought in a verdict for the company after deliberations much too short for consideration of the rather interesting question whether the horses would not have died of their wounds even if their owner had been sane enough to call in a veterinary surgeon or do what he could for them himself. And, indeed, the question is more interesting than important, for it involved the proving by the former of an utterly impossible negative—one which, with his crazy notions, he would not even have attempted. As the horses had not been instantly killed, in all probability there was a chance of saving their lives, and he couldn't have argued that chance away if he had tried.

—Col. MILLS'S announcement to the House Committee on Military Affairs that the vigorous measures of the last two years have practically put an end to hazing at West Point will be slightly more enjoyable to the public at large than to the Colonel's predecessors as Superintendent. For, presumably, what he has done they could have accomplished if they had considered the thing really worth doing. Against that rather cruel argument, however, must be weighed the fact that hazing, though always held officially to be an abuse and an evil, had not until days comparatively recent been generally judged, in and out of the Academy, to be a thing utterly bad and beyond endurance. The motive for an energetic campaign against it has therefore not been so strong in the past, and the good officers and true who winked at it were men of their time, as Col. MILLS is a man of his. And it will be noticed that even he uses the word "practically" in making his announcement. That is a very large word, and there have been several hints within the last few months that while hazing may have been abolished at the Academy, practices curiously like it in everything but name and severity are still in vogue not very far beneath the surface of affairs academic. Boys will be boys till the end of time, and we all know in our hearts that they can do extremely cruel and barbarous things without subsequently growing up to be cowards and savages. And many a sometime victim of hazing will confess in his confidential moments that not quite all of its effects are wholly undesirable.

—Real content with the New York Aldermen as a body is of course impossible, but something strangely like it can be felt, for once, as one notices that, as a direct consequence of their dark and dismal dealings with the two corporations professing a desire to build an electric railway up through the Bronx country, both of those corporations are now offering improved transportation facilities on terms vastly better for the city than either thought of offering at first. If attacked by a very delirium of charity, one might suspect that this was what the Aldermen wanted, and that when the poor fellows were accused of refusing to "do business" with franchise seekers on other than the most reprehensible of business principles, they were really working with all their honest might in the dear public's interest. The theory is not true, but it is a perfectly delightful one—so delightful that we, for our part, will play that we believe it if other people will join in the amiable game. At any rate, all is well that ends well, and this Westchester trolley scandal really does have the premonitory symptoms of ending well.

DOWIE MOB IN AUSTRALIA.

Moral to be Deduced from the Attack on the Preacher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report from Australia that Dowie was obliged to hide himself for fear of bodily harm from the hands of the infuriated mob confirms the saying of one of the founders of this republic—"the common people are to be trusted," they know a fakir when they see one, and the catch phrase, "Peace be with you, brother!"—has no effect in quelling righteous indignation; neither do they stop to consider whether the object of their wrath is suffering with megalomania, a mental disease which is common among our modern male and female messiahs and self-exalted redeemers of the world.

Dowie is typical of that class of Scotchmen whose religious creed reads: "Not Thy will oh, Lord, but mine be done!" The severest discipline of nature is the only teaching that ever makes them realize that they are not running the universe. Therefore such experiences as our Scotch friend has had since he left his peaceful home in the West are in line with natural law, and this Scotch high ball will continue to get it in the neck until he comes down off his perch and practises what he preaches.

The sooner these religious fakirs and metaphysical bunco steerers who preach peace but practice war realize that the world is still being run in the same old reliable way, according to the laws set before us in nature, regardless of creed, caste, sect, or color, the sooner will the principles of Christianity overcome the practice of Churchianity and the age of peace be a practical reality instead of a metaphysical pipe dream. E. C.

Richmond Hill, N. Y., March 2, 1904.

MME. TERNINA AS BRUNNHILDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of your correspondent "F. H." in last Friday's TIMES that "we all know Mme. Ternina's Brünnhilde" will assuredly not be endorsed by the great majority of the operagoers.

The present writer, who has been a regular and frequent attendant at the Metropolitan Opera House since the first season in 1883-4, has never had an opportunity to see Mme. Ternina as the Brünnhilde of "Die Götterdämmerung," for the simple reason that to the best of his knowledge she has never appeared in the part at an evening representation. All of her performances have been at matinées, and midweek matinées at that, when, of course, few persons save ladies and professional musicians are enabled to be present. When Mme. Nordica and Mme. Ternina were both members of Mr. Grau's company the im-

WARE SINGS A SONG OF KANSAS.

Pension Commissioner Writes Poem for Semi-Centennial of State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Pension Commissioner Ware, the poet laureate of the Administration, has written a poem for the celebration of Kansas's semi-centennial at Topeka on May 30. The Kansans expect that President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft will be present. Mr. Ware's poem is to be set to music and sung by the Topeka Choral Society at the ceremony. The Commercial Club of Topeka has offered a prize of $250 for the best musical setting for a chorus. The music must be sent in before April 10.

Capt. Ware's poem is entitled "Quivera," the Spanish name for Kansas. Some of the verses are:

In that half-forgotten era,
With the avarice of old,
Seeking cities he was told
Had been paved with yellow gold,
In the Kingdom of Quivera.

Came the restless Coronado
To the open Kansas plain,
With his knights from sunny Spain
In an effort that, though vain,
Thrilled with boldness and bravado.

But their expectations eager,
Found, instead of fruitful lands,
Shallow streams and shifting sands
Where the buffalo in bands
Roamed o'er deserts dry and meagre.

Back to scenes more trite, yet tragic,
Marched the knights with armored steeds;
Not for them the quiet deeds,
Not for them to sow the seeds
From which empires grow by magic.

Thus Quivera was forsaken;
And the world forgot the place
Through the lapse of time and space.
Then the blue-eyed Saxon race
Came and bade the desert waken.

Sturdy are the Saxon faces
As they move along in line;
Bright the rolling cutters shine,
Charging up the State's incline
As an army storms a glacis.

We have made the State of Kansas,
And to-day she stands complete,
First in freedom, first in wheat;
And her future years will meet
Ripened hopes and richer stanzas.

TO UNDERSTAND RUSSIA.

Correspondent Says Conditions There Are Not as Her Enemies Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent, Harold Berman, leads me to wonder, not for the first time, what peculiar quality exists in Russia which compels her assailants invariably to take refuge in rhetoric when facts would do just as well, if not better. Why do these gentlemen always assume that whatever is peculiar in Russian life is necessarily wrong? Why do they believe, and try to make us believe, that everything in the life of Russia which they disapprove of is the result of willful and malicious perversity, the fruit of a wholly abnormal quantity of original sin in the Russian heart? If they are really trying to find out the truth, why not follow the historic method instead of having recourse to paroxysms?

Let us submit to the historical method a few of your correspondent's accusations:

He implies that attendance at a Russian school or university would reveal all kinds of dire things, but does he forget that the vast bulk of loyal and patriotic Russians do so attend the schools without utter demoralization? It is true that the lack of outdoor sports tends to produce in the callow youth a too nervous temperament, with the generous passion for improving the world, which young radicals pass through the world over, but all the officers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and other professional men whose work keeps the empire going are evidence that the schools do produce something besides wordy Anarchists.

Your correspondent calls the Russian newspapers "dried up and incoherent specimens of journalism," perhaps because they limit the publication of murders and criminal cases, and fill their columns with foreign telegrams, admirable foreign correspondence, well-written literary articles, and criticisms of permanent value. For inherent excellence the Russian magazines compare well with any the world over. In them, in fact, originally appeared all those classics of Russian literature which have found their way around the world, and been translated into every European tongue. The press censor passed all these excellent works, though he cut out a few diatribes from the pen of Count Lyef Tolstoi, which, indeed, might well be dispensed with. Turgenieff, Goncharoff, Dostoyevsky, and all the great names in Russian literature are witnesses to the real liberty and excellence of the Russian periodical press, and we must remember that we in this country have a press censor in the regulations providing for "the purity of the mails," as England has a dramatic censor in the Lord Chamberlain.

About Poland your friend waxes dithyrambic. He calls Poland "the desolate Sahara of a degraded and dehumanized race." As rhetoric that is fine, but as statistics it is misleading. The said "desolate Sahara," about the same size as England, has a population of some 10,000,000. Of the 30,000,000 acres of the Polish Sahara more than 53 per cent. is arable and under cultivation, 18 per cent. is either orchard or meadow land, 22 per cent. is forest, while only 6 per cent. is unfit for culture. This is not bad for a desert. Poland has, in fact, a greater proportion of factories than any other part of Russia; it had 12,500,000 acres under crops every year in recent years, with 3,000,000 head of cattle and an equal number of sheep and goats, over 1,000,000 horses, 1,000,000 pigs, and any quantity of poultry. Divide these among the 10,000,000 inhabitants and one sees that for a "desolate Sahara" Poland is not doing so ill.

As for those dread Siberian colonies, they have much the same climate as our Northwest or Manitoba, with similar products. Longevity is commoner in Siberia than in any other country, and if all the elect of Russia really go there, Siberia must be something like paradise. Of course in reality most of the elect of Russia stay at home, where they belong, and live good and honest lives, just as if they were not Russians at all, but commonplace, civilized mortals.

As to various forms of worship, Russia contains 12,000,000 Catholics, about 4,000,000 Protestants, some 14,000,000 Mussulmans, and about 500,000 pagans, all of whom follow their own rites without let or hindrance. The restriction is on proselytizing from the State Church, and practically all that we hear of religious oppression springs from this one source. It may be better for us to try to understand the Russians with our hearts rather than merely railing at them for being different from ourselves.

CHARLES J. MURPHY.

New York, Feb. 25, 1904.

BRITISH OPINION IN '61.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent paper is flooded with letters anent the supposed good-will of Russia during the United States civil war.

Many of your correspondents presume to interpret public feeling in Britain at that period. They only show that they know nothing about it to an unlimited extent.

I went from "this side" over to Great Britain during the early stages of the civil

WORK OF MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Ex-Justice Bennet Tells of Duties Involved and What Is Accomplished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with some surprise the letter in your issue of the 2d, signed "Legislature," and referring to the Municipal Court Justices. As I went out of office as a Municipal Court Justice on the first day of January, it makes no difference to me personally whether the salary attached to the office is $6,000 or $60,000, but some of the statements made in the letter were so at variance with the real facts that it seems to me that a plain recital of the true situation about the work of the Municipal Court Justices would be of present public interest.

Between June 6 and Dec. 31, 1903, I sat at various times and for periods extending from one to five days, in the courts of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts. I also sat two days a week during August in the Thirteenth District and the bulk of the time in the Twelfth District. It is absolutely not a fact that in a majority of these courts the Justices hold court but three days a week and are usually through before 1 o'clock. It is probably true that with one exception the Judges do not sit on Saturdays; neither do the Judges of any other court in the State of New York.

The general public has absolutely no idea of the amount of work involved in a proper study of the legal questions involved in the cases in which briefs are submitted. I used to find that I absolutely needed Saturdays for that purpose, and, when I could get it, Thursdays as well. It is true that the Judges generally do not sit during the Summer. My experience in sitting during July and August was that I found that the average vacation of the lawyer practicing in those courts is from two to three weeks, and the lawyers of opposite sides usually, and very properly, consulted each other's convenience as to trying cases in the Summer, with the result that, taking the vacation arrangements of the lawyers and the clients as well into consideration, there were very few cases ready during the Summer. As to the Justices sitting but three days a week, if this were done, there are more than half of the Municipal Courts in Manhattan in which it would be utterly impossible to anywhere near dispose of the business.

There is one court in which, at this season of the year, the Justice habitually sits until 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and in which recently a jury was impaneled at 8 o'clock at night. I know from actual experience that the Justices of the Municipal Courts spend more hours in court work each week than the Justices of any other court in this city. This week, for instance, practically all the courts of record are closed, because the first Monday of March falls this year on the 7th. That fact makes no difference in the Municipal Court, in which the Justices are sitting this week the same as any other week.

As to the salary, it formerly was $10,000, and in the era of economy which followed the days of Tweed it was cut to $8,000. Down to the adoption of the Charter the Justices had the right to practice, and the jurisdiction of the court in which they presided was limited to actions involving less than $250. Now their right to practice has been cut off and their work has been materially increased by increasing the jurisdiction of the court so as to cover actions involving $500. Thus their right to practice has been cut off and their work increased, while their salary has remained stationary. In view of these facts and of the further fact of the increased cost of living in the last ten years, it does not seem to me that the increase asked for is an exorbitant one.

WILLIAM S. BENNET.

New York, March 2, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Concerning Instructions.

As a rule instructions are certainly not to be excepted to. The people have a right to tell their delegates what they may, even what they must do. There are occasions, however, when the people do not themselves know what it is going to be best to do at a future time. There are few who at this time will be willing to foretell the conditions that are to prevail at St. Louis, and, not having a clear intimation as to these, it may be wiser to select good reliable men as delegates and leave them free to do the best thing for the party that can be done under the circumstances.—Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

An Uninstructed Delegation.

An uninstructed delegation of men of the right kind is not a bad delegation to send to St. Louis as matters now stand, and this is true whether such delegation is made up of "reorganizers" or of men of the opposite persuasion. The main question is not as to whether this or that faction shall land the nomination, but whether the party can get together and win the election.—Galveston (Texas) News, (Dem.)

Good Politics.

There are good men and good Democrats north of the old dividing line and we should select one of them, without regard to the State of his residence. This is what we understand Mr. Cleveland to mean when he advises the party to disregard locality and select the best man. Whether that man lives in a Republican State or a Democratic one, in the East or the West, if he possesses the proper qualifications let him be chosen. That, we take it, is good politics and good policy.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

A Hopeful Outlook.

Mr. Bryan has been able to add nothing new to his former outcries against harmony, and except in a few isolated cases his continual exhibition of his unquenchable egotism is having no perceptible effect. All this is hopeful, and leads to the conclusion that whoever may be the candidate selected at St. Louis he is going to be put upon a sound, conservative, businesslike platform that will command the attention of the best thought and challenge the confidence and support of the sober and conservative people of the country.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

Hearst Club Activity.

Mr. Hearst's clubs are not wasting any time over the war news from the East. They are kept busy in their own campaign boom, determined to take advantage of the unpreparedness of other booms.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland in the South.

Of course the solid South will support Cleveland another time. We are great repeaters down this way.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, (Dem.)

Florida and Hearst.

"Hearst has a sure enough cinch, as far as Florida is concerned," toots The Pensacola Journal. We tender our sympathy to Florida in her misfortune.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

Has Lived in Three Centuries.

Jean Nicolo, an old man of Toulouse, France, who has lived in three centuries, is about to be honored with a fête by his fellow-townsmen, who are proud of his longevity. He was born in 1799, the year of the 18th Brumaire and of the proclamation of Napoleon as First Consul. M. Nicolo is a widower, and has had five children. Two of these, a son and a daughter, are still alive and are septuagenarians. Their father is quite strong and healthy.

UP-STATE MEN READY TO HELP MURPHY FIGHT

Tammany Leader's All Day Waldorf Reception.

WESTERNERS TALK McCLELLAN

McCarren Says There Will Be No Committee Clash Over Parker—Bulger Discusses Murphy.

Conferences between Charles F. Murphy and several up-State Democratic leaders at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and last night resulted in at least five more State Committeemen coming into the Tammany Hall camp. All three committeemen from Erie County—John J. Kennedy, W. H. Fitzpatrick, and Henry Burgard—will be with Murphy at the meeting in Albany on Saturday, whereas only two had been counted on the day before. In addition, J. H. Galvin of Saratoga County, Jeremiah T. Finch of Warren, Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, and Charles A. Lux of Wayne Counties have joined Murphy.

All these men will stand with the Tammany leader on the proposition that the early State Convention must be held in this city, probably on April 13, and also they all will support him in opposition to any plan of the Hill men in favor of the Parker movement. The Tammany forces now confidently expect Murphy to have at least thirty of the fifty committeemen.

Mr. Murphy was at the Waldorf early in the afternoon and lunched with J. Sergeant Cram, W. Bourke Cockran, W. J. Conners, Democratic leader of Erie County; Philip Donahue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, and Borough President Cassidy of Queens. They remained at the hotel during the afternoon, while a stream of up-State Democrats and later Wall Street men came in to see the Tammanyleader.

A little later on John Flanagan, Democratic leader in Ontario County, had a long talk with Mr. Murphy, after which Charles A. Lux, Committeeman from Ontario and Wayne, was counted in the Murphy column. William H. Tracy of Rochester, one of the anti-Hill leaders of Monroe County, also had a talk with Mr. Murphy, but both of the Committeemen from the country, William F. Basham and Jacob Gerling, had been counted already in the Murphy camp.

The Kings County situation was also discussed at the hotel. It was confidently asserted that William A. Doyle, James Shevlin, and John L. Shea would be with Murphy. The other four Brooklyn men are in doubt, save, of course, McCarren.

It was after midnight before the party broke up. One of the features of the affair was the number of Wall Street men who came in from time to time and were introduced to Mr. Murphy and to Mr. Conners. They included Oscar Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Col. William McCrea, the latter having just returned from Chicago.

Col. McCrea said that, while in Chicago, close friends of Mayor Carter Harrison had told him Chicago was looking to New York to furnish a Presidential candidate in the person of Mayor McClellan. Harry W. Davis of Minnesota also declared that the West was loud in its praise of New York's Mayor and would like to see him run for President. Col. Edward Brown, a Missouri leader, also stated that so long as sentiment was divided between Cleveland and Parker in this State it would be well to compromise on McClellan. Ex-Congressman Lefevre of Ohio declared that if McClellan kept on making as good a record as Mayor nothing could stop him as a Presidential candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Hill and McCarren will not take issue with Tammany Leader Murphy at the meeting of the State Committee Saturday upon the question of instructing for Judge Parker. Senator McCarren made this announcement to-day. He said he saw no good purpose to be served by a fight to commit the State Committee to Judge Parker's candidacy.

The best information here is that Hill and McCarren believe it better to wait until the State Convention to make the issue for or against instructions for Judge Parker.

Whether Senator Hill and McCarren will take issue with Murphy on the selection of a place for holding the State Convention remains to be seen. Neither of them would commit himself on this subject.

"It makes little difference whether the convention be held in Albany or New York," said Senator McCarren. "I don't know whether there will be a contest over the matter or not. The only thing which particularly interests me is that the State Convention should instruct for Judge Parker, and I think it will.

"When Mr. Murphy says that he believes Mr. Cleveland is the strongest candidate for the Democrats to name, his declaration must be taken as sincere, but for my part I entirely disagree with him. Much as I respect Mr. Cleveland, I think that the third-term argument alone would be fatal to his candidacy. I do not think that this State, which is recognized as the pivotal State, at least so far as the Democracy is concerned, should go to St. Louis without a candidate. We can win with Judge Parker. He is regarded by Democrats of the country generally as our most available man. That being so, why shouldn't his own State delegation but instructed for him?"

Judge Charles N. Bulger, one of David B. Hill's chief lieutenants, said: "If Mr. Murphy really believes that Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man that the Democrats can nominate for President, why does not he come out for instructions for Mr. Cleveland? It seems to me that would be the logical and sensible thing for him to do if he is really sincere in his advocacy of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. It is folly to talk about sending an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis in such a situation as this. If Mr. Murphy can give any good reason why we should not have an instructed delegation, un-State Democrats would like to hear it."

GEN. DICK SUCCEEDS HANNA.

Elected United States Senator by 174 Votes to 25 for John H. Clarke.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2. — Gen. Charles Dick was declared elected to the United States Senate to-day for both the long and the short terms, at the conclusion of the joint ballot of the two houses of the Legislature.

The vote stood: Gen. Dick, 174; John H. Clarke, 25. Gen. Dick addressed the Legislature after his election, saying in part:

"Recent elections, State and National, have registered the will of the people unmistakably. In view of this, it becomes our duty to give to the administrations of Gov. Herrick and President Roosevelt that earnest and loyal support which they merit and which the people meant they should have.

"Correctly interpreted, the verdict of the people of Ohio is for continued protection to American industry and labor, sound finance, expanding trade and increasing commerce, peace with all the world, but the maintenance of every American principle and the defense of every American interest; an American merchant marine adequate for our commerce in peace and to protect it in war; a navy commensurate with our importance as a Nation; an army sufficient for our defense, and an isthmian canal to connect the oceans and facilitate our commerce."

HARRISON WINS BY STRATEGY.

Chicago's Mayor Again Dominates Cook County Democracy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—By a sensational bit of strategy, control of the political auxiliary organization known as the Cook County Democracy was obtained today by the adherents of Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago.

With a demand for incorporation as the "Cook County Democracy," John Powers demonstrated to Secretary of State Rose that the charter held by opponents of the Mayor had become invalid for non-compliance with the law requiring corporations to make an annual report to the Secretary of State.

A license was issued to Powers, who thus regained control from which he had recently been ousted by a court decision upholding the anti-Harrison faction.

Rush's Cleveland Meeting Called Off.

The much-heralded Cleveland mass meeting projected by Tammany Leader Thomas E. Rush of the Twenty-ninth District for the third week in March at Carnegie Music Hall was officially declared off by Mr. Rush yesterday. It is understood that this action was in conformity with the desires of Leader Charles F. Murphy, who does not want demonstrations by Tammany leaders for any Democrat before the National Convention.

MME. NORDICA'S CONCERT.

She Gives Wagnerian Selections with Orchestra in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Nordica, who is not singing in opera this season, has been moved to return to some of her favorite parts in Wagner's music dramas, so far as it is possible for her to do so upon the concert stage. She has arranged a series of what she calls "Wagner recitals" with the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Walter Damrosch's direction, the first of which she gave yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. They are a kind of entertainment fitted for provincial towns that gain their only experience thus with Wagner's music, rather than for this city, where that music is heard upon the lyric stage in its proper setting and with its proper surroundings. But there is a host of admirers here of Mme. Nordica's dramatic singing, and it was a commercial, if not an artistic, proposition to tempt their loyalty in such a way. There was a fair-sized gathering of them to hear her, and they found much to raise their enthusiasm in her singing. She was not quite in her best voice in the first number she sang, the scene from the first act of "Lohengrin," in which Elsa recounts her dream. But she warmed to her task, and in the second number, the air "Dich, theure Halle," from the second act of "Tannhäuser," she was already in possession of her best powers.

Her voice seemed very much the same voice that was heard last year at the opera, with scarcely a trace of the strain that recent concerts in other cities may have put upon it. There was most of the clearness, purity, and opulence of tone in it that have been admired in the past, much of the dramatic color. She saved it a little at some points of the scene between Brünnhilde and Siegfried in the last act of "Siegfried," the third number of her programme, and in the last number, that of the appearance of Brünnhilde in the beginning of the second act of "Die Walküre," she reserved something for the outburst on the "Hojotoho," which she gave with most of her old-time vigor and effectiveness. There are few who do not find such a reservation necessary or desirable in this scene. But what of the artistic propriety of slicing out this extract from this scene of "Die Walküre" for a set number in a concert programme. There are few passages in Wagner's lyric dramas less appropriate for such treatment; few that depend so much upon the situation and the scenic environment for their effect. In a less degree the same is true of the "Siegfried" fragment.

But there were not many in the audience who seemed to be troubled by any such doubts, and the singer received much enthusiastic applause. She added to her list, after the air of Elisabeth, the "Serenade," (in English,) by Richard Strauss, and after the excerpt from "Siegfried," Grieg's song, "Im Kahn," neither of which seemed to recommend themselves by their appropriateness in a scheme such as Mme. Nordica presented. She put into the Strauss song very little of the lightness and buoyancy which belong to it.

The orchestra under Mr. Damrosch's direction played selections from "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Die Walküre," and an arrangement of Walther's Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," with much energy and spirit; the prelude to "Lohengrin" went especially well.

WANTS GADSKI FOR KUNDRY.

Henry W. Savage's Negotiations Pending—Conried Contract Off.

When Henry W. Savage was asked last night whether he had tried to engage Mme. Gadski to take the part of Kundry in his production of "Parsifal" in English, he said he was not going to dispute anything Mme. Gadski herself said about it.

"Far be it from me," said Mr. Savage, "to contradict a lady."

The truth is that he has approached the prima donna with a proposition, but no definite agreement has been reached yet.

"I have not yet made any arrangements with Col. Savage," said Mme. Gadski yesterday afternoon. "I might make a concert tour in this country or go to Italy and other European countries. It is by no means impossible that I will not appear at all next year, but take a complete rest at my home in Berlin. Before I sail for Europe I may be able to give definite information about my future plans."

At the Opera House last night Mr. Conried was asked whether he had notified Mme. Gadski that her contract with him was at an end. He said he had. He asked her to try certain rôles before he signed a new contract with her. She did not like this arrangement, as it seemed an insinuation that her reputation as an artist was not flam enough for an engagement without trial. So the director notified her that after two weeks she could consider her engagement at an end.

"PARSIFAL" IN FRENCH.

New Orleans Company Intends to Sing It at the Casino.

"Parsifal" in French—this is the latest ripple on the sea of theatrical affairs. In connection with this no one hears of months of preparation, of $180,000 spent on a stage, of a European tour to engage world-wide artists. It is to be a reality at the Casino Theatre two weeks from next Monday. That's what the Shubert brothers said last night. The French Grand Opera Company is going to present Wagner's opera.

This aggregation of singers comes here from New Orleans this week. Their season of French opera begins at the Casino next Monday. In the first two weeks they will give fourteen operas out of their repertoire of some sixty. Then comes the "Parsifal." It will have a whole week to itself.

"What will Frau Cosima Wagner say to this latest news?" some one at the Metropolitan asked last night. "I fear she'll never survive. English was bad enough to her, but French! Horrors!"

The Shuberts are positive in their assertions that this new "Parsifal" is no joke. Incidentally, it is reported that Francis Wilson is to give "Parsifal" next season, appearing in the title rôle himself.

THE LAST "CARMEN."

An unusually large audience was attracted to the Opera House last evening to witness the last performance this season of "Carmen" and the farewell appearance of Mme. Calvé. Mr. Naval appeared as Don Jose for the first time. After experiences with Mr. Naval in the other parts he has undertaken, his Don Jose leaves a better impression. He puts passion and ardor into his interpretation, and in the second act makes much out of the situation; but his vocal deficiencies are seldom out of evidence.

Mr. Campanari was the Escamillo for the first time this season, not a heroic nor a commanding figure in the part, though he sang and acted with all the intelligence and dramatic instinct that are never absent from anything he does. Miss Marguerite Lemon was the Micaela, and the other characters were in the same hands that have coped with them in previous performances. Mr. Mottl's conducting did as much as could be done for this representation, which did arouse great interest in the audience last evening.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The much-talked-of revival of "Hamlet," which the English actor, Forbes Robertson, will present at the Knickerbocker Theatre next Monday evening, bids fair to be one of the most interesting events of the season. The sale of seats has begun, and there is a spirited demand for them. The out-of-town critics have highly praised Mr. Robertson. Gertrude Elliott has the part of Ophelia.

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Mabel Amber was engaged by Wright Lorimer yesterday to create the rôle of Princess Merab in his production of "The Shepherd King," in which he appears at the New York Theatre April 4.

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The manuscript of Pierre Wolff's new play, which James K. Hackett is to produce next Fall, has been mailed from Europe and will arrive on this side in three or four days. Its name is not yet known. Wolff is the author of "The Secret of Polichinelle" now at the Garden Theatre.

***

The orchestral parts of Dr. Richard Strauss's new "Sinfonia Domestica" arrived in this country yesterday. This morning the first rehearsal of this work will be held in Carnegie Hall. The composer himself will conduct. For his concert this evening Strauss has substituted "Don Quixotes" for "Till Eulenspiegel."

***

Henry Scannell, who has been an employe at the Metropolitan Opera House for years, dropped dead yesterday at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street of heart disease. His funeral will occur this afternoon at 2:30.

PREVENTED A FIST FIGHT IN HOUSE CLOAKROOM

Champ Clark Carried Out a Belligerent Missouri Member.

ROW OVER THE FOLK BOOM

Cochran Said Grafters Were Opposing Circuit Attorney and His Colleagues Were Resentful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A row in the Democratic cloakroom to-day was prevented from ending in a fist fight by Representative Champ Clark of Missouri. He dragged Representative Charles F. Cochran of the same State out of the room.

All the persons concerned are Missourians, and the disturbance arose over the candidacy of Circuit Attorney Folk for Governor of the State. Mr. Cochran is talked of for Governor himself, but he admires Folk, and he was condemning the proceedings at the convention in Clayton, when the Folk men were driven from the Court House. He said that the grafters were all against Folk.

"I am dead tired of that sort of talk," said Representative Hunt of St. Louis. "I've heard it till I'm sick of it. I want to tell you that Folk won't carry one precinct in St. Louis."

"That doesn't affect what I said about the grafters," retorted Cochran.

"Folk has no more chance to carry a St. Louis precinct than you have, Cochran," added Representative Shackleford, "and you can't carry one side of one."

"I don't want to hear any more of this talk about grafters being against Folk," said Hunt. "I want it stopped."

"You can't make me stop it," said Cochran, getting up.

At the same moment Hunt and Shackleford rose. They all began to talk at once, and Cochran suddenly stepped toward Hunt and raised his fist. Hunt stepped to meet him, and both were swinging their arms when Champ Clark, who is the biggest man in the delegation, pounced on Cochran. Finding that the belligerents would not listen to peace talk, Clark literally lifted Cochran off his feet and carried him out of the room.

Hunt was shouting defiance after Clark and Cochran all the way, and announcing that if necessary he would "lick" the whole Missouri delegation, "which talked too much anyway."

CANAL TITLE IS APPROVED.

Attorney General Advises President to Pay Money for Property.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The end of the negotiations for the title to the Panama Canal property is in sight. Within thirty days, perhaps in shorter time, the United States will be in full possession of the property and the money consideration will have been paid to both the Republic of Panama and to the new Panama Canal Company.

Attorney General Knox had a conference to-day with the President, at which the whole subject, so far as the legal phases of it are concerned, was considered and decided. At the conclusion of the conference the Attorney General authorized the following statement:

"I have advised the President that he is authorized to pay at once to the Republic of Panama the $10,000,000 stipulated for by the treaty. Also that he is authorized to pay to the new Panama Canal Company the $40,000,000 which, under the agreement between the United States and that company, we are to pay for its property, and have notified the canal company we are ready to close the transaction."

Mr. Knox declines to discuss the pending litigation in the French courts, but the inference from his authorized statement is plain that he does not regard it as a serious menace to the validity of the title. Some details regarding the transfer remain yet to be arranged.

Secretary Shaw has completed arrangements for the money necessary to meet the obligation incurred. It is likely that he will issue a call upon the banks which are depositories of Government funds for the money to be paid out. His arrangements have been effected so as not to disturb seriously the financial condition of the country.

UNREST IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Indications That the Embers of Revolution Still Smolder.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—That the embers of revolution still smolder in the Philippines is suggested by a recent report to the War Department from Gen. Wood to the effect that a rebel styling himself Gen. Prym has issued a commission to Ricarte as Lieutenant General of Northern Luzon.

Little is known here of Prym, and it is hoped that the movement is nothing more than a brigand demonstration.

Ricarte is an irreconcilable. He was transported to Guam, and when the other Filipino captives returned to Manila under parole he refused to take the oath and went to Hongkong. Recently he returned to the Philippines, still failing to take the oath, and managing to smuggle himself through the lines. His whereabouts is unknown, and the Philippine Constabulary is looking for him.

MANILA, March 2.—Del Pilar, the leading spirit of the Caribao insurrection against Spain and the United States, who was exiled to Guam but who returned and accepted the oath of allegiance, has joined the outlaws who are defying the authority of the Government.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY UNPAID.

It Is Believed Castro Does Not Mean to Keep a Minister in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—José Manuel Hernandez, the Minister from Venezuela, has been recalled by President Castro ostensibly for the purpose of consultation on public affairs, but really, it is suspected, because his Government is not in financial condition to continue the legation here.

This conclusion is suggested by the fact that a few days ago Minister Hernandez was notified by the fiscal agents of Venezuela in New York that they had been instructed to withhold further payments on account of the Washington legation.

March 1 was the regular pay day, but there was no money forthcoming except in the case of Señor Pulido, Secretary of Legation, and his allowance was cut in half.

VAN COTT CASE HANGS FIRE.

President Still Considering Report on New York Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Postmaster Van Cott went back to New York this afternoon without learning whether he is to be removed or not. There were no further conferences to-day on the case, and the ultimate outcome of the President's consideration of the report made by the Postal Inspectors can only be conjectured.

New Treaty on Isle of Pines Title.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Hay and Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, to-day signed a new treaty confirming Cuba in the title to the Isle of Pines. To guard against a lapse in the Senate, the treaty was purposely without the designation of any special period of time within which ratifications must be exchanged.

To Learn European Armor Plate Prices.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Navy Department proposes to make a thorough investigation of the cost of producing armor plate, processes, &c., in European countries, and orders have been given to Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, to proceed abroad and make such investigation.

AMERICAN FLEET TO EUROPE.

North Atlantic Squadron to Visit Mediterranean on Endurance Test.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Navy Department has been advised of the departure from Guantanamo for Pensacola of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The battleship squadron is destined for an early journey to the Mediterranean without coming North to the navy yards. The squadron will stop first at the Azores, thus making an endurance test.

After arriving it is the intention to withdraw two of the battleships to supersede the cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco, now en route to the United States.

About the time that the American squadron makes its trip it is learned here that the British Admiralty will send over its North American Squadron.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Departures continue for Florida and the South. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will leave here on Saturday, and Mrs. Harriman soon will follow him.

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Col. John Jacob Astor is expected in New York at the end of the week. Mrs. Astor, his mother, is booked to sail on Saturday for Europe.

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The Count and Countess d'Araman are to sail for Europe in a few days. They will attend the wedding of Miss Nora Bell, the Countess d'Araman's sister, to Major Wilfred Ricardo, which event will take place shortly in London. Mrs. Isaac Bell, the mother of the Countess d'Araman and Miss Bell, was Miss Jeannette Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett.

***

The Lenten sewing class organized by Mrs. Stuart Pullman West and Mrs. Reginald Arnold will meet this afternoon at Mrs. West's home, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street. It will be followed by a tea, to which a number of men have been asked.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, who has just recovered from an attack of grip, has invitations out for a luncheon to be given at her residence on Wednesday, March 16.

***

The members of Miss Hollins's sewing class met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Seth Low, where Mrs. Low's nieces, the Misses Curtis, entertained them. This class meets at 3, and sews until 5, when tea is served. Among those who attended yesterday's meeting were Mrs. William Massena Benjamin, Mrs. Clark, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, Miss Isabel Fowler, Miss Isabel Gregory, Miss Edith King, and Miss Elizabeth Belknap.

***

Mrs. Edward Leverich will be the hostess this afternoon of a small and informal bridge party.

***

Squadron A is to have its games on Saturday evening at the armory, in Upper Madison Avenue, and these will be largely attended.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence, Jr., have left New York and are now residing at Bryn Mawr, Penn.

***

At the rooms of the Fencers' Club on Saturday, March 12, there is to be a tournament for junior teams. Ten or twelve of these teams have been asked from different colleges, and the affair promises to be extremely interesting.

***

Miss Ida Clarke Hoyt will give monologues and sketches this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society of New York is to be held on Saturday afternoon at Sherry's. Stephen H. Olin, who is the President of the society, will preside, and brief addresses will be made by W. H. Taft, the new Secretary of War; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia College; John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, and by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer. Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt of the Women's Auxiliary, James H. Hamilton, head worker of the society; Dr. Blaustein, and others will give accounts of the work done and the results accomplished.

***

Miss Mary Eno is in Washington, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Pinchot. Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, who has been the guest in Washington of her aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, had a luncheon given for her on Sunday by Mrs. Cowles.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ral Parr of Baltimore, who spent the Winter with Mrs. Parr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, are at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, where they will spend several weeks before going to their country place in the Green Spring Valley.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones intends coming to New York from the Jones plantation in North Carolina next week. Mr. Jones was here for a day or two, but has returned with a party of guests to his Southern home.

***

Dr. John Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Emmet (Miss Josephine Drexel) are at Titusville, Fla., on their houseboat. Mr. and Mrs. John Price Wetherill's houseboat is at Miami, Fla., and they are giving novel entertainments aboard.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The German Ambassador and Baroness Speck von Sternburg have issued invitations to two small evening receptions, one on March 4 and one on March 11. The latter will be preceded by a dinner party of twenty guests complimentary to Miss Alice Roosevelt. The Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg will also entertain at dinner on March 23 and give several box parties next week during the grand opera season.

Mrs. Leiter, who has been in Washington all Winter, but taking little active part in society, has sailed for England to spend two months with her daughter, Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, who arrived in England ten days ago. Miss Daisy Leiter, who has been abroad since last Autumn, is with Lady Curzon in London, but will return to America with her mother.

Should Lord and Lady Curzon decide to make their talked-of visit to Lady Curzon's parents during the present Summer, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter will probably transfer their Summer home from Bar Harbor to Newport, where there would be additional opportunity for entertaining their visitors, who have not visited America since their marriage, which took place in St. John's Church in this city almost nine years ago.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—In celebration of the finish of the women's champion golf tournament a golf ball was given at the Breakers to-night. The decorations were golf utensils. The great piazza at the Breakers was illuminated in a subdued manner, and there in the moonlight supper was served at midnight. The ball was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds gave a dinner in the grillroom to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McCready, the Misses Juliana Cutting and Charlotte Andrews, and F. T. Martin and Col. J. J. Astor.

James Stillman gave a dinner to ten in honor of the Hon. Lyman Gage. The decorations were daffodils.

This morning Miss Mabel Higgins won the women's golf championship of Florida, beating Miss Grace Ellis, last year's champion, 4 up, 3 to play.

At the Gun Club this afternoon Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles won a cup for a ten clay pigeon shoot, and also a cup for a ten live bird shoot, her closest competitor being Mrs. A. W. Goodrich.

On Friday H. M. Flagler will give a large stag dinner in honor of ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root.

A. E. Olds gave a large party in honor of the Misses Wheeler of New York.

Henry Clay Pierce entertained a large party at Munyon's Island.

Among the New Yorkers who arrived to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster and family, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Cowperthwaite, and E. B. Harris.

POMMERY

The Standard for Champagne

QUALITY

The World Over

WHETHER UPON VACATION VOYAGES OR AT SOCIAL DINNERS OR FETES, NO CHAMPAGNE IS COMPARABLE WITH POMMERY.

WOULD LIKE TO TRY HEATH.

Postal Official's Statement Displeases Republicans on Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard Assistant Attorney General Robb of the Post Office Department in advocacy of a bill to prohibit guessing contests, carried on by newspapers and circulars.

During the course of Mr. Robb's statement he said that on account of the position which Perry S. Heath occupied officially and politically he would have been glad to prosecute him in connection with the postal investigation.

Senator Scott declared that Mr. Robb was going outside his province in making such a statement, moved that all reference to the matter be stricken from the record, and the motion was carried by a strict party vote.

Senator Clay moved to report favorably a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the Post Office Department. On this motion the vote was a tie, and all of the Republicans except Chairman Penrose withdrew, breaking the quorum.

ROOSEVELT ON FORESTS' USE.

Warns Lumber Dealers to Conserve Them by Wise Care.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—With the members of the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association as its guests, the twelfth annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association began here to-day. There are in attendance more than 200 lumbermen from every State and Territory in the Union.

President Roosevelt, in addressing them at the White House, said in part:

"I hope our people will grow, under the lead of this organization, to understand that it is not a case of cutting a forest down and being through with it; that it is a case if we are to make our lumber interests permanent, as they should be made, that our object must be to conserve the forests by wise use."

IN THE SHOPS.

Bands of Russian embroidery come in sets to make up with shirtwaists.

***

One of the prettiest of the shirtwaists, trimmed with embroidered bands, is of linen, the smooth linen, and color of the old-time "duster," the bands down the front, on the tops of the shoulders, and forming the stock and cuffs of white embroidered in two shades of brown.

***

Another white waist is finished with printed bands, stripes in mixed colors having the effect of the Russian embroidery. The bands of color are about an inch wide, and one is carried down the centre of the wide plait, which forms the front, and through the centre of the stock and cuffs.

***

One of the pretty new shirtwaists of the season is a heavy linen in a cream shade with an embroidered design upon the front, this in a warm tan. It is a cherry design done in heavy cotton.

***

Waists made of fine net over silk are pretty. One of these has the lower part of the front finished with lace-edged ruffles. The upper part of the bodice is plain, the silk showing through the net. At about the depth of the lower edge of a yoke the first ruffle is set on this low in the centre and high at the sides, the ruffles below it following the same lines. The sleeves of the net are unlined and gathered full on the inner seams. There are cuffs of the net and lace, and a stock of the unlined net set with insertions of lace.

***

Another pretty bodice, of liberty silk, has a band of the material carried around the shoulders in full folds, fastening in front.

***

A charming thing in American pottery is a tall jar of green, small around for its height, with two small handles, one on either side at the top, and a short neck. This is a good height and shape for the long-stemmed American Beauty roses. It costs $15.

***

In this same pottery, in which many delightful effects have been obtained, are toilet sets, wash bowls, quaintly shaped water jugs, &c., which are delightful for country houses. They are to be had in green, yellow, pink, brown—different colors—or one can have a set made to order in any desirable shade.

***

Among the most satisfactory things which come in this pottery are the window ledge boxes for the inside or outside of the house, made in colors; or, if they are for the outside of city houses, frequently of terra cotta.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Corning—Valiant.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 2.—In the presence of 300 society folks from this city, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Miss Elizabeth Gordon Valiant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Valiant of Myrtle Avenue was married this evening to Charles Francis Corning of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed in the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 6:30 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Snodgrass.

Miss Mary F. Valiant acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Brokaw and Miss Isabelle Milne of North Plainfield, Miss Margaret Corning, sister of the groom, and Miss Nellie Valiant of Churchill, Md. The best man was John W. Corning, twin brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Joseph D. Chesney, Parker Dix, and A. J. Corning, Jr., of Baltimore, and John Valiant, Jr., of Plainfield.

Following the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Corning left for the South on a wedding trip. They will make their home in Baltimore, where the bridegroom is the head of a large business concern.

Haven—Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2. — Franklin Haven, President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, was quietly married yesterday to Mrs. Florence Endicott Davis of 35 Beacon Street. The ceremony took place at the bride's home, and was performed by the Rev. Howard N. Brown, minister of King's Chapel.

Mrs. Davis, who was an Endicott before her first marriage, had been a widow about two years, her first husband having been Chester H. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Haven will make their home for the present at 35 Beacon Street.

To Remove Atlantic County Seat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 2.—The Board of Freeholders of Atlantic County to-day, after a lengthy debate, decided to remove the county seat of Atlantic County from May's Landing, which is remote and inaccessible to the greater part of the population, to Ventnor City, which adjoins Atlantic City. It is expected there will be a hot fight in the courts over the action, but it is believed the majority of the taxpayers in the county favor the change.

JUSTICE FITZSIMONS DEAD.

Career of the Chief Justice of the City Court.

Justice James M. Fitzsimons of the City Court died yesterday at his home, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Last week he left the court house suffering from a slight cold, and this developed into pneumonia and caused his death. He was forty-six years old.

For many years Mr. Fitzsimons, who was born in this city and educated at the Columbia Law School, was prominent in local politics and was conspicuous in a fight which he waged against Richard Croker. That fight terminated in a surprising action on the part of the Tammany leader, who nominated and elected Mr. Fitzsimons a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Eighteenth District. Mr. Fitzsimons knew nothing of his nomination until a reporter informed him of it at his home after the action had been taken. That was in 1888, and in 1899 Mr. Fitzsimons was re-elected to the board and became its Vice President.

When he was graduated from Columbia Law School he was but nineteen years old, and during the two years that intervened before he could be admitted to the bar he was in the office of Nehbras & Pitshke. He became well known as a practitioner, and in 1890, when Justice Pitshke died, Gov. Hill appointed Mr. Fitzsimons to fill the vacancy on the City Court bench. The same year he was elected for a term of six years, and was then re-elected for a term of ten years. The salary of the position is $10,000 a year.

In 1896, when Robert A. Van Wyck became Mayor, the other Judges of the City Court elected Judge Fitzsimons Chief Justice, which position he held until his death. He was a member of the Catholic and the New York Athletic Clubs.

DEATH OF JOHN T. WOODRUFF.

He Built Many Public Structures and Banks on Long Island.

John T. Woodruff, contractor and builder, died Tuesday night at his home, Broadway and Percy Street, Flushing, from Bright's disease. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and four sons. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1858. In 1886 he started in business for himself in Long Island City.

Among the buildings erected by him are the Queens County Court House, the Hackett Building Row, the Queens Borough Hall, St. Mary's Church and parochial school and residence, Long Island City; the Long Island City Savings Bank, the First Ward School in Long Island City, the New York Glucose Works in Shadyside, N. J.; the Long Island Railroad stations at Long Island City and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and at Corona and Bridge Street, Flushing; Pratt Institute and Library in Brooklyn, the Jamaica Savings Bank, the Jamaica Business Bank, the Loeser Building, the Johnson Building, St. Francis De Sales Church, the factories of the Morris Building Company, and the stables of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, all in Brooklyn, and the power house and car barns and general offices of the New York and Queens County Railroad. Mr. Woodruff married Miss Mary McFadden of Long Island City in 1880.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alonzo W. Foster.

Alonzo W. Foster, manager of the New Amsterdam Hotel and Secretary of the Hotel Association of New York, died at the New Amsterdam yesterday morning. Mr. Foster was born in Adams County, Ill., sixty years ago. He had been a resident of this city for fifty years. Since 1878 he was engaged in the hotel business. At one time he was the proprietor of the New Amsterdam. The funeral will be held in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The pall bearers will be chosen from members of the Old Guard, of which organization Mr. Foster was a member of many years' standing, two representatives of the Hotel Association, and two railroad men. The interment will be at Greenwood.

Death of a Veteran Minstrel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Edmund F. Dixey, a once famous minstrel, died at his home to-day of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Dixey was formerly associated with John L. Carncross in the ownership of Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, which for years conducted the only stock minstrel company in America in a theatre all its own on Eleventh Street, this city. Mr. Dixey retired from the stage about twenty years ago.

Charles King Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 2.—Charles King Bishop, for many years engaged in editorial work on many newspapers in New York and the South, died at his home here last night. He was eighty years old, and his death was due to a general breaking down of his health. Mr. Bishop was born in Charleston, S. C. At the age of nineteen he became part owner and editor of The Charleston Evening News. At the age of twenty-one he came North and bought The Newark Eagle, which he conducted for ten years. From Newark he went to New York, and became one of the editors of The New York Dispatch, in which capacity he remained for five years. In 1863 Mr. Bishop was called to Washington to accept an editorial position on The Chronicle, edited by Col. Forney. He was night editor of that paper at the time of President Lincoln's assassination.

After the war Mr. Bishop returned to New York and was for a long time one of the editors of The New York Weekly, published by Street & Smith. Seven years ago he was retired by Street & Smith on a pension.

Mrs. Mary Jane Baughman.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., March 2.—Mrs. Mary Jane Baughman, a descendant of Lord Baltimore and a member of one of the most prominent families of Maryland, died this evening of general debility, aged eighty-eight years. Her husband, John W. Baughman, was a law partner of ex-Gov. Enoch Louis Lowe of Maryland, and was the owner of several newspapers in this State. He died in 1872.

Mrs. Baughman leaves five children, among them Gen. Louis Victor Baughman, ex-Controller of Maryland, formerly the owner of several newspapers, and Chairman of the Maryland Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, and Mrs. Corrinne Baughman De Garmendia, widow of Carlos De Garmendia. The De Garmendias were well known in New York and Continental society prior to Mr. De Garmendia's death. Mrs. De Garmendia lives in New York.

WEBER PIANOS

ENDORSED BY LEADING MUSICIANS

The main Weber Warerooms are now located in

Aeolian Hall

362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.

Russell W. Davenport.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Russell W. Davenport, a metallurgist, died at his home here to-day of pneumonia, aged fifty-five years.

Mr. Davenport was one of the best known authorities on the manufacture of steel for guns and armor plate. He held an important position with the Midvale steel works of this city, had been general manager of the Bethlehem steel works, and at the time of his death was general manager of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company. He was a graduate of Yale University, and leaves a wife and a son.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM M. M

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., to inspect subsistence stores for shipment to the Philippine Islands.

Leave for three months is granted Second Lieut. Charles H. Fulton, Philippine Scouts, when discharged from the General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred from Company H to Company M of that regiment.

The leave granted Contract Surgeon A. McCullough is extended one month.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. O'Neil is ordered to special duty abroad in connection with the latest foreign developments in ordnance.

Commander N. J. K. Patch is ordered to the naval hospital, San Juan, for treatment.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Bird is ordered from the Union Iron Works to the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Bartlett is ordered to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for duty in connection with the Ohio and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead is granted four months' sick leave from Feb. 28.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is ordered from the Prairie to the Newport as executive officer.

Ensign E. A. Weichert is ordered to the Cleveland, March 7.

Midshipman A. B. Reed is ordered to the Mohican, March 21.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. G. Pyne is commissioned with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, from March 3.

Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal is granted sick leave for one month.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dikeman's resignation is accepted, to take effect May 23.

A cable from Admiral Evans, Asiatic fleet, March 2, announces the following changes: Warrant Machinist C. S. Joyce, from the Piscataqua to the Wisconsin; Gunner H. Campbell, from the Kentucky to the Wisconsin; Gunner J. F. Daniels, Lieut. C. T. Vogelsang, and Warrant Machinist J. A. Hickey are ordered from the Wisconsin to the Piscataqua; Paymaster D. W. Nesbit, from the Annapolis to the Rainbow; Passed Assistant Paymaster G. R. Madden, from the Rainbow to the Annapolis; Assistant Surgeon H. F. Strine, from Olongapo Station to the Annapolis; Ensign J. F. Green, from the Oregon to the Isla de Cuba; Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy, from the Wisconsin to the Isla de Cuba; Ensign J. V. Babcock, from the Pampanga to the Monterey; Midshipman J. Rodgers, from the Kentucky to the Cincinnati.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Arrived—Gloucester, at Culebra; Texas, Florida, and Whipple, at Pensacola; Sterling, at Guantanamo; Supply, at Mare Island; Standish, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Columbia, from St. Thomas for Santo Domingo City; Arkansas, from Norfolk for Pensacola; Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Illinois, Massachusetts, Scorpion, Potomac, Newark, Detroit, Montgomery, Glacier, and Abarenda, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Machias, from Gibraltar for Porto Grande.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:38	Sun sets....5:54	Moon rises. 8:05

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..8:28	Gov. Isl'd...8:54	H. Gate..10:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..8:54	Gov. Isl'd...9:22	H. Gate..11:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Torino, Naples.	8:30 A. M.	.....
El Monte, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Martinique and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	.....
Jason, Tampico.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow....	.....	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda....	8:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Camotense, Barbados and Northern Brazil..	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	.....
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Orizaba, Bahamas.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Sabine, Brunswick.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartegena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Marta.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Byron, Brazil and Argentine Republic ..	8:00 A. M.	.....
Caracas, San Juan and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Dominica.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Marquette, London ...	.....	9:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana..	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
St. Louis, Southampton.	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless specially addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 3.

Bernard, Para, Feb. 20.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 29.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 2.
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
Hekla, Christiansand, Feb. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 3.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 2.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

El Mar, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 27.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 21.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

City of Macon, Savannah, March 4.
Colorado, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 18.

Arrived.

Napolitan Prince, Naples, Feb. 18.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 24.
Comanche, Charleston, Feb. 28.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 27.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Feb. 20.
Marquette, London, Feb. 18.
Hathor, Cardenas, Feb. 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 24.
El Cid, Galveston, Feb. 25.
Shawmut, Port Tampa, Feb. 24.

Sailed.

Atlas, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Majestic, for Liverpool.
Guyandotte, for Newport News.
Nordkap, for Norfolk.
Dorisbrock, for Baltimore.
Excelsior, for Flushing, (for orders.)
Armenian, for Liverpool.
Proteus, for New Orleans.
Roma, for Naples and Marseilles.
United States, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Bluefields, for Baltimore.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Comal, for Galveston.
Maverick, for Port Arthur, Texas.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Mar 2, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light; cloudy and foggy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Palatia, at Genoa, March 2.
Mesaba, at London, March 1.
Ohio, at Newcastle, March 1.
Main, at Bremen, March 1.
Hudson, at Suez, March 2.
Tennyson, at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 24.
Aachen, at Lisbon, March 1.
Almerian, at Barbados, March 1.

Sailed.

Miguel M. Pinillas, from Genoa, Feb. 27.
Nord America, from Genoa, Feb. 29.
Tenedos, from Piraeus, Feb. 27.
New York, from Rotterdam, March 1.
Perugia, from Naples, March 1.
Prinz Adalbert, from Naples, March 2.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Southampton, March 2.
Fontabelle, from St. Croix, March 1.
City of Washington, from Colon, March 1.
Celtic, from Liverpool, March 2.
Lindsay, from Liverpool, March 2.
Haverford, from Liverpool, March 2.
Nielsen, from Liverpool, March 2.
Ivernia, from Liverpool, March 2.
Jeffries, from Liverpool, March 2.

Passed.

Cedric, Brow Head, March 2.
Anglo-Canadian, Perim, March 2.
Parsons, Perim, March 2.
Irishman, Brow Head, March 2.
Williams, Brow Head, March 2.
Lombardia, Ponta Ferraria, March 2.
Canzoneri, Ponta Ferraria, March 2.
Nordhvalen, Gibraltar, March 2.
Brinak, Gibraltar, March 2.

Notice to Mariners.

MASSACHUSETTS.

POLLOCK RIP LIGHT-VESSEL.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 44, No. 150; List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1903, Pages 67, 68, and 70.)

Stationed to the southward and eastward of the easterly end of Pollock Rip Shoal, easterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, and about 4 miles SE. by E. ¼ E. from Monomoy Point Lighthouse.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about March 15, 1904, Light-Vessel No. 47 will be replaced on her station, and Relief Light-Vessel No. 58, temporarily marking the station, will then be withdrawn.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT-VESSEL.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 46, No. 157; List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 88.)

Stationed about 14 miles SW. by W. from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and about 40 miles to the southward and eastward of Nantucket Island.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about March 25, 1904, Light-Vessel No. 66 will be temporarily withdrawn from her station and the station will be marked by Relief Light-Vessel No. 58.

Relief Light-Vessel No. 58 shows, the same as Light-Vessel No. 66, a fixed white electric light during periods of 12 seconds separated by eclipses of 8 seconds, at the head of each of her two masts. During thick or foggy weather she will sound a 12-inch steam whistle, with the same characteristics as that on Light-Vessel No. 66, viz., blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds, thus: Blast—5 seconds; silent intervals—25 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval—25 seconds.

Relief Light-Vessel No. 58 is a flush-deck steam vessel, has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, two white smokestacks, abreast, and the steam whistle between the masts, and differs from Light-Vessel No. 66 in having all visible parts from the bow to the middle of the foremast and from the middle of the mainmast all painted red; all visible parts between the fore and mainmast, including the middle third of each lantern-mast, white. The daymarks at the mastheads have three vertical stripes, of equal width, two red and one white, and on the springstay, midway between the two masts, there is an oval, hoop-iron daymark with one white and two red vertical stripes. The number "58" is in white on each bow and each quarter, and in black on each side of the springstay daymark. The word "Relief," in large black letters, is painted on the bulwarks on the middle of each side.

Light-Vessel No. 66 will be returned to her station on or about April 5, 1904, and Relief Light-Vessel No. 58 will then be withdrawn.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.54¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.65
Cotton, middling	15.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 13-16
Sugar, granulated	4.55
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	16.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, March 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 92c@$1; No. 3, 85@98c; No. 2 red, 96¼@$1.01½; No. 2 corn, 52c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 40½@41c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 40½@43½c; No. 2 rye, 75½c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 46@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $14.62½@$14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $7.30@$7.35; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.25@$7.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.65.

COTTON.—The feature of yesterday's cotton market was the news concerning supply. Spot people recently have been complaining that buyers were not following the advance. Yesterday morning, however, it was reported that 4,000 bales had been sold out of the New York stock for export, and Liverpool cables reflected an unusually good demand for spot cotton in that market at unchanged prices, and the local market was literally flooded with private cables ascribing this business to a better demand from Manchester, caused, it was said, by a more active inquiry for cloths from India and China. First prices here were net 4@8 points higher. Then the local bull leader became more aggressive, and, while during the balance of the session there were occasional narrow reactions under realizing, the general tendency was upward, with the market closing firm at a net advance of 13@48 points, practically the top prices of the session. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	15.05	15.50	15.00	15.45@15.48
April	15.22	15.22	15.20	15.58@15.62
May	15.44	15.75	15.36	15.74@15.75
June	15.51	15.61	15.51	15.71@15.75
July	15.35	15.72	15.28	15.71@15.72
August	14.80	15.15	14.74	15.13@15.15
September	13.25	13.51	13.20	13.53@13.55
October	12.30	12.46	12.30	12.45@12.46
November	12.13	12.18	12.18	12.15@12.18
December	11.98	12.09	11.93	12.05@12.07

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Spot cotton steadier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 9,000; receipts, 13,000; American, 13,000; middling upland, 8.10d. Futures opened barely steady, 5@7 points lower; closed firm, net 5@11 points higher; March, 8d; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 7.99d; June-July, 7.97d; July-August, 7.95d; August-September, 7.73d; September-October, 6.97d; October-November, 6.61d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a general bracing up in grain values. A statement that on Tuesday's big break the Armour party had bought several million bushels of wheat reassured the bull party at large and led to considerable buying for a reaction as well as for covering. The Government summary or crop bulletin was a factor in the rise. The New York market opened at an advance of ½@c, this being about the lowest of the day, and on some pretty active professional buying, mixed with some demand from foreigners, prices moved until the rise had reached 1¼@2c. From this there was a partial setback on realizing. After a decline of 6@7c since Feb. 25 (as seen on yesterday's lowest prices) the bear contingent naturally felt more inclined to cover than to sell, and there was no great amount of pressure on the market at any time during the day. The market was finally firm at a net rise of 1½@1¾c. No. 2 red, $1.07, in elevator, and $1.08@$1.11 free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.10¾, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—Wheat—May, 94¼c; July, 93¾@93½c; September, 88¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, $1.01¾; No. 1 Northern, 99¾c; No. 2 Northern, 97@97½c; No. 3 Northern, 94@95c. Flour—First patents, $5.25@$5.35; second patents, $5.10@$5.20; first clears, $3.85@$4.25; second clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran strong and Eastern demand very good; in bulk, $16@$16.25.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, $1.02¾; May, 96¾c; July, 88⅞c; No. 2 hard, 94@96c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45c; May, 47¼c; July, 49¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 41c; No. 2 white, 45c.

DULUTH, March 2.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00⅝; No. 1 Northern, 98¾c; No. 2 Northern, 96¾c; May, 98⅞c; July, 99¼c; September, 88¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.30@$5.50; Winter straights, $5@$5.35; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.10. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring, $22.50@$22.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $22@$22.50; flour, do, $24@$24.50; red dog, $24.75@$25.25; city bran, $23@$24, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$26; red dog, bulk, $26.50; hominy chop, $22 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.01¾	$1.02⅝	$1.01¼	$1.02⅜
July	97⅝	99 7-16	97½	99
September	89¾	91	89¼	90⅝
Corn—				
May	60¼	60½	59⅝	60¼
July	....	....	....	58⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	96	99¼	97¼	99¼
July	93¼	95¼	93	95¼
Septsmber	87	88 12-16	87	88⅝
Corn—				
May	54½	55⅞	53⅝	55¼
July	53¾	54	52¼	54
September	52½	52¾	51¼	52¾
Oats—				
May	42¼	42¾	41	42¼
July	39¾	39¾	38⅝	39¾
September	34½	34¾	33¾	34¾
Lard—				
May	$7.40	$7.50	$7.32½	$7.47½
July	7.47½	7.67½	7.47½	7.65
Ribs—				
May	7.37½	7.50	7.32½	7.45
July	7.47½	7.60	7.40	7.55
Pork—				
May	14.45	14.82½	14.37½	14.72½
July	14.60	14.87½	14.45	14.82½

COFFEE.—Yesterday's coffee market was very quiet, but on the whole showed a rather steadier tone on very small estimates for the March receipts at Rio and Santos. The market opened 5 to 10 points higher on steadier European cables and moderate primary receipts, but as has been the case recently met with very little support. On the other hand there were no aggressive offerings, and the general market level remained at about the opening prices. The close was net unchanged on October, but net 5 to 10 points higher on other positions. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
April	....	....	....	5.50@5.60
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
June	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
July	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@5.95
August	....	....	....	6.00@6.10
September	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.15@6.20

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $16.50@$17; family, $16.50@17; short clear, $15.50@17. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $10@$18. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¼@7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8¾c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$7.75; city lard, 7@7¼c; refined lard, South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.75; Brazil, kegs, $8.50; compound, 6¾@7c; stearine, oleo, 7@7½c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8¼c.

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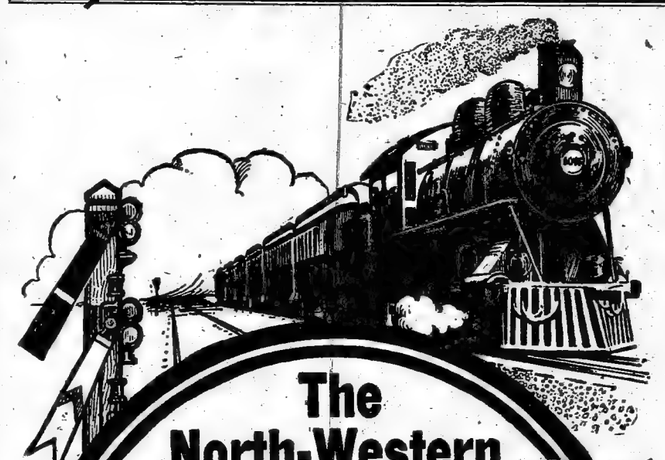

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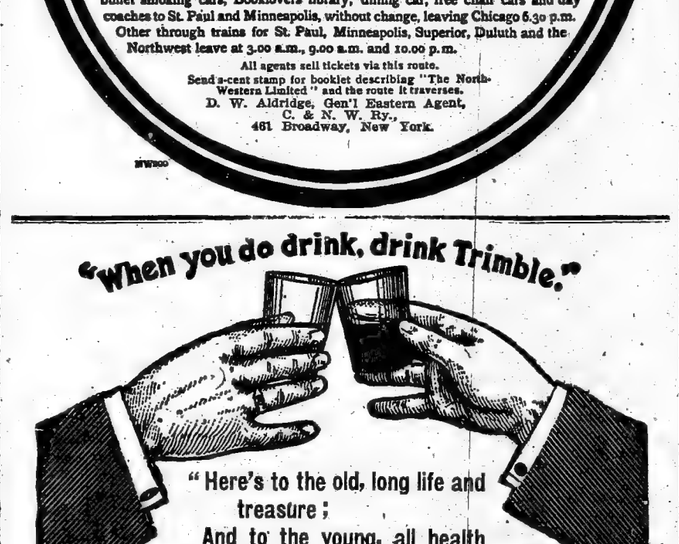

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE AMERICAN BEER CASK COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this proceeding, receiver of the American Beer Cask Company and of all property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 1st day of April, 1904, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 1st day of April, 1904; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1903, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above entitled proceeding by the 1st day of April, 1904, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which shall be made in such proceeding, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to me at my place aforesaid, on or before said 1st day of April, 1904.

EUGENE M. ENGELMAN, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s17-law6mTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of A. S. ARONSON COMPANY, bankrupt.

The property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of silverware, novelties, office furniture, &c., will be offered for sale by public auction on the 15th day of March, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon by Charles Shongood, at his warehouse, 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

The property may be inspected on application to the said Charles Shongood, at the said address on the 12th and 14th days of March, 1904. The property will be offered for sale subject to the approval of the court.

DEARBORN C. FOX, Trustee.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Trustee, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FREDERICK T. DALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick T. Dall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. U. S. District Judges, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 21st, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 2nd, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,885.—In the matter of HENRY DEARBORN GARDINER, bankrupt.—The American Art Association will sell beginning with the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., and daily thereafter for one week, at the Galleries of the American Art Association, No. 6 East 23d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at an absolute, unconditioned, unrestricted, and unprotected public sale, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of rugs, tapestries, bric-a-brac, pictures, antique marbles, rare church columns, panels, doors from palaces, paintings, bronzes, marbles, and similar articles, &c. Order of

JOHN EDWARD LAMBIE, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

THOS. D. ADAMS, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KAHN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,777.

To the creditors of Morris Kahn of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Kahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 2d, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK KIERAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 3d, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, Borough of Queens, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of canned goods, tomatoes, peas, corn, fruits, salmon, lobster, Magnolia milk, soups, powders, sardines, bottled goods, coffee, teas, rice, beans, spices, bags of flour, prunes, vinegar, soaps, starch, soda, tubs of butter, boxes of crackers, &c., refrigerators, gas fixtures, &c.; also, horses, wagons, and trucks. Order of

MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE MACKENZIE and ARCHIBALD T. MACKENZIE, individually, and composing the firm of Mackenzie Brothers and the firm of Mackenzie Brothers, bankrupts.—No. 6,402.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated February 9th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 14th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 2d, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ROSCOE S. PRINDLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Roscoe S. Prindle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. U. S. District Judges, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LINEN SCRIM MUDDLE.

Whitehead Says Goods Were Advanced After General Appraisers' Ruling.

Appraiser Whitehead was considerably exercised yesterday over the charge made by importers that Assistant Appraiser Hartshorn had arbitrarily advanced the duty on linen scrim from 45 to 60 per cent. Mr. Whitehead issued the following statement:

The Assistant Appraiser of the Fourth Division appears not to have been understood or perhaps he was misquoted. In point of fact, this office does not assess duty. That is the province of the Collector. The chief business of the Appraiser is the ascertainment of values. It is the function of the Collector to classify imported merchandise. True, the basis of the classification for duty is usually the report of examination by appraising officers. Such reports, however, do not necessarily control in the assessment of duty. The article known as "scrim" is returned for duty at 60 per centum ad valorem, and doubtless so assessed by the Collector, under Paragraph 339 of the tariff law, and in accordance with a decision of the Board of General Appraisers, under date of Sept. 7, 1899.

Paragraph 339 of the Tariff act provides only for lace and articles made from lace and similar fabrics, including etamines. Scrim is a plain, loosely woven cloth, which bears no resemblance to lace etamine. The decision of the General Appraisers refers to fancy weaves made to imitate etamines, &c. General Appraiser De Vries said yesterday that the Board of General Appraisers is about to hold a special hearing to determine just what should be covered by the term etamines.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tea Coverings Free of Duty—Other Rulings Made.

Judge Somerville of the Board of General Appraisers handed down yesterday a decision sustaining a protest by W. I. Howland of Chicago against the assessment of duty on tea canisters. The importation affected consisted of 27,460 pounds of tea from Japan. It was put up in ornamental canisters of tin, about two feet high and sixteen inches wide and deep, and with a hinged lid.

The Collector at Chicago, in addition to the duty of 10 cents a pound on the tea, assessed a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on the canisters, as manufactures of metal, on the theory that they were not the usual and necessary coverings for tea. Testimony taken showed that while it is not customary to import tea at New York in this form, most of the tea entered at Chicago is so packed, and Judge Somerville sustained the protest. It is understood that the Treasury Department will carry the case to the Circuit Court.

Protests sustained yesterday were by R. S. Porter & Co., New York; H. Hainano, Honolulu; Charles H. Taylor's Sons, Philadelphia; M. J. Connell and A. F. Haines, Port Townsend, Washington, and John H. Boden & Co., San Francisco. A protest by George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, was partially sustained.

Protests overruled were by Morimura Brothers, Levy Brothers & Co., and the G. Wilderman Company, New York; Hew Ching, Yick Kee, Wong Chee, the Kwong Sing Wo Company, Lan Fat Leung, and Harne Lung Kee, Honolulu; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Halicht Brown & Co., and M. Wolff Sons, Chicago; O. G. Hempustead & Sons, Philadelphia; F. H. Shallus, Baltimore; the Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Company, Memphis, and the S. & G. Gump Company, San Francisco.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing iron trade conditions, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The trade is searching for the motive for the somewhat spectacular purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of upward of 100,000 tons of Standard Bessemer pig iron for March and April delivery at $13, at furnace, or at an advance of 25 cents per ton. That so large and desirable a buyer should pay an advance, in times like these, is in itself surprising. It is difficult to understand that the buyer should purchase at all, when he has an abundance of ore in stock, on which the cost of mining and transportation has been paid, an ample capacity of ovens idle for the manufacture of coke, a considerable number of idle blast furnaces in the very districts in which those of the sellers are located, and no anxiety as to supply of labor. The idea will be scouted that the idle furnaces of the steel corporation cannot make Bessemer pig as cheaply as it has been bought in the open market. The trade is under the belief that there must be other indirect, though important, considerations. When the announcement was first made the transaction was coupled with the pending rate negotiations, and is is hinted that even now this and possibly further purchases are contingent upon a satisfactory issue. It has been suggested that existing sliding scales with consumers of billets and of rolled products, since they are based on the Bessemer pig iron quotations, make it desirable to put backbone into the market. Be this as it may, the support by so powerful an interest must tend to check the natural demoralization in the Bessemer branch, which may be mildly reflected in other departments of the pig iron industry.

The negotiations over the allotment and over the prices of lake ores for the coming season have as yet not led to any agreement, but while the outcome is even more dubious than it was, there is still a chance that the principal interests may get together at a meeting scheduled for to-morrow. The proposals made look to a reduction in the price of 50 cents a ton on Old Range Bessemer ores and 35 cents a ton on Mesaba Bessemer.

The possibility of a strike of the bituminous coal miners is causing some uneasiness, and the railroads and manufacturers are trying to accumulate fuel in anticipation of it. It would, of course, directly affect many rolling mills, but would not cause much distress to blast furnaces and foundries, because the miners of the principal coke-producing districts—the Connellsville, West Virginia, Virginia, and Alabama—are not connected with the National miners' organization or are working under special sliding scales. The minor coke districts of Pennsylvania and other States would be seriously affected, and in the principal regions the operators would, in the event of a marked rise in bituminous coal, stop their ovens and ship the raw coal.

On the whole the tonnage placed in finished materials is fair, but not abundant. There has been a moderate advance in the price of merchant pipe.

Some very low prices are being made on the whole line of products which go into railroad consumption, with the exception of steel rails. Goods are being delivered at far-distant points on some of the systems, which are lower than the base prices at the mill.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Advisory Board of the Foreign Trade Association met yesterday at 66 Broad Street, and decided to call a general meeting of the association for April 6, at which plans for increasing the membership will be fully matured.

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Manifests reached New York yesterday on the 1,700 bales of raw silk which were brought to Vancouver on the steamship Athenian; 112 bales coming on the Lyra to Tacoma, 820 bales on the Doric to San Francisco. Silk importers say that, while there have been some heavy arrivals of raw silks lately, they are merely to meet the consumptive demand here and do not indicate any disposition to rush shipments from Japan.

***

The H. B. Claflin Company sold large quantities yesterday of the following lines from the Boston Manufacturing Company and the Hargraves Mills: Miranda batiste, 10½ cents; Swiss lappett, 10½ cents; silk lacette, 12½ cents; broderie Swiss, 12½ cents. All the prices were net.

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Townsend & Montant, 87 Leonard Street, will sell at auction to-day and to-morrow 60,000 dozen hosiery and gloves, the importation of Christlieb & Co.

***

Field, Chapman & Co. will conduct today at their auction rooms, 427 Broadway, a sale of rugs from the Hartford, Bigelow, Firth, and Sanford & Smith factories.

***

Reports are circulating in the dry goods trade that either Russia or Japan, or both, have placed orders here for large quantities of cotton duck for the use of the soldiers and sailors. A member of the J. Spencer Turner Company, selling agent of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, said: "No sales have been made as far as I know, but there are strong inquiries from export houses, indicating that some goods may be bought." The coarser grades of cotton duck are used for tents, sailors' hats, and tarpaulins.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IDEAL BINDER AND FILE COMPANY.—The Ideal Binder and File Company, sellers of blank books at 106 Fulton Street, made an assignment yesterday to Walter D. Makepeace. The company was incorporated under New York laws in May, 1902, with a capital stock of $5,000. Edgar L. Smith of Hartford, Conn., is Vice President and Allen E. Smith Secretary. The company sold goods manufactured by a company in Chicago.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—F. H. Woodman & Co., brokers, have made an assignment to F. J. V. Dakin. The latter, who gave out no figures, stated that the assignment was caused by a New York failure followed by an attachment which caused a run on Woodman & Co.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Voluntary petitions in bankruptcy have been filed by George M. Clark and Thomas J. Clark of Higganum. Liabilities $115,000, with no assets. George M. Clark is President of the Cutaway Harrow Company, but it is said the company is in no way involved in the bankruptcy proceedings.

NEWARK, N. J.—In his preliminary report as receiver of the Urban and Suburban Realty Company, Henry J. Berry recommends that if certain realty possessions of the concern are disposed of the corporation could be made solvent and show a profit of between $4,000 and $5,000 annually. The property which the receiver seeks to dispose of is located in Forest Hill.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MARY FLANAGAN.—Mary Flanagan, dressmaker, of 101 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,227 and assets $87, due her from three young women for dresses. The largest creditors are Simpson, Crawford & Co., $2,067, and Falk & Danenberg, $583.

THOMAS J. LOFTUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Thomas J. Loftus, residing at the Nevada, corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, by Harry J. Sondheim for the following creditors: Harry A. Holloway, $1,939; J. Van L. Wyckoff, $348, and Harry A. Abrahams, $343. The claims are all on notes of W. C. Loftus & Co., a corporation of which he was President, in the tailoring business at 1,191 Broadway, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 3, and which notes were indorsed by Mr. Loftus. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 2 mortgaged some property in Brooklyn to his wife Mary, and to others unknown. The property is said to be on Fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and the mortgage was for $5,000.

JULIUS WEINBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Weinberg, wholesale dealer in paper at 110 Bowery, by Joseph A. Arnold, attorney for the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company of Austin, Penn., a creditor for $2,363. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Feb. 15 transferred a portion of his property to several of his creditors, one of them being Maurice O'Meara, to give preference. Mr. Weinberg has been in business since 1897, and built up a large trade in spite of a series of misfortunes in the shape of fires, explosions, and flood. His business has been damaged by fire five times in the past six years. The last fire was on Feb. 15, which started on the premises of another concern in the building occupied by him, and which burned most of his stock. His loss was estimated at $20,000, and he carried no insurance. A few days after the last fire the water pipes flooded the place and completed the work of destruction begun by the fire. This disaster nearly overwhelmed him, and for the past two weeks he has been unable to do any business. He called his creditors together yesterday in meeting at the Astor House to decide what should be done with the business. The meeting was attended by about twenty out-of-town paper manufacturers, to whom he explained his position. He was unable to give exact figures as to his assets and liabilities, as he has not been able to get at his books since the fire. He estimated the liabilities at $24,000, and assets probably $10 000, consisting of outstanding accounts, $7,000; stock and salvage, $2,000 to $2,200; horses and wagons, $500, and cash, $300. An offer to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar was proposed and discussed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUCHAR, Frederick—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	192
BUTLER, Joseph A.—P. S. McGain	252
BLOCH, Samuel—W. Maier	218
BRIGGS, Gertrude A.—New York Telephone Company	122
BRADLEY, Richard H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
BRETZ, Peter—New York Telephone Company	71
BUHNER, Joseph—D. P. Chesebro and another, costs	147
BURFIEND, Frederick D.—Holtz & Freystedt Company	528
BRUNO, Charles—A. Adolff	82
BLUNT, Edgar S.—H. L. Kennedy	238
BARRY, Grosvenor W.—New York Telephone Company	129
CRAIG, Robert A.—T. L. James and another, costs	161
CRAIG, Robert A.—C. S. Wilbur and another, costs	114
CAMPBELL, Allan R.—E. B. Barnes	49
DEVLIN, Daniel C.—J. F. Webber	414
DWYER, John—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs	79
GEORGOPULAS, George—A. F. Behre	52
FEISTERBERG, Morris—I. Lewis	38
FULLAYTAR, Ferdinand J.—G. Mallison	1,285
FLAUNLACHER, Lewis M.—A. P. Miller	241
FARBER, Philip I.—S. Hoffman and another, costs	44
GORDON, Joseph; Samuel D. Rosenfeld, and Jennie Gordon—E. H. Miller	534
GLUCK, Daniel—J. A. Campbell and another	131
GUIDETTI, Raphael and James—M. Sabbio, costs	88
GARRIGAN, Fanny—G. S. Schwab	146
HULME, Ethel—T. Parker	284
HARRIS, Uriah—A. Levin	22
HOTALING, Herbert D.—D. Schiffer	482
HIGGINS, John F.—S. A. Bloch	38
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Brennan	267
S. G. RAINS COMPANY—J. J. Cowan	146
THE STOCK, GRAIN AND PROVISION Company of New York, Limited—W. C. Haight, costs	80
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—J. S. Chrumpf and another, costs	1,100
EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY —M. Rogow	1,100
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE Company of North Carolina—C. V. Mesrole	972
JENNER, Joseph—H. Moses and another	211
KIRSCHSTEIN, Simon—H. Kaufman and another, costs	71
KNAPPEN, Edwin D.—G. W. Book	64
KAESEBAUER, Michael—J. Leitner	85
LAMB, George A.—New York Telephone Company	66
MOONEY, Charles J.—J. B. Riley	147
MENDEL, Louis, Abe, and Harry—New York Telephone Company	30
MOODY, Julia P.—New York Telephone Company	151
MINTZ, Michael; Isaac Brody, and Gustave Mintz—New York Telephone Company	52
MATTHEWS, James—City of New York, costs	104
MARKS, Louis and Elias—D. F. Appleton and another	73
NATHAN, Leo R.—I. Rosenbluth	488
NICHOLSBURG, Henry—R. E. Thibaut, Incorporated	222
NEWMAN, William M.—American Silk Label Manufacturing Company	16
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Lucile—Real Estate Management Company	152
PINCKNEY, Eugene A.—North American Investigation Bureau	65
PRENZLAU, Ida—New York Telephone Company	24
PRESCOTT, Elizabeth—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	110
QUEAL, Herbert P.—T. O'Connor	32
RUTHERFURD, Robert A.—Norwalk Brass Company	222
SIEGEL, Henry W.—T. R. Denger and another	752
SIRE, Meyer L.—E. P. Hatch	296
SIMON, Henry and Lena—W. Cohn and another	111
SHIELDS, John H.—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs	54
STEVENSON, Robert—City of New York, costs	88
STREETER, Milford B.—City of New York	97
SALOMON, Walter J.—E. W. Bliss Company, costs	10
THOMPSON, Philip B., Jr.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	113
TUCKER, Preble—City of New York, costs	84
THRUSH, Henry—E. W. Hance	298
VALENTINE, Benjamin E.—W. B. Young and another, costs	123
VOIGHTS, J. C. Merman—J. F. Schroeder and another	64
WIEDHOFF, Caroline—G. Ernst	133
WERNER, M. Frederic—New York Telephone Company	160
WEST, Samuel R.—New York Edison Company	298
WOOD, William H., Jr.—New York Telephone Company	431
YZNAGA, José M. D. V.—A. Villari	379

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ALLEN, Henry A.—E. C. McQuade and another, July 13, 1899	$455
BENEK, John L.—J. McMahon, Dec. 18, 1903	387
BRANCHETT, Peter—C. Hoelze and another, Jan. 26, 1904	97
BRANCHETT, Peter—C. Hoelze and another, May 22, 1903	564
DANIELS, William—F. O. Pierce, Oct. 4, 1897	131
DANIELS, William—National Wall Paper Company, April 17, 1897	224
DIXON, John S.—G. W. Krone and another, Oct. 17, 1901	128
DANIELS, William, and Benjamin F. Holmes—G. W. Grote, Feb. 25, 1897	63
DANIELS, William—J. C. Orr and another, May 14, 1897	1,051
DANIELS, William—New York Telephone Company, Feb. 26, 1897	31
DANIELS, William—J. J. Matthews, Dec. 7, 1897	428
DANIELS, William—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds, Dec. 18, 1896	75
HEILBRONER, Fanny—F. Sears, Feb. 18, 1904	720
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Germansky, by guardian, Nov. 6, 1903	125
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Wuensch, Dec. 21, 1903	384
MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION—E. Mathilde and another, Feb. 24, 1904	124
MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION—E. Mathilde and another, Jan. 27, 1903	3,828
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Monroe, June 10, 1903	3,887
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Donohue, Jan. 19, 1904	129
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. M. Copeland, April 12, 1902	1,475
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. M. Copeland, Jan. 31, 1903	120
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Donohue, Jan. 12, 1903	1,281
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—S. G. Emerson, March 1, 1904	803
SIROTTA, Herman and Berman—M. Bernstein, June 25, 1903	1,765
STUART, Ida—L. H. Cummings, Nov. 29, 1902	163
UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY —S. Aronson, Jan. 14, 1904	110
UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY —S. Aronson, Dec. 3, 1903	767

Judgments Canceled.

MALCOLM, William H.—B. H. Lane, May 13, 1898	72
MALCOLM, William H.—Citizens' Coal Company, Nov. 18, 1897	100
MALCOLM, William H.—C. W. Stinson, June 10, 1895	199
MALCOLM, William H.—L. C. Warner, Aug. 2, 1894	330
MALCOLM, William H.—P. Francolini, July 2, 1894	284
MALCOLM, William H.—Jones Printing Company, December, 15, 1894	91
MALCOLM, William H.—J. H. Clapp, July 10, 1894	74
BERNSTEIN, Harris—H. Horenburger and another, Feb. 17, 1904, by bond	$34
BERNSTEIN, Moses and Harris—R. Zalick, Sept. 17, 1894	

Judgment Reversed.

DANIELS, William—National Wall Paper Company, May 5, 1897	$224
DANIELS, William—National Wall Paper Company, April 17, 1897	681

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jansen, Joseph, Omaha, Neb.; merchant tailor; Grand Central Hotel.

Hoffman, M., & Brother, Scotland Neck, N. C.; M. Hoffman, general store; 92 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Blum & Co., Erie, Penn.; Maud J. Stuart, millinery; New Armsterdam Hotel.

Doby & Kling, Geneva, N. Y.; Minnie E. Kling, millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.

Cohig, Marrella L., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Anna W. Cohig and Clara Poulton, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chambers & Owen, Milton Junction, Wis.; John H. Owen, jobbers and notions; C. Chambers, notion jobbers; Astor House.

Dimon, J. H., Cardon, N. Y.; jeweler; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Goetz, John, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stevens, J. B., & Son, Geneva, Ohio; W. H. Stevens, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Orvies, C. S., Hamilton, N. Y.; C. G. Peckham, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Pole, John J., Geneva, N. Y., music; Morton House.

Stennett, B. W., & Son, Corry, Penn.; O. A. Stennett, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Anders & Co., Lewistown, Penn.; S. M. Anders, men's furnishings; Occidental Hotel.

Ellis, A. D., Company, Blissfield, Mich.; F. W. Josinham, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Leonardson Brothers & Co., Blissfield, Mich.; G. E. Leonardson, department store; Hotel Normandie.

Novelty Store, The, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Mamie E. Reed, dry goods and notions; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Warner, F. G., Painesville, Ohio, general merchandise; Miss Belle C. Warner, general merchandise; 39 West Seventeenth Street.

Deitz, L. W., Gilbertsville, N. Y.; Mrs. L. W. Deitz, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Patterson, W. H., Fulton, N. Y., dry goods and millinery; Mrs. R. R. Hubbard, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Klotz, A., Bellaire, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Gallagher Hat Store, Zainesville, Ohio; John Gallagher, hats and furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.

Stevens, A., Oberlin, Ohio, clothing; Sinclair House.

Rowe, Thomas, London, Ontario, hatter and furnisher; Hotel Albert.

Thalman & Levy, Kokomo, Ind.; A. L. Thalman, general merchandise; 877 Broadway.

Damstadt, Miss C. E., Elmira, N. Y., millinery; 330 West Fifteenth Street.

Leich, Charles, & Co., Evansville, Ind.; E. B. Geil, drugs and sundries; Marlborough Hotel.

Travis & Co., Salem, Ohio; L. E. Travis, millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.

Haleb, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; James T. Thedopt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Baldwin & Co., Galetsburg, Penn.; T. E. Baldwin and Miss T. E. Baldwin, dry goods; Brevoort House.

Katlinsky, L., Cleveland, Ohio; jeweler; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, William; Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss E. A. Hale, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Karner & Phillips, Mexia, Texas; J. E. Phillips, dry goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Karner & Phillips, Conneaut, Ohio; Maria Felton, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bon Marche, Port Huron, Mich.; A. D. Horatio and H. C. Horatio, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hard, L. W., Oneida, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; H. D. Hard and Mrs. William Palmer, millinery and fancy foods; Hotel Albert.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Lena Molts, dry goods; Maude Birch, dry goods; Julius T. Lamson, dry goods; Charles W. Knowlton, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lynch, Marcella, Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 32 West Seventeenth Street.

Bass, W., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Wade; Hotel Navarre.

Stapleton, Zella, Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 42 West Seventeenth Street.

Field, Mrs. G. A., Clyde, N. Y.; millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Hager, J. J., Winchester, Ky.; J. J. Hager, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dent, Augusta, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; M. Grace Coxe, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Warren, M. L., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Morton House.

Falkey & Butterfield, Phelps, N. Y.; Hortense M. Falkey, millinery; Eva N. Butterfield, millinery; 112 West Eleventh Street.

Hoyt's, Cleveland, Ohio; Catherine Cohn, millinery; Mary Rohl, millinery; Hotel Belvedere.

Kroeger Brothers' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. J. Queeman, department store; Thomas E. Merritt, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Rubin, H. W., Smithport, Penn.; Harry S. Rubin, clothing; Wilson Street, Brooklyn.

Johnson, James, Auburn, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, millinery; Miss Gertrude Kessler, millinery; 42 West Seventeenth Street.

Blum, E. E., Dansville, N. Y.; millinery; 214 West Fourteenth Street.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. E. Simpson, cloaks; 339 West Nineteenth Street.

Lemerix, J. H., Montreal, Canada; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lafrance, W., Montreal, Canada; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lawson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; G. E. Morse, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cohn, F., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Selig, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chandler, R. B., De Kalb, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Nagle, O., Wheeling, West Va.; M. Newman, tailor; 322 East Fiftieth Street.

Grumbine, Mrs. J. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Grand Hotel.

Freedman, Louis, & Co., Pensacola, Fla.; Louis Freedman, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Welber, Mrs. B., Bolivar, N. Y.; millinery; 627 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

McConnell & Lions, Steubenville, Ohio; X. C. J. McConnell, tailors and clothiers; Victoria Hotel.

Champaign Clothing Company, Urbana, Ohio; Charles Scherer, clothing and furnishing goods; 636 Broadway.

Graham & McClintock, Meadville, Penn.; P. B. Graham, stone and hardware; South Windward Hotel.

Arthur, T. W., Utica, N. Y.; hats and furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Perry, N. Y.; P. M. Nast, Jr., dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Tuchler, M., Canaseraga, N. Y.; dry goods; 737 Broadway.

Singer, Schapper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Schapper, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nicoal, F., & Sons, Tiffen, Ohio; H. V. Nicolai, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Brink, P. A., Jackson, Mich.; merchant tailor; Miss Elizabeth Brink, tailor; Miss Nellie McQuellan, merchant tailor; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Smith, Mrs. D. W., Newport, N. Y.; Mrs. Laura E. Smith, millinery; Ashland Hotel.

Summer Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. Silberman, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller Brothers Manufacturing Company, Galveston, Texas; J. S. Miller, overalls; Imperial Hotel.

Donnelly, Louis, Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Newark Hotel.

Graham, F. P., Company, Olean, N. Y.; F. P. Graham, dry goods and millinery; St. George Hotel.

Goldman, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, manufacturer of skirts; Hotel Albert.

Graham, The F. T. Company, Olean, N. Y.; Clella Birdick, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, dry goods; Wellington Hotel.

Hickmott & Dukette, Mendon, Mich.; W. J. Hickmott, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Seitner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; Samuel Seitner, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Buver, S. E., Defiance, Ohio; millinery; 211 West One Hundred and First Street.

Aubeuf, Helen E., Oneida, N. Y.; Madeline C. Aubeuf, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Schoenbrun & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Schlesinger, tailor goods, 342 Broadway.

Jacques, F. C., Lowville, N. Y.; Mrs. F. C. Jacques, dry goods; Miss Minnie L. Burnham, dry goods and millinery; 70 Java Street, Brooklyn.

Caldwell, W. D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; C. C. Collison, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Martin, H., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; H. Martin, raw furs; 307 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Whit, Sol, East Liverpool, Ohio; notions and furnishings; University Place Hotel.

Whit, Louis, Wheeling, West Va.; notions and furnishings; University Place Hotel.

Winkelman, S., Manistee, Mich.; dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

Fisher, S. R., St. Ignace, Mich.; dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Brownsville Dry Goods Company, Brownsville, Texas; M. Reardon, dress trimmings; Hotel York.

Robinson, L. W., Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; Agnes I. McGee, dry goods; A. G. Muline, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

White, F. M., & Brother, Waynesborough, Va.; J. E. White, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Kroeger Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Mungeschau, toys; H. E. Winbigler, china; Herald Square Hotel.

Joel, A., Athens, Ga.; Henry Evart, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ray & Elliott, Belton, Texas; S. M. Ray, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lawrence, T. H., Ogdensburg, N. Y., 5 and 10 cent store; Hotel Normandie.

Duncan, E. C., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. E. A. Duncan, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bryden, E. A., Wellsborough, Penn.; Mrs. E. A. Bryden, general merchandise; Clara Bramhall, general merchandise; 140 Cambridge Place.

Loomis, L., Montreal, Canada, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Straban, F. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.; clothier and tailor; 3,906 Broadway.

Albenberg, L., & Co., Superior, Wis.; H. C. Albenberg, dry goods, &c.; Audubon Hotel.

Sternberg, Mauchlaz, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Gotschall, furnishings; Audubon Hotel.

Lewis, J. C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. A. Flaherty, millinery; Miss E. A. Grenough, millinery; Hotel York.

Bell-Graham Company, The, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Graham, manufacturers; Hotel Navarre.

Steinfeld & Co., Eaton, Ind.; W. Salhamy, dry goods; Martha Washington Hotel.

Peirce, B. M., Valparaiso, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. C. Wass, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mary E. Ingier, notions; Lizzie Netheim, corsets and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Simon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. C. Simon, wholesale men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Surples & Volns, Burton, Ky.; W. T. Volns, clothing; Spalding Hotel.

Elsing, W. K., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. W. Price, department store; Hotel Spalding.

St. Louis Mercantile Company, Dallas, Texas; L. Sacher, wholesale notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Benkert, George, & Co., Piqua, Ohio; Miss Tschung, millinery, and George Benkert, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Koch Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; Frederick Koch, cloaks and millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Coheh, Friedlander & Martin Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. S. Cohen and L. S. Ottenheimer, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Wurzburger Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Wurzburger, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Wellman, E., Manistee, Mich.; J. P. Madison, notions and china; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, Simon B., Indianapolis, Ind.; general store; Imperial Hotel.

Tuezj, George T., Cooks Falls, N. Y.; general merchant; Continental Hotel.

Straus-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; I. H. Louis, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.

Sullivan, Troy, N. Y.; M. H. Sullivan, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Canastota Merchandise Company, Canastota, N. Y.; C. M. Crandall, general merchandise; Bartholdi Hotel.

Langer's Millinery, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. F. J. Langer, millinery; Mrs. H. A. Cummings, millinery; E. Elizabeth Hunter, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Hartigan, M. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Cason, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; G. S. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Brooks Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Gilson, stationery; Virginia K. H. Gilson, stationery; Hotel Albert.

Zawatky, I., Dayton, Ohio; dry goods; 1,437 Third Avenue.

Osterhouse, Mrs. Charles, Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 148 Waverley Place.

Eversole, D. R., & Son, Maryville, Mo.; D. R. Eversole, dry goods; R. W. Eversole, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Owens, J. A., Hico, Texas; merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Niederken, H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Turkel, stationery; Herald Square.

Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. M. Taymer, merchandise; Louis W. Bixby, merchandise; C. W. Bixby, merchandise; Hotel Navarre.

Dielhelm, Company, Massillon, Ohio; W. A. Dielheim, clothing; H. J. Dielheim, clothing; C. A. Dielheim, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Stern, D., Millinery Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Augusta Hess, millinery; Holland House.

Gideon, Sam; Huntington, West Va.; Dave Gideon, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Enos, C. Morse, Greene, N. Y.; H. D. Morse, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, Charles, & Co., Constantine, Mich.; H. L. Hartenstein, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Itasca Mercantile Company, Hibbing, Minn.; D. M. Eachin, department store; Hotel Spalding.

Springgote Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; B. C. Springgote, dress goods and carpets; 326 Broadway.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; Mrs. L. A. Katz, department store; 805 Broadway.

McGee's Stores, Mount Pleasant, Penn.; Mrs. M. F. McGee, millinery; 71 Washington Place.

James, W. B., Oil City, Penn.; R. E. Kinter, dry goods; J. Kinter, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lion & Haley, Chicago, Ill.; B. T. Croton, music house; 121 West Forty-second Street.

Burr, Mrs. D., Johnsonburg, Penn.; millinery; 17 East Twelfth Street.

Teloski, A., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; 18 East Ninth Street.

Bray Brothers, Sherman, Texas; Miss Ruth Burr, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Frances L. Pumroth, silk department; Hotel Navarre.

Hawkins, J. A., & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; George S. Hawkins, dry goods and millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Engle, B., Shelbyville, Ky., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wilmington & Co., Toledo, Ohio; William Wilmington, trunks and leather goods; 2,010 Seventh Avenue.

Lown Dry Goods Company, The, Penn Yan, N. Y.; C. N. McFarren, dry goods; W. S. Gaming, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Randale Millinery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Minnie Randale, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Easthine, Minnie, Danville, Ky., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Stuart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Alice B. Hickey, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Friedman, B., Circleville, Ohio; Benjamin Friedman, millinery, notions, and cloaks; Pauline Friedman, millinery, notions, and cloaks; Bradford Hotel.

Lutticker, Albert, Detroit, Mich.; C. R. Shane, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Davidson, Katz & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Benjamin Davidson, general merchandise; Hotel York.

Davidson, Katz & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Ida Davidson, general merchandise; Hotel York.

Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; Laura Richter, underwear; Hotel Cadillac.

Campbell, J. L., Franklin, Penn.; Margaret Harrmann, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Rogers, Robert, Swords Creek, Va.; merchant; Hotel Raleigh.

Scott, Miss L. A., Shusham, N. Y.; millinery and ladies' goods, 16 East Twenty-second Street.

Nudler, L. P., & Sons, Augusta, Ky.; W. G. Nudler, china and toys; Bro

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy 1 1-2@1 3-4.

No Change in the Character of Business —Prices Hold Firm Under Rather Discouraging Conditions.

Nothing worth discussing happened upon the Stock Exchange yesterday, but why this was so is well worth consideration. Foreign markets and conditions lost much of their primacy in favor of domestic factors. We have begun to lose currency to the interior, and we are shipping gold to Argentina, but the call money market is a shade weaker, while first-class borrowers pay 5 per cent. on time money. Norfolk and Western, Lehigh Valley, and other railways made poor reports of January earnings. Pennsylvania's decrease of $1,600,000 on its two main divisions was followed by a decline of ¼ on dealings in 12,000 shares. The five anthracite carriers for January report a decrease in net of about $2,000,000, but their shares are no more conspicuous for weakness and activity than Pennsylvania. Southern Railway reported an increase of net for January of $83,781, and was unchanged, being in fact almost undealt in. There was no change in Erie, although the voting trust proposal is actively discussed and the expected trading tangle in its shares has begun to develop. Only a minority of stocks listed were dealt in at all, and running down the list the day's business is seen to be confined to hundreds of shares and the significant price fluctuations to fractions. The bond business just passed the one-million-dollar line. The produce markets were active and firm, and the cotton market was strong. It will be seen that there was no lack of news, and rather a surplus of disquieting if not discouraging intelligence, yet prices were firm and might have been called strong if there had been more business instead of the smallest in four years. In contrast with the lifelessness and liquidation in the security markets is the activity and strength in the commodity markets, now at their maximum average for twenty years. These are the facts, and a theory to explain the conditions is wanted in many quarters.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., Top. & S. F. pf..	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
B'klyn R. T.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Consol. Gas	⅞	Pacific Mail	½
Detroit Southern	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Detroit South. pf.	1½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1
Det. Un. Ry.	¾	U. S. Pipe pf.	¾
Kan. City So. pf.	1	U. S. Express	2
Manhattan	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Met. Securities	1	Westinghouse	1
Mexican Central	⅝	Wis. Central	¾
		Wis. Central pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Buff., R. & P.	1¾	New York Central	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
General Electric	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie, Penn., col. 4s	1	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st, 1909	1¼
San A. & A. P. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 2	129,447
To date this year	21,110,655
Corresponding date last year	28,724,777

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 2	$1,026,500
To date this year	$117,837,200
Corresponding date last year	$138,975,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Federal Mining and Smelting Co.
International Silver Co. preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Dominion Coal Co.
Monopol Tobacco Works.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad.
Railway Steel Springs Co.
Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Trading Lifeless—Prices Firm.

It is more than three years since Wall Street had as quiet a day in the stock market as yesterday was. Everywhere the chief topic of conversation in brokerage offices was the lifelessness of the market—there was little else to discuss in offices where no business was being done, and these were in vast majority. It was estimated that of the day's small total, less than 130,000 shares, about 75 per cent. represented purely professional operations, the snatching of eighths or efforts at snatching them which left very little that might in any sense be considered commission business. The market was again fairly strong, but within such narrow limits that the movements were necessarily without much significance. For the most part the relatively active issues showed only slight changes, the larger variations from the previous day's prices being in the less active issues. The short interest was thought to be very little reduced though the borrowing demand for stocks was not as urgent in the loan crowd as it was at the end of last week.

One of the Leaders.

Detroit Southern preferred advanced 1⅝ points on transactions in only 1,000 shares, and the common gained 1½ points on 300 shares. The prominence of such issues was much commented upon as showing the character of the day's market.

Manhattan's Dividend.

Although it had been fully expected that the full 7 per cent. would be paid on Manhattan Elevated for the present fiscal year under the terms of the Interurban lease, the announcement of the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and the 1 per cent. additional making 7 for the year, was responded to by an advance of 1¼ points in the price of the stock. During the morning there was some buying of the stock in anticipation of the announcement. The gossip of the day called attention anew to investment buying of Manhattan by Standard Oil interest.

More Bad Railroad Earnings.

Pennsylvania, the most active stock of the day, although its total was only 12,670 shares, sold off a little on selling that followed the publication of the road's earnings for January, which in accordance with general expectations made an unfavorable showing. The poor railroad statements which have already made their appearance and the belief that the statements for February, for the same reasons as were operative in January, will also be unfavorable, is considered by many as one of the principal things against the market at present.

PRICE OF STAPLES.

The Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption compiled by Dun's Review was $103.615 on March 1, against $102.028 a month previous and $101.667 on March 1, 1903. The advance of 2.5 per cent. over the level of prices a year ago is small, considering the sensational events that have occurred in the commodity markets, but prices were unusually high last Spring, and it is necessary to go back about twenty years to find a date at which the general level of quotations for the necessities of life was as high as it is now. The net rise during the month of February was only about 1.5 per cent., but there were numerous wide fluctuations which to some extent balanced each other. The principal change occurred in breadstuffs, where the war influence, aided by vigorous manipulation, produced an advance of 11.9 per cent. for the month, to the highest point for many years, with the single exception of July 1, 1902, when the cost of breadstuffs was $20.534, against $20.116 on March 1, 1904. Meats also rose moderately, and there was a slight advance in the class embracing metals, but more or less decline occurred in every other department, with notable losses in cotton, coffee, and eggs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 2, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
46¾	46⅞	5,700	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	47	47	46⅝	46¾	— ⅛
68	69	10	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	...
28¼	28⅝	10	Am. Cotton Oil	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
6¼	7	400	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7¾	8	200	*Am. Ice Co	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
31	31¼	310	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
22⅜	22¾	1,220	*Am. Locomo. Co	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
80½	81	140	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
19½	20¼	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
125¾	125⅞	5,345	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125⅝	125¾	125⅝	125½	...
124	127	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125½	125½	125½	125½	...
65½	65⅝	3,428	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65¼	65⅞	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
88¼	89	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	+ ½
75	75¼	5,110	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅞	75	74⅝	75	...
41¾	41¾	12,015	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40½	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
118	121	154	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	— 1¾
110¾	111	410	Canadian Pacific	110⅝	111	110⅜	111	+ ¼
29¾	30¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	— ⅛
37	37¾	900	Chicago & Alton	36½	38	36¼	37¾	+1
81½	82½	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
14½	15	100	Chicago Great Western	15	15	15	15	+ ½
139	139½	9,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	139¼	139¼	138⅞	139	— ¼
163⅞	164½	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	162⅝	164	162⅝	164	+1
99	10	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
19½	20⅜	1,800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19½	20½	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
30	30¼	300	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	31	31	30	30	— 1⅛
76	77	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	76½	76½	76¼	76½	+ 2½
30½	31	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
15½	16¼	200	Colorado & Southern	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
53¾	54½	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	...
23	23½	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
12	12½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
187½	190	25	Commercial Cable	187	187	187	187	...
192¾	193	1,770	Consolidated Gas	192	193¼	192	192¾	+ ⅞
103½	107	10	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
17⅞	18	910	Corn Products Co	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
154	155	530	Delaware & Hudson	155	155	154	154	— ¼
10	11	300	Detroit Southern	10	10	10	10	+1⅛
18½	19	900	Detroit Southern pf.	17	19	17	18½	+1⅝
61¾	62¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ¾
23	23½	4,280	Erie	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	...
62½	62⅝	1,025	Erie 1st pf	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	...
38½	38⅞	200	Erie 2d pf	39¼	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
159	160	100	General Electric	159½	159½	159¼	159½	— ½
126¾	127	198	Illinois Central	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ¼
64½	66¼	10	Internat. Paper pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	...
31⅝	33⅜	100	K. C. Southern pf.	32	32	32	32	+1
102¼	102⅜	1,060	Louisville & Nashville	102	103	102	102⅜	+ ¼
143¼	143½	1,750	Manhattan Elevated	142¼	143½	142¼	143½	+1¼
84	85	300	*Met. Securities	85	85	85	85	+1
114⅜	115	900	*Met. Street Railway	115	115¼	115	115	...
11¼	11⅜	10,000	Mexican Central	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅝
60½	61	310	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	60½	61	60½	61	+2
15	15⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
88	88¼	2,010	Missouri Pacific	88¼	88⅝	88	88⅛	— ⅛
102½	105	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+3
40¾	42¼	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co	40	40	40	40	...
102	103½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102½	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
36	37	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	+ ½
17⅜	18	300	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17½	18	17½	18	+1
127	130	600	*New York Air Brake	124½	127	124½	127	+3
141¼	141½	200	New York Central	141½	141¾	141½	141¼	— ½
20¼	20½	210	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	600	Norfolk & Western	55¾	55¾	55⅝	55¾	+ ⅛
27¼	28	1,400	Pacific Mail	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ½
113¼	113½	12,670	Pennsylvania R. R.	113¾	113¾	113	113⅜	— ¼
98½	98½	300	People's Gas, Chicago	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98¼	...
210	213	110	Pullman Company	210¼	210¼	210¼	210¼	+ ¼
24½	24¼	3,350	*Ry. Steel Spring	23	24½	22¾	24	+1
73½	75	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
40¼	40⅜	2,600	Reading	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
56	59	100	Reading 2d pf	56	56	56	56	...
20⅝	20¼	2,500	Rock Island Co	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
60½	61½	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61	61	61	...
19¼	20	450	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
77	79	20	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	...
30½	31	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
37	38	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
43¾	43⅞	2,410	Southern Pacific	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅞	600	Southern Ry. ext.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	...
79	79½	65	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
23½	24½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
33¾	34¾	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
87¾	87¾	250	Twin City R. T.	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	— ¼
73¾	74	3,600	Union Pacific	74	74	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
86½	89	10	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
41¾	42	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
102	107	100	U. S. Express	103	103	103	103	+2
7⅛	7¾	300	*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
77¾	78	278	*U. S. Leather pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	...
49⅜	50	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50	50⅛	49½	49½	+ ¼
12	12⅜	1,135	U. S. Rubber	12	12⅝	12	12½	+ ¼
11	11⅜	3,084	U. S. Steel	11	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
56⅜	56½	7,830	U. S. Steel pf.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
29	29¼	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
33	33¼	400	Wabash pf.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
87⅜	88¼	700	Western Union Tel.	87¾	88¼	87¾	88	+ ¼
158	159	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	159	159	159	159	+1
24	26	125	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	...
18	18¼	700	Wisconsin Central	18½	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
40	42	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	+1½
Sales.....		129,447						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

ROPE AND TWINE GRIEVANCES.

Bondholders' Protective Committee Given a Chance to Talk.

There was a stormy session of first mortgage bondholders of the Standard Rope and Twine Company yesterday afternoon in response to the call of the Manhattan Trust Company, trustee under the mortgage, to give the bondholders' protective committee, composed of William Alexander Smith, G. W. Montgomery, and G. T. Bonner, an opportunity to air their grievances. The meeting adjourned without taking further action than to delegate James Talcott to appoint a committee to confer with the trustees, the management of the company, and the protestants.

The objections of the protective committee were stated by its counsel, L. J. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, in four specific propositions, asking information about the disposition of the stock of the Cannabis Manufacturing Company, a controlled concern, about the application of moneys to be paid the company under the so-called John I. Waterbury award for properties taken by the City of New York, about the selling contract with the Union Selling Company, and about the possibility of obtaining a report from the reorganization committee of the United States Cordage Company, consisting of Mr. Waterbury, Frank K. Sturgis, and William Barbour.

A statement was made in answer to the charges by William L. Cadwalader, counsel for the Manhattan Trust Company, in which he said that a report had been made by the Waterbury reorganization committee, and discussed the other propositions from the company's standpoint. It was stated after the meeting that the Union Selling Company stood ready to withdraw from the contract if the first mortgage bondholders cared to buy out its business.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

12 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, 51.

$100 Union League Club of Brooklyn 1irst mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1910, 81.

10 shares Humboldt River Gold and Silver Mining Company, 127 shares Brooklyn Gas Fixture Company, 1 share New York, Greenwood, and Coney Island Railroad Company, $250 Yaqui land grant first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due July, 1902, January, 1897, coupons on, and 500 shares Miller Creek Land and Lime Company, $10 for lot.

$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. bond, due 1947, coupons January and July, 102⅝.

$6,000 Milwaukee Gas Light Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1927, coupons May and November, 85½.

$1,500 Brooklyn City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, redeemable 1916, coupons January and July, one of $500 and one of $1,000, 108⅞.

$11,000 Denver Gas and Electric Company general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1949, coupons May and November, 65¼-66⅝.

$1,000 Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1911, coupons January and July, 104.

$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company fifty-year 5 per cent. gold mortgage bond, due 1945, coupons April and October, 100.

$1,000 Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1943, coupons April and October, 90.

$6,000 American Cotton Company 6 per cent. gold debenture bonds, due 1905, coupons April and October, 90.

$4,000 Denver Gas and Electric Company 6 per cent. prior lien 5-15 year gold mortgage bonds, due 1918, coupons April and October, 99½.

67 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 114½.

100 shares Royal Baking Powder Company preferred, 99¼.

193 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 113-113¼.

163 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 191½.

80 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, 50.

82 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and $39 scrip, 40½.

100 shares United States Leather Company preferred, 77½.

22 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, 86¾.

120 shares American Sugar Refining Company preferred, 124¼.

55 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, 57¾.

13 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 243½.

50 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, 184¼.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, 220¾.

81 shares Consolidated Gas Company, 192¼.

600 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, 235.

46 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, 228½.

17 shares Fulton National Bank, (175 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $3 lot.

20 shares Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, 261.

20 shares Denver Gas and Electric Company, 22¾.

$4,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, (Chicago, Pacific and Western Division,) 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1921, interest January and July, 115⅝.

$4,000 New York and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1927, interest April and October, 116.

$5,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, interest April and October, four of $1,000 each and two of $500 each, 99⅝.

$2,425 City of Copenhagen 4 per cent. gold loan of 1901, interest May and November, $2,400.

$2,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds, due 1925, 132¾.

$10,000 United States 4 per cent. consols, due 1907, five of $1,000 each and 10 of $500 each, 108 1-16.

$10,000 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (Western Division) income bonds, due 1910, October, 1881, coupons on, five of $1,000 each and ten of $500 each, 2⅝.

$5,000 Midland Railroad of New Jersey first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, interest April and October, 3 of $1,000 each and 4 of $500 each, 111⅞.

$2,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds, due 1988, interest January and July, 102⅝.

$9,000 West Shore Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 2361, interest January and July, 107⅝.

20 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, 178-180.

5,000 shares Sutro Tunnel Company, 190 shares Germania Smelting and Refining Works, and 10 shares Vanderbilt Steam and Iron Company of Princeton, New Jersey, and Birmingham, Ala., $8 the lot.

$1,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. registered water scrip, due January, 1917, interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 105.

$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, Series A, due July, 1908, coupons January and July, 109.

400 shares Trust Company of the Republic, $100 each, reduced to $50 each, 65.

500 shares American Tubing and Webbing Company of Providence, R. I., $31 the lot.

45 shares Bankers' Life Insurance Company, 100.

15 shares Gallatin National Bank, 392¾.

$6,500 Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad income bonds, due 1977, 15½.

5 shares Home Insurance Company, 335.

$1,000 Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due July, 1911, coupons January and July, 65.

5 shares Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, 140½.

176 shares New Orleans Street Railway Company, 8⅛.

25 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, 250.

5 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, 450.

50 shares Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, 185⅝.

Gold for South America.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. yesterday arranged for the shipment of $250,000 gold to Argentine, and other shipments, in addition to the $500,000 previously arranged for by Muller, Schall & Co., were said to be likely. The $750,000 which it has already been decided to ship will go by next Monday's steamer, and it is possible that before the day of sailing the amount may be increased. Various estimates of the probable amount of this movement of gold to Argentina were current, but even the bankers engaged in the undertaking appeared to be in doubt as to its probable extent. One of the houses shipping by Monday's steamer said that as far as could be judged the movement would amount to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Much interest was taken in the reasons for the shipment of gold to Argentina from New York at this time. The movement is not unusual, but comes this year earlier than customary. It has little or no connection with the rates for sterling exchange in New York, which of course are far from the gold export point. By the bankers concerned in the matter the transaction is said to be governed by special conditions, which lessens the significance it otherwise might have.

American Radiator Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Radiator Company was held in Orange, N. J., yesterday. John B. Pierce of Chicago, Edward A. Sumner, and Clarence Carpenter of Detroit were re-elected Directors.

To Continue Money Brokerage House.

The money brokerage business formerly conducted by the late Oscar F. Richardson in the Drexel Building, 3 Broad Street, will be continued by his son, R. S. Richardson, in the Wall Street Exchange Building, 43 Exchange Place.

INSURANCE REPORTS IN

Baltimore Losses of Companies Operating in New York.

WHAT THE RETURNS SHOW

Sworn Statements Made to State Superintendent Hendricks at His Request.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The condition of every fire and marine insurance company and Lloyd aggregation doing business in New York State on Feb. 23 that was affected by the Baltimore fire loss is shown in a series of tables given out by the State Insurance Department to-day. These figures were collected by the department on the request of State Superintendent Hendricks for a sworn statement from each company as to its Baltimore loss.

The tables give the results of such returns so prepared as to show in connection therewith the financial condition of the reporting companies and aggregations as of Dec. 31, 1903.

NEW YORK STATE JOINT STOCK, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Net Surplus on Dec. 31, 1903.	Gross Amount of Insurance Involved.	Actual Amount of Loss.
Agricultural Assurance Company of America	$711,596	$515,806	$247,109
*British American	250,821	225,557	175,000
Colonial Assurance	35,505	62,554	53,554
Commercial Union Fire	70,928	28,750	30,000
Commonwealth	81,424	32,000	31,500
Continental	430,283	52,950	45,004
Dutchess	6,563,428	1,131,144	961,382
Empire City Fire	103,724	100,000	49,000
German Alliance	25,492	23,000	18,000
German-American	501,406	74,911	65,000
Germania Fire	5,633,249	818,930	550,000
Glens Falls	2,518,464	371,538	281,809
Globe & Rutgers Fire	2,475,877	268,145	198,679
†Greenwich	338,292	160,348	77,866
†Hamilton Fire	158,163	300,000	200,000
Hanover Fire	33,839	100,939	99,639
Home	630,227	457,838	349,751
Indemnity Fire	6,574,751	1,135,977	768,139
Kings County Fire	53,870	80,687	43,967
Lafayette Fire	75,279	44,414	39,500
Nassau Fire	68,786	81,054	59,444
New York Fire	212,569	45,000	45,000
Niagara Fire	90,103	29,700	20,000
North British & Mercantile	1,206,561	336,925	267,064
Northern	356,677	88,250	18,250
North River	170,331	150,825	103,271
Orient Fire	261,198	109,000	84,050
Pelican Fire	100,706	26,966	22,033
†Pelican Assurance	83,580	89,800	83,580
Peter Cooper Fire	102,171	25,000	25,000
Phenix	1,670,200	451,000	371,000
Queen Ins. Co. of Am.	3,003,708	511,000	450,000
Rochester German	572,454	410,000	240,000
Stuyvesant	33,582	37,438	30,118
United States Fire	110,571	65,676	56,801
Victoria Fire	30,300	37,550	30,300
Westchester Fire	1,248,623	282,636	180,000
Williamsb'g City Fire	1,229,616	174,450	160,450

*Stockholders have paid into surplus account $40,000 since the Baltimore fire. †All risks reinsured in Commercial Union Assurance Company of London on Feb. 16, 1904. ‡Requisition made by Insurance Department on Feb. 16 for 53 3-10 per cent., returnable in sixty days. §Stockholders paid in a voluntary subscription of $50,000 to surplus account on Feb. 23, 1904.

NEW YORK STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Net Surplus on Dec. 31, 1903.
Glen Cove	$94,265
Harmonia Mutual Fire	115,379
Mutual Fire	213,837
Richmond County	38,435
Suffolk County	64,364

JOINT STOCK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

	Net Surplus on Dec. 31, 1903.	Gross Amount of Insurance Involved.	Actual Amount of Loss.
Ætna, Conn.	$6,056,962	$799,925	$575,994
Allemannia Fire, Penn.	100,525	77,855	62,283
American, Mass.	124,897	119,750	116,000
American, N. J.	2,165,875	286,325	200,000
American Central, Mo.	1,249,597	195,500	163,500
American Fire, Penn.	346,883	289,000	254,000
Boston, Mass.	1,819,745	322,593	271,892
Camden Fire, N. J.	392,710	44,773	43,773
Citizens', Mo.	182,237	276,000	67,000
Colonial Fire, D. C.	21,979	9,833	9,833
Columbia, N. J.	24,807	6,518	3,734
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	1,414,494	324,925	296,394
Delaware, Penn.	157,896	163,880	122,170
Equitable Fire & Marine, R. I.	165,616	128,580	120,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Penn.	920,302	466,473	356,604
Firemen's Fund, Cal.	1,541,496	438,000	250,000
*Firemen's, Md.	264,340	.....	698,000
Franklin Fire, Penn.	1,045,085	205,000	170,000
Georgia Home, Ga.	275,468	236,310	155,308
†Ger.-Amer. Fire, Md.	222,055	429,700	285,250
German Fire, Ill.	222,517	109,500	87,440
Granite State, N. H.	100,239	15,800	13,500
Hartford Fire, Conn.	3,911,205	1,259,426	1,199,988
‡Home Fire, Md.	87,986	.....	300,000
Home, Fire & Marine, Cal.	386,589	136,852	74,550
Ins. Co. of N. A., Penn.	2,327,959	550,000	500,000
Ins. Co. of State Pennsylvania, Penn.	71,789	16,000	16,000
Lumbermen's, Penn.	612,623	1,500	783
Mechanics & Traders', La.	105,621	66,075	50,200
Mercantile Fire & Marine, Mass.	112,918	115,000	56,250
Milwaukee Fire, Wis.	102,827	41,674	37,923
Milwaukee Mechanics', Wis.	1,386,806	425,971	319,785
National, Penn.	253,965	833	833
National Fire, Conn.	1,806,997	902,500	544,000
Nat. Union Fire, Penn.	325,275	143,061	127,577
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	1,193,546	619,941	415,431
Northwest. Nat., Wis.	1,099,810	122,850	101,850
Orient, Conn.	703,111	160,975	125,000
Pennsylv'a Fire, Penn.	2,508,099	443,325	398,080
Phoenix, Conn.	1,572,971	351,405	325,000
§Potomac, D. C.	187,915	294,543	241,893
Prov. Washington, R.I.	383,972	225,075	150,000
Reliance, Penn.	216,975	169,500	127,850
St. Paul Fire & Marine, Minn.	982,132	197,075	134,167
Security, Conn.	193,444	875	875
**Security Fire, Md.	58,125	275,000	150,000
Springfield Fire & Marine, Mass.	1,614,295	644,905	465,215
Spring Garden, Penn.	153,760	221,710	115,902
Star Fire, Ky., (admitted Jan. 5, 1904)	49,827	4,000	3,000
Teutonia, La.	105,056	50,000	50,000
Traders', Ill.	1,068,256	234,214	200,214
*Union, Penn.	92,404	85,890	75,519
United Firemen's, Penn.	190,040	121,026	101,334
*‡Virginia State, Va.	115,771	200,000	145,000
Western Underwriters', Ill.	68,123	.....	.....

*Figures furnished by Maryland Insurance Department, F. E. S. Wolfe, receiver. Reinsured in Firemen's Fund and Providence-Washington. †Company advises that Directors have $150,000 to add to resources, giving surplus of $73,805. ‡Figures furnished by Maryland Insurance Department, G

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Irregularity characterized the trading yesterday in unlisted securities. The low-priced stocks showed fractional improvement, and Standard Oil advanced 5 points to 620, while Northern Securities was the most active stock, declining to 88¾ on heavy selling by Allen McGraw & Co. and Lee, Kretschmar & Co. The principal support was that of Hagermeyer & Pinkerton, who bought about 2,000 shares on the decline of 1¼. American Can stocks suffered the expected drop after Tuesday's sharp rise to 5¾, and 40½. The common closing at a loss of ½ and the preferred of 1½, at 88½.

***

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER reports the production of ore as speedily approaching the predicted 6,000,000 pound mark. The total for January, 31 days, was 5,221,000 pounds, which is 144,000 pounds less than the total for the 29 days of February, which reached 5,360,000. The total expenses of the company have been materially reduced over those of January, and the cost of production of copper per pound has been cut by nearly 1 cent. The production for March 1 was 94 tons, which rate if continued for the rest of the month will be nearly equal to 6,000,000 pounds. The underwriting syndicate which subscribed for 153,000 shares of the new stock issue, which was only for 144,000, received about 20,000 shares.

***

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE 4s jumped 1½ points yesterday to 13 bid, owing to the announcement of the payment of 1½ per cent. to be made April 1.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER.—At a special stockholders' meeting held yesterday the issue of $1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. ten-year sinking fund gold bonds, convertible into stock at par, was unanimously ratified. To make this plan a success it was found necessary to increase the shares from 200,000 to 260,000 of $10 each. Part of this new issue of bonds is to redeem the present outstanding $500,000 bond issue and the balance to provide working capital when thought necessary by the Directors.

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ELECTRIC BOAT declared its regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend on its preferred stock, payable April 1, 1904.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	American Can	*5	4⅜	4½
1,900	American Can pf	39¾	38½	38½
400	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-32	5-32
25	Borden's Cond. Milk	107½	107½	107½
100	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4½	4½
185	Del. & Hudson rights	*3	*3	*3
100	Electric Boat pf	50	50	50
1,400	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
1,400	Greene Con. Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
100	International Salt	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
150	Light, Fuel & Power	28¾	*28⅝	28¾
1,545	Manhattan Transit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,850	Montreal & Boston	½	⅜	½
100	New Orleans Rys	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
3,400	Northern Securities	90	88¾	88¾
50	Otis Elevator	34	34	34
16	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	15½	15½	15½
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Standard Milling pf	19	18¾	18¾
57	Standard Oil	620	618	620
600	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	White Knob Copper	8¼	7⅞	8¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Brook. R. Tr. new 4s	74	74	74
5,000	U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	26	26	26

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 2. Bid.	Asked.	March 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51	53½	51	53½
American Can	4¾	5	5	5½
American Can pf	38½	39	40	40¼
American Chicle	92	97	92	97
American Chicle pf	73	78	78	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting Co	98	99½	98	100
American Motive Power	..	½	1	½
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	..	40	..	40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	87½	90	87½	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 2d pf	69½	70½	69	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
British Colum. Cop. rcts	2	2¼	2	2¼
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	..	⅛	..	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	16	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	50	55	50	55
Central Foundry	1	1⅜	1	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	50	53	50	53
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	95	..	95	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93	93½	93	93½
Compressed Air	⅜	½	⅜	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3¼	4	3¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13	11½	13	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	5	4⅜	4⅝
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1906	124	130	120	130
Del. & Hudson rights	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	..	6	15	6
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	19½	23
Electric Boat pf	49	54	48	53
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	1	⅛	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7½	9	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	14	10	12½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie Cons. 4s	..	86	..	86
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	40	10⅝	10	10¾
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	90	105	90	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	23	19	23
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	70	90	70	90
Havana Tobacco	27	34	31	40
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	10	15	10	15
Inter. Rapid Transit	102	103	101	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4½	5
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	19¾	20	19¾	20
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	..	11	9½	10½
International Salt 5s	40	44	40	44
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅝
Kitchener Mining	..	¼	..	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8	9
Light, Fuel & Power	28½	28¾	28½	29
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	7-16	½
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	30	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	..	6	5½	5½
North. Am. L. & Pulp	3	4	3	4
Northern Securities	86¾	88¾	89½	90½
Otis Elevator	33	35	33	35½
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅝	..	⅝	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1½	..	1½	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Pope Mfg.	5¼	7¼	5¼	7¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	62	68	62	68
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	25	20	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	101	99½	100½
Safety Car Heating	185	192	185	192
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	9	8¼	8⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	15½	16	15½	16
Seaboard Air L., 5s, w. i.	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4¼	5	4¼	5
Standard Milling pf	18¾	19	18¾	19
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Standard Oil	615	625	614	615
Storage Power	⅛	..	⅛	..
Tennessee Copper	28	30	28	30
Tintic Copper	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6	6½	5¾	6
Trenton Potteries	10	12½	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	73½	70	73½
Union Copper	9-16	11-16	½	⅝
Union Pacific 4% notes	100¾	100¾	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	81	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104½	105	104½	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102½	103½	102½	103½
United Box Board	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
United Box Board pf	17½	18½	18½	19
United Copper	6	8	6	8
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	½	..	½
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	..	2½	..	2½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	24½	27	24	25½
U. S. Ship. 5s, cfts. of deposit	24	27	24	25½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	102¼	103	102¼	103

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	102½	103½	102	103
Universal Tobacco	⅝	1½	⅝	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8	8½	7⅞	8

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	231½	233	231½	233
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73½	74	72¾	74
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	63	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	106	105¼	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	74½	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64¾	64	64	65
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Rys	8	9	8½	9¼
New Orleans Rys. pf	29¼	31	28½	30
New Orleans 4½s	79	82	79	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69	70	69	70
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	94	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	39	40	39½	40½
St. Louis Transit	9¼	..	8	10
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	85	93	85	93
Second Av. R. R. con.	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	54	56	50	54
United Traction, Prov.	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. R. & Elec.	12	13	12	13
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	45¾	49¼	45¾	46¼
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75	75½	75	75½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	47	50	47	50
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Buffalo Gas	3	3½	3	3½
Buffalo Gas 4s	61	64	61	64
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	22	24	22	24
Denver Gas 5s	65	68	65	68
Denver Gas 6s	95	97	95	97
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	33½	..	33½	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102½	105¼	102½	105¼
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	88½	92	88½	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8
Brook. Ferry 5s, ex coup.	60	63	60	63
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Feb	$64,969	$65,069	$62,286
From Jan. 1	502,705	515,120	459,128
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Feb	34,779	30,603	.....
From July 1	1,200,089	1,092,918	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Feb	75,560	69,439	60,884
From Jan. 1	552,876	518,730	451,612
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
4th week Feb	121,000	122,099	113,546
Month	421,500	425,473	397,389
From July 1	4,350,364	4,313,475	3,903,752
CHICAGO & ALTON for January—			
Gross earnings	908,102	846,899	780,002
Op. expenses	656,491	598,644	546,561
Net earnings	251,611	248,255	233,441
From July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Gross earnings	6,985,819	6,033,754	5,683,427
Op. expenses	4,634,257	4,046,979	3,779,976
Net earnings	2,351,562	1,986,775	1,905,451
LEHIGH VALLEY for January—			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,038,804	2,615,093	*576,229
Op. expenses	1,556,530	1,630,970	*74,440
Net earnings	482,334	984,123	*501,789
Other income	154,504	80,025	74,479
Total income	636,838	1,064,148	*427,310
Int., taxes, &c	488,472	506,404	*17,932
Add. and imp	57,666	67,000	*9,334
Balance	90,700	490,744	*400,044
Net income L. V. and affiliated coal companies	121,045	461,877	*340,832
Net income	211,745	952,621	*740,876
Gross, 7 months	17,295,028	13,592,122	3,702,906
Op. expenses	10,958,702	10,901,411	57,291
Net, 7 months	6,336,326	2,690,711	3,645,615
Total income	6,711,115	2,928,198	3,782,917
Int., taxes, &c	3,414,313	3,456,483	*42,170
Add. and imp	403,667	769,000	*365,333
Balance	2,893,135	†1,291,285	4,190,420
Net income L. V. and affiliated coal companies	447,501	54,981	392,520
Surp., 7 months	3,340,636	†1,242,304	4,582,940
Net deficit			
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS			
for January—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	907,641	823,797	707,437
Op. expenses	685,250	617,014	510,775
Net earnings	222,391	206,783	196,662
Charges	149,581	151,447	152,410
Surplus	72,809	55,335	44,252
Gross, 7 months	5,918,760	5,435,318	4,623,467
Op. expenses	4,335,740	3,849,993	3,173,882
Net, 7 months	1,583,020	1,585,325	1,449,585
Charges	1,047,870	1,055,370	1,067,469
Surplus, 7 months	535,150	529,955	382,116
NORFOLK & WESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	1,777,597	1,776,202	1,516,620
Op. expenses	1,202,354	1,096,001	879,409
Net earnings	575,243	680,201	637,211
Fixed charges	230,335	212,890	197,458
Surplus	344,908	467,311	439,753
From July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Gross earnings	13,160,928	11,813,862	10,188,770
Op. expenses	8,161,972	7,075,289	5,812,187
Net earnings	4,998,955	4,739,598	4,376,583
Fixed charges	1,579,180	1,485,860	1,350,064
Surplus	3,419,775	3,253,737	3,026,519

PENNSYLVANIA reports for its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, for January—

Gross earnings	7,899,471	8,992,771	8,008,371
Op. expenses	6,931,474	6,851,774	5,506,174
Net earnings	917,997	2,140,997	2,502,197
Ratio op. exp	88.4%	76.1%	68.8%

Changes from last year reported for the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated:

	Decrease.
January gross earnings	382,800
Operating expenses	*51,800
January net earnings	334,400

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$956,040	$1,047,740	$933,040
Op. expenses	850,057	807,257	682,457
Net earnings	99,383	240,483	250,583
NORTHERN CENTRAL for January—			
Gross earnings	697,336	858,136	738,736
Op. expenses	641,708	654,098	495,208
Net earnings	55,628	204,128	243,528
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for January:			
Gross earnings	200,710	198,910	196,510
Op. expenses	230,606	217,306	200,806
Deficit	29,896	18,396	4,296
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for January—			
Gross earnings	3,722,044	3,507,958	3,284,687
Ex. and taxes	2,849,758	2,719,453	2,375,974
Net earnings	872,286	788,505	908,712
Ratio op. ex	76.6%	77.5%	72.3%
Gross, 7 mos	26,733,429	24,828,048	22,415,492
Ex. and taxes	18,986,232	17,675,907	15,376,153
Net, 7 mos	7,747,197	7,152,141	7,039,338
MOBILE & OHIO for January—			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	638,783	674,207	*35,424
Ex. and taxes	420,683	409,206	10,877
Net earnings	218,700	265,001	*46,301
Gross, 7 mos	4,604,667	4,301,214	203,453
Ex. and taxes	3,070,246	2,857,639	212,607
Net, 7 mos	1,494,420	1,443,575	50,846

*Decrease.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC. for January—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	505,041	490,792	458,589
Op. ex. & taxes	378,398	367,649	346,594
Net earnings	127,243	123,143	111,995
Gross, 7 mos	3,635,570	3,390,247	3,215,650
Ex. and taxes	3,042,174	2,851,189	2,382,465
Net, 7 mos	593,396	548,058	833,185

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for January—

Gross earnings	252,415	228,503	230,374
Op. ex. & taxes	208,216	170,274	167,873
Net earnings	44,199	58,289	62,501
Gross, 7 mos	1,816,617	1,571,496	1,484,301
Op. ex. & taxes	1,409,425	1,168,951	1,043,567
Net earnings	407,192	402,545	440,734

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for January—

Gross earnings	145,089	150,807	114,405
Op. ex. & taxes	104,390	108,638	84,278
Net earnings	41,299	42,169	30,127
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,003,756	920,721	747,637
Op. ex. & taxes	742,088	659,292	536,094
Net earnings	261,668	261,429	211,543

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN RADIATOR reports as follows for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Net profits	540,517	701,094	627,614
Preferred dividend	210,000	210,000	210,000
Surplus	330,517	491,094	417,614

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Brewing pf	44½	44½	44½
50	Cons. Ice	4½	4½	4½
7	Crucible pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
25	Fire Proofing	87	86	86
27	H. W. R. pf	52	51½	52
20	Luster	11	11	11
12	Mfrs. L. & H	28	28	28
60	Ohio Fuel	37	37	37
50	People's Pipe	19	19	19
10	Phila. Co	38¾	38¾	38¾
650	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13
395	River Coal pf	24	24	24
139	U. S. Glass	37	37	37
45	U. S. Steel pf	56½	56½	56½
9	Air Brake	138	137½	137½
285	Elec. 2ds	79	79	79

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	River Coal 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, March 2, 1904.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18, small bds
500 ..... 106¼
Am Dk & Imp 5s
2,000 ..... 111½
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 ..... 99¾
20,000c 99¾
adjustment 4s
3,000 88
stamped
10,000 ..... 88½
At Coast Line 4s
20,000 91
20,000 ..... 91¼
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s
6,000 ..... 93¼
gold 4s
35,000 ..... 101¼
S Wn div 3½s
4,000 88
5,000 ..... 88½
Bklyn City 1st
1,000 ..... 108½
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000 102
Canada So 1st
13,000 ..... 102⅞
Cent of Ga cons 5s
5,000 ..... 105⅞
2d inc 5s
10,000 28
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 98
Ches & O con 5s
10,000 ..... 115½
Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000 ..... 100⅞
18,000 101
Chi, B & Quin 4s, joint bds
1,000 ..... 91¾
2,000 92
45,000 ..... 92½
Chic & No Westn gen 3½s
1,000 98
C, R I & P gen 4s
3,000 ..... 102¼
C R I & P R R coll trust 5s
7,000 ..... 77⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s
1,000 ..... 68½
Clev, C, C & St L, St L div 1st
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 60
1,000 ..... 60½
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 84⅝
Consol Tob 4s
10,000 56
2,000 ..... 56¼
5,000 ..... 56¾
23,000 ..... 56⅝
4,000 ..... 56½
17,000 ..... 56⅝
Consum Gas of Chi 1st 5s
1,000 107
Det City Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 97½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000 ..... 65¾
Erie Penn coll tr 4s
5,000 90
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B
1,000 ..... 11⅞
1,000 12
Hocky Val 4½s
10,000 ..... 104⅜
Int & G N 2d 5s
30,000 97
Inter Paper 5s
1,000 106
K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000 79
Kan City So 3s
1,000 ..... 68½
Lacledc Gas L of St L 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 105¼
L E & W 2d 5s
3,000 112
L S & M S 3½s
1,000 100
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ..... 98½
Leh & W B Coal, ext gtd 4½s
8,000 101
Long Isl gen 4s
3,000 ..... 100¾
Louis & Nash unified 4s
5,000 ..... 98¼
Mex Cen con 4s
2,000 ..... 65½
1,000 ..... 65⅞
Mex Cen 1st inc
10,000 ..... 13⅞
5,000 14
20,000 ..... 13⅞
10,000 ..... 13¾
Mex Cen 2d inc
16,000 ..... 8½
Mo, K & East 1st
2,000 111
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 77⅛
10,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 ..... 77⅞
Total sales $1,026,500

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 97¾
Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 ..... 99½
7,000 ..... 99⅞
3,000 100
M, K & T of Tx 5s
5,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99⅞
16,000 100
5,000 ..... 100¼
7,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100¼
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
6,000 74
10,000 ..... 73½
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅜
gen 3½s
3,000 97
L S col 3½s
1,000 ..... 86¼
N Y C & St L 4s
37,000 ..... 103⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s
4,000 101
Nort & W con 4s
5,000 ..... 97½
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 89
Nor Pac 4s
4,000 ..... 102½
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 70½
4,000 ..... 70¾
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 99
4,000 ..... 99½
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 120¾
Ors Short Line 4s, partic bds
1,000 ..... 90⅞
24,000 91
56,000 ..... 91¼
1st con 5s
500 113
Penn Conv 3½s
3,000 ..... 94⅞
500 ..... 95¼
10,000 ..... 94½
6,000 ..... 94⅝
Reading gen 4s
4,000 ..... 95⅞
1,000 ..... 95⅝
Reading Jer Cent coll 4s
1,000 ..... 93½
R & Pitts 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 121½
R & Pitt con 6

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

161st St, Amsterdam av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

46 West 57th Street.

23-foot wide house, with dining room and bedroom extension. Most attractive interior; alterations and decorations just completed. Caretaker on premises. Electric lighted at night.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, AGENTS.
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

AN INVESTMENT.

Trustees would sell high-class apartment house on Central Park West; elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; at a price which would net ten per cent. on the investment; built four years ago by reputable builder; every apartment rented; absolutely no dealing with agents; apply to or address Sidlitz & Hulse, Counselors at Law, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Real Estate, 125th St., West. Young man 27, references, 12 years with last employer, about to commence business, seeks management of property, individual or estate, or as Harlem representative of downtown office. B. 1,078 Times, Harlem.

Desirable for physician, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., a four-story, high-stoop brownstone house, thoroughly modern and in good condition; passenger elevator. Terms easy. Possession. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone Dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

1st Av., Between 112th, 113th Sts.—6-story, 2 stores, 25x90x100; rents $4,000, price $39,000; mortgage $20,000 at 5 per cent. N. HARRIS, 40 West 34th St.

$18,500.—Unequaled for price! Plot, 37.6x100; brick dwellings; light sides; vicinity Park Av., 116th St.; brokers' commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Bargain.—3-story double flat, 20x75x100; 5 rooms and bath; price, $19,000; mtge., $15,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Sacrifice!—Rent $2,640; price $24,000; only $4,000 cash buys five-story six-room, bath, double flat; no steam heat; investigate at once. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute bargain; 34-foot double flat; perfect order; vicinity 96th, Columbus; rent $5,100; price $47,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; send particulars. Farrolo, 45 East Houston.

Southwest corner of 52d and Lexington Av. for sale, 5-story flat, to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Bargain, 101st, near Central.—Five-story flat, $31,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Park, near 96th.—Five-story flat, $36,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, near Park.—Elevator apartment, $55,000; rents, $5,790; want offer. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., near 40th St.—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents, $3,924. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Widow will sell 5-story flat, W. 112th St., near Lenox Av., $29,250; rent, $3,100. Burgebuhr, 627 Lenox Av., near 136th.

75th, near 2d.—Four-story tenement, asking $15,000; rents, $1,596. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Some of the finest properties out of investors' hands I have for sale. Call on me, or write. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (207 Street,) below cost. Estate, 146 E. 42.

5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, only $26,500. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

A money-maker, 30 feet front, only $20,000. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

House and lot for sale. Inquire on premises, 428 East 117th St.

Investors.—Four tenements; "L" station street; price $25,000 each. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Manhattan property for sale in good locations; also large plots. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Avenue business property; 4-story flat; price $20,000, mtg. $16,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. flat, (bakery;) rent $3,800; price $36,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. GRAHAM, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Plot 50x95, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Full lot, 20th, near 6th Av., 3-story house, $14,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmoisees, 627 9th Av.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat, rents $3,500; price, $30,000; also two modern double flats, rents $6,560; price, $40,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Plot 50 by 109, Riverside Drive Extension, $3,000. Morris Franklin, Room 30, 105 B'way.

Bronx.

BRONX REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
Bargains: 5-Story Triple Flat,
with Stores, 3d Av., near Wendover Av.
PRICE $22,000. RENTAL, $2,568.
5-STORY DOUBLE FLATS,
with Stores, 3d Av., near Wendover Av.
PRICE, $21,000. RENTAL, $2,200.
4-Story Modern Double Flat,
25x100, BROOK AV., NEAR 171ST ST.
PRICE, $13,500. RENTAL, $1,500.
EASY TERMS.
SACRIFICED.
3-FAMILY SINGLE FLAT.
6 Rooms and Bath each apartment; open Plumbing; Bathgate Av., near 183d St. "L" Station.
Have many other desirable parcels, which we can offer by calling at our office.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 3d Ave.,
NEAR WENDOVER "L" STATION.

Attention!—$2,500 buys nine-room detached house; all improvements; near "L," churches, and schools; excellent Concourse plot, 100x125, for sale cheap; Unionport plot, 100x200, will sacrifice for cash; Webster Av. lots, exchange for cold water flats; Westchester acreage property wanted; builders, we have plots of lots ripe for improvements, near "L" terminus. O'Hara Brothers, 200th St., Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays.

Willis Av. store property, 138th St. store property, best in Bronx. Big returns.
Flats in all directions, paying 15 to 20 per cent. 1, 2, and 3 family houses, very low prices, easy terms.
Hotel property, water fronts, stables, building lots.
John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats $250 up. Peters, 2,061 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

1-2-3 family houses, $3,500, 20% income flats, $13,500; vicinity 3d, Tremont, Wendover, Brook Avs.; lots, $400, near L station. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$15,000 cash buys up-to-date 5-story double flat, seven rooms and bath, 38x88x100; mortgage, 4 per cent.; rent, $4,150; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Great bargain, Bronx corner brick flat, with stores, $19,000; prominent location. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Triple flat; no heat; stores; near 154th St., 3d; price $23,000; low rents; $2,400; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$8,000 equity in 5-story business property, 25x100, 138th St. and Willis Av.; rent, $3,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

$5 monthly; choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

4-story brick, single flat on Prospect Av., for sale; price, $11,500. Lawyer, 146 Nassau St., Room 277.

680 E. 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Plot 100x125 near Bronx Park; fine chance for builder. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Unexcelled opportunities for homes; Queen Anne and two-family modern houses for sale or exchange; all improvements; from $1,800.00 up. Arrow C. Hankins, 2,001 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn Hills.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

ONE ACRE FARM ONLY $250.

This plot of ground represents about
SEVENTEEN ORDINARY NEW YORK CITY LOTS,
and every foot of it is level, high, and dry; elegant soil, adapted to the growing of vegetables of all kinds. Just enough land to raise chickens on, or enough of territory to build a house or pitch a tent among the beautiful pines of Long Island.

BAY SHORE.

Only twenty-five minutes' walk to the Great South Bay, where there is good
FISHING, BOATING AND BATHING,
and right where there are 6,000 people to mingle with. It is in fact a paradise for health, comfort, and profit; just far enough out by rail—fifty minutes at a commutation rate of twelve and one-half cents each way with many trains a day—and then see what the terms are.

$5.00 DOWN. $5.00 MONTHLY.

Ten per cent. off for cash, which would make the plot $225.00. In three years it will sell for $450.00 to $600.00.
This increase is based upon the advance of property in the past three years.

WE HAVE ONLY 100 PLOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH.

OUR GRAND COMMENCEMENT SALE,

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, SUNDAY AND MARCH 6, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,

ASK FOR THEM.
They are dirt cheap.
Our great $29.00 lot sale.
$2.00 down; $1.00 MONTHLY.
Five of them for $125.00.
$5.00 down, and $5.00 monthly.
125 x 125 FEET.

Maps are now ready.
FREE TICKETS ISSUED.

WM. H. MOFFITT
REALTY COMPANY,
155-157 Broadway,
New York City.

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THE OLD WAY	THE NEW WAY
A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
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LAWYERS' TITLE INS. CO., 37 Liberty St. / LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St. — Combined Capital and Surplus.	$12,000,000

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$750,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $250,000 for suburban loans; 4½%, 5%. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies. Tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 25 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—Write or telephone A. C. Haynes, Real Estate Agent, Far Rockaway, N. Y., what you want in a Summer Cottage; he has all that are to rent.

Far Rockaway.—Furnished 17-room cottage and stable, large grounds; price, $9,500; easiest terms; great bargain. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

For Sale—16-room house, $2,500; farm 90 acres, $4,000; easy terms; 20-acre farm, $2,250; cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Store and dwelling for sale or to lease; bargain. L. V. Cartwright, Bay Shore, L. I.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

ALONG THE SOUND.
Handsomely furnished houses for rent for the season or year at Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Byram Shore, Port Chester, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Cos Cob, Sound Beach, Stamford, and beyond.
BLOODGOOD DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 5TH AVE., CORNER 45TH ST.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $600 to $1,000; special bargain for sale; house, 13 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, $10,500. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 PALISADE AV., YONKERS, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Modern house, nine rooms, bath, near station, $7,000; houses for rent $45 month up. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Suare, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4264—Cortlandt.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON,
Borough of Richmond, New York,
Two Houses, with Grounds, Shade Trees, Gardens and Stables.
Most desirable location; high elevation and commanding a magnificent view of New York Bay. Nine minutes' walk from the station. Forty minutes from the Battery.
For particulars address
TALBOT ROOT, 52 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Small New House and One Acre
Good Rich Garden Ground Located
In one of the fastest growing towns on Long Island Sound. Modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds. Local demand for labor or fifty minutes by rail to New York; also steamboats daily. Price, $750, $100 down, balance same as rent. Call or write for particulars, 262 East 23d St., or Owner, 861 Manhattan Av., Room 5, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$15,000 equity in downtown business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm, central location. James Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

At Rutherford, N. J., the nearest and best suburb of New York; a decided bargain; house contains large reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, cemented cellar, four bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; two finished rooms and storage room on third floor; exposed nickel plumbing, porcelain bath; house has every modern improvement, perfect repair; large veranda on front and side; stone porch columns; grounds 75x100; would cost $5,000 to duplicate; will sell at a sacrifice, $4,000, $1,000 cash. A. L. Watson, Rutherford, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK, BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

For Sale at a Low Price.—A modern house; 8 large rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; steam heat; location good; 4 minutes' walk to Grove St. station or trolley; lot 30x142; price, $5,000; also a modern house of 12 rooms and bath; location good; 8 minutes' walk to Ampere station on Lackawanna; lot 40 feet on street; price, $5,000. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove station, East Orange, N. J.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit.
DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NEWARK?
Several fine suburban residences for sale.
For real estate in New Jersey see
JOHN H. McKEON, 792 Broad St., Newark.

North Shrewsbury River, at Locust, N. J.—10 minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage; furnished; open plumbing, gas, bath; laundry; stable; 4 acres lawn, shade; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

A factory site in Jersey City, 14 full lots, adjoining Erie R. R. and having siding; price $35,000.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,500; South Bath Av.; large restricted residential plot, $9,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rutherford, N. J.—Cottage, 6 rooms; bath; all improvements; plot, 50x160; reasonable. William M. Pietz, 130 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

210 feet North River water front, including bulkhead and about 60 city lots; sale or lease; principals only. Owner, Box 64, Edgewater, N. J.

Large, new houses, all improvements, on plots 100x175 feet, on Palisades, opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Englewood.—Attractive houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Property for sale. Gorham & Jackson, Englewood, N. J.

Attractive home; large house; improvements; shade, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, arbor, chicken yard, &c. Address Box 45, Leonia, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!! OWNERS,
I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.
ARTHUR DuCRET, 99 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates, Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,989 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

Owners.—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cash for deeds or titles property threatened with foreclosure; send full particulars. Wilson, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Property, Bronx and Manhattan; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Want to invest $6,000 in flat, avenue property, Harlem, preferred. Cash, Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

Will purchase a five-story triple flat if reasonable. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Private house wanted, Harlem; first-class tenant; not over $900. Lease, Box 1,010 Times, Harlem.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

A CORNER BARGAIN.
Three-story store property on Belmont Av., in good condition; rent, $540; price, $3,600; worth $5,000, and increasing in value every day.
D. E. CONWAY, 26 Court St.

Big Investment.—3-story basement, complete 3-family house; 5 minutes' walk new Williamsburg Bridge; rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,800, 5%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Sacrificing Flatbush lots; easy payments; cars close. Edwards, 851 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New flat, store building; lease one tenant five years. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Four-story corner building 63 Front St.; rent, $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

34-36 West Houston St.—Store and lofts; fireproof building. W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

32 Union Square.—Store, lofts, and offices; fireproof building; latest improvements. G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

A.—34 West 24th St., near Broadway. Stable, with coach house. Store front will be put in for desirable tenant. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

WEST 125TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.
Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

WILLIAM ST., 259, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS, CITY OR COUNTRY, SALE OR LEASE.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512 N. Y. City.

103 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Weigert, 1,186 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

Entire five-story building to let, Park Place, west of Greenwich St., in the heart of fruit district; extra dry basement; possession May 1st; low rent. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST, suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

A.—138TH ST., corner Park Av., Opposite N. Y. Central Station.
Premises now occupied by prominent dealer in sewer pipes and building materials. Four lots, with two-story office building and dwelling. Most prominent thoroughfare above the Harlem. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

WINDSOR ARCADE,
5TH AV., 46TH TO 47TH ST.
Handsome corner store and basement to let; over 44 feet front; especially attractive for jewelry, silverware, paintings, china, and bric-a-brac, furniture, fancy goods, &c. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

7 WEST 38TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,200 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO., 5 WEST 31ST ST.

5th Av., 125, (10th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

LOFTS TO LET AT
29 BEEKMAN. 32 FRANKFORT.
59 BEEKMAN. 43 JOHN.
69 BEEKMAN. 122 NASSAU.
143 CHAMBERS. 225 PEARL.
51 CLIFF. 18-20 ROSE.
18 DEY. 16 SPRUCE.
42 DEY. 79-81 WORTH.
AND MANY OTHERS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., SOLE AGENT.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET.
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 2, TO 6 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

LEE PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE.
Simplest, best, cheapest invented; price, $3.00. Circular free. N. Y. Coin and Stamp Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

329 WEST 83D STREET.
Overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, electric lights, elevator; rear staircase; rent, $720, from May 1st. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $50; also second floor apartment, 7 rooms; rent, $55. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
NEAR CORNER MADISON AVE.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
6, 7, AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
RENTS $600 TO $850.
References required.

NEW, high-class apartment house, THE COLFORD, 301 East 138th St., corner 2d Av., in block with Schermerhorn private residences; suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Now ready for occupancy; rent reasonable. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone, 3020 Columbus.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
3 stories.....$1,700
45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
4 stories, with extension.....$2,000
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences; East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $900, $950, and $1,200. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68TH ST.

We have an exceptionally large list of private houses north of 100th St.; rents ranging from $750 to $2,000 per year; it would be to your interests to see us before leasing. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

A.—88-acre farm; fine residence; Callicoon Depot, Sullivan Co.; sale or exchange for income property. Box K 887 Prospect Av., Bronx.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Corner Sold at Seventy-sixth Street—Deal for West Ninety-eighth Street Lots—Day's Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold for Boehm & Coon 230 to 238 West Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Broadway, a five-story apartment house, with four dwellings adjoining, on a plot fronting 77.4 feet on Broadway and 94.9 feet on the street. The property has been held at $250,000, and the present selling price is said to be close to that figure.

West Ninety-eighth Street Deal.

The Speis estate is reported to have sold the plot of twelve lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West.

To Build on 116th Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman to Gustav Wacht, for improvement, the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Abraham Cohen has sold to Harry Feuerstein the five-story triple flat 69 West One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.11.

Quick Deal on Amsterdam Avenue.

Max Marx has bought and resold to George Pepper 1,774 and 1,776 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 49.11 by 100.

Max Marx has resold to Leonard Weill 786 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat on plot 40 by 77.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Mrs. Anna Duhme the three-story dwelling 8 Hamilton Terrace.

The Washington Real Estate Company has resold for H. Beaver to David Lubelsky the five-story flat 306 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 26 by 100.

Buyer for West 16th Street Flat.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to Mrs. Sarah Banlin the five-story double apartment house 224 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Silas H. Furman has sold the three-story dwelling 109 East Twenty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 98.9. Mr. Furman is the buyer of 167 to 173 East Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Josephine L. Walt and Miss Sarah E. Fox are the buyers of the dwelling 44 East Fifty-third Street.

Operators Buy on Third Avenue.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Anthony Tuma 1,813 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and First Street.

Stephen McCormick reports the following sales: For the estate of David Franklin, to Hugh Colwell, the three-story dwelling 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on lot 16.8 by 100; also, for John T. Hunt, to Jacob Weinstein, the frame dwelling at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on lot 16.3 by 100; also, for Robert Mook, to Jacob Weinstein, the frame dwelling 41 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on lot 18.9 by 100; also, for F. S. Curtis, to Sundel Hyman, the two frame dwellings 19 and 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Martin J. McMahon to Louis Goldsmith the brownstone-front single flat 158 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 18.9 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold to I. Perlmutter 164 and 166 East One Hundredth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.11.

Upper Second Avenue Purchases.

Bullowa & Bullowa have sold to Julius Bernowitch the two five-story tenements 2,093 and 2,101 Second Avenue.

Ella Gallager has sold to M. Pawdalski 1,909 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 28 by 100.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Arthur De Forest Wheeler and Walter Wheeler, 420 East Seventy-second Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 102.2, to Morris B. Framan.

William Koerber has sold to a Mr. Lowenstein the five-story tenements 507, 509, and 515 East Seventy-fifth Street.

East 78th Street Plot Sold.

William J. Casey has sold to a Mr. King 56 to 60 East Seventy-eighth Street, old buildings on plot 77 by 100.8.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for George Amos to Louis Bernstein the three-story tenement 415 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Mrs. Carrie Mariuk has sold 222 East Fifteenth Street for P. Dolman to Mrs. Estella Cohn, and has resold it for Mrs. Cohn to Mrs. Estella Weill; also 71 East One Hundred and Sixth Street for Mrs. Annie Kenny to A. Bullowa; also 13 Morton Street for Simon Hoffman to Weil & Mayer.

Grand Street Corner Changes Hands.

Isidor Lewkowitz has sold 272 Grand Street, northeast corner of Forsyth Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 87.6.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Aaron Adler the six-story tenement with stores, 243 and 245 Stanton Street, on plot 50 by 75. The price is reported to have been $83,000.

Max Jacobs has sold to S. Rosenbaum 170 Allen Street, a five-story tenement on lot 24 by 87.6.

Builder Takes Avenue D Corner.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Moses Valenstein the southeast corner of Avenue D and Seventh Street, a plot 45.6 by 75, now covered by three four-story tenements. The buyer is a builder, who will improve the property.

Lowenfeld & Prager are the buyers of the block front on the north side of Delancey Street, between Tompkins and Mangin Streets, sold recently by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Gottlieb Brothers the six-story tenement 367 and 369 East Tenth Street, on plot 40 by 94.9.

Morris Avenue Plot to be Improved.

Reiss Brothers have sold for William Kreilsheimer the three lots, 75 by 100, on the east side of Morris Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a builder for improvement.

Charles Weber has sold for Peter Goetz 573 Union Avenue, a three-story brick single flat, on lot 21 by 80, to a Mr. Becker, for $9,200; also, for L. Brissoti, the vacant plot on the north side of Fourteenth Street, about 250 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport; also, for Amelia Fencker, 595 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 27 by 118 feet,

Winters to Mary Stavenhagen, (mtg $23,000;) other consideration and 100
111TH ST, 323 to 327 West, runs n 96.4x w 25x s 0.2x w 60.5x s 95x e 85.10; Abraham Boehm and another to Simon Max and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
111TH ST, 249 and 251 West, 72x100.11; Dora L. Eddy to the Realty Buyers, (a corporation,) (mtgs $75,000) ..... Nom.
111TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Rosa Schoettel, individually and as executrix, to Leon Tuchmann 100
111TH ST, 130 East, 17.10x100.11; Catherine Neumann to Charles Friedman and another 1
111TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Jacob Lawson to James W. McCormick, other consideration and 100
111TH ST, 122 to 126 East, 50x100.10; Abraham Eydenberg to Charles and Henry Friedman, (mtg $17,000) 1
111TH ST, 128 East, 16.8x100.10; Anna Hansen to Charles and Henry Freedman, (mtg $4,000) 1
112TH ST, n s, 249.6 ft e of Madison Av, 79.7x100.11; Abraham Nevins and another to Jacob Sweetman and another, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and 100
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Annie Berger to John Kattmann, (mtg $18,000) 100
114TH ST, 337 to 341 East, 65x100.10; Morris Goldberg to Jacob Bloch and another 100
114TH ST, 109 East, 16x100.11; Isidor Furst to Marie Burlingsen, (mtg $7,000) .. 100
115TH ST, 74 East, 25x100.11; Regina Rosenthal and another to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.
115TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 36x75; Max Lipman and another to Samuel Lipman and another, (mtgs $10,000,) other consideration and 100
115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110x38.7x136.8; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Harry M. Stoff, (mtg $23,000,) re-recorded 5,975
115TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 18x75; Augusta L. Simberlund to Louis Lese and another, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100
115TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 18x75; Marie Burlinson to Max Lipman and another, other consideration and 100
115TH ST, 111 East, 18x75; Eliza J. Cooley to Max Lipman and another ..... Nom.
116TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Emilie and Theo H. Schulz to Andrew Goetz 100
117TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Herman Brandstein to Rosa Kahl, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100
117TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 45x80.1; Beckie Levy to H. J. Rubenstein, (mtg $22,000) 100
117TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 45x80.11; Herman J. Rubenstein to Julius Padre, (mtgs $23,250,) other consideration and 100
118TH ST, 109 West, 20x100.11; James C. Pickan to Tillie Titus, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100
120TH ST, 239 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Chalmowitz and another to Simon Herzberg, (mtg $14,000) 100
123D ST, 131 West, 17x1½ block; Annie McReynolds, executrix, to Max Schlesinger 10,500
125TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x89.10; Cyrus Clark to D. W. Rohde, (mtg $148,000) 1
132D ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Gussie Louis to Bernhard Weinstein and another, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.
133D ST, 8 and 10 West, 50x99.11; Albert Brandt to Banned Friend, (mtg $35,000) .. 100
133D ST, s s, 373 ft w of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Abraham and Rose Brown to Moses Solomon, (mtg $20,000) 100
133D ST, 237 West, 25x99.11; George Schweppenhauser to Max Marx, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.
134D ST, 227 West, 25x99.11; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtgs $24,000) ..... Nom.
134TH ST, 803 and 805 East, 50.4x100; John H. Eden to Edgar Cohen, quitclaim 1
134TH ST, 803 and 805 East, 50.4x100; Edgar Cohen to Anna Moorhead ..... Nom.
137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 25x99.11; Isaac Sternberg to Max Kobre and others, (mtg $18,000) 100
138TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 99.11x w 75x s —x s e —x e 14.3; John Dieckmann to Louis Lese and others, other consideration and 100
142D ST, 208 West, 16.5x99.11; E. M. Clifford to Alfred W. Sheridan, ... Exchange
143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 150x99.11; Charles J. Kroehle to Henry Mayer, (mtgs $30,000) ..... Nom.
143D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Ruth to Henry Mayer, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
143D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Jacob Scheer and others to Meyer V. Turchin, (mtg $19,500) 100
144TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11; Jacob Scheer and others to Charles Lowe, (mtgs $50,000,) other consideration and 100
146TH ST, 306 West, 25x74.11; Simon Myers to Morris Karp and another, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and 100
155TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Elizabeth H. Birss to Edward A. Hillebrand, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.
155TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x199.10; 159th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, runs w 50x n 30x s e 55x s 7.5; William M. Speckman and another, executors, to Henry F. Albers 27,000
162D ST, n s, 112.8 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Mary Pape to George Metke and wife, (mtg $15,000) 100
162D ST, 506 West, 25x99.11; Edward Clearwater to Herman Schumacker, (mtg $12,000) 1
170TH ST, 708 East, 21.4x88; Charles Van Riper and another to Augusta L. Simberlund, (mtg $2,750) 100

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 171; Raphael Kutzrock to Morris Klein, 3 years 1,725
BROOME ST, 236; Yetta Gross to Simon I. Kopelman, 10 years 2,500
HUDSON ST, 44; Michigan Condensed Milk Company to the Tarrant Company, 5 years 1,500
RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Orchard St; Rudolph Wallach to Levi Goldstein, 2 2-12 years 1,500
WEST END AV, 152; Louis Minsky to Barnet Perelman and others, 3 years .. 1,700
WEST END AV, 148; Louis Minsky to Barnet Perelman and others, 3 years .. 1,700
WEST END AV, 142, 144, and 146; Louis Minksy to Barnet Perelman and others, 3 years 5,100
1ST AV, 1,032; Wilhelmino Biey and others to William Johannsen, 6 years .$600, 720
1ST AV, 70; Samuel Wacht to Battista Mirabelli, 3 years 3,000
2D AV, 1,028; William Wagner to Benny Mainzer, 5 years 900
3D AV, 900; Samuel Pollack to David S. Rouss, 3 years 1,425
5TH AV, 202; Mary B. Stone to Horatio N. Fraser, 21 years 11,000
38TH ST, 319 West; John D. Hassinger to George Huber, 3 years $720, 840
67TH ST, 212 West; Louis Minsky to John Moskowsky and another, 3 years 1,500
69TH ST, 309 West; Morris H. Petiger to George Ringler & Co., 5 years 600
117TH ST, 241; Maria M. Gregorio to Raffaele Murphy, 5 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBERS, Henry F., to William M. Spockman and another, executors; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av; also 159th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000
ARDEN, Thomas B., and another to Thomas G. Field, trustee; Lispenard St, s s, 2 years 18,000
BANNER, Samuel, and another to Jacob Jacobs; Clinton St, e s, 101.4 ft s of Broome St, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 11,500
BARBER, Edgar M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 152d St, s s, 36 ft e of Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 7,500
BECK, Margaret, to Peter Daly; Courtlandt Av, w s, being s ½ of Lot 8, map of North Melrose, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500
BERNAUER, Bertha, to Benjamin F. Reynolds; 98th St, 124 West, 3 years .. 10,500
BERNAUER, Bertha, to Richard Dana; 98th St, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, demand, 6 per cent 500
BLOCK, Jacob, and another to Adelia A. Carpenter and another, trustees; 114th St, 337 and 339 East, 2 years 32,000
BLOCK, Jacob, and another to Ella O. Willets; 114th St, 337 and 339 East, prior mtg $32,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
BOEHM, Ernest, to Henry Mayer; West End Av, 142 to 148 and 152, prior mtg —, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 3,000
BONN, Michael, to Louis Minsky; West End Av, 142 to 148 and 152, 5 mtgs, prior mtgs —, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent; all 2,500
BORCK, Max, to Mary R. Lewis; 2d Av, 1,380, e s, 25x75, 3 years 14,000
BORCK, Max, to Edwin Baldwin, trustee; 2d Av, 1,384, e s, 3 years 14,000
BRASCH, Samuel, and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, trustees; B, n w corner of 11th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 29,000
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY Company to Jacob Herb and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft s of 133d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000
CELNIK, Harris, to Morris Cohen and another, Madison St, s s, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent 7,000
COHN, Walter J., to Samuel Green; Lenox Av, n w corner of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500
COHN, Walter J., to Broadway Reliance Realty Company; Lenox Av, n w corner of 144th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500
COHN, Walter J., to Mary L. Robinson; Thompson St, e s, 325 ft n of Bleecker St, 1 year 15,680
COHN, Walter J., and another to Caroline J. Smith and another; 110th St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000
CONGREGATION SHEVETH ACHIM Anshei Slonim to Julius Levy; Orchard St, 118, w s, 5 years, 3½ per cent 1,000
DAVIS, Joseph M., to Christopher T. Pegg; 33d St, n s, 225.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $18,000, due June 5, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500
DOUGHERTY, Susan, to William H. Scott; 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Atonement to the Irving Savings Institution; Edgecombe Av, s e corner of 140th St, installments, 4½ per cent .. 37,500
FARLEY, John T., to Frederick G. Bourne; 52d St, s s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, due March 7, 1905, 4½ per cent 140,000
FARRELL, Henry, to Elizabeth O'Connor; Bathgate Av, w s, 244.6 ft n e of 182d St, 3 years 4,000
FARRELL, Henry, to Elizabeth O'Connor; Bathgate Av, w s, 267.2 ft n e of 182d St, 3 years 3,000
FEIGEL, Morris, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Wooster St, w s, 94.4 ft n of Prince St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 30,000
FINKELSTEIN, Wolf, to Solomon Feiner; Water St, n s, 125 ft w of Jackson St, prior mtg $9,500, installments, 6 per cent 5,000
FOX, Julius B., to Bertha Heidelberger; 126th St, s s, 337 ft w of 7th Av, due Sept. 2, 1904, 6 per cent 10,000
FRANKEL, Rosa, and another to Mollie Katzof and another; 39th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, prior mtg $26,000, due Sept. 2, 1906, 6 per cent 2,500
FREY, Gustav, to Josephine Dahn and others; 1,518 Lexington Av, 1 year 7,000
FRIEDMAN, Charles, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 111th St, s s, 188.4 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000
FROELICH, Jacob, to Isidor Lewkowitz; Grand St, n e corner of Forsyth St, installments, 6 per cent 28,000
GELB, Samuel, to John G. Lindenberger and another; 3d Av, 1,953, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000
GLICK, Jacob, to Louis Minsky; 66th St, 211 and 213 West, 2 mtgs, installments, each 2,500
GOETZ, Andrew, to Emilie Schulz; 116th St, n s, 330 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 7,000
GOLDBERG, Morris, to Jacob Block and another; 49th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg, 2 years 5,000
GOLDBERG, Morris, to Ella O. Willets; 49th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg, due April 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,300
GREEN, Samuel, to the Title Insurance Company; Lenox Av, n w corner of 143d St, 1 year 45,000
GREEN, Samuel, to the Title Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s w corner of 144th St, 1 year 45,000
GREEN, Samuel, to the Title Insurance Company; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mortgages, 1 year, each .. 16,500
HABEL, Nathan K., to Joseph Solomon; 117th St, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,000
HABER, David, to Louis Minsky; 67th St, 216 West, installments, 6 per cent .. 2,000
HALL, Charles E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 12,000
HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to the Franklin Savings Bank; 56th St, 203 to 207 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000
HERZBERG, Simon, to Jacob Chalmowitz and another; 120th St, 239 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent .. 3,100
HESSIN, Charles W., to Samuel Newmark; Amsterdam Av, e s, 250 ft s of 133d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500
HOOPLER, William, all, to Mary E. Brinckerhoff; Front St, 250, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000
IDEN, John H., to John D. Hass; 4th St, s w s, 225 ft s e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000
JAFFE, Chone, to Isaac Male; Cannon St, 86, 6 years, 6 per cent 7,000
JAFFE, Chone, to Anna Amend; Cannon St, prior mtg $7,000, due Sept. 2, 1904, 6 per cent 500
KAHN, Lena, to Nathan Wise; 3d Av, 3,816; prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000
KLATTHAAR, John, to Dry Dock Savings Bank; Orchard St, 76, e s, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000
KLATTHAAR, John H., to Herman F. Epple; Orchard St, e s, 102.6 ft n of Grand St, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year 5,500
KOPPELSON, Nathan, to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 49 ft n of 179th St, installments, 6 per cent 1,500
LA CAGNINA, Orazio, and others to Abram Bachrach; 14th St, 506 East, mtg $18,000, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 4,500
LESE, Louis, and another to Augusta L. Simberlund; 115th St, s s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500
LESE, Louis, and others to John Dieckman; 138th St, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 6,000
LINDNER, Charles, to Sarah T. Umpleby, executrix; Belmont Av, w s, 197.4 ft s of Union Av, demand, 6 per cent 11,500
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Rebecca Oppenheim; 115th St, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, due Feb. 1, 1905 7,000
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Samson Lachman; 115th St, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000
LIPMAN, Samuel, and another to Max Lipman and another; 115th St, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Louis Lese and another; Park Av, n e corner of 115th St, prior mtg $24,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,750
LOWE, Charles, to Jacob Scheer and others; 144th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000
MACHIS, Ida, to Sophia Gruenstein; Chrystie St, 184, demand, 6 per cent 10,000
MAYER, Henry, to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500
MAYER, Henry, to Charles J. Kroehle; 143d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 8,000
MAYER, Isaac, and another to Samuel Green; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg, due Aug. 29, 1904, 6 per cent 4,000
MARX, Max, to Bernhard Mainzer; Amsterdam Av, 1,497, 3 years, 6 per cent .. 3,000
MESSER, Annie, to Josef Hlavoc; 2d Av, 1,824, n e corner of 94th St, due April 12, 1906, 6 per cent 4,500
MINSKY, Louis, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 67th St, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 30,000
OHLSSEN, Lena, to Walter H. Warren; Brook Av, s w corner of 147th St, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years 5,000
OHLSSEN, Lena, to the Title Insurance Company; Brook Av, s w corner of 147th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000
PEPE, Francesco, to Vincent C. Pepe; 3d St, 121 West, demand, 6 per cent 1,000
PRESCH, Rudolph, to Minna Presch; Longfellow St, n w corner of 172d St, 1 year 1,000
REALTY BUYERS, a Corporation, to Flora L. Eddy; 111th St, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 10,000
REICH, David, and others to Abraham Nevins and another; 111th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $71,700, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,000
REIS, Karolina, to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; Attorney St, 145, n w corner of Stanton St, 5 years 48,000
REYNOLDS, Daniel, to Adeline C. Van Iderstine; Jackson Av, 726 and 728, e s, two lots, 3 years, two mtgs 10,000
REYNOLDS, Samuel, to E. Sammis; Jackson Av, 730, e s, 3 years 5,000
ROHDE, Diedrich W., to Cyrus Clark; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 125th St, prior mtg $110,000, 3 years 3,800
ROSENBERG, Henry, to John K. McAfee; Manhattan Av, n s, 54.6 ft n of 101st St, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years .. 4,000
ROSENZWEIG, William, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 100th St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 5 mtgs, 3 years, each 17,000
RUBENSTEIN, Herman J., to Beckie Levy; 117th St, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, due May 15, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000
SALZBERG, Jennie, to Solomon Jacobs; Grand St, n w corner of Pitt St, 12 years, 6 per cent 15,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 16,000
SCHLESINGER, Max, to George F. Fischer, Com., 122d St, n s, 308 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000
SCHUMACHER, Herman, to Edward Clearwater; 162d St, 506 West, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years 7,250
SCHUMACHER, Herman, to Charles Muhlenfels; 162d St, 506 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000
SCHWARTZ, Herman, to Solomon Farian; 221 East 5th St, installments, 6 per cent .. 7,000
SEIGEL, Jacob, to Simon Uhlfelder and others; 70th St, 317 East, installments, 6 per cent 5,460
SIMMONS, Rose, to John Brennan; 14th St, n s, 193, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500
SIMONS, John E., and another to Bella Schulein; 2,074 8th Av, e s, 3 years 25,000
SOLOMON, Samuel, and another to Henry Rosenfeld; Lexington Av, e s, 58.4 ft n of 104th St, prior mtg $8,050, 1 year, 6 per cent 750
SPARKS, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 418, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000
STANTON, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 166th St, 948 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000
STAVENHAGEN, Mary, to William M. Kingsland; 109th St, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 20,000
SWEETMAN, Jacob and others to Abraham Nevins and another; 112th St, n s, 240.6 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000
TEMMER, David, to Moritz Weisberger; 100th St, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, installments, 6 per cent 1,630
TILESTON, Anna M., to Bella C. Peterkin; 103d St, n s, 272.6 ft w of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent 5,500
TRIER, Lillie, to Catherine Etzer; 6 West 103d St, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years 4,500
TUCHMANN, Leon, to Rosa Schoeffel; 111th St, s s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year .. 3,000
TURCHIN, Jacob, to Jacob Scheer and others; 143d St, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,250
TURNEY, Cathleen, to George Schweppenhauser; 133d St, 237 West, prior mtg $19,000, due Dec. 28, 1905 5,000
WEBER, Elva E., to Albert A. Pinna; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft n of 145th St, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years 4,000
WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 11th St, 520 to 524 East, due May 28, 1904, 6 per cent 10,000
WEISS, Rosa, to Max Isakovitz; 10th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 43d St, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000
WILK, Harry, to Emily Moethan; 203 East 4th St, leasehold 1,500
WILSON, Henry P., to Elizabetha Wisker; 146th St, 409 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEIMKOFF, Nicholas, to Mattie Aaron. 1,000
BONN, Michael, to Louis Minsky 9,400
BRAVERMAN, Solomon, and another to Emile W. Reichow 100
BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Adeline Myers 10
CASEY, John, to William J. Casey, other consideration and 100
DAVIS, Lawrence, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger 1
EMPIRE MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lorenz Burkhardt 4,000
GOLDBERG, Joseph, and another to Mortis Frankel, all title 1
GOLDSTEIN, Jennie, to Henry M. Powell 2,000
HARDIMAN, John A., to Maurice Sichel. 2,500
JURKOVITZ, Moritz, to James Frank 1
KAHL, Rosa, to Charles F. W. Johanning 3,000
KUNTZ, Louisa K., executrix, to Frederick T. Hoffman 4,000
LIPMAN, Max, and another to Samson Lachman 100
MARX, Max, to Jacob Wener 3,000
MENDEL, Caroline, to the State Bank 1
MENNINGER, Killen, to Everett P. Wheeler 2,261
MESSER, Adolph, to Max Tannenbaum. 500
NINETEENTH WARD BANK and others to Frederick Schuck, 2 assignments 1
PETIGOR, Morris H., to the State Bank. 1
REALTY OPERATING COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100
SHERMAN, Frederick J., to Susie E. Potter and another 583
SICHEL, Maurice, to Union Exchange Bank 2,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany 18,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution 14,000
TITLE GNARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bertha Isenstein 6,500
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company .. 2,500
WEINSTEIN, David, to Lawrence E. Brown 440
WIENER, Henry, to Frederick W. Loew. 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CARMINE ST, 52; Vincent Vedovato against I. Freidus, owner; H. Harris, contractor 00
CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Gregory I. Leahy against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor 141
ESSEX ST, 71; Wolf Rabinovitz against Louis Pollock, owner; Louis Diamond, contractor 140
ESSEX ST, 71; Morris Rabinovitz against Louis Pollock, owner and contractor .. 25
ESSEX ST, 71; Wolf Rabinovitz against Louis Pollock, owner; Louis Diamond, contractor 150
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 732; F. A. Hyde Tiling Company against Maria A. Gelston and another, owners; N. A. Lawley, contractor 150
WEST ST, 406; Joseph Elias against Albert and Rosa Adler, owners; Charles Steiger, contractor 474
31ST ST, 12 to 16 East; D. S. Hess & Co. against Joseph Fleischman, owner and contractor 1,675
64TH ST, 16 East; Coleman & Krause against John Doe, owner; Robert J. Mahoney, contractor 678
84TH ST, 109 West; American Wall Paper and Paint Company against Edward E. Rowell, owner and contractor 120
97TH ST, 250 West; John Blady against Keystone Realty Company, owner and contractor 302
116TH ST, 3 and 5 West; Vincent Vedovato against S. Hyman, owner; B. Stern & Co., contractors 152
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
BELMONT AV, n s, 197.4 ft w of Pelham Av, 75x87.6; Sarah T. Umpleby, executrix, loans to Charles Linder 11,500
112TH ST, n s, 249.6 ft e of Madison Av, 79.7x100.11; Abraham Nevins and another loan to Jacob Sweetman and another 38,000
115TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Max Lipman and another loan to Samuel Lipman and Morris Naftolowitz 11,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

4TH ST, 305 West; Charles Jiran against H. P. Braisted and another, Oct. 2, 1903. 348
39TH ST, 33 and 35 East; August C. Grimm against Walter Stabler and another, Oct. 24, 1903 569

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, runs e 97 to old w s of King's Bridge Road x s 50.10x w 106.10x n 49.11 to beginning; Jacob Herb against John Streiffer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. H. Hayman.
ARTHUR AV and 178th St, n w corner, 23.2x 95x irregular; Benjamin H. Newell against Annie M. Metzler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Foster.
FORSYTH ST, 13, rear, City of New York against Myer Freeman and another; 4th St, 163 East, same against Gustav Frohlich; 80th St, 200 West, same against Thomas Frazier; 17th St, 338 West, same against Esther Eisenberg; Park Av, 1,763, same against John Early; 3d St, 82 East, same against Charles Ebel; 35th St, 410 West, same against Susannah Ellis; 40th St, 213 East, same against James Eversdyl; Madison St, 128, same against Abraham Duhoff; Mulberry St, 199, same against John Donly; 20th St, 162 West, same against Timothy Donovan; 2d Av, 1,191, same against Frances L. Downs; 39th St, 350 West, same against Margaret J. Dyett; Hamilton St, 38, same against Daniel Cunningham; Prospect Place, 1, same against Walter Cutting, trustee; 63d St, 214 East, same against Thomas Crimmins; Broadway, 2,060, same against Isaac H. Clothier; 99th St, 57 East, same against Barny Goldman; Water St, 656, same against Ephraim Gottlieb; Mott St, 202, same against Thomas A. Geraty; Henry St, 111, same against Louis Goldberg; Gansevoort St, 66, same against Isaiah Glass; 2d Av, 2,182, same against Edward Goldschmidt; 6th Av, 13, same against Frederick Frambach; 1st Av, 1,787, same against Louise Effinger; 39th St, 430 West, same against Ruford Franklin; 4th St, 120 East, same against John Fath; Thompson St, 107, same against William H. Faust and another; Roosevelt St, 125, same against Charlotte E. French; Pike St, 33, same against Julius Feinberg; Henry St, 221, same against Israel Block; Rose St, 55, rear, same against Clara S. Bloom; Suffolk St, 75, rear, same against James F. Buttenweiser; Thompson St, 9, same against Luigi Barattini; 8th Av, 942, same against Elizabeth N. Blake; 9th Av, 532, same against Marcus P. Brann; 7th Av, 460, same against Catharine W. Brown; 1st Av, 1,145, same against Babetha Baruch; 4th St, 254 East, same against Maurice Beckon; 28th St, 133 West, same against Adolph M. Bendheim; 39th St, 544 West, same against Hyman B. Berry; 53d St, 109 East, same against Magdalena Becker, Sr., and another; Courtlandt Av, 554, same against Isabella Arendt; 60th St, 22 West, same against Clarence E. Anderson and another; 113th St, 428 East, same against Peter P. Acritelli; 4th St, 174 West, same against John F. Kellers; 98th St, 152 East, same against Lewis Krulewitch; 75th St, 319 East, same against Lottie Kurzgusky; 99th St, 53 East, same against George F. Krumm; 116th St, 321 East, same against Lilly A. King; Lexington Av, 845½, same against Herman J. Katz; Rivington St, 258, same against Mary Kranichfeld; Rivington St, 121, same against Mary Keckelsen; 84th St, 203 West, same against Jane F. Renny; Hester St, 127 and 129, same against Max Kaufman; Rivington St, 109, same against Bertha Isaac; 41st St, 114 East, same against George J. Jardin; Spring St, 171, same against Henry Jordan; Lexington Av, 179, same against Henry H. Jackson and another; Norfolk St, 103, same against David Israel; 86th St, 76 West, same against John Irelund; 28th St, 405 West, same against David Hutchinson; 2d Av, 1,175, same against Leopold Hellinger; 3d Av, 1,264, same against James W. Halstead; 61st St, s s, 375 ft e of West End Av, same against Grosvenor S. Hubbard, executor; Cherry St, 417, same against Banard Harrigan; 128th St, 52 West, same against Herman J. Haendle; 62d St, 208 West, same against Augustine Huyes; 7th St, 274 East, same against Leopold Hellinger; 13th St, 630 East, same against Louis Lese; 11th St, 432 East, same against Henry Hoffman and another; 9th Av, 258, same against Thomas Lynch; 2d Av, 1,798, same against John Lowden and another; Rivington St, 94 and 96, same against Benjamin Leipsic and another; Hamilton St, 38, rear, same against Charles Lane; Bayard St, 98, same against Giovanni Lordi; Clinton St, 38, same against James Keane; Minetta Lane, 23, same against Elias Kempner; Orchard St, 28, same against Aaron Kommel; Madison St, 311, same against James Keane; Forsyth St, 204, same against Jacob Rottek; 11th St, 630 East, same against Harris Raufman and another; 101st St, 823, same against Ansel Raufman and another; 3d Av, 948, same against Richard W. Hennessy and another, executors, &c.; 69th St, 311 West, same against Milton M. Reisman; 1st Av, 2, same against Eliza C. Ferris and another; 13th St, 443 East, same against Lorenzo Reilly Company; Attorney St, 162, same against Samuel Wiener; 113th St, 76 West, same against Provident Life Assurance Company of New York; 99th St, 65 East, same against Aaron Walder; 100th St, 54 and 56 East, same against George Wyner; 2d Av, 2,451, same against Joseph Wiener; 2d Av, 1,237 and 1,239, same against William H. Wellbrock; 1st Av, 1,087, same against Hannah Wallach; Doyers St, 18, same against John H. Voss; Suffolk St, 82, same against Meilie Voit; 12th St, 308 East, same against Simon Uhlfelder and another; 24th St, 402 East, same against Simon Uhlfelder and another; 32d St, 409 and 411 West, same against John Tobin; 24th St, 230 West, same against Morris S. Thompson; Henry St, 223, same against Catherine Slattery; 3d Av, 1,074, same against Jacob G. Sanders and another; 92d St, 101 East, same against Mary L. Smith; 46th St, 311 East, same against Abraham Sonnentraht; 103d St, 207 East, same against Tilley Salkin; 20th St, 450 West, same against Rachel A. Scott; Sheriff St, 82, rear, same against Max Weinberg and another; Columbia St, 94, same against Barney Sussman and another; 23d St, 23, same against Philip Roth; 3d St, 530, same against James Russell; 3d St, 301 East, same against Herman Oppenheim; Rivington St, 62, same against Irma Markiewicz and another; 47th St, 255 West, same against Arthur J. Morgan and another, executors; 61st St, 232 West, same against John McDonald; Division St, 223, same against Sarah Levy and another; 115 actions, (violations of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
MAIDEN LANE, 60, and Liberty St, 21; Cedar St, 57; Elizabeth B. Nichols against Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and another, (partition;) attorney, A. Thain.
MERCER ST, 133; Emanuel Hellner and another against William H. Siegman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.
128TH ST, 248 to 252 West; August Gross and another against David W. Stein and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schasp.
38TH ST, 312 to 316 West; Augustus F. Holly, trustee, against Emily K. Duschness and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boardman, Platt & Soley.
39TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob T. Hildebrant against Alice B. Crawford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern.
101ST ST, 63 West; Isaac Goldwitz against Susan Dougherty, (specific performance;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.
112TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 100x100.11; Atlantic Dock Company against George E. Wilson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.
124TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, City of New York against Charles Adams; 3d St and Avenue B, n e corner, same against Samuel Barkin; 47th St, 623 West, same against Edward F. Beinhauer; Eldridge St, 220, same against Julius Bachrach; Catharine St, 90, same against Rose Bemey; William St, 74 to 78, same against David W. Bishop; Greenwich St, 346, same against Henry D. Bultman, executor; 118th St, 203 West, same against Samuel C. Baum; Broadway, 476, same against Henry Corn; 50th St, 523 to 533 West, same against the National Umbrella Frame Company; 112th St, 540 and 542 West, same against the Brogan Construction Company; Pike St, 13 and 15, same against the Congregation of the Sons of Israel, 12 actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
156TH ST, 25 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; Julius Wolf against William F. Johnston and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wager, Acker & Wager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Early Friday morning, Feb. 26, small wire-hair fox terrier bitch, tan marking; 5 months old. Reward for return to 308 West 92d.

LOST.—In Myrtle Av. car Feb. 27, satchel; please return; reward. Thomas, 1,438 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, probably Carnegie Hall, pearl brooch; diamond centre; reward. 874 West End Av.

REWARD—Lost, female bulldog; collar marked P. L. Waters, 41 East 21st St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable second story front; all conveniences; meals optional; references.

45TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient location; car lines, theatres.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; telephone; large and small; reasonable.

55TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences; reasonable.

85TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath; small room; table board; references.

64TH ST, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH St.—Select and reasonable table a specialty; telephone connection.

PARK AV., 1,036. (Corner 86th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.—Large sunny front room; handsomely furnished; steam heat; table and service first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEWARK, N. J.

244 Mount Pleasant av.—Select Board for four refined Cuban gentlemen; references desired; near Lackawanna and Erie stations.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—34TH ST, 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

20TH ST., 334 WEST.—Large front parlor; two gentlemen or ladies; good board; reasonable.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Well-furnished room in private family.

46TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

46TH ST., 254 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, nice bath; butler service; telephone; reasonable.

51ST ST., 329 WEST.—Parlor and hall bedroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; convenient to car lines.

54TH ST., 253 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms, running water, bath; prices very reasonable.

58TH ST., 361 WEST.—Cozy room for gentleman; no other roomers; $10 per month. Wulfert.

64TH ST., 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; all improvements. Wambser.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

141TH ST., 418 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove; steam heat, bath; $7 weekly.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MILLINERY. — Experienced hands on ladies' fancy hats; work given home. Bloom & Mayer, 377 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large department store requires the services of a stenographer; one who is competent to discharge the duties pertaining to such a position may address, stating age, references, and salary expected. W., Box 205 Times.

Waist hands wanted on fine costumes and shirt waists; experienced hands can make $18 to $20 per week; long season; steady work. Paris Skirt Co., 699 Broadway.

WANTED—Young woman as forelady in stamping department of paper factory; must be thorough, conversant with steel die stamping, and experienced in managing help. Forelady, W 216 Times.

WANTED—Girls to make chop holders and skewers, can make good money; piece work. Mansell 22 Reade St.

WANTED—Operators on silk waists. Apply all week. Beerman & Frank, 29 West Houston.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Paretti Bros., 70 West 3d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Aviens, 269 5th Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined American woman, aged 40, as housekeeper in widower's home or small family of adults; competent to take full charge; salary moderate. Call, after 7 P. M., or address Willson, 511 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week. E. R., 805 3d Av.

NURSE TO CHILDREN or LADY'S MAID.—Would travel; six years' reference; seen afternoons present employer's, 185 Riverside Drive.

WASHING, &c.—By a young woman, washing, cleaning; daily; any part of city; postal. 402 West 42d St.

Males.

An American father, retired, is willing to pay a bonus for a situation for his 20-year-old son with a large electrical contracting concern; good personality, quick, mechanical. Address Future, 1,304 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert wants temporary permanent work; terms $4 day. Spencer, 951 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CARETAKERS.—Small family wishes care of private residence; thoroughly competent; best reference. J. J. D., 125 West 60th St.

DRIVER.—Willing, trustworthy, steady, sober, honest; reference; American; 27; single; city or country. F., Box 173 Times Office.

GARDENER and SUPERINTENDENT.—On a private place by a capable man; thoroughly proficient in all branches of horticulture and farming; desires engagement on or before April 1; age, 45; married. P. O. Box, 323, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

NEAT MAN, with office experience, wants suitable position; English, French, German. B. C. W., 106 Clymer St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—By young colored man, neat appearance, as office attendant, porter, messenger, &c.; first-class reference. Banks, 476 West 36th St.

OFFICE WORK.—By young man experienced in office work; typewriter; references. H. R. Samuells, 258 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 19, with some experience, familiar with the details of office work, would like an opening. M. J., Box 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, experienced; can assist on books; $15-$18. Room 407, 136 Liberty St.

MACHINERY.

WANTED — Good second-hand lathe, 24-inch swing, 6-foot bed, compound rest. Sterling-Meaker Co., Newark, N. J.

PATENTS.

EDGAR, TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

Dresscutting and Millinery Taught.—Enfer how for Spring work; our coat, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned. 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 5th Av.

SCOPE OF NEW DODGE INQUIRY IS SETTLED

Justice Truax Defines Limits for Referee Davies.

HUMMEL CONFERS WITH RAND

De Lancey Nicoll Also in Conference at District Attorney's Office—Hearing May Be Public.

The proceedings to test the original Dodge divorce case will commence to-morrow at the offices of William G. Davies, the referee appointed Tuesday by Justice Truax. Both sides have expressed a willingness to have the testimony taken in public, but this will not be finally decided until to-day. It is believed that much material which is now in the hands of the District Attorney will be introduced in evidence, and if this is true the referee may be requested to hold the hearing behind closed doors.

Justice Truax settled yesterday the order appointing the new referee, and in defining the scope of the inquiry specified that Dodge's testimony, given on a previous occasion before Referee Hall, should be read by each party, this privilege even being granted to Morse. It should be considered just the same as if Dodge was present before Referee Davies. But no delay shall be asked by either party on the ground that a new commission should be appointed to take Dodge's testimony in the new reference.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Dodge, has until to-morrow morning to elect as to whether he shall apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a new commission to take Dodge's testimony. Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Morse, and Lawyer Hummel were present when Justice Truax signed the order. The questions which the referee must consider are whether Dodge was really served with the divorce papers, as he previously swore, and whether he authorized the late Lawyer Mortimer S. Ruger to represent him in the action.

Yesterday proved to be a day of conferences in the Dodge-Morse case, and it was rumored about the Criminal Courts Building that somebody on the inside who knew all of the facts and secrets connected with the matter had agreed to tell the entire story to Assistant District Attorney Rand.

At any rate, Lawyer A. H. Hummel held a conference with ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, who is one of Mr. Hummel's personal friends and who has from time to time made it plainly known that he was not acting as counsel in the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle. Mr. Nicoll, however, went to the District Attorney's office and held a long conference with Mr. Rand. Then Mr. Hummel was telephoned for, and when he reached the District Attorney's office he held a consultation with Mr. Rand.

When Mr. Hummel was leaving the Criminal Courts Building with Mr. Nicoll the latter was asked whether Mr. Hummel had been before the Grand Jury at any time during the day or whether he was going before the Grand Jury. Mr. Nicoll smiled and said Mr. Hummel did not appear before the Grand Jury, but he did not say whether Mr. Hummel would appear before the March Grand Jury.

Mr. Rand said, however, that Mr. Hummel had furnished to him the information he wanted and had also turned over to him certain documents which he had been anxious to get. Mr. Rand expressed himself as much pleased over the fact that Mr. Hummel had held a conference with him.

RAIDS IN LONG ACRE SQUARE.

Many Arrests by Capt. Hayes in Three Resorts Amid Excitement.

Three upper Broadway resorts were raided last night by Capt. Hayes and his detectives of the West Forty-seventh Street Station amid much excitement, as Broadway was filled with homegoing theatre crowds. The first place visited was the New York Café, 1,544 Broadway. About twenty men and a dozen or more women were listening to a piano and taking drinks in the rear room. They were all informed they were under arrest, and Michael Ryan, the proprietor, was also apprehended. Many of the women burst into tears and made a scene. Eight women were held as disorderly persons. All the men were allowed to go, including two New York Theatre stage hands, who feared they would not get back in time to set the scene for the next act.

The wagons were headed up town then to 1,641 Broadway, known as the Old Homestead. William Rodenback, amateur champion heavyweight pugilist, who, the police say, is the manager of the place, was arrested, as were seventeen men and thirteen women. One young woman said she was the daughter of a well-known liquor dealer, and after some time managed to persuade Capt. Hayes to allow her and her escort to go free.

The last place raided was "The Long Acre," at 1,568 Broadway. Detective Smith simply arrested the alleged proprietor, Thomas P. Donahue, charging him with maintaining a disorderly place.

DIAMONDS AND CLERK GONE.

Baruch & Son Lose Pledged Gems Valued at $25,000.

Central Office detectives armed with a bench warrant are looking for Jacob M. Frankel, recently employed as confidential clerk and manager of the pawnshop of Harris Baruch & Son at 16 Avenue A.

Frankel disappeared on Saturday, and, according to his employer, took with him diamonds valued at between $25,000 and $30,000, which had been left with the pawnbroker as security for about $10,000 in loans. Frankel was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

Frankel is a Russian, about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, stockily built, with dark-brown hair and mustache. Circulars giving his description and calling for his arrest have been sent broadcast throughout this country and Canada, and the police in the principal seaports of Europe have been notified, for the detectives believe Frankel has left this country.

The clerk has been in this country for eighteen years. He has a wife and six children living at 188 Second Street.

Negro Murderer Convicted.

Preston Henderson, the negro who shot and killed Lizzie Morrow at 2,078 Amsterdam Avenue on Christmas morning because she refused to cook a turkey which he had purchased to be eaten by friends, was convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He will be sentenced by Justice Kenefick to-day to imprisonment for life.

MOVE AGAINST THE CUNARD.

Emigrant Rate of $15.60 from Scandinavian Ports to New York.

COPENHAGEN, March 2.—It is announced to-day that all the British lines of steamships which are members of the North Atlantic passenger combination are to inaugurate an emigrant rate of 60 kroners ($15.60) from Scandinavian ports to New York, to become effective immediately. This move is considered to be the declaration of a rate war against the Cunard Line.

Lauterbach Resigns as College Trustee.

Edward Lauterbach visited the City Hall yesterday and tendered his resignation as President of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York to Mayor McClellan. Mr. Lauterbach resigned because of his election the day before as a member of the State Board of Regents.

Albert Brandt Buys Arena Magazine.

The Arena Magazine has been purchased by Albert Brandt, and B. O. Flower, its founder, has been engaged to assume entire editorial control of the publication.

COTTON BROKER A SUICIDE.

Grandson of a Vermont Governor Shoots Himself in His Office.

George Chittenden Smyth, a grandson of the late Gov. George Chittenden of Vermont, and a member of the firm of Cathrall & Smyth of 395 Broadway, committed suicide some time Tuesday night by shooting himself in the head. Mr. Smyth's business, that of a selling agent for cotton woolen yarns, has not been paying of late, and this is believed to be the reason for his act.

Monday night a Mrs. Collins, a scrubwoman, went into Mr. Smyth's office about 8 o'clock to clean it up, but Mr. Smyth told her he would be in late doing some important writing. Coroner Jackson found in the office eleven letters—one to his wife, and others to relatives and friends—written presumably just before he shot himself. In his pockets, besides $3.40 in cash, a gold watch, and two gold rings, was a leather-bound pamphlet, entitled "The Unity of Good," by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Christian Science cult.

Mr. Smith lived at 204 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with his father-in-law, William H. Burnap, whose only daughter he married sixteen years ago. Mrs. Smyth said yesterday that she had no idea her husband had been losing money, and that she could not account for his suicide. She is a Christian Scientist, and said that she had given Mr. Smyth Mrs. Eddy's book to study. He had not joined the cult. They have no children.

Mr. Smyth was at one time employed by the Manufacturers' Commercial Company of 486 Broadway. Yesterday a member of that concern said the man had telephoned there Tuesday that he was in great trouble owing to the death of his father.

INSURANCE OFFICER SUICIDE.

Secretary Wright of the Phenix, in Ill Health, Ends His Life.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 2.—William A. Wright, a prominent resident of Freeport, L. I., committed suicide by hanging last night. He was discovered when his housekeeper tried to call him this morning. He had tied a cord about his neck, fastened it to the hinge of the door, and thus strangled himself.

Mr. Wright was the Secretary of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, with which company he had been connected for twenty-six years. It was said that he had been somewhat out of health for some time past.

GLOOMY DAYS ON 'CHANGE.

Lack of Customers Makes Brokers Dream of Two Years Ago.

Gloom—deep, purple gloom—pervades the stock brokers' offices in Wall Street just now, for there is nothing doing and nobody to be done. Customers are apparently as scarce as honest men were in the times of Diogenes, and it would take an electric searchlight to find such a person in some of the big offices in the Street. As for orders, a "hextra double magnifying microscope" of the Sam Weller type would be necessary to discover them. The ticker for minutes at a time hardly moves at all, and when it does register a sale of more than a hundred shares every broker's manager who does not recognize the transaction turns green with envy.

The comfortable arm chairs in which customers rest while they are being shorn are gaping with a sad void, even though the imprints of men that have passed are still upon them. The attendants of the quotation boards, when changes of more than one-eighth of a point have become scarce, occupy their leisure time figuring how soon they will be separated from their jobs, and that is about the only thing that keeps them awake.

One of the brokers who had been going over his expense account instead of going to luncheon figured that it cost him about $500 a day to keep the shop open. Against that he had nothing to show on the profit side but his share in a business which averaged 170,000 shares a day, and this share he valued at $20. He said two-thirds of the transactions were made by $2 brokers and one-third by commission houses. That meant that 500 brokers had about $10,000 in commissions between them, which meant $20 each. Of course, some houses make a good deal more than one-five-hundredth part, and those who are interested in cotton or grain or coffee or provisions make still more. But it does not compare with the palmy days two years ago.

Yesterday was the dullest day since Sept. 18, 1900, when 115,000 shares were traded in. The total yesterday was 129,447. At this rate Stock Exchange seats, it is expected, will soon begin to show a falling off.

INTELLIGENCE TO HIDE FAT.

Dressmakers Hear of a New Triumph of Mind Over Matter.

"When you see a woman sit slouching in her chair you may know she has come in with her knees soft," said Miss Elizabeth White at the Dressmakers' Protective Association meeting yesterday. "If you set your foot down on the ball then come back on the heel and stiffen your knees; if you weigh 300 pounds you will walk like a girl.

"I am going to give you tips about walking, standing, and sitting to-day, and I am going to begin with a woman who has fallen into flesh and don't know where to put it. This model we are going to put into a corset to-morrow night and make her an elegant figure."

A stout woman dressed in black, with a double chin and big tulle bow at the back of her neck, walked to the front of the platform and sat down in a small chair, which was immediately sent into eclipse.

"See how she leans against the back of a chair," said Miss White. "That is because she needs it, for she hasn't a back of her own."

This was a figure of speech, for the model did not seem to the spectators to be lacking in any such way.

"Now," said Miss White," get up and sit down again with your hips at the back of the chair, your knees together, and your toes on the floor. Your own back will support you and no one will know how much you weigh. You must get intelligence, and learn to move your body. If you don't sit right you will have to put your hands on your knees to get up, and every one who sees you will say, 'Oh, isn't she a clumsy thing,' and if you don't hear it they will say it behind your back. You can all have good figures if you use intelligence."

CONOR O'KELLY, M. P., ARRIVES.

To Talk for Irish Home Rule and Incidentally for Russia.

Conor O'Kelly, Member of Parliament from County Sligo, Ireland, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic from Liverpool. He comes here to work among the Irish societies and to arouse the interest of the Irish League of America in the fight for Irish home rule. Mr. O'Kelly will make his headquarters in Boston, and during the two months which he will spend here he will tour the country, addressing meetings of Irishmen.

Mr. O'Kelly said he agreed with Michael Davitt that Irish sympathies were with Russia in her present struggle. "I will carry the statement further," he added, "and say that we are in favor of anything that is anti-British. Japan has a swelled head induced by British friendship. If she is victorious she will subjugate Korea, and by teaching the Chinese the methods and arts which she has learned during the past half century she will bring on the "yellow peril" as it has never been imagined. That is another reason why we are for Russia."

A French Library in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The only library outside France which contains French books exclusively has been established here by Prof. Ingres of the University of Chicago, director of the Chicago branch of the Alliance Française. It is intended that this library shall be the headquarters for a system in which there will be branch libraries all over the United States.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

SPRING PATTERNS.

Advance styles of our latest Bedroom Furniture in the light woods are now ready for inspection.

Suites ranging in price from $35.00 to $500.00, including many medium priced suites particularly attractive for summer furnishings.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.

Stern Brothers

Special Values in Watches — Standard American and Swiss Movements.

Open-face, fancy enamel, sterling silver or gun metal cases, for women, $4.25

Open-face, sterling silver or gun metal cases, for boys, $4.75

Open-face, gold-filled cases, sizes suitable for men or women, $8.25

Open-face, solid gold cases, for women, $11.50 — Open-face, solid gold cases, for men, $19.50

One-third Below Prevailing Prices

West Twenty-third Street

WELL, the Spring goods are here!
Now why buy HERE in preference to elsewhere?
Find a last season's customer who will not buy here again because the fit was unsatisfactory or because he thinks a more stylish cut is to be had elsewhere We gained over 700 new customers last season.
Our constant aim is to make the most stylish clothes (no freaks) for gentlemen, and to be known as the very nicest people in town to deal with.
SMITH GRAY & CO.

"One lid that's off."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at FlatbushAve., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

GIFT OF HOUSES SET ASIDE.

Insane Woman Had Given $85,000 Deed to Woman Friend.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday that the State Court of Errors and Appeals had affirmed the decision of Vice Chancellor Pitney ordering Miss Annie Toppin to reconvey to Mrs. Mary Collins, or her legal representative, two buildings known as "The Florida Flats," at Barrow and York Streets, Jersey City, valued at $85,000.

Shortly after her husband's death two years ago Mrs. Collins became insane, and was sent to the Hudson County Asylum, at Snake Hill. Miss Toppin, with whom Mrs. Collins had lived for a time, produced a deed conveying the property to her, for "one dollar and love and affection." Under this deed Miss Toppin authorized Robert Davis, the Democratic politician, to collect the rents.

John Kenny of New York, a brother of Mrs. Collins, brought suit to set aside the conveyance, and was made receiver. Mr. Davis turned over to him all the money he had received. Vice Chancellor Pitney decided that Mrs. Collins was not legally capable of making a deed at the time the conveyance was signed, and the Court of Appeals has just affirmed his decision.

BIBLE SOCIETY NEEDS MONEY.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Cleveland, and Chief Justice Fuller Sign Appeal.

President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, and several members of the Cabinet and of Congress have signed an appeal for funds sent out by the American Bible Society. The statement of the Board of Managers accompanying the appeal shows that, unless large contributions are received before the end of the present month, it will be necessary to curtail the work and the society may be compelled in some fields to discontinue the distribution of the Bible.

The receipts last year, the statement says, have fallen about $50,000 below the average for ten years. In the appeal it is told that the society has circulated 72,000,000 Bibles, Testaments, or portions thereof among the people of every nation of the earth, and that this has contributed powerfully to the moral health of the world.

The appeal concludes: "Inasmuch as the work of the society is in danger of being seriously crippled from lack of funds, its appeal for aid should meet generous response from all who love American institutions. We owe a debt to the Bible which can be partly paid now by carrying forward this great undertaking with increased vigor."

ELEVEN BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Will of Simon Epstein Divides $8,000 Among Jewish Institutions.

Simon Epstein, who was a dry goods dealer at 63 Canal Street, and who died on Feb. 18 last, in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, makes bequests amounting to $8,000 to charitable institutions. They are as follows:

Hebrew Gemilath Chasodim Association	$1,000
Beth Israel Hospital	1,000
Machaok Talmud Torah School	1,000
Yeshiva Etz Chain	1,000
Yeshiva of Rabbi Itzchok Elchonon	500
Chessed Shel Emeth Society	500
Mount Sinai Hospital	500
Montefiore Home	500
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	500
Daughters of Jacob	250
Noshim Rachmonath	250

The residue of the estate, which is estimated at $40,000 altogether, is divided between the widow and three sons—Abraham, Jacob, and Meyer.

$50,000 More for the "People's Palace."

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, yesterday announced that Joseph Milbank, the New York broker and banker who last Summer gave $100,000 for the erection of a parish building to be known as the People's Palace, had added $50,000 to the gift.

MARRIED ON HIS DEATHBED.

Hobart Moore and Miss Ruth Emmons Wed at Saranac Lake.

Summoned to the bedside of her fiance, Hobart Moore, who is dangerously ill with consumption at Saranac Lake, Miss Ruth Emmons of this city last Sunday became the wife of her betrothed, although relatives and physicians fear that he can live only a few days at most.

The young couple had been engaged for several months, but had delayed the marriage, hoping for improvement in Mr. Moore's health. When Miss Emmons and Mr. Moore realized that it was likely that the illness would terminate fatally, they both desired that the ceremony be performed immediately. Only Miss Emmons's mother and another witness were present.

Mr. Moore is a son of Judge and Mrs. William D. Moore of East Fifty-fourth Street. His wife is a daughter of Mrs. J. Frank Emmons. His father was well known in New York society, a member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., and held large railway interests on Staten Island.

D. G. REID'S LAND PURCHASE.

A Five-Acre Plot in Irvington—Summer Homes in River Towns.

Daniel G. Reid has bought, through H. W. Nichols, from the A. J. Manning Company, a tract of about five acres at Irvington-on-Hudson. Mr. Reid purchased the Dr. L. C. Warner place at Irvington last year.

The same broker also reports having rented for A. C. Fields his country seat at Dobbs Ferry for the Summer season to Percy A. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller; also, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord's country seat at Irvington to Isidor Lewi for the Summer season; also, the Denny Brereton property, at Tarrytown, to Arthur King Wood for two years.

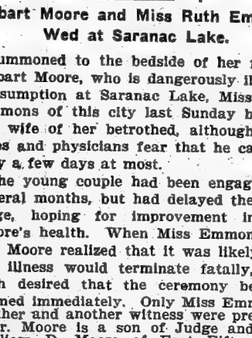

2000 scarfs.

Mostly quiet patterned four-in-hands, with a sprinkling of squares and string ties.

1000 of them are regular $1 and $1.50 scarfs—the rest at least 50 cent varieties.

35 cents; 3 for $1.00.

Here's what's left of the 95 cent glove sale—a pretty hard lot of sizes, but a chance if your size is it.

Blacks; 7, 7½, 9, 9½, 10; and 7, 7½ cadet.

Grays; 7, 7½.

Tans; 6¾, 7.

A few scattering small sizes.

50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Special Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

Thursday, March 3, the balance of a lot of *Persian, Turkish & India Rugs,* will be offered at prices ranging from $55.00 to $110.00, which are less than cost to import.

Sizes :—

14x10.4	12.5x10.1
13.10x10.3	12.8x9.1
14.3x10.2	12.7x9.2
13.10x10.9	13.4x9
13.11x10.6	12.8x8.11
13.5x10.11	12.10x9.3
13.5x10.8	12.8x9.1
13.10x10.9	13.1x9.2
13.10x11.2	12.4x9.8
14.2x11.6	11.8x9.7
16.7x11.5	12.9x10.9
14.6x9.9	11.9x10.1
14.3x10.1	10.1x9.2
13.10x10.3	10.9x9.6
13.7x9.7	12.2x8.8
13.9x9.7	12.1x8.7
14.4x10.3	12.3x9.2
14.4x9.10	11.10x9.2
12.10x9.6	12.6x9
12.9x10	12.2x9.4
13.1x9.6	12.3x9.4
12.10x10	11.3x9.2
13x9.8	11.1x8.9
12.8x9.9	11.10x8.9

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125TH TO 132D TIME.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

NEW AMSTERDAM Only Matinees Saturday.
For Four Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night at 8 and Two Weeks.
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
3d & 4th Weeks Repertoire. Seats on Sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICHARD CARLE in the Brilliant Laughing Hit, THE TENDERFOOT. Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
IN WILTON LACKAYE "THE PIT."
MARCH 8—STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT
CASINO VIRGINIA EARL Last 2 wks in SERGEANT KITTY.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST 3 DAYS. Madison Square Garden. 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Seats Free. Adm. 50c.

BROADWAY BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN. THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE Yankee Consul.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE TO-DAY at 11, FRI. at 3, YELLOWSTONE. CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVE. at 8:15, MOSCOW. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

AMERICAN. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
TO-MORROW—2nd Grand 1.50 Book Souvenir. Next Sunday—TED MARKS' CONCERT. Next Week—"OUT OF THE FOLD."

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. MARIE DRESSLER & CO., Addie's Lions, York & Adams, Lew Sully, Blocksom & Burns, and others.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 14th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE 19th Annual Exhibition. NOW OPEN. 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., 8 to 10 P.M. Sundays 12 to 6 P.M. ADM. FREE. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 25c. American Fine Arts Bldg., 215 W. 57th.

OBERAMMERGAU ITS PEOPLE and ITS PLAY. At 11 every morning. To-day & To-m'w, Vaudeville Theatre. Sat'day & thereafter, Carnegie Lyceum

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in THE TOREADOR. Prices, 25.50,75,1.00. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. ROBERT EDESON LAST 2 WEEKS. RANSON'S FOLLY.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 9.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th St. Mat. Mon., Wed. & Sat. Florence Bindley—Midnight Marriage BINDLEY. MARRIAGE. NEXT WEEK—Great Train Robbery

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
EXTRA MAT. THURS., MCH. 10.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL In her greatest Success MICE & MEN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK DALY'S THEATRE.
Last Matinee Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY. TWELFTH NIGHT.
in the Elizabethan manner.
MONDAY, MARCH 7, AT 8 SHARP.
SALE TO-DAY, 9 A. M.
FORBES ROBERTSON
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
in HAMLET

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON TENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101ST TIME MARCH 28—SOUVENIRS.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BELLEW AS RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
154TH TIME MARCH 15TH—SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. GLITTERING GLORIA LAST WEEK. TWELFTH NIGHT
NEXT MONDAY. (from the Knickerbocker Theatre.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

TO-NIGHT, at 8:30, (1st Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard, Ralph; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Kloepfer, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Evg., March 4, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski, Seygard, and Sembrich (last appearance); Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Mottl.

Sat. Mat., March 5th, at 2—FAUST. Ackte (farewell), Walker, Bauermeister; Naval (farewell), Plancon (farewell), Scotti. Conductor, Hinrichs.

Sat. Eve., March 5th, at 7:30, (2d Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE WALKUERE. Ternina, Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Mottl.

Sun. Evg., March 6, at 8:30. Pop. prices.

LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Soloists: Sembrich, Lemon, Bouton, Burgstaller, Journet. Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, (3rd Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) — SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mottl.

Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, (4th Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Gadski, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

A MATINEE CYCLE OF **DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN** will be given on the following Afternoons: Mon., Apl. 18, "Rheingold"; Wed., Apl. 20, "Walkuere"; Fri., Apl. 22, "Siegfried"; Mon., Apl. 25, "Goetterdaemmerung." Sale of seats for entire cycle (4 Perfs.) at **REDUCED PRICES** begins To-day at 9 A. M. Prices: Or

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; winds northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,900. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WIND CAUSES HAVOC; THREE PERSONS HURT

Crushed Under Boarding Blown from a 14th Street Building.

TOWER FALLS IN WEST STREET

Debris Crashes Against a Belt Line Car, but No One Is Injured—Tree on Fire in the Bronx.

Sweeping along at a rate varying from forty to sixty miles an hour, a gale created havoc in the city last night and also caused injury to three persons by the blowing down of some window boarding from a building in course of construction at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

The accident occurred just after 6 o'clock, when those thoroughfares were crowded. Plate glass windows are being put in on the Fourteenth Street side of the structure, and a vacant space about fifty feet in length had been boarded up. The wind blowing against these boards loosened them, and the whole mass fell out with a crash. At first it went straight out, but, catching on a wooding railing guarding an unfinished portion of the sidewalk, was overturned. About fifty persons were passing, but all save three escaped.

The unfortunate ones were: William Briggs, fifty-six years old, of 509 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, fractured shoulder blade and fractured right ankle; taken to New York Hospital. Mary Bishop, thirty-one years old, 29 Perry Street, scalp wound and shock; also taken to New York Hospital; Ottilie Sissmissch, twenty years old, 221 Avenue C, bruises of right arm and shock; attended and went home.

When the crash came great excitement prevailed. Women screamed, men shouted cries of warning, and those near fled in every direction. The three persons injured were pinned under the boarding, and for several minutes no one went near them. Policeman Murphy of the Mercer Street Station arrived, however, and, with the help of some of the crowd, raised the boards. The injured were carried into a neighboring store, and the policeman summoned an ambulance.

After the case had been reported to the police of the Mercer Street Station detectives were sent out and arrested Herbert Harvey, the Superintendent of construction for the Fuller Company, which is erecting the building. A technical charge of assault was lodged against him and he was taken to the station house, but released on bail.

During the height of the windstorm the two-story frame elevator of King's Knickerbocker Plaster Mills, at 500 West Street, began to shake violently, and finally the tower and cupola were blown out into West Street. A Belt Line car was passing at the time, and several of the boards were hurled against the roof and windows. There were no passengers in the car.

The horses, however, became frightened at the crash and started to run, but the driver held them in check by vigorously applying the brake. The street was filled with debris, the boarding having been carried out on the wind. Several planks were driven across West Street to the railroad tracks, and horse-car and freight traffic were blocked for about ten minutes. None of the passers-by was hurt.

The elevator is connected with the plaster works owned by Z. C. & C. V. Kingsbury. It lies between two of the buildings. The lower portion of the structure is guarded by the walls of the brick buildings on either side. Over the first story were the tower and cupola. The building is about thirty years old, and it was said last night that plans were under way for tearing it down and substituting a brick elevator.

A big maple tree on Boston Road, near Tremont Avenue, took fire in the evening as the result of defective insulation, and created considerable excitement. The strong wind rasping electric light wires against the bark of the tree wore off the insulation and started the blaze. So great a crowd gathered in the street below that Sergt. Egan sent several policeman from the Tremont Station to keep them away from the tree. The trunk of the tree was wet from the rain, and long streaks of blue flame enveloped the trunk, making a pretty spectacle.

The Edison Electric Light Company sent several men to the scene with a wrecking wagon. They succeeded in putting out the flames with a small extinguisher, and then, climbing the tree, cut the wires and put in new wires.

While standing near the tree Policemen William Rothman and Matthew Braun of the Tremont Station were slightly shocked. They were not injured by the shock and continued on duty. A portion of the Bronx was in darkness while the wires were being repaired.

FOUR KILLED IN RACE BATTLE.

Many Others Wounded in a Fight at Bokoshe, I. T.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 3.—John Hopper, J. C. Butler, and C. A. Blevins, whites, and Walter Jackson, a negro, were killed in a conflict between whites and blacks at Bokoshe, Indian Territory, on Wednesday evening.

William Price, one of the colored men wounded, arrived in this city to-day, and is now at the hospital. He says that on Tuesday negroes were ordered out of the camp and went. They returned on Wednesday, armed and ready to resist an attack. Seventeen of them were standing in a group on the station platform, awaiting the arrival of a train, when one of the white men, without any warning, shot at Jackson, who returned the fire, and both men dropped dead about the same time.

Both whites and blacks began shooting, the latter scattering and seeking places of safety. Their flight put a stop to the conflict. Price says many were wounded. The negroes were employed on the Midland Valley Railroad, and their presence was objected to by the white laborers.

A party of negroes who took part in the shooting arrived here this afternoon, and the police, under instructions from Indian Territory officials, are rounding them up. Two already have been arrested.

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OKLAHOMA PRAIRIE FIRES.

Lawton Saved After Desperate Night Battle—Five Lives Lost.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, March 3.—For hours to-night 5,000 persons fought a great prairie fire which threatened this city. The advance line of the fire was fully two miles in length and came in a semi-circular form. A thousand men turned their efforts to checking the grass borders of the reservation at the city limits.

Water from every source, carried in every conceivable way, was distributed along the line and carried all around the city limits. This served the purpose of checking the advance lines of the fire, but was of little avail in hindering the continual rolling of the firebrands into the streets of the city.

In more than a hundred places flames arose from dwellings, barns, and outbuildings, but wherever a blaze grew men were present to quench it with water. As a result of the cool judgment of the fighters the city's loss was only $10,000.

Families lay out on the prairie throughout the freezing night after the storm had passed with only thin clothes on their backs. Hundreds of persons are destitute, and are suffering intensely from the cold.

Reports received here indicate that five persons have been burned to death and 3,000 square miles of territory in Kiowa and Comanche Counties swept by fires. Hundreds of people are homeless, and it is impossible to estimate accurately the financial loss owing to the wide extent of country affected.

At Hobart, the county seat of Kiowa County, the fire approached from the east, destroying the stables and fifteen race horses, fifteen residences, two business houses, and various small buildings. Spreading to the southwest, the fire swept 75,000 acres of Government, military, and timber reserve and Indian school reserve, destroying several Indian houses and forty head of Government cattle.

Spreading westward, the flames covered miles of homestead district, destroying houses, barns, and stock. It was in this district that five persons are reported to have perished in attempting to protect their property. Among the dead are "Dock" and John Harmon, brothers; A. N. Crawford, and Mrs. Henderson, a widow. Mrs. Henderson's two daughters are badly burned, and one may die.

A report has been received at Fort Sill that an entire Apache Indian village was swept clean. The report has not been verified.

The soldiers at Fort Sill were ordered out to fight the flames, and rendered great assistance.

At Anadarko many farm buildings were burned. No lives are reported lost, but there were numerous narrow escapes. Women and children, scantily clad, fled to plowed ground, while the men remained to fight the flames, in an endeavor to save property.

The losses from wind and fire reported to date follow:

Hobart, $40,000; Vinson, $6,000; Lawton, $50,000; farm property, $100,000.

TELL OF PRINCE'S CRUELTY.

Inquiry Into Sanity of German Royal Prisoner Begun.

BERLIN, March 3.—Remarkable instances of Prince Lieut. Prosper von Arenberg's abnormal cruelty were mentioned by witnesses to-day during an inquiry into his sanity. The Prince is serving a term of imprisonment for murdering a native while commander of a station in German Southwest Africa, where he is said to have been guilty of many cruelties to natives.

One witness, who had served the Prince's father in Belgium as hostler, testified that when eight years old the young Prince delighted in destroying the eyes of live fish with sticks; that he would catch cats in a trap, amputate their feet, and then set dogs upon them, and that he once hanged a badger by its hind feet for two days, then tied the animal's mouth shut and set dogs upon it.

His mother, who was extremely nervous, once presented the boy with a little fancy-bred French dog. The young Prince set a savage cur upon the little dog and otherwise maltreated it. He was accustomed to fight with his tutors, not one of whom retained that position long.

A witness from Southwest Africa testified that the Prince had once caught an immense venomous serpent by the tail and killed it in the manner of the native jugglers, as well as to other incidents which showed the Prince's cruel delight in inflicting torture upon animals.

Other witnesses testified to the hallucination of persecution. Even when a child of seven he carried a loaded revolver to kill imaginary persecutors, and while in Southwest Africa he imagined that a murderous negro was behind every bush.

A number of experts in mental diseases were unanimously of the opinion that the Prince is mentally deranged. Some experts added that his derangement had been superinduced by alcoholism, smoking, and other physical excesses.

WIFE FURNISHED REVOLVERS.

Pennsylvania Officers Victimized by Desperate Character's Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 3.—Entrapped in a dark room, three officers who were trying to arrest Sherman Jamison, near Renova last night, were the victims of a cowardly attack by Jamison and his wife. As a result Constable Joseph Deegan is dying at the Lock Haven Hospital with three bullet wounds in his body, and two other officers, Constables Meyers and Swartz, are wounded.

Jamison was wanted on a charge of having threatened citizens. As he was known to be a desperate character, the officers did not go unprepared for trouble. But Jamison received them quietly and asked them to come into the house and read the warrant. With light only from a wood fire, the officer was reading the warrant, when Mrs. Jamison, who had been pretending hysteria, slipped into the room and handed her husband a revolver. Retaining one herself, she opened fire.

The officers were taken unawares, and in the dark were at a disadvantage. When the Jamisons had emptied their revolvers they fled and got away in the darkness. A special train was hurried out from Renova and to-day a posse was organized to capture the fugitives.

Seaboard Florida Limited,
the only daily limited train to Southern Pines, Camden, and all Florida points. Now is the time to visit these delightful resorts. Reached

ODELL STANDS READY TO DEFY ROOSEVELT

Has Made Up His Mind to be State Chairman.

WILL BROOK NO INTERFERENCE

If the President Asks Him to Take the National Chairmanship He Will Decline.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Gov. Odell will take the chairmanship of the State Committee. He does not want to be National Chairman, and even if the President should urge him to accept that place he will decline the offer.

Two stories have been in circulation here with regard to the Governor's proposed trip to Washington. One was that the President would urge the Governor to accept the National Chairmanship, the other that he would serve notice on the Governor that he was opposed to his taking Col. Dunn's place at the head of the State Committee.

The Governor is in the dark as to what proposals the President will have to make to him, but his friends say that his determination as to his own line of action is fixed.

Some credence is placed by leading Republicans here in the story that Senator Platt and Col. Dunn have appealed to the President to interfere with the Governor's plans with regard to the State organization. But it can be safely said that no suggestions from the President in that connection will be considered by the Governor or his friends. They are now in absolute control of the organization, and any proposals which the President may have to make with regard to the political situation in New York must be based upon a recognition of this control of the organization. If the President is disposed to question that control there is likely to be an issue between him and the President.

The extent to which the supremacy of the Governor is recognized was strikingly shown in the Senate to-day. The Governor sent to the Senate the name of William Halpin, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican Committee of New York County, to be Tax Commissioner to succeed J. Edgar Leaycraft. The appointment is for three years, and the office is worth $2,500 a year. Mr. Leaycraft has always been a strong Platt man, while Mr. Halpin is an Odell man.

Senator Elsberg made a motion that the nomination of Mr. Halpin be confirmed without reference. This was done by a unanimous vote.

Gov. Odell will leave here to-morrow morning and will be in Washington by to-morrow night. To all inquiries to-night relative to whether he had been asked by President Roosevelt to come or was going of his own volition, he said: "I am going to Washington. I shall see President Roosevelt. I have nothing in particular to ask of him."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is believed here that the matter which Gov. Odell desires to talk over with the President on Saturday is the Chairmanship of the New York State Committee. It is denied that the Chairmanship of the National Committee has any relation to the visit of Gov. Odell. The President himself has declared that he will not, in advance of the meeting of the National Convention, do anything about that Chairmanship. It is authoritatively said he also will refuse to be drawn into the fight over the Chairmanship of the New York State Committee.

Representative Littauer talked with the President to-day about the State Chairmanship, and assured him that Gov. Odell would not consent to the retention of Col. Dunn in that place.

"IT'S ALL A LIE," SAYS DUNN.

Denies That He Has Appealed to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 3.—This afternoon Col. George W. Dunn indignantly denied the story printed in a New York paper that he had appealed to President Roosevelt to interfere and retain him as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. With his characteristic brevity Col. Dunn, on reading the statement, simply remarked, "It is all a lie; I am not that kind of a man."

It was pointed out that his course throughout has been one of a conciliator, and this policy he will closely follow to the end.

FIREBUG IN AUTHOR'S HOUSE.

Residence of Guy Wetmore Carryl, Near Boston, Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—The picturesque residence of Guy Wetmore Carryl, author and literary man, at Phillips Beach, Swampscott, was badly damaged by fire early this morning. The large and costly library suffered most.

The fire was discovered about 5 o'clock, and Mr. Carryl and his servants kept it in check until the firemen came. They say that the house was on fire in two places, and hold to the incendiary theory.

SAYS HE BOUGHT OFF LAWSON.

Price for Non-Interference in Gas Reorganization $86,000, Witness Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—To keep Thomas W. Lawson from opposing the reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, some $86,000 was given to Henry H. Rogers, a go-between, so Robert Winsor, of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., testified to-day before Judge Barker in the Supreme Court. Suit has been brought by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware against the Boston Gaslight Company to set aside a sale of stock of local companies to Kidder, Peabody & Co. by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

When Kidder, Peabody & Co. were considering going into the reorganization of the New England Coke Company, Mr. Winsor says, he called on Mr. Rogers in regard to it.

"Mr. Rogers," said the witness, "suggested that we give Mr. Lawson 15 or 20 per cent. of the profits. I said that was too much. We agreed on 10 per cent. after he had seen Mr. Lawson."

He had sent the check to Mr. Rogers, but never knew whether Mr. Lawson received

ANTI-NEGRO BILL PASSED.

Maryland Senate Puts Through Disfranchisement Measure.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.—The Democratic organization measure, a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to regulate the suffrage and admittedly designed to eliminate the negro vote, was passed in the State Senate to-day.

No Republican Senator had anything to say in opposition to it, nor was it championed by any of the Democrats. The bill received 17 votes, all Democratic, while the eight Republican Senators were solidly against it. The measure has been passed also by the House of Delegates.

MONKEY PLUCKED THE CAT.

Had Watched the Operation on a Chicken and Thought It Sport.

Thomas Wentworth of 18 Spruce Street, Jersey City, is the owner of a pet monkey whose pranks have frequently involved it in trouble. Its last escapade was a serious one, for it is likely to die from a beating it received.

A few days ago Mrs. Wentworth killed a chicken and proceeded to pluck it in the kitchen. The monkey watched the proceeding carefully, and yesterday, while prowling about the street, he caught a cat belonging to Mrs. Jane Ferguson, a neighbor.

Seizing the cat by the neck the monkey began plucking hair from its back as it had seen Mrs. Wentworth strip the chicken of its feathers. The cat's cries brought its owner to its aid and, being unable to compel the monkey to let go its hold in any other way, she dealt the monkey several blows on the head with a stick. Mr. Wentworth fears the monkey will die, but he says he can hardly blame his neighbor for protecting her pet.

"I don't think much of cats," he said, "but I suppose Mrs. Ferguson's cat was as dear to her as the monkey is to me."

FORTY-FEET FALL AMAZED HER

250-Pound Woman Wasn't Hurt and Resented Surgeon's Attentions.

After falling forty feet and striking on her back on a stone pavement, Mrs. Eliza Mastersen of 583 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street picked herself up, ran up stairs to her room, and not until she was threatened with arrest did she allow an ambulance surgeon to examine her. The surgeon found nothing the matter but a slight abrasion on her lip, which was remedied with a bit of court plaster.

Mrs. Mastersen is thirty-five years old and weighs not less than 250 pounds. She was taking in clothes from her lines outside her rooms, on the third floor last evening, when she lost her balance and fell to the basement areaway. Policeman McElhargy of the Alexander Avenue Station found her sitting a little dazed but seemingly unhurt. He called an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital, but when Dr. Kummel arrived Mrs. Mastersen was very angry that any one should think she needed his services.

BALTIMORE GROWS IMPATIENT.

Legislature and Mayor Blamed for Tardiness in Rebuilding Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The tardiness of the Legislature in acting upon the burned district Commission bill has aroused intense indignation here. The bill to repeal the tax upon mortgages is assured of passage. This relief will encourage many business men to rebuild. The consensus of public sentiment is that there has been too much talk and too little action.

Many citizens hold the Mayor responsible for not adopting a vigorous policy in the beginning and pushing it regardless of the protests made by various parties. Property owners and business men are impatiently awaiting the signal to begin rebuilding in the burned out section. Millions of dollars that will be expended among the people of Baltimore, and will help relieve whatever distress may develop, are lying idle in banks.

FAILS FOR HALF A MILLION.

Richard C. Sibley of Boston Has No Assets—New York Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Richard C. Sibley, described as a manager, living at the Hotel Nottingham, filed this morning a voluntary petition in bankruptcy involving total liabilities of $451,539.58, with practically no assets. In addition there are about 150 unsecured creditors.

The principal creditors are the Henry Weil estate of New York and a number of banks. The Weil claim is for $135,841, and is the amount of judgment rendered in an action of contract in 1895.

The American Surety Company of New York is also a creditor for $61,539, estimated amounts paid as surety bonds. Counsel for Mr. Sibley said that practically the whole of the indebtedness was incurred through Sibley's connection with the management of the Bay State Distillery Company and its successor, the Great White Spirit Company, which was foreclosed out or existence some years ago. Mr. Sibley had personally indorsed the notes of the former concern.

BURGLAR'S WIFE WITH HIM.

How Sound Beach Explains His Preference for Woman's Gossamer.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 3.—"I didn't take anything. You needn't look for me for you'll not find me, Leigh." So wrote a burglar who entered the railroad stations at Glenbrook and South Beach last night, leaving the note on the station agent's desk. The handwriting on the note showed the burglar to be well educated.

He probably had a companion, for Stationmaster Santy at Sound Beach missed a woman's and a man's mackintosh and two umbrellas along with twenty-six tickets to Stamford and one each to every other eastern point. At Glenbrook west-bound tickets were taken, and stamps, pencils, a shaving cup, and pens. Both agents had taken their cash home with them. It looks as if the burglar was accompanied by his wife, as he choose a woman's gossamer instead of two men's rubber coats.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship City of Memphis, from Savannah, Ga., Feb. 29, to the Ocean Steamship Company, with passengers and merchandise, anchored at Quarantine at 12:10 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Chicago City, from Bristol Feb. 9 to James Arkell & Co., with merchandise, anchored at Quarantine at 12:20 o'clock this morning.

An Atlantic Transport Line steamer, probably the Minnesota, from London and Swansea for Philadelphia, was reported by wireless telegraph as having passed Nantucket Lightship at 11:10 last night.

Seaboard Florida Limited
is the standard of excellence. Leaves New York 12:55 P. M., arrives St. Augustine next

LIVED 37 HOURS IN DARLINGTON RUINS

Comrade's Dead Body Shielded Charles Lasek in Debris.

COULD NOT SURVIVE SHOCK

He Was at Once Taken To the Flower Hospital, but Died on the Way.

Charles Lasek, a man who had been alive in the ruins of the Hotel Darlington, in West Forty-sixth Street, was taken from the debris at 2:30 o'clock this morning by the force of men who had been working to get at the bodies of the victims who had gone down with the building when it collapsed on Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock.

He was taken out unconscious. Six physicians, who had been summoned, worked over him and he was then put in an ambulance to be taken to Flower Hospital. On the journey doctors endeavored to save him by every means within their power, but he died before he reached the institution.

Lasek was one of the cement workmen on the hotel. He evidently fell several stories when the collapse came. He was protected from death by the fact that the body of Thomas J. Jackson, a fellow workman, acted as a protection to him lying across his body and holding up heavy beams and debris.

Searchers in the ruins first found the body of Jackson. When they picked it up the live man, Lasek, was found underneath. The signs of life sent the rescuers hastening for physicians and soon several were on hand.

Roundsman Hall of the West Fifty-first Street Station at once sent in a hurry call and an ambulance responded from the Flower Hospital.

All the men at the building hurried to the scene and in a few minutes the man had been taken out.

It seemed past belief that a person could live for thirty-seven hours covered by the debris which resulted from the fall of the big building. The man was breathing, however, when the physicians arrived and began working over him.

It was a race for life to the hospital. The ambulance dashed through the streets, and surgeons watched every moment for signs of returning consciousness. In spite of their efforts, however, the man soon ceased to breathe.

After the body had reached the hospital a search was made of the clothing, and from papers found in the pockets his name was learned. Lasek lived at 53 Avenue A. He was a memeber of the American Federation of Labor.

After the discovery of Lasek the men who had been searching through the tangled mass of beams and the debris of the building set to work with renewed vigor, as it was believed that others might be found alive somewhere in the great heap. Men covered every inch of the space with lights, peering and listening for sounds that would give them a clue to any survivor, but without result.

FRICK TO BUILD HOTEL.

Enormous Pittsburg Structure to be Put Up by the Steel Master.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—The erection of an enormous hotel by H. C. Frick, according to Director Bigelow of the Department of Public Works, will crown extensive improvements to be carried out at the intersection of Grant Street, Sixth Avenue, and vicinity.

The Director told of the hotel project in a reply he made to a request for information regarding street improvements to be made as a result of the passage of the franchise ordinances of the Verner traction syndicate.

KEPT TRUST 38 YEARS.

Civil War Veteran Found Long-Lost Comrade and Returned Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 3.—Patrick Goulding, an aged war veteran and watchman at a railroad crossing in Greylock, has returned from a peculiar trip to Rhode Island, where he turned over to an old comrade whom he had not seen since the civil war, a goodly sum of money, with interest added, which the comrade had given to him on the battlefield to keep for him.

The two became separated in a severe engagement, and at the close of the war Goulding placed the money in a bank. Now, thirty-eight years later, Goulding discovered his comrade in Rhode Island and returned to him his money.

DREW CHECK ON SHIRT FRONT.

Jersey City Man's Contribution to Fair Fund Will Be Exhibited.

The Arion Singing Society of Jersey City, which is preparing for a fair to be given in April will have a novel bank check on exhibition.

It was made by Frederick Menzenhauer of 24 Sherman Place, a retired musical instrument maker. He was in Glachenstein's restaurant, when Moritz Ulrich, a member of the Arion, asked him for a contribution to the fair.

"I'd give you $10," said Mr. Menzenhauer, "only I haven't my checkbook with me. Hold on a moment," he added as he saw one of the waiters undoing a bundle of laundry. To the waiter he said: "Give me one of those shirts. I'll pay you for it."

Taking the shirt he cut out the bosom, and on it wrote a check for $10. It was drawn on the Second National Bank of Hoboken.

"I guess you can cash that without any trouble," said Mr. Menzenhauer as he handed it to Mr. Ulrich.

"I'll cash it," said Mr. Glachenstein, and he did.

Mr. Glachenstein yesterday indorsed it and deposited it with the People's Safe Deposit Company of Jersey City Heights for collection. Then Mr. Glachenstein, who is also a member of the Arion, concluded that the check would be worth more than $10 as an attraction to the fair, so he sent $10 to the bank, got his check back, and will have it framed. He says he can cash it after the fair as well as before.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way.

THE PLYMOUTH DISABLED.

Fall River Line Steamer Strikes an Obstruction—Puts Back To Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 4.—The Fall River steamer Plymouth, bound from Fall River and Newport for New York limped back into Newport harbor about two o'clock this morning in a disabled condition.

When off Point Judith shortly before midnight the steamer struck some obstruction. The shock was felt by all on board. The officials of the Plymouth would make no statement on the case. The extent of the damage is unknown, but it was learned that the port paddle wheel was torn entirely away.

The passengers will be taken to New York on a special train this morning. The crew at the Point Judith Life Saving Station, with whom the Plymouth was in communication by signals, stated this morning that in their opinion the steamer struck the mast of some sunken vessel.

BOMBS THROWN AT SEOUL.

Pro-Russians Attack the Homes of the Foreign Minister and His Secretary.

TOKIO, March 4.—An intrigue on the part of the Opposition at Söul against the conclusion of the Japanese-Korean protocol culminated in the throwing of bombs at the residences of the Foreign Minister and his Secretary at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

They escaped uninjured.

PATTI'S TREASURER ARRESTED.

Detroit Concern Charges Him with Failure to Settle.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—The first chapter in the trouble of Mme. Patti's Treasurer was finished to-day when a bond was given for his appearance in the Marion Superior Court on March 14.

When a Detroit concern failed in its attempt to attach any of the property or box receipts of the Robert Grau Company, Ferdinand McKelge was yesterday served with a warrant for arrest. An absconding bond of $600 was finally made out for the defendants by the American Surety Company.

Mme. Patti's Treasurer seemed confident that he could explain everything in court.

ELOPEMENT A FAMILY TRAIT.

Miss May Phillips of Torrington, Conn., Follows Example of Four Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 3.—Following the example set her by three cousins and a sister, all of whom eloped to Millerton, N. Y., and were married during the past five years, Miss May Phillips, aged eighteen, the comely daughter of George S. Phillips of Torrington, ran off with Grove B. Roys, aged nineteen, and boarded a train for the Gretna Green this morning.

Alighting at Millerton, the youthful couple proceeded to the residence of the Rev. M. B. Snyder and were joined in wedlock. Asked this afternoon whether his daughter had eloped, the bride's father said, "I guess so," and added, "When they get ready to return they will be as welcome at our home as the others were."

REPUTED NEW YORKER MISSING

V. W. Stowe, Believed to be Wealthy, Was Murdered, New Orleans Fears.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—V. W. Stowe, a supposed wealthy New Yorker who came here from St. Louis, Mo., two weeks ago, has disappeared from his hotel, leaving behind three cancelled trust deed bonds worth $2,300 and a land transfer describing 180 acres in Missouri. There was also a bill of sale showing that a sloop yacht named Vim had been sold in New York for $600.

Sunday, Feb. 21, Stowe received a telegram from Martinsburg, Mo., saying that $300 had been sent to him by express. He disappeared two days later, and nothing more has been heard of him. The signatures of the cancelled documents were torn off. It is believed he has been murdered.

MANIAC MENACES HUNTINGTONS

Man with Grievance Tries to Blow Up Railroad Men with Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—Joseph W. Stark, a lunatic, was arrested to-day apparently just in time to prevent bodily harm to Henry E. Huntington, the railroad man, and his son, Howard E. Huntington, General Manager of the Los Angeles Railway Company.

Stark had plotted for weeks to kill the Huntingtons and to blow up their car shops and railroad offices with dynamite. This afternoon he followed the elder Huntington into his hotel with the evident purpose of attacking him, but was captured.

Stark, it appears, had a fancied grievance against Huntington because he was injured by a car about a year ago and failed in a suit to recover damages, it being shown that the fault was his own.

A MOTHER TWICE BEREAVED.

Mrs. D. W. Corbett of Middletown, N. Y., Loses Father and Son.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 3.—Bereft of her child while 3,000 miles from home after learning of the death of her father, was the sad plight of Mrs. D. W. Corbett of this city.

Early in February Mrs. Corbett's father, Senator Henry Waterhouse, Vice President of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company of Honolulu, was stricken, and Mrs. Corbett, accompanied by her young son Ian, at once started for Hawaii. She arrived at Honolulu and found her father improved.

After a short stay, Mrs. Corbett started for home, but on arriving at San Francisco found a cablegram awaiting her, saying that the Senator was dead. She made preparations to return to Honolulu, but her little boy was taken with scarlet fever and died at Pasadena, Cal., where she was visiting an uncle.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.

RUSSIANS PREPARE TO QUIT NIU-CHWANG

Army Will Not Attempt to Repulse Japanese in West.

APPREHENSION IN RUSSIA.

Military Movements of the Japanese Cause Unrest—Activity in Northern Korea Continues.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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MOSCOW, March 3.—The feeling in St. Petersburg is growing more tense.

The rapidity of the Japanese military movements and the comprehensiveness of Japan's plans have made no less a sensation than Japan's naval vigor and initiative.

By The Associated Press.

YIN-KOW, March 3.—On account of the impossibility of defending the coast at Yin-Kow until such time as a thaw permits the construction of intrenchments and forts the Russians have prepared to retire up the main railroad line.

There are practically no defenses here, and although the shifting and reshifting of troops and artillery to the small forts at the mouth of the Liao River has the appearance of an intention to defend Yin-Kow, the military authorities depend upon an inland engagement to put a stop to the Japanese advance.

As far as is yet known the only plans decided upon are:

First—That Gen. Kuropatkin's headquarters are to be at Mukden and Viceroy Alexieff proposes to remain at Mukden indefinitely, as that city is the centre of the Chinese administration, and has a Viceroyal bureau.

Second—That the plain west of Tashichiao, which is almost impossible of defense, will be held if possible on account of the railroad connecting with Port Arthur.

Third—Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang are the extreme limits to which troops will be withdrawn on account of the exposure of the railroad at these points.

That the Japanese will arrive before a thaw permits the construction of defenses is thought here to be practically certain. It would appear also that the authorities expect Port Arthur to be besieged.

Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, after sounding Russian opinion in the matter, has ordered the Chinese customs lightship and the channel buoy to be placed at the river mouth, as usual. This step, however, has no effect upon the neutralization of Niu-Chwang.

The Russo-Chinese Bank is closing, preparatory to removing to Mukden. Women and children are preparing to leave Yin-Kow in anticipation of the arrival of a Japanese fleet, which is expected when the river opens, probably a fortnight hence.

The United States gunboat Helena and the British cruiser Espiegle are making preparations to leave the dry docks in a week's time.

The mainmast of the Russian gunboat Sivoutch has been cut off; this would indicate that she is being dismantled, but otherwise she would appear to be clearing.

LONDON, March 4.—The Paris edition of The New York Herald publishes a report from Che-Foo to the effect that six Japanese cruisers, escorting ten transports, have been seen steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Liao-Tung.

Cabling from Che-Foo under date of March 3, a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that, although Japan has lost a small cruiser, and the machinery of two of her warships has been damaged, these damages have probably been fully repaired, and in any event Japan has complete command of the sea and will begin the landing of troops at the best strategic positions and the occupation of territory near Dalny as soon as the Winter moderates.

He predicts that, having secured the Yalu River, the Japanese will threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok, while a second force deals with the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

Yin-kow is the port of entry for Niu-Chwang, a treaty port at the head of the Liao-tung Gulf, and to the west of the main line of the railway from Port Arthur to Harbin. Tashi-chiao is the point of junction for the railroad running to Peking. Hai-cheng is to the north of this station, and Liao-yang still further north, commanding the main road from Peking to Korea.

NOT TO QUIT PORT ARTHUR.

Russian Officer Sure the Stronghold Will Not Be Evacuated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—A St. Petersburg dispatch quotes a Russian staff officer in reference to the possible evacuation of Port Arthur.

"What!" exclaimed the officer. "Evacuate Port Arthur! What worse disaster could befall the Russian Army? It would imply the capture or destruction of our squadron.

"One end of our railway dans la gueule du Japonais, (in the jaw of the Japanese,) with the prospect of his swallowing a larger piece! It would be a terrible blow to Russia, from which she would recover with difficulty.

while receding in Manchuria and might conquer, but it would be retreating, and no advance would be possible before Port Arthur was recaptured.

"Therefore Port Arthur will not be evacuated. That is an operation never foreseen or studied by the Russian staff, and we do not believe the Japanese can take Port Arthur by main force."

RUSSIANS SHORT OF FOOD.

It Is Thought the Troops Sent to Korea May Be Compelled to Return.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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NAGASAKI, March 3.—Refugees from Port Arthur report that 10,000 Russian troops were dispatched to Korea in the beginning of February.

They are said to have been so ill-equipped with transport and supplies that it is thought they will be compelled to return.

It is considered by the refugees that there were 30,000 troops in the fortress of Port Arthur in the middle of February.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 3.—The Russian forces at An-ju are compelling the Koreans to supply them with rice, fodder, and fuel.

The Russians are fortifying An-tung heavily, with the apparent intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing the Yalu.

TOKIO, March 3.—Gen. Inouye, the Japanese commander at Söul, with the consent of the Korean Government, has issued an order corresponding with the proclamation of martial law.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Every energy of the authorities is now directed to prevent a blockade on the Siberian Railroad.

Twenty new sidings, each of 2,200 feet, are being built. Owing to the heavy movement of rolling stock carrying reinforcements, war munitions, and commissariat stores eastward there is great danger that in bringing back the empty cars the whole line may be stopped.

With the sidings now building the authorities hope to be able to keep the line clear and send eleven trains each way daily.

The naval organ says the chief strategical mission of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is to prevent the Japanese from landing on the shores of the Gulf of Liao-Tung, thus protecting the right flank and rear of the forces in Manchuria from the Japanese Army.

COSSACKS AT WORK IN KOREA.

Imprison the Headman of An-ju—Food Scarce in Seoul.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 2.—Cossacks have seized the telegraph offices at Ningpyong and An-ju, Korea, have imprisoned the headman of An-ju, and have carried off the local archives.

A document was officially issued on Feb. 5 by the Governor of the Amur territory ridiculing Japan as a paltry nation and declaring that it was Russia's heaven-sent duty to crush her as representing the Yellow Peril and thus render a service to humanity.

The Japanese Consul at Söul reports a scarcity of foodstuffs, and recommends the reopening of the regular steamship lines.

The Government has decided to continue the regular subsidies to coastwise lines, although maintained by chartered steamers.

An imperial decree summons the Diet to meet on March 16 for a ten days' session.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY CUT.

Torn Up for 1 1-4 Miles Between Harbin and Nikolsk.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 2.—The Russian railway has been torn up for a distance of two kilometres (1¼ miles) between Harbin and Nikolsk.

By The Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 3.—A detachment of 2,500 Japanese troops, without artillery, which arrived at Song-Chin, Plaksin Bay, on the northwest coast of Korea, south of Cape Bruat, on Feb. 19, landed from three steamers, escorted by three warships, at night, and started immediately on a march to Mao-Fur-Chau, South Manchuria, close to the Korean border.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The landing of 2,500 Japanese at Song-Chin, on Feb. 19, reported by Major Gen. Pflug, Chief of Staff of Viceroy Alexieff, is believed here to be the origin of the recent reports of a Japanese landing at Possiet Bay, and is considered to be an attempt to outflank the Russian advance from the Yalu River.

The Japanese, according to Gen. Pflug, have gone to a point whence a mountain pass leads to the headwaters of the Yalu, eighty miles distant. Marching in that mountainous region is declared by experts here to be almost impossible.

The absence of roads, it is added, will completely upset the Japanese plans, the only good road in Korea, leading through Ping-Yang, being already in possession of the Russians.

LONDON, March 4.—The Far Eastern news published this morning consists chiefly of more or less reliable reports of Japanese military movements, and the general idea among correspondents appears to be that no important land battle is expected before the end of March.

A dispatch to The Daily Express from Che-mul-pho, dated March 2, says that 15,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chinampho and gone to Ping-yang.

Cabling from Harbin, Manchuria, a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives a rumor that 60,000 Japanese have landed at Won-san.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that three separate Japanese armies have landed in Korea.

Nothing in any of these reports is improbable, but it is evident that Japan is maintaining strict secrecy as to her plans.

PARIS, March 4.—The Harbin correspondent of the Matin says that a detachment of Japanese cavalry, commanded by Ulichenko, has entered Maoshane (?).

It is alleged at Harbin that 60,000 Japanese have now been landed at Won-san, their objective being Manchuria.

In Korea the weather is cold and there is snow. At Harbin it is comparatively fine. The sea is still rough at Port Arthur.

REVOLT IN SOUTH CHINA.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—A dispatch from Chen-ning-Chou, Province of Kwei-Chow, China, announces that a rebellion has broken out against the Boxer indemnity tax.

JAPANESE QUARTER IN PORT ARTHUR LOOTED

Brutality of Russian Soldiers After the First Battle.

SEVERAL REFUGEES DROWNED

They Tried to Escape in Sampans—Chinese Contractor Hustled Out Without Payment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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NAGASAKI, March 3.—Some of the Japanese refugees from Port Arthur to whom passage was given on The Times's steamer, Hai-Mun from Wei-hai-Wei, give a piteous description of the suffering and indignities inflicted on their countrymen by the Russian soldiery.

It appears that on the afternoon following the first naval engagement soldiers completely looted the Japanese quarter, returning to their barracks with the booty. The sight of this plunder impelled their comrades to make a further expedition. Finding the houses stripped of valuables, they robbed the people of money and jewelry. Men were even robbed of their clothes.

The rough handling of the men and the indignities to which the women were subjected caused the Japanese to fly to the seashore, where, embarking in sampans, they endeavored to reach Dalny. The weather was bitterly cold and the sea was rough. Several were drowned, the remainder eventually escaping in a British ship to Che-Foo.

A Chinese contractor engaged on Government work was hustled out of Port Arthur without payment. He had to sacrifice his plant and the capital invested, and arrived at Wei-hai-Wei destitute.

The bitterest hatred is felt both by the Chinese and Japanese in consequence of their treatment by the Russians.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The extreme destitution of the Russian and other refugees from Port Arthur at Che-Foo and here is attracting increased attention.

PORT ARTHUR SURPRISED.

Eye Witness Says First Firing Was Mistaken for Chinese Celebration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 3.—A trustworthy informant, a passenger on the steamer Che-Foo to Dalny, where he was not permitted to land, writes a vivid description of the dangers to navigation in the vicinity of Dalny due to floating mines at large.

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 3.—M. Arkounin, an actor, who has returned here from Port Arthur, was an eye witness of events there prior to the outbreak of war. He had been informed that the Chinese would begin celebrating the new year by setting off fireworks and shooting guns, so when firing was heard for the first time from the sea it was supposed to be the Chinese celebration. The warships in port had been cleared of all woodwork on deck on the 7th of February, but this had not occasioned alarm. The people were surprised to see flashes of fire from the Golden Hill forts, but even this did not suggest the truth.

"I went to sleep that night," continued M. Arkounin, "without realizing that fighting was going on. At about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th I again heard shots. I proceeded at once to the square, and found the people were panic-stricken. Chinese women and children were running from their homes, glancing anxiously behind them as they hurried away. All the shops, banks, and other places in town were at once closed.

"Suddenly the firing stopped, and the Japanese fleet began to steam away. It was rumored about the town that an explosion had occurred on board one of the Japanese vessels.

"During the bombardment the wind blew toward the forts, and consequently the smoke from our guns interfered with the sight of the Russian gunners. It was rumored in Port Arthur and believed that the Japanese had landed at Port Dalny, and that they would attack Port Arthur by land.

"The cabmen in Port Arthur had been drafted into the military service, and it was almost impossible for those leaving to get their baggage taken down to the railroad station."

VLADIVOSTOK, March 3.—It is reported here that a Japanese steamer, the name of which is not known, was sunk in the Sea of Japan on Feb. 25 while on her way to Wonsan with a load of rice.

Eye witnesses of the naval fight at Port Arthur have just arrived here. They say that the losses of the Japanese up to Feb. 25 were greater than has been admitted in foreign newspapers. In addition to five steamers sunk, they say that five torpedo boat destroyers, one gunboat, and two torpedo boats were put out of action, and several others so damaged that they will require extensive repairs.

TO DISARM THE MANDJUR.

Russia Grants China's Demand as to the Gunboat at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 3.—The Russian Consul has informed the Taotai that he is now prepared to arrange for the disarmament of the gunboat Mandjur. The details are to be discussed to-morrow with the Commissioner of Customs.

The Wai-Wu-Pu (Chinese Foreign Office) will require that part of the crew of the gunboat be landed.

AMERICANS TO RESCUE WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Minister Allen reported to the State Department from Séul to-day by cable that he has determined to send an American ship to the vicinity of Ping-Yang to remove to a place of safety the women among the refugees gathered there. The cruiser Cincinnati, which is lying at Che-mul-pho, will bring

RUSSIAN SHIPS IN RED SEA.

Ordered to Stay There to Capture Vessels Carrying Contraband.

BERLIN, March 3.—Advices received here from St. Petersburg to-day say that new orders have been sent to Admiral Wirenius to keep his squadron in the Red Sea, for the purpose of watching passing war vessels and to capture vesels carrying contraband of war.

PORT SAID, March 3.—The Russian ships at Port Said and Suez repeatedly overstay their time limit, in spite of the protests of the Government.

Three of the four Russian torpedo boats which returned here yesterday, after having sailed ostensibly for Algiers, were considerably weatherbeaten. An additional supply of coal was refused to them and they were ordered to leave port.

As a result of a collision between a Russian torpedo boat and an Egyptian revenue cutter, at Kantara, in the canal, the latter was sunk. There were no casualties. The Russians stood by and saved the crew of the revenue cutter.

The canal will be blocked for at least twenty-four hours.

CAPTURED SHIPS CONFISCATED.

Japanese Court Decides That Seven Russian Steamers Are Prizes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 2.—The Japanese Prize Court has announced the confiscation of seven Russian steamers captured since the outbreak of the war.

By The Associated Press.

NAGASAKI, March 3.—The naval prize court in session at Sasebo yesterday upheld the legality of the capture by Japanese cruisers of the merchant steamers Argun, Mukden, Michael, and Rossia and the whalers Nicolai and Alexander. Other cases are pending.

Appeal within sixty days is allowed.

JAPAN DECLINES VOLUNTEERS.

Foreigners Not Eligible for Her Army—Rough Riders Won't Go.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 3.—Capt. O. Paget of Dallas, commanding Troop B, First Cavalry, Texas National Guards, to-day received a letter from a high Japanese official in the United States in which is stated concisely the attitude of Japan toward the proposed American recruits for her army. Capt. Paget had organized a regiment of 860 rough riders from Texas and Indian Territory, and tendered its services to the Emperor of Japan through his representative. In reply it was stated that the Constitution of Japan positively forbids the enlistment of foreigners under any circumstances.

TORPEDO FOR A MAN TO RIDE.

Inventor Explains His Contrivance at a Meeting—Col. Church's Views.

There was a meeting last night at the American Institute, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, to discuss "Moving Torpedoes." Col. W. C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, delivered the chief address.

A man wearing a full beard had something to say about an automatic torpedo of his own invention. He described how a brave man floating on the torpedo could sink any ship in the navies of the world. His explanation dealt with the intricacies of a machine so automatic that it could think for itself. It had a Cushing bow, which, when it came in contact with a torpedo net, was pushed back, exploding a small charge. This gave to the operator of the torpedo a signal that the machine must go "full speed astern" and then dive under the net into the vitals of the ship.

For his own personal safety the man must ride astern on a cork jacket, connected with thin wires for the direction of the missible of death. These would give him the signal when to cut loose and float away on his life preserver. Pictures of this contrivance were thrown on a screen. Then there were others of tandem torpedoes, where if one struck a net the others would be released so as to strike the vitals of a warship down below where the bilge water flows.

Col. Church in his address declared for the torpedo as against the battleship, and expressed a preference for the submarine boat. He suggested further that it was easy to overcome the nations who relied on their defense by great navies through the intelligent use of the torpedo and the submarine boat. He gave all the credit for this to John Ericsson, the designer of the monitor. Col. Church said in part:

"The searchlight is the only protection against torpedo attack, but the difficulty is to find the topredo boat before it discharges its deadly messenger. The torpedo boats slip along through the shadows, and can now with very fair accuracy discharge their torpedoes at a range of 3,000 or even 4,000 yards. The best searchlights under the most favorable conditions do not reach over 1,780 yards. The latest torpedo, through the appliance of the gyroscope, can be discharged at twice that distance and come very close to reaching the vitals of the ship aimed at. The gyrosope is arranged so that the missile shall go in a certain direction. It it hits the water at a wrong angle it will right itself and go on its way of destruction at a speed of twenty-nine knots an hour and over. It makes no more disturbance under the water to indicate its passage than a swimming fish."

BIBLE EXTRACTS FOR SCHOOLS.

President Faunce of Brown University Would Have Book Compiled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—President Faunce of Brown University urged the co-ordination of the Bible with other courses of study in an address here to-night before the Religious Education Association. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I should like to see the Religious Education Association appoint a committee of representative men from various churches to compile a book of selections from the Bible, suited for use in our schools. It would be easy for Protestant, Catholic, Jew, and agnostic to agree on certain historical and ethical selections from the Bible, which, if I mistake not, would speedily find their way into general use in the public schools of America.

"Our best public school teachers are today trying to destroy the fatal divorce between school and home, or the school and society. The real problem for us is how to relate the study of the Bible to all that our pupils are doing during the week."

CAUSE OF ALASKA DEAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not the press set at rest all this present talk of gratitude due to Russian friendship by going squarely to the root of the matter and reminding readers of that diplomatic bargain and sale of naval demonstration so neatly paid for under guise of the Alaska purchase?

It is entirely true that no question as to our friendship with either party is in issue in discussing the merits of the controversy between Russia and Japan, but as the sympathies of a few of our citizens, to the detriment of their impartial consideration of those merits, seem to be caught by this fiction of disinterested moral support during our civil war it would be a service to the cause of public sincerity to state the facts. C. F. GODDARD.
New York, Feb. 26, 1904.

Visit of the Russian Ships

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the World's Congress of Religions held during the World's Fair in Chicago a Russian speaker, in thanking the Western States for their contribution of grain for the famine-stricken districts of Russia, said: "We sent you our ships from motives of policy, but you sent us your ships from motives of humanity." He referred to the Russian vessels that arrived here during the rebellion. The speech can be found in the proceedings of the congress published in book form. This, to my mind, was a truthful interpretation of the mat-

DEW BATHS IN BACK YARD

But for Neighbors Miss La Viesta Would Be Entirely Happy.

TALKS ON "BACK TO NATURE"

Solomonson, Who Objects to Meat Diet and Clothes, Says He Never Drinks Water.

The announcement that Solomonson, the man who lives on fruits, flowers, and vegetables, would discuss his return to nature attracted a variety of interested folk to the Cosmological Centre, at 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, last night. The lecturer appeared at 8 o'clock with shaggy beard and flowing locks. He was thinly clad in a robe of flimsy material, girdled at the waist.

Solomonson proceeded immediately to dig right into his subject, telling how he had made up his mind to cast aside social customs and live as the wild man of the forest lived, because he found so much that was beautiful in such a life. During four years, he said, he had not tasted water and had refrained from eating animal food because animal food contained salt, and it was the salt in animal food that caused folks to be thirsty. The closer he got to the earth, he said, the healthier he found himself. If we all could live in our big cities without clothing, he said, we would all be much better physically.

"But," he said, "if I was to walk through Fifth Avenue in my birthday suit the people of New York would be startled. Sometimes I eat as often as twenty times a day, but I drink nothing."

Thereupon a short, stout, red-nosed man, with a very black mustache, arose and asked if he might interrupt the lecturer.

"I haven't drunk a drop of water in three years," he declared, to the edification of those assembled. He then asked Solomonson if he had ever taken a bath, and the lecturer said that he used as little water as possible.

"I enjoy a bath from nature," remarked Solomonson. "There is nothing so refreshing as a dew bath. I just like to strip and stand on the grass barefooted and let the dew fall on me."

At this point a young woman who was introduced as Miss Vesta La Viesta arose and said that to improve the future we must disturb the present.

"I can tell you folks something about those dewdrop baths," she continued. "I have tried them. I have removed my clothing and stood in the yard at the rear of my home in the darkness of the night and allowed the dew drops to fall over me until I was happy. But the only thing I shuddered at was that some neighbors might see me. I know of a woman who lives up at Pelham who takes these baths regularly. She has an extension built to her home so that she can walk right out of her room and bathe beneath the trees."

A blue-eyed young man said he had believed that he had grown healthy on a vegetable diet until he discovered that for two years his wife had been putting beef extract in his soups and stews. His auditors shuddered.

LIVING MODELS WERE SHY.

Went on Strike Till Men Were Barred from Corset Exhibition.

The men who went to the Masonic Building last night to see the Dressmakers' Protective Association's "corset demonstration on living models" didn't see much. After the meeting had been under way for half an hour, during which time these men were bored nearly to death by what was to the women an absorbingly interesting speech by Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, the ennui of the male contingent was dispelled by the call of the demonstrator for the first model.

"This model," said Miss White, "illustrated obesity, and by it I will show what can be done."

She turned toward the stage entrance at the right, but no model appeared. Women in the audience whispered one to another, and the men—there were more than a score of them present—wondered. Miss White, after a few moments off the stage, reappeared, followed by four women—a very stout woman, slightly past middle age; a younger one, almost as well favored in the matter of embonpoint; a tall, lank girl with red hair, and another whose figure the recent fashion show judges said was the best in town. They were in street dress.

"The models," announced Miss White, "have refused to appear in the corsets until the men have left the room." And two men who have a part in the conduct of the affairs of the association, went among the craned necks and personally asked all who were not women to pass outside.

"The models have gone on strike," they explained.

"And we men have been elected walking delegates, eh?" asked an old man of apoplectic appearance and with very short legs.

The men managers passed up the middle aisle and scrutinized the faces of the audience. Buried between two large women with hats with large, bounding plumes a middle-aged man with a dark mustache and spectacles was espied. Motioned to by one of the men managers, he picked up his coat and stick and started out.

"Do I have to go?" he asked. "I am here with my wife. She and I are in the dressmaking business together. I am here for instruction—nothing else."

"The models have said that they would make no exceptions," the man was informed, so he passed out without further comment.

The men managers finally left themselves, not only because the models had asked them to, but because they had been instructed to guard at the door. They turned away several curious men who had a variety of reasons to offer for their desire to see the demonstration. Even a policeman was kept out. He said that he thought that he, as a representative of the law, should be permitted to see that there was nothing wrong with the exhibition, but the doorkeepers were obdurate.

KILLED BIG CHIEF'S DOG.

Wakemup, the Chippewa, Wants $20 Damages from the Railroad.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DULUTH, Minn., March 1.—Chief Wakemup of the Chippewa band, residing in the territory traversed by the Duluth, Virginia and Northern Minnesota Road, has put in a verbal bill against the railroad company for $20 for a dog which was killed by Henry Starkey of the surveying crew working ahead of the construction.

Starkey shot the chief's dog one night by mistake for a wolf. Chief Wakemup has threatened trouble for the railroad builders if they don't settle.

Harmsworth Cup Entries Open.

J. H. McIntosh, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Power Boat Association and the Columbia Yacht Club, was emphatic in denying Secretary S. M. Butler's statement that entries for the Harmsworth international cup autoboat race could only come through the Automobile Club of America. Mr. McIntosh said that a few weeks ago, while he was Secretary of the American Power Boat Association, he wrote to the Hon. Linton Hope of the Marine Motor Association of England, asking if entries would be accepted from the American Power Boat Association.

The Hon. Linton Hope cabled a reply saying that members of the American Power Boat Association were eligible, and suggested that they send an entry. Mr. McIntosh has the original cablegram and a letter in his possession to verify the statement. Mr. McIntosh said that the deed of gift for the Harmsworth Cup had been altered to read that an entry would be accepted from a recognized yacht club of

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NINE YEARS' INTEREST ON $1,000 WAS $32,000

Father of Lilian Bell, the Author, Loaned the Money.

THE BORROWER'S COMPLAINT

Charged $43 a Week for the Loan of $1,000—Major Bell Says He Loaned to Others at the Same Rate.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Charles E. Rand, a real estate operator, was temporarily in need of $1,000 on Dec. 31, 1895. Major William Bell, the father of Lilian Bell, the author, accommodated him. So efficient were Major Bell's business methods that Rand found recently that he had been giving all his spare cash to the Major for eight years, and that his checks for $7,950 and notes of his and his father's for $8,000 were held by his creditor.

Rand estimated the total interest at $32,000. He asked the Major to "call the deal off" and give him back his checks and notes. The Major offered a compromise. Then Rand went to court, and Judge Kavanagh to-day ordered Major Bell to return the papers in question.

Major Bell's first check was for $957, deduction of $43 being made for interest for a week. Rand gave his check for $1,000 to be cashed a week later. Rand, however, was unable to redeem the check, and so he gave Major Bell $43 and checks were again exchanged on the former basis.

This went on from week to week, Rand paying out $43 at a time, till the original $1,000 was swallowed up. Then he began borrowing money to pay interest. He thus discovered in 1898 that he was indebted $4,000 to Major Bell.

Then he objected. A new agreement was made whereby he should pay $5 a day interest on each $1,000, and Major Bell would discount his checks.

As time went on Rand would borrow on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday to keep down the interest, the Wednesday loan being made to take up the loan of Monday and the Saturday check being given to cover the loan on Wednesday and so on.

Mr. Rand was informed early in January, 1900, that Major Bell held checks signed by him which had not yet been presented to the bank amounting to $7,950, and that Major Bell also held the notes for $8,000.

Bell declined "to call the deal off," it is said, except by giving Rand $50 and collecting the money represented by the notes for $8,000. This Rand would not agree to, and as a result he immediately petitioned to the court to issue an injunction restraining Major Bell from collecting the notes or from disposing of the checks.

When the case was heard by Master in Chancery Victor Elting, Major Bell testified that he loaned to others at the same approximate rate as that charged Mr. Rand.

MEXICAN CITY REFORMED.

Merida, of Pestilential Notoriety, Being Made a Healthy Place.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—Merida, the capital of the State of Yucatan, which for centuries has been notorious for its pestilential fevers, is being rapidly transformed into a modern and healthy city. The streets are being paved with asphalt, specially prepared for that climate, and a system of water works and sewers is being installed.

Gov. Molina of Yucatan is giving his entire salary to public improvements in Merida. The cultivation of henequen, the fibre now being used in place of Manila hemp, is bringing millions of American dollars into Yucatan annually, and Merida promises to become second only to this city in wealth and population.

MEXICO'S ARTISTIC DELIGHTS.

New York Painter Praises the Country's Landscapes and Pottery.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—Lockwood De Forest, the New York landscape painter, who is now visiting Mexico, has fallen in love with Mexican landscapes and pottery. He will take sketches of the former and many pieces of the latter with him on his return to New York. In an interview here he said:

"Mexico is marvelously rich in art possibilities. I have studied the landscapes of many countries, and, in some places, as in Northern India, have seen more huge and majestic mountains, but I have nowhere found a more thoroughly picturesque series of landscapes than I have seen since entering the republic. Mexican pottery is also extremely interesting from an artistic standpoint. In the United States and in many parts of Europe commercialism and wholesale use of machinery have almost eliminated the individual and artistic from all wares. This is deplorable, but is unlikely to be remedied. In Mexico this is not the case, and I doubt if it ever will be."

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The New York Tribune Sunday, March 6th.

THIS map is the first one yet published giving just that part of the seat of war that is needed, on an enlarged and complete scale, making it a pleasure to trace the movements and operations of the Japanese and Russian forces.

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B&K

THE NEW STORE.

Browning King & Co.'s New Broadway Store, with its new stocks of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats, opened yesterday. Things will be in better order to-day.
Meantime everything in early Spring wearables is ready for inspection—ready to put on. Drop in—it's between 31st and 32d streets—if you want to see the handsomest Clothing Store in the city.

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MAYOR WANTS CARS ON NEW BRIDGE AT ONCE

Orders Temporary Station Built at Manhattan Terminal.

GROWS IMPATIENT AT DELAY

Says Rapid Transit Commissioners Seem to Have Set Their Hearts on Subway Connecting Link.

Impatient at the delays in carrying out plans to run cars over the Williamsburg Bridge, and at the further delay promised in the Rapid Transit Commission to the plan of Commissioner Best to connect the bridges, Mayor McClellan yesterday ordered Commissioner Best to arrange at once for the construction of a temporary car station at the Manahttan terminal of the new bridge. This station will be in Clinton Street, and will provide loops and a station for both trolley and elevated road tracks.

"Mr. Best's engineers have informed him," said the Mayor, "that the four trolley tracks on the Williamsburg Bridge can be ready for use by July 1. In addition the two elevated road tracks will be ready by Fall for the great crush of that time of the year. Acting on this principle, Mr. Best will at once prepare his figures and get the work in such shape that the temporary station at this end of the bridge can be pushed rapidly toward construction. It is a matter of some regret to me that we will have to adopt this temporary plan, for I would have preferred to go ahead with a general plan to cover all points.

"The conference of yesterday, however, at the Rapid Transit Commission committee meeting was not as satisfactory as could be desired. The Rapid Transit Commissioners seem to have set their hearts on a subway for the connection, and that means a delay of more than two years over the elevated connection plan. I want to do something right off, so that we can use the Williamsburg Bridge, and not allow it to remain as an ornament only. To that end I want to have the six car tracks on the bridge used at once, and the Corporation Counsel says we have complete jurisdiction as far over as Clinton Street."

The Mayor said, in connection with the immediate plan to run cars over the Williamsburg Bridge, that he expected to see both the Metropolitan and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies bidding for the right.

"But if they do not bid?" he was asked.

"Then the people would have the alternative of walking as now, and we will not give them that alternative," he said. "If necessary, we will run city cars over the bridge after the fashion of the first cars to be run over the old Brooklyn Bridge."

"In the event of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people not coming to terms to aid the public over the Williamsburg Bridge, cannot that company be prevented from using the Brooklyn Bridge?" was then asked.

"It certainly can," said the Mayor. "And its right to use it can be stopped on three months' notice, too."

The Mayor said that Commissioner Best's work in connection with the Clinton Street Station also involves the laying of the tracks over the Williamsburg Bridge. This means laying the ties and the rails, and involves about three months' work.

Controller Grout, who has been in favor of the subway plan for a long time, is now in doubt as to which plan to favor. He said yesterday that he is puzzled about the comparative cost and time to be required for the different plans.

"I want to see the reports of the engineers on the subject," said he, "and to learn from them what the affair will cost and how much time it will take before I make up my mind."

Professional Caddies Barred.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Mrs. W. A. Alexander of the Exmoor Club was to-day elected President of the Women's Western Golf Association. Recommendation was made to the Executive Committee that in championship tournaments hereafter professional players be barred from acting as caddies.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:10 A. M.—287 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.
10:15 A. M.—151 Ridge Street; Joel Glickstein; damage, $100.
11:30 A. M.—402 Sixth Avenue; Leon W. Hirsch; damage, $7,000.
3:50 P. M.—237 Cherry Street; Jacob Rabinowitz; damage trifling.
3:50 P. M.—73 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Jacob Miller; damage, $50.
5:20 P. M.—426 Second Avenue; Martin Hoppe; damage, $100.
5:43 P. M.—218 Washington Street; C. Jugliera; damage, $20.
5:55 P. M.—251 Second Street; Abraham Goldman; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—130 Columbia Street; Max Blentinger; damage, $5.

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"American Beauties" 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies," or "Forget-Me-Nots" 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers" . . . . 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames" . 1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints" 10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds" 15c., 35c. and 60c.
"Chocolate Molasses Brittle" ½ lb. 25c.

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SIX MORE BODIES FROM HOTEL RUINS

At Least Fifteen Lives Were Lost in the Darlington.

SIX WARRANTS ARE ISSUED

Report That the Foundations of the Collapsed Structure Were Laid in Quicksand.

Three separate investigations were started yesterday to fix the blame for the collapse of the skeleton frame of the Darlington apartment hotel, in West Forty-sixth Street, on Wednesday afternoon. District Attorney Jerome, Borough President Ahearn, who has direct charge of the Bureau of Buildings, and Coroner Scholer, each was at work on the case, but little had been accomplished by the close of the day in determining the cause of the disaster.

Six crushed bodies were taken from the ruins yesterday. Five were recovered on the day of the catastrophe, and four more could be seen yesterday deep down in the wreckage, but there was little hope that they could be extricated from the tangled beams which held them before to-day. Mr. Jerome, who visited the wreck on his arrival in the city late Wednesday night, said late yesterday that he was satisfied that the Building Inspectors could not be held altogether to blame for the collapse, as they have too much work to do. The case of Mr. French, who was supposed to inspect the fallen building, he cited as an instance, saying that he was responsible for the entire territory between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets and the North and East Rivers.

"Anywhere from one to three stories would be put on between his visits," said Mr. Jerome, who added that the Inspectors' pay of $1,200 a year was inadequate for their arduous and at times dangerous duties. He said Assistant District Attorney Train would continue in direct charge of the affair, and would conduct the examination of witnesses and get matters in shape for a vigorous prosecution. At the same time, Mr. Jerome said, it was very much easier to gather evidence upon which sufferers through such a disaster might collect money damages by civil process, than such as would secure criminal convictions.

FOREMAN RECALLS VIOLATIONS.

Mr. Jerome had a long conversation with James Halpin, the foreman arrested at the instance of Coroner Scholer, and who was released on parole to report daily to the Coroner. Halpin said he recalled many of the violations that had been put upon the work, and that each time operations were stopped anywhere from an hour or so to two days, when it would be resumed under the direction of Pole & Schwandtner, the contractors.

Mr. Jerome sent County Detective Mullen and Detective Sergeant McNaught to the offices of the firm at 76 William Street, late in the afternoon, to obtain the books, diligent search having failed to locate either of the partners. The detectives found there A. F. Lerdien, bookkeeper, and Julius C. Tomek, a building engineer, who declined to give up the books upon the advice of Ignatz Weltner, counsel for the firm. They were taken as witnesses to the Criminal Courts Building.

There Tomek said that he had received the original plans from the architects, and thought they showed a building that would be flimsy and unsafe. On his own responsibility, he said, he had added six steel cross-beams on each tier.

Building Inspector Peek said that he had charge of the masonry of the Darlington, and so far as he knew every complaint had been promptly remedied. Both he and Inspector French were positive that faults complained of in the several violations had had nothing to do with the final collapse.

Assistant District Attorney Hand said that it was necessary first to make sure that the building laws had been violated on the Darlington.

"But it is all foolishness," he added with some warmth, "for any one to think that there was nothing wrong when a building like that falls in on itself."

Mr. Train said he believed the beams were of insufficient size and had been held by too few bolts.

Coroner Scholer, though he visited the Criminal Courts Building in the morning, made his headquarters for the rest of the day at the scene of the disaster. He selected next Wednesday as the date of the inquest, and said he had issued warrants for the arrest of six persons connected with the building. These had been placed in the hands of the police, and late in the day he said their futile attempts to serve them led him to believe that the persons sought were purposely keeping out of the way.

EUGENE ALLISON ILL.

Eugene Allison of the Allison Realty Company, owners of the Darlington, was one of those who were sought by the police. His counsel telephoned to Coroner Scholer at 1 o'clock that Mr. Allison would surrender forthwith. Two hours later the lawyer telephoned that his client was sick in bed with nervous prostration, as a result of the accident, and the knowledge that his brother, Frank T. Allison, was a victim. The lawyer declined to say where Mr. Allison was.

More than eighty men were working on the ruins at daybreak, under Bartholomew Dunn, emergency contractor for the Bureau of Buildings. They could make little headway in removing the heavy beams until, just as it became dark, a big hoisting engine and derrick, which machinists had been erecting all through the day, was brought into service and began to pull out the iron rapidly. The calcium lights, which furnished most of the light on the first night's search, were reinforced by a large installation of arc lights, but even with all this machinery and an increased force, James Galligan, Mr. Dunn's sub-contractor, said that it would take all of ten days before the excavation can be cleared and the fact established that the last body has been recovered.

Crowds haunted the neighborhood all day, diminishing greatly as the rain increased. Police lines were maintained as strictly as on the day before. Among those who came, however, were several who had lost relatives and feared they were in the ruins. Among these was Mrs. Helen L. Thompkins, an elderly woman, of 1,451 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, who said that her son William, a steel lather on the building, had not returned home. She said he wore a gray sweater. A body so dressed, but otherwise hardly recognizable, was recovered late in the afternoon, but the aged woman was not told.

Mrs. Francesca Larsig of 53 Avenue A was looking for her husband Carl, a fireproofer. His body was found, but the weeping woman did not see it. Another who waited vainly through the day was Shirley Green of 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, foreman of the cement work, is probably dead in the ruins.

WAS ABOUT TO MARRY.

Pathetic interest was added to the loss of Frank Allison by the fact that he was to have been married in June to Miss Emma E. Marguetz of 4,306 Manchester Avenue, St. Louis. A few minutes before he was killed he went to a nearby stationer's and bought a book, "The House of Demally," which he mailed to her with a note written in the store. He roomed with Mrs. L. Guenther at 818 Sixth Avenue. She said that he had returned from the Philippine Islands about three months ago, after serving for ten years in the United States Navy, where he had been a gunner.

Allison had been at San Juan, Porto Rico, and on shore duty in China during the Boxer uprising, and had received two medals from the Japanese Government, which made him an offer a few weeks ago to join the Japanese Navy; but he had yielded to his brother's solicitations to abandon his life of adventure.

Coroner Scholer said last night that he believed the total deaths would prove to be seventeen, although there was reason to believe that eight or ten more might have been buried.

Some new light was thrown on the catastrophe yesterday by Dr. Parker Syms of 50 West Forty-seventh Street. From his back windows he had watched the Darlington grow, and was imbued with the idea that there was reckless work. He was standing before his door with Dr. A. J. Magnin of Paris when the crash came, and knew at once what had happened. Together they ran to the scene and gave what help they could.

Mrs. Mary Syms, the doctor's mother, was looking at the building about five minutes before the collapse, when she saw the hod elevator rush up as though out of control, and called to the members of the household that there was an accident. She then saw men running about the frame work, apparently excited, and then, after a long delay, saw the whole huge fabric sway toward the Patterson apartment house in Forty-seventh Street, then forward, and then crumble into the cloud of rising dust. She was convinced from the fact that the whole moved at once that the fatal break, whatever it was, occurred on the lower floors.

The first body recovered yesterday was identified as that of Adam Danwalder, foreman of plumbers for T. F. Scannell of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. All night long Danwalder's wife sat on the stoop of a house across the street. She was accompanied by her brother, Thomas Sprague, and her seven-year-old son. When her husband's body was recovered she became hysterical and was attended by physicians.

An hour after the finding of Danwalder's body, that of Timothy Kelly, a derickman, was found. Like Danwalder's body, Kelly's was found near the centre of the wreckage.

ALLISON'S BODY FOUND.

Early in the morning the bodies of three men were located in the southwest corner of the débris. It was nearly 6 o'clock before the workmen succeeded in making an opening in the wreckage sufficiently large to permit the removal of the bodies.

Frank Allison's body was the first of the three brought out. It was taken to the West Fifty-first Street Station.

The second body was identified at the station house as that of John Bier, assistant foreman of the Roebling Construction Company. The identification was made by Charles Gathey of 42 Chester Street, Brooklyn, who said that Bier was survived by a widow and four small children. The third body was not identified.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the laborers working in the rear of the wreckage found the body of Carl Larsig. It was near the ruins of the dining room extension of the Patterson Hotel, in which Mrs. Frank L. Storrs was killed. The body was in a heap of cement and twisted ironwork. It was carried through the hotel to Forty-seventh Street, where it was placed in the patrol wagon and taken to the police station. The man who died in Bellevue on Wednesday ten minutes after his admission was identified as William L. Tompkins of 1,415 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Acting Superintendent Gorman of the Building Department said yesterday that he expected to receive during the day detailed reports concerning the disaster from Deputy Superintendent Jordan, who is in charge at the wreck; from John E. Peek, the Inspector of Masonry, and from Nicholas Revelle, an iron expert. Late yesterday afternoon the detailed reports, it was said, had not been received.

Mayor McClellan yesterday declined to discuss the disaster, except to deplore it, saying that the matter was under the jurisdiction of Mr. Ahearn, and that he had no doubt that he would make a full investigation.

Mr. Ahearn visited the ruins and said that he thought the Inspector had been fully alive to the danger, yet feared to exceed his authority by stopping the work, in which case, had the building not fallen, the contractors might have sued the city. He said the Code was very defective in that it only provided in such cases for injunction proceedings. Arbitrary methods might have been followed in the case of a tenement house, Mr. Ahearn said, but the Darlington could hardly have been considered as such.

Mr. Ahearn said that, while he believed Inspector French to be competent, he did not think as a rule the best Building Inspectors were obtained from the civil service.

ARCHITECTS CONDEMN LAW.

Those Who Drew Plans Say It Is Lax Regarding Supervision.

Neville & Bagge, the architects who drew the plans for the building last May, made the following statement concerning their part in the work yesterday:

"We were employed by the Allison Realty Company to prepare plans and specifications for a twelve-and-a-half-story structure and to obtain the necessary permits from the Building Department.

"After furnishing the Allison Realty Company with copies of these plans and specifications as approved by the department our connection with the building ceased.

"We particularly wish to contradict the statement attributed to Mr. Allison that our representative superintended the work or that we had anything to do with the giving out of the contracts.

"We did not know until yesterday who the contractors were. In short, we had nothing to do with the construction of the building, nor did any member of this concern ever superintend any part of the work.

"We had a written agreement with the Allison Realty Company in which it was specifically stated that we were to furnish plans and specifications only, and that no supervision was to be included.

"Further, in our application on file at the Building Department we stated that the owners would superintend the work.

"We can confidently say that if the plans and specifications which we furnished and which were approved by the Building Department, had been conscientiously lived up to, it would have been impossible for the unfortunate accident to have occurred, as we were especially complimented by the Engineer of the Building Department, who examined our plans, on their thoroughness and correctness."

According to Mr. Neville, W. A. O'Hay, who has been reported to have represented the architects at the building, was at one time a draughtsman in their office. About four months ago, Mr. Neville says, O'Hay told him that he was going to leave to take a new job.

"O'Hay told me," Mr. Neville continued, "that Mr. Allison had offered to make him the General Superintendent of the work on the building, and he accordingly went out of our employ into theirs. I understand that he is wanted by the Coroner, and that he has not been located. His home is at 159 Woodycrest Avenue.

"It is the general custom of speculative builders to supervise their own work in order to save the extra commission of 2½ per cent. charged by the architect for supervision. We do a great deal of work for this class of builders, and less than one-half of the plans that we draw are supervised by us in the actual erection of the building. This is all wrong, because the owner will sacrifice everything to save expense, and go the limit so long as he's not caught by the Building Department.

"As to the reports that sixteen different complaints were made by the department against the building because of poorly drawn plans, I can probably surprise every one connected with the investigation by telling the fact that after my plans had been approved others were substituted.

"A patent fire-proofing concern showed the Allison Realty Company that they could erect a steel and iron frame that would be of considerably less total weight than that which my plans called for, and yet get it past the Building Department. Accordingly, the new set of plans was filed, and met with condemnation at the hands of the department. They were amended several times, and at last approved, but they were not my plans, and I had nothing to do with them.

"It was in this very connection that incorrectness of those drawings. He said that in contrast with ours, which were well drawn, they were 'a shame.'

"The hue and cry that has been raised because the columns were of cast iron instead of steel has been made by persons who know nothing about building. A cast iron column is better in many ways to sustain a direct load than steel. It rusts less deeply, its resistance to a compressive force is much greater, and it is the common metal used in columns. The fact that these columns were bolted instead of riveted is also as it should be, as the riveting process works damage to the brittle cast iron, chipping it. Bolts are always used on this metal. The beams and girders should be of steel, in fact a cast iron girder is impossible to find in these days. Yet it is reported that the girders, too, were of cast iron.

"As a matter of fact, neither Mr. Bagge nor myself have been in Forty-sixth Street since the work on the building began. We have had nothing to do with it, and our responsibility rests with the approving of our plans at the department. We do not attempt to deny that this is not as it should be. It should be made compulsory for the architect to supervise the work, and thus bear the responsibility from start to finish. If this were done the buildings erected by speculators would be of much more honest construction than is the case under the present state of affairs."

QUICKSAND UNDER HOTEL.

Proprietor of the Patterson Suggests a Cause of Disaster.

Information regarding the wreck of the Hotel Darlington to the effect that the building stood on a bed of quicksand was furnished last night by A. J. Patterson, proprietor of the Patterson Hotel, at 58 and 60 West Forty-seventh Street, in the rear of the collapsed structure. He met with the same obstacle when he put up his building several years ago. Said Mr. Patterson:

"My hotel stands on a plot of ground approximately 40 by 100 feet. When the cellars were being excavated the men came upon two beds of quicksand, which gave them trouble, and which necesitated an additional outlay of $10,000 before they could be overcome. The beds of quicksand were under the east wall of the Patterson Hotel, and another under the rear wall. We had to go down thirty feet before we struck bedrock. These beds of quicksand, in my opinion, extend all about this neighborhood, and from the manner in which the Darlington collapsed I am confident that this was what the trouble was.

"The Hotel Darlington is within fourteen feet of my rear wall. On the east side there is an airshaft about fourteen feet square, with a smaller one on the west side. I was sitting in the rear window of the second floor of my apartment at the time of the accident, and it seemed as though the whole building telescoped, falling straight down as though the foundations under the large, light shaft had given way.

"The property on which the Darlington was being erected was formerly occupied by St. Stephen's Church. The front of the cellar was excavated to a much greater depth on account of the fact that the engine room was to be located there. In going down they struck rock, and consequently found a firm foundation for the steel structure. In the rear, however, I did not even see borings made to locate rock. The foundations were laid on concrete, the old cellar floor being dug out what looked to me to be less than twelve inches for the footings.

"The fact that these footings were so close to my rear wall, where quicksand had been found, would make this action on the part of those engaged in the work seem peculiar, to say the least."

Assistant District Attorney Train was greatly interested in the quicksand feature of the case when it was brought to his attention. He said:

"This opens an entirely new line of investigation, and one which seems to be deserving of a most searching inquiry. We are proceeding as rapidly as possible, and on the strength of Mr. Patterson's statements we will certainly call on him for testimony."

ARRANGED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

Tyler Drops Dead Soon After Visiting an Undertaker.

After having made arrangements for his funeral, Oscar H. Tyler, fifty-five years old, who lived at the Hotel Hastings, 195 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly in that hotel last night.

Tyler had lived at the hotel for some time. He had been in failing health, and a day or two ago called on a local undertaker and requested him to take charge of his body in the event of his death. Last evening Tyler went into a small room off the barroom and a few minutes later was found lying dead upon the floor there. Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Brooklyn Hospital, who was called, said the man had apparently died from heart disease.

Tyler told the people at the hotel that he had a daughter who was an actress.

DEATH FOLLOWS A QUARREL.

Aged Woman Succumbs to Excitement Over Family Controversy.

Mrs. Gussie Feinberg, seventy years old, of 529 East Twelfth Street, died suddenly last night in the home of her son-in-law, John Miller, at 290 Broome Street, from the effects of excitement caused by a quarrel between herself, her son Morris, and John Miller and his wife.

Mrs. Feinberg with her son went to visit her daughter early in the evening. The son, according to Miller, was intoxicated, and when he asked his mother for $2 and she refused, began to berate her. The quarrel which ensued caused the neighbors to call Policeman Dwan of the Eldridge Street Station, who, after Feinberg had threatened violence, arrested the latter and locked him up on charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Shortly after Miller appeared at the station and said that his mother-in-law had been stricken with heart failure owing to the trouble. When Dwan returned with a physician Mrs. Feinberg was dead.

War Talk at Wisconsin Society Dinner.

The war in the Far East will be discussed by Sadazuchi Uchida, Japan's Consul General to the United States, at the Waldorf-Astoria next Monday evening, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Wisconsin Society of New York. Among the speakers will be Dr. Frank K. Sanders of Yale, President Hughes of Ripon College, and Assistant United States Attorney General Pratt.

Secretary Taft to Speak to Ohioans.

Secretary of War Taft will discuss the relations of the Administration to the Philippines at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Ohio Society, at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night. About 600 members and guests are expected.

Devery's Kansas Proxy in Convention.

That William S. Devery, late "best Chief" of Police and aspirant to the Mayoralty, may have a seat in the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis was the information conveyed to political news centres last night by Dr. William J. Stewart, one of Devery's right-hand men. Dr. Stewart, who ran for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Devery ticket last Fall, said that Devery had arranged with a Kansas man to secure a proxy to the National Convention.

Dickinson College Hall Burned.

CARLISLE, Penn., March 3.—Denny Hall, one of the finest buildings connected with Dickinson College, was destroyed by fire to-day. The structure was erected five years ago at a cost of $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

To-morrow

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will contain a review by Mr. CHARLES DE KAY, formerly United States Consul General at Berlin, of "Jena Oder Sedan!" a German novel, by Beyerlein, involving criticisms of German army life which have caused as much excitement in Germany as Lieut. Bilse's "Little Garrison." Other important articles will treat of Prof. N. S. Shaler's study of the individual's relation to the Government, entitled "The Citizen"; and the new biographies of Dr. William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia. With reviews of the latest fiction, bright editorial departments, and all the latest

MURPHY PLANS TO PUT SCREWS ON M'CARREN

Kings Leadership to be Challenged If He Adheres to Hill.

TEST TO BE IN COMMITTEE

Indications That the Brooklyn Senator Will Favor Tammany Supremacy in State Democracy.

Intent on clinching control of the Democratic State Committee at its meeting in Albany to-morrow, Charles F. Murphy within the last forty-eight hours has brought every bit of power to bear on Senator Patrick H. McCarren to induce the Brooklyn leader to abandon David B. Hill and the Parker boom and to stand with Tammany Hall. McCarren came down from Albany yesterday afternoon to find out just what had been happening. After he had gone into the situation thoroughly it was said by one of his closest friends and advisers that in the event of the McCarren votes being necessary they will be cast in accordance with Murphy's wishes, to bring the early State Convention to this city.

Mr. Hill believes that he can control the committee himself by a bare margin and will demand that either Albany or Syracuse be selected as the convention city. One of the chief lieutenants of Hill in this fight came to New York yesterday, and from him it was learned that Hill believes he can win on this point if the three McCarren votes in Brooklyn remain with him to the end. Neither Hill nor Murphy has any particular preference as to the convention date and both are willing to accept April 13, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

From the time he arrived in the city yesterday afternoon until in the evening, Senator McCarren was busily engaged going over the Brooklyn situation. He found that Murphy had been sending for Brooklyn men, and was preparing to make a fight for the complete control of the organization there in the event of McCarren lining up with Hill in the Presidential situation. He also found that unless he decided to stand with Murphy on the points at issue he might be called upon to fight to retain his leadership in Kings. McCarren's friends last night declared that as Tammany and McClellan are in power, and as Hill and Parker are merely possibilities, McCarren is more than likely to be found with Murphy.

McCarren has an engagement this morning with President Frank O'Donnell of the Tax Commission, and a close friend of Murphy. After this he will go to Albany to attend the committee meeting, and will probably meet Mr. Murphy in Albany to-night and go over matters with him for the first time in seven weeks. In all that time it is said on good authority that the two men have not communicated except through third parties, so great has the strain become over the Parker affair.

Senator McCarren, with a party of friends, including Controller Grout, Henry Yonge, Luke D. Stapleton, Judge E. Gaston Higgenbotham, and ex-Judge John Woodward, last night attended the performance of "The County Chairman" at Wallack's Theatre, and had supper at the Hoffman House later. The Senator declined to make any comment on the situation or to define his attitude, save to reiterate that he regards Judge Parker still as the best man to make the run for President.

Mr. Murphy saw some up-State Democrats and also his local lieutenants in the afternoon and evening at his home in East Seventeenth Street. Mr. Murphy will go to Albany this morning and will return to New York immediately after to-morrow's meeting.

According to the best information obtainable last night, Mr. Murphy is certain of having the support of four of the seven Brooklyn State Committeemen to act with the twelve Tammany members from Manhattan and the Bronx. In Brooklyn James Shevlin, John L. Shea, William A. Doyle, and the proxy for Hugh McLaughlin are certain to vote with Murphy, leaving the attitude of McCarren, John W. Webber, and Edward Glinnen, the two with McCarren as he directs, still in doubt.

Murphy, in addition to the sixteen votes named as his, is certain of Judge Kenny of Richmond, Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens, and ex-Mayor Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers, all members from their respective Senate districts, or nineteen in all, for Murphy. The Tammany leader is conceded also to have William B. Kirk of Syracuse, proxy for John Dunfee, and David Morey of Troy. He is believed to have the three committeemen from Buffalo—W. H. Fitzpatrick, John J. Kennedy, and Henry Burgard—although the Hill men are claiming inroads there.

The Hill men are believed to have secured Patrick H. McCabe of Albany and the two Rochester members, William F. Balkam and Jacob Gerling, but Murphy has taken Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, so that, according to the figures last night, the Murphy men were claiming from twenty-seven to thirty of the members, while the Hill men were claiming twenty-six to twenty-eight as theirs.

Ex-Mayor Kirk of Syracuse, who has the proxy for Dunfee, was at the Hoffman House last night. He declared that he was with Murphy and wanted to see the convention brought to New York. He also declared he was against any instructions in the committee or in the convention, and favored the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for President. The fact that Mr. Kirk has the proxy for Dunfee caused astonishment in the Hill ranks and no little uneasiness. It seems that Dunfee has been giving his proxy regularly to Melvin Z. Hazen, who has charge of the State Committee headquarters in Albany. Recently, however, it became evident in Syracuse that Kirk and his followers had the Dunfee-McGuire Democrats beaten in Syracuse, and would control the organization at the March primaries and in the conventions. Dunfee then turned his proxy in the State Committee over to Mr. Kirk and went to West Baden, declaring himself "out of politics for good." Hazen went to Syracuse early this week, before Dunfee went away, to get the committee proxy, and was told that Kirk had it, thus losing a vote to Hill.

Clinton Beckwithm, the committeeman from Herkimer County, was in the city yesterday, but declared that he had not gone into the Murphy camp.

"I am for Judge Parker for President," said Mr. Beckwith, "and I shall use my influence in his behalf, in committee and in convention."

HILL MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

Declare They Are Prepared for Test of Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—During the last forty-eight hours David B. Hill has been marshaling his forces in all parts of the State to determine just what his strength will be in the State Committee at the meeting on Saturday.

To-night he has pledges from enough members who will attend and proxies for those who will be unable to attend to justify him, his friends say, in feeling sure that he will be in control.

So confident are Mr. Hill and his friends that they have practically decided to make test will come on the date for the holding of the convention, if Mr. Murphy can be induced to take issue with his up-State rival on that point, and if not it will come, it is said by Hill men, on the selection of a place for the holding of the convention. Murphy has already declared that he was in favor of holding the convention in New York City. The Hill men, it is said, will favor either Albany or Syracuse.

Even though Hill should find himself in control, no attempt will be made to put through an indorsement for Judge Parker. It has been definitely decided, it is said, to leave that matter to the decision of the State Convention.

Up-State Democrats while not desiring a quarrel with Mr. Murphy, will do their best to get a definite declaration of his intentions at the meeting of the committee. They do not believe that he is sincere in his advocacy of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, and they think they are prepared to demonstrate to him that he cannot hope to nominate Mr. McClellan.

PARKER TALK IN INDIANA.

Congressman Lamb Says Hoosiers Regard the Hearst Boom as a Joke.

Congressman John E. Lamb of Indiana, who represents the Terre Haute district in the House, is at the Hoffman House. Speaking of the political situation last night, Mr. Lamb said that the only Presidential talk in his State centres about Parker and Gorman, the latter, however, having died out considerably.

"We do not hear any Cleveland or any Hearst talk out our way," he said, in response to questions. "Cleveland is regarded as not possible, from a third-term point of view, while the Hearst boom is regarded as a joke. Hearst has made no inroads in Indiana. As Indiana is not in the habit of sending instructed delegations to National Conventions, I do not look for any instructions for anybody this year."

CLUB OF ANTI-GRUBER MEN.

Hitchings and His Followers Organize in the Twenty-first.

Hector M. Hitchings and his anti-Gruber following in the Twenty-first District, assembled at 171 West Ninety-eighth Street last night and formed a club.

A letter said to have been written by Gruber was read. In it the leader assailed Frederick P. Simpson, Election Captain in the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first District, as the Captain whose particular business it was to make trouble.

NEW PILOT COMMISSIONER.

Vernon H. Brown Elected by the Chamber of Commerce.

A batch of committee reports and resolutions were presented to a special meeting yesterday of the Chamber of Commerce, called to elect a Commissioner of Pilots to succeed William B. Hilton, deceased. President Morris K. Jesup presided.

Vernon H. Brown was elected to the vacan office of Commissioner of Pilots. Most of the reports were laid over for the next regular meeting, in accordance with the custom of the Chamber. The special Committee on Sidewalk Obstruction reported a proposed ordinance the essential features of which were as follows:

That no person, under penalty of $5, shall handle or place any goods, wares, or merchandise or allow such to be placed outside stoop lines, except goods in process of loading or unloading; that no public cartman, or driver, under penalty of $10, shall allow his vehicle to stand in the street so as to obstruct traffic; that no agent or owner of a vehicle, under penalty of $5 for first offense, $10 for second offense, and a like fine, with revocation of license, for third offense, shall allow a vehicle to be left standing on any sidewalk, unless for the purpose of loading or unloading at a public licensed platform; that the Police Commissioner may issue license for the erection of a loading platform where the ground floor is more than twenty-four inches above sidewalk grade, except that on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, West Broadway, Park Row, and any street in Manhattan terminating in a ferry such license shall be issued only after hearing before the Deputy Commissioner in charge of street traffic.

The ordinance further proposed that licensed platforms shall be not less than three feet wide, shall be provided with steps, shall be kept free for three feet from the outer edge whenever a vehicle is standing on the sidewalk, and shall be licensed at the rate of $1 per front foot.

The Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements reported resolutions, which were adopted, to the effect that the Chamber protested against differentials existing in favor of other cities, called upon the carriers involved to confer in the matter, and recommended the reference of the question to the Inter-State Commerce Commission or other board of arbitrators.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws reported in favor of the bill pending in Congress authorizing the President to correspond with the principal maritime powers for the extension of the exemption principle to private property at sea not contraband of war, and the special Committee on the Subway reported on the participation of the Chamber in the opening ceremonies.

MEXICO TO BUILD UP NAVY.

To Have Modern Battleships and Fortify Her Ports.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—Government engineers are preparing plans for a modern fortress to be built on San Juan de Ulua Island, just outside of Vera Cruz Harbor. The fortress will replace the old military prison now maintained on the island, and it is expected that work will be commenced with the present year.

Up to this time the Mexican Government has been devoting itself to the building up of the standing army, but from now on fortifications and the navy will receive attention. The plans contemplate the fortifying of all principal ports on both the Gulf and Pacific Coasts, and the construction of a number of modern battleships and cruisers.

OBSERVATORY ON VOLCANO.

Montana Man Wants to Build One on Popocatapetl.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—John Butner, a wealthy resident of Montana, has asked permission of the Mexican Government to establish an astronomical observatory on the top of Popocatapetl. In his petition he states that he will bear all expenses attendant on the establishment of the observatory, and will allow the Government to conduct investigations there.

In addition he proposes to construct a cog road to the summit of the extinct volcano, which towers 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Government has taken no action in the matter.

Hearing on New Court House Site.

The matter of the location of the proposed new Court House will come up for final disposition before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the hearing this morning, when the report of the three Court House Commissioners in favor of a site on Mulberry Bend and the report of the minority in favor of the Stewart Building site will be considered. A committee representing the bar yesterday issued an appeal to members of the bar to attend the hearing. Plans will be presented purporting to show that the Stewart Building site is sufficiently large for the purposes

An Old Fashioned Living Room

offers a perfect scheme where quaintness, comfort and refinement are gathered toward one harmonious result. The loose cushioned Virginia Sofa with its fine suggestion of ease and comfort—the "Hearth" Chair for the leisure hour—and the "Washington" Study Table are a few of the pieces, where simplicity of detail and purity of design are beautifully expressed.

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"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Toilet Things, Brushes, Combs & Sponges.

Mennen's Talcum Powder,	11	Fountain Syringes,	49
Sheffield's Dentifrice,	14	Water Bottles, unloosable stopper,	65
Packer's Tar Soap,	13	Rubber Dressing Comb, 8 inch,	10
4711 Soap,	13	Rubber Gloves,	1.00
Pond's Extract,	36	Hair Brushes, extra value,	49
Tetlow's Swan Down,	11	Bath "	49
La Blache Face Powder,	35	Infant "	19, 24 & 45
Hand Sapolio,	07	Tooth " value	15, 09
Yankee Shaving Soap,	08	" " "	25, 18
Pear's Soap,	10	Rubber Sponges,	24, 39 & 75
Babeskin Soap,	05	Mediterranean Sponges, extra large,	1.75
Dr. Charles' Flesh Food,	36	And	
Hinds' Honey & Almond Cream,	36	Fairy Soap, 4 ea., 42 doz.,	3.35 per case

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Makers of
JUVENILE ATTIRE
Are Showing a Most Complete Assortment of
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FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR
in Sailor, Russian and Eton Blouse styles, all made of the very best imported Navy Blue and Serge.
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When purchasing from us you buy direct from the makers, always at a large saving.
24 West 33d St., Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.

TO SHOW NEW HARBOR PLANS AT BIG FAIR

Part of War Department's Exhibit for St. Louis.

SHIP MODELS AND A DREDGE

Ambrose Channel Project to Provide for Deeper Vessels Than Are Now Afloat.

Part of the exhibit of the United States War Department for the St. Louis Exposition was on view yesterday at the Army Building, on Whitehall Street, where engineers, ship owners, and agents and people interested in the forthcoming harbor improvements called to look at it. The exhibit consists of models of five vessels, one sailing ship, three types of steamships, and a model of a new steam dredge that is being built by the Government to dig the Ambrose channel in the lower harbor.

The dredge is built on the lines of a steamship and is 288 feet long. She is of twin screw type, and is similar to an ordinary steamship except that she has no hold. In place of the hold are two hoppers, one forward and one aft, into which the sand from the bottom of the bay will be drawn. On either side of the vessel about midships is a swivel joint connection with twenty-inch suction pipes, each eighty feet long.

When the vessel is working she drops these pipes to the bottom, then moving along just fast enough to give her steerage way she draws the sand and water through the pipes into the hoppers. The total capacity of the hoppers is 2,200 cubic yards. When loaded the vessel will pass out to sea, where she will discharge by means of funnel-shaped valves in her bottom which are controlled from the deck.

It is calculated that this vessel, working on ordinary bottom, can load in one hour, and working all this time will be able to carry off six loads a day. She does away with scows and can work in all kinds of weather, by which the Government hopes to save both time and money. The dredge will be named the Atlantic, is now building at the works of the Maryland Steel Company, and will be launched in April.

The other models will be used to illustrate the necessity for deepening the channels entering the port of New York. The first model, that of the full-rigged ship Dreadnaught, shows that type of vessel used in 1800. She had a depth of but 11 feet and could safely pass into the harbor at all times. The next model shows the Britannia, the first side-wheeler to cross to this port from England. She had a depth of 12 feet and needed no channels.

The next model, that of the Borussia, which was built in 1857, first showed the necessity of deep channels. She drew 16 feet of water and could enter the port only at high water. Three years later, when the Arizona, the first of the big ocean greyhounds, was built, the Governemnt started to deepen the approaches to New York, and in 1884 the work of excavating for the main ship channel and Gedney's Channel was begun. The Arizona was of 22 feet depth, and when a west wind was blowing, carrying the water out of the harbor, she could not get in even at high tide.

The channels, which were built then, were made 30 feet deep, and it was supposed that they would do for all time. Recently with the building of the Oceanic, a model of which was shown yesterday, and of other great vessels the old channels have been found too shallow, and every one of the large vessels has been compelled to wait for the high tide in order to pass in.

Let the Children
HAVE ALL THE
POSTUM
They want and watch them grow

"Of More than Ordinary Interest to Architects, Decorators, Dealers and Private Buyers."
American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.
On Free View
9 A. M. Until 6 P. M. — 9 A. M. Until 6 P. M.
ABSOLUTE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
Under an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated January 26, 1904, and by order of John Edward Lambie, Esq., Receiver in Bankruptcy, the undersigned will sell a unrestricted Public Sale
The Extensive Stock of Costly
Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French and English
Furniture
Elaborately Carved and Sumptuously Decorated Interior Woodwork, from Spanish and Italian Castles and Ecclesiastical Edifices.
Sculptures in Marble and Terra Cotta, Bronzes, Clocks, Textiles, Embroideries, Tapestries and Other Valuable Property.
REMOVED FROM THE PREMISES, 257 FIFTH AVENUE,
and Belonging to the Estate of
HENRY D. GARDINER
BANKRUPT.
DATES OF SALE } Afternoons of Monday next, March 7th, and four following days at 2:30 o'clock.
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

MANTELS
ANDIRONS
FIRE-SETS
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Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY
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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.
RIGGS DISEASE.
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A SPECIFIC REMEDY.
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The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Fine Black Suits
$16.50, Instead of $22.50

Handsomely tailored Sack Suits, of fine black unfinished worsted. Coats half-lined with silk; and vests with silk backs.

Sounds interesting, doesn't it?

The suits are Spring weight—just made up, especially for this occasion—as smart in style, as one of our best manufacturers could make them. The workmanship and finish are of the very highest character. Made in regular, stout and slim sizes. All told, just a hundred and ten suits in the entire lot.

You'll find them better than many twenty-five dollar suits, though we would sell them regularly for $22.50.

To-day at $16.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3 Spring Derbies, $1.75

The secret lies in the way we bought the hat "bodies"—the maker, who turns out nothing but bodies for $3 and $4 hats, was cleaning house; and we got all his small lots and broken dozens at a price that was below their cost to manufacture.

We effected similar savings on the imported leathers and heavy all-silk bindings; and had the hats made up over choicest Spring blocks, to our order.

The result is that hats that are equal to the best $3 Derbies, or better, are here today at

$1.75 Each

which means your Spring Derby at close to half price, if you usually buy a $3 hat. If you're a $5 man, the saving is still greater.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

New Hosiery and Underwear

We clear decks, radically and absolutely, each year, in preparation for our Spring stocks of men's and women's Hosiery and Underwear. They find on their arrival, a perfectly clear field; and you find a fine, fresh collection to choose from.

Following are hints of some of the newest, best styles of Hosiery that the season has produced, and some good kinds of Underwear that will shortly be in greatest demand:

Men's Half-Hose

At 25c a Pair

Of fast black imported cotton, with white or colored embroidered fronts or clocks, or vertical stripes.
Gray mixed cotton with black polka-dots.
Brown or gray mixed cotton, clocked.
Tan cotton with white or colored clocks.
Gray cotton with white or colored embroidered fronts.
Fast black cotton, or black with unbleached soles or feet. Ninth street.

Women's Stockings

At 25c a Pair

Of fast black lisle thread; Richelieu or cluster ribbed; also fast black cotton with unbleached soles or feet, or all black.

At 50c a Pair

Of lisle thread, fast black with white, colored or self-embroidered fronts, in new pretty designs.
Fast black lisle thread; allover openwork, or openwork ankles, in new patterns; sheer quality.
Plain black gauze cotton, with spliced selvage, high spliced heels and double soles. Broadway.

Men's Underwear

At $1 a Garment

French natural colored merino Shirts or Drawers.
French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, in light or medium weights.
Pink, sky blue or lavender mercerized cotton Shirts or Drawers.
White merino Shirts or Drawers, medium weight. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear

At 25c Each

White ribbed lisle thread Vests: low neck, sleeveless, plain or neatly trimmed with lace of new design; also white ribbed lisle thread Vests, low neck, short sleeves, trimmed with lace.
White ribbed cotton Drawers; knee length, with or without bands, wide at knee, trimmed with lace.

At 75c Each

Swiss ribbed white lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace or crocheting, in very pretty designs.
Cream spun silk Swiss ribbed Vests; low neck, sleeveless. Broadway.

Smart Clothes For Boys

Just got in a group of Sailor Suits that will make the small boy look and feel like a commodore—stylish and ship-shape enough to wear for "best dress-up."

There are all sorts of handsome materials—serges, cheviots, tweeds and home-spuns, in light and dark colors and mixtures. Some of them are in Eton jacket style, double or single-breasted, with round white collar and silk tie in addition to the regular coat collar; others have the usual sailor collar. Sizes are for 4 to 12 years, and prices are $6, $6.50 and $7.50.

RAINCOATS, too, to cover them up in bad weather. Made of fine waterproof covert cloths, some with belt in back; sizes 8 to 16 years; at $7.50, $9.50 and $12.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Book News for March

In a bright, new cover, in colors.

Book News for March keeps, as usual, its finger on the literary pulse of the period. This is evidenced by a descriptive list of books about Russia and Japan, which is of much current interest. Then there are the usual notes and reviews of the month's books.

There is a stirring editorial, full of the revivifying spirit of Spring, entitled "Wake Up." A sketch of Vaclav Brozik, the noted Bohemian painter, is illustrated with four full-page reproductions of his most important pictures.

This number also contains Lesson VI of the Popular Educational Course, beginning French Literature.

"Book News" affords a pleasant way to keep posted on the best literature of the day, at a trifling expense—5c a copy. 50c a year.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year beginning with the March number, will receive, free, portraits of Justin Huntly McCarthy, Frank Norris, Charles Major, John Morley and William Butler Yeats. These portraits are from recent photographs and are printed in half tone on heavy, glazed paper, 9 x 12 inches. They are especially suitable for framing.

Magazine Counter, Book Store, Ninth street.

Girls' Wash Dresses

You must see the pretty colored madras, ginghams and linens, to appreciate how much they differ in pattern from those of former seasons. And in the making the colored as well as the white dresses show marked and attractive newness.

Some are trimmed with lace and embroidery, others have dainty little drawn linen collars and cuffs. You'll find some in the new suspender effect, and then there are the other appropriate styles for girls of 6 to 14 years to wear—guimpe, high neck and Russian dresses.

Prices are $1.50 to $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Today a Sale of New DRESS SKIRTS at $6.75

Companion offering to the Walking Skirts that went out in such a lively manner, yesterday, in spite of the rain.

These were the sample skirts of the same manufacturer; and they represent the smartest and most up-to-date styles you'll find in Women's Dress Skirts for Spring.

Just about a hundred garments in the collection, and probably no two alike. Chiefly made of black broadcloths, cheviots, Panama cloths and voiles. All are unlined. There are plaited and flaring effects. Most of the skirts are prettily trimmed; and all are beautifully finished.

The regular prices would be $10 to $15. Today all are marked **at $6.75 each.**

Rain or shine, they'll be claimed in no time. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Raincoats, $16.50

Oxford gray, tan or olive worsted mixtures, distinctive and stylish. Raincoats are man-tailored and splendidly finished. Double-breasted, with two long, detachable military capes, puff sleeves, tight cuffs; plaited back, belted in.

You won't see handsomer Raincoats anywhere; and you'd ordinarily have to pay $22.50 each for these, instead of their present price,

Sixteen-fifty Each Second floor, Broadway.

Two Important Groups in This SILK SALE

Checked Louisine and *Printed Summer Silks* are in the minds of nine women out of ten, who are busy on their new Spring wardrobes. The fine offerings of the same silks, that are presented by this sale are of wide interest accordingly.

In fact, the whole present Silk Movement gains its prestige by reason of the excellence and popularity of the silks we have secured for it. These are mere illustrations:

Checked Louisines

At 58c, worth 75c

Excellent quality and styles. Neat hair-line and shepherd checks in black-and-white, brown-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

At 75c, worth $1

Superior quality Louisine Checked Silks, in the desirable small sizes of black-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

Printed Silks

At 58c, worth $1

Imported Printed Broche Peau de Gant, in choice neat and medium designs. Colorings are blacks and white, navy blue-and-white, prune-and-white, green-and-white, electric blue-and-white, brown-and-white; printed over neat woven dots.

At 65c, worth $1.25

24-inch Broche Printed Liberty Satins, in a great variety of designs and colorings.

And here are hints of other interesting items:

White Fancy Striped Taffetas, 50c, worth 75c.

Colored Taffetas, 50 shades, 55c, worth 75c.

White Taffetas, 21 in. wide, 65c, worth $1.

Black Taffetas, imported, 65c, worth 75c.

Black Taffetas, 23 and 27 inches wide, 68c, worth $1.

Corded Japanese Silks, fine variety, 37½c, worth 50c.

Shantung Pongee, genuine, 25 inches, 75c, worth 90c.

Shantung Pongee, bamboo color, 34 inches, 95c, worth $1.25.

Fancy Jasper Louisines, neat figures, 68c, worth $1.

Jasper Silks, imported, 85c, worth $1.25.

Messaline Corded Silks, 27 in., fast colors, washable, 75c, worth $1.25.

Black Lumineux, fine quality, 58c, worth 75c.

Fancy White Silks, a dozen sorts, 95c, worth $1.25.

Evening Silks; Satin Brocades, $1, worth $1.50.

Rotunda and Cross aisle.

New White Shirt-Waists

Daintily made of lawn, full plaited front, with pretty Valenciennes lace insertion to bust; plaited back. $1.

And that's merely the beginning of the list, which winds up at $12. In between are scattered other prices in profusion—$1.50, $2, $2.25, $2.50, and so on, by little jumps—for shirt-waists of lawn, fine linen, figured madras, dotted Swiss muslin and silk mull.

There are the severely tailored styles, with nothing but plaits, and stitching by way of adornment; then a semi-tailored group, in which pretty insertions of embroidery are worked in between the plaits, and lastly the "fussy" waists, in which dainty lace insertions, featherstitching, and the like, prevail. It's a charming collection, altogether.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Walking Hats in Straw

Have you seen the new Walking Hats of plaid straw? Smart to a degree, in their various striking color combinations. The predominating color is apt to be borne out in the trimming—ribbons, a quill, or the like. Gilt ornaments, too, for an added dash of color.

Many other stylish effects in rough and satin braids, in plain colors, are here. The prevailing shape is flat, either sailor or turban; while others are worn off the face.

The collection contains styles for both women and young girls, in splendid variety. Prices are $1.75 to $7.

Second floor, Tenth street and Broadway.

If You Want to Pick Out a Half Dozen Odd Plates
If You Want to Stock Up An Entire New Home ::
This MARCH CHINA SALE
Equally Meets Your Wishes In All Sorts of Wares :: :: ::

If we had double the space to show all the beautiful pieces, we might make a more imposing demonstration of the splendid varieties here assembled. But every housekeeper who has come, has discovered that the opportunity for selection is as broad as the values are remarkable. With quantities purchased, sufficient to last throughout the entire month of March, you will know that there is not the least suspicion of shortage in either quantities or varieties, during this first week of the movement.

Dinner Sets

At $10, regularly $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; neat flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large meat platters.

At $12, from $17.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; very fine filled-in border decoration; soup tureen and three large platters. Never sold before this Sale for less than $17.50. Now $12.

At $16, worth $22.50—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters and salad bowl; three very fine flower decorations, and all handles gilt. Good value at $22.50. Now $16.

At $22.50, from $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in fine flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at half price:

$55 Sets for $27.50 $60 Sets for $30

All 113 pieces, handsomely decorated, and heavily gilt.

Cut Glass

The richest cuttings, and the lowest prices we have ever had.

Claret Jugs, at $7.50, regularly $10.50.

Water Jugs, at $5 and $6, regularly $7.50 and $8.50.

Nappies, 7 in., at $2.75, regularly $4; 8 in., at $3.50, regularly $5.

Celery Trays, at $8, regularly $4.50.

Ice-cream Trays, at $7 and $9, regularly $10.50 and $12.

Bowls, 8 in., at $3.50 and $4.50, regularly $5 and $6.50.

Water Caraffes, at $2, $3 and $3.50, regularly $3, $4.50 and $5.

Sugars and Creams, at $5 set, regularly $8.

Spoon Trays, at $2, regularly $3.

Cake Plates, at $7.75, regularly $10.50.

Ice Tubs, at $4.50, regularly $6.50.

Olive Trays, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, regularly $2, $2.50, $3.50, $3.75.

Flower Vases, at $2.25, regularly $3.50.

Water Tumblers, at $3, $5, $6 and $7 doz., regularly $4.50, $7.50, $9 and $10.50.

Basement.

Bric-a-Brac

Several new items appear this morning, at reduced prices. Never was there a time when fine pieces of art wares could be bought for so little:

Austrian Vases in a variety of shapes and sizes; light background with pretty floral decorations. A tableful in the Art Wares room; many of the pieces have been sold for $2.50 each. Today $1 each.

Austrian and Royal Bonn Plaques, in a variety of suitable decorations; 20 inches in diameter. At $6 from $10.

We are nearing the last of the special Bric-a-brac, which we are selling for half prices, and less. Tonight will probably end this lot.

Teplitz Pieces, in different shapes and styles, at 25c to $6, worth 50c to $12.

Marble Busts and Figures—

At $6.50, worth $10.	At $20, from $30
At $7.50, worth $12.	At $37, from $50
At $8.75, from $17.50.	At $55, from $90
At $10, from $14.	At $75, from $100

French Bronzes, in Figures, Busts, Groups—

At $12, from $17.50.	At $27, from $40
At $14.50, from $20.	At $30, from $45
At $17.50, from $25.	At $75, from $125

Publishers' Overstocks of GOOD BOOKS
Our Annual Trade Sale Begins Today

Men and women who love books, and like to possess them, have learned to look forward to this occasion, which we prepare for every year.

After the holidays publishers go over their stocks, to see how many they over-printed, for the holiday demand. We co-operate with them, to secure the prompt distribution of the surplus stocks. They are satisfied to get out of them the cost of the binding; and we only add a fair commission for handing them over to you.

The books are all well made, in the regular editions of many of the best publishers in the United States—in distinct contrast with the cheap books, made to sell at low prices, in many so-called "sales."

Of course, these prices hold good only so long as these special lots last.

Books in Sets

Scott's Waverley Novels. The famous J. M. Dent & Co.'s London Edition. Uniform in style and size with their Temple Classic Series, printed on tough opaque paper. Small 16mo size, convenient for easy handling and for carrying in the pocket, and bound in limp lambskin leather. Complete in 48 vols. Publisher's price, $37.50. Our price, $12.50.

Guizot's History of France. With 423 wood engravings. 8 vols. $8. Our price, $2.50.

Dickens' Works. 15 vols. $15. Our price, $3.75.

George Eliot's Works. 8 vols. With sixty-six illustrations. $8. Our price, $2.50.

Carlyle's French Revolution. 2 vols. With 15 illustrations. $2. Our price, 65c.

Carlyle's Works. 10 vols. With 56 illustrations. $10. Our price, $3.25.

Macaulay's Essays and Poems, illustrated. 3 vols. Publisher's price, $3. Our price, 90c.

Cooper's Complete Novels and Tales. 32 vols., bound in 16. Publisher's price, $16. Our price, $5.25.

Popular History of France, from the First Revolution to the Present Time. By Henri Martin. Translated by Mary L. Booth and A. L. Alger. Illustrated. 3 vols. Large octavo. Price, $3.75.

Fiction at 15c

Publishers' Prices, 50c to $1.25

The Invisible Playmate. William Canton.
Ring o' Rushes. Shan F. Bullock.
Urban Dialogues. Louis Evan Shipman.
The Island of Dr. Moreau. H. G. Wells.
A June Romance. Norman Gale.
Lady Bramber's Ghost. Chas. Charrington.
Miss Armstrong's and Other Circumstances. John Davidson.
Maude. Christiana Rosetti.
The Maid He Married. Harriet Prescott Spofford.
Oliver Iverson. Ann Devoore.
A Sturdy Beggar. Charles Charrington.
Good Luck. Translated from the German of Ernest Werner.
A Son of the Carolinas. A Story of the Hurricane upon the Sea Islands. Elizabeth Carpenter Satterthwait.
Some Whims of Fate. Meien Muriel Dowie.

Fiction at 25c

Publishers' Price, 75c to $1.50

The Bushwackers. Charles Egbert Craddock.
Eat Not Thy Heart. Julian Gordon.
Griselda. Basil King.
A House of Cards. Alice Wolf.
A Little Legacy. Mrs. L. B. Walford.
The Money Captain. Will Payne.
One Man's View. Leonard Merrick.
The Puppet. Clinton Ross.
A Sawdust Doll. Mrs. Reginald de Koven.
A Soul in Bronze. Constance Goddard Du Bois.
Romany of the Snows. Sir Gilbert Parker.
The Washer of the Ford. Fiona Macleod.
Conscience of Coralie. F. Frankfort Moore.
The Carissima. Lucas Malet.
Number 142; or, the Confessions of a Reformed Messenger Boy.
The Idle Born. H. C. Chatfield Taylor.
Ezra Caine. Joseph W. Sharts.
Mazel. Richard Fisguill.
Borderland of Society. Charles Belmont Davis.

Biography, Memoirs and Correspondence

William Blackwood and His Sons, with much interesting matter pertaining to their literary contemporaries. 2 vols. $10.50. Our price, $1.75.

Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise. With 36 portraits. $6. Our price, $2.25.

Andrew Carnegie: A Sketch of His Life. Illustrated with portraits and views. $1.40. Our price, 50c.

Autobiography of Sir A. H. Layard, author of "Nineveh and Its Remains," etc. 2 vols. $7.50. Our price, $1.75.

Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais, President of the Royal Academy. The authoritative biography by his son of the most distinguished and popular painter of the last half century. Over 200 of his pictures and sketches are reproduced in the book. $10. Our price, $3.25.

Bayard Taylor: His Life, Travels and Literary Career. By Col. Russell H. Conwell. 15c.

Pictures from the Life of Nelson. By W. Clark Russell. 25c.

Life Notes of Fifty Years' Outlook. By Wm. Hague, D. D. 18c.

James Russell Lowell—A Biography. By Horace E. Scudder. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $3.50. Our price, $2.

Special Large Paper Limited Editions

Virginibus Puerisque, and Other Papers. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With an etched portrait by G. Mersier.

Letters to Dead Authors. By Andrew Lang. With four additional letters and etched portrait by S. J. Ferris. Above set of 2 vols. published at $7. Our price, $3.

Reveries of a Bachelor, or, a Book of the Heart. By Donald G. Mitchell, with an etching by Percy Moran.

Dream Life. A Fable of the Seasons. By Donald G. Mitchell, with etching by Percy Moran. Above set of 2 vols. published at $7. Our price, $3.

Reveries of a Bachelor and Dream Life. Larger edition, limited, every set being numbered. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $10. Our price, $4.

Idyllists of the Country Side. By George H. Ellwanger. Numbered copies of this edition on Japan paper—only 60 copies were printed. Our price, $1.25.

Poetry and the Drama

The Imperial Editions of Poets

Cloth. Full gilt edges. Printed on fine cloth. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 50c.

Cambridge Book of Poetry. Bates.
Faust. Favorite Poems.
Jean Ingelow. Complete.
Lady of the Lake. With notes.
Lalla Rookh. With notes.
Lucille. Meredith.
Owen Meredith.
Poetical Quotations. Ward.
Pope. Complete with notes.
Victorian Songs. Collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. Introduction by Edmund Gosse. 20 full-page photogravures from the original paintings, four etched vignettes and fifty new head and tail pieces from pen and ink drawings. Publisher's price, $4. Our price, $1.65.

Main aisle, Ninth street aisle and Book Store.

Handkerchiefs
Good Seconds

So great was our confidence in the manufacturers, that when we were told that a five hundred dozen lot of Seconds had just been shipped from Belfast, we bought them, "sight unseen" while they were on the water.

Close examination of the Handkerchiefs justifies our judgment—they're a fine lot. All hand-drawn, plain hemstitched, and smooth-finished; and it's only a thick thread or an oil-spot that stands between them and perfection with full prices. As it is:

Men's 25c to 75c Handkerchiefs at 15c

Women's 15c to 50c Handkerchiefs at 10c

Two hundred and fifty dozens of each—not many. Broadway.

Safe Shoes
For the Children

Keep the children's feet dry.

Every mother knows that to be the best advice that can be given, this time of year. Yet it's the easiest thing in the world to neglect it.

Here are shoes for boys and girls, made up in a thoroughgoing manner, by one of our best factories—just the shoes the children need right now—and priced at about a third below their real value:

GIRLS' SHOES

Black kidskin, lace and button; spring heels; tips of patent leather or kid; neat toe-shapes; medium-weight soles of oak leather. Sizes 8½ to 10½ for $1; sizes 11 to 2 for $1.20; sizes 2½ to 5½ for $1.40.

SMALL BOYS' SHOES

Black kidskin and box calfskin lace shoes. Made with the very low broad heels the youngsters like; full round toe-lasts. Sizes 9 to 13½ for $1.40. Fourth avenue.

Pick Out a New Supply OF COOKING UTENSILS

A dollar's worth of new and perfect Enameled Wares for sixty-six cents—three dollars' worth for two dollars. That makes a good time to buy, doesn't it?

We have two fine collections for you to select from. First is the

Double-Coated Gray Enamel Ware

Heavy, nicely shaped Cooking Utensils, first class in every respect. The lids to all pieces are of enamel ware instead of tin. Every piece absolutely perfect. Marked at a third less than the standard prices of these wares, as follows:

Tea Pots, 1½ qts., 33c; 2 qts., 37c.
Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 33c; 2 qts., 37c; 3 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 48c.
Saucepans with enamel covers, 2 qts., 20c; 3 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 35c.
Tea Kettles, 7 qts., 70c; 8 qts., 80c.
Milk Boilers, 1 qt., 40c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 70c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 10c; 1½ qts., 12c; 2 qts., 14c; 3 qts., 16c; 4 qts., 20c; 5 qts., 25c.
Water Pails, 12 qts., 52c.
Cooking Kettles with enamel, covers, 2 qts., 20c; 3 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 35c.
Preserving Kettles, 1½ qts., 15c; 2½ qts., 18c; 4 qts., 20c; 8 qts., 45c.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 42c; 17 qts., 55c.
Pudding Pans, 1½ qts., 12c; 2 qts., 14c; 3 qts., 16c.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., 35c; 15 in., 40c.
Wash Basins, 14c, 16c, 18c.
Pie Plates, 9 in., 10c.

Then, if your taste is a little more dainty, here is

The Turquoise Blue Enamel Ware

The handsomest cooking utensils made. All perfect pieces, priced as follows:

Tea Pots, 1 qt., 43c; 1½ qts., 47c; 2 qts., 54c; 3 qts., 60c.
Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 47c; 2 qts., 54c; 3 qts., 60c; 4 qts., 68c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 83c; 5 qts., 97c; 7 qts., $1.10.
Saucepans with cover, 2½ qts., 42c; 3 qts., 49c; 4 qts., 58c; 5 qts., 68c; 7 qts., 80c.
Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c; 6 qts., 49c; 8 qts., 57c; 10 qts., 68c.
Kettles with covers, 4 qts., 59c; 5 qts., 68c; 7 qts., 80c; 8 qts., 93c.
Milk or Cream Pitchers, 1 pt., 22c; 1½ pts., 25c; 2 pts., 27c; 2½ pts., 30c.
Pudding Pans, 1½ qts., 18c; 2 qts., 22c; 2½ qts., 25c; 3 qts., 29c.
Saucepans with lip, 1½ qts., 19c; 2 qts., 25c; 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c; 5 qts., 38c.
Water Pails, 12 qts., 50c. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORMON HIERARCHY HAS POLITICAL POWER

To Run for Senator, Smoot Had to Ask Apostles.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S CHILDREN

He Admits He Has Been Violating State Laws Against Polygamy—Apostles Do It Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Admission by Joseph F. Smith, President of the Mormon Church, that to an extent the hierarchy exercises control over political actions of its leaders was one of the features of the Smoot inquiry before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day.

Inquiry had been made by several members of the committee as to what Mr. Tayler, counsel for the protesting organizations, expected to prove by certain questioning. Mr. Tayler said:

"I expect to prove that Mr. Smoot could not by any possibility put himself up against his associates in his actions."

"Not even in his vote as a United States Senator?" asked Mr. Beveridge.

"No; not even in his vote as a Senator," responded Mr. Tayler.

Mr. Tayler said Mr. Smoot would be bound to follow the direction of the Church, not only in spiritual affairs but also in temporal things, because under the definitions of the Church it is impossible to distinguish between the two.

A rule of the Church was quoted in regard to the release from duties of certain members not apostles or others in high positions in order to perform other duties, and Mr. Tayler asked:

"Was it necessary for Mr. Smoot to get consent to run for Senator?"

"He had to get the consent of his associate apostles and the First Presidency," said Mr. Smith, "in order to go before the Legislature. He obtained that consent."

Mr. Smith said if Mr. Smoot had persisted in running for office without the consent of his associates he would not have lost his official position, but would have been out of harmony with "The Twelve."

The Moses Thatcher incident was taken up. Mr. Smith said Mr. Thatcher, who lost his apostleship because he refused to seek counsel in political affairs, had remained for years an apostle, though not in harmony with his associates. He remained in that position until finally removed by the apostles. When asked the reasons for the differences of opinion between Mr. Thatcher and the other apostles, Mr. Smith said there were various causes.

"Was it because he desired to become a candidate for United States Senator?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"For United States Senator or something of that kind," answered the witness.

The day's session brought out a further sensation in the frank admissions of President Smith in regard to his open and defiant disregard of the law forbidding polygamy. He said he had married five wives before the abolition of polygamy and he had kept them and had lived with them. Thirteen children had been born to him by these various wives since 1890, when the Woodruff manifesto was issued.

Counsel for the petitioners concluded their examination with the close of the day, and to-morrow Senator Smoot's counsel will cross-examine Mr. Smith.

The admissions made by President Smith were received with astonishment by the committee. Evidently the Senators had not believed the allegations that had been made against the Mormons. They do not now believe one set of charges that have been filed, to the effect that Senator Smoot is himself a polygamist.

The general burden of the day's disclosures was against Senator Smoot, and Senators and others discussed the matter gravely. Some even went so far as to say that the only remedy that Congress could attempt would be to declare the seats of both Senator Smoot and Senator Kearns and Representative Howell vacant.

This opinion is based on the fact that the apostles of the church who signed the prayer to the President of the United States for amnesty and made pledges that their people would obey the law of the territory if Utah were admitted as a State are to-day living in polygamy.

When pressed to justify his position on polygamy, President Smith made this statement to the committee:

"In regard to the status of polygamy at the time of the manifesto I want to say that after the hearing before the Master of Chancery I understood that we should abstain from relations with our plural families, and that rule was observed up to the time the enabling act went into effect admitting Utah as a State. Under that act the only prohibition was that plural marriages should cease.

"I married my first wife more than thirty-eight years ago, and my last wife more than twenty years ago. By these wives I have had children, and I have preferred to take my own chances with the law and suffer any consequences the law might visit upon me rather than to abandon these children and their mothers.

"I have continued to live with them since the manifesto of 1890, and they have borne me children since that date. I was fully aware of what I was doing. I knew I was amenable to the law, but as I say, I preferred to face that situation rather than to desert them."

"How many children have you had since the manifesto of 1890?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"Eleven since 1890," said Mr. Smith.

Continuing, he said: "Each of my five wives have borne me children. I rather think that one of them has had three children. I could tell you a little later."

Asked about George Teasdale, John W. Taylor, and Heber J. Grant, Mr. Smith said they all were reputed to be polygamists.

Mr. Smith was especially questioned concerning F. M. Lyman, President of the Apostles and in the line of succession to himself, and said that Mr. Lyman was reputed to have two wives.

NEW HOME FOR NURSES.

$50,000 Site Secured by the Bellevue Training School.

The Bellevue Training School for Nurses has bought, for about $50,000, the property 423 to 431 East Twenty-fifth Street, a plot 125 by 100, and will erect thereon a six or seven story building to be used as a training school and nurses' home.

The school heretofore has been quartered in some three and four story buildings on Twenty-sixth Street immediately at the rear of the site just purchased. These old structures will be used in connection with the new building, and it is said that the latter may eventually be extended over the entire property. The purchase of the Twenty-fifth Street lots was conducted for the school by Mrs. William Church Osborn through the firm of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

OPPOSE SCHOOLS IN PARKS.

Meeting at East Side Civic Club Passes Resolutions on the Subject.

A meeting was held in the rooms of the East Side Civic Club, 254 Grand Street, last night, to protect public parks and playgrounds in the city from the erection of school buildings. Charles B. Stover, a member of the Executive Council of the Civic Club, was appointed Chairman and explained his objection to the plan of the municipal authorities to erect temporary school buildings in Seward, Corlears Hook, and Hamilton Fish Parks, all of which are south of Houston Street and east of the Bowery.

Mr. Stover argued that if the buildings were once erected on these park sites they would remain there permanently, and cited examples to prove his point. He drew up a set of resolutions after several had spoken on the subject, in which it was urged that temporary school buildings be placed, not on public parks, but on unoccupied public or leased land. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and it was determined to send copies of them to the Mayor and other officials and to Senator Dowling, who presented

TO REOPEN VAN COTT CASE.

New Light on Certain Points Needed, Postmaster General Payne Says.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Postmaster General Payne to-day admitted that it had been decided to reopen the case of Postmaster Van Cott of New York City.

The action is taken in order to secure further information on certain points about which more light was wanted. Mr. Payne declined to give any details.

VAN COTT'S WASHINGTON TRIP.

Says He Didn't Discuss Post Office Affairs—Heard Nothing About Shake-Up.

Postmaster Van Cott, who returned to his office yesterday after a hurried visit to Washington, was inclined to be rather reticent regarding the purpose of his trip at a time when the special report of the Inspectors who have been investigating the affairs of the local Post Office is under consideration by the President and Postmaster General Payne.

"I went to Washington chiefly on private business connected with a company in which I am interested," said Mr. Van Cott. "I only remained there a few hours. Yes—I saw the Postmaster General, but I only dropped in on him to pay my respects, as I always do when in Washington. I remained with him only a couple of minutes and we did not discuss Post Office affairs at all."

"While in Washington did you hear anything regarding the rumored impending shake-up in the New York Post Office?"

"Not a word. All I know comes from the newspapers, and I do not know how good their information is. In the meantime, I am trying to sit here and be a good boy, attend to business, and do no talking whatever on the subject. I am pretty certain, though, that the Inspectors could not find anything in the way of irregularities in this office. We conduct it to the best of our ability, handicapped somewhat by departmental regulations which were framed twenty years ago, when this office was about half the size it is now."

Postmaster Van Cott said it would be a matter of regret to him if the plans for a new Post Office in this city were blocked by differences among the New York delegation in Congress. He said he knew nothing regarding the report that a new real estate syndicate in the district of Congressman Douglas had secured an option on two blocks between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, Lexington and Sixth Avenues.

POSTAL GRAFT IN CONGRESS.

Committee Acts on Resolution Regarding Use of Influence by Members.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—By a unanimous vote the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has decided to report the Hay resolution calling for information touching the improper use of "influence" by members of the House to secure increases in salary for Postmasters, additional clerk hire, &c., to the House, with the recommendation that it lie on the table.

This action will not be taken until after the committee has held another meeting, at which it will recommend the printing of information in the possession of the committee on this point. This information forms certain "exhibits" in the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, and heretofore has been kept confidential.

The Democratic members of the committee have decided to take up the matter of a Congressional investigation of the Post Office Department.

BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

Missouri Hits the Illinois—Latter's Propeller Damaged.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Rear Admiral Barker cables the Navy Department from Guantanamo, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"On making passage from Guantanamo to Pensacola, Fla., the Missouri's steering gear became disabled and she collided with the Illinois, damaging the port propeller of the latter, but with slight injury to herself. The Illinois has been ordered to the navy yard at New York to have her propeller replaced."

The Admiral in command will appoint a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility. It is not believed at the War Department that the damage to the Illinois is very serious.

RAPS THE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Senator Hale Says They Want the Oregon Retired Because She Is Not Comfortable.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the course of the discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day Mr. Hale said there was talk of putting many of the vessels, such as the Oregon, Indiana, and others of the same class on the retired list.

"I hope they won't retire the Oregon," said Mr. Stewart.

"Well, they ought not to," said Mr. Hale, "but she has not the stateroom facilities that meet the fancy of naval officers. Nothing suits the navy officers except the largest battleships."

There was a good deal of talk regarding the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Lodge did not believe the torpedo boat would supersede the battleship, and said that in our war with Spain the torpedo vessel had been a complete failure. There had been one very successful attack by the Japanese torpedo boats, but this was due largely to the poor gunnery of the Russians and the darkness.

Mr. Money spoke of the prowess of the Japanese and quoted a high authority as predicting that in a few months the Russian fleet would be overcome. Then would soon follow the success of the Japanese on land. They would secure Korea and probably a part of Manchuria. Next they would go to the Philippines.

It was not the European nations, said Mr. Money, that we were to fear in the Orient.

SALOON FOES USED FRANKS.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts Accused by a Brewer of Violating the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Charges that anti-saloon agitators had been guilty of using Government franked envelopes for the circulation of literature designed to create sentiment in favor of a bill to prevent the admission of sealed packages containing liquors in Prohibition States or counties were made to the House Judiciary Committee to-day. Major Duncan B. Harrison, a representative of the National Association of Brewers, charged directly that the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts of the Reform Association and E. C. Dinwiddie, Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, had been guilty of using envelopes which bore the franks of Representatives Hepburn of Iowa and Clayton of Alabama.

"And here they are, gentlemen, for your inspection!" exclaimed Harrison, throwing on the desk before the astonished committee seven or eight packages, sealed and tied.

Mr. Dinwiddie denied strenuously that he had used any franked envelopes except for matter that was frankable.

Harrison explained that the envelopes had been forwarded to business friends of his who had turned them over to him. He then read from a pamphlet the following sentence: "I can reach a thousand people for a dollar by using franked envelopes." He charged the Rev. Dr. W. F. Crafts with writing it, saying he describes himself as being "Chairman of the Third House of Congress, Christian Lobbyist, and Treasurer of the Reform Association."

Kansas Republicans Split.

GARNETT, Kan., March 3.—There was a split in the Republican Convention of the Second Kansas Congressional District here to-day, one faction renominating Representative Justin D. Bowersock of Lawrence and the other naming Henry J. Allen of Ottawa. Both conventions indorsed Presi-

NEGRO NOT HIS GUEST, SAYS MR. CLEVELAND

Calls Story Deliberate Fabrication Out of Whole Cloth.

SCORES CONGRESSMAN SCOTT

Made a "Display of His Evil Propensities," He Says, in Letter Read on Floor of House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Vigorous denial that he once entertained a negro at the White House table is made by ex-President Cleveland in a letter read in the House to-day by Representative Webb of North Carolina, to whom it is addressed. The negro in question was C. H. J. Taylor, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia during Mr. Cleveland's Presidency, and the assertion that he had been Mr. Cleveland's guest was made on the floor of the House last Monday by Representative Scott, Republican, of Kansas. The letter is as follows:

"Princeton, N. J., March 2, 1904.

"Hon. E. Y. Webb, House of Representatives.

"Dear Sir: It is a small concern to me that a Mr. Scott has seen fit to use my name in a display of his evil propensities on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"In answer to your inquiry, however, I have to say of his statement that a colored man, C. H. J. Taylor, took luncheon with me at the White House, that it is a deliberate fabrication out of whole cloth.

"As far as Mr. Taylor is concerned, I understand, prior to his appointment as Register of Deeds at Washington, that he had served as an assistant in the office of the City Attorney at Kansas City. His nomination as Registrar was confirmed by the Senate, and he served in that place with intelligence and efficiency. He has since died. Some people restrain themselves from abusing the dead.

"My inquiries concerning Mr. Taylor before his appointment, my observation of him during his incumbency, and the little I have known of him since satisfy me that his character is very unjustly attacked in the diatribe of Mr. Scott.

"One charge is made against Mr. Taylor by Mr. Scott which he doubly clinches with truth when he declares: 'He was a black negro.' I am led, however, to doubt his familiarity with his subject when he adds, 'as black as you ever saw.' Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mr. Webb, commenting on the letter, said: "Mr. Cleveland was a friend of the negro, but not a fool friend. He never by word or act encouraged the dream of social equality in the breast of the black man." This was greeted with applause by the Democrats. "Again," he continued, "he was the friend of the colored man, but he also was the friend of the Southern white man, and sympathized with us in our race problems and race burdens, and that, Sir, is more than Mr. Roosevelt seemed ever to have done."

Mr. Scott promptly offered an apology to the ex-President, saying he had never heard denied the report to which he had referred.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, charged that Mr. Roosevelt had dined Booker T. Washington to carry the light of example to the South, which does not believe in social equality. The Administration, said Mr. Williams, would not appoint a Chinaman as a Postmaster on the Pacific Coast if he possessed the ability of Li Hung-Chang. The whole incident, he said, showed the underlying hypocricy of the contention that all men are socially equal regardless of color, race, traits, and tendencies."

Mr. Scott inquired who had been asserting social equality.

"I have understood," replied Mr. Williams, "that the political theory of your household of political faith for the last twenty years has been that men, regardless of color, traits, tendencies, race characteristics, capabilities, or what not, ought to be strictly equal politically. But that is not all. The head of your party set the example of social equality in the only manner in which it can be set, by inviting a black man to a table."

The minority leader said he was not quarreling with Mr. Roosevelt, adding:

"He has a perfect right to invite a colored man if he chooses, but as far as I know, he waited until he was President of the United States, so it could bear an official stamp before he ever did it."

Mr. Scott said he had made no imputation of fault against Mr. Cleveland. He simply had recalled the incident because the Democratic Party had gone into hysterics because one man had invited a colored man to his table.

"All right," said Mr. Williams, "I am glad to hear that, because I thought the gentleman had a sharp stick and was after my dear and much-adored old friend, Grover Cleveland." [Laughter.]

POLICE CHASE EXCITES CROWDS

Suspected Thief Leads Pursuers Through Tenderloin Before Capture.

William J. Clark, thirty years old, suspected of being responsible for numerous robberies in Broadway clothing and department stores which have been reported recently, led the police a merry chase through the very heart of the Tenderloin yesterday, when an attempt was made to arrest him at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

The man was finally captured at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, but only after one of the policemen who were pursuing him had fired several shots in the air. The pursuit and the firing caused much excitement.

Jensen Foley and "Jack" Quigley were with Clark when the police told him he was a prisoner. They helped him break away from his captors and were themselves arrested for interfering with an officer.

For some time stores on Broadway have been reporting the robbery of the dressing rooms in their clothing departments. Among the stores from which the reports were sent in were Rogers, Peet & Co. and Saks & Co.

W. H. HAM'S BAIL, $65,000.

Bonds in That Amount Not Furnished for Alleged Embezzler.

BOSTON, March 3.—Wallace H. Ham, until recently manager of the Boston branch of the American Surety Company of New York, to-day waived examination on two charges alleging the larceny of funds, and was held in $65,000 for the Grand Jury. Bail was not furnished.

Counsel for the American Surety Company urged an increase in bail from $50,000 to $100,000, saying that Ham had confessed to having stolen fully $230,000 from the company and $34,000 from St. Luke's Home.

WANT SCHOOL KEPT UP.

Harlem Parents Object to the Abolition of No. 95.

To protest against the abolition of Public School No. 95, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues, about fifty parents of the 400 children who attend the school met at the residence of Herman Levy, 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, last evening. The meeting was presided over by Prof. C. L. Bristol.

A petition was drawn up which is to be signed by all the parents of the children who attend the school, and then forwarded to the Board of Education, asking for the continuance of No. 95 until the new school at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue is completed, which will be about a year hence. The present plan is to distribute the children now in No. 95 among four schools after April 30.

TO DOCK OR NOT TO DOCK.

Senators Hear Arguments on Bill Against Shortening Horses' Tails.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate Committee to-day gave a hearing on Senator Armstrong's bill forbiding the docking of horses' tails, and advocates and opponents of the measure were heard.

Col. William Jay of New York City spoke in opposition to the measure. "There are many and diverse reasons," said Col. Jay, "why this bill should not be passed. It would do great injury to business and would put an end to coaching as a sport. It is absurd to say that docking is cruel or that the owners of docked horses are less considerate than others. In fact, the owners of docked horses are, generally, greater lovers of horseflesh than any one else."

Arthur J. Baldwin of New York said there were 15,000 docked horses in Manhattan alone, and in London 28,000 were used on omnibuses and 26,000 in the cab business. He insisted that the bill was an unwarranted invasion of property rights.

Meier Steinbeck of New York read extracts of opinions of a veterinary surgeon, who said that the docking of horses was not cruel.

The bill was favored by several representatives of humane societies, who argued that docking was not only cruel, but made the animals prone to disease, and that lockjaw and paralysis often followed the docking of horses.

REPUBLICANS TO KEEP OFFICES

Poor Chance for Local Civil Service Commission's Suggestions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—The recommendations of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York that the Deputy Tax Commissioners in New York be exempted from the operation of the civil service law are almost certain to be rejected by the State Civil Service Commission at its meeting to-morrow.

There are about fifty Deputy Tax Commissioners in New York, and if the recommendations of the local commission were adopted Mayor McClellan would have the filling of these places. The Republican organization is opposed to placing this additional patronage at the disposal of the Mayor.

ODELL BOUGHT SHIP BONDS.

Denies That They Were Given to Him for the Use of His Name.

ALBANY, March 3.—Gov. Odell said to-day that any statement to the effect that any of the Shipbuilding bonds were given to him for the use of his name was absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

"I paid," said he, "50 per cent. down in cash immediately upon receipt of the bonds."

ODELL REAPPOINTS JUDGES.

Two Members of the Court of Claims Selected Again.

ALBANY, March 3.—Gov. Odell to-day sent to the Senate the reappointment of Theodore H. Swift of Potsdam and A. J. Rodenbeck of Rochester, Judges of the State Court of Claims. The term is six years and the salary $5,000 per year.

Judge Swift resigned Tuesday. There has been a misunderstanding as to what statute controlled the terms of office of Judges of this court, and in order to permit the court to be beyond question as to its standing it was deemed best to have Judge Swift resign and be reappointed.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Senate to-day passed several bills, including those of:

Senator MARSHALL—Providing for the continuance of the office of Commissioner of Records of Kings County and for the completion of the blank indexes. The office would cease to exist May 1 by operation of the law which limited its existence to five years. The Marshall bill places the appointment in the hands of the two Republican County Judges of Kings.

Senator MARSHALL—For municipal clubhouses for boys in New York City, and providing that $40,000 per annum may be expended in each of the boroughs of New York for such purposes.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Making it a misdemeanor to sell or place in the possession of persons under eighteen any weapon that uses blank or loaded cartridges. The law at present specifies the age of sixteen.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing New York City Assessors to estimate and allow damages sustained by owners of property fronting streets approaching the East River Bridge.

VILLAGE VOTES TO SECEDE.

South Orange Would Leave Township Control, but Fight Is Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 3.—At a special election yesterday the voters here decided to favor a separation of the village from South Orange Township, the bill for which has passed both houses of the Legislature, only needing the result of the election yesterday to make it a law. A light vote was polled, 306 ballots being cast in favor of the separation, while only 88 were against it.

The Township Committee intends to immediately inquire into the validity of the act under which the election was held. In the meantime preparations are being made for the township election next Tuesday, just as if the separation had not been voted on, and citizens of the village will be allowed to vote as before, if they choose to do so. The affair promises to lead to an interesting controversy.

NEW HAVEN'S TROLLEY DEAL.

Details of Purchase of Lines by the Consolidated Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—The deal whereby the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will acquire the street railway lines of the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad was officially confirmed to-night. Sufficient stock has been pledged to make the deal a certainty.

In exchange for the stock of the street railway company the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will give certificates at the rate of $50 per share, payable fifty years from April 1, 1904, with 3½ per cent. interest.

NOLANS A FAMILY OF GIANTS.

Four Sons and Four Daughters Whose Aggregate Weight Is 1,952 Pounds.

The nomination of James Nolan on the Democratic ticket in North Bergen for Township Committeeman has called attention to a family of four brothers and four sisters remarkable for their physique. The aggregate weight of the eight is 1,952 pounds, and they are all over six feet in height and proportionately built.

The sons are engaged in the railroad business as engineers, excepting James, who is a railroad telegrapher. He is the tallest and heaviest of the family. He measures six feet four inches and balances the scale at 300 pounds, which is light weight for him, as he has weighed 348 pounds. None of the sisters or brothers weighs less than 210 pounds. Their average weight is 244 pounds. Mrs. Nolan, the mother, is not unusually tall, but is heavily built. Mr. Nolan, the father, is a typical little Irishman, about five feet two, and weighs not more than 130 pounds.

MUTINY ON LIGHTHOUSE TENDER.

Crew of the Nina Say They Were Shanghaied at New York.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 3.—The entire crew, numbering sixteen men, of the lighthouse tender Nina have been placed in jail on the charge of mutiny in refusing to take the vessel to Pensacola for repairs.

The prisoners say they were stanghaied at New York in December and signed no papers until last week, when they signed what they supposed to be the payroll, but subsequently learned were service papers for a year. Then they demanded their passage to New York, but the request was refused.

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TOURING CAR
30-35 Horsepower.
Combines best features of foreign cars with most advanced work of leading American automobile engineers and vehicle builders. Price with Standard Tonneau, Book $4,000. Canopy tops Limousine or Surrey bodies to order
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.,
134-138-138 West 39th St.,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

SHAW ISSUES CALL FOR CANAL MILLIONS

Banks Must Transfer 20 Per Cent. of Holdings by March 25.

WILL AMOUNT TO $30,000,000

Remainder of $50,000,000 to Come from Treasury—No Payment Until Panama Company Gives Up Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued a call on the depository banks for a transfer of 20 per cent. of their holdings of public money to secure deposits to the credit of the United States Treasurer, the transfer to be made not later than March 25. This call will aggregate upward of $30,000,000, and will be held on deposit in ten of the New York City banks until required to meet payments on account of the Panama Canal.

This action is the result of a conference held by the President, Secretary Hay, Secretary Shaw, and Attorney General Knox. The Attorney General held that the President was authorized to make immediate payment of $16,000,000 to the Republic of Panama, but it was decided that this payment shall not be made until the property has been actually transferred to the United States.

It is not apprehended that any question as to title will arise and the action of this Government is simply precautionary. The expectation is that the transfer can be made within thirty days. The call for $30,000,000 from the depository banks indicates that the remainder of the $50,000,000, to be paid upon transfer of the property of the canal company, will be taken from the available cash balance in the Treasury. That balance is now roundly $225,000,000.

Twenty-three New York City banks are subject to Secretary Shaw's call, carrying Government deposits of $38,761,900. The 20 per cent to be paid over by them will amount to $7,752,380. The process of making the transfers of deposits through New York banks is described in this fashion: There are ten central banks here which are to receive the deposits turned in by others. Eleven warrants will be drawn on the New York Sub-Treasury, one for the amount it is to pay and the remaining ten for the amount handled through each one of the ten depository banks.

The warrants will be delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co. as representatives of the Panama Government, and the banking firm will deposit the warrant corresponding to the amount allotted to each bank with that institution. Then, upon the issuance of the call upon the banks to surrender their 20 per cent. of deposits, the warrants will be indorsed over to the Sub-Treasurer at New York. In this way the only transfer of cash, until the final withdrawals by the bankers at the call of the Panama Government, will be that of the Sub-Treasury share of the payment to the bank where it is to be deposited.

It is believed that of the $10,000,000, at least $8,000,000 will remain here in the shape of investment in Government bonds. The withdrawal of the other $2,000,000 will not, it is held, disturb the local money market.

Chile Recognizes Panama.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 3.—Chile has recognized the independence of Panama.

SHOOTS IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

Insane Discharged Soldier Seriously Wounds a Messenger.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—William J. O'Brien, an insane discharged soldier, until recently confined in St. Elizabeth's Asylum, entered the War Department this morning, and, going to the Mail and Record Division, drew a revolver and shot Robert J. Manning, a messenger, and Arthur Wiecker, a clerk.

Manning's wound is on the right side, just above the kidneys, and is dangerous. Wiecker was shot in the left arm.

It required half a dozen men finally to subdue the maniac. Prominent among them was Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

O'Brien went to Charles Brandt, the Chief of the Mail and Record Division, and expressed dissatisfaction with his discharge papers. Then, without a word of warning, he drew the pistol from his pocket and aimed it at Mr. Brandt's head. Brandt ducked, and the bullet entered the arm of Mr. Wiecker. O'Brien then turned the weapon on Miss Saxton, a clerk, and fired. She too dodged, and the bullet struck Manning.

Officials of the War Department are incensed at the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Asylum for permitting O'Brien to go at large. As far back as 1897, it is stated, O'Brien was paroled and went to the department a number of times. His manner was so threatening that the department officials notified the then Superintendent of the asylum that the man was a dangerous character and should be confined.

DR. S. H. VIRGIN IMPROVING.

Stroke of Paralysis Follows His Daughter's Marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, for thirty years pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, who was stricken with paralysis on the night of Feb. 15, is now out of danger and improving steadily.

It is believed that the stroke was induced by excitement, attendant upon the wedding of his daughter, which had taken place the day before at the residence of his son, Dr. F. H. Virgin, 251 Lenox Avenue.

The Wish To Be Cured

of a heavy cough or cold may be gratified if you use **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** It is safe, pleasant and speedy. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., or $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Distinctive Top Coats for Men.

Spring Models Ready for Service.

Distinctive, not because of a radical departure from conservative forms, but rather because of the demonstration of their highest possibilities. Our top coats are marked by the unity of their every element, by the graceful lines and the harmony of proportion. The average shop can boast of but one-third to one-half the variety of top coats we maintain. It includes:

Box Coat Models, 32, 34, 38 and 40 inches long; Tourist, 50, 52 and 54 inches long; Single Breasted Paddocks, Paletots and Double Breasted Surtouts of various lengths. The fabrics include both foreign and domestic weaves of covert, vicuna, cheviot, worsted, homespun, fancy tweed and hopsacking in the new shades of tan, olive, grey, brown, brown and grey mixtures, black, oxfords and cambridge, not a few of which are exclusive. $12.50 to $38.00

MEDIUM WEIGHT COATS.

Formerly $30.00 to $35.00. At $20.00

Special for Saturday.

All told, there are but one hundred coats in three styles, of the 44 inch box model. They are of fine vicuna in dark oxford or black, lined throughout with an excellent silk. The size variety is good.

MEDIUM WEIGHT SUITS.

Formerly $15.00 and $18.00. At $10.00

A good assortment of fabrics and sizes—too good by far to please us. That is why we offer them at Ten Dollars.

Formerly $20.00 to $25.00. At $15.00

Two hundred and fifty of them—just that many more than we want to carry till next season. For the most part, the suits are of fine worsted or cassimere.

Rain Coats for Men.

Spring Models.

You will have to know more about cloth than the average layman to determine which of our Spring coats have been subjected to the process that makes them impervious to the elements. Clever weavers and clever tailors have wedded their talent for a definite purpose---to make of a top coat a rain coat and of a rain coat a top coat.

At $15.00 to $33.00

One Hundred and Forty Years Ago the piano was first imported to this country.

Until six years ago
it was played only by hand.
To-day the Pianola is aiding
in the playing of
thousands of pianos
in this country, and is being
exported into every civilized
country on the globe
for this one purpose—
furnishing assistance
in the playing of the piano.

WHAT THIS assistance amounts to no one can appreciate or even comprehend unless he or she owns a Pianola or has heard it play the piano under the control of one who understands it.

One fact, however, is indisputable, namely, the widespread popularity of the Pianola—confined to no class or profession or even country—the cultured, the wealthy, and those of less means, the greatest musical interpreters and the novices in music, rulers and crowned heads in nearly every country.

Assuredly there is a reason—a strong, forcible, vital reason—it rests no less in the *need* of the people or the deficiency of the *present* piano than in the merit of the Pianola.

Since the Aeolian Company have removed to Aeolian Hall, they are in better position to show and explain the Pianola to all who may be interested in the subject.

New styles, new types of instruments and art cases are on exhibition.

Pianola, $250; with Metrostyle, $300.
May be bought on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.
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Every courtesy and personal attention, promptness and liberality distinguish this company. It regards its depositors as a merchant does his customers.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

An Interesting Booklet on Application

BASEBALL SCHEDULE OUT

American League Announces Its Series of Games.

New York and Boston Open on April 14 in This City—Minor National League Changes.

Representatives of the National and American Baseball Leagues practically completed yesterday the business for which they were called together early in the week, all that remains being the adoption of a schedule by the National organization. This will be done at a brief session to-day at the Hotel Victoria. The American League announced its playing dates for the season.

As against 140 games last year there will be 154 this season. Conflicting dates between the rival leagues are numerous, the American having eleven in this city, twelve in Boston, twelve in Chicago, thirteen in St. Louis, and six in Philadelphia. Last year there were only two days in which the local clubs clashed. The Greater New Yorks will open the season on their grounds with the champion Bostons on April 14, and close the season at home with the same team on Oct. 10 with two games. On Memorial Day, May 30, the only big game in this city will be between the Greater New Yorks and the ex-champions from Philadelphia. On July 4 the Americans will play in Philadelphia, and on Labor Day, Sept. 5, the two teams will play in this city, the National League nine also playing at the Polo Grounds. The conflicting dates here will be on May 26, 27, 28, July 26, 30, Sept. 3, 5, two games, 17, 20, and 27.

The Sunday games awarded to Chicago and St. Louis are equally divided, each city getting sixteen at home.

The National League at its meeting at the Hotel Victoria ratified the report of the committee on playing rules, and also the report of the committee on the revision of the constitution, which was composed of Brush, Herrmann, and Potter. The name of the league was changed from the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs to the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs. Among other changes were:

No release or a player will be valid unless authorized by President of releasing club.

Any player disqualified for crookedness never can be reinstated.

Office of the supervisor of umpires has been abolished.

No club can display its franchise without the consent of the National League.

By a vote of seven clubs a club can be expelled from the League.

Resolutions were passed forbidding National League clubs playing with clubs having ineligible players, and stopping the practice of presentations to players or managers after the umpire has called play.

Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission gave out the official decision in the Sunday ball-playing case at Ridgewood Park, in which he decided against such play.

The American League list of games for

At New York.—With Boston—April 14, 15, 16. With Philadelphia—April 18, 19, 20, 27. With Washington—May 2, 3, 4, 5. With Cleveland—May 11, 12, 13, 14. With Detroit—May 16, 17, 18, 19. With Chicago—May 20, 21, 23. With St. Louis—May 24, 25, 26. With Philadelphia—May 27, 28, 30, 30. With Washington—June 30, July 1, 2. With Boston—July 7, 8, 9, 11. With Cleveland—July 12, 13, 14, 15. With Detroit—July 16, 18, 19, 20. With Chicago—July 21, 22, 23, 25. With St. Louis—July 26, 28, 29, 30. With Chicago—Aug. 19, 20, 21, 23. With St. Louis—Aug. 29, 30, 31. With Detroit—Sept. 1, 2, 3. With 24, 25, 26, 27. With Cleveland—Aug. 29, 30, 31. With Detroit—Sept. 1, 2, 3. With Philadelphia—Sept. 5, 5, 6. With Boston—Oct. 7, 8, 10.

At Boston.—With Washington—April 18, 19, 19, 20. With Philadelphia—May 2, 3, 4, 5. With New York—May 6, 7, 9, 10. With Detroit—May 11, 12, 13, 14. With Cleveland—May 16, 17, 18, 19. With St. Louis—May 20, 21, 23. With Chicago—May 24, 25, 26. With Washington—May 27, 28, 30, 30. With New York—June 25, 27, 28, 29. With Philadelphia—June 30, July 1, 2. With Detroit—July 12, 13, 14, 15. With Cleveland—July 16, 18, 19, 20. With St. Louis—July 21, 22, 23, 25. With Chicago—July 26, 27, 29, 30. With Cleveland—Sept. 1, 2, 3. With Washington—June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With Philadelphia—June 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With New York—June 15, 16, 18, 19; Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13; Sept. 30; Oct. 1, 2.

At Chicago.—With St. Louis—May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 29, 30; July 1, 2; Oct. 7, 8, 9. With Detroit—April 18, 19, 20; June 26; July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21. With Cleveland—April 14, 15, 17, 24; May 29; June 21, 22, 23; Sept. 11, 12, 13. With Washington—June 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4; Sept. 27, 28, 29. With Philadelphia—June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 24, 25, 26. With New York—June 10, 11, 12, 13; Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13; Sept. 30; Oct. 1, 2. With Boston—June 15, 16, 18, 19; Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17; Oct. 3, 4, 5.

TENNIS PLAYERS AROUSED.

London Wants to Know Whether America Will Compete for Davis Cup.

LONDON, March 3.—Surprise is expressed here at the fact that no challenge has yet been received from America for the Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup, the next contest for which will be held at Wimbledon in July. According to the regulations, entries close March 7, and a reminder of this has been cabled to the Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. A challenge from France has been received and it is understood that a challenge from Austria is on its way.

The last international competition for the Davis Cup took place on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Longwood, Mass., in August. It was won by the English team, R. F. and H. L. Doherty.

BOSTON, March 3.—Whether this country will participate in the next contest for the Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup has not yet been decided. Secretary Palmer E. Presbrey said to-day that the matter was still in the hands of the Executive Committee and that a decision would be reached before the entries close.

Indoor Athletic Record Equaled.

The indoor record for the 440-yard dash was equaled yesterday in the trials to select the men to represent New York University in the mile relay races at the New York Athletic Club games next Tuesday night. Warford, '05, made the excellent time of 0:56 4-5, while two other men both ran below 0:58. The summary:

440-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Warford, '05; R. Sibenmann, '04, second; C. Tippett, '06, third; W. Blake, '07, fourth. Time—0:56 4-5.

Shot Put.—Won by I. T. Reilley, '05; J. L. Tuthill, '04, second; F. Swartz, '06, third. Winner's put, 36 feet 9 inches.

High Jump.—Tie between H. Wylie, '06, and T. Du Flor, '06, at 5 feet 5 inches

CHAMPION FIGURE SKATER

Contests of Amateurs at the St. Nicholas Rink.

DUFFY WINS FROM BROKAW

Sixteen Different Movements—Winner Has a Lead of Nine Points.

W. F. Duffy of the New York Athletic Club won the annual amateur figure-skating championship under the auspices of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States, held at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon and evening, by a score of 82 points. Irving Brokaw of the St. Nicholas Skating Club of this city was second with 73 points, Edward Bassett of this city was third, with 52 points; John Doughty of Plainfield, N. J., was fourth, with 41 points, and Gunnan Stenberg of Stockholm, Sweden, was fifth with 36 points. J. F. Smith of Utica, N. Y., competed in the first nine events, scoring 12 points, and then retired.

There were sixteen different movements, nine of which were decided in the afternoon and seven in the evening. Duffy led by the narrow margin of a single point at the end of the afternoon, having scored 49 points to Brokaw's 48. In the evening exercises, which were more intricate and difficult, Duffy steadily increased his lead, finally winning by nine points. The summary follows:

Outside Edge Roll Forward.—Brokaw, 6; Duffy, 5; Bassett, 4; Stenberg, 3; Doughty, 2; Smith, 1.

Outside Edge Roll Backward.—Duffy, 6; Brokaw, 5; Bassett, 4; Stenberg, 3; Doughty, 2; Smith, 1.

Single and Double Flat-foot Spins, Cross-foots and Two-foot Whirls.—Doughty, 6; Duffy, 5; Brokaw, 4; Bassett, 3; Smith, 2; Stenberg, 1.

Inside Edge Roll Forward.—Duffy, 6; Brokaw, 5; Bassett, 4; Stenberg, 3; Doughty, 2; Smith, 1.

Inside Edge Roll Backward.—Duffy, 6; Brokaw, 5; Bassett, 4; Stenberg, 3; Doughty, 2; Smith, 1.

Figure eight on one foot forward, single and double circles.—Brokaw, 6; Duffy, 5; Doughty, 4; Bassett, 3; Stenberg, 2; Smith, 1.

Curved angles, threes, single, double, and chain, beginning on inside or outside edge.—Duffy, 6; Bassett, 5; Brokaw, 4; Stenberg, 4; Doughty, 2; Smith, 1.

Figure eight on one foot backward, single and double circles.—Brokaw, 6; Duffy, 5; Bassett, 4; Stenberg, 3; Doughty, 2; Smith, 1.

Cross roll forward, in field and eights, single and double circle.—Brokaw, 6; Duffy, 5; Bassett, 4; Smith, 3; Doughty, 2; Senberg, 1.

Total for nine movements.—Duffy, 49; Brokaw, 48; Bassett, 35; Doughty, 24; Stenberg, 23; Smith, 12.

Cross roll backward, in field and eights, single and double circles.—Bassett, 5; Duffy, 4; Brokaw, 3; Stenberg, 2; Doughty, 1.

Loops and ringlets on inside and outside edges, single and in combination.—Duffy, 5; Brokaw, 4; Bassett, 3; Doughty, 2; Stenberg, 1.

Change of edge, roll forward, beginning on either outside or inside edge.—Duffy, 6; Brokaw, 4; Doughty, 3; Bassett, 2; Stenberg, 1.

Change of edge, roll backward, beginning on either outside or inside edge.—Duffy, 5; Brokaw, 4; Stenberg, 3; Doughty, 2; Bassett, 1.

Curved angles, rocking and counter rocking turns from outside edge to outside edge and inside edge to inside edge, forward and backward.—Duffy, 5; Stenberg, 4; Brokaw, 3; Doughty, 2; Bassett, 1.

Curved angles, cross cuts or anvils, on inside and outside edges.—Duffy, 5; Brokaw, 4; Bassett, 3; Doughty, 2; Stenberg, 1.

Grapevines.—Doughty 5; Duffy, 4; Brokaw, 3; Bassett, 2; Stenberg, 1.

Total score.—Duffy, 82; Brokaw, 73; Bassett, 52; Doughty, 41; Stenberg, 36.

Good Pool by Grogan Wins.

Charles Grogan won his first game in the Greater New York pool championship tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night by defeating Thomas Burns by a score of 125 to 94. Grogan's play was a surprise to the large crowd of onlookers, particularly his run of 33, the highest of the tournament. To-night Irving Long and William Stewart will play. The score:

Charles Grogan—2 11 15 0 14 8 7 7 9 1 4 9 7 15 3 2. Total, 125.

Thomas Burns—13 4 0 15 0 6 8 7 6 12 11 6 7 0 0 0. Total, 94.

High runs—Grogan, 33; Burns, 15. Scratches—Grogan, 3; Burns, 6. Referee—T. Rogers.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Only Two Favorites Beaten on a Fast Track.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Favorites had the best of the day's racing and the books fared badly. Blue Victor and Count 'Em Out were the only beaten favorites. Weather clear and track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Eclectic, 109 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 5, won; Port Warden, 112, (Cochran,) 18 to 5, second; Scotch Thistle, 113, (Conley,) 9 to 1, third. Time 1:46 4-5. Plautus, Trossachs, St. Merrylegs, Regian, and Clay Clement also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. John, 93 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 16 to 5, won; Dr. Carrick, 104, (C. Howell,) 10 to 1, second; Governor Boyd, 98, (McCafferty,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Monograph, Ring Dove, Treacy, Miss West, Nellie Forest, Albert Lee, and Merry Sport also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Illuminate, 93 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 1, won; Hegira, 95, (Hyams,) 8 to 1, second; Lady Mistake, 96, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Helen Tarwater, Chickasha, Blue Victor, Charles D., One More, Barnacle, and Legation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Meistersinger, 116 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 1, won; Burning Glass, 99, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, second; Icicle, 103, (L. Wilson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Count 'Em Out, Macbeth, and Zyra also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. The Guardsman, 102 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 5, won; Jake Weber, 99, (C. Howell,) 14 to 5, second; Prodigal Son, 101, (Robbins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Reckoner, Mynheer, Neither One, Never Smile, and Oscar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. New Mown Hay, 110 pounds, (Livingston,) 9 to 5, won; Maritana, 96, (Aubuchon,) 11 to 5, second; St. Garo, 100, (Romanelli,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Our Lillie and Shortcake also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. The Gatto, 89 pounds; Venus, Victrix, and Lovable, 91 each; Glalea, Burgoyne, and Nat Eggleston, 93 each; Hemlock and June Collins, 94 each; Siah, Great Star, and Fugurtha, 96 each; The Pride of Surrey, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ara, 103 pounds; Isabella D. and Blaze Duchess, 104 each; Modred Law, Delaval, and Dixie Lad, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; purse. Lady Walter, 83 pounds; Inquisitive Girl and Morning Star, 90; Vestry, Clangor, Fort Plain, and Mrs. Frank Foster, 95 each; Antagonist, 97; Optional, 99; Foxy Kane, 100; Tony Lepping and Sadducee, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Optional, 96 pounds; Mr. Pickwick and Ditto, 98 each; Boundling, 100; Morning Star, 101; Foxy Kane, 105; Autumn Leaves, Little Jack Horner, and Rainland, 106 each; New York, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Bonnilithe, 91 pounds; La Cache and Claristina, 92 each; Ithan, 95; Fitzbrillar, 97; Irene Mac, 95; Frank McConnell, 98; Lady Contrary, 99; Josette, 100; Censor and Tally H., 101; Dobski and Bodul, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Arachue and Rollick II., 109 pounds each; Tancred, 110; Badger and Anti-Trust, 111 each; Bellario, Marcos, and Albert F. Dewey, 114 each.

Servatius Wins Handicap Billiards.

L. A. Servatius defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas last night in the handicap 14.2 billiard tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Servatius scored his total of 250 in seventy-four innings, while Douglas, who was required to make 300, succeeded only in reaching 278. The latter made the highest run of the evening, 22, but he failed to hold the balls well in hand, and made many innings in low figures. There were a few brilliant plays, but in the main the contest was characterized by little of more than ordinary worth. The scores:

Douglas, (300)—0 5 0 0 0 18 0 4 2 1 2 7 4 2 14 3 1 0 0 1 16 8 4 16 7 0 2 0 1 9 7 1 14 14 1 2 2 1 11 0 0 1 2 2 5 8 1 0 1 0 11 1 0 0 3 8 1 0 7 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 10 1 4 2. Total, 278; high run, 22; average, 3 56-74.

Servatius, (250)—2 0 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 8 1 1 5 4 4 4 0 5 0 0 1 11 0 8 6 3 15 14 1 2 5 6 3 1 1 3 5 13 0 4 6 3 3 10, 0 9 0 0 3 18 0 0 2 2 7 0 3 0 0 3 1 1 0 7 0 4 3 9 1 16 4 1. Total, 250; high run, 18; average, 3 28-74.

The players to-night will be F. M. Canda, 300, and E. O. Presby, 250.

Sale of New Brighton Cricket Club.

The Cricket Club house and grounds at West New Brighton, S. I., are to be sold at auction, and Staten Island society is much agitated as to their final disposition. It is feared that the purchaser may turn the grounds into building lots. Many charming entertainments have been given at the clubhouse, which, with its grounds, has been one of the island's pet properties.

CYCLISTS AT THE SHOW

Many Entries in the Home Trainer Contests.

THREE FLY-CASTING EVENTS

Special Feature for Guides—Martin Won from Wilkins After Two Ties.

An unusually large number of contestants in the home trainer events that are being held at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden appeared for the trial heats last night. Nine one-mile heats were run off in the competition for the inter-club one-mile championship. The events were held in the concert room, where the bicycle exhibit is placed. The results were:

First Heat—Won by H. Larcheveque, Roy Wheelmen. Time—1:19 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. Van Deries, Tiger Wheelmen. Time—1:16 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Ferd. Williams, Prospect Wheelmen. Time—1:12 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by A. Krohn, Monitor Wheelmen. Time—1:10 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Charles Webber, Montauk Athletic Club. Time—1:14 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by C. Nerent, Tiger Wheelmen, a bye. Seventh Heat—Won by F. Erickson, Monitor Wheelmen. Time—1:13 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by A. Klewitz, Grace Athletic Club. Time—1:12 2-5. Ninth Heat—Won by Oscar Goerke, National Athletic Club. Time—1:15 3-5.

Three flycasting events were held during the day, the one that commanded chief attention being a special contest for guides, which was to test accuracy in trout fly casting. The weight of the rods and length of the leader were unrestricted. The casts were made at a buoy forty-five feet from the take-off. C. E. Martin and Charles Wilken tied at 91 per cent. On the throw-off they tied again at 89 per cent., and on the second throw-off Martin won first place by 91 per cent., and Wilkens secured second place by 88 per cent. S. M. Leek was third with 90 per cent.

The results in the second contests for light trout fly rod, weighing not more than five ounces, were: R. C. Leonard, first, 94 feet; L. S. Darling, second, 84 feet 6 inches; D. T. Abercrombie, third, 69 feet, and H. G. Henderson, fourth, 68 feet.

In the evening the event was for distance only, using a quarter-ounce rubber frog. E. J. Mills won, with a cast of 106 feet 10 inches; H. W. Hawes was second, with 100 feet 2 inches, and R. C. Leonard was third, with 94 feet.

W. A. Ross beat Fred Lohr in the gunwale canoe race, and the latter won the tub race, defeating H. Hinch.

As this is the last day but one of the show, several special events in the various sporting features have been arranged.

CORNELL WELCOMES WARNER.

Rousing Reception Accorded to the New Football Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—Two thousand Cornell students last night welcomed back to his Alma Mater Glen S. Warner, '94, coach of the Carlisle Indians, who has been chosen to coach the Cornell football team for three years. No larger and more enthusiastic gathering of students has ever been seen in Ithaca. The undergraduates believe that in Warner they have found their Courtney in football, and when he appeared they cheered wildly for several minutes.

Coach Warner replied with a speech, in which he expressed confidence that by building up an entirely new system in football Cornell could nope to reach the same standard as the other big colleges. He asked for the united support of undergraduates and alumni in the difficult task. It is the general opinion that his advent marks a new era in Cornell athletics. Warner will remain at Carlisle to coach the baseball team, but will come to Cornell in the Fall.

INTER-SETTLEMENT GAMES.

Many Entries for Seniors and Juniors at Seventh Regiment Armory.

Three hundred and twenty-five entries have been received for the second annual indoor games of the Inter-Settlement Athletic Association, which will be held in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, to-morrow evening. They come from the following Settlements: Educational Alliance, Seventy-eighth Street Branch of the Henry Street Settlement, Hudson Guild, Greenpoint Settlement, Hartley House, Richmond Hill House, Madison Square Church House, Union Settlement, Gordon House, West Side Neighborhood House, Spayer School, University Settlement, Boys' Club, College Settlement, East Side House, and Aifred Corning Clark House.

The events are divided into two divisions—junior and senior. Those of the Junior Division are open to boys sixteen years old and under. The senior events are 75-yard dash, novice; 220-yard run, novice; 220-yard hurdle race, novice; 75-yard dash, open; 600-yard run, 220-yard hurdle race, three-legged race; 220-yard run, open; one-mile race, relay; 75-yard sack race, potato race, standing broad jump, running high jump, and 12-pound shot put. Games for juniors are 75-yard dash, three-legged race, potato race, 75-yard sack race, relay race, standing broad jump, and running high jump.

CHESS PLAYERS DISPUTE.

Marshall and Swiderski Tied and Decline to Play Off the Tie.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, March 3.—The final round of the international Rice gambit chess tournament was played in this city to-day, and when the results became known Fleischmann had gone down before Marshall, Marco before Mieses, and Scheve before Swiderski, the three winners having played the Jasnogrodsky variation, namely, 11—Castles; 12—RxB, QxP; 13—RxKt., &c.

Great excitement ensued, because the manager of the tournament, Arnous de Riviere, ordered Marshall and Swiderski to play a tie match for first and second prizes, these men were tied for these places.

The players refused and forwarded a dispatch to Isaac L. Rice, the President of the congress and the donor of the prizes, and expressed the hope that this expert would decide in their favor, for they did not care to play another match after having played chess for four weeks running. The final record reads as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marshall	6	4	Marco	5	5
Swiderski	6	4	Scheve	4½	5½
Mieses	5½	4½	Fleischmann	3	7

Isaac L. Rice said yesterday that he could not act in the matter, because he had given the prize money for the tournament. He added that he would give Messrs. H. Cassel and H. Helms of New York power to act.

The men in question had a long session and finally decided that the two leaders should not be required to play off the tie.

Victory at Pool for E. F. Crowe.

E. F. Crowe and George W. Van Vredenburgh played a close game in the New York Athletic Club pool tournament last night, Crowe winning by a score of 100 to 91. The score follows:

George W. Van Vredenburgh—13 2 1 7 0 10 1 8 10 7 10 12 3 7. Total, 91.

E. F. Crowe—2 12 10 8 13 2 13 5 5 7 4 3 11 7. Total, 100.

High runs—Van Vredenburgh, 12; Crowe, 13. Scratches—Van Vredenburgh, 10; Crowe, 9. Referee—Anthony Clough.

Percy Gardner and Anthony Clough will play the first game to-night at 8 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock Edward C. Talcott will contest against the substitute for S. S. Ellis, Jr., who has retired from the tournament.

Englishmen Win Cricket Match.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 3.—The fourth test cricket match between English and Australian teams was won by the Englishmen by 157 runs.

BORAXOLOGY.

What we need in the morning is not an eye opener but a *pore* opener.

A BORAX bath cleanses the pores properly and rids the body of waste matter, the blood is purified, and there's a delightful sense of buoyancy and strength that drugs and stimulants cannot give. Let Nature have a chance to do her work in her own way—put BORAX in the water and your pores will do their work. After a Borax bath you not only *feel* clean, but you *are* clean. Be sure you get *pure* borax. Ask for

20-MULE-TEAM BRAND. At all grocery and drug stores. ¼, ½ and and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book "MODERN MIRACLES," Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

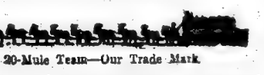

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

AUTOMOBILES.

1903 four cylinder gasolene Locomobile 24 horse power, handsome tonneau body, nearly new, perfect order, $2,500; New Baker Electric Stanhope, cost $1,600, will sell for $800; Baker Runabout, $400; Searchmont Tonneau, type VII., nearly new, $850; 1903, 24 horse power Decauville, nearly new, cost $6,000, will sell for $3,500; 1903 Long-Distance Runabout, wheel steerer, $500; 1903 Long-Distance Tonneau, two cylinder, twelve horse power, fine order, $700; Rambler, wood wheels, $375; Mors, fifteen horse power Tonneau, with top, just been thoroughly overhauled, will sell for $3,500; other very desirable bargains.

E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, n'r B'way.

Sunshine Coming! Last Chance Bargains.

About seventy-five automobiles; prices can't be duplicated; $1,000 Mobile, $250; $2,000 (new) Delivery Wagon, $350; Winton, (1903,) $1,500; Oldsmobile, $250; two King Belgium $2,500 Automobiles, $800-$1,000; Searchmont Tonneau, $800; Peerless Tonneaus, $850-$750; $950 Tonneau, $375; $1,500 Tonneaus, $550; twenty-five Runabouts, $275-$375; every reliable make.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS New and second hand $225 to $425; speed 30 miles an hour; E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, sole agents.

"YANKEE" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50—$2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

Some Features of Next Sunday's New York Times 5c

Can 10,000 New York Women Of Different Social Sets Get on Without "Scrapping"? They Are Going to Try It, and THE SUNDAY TIMES Will Tell You How.

The Roof OF the World Map of the Wonderful Tibetan Country Now Being Explored by an English Expedition Under Col. Younghusband.

A Bed Famine IN THE Hospitals Dr. George F. Shrady caustically criticises the management of what he calls "Hotel Hospitals," from which the deserving poor are turned away to die in garrets.

Professional sick men, paying patients, and "interesting" cases who crowd out the needy and suffering.

Direct city control advised as a means of correcting inefficient management.

Music by Richard Strauss Now First Published. Themes of His Unperformed "Symphonia Domestica" Written Out by Him for THE TIMES and Reproduced in Fac Simile.

A Hundred Thousand Horse Power Man Intimate Personal Study of the Electrical Czar, GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE. As Trained Engineer, Far-Seeing Inventor, Manufacturer, and Financier He Forms a Most Unique Figure Among the Captains Who Dominate the Industrial World. His latest photograph and picture of his office and home.

War Prices Prevail IN Foods and Textiles Results of the Russo-Japanese war that will affect the pockets of every American.

Significance OF THE Pennsylvania Railway's Annual Report

The Capsule AND "Scientific Menu" Craze. A fad that is tottering on its underpinning and giving way to the pleasures of appetite.

Company Promotion in England AND THE United States Its Ethics, Law, Practice, and Results.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HAS the Exclusive Right in America to the Unrivaled War News Service of THE LONDON TIMES, Supplementing the Magnificent Service of THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, which is presented in the Columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES without Padding and without Exaggeration.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SOFT COAL DEARER.

An Advance of 25 Cents a Ton Reported This Week.

Bituminous coal, the market for which had been in a stagnant condition for many months, felt a revival a couple of weeks ago, since which time prices have advanced rapidly. Producers say that this week there has been an advance of fully 25 cents a ton.

There is an actual scarcity of coal at tide, they say, because of slow transportation and a meagre supply of cars.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cotton Insertings Pay 60 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

United States General Appraiser De Vries yesterday handed down a decision overruling a protest by P. K. Wilson & Son of New York against the assessment of 60 per cent. on certain goods. They were classified as cotton etamines, and the Appraiser in a supplementary report declared that this was an error, and that the goods were in fact cotton insertings, on which the rate is the same. The importers claimed that they were countable cotton cloth at 45 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Mouquin Wine Company, Limited, A. J. Wasson, James F. White & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brother, B. Ullmann & Co., William Openhym & Sons, and the Syndicate Trading Company, all of New York. Protests by Alexander Murphy & Co. and Solomon Brothers & Co., were partially sustained.

George M. Pinney Fails.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—George M. Pinney, well known in the United States and Europe as a mining broker and stock speculator, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are $92,000, with nominal assets of $1,100 worth of mining stocks. The principal creditors are English brokers who loaned Pinney money on promissory notes.

Universal Tobacco Injunction.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day refused to dissolve the injunction obtained by E. A. McAlpin against the Universal Tobacco Company. The Vice Chancellor also refused to grant an order allowing Camille Weidenfeld, Thomas W. Lawson, and William J. Brown of New York to be made complainants. The court said they could answer the suit and set up any facts that they have by means of a cross-bill.

Receiver for Garage Company.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson has appointed Frank P. McDermott receiver for the New York Garage Company of 140 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City. Peter Fogarty of New York alleged that the liabilities of the concern were $7,198.88 and the assets $9,163.30.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Two cases of plants, abandoned by the importers, will be sold at the seizure room of the Appraiser's Stores this morning. At the same time one case of plate glass and a case of statuary, damaged, will be sold.

***

Buyers reached this market yesterday from several of the departments of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, the Rochester dry goods house whose building and stock were burned last week. Some purchases were made by the company by telegraph before the arrival of the buyers. The company has obtained a number of stores by inducing the tenants to vacate, and proposes to resume business inside of another week.

***

Appraiser Whitehead issued a report yesterday on the business of his office during February. It showed that 20,320 invoices, having an appraised value of $41,736,163, were handled. During February, 1903, the number was 27,547, and the value $43,758,521. The importations of precious stones were $1,808,379, against $1,083,300 in February, 1903.

***

Committees of local associations of druggists met yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, to arrange for the entertainment of the State Pharmaceutical Association, which is to hold its annual convention in the week of June 20 at Brighton Beach. Dr. William Muir of Brooklyn presided. Reports were received indicating that 300 druggists from all parts of the State will attend the convention.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Business manager of experience and independent judgment by important industrial and mercantile house; preferably one familiar with the mining and metal business. Address, in writing, stating full particulars, Enterprise, care of Bank of New York, New York.

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AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Av., a. William B. Norman, Auctioneer. FOURTEENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 186 Eldridge St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 85,866 to No. 104,056, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, SEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 119 West 42d St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 11,801 to No. 15,118, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, and November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS, MARCH 8, 9, & 10, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK. ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, MAR. 7th.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on March 5, 1904, 9 A. M., at S. W. cor. 104th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, City New York, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.) VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues early morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—High class saddle and combination Horses, thoroughly broken, for ladies and gentlemen. The Durland Riding Academy, 3 to 17 West 66th st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—The American Steam Laundry Company of 514 and 516 Southern Boulevard and 92 and 94 Lincoln Avenue, Bronx, has made an assignment to Mortimer W. Byers. The company was incorporated in September, 1902, with a capital stock of $25,000, Henry Spies President and John H. Spies Secretary. The company had to meet considerable competition and cut prices, it is said, to 5 cents for a shirt and 1 cent for a collar in order to get business.

SALVADOR MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.—A judgment for $63,575 was entered yesterday against the Salvador Mining and Milling Company of Arizona, in favor of Morril B. Spaulding, on assigned claims from eleven persons for money loaned to the company between April 12, 1902, and Jan. 27, 1904, the largest being the claim of A. Percy Walker for $24,315, and also for $4,390 salary as mining engineer. The summons was served on James Graham, Secretary of the company, at 32 Liberty Street.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE.—William F. Ostrander, a contractor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, the liabilities being $13,744.84 and the assets $5,300.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ELIAS KAPLAN.—Elias Kaplan, builder, of 1,762 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,477 and no assets.

FREDERICK W. DAUB.—Frederick W. Daub, truckman, residing at 400 East Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,218 and no assets. Of the liabilities there is due Christian H. Norman $5,000 money loaned, and $9,938 claims for damages for injuries, one by Feiga Yudelowitz for $7,938, on which judgment was obtained on March 6, 1899, and the other by Rosa Yudelowitz for $2,000, suit for which is pending. Mr. Daub has been for twenty years in the storage, van, and stable business, but it is now said that the business belongs to his wife.

E. & J. FRIEND & CO.—Leonard Friend of 65 East Seventy-fifth Street and Gustav Friend of 150 West Seventy-seventh Street, who were partners in the firm of E. & J. Friend & Co., wholesale tobacco dealers at 129 Water Street up to May, 1896, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $99,868 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1890 to 1896 for merchandise and borrowed money. Among the creditors are the estate of B. Hamburger, $28,000; Mrs. C. Newurtler, $11,500; A. Worms, $10,000; Silas Sperberg, $8,000; Gersen Mayer, $5,054, and Elias Spingam, $4,541.

GENEVA ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed James R. Sheffield receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Geneva Electric Equipment and Construction Company of 469 Fourth Avenue. It was stated that the liabilities are $40,000, of which $35,000 are to Edgar Sevain, the President. The assets are estimated at $10,000 to $15,000. There are accounts receivable about $8,000, cash on hand $400, materials $1,000, and an unfirished contract at Yonkers, which will take probably $1,000 to complete, and for which it will receive $3,000.

JAMES FREEMAN BROWN COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the James Freeman Brown Company, cotton goods commission merchant at 73 Franklin Street, show liabilities of $113,958 and nominal assets of $41,099, consisting of cash, $650; notes, $17,500; accounts, $12,249; fixtures, $700; equity in merchandise in warehouses, $2,000, and unexpired commissions on unexecuted contracts with mills, $8,000. There is also a life insurance policy of $5,000 on the life of French Campbell, which it holds as collateral as security for $22,000, which Mr. Campbell owes to the company. There are eighty-seven creditors, among them being J. W. O'Bannon & Co. of this city, $10,186; Edward A. Paige of Boston, $17,800; Capron Knitting Company of Utica, $6,000; Third National Bank of St. Louis, $6,000; Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, $13,557; Edgefield Manufacturing Company of Edgefield, S. C., $10,621; High Shoals Company of Charlotte, N. C., $9,261; Columbia Cotton Mills Columbia, Ala., $3,485; Tecumseh Mills, Fall River, Mass., $8,177; Harmony Grove Mills, Harmony Grove, Ga., $2,960; Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss., $2,650, and Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark., $2,625.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Albert J., Jr.—Harper & Brothers	$44
ARNOLD, Thomas, Edward Benjamin, and Albert C. Aborn—F. H. Duclos	59
BAUMAN, Michael—Northern National Bank	356
BEAVER, Lucretia C.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
BEAVER, Samuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
BERG, Alexander M.—Singer Manufacturing Company	77
BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL—H. Rabinowich, executor, &c., costs	94
BOENNSEN, T. A. M.—California Package Fruit Company	77
BOROWITZ, Rosie, Maurice Siculer, and Morris Borowitz—M. Koble	341
BRANDENBERG, Henry V., the Bates Realty Company, and Charles A. Bates—H. Steenbuck, and another	174
BRUMSON, Edward—M. Samuels and another	48
COZZOLINO, Ionato—L. Scanga	555
CUBA SUPPLY COMPANY—W. B. Putney, Jr.	145
CULYER, John V.—C. T. Brockway	158
CRAGIN, Calhoun—M. Devlin	25
DARMODY, Patrick—F. Hipsh	86
DUNNE, Edward B.—Commercial Envelope and Box Company	122
EAGAN, John—P. W. Cullinan, Comm	5
ELLIS, Benjamin O. and Bartholomew O. H. J. Stayle	90
FANDEL, Morris—C. Fleesch	98
FELLER, Mary—United States Gas and Fixture Company of the City of New York	124
FREY, Daniel I.—A. L. Weill	100
GELNAY, Charles—The Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company	164
GUTMAN, Bernard—Seligman, Mayer, and another	103
HERBERGER, Henry and Katherine—E. F. Wittenberger and another	172
HESSE, Fernando B.—J. Wanamaker	131
HEYLMAN, Henry B.—W. D. Clarke and another, costs	157
HOLM, Jacob—A. P. Sloan and another	57
HOLSMAN, Kate—S. A. Floy and another	225
IMPERIAL COFFEE COMPANY—Knickerbocker Milk Company	103
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. I. Engel	64
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. P. Beyer	119
JALL, Albert C.—New York Insulated Wire Company	701
JASNOWSKY, Glimpel—L. Werner & Co.	126
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth—D. Strauss	31
JUVELL, Theodore E.—E. B. Ackerman	34
JUVELL, Herbert S. and Theodore E.—E. B. Ackerman	145
KEELER, Edward B.—E. G. W. Woerz	82
KENNEDY, David F.—Merchants' Rubber Company	302
KLEIN, Charles J.—New York Insulated Wire Company	306
KOPETZKY, Lena—I. Jackson	322
LIEBLING, Morris, and Louis Stenzler—S. M. Pollock, and another	66
MacINTOSH, Neil W. and Annie S.—Lozier Motor Company of New York	168
MARKS, Harry—L. Levine	19
MARSHALL, Tully—H. W. Wilson	86
MATTISON, George E.—J. J. Lemmon	53
MILLIKEN, Edward F. and Foster—G. Ebbitt	5,489
MOES, Leonard C., and J. Leonard—M. Straus and another	153
MORRIS, Frederick—L. Harbarger, costs	148
NARATH, William—H. Binsinger	97
NATIONAL BREAD COMPANY—R. H. Armstrong and another	1,011
REX FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY—American Axe and Tool Company	49
RIORDAN, Patrick—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	123
RYAN, George E.—C. C. Sibley and another	470
SALVATOR MINING AND MILLING Company—M. B. Spaulding	63,574
SCHAIER, Samuel—Cheney Brothers	62
SCHRIEBER, Adolf—B. Schwartz, costs	23
SCHEIFER, John—S. Ferber	66
SCHNURR, Sarah—E. D. Depew and another	32
SHAW, Henry R.—C. P. Croft	195
SIMON, Emanuel—J. Levy	362
SMITH, Eugene F.—I. P. Rodman	291
SMITH, Albert E.—A. Sulka and another	31
SMITH, Roby A.—Van Worden Trust Company	9,950
STERNBERG, Hattie—I. Gartner and another	41
STRAUSS, Baldwin F.—A. C. Barclay	3,362
STRAUSS, Baldwin F.—A. C. Barclay	2,777
TOBOLDT, Carl W.—Sikes Chair Company	122
TROPER, Abraham—N. P. Kerr	42
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. King	600
THOMAS, Enoch K.—T. A. Raisbeck	328
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—R. Lewis	288
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE City of New York—T. Galligan	248
UNITED BREAD MACHINERY COMPany—E. C. De Sala	6,000
UNITED BREAD MACHINERY COMPany—I. M. P. Deetjen	3,946
WALDHAUER, Frederick—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	630
WAXELBAUM, Charles J.—D. B. Hartshorn	70
WEISS, Adolph—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	630
WETTLAUFER, Louis F.—F. Short	590
WOODBURY, Curtis V.—H. S. Draper	77

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

ALLEN, William V.—F. E. Cahus, Feb. 15, 1895	$198
BARUCH, Rippe—A. Redlich and another, April 16, 1885	316
BLAKEMAN, Louis H.—T. Greenleaf, trustee—Dec. 27, 1898	128
BLOCH, Arthur, Samuel, and Isidor—E. H. Fried, May 1, 1900	23
BATES, Charles F. and Agnes C.—Bank of Westchester, Aug. 19, 1897	1,056
BATES, Charles S., Albert H. Heward, and John E. Carpenter—New York Electric Equipment Company, April 25, 1895	168
BATES, Charles S.—C. Emily and another, May 1, 1895	87
BATES, Charles S., Albert H. Heward, and John E. Carpenter—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company, May 21, 1895	309
BATES, Charles S., Albert H. Heward, and John E. Carpenter—H. C. Clausen and another, June 10, 1895	270
BATES, Charles S., Albert H. Heward, and John E. Carpenter—G. W. Bonn, June 21, 1895	270
BATES, Charles S., Albert H. Heward, and John E. Carpenter—F. Lugar, July 15, 1895	1,018
BATES, Charles S., Albert H. Heward, and John E. Carpenter—F. Noll and another, Sept. 27, 1895	289
BATES, C. S.—I. M. Jenkins, Feb. 10, 1896	188
BATES, Charles S., Jr.—Standard Oil Company of New York, May 7, 1896	85
BATES, Charles S.—A. M. Ferris, Feb. 10, 1897	355
BATES, Charles S.—F. O. De Luze and another, March 10, 1897	190
BATES, Charles S.—F. A. Spaulding, March 11, 1897	304
BATES, Charles S. Jr.—G. M. Wright, assignee, Oct. 28, 1897	170
BATES, Charles S.—N. L. Miller and another, Dec. 16, 1897	125
BATES, Charles S.—R. C. Black and another, Jan. 4, 1898	440
CONHAIM, Joseph and Abraham—M. Beinstein, Dec. 16, 1903	203
INNOVATION TRUNK COMPANY—J. H. Buckman, Feb. 2, 1904	1,187
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. C. Woelfle, Sept. 17, 1903	119
LORING, John—M. Levy and another, Sept. 21, 1890	148
O'CONNOR, Michael P., executor—L. L. Williamson, Dec. 4, 1903	57
POTTER, William B.—Phoenix National Bank, July 9, 1902	2,049
SWATTS, Leo, and David W. Martin, executors—J. A. Wyeth, Jan. 2, 1904	454
WILCOX, Albert C.—A. A. Maxwell, Aug. 27, 1901	1,002

Judgment Reversed.

McGRATH, John J.—C. D. Baldwin, June 20, 1903	334

Judgments Canceled.

MALCOLM, William H.—W. A. Mayer, April 8, 1895	287
MALCOLM, William H.—E. C. Gates and another, Feb. 7, 1895	256
MALCOLM, William H.—F. Seaman, Nov. 21, 1895	44
MALCOLM, William H.—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, Jan. 25, 1901	88
MALCOLM, C. O'Neil and another, Oct. 7, 1902	215
MALCOLM, William H.—B. W. Berger, Feb. 15, 1898	61
MALCOLM, William H.—F. Dunn, assig., Nov. 21, 1898	85
MALCOLM, William H.—Bank of Cape Vincent, March 6, 1902	3,103
MALCOLM, William H.—New York Telephone Company, Jan. 10, 1902	45
WILLIAMS, Samuel—J. E. Wilmerding and another, Sept. 30, 1893	186
WILLIAMS, Samuel—M. Radt and another, May 16, 1895	265
WILLIAMS, Samuel—M. Radt, Jan. 26, 1894	370

Judgments Vacated.

SIMONOFF, Henry, and Louis Lemonoff—W. Fox, Jan. 23, 1904	68

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. H. Smith, Louisville; Dr. F. F. Ellingwood, Utica.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Washington; T. H. Hamilton, Toronto; Dr. G. Gurzeman, Baku, Caucasus; Count Beith, Hamburg.

HOLLAND—Philip Cabot, Boston; H. Graystone, Herefordshire, England.

GILSEY—Prof. J. C. Branner, Stanford University, California.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Johnston, R. B., Bradford, Penn.; Cora Montrose, millinery; 50 Stuyvesant Place; Edith Hatch, millinery; 15 East Sixteenth Street.

Goodrich, A. S., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. S. Goodrich, tobacco; Waldorf-Astoria.

Friedman Brothers, Galaire, Ohio; A. Friedman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Le Tendu Fils & Co., Montreal, P. Q.; J. B. Le Tendu, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Laire, P., Montreal, P. Q.; P. Laire, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; W. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Blackwell & Luckinbaum, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Blackan, crockery; Hotel Albert.

Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; E. E. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

American Rolling and Wrapping Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Pigman, paper; 43 Leonard Street.

Wyboldt, W. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Felix Kohn, crockery; Hotel Cadillac.

Keon, Ernest, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Bawle, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Bulland, E. & L., Perrie, N. Y.; Miss E. Briland, bazaar; St. Denis Hotel.

Stern, L. & E., Chicago, Ill.; H. Cutinson, silks; Arlington Hotel.

Yost, John L., Cassopilis, Mich.; J. R. Yost, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hawkins & McGrand, Blackwell, Mo.; E. S. Cornwell, general store; 64 Duane Street.

New York Trimming House, The, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Mary Davies, trimming and linings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newfield, M., Chicago, Ill.; M. Newfield, merchant tailor; Hotel Cadillac.

Wessel, Laura, Wooster, N. Y.; Laura Wessel and Charlotte Dey, millinery; Morrison Hotel.

Wonder, The, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. E. Erinherdt, millinery and notions; 59 Nairn Place.

Garbade, Ibend & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Ibend, department store; 395 Broadway.

Greene, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; J. L. Hermann, department store; Bradford Hotel.

Hill Brothers, Civanton, Vt.; Mrs. C. B. Dunn, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Feniston Nation Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Harvey Feniston, toys &c.; Lafayette Baths; Fred Graeff, Lafayette Baths.

Redler, S., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Redler, furrier; Hotel Albert.

Jonap, H. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Macauley, Herald Square Hotel.

Lennon, G. E., St. Paul, Minn.; J. E. Abbewald, clothing; Hotel Spaulding.

Fackrell, Miss Sarah E., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Agnes B. Chambers, millinery; Sarah E. Fackrell, millinery; 263 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Vatrow, Miss Carrie, Louisville, Ky.; cigars; 71 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Butler, J. W., Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Adler J. Peters, paper; Holland House.

Mason, E. F., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss E. F. Mason, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, Decker & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; George Decker, hardware; Ashland House.

Filken, M. & C., Mavena, N. Y.; Mabel E. Filken, millinery; 133 East Fifteenth Street.

Burban, Rogers & Co., Petersburg, Va.; H. W. Duane, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Buyers, F. A., Homer City, Penn.; F. L. Buyers, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Union Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Monroe, books, &c.; Hotel Empire.

Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. A. Walker, modiste; Margaret Louise Home.

Moore, Margaret, Lexington, Ky.; Margaret Louise Home.

Seibert, A. E., Detroit, Mich.; dressmaker; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Novelty Store, Logan, Ohio; Ira L. Stadt, department store; 47 East Ninth Street.

Scott, V. S., Sidney, Ohio; V. S. Scott, department store; 45 East Ninth Street.

Beldana Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; J. H. Dana, pictures and upholstery; Earlington Hotel.

Bradley Shoe Company, The, Chicago, Ill.; P. D. Kerrigan, shoes; Grand Union Hotel.

De Muth, Mme., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss De Tauch, millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.

Welboth, W. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles G. Holub, toys; Hotel Cadillac; O. G. W. Sala, skirts; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Heinzfeld, M., & Sons, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Heinzfeld, clothing and shoes; Hotel Cadillac.

Solomon, M., Beaver Falls, Penn.; L. Solomon, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schmitt & Leadman, Danville, Ill.; Herman Schmitt, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Huntington, Portland, Ind.; C. F. Huntington, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Locke, E. J., Montgomery, Mo.; E. J. Locke, general merchandise; Rahling Hotel.

Hartman, S. P., Brookfield, Mo., dry goods; Somerset Hotel.

Hartman, P., Chillicothe, Mo., dry goods; Somerset Hotel.

Welsh Dry Goods Company, Waterloo, Iowa; C. H. Welsh, dry goods; Bradford Hotel.

Kubel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Lovey, woolens; Belvidere Hotel.

Noose, E. L., Titusville, Penn.; Frank L. Noose, china; Lois B. Noose, china; 35 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Bostwick & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Bostwick, jeweler; Frederick J. Basten, jeweler; Hotel Victoria.

Goldstein, Julius, tailor, New York; 18 East Forty-fourth Street.

Sellinger, A., Chillicothe, Ohio; O. A. Sellinger, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bennett, Nettie H., Jackson, Mich., millinery; 12 Waverley Place.

Bennett, C. H., Jackson, Mich., millinery; 12 Waverley Place.

Indiana Shoe Works, Cincinnati, Ohio; John H. Voss, mfgs. shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jenkins, W. J., Chillicothe, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stevenson, Charles M., Ionta, Mich.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Davis, William B., & Son, Harrisburg, Ky.; E. H. Davis, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.

Spaulding Clothing Company, Lebanon, Ky.; F. R. Abel, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Groff, Adam, Joliet, Ill.; general merchandise; Ashland House.

Feucht, K., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Rocho, millinery; Woodward House.

Howe Brothers, Carrolton, Ky.; R. J. Howe, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Elite Millinery Company, Gloversville, N. Y.; L. B. Milligan and A. Morse, millinery; Continental Hotel.

New York Millinery Store, Rome, N. Y.; A. Milligan, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles J. Hutzel, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

Roth, George J., & Co., Boonville, Ind.; G. J. Roth, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stewart, E., & Co., Cissonville, W. Va.; G. M. Stewart, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sprague, H., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pauline Mack, dress goods; Mary McCarthy, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Clark, M. E., Lexington, Ky.; millinery; 218 West Fourteenth Street.

Rosenheim, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Louis Rosenheim, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Herrick & Sullivan, Jackson, Mich.; F. Herrick, millinery; 51 Irving Place.

Silberberg, R., Bradford, Penn.; millinery; 102 East Seventy-first Street.

Heilgreir, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Marie Siesinger, cloaks; 342 Broadway.

Allen Novelty Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Smith, novelties; Spaulding Hotel.

Strauss-Greene Company, Toledo, Ohio; William H. Rossen; Spaulding Hotel.

Piser, Gutkolsky & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Samuel S. Piser, wholesale notions, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rollman Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel Wolfstein, dry goods; 44 West One Hundred and Seventh Street.

MacPherson & Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; A. B. MacPherson, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Mahoney & Graham, Madison, Wis.; Margaret L. Graham, millinery; 65 Broad Street.

Frank, Jacob, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Frank, hosiery; Quentin Hotel.

Mahood Brothers, Kingston, Ontario; Harry S. Mahood, F. K. Mahood; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schaeffer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; William Schaeffer, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Williams & Brase, Racine, Wis.; John A. Williams, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Horan, department store; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Reimick, E. & E., Rochester, N. Y.; K. Reimick, millinery; E. Reimick, millinery; Margaret Louise Home; J. Nickum, millinery; 57 Eighth Street, Hoboken.

Willis, W. P., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George W. Auer, tailor; Hotel Imperial.

Brantage, H. E., & Son, Oberlin, Ohio; H. E. Brantage, racket store; A. J. Arnold, racket store; Hotel Raleigh.

Watson, G. L., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel; Mrs. G. L. Watson; J. J. Shrofshim, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Flexner, E. M., South Bend, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Frank, J. J., Akron, Ohio; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Peckner, H., Alliance, Ohio; laces and embroideries; 9-11 University Place.

New Albany Woolen Mills, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph Sabel, woolens; Hoffman House.

Colbran Cane Company, Youngstown, Ohio; James Colbran, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Saginaw Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Saginaw, Mich.; H. E. Browne, dry goods; Hotel York.

Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods; Hotel Imperial; Miss Mary O'Shea, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Edson & Keith Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. N. Potts, millinery; York Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Earlington.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss A. Vickers, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; R. P. Baer, fancy goods; Hotel Earlington.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Minn.; domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; J. H. Tripp, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Katz & Co., Bellefonte, Penn.; A. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Filiene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Abrams, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, notions, books, leather goods, and linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Courtney, silks and dress goods; 385 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lindeke, Warner, & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Riesen, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Gutman, silks; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. Conselman, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Wise Brothers, Yazoo City, Miss.; H. Wise, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Meyer, Wise & Krichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Miller, notions; Hotel Albert.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

O'Brien, J. G., Rochester, N. Y.; novelties; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss-Green Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. H. Ronson, hosiery and underwear; H. G. Huss, notions and laces; Hotel Spalding.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Gills; ribbons; G. F. McIntosh, hosiery, Westminster Hotel.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods; 385 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, books; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. E. Conrad, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Shanks, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; Hotel Earlington.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss K. Ryan, cloaks and suits; C. L. Upham, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. E. Dessauer, furnishing goods and carpets; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Dimond, ladies' and infants' wear; 530 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Fike, woolens; 454 Brooms Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; M. K. Banks, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, house furnishing goods; H. H. Simpson, leather goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. Aufterheide, silks and dress goods; 86 Franklin Street; Hotel York.

Jorgensen-Blesch Company, Green Bay, Wis.; J. L. Jorgensen, notions and carpets

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The most natural question to arise in the discussion of the severity of the past Winter is its influence upon the public health. This is a question difficult to answer. An average of one or two, or even of five or ten, degrees below the normal Winter average would probably not of itself swell the death rate appreciably. But extreme cold and extreme variations may very well assist other conditions in inducing an unusually large mortality. That the death rate is now high is a fact which needs no other confirmation than the weekly bulletins of the Health Department are giving.

Outside of forms of disease attributed to the bacillus of influenza, there is nothing in the current mortality statistics to attract especial attention. In other respects the public health is normal. Including these, the situation is extremely disquieting. The number of deaths occurring in the city last week was greater than for any week of the Winter season since the great grip epidemic of 1892-3. The number was 1,797, against 1,682 for the week preceding. Bronchial and lobar pneumonia predominate among the causes certified by physicians in their reports of deaths, and the relatively small number of deaths assigned to influenza is explained by the fact that more exact diagnosis than was formerly possible permits of a more scientific classification. However, it is the grip microbe which is doing the work. Only a year or two ago this specific bacillus was isolated and recognized, and in examinations of the sputa of patients in the hospitals suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs it is found in from 70 to 90 cases in the hundred.

It is obvious that we are now enveloped by a cloud of influenza bacilli, so to speak, and that predictions as to when we shall have passed through it are without value. It is by no means strictly local. It exists as actively in most of the near-by towns north, east, and south of New York, and in New Jersey is reported to have taken a somewhat distinctive type with the complication of swellings of the sub-maxillary glands. Probably everybody is exposed to it most of the time, and the condition of susceptibility is the result of any breaking down of the normal powers of resistance. Colds taken from exposure, while not steps in the progress toward dangerous or fatal pneumonia, are most effective in predisposing the patient to attack, rendering the patient susceptible to attack from the omnipresent microbe of influenza. The epidemic of measles which still exists is just now especially dangerous on account of the liability to fatal sequela in pneumonia and other respiratory disorders. Public sanitation, with our present knowledge, can do but little to correct these conditions. The only effective safeguards will be found in prudence, and in the observance of whatever tends to the upbuilding of the system.

STEEL FRAMES.

The collapse of the Darlington Apartment Hotel, in course of construction, conceals no mystery. Speculation as to whether the small boiler in the cellar operating the hoisting apparatus exploded or did not explode is unimportant. Had it exploded, the greatest damage which should have resulted might have been repaired for a few hundreds of dollars. The building fell because it was not strong enough to carry the loads it sustained. It was not strong enough for one of three reasons, or perhaps all of them—defective plans, inferior materials, or bad workmanship.

With a properly constructed steel frame the collapse of a building in this manner is impossible. Had half the columns in the cellar of the Darlington been broken, the other half should have carried the partial load upon them. Even if it had dropped far enough at one corner to have gone over, it should have done so as a unit, possibly with some deformation of members, but with no general collapse in a shapeless ruin of detached fragments. If steel shapes were used as the specifications called for in the frame work of the "cage," there is very little room to doubt that they were of standard quality. Considering the sources from which such material is obtainable, it was probably as good as any. We venture to say that no steel members are broken, unless too light. If the plan had provided for a bad structural employment of this material, its defects should and probably would have been discovered at the Bureau of Buildings. If not assembled according to plans, this should have been found by the Building Inspectors. We are almost reduced to the conclusion that the trouble lay in the riveting together of the steel members of the frame. If this needed for good construction were put in; or if, as has been stated, light bolts were used in place of rivets, the collapse of the frame is exactly what "should" have happened. One cannot raise hundreds of tons of steel into the air and hold it there securely without honest riveting, and plenty of it.

The fact of the collapse of the building when the load upon the frame was only a fraction of that for which it was designed is prima facie evidence of defective construction. This simplifies the inquiry materially. The steel frame is the best form of building construction which the progress of the arts has developed, and all the structural steel available in the market is good material; but it cannot be assembled in the air with joints of mucilage or flour paste. New York has many buildings which presented a hundred problems of great engineering difficulty for every one encountered in the Darlington, or any other four-square, mid-block structure; but nothing which could happen in their cellars would resolve their steel frames into their constituent members. They rose as units and will so stand until in the fullness of time they are taken apart, piece by piece, at a labor cost greater than the value of their structural material.

The method of construction followed in the erection of the Darlington is well understood. Mr. JORDAN, the Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, is authority for the statement that it has been followed in probably as many as sixty apartment houses and hotels. The cleverness of speculative builders is matched daily against the vigilance of the Inspectors, and to commit a violation and hide it before it is discovered is considered enterprising. The ruin of the Darlington will perhaps have the effect of putting a stop to such dishonest practices in buildings intended to be good.

Meanwhile, the duty of the authorities is very clear and very simple. The building fell because it was not strong enough to hold itself up. The lives lost in consequence are part of the price paid for an extra profit in construction.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE COURTS.

Of the round dozen of remedies suggested by the Committee on the Law's Delay for the evil of the vast accumulations of untried cases on the calendars of the courts in New York and Kings Counties, one has been embodied in the form of a bill introduced by Senator ELSBERG on Jan. 27. It provides for the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners in the ratio of one to each 100,000 of population, or fraction over 40,000 thereof, in counties "having a population of 500,000 or more." This would provide twenty Commissioners in New York and twelve in Kings. They are to serve for ten years at a salary of $10,000 per annum. They must have been members of the bar in good standing for at least ten years. These Commissioners are to be appointed by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the respective departments, who certify their list of appointees to the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and he in turn transmits the list to the Governor, with his approval or disapproval of each appointee.

It is provided in Section 13 of the bill that the Governor, to whom the names of the Commissioners appointed are transmitted, "shall have the right within ten days after he shall have received the same to disapprove thereof, in which case the Appellate Division shall make a new appointment in place of the Commissioner whose appointment is disapproved"; if appointments are not disapproved within ten days after receipt by the Governor they will become effective.

The Trial Commissioners whose appointment is authorized in the bill are to have the power to try, with or without a jury, such cases and special proceedings as the parties thereto may consent to have tried before them; to act as referees to hear and determine matters referred to them by the court; to act as commissioners of valuation in condemnation proceedings. Each of the Commissioners is authorized to appoint a stenographer at a salary not exceeding $1,500 a year.

If this measure were enacted into law there would be appointed immediately more than thirty Trial Commissioners in New York and Kings for a term of ten years, at an annual salary of $10,000, each having the services of a stenographer at a salary of $1,500 more. As an offset to this somewhat formidable addition to the cost of judicial service in these counties there would be a very large saving in the fees of referees and condemnation commissioners. The bill has been freely criticised by the bar because it creates a large and permanent body of judicial officers to meet an emergency which, after all, may be only temporary. Other criticisms of the bill have been heard which it is not necessary now to consider. In our judgment it is a very grave demerit of the Elsberg bill that in substance and effect it vests in the Governor the power to appoint Judges—for these Trial Commissioners are to do the work of Judges. The power to veto an appointment is equivalent to the power to make it, and in the hands of a Governor deeply interested in the creation and maintenance of an effective political machine this authority would be subject to dangerous abuse. We do not appoint Judges, we elect them. The Elsberg bill would authorize a very wide departure from our practice.

We think the Judges of the Supreme Court and members of the bar in New York and Kings will be interested in examining a project of remedial legislation for this purpose which has been drawn up by Justice FRANCIS M. SCOTT. It is in the form of a Constitutional amendment to be submitted to the Legislature this year and next and submitted to the people at the general election of 1905 would go into effect on Jan. 1, 1906. We subjoin the amendment proposed by Justice SCOTT:

Amend Art. VI., Section 6, of the Constitution by adding thereto the following:

Whenever and as often as the causes upon the trial term calendar of any county of this State, having a population according to the latest State enumeration of over 500,000, shall have so accumulated that an unpreferred cause cannot be reached for trial in due course within one year after it has been placed upon the calendar, the Appellate Division of the department in which such county is embraced may, by a certificate signed by a majority of its members, certify the fact to the Court of Appeals, whereupon said court may by order authorize the appointment in said county of Trial Commissioners, stating in said order the number of Commissioners to be appointed, and their terms of office, not exceeding six years.

Such order shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State and one in the office of the Clerk of the county in which said appointments are authorized. The Appellate Division of the department, embracing said county, shall thereupon appoint the number of Trial Commissioners authorized by said order, who must possess the qualifications required for a Justice of the Supreme Court. They shall possess and exercise in the county for which they are appointed all the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court respecting the trial and disposition of causes upon said trial term calendar and the settlement of cases on appeal, but shall possess none of the powers of such a Justice out of court or at Special Term. They may be removed in the same manner as is provided in case of a Justice of said Supreme Court. They shall each receive an annual salary of $12,000 to be paid by the county for which they are appointed, and may not practice law.

The effectiveness of this remedy consists first of all in the fact that it creates tribunals having the power to try causes without waiting for the consent of the parties. It is very often found to be the fact that at least one party to a lawsuit sees advantage in delaying the final decision. It may be doubted whether the consent of both parties could be obtained to transfer any large number of cases to the Trial Commissioners created by the Elsberg bill. The Commissioners appointed under the proposed amendment would possess the Constitutional powers of Supreme Court Judges for the trial of common law actions. They would not have the discretionary or equity powers of those Judges. They would be appointed by the Judges of the Appellate Division, a provision which is more nearly in harmony with our accepted policy in choosing judicial officers than would be a law virtually giving the power of appointment to the Executive. Moreover, the term of these Commissioners is not to exceed six years, and the number to be appointed at any one time would be determined by the Court of Appeals, having regard, of course, to the existing need as indicated by the state of the calendars. In other words, it is an emergency remedy made properly elastic with a view to the requirements of an emergent situation. It may be thought that it is wiser to treat the present crowded condition of the court calendars as an unusual and perhaps temporary situation rather than to treat it as a permanency calling for the appointment of thirty or more quasi-judicial officers for terms of ten years each.

There can be no question that means should be found to dispose of the accumulated arrears. The Committee on the Law's Delay has done a work of very great value in preparing a report which puts before the bench, the bar, and the people the actual facts of the situation. It is the general opinion, we believe, that a remedy should not be sought in the appointment of more Judges. If the Supreme Court were temporarily reinforced by the appointment of Commissioners who could take over a great part of its arrears, it would within a reasonable time catch up with its business. Meanwhile, there would be time to study reforms in practice and procedure—and for that work the committee's report makes it evident that the methods of the English courts could with much profit be attentively studied—in the hope of devising means for the prompt disposition of cases by the present complement of Judges.

CAPITALIZING COLUMBUS.

If all COLUMBUS now knew about the New World which he gave "to Castile and Leon" were the island in which he willed that his bones should be deposited, he would naturally, and justly, be somewhat dissatisfied with the result of his achievement. For to have added a Santo Domingo to the world, in the state in which Santo Domingo, including the whole island, and meaning the Dominican Republic as well as the Republic of Haiti, now is, would have been a highly questionable service to civilization.

Nevertheless, and however inappreciative COLUMBUS might be of Santo Domingo, our news columns yesterday proved that Santo Domingo is highly appreciative of COLUMBUS, and is prepared to work his remains for whatever they may be worth. They are, in fact, about the only asset of the island, as at present administered. And they are more readily exploited, from the point of view of the unenterprising Dominican statesmen, than any of its other undeveloped sources of wealth, in forestry or mines. What these remains may be worth is a nice and dubious question. There are no precedents and no "quotations." Moreover, the authenticity of the remains has been plausibly impugned. The Dominican statesmen think they ought to get $100,000 for the remains, which, if not quite demonstrably those of COLUMBUS, are "equally as good." This estimate, extreme from the Dominican point of view, is moderate from the American. If there were no question about the authenticity, and if some of the recent mergers had turned out better, many an American billionaire would gladly have drawn his dollar family and the lawyers who have specialized in transfer suits, they may or may not have adopted the most admirable of methods for making a living, but they are in no great danger of getting lynched by a frenzied populace. It is only too likely that, despite Mr. CRAVATH'S hot horror at their conduct, they will be allowed to enjoy themselves in their own strictly legal way until he succeeds in taking the starch out of the law under which they bring their actions.

—There is a curious likeness between the arguments whereby the Christian Socialists of Austria have convinced themselves that they should favor Russia as against the Japanese and those by which the same conclusion was reached by the eloquent speakers at the recent Emmet memorial meeting in this city. In neither case were the merits of the quarrel between Russia and Japan discussed for a single moment; in both cases the deciding fact was Russia's hostility to a people whom the assembled statesmen disliked. The Austrians loved Russia because she persecutes Jews; Mr. YEATS and his associate orators because Russia and England are at odds on many questions, and may soon be so on many more. This sort of reasoning is too intensely human and too widely utilized to be treated with contempt or even with derision. We all do it more or less—love the enemies of our enemies, that is, and hate their friends—but in these days the procedure is oftener adopted than declared or defended. That makes it remarkable as well as amusing that Mr. CONOR O'KELLY, M. P., should mark his arrival on these shores by open proclamation of the principle that "we are in favor of anything anti-British." That is going far—it is almost certain that it is going too far. Were it not so funny it would contain the elements of the unreasonable and the reprehensible.

—One does not have to believe all the charges of corruption and inefficiency made by Assistant Corporation Counsel GUY against the State Inspector of Gas Meters, or have to consider the Miller bill a triumph of wise and honest legislation, to be dissatisfied with Mr. ALEXANDER'S reply to the one or his condemnation of the other. The Superintendent's defense of himself partakes altogether too much of the nature of a defense of the gas companies, and his assertion that the passage of the Miller bill would lead to the employment of a lot of men to inspect meters is not necessarily horrifying. We all know that the cost of gas has no close relation to its price, and that reductions in the latter are wholly illusory—for everybody except the companies. We also know that Meter Inspectors who really inspected and accomplished something thereby would be paid without any protest from the public, which could well afford to hire twice 300 men if they would only turn the gas business into a business like other businesses, with purchasers paying for what they received and receiving what they paid for. Mr. ALEXANDER, we believe, is a reputable citizen, but he hasn't put an end to so many evils that he can safely condemn offhand the efforts of others to make matters better.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There was one hearty outburst of laughter to-day in the Smoot trial. President Smith had said that ex-Apostle Moses Thatcher differed from the other leaders of the Mormon Church and wanted to go into politics against their judgment and advice.

"Why was this?" asked Mr. Taylor. "Did Mr. Thatcher desire any office?"

"Yes, he wanted some office, I believe," replied President Smith.

"Can you remember what office he wanted?"

"I do not just recollect."

"Wasn't it that of Senator? Didn't Mr. Thatcher want to be United States Senator?"

"Oh, yes," said Smith; "I think it was that. It was Senator—or something like that."

The look that came over Senator Hoar's face as he heard the words that meant that any living being thought there was an office on earth like that of United States Senator was something awful to witness. In a moment it had passed and the whole committee burst into laughter, in which Mr. Hoar joined feebly.

***

The sightseers who visit Washington sometimes hear funny things of themselves.

Yesterday the delegates to the National Lumbermen's Association, a long procession of fine-looking men, with twenty or more women, were walking up Fifteenth Street to call on the President.

"Who are all these folks?" asked one bystander of another.

"Oh," was the reply, "these are Mormons. These ladies [and here he roguishly raised his voice so that the ladies could not help hearing him] are the wives. They are plural wives brought on as exhibits in the case."

The way these ladies looked at the man is something he will remember.

***

Senator Cullom's wit is dry. He never laughs at his own jokes, and when his jokes are at the expense of some one else it is a minute or two before the victim is aware that he is being aimed at. Of late Mr. Cullom has had a constituent here seeking to get a place under the Panama Canal Commission.

This morning this gentleman called on the Senator and said he thought he would go back to Illinois.

"Don't be in a hurry," said the Senator. "You may be running away from a good thing."

"Oh, no," replied the Illinois man. "The President has filled up the commission and slated off all the other places, and I can't see as there will be any show for me."

"I wouldn't be so sure of that," replied Mr. Cullom. "If Teddy makes the Canal Commission and its employes stay on the Isthmus and do their work, I think there will soon be a vacancy for you."

The Illinois man for a moment thought he saw a ray of hope. As the force of the remark dawned on him the ray vanished and all was dark again. He took a train to-night for the West.

***

George A. Castor was sworn in as a Representative from the Third Pennsylvania District a few days ago, to fill a vacancy. Shortly after the oath of office was administered one of Mr. Castor's Philadelphia colleagues presented him to a number of members on the Republican side, and among these was a Western man, who inquired, when the name Castor was mentioned:

"Are you in the oil business, Mr. Castor?"

The new member declared he was not in that business, in a tone that showed he did not relish what was intended as a pleasantry.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Mayor MCCLELLAN, it is understood, is much incensed at the discussion that has been brought about by this affair." The "affair" to which reference is made in this quotation from our local columns is that of Park Commissioner PALLAS and the Fifth Avenue billboards, but unfortunately our information leaves us in uncertainty as to the object of the Mayor's indignation. Of course the sentence cannot be taken literally, since Mayor MCCLELLAN is an American as well as a Democrat, and would be the last to resent public discussion of his own official acts or those of his appointees and subordinates. His anger must therefore be directed against the quality of the discussion, as displaying injustice or ignorance; against Commissioner PALLAS for arousing criticism of the Tammany administration; or against himself, the Mayor, for selecting, against knowledge and advice, for the enormously important position of Park Commissioner, a man not only without demonstrable qualifications for it, but whose disqualifications for it, in the way of complete lack of the special education and experience absolutely required for the satisfactory performance of its duties, have from the beginning been beyond question. The first explanation of the Mayor's rage can be dropped at once, since only the Commissioner himself has found fault with the blame to which he has been subjected, and his one defense was the statement, instantly contradicted with great vehemence, that his billboards were considered things of beauty by the people of their vicinage. The second explanation fails because it involves the condemnation of a man for doing exactly what a man of his training would naturally do. Remains the third explanation—that the Mayor has attained a belated realization of his own mistake in appointing to a place that demanded an artist and a scientist a man who was distinctly and exclusively a politician and a labor leader. Such realization might well cause the Mayor to be "much incensed," but much better might it cause him firmly to resolve never again to make a mistake of that particular kind. According to report, alas! his purpose is to ask for Commissioner PALLAS'S resignation, and to give the "job" to another political labor leader. It ought to be impossible to believe that report, but it isn't—quite. One can only hope it's false.

—Conditions may be "scandalous" in various ways and may seem to be so to some when they seem to be all right to others. These truths never had better demonstration, perhaps, than in the fact that Mr. PAUL D. CRAVATH, as attorney for the Interurban Street Railway Company, could wax vastly indignant at Albany on Wednesday while he described to the Assembly Railroads Committee the dreadful persecution to which his client had been subjected as a result of violation, deliberate and persistent, of the law as to transfers. Suits for damages, he declared, had been brought against the corporation by the hundred, and people were actually recovering from it the penalties fixed by the statute! A single family had gone so far as to present claims for $20,000, and was likely to get every cent of it, while shameless members of his own profession were devoting themselves entirely to working this new mine. "The conditions are scandalous," declared Mr. CRAVATH, and, while he had no objections at all to the transfer law as it was, he did think that its enforcement should be made a matter of such difficulty and expense as to be practically impossible. That undoubtedly would remedy the scandal of the existing condition. So, also, would the giving of the transfers that were to be payment for certain valuable privileges enjoyed by the road, but that hideous alternative, very properly, was passed over in silence by the road's spokesman. By so doing he himself created a situation which, while not at all scandalous, is certainly a legitimate subject of innocent

RUSSIA AND HER OUTRAGES.

Ignorance of Them Often Professed by American Ministers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to the statements by your correspondent in to-day's issue, the whole world knows too well what sort of a Government Russia represents, and how she treats her subjects, and neither pretty words nor stories that bear their mark upon them will help convince to the contrary.

But the letter referred to might pass unnoticed were it not for the following remark as regards Russia and our civil war: "If these enemies of our old friends, the Russians, will write to the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, our late Minister to Russia, he will confirm what Gen. Clay affirms."

Now, if the same Mr. Smith is to be in any wise an authority, let me tell you that during the frightful massacres of Jews in Russia in the latter part of the year 1880, which led to the exodus of 1881, my father, the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais of Philadelphia, addressed an official letter to Minister Smith, inquiring of him for information, and that the same Minister Smith replied from St. Petersburg that neither he nor the Russian authorities had any knowledge whatever that the usual order had at all been disturbed.

And the self-same Minister wrote that answer (as was subsequently proved beyond the shadow of a doubt) at the very time when the most shocking outrages were being perpetrated upon my people, irrespective of age or sex, at Warsaw, Kieff, Ekaterinoslav, and other cities of no small Jewish populations.

Similarly, a later successor, Mr. McCormick, last Spring sent to Washington a dispatch officially contradicting the reports of massacres in Kishineff and other parts of Bessarabia, at the time exactly corresponding with that (as we all know) when Jewish men and women were being sat upon and murdered in cold blood, and babes were ripped up and thrown into the open streets by a besotted populace, goaded on by the soldiery of "our old friends, the Russians."

Your correspondent simply needs to be a little more careful in selecting authorities (?) to support his statements; for if such as former Minister Smith (of my own native city, Philadelphia,) are his guarantees, it is not improbable that doubts may be sustained also as to the veracity of the correspondent in question.

HENRY S. MORAIS.

FRESH WATER TO FIGHT FIRE.

Advantages and Economy in Saving the Croton Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning, "Salt Water for Fires," only adds another link in the chain of enlightenment of which your paper is so conspicuous. If the powers in control will investigate the facts they cannot hesitate as to the propriety of performing this great work. The only suggestion that I would make is that the water be taken from the Hudson River above the salt water line, because salt water is not as desirable as fresh for many reasons which experts will readily point out.

If this city should take advantage of the great natural supply of fresh water which can be had at small expense by running mains along the bottom of the Hudson River or some other economical plan, the saving in Croton water and street cleaning would more than pay for the investment, and give to the city an almost invincible Fire Department. By the lavish use of water New York would become the healthiest, the most agreeable, and the cleanest city in the world. ANDREW MCKINLEY.

New York, Feb. 17, 1904.

Bermudans and the Revolution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it a fact, as commonly reported, that the Bermudians sympathized with the American Revolutionists during the Revolutionary War, seized the ammunition in Bermuda, and shipped it to Washington to assist him in his investment of Boston? Or, is it true that the gunpowder that Washington used was obtained by him from Fort Ticonderoga, after its capture by Ethan Allen? I should be grateful for any light that can be thrown on these questions. FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Feb. 26, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

An Uninstructed Delegation Favored.

Wisdom dictates that the delegation from this State to the Democratic National Convention should not be bound by instructions. The whole great question of the need, not so much of the party as of the country, will be analyzed by wise and patriotic representatives from all the States, and we are wholly confident they will select as the leader of the ticket one whom a great majority of the people will enthusiastically elect as their trusted chief and safe guide.—Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

Sound-Money Democrats.

If the gold Democrats have the majority in the convention they will reject the silver platform of Kansas City and adopt a platform such as has been suggested by Mr. Cleveland. The silver men will refuse to follow, but these silver men do not control the Electoral vote in any State. Again, the solid South will support the ticket. We can expect to have the support also of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and a fighting chance in Indiana and Illinois. There seems nothing left for gold men to do but to strive to possess themselves of the convention, and to do so not in order to humiliate the silver men but simply to have this chance of defeating the Republicans.—Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

The Two-thirds Rule.

It is against Democratic principles to permit a minority to dictate a nomination. Yet this is possible under the two-thirds rule.

When all is said it is a fact that will be generally conceded that the man who can secure a majority of the delegate votes in a National Convention is very apt to secure at least two-thirds. The history of National Conventions teaches us that the delegates keep very close track of the voting. When it is seen that a candidate has received a majority, and often long before he has received a majority, the "band wagon fellows" begin tumbling into line, and by the time the roll call is finished and the changes all recorded the candidate has received a practically unanimous nomination.—Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, (Dem.)

The Only Way to Victory.

Conciliation is wasted on Mr. Bryan because he is determined to have his way or none. The duty of Democrats all over the land is to send to St. Louis delegates who will pay no attention to Bryan's party-wrecking schemes, and not attempt to curry favor with him. Then, if Mr. Bryan is not satisfied we must "let the heathen rage" and let Democrats make the fight on principle and with a man and platform deserving success. That way lies hope of victory, and it can be secured in no other way.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

A Conservative Candidate.

It is time for the Democratic Party to turn away once and for all from the fallacious theories which have brought it defeat in two campaigns. If the Kansas City platform is reaffirmed at St. Louis this year, the party will not only meet with another defeat, but it will be a defeat which that party has well merited. The choice is clean-cut, and the duty of the Democracy is clear. Let Georgia do her part and send to the National Convention a delegation which will throw its strength for conservatism in candidate and platform, and for victory.—

SALT WATER PIPE LINE.

Chain of Pumping Stations Along the River Fronts Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with this agitation for an improved fire fighting service I will venture another suggestion. It will be necessary for successful operation that the water pressure be constant and equal at every point in the mains.

A central pumping station will not fulfill this condition, because there is a loss by friction or rather by the increased volume of water to be moved for every cubic foot of pipe in its length, therefore it will be necessary to install a sysetem of pumping stations at intervals of two miles, the limit of efficiency.

Let the city install a pipe line covering the proposed area and establish pumping stations every two miles, each station to consist of a pumping engine forcing water into a hydrostatic press, contained in a low tower. The pressure is maintained by the powerful hydraulic cylinder and piston holding a cage containing 100 tons of iron which is forced upward exactly as a hydraulic elevator is operated. A pressure of 600 pounds per square inch is obtained, which is more than sufficient to reach our tallest buildings, and certainly competent to not only drown an ordinary fire, but also to overwhelm it by sheer force.

This system is, moreover, available for hydraulic power supply, which could be supplied to manufacturers and office buildings, and thus afford an income which which would make the system practically self-suporting and also be the means of rendering the service more efficient, relieving the line of extraordinary strain.

Six stations on each side of Manhattan would cover twenty-four miles of water front from the Battery to the Bronx; six more on the Brooklyn side would suffice and form with the fireboats an efficient fire-fighting service by which fires on the water front and shipping could be atacked on all sides.

Street cleaning and sewer flushing of course would be simplified. Snow could be easily melted by the salt water and forced into the sewers. The saving of the city water would also pay for the extra expenditure incurred.

The stoppage of one station for repairs or breakdown would not materially affect the system. A. G. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 1904.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me that there is a decided lack of ingenuousness in your editorials on the election frauds in Colorado. In the first place, acording to Mr. Shafroth's own words, "of the persons implicated very few were women—not more than one in ten at the outside." And again, "the frauds were committed in the lowest part of Denver, where not many women live." The impression drawn from your articles is that the cheating was almost entirely done by women. There are some occasions where the whole truth must be told to avoid false implications.

There are bad women as well as bad men, but the evidence goes to show that there is much less fraud among the women voters in Colorado than among the men, and that the general tendency of woman suffrage there has been to create a higher standard. M. P.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

HARDSHIPS OF MOTORMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in to-day's issue of THE TIMES an account of a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria of the new Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, and that H. H. Vreeland presided. According to this report the department will investigate the sanitary conditions of factories with a view to improving them, and to take up baths, libraries, &c.

It would take but little investigation on the part of these kind-hearted men to find out about the cruelly unsanitary condition of the front platforms of our trolley cars during the Winter. There is no report of Mr. Vreeland bringing this "matter of improving the condition of employes" to the attention of the meeting, but surely he knows full well to what suffering the motormen and conductors are exposed.

If the Civic Federation would take for its motto and animating spirit fraternity and justice rather than condescension and charity, they would command more respect and have more influence with those they are endeavoring to benefit. E. J. T.

Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 1904.

A Good Word for the German Sailor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When in December last the crew of a German steamer refused to help another crew to save their ship and cargo, the American press and many private persons freely denounced the German sailors as cowards. Although I, and I think all Germans, did even then not doubt that the German sailor is as good as any other, it must have been a great satisfaction to all Germans to read of the rescue of the crew from the steamship Kentigern by the crew of the German steamship Albans.

I do not want to boast of the bravery displayed by those men, but I cannot help calling attention to the fact that the German sailor, while he has sense enough not to risk his life and position in a foolhardy attempt to save somebody else's property, does not shrink from danger when human lives are concerned. L. D.

New York, Feb. 22, 1904.

HOW SOME DISPATCHES COME IN FROM THE WAR.

How do the dispatches come in from the war?
All steaming and gleaming and beaming and screaming,
With rattle and tattle and prattle of battle,
All choking, provoking, and croaking and smoking
With powdery smell and the scream of the shell,
All rushing and gushing, unblushing and brushing
All scruples aside, from far and from wide,
Come wiring of firing, untiring, aspiring
To beat all the rest, from east and from west,
Come gnashing and clashing and flashing and smashing,
The truth with a roar,
And that's how dispatches come in from the war.

How do the dispatches come in from the war?
Oh, ruddy and bloody and muddy—a study
Of flat contradictions and dreadful inflictions
On Jap and on Russ, with flutter and fuss,
All vying in lying, repeating, denying,
With clatter and spatter, untrue, but no matter,
Some shipped and some cabled, some "copyright" labeled,
Some old and some new, some false and some true,
All pelling and melling and telling of shelling,
And still we cry "More!"
And that's how dispatches come in from the war.

How do the dispatches come in from the war?
Way up on the twelfth floor a typewriter jerking,
Sits a man who is working, and smirking, unshirking,
Inditing and writing and smiting and biting
His nails for weird stories of shooting and fighting,
Far off in the East—he is swearing and tearing
His hair from his head in a manner unsparing,
And weird the dispatches he hatches—unlatches
The door, calls the devil and sends the wild revel
Of stuff to the foreman, who's yelling for more,
And that's how dispatches come in from the war.

GOVERNMENT FINDS NO CASE AGAINST DREYFUS

Sensational Speech by French Attorney General.

NEW TRIAL BEGUN IN PARIS

Court of Cassation Crowded, but No Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration—The ex-Captain Not Present.

PARIS, March 3.—The Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation was crowded today, when the hearing on the application of ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of the sentence of the Rennes court-martial was begun.

Those who expected that the hearing would be of a sensational character were not disappointed, for the Attorney General, M. Baudoin, delivered an address to the court, in which he argued in the strongest manner in favor of Dreyfus's innocence.

M. Baudoin said that when he began his consideration of the Dreyfus case he was satisfied that a judicial error had not been committed, but as the investigation proceeded his amazement increased.

"One by one," the Attorney General continued, "all the charges vanished, leaving only accusations without importance or consistency.

"When I examined the secret collection of documents in the case and saw their miserable character, valuable only because of the mystery cleverly thrown about them, I concluded it was necessary for justice to have the last word, and it is my conviction that there is not an officer in the army who would not have succumbed had he been under an accusation thus managed."

M. Boyer, reporter of the court, read his report, in which he presented the two new facts upon which the Minister of Justice, M. Vallé, recommended a revision of the case. These were set forth as follows:

1. The secret documents include a letter bearing the initial "D." Now, by an affidavit of Oct. 6, 1903, signed by M. Gribelin (keeper of the archives) it appears that this document previously carried the letter "P." For this latter was substituted a "D," and thus the altered document was presented to the court at Rennes.

2. According to the Minister of Justice another letter, signed "Alexandrine," which Agent "A" addressed to Agent "B," contained some words in the handwriting of the late Lieut. Col. Henry, (who committed suicide in prison after having confessed to committing a forgery in the case.) This letter relates to the organization of French railroads. M. Gribelin swore during the inquiry of the Minister of War that this letter was false. It was true, however, that the date of this document was March 28, 1895, when Dreyfus was imprisoned on Devil's Island.

M. Boyer made an exhaustive review of the case declaring he could not find any proof to establish the existence of the document which, it was claimed, was annotated by the German Emperor, which was transmitted to one of Dreyfus's Judges at Rennes. There was no doubt, he added, of the transmission of the "Alexandrine" letter with the false date. The words in Lieut. Col. Henry's handwriting had an unfavorable effect upon the court-martial.

M. Boyer concluded with saying that the letters used against the accused were falsified prior to the proceedings of 1899, but he added that this had not yet been judicially determined upon.

RENEWS FRENCH SHORE MODUS

Lower Branch of Newfoundland Legislature Agrees to the Bill.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 3.—The lower branch of the Colonial Legislature to-day passed unanimously the Anglo-French modus vivindi respecting the French shore fishery for the current year.

The measure was proposed by Premier Bond and seconded by the leader of the Opposition.

The Premier said he believed negotiations were now pending which would make a further renewal of this bill unnecessary.

There has been some doubt as to whether the Newfoundland Legislature would consent to the renewal of the French shore modus vivendi, which has become increasingly difficult to pass year by year.

Sir Charles Dilke has described the treaty shore question as the most dangerous of all those existing between France and Great Britain.

PREMIER BALFOUR'S DENIAL.

Never Advocated Protection Either In or Out of Cabinet, He Says.

LONDON, March 3.—Premier Balfour aroused both cheers and derisive laughter by the statement in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had never advocated protection either in or outside the Cabinet.

The assertion was elicited by a request that Mr. Balfour give the public an opportunity of reading his pamphlet advocating protection, presented to the Cabinet contemporaneously with the Premier's published pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade." Mr. Balfour declared that no such pamphlet was in existence.

GREAT COMORO CRATERS ACTIVE.

In Eruption Since Feb. 25, Killing Several Natives.

PARIS, March 3.—Mail advices received at Madagascar from Mayotte, Comoro Islands, between Madagascar and Mozambique, say that three craters of the Great Comoro Island have been in a state of continuous eruption since Feb. 25.

There have been some victims among the natives.

EMPEROR PARDONS AMERICAN.

Edward Engesser of Buffalo Deserted German Army 33 Years Ago.

BERLIN, March 3.—Emperor William, upon the request of Ambassador Tower, has pardoned Edward Engesser of Buffalo, N. Y., sentenced some time ago at Baden, for desertion, to six months' imprisonment.

Engesser left the army in 1870, not, as it appears, from unwillingness to serve in the war with France, then begun, but as an act of youthful indiscretion. He returned to Baden in December last, thinking he had been forgotten after thirty-three years' absence, but he was immediately arrested and convicted.

BRIDGE POLICEMAN CROWE HURT.

Jammed by a Trolley Car Against a Truck on the Roadway.

Policeman Francis Crowe was on duty yesterday on the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge trying to keep the line of trucks and wagons moving during the rush hour, when he was struck by a trolley car and jammed violently against a truck. His back and left hip were injured and he also received internal injuries. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Brooklyn Hospital and taken to his home, 11 Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Frederick Spann of 274 Troutman Street, the driver of the truck, was arrested.

The accident occurred almost at the same spot where Policeman James J. McHugh of the bridge force, was injured in a similar manner on Wednesday night.

ODELL TO REVIEW TWELFTH.

Governor Is Expected in the City To-day—Halpin's New Power.

Gov. Odell is expected in the city to-day, as arrangements were made some time ago to have him review the Twelfth Regiment to-night at the armory.

Since the Governor appointed William Halpin, district leader of the Ninth, to be Tax Commissioner of the State of New York at a salary of $5,000 a year, it is generally understood that Halpin will be the Governor's special representative in this city. He is now Chairman of the Execu-

PAINTINGS BY AMERICANS SOLD

Prices for the First of a Lot of Over One Hundred.

A Dutch landscape by Bogert brought the highest price of any of the sixty-five canvases by American painters which were disposed of at public sale last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. These represent the first installment out of a total number of 128 oil paintings and pastels, including works by the elder Innes, Blakelock, and Homer D. Martin, which have been selected and arranged for this sale by William Clausen, the Fifth Avenue art dealer. The remainder will be sold to-night.

The Bogert landscape was sold for $525 to Charles Patterson, who frequently appears as a purchaser of paintings and art objects for the collection of George A. Hearn. Of the two Innes paintings sold last night one, a characteristic "Twilight," was bought for $400 by Dr. T. Buckley; the other, an evening scene near Montclair, was sold for $270 to S. A. Cunningham. Joseph B. Bloomingdale and I. N. Seligman were large purchasers at last night's sale. Among the sales were the following:

Hills Near Westchester, Homer D. Martin; Charles Conway	$400
On the French Coast, Homer D. Martin; Joseph B. Bloomingdale	190
Moonlight, Ralph A. Blakelock; T. A. Cunningham	170
Symphony, Ralph A. Blakelock; F. J. Ahrend	150
Wood Interior, Ralph A. Blakelock; J. N. Seligman	115
Wood Interior, Ralph A. Blakelock; T. Dunham	45
Coast of California, Ralph A. Blakeloch; J. D. Sullivan	40
Grand Canal, Venice, W. Geoney Bunce; Joseph B. Bloomingdale	200
Summer Time, Arthur Paston; W. Sternberg	140
The Old Homestead, Arthur Paston; Louis E. Pierson	160
After the Rain, Arthur Paston; T. Dunham	85
The Trout Stream, Arthur Paston; G. W. Sickles	120
Clearing on the Lake, Arthur Paston; John Pastwini	90
On the Passaic, Julian Rix; Hugh Hamilton	330
Near Greenwood Lake, Julian Rix; Dr. T. Buckley	160
A Modern Cinderella, William Hart; T. Hurd	200
Passing Storm, Bruce Crane; Albert O. Cheney	235
On the River Scheldt, George H. McCord; F. J. Ahrend	155
Sunset on the Hudson, George H. McCord; J. D. Sullivan	105
Sunset, George H. McCord; W. B. Strang	125
Early Autumn, Louis Paul Dessar; J. C. Boland	150
Near Westhampton, Frederick W. Kost; C. E. West	180
Still Life, Emil Karlsen; R. K. Mygatt	50
Pelham Marshes, Edward Gay; J. F. Ahrend	140
Fair Flowers, Frederick Dielman; Arthur Temple	60

The total of last night's sale was $7,862.50.

MODERN PICTURES AT AUCTION.

Seventy-five Canvases from Two Collections Sold for $2,461.50.

Seventy-five modern paintings by American and foreign artists were sold at auction last night at the salesroom of the Knickerbocker Art Galleries. C. E. Smith was the auctioneer. Some of the pictures were from the collection of the late N. L. Carpenter, and others from the private collection of Signor Donatus Bongiorno, who is about to return to Italy.

The bidders were few, and the prices of the pictures low, the highest being $130, which was paid by E. E. Leonard for the "Flower Market in Colonial Times," by Percy Moran. The next highest prices were $75 and $70, brought by two of Carl Kahler's landscapes. The rest of the pictures fetched from $6 to $55. The total amount realized was $2,461.50.

Ninety-nine more pictures of these collections will be sold at auction to-night, and on Saturday night the remaining ninety-five will be sold.

SANDOL MILLIKEN MARRIED.

Actress Becomes the Wife of Carlos French Stoddard of New Haven.

Miss Sandol Milliken, who was with Robert Edeson in "Ranson's Folly" until a week or two ago, was married yesterday to Carlos French Stoddard. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Ascension, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the Rev. Percy Grant being the officiating clergyman. After the marriage there was a reception at the home of the sister of the bride, Miss Lucy Milliken, at 120 Madison Avenue. There were many actors and actresses present at the wedding. Miss Milliken got hundreds of handsome bouquets from her friends.

Mr. Stoddard, the bridegroom, is the son of a New Haven banker, who is said to be a man of considerable wealth. Many weeks ago he was reported to be engaged to the popular actress, but the reports were denied as fast as they leaked out. It was a very short time ago that Miss Milliken admitted the engagement. She now declares that she intends to quit the stage.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Stawson—Van Etten.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Miss Edna Lawrence Van Etten, daughter of Vice President Edgar Van Etten of the New York Central Railroad, was to-day married to Charles Taylor Stawson of Port Jervis, N. Y.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents at 16 Fairmont Avenue, Newton, and was performed by the Rev. Adelbert Hudson of the Channing Unitarian Church. None but relatives of the couple were present. The house was decorated with Bride roses and white hyacinths. The bride wore a blue broadcloth traveling gown. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Stawson will reside in Port Jervis.

Chamberlain—Webster.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—About 1,800 cards were issued for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jennings Webster, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Webster, and John Payson Chamberlain of New York, which took place this evening at the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Carson Webster. The bride was attended by Miss Charlotte Pendleton as maid of honor and Miss Grace Martin, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss May Johnston, Miss Ethel Herron, Miss Clara McLain, and Miss Alice Chamberlain as bridesmaids. George Dominick of New York was best man.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Richard Mansfield's season ends July 2 in Montreal. All his present organization will stay with him until then. Already the New Amsterdam has been nearly sold out for every performance of the repertoire to be given during Mr. Mansfield's last two weeks. After leaving the New Amsterdam he plays one week in Harlem. Then he begins an 11,000-mile tour that carries him through Canada to San Francisco. In that city he appears for the first time in nine years. On tour he will present "Ivan the Terrible" and "Old Heidelberg," except that he may give "Beaucaire" in San Francisco, where it has never been seen.

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A group of prominent Democrats, among them Controller Grout and State Senator McCarren, occupied several boxes at "The County Chairman" last night. Maclyn Arbuckle's exposition of political methods seemed to amuse them greatly.

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Miss Maxine Elliott is going to Australia with "Her Own Way." It was in Australia that Miss Elliott made her first success.

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This afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre Burton Holmes will deliver a lecture on "The Yellowstone Park." The lecture is illustrated with colored lantern slides and by moving pictures which show the famous geysers of the park. Next Sunday night Mr. Holmes will give a talk on "Moscow, the Heart of Russia," at Carnegie Hall.

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"Ledige Ehemaenner" will be the attraction at the Irving Place Theatre this evening. It is a farce comedy in three acts by Stein & Lippschitz. In the cast are Misses Arians, Von Ostermann, Reichardt, Haenseler, and Messrs. Von Seyffertitz, Haens-

SECOND STRAUSS CONCERT

Small Audience for Programme of the Composer.

MME. STRAUSS-DE AHNA SINGS

"Don Juan," "Don Quixote," and "Death and Transfiguration" Among the Selections.

The second concert in the "Strauss Festival" at Carnegie Hall attracted a small audience, although there were on the programme three highly contrasted works of the composer's later period. They were the "orchestral fantasia," as he styles it, on the subject of "Don Juan," of Lenau's German poem, the vast and complex "Don Quixote," "fantastical variations on a theme of a knightly character" and the "tone poem," "Death and Transfiguration." Mme. Strauss-de Ahna also sang four songs with orchestral accompaniments.

The two orchestral numbers represent in an interesting way the change in Dr. Strauss's position toward programme music. The "Don Juan," so far as is discernable from any indications the composer has given, even in the music itself, deals less with the depiction of dramatic incidents, actual events, than with the emotional and psychological phases of character, the hero's ideals and longings. The music is more easily accessible as music than that of almost any other of Strauss's orchestral works.

It is full of suggestiveness, of characteristic, of fiery ardor, of sensuous charm. Its themes are well defined, plastic, and worked with a much greater regard for the limitations of euphony hitherto prevailing than Dr. Strauss has shown since "Don Juan" was composed. Its orchestration is brilliant, and the whole picture seizes the imagination. It is music that needs only the suggestion of the title to be intelligible. Mr. Wetzler conducted this piece, and achieved a performance in many ways superb. It had the tumultous passion, the keen edge that belongs there; its deficiency was in subtlety and finesse. But it was highly creditable.

Upon the "Don Quixote" large expectations were centred by those who had recently heard the truly remarkable performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It represents some of the most daring of Dr. Strauss's adventures into the domain of realistic music; some of the most relentless attempts to make music a medium of crassly materialistic prose. And at the same time it contains some vividly suggestive poetic images, some penetrating psychological touches, some moving and truly beautiful passages of deeply felt pathos, along with much that is grotesquely humorous, ironical, mocking.

The spirit of fantasticality rules through it; and they who can endure it can feel in it the presence of Cervantes's pathetic figure, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, and his sly, greasy, faithful esquire, Sancho Panza. The music presents difficulties that have few parallels. Dr. Strauss himself conducted, but it was hard to find in the results anything that had not been better produced a few weeks ago in the same hall.

The performance had no great flexibility and elasticity; some of the effects that might count for most were lacking, or were insufficiently brought out. The representation of the ponderous revolution of the windmill lacked pictorial vividness; the wind machine that rather superfluously helps out the composer's marvelous orchestral suggestion of aerial sweep was inaudible; the bleating of the sheep was scattering and ineffective. The technical defects were serious; there were wrong entrances; at one point the danger of collapse was imminent and the orchestra for a moment stopped playing altogether. The piece needs more careful preparation than it received.

The four songs sung by Mme. Strauss-de Ahna were "Das Rosenband," "Liebeshymnus," "Morgen," and "Caecilie." The orchestral accompaniments were no doubt made by her husband, though no information to that effect was given.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" GIVEN.

First Performance in the Cycle of Wagner's "Nibelung" Music Dramas.

The first performance of the special cycle of "The Ring of the Nibelung" given outside the subscription series took place last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, when "Das Rheingold" was given. The music dramas of the trilogy attract comparatively little attention when they are given singly during the season, but a "cycle" is generally sure of filling the Opera House. The accommodations for witnessing these performances have long since been completely disposed of, and last evening the auditorium was completely filled.

There was a cast that was in many respects excellent; Miss Fremstad as Fricka, Mme. Seygard as Freia, Miss Edith Walker as Erda, and Miss Weed, Miss Ralph, and Miss Poehlmann as the Rhine Daughters (the last named taking the place of Mme. Homer, who had expected to fill the part,) were the women singers, most of whom were new in the parts here. The men were Mr. Burgstaller as Loge, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, Mr. Goritz as Alberich, Mr. Reiss as Mime, and Messrs. Kloepfer and Blass as the two giants. Mr. Burgstaller has hardly the personal qualifications to represent the insidious, sardonic, adroit god of fire; hardly the fluency and fleetness of action; his Baireuth posings and posturings, of which there are traces even in this impersonation, are foreign to every element of the character. He sang the music well, however, and there were not a few effective moments in his impersonation.

Mr. Goritz's black Alberich was a superbly characteristic performance, full of the suggestion of baleful wickedness and blighting hatred. There was a new and beautiful set of scenery shown for the first time; it is admirably painted, with an imaginative vision of Wagner's conception. It would be effective and illusive if it were properly worked. Strangely enough, elaborate and handsome scenery will not work itself, and it was wretchedly bungled last evening.

The Rhine Daughters' movements were ill carried out; in the transformations there was strange indecision as to whether cloud curtains should be raised or lowered or left where they were; there were sudden shiftings of masses of living rock to more convenient positions after the scene had been disclosed to the audience. All this could be obviated by some of those very numerous rehearsals that were to signalize this opera season above all others, but which have been so entirely neglected.

Of Mr. Motti's conducting much might be said as to its splendid dramatic vigor and elasticity, its warmth, and the rich color that he puts into the music. It pulsated with life and he let no single measure remain void of its significance.

MME. GADSKI WINS HER SUIT.

Claim of $1,000 Against ex-Manager Allowed by the Court.

Mme. Gadski, the operatic singer, has won her suit against Clarence L. Graff, her ex-manager, for $1,000 which she said was due her as a balance on her concert tour of the season of 1902-3. The case was tried before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, and Graff put in a counter claim for $3,600, which he said was due him for making concert dates for the singer at the rate of 10 per cent. on the salary she received.

Justice Scott decided that Mme. Gadski's claim should be allowed, and that there was no contract under which Graff sought to recover $3,600, and therefore disallowed his claim. Incidentally, in his decision, the Justice remarked that Mme. Gadski is certainly an operatic star if that characterization can be made on the basis of salary re-

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The functions arranged for to-day are conferences and sewing classes. The meeting of the small and early bridge class will take place at the home of Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, 12 East Fifty-third Street. Castegnier's conference will be held at Mrs. Henry Lawrence's, 57 East Twenty-fifth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury and Miss Waterbury have gone to Aiken for a few days from St. Augustine, Fla. They are on their way to New York.

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Mrs. Astor, who is booked to sail to-morrow for Europe, will be absent until the Newport season begins.

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The Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class met yesterday at the residence of Miss Leary, 3 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. James E. Martin was the hostess of a bridge party last evening. Her bridge class meets on Friday mornings.

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The Alexander Van Rensselaers are to build a new country residence on Little Orchard Farm, at Camp Hills, Penn. It is to have extensive gardens, and there will be several Summer or garden houses, marble pools, fountains, and bay and boxwood hedges. The house itself will be Roman in its style of architecture, three stories high, with a façade 74 feet long.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, who are at Nassau, have Miss Rosa Tunstall Smith as their guest.

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The wedding of Miss Helen L. Potts of Philadelphia and Wykoff Smith is to take place at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, on April 5. Miss Potts will have eight bridesmaids and several flower girls.

***

The Misses Margaret and Isabel Cameron have taken an apartment at 161 Madison Avenue, which they will occupy until they open Clifton Berley, their Staten Island place.

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Mrs. E. H. Harriman will give a dinner for Miss Choate on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Charles Dickey gave a dinner last night at her new residence, in East Fifty-first Street.

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Gen. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee will arrive in town to-morrow. A number of dinners will be given in their honor.

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The marriage of Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin and Joseph S. Ulman will take place very quietly at St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square on Monday next at 12:30. Relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked. Julien Stevens Ulman will be his brother's best man. Mrs. Gallatin before her marriage to James N. Gallatin was Miss Cory, and was well known for her excellence as an amateur actress. She was married to J. N. Gallatin in the Summer of 1892 without any preliminary notice, and with her husband went abroad. On her return, without Mr. Gallatin, she applied for an absolute divorce, living in the meantime with her mother, Mrs. David Cory. Her divorce was granted in January of this year, and her engagement to Mr. Ulman was almost immediately announced. After the wedding Mr. Ulman and his bride will go South.

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The Thursday Sewing Class of young women met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. William Bloodgood, in Irving Place, her daughter, Miss Helen Bloodgood, a debutante of the season, being the hostess. Among the members of the class are Mrs. Eugene Parsons, (Miss Mott,) Miss Betty Neilson, Miss Emily Nicoll, Miss Nellie Lydon, Miss Bessie Lydon, Miss Anita Neilson, Miss Fickin, Miss Baxter, the Misses Plimpton, and others. At 5 o'clock tea is served, and men are asked to this. Among the men guests of yesterday were Acton Poulet, Lennox Mott, Raymond Herbert, and Stuart Eames. This class was organized by Miss Neilson and Miss Linda Plimpton and sews for the Hamilton Day Nursery.

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A concert by the pupils of the Music School Settlement, for the benefit of the school, assisted by Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Pablo Casals, and Mr. Mannes's string orchestra, is to be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon next under fashionable patronage.

PALM BEACH ACTIVITIES.

Lawn Fete Given at the Cragin Place—Sailing by Moonlight.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—Society here betook itself this afternoon and evening to the beautiful Cragin place to participate in a lawn fête for the benefit of Bethesda-by-the-Sea. Among the New York patronesses were Mrs. J. D. Adams, Mrs. H. M. Flagler, Mrs. Frederick Roberts, Mrs. Robert C. Watson, and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw. Tea was served by Mrs. Frederick Jackson, Mrs. R. N. Mundy, and Mrs. Wesley Watson of London.

Col. C. B. Wick gave an evening party at Rivera, which was very gay, and Mrs. A. W. Goodrich gave a large moonlight sailing party, including Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams Casino and an open-air supper.

At the Beech Club Mr. and Mrs. A. Costello of New York dined elaborately a large party including Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Laukenback.

Many of the crack golfers have gone to Miami for the three days' tournament.

Dr. T. A. Emmett gave a fishing party at the Inlet, which had good luck, and August Belmont made a big catch of amberjacks today.

Among the New Yorkers who arrived today are Mrs. W. H. Livingston, Mrs. J. F. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cleverly, A. T. Kinney, Mrs. A. E. Smith, W. E. Walling, Mrs. S. R. Hodge, and Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Tilletson.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Society was well represented this evening at the "Parsifal" recital by Walter Damrosch in the Lafayette Square Opera House in aid of the Citizens' Relief Association and Firemen's Fund. Mrs. Roosevelt, who occupied a box, had as her guests Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Lawrence of Massachusetts, Miss Tuckerman, and Miss Hagner. The recital was given under the auspices of Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Boardman, and Mrs. MacFarland.

Other well-known people in the audience were the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Forakar, Mrs. Francis B. Loomis, Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. O. H. Platt, the Misses Kean, Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bradley, the Misses Barney, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Dwight, and Mrs. Clarence Moore.

IN THE SHOPS.

Among the small Easter cards, which are selling for 5 cents each, are flowers, Easter lilies, and white tulips, single blossoms, a petal on each flower raising and showing beneath a tiny face.

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An Easter parasol is of white with an edge of lace set on straight and above it fuchsias encircling the parasol. These are pink on the outside and the white petals within are of chiffon.

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Hats are looking more and more like parasols or lamp shades. Any of the three could be remodeled a trifle and used for any of the other purposes. One of these big hats, with drooping edges, is of black Chantilly lace over white and trimmed with a cluster of short, bright green, slightly shaded ostrich plumes set on at one side.

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A pretty hat of pale blue straw is trimmed with two long plumes and a bunch of roses. The plumes are of brown and blue set on either side of the hat; the brown, the longer of the two, begins at the right side of the front and is carried around to the left, the end falling over the back. The other plume trims the right side of the hat, and is joined to the brown one with a bunch of pale blue roses.

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Another pale blue hat is trimmed around the crown with a number of small close bunches of deep purple violets.

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Still another pale blue hat is trimmed with a band formed of many small pink roses set closely together. At the left side are small raised wings of pale blue.

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A large hat of a deep shade of purple is trimmed with a wreath of purple violets to match, massed closely together. In the centre of the purple flowers is a line of pink rose buds set around the hat like so

DEATH OF JOHN KEENAN

Famous for Deal in Giving Broadway to a Traction Company.

DIES AT HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND

His Work in Connection with Jacob Sharp Responsible for Getting the Much Coveted Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMAICA, March 3.—John Keenan, ex-Alderman, ex-Assemblyman, for years head and front of the old County Democracy, and chief figure among the "boodle Aldermen" in 1884, died in the village of Hollis to-day after an illness of two weeks. For a long time he had been an invalid, being wheeled about the streets of Hollis by an attendant.

He was known to but few in Hollis. Of recent years the former leader had seldom been seen by any of the politicians of the past or present day. Ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey of the Fifth Senatorial District visited him nearly every Sunday; but, aside from the Brooklyn leader, he was pretty generally neglected by politicians. Mr. Keenan leaves a son and two married daughters.

Keenan was best known for the part he took in the famous conspiracy which handed over Broadway to a traction company, although it was an unwritten law that Broadway should never be given over to street cars. Keenan's shrewdness and capacity for political management and Jacob Sharp's boldness and heavy purse, coupled with the co-operation of Richmond, Forshay, Kerr, and Clerk Moloney of the Board of Aldermen, resulted in setting that tradition at naught, and as a result New York has to-day street cars on Broadway.

Corporations with great resources had applied time and time again to be granted a franchise to run cars on Broadway, but to no purpose. Public sentiment was so overwhelmingly against the granting of such a franchise that after a while offers of liberal compensation to the city for such a franchise ceased to attract notice. The public was against it, and apparently that was all there was to it.

But New York woke up one fine morning to learn that the night preceding, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, a franchise had been granted to Jacob Sharp and others for the construction of a traction line on Broadway. Indignation ran high, and also amazement. Inquiries were made. People could not understand how a franchise was granted practically out of hand when so many wealthy companies, many formed just for the purpose of operating a line on Broadway, had not been able to secure the city's sanction, through the Aldermen, for a franchise.

The arrangement bewteen Richmond, Keenan, Moloney, and their colleagues and Jacob Sharp might have been kept under cover for a long time had not the greed of Clerk Moloney caused discontent among two or three Aldermen whose share of Sharp's money had been withheld by Moloney.

They began to threaten and bluster, but these outbursts were not believed to portend mischief until the aggrieved Aldermen suddenly let the cat out of the bag sufficiently to start a rigorous and searching investigation. This was late in 1885. Pretty soon detail after detail came out. It developed that the Broadway franchise had been bought up as so much merchandise. Jacob Sharp had held the purse strings and Keenan had made the necessary arrangements with his colleagues or those of them that were in the deal to properly vote on the proposition.

It was reported that the members of the board granting Sharp the franchise had received vast sums for their votes, but it is generally believed the price per Alderman was about $15,000, with the figure in some cases running something over $20,000.

After the Broadway deal was put through the Aldermen stood their ground, though murmurings and allegations began very soon. They culminated months after in a Grand Jury investigation, and in the Spring of 1886. Keenan believed it best for his personal welfare to get out of the city and country. This he did, going to Canada, where he joined some of his colleagues.

In September, 1886, indictments were returned by the Grand Jury against Keenan and Sharp and others. Keenan kept away for fifteen years, and when he came back was arrested. He was held in $40,000 bail. There was no trouble in furnishing a bond in that amount, and eventually the indictments against him were quashed. After that Keenan slowly but surely passed out of the public eye.

Keenan was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago, and worked his way from grocery clerk to the ownership of a saloon, and soon owned a string of saloons. During the war, however, he worked as a shipbuilder, and it was the savings of that period that made it possible for him to start his first business. He soon became a great political power, especially in the County Democracy. He was elected in the Fall of 1874 to represent the Twelfth New York District in the Assembly of 1875. One term contented him. When he became Alderman his opportunities enlarged.

HOBART MOORE DEAD.

Was Married Only Last Sunday to Miss Ruth Winthrop Emmons.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, March 3.—Hobart Moore, who while in the last stages of consumption was married to Miss Ruth Winthrop Emmons here Sunday, died to-day at the Moore cottage. The funeral services will be held in New York on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Moore's parents, 4 East Fifty-fourth Street.

The young man was the oldest of three sons of ex-Judge William H. Moore, who for a number of years has been conspicuous in large financial undertakings in Chicago and New York. The engagement of the son to Miss Emmons was announced early in the Winter, but Mr. Moore's condition became such that the wedding was postponed.

Mr. Moore's condition became suddenly very much worse Saturday, and when he realized that he could not recover he resolved to marry Miss Emmons at once. With her consent, the deathbed wedding was performed Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Walter H. Larum in the presence of a few members of the family.

Young Mr. Moore was educated at Yale, and took much interest in athletics, but two years ago developed consumption. In November, 1902, he took a cottage here, and was able to participate actively in all the Winter sports. It was during that Winter that he met Miss Emmons, a daughter of the late J. Frank Emmons, one of the organizers of the Staten Island Rapid Transit system.

Mr. Moore had a considerable fortune in his own right. He had his father's fondness for horses, and was a successful exhibitor at the Chicago and New York horse shows.

"ADIRONDACK MURRAY" DEAD.

Eccentric Clergyman and Writer Passes Away, Aged Sixty-four.

GUILFORD, Conn., March 3.—The Rev. William Henry Harrison Murray, better known as "Adirondack Murray," died at his home here to-day. He was sixty-four years old.

William H. H. Murray, preacher, author, and lover of good horses, was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1840. He came of a poor family, and from an early age supported himself by manual labor. He took a course in Yale, being graduated in 1862, and subsequently became pastor of the First Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn. While holding this pastorate he went one Summer into the Adirondacks and sent to a Connecticut paper accounts of camp life, which were afterward incorporated in a book. This authorship won him the name of "Adirondack Murray."

Mr. Murray married a daughter of Sheldon Hall, a farmer, of Essex, Conn., and in 1868 he became the pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston. Shortly afterward he engaged in the breeding of Morgan horses at his Guilford farm. His congregation was opposed to Mr. Murray's sporting proclivities, and in 1874 he resigned from the pastorate of the Park Street Church.

For three years following Mr. Murray preached before large audiences in the Music Hall. He started a periodical called The Golden Rule, which proved a failure.

He was next seen running a restaurant in Montreal during the Ice Carnival. He engaged in lecture work the following Winter in Boston, and afterward settled down to farming on the Murray homestead in Guilford.

Mr. Murray was the author of several novels, "The Doom of the Memelons" being the latest. Besides his "Adirondack Days," the work by which he is best known, he wrote "How Jack Norton, the Trapper, Kept His Christmas."

The Mission of the Republican Party.

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE BY

President Roosevelt

Appears in the March issue of THE CRITIC. This article outlines what should, in the opinion of the President, be the policy of the Republican party if its maintenance in power is to secure material prosperity and national development.

The Critic can be secured at all news-stands, or direct from the publishers.

25 cents a number. $2.00 a year.

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The JEWEL of SEVEN STARS

By BRAM STOKER, author of "Dracula"

An absorbing story of Egyptian mystery that hangs over the tomb of a queen of ancient Egypt, where strange preparations for her resurrection are discovered by an English scholar. He undertakes to carry out plans of the dead queen, and mystery after mystery develops. The Egyptologist's daughter seems possessed at times by the dead queen's soul—her personality changing under the very eyes of her dismayed lover. The climax is most astonishing.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

DEATH OF CAPT. IRA W. CORY.

Played Important Part in Second Day of Battle of Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 3.—With the death of Capt. Ira W. Cory this morning there passed away one of the heroes of Gettysburg, who, on the second day of the battle, did his part in saving the day for the Union Army.

His company was on the extreme left flank of the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. S. Carr, when a brigade of Mississippians, under Gen. Barksdale, appeared, intending to turn the flank and pour a raking fire down the length of the Union line.

Capt. Cory ordered his company to fire on the man who was leading the assault. Gen. Barksdale fell at the first volley, having been wounded by a score of bullets. This checked the advance, and Capt. Cory held the position for nearly an hour until the Union artillery came to his support and drove the Confederates back, a disorganized mob. For this Capt. Cory was especially mentioned by Brig. Gen. Schonebera.

After the war Capt. Cory became Deputy Sheriff, a position which he held for twenty-seven years, until his death, with the exception of one term, 1887-90.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Walter Rutherfurd.

Robert Walter Rutherfurd, who was descended from one of the oldest Colonial families, died yesterday at his home, 139 East Fifteenth Street, at the age of eighty-four years. His ancestors were prominent in the Revolutionary war, and later were identified with many public enterprises in this city. For many years he has lived in retirement, being a man of wealth. His widow and several children survive him.

Among the latter are the Rev. William Walton Rutherfurd of 14 East Seventy-fourth Street; Robert Alexander, a dealer in automobiles and a member of several clubs, who lived with his father, and Walter, a broker, living at 714 Madison Avenue. The deceased was an uncle of Winthrop Rutherfurd, who married the daughter of Levi P. Morton; of Rutherfurd Stuyvesant of Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue, and of Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary to the American Embassy at London.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. MARY WILCOX BUTLER, wife of Dr. C. W. Butler of Montclair, N. J., died at that city yesterday. She was Secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, a well-known lawyer of Witheville, Va., died there yesterday. During the exciting readjustment campaigns in that State a quarter of a century ago Mr. Crockett fought a duel with ex-Congressman John S. Wise, near Christiansburg. Several shots were fired, but neither man was injured.

MRS. ANNIE FOWLER, widow of Gen. Edward B. Fowler, died on Wednesday at her home, 173 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn and married Gen. Fowler in the early sixties. He commanded the famous "Fighting Fourteenth" Regiment of Brooklyn, also known as the "Red-Legged Devils," in the civil war. Mrs. Fowler, who was frequently at the front with her husband, was an active member of the Society of Wives and Daughters of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans. She is survived by a son, Edward B. Fowler, and a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Baker. The funeral services will be held this evening.

Pittsburg Lawyer Dies in Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—J. D. O'Bryan, a lawyer of Pittsburg, Penn., died here to-day.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The temperature has fallen 30 to 40 degrees from the lake region southwest to Texas and the Gulf States. In the Northwest much warmer weather prevails. The weather will be fair Friday, except in Florida, where showers are probable, and in the lower lake region, where snow flurries will continue. It will be colder Friday on the Atlantic Coast districts. High northwest winds along the Atlantic Coast will diminish Friday.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Fair, and decidedly colder Friday. Saturday fair; high northwest winds on the coast.

Eastern New York and New

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy 1 3-4@2.

No Change in the Character of Business —Prices Hold Firm Under Good and Bad News Alike.

When it has been set down that Thursday's stock market was as much like Wednesday's as Wednesday's was like Tuesday's, enough has been written to make further writing or reading supererogatory. Talk about the market's dullness is becoming as irritating as talk about the heat in Summer, when the commonest courtesy requires that nobody should remark, "Is this hot enough for you." Yet there is nothing else to discuss, for business is simply inanimate under any sort of news. If the bears had the spirit of a March hare they would sell the list on such news as we have been having; if the bulls had a similar amount of spirit, they, too, could find excuse enough for doing something. Yesterday, for instance, Railway Steel Spring made an excellent annual report, declared a 2 per cent. dividend, and declined a point. This was actually doing worse than the average of the list, which was firm and lifeless. An exceptional decline in New Haven was the natural result of further issues of bonds. Neither the amount nor the object would be criticised in normal times, but there are no good reasons for capital applications now. The actual call for the Panama Canal payments had less effect than many anticipations of possibilities when it arrived. There was not the slightest sign yesterday of any apprehension on this account. There were further shipments of gold to Australia, but there was no sign of interest in them. Foreign news was favorable, rather better than our own, in fact. Wheat reacted further from its artificial ascent to unwarranted heights, and cotton reached 16 cents again. The commodity markets are as inconsistent in their activity as the stock market is consistent in its dullness. Those who like unreasonable and illogical activity know where to find it. As a contribution toward the movement of prices in either direction the day was blank.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	General Electric	1½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2	Mexican Central	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	National Biscuit	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	5	Rock Island pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Detroit Southern	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Dist. Securities	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Com. Cable	¾	U. S. Pipe pf.	¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Ry. Steel Spring	1	Westinghouse	1
Un. Rys. Inv.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	1
Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Keok. & D. M. 1st	1½	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1
Long Dock 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, tr. r.	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 3	131,294
To date this year	21,241,949
Corresponding date last year	29,625,014

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 3	$1,052,500
To date this year	$118,909,700
Corresponding date last year	$141,628,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Calumet and Arizona Railroad.
Pere Marquette Railroad.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Nassau Light and Power Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Facts and a Prophecy.

To all intents and purposes the stock market yesterday was as dull as it had been the previous day, the total being within a couple of thousand of shares of the previous day's figures, just enough to save a new low record. Brokers on the floor have become thoroughly disgusted with the situation, and are impatiently waiting for the turn in the market that will bring with it some semblance of activity. "It is called a waiting market," one member said yesterday, "but no one seems to know what it is that is being waited for." The suggestion was made yesterday by one of the shrewd observers of the market that within a few days transactions would be at the rate of 500,000 shares a day instead of at the rate of 150,000. The dead-lock, he said, would be sure to be broken soon, and the market would get out of the rut into which it has fallen.

Prices Higher.

Nearly every stock traded in showed some slight improvement over Wednesday's prices, and in some issues the gains were fairly large. There were, however, many signs of these advances being forced by manipulation without any evidence of others than the manipulators being interested in the movement. In most offices the movement in Mexican Central, for instance, was pointed to as a fair example of the character of the trading in many of the stocks most prominent in yesterday's market. The anomaly of Mexican Central stock selling above 12 when the second incomes were selling under 9 and the first incomes under 14, was much commented upon and offered as sure proof of the artificial character of the upward movement in the stock.

Borrowing Demand Small.

Reports from the loan crowd after the close of the market indicated that the short interest had been considerably reduced, or at all events, that there was no fresh short selling. Stocks already loaned out were allowed to stand, but the demand otherwise was extremely small.

BANK CLEARINGS DECREASE.

Bank clearings during the past month, according to figures compiled by Bradstreet's, show a considerable falling off from the previous month and from the same month in 1903. The clearings for February amounted to $7,665,131,031, of which New York City contributed $4,429,805,002, or only 57 per cent., leaving $3,235,326,029 to be made up by the other ninety-three cities of the country.

Concerning the causes for the falling off, Bradstreet's says:

Bad weather, slow trade in the North resulting therefrom, slow stock speculation, and the Baltimore fire, all come in for mention when the reduced volume of February bank clearings is considered. On the other hand, activity in cotton and grain speculation and good trade in the South and Southwest have been apparently effective in some cities toward enlarging bank operations. This has resulted in some irregularity in the returns from different cities and sections.

FURTHER GOLD EXPORTS.

The amount of gold to be shipped to Argentina by the steamship Egyptian Prince on Monday next was increased yesterday by an engagement of $500,000 by Baring, Magoun & Co., making the total thus far arranged for $1,250,000. One of the firms already engaged in the movement was considering yesterday an increase in its shipment on Monday, which makes it probable that more than the $1,250,000 will go to Buenos Ayres next week. Bankers again asserted yesterday that they had no means of judging whether or not the shipments represented the settlement of any specific transaction. It was, they said, a triangular exchange operations, made possible by the prevailing rate of exchange here and the relatively low price of sterling exchange in Buenos Ayres.

STEEL SPRING DIVIDEND.

An initial dividend of 2 per cent. was declared yesterday on the common stock of the Railway Steel Spring Company by the Directors, who held a protracted meeting in the afternoon. During the day the report was current in the Street that a dividend would be declared on the stock, and for a time the stock was strong on the rumor, but that it was not generally believed was indicated by the fact that before the market closed the stock lost all the improvement and a whole point besides. The dividend is payable April 4 to stockholders of record on March 28. The preferred stock of the company pays regular quarterly dividends of 7 per cent. The announcement of the common stock dividend gave no clue as to the period for which it was declared.

The statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31 last showed a large increase in cash and in surplus as compared with the previous statement. The figures are as follows:

ASSETS.

Plants	$24,427,511.19
Merchandise on hand	1,216,761.08
Stocks and bonds	241,905.85
Accounts receivable	1,452,865.84
Other items	48,724.18
Cash	1,568,041.79
Total	$28,955,809.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, preferred shares	$13,500,000.00
Capital stock, common shares	13,500,000.00
Accounts payable	119,315.03
Reserved for preferred stock dividend, taxes, &c.	130,600.16
Surplus	1,705,885.74
Total	$28,955,809.93

HEAVY BREAK IN MAY WHEAT.

Due to Belief That the Armours Have Sold All Their Holdings.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Wholesale dumping of May wheat by tired holders caused a break of 4 cents in the price of that delivery to-day. Just before the close the price had fallen to 90¾ cents, as against $1.00¾ earlier in the day.

The heavy selling was due to the conviction in the minds of many traders that the Armour interest had finally disposed of all holdings of wheat for that delivery.

Coarse grains and provisions shared in the general liquidation.

Laclede Gaslight Company Bonds.

Five millions of the new bonds of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, a subsidiary company of the North American Company of this city, have been taken by the banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co. here. The bonds are to run for thirty years at 5 per cent., and are issued under a mortgage authorizing a total of $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 will be held for the purpose of refunding at maturity the present outstanding bonds. The present capital stock of the company, it is announced, will be increased from $11,000,000 to $20,000,000, the proceeds to be used for improvements.

Public Hearing on Subway Extension.

Members of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission announced yesterday that it had been decided to hold a public hearing on March 10 on the propositions of the Metropolitan and Belmont interests to build subway extensions on the east and west sides. The committee has invited the representatives of both sides, with their engineers, to attend. In addition property owners' associations, which have from time to time offered petitions for subway extensions, have been asked to have speakers on hand to represent them.

Railroad Export Rate Dispute.

A committee has been appointed by the Trunk lines and the Central Freight Association lines which will endeavor to devise some plan for a settlement of the export rate dispute in the West, especially so far as grain rates are concerned. Oscar G. Murray, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was made Chairman of the committee, which includes representatives of the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania, the Big Four, and the Clover Leaf.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Feb. 27, it is stated, were 727,459 tons, making the total of the year to date 5,849,883 tons, against 6,304,653 tons last year.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., announces the organization of the Alabama Phosphate Company of Montgomery, Ala., with a capital stock of $450,000.

It is stated in Montreal dispatches that the net earnings of the Dominion Coal Company for the year ended Feb. 29 amounted to $1,756,023, compared with $2,154,955 last year.

The State Trust Company at Nashville, Tenn., opened for business yesterday.

According to Chicago dispatches the Atchison has sold 60,000 acres of land in Texas and New Mexico for colony purposes.

Right of way has been secured and terminal franchises in Summit, N. J., asked for the Cross Steam and Electric Railway, which proposes to build a steam railroad from Summit to Elizabeth.

The Securities Committee of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago has extended until April 5 the time for making deposits of the company's securities under the reorganization plan.

San Francisco dispatches state that preliminary surveys have been finished by the Atchison for a line from San Francisco Bay to Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal.

According to dispatches from that city, the Chicago Telephone Company (or February shows a gain of 1,724 instruments, making the total number in use 104,368.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of ten shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 202 and twenty-one National City Bank at 265.

Asheville, N. C., dispatches state that an important lumber deal was made yesterday when C. W. McDade of Asheville, W. W. Mills of Raleigh, and Dr. H. Turpen of Waynesville bought the Catalouchee Lumber Company, now in the hands of receivers.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the Directors of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company announce that they will increase the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 3.—Incorporated to-day:

Cottage Gardens Company of Queens Borough, (florists;) capital, $60,000. Directors—C. W. Ward, Wilhelmina S. Ward, and J. C. Gowing of Queens Borough.

American Garment and Millinery Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. L. Jones, Jr., A. W. Handy, and Lucy B. Handy of New York.

Columbia Folding Bed Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. C. Anderson, William Lies, and G. H. Schenck of Brooklyn.

Fifth Avenue Bargain Store Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Annie Garfunkel, N. Korn, and P. Laudau of New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Havana Canning Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Orlando Ducker, E. P. Ducker, Louis B. Dailey.

The Gubelman Photo-Graveur Company of Jersey City; name changed to The Gubelman Company.

The Hazelton & Donald Machine Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frederick D. Hazelton, Andrew and James Donald.

The Shell Electric Company, Roselle Park; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—J. Foster Symes, H. R. Palmer, N. C. Henshaw, C. A. Matthews, William H. Peck.

The Textile Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Joseph MacElroy, John MacElroy, Charles Lautimore, and W. A. Rex Schultze.

The Globe Electric Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—H. C. Bakewell, Will

MAY QUIT CLEARING HOUSE

Trust Companies Dissatisfied with Reserve Regulation.

OFFICIALS TALK OF SECESSION

Rule for Minimum Limit of 10 Per Cent. to Go Into Effect June 1 Likely to Evoke Vigorous Protest.

While a definite move will not be taken for some time to come, it is learned that a number of the leading trust companies now clearing through the Clearing House under arrangement with member banks are pretty sure to make a vigorous protest against the regulation increasing the reserve from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., due to go into effect June 1 under the existing plan. That the movement will amount to secession of a number of the companies if the Clearing House does not modify its regulation was admitted by officials of several important trust companies yesterday.

The Clearing House regulation has been in the course of development to its full rigor for a year. Trust companies clearing through member banks were on June 1 last required to maintain a cash reserve equal to 5 per cent. of their deposits, and by the regulation as then adopted the reserve was to be increased to 7½ per cent. on Feb. 1 last and to 10 per cent. on the 1st of next June. The first reserve regulation was followed closely by the secession of about a dozen institutions which had cleared through the Clearing House banks up to that time, but the following stayed in: The City Trust, the Colonial Trust, the Knickerbocker Trust, the Manhattan Trust, the Real Estate Trust, the Title Guarantee and Trust, and the Washington Trust Companies in Manhattan, and ten companies in Brooklyn.

The reserve was accepted, as an officer of one of the institutions mentioned said yesterday, because the trust companies decided to wait and see what would happen, and because practically all of them, in the course of their regular business, maintained a reserve at least as large as the minimum Clearing House requirement. The subsequent increase on Feb. 1 last was not relished, and the talk of legislation at Albany requiring for trust companies a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of deposits, of which one-half must be in cash in their vaults, taken together with the prospect of having to maintain a 10 per cent. cash reserve in order to enjoy the Clearing House privileges has increased the discontent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4¼ per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $193,193,447; balances, $7,320,432; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $507,478.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 3-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3 3-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8360@$4.8370; demand, $4.8655@$4.8660; cables, $4.8760@$4.8770. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94½@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—20@25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 3.—Rates for money were comparatively firm in the market to-day, and supplies were large. Discounts were tolerably steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive and featureless. Operators were hopeful of the outcome of the Paris settlement. Consols opened with a better tone, but were unsteady, and reacted at the close on exaggerated rumors in regard to King Edward's health.

Americans opened quiet, at about parity. Their movements were irregular and lifeless, and they closed dull.

Grand Trunk was heavy on the traffic decrease, but recovered a fraction.

Argentine rails improved on the probability that the Rosario strike will be amicably settled.

Kafirs were fairly cheerful.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 85⅜; consols for account, 85 9-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 67¼; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅞; Canadian Pacific, 143⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 19; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 68; Erie, 23⅜; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 130½; Louisville and Nashville, 105½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15½; New York Central, 117½; Norfolk and Western, 57; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 58¼; Rand Mines, 8⅜; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 19½; Southern Railway preferred, 81½; Southern Pacific, 45¼; Union Pacific, 76; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11½; United States Steel preferred, 57¾; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 34½.

Bar silver quiet, 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3 3-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £145,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.72; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.30.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, March 3.—A better tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £754,000, circulation increased £334,000, bullion decreased £420,343, other securities decreased £814,000, other deposits increased £1,438,000, public deposits decreased £2,949,000, notes reserve decreased £802,000, Government securities decreased £5,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.88 per cent., compared with 48.82 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, March 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Treasury notes decreased 880,000 marks, other securities increased 39,240,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 44,300,000 marks.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, March 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 117,200,000f, Treasury account current decreased 41,675,000f, gold in hand decreased 6,175,000f, bills discounted increased 114,075,000f, silver in hand increased 1,550,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—The local money market does not change. Business is light and rates hold firm. Call loans were today at 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 25c discount. Clearings, $20,443,995; balances, $1,671,395; Sub-Treasury debit, 93,297.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87½	
Sterling	4.87	$4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.16¼	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The only feature in to-day's dull stock market was a decline of 2, to 190, in New York, New Haven and Hartford. Some 311 shares came out on the drop in Boston this morning, and there were rumors of selling by insurance companies in New York which could not be confirmed. Forthcoming issue of 5,000 shares of new stock was given as the plausible reason for selling. The price later rose to 191.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Atchison pf.	88¾	88½	88½
15	Boston & Albany	245½	245½	245½
10	Massachusetts Electric	18½	18½	18½
17	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	74	73¾	73¾
338	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	190	191
200	*Union Pacific	74	74	74
21	West End	91½	91	91

TELEPHONES.

194	American	122	121½	121½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	13	13	13
20	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	74	74	74
1,482	American Sugar	126½	125½	126
34	American Sugar pf.	126	124½	125
100	American Woolen	9¾	9¾	9¾
501	Am. Woolen pf.	70¾	70½	70¾
6	General Electric	190	190	190
385	Massachusetts Gas	39¾	39½	39¾
299	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80¼	79¾	80¼
5	Pullman	209	209	209
50	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾
211	United Fruit	97½	96½	97½
10	United Shoe Machine	45¾	45⅝	45⅞
188	United Shoe Machine pf.	29	28⅝	29
212	U. S. Steel	11	10¾	10¾
355	U. S. Steel pf.	56½	56	56½
5	Westinghouse pf.	94½	94½	94½

MINING.

100	Atlouez	3½	3½	3½
765	Amalgamated	47	46¾	47
45	Arcadian	40c.	40c.	40c.
10	Bingham	19	19	19
10	*Calumet & Hecla	445	444	445
110	†Centennial	17¾	17¼	17¾
200	Con. Mercur	60c.	60c.	60c.
670	Copper Range	41	40¾	40¾
200	Daly-West	34½	34¼	34¼
150	Dominion Coal	57¼	57¼	57¼
500	Granby	3½	3½	3½
100	Guanajuato	74c.	74c.	74c.
50	Mass	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Michigan	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16
150	Mohawk	36	35¾	36
15	Osceola	57½	57	57½
50	Parrot	23	23	22
38	Phoenix	1⅞	1½	1½
800	Shannon	8	7⅝	7⅞
140	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	United States	20¼	20	20¼
210	Utah	33⅝	33½	33⅝
53	Winona	3⅞	5½	5⅝
35	Wolverine	74	74	74
100	Wyandotte	57c.	57c.	57c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—There was no relief from the dullness to-day. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing stockholders have been requested to assent to an issue of 20,000 shares of new stock for improvements. It will be offered them at 75 (par is 50) in the proportion of 1 to 3, and can be paid for in three installments of $25 each. Total sales, 6,330 shares, $34,800 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Amal. Copper	47	47	47
20	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
100	Brook. Rap. Transit	41½	41½	41½
110	Cambria Steel	19	19	19
300	Consol. Lake Superior	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Erie	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
4	F. & Mech. Natl. Bank	128½	128½	128½
100	General Asphalt	12½	12½	12½
11	General Asphalt pf.	32	31	32
9	Huntingdon & Broad Top	20	20	20
200	Int. Smokeless Powder	10	10	10
96	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24	23¾	23¾
3	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	34½	34½
60	Met. Street Ry.	115½	115½	115½
265	Marsden	27	27	27
4	Natl. Bk. of North Am.	275½	276½	276½
45	Pennsylvania R. R.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
10	Penn. Natl. Bank	125½	125½	125½
8	Penn. Steel pf.	75	75	75
29	Penna. Salt	108	108	108
168	Phila. Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
30	Phila. Electric	5 13-16	5 13-16	5 13-16
1,362	Phila. Co.	39	38	38⅝
385	Reading	20 3-16	20 1-16	20 3-16
125	Reading 1st pf.	38 3-16	38 1-16	38 1-16
100	Southern R. R.	19½	19½	19½
4	United Cos. of N. J.	264¾	264¾	264¾
220	United Gas Imp.	83¼	83	83
612	Union Traction	47⅜	47⅛	47½
1,175	U. S. Steel	11	11	11
500	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅞	56¼	56¼
4½	West. N. Y. & Penna.	2	2	2

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—New York exchange sold to-day at 90c discount for clearings and 20c discount after clearings. Time and call loans in Chicago, 4@5½ per cent.

All of the steam seems to have been taken out of the movement in American Can on the local Exchange. During the first hour and a half this morning there was no trade in either common or preferred, and the remainder of the list was also very dull.

Biscuit common stock was in good demand during the early session. Some 700 shares changed hands before noon, taking the price up briskly.

Radiator common had a sale at 42, West Chicago brought 42, an advance of 2 points; Swift's sold back after a fall to 100¾. Can preferred sold at 88¾ to 89½, sales up to 1 o'clock aggregating only 200 shares.

The list was dull and featureless throughout the day. Sales on the Chicago Exchange:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	American Can pf.	38¾	38¼	38¼
100	American Radiator	42	42	42
150	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	46	46	46
875	National Biscuit	41¼	40¾	41¼
10	National Biscuit pf.	102½	102½	102½
5	North Chicago	65	65	65
35	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¼	100¼
230	United Box Board	2½	2⅜	2⅜
250	United Box Board pf.	17½	17	17
50	West Chicago	42	42	42

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Trading on the Baltimore Stock Exchange was of better tone to-day, and the demand showed improvement, as did some of the prices. The sales amounted to 667 shares of stock and $134,000 of bonds. The transactions were:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$43,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	91¾	91¼	91¾
25,000	United Ry. 4s	88	88	88
36,000	United Ry. inc.	51	50⅝	51
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	66¼	66⅜	66¼
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 3-year 5s	77½	77½	77½
11,000	Cotton Duck 1st	57½	57½	57½
12,000	Brewing Company inc.	24	24	24
5,000	Brewing Company 1st	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,000	W. & L. E. equip. 5s	101	101	101

STOCKS.

262	Seaboard	9	9	9
325	Seaboard pf.	16½	16	16
40	Maryland Casualty	45	45	45
30	Fidelity & Deposit	122	121½	121½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 3.—Prices in to-day's Stock Exchange ranged as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Crucible Steel pf.	27½	27½	27½
210	H. W. Ref.	5	5	5
85	H. W. Ref. pf.	51	50	50½
55	M., L. & H.	28	28	28
15	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Phila. Co.	38¾	38¼	38½
200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	13	13	13
120	Pittsburg Coal pf.	48½	48	48
80	Pittsburg Plate Glass	110	110	110
235	River Coal	24½	24	24½
100	U. S. Steel pf.	56¼	56¼	56¾
13	West. Air Brake	138	137½	138
100	Electric 2ds	78½	78½	78½

BONDS.

$1,000	Cons. Tob. 4s	56½	56½	56½
12,000	Rock Isl. 4s	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,000	U. S. conv. 4s	95½	95½	95½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The regular see-saw movement of activity one day, with dullness the succeeding day, continued yesterday in the curb market, there being a decided falling off in activity as compared with Wednesday. Northern Securities was the most active issue, about 2,000 shares selling at an advance of ½ at the opening, which gain was afterward lost, the final trade being at a net decline of ¼, at 88½.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was the strongest issue on the list, the common advancing 1½, to 9⅝; the preferred 1 point, to 16½, and the 5s 1 point, to 77½. About 1,500 shares of stock were traded in, and about $35,000 of the bonds.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER.—In explanation of the failure of the British Columbia Copper Company to combine with the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Limited, it is officially stated that the proposed consolidation, outlined in the circular addressed to the stockholders on Dec. 16, 1903, has been abandoned, owing to the failure of the Snowshoe Company to meet the requirements deemed essential by the Directors, and without which the plan lost its main advantages to the stockholders.

Accordingly, the stock of the British Columbia Copper Company deposited with the Continental Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York, will be returned on and after Thursday, March 3, 1904, upon surrender to said trust company of its receipts issued therefor, properly indorsed.

Improved conditions in the property render the failure of the consolidation plan of no great consequence, and the Directors take this opportunity to advise the stockholders that the blast furnaces are now in full operation with ample ore supplies; that earnings are being made in excess of all expenses, and that the converting and electrical plants are rapidly approaching completion and should soon be at work, adding materially to net earnings.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4½	4½	4½
270	American Can pf.	38⅝	38¼	38¼
500	Camden Land	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
300	Del. & Hudson rights	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	11	11	11
1,400	Gold Hill Copper	½	7-16	½
400	Greene Con. Copper	10¾	10¼	10¼
30	International Salt	9¾	9½	9¾
200	Light, Fuel & Power	29¼	28⅞	29¼
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
470	N. Y. Transportation	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1,700	Northern Securities	88½	88½	88½
10	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
400	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9	9¾
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16½	16	16½
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Standard Milling pf.	19	19	19
5	Standard Oil	620	620	620
50	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6	6	6
1,100	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	†Bklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	165	165	165
35,000	Sea. Air L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	77⅞	77	77⅞
2,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75½	75½	75½

†Sell, flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 3. Bid.	Asked.	March 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51½	54	51	53½
American Can	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½
American Chicle	92	97	92	97
American Chicle pf.	73	78	73	78
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	98	99½	98	99½
American Motive Power	..	¾	½	1
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf.	..	40	..	40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf.	85	90	87½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, March 3, 1904.

Tenn settlm 3s 2,000 ..... 95¼
Ath Hide & L 6s 2,000 ..... 77¾
Ann Arb 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 92½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 24,000 ..... 99¾ 1,000 ..... 99⅝ 3,000 ..... 99¾ adjustment 4s 13,000 ..... 88 $25F ..... 88 stamped 1,000 ..... 88¾
Atlan Coast L 4s 23,000 ..... 91¼
Balt & O gold 4s 5,000 ..... 101½ S Wn div 3½s 2,000 ..... 88¼
Canada So 1st 20,000 ..... 103 2,000 ..... 103¼
C of N J gen 5s 1,000 123
Cen Pac gtd 3½s 6,000 ..... 84½
C R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s 2,000 $20F 106¼
Ches & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 115¾ 4,000 116
Ch & Ohio gen 4½s 78,000 101
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s 5,000 ..... 100⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s 3,000 ..... 75½ 20,000 $15F 75
Chic, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds 4,000 ..... 92¼ 3,000 ..... 92⅝ 5,000 ..... 92¼ Ill div 3½s 4,000 91
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1921 1,000 ..... 108½
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1909, regstd 1,000 104
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 ..... 102½
C, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 ..... 96 18,000 ..... 95¾
R, W & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 117⅛
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 5,000 ..... 112¾ 3,000 ..... 112¾ unify & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 85⅝
St L & S F Ry 2d 6s, Class B 500 ..... 104½
St L & San F Ry gen 5s 1,000 ..... 110¾
St L & S F R R refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 80½
St L Sthw cons 4s 5,000 ..... 70⅝
St P & Sx City 1st 2,000 122
San An & Ar P 4s 2,000 79
Scioto V & N E 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅞
South Pac 4½s 1,000 ..... 99¼
South Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 111⅝ 20,000 ..... 111⅝ 10,000 ..... 111½
Un Pac 1st 4s 7,000 ..... 102⅞ 42,000 ..... 103 1,000 ..... 102⅞
Un Pac conv 4s 9,000 ..... 95½ 1,000 ..... 95 10,000 ..... 95 19,000 ..... 95⅛ 25,000 95
United Railr'ds of San Fr 4s 2,000 ..... 78¾
U S Leather 6s 2,000 110
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s 19,000 ..... 72⅞ 17,000 ..... 72½ 17,000 ..... 72¾ 67,000 ..... 72½ 14,000 ..... 72⅝ 54,000 ..... 72⅞
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 115½
Wabash deb B 7,000 ..... 59 2,000 ..... 58⅞ 10,000 ..... 59 2,000 ..... 59¼
West Sh 4s, regstd 500 ..... 106¾ 1,000 ..... 107¼
W U Tel col tr 5s 1,000 107
West Un refund & real est 4½s 3,000 ..... 102⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s 3,000 ..... 89½
Total sales $1,052,500

Mo P 1st con 6s 5,000 ..... 119½
Mo Pac trust 5s 10,000 ..... 104¼
Mo P 1st col 5s 2,000 105
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 5,000 ..... 74 23,000 ..... 73⅞
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 20,000 ..... 97 8,000 ..... 97¼ ext 4s 1,500 ..... 100⅝ deb 5s, 1884 1,000 100
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll tr 5s 5,000 107
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s 10,000 ..... 90⅝ 3,000 91
Nor & W con 4s 15,000 ..... 97⅝ 10,000 ..... 97½
North Pac 4s 33,000 ..... 102¾ 500 ..... 102¼
2,000 $20F 102⅝
registered 1,000 101
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 ..... 70½ 1,000 ..... 70⅝ 500 ..... 70⅝ 3,000 ..... 70¾
Nor Wiscon 1st 1,000 ..... 129¾
Or R & N con 4s 2,000 99
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s 1,000 121
Or S L 1st con 5s 1,000 113
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds 14,000 ..... 91½
Pac of Mo 1st 1,000 ..... 101¼
Penn conv 3½s 2,000 ..... 95⅜ 500 ..... 95½
Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 95¾ 2,000 ..... 96 18,000 ..... 95¾
R, W & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 117⅛
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 5,000 ..... 112¾ 3,000 ..... 112¾ unify & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 85⅝
St L & S F Ry 2d 6s, Class B 500 ..... 104½
St L & San F Ry gen 5s 1,000 ..... 110¾
St L & S F R R refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 80½
St L Sthw cons 4s 5,000 ..... 70⅝
St P & Sx City 1st 2,000 122
San An & Ar P 4s 2,000 79
Scioto V & N E 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅞
South Pac 4½s 1,000 ..... 99¼
South Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 111⅝ 20,000 ..... 111⅝ 10,000 ..... 111½
Un Pac 1st 4s 7,000 ..... 102⅞ 42,000 ..... 103 1,000 ..... 102⅞
Un Pac conv 4s 9,000 ..... 95½ 1,000 ..... 95 10,000 ..... 95 19,000 ..... 95⅛ 25,000 95
United Railr'ds of San Fr 4s 2,000 ..... 78¾
U S Leather 6s 2,000 110
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s 19,000 ..... 72⅞ 17,000 ..... 72½ 17,000 ..... 72¾ 67,000 ..... 72½ 14,000 ..... 72⅝ 54,000 ..... 72¾
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 115½
Wabash deb B 7,000 ..... 59 2,000 ..... 58⅞ 10,000 ..... 59 2,000 ..... 59¼
West Sh 4s, regstd 500 ..... 106¾ 1,000 ..... 107¼
W U Tel col tr 5s 1,000 107
West Un refund & real est 4½s 3,000 ..... 102⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s 3,000 ..... 89½
Total sales $1,052,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 57¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Comstock sold at .07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 100 Chollar at .20, 300 Elkton at .69@.58, 400 Gould & Curry at .41@.42, 100 Hale & Norcross at .92, 500 Leadville at .03, 100 Mexican at 1.90, 25 Ontario at 4.35, 50 Ophir at 5.00, 100 Portland at 1.90, 100 Potosi at .19, 100 Savage at .70, 100 Silver Hill at .70, 200 Small Hopes at .20, 500 Union Consolidated at .90@.88, and 1,000 Work at .08.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.47	.48
Belcher	.29	.30
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.00
Bullion	.10	.11
Caledonia	1.20	1.15
Challenge Consolidated	.35	.35
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.60
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.20	.23
Gould & Curry	.41	.43
Hale & Norcross	.93	.91
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.75	1.85
Occidental Consolidated	.83	.83
Ophir	4.75	4.85
Overman	.32	.34
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.57	.58
Sag Belcher	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	.50	.53
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.11	.13
Union Consolidated	.85	.87
Utah Consolidated	.20	.20
Yellow Jacket	.46	.46
Silver bars	57¾	.57¾
Mexican dollars	46½@47¼	46½@47¼
Drafts, sight	.15	.15⅛
Telegraph	.20	.17½

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6½	6⅝	6½	7
Anaconda	15	17	15	16
C., K. & N.	19	20	19	19½
C. C. Consolidated	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Dante	3¾	4	3¾	4
Doctor Jackpot	8	9	8	10
Elkton	68⅝	69½	67	67¼
El Paso	75	76½	72½	74
Gold Dollar	5	5¼	5	5⅝
Golden Cycle	51	51½	51	51½
Gold Sovereign	3⅞	4	3½	4
Isabella	32	35	32	35
Jackpot	8	8½	6¾	9
Keystone	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Little Puck	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Little Bessie	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	7½	5	7
Mary Cashen	1½	2	1⅝	2
Moon Anchor	9½	11	9½	10
New Haven	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	3
Old Gold	9⅞	10	9½	10
Pharmacist	4	4½	4	4⅝
Portland	170	190	170	195
Rose Maud	4¾	4½	4¼	4½
Rose Nivel	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅞
Vindicator	60	65	63	65
Work	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
4th week Feb.	$95,788	$93,229	$79,475
Month	379,502	373,077	317,900
From July 1	3,986,883	3,789,919	3,423,614
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,436	2,484	2,367
4th week Feb.	439,100	410,421	380,400
Month	1,522,930	1,516,611	1,390,171
From July 1	15,561,077	14,034,648	12,993,997
DELAWARE & HUDSON for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	34,186,371	22,500,794	29,497,456
Expenses	27,092,163	16,880,893	21,894,708
Net earnings	7,094,208	5,619,901	7,602,748
Interest, rent, & sinking fund	3,179,413	3,122,026	*2,998,672
Surplus	3,914,795	2,497,875	4,604,076
*Interest and rentals only.			
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for January—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	563,052	538,879	514,029
Op. expenses	377,597	302,701	325,140
Surplus	185,455	146,178	188,883
Gross, 7 months	3,849,363	3,606,603	3,312,545
Op. expenses	2,762,589	2,588,096	2,226,652
Surplus, 7 months	1,086,773	1,018,507	1,085,893
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for January—			
Op. expenses	134,040	131,545	129,114
Net earnings	44,316	66,734	63,042
Other income	1,003	538	480
Total	45,319	66,272	63,522
Charges	38,041	38,041	76,841
Deficit	43,322	22,849	35,119
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,563,892	1,628,202	1,572,598
Op. expenses	1,057,802	1,029,232	1,002,764
Net earnings	508,090	598,969	569,834
Other income	5,138	4,419	2,740
Total	513,228	603,389	572,594
Charges	620,491	620,491	550,491
Deficit	107,263	17,102	22,103
MINERAL RANGE for January—			
Gross earnings	48,434	44,705	43,956
Op. expenses	46,749	42,674	41,351
Net earnings	1,685	2,030	2,605
Other income	126	255	339
Total	1,811	2,286	2,944
Int. on bonds	6,946	6,946	.....
Taxes	2,500	2,750	.....
Deficit	7,635	7,411	5,503
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	338,854	323,203	346,691
Op. expenses	304,093	267,064	289,067
Net earnings	33,961	56,138	57,624
Other income	417	1,201	667
Total	34,378	57,339	58,291
Interest on bonds	48,626	48,626	.....
Other interest	482	.....	.....
Taxes	17,500	19,750	.....
Deficit	32,231	11,037	1,687
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	449,094	569,063	466,498
Op. expenses	412,506	434,901	367,976
Net earnings	36,588	134,162	98,522
Charges	55,368	61,272	51,920
Deficit	18,780	*72,890	46,602
Gross, 7 months	3,915,728	3,261,750	3,558,722
Op. expenses	3,021,322	2,496,022	2,506,044
Net earnings	894,408	765,727	1,052,678
Charges	327,583	435,063	371,764
Surplus, 7 months	466,823	330,644	680,914
*Surplus.			
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for January—			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	686,371	594,659	91,712
Op. expenses	463,590	510,581	*46,971
Net earnings	222,780	84,098	138,683
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	4,751,236	4,478,160	273,076
Op. expenses	3,155,382	3,189,619	*34,237
Net earnings	1,595,854	1,288,541	307,313
*Decrease.			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,190,681
Gold	106,177,518
Silver	19,420,277
United States notes	8,394,874
Treasury notes of 1890	68,725
National bank notes	13,661,868
Total receipts this day	1,782,475
Total receipts this month	5,007,675
Total receipts this year	370,328,926
Total expenditures this day	1,640,000
Total expenditures this month	5,200,000
Total expenditures this year	385,638,938
Deposits in National banks	168,789,554

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$459,376,159
Silver dollars	470,156,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,680,780
Silver bullion of 1890	7,122,220
Total	$944,335,159

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $18,065,710 gold certificates in Treasury	$459,376,159
Silver certificates in Treasury	470,156,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,803,000
Total	$944,335,159

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,111,808
Silver coin and bullion	12,292,420
Silver certificates	7,127,857
United States notes	8,394,874
Other assets	28,962,510
Total in Treasury	$141,889,477
Deposits in National banks	168,789,554
Total	$310,679,031
Current liabilities	85,488,350
Available cash balance	$225,190,681

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Third Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Thomas, Ky., vice First Lieut. George B. Pond, Third Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to the examining board at Fort Thomas, Ky.: Second Lieuts. Samuel C. Orchard and William G. Ball, Third Infantry.

Second Lieuts. John M. Craig, Twelfth Infantry; Walter E. Gunster, Seventh Infantry, and John R. Kelly, Eighth Infantry, will report to the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Charles S. Fowler, retired, is relieved from duty at the Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, Eighth Infantry, is transferred from Company L to Company H of that regiment.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. John J. McGlone, now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

Navy.

Commander A. B. Willets is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at works of Neafie & Levy Company, Philadelphia.

Paymaster W. T. Camp is ordered to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, March 15, for duty as pay officer and general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. D. Harris is detached from the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, March 15, and ordered to the Michigan March 31.

Civil Engineer R. E. Bakenhus is detached from the navy yard, League Island, Penn., March 5, and ordered to the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, March 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Arrived: Nashville, Atlanta, Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Illinois, and Massachusetts, at Guantanamo; Brooklyn, at Funchal.

Sailed: Eagle, from Key West for Bahia Honda; New York, Boston, Bennington, and Concord, from Panama for Callao; Dolphin, from Washington for Norfolk.

The Marcellus was placed out of commission March 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..6:31	Sun sets....5:55	Moon rises..9:16

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..9:17	Gov. Isl'd...9:42	H. Gate..11:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..9:42	Gov. Isl'd..10:11	H. Gate..12:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 4.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Cametense, Barbados	
Northern, Brazil	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Altai, Kingston, Savannilla, Cartegena	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Athos, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Byron, Brazil and Argentina Republic	8:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. 12:30 M.
	*9:30 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	9:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M. 9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Arapahoe, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Havana, Mexico, Cadiz, and Genoa	
Kansas City, Savannah	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless especially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
Bernard, Para, Feb. 20.
Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 28.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Hekla, Christiansand, Feb. 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 2.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

El Mar, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 27.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 21.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

City of Macon, Savannah, March 4.
Colorado, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 5.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Aurania, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Comus, New Orleans, March 2.
El Paso, Galveston, March 1.
Tintoretto, Barbados, Feb. 23.

Arrived.

Ask, Kingston, Feb. 14.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, Feb. 15.
Sabine, Mobile, Feb. 24.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 2.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 1.
Northwestern, Fort Arthur, Texas, Feb. 23.
Tallahassee, Boston, March 2.
Glenroy, Yokohama, Nov. 20.
Massapequa, Calbarien, Feb. 26.
King Frederick, Cardenas, Feb. 20.
Santurce, Mayaguez, Feb. 13.
Athos, Cape Haiti, Feb. —.

Sailed.

Navigator, for Bordeaux.
La Champagne, for Havre.
Monroe, for Norofik and Newport News.
Moltke, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Trinidad, for Hamilton, Bermuda.
Nacoochee, for Savannah.
City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
Citta di Torino, for Genoa and Naples.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 3, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Sicilia, at Bordeaux, Feb. 29.
Pennsylvania, at Hamburg, March 3.
Marienfels, at Port Natal, March 3.

Sailed.

Syracuse, from Victoria, Brazil, Feb. 26.
Frica, from Bordeaux, March 1.
Minneapolis, from London, March 3.
Pretoria, from Bermuda, March 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Cherbourg, March 2.
Celtic, from Queenstown, March 3.
Dunstan, from Para, March 2.

Passed.

Statendam, the Lizard, for Rotterdam, March 3.
La Touraine, the Lizard, for Havre, March 3.
British Princess, Scilly, for Antwerp, March 3.
Picaqua, Gibraltar, for New York, March 3.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.55¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.65
Cotton, middling	16.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 11-16
Sugar, granulated	4.55
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, March 3.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 93@98c; No. 3, 85@97c; No. 2 red, 95¾c@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 oats, 38½@39c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 40@43¼c; No. 2 rye, 73½c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14½; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $14.12½@$14.25; lard, per 100 lb, $7.05@$7.10; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Generally speaking, yesterday's cotton market was fairly active and showed a continued firmness, with prices scoring net gains for the day and sales amounting to about 600,000 bales, as estimated. The situation in a broad way showed little change. The advancing tendency was encouraged by the further good sales of spot cotton reported from the Liverpool market at an advance of 30 English points. Speculation is being attracted to the new crop, and it seemed as though a good proportion of commission house business centred on the new crop positions. The market opened strong at an advance of 12@30 points, from which after the call reacted to about the closing level of the previous night under profit taking. At the decline the local bull leader and other prominent bull interests became more aggressive, and while there was more or less irregularity, the market advanced until May sold at 16.08 and July at 16, with the active months 28 to 34 points higher. Then offerings became heavier and the market, meeting with less aggressive support, eased off. The close was steady but with the net gains cut down to a matter of 9@17 points on the old crop months, while the new crop positions were 5 points lower to 13 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	15.55	15.78	15.55	15.60@15.62
April	15.65	15.88	15.65	15.75@15.78
May	15.86	16.08	15.74	15.90@15.92
June	15.93	15.94	15.93	15.80@15.84
July	15.94	16.00	15.70	15.80@15.82
August	15.35	15.40	15.30	15.22@15.24
September	13.68	13.74	13.50	13.50@13.55
October	12.60	12.64	12.46	12.49@12.51
November	12.40	12.45	12.33	12.30@12.35
December	12.35	12.35	12.20	12.18@12.20

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,000; receipts, 4,000; American, 4,000; middling, upland, 4 6d. Futures opened quiet but steady, 19@21 points higher; closed quiet, net 8@16 points higher; March, 8.16; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 8.15; June-July, 8.13; July-August, 8.11; August-September, 7.89; September-October, 7.06; October-November, 6.70. Manchester—Yarns firm; cloths more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was an irregular one. Opening at an advance of ⅛@¼c there was an interval of covering and some demand for long account on advices of very severe weather in the wheat belt, with cables at the time doing pretty well. There was no business in cash wheat up to the close of Change, either in the local market or at the outports. Liquidation of speculative accounts set in, and a decline of about 2c from the top prices of the morning took the place of an advance of ½@¾c at one time apparent on the previous day's closing prices. The market was finally weak on May loss of 1¾@1¾c. The market for cash wheat closed weak and somewhat nominal. We quote: No. 2 red, $1.04, in elevator, and $1.05@$1.08½, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.08½, free on board afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 3.—Wheat, May, 97⅛c; July, 97¾c; September, 86¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, $1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 98¾c; No. 2 Northern, 95¾c; No. 3, 90c. Flour, first patents, $5.25@$5.35; second patents, $5.10@$5.20; first clears, $3.85@$4.25; second clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran in bulk, $16@$16.25.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Wheat, No. 1, 99c@$1.01; No. 2 Northern, 96@98c; May, 94c; July, 87c; No. 2 hard, 91@95c. Corn, May, 45¾c; July, 47¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 39¾c; No. 2 white, 44½@45c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 3.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98¾c; No. 1 Northern, 98¾c; No. 2 Northern, 94¾c; May, 96¾c; July, 97c; September, 86¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $3.10@$3.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring, $21.75@$22, to arrive, 200 lb sacks; standard middling, $21.75@$22; flour do, $23.50@$24; red dog, $24@$24.50; city bran, $23@$24, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$25; red dog, $25.50; hominy chop, $22 bulk; $23.50, sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.02½	$1.03¼	$1.00 9-16	$1.00⅜
July	99⅛	99⅝	97	97⅛
September	91	91 7-16	88⅝

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New flat, store building; lease one tenant five years. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Four-story corner building 53 Front St.; rent, $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

50 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 22x65. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 632 5th Av., corner 44th St.

A.—34 West 24th St., near Broadway. Stable, with coach house. Store front will be put in for desirable tenant. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

WEST 125TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.

Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

WILLIAM ST., 250, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

131-135 PRINCE ST.

Light store and lofts; all improvements. W. H. Buffett, 5 East 42d St.

34-36 WEST HOUSTON ST.

Store and lofts; fire-proof building. W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

32 UNION SQUARE.

Store, lofts, and offices; fire-proof building; latest improvements. G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

103 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Weigert, 1,186 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST. suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

A.—125TH ST., corner Park Av., Opposite N. Y. Central Station. Premises now occupied by prominent dealer in sewer pipes and building materials. Four lots, with two-story office building and dwelling. Most prominent thoroughfare above the Harlem. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

BROADWAY ARCADE, Broadway, Cor. 66th St. OFFICES AND FLOORS. } Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS. Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT, 25x92; NEW BUILDING, 3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS, LARGE AND SMALL. RENTS REASONABLE. NEW BUILDING, 3 EAST 17TH ST.

FIFTH AV. LOFT. To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood. 6,000 SQUARE FEET Net space—we must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker. 91 AND 93 5TH AV.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th.) next door to, Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

79-81 NASSAU ST. Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.

47 JAY STREET. 4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.

86 PARK PLACE. Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent, 81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT 142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA 117 WEST 58TH ST. APARTMENT HOTEL.

Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LEE PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE. Simplest, best, cheapest invented; price, $3.00. Circular free. N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $50; also second floor apartment, 7 rooms; rent, $55. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $20 to $125; numbering 25 to 800; will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

306 WEST 102D STREET. Overlooking Riverside Drive; single apartment house; fireproof; 8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, elevator, electric lights; rooms 25 feet wide; rents, $100 and $85. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

"TREVILLYAN" NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"STUYVESANT" 17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,

Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for booklet.

NEW, high-class apartment house, THE COLFORD, 201 East 68th St., corner 2d Av., in block with Schermerhorn private residences; suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Now ready for occupancy; rent reasonable. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

Kendal Court, 517-523 West 111th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bachelor apartment, 5th Av. and 30th St.; two rooms (on corner) and bath; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; perfect service; leaseholder desires to sublet at actual rent. Apply to R. W. Floyd, 1,709 Broadway. Telephone, 3020 Columbus.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, 3 stories.....$1,700

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, 4 stories, with extension.....$2,000

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A.—IN THE SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences; East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $900, $950, and $1,200. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68TH ST.

Four-story brownstone dwelling to let; extra wide and deep; rent low; 224 St., between Broadway and 4th Av.; 22 rooms and two baths; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

We have an exceptionally large list of private houses north of 100th St.; rents ranging from $750 to $2,000 per year; it would be to your interests to see us before leasing. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

NEW, high-class apartment house, THE COLFORD, 201 East 68th St., corner 2d Av., in block with Schermerhorn private residences; suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Now ready for occupancy; rent reasonable. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Prominent Corner Sold on Upper Madison Avenue—Property at Greenwich and Warren Streets Changes Hands—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold for Morris Littman to Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger the plot, 75 by 100, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the site for a new building on East Twenty-fifth Street by the Bellevue Training School for Nurses.

Presbytery Sells on 139th Street.

William P. Mangam has sold for the Trustees of the Presbytery of the City of New York the vacant plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 90 by 100.

Sale of Lots on 136th Street.

Mr. Glass has sold for David Cohen a plot of eight lots, 100 by 199.10, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The same broker has also sold for a client the three-story dwelling 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Old Tarrant Corner Sold.

There was recorded yesterday in the Register's office a contract for the sale of the old Tarrant property at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, by Jackson & Stern and the Surety Realty Company to Philip G. Bartlett. Included in the sale is the new building about to be erected on the plot for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, under a twenty-one years' lease. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett, and buys the property for a client. The deal was negotiated by the Ruland & Whiting Company.

Plans Changed on Columbia Block.

It has been decided by those having charge of the sale of the Columbia College property on West Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, near Fifth Avenue, to keep in force a restriction requiring the houses to be set back eight feet from the front line of the lot. It was the idea originally to sell the Forty-seventh Street lots without any such restriction. This plan, however, was not favorably received by the leaseholders, and at their request it was decided to maintain the restriction.

Operators Buy on 116th Street.

Hopton & Weeks have sold for Paul Mayer to Reckling & Vallender the five-story flat 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 32 by 100.11.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for Louis Finkelstein to Hyman and Abraham Lipki the five-story flat 58 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for Murray & Hill, A. W. Gerlach, and Richard Bullwinkle the three five-story flats 60 to 64 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

The Schwab Realty Company has sold to L. J. Arthur 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two six-story flats, each 36 by 100.11.

Buyer for Manhattan Avenue Flats.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for E. Max to Julia A. Ellis the three five-story flats 441, 443, and 445 Manhattan Avenue, on plot 75 by 100.

Huppert & Bernstein have bought from Patrick Brady 124 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.11.

Herman Harris has sold the five-story tenement 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Another Columbus Avenue Resale.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have sold for Max Marx to A. Hollender, for about $34,500, 692 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 88 by 100. This is the last of the three houses which Mr. Marx bought last week.

Louis Benedict has sold for L. Kahn to Samuel Cohn and Emanuel Newburger 119 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 26 by 99.11.

G. Brettell & Son have sold to Julie B. Brettell 517 Lenox Avenue, a private dwelling.

Upper Seventh Avenue Deal.

Mrs E. B. Marcosco has sold 2,524 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 27 by 100.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has sold to a Mr. Mannheimer 738 Tenth Avenue, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 73. The same company has bought the five-story flat 2,403 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 75.

Biehn & Hillebrand have sold for the Union Real Estate Company to Max Baron 126 West Sixty-third Street; also, for Mrs. Elizabeth H. Birss the two three-story dwellings 673 and 675 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Purchase of Madison Avenue Corner.

Philip Weinberg has bought, through Samuel Goldstein, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and 219 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Bauer & Doctor have sold 5 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5 and irregular.

The Ritter Realty Company has sold to J. Davis the property 26 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 31.6 by 100.11.

Lis Pendens on 27th Street Parcel.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday on the property, 57 by 98.9, on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, as the result of foreclosure proceedings begun by F. G. Potter against the Argyle Realty Company.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

Pasquale D'Auria has bought 2,162 Second Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25.11 by 75.

J. Greenfield has sold for George H. Münz to Bernard Past, for $21,000, the five-story double flat 415 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Williams & Grodginsky have resold to a Mr. Sachs the five-story flat 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Upper East Side Dealings.

M. F. Mulvihill has sold the five-story flat 2,349 First Avenue, 25.3 by 100.

Mandel & Hinzler have bought from Myers & Aronson 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold to Dr. Edward J. Schevcik the southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Avenue A, a four-story tenement, with stores; also, to Mary Bernard, 350 East Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores.

Duggan & Wall have sold for Mrs. Regina Bracker the five-story double flat 906 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 90, to Mrs. Jemima Hand.

Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for Max F. Hoberg to Charles Wynne the five-story flat 239 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Lehman & Harlem, in conjunction with Martin L. Sugarman, have sold for William Forbes 15 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11, to Louis and Lydia Katz; also, for William Forbes 17 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 99.11, to Carrie Gunther.

Avenue C Corner Changes Hands.

Morris Smith has bought, through his attorney, Mortimer W. Solomon, the tenements 210 and 212 Avenue C from Morris Eschwege.

Israel Pearlman and H. Harris were the brokers in the sale of the northwest corner of Madison and Clinton Streets, a new law building, on lot 50 by 95, sold by Friedman Brothers to Joseph Spektorsky for $135,000.

M. L. Hymes has sold for M. F. Mulvihill the five-story flat 2,349 First Avenue, on plot 25x100.

David Cohen has sold to Edwin A. Kass, sing 156, 158, and 160 Elizabeth Street, 77 by 100.

Harris Fine has sold to Margaret Jaeger the new six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Eldridge and Broome Streets on plot 44 by 87.6, one of the four houses erected by the seller on the old Cadwalader property.

The Engel-Heller Company has sold to Hiram Fichter 29 and 31 First Avenue, southeast corner of Second Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Samuel Wacht has sold the five-story tenement 351 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.9.

A. L. Kass has sold the six-story tenement 318 East Third Street, 20.2 by 75.

Deal on Third Avenue, Bronx.

George Ranger has sold for William C. Bergen the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue, a four-story brick flat, on plot 29 by 100.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for William Kirchof the new six-story flat 662 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 38.6 by 100.

James L. Callan has sold for Amelia Pirk the two-family dwelling, on plot 32 by 90, on the east side of Crotona Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Louise Broomfield to David MacBride 2,088 Anthony Avenue, a two-family house.

F. W. Bower has sold for Tommaso Giordano to John Van Steenbergh 2,262 Hughes Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Albert Hurdas a plot, 54 by 119 by 120, on Fourth Avenue, east of Two Hundred and Tenth Street.

The Bronx Realty Exchange has sold the southeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, with store, for T. O. Rooke to a client; also 1,059 Jackson Avenue, a three-story three-family house, for M. Ambruster to a client.

Brownsville Dealings.

The Economist Realty Company reports the following sales in Brownsville: 386 Rockaway Avenue, a three-story tenement, 25 by 100; 54 Amboy Street, a new two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 100; the southeast corner of Riverdale Avenue and Ames Street, a plot 100 by 100, to Joseph Goldstein; the southwest corner of Riverdale Avenue and Amboy Street, a plot 100 by 100, to Sugarman & Friedman. The plot of forty lots on Amboy Street, between Blake and Dumont Avenues, bought by Goldstein, Strachstein & Siegel, has been resold to Glass & Silverman.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

No. 73 Riverside Drive, 34.7 feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, 28.4 by 59.4 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Walter Lewisohn and others, as executors.....$42,000

No. 1,584 Madison Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Elias Gussaroff and another.....29,100

By Philip A. Smyth.

Nos. 878 to 884 Pelham Avenue, southeast corner of Avenue St. John, 16.8, 16.10, 17.4, and 25.6, respectively, by 119.4, four three-story frame tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Empire City Savings Bank.....17,900

By Joseph P. Day.

Main Street, southeast corner of Bay Street, City Island, 100 by 150; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Nellie Macdonald and another.....19,575

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day, partition sale, Crowley Wentworth, referee, 132 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Gilroy, referee, 2,507 and 2,509 Third Avenue, west side, near One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 30 by 100 by 20.6 by 100, three-story frame tenement and store. Due on judgment, $10,982.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 339 to 347 East Twelfth Street, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 50 by 90.3; Hillman & Golding of 233 Henry Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 851 Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 48.3 by 119; C. E. Appleby of Glen Cove, N. Y., owner; Holmes & Barry of 502 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Forest Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner, for three five-story brick tenements, two 45 by 88 and one 35 by 90; Walter B. Clarkson of 102 West Forty-second Street, owner; Adolph Martin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 55 and 57 West Thirteenth Street, to a nine-story brick store; H. Silcken, owner; Rushing Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $3,650.

Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, northwest corner, to a three-story brick hotel; I. V. H. Stuyvesant of 55 West Fortieth Street, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1 and 3 East Eighth Street, to four-story brick lofts and store; P. B. Egan, premises, owner; F. E. Hill of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $65,000.

No. 432 East Eleventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements; L. Krause of 603 East Eleventh Street, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $4,000.

Warren and Greenwich Streets, northeast corner, to a three-story brick building; Irving National Bank, Chambers Street and West Broadway, owner; McGrath & Shepard of 203 Broadway, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick store; I. Lewkowitz of 290 Grand Street, owner; J. C. S. Moulland Company of 1910 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 7 Stanton Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; A. Schlesinger of 186 Suffolk Street, owner; S. Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Martha Dillon to Cora P. Hafner, quitclaim.....Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Cora P. Hafner to Eva E. Weber, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.....100

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Randall Av, 75x109; Land Company C of Edenwald to Daniel D. Sullivan.....Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 302, w s, 19.7x80.9x 19.9x80.10; Joseph Blau and another, executors, to Hannah Aronson.....23,000

BROOK AV, 998, e s, 26.6x120.4x25x129.2; Charles Walker to John M. Rider and another, (mtg $17,500).....100

BROOK AV, 998, e s, 26.6x120.4x25x 129.2; Henry Dreyer to Charles Walker, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..100

CHRYSTIE ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Harris Bernstein to Ida Machiz, (mtg $18,000)..Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Ida Machiz to Louis Cordon and others, (mtg $23,000).....Nom.

CLINTON ST, n w corner of Madison St, 50x95; Charles Friedman and another to Joseph Spektorsky, (mtg $77,000,) other consideration and.....100

CLINTON AV, w s, 132.2 ft n of Boston Road, runs s 31.5x w 28x s 2.4x w 60.2x n 31.1x e 88.2; John Drakard to Anton Frech, (mtgs $20,000).....28,350

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x100; Israel Schweitzchel to Carl Schur, (mtgs $43,000,) other consideration and.....100

DAWSON ST, n s, 134.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x91.1x26.11x81.2; Catherine Lefin to Thomas E. Leikert and another, (mtg $2,000).....6,800

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 25x100; Arthur Callaghan to Arthur J. Collins..Nom.

GREENE ST, 203 and 205, w s, 40x100; Louis Adler, referee, to Van Norden Trust Company of New York.....73,000

HENRY ST, n s, 100 ft e of Jefferson St, 24.1x77.6x24.2x87.6; Annie Ellis to Simon Dinerstein, (mtg $26,000).....Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 25 x100; Tommaso Giordano to John Van Steenburgh and another, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.....100

HULL AV, w s, 407 ft n of Van Hill Road, runs w 100x—34.3x s 5.4x e 100x n 19.2x n 48.3; Peter Kieran to Patrick O'Rourke, (mtg $4,800).....Nom.

LA FONTAINE AV, 2,118, e s, 25x95; Lilly Cornish to Herman Harris, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and.....100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x40; Elizabeth Nagle to the Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....100

LOTS 206 and 193, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Nissen to Ernst Delle and another, (mtg $1,000).....1

LOTS 109 and 110, map of Wakefield, 100x 114; Reuben A. Borgia and another to James C. Shedwick.....2,000

LOTS 315 and 316, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Nissen and another to Charles Nissen and another, (mtgs $6,850,59).....Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 86, e s, 25x87.6; Jacob Glick to Abraham Fine and another, (mtg $30,250).....1

MACDOUGAL ST, 56 and 58, e s, 50x 100; Charles J. Weinstein to Maria Dondero and another, (mtgs $48,000,) other consideration and.....100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 110th St, 24.11x100; Madison Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100; August N. Klep to Rebecca Weigert, (mtgs $41,000,) other consideration and.....100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 112th St, 33.5x70; Samuel Greenfeld to Adolph L. Goidner, (mtg $35,000,) rerecorded.....100

MADISON AV, 1,838 and 1,840, 50x100; Simon Hoffmann to John Frank and another, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and.....100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 54.6 ft n of 101st St, 27x90.11; Henry Rosenberg to the Conservative Realty Company, (mtgs $27,000,) other consideration and.....100

MANHATTAN AV, 441 to 445, w s, 75x 100; George D. Gregory to Isaac Heifer.100

MONTGOMERY ST, 59x61, e s, 44x80; Rachel Gordon to Bene Posner and another, (mtgs $41,500,) other consideration and.....100

NORFOLK ST, 171, w s, 25x100; Sarah Z. Tobias to Mary Ehrmann, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....100

PARK ROW, 80, n s, 25x96.9; John B. Haskin to Maynard T. Corkhill.....Nom.

PITT ST, 133, w s, 25x100; William Klein and another to Max Blum and another, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and...100

PLEASANT AV, 400, w s, 16.8x100; Rachel Altman and another to Henrietta Hirsch, (mtg $6,000).....8,750

PLEASANT AV, 263 and 265, n w corner of 114th St, 50.6x69.6; Margaret McGill to George Ehret, (mtgs $11,500,) other consideration and.....1,000

PROSPECT PLACE, s, 167.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Herman Wronkow to Mary Smith, (mtg $4,000).....1

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 117.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Herman Wronkow to Joseph McGuire, (mtg $4,500).....1

RIDGE ST, 160, e s, 25x100; Karolina Gottlieb and another to Michael Kramer, (mtg $19,000).....Nom.

SPRING ST, 341 and 343, n s, 37x90; John J. Glynn to Whitehall Realty Company, (mtg $15,000).....1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 24, s s, 26x120; Solomon Braverman and others to Stanislaus N. Tuckman, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.....100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 113th St, 55.1x91x46.11x62.3; Israel Lebowitz to Jacob Bluestein, (mtg $45,000).....Exchange

WARREN ST, s s, 109.3 w of Washington St, 25x92.10x25.7x92.10; Isaac N. P. Stokes, trustee, to Sarah Halkett..Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 210 ft s of 172d St, 50x150; D. G. Metheny to Charles B. McKay, quitclaim.....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,706, e s, 60x109.10x 60x100.9; Henry J. Ford, executor, to William Wainwright, (mtgs $9,250,) other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,706, e s, 60x109.10x 60x109.9; William Wainwright to Harris Danzig and others, (mtg $6,500).....Nom.

WEST END AV, 50 and 52, e s, 50x100; Ross Oppenheim to M. H. Petigor, (mtg $18,000).....1

1ST AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, 75x94; Elias Silverstein to Charles Meshel, (mtg $66,000).....

2D AV, 1,869, w s, 25x100; Henry de F. Weekes to Samuel Lippman and another, other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,162, e s, 25.11x75; Henry Siemers to Pasquale Lauria and another...Nom.

2D AV, 2,107, w s, 25x100; Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others to Jennie Ginsburg, (mtg $15,000).....23,000

3D AV, 3,870 East, 25x125; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Samuel Raumanoff, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and...100

3D AV, n w corner of 178th St, 29x100; William C. Bergen to Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $23,000).....100

6TH AV, n e corner of 53d St, 43x75; 53d St, n s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to William J. Bowe.....144,500

6TH ST, 709 and 711 East, 44.11x90.10; Adolph Cypress to Louis Haims, (mtg $55,000).....100

7TH ST, 41 and 43 East, 50x74.10; Solomon Braverman and others to Charles Geiger and another, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and.....100

9TH AV, s w corner of 42d St, 59x100; irregular; Maria T. Farley to Mary L. Moran, 1-28 part, B. & S., Ca. G., (mtg $2,300).....500

13TH ST, 533 East, 25x103.3; Henry Strauss to Ida Machiz, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

13TH ST, 533 East, 25x103.3; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $18,000).....Nom.

14TH ST, 241 West, 29.2x103.3; Samuel F. Jayne, executor and trustee, to Anna C. Mattes.....31,000

16TH ST, 225 West, 25x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Sarah Bailin, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....100

20TH ST, 335 to 343 East, 71.4x92; Mary Feller to Nathan Reisler and another, (mtgs $72,000,) other consideration and.100

20TH ST, 345 and 347 East, 35.10x92; Mary Fuller to Adolf Mandel, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....100

31ST ST, 419 West, 25x98.9; Sarah Goldberg, widow, to Albert Schick, (mtg $13,500).....1

45TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.5; Mary Mohr to Rose T. Levisohn, (mtgs $12,750)....Nom.

51ST ST, 414 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Kerrigan to Emma Kerrigan, quitclaim.....Nom.

53D ST, n s, 97 ft e of 6th Av, 0.6x100.5; C. M. Dresser and others to William J. Bowe, quitclaim.....1

66TH ST, 245 West, 25x100.5; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Louis Minsky, other consideration and.....100

77TH ST, 248 and 250 East, 50x100; Herman J. Schiff to Aaron S. Ratkowsky and another, (mtg $14,000,) correction of deed.....1

77TH ST, 248 and 250 East, 50x100; Gustavus A. Rogers and others to Max Borck, (mtgs $20,000).....100

81ST ST, 508 East, 25x102.2; Andrew Brose to Arpad Welish, (mtg $18,000)..Nom.

83D ST, 125 East, 22.10x102.2; Jacob Bluestein to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $31,000)..Exch.

83D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102; John K. McAfee to John Rankin, (mtgs $32,293.80).....Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.4; Samuel Epstein and wife to Myer Goodman and another, (mtg $25,500,) recorded March 1, 1904.....100

105TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Lese to Isaac Ravin, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....100

107TH ST, s s, 167.9 ft w of 3d Av, 28.5x 100.11; Emil Loeb to Joseph Louis, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.

109TH ST, 323 East, 25x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Luigi Guida and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....100

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; A. W. Gerlich to Stephen J. Weaver, (mtg $20,000).....100

109TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Albert L. Potter to Moritz Jurkovitz, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....100

109TH ST, n s, 464 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Carrie Frankenthaler to Nathan Weiss and another, (mtgs $20,000).....100

141ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 150x 99.11; Fleischmann Realty Construction Company to Gustav J. Fleischmann and another.....Nom.

144TH ST, s s, 125 ft n w of College Av, runs s w 100 x n w 25 x n e 100 x e 2.7 x s e 22.10; Theodore M. Bertine to Patrick J. Daly, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Townsend Wandell, executor, to Louis Lese, B. & S., Ca. G.....16,800

154TH ST, 540 and 542 East, 50x100; Matthew Russ to Isaac Boehm and another.Nom.

154TH ST, 540 and 542 East, 50x100; Isaac Boehm and another to Julius Braun, (mtg $19,000).....100

173D ST, 679 and 681 East, 33.4x89.9x 33.4x88.2; Charles E. Bigelow to Felix Levy.....Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 182; Charles Young to William Meyer, 3 years.....720

CAULDWELL AV, s e corner of 161st St; Marie Frerck to Emil Westerburg and another, 5 years.....1,569

CHAMBERS ST, 178 and 180; executors of Marshall O. Roberts to Hugh Josephy, 5 years.....6,000

CHERRY ST, 408; Simon Lefkowitz and another to Isaac Feinbloom and another, 4 years and four months.....3,500

CHERRY ST, 410; Simon Lefkowitz and another to Isaac Feinbloom and another, 4 years and 4 months.....3,500

COURTLANDT AV, 697; Peter Emmerich to Paul Hanisch, 5 years.....$720 and 780

ELDRIDGE ST, 154 and 160; Allen St, 117 and 119; Delancey St, 60, 60½, and 62; Charles H. Appley to Morris Weinstein, 5 years.....5,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 154 and 160; Allen St, 117 and 119; Delancey St, 60, 60½, and 62; Joseph Bird, trustee, and others to Charles H. Appley, 5 years.....4,500

OLIVER ST, 58; Louis Perelstein to Rocco Di Bella, 10 years.....720

ORCHARD ST, 139; Louisa W. Heiser to S. Kottler, 3 years.....180

2D ST, 295; Houston St, 404 and 406 East; Katherine Dayss and another to J. Greenwald, 2 years and 5 months.....420

3D AV, 2,271; Lena Levi to Herman Strinel and another, 3 years and two months.....1,500

23D ST, 149 West; Walter R. Gillette to Charles S. Irving, 3 years.....1,400

39TH ST, 310 East; Nathan Hutkoff to Lucia Ferro, 3 years.....240

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARONSON, Hannah, to Joseph Blau and another, executors; Bleecker Street, 302, 5 years.....16,000

ARONSON, Hannah, to Joseph Blau and another, executors; Bleecker Street, 302, prior mtg $16,000, installments.....4,000

BALLIN, Sarah, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 168th St, 224 West, installments, 6 per cent.....7,000

BALLIN, Sarah, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 11th St, 53 West, installments, 6 per cent.....5,000

BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION to North American Trust Company, as trustee; Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, prior mtg $850,000, due May 1, 1924, gold.....400,000

BLUESTEIN, Jacob, to Israel Lebowitz; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 113th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....9,000

BOWE, William J., to the John C. Hart Realty Company; 6th Av, n e corner of 53d St, three years.....117,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Isaac Boehm and another; 154th St, s s, 345 ft e of Morris Av, two mtgs, prior mtgs $19,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., each.....2,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Caroline A. Sims; 134th St, 11 and 13 East, two mtgs, prior mtgs $18,000, due May 1, 1907, each.....1,500

CORKHILL, Maynard T., to William E. Moore; 80 Park Row, (48 Chatham St,) 1 year, 6 per cent.....80,000

CRATER, David S., to Anna Auger and another, executors and trustees; 155th St, s s, 216.11 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $8,000, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....4,000

CRATER, David S., to Title Gu

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

ONE ACRE FARM ONLY $250.

This plot of ground represents about

SEVENTEEN ORDINARY NEW YORK CITY LOTS,

and every foot of it is level, high, and dry; elegant soil, adapted to the growing of vegetables of all kinds. Just enough land to raise chickens on, or enough of territory to build a house or pitch a tent among the beautiful pines of Long Island.

BAY SHORE.

Only twenty-five minutes' walk to the Great South Bay, where there is good

FISHING, BOATING AND BATHING,

and right where there are 6,000 people to mingle with. It is in fact a paradise for health, comfort, and profit; just far enough out by rail—fifty minutes at a commutation rate of twelve and one-half cents each way with many trains a day—and then see what the terms are.

$5.00 DOWN. $5.00 MONTHLY.

Ten per cent. off for cash, which would make the plot $225.00. In three years it will sell for $450.00 to $600.00.

This increase is based upon the advance of property in the past three years.

WE HAVE ONLY 100 PLOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH.

OUR GRAND COMMENCEMENT SALE,

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, SUNDAY AND MARCH 6, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,

ASK FOR THEM.

They are dirt cheap.
Our great $29.00 lot sale.
$2.00 down; $1.00 MONTHLY.
Five of them for $125.00.
$5.00 down, and $5.00 monthly.
125 x 125 FEET.

Maps are now ready.
FREE TICKETS ISSUED.

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Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies. Tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

At Rutherford, N. J., the nearest and best suburb of New York; a decided bargain; house contains large reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, cemented cellar, four bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; two finished rooms and storage room on third floor; exposed nickel plumbing, porcelain bath; house has every modern improvement, perfect repair; large veranda on front and side; stone porch columns; grounds 75x100; would cost $5,000 to duplicate; will sell at a sacrifice, $4,000, $1,000 cash. A. L. Watson, Rutherford, N. J.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station. Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit
DUVALL, B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NEWARK?
Several fine suburban residences for sale.
For real estate in New Jersey see
JOHN H. McKEON, 792 Broad St., Newark.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Two-story and cellar, seven-room house; gas, wash tubs, toilet in house; grape vines and fruit trees in yard; price $2,700; $500 cash; bargain. John Weltzel, 62 Webster Av., Hoboken.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,500; South Bath Av.; large restricted residential plot, $9,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

210 feet North River water front, including bulkheads and about 80 city lots; sale or lease; principals only. Owner, Box 64, Edgewater, N. J.

Large, new houses, all improvements, on plots 100x175 feet, on Palisades, opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Bayils, 7 East 42d St.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Englewood.—Attractive houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Property for sale. Gorham & Jackson, Englewood, N. J.

Attractive home; large house; improvements; stable, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, arbor, chicken yard, &c. Address Box 45, Leonia, N. J.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished. 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale—Small farm on Narragansett Bay; good buildings; about one-half mile frontage; ideal Summer home. Address Geo. J. Kelley, Attleborough, Mass. 300 farms through Vt., N. H., Mass., and R. I. for sale.

Wellstood's Real Estate Agency is the place to find what you want in Greenwich, Conn.; they are on the grounds. Robt. Wellstood & Son, 431 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Cape Cod.—Wychmere cottages (Harwichport, Mass.) for rental furnished; only three now; all improvements; delightful bathing. Cape, 506 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—Write or telephone A. C. Haynes, Real Estate Agent, Far Rockaway, N. Y., what you want in a Summer Cottage; he has all that are to rent.

Far Rockaway.—Furnished 17-room cottage and stable, large grounds; price, $9,500; easiest terms; great bargain. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

To Rent, Freeport, L. I.—House, 8 rooms and bath; barn; 10 minutes from depot; $25 per month. G. A. Baldwin, Freeport, N. Y.

For Sale—16-room house, $2,500; farm 90 acres, $4,000; easy terms; 20-acre farm, $2,250; cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!! OWNERS.
I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.
ARTHUR DuCRET, 99 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates, Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,989 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Owners.—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cash for deeds or titles property threatened with foreclosure; send full particulars. Wilson, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Property, Bronx and Manhattan; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Will purchase a five-story triple flat if reasonable. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,685.—In the matter of HENRY DEARBORN GARDINER, bankrupt.—The American Art Association will sell beginning with the 7th day of March, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., and daily thereafter for one week, at the Galleries of the American Art Association, No. 6 East 23d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at an absolute, unconditioned, unrestricted, and unprotected public sale, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of rugs, tapestries, bric-a-brac, pictures, antique marbles, rare church columns, panels, doors from palaces, paintings, bronzes, marbles, and similar articles, &c. Order of
JOHN EDWARD LAMBIE,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
THOS. D. ADAMS, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD BERGMANN, (Bergmann & Lehman,) bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 14th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 4, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DORIAN HAROLD MOREY, bankrupt.—Number 6,679.
To the creditors of Dorian Harold Morey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Dorian Harold Morey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 3d, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS SHAPIRO & SAMPSON RUBENSTEIN, co-partners, trading as the Champion Gas Lamp Company, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of gas mantels, globes, glassware, fixtures, shelving, etc., is offered for sale by William A. Crombie, receiver in bankruptcy. The stock and fixtures may be inspected at the place of business, No. 42 Bowery, in the City of New York, on Saturday, March 5th, 1904, and Monday, March 7th, 1904, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; and bids may be submitted for said stock and fixtures to William A. Crombie, receiver, at the office of his attorney, Morris Kamber, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before Tuesday, March 8th, 1904, at 2 P. M., in the afternoon of that day, and at which time and place the bids will be opened by said receiver. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid to the order of the receiver. If the offer is accepted subject to all bids then the stock and fixtures shall be sold at public auction at No. 42 Bowery, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Friday, March 11th, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WILLIAM A. CROMBIE, Receiver.
81 New Street, New York City.
MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

NO. 6,027.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRUCE & SEYMOUR, a partnership, and JAMES, BRUCE and CHARLES SEYMOUR, composing the said firm, bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Bruce & Seymour, a partnership, and James Bruce and Charles Seymour, composing the said firm, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1904, the above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN W. PHELPS, plaintiff, against JAMES STANTON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant two hundred and eighty-nine feet and eighty-four one-hundredths of a foot, (289.84,) northerly from the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, ninety-nine feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot, (99.92,) more or less, to the southerly face of the southerly wall of the building adjoining the premises hereby described on the north; thence easterly in a straight line run along the most southerly face of the southerly wall of a building adjoining on the north, and along a line in continuation thereof, one hundred, (100,) feet, more or less, to a point in a line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, and one hundred, (100,) feet easterly from the easterly side of said avenue; thence southerly along said line drawn parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-nine feet and four one-hundredths of a foot, (99.04,) more or less, to a point where it would be intersected by a line drawn easterly from the point of beginning at right angles to Third Avenue, and thence westerly, at right angles to Third Avenue, one hundred, (100,) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, at the point of beginning.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1904.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
GEO. F. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

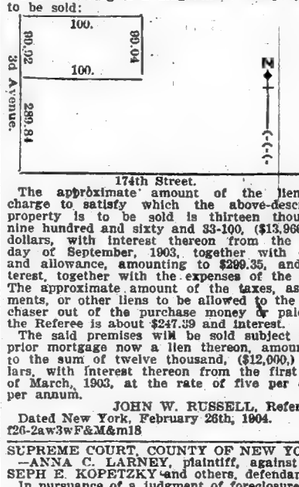

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand nine hundred and sixty and 33-100, ($13,960.33,) dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of September, 1903, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $299.35, and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money to be paid by the Referee is about $247.39 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, amounting to the sum of twelve thousand, ($12,000,) dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of March, 1903, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Referee.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1904.
f26-2aw3wF&M&mi8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA C. LARNEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. KOPETZKY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated December 24, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and lying in the block described on the land map of the City of New York as Block 1,770, in Section 6, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park (late Fourth) Avenue with the northerly side of 121st Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of 121st Street 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue 20 feet and 11 inches; thence westerly and parallel with 121st Street and part of the way through a party wall 75 feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue 20 feet and 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, February 11, 1904.
EDWARD A. MAHER, Jr., Referee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 35 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,741 Park Avenue:

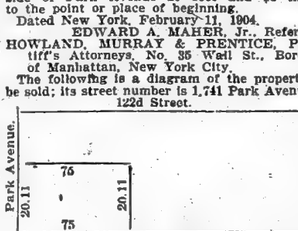

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,020, with interest thereon from November 17, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $729.36, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money to be paid by the referee, is $241.00 and interest.
The property is sold subject to a prior mortgage for $15,000, with interest at 4½% from November 1, 1903.
Dated New York, February 11, 1904.
EDWARD A. MAHER, Jr., Referee.
f16-2aw3wTu&F&Mch8

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.
LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor.
BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
la6mosfri.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., 1:00, z*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—|4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, 15:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington.† 8:25AM † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25AM *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25AM *11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55PM * 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited"* 3:25PM * 3:30PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55PM * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 6:55PM * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,200 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 342 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Bag-

"Wise ones" know when to get out; many of 'em are going South now, with one of our seasonable tours. Here's a couple, the last of the season:

Florida	March 11	20 days	$135
Havana	March 12	11 days	$95
Spain, Italy, and South of France, March 12, 26			$386 to $500

Fares Include All Expenses.
Tickets only Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Three Offices: New York: 261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St. 1185 Broadway, Cor. 26th St. 649 Madison Ave., Cor. 60th St.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Mar. 5, 10 AM | K.Wm.II.Apl. 12, 1 PM
K.Wm.II.Mar.15, 5 AM | Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr's.Mar.22, 8 AM | Kronprinz.May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 29, 10 AM | K.Wm. II.May 17, 7 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen.Mar. 17, 10 AM | Bremen.Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main.Mar. 24, 10 AM | *Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM
F. Alice..Apr. 5, 10 AM | K. Luise.May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa.Ap. 7, 10 AM | P. Alice.May 10, 1 PM
*Sails to Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise.Mar. 12, 11 AM | K. Albert, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Mar.19, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Apr.23, 11 AM
Neckar..Mar. 26, 11 AM | P. Irene..May 7, 11 AM
P. Irene..Apl. 2, 11 AM | K.Albert.May 21, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 25 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Bi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S.S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.
Pretoria..Mar. 12, 2 PM | Pennsylv'a.Ap.2,6:30 AM
Waldersee.Mar.19, 6 AM | *Deutsch'd.Ap.7, 11 AM
*†Bluecher.Mar24,11AM | Patricia.Apr.9,12:30PM
*†Moltke.Mar.31, 10 AM | Belgravia.Apr.16, 4 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr.Adelb't,Mar.22,10 AM | Phoenicia, May 5, 10 AM
Palatia, Apr. 3, 10 AM | Pr.Adelb't.May12,10AM
Pr.Oskar.Apr. 14, 10 AM | P.Oskar.May 31, 10 AM
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.
Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

JAMAICA
The newly equipped S. S. ALTAI
Leaves N. Y. Mar. 5, 1904,
Offering excellent accomodations
Next Sailing Mar. 12,
S. S. SARNIA.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE, WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Rates include Berths and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis.Mar.5, 9:30 AM | St. Paul.Mar.19, 9:30AM
N.York.Mar.12, 9:30 AM | Zeel'd.Mar.26, 10:30 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.
Finland .....March 5 | Kroonland....March 19
Vaderland ....March 12 | Zeeland.....March 26
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mar. 5, 8 AM | Umbria..Mar. 19, 7 AM
Lucania..Mar. 12, Noon | Campania.Mar.26, Noon
Aurania, Mar. 15, 2 PM | Etruria, Apr. 2, 7 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Sailings will be announced later.
Piers 51-52 North River.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

Atlantic Transport Line.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MARQUETTE.....Mar. 5, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Mar. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 19, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Mar. 26, 9 A. M.
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam .....Mar. 8 | Potsdam .....Apr. 5
Noordam .....Mar. 22 | Rotterdam .....Apr. 12
Statendam .....Mar. 29 | Ryndam .....Apr. 19
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...Mar. 9, Noon | Majestic.Mar.30, 10 AM
Celtic...Mar. 16, 4 PM | Oceanic, Apr. 6, 10 AM
Cedric..Mar. 23, 9 AM | Teutonic.Apr.13, 10 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Nord America .....Mar. 22
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Yucatan, Mar. 8, 1 PM | C. of Wash. Mar. 15, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO. (A. & A. Line,) sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA. SPLENDID 6,200 TON STEAMERS. March 24, April 14, and every 21 days. Tahiti once a month. Round the world, $632.70. E. T. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, New York.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

PALM BEACH TOUR.
Select tour of 19 days, leaving March 5, $110.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON TOURS, 343 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

JOY LINE
PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name/to "The Consolidated Trading Company."
Dated New York, N. Y., February 5, 1904.
THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY,
By HAYDEN B. WESTCOTT, President.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of DAVID KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 7, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of spool silk, linings, trimmings, laces, fixtures, &c.
Order of HARRY HARRIS, Receiver.
ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new **Waters Pianos** for 1904 and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of **wonderful tone qualities** can be purchased at a very reasonable price and if desired on small monthly payments. Send postal for catalogue with illustrations, descriptions, reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave

DECISIVE REDUCTIONS ON Used Pianos
Prevail This Week at the Downtown
Weber Piano Warerooms
5th Av. & 16th St.
Easy Payments Accepted.

PIERCE PIANOS $151
$10 DOWN.
20c. A DAY, PAYABLE MONTHLY.
FULL SIZE UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 OCTAVES.
Write for Booklet A.
ANDERSON & CO., 370 Fulton St., near Smith, Brooklyn.

PEASE PIANOS.
Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.
Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $128 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

Bargains in Steinways; fine, slightly used uprights from $75.00, all reputable makers. Pianos Rented.
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
866 B'way, near 18th, opposite Huyler's; Also 19 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

THE PIANOTIST.
The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$110 Mahogany Upright. Extraordinary Bargain at this price. BIDDLE PIANO CO., 6 WEST 125TH ST.
$140 Beautiful Upright Used Four Months Original Cost, $250

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS
Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.
Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.
PIANO-PLAYER, almost new; fit any piano, and choice of $50 worth of standard music, $185. Guaranteed. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.
Reliable

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, March 1, at New York Theatre, gold link purse. Finder may keep contents and will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 31 West 57th St.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 180; name on collar, Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 68th.

LOST.—In Myrtle Av. car Feb. 27, satchel; please return; reward. Thomas, 1,438 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

REWARD Lost, female bulldog; collar marked P. L. Waters, 41 East 21st St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

60TH ST., 7C WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; telephone; large and small; reasonable.

55TH, 226 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences, reasonable.

55TH ST., 7: WEST.—Large second floor front room, bath; small room; table board; references.

56TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH St.—Select and reasonable table a specialty; telephone connection.

PARK AV., 1,636. (Corner 86th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.—Large sunny front room; handsomely furnished; steam heat; table and service first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

1—24TH ST., 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

28TH ST., 324 WEST.—Large front parlor; two gentlemen or ladies; good board; reasonable.

46TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

46TH ST., 234 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, elec bath; butler service; telephone; reasonable.

49TH ST., 12 WEST. In apartment, comfortably furnished room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Gadet.

51ST ST., 329 WEST.—Parlor and hall bedroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; convenient to car lines.

61ST ST., 6 WEST.—Large and small room, nicely furnished; nice bath; gentlemen preferred.

64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; all improvements. Wambser.

82D ST., 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

125TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

LEXINGTON AV., 75.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove, steam heat, bath; $7 weekly.

HELP WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Al—Operators and finishers wanted on Summer dresses. Wightman & Co., 256 Greene St.

MILLINERY.—Experienced hands on ladies' fancy hats; work given home. Bloom & Mayer, 371 Broadway.

Waist hands wanted on fine costumes and shirt waists; experienced hands can make $15 to $20 per week; long season; steady work. Paris Cloak Co., 4200 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent general servant, small family; good wages. Donaldson, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

WANTED—Operators on silk waists. Apply all week. Beerman & Frank, 29 West Houston.

WANTED—High School graduate for office work; salary $5. B., Box 100 Times.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Parati Bros., 70 West 3d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' thorough experience in large office, where accuracy and honesty were indispensable; moderate salary; highest references. S. Long, 432 West 34th St.

COOK, By Swedish cook by day or week; personal references; sleep home. 308 East 26th St., rear house.

DAY'S WORK. By young woman; washing, cleaning; daily; any part of the city. Postal, 462 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 128 East 20th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined American woman, aged 40, as housekeeper in widower's home or small family of adults; competent to take full charge; salary moderate. Call, after 7 P. M., or address Wilson, 511 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week. E. R., 865 2d Av.

NURSE. Experienced; day or week; city references. Box 51, Advertising Office, 1,037 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Males.

BUTLER and COOK Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care J. Walsh, 1,141 Jackson Av., Bronx.

GARDENER.—Married, small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OUTSIDE WORK.—A young man familiar with outdoor work; desires position; outside work preferred. A Hustler, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, experienced; can assist on books; $15-$18. Room 407, 136 Liberty St.

MACHINERY.

WANTED.—Good second-hand lathe, 24-inch swing, 6-foot bed, compound rest. Sterling-Meder Co., Newark, N. J.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries. 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 169 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER, Hy artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St., rear house.

Dressmaking and Millinery Taught.—Enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 135th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 24th, near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156.

Stamps Wanted—Unused at 5 per cent. discount; stamps of every description bought. Call or address Room 1, 115 Nassau St.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

BURGLARS GET TRADING STAMPS.

Inducement That Drew Thieves to a Brooklyn Store.

The trading stamp craze which prevails in Brooklyn has at last extended to the local burglars. Early yesterday morning two thieves broke into the store at 1,384 Broadway, that borough, and made off with 5,000 trading stamps, taking nothing else.

Green envy seized upon every housewife in the borough when she heard of the haul, and figured out what it meant in the way of real hand-painted sofa pillows and lovely decorated porcelain mantel clocks.

LIVELY BLAZE IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Causes Much Excitement and $5,000 Damages—Blocks Traffic.

Fire in the four-story brick building 402 to 412 Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, shortly before noon yesterday caused $5,000 damage and much excitement.

The ground floor of the building is occupied by the shoe establishment of L. M. Hirsch. The flames originated in the basement of 402, where a lot of leather was stored. The burning stock caused dense smoke, which filled adjacent houses and created more or less of a panic in the neighborhood. A second alarm was sent in, so difficult was the fire to handle. The Sixth Avenue surface cars were blocked while the blaze was in progress.

SHIPPING FOG BOUND, MANY LIVES IMPERILED

Impenetrable Mist Masks Harbor and Rivers for Hours.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION

Passengers in Panic at Narrow Escapes—Man, Woman, and Babe Saved from Barge Sunk by the Chicago.

For twelve hours yesterday New York was wrapped in a bank of fog such as has not veiled the city for almost seventeen years. At times so thick was the cloud that traffic of all kinds was paralyzed, while shipping was at a standstill. Four collisions with ferryboats on the North and East Rivers were reported. In one case a barge was sent to the bottom, but no lives were lost in any of the accidents.

The fog commenced to settle at about 5 o'clock in the morning, as the temperature began to rise and a gentle wind sprang up from the south. Soon the wind shifted to the southeast, bringing great clouds of mist from the sea. Ferryboats caught in it went drifting about the river, while street cars ran very slow to avoid accidents. On the bridge it was impossible to see 100 feet ahead, and cars and trains just crawled along, feeling their way, so to speak. On the elevated structures conditions were equally bad, and the companies made no attempt to keep the trains running on schedule.

The worst effect of the fog, however, was felt on the water. Fog horns were kept blowing on all the piers provided with them, and the bells at the end of all of the ferry wharves were continually sounded, but even with these means of guidance several of the boats spent a long time finding their berths.

LOST IN THE FOG.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn of the line running to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, left her slip on the other side of the river shortly after 8 o'clock. She rounded Governors Island all right and headed for her New York slip. The next thing those on board her saw was the pier of the Ward Line, at the foot of Wall Street, to which point the ferryboat had been carried by the tide. She worked herself back again to her own slip after half an hour.

The ferryboat Robert Garrett had the worst time of any of the boats in making her landing on a trip from Staten Island, when she brought up about 500 people on the way to their offices. She found the end of her slip all right, and was passing in, when the tide caught her and carried her past it. She then backed out into the fog, and again started ahead, only to run into the slip for revenue cutters outside of the Barge Office. Several times she tried to make her own berth before she succeeded.

As the fog continued, the various lines discontinued their regular service. The Thirty-ninth Street Ferry stopped running after 9 o'clock, and another boat did not venture out until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Staten Island boats were run without schedule, while those of the short lines across the river to Brooklyn ran when they had sufficient passengers to make the trip pay. On the North River the boats of the various railroad companies did not run on time, and what trips they did make took almost four times as long as under ordinary conditions.

Of the accidents reported, that of the ferryboat Chicago of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry was the most serious. The Chicago was making for her New York slip on her 8:30 o'clock trip from Jersey City. When she was nearing the middle of the river a tow of twenty-four coal barges loomed up directly in her path and not twenty feet ahead. Despite the quick action of the pilot of the ferryboat, the Chicago crashed into the Eliza, one of the barges, staving a great hole in her side. There were 1,500 people on the ferryboat, and some of the more timid started a rush for the after end of the boat. Deckhands and some of the male passengers, seeing that a panic would result, took prompt steps to stop it, and soon succeeded in reassuring the timid and restoring order.

Immediately after the collision a man, accompanied by a woman bearing a baby in her arms rushed from the cabin of the barge. They were Capt. Larsen, his wife, and child. The men on the ferryboat jumped aboard the barge and soon transferred them to safety. Then the ferryboat backed away and the barge was lost in the fog. It was later said that she went to the bottom.

Another accident occurred in the North River off the foot of Desbrosses Street shortly before noon. The ferryboat Baltimore of the Pennsylvania Railroad was feeling her way to her pier when the steam lighter Terminal bore down on her. Both pilots, seeing their danger, steered their vessels so that when the two came together they were side to side and no damage was done more than the smashing of three windows in the women's cabin of the ferryboat. There were few passengers aboard and no excitement resulted.

WESTFIELD'S NARROW ESCAPES.

The ferryboats Westfield and Robert Garrett of the Staten Island line came so near running into each other in the bay that a real panic was started. The Westfield was going to Staten Island had had passed Liberty Island, when the Garrett appeared fifty feet away bearing down straight upon her. The Garrett was crowded with passengers, many of whom were standing on the forward deck. The pilots of each vessel ordered full speed astern, at the same time throwing their wheels over. The boats passed with speed only slightly checked and with only five feet of space between them. On the Garrett there was intense excitement. Several women fainted, while many more were thrown down in a wild rush for the after part of the boat.

This was not the only narrow escape the Westfield had. During another trip out to Staten Island with seventy-five passengers aboard she ran into the three-masted schooner James Weeley, which was at anchor off Liberty Island. The Weeley was not discerned by the look-out man until the Westfield, which was moving very slowly, was almost upon her. As soon as the warning shout was given Capt. Edward King rang to the engineer to stop the vessel, but before he had time to do so, the bowsprit of the schooner plowed her way into the upper works of the ferryboat, carrying away about twenty feet. There was great alarm on the ferryboat, and one woman fainted, but nobody was hurt. After the passengers had disembarked at St. George the ferryboat went to Clifton for repairs.

The ferryboat Minnahannock, which plies between the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street and Blackwell's, Hart's, and Randall's Islands, went on the rocks south of Blackwell's Island in the morning. Her pilot, loosing his bearings, ran her on to the reef, where she had to remain until the high tide last night carried her off. She was not damaged.

Three barges loaded with steerage passengers from the steamship Oceanic on their way to Ellis Island in the afternoon got lost in the fog and wandered about the bay for three hours before they were able to make a landing at Ellis Island. The ferryboat Carlisle, used to carry the employes of Ellis Island to and from work, was unable to make more than one trip, and as a result many of the employes were absent from their desks. No immigrants were brought to the city from the island.

None of the big steamships scheduled to sail left their piers until after 5 o'clock. The French Line steamship La Champagne was to have sailed at 10 o'clock, but her agents refused to let her go. Incoming steamships were compelled to anchor outside of Sandy Hook until the weather cleared, while only one of the Sound boats, the City of Taunton, reached her pier. The rest remained anchored off City Island.

Burial in Old St. Paul's Graveyard.

Mrs. Thomas Buckley, who died several days ago at her residence, 525 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at the age of seventy-two, was buried yesterday. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Taylor, one of the best-known bankers in New York at the opening of the nineteenth century. Mr. Taylor died in 1801, and was entombed in the graveyard of old St. Paul's Chapel. The Taylor tomb was opened yesterday for the first time in years to receive the body of Mrs. Buckley.

REPROVES MR. JEROME.

Message from a Trust Company That Amused the District Attorney.

District Attorney Jerome received a telegram yesterday from Frank G. Howland, Treasurer of the Adirondack Trust Company of Saratoga, which caused him some amusement. In it he is chided for his remarks before the Assembly Codes Committee on Wednesday concerning certain banking companies, unnamed by him, which were alleged to have handled checks of well-known gamblers. The telegram reads:

If you intended to refer to this company in your remarks yesterday at Albany that Mr. Canfield deposits the large sums of money indicated with us, you are mistaken. We cannot, of course, let outsiders examine our accounts, but shall be glad to have any State Examiner do so, and state whether your story is true. If you have any proof of your innuendoes you should exhibit it, if not, you should not make these statements. We know that the statements as published are entirely false.

ADIRONDACK TRUST COMPANY.
FRANK G. HOWLAND, Treasurer.

"I don't feel called upon to answer that telegram," said Mr. Jerome. "I did not mention the name or location of the banks which handled the money I referred to; I simply said that I had knowledge of such transactions. I didn't refer to the Adirondack Trust Company or to any other trust company, north, south, east, or west, and I can't for the life of me understand why the Adirondack Trust Company pops up now and says that I have misstated facts. I haven't charged that company, or any other company, even by innuendo, with handling Mr. Canfield's money."

Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who is a member of the Codes Committee, before which Mr. Jerome appeared on Wednesday, is the President of the Adirondack Trust Company.

BAIL FOR JOHN TURNER.

Anarchist, Free To-day, Says He Will Willingly Leave the Country.

John Turner, the Englishman who has been detained at Ellis Island since his arrival here last October, when he was arrested by the United States authorities on the charge that he was an Anarchist, will be liberated on bail this morning, pending a hearing of his case on April 4. United States District Attorney Burnett received the order to that effect yesterday from Washington.

The $5,000 bond required was furnished immediately, and Turner would have been released yesterday afternoon had the ferryboat to Ellis Island been able to cross. Because of the fog she could not make her runs, and the messenger bearing the order to Commissioner Williams was unable to get to the Island.

Turner said that he was tired of the whole affair, and that he would willingly leave the country as soon as he was free. He said that he came here to lecture, and did not intend to remain. It is now time for him to begin a series of lectures abroad, he said.

LAWYER AND PROMOTER HELD.

R. J. Knox and John Schoonover Accused of Raising Drafts.

Word was received yesterday at the office in this city of the Pinkerton Detective Agency of the arrest by its agents, acting on behalf of the American Bankers' Association, of two New Yorkers charged with having figured prominently in connection with swindling operations of considerable magnitude.

One of the men arrested is Robert J. Knox, who was a lawyer in this city until the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he entered the army as an officer of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers. He was arrested at Columbus, Ohio, and is said to have had hidden in his hat a cashier's draft issued by the Bank of Greenbrier, Lewisberg, West, Va., which had been raised from $5 to $5,000.

The other man is John Schoonover, who, under the name of H. B. Gordon, was arrested at Portland, Ind., after he had presented to the Citizens' Bank there a cashier's check drawn on the Bank of Greenbrier, which, the police say, had been raised from $5 to $15,000.

Early last month the American Bankers' Association learned that drafts issued by Western banks for $3, $4, or $5 arrived here raised to $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000. The Pinkertons suspected that the work had been done by Knox, who on Feb. was found at the Stag Hotel, in Cincinnati, where he lived under the name of R. E. West. He was followed to Muncie, Ind., where he met Schoonover.

Knox, on Nov. 13, 1899, was arrested in this city by the Pinkertons, together with Alonzo J. Whiteman and three other confederates, and a month later was sentenced to four years and six months in the Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny, Penn.

Schoonover for a time was a promoter at Port Jervis and Middletown, N. Y., where he was interested in the Orange County Milk, Flour and Food Company. He operated on a small scale in Wall Street as well.

BROWNING, KING & CO. OPENING.

New Store at 1,265-1,267 Broadway Ready for Business.

The Browning Building, the new store of Browning, King & Co., at 1,265 and 1,267 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, and running through to Sixth Avenue, was opened to the public yesterday. It is the sixteenth store which the company has established in various cities of this country. The building is eight stories high and is on a plot 150 feet by 65 feet.

Browning, King & Co. will use the first three floors, the first for the sale of men's wear, the second for dress clothes, overcoats, and uniforms, while the third floor will be devoted to children's goods. The five floors above will be rented for office purposes. Above the first floor is a mezzanine floor, on which the offices of the store will be located. The interior is finished in antique oak, and the store has large show windows on both Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

NEW ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

Structure Up Town Will Accommodate Many Patients.

The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who for thirty-eight years have conducted St. Francis's Hospital, in East Fifth Street, are erecting a new hospital on the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Brook Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and St. Ann's Avenue, directly opposite St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives. There will be nineteen large wards, giving space for 304 beds, and forty small wards, a number of which will be used for private patients. In addition, there will be constructed a house for the sisters, 120 by 54 feet, the lower floors of which will contain the kitchens and storerooms and a handsome chapel, 48 by 80 feet. There will also be a garden for the patients.

The hospital will be practically free to all patients, and as the expense of its erection is great, the help of the public is invoked to aid in the undertaking.

EMPLOYERS WARN UNIONS.

Want Building Trades Arbitration Agreement Fully Observed.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, in order to clear up the situation for the building season, has warned a number of the unions that the arbitration agreement will be observed to the letter by the employers, and that if it is violated the responsibility will rest with the unions. The warning took the form of a letter which was received yesterday by a number of the unions which are supposed to have trouble, and read in part as follows:

During the last three months there have been a number of cases where the delegates of different trades have taken it upon themselves to decide questions which are specifically cases for the Arbitration Board. The Building Trades Employers' Association calls your attention to the fact that workmen have been withdrawn on buildings on which members of our association have contracts, and we would ask you to again instruct your business agents that this must absolutely cease and the remedy as provided by the arbitration plan must be observed.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

EASTERN RUGS.

In Oriental rugs we have assorted Beluchistan, Carabaghs and others, sizes 3.0 x 5.0 at $10.00, value $15.00.

Also a few bales of Kazak, Shirvan and Mosouls, in sizes 3.6 x 6.3 at $16.00, former price $25.00.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.

MORSE'S ACTION MAY UPSET MRS. DODGE'S PLAN

Her Suit for Second Divorce Would Leave Her Entirely Free.

NO HUSBAND AT ALL THEN

But If Financier's Action Succeeds, It Will Reinstate Her as His Wife.

Charles W. Morse, who seeks to have his matrimonial tangle unraveled, will be a witness in the hearing which is to be started to-day before William G. Davies, as referee, at 32 Nassau Street. This announcement was made yesterday by Mr. Morse's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, on whose application the referee was appointed to ascertain whether Charles F. Dodge was served with the papers in his wife's divorce suit and whether he had authorized the late M. S. Ruger to appear as his counsel in the case.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who took the Morse-Dodge case before the Grand Jury, will attend the hearing before Referee Davies and will produce all of the documents in his possession. These include the two letters found among the effects of Mr. Ruger. The letters are signed with Dodge's name and contain statements which, if true, show that Dodge really was served with the papers in his wife's action. The letters were unearthed after the Supreme Court had vacated the original divorce order, on testimony given by Dodge before Referee Hall, on which occasion Dodge swore he was never served with the summons. It was for thus swearing that Dodge was indicted on the perjury charge.

An effort will be made by Mr. Rand and by Mr. Untermyer to prove that the letters were genuine Dodge letters. Mr. Rand yesterday summoned a hotel clerk who had worked with Dodge and who knew Dodge's handwriting. The hotel clerk, after examining the letters closely, declared that they certainly had been written by Dodge. Experts who have compared Dodge's writing with that in the letters will testify that Dodge wrote the letters.

Mrs. Dodge will not be called before the referee, as she has already stated that she could not tell whether Dodge had written the letters.

In case the proceedings result in having the old Dodge divorce re-established by the Supreme Court, it will then be the duty of the court to see that no person profits by the setting aside of the decree. Consequently, the court itself would take action to restore Mrs. Dodge to the position she held previous to the setting aside of the divorce, namely, as the wife of Charles F. Morse. Some of the lawyers who discussed this point yesterday seemed to think that neither Morse nor Mrs. Dodge would like anything of that sort to happen. Mrs. Dodge, it was recalled, was not anxious to have the divorce reinstated, but had fought against such a procedure, preferring to get an entirely new divorce. By getting a new divorce she would be free from both Dodge and Morse. But if the referee in the present hearing collects sufficient evidence to reinstate the previous divorce, then Mrs. Dodge-Morse-Dodge will again become Mrs. Morse.

MAYOR AND PALLAS CONFER.

Both Decline to Discuss Prospect of Commissioner's Resignation.

Park Commissioner John J. Pallas was with Mayor McClellan for a considerable period yesterday afternoon, going over the troubles growing out of the advertising signs on fences around the public library site at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Neither the Mayor nor Commissioner Pallas would discuss the subject of the conference, nor would they admit the truth of the reports to the effect that the Mayor is considering asking Commissioner Pallas to make way for the appointment of another labor leader in his place.

"The whole matter is now in the hands of the Corporation Counsel for an investigation," said Mayor McClellan after the interview. "This includes the protest from John De Witt Warner of the Municipal Art Society, who asserts that the city has the right to order down the signs instantly."

TUNNEL ENDANGERS RESIDENCE

Brooklyn Home Shored Up to Prevent Collapsing in Subway Extension.

The handsome home of Wilhelmus Mynderse, at 94 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, had to be shored up yesterday to keep it from collapsing into the tunnel at that point. For some months workmen have been boring the Brooklyn extension of the subway through Joralemon Street, and have lately arrived at Garden Place, right opposite Mr. Mynderse's home.

A few days ago it was seen that the house was settling, and yesterday, in order to save the structure, great upright beams, extending from the street to the roof cornices, were set across the broad front of the house.

This is the first building to be affected by the building of the Brooklyn tunnel, but it is feared that other houses along the route will need a similar shoring.

American Weather Man for Argentina.

HELENA, Montana, March 3.—Upon recommendation of Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, the Argentine Republic has appointed Montrose W. Hayes of the Helena Weather Office Chief of the Weather Department of that Government. Mr. Hayes expects to leave soon for Buenos Ayres.

Our stores are full of Spring for boys.

Spring reefers and overcoats.
Norfolk suits.
Double-breasted suits.
Russian blouse suits.
Suits of washable materials.
Ready for those who like first picking.

Men's Spring overcoats and suits ready too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

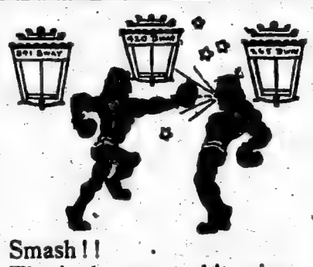

Smash!!
That's the way to hit prices When the proper time comes. Spring and Winter weight Cheviot and Worsted Trousers—1190 pairs—that Have sold as high as $8.00 Have had the knock-out blow Administered and the Whole lot is now on our Counters marked $4.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMERICAN ICE'S TROUBLES

President Schoonmaker Gives Up Active Management.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL SECEDES

Starts Rival Concern, Taking Several Employes with Him, but These Return, According to Mr. Oler.

The affairs of the American Ice Company took a new turn yesterday, when it became known that I. O. Blake, a Director of the company and one of the local managers at a salary under the existing regime of $10,000 a year, had succeeded, without waiting for the outcome of the annual meeting, to start a rival concern, to be known as the Crystal Ice Company.

It developed further that President Schoonmaker of the American Ice Company had practically stepped down and out after announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election, leaving the executive management of the company in the hands of the Vice President, Wesley M. Oler, who is in close touch with the Bedford interests, dominating the pending reorganization of the executive forces.

Mr. Oler, speaking yesterday of the action of Mr. Blake, said:

"Mr. Blake was the Superintendent of Station B, which takes in the territory north of Thirty-fourth Street. Two of our station agents and seventeen drivers left us and went to work for this concern. They left under a misapprehension, however, having been informed falsely that we were about to reduce salaries. Every one of these men has now returned to us, and I have given orders that they shall not be docked even for the day or two that they were away.

"The only serious thing about the matter was the fact that our listing books for two stations were not available. These books contain the lists of customers on the routes. At one station, the Sixty-third Street, the books were burned. That of course was a criminal offense. I have not yet instituted a prosecution for this willful destruction of our property, but I reserve the right to do so. At the other station the man in charge went away without leaving us the combination of the safe in which the listing books were kept. This did us almost as much harm as burning the books, as our customers could not be found until we had the safe opened. But all of our men have returned to work, and I am not disposed to dwell on those matters."

Questioned as to why he was acting as President, Mr. Oler said:

"The President, John D. Schoonmaker, is ill at present, and has declined a re-election. On March 8 the annual meeting of the stockholders is to be held. I expect that some important new interests will take part and a number of substantial men be added to our Directorate."

HIS WIFE'S THE ENGINEER.

Mrs. Le Blotier Runs Machine in Husband's Place and Is Arrested.

Mrs. Elizabeth Le Blotier, who was described as a woman engineer, was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of operating a stationary engine in her husband's dyeing establishment, at 549 West Broadway, without having obtained a license. Her husband, who was in court, explained that his wife only managed the engine while he was away collecting bills, he being a licensed engineer.

Mrs. Le Blotier explained to the court that the engine was a ten-horse-power affair, and that she knew just as much about it as her husband knew. Her counsel jokingly remarked that as a man and woman who married became one, only one engineer's license was necessary in the case. Magistrate Barlow paroled Mrs. Le Blotier until March 30, setting that day as the date for the examination. In the meantime the woman will apply for a license as a regular engineer.

Her Death Caused by Heart Disease.

An autopsy performed yesterday by Coroners' Physician Weston disclosed that the death of Miss Catherine Nicholls, who was taken ill on Wednesday while on a shopping expedition and expired in her home at 276 Eighth Avenue, was due to heart disease.

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Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas' THE OTHER GIRL. Greatest Comedy.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2:10. EXTRA MAT. THURS., MCH. 10. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 21D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE. LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL. In her greatest Success. MICE & MEN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. NEXT WEEK DALY'S THEATRE. Last Matinee Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY. TWELFTH NIGHT. in the Elizabethan manner. NEXT MONDAY—Tickets on Sale. FORBES ROBERTSON GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in HAMLET.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON. TENTH WEEK. MERELY MARY ANN. 101ST TIME MARCH 28—SOUVENIRS.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 134TH TIME MARCH 15TH—SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. GLITTERING GLORIA LAST WEEK. TWELFTH NIGHT. NEXT MONDAY. (from the Knickerbocker Theatre.)

CARNEGIE HALL. Afternoons at 3. March 6 and 12. Last 2 Wagner Recitals. MME. NORDICA, with WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Program Sunday Afternoon, March 6: SIEGFRIED—Excerpts from Act III. (A) Siegfried presses through the flames. (B) Brunnhilde's awakening. MME. NORDICA. (C) Finale. MME. NORDICA. Mr. E. Johnston. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN—(A) Overture. (B) Senta's Ballade. MME. NORDICA. GOTTERDAMMERUNG—Excerpts from Acts I. and III. (A) Act I., Duet between Brunnhilde and Siegfried. MME. NORDICA and Mr. E. Johnston. (B) Siegfried's Rhine Journey. (C) Siegfried's Funeral Music. (D) Brunnhilde's Immolation and the End of the Gods. MME. NORDICA. Res. Seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's and agencies. Management of L. G. CHARLTON.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 125TH TO 132D TIME. COUNTY CHAIRMAN. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 5.

GRAND PRINCE OF PILSEN. Next w'k—Wm. Faversham.

PLAN TO INDICT DICKINSON.

District Attorney Will Then Have Bill Against the Alderman Dismissed.

The case of William Dickinson, the Brooklyn Alderman who was arrested in May last on a charge of attempted bribery because he wrote a letter to Commissioner Woodbury promising to vote for an increase in the street cleaning appropriation on condition that Woodbury would reinstate a sweeper who was a protégé of the Alderman, will now be submitted to the Grand Jury.

Dickinson's appeal was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the decision of the lower court's finding that it is a crime to write such a letter or make such a bargain. If the Grand Jury indicts Dickinson, the District Attorney will have the indictment dismissed. The object in this is to clear the records and establish a principle of law so that in the future "legislative logrolling," as Mr. Jerome designates it, will be a dangerous pastime for politicians to engage in.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON. TO-NIGHT, at 8—NOZZE DI FIGARO. Gadski, Seygard, and Sembrich (last appearance); Scotti, Campanari, Rossi. Conductor, Motti. Sat. Mat., March 5th, at 2—FAUST. Ackte (farewell), Walker; Bauermeister; Naval (farewell), Plancon (farewell), Scotti. Conductor, Hinrichs. Sat. Evg., March 5th, at 7:30, (2d Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE WALKUERE. Ternina, Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Motti. Sun. Evg., March 6, at 8:30. Pop. prices. LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Soloists: Sembrich, Lemon, Bouton, Burgstaller, Journet. Conductor, Alfred Herts. Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, (3rd Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN)—SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Motti. Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, (4th Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Gadski, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Extra MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN" in April. 18, RHEINGOLD; 20, WALKUERE; 22, SIEGFRIED; 25, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats now on sale. "PARSIFAL." Extra Matinee, April 23, at 1:30. Seats are now on sale. WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Benefit for G. Bischel & G. Herrnstadt, the Rollicking Farce, "LEDIGE EHEMAENNER."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903..Sixty-second Season..1904. FRIDAY, MARCH 4, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, at 8:15 P. M. Conductor W. I. Safonoff of Moscow. Soloist Schumann-Heink Contralto. PROGRAM: Symphony, "Pathetique".....Tschaikowsky. Recit. & Rondo, "Idomeneo".....Mozart. (a) Adagio for Strings.....Rubinstein. (b) Serenade for Orchestra.....Glazounow. Aria from "Samson et Dalila".....Saint-Saens. Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven. TICKETS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. Strauss Festival Concerts. Dr. Richard Strauss and Mme. STRAUSS-DE AHNA, Soprano, in conjunction with the Walzier Symphony Orchestra. Wednesday Aft., March 9th, at 2. Wednesday Evg., March 16th, at 8:15. (Under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.) Res. Seats $1 to $2.50, at Box Office & Ditson's. THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,901. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

MURPHY ORDERS M'CARREN DEPOSED

Recognizes Doyle for Patronage Purposes.

LITTLETON MAY FIGHT HIM

Tammany Leader Wants a Lieutenant, Not a Leader, Across the Bridge.

Retaliating against Senator Patrick H. McCarren for taking sides with David B. Hill against Charles F. Murphy in the fight on an instructed National Convention delegation, the word went forth in Tammany Hall yesterday that Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle is to be considered the party leader in Brooklyn. Instructions have been issued to ignore McCarren in the future in all matters of patronage and to consult the wishes of Doyle. In that way Tammany seeks to break McCarren and to show that the power of Murphy must extend over all Greater New York.

When it was seen that McCarren insisted on being a leader in Brooklyn instead of a lieutenant of Murphy, his annihilation was ordered. Before Mr. Murphy and his followers left this city for Albany on the 3:30 o'clock train yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee there to-day, it was said by men close to the Tammany chieftain that even though McCarren should attempt to rehabilitate himself by voting with Murphy in the committee to-day on the proposition to have the early State Convention held in New York, such action on his part would not be sufficient to call off the fight that has been ordered against him.

Before leaving for Albany yesterday Senator McCarren, as Chairman of the Kings County Executive Committee, issued a call for a special meeting of the committee, to be held on Tuesday night next in the Jefferson Building. He desires this meeting to test his exact strength in the body and to ascertain definitely what inroads have been made into his forces.

The intention on the part of Murphy to undermine McCarren, it is understood, was formed as long ago as Jan. 12, when both Murphy and McCarren attended the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington. At that time Murphy found that McCarren was determined to stand by the Parker movement in spite of the wishes of Tammany Hall, and from that moment, it is said by Murphy's friends, the Tammany leader commenced to work quietly for the setting up of a new lieutenant in Kings County. So quietly did he go about it, however, that until the present week McCarren himself was unaware of the Murphy plan, just as the late leader in Brooklyn, Hugh McLaughlin, was unaware of Murphy's campaign to undermine him last Fall, until McCarren, with the aid of Murphy, had actually taken over the leadership.

In the State Committee delegation from Brooklyn, James Shevlin, John L. Shea, William A. Doyle, Edward Glinnon, and Frank D. Creamer, the latter holding the proxy of Hugh McLaughlin, who is in Florida, are counted as solidly with Murphy, although practically all of them are the old-line leaders who opposed Murphy in the early stages of the late campaign, when the Tammany head insisted on the McClellan, Grout, and Fornes ticket. In addition to his own vote in the committee to-day, McCarren is said to control only the vote of the seventh member from Brooklyn, John W. Webber. The giving Brooklyn, John W. Webber.

Of the district leaders in Brooklyn, the Murphy men claim fifteen for their own and concede the other six only to McCarren.

Doyle, who was generall hailed as the new Brooklyn leader by Tammany men, has for years controlled the Democratic organization of the Seventh Brooklyn District, which is the largest and most populous Assembly district in Kings County, and returns the biggest Democratic vote. He also is one of the old McLaughlin leaders, and for years fought successfully all attempts of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey to obtain supremacy in the district.

Since that time and the appointment of Doyle as Deputy Fire Commissioner, Doyle has been forming close alliances with Tammany Hall, and has caused some criticism in Brooklyn by appointing a Tammany man as his secretary. Doyle has resented McCarren's attitude in Kings at times, and also has violently opposed Borough President Littleton in allowing Luke D. Stapleton, who fought Doyle ineffectually for the district leadership two or three times, to secure five appointments for anti-Doyle men in the Seventh. These appointments, Doyle contends, were secured with the aid of McCarren, and since words passed between McCarren and Doyle over the matter a few weeks ago, they have not spoken to each other.

Littleton, it is understood in Tammany, is more inclined to favor McCarren than Murphy in the present situation, and, as McCarren has indicated within the last twenty-four hours that he would fight to retain his leadership in Kings despite Murphy and Doyle, there is considerable speculation as to where Littleton will stand. If McCarren can secure the patronage of the Borough President's office in a fight it would be his only ammunition.

MURPHY DONE WITH HILL.

Both Leaders Profess Confidence in the Outcome To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Adherents of David B. Hill, the up-State leader of the Democracy, and of Charles F. Murphy were equally confident to-night that victory would be with their faction in the contest which would be made at the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow over the fixing of a date and the selection of a place for the holding of the State Convention. Each side admitted, however, that the contest would be close.

That Mr. Murphy is very much in earnest in the fight which he intends to make for control of the committee was shown to-night both by his actions and his words. He practically admitted that Senator McCarren's attitude in standing out for instructions for Judge Parker by the State Convention was to be made a cause of war between them. His friendly greeting of James H. Shevlin on his arrival and his invitation to him to come up to his room for conference with him was even more eloquent of his intention to have a new deal in Brooklyn.

While Mr. Murpny was in conference with his supporters at the Ten Eyck, Mr. Hill was conferring with his lieutenants at his law office. The Hill men made their headquarters at the Ten Eyck, leaving William F. Sheehan and Norman E. Mack in charge. As Hill wanted them he sent for them.

When Mr. Murphy was seen in his rooms at the Ten Eyck to-night after he had been conferring for several hours with up-State politicians, he seemed to be well pleased with the outlook.

"Can you furnish us with your list of committeemen who will act with you to-morrow?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I have no list," the Tammany chief replied.

"Do you think that the committee to-morrow will adopt your view as to the date and place for the Spring convention?"

"We will see about that to-morrow."

"You favor holding the convention in New York?"

"I think New York is the best place to hold it."

"Will you make an issue on that point?"

"We will be for New York."

"Is it generally agreed that the convention shall be held on April 13?"

"I have heard of no such agreement."

"What date do you favor?"

"I will tell you that to-morrow."

"Whom do you regard as the leader in Brooklyn?"

"McCarren is to-day."

"Who will be to-morrow?"

"I don't know."

"Do you expect to see Senator Hill before the committee meeting to-morrow?"

"I will see him if he sends for me."

"Will you oppose resolutions in the State Convention indorsing Judge Parker for President?"

"I will oppose resolutions instructing the delegation for any man. I do not think the delegation should be instructed."

"Friends of Judge Parker ask why, if you favor Cleveland's nomination, you do not ask instructions for him?"

"I still regard Mr. Cleveland as the strongest candidate we could name, but I believe we should go to St. Louis free to support whatever candidate appears to be strongest when we get on the battleground."

"Do you think that Mr. Cleveland would accept if nominated?"

"I never knew any man to refuse it."

"Will not lack of instructions weaken the influence of the New York delegation?"

"I don't think so. We can all get together when we make up our minds who will be the strongest candidate."

"There is some talk here to-night about Mayor McClellan for President."

"I am not saying anything about McClellan."

When Senator McCarren arrived to-night he went to the Kenmore Hotel, and later had a conference with Mr. Hill. He was equally confident to-night as his rival, Mr. Murphy, that he would be on the winning side in the test of strength to-morrow. He did not seem in the least disturbed by the Tammany threat of no quarter.

"I feel absolutely certain," he said, "that the State Committee at the meeting to-morrow will decide to hold the convention in Albany, and that the date will be April 14. I understand that Harmanus Bleecker Hall cannot be secured for April 13, the date which was originally decided upon."

One estimate of the probable attitude of the committeemen gave Hill 24 and Murphy 18, with 7 doubtful and one vacancy, due to the resignation of William H. Fitzpatrick of Erie.

ARIZONA'S SECRETARY OUT.

I. T. Stoddard, Son-in-Law of Judge Martin of New York, Resigns.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The resignation of Isaac T. Stoddard, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, has been accepted, to take effect April 1.

Some time ago he was charged with promoting the incorporation of companies in Arizona for which he received lucrative fees. In itself this was not contrary to the law, but when the Governor and Legislature of the Territory sought to curtail the Secretary's fees and to put his office on a salary basis, Mr. Stoddard, it is charged, burned his books to prevent their inspection. It is alleged that the fees paid him about $50,000 a year.

Senator Platt of New York talked to the President to-day in behalf of Mr. Stoddard, who is a son-in-law of Judge Martin of the New York Court of Appeals. A decision had been reached, however.

SHOCKED HICCOUGHS AWAY.

Current Turned Into New Jersey Man's Body Effects Cure.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Electricity has been applied in this city as a cure for hiccoughs. Frank Green, a student in the life class of drawing at the Trenton School of Industrial Art, was the patient, and after three days' suffering with the malady he was in a much weakened condition. Then a friend suggested the use of electricity and a light current was applied to Green's body. An improvement was noted, and the strength of the current was increased. Finally, with a sudden shock, the hiccoughing ceased, and the cure was complete.

Arthur H. Wood, cashier of the First National Bank and one of the best-known business men of the city, has also been a victim of continued hiccoughing, but he has about recovered through medical treatment and will not resort to electricity unless there is a serious relapse.

POISON IN CANDY GIFT.

Victim, Dying, Accuses Woman She Says Was Jealous.

PIERRE, S. D., March 4.—Miss Rena Nelson, who lives with her parents on a farm six miles north of this city, is believed to have been fatally poisoned from eating candy sent through the mails from Boone, Ia. According to chemists, the poison was corrosive sublimate. There is little hope of Miss Nelson's recovery.

Miss Nelson says a married woman, residing at Boone, Ia., sent the candy and gives jealousy as a reason. The Sheriff will leave for Boone to-morrow, and an arrest is expected to follow.

Seaboard Florida Limited, the only daily limited train to Southern Pines, Camden, and all Florida points. Now is the time to visit these delightful resorts. Reached quickest by Seab'd A. L. Ry. office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

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CHARLES C. WHITNEY DIES IN A CAB

Driver Finds Him Unconscious at End of the Ride.

HEART TROUBLE CAUSED DEATH

Secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company Was Once a Telegraph Operator.

Charles Carroll Whitney, Secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, died suddenly in a cab last evening while on his way to his home in Brooklyn from his office in Manhattan. His death was due to heart trouble and was wholly unexpected by his family and friends, as he seemed to be in the best of health and had never complained of heart trouble.

Mr. Whitney left his office in the New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, at about 5 o'clock and started in a cab for his home at 260 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. The driver had no occasion to look into the cab until the Whitney home was reached. When the carriage arrived there Mr. Whitney made no move to get out, and the cabman, jumping down, opened the door.

He found Mr. Whitney lying back against the cushions, apparently unconscious, with a half-smoked cigar still held between his fingers. After vainly trying to rouse Mr. Whitney the driver called members of the family and Mr. Whitney was carried into the house. Dr. H. D. White of Eighth Avenue, who was called, said that Mr. Whitney was dead when taken from the cab.

Mr. Whitney was born in Seneca Castle, Ontario County, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1832. He was educated at Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in 1853. After his graduation Mr. Whitney went to Indiana, where he engaged in the telegraphic business. During the civil war he was the General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in the City of Indianapolis. After the war he entered the life insurance business, and in 1874 he was made Assistant Secretary of the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Indiana. Two years later he entered the service of the New York Life as the private secretary of William H. Beers, then the Vice President and afterward President of the company.

When John A. McCall became President of the company he made Mr. Whitney Secretary of the company. He had continued in that position up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Williams Alumni Association and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Whitney leaves a wife, who was his second wife, a son, and three daughters. His son, Robert E. Whitney, is in Colorado, and one of his daughters is at present in California.

THREE TRAINS LOST IN SNOW.

Two Weeks' Work in Montana Fails to Locate Missing Cars.

LEWISTOWN, Mont., March 4.—Somewhere between here and Lombard, nobody knows just where, three trains, one freight and two mixed passengers, have been buried in snow drifts for two weeks.

For three weeks the railroad to Lewistown, the "Jawbone" road of Central Montana, running 115 miles through Fergus County, has been completely blocked. Snow plows with big gangs of men have been bucking the drifts night and day, but snow falls almost daily. The missing trains have not been reached, and it is probable they will not be found until a thaw sets in.

The two mixed trains carried about twenty passengers. The crew of the freight train managed to reach Harlow and procured provisions, and it is believed the snow-bound passengers on the other trains have succeeded in reaching some of the ranches, where they are being taken care of.

TRAIN SNOW-BOUND FOUR DAYS.

Bitter Experience of Passengers on an Up-State Express.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 4.—After being stalled in a snowdrift for four days the passenger train on the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Division of the Lehigh Valley from Canastota arrived in Ithaca last night with a crew nearly exhausted from their trying ordeal.

Monday morning near Der Ruyter, east of Cortland, the train ran into a blizzard and got hopelessly stalled. Ahead of the train were sixteen miles of drifts, twelve feet high, packed in so solidly that snow plows could not be operated. The passengers, after being fed for a time by the farmers along the route, were taken back to a hotel, the fuel on the engine having run out. Large gangs of men were at work day and night, but they made slow progress.

Aboard the train was the body of Daniel J. Sullivan, accompanied by his parents. Arrangements had been made for holding the funeral last Monday, but the services were postponed until the arrival of the train.

LOST DOG HELPS LOST BOY.

Both Are Found on a Street Corner and Both Reach Home.

Miss Maud von Steuben of 116 East One Hundred and Sixth Street called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last Monday and asked the police to send out a general alarm for a Great Dane. She told the Sergeant that Raffaelo De La Marca, a vocal instructor of 27 West Forty-seventh Street, owned two dogs of that breed—Johnny and Bess, and that Johnny had strayed away from her.

An alarm was sent out. Last night Miss Von Steuben called at the station house and informed the Sergeant that the dog had been returned to Mr. De La Marca.

"A woman who lives up town returned the dog," said Miss Von Steuben. "Yesterday her son strayed away from home and the woman went in search of him. Soon she came upon a crowd of people, and in the centre she saw her boy and Johnny. Both were sitting on the ground, and the dog was protecting the boy, who was crying. The woman saw Mr. De La Marca's name on the collar and the address of the studio and returned the dog.

Daily Service to Pinehurst. Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

Many Mothers administer Piso's Cure when their children have Spasmodic Croup. Try it. 25c. —Adv.

INDIANA FOR ROOSEVELT.

This Signifies That Fairbanks Will Run for Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—The Indiana State Republican Committee to-day adopted resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination this year, and expressing opinion that all the State delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for him.

This means that delegates at large selected at the State convention will be instructed for Roosevelt, and it also means that Senator Charles W. Fairbanks will be a candidate for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The fact that the persistent movement on the part of friends of Senator Fairbanks to make him the Republican candidate for Vice President is not discouraged by him is accepted as indicating the Senator is at least in a receptive mood. In conversation Mr. Fairbanks declares he is not a candidate for the office, but he will not say that he does not desire the nomination, nor will he do anything to discourage the efforts that are being made to promote his candidacy.

Among Republicans at both ends of the Capitol Mr. Fairbanks is favorably regarded for the running mate of Mr. Roosevelt, and the general impression is that he would add much strength to the Republican ticket, especially in Indiana and Illinois.

ROOT'S VIEW OF ROOSEVELT.

Ex-Secretary of War, at Palm Beach, Denies That President Is Rash.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—In response to a toast to Theodore Roosevelt, offered by H. M. Flagler at his dinner to-night in honor of ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, Mr. Root said in part:

"President Roosevelt is conservative. He is said by his critics to be rash, to act upon the impulse of the moment, to take serious steps without due thought, but although that may so appear on the front, on the top, at bottom he is conservative, and at all times has the interests of the country at heart.

"He is a pure, clean, strong man of the highest integrity and with the deepest feeling regarding the dignity of his office."

HEARST BOOM COLLAPSING.

Alabama Democrats Won't Pledge Themselves—Cleveland Men Active.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 4.—Largely through the activity of the friends of Grover Cleveland, the Hearst boom which has been systematically worked in Alabama ever since the recent visit of William Jennings Bryan, has tended to collapse. A stupendous effort was made at Selma this week to focus action in Dallas County on a Hearst delegation to the State Convention, but only twenty-five men could be congregated, and they declared in favor of an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis.

Wilcox County, the only county taking definite action, has ten delegates, who are solidly for Cleveland. The Hearst people are making an attempt to secure Hearst delegates in Montgomery County to-morrow, but the Cleveland men have already balked their game.

Alabama's delegation will probably be uninstructed. It certainly will not be for Hearst. John W. Tomlinson, Bryan's recognized mouthpiece in Alabama, said to-day that he favored an uninstructed delegation.

FIRE PUTS UP CANNED GOODS.

200,000 Cases Destroyed in Baltimore—Mark Kelly Fund Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—This city being the largest canned goods centre in the world, there has been a decided advance in the price of canned goods throughout the country as a result of the great fire. Canned goods brokers to-day estimated that more than 200,000 cases of goods were burned, of which number 150,000 cases contained tomatoes. As a consequence this line of goods has advanced more sharply than any of the others.

Just before the fire standard three-pound can tomatoes wholesaled at 60 to 62 cents a dozen, while the present price is 70 cents. The losses of other lines of goods have resulted in an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. Corn, in particular, is higher than for years.

The fund for the relief of the widow and children of Mark Kelly, the New York fireman, is growing at the rate of about $100 a day. More than $200 was subscribed to the fund to-day by the members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

C. F. MURPHY QUITS ANNAPOLIS

Nephew of the Tammany Leader Had Been Set Back One Class.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—Midshipman Charles F. Murphy of New York, nephew of Tammany Leader Murphy, has resigned from the Naval Academy.

Murphy was a member of the class that will be graduated from the Academy in February next, but he was set back a class as a result of being found deficient at the semi-annual examinations last month. He had a chance to remain at the Academy, but decided not to avail himself of the opportunity.

SUES FOR PATRICK CASE FEE.

John C. Tomlinson of New York Asks $20,000 from Convicted Man's Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—Suit against John T. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, for $20,000 was brought by John C. Tomlinson, a New York attorney, in the United States District Court here to-day.

Tomlinson claims that the amount is the balance due for professional services in the Albert T. Patrick case. The New York attorney says that he has received $5,000 on account and wants the balance of his fee of $25,000.

Bank President a Suicide.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 4.—Frank L. La Rue, President of the Corning State Savings Bank, now in the hands of a receiver, shot and killed himself this afternoon.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

Usher's Glenlivet Scotch, Special Reserve White Label.—Adv.

RUSSIA ASSURED OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY

The Czar and King Edward Have Exchanged Letters.

LESS FEAR OF COMPLICATIONS

Britain and France Said to Have Pledged Mutual Non-Interference in the Far Eastern War.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—There exists high authority for the statement that Russia now has reason to feel more tranquil regarding the attitude of Great Britain.

The real reason for the visit to St. Petersburg of Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, while ostensibly to see his son off to the Far East, was personally to assure his Government of his belief that the suspicions harbored here concerning Japan's ally were ill-founded, and that Great Britain, although standing by the obligations of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, would not move unless compelled so to do by the entrance into affairs in the Far East of a third power.

Count Benckendorff had a long interview with the Czar as well as with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, and The Associated Press learns that he convinced the authorities that Great Britain was acting in good faith.

He conveyed also Great Britain's assurance that the Anglo-Japanese treaty contained no secret clause, and that it was not directed especially against Russia, its sole purpose being, according to the British authorities, the preservation of the balance of power in the Far East, which might be threatened by another coalition such as followed the Chino-Japanese war.

The Associated Press is also credibly informed that the British and French Governments have reached a thorough understanding by which they have pledged mutual non-interference, and Russia now feels much more secure against European complications.

The more moderate tone of both the English and the Russian press during the last few days is considered additional evidence of a better understanding between the two Governments.

LONDON, March 5.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, yesterday visited King Edward and presented to his Majesty an autograph letter from the Czar.

This was in answer to a letter sent by the King, who on hearing that Count Benckendorff intended going to St. Petersburg, sent for the Ambassador and asked him to hand the Czar an autograph letter, in which King Edward, in the most friendly terms, emphasized Great Britain's complete neutrality during the war in the Far East, and said he trusted that the Czar would pay no attention to the press reports intimating that Great Britain was not neutral, or to any unfriendly comments of the English papers, which the King regretted.

The more hopeful feeling regarding the possibility of complications resulting from the Far Eastern war is not shared by The Spectator, which says to-day:

"We do not want to appear as alarmists, but we would be doing harm, and not good, if we tried to conceal the fact that the present situation in regard to foreign affairs is one of considerable anxiety."

The Spectator points out how "the Russian feeling of resentment against Great Britain is steadily rising, the Russian being convinced that the British have been the chief cause of their difficulties by encouraging the Japanese to go to war."

Without considering whether there is any truth in this view, continues The Spectator, the important fact is that it is held by the Russian people and that "public opinion is in such a state of excitement that war with Great Britain would be extremely popular."

Proceeding to explain why the Russian military party should try to "escape the humiliation of a possible defeat by a small Asiatic power," The Spectator remarks:

"A great European war would obliterate all traces of the Japanese war. A popular war would cover up an unpopular one, and give the Russians an excuse to make peace with Japan, or withdraw from Japan's reach and so stanch the bleeding in men and money now going on in Manchuria."

Further, according to The Spectator, military men in Russia believe that "war against Great Britain would be conducted in company with Germany and France, and present no risks to Russia, as the brunt of the fighting would fall on France and Germany, whose colonies could be taken in the event of the British being victorious, while, as the Russian fleet has already gone, Great Britain could not inflict injury on Russia."

BANDED TO BURN PROPERTY.

Five Men Arrested in Utah Charged with Arson.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 4.—Charged with arson and being members of a gang organized to burn business property to secure insurance money, the police have taken into custody August Wilmer, Alexander Jennings, John H. Holliman, and Frank Wilson.

J. E. Colter, a prominent merchant of Lehi, Utah, is under arrest there on a similar charge. He is accused of being the financial backer of the gang, having instigated plots.

Jennings and Wilson have confessed, implicating others. Among other deeds it is charged that the gang burned a creamery at Lehi in September last, and a boarding house at Murray, owned by Wilmer. Colter was a stockholder in the Lehi creamery.

A DOMESTIC SCIENCE COLLEGE.

To Teach Girls Cooking, House Sanitation, and Public Hygiene.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The establishment of a college of domestic science is announced at the University of Chicago. Dean Marian Talbot is to be the head of the new department.

The courses will include cooking and the study of the science of foodstuffs. It is intended that the work shall not only train a girl to cook, but teach her domestic engineering, including house sanitation, public hygiene, the chemistry of foods, and other phases of sanitary science.

Boiler Explosion Kills Three Men.

TOWANDA, Penn., March 4.—By the explosion of the boiler of a sawmill at Greenwood to-day P. L. Brown, the proprietor, and his two helpers, Wallace Tice and Robert Compton, were instantly killed. The bodies were badly mangled. The men were all married and leave families.

Quickest Route to Florida is via Seaboard Florida Limited. Solid Pullman train with Dining Car service. Leaves New York 12:55 P. M. Office, 1,163 Broadway.—Adv.

MEXICO BUYING IN RAILROADS.

Government Secures Interests to Further Development of Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4.—The Mexican Government is endeavoring to acquire control of the railroads in Mexico, and has succeeded in securing an interest in all but the Mexican Central and the Vera Cruz and Pacific.

Capt. J. E. Meginn, President of the Texas and Gulf Lumber Company, with headquarters in Mexico City, said to-night:

"The Mexican Government has acquired control of the Mexican International, Mexican National, Interoceanic, and Tehuantepec Railways, and it will take over the Vera Cruz and Pacific. This leaves only the Mexican Central in private hands. President Diaz is progressive, and believes this consolidation will be the best means of achieving his desire to see his country prosperous. His plans seem to meet the approval of every one."

ELECTRICITY BEATS STEAM.

Kansas City Trolley Car Wins 2½-Mile Race with Express Train.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—In a two-and-a-half-mile race between a Missouri Pacific express train and an electric car on the Leavenworth-Kansas City Line last night, the railroad locomotive was beaten by two car lengths.

The roads are parellel, and the electric line manager waited with a party of road officials at the beginning of the stretch. The railway engineer put on all steam, and the cars ran even until the last quarter of a mile, when the electric car slowly forged ahead, and bounded across the finish line at fifty miles an hour, winner by 120 feet.

OUTLAW DESERTS PLUCKY WIFE

Escapes, Leaving Woman Who Aided Him in Hands of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 4.—Escorted by a posse of officers, Mrs. Sherman Jamison, by whose plot three officers were trapped Wednesday night in a dark room and shot, was to-day taken to jail at Renovo. Her husband, for whose sake the woman ran the risk of the gallows, deserted her and fled to the mountains, where he is now being pursued by an armed force. The woman is only sixteen years of age and the mother of two babies.

Mrs. Jamison refuses to talk about the affair. Her daring action in furnishing her husband revolvers and entrapping the officers has aroused the populace, which may take vengeance on her husband if he is captured. Constable Degan, who was shot, is expected to die.

JOCKEY REDFERN RULED OFF.

Ascot Judges Discipline Father and Son for Disobedience.

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—At Ascot to-day Jockey Arthur Redfern was ruled off the turf together with his father, W. W. Redfern, for disobedience of the orders of the judges. Presiding Judge A. W. Hamilton instructed Redfern to ride Laureatea in the last race of the day and asked if he had any objections to the horse. The jockey replied that he had not, but would see his father, who looks after his interests.

Redfern senior stated that his boy would not ride the horse, and an official ruling was then issued barring the two Redferns from the turf.

In the race of the day, the Green Meadow Handicap, at six furlongs, Baldwin's Cruzados, the extreme outsider in the betting, came from the rear in the stretch and won by a length from Elfin King, with Golden Rule third. Weather perfect, track fast.

GEN. GRANT'S GRANDSON TO WED

Algernon Sartoris Joins Catholic Church Before Marrying Parisian Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington friends of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, only son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and a grandson of Gen. Grant, were to-day notified of his approaching marriage to Mlle. Jermaine Cecile Nouffiard of Paris.

Although only announced yesterday, the engagement is said to have existed for several months, during which time the bridegroom to be was under instructions in the Roman Catholic Church, to which his fiancée belongs, and which he entered last week in St. Louis as a preliminary to his marriage, which will take place in Paris in June.

THE DENVER MAKES 18.8 KNOTS

New Cruiser Makes Satisfactory Trial Trip—Nearly Ready for Service.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—After a preliminary trial trip off the Delaware Breakwater, in which she attained an average speed greater than that required by her contract, the cruiser Denver returned to anchor off the yard of her builders, Neafie & Levy, late to-day. Satisfaction with the vessel's performance was expressed by the Government experts who were on the trip.

One of the officials of the company said the Denver attained a speed of 18.8 knots and an average of somewhat more than the 17 knots called for in the contract with the Government. The cruiser is now complete with the exception of painting.

KILLED BY WRONG DOSE.

Man Swallows Tablespoonful of Aconite —Companion's Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 4.—A tablespoonful of aconite killed William Conklin of near Roscoe, in forty minutes, and mere chance saved Albert Miller from taking a large dose of the same deadly poison.

Conklin had complained of severe pains in the stomach and went to the pantry to get a remedy, but got the aconite by mistake. Miller took up the same bottle, but smelled of it first and discovered the mistake. The bottle was not labeled.

Steamship "Not Under Control."

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The Cunard liner Campania, from New York Feb. 27 for Liverpool, which arrived here to-night, reports that on March 2 she passed an Atlantic Transport Line steamship displaying signals "Not under control."

Florida and Augusta, Ga., and the Mountains of Western North Carolina. Best reached via the Penn. R. R. and Southern Railway; the route of the Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE RETIRING FROM KOREA

All Retreating Toward the Manchurian Frontier.

100,000 JAPANESE LANDED

Great Army Disembarked at Fu-san and Che-mul-pho Under the Protection of Warships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.

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TOKIO, March 4.—The Russian troops who have hitherto been south of An-ju have all retired toward the Yalu River.

Russians who were recently conveyed to Possiet Bay from Vladivostok crossed the Tumen southward of Ung-kwin and Ho-kong.

French objections to the acquisition of the Söul—Wi-ju railway concession by the Japanese have been met by the plea that the railway is required for strategic purposes.

MOSCOW, March 4.—A Russian semi-official agency publishes a telegram from Blagovestchensk stating that the Japanese are hurriedly selling off their belongings, having been ordered to leave for Irkutsk by March 9 at the latest.

In the absence of further pessimistic news from Manchuria Government securities were slightly firmer at St. Petersburg to-day.

PARIS, March 4.—A correspondent of the Journal, writing from Port Arthur on Feb. 8, (the first Japanese attack was that night,) says:

"I conclude that at the beginning of February there were more than 200,000 Russian soldiers between Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and Blagovestchensk, but this estimate is not based on actual evidence.

"In Manchuria everybody talks of the great Russian Army, and no one has seen it. Before the concentration was begun it was spread over a territory as vast as France and Germany together. The officers at Port Arthur are ignorant of the number of reinforcements which have reached the north, and the officers in the north know nothing of what is going on at Port Arthur.

"To-day the officers of the Russian squadron are anxious, irresolute, and even a little nervous. I fancy that these brave men have less confidence in their ships than in themselves. I think they are under the impression that they will not fight the enemy on equal terms.

"There are things I feel and know, but will not and cannot tell."

By The Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 2, (via St. Petersburg.)—According to information received here, forty Japanese transports, escorted by the entire naval fleet, have been energetically landing troops in Korea at Fu-san and Che-mul-pho.

It is estimated that fully 100,000 men have disembarked, and it supposed that an immediate advance into Northern Korea is contemplated.

From the fact that the Japanese fleet is thus employed it is felt that no immediate attack upon Vladivostok or Port Arthur will be made.

The report of the landing of 2,500 Japanese at Song-chin, Plaksin Bay, on the east coast of Korea, has been confirmed.

There is a remarkable rumor that quantities of transport material, together with ninety tons of salt fish, have been discovered laid away in secret places in the neighborhood of Nikolaievsk. They were apparently intended for the use of Japanese forces toward the end of Summer.

The enrollment of volunteers is proceeding with enthusiasm at Vladivostok.

CALLS OUT RUSSIAN RESERVES.

Imperial Order Issued—May Mean Their Mobilization.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—An imperial order has been issued summoning the Reserve Subalterns and firstclass Reserve men of European Russia to the colors for a six weeks' course of training.

A similar order has been issued to the Naval Reserves.

This is interpreted as indicating that everything is being made ready for the mobilization of the whole Russian Army, if necessary.

On a peace footing the Russian Army, according to the estimate of The Statesman's Year Book, numbers 42,000 officers and more than 1,000,000 men.

In war the total strength available is about 75,000 officers and 4,500,000 men, with 562,000 horses.

Since 1874 military service has been obligatory in Russia for all men from their twenty-first year. Out of about 870,000 men reaching their majority every year about 219,000 are taken into the active army and fleet, and the remainder are inscribed in the reserve, or "Opolchenie."

The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army, thirteen years in the "Zapas," and five years in the "Opolchenie."

The "Opolchenie" is divided into two parts. The first has the character of reserve troops, and includes all who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. The second part includes those who have passed through the first part and those liberated from

service as not being fully able-bodied or as being single workers in their families.

The second part of the "Opolchenie" can only be called out by imperial manifesto.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE?

Japanese Vessel and Russian Warships Reported Sunk.

LONDON, March 5.—On the strength of a statement made by a missionary, the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends a doubtful report that twenty-eight Japanese sailors have landed at Teng-chau, saying that their vessel sank as the result of an engagement with Russian warships, which also went down.

No Russians were saved, it is said, but 200 Japanese were rescued by Chinese junks.

This action is reported to have occurred between Port Arthur and the Miau-Tau Islands.

AMERICANS SENT TO UN-SAN.

Sixty Marines Ordered to Guard Property in North Korea.

SEOUL, March 4.—Sixty American marines have been sent to guard the premises of the American Mining Company at Unsan, 120 miles north of Ping-yang, which were reported on Feb. 27 to have been seized by Russian soldiers.

RUSSIAN "TRUE ACCOUNTS."

Posted in Manchuria to Influence the Chinese Population.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 4.—The Chinese proclamation of neutrality has been posted at Tsi-Tsikar, Manchuria. The Russian military authorities there are endeavoring to counteract the effect of the statements contained in the proclamation by issuing "true accounts" translated into Chinese.

The value of the ruble has fallen heavily in Tsi-Tsikar. The dollar, which at the beginning of January was exchangeable at the rate of 79 kopecks, is now worth 105 kopecks.

VLADIVOSTOK SHORT OF FOOD.

Solicitude in Regard to Provisions—No Signs of Spring.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 4.—Martial law regulations published at Vladivostok betray great solicitude in regard to provisions.

By The Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 4.—All is quiet here. No Japanese warships have been seen since Feb. 25, when ten ships were sighted on the horizon, but soon disappeared.

The inhabitants continue to leave Vladivostok for Nikolsk, Khabarovsk, or Europe.

There are no signs of Spring. The ice is heavy and the cold is severe.

TOKIO, March 4.—It is evident that several vessels laden with coal, provisions, and other contraband articles have recently effected the passage of Tsugaru Strait and succeeded in reaching Vladivostok. Their exact number and names are unknown, but it is stated that they included British, Norwegian, and German vessels. Two of them are said to have carried cargoes of Australian coal.

Japan evidently refrained from making a special effort to prevent their passage, and it is not impossible that she calmly permitted the delivery of the contraband goods, calculating that they would prove useful to herself at a later stage of the campaign.

The Vladivostok squadron continues inactive, though it has an ample supply of coal and the ships are in good condition. It has evidently been instructed by the Russian Government to remain close to the Vladivostok batteries in preference to risking a fight in the open seas.

It is declared to be only a question of time before this squadron will receive the attention of the Japanese navy.

RUSSIA'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

British Expert Says Military Vanity Prevents Evacuation of Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 5.—The Times's military correspondent regards the advice of Gen. Dragomiroff that Russia evacuate Port Arthur as thoroughly sound.

Gen. Dragomiroff, the correspondent says, is a man of first-class ability. No other Russian soldier possesses such keen perception or such inborn genius for penetrating to the heart of a military question by the most direct road. Undoubtedly he was well acquainted with the conditions at Port Arthur and throughout the Far East and gave his advice with characteristic bluntness.

"But," says the correspondent, "that a proud military empire would consent to such a sacrifice is not to be expected for a moment. For Napoleonic strokes and Napoleonic decisions the first requirement is a Napoleon.

"Frederick at Prague could not decide to abandon the siege and fall on Daun with all his forces. Napoleon at Mantua left all his siege works and batteries the prize of the enemy, certain that if he beat the relieving army in the field Mantua and all it possessed would return to him in the natural course.

"Russia is not prepared to accept the full consequences of her faults, and by clinging to a useless fortress from motives of military vanity is preparing for herself an entanglement far worse than Ladysmith, with far less excuse and with open eyes."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 4.—The Temps to-day publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the Russians have taken advantage of the stormy weather, which has prevented further operations on the part of the Japanese fleet, to improve their defenses.

The dispatch also says that the Japanese fleet has been weakened by damages sustained since Feb. 25 to the extent of six cruisers, five torpedo boat destroyers, and one gunboat.

BLOCKED BY THE RETVIZAN.

It Is Said Battleships Cannot Get Out of Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 5.—According to the Sevastopol correspondent of The Daily Graphic, Admiral Skrydloff has learned privately from Port Arthur that the Russian battleship Retvizan lies in such a position as to block effectually the exit of battleships from the harbor, the passage

JAPAN CANNOT OWN CABLE.

If One Is Laid to Guam It Will Be the Property of This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Discussion of State Department questions occupied practically the entire time of the Cabinet today. The Far Eastern situation in some of its numerous phases affecting the United States was considered.

The project of laying a cable from Japan to Guam is under consideration by this Government, but no action upon it has yet been determined upon.

It is stated on trustworthy authority, however, that neither Japan nor any other foreign power will be allowed to lay the cable now or at any future time. Whenever a cable line is constructed between Guam and the mainland it will be under the authority and jurisdiction of the United States.

Suyematsu Calls on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Baron Suyematsu, the son-in-law of Marquis Ito, called on the President this afternoon. The Baron was presented to Mr. Hay by Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, and was then taken to the White House. He sails to-morrow on the Lucania.

SQUADRON LEAVES PORT SAID.

Russian Warships Sail for Cadiz to Wait for the Baltic Fleet.

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 4.—Admiral Wirenius's squadron of Russian warships leaves these waters to-morrow afternoon for Cadiz, Spain, leaving the torpedo boat destroyers at Algiers.

They will remain in the Mediterranean until June, awaiting the arrival of the Baltic Squadron.

JAPANESE ADVISER FOR KOREA.

It Is Expected in Tokio That Viscount Aoki Will Go to Seoul.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 4.—It is expected that Viscount Aoki will go to Söul as adviser of the Korean Government.

The abortive effort at Söul to murder the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his secretary by throwing bombs at their houses is supposed to be the work of members of the lately proscribed Peddlers' Guild, incited by opponents of the Japanese-Korean protocol, whose real motive was to intimidate the reformers.

The affair is not regarded seriously in Tokio.

TO BOYCOTT AMERICAN GOODS.

PARIS, March 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Temps says:

"The merchants of Moscow have decided to boycott all American goods until such time as American hostility to Russia ceases."

Russian Troops Want Cigarettes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 4.—Major Gen. Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's Chief of Staff, telegraphs that boots, cigarettes, and lined writing paper are desirable for the troops, but warm clothing is not wanted.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR ORIENT.

Two Steamships to Take Reinforcements to Indo-China.

MARSEILLES, March 4.—The Government has requisitioned the French steamer Himalaya, (of 3,700 tons,) which will be fitted to transport troops to Indo-China.

The French steamer Médoc, (of 2,086 tons,) which will leave Saigon (capital of French Indo-China) on March 13 with the survivors of the Russian cruiser Variag and the Russian torpedo gunboat Koriets, will be chartered for the same purpose.

BREST, March 4.—By order of the Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, all leaves of absence of naval officers and men and those of some convalescents have been canceled.

NEW BRITISH ENVOY TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 4.—King Edward has approved the selection of the Hon Charles Hardinge (Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and brother of Viscount Hardinge) to succeed Sir Charles Scott as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Sir Charles retires at the end of April.

Sir Eldon Gorst (Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government) will replace Mr. Hardinge in the Foreign Office.

COURT SITE PLAN HELP UP.

Board of Estimate Postpones Consideration for a Month.

Consideration of the new Court House site was not taken up in the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday owing to a desire on the part of the Supreme Court Justices to delay matters. A postponement of the hearing on the proposition was ordered for one month. This was also necessary because the Centre Street site, favored by a majority of the commission to select a site, takes up a part of the land in the vicinity of Mulberry Bend, which is included in the Mayor's plan for connecting the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges.

The board appropriated the $45,000 asked for by the Board of Aldermen for the New York exhibit at the St. Louis Fair.

On a motion of the Controller the board gave the Board of Education an issue of $3,500,000 corporate stock for the erection, improvement, and equipment of school buildings and the acquisition of sites during the current year.

Commissioner Lantry asked $70,000 for new boilers, &c., for the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island and plumbing for the City Prison. He was told to advertise for bids.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity obtained authority to use about $1,000,000 of the water revenue of Brooklyn for the maintenance of the system in that borough.

DESPOILED A CHILD'S GRAVE.

St. John's Cemetery Officials Looking for the Marauder.

Some person or persons whose identity is not known could earn $100 by making themselves known to Superintendent John McClusky of St. John's Cemetery, Middle Village, Long Island. Edward Bergmyer, an employe, whose duty it is each morning to make a tour of the cemetery grounds and report to Superintendent McClusky, started out at dawn yesterday morning.

He did not wait to complete his rounds, but hastened to the Superintendent's office as soon as the latter had arrived, to inform him of a gruesome find. Superintendent McClusky accompanied the man to the lower end of the cemetery, where is situated the free section, comprised of unconsecrated ground. There unbaptized children are buried at public expense. The little bodies are buried in boxes, but usually not in coffins, the expense being thus lessened.

Superintendent McClusky and his guide found the white box in which a little girl baby had been buried tumbled out upon the top of the mound, which had been dug up by parties not known to the cemetery officials. Whoever despoiled the grave left a spade behind, but as it is a very ordinary implement it is not believed it will disclose its owner's identity.

Dr. Samuel D. Nutt, one of Queens's Coroners, and the Department of Health have been notified of the despoiling of the grave, and they will aid Superintendent McClusky in trying to ascertain the de-

MRS. DODGE'S LAWYER TELLS OF THE DIVORCE

Sweetser Says He Was Asked to Pay Defendant's Counsel.

CHARLES W. MORSE TESTIFIES

Sewing Machine Agent Herpich Relates How He Was Mistaken for Dodge.

The proceedings brought before Referee William G. Davies to determine whether Charles F. Dodge was really served with the papers in his wife's divorce suit, and whether he retained Mortimer S. Ruger to defend him, came to a close yesterday afternoon, after a hearing held at 32 Nassau Street. Charles W. Morse, whose marriage was annulled because the Dodge divorce was vacated, appeared as a witness, having been subpoenaed by A. H. Hummel, counsel for Dodge. Mr. Morse's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, was also at the hearing, as was Assistant District Attorney Rand.

Mrs. Dodge did not appear. Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Fursman was there, but not to take part for Mrs. Dodge. However, before the proceedings were brought to a close Mr. Fursman got a promise from the referee to be served with a copy of the referee's findings in the case, which will be ready some time next week. In the meantime counsel will submit briefs.

Mr. Untermyer produced two letters signed with Dodge's name which, if genuine, prove that Dodge lied when he said he had not been served with the summons in his wife's divorce suit. Counsel declared that Mr. Morse was the injured party in the case, as he had married Mrs. Dodge only to find that Dodge claimed he had never been served with the papers in which the woman's suit figured. Mr. Morse's counsel made a statement to the effect that Morse was not trying to get rid of the woman.

Adolph E. Dick, manager of the Grenoble Hotel, a clerk with Dodge at the Long Beach Hotel, declared that the letters which had been found in Lawyer Ruger's office after the death of the lawyer were in the handwriting of Dodge. These were the letters in which Dodge acknowledged he had been served in the divorce suit. The witness said that in discussing private affairs Dodge had showed a newspaper clipping to him. The clipping contained a story of Dodge's divorce. Dodge is said to have remarked at the time:

"Thank God, I am free again!"

Frederick G. Wattles, another hotel clerk, who had worked with Dodge when Dodge was employed, said both letters were evidently written by Dodge. Francis G. Moore, a lawyer, of 42 Broadway, told how the Dodge letters had turned up in his office after Lawyer Ruger had died.

SWEETSER ON THE STAND.

Lawyer William A. Sweetser, who had acted as attorney for Mrs. Dodge in the action against Dodge for divorce, was the next witness. He said he personally served Dodge with the summons and complaint, going to the Everett House, where Dodge was stopping, on March 31, 1897. Sweetser said Mrs. Dodge had retained him to bring the suit. She described Dodge and said Dodge would be at the Everett House waiting for the service. Sweetser said he met Dodge at the hotel and Dodge accepted service. Witness explained how he had made the mistake of identifying Charles H. Herpich for Dodge when the proceedings were on before Referee Hall.

When Sweetser said that Mrs. Dodge had arranged to have Dodge at the Everett House to await service of the papers, Lawyer Fursman objected to the testimony, declaring that Mrs. Dodge ought not to be smirched with having been a party to a collusive divorce.

Under cross-examination, Sweetser said he had suggested Lawyer Ruger's name to Lawyer Roundtree after Mrs. Dodge had suggested Roundtree to be Dodge's counsel in the divorce proceedings.

Sweetser said he had become acquainted with Ruger while both were serving the city as assistants in the Corporation Counsel's office. Sweetser admitted having written letters to Lawyer Roundtree, who was to look after the Atlanta end of the case. He said one of the Dodge letters now produced contained many statements which he, Sweetser, had suggested in a letter to Roundtree.

"You framed that letter?" said Mr. Hummel.

"No," said the witness, "I don't know that I framed it, but I wrote something in connection with it to have Dodge sign. The substance of the letter was mine. I suggested to Mrs. Dodge to write to Roundtree. This was after the twenty days' time by which Dodge could appear to interpose an answer had expired."

"Well," said Lawyer Hummel, "how did Dodge know that you would accept a notice to appear that was overdue?"

"I don't know," replied Sweetser. "Mrs. Dodge didn't want publicity. And, besides, I wanted to give the defendant a chance."

At this point Lawyer Hummel questioned witness as to a long list of judgments which had been taken against Sweetser, and asked him whether Ruger ever appeared in any of these cases as his (Sweetser's) attorney. The witness answered that Ruger had at no time appeared as his attorney.

"When the case was concluded," said Mr. Hummel, "didn't you send a bill to Mrs. Dodge for services, which bill included Mr. Ruger's fees for defending the case for Dodge!"

"Well," explained Sweetser, "Mrs. Dodge wanted me to pay Ruger's fee out of what I had received. I asked her for Ruger's money, but she wanted me to pay it out of my money."

"Then," said Mr. Hummel, "you, who were the plaintiff's counsel in the case, asked the plaintiff in the case to pay defendant's counsel?"

"Mrs. Dodge wanted me to pay Ruger, and in the same way wanted me to pay Roundtree. Ruger asked me for $25."

Continuing, witness said that Mrs. Dodge footed all of the bills incurred in connection with the Dodge-Dodge divorce.

"Do you remember Samuel J. Keller?" asked Mr. Hummel, "and Robert J. Ammon and Mr. Wood?"

"Yes, I do."

"Were you and Lawyer Ammon and Wood arrested in September, 1897, charged with attempting to get $2,000 from Mr. Keller?"

"Yes, but I was honorably discharged by Magistrate Crane after being arraigned in the Tombs Police Court."

Keller was connected with the E. S. Dean Company.

Mr. Untermyer asked the witness to explain the matter that led to the arrests. Sweetser said that Ammon was Wood's attorney in an action which Wood had brought against Keller, and that he, Sweetser, was asked to go along with them on an occasion when they were to call on Keller to settle the matter. Keller did not have confidence in either Ammon or Wood, the witness said, but he, Sweetser, had confidence in Wood and went along to look on. Witness admitted that Wood was the same who appeared as referee in the Dodge-Dodge divorce.

Lawyer Hummel proceeded to question Sweetser about the night Sweetser accompanied Morse to Hummel's home to tell Hummel about the finding of the Dodge letters. This was after Sweetser had met Morse at the Metropolitan Club, on which occasion Sweetser produced the letters. Sweetser was asked to repeat a conversation in which Morse, Hummel, and he had taken part. Witness said he had informed Mr. Morse about the finding of the letters and had repeated the story to Hummel.

"Isn't it true," said counsel, "that you told Mr. Morse that when you served Dodge at the Everett House you held in your hand a picture of Dodge printed in the publication known as The Messenger, and that Mr. Morse asked for a copy of the paper which you produced, and thereupon Mr. Morse discovered the paper was dated six weeks later than the date on which you claim you served Dodge?"

"No," answered Sweetser; "that's not true."

"Isn't it a fact that you told Mr. Morse that you retained Ruger to defend the Dodge divorce and that I told you that you had no right to do such a thing?"

"No, Sir."

"Didn't you say that it was an every-day practice among lawyers!"

"No, I did not."

"Didn't you tell Mr. Morse that you paid Ruger, but that, as Ruger was dead, no one would ever know it?"

"No, Sir."

C. W. MORSE TESTIFIES.

Charles W. Morse was called to the stand by Mr. Hummel and questioned. He said he met Sweetser in September last at the Metropolitan Club. When Mr. Hummel asked what conversation had passed between Morse and Sweetser at the club Lawyer Untermyer objected, and the question was put in another form. Mr. Morse then said:

"Sweetser told me he identified Dodge from a picture in a newspaper. I called his attention to the fact that the paper containing the picture was published six weeks after the day he said he served Dodge with the papers."

"What did he say to that?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"He said that wouldn't do, and that he would have to alter his testimony as to that."

"Did he tell you that he had retained Ruger to act for Dodge?"

"He did."

"Did you hear Mr. Hummel and Mr. Sweetser have a conversation?"

"Yes, Mr. Hummel," said Mr. Morse, "you and Mr. Sweetser had considerable conversation about the propriety of Sweetser retaining Ruger, Sweetser claiming that he had acted in a professional manner."

"Did you have a conversation with Sweetser as to the payment of Ruger's fee?"

"Yes," said Morse; "Sweetser told me he knew who paid Ruger, but that Ruger was dead and no one could prove it."

"Want was the occasion of this conversation?"

"It was as to how any action setting aside my marriage could be affected."

"When did you first hear of the existence of the letters from Dodge to Ruger?"

"I read it in the newspapers."

"What did Mrs. Dodge say when she saw the letters in the newspapers?"

"She said she could not identify the handwriting, as she had not seen Dodge's handwriting in such a long time. Judge Fursman advised her that the letters were competent grounds for vitiating the order annulling her divorce from Dodge, and I too advised her to follow Judge Fursman's advice. But she refused, saying she thought the original divorce was not good, and I understood that she gave orders to Mr. Fursman to bring a new action for divorce."

"During the conversation at Mr. Hummel's house what did Mr. Hummel say?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"He thought the divorce was collusive and rotten and ought not to stand," answered Mr. Morse.

"Is it or is it not a fact that Sweetser referred to the newspaper picture in telling of how he had served Dodge?"

"He told me," answered Mr. Morse, "that the newspaper had been given to him by Mrs. Dodge; that he took it in his hand, looked at Dodge, and with the paper in his hand served Dodge. He brought me a copy of the paper containing Dodge's picture the next time he came to see me. I have a copy of it here."

"And who discovered the fact that the newspaper was dated after the date of serving the divorce papers?"

"I did."

Charles Herpich, the sewing-machine agent who was identified as Dodge by Sweetser during the hearing before Referee Hall, was the next witness. He said he was acquainted with Lawyer Hummel. One day he received a message to meet Mr. Hummel at the latter's office, and after a conversation there went to the office of Referee Hall, where the hearing was on. He sat beside Mr. Hummel. The latter told him to say nothing but look wise.

Mr. Herpich said Mr. Hummel addressed him, saying, "Good morning, Mr. Dodge." This was after he had been told to sit sideways to show a profile of his face to Sweetser. Later Sweetser identified him as the man he had served at the Everett House, identifying him as Dodge. He had never been at the Everett House and did not know any of the parties interested excepting Mr. Hummel.

CHILDREN MARCH IN SMOKE.

Fire Drill Perfect When Blaze Started in Brooklyn School.

Coolly and in as orderly a fashion as if merely going to the yard for recess, about 2,200 children marched out through the smoke in Public School No. 32, at Hoyt and President Streets, Brooklyn, when a fire was discovered in the building yesterday morning. That there was no fuss or excitement, let alone a panic, was due largely to the coolheadedness of the Principal and teachers, although the children themselves were entitled to no little part of the credit. Every pupil had left the building within four minutes after the alarm was sounded. A heroine of the affair was Miss Minnie A. Hurd, a teacher, who stuck bravely at a piano playing until all the children were out.

The school is a three-story brick structure. All the children were at their studies at 10:30 o'clock when the fire was discovered by a teacher. The blaze had started in a wardrobe on the second floor, and is thought to have been caused by a lighted cigarette carelessly thrown aside by some boy. When word was sent to the Principal, Samuel L. Sprole, he acted quickly and coolly. Mr. Sprole is an ex-army officer, and the children of his school are kept perfectly drilled for fire or other like emergencies which might arise.

After the janitor had tried unsuccessfully to put out the fire, the firemen were called, and they made short work of the blaze. The damage amounted to about $300.

WOMAN BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Recorder Says Mercy Is Not Warranted in Her Case.

Annie Myers, known as "The Woman in Black," who pleaded guilty to five indictments charging her with grand larceny, was sentenced by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions yesterday to fifteen years in State prison.

The woman was the accomplice of a band of burglars who operated in various parts of Greater New York. By obtaining a situation as a servant in various households she managed to ascertain the location of jewels, and at night opened doors and windows to admit her confederates.

In passing sentence Recorder Goff said to her:

"You are a desperate character, and your absence for a term of years will not affect society. Judgment in your case is somewhat mitigated by the fact that you became acquainted with the persons with whom you worked while you were incarcerated in the Kings County Penitentiary. It would afford me pleasure to give you an opportunity to go out into the world and begin anew, but I am convinced that such a course is not warranted in your case. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in State prison for a term of fifteen years."

The woman said she was thirty-three years old and lived at 1,614 First Avenue.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.

J. CALVET & CIE.

Clarets
Sauternes
AND
Burgundies

Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.

Leading Dealers.

SHOT SWEETHEART AND SELF.

Girl Is Killed by Despondent Suitor Soon After Leaving Mass.

Desperate because the girl had refused to become his wife, Dominick Autello, an Italian, twenty years old, yesterday morning shot and killed sixteen-year-old Nellie Flanigan in the hallway of her home, at 147 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, and then fatally wounded himself with the same weapon. The man had lain in wait for the girl and killed her as she was about to leave home to go to work.

Nellie Flanigan was a daughter of John J. Flanigan, and was employed at the razor manufactory of Kempfe Brothers, in Reade Street, Manhattan. Autello lived at 106 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, and worked in Manhattan for a news company. The girl's brother is also employed by that company, and Autello became acquainted with Miss Flanigan some months ago. His attentions were favored neither by the girl nor by her parents, and the man apparently gave over his suit as hopeless.

Miss Flanigan had attended a Lenten mass in a near-by church yesterday, and returning home prepared to go to her work in Manhattan. Bidding her father and mother good-bye, the girl left the family apartments and started out. A moment later Mr. Flanigan heard the reports of three pistol shots, and ran down stairs. In the lower hallway he found his daughter dead. Beside her lay Autello with a wound in his left breast and a revolver by his side. At St. Mary's Hospital it was said Autello would die from his wound.

GIRL VIOLINIST CHASES NEGRO.

Accuses Stranger She Found in Her Home of Stealing Silverware.

Miss Anna Kieckhoefer, a violinist, who lives with her mother, invalid father, and two sisters, Bernadine, a pianist, and Marie, a 'cellist, at 146 West Sixty-fifth Street, entered her home yesterday afternoon with a package of bon bons for her father and a new violin box, and hearing a noise in the dining room, looked in.

At the buffet, which was piled with silver, was a negro stranger.

"What are you doing here?" asked the young woman.

"Want to see the butler," said the negro.

Just then Delia, the maid, entered, and noticed that a lot of silver had disappeared. By this time, however, the negro had reached the street. Miss Kieckhoefer, still holding her violin bow, ran after the man, crying "Stop him!" Detective McGinty started in pursuit down Columbus Avenue, and was joined by a crowd. At Sixty-third Street McGinty overtook and arrested the negro.

At the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House the police say they found several pieces of the silverware upon him.

RECORD OF LABOR MOVEMENT.

New York and Chicago Men Give $30,000 for the Work.

MADISON, Wis., March 4.—At the convocation of Wisconsin University to-day President Van Hise announced that three New York men and one Chicago man had put $30,000 at the disposal of Dr. Richard T. Ely, Director of the School of Economic and Political Science of the university, the purpose being to investigate the history of the labor movement and allied social movements in the United States.

The Eastern donors are Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court of New York State, Robert Fulton Cutting, and V. Everit Macy. The Chicago man's name was not announced.

The work will take about five years. The results will be embodied in a work entitled "The History of Industrial Democracy in the United States." Prof. John R. Commons, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, will assist Dr. Ely. There will be an advisory committee of leading economists. Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University has accepted a position on this committee.

Biltmore's Manager to Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 4.—Charles McNamee, attorney and manager of the Biltmore estate, announced this afternoon that he will sever his connection with the estate this Spring. All the departments of George W. Vanderbilt's great estate are thoroughly organized. McNamee has been here for fifteen years.

Semi-ready

Two Stores Now

For the convenience of our down-town friends, we have just opened a new store at 205 Broadway, near Cortlandt.

The other, as you know, is at 801 Broadway, corner of Eleventh.

Both are fitted with our patented semi-ready wardrobes for the quick and satisfactory display of our celebrated semi-ready garments for men.

Drop in; cast your eye over the styles; note the quality of the fabric, careful workmanship and swell appearance of semi-ready garments.

Semi-ready when you *look* and *try on—finished to your order* and *delivered* in a *few hours.*

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $40.

801 Broadway Cor. 11th St.

Semi-ready Tailoring

205 Broadway Near Cortlandt

"My dear, your dresses fit perfectly since you began to wear F. P. CORSETS. Now, look at the way that skirt hangs—you look as if you were molded into it—especially over the hips. I wish you had begun wearing F. P. CORSETS long ago—they make you look long-waisted, too; that deep hip effect is very becoming to you."

Send two 2c. stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N.Y.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Spring Hats for Men

THREE DOLLARS.

If all heads were cast in a common mould the exclusive hat man might design the universal hat. Until then, we have a reason for being. Our mission is to provide replicas of all the new blocks, no matter how "exclusive" their designer may be. We have not the courage to ask five dollars---three is a fair price---no charge for the label.

French Opera Hats of the better grade, durable springs covered with fine ribbed silk Value $6.50. At $4.75

Hats for Boys and Children.

Since it has been transferred to the main floor, this section of our hat shop is far more complete than ever. Every conceivable hat or cap for the little chap is to be found within its precincts.

Norfolk Golf Caps, Children's Tam o'Shanters and Youths' Caps, silk embroidered, Spring models. Value 75c. At 50c

Novelty Hats of silk, straw or cloth, in both imported and domestic models. From $1.00 to $4.75

Derbies and Soft Hats, which are designed specially for a boy's wear. At $1.00 to $3.00

Kid Gloves

KID gloves are delicate. Much handling ruins them. Buy direct from the makers.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

THE WISCONSIN'S CRACK SHOTS.

They Make Nine Hits in 11 Minutes and 20 Seconds with 13-Inch Gun.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Admiral Evans telegraphs the Navy Department that the annual record target practice of the battleships and cruisers of the Asiatic fleet has been completed. The best single scores made were as follows:

In eleven minutes and twenty seconds the best 13-inch gun of the Wisconsin made nine hits, the Oregon six hits, and the Kentucky five hits. The best 5-inch gun of the Kentucky made eleven hits in two minutes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—224 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Jones; damage trifling.

4:20 A. M.—173 Stanton Street; A. Cramer; damage, $5.

7 A. M.—941 First Avenue; Leonard Zeller; damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—250 West Eleventh Street; Samuel Schneider; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—152 Madison Street; Charles Burkowitz; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—248 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Benjamin Sternberg; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—59 Lewis Street; Samuel Wolz; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—28 Beekman Place; Jacob London; damage, $20.

12:45 P. M.—1,563 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

2:20 P. M.—926 Broadway; Brooks Brothers; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—109 West Sixty-fourth Street; Irving Wood; damage, $3,000.

4:25 P. M.—3,306 Third Avenue; H. Dunker; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—40 Leonard Street; W. H. Burgess; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Arthur Johansen; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—218 East Thirty-fourth Street; H. Buckenheim; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—7 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. Drasky; damage, $100.

7:50 P. M.—1,854 Broadway; New York Transfer Company; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—444 East Third Street; Joseph Laudendorfer; damage, $100.

9:10 P. M.—835 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:30 P. M.—2,181 Third Avenue; C. D. Kenny; damage trifling.

A Big Step

Toward health is made by

Grape-Nuts

the scientifically perfect food.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

"One of the most important collections of paintings ever offered at auction and by far the greatest art sale of the season."

THE

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366-368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)

ON FREE VIEW

Day and Evening,

THE

Valuable Collection

OF

Ancient and Modern

Paintings

THE PROPERTY OF

Mr. Edward Brandus

Rare Examples of the Barbizon School and Superb Portraits of Beautiful Women by the Masters of the Early French, English and Dutch Schools.

Gerome's Celebrated Painting

Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon in the Gardens of Versailles.

4 Corots—3 Daubigays—6 Diaz—2 Duprés—Jacque—Troyon—Van Marcke—Roybet—2 Meissoniers—Thaulow—Henner—Zeim, etc.

To be sold at Auction,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 9, 10, 11, at 8:30 o'Clock,

AT THE

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)

James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED CROUP KETTLE

Constructed according to directions of an eminent physician.

Made and For Sale by

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

DARLINGTON OWNER HELD BY CORONER

Investigation Under Way to Fix Blame for Disaster.

MYSTERY OF THE RUINS

More Bodies Found—Living Men Are Said to be Possibly Held Under Cage of Iron Beams.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday made a critical daylight examination of the ruins of the Darlington apartment hotel, the incomplete skeleton of which collapsed on Wednesday. At the close he said he had learned little or nothing to show where the blame lay.

The work of clearing the wreck proceeded rapidly with the aid of the powerful steam derrick installed in Forty-sixth Street, just in front of the ruin, and by nightfall the street for half a block west of Sixth Avenue was fairly filled with bent and twisted structural steel and iron which the machine had pulled from the heap. However, it may take a week or more to reach the bottom of the excavation, where it is supposed the last of the bodies will be found.

More dead were taken out yesterday, including Carlos Lasek of 58 Avenue D, who was still living but unconscious when discovered soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but who died soon after without recovering consciousness.

HOTEL OWNER ARRESTED.

Eugene E. Allison, a Director in the Allison Realty Company, who owned the building, and William O'Hea, who was supervising the construction of the building, surrendered to Coroner Scholer at his home, 311 West Forty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, and were admitted to $5,000 bail each on the charge of criminal negligence. They had assured the Coroner and District Attorney Jerome, whom they had seen earlier, that they would render all the aid in their power in clearing up the cause of the collapse.

With Mr. Jerome when he reached the ruins early in the day were Assistant District Attorney Train, who has taken special charge of the case; Henry Du Bois Parsons, brother of William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the subway, and several photographers. Henry Parsons is also an engineer and a professor in the Technological Institute at Troy. He will continue to study the débris as it is removed to the corporation yard.

Mr. Jerome climbed all over the ruins, and mounted to a rear window of the battered Patterson Hotel in Forty-sixth Street, where he obtained a general view of the situation. Mr. Jerome said that it appeared as if the bolts had held, but that the girders themselves had given away. He refused to express an opinion on the statement of A. B. Patterson, proprietor of the adjoining hotel, that a quicksand, such as he had encountered in building his house might have caused the wreck.

Both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Train said that little would be learned until the wreckers had reached the bottom of the mass, and Mr. Train denied that the District Attorney's office was seeking the arrest of any one in connection with the distaster, the six warrants issued by Coroner Scholer having been put out on the Coroner's own responsibility. Mr. Train said that he did not attach much importance to the quicksand theory.

Mr. Jerome suggested that a system of corporation inspection by which there should be an inspector paid by the contractors, but reporting to the city, constantly present at all big building operations, supplementing the casual visits of the present inspectors of the Bureau of Buildings.

CHIEF'S AUTO IN TROUBLE.

Fire Chief Croker also visited the ruins in the course of the day, but had little comment to make. He came in his automobile. Soon after his arrival a well-dressed woman arrived in a cab and angrily rebuked him for running into her vehicle a few minutes before in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. She said the Chief's auto had tossed the driver to the pavement and knocked out six spokes from one of the wheels. Croker apologized for the accident.

Coroner Scholer went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station shortly afterward and took possession of the effects found upon the body of Frank P. Allison, brother of Eugene Allison. Among them were several letters, but the Coroner said that the contents were of a private nature and would throw very little light on the collapse.

Soon after Mr. Jerome reached his office Eugene Allison and another brother, George F. Allison, called, and after offering to surrender the books of the Allison Realty Company, said that they had exercised no supervision over the erection of the Darlington building, simply paying the bills as each successive stage of the work was reached.

All the records relative to the filing of the plans, the amendments ordered and made, and the faults found in the building are in the possession of Mr. Jerome, according to information given at the Department of Buildings yesterday.

One body found yesterday was that of Axel Johnson, thirty-eight years old, of 661 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a member of Housesmiths' Union No. 2, a card of which proved the means of identifying him. The body was in the centre of the fallen building, and the man appeared to have been suffocated. Soon afterward Lasek was found near the same place. A little later the body of Frank Krasek, thirty-five years old, a cement worker of 421 East Sixty-third Street, was recovered, and another taken out at 11:30 A. M. was at first identified as that of William R. Greene, the foreman of the fire-proofers, but was later found to be that of Louis Ackerman, thirty-four years old, of 613 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. At 7 o'clock last night the body of Emil Hencher, a young plumber's helper of 786 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, was recovered.

A BODY IDENTIFIED.

One of the two unidentified bodies at the Bellevue Morgue has been identified. It is that of John Drazdouski, thirty-two years old, a cement worker, of 25 Allen Street. The identification was made by the dead man's brother-in-law, William Krgyzanowski.

Joseph Yeamans of 1,516 Avenue A, Walking Delegate for the Asphalt and Cement Workers' Union, told Capt. Lantry at the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday morning that eighteen members of that organization had been employed at the Darlington and only three have so far been accounted for. This and other statements of survivors led Coroner Scholer to expect further discoveries as the work of clearing goes on. It is pushed night and day, and since one man was taken out alive after thirty-seven hours, the question arises whether there may not be others still held fast in the vast heap. All expedition will be used to get to the bottom of the heap.

Marcela Skrzwposki of 117 East Third Street, a laborer on the building, was reported to the police as missing since the accident by his brother-in-law, Joseph Czoplinski of the same address.

Deputy Superintendent of Buildings John L. Jordan yesterday repudiated a report that he had said there were seventy-one lofty buildings in the city now occupied which were in about as dangerous a condition as the Darlington.

Coroner Scholer said last night that he had obtained no clue to the whereabouts of Pole & Schwandtner, the contractors for the Darlington. Pole simply furnished his savings as the capital of the firm.

Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien of the Tenement House Department yesterday discontinued an action in the Eighth District Court against the Allison Realty Company on the charge that the builders had failed to erect a wooden staging over the sidewalk in front of the Darlington.

"That can rest a bit until these graver charges are disposed of," said Mr. O'Brien.

CARE IN NEW HOTELS.

Company in Recent Deal Will Have Its Own Supervision.

The collapse of the Hotel Darlington is causing realty and construction interests to throw every possible safeguard around their future building projects.

The Century Realty Company yesterday sold to the Wells Realty and Construction Company of Philadelphia the property 17 and 19 East Twenty-seventh Street as the site for a new twelve-story bachelor apartment hotel. The selling company, by taking back mortgages, will have a very substantial interest in the undertaking, and stipulated, in making the sale, that the foundations for the building shall be carried to bedrock and that the foundation work and all of the steel construction shall be under the supervision of its own engineer.

MORALITY IN BUILDING.

Bishop Greer Compares Modern Work with That of the Romans.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor, spoke on "A City of Truth" at noon yesterday in St. Paul's Chapel. He defined a city as a collection of houses, people, and industries, and said, in part:

"If it is a collection of houses, then should the truth be so clear that ignorance would be a crime. Truth should be insinuated in the bricks, into the mortar, and into the steel and iron work, so that altogether the houses should be the habitation of the truth, and not places of shelter for lies. Look at the building of the old Romans—their bridges, and their aqueducts, which are still carrying water, though built before the time of Christ. Recall some of our bursting reservoirs, cracking walls, and falling apartment houses. It is not a lost art, but a lost morality. The fault is in the conscience as well as in the brain.

"Our buildings must not only be true as to construction, but be sanitary and with a regard to the laws of hygiene. This is especially true of buildings put up by the well-to-do for the shelter of the poor, so that the dwellers will have pure surroundings and be so vitalized by pure blood that they will be happy both morally and physically."

CALLS REPORTS SINISTER.

Justice MacLean Not Satisfied with Building Inspectors' Statements.

In refusing to grant an application of the Building Department for the condemnation of the premises at 205 and 207 East Ninety-ninth Street yesterday, Supreme Court Justice MacLean, in Special Term, Part II., said that sometimes there was room to question the purpose of some of the Inspectors of the department in making unfavorable reports on buildings.

The premises in question now consist of the charred remains of a burned building, and Inspector Thomas Sanderson reported that some piers and walls were out of plumb and in danger of falling. He was unable to answer some questions of the Justice, and the Justice said:

"I have no objection to adjourn the matter to some future day, as the evidence is so contradictory I can come to no conclusion now. In common with other Justices I have been in the habit of signing these papers for the immediate condemnation of buildings because of an unwillingness to take the risk of questioning the statements made by the Inspectors of the Building Department, although I have often been of the opinion that these reports were not based upon proper informa- for sinister purposes."

Coincidence in Deaths of Fiances.

Word reached this city yesterday that Miss Amy E. Marquitz had been prostrated at her home in St. Louis by the news that Frank P. Allison had been killed in the collapse of the Darlington. They were to have been married May 1, and the news of his death reached the young woman on the first anniversary of the death of a man to whom she had been previously engaged.

TO AVERT SECOND DISASTER.

Bill Introduced at Albany to Stop Work on Faulty Buildings.

ALBANY, March 4.—Senator Dowling introduced a bill in the Legislature to-day amending the New York charter relative to the powers of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and providing that the Superintendent shall also have power to compel a cessation of work on any building in the course of erection which is being constructed in a manner to endanger public safety.

The bill was brought forth because of the Darlington Hotel disaster in New York City.

MEMORIAL TO MISS S. PORTER.

Three-Story Annex to the Woman's Work Exchange to be Built.

Arrangements for a memorial to Miss Sarah Porter, founder and Principal of the Farmington School, have been completed, and a three-story building, an annex to the New York Exchange for Woman's Work at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, is to be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, one of the graduates of the school, has given $5,000 for the building, other pupils lesser sums, and a final gift of $1,000 has been contributed by a friend of the work who will not reveal his name.

A lunchroom in Dutch style will occupy the ground floor of the Farmington annex. It will have a stone fireplace large enough to accommodate hewn logs. Innumerable small cupboards and the floor and furnishings will be in keeping. There will be an entrance to this room from Forty-third Street. The second-floor will contain a parlor, comfortably furnished, with a staircase from the lower floor and a door connecting it with the parlor floor of the Exchange. Here will be exhibited the work of any of the one-time Farmington girls who are contributors to the Exchange, and other Farmington girls will come to buy. On the third floor will be another large room with a fireplace, as on the floors below, this furnished with broad couches, making a home for Farmington girls visiting New York for a few days.

William S. Miller will be the builder. Mrs. William G. Choate, the founder of the Woman's Exchange work, which has now spread all over this country and abroad, and the head of the original Forty-third Street exchange, which is to have the annex, was herself a pupil of the school.

PLYMOUTH PASSENGERS ANGRY

Imposed On, They Say—Fall River Boat Damaged in Sound.

Belated and very much out of temper, the 150 passengers from the disabled steamship Plymouth, which put back to Newport early yesterday morning, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 1:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Most of them had another story to tell besides that of being routed from their berths at the unseemly hour of 1 o'clock in the morning. The train did not leave Newport, they said, until three hours after they boarded it, and it practically crept along, nine hours being occupied in making the trip.

The railroad company demanded regular rates for parlor car seats on the special train, despite the fact that the passengers transferred had paid for staterooms on the Plymouth. Furthermore, the passengers were forced to pay list rates for their breakfast and luncheon.

Several passengers objected to paying for seats on the parlor car, and it looked for a time as if trouble might follow. The majority paid, however, but not without a vigorous protest.

The damage to the Plymouth was found not to be serious, as it consisted of the breaking of two arms of the wheel and a loss of a bucket. The steamship will resume her trip to-day. It is believed that the paddle wheel struck a derelict or the mast of a sunken vessel.

"WABASH BILLS" PASSED.

Now Only Need the Signature of the Governor of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—Both "Wabash bills" passed the House to-day without a dissenting vote. These bills have already passed the Senate, and the signature of Gov. Warfield only is needed to make them law.

One bill authorizes the Western Maryland to build tracks along the side of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between Big Pool and Cumberland, where a connection is to be made with the West Virginia Central, thereby uniting two of the links in the transcontinental railroad which is to have a terminus in Baltimore.

The other bill allows the Western Maryland to cross the West Branch of the Patapsco River, in order to reach tidewater in Baltimore.

Strongly recommended in cases of Rheumatism and Gout.

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

Prescribed where no other stimulant would be tolerated.

RECONCILED ON DEATHBED

Story Disclosed in the Will of Samuel Lyons.

FORGIVENESS FOR DAUGHTER

Diamond Merchant in Codicil Leaves Three Paintings to Her as Mark of Returned Love.

The story of a deathbed reconciliation of father and daughter is told in the will of Samuel Lyons, one of the oldest dealers in precious stones in the country, which was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Lyons, whose place of business was in the Diamond Exchange Building, in Maiden Lane, died in the Montefiore Home on Feb. 23 last. He was eighty years old.

The will leaves to the testator's daughter, Isabel Ann Lyons of 16 Washington Terrace, "all and every description of my real estate wheresoever situated." Miss Lyons said yesterday that she had no idea how much this amounted to. During his long life, and up until a year and a half ago, he made two trips each year through the Western States selling jewelry and precious stones, and in a number of cities he exchanged his goods for lands and city lots, but the family are not familiar with the status of these holdings. It is stated by the petitioner of the will, Theodore L. Lyons, a son of the testator, that the entire estate in this State, so far as known, will not exceed $1,000.

In the will, which was executed Sept. 11, 1902, Mr. Lyons said:

Now, in consideration of the unbecoming and unloving conduct of my daughter Sophia Sara, I desire she have no interest of any kind whatsoever in my estate, except a memento to be purchased or given by daughter Isabel, not to exceed in value $10.

On Feb. 12, about two weeks before his death, the testator, in a codicil written by himself at the Montefiore Home, said:

My daughter Sophia, during my residence at the Montefiore Home, has shown a dutiful and loving kindness to me. I desire my daughters Isabel A. Lyons and Gertrude F. Bazinski to deliver to her three oil paintings by Platt of Denver, and now in my dining room at 16 Washington Terrace, as a mark of returned love to her for her late devotion to me, knowing she requires no monetary assistance from me. I hope that she will still keep me in kind remembrance with good will to all.

In the codicil, too, Mr. Lyons says that any accounts in "my business books," (now at 14 Maiden Lane) are to be considered null and void. "This," he adds, "is considered to make null and void a certain note and shares of the Lyons Gem Company, given to Joseph Frankel Sons, for an old outlawed indebtedness given with the understanding that said note should be null and void unless I remarried again, which I readily gave, having no intention to remarry."

It appears, however, that Mr. Lyons did have serious ideas about getting married again when he was seventy-eight years old. The thought worried the children very much, and everything was done to dissuade him from doing so. The note which was made null and void if he remained sing was one of the methods that was taken to prevent him from remarrying.

The contents of the testator's home are left to the daughter Isabel, and also the business, which is being conducted under the old firm name of the Lyons Gem Company. Of the net profits of the business 30 per cent. is to go to his son Theodore and the daughter Gertrude F. Basinski.

REVIVE LAKE SUPERIOR PLAN.

Canadian Improvement Company's Scheme Likely to be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Henry K. McHarg, a prominent New-York financier identified with a number of railroad systems and financial institutions, and Edward J. Berwind of the Berwind-White Coal Company, the largest individual operator in the soft coal field, and a Director or officer of a score of corporations, have taken the places of John Pitcairn and other interests that formed the Canadian Improvement Company, and negotiations are now under way for the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Canadian capitalists have joined with Berwind and McHarg, and the financial and moral support of the Ontario Government has been pledged.

Senator Kerr, representing the Ontario Government, accompanied by Canadian capitalists, met McHarg and Berwind in New York to-day and held a conference with Speyer & Co. The result was satisfactory, and a satisfactory canvass was made of the New York financial institutions, that are members of the Speyer loan syndicate, to obtain their consent to the Canadian Improvement Company's scheme.

A Steady Slugger

Coffee works

In ways people fail to understand

With many persons it sets up stomach disease and directly congests the liver, thus causing yellow skin, bad breath, constipation and extreme nervousness and frequently heart trouble.

One can find out exactly how much coffee has to do with bad feeling and sickness, by leaving it off entirely for 10 days. Drink Postum (well made) in its place and note the change in feeling. That's an easy way to fix the guilt on the "fellow" that is silently and in a most stealthy manner doing deadly work.

If health and the ability to "do things" are worth anything at all it certainly is worth such a test, attended by no inconvenience whatever, on the contrary one feels better from the beginning.

It may solve your problem.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candy special

Bonbons and chocolates, mixed. Saturday, per lb..... 20c
Our fine chocolates or whipped cream chocolates, lb..... 25c
Old-fashioned mo'asses Taffy, 3 5-cent cakes.. 10c
Basement Salesroom.

Sale of men's black thibet $18 suits at $10.

TEN DOLLARS is the exceptional price for a fine black thibit $18 suit in this great Saturday sale for men, and it will require just 124 men to take them all, for the gathering is limited to that number. We couldn't get more. It's a manufacturer's surplus stock, purchased at a little above half price. The lot was too small for an extensive manufacturer to trifle with, and, though it represents his choicest stock of regular $18 values, he was glad to dispose of them at a loss.

Second Floor.

$10

They come in sizes 34 to 44—single or double breasted—made of a superior quality black thibet—made by highly experienced journeymen hand tailors—superbly cut and fashioned, in uring perfection in fit—line throughout with Princess s rge. Suits that will retain th ir shapeliness and smart appearance. The rarest value ever offered in black at $10, and every man needs at least one black suit. We're sorry the number is limited to 124, but then you'll get yours if you come early to-day.

$10

That extraordinary clearing sale of men's $18 suits at $9.

THAT positive clearing of all our men's $15 and $18 Suits—just the correct weight for early spring—at the exceptional price of $9 is in progress and it's sure to bring the majority of the particular men bent on buying a between-season suit to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store to-day.

$9

The sizes are 34 to 44 chest, and they're the best values you ever saw for $9. The materials are all very desirable—exquisite, tasteful patterns—and, best of all, they're suits that will fit perfectly.

$9

It's plain they cannot last long at such an extraordinary price, so you should be sure and choose to-day. You won't know how badly you want one till you see them.

Special sale for men 475 fancy vests

$1 for $2 & $3 values.

These vests are washable and come in handsome patterns—sizes 34 to 44 chest. An exceptional value at the unusual price of $1 to-day.

Men's $18 spring top coats, $11.50; $25 coats at $14.50

$25 for men's made-to-measure custom suits—equal to the merchant tailor's $40 suits—our new custom dept.

Those popular $18 "Broadway Box" top coats, a part of that manufacturer's surplus stock at $11.50. Also those handsome covert cloth $25 Spring Coats at $14.50—lined with serge or silk—perfectly tailored—34 to 42 chest.

$11.50

$14.50

Great sale exclusive spring suits & coats for girls and misses.

IT'S CERTAIN that the Simpson Crawford Co.'s prices are lowest on Misses' and Girls' new Spring Suits, Coats and Skirts, quality considered, but the real reason the majority of particular mothers bring their daughters here is the individuality of the apparel—the smart touch of style and elegance that characterizes the many creations and sets them apart as exclusive, all handsomely tailor-made. And the materials—it's the greatest display of style and high quality ever shown in New York, and you'll miss a rare treat if you do not see them. This department is full of exceptional values for Saturday.

Third Floor.

$9.75

These handsome new spring of 1904 Covert Jackets at $9.75 for the misses, sizes 14 and 16, form the best Saturday special in Misses' Coats in New York. They're exquisitely tailored—22-inch length—fitted back—flat self stitched collar—large sleeves—satin lined throughout.

$9.75

$14.75 for misses' spring suits, in two models—fancy mixtures and cheviots, new model Eton, flat stitched or rolling collar, trimmed with solid color; fancy braid and buttons—skirts full flare or lap seam—sizes 14 and 16.

$18.75 for misses' suits of fine grade covert cloth—coat 22-inch length, fitted back, coat collar, tailor-stitched seams, lined with good quality soft satin—skirt 7 gore, seams narrow side plaits, 36 to 40.

$11.75 for misses' Cravenettes (all season garments,) Oxford, tan and olive, plaited back, collarless, shoulder capes; 14 and 16.

$9.50 for junior regulation suits, of spring weight blue cheviot, double-breasted box coat, velvet collar, belted back, emblem on sleeve; skirt lap seams; length 32 to 36.

$12.75 for junior suits of fancy mixtures, collarless Norfolk coat, self trimmed, large sleeves, reversed cuffs, satin lined; skirt lap seams, flaring from knee; lengths 32 to 36.

$15 for junior suits of cheviot and covert cloth, coat Norfolk model satin lined; newest style skirt; lengths 32 to 36.

$5.00 for girls' cheviot reefers—double-breasted, notched velve collar—belted back, nautical emblem on sleeve, military buttons, unlined; sizes 6 to 12.

$3.75 for misses' spring pedestrienne skirts, fancy mixtures, blue and black stitched bands of self over hips; strictly tailor finish; 36 to 40.

$5.75 for misses' dress skirts, of cheviot or fancy canvas weave, trimmed with taffeta bands; lengths 37 to 40.

98c. for girls' high neck wash dresses, of chambray and fancy percales, long waisted, full skirts; 6 to 12 years

$2.90 for girls' wash dresses, of dainty lawns or chambrays, guimpe, high-neck and Russian models, trimmed in various designs; skirts made ample full; 6 to 12 years.

Extraordinary sale of men's 1.50 spring underwear, 98c.

IT'S a special purchase at a reduction of one-third of 96 dozen (1152) garments of men's finest pure natural wool underwear—the regular $1.50 quality—and we're going to sell it all reduced to the exceptional price of 98c. Allowing that every man who comes will want at least two suits, we've but enough for 283 men, so it's imperative that you make your selection as early as possible to-day. They cannot last long at this exceptional price.

Main Floor.

98c

We've all sizes, and they're medium light weight—just right for spring wear—in fact, many men wear them the year round—all pure wool—natural color—non-shrinkable—fine, soft texture—non-irritating—strong, handsome finish—pearl buttons, double gusseted drawers—sells regularly for not less than $1.50—Saturday, while this special purchase lasts, 98c

98c

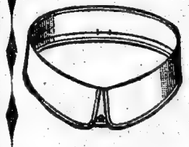

25c for package of 6 linen 15c. and 25c. Collars—not less than 6 to any one customer. Slightly soiled. No mail orders filled.

These $1 and $1.25 Shirts at 78c., $1.50 Shirts at $1.10, and $2 and $2.50 Shirts at $1.25 are all negligees, made of the finest numbers of woven madras cloth and in exquisite new 1904 patterns, elegantly fashioned.

78c

12½c Men's fine 19c Half Hose at 12½c. a pair—150 dozen—fast black Maco yarn—double heels and toes—seamless feet—elastic and durable.

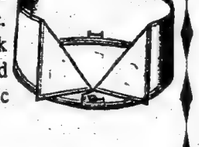

Wonderful values in

Millinery for Saturday

SPECIAL SHOWING.

Women's First Hats and Turbans

At the very popular prices, $2.35 to $10.

One of the many excellent values is a popular

Tailor Suit Turban

Fluted straw brim—jauntily trimmed in velvet with large buckle..... $2.95

Untrimmed Hat Department

This great section is overflowing with the newest and most charming creations of America and France. Prices range from..... 98c to $8

Hand Fold Chiffon Hats

Black only—six excellent shapes—regular $3 to $3.50 values..... $2.40

$1.25 for fine $1.75 razors

THESE are the famous Wade & Butcher "Special" Razors—full hollow ground and set ready for use—guaranteed to hold an edge—size ⅝—ivory finished handles. The smoothest shaver in the world.

Main Floor.

Main Floor.

95c for $1.25 Razors—Wade & Butcher full hollow ground—size ⅝, ebony handle.

65c for 95c Razors—Wade & Butcher's "Bow" razors—hollow ground—ebony handles.

50c for 75c Razors—Wade & Butcher's medium hollow ground—size ⅝—ebony handles.

Saturday's stirring grocery news.

JUST want to remind you that we've all the pure foods at lowest prices to make your Sunday dinner palatable. Don't forget that eggs are down to 25c. a dozen here and here only—every one guaranteed strictly fresh laid—but we cannot deliver them.

Sixth Floor.

EGGS—Guaranteed strictly fresh new laid, doz. 25 cts
BUTTER—Meadow Brook, 1 lb. carton..... 27 cts
ORANGES—California, juicy, thin skinned fruit, doz..... 25 cts
FIG BARS—Fresh oven baked, lb..... 10cts
COFFEE—Hotel Cecil blend, dry chestnut roast, lb..... 25 cts

TEA—Princess blend, blue label, mountain grown, 1 lb. can..... 40 cts
CHEESE—New York State full cream, lb..... 15 cts
JAM—Royal Stuart, pure fruit, all kinds, 1 lb. glass jar..... 16 cts

JELLY—Royal Stuart home made red currant, individual size, tumbler, 10 cts
CANNED FRUITS—Preserved strawberries, lemon cling peaches, or white heart cherries, luncheon size, can..... 12 cts

Special sale women's glace gloves, 89c. 3,000 pairs.

EIGHTY-NINE cents is an exceptional price at which to offer these excellent imperial point glace gloves for women, but this is a special purchase direct from the manufacturer at a great reduction. All new spring creations

89c —perfect selected skins—2 clasp—white, black and colors—the special price for to-day is 89c.—only 3,000 pairs.

Main Floor.

Policy Comment

We always give you the best for the least. What more could you ask?

A willingness to correct all errors, whether yours or ours, is a well known and appreciated Simpson Crawford Co. policy.

It may be only a little you save on each purchase here, but the little will grow if the practice is continued.

There may be many ways of enticing customers to a store, but only standard quality and reliability will keep them as permanent patrons.

Our doors are open to all with a special invitation to come and look around. It's not necessary to buy.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

High-Class SHIRTS
For Men---$1.25, worth $2 and $2.50

Made of handsome imported madras, in big variety of the smartest new patterns. They have the fit, finish and style of custom-made shirts; and better laundering you never saw.

Forget that they are a bargain. Judge them by any two and two-fifty shirts you have seen; and you'll find yourself favoring many of these.

You'll pick out your Spring supply in a jiffy when you realize that you can have them for $1.25 each.

Made like the very best custom work, with open fronts and attached cuffs. About thirteen hundred shirts in the lot, regularly $2 and $2.50; now at $1.25 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Negligee Shirts, 60c

Just seven hundred Negligee Shirts, none of which were made to sell for less than one dollar. They are made of dark and light printed madras and percale, and some of plain white madras. All have detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

They'll go in a jiffy, at 60c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats

The ground-hog's stirring uneasily in his sleep—dreams of the outer world, sunshine, Springtime. Man should surely not be more dormant, when it comes to making plans for Spring clothing. If he is, here are offerings today—clarion calls that are bound to wake him up:

$22.50 Black Suits for $16.50

Fine black unfinished worsteds; Spring weight; handsomely made up. Sack Coats, half-lined with silk; waistcoats with silk backs. Suits that are as fine and stylish as our best makers could turn out.

We should sell them regularly at $22.50—if you come today you can save $6 on a *new Spring suit!*

Men's Spring Overcoats

Oxford gray Vicuna Overcoats; silk-lined; or silk-lined and faced to edge. Splendid coats that equal those sold elsewhere for $20, **at $15 each.**

Oxford gray Vicuna Overcoats; very fine quality; silk merveilleux lining. Very dressy and serviceable, **$22 each.**

Black or Oxford gray Vicuna Overcoats, silk-lined and faced to edge, smart and stylish, **at $25.**

Covert Cloth Top Coats, 34 inches long; full backs; extremely stylish coats at a popular price, **$15 each.** Others, silk-lined, **$20 and $22.**

Striped Worsted Trousers, Reduced

Every pair of Striped Worsted Trousers that have been $6.50 to $10 in our regular stock, are now **$5 a pair.**

Striped Worsted Trousers, in smart patterns, regular $5 quality, are **$3.75 a pair.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' New SPRING SUITS
Two Dollars and More Under-Price

We induced one of our manufacturers to let us have his line of Spring Sample Suits—a fine and handsome collection—to make a lively Saturday attraction today.

The lot is composed entirely of the bright, new Suits of the present season's designing—Sailor Suits, with Eton or the regular sailor collars. Made of all sorts of new fabrics—serges, cheviots and homespuns, in fresh Spring patterns.

There are two hundred Suits in all; representing lines selling at $6.50 to $10. Today all are priced

At $4.75 a Suit

All sizes from 3 to 12 years; but only two or three suits of a kind.

We also offer with them a collection of about a hundred Single-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee-trousers, for boys of 8 to 16 years. Made of fancy cheviots, in the best possible manner, as regularly sold for $6.75. Now at $4.75 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

These Are Sensible Shoes to Buy

They are good, seasonable, serviceable Shoes, for men, women and boys—shoes that would be well worth buying at the prices they have sold for or were made to sell for.

That's why it's particularly good sense to buy them today, if—as you probably will—you find the style, size and leather among them that suits your needs.

For you not only get the shoes you want, that we warrant will give good service, but you're making a sharp saving on each pair you buy:

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Box calf, lace, with stout welted soles; well-made, shapely shoes, including many of our $3 Wear-Well shoes.

Men's Shoes at $2.40

Kidskin, medium weights; patent coltskin Dress Shoes; Enamel lace Boots; box calfskin, stout soles. Out of the factory but a few months, and such as sell regularly at $3 and $3.50.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70

A dozen styles of our best shoes for boys are in this lot—shoes that we sold at $2 to $3, and that are good for wear and looks. Sizes 13 to 2, at $1.70; 2½ to 5½, $1.90. Kid, calf and some patent leather.

Women's Shoes at $2.60

Kidskin, in half-a-dozen sorts; toe-shapes are Spring models; sizes 2½ to 8, AA to E widths. Also lace and button styles in this line made from Ideal kidskin, that are especially handsome.

Women's Shoes at $1.90

Kidskin of fine lustrous quality; plain toe, button, commonsense last; kid tips, lace and button; patent leather tips, lace and button; patent leather vamp, lace and button; box calfskin, lace only.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1

In all sizes, from 1 to 5; and half price, or less, to pay.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Derbies Spring Blocks, $1.75

Just $1.25 less than the worth of the hats—they match up with the best $3 Derbies you can produce.

Perfectly natural—for they *are* $3 Derbies, in quality of body, leather and silk binding—and on the newest Spring blocks.

The secret is, that we bought the hat-bodies and trimmings — small, but good lots—at great concessions, and had them made up to our order.

Stick the surplus $1.25 in your pocket, or buy a new necktie or pair of gloves with it, if you buy one of these

$3 Derbies at $1.75

Men's Hat Store. Second floor, Ninth street.

Tailored Suits for Girls

A beautifully Tailored Suit in a gorgeous, new shape called "poppy red" at $90 marks the topmost limit of this collection of Girls' Spring Tailored Suits.

On the other end of the line are jaunty Suits of cheviot, with flared skirts and Eton jackets, for $10.

And between are dozens of charming, girlish styles—all in sizes for 14 to 18 years. Specimen descriptions:

At $10—Suits of cheviot, in brown and blue mixtures; collarless Eton jacket; well-cut flare skirt.

At $12.50—Suits of brown and blue mixed materials; double-breasted, collarless Eton jacket, trimmed with braid and buttons; flare skirt.

At $15.50—Suits of fancy striped effects; double-breasted, collarless coat; trimming of braid and buttons; well-cut skirt.

At $17.50—Suits of homespun, in blue, brown and gray mixtures; collarless fly-front coat; trimming of white broadcloth and fancy buttons; plaited skirt.

At $22—Suits of fancy mixtures; jaunty fly-front coat; inlaid collar and cuffs of red broadcloth; trimmed skirt.

At $30—Suits of black and white Shepherd's plaid; Eton blouse, trimmed with white broadcloth and braid; plaited skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Wonderfully Smart Spring Jacket for $12.50

We picked out one of the handsomest Covert Coats of the season for the model from which to have these jackets made, at this popular price. Note the graceful lines, the shapely curves, the neck, the cuffs, the pocket.

In the first place, the material is an excellent quality of tan covert cloth, such as you will find in much higher-priced coats; and the lining is of excellent taffeta silk. The collarless neck is outlined with velvet. There are patch pockets and pretty cuffs. But the shape, the beautiful tailoring, are the real points of merit that will win instant admiration.

We have never shown their equal for less than $22.50. Yet these are only $12.50.

You'll be as pleased to possess one as we are to show them.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Scarfs at 25c

Nine hundred of these scarfs are 2-inch Four-in-hands of the regular half-dollar quality—and just made up, brand-new, at that. They are made of dark silks, in choice, neat patterns, with white or red figures. 25c. each.

Also two hundred White Silk Folded Squares, in self-figured designs—regular 50c kinds, at 25c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
8c Each

Remarkably good Handkerchiefs for so little a price. Wouldn't be possible if the maker hadn't been cleaning house, and made it worth our while to take his surplus lots.

Men's and women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; pure linen, in four different grades; such as we put in handkerchiefs selling for 10c to 20c each. ⅛, ¼ and 1-inch hems. Now all at

8c Each

Broadway.

Chiffon-and-Braid Hats
$3, Worth $4.50

There's four-and-a-half dollars' worth of charm and newness in these pretty Spring Hats of satin braid-and-chiffon, horsehair-and-chiffon, and all-chiffon, as every woman will admit. So it's good fortune to be able to buy them today at

Three Dollars Each

Some of them need just a little touch of trimming to make them ready to wear. Others may be put on just as they are, for afternoon, street and theatre wear. All in flat and flare shapes—stylish effects, in black and colors. Our last offering of them went in a twinkling.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Walking Suits
Popularly Priced

Every woman in the city is seeking her new Spring Suit just now. This is an assortment that she can't afford to miss seeing.

From its many stylish, distinctive costumes, in broad and unequaled variety, we choose four groups at moderate prices, for particular mention today:

At $13.50—Suits of sharkskin; Eton jacket with cape over shoulders, finished in points, trimmed with braid. Unlined gored skirts, trimmed with braid.

At $18—Suits of cheviot; Eton jackets with cape; vest of braid. Unlined gored skirts. Suits trimmed with braid.

At $22.50—Suits of canvas weave cheviot; fly-front jackets, with lapped seams; peau de sole collars. Unlined gored skirts.

At $25—Suits of tweed; 25-inch jackets, tight-fitting, with stitched taffeta collars. Unlined gored skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK WAISTS
Two Special Offerings

There's never a time when a woman can't put a new silk waist or two to good use. Especially when fine styles, and a variety of them, may be bought at such sharply reduced prices as these:

At $3.50, were $5 to $5.50

Louisine peau de cygne, peau de soie, crepe de Chine. Mostly in plain colors: a few striped. Tailor finished, or trimmed with lace, lined or unlined.

At $5, were $6.50 and $6.75

Brocaded white silk, or fancy striped silk. Stitched plaits, lace V, or tailored plaits; plain or biased backs. Handsome, varied styles.

Also some other offerings at interesting prices:

$1.25 Percaline Petticoats at 75c

Of black percaline; with almost the sheen of satin: four gathered ruffles, fancy stitching and straps.

$1 Dressing Sacques at 50c

Ripple elderdown, soft and fine, in light blue, pink, red, lavender and gray. Bound with satin, silk frogs in front, ribbon at neck. Most attractive.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Very Elegant China :: :: As Well as Modest Kinds, In This MARCH SALE

Today's news shows that you can save ninety-five dollars on a hundred-and-ninety dollar dinner set, just as easily as you can save thirty dollars on a sixty dollar set. The movement includes all grades and varieties of wares, meeting the wishes of all our broad public, with equal savings to each.

While today's word is confined to Dinner Sets and Fancy China, don't forget the splendid collections of Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac, which are here at similar savings in price.

Dinner Sets

Two complete 114-piece Dinner Sets, in a beautiful decoration of double pale green bands with wreath of flowers between; heavy gold border and gold center; Chas. Field Haviland china—

At $95, from $190

One set, 118 pieces, Theodore Haviland china; heavy encrusted gold border pattern, with gold center; very rich—

At $95, from $190

One set Theodore Haviland china, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters. A very pretty blue border decoration with gold center of flowers—

At $35, from $70

The balance of the pieces remaining of these patterns, will also be sold as open stock today for half price. A splendid opportunity to secure the highest grade of china at half price—including Plates, Cups and Saucers, Meat Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, and others.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in a dark blue decoration—

At $12, from $18

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces in a fine pink flower decoration, and all pieces gilt—

At $18, from $27

Basement.

Dinner Sets

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a border decoration with all pieces gilt—

At $12, from $17.50

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fine flower decoration and all handles gilt—

At $10, worth $15

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in several fine flower decorations and every piece richly gilt; soup tureen and large meat platters—

At $27.50, regularly $55

At $30, regularly $60

Fancy China at Half Price

Several large tables in the China Store are devoted to fine Fancy China Pieces at straight reductions of half:

Salad Bowls at 50c, from $1; 65c, from $1.25.

Celery Trays at 75c, from $1.50; $1.15, from $2.25.

Chop Trays at $1.50, from $3; $2.35, from $4.75.

Chocolate Pots at $1.50, from $3; $2.75, from $5.50.

Comb-and-Brush Trays at 65c, from $1.25; 75c, from $1.50.

Boudoir Sets, 7 pieces, at $3 a set, from $6.

Dinner Plates, Breakfast and Tea sizes, at 50c each, from $1; 75c each, from $1.50.

You Can't Spend Too Much for GOOD BOOKS
You Pay Exceedingly Little for These

Books are the world's universities, its play-houses, its well-worn roads of travel. The world and its greatest pleasures are in the grasp of every healthy mind that possesses good books.

Modern bookmaking has brought the cost of a library down to a few dollars; and this WANAMAKER Book Movement has halved and quartered this already little cost.

Pick out the works of the great masters, or select more recent literary productions, for your present and future enjoyment, and see how insignificant is the cost, during this Annual Sale.

Add this list to the entirely different one printed yesterday:

Books in Sets

Popular History of France, from the First Revolution to the Present Time. By Henri Martin. Translated by Mary L. Booth and A. L. Alger. Fully illustrated. 3 vols. Large octavo. 2029 beautifully printed pages on extra paper. $3.75.

Samuel Smiles' Works, comprising Self Help, Duty, Thrift and Character. 4 vols. Publisher's price, $3. Our price, 75c.

Bayard Taylor's Novels and Travels. Eldorado edition. 16 vols. Bound in 8. Good paper and type. Publisher's price, $16. Our price, $6.50.

Green's History of the English People. Illustrated with 48 half-tones. 4 vols. 12mo. Publisher's price, $4. Our price, $1.25.

Stones of Venice. John Ruskin. Large type, good paper. With 168 illustrations. 3 vols. 12mo. 50c.

Mary J. Holmes' Novels. 7 vols. Good paper and substantially bound. Contents: Dora Deane, Lena Rivers, The English Orphans, Maggie Miller, Tempest and Sunshine, Meadow Brook, Homestead on the Hillside. $1.50 set.

Rawlinson's History of Ancient Egypt. With complete index, 105 illustrations and two maps. 2 vols. Cloth. Full gilt back. Gilt top. Publisher's price, $2. Our price, 65c.

Books for Young People

Little Bermuda. Maria Louise Poole. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. 40c.

Shireen and Her Friends. Pages from the life of a Persian cat. Gordan-Stables. Illustrated. 45c.

Schoolboy Days in Japan. Andre Laurie. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 40c.

Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates. Mary Mapes Dodge. Best edition, with over 100 illustrations, Allen B. Dogget. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.25.

Prince Harold. A fairy story for the young. L. F. Brown. Illustrated. 50c.

The Beacon Prize Medals and Other Stories. Albert Bigelow Paine. With illustrations. Publisher's price, $1.25. Our price, 40c.

The Magnet Stories. Containing Archie's Shadow, Drifting and Steering, John Jack, Jeannette's Sisters and One Day's Weaving. 5 vols. 12mo. Publisher's price, $5. Our price, $1.35.

Children's Stories in American Literature, 1860-1896. Henrietta Christian Wright. School edition. 25c.

Three Vassar Girls Abroad. Ninety-two illustrations, quarto board covers. Publisher's price, $1. Our price, 35c.

Another Flock of Girls. By Nora Perry. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 60c.

Travel and Description

The Highest Andes. A record of the first ascent of Aconcagua and Tupungato, in Argentina, and the exploration of the surrounding valleys, by E. A. FitzGerald: With contributions by scientists. Two maps, fifty-one illustrations. $1.25.

The Ascent of Mount St. Elias. By H. R. H. Prince Luigi Amedeo di Sarvia. A complete account of the only successful ascent of this, the highest mountain in America. Contains 118 half-tone illustrations and 30 photogravures. Publisher's price, $12.50. Our price, $3.

Naples: Past and Present. By Arthur H. Norway. 2 vols., cloth, gilt top; profusely illustrated with photogravures and half-tones. Publisher's price, $4.35. Our price, $1.65.

Paris: Past and Present. By Henry Haynie, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, etc. 2 vols., cloth, gilt top; illustrated with photogravures and half-tones. Publisher's price, $4. Our price, $1.65.

The East of Today and Tomorrow. By Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D. This book contains the result of Bishop Potter's visit to Japan, China, India, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. 25c.

On the Trail of Don Quixote. Being a record of the rambles in the Ancient Province of La Mancha. By August F. Jaccaci. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, 40c.

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TOILET GOODS
At Lowest Prices

Some stores make much ado over quoting our regular prices on Toilet Goods. There is no more credit due to such offerings as are named below, than belongs to good storekeeping six days a week.

These prices today, and any time you come:

Listerine, $1 size, at 65c.
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Colgate's Tooth Powder at 15c.
Chalk & Orris Tooth Powder at 25c.
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Pompeian Cream at 31c, 50c and 61c.
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream at 20c, 30c, 40c, 63c and $1.20.
Oatine Cream at 50c.
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Tenth street.

Also these special offerings of Toilet Soaps for today:

Green Olive Oil Soap, 2-lb. bars, worth 20c, at 14c a bar.

Almond Cream Soap, 3 cakes in box, worth 25c, at 15c a box; two boxes for 25c.

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Handles and sticks are the sorts used on the finer grades of umbrellas—in fact, it will be hard to pick out a handle that isn't worth more at wholesale than the present price of the whole umbrella. Coverings are of Union Taffeta of excellent quality.

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A remarkably fine assortment, at *less than half price.*

$2 Each

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The variety of these excellent Chocolates—by far the best to be found anywhere at their price, and absolutely pure—has been much enlarged. Twenty new kinds have been added—nut, jelly and fruit centres—so that there are fifty-one distinct kinds for the epicure to choose from.

30 Cents a pound

Other good things:

Shell-bark Cups, a Saturday special, 25c a pound.

Jack Straws, 30c. Assorted Cream Wafers, 50c lb.

Yellow Jack Jumbles, 25c lb.

Basement.

Hints of HOSIERY

Some brief Saturday suggestions of Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery in new, seasonable styles, at little prices that will appeal by reason of the quality excellence they will buy:

Men's Half Hose

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton; "seamless;" extra spliced heels and toes; medium weight.

At 25c a pair—Of imported fast black, cadet or navy blue, or gray lisle thread; allover open-work, in new, effective patterns.

Of fast black cotton, with embroidered fronts, vertical stripes or clocks.

Of tan or gray cotton, with black vertical stripes.

Of fast black lisle thread, with double soles and high spliced heels.

Ninth street.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton, seamless; narrow or wide ribbed; double knees, heels and toes—elastic.

Women's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton: medium weight; double soles, extra spliced heels and toes.

At 18c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Of imported fast black cotton, with unbleached feet. Also American-made fast black cotton, with double soles, heels and toes.

At 25c a pair—Of fast black ingrain lisle thread. Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed. Also plain black lisle thread or cotton, with double soles and high spliced heels.

Broadway.

Women's Glace Gloves
65c a Pair

In style, comfort and wear as satisfactory as though you paid half as much again for them; and so many women know these 65c gloves now that a new shipment lasts but a little while.

Two-clasp; handsomely stitched on backs; in black, white and all new Spring shades. *65c a Pair.*

Tenth street.

CAMERAS
And the Supplies for Them

A demonstrator is here today, to show you all about the new Kodak Developing Machine. If you will bring a roll of your own films, he will develop and print—all in daylight, while you wait—giving you the pictures without charge, when finished.

If you want supplies for your own use, here are suggestions:

Proschlite Flash Lamps—the latest and most successful magnesium lamps that are made—$1.50 and $2.50.

WANAMAKER Flashlight Powders, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 25c.

WANAMAKER Developing, Toning and Fixing Solution, 15c for 8-oz. bottle.

Albums, Card Mounts, Drying Racks, Printing Frames, Print Rollers, and all sorts of Cameras and Kodaks, at lowest prices.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WHAT MORMONS DO WHEN LAWS CONFLICT

They Obey "Whichever They Please," Says President Smith.

REVELATION VS. GOVERNMENT

Senate Committee Investigating Smoot Protests Learns More of Practices of the Church—Senators in a Tilt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate Committee on Elections, which is investigating the protests against Senator Smoot to-day confronted President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church with the question whether the Mormons would obey the revelations of their Church when these revelations came in conflict with the law of the land. During the hearing Senator Hoar returned again and again to the crucial question, which was put over in varying phrase, but at no time received a direct and unequivocal answer.

Replying to Senator Hoar's questions, Mr. Smith said that with the older members it was the effort to uphold the laws, but with "us younger ones—well, we were a little hard to control."

Bringing the question up to the later periods Senator Hoar wanted to know what Mr. Smith would do if the revelations conflicted with the law. "Which would you obey?" Senator Hoar asked.

"With me, perhaps, the revelation would be uppermost," said Mr. Smith.

"Can you say 'perhaps' to such a question?" interrupted Mr. Hoar severely. Continuing, he asked:

"Suppose you received a revelation commanding your people to do something which would conflict with the law of the land. Which would they have to obey?"

"Whichever they pleased," was the reply: "there is no compulsion."

Then he read from one of the standards of authority: "Let no man break the law of the land for he that keepeth the laws of God hath no need to break the law of the land."

Mr. Smith, in answer to Senator Beveridge, said that under the discipline that had been maintained for the last twenty years the people in the Mormon Church would obey the laws rather than any revelation which might be in conflict.

"Which would you do?" asked Senator Burrows.

"I would strive with all my might to obey the laws of the land," said Mr. Smith, and he added: "But I should not like to be put into a position where I would be compelled to abandon my children. I could not do that."

SENATORS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

It was distinctly agreed to-day that the petitioners should not be compelled to connect every part of their proof with Senator Smoot, but should be allowed to go on and weave their fabric of evidence as well as they might and show that Mr. Smoot as an avowed apostle of the church and having knowledge of the violations of the law by nearly all the dignitaries of the church was a part of the system and in the measure of his prominence responsible.

The members of the committee almost without exception became from time to time cross-questioners, and from the character of their inquiries it was clear that the disclosures made yesterday by Mr. Smith had made a deep impression upon them.

Mr. Smith was called to the stand by Senator Hoar, who sought first to elicit information on the subject of the rights of women in the Mormon Church and whether they hold priestly office. The witness said that women are regarded as the equals of the men in all matters of voting, but that in holding "priestly authority" women are not regarded on the same plane. He said that women are not ordained high priests, apostles, or Elders.

Reading from The Deseret News of June 25, 1903, regarding a speech by Mr. Smith at the Weber State reunion, Mr. Tayler asked Mr. Smith if he was correctly reported in saying that the doctrine of plural marriages was a revelation by God to Joseph Smith, Jr., and to reject that would be equivalent to a rejection of God Himself.

SMOOT HEARD SERMON.

Mr. Smith said he believed he was correctly reported, and when a list of names of those present, including Senator Smoot, was read, Mr. Smith said the list was correct. He declared that he would not have had the article published if he had been consulted. Pressed for a reason he said he was under injunction not to teach the rightfulness of polygamy, and that he had refrained from so doing in public.

Senator Hoar called attention to the fact that the speech was teaching polygamy in private to the important and influential gathering at the reunion. Mr. Smith said he had avoided teaching polygamy, but that the manifesto had not in any manner changed his convictions on the questions of plural marriages.

Senator Hoar asked why he had avoided practicing what had been held to be a divine command, and the witness answered that it was because of the more recent manifesto stopping the practice. Senator Hoar persisted that according to the witness's own statements the practice had not been stopped, and Senator Foraker interposed abruptly that the witness had gone over that matter fifty times, and he could see no purpose of the continued questioning along that line.

Senator Hoar resented the interruption and Senator Foraker's statement suggested that he had asked one question fifty times and had received fifty answers. He objected to the inference, and when Senator Foraker arose to answer, he, too, stood up. The two Senators faced each other in what threatened to be a serious clash. Senator Foraker said the Senator from Massachusetts "could say what he pleased, of course, but I have not said he asked fifty questions."

"I accept the disclaimer from the Senator from Ohio," responded Senator Hoar; but the aggressive manner in which it was said failed to relieve the situation. After more heated words, Senator Beveridge, who occupied a position directly between the two, requested permission to ask a question. He said he wanted to address "Mr. Smoot," and immediately substituted the name "Smith." In the laugh that was provoked, both Senators sat down, and the hearing continued.

Senator Beveridge desired to know whether the Church considered that the laws were being obeyed when polygamy had continued since the manifesto of 1890, and Chairman Burrows made the question more personal. He said:

"You have said to-day that you were obeying the laws in not teaching polygamy since the manifesto. Do you think you were obeying the law in having eleven children from different mothers since that time?"

DISOBEYED "IN PRACTICE."

"I obey the law so far as teaching is concerned. I have not said that I have obeyed the law in my practice. As I have said before, I preferred to take my chances with the law rather than to abandon my plural family. Polygamy has not been taught in the Church by any of the officials. The Church has obeyed the laws even if I have not," said Mr. Smith.

Senator Foraker asked whether the injunction of the Mormon Church in favor of polygamy was "arbitrary or merely permissive," and Mr. Smoot answered that it was not arbitrary. He read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, particularly the portions which prescribe the manner of taking more than one wife.

It was set forth that if one wanted to espouse a second virgin he could do so by obtaining the consent of the first, but that if the consent of the first was withheld he was at liberty to proceed without it. It is set forth also that where the first refuses consent to share her husband with another woman she would be "destroyed."

Senator Pettus asked the meaning of the word "destroyed" in that sense.

Mr. Smith answered that she would be destroyed by the Lord, but that he was not informed "just how the Lord would go about it."

"Then it does not mean that the husband could destroy her?" Senator Pettus asked.

"No, never."

Senator Overman asked Mr. Smith if he knew any one of the six polygamist apostles had disobeyed the law in regard to polygamy since the manifesto of 1890.

"I do not know," said Mr. Smith. "I only know that they were in the same status of polygamy at the time of the manifesto as I was myself. I do not pry into their family affairs. I am happy to say that I am not a 'spotter' or an 'informer.' I am not a paid spy."

The words "spotter" and "informer" were hissed rather than spoken, and Senator Overman retorted that he was not a "spotter" or "informer," and yet he knew that in his town people have children.

"I beg the Senator's pardon," said the witness.

"What would you do if the principle of plural marriages was publicly attacked?" Senator McComas asked.

"We would defend it," said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Tayler told the committee that he expected to show that many plural marriages have been solemnized in Utah since 1890.

"I expect to show," he said, "that these marriages have been consummated among officers of the Church, and that Senator Smoot, as a member of that hierarchy, must have had knowledge of the fact."

Late in the afternoon Senator Dubois asked many questions to determine the effect of the revelations which were contrary to State laws, opening a new line of inquiry, which, on account of the lateness of the hour, it was not thought best to go into before to-morrow.

An important reflection came to one member of the committee to-day in regard to the matter of the right of the Mormon Church to frank through the mails as public documents their articles of faith and a great mass of publications which have been placed in The Record. This matter can be printed as extracts from The Record and would be allowed to pass through the mails to any part of the country free of postage if bearing the autograph of any Senator or member of the House of Representatives. To a religious organization devoted to energetic missionary work in all parts of the land the advantage of this privilege is apparent.

DOUGLAS DEFINES POSITION.

Congressman Tells Where He Stands on New Post Office Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Representative Douglas of New York says that the dispatch printed in Thursday's NEW YORK TIMES describing the hearing, before the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee on the subject of the new Post Office does him an injustice.

Mr. Douglas denies that there was any caucus at which it was unanimously agreed by the New York members to insist on the plan recommended by the commission, and also denies that either he or Mr. Dunwell attacked the Pennsylvania and New York Central sites.

"We stated," he says, "that we hoped the New York Central proposition was settled and it was a question of price and what was fair for the Government to pay. Regarding the Pennsylvania position, we stated that it was necessary to have a substation there, but it was not wise to buy ground and put up an extensive building in that location. We advocated instead a lease with the railroad, at such price as might be properly agreed upon.

"If the New York Central, where the land is worth three times what it is at the Pennsylvania Station, and over which road the larger percentage of mails come, can give us all we require for, say, probably $75,000 a year, why should we not secure equal facilities, in view of the difference in cost of land, for a lesser sum at the Pennsylvania? This is simply a business proposition, and I do not propose to look at it differently."

DID NOT MISUSE FRANK.

The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie Vindicated by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, who had been charged with the misuse of Representative Clayton's frank by Duncan B. Harrison, representing the United States Brewers' Association, obtained permission to-day to explain the matter. Mr. Dinwiddie said that he never had sought to frank matter that did not bear on legislation or on public matters in relation thereto. The positive rule of the Anti-Saloon League, he said, has been that only public documents Congressional Records, and extracts therefrom should be franked. This rule had been carefully observed.

"I am perfectly satisfied," said Representative Clayton, "and I say right here now that I do not believe Mr. Dinwiddie abused the use of my frank. And I believe all that boast of Mr. Harrison was done for the purpose of prejudicing Mr. Dinwiddie before this committee."

Chairman Jenkins ruled "this matter has been closed."

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with rank of Rear Admiral—Capt. Charles A. Converse.

Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, with rank of Rear Admiral—Capt. Henry N. Manney.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Much Damage Done in Lima—No Lives Reported Lost.

LIMA, Peru, March 4.—A tremendous earthquake, which did much damage, occurred here at 5:20 A. M.

Nothing comparable with it had been experienced during the last thirty years.

ODD CASE MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

One Orange Man, Suddenly Taken Ill, Looked Like Fellow-Commuter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—The striking resemblance between two well-known residents of this city was responsible for a case of mistaken identity that caused considerable confusion on Wednesday.

John T. Tompins, a clerk, residing at 37 Lincoln Avenue, was taken suddenly with epilepsy at the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and while lying unconscious in the waiting room was identified as Charles Alling Gifford of 6 East Park Street. The identification was made by an elderly man, who told the police that he had known Mr. Gifford for several years, and he was certain that it was he.

Policeman Van Houten sent in a hurried call for an ambulance, and the man was carried to the Gifford home, where a servant girl identified the unconscious form as that of her employer, and requested that he be taken into the house.

Mrs. Gifford, who was ill, was greatly unnerved when informed that her husband was ill, and the house was thrown into confusion over the affair. A bed was hurriedly prepared, and the sick man was being prepared for it when the mistake was discovered.

The ambulance had by that time started back to the precinct station, but a servant soon overtook it, and the sick man was then hurried to St. Barnabas's Hospital. By the time that institution was reached the man had somewhat revived, and was able to return to his home unattended.

SUES HER BOY HUSBAND.

Lend's Parents Said to Have Kept Him from Girl Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Clifford Lent, seventeen years old, of East Orange, figured as the defendant in the First District Court in this city to-day in a suit brought by Overseer of the Poor John J. Moore of East Orange to recover $300, the amount of a bond the former gave to insure the payment of $1 a week to his wife, Sadie Young Lent, who, at the time of the ceremony, was a girl in short dresses.

The couple were married secretly, and it is alleged that Lent's parents would not permit him to live with his bride or support her because of their youth. A suit in Chancery to annul the marriage is under way. Clifford Lent is the son of Stephen M. Lent of East Orange.

Philemon Woodruff, City Council of East Orange, appeared for Overseer Moore, while James M. Trimble represented Lent, who was accompanied to court by his mother. The defendant apparently was bored by the proceedings. Overseer Moore was the first witness, and told of making the complaint against Lent. Recorder Doremus followed, giving testimony of the proceedings before him which resulted in the defendant being placed under bonds to support his wife.

Mrs. Lent was called to prove her son's age, and Judge Harris directed counsel on both sides to submit briefs.

BILL FOR BOYS' CLUBS VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

Association of Settlement Workers Opposes It.

SCHEME CALLED PERNICIOUS

Fear That Politics May Be Back of It—Would Duplicate Work of School Recreation Centres.

Settlement workers in this city, almost without a single exception, are opposed to the bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of clubs for boys under municipal control and at the city's expense, which was rushed through and passed the Senate at Albany on Thursday. The bill was introduced by State Senator Marshall of Brooklyn.

The Association of Settlement Workers at a meeting held on Tuesday passed a resolution instructing their Committee on Legislation to take immediate steps to oppose the measure. When it was learned that the bill had gone through the Senate, and was likely to pass the Assembly as well, the committee decided to lay the matter before the City Club and ask for its co-operation. This was done yesterday.

The opposition of the settlement workers is on various grounds. Many are inclined to look upon it as a useless expenditure of the taxpayers' money in view of the fact that the allowance of the public schools, which for the last two years have been carrying out in part the same kind of work it is proposed the boys should do, has been curtailed for lack of funds.

Prof. James R. Hamilton, who occupied the Chair of Sociology at the Syracuse University until six months ago, when he became headworker at the University Settlement in Rivington Street, said last night that he had attended many meetings of Settlement workers recently, and was a member of several civic bodies, but so far he had not heard one single voice in approbation of the bill. Mr. Hamilton, in common with other Settlement workers, is deeply mystified in regard to what ulterior motives may have called the bill into existence, and from what quarter it emanated in the first place.

"If this work is to be carried on under municipal supervision at all," said Prof. Hamilton, "it ought to be carried on in the public schools and under the supervision of the Board of Education, which is a body in a very large degree divorced from partisan politics. Indeed, the recreation centres in the schools for the last two years have been doing fairly well precisely the kind of work it is proposed to do in these clubs. As for the city developing a separate system of boys' clubs, I think that would be as impracticable as it is wasteful and pernicious.

"I believe, taking everything into consideration, this is a work that should be carried on with private means and under private supervision. Nobody can hope to do any good unless he brings to the task a love for the work and a desire for social service as his impelling ideal. It is only under that kind of administration you can hope to evolve the best type of citizen by means of the boys' club. What such an institution would do if turned into a vehicle to further the political interests of any party is not difficult to imagine. As I do not see how this well could be avoided I am utterly opposed to the Marshall bill."

Miss Elizabeth S. Williams, head worker of the College Settlement, also in Rivington Street, said:

"I do not see the need for any measure such as this, and inasmuch as it calls for the expenditure of city money at a time when funds are needed for the schools, and for work that they are performing well at present and could do better still if they had the additional money it is proposed to spend apparently to no purpose under the Marshall bill. I must say I think the bill is a bad one, and in that regard there are no two opinions among settlement workers who have experience in the field and are in a position to speak intelligently regarding a matter of this kind."

Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, said he favored the bill as it provided for a long-felt need, and that on the surface it was a good bill. "Of course," he said, "I am keenly alive to the danger of politics getting into the club work, and proper safeguards should be devised against that danger."

C. H. Warner, who is manager of the Boys' Club work at the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House in Rivington Street, said that while there was abundant need for more work of the kind the Marshall bill contemplates he thought the public school was the proper place to carry it out. In this connection he pointed out that the appropriation provided for in the bill, $20,000 for each borough, was insufficient for the establishment of even one club in each borough. The University Settlement spent more than $50,000 last year.

Mrs. Simkhovitch, headworker of the Greenwich House, 26 Jones Street, and one of the most active settlement workers in the city, said she was utterly opposed to the Marshall bill, and hoped it would fail to pass the house.

"If this amount of the taxpayers' money is to be spent for the purpose stated, and not merely for the purpose of providing training schools for Tammany politicians and places for a few retainers at a time when pickings are meagre, why not give the money to the schools?" she said. "Why not do the work there, when we have a plant ready at hand and it has been demonstrated that the work can be done, instead of wasting it on this untried, impracticable, and wholly inadequate scheme?

"There certainly must be some ulterior motive behind this bill. Not a single settlement worker has been consulted in the matter. I believe the politicians are beginning to be afraid of the settlement spirit. We make the boys think for themselves and think right, and we evolve a type of citizen who cannot be driven to the polls and will not consent to obey the mandates of any political party when these conflict with what his conscience tells him is right."

RICE GAMBIT TOURNEY ENDED.

Marshall and Swiderski Tied for First Place—Mieses Third.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, March 4.—Arnous de Riviere, the manager of the Monte Carlo international chess tournament, has received a dispatch from the umpires appointed by the President, Prof. Rice of New York, settling the dispute between Marshall and Swiderski on the one side and M. Riviere on the other. The dispatch states that in a theoretical tournament no tie match need be played.

Accordingly M. Riviere has declared the contest closed, and has announced that Marshall and Swiderski will receive $170 each, Mieses, as third prize winner, $100, and Marco $60 as fourth prize.

Marshall and Swiderski won three games each when playing white and three games each when playing black, Mieses won three games for white and one game for black, Marco and Scheve won two games each for white and two games each for black, Fleischmann won one game for white and one for black, while the remaining four games were drawn.

The Rice gambit thus proved victorious in fourteen instances, lost in twelve, and drew in four.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BETS.

Ex-Mayor Van Wyck and Frank O'Donnell Back Cleveland.

Some bets on the Presidential situation were recorded at the Democratic Club yesterday, President Frank O'Donnell of the Tax Board and ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck backing with their money their ideas that Grover Cleveland will be the candidate of the party this year. All of the opposition ends of the bets were taken by John W. Cox, the personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, and the man at whose home Mr. Bryan stops frequently while in this city.

President O'Donnell bet $400 against $2,000, and ex-Mayor Van Wyck $200 against $1,000 placed by Mr. Cox. After Mr. Van Wyck had made this bet at the odds of 1 to 5 he offered to bet Mr. Cox $1,000 even that, if nominated, Mr. Cleveland would be elected. Mr. Cox also took up that bet, and checks for all the bets were deposited with the Cashier of the club.

A Team of Winners

Hitch the best Ale and the best Stout in double harness and you have a team that simply cannot be beaten.

A great body of purchasers, growing greater right along, distinguishes

Evans' Ale AND Evans' Stout

with a favor that has no precedent nor parallel.

And the brewers put them on the market at a price far less than that demanded for inferior ale and stout.

If you think this is rather strong language, ask any friend who drinks Evans' brew. Better still, drink it yourself, and let your own taste and sense decide the matter. Evans' Ale and Stout are bottled at the brewery in Hudson, N. Y., where they have been made for 118 years by master-brewers, themselves always the severest critics of the product.

In the clearness of Evans' Ale and Stout, in their freedom from sediment, you will recognize proofs of the purity that make them a source of health and strength, as well as a joy to the palate.

EVANS' ALE AND EVANS' STOUT ARE SOLD AT ALL LEADING PLACES

New York City Depot (wholesale only), 127 Hudson St.

Fish.

MATERIALS:—Fresh fish has little odor, bright eyes, red gills, firm flesh. When cooked the flesh readily separates from the bones.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—White fish have dry flesh, dark fleshed fish are rich in oil, but it is the sauce that makes the fish. Add to all fish sauces several spoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce and the desired effect is instantly obtained.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Winter's about gone—let your Winter hat go with it. 'Tisn't sense to hesitate, with best in Derbies $3 and $4—Soft hats at $3 and $3.50 and Young's nameplate on the inside—the last named feature is the guarantee.

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605 BROADWAY, - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

ARGUMENTS FOR DREYFUS.

Procureur General Baudoin Continues His Summary of the Case.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 4.—The hearing of the application for the revision of the Dreyfus case was resumed to-day, the Procureur General, M. Baudoin, continuing his summary of the incidents of the affair and dwelling at great length on the manoeuvres to compromise Lieut. Col. Picquart.

His review of the case, coming after the masterly report of M. Boyer, is necessarily open to criticism as being a work of supererogation, but the facts were marshaled afresh with such rigorous logic, and the melancholy conclusions were so lucidly drawn that the requisitoire of the Public Prosecutor constitutes an indictment well deserving of comparison with the famous report, the basis of the historic decision of the court in June, 1899.

The most original portion of M. Baudoin's requisitoire was a passage in which he put the question whether the bordereau was an act of real or fictitious treason—whether, in a word, there was any act of treason whatever. Most serious doubts, said M. Baudoin, were justifiable on this point. At all events, according to him, the bordereau could not have been written by Dreyfus.

On the other hand, said M. Baudoin, study of the document in its technical aspects proved that it could have been written by Esterhazy.

POOR WIDOW'S HARD LUCK.

Loses Money Given Her to Pay for Her Husband's Funeral.

Mrs. Mary A. Wilde of 14 Montrose Avenue, Jersey City, lost $162 on Thursday under circumstances that elicited the sympathy of all who heard the story. Her husband, James A. Wilde, was struck and killed by an Erie Railroad train on Dec. 18. Coroner George E. Brackner investigated the case and found that Wilde's death was due to his own negligence. He interested himself in the case and induced the company to pay the funeral bill, which was $162.

The check was sent to Mrs. Wilde, in care of Coroner Brackner, he having conducted the funeral. He at once sent for Mrs. Wilde, and as he was too ill to go to the bank, he asked his wife to accompany her. The money was paid to Mrs. Wilde in seventeen notes, sixteen of $10 each and one of $2. She placed the money in a satchel. When the two women reached Central Avenue and Franklin Street Mrs. Wilde saw with dismay that the satchel was open and the money gone. They hurriedly retraced their steps along Central Avenue, asking every one they met if he or she had seen the missing money. At Sherman Place a clerk in Knoedel's express office told them he had seen a man pick up a roll of bills and hurry away with it. He could give no description of the man except that he was tall and slim, with sandy mustache, and wore a black overcoat. The police were unable to trace him.

Mrs. Wilde has four children, only one of whom, a girl of fifteen years, is old enough to work.

RUNAWAYS INJURE POLICE.

Horses Drawing Patrol Wagon Break from Control.

While the patrol wagon of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station was on its way to answer a call at 11 o'clock last night its horses took fright at an automobile and ran away. Driver John Finnegan and Patrolman John McGrath were both thrown from the wagon before the horses could be stopped, and Finnegan was seriously hurt. McGrath was badly bruised. The wagon was wrecked when the horses were finally checked after a wild race covering eleven blocks.

The wagon was just turning into Madison Avenue from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, when the horses, one of them a fiery animal who is feared by everybody about the station house to which he belongs, shied from a passing automobile and started down the avenue at full speed. When One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was reached the pace was frightful. McGrath, who was on the step, was thrown to the sidewalk and against an iron fence.

Between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets a building is in course of construction, and the avenue is obstructed by a brick pile. The horses dashed right over the material and Finnegan was thrown heavily to the pavement. At One Hundred and Sixth Patrolman Satulka ran into the street and grabbed the bit of the near horse. The team swung into One Hundred and Sixth and headed for Fifth Avenue. They had almost reached it, with Satulka clinging bravely on, when several men who were passing lent their aid and got the horses under control.

POLICEMAN LIKED THIS BABY.

But the Child Would Cry and the Crowd Was Curious.

In lighting the gas in the tenement house at 402 East Seventy-second Street last evening Mrs. Anna Straka, the janitress, found a little baby about two months old. She summoned Policeman Wilkins of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who took the foundling to the station house. Arrangements were being made to have the waif transferred to Bellevue Hospital by the matron when Wilkins, who is about six feet in height and who weighs more than 250 pounds, said:

"I wish the Sergeant would let me take the baby to the hospital."

Sergt. Bell gave his permission and the policeman took the baby in his arms and started for the doorway. In the street were about fifty persons, who had heard of the finding of the baby, and when the large policeman, with the small baby, which was dressed in white clothes, appeared they started to cheer.

The noise made the baby cry, and all the way to a Third Avenue car the baby squirmed in the policeman's arms. On the car the baby started anew and the policeman used every effort to stop the cry, but to no avail. The policeman was kept busy answering questions.

GIRL "STRIKE-BREAKERS."

Working in Chicago in Place of Messenger Boys.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Fifty girl "strike breakers" were to-day put to work by the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver messages.

A number of other girls who were employed in place of boys when the strike began, and who quit when an injunction against the strikers was issued by the Federal court, appeared in the vicinity of the Western Union main office to-day and helped the strikers' pickets.

There are 700 boys on strike.

Every success has its imitators and the Regal Shoe has had its share.

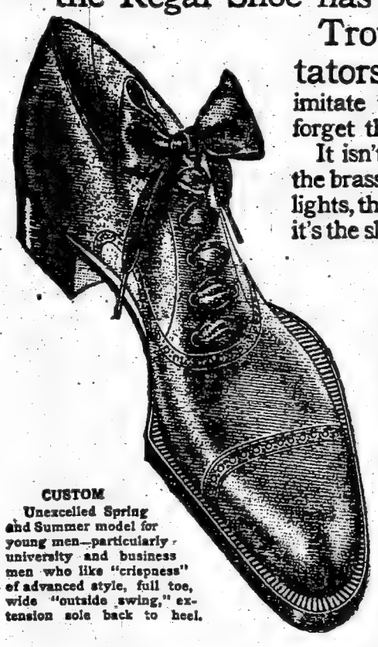

CUSTOM Unexcelled Spring and Summer model for young men—particularly university and business men who like "crispness" of advanced style, full toe, wide "outside swing," extension sole back to heel.

Trouble with imitators is that they imitate the appearance and forget the facts.

It isn't the advertising, nor the brass signs, nor the electric lights, that sells Regal Shoes—it's the shoes themselves.

The value is there—the solid, honest leather—the skilled workmanship—the artistic style—the long, satisfactory wear.

Besides the sales in 72 Regal stores there are over 300,000 people who buy Regal Shoes regularly by mail. Half of them have been doing it for five years.

You don't believe it is possible to fool 150,000 people continuously for five years, on such a simple proposition as the wear of their shoes, do you?

$3.50 everywhere and always.

Send for Style Book. Mail Orders promptly filled.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

MEN'S STORES.—*New York City*: 43 Cortlandt Street; 115 Nassau Street; 291 Broadway; 785 Broadway; 1211 Broadway; 1341 Broadway; 507 Eighth Avenue; 125th Street, corner Seventh Avenue; 2280 Third Avenue; 338 Sixth Avenue. *Brooklyn*: 357 Fulton Street; 111 Broadway; 1001 Broadway; 466 Fifth Avenue. *Jersey City, N. J.*: 98 Newark Avenue. *Newark, N. J.*: 841 Broad Street, opposite Central R. R. of N. J.
WOMEN'S STORES.—*New York City*: 166 West 125th Street; 785 Broadway; 1339 Broadway; 338 Sixth Avenue.

BORAXOLOGY

Don't sigh for a good complexion—get one. That flower of the cheek is the beauty of the wash basin—and Borax. If you'll wash your face every night in warm Borax water, you'll find that Nature will respond—your skin will become softer and your complexion clearer and pinker. It's necessary to get *pure* Borax. Ask for

20-MULE-TEAM BRAND.

For sale at grocery and drug stores everywhere in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

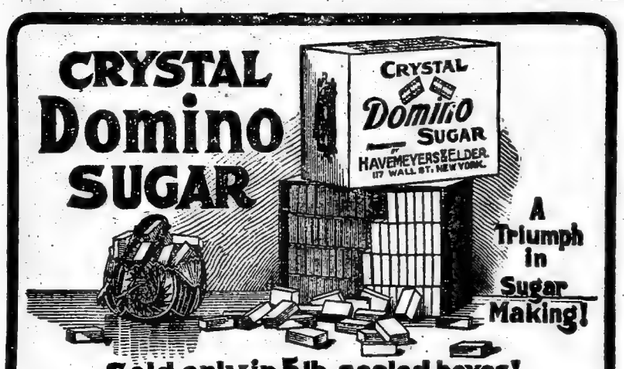

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

BARNEGAT BRIDGE WRECKED.

Piling Broken by Ice Borne Against It by the Tide.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 4.—The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across Barnegat Bay was wrecked yesterday afternoon by heavy ice backed up against it by the tide. A large quantity of piling was destroyed, and part of the bridge, with the tracks, toppled into the water.

The train service of the railroad has had to be discontinued over the bridge, and it will be some time before the damage can be repaired.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

ESTABLISHED 1834.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

NEW DESIGNS FOR 1904 NOW ON EXHIBITION.

In addition to the above

We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in second hand, as follows:

Landaus, Broughams, Westchester Rockaways, Wagonettes, Spiders, Phaetons, Traps and Runabouts.

Nearly all by fashionable makers, and have been put in perfect order.

Must be sold without delay to make room for spring stock.

SILK COMPANY'S TREASURER MISSING

Receiver Named for Concern Said to be Hopelessly Insolvent.

SHORTAGE FOR MALTA KNIGHTS

Patterson Disappeared When His Commandery Decided to Investigate Deposit Funds.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Fiske Wilcox of Passaic has been appointed by the Court of Chancery temporary receiver of the Patterson Brothers' Silk Company, 6 Mill Street, Paterson, upon the complaint of Russell, Murray & Co. of New York.

The complainants allege that the silk company owes them $3,134.97, and that Joseph C. Patterson, Treasurer and manager of the corporation, upon whose order these goods were supplied, has left the State of New Jersey, so that his place of residence is unknown to them.

Claims are made that the Patterson Brothers' Silk Company is hopelessly insolvent, with liabilities of $8,000 and assets of $6,000, and with no funds to carry on its business.

The Patterson Brothers' Silk Company was chartered July 8, 1903, with authorized capital of $50,000. The stockholders of record at this time are Oscar Schoenherr, South Orange, 45 shares; George Schoenherr, New York, 24 shares; Fannie J. Schoenherr, South Orange, 1 share; Joseph C. Patterson, 35 shares; Samuel Patterson, 35 shares. The officers are Oscar Schoenherr, President; Samuel Patterson, Vice President; George Schoenherr, Secretary, and Joseph C. Patterson, Treasurer and general manager.

Accompanying the order of the Chancellor appointing a temporary receiver is a rule to show cause in Newark, March 22, why the receivership should not be made permanent.

PATERSON, N. J., March 4.—Joseph C. Patterson was Treasurer of General Grant Commandery, Knights of Malta, and a member of the Board of Trustees having charge of Malta Hall, on Market Street. He was a Past Grand Commander in the organization and prominent politically in the Fifth Ward. At a recent election a change was made in the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Patterson was asked for a statement as to the finances in his care. He promised to make one, but this was not done.

A week ago to-day a notice was served upon Patterson that a committee intended to visit the Paterson Savings Institution, where the organization has its funds on deposit, for the purpose of checking up his accounts. Simultaneously Patterson made his disappearance, leaving his home, at 35 Pennington Street, where he resided with his wife and two children, and has not been seen since.

The committee from the Trustees did visit the bank, and claims to have discovered a shortage of about $1,100, which sum it alleges was taken out in small amounts within a year. A meeting of the commandery is called for to-morrow night.

William B. McCrum, the Grand Street merchant, who is at the General Grant Commandery, was seen this noon at his place of business. "I am just examining Patterson's books now, and am unable to tell you how much money he has taken from the commandery. We will hold a meeting to-night, and to-morrow we will take legal steps against Patterson. I can say that he has taken over $1,000 from the commandery."

CRITICISES HIGHER COURT.

Justice Gaynor Declares That Appellate Division is in Error.

In an opinion yesterday, Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, criticised a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by Ella C. Folhemus against Horace G. Folhemus, Herman Steenken, James Parker, E. Dixon Folhemus, wife of Horace Folhemus, and J. A. Ackerman, who comprise the Board of Directors of the John Folhemus Printing Company.

The plaintiff, who is the widow of Charles T. Folhemus, holds 469½ shares of the capital stock of the company. She sought to have the court set aside a purchase made by the Directors at a meeting held in April, 1898, of the plant of the Excelsior Press, for which they paid $16,000. The Appellate Division had laid down the rule that a suit could not be brought against Directors of a corporation by a shareholder unless he obtained the consent of such Directors.

Justice Gaynor decided against the plaintiff, on the ground that she had not sustained her claim of fraud with relation to the sale. He said, however, that the claim made by the defendants that suit could not be brought without their consent was absurd, adding:

"There is not, never was, and could not be such a rule. It is deplorable that such a decision has been given and will be referred to for years to come. A shareholder has a right to interfere when anything is done by the Directors of the company based on fraud or acts in excess of powers."

SHUTTLE TRAINS FOR BRIDGE.

Plan to Utilize Plaza at Brooklyn End Favored by the Mayor.

Another plan for traffic congestion relief on the Brooklyn Bridge was laid before Mayor McClellan yesterday and met with his favor as it is figured that it could be put into effect without expense and at an early date.

The plan is to consider all rush-hour bridge trains as shuttle trains only, between 5 and 7 P. M., and to have them run only from the Manhattan to the Brooklyn terminals. It is figured that under this arrangement the cars could carry the crowd as fast as it gathered. The final disposition of the passengers would be the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on the other side of the Bridge, the plaza there being utilized for a great terminal station.

It is proposed to exact a high rental from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests for the plaza station, and to compel them to run six-car trains on the elevated bridge line.

SAYS HE TRIED TO BURN WIFE.

Hotel Keeper Accuses Son-in-Law of Firing the House.

Ranson Bostford of 63 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, and J. W. Wilson of 212 Greene Street were arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday, charged with setting fire to the building in which Bostford lives, a small hotel kept by Peter Peters, his father-in-law.

Peters, who made the charge, alleged that Bostford did not live in the house, but had gone there to seek a reconciliation with his wife, who left him some time ago on account of ill-treatment. Failing in this, Peters alleged that Bostford induced Wilson to aid him in setting fire to the place with the design of burning his wife to death. The fire was confined to the cellar and was quickly extinguished.

Bostford denied the charge, and said that Peters had made the allegation because he, Bostford, had previously called on the Chief of Police and asked him to raid the hotel as a disorderly house. The accused were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WON'T EXEMPT OFFICES

State Civil Service Commission Disapproves Proposed Change.

SAYS LAW MUST BE UPHELD

Positions of Sixty Deputy Tax Commissioners in This City to Remain in the Examinations Class.

ALBANY, March 4.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day refused to approve the amendment to the New York City civil service rules, placing the positions of sixty Deputy Tax Commissioners in the exempt-from-examinations class, which was proposed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The State Commission gave a public hearing on the subject to-day, and representatives of several New York City organizations appeared in opposition to the proposed change, among them H. R. Dumont of the Merchants' Association, Charles E. Hughes of the Civil Service Reform Association, Horace E. Deming of the City Club, and Henry W. Hardon, M. J. Warren Greene, and Elliot H. Goodwin of the Citizens' Union. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Guy appeared in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hughes contended that experience had demonstrated that the positions of Deputy Tax Commissioner should be in the competitive class. By that method they have been filled with good men. Public policy also dictates that men removed as far as possible from politics and thoroughly disinterested should be selected to perform the important duties of placing values on property.

The only argument that could be advanced in favor of their exemption, Mr. Hughes said, was the question of law, that they, being deputyships, should be filled without recourse to competitive examination. He held that the civil service law provides that only such deputies as are authorized to perform the duties of their principals are entitled to a place in the exempt class. The Deputy Tax Commissioners are not of that class. They cannot act for the board that appoints them. They can perform only such duties as are assigned to them. The other opponents argued similarly.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy held that the courts have defined deputyships confidential positions, and that under that decision the positions in question should be placed in the exempt schedule.

In a memorandum accompanying the decision the commission says:

The Court of Appeals has just held that for the purposes of removal these officers were "deputies of an official or department," within the meaning of the last sentence of Section 21 of the Civil Service law, which reads: "Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary, cashier, or deputy of any official or department."

The court did not hold that the positions were confidential, but held that all deputies, confidential or otherwise, might be removed without a hearing on stated charges under Section 21 of the civil service law, which restricts the removal of veteran soldiers, sailors, and volunteer firemen except from the positions of private secretaries, cashiers, and deputies. There is nothing in this decision which justifies the claim that the courts have held that these positions are properly in the exempt class. The decisions on that point are all the other way.

To only deputies exempted by law are "deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals."

Judge Bartlett said of these Deputy Tax Commissioners, in People ex rel. Thompson vs. Feitner, that "the Deputy Commissioners are in no sense independent officers, but perform all their duties under the direction and supervision of the board and subject to its approval."

The use of the above removal cause to justify a claim for exemption is not justified. Furthermore, if there is any doubt on the point, it is the duty of the Civil Service Commission to uphold the law and not to weaken it.

The State Commission also refused to approve of resolutions of the New York City commission placing the position of Superintendent of Ponds and Reservoirs in the exempt class, and placing all laboring positions in the city in one general class.

Mayor McClellan, when informed yesterday that the State Civil Service Commission had disapproved the request of the city officials to place the sixty Deputy Tax Commissioners in the exempt class, said that the city would not do anything further in the matter.

"The State Commission is the supreme authority," said the Mayor. "The Municipal Civil Service Commission approved the request of the Tax Commissioners for this exemption, and I approved their action when the matter came before me officially. However, with the disapproval of the State Commission the matter now is closed."

TO CHECK TAX DODGING.

Assemblyman Dickinson's Bill May Bring In $250,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—To prevent the evasion of the franchise tax law by corporations which manage to get without the jurisdiction of the State just about the taxing period, Assemblyman Dickinson, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation, to-day introduced a bill which was prepared under the direction of the State Controller.

The bill provides that general corporations must pay the tax for a full year for the future enjoyment of their franchises, the tax to be computed upon the amount of capital stock employed by each company in this State. Trust companies are required to pay the tax for a full year on June 31 of each year, whether they have been in business for a full year preceding or only for a part of the year. It is said that the State now loses about $250,000 a year, which will flow into its Treasury if the Dickinson bill becomes a law.

It is probable that the Controller will have another bill prepared with a similar purpose. The object of the second bill will be to overcome the effect of decisions of the Court of Appeals in the cases of the Continental Insurance Company and the Bank for Savings of New York City. In the former case the court held that the State cannot tax premiums on policies subsequently canceled, and in the Bank for Savings case the court declared that the State cannot tax securities at par when their value is below par, but must tax them at their market value.

It is estimated in the Controller's office that the loss to the State if these decisions are allowed to stand will be a quarter of a million dollars annually.

TWO MOTORMEN ON ALL TRAINS.

Bill Introduced at Albany Requiring Elevated Roads to Double Engineers.

ALBANY, March 4.—Assemblyman Richter to-day introduced a bill requiring two licensed engineers, or two experienced motormen, on every elevated train in the State.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners shall report to the Attorney General all violations coming within their notice, and he shall bring action in the judicial district where the principal office of the elevated railroad corporation is located. The penalty provided is $100 for each violation.

ENLARGES CHAMBERLAIN'S POWER

Senator Foley's Bill Changing Greater New York's Charter.

ALBANY, March 4.—Senator Foley introduced a bill in the Legislature to-day amending the Greater New York charter relative to the powers of the City Chamberlain and conferring power on the Chamberlain to designate in writing one of his clerks to act as warrant clerk and sign his name to warrants.

Mr. Newcomb introduced in the Assembly a bill requiring that police clerks in New York City shall be appointed during good behavior instead of for stated terms. The provision is to apply to clerks in office on the 1st of March, 1904.

Theatrical Manager Becomes Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Joseph E. Howard, a theatrical manager, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy showing debts of $14,812 and no assets. He owes $1,300 to Weber & Fields, New York, from whom he leased the burlesque "Fiddle De Dee."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is transferred to the Fifth Infantry, Company C.

Contract Surgeon Randell C. Stoney will report at Fort Hamilton for duty.

First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Fifth Infantry, is retired.

First Class Sergt. John F. Dillon, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at St. Louis and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate is granted Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General.

The retirement of Major William W. Gilbert, Paymaster, is announced.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during March and April to the works of the Diamond Drill and Machine Company, Birdsborough, Penn., on business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance material.

Navy.

Commander N. B. Usher and A. Sharp, Jr., are commissioned from Feb. 4.

Civil Engineer C. A. Wentworth is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, March 15, and ordered to duty at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Pay Director S. Rand is detached from the Navy Pay Office, Manila, and ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON March 4.—Arrived—The Montgomery at Key West, and the Eagle at Bahia Honda.

Sailed—The Villalobos, from Hankow for Shanghai; the Isla de Cuba, from Cavite for Singapore, en route to Pensacola; the Brooklyn, from Funchal for San Juan.

LIGHT ON THE RUSSIA-JAPAN WAR

From the Newspapers and Magazines of All Lands and Languages.

With Two Hours' Reading Weekly

The LITERARY DIGEST

Keeps you Posted on All Topics of the World's Thought and Activity.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE (Out to-day)

Contains, besides many other topics, the following articles relating to the Russo-Japanese War:

Experiences of Japan and America with Torpedo-Boats
Illustrated Ideas of the Hay Note
Our Debt to Russia
Progress of Christianity in Japan
The Problem of Port Arthur
Harbor and Defenses of Port Arthur
Modernized Japan Pronounced a World-Wide Delusion
Strategic Plan of Port Arthur
General Kuropatkin and His Task
Cartoons: Out for Bear
Rumored Tension Between Russia and Great Britain
The Predicted War Between Turkey and Bulgaria
Forebodings of a Crash in Europe

36 to 64 Pages Weekly. Illustrated.

AT ALL NEWS STANDS. 10 Cents

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

Have you tried our last Fall's pressing? Buy a pint or quart bottle of your dealer. We think it a little better than ever before—better in color, better in flavor. The 1903 grape crop was short, but Nature seemed to store the goodness of many grapes in the few.

Welchs Grape Juice is just pure, unfermented grape juice without chemical or other addition; no alcohol, no sugar, no water. It supplies the healthfulness of fresh Concord grapes in an unchanged form.

Remember, Welchs. Sold by druggists and grocers generally.

WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO, Westfield, N. Y.

BEST DRESSERS WEAR

CAPT. BARR

FRONT, 2 1-8 in.
BACK, 17-8 in.

"LION BRAND"
4-PLY COLLARS AND CUFFS

2 FOR 25 CENTS — SOLD EVERYWHERE

25 CENTS A PAIR — SOLD EVERYWHERE

These trade-mark crimson lines on every package.

Gluten Grits in BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Bread, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
For book of samples, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

"Of more than Ordinary Interest to Architects, Decorators, Dealers and Private Buyers."

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

On Free View

9 A. M. Until 6 P. M. — 9 A. M. Until 6 P. M.

ABSOLUTE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY
Estate of
HENRY D. GARDINER
BANKRUPT.

Under an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated January 26, 1904, and by order of John Edward Lambie, Esq., Receiver in Bankruptcy, will sell at unrestricted Public Sale,

The Extensive Stock of Costly Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French and English

Furniture

Elaborately Carved and Sumptuously Decorated Interior Woodwork, from Spanish and Italian Castles and Ecclesiastical Edifices.

Sculptures in Marble and Terra Cotta, suitable for Interior and Lawn Decorations, Bronzes, Clocks, Textiles, Embroideries, Tapestries and Other Valuable Property

REMOVED FROM 257 FIFTH AVENUE

DATES OF SALE { Afternoons of Monday next, March 7th, and four following days at 2:30 o'clock.

The sale will be conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Oculists.

Open Saturday Evenings for the convenience of many to whom day visits are difficult.

Not Counter Service here, but best professional treatment—i. e., an Oculist to examine and prescribe; an Optician to make and fit the glasses.

Our Examining Rooms are commodious and contain fullest scientific equipment. Accuracy is made doubly certain.

NO CHARGE for Examination.
Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.

Ehrlich

OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.

25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg.
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block.
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 15th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.

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AND PITHY

Logic and Philosophy from the Bakery.

How Tables of the Nation Have Been Supplied with Better Food.

Always welcome, always at home—the biscuit, crackers, and wafers of the National Biscuit Company.

Dr. Graham became famous through his invention of graham flour; now the National Biscuit Company is becoming famous through the perfection of Graham Crackers.

A great snap in small snaps—Zu Zu.

When your appetite plays truant—Uneeda Biscuit.

Nabisco Sugar Wafers—a dessert creation of the National Biscuit Company. Like fairy sandwiches in their airy lightness—like a poem in their charming delicacy. Composed of two thin strips of indescribable goodness above and below a luscious cream of vanilla, lemon, orange, chocolate, or mint.

In the year 1903 the National Biscuit Company used 14,516 barrels of salt.

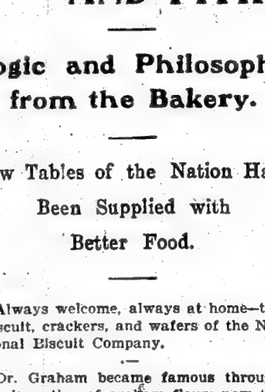

When you have that empty feeling say Zu Zu to the grocer man.

Man's affection fluctuates with his appetite. To keep his heart warm serve him with Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

To bake the biscuit, crackers, and wafers of the National Biscuit Company last year required 86,565 tons of coal.

Social Tea Biscuit—sweetened biscuit desirable for teas, receptions, and special occasions. If you want something particularly nice, try a package.

Quality and purity are two words that explain the success of the products of the National Biscuit Company.

An Oysterette is a famous little oyster

What the
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
Has Done and is Doing

It has brought the science of baking close to the point of perfection. It has given the world

Better Food
Cleaner Food
Purer Food

If you want a better idea of what the National Biscuit Company is doing for you, try a package of Graham Crackers. So different from the common graham crackers you buy in a paper bag. Different in baking—different in flavor—different in packing. More palatable—more satisfying—more nutritious. Made of the purest graham flour, baked in a manner that only the National Biscuit Company knows, and packed in an airtight package, on each end of which is the above trade mark in red and white

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

MORE BASEBALL TROUBLE

National League Officials Charged with Changing Their Schedule.

According to Americans New York Team Was to Have Played at Philadelphia Instead of Brooklyn.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs finished its business of schedule making yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, but what proved satisfactory to the delegates who voted for the adoption of the playing dates produced consternation in the ranks of the American League. It was supposed that the younger organization would have no opposition from the rival club in this city on the opening day, April 14, in other words, the Greater New York Club officials were led to believe that the New York National League Club would play its first game of the season at Philadelphia. According to the schedule handed out yesterday, however, McGraw's team is scheduled to open the season at Brooklyn on the same day that Griffith's men play the Bostons here.

President Ban Johnson of the American League declares that the action of the National organization in the matter is a manifest breach of faith. He claims that the latter's schedule was changed after it had been acted upon at the joint conference of the committees of the two leagues, as he was positive that the opening game of the New York National League Club was originally scheduled for Philadelphia and the Boston Club was to have played at Brooklyn on April 14. President Pulliam takes issue with Johnson, and positively states that the schedule adopted yesterday was the same that was approved at the joint conference. Whether the American Leaguers will submit to what they term an injustice is a matter that was freely discussed in baseball circles last night, and President Johnson, Frank Farrell, Charles Comiskey, C. W. Somers, and other officials had long and earnest conferences. The action of the National League may lead the Americans to open the question of playing Sunday ball at Ridgewood Park.

George Davis, who was awarded to the Chicago American League Club by the National Commission, but who announced that he would not play in that city, had a long conference with President Comiskey of the Chicago Club yesterday and agreed to play with that club this year. It is also believed that Jones will accept the terms of the same club. The schedules:

April.				
14-N.Y. at B.	Bos. at P.	Ch at C.	.....	.....
15-N.Y. at B.	Bos. at P.	Ch. at C.	Pl. at St. L.	
16-N.Y. at B.	Bos. at P.	Ch. at C.	Pl. at St. L.	
17-Pl. at St. L.	Ch. at C.	.....	.....	
18-Bos. at B.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	Ch. at St. L.	
19-Bos. at B.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	Ch. at St. L.	
20-Bos. at B.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	Ch. at St. L.	
21-B. at Bos.	P. at N.Y.	C. at Pl.	St. L. at Ch.	
22-B. at Bos.	P. at N.Y.	C. at Pl.	St. L. at Ch.	
23-B. at Bos.	P. at N.Y.	C at Pl.	St. L. at Ch.	
24-St. L. at Ch.	.....	.....	.....	
25-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St. L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
26-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St. L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
27-P. at Bos.	N.Y. at B.	St. L. at P.	C. at Ch.	
28-C. at St. L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
29-C. at St. L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
30-C. at St. L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
May.				
1-C. at St. L.	Pl. at Ch.	.....	.....	
2-N.Y. at Bos.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
3-N.Y. at Bos.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
4-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
5-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	.....	
6-P. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
7-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
8-.....	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
9-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
10-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
11-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
12-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
13-B. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
14-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
15-Bo. at S.L.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	.....	
16-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
17-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
18-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
19-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at C.	Bos. at Pl.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	S.L. at Ch.	C. at Pl.	.....	
21-B. at N.Y.	Bos. at P.	C. at Pl.	St.L. at Ch.	
22-B. at N.Y.	Bos. at P.	C. at Pl.	St.L. at Ch.	
23-B. at N.Y.	Bos. at P.	Ch. at C.	St.L. at Pl.	Bos. at B.
24-N.Y. at B.	.....	.....	.....	
25-N.Y. at B.	S.L. at Ch.	C. at Pl.	.....	
26-P. at N.Y.	Bos. at P.	C. at Pl.	St.L. at Ch.	
27-B. at N.Y.	Bos. at P.	C. at Pl.	St.L. at Ch.	
28-N.Y. at B.	Bos. at P.	Ch. at C.	St.L. at Pl.	Bos. at B.
29-N.Y. at B.	P. at Bos.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
30-P. at N.Y.	S.L. at Pl.	C at Ch.	Bos. at ...	
Aug.				
1-P. at N.Y.	Bos. at B.	.....	.....	
2-S.L. at Bos.	Pl. at B.	Ch. at N.Y.	C. at P.	
3-S.L. at Bos.	Pl. at B.	Ch. at N.Y.	C. at P.	
4-S.L. at Bos.	Pl. at B.	Ch. at N.Y.	C. at P.	
5-S.L. at Bos.	Pl. at B.	Ch. at N.Y.	C. at P.	
6-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	S.L. at N.Y.	Pl. at P.	
8-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	S.L. at N.Y.	Pl. at P.	
9-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	S.L. at N.Y.	Pl. at P.	
10-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	S.L. at N.Y.	Pl. at P.	
11-Pl. at Bos.	S.L. at B.	C. at N.Y.	Ch. at P.	
12-Pl. at Bos.	S.L. at B.	C. at N.Y.	Ch. at P.	
13-Pl. at Bos.	S.L. at B.	C. at N.Y.	Ch. at P.	
15-Pl. at Bos.	S.L. at B.	C. at N.Y.	Ch. at P.	
16-Ch. at Bos.	C. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
17-Ch. at Bos.	C. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
18-Ch. at Bos.	C. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	Bo. at Ch.	P. at C.	B. at St. L.	
21-B. at S.L.	Bo. at Ch.	P. at C.	.....	
22-N.Y. at Pl.	Bo. at Ch.	P. at C.	B. at St. L.	
23-N.Y. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
24-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
25-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
26-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
27-B. at Pl.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	N.Y. at S.L.	
28-N.Y. at S.L.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	.....	
29-B. at Pl.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	N.Y. at S.L.	
30-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N.Y. at C.	P. at St.L.	
31-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N.Y. at C.	P. at St.L.	
Sept.				
1-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N. Y. at C.	P. at S.L.	
2-B. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
3-Bos. at N.Y.	B. at P.	C. at Pl.	S.L. at Ch.	
4-S.L. at Ch.	Pl. at C.	.....	.....	
5-Bos. at N.Y.	B. at P.	C. at Pl.	Ch. at St.L.	
6-Bo. at N.Y.	Ch. at S.L.	.....	.....	
7-B. at Bos.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	Ch. at St.L.	
8-B. at Bos.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	.....	
9-B. at Bos.	N.Y. at P.	Ch. at Pl.	.....	
10-B. at Bos.	Ch. at Pl.	St.L. at C.	.....	
11-Pl. at Ch.	S.L. at C.	.....	.....	
12-N.Y. at Bos.	P. at B.	Pl. at Ch.	.....	
13-N.Y. at Bos.	P. at B.	Pl. at C.	.....	
14-N.Y. at Bos.	P. at B.	Pl. at C.	.....	
15-Bos. at N.Y.	P. at B.	C. at Ch.	Pl. at St.L.	
16-B. at Ch.	Bos. at P.	Pl. at St.L.	.....	
17-N.Y. at B.	Bos. at P.	C. at Ch.	Pl. at St.L.	
18-C. at Ch.	Pl. at St.L.	.....	.....	
19-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
21-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
22-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
23-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
24-St. L. at Ch.	.....	.....	.....	
25-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
26-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
27-P. at Bos.	N.Y. at B.	St. L. at P.	C. at Ch.	
28-C. at St.L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
29-C. at St.L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
30-C. at St. L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
May.				
1-C. at St.L.	Pl. at Ch.	.....	.....	
2-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
3-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
4-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
5-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	.....	
6-P. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
7-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
8-.....	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
9-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
10-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
11-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
12-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
13-B. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
14-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
15-Bo. at S.L.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	.....	
16-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
17-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
18-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
19-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at C.	Bos. at Pl.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	S.L. at Ch.	C. at Pl.	.....	
21-B. at S.L.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
22-N.Y. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	P. at C.	B. at St. L.	
23-N.Y. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
24-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
25-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
26-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
27-B. at Pl.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	N.Y. at S.L.	
28-N.Y. at S.L.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	.....	
29-B. at Pl.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	N.Y. at S.L.	
30-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N.Y. at C.	P. at St.L.	
31-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N.Y. at C.	P. at St.L.	
June.				
1-C. at N.Y.	Pl. at B.	St. L. at Bo.	Ch. at P.	
2-C. at N.Y.	Pl. at B.	St. L. at Bo.	Ch. at P.	
3-C. at N.Y.	Pl. at B.	St. L. at Bo.	Ch. at P.	
4-C. at N.Y.	Pl. at B.	St. L. at Bo.	Ch. at P.	
6-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
7-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
8-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
9-C. at Bos.	Ch. at B.	Pl. at N.Y.	St.L. at P.	
10-Ch. at N.Y.	S.L. at B.	Pl. at Bos.	C. at P.	
11-Ch. at N.Y.	S.L. at B.	Pl. at Bos.	C. at P.	
13-Ch. at N.Y.	S.L. at B.	Pl. at Bos.	C. at P.	
14-S.L. at N.Y.	C. at B.	Ch. at Bos.	Pl. at P.	
15-S.L. at N.Y.	C. at B.	Ch. at Bos.	Pl. at P.	
16-S.L. at N.Y.	C. at B.	Ch. at Bos.	Pl. at P.	
17-B. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	.....	.....	
17-P. at Bos.	S.L. at Pl.	.....	.....	
18-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	Ch. at C.	
19-Ch. at C.	Pl. at St.L.	.....	.....	
20-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	Ch. at C.	Pl. at St.L.	
21-P. at B.	Pl. at St.L.	Ch. at C.	N.Y. at B.	
22-P. at B.	Pl. at St.L.	Ch. at C.	N.Y. at B.	
23-P. at B.	N.Y. at B.	.....	.....	
24-P. at B.	N.Y. at B.	.....	.....	
25-P. at N.Y.	Bos. at B.	Ch. at Pl.	St.L. at C.	
26-Pl. at Ch.	St.L. at C.	.....	.....	
27-P. at N.Y.	Bos. at B.	Pl. at Ch.	St.L. at C.	
28-P. at N.Y.	Bos. at B.	Pl. at Ch.	St.L. at C.	
29-Bos. at N.Y.	B. at P.	Ch. at St.L.	.....	
30-B. at P.	Ch. at St.L.	.....	.....	
July.				
1-Bos. at N.Y.	C. at Pl.	B. at P.	.....	
2-Bos. at N.Y.	C. at Pl.	B. at P.	.....	
3-St.L. at Ch.	Pl. at C.	.....	.....	
4-P. at N.Y.	B. at Bos.	Ch. at Pl.	C. at St.L.	
5-N.Y. at P.	B. at Bos.	Ch. at Pl.	C. at St.L.	
6-N.Y. at P.	B. at Bos.	C. at St.L.	.....	
8-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	P. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
9-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	P. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
10-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	P. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
11-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	P. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
12-N.Y. at C.	B. at S.L.	Bos. at Ch.	P. at Pl.	
13-N.Y. at C.	B. at S.L.	Bos. at Ch.	P. at Pl.	
14-N.Y. at C.	B. at S.L.	Bos. at Ch.	P. at Pl.	
15-N.Y. at C.	B. at S.L.	Bos. at Ch.	P. at Pl.	
16-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at S.L.	
17-B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	.....	
18-N.Y. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
19-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
21-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
22-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
23-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
24-St. L. at Ch.	.....	.....	.....	
25-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
26-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
27-P. at Bos.	N.Y. at B.	St. L. at P.	C. at Ch.	
28-C. at St.L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
29-C. at St.L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
30-C. at St. L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
May.				
1-C. at St.L.	Pl. at Ch.	.....	.....	
2-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
3-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
4-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	Pl. at Ch.	
5-N.Y. at Bo.	S.L. at C.	B. at P.	.....	
6-P. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
7-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
8-.....	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
9-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
10-P. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	B. at C.	N.Y. at St.L.	
11-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
12-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
13-B. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
14-B. at Pl.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bo. at St.L.	
15-Bo. at S.L.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	.....	
16-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
17-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
18-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	N.Y. at Pl.	
19-B. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	P. at C.	Bos. at Pl.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	S.L. at Ch.	C. at Pl.	.....	
21-B. at S.L.	N.Y. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
22-N.Y. at Pl.	Bos. at Ch.	P. at C.	B. at St. L.	
23-N.Y. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
24-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
25-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
26-P. at Pl.	N.Y. at Ch.	B. at C.	Bos. at St.L.	
27-B. at Pl.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	N.Y. at S.L.	
28-N.Y. at S.L.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	.....	
29-B. at Pl.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at C.	N.Y. at S.L.	
30-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N.Y. at C.	P. at St.L.	
31-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N.Y. at C.	P. at St.L.	
Sept.				
1-Bos. at Pl.	B. at Ch.	N. Y. at C.	P. at S.L.	
2-B. at Pl.	.....	.....	.....	
3-Bos. at N.Y.	B. at P.	C. at Pl.	S.L. at Ch.	
4-S.L. at Ch.	Pl. at C.	.....	.....	
5-Bos. at N.Y.	B. at P.	C. at Pl.	Ch. at St.L.	
6-Bo. at N.Y.	Ch. at S.L.	.....	.....	
7-B. at Bos.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	Ch. at St.L.	
8-B. at Bos.	N.Y. at P.	Pl. at C.	.....	
9-B. at Bos.	N.Y. at P.	Ch. at Pl.	.....	
10-B. at Bos.	Ch. at Pl.	St.L. at C.	.....	
11-Pl. at Ch.	S.L. at C.	.....	.....	
12-N.Y. at Bos.	P. at B.	Pl. at Ch.	.....	
13-N.Y. at Bos.	P. at B.	Pl. at C.	.....	
14-N.Y. at Bos.	P. at B.	Pl. at C.	.....	
15-Bos. at N.Y.	P. at B.	C. at Ch.	Pl. at St.L.	
16-B. at Ch.	Bos. at P.	Pl. at St.L.	.....	
17-N.Y. at B.	Bos. at P.	C. at Ch.	Pl. at St.L.	
18-C. at Ch.	Pl. at St.L.	.....	.....	
19-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
20-N.Y. at Pl.	B. at C.	P. at Ch.	Bos. at St.L.	
21-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
22-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
23-N.Y. at Ch.	B. at Pl.	Bos. at C.	P. at St.L.	
24-St. L. at Ch.	.....	.....	.....	
25-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
26-P. at Bos.	B. at N.Y.	St.L. at Pl.	C. at Ch.	
27-P. at Bos.	N.Y. at B.	St. L. at P.	C. at Ch.	
28-C. at St.L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
29-C. at St.L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	
30-C. at St. L.	P. at B.	Bos. at N.Y.	Ch. at Pl.	

N. Y.—New York. B.—Brooklyn. Bos.—Boston. P.—Philadelphia. Ch.—Chicago. C.—Cincinnati. Pl.—Pittsburg. S. L.—St. Louis.

LOCAL GRAND CIRCUIT TROTS.

Empire City and Brighton Beach Meetings Under One Management.

Grand Circuit trotting meetings in Greater New York this year are assured by an arrangement perfected yesterday, by which the races at the Empire City track and Brighton Beach track will be held under practically the same management. Before leaving for California, James Butler, President of the Empire City Trotting Club, arranged to promote the trotting tournament at Brighton Beach this year, and will continue as President of the New York Trotting Association, while Alfred Reeves, Secretary of the Empire track, will fill the same position at Brighton Beach.

Under this management there will be two weeks of continuous trotting in New York, with classes for almost every harness horse in training. Early closing stakes will be announced next week, although it is settled practically that classes will be the same at both tracks, while the prize money offered will amount to $48,000. There will be eight stake events of $5,000 each, and four races of $2,000 each. The stakes at the Empire to be contested during the week of Aug. 8 are:

The New York 2:10 trot, $5,000; the Empire 2:20 trot, $5,000.
The Bronx 2:08 pace, $5,000; the Yonkers 2:18 pace, $5,000.
The Mount Vernon 2:25 pace, for three-year-olds, $2,000.
The Westchester 2:30 trot, for three-year-olds, $2,000.

For the meeting which opens at Brighton Beach on Aug. 15 the following stakes have been opened:

The Sea Breeze 2:10 trot, $5,000.
The John H. Shults 2:20 trot, $5,000.
The Brighton 2:08 pace, $5,000.
The Metropolitan 2:18 pace, $5,000.
The Brooklyn 2:25 pace, for three-year-olds, $2,000.
The Coney Island 2:30 trot, for three-year-olds, $2,000.

Entries will close April 4, with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 390 Washington Street, New York.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Modreilaw and New York Were the Only Winning Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Modreilaw and New York were the only winning favorites to-day, and the latter's victory was a blow to the ring, where several books took chances in laying against the colt.

Though Albert F. Dewey was not a favorite, quite a lot of money was bet on him. The track was fast and weather clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. June Collins, 94 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 17 to 1, won; Lovable, 91, (Crimmins,) 18 to 5, second; Fugurtha, 96, (Aubuchon,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Si-ah, Ciales, Great Star, Hemlock, The Ghetto, The Pride of Surrey, Venus Victrix, and Nat Eggleston also ran. Burgoyne pulled up at the start.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Modreilaw, 107 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 5, won; Dixie Lad, 107, (Robbins,) 13 to 2, second; Isabella D., 104, (Romanelli,) 11 to 2, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Delaval, Blazo, Duchess, and Ara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Inquisitive Girl, 91½ pounds, (Robbins,) 7 to 2, won; Vestry, 97, (Romanelli,) 11 to 2, second; Sadducee, 107, (McCafferty,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Fort Plain, Clangor, Tony Lepping, Antagonist, and Lady Walter also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. New York, 110 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 10, won; Morning Star, 101, (Phillips,) 8 to 1, second; Optional, 96, (L. Wilson,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Autumn Leaves, Bounding, Little Jack Horner, Mr. Pickwick, Rainland, and Ditto also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rosette, 101 pounds, (Shilling,) 13 to 2, won; Lady Contrary, 99, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 2, second; Tully H., 101, (J. Hennessy,) 13 to 10, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Fitzbrilliar, La Cache, Irene Mac, Ithan, Bonnilithe, Bodil, and Censor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Albert F. Dewey, 114 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 9 to 5, won; Arachue, 98, (McCafferty,) 11 to 2, second; Tancred, 110, (L. Wilson,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Bellaire, Rollick II., Anti-Trust, and Badger also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Charlie Fisher, 121 pounds; Blue Darter, The Brown Monarch, Master Prim, Yellow Hammer, Henry Luehrmann, Jr., Octo Cafe, and Reynard, 124 each; Scotch Thistle and Chanley, 127 each; John Doyle, 132.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Rachael Ward, 80 pounds; Docile and Wreath of Ivy, 81 each; Midshipman, 86; Mint Red, 98; Macbeth, 102; Blue Mint, Pronta, and The Guardsman, 103 each; Mauser and Louis Kraft, 104 each; Lee King, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; purse. Manshak, 87 pounds; Tom O'Day and Lora J., 90 each; Clear the Arena, 93; Claremont, 96; Springer and Potente, 103 each; Russell Garth, 104; Allista, 105; Mrs. Frank Foster and Palmist, 107 each; Malster, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; $1,000 added; the Oakland Handicap. Establish, 92 pounds; Eclectic, 95; Albert F. Dewey, 96; Lelia, 98; Ostrich, 100; The Messenger, 103; Ethics, 105; Bon Mot, 106; Tribes Hill, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Miladi Love, 102 pounds; Sid Silver, Banana Cream, and Dutch Carter, 104 each; Bud Embry and Optional, 109 each; Alpaca, 108; Tommy Knight, Prince of Endurance, and Safeguard, 110; Athlana and Caterpillar, 111 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Katie Gibbons, Miss West, and One More, 100 each; Beaucaire, 102; Lemuel, Capt. Billie Lee, Circus Girl, and Fast, 105; McWilliams, Bengal, and Conundrum, 107 each.

Hermis in Good Condition.

Superintendent James Dunphy of the Gravesend track was yesterday notified that part of E. R. Thomas's string would arrive early next week and take possession of the stable which has been reserved. It is probable that Hermis will come with the list. The Thomas star is reported to have wintered well, and is much further along than he was this time last year. He has not been indulged by Aleck Shields to any great extent, but has been given plenty of work to keep him in good trim for putting into active training. Hermis's first engagement is in the Excelsior Handicap, to be run on the opening day of the Jamaica meeting. His last year's conqueror, McChesney, is also entered in this event.

LOCAL GYMNASTS WON.

Penn's Team Outclassed at New York University Meet.

The University of Pennsylvania gymnastic team was thoroughly defeated by the New York team in the local college gymnasium last night by the score of 35 to 13.

Capt. P. M. Kempf of the Quaker team did by far the best work for the visitors. His work on the rings shows that he is fully up to his last year's form when he won first place in the championships. The only other Pennsylvania man to win points was E. Kraus, who captured first place on the horizontal bar. Summary:

Side Horse.—Won by E. S. Peck, New York, 16⅔ points; second, W. C. Belcher, New York, 10½ points; 3d, E. Kraus, U. of P., 8 points. Flying Rings.—Won by P. M. Kempf, U. of P., 17¾ points; second G. H. Prochayka, New York, 11¾ points; third, E. S. Peck, 10½ points.
Parallel Bars.—Won by W. C. Belcher, New York, 13¼ points; second, P. M. Kempf, U. of P., 12½ points; third, G. Bartelmy, New York, 12 points.
Horizontal Bar.—Won by E. Kraus, U. of P., 15½ points; W. C. Belcher and G. Bartelmy, New York, tied for second, 12½ points each.

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WHITNEY HORSES TO RACE

Trainer Rogers Will Be Retained by the Big Stable.

Jockey Willie Shaw Conditionally Engaged to Wear the Light Blue and Brown This Year.

There will be no sale of the Whitney horses. The place of the late W. C. Whitney on the Eastern turf will be taken by his son, Harry Payne Whitney, who will keep intact the stable left by his father. "Willie" Shaw will do the riding, and Trainer John W. Rogers will be continued in power. These statements will settle much of the uncertainty which has existed regarding the future of this important stable.

The announcement of Harry Payne Whitney's plans was made yesterday. He will maintain the racing stable and stud along the same broad lines which were followed by his father. His decision would have been made public sooner had it not been for the fact that the horses were a part of the Whitney estate, and it was therefore necessary to secure the consent of all the heirs before they could be retained as an asset.

Algernon Daingerfield, Assistant Secretary of The Jockey Club, yesterday gave out the information that at the annual meeting of the Turf and Field Club Harry Payne Whitney was elected to the Board of Governors, to fill the vacancy left by the death of his father.

Mr. Daingerfield verified the report that Shaw had been engaged to ride for Mr. Whitney, provided The Jockey Club acts favorably upon his application for a license, now pending before that body. The provisional contract is now on file at The Jockey Club. That the license will be issued can be taken for granted. Before the death of W. C. Whitney it was practically agreed by The Jockey Club that Shaw would be permitted to ride again provided he could show a contract with some owner of standing. This agreement having been reached, it can be readily seen that the conditional contract with Harry Payne Whitney amounts to the re-instatement of the rider, who was suspended last May. At that time he was under contract to George E. Smith, ("Pittsburg Phil,") and the suspension of his license came simultaneously with The Jockey Club's refusal to accept any further entries from Smith.

The Whitney horses are now pretty well scattered. Besides those at Westbury, L. I., there are horses at Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, Aiken, S. C.; La Belle Stud, Ky., and in England. Horses in the English string include Ballantrae, Hammerkop, Intruder II., Nasturtium, and Watershed. Just what will be done with the English division could not be learned yesterday, but it is not at all improbable that they will be brought to America.

MORE CUPS FOR AUTO BOATS.

Commodore Moore Offers Two Trophies for Speed Tests in June.

Commodore Harrison B. Moore of the Atlantic Yacht Club has offered two cups for auto-boat racing, and plans are now being made for the contests. The events will probably be held in June, and the course is likely to be either off the Atlantic Yacht Club or the Larchmont Yacht Club, where the $1,000 cup race between the fast-speed launches being built by two automobile firms in this city will take place. Commodore Moore has offered his cups for high speed boats only, and while all the conditions have not yet been arranged, it is probable that some restriction will be placed upon minimum length as well as on horse power.

COLUMBIA WINS EASILY.

Ninth Basket Ball Victory for the Local Players.

Columbia won its ninth intercollegiate championship basket ball game last night by defeating Princeton's five in the Columbia gymnasium by a score of 28—16. Columbia has now only one more game to play, and has not been defeated this year in a college game, making its title clear to the college championship. The game last night was very rough. Columbia was a bit off her usual form and many of the shots went very wide. Line-up:

Columbia, 28.	Position.	Princeton, 16.
Fisher	Forward	Kahler
Rogers, Allen	Forward	Ely
O'Connell	Centre	Bard
Von Sholly	Guard	McCoy
Hurley, Trubenbach	Guard	Vanderbilt

Goals from the field—Fisher, (6;) O'Connell, (2;) Hurley, (2;) Von Sholly, Ely, (3;) Vanderbilt, Bard, Kahler. Goals from foul—Fisher, (6;) McCoy, (4.) Referee—Mr. West. Meriden A. C. Umpire—Frank Quigg—New York A. C. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Penn's Basket Ball Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 4.—Cornell was defeated in basketball here to-night by the University of Pennsylvania, the final score being 29 to 22.

VIGNAUX DEFEATS SUTTON.

French Billiard Player Wins Championship Match by 123 Points.

PARIS, March 4.—M. V

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WILL RUSSIA RETIRE?

Doubtless we may trust the dispatch which we have published from the Russian correspondents of The London Times, setting forth that, in the opinion of Gen. DRAGOMIROFF, a Russian of high military authority, Russia should evacuate Port Arthur, and fall back to some more defensible point. Almost certainly we can trust the later report which sets forth that the Russian headquarters will be established at Mukden, and that the Russian troops in Manchuria will be withdrawn not further than Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang. These are stations on the Manchurian Road a hundred miles or more north of Port Arthur. Withdrawal to them involves the abandonment of Niu-Chwang, which is at the head of the Gulf of Liau-Tung. Much more does it involve that of Port Arthur, at the foot of the peninsula, and of the entire peninsula. Port Arthur must be left to its own resources, and the Japanese can besiege and invest it for an indefinite interval without molestation from the "hinterland."

This dispatch is the more credible because we have received so many of what we may call antecedent confirmations of it. The most striking of these was the desperate proclamation of the commandant of Port Arthur, Gen. SLOSSER, to the garrison and inhabitants. It appears to be a good military counsel. But, politically, it is a counsel of desperation. It is all very well for the journals of St. Petersburg to talk of "withdrawing to jump better," and of advancing again when the time comes, and the preparations are complete, in a force calculated to overwhelm and annihilate Japan. But the clear fact is that, once withdrawn from that part of Manchuria which is in dispute, the Russians would strive to regain it under immensely more disadvantages than those with which they struggled when they originally overran it. They would have to reckon not only with the hatred of the population, which was of comparatively little account so long as they kept that population in fear. They would have to reckon with the contempt of that population, which had seen them retire before the Japanese arms. And they would have the additional drawback of knowing that, as soon as they abandoned any point of strategic value, that point would be at once occupied by the Japanese. From the moment they fell back from Port Arthur into the interior they would have to expect the capture or destruction of their ships of war now at that place. And that means the extinction of the Russian Navy. Everybody knows that for months, and in spite of the Russian complaint of the "treachery" of the Japanese in opening fire upon them before they were prepared, the Russians had been preparing, and had been forwarding every fighting ship that was seaworthy and formidable. Yet this flotilla cannot take or keep the sea against Japan. Should it break out, it has nowhere to go except to Vladivostok, where the beleaguering Japanese squadron holds in port the four Russian cruisers which lately made a sally that indeed showed the danger of allowing them to break out, a danger which has now been averted, but that emphasized that they had nowhere to go when they got out, unless they could defeat Japan in a decisive sea fight, which evidently they cannot do. The abandonment of Port Arthur would be the abandonment of practically the whole Russian Navy to destruction, as the less injurious alternative to its becoming the prize of Japan.

These consequences seem to be inseparable from the adoption of the announced plan. And yet that plan, according to all the information which we now possess, seems to be the plan which skillful and loyal Russian soldiers would be likely, on military grounds, to adopt. In view of the actual situation, it is the only advice which such experts could give. That it is very discouraging advice to patriotic and aggressive Russians is not the fault of the giver, but of the situation. For that situation it does not seem that the strategists have any responsibility. But those Russians who have any have much. It appears that they have persuaded their Government into a course of conduct which, if they were responsible advisers of "the Crown," in a country constitutionally governed, would cost them their places. But in Russia there is no one "responsible" except the titular ruler, and he, poor man, is responsible only to explosions of dynamite by way of expressions of public opinion. The actual malefactors do not, in Russia, incur any personal responsibility whatever beyond the chance of losing their places in the favor of the Court.

And yet that ought to be a fearful day of reckoning which they have been preparing, and which is indicated by such professional advice as that which Gen. DRAGOMIROFF has felt bound to give. It seems plain that Russia, relying upon what may be called her statistical strength, has defied the power of Japan without counting the cost, or making the proper allowances for the difference between her own strength, as shown on paper, and her own strength, as compared with that of the enemy whom she has persistently despised and snubbed, at the actual point of contact. After less than a month of fighting the wisest military advisers of the Czar counsel him to withdraw his forces from the whole theatre of war, from the whole territory in dispute. That such a situation was not foreseen by the political advisers of the Czar, when they successfully counseled him to ignore what they considered Japan's "bluff," and when they were erecting a counter-bluff of their own, ought at least to discredit them and to put them permanently "out of court." Only a month of fighting, and Russia's best counselors are counseling her to abandon for the time the whole subject matter of the contest. The "secular ambition" of Russia for a control of the whole width of Asia may yet be fulfilled. But it is hardly rash to say that the events of less than a month have already sufficed to postpone the fulfillment of it for more than a generation.

IS FREE TRADE AT HAND?

Spring comes slowly up this way, but free trade, we judge, is almost upon us. We are forced to this alarming conclusion by perusal of the columns of our contemporary The American Economist, which is the organ of the American Protective Tariff League. The leading article in the current issue of The Economist is entitled "The Best Editorial Brains." The Economist has them. Some of the mightiest protectionist intellects in this Republic are enlisted in the service of that paper. Its editors are devoted to the cause they espouse. They burn with fervent loyalty to the principle of high and higher duties on imports. They know the whole range of protectionist argument, syllogism, suggestion, and demonstration. In controversy with free traders they are invulnerable, and in the Dingley tackle altogether irresistible. Yet they content themselves and evidently hope to content their readers with such arguments as this, which was evoked, we admit it with pain and humiliation, by an attempt of THE TIMES to reprove Senator LODGE for saying that the panic of 1893 was due to the Wilson Tariff bill:

> The people of the United States are not to be fooled by subterfuge or evasion. They know perfectly well that the panic of 1893 was caused by the election of a free trade Administration and Congress pledged to repeal the McKinley tariff. They know, moreover, that the effects and the duration of the panic of 1893 were greatly increased by the passage and operations of the Wilson-Gorman tariff. How well they knew these things was shown by the election of WILLIAM MCKINLEY in 1896 and again in 1900.

A gem like that should have its mate. Here it is, taken from the same number of The Economist:

> Although the population of Great Britain has increased largely in the last thirty years, yet she sells about $110,000,000 worth of goods a year less to foreign countries than she did thirty years ago, while her imports have increased in the same period more than $800,000,000 a year, which is nearly a net loss of $1,000,000,000 a year, or $165 for each adult male in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

A failing cause is usually supported by the worst arguments. It would tax the ingenuity of the most malignant member of the Cobden Club to devise worse arguments for the cause of protection than are here put forward by its chief organ.

TARDY MUNICIPAL SANITATION.

Another city finds itself threatened with a typhoid epidemic. It is Cincinnati. A casual investigation shows that part of the sewage of the city is emptied into the river just above the intake of the waterworks. That this was not found long ago and stopped warrants the conclusion that the city is very badly governed in matters pertaining to its sanitary administration. A leading citizen is quoted as asking the following very pertinent question:

> What's the good of the city spending millions of dollars for hospitals, parks, sewers, and sanitary officers for the health of the people if the drinking water of the entire city is permitted to be polluted with house sewage?

To answer this inquiry satisfactorily might involve some embarrassment for those who have hitherto been responsible for conditions affecting the public health.

In Philadelphia the public interest in the sanitary condition of the city, owing to the prevalence of typhoid and smallpox, is reaching a degree of tension under which something threatens to break. Ex post facto wisdom is always better than unwisdom, but in the light of experience which offers no exceptions it is difficult to understand why intelligent and progressive communities need to have the advantages of foresight in matters of public sanitation impressed upon them by lessons so costly as those learned from disastrous epidemics of preventable disease. However, it always was so, and perhaps it always will be.

MUNICIPAL CLUBHOUSES.

"Clubhouses established for the purpose of affording a suitable place for meeting for boys of the city and of giving them opportunities for recreation and wholesome amusement, and to surround them with influences that will enable them to become good, intelligent citizens and helpful members of the community," are undoubtedly good things. We do not think they are things that should be provided at the cost of the City Treasury.

A bill passed the Senate on the 3d inst. which provides for the expenditure of $20,000 in each borough to pay for the erection or lease of houses for such clubs, and for indefinite appropriations annually for their maintenance and the payment of Superintendents and employés, at the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Decidedly this is a field of municipal activity that should be left to the generosity of private citizens. The work at best is delicate and difficult. It is not of a sort that can be well done by officials. To try to do it in this way exposes it to numerous abuses and to practical failure in the only legitimate object of such work. We trust that the Assembly, before acting on this measure, will give ample opportunity for a public hearing at which the matter can be thoroughly discussed.

THE RUIN OF NIAGARA FALLS.

The flagrant jobbery of Assemblyman THOMPSON'S bill extending the time within which the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company can begin its work of destroying Niagara Falls is equaled only by the impudence of its sponsors and supporters. In a Legislature made up of men fit to represent the people of the Empire State such a measure of flagrant spoliation would never get out of the hands of the committee to which it was referred. Yet the Thompson bill was passed by the Assembly Tuesday evening; it is said that it will also be passed by the Senate, and that the Governor will sign it. If that is true—and we cannot accept as true an accusation of such shameful disregard of public interest—then we must believe that this Legislature and this Governor are altogether indifferent to the interest the people have in the preservation of great features of natural scenery, and that they would be willing to barter away the majesty and grandeur of Niagara Falls to oblige a perfectly conscienceless and very sharklike corporation.

This Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company has already had too much from the State of New York. It was incorporated ten years ago with permission to take water from the upper Niagara River for the purpose of supplying pure and wholesome water and electricity to the City of Lockport and to the inhabitants of Niagara, Orleans, and Erie Counties. It had the right of eminent domain to divert the flow of water from riparian lands in unrestricted amount, and it was not to pay one red cent to the State for the privilege. The privileges conferred would expire on May 21 of the present year.

The iniquitous bill introduced by Assemblyman THOMPSON and passed by the Assembly extends the company's right of confiscation for two years. It eliminates the water supply requirement, removes the three-county limit, and very much enlarges the powers of condemnation. The Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara on the 18th of February adopted a resolution declaring that this bill, authorizing the company to take water in unlimited volume from the Niagara River, is one which ought to be firmly opposed. The Commissioners express the opinion that "the very existence of the Falls is seriously threatened by privileges to take these waters that have already been granted by legislative action." The charters already granted by this State and by Commissioners of the Canadian Reservation to companies actually operating or prepared to operate, confer a right to take water above the Falls "exceeding in amount one-third of the entire volume of the river."

The Thompson bill practically authorizes the conversion of Niagara Falls into a cliff of dry rocks. There is evidently some reason to fear that the Senate and the Governor may join with the Assembly in empowering the vandals to do their work. If the people of the State, and in particular the people of Erie County, are unwilling that the Falls should be destroyed, they ought to let their protesting voices be heard at Albany.

ELECTRIC CAR PANICS.

Again the usual and harmless accident of the blowing of a fuse on an electric surface car has resulted in a senseless panic with more or less serious injury to those involved who were least able to protect themselves.

How soon will people who habitually ride in cars learn from experience that the flash which accompanies the blowing of a fuse is all there is of the accident, except the subsequent pushing of the "dead" car back to the depot by the one which follows it? There is a glare of bluish-white light, and then, as the blast Captain would say, it is "all over." Even if the car takes fire, its construction is such that before any one could be injured a load of cripples could make the sidewalk in safety and comfort.

The fuse in car equipment is, in fact, what the Deacon who built the Wonderful One-Horse Shay sought to avoid. It is the "weakes' place." When the current reaches a volume or intensity which might be dangerous, the fuse "blows." For this purpose it is provided, serving the function of a safety valve in a steam boiler. It means instant safety and absolute freedom from other danger than that created by the mad rush of cowardly men and hysterical women for the doors—a danger which those escape who keep their seats. Perhaps the iteration and reiteration of this elementary fact in electrodynamics may ultimately make an impression upon the public mind. If not, we shall have to wait until the beneficent operation of the law of the survival of the fittest shall have eliminated those who start panics by rushing shrieking for the doors the moment the one thing happens which means that nothing more can happen.

OUR NEW POST OFFICE.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and DUNWELL, Representatives in Congress from this city, have incurred a heavy responsibility, which may some day be brought heavily home to one or both. It may very possibly be that the busiest and most profitable Post Office in the United States would not have got from Congress decent facilities for doing its postal business even if its Representatives in Congress had been united. It is perfectly certain that it will not get them when its Representatives are disunited. And it is Messrs. DOUGLAS and DUNWELL who are responsible for the disunion.

The plain fact is that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central have offered special facilities, on very reasonable terms, for the transaction of the postal business of New York. Doubtless they have had their own interests to serve and have been serving them. Otherwise they would not have made the offers which all the members of the city delegation but these two have found acceptable. There was no harm in the special interests so long as they did not oppose the public interests. It is difficult to imagine any public interest that was served by the dissent of Messrs. DOUGLAS and DUNWELL. It is quite possible to imagine private interests that may have been so served. If private motives are imputed to these two Representatives, they ought to consider how very difficult it is to account for their conduct upon the hypothesis of public motives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An opportunity at once rare and valuable for penetrating the mystery of Mormonism is afforded by the appearance of its present head as a witness in the Smoot inquiry. Of course it is not to be expected that President SMITH will tell anything about his "religion" that everybody did not already know; its esoteric mysteries, political, social, and theological, are as safe from him as are, for instance, those of "Christian Science" from betrayal by anything said at the meetings or printed in the accessible books of the meaner cult, but from his bearing and testimony careful observers will be able to gain some comprehension of what sort of men they were and are to whom the survivor of the "twin relics" has owed its amazing growth amid conditions that seemed momentarily to threaten its existence. The polygamy feature of Mormonism has always attracted much more attention than it deserved from any importance it ever had in the system itself, for, despite the great rôle it plays in the hidden doctrines of the sect, its effects have been practically harmful to Mormonism except, perhaps, for the fact that plural marriages led to the persecution which seems necessary firmly to unite the followers of prophets, true or false. But the Mormon leaders, from BRIGHAM YOUNG down, have been more than polygamists—they have been able business men, as President SMITH is shown to be by the number, diversity, and size of the secular enterprises with which he is prominently connected, to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders, and they have had the force of character, the courage, and the sort of honesty which he is displaying on the witness stand. That he is not telling there the whole truth is obvious enough, but there are no present indications that he is telling anything untrue, and he is deliberately assuming risks of considerable magnitude by answering questions that clearly infringe his constitutional privilege of not incriminating himself. When he says that he continued to live with his extra wives because he thought it right, and was prepared to accept the legal consequences, it might be objected that, for a man in his position and with his power, the legal consequences were not likely in Utah to be sufficiently grave to warrant a heroic pose, but he is not in Utah now, and none better than he realizes the danger of his present admissions. He also realizes, however, that they have their advantages over ineffectual efforts at concealment, and he boldly tells of himself all the facts that hostile witnesses could bring against him. He is a figure not wholly undeserving of aesthetic admiration, and the far-sighted wisdom with which he subordinates the immediate interests of his friend and agent, SMOOT, to the larger need of winning a measure of public respect for the head of the Mormon Church as a man of sincerity and courage is highly characteristic of the type.

—It is much to be hoped that somebody with the collector's instinct for getting together queer rubbish is carefully preserving for the amusement of future generations the proclamations which the war with Japan has inspired various Russian officials, ranging from the Czar down to the commandants of Manchurian cities, to issue to the soldiers and civilians under their control. Every one of these documents has been a gem of its kind, and the kind delightfully archaic. Every one of them treats the people addressed as children, entirely ignorant of the realities of life and entirely destitute of the reasoning faculty. The arguments used in them are threats and promises, the abundant piety is of the true mediaeval naïveté, and facts of common knowledge—common out of Russia, at any rate—are ignored or contradicted with a really touching confidence in human stupidity. Something of the same sort was done by Spanish Archbishops and Generals while we were settling the new destinies of Cuba and the Philippines, but the Spanish proclamations lacked the beautiful sincerity that marks these Russian productions. And they are probably the last of exactly this variety that even Russia will ever promulgate. Whatever the end of the war with Japan, it will have its effect on the Russian mind by impressing on that mind that its utterances must henceforth go far and be judged, not only by barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes and inarticulate peasants, but also by cynical and irreverent foreigners in all parts of the world who are neither unable nor afraid to say exactly what they think of "Holy Russia" and her announcements of her desires and purposes.

—Mr. FRANK G. HOWLAND of the Adirondack Trust Company seems to be a curiously impulsive person to hold such a position in such an organization, even in Saratoga, where, as is well known, any reference to gamblers and their money stirs the emotions of all the inhabitants very promptly and deeply. This peculiarity of the place, however, hardly explains Mr. HOWLAND'S entire inappreciation of the familiar fact that it doesn't take long to wait a minute, and little excuses the mad haste with which he telegraphed a denial of a charge against his company that had never been made. It is evident that he was painfully flustered when he wrote his dispatch, for, despite the cost that every word involved, it began with a sentence that was a marvel of complexity and inconsequence. "If you intended," he wired to Mr. JEROME, "to refer to this company in your remarks yesterday at Albany that Mr. CANFIELD deposits the large sums of money indicated with us, you are mistaken." If Mr. JEROME really had remarked at Albany that Mr. CANFIELD deposited his money with the Adirondack Trust Company, it would not have been necessary to condition a denial on his intention. As it is, the District Attorney can for once do to another what has so often been done to himself—criticise for hasty and injudicious action in a case that required deliberation and a sober study of all the facts in all their relations.

—That Paris still has interest for the Dreyfus case is made manifest by the reports of the new proceedings, but the change in the nature of the interest is great and edifying. The desire there now, evidently, is exactly what it has always been everywhere else—to get at the facts, whatever and to whomsoever the consequences. And the facts, as is discovered with strange facility, not that a real effort to find them has been made, are not the Dreyfus case at all, but the case of certain forgers and perjurers with whom the relation of DREYFUS is merely incidental. It is obvious that there never was a Dreyfus case, properly so called, but something made of nothing, and so described for purposes entirely nefarious. At any rate, the case was not that of France against DREYFUS, but of DREYFUS against a band of rascals who deceived a large fraction of a nation, and that case is only to-day coming to trial, after years of time wasted on something that did not exist.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Scott was advocating increased pensions for soldiers who had lost their eyesight in the service. In the course of his speech he pointed out that the soldier who loses both legs in the service gets a pension of $100 a month. He argued that the man who had lost both eyes was certainly as much entitled to that rate as the man who had lost both legs.

"In other words, Mr. President," he concluded, "we want to put the blind on the same footing with the legless."

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Representative Wachter of Maryland today received a letter from a man who does not live in his district, but in Representative Mudd's. The writer calls Mr. Wachter's attention to the fact that a vacancy exists in an office attached to one of the courts in Wachter's district as a result of a defalcation by the late incumbent.

He asks that he be appointed to the position. Fearing the fact that he does not live in the district may operate against him, he concludes the letter with this artful and seductive plea:

"They may allege against me as a non-resident. Such is the facts. But if there was no inducements to immigrate there would be no immigration."

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey has signed a bill, passed by the Legislature, forbidding the use of representations of the United States flag as background for printed advertisements.

* * *

Mr. W. Von Prussinowski of Chicago has written a polite note to Mayor Carter H. Harrison of the Lake City, saying that he has taken out his first naturalization papers and is eager to become a United States citizen, but that he must move away from that city unless streets signs are displayed at the corners. He suggests that they be enameled signs with large white letters on them that the foreign-born wayfarer may easily read.

* * *

Five hundred members and guests of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, Ill., at its eighth annual banquet, on Washington's birthday anniversary, sat about a series of eight tables arranged to spell out the name of the State—Illinois. Bishop John Lancaster Spalding presided, and Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese Minister to the United States, was prominent among the speakers, his topic being the commercial relations between China and the United States.

* * *

Ex-Congressman John F. Shafroth has returned to Denver, Col., and there repeats that he never had the slightest doubt of the legality and fairness of any of the six elections of United States Senator Teller, whom he characterizes as being as conscientious a man as ever was in public life. He resigned his own seat in the House, he says, because of frauds committed by others, after consultations with the Hon. John S. Williams and the Hon. D. A. De Armond, Democratic leaders of the House, and Senators Teller and Patterson.

* * *

Stimulated by the burning of Wisconsin's Capitol, at Madison, newspapers in Maine are reminding the citizens of the State that their State House, in Augusta, is partly fire-proof, partly a fire-trap, and wholly uninsured. The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $250,000 to enlarge, safeguard, and repair the Old Dominion's State Capitol, in Richmond. This building was erected after a design suggested by Thomas Jefferson and modified in some degree by the State authorities of that day. Work was begun on it in 1785, and it was first occupied, though not completed, by the Legislature in 1789.

* * *

Fourteen States have passed laws providing for the examination, registering, and licensing of barbers. In Massachusetts Boston is the only city where barbers are subjected to a set of special regulations formulated by the Board of Health. The States are New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

* * *

Baltimore recognizes it as a distinct loss that Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, who has been President of the city's Department of Charities for several years, should resign and leave the city to undertake a work in the promotion of systematic charity in Boston.

* * *

Abington Presbyterian Church, at Abington, Penn., which is 190 years old, has had but twelve preachers during its long existence. The latest, the Rev. James W. Williams of Philadelphia, has lately been installed over it. The church held its first services in a log cabin. A stone church was erected in 1793. This was replaced by another in 1863, which was burned in 1895. A new building was soon erected. The first five pastors of the church served in all 148 years.

* * *

Both the University of Edinburgh and the University of Dublin have informed the Hon. Hannis Taylor of Alabama, now of the Spanish Claims Commission, of their intention to bestow upon him the honorary title of Doctor of Laws this Summer, and he will go abroad in June for the purpose of receiving it. Each of these ancient institutions of learning has used Mr. Taylor's "History of the English Constitution" as a textbook. His more recent work, "International Public Law," has been received as authoritative.

* * *

Miss Pauline Helm Hardin has been re-elected State Librarian of Kentucky by the Legislature. The term is four years and the salary $1,200 a year. A lady was her Republican competitor for the position, but two Republican Senators voted for Miss Hardin.

LICENSING OF BUILDERS.

Suggestion for Guarding Against Faulty Construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES on "Steel Frames" evidently has been written or inspired by a person well posted in modern construction, and sums up the cause of the collapse in one sentence, when you state "the building fell because it was not strong enough to carry the load it sustained." You further say, "With a properly constructed steel frame the collapse of a building in this manner is impossible." This is a truism. If all the columns had been steel columns, properly riveted, two columns might have been knocked out and the building might have leaned or sunk to a certain extent, like a well constructed old frame building, but it would not have collapsed.

The reason that cast iron columns are used is that they are so much cheaper. Cast iron columns would be all right, if started on proper foundations and the proper thickness of iron put into said columns, but, as a rule, in this class of buildings the cast iron columns are reduced to the minimum in size, or, about one-fourth the size they should be. The factor of safety in a cast iron column should be four times greater than the factor of safety of a steel column. Every architect, builder, and engineer knows that cast iron is full of flaws and imperfections, and not only this, but, as is very often the case, through the displacing of the core in the casting of the column, one side of the column may be a mere shell, while the other side of the column would have nearly all the metal, which would leave the column in a very weak condition, yet, apparently, a solid, safe column.

The most of this class of buildings are being built by so-called "construction companies," who have about as much experience and practical knowledge of building as Buddensieck had when he graduated from a butcher's shop into a builder. If we had a law in existence requiring all architects and builders to have a practical knowledge of the business and to be licensed, and the Building Department or some other board to have the power to revoke said license for scamp work, such a collapse as this would not now be recorded. Such a law has been advocated for some years, but the speculative builders have been able to defeat it every time.

If the master horseshoers, plumbers, and other lines of business are required to be practical in their line and to be licensed, how much more reason is there for architects and builders to be practical, when so many lives are dependent on their skill and responsibility.

BUILDER.

New York, March 4, 1904.

BUILDING BUREAU BLAMED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The usual hue and cry is being raised in pursuit of the builders and architect or whoever may be responsible for the Hotel Darlington disaster, and it is to be devoutly hoped they will meet their just deserts. But so far as the public at large is concerned their case is of little more than passing importance compared to the state of affairs in our Building Bureau, under which such an accident is possible.

Whether it be carelessness, incompetence, corruption, or what not on the part of building officials and employes matters little, but that it is criminal is beyond question, for no intelligent citizen of this city believes for an instant that with a full comprehension of duty and legal power on the part of that bureau and their honest, intelligent exercise this could happen.

That there should be criminals among builders as in other trades and professions is to be expected, but the public of New York has a right to expect from its paid expert employes a conscientious performance of duty or else to a sharp and deterrent punishment for the dereliction as a warning to others similarly inclined.

ALEX DOYLE.

New York, March 4, 1904.

BEGINNING OF SPRING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was surprising to learn from THE TIMES this morning that most people considered March 1 as astronomically the beginning of Spring. There are, however, a respectable minority who do not look upon that date as having any astronomical significance whatever, who are regarding the present weather with comparative complacency, and waiting hopefully for the hour, minute, and second of March 21, when the sun crosses the line.

It may be consoling to the disappointed ones to look the matter up and find that Winter is not a trespasser to the extent they considered him.

EQUINOX.

Wyckoff, N. J., March 3, 1904.

CONVENTION PLANS AND MEN.

Cleveland Sentiment in the South.

Those who have had the opportunity to speak on terms of confidence with representative Southern men—not professional politicians—find that, while not willing to express their sentiments publicly, they are ardent Cleveland men at heart.—Baltimore News, (Ind.)

Abolish the Unit Rule.

The State Democratic Convention should refuse to approve the unit rule; it should give to every delegate the liberty to cast his vote at St. Louis for the candidate for the Presidential nomination that he believes to be the best fitted for so exalted a position.—Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

Three Things to Do.

The first thing to do is to make up our minds to unite the party. The next thing to do will be to put out a platform that a united Democracy can stand on. The next thing to consider is the name of that candidate who can do most to unite it and bring out its full strength.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, (Dem.)

A SONG OF SPRING.

With Interruptions by a Practical Person.

The Spring is come: O, happy day
That marks the end of Winter's rule!
("This jingles well, but I must say
That whoso thinks it is a fool.")
The snowdrifts melt, ("to freeze anon,")
The woods awaken from their sleep;
The birds return. ("I pity one
That perpetrates a previous peep.")

Now swell the buds, ("frost killed, no doubt.")
The naked trees with leaves to deck.
("A tree that puts its foliage out
So soon will 'get it in the neck.'")
The bulbs are quickened with the thrill
Of nascent life. ("Quite true, I fear,
But they were wise to slumber still
With Manitoba blizzards near.")

The fruitful fields will soon invite
The vagrant butterfly and bee,
("But just at present they are white
With snow, as any chump can see.")
The brook, long silent, laughs again
In joyous freedom, seaward sped.
("What tommyrot! It will remain
Frozen 'til April in its bed.")

The early flowrets raise their heads,
("Not if Jack Frost has seen them first,")
And each its welcome fragrance sheds,
("Not while the house pipes freeze and burst.")
Anemone, hepatica,
Skunk cabbage, and the violet
Gladden the meadow, telling us
Of resurrection. ("Well, not yet.")

O, radiant Spring. ("Why radiant?
Perhaps you mean the only place
Where one finds comfort is anent
A radiator, these raw days.")
As I remarked: O, radiant Spring,
Of blooming fields and tender skies—
("Give us a rest. You cannot sing
While the pneumonia microbe flies.")

L'ENVOI.

'Twas ever thus. The vibrant verse
Swells from the poet's brain, inspired,
To meet the omnipresent curse
Of dreary facts that make one tired.
I cannot bid my soul take flight
On gauzy wings of poetry,
But groundlings seek to set me right
By telling what they think they see.

J. C. BAYLES.

EIGHT FIGURE PAINTERS.

Exhibition of Ideal Pictures and Portraits at the Arts Club.

A collection of two-score paintings which will occupy the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, until March 15, is composed of canvases by eight painters—Messrs. Potthast, Moschkowitz, F. D. Marsh, Hawthorne, J. W. Alexander, H. M. Walcott, R. W. Vonnoh, and Tanner. With few exceptions the pictures are figure pieces, since all the artists represented are better known for paintings in which figures enter, or for portaits, than for landscapes or marines.

In the five by Edward Potthast the gay colors and happy grouping of "Day of Races, Provincetown," make a pleasant impression. The sails of catboats and smart yachts at anchor, the sparkling water, the dreamy look of the old town beyond the bay, with its pink-flushed ivory church and houses, the dock in shadow on the right, and the groups of pretty girls in pink and white signaling with their kerchiefs from the pier, are all managed with the chariest effects of sunlight and the open air. "Guardian Angel" and "Marigolds," ideal half-lengths of pretty young women, are poor in comparison. "The Farmer" leaning on a rail fence with pipe in hand and rake over shoulder is also a trifle too theatrical. "In Mid Ocean," a sailor in tarpaulins by the bulwarks looking out on gray sky and gray water hits the truth more closely.

Six portraits of Paul Moschkowitz contain some good, sound work, one of the best being that of Mr. I. H. Rosenfeld, seated, in profile, with right hand under chin, while attractive and suggestive of George De Forest Brush is the group of Mrs. Moschkowitz and child. "Maternity," "In the Boudoir," and "Lady in Rose," by F. D. Marsh, are adaptations of the same fair model to three different rôles. In the first the mother stands with her nude boy before her, planted on the edge of a Japanese jardinière of pottery; a faint halo is seen above her head in the dark background. The boudoir has some very well-painted cabinetwork, and the Spanish-looking lady, who shows one golden slipper under her skirt, is holding a few golden chrysanthemums in her black hair. The third lady, in ample gown of rose, who trips in golden boots across a somewhat indefinite lawn, seems to be passing over a stage. She wears a black hat, a high black ribbon round her neck, and a low-cut gown; as she passes she looks out at the audience as if she had just finished a couplet, and, having swept up her skirts with one hand, was making an exit. The movement of the feet is not convincing and the arm that holds the upswept skirts is not doing its work; but the color scheme is striking and the effect of the picture is daring. In "Revellers and the Phantom" Mr. Marsh has given to the sketch a good deal of rush and hurry of feet. Nude women and women hurled to the ground, spears bearing banners so huge that no human arm could support them, pillars so enormous that they could not stand alone make this little suggestion of "Death on the Pale Horse" something more than realty and less than a nightmare. The way the phantom horseman is put in and the big red mass of the central banner asserts itself are not without effectiveness.

Much better known than these for his figure work, Mr. Alexander, who shows here his "Blue Bowl" and two figure studies, may be also seen in a landscape marine. Artists will be interested in the coarse canvas he uses, staining rather than putting paint on it in order to obtain delicate effects of line and tone. Four of Mr. Hawthorne's pictures here were recently noticed, a fifth is "Head of a Man," unfinished below but strong and impressive so far as it has been completed. "Gossip," a grouping of peasant women and geese by H. M. Walcott; "At the Party," a nicely composed group of children; "The Contest," group of children and sparrows in the Park, recently a winner of the First Hallgarten Prize at the Academy Exhibition, give a fair estimate of this artist's methods. On a somewhat large, possibly a little too large, canvas, Mr. Vonnoh has painted a standing portrait of his wife, the sculptress, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, and painted it very charmingly as to face and figure. Mr. Tanner has some interesting tonal pictures of Palestine—"The Flight into Egypt," "Escape of Paul," "Invitation to Christ to Enter at Emmaus," and some Normandy scenes, "Near Etaples" and "In Normandy," the latter a good Winter nocturne with plodding horse, arklike wagon and lantern swinging near the peasant in the dark opening of the wagon top.

These pictures offer very good entertainment for an hour. They can be seen by card of member in the afternoons, from 3 to 6.

ART NOTES.

Pastels and paintings by Parker Mann at the Clausen Galleries show this painter enamored of quiet evening views when the sunlight still lingers on the clouds above the horizon. "Silence" is a typical small landscape, with the red-tinted clouds reflected in still water behind a parcel of elms; similar in treatment, if not in locality, are "Summer Evening" and "Dusk." A very atmospheric view is "Frosty Morning in Warwickshire," with the red roofs of buildings dimly seen through the morning mists. The pastels are, for the most part, snowscapes and nocturnes—"Bleak Winter," "A Snowy Evening," "Lonely Road," "Winter at the Valley Farm," in all of which there is fine sentiment for the charm of still, wintry weather. "The Crescent Moon" shows feathery willows in a mass to the left and the wake of the moon trembling on water to the right. A little sketch in pale tones—"Surf"—and an evening view with winding creek and wedges of woodland—"The Marsh"—are full of quiet sentiment. His pictures may be guessed from such titles as "The Turquoise Sea," "The Wild Rose Season," "Hollyhocks," "A Bit of Moorland," "The Road to the Sea." The exhibition closes March 12.

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A certain large quality is seen in Charles H. Davis when one examines the score of paintings by him just placed on view at the Noé Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue. "Spring's Awakening" and "The Coming of Winter" are successful efforts to indicate the change of seasons, and "A Shift of the Wind" tells its story in the cloud currents that fill the sky with their billowy masses of gray and white. "Moonrise at Twilight, December," and "Moonrise in November" have a touch of the true spirit of nature. Very charming is the effect of racing clouds and whirling leaves in "Joyous Autumn," and essentially true to America, besides. "Golden Moon," "A Windy Day," "Under Oak Boughs" are thoughtful transcripts from nature. The exhibition remains until March 12.

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The small exhibit of Gilbert Stuarts, Trumbulls, and other early American portraits at the Ehrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street, has attracted so much attention that it will be continued for another fortnight.

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The sum of $20,000 was paid by the Louvre at the Hotel Drouot for a block of limestone about four feet high, discovered at Abydos, in Egypt, by M. Amelineau. On one side is carved in relief the sparrow-hawk, sacred to Horus, standing on a cartouche across which runs a serpent. Underneath is a doorway to a house or a tomb. Its age is calculated at 8,000 years.

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A member of Parliament has ordered from M. Gustave Rodin a bronze casting of the latter's "Penseur," which will be presented to one of the London museums.

RUSSIAN LEADER FOR THE PHILHARMONIC

Mr. Safonoff of Moscow Conducts Its Seventh Public Rehearsal.

LIKE A MILITARY COMMANDER

Little Ostentation in His Work —Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony Given.

The interest in the Philharmonic Society's procession of foreign conductors by no means abates as the season draws toward its close. There was one of the largest audiences that the society has had so far during its course at the seventh public rehearsal, given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. It effected the appearance here of a man who before his engagement was probably unknown even by name to most of those present, but who proved himself to be one of the most striking personalities that has come before the orchestra —Mr. W. I. Safonoff of Moscow. He is true to the Muscovite type in appearance, an imposing figure of a man, with close-cropped black hair and a gray mustache and imperial, and his manner is brisk, authoritative. He seems, indeed, like one who might be commanding a division at Port Arthur. He conducts with little ostentation, with a firm but rather nervous, often an excited, beat. He beats phrases, notes, whole passages sometimes. He is insistent in his signals for accentuation and tone, to the point of ominously shaking his left fist; and in certain passages he makes a curious criss-cross rhythmic gyration of his two arms together. Mr. Safonoff's conducting is distinctly strenuous, and it is the outcome of a strenuous artistic nature.

As a Russian he naturally chose for the principal number of his programme a Russian symphony. It was Tschaikowsky's sixth, and in it he showed his most characteristic traits as a musician, and the direction in which his sympathies chiefly lie. It was a reading characterized throughout by passion, rhythmic incisiveness, strong contrasts in mood and expression, and the evident purpose to fill every measure with hot and glowing color. Mr. Safonoff insists upon a pianissimo of great delicacy, upon nice adjustment of phrase, upon clear articulation of the members of a phrase, as well as upon the highest resonance that he can draw out of the orchestra in a climax. His tempos are elastic and free. Such a transition as that between the first theme and the second of the opening allegro he elaborates with great effectiveness, with the languorous relaxation made most significant.

The pauses through which Tschaikowsky has accentuated his contrasts are long and momentous, according to Safanoff. The crashing chords crash with immense weight, the mordant discords lose none of their bitterness. The pregnant themes are declaimed urgently; in the tenderer episodes he seeks a caressing sentiment and smooth cantilena. Mr. Safonoff does not neglect the details of inner voices, yet is not carried away by his search for them; he lets none of the Tschaikowsky scale counterpoint escape. He set forth the feverish vivacity of the marchlike third movement with skill, as he did the woeful burden of the last; although in this it seemed as if he did not sound quite all its depths of despair. It was, on the whole, a reading of the symphony filled with characteristic expression, a real interpretation of its significance guided by complete sympathy; a reading that was everywhere of intense vividness. It marked the conductor as a man of uncommon power.

There was only less satisfaction to be obtained from Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture in his presentation of it. He elaborated its dramatic significance in all details, yet not at the expense of its larger unity, its nobility, and breadth. This, too, was the playing of a thoroughly sincere musician of high ideals and wide sympathy. He was less successful in this than in the symphony in gaining from the orchestra accuracy of detail, finish, and precision of ensemble. It was, in truth, rather ragged in these respects.

As for the two shorter pieces that Mr. Safonoff put upon his programme, an adagio played by all the strings from Rubinstein's quartet, Op. 17, and a serenade by Giuzounow, they were not correctly calculated for the latitude and longitude of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. Rubinstein's movement can hardly escape the accusation of dullness; Glazounow's little piece is melodious and unpretentious, and also highly unimportant. Mr. Safonoff might have brought with him some much more valuable Russian music than this.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang an aria by Mozart with accompaniment for orchestra and piano obbligato, a curious combination that has scarcely its counterpart, and the air from Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," that has long been hackneyed. That Mozart's air is no better known than it is is easily explicable from its lack of striking beauty. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang both with her sincere and whole-hearted style, but her vocalization is not perfectly adapted for the demands of Mozart's music. Her voice seemed to show in its quality and its tendency to false intonation the effects of strain and wear. But she was vigorously and enthusiastically applauded.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

First Performance This Season of Mozart's Opera.

La Contessa	Mme. Gadski
(Her first appearance in this part.)	
Cherubino	Mme. Seygard
Mercellina	Miss Bauermeister
Susanna	Mme. Sembrich
(Last appearance.)	
Il Conte	Mr. Scotti
Figaro	Mr. Campanari
Dottore Bartolo	Mr. Rossi
Antonio	Mr. Dufriche
Basilio	Mr. Reiss
Don Curzio	Mr. Maestri

Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Not till last evening—the last evening of the regular season—did Mozart make his appearance in the bills of the Metropolitan Opera House. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given then for the first time. There had been difficulties of the kind that operatic impresario's cope with in filling the rôle of the Countess, for which Mme. Calvé had originally been counted upon. But, having for reasons that were doubtless cogent to the prima donna's mind, declined to appear in it, she was replaced without much margin of time by Mme. Gadski, who was obliged to learn the part for this purpose.

Mozart's "Figaro," though it seems to have the spirit of immortal youth in the vitality it shows to-day after a career of nearly a century and a quarter, has not often of recent years exercised so strong an attraction upon this public as it did last evening. Its complicated plot, not easily followed by the average listener—which is, perhaps, an advantage in some ways for the average listener—its lack of a sentimental interest, and most of all, its lack of a tenor, are perhaps responsible for this. The opera is one in which to display the finest vocal resources of an operatic establishment. Mme. Sembrich shines as an incomparable representative of the delightful Susanna, and her singing of Mozart's music is an unceasing delight—there are few left, and fewer every year who are so initiated into its style as she, who can vocalize it and deliver it with such beautiful legato. And her acting in the part is of spontaneous and effervescent gayety and arch humor. Her performance last evening was charming.

Mme. Gadski not unnaturally was somewhat nervous in her new part, and moved in it with a certain caution. Her nervousness was somewhat in evidence from time to time in an unsteadiness of voice. Her style is at best not perfectly adapted to this music; but she sang with admirable intelligence and true artistic feeling. The part ought to be a valuable addition to her repertory. Mme. Seygard also sang for the first time here the part of Cherubino. She pleased by her appearance and the naïveté of her acting, but her voice is not one for this music; it has not the smoothness and beauty that fit Mozart's mellifluous measures. Mr. Rossi's Doctor Bartolo is also new to this public in Mozart's opera; it is full of amusing traits, though far from strong on the vocal side.

The other members of the cast have appeared in "Le Nozze di Figaro" here before. Mr. Campanari's Figaro is inimitable, the very embodiment of Mozart's amusing hero. The Count Almaviva is presented by Mr. Scotti in an aspect of grave dignity, not to say severity, that is scarcely recognizable as belonging to that graceless nobleman, one of whose characteristics is bonhomie.

Mr. Motti conducted, and filled his reading with animation, with delicacy and refinement. There were one or two contretemps upon the stage, owing to the unfamiliarity of some of the leading participants with the "business" of the opera; but the performance was not without spirit.

CALVE TO SING IN CONCERT.

Will Tour This Country, Canada, Mexico and Havana Next Season.

Marcus R. Mayer yesterday completed arrangements with Mme. Emma Calvé for a series of fifty concerts to be given by her next season. Mr. Mayer a short time ago withdrew from the firm which is managing the tour of Adelina Patti and of which Robert Grau is the head.

Following her present season at the Metropolitan, it is understood she will sing in Washington and then go to Europe, where five concerts will be given in London and the same number in Paris. Her tour in the United States next season will begin in November in this city, where several concerts will be given. Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New Orleans, and practically every other large city east of the Rocky Mountains will be visited. Then the tour will extend to the Pacific Coast. Montreal and the principal Canadian cities will have an opportunity to hear her also, as will the cities of Mexico, whence she will go to Havana.

Mme. Calvé may be assisted by another star, and French and Italian artists to the number of fifty will be engaged by Manager Mayer during the Summer for one-act selections from "Hamlet," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Carmen," in which Mme. Calvé will sing. It is understood that a guarantee of $100,000 helped the prima donna to decide upon the concert tour.

MR. AND MRS. MARUM'S RECITAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Marum gave a chamber music and song recital last evening in Mendelssohn Hall that was heard by an audience of fair size and much friendliness; Mr. Marum led in a performance of Brahms's A major piano quartet, in which he had the assistance of Jacob Altschuler, Hermann Epstein, and Leo Schulz; and also played with Mr. Epstein Grieg's sonata for piano and violin in G minor. Mrs. Marum sang three groups of songs.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Manager Flaherty of the Majestic Theatre will entertain as his guests this afternon the pupils of the Free Industrial School for Cripled Children. Twenty-five of the youngsters will see "Babes in Toyland," and the same number will be invited next Wednesday afternoon.

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The first consignment of camels bought by Thompson & Dundy for their Luna Park feature to be called "The Streets of Delhi and Durbar Procession," are due to arrive on the steamship Victoria to-day. There are twenty camels in the lot.

***

The programme for the first week of French opera at the Casino has been arranged. Monday evening, March 14, "La Juive" will be the offering, the cast including Mme. Guinchan, Mme. Packbiers, M. Gauthier, M. Lussiez, M. Mikaelly, M. Launay, M. Marc, and M. Verande. "Carmen" will be given Tuesday night, "Mignon" at the Wednesday matinée, "Il Trovatore" Wednesday evening, "Cinderella" Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, "Traviata" Friday evening, and "Les Huguenots" Saturday evening.

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The vigorous and dramatically energetic reading of the orchestral score of "Das Rheingold" on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House was the work of Mr. Alfred Hertz and not of Mr. Motti, as was inadvertently stated in the notice of the performance in yesterday morning's TIMES.

ILLUMINATED MSS. ON VIEW.

Collection of Rare and Beautiful Specimens at Columbia.

A loan collection of rare and beautiful illuminated manuscripts, secured by Dr. Simkhovitch and contributed by Henry W. Poor, J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rev. Morgan Dix, and W. A. White, among others, will be on exhibition in Room 307 of the Library Building of Columbia University every day except Sundays until March 19.

The manuscripts are mainly French, but there are also some fine specimens of Italian and German work in colors and gold, and one was done in England. They date from the sixth to the eighteenth century, and all are in a practically perfect state of preservation. They include the "Romaunt of the Rose," "The Chronicle of Jehan de Courgy," breviaries, missals, &c. There are, in addition, some notable examples of early caligraphy.

The collection was intended primarily for the benefit of the students, but as a similar opportunity is rarely afforded in this city, it was decided to open it to the general public. Admission is by tickets only, but these can be obtained on application by letter to the Librarian of Columbia University.

LABOR MEN IN A ROW.

Faction of United Workmen Smashes in Doors of Headquarters in Boston.

BOSTON, March 4.—The trouble between the two rival factions of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Massachusetts reached a climax to-day when one faction made a forcible entrance into the State headquarters of the organization at 12 Walnut Street, breaking down the doors with sledge hammers.

Ever since the split in the order on Feb. 23, the faction clinging to the National body has remained in possession of the headquarters. Its representatives have kept the doors barred, and have slept and had their meals served to them in the building.

The raiders were armed with a writ of replevin and accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff. To-night representatives of both factions slept at the headquarters. Legal proceedings are pending to decide which faction has right to the property of the organization.

IN THE SHOPS.

A pretty hat of a deep yellow fancy straw is in three-cornered shape. Around the crown inside the turned-over rim is white chiffon. The hat is finished on one side with a large ornament of gold cord with falling ends. The braid of this hat has the appearance of being tucked.

***

Purple in its various shades is combined with pale blue frequently. A hat, which shows the combination, and which is extremely pretty, is of a large sailor shape of the pale blue, draped around the crown with white lace, under which is a little purple, which gives a delicate tint to the lace. On either side of the back of the hat the lace is caught with very natural purple orchids, and from them the ends of the lace fall over the hair.

***

Much more delicate is a smaller hat, which shows the combination of the two colors. The rim of this hat, which is of the toque, or turban, variety, is massed with lilacs, not in bunches, but the single blossoms, and in a very delicate shade. The crown of the hat is of a delicate lace in the palest shade of pale blue. This is brought out at the left side, caught with a large buckle and the ends carried over the rim.

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There are innumerable red hats and many red cherries. Cherries are set on at the back of a green hat, encircle the crown of a big brown one, and a red toque with a deep rim, around which is set a chiffon ruching with other cherries encircling the hat. In a small hat of a mixed green straw, which suggests nothing so much as the mossy bark of a tree, the only trimmings are cherries.

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A white straw hat for a child has the edge of the crown and the edge of the rim of black. It is trimmed with white ribbons.

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A shirtwaist hat at a men's hatter's is of a shiny black straw with a plain band of black around the crown. The shape is three-cornered, with a rolled rim.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Badminton Club will be the event of the afternoon. Dinners and bridge and the new French conference at the residence of Mrs. Lanier will be among the other incidents.

***

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Mr. Towner will be celebrated on April 7. It was set for the Winter, but owing to the illness of Miss Anderson's mother it was postponed.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom have returned from Columbia, S. C., where they went to be with their daughter, Mrs. Churchill Satterlee, whose husband, the Rev. Mr. Satterlee, died on Feb. 16. Mrs. Satterlee and her children are now in Washington, the guests of Bishop Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee. Mrs. Churchill Satterlee will remain at her father-in-law's residence until she goes to Lenox, where she has taken a cottage for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Choate will give a dinner on Tuesday evening next for Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of the American Ambassador to England, and a niece of Mr. Choate. It will take place at Miller's "Den," in East Fortieth Street. It will be a small dinner of ten covers, but will be unique.

***

The wedding of Miss Edna Lawrence Van Etten, daughter of Edgar Van Etten, and Charles Taylor Slauson of this city, took place on Thursday at Newton, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Slauson have taken an apartment at the Dorothy, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue.

***

Mrs. David H. Greer, wife of Bishop Coadjutor Greer, gave a large reception yesterday at her residence adjoining St. Bartholomew's Church for Mrs. Leighton Parks, the wife of the new rector of St. Bartholomew's, the Rev. Dr. Parks, formerly of Boston. Bishop Greer and Mrs. Greer are still occupying the house, as their new home is not ready for them. The reception was from 4 to 7, and was very largely attended. Most of the older members of the church took this opportunity of meeting Mrs. Parks, and as the church has a very fashionable congregation, New York society was out in force.

***

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Sr., and their daughter, Miss Marion Haven, will start to-day for Jekyl Island, to remain several weeks.

***

Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin, whose marriage to Joseph S. Ulman will take place Monday, will have her niece, Miss Marjorie Munroe, daughter of Dr. Munroe, as her little maid of honor? Her brother, David Munroe Cory, will give her away. As already mentioned, Julien Stevens Ulman will be his brother's best man. There will be no ushers, as the invitations have been confined to relatives and a very few intimate friends. A wedding breakfast for the family only will be given at Mr. Ulman's apartment, in Thirty-third Street. After their return from a brief Southern trip Mr. and Mrs. Ulman will be at the Hotel Netherland until they decide upon a residence.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have gone to Aiken, S. C., for a few weeks.

***

An engagement recently announced in Baltimore is that of Miss Bessie Montague Brown, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore to Benjamin Howell Griswold. Mrs. Alexander Brown and the Misses Brown are well known in New York society.

***

Much sympathy from a large circle of friends has been expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill, who have lost their only son, a lad of nine years of age. Mrs. Burrill was Miss Neilson.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

H. M. Flagler Gives a Dinner In Honor of Elihu Root.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—The social wheel has revolved unceasingly to-day. The Fortnightly Club's entertainment, tea parties, and sailing parties made the afternoon gay, and this evening almost everybody dined with some one else.

H. M. Flagler gave a large stag dinner at Whitehall in honor of ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root. Speeches were made by Mr. Root, Lyman D. Gage, James Stillman, H. M. Flagler, and others.

Present at the dinner besides these were:

August Belmont,	E. C. Potter,
W. B. Leeds,	Norman B. Ream,
Sidney Smith,	O. W. Bird,
Newbold Leroy Edgar,	Col. Walter Cutting,
John Jacob Astor,	W. R. Kenan, Jr.,
F. Egerton Webb,	Henry Clay Pierce,
Frederick T. Martin,	C. M. Sard,
H. Rieman Duval,	H. R. Kennedy.

E. W. Knierem of New York gave an elaborate dinner to twenty-two guests in the Red Room, at which he introduced several novel features in table decorating. Joseph Jefferson made the speech of the evening. The guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams,	Mr. and Mrs. L. Dreka,
Mr. and Mrs. William Painter,	Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Cragin,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Brackett,	Mrs. H. Longley,
Dr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Ward,	Mrs. Milton C. Work,
Gen. and Mrs. G. B. McClennan,	Mrs. W. H. Lennan,
	Miss Janie English,
	Louis Bound.

Mrs. Norman B. Reams has invitations out for a series of three dinner parties, the first to take place to-night in the grill room.

J. F. D. Lanier gave a dinner to-night to twelve in the grill room.

H. F. Shoemaker gave a large tea at Riviera complimentary to his daughter, Miss Shoemaker.

Marion R. Wright entertained a party on the lake.

Mrs. R. M. Gilbert entertained a party of ladies at tea at Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday and family are here.

The Fortnightly Club entertainment, which offered a literary and musical programme to a large party, was held at the cottage of Mrs. E. Gray Pendleton.

Count von Gersdorff is sepnding a few weeks here.

Among the New Yorkers who arrived to-day were Mr. and Mrs. George McKibbin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flagg, Mrs. Woodward, Miss Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Langley, Mrs. R. A. Blauvelt, Miss Blauvelt, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Rumor of Engagement of Lorillard Spencer, Jr., to Miss Mary Sands.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 4.—Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived this afternoon to inspect his Summer residence, Sea Verge, and his steam yacht, Electra. The latter has been extensively improved since it was placed out of commission last Autumn.

Frank K. Sturgis of New York is here to hasten the completion of his Summer residence on the Cliffs.

Lorillard Spencer, Jr., is at the La Farge cottage. Mr. Spencer's frequent visits to Newport during the Winter have given rise to the reports of his engagement to Miss Mary Sands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Sands. Miss Sands is the granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson of the United States Navy and of the late Dr. Mahlon H. Sands. She is popular in Newport socially, and one of the leading lawn tennis players at the Casino, having won several prizes in competitions there last Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell and Miss Symes Nowell will spend May and June in Boston, and then go to Alaska on an extended visit.

Georgians Favor Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., March 4.—The Democrats of Lincoln County to-day selected delegates to the State Convention which will name delegates to St. Louis. Preference was expressed for Judge Parker of New York as the nominee for President. The resolutions declared that the best intentions of the party will not be subserved by the nomination of either William J. Bryan or W. R. Hearst.

TRACKS OVER BROADWAY GROUT'S RELIEF PLAN

Would Thus Extend the Elevated Road.

MIGHT HELP A LITTLE

Only a Brave Man Would Father the Scheme, Mr. Nichols Says.

While the Board of Estimate was in session yesterday, hearing arguments for the Brooklyn Bridge terminal plan proposed by Commissioner Best and Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department, Controller Grout advanced the proposition that the extension of the bridge be made to Broadway, or even beyond, with an elevated structure.

"Would not this extension solve the problem of avoiding the crowding at the terminals?" he asked.

"It might help a little," Mr. Nichols said, "but he would be a very brave man who would father a scheme to cross Broadway with an elevated structure."

Several Brooklyn residents appeared and urged the necessity of immediate relief from bridge traffic congestion, they including President McCarroll of the Manufacturers' Association, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Theodore L. Frothingham of the Brooklyn League, and Nelis Poulson. Each speaker was asked by Mr. Grout for views on the extension of the bridge across Broadway so as to distribute passengers to the west side. All insisted that the opposition to crossing Broadway would be great enough to delay the project some years, and urged that it be abandoned until after the proposed terminals are completed.

The Rev. Father Evers of St. Andrew's was the only speaker to oppose the bridge plan, stating that the plan would drive the church from the district where it had done good service for sixty-five years.

GROUT HOLDS UP AN OFFICE.

Controller Objects to a Transfer in the Water, Gas, and Electricity Department.

Controller Grout has held up the request of Deputy Commissioner Goodwin of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity for a private secretary, exempt from civil service requirements, at $3,000 salary. The request came before the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, when it was found that in order to create the new place the Commissioner had removed from office a fifteen-hundred-dollar clerk who was subject to civil service requirements and who had been performing the duties of secretary to the Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner Oakley, who was present when the request was read, explained that the position had just been authorized by the Municipal and State Civil Service Commissions and had not yet been filled. Controller Grout opposed the request on the ground that none of the bureau deputies have secretaries, and they have far more work to do than Deputy Commissioner of the Water Department. After the Controller's protest the matter was referred to the Finance Department for investigation.

THE CARPENTER ART SALE.

Second Night Raises the Total Receipts to $7,664.

The auction last night by order of R. B. Carpenter, as administrator of the estate of N. L. Carpenter, it being the second of the three nights' sales held at the Knickerbocker Art Galleries, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, brought better prices than on the first night, the sum realized for the eighty-eight objects of art being $5,202.50, which, with last night's total of $2,461.50, brings the total up to date to $7,664.

H. C. Howard bought a landscape by Ralph Albert Blakelock for $90, and a woodland scene by the same painter brought only $150, the name of the purchaser not being given. J. J. Stevens bought "Guitar Practice," by J. D. Stephens, for $200. "Admiration," by W. A. Morgan, brought the record price of the evening, the purchaser being Dr. F. J. Quinlan, who paid $245 for his purchase. "Resting," by J. G. Brown, brought $182.50, the purchaser being Mrs. James R. Gilmore. "The Portrait of a Lady," by M. Fortuny, bought by Dr. H. Lambert, brought $120. "Cattle and Landscape," by James M. Hart, found a purchaser in C. H. Hoffman, who bid $150. Other purchasers were Julian Edwards and W. K. M. Olcott.

DIES AT AGE OF 99 YEARS.

S. S. Osborn Passes Away at Chicago, Leaving Daughter Aged 70 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Salmon S. Osborn, ninety-nine years old, died to-day at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. O. W. Barrett, 2,233 Calumet Avenue. He was born at Walton, N. Y., studied law at Erie, Penn., and began practice at Jeferson, Ohio. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature.

After the war he became a banker at Painesville, Ohio, and was in business there until he removed to Chicago in 1871 and retired from active business. He had been in the best of health up to a week ago, when he caught a severe cold.

His daughter, Mrs. O. W. Barrett, is seventy, and his son-in-law is seventy-two.

DEATH OF MISS ANNE THURMAN.

Cousin of Abram S. Hewitt and Senator Thurman Was 95 Years Old.

Miss Anne Maria Thurman, a first cousin of Abram S. Hewitt and Senator Allan G. Thurman of Ohio, died at her home, 107 West Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. Miss Thurman was ninety-five years six months and twenty-two days old. She had been confined to her bed with her fourth attack of pneumonia within the past few years. Last Sunday she had a cerebral hemorrhage, from the effects of which she never rallied.

Miss Thurman always regarded Abram S. Hewitt as a very young man, and a few weeks prior to the late ex-Mayor's death she commented on his youthful appearance when compared with her own. Mr. Hewitt's father always looked upon Miss Thurman as a daughter, and it was she who nursed him during his last illness. He died in her arms. She was an aunt of the late Dr. William Thurman, one of the founders of St. John's Guild, and was herself a prominent worker in that organization. She was a member of St. John's Evangelistic Church, and up to a few years ago took a prominent part in the charitable work connected with the church.

Miss Thurman lived with her nieces, Mrs. F. E. Smith and Miss Grace Thurman. The funeral will take place to-day, the interment following in Greenwood.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sir Joseph W. Trutch Dead.

LONDON, March 4.—Sir Joseph W. Trutch, ex-Governor of British Columbia and at one time agent here for the Dominion of Canada, died to-day, after a long illness. He was born in 1826.

John Howard Sweetser.

John Howard Sweetser, President of the dry goods firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of 374 Broadway, died at his home, 37 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday. Mr. Sweetser was born in Amherst, Mass., March 2, 1835. He was a graduate of Amherst College, a Director of the Consolidated National Bank, a member of the New England Society, the Amherst Association, the American Fine Arts Society, and the Merchants' Association.

Mr. Sweetser is survived by his wife, two daughters, and one son. The son is H. P. Sweetser of the dry goods firm of which his father was President.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ELMER H. LOOMIS, wife of Prof. Loomis, Department of Physics, Princeton University, died at her home in Princeton yesterday of pneumonia.

MATTHIAS DAY, after whom Daytona, Florida, was named, died at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday, aged eighty years. He was the father of Col. Matt Day, U. S. A., and Ralph Day of Juneau, Alaska.

The Rev. FRANCIS D. MCGUIRE, rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in Albany, died at that city yesterday, aged fifty-seven years. He was born in Syracuse.

The Rev. Father FRANCIS MCATEE, assistant priest of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Georgetown, D. C., died at Washington yesterday, aged seventy-eight. During the war he was Chaplain of the Twenty-first New York Volunteer Regiment.

HENRY FRANCIS JOSEPH RICKER, President of the Ricker National Bank, died at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Rickers was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer in 1884. His estate is valued at $2,000,000.

JAMES H. FANCHER, seventy years of age, a commission merchant of New York, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart trouble. He was active in the work of the Unitarian Church there. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

MRS. LAURA JUDD POST died at the home of her son, Charles Henderson Post, on New England Avenue, Summit, N. J., on Thursday, aged sixty-nine years. Her father was one of the original abolitionists in Kansas, fifty years ago. Her eldest brother was the late Orange Judd, publisher of The American Agriculturist and head of the Orange Judd Company. David W. Judd, a younger brother, was a member of the New York State Legislature, and for many years manager of the New York Associated Press. Mrs. Post's husband died in 1875, and she is survived by two sons, Charles Henderson Post and Frank Judd Post.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

DIED.

BARNEY.—On Friday, March 4, 1904, Susan E., eldest daughter of the late Hiram Barney.
Funeral services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., corner of 24th St., on Monday, March 7, at 11 A. M.

BELT.—On March 3, Mary Elizabeth Belt, formerly of Baltimore.
Funeral Saturday, March 5, at 10 A. M., from Ascension Church, 5th Av. and 10th St. Interment private.
Baltimore papers plase copy.

BLACK.—On Friday, March 4, 1904, Adelina M. Black, in her ninety-sixth year.
Funeral private.

BURRILL.—On Thursday, March 3, 1904, Middleton Shoolbred Burrill, Jr., only son of Middleton Shoolbred and Emilie Neilson Burrill, in the 9th year of his age.
Funeral private.

BUTLER.—Mrs. Mary Wilcox, wife of Dr. Clarence Willard Butler, Montclair, N. J., March 3, 1904.
Funeral services at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, March 5, from her late home, 33 Fullerton Av. South. Interment private.
Kindly omit flowers.

CARPENTER.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., third month, third day, 1904, Hannah W., widow of Robert R. Carpenter, in her 70th year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, 8 Adams Street, Mount Vernon, third month, 5th, 1904, at 7:45 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central depot, N. H. R. R., at 7 o'clock P. M. Interment at Amawalk.

CODDINGTON.—On March 3, 1904, S. Frank Coddington, son of the late Samuel and Catherine Coddington.
Funeral services at chapel of the Church of the Ascension, 12 West 11th St., on March 5 at 11 A. M.

CRUDEN.—Thursday, March 3, 1904, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Alexander B. Cruden.
Funeral services 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon from her late residence, 9 Lexington Av., Bayonne, N. J.

FITZSIMONS.—On March 2, at his residence, 12 West 121st St., of pneumonia, James M. Fitzsimons, beloved husband of Matilda Fitzsimons.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Saturday, March 5, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, thence to the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HALLS.—At his home, 428 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on March 2, 1904, William Halls, in his 83d year.
Funeral from his late residence, Saturday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—On Thursday, March 3, Hobart Moore, eldest son of William H. and Ada Small Moore, husband of Ruth Winthrup Emmons Moore, at Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Funeral services Saturday at 4 East 54th St., New York, at 2 P. M.

PENDLETON.—At Middletown, N. Y., suddenly, George R. Pendleton.
Interment private.

RUTHERFURD.—On the 3d day of March, at his residence, 139 East 15th St., Robert Walter Rutherfurd, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, cor. 10th St. and Second Av., on Monday, March 7, at 10 o'clock.

STORRS.—Suddenly, at the Patterson, on the 2d inst., Ella Lacey, wife of Frank Storrs, daughter of the late Frederick Lacey and Martha Caroline Wheeler.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Herbert D. Lacey, No. 310 West Ninety-first St., on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 4:30.

SWEETSER.—March 4, of pneumonia, John Howard Sweetser, at his residence, 37 West 58th St., aged 69 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

THURMAN.—On March 3, 1904, Ann Maria Thurman, in her 96th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 107 West 86th St., on Saturday, March 5, at 2 o'clock.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on March 4, Mary A. Titus, daughter of the late John and Mary Ustick Titus of New York, in the ninety-sixth year of her age.
Funeral services from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, March 7.

TUCKERMAN.—March 4, at Standiford, England, Stephen Salisbury, youngest son of the late Gustavus Tuckerman of Boston, Mass., aged 73 years.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 4th inst., at his late residence, 280 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Charles Carroll Whitney, in the seventieth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODWARD.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 1, 1904, Eleanor Allen, wife of Rignal Duckett Woodward, and daughter of James and Eleanor Allen of Chicago, Ill.
Funeral services at No. 7 Hillside Av., Summit, N. J., Monday, March 7, at 11 o'clock.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres. Send for price list. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Western depression will move eastward during Saturday, giving rain in the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley and snow in Minnesota and the upper lake region. The rain area will extend into the Lower Ohio Valley and the Eastern Gulf States Saturday night, and probably reach Atlantic Coast districts, except New England, Sunday.

The temperature will rise generally in the Mississippi Valley Saturday and eastward to the Atlantic Sunday. It will be somewhat colder in the middle Rocky Mountain region Saturday and colder Sunday in the Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly northeast to north and light; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast increasing, and on Lake Michigan fresh south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey.—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, rain, variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh.

New England.—Fair Saturday and Sunday, slowly rising temperature, fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	37	24	22
6 A. M.	33	21	20
9 A. M.	32	19	21
12 M.	44	22	22
3 P. M.	50	25	28
6 P. M.	46	23	25
9 P. M.	42	20	20
12 P. M.	43	19	17

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21¾
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1903	41
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The temperature was 19 degrees at 8 A. M., and the humidity 63 per cent.; temperature at 8 P. M. 20 degrees, and humidity 47 per cent. The maximum temperature was 25 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum temperature 19 degrees at 10:30 P. M.

Alexander Takes the Gold Medal.

The gold Medal of Honor of the Pennsylvania Academy has been awarded by the Board of Directors to John W. Alexander of New York. This medal is given each year in recognition of high achievement in his profession to an American painter or sculptor who may be exhibiting at the Academy or represented in its permanent collection, or who for eminent services in the cause of art or to the Academy has merited the distinction. It was founded by John H. Converse of Philadelphia.

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Mexican Central Offices Coming Here.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Vice President Gabriel Morton of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, announced in a circular issued to-day that on March 15 the offices of the company will be transferred to 25 Broad Street, New York.

Judge McMahon Ill.

Judge McMahon of the General Sessions is said to be very ill. He is on the court calendar to preside in Part III. of the court on Monday next, but it is said he will be unable to appear. He is out of town.

SOME OF THE FEATURES —OF— SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES

Music by Richard Strauss
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Themes of his unperformed "Symphonia Domestica" written out by him for THE TIMES and reproduced in Fac Simile.

Can 10,000 Women Get on Without "Scrapping"?
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Queen Alexandra has her peculiar variety, and women of all lands are falling into line.

Gowns worn by women of fashion described by Marie Weldon and illustrated by Anna May Cooper.

A Hundred Thousand Horse Power Man
Intimate Personal Study of the Electrical Czar, George Westinghouse. His latest photograph and picture of his office and home.

Many Ways to Fight Fire.
New York Firemen Rush in Front of the Flames, Smash Things with Their Ax

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Pastor, Rev. Howard L. Jones, D. D. 11 A. M., Rev. Everett Gill, D. D., of Louisville, Ky. 7.45 P. M., Organ Prelude. 8 P. M., Sermon by Pastor. "God's Limitations."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches, 11; evening subject, "John Newton—Infidel and Preacher."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Love at Its Utmost"; 7:45 P. M., "The Saviour's Thirst." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. The REV. DANIEL H. CLARE, D. D., will preach at both services. YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach morning, 10:45, and the Rev. Charles H. Sears, assistant pastor, evening, 7:30.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH. ST., Near 5th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services—10:45, "God Save America," the patriot's prayer; 7:45, "After Death, What?" All welcome.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street, Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Associate Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"Elijah." Mendelssohn.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. S. D. McCONNELL, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, and 8. Preacher—Morning, Rev. M. J. Goodheart; evening, rector. Wednesday evening, Rev. P. S. Grant.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4; sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion.....8 A. M. Morning prayer, holy communion. Preacher, the rector, 11 o'clock Evening prayer.....4 o'clock Choral litany—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av., 44th St., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning, 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Parks will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Rossini's "Stabat Mater," 8 P. M. Short Lenten service daily, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Progressive Judaism and the Sunday Service."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "The Ethics of the Immigration Question." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Advent, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James.) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"The Making of the Bible." 11; evening, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8. Evening, "The Leopard's Spots."

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Bishop E. G. Andrews, morning; Rev. Stephen Merritt's address to Sabbath school, 3:30; Mr. Raymond, evangelist, evening.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning sermon, "Temptation and Deliverance;" followed by the service of Holy Communion. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

47TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Morning—"The Quest for Christ." Evening—"Immortality's Uplift."

St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 126th St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. James M. King, D. D. 7:45 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. Allan MacRossie.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Wes' End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. EICKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE HEIGHT OF PROSPERITY." 8 P. M.—"THE UNDERGROUND WORLD." SPECIAL LENTEN MUSIC.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 11th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 7:45—Bible School Missionary Anniversary. Address by Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The ninth sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY." Preacher, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York. Subject, "THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY." ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, March 6th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young women's Bible class at 10 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8. Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH. Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Minister: REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant. Services on March 6th, at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: "The Prevailing Power of the Word." Afternoon Topic: "The Baptism of Jesus." Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wednesday, March 9th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 47 West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister—Services 11 and 8

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Presbyterian.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 24th Street. Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening topic: "ST. PATRICK'S Missionary Life and Influence." Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for Adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Greatest Book in the World." 4:30 P. M.—"The Bible in Flesh and Blood."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick St.—Sunday school, 9:30. Rev. H. Roswell Bates preaches 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th —Morning and evening. Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Thy Faith Hath Saved Thee." Evening—"The Way of the Transgressors is Hard."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Guarding the Inner Citadel of Life." Evening—"The Other Little Ships—Life's Unseen and Unappreciated Blessings."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; the assistant pastor, Rev. A. B. Churchman, will preach at 8 P. M.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Holy Communion 10:15 A. M.; church service 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor; subject, "The Temptations in the Wilderness; An Interpretation and a Lesson."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. "Taking Life Seriously," sixth subject in series Our Attitude Toward Life—by the pastor. Communion service follows sermon.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "War, with Some Consideration of Recent and Present Wars." At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Wright will speak upon "God—Nature—Man: The Three Terms in Theology, Miracle, and Law; Supernatural and Natural-Spiritual"; Sunday school, 9.45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; subject, "Gashmu, the Slanderer." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in Chapel. Entrance Park Av.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "Faith, Freedom, and Fellowship." Evening subject: "Good and Bad Luck."

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS 3:30 P. M. to-day at 150 5th Av. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., pastor Madison Avenue M. E. Church, teaches the lesson.

A DAILY NOON SERVICE AND SERMON AT 12:20, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Other services, 7, 9, and 5. Open all day.

CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 154 West 57th St., Near 58th St. Elevated Station.—3 P. M., Elder Hermann Warszawiak; subject, "Marvelous Conversion of a Jew"; real deliverance from sin, real healing without knives and poisons, real industrial salvation. Hearty welcome to the poor.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday night, March 6, at 7:45; subject, "THE GLORY OF THE CHURCH." Half-hour song service before lecture. All seats free.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 226-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30, 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Sunday, 11:15, New series, "Evolution of Ideal Religion." Prologue, "Recrudescence of Grover Cleveland." Free.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Av. and 30th St., Rev. M. W. Deibert, Pastor. —Services, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH. ORGAN PRELUDE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Address by REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, "THE LARGER LIFE." YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 EAST 15TH STREET. ALL WOMEN CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA, 102 EAST 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; "Worship of Truth."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., Near 123d St.—Public lectures Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Seven Principles," Mr. B. B. Gatell; next Tuesday evening, "Symbols," Mr. John Wetterer.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Free lecture, "Training," Tuesday eve., 8:15, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING OF Harlem, Thursdays 10:30. Second Collegiate Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Av. Annual all-day meeting, 10th inst. Rev. Dr. Tilton at 11, Mrs. Bottome at 2, followed by Miss Johnson of Egypt, Mrs. Kirk of Nyack, Mrs. St. John, and others.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY R. WILKENING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of Henry R. Wilkeniflg, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Henry R. Wilkening was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of March A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, March 4, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SMOLSKY & SMITH, Bankrupts. To whom it may concern: Take notice that assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of woolen goods, hair cloth, cheviot, linings, ladies' jackets, etc., will be sold at public auction on the premises, 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. By order of WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

ALASKA CABLE SHIPPED.

Last Installment Weighing 190 Tons Loaded on Five Cars.

With the shipment to Seattle of 100 tons of wire cable from Hoboken over the Lackawanna Railroad yesterday the order for 1,300 miles of submarine conductor for the Government cable between Seattle and Sitka, Alaska, is now complete.

This consignment consists of 43 miles of cable, 30 miles of which is one conductor in size and 13 miles is ten conductors. It averages ten tons to the mile. The cable was made at Bayonne, conveyed to Hoboken on a lighter, where it was loaded on five of the Lackawanna's largest freight cars. Ordinarily such a shipment would require twelve cars. It took twenty-eight men five days to remove the cable from the lighter and to coil it in the cars, the entire number of which will be handled together between Hoboken and the Pacific Coast.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 13, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Death of John the Baptist. Matt., xiv., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev., ii., 10.

Herod Antipas was the son of Herod the Great. He was of about the same age as John and Jesus. His mother was a woman of Samaria. Her name was Malthace. He was a man of fine taste, which he displayed in the erection of many costly and magnificent buildings. He was energetic and ambitious, and in general governed his country with prudence and ability. Outwardly he was very religious, and a careful observer of all that was demanded by the Jewish ritual. He was married to the daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia-Petrea.

Herod Philip—who is spoken of here as "his brother" (v. 3)—was also the son of Herod the Great, but his mother was Mariamne, a daughter of Simon, who was at one time the High Priest. He is generally known as Philip I., to distinguish him from the "Tetrarch of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis," (Luke iii., 1,) who was known as Philip II., and who was also a son of Herod the Great, but whose mother was Cleopatra.

Philip I. was never a king. He "was excluded from all share in his father's possessions in consequence of his mother's treachery, and lived afterward in a private station" (Smith's Dict.) He appears to have been a man of no force of character. He loved ease and quietness, and was perfectly contented to live as a private citizen. His wife was the Herodias spoken of in this lesson. She was the daughter of his own brother, Aristobulus—the granddaughter of his father and mother—and his own niece. She was very fair to look upon, and very ambitious for station and power, and so was by no means contented with either the humble position or the quiet spirit of her husband.

INVITED HEROD ANTIPAS.

At a family gathering in Jerusalem, her husband invited his half-brother, Herod Antipas, to the hospitalities of his house, and it was not long before she became greatly enamored both with him and with his position as King—both appealed very strongly to her ambitious spirit. At the same time she made herself very attractive to her visitor, and soon the shameful bargain was consummated between them that he should forsake his wife and she would desert her husband—thus leaving one uncle to be joined to another. It was this unlawful alliance against which John so earnestly protested. When she left her husband she was accompanied by her daughter Salome, who figures in this lesson as the dancer, and who, with a willing mind, obeyed her mother's instruction to ask "the head of John the Baptist," (Mk. vi., 24-25.) She afterward became the wife of Philip II., another uncle of her mother. Such intermarriage of blood relations was by no means uncommon in the Herodian family.

The home of Herod Antipas at this time was in the palace connected with the strong fortress of Macherus. This fortress was built on the heights east of the Dead Sea—on one of the ridges where Moses stood when God showed him, just before his death, the full extent of the Promised Land (Deut. 34, 1-5.) It was "in the borders of the dominions of Aretas and Herod" (Josephus.) It occupied a very commanding and impregnable position. Not far from this citadel, or fortress—at the other end of the ridge on which it stood—Herod built a splendid palace "with rows of columns of a single stone apiece, halls lined with many-colored marbles, magnificent baths—and all the details of Roman luxury, not omitting huge cisterns—barracks and storehouses—with everything needed for defense in case of a siege. The detached citadel was the scene of John's imprisonment—a stern and gloomy keep, with underground dungeons, still visible, hewn down in the living rock" (Geikie.) The palace was where "Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains and chief estates of Galilee." (Mark 6, 21.)

Now, Herod had not confined John in this citadel because of natural cruelty of disposition or because he bore an uncontrollable hatred to him, but rather to silence his public protest against his conduct and to gratify his wife, Herodias. She had only feelings of bitterest enmity against John, and would gladly have had him put to death at once. This, however, her husband would not allow. (Mark, vi., 19.) The sacred historian says that it was because "he feared the multitude." (V. 5.) She, however, had no such compunctions. To accomplish her purpose, she was always on the watch, ready to take advantage of any unguarded moment on the part of her husband, until she finally succeeded, as recorded in this lesson.

While John was thus imprisoned, Herod probably—like Felix in the case of Paul, (Acts. xxiv., 26)—sent for him often and communed with him, and there are several things recorded concerning these interviews that are worthy of thoughtful consideration, because they still mark the attitude of many toward the messengers of God.

1. He respected John. St. Mark says that he "feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and observed him." (vi., 20.) In this respect he is a fair type of most worldly people. They cannot resist altogether the eloquence of a holy life, and they are perfectly willing to give a polite attention to its appeals.

2. He "heard him gladly." (Mark, vi., 20.) There are many who do this even yet. They denounce open and flagrant sin themselves, and they like to hear it denounced by others. They even pride themselves that it is somewhat meritorious to do so.

3. "He did many things," (Mark, vi., 20.) He was not, then, alone in this, and there are many like him now. Many thus satisfy conscience. No doubt it was so with Herod. For if a man respects the preacher, gladly and willingly listens to his counsel, and does many things that he commends, he is very apt to ask with great self-satisfaction, "What lack I yet?" (Matt., xix., 20.)

NOT "A GODLY SORROW."

4. He "was sorry" (v. 9)—"exceeding sorry" (Mk., vi., 26) for what he did. But it was not a "godly sorrow." It was not the wrong that he had done which troubled him, but its consequences. His conscience was pricked at the thought of his rash vow, and he knew that he ought not to carry it out, but he did not have the moral courage to do what he ought to do. There are many such hearers.

Why did not all his personal respect for the preacher—this glad hearing of his message, this obedient response in many things, and this sorrow of mind—prevail to save Herod?

1. He would not give up his own will. John's preaching commended itself to his judgment, but not to his taste. So he preferred to please himself. For he did not look upon what he had done as sin. Therefore he rolled it as a sweet morsel under his tongue and was satisfied.

2. He sought worldly companionships. This followed very naturally. The society of "his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee" with feasting and dancing was very attractive and enjoyable. It strengthened him to walk in his own way, and that added to its pleasure.

3. He feared the opinions of his companions. He knew that they were not wise counselors, but he did not dare to take back a rash promise made in their presence. What they might think of him was far more important in his eyes than anything that God commanded. So "for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him," (Mk., vi., 26,) he consented to stain his hands with innocent blood.

4. He desired to see Jesus. (Lu., ix., 9.) Such a desire is not uncommon when remorse has followed grievous sin. With Herod, however, it was the desire of curiosity, and not of penitence. It was not because he desired to have his sin forgiven, but because he feared that it might be punished. Very soon afterward he sought to kill Him. (Lu., xiii., 31.)

In the course of a year or eighteen months, however, this desire to see Jesus was gratified. It was at the feast of the Passover at Jerusalem. To please the Jews he professed great religious ardor, and attended the feast. At that feast Jesus was arrested and taken before Pilate. Pilate sent Him to Herod, and he saw Him face to face. But the record is, "Herod with his men of war set Him at naught and mocked Him, and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe, and sent Him again to Pilate." (Luke xxiii., 11-14.) And on that day the man who crucified Jesus, and the man who would not give up his sins, were "made friends together." They are never very far apart.

Not long after this Herod was deposed from his throne, banished to "Lyons, a city of Gaul," (Josephus,) and there he died.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Who were Herod, Antipas, and Philip, and why did John rebuke Herod?

What is said of Herod's home, and of John's prison?

What commendable things marked Herod, and what caused his condemnation?

CONVENTION IN JERUSALEM.

Delegates of Sunday Schools from a Score of Countries to Meet.

Eight hundred or more Sunday school workers are gathering in New York, making their headquarters in the Broadway Central Hotel, and preparing to take the special steamer Grosser Kurfurst on Tuesday next for the Holy Land, where the Fourth World's Sunday School Convention is to be held in Jerusalem the middle of April.

Those who are to go from this country include most of the Sunday school leaders of all the States, and some from Canada and Mexico will accompany them. Another party starts some weeks hence from London, bearing the delegates from Great Britain to the number of about three hundred. The American party will visit a number of the Mediterranean ports, landing at Haifa on April 5.

The Jerusalem convention, to be held in a tent just outside the Damascus gate, is but a small part of the plan. A tour of the Holy Land will be made and visits paid to many of the historic places of Southern Europe and the East.

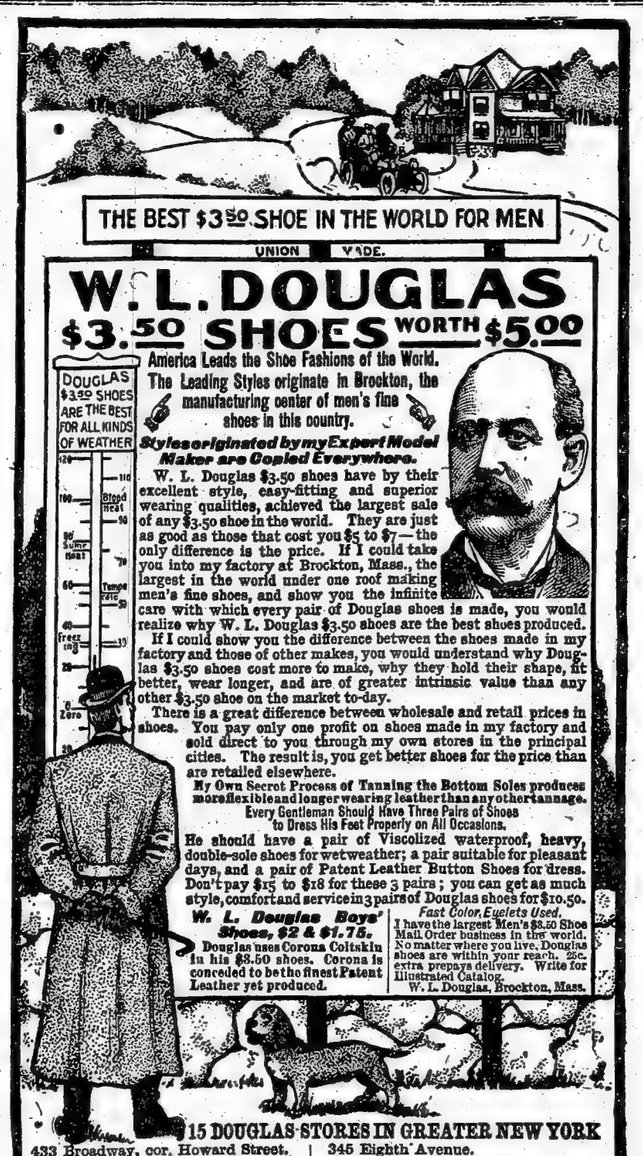

University Settlement Society.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society of New York will be held at Sherry's this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The President of the society, Stephen H. Olin, will preside, and addresses will be made by Secretary of War W. H. Taft, Bishop David H. Greer, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York.

Minister Killed in Runaway Accident.

DANVERS, Mass., March 4.—The Rev. Eugene De Normandie, well known in Massachusetts as a Unitarian clergyman, was killed to-day, having been thrown from a sleigh by a runaway horse. He was seventy-three years old, and leaves a widow, two daughters, and four sons.

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

THE ST. CHARLES,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE FASHIONABLE MID-LENT EASTER SEASON.
Open Throughout the Year.
Has an Exclusive Patronage.
Luxuriously Furnished.
Telephone in Every Room.
HOT AND COLD SEA WATER IN ALL BATHS.
UNEXCELLED FRENCH CUISINE.
GOLF PRIVILEGES. HIGH CLASS MUSIC.
MAGNIFICENT SUN PARLOR
OVERLOOKING BOARDWALK.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 289 FOURTH AVE.
GEO. S. FELL, REPRESENTATIVE.
Hours 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Telephone—6246 Gramercy.
NEWLIN HAINES, PROP'R.

Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.
The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY, H. E. EDGE, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 4285-38th st.

LAKEWOOD.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Season from October first to June.
Laurel-in-the-Pines.
Season from November to May.
Both houses under the management of D. J. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mngr., Laurel House. F. F. Shute, Asst Mgr., Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Virginia.
SHERWOOD INN,
Old Point Comfort, Virginia; open all year; delightfully situated, opp. entrance Fortress Monroe. An ideal place for a Winter's sojourn. Special rates week or month. Booklet at Times or H. C. WILSON, Mgr.

North Carolina.
Asheville, N. C.
Victoria Inn Select, homelike, modern. Write for booklet Mrs. A. D. Martin, Prop.
The Benbow, Greensboro, N. C. Modern Hotel. Tourists' Rendezvous.

South Carolina.
Wright's Hotel Columbia, S. C. Tourists accom. H. C. Wright, Prop.
Magnolia Inn, Aiken, S. C. A modern family hotel. Rates, Booklets. Henry Busch, Prop.

Miscellaneous.
To the Golden Gate.
CALIFORNIA
VIA
Southern Pacific
"Sunset Limited."
Also connects for all Pacific Coast Points. Excellent Service guaranteed.
349 Broadway, 1 Broadway, NEW YORK.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
WHERE TO DINE Apply at

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fancy Metal Boxes Not Toys—Other Decisions Promulgated.

Gen. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled a protest yesterday by B. Illfeider & Co. of New York against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty on metal boxes in fancy shapes as manufactures of metal. The importers claimed that they were toys at 35 per cent.

Gen. Sharretts sustained a protest by Morgenstern & Goldsmith of this city against the assessment of 50 per cent. on umbrella handles of "tiger's eye," a semi-precious quartz. They were classified as manufactures of agate. The importers' claim was that they were dutiable at 35 per cent. as articles in chief value of mineral substance, undecorated.

General Appraiser Lunt overruled thirty-two protests by Merck & Co. of New York against the assessment of 55 cents a pound, as an alcoholic medicinal preparation, on paraldehcyde. The importers claimed that it was a non-alcoholic preparation at 25 per cent.

Protests overruled were by P. Manguel, Poncet & Neeser, Kaufman & Warshauer, Amerson & Patterson, the American Trading Company, Lai Ming, A. B. Heine & Co., the National City Bank, W. B. Howell, Son & Co., the Cuban American Sugar Company, Wood & Selick, and J. C. Wiswall & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by James F. White & Co., Henry Hummel & Co., the American News Company, Perkins, Van Bergen & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, Hummel, Riglander & Co., Morris Goldberg, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hensil, Brueckman & Co., and Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., New York. A protest by W. B. Quintance of New York was partially sustained.

COLLECTOR GOES TO COURT.

Appeals Two Cases, in Which He Was Overruled by Appraisers.

Collector Stranahan filed with the United States Circuit Court yesterday appeals from two decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers. One case brings up the question of the duty upon marble figures of angels. Each figure comes in three pieces. The board classified the imports as statuary dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem, while the Collector regards the articles as manufactures of marble subject to a 50 per cent. duty. Wirt Leland is the importer.

Charles R. Waentig's case will also go to the Circuit Court. He imported cotton damask table covers, which the Collector assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton. Upon appeal by the importer to the General Appraisers, the Collector was reversed and the assessment reduced. The board held that the goods were "countable cottons," the duty being regulated by the weight and number of threads to a square inch.

CAMPHOR PRICES ADVANCE.

London Quotations by Cable Now Equivalent to $1.13⅛ Here.

H. J. Braker of H. J. Braker & Brother received yesterday by cable from London messages giving prices upon camphor equivalent to $1.07½@$1.13⅛ a pound in barrels laid down in New York. Englishmen also made inquiries as to whether or not any camphor could be bought here to supply pressing demands from France.

Mr. Braker said: "We have no stock for sale. One of our customers who bought at 75 cents yesterday made a sale at 91 cents. The only transactions now are of this character, on account of customers who may be willing to dispose of a part of their holdings at a profit. Every day we are obliged to refuse orders. In June I expect we can draw on our refineries. I know that we had on hand larger supplies than any other refinery."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Manufacturer's representation wanted, on salary of expenses and commission basis, by experienced salesman, buyer, shipper, correspondent; conversant with leading commercial languages, thoroughly trusted in domestic and export trades; would travel. Address, 10 days, H., Box 126 Times.

Elegant bakery and ice cream business; established over 10 years; using 32 bbls. flour per week; plenty stock and fixtures, horses, wagon, implements of all description. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Established steam-heating business; full equipment of tools, office fixtures, &c.; excellent location; rare chance; principals only. Address Bindt, Box 150 Times.

Wanted—A man with $10,000 to take the control of an automatic gas machine company that will be a big money maker. Suite 89, World Building, New York.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Would you make a sure, safe, large dividend-paying investment? Write H. & J. T. Slade, 32 Broadway, New York.

I have an option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robbins, 10 West 23d St.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
FORTIETH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York.
ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 186 Eldridge St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 55,656 to No. 104,956, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
SEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York.
FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 119 West 42d St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 11,801 to No. 15,119, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, and November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold
TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS, MARCH 8, 9, & 10, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, MAR. 7th.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on March 5, 1904, 9 A. M., at S. W. cor. 109th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, City New York, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Louis Marks, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 9 A. M., one lot of saloon fixtures, &c., at Schmidt & Schwanenfluegel Brewery, 56th and 57th Sts., Ave. A, Manhattan. By attorney for mortgagee.

David Shapiro, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 9 A. M., at public auction, at 29 Great Jones St., one paper cutter. Jacob Subin, Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—High class saddle and combination Horses, thoroughly broken, for ladies and gentlemen. The Durland Riding Academy, 3 to 17 West 66th st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

NEW COTTON RULING.

Local Exchange Agrees to Change in Method of Failure Settlements.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has approved and posted upon the Exchange bulletin board a proposition to change the by-laws of the Exchange in regard to the settlement of contracts of members of the Exchange who announce their failures. The proposed amendment will make the procedure on the Cotton Exchange the same as that upon the local Stock Exchanges.

Heretofore settlements of the futures of failed members have been made upon a basis of the average of the quotations of the whole day upon which the failure is announced. This system, it is now claimed, causes considerable uncertainty, and often loss to the man holding the contracts. Members will vote on the by-law on March 14.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Collector Stranahan issued a notice yesterday to all persons designated as customs notaries, whose commissions expire March 30, that they would be dropped from the list unless renewals of their appointments were filed before that date.

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In the week ending yesterday the imports of raw silk, &c., at the Port of New York were as follows: Raw, 282 bales; spun, 218; waste, 113; warp, 17.

***

By order of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company and the National Enameling and Stamping Company there will be an unreserved trade sale of enameled ware March 15 and 16 at the auction rooms of E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street. From 8,000 to 10,000 cases are to be sold to buyers who will assemble from all parts of the country.

Fire-Proofing Receiver Named.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Judge Bradford, in the United States Court, to-day, announced that the court had decided to appoint a receiver for the United States Fireproofing Company. The application was made by I. M. Imbrie of Pittsburg, and the bill of complaint alleged that the company is insolvent. The company named J. Kearney Rice of New Brunswick and T. P. Austin of Pittsburg as the receivers. The company has plants in Talmeville and Lisbon, Ohio.

Bank Closes After Century's Existence.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 4.—After 100 years' existence as a financial institution, the Marblehead National Bank closed its doors to-day, and its affairs will be liquidated as rapidly as possible. The bank has a capital of $120,000. The institution is paying all obligations in full.

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

The Rock Island system has been readmitted to the Western Passenger Association, and its representative on that body will be John Sebastian.

***

The Directors of the Canada Southern have voted to double track their road for sixty miles between Buffalo and St. Thomas, thereby completing the double tracking of the main line.

***

It was reported yesterday that there was to have been a conference of traffic managers in Buffalo and Philadelphia on the grain rate situation. In this city nothing was known of such a conference.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Rossia Insurance Company of Moscow has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in New Hampshire.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of New York has been readmitted to the State of Michigan.

Fire insurance rates on risks in Knoxville, Tenn., have been raised 25 cents for each $100 of insurance on all buildings not over three stories high and 50 cents on all buildings higher than three stories; this action being taken by fire underwriters on the ground that the local fire protection facilities are inadequate.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during January, as collected in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $1,659,574, and were divided as follows:

Banks	$800,792
Benevolent societies and institutions	9,501
Building and loan associations	100,000
Court trusts	45,000
Federal and State	28,270
Firms and corporations	82,934
Insurance companies	100
Municipal	69,595
Miscellaneous	523,376

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SALIM MILAN.—Salim Milan, manufacturer of shaving brushes and importer of Turkish tobacco at 60 and 62 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday to L. Scott Kempner. He has been in business six years, and on Feb. 5 last claimed to have assets of $14,000 and liabilities $3,200.

Out of Town.

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Middle West Brewing Company, with assets valued at $100,000 and liabilities in excess of this sum, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

ALBANY.—A petition has been filed declaring in bankruptcy William C. Travis and Charles S. Travis, individually and as members of the firm of Jacob Travis Sons of Cohoes. Liabilities, $13,862.53; assets, $9,974.53.

AUBURN, Ind.—W. H. Rakestraw has been appointed receiver of the Modern Buggy Company; capital, $56,500. The failure is the result of the failure of the Farmers' Bank; liabilities not given; assets, $50,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—A general assignment has been filed by Potter & Marsden, whose private banks at Cleveland and Parish, N. Y., failed Tuesday. Supervisor Henry Coville of Hastings has been chosen assignee.

ROCKLAND, Me.—George W. Berry, who for thirty-two years was President and cashier of the Limerock National Bank, organized as the Security Trust Company, but who resigned in January, has made an assignment; liabilities, $30,000; assets not given.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID KAPLAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of David Kaplan, dealer in tailors' trimmings at 1,420 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $3,788 and assets $1,048, consisting of stock taken by the receiver, $1,000, and accounts $48.

ZERNER BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham and Max Zerner, composing the firm of Zerner Brothers, cloak manufacturers at 168 Greene Street, by the following creditors: John M. Young, $210; Abraham Scherman, $300, and Isaac Sussman, $25. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred merchandise and accounts to certain creditors to prefer them. They began business in December, 1901, and on Jan. 1 last claimed to have assets of $14,000 and to owe $1,600.

LAWLER & SPENCE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hugh J. Lawler and Peter C. Spence, who compose the firm of Lawler & Spence, iron works, of 1,960 Park Avenue, by the following creditors: Manhattan Rolling Mill, $344; Henry Frank, Jr., $125, and the Simpson Foundry Company of Brooklyn, $681. It was alleged that they allowed a note to go to protest, and on March 1 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Mr. Lawler began business in December, 1895, and Mr. Spence became a partner on Jan. 1, 1903.

JACOB SEIDMAN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Jacob Seidman, a tailor, of 207 Cherry Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 4, 1903, with liabilities $1,068 and no assets. The objections of the creditors who opposed the discharge, which objections were sustained by the referee, were that he concealed $900 from his trustee and did not include in his schedules an interest in a tailoring business at 207 Cherry Street, conducted by the bankrupt in the name of J. Seidman & Son for the benefit of the bankrupt.

OIL SEEDS PRESSING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Oil Seeds Pressing Company of 15 Whitehall Street show liabilities $103,678, of which $41,871 are secured, and nominal assets $40,945, consisting of accounts $20,045 and amount in the hands of the receiver from sale of property and collection of accounts not definitely known, but estimated at $20,000. Among the creditors are the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $17,540, secured; Phenix National Bank, $10,348, secured; Guaranty Trust Company, $13,984, secured; John Munroe & Co., $12,743; West Indies Trading Company, $7,837; American Cotton Oil Company, $4,193, and F. A. Peirson, $5,495.

D. H. MCBRIDE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against D. H. McBride & Co., a corporation, publishers of school books and dealers in school supplies at 31 Barclay Street, by the following creditors: Coal and Iron National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, $21,925, for money loaned; Akron Savings Bank of Akron, Ohio, $8,234, for money loaned, and John T. Donahue, $80, for salary. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, and on Feb. 29 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be declared bankrupt in a certificate to that effect executed by John T. Donahue, the Secretary, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, in which it was stated that eighteen notes aggregating $41,000 are past due and unpaid and the corporation is unable to raise the money to pay them or procure extensions. Judge Holt of the Supreme Court appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $10,000. The business was started in Akron, Ohio, in 1896 as an Illinois corporation, and a branch was started in this city. In June, 1901, the business was moved to this city, and in January, 1902, the present corporation was formed under New York laws, with a capital stock of $200,000. A year later the inventory showed assets of $238,000, and liabilities of $46,000. J. H. Caswell of Cleveland, Ohio, is President and Treasurer. He came here yesterday to see how matters stand. The corporation published principally books for Catholic parochial schools. Hector M. Hitchings, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are $75,000 and actual assets probably $25,000 in stock of books. The corporation owes about $5,000 here in small amounts, and creditors were pressing for their money, several suits had been commenced, and it was thought best to file a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of some of the largest creditors. He intended consulting with the creditors to see if some plan of reorganization could be found. The corporation has no printing plant of its own, but had its work done outside. Mr. Donahue, the Secretary, said that $175,000 had been invested in plates for the books which it published.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 195 failures in the United States during the week, against 200 for the previous week and 171, 178, 208, and 189 in the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 51, New England 33, Southern 34, Western 48, Northwestern 12, Pacific 17, and Territories none. Canada had 19, against 15 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, William H.—F. I. Brown	$38
BERK, Charles, Jr.—C. W. Lang and another	224
BEHRMAN, Jacob, and Morris Berkowitz —M. Bernstein	39
BUCHANAN, Elizabeth A.—D. Pritchard	1,806
BAMBERG, Oscar—C. Dreice and another	64
BALTERANSKY, Louis—New York Telephone Company	44
CHISHOLM, Mary—O. R. Mason	3,444
CHISHOLM, Mary—H. W. Miller	2,189
CHISHOLM, Mary—James Curran Manufacturing Company, costs	133
CHISHOLM, Mary—C. M. Talbot, assignee	7,716
COOLEY, James C.—G. Harris	281
CONSTANT, S. Victor—F. I. Brown	26
CAHILL, Martin—T. Keating	107
COE, William H.—New York Telephone Company	31
CIRKER, Louis—New York Telephone Company	123
DUCLOS, Frances H.—T. L. Arnold and another	32
DONNELL, Raymond L.—John W. Jordan	59
DRESSLER, Herman, and Samuel Kronberg—Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company	325
DAVIS, Joseph, and Jacob Davidson—B. Rothblatt	101
DE COURSEY, Dennis—E. Mayer	96
EVALENKO, Alexander M.—R. Mogilwosky and another	162
FREEDMAN, Dr. Robert—R. Fields	369
FOX, Ward B.—New York Telephone Company	131
FUCHS, Sally—J. Scheuer	28
GAFFNEY, Mary—J. M. Whitney	230
GLASER, Charles—J. Bomm and another	269
HARDY, Mary E.—M. L. Rohman	42
HOOVER, Clarence G., Fallitha and Elias T. Hatch—People of the State of New York	105
HAGERMAN, Louise G.—E. W. Dunstan	3,000
METROPOLITAN WINDOW SHADE Company—J. C. Oldmixon	77
GEORGE B. PURVIS THEATRICAL Construction Company—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company	1,457
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—New York Edison Company	733
ACME HALL COMPANY—P. C. Peterson.	308
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. F. Spoehrer	2,403
CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company—H. Hanlein	121
ROBINSON, Andrew J.—H. W. Smith	1,219
ROBINSON, Andrew J.—H. W. Miller	1,492
ROBINSON, Andrew J.—W. J. Sloane and another	2,631
THE F. E. ROBINSON COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	3,008
THE WHEELWITHIN WHEEL COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	28
EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE CREDIT and Audit Company—New York Telephone Company	72
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of City of New York and Otto Kelsey, receiver—J. Fox and another, costs	73
JONES, Charles—J. B. Sankey	133
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. C. Birch	1,331
KREUSCH, William C.—T. F. O'Rourke	20,790
KLUBER, John C.—Vermont Marble Company	116
KELLY, John J.—L. Jacoby and another	114
KAPLAN, Groimar, administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	138
KENNEDY, S. Harry—G. T. Stockham	112
KEEP, William B.—E. L. Cranston	36
LYONS, James—Draper Brothers Company	257
LAWTON, James—E. D. Depew and another	251
LEVY, Martin—J. Delhel and another	79
LANDAU, Elsa—United Wine and Trading Company	50
LANDAU, Solomon, administrator—City of New York, costs	353
MURPHY, James H.—T. F. O'Rourke	295
MILLER, Aaron—J. M. Dempsey and another	137
MARONE, Serano—New York Edison Company	121
MOREY, Dorin H.—C. E. Reinston	33
McDOWELL, Walter R.—S. F. Wilson & Co.	29
MAHONEY, Robert J., and William L. Sutphin—H. J. Ruge	143
MENZINSKY, Solomon—F. R. Masters	449
MERRIAM, Julia W.—G. S. Merriam, costs	344
McMANUS, Thomas—M. M. Wilson	100
PORTER, Edward D.—J. C. Oldmixon	289
PRICE, James S.—O. C. Rudebeck	85
QUINN, Daniel F.—Equitable Ice Company	44
ROBINSON, Charles L.—T. F. O'Rourke	252
ROSENTHAL, Edward J.—New York Telephone Company	68
SKLARE, Phase—Central Printing Company	86
SPEEDEN, William—T. F. O'Rourke	53
SCHMETZ, Arnold—H. Fuld and another	110
STECKLER, Louis—P. Hight	34
SANDY, Edward J.—New York Telephone Company	43
SULLIVAN, Mary—New York Telephone Company	63
SHERLOCK, Robert A.—New York Telephone Company	70
SCHAPIRA, Louis—New York Telephone Company	38
SPIER, Robert—S. K. Osmun	52
SMELNICK, Harris, Zellman-Sosob, Piano Manufacturing Company, Joseph B. Zellman, and Nathan P. Socob—State Bank	24
SMITH, Charles H.—D. W. James	328
TIERNEY, Dennis G.—A. Halliday	166
TOYE, Martha E.—S. Steinfelder and another	213
VITALE, Paul—H. W. De Ronde	259
WEBER, Emanuel—Borden's Condensed Milk Company and another, costs	989
WIMPFHEIMER, Leopold—R. Isaacs	128
ZIEGLER, Herman—Weis & Zerweck	272
	772

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CURTIN, J. Clark—M. T. Swatt, Oct. 17, 1901	96
DOCTOR, Emanuel—B. Schon, Jan. 22, 1904	125
DANIELS, William—H. Salomon, Nov. 15, 1897	52
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Ziti, Nov. 12, 1903	125
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Ziti, Nov. 12, 1903	77
JONASSON, Meyer, and Joseph Jonassen —J. Talcott, July 2, 1903	781
JOSEPHSON, Hannah—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Feb. 8, 1904	121
LOWENSTEIN, Jacob—Sun Printing and Publishing Association, June 28, 1901	308
LYONS, James—Draper Brothers Company, March 3, 1904	251
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Medley, Dec. 21, 1903	1,213
McGLYNN, Patrick T.—Equitable General Providing Company, Nov. 16, 1898	92
MARDEN, John W.—P. Vredenburgh and another, June 13, 1902	161
MAYER, Clara—Hamilton Bank of New York City, Jan. 12, 1904	106
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. McGurk, Dec. 28, 1903	293
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Mantel, Dec. 24, 1903	674
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Gerlinson, Dec. 24, 1903	1,727
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Brennan, June 17, 1903	12,668
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Nesbitt, Dec. 10, 1903	1,349
NOWAK, David—M. Mosson, Nov. 23, 1903	236
NICOLSON, Patrick T.—B. Callanan and another, Sept. 25, 1895	47
PERUSO, Anthony, and Domenico Constantino—J. Verra, Nov. 12, 1902	169
SMITH, Gittel—I. W. Wolf, Oct. 15, 1903	780
SMITH, Gittel—I. W. Wolf, Oct. 9, 1903	806
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY and Everett E. Wheeler—G. Bradford, June 11, 1903	3,825
WHEELER, Everett P., and another—G. Bradford, Feb. 16, 1904	128

Judgment Reversed.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Landau, administrator, May 28, 1903	$1,801

Judgment Vacated.

MOXLEY, George F., and George P. Howlett—F. G. Kraft, Dec. 9, 1903	$209

Judgments Canceled.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Allen Advertising Company, June 6, 1898	$545
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—F. C. Neale, June 9, 1898	3,244
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—G. W. Gallinger, July 26, 1898	34
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. A. Casey, Aug. 19, 1898	1,684
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—G. W. Gallinger, May 24, 1897	4,130
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—G. W. Gallinger, Nov. 24, 1897	90
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—W. W. Hart, Dec. 9, 1897	30
MOLL, Isidore—A. Wolfson, March 6, 1896	1,019
MOLL, Isidore—S. Meyers, March 6, 1896	925
MOLL, Isidore—W. Dessauer, April 17, 1896	128
MOLL, Isidore—W. Eggert and another, Oct. 3, 1890	622

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gen. Ferdinand H. Peck, Chicago; Gen. George S. Fields, Buffalo; Gen. R. Brewster, Newburg; Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL.—Dr. E. Lloyd, Baltimore; S. Turukawa, Japanese Imperial Commissioner, Tokio.

NETHERLAND.—Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

MANHATTAN.—Martin A. Knapp, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, Washington; Col. Raspopow, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Washington; Col. S. M. Welsh, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; Dr. C. S. Carter, Washington; Dr. G. Steindorff, Germany.

EARLINGTON.—F. C. Stevens, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hayman, Gus L., Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel York.
Mawhiney, W. H., Montrose, Penn.; clothing; Grand Hotel.
Ridel, T. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. C. Smith, dry goods; T. J. Ridel, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Becker & Hartman, Detroit, Mich.; H. W. Becker, furrier; Hotel Albert.
Indiana Woolen Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. A. Arenhoth, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Beeham, H. T., Indianapolis, Ind.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Rubenstern, J., & Brother, Shreveport, La.; J. Rubenstern, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. N. Merrick, carpets; 31 West Thirty-first Street.
Drumtag, Max, Houston, Texas; crockery, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Anclion Supply Company, Evansville, Ind.; Louis A. Dane, tents and awnings; Astor House.
Clancy, T. D., Company, McConnellsville, Ohio; H. H. Brewster, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Borenstein Brothers, Silver City, N. M.; J. Borenstein, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Jaskulski, A., Gans & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Jaskulek, leaf tobacco; Manhattan Hotel.
Hasbrouck-Barger Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; George Hasbrouck, china and glass; Hotel Albert.
Gandeman, W. J., Lorain, Ohio; W. J. Gandeman, general store; 16 East Ninth Street.
Johnson, Guy, Evanston, Wyoming; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callahan, T. M., & Co., Longmont, Col.; T. M. Callahan, merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johnson, Callahan & Hood, Pocatello, Idaho; John Hood, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johnson, Callahan & Penny, Kammassee, Wyo.; J. C. Penney, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kersey & Barnett, Fort Collins, Col.; D. J. Kersey, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hobson, E. J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lillie Meyers and Miss Anna Eaton, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Harris, M. S., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. S. Harris, millinery; West Nyack, N. Y.
Haplum, J., Toledo, Ohio; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alcombrook, W. L., Lexington, Ky.; variety store; Continental Hotel.
Schoomaker Brothers, Holly Springs, Minn.; D. A. Schoomaker, general dry goods; Vendome Hotel.
Barthel, E., Erie, Penn.; millinery; Cadillac Hotel.
Barthel & Co., Erie, Penn.; Lena Dudenhofer, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Hawley, L. & A., Columbus, Ohio; Miss L. H. Hawley, millinery; Imperial Hotel.
Frayer & Reed, Geneva, Ohio; A. H. Reed, dry goods; Cadillac Hotel.
Printz, A. A., Warren, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Henry King, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Schanblan, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; woolens; Hoffman House.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss M. Ryan, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Rollman & Sons Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel Rollman, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Fair, The, Escanaba, Mich.; Dora Sherman, savings banks 1,658 Madison Avenue.
Ballantine Dry Goods Company, The, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballantine, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Freeman, J. J., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. Welch, waists; Herald Square Hotel.
Fair Company, The, El Paso, Texas; Charles Kircher, general dry goods; La Fayette Hotel.
Eberhardt Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Eberhardt, neckwear; 22 East Ninety-fourth Street.
Goldstand-Powell Hat Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. N. Goldstand, wholesale hats; Herald Square Hotel.
Stokes Brothers, Lampasas, Texas; C. D. Stokes, general merchandise; Hotel St. George.
Butler, A., Bellefontaine, Ohio; F. J. McCulloch, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Ewell, J. H., Company, Goliad, Texas; J. H. Ewell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodward, W. H., & Co., Muskogee, Indian Territory; W. H. Woodward, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Cossar, H. W., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Kervy; Hotel Victoria.
Chester, J. K., Sterling, Ill.; dry goods; Empire Hotel.
Alms & Doepke Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Alms, dry goods; Franklin Alter, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.
Livingston, Charles, Youngstown, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Robertson, W., Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Young, Elizabeth, Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Houston's Big Department Store, Houston, Texas; John Mendlowitz, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Guthman, Solomon & Co., Chicago, Ill.; V. Greenbaum, fancy goods; Medinah Temple.
Marx Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; Henry Marx, Jr., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Wall, J. T., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. T. Wall, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Woodburn, Cone & Co., Franklin, Penn.; C. H. Torrey, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Goldstein, dry goods; Cadillac Hotel.
Elias, A. I., Chicago, Ill.; furs; St. Denis Hotel.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; A. L. Lindolph, dry goods; Holland House.
Miller, G. G., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Hiland, clothing; Waldorf-Astoria.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. E. Jordan, carpets; Hoffman House.
Wood, F. J., Westfield, Penn.; dry goods, carpets, shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Kelly, M. C. & J. K., Keokuk, Iowa; A. C. Kenny, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Eastham, J. C., St. George, Texas; L. B. and J. C. Eastham, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Grant, S. F., & Co., Denton, Texas; S. F. Grant, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Dunn & Malone, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Dunn, millinery; Mary Malone, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Allen, C. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Allen, gents' furnishings; Union Square Hotel.
Barnett's, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. Wilcox, dressmaking; Manhattan Hotel.
Kamerer, Edwin A., Cleveland, Ohio; tailor; Imperial Hotel.
Doolittle, T. C., Cleveland, Ohio; tailor; Imperial Hotel.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles V. Castner, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Stansfield, J. G., Mount Carmel, Ill.; dry goods and clothing; 43 East Twenty-first Street.
Central Store Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; F. H. Ray, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Sutton, Mrs. D., Newark, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Fiske, A. Sue, Newark, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
De Foe & Son, J. V., Adrian, Mich.; Mme. McClymont, dressmaking; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodburn, Cone & Co., Franklin, Penn.; Mrs. A. H. Gray, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Pratt, Helen, Franklin, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Adams, Mrs. Harry, Franklin, Penn.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Haweye Merchandise Company, Marshalltown, Ia.; G. K. Patterson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ewell, J. H., Company, Goliad, Texas; J. H. Ewell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodward, W. H., & Co., Muskogee, Indian Territory; W. H. Woodward, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Cossar, H. W., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Kervy; Hotel Victoria.
Chester, J. K., Sterling, Ill.; dry goods; Empire Hotel.
Alms & Doepke Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Alms, dry goods; Franklin Alter, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.
Livingston, Charles, Youngstown, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Robertson, W., Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Young, Elizabeth, Jackson, Tenn.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Houston's Big Department Store, Houston, Texas; John Mendlowitz, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Guthman, Solomon & Co., Chicago, Ill.; V. Greenbaum, fancy goods; Medinah Temple.
Marx Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; Henry Marx, Jr., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Wall, J. T., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. T. Wall, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Woodburn, Cone & Co., Franklin, Penn.; C. H. Torrey, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.;

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy 1 3-4@2.

A Trifle More Activity in the Morning Is Lost Later—Prices Still Hold Firm.

Business upon the Stock Exchange started off so briskly yesterday morning that there was hope of improvement in both volume and tone. At the close, however, it appeared that not 200,000 shares had been sold, and the slight improvement in this respect was matched by an equally slight improvement in prices. Upon the average there was a fractional rise, the exception which proves the rule being Corn Products, which declined upon some doubt regarding the prudence of declaring the usual dividend, as the surplus above it is so small. This was the only active property to either gain or lose so much as a point, although there were changes both ways of more than a point in specialties which are easily moved without accumulating or losing much stock. The market was dull, firm, and professional, remaining in its rut, and needing something out of the common to startle it into activity. The factor nearest at hand is the Northern Securities decision, and its possibilities are hinted at in the weakness of that property in the curb market in anticipation of a decision on Monday. It would almost seem as though the decision still had possibilities of disturbance, despite its having been discounted for a year. But its possibilities of stimulation have not been discounted, and remote as such a contingency is generally thought, it cannot be entirely overlooked.

Forecasts of the movement of currency indicate additions to the reserve, partially upon account of the Panama payment on April 1. No disturbance is anticipated then, and still less in the interval preceding. The foreign news was not important, but it was noted that London was ready to sell freely upon even a fractional rise here. In default of other occupation discussion of the Erie voting trust extension proceeds actively. The power of the Trustees necessarily expired with their trust, and since there is no voting trust there can be no Trustees' certificates. All that the Trustees can do—it would seem—until their trust is renewed is to exchange the stock for the certificates representing it. But Erie stock is not listed, hence cannot be traded in, for it is not a good delivery. Yesterday the whisper went round that applicants for stock certificates were not refused, but discouraged from taking them. It was explained that to be "regular" they would need the new trust certificates. The market would be in them, not in the stock. Holders of present certificates wishing to deposit them now would be in much better position than holders who elected not to deposit now, and might not so readily renew hereafter the relations which they ruptured. Late in the day came the Stock Exchange's action reconsidering its decision accordant with the above, and making Trustees' certificates dated after the expiration of their trust a good delivery. This reconsideration was not so well received as the earlier action, nor was the general comment favorable to any party in relation to this singular episode. There is ground for saying that English owners have signified their intention of co-operating with any local opposition to extension of the trust.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1½	Manhattan	⅜
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	1⅛
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅜	Pacific Mail	½
Amer. Sugar pf.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅞
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Reading	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1¼	So. Railway pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Com. Cables	3	U. S. Pipe	1½
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	U. S. Realty	½
Detroit So. pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Power	½	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Iowa Central	1½	Westinghouse	2
Iowa Central pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

C., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Rubber Goods	⅝
Corn Products	2½	Sloss-Shef. pf.	½
Mst. Securities	1	Stand. R. & T.	½
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & P. col. 4s.	1½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s.	1½	7s	4¾

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 4	193,152
To date this year	21,435,101
Corresponding date last year	30,415,143

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 4	$1,530,500
To date this year	$120,449,200
Corresponding date last year	$144,381,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Sugar Refining Co. common and preferred shares.
Consolidation Coal Co., Maryland.
International and Great Northern Railroad.
Long Island Railroad.
Metropolitan Street Railway.

RESCINDS ERIE RULING.

Exchange to Allow Voting Trust Certificates Dated After Feb. 29.

By rescinding its action of a few days ago making Erie voting trust certificates dated after Feb. 29 not a good delivery, the Stock Exchange Committee on Securities straightened out yesterday the muddle which had arisen out of their previous action. The trouble grew out of the announcement made by the voting Trustees that by the declaration of the dividend on Erie first preferred the voting trust had been dissolved, but that the dissolution would date from May 1, and that they would renew the trust provided a sufficient number of the stockholders would consent.

The Stock Exchange Committee, however, ruled that the dissolution dated from the date of the payment of the dividend, which was Feb. 29. The result of this rule was that all certificates transferred after that date were excluded from being used as a delivery under a sale on the Exchange. The rule caused a lot of inconvenience and trouble, and several plans were suggested to straighten out the matter.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced that they would deliver the regular stock to the holders of voting trust certificates if they so desired, but this would not have helped clear the situation, because the stock is not listed. The action by the committee yesterday was the only possible way out of the difficulty unless the voting Trustees had consented to declare the voting trust dissolved on Feb. 29. This they were not willing to do.

Burlington Loan Reported.

It was reported yesterday that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had negotiated a loan of $5,000,000 with a Chicago banking institution. The loan, it was said, was at 5 per cent. on nine-month notes, and was intended to take up the loan of the same amount which was made in August last and which will become due on March 15.

Final Exposition Dividend.

The World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago has sent out checks on the Northern Trust Company of that city to its stockholders for a final dividend of 4.65 per cent. on the stock.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 4, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
46⅝	46¾	8,155	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	47	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	− ¼
20	20⅛	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	...
70	71	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	70½	71¼	70½	71½	+1½
29	30	165	Am. Cotton Oil	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	...
⅞	1	300	*Am. Ice Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
31	31½	665	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
222¾	225	3,820	*Am. Locomo. Co	224¼	228⅜	222¾	223⅜	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	310	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
4	4½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
20	21	600	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
90	91	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
80½	80	21	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
124½	124⅝	10,700	*Am. S. R. Co., x d.	124⅜	125⅜	124½	124½	...
124	125	100	*Am. S. R. Co. pf., x d.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+ ¾
10	12	100	*Am. Wooley Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
65¼	65¾	9,160	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65⅜	66	65⅜	65⅜	+ ¼
89	89⅛	215	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	75¾	5,820	Baltimore & Ohio	75¼	75½	75⅛	75⅛	...
88	90	203	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅜
41⅜	41⅝	8,380	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41⅜	42¼	41¼	41¼	...
111⅜	111¾	1,285	Canadian Pacific	111¼	111½	111	111¼	+ ¼
30	30⅞	45	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	39½	1,900	Chicago & Alton	38⅞	39⅜	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅞
14⅞	15	200	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
65	70	30	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
130⅜	130⅝	12,167	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130¼	130⅞	130¼	130½	+ ¼
173	173	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	−2
164½	165	500	Chicago & Northw	164	164¾	164	164¾	+ ¾
10	10½	100	Chi. Term. Trans	10	10	10	10	...
21	21⅛	1,450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21	21⅜	21	21	− ¼
30	33	200	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30⅛	30⅜	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
30	30⅞	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
17	17½	2,410	Colorado & Southern	16½	17½	16½	17	+ ¾
55	56	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	55½	55	55¼	+1¼
24½	25	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	+1
190	191	200	Commercial Cable	189¾	190	189¾	190	+3
193	194	1,700	Consolidated Gas	194½	194⅞	194	194	− ¼
15⅝	15¾	9,445	Corn Products Co	18¼	18⅝	15¼	15⅝	−2½
68	69	428	Corn Products Co. pf.	70	70	68¾	68⅝	− ⅛
155⅝	157½	580	Delaware & Hudson	155⅝	156⅜	155¾	156¾	+1¼
103	103½	200	Denver & R. G.	103¼	104¼	103½	104½	+ ½
98½	99	220	Detroit Southern	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	...
18⅞	20	100	Detroit Southern pf.	19	19	19	19	+ ½
22⅝	23¼	3,360	Erie	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	...
62½	62⅝	1,060	Erie 1st pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜	+ ¼
39	39½	910	Erie 2d pf	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
161	162¼	500	General Electric	162½	162½	162¼	162¼	+1¼
78	80	100	Hocking Valley pf.	80	80	80	80	...
127	127⅜	655	Illinois Central	127	127½	127	127	+ ¼
27⅝	28	200	*Internat. Power Co	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
20	21	300	Iowa Central	19	20	19	20	+1¼
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
103	103⅝	850	Louisville & Nashville	103	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅛
143½	144	1,385	Manhattan Elevated	143⅝	144	143⅝	143⅝	+ ¾
83	84	300	*Met. Securities	84½	84½	84	84	−1
114⅝	115	1,625	*Mexican Central Railway	115¼	115¾	115	115	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	8,780	Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	− ⅛
15⅛	15⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	...
88⅜	89	3,520	Missouri Pacific	88⅝	89	88½	88½	...
41⅞	42¼	425	*Nat. Biscuit Co	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42	+1½
102½	104	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	+ ½
15⅜	15⅝	800	*Nat. Lead Co	14⅞	15½	14⅝	15	+ ⅞
114	114¼	2,640	New York Central	114⅜	114⅞	114⅛	114⅛	− ⅛
190	191	250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190⅛	190⅝	190⅛	190½	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	...
55⅞	56⅜	1,220	Norfolk & Western	56⅛	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	−1
61	61½	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
26⅝	27	600	Pacific Mail	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
113⅜	113⅝	19,334	Pennsylvania R. R.	113⅝	114¼	113⅝	113⅝	...
98¾	98½	1,155	People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
28	29	210	Pressed Steel Car	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
23	23½	2,630	*Ry. Steel Spring	24	24	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
73½	75	200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	74	74	74	74	...
40⅝	41	9,800	Reading	40⅝	41	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
56	59	100	Reading 2d pf	56	56	56	56	...
7⅜	7½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
42	44	80	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	...
20⅝	20⅞	2,000	Rock Island Co	20⅝	21	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
19	19¼	400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19½	19½	19	19	− ⅜
35	40	50	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	...
42¾	43	750	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42½	43½	42½	43½	+1¼
13⅝	14	100	St. Louis Southw	14	14	14	14	+ ½
31	32	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31¾	31	31½	+ ¼
80	83	107	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
44	44¼	5,350	Southern Pacific	43	44⅜	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	250	Southern Ry., ext	19¼	19¼	19	19	...
79½	79⅞	111	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	80	80	80	80	+ ½
13	14	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	−1⅛
35⅝	36	50	Tennessee Coal & Iron	36½	36½	36¼	36½	...
22¾	22⅞	300	Texas & Pacific	22	23	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	−1
87½	89	200	Twin City R. T.	88	88	88	88	+ ½
74⅛	74½	9,130	Union Pacific	74½	74½	74⅛	74⅜	+ ⅛
87½	89	200	Union Pacific pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅞
9	10	200	United Rys. Invest.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
7⅞	8	245	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+1½
7¼	7¾	300	*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
78	78½	715	*U. S. Leather pf	78	78	78	78	...
7¼	7⅜	1,150	U. S. Realty & Con	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
51¼	52	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	52⅛	52¼	51	51	+1½
12⅝	13	340	U. S. Rubber	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
48	48½	500	U. S. Rubber pf	48½	48½	48	48	...
11	11⅛	3,800	U. S. Steel	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅞	7,900	U. S. Steel pf	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅛
31	32	1,900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31½	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
33¾	34	600	Wabash pf	34½	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
88	88½	215	Western Union Tel	88	88	88	88	...
159½	160	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	159	160	159	160	+2
18	20	100	Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
Sales		193,152						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Slight Increase in Transactions.

As if tired of the monotony that it had shown for several days, the stock market yesterday revived a little from its previous apathy and succeeded in showing a total that fell only a few thousand shares short of 200,000, a record that revived the waning hopes of some who throughout all the dullness have stuck to the ticker. The total was perhaps not much to be proud of, but it was a step forward. A matter of more importance still was the discovery made by somebody that a small part of the day's trading represented commission business. With few exceptions the movement of prices was still upward, though only in a few stocks were the net gains more than fractional. Several stocks more or less active went contrary to the market, Corn products in particular suffering by the day's operations.

Speculation About Short Interest.

Much discussion was given to the question of the size of the short interest. Some characterized it as "merely nominal," while others, and among them some of the professional element who were credited with some of the strength which the market displayed claimed that it was of "very large proportions," and that all that was needed to induce the shorts to cover was a further advance of a point or so when those who had sold what they did not have would rush to cover and put the market up five points all around. A five-point upward turn happening these days would look like a genuine bull movement.

Initial Trade in Philippine Bonds.

Philippine Government 4s sold for the first time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The price established for them was 111¾, a fractional advance over the price at which they were disposed of by the syndicate which was the successful bidder at the public sale of the bonds.

Closing of Plants Denied.

American Locomotive, according to information gratuitously supplied to sundry news agencies and others, was practically going out of business, for the time being at least. It was said that 2,000 men had already been laid off at the Schenectady plant, and that 1,000 more would be laid off this week. It was added that there was practically no business in sight for any of the company's plants. Officers of the company stated that there was no truth in the reports, and that as a matter of fact the orders on hand were sufficient to keep the works busy until June or July, and that the inquiries at present were larger than at any time in six months.

Corn Products Dividend Rumor.

The largest net loss of the day was the decline of 2½ points in Corn Products common, which declined to 15¼ on the report widely circulated during the day to the effect that the dividend on the common stock will be passed at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. This meeting is scheduled for March 15, and it is claimed by the Directors that the question of a dividend on the common stock cannot possibly be decided until the meeting is held. Last year 4 per cent. was declared on the common stock, and, while report has it that the earnings of the present fiscal year would be sufficient to make a similar distribution on the common stock at the coming meeting, it is likely that the dividend will be passed and the money added to surplus.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Movements of currency during the present week are reviewed as follows by The Wall Street Journal:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,003,100 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $6,984,600, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $500,000 from Baltimore, and sent to the interior $2,174,500, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $300,000 to Chicago. The gain from the interior was $4,810,100.

Receipts of new gold were $2,007,500, namely: $939,600 on New York Assay Office checks, $1,063,900 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $4,000,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,949,500; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, retirement of circulation, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $22,764,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $3,814,500.

The total gain from the interior, $4,810,100, and new gold, $2,007,500, was $6,817,600; deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper, $3,814,500, the net gain was $3,003,100.

The feature of this week, as of the two weeks next preceding, is the large gain from the interior. Part of it, no doubt, was for the retirement of circulation and a part in preparation for the surrender of United States deposits preliminary to the Panama payments. Some of it seems to represent a plethora of unemployed cash in the banks of the interior.

The receipts were largest from near by and Eastern points, but a good deal of currency came from the South and West, St. Louis and San Francisco. Shipments were largest to near-by points, particularly Boston. The Western movement was light, except through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was mainly caused by deposits to retire circulation, amounting to about $1,600,000. Pension payments were not large, $1,149,000, comparing with $1,555,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections were $3,499,000, a daily average of $583,200, comparing with a daily average for the five business days in the preceding week of $706,600.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,367,000 mutilated currency.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Columbus, Ohio, dispatches the Craig Shipbuilding Company of Toledo has been incorporated with $1,250,000 capital.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected.

The Directors of Washburn Wire Company have elected the following officers: President, Eugene F. Phillips; Vice President, Edwin F. Smith; Secretary, C. R. Remington, Jr., and Treasurer, Joseph Remick.

Montreal dispatches state that the annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company should have been held there on Thursday, but there was no move made to call it.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York decreased $475,460, as compared with the previous week, and $211,577, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

It is reported from Chicago that the Barber element is considering plans to reconstruct the United Box Board Company so as to make all the plants profitable.

According to Montreal dispatches, within a comparatively short time the Bell Telephone Company of Canada will increase its capital stock by the issue of an additional $2,000,000 of stock for improvements and extensions to the service throughout Canada.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Dispatches state that the Marblehead National Bank, after an existence of 100 years, has closed its doors in voluntary liquidation, and is paying all obligations in full.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports and marketings of dry goods for the week:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Y'ar.
Total imports	$2,831,202	$3,306,662	$3,042,779
Total marketed	2,915,965	3,377,946	3,058,502

National Surety Company's Standing.

Controller Grout has received from the National Surety Company a copy of the report of Isaac Vanderpool, an Examiner of the New York State Insurance Department. The methods of the company had been criticised by its competitors, and the examination was made at the request of the various Controllers who have to pass upon the bonds offered by the company, of which W. B. Joyce is President. The report shows assets of $1,627,901.51, with a surplus for the policy holders of over $1,300,000.

INSURANCE RATES GO UP

Baltimore Fire Losses Responsible for Increase.

UNDERWRITERS WILL ACT

Congested Districts in All Large Cities Held to be Menace.

As a result of the Baltimore conflagration and the Rochester fire, the National Board of Fire Underwriters has decided upon the issuance of a circular to fire insurance interests generally, which are urged to bring about a general advance in rates upon risks in the congested districts of large cities. The National Board says in part:

"The congested districts of our large cities present a constant menace to our members. No rate of insurance can be adequate for the protection of insurance capital intrusted to us if these conflagrations are to be experienced with the frequency with which they have occurred during the past few years. If our members are led by past disasters to curtail their liability in these districts the security upon which the credit of mercantile communities rests will be impaired.

"From these congested districts comes a demand for additional insurance capital already far in excess of the normal demand for the protection of other districts, and based upon this factitious demand investors are deceived and the insurance public are misled by irresponsible organizations, able, perhaps, to meet trifling claims, but wholly inadequate to the demands for indemnity growing out of conflagrations equal to those of Chicago, Boston, Paterson, and Baltimore.

"This matter has passed beyond the mere question of insurance rates and has become a question vital to the welfare of our country. At the annual meeting of the National Board to be held in May this subject will be more fully discussed and requisite appropriations will be asked to prosecute the work of the Committee of Twenty with vigor, but at the next meeting of the Executive Committee appropriations will be asked to undertake the work and carry the same forward until May."

SILK CASE ARGUMENTS HEARD.

Judge Thomas Says One of His Rulings Was a Piece of Stupidity.

Arguments were made yesterday before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court for and against a motion to set aside the verdict of conviction and grant a new trial to Martin L. Cohn of the silk importing firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. and Charles C. Browne, former examiner of silks at the Appraiser's Stores, who were convicted two weeks ago of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Argument for Cohn was made by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Frank H. Platt and for Browne by De Lancey Nicoll. W. Wickham Smith opposed the motion on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Platt reviewed the ruling by the court during the trial that Rosenthal and Cohn might be guilty, but not Browne. This was corrected by Judge Thomas in his charge to the jury, in which he said that Browne was the very cornerstone of the conspiracy. Mr. Platt contended, however, that evidence was admitted on the former theory.

"I will say now," said Judge Thomas, "that it was a piece of stupidity on my part, and I corrected it as soon as possible."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer contended that the only evidence against Cohn was the fact that he was a partner in the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and that it was not shown that he had any knowledge of irregularities in the firm's importations.

Mr. Nicoll's argument for Browne consisted of an attack on the validity of ex-Appraiser Wakeman's oral testimony as to Browne's duties.

Mr. Smith in his argument made the charge that Cohn had tried to deceive the court by introducing samples of goods apparently of the same pattern, but woven in a different manner, to show the great variations in the weights of Japanese silks.

"I suppose you charge that we manufactured these pieces for that very purpose," said Mr. Nicoll.

"That's exactly what I charge," said Mr. Smith.

Briefs were submitted by all the counsel.

WOULD EXTEND RIVER TUNNEL.

Jersey Railroad Company Asks for Spur to Tenderloin.

William G. McAdoo, President of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, which is building the tunnel now nearly completed from Jersey City to Morton Street, yesterday sent to the Rapid Transit Commission an application for permission to extend the New York spur of that tunnel up to Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

According to the plan he proposes, the tunnel will continue from West Tenth and Greenwich Streets, where its terminal originally was projected, in a northeasterly direction under West Tenth Street to Sixth Avenue, and then straight up the avenue to Herald Square. Mr. McAdoo wishes to have stations at the following points:

West Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue.
Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.
Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.
Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.
Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.

In his letter to the commission he said:

On July 10, 1902, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners granted its consent for the construction by this company of its tunnels under the Hudson River to Morton Street, and thence under Morton Street and Greenwich Street to a terminal station in the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, (Hudson Street,) Greenwich, West Tenth, and Christopher Streets. This consent was subsequently approved by the Board of Aldermen and by the Mayor and by the other departments of the city, as therein required.

Work on the tunnels was promptly begun, and has progressed to such an extent that what is known as the north tunnel now lacks but thirty feet of being entirely built from one side of the river to the other. This short gap will be closed up within a few days. Of the south tunnel, or parallel tube, more than 1,500 feet have been built.

The Directors of this company have become convinced that it will be a matter of only a few years before the facilities at Eighth Avenue (Hudson Street) and Christopher Street will be outgrown, and that, if the full benefit of this great work is to be realized and the purposes for which it was conceived and executed are to be achieved in the fullest sense, more extensive facilities in the City of New York should be obtained. It is our desire to eventually provide rapid transit, without change of cars, from New Jersey to the business district of New York, penetrated by the extension herein proposed. By this means this company will be enabled to perform with perfect satisfaction to the public and with great advantage to the business to New York, its duties as a common carrier.

Mr. McAdoo closes by saying that his company's project is harmonious with the city's rapid transit plan, conflicting with none of them. He says work will be begun as soon as the permit is granted.

In case the Belmont plan of building a subway down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square is adopted, this McAdoo tunnel will connect with the subway system at Herald Square, forming a connection with the lower west side.

SEEKS TO STOP SMUGGLING.

Collector Says Penalties Will Be Enforced Hereafter Without Exception.

Collector of the Port Stranahan issued to the officers of steamship companies whose vessels go to tobacco ports, the following circular letter yesterday, warning them that the law provides for the fining of masters of vessels on which smuggled goods are found:

"The increased smuggling of tobacco and liquors from steamers arriving at this port indicates a laxity of supervision upon the part of officers of certain lines. Under the United States revenue laws fines may be imposed against the masters of vessels violating the same.

"While it is the desire of the Collector of the Port of New York to act with impartial justice in all matters of this nature, the conditions have become such as to render it his imperative duty to enforce these fines to the fullest extent.

"Notice is therefore hereby given that from and after this date all penalties for violations of the revenue laws on the part of the steamship lines or their officers will be enforced without exception."

DROPS SHIPYARD SECURITIES.

Exchange Strikes Trust's Stocks and Bonds from the List.

The securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company were stricken from the list of the Stock Exchange yesterday, after a history that included perhaps fewer sales than that of any issues in the memory of the oldest member. In all, 500 shares of the common stock were sold, the highest price being 4, on May 26, and the lowest 1, on Sept. 17. A single sale of 100 shares of the preferred took place at 1 on Sept. 17 last. The bonds ranged from 91 as high mark, on Jan. 16, 1902, to 23, as lowest quotation, on June 26.

The action of the Stock Exchange yesterday was said to be entirely without significance. Under the reorganization plan the old common and preferred stocks have been wiped out, and as practically all the first mortgage and second mortgage bonds have been deposited in support of the new reorganization plan, with its conversion arrangement, there is now no opportunity for any trading in either the stocks or bonds.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing trade conditions, Bradstreet's says in its issue of to-day:

Trade and industry are still irregular, being active in favored sections, but hampered in others by the prolongation of Winter weather, with its concomitants of delayed transportation, car shortages, or floods. Southern trade advices, as heretofore, reveal sustained activity; Southwestern reports show improvement, and Western dispatches are rather more optimistic, though the volume of business is not equal to a year ago in that part of the country, nor in the East, where wholesale and retail trade is backward. Among the industries reports indicate more activity in iron and steel, and prices of some grades of iron are firmer, but the iron ore situation is not yet settled; the coke supply is insufficient, and a soft coal strike overhangs Western industry generally. The agricultural situation, on the whole, is one of great strength, and a record-breaking acreage will go into cotton. Winter wheat does not promise so well, however, talk of drought or of Winter killing coming from the Southwest.

The feeling is still that good settled weather would help to repair the backwardness of general business and be particularly helpful to building and other lines of outdoor work, in which operations are practically at a standstill. Collections are fair to good, varying with the sections reporting, and money is exceptionally easy for this season of the year.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended March 3 aggregate 1,043,086 bushels, against 2,091,488 bushels last week, 3,491,486 bushels this week last year, 4,095,944 bushels in 1902, and 4,229,528 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 108,472,603 bushels, against 162,676,136 bushels last season, 179,736,951 bushels in 1902 and 134,507,648 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,690,753 bushels, against 1,486,732 bushels last week, 3,817,609 bushels a year ago, 352,406 bushels in 1902 and 3,956,137 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 39,957,352 bushels, against 34,492,201 bushels last season, 21,977,448 bushels in 1902 and 132,123,167 bushels in 1901.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with March 3 are 26 per cent. larger than last week, but 18 per cent. under the figures of the like week in 1903 on a total of $1,967,687,202. Exchanges outside of New York City aggregate $854,221,304, 23 per cent. over last week, but a reduction of 5 per cent. from the corresponding week in 1903.

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Business failures for the week ending with March 3 number 195, against 200 last week, 171 in the like week in 1908, 178 in 1902, 208 in 1901, and 189 in 1900.

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Dun's Review says on the subject:

Business continues to improve, despite the difficulty of low temperature and high prices. Weather conditions have been singularly unpropitious, deep snow retarding distribution of merchandise and excessive cold delaying the opening of Spring trade and structural work. Yet retailers are making extensive preparations and plans are submitted for numerous building operations. Prospects have improved on the Pacific Coast, where much needed rain has fallen, and reports from the South indicate exceptional prosperity. Buyers continue to arrive at the leading markets, but the volume of trade is restricted by high prices, particularly for cotton goods.

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It may be said with some degree of assurance that the iron and steel industry has made further progress in the right direction, and the prospect is brighter than it has been at any time during the Winter. Gains are small, it is true, and there are several disturbing features, yet the presence of purchasers in all divisions of the market promises to restore activity.

An abundance of buyers in the dry goods market failed to produce any large volume of business, although there is a disposition to advance bids. Thus far, however, the trading in cotton goods has been limited to small orders for pr

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday curb stocks were traded in more actively than on the previous day, though there was but a slight increase in diversity of stocks sold. With but one or two exceptions, higher prices prevailed, with a few gains of from 1 to 4 points, the latter being made in Electric Boat preferred, which touched 54. The common advanced likewise substantially, to 25. Delaware and Hudson rights moved in sympathy with the stock on the board, which netted 1¾ points, the price reaching 3⅝, a net advance of ⅝. A single sale was made on the 7 points advance in Standard Oil, to 627, this being a small lot of 5 shares.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was active on the downward move to 87⅞, the close being but fractionally higher. More than 4,000 shares, the largest total of the day, were sold, with a net loss of only ½ of a point.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues continue one of the strongest on the list, the net gains for the day being well sustained. The final sale of the common at 10¼ nets a gain of 2 points over the low for the week, while the preferred shows very nearly as large a gain over the low price of 15. The bonds were last traded in previous to yesterday at 76⅞, which makes an advance of 1⅛.

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MACKEY COMPANIES was initially traded in yesterday at 23. The stocks of the old companies are now transferable into Mackey Companies stock, and are therefore regular in delivery.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can	4½	4⅜	4⅜
280	American Can pf	38⅜	*38	38⅛
15	Bard.'s C.M.pf.ex div.	107	107	107
200	Brit. Columbia Copper	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Buffalo Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4½	4½
1,201	Dela. & Hud. rights	3⅜	3¼	3½
200	Electric Boat	25	24	25
500	Electric Boat pf	54	54	54
5,300	Gold Hill Copper	½	7-16	7-16
170	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	*10¼	10¼
229	International Salt	9⅞	*9⅝	9⅞
140	Light, Fuel & Power	30½	*30⅛	30⅜
400	Mackay Companies	25	25	25
200	Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Mon. & Boston	⅝	9-16	9-16
4,150	Northern Securities	*88⅝	87⅞	88
20	Royal Baking Pow. pf	100	100	100
400	Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10	10¼
300	Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	Standard Oil	627	627	627
100	Union Typewrit. 2d pf	103½	103½	103½
800	White Knob Copper	8⅛	8	8⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Malting 6s	90½	90¼	90½
3,000	N. Am. Gas 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18,000	Seab. A. L. 5-yr. tr. 5s	79	75	79

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 4. Bid.	Asked.	March 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51½	54	51½	54
American Can	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38½
American Chicle	92	97	92	97
American Chicle pf	73	78	73	78
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 5s	98	100	98	99½
American Motive Power		½		⅜
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf		40		40
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	87½	90	87½	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	69	70	69	70
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	118	116	118	116
Borden's C. M. pf. ex d.	106	107	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	2½
British Colum. Cop. rcts.	2½	3	2½	2½
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land		⅛		⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	13	16	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	80	55	60
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	7½	9	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	50	53
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	95	..	95	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93	94	93	94
Compressed Air	⅛	½	⅛	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Superior pf	2	2½	2	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1⅛	½	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2	4	2	4
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	5	4½	5
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	124	130	124	130
Del. & Hud. rights, w. i.	3⅜	3⅝	3	3¼
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	85	90	85	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S.	25	35	25	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	166	140	166
Electric Boat	24	26	20	25
Electric Boat pf	53	54¾	52	55
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅝	½	⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	13	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel		10		10
Empire Steel pf		47		47
Erie Cons. 4s		86		86
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	7-16	½
Greene Con. Copper	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	90	105	90	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	23	19	23
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	100
Havana Tobacco	20	27	20	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil		1		3
Houston Oil pf	10	15	10	15
Inter. Rapid Transit	102½	103	102½	103
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19	20	19	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s		80		80
International Salt	9¼	10½	9⅜	10½
International Salt 5s	38	39	38½	39
Int. Silver 1st 6s	98½	99	98½	99
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver pf		9		9
International Silver pf	35	..	35	..
Iron Steamboat, new	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power	30	31	29	29½
Mackey Companies	25	..	25	..
Maine Steamship	..	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	..	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	15½	16	15½	16
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	40	30	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
North. Am. L. & Pulp	3	4	3	4
Northern Securities	87⅞	88	88⅜	88½
Otis Elevator	33	35	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅝	..	..	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1½	..	1½	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5¼	7¼	5¼	7⅛
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	62	68	62	68
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	25	20	25
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	101	99½	101
Safety Car Heating	185	192	185	192
Seaboard Air Line	9⅜	10¼	9½	9⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	15¾	17	16	16⅜
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	75⅝	76¼	75¼	75½
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 6s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4	4⅞	4½	5
Standard Milling pf	18	19	18½	19
Standard Milling 5s	68½	70½	68½	70½
Standard Oil	627	630	620	625
Stirling Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	30	..	30	..
Tintic Copper	3⅜	4½	3⅞	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5⅜	..	5⅛	5⅜
Trenton Potteries	10	12½	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	73½	70	73½
Union Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	¾
Union Pacific 4% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	85½	87	85	87
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104½	106	104½	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102½	104	102½	104
United Box Board	2¼	3½	2¼	2½
United Box Board pf	17	17½	17	17½
United Copper	6	8	6	8
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		80		80
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4½	2⅞	4½
U. S. Shipbuilding		⅜		⅜
U. S. Shipbuilding pf		½		⅝
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	26	27	25½	27
U. S. Ship. 5s, cfts. of deposit	25	27	25½	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	102½	103	102½	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	102½	103	102½	103
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1½	⅜	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8	8½	8	8¼

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. 1st 5s	100	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	231½	233	231½	233
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73	74	73	74
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	63	62	63
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105½	105¾
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	107
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
Dis. c. 4s	118	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	111¾
Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
All. & W.	150	..
Allis-Chal.	10½	12
Allis-Ch. pf.	52	55
Am. Ag. Ch.	12½	13½
Am. A. C. pf.	73½	74⅝
Am. Coal	185	250
A. C. Oil pf.	88	93
Am. D. Tel.	28	38
Am. Exp.	185	192
Am. G. Tw.	6¼	7
Am. H. & L.	3⅞	5
A. H.& L. pf.	14	17
Am. L. Co.	11¼	14
A. L. pf.	27	35
A. Sm. & R.	47⅜	48
Am. Snuff.	110	130
Am. T. & C.	84	87
Am. T. & T.	121	122
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135
Am. W. C. pf.	69	72
Am. Cop. Co.	64	65
Ann Arbor	25	27
Ann Arb. pf.	52	57
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. L.	100	..
Atl. C. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas.	185	190
B'w'k City	5½	6¾
B. R. & P.	118	120¾
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	48	51
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156
C. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
C. & Alt. pf.	83	84
C., B. & Q.	185	185
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	26¼	30½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	82	87½
C. & N. W. pf.	209	212½
C. St. P. M. & Om.	135	136
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	168	180
C. Un. Trac.	5½	6
C. C. C. & St. L.	75	77
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C. Lor. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitsb.	178	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	64
Col. & Hock. C. & I. Iron.	12¼	12⅝
Con. Gas	50	70
C. Tob. pf.	104½	107
D., L. & W.	260	268
Den. & R. G. pf.	65⅝	66
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft.	22	25
D. M. & Ft. pf.	100	..
Det. U. Ry.	62	62½
Dia. Match.	125	130
Dits Sec.	23½	24
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	10½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	15
Ev. & T. H.	58	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	78	78
Ft. W. & Den. City.	44	56
G. Chem. Co.	41	49
G. C. Co. pf.	90	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Val.	72½	76½
H'w'k City.	5½	6¾
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	112½
Int. Pap.	10	11½
Int. P. Co.	65	66
Int. Stm. P.	33	36
Int. S. P. pf.	71¼	78
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	24	29
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	65½	68
K. C. So.	17¼	20
K. C. So. pf.	32	33½
Keok. & D. M.	10	15
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	91¼	..
Manhattan con 4s	103⅜	..
Met St Ry ref 4s	91½	..
Mex Cen con 4s	65	..
Mex Cent 4½s	92	..
Mex Cen 1st inc	14	..
	13⅞	..
	13⅝	..
	14	..
	13½	..
Mo, K & T ext 5s	99⅜	..
	99⅜	..
	99⅜	..
M, K & T of Tx 5s	100⅜	..
	100⅛	..
	101	..
Mo P 1st col 5s	104⅜	..
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s	97⅜	..
L S col 3½s	88½	..
	103⅞	..
N Y C & St L 4s	103⅞	..
N Y G, E L, H & P coll trust 5s	107	..
pur money 4s	91	..
	90⅜	..
N Y, O & W ref 4s	101¼	..
	101	..
Nor & West con 4s	97⅜	..
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	88½	..
Nor Pac gen 3s	70⅝	..
	71	..
	70⅝	..
Or R & N con 4s	99½	..
Or Sh L 1st 6s	121¼	..
Or Sh L partic 4s	85	..
	91⅝	..
	91½	..
Penn gtd 4½s	109	..
	108½	..
Penn conv 3½s	95⅝	..
	95½	..
St L Sthw cons 4s	70⅜	..
	70½	..
	70½	..
St L Sthw cons 4s	78⅜	..
South Pac 4½s	99⅜	..
South Ry 1st 5s	111⅜	..
	111⅜	..
	111⅜	..
Tex & P 1st 5s	115⅜	..
Un Pac 1st 4s	103	..
	103⅛	..
	102½	..
	103	..
	102½	..
	103⅛	..
	102½	..
Un Pac conv 4s	95¼	..
	95⅜	..
Un Railr'ds of San Fran 4s	78⅜	..
	79	..
U S Leather 6s	109⅞	..
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s	72⅜	..
	72⅝	..
	72½	..
	72½	..
	72½	..
	72⅜	..
	72½	..
	72½	..
	72⅜	..
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	..
Wabash deb B	59½	..
	59⅜	..
	59⅜	..
Wn Nor Car 1st	113	..
West Un fundg & real est 4½s	102⅜	..
	102½	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,472,602
Gold	106,119,431
Silver	19,940,361
United States notes	8,464,182
Treasury notes of 1890	72,784
National banknotes	13,476,829
Total receipts this day	1,741,870
Total receipts this month	9,749,746
Total receipts this year	372,970,796
Total expenditures this day	1,450,009
Total expenditures this month	6,650,000
Total expenditures this year	367,088,938
Deposits in National banks	168,673,986

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$459,302,949
Silver dollars	470,311,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,671,707
Silver bullion of 1890	7,118,293
Total	$944,403,949

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,979,920 gold certificates in Treasury	$459,302,949
Silver certificates outstanding	470,311,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,790,000
Total	$944,403,949

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,139,511
Silver coin and bullion	12,304,569
Silver certificates	7,235,792
United States notes	8,464,182
Other assets	28,827,974
Total in Treasury	$141,972,028
Deposits in National banks	168,673,986
Total	$310,646,014
Current liabilities	85,173,412
Available cash balance	$225,472,602

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brewing Co	23½	22½	23½
150	C. D. & P. T	115	115	115
331	Crucible pf	28½	27¾	28½
159	Fireproofing pf	29½	29¼	29½
30	M. L. & H	28	28	28
50	Ohio Fuel	37½	37½	37½
50	People's Pipe	19	19	19
50	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13
242	Pittsburg Coal pf	48½	48	48½
59	U. S. Steel pf	56½	56¼	56½
8	West. Air	137½	137½	137½
225	West. Elec. 25s	79	79	79
56,084				

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Seaboard Air Line stocks continued their strength and made further advance. The undertone of the general market indicated a better feeling, and there was entire absence of selling pressure. The aggregate sales were: Bonds, $82,500; stocks, 919 shares.

The transactions were as follows:

-STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
356	Seaboard	10½	10	10
453	Seaboard pf	17	17	17
100	Cotton Duck	1½	1½	1½
10	Atlantic Coast Line	107	107	107

BONDS.

$8,000	Seaboard 4s	67½	66⅝	67½
12,000	United Ry. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
17,000	Anacostia & Pot. 6s	90	90	90
100	Atlantic Street Ry. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
8,500	Brewing Company 4s	47½	47⅜	47⅜
19,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	79⅛	78⅞	79⅛
1,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	81	81	81
12,000	Cotton Duck 1st 5s	56	56	56
2,000	United Ry. inc	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,000	City & S. 5s, Wash'n	90	90	90

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises 6:30	Sun sets...5:56	Moon rises 10:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 10:06	Gov. Isl'd. 10:30	H. Gate 12:23
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 10:32	Gov. Isl'd. 11:00	H. Gate 12:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartegena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Brazil and Argentine Republic	10:30 A. M.	
Caracas, San Juan and Venezuela	8:00 A. M.	
	9:30 A. M.	12:30 M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Havana, Mexico, Cadiz, and Genoa		
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa		
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco. The quickest route to Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 5.

Algiers, New Orleans, Feb. 27.
Bernard, Para, Feb. 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 4.
Hekla, Christiansand, Feb. 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Feb. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 27.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 21.
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

City of Macon, Savannah, March 4.
Colorado, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 5.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Auranla, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Comus, New Orleans, March 2.
El Paso, Galveston, March 1.
Tintoretto, Barbados, Feb. 28.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

City of Washington, Colon, March 1.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand, Feb. 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 1.
Mexico, Havana, March 5.
Zulia, La Guayra, March 1.

Arrived.

Daggry, Progreso, Feb. 23.
Lichtenfels, Calcutta, Jan. 10.
Diamant, Shields, Feb. 17.
Harry Luckenbach, Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 23.
Pisa, Piraeus, Feb. 8.
Chicago City, Bristol, Feb. 9.
Athos, Cape Haiti, Feb. 18.
Narragansett, London, Feb. 18.
Vortigern, Cardenas, Feb. 23.
Lodovica, Venice,

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

161st St., Amsterdam av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

46 West 57th Street.

23-foot wide house, with dining room and bedroom extension. Most attractive interior; alterations and decorations just completed. Caretaker on premises. Electric lighted at night.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, AGENTS.
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

AN INVESTMENT.
Trustees would sell high-class apartment house on Central Park West; elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; at a price which would net ten per cent. on the investment; built four years ago by reputable builder; every apartment rented; absolutely no dealing with agents; apply to or address Eidlitz & Hulse, Counselors at Law, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone Dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

1st Av., Between 112th, 113th Sts.—6-story, 2 stores; 25x90x100; rents $4,000, price $30,000; mortgage $20,000 at 5 per cent. N. HARRIS, 40 West 34th St.

$18,500.—Unequaled for price! Plot, 37.6x100; brick dwellings; light sides; vicinity Park Av., 116th St.; brokers' commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Bargain.—5-story double flat, 25x75x100; 5 rooms and bath; price, $19,000; mtge., $15,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Sacrifice!—Rent $2,640, price $24,000; only $4,000 cash buys five-story six-room, bath, double flat; no steam heat; investigate at once. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute bargain; 34-foot double flat; perfect order; vicinity 96th, Columbus; rent $5,100; price $47,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Southwest corner of 32d and Lexington Av. for sale, 5-story flat, to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Bargain, 101st, near Central.—Five-story flat, $31,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Park, near 96th.—Five-story flat, $36,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, near Park.—Elevator apartment, $55,000; rents, $5,760; want offer. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., near 40th St.—Five-story tenement, $36,000; rents, $3,024. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway

75th, near 2d.—Four-story tenement, asking $15,000; rents, $1,596. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

House and lot for sale. Inquire on premises, 428 East 117th St.

Investors.—Four tenements; "L" station street; price $25,000 each. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Manhattan property for sale in good locations; also large plots. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

Avenue business property; 4-story flat; price $20,000, mtg. $16,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. flat, (bakery;) rent $3,800; price $36,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. GRAHAM, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Plot 50x95, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Full lot, 20th, near 6th Av., 3-story house, $14,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—Corner Perry and Washington Sts., 3 buildings, $28,000. Wm. Falconer, 100 4th Av.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat, rents $3,500; price, $30,000; also two modern double flats, rents $6,560; price, $60,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Plot 50 by 109, Riverside Drive Extension, $1,000. Morris Franklin, Room 30, 165 B'way.

Bronx.

Willis Av. store property, 138th St. store property, best in Bronx. Big returns.
Flats in all directions, paying 15 to 20 per cent. 1, 2, and 3 family houses, very low prices, easy terms.
Hotel property, water fronts, stables, building lots.
John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats, $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$15,000 cash buys up-to-date 5-story double flat, seven rooms and bath, 38x88x100; mortgage, 4 per cent.; rent, $4,150; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Triple flat; no heat; stores; near 154th St., 3d; price $23,000; low rents; $2,400; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$8,000 equity in 5-story business property, 25x100, 138th St. and Willis Av.; rent, $3,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

$5 monthly; choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

680 E. 145th.—Brick dwelling, full lot; price, $8,000. Caretaker; Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

4-story brick, single flat on Prospect Av., for sale; price, $11,500. Lawyer, 145 Nassau St., Room 277.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Plot 100x125 near Bronx Park; fine chance for builder. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Now is your opportunity to get a house at actual cost of construction and materials. We are satisfied with profit on the land. You ought to be glad to get all the profit on the house. Within the past week we have finished decorating some more of our new houses. They are beauties. Come out at once and see them. Prices $9,400 to $26,000. Easy terms.
22 minutes from Park Row by Flatbush L train. Get off at Beverley Road, our office. Best service in Brooklyn. Or take Flatbush or Smith Street trolley to Beverley Road, and walk to East 15th Street, our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

RENT FREE.
QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES, FLATBUSH.
Terms to suit purchaser. Come and inspect our two-family cottages; beautiful decorations, hardwood trim, all improvements; sewer connections, pure water, spacious grounds surrounding building; two separate Thatcher hot-air furnaces; very healthful for children; near Flatbush, Ocean, and Nostrand Av. cars. Also a few fine one-family houses, near Nostrand, Church, and Reid Av. cars. For information apply JOSEPH N. NEEF, Owner and Builder, Clarendon Road, cor. East Twenty-ninth St.; or 1,666 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 977 Flatbush

IDEAL HOME IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
A beautiful Queen Anne cottage, 10 rooms and bath; latest improvements; parquet floors; grounds, 100x60 feet, neatly laid out; commanding extensive view and within a few blocks of school. Take Bay Ridge car from bridge or from 39th St. Ferry and get off at Fort Hamilton Av. Apply Stewart, 724 St.

BARGAIN AT $7,000—FLATBUSH.
Can Be Bought for $6,250.
Very substantial new house; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; every improvement; handsomely decorated; beautiful dining room and bathroom. Convenient to Elevated and Trolleys.
Can be seen any day.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 Flatbush Av.

Big Investment.—3-story basement, complete 2-family house; 5 minutes' walk new Williamsburg Bridge; rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,800, 5%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Only $1,000 cash is needed to buy a 4-story double brick flat; seven sold, six left; pays over 30 per cent. net on investment. Write or call Rutherford & Bothem, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Sacrificing Flatbush lots; easy payments; cars close. Edwards, 881 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

ONE ACRE FARM ONLY $250.

This plot of ground represents about
SEVENTEEN ORDINARY NEW YORK CITY LOTS,
and every foot of it is level, high, and dry; elegant soil, adapted to the growing of vegetables of all kinds. Just enough land to raise chickens on, or enough of territory to build a house or pitch a tent among the beautiful pines of Long Island.

BAY SHORE.

Only twenty-five minutes' walk to the Great South Bay, where there is good
FISHING, BOATING AND BATHING,
and right where there are 6,000 people to mingle with. It is in fact a paradise for health, comfort, and profit; just far enough out by rail—fifty minutes at a commutation rate of twelve and one-half cents each way with many trains a day—and then see what the terms are.

$5.00 DOWN. $5.00 MONTHLY.

Ten per cent. off for cash, which would make the plot $225.00. In three years it will sell for $450.00 to $600.00.
This increase is based upon the advance of property in the past three years.

WE HAVE ONLY 100 PLOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH.

OUR GRAND COMMENCEMENT SALE,

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,

ASK FOR THEM.
They are dirt cheap.
Our great $29.00 lot sale.
$2.00 down; $1.00 MONTHLY.
Five of them for $125.00.
$5.00 down, and $5.00 monthly.
135 x 125 FEET.

Maps are now ready.
FREE TICKETS ISSUED.

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REALTY COMPANY,
155-157 Broadway,
New York City.

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A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
An appraiser's opinion on the property—SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to mistakes of judgment, changes of value, etc.	$4,000,000 TO GUARANTEE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St. }

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North Shore of Long Island
Bargains For Sale
43 acres at Great Neck.
20 acres at Huntington, with buildings.
17 acres at Northport, Sound Front.
40 acres at Stony Brook, Sound Front.
140 acres Smithtown, Shore Front.
15 acres Port Jefferson, Shore Front; handsome modern house.
STEPHEN YATES
180 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—Write or telephone A. C. Haynes, Real Estate Agent, Far Rockaway, N. Y., what you want in a Summer Cottage; he has all that are to rent.

Far Rockaway.—Furnished 17-room cottage and stable, large grounds; price, $9,500; easiest terms; great bargain. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

For Sale—16-room house, $2,500; farm 90 acres, $4,000; easy terms; 20-acre farm, $2,250; cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

Gentleman's country seat, top of high wooded hills, adjacent other beautiful places; two miles to Morristown Post Office; views of Bernardsville and Mendham hills in distance; free from every nuisance; house 17 rooms, fully furnished; all improvements; large open fireplaces; purest spring water; stable, five horses, coachman's rooms; fruit; grand old trees; cool in Summer, mild in Winter; sale, $19,000; rent, $1,200. Condict, owner, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City.

For Sale at a Low Price.—A modern house; 8 large rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; steam heat; location good; 4 minutes' walk to Grove St. station or trolley; lot 30x142; price, $5,000; also a modern house of 12 rooms and bath; location good; 8 minutes' walk to Ampere station on Lackawanna; lot 40 feet on street; price, $5,000. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove station, East Orange, N. J.

Splendid farm, 190 acres, at Far Hills, N. J.; large house and two sets outbuildings; $25,000. Farm and residence near Madison, N. J., 110 acres; house 13 rooms and bath; also tenant house, 2 commercial greenhouses, 2 barns, 10 acres fruit; $28,000. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station. Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit
DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NEWARK?
Several fine suburban residences for sale.
For real estate in New Jersey see
JOHN H. McKEON, 702 Broad St., Newark.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Two-story and cellar, seven-room house; gas, wash tubs, toilet in house; grape vines and fruit trees in yard; price $2,700; $500 cash; bargain. John Weitzel, 62 Webster Av., Hoboken.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,500; South Bath Av.; large restricted residential plot, $9,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
200 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 502.

Large, new houses, all improvements, on plots 100x175 feet, on Palisades, opposite 130th St. Ferry, New York. F. Baylis, 7 East 42d St.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,900.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Attractive home; large house; improvements: stable, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, arbor, chicken yard, &c. Address Box 45, Leonia, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes; send for Picturesque Boonton. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

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Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Several desirable houses in select neighborhoods to rent, from $600 to $1,000; special bargain for sale; house, 13 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, $10,500.
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Yonkers.—Modern house, nine rooms, bath, near station, $7,000; houses for rent $45 month up. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Sqare, Yonkers.

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A.—88-acre farm; fine residence; Callicoon Depot, Sullivan Co.; sale or exchange for income property. Box K 567 Prospect Av., Bronx.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $4,000,000
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REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W 30th St.

FUNDS TO LOAN FIRST MORTGAGE MANHATTAN & BRONX ONLY.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6,465 Broad. 42 Broadway.

$25,000 wanted on first mortgage, 5 per cent., four years; factory property; value satisfactory and bond excellent. Address I., Box 104 Times Office.

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Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies. Tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau.

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TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON,
Borough of Richmond, New York,
Two Houses, with Grounds, Shade Trees, Gardens and Stables.
Most desirable location; high elevation and commanding a magnificent view of New York Bay. Nine minutes' walk from the station. Forty minutes from the Battery.
For particulars address
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BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT GREENWICH, BELLE HAVEN, ROCK RIDGE, AND VICINITY.
For a complete list apply to the office of THOS. N. COOKE, 125 Greenwich Av. Telephone, 128R—Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale—Small farm on Narragansett Bay; good buildings; about one-half mile frontage; ideal Summer home. Address Geo. J. Kelley, Attleborough, Mass. 300 farms through Vt., N. H., Mass., and R. I. for sale.

Cape Cod.—Wychmere cottages (Harwichport, Mass.) for rental furnished; only three now; all improvements; delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

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Unexcelled opportunities for homes; Queen Anne and two-family modern houses for sale or exchange; all improvements; from $1,800.00 up. Arrow C. Hankins, 2,001 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn Hills.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!! OWNERS,
I have quick buyers for flats; must be cheap. Submit full particulars of yours.
ARTHUR DuCRET, 99 NASSAU ST., BENNETT B'LDG.

Want to buy corner on Columbus or Amsterdam Av., for cash, about $60,000, between 59th St. and 125th St.; principals only. Address William H. Halpin & Co., 85 5th Av., near 14th St. Telephone No. 1,624—Chelsea.

A loan of $16,500 wanted at 6 per cent. on improved property actually worth $35,000; situated on Shrewsbury River; will pay commission. Cheney Realty Corporation, 500 5th Av.

Attorneys or Estates, Attention.—Wanted, five sums of $15,000 and one sum of $20,000 on first mortgages on Harlem double flats; liberal fees. Address Baum, 1,989 7th Av.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Farmelo, 45 East Houston.

Owners.—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Investor wants property 8th to 14th, 5th to 8th Avs. or 9th Ward, to purchase or lease. Investor, 92 East 14th.

Cash for deeds or titles property threatened with foreclosure; send full particulars. Wilson, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Property, Bronx and Manhattan; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Will purchase a five-story triple flat if reasonable. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Church to let or for sale; must be located below 50th St. Address Church, Box 118 Times.

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43 TO 49 EXCHANGE PLACE,
RUNNING THROUGH TO
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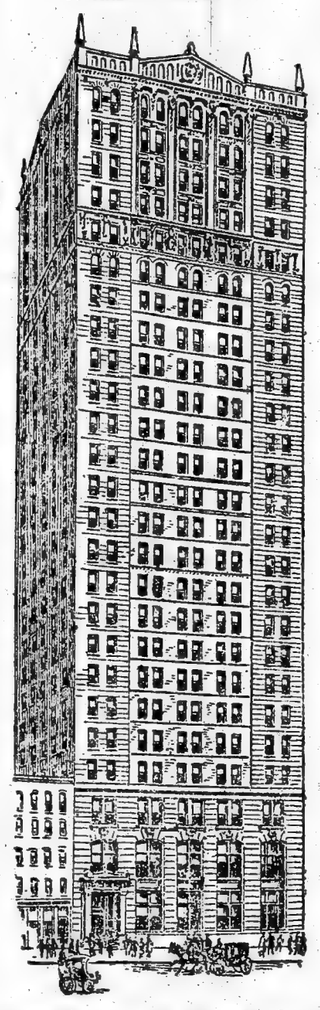

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Every known device for comfort and convenience. Rapid Elevators.

New flat, store building; lease one tenant five years. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $75. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, Cor. 66th, 126.—Seven and bath; steam heat, hot water; select; convenient location.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio, with skylight, bath, elevators, steam heat; reasonable; select. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 65th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 2x95. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

A.—34 West 24th St., near Broadway. Stable, with coach house.
Store front will be put in for desirable tenant. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

WEST 125TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.
Stores, 75x100, or divided, near Lenox Av.; rapid transit. KELLER, 130 West 125th.

WILLIAM ST., 259, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

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SALE OR LEASE.
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Light store and lofts; all improvements. W. H. Buffett, 5 East 42d St.

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Store and lofts; fire-proof building.
W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

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Store, lofts, and offices; fire-proof building; latest improvements. G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

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103 Bleecker St., one block west of Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 25x100 each, in a new elevator structure, including steam heat; low rent. Apply on premises or owner, A. A. Weigert, 1,186 3d Av. Phone 1,687 Plaza.

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suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

A.—138TH ST., corner Park Av., Opposite N. Y. Central Station.
Premises now occupied by prominent dealer in sewer pipes and building materials. Four lots, with two-story office building and dwelling. Most prominent thoroughfare above the Harlem. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

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OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
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OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
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To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.
6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—We must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker.
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5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; alterations to suit tenant; entire building or store and basement, or parlor floor, store, first, second, third, and fourth floors; separate or together; large offices, studios, rooms, suitable any business; steam heat, electric light; lease; low rents; possession April 1 next; agents take notice. Sittenham, owner, on premises.

APARTMENT HOTEL
To lease for a terms of years, to first class tenant, a new, thoroughly modern Apartment Hotel.
About 300 rooms in suites of 2 or more. Address I Box 136 Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
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APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

403 East 184th St., Near Jerome Av.—Second floor; private house.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
Six elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

LEE PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE.
Simplest, best, cheapest invented; price, $3.00. Circular free. N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square.
Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $50; also second floor apartment, 7 rooms; rent, $55. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

"TREVILLYAN"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE FLORENCE,
105 EAST 18TH ST.
Desirable housekeeping suites; thoroughly modern, large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.
New York's most substantially built Apartment House.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

NEW, high-class apartment house,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 08th St., corner 2d Av.,
in block with Schermerhorn private residences; suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms;
PASSENGER ELEVATOR;
long-distance telephone in each apartment.
Now ready for occupancy; rent reasonable.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St.,
1,181 3d Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments,
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

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NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of
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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Supreme Court of the United States:

Pratt A. Brown and Arthur F. Cosby of New York City were admitted to practice.

184—Delbert B. Gray, petitioner, vs. the Union Casualty and Surety Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit dismissed for the want of prosecution.

159—Charles T. Barney, appellant, vs. the City of New York et al. and 173—Arabella D. Huntington, appellant, vs. the City of New York et al.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

174—John D. Boering et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Chesapeake Beach Railway Company.—Argued for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be: 175, 409, 503, 535, 543, 372, (and 373 and 481,) 273, 177, 178, and 179.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Court of Appeals today took a recess until March 14, after having handed down the following decisions:

Landusky vs. Beerine, appellant; Dunn, Sheriff, &c., vs. National Surety Company, appellant; Streets, appellant, vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company and New York Central and Hudson Railroad Company; Strowger and another vs. American Bottling and Trust Company of Baltimore, impleaded, appellant; Maloney, appellant, vs. Martin; State of New York vs. United States Trust Company, appellant; Bossert and another vs. Poelschke, appellant—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Bolster vs. Ithaca Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

Rigis vs. Livingston, Commissioner of Public Works, &c., appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied. Question certified answered in the negative.

Lord vs. Murchison, Jr., impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to defendant, Hull against the plaintiff and defendant Murchison.

Dodini vs. Erie Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

In re accounts of Thompson and another, administrators.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Hervey vs. Broomer, respondent. Hardy and others, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 4.—Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department calendar for Monday, March 7: Nos. 32, 46, 54, 59, 63, 64, 68, 69.

Calendars for Saturday, March 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S. S.—Will for probate at 11 A. M.: Herman Popper.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Harlem Savings Bank vs. O'Dwyer—Louis H. Hahlo.
SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Sage vs. Lawrence—M. A. C. Levy. Potter vs. Lesser—George M. Van Hoesen. Dymock vs. McKelvey—Roger A. Pryor. Havemeyer vs. Kurzman—Delano C. Calvin.
CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Pick vs. Hartman—Edward G. Whitaker. La Place vs. Acton—Isaac Bell Brennan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Wilhelm Siess vs. Katharine Siess—Charles Lutz.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchases on West Street Adjoining Whitehall Building—Another Apartment Hotel on Twenty-seventh Street—Henry Phipps Buys on Forty-fifth Street—Other Dealings.

The Battery Place Realty Company, which owns the Whitehall Building, occupying the block front on Battery Place, between West and Washington Streets, has bought from Richard M. C. and Walter E. Livingston 6 and 7 West Street, running through to 10 Washington Street, four-story buildings, on plot 32 by 179.8. John N. Golding and J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. The Battery Place Realty Company bought several months ago the properties 4 and 5 West Street, together with 6 and 7 Washington Street, and now controls a plot of over 14,000 square feet immediately north of the Whitehall Building, having frontages of 80.10 feet on both West and Washington Streets. The owners of the Whitehall Building said yesterday that their latest purchase had been made as a further protection for the light and air of that structure, and that at present they have no intention of erecting any addition to the building.

Site Bought for New Hotel.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Century Realty Company of a series of transactions on Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, which will result in the erection of one new apartment hotel and the extension of another over an additional parcel of land. The company has sold 17 and 19 East Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.9, to the Wells Realty and Construction Company of Philadelphia, which will erect on the plot, beginning May 1, a twelve-story bachelor apartment hotel, containing suites of one and two rooms, with bath. The sale was negotiated by A. N. Du Mahaut of the McVickar Realty Trust Company. Plans for the new building will be prepared by Wade & Bell of Philadelphia.

The Century Realty Company has also bought, through John N. Golding, from C. C. Goodwin, 9 East Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 98.9, and has resold the property to Charles F. Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers bought from the Century Company a few months ago the property adjoining this to the east—11, 13, and 15 East Twenty-seventh Street, running through to 10, 12, and 14 East Twenty-eighth Street. The plans for the apartment hotel which Mr. Rodgers intends to build will now be altered so as to take in 9 East Twenty-seventh Street, giving the structure a total frontage there of 93 feet and 50 feet on Twenty-eighth Street.

With the sale of No. 9, the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, beginning just east of the old Reform Club house on the Fifth Avenue corner, will present an unbroken front of twelve-story hotel buildings to within 75 feet of Madison Avenue. A fourth similar structure in the same block has also been projected for the plot at 4, 6, and 8 East Twenty-eighth Street. All of these buildings will have the same floor levels, and while practically nothing has yet been determined as to their future operation, it is not unlikely that two or more of them may be conducted under one management.

Henry Phipps's 45th Street Purchase.

Henry Phipps took title yesterday from George W.

John O. Baker to the Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Protestant Episcopal Church..... Nom.
DIVISION ST, n e corner of Allen St, 37x75; Samuel Rosenthal to the William Peter Brewing Company, (mtgs $44,000)..... Nom.
ELDRIDGE ST, 136, e s, 25x87.6; Samuel Rosenthal to Justus Oesterlein, (mtgs $27,000)..... $4,000
ESSEX ST, 35, w s, 25x87; George Kocher to Benjamin Keller, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100
ESSEX ST, 40, e s, 25x100; Frank Hillman and another to Jacob Hecht, (mtgs $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100
FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; William F. Mapes to William W. Penfield, (mtg $750)..... Nom.
GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft w of Willett St, 23x100; Samuel Magen and others to Alexander Frankenstein..... Nom.
HESTER ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Eldridge St, 36.10x30xirregular; David Kidansky and another to Isaac W. Romm and others, (mtgs $64,000)..... Nom
LOT 118, map of land of Maria Shrady; David P. Reid to Edward L. Walker, ½ part..... 340
LOTS 112 to 114, map of Cebrie Park; Nora M. Corbett to Charles H. Lowerre.. 1,500
LENOX AV, n e corner of 132d St, 50x84; Henry Menken to Diedrich W. Rohde, quitclaim, all title..... Nom.
MADISON AV, n e corner of 109th St, 100.11x70; Adolf Mandel to Abraham C. Weingarten and another, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MANHATTAN AV, 444, e s, 33.4x95; Charles F. Davis to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 126 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Lizzie Baron to Max Baron
MOTT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 165th St, 25.2 x100; Elizabeth Sullivan to Sebastian Cabot..... Nom.
OLIVER ST, 56 and 58, n e corner of Oak St, 50x72.3x50x70; Rebecca Meryash and another to David Kidansky and another, (mtgs $66,500,) other consideration and..... 100
ORCHARD ST, 98, e s, 25.5x88.6x24.3x88.6; Jacob Jacobs to Bella Waxberg, other consideration and..... 100
PARK AV, 1,807, e s, 25x70; August Funk to Maria T. Higgins, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
PLOT, 94.5 ft w of Bathgate Av x 202 s of 182d St, runs s 21 x w 5.7 x n 21 x e 5.7; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, to George J. Daggett, quitclaim. 25
RIVERDALE AV, e s, 85.4 ft s of Rock St, 50x100; Henry J. Walters to William Irwin..... 2,000
ST. ANN'S AV, 113, w s, 25x75; Katie H. Eckener to Wilhelmine S. M. Jarck, (mtg $9,750,) other consideration and.... 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 116th St, 80.1x97.1x75.11x143.8; Paul Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer, and another, (mtg $220,000,) other consideration and. 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,463, w s, 18.7x140; James M. La Coste to Herman Schechner..... 100
1ST AV, 101, w s, 22.1x100; Jacob Rosenberg to Margaret Hensler, (mtg $18,000). 100
1ST AV, 101, w s, 22.1x100; Albert M. Schuck, executor, to Jacob Rosenberg.. 23,500
3D AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25.2x110x 25x107.11; Bernard French to Charles H. Finan, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
3D AV, 3,810 to 3,814, e s, 75x175; Nathan Wise to Louis Frankenthaler, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and..... 100
3D AV, 1,813, e s, 25x100; Moses Rosenkrantz to Leopold Schmeidler and others, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
5TH ST, 603 and 605 East, 50x70.10; Abraham H. Fleischer to Louis Uhlik, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and.. 100
7TH ST, 108 East, 25x80.10; Louis Rosenzwaike to Aaron Brode, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100
9TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Joseph Weinstein to Josephine Weinstein and others, trustees, and another. 100
9TH ST, 309 East, 25x92.3; Jacob Bloch and another to Fannie Rosenblum and another, (mtgs $28,000)..... Nom
10TH AV, 788, e s, 25.8x73; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
10TH ST, 410 East, 20x92.3; Abraham Nevins and another to Nathan Feldman and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100
14TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 108, Unionport; Luigi Brisotti to Otto Buschow..... 575
20TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 66x92; Benjamin Hochbaum to Abraham Cohen and another, (mtgs $95,000,) other consideration and..... 100
45TH ST, 119 to 125 East, 100x100.5, George W. Stetson to Henry Phipps, (mtg $288,500,) other consideration and..... 100
55TH ST, n s, 141.4 ft w of 1st Av, 19.8x 100.5; Morris Apfelbaum, executor, to Jacob Hallo, other consideration and.... 100
77TH ST, s s, 317 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x 102.2; Edward R. Finch, referee, to Samuel Levy, (mtg $18,750)..... 1,000
80TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of Madison Av, 23x 83; John E. Duffy, referee, to Gideon E. Fountain and another..... 49,000
81ST ST, 132 West, 19x102.2; Edward D. Webb to Charles G. Kerley..... 28,000
85TH ST, 304 West, 18x86.2; Emily L. Landon to Joe G. Dreyfus, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.
86TH ST, n s, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Hyman Rosenfeld to Wolf Goldman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100
90TH ST, 114 East, 27.6x100.8; Henrietta Friedlander to Jennie Reiss, (mtgs $30,000)..... Nom.
90TH ST, 114 East, 27.6x100.8; Jennie Reiss to Herman Baehr, (mtgs $20,000).. 27,500
95TH ST, 211 East, 25x100.8; Anders Lander to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $18,000)..... Nom.
95TH ST, 163 East, 25x100.8; Kalman Sadowsky to Abraham Berson and another, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.
95TH ST, 206 and 208 East, 54x100.8; Yorkville German Realty Company to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and..... 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,463, w s, 18.7x140; James M. La Coste to Herman Schechner..... 100
1ST AV, 101, w s, 22.1x100; Jacob Rosenberg to Margaret Hensler, (mtg $18,000). 100
1ST AV, 101, w s, 22.1x100; Albert M. Schuck, executor, to Jacob Rosenberg.. 23,500
3D AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25.2x110x 25x107.11; Bernard French to Charles H. Finan, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
3D AV, 3,810 to 3,814, e s, 75x175; Nathan Wise to Louis Frankenthaler, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and..... 100
3D AV, 1,813, e s, 25x100; Moses Rosenkrantz to Leopold Schmeidler and others, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
5TH ST, 603 and 605 East, 50x70.10; Abraham H. Fleischer to Louis Uhlik, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and.. 100
7TH ST, 108 East, 25x80.10; Louis Rosenzwaike to Aaron Brode, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100
9TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Joseph Weinstein to Josephine Weinstein and others, trustees, and another. 100
9TH ST, 309 East, 25x92.3; Jacob Bloch and another to Fannie Rosenblum and another, (mtgs $28,000)..... Nom
10TH AV, 788, e s, 25.8x73; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
10TH ST, 410 East, 20x92.3; Abraham Nevins and another to Nathan Feldman and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100
14TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 108, Unionport; Luigi Brisotti to Otto Buschow..... 575
20TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 66x92; Benjamin Hochbaum to Abraham Cohen and another, (mtgs $95,000,) other consideration and..... 100
45TH ST, 119 to 125 East, 100x100.5, George W. Stetson to Henry Phipps, (mtg $288,500,) other consideration and..... 100
55TH ST, n s, 141.4 ft w of 1st Av, 19.8x 100.5; Morris Apfelbaum, executor, to Jacob Hallo, other consideration and.... 100
77TH ST, s s, 317 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x 102.2; Edward R. Finch, referee, to Samuel Levy, (mtg $18,750)..... 1,000
80TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of Madison Av, 23x 83; John E. Duffy, referee, to Gideon E. Fountain and another..... 49,000
81ST ST, 132 West, 19x102.2; Edward D. Webb to Charles G. Kerley..... 28,000
85TH ST, 304 West, 18x86.2; Emily L. Landon to Joe G. Dreyfus, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.
86TH ST, n s, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Hyman Rosenfeld to Wolf Goldman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100
90TH ST, 114 East, 27.6x100.8; Henrietta Friedlander to Jennie Reiss, (mtgs $30,000)..... Nom.
90TH ST, 114 East, 27.6x100.8; Jennie Reiss to Herman Baehr, (mtgs $20,000).. 27,500
95TH ST, 211 East, 25x100.8; Anders Lander to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $18,000)..... Nom.
95TH ST, 163 East, 25x100.8; Kalman Sadowsky to Abraham Berson and another, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.
95TH ST, 206 and 208 East, 54x100.8; Yorkville German Realty Company to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and..... 100
97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Stephen Farrelly to Louis S. Barnard, other consideration and..... 100
100TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Marcus Pollak to Katherine V. Brennan, (mtg $27,500)..... Nom
109TH ST, 164 East, 25x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Josef Raab and another, (mtg $15,700)..... Nom.
112TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100; Abram Horowitz and another to David Harris, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 87.6 x100.11; Brevoort Real Estate Company to Trood Realty Company, (mtg $28,500). 100
113TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 75x100.11; Frederick W. Robinson to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $75,000). Nom
117TH ST, 3 West, 25x100.11; Max Emanuel to Nathan Drapkin, (mtg $23,000)... 100
119TH ST, 77 East, 33.6x100.11; Morris Jacoby to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and. 110
120TH ST, 243 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Blum to Jacob Cohen, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
120TH ST, 306 West, 25x100.11; Clara Max and another to Jacob Gordon and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
122D ST, s s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Bernard Weinstein and another to Louis H. Weinstein and another, (mtgs $23,000,) other consideration and.. 100
133D ST, 159 West, 25x99.11; Samuel Grodzinsky to William Solomon, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
137TH ST, s s, 449.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 22.9x51.11; Thomas F. Taylor to the Church of the Redeemer..... 9,000
142D ST, 145 and 147 West, 54x99.11; the A. C. & M. Hall Realty Company to Simon Hoffmann, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100
144TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; Barbara E. C. Reeber to Frank Starkman and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100
146TH ST, 506 West, 16x99.11; Louis Frankenthaler to Nathan Wise, (mtg $45,500,) other consideration and..... 100
149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Matthew O'Brien and others to Annuncio Santini, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100
149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Matthew F. O'Brien and another, executors, to Annuncio Santini, (mtg $2,500)..... 7,500
164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Daniel P. Gallagher to Jacob Meuer and others, (mtg $8,000,) quitclaim..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 121; Charles Wolinsky to Fritz Doerrhoefer, 3 years..... 1,080
AVENUE C, 133; Adolph Gottlieb to Samual Deutsch, 1 2-12 years..... 840
AVENUE C, 211; Arthur Blue to Isaac Lind, 2 2-12 years..... 480
COLUMBUS AV, 28 1-4; John B. Miller to Max Raymond and another, 5 years.. 11,000
RIVINGTON ST, 147; Morris Cohen to Max Green and another, 5 years..... 1,500
2D AV, 629; Solomon Silberstein to New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association, 3 2-12 years.... 780
3D AV, 478; Louis Wiersch to New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association, 5½ years..... 1,050
3D AV, 869; Elise Leckerling to Anton Rauch, 11½ years..... $900 and
3D AV, 1,879; Herman Cohen and another to Henry W. Schmidt, 5 years..... 852
4TH ST, s w corner of 10th St; Henry Staats to Hermann Romer, 5 years..
5TH AV, n w corner of 42d St; W. J. Salomon to Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, 5 years..... $17,500 and 21,000
5TH AV, 307; Adolphe H. Benoit to Ly Hoisang and Sun Chan, 3 4-12 years.... 5,588
8TH AV, 2,398; John D. Feldmann to Frederick Fischer, 5 2-12 years..... 1,700
10TH AV, 756; Marie Dietrich to Alexander S. Kraemer, 3 years..... 1,225
20TH ST, 20 to 24 East, William E. Burke and another to James B. Ryer, 5 years.. $6,000 and 6,000
72D ST, 436 East; Alois Fink to Albert Marousek, 3 2-12 years..... 300
125TH ST, 56 to 62 West; Ludwig Baumann to Elmer E. Sanborn, 10 years.. $14,000 to 20,000
133D ST, 408 to 422 East; Samuel Trimmer and others to Jacob Froehlich, 2 10-12 years..... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARNARD, Louis S., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 97th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 12,000
BEAM, Martin R., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, 167 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,280
BRODE, Aron, to Louis Rosenzwaike; 7th St, 108, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000
BROWER, Matilda W., widow, to Beatrice Brower; 306 West 109th St, prior mtg $32,000, rerecorded, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000
DIVERS, Patrick W., and another, to ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year..... 2,500
DRAPKIN, Nathan, to Max Emanuel; 8 West 117th St, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,500
DREYFUS, Joseph G., to Emily L. Landon; 304 West 85th St, 1 year..... 3,500
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Broome St, 504, n w corner of Sullivan St, 56 and 58, prior mtg $32,000, due Jan. 18, 1905, 6 per cent..... 10,000
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 10th St, 410 East, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,900
FINAN, Charles H., to Bernard French; 3d Av, n w corner of 150th St, due March 1, 1907..... 12,000
FOUNTAIN, Gideon E., and another to Helen E. Fountain; 80th St, n s, 72 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 27,000
FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Nathan Wise; 3d Av, 3,810 to 3,814, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs $48,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, each..... 1,000
GAROFALO, Dominick, to Lucy A. Rogers; 114th St, 331 East, due July 1, 1907..... 7,000
GEESENHEIMER, Joseph, to Demilt Dispensary; Park Av, 815, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,500
GEISENHEIMER, Joseph, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 817 Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,500
GRATE, AUGUSTUS H., to Bronx Borough Bank; Lots 76, 218, 210, 280, 296, 297, 309, and 403, map of Washingtonville, all title, due March 6, 1904, without interest..... 490
GRIGGS, Catharine A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 68th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 20,000
GUTFARD, Israel, to Josephine Chedsey; Madison St, 95, installments, 6 per cent. 1,000
HALLO, Jacob, to Lizzie Loeb; 55th St, 347 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000
HARRIS, David, to Abraham Horowitz and another; 112th St, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,500
HOFFMAN, Simon, to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company; 142d St, 145 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
HOFFMANN, Simon, to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company; 140th St, 147 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, n w corner of 21st St, due April 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 900,000
HYMAN, Jacob, and another to Leopold Hutter; 60th St, 304 West, due Dec. 7, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,000
IRWIN, William, to Henry J. Walters; Riverdale Av, e s, 80.4 ft s of 259th St, 5 years..... 1,000
KELLER, Benjamin, to George Kocher; Essex St, 35, prior mortgage $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 17,500
KERLEY, Charles, to Edward D. Webb; 132 West 81st St, 3 years, 4 per cent... 20,000
KIDANSKY, David, and others to Rebecca Meryash; Oliver St, 56 and 58, n e corner of Oak St, 48 and 48½, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000
KOTZEN, Max, to St. Luke's Hospital; 5th St, n s, 75.8 ft e of Avenue C, 3 mtgs, 5 years, each..... 40,000
KUHN, Daniel, to Edward F. Leseur; 120th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
LIEBESKIND, Max, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; Boston Road, n e corner of 168th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 115,000
LIEBESKIND, Max, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; Boston Road, n e corner of 168th St, prior mtg $115,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,000
MANNHEIMER, Isaac, to the New Amsterdam Realty Company; 738 10th Av, prior mtg $180,000, 1 year..... 1,400
MEINERS, Meta, to Rudolph F. Raabe and another; Chisholm St, w s, Lot 21, Block 442, map of part of Fox estate, demand, 6 per cent..... 441
MORTIMER, Elizabeth G., to Clara B. Davis and others, trustees, and another, 444, prior mtg $28,000, due Aug. 25, 1905, 6 per cent.. 5,000
O'DONNELL, James, to the New York Security and Trust Company; 7th Av, s e corner of 134th St, 3 years..... 27,000
OEST, Heinerich, and another to James M. McCann; 6th Av, 409, leasehold, prior mtg, instalments, 6 per cent., notes.... 1,000
PENFIELD, William W., to William T. Mapes; Fulton St, n w s, being Lot 118, map of Washingtonville, due Aug. 27, 1904, 6 per cent..... 250
PHILLIPS, Beatrice H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 46th St, s s, 138 ft w of Broadway, prior mortgage $12,000, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 3,000
POTTER, Elizabeth S. C., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 73d St, n s, 257.4 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 50,000
RAAB, Josef, and another to Max Cohen and another; 109th St, 764 East, prior mtg $15,700, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,300
REISS, Jennie, to Henrietta Friedlander; 90th St, 114 East, prior mortgage $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
ROBINSON, Cornelia S., to Realty Operating Company; 89th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000
ROMM, Hyman, and others to David Kidansky and another; Hester St, 103, due Feb. 1905, 6 per cent..... 11,000
ROSENBERG, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 6th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
ROSENBLUM, Fannie, and another to Jacob Block and another; 9th St, 309 East, prior mtg $25,000, 4 years, 6 per cent... 5,500
RUPPERT, Christian, and another to Helena Berk; Minford Place, e s, Lot 736, Section C, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,500
SADOWSKY, Kalman, to Abraham Berson and another; 3d St, 298, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
SANTINI, Annuncio, to Matthew F. O'Brien and another, executors; 149th St, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av; also space in front lying between old and new line of 149th St, prior mtg $2,500, 5 years.... 3,500
SCHECHNER, Herman, to James M. La Coste and Washington Av, 1,463, 3 years.. 6,500
STARACE, Frank S., to Edward Swann; 116th St, s s, 208.4 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent., notes..... 2,500
THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER of the City of New York to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 136th St, n s, 475 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 24,000
TROOD REALTY COMPANY to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..114,500
TROOD REALTY COMPANY to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $114,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,500
TROOD REALTY COMPANY to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent... 15,000
VALENTINE, Moses M., to Bernard Yonwitt, Ludlow St, 138 and 140, prior mtg $50,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000
VALENTINE, Moses M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Ludlow St, 138 and 140, due April 1, 1909, 4½ per cent.... 50,000
WAXBERG, Bella, to Jacob Jacobs; Orchard St, 98, 5 years..... 25,000
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Charles G. Spencer; 109 Christopher St, due May 1, 1905 11,000
WILLIAMS, Samuel, to Exalted Ruler, Secretary, and Board of Trustees, New York Lodge, No. 1, (B. P. O. Elks;) 154th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 16,500
WILTCHIK, Louis, and another to Emma Fleischer; 6th St, 603, prior mortgage, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500
WILTCHIK, Louis, and another to Emma Fleischer; 6th St, 605, prior mortgage, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 500,000
CHAMBERLIN, Ward B., executor, to William H. Macy, Jr..... 16,085
BACKHAUS, Franz, to Lambert Suydam. $3,000
BUTLER, Arthur K., to Stephen Butler... 700
FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to Nathan Wise, three assignments..... 8,000
HOROWITZ, Meyer, to Samuel Kurian, other consideration and..... 100
JACOBS, Jacob, to Augusta Jacobs, ½ part 1
MACY, Eliza L., to William H. Macy, Jr. 20,000
McGOVERN, John, to Nathan Wise..... 5,500
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Haley Fiske and another, trustees..... 18,000
MEYER, Sophia, to Nathalie Meyer..... 10,500
MUNICIPAL REALTY CORPORATION to the State Bank, assigns four mtgs..... 1
PARTRIDGE, Samuel S., executor, to Realty Operating Company 800
THE D. M. NESBIT COMPANY to Fred T. Nesbit..... 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Augustus W. Openhym and another, trustees..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ESSEX ST, 71; Wolf Rabinovitz against Louis Pollack, owner; Louis Diamond, contractor..... 50
MORRIS AV, 2,060; Rudolf Geismann against Herman Hunecke, owner and contractor..... 74
2D AV and 125th St, n w corner; John D. Parker against Charles J. Kroehle and another, owners; James E. McCue, contractor..... 123
4TH ST, 116 and 118 West; Jacob Kurlanchick against Rosa Brown, owner; George Brown, agent and contractor..... 100
102D ST, 6 West; Joseph Murphy, Jr., against Lulu A. Griffin, owner; John Doe, contractor..... 24
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
BOSTON ROAD and 168th St, n e corner, 189.10x181.8; State Realty and Mortgage Company loans to Max Lipsekind.....115,000
112TH ST, n e, 100 ft w of Broadway, 87.6x100.11; City Mortgage Company loans to Trood Realty Company.....$114,500
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1897.
80TH ST, 431 to 441 East; Henry McNabb & Son on Rebecca and Louis Meryash to Lang & Noonan..... 475

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 57 and 59; Oland Cement Company against J. Witner and another, Feb. 4, 1904..... $117
12TH ST, 210 East; Samuel H. Landesberg against Louis Haims and another, Nov. 23, 1903..... 125
57TH ST, 139 East; Sobel & Kean against Morris Plinus and another, April 23, 1902 380
59TH ST, 137 and 139 East; Isaac Albert against John Bire and another, July 15, 1903..... 126

Lis Pendens.

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, and Front St, 24; Michele Celzio and another against Hudson J. Larkin and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.
LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 45x100; Central Trust Company of New York against John Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Annie Bradley against Joseph T. Watson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Sammis.
York against Sarah Jacobs, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
32D ST, 30 West; Otis Elevator Company against Mabel C. Dusenbury and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. L. Brant.
35TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Isidor H. Kempner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.
71ST ST, 230 and 229 West; Kate A. Murphy against Richard Murphy and another, (action to admeasure dower;) attorneys, Stikeman & Silber.
106TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Meyer Barber against Ruben Rosenthal, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Burkes.
127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; William Bayer against John B. Eccleston and another, (action to foreclose mechnic's lien;) attorneys, Moen & Kilbreth.
133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; American Mortgage Company against Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

EXCURSIONS.

Europe in 1904

A series of attractive tours have been arranged to

Italy and Sicily, April 9th
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READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00 A. M., *12:00, *11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:06, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, s4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,800, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 193 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

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ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	†8:25AM
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25AM
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25AM
Balto.-Washington.	12:55PM *
"Royal Limited".	* 3:35PM
Balto.-Washington.	* 5:55PM
Balto.-Washington.	* 8:10PM
Balto.-Washington.	12:10ht.

†8:30AM Buffet
*10:30AM Diner
*11:45AM Diner
* 1:00PM Diner
* 3:40PM Diner
* 6:00PM Diner
* 8:30PM Buffet
*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited" * 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:16nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk.....*12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:35 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Bank book No. 346,721 on Dry Dock Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days, or the said book will be declared canceled and extinguished and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

LOST.—Irish setter, with name "Caesar" and "No. 57 East 60th St." on collar. Very liberal reward paid to finder if returned to 57 East 60th St.

LOST.—Silver watch, valuable as keepsake; initials R. L. M. Address Heirloom, Box 181 Times Office.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 180; name on collar. Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 66th.

LOST.—In Myrtle Av. car Feb. 27, satchel; please return; reward. Thomas, 1,438 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

REWARD—Lost, female bulldog; collar marked P. L. Waters, 41 East 21st St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av., the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

55TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences; reasonable.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH St.—Select and reasonable table a specialty; telephone connection.

PARK AV., 1,036, (Corner 86th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.—Large sunny front room; handsomely furnished; steam heat; table and service first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

1—34TH ST., 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

46TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—In apartment, comfortably furnished room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Godet.

64ST ST., 329 WEST.—Parlor and hall bedroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; convenient to car lines.

61ST ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small room, nicely furnished; nice bath; gentlemen preferred.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

184TH ST., 403 EAST., NEAR JEROME AV.—One or two large connecting rooms.

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,264 Lexington Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Large, comfortable front room with alcove; steam heat, bath; $7 weekly.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 212.—Large room; morning sun; wardrobe; bathroom; private family; reasonable. Thomas.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Operators and finishers wanted on Summer dresses. Wiehtman & Co., 256 Greene St.

MILLINERY. — Experienced hands on ladies' fancy hats; work given home. Bloom & Mayer, 577 Broadway.

WANTED — OPERATORS ON SILK WAISTS. APPLY ALL WEEK. BEERMAN & FRANK, 24 WEST HOUSTON.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Parcti Bros., 70 West 3d St.

WANTED—Young girl to mind baby and do light housework. 507 East 160th St.

Males.

WANTED—Boys, over 14, as messengers. Apply, with recommendation and Board of Health certificate, to American District Telegraph Company, 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—A few experienced messengers. Apply 2 Murray St. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Alvieus, 209 9th Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 225 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined American woman, aged 40, as housekeeper in widower's home or small family of adults; competent to take full charge; salary moderate. Call, after 7 P. M., or address Willson, 511 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants fine family washing to do at home; shirts and collars done equal to new; highest references. Washington, 367 East 76th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week. E. R., 805 3d Av.

NURSE.—Experienced; day or week; city references. Box 81, Advertising Office, 1,037 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, correspondent; capable man, 29, thoroughly experienced, exchange and advertising lines, at present employed, desires change; salary moderate if chance of advancement. Address "G. P.," 1,364 Broadway.

BOY, 16, bright, would like position in office; salary $4. Donahue, 228 East 74th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care Walsh, 1,161 Jackson Av., Bronx.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OUTSIDE WORK.—A young man familiar with office work desires position; outside work preferred. A Hustler, Box 215 Times.

PROOFREADER.—Willing to fill in time at case. D. Lazarus, 142 West 133d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, experienced; can assist on books; $15-$18. Room 407, 136 Liberty St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, typewriter, willing make himself useful around office; experienced. I. X. L., 1,364 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

WANTED— Good second-hand lathe, 24-inch swing, 6-foot bed, compound rest. Sterling-Meaker Co., Newark, N. J.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

English, French, and Boston bulls, fox, Yorkshire, and bull terriers, black cocker spaniels, Irish setters, singing Canaries. Schell, 64 Fulton St.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

DESIGNER.—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

Dress-cutting and Millinery Taught.—Enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, odd shirtwaist and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell's 310 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156.

Stamps Wanted—Unused at 5 per cent. discount; stamps of every description bought. Call or address Room 1, 115 Nassau St.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kindman, 250 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

PISTOLS IN HER DIVORCES.

Both Husbands Threatened to Kill Her, Mrs. Ellison Says.

Pistols have played an important part in the two marriages of Katherine J. Ellison, twenty years old, the second of which was undone yesterday, when Supreme Court Justice Barrett granted the young woman, who looks like a school girl, an interlocutory decree of divorce.

Her first marriage to Juan Silva, which took place when she was seventeen, was annulled on the ground that Silva compelled her to marry him by menacing her with a pistol. She married Ellison when she was nineteen, and the separation was granted on the ground that he threatened to shoot her and otherwise kept her in fear for her life.

PARKHURST'S CHURCH TO HAVE A BIG DOME

New Structure of Byzantine and Greek Architecture.

PASTOR DOESN'T LIKE IDEA

Deplores Necessity for Abolishing the Steeple—Gymnasium a Feature of the Parish House.

Plans for the new edifice for the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by McKim, Meade & White, the architects. The new site is directly across the way from the present church, on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The present building will be torn down as soon as the new one is completed in order that the erection of the addition to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building may be begun as soon as possible. The insurance company bought the church's present site about a year ago, paying for it, so it is said, enough for the church to buy the new site and have over $300,000 remaining for the erection of a better edifice than the old one. The cost of the new structure, as estimated by the architects, will be $200,000. It will be of unusual appearance for a church, and the reason for this was explained by Dr. Parkhurst.

"Why is it to be a church without a steeple?" he repeated in answer to the question. "If any one could know the awful struggle I had before I could consent to such a thing he would be sure that there was a good reason for it.

"There is nothing like the Gothic for church architecture. It is the accepted style in this country and elsewhere. But the environment of the church in this city makes such a style absolutely impossible, unless its incongruity with its surroundings can be overlooked. The reason that the new church is to be a mixture of Byzantine and Greek architecture, with a dome instead of a towering steeple, is because a steeple couldn't be built high enough to overtop the roofs of the buildings all around it, and the result would be a dwarfing of it.

"It is a deplorable state of affairs, but it can't be helped, and the only alternative is the one adopted by this church."

The main part of the new church will not be much higher than the Appellate Division Court House at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. It will be surmounted by a large stained glass dome, which will be much flattened in its arc. The main entrance will be on Madison Avenue. Big white marble monolithic columns of the Corinthian order will flank the front of the church. The base of the purely Greek pediment above the entrance will also be of white marble, but the pediment itself will be of terra cotta. The main structure will be of light brick, with white marble used for the window casings and the water table.

The interior of the church will be finished in light wood, and have a seating capacity of about 1,300, which is 200 more than that of the present church. The auditorium will be square in shape, with a clear span of fifty-two feet each way. Over the entrance a deep gallery will be continued along the side walls almost to the rear of the room in the form of narrow galleries, with three rows of pews. The chancel will occupy the easterly end of the auditorium, with the choir gallery over it. The organ will be built in four different sections. One over the main entrance will be used as an echo to the main body of the organ, composed of three sections above the chancel, at each side and behind it.

The parish house will have no sleeping accommodations, Dr. Parkhurst planning to occupy his present residence. In reality it will be a part of the main structure, the exterior on Twenty-fourth Street being of the same materials and of the same design as the church itself. It will be of three stories, with an entrance on the side street. In the basement a gymnasium is to be installed—a new departure for the church. When questioned about it Dr. Parkhurst said:

"We do not know whether the gymnasium will be used or not. It is to be put there so that if the sentiment shows that such an institution is desired it will be there ready to be used."

On the main floor will be an assembly room for the Sunday School. The organ loft will extend into the house, and a mezzanine gallery will form a means of access to the choir gallery from the parish house. The rest of the house will be devoted to reading rooms and lecture halls.

Ground will be broken within a few weeks, and it is expected that the building will be completed early in the Spring of next year.

SAYS PHOTO FOOLED HER.

Immigrant Declines to Marry Waiting Swain and Trouble Follows.

There are likely to be some legal complications because of Marie Natalie's steadfast refusal to marry Joseph Millazzo, whose photograph she saw in Italy and whose personality she beheld first on Ellis Island on Nov. 24. The photographer who made the picture left out something that is very distinctive about one of Millazzo's eyes.

At any rate, the "yes" which pretty Miss Natalie cooed over the photograph in Palermo, Italy, became a "No!" with a snap and a stamp of the foot when Millazzo at Ellis Island tried to claim the nineteen-year-old Marie, who almost seemed his own. The disappointed suitor now wants back the wedding trousseau and the ring which he gave to the changeable Miss. He has therefore consulted counsel, with a view of reclaiming the value if he cannot get the girl.

Natalie herself has been in hiding since the day she laid eyes upon her wooer, partly because, as she says, she fears his wrath, and partly because she fears deportation. So the Italian immigrant is practically between two fires.

Commissioner Williams, seeing the unfortunate predicament of the girl, first asked the Italian Immigration Protective Society to take care of her, and when they refused, because they said they did not have the accommodations to take care of her, he found a place for her himself, and which up to now he has been able to keep a secret, to prevent her annoyance by Millazzo or any one acting for him.

Much has been made of the case by the Italian papers, which have written repeatedly to the immigration society, demanding to know where the girl was. The society has been unable to tell them more than that she was in good hands and very contented and happy where she is. Commissioner Williams, when appealed to to tell where the girl was, in one instance said that she was in charge of the immigration society, for which statement he has been criticised.

FOUR HURT IN ELEVATOR.

Fall with it from Fourth Floor—Man Hurled Down a Hatchway.

Four men were injured in the fall of a freight elevator yesterday afternoon from the fourth floor to the street floor of the R. M. Winans & Co. chemical storage warehouse, at 296 and 297 South Street. Michael Lacey, thirty-one years old, of 445 West Thirteenth Street, and Humphrey Murphy, fifty-three years old, of 616 Grand Street, suffered fractured legs; Martin Blood of 265 East Houston Street was injured internally, and Patrick Moylin, twenty-nine years old, of 445 West Thirteenth Street, was cut about the head and face.

The men had no sooner entered the elevator, which was not loaded, than it started rapidly downward, its speed increasing until it was descending by its own dead weight. When it struck bottom at the first floor, the least hurt of the four men, Moylin, was flung down a hatchway into the basement, while the other three fell out on the floor in an opposite direction.

The sufferers were removed to Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

CITY WAR ON GAS TRUST

Commissioner Oakley Advertises for Lighting Bids.

MUNICIPAL PLANT SCHEME

Present Administration to Take Up the Movement Where Its Predecessors Had to Leave It.

Acting on the advice of Corporation Counsel Delany, Commissioner John T. Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity yesterday advertised in The City Record for bids for the city lighting for a year from March 16. This includes the lighting of streets, parks, and public buildings by both gas and electricity, and in advertising for contracts dated from March 16 instead of dating back to Jan. 1 the city officials let it be known that they will let the gas companies continue their fight in the courts for payment for the light supplied in 1903 and up to March 15 of the current year. The lighting appropriation for last year amounted to $3,306,346.

The whole city lighting question is brought up by the advertising, as the Consolidated Gas Company controls all the gas and electric facilities of the city through its various subsidiary companies. It also revives the proposition of a municipal gas plant, taken up first by Commissioner Monroe, and, as the present administration went into office on a municipal ownership platform, Commissioner Oakley does not hesitate to say that he favors a continuation of the agitation for a city plant. Bills regulating gas companies and their charges are now before the Legislature, and Mayor McClellan, as well as Commissioner Oakley, are determined to continue the fight where Mayor Low and Commissioner Monroe left off.

When Commissioner Monroe received bids for these contracts in 1903 he declared there was collusion, and so reported to the Mayor, recommending that all be rejected. The Mayor agreed with him, but it was not until last December, and not long before Mr. Monroe relinquished office, that the bids were formally rejected. The companies then brought suit in the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the city to enter into a contract on the terms they had submitted, claiming that the city had used the service and ought to pay for it. The case is still pending.

"MONK'S" HOME CHARACTER.

Eastman's Counsel Urges Reasons for Change of Venue.

George W. Hurlbut, counsel for "Monk" Eastman, applied to Supreme Court Justice Truax yesterday for a change of venue of the trial of his client, who has been indicted for attempted murder.

Mr. Hurlbut said that because of Eastman's notoriety it was impossible for him to get a fair trial in this county, and he submitted to the court a bundle of newspaper clippings and affidavits of men who swore that they believed him to be "a bad man" from the opinion they had formed of him by reading the newspapers.

The lawyer also declared that he thought an attempt was being made to "railroad" his client. Assistant District Attorney Smyth opposed the motion, saying that while Eastman did have a bad reputation, there was no reason why it should be believed that a fairer trial could be had up-State. The Justice will render decision later.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S DENIAL.

Not Here to Press Suit for Hand of Miss Spreckels, He Says.

M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, said yesterday that the report that he had come to America to press his suit for the hand of Miss Fairline Spreckels, the daughter of Claus A. Spreckels, was unfounded.

"I know nothing whatsoever about these stories, and, furthermore, I will not discuss them in any way," he said. "I am in America in connection with the airship contests that are to be a feature of the St. Louis Exposition next Summer. I am going to Washington to-night to get the permission of the Brazilian Minister to fly the flag of Brazil from my machine. On Monday I will return to New York for a couple of days and then go to St. Louis."

M. Santos-Dumont announced that he had just received notification of his election to honorary membership in the Automobile Club of America.

It was said at the hotel that Miss Spreckels was not well. She is suffering from a cold.

Stern Brothers

Special, To-day

Men's Spring Neckwear

High-Grade Silks, medium and dark effects, in a large variety of designs, including self figured white and black.

Full Size Squares, open or folded,
Reversible Four-in-Hands,
Puffs and Knot Scarfs,
} 50c Value $1.00

Unusual Values in **Watches** Standard American and Swiss Movements.

Open-face, fancy enamel, sterling silver or gun metal cases, for women,	$4.25
Open-face, sterling silver or gun metal cases, for boys,	$4.75
Open-face, gold-filled cases, sizes suitable for men or women,	$8.25
Open-face, solid gold cases, for women, $11.50	Open-face, solid gold cases, for men, $19.50

One-third Below Prevailing Prices

West Twenty-third Street

SMITH GRAY'S SATURDAY SPECIALS. N. Y. Store only.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. 1137 gathered up from all 3 stores. Oxford, 75c. Madras and Percale, with cuffs attached, regular $2, $1.50, $1.

STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS. Over 1100 Madras, Madapollan, and Percale Shirts, with $1. cuffs attached. Regular $2 and $1.50 quality.

UNDERWEAR. 540 pieces Winter weights and Spring weights. Cartwright $1. & Warner, Am. Hosiery Co., Medlicott and Star Mills. A very desirable lot of bargains.

GLOVES. Over 1000 pairs, all small lots of Cape and genuine Reindeer gloves $1. from all 3 stores. Regularly $2, $1.50, $1.25.

BATH ROBES. Eiderdown and Terry Robes, $6, $5, $4, none less than $4. Cut $2.50. to a price that will close them right out—we need room. $1.50. 20 Boys' Robes at the ridiculous price of $1.50.

FULL DRESS SHIELDS. 175 finest quality Barathea, Peau de Soie and Gros$1. grain. Formerly $3.50, $3, $2.50. It's no price at all.

SCARFS. 1500 four-in-hands made from short pieces regardless of quality. 25c.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Just throwing 'em away."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock---Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Spring Opening in the Men's Hat Store.

Our Celebrated Special Brands.

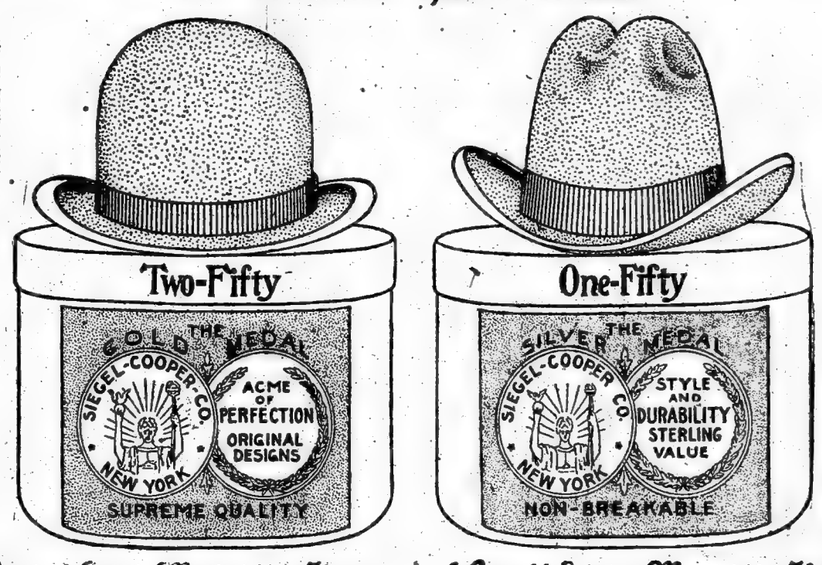

Our "Gold Medal" Hats.

We do not tell you that they are "Five Dollar" Hats. Every hatter and hat seller has that "hobby." All we ask is: See these hats and you will buy a $2.50 "Gold Medal."

Stiff or Soft Hats.

All Styles and Colors.

Our "Silver Medal" Hats.

Every Hat is guaranteed, and GUARANTEE at the Siegel Cooper Store stands for SOMETHING. It means absolute satisfaction to you.

Soft or Stiff Hats. $1.50

All Styles and Colors.

(Main Floor, East.)

We will have a dry Sunday —perhaps to-morrow.

Dry Sunday garb here.

Frock coats and waistcoats, $24 to $40.

Striped trousers, $5 to $10.

Silk hats, $6.

Shoes, patent leather, $3.50 and $5.

Spring overcoats, $15 to $35.

It might rain, though— Cravenettes, $18 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Spring Notes:

Nice if every man had Three Spring Overcoats.

First — A Cravenette — smart, rain or shine—night or day. $15 up.

Second—A long Overcoat—preferably Paletot—fashionable with semi and full dress, $30. Equal to $60 custom made.

Third—A short, light, snappy Covert Coat for business. $15 up.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Last Saturday Sale of Men's Overcoats & Black & Fancy Suits at This Bargain Price, $10—Formerly $15 to $25—Now $10.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

245 Broadway, Opp. City Hall.
840 Broadway, Corner 13th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. 100TH TIME MARCH 14TH—SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day 2:10. EXTRA MAT. THURS., MCH. 10. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150TH TIME MARCH 23D—SOUVENIRS.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ANNIE RUSSELL In her greatest Success MICE & MEN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. NEXT WEEK DALY'S THEATRE. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY, TWELFTH NIGHT, In the Elizabethan manner. NEXT MONDAY, Mch. 7, 8 P. M. Sharp, FORBES ROBERTSON GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in HAMLET. Tickets on sale.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ELEANOR ROBSON TENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN 191ST TIME MARCH 28—SOUVENIRS.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154TH TIME MARCH 15TH—SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27 St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. GLITTERING GLORIA LAST WEEK. NEXT MONDAY. TWELFTH NIGHT (from the Knickerbocker Theatre.)

AMUSEMENTS.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW Madison Square Garden. LAST DAY. 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Seats Free. Adm. 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. COUNTY CHAIRMAN HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE Yankee Consul.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. IN WILTON LACKAYE "THE PIT." MARCH 8—STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT

AMERICAN. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER To-morrow—TED MARKS' CONCERT. Next Week—"OUT OF THE FOLD."

THE GOTHAM 125th & 3d av. LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY BOWERY BURLESQUERS. Grand Concerts TO-MORROW AFT. & EVG.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO. To-morrow Night, GRAND CONCERT, 25c, 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in THE TOREADOR. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. To-day, 2. Ev. 8:15 NEXT WEEK—A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LULU GLASER In "DOLLY VARDEN." NEXT WEEK—3 LITTLE MAIDS.

BELASCO CROSMAN 2 THEATRES. Evs. & Matinee To-day, 2. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-morrow Afternoon Afternoons at 3. March 6 and 12. Last 2 Wagner Recitals MME. NORDICA, with WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Program for TO-MORROW Afternoon:
SIEGFRIED—Excerpts from Act III. (A) Siegfried presses through the flames. (B) Brunnhilde's awakening. MME. NORDICA. (C) Finale. MME. NORDICA, Mr. E. Johnston.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN—(A) Overture. (B) Senta's Ballade. Mme. Nordica.
GOTTERDAMMERUNG—Excerpts from Acts I. and III. (A) Act I., Duet between Brunnhilde and Siegfried. MME. NORDICA and Mr. E. Johnston. (B) Siegfried's Rhine Journey. (C) Siegfried's Funeral Music. (D) Brunnhilde's Immolation and the End of the Gods. MME. NORDICA.
Res. Seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's and agencies. Management of L. G. CHARLTON.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST WEEK OF THE REGULAR SEASON. To-day Mat. at 2—FAUST. Ackte (farewell), Walker, Bauermeister; Naval (farewell), Plancon (farewell), Scotti. Conductor, Hinrichs.
To-night, at 7:30, (2d Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE WALKUERE. Ternina, Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Kloepfer. Conductor, Mottl.
Sun. Evg., March 6, at 8:30. Pop. prices. LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Soloists: Sembrich, Lemon, Bouton, Burgstaller, Journet. Conductor, Alfred Hertz.
Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, (3rd Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN). SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, (4th Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Gadski, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Extra MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN" in April. 18, RHEINGOLD; 20, WALKUERE; 22, SIEGFRIED; 25, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats now on sale. "PARSIFAL" Extra Matinee, April 23, at 11:30. WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:15, Matinee, Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm." To-night, 8:20, "Ledige Ehemenner."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903..Sixty-second Season..1904. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, at 8:15 P. M. Conductor W. I. Safonoff of Moscow. Soloist Schumann-Heink Contralto

PROGRAM:
Symphony, "Pathetique" A.....Tschaikowsky
Recit & Rondo, "Idomeneo".....Mozart
(a) Adagio for Strings.....Rubinstein
(b) Serenade for Orchestra.....Glazaunow
Aria from "Samson et Dalila".....Saint-Saens
Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
TICKETS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. Strauss Festival Concerts. Dr. Richard Strauss and Mme. STRAUSS-DE AHNA Soprano, In conjunction with the Wetzler Symphony Orchestra
Wednesday Aft., March 9th, at 2.
Wednesday Evg., March 16th, at 8:15.
(Under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.)
Res. Seats $1 to $2.50, at Box Office & Ditson's.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVE. at 8:15, MOSCOW. THE HEART OF RUSSIA.
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING
INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY MATCH. Morristown vs. Groff School.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cts.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Bx Sts. 50c. 23d St. 3rd Riccobono's Horses. Cont. Vaudeville. 5th "Ships That Pass in the Night." Vaude. 58th St. "ARIZONA" 125th St. to "Northern Lights." Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON. Babes in Toyland

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. MARIE DRESSLER & CO., Adgie's Lions, York & Adams, Lew Sully, Blocksom & Burns, and others.

MURRAY HILL Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 20c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. THE CLIMBERS By CLYDE FITCH. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

Manhattan B'way, 43d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-

VICTORIA Hammerstein's "Theatre of Varieties." 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25 & 50. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES NAT. M. WILLS, in the big hit, "A SON OF REST."

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 5.

NEW Star Lex. Av. 107th St. Mat. Mon., Wed. & Sat. Florence Bindley—Midnight Marriage Next Week—Great Train Robbery.

COMEDY B'way, cor. 45th. Vaudeville. Best in Town. Kinetograph. Mats. Daily. Amateurs Thursday. Sunday Concerts.

WEST END OUR NEW MINISTER. Next Week—KELLAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15. ROBERT EDESON LAST 2 WEEKS. RANSON'S FOLLY.

GRAND Mat. To-day. PRINCE OF PILSEN. Next week—Wm. Faversham.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & To-day, 2. CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. A HIDDEN CRIME. Next Week—"Because She Loved."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. For Four Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. To-night at 8 and Two Weeks. IVAN THE TERRIBLE. 3d & 4th Weeks Repertoire. Seats on Sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & To-day. RICHARD CARLE in the Brilliant Laughing Hit, THE TENDERFOOT. Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50

MARCH

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

LATELY some one was lamenting the disappearance of Lafcadio Hearn. We suggested, in noting the lament, that his Boston publishers probably knew his hiding place. A new book from his eloquent pen will soon be published, and as it treats once more of life in Japan it will be "timely," though, presumably, Lafcadio Hearn loathes that word. In the March Atlantic he has a short story, a very short one, a Japanese fantasy called "The Dream of Akinosuké." Slight as it is in substance, it is charming alike in conception and execution. The adventures of the soul of Akinosuké, as his body comfortably slumbered one hot afternoon under the grateful shade of the cryptomeria japonica, were wonderful, indeed, but not more wonderful than the practical explanation of the dream. Dreams in Oriental tales are not often so lucidly explained.

The joke about Andrew Lang being not an individual but a literary syndicate was a good joke for a little while, whether it was Mr. W. L. Alden's very own or the manufacture, as Mr. Lang fancies, of "a number of inexpensive humorists." Mr. Lang is now beginning to take the joke seriously. In his "Sign of the Ship" pages in Longman's Magazine he says: "I am beginning to believe that there is something in the theory of my multiplicity, or that, at least, I have several doubles." Writers in prose and verse bearing his baptismal name and his surname contribute communications to the newspapers and prose and verse to the magazines. He has been falsely identified as an Andrew Lang who used to wander on Summer nights in Hyde Park and recite his own verses. He has been accused of having been a frequenter of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Hull in 1847. Mr. Lang was three years old in 1847. "Perhaps," he says, "like two children of my kindred, I worshipped the moon, (a [illegible] was not in Wellington Street, Strand,"

Mr. Lang has our profound sympathy. His trouble all comes of his being a reviewer of books and literary critic.

The third and last volume of the new edition of "Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature," which has now been published in this country, completes a work which may be fairly called invaluable. It carries the record of literary production almost to the present hour, and, as a whole, is candid and discriminating. Of course such a work deserves more careful examination than we have yet had time to give this volume. But one blemish in it will cause some heartaches and, we fear, a great deal of sharp comment. On page 829 a ten-line notice of the late Paul Leicester Ford closes with this sentence: "He was the editor of The Bibliographer (which he founded) at the time of his death—by his own hand." It is a great pity that this astonishing error was not discovered and a new plate made—at least before the circulation of the book in this country. Mr. Ford did not die by his own hand, as every one knows, of course, and this is merely an extreme instance of heterophemy. He was murdered by his demented brother, who afterward killed himself.

The ancient and still reasonably vivacious Saturday Review of London has taken in hand a good work. With the rapid multiplication of writers there has not been a great increase of men and women who express their thoughts simply and lucidly in words. Stock phrases have been overworked beyond endurance. Maxims of the ancients, bits of quotations from the poets, frequently mangled and perverted; combinations of words once used with brilliant effect, and since tediously employed in the repertory of that easy writing which is difficult reading, should be avoided by writers who hope to have respectful attention. The London Saturday Review has urged its readers to help it to secure the banishment from current literature of wornout "tags." Among the phrases condemned by some of these readers are the following: (1) The pen is mightier than the sword. (2) The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. (3) The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. (4) This gives us pause. (5) Take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again.

The March number of The Bookman, of this city, contains an article by Yoni Noguchi entitled "What English Books Are Known in Japan." He first names certain school reading books. Translations of "Self-Help" by Samuel Smiles, the "Sketch Book" of Washington Irving, Gray's "Elegy," and Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" have long been popular. Longfellow's "Evangeline" has been used as a school textbook twenty years. Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" and Kingsley's "Three Fishers" have been widely circulated in Japanese translations. Educated Japanese, even though they have not learned English, know Lowell and Holmes, Bret Harte, Poe, and Emerson. "Shinnoyami" ("Utter Darkness") is a translation of "The Leavenworth Case" by Anna Katherine Green. Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," translated by Mrs. Iwamato, has been very popular. Japan has had its Rossetti cult, while Swinburne, Daudet, and Turgenieff have been much talked of, if not widely read. There was once a Dante Society in Japan. American books lately in great vogue there have been Andrew Carnegie's "Empire of Business," James Creelman's "On the Great Highway," and Lorimer's "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son." Truly the Japanese are a receptive people.

The same Japanese writer, Yoni Noguchi, has a few pages in The Critic on "The Evolution of Modern Japanese Literature," in which he partly covers the same ground, but has more to say of the Japanese authors who are not translators. Yuzo Tsubouchi, whose first book, "Shosetsu Shinzui," ("Spirit of Fiction,") was published in 1886, he calls "the Dean of the modern Japanese literature." He writes novels and plays, and for a time edited a literary review. Literary newspapers have been growing in power in [illegible]

GERMAN ARMY LIFE.

Another Work of Fiction Sharply Criticising the Military—The Pedantry and Luxury of the Officers.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES DE KAY.

NOVELS with a very serious purpose have been appearing in Germany which are shaking the foundations of what the authorities imagine to be the columns that support the Fatherland. And because they are novels they reach every rank of society, whereas scientific essays or elaborate books that appeal to narrow circles never go far. The irritation that such books occasion to those who live under the impression that they alone know what is best for the nation was betrayed not long ago by a speech from the Emperor to the effect that officers should leave pen and paper alone. Whereupon a distinguished officer who had written—not a novel, but criticisms of the profession to which he belongs—sent in his resignation.

Foreigners find it hard to accept conclusions based on the idea that criticism of public matters, even of that German fetich, the army, are harmful; so far from seeing in novels like "Aus einer kleinen Garnison" and the present work, "Jena oder Sedan?" a danger to Germany, they persist in a much more optimistic view. To them such books are signs of health. The wonder is that the evils they castigate are borne so long and patiently. The fact that notwithstanding the spirit of caste, notwithstanding all the painful training of the German boy, recruit and officer, men spring up who are not afraid of ostracism and imprisonment, but speak out what they believe to be the truth without regard to consequences may be regarded as a proof that Germany can be depended on, slowly, to be sure, but patiently, to get the better of even such deeply seated ills as these.

Herr Beyerlein writes of life in the German Army with the knowledge of one who has served. His picture is far from repellant in all its parts. The officer who does his laborious work well, intelligently and with kindness to all is by no means absent. But the repulsive side of army life in the rank and file, among the Drill Sergeants and Subalterns as well as the upper ranks, is presented clearly and with sufficient literary faculty to keep the reader's attention. Scoffs are hurled in German papers against some of the finer characters. Col. von Falkenheim, the commander of the artillery division, has been called a weak person. Reimers, one of the good characters in the army post, has been sniffed at as a pedant. But the human feeling of such men for their subordinates is true to life. They violate, however, a theory common enough in Germany that your officer should be without feeling when in command. He should be severe as a disciplinarian and "schneidig," which means at once smart and sharp—in other words, a devil of a fellow. This reminds one of the popular idea in France before 1870 of what a soldier should be. It is one of those popular fallacies that lead nations to value in their army the least important, often the most objectionable, qualities and ignore the traits that make a force really formidable in war.

Beyerlein's novel lately received another advertisement, since the very post, the very officers and wives of officers depicted therein have been identified through exact descriptions of scenery about the little spot on the Elbe in Saxony, not very far from Dresden. "Zapfenstreich," a play founded on the novel, recently celebrated its one hundredth performance in the Lessing Theatre at Berlin. "Jena oder Sedan?" is the success of the season in spite of—perhaps in part because of—these side issues. The criticism of the army drives so deep that it could not be ignored. For it attacks that army's efficiency and boldly suggests that in actual warfare with troops managed by modern methods great disasters may be expected.

Beyerlein is not content with laying down the law to the army chiefs, who, like the Kaiser, are supposed to sum up all that can be known in the military line; he also touches another chord—he drags another skeleton from the German closet. Like Lieut. Bilse he shows how Socialism spreads in the army in spite of anxious study of each individual recruit, in spite of laborious reports from detectives as to the past of each man and his daily conduct—what he says and does under the colors. And relentlessly he explains how Socialism is bred among the young men from the landed estates during their enforced contact with workmen called to the colors from the cities. Such a man

"JENA ODER SEDAN?" Roman von Frank Adam Beyerlein. Pp. 370. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart und Leipzig.

MARCH

is Weise, of whom the officers knew through a secret report that before he was taken for the army he had frequented Socialist meetings in the town where he worked.

The artillerists are lounging about chatting; Weise has been showing them from statistics what the nation pays for its standing army:

His comrades stared with wide eyes. Phew! that was a heathenish sum of money, which one could scarcely imagine at all!

Now and then one would say: "But look here, my boy, how if war should break out and we have no soldiers?"

Then Weise would reply: "War? War? What about war? Who makes the wars, I'd like to know? Is it you that wants war? Do you want to plant yourself up for a mark as we've been doing over here at the butts and have the shrapnel balls take you in the head and through the belly?"

"No, no, not for me!"

"Or perhaps you'd like it, Findeisen?"

"I? No, Goddamme, not I!"

"Well, then perhaps you would, Truchsess?"

The brewer pondered a little and answered: "I? No, not a bit. I would like to have peace. But perhaps the Frenchies over there want war, or else the Russians."

"Oho!" quoth Weise. "Just think a moment! Over there in France are a lot of simple poor fellows met together just like us, just as we sit here. You ask them once if they want to let themselves, all of a sudden, be shot to death. Do you really believe they'd say yes?"

"No—I don't believe that, either. But—but, anyhow—who does want war?"

Weise was silent a while and laughed a bit. Then, shrugging his shoulders, he replied: "Well—that's what I certainly don't know! Probably nobody. This at least is clear enough, we don't want any of it."

The present system of the army is placed in an unenviable light by showing the endless labor of drills, cleaning up, clerical work, &c., in the batteries, but criticism is crystallized in the objections worked out by Günts, an officer who has passed a year or two attached to the General Staff in Berlin, and has returned with half-formed convictions, based on the study of the wars in China and South Africa, that the world has left Germany behind in military affairs. In his talks to his friend Reimers we get a side lit at the pompousness of Waldersee and the luxuriousness shown by that General in the promenade to Peking. In certain notes he lays down his conclusions:

> The organization of the Germany Army was founded on principles which can look back almost on one hundred years of practice. Victorious and efficient under Prussian institutions, they were transferred to the new empire and remain as they were, never having been seriously proved and considered again since the great (French) war, having been changed during the last three decades merely in unimportant details. And these are three long decades of tremendous advance—an advance which has carried the world forward in ten years as far as in the old times it went during a century!
>
> The methods for the military training of the soldier, originally adapted to a patriarchal, bureaucratic age, are still the same paternal and pedantic ways based upon the proviso of an existing patriotism. At the same time, in place of the former simplicity of the rural recruits, an entirely different element has entered—the feeling of workmen powerfully influenced by Social Democracy. The latter, it is true, do not supply the majority of recruits, but by reason of their more developed intelligence they exercise a controlling influence.
>
> But instead of using this superior intelligence properly, all the recruits, now as in former times, are forced into the absurd grooves of a drill which could not have been beaten into them more mechanically in the period of Frederick the Great. The only thing that has dropped out is the laying on of the stick. And so is lost a valuable time, not to be made up again, which should be applied to the task of developing the soldiers for actual warfare, more especially in the infantry. The whole education of rank and file is calculated far more for purposes of inspection and parades than for the serious eventualities of war—which is the only sensible reason for any system at all.

"Jena oder Sedan?" has reached its one hundred and seventieth thousand and has been translated into Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and French. An English and an Italian translation are in preparation. The reason is not that the novel is well written; but the topic of army reform is a burning one. Loosely constructed and long winded, it strives to add to its interest by strokes that recall Zola at his worst—such as the disease that destroys Reimers's happiness and the Rabelaisian episode of the revenge taken on the officers of the battalion by Count Plettau—a degenerate aristocrat serving as a much punished private artilleryman. It is odd that while Bilse's shorter and much better constructed novelette is criticised in German papers for its lack of literary quality, this novel by Beyerlein is considered good. Interesting it is, but only as a Tendenz-Novelle is interesting, not by reason of the art of the writer. The topic of which it treats makes up for the unnatural conduct of the characters and the forced note of sentiment that meets one in many of its chapters.

The title of the novel, which is dedicated to the German Army, refers to a historical theory, of which it is an elaborate exposition, that the Germans are going through the same process of stultification which led to the disaster of the battle of Jena, nearly a century ago. The formal and external matters of army routine which were carried to such a high point under Frederick the Great and his successor gradually undermined its effectiveness, so that when the new ideas met the old, Prussia was an easy prey to Napoleon. On the other hand, patriotism and more sensible methods under Moltke prepared the epoch-making victory of Sedan. Which way is the German army tending now, to a Jena or a Sedan? Beyerlein teaches that if things are not altered the next war in which Germany meets a great power will lead to a Jena. The promising young officer Reimers, who has seen actual, coarse, disgusting warfare in the Transvaal, is persuaded by what Günts says and by what he sees that army life is impossible, and from this point he reaches a horror of warfare itself.

> Men who fall upon each other like wild beasts and try to kill each other . . . blood and fire, death and destruction! What is the sense of it all, that great, primeval horrors should exist, that they should even be sanctioned by the laws? Who desires war? Not the peoples who groan one against the other by race hatred and national ambition? Not Princes who long for fame? Or are they grasping capitalists? Or does it come from secret machinations and Jesuitical undercurrents all the more powerful because concealed? Are the Generals to blame who desire war in order to show a reason for their existence? In the face of such horrible results who could take upon himself the responsibility for such a frightful crime against mankind?
>
> One thing at any rate stood in clear and distinct outlines before his eyes. War, which after all seems to be a necessity in the life of nations, demands men complete in every way, and hard as steel. Fellows like him, who are broken in their innermost souls are useless, unavailable and lost, so far as the career of an officer is concerned. A soldier who lacks a fresh, convinced enthusiasm for his profession is nothing but a hollow clanking simulacrum.

Reimers felt that he himself was such a caricature of an officer as he had always abhorred—perhaps an abnormal variety of the whole empty thoughtless type. But then, what was there left for him in this world?

The novel ends with the suicide of Reimers and Frau von Göppenhusen, a married woman more sinned against than sinning. The Socialist private in his battery who has been put in jail for striking a brutal subaltern is shot while trying to escape, and the young farmer Vogt, another private, another victim of a foolish martinet, returns in disgrace to his home to find in labor on his fields a balm for the ills which he has earned under the colors, his only reward for years of excellent conduct.

Novels like this are eagerly read by soldiers as well as Socialists and tend to increase the pessimism which follows the late signs of the growth of the Socialist Party. Beyerlein is in Italy resting from his labors on a new novel called "Das Mutterrecht." He is the most talked of German writer of the day. C. DE K.

BIRDS IN INDIA.

SOME INDIAN FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES. A Study of the Ways of Birds and Other Animals Frequenting Indian Streets and Gardens. By Lieut. Col. D. D. Cunningham. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 423. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Just think how dreary must be the streets of London, or, say, New York, when save sparrows there are no other birds to be seen in the thoroughfares. Now if you only lived in Calcutta, how happy you might be, for in this fortunate place there are green parrots clinging to the walls and doves nesting in the trees, with bulbuls hopping around and gigantic storks circling overhead and throngs of crows and kites, and if that were not sufficient, besides the ornithological representatives there are all kinds of rodents, including squirrels, rats, and mice. If you want more you have any number of bats. Lieut. Col. Cunningham is a bird enthusiast and has written a singularly attractive volume on the ways of birds and other animals frequenting Indian streets and gardens.

In Calcutta the kites are constantly seen. They are the boldest of raptorial birds. When hungry, nothing stops them. The author tells how he was carrying a plateful of scraps to his dogs, when a kite swooped down on the plate and knocked it out of his hands. A scratch inflicted by the talons of a kite might turn out to be a nasty wound, due to the septic character of the articles "entering into the bird's bill of fare." As to the crows the author writes: "Reminiscences of the common Indian crow are concerned with experiences which ranged from rage and disgust to the keenest admiration and amusement. . . . There surely never was such an impishly clever bird." The English magpie is supposed to be a mean bird, but the Indian crow can give the magpie many points in sheer malice. When not getting into rows among themselves they are always at odds with other birds. The noise these crows make is nothing short of a nuisance. The author is of the opinion that the municipality ought to devise measures for the destruction of the colonies of crows in Calcutta. There are experts who devote their talents to the extirpation of crows, which is carried out by means of bird lime. Parrots are liked for their good looks, if not for their ways, which are noisy and mischievous. They simply devastate gardens in India. Was there a subaltern addicted to ridiculing his superior officers who called the big stork of India an "adjutant"? Once this story abounded in Calcutta, but is only found now in the neighborhood. One peculiarity of this stork is that if he can find all he can eat, he gorges himself, and takes to the wing with difficulty.

After the birds the author describes the animals found in some of the cities. Thirty years ago the streets of Calcutta "were nightly haunted by troops of jackals, yelling and racing about from place to place in quest of prey, but the closure of open drains and improved scavenging have gradually diminished their numbers." Bats in India are numerous, and distinguishable from their bad odor. Flying foxes are inclined to be quarrelsome. There should be nothing monotonous about a garden in India, thronged as it is with many varieties of birds and animals.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Feb. 25: Adult fiction—Ellen Glasgow's "The Deliverance," John Fox, Jr's, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," F. Marion Crawford's "Heart of Rome." Juvenile fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Andrew Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women." Miscellaneous—Clement's "A Handbook of Modern Japan," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," and Winslow's "Literary Boston of To-day."

"THE CITIZEN."

Prof. N. S. Shaler's Study of the Individual's Relation to the Government.*

PROF. SHALER'S book belongs to the same family with his earlier book, "The Individual," and Lecky's "Map of Life." It is philosophical in the good, old-fashioned sense; not metaphysical. It is sweet and mellow, as if the writer had attained "the years that bring the philosophic mind," and the condition wherein—

> Old experience doth attain
> To something like prophetic strain.

For all its general resemblance to "The Individual" it makes a less serious demand than that on the reader's powers of apprehension. Indeed, it is primarily addressed to young men and young women, but there is no "talking down" to them. If they cannot be reached by perfect clearness of statement they must go unfed. But the subject matter of this book is in no part so recondite as some parts of "The Individual."

Primarily intended for young people, there is nothing here that is foreign to the taste and interest of the mature person. The book is thoroughly delightful from beginning to end, not without much heightening of the interest at particular points. It is written in a singularly persuasive and engaging manner and the steady flow of the pellucid style is unbroken by any but the most infrequent references to other writers, especially in the way of criticism on opinions differing from Prof. Shaler's own. There are a good many opinions here that will provoke lively opposition, for the book runs strongly counter to the current notions of the time; but the writer's common sense is so pervasive and his good nature so unfailing that those who take most exception to the opinions will find themselves strongly attracted to the man who utters them.

While Prof. Shaler's introductory chapters on "The Origin of Mankind," "The Beginnings of Government," and "The Nature of Liberty" are not of any dubious quality, his readers generally will, we imagine, be more interested when, further on, he becomes more concrete. The ease of his expression tends in some places to looseness and inaccuracy. For example, hardly could anything be wider of the mark than to say that "It was the sense of personal government by the well meaning but very dull King, George III., that exasperated the colonies even more than the errors and oppressions of the British Parliament." The truth is that the colonists were very slow to admit that the King was in any degree responsible for their wrongs. A more palpable mistake is the twice-over misquotation of the Declaration of Independence, thus: "All men are born free and of equal rights." But such motes as these must not get into our eyes and blind us to the excellence of such chapters as that on "The Share of the Average Man in the State," in which the helps to good citizenship are made plain, and that on "The Practice of Citizenship." In the latter the town system of New England is contrasted with the parish system of the South, which is condemned as "the worst that could be contrived." Prof. Shaler's Southern birth never makes him a partisan of Southern faults, though his treatment of slavery, when he comes to that, is a generous appreciation of that institution's better side, without any failure to perceive the worse.

A chapter on "Party Allegiance" is a fair account of the two leading parties in America, but here and elsewhere it is not difficult to read Prof. Shaler's Democratic preferences between the lines. Yet during the civil war he found himself on the Republican side, in arms against the local-government party. So again in the period of the Bryan monomania. Hence the recognition that the fundamental character of parties may be overshadowed by special issues. Prof. Shaler is not averse to "a good party man," but draws the line of allegiance at defects of character or projects felt to be widely injurious. He is cheerfully optimistic in his confidence that there are good men in either party and that "the margin of safety" is wide through which either can be trusted to conduct our National affairs.

Probably his seventh chapter, "The Limits of Freedom," will engage as much interest and opposition as any other in his book. It frankly traverses the views that have been widely prevalent since President McKinley's death. There is a good word for Anarchists as "no ordinary criminals," and reprobation for special measures that have been advocated to meet their case, such as punishments of special severity for those threatening or destroying the lives of great officials. In this connection there is a fine rebuke administered to those who demand the suppression of free criticism. Their state of mind is characterized as worse than that of the Anarchist, and "a well-known clergyman" who "has arraigned by name some of the most admirable of our citizens as moral abettors of the assassination of President McKinley" is very specially contemned. Queen Elizabeth is held up to our President as an example of wise courage in refusing special protections in times when her danger was much greater than that of any modern ruler. There is, however, a certain injustice to Prof. Shaler in referring to these points without giving the arguments by which his opinions are supported. Those who do not find them convincing will be obliged to reorganize their fancy.

In Chapter VIII., "The Citizen and the Law," we have, with other matter, Prof. Shaler's contribution to the problem of mob violence, lynch law, &c. It is wholly favorable to the law-abiding spirit as our best defense, and inimical to lynch law as far more dangerous to society than ordinary crimes. "What we need above all in this peril is the moral effect of plain, uniformed patriots going straight forth from their homes, if need be to die for the sake of justice." It follows that every law-abiding citizen should have a rifle of his own which he is ready to place at the service of the representatives of law and order.

A chapter on wealth is too good to be subjected to such abstraction as would be fatal to the "sweet reasonableness" of its form and matter. Quite as good is one on "Education, Public Health, and Other Questions," in which Prof. Shaler's eager individualism stops far short of Herbert Spencer's distrust of public education. But the culminating interest of this exposition is in the eleventh and twelfth chapters, "Immigration, Universal Suffrage, and the Negro Question," and "Foreign Possessions." The treatment of universal suffrage leans to the persuasion that its evils are less than those of a body of people unassimilated by the body politic. Arriving at "the negro question" we have the advantage of a Kentuckian's appreciation of both the master and the slave, the latter much more liberal than that of people whose acquaintance with the negro is purely theoretic. Left uninstructed at the bottom of society, his position will become that of a serf and little better than that of the slave before the war. The South's need of "these gentle and laborious folk" is considered absolute. "The negroes have given us the share of success it has attained, and on their labor its further progress clearly depends." It is argued that we cannot depend on such individual effort as that of Mr. Washington for their education: that for this there must be National provision.

A chapter on "The American Spirit" emphasizes the American friendliness to people of one's kind and dislike of others. Even the English inability to enter into sympathetic relations with un-English people is intensified with us. Fortunately this can be remedied by long acquaintance, as with the blacks on the part of the white masters. But has not the negro's passage from slavery to freedom materially modified the white man's feeling? Was not his kindness for the negro under the old régime that of the master for his dog? Those cherishing race hatreds will not be flattered by Prof. Shaler's assurance that they are cherishing survivals of their prehuman dispositions. Whether convincing or merely suggestive in its various particular, Prof. Shaler's book is one deserving the attention of a great body of thoughtful men and women, while to the young people, for whom it is specially intended, it is a generous compliment and should be a very real help.

*THE CITIZEN. A Study of the Individual and the Government. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University and Dean of Lawrence Scientific School. Pp. x.-368. Cloth. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Game of Bridge.

ADVANCED BRIDGE. The Higher Principles of the Game Analyzed and Explained, and Their Application Illustrated by Hands Taken from Actual Play. By J. B. Elwell, Author of "Elwell on Bridge" and "Bridge Tournament Hands." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF BRIDGE. With Cases and Decisions Reviewed and Explained. By "Badsworth." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.40.

FOSTER'S BRIDGE TACTICS. A Complete System of Self-Instruction. By R. F. Foster, Author of "Foster's Bridge Manual," &c. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The literature of the game of cards called bridge is becoming voluminous, and it is as true now, as ever it was, that nobody can learn to play a game well from a book. He must learn much from practice. Yet not one of these new books can be called superfluous. A good manual always helps. Mr. Elwell, who is the foremost authority on bridge hereabouts, has increased the indebtedness of bridge players to him by his publication of "Advanced Bridge," which he dedicates to Mr. Henry Barbey, who introduced the game in this country. Ample space is given in this volume to the laws governing the game, its etiquette, and the manner of keeping the score, so that one who does not know the game may use the book with understanding. The later chapters treat of "the declaration," "doubling," the non-dealer's play against a declared trump, "inferences," the non-dealer's play of a "no-trump" hand, the "discard," the dealer's play, management of trumps by the dealer, the dealer's play of a "no-trump declaration," and "end plays." A glossary and index are added, and there are forty useful illustrations.

"Badsworth," an English authority on card games, calls bridge "whist with variations." Probably the "variations" make the game. He admits that "men who take up bridge do not find themselves so immeasurably behind good whist players in the play of the cards, as all of them have a fair start from a fresh vantage ground, and they have not to accept that permanently subordinate position which is generally distasteful." He also says "it is marvelous how indifferently some very good whist players play their cards at bridge." Of course—until they learn the "variations," which is to say the game of bridge. "Badsworth's" book covers the game in detail succinctly and lucidly.

Foster's "Bridge Tactics" is to be commended particularly to beginners. It is safe to say that if any one had the wit to thoroughly master all his rules and exceptions, and exactly put them into practice, he would become an invincible bridge player.

WILLIAM PEPPER.

Proctor of the University of Pennsylvania—His Ability, Energy, and Generosity.*

IN THE past, as far as medical instruction went, Philadelphia for many years occupied the first place; in fact, there was no second. While Yale and Harvard had no rivals in purely academic studies, to the University of Pennsylvania there came pupils from all parts of the country seeking instruction in medicine. The reasons for this are readily explainable. The prestige of Philadelphia dates from the Continental period, for the University of Pennsylvania was an expansion of the Academy of Philadelphia, founded by the exertions of Franklin in 1740. More than that, in the earlier time the city on the Delaware was the objective point of wealthy Southern planters, who, with their families, sought advice of the Philadelphia doctors. When in time these physicians became professors in the university, students were drawn to them from all sections of the growing country.

In reading Mr. Francis Newton Thorpe's "Life of William Pepper," who was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, there arises a feeling of intense admiration for a man who had one grand idea—the better education of his fellows. For this end he labored day and night, and if ever a man killed himself in trying to do good that man was William Pepper. In his later days he suffered from the most painful of all the maladies man is prone to, yet while he still could breathe his activities never ceased. William Pepper seemed to think that he owed a debt to all mankind. Standing at the head of his profession, writing many leading books on medicine, and at the same time holding important positions in the university, carrying on an extensive practice, he worked from early morning throughout the whole day and far into the night. Yet he also pursued many plans for the advancement of his fellows. The work Dr. Pepper had carried out by the time he had reached fifty is told by Mr. Thorpe:

> Institutions founded, the University Hospital, the Commercial Museums, and the Philadelphia Free Library; institutions reorganized and re-treated, the University of Pennsylvania; public reforms, the improvement of the city's water supply and an entire change in the attitude of the public mind toward education and the ideals of life. To carry out these plans, Dr. Pepper raised above $10,000,000 and secured about 100 acres of land from the municipality, lying near the heart of Philadelphia. To the execution of this task he gave the service of one of the most acute and, at the same time, the most practical minds ever vouchsafed to man. To this service of his genius he added the personal gift of nearly $500,000, which he earned in the practice of an exacting profession. It may be doubted whether any other American has run a like career.

William Pepper was born in Philadelphia in 1843. His father was a doctor, and the Pepper family possessed considerable means. The youth entered the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and was graduated in 1862. That same year he entered the medical department, and in 1864 received his diploma. At once several minor places were offered him, some of which he accepted, but his real start was when he became one of the medical instructors of the university, delivering a course of lectures on morbid anatomy. In 1870 he was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. When he was twenty-seven, in addition to several courses of lectures delivered by him, he was Curator to the Pennsylvania Hospital and editor of The Medical Times. In 1871 he went abroad, and, visiting the most famous European hospitals, became acquainted with their construction, organization, and management.

Now began the many innovations and reforms due to William Pepper. The college was to be removed from its former position and to be established in a new locality in West Philadelphia, where there would be ample room. An appeal was made to erect a hospital which should be under the direction of the university. The three reasons presented were: "First, the requirements of medical education; second, the increased need of hospital accommodation, and, third, the material advantage which it would give to the community."

Difficulties seemed insurmountable. It was a departure from precedent. A large amount of money was necessary. Pepper collected all the data possible and showed how far behind was Philadelphia in caring for the sick. Mr. Thorpe gives in full detail what Dr. Pepper did. In fact he was the moving spirit in the undertaking, which was finally successful. It was not alone the help that the State gave him which was necessary, but he sought and obtained help in money from private individuals. In 1880, in his thirty-seventh year, Dr. Pepper was nominated Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to this he was Medical Director of the Centennial Exhibition, which difficult position he filled with the greatest distinction. The free library system of Philadelphia was also due in large measure to his exertions. He worked with the same zeal for the University Extension. He always succeeded, because, satisfied that the cause he worked for was a good one, he gave to it all his wonderful help. As to the Philadelphia Museums, Mr. Thorpe writes:

> From the time of the inception of the Philadelphia Museums until his last day Dr. Pepper labored unceasingly and most effectively for their welfare. In the directions of archæology and ethnology what these museums have done is remarkable. He seems to have been occupied from 7 A. M. up to past midnight. The end of a day was devoted to his stenographers. He insisted that such labor was only possible by moderate slow eating, thorough chewing, and short naps of five minutes at any time or place. While under great pressure of work he occasionally worked thirty-six or even forty-eight hours without interruption, save for meals. This was during the last five years of his life, while he was devoting all his energies to civil affairs.

And in another place Mr. Thorpe writes: "His love of work and ceaseless activity were a disease, incurable, but encouraged by more activity."

At the time of Gen. Sheridan's final illness at Washington Dr. Pepper was consulting physician. Every evening at 11 o'clock he left Philadelphia by special train, arriving in Washington in four hours. After the consultation he was taken home by the same train, arriving in Philadelphia at about 8 o'clock in the morning, in time to take up the duties of the day. When remuneration was offered him for attendance on Gen. Sheridan, he declined taking anything. Dr. Pepper had premonitions that his physical powers would break down. There was a tendency on his part to that most distressing of all human troubles, angina pectoris. He went to the Pacific Coast for a short period of rest. In 1896 "he was forced to acknowledge" what inroads on his vitality the last fifteen years of his ceaseless work had brought about. * * * He said: "I did it deliberately, and am not sorry, but I must pay the price." The greatest of his projects was now the founding of a National university. He went to New York and to Washington for this end. In 1898, again broken in health, he sought Florida. * * * Returning in somewhat better condition, his mind was full of Commercial museums. Then came new paroxysms of pain. In September he went to California. Rest became imperative. * * * This wonderful man died on the 28th of July, 1898, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

During the last ten years of his life his income from his practice was very large, but he collected what he earned only to give it away. "His gratuitous practice was equal to the entire practice of many a well-established physician, and on no occasion was he known to refuse his aid merely because the patient was poor." * * * At the conclusion of the volume Mr. Thorpe writes:

> The ruling principle of his life was one which few men ever think of—that "a man owes to his generation not merely something of his leisure, but the utmost services of his active mind. The University of Pennsylvania as it stands to-day is his creation. The system of museums which ornament Philadelphia are his monuments, and the higher education of the community is one of the results of his life. And science and education, each for its own sake, was the principle which inspired his efforts.

*WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D., (1843-1898.) Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, 391 pages. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A Heroine of Thirty-five.

THE CORNER IN COFFEE. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

It is not every author who harkens to the voice of the carping critic in as kindly a spirit as does Cyrus Townsend Brady. But because one of them, after reading of young love set forth in a previous story of Mr. Brady, said, "Who cares anything about the love affairs of a young man of twenty-two and a girl of eighteen, anyway?" Mr. Brady, with a smile of reassurance, set to work at once to rectify all discrepancies in age by creating a heroine of thirty-five pitted against a hero of fifty. And, moreover, he shows that a heroine past the first flush of youth may possess as many, if not more, charms than did ever a scatter-brained girl of eighteen. Constance Livingstone—or Connie, as her friends lovingly call her—had, it is true, to offset the fatal thirty-five, beauty, wit, brains, and money. In the course of an eventful social career she had many suitors, three of which are still true to her—namely, Elijah D. Tillottson, the hero of fifty; a languid English youth of twenty-four, son of a Baronet, and Mr. Cutter, a coffee broker, age not given. Some several centuries back Helen of Troy set men fighting against one another. Mr. Brady's heroine starts quite as terrific a war raging, albeit of a more modern tone, being "on 'Change."

Mr. Tillottson—Elijah D.—after proposing like a gentleman and receiving a non-committal answer from the lady, interviewed her brother Bertie, only to be kicked out (figuratively speaking) of Bertie's office, with the promise of future kicks (literally speaking) should he ever again present himself as a suitor; for Mr. Tillottson, being a newcomer in society, of rough manners and imperfect grammar, was not considered eligible by Miss Livingstone's relatives. And because of this affront, coupled with the stinging epithet of "fortune hunter" which Bertie hurled at the offending Tillottson, that gentleman determines to add $10,000,000 (the amount of Miss Livingstone's fortune) to his own income before again approaching the lady herself. And the time he allots to himself for the making of this paltry sum is four weeks.

As a result of all this comes the corner in coffee; also, incidentally, the downfall of Bertie Livingstone; the suicide of Mr. Cutter, and the opportunity for the English boy to show what manner of man he is. As for Tillottson—since he made the corner, no one dares question his right to break it, even though all the other bulls in the market howled and wept and died. For, had he not made the corner for the sake of his love—and did he not break it also for her sake?

For the knowledge upon which Mr. Brady bases his story he tells us he is indebted to authentic sources. A well-informed literary friend of his knew a kind-hearted broker, the broker knew an obliging firm of coffee dealers, the coffee dealers knew a courteous official of the Coffee Exchange. And, although Mr. Brady modestly confesses that when he "got through with this imposing list he couldn't say that he knew all they knew—still, we may say in his behalf that he made enough to grind out the story," etc.

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MARCH

OXFORD.

Beautiful Pictures of the Old University and its Neighborhood.*

TO ONE who has visited Oxford and who has yielded ever so slightly to its irresistible influences, this book, with its wealth of water-color drawings artistically reproduced by colortype process, must prove a delightful one; to that unfortunate person who has the pilgrimage to that shrine in store, and whose information and cultivation fit him to appreciate the beauty and fascination of the ancient town, the volume will give an introduction, by text and illustration, that will gratify while it intensifies the interest in its history, architecture, and traditions. But whether the reader be a sympathetic stranger or one whose imagination and taste have been fed and stimulated by actual contact with the places pictured by Mr. Fulleylove and the ancient and modern manners described by Mr. Thomas, the effect of this volume must inevitably be to increase the interest felt in Oxford by all educated persons, and particularly by all who feel a satisfaction in being of the race that has made it what it has been and is, the most venerable English seat of learning, and to send to the banks of the Cherwell and the Isis an increasing throng of devout Americans, to partake with the author in the pleasure he manifests in allowing his fancy to roam through the past and his experience to add to the enjoyment of those who may hereafter come to know Oxford as it has appeared to the artistic eye of Mr. Fulleylove and the cultivated appreciation of Mr. Thomas.

It is evident that the reproduction of sixty of the artist's charming water-color drawings of the college buildings, churches, domes, spires, quadrangles, gardens, libraries, cloisters, and streets of Oxford, some of them almost inaccessible as the property of private owners, and others still held by the artist, was regarded by the publisher as the reason for printing the text supplied by the pen of Mr. Thomas, although without the illustrations the ten descriptive chapters would make a most entertaining and instructive book. While the text does not follow the pictures in a servile sense, or at any time suggest the lecturer with slides, in a way that must win the approval of the judicious they fit the admirable pictorial pages. This is not by accident, for the arrangement of the contents is such that the chapters on "Entering Oxford," "The Stones of Oxford," "In a College Garden," and the rest appear to have been skillfully helped out by the wise distribution of the work of the artist, to whom no part of Oxford is deemed unworthy of his best feeling and his tenderest touch. They have many gray days and much rain at Oxford, but the artist has contrived to give us a good deal of sunshine and not a few glimpses of sky as blue as commonly overarches Yale or Princeton.

Whatever the artist has undertaken seems to have been done in the spirit inculcated by Hazlitt: "Let him who is fond of indulging a dreamlike existence go to Oxford and stay there; let him study this magnificent spectacle, the same under all aspects, with the mental twilight tempering the glare of noon, or mellowing the silver moonlight; let him not catch the din of scholars or teachers, or dine or sup with them, or speak a word to any of the privileged inhabitants; for if he does, the spell will be broken, the poetry and the religion gone, and the palace of enchantment will melt from his embrace into thin air." The pictures are made in this jealous spirit. They do not invite you to consider Dons or undergraduates as of much more use than to make scale. They are reverent, peaceful, dignified, at times noble and inspiring, and often sweetly suggestive of the fragrance of luxuriant hedges or the deep shades of venerable yet vigorous trees.

Mr. Thomas is not quite so strict to follow Hazlitt's advice, and so we get from him an introduction to the scholars and teachers, as well as the college buildings that does not wholly disenchant us indeed, while he tells us the story of Oxford's beginnings and development as a college, town, he never ceases to impress us with the fact that, having done all the things Hazlitt advised everybody not to do, his enchantment continues with a force that impels him to invest almost every turn of description with poetic fancy. He stops to tell how the entrance to Oxford, "the most beautiful town in the world," according to competent authority, is "the most contemptible in Europe," with "a hoarding, a brewery, and suitable appurtenances" meeting the eye, and "a magnificent marmalade shop" as the town's most conspicuous building. Having entered:

> In Oxford nothing is the creation of one man or of one year. Every college and church and garden is the work of centuries of men and time. Many a stone reveals an octave of color that is the composition of a long age. The founder of a college laid his plans; in part, perhaps, he fixed them in stone. His successors continued the work, and without haste, without contempt of the future or ignorance of the past, helped the building to ascend unto complete beauty by means of its old and imperfect selves. The Benedictine Gloucester House of 1283 has grown by strange methods into the Worcester College of today. The Augustinian Priory site is now occupied by Wadham. St. Alban's Hall is no more; but its lamp—"Stubbin's moon"—is a light in a recess of Merton. Wolsey drew upon the bank of old foundations for the munificence which is still his renown. A chantry for the comfort of departed souls became a kind of scholarship. Duke Humphrey's library was the nest from which Bodley's august collection overflowed; the very timber of the Bodleian was in part Merton's gift. No city presents the aspect and character of so many men. The past and the dead must here, as it were, a corporate life. They are an influence, an authority; their deeds and legislate to-day.

Notwithstanding the poetic charm that pervades the book, there is something depressing in the passages in which the gifted author tells how the undergraduate with lofty aims and commendable resolutions encounters the rough humor of freshmen, a humor of which some examples are given that do not furnish a pleasing impression of the wit of Oxford; how he drops his ambitions and enthusiasm one by one; how he cultivates a digressive habit of mind, indulges in writing "that is a kind of higher philately," becomes a connoisseur in wines and sixteenth century furniture, acquires a satirical habit of conversation, and "proves" how much easier it is to think what one says than to say what one thinks. He gets through with a second class, "for legible handwriting, clear style, and amusing irrelevance." Of course there must be men who get more out of Oxford than this suggests, but the author gives us the impression that the tendency is to lead men toward the sensual influences rather than the intellectual, and perhaps to drop into a certain cynical frame of mind instead of getting the best of the solid gifts offered. Saturation seems to absorb more time and attention than study.

Everything at Oxford is interesting—the fragments hallowed by ancient local history, the colleges, the churches, the inns, and not least interesting the old college servants, who bring down from generation to generation fine old traditions about the duties of persons employed in humble occupations and the reciprocal respect due from the young gentlemen they serve. And the story of "The Oxford Day," with its alternation of the serious and playful, the playful periods eating up a good deal of the Oxford night, is entertaining and excites some wonder that men of poor physique can pull through with much more than their lives. Teas are admittedly a popular diversion, where humor that is harvested at dinner appears in flower. Oxford humor at and after dinner is described as properly divided between the "rag," the epigram, and humor. The "rag" consists "in the thoughtful preparation and execution of something unexpected for the benefit of an offending person, or in the elaboration of something visibly and audibly funny for fun's sake at the expense of the artists alone." The pun has long been discountenanced and the epigram is frowned down as a worn-out form of displaying wit.

There are many footpaths about Oxford, leading those who enjoy walking to explore the neighboring country, and there are still at Oxford a goodly number of these who derive pleasure from following these paths that run by stream and through meadows dotted with daisy and harebell. But walking is not as much the fashion as it was. Other sports (boats, cricket, tennis) promoting a spirit of rivalry and competition have taken the place of that pedestrianism that is not inconsistent with the idea of a quiet life. The college gardens are not large, but they have a perfection all their own.

To those who aspire to the Rhodes scholarships and who wish to know something more about Oxford than they may find in the matter-of-fact encyclopedias this book will be welcome.

*OXFORD. Painted by John Fulleylove, R. I. Described by Edward Thomas. Pp. xii.-265. Cloth, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

The Latest in Duels.

DENIS DENT. A Novel. By Ernest W. Hornung, Author of "The Amateur Cracksman," "Raffles," &c. With a frontispiece by Harrison Fisher. 12mo. Pp., 324. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A shipwreck, with the rescue of a lovely lady; the Australian gold fields, and the Crimean war all figure in this story by the author of "Raffles." There's no suggestion of gentlemen burglars in it. It is built according to the good old rule and furnished with the stock parts—honest lover, spectacular villain, with a mere sordid under villain to do the dirty work, and pretty, piquish lady who wears pink and has a prosperous and complacent parent. The recital of the shipwreck is singularly uninspiring; it just happens, and the author wastes no time in getting in the stage business for which he made it happen—namely, the rescue of the lady by the lover. When it comes to the gold fields, that part of the story is well filled in with local color and miners' terms and makes pretty good reading, especially where the lover, crawling on hands and knees out of a tunnel from which he is getting paydirt by the bucketful, meets an eight-foot snake coming into the tunnel. It seems a shame to leave the young man in that situation, for he is quite unarmed and the snake exceedingly poisonous, but getting him out alive is the author's business, not ours. It adds something to the piquancy of the situation to know that the snake did not get into the hole by accident; the under villain put him there for purposes of his own.

By the way, the lady is kept in England all this while, and there are letters to be intercepted and the natural resentment of a neglected woman to be fanned into a flame by the spectacular villain. Then there is the Crimean war—because, of course, the spectacular villain is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Instructed readers will remember that the mortality record in the Crimean war was frightfully high, and will understand how convenient it is for the purposes of an author with a disposable villain. However, it will complicate the conditions of the puzzle provided to know that the honest lover is also on the firing line and actually in the same regiment with the other. As the latter expresses it, the arrangement is the "latest thing in duels," with rather less than the usual chances (as the French manage such things, at all events) for both rivals to come out alive.

GOV. OGLETHORPE.

Harriet C. Cooper's Biography of the "Founder of Georgia."*

AMONG the men who did the real work of planting the English colonies in America, who came to the new country and toiled with head and hands for the making of the new commonwealth, the most distinguished and not the least able was the founder of the youngest of all the plantations, Georgia. And of all these founders, this one perhaps is the least known in America, though of all of them he had in England the most distinguished career. For which reason the present life of Gen. Oglethorpe is amply welcome. The book makes no pretense at being an exhaustive biography; it professes, indeed, to be a letter of introduction for the children of Georgia to the illustrious founder of their Commonwealth, but it is a good deal more than that. It is an entertaining, and so far as the years spent in Georgia are concerned, a fairly complete history of Oglethorpe's life, a book well worth reading by the people who are in the habit of supposing that everybody of account in America, except a few trading Dutchmen in New York and some beastful persons on the Chesapeake, came to the shores of Massachusetts Bay. It may be added in some haste that though the author dedicates the book to the children of Georgia, and though the fashion of writing is popular, the narrative is not written down to the bread-and-milk comprehension. It reads quite like any other grown-up book.

James Edward Oglethorpe, son of Theophilus Oglethorpe, knight, Major General, member of Parliament, and First Equerry to his Majesty James II., the same who led the Life Guards at the battle of Sedgemoor, was born in June, 1689, at his father's manor of Westbrook. His mother, it seems, was a faraway cousin of the Duke of Argyll. She was for thirty years so influential about the Court of Queen Anne that the naughty Dean of St. Patrick's has left on record his opinion that the Lady Eleanor Oglethorpe was "a cunning devil." Young Oglethorpe was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and then served as "gentleman volunteer" with Prince Eugene of Savoy. In 1714 Oglethorpe was commissioned Captain-Lieutenant in the First Troop of the Queen's Guards, and in 1722 he was elected M. P. for Haismere, in Surrey, continuing to represent that constituency till 1754. His most active work in Parliament was in the matter of relief for debtors, who at that time were cast into common jails along with thieves, murderers, pirates, and persons afflicted with smallpox. He was the Chairman of a committee which in 1728 made an investigation of the jails and found the most horrid abuses—abuses in some measure relieved by legislative action taken in consequence of Oglethorpe's zeal. At least several inhuman Wardens were punished. This matter led directly to the settlement of Georgia. Oglethorpe conceived the idea of taking from the jails and settling in America a select company of these debtors. To use his own words:

> Let us cast our eyes upon the multitude of unfortunate people in this kingdom, of reputable families and of liberal education, some undone by guardians, some by lawsuits, some by accidents in commerce, some by stocks and bubbles, some by suretyship; but all agree in this one circumstance, that they must either be burdensome to their relations or betake themselves to little shifts for sustenance, which it is 10 to 1 will not answer their purposes, and to which a well-educated person descends with the utmost constraint. These are the persons who may relieve themselves and strengthen Georgia by resorting thither and Great Britain by their departure.

The plan was enlarged to embrace not only the innocently unfortunate in England, but persecuted Protestants from the Continent, and a charter was granted in 1732 to Mr. Oglethorpe and twenty other gentlemen of standing. The land granted was the coast country between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers, which was called, after the King, Georgia. The trustees, in order to show that they were not seeking their own profit, had special provisions in the charter restraining them from receiving any salary, fee, perquisite, or obtaining any grant of lands within the district. Not only so, but they contributed largely of their means. Among the other subscribers, including people of every rank, one was William Penn, who sent £100 from his Colony of Pennsylvania. Parliament subscribed £10,000. Meantime a committee of the trustees was appointed to collect the colonists. They "visited the jails and obtained the discharge of such poor prisoners as were worthy, carefully investigating character, circumstances, and antecedents." In November, 1732, Oglethorpe sailed from Gravesend with 120 emigrants. In January he dropped anchor in Charleston Harbor, where the Carolinians extended a hearty welcome, having in mind the bulwark between themselves and the Spaniards which these new people would furnish. In the following month the new town of Savannah was founded upon the river of that name, the event being marked by a feast and many devotional exercises. Shortly afterward Oglethorpe held a parley with Tomo Chichi, chief of the Yamacraw Indians, and got from that potentate, subject to the approval of the other chiefs of the Creeks, a grant of the land. Later eight of the chiefs of these Creeks came to Savannah, and the terms of the treaty were agreed upon.

The whole history of Oglethorpe's dealings with the Indians, by the way, shows what might have been done by other English colonists in winning the friendship of the red men. In the long struggle with Spain which followed and in which the possession of Georgia hung in the balance, the Indians were absolutely devoted to Oglethorpe and made it possible for him to hold the country in the face of overwhelming odds. Meantime the Governor, who had resolved to keep rum out of his colony, was already having trouble with the Carolina traders who were sellers of rum. He had resolved also to keep slaves out of his colony, and this, again, with 40,000 blacks in the region to the north of him and the slave trade much in favor in England, was a matter of some difficulty. In the year 1734 the colony was strengthened by the coming of some Austrian Tyrolese, usually called Salzburgers—Protestants expelled by the Archbishop of Salzburg. These people settled at a place which they were pleased to handicap with the name of Ebenezer, a place of which Carlyle speaks in his "Frederick the Great." "There at Ebenezer," says the sage of Chelsea in his manner, "I calculate they might go ahead after the questionable fashion of that country, and increase and swell—but have never heard of them since." However, they contributed to the composite of the present population of Georgia, and a picture of their church is here printed. Jews came also about the same time, who, in spite of outcries, Oglethorpe sheltered, praising their good conduct, and especially the skill of Dr. Nunis, a Jewish physician. In 1734 Oglethorpe returned to England, accompanied by Tomo Chichi and other Indians, and was received with great honor. In 1736 another element was added to the Colony by the coming of 130 Highland Scots, who founded the town of New Inverness, later called Darien. A band of Moravians had also come over. The Moravians would not fight. The Scots, next to the Indians, were the military mainstay of the settlement. Oglethorpe himself returned to Georgia in the early part of 1736, bringing with him John and Charles Wesley as missionaries to the Indians. Charles Wesley was moreover the Governor's private secretary and made some trouble by excess of zeal in the public service. He "attempted the difficult task of reforming some of the lady colonists, and reconciling their petty jealousies and hatreds of each other."

It is not possible in this space to go into the details of Oglethorpe's struggle with the Spaniards. He went to England in 1736 and obtained from the King permission to raise a regiment. He returned to America again commissioned as Commander in Chief of the King's forces in Georgia and Carolina. With a few companions he penetrated several hundred miles inland to a great pow-wow with the Indians, and so secured peace in that quarter and allies in case the French should attack him. Then with very little help from the home Government, and often paying for military supplies out of his own pocket, he wrestled with the Captain General of Florida. Neither the Carolinians nor the sea forces gave him any real support. Twice the failure of the fleet forced him to raise the siege of St. Augustine, and the South Carolina troops deserted in blocks of twenty; yet he repelled with 800 men a Spanish force of 5,000, and by his energy, bravery, and skill saved the southern frontier of English America. In 1743 he returned to England, and for the next ten years his life was a busy one as a member of Parliament, soldier, and public spirited citizen. He served as Major General with the Duke of Cumberland against the young pretender in '45. He had dared to protest against the Duke's barbarities, and was on his return court-martialed by the Duke's order for "having lingered on the road." Honorably acquitted, he was promptly promoted Lieutenant General. In the year before he had married, at the age of fifty-five, Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Sir Nathan Wright, Bart, of Cranham Hall, Essex. In 1765 he became General. Of his long and honorable old age, of his friendship with Dr. Johnson, with Goldsmith, with Burke, of the sprightly things Horace Walpole said of him there is not here space to speak. When John Adams appeared in London as the first Minister of the United States, Gen. Oglethorpe, in spite of his years, was one of the first people to call upon him. He died in 1785 at the ripe age of ninety-five years, and his epitaph, printed in this book and very full, seems not too long to do justice to a man so upright, able, brave, and useful.

*JAMES OGLETHORPE. The Founder of Georgia. (Appleton's Historic Lives Series.) By Harriet C. Cooper. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 217. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

New Books on the Far East.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has in active preparation a book dealing with Japanese life of to-day, especially with the character, culture, and amusements of the Jap, by James A. B. Scherer, author of "Four Princes." The volume will be illustrated.

A. S. Barnes & Co. publish a standard volume on the Far East by Dr. William Elliott Griffis, on "America in the East." It contains several chapters on the Russian advance, and the relations of the United States with Russia, Korea, and Japan.

Turner Reprints.

Cassell & Co.'s art volume for this year will be an edition de luxe of "The Water Color Sketches of J. M. W. Turner, R. A., in the National Gallery." The text of the book is by Theodore Andrea Cook, M. A., F. S. A., author of "The Spiral in Nature and Art," "An Anthology of Humorous Verse," "Old Touraine," &c. There are fifty-eight drawings in the volume, reproduced, as far as possible, in the original colors, size, and mounting. They include the whole of the series of paintings of the Seine, together with the rivers and ports of England. The edition for the United States has been limited to 300 copies.

1904

WELLINGTON.

Reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington, by the Earl of Ellesmere.*

THOUGH the Duke of Wellington died fifty-two years ago, England never forgets the services rendered by him, and his memory is cherished. All reminiscences of the Duke are greeted with favor by the English public, and the latest is a work by the Earl of Ellesmere, edited by his daughter, the Countess of Strafford. We pass over the origin of the Gower and Sutherland families. The Countess was a constant guest of the Duke's, and had the fullest opportunity of listening to his conversation. There was a close intimacy between the Earl of Ellesmere and Wellington. The author of the reminiscences tells of his having dined with the Duke on some state occasion when Wellington, growing tired, left the table without much ceremony. The two rode home in a cab through the London fog, when the Earl cautiously broached the question of a picture of the victor of Waterloo. This was not received by the Duke in a pleasant manner, and the incident is thus recorded:

He grew latterly very impatient of any request to sit for his bust or portrait. I scarcely know a subject on which I should have so much feared to approach him. The Minister of a foreign sovereign was not long since obliged to do so, and my brother-in-law was equally obliged to break the message to him. "I won't sit," he said; "why can't they take some of the existing busts and copy them?" After a pause he said, "D——n him!" His use of this expletive was rare. I do not remember ever hearing him swear.

That the Duke did swear, and often, is in accordance to the popular legend. That the Duke was chary of criticising the soldiers opposed to him showed his good sense. It was only among his intimates that Wellington expressed his opinions. Discussing Napoleon's tactics, the author says:

Napoleon's system he believed to be very simple and effective—that of bullying with much noise and smoke, puzzling his cautious adversaries as to his point of attack, and massing under cover of light troops his guns with his own people on one or two points. His cavalry he used with skill and effect in masses which moved forward, not fast, and occupied a position till the infantry could follow and secure it. "He tried this," he said, "with me at Waterloo, and when he placed his men on the ground he probably concluded that, according to precedent, I should retire, but I moved up thirteen regiments of infantry, and destroyed or disorganized the cavalry before he could follow up the rush."

Here is a little story, though apparently trivial, which all men with a military training will appreciate:

The Duke and Croker, traveling in a carriage together, played to pass the time a game which consists in guessing at the description of the objects to be first met with after crowning a hill or turning a corner. The Duke had greatly the advantage, and when Croker observed upon his success, said: "You don't consider that I have been passing my life in guessing what I might meet beyond the next hill or round the next corner."

The question being one of guns, the Duke was asked if he had ever made a computation of the number of guns he had taken in war. This was his answer:

I should guess somewhat about 3,000. I took a prodigious quantity at Oporto, and the whole French battering train at Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Vittoria and Waterloo I took every gun they had in the field. What however is more extraordinary, I never lost one in my life.

Pictures of important battles as depicted by the artists of an older time are very fine to look at, but are imaginative productions. Sir Harry Smith, being asked to describe the battle of Waterloo, said "he had never been in any action in which the smoke so completely prevented any general perception of what was going on. There was little if any wind, and the field of action was perhaps more compact than in any other instance on record." The ball given by the Duchess of Richmond just before the battle of Waterloo has been a constant topic, and the question has been raised as to whether Wellington was not caught napping. The Earl of Ellesmere wrote:

It is true and well known that the Duke went to a ball at the Duchess of Richmond's at Brussels after he had given his orders for the march of the troops, as well to those at a distance as to those cantoned in that town and the neighborhood of Brussels, those cantoned in the town having been ordered to assemble in the park at midnight. * * * It is an undoubted and well known fact that the Commander in Chief, the Duke of Wellington, was on the field of battle from the commencement to the termination of the battle, that he reconnoitered the enemy in the wood, and indeed was the first to discover that the attack was about to be made by a very large body of troops.

Discussing the retreat of Napoleon from Russia, the Duke wrote:

Bonaparte having fought his battles and obtained possession of the authentic and real territorial capital, (Moscow,) intended to record his triumph as usual in a treaty of peace, by one of the articles of which he would have obtained a sum of money to replenish his coffers, according to his usual practice, and he would then have made a peaceable and triumphant retreat from Russia across Poland and Germany, supported by the resources of the Russian Government. * * * In the meantime he had made no preparations for the military retreat which he would have to make if his diplomatic efforts should fail, as they did. We see that he was distressed for want of communications even before he thought of retreat.

Spencer's Autobiography.

When he finished his two-volume autobiography in 1894, the late Herbert Spencer wrote in his preface that he had given a "natural history" of himself to accompany the books which have been the chief occupation of his life to write. He made "one significant truth" clear, he wrote, "that in the genesis of a system of thought the emotional nature is a large factor; perhaps as large a factor as the intellectual nature." He continued:

Some peculiarities in the instruction given to me ought not to pass without remark. That neither in boyhood nor youth did I receive a single lesson in English, and that I have remained entirely without formal knowledge of syntax down to the present hour, are facts which should be known, since their implications are at variance with assumptions universally accepted. And there should be noted other large omissions, as well as considerable additions, which gave to my education a character unlike that of the ordinary education. Further, some advantage is likely to result from presenting in their order of genesis the evolutionary ideas set forth in my works; beginning with certain vague adumbrations of them dating back to 1842 and 1844, passing on to the definite germs which made their appearance in 1850, and showing the successive stages through which the developed form of the doctrine of evolution was reached in 1860.

In a note following the preface he wrote that in 1886, when his health prevented him from working, he "put into shape" some biographical data which he had jotted down "in previous years." He hurried through the incidents of his career and only dealt with the most important events of his life. This is the cause of some repetitions that readers of the work may find. The date of publication of the autobiography has been set forward by D. Appleton & Co. from April 1 to March 25.

The Anti-Corn Law Campaign.

HOW ENGLAND AVERTED A REVOLUTION OF FORCE. A Survey of the Social Agitation of the First Ten Years of Queen Victoria's Reign. By B. O. Flower. 12mo. Pp. 288. Trenton, N. J.: Albert Brandt.

With a preface in which he declares that conditions now existent in America are analogous to those which obtained in England in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Mr. Flower here deals with the Chartist and anti-corn law movements of the first years of Queen Victoria's reign. His thesis is that, as then the laws in England were made for the enrichment of a class—a class which held the majority of the Legislature in the hollow of its hand—so in America the same is true now. On one side, the people in each case; on the other, monopolists intrenched in the law-making body. So, as he tells the tale, the story of Cobden and John Bright and the campaign of education they waged is a fable with a very present moral. It is a lesson in methods for those who would work in the American system a similar revolution. Also, the success of the work of these men is a warning to "intrenched monopolists" on this side of what a campaign of education can do in the face of all the odds—with wealth, the press, the Legislature against it.

Still further, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in becoming a free trader against all his preconceptions, of the Duke of Wellington in being guided by Peel in the matter, both of these are held up as lessons for patriotic and conservative American statesmen. For only by this wise yielding, thinks Mr. Flower, did it come about that England had a peaceful and not a violent revolution. With such lessons for confessed object, the editor of The Arena has told here something of the story of the Reform bill, of the Chartist movement, following on the heels of that of the history of English corn laws, of the free trade agitation of the forties, and of the attitude of the Government toward all of these reforms. He has said something of Cobden, something of Bright, of the influence of the writings of Carlyle, of Dickens, of Thomas Hood, of Elizabeth Barrett, Charles Mackay, Charles Kingsley, and the exiled Mazzini, and of the consternation produced by the "inconsistency" of Peel. The story is not too much burdened with detail, but gives a fairly good idea of the facts. In an appendix will be found a collection of anti-corn law poems—Mrs. Browning's "The Cry of the Children" and Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" being of course included, along with many by Ebenezer Elliott, called the Corn Law Rhymer; Gerald Massey, Charles Kingsley, and others. Mr. Flower does not say whether or not his design is to furnish models for American anti-monopolistic verses. The book, which is excellently printed, is furnished with a copious index.

The Society of the Future.

G. de Molinari's "La Société Future" will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title "The Society of To-morrow: A Forecast of Its Political and Economic Organization," in a translation by P. H. Lee Warner. It will have a letter to the English publisher, T. Fisher Unwin, from Frederic Passy, and an introduction by Hodgson Pratt. The American edition will also include as one of its appendices an article by Edward Atkinson, the well-known economist, intitled, "The Cost to the United States of War and Preparation for War," in which it is shown that this item from 1866 to 1904—six fiscal years—amounted to one thousand million dollars. The other appendices will include notes on "The Czar and Disarmament," "Syndicates Restricting Competition, or 'Trusts,'" "Effects of Industrial Progress on the Sphere of Production," "Cost and Profit of a Colonial Programme," "The Economic and the Socialist Conceptions of the Society of the Future." The preface deals with "The Laws of Nature"—the "motive of human activity," the "natural law" of the economy of power, or "the law of least expenditure," the natural law of competition for a subsistence, the natural law of value. Speaking of M. de Molinari's book in his introduction, Mr. Pratt says:

What M. de Molinari desires to do is to [illegible]

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MARCH

A SOLDIER SPORTSMAN.

Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard as a Hunter and Tiger Killer.*

SIR MONTAGU GILBERT GERARD'S reputation as a sportsman must have reached far and wide, for when he was presented to the Emperor of Austria, as far back as the year 1876, his Majesty said to him: "I understand, Sir, that you have killed 150 tigers." Sir Montagu writes: "Which shows how accounts gain in the telling." However, the pleasant conclusion was that the Emperor invited the sportsman to breakfast and to take part in a hunt for the coming week. Elsewhere Sir Montagu acknowledges to having "tallied up" to his one hundred and seventieth tiger. On the first page of the volume there is a picture which represents the shooting of a tiger, the sportsman quietly seated in the saddle. One would suppose that an act of this kind was the rarest of sporting incidents and would require cool nerve and an uncommonly steady mount. This is the English officer's easy way of telling the incident:

I had the luck to shoot a tiger from the saddle this season. The animal, which was supposed to be wounded, was being followed by three of the party on elephants, when my terriers giving tongue at him, he started along the hillside. Seeing he was unwounded I mounted one of my Arabs, which was close at hand, and, taking a light single-barreled rifle, cantered ahead, merely keeping him in sight. This was easily done, as the jungle was very open and a cart track skirted the foot of the slope. As he presently inclined down, evidently bent on reaching some deep ravines below, I at first tried by shooting at him to head him back, but without effect. At about forty yards, as he pulled up to stare at me, and turned to snarl at the terriers who were yapping at his heels, I got an easy chance and broke his shoulder with the first shot. * * * I have twice shot tigers off a small Arab, and never felt for a moment that there was any particular risk about it.

In many parts of India it becomes the duty of English officers to free the country from tigers, and thus save the lives of the villagers. According to a Government publication of 1868, when the author was in the central provinces of India, 391 tigers and 564 panthers and leopards were destroyed. In 1900 there were 1,850 deaths caused by wild beasts, the tigers alone having killed 1,171 human beings. Wolves had killed not less than 403 natives.

Sir Montagu Gerard's early experiences of military life were gained at Gibraltar. Many excursions were made into Spain and Morocco in pursuit of game. The time was when the Prim revolt in Spain took place, and this amusing incident is recorded. There were a number of persons assembled in some small place, and a foreigner asked the reason for the excitement. "Was there a bull fight?" The answer was "No es nada, Señor, un pronunciamiento, no mas." ("It is nothing at all, Sir, only a revolution.") Leaving Gibraltar in 1868 the author was sent to India as an officer of the Fourteenth Brigade. Now his acquaintance with the East began, and Sir Montagu took part in many campaigns, the most notable of which was the Afghan one. At Madras it was noted that natives wanting employment believed that their conversion would secure them positions as servants. One of them made the following protestation: "I very good Christian, Sahib; eat beef, drink brandy, curse and swear, same like master." Going up the country now began our sportsman's acquaintance with the bigger game. Pretty generally a first tiger is a theme the hunter expatiates on, but Sir Montagu does not make any particular mention of his début. A swarm of locusts invaded the country.

Hundreds of big, pink, flying grasshoppers, three inches long, pervaded everything, while tens of thousands began settling on the big mango trees, till their tops seemed freighted down with large pink snowdrifts. We vainly tried to move them by repeated charges of snipe shot, but though they fell by hundreds to each discharge, we did not produce the smallest perceptible impression on their masses. The birds had long since retired, overgorged, and the natives collected basketfuls to make curry of, but the invaders continued to pour in until dark, by which time large branches as thick as a man's thigh were broken in every direction by their weight.

The wild bees of India are of a singular aggressive character, as thus described:

One of the greatest pests of the jungle, the wild bees, whose enormous combs two or three feet deep are seen under overhanging rocks, cornices of buildings, or branches of trees, are most dangerous and easily aroused enemies. * * * A brother officer of mine lost his horse from stings, the animal being picketed under a tree and unable to break loose, while he himself only escaped by diving into a tank infested by muggars, (crocodiles,) and laying perdu under an overhanging bush. * * * A curious feature about these insects is that they single out and stick to their original victims, quite regardless of other men they may meet during the pursuit. Neither hornets nor wasps ever combine in the same way, and these are consequently not so dreaded, nor, as a rule, are they the least dangerous.

It has been stated that officers, if sportsmen, are always called upon to protect the natives from the tigers. Here is a portion of a notice sent to an officer by a baboo attached to one of the departments:

Sir with deep regret I have the honour to request you that the village of Chilwas where a well is to be constructed a man named Rajhew Bawa by caste a coolie was prayed on by a tiger at 9 P. M. on the 2d current. He was slept under the shades of a hut in the village with approximately ten men, when a big tiger rushed in, not in any apprehension, and took him by the neck. * * * Every one of the workmen ran away on this horrible and trembling accidence and none dares to stop there.

Sir Montagu and a party at once hastened to the village, where it developed that a coolie had been slightly scratched by a panther. Sir Montagu thinks that we overestimate the pace of the larger beasts of prey. The leopard, however, he believes, is very swift, and he writes:

The short, swift rush of a cheetah (hunting leopard) is wonderful for they invariably hunt in comparatively open country and live upon antelopes. The sport of hunting with tame cheetahs is so well known that I will not touch on it here, but will only say that, from the moment the buck seems to realise danger, and bounds off with perhaps fifty yards start, until one sees him rolled over in a cloud of dust, is so almost instantaneous that you scarce realize how the leopard has caught up. If they miss the first rush they seldom follow up the quarry, though I saw one cheetah chase an antelope for about 400 yards.

Once when following a panther, the author tells of what was a close shave. He was not looking for anything more troublesome than deer, when a panther bounced upon him. The brute had knocked over one man, when he charged straight at the new-comer. Sir Montagu writes, "By a lucky fluke I got him in the head, and dropped him dead, so close that he hit my feet as he rolled over." The author writes concerning the cobra, and cites the statistics which declare that 22,000 persons die annually in India from snake bites. The natives he thinks do nothing toward getting rid of the pests. "The fact is, that whether owing to a survival of tree and serpent worship, superstition, or mere apathy, no ordinary native will kill a snake—nay, I have myself seen cases when they have interfered to save the life of one." As to the bite of the cobra, Sir Montagu writes:

Fortunately a snake must throw itself into its coil before it can strike, and in this position it has only a reach of about a quarter of its own length. The poison is temporarily exhausted by each bite, and much of its force may be only absorbed by clothing; I have heard, for instance, that broadcloth, with a silk underneath, may act as a perfect armor. Doubtless the occasional cases one sees quoted in the papers, where some novel remedy has proved efficacious, are really ascribable to the full dose of poison not having been injected, owing to one of the above-mentioned causes. When, however, a man has been bitten on the bare skin by a perfectly fresh cobra, humanly speaking, nothing can save him, and the end, if speedy, two or three hours—seems absolutely painless.

In his long experience in India the author's opinion as to the truthfulness of the average Hindu is not an exalted one. He writes:

The average Hindu will never recount a plain and simple story, but invariably imagines, however good his case may be, that with a little ingenuity it may be largely improved upon. The more educated of their class reduce perjury to a fine art, and not content with coaching witnesses beforehand, they have all the incidents of the assault or tragedy, with which they intend to saddle some third party, acted beforehand upon the very spot which has been selected as the scene of crime.

*LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS SERVICE IN INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, EGYPT, AND OTHER COUNTRIES. 1865-1885. By Lieut. Gen. Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard. With illustrations, including some of the author's sketches. Cloth. 8vo. 393. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

Anna Farquhar's New Novel.

AN EVANS OF SUFFOLK. By Anna Farquhar. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 408. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

"An Evans of Suffolk" is a modern variation upon the theme of

What a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive.

It deals with the falsehoods and subterfuges of the daughter of a degraded father, the "black sheep" of a noble English family, in order to escape all association with his name or personality. That she is brought to bay at last is not surprising; the wonder is that she should have supposed it possible to escape the frequent recognition she received. The author handles the situation rather clumsily, and we grow cold toward a heroine, however beautiful and clever, whose conversation seems to consist chiefly of "the lie direct," and that despite a good many temptations to trust her case to the simple truth, and also despite the very apparent futility of her "refuge of lies." However, all ends well—or is supposed to—and, if the confiding husband and his relatives are satisfied, there is nothing to be said.

As a novel of Boston social life it is of but moderate interest. The humor is of a mild flavor to our taste, though the characters double themselves up in "agonies of delight," where we find it difficult to summon an expected smile. It is certainly not a book "to make one lose a train," but it is fairly well written and reasonably exciting, and will serve as well as another to fill the vacant hours of "the general"—which seem to be many.

War Map of the Far East.

In the March number of The National Geographic Magazine, published monthly in Washington by the National Geographic Society, there is a very large map of Manchuria and Korea. It runs from Shanghai and the Van Diemen Straits on the south to Blagovestchensk on the north; from Peking on the west to the edge of Japan on the east, nearly twenty degrees each way, on a scale of twenty-five miles to the inch. Mukden is a little to the west, Vladivostok almost as far to the east, of the centre of the map. The Chinese provinces of Kiang, Shan-Tung, Pechi-Li, and Shing-King are included; Manchuria, the whole of Korea, and the southern end of Japan. All the rivers are shown, the roads, paths, and railroads; in the Yellow Sea the steamer routes are marked. In the desert of Gobi, a large part of which occupies the northwest corner, the trade routes and the wells are indicated.

An index map is inserted in the right-hand corner, scale one inch to 100 miles; it shows the relation of the countries on the map to China and Japan as a whole. Tucked away in vacant spaces there are also maps of the forts and harbors of Vladivostok, scale one inch to the mile, and Port Arthur, two inches to the mile. The map was prepared by the Second (the Military Information) Division of the General Staff of the War Department at Washington. The following authorities are cited: Map of the Far Eastern Sphere of Russian Influence, by the Amur Society of Japan; Map of the Southern Boundary Region of Asiatic Russia, by the Russian General Staff, and the hydrographic charts of the British and American Admiralties. A key map showing the mountainous character of the country and another of the Great Siberian Railway is inserted on Page 129, together with a reading list of some twenty titles of the newest books.

Canada and Imperial Policy.

THE IMPERIALIST. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. (Sara Jeannette Duncan.) Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 416. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mrs. Cotes's new book, which is certainly clever, gives the effect of a sort of Canadian "Cranford," with projections into the field of English imperial politics. The picture of society in the small Canadian town of Elgin, and in the still narrower fold of the Knox Presbyterian Church of that town, is not presented at large, rather in bits and suggestions, but it is presented effectively none the less. The attitude of the ladies of Elgin toward the town, the world, and the proprieties is a thing which the reader can feel fairly bristling from the pages which have to deal with them. Mrs. Cotes, who is Canadian herself, has a humorous eye for provincial marks, and a pleasing fashion of comment on the side. And she is especially happy in the conception she has formed and conveyed of Mrs. Murchison, a lady cast as the mother of several persons who figure conspicuously in the story. It seems to us that Mrs. Murchison is the most natural and delightful mother that we have encountered between the covers of a novel in a long time. There's a queer combination of a certain shrewd humorous drift of mind with an absolutely literal lack of humor in other directions which seems to be the mark of the best kind of mother-women—devoted, sensible, proud of their children, but quite aware of the faults of these prodigies. That's a very complex character, as you can see—but Mrs. Murchison seems to come very near filling the bill. It is evident anyhow that Mrs. Cotes has the knack of characterization; there are two studies of parsons in the book, each as different as possible from the other, but both perfectly parson-like, while John Murchison, the husband of the mother-woman mentioned, gives the reader a distinct impression of reality—quiet strength and sound sense in a man of solid flesh and warm blood. For the younger people, these, of course, have love affairs. There are two such affairs for either taste—one lucky, one unlucky—and in connection several rather shrewd bits of observation of the ways of lover-folk.

As for the other side of the book, that which relates to politics, one is eager to suspect that it is designed to be an elaborate satire on the Imperial Zollverein and all that. Yet one cannot be sure how much real enthusiasm for the English imperial idea is hidden in the appearance of satire. One cannot quite be sure even that Mrs. Cotes herself knows at times whether she is preaching Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's doctrine or laughing at it. Mr. Chamberlain, by the way, is figured, afar off, under the name of "Wallingham," and always, it appears, admiringly considered. The author makes her young hero, at all events, a red-hot imperialist, and she has him speak on the question and argue for it in and out of season, and at lengths which tempt the reader to skip. Not that she doesn't present the arguments rather well, and not that she doesn't present at the next opportunity the arguments on the other side equally well—but a story is—a story. It is to be observed that the practical politicians who try to use the young imperialist's enthusiasm for party ends are not themselves convinced imperialists. They rather admire the young man—but they are forced to let him go as an unmanageable political quantity. He is, after all, a young man of strict limitations, limitations conceivable enough, considering his youth and upbringing, but not the sort of man for a career as a leader of other men. The truth is that Mrs. Cotes's reputation for grasp of the essentials in humanity had best not rest on her "imperialist" in his own person. She draws better women and parsons than she does men. Which is natural enough. Her story, for all that, is good reading. Barring the politics, which is interesting, but only so-so, as might be expected, it is a story very far above the average of stories—perhaps the most worth while which has come out here in some time.

"The Ingoldsby Country."

Charles G. Harper, author of "The Brighton Road," "The Bath Road," &c., in his new book, "The Ingoldsby Country," points out the literary landmarks of the "Ingoldsby Legends," by "Tom Ingoldsby," the Rev. Richard Harris Barham. The latter was born at Canterbury, the capital of the Ingoldsby country, which he created with his legends. Mr. Harper visited the towns in Kent which form the scenes of the legends—Salisbury Plain, where the "Dead Drummer" is located; Wayland Wood, near Wymondham, in Norfolk, where the legend of the "Babes in the Woods" belongs; Netley Abbey, the scene of a poem; Shrewsbury, the scene of "Bloudie Jack"; Tappington Hall, Romney Marsh, Hythe, Ashford, Folkestone, Dover, Sandwich, the Ville of Sarre, the Isle of Sheppey, London, and "Some Outlying Ingoldsby Landmarks." Speaking of the "Ingoldsby Legends" in his first chapter, devoted to their author, Mr. Harper says:

The "Ingoldsby Legends" will never be allowed to die. Indeed, we live in times when their admirable sanity might well be evoked as a counterblast to modern neurotic conditions, and a healthy revulsion from superstitious revivals. Written at that now historic time when the Ritualistic innovations and tendency toward Roman Catholicism of the new school of theology at Oxford were agitating English thought, they express the commonsense scorn of the healthy mind against the mystification and deceit of the religion that the reformation pitched, neck and crop, out of England, close upon 370 years ago, and for which the large-minded tolerance of to-day is not enough. Domination is its aim, but no mind that can enjoy the mirth and marvels of the legends has any room for such ghostly pretensions, and their continued popularity is thus, by parity of reasoning, something of an assurance. The "Ingoldsby Legends" are included in the "Index Expurgatorium" of Rome.

The book is profusely illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches by the author, and photographic reproductions; it bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's New Novel.

"A Little Traitor to the South," the new novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady, which the Macmillan Company is publishing, is a love story, the author says in his preface, "in which the beautiful Southern girl does not espouse the brave Union soldier, or the beautiful Northern girl the brave Southern soldier. They were all Southern, all true to the South, and they all stayed so except Admiral Vernon, (the heroine's father,) and he does not count." The "tragic interlude," according to Mr. Brady, really happened as he has described it. And he gives the names of the officers who went down, with their crew, on the Housatonic. The book is printed on tinted paper and contains, besides eight colored pictures by A. D. Rahn, fifteen pen-and-ink drawings done in green by C. E. Hooper. These are views of houses and scenes, and are on full pages at the beginning of each chapter. The cover is grey cloth, with a design in gold and red.

"Seeking the Kingdom."

Ernest Everett Day has expanded his short studies on "Following the Master," which were privately published in 1901, into a larger volume, entitled "Seeking the Kingdom," which the Macmillan Company is about to bring out. The former publication was the result of lessons prepared and read each week to a Bible class organized by Mr. Day for the study of the Christian life. This second edition is from new plates, and is, the author points out in his preface, "a review of the ground already covered, together with a study of the new material available." He speaks first of the first Christians, following with a chapter on Jesus as a teacher. Chapters then follow on "The Kingdom," "The Father," "True Righteousness," "Sin," "Salvation," "The Way of the Cross," "Repentance, Confession, Forgiveness," "The New Life," "The Surrendered Will," "Faith and Hope," "Love," "Prayer," "Power as Witnesses," and "The Glory of the Kingdom."

Crevecoeur's "Letters."

Fox, Duffield & Co. have published a reprint of the London edition of 1782 of Crevecoeur's "Letters from an American Farmer," the full title of which is "Letters from an American Farmer, Describing Certain Provincial Situations, Manners, and Customs, not generally known, and Conveying some Idea of the late and present Interior Circumstances of the British Colonies in North America; Written for the Information of a Friend in England, by J. Hector St. John, a Farmer in Pennsylvania." J. Hector St. John is the full name of Crevecoeur, he having adopted the latter for his French translation of the book. The volume will include a "Foreword," by Prof. W. P. Trent of Columbia, and a biographical introduction by Ludwig Lewisohn of Columbia; also an appendix containing some hitherto unpublished letters from Crevecoeur to Benjamin Franklin.

A New Divorce Novel.

McClure, Phillips & Co. definitely announce that they will publish "He That Eateth Bread with Me," by Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of "Little Lords of Creation," March 22. The story has to do with the problem of divorce. The heroine gives up her husband, although she still loves him, when she finds that his affections have been transferred to another woman. The wife and her little boy, who is said to be a hero in his youthful way, face the sorrow together. The story deals with the development of the heroine's and her husband's character through the grief that their new relation brings.

New Art Magazine.

The Bates & Guild Company of Boston is issuing, in the form of a monthly magazine, "Master in Art," a series of monographs, in which are described and criticised the work and the life related of the world's greatest painters. Each month another master forms the subject of the issue. The reproductions of representative paintings, in the original colors, illustrate each monograph, besides a portrait of the artist, whenever an authentic one is obtainable. Each issue also includes a bibliography and a list of the master's paintings, giving their present locations.

John Lane's Pocket Library.

The latest additions to John Lane's New Pocket Library are the two most popular of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works, "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables." There is a revival in Hawthorne as in the other classics, and this pocket edition is very handy. The books are 6 by 3¾ inches, and are printed in clear type on thin and opaque paper. Other volumes in preparation for the series are Herman Melville's sailor books and Capt. Marryat's stirring adventures.

Some New Editions.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce new editions of Charles G. D. Roberts's book, "Around the Camp Fire," and in one volume, of Edward Kirk Rawson's "Twenty Famous Naval Battles." This book describes every type of naval warfare, from the battle of Salamis 480 B. C., to the engagements at Manila and Santiago.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

NORTH CAROLINA. A Study in English Colonial Government. By Charles Le Raper. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. New edition. By David Patrick. A History, Critical and Biographical, of Authors in the English Tongue from the Earliest Times Till the Present Day, with Specimens of Their Writings. Vol. III. 8vo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

ENGLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. A Study of the Rise and Influence of British Power Within the Straits, 1603-1713. By Julian S. Corbett. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $9.

THE HOUSE OF QUIET. An Autobiography. Edited by J. T. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

LEO TOLSTOI. A Biographical and Critical Study. By T. Sharper Knowson. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1 net.

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI. A Struggle for Supremacy in the American Interior. By Frederic Austin Ogg. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

Travel and Description.

OLD TIME TRAVEL. Personal Reminiscences of the Continent Forty Years Ago Compared with Experiences of the Present Day. By Alexander Innes Shand. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.50 net.

FROM ADAM'S PEAK TO ELEPHANTA. Sketches in Ceylon and India. By Edward Carpenter. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

IN SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND. By Mrs. Frederick Boas. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50 net.

ALASKA. Volumes III. and IV. Harriman Alaska Expedition. With Co-operation of Washington Academy of Sciences. Octavo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Nature and Sport.

A WATCHER IN THE WOODS. By Dallas Love Sharp. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

LIBERTY AND A LIVING. The Record of an Attempt to Secure Bread and Butter, Sunshine and Content, by Gardening, Fishing, and Hunting. By Philip G. Hubert, Jr. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA. An Introduction to More Than 300 Common Birds of the State and Adjacent Islands. By Irene G. Wheelock. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Art.

MASTERS IN ART. A Series of Illustrated Monographs. Romney, Fra Angelico, Watteau, and others. 8vo. Boston: Bates & Gould.

VELASQUEZ. Sir George Newnes Library of Art. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25 net.

Religion.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS; OR, MEDITATIONS ON THE GOSPELS. For Each Day in Lent. By the Rev. P. Baker. Edited by the Rev. William T. Conklin. 12mo. New York: Christian Press Association Publishing Company, 20 Barclay Street. 75 cents.

THE LEDER SERVICE FOR PASSOVER EVE IN THE HOME. Arranged by Mrs. Philip Cowen. A completely revised English translation with new notes, music, and illustrations. 12mo. New York: Philip Cowen, publisher, 489 Fifth Avenue.

THE EVOLUTION OF THEOLOGY IN THE GREEK PHILOSOPHERS. The Gifford Lectures Delivered in the University of Glasgow in Sessions 1900-1 and 1901-2. By Edward Caird. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE CROSS AND PASSION. Good Friday Addresses. By George Hodges. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

New Editions.

THE OLD MANSE. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE WORKS OF THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. Vols. VII., VIII., and IX. "The Newcomes." 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net per volume. Complete in thirty-two volumes. Sold on subscription only.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations. Poetry. Vol. VII. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE BOOK OF MERLIN; THE BOOK OF SIR BOLIN. From Malory's King Arthur, with Caxton's Preface. Edited with an Introductory Sketch and Glossary. By Clarence Griffin Child. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents. (Paper.)

Fiction.

A COUNTRY INTERLUDE. By Hildegarde Hawthorne. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A LITTLE TRAITOR TO THE SOUTH. A Wartime Story with a Tragic Interlude. By Cyrus T. Brady. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CONFESSIONS OF MARGUERITE. The Story of a Girl's Heart. Anonymous. 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

THE QUEEN OF QUELPARTE. A Story of Russian Intrigue in the Far East. By Archie Butler Hulbert. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

CEVAN AND GENEVIEVE. A Tale of Love and Romance in the Days of Roderick, Last Monarch of All Ireland. By the Rev. John P. Lonergan. 16mo. New York: T. J. Carey & Co. $1 net.

THE ISSUES OF LIFE. A Novel of the American Woman of To-day. By Mrs. John Van Vorst. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE YOKE. A Romance of the Days When the Lord Redeemed the Children of Israel from the Bondage of Egypt. By Elizabeth Miller. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

RESCUED FROM FIERY DEATH. A Narrative of the Iroquois Theatre Disaster. By Wesley A. Stanger. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

THE SIGN OF TRIUMPH. A Romance of the Children's Crusade. By Sheppard Stevens. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

BREAKING INTO SOCIETY. By George Ade. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Essays and General Literature.

THE SONG OF ROLAND. Translated into English prose by Isabel Butler. 16mo. Riverside Literature Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Ford Lectures, 1903. By Leslie Stephen. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE INGOLDSBY COUNTRY. Literary Landmarks of the "Ingoldsby Legends." By Charles G. Harper. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Juvenile.

FAMOUS LEGENDS. Adapted for Children by Eveline C. Compestin. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

THE WONDER BOOK OF HORSES. By Edwin Brant. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

Miscellaneous.

Shorthand. Twentieth century edition. 16mo. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.

THE TARIFF DICTIONARY. A Compendious Handbook to the Fiscal Question. 12mo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.

ADVANCED BRIDGE. The Higher Principles of the Game Analyzed and Explained and Their Application Illustrated by Hands Taken from Actual Play. By J. B. Elwell. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

REMINDERS OF OLD TRUTHS. By Hannah E. Pipe. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

DICTIONARY OF HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS. By Thomas Benfield Harbottle. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH. By Thomas R. Lounsbury. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

A FACTORY-FARM.

THE FAT OF THE LAND. The Story of an American Farm. By John Williams Streeter. 12mo. Pp. 404. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Here, combined with hints of a story and several episodes quite foreign to the matter in hand, is what purports to be a detailed account of an ambitious and successful experiment in factory-farming by a man who had spent the greater part of his fifty odd years in the practice of medicine. Says the author:

For a well-to-do, middle-aged man who was obliged to give up his profession, it (the farm) offered change, recreation, employment, and profit. My ability to earn money by my profession ceased in 1895, and I must needs live at ease on my income, or adopt some congenial and remunerative employment, if such could be found. The vision of a factory farm had flitted through my brain so often that I was glad of the opportunity to test my theories by putting them into practice. Fortunately, I had money and to spare.

To be explicit, it appears that the retiring physician had a hundred thousand or so conveniently available, though at first he put the price of his experiment at the modest figure of $60,000. He set out to find a farm to suit, and found it. He bought 320 acres within fifty miles of the city, upon a trunk line of railway, and near a village which served as a pleasure colony of rich folk. For the land he paid $71 an acre, he fenced it about with the best of fencing, divided it mathematically into lots, bored a deep well, and built a water tower, set apart a section for the "great house" and lawn, devoted another section to hens, yet another to cows, yet another to pigs, bought eight fine farm horses, and hired capable men. He set these men and horses plowing, he set carpenters building stables, ice houses, cow barns, storage barns; he bought elaborate farm machinery, set out 3,400 apple trees, purchased twenty Holstein cows, some twenty Chester white sows in an interesting condition, and 4,000 white Wyandotte eggs warranted ready for the incubator. Moreover, he housed his hands in a new steam-heated house.

So with an investment of about $50,000 he began the experiment. His idea was to start a business which would keep himself and his family in luxury. He was past his prime and could not afford to wait while such a business was built up by degrees. He had money at hand, and could afford to see several years pass during which the outgo far exceeded the income. The account of the experiment covers a period of seven years. The total capital invested figures up in that time to something over $100,000.

The farm was arranged upon modern factory principles. Unfinished products were not sold off it. Hay, oats, wheat, skimmed milk, all these things went to feed various kinds of stock; eggs, pigs, calves, butter, chickens, apples, all these things counted as finished products; they were sold and at good prices. The first three of the seven years showed, of course, a large though decreasing excess of outgo over income; the last four years of the seven showed the reverse, the total to the good in that time pushing $20,000 very close. All that, of course, in addition to keeping the family in luxury. In a few years more the experimenter thinks the factory farm will have returned him his original investment intact and be good for an income of $25,000 a year or thereabout. The experimenter is, of course, as becomes a retired physician, very scientific, even antiseptic; his hogs are so carefully segregated, all his stock so guarded, that no evil germs can get at them. He admits that he spent more than he needed to spend, but he was not bound to cut too close, and the liberal expenditure paid in the long run. He advises other people who, like himself, have made money and are drawing to the end of their days to do as he has done, for the pleasure of it, the profit of it, the health of it; for their children's sake, for the country's sake."

Commercial Geography.

Full of photographs and maps, fifteen of them in colors, Prof. J. W. Redway's "Commercial Geography" is a most attractive text book. It was written for high schools, commercial courses, and business colleges by the author of numerous geographies and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. "The quiet industrial struggle through which the United States passed during the last decade of the nineteenth century," says Prof. Redway in his preface, "cannot fail to impress the student of political economy with the fact that commercial revolution is a normal result of industrial evolution. Within a period of twenty-five years the transportation of commodities has grown to be not only a science, but a power in the betterment of life as well, and the world, which in the time of M. Jules Verne was eighty days wide, is now unusually deep." As the beginning of a new century, he points out, civilized man is dwelling upon all the rest of the world to satisfy his wants, and giving to all the world in return his own commercial products.

Indeed, the author wants it enriched rather than curtailed, deeming more comprehensive work imperative. After a statement of the general principles involved the book explains how commerce civilized mankind, shows how topography and climate determine the control of commerce, the part played by transportation—whether by freight trains or tramp steamers, farm wagons or canalboats. The location of cities and towns is a great factor in their economic success; some of the most interesting pages in the book are those showing how Puget Sound cities are crowding San Francisco to the wall, and similar examples. Wheat, coal, metal, sugar, and other products have a chapter apiece; the rest of the book takes up the different countries and explains their products and needs. A very valuable help is the batch of questions for discussion at the end of each chapter and the references for collateral reading.

Japanese Colored Prints.

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out the second volume in The Langham Series of Art Monographs, a little square 16mo, in dark green limp leather, on "Color Prints of Japan," by Edward F. Strange, Assistant Keeper in the Victoria Albert Museum and Member of the Japan Society, London, and author of "Japanese Illustrations," &c. In the introduction the author writes of European knowledge of Japanese art, the technique and the qualities of Japanese color prints; in the next chapter he deals with the position of the painter and of the makers of color prints in Japan, and with the subjects of the prints. Then come chapters on the early masters—Moronobu, Kiyonobu, Kiyomitsu, and his contemporaries; "The Development of the Art"—Harmobo, Koriusai, Shigemasa, Masayoshi, Masanobu, Shunsho, Kiyonaga, and Sharaku, "The Great Period," "Hokusai," "The Decline," "Hiroshige and His School," "Modern Color Prints," "Surimono," and the "Influences in European Art." There are fourteen full-page illustrations, including several colored reproductions, besides a number of pen-and-ink drawings.

Lane's Latin.

"A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges" was written by Prof. George M. Lane of Harvard in 1897. He died the following year, and the publication of the book was carried out by his colleague, Prof. Morris H. Morgan; a revised edition is now ready, the rewriting and extension having been done by Prof. Hanns Oertel of Yale. (New York: American Book Company.) The arrangement of the book differs very little from that of so many others of its kind, but the subject matter shows a great change. The students who are to use this textbook are, to some extent at least, trained thinkers, who do not need to have every step simplified for them. They are able to follow a philological exposition and to understand a disquisition on phonetics. The use of numerous styles of type makes it possible to compress a vast deal into a relatively small space; indirect discourse, for instance, covers only a few pages, yet every possible style of oratio obliqua is illustrated and the translation and the rule given therefor. These rules are easy to remember, because of their extreme brevity. The text of the book is 500 pages long; the indexes take almost another 100, about equally divided between indexes to words and to subjects.

Rules of Order Skeletonized.

"Howe's Handbook of Parliamentary Usage" (New York: Hinds & Noble; 50 cents) is a tiny volume about the shape and size of an ordinary business envelope. Within its stiff cloth covers it carries in fifty-six pages a digest of the entire subject of parliamentary procedure. It is arranged for the instant use of legislative and mass meetings, clubs and fraternal orders, teachers, students, workingmen, and all others who meet in formal assembly. The arrangement is extremely clever; open the book in the middle, and there faces one a sort of ladder on each side, formed of the ever-shortening pages. Each page is slightly taller than the one before it, and bears on the quarter-inch that it projects a caption in big black letters like: The previous question, P; or To delay action, K. Each caption is lettered. The left-hand side runs from A, to fix time of next meeting, to L, methods of voting; the right from N, objections to consideration, to Y, classes of motions.

M and Z are a general index to other subjects that, while important, are not so often needed on the spot. These occupy the lower half of the pages and consist of such subjects as: Organization of a mass meeting, Chairman's duties, Secretary's duties, and the like. The upper half of each page contains a concise digest of how to proceed under the motion that heads the page. X, to promote action, for instance, enumerates the various motions proper for the occasion, each referred to by its catch letter, and followed by an explanatory phrase. The final pages define certain technical terms peculiar to parliamentary practice. As an epitome of the whole subject and an instant help in time of trouble, the book is helpful in inverse proportion to its size.

Duality.

The International Physico-Psychic Society will publish in this country and Berlin a new book by Emil Sutro, author of "Duality of Voice," &c., on "Duality of Thought and Language." The book is the result of five years of study and research, and is said to repudiate the materialistic tendency of the age, showing that man is of dual nature and that the spiritual in this duality prevails over the material.

OUR NEWEST BOOKS

STONY LONESOME.—By ARTHUR J. RUSSELL

THIS is a story of a New England town inhabited by a "gang" of boys, with Benny as a parent or an "Uncle Ellery" to give background for their pranks and plottings. Its character drawing is photographic, its dialogue irresistible, and its humor contagious. It presents a series of kodak pictures of boy life such as will make glad the heart of any one who was ever a boy or wanted to be one. *There are over two hundred marginal drawings by Ruth M. Hallock. Cloth, 12mo, 166 pages, $1.00.*

CONFESSIONS OF MARGUERITE, *The Story of a Girl's Heart.*—ANONYMOUS.

THE subtitle suggests the intimate quality of these "confessions," which are for obvious reasons published anonymously. The story of Marguerite's life is told frankly, and her observations on Chicago and its ideals are often profound and startling. It is a book to arouse discussion both for its revelations and for its accusations. *Cloth, 12mo, 284 pages, $1.25.*

IN PREPARATION

A LITTLE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.—By MARION FOSTER WASHBURNE

A refreshing love story, full of humor and touched with pathos. The character drawing suggests "Mrs. Wiggs," in fact "Miss Postrophy U" might well have lived in the cabbage patch.

EVERYDAY ESSAYS.—By MARION FOSTER WASHBURNE

Illustrated with 15 full-page drawings in sepia by Ruth M. Hallock.

These are not "literary" essays but intimate and delightful talks on everyday subjects which concern and interest women, such as "The Day When Everything Goes Wrong," "Every Morning's Comedy," and "The Spirit of Christmas."

CHICAGO RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY NEW YORK

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THE GIST OF JAPAN. By S. MACKENZIE. Illustrated. 8vo. $2.00 net. A clear, concise, and comprehensive account of the country and people, their history, religion, art, and industries. Invaluable to the student, the traveler, and the general reader.

EVOLUTION of the JAPANESE. HUBERT L. SMITH. 8vo. $2.00 net. The latest and best book on Japan of to-day.

FORCES OF JAPAN. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.25. "Mr. Griffis knows" the people, the country, and the history of Japan as few men do, and he tells what he knows in a way that makes his book delightful reading."—*Boston Transcript.*

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 5, 1904.—16 PAGES.

MARCH

A GENIAL CRITIC.

In the third and concluding paper of his series on "The Poetry and Poets of America," contributed to The North American, Mr. Churton Collins drops into our recent poetry in the friendliest possible way. The article is in fact quite a gush of geniality and appreciation. In saying this we do not mean to depreciate it at all, but only to appreciate it. For when a British critic is so genial as "all that" an American retains enough of the tradition of the times when his National epidermis was thinner than it is now to erect his bristles and to be wary of a British survey of any department of American literature, and to be on the lookout for symptoms of that "Certain Condescension in Foreigners." He will look for them here in vain. Mr. Collins does not seem to be writing with his tongue at all in his cheek. Whether he is rehabilitating Longfellow, vindicating Whitman, or distributing laurels among younger bards, he gives every outward token of meaning exactly what he says. And this is what makes the praise so gratifying.

A certain number of readers will be most pleased with the tribute to Longfellow, a tribute paid by a representative of exactly that fastidious and academic class in which Prof. Triggs, for example, thinks to enroll himself by decrying Longfellow as the bard of juvenility and senility. Mr. Collins begins by granting everything that is urged against the poet, and thus cutting the ground from under the feet of his detractors. "And yet it remains that to thousands whose tastes have been formed by the sympathetic study of the aristocrats of classical poetry, and who are compelled to acknowledge the justice of these allegations, they come like those grating truths that we wish were falsehoods." Longfellow has never been more sympathetically and justly and seldom more highly praised than in the pages which Mr. Collins devotes to him, concluding and culminating in this:

> It is no small achievement to have been able to sound again the note of the Sagas and the Kalevala, the note of Manrique, the note of Dante, the notes of Goethe, of Schiller, of Uhland, and of Heine, not as a mere imitator, but as a kinsman and copartner in inspiration; to have created a style admirable alike in lexis and in rhythm, the perfection of purity, lucidity, and propriety, with a music all its own, equally harmonious but never monotonous, because in gracious and exquisite harmony with every conception and every emotion that inspired it.

More disputable, perhaps, is the praise of Whitman, although the praise really involves not much more than the taking of Walt rather more seriously than critical-minded persons have for the last few years been taking him. The element of the showman in him, which was large, and which Mr. Collins perfectly recognizes, has disinclined certain critics to admit that there were other elements. Particularly it has disinclined Mr. Swinburne, whose anathema Mr. Collins justly commentates. But Mr. Collins has apparently failed to observe that the vehemence of Mr. Swinburne's own diatribe is Mr. Swinburne's method of parading in a penitential white sheet and recanting some early errors of his own in our praise in the too gushing poem, "To Walt Whitman in America." And, after all, when one comes to the "last word" about Whitman, who has come nearer or seems likely to come nearer to it than Mr. Swinburne himself has done in saying that Walt's "recitatives" "contain flashes of something occasionally like genius, expressed in something occasionally like English"? We must, however, enter a mild caveat against Mr. Collins's characterization as "naïve" of Mr. Stedman's admission that the Wordsworthian method of expressing certain things has "comparative advantages" over the Whitmanesque method, when it seems that the admission is too sophisticated, or, in the vernacular, cuts it too fine, for Mr. Collins's immediate apprehension.

However this may be, this concluding paper of Mr. Collins is good reading for the good Matthew's "disinterested lovers of poetry," and particularly good reading for those of them whose disinterestedness is impaired only by their being Americans. How conclusive a proof, by the way, it is of the impossibility of a man's achieving the feat of "jumping off his own shadow," that the disinterested lover of poetry whom the author of that famous phrase had always in mind should always turn out to be an Englishman.

IN CHINESE EYES.

Had the prayer been addressed to Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. that they would the "giftie gie us to see oursels as others see us," they could hardly have answered it more aptly than by the republication in this country of the "Letters from a Chinese Official" originally written for the British public shortly after the raising of the siege of the legations at Peking. We heartily welcome the book, which we noted briefly at the time, especially as the gifted author has added to it an introduction addressed to the people of the United States. If read in the right spirit, it may well "frae monie a blunder free us, and foolish notion."

Quite apart from the argument of the little volume, which is directed to showing the real nature of the Eastern as opposed to the Western civilization, or, rather, as opposed to Western barbarism, we are bound to treat with profound respect any writer who proves himself the easy master of a prose style in English—necessarily to him a foreign tongue of infinite difficulty and obscurity—which the most accomplished of our own writers might envy and which very few approach. Such mastery is a test of intellectual power and acuteness. It is not a matter of amassing a vocabulary and understanding the grammatic construction of an alien tongue, merely; it is a matter of penetrating the subtle meaning, the delicate and essential associations of our words, and seizing the very secret of the mind of our race as it is embodied in the language we have evolved in the course of the centuries. This singularly intricate and baffling task the "Chinese Official" has achieved with a success, as we have remarked, rarely attained by the strongest of our own writers. One might think that he was an English student of Stevenson, Walter Pater, and Arthur Balfour.

In substance the thesis he argues with admirable skill and eloquence is the superiority of the Eastern ideal of enjoying completely and calmly what we have over the Western ideal of ceaseless activity and progress. He pleads for "a conception that leisure may be noble, and that activity may be base; that there is an inner as well as an outer life, and that the latter, on any reasonable estimate, has value only as minister to the former." "With you," he says, "the individual is the unit, and all the units are free. No one is tied, but also no one is rooted. Your society, to use your own word, is 'progressive'; you are always 'moving on.' Every one feels it a duty (and in most cases a necessity) to strike out a new line for himself. To remain in the position in which you were born you consider a disgrace; a man, to be a man, must venture, struggle, compete, and win. To this characteristic of your society is to be attributed, no doubt, its immense activity, its success in all material arts. But to this also is due the feature that most strikes a Chinaman—its unrest, its confusion, its lack (as we think) of morality. * * * Now, to us all this is the mark of a barbarous society. We measure the degree of civilization not by accumulation of the means of living, but by the character and value of the life lived. Where there are no humane and stable relations, no reverence for the past, no respect even for the present, but only a cupidinous ravishment of the future, there, we think, there is no true society. And we would not if we could rival you in your wealth, your sciences, and your arts, if we must do so at the cost of imitating your institutions."

These brief extracts will give to our readers a taste of the quality of the book of the Chinese Official. We cannot here do more. They will find in its seventy-five pages many ideas that will interest and, possibly, puzzle them, and many facts to sustain those ideas.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Mr. Edward Bok has a severe article in The World's Work for March, entitled "Why People Disbelieve in Modern Newspapers." Its statements of glaring inaccuracy in the daily newspapers seem to relate to exceptional cases. Ezra S. Brudno, author of "The Fugitive," has an interesting article on "The Russian Jew Americanized," which is handsomely illustrated from photographs by A. W. Scott.

The March number of The House Beautiful contains an illustrated "History of Tapestry," by Louise A. Chappell, and articles on "The Chimney Corner," "A Yellow Dining Room," "A House on a Hill," "What to Put on Library Walls," "Malmaison and the Empress Josephine," "How to Make Baskets," "A House Facing West," and many others of immediate interest. It is a number of exceptionally rich and varied contents.

"The Story of Bradshaw," by Newton Deane, is one of the useful articles in The Strand Magazine of this month. It tells the history of a famous railway guide.

Charles A. Platt is the architect who has the place of honor in this month's Architectural Record. The article by Herbert Croly is richly illustrated with pictures of houses designed by Mr. Platt.

E. H. Blashfield writes in The Lamp of "Holbein and His Work," reviewing Gerald S. Davies's "Frans Holbein the Younger." Arthur Symons contributes an English appreciation of Hawthorne, while Elisabeth Luther Cary, in her paper entitled "A Gaelic Poet and Dreamer," treats of the work of Dr. Douglas Hyde.

In The Critic this month Arthur Hornblow identifies radium with the Vril of Bulwer's "Coming Race." As the people described in that work of the imagination dwell in the centre of the earth, the identification is all the more reasonable. Says Mr. Hornblow: "This wonderful power at once gave the people who discovered it ascendency over their neighbors. They became known as the Vril-discoverers and soon attained a degree of civilization thousands of years in advance of our own, through the agency of this power. By using Vril the race could fend their way through the most solid substances and open up valleys for cultivation through the rocks of their subterranean wilderness. From Vril they extracted the light for lighting their cities, and found it softer, steadier, and more healthy than the light they had heretofore used. But the effects of the terrible force of Vril were chiefly remarkable in their political and social results. As the effects of the chemical became familiarly known and skillfully handled, war between the Vril discoverers necessarily ceased, for by its aid they brought the art of destruction to such perfection as to annul all superiority in numbers or military skill. The chemical placed at the end of a rod and directed by the hand of a child could shatter the largest battleship afloat, or mow down an entire battalion."

"Some Southern Verandas," by C. R. S. Horton, is an attractive article, admirably illustrated, in this month's Architects' and Builders' Magazine. Several pages are devoted to views of recent architectural work in Los Angeles. In this number, also, appears the third of the series of articles, "Foreign Lessons in Municipal Improvements," by F. S. Lamb.

Israel Zangwill will contribute to The Reader, beginning with the April number, a series of short essays entitled "Without Prejudice." These essays, he says, will be "the play of a free mind on all subjects treated in a literary way." Some years ago Mr. Zangwill published a volume of essays with the same title.

An Easter Book.

In addition to the books announced last week for the current month's issue, Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish March 17 "The Easter Story," by Hannah Warner. The matter is no more than a retelling of the always wonderful Easter legend, with the Bible story appended in the words of St. John and St. Luke. The volume is designed, of course, as a gift book, and bound in gray and white boards and decorated.

Miss Daskam and Miss Johnston.

Early in April the Harpers will issue in book form Josephine Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby," published serially in Harper's Bazar. The same house reports very large advance orders for "Sir Mortimer," Miss Mary Johnston's novel, already announced for publication on St. Patrick's Day.

Wilson's "American People."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have ready this week their subscription edition of Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People," extra illustrated with handsome photogravure portraits of the twenty-five Presidents. The edition appears in two dresses—a binding of green buckram at $21 for the five volumes and a binding of crimson leather at $30.

OLD LONDON.

We have derived much entertainment from a modest book treating of old London by G. L. Apperson, a gentlemen who dwells in the flesh at Wimbledon and in spirit lives largely in the past. His book, which is a thin octavo, quaintly illustrated, is called "Bygone London Life: Pictures from a Vanished Past," and it is published here by James Pott & Co. His particular subjects are the ancient restaurants, the ordinaries of the Elizabethan age, when Shakespeare and Ben Jonson could dine sumptuously for 12d., and mere mortals like poor tradesmen and shrewd attorneys could get their dinners, in tolerably decent company, for 3d; the taverns of Dryden's and Congreve's day, like Locket's and Pontack's, immortalized in "Love for Love" and "The Way of the World"; the coffee houses that live in literature, the charms of Fleet Street in the olden time, the ancient beaux, the "pretty fellows," the bucks and macaronies; the bellmen and watermen, the linkboys, who thrived in the fogs, as modern equivalents of the linkboys still manage to turn a reasonably honest penny or two on nights when the London fog is at its best.

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To be sure, there is nothing much, barring a few topographical details, in Mr. Apperson's book that folks who know London through the medium of literature or at first hand did not already know tolerably well; nothing, if we except a chapter on the "Old London Museums," which is full of curious and hitherto inaccessible information. The Tradescant's Museum was in Lambeth and its collection was the foundation of the famous Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. John Tradescant was its founder. He was a humble gardener in Lambeth, possessed of the collecting spirit, which is a gift of itself. His descendants inherited this gift. They cultivated it so well that after their museum had existed a century or so Elias Ashmole bought their curiosities, which were removed to Oxford. There were some wonderful things in the collection, however, which were thrown aside when they reached the university city, such as the "umbrella," which had ceased to be curious; the stuffed salamander, which was of dubious authenticity, and the Jabira bird of Brazil, to say nothing of the "Easter eggs of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem" and the claw of Sindbad's roc.

Don Saltero, otherwise James Salter, a barber, had a museum in Chelsea on the river bank; James Petiver's collection of oddities in Aldersgate Street was one of London's curious sights in Steele's day. James Cox's curiosities are mentioned sneeringly by affable Sir Anthony Absolute in "The Rivals." All of these, and more, Mr. Apperson describes faithfully. He has been at great pains to ransack old chronicles for the facts.

***

We like best, however, his admirable descriptions of the old taverns. It was at Locket's, Charing Cross, (where Drummond's Bank now stands,) that Lords Castlewood and Mohun had their make-believe quarrel before they went out to fight their duel to the death, for another and graver cause, in "Henry Esmond." Spring Gardens, at the back of Drummond's, is a little cul-de-sac of brick and stone houses. In Locket's day there were really gardens there, adjacent to the Mall and St. James's Park. Originally Locket's seems to have been built in the gardens.

Pontack's was in the City, Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street. It was the Delmonico's of London in Swift's day, famous for French wines and French cooking. Even in those days the prices were high.

Will's, in Covent Garden, was perhaps the most distinguished coffee house of the Restoration era. Pepys says much of it. For years it was Dryden's haunt. His big armchair and favorite corner were always reserved for him, as more than two centuries later Lord Salisbury's were at the Junior Carlton Club. Congreve and Wycherley and Matthew Prior met at Will's in Dryden's day. In the era of Addison and Steele it was beginning to decay. Years later, from 1817 to 1823, Charles Lamb and his sister dwelt in a house on the site of Will's, at the corner of Russell and Bow Streets.

R. N. Stephens's New Story.

L. C. Page & Co. are about to issue a new romance by Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," &c. It is entitled "The Bright Face of Danger," and is a tale of the time of Henry IV., King of France, being a sequel to "An Enemy to the King."

"Daughters of Women."

Fox, Duffield & Co. will publish Neith Boyce's new volume under the title "Daughters of Women." It is made up of nine tales which set forth the feminine mood and character. It will have several colored illustrations by Horace T. Carpenter.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, March 4.—Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish here an English edition of the speeches of President Roosevelt.

⁂

John Murray is about to publish a new book on Russia by Geoffrey Brage, which is described as a first-hand study of Russia and her ambitions as bearing upon the British Empire.

⁂

A new series of essays by Hilaire Belloc on "The Poetry of the French Renaissance" will be published by Messrs. Duckworth & Co. Charles of Orleans, François Villon, Marot, Ronsard, du Bellay, and Malherbe will be discussed in these essays.

⁂

A new edition of the first English translation of the Septuagint version of the Scriptures will be issued here next Monday when the British and Foreign Bible Society celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of its existence. It is a fac-simile reprint of Thomson's American edition of 1808.

⁂

Interesting glimpses of Gladstone are promised in Lord Acton's letters to the great statesman's daughter, Mrs. Drew, soon to be published by George Allen.

⁂

A notable popular reprint is announced by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., a sixpenny edition of Cardinal Newman's "Apologia Pro Vita."

⁂

Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, ex-Director of Naval Construction to the British Admiralty, has written an account of the naval development of the last century for Chambers's Nineteenth Century series. It will be published immediately.

⁂

Fisher Unwin will soon publish another book by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, on mountain climbing, entitled "Adventures on the Roof of the World." It will contain 100 pictures.

⁂

"A Modern Boeotia" is the title of a book to be published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. It was written by Deborah Primrose, and is a story of several years' experience of country life in a secluded portion of England.

⁂

Messrs. A. & C. Black will publish next Monday an English translation of Prof. Holtzmann's "Life of Jesus," which appeared three years ago in Germany.

⁂

Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. will publish a new book by Dr. Wallis Budge of the British Museum on the Rosetti stone, the authenticity of which recently has been challenged. W.

High Prices for Americana.

Americana sold well at the French-Chubbuck sale in Boston last week, (Feb. 23-25, Messrs. Libbie's rooms.) The highest price of the sale was $700, which was given by Dodd, Mead & Co. for Mourt's "Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Setled at Plimoth in New England," London, 1622. This was a fair copy, in morocco extra, with the title page and several other leaves remargined; but the book is practically unobtainable in fine condition. In 1898 the same copy brought $320 at the Charles Deane sale in Boston. The following list gives a selection from the most important prices paid at the French-Chubbuck sale:

Audubon's "Birds," 1840-44, seven volumes, in the original 100 parts, original covers, $375. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Audubon and Bachman's "Quadrupeds," 1849-54, three volumes, in the original thirty-one parts, original wrappers, $129. Same buyers. (No copy of either work in similar condition has been sold in recent years.)

Bradstreet's "Poems," Boston, 1678, printed by John Foster, the first Boston printer, second edition, "corrected by the author and enlarged," title page imperfect on outer margins; rare, however, in any condition, $250. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (The only other copy sold in many years was McKee's very faulty example, which brought $55 in 1900.)

Brakenbury's "Almanack for 1667," Cambridge, Mass., printed by Samuel Green, 1667, fine copy, in the original stitched condition, $275. Bought by George B. Littlefield. (This is the Olcott copy, which brought $155 in April, 1901. The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., seems to have the only other extant copy.)

Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsilvania and New-Jersey," Philadelphia, 1685, printed by William Bradford, the first book printed in the Colonies south of Massachusetts, fine copy, green levant morocco, $800. Bought by George B. Littlefield. (This is the Barlow copy, which brought $400 in 1890, and was priced by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $700 in November, 1900. The highest auction price is £125, given in 1902 for the Lefferts copy, with two of the preliminary leaves in fac simile.)

Castell's "Short Discoverie of the Coasts and Continent of America," 1644, boards, calf back, $200. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (This is the identical copy priced by Dodd, Mead & Co. at the same price in November, 1900. The Sunderland copy fetched £46 twenty years ago. Quaritch priced a copy at £36 in July, 1902. There was no copy in the Barlow, Ives, or Lefferts libraries.)

Eliot's Indian Bible, second edition, Cambridge, Mass., 1680-5, printed by Samuel Green, a few leaves closely trimmed, otherwise fine copy, in brown levant morocco, by Bedford, $385. Bought by George B. Littlefield. (This is the Brinley copy, which brought $400 in 1886. It was one of the few cheap books in the recent sale.)

Foxe's "North West Fox," 1635, old calf, with the folding map, $180. Bought on order. (The record price is £63, given for the Ives copy, in marbled boards, entirely uncut, in 1902. The Brinley copy, dark blue morocco, gilt top, other edges uncut, by David, brought $260 at the second Brinley sale in 1880, and was resold for $120 at the Ives sale eleven years later. Pearson had some years ago (Catalogue No. 78) a copy priced at £60, which was said to be Washington's, with his autograph on the first page of "The Printer to the Reader."

"Impartial History of the War in America," 1780, folded map and thirteen full-length portraits, crimson levant morocco, entirely uncut, by Pratt, $200. Bought by Mr. Dresser.

James's "Strange and Dangerous Voyage," 1633, red morocco, with the folding map, fine copy, $155. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (This seems to be the highest auction price. The Ives copy brought $112.50 in 1891.)

Johnson's "Nova Britannia," 1609, red levant morocco, by Bedford, fine copy, $170. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (The Lefferts copy, with date cut into, brought £35 in 1902.)

Johnson's "New Life of Virginia," 1612, red morocco, by Bedford, very fine copy, $305. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (The Ives copy sold for $150 and the Lefferts copy for £40. Both were fine examples.)

Lescarbot's "Nouvelle France," 1609, crimson levant morocco, by Bedford, with the three maps, $175. Bought on order. (This was the Pratt copy, which brought $200 in 1898.)

Lescarbot's "Nouvelle France," 1618, red morocco, by Thebaron-Joly, fine copy, $170. Bought by Boston Public Library. (Dodd, Mead & Co. priced a fine copy in 1900 at $200.)

Morton's "New English Canaan," 1637, claret levant morocco, $325. Bought by George E. Littlefield. (The Ives copy sold for $180.)

Mourt's "Relation," 1622, morocco, title page and some leaves remargined, $700. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. (This copy brought $320 at the Deane sale in 1898. The Ives copy sold for $410 in 1891.)

Revere's "Royal American Magazine," Boston, 1774-5, lacking the view of Boston, "America Swallowing the Bitter Draught," and the plates issued with the three last numbers, but nevertheless the most complete set ever offered at auction, $355. Bought by Joseph F. Sabin. (This is the Deane copy, which brought $160 in 1898, with one plate and one number added.)

Simcoe's "Journal of the Operation of the Queen's Rangers," 1787, black morocco, $230. Bought by P. K. Foley. (This was the Menzies and Ives copy, bringing $51 in 1876 and $152.50 in 1891. The Barlow copy, somewhat larger, sold for $155 in 1890.)

The Hawthorne collection was one of the features of the sale. Two copies of "Fanshawe" were offered. The first was described as an "extremely fine, clean copy, as fine as the one sold by us in October, 1902, for $840." Although uncut, it had been rebound in brown morocco, however, and was not in reality as fine as the $840 copy. It was sold to P. K. Foley for $450. The second copy, while not so good as the $840 example, equaled in condition the excellent one sold for $650 in January, 1903. It went to Mr. Foley for $455.

High-Priced Literary Autographs.

Last Tuesday night, at the sale of George M. Williamson's manuscripts and autograph letters, the original manuscript of Robert Louis Stevenson's essay on "Books Which Have Influenced Me" brought only $145. Five years ago it cost Mr. Williamson $250. Hawthorne manuscripts, of infrequent occurrence in the auction room, showed a striking advance. "Feathertop," one of the tales included in "Mosses from an Old Manse," brought $750; "The Ancestral Footstep," a posthumous story, bringing $650—record prices for Hawthorne items. Last season, at the Nelson sale, the original manuscript of "The Bells" realized $2,100, $425 being paid for "For Annie." The Williamson sale included the original manuscript of "The System of Dr. Tarr and Prof. Fether," which fetched $505, the highest auction price for a Poe story. It was written upon small sheets of duodecimo note paper, which Poe had pasted end to end until they extended to a length of twenty-three feet. Only a few of Poe's manuscripts in this form are now extant. The Maxwell sale, Boston, 1895, included "A Tale of the Ragged Mountains," in similar condition, which sold for $230. Ninety-four items were catalogued by the auctioneers. One lot was withdrawn—the original manuscript of Bret Harte's "Newport Romance," which, by some mischance, was described under the name of T. W. Higginson. The other ninety-three lots brought the handsome total of $4,583.

Americana in Philadelphia.

S. V. Henkels will sell in Philadelphia next Wednesday and Thursday the collection of Americana (1368 books and manuscripts) formed by the late Moses Polock of that city, who at the time of his death was the oldest bookseller in the United States. There are seven volumes from Washington's library, purchased at the famous Washington sale held in Philadelphia in 1876. Among other notable things in the Polock library are the first edition of Aitken's Bible, Philadelphia, 1781-2, long prized as the first Bible in English printed in this country, and Keith's "Great Necessity & Use of the Holy Sacrament," 1704, printed in this city by William Bradford, our first printer.

Colonial System of Spain.

"The Spanish Colonial System" is the title of a timely volume to be published next week by Henry Holt. It is a chapter from Dr. Wilhelm Roscher's "Kolonien, Kolonial-politik und Auswanderung," translated principally by Dr. Ernest H. Baldwin, but "carefully supervised" by Prof. Edward G. Bourne of Yale, who has also provided a preface and short bibliographical notes. This is a "broad historical and comparative" exposition of the aims and experiences of Spain as a colonizing power. Writes Prof. Bourne in his preface:

> The secular rivalry and conflict between the colonial interests of England and Spain, which the United States inherited, the many points at which our history touches that of the former Spanish colonies, and the earlier and later absorption of Spanish possessions within our National boundaries make an intelligent appreciation of the work of Spain as a colonizing power an important object in the study of American history. Such a knowledge of the aims and work of Spain is no less necessary an adjunct to the understanding of the political problems of to-day in the West Indies and in the Philippines.

Byron's Poems.

The last of the thirteen-volume edition, revised and enlarged, of the poetical and prose works of Lord Byron, which is Vol. VII. of the poetry, makes its appearance from Charles Scribner's Sons this week. It will be recalled that this series is composed of the letters, in six volumes, and the poetry, in seven. This last volume contains seventy-three "Epigrams and Jeux d'Esprit," of which forty-five were included in Murray's one-volume edition of 1837, eighteen have been collected from various publications, and ten are printed and published for the first time. The "Devil's Drive" appears here for the first time in its entirety, being made up of 248 lines.

The bibliography takes up half of the volume, and, while not exhaustive, it includes everything to which the student, as well as the amateur or bibliophile may wish to refer. It is a list of the "successive editions and translations" of Byron's poetical works, in which the editor, Ernest Hartley Coleridge, says in his preface:

> I have endeavored, in the first instance, to give a full and particular account of the collected editions and separate issues of poems and dramas which were open to my inspection; and, secondly, to extract from general bibliographies, catalogues of public and private libraries and other sources of bibliographical records of editions which I have been unable to examine, and were known to me only at second hand.

Particular attention has been paid to the translations that have been made of Byron's poetry, especially to those of his play, "Sardanapalus," which has appeared in one Bohemian version, one French, three German, one Italian, one Polish, one Romaic, two Russian, and one Swedish. The seven English editions of the play are also described. "The Prisoner of Chillon" has appeared in nineteen editions, and in the following translations: One Dutch, two French, four German, two Italian, one Russian, one Spanish, and one Swedish. A summary of the bibliography is included, as well as notes containing emendations, &c. There are nine illustrations in the volume, including a photogravure frontispiece of a portrait by Mrs. Carpenter of Ada Byron, the Countess of Lovelace, and pictures of the brig O'Balgownie, the Armenian convent at Venice, and the houses of Mr. Pigott and Mrs. Birdmere at Southwell.

"The Issues of Life."

Mrs. Van Vorst's new novel, "The Issues of Life," will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. March 17. It deals with the "race-suicide" question, as did her "Woman Who Toils," (written in collaboration with Miss Marie Van Vorst,) which brought from President Roosevelt his vigorous letter, but in the new book, described in the sub-title, as "a novel of the American woman of to-day," the characters are cultivated and intelligent. The picture of the women's clubs is drawn from life, as are the descriptions of the "new woman."

The club (the Lunch Club) met once a fortnight at the house of a member. During luncheon some book which every one had studied for the occasion was discussed, and a subject was chosen for the next debate. The work which had been selected for the meeting at which Madeleine was to make her début in New York society was entitled "The Coming Woman." It was by an unmarried college graduate who had given several lectures in New York.

In "The Coming Woman" the author "explains why there are such a variety of standards for woman and only one for man, and she also predicts for the future of our (the female) sex in a way which cannot fail to interest any one who is thoughtful." The "college graduate" also prophesies that the man has "through the survival of the fittest pushed to their limit those qualities which have come to be known as masculine," and now begins the evolution of the woman; gradually she "will have an equal and like position" with the man. The heroine, Madeleine, does not understand, but the President explains things to her. Madeleine has become an "honorary member" of the Lunch Club, and this is the first meeting she attends, having only just come to New York from the country. She is married, has two children, and is happy, but is surprised at the "new woman," who substitutes clubs and absolute personal freedom for the home and family duties which once bounded the feminine horizon.

NEW BOOKS READY TO-DAY.

A Stocktonian Romance

The Gordon Elopement

By CAROLYN WELLS and HARRY PERSONS TABER.

A tale of delicious humor. It would be hard to find in recent fiction a more "stunning" girl than Miss Ethel H. Martin, of Columbus, O., or a more bewilderingly intelligent dog than Joseph Rodman Payne. (Frontispiece folder in colors by Steel. $1.25.)

The Great Adventurer

By ROBERT SHACKLETON,

Author of "Many Waters."

The love story of Newbury Linn, who forms the colossal Trust of Trusts, beside which the Standard Oil and the Steel Corporation are merely beginnings. The climax comes with the surprising culmination of the overshadowing organization which the financier's genius has built up. ($1.50.)

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF SCIENTIFIC TRAVEL.

ALASKA: the Harriman Expedition

VOL. III. GLACIERS. By G. K. Gilbert. Chap. I.—Existing Glaciers. Chap. II.—Pleistocene Glaciation. Chap. III.—General Considerations as to Glaciers.

VOL. IV. GEOLOGY. By E. S. Bowman, Charles Palache, W. H. Dall, R. S. Ulrich, and F. E. Knowlton, treating of General Geology, the Alaska-Treadwell Mines, Geology About Chichagof Cove, Mesozoic Invertebrate Fossils, Fossils and Age of the Yakutat Formation, Fossil Plants from Kukak Bay, etc. etc. Elaborately Illustrated. (Price each volume, net, $3.00. Postage 30 cents extra.)

A work to which Americans may justly be proud.—N. Y. Times.

MISUSE OF WORDS.

Readers Who Know How to Talk and Write Better Than Others.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

ALTHOUGH no "sinister motive" inspired the primitive notions of "Harvard" on this subject, and his random shots were aimed at no particular target, they evidently have aroused the heavy artillery of the critical champions lying in ambush for a reckless intruder. A war of words is not serious, however; paper bullets are not only harmless, but sometimes instructive. There is a pleasure in discussing questions with congenial spirits, even in the dark, to whom one becomes indebted for information, and only a monster can claim perfection either in grammar or morals.

Of the contributors who have done me (it is difficult to avoid the first person) the honor to notice my article on correct English, let me first reply to "A Yale Pedant," the most formidable and aggressive. He says "Harvard" has been caught in the toils of the "and which" against which the youthful purist has so often been warned. What does he mean? To be frank, he leaves me in the dark, and his mere ipse dixit, without explanation or authority, cannot be construed as a violation of any rule of the language; it is too vague and indefinite. His quotations from Addison and others who ended a sentence with a preposition are certainly entitled to respect, but praeterea nihil. If dictionaries and encyclopedias are to be taken as authority for spelling and pronunciation, grammars are equally entitled to recognition as authority for correct English. If a clergyman should commit theft he would be no less a criminal than a layman. If the "style" or phraseology of eminent writers conflicts with grammatical rules, which is to control? Modern authors, including Ruskin, have taken the same liberty with the preposition, but this is a grammatical problem and should be solved from that standpoint, regardless of "Pedant's" admiration for the style of Addison.

That "Harvard" should disagree with "Yale" goes without saying, (thereby hangs a tale,) but to take up arms against a lady, even figuratively, is not in harmony with its traditions. Miss Warner, who has the "courage of her convictions," says in this connection: "I don't like the rule and regard it as a matter of taste"! Grammatical taste is a novel proposition; if fastidious, perhaps it should prevail. "To begin with" and "to end with" Miss Warner claims to be correct. That may be, but these are only phrases, fragments of sentences, while the rule applies to a complete sentence, which must comprise a subject, a verb, and an attribute, or object.

The simple question to which "Harvard" intended to call attention is the violation of the rule against placing a preposition at the end of a sentence, and it remains unanswered. Is there such a rule or is there not? If yes, neither likes nor dislikes nor "taste" can be invoked to supersede it or reconcile its violation.

And now "I take off my hat" to "E. K. T." Technically he is correct, in so far as "the two last issues" is concerned; it should be "the last two issues," and also that "alone" in the sentence to which he refers is superfluous, but not in his suggestion that "to" should be "of" after "indifferent"; "of" is understood (an ellipsis) after "reckless" and "ignorant." He is under a misapprehension in regard to the sentence of the "boy and the desk." That was a quotation from "Literature and Grammar"; his strictures were correct, but "Harvard" is not the culprit.

After all, these interesting correspondents evade the issue, and take refuge in hair-splitting. A lie may be spoken or written as grammatically as the truth. "Two and two are five," for instance; "he must adopt one of two alternatives," (there can be but one alternative;) "differ with," a popular phrase and grammatical, but absurd. To begin a letter with a present participle, such as "referring," "having," "believing," "being," &c., while not contrary to any positive rule, is in bad form, and should never occur, yet it is a common practice. "Being" in the middle of a sentence, such as "the books are being printed," "the new church is being built," is unpardonable.

To return to my Yale "affinity": If, according to "modern improvements" in language, as well as flats, the old rules of Lennie and Lindley Murray have become obsolete, and if the lessons he as well as I learned [illegible] schooldays are no longer in [illegible] that it is my [illegible]st and pay [illegible]s" and at [illegible]uthorities" [illegible] authors, [illegible]nay be.

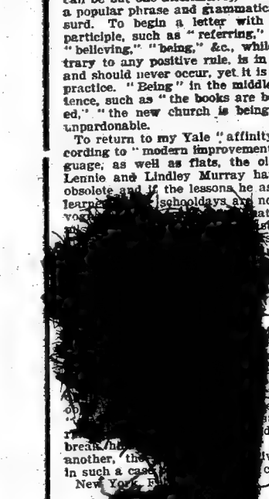

[illegible]RVARD.

[illegible]to of Books:

[illegible] of Feb. 27, [illegible]rusing the [illegible]oy, instead [illegible]be entirely [illegible]e language [illegible]t gramma- [illegible]de so bad a break/he [illegible] to correct another, the [illegible]ive "that" in such a case [illegible] correct.

New York, F[illegible] M. W.

The New [illegible] Review of Books:

Allow me to inje[illegible]rds into your discussion of "Correc[illegible]sh." Apropos of "Harvard's" phrase [illegible]e two last issues," to which your correspondent "E. K. T." justly takes exception, it would not be surprising if "Harvard" was a Frenchman, despite the American name under which he takes refuge. On no other hypothesis can the Gallicism into which he has fallen be explained. We are all more or less familiar with such expressions as "les deux dernières" and "les trois prémières" for the American equivalents of "the last two" and "the first three" respectively. To forestall criticism, let it be said at once that the two French forms cited are of the feminine gender. Your correspondents are so finical that it is necessary to point this out on pain of having the charge of ignorance thrown in one's face. MAURICE C. LANDAU.

New York, Feb. 27, 1904.

IV.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the item headed "Correct English," (Feb. 27,) does not "E. K. T." himself betray some carelessness when in his closing sentence he says, "I only ask these questions for information"? Should he not have said, "only for information" or "for information only"?

This is a very common error and it deserves correction. J. E.

Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1904.

V.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Feb. 27 your correspondent who calls himself "A Yale Pedant," in making the statement that "Addison's style is sufficiently 'accurate' for him," implies that Addison's style is "sufficiently accurate" for anybody. Now, accuracy implies imitableness, and to consider a style accurate must be to accept as correct every phrase of that style. It is greatly to be questioned whether by Addison's period our language had attained a sufficiently fixed form for us to consider any English style of or before that period unqualifiedly correct. I quote from The Spectator:

"An odd sort of a packet," (No. 401, Budgell.)

"It must be careful that it don't," (No. 408, probably by Pope.)

"These sort of fellows," (No. 488, Steele,) and by Addison himself:

"Was man like his Creator in goodness and justice, I should be for following," &c., (No. 287.)

"These sort of men," (No. 295.)

Even though Shakespeare used double superlatives, we are nevertheless justified in pronouncing them incorrect, and the fact that the above quotations are from four of the greatest writers of Queen Anne's reign does not make them "sufficiently accurate" for use. V. W. B.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 27, 1904.

VI.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I be allowed to suggest that while the average New Yorker is a man of considerable common sense and shrewdness, I do not agree with one of your correspondents, who claims that the said New Yorker is "as near perfection in speech and pronunciation as possible."

According to my observation he thinks more of what he says than of the language which he uses. Slang is expressive, and he resorts to it on all occasions. A few days ago I overheard one man telling another that he had just given his mother-in-law "a dandy funeral," and enough flowers had been sent "to beat the band." The New Yorker drops his final "g's," while the Bostonian not only drops his, but emphasizes the "in's" as, say, in "comin'." The New Yorker gets as far as "com" and seemingly swallows the "in." Another peculiarity of Boston is the frequency with which "wa'n't" is used, as, for instance, "It wa'n't so." "Got" is not necessary and should never be used.

HENRIETTA EELLS.

New York, Feb. 27, 1904.

VII.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The letters in your columns discussing correct English have interested me very much, and I was pleased to see "Boston Yankee's" reply to Frances Fisher Byers, as I have lived in Boston for several years and have heard the purest English always spoken by the educated people there.

Referring to the grammatical errors of educated people, I think the misuse of "don't" is the most common. For instance, "It don't make any difference," "It don't look right," &c. I have been taught that "don't" is an abbreviation of "do not," and surely "It do not" is not correct, and yet I have heard doctors, lawyers, &c., use "don't" in such a manner.

I have also noticed that a great many people use "is" for the future tense, such as "Next Sunday is my birthday." Should not "will," the sign of the future tense, be used in such a sentence? The adjective is also very often used instead of the adverb, as "She sings very good," "He drives good." I frequently hear grammatical errors like these among educated people.

EMILY B.

Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1904.

Sir Leslie Stephen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was astonished, in reading to-day's editorial on Sir Leslie Stephen, to see him credited with so little actual literary accomplishment. The writer of the article must have overlooked that remarkable work, "The History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century." (I quote the title from memory.) It is a book that goes to the very heart of the period discussed, and is invaluable to the student who wishes to master the real significance of the century.

Certainly it is unjust to accuse the author of such a work—a work whose every chapter implies immense research and profound thought—of failure to accomplish definite results. The book in mere bulk is a considerable feat; in depth of thought, in largeness of view, in clearness of vision, it is a masterpiece. There are few works dealing with any period in any literature that present, with such a union of accurate research and philosophic insight, the factors that identify the spirit governing a nation's speculative thought, its public policy, its moral code, with the spirit expressed in its representative litefature. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1904.

Herbert Spencer's Style.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As an admirer of Herbert Spencer for many years and a firm believer in his philosophy, I should like to express my appreciation of Mr. Milton Reed's letter in your last issue and to thank you for publishing it. Mr. Reed's lucid exposition of Spencer's literary style may be advantageously studied, I think, by any one who writes for publication, and I intend to add the article to my collection of useful clippings. It is one of the most interesting and instructive communications that I have read for a long time. A. L. H.

New York, Feb. [illegible], 1904.

FROM READERS.

A Curious Criticism of the Delightful "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THERE is a book that has had a great vogue, and that passes under the name of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Concerning it I think that there is something that ought to be said, and for the saying of which by some one else I have long waited in vain. I am tempted at last to say it myself by your good leave.

The book is in form autobiographical and the heroine is the authoress, who, being rich, furnishes forth an old and long neglected German castle, which she and her family move into. She proceeds to lay out a part of the grounds annexed into a flower garden, with which she occupies her time with a zeal amounting to infatuation. She likes the castle because it is so remote from other human habitations as to render her house almost exempt from visitors; and she loves her flowers so well that on no account will she let any of them be used to adorn a bride or to grace a funeral.

She has a husband whom she describes at full length as a dreary pedant, a woman hater, and an unmitigated ass. She has one neighbor, a viperous and cold-hearted gossip, with whom she exchanges visits at extremely long intervals with reluctance and disgust. This neighbor is simply a duplicate of Elizabeth herself, neither better nor worse.

One day this alter ego pays Elizabeth a visit, for which act she excuses herself by saying that her husband is sick. It happens just then that Christmas is coming on. One day Elizabeth receives a letter from a lady acquaintance saying that there is a worthy English girl in the neighborhood who has come to Germany to study art, and who is struggling with adverse circumstances. Would Elizabeth kindly invite this girl to spend the holidays at her castle? Upon this Elizabeth and her friend—if such she may be called—hold a consultation, during which they picture the girl as ugly, stupid, ignorant, and otherwise disagreeable. One would expect from this fanciful and repulsive caricature that the request would be refused. But no. These two harpies make up their minds that the girl shall be invited; but that she shall be treated with so many indignities and slights as to make her life miserable during her stay. This amiable programme is carried out in all of its hideous details with absolute fidelity. And this is the whole book.

A cynic is not generally a very desirable sort of a companion, and a female cynic neither men nor gods will permit. The book is simply a plea for bad morals and a school of bad manners. If any wit is to be extracted from all of this display of uncharitableness and malevolence it has escaped my notice.

These lines would not have been written save for an incident that occurred while this book was having its run. I was on a train, in a sleeping car, when at a way station a young woman, rather overdressed, entered. She walked forward to her seat with an air of profound aversion and disdain, without vouchsafing a glance to any of the other passengers, and at once surrounded herself with a regular rampart of bags and bundles. Some hours later a pleasant looking girl came into the car, and was assigned by the conductor to a seat by young lady No. 1, who was reading a book, with the accompaniment of a contemptuous frown. Young lady No. 2 apologized in a pleasant manner for her intrusion. Young lady No. 1 did not raise her eyes, nor did she offer to remove any of her bundles. Young lady No. 2 was much embarrassed; but she managed somehow to get a seat. Having done so she undertook to start a conversation; but, though her manner was polite and agreeable, young lady No. 1 made no answer, but intensified her air of aversion and contempt. Finally young lady No. 2, being quite frozen out, contrived with the help of the conductor to find another seat. Passing along the aisle soon afterward a side glance showed me that young lady No. 1 was reading "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

MARY RAYMOND STONE.

224 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La.

Books to Read Aloud.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

What, pray, has become of the book which makes pleasant reading aloud? Stevenson, alas, has ceased to furnish them. Barrie and Hardy seem to have left the ranks. Poor Stockton petered out so thoroughly in his last two as to make one who had enjoyed "The Squirrel Inn" feel sorry that it had not been his last. The modern problematic unhappy novel is too harassing for the purpose. Those of the Mary Johnston type are absorbing, but hardly substantial enough.

Once in a while one strikes a gem like "Monsieur Beaucaire" or a nugget like "The Right of Way."

Of course there are always Dickens and Thackeray, but fifteen years of steady devotion is apt to exhaust the charms of even these prolific writers, and then there is Shakespeare, but the brain of the citizen is not always equal to the strain of following his subtleties.

Those who do write suitably for the purpose, such as W. W. Jacobs, the inimitable, are not prolific enough to keep us going.

Nowadays when we have so many "troubles of our own," we need something light and pleasant and yet withal of some substantiality.

I should really like to know of some books that would "fill the bill," but have long ago arrived at the conclusion that for sustained interest and general satisfaction no author will equal Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth" for out-loud reading.

E. M. GARDNER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1904.

By the Author of "Quo Vadis."

Little, Brown & Co. will bring out in the Spring a collection of short stories by the well-known Polish author, Henry Sienkiewicz, translated by Jeremiah Curtin, who recently paid the author a visit at his home in Warsaw. The title of the book will be "Life and Death, and Other Legends and Stories," the first story, "Life and Death," a Hindu legend, being Sienkiewicz's latest work.

A WISE LITTLE GIRL

"'If you wish to get well quickly,' said Maria Dolores, 'you must try not to talk.'

"'All right. I won't talk. A going clock may be always wrong, but a stopped clock is right twice a day. So stop your tongue, and avoid folly. My uncle told me that. He never talks.'"

"'I once found a toad on the Lady Altar. What do you think he was there for?' asked Annunziata.

'I can't think, I'm sure,' said Maria Dolores.

'Well, when I first saw him I was angry, and I was going to get a broom and sweep him away. But then I thought it must be very hard to be a toad, and that you can't help being a toad if you are born one, and I thought that perhaps that toad was there praying that he might be changed from a toad to something else. So I didn't sweep him away.'"

This quaint little maiden is a dear friend of the hero of

MY FRIEND PROSPERO

He is poor—he is handsome—he loves a dark-haired Princess "who walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes," whose voice is "like ivory and white velvet." Their story is told by the author of "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."

HENRY HARLAND,

with what the New York *Life* calls "brightness and Arcadian optimism."

$1.50 McClure, Phillips & Co., N. Y.

Ready Wednesday, March 16th 1904.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

A Description and Analysis of the American Trust Movement.

By John Moody, Editor "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities." Tells all about all the Trusts, giving the facts regarding their Formation, History, Financial Relations, and General Characteristics. The entire Trust Movement Analyzed, and its many remarkable features vividly illuminated, the text being supplemented by a number of striking maps and charts. "One of the most important works of this generation," says a prominent man of affairs. A truly panoramic view of the entire Trust Movement.

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MARCH

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

A Japanese Novel Written by a Native —New Books by Elliott Flower, Lilian Bell, Bliss Carman, and Others.

THE end of making novels about Japanese women and even about Japanese men will not come while the present war continues, but "Nami-Ko-San," which Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. have in preparation, differs from the usual type in being a Japanese novel written two years ago by a native of Japan for Japanese readers, and already having attained a circulation of 80,000 in the vernacular, in which it is called "Hototo-gisu." Its author, Mr. Kenjiro Tokutomi, is a graduate of the Dashisha College, and was for a long time a leader in the band of literary men called Min-Yu-Sha. The novel has been translated by Mr. Sakae Shioya, and it has been carefully revised by Mr. E. F. Edgett, so that its English will not distract the reader's attention from the story, which turns upon the case of a wife divorced from her husband by her mother-in-law. It seems that this proceeding, monstrous as it appears to the Occidental mind, is strictly legal in Japan, and that the mother-in-law may exercise her right not only without consulting her son-in-law, but even in his absence, so that he who goes forth on a journey as a sober married man may return to find himself transformed into a gay young bachelor or a sorrowing widower, according to the state of his mind. It need hardly be said that the treatment of this theme at the hands of a Japanese writer learned in the Onna Daigaku, the Wisdom for Women, is so unlike that which a Western writer would bestow upon it that the American reader will find it quite as astonishing as the theme itself.

***

Mr. Elliott Flower has deserted the city for the farm and the forest, and has written a Wisconsin novel, to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. The chief character is a pioneer, and the book concerns itself with men's affairs, but it has a slight and pretty love story. Miss Lilian Bell, on the other hand, has returned to the American city and has written a story showing the heroine of "Abroad With the Jimmies" as a "honeymooner," a flat dweller, a housekeeper, and a hostess. In the first character one surmises that she is the direct antipodes of that other mature and traveled "honeymooner," Isabel March, and that although her husband will not be allowed to stagnate, he will have no cause to dread Basil March's middle age of perpetual bickering and weary—because perfect—understanding. The title of Miss Bell's book will be "At Home With the Gardines."

***

The fourth volume of Mr. Bliss Carman's Pipes of Pan Series will be "From the Book of Grand Pré," and a new volume of essays from him to appear this year under the title "The Friendship of Art" is a group of papers on the relation of life to nature and art. Mr. Eugene Barry has collected his verses into a volume which is to be published by Messrs. Page & Co. with the title "Poems." The larger number deal with the West, especially with the prairie regions.

***

There is to be a new popular edition of Lady Anne Hamilton's "The Secret History of the Court of England," covering the period between the accession of George III. and the death of George IV., and by comparison making Thackeray seem a panegyrist. The book was published in 1832, but was immediately suppressed and not reprinted until 1901, when it appeared in a handsome edition with sixteen photogravure portraits. This is now republished with the original pictures, which were from old prints. The book is a literary curiosity, for its savage spirit is unique. Lady Anne's portrait represents her as a severe dame in a plumed beaver, with the expression of one to whom the slaughter of a reputation or two before breakfast would be a mere trifle, and her dissertations on the doings and motives of statesmen are astounding, if not convincing.

***

In various series published by Messrs. Page & Co., Miss Mary Knight Potter will add "The Art of the Louvre" to the "Art Galleries of Europe" Series, and Mrs. Julia De Wolfe Addison, whose "Art of the Pitti Palace" appeared in it last Winter, will add a new volume, "Classic Myths as Depicted in Art," to the Art Lovers' Series. The eight earlier numbers of the latter series are to be reprinted in larger volumes, with all the original pictures and at a lower price. The Music Lovers' Series will be continued by Mr. Archer Gibson, with "The Modern Composers of Europe." The Cathedral Series will have two new volumes. In "The Cathedrals of Southern France" Miss Blanche McManus and Mr. Francis Miltoun will give a companion to their "The Cathedrals of Northern France," published last year; "The Thirty English Cathedrals and Their Most Noted Bishops," by Miss Mary J. Taber, will invest each of the great fanes with a personal association.

***

Mrs. Sheppard Stevens's "The Sign of Triumph," although by no means free from grammatical faults, is much better than her former books, apparently because her subject, the children's crusade, held both her heart and her imagination captive, and made her write with a depth of feeling hitherto unknown to her. Her hero is a man of gentle blood, despoiled of his estates [illegible] Lapland, and [illegible] evil [illegible] chance and another he drifts into the position of guardian for a little company of babes who have set forth to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, and the love of one of them redeems him and brings him to happiness.

***

"Helen Grant's Schooldays," Miss Amanda M. Douglas's holiday story of last year, will be followed next Autumn by "Helen Grant's Friends," in which Helen lays aside her school ambitions and devotes herself to aiding her newly recovered father in his archaeological work. The autnor is more merciful than real life often is, and releases the girl after a little time, sending her back to school, her character strengthened by self-sacrifice, to continue her studies until she is ready for college. "An Honor Girl," by Miss Evelyn Raymond, exhibits a greater sacrifice in the conduct of a high school girl, who, convinced that her brother and her parents immediately need her loving service, gives up a scholarship at Wellesley to devote herself to them, and is successful in aiding her brother to reform himself and in bringing a measure of prosperity into her home.

Miss Amy Brooks establishes a small school for the especial delectation of her small heroine, Dorothy Dainty, but it is as exceptional as the little girl herself, and "Dorothy Dainty at School" is a pretty and kindly fairy tale, teaching the principles of gentle and generous behavior rather than their practice under conditions probable in the life of most young readers. As it is intended for girls under ten years of age, and therefore too young to be troubled about questions of divided duty, this is no defect. All three books will bear the imprint of Messrs. Lee & Shepard.

***

The April Atlantic will contain a diagnosis of Christian Science by Dr. John W. Churchman. The first group of the letters of Ruskin to Prof. Norton will appear in May, and will possibly console those who are lamenting that the professor's collection of Lowell letters to be included in the "Edition de Luxe" of Lowell are beyond their reach. Those who are curious in portraits should examine the fourteen used in The Riverside Bulletin for March. Thanks to the arrangement of their hair, two of the four ladies look as if they came straight from the pages of a Parisian magazine of the Second Empire; the men, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ogden, William Vaughn Moody, the Mayor of New York, Mr. Adams, Col. Dodge, Prof. Munger, and John A. Andrew might have been expressly chosen to represent distinct American types, and Mr. Villard and Mr. Hearn to represent the two extremes between which one finds the valuable adopted citizens of the country.

***

The Andrew portrait which is to appear in Mr. Henry Greenleaf Pearson's "Life of Andrew," to be ready in March, is after the Fabronius portrait, and gives full value to the irrepressible curls now vanished from the American man's head, and to that necktie which was certainly as much a "fortuitous conjunction of original atoms" as Choate's was. Mr. Pearson's work has called forth extraordinary commendations from men familiar with the period of Andrew's greatest activity.

***

Mr. Andy Adams's "A Texas Matchmaker" contains one story beside which the achievements of the big gladiator in "Lux Crucis" seem a trifle. A man sufficiently tall with an axe sufficiently long might possibly chop a small panther in two, but it is a youth of ordinary size who twists a bull's tail around the pommel of his saddle and "rolls him over like a hoop." Mr. Adams is not likely to risk his reputation by untruthfulness, but if the story were told as an event of a Madrid bull fight in the eighteenth century, would it be accepted?

"The Matchmaker" is a cattleman with a great range over which he rules. Tom Quirk, hero of "The Log of a Cowboy," tells this story in which he appears as a lover. This volume precedes the "Log" in the history of the cattle herd, representing it on the ranch. In a third volume it will be brought to market. Such is the way in which trilogies are really made, not by writing Vols. I., II., and III., in order. The illustrations for this book have been made by Mr. E. Boyd Smith, and include many admirable dogs and horses, but the gem of the whole is a group of typical faces.

***

Mrs. Margaret Doyle Jackson's "The Horse Leech's Daughters" is to have one of those emblematic covers in which the ingenious may read almost the whole story, although the author reserves one surprise for the last chapter; and Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Frontiersman" has a mountain forest view by way of outward sign of its inward graces.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 4, 1904.

Poore's "Pictorial Composition."

Henry Rankin Poore's volume on "Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures," (quarto, 80 illustrations, Pages 282, companion to "How to Judge Architecture," by Russell Sturgis, New York: The Baker & Taylor Company; $1.50 net, postage 14 cents,) has been enlarged and fully revised by the author. Certain parts of it, writes Mr. Poore, have been made clear, and the original argument has been simplified "by a complete sequence of page references and an index. The appendix reduces the contents to a working formula, with the purpose of rendering practical the suggestions of the text." According to the sub-title, this new edition is "a handbook for students and lovers of art."

The book is divided into three parts: (1) "Pictorial Composition," [illegible] in pictures, the evolving of the picture, the circular observance of pictures, the angular composition, the composition of one or more units, groups, light and shade, and "The Place of Photography in Fine Art"; (2) "The Aesthetics of Composition," dealing with "Breadth versus Detail"—suggestiveness, mystery, simplicity, reserve, relief, and finish; (3) "The Critical Judgment of Pictures," treating of the man in art, specific qualities and faults, the "picture sense," color, harmony, and tone, envelopment, and color perspective, and "The Living Principle." The illustrations include photographic reproductions of paintings by Van Dyck, Watts, Tintoretto, Détaille, Gérôme, Inness, Millet, J. Israëls, Whistler, Raphael, Botticelli, Rubens, Howard Pyle, Dürer, Teniers, Guerin, and others, together with photographs from nature showing nature's shortcomings in matter of composition to be remedied by art.

A NATURE BOOK.

A WATCHER IN THE WOODS. By Dallas Lore Sharp, Author of "Wild Life Near Home." With Illustrations by Bruce Horsfall. 12mo. Pp. 205. New York: The Century Company.

A man long exiled from the woods and fields, where as a boy he ran wild, picked up this little book and read therein. He said it made him "yearn" for the country. He added that though he didn't make a practice of reading "nature books" in bulk, he understood why they were popular, and then he adverted with satisfaction to the lack of what he called "gush" in the particular nature books of Mr. Sharp, as distinguished from nature books by some other people. So much for one man's opinion—quite personal and unacademic. Without, however, going into the general or particular merits of nature books, it will be evident to any kindly reader that this is an exceedingly pleasant little volume. It is made up of selected chapters from the author's "Wild Life Near Home," and "arranged with special reference to nature study in schools"—this to meet a known demand among teachers for reading matter of a certain kind. Doubtless what is found between the covers of the volume will be welcome enough to the teachers. It is comforting to note that Mr. Sharp does not fear that the birds, at least, are vanishing before man and his civilization. He declares that most birds prefer to nest near human habitations; that birds are more numerous in settled New England than in the Maine woods. So he talks here, frankly pleased with his subject and his talk and pleasing in both, about the curious fashion of frogs in skinning themselves and eating the skin, about the marvelous voracity of young owls, the maziness of rabbit paths, the way crows, sleeping in the trees with head under wing, get one frozen sometimes on bitter nights; about very wild birds who prefer, "wild nature" notwithstanding, to build nests in poles supporting trolley wires rather than in the depths of the woods; of the fascinations of old orchards as nesting places for some birds, and of yet other birds who preferred the inside of a disused pump or the top of a stepladder which workmen had occasion to use every day. The book is, in fact, just of a size to read through and put down without getting too much "nature" at a dose.

The Centenary Emerson.

Two new volumes are being issued in the new Centenary Edition of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson (Vol. VI. "Conduct of Life," and Vol. VII. "Society and Solitude." Edited, with notes, by Edward Waldo Emerson. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75 each.) Vol. VI. includes the essays on fate, power, wealth, culture, behavior, worship, beauty, illusions, and "Considerations by the Way." The notes on the individual papers, as in the previous volumes, are full and pertinent, and bear directly on the subject matter. This volume has a photogravure portrait of Emerson as he was in 1859 as frontispiece. It is from a daguerrotype taken by Whipple of Boston and now reproduced for the first time.

The volume containing the essay on "Society and Solitude" includes those dealing with civilization, art, eloquence, domestic life, farming, works and days, books, clubs, courage, success, and old age. In the notes on the essay on books the editor gives the letter written by his father to the latter's cousin, in 1832, when the writer was only twenty-eight years of age. He gives suggestions to the young lady, then in her "teens," to write about the books she reads, as being the only way to make "one's reading valuable."

In giving her the list, Emerson writes, he "only wanted to * * * speak a good word for some valued acquaintance" of his. The course includes Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," "written by a German monk near four hundred years ago and needs only a little allowance for a Roman Catholic's opinions to make it express the religious sentiments of every good mind." A book he values "very much" is Scougal's "Life of God in the Soul of Man"; then follow several other "Sunday books." Histories include Müller's "Universal History," which is "very much the best of all the general histories and is very easily read"; Robertson's "Charles V.," Hume, beginning with the reign of Elizabeth; Scott's "Life of Napoleon." Natural history includes the "Account of Polar Expeditions," "a beautiful book on American birds by Mr. Nuttall (N. A. Ornithology) that every one who lives in the country ought to read." Of novels he advises "as much Walter Scott and Miss Edgeworth as you please," and "Don Quixote" [illegible]

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

Breaking Into Society

A new collection of "fables" by George Ade, in that crisp, inimitable style which has made his former work so popular. The present volume recounts the experiences of various aspirants for social prestige, or in other words —"What Happens to Butters-In." Mr. Ade's picturesque and colloquial dialect is as witty and as original as ever.

The Standard of Pronunciation

An authoritative book by Professor Lounsbury of Yale, which will be found entertaining as well as instructive. The author maintains that there never has been and never can be an undisputed standard of pronunciation for our language. He does not attempt to pass judgment in touching upon the many points in controversy, but shows rather the futility of all such contentions.

Yarborough The Premier

A story of English political life that will interest by its power and intimate portrayal of the human side of great statesmen. Yarborough is a clever, able, but unscrupulous young Englishman who rises to great political power. His ambition, which sweeps all other interests aside, finds its foil in the integrity of his little son, producing an effective climax.

The Jewel of Seven Stars

An absorbing story of Egyptian mystery, by Bram Stoker, that suggests Edgar Allan Poe in its methods of induction, intricacies of plot and thrilling suspense. The reader is carried far away from the prosaic present to the enthralling yesterday of ancient Egypt. Mystic arts and superstitions are made by a most unique and convincing plot to seem alluringly possible.

The Russian Advance

Pre-eminently the book of the hour for all who seek an intelligent, first-hand exposition of the Far-Eastern crisis. The *New York Herald* has said: "Senator Beveridge's book is the best summary ever given to the world of the reasons for the antagonism between Russia and Japan, its beginnings and its inevitable end, the respective conditions of preparedness in the two countries for war, and their feelings toward each other."

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The Holladay Case

[illegible]

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Andrew Lang Impersonations, George Meredith's Seventy-second Birthday, and Some New Novels.

THE Saturday Review thinks that we have need of an Index expurgatorius by which the familiar tags should be placed. Among these it cites, as Mr. Kipling would say, "that is another story." The proposal is certainly an excellent one. The particular Kipling tag has been used so many thousands of times that the public must by this time be as heartily sick of it as it once was of Sullivan's "What, never?" No man will ever know how many persons were driven to drink by that fearful Sullivan tag, and there is danger that the Kipling tag will have a similar effect. It was all right so long as only Mr. Kipling used it, but when you could not take up a newspaper or a magazine without the certainty of running across it the exasperating sameness of the thing palled upon one. It is curious to what an extent Mr. Kipling has, beyond all other men, become the furnisher of quotations to the press. One seldom finds a daily paper in which there is not some reference to something that Mr. Kipling has said at one time or another. This is a testimony to the universality of his genius than which nothing could be more conclusive.

***

Mr. Andrew Lang again complains that other men of the same name write things which are attributed to him. This is, of course, unpleasant for Mr. Lang, and it tends to confirm the theory that there is no such person as Andrew Lang actually in the flesh. If it were true that Andrew Lang were only the name under which a syndicate of writers trade we need not wonder if occasionally one member of the syndicate disapproves of what another has written. But after full and careful investigation I have established beyond the possibility of doubt that Andrew Lang is a real entity, and not a syndicate. There is only one real Andrew Lang, all the others being imitations. They may have a legal and baptismal right to call themselves Andrew Lang, but they show a lack of delicacy in so doing. I am not sure that he, the real Andrew Lang, would not be justified in proceeding against them for infringing the patent on his name. When a man has done so much and such excellent work as Mr. Lang has done, and when he is such a delightful personality as Mr. Lang is known to be by all who have had the privilege of meeting him, he ought to be allowed to possess his name in peace.

***

Mr. George Meredith has just celebrated his seventy-second birthday. He ought to have celebrated it in strict privacy, and kept from the knowledge of the general public the fact that he has seen more than threescore years and ten. For it makes some of us feel terribly old when we remember the days when Evan Harrington—er, as it was originally called, "He Would Be a Gentleman," was first published. But there is no one who will not be glad to know that Mr. Meredith is still hale and well, and that in all probability he will yet celebrate many more birthdays.

***

Mr. Edmund Gosse is an extremely lucky man, for he has secured one of the few prizes open to English literary men. He has been appointed Librarian of the House of Lords, where his chief duty will consist in drawing a salary of £1,000 a year. Every one is glad of his good fortune. He has long been an honor to English letters, and with the opportunities which he will now have of working undisturbed by any anxiety, he will probably contribute even better work than we have yet had from him.

***

Mme. Albanesi has changed the title of her book, "Susannah and One Elder," and henceforth it will be known as "Susannah and One Other." The change has been made because the original title was considered to be an undesirable one. It is a change which is not great enough to confuse book buyers, and it will prove an excellent advertisement of the book. We may expect to see the example followed by other enterprising authors. Smith will publish a novel with a most objectionable title, and when that title has been denounced by the press to a sufficient extent to make the book fairly well known he will then change it, and thus secure a fresh advertisement. Most publishers have hitherto thought that nothing new in titles could be devised, but here is something new which will fill them with fresh hope, in spite of the fact that the war in the East and the Chamberlain campaign at home are working havoc with the book trade.

***

If any one wants to have his flesh creep he should read Mr. Bram Stoker's "Jewel of the Seven Stars." Mr. Stoker did a fair amount of flesh-creeping with his "Dracula," but the new book leaves that "shocker" far behind. Considered merely as art, there might be fault found with the "Jewel of the Seven Stars," but considered as a flesh-creeper it is excellent. I will not venture to give an idea of its contents, for that would deprive the reader of his fair amount of creeping, but no one who begins the book will drop it or feel disappointed when he has finished it.

***

"The House of Quiet" is an anonymous book which has attracted a good deal of attention, and may be said to have been successful. It purports to be an autobiography of a man who retires from the world because of his health. There is much in the book that is thoughtful, much that is original, and but a little that is trifling. It is evidently the work of a cultivated gentleman, and, while it is not altogether worthy of the praise that it has received in some quarters, it is a good book and eminently worth reading.

***

We are to have a new novel from Mr. Somerset Maugham, the author of "Liza of Lambeth." Mr. Maugham has grown since he wrote "Liza," but he is still best known as the author of that unpleasant but certainly very able novel. He does better work the longer he writes, and that he will do better work in the future than he has yet done may easily be prophesied.

***

Mr. Herbert Spencer's autobiography will appear in May. He calls it "a natural history of myself," which will certainly prove to be a misnomer. The only natural history which any man ever wrote of himself was "Rousseau's Confessions," and that was not truthful enough from beginning to end to deserve such a title. But Mr. Spencer's autobiography will be interesting and valuable even if it is not scientifically true and exhaustive, and it will be looked for with unusual interest.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Feb. 22, 1904.

ELIZABETH IN RUGEN.

THE ADVENTURES OF ELIZABETH IN RUGEN. By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: The Macmillan Company.

We are always ready to travel anywhere with the original and inimitable Elizabeth. Who could ask a more fascinating companion than one equally full of sentiment and of humor, one who wears a ripe and rich culture "lightly as a flower," one whose loyalty to the Man of Wrath and the "row of babies" is so much a part of herself that she can afford much merry scoffing at the one, and tender laughing at the others—one, in short, with an utter absence of prose, as delightful as it is rare? Elizabeth's new book is as full of whimsical and captivating charm as its predecessors, perhaps more—we must read the others all over again to settle that point in our minds. As we close the volume our one regret is that it does not compel us, in very truth, to spend eleven days with her in the island which she has added to our geography, or at least has fished up from the darkling waters of forgetfulness. We cannot but recall the eloquent old epitaph: "She was so pleasant." If any modern deserves it, surely it is our German Elizabeth.

But for those who have eyes to see there is not a little genuine wisdom hidden under the rippling brightness of the arch chronicle.

Mr. Howells believes in quotations reviewing, so we shall pluck a single episode from the Adventures—albeit we fear to spell it in the plucking. Elizabeth, an amiable and agnostic German pedagogue, and Mrs. Harvey-Browne, the wife of an English Bishop, meet by chance in a certain "Jagdschloss." Mrs. Harvey-Browne alludes to "Christians."

"May I ask, Madam, what, precisely, you mean by Christians?" inquires the spectacled professor, briskly. "Define them, if you please."

Now, the Bishop's wife was not used to being asked to define things, and disliked it as much as anybody else. Besides, though rays of intelligent interest darted through his spectacles, the wearer of them also wore clothes that were not only old but peculiar, and his whole appearance cried aloud of much work and small reward. She therefore looked not only helpless but indignant. "Sir," she said, icily, "this is not the moment to define Christians."

"I hear the name repeatedly," said the man in spectacles, bowing, but undaunted; "and, looking round me, I ask myself, Where are they?"

"Sir," said Mrs. Harvey-Browne, "they are in every Christian country."

"And which, pray, Madam, would you call the Christian countries? I look around me, and I see nations armed to the teeth, ready, and sometimes even anxious, to fly at each other's throats. Their attitude may be pacific, virile, perhaps necessary, conceivably estimable; but, Madam, would you call it Christian?"

* * * * *

"At first sight," went on the man in spectacles, "one would be disposed to say that a Christian is a person who believes in the tenets of the Christian faith. But belief, if it is genuine, must necessarily find its practical expression in works. How, then, Madam, would you account for the fact that when I look around me in the provincial town in which I pursue the honorable calling of a pedagogue I see numerous Christians, but no works?"

"Sir, I do not account for it," said Mrs. Harvey-Browne, angrily.

"For consider, Madam, the lively faith inspired by other creeds. Place against this inertia the activity of other believers. Observe the dervish, how he dances; observe the fakir hanging from his hook—"

"I will not, Sir," said Mrs. Harvey-Browne, roused now beyond endurance; "and I do not know why you should choose this place and time to thrust your opinions on sacred subjects on a stranger and a lady."

With which she turned her back on him and shuffled away, with all the dignity the felt slippers allowed.

The man in spectacles stood confounded. "The lady," I said, desirous of applying balm, "is the wife of a clergyman, and is therefore afraid of talking about things that must lead her on to sacred ground. I think you will find the son very intelligent and ready to talk."

But Elizabeth does not often use so keen a rapier; her flashing ironies usually play radiantly over the surface of things; though, indeed, amusing as it is, there is much underlying pathos in the story of the ill-assorted hieberlein pair. Elizabeth puts an unerring finger upon the secret of many a marital dissonance, and concludes—ah! how gently and wisely!—that—

It is better to laugh at one's hieberlein than to be angry with him, and it is infinitely more personally soothing. And presently you find that you have grown old together, and that your hieberlein has become unaccountably precious, and that you do not mind in the least if you do not at every moment recognize his absolute fitness to be.

And what a good master is Elizabeth! Is "the art of getting things"? Who else would write of "the adorable straightness" of Wordsworth's "Prelude"? Yet do we not know exactly what she means, and has she not put a volume of criticism into a sentence?

It is needless to say of an Elizabeth book that it is full of nature in many phases—of brooks and sunshine, of the glory of land and sea, of the sheer joy of living. Merry and wise, clever and lovable, as pictured as it is easy, "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen" is a book for frequent reading and for wholesome enjoyment. More truly than her impulsive "Anna," this author who "sees life with such gentle, smiling eyes" is a veritable "Benefactress."

The Awakening in Italy.

MEISTERWERKE UND KUNST DER ITALIENISCHEN RENAISSANCE. Von Robert Saltschick. Two volumes. Pp. 343 and 336. Berlin: Ernst Hofmann & Co.

This work by the author of "Genie und Karakter" is peculiar in its scope and manner of treatment. It contains some thirty essays independent of the other on men, morals, and aims of the Renaissance period in Italy. Altogether it is based on authoritative sources, nearly all manuscripts or original correspondence in the Italian tongue. Each chapter, or sketch if that be the better word, forms a unit not by any means exhausting its subject, but pronouncing a definite judgment on leading points. Together Vol. I. gives within limited space a very adequate survey of one of the most interesting phases in the developmental history of mankind. Vol. II. contains excerpts specially applicable to the text in Vol. I. from the enormous bibliography consulted by the author, either in German translation or in the original Italian or Latin.

It is a regrettable fact that nothing similar to this work exists in English, for, indeed, the author has contrived to give the salient features of the Renaissance, fortifying in every instance his own opinion by judicious use of contemporary writings in a manner truly admirable. Especially noteworthy are his summarizing chapters on the characteristics of the whole period, its struggles and passions, manners and vices, its love of art and magnificence, its hunger of knowledge, and its skeptical spirit. The sketch of Savonarola, as well as those on Petrarca, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, and Giordano Bruno are among the best in the book. In not a few instances current opinion on men and manners of the period spoken of is contravened. Machiavelli, for instance, shows in these pages a somewhat different face from the one usually attributed to him, and the biographical notes bearing on this strange man seem to have been collated with minute care.

Scattered with a lavish hand throughout both volumes are characteristic anecdotes and isolated facts more or less illustrating the times. The biographical sketch of Michelangelo is particularly rich in this respect, and several of them have been dug out of the dust of Italian libraries.

The chapters and biographical sketches on the Italian art of the Renaissance are less praiseworthy. Indeed, on many points some of the best English and American writers in this field seem to give more trustworthy, or at least more judicious, opinions than does this author. What he has to say on Botticelli and Giorgione seems in point in this connection, while his researches on Cellini and Bellini on the other hand show some valuable discoveries.

Altogether it must be said that this work exhibits in a marked degree good German traits, thoroughness and plodding diligence, and about the only failing that the author can be reproached with is a certain dryness of style which now and then makes perusal of his pages rather laborious.

Utterances by the Kaiser.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SPEECHES. Being a Selection from the Speeches, Edicts, Letters, and Telegrams of the Emperor William II. Translated by Louis Ekkind, M. D. Cloth cover. 12mo. Pp. 335. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

This is another collection of the German Emperor's more noteworthy utterances since the day he ascended the throne. The translation has been made by a German physician residing in London. It has been put into good English, and is printed in clear type, on good paper. It differs considerably from an English version published last year by the Harpers and gotten up by Wolf von Schierbrand. The latter's book gave a selection excluding whole speeches or parts of speeches and edicts not deemed of sufficient interest to English-speaking readers. Besides, it furnished a running commentary, interpolated between the speeches themselves or preceding them in an illuminating introduction. It also gave a hundred or more of footnotes, explaining all sorts of terms, historical references, &c., with which readers were presumed not to be familiar. It was, therefore, something very different from a mere translation. In fact, the original matter formed about one-third of the whole, and there was a telling introduction and an essay striving to show that on the whole the Kaiser's speeches had been making for good.

This present version omits all extraneous or explanatory matter. It confines itself strictly to reproducing in English the collection of speeches in German published by A. Oscar Klaussmann, together with the small amount of connecting text, never critical, and taking for granted a rather thorough acquaintance with German political conditions. The original arrangement of the contents has likewise been retained, and no additions of speeches and telegrams by the Kaiser since 1900 have been made, such as was done by Mr. von Schierbrand in his book. Viewed strictly as a translation this present book, however, is deserving of all praise. It shows throughout great care.

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1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

FRANCIS CURTIS, whose "History of the Republican Party" is shortly to be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, probably has the largest single collection of books, pamphlets, letters, and miscellaneous documents relating to the Republican Party extant. He has also a fine collection of political textbooks published before the civil war, and other interesting political publications of the early part of the nineteenth century. An interesting feature of the forthcoming book is the record of all the Republican National Conventions. A résumé of each campaign is also given with the popular and electoral vote by States.

Mrs. George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," has gone South to rest, after finishing a new novel, "The House of Fulfillment," which will appear serially in McClure's Magazine.

Hannis Taylor of Alabama, author of "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," will go abroad in June for the purpose of attending the ceremony of receiving the title of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh. He will then go to Dublin to have a similar honor conferred on him by the university there.

Booth Tarkington, author of "The Two Vanrevels," &c., has settled himself for a long stay in Rome and has an apartment in the Via Veneto. Here he intends to finish the series of semi-political stories which are now appearing in McClure's Magazine.

Margaret Horton Potter has named her new novel, "The Flame Gatherers." It will be published in May by the Macmillan Company. It is a tale of India during the early years of the thirteenth century.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has written a prefatory note to the English translation of Adolf Jülicher's monumental work, "An Introduction to the New Testament," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out in about a fortnight. The translation has been made by Janet Penrose Ward.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has just completed a novelette of childhood, which, after its appearance in McClure's Magazine, will be brought out in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co. It is the first in juvenile since her "Little Lord Fauntleroy." She has gone South for the Winter and is now at work in Asheville, N. C.

Herbert Quick, at one time Mayor of Sioux City, has written a romance of a boom town, which Henry Holt & Co. have in press for publication this month under the title "Aladdin & Co."

Mrs. Mary Austin, author of "The Land of Little Rain," has been lecturing in the larger California cities about the desert country in which she lives and her work among the Indians there.

Mrs. James T. Fields's biography of "Charles Dudley Warner," in the Contemporary Men of Letters Series, will be published March 22 by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Joel Chandler Harris is arranging for publication in book form some new "Uncle Remus" stories, which he wrote during last year.

George Cary Eggleston's new story, "Running the River," will be ready for publication by A. S. Barnes & Co. March 11.

Prof. F. H. Hodder is putting the finishing touches to his volume on "Oregon," which will be included in the American Commonwealth Series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is expected that the book will be ready for publication for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland next year.

William Harvey Miner of 107 Handy Street, Cleveland, is engaged in compiling from all available sources the life of George Catlin, the celebrated artist and ethnologist. Mr. Miner writes that he would welcome any assistance that might be given on the subject from the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. He is particularly desirous of bibliographical and genealogical data. Catlin's life has never as yet been put before the American public.

President Roosevelt's article in the current Critic on "The Mission of the Republican Party" will be printed as the "Foreword" to the "History of the Republican Party," by Francis E. Curtis, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press.

The Baroness von Hutten, whose new romance, "Violett," is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and who has with D. Appleton & Co. a story of English life entitled "He and Hecuba," will bring out in April through the Smart Set Publishing Company another novel with the title "Araby." This is the story of a girl in whom the instinct of the primitive savage and the conditions of twentieth century civilization meet and war.

Hildegarde Hawthorne, whose first novel, "A Country Interlude," is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose "Old Manse" is being issued by the same house in their Riverside Press Editions. The book is made up of letters written by the heroine of the love story found in another's memory while on the Hudson.

Dana W. Kirkpatrick, whose novel, "The Gray Cloak," was published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company in January, has written a new story, "The Rose of Dixie," which will be published by the same house in April. The scene of the story is laid in the Kentucky mountains, and the time is the year 1863.

Mrs. Alice Brown's new novel, "The Mannerings," will be published by the Macmillan Company in April. It is a story of New England life.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, who has been in Italy for the last year, has written a book on Rome, which will be published by J. B. Lippincott Company in April.

Mrs. Pennell's husband, Joseph Pennell, has been in Spain for the last year, and has with John Lane a new book entitled "The Rat Trap." The scene of this novel is one of the typical British "stations" in a Colonial possession. The theme of the story is mainly concerned with the experiences of three persons—a weak man, whose weakness earns for him the fate of Uriah the Hittite; a strong man, who is placed in the position of "Uriah's counterpart," and the woman whom the strong man wins from the weak. The author will be recalled as one of the contributors to the Yellow Book, of which periodical Henry Harland recently gave an account.

Constance Hill, author of "Jane Austen; Her Home and Her Friends," has a new volume with John Lane, in which she describes "Juniper Hall," in Surrey, England. Juniper Hall was the rendezvous in England of a number of celebrated personages, both English and French, who met together during the Reign of Terror. The group included Fanny Burney, Gen. Alexandre D'Arblay, Talleyrand, Mme. de Staël, Narbonne, Malouet, Montmorenci, Jaucourt, Laly-Tollendal, the Princesse d'Henin, Mme. de la Chatre, Girardin, and others. Miss Hill has drawn her material from the works of Fanny Burney, Mme. de Staël, and others, in which Juniper Hall is mentioned. Ellen G. Hill has provided a number of drawings of scenes in the narrative and photographic reproductions.

Prof. Frank Moore Colby, who has been for some time past a regular contributor to The Bookman, has joined the editorial staff of that magazine. He has been the managing editor of the New International Encyclopaedia, which is nearing completion rapidly.

Robert Shackleton, in his novel "The Great Adventurer," bearing the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., makes use for the first time of the notable interviews he has had with well known men of Wall Street while a reporter on a New York daily and later as associate editor of a prominent magazine. Mr. Shackleton now spends most of his time abroad, since he gave up his editorial position and devoted his time to fiction.

Edward Boltwood has written for the April number of Scribner's Magazine a story, with illustrations by S. Ivanowski, entitled "The Use of It." Another short tale in this number is by Mrs. G. W. Pangborn. It tells about "The Convalescence of Gerald." F. D. Steele has made the illustrations for it.

Seotson Clark has made the colored drawings for "A Broken Rosary," by Edward Peplé, which John Lane is publishing. In these illustrations, it is said, the first attempt has been made to apply the broad style of Nicholson to illustrate a novel.

At the time D. Appleton & Co. were looking for a man to write the book on "The Man Roosevelt" Francis E. Leupp was the last of the five persons they had in mind, because, it was thought, Mr. Leupp, being one of the President's most intimate friends in Washington, would be led to write a book "given to thoughtless laudation." A publicist's opinion was asked, and he declared Mr. Leupp would be the best man. He is, he said, "a man of independent judgment" and "often fails to agree with the President." He would write a book "that was critical in the true sense."

Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known authority on Japanese history and politics, has in the current number of the Youth's Companion an article on "Japan Since 1854." The author describes Japan's fifty years of progress, and he ascribes the important part in her development to the reigning Mikado, Mutsuhito.

Lucy Meacham Thurston, author of "Mistress Brent," a historical novel; "A Girl of Virginia," a present-day college romance, and "Jack and His Island," a boys' book, has sent to Little, Brown & Co. for Spring publication a new story entitled "Where the Tide Comes In." This is a tale of Virginia life of to-day. The scenes are laid at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Ellery H. Clark, joint author with John Graham of "Practical Track and Field Athletics," which Fox, Duffield & Co. will bring out, will compete in the Olympic games at the St. Louis Fair this year. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '96, and is a successful Boston lawyer.

The Right Rev. W. M. Brown, Bishop of Arkansas, whose recent utterances at Boston and elsewhere inspired much comment, is the author of "The Church for Americans," a thirteenth edition of which is being issued by Thomas Whittaker.

Messrs. Craigie Lippincott and Horace S. Ridings, both of the J. B. Lippincott Company, sailed to-day for England on business for the company, of which Mr. Lippincott is President.

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood of Columbia University has sent to the Macmillan Company the first installment of his work on "The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century." It will be in two volumes and will deal with "The Chartered Colonies: Beginnings of Self-Government." It will appear in the Spring. The work is intended to serve both as an introduction to the study of American institutions and as a contribution to the history of British colonization.

While Joseph G. Lincoln has published one book of verse and has enjoyed some success with humorous short stories—"Cap'n Eri" is his first novel. Although the advance orders for the book are said to have been very large, it is believed by those of the book which promises an exceptional success.

In his new nature book, "Roof and Meadow," which The Century Company will probably bring out in April, Dallas Lore Sharp writes in the same vein as his "Wild Life Near Home." Bruce Horsfall has made the illustrations.

Anne Warner, well known to readers of periodical literature, has written a love story almost wholly in dialogue. It is entitled "A Woman's Will," and is the tale of an unhappy American widow's Summer on the Continent. The scenes include Munich, Zurich, and Lucerne. Little, Brown & Co. have the book on their Spring list.

L. Frank Baum has named his new book for children, a sequel to the "Wizard of Oz," "The Further Adventures of the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman." One of the chief characters in the new volume is the Woggle Bug. The Reilly & Britton Company of Chicago, Ill., will publish the book Sept. 1.

Henry C. Rowland, whose novel "To Windward" will be published shortly by A. S. Barnes & Co., saw service in Cuba and afterward in the Philippines, where he shared the "hiking" and fighting of the soldiers in their laborious field work against the insurgents.

It is understood that Gouverneur Morris, author of those successful volumes, "Aladdin O'Brien" and "Tom Beauling," is engaged upon a new novel.

AN EGYPTIAN MYSTERY.

THE JEWEL OF SEVEN STARS. By Bram Stoker. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

It would be impossible to say just what one really does think of Mr. Bram Stoker's "The Jewel of Seven Stars." It is one of those books that challenge the opinion by their very interest. Who dares say that a book has weak points in face of the fact that from the moment he begins to read it he is loath to drop it until the last page? True, there are chapters where a little less minutiae might not have marred the telling of the story, and a hypercritical person might find weak places in the plot, but for all that it is a "ripping" good story of mystery and adventure.

To tell the story—aside from the question of injustice to the author—would be an absolute impossibility, so full is it of excitement and action. This much we can say, however. Centuries upon centuries ago an Egyptian Queen well versed in the magic of her day believed that the soul within her which was eternal was also subject to the might of her will. Therefore, she made preparations that when death should come, by the force of her power over the spirits of good and evil she should rise from the grave, reincarnate, at such time as her will should designate. As an incident of importance to the story, it must be told that the beautiful Queen possessed a remarkable hand of seven fingers. And because the priests of the time feared her, they set upon the gates of her tomb the wrath of the gods.

It was many centuries later that a Dutchman—one Van Huyn—had the temerity to enter the forbidden vault. There lay the mummied body of the Queen, with all the other pharaphernalia of her burial, all bearing a vital interest to the story, but too numerous to be inventoried here. Mr. Van Huyn found under the hand of the dead Queen—which was left without the mimsy wrappings—the all-important jewel of the seven stars. He quietly departed after meeting with some startling experiences, wrote a book on the subject—and then dropped into oblivion.

Still more centuries elapsed until our own times were reached. An Egyptologist chanced upon the book of Van Huyn, was fired by enthusiasm, undertook to explore the tomb of the sorceress, found it, interpreted the writings on the wall, and, after indefatigable zeal, assists in the great experiment of reincarnation. Throughout it all the hand of seven fingers, the seven-starred jewel, a certain magic coffer of which much is told in the book, and a huge mummy of a tiger cat are important and indispensable factors.

And to make it even more hair-raising the story is strewn with the bodies of strangled Arabs, showing seven finger-marks on the throat; a stab or two in the back with invisible weapons; cat scratches where there were no visible cats; and trances where no drugs were administered. Also there is much other inexplicable mystery. Perhaps at the end, in the grouping of the participants in the "great experiment," Mr. Stoker shows some weakness by giving his narrator the most unadvantageous place, from which it was impossible to see all the proceedings; but all the same, as we said before, it would be ungrateful to pick flaws in a book that so frankly interests.

Dr. Hepworth's Sermons.

Mrs. Hepworth is publishing through E. P. Dutton & Co. the fourth series of the late Dr. George H. Hepworth's sermons under the title of the first one in the book, "Seeking the Most of Life." The other sermons include "Easter Morning," "One Day at a Time," "The Battle of Life," "The Possible Man," "Things Worth While," "God Our Strength," "A Simple Faith," "Sorrows and Troubles," "The Beauty of the Heart," "The Brevity of Life," "The True and the Right," "Christmas Day," "A New Year," "God's Kingdom," "A Living Faith," "Peace in the Soul," "The Wise Man," "Health and Strength," "Angel Ministry," "Sacred Memories," "Christ's Love," "Christ's Sympathy," "Christ's Power," "Christ's Glory," "Christ's Coming," "Christ's Kingdom," "Christ's Reign," "Christ's Judgment," "Christ's Rest," "Christ's Reward," "Christ's Throne," "Christ's Crown," "Christ's Song," "Christ's Book," "Christ's Life," "Christ's Death," "Christ's Resurrection," "Christ's Ascension," "Christ's Intercession," "Christ's Second Coming

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"F. C. H.," New York City: "Some time in the early sixties Harper's Magazine published in the Editor's Drawer some lines entitled 'Excelsior, in Pigeon English.' As I have a little friend who would very much like to read the lines, would you kindly let me know where they can be found."

This parody of "Excelsior," in pigeon English, entitled "Top Side Gala," occurs, we believe, in Thomas W. Knox's "Boy Travelers in Japan and China," which is still in print. (Harper & Brothers, $2.)

"T. R." Knoxville, Tenn.: "Can you give me the Eastern saying, which begins something like this:

"'He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a foolish man—shun him.'"

The best translation which we have seen appeared recently in The London Times, and is as follows:

He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool—shun him;
He that knows not and knows that he knows not is simple—teach him;
He that knows and knows not that he knows is asleep—rouse him;
And he that knows and knows that he knows is a wise man—follow him.

—From The Arabic.

"W. J. P.," Greenport, L. I., N. Y.: "I have a book called 'The Real Lord Byron,' by J. C. Jeaffreson. Who was or is this author?"

John Cordy Jeaffreson, born in Framlingham, England, Jan. 14, 1831, the son of William Jeaffreson, F. R. C. S., died Feb. 2, 1901. Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, he was for some years a mathematical and classical tutor, and in 1874 he was appointed an inspector of ancient writings under the Historical Manuscripts Commission, after having received the necessary instruction from Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy. For many years he was a diligent writer, although never remarkable for greater merits than those which go to painstaking and workmanlike "bookmaking." The two books by which he is best known—namely, "The Real Lord Byron" and "The Real Shelley," contributed little new information of real value to the subjects discussed. These works appeared, respectively, in 1883 and 1885. His first book was "Crewe Rise," 1854; his last publication was "A Book of Recollections," 1894. Among his other works are "The Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864; "A Book About Lawyers," 1866; "A Book About the Clergy," 1869; "The Annals of Oxford," 1871; "A Book About the Table," 1875; "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century," 1878; "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," 1888; "The Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson," 1889, and "Victoria, Queen and Empress," 1893. He was also the author of several novels, including "Live It Down," 1863; "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 1872; "Lottie Darling," 1873, &c.

H. B. STILLMAN, Bridgeport, Conn.: "Is The New York Evening Post the same paper that William Cullen Bryant began and so ably edited?"

The first number of The Evening Post was issued Nov. 16, 1801, when Bryant was a child. In 1828 Bryant became the editor, and remained associated with the paper until his death, in 1878.

"H. M. T.," Room G 5, Army Building, New York City: "Will you kindly publish in Queries a list of the complete writings of Bulwer Lytton?"

The most accurate list of Lytton's works with which we are acquainted is given in R. Farquharson Sharp's "Dictionary of English Authors." See also the biographical sketch of Lytton in the Dictionary of National Biography. The lists given in other works, notably in Allibone's "Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors," are very inaccurate. We cannot spare space for a complete bibliography of his writings.

"K. P. P.," Passaic, N. J.: "When was Locke's famous 'Essay Concerning Human Understanding' first published? How old was Locke at the time? Was he living abroad, as I have heard?"

It was first published in 1690, in its author's fifty-eighth year. Locke, being suspected of treason, retired to Holland in the Autumn of 1683, and resided there until the beginning of 1689. He returned to England in February, 1689, and was made Commissioner of Appeals, which office he held until his death, in 1704. When his famous book appeared he was living in Westminster.

"MISS M. C. U.," St. Clemens, Mich.: "Where can I obtain the complete works of Peter Bayne?"

The only work of Bayne which we find listed in American catalogues is his "Free Church of Scotland: Her Origin, Founders, and Testimony," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.) His other books include "Life and Letters of Hugh Miller," published in 1871 by Strahan at 32s., (now worth much less;) "The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution," 1878, (James Clarke & Co., 12s.;) "Two Great Englishwomen: E. B. Browning and Charlotte Brönte," 1880, (Clarke & Co., 7s. 6d.;) "Six Christian Biographies," 1887, (Bayne, 5s.,) and "Martin Luther: His Life and Times," 1887, (Cassell & Co., two volumes, 24s.) Some of these works are doubtless out of print, but our correspondent can probably have them imported without much difficulty or delay.

MISS BEATRICE B. A. BUCKINGHAM, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you give me any information concerning the colored poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar?"

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1872. He graduated at the Dayton High School and engaged in newspaper and literary work. "Oak and Ivy" and "Majors and Minors," his earliest books of poems, were published in Dayton. His maturer poems are to be found in "Lyrics of Lowly Life," $1.25; "Lyrics of the Hearth-Side," $1.25; "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," $1, &c., all published by Dodd, Mead & Co. "Folks from Dixie," stories, $1.25; "The Uncalled," a novel, $1.25; "The Strength of Gideon," $1.25, &c., are among his books of fiction. See Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue for further information concerning his writings.

MAY K. CLYMER, 236 Sixth Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Jan. 30 a correspondent requests the words of an old song, 'Uncle Sam's Farm,' which I enclose."

The verses have been sent to W. H. Fishburn, 519 Linden Street, Camden, N. J., the correspondent in question.

"CURIOUS," New London, Conn.: "Can any one tell me in which of Barham's works I can find the 'Lines Written at Theodore Hook's House'?

We know of no collection of Barham's fugitive verse. The poem, however—"Lines Left at Mr. Theodore Hook's in June, 1834"—is given in Locker and Kernahan's "Lyra Elegantiarum," revised edition, 1891, Page 242.

BERNARD I. BELL, Hackensack, N. J.: "Kindly answer these questions for me: (1) Charles M. Flandrau is the author of 'The Diary of a Freshman.' Has he written anything else? (2) I have two copies of Emerson's first series of essays, both cheap ones—one published in 'Hurt's Home Library,' the other in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s 'Camaridge Classics.' In the former the essay on 'Love' commences with the words, 'Every soul is a celestial Venus to every other soul.' The latter in the same place has: 'Every promise of the soul has innumerable fulfilments.' Which is the correct copy? (3) What is some good criticism of Coleridge's 'Christabel'? (4) Can you give me bibliographies of Mary Wilkins and of Margaret Deland?"

(1.) Mr. Flandrau is also the author of "Harvard Episodes," (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, $1.25.) (2.) The Houghton, Mifflin & Co. version is doubtless the correct one. (3.) See Coleridge's "Complete Poetical Works," edited by J. Dykes Campbell, (the Macmillan Company, $1.75;) also Walter H. Pater's essay on Coleridge, in Volume IV. of Dr. Ward's "English Poets," (the Macmillan Company, $1.) (4.) Mrs. Deland's works are chiefly published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and Harper & Brothers; Mrs. Freeman's (Mary E. Wilkins) books, with one or two exceptions, are issued by Harper & Brothers, and by Doubleday, Page & Co. Consult the catalogues of these publishers, which are easily obtainable.

"MISS M.," Rochester, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'Fate,' beginning

"'Two shall be born the whole wide world apart'?

"When was W. S. Gilbert born? What is his full name?"

The author of "Fate" is Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding. Mr. Gilbert was born in London Nov. 18, 1836. His full name is William Schwenck Gilbert.

"J. H.," 248 East Sixty-first Street, New York City: "Kindly let me know if Thomas R. Slicer's essay on Percy Ryssche Shelley appeared in any magazine, and also if it is procurable in book form. Where can I get 'A Defence of E. A. Poe,' by John J. Moran, M. D., Washington, 1885? Have these books any value: 'The Crayon Miscellany,' Philadelphia, 1835, and 'St. Ronan's Well,' Philadelphia, 1824?"

The Rev. Mr. Slicer's essay on Shelley is printed in a limited edition by Charles P. Everitt, 123 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. There are fifteen copies on Japanese vellum at $15 each; the other copies cost $5 each. Moran's book on Poe sells at auction for about $1.50. It can be obtained in the second-hand book stores for about that sum. Irving's book, referred to by our correspondent, should be in three volumes: Vol. I., "A Tour on the Prairies"; Vol. II., "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey"; Vol. III., "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." If it is a first edition it is valuable. A copy in cloth, uncut, brought $9.75 in January, 1902, and was probably worth more than this sum. The Appleton copy, rebound by the Club Bindery, sold for $16.50 last April. The other book is probably the first American edition of Scott's novel. It may have some interest because of that fact, but its value is small.

Miss ELIZABETH BRIGGS, St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, N. Y.: "Can you tell me in what collection I can find the poem beginning 'King Canute was weary-hearted'? Did Thackeray's write it?"

See "King Canute," among the poems included in "Old Friends with New Faces," in Vol. XIII., ("Miscellanies") of Thackeray's "Complete Works," (Harper & Brothers, $1.75 per volume.)

"C. A. H.," New York City: "A correspondent asks in Appeals to Readers of Feb. 20 for the exact reference to Voltaire's saying: 'Those gracious kings are all a pack of rogues.' See Walpole's 'Correspondence,' Vol. III., Page 526, (Carey & Lea edition.) The quotation was preceded by the following sentence, which makes Voltaire's declaration somewhat specific: 'Votre rose blanche et votre rose rouge avaient de terrible épines pour la nation.'"

"G. P.," Concord, Mass.: "Can you give me some information concerning Campbell's 'Border Warfare'? When was it first published?"

William W. Campbell, a New York jurist, (1806-81,) issued in this city in 1831 his "Annals of Tryon County; or, The Border Warfare of New York During the Revolution." In 1849 he reissued the book under the title of "The Border Warfare of New York during the Revolution; or, The Annals of Tryon County." The first edition brings about $3.50 at auction, the second edition has brought twice that sum.

"Miss P. L.," Allegheny, Penn.: "Please give me a short sketch of Miss Cummings, the author of the once popular novel, 'The Lamplighter.'"

Maria Susanna Cummings, born in Salem, Mass., April 9, 1827, died in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 1, 1866. Her first book, "The Lamplighter," which was phenomenally popular for a number of years, was first published in 1854. Among her other books are "Mabel Vaughan," "Haunted Hearts," and "El Fureibidis: A Story of Palestine and Syria."

CONVERSE CLEAVES, 2,150 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "In answer to the query of 'Reader,' 127 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of Feb. 27, asking for the authorship of the now familiar prose-poem, beginning: 'Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead,' &c., I beg to say that the sentiment can be found in a popular book, entitled 'Week-Day Religion,' in the chapter, 'Kindness that comes too late,' published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1880, and written by the Rev. James Russell Miller, D. D., a notable Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, now prominently identified with the Presbyterian Board of Publication, with an office in the Witherspoon Building. The book is still in print; publisher's price, 75 cents. The sentiment, conveying a solemnly impressive lesson to the human heart, worthy of a Jeremy Taylor or a Phillips Brooks, and to be graven in letters of gold over every hearthstone, has been frequently cited by the press, and erroneously ascribed to the late Robert G. Ingersoll, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., and others."

SAMUEL T. PEARL, 55 Ashley Street, Hartford, Conn.: "Can you inform me who was the author of the poem called 'Unanswered,' which begins: 'Unanswered yet! The prayers your lips have pleaded,' &c.? It was credited to Robert Browning when it first came into my possession, but his complete works do not contain it."

This poem, entitled "Some Time, Somewhere," was not written by Robert Browning. The following information regarding it was printed in this department Aug. 26, 1899: "'Some Time, Somewhere,' was written in 1879 by Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of an American Methodist minister, and first appeared in May, 1880, in The Christian Standard under the signature 'E. G. Browning.' It was soon widely copied and attributed to Robert Browning. Some years later the author, who had become Mrs. Burroughs of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had the unique pleasure of hearing her poem repeated before an immense throng at a religious gathering in Ocean Grove, the audience, by request, joining in the recital of the last stanza. Mrs. Burroughs wrote the verses to comfort a mother who was greatly distressed over the spiritual indifference and worldliness of her children." The poem was given in Queries at the date mentioned above. It contains a third stanza which is not in the version sent by our correspondent.

"J. H. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please name one or more moderate price histories of St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C."

Frederic L. Billon's "Annals of St. Louis," St. Louis, 1888, is probably out of print. A copy sold at auction last March for $3.20. This work covers, however, only a portion of the history of the city—its territorial days—1804-21. Possibly some reader of Queries can aid our correspondent. For a history of Washington see Rufus R. Wilson's "Washington: The Capital City," (J. B. Lippincott Co., $3.50.)

"A. J. J.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly give me a list of books on Oxford University."

See Edward Thomas's "Oxford," elaborately illustrated by John Fulleylove, recently published in England by Black, and to be issued here by the Macmillan Company; John Corbin's "An American at Oxford," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50;) Brodrick's "University of Oxford," (Longmans, Green & Co., 80 cents;) Lang's "Oxford: Historical and Descriptive Notes"; Pattison's "Oxford Studies"; Parker's "Early History of Oxford"; Lyte's "History of the University of Oxford," &c.

"A. W. K.," New York City: "Please name the publishers of medium priced copies of old English dramatists."

In the "Mermaid Series: the Best Plays of the Old Dramatists," published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1 per volume in cloth, $1.25 each in leather, you will find an excellent selection from the dramatic works of Marlowe, Ford, Otway, Congreve, Heywood, Steele, Shirley, Shadbolt, Webster, Tourneur, Jonson, Massinger, Wycherley, Beaumont and Fletcher, Middleton, Dekker, Chapman, Vanbrugh, and Dryden. This series is in course of republication, but most of the volumes are ready.

"R. H.," 30 Broad Street, New York City: "Is there a Goethe Society in London?"

The English Goethe Society was founded Feb. 26, 1886, for the purpose of promoting the study of Goethe's work and thought. In 1891 its scope was extended, "so that, while always keeping Goethe as the central figure, the attention of the members might also be directed to other fields of German literature, art, and science." The society pursues its aims by means of meetings, discussions, the publication of transactions, and in any other mode which may from time to time seem advisable to the governing body.

"M. D. M.," Petersburg, Va.: "Kindly give me some account of Mazeppa—the legend and underlying facts of history."

Mazeppa was a hetman of the Cossacks born of a noble Polish family in Podolia. He was a page in the Court of Jan Casimir, King of Poland, and while in this capacity intrigued with Theresia, the young wife of a Podolian Count, who discovered the amour and had the page lashed to a wild horse and turned loose. The horse rushed in mad fury, and dropped down dead in the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released by a Cossack, who nursed him back to health in his hut. In after years Mazeppa became a Prince of the Ukraine. Byron in his poem (1819) makes Mazeppa tell his tale to Charles XII.

Appeals to Readers.

N. JONES, 45 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any reader give me the name of the author of the poem containing the following stanza:

"'When I am dead
I would not have the rude and gaping crowd
Around me gather, and 'mid lamentation loud
Tell of my virtues; and, with vain regret,
Bemoan my loss, and, leaving me, forget.
But I would have the few of kindly heart,
Who, when misfortune came, se nobly did their part,
And oft by thoughtful deeds their love expressed;
These would I have, no more, no less,
When I am dead.'

"These lines were found on the flyleaf of a book which had been read by a young man, who was dying in the West, away from home. It is thought that he composed the stanzas. I am interested to know whether or not they were original with him."

W. H. MINER, 107 Handy Street, Cleveland, Ohio: "Can any of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW give me assistance in securing data concerning George Catlin, the painter and celebrated traveler? I am writing a biography of the man, and everything that bears upon the subject will be gratefully acknowledged."

The Rev. JOHN P. TABB, St. Charles's College, Ellicott City, Md.: "I read in a magazine some years ago an excellent ghost story, called 'The Open Door.' Can any of your readers direct me where to find it?"

"ATLAS," White Plains, N. Y.: "Can some one tell me where to find a description of Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y., in the works of N. P. Willis? I have read that such an account is given in his book, 'Hurry-graphs,' but have had no opportunity of consulting it."

ALFRED E. LITTLE, 203 Neil Street, Columbus, Ohio: "Can any reader supply me with the complete words and author's name of a poem of which the following is the first part:

"'Under the white moon, Nita,
The lilies lie awake;
And red as blood
In flower and bud,
(And all for thy sweet sake.)

The eager rose
O'erleaps the close,
And climbs the columned wall,
To hide her face
In the folds of lace
That o'er thy lattice fall.'"

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Lang's Fairy Books.
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Crowninshield's Among Lighthouses.
Wheeler's Woodworking for Beginners.
Linn's Story of the Mormons.
Boulger's History of China.
Vernon's Readings on the Inferno.
Cox's Brownie Books.
Beard's Handy Books.
Guerber's Classic Stories.
Higginson's Young Folks' Explorers.
Poole's Index Abridged.
Champlin's Encyclopedias.
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WANTED—The Memoirs of the Internal Improvements Contemplated by the Legislature of North Carolina, and the Resources and Finances of that State, by Judge Archibald D. Murphey, published in Raleigh in 1819; also, a copy of The North American Review which comments upon it, (1821 or 1822;) also, The North Carolina University Magazine for August, 1860, or any engraving or publication referring to Judge Murphey. W. Henry Hoyt, 69 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DICKENS, FIRST EDITIONS. A CHRISTmas Carol, 1843; The Chimes, 1845; The Battle of Life, 1846; The Cricket On the Hearth, 1846; The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain, 1848; original red cloth, gilt edges, to exchange. Hall, 1,228 Park Place, Brooklyn.

OLD BOOKS WANTED, C. BROWN, 741 St. Nicholas Av., New York.—Alexander Chalmers' Life of or Essays on Shakespeare; Spedding's Life and Letters of Bacon; Mary Cowden Clark's Concordance to Shakespeare; set of National Biography. State condition and price.

BOOKS WANTED.
LEGER'S HISTORY OF AUSTRIA-Hungary, trans. by Mrs. Birbeck-Hill, London; Grattan's History of Holland and Belgium, Lardner, Cyclo. of History. Quote price to J. L. Perkins, Commonwealth Bldg., Philadelphia.

WANTED—THEOPHILE GAUTIER'S 100-page description of Zermatt and the Matterhorn referred to by Victor Tissot in his "Unknown Switzerland," translated from the twelfth edition by Mrs. Wilson, p. 232. Address Box 311, Stonington, Conn.

E. B. C., JACKSON, MICH.—I HAVE THE poem "Santa Claus." The title page of the book is, "Sketches of Life and Landscape," by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, A. M., new York, 1866. Address A. S. Graham, 212 Hale St., New Brunswick, N. J.

HISTORY of the EIGHTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS and of a BRIGADE in the ARMY of the CUMBERLAND. 8vo. Illustrated. 506 pages. $2.50 prepaid. Address Henry J. Aten, Publisher, Hiawatha, Kan.

WANTED—Scaife's "Florentine Life During the Renaissance," published by Johns Hopkins University Press. Address R. B., care Box 182 Times Office.

YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE, 62 CORTlandt St.—Good books and sets purchased; 10,000 for sale. Special 800, suitable popular library, $120.

FOR SALE—COPY OF LONDON TIMES of June 22, 1815, giving account of the Battle of Waterloo. Mrs. Dr. Heidenfeld, 750 Prospect Av., Bronx, New York City.

WANTED—"THE CHARTERED OAK," published some twenty years ago. I think the author was William Seaton. Jessie Duncan, 417 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—"ME AND CHUMMY." IT was published some fifteen years ago. H. T. H., 2,411 Seventh St., New York City.

WANTED—George Thomas Lanergan's Fables from Out of the World, by G. Washington Aesop. John H. Jordan, Scranton, Penn.

WANTED—The English Bookman for February. This is a Goethe number. Would like to know the publishers. Mrs. Hanson, 300 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—T. S. ARTHUR'S "INSUBORdination," a story of Baltimore apprentice life of seventy-five years ago. G. D. C., care Box 183, N. Y. Times.

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WANTED—WILL PAY $7 FOR COPY OF March's Thesaurus in good condition. E. W. Gaillard, 538 East 70th St.

MAGNA CHARTA fac-simile, with seals, wanted by Mr. Parsons, 42 Luke St., Montreal, Canada.

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MARCH

1904

Is there some old book you desire which you have been unable to find? An advertisement costing 5c. per word inserted in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW should bring you quick returns. The following letter emphasizes the value of the Book Exchange as a medium:

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in press a book by Wolf von Schierbrand dealing with the Russia of to-day, chiefly from several points of view which have not so far received the attention to which they seem entitled. These are, among others, the finances, showing that the country is on the brink of national bankruptcy; the agricultural conditions, demonstrating the exhaustion of Russia's famous "black-earth belt"; the complete downfall of Russia's industry, mainly the hothouse product of M. Witte's export policy; the "mir" and the "zemstvo." Mr. von Schierbrand years ago made an extensive trip through Russia, European and Asiatic, and has since made that country one of his special studies.

Fleming H. Revell Company will publish this month "Men of the Covenant," by Dr. Alexander Smellie. This is a series of biographical sketches of the leading Scotch nobles and ministers who stood up for the preservation of Presbyterianism in Scotland during the troublous days preceding and following the Commonwealth. Frequent use has been made of anecdotes and quoted conversations, and there will be several illustrations, including portraits and rare prints of contemporary days.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will issue March 22 "Trusts of To-day," by Gilbert M. Holland Montague. The book gives the history of fifty of the leading trusts, and deals with "The Development of Industrial Combination," "Savings of Combinations," "Evils of Practical Monopoly," "Evils of Present Trust Organization," "Value of Anti-Trust Legislation," and "The Outlook for Trust Regulation."

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce that another large edition of Alfred Henry Lewis's novel, "The Boss," has been called for and will be ready shortly.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish this month "A Night with Alessandro," by Treadwell Cleveland, Jr. Alessandro was the last Duke of Florence and was slain by his effeminate cousin, Lorenzino, who has been erroneously called Lorenzaccio de Medici. The title and theme will recall to readers of Italian Francesco Dardi's historical romance "Una Notte a Firenze ovvero Lorenzino ed Alessandro de Medici," which once inspired the elder Dumas to write a play of the same title. In both the Italian story and the play, the young de Medici is in love with Bianca Strozzi, the daughter of an exile, and this love winning him from his dissolute habits, causes him to lead a conspiracy against his powerful cousin and to slay him with his own hand.

"The Red Leaguers" is the title under which Shan F. Bullock's new book will be brought out this Spring by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that Hildegarde Hawthorne's "A Country Interlude" is in its second edition, although published only last Saturday; a second edition of "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," by Ellen C. Semple; a fourth edition of Margaret Sherwood's "Daphne," and that Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" is in its fourteenth thousand in England.

Thomas Whittaker has just issued a new and cheaper edition in one volume of the Rev. Marcus Dods's "Parables of Our Lord."

James Pott & Co. are about to publish a volume of "Impressions of Japan," by G. H. Rittner. It is illustrated with a series of photographs taken by the author.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce a new edition of William Allen White's book for boys, "The Court of Boyville," and of Ray Stannard Baker's popular science volume, "The Boys' Book of Inventions."

J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing to-day "The French Wife," a new novel by John Strange Winter, and "A Failure," by Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., author of "Mr., Miss, and Mrs." The same house is also bringing out two scientific books: "The Metallurgy of Steel," by F. W. Harbord, and "Milk: Its Production and Use," by E. F. Willoughby.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing to-day Edward W. Townsend's new "Catharine Fadden" book, "Sure"; "A Daughter of the States," by Max Pemberton; a new edition of Tabori's "Reminiscences," a new edition, with commentary by L. Morel, of Tennyson's "In Memoriam"; a new edition of George Borrow's "Romano Lavo-Lil," edited by Thomas Seccombe; "Memoirs of Anna Maria Wilhelmina Pickering," edited by Spencer Pickering; "When a Maid Marries," by Laylade Hart, and "Songs of the Oak, and Other Poems," by William Henry Venable.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in a week or two the twenty-sixth annual edition of their Dictionary of New York, thoroughly revised for the Spring the present year. This volume, alphabetically arranged and carefully edited, contains not only necessary information for the visitor within the gates, but much matter of reference for the native New Yorker as well.

John Lane announces the publication of four new volumes in the series of romantic novels, Stevens of Lamberhurst, edited by J. S. Moore-Cranke. This story, which is supposed to have been written by a Kentish squire in the reign of Queen Anne, is a tale of the Building of the Ship," also with illustrations by Maxwell. The twenty volumes preceding these include FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyam," Pope's "Rape of the Lock," with pictures by Aubrey Beardsley, Milton's "Lycidas," Gray's "Elegy," Stephen Phillips's "Marpessa," Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," and other well-known poems.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out this month a volume on the interesting career of John Peter Zenger, who, in 1726, established the second printing office in New York, and was arrested and charged with seditious libel, but was declared not guilty. It is being edited by Livingston Rutherfurd, who has inherited some of the original material relating to the famous trial and the political struggles of the time. The volume will have an account of the trial of Zenger, his press, a bibliography of the issues of the press, a list of the issues of The New York Weekly Journal, the newspaper which caused Zenger's arrest, and a literal reprint of the first edition of "The Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger." It will also be illustrated with photogravure portraits, fac similies of rare title pages, broadsides, documents, manuscripts, &c., and there will be an index.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that Frank Norris's posthumous novel, "The Pit," is in its ninety-fourth thousand.

The full title of the two volumes of lectures by Dr. Edward Caird Gifford, which the Macmillan Company will publish at once, is "The Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers." This is an account of those ideas of Greek philosophy which have most powerfully affected the subsequent development of theological thought.

George W. Jacobs & Co. have in preparation a volume on "Historic Dress in America," by Elizabeth McClellan. The period covered is from 1607 to 1800, but there is an introductory chapter on dress in the Spanish and French settlements in Florida and Louisiana previous to that time. The book is arranged for artists, students, and others interested in the subject. The illustrations will include ten full-page plates in color, seven full pages in half-tone, and over 100 photographic reproductions from original garments and portraits, with many pen-and-ink drawings. The different styles of the dress of artisans, servants, soldiers, lawyers, and clergymen are presented, as well as the more elaborate costumes worn by wealthier people. A glossary of over 800 works and chronological lists have been provided.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish immediately an illustrated edition in popular and cheaper form of Angus Hamilton's new important work on "Korea."

Fox, Duffield & Co. have in press a new edition of "The Autobiography of a Thief," "recorded" by Hutchins Hapgood. The book is issued in London by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Thomas Whittaker will publish this month "The American Church," by the Rev. William J. Miller, author of "The American Church Dictionary." The same house is bringing out a new volume by the Warden of Seabury Divinity School, the Rev. Dr. Butler, on "How Shall We Worship God?"

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they have ready for publication 1,000 fac simile copies of the first edition of the Declaration of Independence. The original edition was printed as a broadside July 5, 1776, by John Dunlap of Philadelphia, the official printer to the Continental Congress.

The Robinson-Lace Company of Boston have sold, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, in England, a second edition of Charles Eustace Merriman's "Letters From a Son to His Self-Made Father," which, it is reported, has gone into its fiftieth thousand in this country. A third edition of 5,000 copies for the London house is now in press.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announce that Lieut. Bilse's novel of the German Army, "A Little Garrison," translated by Wolf von Schierbrand, author of "Germany," &c., has gone into its third edition.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston will issue in the Spring two volumes for non-English-speaking people by W. L. Harrington and Miss Catharine J. Cunningham. They are: "First Book for Non-English-Speaking People" and "A Second Book for Non-English-Speaking People."

"The Price of Youth" is the title of the new novel by Miss Margery Williams, which the Macmillan Company will publish next week. It is a picture of life in a New Jersey village.

The Macmillan Company announces that it will publish this month Henry W. Elson's one-volume "History of the United States." The book will cover the entire story from the discovery of America to the present time.

The forthcoming book on "Modern Advertising," by Ernest E. Calkins and Ralph Holden, announced by D. Appleton & Co. in their Business Series Text Book, aims to cover the entire field of general advertising—newspaper and periodical advertising, railway cars and stations, and on bill boards and the highways. It will be illustrated with many specimen half tones, and examples of all kinds.

The publishers announce that the edition of 2,000 copies of the first volume of Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Recollections Grave and Gay" was exhausted on the day of publication, and that a second edition is now in press. The publishers also announce that the second volume of the series, "Crowding Memories," will be published in April, and will include a number of Klondike tales.

Greek History.

"Outlines of Greek History" is intended to form with the author's "Outlines of Roman History" a complete elementary course in ancient history, indicating the relation of history to civilization in general, and referring to the primitive culture with which civilization may be said to begin. It also contains a preliminary sketch of the progress of civilization before the time of the Greeks among the ancient Oriental peoples. William C. Morey, the author, occupies the Chair of History and Political Science at the University of Rochester. The keen analysis and absolute clearness of style that made his "Roman Law" a standard accepted almost universally have been pressed into the service of the college students in preparing these outlines of ancient history.

He has adopted neither a narrative style—which often fails to give the real significance of events—nor a purely philosophical method, which often deals with abstract generalities, unsupported by facts. He points out in this book clearly and concisely the most significant facts in Greek history, shows their bearing upon the growth of the Hellenic city-State, indicates their influence upon the development of Greek culture, and suggests the important place which this culture holds in the civilization of the world. After a brief glance at the beginnings of history and the ancient Oriental nations, China and India, Babylonia and Assyria, Egypt, Phoenicia, and Judea, he divides the story of Greece into seven periods grouped into three cycles; emerging from the cloudy mists of prehistoric legends, the tale winds through the time of the Athenian ascendency, to end with the "spread of Hellenism" and the absorption of Hellas by Rome. There are a dozen colored maps, each one or two pages in size, a multitude of pictures and outline maps, and a bibliography that sums up the selections for reading and special study that conclude each chapter. (American Book Company.)

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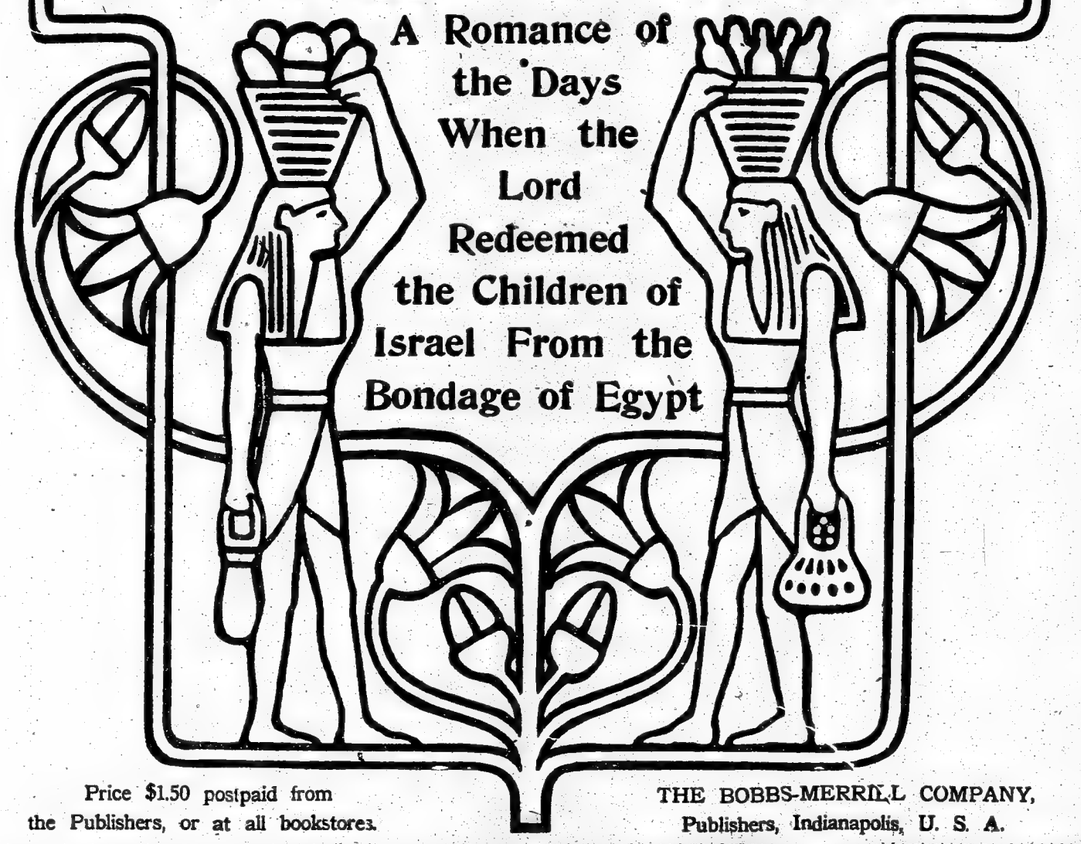

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THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; probably rain; fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,901. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN MUST WAIT WEEKS

Army Will Not Be Ready To Fight Till End of April.

LITTLE AID FOR PORT ARTHUR

Only Ten Thousand Men to be Lef There—Gen. Kuropatkin Buys White Horses.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Heavy land fighting in the Far East, upon which the fate of the campaign depends, is not expected much before the end of April.

By this time Russia will have in the field, exclusive of the large army of men required to guard the railroads, four army corps, each with a cavalry division and an artillery brigade. All that has happened so far, or is going to happen until these forces are in the field, is considered to be nothing more than the prologue to the real drama.

It is of relatively small importance, from the standpoint of the main strategy of the war, whether Port Arthur stands or falls. No large garrison will be retained there. Ten thousand men are as good as one hundred thousand for defense, while the more men the more mouths to feed. There are enough provisions there now to last for eight months. In addition there will be a division of Cossacks, with mountain batteries, on the peninsula to oppose landings and harass the enemy.

Viceroy Alexieff still retains his headquarters at Mukden, through which 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers are passing daily to the positions which the main armies will occupy. The Russians believe that for military purposes there is only one road over which the Japanese can come from Korea. All the troops landed at Che-mul-pho, Mok-pho, and Chinam-pho must use the Peking road. Consequently the landings at Piaksin Bay and other places on the east coast of Northern Korea are not considered important, the absence of roads preventing these forces from combining with the main body.

The Cossacks, mounted infantry, and light guns now across the Yalu River will serve to harass the enemy in every possible way, as well as to hold him in check until the Russian main armies and reserves are concentrated and disposed.

The Russian plans do not contemplate taking any chances on the score of inferior numbers. By sheer weight of men and guns, if nothing else, when the proper time arrives, Russia counts on overwhelming the Japanese and rolling them back through Korea.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Russians underestimate the prowess of their adversaries. On the contrary, they admit the fine marksmanship of the Japanese and their marvelous ability in determining ranges, yet Russians do not believe that the Japanese can face successfully the legions of the Czar.

Gen. Kuropatkin, who leaves for the front March 12, is expected to be on the ground before the real campaign opens. He has purchased milk-white horses from an officer of the cavalry school to ride in the Far East, thus following the example of the famous Gen. Skobeleff, with whom he fought at the siege of Geok Tepe.

RUSSIAN DEFEATS REPORTED.

Patrols Said to be Retiring Before the Japanese Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, March 5.—Count Inouyé, the Japanese Minister to Germany, is said to have asserted that Japan has won a big victory on land.

The news, it is stated, is withheld for strategic reasons.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 5.—The Russians who recently retired from Anju to Puk-Chen are reported to have moved northward from the latter place.

Twenty members of the Peddlers' Band are reported to have taken an oath to kill all officials who favor an alliance with Japan. The Japanese Minister, on being notified of this, promptly informed the Korean Government that if it did not arrest the conspirators the Japanese officials would do so. As a result four leaders of the Peddlers have just been arrested.

CHINESE AID FOR JAPAN.

France, However, Will Take No Action Unless War Is Declared.

TIEN-TSIN, March 5.—A native paper says the Chinese frontier guards are deserting. China has purchased two field batteries of artillery from the Krupps.

The merchants here are surprised at the publication of a dispatch announcing that they will not be allowed to import arms into China under the British flag.

PARIS, March 5.—Reports received here confirm those which have reached Washington and other capitals—that the Chinese troops are showing much activity in Northern China and along the Manchurian border. They also indicate that bands of Chinese brigands are taking advantage of the present opportunity to resume their depredations and raids through Manchuria.

The reports received here show that irregular actions by various branches of the Chinese Army are likely to occur, but the French Government will not consider such irregular military excursions as placing the Chinese Government in a state of war against Russia. The positive and definite purpose of the authorities here is to deal only with the Government of China.

So long as the Chinese Government makes no formal declaration of war, France will not consider as war measures actions taken by irresponsible Chinese Generals or bands.

It is not expected that Japan's intention to build the Soul-Wi-ju railroad will cause any serious clash with the owners of the early French concession. It is understood that Foreign Minister Delcassé has sought to protect French interest along the railroad, just as he protected the rights of the Panama Canal Company during the Panama uprising.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET CRUISING.

Russian Squadron Supposed to be in Northern Waters of Japan.

TOKIO, March 5.—An Austrian steamship which has arrived at Hakodate from Vladivostok reports that the Russian squadron left Vladivostok on Feb. 29. It is presumed to be cruising in northern waters with the hope of capturing Japanese merchantmen. Another report says that two Russian warships have been seen off Usudi Bay.

Advices from Hakodate do not mention any attacks on northern ports.

The steamship Ekaterinoslav of the Russian volunteer transport fleet, which had been fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser; the steamship Manchuria, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company; the schooner Sliepner, and the steam launch Ulide, have been declared prizes of war by the naval court at Sasebo. The decision of the court is subject to an appeal within thirty days.

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 5.—The Russian squadron commanded by Admiral Wirenius, consisting of a cruiser, a transport, and eight torpedo boats, sailed from here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MYSTERY OF V. R. STOWE.

New Yorker Has Now Been Missing from New Orleans Twelve Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—Mystery still surrounds the disappearance of Victor R. Stowe, a wealthy New Yorker, who left his apartments at a local hotel twelve days ago. He left behind numerous letters and documents showing that he came here from St. Louis.

Among the papers was a bill of sale for $600 to Mr. Stowe for a thirty-foot sloop yacht named Vim, and other data showed that she sailed under the Harlem Yacht Club flag. The bill was signed by "Charles, John W., and Fred G. Brouneck, June 23, 1903." A log book of the yacht showed that Mr. Stowe had means and was inclined to enjoy a yachting cruise with a party of friends as his guests. The log book showed that he started with three friends from College Point, L. I., Aug. 11, 1903, for a cruise up the Sound which lasted several weeks.

A diary was found of a pleasure trip, beginning April 1, 1903, at New York. It embraced a visit to San Francisco, Portland, Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, and ended in St. Paul.

Most puzzling among the papers connecting him with New York was a series of daily reports of a detective who had been "shadowing" some one. They are addressed to a "Mr. Sawyer." Mr. Stowe's name does not appear anywhere in them.

The correspondence and papers were addressed to Mr. Stowe at 106 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York.

The New Yorker cashed a check here for $300 sent by a bank at St. Martinsburg, Mo. He disappeared the day he cashed the check. A card was found bearing his name and showing that he was in the real estate business in New York. No office number was given. There was also a statement from the Hamilton Bank of New York, dated Dec. 12, 1903, accompanying a number of canceled checks amounting to $3,056.90, most of which were paid to himself and William Stillwell, also of New York.

Mr. Stowe and his wife resided at the One Hundred and Sixth Street address until a month ago, when they changed their residence to 148 West One Hundred and Third Street. Mrs. Stowe was taken sick suddenly one day about four weeks ago, and died at the latter address.

Mr. Stowe, who had been greatly attached to his wife, worried so much over her death that he became ill and was unable to attend her funeral. His friends were of the opinion that his mind became unbalanced, for he disappeared in a mysterious manner a few days after his wife's death. He was known to have a large sum of money with him at the time he left his home here. Two of his brothers, it was said, had committed suicide, and his friends were of the opinion that he would follow in the footsteps of his brothers.

About a year ago he inherited a large sum of money, and at that time purchased the sloop yacht Vim for pleasure trips up the Sound.

$20,000 DOG KILLED IN FIGHT.

Greyhound "Dukie" Fatally Attacked by a Count's Mastiff.

"Dukie," a fine-looking thoroughbred greyhound of royal descent, died yesterday from injuries received the day before in an encounter with a huge mastiff dog belonging to Count Twaski of 17 East Fifty-second Street, and as a result "Dukie's" owner, William McGushion of 66 East Thirty-fourth Street, has threatened to sue the Count for $20,000—the value which Mr. McGushion placed upon his property.

While "Dukie" and his master were passing in front of the Park Avenue Hotel, Friday morning, the mastiff suddenly appeared, accompanied by the Countess Twaski. Instantly he sprang upon the greyhound, and, despite the efforts of a dozen or more interested spectators to separate them, the mastiff sank his teeth into "Dukie's" neck and tore him until "Dukie" lay unconscious on the sidewalk.

Securing a carriage, Mr. McGushion at once took the suffering greyhound to a dog and cat hospital, where three veterinary doctors worked over him for hours without success.

"Dukie" was the grandsire of the famous Fulton, who achieved distinction some years ago by winning the Waterloo Cup race at Liverpool three times in succession.

It is said that the Countess Twaski offered to defray all doctors' bills incurred on "Dukie's" account and to give the owner $1,000 additional, but that these terms were rejected.

KAISER DOESN'T WANT PEACE.

He Demands That Rebellious Africans Be Punished First.

BERLIN, March 5.—According to a cablegram received here from Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, Col. Leutwin, Governor of German Southwest Africa, is trying to begin peace negotiations with the Hereros. He has, however, received repeated orders from Berlin not to do so.

The Emperor's personal decision in this matter was that negotiations could be mentioned only after the rebels had been chastised or after they admitted themselves beaten and sued for peace.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,183 B'way. —Adv.

Glenlivet Scotch Is Famous;
and Glenlivet means Usher's, and Usher's alone. —Adv.

HILL ROUTS MURPHY IN STATE COMMITTEE

Wins Bitter Battle and Convention May Indorse Parker.

CONVENTION AT ALBANY

Grady and Cockran in Vain Assail Hill's Forces, and the ex-Governor Wins by 27 to 23.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy met defeat to-day in his contest with David Bennett Hill for the control of the Democratic State Committee. The rout of the Tammany forces was complete.

After a stormy session of two hours, in which W. Bourke Cockran, Senator Grady, Senator Dowling, James Shevlin, and Corporation Counsel Delany led the attack for Tammany, and William F. Sheehan and Senator Patrick H. McCarren headed the repelling forces, the Hill men gained everything for which they were contending. The convention will be held on April 18 in Albany. The only reason why Hill did not stick to his original date, April 13, was that Harmanus Bleecker Hall, in which it is intended to hold the convention, could not be secured for that date.

Not only did Hill succeed in naming the date and place for the holding of the convention, but he had his way about the filling of the vacancy on the committee from the Forty-eighth District, which was the issue on which Tammany chose to make its big attack. On the first line-up, which was on a motion to amend the minutes, the vote stood 26 to 23, but Hill really had 27 votes behind him, for he failed to answer to his name when the vote was taken.

On the vote for committeeman Hill took pains to vote, and the result was 27 to 23 for Matthew Merzig, the Hill candidate.

It is agreed here by both the Hill and Tammany men that the action of the committee to-day was fraught with great significance so far as the Democratic Presidential nomination is concerned, though they differ as to its bearing. The Hill men asserted that the action of the committee made it certain that the State Convention would vote to send a delegation to St. Louis instructed for Judge Parker and that the result of such action by the State Convention would be to make Parker the nominee at St. Louis.

WHAT HILL'S VICTORY MEANS.

The Tammany men said they considered the action of the State Committee as a blow at Judge Parker's candidacy and predicted that the result of the action taken to-day probably would be that the Democracy would look elsewhere than to New York for its candidate. They agreed that with an instructed delegation from the State for Judge Parker, the chances of any other New York candidate being taken up were hardly worth considering, but at the same time they thought that in view of the factional difference in the State which Judge Parker's candidacy had engendered, the National Convention would not consider it wise to nominate Judge Parker.

Before the meeting of the State Committee Hill called on Murphy at the Hotel Ten Eyck. The rival leaders were together for some time, but were unable to come to a harmonious understanding. Hill insisted on having the convention held in Albany, and would not agree to a later date than April 18. He said that four years ago John F. Carroll had promised that the next State Convention which was held out of Saratoga Springs should be held in Albany, and he insisted upon the fulfillment of that pledge.

Murphy, who had discovered during the morning that he could not rely upon the two members from Erie, Burgard and Kennedy, upon whose votes he had counted, and realizing that his defeat was inevitable, saw in Hill's statement of the Carroll pledge a chance to let himself down easily, and asked if Hill would make the statement in the committee that such a pledge had been given. Hill, it is said, agreed to do this, but at any rate he did not do it.

Realizing before the committee was called to order that they were doomed to defeat, the Tammany leaders decided to make their fight on the question of the vacancy in Erie County, believing that if they had any show whatever it would be through raising an issue on that matter rather than on the date or place for the holding of the convention.

When the roll of the committee had been called Senator Grady directed attention to the fact that the name of William H. Fitzpatrick of the Forty-eighth District had been omitted from the call and asked that the name be called.

WHEN THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

Then the trouble began. Fitzpatrick resigned from the committee at the meeting last September. For his successor his choice was Dr. Charles H. W. Auel. Messrs. Burgard and Kennedy, the other State Committeemen from Erie County, were opposed to the selection of Dr. Auel. Fitzpatrick claims that his resignation, together with the recommendation of his local committee as to his successor, were both laid upon the table. The contention of Burgard and Kennedy was that the resignation of Fitzpatrick was accepted, and that it was only the recommendation with regard to his successor which was tabled.

Fitzpatrick standing with Murphy, and Burgard and Kennedy with Hill, the Tammany men made Fitzpatrick's cause their own, while the Hill men championed the cause of Burgard and Kennedy. When Senator Grady asked that the name of Fitzpatrick be called, Chairman Campbell announced that Fitzpatrick was no longer a member of the committee and stated that the business before the meeting was the election of Fitzpatrick's successor.

Senator Grady opposed this motion with some volcanic oratory, and bitter and threatening language was used by other Tammany men. Mr. Sheehan replied that the mere fact that Fitzpatrick had tendered his resignation took him off the committee, even if the committee had not acted upon the resignation.

Senator Grady shouted: "We have moved that the name of Mr. Fitzpatrick be called; if that is ruled out I take an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The Chair is endeavoring to inject his personality into this matter. I don't think that will get him any votes, but he must not do it, nevertheless."

The vote was finally taken on the motion made by Mr. Shevlin to correct the minutes, which showed Fitzpatrick's resignation to have been accepted, and the Hill faction won by 26 to 23. With Murphy voted the solid Manhattan delegation, J. J. Kenney of Richmond, Joseph Cassidy of Queens, James Dunne, W. A. Doyle, James

Continued on Page 2.

MAN ABLAZE IN STREET CAR.

Sat Next to Stove, and Matches in Pocket Caught Fire.

As the result of an extraordinary accident, Joseph Smith of West Quincy, Mass., will probably die of burns sustained while a passenger last night on a First Avenue car. He sat next to the stove in an old-fashioned horse car. At Twenty-eighth Street he jumped to his feet, and it was seen that the side of his coat was afaire.

The flames spread, and he cast himself to the ground and rolled over and over in an effort to put the flames out. The conductor and driver pulled their coats off in vain attempts to extinguish the fire, and Smith was terribly burned. Dr. Blackwell of Bellevue says he fears the man will die.

The fire was probably caused by matches in the man's pocket becoming ignited by the heat of the stove.

NEAR RELATIVES GET ESTATE.

Cousins Who Sued Heirs of Frank Thompson Lose Their Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., March 5.—The contest over the million-and-a-half estate of Frank Thompson, at one time a prominent New York lawyer, was ended to-day by a decision of the Court of Appeals, which sustains the administrators in their efforts to distribute the estate between seven of the nearest heirs as follows: Annie A., Rhoda, John W., George E., and Edward D. Thompson, Frances L. McLean, and Mary T. De Forest.

The estate was contested by thirty cousins of the deceased. They received adverse decisions in the Surrogate's Court and in the Appellate Division.

CLOWN TUMBLED INTO LOVE.

Girl He Admired in Circus Now His Bride—His Friend's Change of Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—A romance that had its beginning at a circus performance over a year ago resulted in a wedding to-day in Justice of the Peace Bosset's office, when Miss Katherine Hendricks of Morristown became the wife of William A. Ryan of Evansville, Ind. According to Justice Bosset there was to have been a double marriage, but one of prospective bridegrooms at the last moment refused to go on with the ceremony.

The bridegroom is a clown by vocation, and is known to the circus profession as "Babe Ryan." While he was playing with Hargreaves Brothers' Circus in Orange more than a year ago he fell in love with Miss Hendricks, who occupied one of the lower reserved seats, and sought an introduction before the performance. As the circus was only booked for a day the couple had little opportunity to see much of each other, but kept up a courtship by mail.

Thursday night, according to Ryan, he met Miss Hendricks at a theatre by appointment. Here the young couple unfolded their plans to John P. Eysoldt of 304 Fifteenth Avenue and Miss Anna Kramer of 22 Orleans Street, both of this city, who agreed to be married also. The four met at the Justice's office, but as the latter was preparing to perform the double ceremony Eysoldt changed his mind.

SAVES HIS FRIENDS $10,000.

Possesses Himself of Their Notes and Refuses to Return Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 5.—John H. Bradner, ex-Recorder of the city, while en route to New York some time ago, was approached by a man who offered to sell him notes aggregating $10,000 and signed by responsible business men of this city. The notes were given to provide working capital for a flour of milk company in process of operation.

Mr. Bradner lacked faith in the company, and when he saw his friends' names on the paper he promptly pocketed the notes and deposited them in a safe on arriving at New York. This he did despite the threats, appeals, and argument of the agent who sought to negotiate them.

John Schoonover, the promoter, who was arrested Wednesday at Portland, Ind., at the instigation of the Bankers' Association of America, disappeared, and the signers of the notes supposed their money had gone with him. Their surprise and joy knew no bounds when Mr. Bradner returned their notes and explained how he had secured possession of them.

HARRISBURG'S FLOOD PERIL.

Pennsylvania's Tracks Under Water—In the West the Platte Is Flooding.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 5.—This region is threatened with the worst flood in many years, and every precaution is being taken for the protection of life and property. In this city the lowlands are submerged and the Court House has been thrown open for the shelter of those who have been compelled to leave their homes. All the large industries in the flooded district are closed down, and it will be impossible to hold service to-morrow in many of the churches.

At Steelton the entire west side is covered with water, and the loss to property will run into thousands of dollars. High Spire is submerged in the worst flood of its history, and at Middletown the water is higher than in 1889. One hundred families have been driven from their homes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks are under water from the lower end of the city to Middletown, and all freight movement has been abandoned. Through passenger trains are being sent to Philadelphia via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

One end of the electric power plant at York Haven has been swept away by the flood, and the York Haven Paper Mill is threatened. The ice is piled fifty feet high opposite the power plant, and the water is over the railroad tracks to a depth of four feet.

FREMONT, Neb., March 5.—The Platte River east of Fremont is now five miles wide for several miles above Mercer Siding Bridge, which was disabled yesterday. Thousands of acres of land are several feet under water, and a large number of farmhouses can be reached only by boats. The water has reached the low lands near this city, being the highest for twenty-three years.

The loss to farmers has reached many thousands of dollars, all kinds of live stock being drowned and gathered crops carried away. No lives have been lost thus far.

GOULD MAKES RECORD TIME.

Travels Fast Over Salt Lake Cut-Off on a Special Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Advices received at Southern Pacific headquarters state that George J. Gould and party on a special train made record time on an inspection run over the Salt Lake cut-off to-day.

The train arrived at Ogden about noon, having made the 104 miles in 3 hours and 56 minutes, including all delays incidental to seeing the trestling and filling. Mr. Gould expressed himself as greatly pleased with the engineering feat at the cut-off.

FIREMEN'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Four Injured in Clash Between Truck and Lexington Ave. Car.

ONE DIVES THROUGH WINDOW

Another Breaks Through Rungs of a Ladder—Lieut. Convey Captures the Motorman.

Four firemen were badly hurt and several others narrowly escaped injury early last evening in a collision at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, between Truck No. 7 and a Lexington Avenue trolley car. Lieut. James J. Convey and Fireman Thomas Callan are in Bellevue Hospital, one with two ribs on his right side fractured, and his whole body a mass of bruises, and the other with three fingers of his right hand nearly severed, and contusions on his legs and body. Firemen Louis Sleckman and Dennis Murphy received numerous cuts and bruises, but after an ambulance surgeon had attended them were able to return to duty.

The firemen agree that the accident could have been prevented had the motorman of the car, Dominick Galgano of 165 Elizabeth Street, kept his head when he saw the truck approaching him. Instead, Galgano reversed his power, and then jumped from the platform out of harm's way. He was arrested.

The truck was responding to an alarm from the box at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, the fire being a trifling blaze, in the home of Charles W. Armour, at 111 East Thirty-ninth Street. Turning out from the firehouse in West Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, Driver Nicholas George sent his three horses drawing the big eight-ton truck west to Lexington Avenue, where he swung north. Speeding south on the west track was the car in charge of Galgano. According to the rules the car should have stopped on the near side of the crossing, and George, figuring on this, sent his horses without relaxing their speed straight on up the avenue. Galgano kept on, and when the motorman saw a collision was inevitable he shut off his power, unfastened the gate, and leaped off.

In a vain attempt to prevent a crash George threw his horses sharply to the left, intending if possible to carry the truck to the west side of the avenue, and thus escape the car. Edward L. Cook, the tillerman, threw the rear wheels over sharply at the same time. When the crash came Lieut. Convey was on the turn-table on the forward part of the truck, and the three firemen, Callan, Sleckman, and Murphy, in the order named, were standing on the sideboard. The front of the car struck the truck in a slightly oblique fashion, and the Lieutenant was the first to suffer. He was crushed between the side of the car and the truck and pushed along the length of the truck until, with his ribs broken and his body terribly bruised, he dropped to the pavement. But even with his injuries, Lieut. Convey ran to the opposite sidewalk after the fleeing motorman and collared him until Policeman Murtha of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, put the Italian under arrest. Then the Lieutenant collapsed.

Fireman Callan, who was next to the Lieutenant, was pinioned between the side of the car and one of the short ladders on the side of the truck. Just as the pressure became so great that it seemed as if his ribs would break, too, he, by a sudden exertion of strength, broke through one of the heavy wooden rungs of the ladder and half crawled, half fell through the opening underneath the truck.

Although Fireman Sleckman's injuries were comparatively slight, his escape was equally sensational. When he saw the side of the car bearing down upon him and threatening to crush him, he jammed his helmet on his head and dived squarely through one of the car windows, affrighting the passengers, none of whom, however, was hurt by the shower of glass which accompanied his startling entrance.

Murphy was the most fortunate of all the injured men. He was able to drop through the ladders on to the pavement, and one of the wheels ran over the tips of his fingers. The driver and tillerman and four men on the other side of the truck, including Capt. Quade, escaped harm altogether, although for a moment they feared that the truck would topple over on them.

STEVEDORE INHERITS FORTUNE.

Father Leaves Runaway Son $175,000 and Real Estate in England.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 5.—John S. Walford, who has been chief stevedore in the coal department of the Old Dominion Steamship Company here, has just received a copy of his father's will, which makes him heir to $175,000 and some valuable real estate.

Mr. Walford's father was Lieut. Col. Thomas Sturges Walford of the Fourth West Yorkshire Regiment, Prince of Wales's Own. He died at his home on the South Coast of England Jan. 2. Mr. Walford had not seen his father for twenty-nine years. At the age of twelve years he ran away, and drifted around from place to place, making his way through the world by hard work. He will continue in his present position until he hears further details.

WEALTHY MAN DIED INTESTATE.

Widow of John H. Gourlie Asks at Greenwich for Administration Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 5.—John H. Gourlie, the eccentric millionaire, who died at Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 20, at the age of fifty-two years, left no will. His widow, Mary C. Gourlie, whom he married in London in 1899, applied to Judge Joseph E. Russell in the Greenwich Probate Court to-day for administration of the estate. She avers that Mr. Gourlie left real estate valued at $500,000, and personal property of about the same amount. The next of kin are named as Edith Coleman Gourlie, Nathalie Gourlie, and Isabel T. Gourlie, daughters, of 131 East Fortieth Street, New York, and a son, Lawrence, of Harvard University.

It is believed the estate will inventory more than $1,000,000. Mr. Gourlie's friends thought him incapable, and in July, 1901, through the Selectmen of the town, had an application made to the Probate Court for a conservator. A year later the application was withdrawn. Mr. Gourlie's two cottages at Belle Haven have been closed for two years because the millionaire declared he was wealthy enough without renting them. Mr. Gourlie left Belle Haven a few years ago and built a mansion at Indian Field.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

JUDGE PARKER ILL WITH GRIP.

Unable to Attend a Private Dinner at the Lotos Club.

Judge Alton B. Parker, who was to have been a guest at a private dinner party given last night at the Lotos Club, was too ill to be present.

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, who was at the dinner, said that Judge Parker had been too ill to attend court for three or four days, as he was suffering from a slight attack of the grip. Mr. Lawrence added that Judge Parker was rapidly improving, and that his physician believed he would be up and about within a day or two.

HENRY H. ROGERS ILL.

Caught Cold Thursday in Courtroom While Attending Gas Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 5.—Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, who came here from New York Wednesday night to testify in the gas suit now in progress in the Supreme Court, caught cold in the courtroom Thursday. Since that time he has been confined to his bed at the Hotel Touraine. Mr. Rogers intended to return to New York for treatment, but his physician here ordered him to keep his bed.

He is next on the list of witnesses after Mr. Windsor, but it is altogether unlikely that he can take his turn.

VIRGINIAN WINS INDIAN BRIDE.

Lewis Brittain Becomes Husband of Choctaw Chief's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5.—In Indian Territory Wednesday Lewis Brittain of Tazewell County, Va., led to the altar the daughter of a wealthy chief of the Choctaws.

Young Brittain left his home in Tazewell some years ago. He drifted to Indian Territory and located among the Indians, becoming a great favorite with the chief whose daughter he has made his wife.

His parents were apprised of the event in a very novel way, receiving an invitation skillfully written on the head of several arrows. Brittain will bring his Indian bride to Virginia, and will make his home in Tazewell County.

MARIE TEMPEST IS ILL.

Confined to Rooms in Boston with Serious Throat Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 5.—Marie Tempest, who has been playing an engagement at the Hollis in "The Marriage of Kitty" during the past week, is a prisoner in her rooms at the Bellevue, afflicted with a serious throat trouble.

A short time ago she had been ill in New York, but was thought to have fully recovered, and when she reached Boston last Sunday evening was apparently in good health. Thursday she was taken sick, and though very weak, started for the theatre. She fainted on the stage and was brought home, unable to finish the performance. A physician pronounced the case tonsilitis.

Miss Tempest grew rapidly worse, and Dr. C. Rice of New York was summoned. He arrived about 6 o'clock to-night. A culture was taken, and the exact nature of the disease will be determined by Monday.

MATCH MAKES $100,000 FIRE.

Serious Visitation of Flames to Oldest City in New Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 5.—A fire which occurred in this city to-day caused a loss of over $100,000. Flames were started by a boy stepping on a match in the basement of Reynolds & Hanson's dry goods store and setting fire to a pile of rubbish. Reynolds & Hanson's loss is estimated at $53,000.

Other occupants of the building lost heavily. They are J. H. & F. Hilsdorf, grocers, $10,000; Stodbodine Brothers, shoe dealers, $20,000. The Fire Department was handicapped by frozen hydrants.

A steam fire engine had to be called from Tottenville, S. I., as the local Fire Department only had hand engines. The insurance is estimated at $60,000.

ROBBED OF DIAMONDS ON CAR.

Woman Loses $2,500 Worth of Jewelry from Berth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5.—Mrs. M. J. Green of Macon was robbed of $2,500 worth of jewelry while returning from New York to-day. As the train was nearing Charlotte Mrs. Green left her berth for a few moments, and, returning, discovered the robbery. On arriving here an officer searched all the baggage on the train and turned the berths of the Pullman wrong-side out, but to no avail. The porter, when charged with the theft, denied it stoutly, and Mrs. Green went on her way minus the diamonds.

THEATRE PANIC AVERTED.

Lighted Cigar in Coat Pocket Started Trouble, but Cool Men Stopped It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—A child's shrill cry of fire startled a large audience, composed mostly of women and children, in Ford's Opera House, at the matinée this afternoon, during the first act of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and only the prompt action of the theatre employes and the calmness of several men in the audience prevented a tragedy.

A man with a lighted cigar in his coat pocket was responsible for the trouble. The man took a seat in the middle of the house. A woman next him smelled the smoke from a burning garment and her little daughter gave the cry that in an instant brought everybody to their feet and caused many to make a mad rush for the exits.

Manager Ford and his assistants, as well as the actors, knew there was no fire on the stage, and tried to reassure the frightened people. The exits were instantly thrown wide open.

Ex-Fire Chief McAfee, who was in the audience, stepped upon the stage and shouted to the people to sit down, as there was no fire, and Capt. Mulholland, a retired naval officer, stood up in his seat and urged the people not to become panic-stricken. In another moment the rush was checked. No one was injured, but several women were overcome by the excitement.

Why Not
Leave New York during the disagreeable month of March and visit Pinehurst, Camden, and other delightful resorts reached by Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

TAFT PRAISES THE FILIPINOS

Tells Ohio Society of Their Preparation for Self-Government.

LAW ADMIRABLY ENFORCED.

Democrats, He Thinks, Would Continue Policy of Republicans—Foss Pleads for Big Navy—Tributes to Hanna.

Secretary of War Taft was the guest of honor and made the principal speech at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society, which was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In the course of a lengthy address he described the conditions in the Philippines under Spanish rule, and told how under American administration the islands were being prepared for self-government. The laws of the islands, he said, and particularly the criminal laws, were being enforced with much more justice than in half the States of the United States, and that if the people of the United States would treat those islands "with the generosity that is only just, considering the circumstances under which they came into our hands, the islands will flourish like a green bay tree, and will ask for no charity from the United States." He expressed the view that if the Democrats come into power they will pursue the same policy regarding the Philippines that now exists.

The dinner was given in celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the society and was in keeping with the traditions of the past, through which its anniversary celebrations have come to be looked upon as National in their character and scope. Three years ago, at a dinner which the members recall as the "Executive Banquet," President McKinley occupied the seat where Secretary Taft sat last night.

The following year eleven Senators, all born in the State of Ohio, brought together as its guests of honor, made the annual dinner a Senatorial function. Last year it was a diplomatic dinner, made so by the presence of Secretary Hay, who is a native of Ohio, and all the foreign Ambassadors. This year an "army and navy" dinner was arranged in honor of Secretary Taft.

A LARGE ASSEMBLY.

It brought together more than 600 members of the society and their guests in the Astor Gallery, which was beautifully decorated with exotic plants and bunting. The "Army and Navy" feature was much in evidence, both in point of attendance and accessories.

When the dessert was brought in the long procession of waiters was preceded by an American flag, and the dishes were surmounted by miniature warships, soldiers, sailors, and such other warlike mimicry.

The diners were accommodated at fifty-two small tables placed about the spacious gallery. When the speechmaking began both tiers of boxes filled rapidly with handsomely gowned women.

John J. McCook, President of the Ohio Society, was toastmaster. On his right sat Secretary Taft, on his left Gov. Herrick of Ohio. The other guests at the table of honor were:

Senator Dick of Ohio, Congressman Foss of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Congressman Landis of Indiana, Rear Admiral Watson, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Senator Depew, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Benjamin F. Tracy, President Butler of Columbia University, Major Gen. Corbin, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Congressman Tayler of Ohio, ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Louis Stern, Charles P. Taft, Gen. James H. Wilson, James E. Campbell, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. James S. Clarkson, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Robert C. Ogden, President of the Pennsylvania Society; Congressman Longworth of Ohio, Gen. Thomas H Hubbard, President of the New England Society; Robert J. Harrison, President of the Southern Society; William Butler Duncan, President of the St. Andrew's Society.

In presenting the guest of the evening, President McCook said he extended to Secretary Taft a hearty, cordial Buckeye greeting. In alluding to the members of the society who had died since their last annual banquet, he paid a tribute to the late Senator Hanna, saying that he was the friend of all true men in America.

"We know," he continued, "that the American as a man develops capacity to accomplish a great many different kinds of things. We well know that there are many Americans who have been successful journalists, like the guest of honor this evening. We all know that there are a considerable number of Americans who are successful judges, but it has remained for the guest of the evening to demonstrate that America can produce a first-class, successful, all-around Oriental administrator and Governor.

"The guest of the evening has governed the men of that Eastern country so wisely that they not only gladly accept the law, but look up to the man that administered it and call him their best friend, even by a higher name—they call him 'the just Taft.'" [Applause.]

SECRETARY TAFT'S SPEECH.

Secretary Taft was cheered enthusiastically when he rose to speak to the toast "The United States in the Philippines." He gave a brief history of the islands down to the organization of the insurgent Government, and continued:

"Concerning the break between Aguinaldo and Gen. Otis, it was known to the Filipinos that it would come before it was known to the Americans. They decided to let our men land, to take our guns, to aid in driving out the Spaniards, and then to turn and drive out the Americans. I must say that Spain in her palmiest days was not able to equal the tyranny and oppression that prevailed in those eight months of the insurgent Government. That was the embarrassing position the American found himself in eight months after Dewey won his victory."

"Could we turn the island over to the insurgents? Were we to leave the island to the protection of this Government and let some other nation take it? When you consider the real bone of contention between Gen. Merritt and Aguinaldo, that Aguinaldo was not permitted to enter the City of Manila and get the great loot they had been fighting for, then you can appreciate the danger the insurgent Government would have been in international affairs.

"We could take the island, and we did.

We could have made a protectorate, some said. That course the Government did not adopt, and it proceeded to administer a Government of the Philippine Islands for the benefit of the Filipinos. Was it wrong in so doing?" Cries of "No."

"The sovereignty of the island by lawful treaty was transferred to us. We were in the attitude of being a lawful sovereign in a country in which the people were trying to remove their sovereign. What were our obligations in these circumstances? The Declaration of Independence required that the Government should not govern another without the consent of the governed.

"I deny that the Declaration of Independence, when construed under the circumstances under which that instrument was signed, bears any such construction when applied to circumstances so different from those which prevailed at the time of our Revolution. [Applause.] That instrument itself was signed by men who themselves made the exception of minors, of insane persons, of women, and slaves. That instrument was itself signed by men who upheld the property qualification in many of the States that did not permit a majority of the citizens to vote and consent to a government in those States.

"You must come, if you follow that construction of the Declaration of Independence, to this conclusion: That a government of a people, an independent self-government by a people, no matter how bad, is always better than a good government of one people by another, and I say that that is not the fact, and that history has a number of examples to show the contrary. [Applause.]

SOME EXAMPLES ABROAD.

"The Declaration of Independence is a sacred instrument in our history. But is there any reason why we should not look history in the face and recognize the facts? Is there any doubt in the mind of any person who hears me that the condition of Egypt to-day is far better than it ever would have been had England not gone there and governed that country for the benefit of her people? Is there any doubt in the mind of any man that the Government of San Domingo, had it been placed under our control 100 years ago, would have been vastly better than the state of dissolution in which it finds itself to-day? [Applause.]

"Why sacrifice truth for phrases? The words of the Declaration of Independence were applied to the men to whom they did apply with truth. Those were men and descendants of men who for 600 years in English history had been hammering out their right to self-government, and who for 200 years after they came to these shores had, in fact, enjoyed self-government. Will you compare them with a people like the Filipinos, fit though they may be in the future for self-government, who thus far, under 400 years of Spanish rule, have never known what it was to exercise political rights? Why, gentlemen, are politics so different from ordinary affairs of life that some reasoning doesn't apply to both?

"And now, are the Filipino people fitted to enjoy self-government? I know that people, and I yield to no one in my affection for them and in my appreciation of their merits. They are a courteous people; they are a kindly people; they are a people who have fought for what they regarded as their liberty; they are a brave people. I think they were misled in so fighting, but I honor them for the effort. They are a people, however, 90 per cent. of whom are in a state of pupilage, utterly ignorant and utterly incapable of exercising the slightest political franchise. There are 10 per cent. of them—hardly so large a proportion, I should say—who can speak Spanish, and that marks the line of educated, competent people, and those who are not.

"But they are a bright people, and I am not decrying their possible future fitness, their capacity for development, but I am saying that the United States, charged as it is with the wardship of those people, would do them a crime now, since, by force of circumstances, it has had to take them under its wing, were it to set them adrift, and, in the language of some statesmen, let them go to the devil. [Applause.]

NOT LIKE JAPAN.

"It has been suggested that if they are not ready for a popular self-government they might have a self-government like Japan. There are no such feudal relations in the Philippines as exist in Japan. No Government could be built on what exists there unless it be a government under the guidance of another government or unless it be a popular self-government. Hence it is that there is nobody to whom the United States could turn over the responsibility of government as it might in a case like Japan.

"Now, it is said that we took the islands from greed of conquest. Well, perhaps we did, but I was in the neighborhood immediately after the islands were taken. I had the honor of a number of close confidential talks with William McKinley, and it may be that he was influenced by the greed of a Napoleon and was in favor of extending the power of the United States into those far-off tropic islands. But if he was, and if that was the attitude of his mind, he most successfully concealed it from me. What was on his mind when I talked with him was a tremendous sense of responsibility for those people in those islands.

"I said to him: 'Mr. President, I was very sorry that we went to those islands,' and he said: 'You were not a bit sorrier than I was, but we have them here. We could not take one island and not take the rest. We were in a situation where we had to act, and I hope we have acted for the best. No man can be more conscious than I am of the tremendous trust that we have assumed, and no one more sincerely regretful that we had to assume it.' [Applause.]

"The Philippines for the Filipinos' was the motto—the maxim—which William McKinley directed his commission to follow, and I think I may say the commission has faithfully kept it. I do not for a minute desire to detract from the tremendous work the army did there. Perhaps you might have thought so. It was necessary to establish 600 posts for self-reliance, and First and Second Lieutenants, Sergeants, and Corporals planned campaigns and showed the true spirit of American manhood.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

"What has been done in the Philippines? is asked. Eight hundred municipalities have been established, forty-five districts are founded, and the Government collects about $15,000,000 in gold every year to carry on the Government. A system of judiciary has been established. Criminal laws in the Philippines are enforced with much more justice, much more certainty, than in one-half the States of the United States.

"It is said that the rights of free speech are denied in the island, and that any declaration of independence, however, peaceful, is denied. That is not true. It was true during the war, as it was then decided that even a peaceful declaration might tend to rouse the natives to war. It is said that seditious laws are in vogue in the island. There are some, it is true, and there are in many States of the Union. It is not contrary to the rights of free speech.

"We have the libel law in the islands, and we have the criminal libel law. A gentleman who states something that is not so, reflecting on somebody else, soon finds himself in jail, and an American editor wants to know why this is so? Can it be true that under the starry flag an editor cannot say something that is not true about another man and escape jail? [Laughter.]

"The trouble is that in the argument over free speech the limitations of free speech are not very well understood in those countries not so fortunate as this country is, in which it is not necessary to enact all the laws that may be enacted under the Constitution to preserve the rights of individuals; because here many wrongs are allowed to go without vindication, just because the vindication of them would take too much trouble. But in a new country, in a country like the Philippines, where there is a strange people unused to the freedom of the press, it is necessary that laws should be enforced which might be passed and become entirely legal here, but which are unnecessary here, and yet are necessary there, without violating any part of the Constitution.

"Now, how are we preparing the people for self-government? We have, as I said, organized some 800 municipal governments in which there is a complete autonomy in the sense that the municipal officers are all elected by the people—that is, by the people who can qualify themselves to vote; and the qualification for voting is that they should speak Spanish, or should have been municipal officers before, or that they should speak English, or that they should pay taxes; I think $15 in Mexican money a year. That makes an electorate very much less than the number of people, but it is the only civil electorate that seems possible there, and I have heard no criticisms from the people.

"We are sending 100 Filipinos here a year to be educated and make them understand what Anglo-Saxon freedom means."

Here Mr. Taft was interrupted by a diner shouting, "It ought to be 10,000 a year." Mr. Taft smiled, hesitated, and said:

"One of the greatest difficulties in establishing a Government is to get the funds to run it with. That may be the trouble here."

Continuing, on this subject, he said:

"The matter of education is not all that it ought to be. We can teach only about 10 per cent. It is a most encouraging sign, however, to see the eagerness with which the Filipinos are anxious to learn English.

"In the matter of health much has to be done. We first need pure water. The loss of children under six months is frightful. We need nurses and teachers to show the women how to care for their children."

Speaking of dishonesty of officials of the United States, he deplored the fact that there had been seventeen cases of dishonesty in the Philippines. He said:

"This, I believe, is something more than dishonesty where a decent Government is trying to build a decent Government. If we once lose our decent Government we can never regain it."

Secretary Taft was again cheered with much enthusiasm at the conclusion of his speech.

FOSS'S PLEA FOR THE NAVY.

Congressman George Edmund Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in responding to the toast, "The American Navy," said that when all the ships now provided for had been completed it would make this country the third naval power in the world, Great Britain being the first and France second. He made a strong plea for its further upbuilding, and pointed out that the Naval Appropriation bill which had just passed the House, while carrying nearly $97,000,000, represented only a little more than $1 per capita, 4 per cent. of our foreign trade for last year, and only 14 per cent. of the annual expenses of the Government, proportionately less than was expended on the navy a hundred years ago.

"There are some who think that we ought to stop building the navy," he said, "but these people largely constitute that class of our citizens who believe in the idea of a little nation. They would be glad to see us live in solitude and isolation on this hemisphere and not exert the power and influence that we are capable of among the nations of the world, and if war should ever come the only thing which they would interpose would be the Golden Rule against the guns of the enemy; but, Sir, mankind has not reached that state of perfection yet. I trust the time will come when the war drums will beat no longer and when there will be no necessity for military establishments of any character, but the time has not yet come.

"It was only a few years ago when upon the invitation of the Czar of Russia the representatives of the leading nations of the world met at The Hague and resolved upon the disarmament of military establishments, but no sooner had they adjourned than foreign countries began projecting larger programmes than ever before for the building up of their naval establishments, and so if we are to protect our interests we must maintain an adequate and efficient navy in constant readiness for war. The American people are not willing to lessen their influence on this hemisphere nor forsake their interests on the other.

"If there is any lesson which has come to us during the last few weeks from across the sea it is that a navy in constant readiness is oftentimes able to strike a blow from which its antagonist perchance may never be able to recover. And then there is another thing which must be taken into consideration—the only time to build a navy is in time of peace.

"Let it be said, and it cannot be said too often, that we are building up a navy for peace, and let this be our sentiment: The American navy, may she ever be ready for war, but may she never be required to fire a single shot. Let us continue our policy of building up the navy for the protection of our interests, for the defense of our coast line, for the guardianship of the Panama Canal. And, Sir, we have a President in the White House who proposes to build it, for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, for the protection of the Filipinos, whom we are lifting from the bondage of superstition and ignorance up into the clear sky of American civilization; for the protection of our growing trade and commerce, for that peace honorable in the sight of man and approved of God—that kind of peace that never makes surrender of national duty or national honor or national obligation.

BOOM FOR FAIRBANKS.

Congressman Charles B. Landis of Indiana, who was the next speaker, responded to the toast "Sons of Ohio." In calling the roll of the great men the "Buckeye" State has supplied to the Nation he paid a glowing tribute to Secretary Taft and to the memory of Senator Hanna. He referred to Senator Fairbanks, also of his State, as the unanimous choice of the people for Vice President.

"Vice President?" asked Gov. Herrick, in undertone. When the laugh that followed this remark from those that overheard it had subsided Congressman Landis replied: "Yes, for Vice President of the United States."

Congressman Landis spoke in part as follows:

"The sons of Ohio, where are they? Rather would I ask, Where are they not? Two millions scattered North and South, and East and West, 1,000,000 of them native born. Nine of them to-day sit in the United States Senate, and thirty-two of them are in the House of Representatives. Two of them are in the Cabinet of the President.

"Mark Hanna was born in Ohio. Abused and misrepresented, he was finally vindicated! No man ever won a greater victory over detraction and calumny than he. During those anxious hours that he fought for his life, a Nation in tears stood at his bedside, while slander ran to the mountains and hid, and defamation begged to be heard while it pleaded apology. Those who knew this great, this good, this gentle man and regarded him with affection take solemn pride and joy in the knowledge that he lived to know the victory he had won, and died admitted by all his countrymen to have been a true-born king of men.

"We have a New York man in the White House, and we have two sons of Ohio in his Cabinet—John Hay and William H. Taft. The name of Hay will ever be associated with the progressive and practical diplomacy which marks the birth of the twentieth century. His plain, simple, unaffected statecraft has made the American Republic the umpire of Christendom.

"The honored guest of the evening, William H. Taft, our Secretary of War, the successor of that splendid official and gentleman, Elihu Root, whose departure from Washington is universally regretted, and whose administration of the War Department touched high tide every day he occupied the chair, he is a son of Ohio. I take off my hat to William H. Taft. That field in the Eastern Archipelago was a new field, but completely did he cultivate it. War sent our banner over there in the face of Asia, and it is there to-day surrounded by all the trophies of peace, and over it is written the name of Taft. That work required a jurist, a statesman, a diplomat, and a business man, and William H. Taft demonstrated that he was all of these combined. Through him, Columbia has won her proudest triumph in the sight of the whole world."

HERRICK'S TRIBUTE TO HANNA.

Gov. Herrick of Ohio, who was the last speaker of the evening, received a great ovation as he rose to respond to the toast, "Our Native State, Ohio, the Mother of Us All." The guests arose and white handkerchiefs waved their welcome from all parts of the banquet hall.

Gov. Herrick lauded the sturdy men of Ohio for what they had contributed to American National life. He paid tribute to the memory of the late Senator Hanna as a man and statesman. He named John Sherman, William McKinley, and the guest of the evening, Secretary Taft, as fair examples of Ohio's sons, following with a remark that also Virginia had her day in directing the destinies of this country, but that her glories were the glories of the setting sun, while Ohio's were just coming up over the horizon.

This closing part of his speech Gov. Herrick began by recalling the gloomy prophecy of Macaulay, when he wrote to a friend in this country that after all the fertile soil in the United States had been taken up, and after the New World was as thickly populated as the Old, distress and disturbances among the working classes would be as common here as they were there. Gov. Herrick said:

"What the great Englishman beheld as great an American discerned in the mists of the future. No doubt different causes and effects led him to make this mental picture, but Mark Hanna's vision was none the less clear and penetrating.

"Dead men cannot be flattered, but it is to the eternal glory of our departed friend's memory that he not only knew this condition, but he had the courage to meet it open-handed and undertake its solution. What a loss the country suffered in his taking off at the very time when the scope and value of his work was proving to his people the depth of his patriotism! Years ago he realized that in the harmonious relations of capital and labor was the most vital question, the all-involving problem of the hour. He felt that until it was settled there could never be any lasting peace in the land, nor any enduring security in conditions.

"Hanna, while full of tender sentiment, was no idealist. He had seen theory after theory fail, without benefit to either side. What was needed was practical common sense, openness of action, and, above all, honesty! In his rugged fashion he said to the master: 'You lack in this respect.' To the laborer he said: 'Your demands are unjust; modify them.' Each instinctively recognized the justice of the reproof and felt that here was an unselfish friend to whom it was best to listen. 'You think your rights are invaded,' he said to the millionaire master of a thousand discontented workmen. 'It is your dignity that is offended; your pride is keeping you from your plain duty.' The great man heard the reproof and pondered over it. There was a struggle, but the innate justice within him conquered, and a strike was averted.

"Like our enshrined friend and counselor, we must be honest with the world and with ourselves. There must be no paltering pretense in dealing with this question. We met it fairly in Ohio last year, and the unerring judgment of the people was in our favor. Let us have no more hypocrisy, no more pandering to mass and class, with all of the sickening sycophancy that such democracy brings forth. Let us say to capital: 'You must not, in the face of public sentiment, insist upon dictation and control of legislation, and, above all, you must respect human rights.' To labor let us say: 'You must not seek to legislate in advance of public sentiment, and you must respect the sacred rights of property, and you must also respect human rights.' To them that are in authority let us say: 'Cease catering to men and mobs, and make your purposes honest. Heed not public clamor, nor the mouthings of the demagogue, whether he holds a brief power from vested rights or combined labor, but be ever mindful of the great heart of the people speaking its message of truth to you. Rely on the people; they are honest; they are just; they are grateful; they love justice and they hate iniquity.' McKinley said to you here in 1900: 'A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any Government which they foster and defend.'

"'Because they loved him so,' was the answer to the question why capitalist and wage worker wept over Hanna's tomb. 'Why did they love him?' we ask, and we answer: 'Because he was honest, because he was just in all of his dealings with them; because he dared to be right for right's sake; because he despised hypocrisy and loved frankness.'

"What a mighty lesson in statesmanship it was—this life and example of his! It has taught us something we should never forget and ever keep before us as we approach the solution of this problem, for solve it we shall, despite Old World criticism, which conditions have been steadily forcing to the front: that the man who dares to be right will ultimately be vindicated by the justice-loving American people."

Lieut. Gen. Chaffee and Rear Admiral Watson were to have spoken, the former for the army, the latter for the navy. On account of the lateness of the hour—it was midnight—they merely arose and, after being introduced by the toastmaster, stood silent while three mighty cheers proposed by Congressman Landis were given in their honor.

CHICKENS IN FRESH EGGS.

That Is, the West Virginia Farmer Guaranteed Them Fresh.

George L. Guthmuller of Central Avenue and Sherman Place, Jersey City, displays with great pleasure to his friends five little chickens that are only a few days old.

"You may not believe it," said Mr. Guthmuller, "but those chickens were hatched in a crate of eggs sent me by Henry Hazard, a West Virginia farmer. He guaranteed that they were fresh laid, but they must have been more than three weeks old, for when they arrived on Wednesday last I bpened the crate and took out the eggs. Shortly after two of those chickens broke the shell and stepped into the world.

"The other three broke the shell on Thursday. Then I candeled the rest of the eggs and found them all right. No, you needn't ask me how the thing happened, for I can't explain it any more than you can."

HOTEL CUMBERLAND OPENS.

Many Persons Entertained in New Structure on Upper Broadway.

A large number of persons in New York visited the new Hotel Cumberland, at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, last night, to see one of the most tastefully appointed and furnished hotels that have been opened in New York for many a day. The house has 300 rooms in it, is fireproof, and equipped with modern plumbing.

Every suite of rooms is provided with a long-distance telephone and everything that may be wanted by the up-to-date business or professional man. There is not a carpet in the house, the floors being of polished oak, covered with Oriental rugs. The proprietor is Edward R. Sweet.

TRAIN GUARD ARRESTS BOY.

Remembrance of Mrs. Codrington's Fate Made Him Cautious.

Edward W. Clark, an elevated road guard, caused the arrest last night of John Doorman, sixteen years old, of 877 Courtlandt Avenue, on a charge of interfering with him in his duties by insisting on opening the gates ahead of time at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station of the Third Avenue Road.

Clark, in his remembrance of the death of Mrs. Codrington, thought, when the boy opened the gates before arriving at the station, that it was time to have something done to him, and called on Policeman Hawe, who was on the train. The boy was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

FRENCH EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Great Effort to be Made to Get a Bigger Share of the American Market.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—While the eyes of Europe are anxiously fixed upon the Far East, those French officials charged with the interests of France at the St. Louis Exposition are pushing forward their preparations. Of the European countries now competing in the important market of the United States, England holds the first position, Germany the second, and France the third.

To alter this condition of affairs it is intended to make a gigantic effort at the forthcoming Exposition to put forward the produce of French industries, and this country has obtained the largest allotment of space for its display. In the Palace of the Liberal Arts, which embrace a great diversity of departments, from medicine to books, and sanitary engineering, France is to be represented by 442 firms.

It is, however, in the domain of her manufactures that France expects to triumph over all her competitors. There French experts will show their skill in glass making, porcelain, weaving, lace, carpets, clothing, &c., and the result will probably be to establish French prestige in the United States for a long time to come.

On the other hand, there will be two deplorable deficiencies in the French section. The important champagne industry will not find a place there at all. While Germany is making a special feature of her Rhine wines, her Moselle, and her hock, the Palace of Agriculture will not contain a single bottle of the popular champagne of France. The second omission is, under the circumstances, unavoidable. In view of the Vienna Automobile Show, the French automobile constructors, who are admittedly the first in the world, have decided, since it would be impossible for them to undertake the two events at the same time, to show only at Vienna, which is the nearer and the more convenient. Therefore the Automobile Section at St. Louis will necessarily be very imperfect.

The Grand Trianon will bear gloriously aloft the flag of France in the Art Section. I have already told you of the priceless Gobelins tapestries, the Sèvres porcelain, the exquisite pieces of furniture, which the palace will contain. To minimize the risk of fire for all these treasures, the palace will be completely isolated, standing on a plot of ground of 32,000 square meters. The chief gardener of the City of Paris has been sent to St. Louis to lay out the gardens which will surround the building, and, when completed, a miniature Versailles will stand on American soil. The expense incurred has been enormous. The sum of 1,200,000f. was granted by the State; all the rest has been supplied by private enterprise. R. S.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—The residence of Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University, was destroyed by fire to-day from an overheated furnace. Many valuable paintings were saved. The loss is estimated at $40,000, with $25,000 insurance.

Favored High Salaries.

A Scotch minister was one day talking to one of his flock, who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think that we should have bigger stipends?"

"Aye," said the old man. "Ye see, we'd get a better class o' men."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

M'CARREN AND MURPHY WILL WAR TO THE KNIFE

Brooklyn Leader Will Fight Deposition by Tammany Boss.

GROUT IS WITH McCARREN

Plan to Beat Doyle, Murphy's Man, for Leader of the Seventh Assembly District of Kings.

War to the knife has been declared between Charles F. Murphy and Senator Patrick H. McCarren for the control of the Democratic political situation in Brooklyn.

Both men returned from the State Committee meeting last night, riding all the way from Albany in the same car and within two seats of one another, without speaking, and as soon as they arrived at the Grand Central Station both set to work on their plans of offense and defense.

The Tammany leader is absolutely determined to make good the setting up of William A. Doyle as Tammany's lieutenant leader in Brooklyn, and will put the entire power of the organization and of the municipal patronage at Doyle's disposition. In addition he will back Doyle and any other aids who can be secured to defeat McCarren at the primaries to be held the last of this month, and so capture, if possible, the Kings County delegation to the April State Convention and thus seek to defeat instructions for Judge Parker for President.

In defense, or rather as a counter move against Murphy—for McCarren is confident now of his position and is not inclined to take the defensive—the Senator has called a meeting of the Kings County Executive Committee for Tuesday night, and will then ask for an indorsement of his action at Albany and for resolutions which shall declare for the autonomy of Brooklyn and by inference, at least, against the sub-leadership of Doyle.

Furthermore, McCarren, backed by Controller Edward M. Grout and Luke D. Stapleton, intends to set up Alderman Patrick Malone of the Seventh Assembly District of Kings as the leader in that district, and fight to depose Doyle as leader of his own district in favor of Malone.

When Senator McCarren alighted from his train shortly before 9 o'clock last night he appeared smiling and confident.

"If I had framed the issues myself in the State Committee meeting," he said, "I could not have made them more satisfactory. It is now a cinch for Parker. He will have an instructed delegation from this State to the National Convention, and will be nominated."

"Is it true that Mr. Murphy has set up Mr. Doyle as the patronage dispenser and sub-leader in Brooklyn, and has deposed you?" was asked.

"So I am informed," said the Senator. "However, there is no patronage to distribute, and as to the leadership in Kings, that is a matter for the people there to settle, not for a non-resident to dictate."

"Will you fight?"

"You know me. I'll fight as hard as I know how, and, what is more, I will have the entire twenty-one districts of Kings County at my back on the issue. It will be settled on Tuesday night who is in control in Brooklyn. I have not yet talked with my friends to decide what course we shall pursue at that meeting, but it will be definite. Watch me, and see if I'll fight!"

Senator McCarren then hurried to Brooklyn, where, at the Clarendon Hotel, he was due to address a dinner given by the Atlantic Savings and Loan Association of Brooklyn to its retiring President, John Hughes. The Senator was cheered as he entered the banquet hall, and, after Banking Superintendent Kilburn had spoken, he was called upon and referred to the attempt to destroy the autonomy of Brooklyn.

"I thoroughly agree with what Superintendent Kilburn has told you about his opposition to second mortgages," began Senator McCarren, "but I go further, for I am opposed not only to second but to first or any other mortgages, and I am now engaged in one of the most strenuous parts of a strenuous life to prevent the mortgaging of this territory of Brooklyn. I am to some extent engaged in the same occupation as Mr. Kilburn has said he is engaged in, the limitation of territory, to keep the activities of certain political organizations confined to their own territory.

"I am ready to subscribe to the definition of your organization to the extent that I am for co-operation for the reason that I am zealously and hopefully looking for co-operation. We feel pride in the past of the city and in its future, but we must preserve the individuality of this territory, must preserve its independence and its right to assert itself in every legitimate direction."

After the dinner it was learned that McCarren is counting in the votes of all the members of the Executive Committee on Thursday night, save that of William A. Doyle, Frank D. Creamer of the Eighteenth, and James J. Kehoe of the Ninth. It also developed that in addition to the other eighteen district leaders McCarren controls the six members of the committee who are members ex-officio, but who have votes. By this count McCarren hopes to have twenty-four of the twenty-seven votes with him in the meeting on any resolutions which he may care to put through.

Friends of McCarren in Brooklyn last night declared that Murphy had treated McCarren as an office boy since the Tammany administration went into power, and they also declared that if Murphy, to retaliate against McCarren, sought the removal from office of Deputy Commissioners appointed through McCarren, that Controller Grout would take sides with McCarren and would get back by ousting Tammany men from the Finance Department.

The McCarren men holding office against whom it is feared Murphy may make some move include President John H. McCooey of the Civil Service Commission, Deputy Police Commissioner Haggerty, Charities Commmissioner Tully, and Deputy Bridge Commmissioner Westernacher. Mr. Grout, on the other hand, has upward of fifty Tammany men in the Finance Department in the exempt class, and they could be ousted without charges.

When William A. Doyle was seen at the Grand Central Station on his return from Albany last night he said:

"I am informed that I will have charge of the patronage in Brooklyn. I understand that I am now considered the Brooklyn leader. But I have made no plans, and do not know what the next move will be.

"What form will be the fight take in the Executive Committee on Tuesday night?"

"That I don't know," said Mr. Doyle. "McCarren called the meeting only a few hours ago, and on very short notice. He must have been badly frightened."

Charles F. Murphy, who arrived with Corporation Counsel Delany, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Senator Dowling, and Thomas F. Smith, had nothing to say about the State Committee meeting or the failure of the Tammany men to secure the early State Convention for New York. Mr. Murphy went to his home immediately, where later in the evening he went over the situation with his lieutenants, and to-day will frame plans for the warfare which it is his firm determination to wage against McCarren at the coming primaries.

"Why, the vote in the State Committee was only 26 to 23 against Murphy," said Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens, the only Committeeman and Murphy leader in that borough. "If McCarren and the two Brooklyn committeemen who voted with him had been with us, as they should have been, we would have had the 26 and the other fellows would have had the 23. We'll have the votes in the April convention, though, all right, and what is more, we will have votes from Erie County and other places, so that we will control things there."

McCARREN'S DEFIANCE.

Won't Knuckle Under to Murphy—Who Saved McClellan in Brooklyn?

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Before his departure for New York to-night Senator Patrick H. McCarren said:

"The Brooklyn organization is in favor of having the State Convention instruct for Judge Parker. Mr. Murphy's contention is that the Brooklyn organization has no right to expression except through Tammany. I never have subscribed to that notion, and I never will. What is more, I do not think the Democrats of Brooklyn will consent to dwarf themselves by such complete subserviency as Mr. Murphy would have them show."

McCarren and his friends resent the notion that he owes his present position to Murphy. They say that it is Murphy, not McCarren, who has been ungrateful. On this subject Senator McCarren said:

"Why, when the Democratic ship was sinking in Brooklyn last Fall, who was it that repaired it and set it on the right course? Where would Mayor McClellan have come out if the tide which was running against him in Brooklyn after his nomination had not been stemmed?"

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HILL ROUTS MURPHY IN STATE COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1.

Shevlin, and Edward Glinnen of Kings, and the delegates from Westchester, Rockland, Rensselaer, Warren, and Syracuse. Hill got all the others, including Senator McCarren.

THE ROUT OF MURPHY.

Matthew Merzig was nominated by the Hill men and Dr. Charles H. W. Auel by the Murphy men. Senator Grady said that he hoped, for the sake of decency and in the interest of the candidate who would be nominated for President, no action would be taken by the committee which would be a disgrace to Democracy.

"This is a miserable, contemptible flunko game that you are now trying to perpetrate on the Democratic voters of the Forty-eighth Senatorial District," he said. "God knows they want encouragement rather than irritation, but you seem bent on giving them a dose of poison.

"There may be some great scheme of National politics in this petty business, but I fail to see how anybody's boom can be helped by such midnight tactics. You can't do any better for your candidate below the Bronx than you did in the last State election. Do you want to do worse above the Bronx?"

Bourke Cockran followed Senator Grady in a passionate appeal against the policy of having committeemen from one district interfere with the selection of a committeeman from another district, provoking a broad smile from Senator McCarren, who sat immediately in front of Tammany Leader Murphy, who yesterday announced that he had selected a new leader for Brooklyn in the person of William A. Doyle. Shaking his finger at William F. Sheehan, who sat across the aisle from him, Mr. Cockran thundered forth:

"You have the power to take the arbitrary action which you propose to take, but have you the moral right? Mr. Fitzpatrick, in tendering his resignation as a member of the State Committee in order that the honors of the party might be more evenly distributed, was performing an act which ought to have won him the commendation of every loyal party man. And yet, when he comes here, willing to denude himself of his honors for the sake of the party, how is he treated? I regret to say it, but he is treated like a man who has fallen among a lot of highwaymen."

The Hill faction appeared impervious to the Cockran oratory and Mr. Merzig was elected as above described.

The Tammany men, realizing that any further fight on their part was useless, did not ask for a roll call on the selection of Albany as the place for holding the convention and April 18 as the date.

MURPHY COMPLAINS OF HILL.

Calls the ex-Governor's Action Arbitrary and Fears Bickerings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—After the Hill faction had won its victory in the meeting of the State Committee to-day, Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, authorized Senator Dowling to give out a statement, in the course of which he said:

"It was hoped that the meeting of the State Committee would be the occasion for a demonstration of Democratic harmony, which would be an earnest of the intention of the Democrats of the State to bury all past factional differences and present a united front for the great battle of this year. The first indication of any breach in the harmony was reported when the intimation was conveyed that the State Committee would be asked at its meeting to pass a resolution, if not of indorsement, at least of confidence in one of the prospective Presidential candidates.

"The leader of the Democratic Party in New York City at once declared that in his opinion it would be unwise at this early date to prejudge the issue by declaring for any one choice.

"Despite the publication of a number of utterances from distinguished Democrats in the State declaring in favor of such instructions, such an intention was finally disclaimed in view of the energetic opposition maintained by Mr. Murphy.

"Senator Hill and his friends declared in favor of Albany as the convention city without suggesting any reasons why it was preferred to New York and at the same time arbitrarily announced April 13 as the date for the convention's assembly.

"Senator Hill informed Mr. Murphy for the first time this morning that pursuant to the terms of an agreement which he had made with the then leader of Tammany Hall four years ago, the next State Convention thereafter held outside of Saratoga Springs should be held in Albany.

"Being a man who never himself breaks a promise, and who would carry out a promise made by the organization with the same willingness, Mr. Murphy immediately acquiesced in the four-year-old promise which reasonable fairness would seem to have dictated should have been revealed to him before.

"It seems unfortunate that there should have been so much evident desire to dispose summarily of the question as to the accuracy of the record with reference to the resignation of Mr. Fitzpatrick of Erie.

"It seems like a strange perversion of Democratic doctrine to have a Democratic State Committeeman from a Democratic district selected by committeemen from two Republican districts in the face of the expressed desire of the Democratic ward leaders of the district involved for a candidate of their own choice. This may be successful State Committee politics, but is hardly a policy which will promote Democratic harmony or success.

"This would seem to be a year when Democratic success in the State and Nation is only dependent on a measure of Democratic harmony, and when the question of the control of the party machinery might well await a favorable verdict from the people upon our candidates and policies, which will only be averted by their own bickerings."

When Mr. Hill's attention was called to this statement, he said:

"If Senator Dowling's statement were framed in a little different spirit I might feel inclined to make some comment upon it, but I do not care to enter into any controversy about the action of the committee to-day."

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EXPERTS AS WITNESSES

Do Not Convince Juries, Says Recorder Goff.

USEFUL, THOUGH, OTHER WAYS

Dr. Finley Talks About the "Bacillus Egotisticus"—Speakers at Medical Jurisprudence Dinner.

Recorder Goff, responding to the toast "Experts in Criminal Cases," at the twenty-second annual dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Hotel Savoy last night, reminded his hearers to bear in mind that urging the appointment of a Board of Expert Examiners was to say in effect that single experts hitherto had lied.

"I have never known any jury yet to be guided by the opinion of an expert in criminal cases," he said. "They are serviceable in this, however, that by their special knowledge they are able to call to the attention of the jury to similarities and dissimilarities to show them things about handwriting which their close attention to the subject had led them to observe, and which passes unnoticed by the average layman.

The Recorder also said that it was a matter of some surprise to him that when persons thought or spoke of experts they generally thought of experts in criminal cases, when, as a matter of fact, there was a great deal more of expert testimony employed in civil cases than in criminal ones, and that experience had proved that they were quite as often wrong as were those who testified in criminal cases. He predicted that in the civil cases which were likely to arise out of the recent disaster in Forty-sixth Street expert testimony would be invoked, and that the public would have an opportunity to judge of its value.

"I know," continued the Recorder, "that it is a cheap way to obtain notoriety by condemning doctors, called as experts, and also experts in handwriting in a criminal case. Even some Judges have taken occasion to denounce quite vigorously such testimony. If every man who went on the witness stand told the truth, there would be nothing for the courts or juries to do. If there was no perjury there would be no litigated causes. One must be right and one must be wrong. If two doctors are put on the stand, and they answer the same hypothetical question propounded in different ways, differently, that sends a shock through the community, and the question is asked, what value is there in science?

The toastmaster of the evening was Theodore Sutro, who facetiously remarked that while the lambs were being fleeced in Wall Street and the Russian bear was being fleeced in Korea, the Treasury of the Society of Jurisprudence was swelling, and its roll of members increasing. At the conclusion of his remarks a silent toast was drunk standing to the members of the society who had died during the year.

President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York made his response to the toast "Psychic Bacteria" a humorous effort, in which he classed the various types of men as bacillus, paying his respects to the "bacillus egotisticus," "bacillus politicus," and others. He said that he had friends as well as foes among these lilliputians, which had escaped Alam's attention in the Garden of Eden, but evidently had marched two by two into Noah's ark.

The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, former Congressman and author; Dr. John Allen Wyeth, Dr. Frank Sherman Meara, and Prof. John Mason Tyler.

GIRL PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

Detectives on Trail of Thieves Who Infest Third Avenue Stores.

Complaints have been so numerous for the past month of women losing pocketbooks in upper Third Avenue stores that detectives have been on the watch for them. Albert Beller a private detective for Richard Webber, a butcher at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, arrested Annie Brodsky, eleven years old, and her sister Dora, eight years old, of 2,387 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon on suspicion. The police say that the girls confess to having stolen pocketbooks in Webber's and other stores. The girls said they gave the money to their mother, but she denied this and said that her daughters were incorrigible.

Webber says that he has received complaints from various women of lost pocketbooks in the store. One woman lost a purse containing $17, another one with $15, and another complainant said that her pocketbook held $2. Rafter's grocery, next door, also has been visited by thieves.

SETTLEMENT ATHLETES.

Interesting Contests in Many Games in Seventh Regiment Armory.

The young athletes of the Intersettlement Athletic Association held their second annual indoor games at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, in the presence of a large gathering of appreciative spectators, consisting principally of the parents and other relations of the young competitors. Summary:

75-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by P. McAuley, Greenpoint Settlement. Time—0:08 4-5.
75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club. Time—0:08 4-5.
600-Yard Run.—Won by J. Nanny, Boys' Club. Time—1:25 1-5.
75-Yard Sack Race, Senior.—Won by F. Cordes, Gordon House. Time—0:11 2-5.
75-Yard Sack Race, Junior.—Won by E. Schwartz, Neighboring House. Time—0:11 3-5.
75-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by S. Arlick, Educational Alliance. Time—0:09.
Standing Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by J. Rosenbliebe, Neighboring House, 8 feet 6 inches.
Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Senior.—Won by F. Henningsen, Boys' Club, 39 feet 1¾ inches.
Standing Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by F. Henningsen, Boys' Club, 9 feet 2¼ inches.
220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by S. King, Gordon House. Time—0:27.
220-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by M. Tauseck, East Side House. Time—0:27 2-5.
Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by W. Edwards, Greenpoint Settlement, 5 feet 4 inches.

Beginning To-morrow (Monday).
"Of more than Ordinary Interest to Architects, Decorators, Dealers and Private Buyers."
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WOMAN'S LIFE LOST IN EAST SIDE FLAMES

Another Thrown from Fourth-Story Window by Rescuers.

BRAVE FIREMAN SAVES MANY

Exploded Lamp Starts Lively Blaze in Small Tenement on Twenty-third Street—Narrow Escapes.

One woman was burned to death, another had both of her ankles fractured, three men were nearly suffocated, and a fireman was badly burned in a fire that partially destroyed the small four-story flat house at 223½ East Twenty-third Street last night. The woman who lost her life was Mrs. Louise Gebhardt, who lived on the third floor. No one knew that she was in the house, and it was not until after the flames had been extinguished that her body, burned almost beyond recognition, was discovered.

William J. Mulvey of Engine Company No. 16 was the hero of the fire. It was his day off, and he was on his way home from a visit to friends in the neighborhood when he saw the smoke and flames burst through the windows on the second floor. Mulvey yelled to a man on the corner to turn in an alarm, and then ran to the rescue. He found the tenement filled with smoke and the tenants tumbling into the street.

He had no sooner entered the house than he collided with a man who was almost suffocated. The man had to be assisted out of the house. He was James McMaster, who lived on the second floor. A moment later Mulvey found McMaster's roommate, William Berry, almost suffocated, and assisted him out of the burning house. He also rescued another man who lived on the same floor, but who in the excitement failed to give his name.

By this time Engine No. 14 had arrived on the scene, and the firemen lost no time in getting to work. Mitchell Nugent, a member of the company, went into the house to assist Mulvey in rescuing the third man. The men of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, which had now come to the scene, were just getting their machine in position to rescue any others who might be in the house, when the figure of a woman was seen in the window on the fourth floor, south side, and apparently about to jump. Mulvey and Nugent yelled to her to remain where she was, the firemen in the meantime hoisting the extension ladder to the floor. Nugent had scaled the ladder, and, reaching the woman, grasped her around the waist. She was in a hysterical condition, and he had to yell for assistance. In the meantime John George of Truck No. 7 had gone into the house and, working his way through the flames, had reached her from the inside of the house.

The west side of the house was in flames now, and George's comrades below saw that it would be impossible to bring the woman down the ladder. Nugent and Mulvey at once scaled the ladder to save her by the relay system. But before this plan could be executed the top rounds of the ladder caught fire, and George yelled to the men below to get in position to catch the woman as she fell. She was very stout. George Munn, the biggest man in No. 7, got in position and signaled to George to let her drop. Munn steadied himself, but the woman was too heavy and he was unable to hold her. She fell to the ground, and a moment later, when the ambulance surgeon from Bellevue reached her side, he found that both of her ankles had been broken. Munn was also considerably shaken up, but was able to continue his work. The woman, who turned out to be Mrs. Mary Feeney, was taken to Bellevue. She afterward said that she had tried to escape by running down the stairs, but that the smoke had driven her back.

After the fire had been put out the body of Mrs. Gebhardt was discovered. She had been suffocated before she could get to the window. All the tenants in the house suffered more or less loss, owing to the gutting of the building. The damage was estimated at from $5,000 to $7,000.

William Murtha, of 342 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was visiting in the flat at the time of the fire, was badly burned in making his escape. He was saved by Mulvey and Nugent. The fire was caused, it was said, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp on the second floor. The building was insured.

GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICA.

Comparison of Freight Rates with Labor Unions Danger in United States.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the course of a discussion in the Prussian Diet to-day, which followed the introduction of a resolution asking for a reduction in railroad tariffs, Herr Macco, who in 1903 visited the United States to study matters pertaining to transportation, said that the United States was ahead of Germany in many ways, and that transportation in the United States was cheaper than in Prussia.

In reply Herr von Rheinbaben said there was one great drawback in American economic life, namely, the operations of labor unions, which he said exercised a terrorism of the most dangerous character.

Where American railroads are without competition their tariffs are much higher than in Prussia, and, moreover, rates in the United States show a tendency to rise steadily.

SUED FOR GIFT TO COLUMBIA.

Company Wants C. C. Worthington to Pay Cost of $12,570 Memorial.

Charles C. Worthington has been sued by the corporation of Henry R. Worthington, of which he was President until November, 1900, for $12,570, the cost of the scientific apparatus which Mr. Worthington in 1897 presented to the School of Mines of Columbia University as a memorial to his father, the founder of the firm.

The corporation, with which Mr. Worthington has severed his connection altogether, claims that he ordered the apparatus—consisting of steam pump machinery and various auxiliaries—agreeing to pay for them. Mr. Worthington denies any personal liability for the material and apparatus. He contends that they were presented as a corporate gift, and that the firm is liable for the cost.

W. C. WHITNEY'S WILL PROVED.

Admitted to Probate by Surrogate Seabury at Mineola, L. I.

MINNEOLA, L. I., March 5.—The will of the late William C. Whitney was proved to-day before Surrogate Robert Seabury of Nassau County.

Those present were Lawyer Winthrop, who was accompanied by Congressman Townsend Scudder, the three witnesses to the will, Henry D Macdona, Thomas J. Logan, and William H. Page, Jr., and Frank L. Polk, who is special guardian for Dorothy Whitney, the younger daughter of Mr. Whitney.

FROM MAJOR TO GENERAL.

Promotion of Hugh L. Scott Recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Gen. Leonard Wood has recommended Major Hugh L. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, for a Brigadier Generalcy.

Major Scott served with Gen. Wood in Cuba. He rendered creditable service while there, and has added to his reputation by gallantry in command in the Moro country, as described in the official dispatches the past week.

Mrs. Theodore Cox Granted a Divorce.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 5.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Katherine Cox from her husband, Theodore Cox of Yonkers. Cox is a well-known lawyer, broker, and clubman of New York City.

NEW EIGHTEEN-STORY BRUNSWICK HOTEL

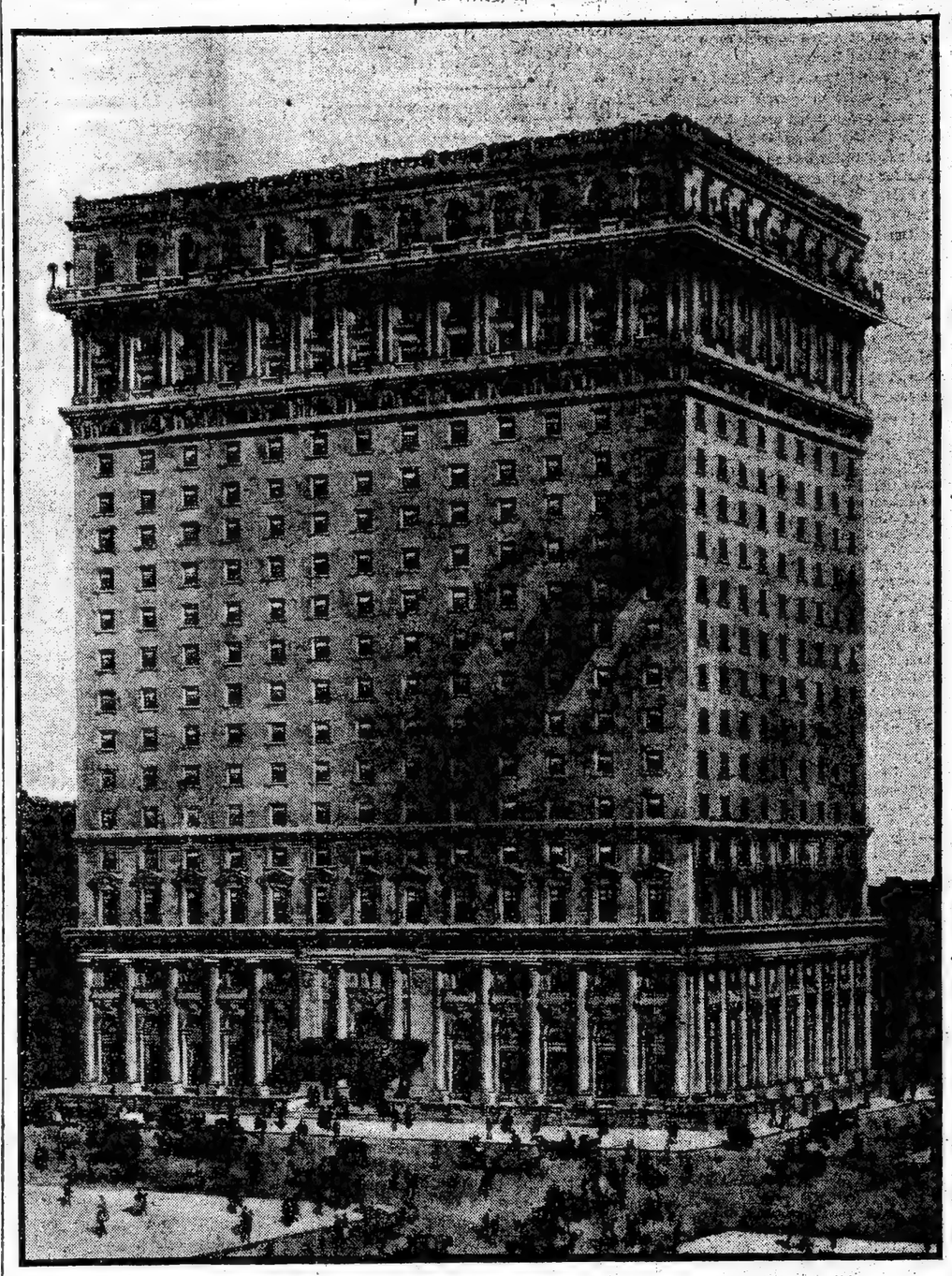

The new Brunswick Hotel which is to be erected on the westerly portion of the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, is the latest addition to the already large number of palatial hostleries for which this city is noted. While in point of size and number of stories it does not equal several of the other big hotels, it is by no means small, as its thousand and more sleeping rooms will testify, and its outline is so well proportioned that its considerable height is lost in the massiveness of the exterior.

The hotel is to be eighteen stories in height, with a base of either granite or limestone extending to the fifth floor, where the tiled brick reaching to the fifteenth story will begin. From the ornamental cornice at the fifteenth to the parapet on the roof the materials will be largely terra cotta, with stone bases. A feature of the exterior will be the huge monolithic columns running from the ground to the water table at the third floor. Although it has not been finally decided, it is expected that they will be of white marble. There will be forty-six of these monoliths on the four fronts, and to secure them will involve a tremendous amount of labor and expense.

While in general the interior scheme of the main floor, as well as of the chambers on the floors above, will be similar to that of the other big hotels, one room in the new Brunswick is said to merit a superlative in its description.

Accordingto a representative of the General Building and Construction Company, which is to erect the hotel, the dining room will be the largest in America. This room is to occupy the entire space in the southerly half of the building, with windows on Fifth Avenue, Twenty-sixth Street, and the driveway.

The final details of interior decorations will not be settled until the work of razing the old buildings now standing on the site, has been completed. Hiss & Weeks are the architects whose plans were accepted by the builders as fitting most nearly the ideas of those connected with the project.

ODELL'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON IS OFF

Gives Ill-Health as Reason for His Return to Albany.

DENIES VARIOUS REPORTS

Wouldn't Take National Chairmanship If Offered on a Silver Platter, He Says—Washington's View of His "Cold."

Gov. Odell's health did not permit of his starting for Washington yesterday morning to see the President. He left for Albany shortly after noon, and so far as known the Washington expedition is off indefinitely.

The Governor explained his return to Albany and the abandonment of the Washington trip in this wise:

"There was no special reason for my going to Washington, and as I am not feeling well, I shall return to Albany. This talk that my proposed visit was for the purpose of applying for or taking the National Chairmanship of the Republican Party has no foundation. I wouldn't take the position if offered on a silver platter. As to talking with the President about political affairs in this State, there is nothing in the State that I cannot settle without going to the capital."

The Governor declared that the question of the State Chairmanship had not been settled, but that a good man had been found to take the Treasurership of the New York County Republican Committee. "He is a good man and will be able to raise money," he explained.

In discussing the Superintendency of the Bureau of Elections, now held by George W. Morgan, he said:

"I understand there is a feeling that Superintendent Morgan has not made good, and that a change should be made. I appointed him, and I must be convinced that the complaints against him are well founded before he is removed."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Gov. Odell's cold has aroused more curiosity in Washington than any ailment that has afflicted a public man for some time. Sympathy for the Governor's disorder is subordinated to speculation about what caused the cold. Many persons skilled in therapeutics and politics say that the cold was superinduced by announcement from the White House that the Governor, contrary to reports in Albany, had not been invited here, but was coming on his own responsibility. It is believed here that this announcement is what caused the Governor's cold.

QUAY CALLS ON PRESIDENT.

Caller Says Penrose Would Make Good Chairman of Republican Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Quay called on the President for the first time since he got back from Florida. The President was busy with a number of callers, and Mr. Quay found little opportunity for a full discussion of politics. The President asked him to come back for a conference later.

The talk about Senator Penrose for Chairman of the National Committee continues. Mr. Quay was asked about this today, and said that he knew nothing about it, but would like to see Penrose at the head of the National Committee. "He would be an excellent man for the position," he added.

REVOLT AGAINST FASSETT.

Two Conventions Called and Two Congressional Nominations Probable.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.—Two Republican Congressional committees for this district, which includes the Counties of Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, and Seneca, met in Corning this afternoon. The committee controlled by ex-Senator Fassett issued a call for a nominating convention to be held in this city Saturday, April 6, and the faction favorable to Congressman Gillet issued a call for a similar convention to be held in the City of Corning the same day. The chances are that there will be two Republican nominations for Congress in this district.

STAND-PATTERS CONTROL.

Polk County, Iowa, Convention Hits at "Iowa Idea" and Gov. Cummins.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.—The "Stand Patters" controlled the Polk County convention this afternoon and dealt a blow to the "Iowa idea" by unanimously indorsing the "Stand Pat ticket" for delegates at large to the National Convention and indorsing the principle of protection with a back-handed slap at Gov. Cummins's scheme for Canadian reciprocity.

The portion of the resolution on this subject follows:

"Resolved, That we confidently rely upon the wisdom of the National Republican Convention to give expression to the principles of Republicanism, which will once more lead the grand old Republican Party to a glorious triumph in the Nation. We renew our allegiance to the doctrine of protection which has preserved the American home market for the products of the American farm and the American factory, and which has thus made a demand for American labor at a price much greater than in any other country. We are opposed to attempting to array the farmer, the manufacturer, and the wage earner against each other, as was successfully done by the Democratic Party in the year 1892.

"We look forward with pride and enthusiasm to the National Republican campaign of the present year, when our standard bearer in the Nation shall be Theodore Roosevelt, who is now filling the office from which the assassin's bullet removed the beloved McKinley, with an ability, firmness, and fidelity which command our unqualified admiration."

VILLARD ESTATE ACCOUNTING.

Mrs. Bell Gets Order for Examination of Late Financier's Secretary.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 5.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day handed down a decision in connection with the suit brought by Helen Villard Bell against Fannie G. Villard, Horace White, and Charles Stafford, executors and trustees of the will of Henry Villard, and Harold G. Villard and Oswald Villard, heirs at law of the testator. Application had been made to have the executors and witnesses to the will examined.

Justice Keogh decides that the only person whose examination would be proper and useful in the case is Gustav Ulbrecht of 85 Washington Place, who was Mr. Villard's secretary. The order directs that he produce all books, vouchers, securities, and accounts that have any bearing on Mrs. Bell's income from the estate. The court denies the motion for the examination of the executors, trustees, and heirs at law of the estate.

HOBBINS'S BODY FOUND

Merchant Was Drowned in Cromwell's Creek in the Bronx.

HAD BEEN MISSING 3 MONTHS

Body Lay in Same Spot as That of Willie McCormick—Had Worried Over Church Matters.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Joseph H. Hobbins, a dry goods merchant and Treasurer of St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Bronx, was solved yesterday by the finding of his body in Cromwell's Creek, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Policeman Edward Mann. It lay almost in the same spot where the body of Willie McCormick, the ten-year-old son of a wealthy resident of that section, was found two years ago.

Hobbins disappeared from his home, Ogden Avenue and Union Street, on the night of Nov. 25 last, and it was feared at the time that worry over church affairs had unsettled his mind and that in consequence he had taken his life. His accounts both as treasurer of the church and as a private business man were found in good shape, setting aside the first theory that he had financial difficulties to contend with.

Mr. Hobbins was sixty-eight years old and was born in the Bronx. He had kept a grocery store for over ten years at Ogden Avenue and Union Street, living above his place of business with his wife. He was very active in the affairs of St. Alban's Church, and was popular with its members.

The church was founded eight years ago by Richard H. Weevil, an Episcopal Deacon of 108 Woodycrest Avenue, who has been the rector ever since. He is now about thirty years old, and has a wife and several children. For three years past Mr. Weevil had been assisted by Joseph Alten, a student in the General Theological Seminary on Chelsea Square, but on account of a disagreement Alten resigned last Summer.

As the friend of the rector and his assistant, Mr. Hobbins is said to have been greatly worried over the controversy. When Mr. Hobbins was blamed for an article which the acting rector is alleged to have contributed to The Living Church, he is said to have expressed the belief that he would be shunned socially and suffer seriously in business.

On the night of Nov. 25 Mr. Hobbins told his wife that he would go up stairs and eat his supper, and she took her place behind the counter. After an hour and a half she went up stairs, as her husband had not come down to the store. He was gone, and on the table was the untasted meal, and on the bed in the next room his two rings, his gold watch and chain, and his overcoat. That was the last seen of him alive.

Mrs. Fierz Dead of Fall on Steamship.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 5.—Mrs. Catherine A. Fierz, wife of a well-known New York physician and a relative of the late William C. Whitney, who has been here for some weeks under treatment for an injury due to a fall down a steamer's companionway, died early to-day.

Tramp Chain Gang in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 5.—At a meeting of the City Council to-night, Recorder Babcock recommended the purchase of a number of balls and chains to be placed upon tramps arrested in the city.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday We Announce

The Formal Presentation of the

Spring Suits, Coats and Costumes for Women

AUTHORITATIVE MODELS.

Garments which have simplicity as a motif. Not the simplicity that is marked by severity, but rather by distinctiveness and character which have their source in the dignity and good taste of design and elaboration.

Imported Costumes.

Designed for service at the theatre, restaurant or evening functions, many of which are the leading examples of far famed foreign masters, such as Paquin, Doucet, Vincent, Havet, Perdoux and Maison Templier,

$150.00 to $195.00

Saks Costumes.

Many of which are adaptations or copies of foreign models, created for afternoon, or semi-dress wear. The fabrics include voiles, taffetas, eoliennes, chiffons, laces and novelty materials,

From $39.00 to $135.00

Outer Garments.

Consisting of Wraps, Paletots, Blouses and Long Garments of Taffeta silk, peau-de-soie, gold cloth or eolienne. Also entirely new models of covert and black cloth jackets and rain proof garments, many of which are exclusive.

Tailored Gowns

For street service, of broadcloth, clay diagonal, cheviot, voile, panama cloth, taffeta silk or mannish mixtures. The models are entirely new and represent the latest ideas both in design and elaboration for the Spring season; the prices are modest. From $19.50 to $110.00

To serve as an introduction to the Exhibit we have organized a sale of the following garments at very special and attractive prices:

Tailor Made Suits of black, blue, or brown cheviot, Pacquin model, blouse Eton coat, taffeta silk and braid trimmed. Special at $29.50

Tailor Made Suits of cheviot, in black, blue, or brown; two models, Eton coat, or coat effect, trimmed with braid. Special at $19.50

Top Coats of tan covert cloth, a selection of different styles, some with strap seams. At $11.50, $14.50 and $16.75

Rainproof Coats, with single cape and belt, in oxford and tan. Special at $12.50

Pedestrienne Skirts of black, blue, or brown cheviot, or mannish mixtures; two models, with side plaits. Value $9.50. Special at $5.75

Pedestrienne Skirts of black or blue broadcloth, with straps of material and plaits. Value $10.50. Special at $6.75

Dress Skirts of black etamine canvas, trimmed with bands of taffeta silk in clusters. At $5.75

Dress Skirts of black voile, a selection of several models. At $9.75 and $12.75

For Monday and Tuesday We Announce the

Formal Opening of the New Spring Millinery.

Exquisite French models, clever copies and adaptations of them, and the creative efforts of our own designers will be presented.

For Monday and Tuesday, March the Seventh and Eighth,

A Sale of Silk Waists for Women

At Very Special Prices.

Exquisite dress waists which define the cleverest and most ingenious ideas of the foreign designers. In the truest and most authoritative sense, they are Spring models.

Waists of crepe-de-chine in light blue, pink, white, black, tan or gray, elaborately trimmed with Irish and Val. laces and medallions, Value $8.00. Special at $5.50

Waists of crepe-de-chine in pink, blue, white or black, silk lined, yoke of lace insertions and tucking, long shoulder effect, finished with a shirred pointed berthe, effectively trimmed with fine thread lace, Value $19.00, Special at $14.75

Waists of crepe-de-chine in blue, white or black, silk lined front, back and sleeves trimmed with lace insertions and applique, Value $14.50. Special at $9.75

Imported French Laine-Batiste Waists in delicate shades of violet, champagne, light blue, pink, also white, hand embroidered, daintily trimmed with lace insertions, high pompadour, or pointed yoke, At $16.50 and $19.50

KILLED SCHWAB'S MESSENGER.

Colored Man's Wife and Negro Held for Axe Murder.

William Ross, a colored laborer, twenty-three years of age, and Miss Issie White, thirty-nine years of age, and also colored, both of 234 West Fifty-third Street, were arrested last night and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station on the charge of having caused the death of Edward B. White, the woman's husband. White was the personal messenger to Charles M. Schwab when Mr. Schwab was at the head of the United States Steel Corporation. The negro was found last Tuesday evening lying unconscious in the entrance to his home and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

The police yesterday received a letter which directed them to go to Annie Halsey, a negress, who lived in the house with the Whites, from whom they could receive information which would put them on the track of the murderers of White. At the house the police found a man who told them that the Halsey woman had confided to him that Ross and Mrs. White had committed the murder. The police could gain no information from the Halsey woman, so she, Ross, and Mrs. White were locked up on a charge of being suspicious persons.

A short time later the Halsey woman told Capt. Hayes that she had overheard the other two people make the plans for White's murder. Ross procured an axe, she said, and when White started to enter his home at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday night when returning from work, Ross was lying in wait for him and felled him. She said that she went to see what the trouble was about, having heard the noise, and found White lying on the floor in his own blood. She said that jealousy had existed between White and his wife.

Capt. Hayes confronted Ross with the woman's statement and Ross confessed that everything was as she had said.

When the murdered man was taken to the hospital it was believed that he had fallen down stairs and injured himself. At the autopsy it was shown that his skull was fractured, several ribs were broken, and his breast bone was crushed in.

Biggest Oil Refinery in the World.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—The Standard Oil Company is, it is said, to build the largest oil refinery in the world at Kansas City, and will pipe oil from Kansas. The refinery is to be erected in the Sugar Creek Valley on the Missouri River, ten miles south of this city. It is predicted that the plant will be running by October next, and will employ 1,700 men.

Larry Summerfield Discharged.

Lawrence Summerfield was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of having swindled William C. Luther of Cassville, Ga., out of $5,000 by selling him stock in the Gold Temple Mining Company, which, it was alleged, is worthless. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Iselin said that Luther is in Boston and refused to come to New York. Summerfield was discharged.

Big Long Island Hotel to Go.

The Argyle Hotel at Babylon, L. I., is being torn down to make way for twenty modern seaside cottages. The demolition will remove a sightly landmark from Babylon. Austin Corbin and some other capitalists erected the Argyle in 1881. It was built upon generous lines, and handsomely fitted and furnished, but has never paid.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' Outfitting.

Dainty inexpensive articles, also the finest hand-made goods of European and American make. We carry everything reliable in the greatest range of styles and prices.

Layettes, Hand-Made Dresses,
Infants' Long Slips, Infants' Short Dresses,
Flannel and Cashmere Sacques,
Bootees, Bibs, &c.
Toilet Accessories, Reefers, Long and Short Coats.

Originality of Design. Excellence of Quality.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ODD NAME HIS UNDOING.

Led to William Ottowa Dougall's Arrest on Charge of Bigamy.

Policeman Palmer, who is detailed at the door of the District Attorney's office, was approached by a young woman yesterday who asked him if he knew a good way to trap a bigamist. Palmer referred her to Assistant District Attorney Krotel, and in Mr. Krotel's office she explained that she was Mrs. William Ottowa Dougall of Sedgwick Avenue, William's Bridge.

"I have just been informed that my husband has married Miss Florence Marr of Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn," she said. "The couple were married by the Rev. Joseph Rushton at the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, on West Fifty-seventh Street. I was married fifteen years ago. The first I knew of this second marriage was when I got word from the Health Department to the effect that a man bearing my husband's name had figured in it. I went to the Health Board and got a copy of the marriage certificate. I have it here and also my own marriage certificate. My husband is employed in the offices of the Waterbury Brass Company, at 122 Centre Street. He is at work there now."

County Detective Hammond was sent for and directed to take Dougall into custody. As the courts were all closed for the day, Dougall was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

It was learned later that a clerk in the Health Board who had been copying old records had come across Dougall's name, and considered it odd because Ottowa appeared in it. Later in the day the second marriage certificate was sent to the department, having been delayed for filing since the day of the marriage, Feb. 24, and fell into his hands. The similarity of the name struck him, and he sent a copy of the certificate to the home of Mrs. Dougall.

Dougall, who is forty-three years old, will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day on a charge of bigamy.

SUPPOSED TRADE SPY CAUGHT.

Rope Concern Said to Have Sought Secrets of Its Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 5.—William Fleming of Crofton, Penn., has been arrested in the factory of the Columbian Rope Company here, and is charged with an attempt to steal trade secrets of the company.

He is detained on a technical charge of burglary, but a charge of conspiracy may be made against him and his employers.

The District Attorney to-day caused the baggage of the prisoner, at a hotel here, to be searched. A letter from a concern in St. Louis directing Fleming to obtain certain details of the plant and business of the Columbian Company was found.

There were also found draughtsman's instruments and blue prints of the buildings and machinery of a large number of rope factories throughout the country, with copies of reports giving minute details of the plants of the concerns and statements of the manner in which the information was obtained.

The name of the St. Louis concern was not made public, but it is said to have an office in New York City and a factory in Brooklyn.

UPSET IN JAPANESE DIET.

Many New Members Elected, Which Is Regarded as Favorable.

TOKIO, March 5.—The final returns of the Parliamentary elections show that more than one hundred new members were elected. The large increase of the independent membership is regarded as a favorable sign. Of late years the Diet has been composed largely of politicians and popular interest and confidence in it decreased. The Diet, in consequence, has ceased to be the great representative body the Constitution proposed.

Political issues have caused bickering and frequent dissolutions, making the Government partly an oligarchy instead of a constitutional administration.

THE PERILS OF A. J. BALFOUR AS SEEN BY "TOBY, M. P."

Unionist Members Getting Deaf to the Crack of the Party Whip—British Public Opinion Still Holds Mrs. Maybrick Guilty—Japan's Wonderful Advancement in 20 years.

By H. W. LUCY

LONDON, Feb. 20.—By a rare coincidence the Government has within the space of a week twice been saved by a majority of fifty-one. This is less than one-half their normal figure. Regarded strictly as a numeral 'twill serve. It is eleven more than that by which, in his last Ministry, Gladstone carried the Home Rule bill in the face of a resolute Opposition, behind him a following whose acquiescence at best was sullen.

What every one in the inner circle of Parliamentary affairs, especially including his Majesty's Ministers, recognizes is the fact that had the division been taken by ballot, and had the inevitable result of Ministerial defeat not been the enthronement of a Liberal Ministry, both amendments to the address—that directed against Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal scheme and the other announcing employment of Chinese labor in South Africa—would have been triumphantly carried.

Indeed, it needs no specially intimate acquaintance with men and matters in the House to realize this fact. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who led into the Government lobby fourteen Unionist Free Fooders whose vote given on the other side would have brought Ministers down to the fatal majority of twenty-three, emphatically declared in his speech on the Morley amendment that even his fidelity to free trade would not induce him to give a vote that would place Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the seat of Arthur Balfour. Six other Free Fooders walked out without voting, and four were absent without being paired.

Here are twenty-four members, avowedly supporters of the principle involved in the Morley amendment, who, had they followed conviction to its logical conclusion, would have voted for it, bringing the majority so close to the vanishing point that the Ministry itself must have disappeared. Placing loyalty to party above considerations of State, they took the diverse courses indicated and the Government was saved.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BALFOUR.

Obviously this is a performance that cannot be indefinitely repeated. The pitcher that goes often to the well is broken at last. The fixed intention of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues is at least to worry through this session. As far as votes of censure are concerned, they are, I believe, safe. They cannot be dislodged by frontal attack. As we have twice seen this week, their men, while cursing their ineptitude, will rally to their help when the common enemy advance in force. As at the cry "The Philistines be upon thee," Samson roused himself from lethargy and went forth to fight, so good Unionists re-form, standing shoulder to shoulder, when they see "C.-B." coming along.

Where the danger to the Government lies is in the liability to be defeated on a side issue, such as the cordite incident that made swift and unexpected end of Lord Rosebery's Government in 1895. With the session lengthening out, members will grow more and more weary. Right honorable gentlemen on the Treasury Bench may be safely counted upon to perform some fresh betise. A division will be sprung upon them on a slack night, and the whips will find their men wanting.

A peculiar feature calculated to play its part in working out the situation is the exceptionally large number of Unionists in the present House who do not intend to seek re-election. They have had a long run for their money. Owing to the war, dissensions in the Liberal camp, and other circumstances, Unionist candidates have for seventeen years had it pretty much their own way at the poll. As recent elections show, the tide has turned. Whenever the general election takes place the Unionists, whether in boroughs or counties, will have to fight hard for their seats. Many, sated with Parliamentary life, are indisposed for the conflict. Contemplating retirement, the crack of the party whip has lost its ancient influence.

WHY MRS. MAYBRICK WAS RELEASED.

The conditions of the release of Mrs. Maybrick laid upon the table of the House of Commons this week seem in the circumstances a little brutal in their language. They contain, of course, the usual formula of ticket-of-leave drafted to meet the case of the worst, most degraded criminals. The distinction drawn to the unhappy woman's dolor is that in ordinary cases the document is not published to the world.

Her release has revived the old controversy as to the actuality of her guilt. Some years ago meeting Lord Llandaff among the week-end party at a country house, he related to me an interesting circumstance bearing upon the problem. It will be remembered that he, who at the time was Henry Matthews, was Home Secretary when sentence was passed upon Mrs. Maybrick. Appeal for her release, backed by the powerful advocacy of Charles Russell, subsequently Lord Chief Justice of England, coming before him, he provided himself with a transcription of a shorthand report of the trial, shut himself up in his office for two days, devoting his acute, trained mind to consideration of the case. He came to it wholly unbiased save perhaps for the natural tendency to rescue a woman from the gallows if rescue might honestly be effected.

The conclusion he came to was that Mrs. Maybrick had deliberately, systematically, attempted to poison her husband. He commuted the sentence of death on the specific ground of doubt as to whether death was the direct result of her efforts. It was proved in court that Mr. Maybrick had for a long time been accustomed to take arsenic for medicinal purposes, and there was a shadow of a doubt whether death was not due to his overdoing it. That Mrs. Maybrick administered poison with felonious intent Lord Llandaff had not the remotest doubt.

In this view, arrived at by analogous process, he was not alone among Home Secretaries. When he went out with Lord Salisbury's Government in 1892, Mr. Asquith was appointed his successor. The American Minister to this Court, urged by a wave of public opinion in the United States, promptly approached the new Home Secretary with a demand for the release of Mrs. Maybrick. Mr. Asquith followed the course adopted by his predecessor. He sent for all the papers and evidence connected with the case, gave them his fullest consideration, and arrived at the same conclusion as Henry Matthews had reached.

Sir Mathew White Ridley and Mr. Ritchie, following in succession at the Home Office, found the same task imposed upon them by the faithfulness of Mrs. Maybrick's American friends. The same result followed. The convict has now been released, not from any doubt piercing the Home Secretary's mind as to her guilt, but in the ordinary process of the shortening of her sentence owing to good behavior while in prison.

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

The marvelous progress made by Japan during the last forty years is strikingly illustrated by the personal experience of Sir Charles Cayzer, Member of Parliament for Barrow. Sir Charles began a career which has landed him in the position of one of the wealthiest shipowners of Great Britain by shipping before the mast of a sailing vessel. One of his voyages brought him to Nagasaki, then grudgingly opened to foreign vessels by the tottering Government of the Shogun.

At a distance of four miles from the town a barrier was drawn, which Europeans crossed at their peril. In Nagasaki itself foreign devils were subjected to the fullest safe limit of contumely. These were the days of the two-sworded man, the abject slavery of the peasant population. Barbaric laws of almost incredible ferocity were daily administered. Sir Charles frequently came across men with the fingers of the right hand cut off at the knuckles. Others convicted or accused of offenses an inch or so more venial had the hand taken off at the wrist. One day he came upon a wretch with his mouth literally sewn up. He had been found guilty of perjury, and to the gentle, simple, practical Japanese mind this process recommended itself as thoroughly effective in the prevention of further crime.

The marvellous army and ever-victorious navy which, as Mr. Kruger remarked in another connection, has staggered humanity, is the creation of the last twenty years. It is characteristic of the Japanese that in respect of both fighting services they went to acknowledged masters, to the British for their ships, to the Germans for their army system.

Twenty years ago last October I was present at a military review of the Japanese troops held in Tokio on the Mikado's birthday. It was an army pour rire, of the kind of which samples might be found on the Savoy stage during the run of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado." Military manoeuvres were promised. The first I saw was the sudden upsetting of the Minister of War from his ill-ridden horse.

As for the rank and file, they acted as if their full measure of acquaintance with the art of war had been gained in a month's training. The process at the time really had not been extended far beyond that space. Since that time they have been hard at work, and now can put in the field, fully equipped, thoroughly disciplined, eager for the fight, 300,000 troops, equal at all points, save height, with the legions of the Czar.

HARCOURT, THE HARD HITTER.

The absence of Sir William Harcourt from the front Opposition bench since the session opened has been noted with general regret. In the political arena he has for full thirty-five years been a hard hitter. But he has ever commanded respect, esteem, even admiration. Rumors of failing health and strength are current. It is reasonably felt that he must be sick indeed if he were compelled to stay away from debate hurtling round Mr. Chamberlain's new fiscal policy.

It is, however, only a local affection that keeps him away from his ancient haunts, without exiling him from close engagement. I saw him the other night at Londonderry House, one of the few prominent Liberals in that exclusive home of blue-blood Toryism. He told me he was suffering from laxity of the nerves of the throat which prevented his uplifting his voice above conversational pitch. Otherwise he is in good health and hopes soon to be back at his post resisting Joseph Chamberlain and all his works.

The Attorney General for Ireland has brought over with him an addition to his stock of good stories. It was originally in possession of Sir John Robinson, Vice President of the Irish Local Government Board, but loses nothing in the telling by Mr. Atkinson.

A member of the Irish Constabulary was posted on a road leading to Dublin with instructions to watch motor cars returning from a suburban parade, and take the number of any exceeding statutory speed. Presently one came bowling along at twenty miles an hour.

"Um!" said the policeman, regarding it stolidly. Next came one doing its forty miles an hour.

"Ah!" exclaimed the custodian of public safety, his eyes brightening. Last of all came one nearing a pace of a mile a minute.

"Begorra!" said Pat, slapping his thigh in ecstasy, "that's the best of the lot." Thus did the instincts of the sportsman overcome the discipline of the policeman.

POLES MAY RISE AFTER BIG JAPANESE VICTORY

Austrian and Russian Governments Fear an Insurrection.

AGREE ON MUTUAL PROTECTION

Germany May Also Help Protect Russia's Boundary—Finns and Armenians Threatening Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, March 5.—I learn that the Vienna and St. Petersburg Governments are fully prepared for an uprising in Russian Poland. The Poles of Russia, Austria, and Germany are eagerly awaiting news of a disastrous Russian defeat in the Far East in order to take warlike steps.

This fact, well known to the imperial powers, is one of the reasons why Austria has increased her forces in Galicia.

I also learn that one of the agreements arrived at when the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph met at Mürzsteg was in regard to mutual protection against the Poles. It is said that both Austria and Germany have promised to protect the Russian boundary should it be left undefended on account of events in the Orient.

The Polish question is one of the reasons why Germany has been so anxious to please Russia. The Russians expelled from Germany as Anarchists have been mostly Poles.

Russia may have three revolutions on her hands as well as the war with Japan.

It is said that there is a movement among the Finns with the object of regaining their independence, as a result of the rigorous repressive measures in the Grand Duchy during the last few years, while the conditions in the Caucasus, owing to Russia's seizure of the property of the Armenian Church, have for some time approached anarchy.

The last great insurrection in Poland began in 1861, and was finally suppressed three years later.

In January, 1863, Russia adopted stern repressive measures, resorting to the expedient of wholesale conscription, suddenly executed, which was intended at one stroke to remove patriotic young Poles from the field of activity. This measure brought matters to a crisis, and a general insurrection followed, the revolt previously having been of a spasmodic character.

The war was only guerrilla fighting, in which the dense forests surrounding the towns were of great assistance to the insurgents. The Poles fought heroically, but the overwhelming numbers of the Russians soon carried everything before them. No quarter was given to the chiefs of the insurgents; when captured they were shot or hanged.

As a result of this insurrection, all Poland's old privileges were taken away.

It was recently reported that a large number of Poles had deserted from the Russian Army. Some escaped over the German frontier, and were, it is said, returned to Russia by the German authorities.

BALKAN SITUATION WORSE.

Sultan Reported to Have Rejected the Powers' Memorandum.

VIENNA, March 5.—The optimistic feeling regarding the situation in the Balkans has again given way to pessimism. The Sultan is reported to have refused emphatically to ratify the Natchovitch agreement, and his attitude occasions much anxiety in the Bulgarian Government.

Fears are expressed in Sofia, Bulgaria, that even if war with Turkey is not imminent it will be impossible to avoid a conflict later unless some agreement with the Porte is speedily reached.

Telegrams received here to-day declare further that the Sultan has rejected the memorandum presented by the reform powers as well as the demands of the Gendarmerie Commission.

A dispatch received here from Salonika says the Albanians are still under arms. Shakir Pasha is negotiating with the leaders, who have increased their demands. These now include exemption from military service and the abolition of civil courts.

NEW DIPLOMATIC DANGER.

Great Britain Frowns on Proposed Protest Against Japanese-Korean Treaty.

LONDON, March 5.—The only diplomatic danger believed by the Foreign Office to be in sight is a possible Continental protest against the Japanese-Korean treaty. Great Britain has been unofficially approached by one of the great powers with the view of sustaining Russia's protest in this connection on a point of international law.

Lord Lansdowne, however, will take no action, and it is not thought likely that other nations will deem it wise to complicate the situation by seriously urging the Russian contention that Japan's new treaty with Korea abrogates the rights of other powers.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 5.—The Nya Dagligt Allehanda says that Russia is hurriedly strengthening the Sveaborg Fortress, which adjoins Helsingfors, Finland.

All the wooden buildings in the vicinity have been pulled down to lessen the danger of fire in the event of a bombardment.

BOON FOR PARIS STUDENTS.

Comprehensive Information Bureau Established at the Sorbonne.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Paris has added another immense boon to the students of all nationalities within her gates in the new department opened yesterday at the Sorbonne. The movement, which is due to the initiative of Dr. Blondel, consists of the installation of a Bureau of General and Scientific Information, bringing within reach of every visitor or student a mass of information hardly to be acquired in any other way. The bureau is administered by a staff of employes speaking several languages, and undertakes to bring any student or visitor into touch with persons or institutions, societies, laboratories, lecturers, or authorities on any subject which he may wish to examine. Adresses of embassies, Consulates, compatriots in the capital, may all be obtained at the bureau in the Sorbonne, together with particulars of lectures, courses of instruction in law, medicine, hygiene, engineering, the fine arts, literature, or sciences of the most abstruse description.

One other adjunct to this useful section of the Paris University is under discussion, and that is the opening of a laboratory for the further work of research upon radium. The Sorbonne will then be the most complete institution of its kind in the world.

DREYFUS CASE REOPENED.

Court's Decision a Preliminary to Accused Officer's Rehabilitation.

PARIS, March 5.—The Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation to-day granted the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

The court held that a sufficient showing had been made to warrant a reopening of the case, and ordered a supplementary investigation for the purpose of establishing all the doubtful points which have been the bases for the present application to reopen the case.

The decision is another marked success for Dreyfus, although it is not yet final, owing to the extended supplementary investigation which must follow. The court's decision does not discuss the merits of the case. It merely recites the various steps taken in behalf of a revision of the trial, and declares that the documents presented warrant the court in receiving the appeal, but do not permit a final judgment.

It is expected that the supplementary investigation will take two or three months.

The ultimate form of the final decision also remains open. The Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation will conduct the supplementary investigation, and thereafter its findings will be presented by the United Branch of the Court of Cassation, which is the supreme and final civil authority. It is the expectation of the highest Government authorities that the court's final decision will rehabilitate Dreyfus.

The decision was given at the close of the third day's hearing. Among those present were Maitre Labori, the famous lawyer who defended Dreyfus at Rennes. Most of the day was given to the address of Maitre Mornard, one of Dreyfus's counsel. He argued that the case made against Dreyfus was a tissue of invention, and closed with an eloquent appeal, saying that the honor of the army and its officers demanded the removal of the stain of this unjust conviction.

M. Mornard referred to Dreyfus's great qualities of heart and exalted character, and turned toward M. Labori, as if making a personal appeal to have his statements confirmed. Thereupon M. Labori arose and left the courtroom, causing some commotion.

M. Labori was quoted as saying in the corridor that he did not wish by his presence to confirm the eulogy pronounced upon his former client's heart and character.

The relations between M. Labori and Dreyfus have changed greatly since the Rennes trial.

M. Labori's friends were reported to have said that Dreyfus had treated his lawyer shamefully. They declared that the last time Dreyfus stayed in Paris he never went near M. Labori, and had in other ways shown what they stigmatized as an utter lack of gratitude.

CUBAN ELECTION FRAUD FACTS.

Court to Investigate Cases Without Regard to Parties.

HAVANA, March 5.—The special Judge, who has been appointed to investigate the alleged attempts at fraud in the Havana Province election counts, has ordered that the work of the scrutinizing board be suspended, and that all papers and other evidences be examined by the Provincial Prosecutor and others under the supervision of the court.

Gov. Nunez and certain Nationalist leaders have protested to President Palma regarding some points of the investigation, but the President responded that the Government did not regard any party as its protégé, and that the Department of Justice would endeavor to develop the facts impartially.

TIME CALLED ON MAINE WRECK.

Contract for Raising Battleship Must Be Signed by March 25.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Government has notified George Richardson of Chicago that unless he comes to Havana within twenty days and signs the contract in accordance with his proposition to raise the wreck of the United States battleship Maine the matter will be considered closed.

Richardson offered to pay down $2,500 at the signing of the contract and $12,000 when the wreck was raised.

A FAMOUS ANARCHIST DEAD.

Elie Reclus Was Also a Well-Known Scientist—Seventy-seven Years Old.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Anarchists are in mourning, for they have lost the most eminent exponent of their theories and the most respectable and charitable of their "compagnons."

Elie Reclus, whose death occurred this week in Brussels, was Professor of Ethnography at the university in that city, where his brother, Elisée, was Professor of Comparative Geography. Throughout their lives—Elie was seventy-seven years of age at his death—the two brothers had scarcely ever been separated. Both were distinguished scientists, and both held the same advanced doctrines of Socialism; these they put in practice with a thoroughness which endeared them to their numerous and less gifted friends.

Since the age of twenty, when articles by Elie were accepted and well paid for by many magazines and reviews, he refused to consider the money he earned as his own property, but shared it with his compatriots and fellow-exiles. The coup d'état of 1851 forced Elie to leave France, and he took refuge in London, where he defended his principles of co-operation and community of goods with an ardor which attracted a good deal of notice.

Later in life Elie developed a passion for collecting handsomely bound books, but, true to his principles, he never wrote his name in them, contenting himself with the inscription "Cui prodest." During the last ten years of the Third Empire the two brothers Reclus established themselves in Paris, where Elie wrote a very striking preface for that monumental work known as the "Dictionary of the French Communes," while Elisée became a regular contributor to the monthly magazine the Revue des Deux Mondes.

When the war broke out Elisée volunteered to serve; Elie, to his great grief, was disqualified. In one of his Alpine expeditions he had fallen over a precipice and injured his right hand so seriously that the muscles had never recovered their strength, and for writing he was forced to use the wrist. Close upon the heels of the war came the terrible days of the Commune. Again Elisée volunteered, but was taken prisoner on the third day. Elie, on the other hand, was appointed Governor of the National Library, and to his vigilance and discretion the safety of that great collection during the wild days of anarchy which followed is probably due. When the Commune was finally vanquished Elie Reclus was forced to fly from the country, and with his brother Elisée and Courbet took refuge at Zurich.

After the amnesty, in 1876, the two brothers returned to Paris. Elisée took up again his brilliant geographical researches and Elie his literary work, until the Free University of Brussels invited both men to occupy the two Chairs of Ethnography and Geography, monopolizing their times and talents thenceforward. The latter years of his life Elie devoted to a work on bread—its composition, its use, its market value since the creation of the world down to our own day. More than 100 chapters are finished on this curious subject, besides innumerable manuscripts on another which interested him perhaps even more—the origin of religions.

FRENCH MINISTRY IS LIKELY TO FALL

Finance Minister Rouvier Will Probably Be Next Premier.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY PELLETAN

Premier Combes, by Backing Up His Minister of Marine, Makes His Own Position Very Insecure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, March 5.—The situation of the French Government is highly insecure. In spite of the optimism of Premier Combes, who professes absolute belief in the fidelity to the Government of the "bloc" majority, there is a very strong conviction among well-informed politicians that a crisis may easily arise in a few days.

It is probable that should M. Combes fail a Cabinet would be formed with M. Rouvier, the present Finance Minister, at its head, M. Rouvier retaining the portfolio of Finance, M. Doumer going to the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Lockroy succeeding his old enemy, M. Pelletan, at the Ministry of Marine.

The presiding genius of the new combination would undoubtedly be M. Doumer, who is a comparatively young man, but of boundless ambition. In view of these contingencies M. Rouvier has suddenly abandoned his projected visit to London.

M. Pelletan's position becomes every day more untenable. He has now peremptorily ordered Admiral Bienaimé to find out who are the parties who have communicated the Admiral's secret correspondence with him to the Figaro. That newspaper assures the Admiral this morning that he may save himself the trouble, for his search will be in vain.

The articles in question are signed "Novi," and, as I have already cabled to you, this signature disguises no less a personage than M. Doumer himself, whose position as President of the Budget Commission lends special gravity to his determination to get rid of M. Pelletan at all costs.

In the meanwhile M. Pelletan refuses to disembark his Chief Secretary, M. Tissier, who is Professor of Law in the Faculty of Lyons University, and who is held responsible in Parliamentary circles for most of the confusion which reigns in the French Admiralty.

M. Tissier is surrounded by a number of naval experts, most of them officers who have been at one time or another on bad terms with the Admirals, their exchiefs, and they have, I hear, threatened to abandon M. Pelletan in a body should he refuse to dismiss Admiral Bienaimé from his post as Maritime Prefect at Toulon.

M. Combes, having publicly declared in the Chamber a few days ago that he was aware of all that M. Pelletan was doing and approved of it, is thus placed in a very serious predicament, especially if the Budget Committee now undertaking an inquiry into the condition of the navy should blame M. Pelletan, as it almost certainly will.

The general hope is expressed both in the Chamber and outside that should M. Rouvier form a new Cabinet M. Delcassé will retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, for by the success of his general policy he has effectually isolated Germany. He is holding the key of the present diplomatic situation in Europe, so that the vast issues of peace or war are practically dependent on his remaining in power.

LONELY MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Twelve Americans and Two Chinese at the Pacific Cable Station.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIDWAY ISLANDS, Jan. 30.—Of course all of our party here, fourteen in number, are very proud of this section of the United States, possibly the two Chinese members of the community excepted. But even they have some cause for congratulation, as they are the only China pebbles allowed on the beach—the Exclusion act barring out their countrymen.

Ever since the cable came here we have considered ourselves our country's outpost, and have been constantly kept in touch with current events the world over. If you stop to listen you can hear almost everything that is going on, and probably no other such small community is as much in it and out of it at the same time as we are.

It was fearfully disappointing, some three weeks ago, to have Admiral Cooper's squadron of five cruisers come near and not stop to pass the time of day with us, but they are now once again in sight on their way to Guam, as the cable tells us, and the leading ship is standing right in toward the entrance of the harbor.

If any of THE TIMES's readers have ever passed this way before the population came to Midway they would hardly know the place. While Yankee Doodle came to town, riding on a pony, the whole population came here riding on a cable. The census returns show that of the dozen Americans, one is a woman, and we are very proud of her. No Queen ever received more homage or more ready and willing obedience.

This is one of the "low" islands, in contradistinction to the "high" islands. Honolulu is on a high island of volcanic origin, which has comparatively close to it a number of other high islands, one of which reaches an altitude of almost 14,000 feet, and all abounding in food and having picturesque and solemn scenery. Away to the northward and westward stretches another lot of islands seemingly of an altogether different character, known hereabouts as the atoll not at all remarkable in the way of picturesque scenic effects, and perfectly awful to stumble on at night. All mariners keep at a most respectful distance until daylight, and then use every possible caution in their approach.

Our island, Sand Island, as it is called, is somewhat over a mile west of Eastern Island, which is covered with shrubbery and coarse grass, whereas sand dunes are about the only thing we have here, a few patches of green here and there excepted. We are awfully proud of our dunes, however. The dazzling white coral sand is piled up at various heights, the greatest pile measures somewhat over forty feet, and the house and flagstaff on it make it from the sea appear to be still higher.

The waters of the lagoon are filled with fish of beautiful and varied hues of blues and grays, stained and striped in a most wonderful way, and also of curious shapes—which, through the deep blue waters of the basin are most attractive. One variety of fish, from six to nine inches in length, is a marvel of beauty, with its narrow yellow and black stripes. But beware how you handle him, as he has a very poisonous spine, which gets in its fine work in most pointed way, and one long to be remembered. Crawfish, crabs, and turtles abound, and there are birds in great numbers, including plover.

George Edwarde's New Success.

LONDON, March 5.—"The Cingalee," the new musical play with which George Edwardes replaced "The Country Girl" at Daly's Theatre to-night, scored an instantaneous success. The play is by James Tanner, the music by Lionel Monckton, and the lyrics by Adrian Ross, Percy Greenbank, and Paul Rubens. The performers included Charles Hayden Coffin and George Rutland Barrington-Fleet.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Prince and Princess Cenci-Bolognetti, and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt in Paris—Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor Give a Musicale—Reception Given by Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Moore at Nice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—After a week of bitter frost the weather is now much milder, almost Springlike.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived here.

Prince Cenci-Bolognetti and Princess Cenci, (née Lorillard Spencer of New York,) with their daughter, Donna Beatrice Cenci-Bolognetti, have arrived at their handsome residence in the Rue Euler.

The Duchesse de Valencay, called suddenly to New York by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Morton, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, (née Mitchell,) although her health is improving, is not yet able to go out.

Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, who have been on a voyage around the world, are expected in Paris shortly.

John Munroe, head of the famous Paris banking house, is rapidly recovering from his serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have come here from New York and will be in Paris for several months. In fact, it is not quite certain that they will return to America before late in the Autumn.

The Marquise de Wentworth, who has been for several months in Rome, has returned to the Avenue des Champs Elysées, where she will resume her weekly receptions on March 10. While at Rome the Marquise has been busily engaged in taking sketches for a large painting she proposes to make representing the last moments of the late Pope.

Mrs. Charles Prince, who went to spend the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Pratt, at Boston, has returned to her apartment in the Rue Montalivet.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor gave a musicale in their apartment in the Avenue Victor Hugo last Saturday evening. Among those present were Mrs. and the Misses Martin, Miss Murphy, Col. and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Thomas, Mrs. Sara Hershey Eddy, and M. Planquette. After the music the guests sat down to an elaborate supper.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Col. Dodge, has organized a series of informal Saturday afternoon receptions for the purpose of bringing together musical students.

From Nice I hear that last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Moore entertained a large number of friends at their beautiful apartment in the Rue du Congrès famous for its rare tapestries and works of art. There was such a throng that it is impossible to give the names of half of those present, but, to mention a few, there were the Princesse de Bourbon, the Prince and Princess Batthyany-Strattmann, Mme. Henri Germain, Comtesse Branicka, the Rev. Mr. Adamson, Mrs. Van Buren, Baronne de Robecourt, Miss Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Birch, Comtesse de Lovadina, Mrs. Stannard Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Veeckens, Miss Taber, Akin Taber, Baroness de Goulkevich, Comtesse de Luserna, Baron von Benckerdorff, M. and Mme. Gassin, M. and Mme. Dumeny-Vial, Comte de Pennamacor, and Mlle. Castro.

Mrs. Robert Goelet arrived in Cannes on Wednesday, and has joined her yacht the Nahma, which has been lying at the Quai Saint Pierre for the past five weeks.

DEATH OF VON WALDERSEE

Veteran Field Marshal of Prussia Passes Away at Hanover.

POPULAR WITH THE MASSES

Partial Estrangement with Kaiser, Early in Reign, Replaced by the Emperor's Cordial Friendship.

HANOVER, Prussia, March 5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee died shortly after 8 o'clock this evening.

Prof. Orth of Berlin and Prof. Eppstein of Gettingen, the experts in intestinal maladies, sent by Emperor William to attend the Field Marshal, were with him at the time of his death.

Von Waldersee is the only subject not of a royal house who was always cheered by the public. Not even the Chancellor was treated with more respect and admiration, for he had to do the things that made Prussia great and the empire possible.

His partial estrangement with the present Emperor in the early part of the latter's reign, the reason of which still remains obscure, had long since disappeared, and had been replaced by the Emperor's cordial friendship.

As Commander in Chief of the forces of the allies in China, in the campaign which followed the Boxer outbreak, Count von Waldersee did not add much to his military reputation.

Born in 1832, he distinguished himself as a strategist, as well as by personal bravery, both in the Danish and Austrian wars, and as Military Attaché at Paris in the days that preceded the Franco-Prussian war he learned more about the true state of the French Army than was known by the Emperor Napoleon or his War Minister.

Waldersee was Moltke's favorite pupil. It was at Moltke's personal request that Waldersee was first appointed his coadjutor as Chief of Staff, and later his successor.

That in his later years Waldersee came to be better known as a politician than as a soldier is said to have been due to the influence of his wife. She is an American woman, the daughter of David Lee, a New York merchant. Miss Mary Esther Lee first married Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, uncle of the present German Empress. She would not consent to a morganatic marriage, and so the Prince abdicated his rank and title and became the Prince von Noer. He died after he had been married six months, leaving $4,000,000 to his widow.

Some time later the Princess von Noer met Count von Waldersee. They were married in 1874, and went to live in Berlin. Almost immediately the Countess became a power in the affairs of the capital. It is said that she was no sooner married to Count von Waldersee than she made up her mind that he should be installed in Bismarck's place as Imperial Chancellor, and the salon which she founded—the first and last salon in the political sense of the word that Berlin has seen—was a hotbed of anti-Bismarck intrigue.

When the present Emperor ascended the throne there was bitter war between Bismarck and the Waldersees, and Bismarck for a time carried the day. When he fell it was generally supposed that Waldersee would succeed him, but for some reason, which to this day remains a mystery, Emperor William did not make the expected appointment.

A LECTURE BY M. CURIE.

Immense and Enthusiastic Audience at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. Curie's promised lecture on radium, which was discovered by himself and his talented wife, and secured for them this year a Nobel Prize, drew vast crowds to the Sorbonne one evening this week. Although the hall in which the now world-famed chemist was to speak is built to seat 3,000 persons, numbers who had stood for hours at the door in the Rue des Ecoles were finally turned away, every corner available being occupied by a deeply interested crowd.

When the lecturer appeared upon the platform with Mme. Curie they received a magnificent ovation, and every word M. Curie spoke was followed with the closest attention. His account of the work done by M. Becquerel upon uranium, which formed the starting point for his own and Mme. Curie's experiments, was very clearly given, and his lecture was illustrated by tests of the properties of the newly discovered metal which is destined to revolutionize the science of chemistry.

In one series of experiments M. Curie demonstrated that radium emits three sorts of rays, two of which give off such powerful electric emanations that they cause phosphorescence and produce perpetual motion. Then, plunging a tube of radium into liquid air, M. Curie demonstrated in the darkness of the hall that it was a light-radiating body, and that it also gave out heat.

Taking into consideration the deeply scientific and necessarily technical nature of the subject, Paris is probably the only city in the world where so large and so representative an audience could be collected for a lecture of the kind.

It was curious to notice the intelligent interest taken by the humbler ranks of the Paris population in the great discovery of M. Curie, when, a few weeks ago, a small atom of radium was exhibited upon the boulevards. Even the artisans on their way to their work stopped to inspect and discuss it.

WANTS TRADE TREATY WITH US.

Germany Would Make Concessions as to American Meat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—As soon as Germany completes her commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary she will energetically push the treaty with the United States.

Germany will ask for a new agreement in place of the Saratoga convention, and will also demand a change in the American system of invoices. In return she will make concessions in regard to meat importation.

The exclusion of American meat is the "club" to be used by Germany against the United States.

PARIS ART NEWS.

Exhibition of Work by American Women Students—The Late Jose Frappa.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—One of the strenuous sides of Franco-American life in Paris is supplied by the many American girls who are studying art in this capital of aestheticism. The American Woman's Art Association was formed to enable these young women students to come together and to have an opportunity of exhibiting their work and submitting it to the criticism of the press and the public.

This year's exhibition was opened a couple of days ago in the Rue de Chevreuse, and is generally admitted to be an improvement on its predecessors. It contains, of course, examples of that pathetic striving after the unattainable which has ended in irremediable failure, but so do most picture galleries.

The place of honor has been given to a brilliant piece of work by Mrs. MacMonnies. It is called "The Dolls' Tea Party" and represents the two charming MacMonnies children on the terrace of that lovely house at Giverny where the talented American sculptor and his wife work during the Summer. The brilliant coloring and keen lights of the Norman atmosphere and the thousand rich tints of the old-fashioned garden are admirably rendered.

Miss Hall, the Secretary of the club, has a true and profound sentiment of landscape. The rich quality of the light immediately succeeding sunset is admirably given in a study of a group of trees in a somewhat desolate landscape. Mrs. Behanna's group of heads is well drawn and shows an exceptional insight into character, though the painting is rather opaque.

A deserted church in Brittany by Miss Nourse is good, and real cleverness of technique and happy inspiration are noticeable in Miss van Elten's "Un petit Dejeuner au Jardin," Miss Anna Hope Hadsen's "Scene in New Jersey," and in the sculptures contributed by Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Conkling. There are some fairly good miniatures, especially Miss Hergesheimer's contribution.

José Frappa, whose death occurred this week, was one of the most popular painters of genre in France. For some years he devoted himself entirely to the production of pictures of priests or family quarrels and reconciliations, in which humor of a somewhat coarse kind was always the dominant note. Reproduced in oleographs and prints, his work may be found everywhere in France. Later, Frappa took up portraiture, and achieved marked success also in this branch of art.

Going to America, he was lucky enough to get Cardinal Gibbons to sit for him, and this portrait is reckoned his best. Born in 1854, Frappa was famous before he had attained his thirtieth year. He was a life member of the National Society of Fine Art and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

It is now some months since the deed of gift by which M. Osiris presented the chateau and park of Malmaison to the nation was executed, but hitherto nothing has been done toward putting the place into order and opening it to visitors. The new director of the fine arts, M. Marcel, has now, however, given the necessary instructions for the furnishing of the house as quickly as possible, and the magnificent gift will be turned to account forthwith.

An inventory taken by order of the Empress Josephine in 1806 is extant, and the different works of art and pieces of furniture therein named will be collected and placed as nearly as possible in their original positions, so that the house will, in fact, be reconstituted exactly as it was in the days of its imperial occupation. Compiègne and Trianon hold the greater number, but all will be gathered into the Garde Meuble, and thence transported to Malmaison.

It is feared that most of the original hangings have been lost or destroyed, but very careful copies will be made. According to M. Marcel's estimate, 50,000f. will be required for the work, and M. Chaumié, the Minister of Public Education and Fine Arts, will bring forward a motion asking the Chamber to vote this sum. It is hoped that the museum will be ready to open before the end of the year.

R. S.

Our Torpedo Boats at Aden.

ADEN, March 5.—Convoyed by the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, the United States torpedo boat flotilla, bound for the Philippines, arrived here yesterday evening, after a smooth passage.

STATUE ON A MOUNTAIN.

Argentina and Chile Grateful for the Preservation of Peace.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 5.—A monument representing the Saviour will on March 13 be unveiled on the summit of the Cordillera, 20,000 feet above the sea level, as a token of the gratitude of Argentina and Chile at the maintenance of peace between the two countries.

The civil and military officials and the clergy will be present at the ceremony and a salute of 101 guns will be fired.

Cold Weather in Northern Italy.

ROME, March 5.—The cold in Northern Italy is so intense that the Tosa Falls, near Simplon, probably the grandest among the Alps, are frozen hard.

GEN. REYES DEFEATED.

Gen. Velez Has Majority of Eleven Votes for President of Colombia.

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 3—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Presidential election resulted in Gen. Joaquin Velez receiving a majority of 11 votes over Gen. Raphael Reyes.

The fact, however, must be officially declared by the Electoral Committee on July 3 next.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—M. Bunau-Varilla, the retiring Minister from Panama, called at the State Department to-day to say farewell to Secretary Hay preparatory to his departure for Paris. He left Washington this afternoon, and will sail from New York Thursday.

SEEKING SCHWANDTNER FOR DARLINGTON WRECK

Coroner Thinks That Contractor Is Trying to Elude Him.

TWO MORE BODIES TAKEN OUT

Architect, Before Disaster, Noticed That Structure Was Out of Plumb—The Property Transferred.

Coroner Scholer said yesterday that the man most wanted in connection with the Hotel Darlington disaster was John Schwandtner of the firm of Pole & Schwandtner, the contractors who had charge of the ironwork of the wrecked hotel. A warrant has been issued, it is said, for Mr. Schwandtner's arrest, but he has not been found.

"I have investigated quite thoroughly this firm of Pole & Schwandtner," said the Coroner, "and find that Mr. Pole is a man who saved a little money and put it into the structural iron business with Schwandtner, who has been in that line for some time. Mr. Schwandtner ran the business. So far I have been unable to unearth any evidence that Mr. Pole knew anything about the way the work on this hotel was being done.

"During my investigation I learned from the Building Inspectors that the structural material used was of an inferior kind. I am convinced that Schwandtner is trying to elude service, but, of course, I shall try to find him.

Two bodies were taken out of the ruins yesterday. At 4 o'clock in the morning the body of a young man was taken out which was later identified as that of Emil Hencher, a plumber's helper, who lived at 786 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. The body was found in the centre of the ruins. The other body was identified as that of Walter Christopher, a laborer.

Up to last night seventeen known deaths had occurred from the collapse of the building, and the police say that three more men, who were at work on the building and who have not been seen since the disaster, are still buried in the ruins.

During the day Henry De B. Parsons, the consulting engineer who has been retained by District Attorney Jerome, made a critical inspection of the ruins. Mr. Parsons said that it was too early for him to express an opinion as to the cause of the collapse, and that he probably would not be in a position to do so until the wreckage had been cleared away.

In the morning Building Inspector Reveille crawled through the ruins in hope of locating the bodies of some of the missing. His journey was a failure. Building Inspector Gorman said later that his opinion was that it would be several days before the débris could be removed.

Both Mr. Gorman and Deputy Superintendent Jordan were inclined to give little credence to the report that the wrecked building and a number of others in the vicinity were built over a plot of quicksand. The inspectors of the department, they said, would have discovered this fact had it been true. In the meantime District Attorney Jerome is continuing his investigations with the object of determining who is responsible for the disaster.

Assistant District Attorney Train said that it might be possible at the beginning of the coming week to determine who was at fault.

Coroner Scholer said that when the jury was impaneled on Wednesday to take up the investigation it would be taken to the scene of the wreck, so that the members of the body might familiarize themselves with the case.

During the afternoon A. L. A. Himmelwright, general manager of the Roebling Construction Company, visited the ruins and said that he was of the opinion that one of the supporting columns which rested on some quicksand had shifted and caused the disaster. When questioned further, Mr. Himmelwright refused to discuss the disaster.

A. Walpole Craigie, who conducts a private school for boys at 57 West Forty-sixth Street, next door to the collapsed framework of the Darlington Hotel, said yesterday that an architect had warned him of possible danger from the rising structure on the Sunday preceding the disaster.

"I was dining with a friend, an architect, in his studio last Sunday," said Mr. Craigie, "when he remarked, 'You'll have a building on your hands, Craigie.' I didn't take the remark seriously, as I was contemplating purchasing a house, but he added that the Darlington had had a perceptible slant from the plumb, and that the ironworkers had refused to go back to work on it until it had been pulled back straight again. When I went to my residence later I took occasion to verify my friend's statement. I squinted up a corner of the new structure, but it was perfectly straight, so I concluded that, as the architect had said, the builders had pulled it back straight again."

The Hotel Darlington property, described as a parcel 50 by 100, on the north side of Forty-sixth Street, 203 feet east of Sixth Avenue, was transferred yesterday by the Allison Realty Company to Joseph H. Campbell. At the time of the incorporation of the Allison Realty Company last year the name of C. H. Campbell appeared as that of its Vice President. In the deed recorded yesterday a nominal consideration was specified

CAST IRON IN BUILDING.

Untrustworthy as a Material of Construction in Skyscrapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The terrible disaster on Forty-sixth Street, the collapse of the Hotel Darlington during the course of erection, and the consequent loss of life serve to bring clearly before the public one fact which stands out alone beyond all others, viz., the use of cast iron beyond the limits of its reliability in place of the use of steel.

No matter what may be the culpability of the owner, the contractor, or the designer, no matter what may be the laxity of the building law in this regard, the fact remains that cast iron is as absolutely untrustworthy as a material of construction, when used improperly, as can possibly be obtained. If there ever was an improper use of cast iron it is in high buildings up to the limit allowed by the building law. In this instance you might almost as well have built your building of toothpicks.

No properly designed built steel frame would have collapsed in such a manner as did this structure supported entirely on brittle, untrustworthy cast iron, whose best use is under compression. It is not supposed to stand any other strain, and any designer, owner, or contractor who expects it takes a chance which is not always a safe one. Had the structure with its cast iron columns been reinforced by its surrounding shell, closely following it up, the probabilities are that it wouldn't have collapsed, but such a safeguard doesn't hide the defect from being seen. I think it is safe to say that no reputable engineer would have designed such a frame-work, and such design is essentially an engineer's work, not an architect's.

No settling in small amount due to quondam stream, no explosion of such slight proportion as that suggested in the reports, and no other causes within the limits of reason would have made a steel frame collapse as this did. It might have warped and twisted and bent itself in parts and places, but it would have remained an upright whole. Surely something will be done to prevent such criminal negligence from being permitted to exist solely to save a little money on first cost at the expense of many lives. F. DE P. HONE.

New York, March 4, 1904.

DEFENDS BUILDING OFFICIALS.

Mr. McKim Says They Are Not to Blame for Darlington Disaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In some of the articles concerning the disaster to the Darlington, the tendency is to blame the Department of Buildings. This is generally the case when anything goes wrong. The department has but a limited force, and the inspection it can give to any set of plans or any building must in most cases be superficial.

It would be impossible for the department to go carefully through the plans and closely watch the progress of erection of every building in a way to be responsible for it without a force many times the size of its present one. But not only are there architects who depend upon the department to do their calculating and practically design the structural part of their buildings, but there are owners who rely upon the department for the proper inspection of erection. This is not the purpose of the department. Buildings should be properly designed and carefully inspected by their architects, who should be responsible.

If a contractor tries to cut the work and understands it, the very best inspection is none too good. Yet the owners of the Darlington tried to economize by dispensing with the inspection by the architects, the men most familiar with the plans.

ALEX. RICE McKIM.

New York, March 5, 1904.

HELD FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Five Persons, Including Two Doctors and a Woman, Arrested in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 5.—United States Secret Service officers made five arrests here last night and to-day of members of an alleged gang of banknote counterfeiters. The prisoners are: Robert Thompson, a physician; his wife; Dr. George S. Hatch, Patrick J. Gallagher, and Hyman Cohen.

Thompson, who is considered the ringleader, is very prepossessing personally. He is twenty-nine years old, about 6 feet 3 inches in height, and of athletic figure. He wore a silk hat and frock coat, and looked more like a financier than a counterfeiter. He was well supplied with money, a roll of $700 being found in an inner pocket.

The notes which Thompson is said to have counterfeited include those of several Boston banks, among them the Fourth National and the Eliot National.

Thompson also is charged with having furnished financial backing for the counterfeit operations of Edward B. Higgin and Fred B. Wilson, who yesterday pleaded guilty in the Federal Court, and were sentenced to serve five years each in State prison.

Mrs. Thompson, who has been known as Miss Thompson, has been employed for two years as a stenographer at Police Headquarters, and was arrested at her desk.

The four men were held in $10,000 bail each, and the woman in $2,000. The woman was the only one able to secure a bondsman.

USES HAMMER TO ROB WOMAN.

Unknown Criminal Beats Mrs. Keefe Into Insensibility at Hawley.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 5.—Mrs. Mary Keefe, a widow, aged fifty years, who conducts a little candy and notion store in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., was brutally attacked by an unknown man yesterday afternoon, and is still unconscious as the result, with but slight hopes of recovery.

Mary Broadhead, five years old, saw a dog whining at the door of the store yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and when she opened it to admit the animal she found Mrs. Keefe lying on the floor. An examination resulted in the discovery of a blood-stained hammer and two empty pocketbooks on the floor. A physician found that the woman's skull had been fractured eleven times with the hammer.

The room indicated that a fierce encounter had taken place, as the stove was overturned and everything was in disorder. Mrs. Keefe was strong, and capable of protecting herself.

During the night she said several times in her delirium, "I tell you I want you to get out of here." There is not the slightest clue to the criminal, but it is evident that the motive was robbery.

An hour before her body was discovered Mrs. Keefe was seen picking coal on the Erie tracks. District Attorney Herman Harmes and Sheriff Branning are making an investigation.

SLASHED OFF GIRL'S BRAIDS.

Girl Was Coming from Church, Negro in Wait Near Tract Building.

Pretty little Josephine Flynn, thirteen years old, on her way to her home at 252 John Street from St. Andrew's Church, on Duane Street, was attacked by a negro in front of 150 Nassau Street last evening. The negro with a sharp knife cut a foot or more from each of the three long braids of hair she wears down her back. The man, Clarence Brown, twenty-nine, colored, a laborer, of 232 Navy Street, was captured after a chase and a fight. He was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station charged with assault.

The little girl had been to an evening service at the church, and was hurrying home with her Prayer Book under her arm. The negro was hidden in the shadow of the door, and as she passed, leaped out upon her.

The girl screamed, and the negro ran. Patrolman Apfel of the Oak Street Station heard her, and, seeing the man running, pursued him, rapping with his club for assistance. At Beekman and Nassau Streets he caught up with the man at the same time that Detectives Magee and Howe reached the spot from the opposite direction. The three officers had quite a fight with the man, who still had his long knife in his hand, but they managed to subdue him. A policeman took the little girl home.

ARMED MANIAC AT BELLEVUE.

Held Up Hospital Officials Till He Was Throttled.

Raving from some mania, a well-dressed, stockily built man is lying in a straitjacket in Bellevue Hospital. He entered the gate last evening, and thrust a fully loaded .38-calibre revolver in the face of Frank Nugent, the gateman.

"Where is she? Where is she?" he yelled, as he flourished his weapon.

"She's inside," shouted the frightened Nugent. "Go straight ahead."

As the mon left Nugent seized the telephone and warned the people at the hospital office. At the entrance were Drs. Brainard P. Whitbeck and Paul Brooks. The man walked up to Dr. Brooks.

"Ah, I've got you now!" he exclaimed, waving his revolver.

Dr. Whitbeck snatched the weapon and John Russell, the ambulance driver, jumped at his throat and bore him to the ground. He said he was Morris Flack, twenty-eight, a tailor, Russian, of 141 Stanton Street.

"I've had pains in my head lately," he explained, "and some one has to suffer for it."

A TENDERLOIN "ROUND-UP."

Wagon Loads of Women Gathered In by the Police.

Capt. Hayes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent out half a dozen detectives and the patrol wagon last night to arrest women in the street. They took in about a dozen on Forty-second Street and Forty-third Street and on Broadway near those streets.

The detectives had half a dozen prisoners by the time the wagon drove up to a dark part of a street, and then they hurriedly gathered six more and drove off with them before a crowd could gather.

A PSYCHOPATHIC MYSTERY.

Bellevue Physician Will Not Say Anything About Mrs. Harris.

On a warrant issued yesterday in the Harlem Police Court by Magistrate Baker, Mrs. Lillian L. Harris was taken down to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the psychopathic ward for observation. Dr. Packer, in charge of the ward, was asked about the case last night:

"I don't care to talk about it," he said; "it's a matter that will have to be threshed out in court." And he would give no information about the matter.

Mrs. Harris is described as the wife of Benjamin N. Harris, salesman, of 9 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The hospital slip says that she was born in Tennessee.

At 9 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street it was said last night that no person named Harris lived there.

MAKING AMATEUR DOCTORS

First Aid Instructor Teaches Policemen, Firemen, and Others.

TWELVE WAYS TO MAKE BEDS

May Be the Reader Can Pick Up Some Useful Knowledge—How Many Breaths Per Minute?

One of the free classes of the First Aid to the Injured Society was in session.

"And you, madam," said the instructor, "what would you do if one of your children had a fit?"

"My childer don't have fits," replied the woman, indignantly.

The instructor spread his hands with a gesture of despair. "Have you not heard me explain to the class," he said, "that the questions I ask must not be considered as personal? The point is, if one of your children should have a fit, what would you do?"

"Send for the doctor," answered the woman, triumphantly.

The instructor gave her a weary glance and turned to a policeman in plain clothes. The society gives free instruction to policemen at the station houses, the same as it does to firemen, school teachers, Salvation Army lassies, coast-guard life savers, and a host of others who work in various ways for the public good. But until the three platoon system was established this particular policeman had never been able to attend. He was availing himself of the opportunity offered by the free classes in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The instructor looked fixedly at the policeman for a moment, and then asked:

"If you found a man in a stupor on the sidewalk, and noticed the smell of alcohol on his breath, what would you conclude was the matter with him?"

"I have not been on the force six years without being able to tell a drunk when I see one," observed the policeman, in tones of reproof.

"That's just it," continued the instructor, shaking his forefinger. "Policemen make a great many serious, if not fatal, mistakes in that way. The man might not be drunk at all. He may have taken only one drink. A man in a drunken stupor closely resembles one in a fit of apoplexy. If he has taken something to drink before the attack, or has had it administered after, the more difficult it is to distinguish his true condition. In alcoholism the face is not drawn to one side, and the cheeks are not puffed. If ever you are in doubt whether a man is suffering from intoxication or apoplexy, treat him for apoplexy every time."

"What'll I give Jim when he comes home loaded on a Saturday night and wants more whisky?" asked a woman, blushing that she should be obliged to put the question.

"Don't give him the whisky, at all events," replied the instructor. "Give him a tablespoonful of mustard in a tumbler of warm water and put him to bed."

Information as to the proper treatment of bruises, burns, nose bleed, and other everyday ailments followed, amplified by illustrations on a large chart. Then the instructor asked a man:

"If a person were taken out of a sewer, mine, or gas tank in an insensible condition, what would you do?"

"Send for an ambulance," answered the man.

"But suppose there was no ambulance within ten miles of you," continued the instructor, showing some impatience, "would you let the man die?"

The man under fire looked around him helplessly, and shook his head in a deprecatory way, as much as to say that he had never been confronted with such a proposition. Then the instructor went on to explain that a person apparently dead should never be so considered until he had been pronounced dead by a physician. With apparently suffocated persons, dash cold water in the face, slap the chest and hold ammonia under the nostrils. The treatment should be much the same in all cases, except that hot and cold water should be used alternately. After a short dissertation on this subject the instructor began at the head of the class with this question:

"How many times does an adult in health breathe in a minute?"

It was a woman's turn to answer first. She thought fully half a minute before answering.

"About forty," she ventured.

So on down the line. The replies varied from sixty to six times a minute. "Some of you," commented the instructor, "appear to think a man breathes as rapidly as a mouse, and some think he has the lung capacity of an elephant. The normal adult breathes just eighteen times a minute." There was a gasp of astonishment from those who had guessed above the twenty mark.

"How would you ventilate a sickroom?" was the question propounded to a young girl whose pallid countenance did not indicate much familiarity with fresh air.

"Open the window," she answered.

"What, and kill your patient from exposure!" Then she was told how to introduce fresh air by swinging doors in adjoining rooms back and forth, and various other devices to force the air upward and outward without draught on the patient.

"How would you make a bed for a sick person," another woman was asked.

"I've been keeping house for twenty-two years," replied the woman, "and I never knew but one way to make a bed."

But there are a dozen ways to make a bed, and the instructor explained them. He also told how to warm a sickroom and gave some hints on the management of contagious diseases. He talked about common cases of poisoning from bottles carelessly left out of the medicine closet, and named the antidotes.

"We are just forming our free classes for this Winter," the instructor explained to a reporter. "We have some pay classes, which are patronized by school teachers, Normal School girls, and a few young women in society. The charge is $3 for five lectures. One pay class will support several free ones."

MARRIED "47 TIMES OR SO."

Car Conductor's Airy Admission When Confronted by Two Wives.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 5.—When the Grand Jury of Union County meets here to take up the case of James H. Shippie there will probably be a parade of deserted wives that will astonish the natives of this staid old town. Shippie, who is a car conductor, employed by the Public Service Corporation, was arrested here to-day at one of his homes, 58 Jackson Avenue. He was accused of bigamy, and instead of denying that he had more than one wife, remarked airily that he had married "forty-seven or so." Only six had been charged up against him.

The arrest was made on the complaint of Emma Pritchard of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York. She alleges that he married her in July, 1896, and that he afterward deserted her and her two children. Recently she got on his track, and in trying to locate him discovered many other women who were anxious to find him. She traced him here to Elizabeth, after having heard that he had married Hattie Partelow, with whom he went to live on Jackson Avenue at the time of their marriage, in July last.

When arraigned in court before Justice Mahon, she appeared with Hattie Partelow to testify against him. One of the women said he had another wife in San Francisco, and then the other one declared that she had heard he had yet another in Newark, one in Westfield, N. J., and a sixth in Jersey City.

When Justice Mahon asked him whether he remembered any more wives than those referred to, he answered:

"I think I was married forty-seven times, but probably it might only have been forty-six."

Shippie, who is thirty-two years old, was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

THREE WOOLSEY ELOPERS.

All Now Seeking Divorces—Mother Gets After Jersey Justice.

Mrs. John Woolsey, who said she lived in Henry Street, Brooklyn, yesterday called on George E. Maes, a Justice of the Peace at 8 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, and asked him if he had married her son, J. Henry Woolsey, and Lillian E. Martin last October. Reference to the Justice's records showed that he had married the couple on Oct. 17, 1903.

"I'm sorry you did," said Mrs. Woolsey, "for my son is only a boy, nineteen years old. I did not know he was married until I learned that he and his wife had separated, and that he was about to sue for a divorce. I have two daughters who eloped at the age of fifteen, and they are each seeking a divorce, and I believe you married them also. I have still another daughter, who is fourteen years old. If she comes here to be married, I hope you will refuse to perform the ceremony."

Justice Maes said that he would refuse. After the woman had gone he looked over the records and found that he had married one of her daughters in 1903, but he could find no record of the marriage of the other daughter.

DODGE CASE FOR GRAND JURY.

Recorder Goff Likely to Call Attention to Matrimonial Tangle.

When the March Grand Jury is sworn in in Part I. of the General Sessions to-morrow, Recorder Goff probably will have something to say about the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle. It is understood that the Recorder, in defining the Grand Jury's duties and powers, will call attention to the stories printed in the newspapers about the case, and in this way officially will bring the matter to the attention of the new Grand Jury. Among the witnesses who probably will be called are Charles W. Morse, Mrs. Dodge, Lawyer Sweetser, and those who testified in the case before the February Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who had charge of the investigation before the February Grand Jury, refused to talk about his plans yesterday. When asked whether it was true that a certain man had agreed to go before the Grand Jury and tell the whole inside history of the matrimonial tangle, Mr. Rand said that he would not deny that such was the case, nor would he confirm the truth of the story. The testimony taken before Referee William J. Woods in the original Dodge divorce case will be presented, together with that taken before Referee Davies on Friday last. It is understood that a large batch of letters which have not yet been made public will be sent to the Grand Jury, together with a copy of a letter written by Dodge to Mrs. Dodge.

Dodge, who is still in Texas under bail, is amusing himself playing the races, and from the reports sent here from Texas he has won several large sums of money.

SUICIDES ON OCEAN LINERS.

Lucania and Ethiopia Come to Dock with Tales of Tragedy Aboard.

Two of the steamships that docked yesterday—the Lucania of the Cunard Line and Ethiopia of the Anchor Line—came in with stories of suicide aboard. Among the passengers on the Lucania when she left Liverpool a week ago yesterday was James Mellors, for many years a lace manufacturer at Nottingham, England, but recently driven out of business by the advance in the price of raw materials.

Relatives here secured a place for him in one of the Brooklyn factories, and he used what money he had left to come to this country. The second day out he became despondent. About 6 o'clock Tuesday morning he walked to the rail of the vessel and leaped overboard. One of the seamen sounded an alarm, and for two hours the passengers and the crew scanned the water, but the body was not recovered.

James Connors, the suicide on the Ethiopia, drank heavily on shipboard till the stewards refused to serve him with liquor. Finally he was put in the ship's hospital. As he sobered up, he spoke of hanging himself, and the officers of the ship, fearing that he would carry out his threat, took even his shoestrings from him. Last Tuesday morning he hanged himself with a towel.

The arrival of the big liners was marked by unusual activity on the part of the Custom House authorities. On the La Lorraine the agents found a woman from whom they took a large package of lace to the Public Stores. A package that bulged the pocket of a male passenger contained a quantity of undeclared jewelry on which $50 duty was demanded. Several trunks belonging to Mme. M. Macky of Allegheny, Penn., were found to contain goods of over $500 in value, and were sent to the Public Stores for appraisement.

FLIGHT OF ASYLUM OFFICIAL.

Money from Safe Probably Paid His Way to Japan.

Edwin C. Burdick, First Assistant Superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Audubon Avenue, who disappeared last week with $600 belonging to the employes of the institution, is believed to have sailed for Japan to join the Mikado's army. He was formerly an officer in the regular army under Gen. Miles, and had been talking much of the opportunities for an American army officer in the Japanese ranks.

The Treasurer of the institution on Friday, Feb. 26, sent to Superintendent Hillis the employes' monthly pay. It was turned over to Burdick for distribution. Some of the help did not apply promptly for their wages, and at night there remained between $500 and $600 in the safe. Contrary to his usual custom, Burdick remained in the office until 10 o'clock that night. His wife, the bride of a few months, was visiting friends, and it is presumed that he hastily took advantage of her absence to pack some clothing into a dress-suit case. When the safe was opened Saturday morning the money was gone.

Mrs. Burdick returned later in the day, and fainted upon learning what had occurred. Burdick's father, Marcus Burdick of 36 Carlton Avenue, East Orange, N. J., has offered to restore the missing sum.

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETICS.

Movement on Foot to Buy Cricket Grounds at Livingston.

Anouncement that the grounds of the old Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, will soon be sold under the foreclosure of a mortgage for $5,000, held by the Bank of Staten Island, has resulted in a movement to organize an athletic association to buy in the property, and to prevent its being cut up into building lots. It is believed that the receiver of the bank will sell the property for about $5,000 over the mortgage, and that it might then be remortgaged for at least $6,000. The plan, therefore, is to organize a company and raise $10,000 with which to buy the property.

During the past three years the grounds have been leased by F. T. Rokeby, who sublet them for a tennis club and other athletic purposes. Last year they proved self-sustaining. It is believed that they would continue to be self-supporting in future.

Besides the Staten Island Tennis Club and the Staten Island Football Association, it is believed that the Staten Island Boat Club would co-operate, and the New Jersey Cricket Club also, which has lost its grounds in Bayonne.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club has arranged for a set of athletic games to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Saturday night, March 19.

The following events will be open to all registered athletes: Seventy-yard run, novice; 70-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-and-one-half-mile run, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; putting the 12-pound shot, handicap; one-mile relay race, handicap, teams of four men, each man to run a quarter of a mile. Special events—880-yard run for Amateur Athletic Union indoor championship; 220-yard run, novice, for public school boys; 440-yard run, handicap, for members of the Twenty-second Regiment.

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BOARD OF REORGANIZED SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

Selections Showing All Interests Will Be Represented.

ANSWERS FILED TO TWO SUITS

Foreclosure Proceedings Instituted by the Mercantile Trust Company Not Discontinued.

It was stated yesterday that of the nine Directors of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding and Steel Company, as the resurrected United States Shipbuilding Company is likely to be called, five will be the following: Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria; Max Nathan of the Bondholders' Protective Committee, George R. Sheldon, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, and J. R. McIlvain, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

In this way the interests of the Trust Company of the Republic, the largest single holder of the old first mortgage bonds, the bondholders who made the fight through which the domination of Charles M. Schwab was broken; the Morgan interests, which got up the Sheldon syndicate and arranged the old reorganization, and the interest of Mr. Schwab, as owner of the Bethlehem, will all be represented. The remaining four Directors, it is believed will be chosen from among the Presidents of the constituent shipbuilding plants, and will be practical shipbuilding men.

It is said now that the new stocks will not be listed on the Stock Exchange until the company is ready to begin business. The capitalization of the reorganized company will be $3,000,000 collateral trust sinking fund 6 per cent. ten-year gold bonds, issued for working capital and for the payment of the debts of the old companies; $15,000,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $15,000,000 common stock.

Two answers in the suits in equity brought against Charles M. Schwab, Max Pam, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others, including Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Shipbuilding Company, in the United States Circuit Court, were filed yesterday afternoon by the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.

One was in the form of a demurrer in the action instituted against Schwab, Pam, and others, by John A. C. Morris, Cyrus B. Lewis, James C. Mills, James McGurk, John Young, and Adolph Seelig. In the demurrer Schwab and Pam say that they do not acknowledge any of the matters in the bill of complaint, which they assert contains no cause of action to entitle the plaintiffs to relief in a court of equity.

The second answer is by Mr. Pam in the action brought by Robert H. Bradbury against J. Pierpont Morgan, Max Pam, and many others, including Receiver Smith. He claims that the court has no jurisdiction because the suit is not of a civil nature at law or in equity in which there is a controversy between citizens of different States, the various parties being all residents and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

It was learned yesterday that notwithstanding the action of Judge Kilpatrick in New Jersey and the reorganization of the United States Shipbuilding Company, the foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, against Receiver Smith and Charles M. Schwab, in the Circuit Court of this district, have not been disposed of, and United States Commissioner Shields, who is Special Master in those proceedings, at the request of counsel on both sides, has been adjourning the hearings from week to week. The foreclosure suit was brought because of default in the payment of interest on the Shipbuilding Company's bonds.

BRIDGE COLLAPSE KILLS SIX.

Weakened by Rain, Structure Goes Down Beneath Two Locomotives.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—Six men were drowned and four others injured by the collapse of a bridge spanning Yellow Creek, near Irondale, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad to-day. The men were on two locomotives that attempted to cross the bridge close together.

The bridge had been weakened by a cloudburst that occurred Thursday. The engines had hauled out two work trains and were returning to Wellsville for water when the accident occurred.

GRAPE-NUTS.

A DR'S. FOOD

Found a Food That Lifted Him Out of Trouble.

The food experience of a doctor experimenting with himself is worth knowing. He says:

"I had acid dyspepsia since I have any knowledge, from eight years old I know.

"It worked down from stomach to intestines locating at the umbilicus in enteritis until six years ago the agony every few days was something terrible. I have walked the floor for hours unable to eat or digest if I should eat.

"Medicine would not relieve me at all. Four years ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts and since the first dish I have never had an attack of the old trouble. I take four tablespoonfuls once a day with my supper, which is composed only of whole wheat bread and the Grape-Nuts.

"The wonderful part of my case is that I have never had an attack or even any of the dreadful symptoms since the very first meal of Grape-Nuts. Most of my patients know how suddenly and promptly Grape-Nuts cured me, and I have prescribed the food with good results in many cases." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts is regularly prescribed in place of medicine by many physicians for stomach or intestinal trouble, lack of nourishment, brain-fag, and nervous prostration. The result usually shows immediate improvement and a speedy, complete cure.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts in place of starchy foods works wonders.

"There's a reason."

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The importation includes an unusually large assortment of French Hand-made Undergarments, among which are Novelties in Peignoirs and Matinees of Embroidered Mousseline, Figured Voile Ninon, Crystalline, Etc.

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Black Spangled Berthas, White and Colored novelties in Garnitures of Mercerized Cotton, also Twine and Cut Steel Bead combinations with trimmings to correspond.

Trimmings in Persian designs with tinsel combination, Tinsel, also Black and Colored Silk Ornaments, Cordelières, etc.

New assortment of BUTTONS, including Fancy Jewel, Leatner Covered and Cut Steel styles.

On Tuesday, March 8th,

the following DRESS TRIMMINGS will be offered at Especially Low Prices:

Persian Bands, Colored Chiffon Appliqués, Black Spangled Passementeries and Opalescent effects; usually sold at $2.00 to $3.50 per yard, at . . . $1.45

Embroidered Taffeta Edges and Medallions in Persian colorings; Persian Embroideries on Linen Bands, also Black Spangled Medallions; usually sold at $1.00 to $1.50 per yard, at . . . . . 68c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

B. Altman & Co.

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One-Third to One-Half Less than Original Prices.

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To-morrow (Monday), March 7th, an additional lot of

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

"THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

Such is the title of what may be called a sermonlet in The Critic by President ROOSEVELT. To the casual reader it will not seem a very informing message. It was not to a President of the United States, but to one of the minutest of creatures, that Dr. HOLMES remarked:

> Thou says't an undisputed thing
> In such a solemn way,

but the description of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S manner when discussing a certain sort of matters—usually public—is not inapt. And to the solemnity with which he states and restates the obvious our gallant Executive adds a peculiar emphasis in balancing one strong generalization against another equally strong. Practically this has the advantage of leaving the author a considerable degree of independence while indulging in great earnestness. Whatever he finally decides to do, in whichever direction he decides to go, he can cite the one of his declarations that better fits his action.

In some men this would seem either the result of vacillation or of a timid craft, but few of his friends would be willing to admit that these qualities can fairly be attributed to Mr. ROOSEVELT. He shows few signs of them in action, where he is usually very direct, and, though not without extreme shrewdness, is rarely timid. But he has a passion for preaching. He is never content unless he can make what the earlier sermonizers of our land were wont to call a "deliverance." He is restlessly anxious to proclaim the high principles by which he believes himself to be guided and, in a sense, inspired. He is a curious couple, a doer and a talker, propelled by unquenchable energy in their respective lines. The doer is the more enterprising and exacting, and the talker is mostly engaged in presenting impressive explanations of his companion's course. As the course varies, the explanations are not always consistent, and it is the half conscious fear of this that probably drives the talker to his frequent "solemn" expositions of opposing generalizations. Take, for instance, the following:

> Our policy must be such as will secure material prosperity to the Nation; for exactly as a man cannot be a good citizen unless by his work he is able to keep himself and those dependent upon him from want, so a nation can count for little until it has the power which is based on physical well-being. Yet it is an evil thing for the nation, as for the individual, if material well-being is accepted as in itself all sufficient; such well-being is worthless save as a foundation on which to build the higher life.

No one can contest the truth of either of these commonplaces. Linking them together does not help us at all. Neither separately nor combined do they throw any light on what "policy" Mr. ROOSEVELT would have his party adopt in any given case. We have, for example, the tariff, which is expressly designed to "secure material prosperity" to its beneficiaries. These latter have stood like a flint against all adequate justice to the Cubans and the people of the Philippines and have defeated the President's most earnest attempts to promote that justice. How have the Sunday school platitudes about the "evil" of accepting material well-being as "all sufficient" influenced the action of the Republican Party? Not in the slightest degree. As we have intimated, the net effect of these balanced rhetorical statements of principle by Mr. ROOSEVELT seems to be to leave his conscience clear whatever he may determine to do. If you ask him to reform the most mischievous and unfair provisions of the tariff he falls back on his conservative notions as to material welfare, and in the meantime he is singularly enamored of his avowals of entirely abstract justice. And through it all he maintains an unbroken mood of self-satisfaction which is probably sincere, but is far from edifying.

OUR NAVY.

Senator HALE'S expert statement in the Senate about our navy was startling. He declared that in the effectiveness of ships it was second to that of Great Britain alone, and superior to that of any other Power, and that because we do not carry obsolete craft on our list of effective ships. The question which an indiscreet Southern Senator interjected, and which he might perhaps better have reserved for executive session, was nevertheless the question that all Americans will be ready to put. "Are we ahead of Germany?" And Senator HALE was able to assure the candid inquirer that we were ahead of Germany in actual strength afloat, not counting ships under construction, which would increase our superiority.

According to the British jingo song, "we've got the ships," and "we've got the money, too." It is in the third element that we are weak. It is not true that "we've got the men." The most troublesome question about the navy is not that of material, but that of personnel. Our modern ships are undermanned, and they are particularly and very badly underofficered. It takes rather longer to educate a naval officer than to build a battleship. But at least legislation, when it authorizes the building of a new battleship, should provide for the necessary complement of officers and men. As to the officers, an enlargement of Annapolis will do the work in time. As to the men, if the naval service is not attractive enough, it must be made more attractive by increase of pay. Only thus can we get the full benefit of our new ships.

FUTILE BUILDING LAWS.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly at Albany amending the New York charter in its provisions relative to the Superintendent of Buildings, and empowering him to compel a cessation of work on any building which is being erected in violation of the requirements of the building code. We do not as yet know its scope, and shall not until opportunity to examine the full text of the bill is offered; but the principle of the bill is right, and if honestly drawn to accomplish what it purports to do, it should be enacted without unnecessary delay. There is much less reason to fear that the Superintendent of Buildings will abuse the power to suspend construction when this is necessary than that speculative builders will abuse the opportunity now offered them to ignore notices and warnings from the bureau.

New York has a code of building laws which is accepted as a model of comprehensive and well-considered provisions governing building operations. But of what value is a code of this or any other character if builders may violate it with immunity from penalties for flagrant, deliberate, and continued disobedience sufficiently certain and serious to deter them from seeking the profit which such violations cover?

The story told by the Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. J. L. JORDAN, shows that the builders of the Darlington, which collapsed on Wednesday last, like those of many other buildings still standing, held the law's requirements in more or less contempt. Of course, its provisions carry penalties designed to discourage violations, but for fear some one would be hurt the difficulty of enforcing these penalties in a way to be of any service in making the code respected have been made serious, if not insuperable. When a violation is discovered the Superintendent is notified, and an order is issued directing compliance with the code. If such compliance is delayed or refused, the case may be taken into court, and if the complaint is established a fine of $50 may be imposed. But to enforce the law in this way is a tedious and extremely unsatisfactory procedure. Theoretically it is possible to make the builder in violation suffer heavily in fines and penalties, even to the extent of having to pull down his building and erect it over again; practically, however, this never happens. By evasion, delay, misrepresentation, and the expedients of clever and unscrupulous counsel, the plausible builder manages to work along in his own way until his structure is finished and he gets his money. After that he does not care. The bona fide owner regards it as a substantial hardship if he is called upon to make good the recorded violations of the speculative builder. To the allegation that the building is dangerous by reason of these departures from the approved plans, he makes convincing answer by pointing to the fact that it still stands, and asserts that the question of its safety is purely academic, for the reason that it is fulfilling successfully the functions for which it was designed. This is specious, and it frequently influences the judgment of the courts, especially in cases in which the effort is made to enforce against a bona fide owner by purchase the penalties for violations committed by a builder who has "slipped from under" and perhaps disappeared from sight in the kaleidoscopic shifting of persons of this class.

This renders our admirable code of building laws largely futile as against those who do not choose to observe its requirements. It will continue futile to this extent until the Superintendent of Buildings is vested with power summarily to stop work when a violation is discovered and to hold it suspended until the courts can pass upon the offense alleged, if appeal is taken to them. With this power, the ability to collect fines will become of no importance. The speculative builder dreads having his work "tied up" a great deal more than he does any fine likely to be imposed. The authority to stop work, which is vested in the Tenement-House Commissioner in the case of multiple apartment dwellings of this character, works very well and accomplishes its purpose. The tenement-house law is anything but futile, chiefly for this reason.

TWO-STORY STREETS.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday Controller GROUT suggested that the relief of the East River Bridge terminal be in part effected by extending it to and across Broadway, and beyond, if necessary, by an elevated structure. This was substantially the conclusion reached by the commission of engineers which in 1902 investigated the subject very carefully. It then met with almost unanimous popular disapproval, and will be no more favorably considered at the moment because Controller GROUT has accorded it qualified approbation.

It may be, however, that this is what we shall have to come to, sooner or later. In London, where the underground system has been carried far beyond anything yet thought of in New York, the idea of double-decked streets is receiving serious consideration. The Traffic Committee of the County Council has now under advisement a plan to begin the double decking of London by the construction of two great thoroughfares through its centre. These thoroughfares are to be 160 feet wide, and are to be intersected where necessary by streets 100 feet wide. The street level is to be reserved for heavy and relatively slow traffic; the upper deck will be utilized for motor cars, light vehicles, and pedestrians. One trunk of this system is to run from north to south, the other from east to west.

If London has come to the necessity of thinking about double decking its streets to accommodate the traffic, and depending on them as a means of allowing for otherwise irreconcilable differences of speed, emphasized by the multiplication of electric cars and motor vehicles of one kind or another, it may be we shall face the same necessity within a few years. To think about it even now may not be wholly premature. Passengers and merchandise cannot be moved to advantage on a common plane within the lateral restrictions of a street or avenue; and when the practicable limits of underground transit have been reached, we must go into the air. The choice would seem to lie between double-decked streets and flying machines.

SMITH VS. SMOOT.

Nobody can fail to recognize the frankness and candor of the head of the Mormon theocracy, the only successful union in this country of Church and State on any considerable scale. JOSEPH SMITH is the witness and the chief agent of the theocracy, both in spiritual and temporal affairs; REED SMOOT is the candidate of the theocracy for the representation of its State of Utah in the Senate of the United States. The candor of the witness is the more remarkable, and we may add the more admirable, since every one of his damaging and candid admissions is a nail in the coffin of his candidate.

The question is whether the Church of the Latter Day Saints, of which SMITH and SMOOT are, in their different degrees, the representatives, has in good faith observed the law of the land in respect to polygamy, since the law of the land was enacted against that practice in Utah. SMITH declares that he has not performed any "plural marriages" since that date. He does not affirm, but apparently he is careful not to deny, that such marriages have been contracted since that time, declaring, when pressed, that he is not a "spotter" nor yet an "informer." About his individual case he is entirely frank. He has not, since polygamy was delegalized, added to his modest stock of five wives. He has endeavored and will endeavor to obey the law, so far as obeying the law is compatible with keeping "his family." But he will not abandon his family. And he makes it quite clear that by not abandoning his family he means not merely supporting the women he has married, but maintaining full polygamous relations with them. It is a curious and striking illustration of the manners and customs of the Mormon theocracy that its President could not be sure without referring to documents which were not at hand, but was under the impression that he was the father of three children by a particular but evidently not over-particular wife.

The candid President made it quite clear that the law of the land is not obeyed in good faith by the institution which he represents. He made it equally clear that SMOOT is also the representative of that institution, which is to say that he is the representative of an association of lawbreakers. It seems impossible that the Senate should consent to receive the representative of such an institution as the representative of one of the United States. Either Utah must be demormonized or it must go without representation at Washington.

WHY GERMANY IS RUSSIAN.

Sufficient attention is rarely given to the unconscious sympathy that exists between the imperial houses of Russia and Germany and the upper or noble classes of the two countries. Especially are Russia and Prussia drawn together by the similar situation of their ruling classes, and this underground sympathy is reinforced by a good deal of racial identity which makes for the subtlest, most intangible bonds. When she was split into small kingdoms Germany feared and hated Russia; since the federation she has lost her fear in any acute degree and with it her dislike. In both lands there is the ever-present anxiety from Socialism and the resentment of oppressed nationalities; for if Russia has her Poles, Finlanders, and other discontented, Germany has her Poles, Danes, and Alsatians. As land owner, anti-Socialist, anti-Liberal, and anti-Briton, the statesman BISMARCK had every reason to favor Russia, and from this section of his policy at least the present Emperor has not departed. If the Russian governing classes feel that they cannot afford to allow free speech, and must insist that the army, particularly, shall be kept in bonds of blind obedience, equally do the German governing classes, and more especially the Prussians, believe that the welfare of the Fatherland depends on the readiness of the army to obey, even if ordered to shoot down fathers and brothers. It was not so long ago that Chancellor VON BUELOW intimated pretty broadly in the Reichstag that if it came to the point the Socialists would find that might makes right.

Here and there in Germany among people far from Socialist in their sympathies one finds indications of a different spirit. The publisher of BEYERLEIN'S army reform novel, "Jena oder Sedan?" has just won his lawsuit against the Hamburger Nachtrichten, BISMARCK'S old organ. That paper not only denounced the novel as one that fomented discontent in the army and put officers and men in a false light, as lacking honor, courage, dutifulness, and the spirit of true comradery, but intimated that its publisher, corrupted by money from the Socialists, had reduced the cost of the novel so that it might reach all classes of the people. The publisher had the advantage of suing in Hamburg, which still remains aloof from the Empire in so far that its people are always mindful that it is an old "free city." But he would not have won had not Dr. HARTMEYER, the editor, made the charge that Socialist money had been used to lower the price of the novel. As the publisher of that book is not and has never been a Socialist, and as many officers and authors were called as witnesses to say that they agreed with the army reforms it inculcated, there was nothing to do but give the hasty HARTMEYER a nominal punishment. But all these novels do not matter much. They excite bad temper, and Germany goes on as before. At any time her ruling classes can plunge her in war, notwithstanding the fiction that only with the Reichstag lies the power.

A WISE DECISION.

It appears that in rejecting the proposition to take the Deputy Tax Commissioners out of the competitive class the State Civil Service Commission weighed with equal care the arguments based on the law and those based on the policy of the change. It was to the former point that the reasoning of Mayor MCCLELLAN was directed. The State Commission took the ground advocated in THE TIMES that even if the law permitted the change, it did not require it, and that it was highly inexpedient. Competition has given us excellent officials, and it would be absurd to go back to a system that has never done so well.

It must be remembered also that the Constitution expressly requires that the test of merit and fitness shall be competitive where practicable, and experience has shown conclusively that in these cases it was perfectly practicable. We think that the City Commission was ill-advised in proposing the change and the Tax Commissioners in asking for it. If the Municipal Civil Service Commission keeps clearly in mind the constitutional requirement we have cited, it can do excellent service, and aid in establishing the reputation of the Mayor, which we have no doubt it desires to do.

THE BRIDGE AS A FERRY.

It is announced that Mayor MCCLELLAN approves and will do what, officially, he can to confine the use of the East River Bridge during the rush hours to shuttle trains only. Passengers would take the various lines of the Brooklyn surface system at the plaza, which is to be used for a great terminal. This plan was fully discussed in these columns nearly a year and a half ago, and its advantages pointed out—these consisting chiefly in the fact that it offered the only means of ending an intolerable condition which could be applied immediately and without much expense. Under this plan the bridge would fill a function comparable to that of a ferry. A passenger for Brooklyn would take any car which came along, cross the bridge, find at its proper place on the plaza the car he wants to reach his destination, and take that. For such distribution the plaza affords plenty of room.

To forestall discussion, we have no hesitation in saying that we do not consider this plan an ideal solution of the grave problem of the nightly congestion at the Manhattan terminal of the old Brooklyn Bridge. But it is incomparably better than no solution at all. When a satisfactory plan is found which meets all the requirements of the case, and which will enable the passenger destined for any part of Brooklyn to take the car he needs at any point in Manhattan and make the journey without change, the shuttle plan may be abandoned. That such a plan will be found in many years, if ever, may be doubted. The best possible utilization of the old bridge would seem to be making it a means of crossing the river only. The empty plaza on the Brooklyn side is exactly what is needed for the purposes of a surface car terminal. It will permit the multitude to distribute itself without confusion and without danger. The present plan has been tried to a conclusion and has shown itself to be wholly impossible of satisfactory application. This might have been foreseen, but it was not. The multiplication of loops at the Manhattan end was at best only a partial and extremely temporary relief. From it nothing better can be expected than it has already given us, and that is disappointment.

MUSICAL SOUNDS.

The ancient peoples of the world, some of them clever enough vocally according to the record, but assisted by poor instruments, had various ideas about music, mainly tending to exaggerate its powers. Thus the lute of Orpheus is said to have made the trees rise as in dance and wheel in stately minuet marchings to its cadences. Arion's lyre struck tremors through old Neptune's vast and wandering domain and led the dolphins with perhaps other herds of that spacious green pasturage in their enchanted cotillions through its waves. At the sound of St. Cecilia's harp her votaries might have deemed that the stars in their courses paused to listen; that Cassiopeia leaned in rapture from her sidereal chair, her attending moons—if she has moons—mute and

> Still as, while Saturn whirls, his steadfast shade
> Sleeps on his luminous ring.

To the blown pipes of Pan all nature to its inmost heart responded, and under their spell life quickened in the vaults of death. In the modern time such supernatural powers are not ascribed to it except possibly by the occasional composer intent to magnify his art. One of these, in sustaining the thesis that musical composition no less than language was equal to the expression of all intricacies of meaning, was asked how in his notation he would unfold the motive of "a red-haired man with strabismus going to a foreign country and changing his religion." To such interrogations there could be no reply except in the withdrawal of pretensions built out beyond the area of secure foundation.

"Music," according to CONGREVE, "has charms to soothe the savage breast," and that, well understood, includes a range of powers to influence all things, though nothing is gained by defining them in terms of extravagance. In poetry we may admit that "the muse which sung alway by Jove at dawn of the first day" communicated ameliorating influences upon nature when life was being born; that, touched with her melodious invocation, "wolves shed their fangs and dragons scales," and that through the chain of her inheritors a like grace has been breathed on all the processions of life concerning which man is empowered to know.

In sober fact, musical sounds now and then give us token that they possess mystical and transcendent potencies of undefined reach and range straying off into regions when fancy must be winged to follow them. "This church stands in F," said a former organist of Old Trinity, as he sate at the keyboard of the great organ in the loft. And he proved it by pressing that note of the great double diapason of the pedals till the whole fabric trembled and seemed to rock responsive. What is that in a single note rising out of the organ's underrolling tumult which makes the minister shiver and shakes the prophets blazoned on its panes? The tremor is ready to run through any and all of them how mountainous soever, holding up saints and angels in marble myriads and in like multitude "fiends and dragons at its gargoyled eaves"; the combination, intricate and colossal with its roots in the earth deep as burial soil of oldest graves and its pinnacles amid the stars, stands ever ready with its responding tremor as soon as the proper note is struck.

There must be practical uses in this mechanical verity. It seemed to some, twenty years ago, that KEELY of the motor had found them. Readers of CHARLES READE'S "Put Yourself in His Place" will remember the half-witted boy who detected the flawed grindstones in the factory at Sheffield by the ear because they rang false in their whirring. Now it seems that the test is applied to that multiplex assemblage, the modern locomotive. Not so long ago, when this powerful and complex instrument was finished, all its component members were tested by blows with a hammer, and if they rang right it was a token of their wholeness and integrity. But it was found out one day that each of these members answered to its own musical note; when that was touched there was responsive vibration from every rivet, pivot, piston, cylinder, band, and brace of which the giant vehicle was made up. A piano in the roundhouse where these colossal steeds are stalled with a virtuoso not necessarily of the highest class to manipulate its keys provided a sufficient test of each and all of them. Here is a definite manifestation of something mystical and transcendent in musical power which if it does not quite justify the legend of Orpheus and his arboreal potencies may perhaps show a touch of plausibility in its origin. Should the machine receive something in the nature of centennial honors in these days when they are so abundantly distributed this melodious ritual untwisting all the chords which tie its hidden soul of harmony should on the occasion be the one performed with most solemnity.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Parker and Olney.

The advantage of location is in Judge Parker's favor, but he is not so well known as a Democratic statesman in the rest of the country as Mr. Olney, and ability and tested Democracy should determine the nomination, and not the question of locality. In a Presidential canvass location soon loses its significance, and the question turns absolutely on the man and the principles he stands for.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

The Party's Standard Bearer.

The hazy theories of specious demagogues have no place among the well-tried and well-accredited tenets of true Democracy. It is wreck to give them place upon the party banner in the coming campaign. Bryanism, and all kindred isms that depend upon Mr. Bryan for support in the convention, must be utterly discredited at the St. Louis Convention. A man whose Democracy is without reproach, who stands for those things which are acceptable to the masses of our people, and to the conservative voters in whatever walk of life, who is the opposite of the showy radical, the juggling demagogues, and the unprincipled agitator, must be the party standard bearer. —Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

Old-Time Principles.

There is plenty of good Democratic doctrine, fellow-Democrat; do not get discouraged. The party will stand on old-time principles and will favor present day policies which are best for the people. In spite of our confusion in the past, the enemy is worse demoralized, and with a good platform and a splendid leader, the ranks will close and we shall see a splendid fight for victory all along the line.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, (Dem.)

MANSFIELD AS IVAN.

His Refusal to Destroy the Illusion of His Acting Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a guest in your country, I venture to write of a delight and a disappointment I experienced at one of your beautiful new theatres on Monday evening, where I went to see your Mr. Richard Mansfield in Alexis Tolstoi's "Ivan the Terrible." And, in passing, let me give testimony to the enterprise of an American artist who has anticipated our English actor-managers in placing on the stage Russia's most popular historical drama.

I have witnessed "Ivan the Terrible" at the Theatre Alexandre in St. Petersburg, and it was with no little curiosity that I hastened to see it in English. I shared the enthusiasm of the great assemblage, and was delighted with the artist's respect for dramatic unities and proprieties in declining to appear before the curtain or dissipate the illusion he had achieved so successfully by so much as raising the curtain. Every time the curtain fell he had achieved a tremendous climax. He had reached Omega. There was nothing more to do, and I am sure others present felt there was nothing further to be desired. Why, then, should we expect Mr. Mansfield to come out of the picture and with bows and verbal acknowledgments destroy the reality and vitality of the convincing character he had succeeded so wonderfully in creating for us?

I rejoiced in his fidelity to consistency. Yet others in the seats about me and even in the promenade freely criticised the artist for not bowing or making a speech or something or other. For my part, he had given me my money's worth ten times over—I gratefully gave testimony with noisy hands—but I am glad he preserved for me intact the marvelous picture of the cringing, sufferant, penitent old tyrant after he had driven his Boyars out of the palace and sunk on his knees before Heaven in a heart-rending cry of testimony of his utter sacrificial contrition. JOHN MORTON.

New York, March 3, 1904.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The near approach of the convention to nominate a candidate for the exalted and important office of President of the United States has set the politicians scheming and the people thinking over the problem of a fitting candidate. Mr. Roosevelt has been so non-satisfying that in spite of the fact that we all believe him to be an honest, upright and well-meaning man, (qualifications possessed by millions of others,) he has not measured up to the height, dignity, and statesmanship required of a President of such a great country.

His "chumming" with members of disorderly associations, coquetting with anti-American institutions, his constant personal and petty interference in military affairs, especially his treatment of Gen Miles and brave old Gen. Jacob Smith, who, after being exonerated by court-martial, was dismissed from the army for punishing the half savage murderers of our American soldiers in the Philippines, and his almost childish habit of "putting his fingers in everybody's pie" have disgusted many and greatly disappointed some of his best and most devoted friends, who are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt has not measured up to the standard required of a President of the United States. The Spanish War was carried on by the United States Government and not by Rough Riders.

The next few years will be momentous ones in the affairs of state. The election of a Democrat at this time would be a National misfortune. A keen, far-sighted, strong, and patriotic statesman is needed to pilot the country through the coming breakers. We need a man who will command respect and give added dignity to the office, and I know of no man who would fulfill all of the requirements better, or as well, as our present Ambassador to England, Joseph Choate. He is a patriot, a scholar, and a far-seeing statesman. His willingness to sacrifice his vast business interests, his fortune, to be the servant of his country, proves this. He is no ordinary man, and his nomination would insure his election.

Mr. Roosevelt is not the man of the hour.

E. REYNOLDS.

To Prevent Panics in Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your very sensible article in to-day TIMES on "Electric Car Panics," allow me to suggest that a notice in large type in each car to the effect that there is no danger connected with blowing out of fuses would go far to educate the passengers to keep cool in such a case. "Verbum sapientis." Translate "sapientis." "Director!"

G. W. HOPPING.

New York, March 5, 1904.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At the hearing before the House Civil Service Reform Committee to-day Secretary Moody remarked that, in clerical work, the element of experience was important. Mr. Pou of North Carolina responded that every two years the House of Representatives undergoes a change in membership that brought in new material to the extent of 25 or 33 1-3 per cent., yet Congress ran along very smoothly.

"That is true," said Mr. Mann of Illinois, "and those fellows who remain here for twenty years or more run the House all the same." Secretary Moody joined in the laugh that followed.

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In the Georgia delegation they often recall the good old days when Hoke Smith was Secretary of the Interior, and filled every place he had to fill with Georgians. They say that you couldn't throw a stick in the department without hitting a Georgia man.

One day, they relate, the late Senator Voorhees, who had been vainly trying to get a place for an Indiana man, came down the corridor as Secretary Smith came up. The Senator was whistling "Marching Through Georgia" in a disconsolate way. That tune was not pleasing to Hoke Smith's sensitive Georgia ears, and he looked at Voorhees in a reproachful way.

"What are you whistling that for?" said Hoke, and his tone was burdened with reproof.

"I just can't help it," explained Senator Voorhees. "Whenever I come through your department I feel as if I was marching through Georgia."

That day Voorhees's Indiana friend was appointed.

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That far-famed Texan, Col. William Greene Sterrett, as Alfred Henry Lewis punctiliously called him in his "Wolfville" stories, but better known as Col. "Bill" Sterrett, was entertained by the Snail Club on his recent visit to Washington. He ate snails for the first time in his life, and did so with forebodings. He did not know how his horney-handed friends in Texas would take it, and feared they might think he was becoming a dude.

The fact of Sterrett's indulgence in snails became public, and he has been making explanations since he got back to Texas. A letter received by a Washington friend a few days ago reveals what the Colonel says is the real reason he ate snails.

"The fact is," writes Col. "Bill," "I ate snails in devotion to my party. I discovered that John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, ate snails, and I followed him. I followed the party when it went after the 16-to-1 false god, and I guess I can follow the party and my leader in such a little matter as the eating of snails. I can vouch for one thing—16 to 1 interfered with my digestion, and the snails promoted it."

At the end of the letter Col. "Bill" placed a "P. S." which said:

"Pass this along. It's what I am telling the farmers down here in Texas. I had to make good some way. They all say I did right in eating the snails if John Sharp Williams has the snail habit."

JAPAN'S SYMPATHIZERS HERE.

What Manner of Men Are They?—Russia and the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit your reader to take exception to the mass of remarks in your columns which so rabidly denounce Russia and everything Russian. I refer specially to the article in to-day's paper signed by Henry S. Morais.

Who are the people who constantly criticise the Russian Government? Do they belong to the class of Chicago Anarchists or to the nest in Paterson, N. J.? Or do they belong to that eminently respectable body of free United States citizens who occasionally burn black men at the stake and tolerate Jewish riots in the City of New York, or perchance pervert the boasted suffrage of American citizenship to the greedy ends of personal or corporate enrichment, otherwise known as the "graft system," or the spoils of party success? Many rumors of such character float to the ears of the honest taxpaying American, and he stops to think twice, yes, thrice, before jumping to caustic criticism of the Russian Government. Government is much what the heroes in power choose to make it, regardless of the flag it sails under.

Some few of us good, full-blooded Americans feel the tinge of suspicion creep over us when we view the distant—we hope far distant—political horizon of our free country, and see there the spoils cohorts, regiments upon regiments, rising up all over our country, with the black flag flaunting before them, the emblem of graft and spoils, of constantly higher taxes, to pay the legions not of Russia, but our own countrymen.

Then what have we to say now? Did not Russia liberate 20,000,000 serfs at the stroke of the pen? And the United States freed 3,000,000 black slaves at the stroke of the bloody sword and a million lives, with Government debts and pensions yet to pay, and the disgrace now being heaped upon us of seeing such dearly bought freedom nullified, the black men disfranchised by the States individually, while the same States retain their original number of Representatives in Congress, irrespective of the greatly diminished number of votes to which they are justly entitled. What have we to say of the friend of our country, Russia?

Finally, viewing our relations with Russia from a purely selfish standpoint, the facts indicate that our commercial interests to date and prospective are much more promising with Aryian Russia than with our Mongolian friends the Japs. In plain fact, there is more money in trade with Russia than Japan. M. D. H.

New York, March 4, 1904.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rhode Island's House of Representatives indefinitely postponed a bill requiring the licensing of stationary engineers.

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An effort is being made in the Mississippi Legislature to secure the passage of a law forbidding District Attorneys to have law partners, but its advocates are not sanguine of success.

* * *

Chicago's Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts, or most of them, coincide in the opinion of very many lawyers of the city that six weeks is ample time for their Summer vacations. Some favor even a shorter interruption of the court business, and say that usually vacations are granted because lawyers importune the Judges to adjourn for a period, or the clerks require time to arrange the calendars and make up the records.

* * *

Gov. Heard of Louisiana has declared strongly in favor of the improvement of the public highways of the State, and pledged his co-operation in the convention to be held shortly in New Orleans in that interest. He expresses the opinion that it is only a question of time till a National good roads law will be enacted. He deprecates the employment of long-term convicts in the work, and urges free labor, with the possible utilization of prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

* * *

United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland has sent his regrets at his inability to accept an invitation from the Legislature of Kentucky to visit Frankfort and address its members. He says he can see no prospect of his being able to leave Washington at any date in the near future, and he adds: "I cannot imagine any more agreeable interlude than a visit to your splendid State, of which every son of the Commonwealth may well be proud, and whose hospitalities are always graceful and unbounded."

* * *

Gov. Edwin Warfield of Maryland has transmitted to the State Legislature joint resolutions from the Legislature of Virginia requesting Maryland's assistance in the carrying through of the proposed commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first Anglo-American settlement on this continent at Jamestown, Va., on May 13, 1607. Gov. Warfield recommends favorable action. Gov. Montague of Virginia, in transmitting the resolutions, said: "As a result of this settlement Virginia was an organized colony with an elective General Assembly nearly two years prior to the landing of the heroic Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock."

* * *

Canada has sold to the highest bidder 25,000 patent models which have been stowed away for several years in the cellars of Government buildings in Ottawa. The bid for the lot was $800, and T. G. Brigham, a coal merchant of Ottawa, was the purchaser. Canada does not now require applicants for patents to deposit models of their inventions.

* * *

William E. Barrett has presented to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, a peal of three bells, in memory of his college friend, Charles Williams Stevens, of the class of '77, who lost his life while at the observatory in Cordoba, Argentine Republic, in 1854. The bells are to be placed in the Rollins Chapel tower, and rung only for chapel services.

* * *

William E. L. Dilloway is to be orator at the celebration of Evacuation Day in South Boston, Mass. It falls on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Secretary Moody is to be a guest, and the navy is expected to be well represented by ships in the harbor at the time.

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Undaunted by the destruction caused by the fire in Baltimore and the consequent inability of its business men to contribute as liberally as they otherwise might to the expenses of the meeting, the general committee having in charge the arrangements for the international Christian Endeavor convention there in July, 1905, are going ahead with the work, and are confident of success.

THE FAMED ONES OF YESTERDAY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Oh, where is mighty Kitchener,
The man of grit and gore?
And Ellen Stone, ah, what of her?
We hear her name no more.

And what's "Coin" Harvey doing now,
And "Sockless" Jerry, say?
Where's Captain Lemly, anyhow?
Has Funston passed away?

Where's Baden-Powell now, and who
Is watching Simon Sam?
Oh, what's become of Paty du
Whose other name was Clam?

Oh, fame's a fleeting thing, alas!
The heroes come and go,
So many things are brought to pass
Within a year or so.

Who, when the snowflakes fly next Fall,
May name one Russian chap
Or still be able to recall
The name of any Jap?

WEST POINT CADETS BEHIND FOOTLIGHTS

"The Elopers" Presented in Cullum Memorial Hall.

FEMININE ROLES ENTRANCING

Both Book and Music of the Operetta Written by Cadets—Plot Involves Planet Mars.

West Point's annual "Hundredth Night Celebration" last evening was distinguished by a musical comedy, of which the book was written and the music composed by members of the first class of cadets. "The Elopers" was the title of the piece, in which the scenes were laid at the Academy and upon the Planet Mars.

The cadet who originated the music was Edmund Louis Gruber. The writer of the book was Arthur W. Copp, who played quarter back on the soldiers' football team last Fall. Their production was extravagant in its conception, with an airship, a ballet of Naiads, and various other ultramundane features. As is usual in "Hundredth Night" dramatics, there were "grinds" galore, and few escaped the satire or the open jesting of the cadet actors. Nobody was spared, not even the "Com."

"Hundredth Night"—and the meaning of the words is that only a hundred suns will rise ere the June holidays—is the annual occasion on which the cadet "gets even."

CADETS DID IT ALL.

"The Elopers" was produced last night in the Cullum Memorial Hall before an audience including many regular officers who had traveled to the Point especially for the occasion. It was the first time the cadets had ventured upon a play all their own, although last year "Caprices of Cupid" had its book written by Cadet Pope, while a few of the tunes were by Gruber. It was early last Fall that Gruber declared he would do the whole thing this time. Not a note was to be borrowed from the popular plays in New York City. The score was to be all his, and those who heard it last night say he did himself credit.

The play opens with Col. van Speckhard, Professor of Philosophy and Astronomy at the Academy, delivering a lecture on "Trophy Point." Cadet Gruber, the composer, takes the professorial rôle. Romulus and Remus, sons of Mars, in the forms of Cadets Reynolds and R. M. Campbell, land on the point from an airship. While they are making an inspection of the grounds before continuing their journey, the Colonel and one Oracle, Vinkleman, whom the programme describes as a "sponge-pusher and clarifier of blackboards" for the professor, enter the airship to examine the machinery.

Accidentally they start it, and away they go to Mars. Romulus and Remus, since they cannot escape, fall in love with Ina and Nina Gayspark, and, with the aid of Artesia, succeed in their amours. The girls, however, are locked up by their mother, who does not approve of the matches. The cadets with these three feminine rôles were, respectively, Messrs. Donahue, Seager, and McKay.

The Colonel and Vinkleman, upon arriving at Mars, are arrested by Michael Schlatz and condemned to death by the King unless they can make him a garment more ornate than any he possesses. They produce a dress coat, aided by Romula and Rema, Marsian damsels, with whom they fall in love. The King dons the coat, which is so tight that it causes him to faint. The prisoners escape, but, disguised as bookmakers, return to Court, where the King is making merry prior to his departure in quest of his sons. Romula and Rema having put sleeping powders in the wine, the lovers elope to the earth.

The King, accompanied by Preserver of the Peace Michael Schlatz and Prime Minister Mercury, pursues them, and finally all arrive at old West Point, U. S. A. The King falls in love with Mrs. Gayspark, a widow; Michael Schlatz with Bridget, a "K. M.," and both couples plan to elope that night, but as the Marsian Quartermaster has supplied only one airship, this is impossible. As is proper, everything ends happily.

In the costumes, as well as their lines, the cadet players "took off" their instructors and others at whom their shafts were aimed. Cadet Moller, as Vinkleman the Blackboard Purifier, was clad in clothes that fitted him "too soon"—that is, according to West Point slang, garments not fitting at all. The part was a caricature of a barracks attendant whose peculiarities gave Playwright Copp ample opportunity for making sport.

Vinkleman knew more than Prof. van Speckhard about everything, even philosophy. He displayed his astronomical learning at every chance, especially in the presence of O'Vinan, another attendant.

THE FEMININE ROLES.

Among the feminine roles was that of Artesia, "a juvenile Naiad Queen." Cadet McKay, who hails from New York City, took the part, and displayed his gorgeously stockinged shins as gracefully as when he played the ballet girl last year. The part of Mrs. Gayspark, a comely widow of the Point, was portrayed by Cadet Nagle. All the "girls" were costumed beautifully.

Copp, the playwright, was a funny King of Mars. Vain and foolish, he powdered his face, used perfumes, and carried a hand-mirror. In order to display to the public their hatred of the new style dress coats the cadets, especially King Copp, fainted at the bare sight of tight-fitting garments. In fact, the keynote of the play was the satirizing of the hateful coat and the rule requiring its frequent use.

A frequent subject poor plebes are forced to discuss is: "Which is the butt end of a goat?" King Copp had a topical song, every verse of which ended with this momentous question, after describing the woes that would befall whatsoever plebe should fail in the debate.

Princess Rema, (Cadet Richardson,) was voted the "prettiest girl." The bill summed "her" up as "of splendid curves." Then there was Princess Romula, in the person of Cadet McDonald, who had "the trimmest ankle ever." While flirting with the "Prof" the Princesses rang the changes on the now famous saying of a certain "Tac officer," who once was overheard to say to a "femme": "Let me kiss you on the hand; I always save my lips for the ladies."

WEBB FEEDS STARVING DEER.

Hard Winter, Forest Fires, and Lumbering Cut Off Food Supply.

Superintendent Ames of Dr. W. Seward Webb's large Adirondack park, who was at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday, stated that efforts had recently been made to feed the deer in the park preserves. The severe Winter and the absence of provender have proved fatal to an unusually large number of deer this Winter in many portions of the Adirondacks. Mr. Ames said that a quantity of small brushwood had been cut down in different sections of the park and distributed where the deer would be most likely to find it. So far as is known, this attempt to feed the starving deer has been made only on Dr. Webb's property.

"It is an undeniable fact," said one guide yesterday, "that more deer have perished this season in the Adirondacks from hunger than ever before—not only on account of the cold weather, either. If there was any food in sight the cold weather alone would not kill the deer. The enormous forest fires early last year are responsible to a much greater extent, and then lumbering has almost denuded many large sections which were the foraging grounds of the deer. The deer were dying off in considerable numbers when I left the woods. The scarcity of food for deer is most noticeable in the vicinity of some of the great private parks, as those of Dr. Webb and the late W. C. Whitney."

So far as the guides knew, no effort had ever been made by the State authorities or Game Wardens to provide food for the famishing antlers. One guide said this would not entail very great work, for all that would be necessary would be to carry out a supply of hay and place it in different localities.

OMMEN SCORES DETECTIVES.

Magistrate Will Lay Complaint Against Two Charged with Extortion.

Wrought up to a high pitch of indignation by what appeared to be a case of extortion, Magistrate Ommen ordered a complaint drawn up against Lawyer Abraham Pearlman in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, and also said that he would make a complaint against Detective Sergeants McCarty and Sugden to Commissioner McAdoo. After thinking a while he changed his mind concerning Pearlman, but said he would make the complaint against the Detective Sergeants, and if anything was proved against them would make that the basis for bringing charges against the lawyer before the Bar Association.

The outburst of the Magistrate was occasioned by what was said to him regarding the case of Adolph Horowitz of 644 Fifth Street, who was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, but promptly turned out of court as not guilty when he got there. The evidence against him was the complaint of a diamond dealer on the lower east side, who claimed that Horowitz had gotten a diamond pin from him and had taken it away to have it tested as to whether it was genuine or not, and then had not returned it when he said he would.

After his arrest on Friday evening, when Horwitz was searched there was found on his person property worth $105. When the case had already been dismissed by the Magistrate, Lawyer J. Leon Brandmarker appeared before the Magistrate and made this statement:

"I was retained to defend Horowitz last night by relatives of his. I have learned that when my client was brought to court this morning the detectives were approached by a representative of Abraham Pearlman. The detectives then took Horowitz to Pearlman's office. There the package containing the cash and jewelry was turned over to Pearlman and he opened it and kept $20 as his fee. He did not then return the jewelry to Horowitz, however, in spite of the fact that he asked for it."

"When my client was brought to court he was placed in the pen awaiting his turn to be examined. This man Pearlman has practically stolen my client and shaken him down for the money he had. I make a charge of extortion against this man Pearlman, and I charge these two Detective Sergeants with a violation of the police regulations in taking a prisoner to a lawyer's office when they should bring him directly to the court."

BRONX ZOO LIVENS UP.

Active Work in Taking the Animals Out of Winter Quarters.

Active preparations are being made at the Zoological Garden in Bronx Park for taking the animals out of Winter quarters early next month. Work is also being pushed with all possible speed upon several new houses in the garden, the most important of which are the bird house, to cost $115,000; the small mammal house, to cost $38,000, and the ostrich house, to cost about the same figure.

With the completion of these three important buildings the park will be about two-thirds of the way toward practical completion. Superintendent Hornaday says that the animals have wintered remarkably well, despite the continued low temperature, and that the death rate has been lower than ever before. He says that the two bear cubs recently born in the park are well and healthy, and will no doubt prove great favorites with the children during the coming Summer, as they are as playful as kittens. The increase to the permanent animal collections is going on steadily at a rate of about $30,000 worth annually, a consignment consisting of two fine specimens of the cheeta, or hunting leopard, being expected from Hamburg, Germany, to-morrow. The snow leopard, one of the most valuable animals in the entire collection, for whose health some apprehension was felt a short time ago, has grown thoroughly accustomed to its quarters, and is now strong, healthy, and contented.

The animal came from Southern Mongolia, Central Asia, its home being in the Himalayas, above an elevation of 9,000 feet. It is heavily furred, beautifully marked, and of a friendly, playful disposition. An effort is being made by the officers of the New York Zoological Society to increase the membership of the organization from 1,336 to $3,000, thus assuring it an income of $30,000 a year, which would make possible the speedy completion of a fine administration building, the creation of a great zoological library and picture gallery, and the establishment of lecture courses, the issue of many desirable publications, and much work in the line of scientific research. Last year the total attendance of visitors at the park was 1,164,164.

THINK MRS. FAIR DIED FIRST.

Physicians So Testify in Mrs. Nelson's Suit for $7,000,000 Estate.

There has been received in this city a transcript of the testimony taken in San Francisco in relation to the action brought by Mrs. Hannah E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Caroline D. Fair, to set aside the agreement by which she released her claims to the estate of Mrs. Fair and her husband, who were killed in an automobile accident in France in August, 1902. Those examined in San Francisco were Hermann Oelrichs, husband of Theresa Alice Oelrichs, a sister of Mr. Fair; the two physicians who made the autopsy when the bodies were returned to San Francisco, and the two undertakers who interred them.

The question at issue being which of the Fairs survived the other, the testimony of the physicians was the most interesting. Dr. John M. Williamson said his examination showed that neither the skull nor the paw of Mr. Fair was fractured, and that the injuries were not such as would be necessarily instantaneously fatal; in fact, that a person injured as Mr. Fair was might survive a short time, possibly an hour. It was the opinion of the physician that Mrs. Fair's death was almost instantaneous. The testimony of Dr. Williamson's associate, Dr. John Gallaway, was substantially the same.

Hermann Oelrichs told of the circumstances of the settlement with Mrs. Nelson. He said he met Mrs. Nelson in San Francisco on Aug. 23, 1902, but denied that he showed her any unusual civilities while she was there. The proposition of settlement, he said, came from her representative, and it was upon their suggestion that the $125,000 was paid. He denied that he had ever said anything about a child of Mr. and Mrs. Fair to be produced if the case came to trial.

Mrs. Fair, in her will, made a bequest to her mother, and Mrs. Nelson made the settlement of her claims for $125,000, believing that Mrs. Fair died before her husband did. In the suit pending, however, Mrs. Nelson advances the theory that her daughter was the survivor, and that, therefore, she is entitled to the entire estate of the Fairs, which is said to amount to about $7,000,000, inasmuch as Mr. Fair had provided that his estate should go to his wife upon his death. The defendants of the suit are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Oelrichs, sisters of Mr. Fair.

"YES, I MARRIED MY NIECE."

Says Mr. Lettenberger, "and It's Nobody's Business but Ours."

Robert L. Lettenberger of 165 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, and Miss Barbara P. Heil of 410 Palisade Avenue, were married on Sunday last by the Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church.

The announcement was not made until yesterday, when they returned from their wedding trip. The fact caused considerable comment among their friends because Mr. Lettenberger is his wife's uncle, she being the daughter of his sister.

"Yes, it is true that I and my niece are married," said Mr. Lettenberger. "I have been a widower five years, and I know that my niece will be a good wife. I am old enough to know my own mind, and so is my wife, and neither of us cares what people say about it. They can talk as much as they please, but it concerns no one but ourselves."

Mrs. Lettenberger smilingly indorsed the statement made by her uncle-husband.

CITY BOY'S ADVANTAGES OVER THE COUNTRY BOY

Dr. Finley Explains Them to the University Settlement Society.

OVATION TO SECRETARY TAFT

He Says Rational Amusements Are Needed in the Philippines—The Americanization of Immigrants.

Secretary of War William H. Taft was present, and spoke at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society of New York, held at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, and received a little boom as a Presidential possibility in a speech delivered by President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York. The ex-Governor of the Philippines arrived after Mr. Finley had spoken, and, being ignorant of the fact that he had been in an indirect way brought to the attention of the company as a White House possibility, seemed a little startled at the warmth of his welcome and the applause that interrupted his brief remarks on the Settlement work.

Stephen H. Olin, who presided at the meeting, introduced President Finley.

"It has been seriously stated in public print that I am a child of the tenements," said Mr. Finley. "To deny this might make me seem conceited, but I assure you that I have no social anxiety about the report, and only mention it in the form of a denial because it gives me the opportunity of saying some things in the way of comparison in regard to the generic origin of the fields and the tenements.

"It is not entirely true that all men are born free and equal. Some men are born in Ohio, like Gov. Taft. There was no silver Presidential spoon in my mouth when I was born. That is not uncommon in Ohio. [Applause.] There must have been a pewter spoon as indicative that I might become a college President. Now, I was born on a farm, and it was not in the State of Ohio. There I was taught as the Ohio boys are that any native-born citizen may become a President.

"The chances of the city-born are greater than the country-born. If you knew about the life of the country boy, how he has to sleep in an unheated room in Winter with the temperature degrees below zero and in the Summer time work in the fields in the fierce heat of the sun from ten to fourteen hours a day, you would probably see that the city boy has an immense advantage.

"They tell you that the hard work of the country boy makes him a splendid man physcially. Of the country boys I knew fully one-half are under the sod they plowed or are old men in the village streets at the age of forty. I believe that the best man is developed through association and struggle, and not in the country solitude.

"The farmer's boy is caught in the endless circle where he raises corn to feed hogs, more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs.

"Of course the city-born may substitute stocks for crops in an endless chain of anxiety, but the city boy of New York has at hand the history of the world, as a lesson, and the voices of the greatest men within the reach of his ears rather than the cricket and the country night sounds. There are dirty streets and dark rooms in the city, but they are illuminated by ambition, and even these dirty streets are as dear in after years as the country is to the successful farmer's boys.

"I bring to the University Settlement the greeting of the College Settlements. Even the colleges migrate to the cities. I remember with comfort that the place we are to look forward to at our end is not in the country, but that it is a city. And of course it is one with clean streets, pure water, and all comforts."

Ex-Gov. Taft entered at the conclusion of the address of President Finley, and after his hearty welcome was introduced by Mr. Olin.

"We are working in the Philippines in a manner analogous to that of the University Settlements in their labors among the poor," he said. "You, by the association of young men and women among the poor and the down-trodden, are seeking to bring them into an atmosphere where they can enjoy rational amusements. This is what is needed in the Philippines for the natives and for the Americans. We want rational amusements for the Americans there, because without them the American, like the native, seeks amusements that are vicious. The effort of the Government is to introduce an atmosphere of culture and goodwill, through which only rational amusements may be properly understood and enjoyed.

"Through the influence of the churches we are doing a work similar to yours. We are sending here 100 Filipinos a year to breathe the air of freedom and to gain the sense of what freedom of religion and freedom in its essence means, that they may disseminate this knowledge at home."

Bishop David H. Greer, the next speaker, said in part:

"A fault in efforts to improve social conditions has been in trying to drive out evil by the policeman's club, backed by the power of legislation, but the vicious comes back to life to flourish like the weed, and there is only one real method of aid, and that is through the substitution of the good for the evil. The University Settlement brings the example of what life may be to those who have not comprehended it. People will not stand for patronizing, but are quick to imitate good examples."

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University described the work of the University Settlements as "sagacious philanthropy." He said, in part:

"You are happily engaged in making men and women out of children, and the more difficult task of making them American men and women. It is not generally known, but it is true, that the centre from which our immigrant population comes is removed from Brussels to Budapest, and that means a vast change in the character of the immigrant. Those of a generation ago and less were accustomed to the Roman or English common law. They had a definite idea of the value of their citizenship and their rights. There is a very different element in the new immigration that has not even a tradition of self-government. You have seen the increasing need of instruction and example to these people. Every debate and meeting in the Settlement house is a link in the chain of your purpose to develop the idea of good citizenship."

Dr. Blaustein of the Educational Alliance called attention to the fact that there had never before been such a gathering of Jews as there is in New York to-day, and especially on the east side south of Houston Street. He said that there are two streams, the conservatives and the radicals, the latter who, through governmental oppression have come to disbelieve in all government. These people come here to find everything different.

"The parents arrive with queer views," he continued, "and are estranged from their children through their rapid Americanization. The children go to the public schools, which unify and make this one great Nation. They can speak English in six months, and are apt to lose the Jewish reverence for the parents. It is right here that the University Settlement does its splendid work. In every meeting of children they are taught to honor their fathers and mothers, and the old people are gradually drawn to the settlement that does so much for them."

James H. Hamilton, the head worker of the University Settlement Society of New York, delivered an address telling of the management and manner of conducting the work of the society.

PLANS OF THE ROCKEFELLERS.

Many Entertainments Arranged for Their Forest Hill Home Near Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—This Summer will see a great increase in the social activity of Forest Hill, the suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. In past years during their stay in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller have appeared little in society and have entertained little at their magnificent home. They have hardly been seen except in their church work.

During the coming season, it is asserted, Forest Hill is to be thrown open to their Cleveland friends as never before. A series of house parties, socials, and other functions are being planned, and it is being anticipated by the social folk of the city that the Rockefeller functions will go far toward relieving the ennui of the Summer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of the announcement of engagements and of wedding dates, there is little to chronicle. Lenten entertainments for charity are always a feature of this season of the year, and small dinners, card parties, and the meetings of the sewing classes fill up the rest of the social calendar.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Von Hornemann Mundé, a daughter of the late Dr. Paul H. Mundé, and Dr. Henry Sabin Leake of Williamstown, Mass. Miss Mundé has been out two or three years, and her younger sister, Miss Natalie M. Mundé, came out this Winter, although there was no formal introduction, as the family is in mourning. Mrs. Mundé was Miss Eleanor C. Hughes.

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Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Bethune Gilman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilman of Yonkers, N. Y., to Henry H. Law, son of Walter W. Law of Briarcliff Manor. Miss Gilman has two older sisters, the Misses Frances and Helen Gilman. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Paxson. Mr. Law is a member of the Players Club. His brother, Walter W. Law, Jr., married Miss Helen Kingman. Mrs. Law was Miss Ransom.

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The wedding of Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Anderson, and James S. Tanner will be celebrated on Thursday afternoon, April 7, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Miss Jean Clark will be Miss Anderson's maid of honor, and Miss Edith Root, daughter of the ex-Secretary of War; Miss Jane Anderson, a cousin of the bride; Miss Wilhelmina Claflin, and Miss Elsie M. Shefer will be the bridesmaids. Brent Tanner, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. James D. Miller, C. Tiffany Richardson, Albert G. Milbank, H. C. Perrin, Daniel Hamilton of Baltimore, and Charles Bateson of New Orleans. The wedding date originally selected was Feb. 9, but owing to the illness of Mrs. Anderson it was postponed. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, will follow the ceremony.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will give a dance at Mr. Anderson's studio for Miss Anderson and Mr. Tanner on Tuesday evening, April 5. The dance will be preceded by a dinner for the bridesmaids and maid of honor given by Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Tanner will give his bachelor dinner on the same evening at the Beaux Arts, and will take his best man and ushers to the studio dance, which is also for the bridal party.

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A "Japanese musical play" is to be given at the Carnegie Lyceum on March 14 for the benefit of the Junior League. Miss Peabody, Miss Ione Page, Miss Harriman, Miss Eleanor Crosby, and Miss Cynthia Roche will be among the young girls taking part. Miss Crosby is to sing and Miss Roche is to dance. Courtlandt Barnes will be the Mikado, and the hero is to be represented by Redmond Cross. Henry Schroeder, Le Grand Griswold, Stewart Waller, and others will also be in the cast. Last year "Who's to Win Him" was played.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, who sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm, will remain abroad until late in the Summer.

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Miss G. Wolryche Whitmore and Miss H. Wolryche Whitmore were among the passengers who arrived on the Lucania. They will visit Mrs. Douglas Robinson while here.

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The concert to be given on Thursday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall for the benefit of the Music School Settlement should be largely patronized. This music school was organized in 1899 to provide instruction at the lowest possible expense to the lower east side children. These children of foreign birth have an inherent love of music. The small rented house at 31 Rivington Street proves to be inadequate, and many children are turned away daily. The society is anxious to own its own home and to extend its work, and this concert is one of the means adopted to further this end. The President of the society is Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and there are a number of directors, among them being Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mrs. Herbert W. Parsons, Mrs. Edward Winslow, and Miss Frederica Webb. Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Pablo Casals, and the Mannes String Orchestra Class are on the programme, and the children of the school will also take part. Tickets, $2.50 each, can be obtained from the directors, as well as at Ditson's and the Musical Art Society.

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To-morrow will bring a novelty in the way of a mid-Lenten wedding, that of Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin and Joseph S. Ulman. As already mentioned, the ceremony will take place in St. George's at 12:30, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford will officiate. J. Stevens Ulman will be his brother's best man, and the little maid of honor will be a cousins of the bride, Miss Marjorie Munroe, daughter of Dr. George E. Munroe. It will be a very small affair.

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A Lenten musicale for the benefit of the Nursery and Kindergarten for the Blind will take place in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30. The tickets are $1.50 each.

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Mrs. Julien Jacqueline Mason (Miss Marshall) is not going out or entertaining this Winter, as she is in mourning for her grandmothers, Mrs. D. Parish-Barhydt.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Hon. L. A. Frothingham of Boston. To meet Mr. Frothingham, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, were Speaker Cannon, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Senators Allison, Lodge, and Spooner, Representative Hitt, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, Prof. A. B. Hart, W. W. Rockhill, James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Alfred W. Corbey, N. Cameron Forbes, and Dudley Foulke.

Count Frederick Hoyos of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy will sail Tuesday for a cruise in the West Indies.

Lady Durand and Miss Durand, wife and daughter of the British Ambassador, were at home this afternoon at their embassy, on Connecticut Avenue.

Lieut. Col. H. J. Foster, R. E., Military Attaché of the British Embassy, whose marriage took place during his recent absence abroad, has returned to Washington, accompanied by his bride, and has taken an apartment at the Highlands.

The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller were the guests of honor at a large dinner party given this evening by Senator Kean and Miss Kean at their home, on I Street.

THE NEWS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 5.—Thomas Hitchcock has rented for the Summer the Rives cottage on Red Cross Avenue, which he and his mother occupied last year.

Col. George R. Fearing and F. K. Sturgis returned to New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter and Miss Hunter have returned from an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dixon of Boston are here looking for a cottage for next Summer.

Passengers on Stalled Trains Rescued.

LEWISTON, Mon., March 5.—The three stalled trains on the Montana Railway have been located between Harlowton and Ubet, and two trains are tied up near Summit. The passengers, about twenty in all, were rescued by stages, which shoveled a path over the hills to the track. The snow plows are unable to buffet the blizzards, and nothing but a thaw will open the road.

Mr. Tulloch Not Yet Congratulated.

The President has congratulated everybody on the result of the postal fraud investigations except Mr. Tulloch, whose "hot air" started them.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA

A Performance of "Die Walkuere" Under Difficulties.

SUBSTITUTES IN LEADING ROLES

Mme. Ternina and Mr. Kraus Replaced by Miss Weed and Mr. Burgstaller "Faust" at Last Matinee.

The plans for the special cycle of "The Ring of the Nibelung" at the Metropolitan Opera House were rudely interrupted yesterday by the havoc played with the voices of some of the principal singers by the New York climate. The second drama of the series, "Die Walküre," set down for last evening, was to bring forward Mme. Ternina as the Brünnhilde and Mr. Kraus as the Siegmund. But Mme. Ternina has been suffering from a severe cold all week, which prevented her from appearing as Isolde in Philadelphia last Tuesday, and she had not recovered yesterday.

At the same Philadelphia performance Mr. Kraus's voice gave out in the last act, requiring his entire withdrawal, and he, too, was unable to sing yesterday. Fortunately Mr. Conried is better supplied with representatives of Wagnerian parts than of some others. Has he not four singers of the rôle of Brünnhilde? There is Mme. Gadski, whose Brünnhilde earlier in the season made a deep impression. But Mme. Gadski was quite unable to sing on the evening after her first appearance in "Le Nozze di Figaro." There is Miss Edyth Walker, who was to appear in the afternoon as Siebel in "Faust." She was unable to do that, and still more unable to attempt Brünnhilde in the evening.

There is Miss Marion Weed, who ventured upon a performance of Brünnhilde early in the season—and she was able and willing to do it again. In place of Mr. Kraus, Mr. Burgstaller, who undertook Siegmund last year, was ready to do it again. The other singers who were cast for the rôles were still unharmed by March weather when the time came for the performance. It went forward, with the two important substitutions, and Mr. Conried was able to keep intact his record for the season of never having changed an opera once officially announced.

Under these circumstances a representation upon the high level that the lovers of Wagner's great trilogy had hoped for was not to be expected. Some of the participants in it were themselves not in good voice. Mr. Burgstaller soon showed signs of it, and before the end of the first act was reached sang with evidences of difficulty. His impersonation has many traits of intelligence, of temperamental warmth and dramatic ability; it has certain elements of picturesqueness, but there is stiffness in his action, and his phrasing and declamation are too often broken and disjected. Miss Weed's Brünnhilde is a sincere attempt, but she has not the artistic stature to represent the heroine in many of her noblest attributes.

The other members of the cast were those who have taken part in the previous representations of "Die Walküre" this season. Miss Fremstad was the Sieglinde, Mme. Louise Homer the Fricka. Mr. Van Rooy's voice was somewhat harsh, but his impersonation was the noble and imposing one that has so often been admired. Mr. Kloepfer was the Hunding. The performance was conducted by Mr. Motti with splendid fire and with a vivid representation of every dramatic detail of the score. There was a large audience that gave evidence of all appreciation of the best features of the representation.

The last subscription performance of Mr. Conried's first season took place in the afternoon. "Faust" was the opera selected. It has served before to close the New York season with a distribution of singers more brilliant than those heard yesterday; so previous valedictories have proved more inspiring than the final representation of this season.

M. Laval, who was in better voice than he has been since his arrival here, repeated his familiar programme of the title rôle, but sang with more fullness of tone than hitherto. Mme. Ackte was again Marguerite, and in her performance offered the excellencies and demerits observed on previous occasions. Edyth Walker, who was indisposed, handed over the rôle of Seibel to Josephine Jacoby, and there was no advantage to the performance in that change. Pol Plançon, as Mephistopheles, again dominated the scenes in which he appeared.

Mme. Bauermeister, who has been for sixteen years before this public in a humble but useful capacity, made her last appearance yesterday as Martha, a part which she has sung many times before. After the close of the garden scene she was called repeatedly before the curtain and covered with bunches of roses handed to her by the attendants. She had not expected the cordial farewell extended to her by the audience, and appeared in street dress, having changed her costume. Gustav Hinrichs was her conductor.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY COURT.

C. C. Alden and ex-Judge Bennet Talked of to Succeed Fitzsimons.

When Gov. Odell takes up, to-morrow, the matter of the selection of a successor to the late Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, who died last week, he will have two candidates before him. One will be ex-Judge William S. Bennet of the Municipal Court and the other Carlos C. Alden, an active young Republican attorney of the firm of Alden & Carpenter, and also a member of the Faculty of the Law School of the University of the City of New York. Ex-Judge Bennet has the backing of Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader in the Twenty-first District, while Mr. Alden has the backing of several Republican leaders and of the organization in his own district, the Twenty-ninth, where Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, the close personal friend of the Governor, is the leading spirit.

Mr. Alden has won the strong friendship of labor organizations by reason of the victories he has won in the courts for union principles. Last January, in the Pierce Ryan case, he secured from Chief Judge Parker, in the Court of Appeals, a strong opinion upholding the constitutionality of the "Prevailing Rate of Wages act," as far as it concerns the direct employes of the State or any city of the State.

Mr. Alden has written several legal books, including "Alden's Handbook of the Code," and a revision of the "Forms of Pleading in Actions for Legal and Equitable Relief."

MISS LANGHAM TO WED.

German Ambassador's Sister-in-Law Engaged to De Faramond de Lafajole.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg announce the engagement of the Baroness von Sternburg's sister, Miss Ivy Langham, to Lieut. Commander de Faramond de Lafajole, naval attaché of the French Embassy. No date has been fixed for the wedding, which will probably take place in the early Summer.

Miss Langham, who is the youngest of three sisters, is an American by birth, but has lived most of her life abroad. She is a niece of Arthur Langham of London, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and has been the guest of her sister at the German Embassy for the past season. She is an attractive girl of many accomplishments, and has enjoyed great popularity during her one Winter in Washington.

Lieut. Commander de Faramond has occupied his present post for five years, and is one of the best known of the younger diplomats.

Colorado's Governor Sued.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., March 5.—Ex-Representative John M. Glover filed suit in the District Court to-day against James H. Peabody, Col. Edward Verdeckberg, and several mining companies, asking damage to the amount of $150,000 for false imprisonment. Mr. Glover was imprisoned sixteen days in the military bullpen, and during that period, he alleges, a wound in his arm was neglected, resulting in permanent injury.

VENERABLE YALE MAN DEAD.

Ten Veterans of the Class of '41 Survive the Rev. Mr. Downer.

The news of the death of the Rev. John Camden Downer at his home, De Soto, Jefferson County, Mo., on Feb. 23 last, in his ninety-third year, was received yesterday in a letter from his son, Prof. Henry E. Downer, of Davenport, Iowa, to John E. Robinson, son of the late William E. Robinson of Brooklyn. Mr. Downer was a graduate of the class of 1841 at Yale, and its oldest member. He was the son of John and Mary (Cheney) Downer, and a descendant of Joseph Downer, who emigrated from England to Newbury, Mass., about 1650. His Grandmother Downer was a great-granddaughter of Col. John Dixwell of Cromwell's army, one of the regicides who fled from England after the death of Charles I., and took refuge in New Haven. His father's oldest brother was killed during the French and Indian war, in which he was a soldier.

The death of Judge Joseph F. Barnard at Poughkeepsie on Jan. 6 last and of the Rev. Mr. Downer leave ten survivors of the seventy-nine graduates of the Yale class of 1841. The names, ages, and addresses of these are as follows:

Sherman Miller Booth, ninety-one years old, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Coffin Yarnall, eighty-eight years old, Philadelphia, Penn.; the Rev. William Hinman Gilbert, eighty-seven years old, Fair Oaks, Cal.; Edmund Pendleton Gaines, son of Gen. E. P. Gaines, eighty-three years old, Hogansburg, Franklin County, N. Y.; William Pearson, eighty-three years old, Alameda, Cal.; Judge William Law Learned, eighty-two years old, Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. William Baldwin, eighty-two years old, Great Bend, Penn.; Donald Grant Mitchell, eighty-one years old, New Haven, Conn.; George Washington Lay, eighty years old, Batavia, N. Y., and Stephen Cummins Upson, eighty years old, Athens, Ga. Mr. Upson was the youngest member of the graduating class of 1841.

"ADIRONDACK" MURRAY'S BURIAL

Body Placed Beneath Apple Tree in Family Homestead.

GUILFORD, Conn., March 5.—With funeral services of the simplest nature, the body of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray ("Adirondack Murray,") was laid at rest to-day in a grave beneath an old apple tree in the dooryard of the family homestead. This burial place was chosen in accordance with a desire often expressed by Mr. Murray.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Frederick Snow, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Guilford, consisting only of prayer and brief remarks on the life and work of Mr. Murray, after which six neighbors, who acted as pallbearers, bore the casket from the house to the grave. Many friends from New Haven and other cities were in attendance.

Inventor's Old Cannon Fired at Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 5.—A. J. Nave died yesterday at Columbus, aged eighty years. He fought in the Mexican and civil wars. He invented a breech-loading cannon for the Confederacy, retaining the first one built from his patent. This cannon was fired at intervals during his funeral, at sunset.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John S. King.

John S. King, Treasurer of the David Williams Company of this city, died Friday night at his home, 1,063 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Mr. King was born at Middletown, N. Y., in 1841, and learned the trade of a printer there. He went to the front in the civil war as a private in the Eighteenth New York Regiment, and was seriously wounded by one of the last shots fired in the battles before Richmond, immediately before the surrender of that city. He was Acting Adjutant of his regiment at the time. In 1898 he was made Treasurer of the David Williams Company, and continued as business manager of The Iron Age, The Metal Worker, and Carpentry and Building. He was also made Treasurer and General Manager of the Williams Printing Company upon its organization.

Mr. King was a member of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M.; Constitution Chapter, R. A. M.; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aurora Grata Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, and of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Hardware Club, and the Union League and Aurora Grata Clubs of Brooklyn.

Mr. King is survived by his wife, who was Miss Gertrude Murray of Hudson, Ohio, and six children. The funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow evening.

Theodore Y. Kinne.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne, a prominent physician of this place, died at his home here yesterday of heart trouble. Dr. Kinne, born Aug. 27, 1838, near Syracuse, N. Y., was a descendant of the early settlers in this country from England.

After a year's attendance at West Point as a cadet, he resigned and took up the study of medicine. He was valedictorian of his class in the Albany Medical College in 1862. In 1864 he went into the Union Army as an assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers, and later on he was transferred to the regular service of the army. He came to this city in 1867, where he married Miss Eliza Nottingham. A widow and two children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. GEORGE T. BARRETT died Friday at his residence, 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, of pneumonia. He was born in New York sixty-five years ago. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined Company E of the Seventh Regiment, and was made Captain at Gettysburg. He afterward became a bond clerk in the Merchants' Trust Company, but retired five years ago. He is survived by five sons and one daughter. He was for five years Adjutant of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R.

JOSEPH MILLER died at Raritan, N. J., yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Alsace, France, and, coming to this country when a boy, served in the civil war. He conducted the largest cigar manufactory in the county. He was

This Week at the Theatres

THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

"Hamlet," Knickerbocker, Monday.
"Out of the Fold," American, Monday.

From "The Rogers Brothers in London" to "Hamlet," via Anna Held, Amelia Bingham, and Ben Greet—this tells the story of the strain the Knickerbocker Theatre has undergone this year. The last stage of the journey will be reached tomorrow evening, when Forbes Robertson will appear as Hamlet in the production which he made in London in 1897. Both abroad and in this country Mr. Robertson's Hamlet has been the object of extravagant praise. It was only a few weeks ago in Philadelphia that he made his first American appearance as Hamlet. He has toured several cities since then and everywhere has met with the same success.

The version which Mr. Robertson uses departs in many ways from traditions. He himself arranged it from the Cambridge Shakespeare and Furness's Variorum Shakespeare. The scenes originally laid in the house of Polonius he transferred to the castle of Elsinore in order to avoid as much as possible change of scene and to allow more freedom of action to the characters. Other changes of scene were made. The transpositions, Mr. Robertson thinks, have tended to simplify and accelerate the action without impairing the virtue of the text.

The scenery and costumes are exact duplicates of those used in London. The overture and incidental music is Tschaikowsky's "Hamlet" score, except the final funeral march, which is by Carl Armbruster. A feature of Mr. Robertson's production is said to be the quickness with which the changes of scene are made. There are no long waits between the acts. Mrs. Robertson, more generally known as Gertrude Elliott, will be the Ophelia. This is the complete cast:

Claudius, King of Denmark	Ian Robertson
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark	Forbes Robertson
Horatio, friend to Hamlet	Arthur Harrold
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain	Guy Lane
Laertes, his son	Leon Quartermaine
Rosencranz } Courtiers.	H. Beaumont
Guildenstern } Courtiers.	F. Bickley
Osric } Courtiers.	Leonard Howe
Marcellus } Officers.	G. Devereaux
Bernardo } Officers.	N. Howard
Francisco	C. Kinnaird
Reynaldo, servant to Polonius	S. MacDonald
Ghost of Hamlet's father	C. Aubrey Smith
Fortinbras, Prince of Norway	West Drayton
First Player	George Sumner
Second Player	S. T. Pearce
Player Queen	Auriel Lee
First Gravedigger	Ernest Cosham
Second Gravedigger	S. Thompson
A Priest	Morton Bennet
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark	Jennie A. Eustace
Ophelia, daughter to Polonius	Gertrude Elliott

***

"Out of the Fold" will be presented at the American to-morrow evening for the first time in New York. It is called a "rural problem play." Miss Sylvia Bidwell, a Western actress, will make her first appearance here in a leading part. The scenes of the play are laid in the little New England town of Oakfield. A young woman has strayed from the straight and narrow. She goes to a village where she is unknown and begins life over again. Just before her engagement to a young schoolmaster is announced her past looms up, but the man marries her anyway, thereby giving the point to the story. The cast:

Nolan Crane	Theodore Babcock
John Lothrop	Harold Hartsell
Long Jim	A. L. McCormick
Tony Tompkins	George Fox
Daddy Pinchbeck	Frank James
Buck Smith	Wade Rhees
Judge Harlan	Rapley Holmes
Willie Cobb	Charles A. Hart
Abner Buck	H. B. Norman
Zeb Hutlin	E. L. Boas
Marie Lothrop	Loritta McCafferty
Aunt Jane Larkins	Emma Brennan Ince
Mrs. Cobb	Ethel Hartslet
Suzanne Tompkins	Lilly Gillert
Helena Grey, the stranger	Sylvia Bidwell

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" will be given at the Academy of Music for several weeks beginning to-morrow evening. This musical comedy has been skimming around the edges of New York for months and came to the Grand Opera House a few weeks ago. It will stay at the Academy a long time. Katie Barry is still in her old rôle.

***

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its ninth matinée at the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon. "The Charity Ball," by David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, will be offered. Friday evening, in Carnegie Hall, the Academy will present "The Wolves and the Lamb," by W. M. Thackeray, followed by two one-act plays, "The Pompadour's Protégé" and "Sunshine."

***

"Das Dunkle Thor," the newest play by Felix Philippi, will be seen at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow evening. Ferdinand Bonn, the new star who arrived from Europe last Tuesday, will begin his engagement then.

***

"Three Little Maids," Charles Frohman's and George Edwardes's London production, will be at the Harlem Opera House this week. This will be New York's last opportunity to see this delicate musical comedy, for it leaves for Australia soon. G. P. Huntley, Maurice Farkoa, Madge Crichton, Della Mason, and Elsa Ryan still have the leading parts.

***

In "Lord and Lady Algy" William Faversham will be at the Grand Opera House this week with his wife, Julie Opp. This play is apt to meet with favor wherever it goes. It has been tried on Broadway two seasons and has "made good." This will probably be its last appearance.

***

The Donnelly Stock Company will give "As You Like It" at the Murray Hill this week.

***

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be presented by Al W. Martin's company at the Metropolis to-morrow.

***

"Because She Loved," is the interesting name of the Third Avenue's offering this week.

***

At the New Star "The Great Train Robbery" will be the attraction for the next six days.

***

It is said that Magician Kellar, who comes to the West End to-morrow, does not pretend to do impossible things. But he seems to have succeeded in suspending the effect of the law of gravitation, and causes whatever he touches to remain stationary in the air.

***

Henry Miller will return to New York a week from to-morrow and put up at the Hudson Theatre in "Man Proposes," by Ernest Denny.

***

A genuine French grand opera company is coming to the Casino on March 14. It is under the direction of Ferdinand Charley, who selects it every year in France and Italy for the grand opera season in New Orleans. The 215 singers have just left this Southern metropolis and are to be in New York three weeks. A few performances will be given of "Carmen," "Aida," and "Faust." Other operas in the repertoire are "La Juive," "Cinderella," "Favorita," "Messalina," "Mignon," "Sigurd," and "Orphée." With the company come a Paris orchestra of forty-two men and a ballet corps of thirty-six French and Italian damsels.

***

George W. Monroe will appear in "My Aunt Bridget" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre March 14.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The County Chairman" is nearing its two hundredth performance at Wallack's, and still the crowds are large.

***

"The Secret of Polichinelle" has its underlying secret and is holding its own at the Garden.

***

Saturday night "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will celebrate its one hundredth performance. The souvenir, it is announced, will be the memory of two hours' pure enjoyment.

***

"The Other Girl" is at the Empire. At the one hundredth performance on March 14 Mr. Frohman will give handsome souvenirs.

***

"Merely Mary Ann," now at the Criterion, has now been performed seventy-six times in New York. It is prospering.

***

There are only four more weeks of "The Admirable Crichton" at the Lyceum.

***

One week from Tuesday copies of E. W. Hornung's novel, "The Amateur Cracksman," will be given as souvenirs to those who attend "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," at the Savoy. Every book bears the signature of Kyrle Bellew; in some of them he has written notes and comments.

***

Annie Russell will stay at the Garrick one week longer in "Mice and Men."

***

"The Girl from Kay's" is at the Herald Square. There will be an extra matinée next Thursday for the benefit of the "Three Little Maids" company. At the Broadway "The Yankee Consul" begins its third week to-morrow. Richard Carle and "The Tenderfoot" are triumphant still at the New York. "Sergeant Kitty" will be at the Casino only one more week. Nat Wills makes his last appearance in "A Son of Rest" next Saturday evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Two more weeks remain to "Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic.

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Both "Candida" and "The Man of Destiny" are at the Vaudeville Theatre.

***

"The Virginian" will be at the Manhattan many more weeks. Dusti Farnum has become a real matinée hero now.

***

Wilton Lackaye in "The Pit" at the Lyric has settled down for a long stay. His eye is about well now, and he is able to abandon his glasses.

***

Robert Edeson in "Ranson's Folly" will be at the Hudson only a week longer.

***

Ben Greet's "Twelfth Night" aggregation will move down to Daly's for a while now. It is promised that a few matinées of "Everyman" will be given during the run there.

VAUDEVILLE.

Keith's chief offering for this week is Edmund Day's new sketch "Pals," in which will appear Davis and Macauley, supported by a strong company. Others on the bill are "Toozoonin's Arabs," Jessie Couthoui, Julius Tannen, Sullivan and Weston, Billy Carter, a ballet by the "Show Girls," Smirl and Kessner, the Newsboys' Quartet, Bailey and Fletcher, Edouin and Edwards, and Musical Huben.

***

"Hush-a-Bye Baby," a farce in three acts, by Frank Tannehill, will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. In the vaudeville section are Yorke and Adams, the Carmen sisters, Frank Bouman, Leroy and Walby, Anna Wynne, and Till's Marionettes.

***

Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses will be at the Twenty-third Street Theatre to-morrow for one week. Klein, Ott Brothers and Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, "Senator" Frank Bell, Arville and Frank, Lavelle and Grant, Delmore and Darrell, Dore Pelletier, Henderson and Ross, Herbert the Frog Man, and O. M. Mitchell complete the vaudeville list.

***

"Sally in Our Alley" will be at Proctor's Harlem house this week. Dan McAvoy will head the company. Between the acts amusement will be furnished by specialists, among whom are Irene Le Tour, Barry and Johnson, Cal Stewart, Marion and Pearl, Conroy and Pearl, El Nino Eddie, and Stewart and Raymond.

***

Ward and Vokes will bring their musical play, "A Pair of Pinks," to the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre to-morrow.

***

For still another week Marie Dressler is heading the Circle's bill. She is assisted by the Walter C. Kelly company. Lillian Burkhardt and her company will be seen in the comedy sketch, "A Strenuous Daisy." Other features are the four Casting Dunbars, William Cahill, Lew Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Phil and Nettie Peters, and the Twin Nices.

***

Emmet Devoy and company in "The Saintly Mr. Billings" are at the head of the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall in Harlem this week. Others on the bill are Libbey and Trayer, Mooney and Holbein, C. W. Littlefield, Waterbury Brothers and Tenney, Banks and Winters, and Hines and Remington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Horlan, "the heaviest married couple in the world," are at Huber's Museum this week. Their combined weight is 915 pounds, but seems not to disturb conjugal felicity.

***

Eva Tanguay, late of "The Office Boy," will make her bow with Oscar Hammerstein's vaudeville artists to-morrow evening at the Victoria Theatre. The bill includes Riccobono's Horses, Adelaide Herrmann, Ed Hayes & Co., Ford and Gerhue, Sydney Grant, the Sisters Hawthorne, Mayme Remington & Co., Harding and Ah Sid, and Mlle. Olive.

***

Some thrilling war scenes showing the struggle between the Japs and the Russians are shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée this week. Six-inch guns on board the Jap ship Asama can be seen firing.

***

Harry Bryant's Burlesquers will appear at the Dewey to-morrow.

***

Watson's American Burlesquers are this week offering at the Gotham.

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Skating goes on at the St. Nicholas Rink.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

At all the Proctor houses the regular Sunday concerts will be given to-day. They begin at 2 P. M. and last until 11. The principal features are as follows: Twenty-third Street, Riccobono's Horses, Callahan and Mack, Haines and Vidocq, and Wenonda and Frank. Fifth Avenue, Jessie Izett and company, McWatters, Tyson, and company, Wright Huntingdon, and Raymond and Caverley. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Fisher and Carroll, Isabelle Urquhart and company, and Klein Ott Brothers, and Nickerson. Fifty-eighth Street, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aldrich Libby, Crawford and Manning, and Irene Franklin.

***

Oscar Hammerstein offers for his entertainment this evening at the Victoria Fagan and Byron, Charles T. Aldrich, Staley and Birbeck, James J. Morton, Mlle. Capell, Lewis and Ryan, the Four Huntings, Julian Rose, Katamura's Troupe of Eight Japs, Eleanor Falk, and the Martin Brothers.

***

For his concert to-night in the American Theatre Ted Marks has engaged Clifford and Burke, Edmund Hayes & Co., Ferguson and Beeson, Joe Morris, Laura Bennett, Tom Gillen, the Misses Carmen, and Williams and Dermordy.

***

Marie Dressler and the Walter Kelly Company will be at the Circle to-night. On the bill are Yorke and Adams, Lew Sully, Blocksem and Burns, the Meredith Sisters, Craig and Ardell, and Max Waldon.

***

The entertainment at the Metropolis tonight will be furnished by the Reed Birds, Adele Purvis Onri, Davis and Walker, Swift and Barton, and Frey and Fields.

***

Manager Keogh announces for his concert to-night at the New Star Tom Nawn & Co., Jessie Couthoui, Colby and Way, John R. Harty, J. E. Black, Laura Guerita, Yackley and Bunnell, and the kinetograph.

***

The concert bill at Huber's includes Belmont and Sutter, May Harlan, and Jennie Leslie.

***

For their usual Sunday afternoon and evening concert Hurtig & Seamon offer the Kaufman troupe, the Basque Quartet, O'Brien and Havel, Sidney Grant, West and Van Sicklen, Sailor and Barbaretti, and the Marvelous Franks.

***

At the Harlem Opera House to-night the bill is the same as that at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

***

At the Eden Musée the regular Sunday afternoon and evening concerts take place. Prof. Kruger, the violinist, will appear at every performance.

***

Vesta Tilley, Mabel McKinley, and many others will appear to-night at the Orpheum in Brooklyn.

***

On the programme at the Dewey to-night are Charles Burke and Grace La Rue, Winona Winters & Co., Two Pucks, and several others.

***

Prominent at the Gotham's Sunday concert are Shear and Warren, Rice and Prevost, the Delmore Sisters, and Frey and Fields.

***

To-night at the Grand Opera House the bill will include Hayes and Healy, George B. Reno's Comedians, Avery and Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne & Co., Garrity Sisters, Koppe, Martin and Quigg, and the moving pictures.

IN BROOKLYN.

What is said to be one of the most original and spectacular electrical entertainments ever seen in America will take place to-morrow at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn. The act is called "In Paris." It consists of a review, in four tableaux, of Parisian life during the Exposition of 1900. The exhibition is given under the direction of Herr Rousby, formerly director of electrical and optical stage effects at Baireuth. For an extra feature Adjie, the celebrated lion tamer, is on the bill. The Kaufmann Troupe of bicycle experts will have a prominent place on the programme. Others on the bill are Sam Edwards, in a sketch called "A Pass for Two"; Bailey and Madison, the Empire City Quartet, Lew Sully, Herbert Lloyd, and Smith and Powell.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Th next matinée for the students of the Wheatcroft-Stanhope Dramatic School will be given at the Manhattan Theatre Thursday afternoon, March 17. Several new plays will be presented.

***

Tickets are now on sale at Ditson's and at the West End Theatre for the extra People's Symphony Concert which will be given at the West End Sunday evening, March 29.

***

For the lecture-recital which Herman Klein and David Bispham are to give at the Lyceum Theatre March 14 a series of vocal and dramatic illustrations has been arranged. Mr. Bispham is to give realistic examples of the kind of enunciation, phrasing, and diction that singers too often exhibit, their tendencies to misinterpretation, &c. He will also recite portions of "Enoch Arden" and "Manfred."

***

Wilton Lackaye is to produce some time soon at a special matinée a play by Ibsen, either "Pillars of Society" or "An Enemy of the People."

***

Steinway & Sons have arranged with Dr. Richard Strauss to conduct the entire programme of the two remaining orchestral festival concerts. These concerts take place next Wednesday afternoon and a week from next Wednesday.

***

"Her First Offense," a one-act play, by Julius Chambers, will be produced at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ford will play the leading parts.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Mme. Nordica, Wagner concert, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, concert, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Nemès chamber concert, Clavier Hall, 8:30 P. M.

TUESDAY—Sam Franko's concert of old music, New Lyceum Theatre, 3:30 P. M.; Miss Metcalfe and Pablo Casals, recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.; Longy Club, chamber music for wind instruments, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.; Dannreuther String Quartet, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 8:30 P. M.; Miss Ethel Crane and Mr. Karl Grienauer, song and 'cello recital, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Richard Strauss, orchestral concert, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Siegfried," (third performance of the Nibelung Cycle,) 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Götterdämmerung," (close of the Nibelungen Cycle,) 7:30 P. M.; Music School Settlement, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.

SATURDAY—Mme. Nordica's Wagner concert, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.

OTHER CONCERTS.

At the popular chamber concert in Clavier Hall, to be given to-morrow evening by Mr. Dezsö Nemès, the programme will consist of Beethoven's sonata for violin and piano, Op. 24; Handel's violin sonata in F, Fielitz's song cycle, "Eliland," sung by Mr. Albert Gerard-Thiers, tenor, and piano pieces played by Miss Nina Romaine.

***

The third concert of the Dannreuther Quartet will be given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme includes Svendsen's quintet, Op. 5, in C major; Raff's quartet, Op. 192, in D major, ("Die Schöne Müllerin,") two movements, and Dvorak's quartet, Op. 87, in E flat major, for pianoforte and strings. Mr. George Falkenstein will play the piano part of the Dvorak quartet.

***

A recital will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon by Miss Susan Metcalfe, soprano, and Pablo Casals, 'cello, assisted by Mrs. David Mannes, pianist. The programme includes Beethoven's G minor 'cello sonata, Bach's solo suite in C major, and a sonata by Locatelli, and songs by Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

***

Miss Ethel Crane and Mr. Karl Grienauer will give a song and 'cello recital at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, with the assistance of Mrs. Grienauer and Victor Harris and the Grienauer Harp Trio. The programme includes Goltermann's A minor 'cello concerto and smaller pieces for 'cello; songs, among them some with 'cello obbligato, and two pieces for the harp trio.

***

Some new soloists, including Muriel Foster, an English singer of distinction, will be secured for the Oratorio Society's performance of Edward Elgar's "The Apostles," at its final concert of the season on the evening of March 24. David Bispham will sing the music of Judas. Frank Damrosch, who will conduct, is going over the music again with all the participants. Seldom, if ever, has the Oratorio chorus devoted more earnest work to any music than to Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and "Apostles." One factor in producing the intelligent choral singing was a special lecture given by Mr. Damrosch to the members, a few nights before "The Apostles" was publicly performed.

***

Alfred Reisenauer's third recital in this city is to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, March 17, when the Beethoven sonata ("Appassionata,") Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and eight smaller pieces will comprise the programme.

***

An evening with Dr. Richard Strauss is what the Mannes Quartet promise for their last chamber music concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, March 18. This is to be the only appearance of Dr. Strauss in chamber music during his visit to this country. He is to play the piano parts in several of his own compositions with the quartet.

***

Miss Muriel Foster, the English contralto, who is to sing in the United States and Canada this Spring, will make her first appearance in New York at the Boston Symphony concert on March 19, and will also take part in the performance of "The Apostles," to be given by the Oratorio Society on March 24. Miss Foster created the part of Mary Magdalene when "The Apostles" was first performed at the Birmingham Festival.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith announce three Monday afternoons of chamber music at their studio on March 7, 14, and 21, with the Kronold String Quartet, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Myron W. Whitney.

***

The programme of the Thursday afternoon musicales by the Schumann Trio on March 10 and 17 include chamber music by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Corelli, Vivaldi, and Locatelli are among the Italian masters represented, and selections from the "Pièces de Clavenin en Concert" of Rameau and the "Concerts royaux" of Couperin. The "Golden Sonata of Purcell" will also be played. The musicales will be given in Mr. Walker's studio, in Sixty-seventh Street.

***

The Cantata Singing Society, which has recently been organized and has for its object the furtherance of choral singing and the promotion of social development of its members, has elected the following officers: Mr. D. Harris, President; Miss Frances Zellman, Vice President; Mr. Landman, Recording Secretary; Miss Marcella Zellman, Corresponding Secretary; Miss C. Kornicker, Financial Secretary; Mr. D. M. Schoenauer, Treasurer; Miss E. Paulson, Librarian, and Mr. Joseph B. Zellman, conductor.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The Musical Art Society, with its unique choir of seventy voices, will give next Thursday evening its second and last concert of the season at Carnegie Hall. Frank Damrosch, founder and director of this society, has chosen old and new music of rare beauty and interest. The only familiar numbers will be the "Actus Tragicus," by Bach, with orchestra; the "Crucifixus," by Lotti, and the Easter hymn from Liszt's "Christus."

A melodious and interesting number in the third part is Engelbert Humperdinck's recent setting of "Frühlingssehnsucht," a mediaeval German poem written by Walter von der Vogelweide, one of the famous minstrel knights placed on the stage by Wagner in "Tannhäuser," and alluded to in "Die Meistersinger." The song is short, and Humperdinck in his setting has expressed its quaintly charming words and thoughts, dropping his ultra-modern manner and cultivating simplicity.

Mr. Damrosch will try an interesting experiment in giving the "Spanisches Liederspiel" by Schumann. This cycle of nine songs is occasionally heard in its original form for four solo voices, but Mr. Damrosch finds that the grace and poetic charm of the music can be fully expressed by the choir of the Musical Art Society.

The full programme follows:

Pater noster (five voices) ..... G. P. da Palestrina (1524-1594)
Crucifixus (for double chorus) ..... Antonio Lotti (1667-1740)
Christus Resurgens, (eight voices) ..... Felice Anerio (1560-1630)
(a) O Filii et Filiae (Easter hymn from "Christus," two voices) ..... Franz Liszt (1811-1886)
(b) Ave Maria ..... Franz Liszt (1811-1886)
Cantata, "God's Time Is the Best" ..... J. S. Bach, (1685-1750)
Aime Moi Bergere, (chanson) ..... Jacques Lefevre, (1613—)
Fruehlingssehnsucht ... E. Humperdinck, (1854—)
Three songs ..... Robert Franz, (1815-1895)
Im Mai.
Der Vielschoenen Fraue.
Schweizerlied.
Spanisches Liederspiel ..... Robert Schumann, (1810-1856)

MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

A Concert by the Pupils in Mendelssohn Hall.

A concert will be given on the afternoon of Thursday next in Mendelssohn Hall by the pupils of the Music School Settlement for the benefit of the school, assisted by Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Pablo Casals, Mr. Whitney Coombs, and Mr. Mannes's orchestra class. The concert has been arranged to create an interest in the school and to show the excellent work being done by pupils and teachers. Programme:

Allegro moderato from Quartet No. 3 ..... Haydn
String orchestra class of music school, conducted by Mr. Arthur M. Perry.
Allegretto from Trio in G dur ..... Mozart
Clara Rabinowitz, Able Tolchisky, Miss Emilie Wagner.
Fantasietanz ..... Schumann
Romanza ..... Chopin
Mazurka ..... Chopin
Nastasya Ziporkes.
Prelude ..... Bach
Fugue ..... Mozart
Fantasie in A minor ..... Mozart
Allegro from Sonata in F major for violin and piano ..... Beethoven
Maria Schwartz, Clara Weiss.
Largo ..... Handel
Obbligato, Rebecca Lippman.
String orchestra, harp, and organ.
(a) Fifth Psalm ..... Refling
(b) Sei Still ..... Raff
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis" ..... Gluck
Arranged for string orchestra.
Music School class and Mr. Mannes's class.
Variations ..... Boellmann
M. Pablo Casals.
(a) Air ..... Bach
(b) Gavottes from Suite in D ..... Bach
Orchestra classes.

The Music School Settlement was organized for the purpose of providing instruction at the least possible cost to the children of the lower east side. These, being chiefly of foreign parentage, have an inherent love of music, through which an influence is brought to bear upon them and upon their families that is incalculable in its power for good. Only to those to whom music is a necessity can appreciate the part it plays in the lives of these people. The work has grown beyond all expectations, and graduates from the school are now teaching among their own people in the Settlement. Many children are turned away daily. The society is most anxious to own its home and thus extend its usefulness.

Tickets for the concert are on sale at the office of the Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Avenue, and at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s, 867 Broadway.

LONGY CLUB'S CONCERT.

The Longy Club of Boston will give a concert of chamber music for wind instruments in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The club is composed of wind players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, headed by Mr. G. Longy, oboist, and will have the assistance of Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, of Boston. The programme is as follows:

Quintet in E flat major for oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and piano ..... Mozart
Sonata, "Undine," for flute and piano ..... Reinecke
Trio in form of sonata for two oboes and bassoon ..... Handel
Suite Persane, for two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two horns, and two bassoons ..... A. Caplet

MR. SAM FRANKO'S CONCERT.

The third and last of Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of old music will be given on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the New Lyceum Theatre. The soloist will be Miss Maud Powell, violinist, and the programme is as follows:

Suite in B minor for strings and flute ..... Johann Sebastian Bach, (1685-1750)
Flute, Mr. Charles Kurth.
Symphonie concertante for violin and viola ..... Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, (1756-1791)
Miss Powell and Mr. S. Franko.
Dances ..... Antonio Maria G. Sacchini, (1734-1789)
Overture, "Stratonice" ..... Etienne Nicholas Mehul, (1763-1813)

MME. NORDICA'S WAGNER CONCERT

The programme for the second Wagner recital which Mme. Nordica will give this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, with Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra, will be made up of excerpts from "Siegfried," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Götterdämmerung" as follows:

"Siegfried"—Excerpts from Act III.
(a) Siegfried presses through the flames.
(b) Brunnhilde's Awakening ..... Mme. Nordica
(c) Finale ..... Mme. Nordica, Mr. E. Johnston
"The Flying Dutchman"—
(a) Overture.
(b) Senta's Ballade ..... Mme. Nordica
"Gotterdammerung"—Excerpts from Acts I. and III.
(a) Act I., Duet between Brunnhilde and Siegfried ..... Mme. Nordica, Mr. E. Johnston
(b) Siegfried's Rhine Journey.
(c) Siegfried's Funeral Music.
(d) Brunnhilde's Immolation and the End of the Gods ..... Mme. Nordica

LAST OF THE NIBELUNGEN CYCLE.

The regular opera season of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company having closed last night, there are only two performances to follow this week. On Wednesday evening at 7:30 the third performance of the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be given, when "Siegfried" will be produced, with Mme. Ternina in the part of Brünnhilde. The performance will be conducted by Mr. Felix Mottl.

On Thursday the last part of the trilogy and last performance of the cycle "Götterdämmerung," will be given at 7:30. It will be the first appearance as Brünnhilde of Mme. Gadski. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct. The casts are as follows:

Wednesday Evening, at 7:30.
SIEGFRIED.

Brunnhilde	Mme. Ternina
Stimme des Waldvogels	Miss Marguerite Lemon
Erda	Miss Edyth Walker
Siegfried	Mr. Burgstaller
Der Wanderer	Mr. Van Rooy
Alberich	Mr. Goritz
Mime	Mr. Reiss
Fafner	Mr. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

Thursday Evening, at 7:30.
GOTTERDAMMERUNG.

Brunnhilde	Mme. Gadski
Gutrune	Miss Marion Weed
Waltraute / Flosshilde	Mme. Louise Homer
Woglinde	Mme. Seygard
Wellgunde	Miss Paula Ralph
Siegfried	Mr. Kraus
Hagen	Mr. Blass
Gunther	Mr. Muhlmann

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

THIRD STRAUSS CONCERT.

The following is the programme for the third of Dr. Richard Strauss's festival concerts in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The event of the afternoon is to be the first performance in public of the "Symphonia Domestica," which is to be conducted by the composer:

1. "Don Quixote," fantastic variations.
2. Songs, with orchestral accompaniment—
Meinem Kinde, Op. 32, No. 3.
Mutterlaendelei, Op. 43, No. 2.
Wiegenlied, Op. 41, No. 1.
3. "Symphonia Domestica."

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

The last Sunday concert will be given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct. Mme. Sembrich will be one of the soloists, and the programme is as follows:

Overture, "Mignon" ..... Ambroise Thomas
Aria, from "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
Mr. Marcel Journet.
Air, "Hear Ye, O Israel," from "Elijah" ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Marguerite Lemon.
Arie, "Der Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Mr. Alois Burgstaller.
Aria, "Bel Raggio," from "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Mme. Marcella Sembrich.
Overture, "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Mad Scene, from "Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... Donizetti
Mme. Marcella Sembrich.
Aria, from "Don Carlos" ..... Verdi
Mr. Marcel Journet.
Aria, from "Vineta" ..... Reinh. Herman
Miss Isabelle Bouton.
Songs, (a) "Du bist die Ruh" ..... Schubert
(b) Sei min gegruesst ..... Schubert
Mr. Alois Burgstaller.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai

THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Its Endowment Fund of $750,000 Nearly Secured and Work on Its New Hall Begun.

The following information about the Chicago Orchestra, its proposed endowment fund of $750,000, and its new permanent home is given by The Chicago Journal:

Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra will occupy their new orchestra building, on Michigan Avenue, between Adams Street and Jackson Boulevard, next season. This has practically been decided upon by the Trustees of the association. The tenants of the buildings now on the property have been ordered to move by May 1, when their leases expire, and it is expected that the work of clearing the ground to make way for the foundations for the new structure will be begun within a day or two after that date.

Of the fund of $750,000 asked of the public for the erection of the new building, more than $650,000 has been subscribed, and the Trustees think they see their way clear to raise the rest of the amount among the patrons of the orchestra. If not, the building will be erected anyway, and the debt paid off by the proceeds from rentals for the orchestral hall and the concerts.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones and the Rev. Dr. Everett Gill; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. D. H. Clark; 11 and 8.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce and the Rev. C. H. Sears; 10:45 and 7:30.
SIXTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Avenue—The Rev. A. B. Maclaurin; 10:45 and 7:45.
WEST 33D ST., near 8th Av.—The Rev. E. S. Holloway; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.
MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 121st St.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av., at 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Silverman; 11:15.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.
HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks; 11 and 8.
JANE STREET—Evening, Bishop E. G. Andrews and the Rev. Stephen Merritt.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:30 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11 and 8.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av., at 126th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. King and the Rev. Allan MacRossie; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.
WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. H. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at 30th St.—The Rev. Morris W. Leibert; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; 4:30.
BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards; 11, 4, and 8.
CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 4:30.
FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson and the Rev. G. H. Trull; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. W. D. Sexton; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick.—The Rev. H. R. Bates;

PRIEST DIES IN FIRE

Father Ernst Victim of Long Island City Rectory Blaze.

TWO DOMESTICS ALSO PERISH

One Priest Jumps from Window of St. Patrick's Church Rectory, and Another Priest, Ill, Was Rescued.

The Rev. Father Herman J. Ernst, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Radde Street and Paynter Avenue, Dutch Kills, Long Island City, was burned to death in a fire which gutted the rectory at an early hour yesterday morning. Mary Brady and Margaret McCue, two domestics who occupied a room on the fourth floor of the rectory, also perished in the flames. They were at the window of their room, in plain view of the crowd which had gathered with the sounding of the alarm, when, overcome by the heat and smoke, they fell backward to their doom.

The Rev. Father Edward F. Hannigan, the pastor, who occupied a front room on the second floor of the rectory, which immediately adjoins the church, was rescued with the greatest difficulty. He had been ill for some time, and was unable to help himself. Father James Kearney jumped from his room on the third floor when he found all avenues of escape cut off by the flames, and sustained severe injuries. They were both taken to St. John's Hospital.

James McNally, the conductor of a trolley car on the Dutch Kills line, discovered the fire at 1:30 A. M. At that time the blaze was confined to the first floor. The building is of brick, four stories in height. McNally shouted to William F. McGinn, who happened to be passing, to wake the inmates of the building. Patrolman John Hines was attracted by the excitement, and hurried to the box at Skillman and Hunter Avenues, several blocks away.

Engine Company 161, from its house on Radde Street, less than a block and a half from the rectory, responded as soon as possible, but when it reached the rectory there was not the slightest chance to save the building. The Rev. Father Hannigan was at the window of a front room on the second floor and Father Kearney at a window above him, both calling for help.

At a third-story window on the Rodde Street side of the rectory the face of Father Ernst was seen for a moment, and then he disappeared in an eddying burst of smoke. The two women shrieked heartrending appeals for rescue from a window on the fourth floor.

There were no ladders to be had. Foreman Robert McPhail of Engine No. 161 finally found a light ten-foot ladder, which was placed on the top of the iron fence in front of the rectory, and even then barely reached to the window which framed the agonized face of Father Hannigan, and the sick priest was carried down the ladder.

There was no ladder long enough to reach Father Kearney. The priest, flame driven, swung himself through a window and hung from the sill. At the same instant a solid sheet of fire swept through the window on the fourth floor, at which the two women were frantically beseeching assistance. When it had passed the window was empty. Father Kearney, his fingers blistered and his strength exhausted, loosened his hold and fell twenty-five feet to the areaway beneath the window, where he lay unconscious.

The sacristry of the church, immediately adjacent to the rectory, was ablaze, and the church itself was threatened. In a short time after the engines got to work, however, the fire was out, and a search of the rectory made. The body of Father Ernst, burned to a crisp, was found on the steps leading down to the second floor. The bodies of the two domestics, so blackened as to defy identification, were located on the charred floor of the room from the window of which they had besought aid.

While the fire was at its height the Rev. Thomas F. McGovern, ex-pastor of St. Patrick's, but now with St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, who is also a fire Chaplain, reached the scene with an engine company. When he saw the rectory, which had been built largely through his efforts, all aflame, and heard the shrieks of the doomed women, he fainted.

St. Patrick's Church has just been rebuilt. The rectory was also new. The rectory was completely gutted, only the walls being left standing. It cost $12,000. About $3,000 damage was done to the church. The fire is attributed to crossed electric wires.

ICE RESCUE IN THE PARK.

Boy Goes Into Central Park Lake—Policeman Also Breaks Through.

While a crowd of people looked on yesterday afternoon Bicycle Policeman Nelson J. Grennison walked on the treacherous ice of the big lake in Central Park, opposite West Seventy-fifth Street, breaking through several times, and then wading till he got out some 200 feet, pulled out William Darling, twelve years old, of 571 Amsterdam Avenue, who had broken through.

There has been no skating in the Park for some time because of rains and thaws, but the ice has not melted, and it yesterday tempted young Darling. There were signs up all over prohibiting any one from going on the ice, but Darling put on his skates behind a big bush and then watching the policemen until they got out of sight went out on the lake.

He skated out about seventy yards from the bank; and then, hearing a cracking sound, which he knew well, put for the shore with long strokes. But he was too late, for the cracking became a booming sound, and then he suddenly went through the rotten ice.

The policeman's attention was called by the cries of those who saw the boy go through, and the rescue was loudly cheered.

JERSEY CITY'S GAS CUT OFF.

Public Service Company Fights Rival Lighting Company.

The American Lighting Company of Baltimore recently secured a contract for lighting the streets of Jersey City with gas by underbidding the Public Service Corporation, which controls the gas mains throughout the city. Suit was begun in the United States Courts by the Baltimore Company to compel the Jersey company to supply it with gas on the plea that, as a public corporation, it must furnish gas to all customers.

To forestall any adverse decision, the Public Service Corporation yesterday sent out 200 men to cut the connection with the street lampposts in the Lafayette district. Vredenbergh, Wall & Van Winkle, counsel for the Baltimore Company, furnished the police with a certified copy of an injunction granted on Friday by Justice Bradford in Wilmington, restraining the Public Service Corporation from interfering with the gas service in the city and the police were stationed on the ground with instructions to enforce the court's order.

DYNAMITE KILLS AND MAIMS.

House Lifted from Foundations and Man in It Fatally Hurt.

LATROBE, Penn., March 5.—As the result of an explosion of powder and dynamite at the magazine of the H. S. Merbaugh Company at Heads Hill, near here, one man, Patrick Quinlan, was killed and tweny-one others were injured.

Jacob Squibbs, who was in his home, half a mile from the scene of the explosion, was so badly hurt by his house being carried from its foundations that he will die. Houses within a radius of a mile were toppled from their foundations and window glass in houses twenty miles distant were broken.

Suicide on His Daughter's Grave.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., March 5.—B. D. Atwood, one of the oldest and best-known railroad men of Western New York, shot himself on his daughter's grave during the night. His body was found to-day by boys passing through the cemetery. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue. 23RD ST.
Open 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
A VERITABLE VAUDEVILLE FEAST.
Best Bill of the Season, Headed by
WAYBURN'S MINSTREL MISSES
Vaudeville's Most Novel and Most Delightful Innovation.
Klein, Ott Bros. and Nickerson
Presenting Their Laughable High-Class Specialty.
FIELDS AND WARD
Gatling Gun Conversationalists.
MR. AND MRS. GARDNER CRANE,
in Their Breezy Comedy Sketch.
"SENATOR" FRANK BELL
Up-to-date Monologist.
ORVILLE AND FRANK, DELMORE AND DARREL, W. H. SMITH, LAVINE AND CROSS, DORA PELLETIER, HENDERSON AND ROSS, HERBERT, O. M. MITCHELL, Kalatechnoscope, &c.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Unsurpassed Vaudeville Bill.
RICCOBONO'S HORSES, HAINES AND VIDOCQ, LITTLE AND PRITZKOW, CARTER AND BLUFORD, ORVILLE AND FRANK, HANVY AND DOANE, WEBONA AND FRANK, WILLIAM J. TOMPKINS, THREE TROUBADORS, MARION AND PEARL, &c.
20—Splendid Specialists—20

125TH ST. And St. Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.
Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Eve. at 7:30.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
(During the temporary Absence of the Popular Proctor Stock Co. in Albany.)
IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE BILL.
GEORGE W. LEDERER'S
Complete Scenic and Costume Production of
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"
(George V. Hobart, author.)
As Successfully Produced for Six Months at the Broadway Theatre
WITH JOLLY DAN McAVOY
And a Full Cast of Characters, Assisted by GEORGE W. LEDERER'S SHOW GIRLS
A Production Complete in Every Detail.
Staged under the Personal Supervision of George W. Lederer.
And, in addition, the following big vaudeville specialists: IRENE LA TOUR, HARRY AND JOHNSON, CAL STEWART, MARION AND PEARL, CONROY AND PEARL, STEWART AND RAYMOND, EL NINO EDDIE, Kalatechnoscope.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Brilliant Continuous Bill.
MR. AND MRS. GENE HUGHES, FISHER AND CARROLL, ELLSWORTH AND BURT, FRED STUBER, CORBLEY AND BURKE, HENRY AND HOON, &c.
20—Really Clever Specialists—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. To 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
STILL ANOTHER NEW PLAY!
First Performance in New York City of Frank A. Tannehill's Clever Farcical Comedy, entitled
"HUSH-A-BYE BABY!"
Presented with a Brilliant Cast of all the Favorite Players in the F. F. Proctor Stock Co., including MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GERALD GRIFFIN, SOL AIKEN, A. S. HOWSON, ED. ELLIS, H. D. HAWLEY, ALBERT ROBERTS, LOTTA LINTHICUM, ROSE STUART, MRS. MATHILDA DESHON, MARY BERTRAND, etc.
Big Continuous Vaudeville Bill.
YORKE AND ADAMS, FRANK BOUMAN, LAVELLE'S DOGS, CARMEN SISTERS, LE ROY AND WALBY, ANNA WYNNE, TILL'S MARIONETTES, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Splendid Continuous Show.
JESSIE IZETTE AND CO., WESTMAN AND WREN, THE DE BECKER-LANG CO., WRIGHT HUNTINGTON AND CO., LOUISE HENRY, GALLANDO, DORA PELLETIER, etc.
20—High Class Acts—20

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E. D. STAIR SUBMITS
THOSE POPULAR COMICS
WARD AND VOKES
55 PEOPLE 40 of 'Em Girls
In Their New Musical Frolic,
A PAIR OF PINKS
in which "Percy and Harold" pass themselves off as a pair of Pinkerton Detectives.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Best of All Vaudeville Shows.
MR. AND MRS. JIMMY BARRY, CRAWFORD AND MANNING, J. ALDRICH LIBBEY AND KATHERINE TRAYER, STINSON AND MERTON, IRENE FRANKLIN, CASTALLAT AND HALL, MARKEY AND MORAN, HOWARD BROS., THE AUERS, MILLS AND MORRIS, etc.
20—Crackerjack Numbers—20

NEW YORK THEATRE MATS. WED. SAT.
Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
THE DEARBORN MANAGEMENT PRESENTS
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT
PRICES 50c. 75c. $1.00 $1.50
HOW IS IT?
ASK THE 22,000 WHO SAW IT LAST WEEK.
BEAUTY, LAUGHTER AND SONG.

LYRIC Broadway, 7th Av. & 42d St. Tele. 703—38. Only Mat. Sat.
Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Managers.
WILTON LACKAYE IN THE PIT
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL SAYS: "Never before has the spirit and manner of brokerage and speculation been so vividly, so truthfully, and so entertainingly presented on the stage."
TUESDAY, MCH. 8, BROKERS' NIGHT

CASINO BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.
Evgs. 8:15. Telephone 6726—38.
Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
LAST WEEK ON BROADWAY
Mr. GEORGE R. WHITE presents
VIRGINIA EARL
in the Comic Opera Success,
SERGEANT KITTY
TUES., MCH. 8—OLD GUARD NIGHT.
Beginning Monday, March 14th.
Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
(SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.)
FRENCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY
Monday, March 14th, "LA JUIVE." | 215 OPERATIC PLAYERS. | Tuesday, March 15, "CARMEN."

THE ALMANAC
says, "About this time, look for some weather." All right, look for it. Some are weather-wise, some are otherwise. Be laughing-wise, and don't overlook Henry W. Savage's offering of Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
Makes you forget weather. Laughs spring up even if Spring doesn't. If you care for mirth and laughter try this receipt. "Funniest play in town."
WALLACK'S
30th St. and B'way.
Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., near 7th Av.
LAST TIME IN NEW YORK
THIS WEEK ONLY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN AND GEORGE EDWARDES PRESENT THE DAINTIEST, PRETTIEST, AND CLEVEREST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES,
3 LITTLE MAIDS
(EXACTLY AS SEEN AT DALY'S.)
ALL THE FAVORITES, INCLUDING GEO. P. HUNTLEY, MAURICE FARKOA, MADGE CRICHTON, DELIA MASON, ELSA RYAN, J. EDW. FRASER, MAUD HOBSON.

TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
10 STAR ACTS. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS. 50c & 75c
Beg. March 14th—Matinee Saturday only.
Seats on Sale Thursday.
VIOLA ALLEN
as VIOLA in Shakespeare's Comedy,
TWELFTH NIGHT with Notable Co. and Production.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A SPECIAL PRODUCTION.
Sam. S. Shubert, Nixon & Zimmerman Present
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
WITH THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK COMPANY INCLUDING
KATIE BARRY, WM. PRUETTE, JULIA SANDERSON, FRED MACE, MAY DE SOUSA, GEO. BRODERICK, MABELLA BAKER, JOE. MILLER, & OVER 100 OTHERS.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
OVERWHELMING IN ITS MAGNITUDE AND MAGNIFICENCE.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
MATINEE, WED. & SAT. 2.—EVE. 8:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St. & 8th Ave. Eve. 8:30. 25, 50, 75, 1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT., 25 & 50c.
Beginning To-morrow Evg., 8:30
A Play for every Man, Woman & Child, Full of Heart Interest, Strong in Dramatic Situations. A Beautiful Love Story, Irresistible Comedy Scenes.
OUT OF THE FOLD
A Problem Pastoral Melodrama,
(By Langdon McCormick.)
A POWERFUL CAST, including
THEODORE BABCOCK

TO-NIGHT. Ted Marks' Big CONCERT. All Seats 25, 35 & 50c.
and SYLVIA BIDWELL
Ed Hayes & Co., Clifford & Burke, Harry Ferguson & Lulu Beeson, Joe Morris, Laura Bennett, Carmen Sisters, & 7 other star acts.

KEITH'S
14TH ST. BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
HAL DAVIS & INEZ McCAULEY
MAY EDOUIN & FRED EDWARDS
THE TOOZOONIN ARABS
JULIUS TANNEN BILLY CARTER
JESSIE COUTHOUI
SULLIVAN & WESTON
Smirl & Kessner, Newsboys' Quartette, Musical Huehn, The Nohrens, Al Coleman, Ballet Unique, Bailey & Fletcher, Biograph
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

GRAND Charles Frohman Presents Wm. FAVERSHAM
JULIE OPP as "LADY ALGY." To-night 25c., 50c.
LORD & LADY ALGY.
Geo. B. RENO'S Comedians, with Wm. C. Schrode, Hayes & Healy, Avery & Hart, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Thorne

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Seats, 50c.
LAST WEEK. NAT M. WILLS
in the Best of All Musical Comedies,
A SON OF REST.
Next week only, GEO. W. MONROE in "the original" MY AUNT BRIDGET.

ELMENDORF LECTURES Carnegie Lyceum Tuesdays & Wed'ys During Lent.
March 8 & 9, "From Denver to the Grand Canon."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THE ALL SEASON COMEDY TRIUMPH.
100th TIME MARCH 14th. SOUVENIRS.
"A REAL DELIGHT."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE OTHER GIRL
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' BEST COMEDY.
A REAL NEW YORK COMEDY OF TO-DAY.
"The funniest and most entertaining comedy in years."—SUN
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

New Lyceum B'WAY & 45TH ST.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr.
At 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2.
"Delightful, cheerful, most amusing play, throughout which one laughs with a remote sense of heartache."—W. D. Howells in Harper's.
LAST WEEKS.
—CHARLES FROHMAN—
—presents WILLIAM—
GILLETTE
in J. M. Barrie's play,
The Admirable Crichton.
Sat., April 2—Mr. Gillette's Farewell.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
ELEVENTH WEEK
SOUVENIRS. MARCH 28.
101ST PERFORMANCE.
Eleanor Robson
in Israel Zangwill's Comedy.
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Eve. Post.
MERELY MARY ANN
with EDWIN ARDEN & unusual cast.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St.
Evegs. 8:15 Mats. 2:15.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE.
Direct from its triumph at the Knickerbocker Theatre.
"All students of the acted drama should see it." WILLIAM WINTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
For 6 Nights and Wed. & Sat. Mats.
in the Elizabethan manner,
TWELFTH NIGHT
Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman,).....Viola
Ben Greet.....Malvolio
NEXT WEEK, Beginning MON., MARCH 14,
Every evening and Saturday matinee.
AS YOU LIKE IT
SPECIAL Matinees will be given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 15, 17, and 18, of EVERYMAN.
MISS MATTHISON AS EVERYMAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway
Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in her greatest success,
Madeline Lucette Ryley's best play,
MICE AND MEN
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY, MARCH 14.
TICKET SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
Orders filed as received.
KATHERINE KENNEDY
AND COMPANY, EMBRACING
ORRIN JOHNSON, VINCENT SERRANO, EUGENE JEPSON, WILLIAM HERBERT, ROBT. WARWICK, FRANK LANDER, ROSA RAND, MAUDE WHITE, STELLA BONIFACE WEAVER, DAVENPORT SEYMOUR, DOROTHY RUSSELL, AND TWENTY OTHERS, IN
A NEW PLAY BY ELWYN A. BARRON,
THE RULING POWER
Staged by William Seymour.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St.
At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
THE LONGER IT STAYS THE FUNNIER IT GETS.
150th Time, Mar. 23—Souvenirs.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES' Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
WITH SAM BERNARD.
16 SONG HITS. 5,000 LAUGHS.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat
LAST THREE WEEKS.
154TH TIME TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH
SOUVENIRS,
Handsomely bound and illustrated copies of E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Cracksman," AUTOGRAPHED BY MR. BELLEW
KYRLE BELLEW
as RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THIRD MONTH
THE SEASON'S SUCCESS
PIERRE WOLFF'S SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 8th Av.
Eve. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS. TWO MATINEES.
ROBERT EDESON
in Richard Harding Davis' Comedy, "RANSON'S FOLLY."
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 14,
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
HENRY MILLER
in the new play by Ernest Denny,
"MAN PROPOSES."
SEAT SALE TUESDAY, 9 A. M.

42d STREET, West of Broadway. NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers "The House Beautiful."
FOR THREE WEEKS IN REPERTOIRE
Mr. Richard MANSFIELD
THIS WEEK LAST SEVEN APPEARANCES
during present Engagement in
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
by Count Alexis Tolstoi.
NEXT WEEK
Mon., Tues., and Wed'y Evenings, OLD HEIDELBERG
Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Mat. and Night, BEAU BRUMMELL
LAST WEEK, March 21st—Mon. and Thurs., A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Tues. and Sat. Mat., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed. and Fri., BEAUCAIRE; Saturday (Farewell) Night, DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE.
Seats selling for entire engagement. Mail Orders received.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In the New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Written by DAVID BELASCO.
Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."
101st TIME MONDAY, MARCH 14 NO SOUVENIRS.

KNICKERBOCKER BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday only at 2.
TO-MORROW AT 8 P. M. SHARP
KLAW AND ERLANGER Present THE SEASON'S MOST NOTABLE DRAMATIC OFFERING,
FORBES ROBERTSON
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT And Their London Company in HAMLET
"The Most Impressive Hamlet since Edwin Booth."

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41ST. ST. and B'way. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WED. MAT., SPECIAL PRICES, 50c TO 1.50.
"The biggest musical hit of the season."—Eve. Sun.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the new comic opera THE
YANKEE CONSUL
By Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and A. G. Robyn. Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Botti, Sally McNeel, Harry Fairleigh, Wm. Danforth, J. E. Hazzard, Hubert Wilke, and "A chorus that would win first prize at a beauty show," said the Eve. World.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM $ SHOW For 10c.
CHAUNCEY MORLAN AND WIFE WEIGHT 912 lbs
BONEY'S ALBINO BAND, All Wonders; Camilla & Fona, Balancers; Olga, Snake Charmer; The Lees, Spirit Cabinet; Brazil, Vegetable King. Victorino's Illusion, "Mysteries of India"; Binney & Chapman, Marion & Cole, Webster & Conlon, Dolline Cole, Wm. Thompson, Minnie Grinnell, & 10 OTHERS.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
Ladies' Matinee Daily.
Grand Concert To-night AT 8:15.
Marie Dressler & Co., Adgie and her Lions, Yorke & Adams, Lew Sully, Max Waldon, Meredith Sisters, Blocksom & Burns, Satsuma, Vitagraph.
WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 7.
Second and last week of
MARIE DRESSLER
Assisted by Walter C. Kelly & Co., LILLIAN BURKHART & CO., Casting Dunbars, Mme. Emmy & Pets, Wm. Cahill, Lew Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Phil and Nettie Peters, Twin Nices, Vitagraph.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY, MARCH 14, AT 3 P. M.
MR. HERMANN KLEIN AND MR. DAVID BISPHAM
LECTURE RECITAL ON
The Art of Cultivating pure tone, refined accent, clear enunciation, correct diction, and perfect vocal control in song and speech.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, & 50c., at box office and Ditson's.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44 St., near 5 Av.
Evgs., 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
'Geo. Bernard Shaw's great comedy successes,
CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY
Notice.—Owing to the great strain of the double bill, Mr. Daly is obliged to announce the last week of the "MAN OF DESTINY."
100th Performance of Candida Mch. 25.

METROPOLIS Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri., & Sat.
142d St. & 3d Ave. At W. Martin's
To-Night 25c. CONCERT 50c.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The Reed Birds, Adele Purvis Onri, Frey & Fields, and others

WEST END THEATRE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Return of KELLAR in an entire new Programme.
Mar. 14—Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Foxy Grandpa.

COMEDY Bway., Cor. 65th. Vaudeville. Best in Town. Kinetograph. Mats. Daily. Amateurs Thursday. Sunday Concerts.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock. Pop. Prices.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich, (last appearance;) Marguerite Lemon, Isabelle Bouton; M.M. Alois Burgstaller, Marcel Journet.
Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.
Conductor.....Mr. Alfred Hertz
Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, (3d Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) — SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mottl.
Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, (4th Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Gadski, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz
Extra MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN": April 18, RHEINGOLD; 20, WALKUERE; 22, SIEGFRIED; 25, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats now on sale.
"PARSIFAL" Extra Matinee, April 23, at 11:30. Seats now on sale.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Star Engagement Fard. BONN.
Beginning To-morrow, Monday, March 7, Every Evg. and Sat. Mat., the Great European Success, F. Philippi's "Das Dunkle Ther."

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
THIRD MONTH
THE VIRGINIAN
With DUSTIN FARNUM and AN EXCELLENT CAST.
—100TH TIME MARCH 29—
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c & 50c.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.

This Afternoon and Evening,
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.
To-morrow and all the week
POWELL THE MAGICIAN.
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

HART'S SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. FREE.
will continue at THE DEN, 365 5th Ave.
Until March 19th.
Grand Exhibition of Sportsmen's Trophies, The World-renowned Tiger Group, "AN INTERRUPTED FEAST."
Mounted Animals, Game Heads, Horns, Rugs, &c. Largest Grizzly Bear in Existence.

HURTIG & SEAMONS MUSIC HALL, WEST 125TH ST.
TO-DAY Aft., 2:15; Evg., 8:15. 10 STAR ACTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
MATINEE DAILY 25¢
Emmet Devoy & Co., Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Hal Stephens, Hines & Remington, Howard's Ponies, Libbey & Trayer, C. W. Littlefield, Mooney & Holbein, Banks & Winona Winter, &c.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM Mch. 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, at 2 P. M. and every Saturday, 11 A. M. and also Sunday nights at MAJESTIC THEATRE
OBERAMMERGAU
ITS PEOPLE AND ITS PLAY. Prices, Original Music. Soloist, Cathedral Chimes, 50, 75c.
Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Aft., March 8, at 3.
SUSAN METCALFE SONG and 'CELLO. PABLO CASALS
MRS. DAVID MANNES.....Pianists
Seats $2 & $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

3 To-night Mon., Thur. & Sat. 2D AV. Mats. Because She Loved Harding & Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, Two Fucks, James & Bonnie Farley

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-DAY at 3. Afternoons at 3. March 6 and 12.
Last 2 Wagner Recitals MME. NORDICA,
With WALTER DAMROSCH and the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Program for THIS AFTERNOON:
SIEGFRIED—Excerpts from Act III. (A) Siegfried presses through the flames. (B) Brunnhilde's awakening. MME. NORDICA. (C) Brunnhilde's Entreaty. MME. NORDICA. (D) Finale. MME. NORDICA, Mr. E. Johnston.
GOTTERDAMMERUNG—Excerpts from Acts I. and III. (A) Act I., Duet between Brunnhilde and Siegfried. MME. NORDICA and Mr. E. Johnston. (B) Siegfried's Rhine Journey. (C) Siegfried's Funeral Music. (D) Brunnhilde's Immolation and the End of the Gods. MME. NORDICA.
Res. Seats, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office, Ditson's and agencies.
Management of L. G. CHARLTON.

CARNEGIE HALL
Dr. Richard Strauss
Orchestral Festival Concerts
in conjunction with the WETZLER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA and MME. PAULINE
Strauss-de Ahna
Soprano.
The Entire Programme Will Be Conducted by Dr. Richard Strauss
Wednesday Aft., March 9th, at 2.
Wednesday Evg., March 16th, at 8:15.
(Under the auspices of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.)
Res. Seats $1 to $2.50 at Box Office & Ditson's.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
2nd Concert Thurs. Eve., March 10
Works by Palestrina, Lotti, Anerio, Bach, Liszt, Franz, Schumann, and Humperdinck.
Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL—Tonight at 8:15
POPULAR PRICES.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. MOSCOW THE HEART OF RUSSIA.
Tickets on Sale at Box Office.

Mendelssohn Hall, Fri. Ev'ng., March 18, at 8:15
Mannes Quartet
An Evening with Dr. Richard Strauss
(His only appearance in Chamber Music)
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

Mme. Schumann-Heink
Mr. Pablo Casals
Pupils' Music School Settlement,
MENDELSSOHN HALL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, at 3 P. M.
Tickets at Ditson's, 867 Broadway, and at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
THE LONGY CLUB
Tuesday Evg., March 8, at 8:15.
Chamber Music
for Wind Instruments
Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Res. Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM Always a Good Show
Ladies' Matinee Every Day.
Rousby's Electric Sensation
"IN PARIS"
THE KAUFMANN TROUPE
SAM EDWARDS & CO.
BAILEY AND MADISON
Empire City Quartet
Lew Sully, Herbert Lloyd
Smith & Powell, Japan and Russia
Extra Feature ADGIE AND HER LIONS
Popular Concert To-night—VESTA TILLEY, Mabel McKinley, and a host of others.

MORMON CHURCH PULLS STRINGS TO HELP SMOOT

Business Interests Called On to Swing Votes of Senators.

PRESIDENT SMITH ANGRY

Tells Senatorial Committee That Congress Has No Business to Interfere with His Private Affairs.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The business interests of the Mormon Church have set on foot a scheme to induce business houses with whom they have commercial relations in various parts of the country to bring influence to bear upon United States Senators to the end that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah may not be deprived of his seat in the Senate as a result of the inquiry now proceeding at Washington.

Circulars have been sent out broadcast by the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which is the largest department store in Salt Lake City, and is exclusively controlled by the Mormon Church, President Smith himself being at the head of its Board of Directors. This circular says:

"It is conceded by his opponents that Senator Smoot is not, and never has been, a polygamist; that his personal character is beyond reproach; that nothing can be alleged against him except that he is an apostle in the Mormon Church.

"The hostile public sentiment has been fermented by a coterie of sectarian ministers in this city, whose heated harangues have excited religious circles until appeals to their reason, justice, and Christian tolerance seem to be in vain.

"Senator Smoot is a Director in this institution, is a thorough business man, and is identified with a number of Utah enterprises which have relations with the manufacturing and mercantile world. He is a representative man, and no constitutional or national objection can be raised against him.

"The present commotion is injurious to the business interests of this institution and of this State. It hinders the influx of capital and obstructs commercial progress. We therefore appeal to you for such proper aid as you may be able to render, in preventing the wrong that would be done to Utah if the present demand should prevail against the right of a State of the Union to freely choose its own representatives in the National Congress.

"A word from you to the Senators from your State, to strengthen them in resisting the force of religious prejudice, certainly would receive due consideration, and it would be in the interest of republican principles, of civil and religious liberty, and of this entire Nation as well as the State of Utah."

This circular is signed by President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church, John R. Winder, Presiding Bishop; Anthony H. Lund and John Henry Smith, apostles, and by others high in Mormon councils.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5.—T. G. Webber, business manager of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which has branches in all the principal towns and cities of Utah, confirmed the report to-day that circulars had been sent out by that institution to large business houses bearing on the Reed Smoot fight. Mr. Webber said:

"The circulars asked the firms addressed to investigate the Reed Smoot matter dispassionately, and if satisfied that he was in the right, to request their Senators to do what they could for him. That was all. They did not ask flatly that Senators be requested to use their influence."

PRESIDENT SMITH'S OUTBREAK.

Mormon Leader Angered by Questions by the Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Smith's temper gave way to-day as a result of the long series of searching and personal questions to which he has been subjected in the progress of the Reed Smoot inquiry. Being questioned by Senator Bailey as to his own course in violating the State law by living with plural wives, he broke out:

"I would not desert my wives. I would not abandon my children. I will run my risks before the law.

"It is to the laws of Utah that I am answerable; it is the law of my State that has the right to punish me. The courts of Utah are of competent jurisdiction. Congress has no business to interfere with my private affairs.

"If the courts of my State don't see fit to call me to account for my conduct, I cannot help it. Congress has no right to interfere—it has no right to pry into my marriage relations, and call me to account."

Soon after the day's session began, Mr. Worthington, referring to Senator Bailey's questions yesterday in regard to the Woodruff manifesto, read from a sermon of President Woodruff delivered a year after the manifesto against plural marriages, in which President Woodruff declared that he was moved and 10,000 Latter Day Saints were moved by the spirit of God to abandon the practice of plural marriage.

Senator Bailey contended that it was in obedience to the demands of the law or fear of the consequences of the law that provoked the revelation. Continuing, he said:

"For my part, I don't have much faith in a doctrine that does not get a revelation commanding a change of conduct until there is a statute compelling it."

"When the laws were passed, which were not in harmony with the teachings of our Church," said President Smith, "we held that they were unconstitutional. Of course our own rules commanded that we obey the Constitution of the land, but we fought the validity of the new laws from the lowest to the highest court, and when it was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that plural marriages could no longer be indulged in, of course we were inclined to obey.

"We hold that the President of the Church is entitled to receive revelations inspired by the Almighty God. President Woodruff sought guidance from the Lord, and the Lord made it manifest to him that it was his duty to stop plural marriages. But there is a great difference between taking a plural wife contrary to law and in taking care of the wives taken before it was a violation of the law."

Senator Bailey then asked: "Then as head of the Church you are violating the law of the land and the ordinances of your Church as well?" "Not the ordinances," said Mr Smith.

"Well, the law, then?" "No, the rule," said the witness.

"The rule, after all, is the law for conduct," said Senator Bailey. "I was only trying to emphasize what the revelations are. I don't know as much about the nice distinctions in religion as I hope I do about the law, but it appears that both the rule of the Church and the law of the land forbade polygamy, and you, as the head of the Church, violated both."

"I will not quarrel with the Senator about that," the witness responded. Later he said that Senator Bailey's assumption was correct.

Mr. Smith went on to say that in 1902 there were in Utah only 897 polygamist families, as against 2,451 in 1890.

MORMONISM IN POLITICS.

Why Congress May Send Investigating Committee to Utah.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is rumored that the outcome of the Smoot investigation will be the sending of a committee to Utah to look into the subject of Mormonism. So much testimony has been presented about violations of the law and about the attitude of the Mormon Church toward politics that the committee is beginning to consider it a more serious matter than it at first appeared.

The thing may turn into an investigation of the Mormon Church and the condition of government in Utah, instead of an investigation of Senator Smoot.

There is no desire to reach a decision of the Smoot case on the eve of the Presidential election. Utah has been going Republican, with Mormon votes, and Smoot is a Republican Senator. Utah's Electoral vote, be it known, is as good as that of any other State of her size.

A decision to retain Smoot in the Senate, made on the eve of a Presidential election, it is thought by politicians, would be equally troublesome because of its effect in other States. The sending of a committee to Utah would undoubtedly stave action off until the next session, and would then leave the Senate free to act unembarrassed by political consideration.

POSTAL SCANDAL COMPROMISE.

Republicans Fighting Shy of an Investigation by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Democratic demand for an investigation of the Post Office scandal, with a view to determining how far Congressmen are involved in it, will be met with a compromise proposition. The House Committee on Post Offices will report the Hay resolution Monday, giving all the information in its possession involving Congressmen, and will recommend that it lie on the table, on the ground that the information given covers all that is asked.

Mr. Overstreet's committee will make public information that has never before been given out, and which was embraced in confidential exhibits in the Bristow report, and this new information will involve a number of Congressmen. This, it will be asserted, ought to end the matter.

There is, however, another resolution before the committee. It was introduced by Mr. Cowherd of Missouri, a Democrat, and provides for a Congressional investigation. The action which the committee will take Monday will meet the Hay but not the Cowherd resolution. It is the present intention of the Republican leaders to ignore Cowherd's resolution.

Mr. Overstreet, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the Post Office appropriation bill to the House at the beginning of to-day's session. The report is accompanied by a minority statement signed by Representatives Moon, Griggs, Cowherd, Finley, and Kuttz. Mr. Moon also submitted views of his own, condemning railway mail subsidies and the provision in the bill for the lease for fifty years of Post Office facilities of the New York Central Railway in New York City.

In the minority report proper an investigation by Congress of the Post Office Department is urged. The report says that the Bristow investigation was confined largely to one division, and it is impossible to say whether or not the same corrupt methods obtain in other divisions.

Justice Pritchard to-day overruled the motion of Samuel A. Groff, one of the recently convicted defendants in the Post Office case, for a new trial, and sentenced him to two years in the Moundsville Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000, sentence to begin on arrival at the penitentiary.

Groff immediately furnished bond for $20,000 pending an appeal. He now is on the same plane as his brother, Diller B. Groff, and the other defendants, August W. Machen, for many years the head of the free delivery system of the Post Office Department, and Dr. George E. Lorenz, the former Postmaster of Toledo, Ohio. All have appealed their cases, and it is likely to be months before they can be reached.

OPPOSES CIVIL PENSION LIST.

Secretary Moody Draws the Line at Military, Naval, and Judicial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Moody to-day gave the House Committee on Civil Service Reform the result of his observation of the clerical force of the Navy Department.

"As an administrative officer of the Government," said Mr. Moody, "I regard the civil service system of governmental employment as the very best that could be devised. I have no fault to find with it and no amendments to suggest."

Mr. Moody spoke strongly against establishing a system of pensioning civilians. "I can find no language strong enough," he said, "to express my opposition to a pension system for the civil employes of the Government. I think that the pensioning of the military and naval forces and the judiciary is as far as the Government ought to go."

Mr. Moody said there was a constant tendency to get the trained men from the Navy Department by offers of promotion and higher compensation in other branches of the service. Within the past year the department had lost forty-seven of its trained clerks by demands for transfer to other departments. He thought this practice should be prohibited.

MERGER OF ARMY BUREAUS.

Absorption of Adjutant General's Department Proposed by Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made several amendments to the Army Appropriation act which are certain to arouse determined opposition in the Senate, and which, if retained in the bill by that body, will lead to a protracted struggle in the House.

One of these provides for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Department with the Record and Pension Office, and makes Gen. Ainsworth Chief of the latter, "Military Secretary," with the rank of Major General. This is substantially the same section which the House committee reported, but which was knocked out in that body on a point of order on the ground that it was new legislation.

Gen. Ainsworth and one officer constitute the entire administrative force of the Record and Pension Office. The Adjutant General's Department is to be absorbed by this force.

Gen. Corbin is the lawful Adjutant General, but his assignment to the line of the army has practically taken him from the department, leaving Col. Hall as acting Adjutant General. The Senate amendment proposes to do away with the office of Adjutant General upon the retirement of Gen. Corbin.

NO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Congressmen Fearful of Jeoparding Chances in Approaching Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House determined to-day to authorize no surveys at this session. A river and harbor bill will be reported at the next session, one of the usual size.

With the fear of a political election and a war cry of extravagance removed, the leaders will then have no objection to its passage. Every man who thinks he can get his work in for his district in that bill is chary of jeoparding his chances now by making a losing fight for a district in which he does not live. He would rather keep his vote in reserve for swapping purposes at the next session.

The official explanation of the committee's action is that the Corps of Engineers is insufficient to do the work now.

NAVY'S WIRELESS SYSTEM TEST.

Trial to be Made from Brooklyn to Navesink Highlands.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Navy Department has made arrangements for the trial of several wireless telegraph systems between the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the station at Navesink Highlands, N. J. The system which produces the best result later will be tested between shore stations and ships and between ship and ship.

The Navy Department continues to receive encouraging reports of wireless telegraphic achievements at sea. The other day the Minneapolis at Guantanamo made connections with the Yankee, eighty miles away.

Limit Carriages at Public Expense.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The conference agreement on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill reached to-day makes the total carried in that measure $28,556,913. The conferrees agree on a provision limiting the use of carriages at Government expense to those used by the President, his secretary, and the heads of executive departments in the District of Columbia.

WOULD KEEP DOOR OPEN WITH WARSHIPS

Senator Depew's Views on Secretary Hay's Policy in China.

OUR ATTITUDE DURING WAR

Mr. Hale Denies That This Nation Has Common Interest with Great Britain and Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—That the United States may need to use force to carry out Secretary Hay's policy of the open door in China was asserted by Senator Depew to-day in the debate on the naval appropriation bill. The possibility of this country becoming involved in the Russo-Japanese war was freely discussed, Senators showing a wide divergence of opinion.

Senator Clay of Georgia, opening the debate, gave as his opinion that no country was challenging us or questioning our position on the Monroe Doctrine. He did not believe that there was any danger of war with Germany, but nothing was so likely to make trouble with other powers as an immense navy composed of many ambitious men. He claimed that ex-Secretary Root now held the same views concerning the retention of the Philippines as were entertained by the Democrats.

Mr. Depew replied to Mr. Clay. He said that the Georgia Senator could not separate the ex-Secretary of War from the Republican Party on the Philippine question as would be found when Mr. Root's full views were known. He predicted that this country would retain the Philippines.

"I do not think we will ever see the time when we will need more territory," said Mr. Depew, replying to a question by Mr. Patterson, "but I do think we will get a merchant marine some time, and that we will want a navy big enough to protect it. I hope Secretary Hay's programme for an open door in China will continue to be a policy of this Government, and I think we should have a navy big enough to enforce it."

Senator Hale disputed a statement by Mr. Nelson that this country, Great Britain, and Japan are united in an effort to prevent the absorption of Manchuria.

"I do not agree," said he, "that there is to-day any such common interest between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan on the one side, against Russia, France, and other powers, as his statement implies. Our attitude is one of neutrality, and so declared by our State Department. The statement that we have a common interest with Japan and Great Britain as to Manchuria I cannot let go without a statement. We are not against Japan, nor must is be said that all our interests are with her and against Russia and other Continental European powers."

Resuming his speech, Mr. Depew denied that the Hay note had been inspired by Germany. He spoke of it as a revelation. He agreed with Mr. Hale as to the wisdom of Mr. Hale's attitude, "but," he said, "the fact remains that every man, woman, and child in the United States is lined upon one side or the other, as they are whenever there is a fight."

Mr. Gorman hoped the time would soon come when the people would return to the Democratic-Republican doctrine that our power was not measured by the number of guns afloat, nor by the number of uniforms we had. He would have not a Republican or a Democratic navy, but an American navy, and he would have the credit given to the men who fight the battles as was done in the case of Perry, and not have them "sent to the rear and humiliated for their very achievements."

"If we were at war," said Mr. Gorman, "if our commerce were threatened by war, we would give the Secretary of the Navy all that he could spend. But all the country knows that these millions, these billions, have done more to demoralize than otherwise."

Mr. Carmack referred to Mr. Depew's defense of the retention of the Philippines, and quoted a previous utterance by that Senator, taking an opposite position.

Mr. Depew rose saying:

"That Chauncey Depew is dead. I was not then a Senator, but simply a New Yorker making speeches almost every night and giving very little thought to them."

"The difference between the Senator's position then and now," replied Mr. Carmack, "is that, not being a Senator he was considering the case as patriot and had not taken the case as a criminal lawyer to defend the Republican Party."

Mr. Carmack then read an extract from a newspaper saying that $435,000 had been expended for the purpose of keeping the two pleasure yachts, the Mayflower and the Sylph, in condition for the President's use. "The naval vessels of the United States are," he said, "the property of the United States, and there is no law of international eminent domain to justify any man, even if he is President, in converting a naval vessel to his own use. I don't think," he added, "that the President had any idea of doing anything wrong, but if he did not it is simply because of his lack of responsibility and appreciation of law."

FUNERAL OF WATT, GOOD DOG.

Holiday and Band for Burial—Woe to the Poisoner.

Watt, a St. Bernard dog two years old, was buried with honors yesterday in the shipyard attached to the dry dock of his owner, John Swenson, at the foot of Warren Street, Jersey City. Swenson valued the dog at $500 and said that he regarded Watt as one of his best friends.

The dog died on Friday from poison, administered by some unknown person during Swenson's absence at Albany, N. Y. He gave his forty employes a half holiday on the condition that they should attend Watt's funeral. The dog was put in a box on which was a copper plate bearing this inscription:

"Watt, a good dog, two years old."

A grave was prepared in a corner of the yard, and the box was lowered into it to the strains of a dirge played by a band of ten pieces.

"It was no more than Watt deserved," said Mr. Swenson, "for he was what his coffin plate said, 'a good dog.' I don't know who poisoned him, but if I ever find out I will make the man sorry for it."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, is ordered to the Springfield Armory, Mass., on business pertaining to the establishment at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., of a plant for the manufacture of small arms, and then to the Rock Island Arsenal for duty.

Contract Surgeon Milton Vaughan will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, Fourth Cavalry, is ordered to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the shipment of public property, and then to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri.

Second Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, Tenth Infantry, will report to the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieut. William G. Meade, Eleventh Cavalry.

Navy.

Commander G. Blocklinger is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Commander T. Porter is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of the Tenth Lighthouse District, Buffalo, N. Y., and duty as Inspector upon the detachment of Commander Garst.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, upon completion of special duty, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is detailed to duty as aide on staff of Rear Admiral Folger on the Rainbow, sailing from Vancouver about March 21.

Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cope is appointed from Feb. 13 and ordered to the Wisconsin.

Civil Engineer G. Mackay is placed on the retired list from March 6.

Civil Engineer U. S. G. White is detached from the naval station, Honolulu, and ordered home.

Warrant Machinist R. C. Steele is detached from the Kearsarge, and will continue under treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Arrived: Columbia, at Santo Domingo City; Hist, at Newport; Buffalo, Decatur, Dale, Chauncey, Bainbridge, and Barry, at Aden; Hartford and Bancroft, at Guantanamo; Arethusa, at San Juan; Justin, at Guam; Dolphin, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Atlanta and Nashville, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Montgomery, from Key West for Pensacola; Brutus, from Guam for Cavite.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Sale of

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Blue and Black Cheviot Serges, New Style Eton Coat, handsomely trimmed, Real value $38.00 — $25.00

Also

Women's House Gowns

of Albatross, Real value $7.50 and 8.75 — $5.95, 6.50

Of India Silk, trimmed with tucked muslin and lace, Real value $21.50 — $16.00

Exceptional Offerings in their

Silk Departments

5,500 Yds. All Silk Double Width **Printed Gauzes and Mousselines** this season's designs, in pompadour and other choice effects, Value $1.75 yd. — 85c

3,500 Yds. Superior Quality **Colored Crepe de Chines,** in all the new shades, — 65c

Later Importations of

Hand-made Blouses Washable and Dress Waists

with large assortments of new and exclusive styles from their own workrooms.

And in addition To-morrow, Monday, a large purchase of Very Desirable Silk Waists at the following

Exceptionally Low Prices

Of Corded Wash Silks, tucked front, fancy stock, — $2.50

Of China Silks, with one-half inch plaits back and front, — $2.98

Of Taffeta Silks, with tucks and hemstitched straps, — $3.89

Of Peau de Cygne, stitched yoke, tucked back and front, — $3.95

Of Armure Silks, white and black stripes, — $4.90

Household Linens

An importation of Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, hemmed and ready for use, at

Large Reductions from Prevailing Prices

TABLE CLOTHS { 2x2 yds., 1.85, 2x2½, 2.25, 2x3, 2.75 ; 2½x2½, 3.15, 2x3½, 3.25, 2½x3, 3.62

NAPKINS, 20-inch, $1.88 Doz, 24-inch, $2.75

Also a large collection of

Cluny Lace Trimmed Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths & Dresser Scarfs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Spring Showing of

Boys' Clothing, Hats & New "Buster Brown" Suits

WASHABLE SUITS, WITH TAMS TO MATCH, Russians and Sailors, of Imported Stripes, Linens, White Drills and Crashes, with Eton or Sailor Collars, Value $3.50 — $1.95

NORFOLK SUITS, new broken plaid effects, blue cheviots and serges, — $5.00

"BUSTER BROWN" RUSSIANS & SAILORS, An exclusive offering in Imported Homespuns, Worsteds, Tweeds, Cheviots and Serges, — $6.95

LIGHT-WEIGHT TOPCOATS & REEFERS, Reefers, extra long, with regulation embroideries, Top Coats, in new shades of all-wool coverts, Children's Coats, double-breasted with belt back, Usually sold at $6.95 — $5.00

BOYS' "STAR" AND "K & E" BLOUSES, Finest grades, Usually 95c to $1.25 — 58c

BOYS' NEGLIGEE "STAR" SHIRTS, Usually 95c to $1.50 — 76c

Misses' Suits, Coats & Waists

at Unusually Low Prices

MISSES' ETON SUITS, dress and walking lengths, Five New Models, in plain cheviots and fancy mixtures, braid trimmed, 14 and 16 yrs., — $16.75

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, in several neat mixtures, neatly trimmed with stitched bands, Value $5.50 — $3.75

MISSES' KERSEY JACKETS, for present wear, 14 and 16 yrs., Value $8.50 to $15.00 — $4.00, 7.95

MISSES' WAISTS, New Models, of Madras, Cheviots and Lawns, — 98c, $1.35, 1.98

New Spring Designs in

Lace Curtains, Bed Sets and Stores Bonne Femme

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertions and edges, — $1.50, 2.25, 2.75

CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS, — $1.25, 1.75, 2.45

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, — $3.95, 4.95, 6.75

STORES BONNE FEMME, — $5.25, 7.25, 8.75

RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS for single and double beds, — $3.95, 4.75, 8.00

Bedsteads at Special Low Prices

Best Quality. Regular Stock. Selections made now will be held until wanted.

Bedsteads suitable for Summer Furnishing { White Enamel, with brass trimmings, $3.25, 4.95, 6.45 Usual prices $4.75, 6.75, 8.75 ; Brass, $25.00, 26.50, 40.00 Usual prices $35.00 to 50.00

Cribs { White Enamel, with brass trimmings, $4.85, 8.50, 11.50 ; Brass, $22.50, 30.00, 35.00

MATTRESSES & SPRING UNDERBEDS. FEATHER PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS MADE IN THEIR OWN WORKROOMS.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Lace Dept.

Just arrived, an importation of Point Gaze allovers, with edgings and bandings to match. Venise Galloons in a variety of latest designs, Crescents and Bow Knot effects. Special value in washable Silk Chiffons, black, white and colors, 47 inches wide, at..... 98c. yard

Also a large variety of Spring and Summer Laces, suitable for trimming; Lawns, Organdies, Batistes and other sheer materials. French Val. Laces, insertions, galloons, medallions and allovers to match.

Also Point de Paris Laces, with insertions and allovers, at very low prices.

New Importation of Men's and Women's Gloves for Spring Wear.

Women's French Kid Suede Gloves, 3-clasp, in all the new spring colors, also black and white, at..... $1.00 pair

Women's Cape Gloves, 1-clasp, in the new oak and tan shades, at..... $1.00 pair

Women's superior quality French Kid Suede or Glace Gloves, with the newest embroidered backs, at..... $1.50 pair

Men's Cape Gloves, heavy or light weight, in the newest street shades, also castor, at..... $1.00 pair

Men's extra quality of Dogskin or Mocha Gloves, in the correct colors..... $1.50 pair

Men's Spring Neckwear.

We are now showing a choice assortment of Men's Neck Dressing (both imported and domestic), in the newest effects, finished in the very best manner, at..... 50c. & $1.00

Note:—Extraordinary values offered on "Special Sales" tables Tuesdays and Fridays.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

March Sale of

Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Corsets, Kimonos & Silk Negligées,

Commencing Monday, March 7th.

Night Gowns and Drawers,

50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95.

Corset Covers,

75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Chemises and Skirts,

98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45.

Odd Skirts, trimmed with lace or embroidery, from $4.75 to $12.00, greatly reduced.

Silk Petticoats,

in White and Colored Taffeta including all the new Spring shades, also black (best quality), large variety of styles, $5.85, $8.75, $11.75, value $8.00 to $18.00.

Walking Length Petticoats

(37-39) in Black and Colored Taffeta (best quality) at $6.75, value $9.75.

Kimonos and Silk Negligées.

China Silk Negligées

in blue, pink, white and lavender, trimmed effectively with lace, at $10.50 & $12.50, value $18.00 to $20.00.

Kimonos.

Crépon Kimonos, long..... $1.95 & $2.75
Albatross Kimonos " $4.95
Swivel Crépe Kimonos, long..... $5.45
Short Kimonos in crépon and lawn..... 98c

Corsets.

Straight Front Corsets.

In Coutil, at $1.25, value $1.95.

In Batiste (attached supporters) at $1.65, value $2.50.

In Fancy Broché (attached supporters,) $2.75, value $4.00 to $5.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

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Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired. Haig S. Iskiyan, 54 West 18th St.

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A clergyman, 20 years a beekeeper, will give Lenten parlor talks on "Lessons from the Bees." For terms address Beekeeper, 136 East 23d St., New York City.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
March 6, 1904.

CRIPPLED BALTIMORE BRACES UP, SMILINGLY

Melancholy Has No Place in the Wake of the Great Fire—Merchant Princes Forget the Discomforts of Makeshift Quarters, and the Army of Unemployed is Hopeful.

SLOWLY, but good-naturedly, Baltimore's burned-out bankers, brokers, and business men are adapting themselves to the changed conditions brought about by the great fire. These conditions are both ludicrous and pathetic. Merchant princes who a month ago sat in luxuriously furnished offices of great buildings stocked with valuable goods and surrounded by hundreds of clerks, salesmen, and other employes, now have to be content with offices in old buildings that had been practically discarded before the fire. Rough pine tables and hard bottom kitchen chairs take the place of roll-top desks and cane-revolving seats, and a few cases of goods make up the temporary stock in trade.

Stockbrokers and lawyers are huddled in old-time residences along Charles, Saratoga, Lexington, St. Paul, and other streets close to the burned district, and everywhere one sees the sign "temporary location." In a roomy house, a half a century ago the home of one of the most aristocratic families in Maryland, are located temporarily a variety of business interests that resemble in their picturesque conglomeration the general store, Post Office, and court house of a town in the wilds of Texas. In the wide hallway at the head of the flight of broken marble steps are a quick lunch counter, a cigar shop, and fire souvinir stand. The parlor, with its smoke-begrimed frescoes and chandelier, is partitioned with unpainted boards into several apartments, one of which is the office of a leading lawyer, while another is occupied by a firm of brokers who before the fire had the most elegantly furnished offices in one of the big "fireproofed" buildings. An enterprising haberdasher displays new Spring styles of neckwear and hosiery in one of the front windows. On the upper floors are the "temporary locations" of several prominent insurance companies, real estaee men and the representative of a Western burial casket concern.

Thus the hundreds of lawyers, brokers agents, and representatives of various business interests who formerly occupied the Equitable, the Calvert, the Continental Trust, and other skyscrapers are scattered in the old residential section of the city almost within the shadow of the towering, cracked, and blackened piles of their former locations.

Stock Exchange's Lodgings.

In what was years ago the billiard room on the main floor of the old Maryland Club building, at Franklin and Cathedral Streets, is the Stock Exchange, and a number of brokers and business men have their offices in the former dining halls and supper and card rooms of the once famous clubhouse. Between calls the older members of the Exchange, who also belong to Baltimore's most exclusive club, exchange reminiscences of the good old times over the terrapin, duck, and wine they had within these walls.

The Chamber of Commerce officials and the Grain Dealers' Exchange are located in the Masonic Temple, the pit being in the Assembly Hall.

The metamorphosis of Charles Avenue and Cathedral Street into hustling business thoroughfares, with a heaping conglomeration of shops, banks, stock brokers', railroad ticket offices, jewelers, milliners, architects, and what not, might have been expected after a calamity of such magnitude, but whose wildest dream, even during such a nightmare visitation as that of Feb. 7, pictured the encroachment of business offices on Baltimore's most aristocratic space, Mount Vernon Place? The fact that these offices are a part of the business organization of the richest man on earth, John D. Rockefeller, does not lessen the amazement arising from the transformation of the old Greenway building into a temporary business home for the Standard Oil Company. The local heads of the trust are almost within touch of the Washington Monument, with the huge Barye lion apparently acting as guard to the general approach of the house.

A few doors away, in the drawing room of another old-time mansion, are the offices of the Consolidated Gas Company.

A census of the diferent classes of business houses wiped out, when completed, will form an interesting study, as not only were all but one of the newspapers, most of the banks and trust companies, and the great wholesale houses driven from their homes, but also 130 restaurants and cafés and scores of lunchrooms, nearly all the jewelry stores, the most expensively furnished barbers' shops, and the commercial Exchanges.

Closed Pending Repairs.

Upon a heap of charred débris on Baltimore Street, opposite where The Sun "iron building," the first iron building erected in the United States, now lies in ruins, is a big sign bearing this inscription:

"Closed pending repairs.
"JOHNNY HOPWOOD."

This marks the spot where stood an all-night lunchroom patronized by newspaper workers.

The Coffee Exchange and the wholesale coffee dealers, who had been doing business for years in the vicinity of the water front, were driven to the vicinity of Calvert and Centre Streets. Others from the same locality are now in the neighborhood of Greenmount Cemetery and Belair Market.

Pending repairs to their banking house, the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons occupied the reception hall to the splendid ballroom at Mr. Brown's mansion, on Cathedral Street. Desks and wastebaskets took the place of divans and gold furniture, and clerks and tellers slipped over the polished floor on which the dainty feet of Baltimore's prettiest débutantes and society belles have tripped in the dance.

Just a block away from the Brown banking house on Baltimore Street stood The Baltimore American Building, the home of the oldest newspaper in the country. Only last year a large seven-story annex was completed and occupied. All the machinery, presses, and everything except the valuable files, the records of more than a century, were destroyed, but the files were removed before the fire reached the building. There were no ivory and gold-decorated ballrooms available for newspaper offices, but a recently erected two-story broom factory on North Street, a few blocks away from the ruins, now does service as a mailing and circulation department on the ground floor and an editorial room in the second story.

A few blocks away is the mechanical plant of both The American and The Baltimore News combined in a former brass foundry once occupied by the McShane Company, bell makers. Here have been set up the presses, linotypes, and other newspaper machinery which Mr. Grasty, publisher of The News, bought from Mr. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, while the great fire was blazing and while the ashes of The American and News buildings were still hot. The business offices of all the Baltimore papers are located on Calvert Street. The Baltimore Herald is temporarily published in Philadelphia, while The Sun, which was being printed in Washington, has its new temporary quarters in a former power house of the street railway company.

Restaurateurs Down and Out.

The proprietors of scores of familiar cafés and restaurants that were destroyed are completely out of business until the rebuilding of the banking and trade section. Only one of these is in luck. He had already made a fortune in the quick lunch business, and recently he insured his profits for a year in a New York company. He was the only man in the burned district carrying such an insurance. Over his site he now has a sign announcing that he will resume at the old stand as soon as he can rebuild and as soon as the business justifies it.

Only one saloon survived the conflagration. It was a little one-story frame shack, more than one hundred years old, fronting on an alley in the rear of big business houses. While the flames raged over and about it and steel and iron structures toppled in the sea of flame, the old wooden building stood, and now it is a resort for laborers working in the ruins. The Irishman who runs it has a sign on the door informing the public that it is the only fireproof building in Baltimore.

Among the destroyed buildings owned by Charles J. Bonaparte, the one at 615 Water Street, near Market Space, had the distinction of being the birthplace and cradle of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The old Seven Stars Tavern, as this structure was called, sheltered within its humble walls the initial meeting, summoned April 26, 1819, by Thomas Wildey, the founder of the order, and here there assembled at 7 o'clock that evening Wildey, John Duncan, John Cheatham, Richard Rushworth, and John Welch to bring into being the order which now numbers thousands of lodges.

Owing to the impetus of the recent Odd Fellows' Convention in this city, it had been suggested to buy the place and preserve it among the relics of the order, and Mr. Bonaparte has been approached by local members who wish to buy some or all of the bricks formerly in the building and erect from them a memorial.

The old Seven Stars Tavern came into Mr. Bonaparte's possession years ago in a real estate transaction. Since then it had been partly remodeled, and was used by a machine company. It had degenerated through a long period of abuse from its original high estate as a hostelry, where the respectable mechanics of the city used to stop for a glass of ale and a social chat during dinner hour or in the evening.

A New Baltimore Street.

It is generally agreed that Baltimore Street as a shopping thoroughfare may be doomed. Only the jewelry stores attracted women to the street of recent years. Its dry goods establishments were transferred long ago to Lexington, Howard, and Eutaw Streets. The jewelry stores have located, apparently permanently, on North Charles Street, which promises to become the main shopping place of the city. It is predicted that the shopping district will extend as far north as Mount Vernon Place, having in its centres two historic places of worship, the Catholic Cathedral and old St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Another prediction is that North Calvert Street will be a shopping street, while St. Paul and Courtland Streets will be lined with lawyers' offices.

Baltimore Street, when reconstructed, will be composed of wholesale houses, shops for men's wear, including ready made clothing stores, shoe stores, drug stores, book stores, printing establishments, and hotels. South and German Streets will continue to be the financial centres. German and Light Streets will be widened. The old Carrollton Hotel will be rebuilt. The building, fixtures, and furniture were valued at $300,000, and the insurance is said to be $150,000.

That the inquiry as to the permanent location of the retail trade is a pertinent one may be judged from the fact that a number of those who have located on North Charles Street have bought their property or leased it for long terms and declare their intention of remaining there permanently, in the belief that Baltimore Street will cease to be a retail centre, and will be given over to financial firms, office buildings, and wholesale houses.

There are, however, many who say that Charles Street never will become the main retail street, and these are prepared to return to Baltimore Street as soon as possible. Others who do not own property in either thoroughfare say they are uncertain about the trade, and certain conditions may make either street the centre of the shopping district.

By the widening of St. Paul, Light, Sharp, and other streets in the burned district the lines of that section will be greatly changed and improved.

30,000 Out of Work.

More than 30,000 people are out of employment as a result of the fire. There is more work now for laborers than there is for salesmen or bookkeepers, although many of the business firms who were burned out have retained the greater part of their working forces. Others have discharged all but a few of the oldest employes, and a number have laid off their force for several months, until trade is reestablished on something like the old lines. While there is some distress and a heavy drain upon savings, the effect upon the breadwinning class is not as bad as was feared at first. Hundreds of the younger single men have left the city and sought employment in New York, Philadelphia, and other places. Many young men, formerly employed by Baltimore insurance companies that were not only burned out, but passed into the hands of receivers because of their losses on risks, have secured positions with out-of-town companies, some of them as agents in this city.

The death roll of the city has been unusually large since the fire, and the deaths of a number of prominent and influential citizens who incurred heavy losses were hastened by the terrible shock and consequent mental anxiety. Men who a month ago were worth $50,000 to $100,000 and who are now willing to do almost anything to make a living are numerous.

One of the new lines of business to be introduced as a result of the fire is the general lunch wagon, which will be drawn about the burned district to dispense food to the workmen and the public. Out-of-town people have made many requests for permits to place such wagons on the street, but these were all refused, Chief of Police Farnan declaring there were plenty of Baltimoreans who would like to have such a privilege. Already one permit has been given to a man who has been well known in politics for several years, and who was a heavy loser by the fire.

Rich Men Ruined.

This politician is Justice Adolph Sauber, Committing Magistrate of the Northwestern District. For fourteen years the Justice was a successful man, doing an extensive business in railroad and steamship transportation. He became a tower in politics in East Baltimorg, and, being an ardent Democrat, was appointed a Police Magistrate by Gov. Smith. He went into the cloth-sponging business, and it proved a profitable venture.

Justice Sauber bought himself a beautiful country residence on the Belair Road, and in the Winter months lived on Jackson Street, but there was one thing he overlooked, and that worked his undoing. He did not place any insurance on his cloth-sponging plant, and when the fire swept before it all that represented his entire saving he received a bitter blow. Then came the expiration of his term as Magistrate, and so he is thrown out in the world to make another fight for prosperity.

When he requested the Chief of Police for permission to place a "tomale" wagon on the streets, it was promptly granted.

This is but one of many similar cases, but notwithstanding the deplorable conditions there is a plucky disposition on the part of everybody to push ahead and make Baltimore, as an old German saloon keeper surveying the ashes of his tavern said the day after the fire, "rose Spinx-like feer her ashes."

Meanwhile architects, builders, business men, and citizens generally are complaining about the quibbling, cheeseparing, vexatiously slow methods of the city authorities and the commissions as to the plans for necessary improvements in the burned district. Nearly a month has elapsed since the conflagration, and the Building Inspector has not yet been able to issue a single permit for rebuilding, although plans have been drawn and contracts made for the immediate construction of much-needed business houses and office buildings. Valuable time and money are being lost by this dilatory policy, and Baltimore will not be able to make the record that Chicago, Boston, and other cities achieved in recovering from similar calamities.

Representatives of leading building firms of Chicago and New York, having arrived here a few days after the fire, are growing weary waiting for the building boom to begin. They have secured some contracts, but the agreements are tentative, depending upon the changes of lines and widths of the streets, which should have been determined within a week after the ruins had cooled. There is no doubt about the citizens voting the $6,000,000 loan for improvements. They would vote $20,000,000, so anxious are they to hasten the work of building up the city and making other necessary improvements.

The temper and spirit of probably more than a majority of the citizens is best expressed in a plain letter sent a few days ago by former City Solicitor John E. Semmes, a member of the Water Commission, to Mayor McLane, advocating a liberal policy in following out the recommendations of the Citizens' Emergency Commission. Mr. Semmes wrote:

"As Chairman of the Committee on Building Laws I prepared on the 16th of February the necessary legislation to prevent the encroachment on the sidewalks—a measure which I believe meets with unanimous approval. I visited Mr. Bruce to see what action, if any, the legal department had taken to introduce the act into the Legislature, and he wrote me that he had no such act. I went to your office and found it among the papers, and I suggested that your attention be called to it.

"Since that time I have heard nothing of it. I certainly think it important. While this measure is a very insignificant one, as compared with the larger movements for widening the streets, it is a law that should be passed before the people are allowed to encroach upon the sidewalks.

"I hope that a broad policy will actuate you and your colleagues in the adoption of the suggestion of the committee, and that no weak-kneed people will be allowed to influence the city authorities. We have the opportunity to get some good out of our great disaster, and in my opinion there will be universal condemnation if a liberal policy is not adopted. There are a lot of people in our community who are still tainted with the ground-rent system. What I mean is that they want to see 6 per cent. on an investment before they will invest in anything.

"I think that these matters are like every other matter in life, and if you are going to wait until you see everything fixed and straightened before anything is done, no good will come of it.

"As one who desires to see your administration a success I wish to add my voice to those advocating at once the adoption of broad views in the matter of the development of the burned district. I believe that a half-way policy can please nobody."

MAKING A BRAIN FOR A GALLANT FIRE HORSE

Though Trained to Be as Wise as He Is Brave, He Must Die Unhonored Or Drag a Truck After His Day of Glory Is Ended.

AMONG the most interesting institutions in this city are the Fire Department's big hospital and training stables in West Ninety-ninth Street. Here the world-famous New York fire horse passes his examination and is accepted and gets his first lessons in the art of fire fighting. Here he is brought when scorched or bruised, or cut or sprained, to be doctored and nursed back to strength and usefulness. And from here he is borne away dead, or is condemned and sold to the highest bidder to end his days in front of a truck or a coal cart—the reward of a big city for gallantry displayed in action.

Anywhere from seventy to eighty horses a year are trained to take the places of those killed or crippled in service or to join newly organized companies scattered throughout the outlying districts of our continually growing town. Yearly more than a hundred horses are brought to the hospital to be sewed up and bandaged and operated on by the official veterinary and his assistants. And yearly some sixty horses are stricken from the training stables' rolls either as "died in the discharge of duty" or "condemned because of unfitness."

Of all the firemen in the department, probably none knows as much and can talk so interestingly about the fire horses of New York as Chief Joseph Shea, the official veterinary in charge of the hospital and training stables, and the man who examines and passes upon and trains every beast bought by the city for fire purposes.

"You may be surprised, but all we pay for fire horses is $250 each," the Chief said in answer to a question. "We contract with the lowest bidder, and throughout the year he is obliged to supply us with horses whenever called upon. I often wondered at the absurd rate asked for a horse that is physically and mentally perfect and without blemish, but we never had trouble getting all the horses we wanted at this low figure, and our specifications are pretty stiff at that.

"Most of our horses come from the upper part of New York State, from the big farms around Rochester. Some come to us from the West. But the New York State horse is about as fine a beast as we can find for our purposes, and that's where most of the animals in the department hail from.

"The contractor notifies us that he has one or two or a dozen horses which he thinks will fill our purpose, and he is ordered to send them on trial. Height, weight, &c., being satisfactory, the first step is to examine the candidate for soundness. I always look first at the eyes. An animal with what we call 'pig's eyes' is apt to be near-sighted. His eyes are sunk deep in his head. He's the sort of horse that will stumble and fall all over himself and that ought to wear spectacles. A horse set with eyes too far out of his head is likewise apt to suffer in sight. Look at the eyes of any fire horse and see what is meant by properly set eyes, and if you see a brute wide between the eyes, put him down as knowing next most to yourself. A horse with eyes set close together doesn't seem to have enough room for much brain, and, sure as fate, you couldn't teach him anything if you pumped at him for a month of Sundays.

Thirty Days' Trial.

"But, with the test of the eyes, even if an animal is satisfactory in all other respects, the examination has only begun. Thirty days' trial we require before deciding whether we are going to accept or reject a beast. A horse's disposition, his aptness to learn, his grit and his nerve, his common sense and his habits must all be taken into consideration.

"The engine we use for breaking the horses is one of the three-abreast kind, now commonly used throughout the department. By hitching a new horse between two veterans we not only steady him and get the aid of the older animals, but we have the candidate where the dead weight of the four and a half tons pulls heaviest and where he will have to show his mettle. As the engine starts the frightened animal springs forward to get away from the dreadful thing behind. But the other horses throw the full weight of the engine right on him and steady him. Up and down the block the three horses are driven, two, even three hours at a time, until gradually the stranger gets exhausted and finds himself, and doesn't try to pull the entire load by himself.

"When a horse is broken to pulling the engine he is tested for a number of qualifications. For instance, an engine may be caught in a snow bank and everything depend upon the willingness of the horses to try to pull it out. A horse that balks, for instance, is out of question. Therefore, as the team drives along the engine driver jams his brake down hard, almost locking the wheels. A balky horse will object at once to the added load. The kind of a beast we want will dig his toes into the asphalt and make fire fly before he gives up.

"A further test required is whether a new horse can turn and manoeuvre readily and whether he may be depended upon to back up an engine, in case of emergency, or when storing the apparatus in the engine house. To test these qualities the engine is driven again and again over a short course describing the figure 8, and, this complete, the engine is backed in a straight line for fifty feet and is backed up grade and in curves.

"At this stage of the test we usually examine a horse's wind. Fatigued more or less by the strenuous exertion a horse with defective wind will betray the weakness by his breathing—a sharp wheezy inhalation shows the animal is unsound in wind.

"A horse that stands the test up to this point stands a good chance of being admitted into the coveted ranks; but a few more tests remain. All the trouble we have had with breaking in the horse to the engine is repeated in breaking him to the swinging harness. Only by time and unlimited patience can a horse be broken to this. He is led under the harness, and very gently this is lowered on to him and every buckle snapped exactly as if he were to dig out the next instant for a forty-block run. Next time, the harness comes down a little heavier and still a little heavier until finally the animal doesn't mind the tangle of leather straps and buckles as they flounder full force from above.

"By this time, if a horse is ugly or vicious we are pretty sure to know it and the animal is rejected without further trial. We have no use for ill-natured brutes in our engine houses. In the first place, they never learn to like their work, and in the second, men have enough to look out for themselves in the hurry and bustle of a fire call and you can't expect them to dodge a biter or a kicker or to watch a horse that is apt to create mischief with his mates. Now and then you see a fire horse that is muzzled as he stands at a hydrant while his engine is thumping away, but the muzzle is not because of viciousness. The trouble is that some horses develop a knack of trying to chew up their harness. This is the reason for the muzzle.

Training for the Engine.

"Up to this point everything about the training of a fire horse devolves upon us here in the stables, but the actual training for the engine run is taught right in the houses of the fire companies. We have just so many horses on hand at headquarters up here and when a captain of a fire company wants a horse he comes up here and gives notice. He brings his driver with him and together the men look over the horses on hand. Perhaps it is a gray that is wanted, or it may be a bay or a sorrel, to match the other horses already down at the company. The captain picks out his own horse and we send it to him on a final thirty days' trial—for the examination up to now is scarcely half complete.

"From the moment a new fire horse lands with a company he is one of that company, and must take his run with the engine no matter how little he may know. In case of a fire the men have to get the green one hooked up somehow, quick as possible, and are obliged to start out with him. Therefore, no sooner a horse is added to a company than they begin to train him to run in answer to the gong. At first he is led from the stall with the tap of the big bell. If he does not move quickly enough a tap with a whip from the rear teaches him he is to come out on a run. Before two days have passed the horse knows pretty well what is expected of him, especially when he sees the other horses run.

"Often, in fact, all that is necessary is to tap the bell, and the new horse will run of himself with the old ones, catching the excitement and becoming more and more interested in the work. The only trouble is to get a horse to know that he is to stand under the harness at his own position at the tongue, and that he is not to demoralize the other horses by getting into their places.

"There have been instances of very intelligent animals that requfred but three days to get thoroughly broken in. From six to eight days, however, is nearer the time necessary to break a horse into running before the engine. In some cases as long as ten or twelve days are necessary. But much needs to be learned by the new horse besides the training he requires inside the engine house. His courage must be tested, whether he will go where pointed no matter how frightened he may be. The screeching of engine whistles, the crash of falling walls, and the roar of the flames of a conflagration—to all this he must become accustomed or show promise of becoming accustomed, and if he does not within the prescribed limit of thirty days, the Captain has the privilege of bringing the horse back.

"Moreover, a horse may develop an annoying habit of stamping during the night or during the daytime, thus keeping awake the firemen who may have been out on duty through half the night, and anxious to catch a few hours' sleep directly overhead. Another annoyance of this sort is the habit of biting or champing the bit, or rubbing it up against the side of the stall. If the horse is unsatisfactory in any of these respects he is brought back to us, and we keep him and try him on one or two other fire Captains, and if he continues coming back to us we send word to the contractor that we have had the use of his horse for nothing for thirty days, and that, after all, he must try to sell him elsewhere.

"You see, a fire horse needs to be a pretty perfect and well-behaved sort of an animal if he wants to work for this city, and when you get a horse that answers all our requirements you are apt to have a pretty good one, whether he costs you $250 or $1,250."

"Have you many horses in the hospital?" was asked.

"Come to the top floor and see," said the Chief, leading the way up spiral stairs toward the top floor of the handsome brick three-story building. "Last year we treated 110 horses up here. Out of that number we finally had to shoot 30. Twenty-five were patched up as good enough to be sold at auction, and the rest were restored to their original companies good as ever, and a little wiser for their experiences.

"What are the chief causes of injury? Electric surface cars and elevated railroad pillars. The pillars are all right, but persons and wagons get into the way, and a driver has got to head himself and his horses and engine into a pillar to save a human life or lives. And you'd be surprised how hard some of the men take it. We had a horse here not long ago that was torn open from one knee almost to his back where he had come up against the edge of a pillar. He ought to have been shot on the spot, but the men of the company and the driver of the horse fairly begged us to save him if we could, and we did our best. We had him for three months until, when he seemed on the road to recovery, blood poisoning set in and we had to kill him.

In the Hospital.

"This is our hospital," said the Chief, pushing open a door at the head of the stairway. "I don't suppose there is another place like it in the world."

The room was bright and airy, extending clear across the top floor of the building. Along its four sides handsome boxstalls glittering with polished brass and freshly varnished were located, and each stall contained a patient. Strong-limbed, mild-eyed, the fine big animals stood or lay at rest and at peace with the world and themselves. One immense gray poked his nose through the bars of the stall and asked to be petted. The Chief affectionately passed a hand across the great soft nose.

"I don't know that I ever had a horse I hated more to let go than this one, but it's no use trying longer with him," he said. "He looks perfectly well, and one of the finest, strongest, best-dispositioned horses I have ever seen is Joe; but his hind off ankle is swollen and I can't get it down. He's been here four times before with the same complaint, and no sooner he gets well than he's chased to a fire and the swelling starts all over again. He's a good horse in every other respect. Why, he'll bring $150 at auction, condemned as he is. But it seems a pity to turn a fellow like that into a truck horse, and to have him spend the rest of his days feeling sore at you for it."

In a far corner of the stall, suspended by a canvas sling strung under his belly, hung a magnificent sorrel, feet barely off the floor. The animal's head hung low, and his eyes were closed, and his nose approached his forefeet as if he were in severe pain.

"That poor fellow," Mr. Shea said, "was brought in here last night with a wrenched foot. I'll pull him through in six or eight weeks, but he is in severe pain. We get them here in pretty bad shape sometimes. Sometimes they come in scorched. I had one like that about two years ago. His engine was fast to the hydrant during the big east side cigar box factory fire, and before his driver could get him free the flames had passed over him and burned every square inch of him except the eyes. We had a hard time pulling that chap through, but we did in the end. We just lathered him from head to tail in soft soap—lime water and oil—and before long we had him resting easy and on the mend.

"I don't suppose there is a more satisfactory job in existence than the one I have. Attending to the wants of any sick animal is interesting enough. But when it comes to a great big intelligent fire horse that fairly speaks to you with his eyes, that comes to know you when you bring him relief, and that seems all but human, then you feel you are doing something in the world. But there is one thing I haven't and which I never expect to see, and that is some great big green pasture, where a crippled fire horse may kick up his poor heels and roll on the grass and live the rest of his days. Ever since I can remember there has been talk of pensioning the old fire horses. As long as I can look ahead the talk will continue, but the pension will never come before the automobile has come to displace the fire horse.

"Short of your mother, your wife, and your sister, the finest thing living is the fire horse, from training stable to hospital."

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IN THE CUT GLASS DEPARTMENT — The following articles are the very best Cut Glass, well cut, beautifully polished, and are special value at the prices mentioned.

8 inch fruit, salad or Nappy	$2.75 each
9 " " " " "	3.50 "
10 " " " " "	5.00 "
Water Bottles, two shapes, two cuttings	$2.75 & $3.75
Celery Trays	$3.00 ea h
Salad, fruit or berry Bowl	$2.75 "
3 pint claret Jug	7.50 "
Tankard Jug	6.00 "

CLEARANCE SALE OF NOVELTY LINES AT ½ ORIGINAL PRICE — A sample of the entire line we mention one pattern of finest Limoges china with Rococo scroll on edge in sage green with green border, and flower decoration in bouquets and festoons of roses in pink, red and blue, with delicate shaded green leaves.

	Regular price	Reduced to
Chocolate Jug	$2.75	$1.40 each
Oyster Plates (doz.)	8.50	4.25 doz.
Footed Bon-Bon	1.10	.55 each
Covered Mustard or Horseradish Jar	.90	.45 "
Handled Bon-Bon	1.65	.85 "
Bread and Milk or Oatmeal Sets	2.10	1.05 set
Celery Trays	1.60	.80 each
Ferneries with lining	4.00	2.00 "

DINNERWARE DEPARTMENT — Out of several hundred equally desirable dinner sets we mention one lot of several patterns of finest Limoges china with flower decoration and stippled burnished gold handled, set complete, price $22.50

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Dining-Room Suites in mahogany and all finishes in oak—Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c., with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets, and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in all the light and other woods. Complete assortment of White Enameled Furniture. Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns.

Furniture for the Dining Room, Parlor, Library and Hall, in all the latest designs.

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Are displaying their Spring Importations of Fine Laces. Soft Model Flouncings, Lierre, Alencon, Repousse, Point Gaze, Chantilly, Valenciennes. Oriental, Applique and Punch effects, in all widths, with Bandings and Allovers to match.

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Separable motif Applique Galoons and Bandings—White, Champagne and Paris tints—all well adapted for application purposes—at very reasonable prices.

Point Venise, Soft Punch Net and Valenciennes Allovers, suitable for Waists, Gowns and trimmings in general,

98c. regular value $1.50

Soft Net Flouncings, white, cream and Paris tints, 20 inches wide, suitable for Sleeves and Draperies,

98c. worth $1.50

And 9 inches wide, 39c. regular value 59c.

45-inch Chiffon—Black, White, Cream and colors.

48c. value 65c.

45-inch Point d'Esprit Nets—White, Cream and Black,

59c. regular value 75c.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

New and large variety of Stocks, Fancy Top Collars and Sets in Persian, Crash, Bulgaria and Lacy effects,

16c. to 49c.

N. B.—We give attentive and prompt responses to all inquiries and watch carefully all orders sent to us by mail.

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SPRING OPENING MILLINERY

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The flower, leaf and vine decorations of the store breathe the spirit of the event and mirror the commencement of Spring.

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HOSPITALS TOO BUSY TO CARE FOR THE POOR

They Are Managed Like Hotels, Says Dr. George F. Shrady, and "Interesting Cases" Crowd Out The Needy—This Year's Bed Famine Unprecedented.

HUNDREDS of men and women suffering from pneumonia, grip, and consumption, and unable to pay for medical attendance, have been turned away from the New York public hospitals this Winter to die in the tenements and cheap boarding houses.

This fact was stated last week by the superintending physicians of three of the largest hospitals in the city, and by two eminent surgeons, whose practice brings them more or less into a general supervision of hospital work.

Never before have the hospitals been so badly overcrowded as they are now—and as they are likely to remain for another month, if the apprehensions of the hospital managers are substantiated. In the city's charity institutions, such as Bellevue and the Harlem Hospital, beds have been crowded together in the wards so that there was scarcely room for the doctors and nurses to pass between them. When the wards were filled to overflowing, and the cots were all in use, matresses were placed on the floor in emergency rooms and in the receiving wards. Even then it was necessary to send away every day almost as many as were admitted. Relatives of chronic invalids who had been in the hospital for months were hunted up and forced to care for their sick until the congestion of acute cases was relieved.

Private Hospitals Aid.

In this unusual, not to say phenomenal, crisis semi-public hospitals—that is, those receiving no help from the city, but depending principally upon the public for voluntary contributions—have opened their doors to the poor wider than ever before. But all of them were obliged to refuse three times as many patients every week as they took in. They did not go to the extent of putting pneumonia-stricken invalids on the floor, but the nurses were obliged to "double up" in their sleeping apartments, and rooms usually devoted to other purposes were converted into wards.

As one of the chief physicians in the Presbyterian Hospital put it: "If at any time during the past six weeks it had been possible to double, or even treble, the public hospital capacity of New York, all the patients who applied for beds could not have been admitted. Even under normal conditions the hospital service of New York does not begin to increase in proportion to the rapid growth of the population. We need more hospitals and we require more money."

"Talk of that sort is utter nonsense," said Dr. George F. Shrady, who has had more than thirty years of hospital experience in New York. "There are too many hospitals already. The 'hotel-hospital' business has been done to death. Too much money is spent for fine buildings and grounds. There are too many high-salaried officials, and too many honorary figureheads who interfere in the hospital management. The Superintendents have altogether too much latitude in saying who shall and who shall not be admitted as patients. They are prone to push aside a needful case for one that is likely to prove 'interesting,' from a medical point of view, or for a case where the relatives of the patient are able to pay a dollar or more a day for treatment.

Beds Empty, the Poor Outside.

"It is a matter of record that until this Winter the poor have been denied admission to some of these huge hotel-hospitals while beds were empty in the wards. This Winter has developed extreme conditions. In the face of them the hospitals could not turn applicants away. But the emergency has shown up the weakness and faults of our hospitals as they never have been revealed before. When we get the next annual reports from these institutions I presume that their deficits will be greater than ever owing to the demands upon them during this crisis.

"If the New York hospitals cannot be run upon a paying or at least self-supporting basis they should go out of business, the same as any other non-paying concern. But I maintain that they can be run on a paying basis. The annual deficits reported by these institutions are shameful in the minds of a number of physicians familiar with hospital management. They make it appear that even charity is a losing game.

"Take the figures for last year. The Presbyterian Hospital, one of the largest and finest in the city, run on the hotel plan, is out about $80,000. Roosevelt Hospital, with even more advantages in the hotel game and less accommodation for the poor than the Presbyterian, is $6,000 behind its expenses. St. Luke's ran behind $27,566. Mount Sinai, which has just completed its magnificent new building, was $58,000 or more to the bad last year in its old building. If things work that way, how much will they get into debt in the new?

"Even J. Pierpont Morgan's lying-in hospital, on the east side, was run at a loss of $84,000. Other hospitals suffered in proportion. The managers have issued a statement saying that they are 'up against it,' so to speak. No wonder! From my point of view the forced closing of the Eye and Ear Infirmary for lack of funds is a serious blow to the poor. It is needed far more than some other charitable institutions that will survive.

A Case of Bad Management.

"Either the public does not properly appreciate the efforts of certain philanthropists or the institutions to which they give their money fall short of their aims. They prove conclusively that voluntary benefactions are inadequate to meet necessary expenses. The question of necessary expenses is a broad one. Far too little consideration is given to actual needs in the wards, and far too much money is spent in imposing buildings. These, with heavy mortgages on real estate, contribute largely to the annual deficits.

"All the voluntary contribution hospitals take in a great deal of money from expensive rooms rented to wealthy patients. These get what they pay for much on the same lines as rich persons who hire expensive suites in hotels, or promenade deck cabins on the transatlantic liners. There should be separate hospitals for persons of this class, which could not fail to be self-supporting, and might pay a handsome profit. That would leave more room for patients who cannot afford to pay much for treatment, or who cannot pay at all, and who are the proper recipients of charitable contributions to hospitals.

"The responsibility of conducting such institutions should not fall on the few men having them directly in charge. I think it might be a good plan for the city to endow in each hospital a certain number of beds which should be open to the poor under the same conditions as Bellevue and other city hospitals. Even when the new Bellevue is completed, I question if it will be anywhere near large enough for the rapidly-growing needs of the city. Look at the constant stream of immigrants coming to this port. Two-thirds of the patients in our hospitals now are foreigners who are unable to withstand the rigors of our Winter climate.

"Hospital officials oppose the idea of city aid in any form. They say it would drag the civil service requirements into hospital service, and that places would have to be found for politicians. Well, suppose this were true. It might be a good thing. The hospitals certainly would suffer no worse than other public departments aided by the city. A vast amount of unnecessary red tape might be dispensed with. One great trouble in the present system lies in the mixture of charity patients and paying patients. The model hospital should be free to the poor without distinction. If they are not, donations are not freely offered.

Keep Out the "Suckers."

"Another important point is to eliminate the 'suckers.' No charity is so much abused as medical charity. All sorts of tramps creep into our hospitals and are permitted to remain there as chronics. In many instances these persons have relatives well able to take care of them. Others, alleged to be suffering from heart trouble, or something of that sort, are as well able to be up and about their daily work as I am. Few persons realize to what extent the 'sucker' element has taken possession of hospitals, and the difficulty experienced in getting rid of them. They have been in warm, comfortable quarters all this bitter Winter, while frail, unfortunate sufferers from acute tuberculosis have been driven into garrets to cough their lives away.

"Separate hospitals should be maintained for chronics. They should not clog up the wards that are required for transient cases. The problem is a difficult one. I can see no effective solution of it but the endowment plan. We then could divide the private hospitals into two classes—one the endowed institution, that could afford to treat every worthy applicant free of charge, and the other run on a profit and loss basis, the same as any other business enterprise. Philanthropists disposed to contribute to hospitals would have a chance then to know where their money was going."

Superintendents Fisher of the Presbyterian Hospital, Ludlam of the New York, Lathrop of the Roosevelt, and Clover of St. Luke's are opposed to the division of hospitals into two classes. Their figures show that the charity patients treated in their institutions vary from 70 to 78 per cent., and they feel assured that their donations and legacies would fall off largely if this were not the case. They are convinced that the donations would fall off still more if city aid were given to their hospitals.

Superintendent Fisher expresses it as his opinion that voluntary contributions would stop altogether the moment the public understood that the city was giving assistance. Dr. Ludlam says that such a division as is suggested would exclude a large number of persons of moderate means from the hospitals. They would not go to a free hospital, and the cost of maintenance of a hospital for only paying patients would be so high that all but the very rich would be driven out of it.

Officials Did Their Best.

All the Superintendents assert that they have done their utmost to cope with the unusual conditions this Winter, and that no patients have been sent away where it was possible to find room for them. They bewail the lack of greater facilities, and insist that the only way out is increased contributions or liberal endowment.

"I have failed to see anything savoring of extravagance in the management of our hospitals," said Dr. Allen H. Oliver, Assistant Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. "Just by way of comparison, we spend a little more money than the London hospitals do, but we get far better results. In this climate, particularly in the Summer, public hospitals require plenty of room. They need commodious buildings, with an abundance of light and air.

"The greatest need for increased provision is for patients who cannot pay anything or for those who can pay the nominal fee of $1 a day. There is absolutely no difference in the treatment given to either of the classes mentioned, but we try to make patients pay something when they can. At the lowest estimate it costs $2.36 a day to take care of each patient, so you see that even those who pay $1 a day are, to a certain degree, objects of charity. If we stopped taking these patients our contributions would fall off. If we accepted city aid the donations would stop altogether.

"I can conceive of nothing more unfortunate than any step which would bring the management of our hospitals into the domain of politics. I believe in civil service when it is properly administered. But I do not believe in it as I have seen it work in this city. When a physician passes upon examination papers and sees men he has rated high get the go-by under the municipal civil service, while other men whose papers showed they were veritable chumps get the jobs, what is he to think?

"What are we to do with the chronic patients? Most of them have given up their homes. If we turn them out they must go to the almshouse. No man without a pull of some sort and at least $300 in cash can get into any one of the numerous 'homes.' There is more than one side to this question."

MANY ILLUMINATIONS.

Loan Exhibit of Beautiful Manuscripts in Columbia Library.

A very choice and instructive exhibition of rare manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries may be seen in one of the rooms of the library at Columbia University, thanks to a number of collectors who have placed their costly uniques for several weeks in charge of the Curator, protected of course by showcases, and under proper guard. For the most part they are devotional books. Horae prepared by industrious hands for the use of princes of the world and the Church, but some are strictly secular.

In one showcase there are manuscripts that may serve as an introduction to the art of written books, being old exercises in penmanship, lent by Mr. George A. Plimpton. Such are the "Calligraphia," by Giraldo Fernandez de Prado, written at Lisbon in 1560, and the Trattato di Caligrafia, in the hand of Antonio Spiratti, offering various styles of penmanship more or less elaborate, a work of the sixteenth century. Both are adorned with colored decorations. An early sixteenth century treatise from Italy on calligraphy is on vellum, and there is a French spelling book, prepared for the Dauphin, by E. Damoiselet, in 1666.

The majority of the manuscripts belong strictly to works of art which are to be admired without reference to their contents, solely for the marvelous beauty of their penmanship, the taste displayed in their decorative borders, and the brilliant yet soft tones of the larger or smaller pictures engrossed in colors on the rich ivory ground of vellum. A Book of Hours, lent by Mr. Felix Warburg, has fourteen large and forty-seven small pictures. On one page King David is kneeling, having doffed his turban and crown; the Almighty appears to him in the sky. David has a Hebrew face and long white beard. The reason for the apparition is told in a panel below. There we see the crowned King of Israel at a window staring at Bathsheba, who stands knee-deep in a stream clad only in her abundant tresses. A wonderful specimen of tones produced by vellum and delicate arabesques is seen in the Book of Hours lent by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, a Flemish work of the fourteenth century. The General Theological Seminary also sends fine illuminated manuscripts, and Mr. Henry W. Poor a fifteenth century Book of Hours, with twelve large and twenty-nine small pictures in the text. From the same collection comes "Dialogues et Chants Royaux," a French sixteenth century book, with four miniatures, one of the few secular manuscripts in the exhibit, the workmanship uncommonly fine.

Dated about 1539 is the Prayer Book of Marguerite de France, Duchesse de Berri, bearing the royal arms of France and Ducal arms of Savoy, in token of her marriage to Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy of the line that now occupies the throne of Italy. A large and beautiful work that might readily be taken for a manuscript is the "Missale Vallisumbrosianum," Venice, 1503, copiously illuminated by hand, but as to the text an imprint from the press. The old writers were so exact that this printed work can hardly be distinguished from their handicraft.

The greater part of this collection is lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. A curious larger tome is a treatise on the Virgin Mary, with 233 small pictures in the text, executed in gray "camaieu" by Prêtre Herman, called "La Génesi de Nostre Dame Sainte Marie." A fifteenth century Book of Hours by a French hand is illustrated copiously with pictures in Grisaille, while another magnificent specimen from the same century has large full-page pictures in brilliant colors, with monstrous animals, birds ending in human heads, apes riding on panthers, &c., scattered through the rich floral borders. The robes of figures in the illustrations painted in delicate tones of pink, lavender, or blue are exquisitely heightened by gold reflections. A French "Histoire Universelle" by Osius, a beautifully illustrated manuscript of 1440, contains sixty-six miniatures of very high quality for composition. Very curious are the pictures in Mr. Morgan's "Preces Privatae," a Prayer Book from the South of France. In one a youth on a white horse flees terrified at the appearance from their opened graves of various forms of the dead clad in their burial clothes.

Perhaps the most splendid of the Morgan loans is the "Chronique of Jehan de Coursy, dated 1430, with its large pictures and fanciful monsters in the borders, but that eminence might well be contested by the "Apocalipsis S. Joannis," which opens: "Cy commence l'apocalipse de Mons. Saint Jehan—" It was written and painted for the house of the Counts de la Tour du Pin and begun about 1340 A. D. There are eighty-five miniatures of remarkable strength, but often primitive quality. One shows the mouth of hell like the jaws of an enormous monster. An Archangel in the air has a most pitiful Devil in tow, with an iron chain round his neck; the angel is guiding him back to hell very much as one leads a fierce dog to its kennel.

So large and varied a showing of mediaeval penmanship and miniature painting has rarely been seen in New York; it surpasses the Grolier show in 1892 and the exhibit made by the library of the National Arts two years ago. There are over fifty works, some of them gorgeous in gold and colors, the earliest being St. Augustine's "Opuscula," attributed to the sixth century. The public will be admitted by writing to the librarian for a card of admission.

THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM.

Rev. Dr. Greenburg's Sermon in the Fifth Avenue Temple.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. William H. Greenburg, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, of Dallas, Texas, and well known to the Jews of the South, preached on "The Jewish Ideal of the Twentieth Century."

"To-day," he said, "the Jew and his remarkable religion are attracting the attention of the world's greatest writers and thinkers, and a new literature is springing up in our midst, in which the old vitiated conceptions of the Jews are being dissipated. The next half century will distinctly determine the Jew's religious triumph or his failure.

"If Jewish history and its philosophy have any value and meaning for us, if the prosperity of the modern Jew has not blinded him to the duties he owes his people, if the corroding forces of materialism have not eaten into his very heart, if he still understand the meaning of loyalty and simple fidelity to an illustrious cause, we may confidently and exultantly exclaim in the poet's words, 'Still guides the heavenly vision.'"

Oscar H. Tyler's Death.

In the report of the death of Oscar H. Tyler in Friday's NEW YORK TIMES, it was stated that he died in the Hotel Hastings, 195 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, where he lived, and that his death occurred in a room off the barroom. Mr. Tyler did not die there, but in a neighboring hotel. Furthermore, there is no barroom in the Hotel Hastings.

Blow from Elbow Affected His Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—While playing basketball at St. James's Hall, Jefferson and Elm Streets, last night, Edward Blewitt, nineteen years old, of 141 Van Buren Street, was struck by an opponent's elbow and knocked unconscious. He was taken home, and when he recovered his senses it was found that he was unable to speak above a whisper.

Many Ways to Fight Fire

New York Firemen Rush in Front of the Flames, Smash Things with Their Axes, and Deluge the Property with Water—Their Tactics Astonished Baltimore.

THE New York firemen who went to Baltimore to help check the great fire were distinguished from their brothers of other cities by their methods of work as much as by their uniforms and badges. Although certain general rules concerning fire fighting are recognized in all cities, there are many minor details which differentiate the service of one place from that of another. This was never demonstrated more clearly than in Baltimore, where representatives of half a dozen different departments could be seen working side by side.

"I couldn't take orders from them and understand them," was the remark of one of the New York firemen, referring to the Philadelphia contingent. "I'd get mixed up and nervous."

In Philadelphia fire fighting is carried on in more leisurely fashion than in New York, and the men lack the snap and alertness which characterize those from here, but in a sense this does not detract from the efficiency of the service. It is a good service they have in Philadelphia, and the firemen sent from that city to Baltimore did excellent work, but their apparent slowness would be fatal in New York. Dash, daring, and intrepidity are the watchwords of our department. In Philadelphia they try to do as little destruction to property through the use of water and axe as possible. Valuable time often is lost. The men hunt the flames out from the rear, and attack them from that direction. Imagine a crew of New York firemen doing that. They must strike at the front, and check the spread of the fire by cutting their way to the front through wood, stone, and mortar.

"In Baltimore the great mistake was in not facing the fire long enough and holding it in check that way," was the comment of another returning fireman. "You can't fight successfully from the rear or from the sides. As fast as you put it out it will spread ahead of you and make you do the work all over again. The Baltimore firemen couldn't keep pace with the spreading flames.

"For this reason the first successful stand was made when we got there. We took up our position in front of the advancing fire and stayed there. Don't understand me to say that the firemen from other cities did not act personally as well as we did. They stood by us, shoulder to shoulder, when we were completely surrounded by smoke and flames. But they needed some one to show them how to face the fire. They had been taught a different method. We knew our way and we stood up to it, and they helped us. We drew a dead line and said so far and no further shall the fire go. We planted our engines and line of hose there, so that retreat was practically cut off. If we had run to save ourselves we would have lost the engines and hose."

When the Washington fire fighters arrived they brought in a third method of attacking a fire. They were as brave and dashing as any of the others on the scene, but they were thinking of saving property, and especially their own engines and hose. They were very careful not to lay lines of hose where they would be exposed to danger. Once or twice a retreat order was given because there was danger to the apparatus. A few more minutes of hard fighting might have changed everything, but the orders were to retreat, and the men obeyed.

"We're often blamed for smashing and ruining property," continued the New Yorker, "and I suppose sometimes we do get pretty rash and destructive. I've heard people say that we do more damage with water and axe than the flames. I guess we do, and we do it with a will, but also for a purpose. We know the value of time. No matter how small the fire is it must be checked within the first twenty or thirty minutes, if possible. A half hour headway means a good deal. We believe in plenty of water and a liberal smashing of things with our axes. But if we do more damage than the flames in the course of a year, how many millions of dollars do we save thereby?

"There were some fire companies from the smaller towns around Baltimore, and they joined in heartily with the others. Some of them opened their eyes with wonder at our methods. I guess they thought we were a reckless lot of pirates let loose. When we started to check the fire in one important building we nearly demolished it before the flames had a chance to get well started. It was a strategic point, and we had to soak the building with water to keep it from going up in flame. I believe our system is the best, but I don't think we convinced everybody in Baltimore, though we did help a little in putting out the fire."

WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS EXPLAINS.

Congressman Says His Views on Post Office Site Were Misrepresented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 3 has been read by me, and it is so absolutely foreign to the true facts in the case that I desire to endeavor if possible to give you the real position.

It will not be necessary to review the past, but I would refer you to The Congressional Record, which will show you the position taken last year in regard to the two-million appropriation for the purchase of the Pennsylvania site. It is probably true that the same opposition remains, and if that amount had been placed in the Sundry Civil bill for that purpose it is doubtful if it would have passed; and again you are probably correct that the committee itself would not have recommended or indorsed this proposition. On this point I would state that I have been endeavoring for some months to meet this position by having the committee put in its bill some proper compromise proposition which would accomplish what we desire.

You state that a caucus was held, and it was unanimously agreed by the New York members to insist on spending two millions for the Pennsylvania site. I beg to state that this is absolutely false, and no such meeting ever took place. The delegation met twice. The first time I called them together, and would say that if I had not done so I doubt if they ever would have met. At the first meeting a committee was named consisting of Messrs. Rider, Goldfogle, Dunwell, and myself. This committee discussed the matter, and decided to recommend a commission to be named by the President to determine as to a proper site and an appropriation of two millions to be named in the bill to secure it, New York men to be on the commission. At the second meeting this report was submitted, but was not acted upon one way or the other, but laid on the table, subject to further consideration at a subsequent meeting.

I would state that at the time the next meeting was to take place I could not be in Washington, neither could Mr. Dunwell, nor Mr. Sulzer, nor others, and I wrote a letter to all the members asking that the meeting should be deferred. It seems, however, that a few gentlemen met, notwithstanding this notice, and took upon themselves to pass a resolution in connection with the Pennsylvania site. They did so, however, without the concurrence of a majority of the delegation, and after the second meeting I would state that I have attended no caucuses, nor has any been held, so far as I know, except as stated. This will do away with one of your misleading statements.

You then proceed to state that Mr. Dunwell and myself attacked the Pennsylvania and the New York Central sites, proposing a General Post Office. This again is absolutely untrue. The records of the meeting, which you can obtain, or I will be pleased to send you, clearly show that in the most emphatic language we both indorsed, and strongly, the securing of the site at both these railroad terminals. We stated that we hoped the New York Central proposition was settled, and it was now merely a question of price and what was fair for the Government to pay.

Regarding the Pennsylvania position, we stated that it was necessary to have a substation there, but it was not wise to buy ground and put up an extensive building in that location, which would mean probably $500,000, yearly cost to the Government, and that we advocated instead a lease with the railroad at such price as might be properly agreed upon. If the New York Central, where the land is worth three times what it is at the Pennsylvania station, and over which road the larger percentage of mails come, can give us all we require for, say, probably $75,000 a year, why should we not secure equal facilities in view of the difference in cost of land for a lesser sum at the Pennsylvania? This is simply a business proposition, and I do not propose to look at it differently.

When it comes to the question of a Post Office I frankly say, and I believe every man who knows anything about New York will agree with me, that Eighth Avenue and Thirtieth Street is no place to erect an immense building to cost, with the ground, $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. The New York delegation all knew both my position and Mr. Dunwell's as to these facts. Further, Mr. Sulzer, to whom you referred specially, absolutely stated before the committee, and you can verify this by the notes, or I will send them to you, that he did not believe, and never had believed, in buying the Pennsylvania site, and that he only thought of taking it because he had to, which he knows is not correct, rather than get nothing.

There is very little difference of opinion. It simply comes down to this point: Shall we buy or rent the Pennsylvania site, and I say we should rent. I do not believe there is a man on the delegation who does not know that that is the proper thing to do, and would admit it in private, although he may be afraid to speak his mind and stand for what is best for the city's interest.

Your last remark as to parties in my district being interested in sites is rather absurd. I have understood that your friend, Mr. Sulzer, made the statement, which he probably did in an off-hand, breezy way, without thinking what he was saying. It hardly is worth while making any reply to it, except I wish you to state emphatically that if he will produce any proof he is challenged to do so. That matter, however, can be settled at the proper time and place. I might retaliate by saying he was in the pay of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads to secure heavy compensation for inadequate service, but I refrain from so doing, as I do not care to reflect in any way on this gentleman's honest intentions, but prefer to put the matter on simply a question of difference of opinion.

In conclusion I would simply add that no one is more anxious than I am to obtain facilities for New York. We all know, however, that these rentals are only for the future; that neither railroad will give us relief for four to five years; and, therefore, what we need immediately more than anything else is a special appropriation under the general law and bill to enable the Postmaster of New York to open several sub-stations without delay in different parts of the city and relieve the immediate pressure, and also transfer the men who are now working at such serious disadvantages in the General Post Office down town.

WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS.
Washington, March 4, 1904.

THE JOYS OF PINEHURST.

Crush Has Begun Already at the Various Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 5.—Pinehurst's guests are reveling in the joys of early Spring, and social pleasures and sports are at their height. Waiting lists are now the rule at nearly all the hotels, and the time when it will be difficult to provide for all is not far distant.

A brilliant feature of the week was a Leap Year german at the Holly Inn, at which dainty décolleté gowns were conspicuous, and the young women reigned supreme in powdered coiffures. Marshall C. Parshall of Warren, Penn., and Miss Edna O'Brien of Chicago led through a novel series of figures, and twenty couples participated. Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham of New York City, Mrs. Edward O'Brien of Chicago, and Mrs. Albert Augustus of Cleveland, Ohio, were the matrons. The New York participants included Miss Edna L. Toffey, Miss Ambia Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Potter, Mrs. H. F. Brown, and C. A. Lockwood.

Mixed foursome golf and mixed doubles tennis are being much enjoyed, and Leap Year events of this nature are being arranged by the young women, who propose to make the most of the opportunities of the odd year. They are also regular and enthusiastic contestants in the weekly tournaments of the Target Pistol Club, and are making rapid advancement in scores, and trap shooting events are being arranged for them.

Among the New York arrivals of the week are Mr. and Mrs. John G. Huyler, who are at the Carolina to remain through March.

Judge and Mrs. Charles B. McLaughlin and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and his son, Esmond O'Brien, join John B. McDonald and party.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Waldo Smith are here to remain through the Spring.

Mrs. C. Van Hersen, children, and maid, Miss Kincaid, and Mrs. Thomas C. Dunham and Miss Alma Grant came for a long sopourn.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Day have come to remain through March.

Mrs. F. Jenkins, Miss L. Jenkins, and W. B. Jenkins, and Miss E. D. M. Lutkins are spending several weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowles and Edward Shoil joined friends for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapman are at the Holly Inn to remain until after Easter.

Other recent New York arrivals are the Rev. A. J. Wyman, George H. Johnson, F. S. Doremus, I. A. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Day, James S. Stout, Andrew V. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Sheldon, Henry W. Phillips, Stuart McShay, F. R. Denton, Judd H. Redfield, W. G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Valentine, W. F. Delamater, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Durbrow, Miss Durbrow, Mrs. O. J. Woodward, Mrs. W. H. Nearing, Miss Marion Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham, Mrs. F. Hawthorn, Miss Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edminster, Charles Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Dittmars, and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Jordan.

FOR A GREEN MEMORIAL.

Meeting to be Held on March 14 to Consider the Project.

For the purpose of organizing an Andrew H. Green Memorial Association the Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society have called a meeting to be held on the evening of Monday, March 14, in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. The aim of the proposed association will be the erection of a suitable public memorial in honor of the late Andrew H. Green. No form of monument has as yet been decided upon, that being left to the judgment of the memorial association.

Many prominent persons have been invited to attend the meeting, among them being Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy. Others are Prof. Felix Adler, Col. John Jacob Astor, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob A. Cantor, Grover Cleveland, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Charles R. Flint, Gen. Francis V. Greene, W. R. Hearst, Morris K. Jessup, Police Commissioner William McAdoo, J. Pierpont Morgan, Solomon Moses, John J. Pallas, Senator George W. Plunkitt, Bishop Henry C. Potter, John D. Rockefeller, the Rev. S. Schulman, Isaac N. Seligman, William M. Truesdale, and District Attorney William Travers Jerome.

MORRISTOWN SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 5.—In April will occur the first of a series of Spring weddings of great interest to Morristown society, that of Miss Louise Scribner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, to George R. Schieffelin, Jr. This will be followed a week later by the wedding of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly to William A. M. Burden. On April 9 the wedding of Miss Martha Johnston and Mr. Delancey Kountze will be celebrated in Macon, Ga. All these young people will make their home in Morristown at least part of the time.

Other weddings likely to occur this Spring, the dates of which have not been set, are those of Miss Elsie M. Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney, and Harold B. Griswold; Miss Mollie March and Frederick Kennedy, Miss Helen Slade and Oscar B. Smith, Jr., and Miss Laura Slade and Edward K. Mills.

The Topic Tea Club met this week at Mrs. Frederick G. Burnham's home, on Sherman Hills. Mrs. Burnham read excepts from books on Japan, and the war was discussed from a pro-Japanese viewpoint.

Mrs. William Watts entertained a large number of women Thursday morning at her home on Hill Street and introduced Miss Clara L. West, who lectured on Theodore Botrel, the Breton poet.

Miss Walsh entertained at tea Monday evening at her home on Headley Road.

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Visitors Flocking in Great Numbers to the Resort.

LINKS IN PRIME CONDITION

Golfers Taking Full Advantage of Pleasant Weather—Card Parties and Other Indoor Diversions.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 5.—Although it is but mid-Lent, Lakewood has begun to take on the activity of Easter. March storms have sent New Yorkers and New England folks scurrying to this sheltered spot in great numbers. The weather is very pleasant at Lakewood now. Warm rains have taken the frost out of the ground and the golfers are happy once more. The Pine Forest Golf Club's links are now in the best possible condition for play.

The cottage set have introduced the usual Lenten card parties and there are regular meetings from cottage to cottage. The ladies' sewing circles are doing a large amount of charitable work. The orchestra at the Laurel-in-the-Pines is one of the attractions, and bridge and pit are in great favor with the guests there.

One of the pleasant incidents of the week at the Lakewood Hotel was a tea given for the younger folks at the hotel by Miss Harriet Pyne of New York. Tea was served in the new palm garden, and there was informal dancing afterward. On Wednesday afternoon Miss Pyne got up a bowling tournament for the young folks, the prizes in which were won by Miss Grace King and Mr. Walter Hardiston of New York.

Mrs. William B. Leeds has gone to Palm Beach for a brief visit. She was joined at Washington by her daughter, Miss Grace Cook Kimball, who accompanied her South. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Moir, prominent members of the cottage colony, will leave next week for California. The George J. Goulds are expected to return from their California trip the latter part of next week. Word has been received by Lakewood friends that Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, for whose benefit the trip was undertaken, is much improved in health.

Mrs. Frederick H. Andrus of Detroit, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, has been the recipient of much social attention from the members of the cottage colony this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts of New York gave a small luncheon at the Laurel House for a few friends this week. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Allaire, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Noble, Miss Lawton, and Mrs. W. S. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Knapp de Forest of New York, who have a beautiful cottage at the head of Lake Carasaljo, gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Knapp of New York, the other guests being Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. James, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell.

The Rhinelanders gave another of their elaborate private dinners at the Laurel on Thursday evening. Those at table were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir, Mrs. C. P. Howell, and Prof. Roser.

The Laurel House Gun Club met at the bowling alleys on Wednesday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. Philip S. P. Randolph was chosen President, S. S. Taylor Vice President, H. Ely Havens Secretary, and E. J. Westhall Treasurer. A board of seven governors was appointed. P. S. P. Randolph has offered a cup to be competed for by members of the club from March, 1904, to March, 1905.

To Aid Jap and Red Cross Nurses.

A concert and entertainment has been arranged for Tuesday evening, April 12, at the Grand Central Palace, in aid of the Red Cross Society of Japan, whose nurses are now in the field. The Japanese merchants of New York have united with the diplomatic corps, headed by Consul General Uchida, to make the affair a success. The programme will include Japanese patriotic and love songs, juggling, and athletics by Japanese.

OPENING TIME.

When shall we have the honor of introducing you to the distinguished fabrics that make their bow for the first time this week? Everything is exclusive here and restricted. If you tailor here, you'll be clad differently from the million others.

For $20 a high grade Spring Suit or Overcoat, to order, is at your command. Paddock Coats in black and the smart shades of tan and gray, $32. A Prince Albert—that necessity of the man of fashion—with vest, $25.

Samples of the newest weaves—plates of the latest fashions and measuring instructions free.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

Vantine's Condiments.

To further introduce some of our sweets for table use We offer special for one week only the following

Marmalade Fruit:
Sweet Orange, Bitter Orange, Orange and Grape, 3.00 per dozen. Regular price, 4.00 dozen.

Stuffed Mangoes, 60c. a Jar; Regular price, 80c.

India Sauce, 35c. per bottle; Regular price, 50c.

Stuffed Prunes, with Nuts, 30c. per box; Regular price, 40c.

Olives, 25c., 35c., 60c. Bottle; Regular price, 35c., 45c., 80c.

Pure Fruit Jams, $1.75 per Dozen; Regular price, 2.75 Doz.

Just sample a ½ pound package of VANTINE'S TEAS. 33 Brands—a list for the asking.

A. A. Vantine & Co., B'way, bet. 18 & 19 Sts.

Charity Ball for Lebanon Hospital.

The Lebanon Hospital League will give a charity ball and entertainment at the Harlem Casino on Saturday night, March 19, to provide funds to meet the demands of a convalescent ward, which has recently been added to the institution.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

WAR RAISES PRICES OF FOOD AND TEXTILES

Purchases By Russia and Japan Send Up Values in the Food Markets---Textile Lines Feel Effect of Possible Shortage of Supply.

The war in the East has affected many lines of goods which are dealt in extensively in this country, and in all cases the effect has been to advance prices.

In the food products lines the purchases by both Russia and Japan have created a shortage in the supply of several articles, and prices are up. Indirectly goods of similar character to those directly affected have gone up in sympathy.

In the textile lines, the advances in price are due to a possible curtailment in the supply. No purchases have been made in this market yet, although some inquiries have been made.

Wheat and flour, canned meats, canned salmon, breakfast foods, and a number of other articles of food are all higher because of the war in the East, and prices are still advancing. According to a number of men interested in these particular departments, it is impossible to predict where the end will be. If the belligerents continue buying as freely in the future as they have in the past, and it seems likely they will, prices promise to be considerably higher before it closes.

Flour has advanced 25 to 50 cents a barrel in sympathy with wheat, which has sold at the highest prices in many years. Japan purchased freely before hostilities actually began. A considerable proportion of these purchases are in store on the Pacific Coast, principally in San Francisco, it is said, and shipments are being made as rapidly as circumstances allow or necessity requires. Russia has bought some supplies also, but it is impossible to ship them because there is danger of capture by the Japanese.

Within the past week over 100,000 cases of pink salmon have been sold to the Japanese. It has taken practically all the pink salmon on the Pacific Coast, and prices have been advanced from 50 cents per dozen up to 70 cents wholesale, free on board, coast, and quotations will go still higher before the war ends. It is reported that negotiations are pending for the purchase of still larger quantities by the Japanese, and that Russia would take good quantities if it were possible to ship them without danger of capture. This immense quantity of pink salmon taken out of the market has had the effect of strengthening the situation materially, and has already resulted in enlarged buying everywhere. Dealers are anxious to obtain supplies for their own trade before everything is exhausted.

There is no means of determining how much canned meat has been sold to the belligerents. It is known that the Russians lost two cargoes by capture a short time ago. It is also known that Japan has purchased freely, but the number of cases is not given. Prices have been advanced upon some grades because of this, but cheaper meats are still obtainable at previous prices, though there are indications that packers are preparing for an advance in quotations before very long.

Mess pork has been purchased freely. One order was for 2,000 barrels at $15 a barrel, and that was only one of a number. The market is stiffer, though actual advances have not as yet been marked enough to make any material difference in trade conditions.

A report received in the hay market is to the effect that agents of the Japanese Government are visiting all hay-producing centres, and are buying very freely.

The effect of these advances in price, which can be traced directly to the influence of the Eastern war, is to strengthen allied articles in sympathy with those already mentioned.

In all the textile lines the actual and possible effects of the war have received from the beginning the close attention of the trade. There has been little or no buying in this market as yet of fabrics for the use, of either army. Inquiries by export houses indicate the possibility of future business, and some manufacturers believe, in case hostilities are prolonged, that the mills of the United States may be called upon to provide materials for clothing, tents, and tarpaulins. It is also anticipated by some that the two countries at war, by diverting from their textile industries large bodies of men now engaged in military operations, will produce a shortage in the usual supplies, so that this will ultimately increase the demand for American goods.

Naturally, it was expected that the silk market would be among the first to be affected. Thus far, however, the war has been felt only to a slight extent, and not injuriously. A representative of Mitsui & Co., raw silk importers, at Broadway and Broome Street, said yesterday:

"When the war began there was a slight weakness in raw silk; then prices became firmer, and for some time they have been steady. I do not expect that this market will feel any more effects of the war."

Japanese and Chinese pongee and other piece silks have been advanced 5 to 15 per cent. The importing houses, it is said, recently reached an agreement regulating prices, but it is denied that there is any corner. A man who is familiar with the trade said:

"Japanese and Chinese piece silks are likely to become scarce. The pongees were worn last Summer more than ever before, being a favorite because of their fine, light texture. If the demand continues, as is expected, silk goods of this kind will surely go higher than they are now.

"In May the new season for cocoons opens. With Japanese industrial conditions upset by the war, it is not likely that the output will approach the normal. Raw silk may go higher before many months."

One result of the war has been to stop the regular exports to Manchuria and other parts of China of cotton gray goods. Inquiries have been made in the New York market for cotton duck and khaki drills, which may be required for tents, coverings, tarpaulins, caps, and uniforms.

Aside from the gray goods, there are usually only small sales of other cotton fabrics in the Orient. Few printed goods go to China. A representative of one of the large converting houses said that in normal times there are small sales of denims and similar lines to Japan, Russia, and China, but the total sold to the three countries is inconsequential. He said:

"It is possible that the war, by taking men from the mills in Russia and Japan, might create new markets for our goods in those countries and in any other land to which they have been selling."

A wool manufacturer said that, as little clothing wools are imported from Russia, the raw wool market has not been touched by the war. No new demand for American woolen goods has been stimulated.

The carpet wool situation is made uncertain by the action of Russian wool dealers in holding back supplies which were bought by the American importers. Carpet wools were scarce and high before the war, and importers incline to the opinion that before many months the scarcity will be more prominent. It is pointed out that Russia may decide to use all her available wools of the kind of which she has hitherto consumed only a part. Already the Russian consumers, it is said, are trying to bid back the wools sold to America, this being the cause of the delay in shipments.

Linens have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. since the beginning of the year. Russia, which is a great flax-producing country, is keeping its fibre for its own uses. Stocks of linen goods in this country are said to be light, and European countries have less than their normal requirements.

FOREIGN TRADE CLUB

Plans are Now Under Way for a Large Organization.

Prospectus Sets Forth Details of Organization for Men Interested in Exports and Imports.

Plans for the establishment and extension of the Foreign Trade Association on an extensive basis were completed last Wednesday at a meeting of the Advisory Board, at which a prospectus was drawn up and approved. A determined effort will now be made to increase the membership, and it is expected that before April 6 the full list of 500 members, which number has been set as the minimum necessary before the plans outlined can be put into execution will have been obtained.

The objects of the association, as set forth in the prospectus, are as follows:

At a meeting of gentlemen representing the export and import trade and manufactures, it was determined to organize and establish in the City of New York a club to which should be eligible as members exporters and importers, manufacturers, commission buyers in export and import trade, bankers, forwarding agents and transportation lines, and such other kindred branches of business as may desire membership.

The object of the association to be better development and extension of the foreign trade of the United States.

The gathering of data and information looking to this end and dissemination of the same to its members.

To promote a more enlarged and friendly business intercourse of its members, and to afford them an opportunity for closer co-operation with each other, also to extend courtesies and entertainment, which it is believed will be appreciated, to the representatives of foreign houses and business men from abroad, or out of town, who may from time to time visit our city.

To establish a clubhouse during business hours, not only for the resident members, but also for out-of-town visitors and non-resident members and to do all and other such things as may from time to time be deemed best by the Board of Governors to attain the main object of the club, which is the better development of American industries through building up foreign trade.

It is contemplated to suitably equip clubrooms of an attractive character, and therein maintain a bureau for the translation of foreign correspondence, free of expense, to all members of the club, the cost of maintenance to be borne out of the general income of the club. This bureau to be broad enough in scope to secure United States Consular reports and other information relative to foreign trade and requirements as would redound to the benefit of its members and the interests represented by them.

The membership of the association is to be limited to 1,000, of which the first 500 are to be known as charter members, and will be exempt from the payment of an initiation fee. The annual dues are set at $25. Provision is also made for 500 non-resident members, whose dues shall be $15. As soon as the 500 charter members have been obtained, steps will be taken for the establishment of a clubhouse and the carrying out of the other features of the programme.

The committee which has the work of recruiting in charge is composed of the following: F. J. Alvin, manager American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company, Spring and Hudson Streets; W. W. Caldwell, Secretary; Motley, Green & Co., 68 Broad Street; J. R. Couch, manager Bishop & Babcock Company, 47 Great Jones Street; W. M. Hollins, H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and J. W. Hamilton, Milliken Brothers, 11 Broadway.

A meeting of the entire present membership of the association has been called for April 6 at 66 Broad Street, at which reports will be made of the progress attained in carrying out the plan.

AMERICAN WINE MOVEMENT.

Growers Organize to Correct Evils in Their Trade.

American wine producers in the last week began a movement to prevent adulterations, to put a stop to the sale of native products in bottles bearing foreign labels, and to check unfriendly legislation. In the American Wine Producers' Association, formed Monday at the Astor House, the members present represented an invested capital of $20,000,000. Among the States represented were Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Texas, and all parts of New York. It is said that the new association is fairly representative of the industry everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

Edward R. Emerson of the Brotherhood Wine Company, Washington and Spring Streets, was chosen President. He said yesterday:

"This country is producing to-day as good wines as can be made anywhere. We raise as fine fruit and we have brought over from Europe its best experts, so there is no reason why we should not succeed.

"Because of prejudice many call for foreign wines, and after American wines are sold to them under foreign labels. This is a fraud and, therefore, should be stopped. We feel also that when our wines are all sold for just what they are, native products, we will soon eradicate the prejudices that now restrict our business. It is said that Ohio furnishes most of the wine that bears deceptive labels, but the men from that State were among the first to agree that the practice must cease.

"A few years ago nobody would claim that American champagne was equal to foreign wine, but we have made great progress, so that to-day we can make this claim with entire confidence. No one has any reason for ordering foreign champagne except that he prefers to pay a high price.

"It is also the purpose of the new association to oppose unfair legislation when it is proposed. Incidental to this we will endeavor to educate people to an understanding of the fact that pure wine is not whisky."

TO PROTECT TRADEMARKS

Platt Bill Has Indorsement of All Commercial Interests.

Recent Supreme Court Decision Destroyed Force of Present Laws—Features of Legislation Proposed.

Producers and dealers of goods sold under a trademark, in all lines of trade, are much interested in three bills now before Congress, all providing for the amendment of the trademark law. The important features of the two earlier bills are embodied in the last one introduced by Senator Platt of Connecticut, and this is the bill that has received the general indorsement of commercial interests everywhere.

The demand for new trademark legislation was created by a decision of the United States Supreme Court last November, which practically wiped off the statute books and protection which the law afforded to owners of trademarks. It limited the operation of the existing laws to articles entering into foreign commerce, or commerce with the Indian tribes, and declared that it had no application to inter-State commerce, which constitutes about four-fifths of the country's trade.

The salient feature of the Platt bill is the clause defining the requirements of registrable trademarks, which is as follows:

That no mark by which the goods of the person claiming to be the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration as a trademark on account of the nature of such mark, unless such mark (a) consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter; (b) consists or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation.

Provided, that marks which are identical with a registered or known trademark owned and in use by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trademark, owned and in use by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers, shall not be registered, and,

Provided, that marks which consist merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner, or which consist merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or which consist of the name of a locality, shall not be registered unless the applicant for registration states in his application that he makes no claim to the exclusive use of such mark as against others who may use the same without fraudulent or deceptive intent.

Another important feature of the bill is that making infringement of properly registered trademarks a penal offense, punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or a year's imprisonment, or both. Under the old law the only remedy for infringement was a civil process to recover the damage which it could be shown had actually been inflicted by the infringer, and the profits which he had obtained by his infringement. This remedy is also afforded by the bill now before Congress. The penal provision is also applicable to persons who refill packages which have contained trademarked goods, unless all marks which might lead the purchaser to believe that he is buying the original contents of the package have previously been destroyed.

Reciprocity in trademark protection is afforded by a clause providing that any trademark filed in any foreign country, which affords similar privileges to American trademarks, shall have the same force and effect as if filed on the same date in the United States, provided that application for registration be made in the United States within four months of the date on which the application was originally filed in the country of origin.

The Platt bill also provides for a reduction in the fees charged for the registration of trademarks. The charge for each original registration is $10 and for a renewal $5. In case an application is refused by the examiner in charge of trademark registration, an appeal can be taken to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on payment of a fee of $10.

The bill has the indorsement of the Patent Trademark and Copyright Committee of the American Bar Association.

HIGH FOOD PRICES.

Fish, Fruit, and Vegetables All Very Scarce and Dear.

There are many food products which are advanced in price, but not as a result of the war. There is practically no codfish in the market. Only 31,000,000 pounds were taken in 1902, against 33,000,000 for a number of years, and 28,000,000 pounds during the year just closing. The annual consumption is about 32,000,000 pounds, which shows that the catch for the past two years or more has been less than consumptive requirements. Prices are advancing everywhere, and the demand is so great that fishing smacks are fitting out at fishery points to go for cod, even though it is the worst season of the year.

A shortage of any kind of fish is felt particularly during Lent, and the shortage of cod is supplemented by shortages in oysters and clams, due to cold weather and ice-locked fishing points. There has been a slight modification of the rigorous weather, and oyster fishermen and clam diggers have succeeded in landing larger cargoes recently. Prices are still high and supplies somewhat limited.

Sardines are scarce in some localities, and prices are moving upward gradually. The market has been in an unsettled condition, though at present it is steadying down, and sales are more active than they have been for some weeks.

All meats are higher, even though Lent is here. Poultry is higher, and some of the best grades are scarce. Butter and cheese are both higher, but there has been a reduction in the price of eggs. Fruits and vegetables, with the exception of oranges, are both higher, vegetables being the highest ever known at this season. Apples are high, and cranberries are held stiffer than they have been for some years at this season.

BUSINESS RENTALS HIGHER.

Few Advances Below Houston Street, but Tendency Pronounced Higher Up.

Real estate agents say that in the textile and manufacturing districts north of Chambers Street there has been little if any advance in rents until Bleecker or Houston Street is reached. Further north, and especially after Fourteenth Street is passed, advances have been numerous. The influx of lace and cloak houses into the section between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets is said to have exerted an appreciable influence in sending up rents.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., 317 Broadway, have an especially large share of the real estate business south of Canal Street. At the firm's office the following statement in regard to the renting situation was made:

"There has been no general advance in this business district. Most of the renting is done between Oct. 1 and Feb. 1, the latter being the moving date in the textile district. In cases where a house had obtained a building or a part of it at a particularly low rental for a part of a year there have been advances. But business conditions have not been sufficiently bright to justify any general increase in rents and none has been made."

At Julius Friend's office, 695 Broadway, the conditions were described as follows:

"The Rhinelander estate, which made a general advance of 10 per cent., has two buildings on Broadway and a number on the side streets. North of Houston Street there have been a considerable number of advances when new leases were drawn, and there were no reductions. The advances were usually about 10 per cent."

A representative of M. & L. Hess, 643 Broadway, said:

"South of Canal Street I do not believe rents have been raised except on some property of the Astor estate, and perhaps in a few other exceptional instances. North of Bleecker Street, when new leases were made this year, the rents were raised quite commonly. Lofts that brought $900 before were advanced to $1,050 or $1,100; the $1,600 lofts went up to $1,700 and $1,800; the $2,000 lofts to $2,250, and $3,000 lofts to $3,250 and $3,500. North of Fourteenth Street the advances were the most pronounced because so many lace and cloak houses have been moving up there.

"There has been less vacant property in this part of the city than usual. There were few new buildings put up in the last year, and there are no indications as yet of any considerable amount of building this year. Most of the leases are for from three to five years. A considerable number will expire in 1905, and when talk of renewals begins in the Fall I will not be surprised if there be even heavier advances than those made lately."

WOOL MARKET DULL.

George Follett of the Wool Exchange Building said yesterday that the raw wool market is dull at present, but this is often the case in the early Spring, as cloth manufacturers, not desirous of exciting the growers, buy sparingly. The Presidential election is sometimes feared as likely to make the business in the latter half of the year unsatisfactory.

Another large wool broker said: "Shearing has begun in Arizona. Before the end of the month there will be shearing in New Mexico, and by May the clip will be coming in from everywhere. The manufacturers, who are now keeping quiet, making no more goods than are necessary, will then begin to buy wool. The manufacturers are yet in doubt as to whether the call will be chiefly for high or low grades of woolen goods."

Notes of Business Men and Events

C. W. Farmer, Secretary of the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association, reports that trade in the millinery line this season is a little below normal. The usual number of buyers has not come to town, and those that have come have been a little more conservative than usual in their purchases. It is expected, however, that the trade will all come in a rush at the end of the season.

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The manufacturing clothiers are preparing their samples for next Fall and Winter's trade, and the salesmen will start on the road with them on May 1. The indications now are that the prevailing styles for suitings will be fancy cheviots and for overcoats the same class of goods in the heavier weights. The belted overcoat promises to be more popular than ever.

***

Although in normal years the buyers of men's clothing are all out of the market by this time, the salesrooms are still full of buyers. The cancellation evil has been worse than ever this season, and it is likely that before long the National Clothiers' Association will take a test case to the courts.

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Preparations are now about completed for the annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers, to be held in Philadelphia on April 11, 12, and 13. The New York Association will be represented by twenty delegates, and there will also be delegates in attendance from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Baltimore, Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

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The Fashion Manufacturing Company of 221 Greene Street reports an unusual demand for shirt-waist suits in all grades. The popular materials are foulards, crêpe de chines, and voiles. The company will in a few days take possession of its additional quarters at 221 Greene Street and 30 and 32 West Third Street.

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Applebee & Neuman, 100 and 102 Grand Street, manufacturers of pearl buttons, announce that they have enlarged their plant at Vineland, N. J. They declare that there is a great demand for shirt-waist sets in both ocean and fresh-water shell.

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The Nevins Company has declared an advance of ½ cent a yard on all Stevens's brown and bleached crashes. The goods are now on a basis of 8 cents a yard for P 18-inch brown and 8¾ cents for bleached. An advance of ¼ cent was declared on Jan. 20.

***

Advices from Aalesund, Norway, to the local importers of cod liver oil announce that the preliminary catch of cod has been much better than last year, and that the fish are in better condition. It is likely therefore that the price of cod liver oil will return to normal next Winter.

***

It is reported in the grocery district that a movement is on foot to form an association of the manufacturers of glass fruit jars to maintain uniform prices. It is claimed that under present conditions there is no profit in the business.

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Edward E. Poor & Co. announced last week that the price of "Lotus" lawns will be 4¼ cents.

***

The Navy Department has called for bids for 50,000 pounds of canned pears, 60,000 pounds of apricots, and 100,000 pounds of peaches. It is feared in the local market that the quantities required cannot be supplied because of the light stock on hand.

***

B. G. Van Aken is now associated with F. J. Karcher, who formerly handled dress goods lines through Schefer, Schramm & Vogel. The new firm will be known as Karcher & Van Aken, and will be located with S. Peierls & Co., corner of Broome and Mercer Streets.

***

Fred F. Waters, 105 Franklin Street, has been appointed New York agent for S. L. Munson of Albany, and will show lines of "Acorn" shirts, collars, and women's waists.

***

M. Boley & Co., a new hosiery firm just organized, have secured quarters at 506 Broadway. The concern will handle both foreign and domestic hosiery products.

***

The arrival on the American liners last week of 85,000 cases of salmon had no effect upon this market, and was chiefly interesting to the trade because it was the largest cargo ever received on a steamer in this market. Purchases for use in the East have caused dealers to maintain prices very firmly, and notwithstanding heavy receipts there has been no change.

***

Kenzo Iwahara, New York representative of Mitsui & Co., one of the largest Japanese banking and mercantile houses represented in this country, speaking of the war's effect on the straw-matting trade, said: "There is little or no matting in Japan ready for shipment. The stock in Kobe is very small, and it is difficult to get any goods in the open market. The labor necessary to produce the goods is now very limited. There will be no more low prices, but, on the contrary, everything will continue to strengthen prices. Other things to be taken into consideration are the higher freight and insurance rates."

***

F. B. Priest of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, produce dealers of Boston, is in this city. He reports business in Boston fairly good, but owing to snow blockades in New England not as liberal as usual at this season.

***

Fred Hall of Hall & Arbes, fur manufacturers, returned from Europe last week. He reports that the European stocks of skins are very low, and that several important furs are likely to be higher in price. Prices will be finally fixed at the March sales in London.

***

Importers of Japanese silks declare that an advance of about 10 per cent. has taken place in these goods in Japan within the last week or two. It is impossible to obtain any more for them, however, in this market. There is as yet no shortage of the goods, as they are arriving in English and American ships.

***

Maurice Rothschild of M. & L. Rothschild declares that the cloak trade at present is practically dead. The preliminary buying, which depends on the retailer's estimate of what trade will be, was exceptionally good, but the reordering, which depends on the consumer, has so far been non-existent. The weather conditions are blamed for this, as the dealers throughout the country have not broken their stocks yet.

***

A linen importer said yesterday that a feature of the season is the demand for linen handkerchiefs for the ornamentation of kimonas, dressing sacques, and pillow covers.

***

R. E. Kennington of the Jones-Kennington Dry Goods Company, Jackson, Miss., who has been in this city for ten days making purchases in the textile district, said that in a period at the close of the Winter in which his house usually takes more than 500 bales of raw cotton from customers in exchange for goods, this year only 54 bales were received. This he attributes to the fact that the amount of cotton on hand in his district, one of the most productive in the South, is unusually small.

***

Hamilton K. Beatty, Oriental rug buyer for the H. B. Claflin Company, sailed several days ago for Constantinople.

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There was an especially successful sale of fancy white goods Tuesday and Wednesday at the H. B. Claflin Company's department. Not only mill stocks, but also the company's fabrics were sold.

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Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. in the last week made a special drive in ladies' hosiery at $1 and $1.15 a dozen.

***

William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., who has been on a Southern trip for his health, sailed several days ago from Nassau, W. I., and will reach New York to-morrow.

***

During the last week C. P. Ellis, a cotton broker of New Orleans, has been elected to membership in the New York Coffee Exchange and Louis Wetjen of this city has applied for membership.

***

A new partnership has been formed under the firm name of M. G. Wanzer & Co. to do a brokerage business in refined sugar. The partners are M. G. Wanzer and Henry Hope, who were formerly with M. F. Prince & Co.

***

With the object of making his annual inspection of the conditions governing the tea market in the United States, Hikonojō Komada, Managing Director of the Japan Tea Exporting Company, Limited, of Kobe, Japan, is now in this city, which he makes his headquarters during his stay in this country.

***

Among the heavier buyers at the auction sale of crockery and glassware in the last week in the auction rooms of E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street, were Hamburger & Co. and Arthur Letts, Los Angeles; M. D. McMahon, Burlington, Vt.; P. J. O'Neil, Port Huron, Mich.; W. J. Titus, Trenton, and William Lawton, Wilmington, Del. A member of the selling firm said: "It was expected that the Southern and Southwestern men would buy largely, as they did. A surprise to many who have heard reports of dull trade in the East was that the Eastern buyers were among the heaviest."

***

Ten distillers from Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and other Western cities registered Friday at the Merchants' Association. It is noted that the present series of buyers' excursions has brought to the city many more distillers than ever came before. There is also an increase in the number of buyers for stationery and music houses.

***

Up to last night 3,500 buyers who came on the present series of excursions, had registered on the Merchants' Association's books. Last Fall, when the arrivals were regarded as unusually heavy, the total for the same number of days was 3,350; and in last Spring 2,412.

TAPIOCA GROWING SCARCE

East Indian Producers Are Abandoning Its Manufacture.

Low Prices Make Its Production Unprofitable—How the Article Is Made from Cassava Roots.

The average consumer of tapioca in the United States has probably never given a thought as to where the article comes from or how it is made, and, moreover, will be surprised to learn that a threatened scarcity in the production is now imminent. Only the largest factories in Singapore and Penang, the principal producing sections in the East Indies, are continuing its manufacture, and even their managers are of the opinion that the venture is a losing one at the low prices now prevailing.

During the last week medium pearl, or the grade in most general commercial use, has sold on the spot and for near-by shipment at slightly below 2 cents a pound in large lots, but holders now are very firm in their views at 2 to 2⅛ cents, with only a limited quantity available at that figure, while goods due here in March are held at higher figures. Prices from the East are very high and considerably above local values, with only small quantities offered.

With conditions no stronger than they are at present, medium pearl sold at 3½ cents per pound in large quantities in the Fall of 1900, and if there is a continuation of the circumstances now ruling the market during the remainder of the year the previous high record price may be eclipsed. The lowest price ever reached in the history of the article was 1⅝ cents a pound.

Other arguments in favor of advancing prices are the relatively higher prices now ruling for all cereals and starch producing articles, while the advance in the price of silver and the higher freight and insurance rates caused by the hostilities in the Far East must necessarily add to the laid-down cost in this country.

The annual consumption of tapioca in the United States is about 8,000 to 10,000 tons, while Great Britain and the Continent together use about twice that amount. The following comparative table shows the shipments from Singapore and Penang during the last three years:

	1903. Tons.	1902. Tons.	1901. Tons.
United States	8,695	10,915	9,530
Great Britain	12,955	15,240	12,260
Continent	8,805	7,755	8,195
Total	30,545	34,010	29,985

Up to Feb. 15 of this year, however, the shipments have shown a visible falling off as indicated by the following comparisons for the corresponding period during the last three years:

	1904. Tons.	1903. Tons.	1902. Tons.
United States	645	1,190	2,575
Great Britain	1,560	1,920	1,900
Continent	570	910	750
Total	2,775	4,020	5,225

The tapioca of commerce is a farinaceous substance prepared from the roots of the cassava plant, and is manufactured principally in the vicinity of Singapore and Penang. These roots are sometimes a yard in length, and owing to the great amount of nourishment which they necessarily draw from the soil, the same area has good producing qualities for only about two years.

The preparation consists of the grating of the roots and the separation of the pulp from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. From this meal starch is obtained by washing in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch while moist is dried upon hot plates, the grains swelling and bursting, and the whole collecting in small irregular masses or lumps. By a process of selection various sizes are obtained, and these constitute the "small and medium pearl" and "small and medium flake" grades of tapioca which find their way into households the world over. Tapioca meal or Brazilian arrowroot is the same substance dried without heating.

Tapioca flour, which is the meal obtained from the cassava root and afterward made into tapioca by a heating process, is used quite extensively in this country in various manufactures, and a gradual increase in consumption is noted every year. Confectioners use it largely in the manufacture of various kinds of candy, twine manufacturers employ it for glazing purposes, and it enters largely into the paste on the back of our postage stamps.

The consumption of tapioca in the United States as a food has increased considerably during the last two or three years owing to the fact that jobbing grocery houses have put it up in one-pound packages of the various sizes and thus increased its popularity. It is used more extensively in the West than in this section of the country, and just at this time is a particularly cheap food in view of the advancing tendency of prices of corn, wheat, and other cereals.

FAVOR THE OPEN SHOP.

Local Clothing Trade Interested in Philadelphia and Rochester Fights.

The New York clothing trade is watching with great interest the outcome of the fight between the manufacturing clothiers and the clothing cutters in Philadelphia which is now going on. Coming closely after the fight in Rochester, and involving, as it does, the same question of the open shop, the situation is significant of the sentiment in the wholesale clothing trade of the country.

The clothiers in Rochester have won their fight, although the cutters are still nominally on strike, and the indications are that the Philadelphia clothiers will also win. The sentiment of the New York trade is strongly in their favor, and it is extremely unlikely that any Philadelphia strikers who may seek work in this market will meet with a very warm reception.

The New York clothiers, while entering into agreements with the unions, have never wavered in their allegiance to the open-shop principle, and this sentiment has been growing stronger recently. Many members of the local clothiers' association are much dissatisfied with the present situation, and when the present agreement expires on May 1 an issue may be made over its renewal.

COTTON GOODS PRICES FIXED.

No Change Likely Whether Raw Cotton Rises or Falls.

Manufacturers of cotton fabrics of all kinds seem practically agreed that the scale of prices for this season has been fixed, and there will be no further changes of importance, no matter how raw cotton may go—up or down. It is also agreed that business at first hand is now especially slow. A representative of a large Fall River print interest said:

"The weather has been against us. Because of the extreme cold and the snow retailers throughout the country have not been able to get to their jobbing centres and buy supplies. The jobbers, because of the raw cotton situation, bought conservatively, and their stocks have not been moved as yet. When the Winter really breaks up the comparatively light stocks that the jobbers carry will quickly disappear, and then the mills will get orders for more goods."

Millmen and selling agents say that the present prices of cotton goods are based on raw cotton at 14 cents, or thereabouts.

DUTY ON FRENCH CORDIALS.

Argument on Reciprocity Treaty in Court of Appeals To-morrow.

The cases of the United States against Weil and Luyties, which involve the question of whether cordials are entitled to the benefit of the reciprocity treaty with France, will be argued to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The reciprocity treaty provides that a duty of $1.75 instead of $2.25 a gallon shall be collected on brandies or other spirits imported from France. The tariff law provides for brandies and other spirits in one clause and for cordials in another, and it is the contention of the Treasury Department that Congress intended the language of the treaty to be the same as that of the tariff law, and that therefore cordials are not included in its benefits. The importers contend that the use of "or" instead of "and" broadens the scope of the treaty.

PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR INVOICES.

Collector Stranahan Wants to Connect Custom House and Public Stores.

Collector Stranahan is behind a bill, introduced at Albany last week by Senator Elsberg, giving the Government permission to build a pneumatic tube from the Custom House to the Appraisers' Stores. The purpose of the tube is the conveyance of invoices and other papers which are constantly passing back and forth between the Collector and the Appraiser.

This service is now performed by two antiquated cabs, which are under contract. The service is slow and unsatisfactory, and the services of two messengers are required to ride in the cabs and guard the papers.

Collector Bidwell established an automobile service, which was discontinued a year ago because the automobiles had an inconvenient habit of breaking down half way to their destination.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chestnuts in Syrup Not Comfits—Other Decisions Rendered.

Judge Byron S. Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest against the assessment of 1 cent a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem as "comfits" on broken chestnuts in syrup, which are used by bakers and confectioners as an ingredient for cakes, &c. B. Shackman of New York, the importer, claimed that they were dutiable at 1 cent a pound as nuts.

Protests sustained were by Veit, Son & Co., Leon Rheims & Co., (2,) M. Gardner & C., (4,) James F. White & Co., and James McCreery & Co., New York; James E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, New Orleans.

Protests overruled were by P. H. Petry & Co., Abraham & Straus, L. Wertheimer, J. C. Klein, McKesson & Robbins, Paul Uhlich & Co., A. De Ronde & Co., Barber & Co. Incorporated, A. Kippelman, N. Erlanger, Blumpart & Co., Manzella Brothers, Lionel Moses, A. J. Wasson, C. B. Richard & Co., Freund, Foise & Co. and others, J. W. Schaefer and others, Goldberg & Co., Hussa & Co., A. Grindal and others, Merck & Co. and others, William Anderson & Co., John Menke & Co., W. D. Mitchell, and R. F. Downing & Co., New York; the Battle & Co. Chemical Corporation, St. Louis; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; L. N. Brunswig & Co., New Orleans, and C. D. Banker & Co., San Francisco.

BIG TYPEWRITER TRADE.

Enormous Demand Created by the Baltimore Fire.

Handlers of typewriters say that they never had such a run of business as they have had since the Baltimore fire. One large firm reports a sale of 4,000 machines in one week just after the fire, most of which were wanted to replace those destroyed. Other companies refused to make any statements of numbers sold, but said they had been very heavy. Nothing approaching it has been known, except the demand following the Paterson fire, but, of course, that was so much smaller than Baltimore that the comparison is hardly worth while.

Dealers say they had a good year in 1903, but that they anticipate a much better one this year. The business increases gradually from year to year, and the distribution is expanding into the country, where more offices are using them. The reduction in cost of good machines during recent years has increased their use, and as improvements are made, improving the efficiency of the machines and increasing their simplicity, business appears to grow in direct ratio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ice Plant, conveniently located capacity 100 tons a day; perfect condition, to lease for a term of years; low rental. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. and Third Ave.

Manufacturer's representation wanted, on salary or expenses and commission basis, by experienced salesman, buyer, shipper, correspondent; conversant with leading commercial languages, thoroughly posted in domestic and export trades; would travel. Address, 10 days, H., Box 126 Times.

A.A.—Want experienced hotel man to manage popular hotel and spring water business, who is willing to invest about $5,000 in stock of company; big chance for right man. Address, stating qualifications, "Opportunity," Box 216, 1,552 Broadway.

Elegant bakery and ice cream business; established over 20 years; using 32 bbls. flour per week; plenty stock and fixtures, horses, wagon, implements of all description. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Capital wanted in a manufacturing business; margin of profits very handsome, with an unlimited field; will bear careful investigation. Box W 214 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Established steam-heating business; full equipment of tools, office fixtures, &c.; excellent location; rare chance; principals only. Address Binot, Box 150 Times.

I have an option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d St.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer. FOURTEENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 186 Eldridge St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 98,666 to No. 104,056, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, SEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 119 West 42d St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 11,801 to No. 15,118, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, and November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS, MARCH 8, 9, & 10, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK. ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, MAR. 7th.

The West End Storage Warehouse, 202-210 West 80th St., New York, N. Y., March 6th, 1904. To Mrs. T. J. McKenna, W. H. Bartlett, Mrs. R. F. Ayers, Horace P. Hunt, Mrs. Ella V. Wardell, Mrs. A. G. Longfellow, M. Monahan, Mrs. Mary A. Ladd, W. Stein, Mrs. F. Roy, C. D. Ackerman, Mrs. A. Waddingham, Mrs. Eugenia Houtteman, Mrs. C. L. Buchi, Mrs. John Fleming: You are hereby notified that the time for payment of this warehouse lien upon the property hereinafter described having expired, after due notice thereof has been given you, this warehouse will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in this warehouse, to be sold at public auction according to statute in such cases made and provided, at George Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 E. 125th St., New York N. Y., on TUESDAY, March 22, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and on the following day until all the goods are sold. AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, Proprietor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.) VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

AT AUCTION A. ST. JOHN BOYCOTT, AUCTIONEER, AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 9TH, AT 8 P. M., TWENTY-TWO HIGH-CLASS KENTUCKY SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. S. T. HARBISON & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGH

BELMONT PARK'S NEW RACE TRACK

Five Courses All Graded, but Winter Storms Have Caused Them to Settle—Work on Jockeys' House—Old Hoople House for Club Guests—Trainers at Local Tracks Busy With Racers.

The new race course at Belmont Park, Nassau County, which is being constructed by members of the Westchester Racing Association of Morris Park, has not advanced much toward completion during the Winter, but sufficient progress has been made since ground was first broken, on March 28 of last year, to indicate that it is the purpose of August Belmont and his associates to establish what will probably be the best-appointed racing grounds in the country. Only a few men are now at work within the inclosure, but as soon as the weather will permit building operations will be resumed in earnest, and a radical change in the appearance of the park is expected before the coming racing season is over. According to Architect Charles Leavitt, Jr., there is no need for rushing matters, but the track will be ready for racing in the Spring of 1905, the time agreed upon for the opening.

Thus far all the tracks—five in number, with an extra one for exercising purposes—have been laid out and graded, but the Winter storms have caused them to settle, and considerable filling-in will be required to place them in shape again. All the work now being done on the grounds is centred on the house for jockeys, situated near where the main entrance is to be, and this building, with the ground floor of the clubhouse, almost completed, and the tracks, sums up the building operations at the grounds.

CIRCUITS AND STRAIGHTAWAYS.

The tracks comprise a mile and a half circuit, one of seven-eighths of a mile straightaway, another straightaway of a mile and a quarter, a turf course of a mile and three-eighths, and a steeplechase of a mile and a quarter. What is considered the principal feature is the circuit track of a mile and a half, 100 feet wide. From the start at the grand stand there will be a straightaway of more than 1,400 feet.

The seven-eighths of a mile chute is laid out so that the horses will race about 2,800 feet before reaching the main track and making a dash past the grand stand to the wire. The mile and a quarter chute has been laid out so that all the races can plainly be seen from the grand stand. The turf track of a mile and three-eighths, 100 feet wide, and the steeplechase course are situated in the infield.

No move has been made toward building the grand stand, but according to the plans it will be located on the southern side of the inclosure, close to the main entrance, and about 150 yards back from the Hempstead Plank Road. It will be a steel structure, 650 feet long and 90 feet wide. The main entrance, which will be about 75 feet wide, will be between the Coleson and Manis farms, two of the oldest properties in that part of Long Island. The white building adjoining the Manis houses, which is herein illustrated, was for many years the home of William G. Hoople. Notwithstanding its age, the house and grounds present a picturesque appearance, and it is the purpose of the owners of the Belmont Park track to transform it into a sort of headquarters for their friends during the season, or at other times. At present it is used as an office for Architect Leavitt and his assistants.

There are several other houses within the bounds of the 440 acres comprising the park along the Hempstead Plank Road, from the Hempstead Turnpike to Plainfield Avenue, but all except the Manis and Hoople homesteads will be removed. The Coleson property of thirty acres is in Queens County, being the only part of the race course that is situated in Greater New York. About 200 yards east of the main entrance the opening to the free field will be placed.

In addition to the 100 stables which will be erected along the north side of the grounds, each of which will accommodate 15 horses, and large exercising walks and covered places for stormy weather, stables and other conveniences for trainers, handlers, and horses will be provided on the other side of the Jamaica Plank Road, on the 200 additional acres of land owned by the proprietors of the park. It is on this property that the Long Island Railroad Company purposes building a spur from its main line near Queens station, to run direct to the main entrance. It has also been proposed to build two or three large tunnels from the main line of the railroad to the stables within the track, so that the racing horses, instead of being subjected to the annoyance of crossing the much-traveled Plank Road and avoiding the passage through the track, can be taken to their quarters with more convenience and safety.

THE HORSES IN TRAINING.

Trainers are beginning to get busy with their charges at the tracks about New York. At Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, Morris Park, and other tracks there was plenty of activity last week. Perhaps Gravesend was the busiest of the lot, but there was no idleness in any stable. Even Waterboy, J. B. Haggin's champion, took a few turns about the Sheepshead track, assuming his accustomed place at the head of the stable in charge of A. J. Joyner. The black son of Water Cress was as full of life as a two-year old. It was all the boy who rode him could do to keep him on the ground. Considering the fact that the only work he received was under the shed at the Haggin barn, he looked surprisingly well. He has evidently received enough exercise to keep him from accumulating any surplus flesh and is ready for serious work. He never looked in better shape. In the same stable Hanbury Belle looked every inch the queen she is. She has grown into one of the handsomest three-year olds to be found in the country, and has entirely recovered from the mishap she met with in last year's Futurity, when she was jumped on and almost cut down.

At Gravesend Waterboy's rival, McChesney, had several gallops. He was out every day, and impressed those who saw him as being ready at any time for a two-minute clip. It is beginning to look as if McChesney will make his bow to the racing public in advance of the noted Eastern horses which are relied upon to take his measure. He is entered in several events at Aqueduct, including the Carter Handicap, and it would not be surprising if he got one or two races before the meeting ends. It is more probable that he will start in the Queens County Handicap than in the Carter Handicap, notwithstanding the value of the stake which is to be run on the opening day.

Hermis, who is scheduled among the possible starters in the Excelsior Handicap, will find McChesney's name on the list. The Thomas horse has Wintered at Bound Brook, N. J., and may reach Gravesend with others of the Thomas stable early next week. Africander, at Gravesend, received some slow work during the week, but it seems now that he will not start before the opening of the Gravesend meeting.

Advices from Memphis are to the effect that Highball will not start at that track. Bud May has been going slow with him. While he has been taking no chances, he has the king of last year's two-year-olds in fine trim. "Father Bill" Daly has been sending his bunch along at a great rate. He gravely announces that he proposes to repeat his last year's achievement and take

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AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

Tonneau Cadillac, (like new,) $575; United States Long-Distance, eight horse-power, $425; steamers, $225; $3,500 Mors, $1,500; New 1903 Rambler, $450; "Orient" Buckboards, $225-$425; Big lot Motorcycles, $75 up; 1903 Oldsmobile, (like new,) $450; goods advertised are in our store. Other attractive bargains. Automobile supplies cut prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS New and 2d hand, $225 to $435; speed 30 miles an hour. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, sole agents.

"YANKEE" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50-$2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NEW BELMONT PARK TRACK ON HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OVER.

Two Flycasting Victories for Leonard—Bicycle Home Trainer Awards.

An unusually large crowd attended the Sportsmen's Show at its closing day yesterday in Madison Square Garden. The number of children was particularly noticeable and the little launches on the lake were busy every minute of the day and evening carrying parties across the small sheet of water.

The special sporting events all attracted general attention, and some close contests were seen. The fly-casting contests for distance only, with a half-ounce frog, single-hand cast, was won by R. C. Leonard, 123 feet 4 inches; E. L. Mills was second, 114 feet, and H. W. Hawes third, with 109 feet 4 inches. The second fly-casting event, single handed, with trout flies, was also won by R. C. Leonard, with a cast of 106 feet; H. W. Hawes was second, with a cast of 104 feet, and E. J. Mills third, with a cast of 96 feet.

In the portage race J. C. Moody won, making the trip up and down the lake in 58 seconds.

A canoe tilting contest between W. P. Stanton and G. R. Stark against H. Hinck and H. Mead resulted in a tie. In the whole series, however, the first mentioned pair won first prize, in the tug of war Hinck and Mead won.

A. Krohn of the Monitor Cycle Club won first prize, in the home trainer bicycle mile contest, his time being 1:07 4-5; Frederick Williams of the Prospect Wheelmen, was second. The two-mile team championship was won by the Monitor Cycle Club, whose team was J. Rosengren and F. Ericson.

It is estimated that fully 100,000 persons visited the show during the two weeks that it was in progress, and the managers decided last night to call the exhibit next year the "Sportsmen's Show and Marine Exhibit," in view of the increasing interest in motor boats.

NO ENDURANCE MOTOR RUN

Automobilists Will Centre All Efforts Upon St. Louis Trip.

New Yorkers Will Be on Road Fifteen Days—Grand Round-Up Will Be at Alton.

There will be no automobile endurance run this year. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which has formerly conducted the endurance contests, has decided to eliminate that event and work in harmony with the American Automobile Association in contributing to the success of the big National club run to St. Louis, the detailed plans of which have just been outlined. A club run of that magnitude has never been attempted before, and, as many vehicles are sure to take part in the tour, the test of American manufacture will be a very thorough one, even with the comparatively easy stages that have been marked out by the committee for the daily runs. While it is likely that no medals or certificates of merit will be given to the machines that finish the entire tour, the tour will, for all practical purposes, embody most of the principles of a typical endurance contest.

Some idea of the magnitude of the run may be seen from the fact that the New York clubmen will be fifteen days on the journey, while the New England delegation that starts from Boston will be sixteen days in reaching St. Louis. With the exception of Sundays, this means an all-day run every day of the week, spending the night in new quarters. The New Yorkers will leave on Tuesday, July 26, and the daily runs for that week will be to Kingston, Unadilla, Elmira, Geneseo, and Buffalo, spending Sunday at the latter place. Leaving Buffalo on Monday morning, Aug. 1, the trips that week will be to Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Waterloo, South Bend, and then Chicago, where Sunday, Aug. 7, will be spent. On Monday, Aug. 8, the tour will be continued, stopping for the night at Bloomington, and reaching Alton, Ill., on Aug. 9. This is but thirty miles from St. Louis, and all of the intermediate Eastern delegations that have not previously joined the main party will assemble there for the grand entry into the World's Fair city.

One of the features of the run will be the meeting along the route of different sections of automobile delegations. The New England section, leaving Boston July 25, and traveling by way of Springfield, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, making nightly stops at those places, will join the New Yorkers in Buffalo. At Cleveland the party will be increased by the Southern delegation, which will leave Baltimore July 26, traveling, with nightly stops, through Gettysburg, Bedford, Connellsville, Pittsburg, where Sunday will be spent, and then to Youngstown and Cleveland. The central section, leaving Columbus, Ohio, and traveling by way of Richmond, Ind.; Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Pana, will join the party at Alton, which will be still further increased at Chicago by delegations from Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other places in the Northwest. Sections of automobilists are being formed at Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, and other Western points, but these will go direct to St. Louis, meeting the invading army of automobilists there on Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Touring Committee, of which Augustus H. Post is Chairman, will have general charge of the run, and additional instructions will be sent out at an early date.

NEW INDOOR SKATING RECORD.

Taylor Beat Kearney and Bettered His Time in a Mile Race.

E. A. Taylor of Euclid School made a new indoor skating record for one mile last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, covering the distance in 2:49 3-5. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club, who finished second in the record mile race, made the distance in 2:50 2-5 last week. Taylor also won the two-mile handicap from a big field.

Hockey teams representing the Wanoka and Midwont Athletic Clubs played before the races, and the Wanoka team won by the score of 12 goals to 1. Summary of races:

Half-mile, Novice.—Won by Ribert Potts, Seminole Athletic Club; L. Eglofstein, Brooklyn Skating Club, second; W. T. Norris, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:46.

One-mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by E. A. Taylor, Euclid School, (scratch;) Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; M. Loewi, Heffley School, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:49 3-5.

One-Mile Class B, Handicap.—Won by W. M. Taylor, Seminole A. C., (120 yards;) S. Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (120 yards,) second; H. B. Dennis, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) third. Time—3:04 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by E. A. Taylor, Euclid School, (scratch;) E. Mulligan, Heffley School, (60 yards,) second; K. McVaugh, Brooklyn, (150 yards,) third. Time—6:19.

WILL SEND TENNIS TEAM

But Challenge for International Cup May Be Delayed.

TIME LIMIT IS UP TO-MORROW

American Players Say That the Outlook Is Bright for Victory Abroad This Year.

As the foremost lawn tennis players of this country well know, especially those who participated in the National championship tournament at Newport last season, the promise was given the Englishmen that a challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup would be forthcoming from the Americans for the season of 1904. Simply because the members of the Executive Commitee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association have not made their plans public the rumor has been circulated that no American team would be sent over. It was ascertained yesterday, on the authority of George Wright of Boston and Louis J. Grant, that all conditions were favorable for the sending of the promised challenge by the Executive Committee, and that if the formal challenge were not cabled to-morrow, which is the expiration of the time limit, a delay would be asked for and unquestionably given, so that the final arrangements could be made perfect. Two years ago the English Lawn Tennis Association asked for and received an extension of time when the Doherty brothers first came over.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, Louis J. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club said: "At the time Wylie C. Grant, Robert Le Roy, and myself were given a little dinner by Reginald F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty at Eastbourne last September the elder brother told us that Dr. James Dwight, William A. Larned, and others had promised them that an American challenge would be sent over. What particularly caused jubilation on the part of the two brothers, who were fresh from their successful contests on the American courts, was the fact that Malcolm D. Whitman had personally given his word to visit England and play, either as a member of the challenging team or along with them. We were then competing in the South of England championship, and the Dohertys came down to see us and relate their experiences while in the States.

"I was present at the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association last month. The challenge was not discussed as much as I thought it would be, but was put in the hands of William A. Larned, who was to make the preliminary arrangements. This was done because it was tacitly understood that Larned was to act as Captain of the team. While I do not intimately know what has been done, I am confident that the challenge will be sent over."

That it would not be difficult to secure a representative team of four men is generally admitted, for many of the younger players have come to the front during the past two seasons. The two players, William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman, are pledged to compete, and Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier stand ready to play if requested. It is reported that for the doubles Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward, both of whom have had experience abroad, would make the trial to be selected for the team. This array of men alone is sufficient to refute the rumor that men cannot be found who are willing to compete. As for the trials, the list is without limit, and includes Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., Ross Burchard, C. C. Kelly, the Wrenn brothers, Wylie C. Grant, Robert Le Roy, Edwin P. Larned, Edgar Leonard, Raymond D. Little, and, in fact, nearly all of the men at the top of the ranking list.

There is every reason also to look upon the Americans' chances for regaining the trophy as favorable this year. This is because of the challenges sent in by France and Austria. Under the conditions governing the international matches the players of France, Austria, and America would first meet in a series of contests and the winning team then play the English team for the coveted cup. The Austrians are regarded as being outclassed by the Frenchmen, who will probably be represented by M. Max Decugis, their champion, and M. Vacerot. The French players have perfected their game at Isle de Puteau, near Paris, where their championships are held. The leading Americans are regarded as outclassing the French in speed and tactics, and should in the natural order of things win the place of meeting the Englishmen. The matches with the Austrians and Frenchmen would make the best sort of practice for the Americans and put them in the best sort of trim to face the English team, which would undoubtedly be the Doherty brothers. The contests would also give them more confidence than they would possibly have were they to be immediately called upon to meet the Dohertys.

No official mention relative to the challenge can be expected until to-morrow, when Palmer E. Presbrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will indicate what action will be taken by the Americans.

PENNANTS FOR ICE YACHTS.

Many Entries in Class Contests on the Hudson—Rainbow Wins a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—A ten-mile ice yacht race for fourth-class boats for a cup offered by the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club was held to-day at Hyde Park. It was won by the Rainbow, owned and sailed by Owen Roberts, the Hawk, owned by Franklin Roosevelt and sailed by Herman Bonderlinden, was second, while the Emir, owned and sailed by Percival Lloyd, got third.

Two races were sailed by boats of the Carthage Landing Ice Yacht Club off the clubhouse at Chelsea this afternoon, over a distance of fifteen miles. The first race was for club pennants between boats of the first, second, and third classes. The winners were: First Class—Ranger, owned by Merritt Brothers and sailed by Charles Merritt, time 28:00; Mischief second, owned and sailed by Lewis Whittemore, time 29:00; Hermis third, owned by Alexander June and sailed by Isaac Miller. Second Class—Maid M., owned by B. Merritt and sailed by Henry Merritt, time 33:30; Collyer Brothers' entry second, sailed by Capt. Moses Collyer, time 35:00; Cravilla third, sailed by Julius Jova. Third Class—Squaw, owned and sailed by W. R. Miller; Tuss, owned by Irving Grinnell and sailed by Jacob Millard. No time taken.

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AT THE CRESCENT'S TRAPS.

Brooklyn Club Members Put In Busy Day Shooting Targets.

The Stephenson brothers, Frank and George, carried off the honors at the Crescent Athletic Club's shooting traps, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. One of the features of the day was a fifty-target competition, in which Erskine H. Lott and John Hendrickson of Long Island City, a guest of the club, tied at forty-four. The weather was cold, and the high wind affected the flight of the targets considerably. Scores follow:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cp.	T.		H'cp.	T.
G. G. Stephenson	1	14	H. B. Vanderveer	1	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12	A. G. Southworth	0	10
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	Dr. F. C. Raynor	3	10
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	12	L. C. Hopkins	1	8
W. W. Marshall	3	12	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	8
Capt. A.W. Money	0	11	G. W. Hagedorn	1	7
E. H. Lott	0	10	Grant Notman	1	7

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	0	14	A. G. Notman	1	9
G. W. Hagedorn	1	13	A. G. Southworth	0	9
G. G. Stephenson	1	12	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	9
E. H. Lott	0	11	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	9
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	2	11	W. W. Marshall	3	8
Dr. F. C. Raynor	3	11	H. B. Vanderveer	1	8
Capt. Money	0	10	L. C. Hopkins	1	7

MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

H. Werlemann	7	24	A. G. Southworth	1	19
F. B. Stephenson	1	22	D. V. B. Hegeman	3	18
H. M. Brigham	0	22	G. G. Stephenson	2	17
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	21	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	6	16
Capt. Money	1	21	L. C. Hopkins	2	16
G. Notman	3	21	W. W. Marshall	5	15
Dr. O'Brien	4	20	H. B. Vanderveer	3	14
Dr. Raynor	5	20			

SAUER TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

A. G. Southworth	1	25	H. M. Brigham	0	21
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	6	24	Dr. O'Brien	4	20
H. Werlemann	7	24	G. W. Hagedorn	3	19
F. B. Stephenson	1	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	19
G. Notman	3	22	Dr. Raynor	5	19
D. V. B. Hageman	3	22	W. W. Marshall	5	19
Capt. Money	1	22	L. C. Hopkins	2	18
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	21	E. H. Lott	1	14
G. G. Stephenson	2	21			

SYKES TEAM CUPS—25 TARGETS.

F. B. Stephenson	1	19	L. C. Hopkins	2	16
G. G. Stephenson	2	22	Capt. Money	1	12
Team total		41	Team total		28
A. G. Southworth	1	18	H. B. Vanderveer	3	19
W. W. Marshall	5	19	W. W. Marshall	1	18
Team total		37	Team total		37
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	18			
H. M. Brigham	5	20			
Team total		88			

PALMER TROPHIES—25 TARGETS.

First Division.

F. B. Stephenson	1	22	Capt. Money	1	20
H. M. Brigham	0	21			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

G. W. Hagedorn	1	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	9
A. G. Southworth	0	14	L. C. Hopkins	1	9
G. G. Stephenson	1	13	W. W. Marshall	3	9
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	H. M. Brigham	0	8
H. C. Werlemann	4	11	Dr. O'Brien	2	7
E. H. Lott	0	10	H. B. Vanderveer	1	7

Shoot-off—G. W. Hagedorn, 13; A. G. Southworth, 11.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

G. G. Stephenson	1	14	A. G. Southworth	0	11
H. C. Werlemann	4	14	D. V. B. Hegeman	1	10
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	4	10
G. W. Hagedorn	1	13	Dr. O'Brien	2	10
H. M. Brigham	0	11	W. W. Marshall	3	8

Shoot-off—G. G. Stephenson, 14; H. C. Werlemann, 9.

SPECIAL MATCH—50 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
E. H. Lott	44	H. M. Brigham	41
John Hendrickson	44	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	41
G. G. Stephenson	42	A. G. Southworth	37

Riflemen Shoot for Steele Trophy.

At the Seventh Regiment Armory last night the Capt. H. S. Steele trophy, a prize presented by the family of the late Capt. Henry S. Steele of Company B, was won by Company C, with a score of 638. In the sweepstakes E. F. Carroll and J. D. Hees, Jr., of Company B and J. E. Engel of Company D had the three highest scores at 200 and 500 yards. Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., of Company G, Private C. H. Voight, Jr., of Company F, Lieut. T. C. Wiswell of Company F, Private A. O. Sherwood of Company I, Private H. D. T. Spencer of Company D, and Private S. D. Perkins, veteran, qualified as sharpshooters, and Private W. H. Croxton of Company G and Corporal Kerran of Company B qualified as experts.

CHESSMASTERS AVERT DISPUTE.

Reach Private Agreement for Division of Prize Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE CARLO, March 5.—Most of the masters engaged in the two international chess tournaments here have departed for their homes.

It has leaked out that Maroczy, Schlechter, Marshall, Gunsberg, Marco, and Swiderski, the competitors in the first tourney, not satisfied with the manifestly unfair division of the prize money of some 8,000f., by which 5,000f. was to go to the winner of the contest and the remainder to the rest, entered into an agreement prior to the beginning of the play to divide the money on a mere equitable basis. Accordingly, when the prizes were awarded, Maroczy gave up 1,750f. of his 5,000f., retaining only 3,250f. for himself.

In this way Schlechter received 1,800f. as second prize winner, Marshall 1,800f., Gunsberg 850f., and Marco 750f. Swiderski, the tailender, received nothing.

Rival School Teams to Meet.

A large entry list has been received for the one-mile handicap relay race for preparatory and high schools, which will be a feature of the indoor sports to be held by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Madison Square Garden on March 12. A strong team has been entered from the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, and others entering are the High School of Commerce, De Witt Clinton High School, Pratt Institute, Erasmus Hall High School, and the Flushing High School. New Jersey will be represented by a team from the Newark High School. A large entry list has also been received for the race for elementary public schools.

Trainer Murphy of Yale has entered his relay team. Trainer Moakley of the Cornell team is delighted that his team will be given another chance to compete in the race with Columbia, for at Georgetown the Columbia boys won. Aside from the intercollegiate championship, the ten-mile run is attracting a great deal of attention. The two Indians, Jerry and Frank Pierce, have been training for this race, and, as it is to be held on a dirt track, it will be bitterly contested between John Joyce, the present champion; Bonhag, Carr, and the two Indians.

Reunion of Lacrosse Players.

The international lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, comprising the members of the team which visited England six or seven years ago and acquitted themselves to the extent of winning all their games except two, have arranged an annual reunion dinner to be held at the clubhouse on Clinton Street on the evening of March 12. Among the players who took part in the successful trip and will be present at the dinner are Moses, Garvin, Doyle, McLean, "Cy" Miller, Dr. Rose, Mason, De Cassanova, Jack Curry, and J. H. Bagg.

White Wins Billiard Game.

C. E. White defeated J. M. Millette last night in the handicap 14.2 billiard tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. White had the maximum limit of 300 to run, while Millette only had to make 225. Scores:

White, (300—0 24 2 2 3 17 2 5 11 1 20 4 8 2 16 0 5 6 1 2 0 8 0 11 6 0 17 12 6 0 0 0 4 5 6 9 0 0 0 6 17 3 3 10 6 24 5 5 3 2 0 1 2. Total, 300; high runs, 24, 24, 20; average, 5 35-53.

Millette, (225)—0 7 0 3 5 1 10 0 6 1 10 3 1 3 6 0 24 0 2 11 24 0 1 3 6 2 5 5 7 2 2 0 0 8 8 7 0 3 0 3 5 0 0 9 10 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 5 1. Total, 211; high runs, 24, 24; average, 4 3-52.

Two games will be played to-morrow. In the afternoon Dr. Walter G. Douglas, 300, and F. M. Canda, 300, will meet, and in the evening the players will be L. A. Servatius, 250, and J. M. Millette, 225.

Queens County Jockey Club Officers.

At a meeting held at the office of the Queens County Jockey Club yesterday the following officers were elected for the year 1904: President—David Holland; Vice President and Treasurer—Robert A. Tucker; Secretary—Joseph A. Reilly.

Crowe Defeats Talcott at Pool.

The two regularly scheduled games in the New York Athletic Club's pool tournament last night were decided by forfeits, I. A. Janin to W. A. Tilt, and S. S. Ellis, Jr., to Edward C. Talcott. A game between E. F. Crowe and E. C. Talcott was substituted, and Crowe won by a score of 100 to 84. The score follows:

E. F. Crowe—9 5 8 8 7 3 11 5 3 9 8 12 9 3. Total, 100.

E. C. Talcott—5 7 5 6 7 10 4 10 11 6 5 3 5 0. Total, 84.

High runs—Crowe, 12; Talcott, 11. Scratches—Crowe, 9; Talcott, 5. Referee—H. P. Gutches.

The games on Monday night will be between A. P. Driggs and T. A. Plunkett, and Percy Gardiner and W. A. Tilt.

Pool Victory for Dawson.

In the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, William Dawson scored an easy victory over Charles Grogan, the score being 125 to 60. The score:

William Dawson—15 14 0 12 7 12 2 15 11 10 9 15 3. Total, 125.

Charles Grogan—0 0 15 3 7 3 9 0 3 5 6 0 9. Total, 60.

High runs—Dawson, 15; Grogan, 18. Scratches—Dawson, 4; Grogan, 1. Referee—P. Rogers.

Results of Palm Beach Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5.—At the Florida Gun Club this afternoon P. G. McFadden won the Greenleaf and Crosby Cup, tying with J. L. Alabaster in a ten-bird contest. Robert Toland, J. S. S. Remsen, and Dr. Daniel Karsner each won five-bird sweeps out of a field of fifteen shooters in 10, 11, and 9 birds respectively.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Ostrich, Though Beaten, Showed Form in the Oakland Handicap.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Ostrich's performance in the Oakland Handicap today, when he ran second to Tribes Hill, the favorite, and forced him out to the last ounce, gave the talent a line on the colt's chances in the Crescent City Derby. It was a race from beginning to end, and the mile and a quarter was covered within a fifth of a second of track record time. Opening at 3 to 2, Tribes Hill was backed down to 6 to 5. Ostrich's price was but little better at any time than 5 to 2. Off together, the pair raced the full distance almost lapped and came down the stretch in a furious drive, Tribes Hill having but half a length the better of it at the wire. The race was worth $1,805 to the winner.

Athlana, which was backed from tens to twos, was the other winning favorite. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. John Doyle, 132 pounds, (Livingston,) 12 to 1, won; Yellowhammer, 104, (Salling,) 15 to 2, second; Scotch Thistle, 109, (H. Phillips,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29. The Brown Monarch, Blue Darter, Chanley, Master Prim, Charley Fisher, Reynard, Henry Luehrmann, Jr., and Octo Cafe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Macbeth, 103 pounds, (Livingston,) 18 to 1, won; Mauser, 104, (Aubuchon,) 2 to 1, second; Lee King, 110, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48. The Guardsman, Docile, Mintbed, Rachel Ward, and Blue Mint also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs.—Claremont, 97 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 9 to 2, won; Maltster, 113, (Higgins,) 7 to 5, second; Palmist, 107, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Lord J., Allista, Clear the Arena, Tom O'Day, Potente, Russell Garth, Manshak, and Springer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; the Oakland Handicap. Tribes Hill, 113 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 6 to 5, won; Ostrich, 100, (H. Phillips,) 13 to 5, second; Albert F. Dewey, 101, (E. Walsh,) 9 to 1, third. Time—2:06 1-5. Ethics, The Messenger, Eclectic, Bon Mot, Leila, and Establish also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Athlana, 111 pounds, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, won; Sid Silver, 104, (C. Howell, 7 to 1, second; Banana Cream, 104, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Caterpillar, Miiadi Love, Alpaca, Optional, Bud Embry, Safeguard, Tommy Knight, Dutch Carter, and Prince of Endurance also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Past, 105 pounds, (McCafferty,) 7 to 1, won; McWilliams, 111, (W. Hicks,) 6 to 1, second; Miss West, 100, (Robbins,) 17 to 1, third. Time—1:42. One More, Bengal, Conundrum, Circus Girl, Katie Gibbons, Captain Billy Lee, and Beaucaire also ran.

A. D. Matthews Sons

The first American store Brooklyn grew that has stood the test 67 years.

16 Cakes Pure Soap 25c.

A man worth $20,000,000 makes it, and a list of 43 other Spring dirt chasers that the public need more than diamonds.

12½c. Val Plaid Muslins / 10c. Val Lace Stripe Muslins } All at 6 2c.

Persian Lawns 12½c. Val / Soft finish Organdies 12½c. Val

Pique, Lace Stripe, 25c. Val / Stripe Corded Lawn, 18c. Val } 10c. yd.

French Lawns, 45 in., reg. price 25c., } 12½c. yd.

These white goods are "like words fitly spoken, apples of gold in pictures of silver"—now mark—we wish to avoid exaggeration—but the patterns are so chaste and beautiful and the texture of the fabric so good, you certainly will not regret seeing them—spread out in the Annex and on other special tables to avoid congestion.

Guaranteed Wool Etamines.....15c. yd.
All Wool Fancy Suitings.....49c. yd.
Fine Wool Voiles.....19c. yd.
Handsome Granite Melrose.....25c. yd.
Beautiful Dimities & Ginghams.....5¾c. yd.

Eddy Silk, just like silk.....25c. yd.
All Linen Barnsley Crash.....8½c. yd.
Lovely Embroideries.....2 to 15c. yd.
Women's Spring Suits .$13.50 to $15.00 and that is half price.

Sewing Machine $5 down, $1 a week. Same price for cash; 20 styles, from $12.25 to $40.00, everything else free. Volta Meteorite Electric Powder cures rheumatism—Drug counter.

LACES.

8c. to 35c. Fancy Washable Laces, 5c. to 15c. Yard.
Laces, Insertions, Bands, etc., in various makes and widths.
45c. to $1.25 Black Escurial Laces, 25c. to 69c. Yard.
Medallion and irregular shapes.
85c. to $1.48 45 Inch Black Drapery Nets, 65c. to 98c. Yard.
Plain black La Tosca, Pt. Esprit and figured nets.

5c. to 35c. {30,000 Yds. Embroideries} 2c. to 15c. Yd.

Fine nainsook, Swiss and cambric Embroideries, from a neat baby pattern to a showy effect 9-inch goods.

$1.69 to $2.25 Cambric Embroidered Allovers, 98c. Yd.
18 inches wide.

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Now Every Woman of Sense

will visit our special low prices in Carpets, Rugs and Linoleum, Furniture and Brass Beds—and will not miss that Bread Baking Scene in the Basement, where the little woman turns out two loaves for the price of one at the baker's—it's a curious husband who fails with his wife to see this bread baking success.

PENN'S COLORED RUNNER CHEERED

Philadelphia Collegians Won the Relay Race and the Prize Presented by the Late Senator Hanna—Regimental Athletes Captured Trophy Offered by Admiral Dewey.

J. B. Taylor, the speedy colored runner of the University of Pennsylvania, won the one-mile intercollegiate relay race at the first annual athletic games of the Spanish War Veterans at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night in sensational style, beating Cates of Yale by ten yards. The latter defeated Adams of Columbia for the place by fully thirty yards. The race was the principal event of the evening, and aroused the wildest enthusiasm, the entire body of spectators rising to their feet and cheering on the speedy colored boy at the finish. The prize for this race was presented by the late Senator Hanna.

Pennsylvania led in the event from the start, Daer, who led off for the Red and Blue, gaining five yards in the first relay, which Hyman increased to fifteen yards in the second heat. Hammer, in the third heat, held Clapp of Yale to this advantage, but in the fourth relay Sheffield, the former interscholastic champion, running for Yale against Cartnell of Pennsylvania, cut down the Quaker lead to five yards, which Taylor in the final relay increased to ten yards, despite Cates's most strenuous efforts.

The programme was long and varied, and interest was added by the fact that the prizes were all given by prominent Americans, including President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, the late Senator M. A. Hanna, Senators Depew, Platt, Alger, Lodge, and Proctor, Gens. Corbin, Oliver, Gillespie, and Crozier, Cols. Mills, Bakewell, and Astor, August Belmont, Mayor McClellan, Elihu Root, and State Senator McCarren. The Dewey prize, open to competition to the Military Athletic League and the Spanish War Veterans, was won by the Twenty-second Regiment team, with a score of 20 points, while the Yale University athletes won the team trophy for competition among the athletic clubs. Summary:

70-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Lowe, Yale University, (14 feet;) H. G. Alexander, Yale University, (12 feet,) second; J. Danaher, Xavier Athletic Association, (13 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

70-Yard Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by A. S. Boston and J. I. Snyder, Twenty-second Regiment, (16 feet;) R. Y. Schaefer and F. M. Pearson, Twenty-second Regiment, (11 feet,) second; A. C. Broderick and Lee Atkinson, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Underwood, New York A. C., (21 yards;) William Hornidge, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (18 yards,) second; Charles Bacon, Greater New York Irish A. A., (10 yards,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, Limit 40 Yards.—Won by C. B. Alcott, Yale University, (28 yards;) E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., (20 yards,) second; Harry Cohn, Greater New York Irish A. A., (25 yards,) third. Time—4:30 4-5.

One-mile Relay Race, Handicap, Y. M. C. A. teams of five each to run two laps.—Won by Brooklyn Central Branch team, composed of R. L. Sanford, A. P. Swan, W. A. Gassin, A. Evans, and W. M. Pringle, (35 yards;) West Side Branch (Manhattan) team, composed of A. T. Robinson, P. W. Doll, G. F. Smith, A. J. Crocket, and R. J. McDonald, (scratch,) second; Brooklyn Central Branch second team, composed of R. J. Ann, R. J. Grimmell, L. Murgatroyd, J. C. Russell, and F. Martiensson, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:24 2-5.

One Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First trial heat won by J. E. Riegler, New West Side Athletic Club, (120 yards;) Everett Ott, New West Side Athletic Club, (45 yards,) second; G. G. Cameron, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:30 2-5. Second trial heat won by E. Bolstering, Eighth Regiment, (120 yards;) H. S. R. Smith, Eighth Regiment, (45 yards,) second; H. F. Cranston, National Athletic Club, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:30 2-5. Third trial heat won by F. E. Adams, New West Side Athletic Club, (75 yards;) W. Van der Dries, Jr., Tiger Wheelmen, (90 yards,) second; A. L. G. Fritz, Twenty-fifth Regiment, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:31 1-5. Final heat won by Fritz; Bolstering, second; Van der Dries, third. Time—2:28 3-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, (Handicap.)—Won by J. M. Jones, Prospect Park, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, (6 feet,) with 38 feet 9½ inches; F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (6 feet,) second, with 37 feet 7 inches; L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York A. C., (2 feet,) third, with 41 feet 3½ inches.

The sixteen-pound shot put, which was the only field event, was made interesting by the entries of Richard Sheldon and E. F. Glass of Yale, and the best of the local weight putters, including Feuerbach, Sheridan, and Flanagan. First place, however, went to J. M. Jones of Brooklyn, who had an allowance of 6 feet, and made 38 feet 9½ inches, with Callahan of the New West Sides second, and Feuerbach of the New York Athletic Club third. Sheldon, who was scratch man, made 42 feet 8 inches, and Glass, who had an allowance of 1 foot, made 41 feet 9 inches.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, Open Only to Members of Military Athletic League and Spanish War Veterans.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment team, composed of L. Robertson, F. S. Weaver, G. B. Underwood, J. Hollings, and H. B. Hilman, Jr., (25 yards;) Twenty-second Regiment team, composed of Frank Rickert, O. F. Luders, M. Prinstein, W. R. Knakal, and W. T. Kohn (58 yards,) second; Twenty-third Regiment team, (50 yards,) third. Time—3:24 3-5.

One-Mile Intercollegiate Relay Race, teams of five men each to run two laps.—Won by University of Pennsylvania team, composed of Dorr Hyman, Hammer, Cartnell, and Taylor; Yale University team, composed of Long, Burnett, Clapp, Sheffield, and Cates, second; Columbia University team, composed of Earle, Taylor, Kohler, Banks, and Adams, third. Time—3:29 1-5.

One-Mile Church Athletic League Relay Race, Handicap, teams of five.—Won by St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club team, composed of F. A. Tredlin, W. Hornidge, W. Horner, W. Luther, and M. Sweeney, (scratch;) Xavier Athletic Association team, composed of P. J. Murray, J. F. Brennan, C. J. Clark, W. F. Daly, and J. Danaher, (10 yards,) second; Messiah League team, composed of M. Plumb, W. Morrison, C. Rowe, F. Graham, and P. Parkhouse, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:32 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novices.—Won by L. Engle, Yale University; A. T. Swords, Columbia University, second; W. F. Thoman, Columbia University, third. Time—5:21 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. McLoughlin, New West Side A. C., (12 yards;) J. Landon, Yale University, (12 yards,) second; A. Merry, Yale University, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. McEntee, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., (22 yards;) R. Koch, New West Side A. C., (24 yards,) second; Charles Barker, Greater New York Irish A. A., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

One-Lap Sack Race, (Handicap.)—Won by F. M. Pearson, Twenty-second Regiment, (7 yards;) E. C. Logan, Twenty-second Regiment, (16 yards,) second; D. Walker, Eighth Regiment, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Tug of War.—First Naval Battalion team pulled Twenty-second Regiment team 5 inches; Neptune Naval Command Spanish War Veterans team pulled Twelfth Regiment team 3 inches; Fourteenth Regiment team pulled Company C, Twelfth Regiment, team 12 inches; Neptune Naval Command team pulled Fourteenth Regiment team 15 inches.

Final heat—First Naval Battalion team pulled Neptune Naval Command 2 feet 6 inches.

CLEVER SCHOOL ATHLETES.

Brooklyn Team Wins Relay Race in De Witt Clinton Games.

De Witt Clinton High School held an interesting series of athletic games last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The best race was the invitation relay race, which had eight starters. The team of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, composed of Jones, Saitta, Henshaw, Salmon, Moore, Bryce, Tuckner, and Jessup, won by two yards from the Erasmus Hall High School team of Brooklyn.

N. Barnett, V. Frank, and L. Ottman each won two first prizes. Barnett won the 60 and 220 yard dashes. Frank won the 60-yard hurdle race and the 12-pound shot-put. Ottman won the 60 and 220 yard handicap events. Summaries:

Sixty-Yard Hurdle Race, (Scratch.)—Won by V. Frank, N. Barnett second, and W. Hussa third. Time—0:08 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. W. Struthers, (40 yards;) J. Whittaker, (scratch,) second; G. F. Morrissey, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:58.

220-Yard Dash Handicap.—Final heat—Won by L. Ottman, (20 yards;) C. Greenwald, (15 yards,) second; R. Hoffman, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:26.

One-Lap Midget Race.—Wn by D. Friedman, M. Thompson second, J. Simmons third. Time—0:39 1-5.

440-Yard Run Handicap.—Won by I. Goldsmith, (33 yards;) G. Talfer, (30 yards,) second; E. Willie, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:58 4-5.

660-Yard Interbuilding Midget Relay Race.—Won by team from Thirteenth Street house, composed of Backus, Struthers, Sallsch, and Schneidman; One Hundred and Second Street House team, composed of Cossenas, Duglass, Hunt, and Sanders, second; One Hundred and Ninth Street House team, composed of Staley, Meyer, Stroughton, and Rothery, third. Time—1:17 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Hallock, (72 yards;) C. B. Levy, (12 yards,) second; J. H. Noble, (24 yards,) third. Time—2:15 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by N. Barnett; J. Wiley, second; F. Friedman, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Open to Grammar Schools.)—Final Heat—Won by B. Dessaw, Public School No. 166; B. Schaffer, Public School No. 89, second; E. Glucksman, Public School No. 103, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash.—Final heat—Won by N. Barnett, F. Friedman second, J. Wiley third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Midget Race.—Final heat—Won by M. Thompson, M. Epstein second, M. J. Backus third. Time—0:07 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final heat—Won by L. Ottman, (15 feet;) B. Barnard, (6 feet,) second; I. Goldsmith, (18 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Eight-Lap Alumni Relay Race.—Won by college team composed of A. Walz, A. Berdini, W. Hamilton, and J. Walz; High School team, composed of J. S. Wiley, N. Barnett, C. B. Levy, and F. Friedman, second; Business team, composed of A. Vogel, F. Martin, W. Weinberger, and A. R. Monaghan, third. Time—2:24 3-5.

One-Mile-and-a-Third Invitation Relay Race.—Won by Boys' High School team, composed of Jones, Saitta, Henshaw, Salmon, Moore, Bryce, Fackner, and Jessup; Erasmus Hall team, composed of O'Connor, Kriseldorf, McNulty, Korber, Call, Seymour, Tafel, and Koppe, second; High School of Commerce team, composed of Connelly, Metzger, Dorland, Vorhis, MacAlpin, Harder, Geis, and Pfletschinger, third. Time—4:56 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by V. Frank, with a put of 38 feet; A. Danziger, with 35 feet 3 inches, second; J. Kosotsky, with 34 feet 10 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by W. R. Wildnauer, with a jump of 5 feet 1 inch; J. Bogner, with 4 feet 11 inches, second; V. L. Staley, with 4 feet 8 inches, third.

SKILLFUL TROOPERS IN EQUESTRIAN GAMES.

Fashionable Crowd Applauds Squadron A Rough Riding.

There was an intermingling of warlike scenes and athletic contests of the gymkana sort last night at the fourteenth annual games of Squadron A. The tanbark ring of the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was the scene of considerable activity as the dashing cavalrymen risked their necks, while the women gathered about the ring drew in their breath in shrill little whistles of alarm and the men applauded to the echo. The horsemanship was excellent, especially in the rough riding, which clearly demonstrated its popularity with the crowd.

There was one bit that depicted the actual life of the cavalry when in the field, and seemed to be one of the gems taken from the setting of the Military Show. This was the Sibley tent drill, in which three troops took part. In column of fours with a pack horse carrying the tents the troops started. Then the horses were picketed and the tents raised. It was when there was a scramble to pack up again that trouble began. The horses bucked, and the packhorse of Troop 2 showed a surly temper and bolted, kicking over the saddles and carbines of the troop, which lay on the ground. One of the men clung to his neck and finally brought him to bay against the side of the ring. There was a general kicking and bucking of the beasts as the line was formed again, and the victory for time and form given to Troop 3, commanded by Corp. Watson.

Mounted on wiry little ponies, two teams engaged in a football match. In this the honors went to the Blues, led by Private Kellogg, by the score of 24 to 22, against the Reds, led by Corporal Putnam. There was no end of exciting riding, and at frequent intervals the men were dragging each other from the ponies and rolling in the tanbark. Many of the tackles were excellent, and the Reds played with considerable spirit and strategy. It was the great riding of the Blues and their superior dash that won the match for them. The line-up:

BLUES, 24.	REDS, 22.
Private Kellogg, Capt.	Corp. Putnam, Capt.
Private Knapp,	Private Stone,
Private Winter,	Private Noyes,
Private Maynard,	Private Greene,
Private Curtis,	Private Willis,
Private Wigham,	Private Henderson,
Private Bailey.	Private Robinson.

The most reckless riding of the night was in the second heat of the double pursuit race, Artificer Froment and Private Grace were pursuing Corp. Stuart. Soon the trio was madly galloping around the ring, the pursuers forcing Corp. Stuart's mount against the wall, and it looked as if men and horses must be crushed. Time and again they appeared about to tumble in a writhing heap, but the Corporal managed his mount well and saved his rosette. Within a moment of the expiration of the time the pursuers got Stuart in a corner where he could not evade them and Froment plucked the bit of ribbon from his sleeve.

The strictly military part of the competitions, such as jumping, head cutting with sabres, and the manoeuvres, was excellently executed. The point honors of the evening went to Troop 3, whose men scored six firsts, and easily led Troop 2, while Troop 1 had to be content with third.

Among those present were Mrs. Charles F. Roe, wife of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, occupying a box with Mr. and Mrs. Bates; Mr. Gilford Hurry, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and Mrs. Smith, Major Oliver B. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, Major Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Clapp with Capt. M. Ward; Lieut. R. H. Savre, Miss Acosta, Mr. and Mrs. George Fahys, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warner, Mr. Killiaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. Walter Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Choate King, Mrs. John Jerome Kelly, Mrs. Herbert Lakin and sister, Miss Mildred Barnes; Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cleveland, Mr. Jack Wilderming, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Mr. Dongan de Peyster, and Mr. E. L. Tinker.

The athletic programme was followed by dancing. The summary:

Team Event, Novice:—one man mounted, the other to mount in the rear of the first, at a walk, trot, and gallop; change places and repeat; form and dash to count.—Won by Troop Three—Privates Bulkley and Willis; Troop One, second, with Privates Smith and Clark; Troop Two, third, with Privates Greene and Godley.

Novelty Race.—Individual competition: Dismount, pick up dress-suit case, mount, and ride to north end, dismount, open dress-suit case, and put on robe; mount and ride, and then dismounting, put on hat, open umbrella, light cigarette and shake nigh fore foot of horse, and mount, racing for the north end of ring.—Won by Corporal Cram, Troop 2; Private Noyes, Troop 3, second.

Polo Exhibition, Riding in Short Turns and Circles About Posts, and Ride and Turn with Mallet; Form and Distance to Count.—Won by Private L. J. Hunt, Capt. Herbert Barry second, Corp. Lannon third.

Sibley Tent Drill—Team Event; Squads to Form Mounted, With Full Equipment, Facing West; at the Sound of the Bugle Men to Dismount, Post Two Men as Guard, Tie Horses to Picket Line, Unsaddle, Put Up Tents; the Rest of the Men to Retire Into the Tents with Arms; Time to Count 25 Per Cent. Each; at Report of Pistol, Take Down Tents, Saddle Up, and Form Line Mounted; Time and Form to Count 25 Per Cent. Each.—Won by Troop Three—Corp. Watson, Sergt. Booraem, Private Bayne, Private Brown, Private Dyer, Private Gillespie, Private Howe, Private Kilpatrick, Private Merriman, Private Noyes, Private Valpy, Private Welling, and Private Wyckoff; Troop Two second—Sergt. Outerbridge, Corp. Lannon, Corp. Whitfield, Artificer Gage, Trumpeter Mitchell, Private A. C. Charles, Private Coleman, Private Post, Private Reeves, Private Smith, Private Stevens, Private Thornley, and Private Tuckerman; Troop One third—Sergt. Corlies, Corp. Olmstead, Artificer Hungerford, Trumpeter Smith, Private Bailey, Private Bond, Private Clarke, Private Dyer, Private Hubbell, Private Maynard, Private Sumner, Private Williams, and Private Winter.

Low Reach at Gallop, Individual Competition—Horses 15 hands high or over; each handkerchief picked up to count one.—Won by Private Buck, Troop Three; Private A. Tilt, Troop One, second; Private Powers, Troop Two, third.

Double Pursuit Race, Team Event—Rosettes to be sewed to the right arm, and must be taken from behind on the left-hand side; each bout three minutes' duration.—Won by Lieut. Wright, Troop Three, pursued; Corp. Putnam, Troop Two, second, pursued.

Running at Heads, Individual Competition—Each head cut off high posts and each head carried off low posts and ground to count one point.—Won by Capt. Herbert Barry, Troop Three; Commissary Sergt. Smith, Troop One, second; Corp. Putnam, Troop Two, third.

Team Jumping—Horses bareback and must belong to members of the Squadron or be ridden in drills, Squadron horses prohibited, form and dash to count.—Won by Lieut. Wright, Sergt. Booraem, and Artificer Sheldon, Troop Three; Sergt. Stimson, Corp. Edwards, and Private Hunt, Troop Two, second; Artificer Gillespie, Private Drier, and Private Curtis, Troop One, third.

Exhibition Rough Riding.—Won by Troop Three, Private Bulkley, Private Geer, Private Henderson, and Private Wyckoff; Troop Two, second, Corp. Cram, Corp. Lannon, Private Powers, and Private Stone.

PROMINENT ENTRIES FOR N. Y. A. C. GAMES ON TUESDAY NIGHT

What promises to develop into some of the most sensational relay racing ever witnessed in this city will be decided at the carnival of sport held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening. In addition to these interesting races, Arthur F. Duffey, the champion sprinter of the world, has entered for the sixty-yard dash, a handicap, along with a number of other speedy runners. The champion is reported to be in shape for a record-breaking performance, but many excellent judges of form regard Torrey of Yale as a dangerous rival of Duffey, and should he receive a liberal handicap allowance look for him to give the Georgetown University student the race of his life.

In the relay races and other events Chicago will be strongly represented by a team from the First Regiment. Harley E. Korby is the champion shot-putter of the West, having an intercollegiate record of 41 feet 10 inches. He is also a speedy low hurdler, has run a quarter of a mile in 0:50 4-5, and was a member of the champion relay team of Notre Dame (Ind.) University.

William Uffendell is regarded as one of the fastest runners in the West at 440 yards, and, while a student at Notre Dame University, defeated a field of high-class runners for half a mile in 1:58. George Smith is credited with being the quarter-miler in that section of the country, having defeated all the prominent men at that distance, and has a record of 1:58 in competition.

JOHNSON WILL PROTEST

Question of Veracity Between Rival Baseball Presidents.

PLAYERS OFF FOR THE SOUTH

Pulliam Claims That the National League Schedule as Printed Was in Its Original Form.

If President Johnson of the American League and President Pulliam of the National League maintain the stand they took yesterday there is likely to be no end to the disturbances in baseball this year. President Johnson declared with considerable warmth that he would not tolerate such action of the National League as changing its schedule after it had been properly passed on by the Joint Committee, and would at once enter a protest with President James Hart of the Chicago National League Club, who was Chairman of the Joint Committee. Furthermore, he proposed to also lodge a protest with August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission. Johnson expressed himself as being absolutely certain that the National League schedule had been so changed, so far as it pertained to the opening game of the New York Club, for he remembered that after leaving the Joint Committee room, Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Americans, asked him where the Polo Grounds team would play on the opening day, April 14, and he replied at Philadelphia.

President Pulliam was emphatic in asserting yesterday that his schedule had not been changed, and that the playing dates adopted would stand for the season.

Seven of the New York National League players left town yesterday for Savannah, Ga., where the team is to report for training to-morrow. Mathewson, Bowerman, Gilbert, Lynch, and Minnahan, the latter two being new men, left by boat, and Warner and Brown by train. Manager McGraw was expected to leave Baltimore last night.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

CHILICOTHE, O.—Thomas N. Marfield, a grain dealer, has filed an application in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $287,918.95; assets, $65. Marfield assigned in 1898, and the indebtedness was contracted prior to that date. He says $26,083.37 of his indebtedness has been outlawed by the statute of limitation.

BOSTON.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed by Robert H. Mahar, a liquor dealer. Liabilities, $14,894; assets, $3,680.

MALDEN, Mass.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed by Jennie A. Young. Liabilities, $29,702; no assets given.

Report of Lothrop Company's Assignees.

BOSTON, March 5.—Fred H. Williams and Warren F. Gregory, assignees of the Lothrop Publishing Company, have issued a statement to the creditors, showing accounts payable of $155,033, with estimated assets of $200,600. The assignees favor continuing the business for the present.

Attachment Against Emil Scherr.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $2,502 against Emil Scherr, a manufacturer of silk ribbons at Philadelphia under the style of Scherr Brothers, in favor of George D. Sproul on a note, and it was served on a third party here. The business was started about fifteen years ago. It was reported yesterday that a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against him in Philadelphia by three New York creditors, viz.: Morimura Arai & Co., $23,460; E. Paladini, $9,883, and W. H. Bernard, $11,756. The liabilities are reported to be $400,000.

Judgment Against R. H. Beach.

A judgment for $4,182 was entered yesterday against Ralph H. Beach of 44 Broad Street in favor of the Morton Trust Company on a note dated July 3, 1903, payable ninety days after date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY G. GABAY.—Henry G. Gabay, formerly a builder, residing at 1,890 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $144,678, of which $88,500 were secured by bond and mortgage, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1900 and 1901, principally for building materials and borrowed money. Mr. Gabay was formerly a plumber, and went into building operations about seven years ago. He became embarrassed on a building operation at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Broadway in 1900 and turned it over to his creditors. Among the creditors are Henry J. Holmes, George H. Toop, and William McShane, trustees for creditors, $55,000, secured by mortgage on One Hundred and Ninth Street and Broadway; John Theall and others, as trustees, $25,000, secured by mortgage, and Alexander Cameron, $8,500, secured by mortgage; Batavia and New York Woodworking Company, $9,840; George H. Toop, $6,772; J. L. Mott Iron Works, $4,074, and John Yule, $3,750.

ABRAHAM FELDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Feldman, cloak manufacturer of 133 Greene Street, by the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $210; S. Nachtigali & Co., $228, and S. Steinfeld & Co., $95. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has paid $2,500 to certain creditors to prefer them, and has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,500. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles S. Collyer receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500 and liabilities $6,000. He began business in 1895.

SALIM MILAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Salim Milan, manufacturer of shaving brushes and importer of Turkish tobacco at 60 Washington Street by the following creditors: Bogert & Hopper, $252; F. W. Van Stade, $521, and George V. Demarest, $25. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Friday. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Frederick Wesson receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,500.

MARY A. MACKEY.—Mary A. Mackey, residing at Poughkeepsie, formerly a partner in the firm of H. R. Murray & Co. of that city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $18,845 and assets, consisting of a third interest in the estate of John Griffiths, on which no estimate of value is given.

ZERNER BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George F. Darrell receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Zerner Brothers, cloak manufacturers of 168 Greene Street. It was stated that on March 3 their books showed outstanding accounts of $3,000, and on March 4 a number of persons were at their place of business loading merchandise on trucks and removing it to storage warehouses.

LAWLER & SPENCE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Taylor Moore receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Lawler & Spence, iron works, of 1,969 Park Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAKER, John F.—H. Lee	$12
BEACH, Ralph H.—Morton Trust Company	4,182
BELLAH, Joseph—William P. Martin Company	178
BENEDICT, Harvey D.—Riverside Bank	411
BAIRD, Arthur H.—P. O. Judson and another	198
COLLINS, Thomas J.—E. McGlynn	519
CARTER, Enos—C. F. Young	44
CHENEY, George R.—New York Telephone Company	37
DEWEY, William C.—Jones & Le Baron	263
FALK, Frances—H. H. Cording and another	38
GOLDBERG, Paul—New York Telephone Company	39
GAROFALO, Patrick—New York Telephone Company	42
HOES, William M., administrator—D. Murphy	1,312
JOHN E. STREETON COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	66
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. E. Vann	34
JOHNSTON, Albert M.—E. J. Wehrenberg	116
KELLY, Malachi—W. P. Hotchkiss	154
KOLBECK, Jacob—B. Simon	45
LEONE, Giuseppe—A. Merlino	35
LEDWITH, Margaret—A. Engelhardt	341
MOLLOY, Charles E., and Frederick C. Turner—G. H. Allen and another	504
NEIL, Thomas R.—New York Telephone Company	32
PALMER, Nellie A.—New York Telephone Company	50
PARKE, William H.—New York Edison Company	586
PHILLIPS, Rosa L.—J. Lane and another, costs	88
REDDICK, Helen—M. Schnaier	96
SCHOENBERG, Samuel—T. F. Martin, costs	32
SCHULZ, Julius—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	81
SHAPIRO, Abraham—S. Ginsberg and another	522
STERLING, Virginia—New York Telephone Company	28
SOTOLONGO, Aquilla J.—New York Telephone Company	49
SHARROTT, Frank—H. Gunther	107
SELIGMAN, Celia, and Leopold Wollenberg—B. K. Bloch	180
SLOSS, Julius and Samuel—P. Wannamacher	605
TRIMMER, Anna—New York Telephone Company	36
VALLEE, Robert C.—New York Telephone Company	67
WOLFSOHN, Richard—New York Telephone Company	36
WEIL, Henry—C. F. Bell	125
WARD, Horatio J.—G. A. Castor and another	93

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BARKER, Charles V.—H. Q. Sandford and another, June 15, 1897	76
BARKER, Charles V.—J. Luhrs, July 15, 1897	79
DAMERS, John—L. J. Hunt and another, Jan. 22, 1904	161
FANTOZZI, John, and Louis Mazzolla—S. Solomon, Oct. 10, 1903	331
FANTOZZI, John, and Louis Mazzolla—S. Solomon, Oct. 10, 1903	389
FANTOZZI, John, and Louis Mazzolla—S. Solomon, Oct. 10, 1903	387
GREENSPAN, Elias M.—J. Hahnes and another, Feb. 27, 1901	31
SCHERZ, Carrie—G. F. Picken and another, Feb. 25, 1904	43
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Megronigle, Jan. 9, 1904	672
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Ridgely, Jan. 14, 1904	618
GORDON, Asher—J. Goetzhoff and another, Dec. 22, 1897	39
RARITAN STRUCTURAL STEEL COMPANY—Mead Transfer Company, July 17, 1903	214
MALCOLM, William H.—E. P. Loomis & Co., Sept. 18, 1896	38
MALCOLM, William H.—P. J. Ryan, May 4, 1900	121
MALCOLM, William H., Mary Clinton, and Henry F. Clinton—R. B. Ross, Aug. 2, 1894	314

McCONOLOGUE, Charles D., and Edward J.—J. F. Corr, Sept. 29, 1897	198
McCONOLOGUE, Charles D., and Edward J.—L. W. Elliott, Oct. 1, 1897	299

Judgment Reversed.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. F. Andrews, March 13, 1903 5,147

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Williams vs. Baker—Albert I. Sire. Austin vs. Miller—Edwin A. Watson.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:29	Sun sets...5:57	Moon rises. 11:27

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 10:56	Gov. Isl'd.. 11:20	H. Gate...1:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 11:24	Gov. Isl'd.. 11:55	H. Gate...1:48

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Havana, Mexico, Cadiz, and Genoa	.....	.....
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santurce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Antilla, Nassau	*12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Casilda, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	†1:30 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	7:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

WITH little or no change in underlying conditions, dealing continues along the lines which it has followed with little variation for the last three months. A trade of large proportions and some further developments in the colony of apartment hotel projects at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street have been topics of passing interest for those who find a certain fascination in big figures, but to none of these deals can any real significance be attached.

Such transactions as the Pettit-Clothier trade, involving nothing more than an exchange of equities, are a convenient sort of clearing house through which building operations like the Euclid Hall apartment house, particularly in times such as the present, must pass. The stereotyped comment in such instances is doubtless applicable in this one—that the trade is satisfactory and advantageous to both parties—although Mr. Clothier's entrance into the investment field is noteworthy. The Philadelphia merchant is by no means a new-comer in the New York real estate field, but his operations heretofore have been wholly of speculative character, in the upper Fifth Avenue section and along Broadway north of the Circle.

Apartment hotel operations immediately north of the new Brunswick Hotel site promise to afford as striking an illustration of the rebuilding and transformation of nearly an entire block as has ever been witnessed in the central part of the city. Negotiations were completed last week by which the lot at 9 East Twenty-seventh Street will be incorporated in the site of the structure planned for the property immediately to the east of it. It is only about a year since this block was looked upon as eligible for reimprovement, yet within another year the entire north side of Twenty-seventh Street, from Fifth to Madison Avenues, with the exception of the Fifth Avenue corner, will present an unbroken line of new structures. On the Twenty-eighth Street side of the block the movement has been less complete, although there a frontage of nearly 150 feet will undergo similar improvement.

Dealing in vacant property, as shown in the sale of twelve lots on Ninety-eighth Street, near Central Park West, and in that of the two small blocks at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, referred to below, still tends toward parcels of higher grade with a marked falling off in the trading in the cheaper lots north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The failure of builders to enter the field and the unfavorable condition of the mortgage market are still the two elements of chief concern in the present situation.

While the total loaned on mortgage from Jan. 1 to date is $18,000,000 less than for the corresponding period last year, there is some comfort to be derived from the fact that last week's filings show that about 41 per cent. of the total amount loaned was put out at a rate lower than 5 per cent., a condition which denotes marked improvement over the figures for any recent week.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

A report very generally credited yesterday, but lacking authoritative confirmation, was that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has sold the block bounded by Central Park West, Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, together with the block immediately north of this, bounded by Eighth and Manhattan Avenues, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets—the plot recently taken for the One Hundred and Tenth Street station of the elevated railroad being excepted from the latter block. The two blocks together contain in the neighborhood of 45 lots—the southerly one being 370 by 145, and the northerly one 370 by 191.10.

Washington Heights Deals.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold, through M. Lindheim & Co., the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Audubon Avenue, a plot 100 by 75.

David Stewart has sold for John L. Cadwalader to Max Marx the tract of over eighteen lots on the north side of Sherman Avenue, from Emerson to Isham Street. The frontage is 350 feet on Sherman Avenue, 200 feet on Emerson Street, and 100 feet on Isham Street.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Bertha V. Yost to a Mr. O'Connell, for his occupancy, the three-story and basement, limestone dwelling 550 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, being 17 feet front by half a block.

The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale of 109 East Twenty-sixth Street, four-story basement dwelling, on a lot 200 by 100, for Silas H. Furman.

Buyers for New Bronx Dwellings.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold, for $10,000 each, three of their two-family brick and stone dwellings, 18 Beck Street to C. A. Anderson, 22 Beck Street to Anton Neidig, and 23 Beck Street to Frederick Schmidt.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for George J. Stricker 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

W. D. Haynes has sold for Lily Cornish 2,120 La Fontaine Avenue, a three-family house, to Sarah M. Lyons; also, 2,122 La Fontaine Avenue to Mary A. Martin; also, 980 Trinity Avenue, a one-family house, to Margaret McKeon.

To Build on Tremont Avenue.

Peters & Co. have sold for a Mr. Bolton a plot 130 by 152, at Daly and Tremont Avenues. The buyer will erect flats on the property.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to J. Frey 3,778 and 3,780 Third Avenue, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Clinton C. Edwards of Brooklyn 992 to 998 Eagle Avenue, four four-story flats, 75 by 100; also, for Alfred Pardo, 28 Bradhurst Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 75; also, for William A. Lincoln of Springfield, Mass., to Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., for about $62,500, 292 Central Park West, a five-story single flat, 25 by 100.

New Temple for Bronx Masons.

The Order of Free Masons of the Bronx has sold to a Dr. Becker 719 Tremont Avenue, a three-story building. The order will erect a new temple on the plot on the west side of Washington Avenue, 165 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 70 by 100, which it recently bought.

James E. Callan has sold for William Stewart the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of La Fontaine Avenue, about 325 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Fifth Avenue Corner Leased.

G. Nicholas reports that he has leased the store at 439 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, for Horace A. Hutchins; also, the loft building at 108 Grand Street, for E. S. Clinton.

Irving P. Lovejoy reports the following leases: 21 Jay Street, to the Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Company, and 239 Greenwich Street, to the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company.

Edward C. Martin, who was connected with the firm of Richard V. Harnett & Co. for eighteen years, and who, since its incorporation, was Secretary, has severed his connection with that firm, and is now associated with William A. White & Sons.

Brownsville Dealings.

The Naughton Construction Company has sold to Hyman Silverstone three lots on the east side of Ralph Avenue, between Douglass Street and Sterling Place. The same company has bought four lots, with two-story dwelling, on the east side of Stone Avenue, between Blake and Dumont Avenues.

Myer Bardshadsky sold the new three-story brick building at the southeast corner of Glenmore and Thatford Avenues; also, a plot, 50 by 100, on Rockaway Avenue, between Belmont and Suter Avenues.

Purchase of Factory Site.

Floyd S. Corwin has sold for the Overlook Land Company a large Hudson River water front property at Shadyside, N. J., which will be improved for manufacturing purposes.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

This week's schedule contains a sufficiently large number of attractively situated properties, offered either voluntarily or under partition decrees, to promise some activity in the salesroom.

The largest offering is that announced by the McVickar Realty Trust Company for Tuesday, including several parcels on Centre, Spring, and Thompson Streets, besides the property shown in the following diagram, a five-story building, adjoining the southwest corner of Beekman and William Streets.

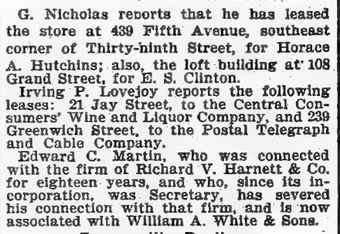

University Place has been the scene of considerable new construction within the last few years. The tenantry of its new buildings is drawn largely from the older Broadway mercantile district, and agents having charge of University Place properties say that rents there are but slightly less than along the neighboring part of Broadway. The parcel which forms an "L" around the southwest corner of University Place and Twelfth Street, will also be included in the partition sale already mentioned.

For Friday Auctioneer Golding has listed a sale of six tenement properties on the upper east side—two of them on Third Avenue near One Hundredth Street and the other four, shown below, on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, just west of Third Avenue.

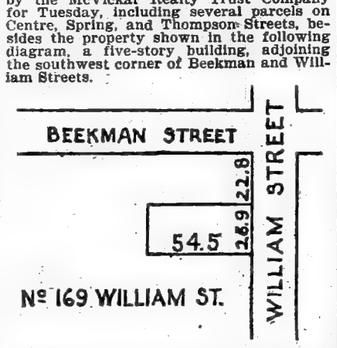

On Wednesday Philip A. Smyth will sell, by executors' orders, 536 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 205 Alexander Avenue, and was recently purchased at auction for $6,300. The purchaser is a Mr. McGowan, who, it is understood, represents Frank R. Houghton.

S. Cohen & Co. have sold for A. Rosenfeld 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story four-family house, 25 by 100.

Henry Davis has bought 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 99.11.

The property 183 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, bought recently by Charles Stich, has been leased through E. Loewenthal to C. McCarthy, who will erect a livery stable on the plot.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Joseph Levine the three-story dwelling 231 East Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Joseph Gans has sold for Tansend & Hirsh to Henry J. Flecker 607 East Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 92.

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The list for the following day contains a partition offering of an odd little triangular plot at Oak and New Chambers Streets, 34 and 36 Madison Street, and 1,631 Second Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street.

On Friday the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 100.5, which has had a somewhat checkered career, what with sales and resales and various theatre and hotel projects, will be sold to satisfy a judgment of about $87,000.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 556 mortgages, for $8,288,828; of which 180, for $3,226,035, were at 5 per cent.; 286, for $1,741,292, were at more, and 90, for $3,321,506, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 355 mortgages, for $5,872,590; of which 112, for $2,344,600, were at 5 per cent.; 155, for $1,096,115, were at more, and 88, for $2,431,875, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.—By McVicar Realty Trust Company, partition sale, Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., referee, 169 William Street, west side, 22.8 feet south of Beekman Street, 28.9 by 54.5 and irregular, four-story brick building; also,

136 and 138 Beekman Street, east side, 37.2 feet north of Front Street, 37.2 by 25.9 by 36.11 by 25.7, two four-story brick loft buildings; also,

217 and 219 Centre Street, west side, 80.1 feet south of Grand Street, running through to Elm Street, 49.5 by 106.10 by 50 by 103.11, seven-story brick store and loft building; also,

212 Centre Street, east side, 200.6 feet south of Grand Street, 24.7 by 44.3 by 25.2 by 42.9, five-story brick store and loft building; also,

220 and 222 Centre Street, east side, 77 feet south of Grand Street, 50 by 86.3 and irregular, two five-story loft buildings; also,

88 University Place, west side, 78.1 feet south of Twelfth Street, 31.9 by 100.10, together with an "L" extending to the south side of Twelfth Street, 46.5 by 77.11, five-story brick building with two-story brick and frame buildings on the street; also,

345 and 347 Spring Street, north side, 57.8 feet east of West Street, 36.1 by 40 by 35.9 by 80.4, two three-story brick tenements; also,

68, 70, 72, and 74 Thompson Street, east side, 137.5 feet south of Spring Street, 100.2 by 88.11 and irregular, four and five story front and three-story rear brick tenements; also,

Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman Street, right, title, and interest of Thomas Van Zandt in this property, said interest covering 25-220 parts of the revenues of the northerly side of the pier, together with one-half of the adjacent bulkhead between Piers 23 and 24; also,

Pier 24 East River, between Beekman Street and Peck Slip, right, title, and interest of Thomas Van Zandt in this property, said interest covering 50-531 parts of the revenues of the southerly side of the pier, together with one-half of the adjacent bulkhead between Piers 23 and 24.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Edward A. Maher, Jr., referee, 1,741 Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $56,964.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 135 and 137 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $56,954.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.—By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, 536 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 93.10 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 18.10 by 100, two-story brick dwelling; also, 205 Alexander Avenue, west side, 68.9 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 16.7 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; also, Belmont Avenue, east side, 157.2 feet south of Pelham Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant; also, Main Street, City Island, west side, block front between Schofield Avenue and Centre Street, 216.5 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings, with stores; also, Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 25 feet north of Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; also, Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 75 feet north of Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee, 311 and 313 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story stone-front tenements. Due on judgment, $2,328.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Alfred J. Talley, referee, 338 West Fourth Street, southwest corner of Horatio Street, 22 by 74, six-story brick loft building. Due on judgment, $41,722.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; St. Nicholas Place, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 100, vacant; Edgecomb Avenue, west side, at the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 2,938 Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 54.4 by 113.10 by 50 by 134.11, three-story frame dwelling and vacant; also, Lot 73 on the map of the village of Melrose South, being on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 24 by 106.6; all title and interest of John Slothers in the foregoing parcels on Dec. 10, 1903.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.—By J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Oak Street, southeast corner of New Chambers Street, 25.8 by 37.9, four-story brick tenement; 1,631 Second Avenue, west side, 27.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; 34 and 36 Madison Street, south side, 59.3 feet east of James Street, 37.6 by 60.2 by 38.1 by 50.2, three and four story brick tenements.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 41.11 by 100.5 by 41.9 by 100.5, nine-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $87,778.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 417 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 219 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 22 by 104, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,638.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.—By John N. Golding, partition sale, Allen W. Johnson, referee, 1,803 and 1,805 Third Avenue, east side, 25.3 feet north of One Hundredth Street, each 25.3 by 100, two five-story brick tenements; 162 to 168 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 170 feet west of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Gerard B. Townsend, referee, Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 100, two four-story tenements and vacant. Due on judgment, $86,177.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 150 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 256.4 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,374.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Theodore L. Bailey, referee, 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 466.2 feet east of Willis Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,137.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Main Street, east side, 153.9 feet north of Cemetery Lane, City Island, 51.7 by 225. Due on judgment, $2,736.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, North Street, near East Chester Bay, in former town of Pelham, 165.7 by 253 by 170.5 by 255. Due on judgment, $2,671.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 92 to 100 Cannon Street, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 34.2 by 87; Gold & Lippman of 1,771 Madison Avenue, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 40 by 87.11; A. Schlesinger and another of 230 Grand Street, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 25 West Fifteenth Street, for a seven-story brick loft and store, 25 by 95; C. F. Kruse and another of 118 West Seventy-first Street, owners; C. F. Kruse of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Fairmount Place, south side, 110 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22.3 by 30.2; Frederick M. Millert of 1,692 Monroe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Olin Avenue, south side, opposite Park Avenue, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 30 by 70; Herman Komisser of Olin and Park Avenues, owner; William M. Rorizee of 84 Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $300.

No. 153 Third Street, north side, 106 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 23 by 48; John Haffen, Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 663 Water Street, to a three-story brick shop and dwelling; C. Schmalle of 604 Water Street, owner; C. Dunne of 602 Water Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 140 Cherry Street, to two five and six story brick tenements and stores; estate of B. F. Teumpy of 140 Nassau Street, owner; A. L. Adams of 217 Fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 647 Water Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, office, and stores; R. J. Kanter, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 376 Broome Street, to a six-story brick storage; Lorillard estate of 56 Wall Street, owner; C. Strymayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 56 to 64 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to five five-story brick tenements and stores; C. Garfield of 43 West Fourth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 804 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Murray-Lenox Land Company of 30 Broad Street, owner; Cleveland & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 546 and 548 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts and store; estate of William Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; F. A. Rooke of 159 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 5.

AVENUE C, 58, e s, 24x64.3; Morris Apfelbaum, executor, to Hayman Wallach and another 24,525

AVENUE A, s w corner of 77th St, 82.9x 25; Blume Hochberg to Bertha Wolkenberg, (mtgs $26,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 77th St, 82.9x 25; Bertha Wolkenberg to Mary Ehrmann, (mtgs $26,000) ..... Nom.

ATTORNEY ST, 246, e s, 25x100; Frank Hillman and another to Nathan Thurnen and another, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 138th St, 25x90; James F. McNamara to Matthew McNamara, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

CHAMBERS ST, 5 and 7, n s, 53.5x65.5x 7.8x35.5; Mary N. Hoffman to Maynard T. Corkhill, other consideration and 100

ELIZABETH ST, 170, e s, 19.8x50x18.9x 49.10; John Palmieri to Teresa Gidari, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 350 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Mary E. Morgan to Mary Brewer, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

GERARD AV, w s, 121.7 ft n of 167th St, 150x125; Max J. Adler to Frits Seije and another ..... Nom.

GERARD AV, w s, 121.7 ft n of 167th St, 150x125; Max J. Adler to Frits Seije and another ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, e s, 25 ft n of 127th St, 24.11 x84; Carl A. Koelsch and another to Edward L. Clarkson, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 344 and 346, e s, 50x84; Carl A. Koelsch and another to Thomas J. Habicht ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 344 and 346, e s, 50x84; Thomas J. Habicht to Anna Habicht, (mtgs $47,500) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, e s, 25 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x84; Carl A. Koelsch and another to Edward L. Clarkson, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 17.1x58; James A. Mason to Georgine R. Mason, ½ part, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

LOTS 8 to 11, map of C. 477 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Catherine F. Gowdey and another to the Regent Realty Company, (mtg $900) 100

RAILROAD AV WEST, n w corner of 158th St, 87.5x87.5x—x47; Max J. Adler to Frits Seije and another ..... Nom.

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3D ST, 298 East, 22.7x106; Abraham Berson and another, to Kalman Sadowsky, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

5TH AV, 12, w s, 26.6 ft n of Clinton Place, 26.3x100; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation ..... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, runs n 72.9; e 20x n 24.3x e 22.7x s —x w 42.7; 5th St, n s, 117.10 ft e of Avenue C, 40x 97; Max Kotsen to Bertha Wolkenberg, (mtgs $80,000,) other consideration and.. 100

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18TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of White Plains Road, 55x114; Wakefield; Margaret Crawford to Frances C. Lowitz, quitclaim ..... Nom.

46TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 5th Av, 55x100.5; Allison Realty Company to Joseph H. Campbell ..... Nom.

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation ..... Nom.

88TH ST, n s, 82.2 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x 100.8; Ira L. Bamberger, referee, to Peter F. Kane 26,700

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Dora E. Sarasohn to Simon Schwartzberg and another, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, 53 East, 18x100.11; Nathalie Hamburger and another to James Douglas, quitclaim ..... Nom.

107TH ST, 214 and 216 East, 48.8x100.11; Israel D. Schiachetzki to Arie Lerner and another, (mtg $15,000) 19,500

112TH ST, n s, 221.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x 100.11; Antonia Di Lemme to Alfonso Passarelli, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

112TH ST, n s, 258.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x 100.11; Cosmo Lombardozzi to Alfonso Passarelli, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

157TH ST, 623 East, 25x100; Julia O. Doelle and another to Aurelia Schmidt, other consideration and 100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 8th St, 70.5x 63; Bertha Wolkenberg to Max Kotzen, (mtg $62,000) ..... Nom.

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 96.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 25.2x123x24.4x123.5; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to William C. A. Westphal 1,431

WEST END AV, 868, w s, 15x100; Louise E. Burton to James D. Gagan, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e corner of 81st St, 25x75; Thomas H. Riley to Catherine A. Berline and others ..... Nom.

8TH ST, s s, 253.1 ft e of Park Av, 17.2x 100.8; John P. Dolan and others to Bridget L. Dolan, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

89TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; John Haensler to Carl Schaible and another ..... Nom.

89TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Carl Schaible to John Haensler ..... Nom.

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Duncan Edwards to Joseph L. Rosenberg, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,873; Dennis Duff to John Brannick, 3 years 180

2D AV, 2,101; Donato Marinaro to Samuel E. Fox, 2 9-12 years 312

42D ST, 350 West; Maria Dunseith to Fred W. Merk, 4 years 1,100

124TH ST, 140 West; Annie Thornton to Marie Lutz, 2 years 552

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBAUGH, John W., and another to Christiana Winkler; Popham (Morris) St, s s, 150 ft n w of Fleetwood (Madison) Av, 3 years 1,600

BREWER, Mary, to Mary E. Morgan; Elsmere Place, n s, 350 ft w of Marmion Av, demand, 6 per cent 500

CORKHILL, Maynard T., to William E. Moore; Chambers St, 5 and 7, 1 year, 6 per cent 70,000

FAAS, Christes, Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 115th St, 102 West, 5 years 23,000

FARLEY, John T., to Arthur Braun; 52d St, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtgs $155,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 125,000

FEIST, Adolf, to Herman Greenberg; Amsterdam Av, 685, prior mtg $20,500, collateral security, notes 1,000

GIDARI, Teresa, widow, to John Palmeri; Elizabeth St, e s, 101.7 ft s of Spring St, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

HABICHT, Thomas J., to Carl A. Koelsch and another; Lenox Av, 344 and 346, two mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each 23,750

HOCHBERG, Blume, and another to Bertha Wolkenberg; 5th St, n s, 117.10 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtgs $55,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 5,000

HOCHBERG, Blume, and another to Bertha Wolkenberg; 5th St, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtgs $55,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 4,000

KANE, Peter F., to Maria L. Pringle; 88th St, n s, 82.2 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 20,000

LERNER, Arie, and another to Israel D. Schlachetzki; 107th St, s s, 200.8 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph L., to Duncan Edwards; 119th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, prior mtg $21,000, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 3,500

SCHMIDT, Aurelia, to Julia O. Doelle and another; 157th St, 623 East, 3 years. 5,000

SCHMALE, Charles F., to Nicholas Schroeder; Water St, s s, 257.2 ft w of Jackson St, 2 years 2,000

THUMEN, Nathan, and another to Frank Hillman and another; Attorney St, 186, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

WALLACH, Hayman, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, 58, 5 years 16,000

WALLACH, Hayman, to Louis Frankenthaler; Avenue C, 58, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,525

WEIFFENBACH, Adam, Jr., to Henry Stemme; Washington Av, 2,039 and 2,041, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

WESTPHAL, William C. A., to Valentine Odenwalder; Elmwood Place, s s, 96.1 ft e of Crotona Av, due April 1, 1907 4,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Max Kotzen; 5th St, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years, 6 per cent 15,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Max Kotzen; 5th St, n s, 117.10 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HUNTER, William, and another to Richard Grant $2,436

KATZEN, Max, to Isabella Wilson 15,000

LAZARUS, Henrietta, to Rose Spiegel, all title 1

MARX, Max, to Ida Seidelbach, two assignments 8,500

MILLER, Margaret L., and others to Milton Hopkins, as trustees, four assignments 1

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Simon F. Bleyer 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV AND 162D ST, n w corner, 100x125; Laing & Noonan against William Dillon, owner; Henry McWebb & Son, contractors 506

1ST AV, 1,330; Catherine O'Reilly against John Doe, owner; Morris Leoine, contractor 47

11TH AV, 844; Aeolian Plastic Slate Roofing Company against Elsie B. Sanger and another, owners and contractors.. 751

16TH ST, 507 East; Aeolian Plastic Slate Roofing Company against Elsie B. Sanger and another, owners and contractors. 36

18TH ST, 15 and 17 West; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Brogan Contracting Company, owner and contractor 400

57TH ST, 563 West; Aeolian Plastic Slate Roofing Company against Elsie B. Sanger and another, owners and contractors 60

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x 199.10 to 126th St; Hackett Hankinson Construction Company against Washington Life Insurance Company and another, owners; Sullivan & Kraus, contractors 7,685

129TH ST, 54 and 56 East; Max S. A. Wilson against Ford C. Woodward

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday March 22nd, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
168 & 170 CHRYSTIE ST.
Two five-story brick tenements, with stores, size of plot 27.9 and 22.3x82 each.
26 ALLEN ST.
Six-story brick tenement, size of lot 25.6x76.
118 & 120 LUDLOW ST.
Two five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, size of lots 25.1 and 25.5x83 each.
134 NORFOLK ST.
Six-story brick stable, size of lot 22x73.
5 & 7 GOERICK ST.
Two six-story brick tenements, with stores, size of lots 29.4x100 each.
328 EAST 52ND ST.
Four-story and basement brick and brownstone single flat, size of lot 21.6x100.5.
1715 LEXINGTON AVE.
Four-story and basement single flat, size of lot 16.8x65.
324 EAST 102ND ST.
5-story and basement brick tenement, size of lot 25x100.11.
358 EAST 57TH ST.
Three-story brick building, size of lot 20x80.6x20x77.8½.
TERMS EASY.
Messrs. J. J. & A. Lyons, Attorneys, 76 William St.
Book-mans and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE.
17 NORTH MOORE ST.,
N. W. Cor. Varick St.
Four-story and basement brick tenement, with store. Size of lot 21.7 1-5x75.
20 VARICK ST.
Four-story and basement brick building, with stores. Size of lot, 25x100.
23 NORTH MOORE ST.
Four-story and basement brick tenement. Size of lot 21.7 1-5x75.
C. W. BENNETT, ESQ., Attorney, 27 Pine St.
Maps, etc., with attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY March 23d, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
To close the Estate of Christian Kruse, Dec'd, by order of Christian H. Kruse and George W. Kruse, Esqs., Executors.
2300-2302-2304
BROADWAY,
BEING
NORTHEAST COR. 83D ST.
Two-five-story brick apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath to each family. Size of plot, 61.2x88.7.
229 WEST 83D ST.
adjoining the above.
The five-story brick and brownstone double apartment, six rooms and bath to each family. Size of plot, 31x102.2.
Messrs. THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executors, 256 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R
will sell at auction
MONDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
335 West End Ave.
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 76TH STREET.
The handsome four-story basement and cellar bay window front stone dwelling, with three-story dining room and conservatory extension. House built to order by day's work for the owner. Woodwork very elaborate, exquisitely decorated. Exposed plumbing, hot air and steam heat, hardwood floors, etc. Size of lot, 25x100. Perhaps the best-built house on the West Side.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, March 16, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
525-527-529-531
EAST 15TH STREET.
The substantial five-story and basement brick and iron fireproof stable containing over 200 stalls, and carriage or storage room. Elevator and all improvements. Size of plot, 100x103.3. Leased to one tenant.
Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, attys., 25 Broad St.
Maps, etc., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R,
will sell at auction
Friday, March 11th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of Theodore L. Bailey, Esq., Referee,
706 EAST 138TH ST.,
Near Willis Ave.,
The three-story and basement brick dwelling, size of lot, 16.8x100.
Messrs. G. H. & F. L. CRAWFORD, Attys. for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty St., N. Y. City.
Maps, etc., with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE MOSHER EST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
586 EAST 135TH ST., bet. Alexander & Willis Avs., 2 story brick high stoop dwelling on lot 18.10 x 100.
205 ALEXANDER AV., near 137th St., 3 story and basement high stoop brick dwelling on lot 16.6¾ x 75.
BELMONT AV., east side 157.2 south of Pelham Av., 3 lots, each 25 x 100.
CITY ISLAND, block front on west side of MAIN STREET, from Centre St., to Schofield Av. Plot 216.5⅓ x 100 with two 2 story frame stores and dwellings, &c.
BROOKLYN: SIXTH AV., east side, bet. 65th & 66th Sts., 2 vacant lots, each 25 x 100.
MARTIN J. EARLEY, Atty., 229 Broadway.
Maps &c. from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,
TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon.
to close estate of Hyman Israel, Dec'd.
54-56 BLEECKER STREET,
Southwest Cor. Elm Street,
8-story loft building, on lot 42.10x116.1 irreg.
86-88 BOWERY,
Southwest Cor. Hester Street.
6-story brick building on lot 50x100.
294-296 STANTON STREET,
Two 6-story bldgs., each on lot 24.11x80.
94 HENRY STREET.
6 and 5 story front and rear buildings. Leasehold to May, 1919; bldgs. then to be paid for.
14-16-18 and 20 EAST 134TH ST.
Four 4-story tenements on lot 25x99.11 each.
VACANT LOT GRANT AVENUE.
Grant Av., E. S., 25 ft. North of Garfield Street.
For maps and particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys., 198 B'way, or the Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
Friday, March 11th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the new York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, New York City,
PARTITION SALE,
Under the direction of Allen W. Johnson, Esq., Referee.
THE VALUABLE FIVE-STORY FLATS,
1,803 Third Av. Lot 25.3 x 100
1,805 Third Av. Lot 25.3 x 100
162 East 110th St. Lot 25 x 100
164 East 110th St. Lot 25 x 100
166 East 110th St. Lot 25 x 100
168 East 110th St. Lot 25 x 100
Further particulars from Philip S. Dean, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Liberty Street, New York City, or the Auctioneer's offices, 9 Pine Street and 541 Fifth Avenue.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE,
Estate of Thomas Van Zandt,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee,
TUESDAY, March 8, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway.
169 William Street.
About 26 ft. by 54 ft. 4-story brick building.
136 and 138 Beekman St.
About 37 ft. by 25 ft. 4-story brick building.
217 and 219 Centre St.
THROUGH TO
143 and 145 Elm St.
About 50 ft. by 106 ft. 4-story brick building on Centre St. and 7-story brick building on Elm St.
212 Centre Street.
About 24 ft. by 44 ft. 5-story brick store and loft building.
220 and 222 Centre St.
About 50 ft. by 33 ft. 5-story brick store and loft building.
24 and 26 East Twelfth St
About 46 ft. by 100 ft.
THROUGH TO
88 University Place.
About 31 ft by 56 ft.
2½-story brick and frame buildings on E. 12th St. and 3-story brick store and loft building on University Place.
345 and 347 Spring St.
About 36 ft. by 80 ft. 3½-story brick building, with stores and flats.
98-70-72-74 Thompson St.
About 100 ft. by 88 ft. 4 and 5-story tenements.
An interest of about one-tenth in
Piers 23 and 24 East River
(old numbers)
AND BULKHEAD BETWEEN
subject to pending condemnation proceedings by the City of New York.
A Policy of Title Insurance
by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be furnished free of charge with each parcel. 60% of the purchase price, excepting in the case of the pier and bulkhead property, may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½% for one, two, or three years.
All leases will expire May 1st, 1904. For book-maps and further particulars apply to EDWARD D. McGREAL, Auctioneer, (McVickar Realty Trust Co.) No. 24 Nassau St., or ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 45 William St., New York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 16th, 1904
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. PEABODY and GEORGE R. READ, Esqrs., Executors.
The modern 8-story business building, with two lots of land,
No. 475 Broadway
running through to and being
No. 48 Mercer Street,
between Grand & Broome Streets.
60 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 4 per cent.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, March 22, 1904,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE
ESTATE OF EDWARD WESTON,
CITY OF YONKERS, N. Y.
About 22 acres fronting on both sides of
Nepperhan Avenue
adjoining the handsome residence of Mrs. Thomas Ewing; suitable for division into building plots. 70 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage at 5%, or 65 PER CENT. at 4½%, for 1, 2, or 3 years.
Messrs. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys, 49 Wall St. Maps at Auctioneer's, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

HARRIS B. FISHER, Auctioneer.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Wednesday, March 23d, 1904,
Valuable Investment Property,
11, 13 & 15 West 88th St.
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
Three 5-story brick and brownstone single apartment houses; 25x100 each, built together, the first floor being duplex, with one general plant. In excellent condition throughout.
Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway. Tel 5,740 Cortlandt.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, March 17, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way.
Voluntary Auction Sale,
1201 & 1203 Lexington Ave.,
bet. 81st and 82d Sts.,
two five-story brownstone single flats.
Size of plot, 40x70.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 258 B'way.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252, net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Builder's Sacrifice.—30-ft. modern flat; guaranteed rent, $5,500; price, $48,500; $2,000 income on $10,000 investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

80th St.—Five-story single flat; rents, $2,600; no vacancies; price, $26,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

106th St.—Five-story 30-foot flat; rental, $4,150; price, $37,500; mortgage, $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Fifth Avenue, "Corner" North 125th Street.—Rent, $5,016; price, $52,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

100th St.—Five-story cold-water flat: rents, $2,450; price, $24,000; mortgage, $14,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

98th St.—Two five-story cold-water flats; all rented for over $8,000; price, $60,000; mortgage, $40,000. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

56th St.—Seven-story elevator apartment; rents, $12,000; price, $110,000; mortgage, $65,000, at 4%. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Double flat, 6 rooms, no heat; rent, $2,640; price, $24,000; $4,000 cash; modern house; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain, 101st, near Central.—Five-story flat, $31,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—Five-story flat; rents, $3,000; price, $29,500; mortgage, $23,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Fifth Av. Harlem Flat, store over; ten per cent., $37,000.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sale! Splendid opportunity!—Large factory, 75x100; central; little cash; absolute margin $4,000. Easton's, 42d.

98th St.—Five-story three-family flat; rental, $4,100; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

116th, near Park.—Elevator apartment, $55,000; rents, $5,760; want offer. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

118th St., Near 5th.—Five-story triple flat, $32,000; rents, $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant single flat, 116th St., near 8th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, stores, no heat; price, $26,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

6 lots near 5th Av., up town, $95,000; terms to suit. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Private house, above 14th, 20x90; fine condition; $10,000; $3,000 cash. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Cheap.—Plots, 104th St., near Park; also corner; many others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sale!—Lots with factory buildings, (divide,) West Central, much under value. Easton's, 206 42d.

133d Street, South Side.—Double flat; hot water; $22,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

133d St., south side, 19 ft., single; good condition; $2,000 cash. Lehman, 404 Lenox.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Borrowers on Mortgage
sometimes educate their personal friends in the brokerage business at great expense to themselves.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

FIRST AV. corner, above 14th St., to close an estate; store occupied by well-paying saloon.
EAST 109TH ST., west of 3d Av., 5-story double flat, 25x100, in very good condition; profit for quick buyer; less than $18,000.
EAST 106TH ST., two well-paying double flats, with stores, close to 3d Av., at a low figure; only $9,000 cash required.
MADISON AV., above 110th St., two exceptionally good single flats, free and clear, all improvements.
LENOX AV. corner, below 116th St.; modern 5-story flat and store; will net over 12%.
EAST 130TH ST., near Madison Av.; two very good five-story double flats, all improvements.
Particulars to principals only. PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

ROOFS
REPAIRED, PAINTED AND GUARANTEED. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!
I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

East Side.

NOS. 155 AND 157 EAST 71ST ST., TWO four-story private dwellings for sale or to rent, together or separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x76; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

119th St., Near Park Av.—Modern flat and stores; rent $3,000; price $27,000; easy terms; all rented and in good order. Arthur S. Cox & Co., 31 Pine St.

65th St., near 2d Av.—Two 27-ft. five-story, four families; rents, $4,700; mortgage, $16,000; price, $22,000 each; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 E. 42d.

$18,500.—Unequaled for price! Plot, 37.6x100; brick dwellings; light sides; vicinity Park Av., 116th St.; brokers' commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Builder's Chance.—Plot 62x95; neighborhood McKinley Square, Boston Road; some rock; choice for flats; only $7,500. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Southwest corner of 32d and Lexington Av. for sale, 5-story flat, to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Large modern residence, Madison Av., near 69th; perfect order; asking $90,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., near 40th St.—Five-story tenement, $36,000; rents, $3,924. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Park, near 96th. Five-story flat, $36,000; rents, $3,840. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Triple flat near Abingdon Square, lot 26x34; price, $33,000; rent, $3,500; mortgage, $23,000; always rented. J. Kupatt, 226 East 15th St.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 128th St., 25-foot 5-story tenement; rent $2,925; price $27,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Large house, 322 East 19th St.; fourteen rooms; rent, $1,100.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Lenox Av., 120th St.—Fine four-story private; asking $22,000. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Bargain, 2 five-story tenements; $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 95th St.—5-story double flat; price, $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,536. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.; $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Park Av. corner flat, strictly up to date; $51,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Avenue A, Vicinity of 11th.—5-story double tenement; $31,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 14th Street.

Near Hudson and Christopher, six-story flat, with stores, 43 feet front, $47,000; mortgage $28,000; 12% on investment. Randrup, 140 Nassau.

A corner plot, Ninth Ward, about three lots; suitable for improvement; price low.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Plot 50x95, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

West Side.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Near Morningside Park.—Five-story triple flat, 28x112; all improvements, $35,500; rents $4,000; bargain; gas ranges. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Manhattan, Morningside Avs.!—Choice inside and corner lots; sacrificing prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Absolute Sacrifice for Cash.—Wooster St. business building, 75x100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

117th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat; price, $30,000; rents almost $3,300.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. (6)

Twenty-five-foot single apartment; private surroundings; yearly tenants; rental, $3,900; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

118th St., near St. Nicholas Av.—5-story flat, $23,750; rents, $2,600; $3,000 cash.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way. (4.)

King St.—Corner and single tenements cheap, $105,000; rents, $11,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—4-story high-stoop house, West 76th St., (20.10x102,) in first-class condition; want offer. M Springer, 230 Grand St.

The finest 20-foot house on West 93d St.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

Snap!—Grove St. tenement, full lot; asking $16,000; rents $1,600.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eighth Av., above 23d St., front and rear building; will sacrifice.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Over 16 per cent. investment; triple flat below 59th St.; all improvements; private rear. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

W. 99th St., near Central Park. Triple flat; price, $35,000; rent, $4,100; terms easy. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way. (8.)

115th St., near 7th Av. 5-story double; improvements; rent, $2,700; $26,000; $20,000 mortgage. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way. (7.)

Adjoining Lenox Av. and 135th, five-story double; $4,500 cash. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

West 66th St.—Two five-story tenements, $32,000; rents, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

West 100th.—Five-story, 20-family flat; $26,000; mortgage $18,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Below 23d St., 6-story fire-proof tenement; price, $25,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Eighties.—Cozy dwelling; price $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 19th St.—Four-story double; rental, $1,550; price, $13,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Willis Av. flat, no heat, stores; price, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Cheap house, full lot, near 8th Av.; price, $15,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Vicinity West 104th.—Five-story triple flat, 25x90x100. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,600. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Seventh Av., north 135th; store property; five-year mortgage, $37,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
West Side.

GRAND CIRCLE
A fifty-foot front on Eighth Avenue, near Majestic Theatre and Pabst Hotel. The greatest day and evening thoroughfare up town. On 42d Street property sells at over $6,000.00 a front foot, in the side streets at over $3,000 a front foot. Here is a plot near the Grand Circle for sale under $3,000.00 a front foot. You cannot beat it. (Brokers protected.) Full particulars from
JOSEPH P. DAY,
258 Broadway.
932 Eighth Avenue.

Lots For Sale
in large restricted area adjoining 137th st. subway station; see diagram in Real Estate Record of February 27. Apply to A. H. Barney, 71 Broadway.

WEST 34TH St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
Best Location in the city.
Valuable long lease for sale
on fully improved business property.
5-STORY BUILDING, ELEVATORS, &c., 25x100.
Address A. B. C., 1,364 Broadway.

132d St., near Lenox Av.; light brick and white stone modern double and single flat on plot 50x100 ft. Rents for over $6,400 per year; positive sacrifice. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., near 130th St.
Great opportunity; 133 St., near Lenox Av.; 5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath, good condition. Price, $22,000; pays over 15 per cent. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story modern elevator apartment; fully rented; only Savings Bank mortgage. For particulars,
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.....Cor. 81st St.

A CHOICE CORNER.
Investment.—Morningside Avenue flat, five stories, 25 ft. double. Rented $5,100; asking $50,000. Easy terms; well built and in splendid condition.
BERT G. FALHABER & CO., 7 E. 42D.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
33-ft. flat, Station Street, near Columbus; rented for $4,800, mortgage $35,000 at 4½%, price $45,500; easy terms. Property modern throughout.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 E. 42D.

DESIRABLE—BUSINESS—PROPERTY.
6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D ST.

$3,000 cash each, balance mortgage three years at 5%, buys 521 and 523 West 27th St.; two five-story twenty-family tenements, with stores; all rented; $2,200 each; title guaranteed; worth investigating. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story, 27-ft. double flat; all rented, (low,) $3,720; mortgage $25,000 at 5%, two years; price $34,500. Investigate at once. Easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Another single twenty-five-foot apartment; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; rents, $2,720; price, $26,500; formerly mortgaged $25,000. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

West 105th St.—Five-story flats, 50x100; all improvements; rental, $5,600; no vacancies; price, $52,000; mortgage, $40,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 103d St.—Elegant 31-ft. double flat, all modern improvements: rentals nearly $4,400; price $41,000; mortgage $25,000, 3 years. Apply Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d.

West 62d St.—Five-story twenty-five-foot tenement; rents over $2,100; price, $18,000; mortgage, $15,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

A private house, bargain, West 80th St.; four-story, high stoop, second floor extension; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000 at 4½. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Best offer accepted this week; $10,000 cash; mtg. $60,000; rents, $7,620; two 35 feet wide double flats; eight rooms and bath. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

117th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story flat, all modern improvements, $24,000; rents, $2,600; $4,000 cash.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. (5)

St. Nicholas Terrace.—Five-story flats; rental, $4,340; no vacancies; price, $38,000; mortgage, $25,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Cheap.—Manhattan Av., near 116th, double flat, $30,500; rents, $4,008. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat, rents $3,500; price, $30,000; also two modern double flats, rents $6,660; price, $60,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Plot 50 by 109, Riverside Drive Extension, $3,000. Morris Franklin, Room 30, 165 B'way.

Bronx.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats, $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 136th St.

1-2-3 family houses, $4,000 up; 4-story double flat, $14,000; some business corners; bargains; best locations; property exchanged; money loaned. Philip Kronenberger, 1,147 Tinton Av., near Home St.

$3,500 cash will buy up-to-date, 4-story brick single flat, 20x100; six rooms and bath; mortgage, 4½%; rent, $1,200; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain.—5-story, up-to-date apartment, 33x90x100; price, $30,000; mtge., $18,000, 5%; rent, $4,100; will pay 20%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$5,750, easy terms, charming cottage, nine rooms; all improvements; perfect order; lot 50x114; No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge. Particulars with Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Fordham Heights.—Modern 10-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars; cheap. To Rent—7-room house, all improvements; near cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
149th Street corner, 80x100; only $17,000; Washington Av., 100x140, (excavated,) $20,000. C. E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS!—Several one and two family houses near elevated; all improvements; terms easy.
C. E. Randrup, owner, 140 Nassau St.

$3,800.—2-family houses; decorated; 11 rooms; all improvements; $500 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Bronx property all descriptions; send particulars. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road and 165th St.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St. elevated station, 50x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Bargains.—Lots suitable for 4 and 5 story flats; special inducements to builders. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

4-story brick, single flat on Prospect Av., for sale; price, $11,500. Lawyer, 145 Nassau St., Room 277.

Plot 100x100, Washington Av., near 166th St. Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$500 down buys new 7-room house; balance can be paid in installments. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

5-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500.00; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 178th St. and 3d Av.

5-story flat; rent, $2,250; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 166th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Bronx.

CHALLENGE IS STILL OUT.
$11,500 buys four-story flats.
12,000 buys Third Av. business property.
15,500 buys flats showing 15%.
25,000 buys dandy corners.
7,500 buys Third Av. taxpayer.
7,000 buys equity corner flat showing 12% net.
6,000 buys tenement, free and clear.
4,000 buys lots near Boston Road.
4,500 buys dwelling near McKinley Square.
Thousands of others as cheap and desirable.
Exchanges of all kinds.
Call, write, 'phone, or shall I call?
Sieker, 3d Av. and 169th St.

3-story brick house, near 141st St.; 8 rooms and bath; plot, 20x100; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500; 4-story brick double cold-water flat, near 149th St., L.; lot, 25x95; rents, $1,600; price, $12,500. C. C. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av., near 139th St.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

SUMMER HOTEL TO LET
Located on the
HUDSON RIVER
Fully furnished summer hotel (new,) highest point on the Hudson River, 30 minutes from New York; accommodations for 150; will rent from June 1st to October 1st. An excellent opportunity for responsible party.
GRAY LATHAM, 31 Liberty St.

Will be sold at once to close an estate, 70 acres; high ground; magnificent easterly view; five acres woods; 10 acres apple orchard, fine young trees; remainder the best of farming land; watered by springs; house 12 rooms in perfect repair; large old-fashioned chimneys with large fireplaces on first and second floors; carriage house, stable, barn, and other buildings; on State road; less than one hour from Grand Central Station, less than 18 minutes' drive from three railroads. For further particulars apply to NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

$23,000 will purchase a beautifully situated all-year-round country residence, on water overlooking the Sound; forty minutes on New Haven road; 4¼ acres. House contains 15 rooms, 7 of which are sleeping rooms; gas, running water and modern plumbing; large carriage house and stable, with coachman's quarters; fine old shade and fruit trees. Address Owner, Box 121 Times.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

$7,500 will buy finest corner on Chester Hill; house 15 rooms; all improvements; good stable; half acre ground; mortgage $11,000. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Snap!—House, seven rooms; no improvements; barn; 50x100; near Mosher Silver Works, Pelham Station; $2,500, worth $3,500. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Bargain near Mamaroneck Station; house, eight rooms; water, gas; about acre; flowering shrubs; free, clear; quick; $3,250. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Sacrifice.—25 acres; house, seven rooms; outbuildings; horse, implements; hour Harlem Railroad; free, clear; $4,500; easy terms. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON,
28 minutes from 42d St.; access by West Side Elevated; gentleman's 14-room residence; steam heat, open plumbing; one acre, big trees, stable, &c., midst of fine surroundings; for sale to close estate, half cost; cost $40,000. Also modern 10-room cottage, hardwood trim, open plumbing, &c., near station; $8,500; terms, $1,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

North Shore of Long Island
Bargains For Sale
43 acres at Great Neck.
20 acres at Huntington, with buildings.
17 acres at Northport, Sound Front.
40 acres at Stony Brook, Sound Front.
140 acres Smithtown, Shore Front.
15 acres Port Jefferson, Shore Front; handsome modern house.
STEPHEN YATES
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency,

REAL ESTATE.

ERIE SUBURBAN HOME DISTRICT

Most Healthful
Most Accessible
Most Delightful

of any region about New York and not overcrowded.

Six Divisions afford every variety of choice.

See the new booklet.

"WHERE TO LIVE"

Free on application at 1,159 and 309 Broadway, N. Y.; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or mailed for 4 cents postage, by

J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1,159 Broadway, New York.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.

WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Funds to Loan first mortgage Manhattan & Bronx only.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6485 Broad. 42 Broadway.

Illustrated list of 200 improved Eastern farms, bargains, 1 to 1,000 acres, $5 to $20 an acre, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, &c., free; a few with stock and tools included; on easy terms. Write The E. A. Strout Farm Agency, G Bldg., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

$25,000 wanted on first mortgage, 5 per cent., four years; factory property; value satisfactory and bond excellent. Address I., Box 104 Times Office.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies; tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

ADIRONDACK CAMP

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.

Property of the late ex-President Harrison; one of the most attractive camps on Fulton Chain; 36 acres of ground; main building containing 4 large bedrooms and living room; two additional houses containing dining room, servants' dining room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, &c.; dock with boathouse and four boats; rooms overhead for 3 men servants; icehouse, filled; will rent for season or year.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
No. 573 Fifth Av., (near 47th St.)

To rent, furnished, in the country after April 15, large house; bathroom, large yard and garden; room for horses and carriage; one mile from station and five minutes from Dutcher House Golf Links. Address Postmaster, Pawling, N. Y.

Farm, 130 acres, Central New York; fine buildings, fully stocked; free and clear; $14,000. Manhattan or Bronx property; principals only. F. D. Masoff, 1,012 Westchester Av.

For Rent.—Lake Champlain—Whallons Bay.—Six-room cottage, furnished; ice, wood, boat; $150 season; charming location. Mrs. E. W. Leaning, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

A.—88-acre farm; fine residence; Callicoon Depot, Sullivan Co.; sale or exchange for income property. Box K 387 Prospect Av., Bronx.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Delightful residence, 45 minutes out; all improvements; large corner lot; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I want to buy a 3-story house in Brooklyn, having just sold my New York residence; must be well located, but need not necessarily be in good condition, as I would be willing to make my own repairs, if the price is low enough; naturally, I want a bargain, and, as I have little time to look around, you must give me your lowest price and location if you expect attention; if suited, I will buy at once for cash, but will not want possession until Fall. T. S. Gould, New York Post Office.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location. $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

Want to buy corner on Columbus or Amsterdam Av., for cash, about $60,000, between 59th St. and 125th St.; principals only. Address William H. Halpin & Co., 55 5th Av., near 14th St. Telephone No. 1,624—Chelsea.

TENEMENTS WANTED FOR CASH CUSTOMERS. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO G. TUSTI & CO., 206 BROADWAY, CITY.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements. Brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Income property wanted in exchange for four lots on Washington Heights, worth $10,000, unincumbered.
C. E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

A country place, free and clear; will give equity in a new seven-story fireproof apartment house in payment.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

WANTED TO LEASE
one or two family house in Bronx; security given. Bagrisch, 39 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—Flat property in Bronx; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Farnolo, 45 East Houston.

Owners.—We have cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices and quick answers. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Wanted—House or farm, Bergen Co., vicinity Hillsdale preferred; full particulars. Tenant, Box 132 Times.

Cash for deeds or titles property threatened with foreclosure; send full particulars. Wilson, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Houses either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted to rent 6-room house in Jersey for about $18, within 45 min. Box 122 W Times Office.

Flats and tenements wanted for cash buyers; send full particulars. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Will purchase a five-story triple flat if reasonable. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$65,000 free and clear, cash added, gentleman's ocean-front cottage, hour out; exchange old buildings, town town preferred; lots or income property. Thomas E. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Choice Bronx corner plot, $25,000, unincumbered; four lots on Washington Heights, $10,000, unincumbered; will exchange either for income property. Randrup, 140 Nassau.

EXCHANGING EVERYWHERE.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway, New York.

$15,000 equity in down-town business building for like amount in tree and clear country place or farm; central location. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 500 Columbus Av.

Have several attractive propositions in trade; send what you have. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23d St., 302-307 East—Two lofts, 75x100; also ground-floor space.

To Let—Stable, 6 stalls, on East 120th. M. Springer, 230 Grand St.

Light loft to let, 75x100, with or without power. F. B. Graf, 298th St. and 7th Av.

East Side!—New building, 100x35; divide; low rent. Easton, 206 West 42d St.

Desk room in desirable office; telephone; attendance; $10 or $15. 503 5th Av., Room 403.

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50 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; bath; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ground floor, 75x50; plenty power included; low rent; bargain; central. Easton's, 206 42d St.

35th St., 603 West.—Two floors, one concreted; power; cheap. Premises, Easton's, 206 42d St.

Stable, 75x100, Manhattanville, near docks; 34 stalls; rent, $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,680 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles, steam boiler, elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Sixth Ave.—407—Store.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

One-story; high ceilings; central locations, 75x100; power obtainable; bargain. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Bargain, Factory!—4-sty., basement, 25x100; all improvements; only $1,800. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished front office, 835 Broadway; heat, light, attendance; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 242.—Second floor, seven rooms, improvements; living or light business; elevator; showcase.

Factory floors, 45x200, 75x100, 150x60, 80x150, 50x95, 50x90, 50x95, 105x90; others. Easton's, 206 West 42d St.

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326 Canal St.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms, apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 68 William St.

Iron Workers!—One-story building, 150x200, (divide;) power supplied; good chance. Easton's, 206 West 42d St.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 23x95. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

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26 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Light Floors, New Building; Elevator; REASONABLE RENT. APPLY PREMISES.

For Rent—Fine store, adjoining 138th Street "L" station, suitable any business. Kaiser, 633 East 138th St. Telephone connection.

WILLIAM ST., 259, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

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6 WEST 29TH, NEAR 5TH AV.
Stores, floors, new building, elevator; rents $1,000 to $3,250.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

Desirable Lofts to Let.—16 Spruce, near Nassau; 29 Beekman, near Nassau; 59 Beekman, through to Ann St.; 225 Pearl, corner of Platt.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Responsible firm, we will lease 118,000 feet perfect factory room, central location, long term; will sublet 65,000 feet, guaranteed 50,000, at no rent; principals only. Easton's, 206 West 42d St.

34-36 WEST HOUSTON ST.
Store and lofts; fire-proof building.
W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

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32 UNION SQUARE.
Store, lofts, and offices; fire-proof building; latest improvements. G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

6th Av. Buildings and Stores,
BETWEEN 14TH AND 34TH STS.,
TO LEASE—LONG TERM.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D.

CORNER STORE ON
BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone 1795 Madison Square.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS } Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

NASSAU, CORNER FULTON ST.
Store and large Basement.
Also,
70 CORTLANDT ST.,
Store and Basement.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. (1,)
158 Broadway.

MARKET & FULTON NATL. BANK BLDG.,
COR. FULTON & GOLD STS.
A FEW SPECIALLY LIGHT OFFICES
AT VERY MODERATE RENTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY,
CORNER 30TH ST.
HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR,
$2,400.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

FIFTH AV. LOFT.
To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.
6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—we must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker.
91 AND 93 57TH AV.

9,000 sq. ft., woodworkers, all light top floor.
18,000 sq. ft., 60 windows, strong building.
48,000 sq. ft., strong warehouse or manufacturing.
35,000 sq. ft., power plant, very strong.
OTHERS ON WATER FRONT AND RAIL, IN OR OUT OF CITY.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 Nassau Street, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTEL

To lease for a terms of years, to first class tenant, a new, thoroughly modern Apartment Hotel.
About 200 rooms in suites of 2 or more.
Address I Box 136 Times Office.

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16 DEY STREET
Entire Bldg. To Let May 1
Consisting of Store, Basement, Sub-Basement and 4 Lofts—Rent Reasonable.
LORD, DAY & LORD, 49 WALL ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET.

4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE.
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
91 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

403 East 184th St., Near Jerome Av.—Second floor; private house.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—High-class apartments; eight large rooms; two baths; just completed.

83d St., 329 West, overlooking Riverside; 8 rooms, bath; two toilets; elevator; rent $71 from May 1st. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

18th St. 12 West.—Attractive apartment; fireproof building; eight rooms; every modern improvement; possession immediate. See janitor.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
Six elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

Bachelor apartments, unfurnished, 18 West 30th.—Two entire floors, first-class condition; each suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; usual service. Inquire janitor.

102d St., 306 West, overlooking Riverside; single elevator apartment house; rooms 25 ft. wide; fireproof; 8 rooms and bath; rents $85 and $100. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

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7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20.) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars," *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily, "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

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Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
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THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Motions
1—Hutter vs De L Bottle Co
2—In re Coleman
3—In re same
4—Giallambarda vs United States

General calendar
145—U S vs Wile
166—Same vs Luyties
169—Goldenburg vs U S
92—Mosle vs Bidwell
150—Lewis vs Barber Asphalt Co
153—Lewis vs Aetna Ins Co
151—Royal Metal Mfg Co vs Art Met Wks
154—Lowrie vs Meldrum Co
164—Penn R R vs Burr
179—Stone vs The Yuma
180—Wilson Transit Co vs the M E Grover

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
109—Gibbs vs SS Almorick
113—Lake S S Co vs Bacon
117—McCormick vs tugs Hart and Baker

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
5887—Peter Dooley
6283—Ray Rishtar
5982—Nichthauer & Vorgweimer
6135—Weinreb & Merker
6197—Jas J Sullivan
6289—Louise R McCarthy
6478—Albert H Gilbert
Adjourned cases
6434—Samuel Sagul
6023—Tillie Cohen
6444—Rubinstein & Roth
6410—Morris Robinson
4004—Frank Cotter
5876—Jos Clark, Jr
Involuntary cases
6561—De Moss Wall Paper Co
6040—Brown, Lampel & Co
6722—A B Baxter & Co
6733—Metcalf & Potter
6667—J & C Gerson
6770—Joseph C Hesse
6801—Thomas J. Loftus
Motions
In re Nathaniel H Wolfstein
In re A B Baxter & Co
In re Chas Jaimes
In re Couran & Co
In re Ernest Tribelhorn
In re Enterprise Gas Stove Co
In re Cook Heat and Power Co
In re Bolton Bros
In re Morris Oelbaum
In re Sig Weltzenblum
In re Paltin & Gerstenped
In re Chas Weller
In re Elron & Cohen
In re C L Pettis & Co
In re D Levy & Co
In re Shaffran Bros
In re Grisaler & Sons
In re Hy Zeltner Brew Co
In re Herman A Brodck
In re Moses Tischler
In re Edw Lang
In re McConnell Mfg Co
In re Arthur E Smith
In re A J Bernstein
In re C L Pettis & Co
In re Arthur E Smith
In re N & J W Lawrences
In re Nathan Schlessel
In re Sachs & Kondel
In re G E Jones
In re Hy Y T Smith (2)
In re Emanuel Spitzer
In re McNabbe & Seager

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts—Freedman, P. J.; Scott and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. The calendar for March Term will be called as follows: The motion calendar at the opening of the court. The calendar of appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court at 2 P. M. of the same day. The calendar of appeals from orders and judgments of the Municipal Court on Tuesday, March 8, at 10:30 A. M.

All briefs should be numbered on the outside cover to correspond with the number of the case on the calendar.

Cases marked for submission must be submitted with the briefs to be considered on the day for which they are marked, and no case will be deemed to have been submitted until such briefs are handed to the clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Hewlett vs Turrell
2—Keegan vs Carney
3—In re Sternberg
4—Michaux vs Met St Ry Co
5—Elliott vs Ironside
6—Mason vs Hogan
7—People, &c, vs Nichols
8—Birdsall vs Mass Nat Life Assn
9—Walsh vs Inter R Tr Co
10—Mills vs Fagley
11—Cardani vs Hayes
12—In re Holland Pyro Art Co
13—Jones vs Leopold
14—Blodgett vs Grout
15—Plummer vs Plummer
16—Feist vs Miller
17—Severance vs Turner
18—Kenworthy vs Dyer
19—Belden vs Monumental Mut Life Ins Co
20—In re Darrin
21—Wischinski vs Met St Ry Co
22—Mut Life Ins Co vs Sauer
23—In re Canton Steel Ceiling Co
24—Thorn vs Sparm
25—In re Denham
26—Alperin vs Hunt
27—Seeman vs Morgan
28—De Groff vs Morgan
29—Longacre Realty Co vs Picken
30—Marchesini vs Mennecl
31—Pruyn vs Ecuadorian Assn
32—Ketcham vs Ketcham
33—Neuwelt vs Consol Gas Co
34—Humphreys vs Oriental Bank
35—Shepard vs Shepard
36—Slater vs Slater
37—Bishop vs Penn R R Co
38—Harlem Sav Bk vs O'Neil
39—Safowitz vs Moss
40—Riley vs Smith
41—Ketcham vs Ketcham
42—In re Marsh
43—White vs Deshong
44—In re E 178th St
45—In re Atlas Imp Co
46—McCarthy vs Reichert
47—Hillsdale College vs Bennett
48—Harbus vs Howell
49—Proctor vs Colford
30—Adler vs Butler
51—Johnston vs United Ins Co of N C
52—Roberts vs Daily
53—Cassatt vs Sproull
54—Moskowitz vs Braender
55—Petluck vs Rabinowich
56—Connelly vs Keenan
57—Nichols vs McIntyre
58—Haddock vs Ferrier
59—Mott vs City of N Y
60—Haas vs Woloshin
61—Herren vs Mut Bk
62—Gutstein vs Cohen
63—N Y Edison Co vs Monroe
64—Brush Elec Illum Co vs same
65—N Y Edison Co vs same
66—United Elec L & P Co vs same
67—In re Edison Elec Illum Co
68—In re Westchester Lighting Co
69—In re same
70—In re Weisbach St Lighting Co of Am
71—In re N Y & N J Globe Gas L Co
72—Stillman vs Stillman
73—City of N Y vs Gaffaney
74—Seaman vs Muhlenbrink
75—Wolcott vs Jos H Dunham & Co
76—Nassy vs Deyo
77—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co (in re Ryon)
78—Same vs same, (in re De Christoforo)
79—Freeman vs Rich
80—Burnett vs MacIntyre
81—Ratzersdorfer vs N Y City Ry Co
82—Perry vs Perry
83—Doran vs Heyman
84—Zubiller vs Koeher
85—Pollak vs Sondheim
86—Sandusky Foundry & Mach Co vs N Y Asbestos Mfg Co
87—Hauptman vs Hauptman
88—In re Darrin
89—People, &c, vs Rscht
90—Same vs Dletz
91—In re Spattell
92—Evers vs George
93—Gibbons vs Berolzheimer
94—In re Slater
95—Morris vs Union Creamery Co
96—Adler vs Schmidt
97—Britton vs Lund
98—Butler vs Wilbur
99—Dolinsky vs Lazarus
100—Fitz vs Bloom
101—Van Buren vs Aschner
102—New Inv Lamp Co vs Ames
103—Sackheim vs Sackheim
104—Freund vs Biel
105—McCready vs Caledonia Mut Co
106—Furnival vs Blasland
107—Peck vs Hart
108—Meigg vs Maas
109—Wistell vs Belden
110—Hauptmann vs Hauptmann
111—Wentsch vs Wentsch
112—Boice vs Jones
113—Strachan vs Baker
114—Ericksen vs Ericksen
115—Preferred causes.
116—O'Brien vs Leary
117—City of New York vs Egan
118—Tenement House Department vs Moeschen ex rel
119—People ex rel Marks vs Wells
120—People ex rel Kronthal vs Wells
121—Coleman vs Towney
122—Smith vs Havens Relief Fund Society
123—City of New York vs Gaffaney
124—People ex rel N Y Juvenile Asylum vs Wells
125—Flores vs Flores
126—Man Ry vs Rich General calendar.
127—Swift vs Am Ex Nat Bank
128—Nesbit vs Braker
129—Isenberg vs Marxansky
130—Strauch vs Ehret
131—Moses vs Underwood
132—Olshan vs Olshan
133—Wheeler vs Cavannah
134—Reich vs Abrahamson
135—Goodman vs Maze
136—Istal vs Smith
137—Same vs Atturbury
138—Schneider vs Schneider
139—Trotto vs Noha
140—Tallhee vs Gordon
141—Garbulsky vs Schmidt
142—Fischer vs Lund
143—Wilbur vs Wilbur
144—Dolinsky vs Lazarus
145—Fischer vs Schmidt
146—Lund vs Lund
147—Wilbur vs Wilbur
148—Dolinsky vs Lazarus

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions Demurrers.
408—Ganse vs Commonwealth Trust Co
421—Alphonse vs Clancy
422—Same vs Holder
423—Levy vs U S Grand Lodge of the Ind. Order Sons of Benjamin
424—Formansky vs Gallick & Smith
425—Lincoln Safe Dep Co vs City of N Y
426—Villas vs Featherson
427—Cutter vs Union Surety & Guar Co
428—Rensens vs Mfg & Selling Co of Am
429—Fischer vs Fischer
430—Boch vs Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor
431—Ferber vs Keepers
432—Morse vs N Y Eve Journal Pub Co
433—Morse vs Hearst
434—Hawes vs Conried
435—Farrell vs Bolen
436—Peterson vs Adams
437—Healy vs Hicks
439—Armstrong vs Brown
440—Brown vs Bleier
441—Frank vs Merc Nat Bank
442—Bernstein vs Bank of the State of N Y
443—Foreman vs International Mercantile Agency
444—Horn vs Morning Tel Pub Co
445—Sperry & Hutchinson Co vs Benedict & Macfarlane Co
446—Bunting vs Hickok
447—Britton vs Grau
448—Butler vs General Accident Assur Corp
449—Woodworth vs Star Co
450—Acritelli vs Folks
451—Smith vs N Y Cas Co
406—Grabow vs Malbin
409—Pomroy vs Morton
415—Burnemann vs Bornemann
416—Port vs Weinheimer
418—Pomroy vs Morton
420—Woodworth vs Star Co
393—McMillan vs Klaw & Erlanger Con Co
328—Moran vs Merrill
404—Anderson vs Scribner
359—Osborne vs Harper & Brothers
412—Southack vs Cent Trust Co
410—Lincoln Safe Dep Co vs City of N Y
375—Evans vs Hartley Co
Highest number reached on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—James Flinkett.
3835—O'Brien vs Leary
3548—City of New York vs Egan
3517—Tenement House Department vs Moeschen ex rel
4345—People ex rel Marks vs Wells
4346—People ex rel Kronthal vs Wells
4380—Coleman vs Towney
4568—Smith vs Havens Relief Fund Society
2941—City of New York vs Gaffaney
4545—People ex rel N Y Juvenile Asylum vs Wells
4517—Flores vs Flores
4800—Man Ry vs Rich General calendar.
3495—Swift vs Am Ex Nat Bank
2080—Nesbit vs Braker
3424—Isenberg vs Marxansky
2998—Strauch vs Ehret
2183—Moses vs Underwood
3480—Olshan vs Olshan
3613—Wheeler vs Cavannah
3641—Reich vs Abrahamson
3380—Goodman vs Maze
3368—Istal vs Smith
3369—Same vs Atturbury
3420—Schneider vs Schneider
3442—Trotto vs Noha
3503—Tallhee vs Gordon
3505—Garbulsky vs Schmidt
3514—Fischer vs Lund
3515—Wilbur vs Wilbur
3635—Dolinsky vs Lazarus
3569—Fitz vs Bloom
3573—Van Buren vs Aschner
3576—New Inv Lamp Co vs Ames
3584—Sackheim vs Sackheim
3611—Freund vs Biel
3024—McCready vs Caledonia Mut Co
3648—Furnival vs Blasland
3731—Peck vs Hart
228—Meigg vs Maas
1434—Wistell vs Belden
3588—Hauptmann vs Hauptmann
3445—Wentsch vs Wentsch
2963—Boice vs Jones
3112—Strachan vs Baker
2237—Ericksen vs Ericksen
3833—Cong Sons of Israel vs Maryash
3756—Hummell vs Burry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
6139—Keene vs Mayer
13645—Cook vs Weir
14592—Flynn vs Flynn
13856—Wolinsky vs Int Nav Co
11934—Woolworth vs Woolworth
12404—Griffin vs Cantor
12782—Montello Brick Co vs Howey
12784—Same vs same
11221—McGowan vs Fitzpatrick
10940—Precht vs Howard
13520—Bishop vs Penn R R
12734—Kaufman vs Rosenshine
12474—Flanagan vs Susser
12378—McGibbons vs Internat R T Co
8928—Michel vs Delmonico
14493—Jewell vs Jewell
14490—Mitchell vs Empire City Woodworking Co
12514—Turner vs Munson
14842—Kink vs Siedler
14363—Flanagan vs Muller
14288—Tuttle vs Adams
14329—Tauscher vs Bender
14388—Lehigh Val Trust vs Wolf
14328—Grosjean vs Amer Surety Co
14541—Rossman & Bracker Co vs Parsons
8163—Carenous vs Sperry
13589—Clarke vs Warde

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.
5207—Burns vs Met St Ry
4240—Powers vs same
13557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
5164—Murphy vs Met St Ry
5216—Smith vs same
2515—Crosby vs same
5254—Hodge vs same
4835—Iaquinto vs same
5896—Michaux vs same
5423—Campbell vs same
5487—Taggart vs same
5488—Tracy vs same
5282—Edwards vs same
14426—McDermott vs Int St Ry
5002—Leonard vs Met St Ry Co
5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4505—Glass, Iron & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Works
4539—Lefkowitz vs Picker
14133—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
5270—Shattock vs same
5294—Wechsler vs same
5295—Rappaport vs same
3054—Sheridan vs same
4425—Frankel vs Firemen's Ins Co
5076—Larkin vs Tucker
11787—Brown vs Man Ry
4365—Hershfield vs Met St Ry
4437—McMillan vs Leaman
4856½—Baer vs Voelckert
4396—Coster vs Bacon
5172—Gregorius vs Met St Ry
5208—Lecomere vs same
5028—McFadden vs same
4726—Esza vs Anglo-Swiss Con Milk Co
5001—Smith vs Met St Ry
5118—Solinc vs same
5137—Hollander vs same
4886—O'Brien vs same
5304—Kessler vs Man Ry
5309—Joyce vs Met Iron and Steel Co
5313—Cavanaugh vs Met St Ry
5332—Martin vs same
5438—Reilly vs same
5447½—Miranda vs same
5491—Doyle vs same
5493—Brunke vs same
5501—Silberman vs same
5568—Duffy vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5518.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House.

At 11 A M
Estate of Joseph R Wallach
Wills for probate
At 10:30 A. M.
Julie Chopoteau
Karolina Kann
John Fridlund
At 11 A M
Chas Stern
At 2:30 P M
Louisa Risbey
Edward Fridenberg
Samuel Lyons

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1930—Mary Kleinschmidt
1952—Julia A Anderson
1953—Marcia Sherrill
1954—Charles H Waite
1961—Michael Bauhan
1968—John Kennedy
1970—Ellen Bannon
1976—William Bird
1981—Sarah Nathan
1985—Catharine Schoenfeld
1988—Elizabeth Matthiesen
1994—Charles G Lecuyer
1997—Edward Friedenberg
1998—Emma Schenck
At 11 A M
Estate of Ann M Barton

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.
1915½—Davis vs Donovan
688—Zahm vs Bier
2426—Galanty vs Inter St Ry
2427—N Y Steam Co vs John Doscher Co
2428—Wilson vs Wellwood
2429—Hackey vs Inter St Ry
2431—McKenna vs Union Ry
2432—Zelmer vs Feist
2444—McGovern vs 42d St, &c, Ry
2443—McCabe vs Inter St Ry
2452—Hogencamp vs Int St Ry
2432—Winn vs Empire Life Ins Co
2448—Dunn vs Inter St Ry
2461—Langley vs Mt Ry
6404½—Lowenstein vs Int St Ry
788—Smith vs N Y Edison Co
4288—Schoenblum vs City of New York
13745—City of New York vs Jack
12112—City of N Y vs Gleiser
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
5184—McElgin vs same
5205—Whitlock vs Wanamaker
5206—Macdonald vs Manice
4677—Hahlo vs Marshall
4486—Standard Scale & Supply Co vs McIntyre
4225—Same vs same
13123—City of New York vs L I Brewery
13023—Same vs same
12973—Same vs Shack
10088—Hummel vs. McArthur
5287—House vs Whitehead
5402—Joyce vs Olcott
4945—Episcopia vs City of New York
4165½—Duncanson vs Jordan
4936—Carolan vs Yoran
720½—Campbell vs Moore
5230—Slatone vs City of New York
5233—Varon vs B H R R
5409—Plons vs Hennessy
5465—Hackett vs. North. 5466—Same vs same
5484—Wiener vs City of New York
5540—Gobber vs same
5545—Hart vs Spellman
5590—Morrison vs Michaels
796—Zipper vs Met St Ry
598—Newman vs Delany
6900½—Nat Park Bank vs Zimmerman
1259—Stern vs U Sec Co
6863½—Morel vs Stearns
1627½—Siegel vs Met St Ry
2435—Koester vs same
2442—Zugerman vs Herold
2449—Schkolnich vs Hollihan
2451—Rummel vs Int St Ry
2453—Connors vs Kempner
2457—Adler vs Anderson
2458—Rubino vs Levy
2459—Goldberg vs Levy
1015—Loftus vs Meyer
1275—Messer vs Shilkraut
1265—Cogiatte vs Met St Ry
6183½—Steinberg vs Schlessinger

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hand for the People.
1—Richard M Menzel
2—Abraham Saltzmann
3—Joseph F Steger
4—Jeanette Stiles
Josie Johnson
5—Thomas L Williams
6—Meyer Lewis
7—Kate McGee
8—Slef Rief
9—William Mannsmann
George Ferns
10—Tony Morano
11—James Reilly
To fix a day for trial
1—Alfred Childe
2—Edward E Conrad
Jennie Brown
3—Peter Herder

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Iselin for the People.
1—John Bradley
2—Giovanni Barresi
3—Bisone Martini
4—James Anderson
5—John Bruno
6—Frank De Notaris
Vincenzo Lauria
7—James Quigley
8—Ernest Joseph
9—Michael J Kutchuk
10—Charles Bliss

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People. No day calendar.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Calendar for March 7, 1904.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
134—Lilly vs Preferred Ins Co
135—Blanchard vs Savarese
115—Levin vs Dodd
136—Straub vs Met St R'way
137—Smith vs B H R R
139—Meiggs vs Hoagland
140—Rooney vs Bodkin
143—Suydam vs Healy
101—Diamond vs Planet Mills Mfg Co
121—Gaines vs Fidelity Co
144—People vs Ohlenschlager
148—Palmer vs Larchmont Railway
2357—Bloch vs Freund
2388—Girard vs Un Ry
2389—Frankel vs Hofstetter
2400—Kirschbaum vs Meyer
2408—Hagedorn vs Home Ins Co
1441—Malinoch vs Wischnewitz
1944—Leonardi vs Coleman
2413—Hagedorn vs Agricultural Ins Co
2416—Sordersky vs Fleischman
128—Cowen vs Feldstein
2319—Lane vs Joy SS Co
202i—Kasse vs Blum
5515½—Taylor vs Met St Ry
2016—Holmes vs Inter St Ry
1619—Miller vs Black
2439—Schlesinger vs Shields
2385—Weiss vs Ind Order Brith Abraham
1826—Taylor vs Un Ry
1704—Packard vs Calhoun
2339—Dreier vs Un Ry
2340—Clark vs Int St Ry
2372—Robbins vs Sire
2393—Rio Tinto Mining Co vs Black
2388—Long vs Int St Ry
2325—Shenfeld vs Ronda
2561—Murray vs Frugone

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Short causes.
6633—Nahm vs Salamon
6025—Easter vs Cox
6301—Kohn vs Miller
6839—Tooker vs Jaimes
6901—Murray vs Biglin
4066—Du Barry vs Morello
6752½—Morris vs Dayton
6718—Newman vs U S Realty & Con Co
4613—Ehrlich vs Stern
6138—C O Burns Co vs Larrawee County Sav Bank
5994—Bernheim vs Bloch
6828—Zerner vs Seagel
6724—Same vs same
6957—Silleck vs Schulman
5807—Miller vs Kaplan
6869—Eagle White Lead Co vs Fliess
6668—Smith vs same
6717—Shapiro vs State Bank
6999—Seaman vs Reilly
7031—Appel vs Schwerin
6967—McKesson vs Wall
6907—Reynolds vs Levy
7059—Schneider vs Burns
7041—Bosch vs Horenbeck
6900—Radin vs Paul
6576—Colgate vs Cohen
6503—Shulman vs Weltz
7074—Wilmerding vs Kurzrok
7130—Dempsey vs Schulman
4119—Nathan vs Eagle Metal Mfg Co
6986—Meisner vs Freystadt
6370—Burzinsky vs Gold
7108—Bonis vs Lubelkin
6907—Reynolds vs Levy
5578—Royal Bank vs Israel
7006—Scarputo vs Cent Crosstown R R
6076—Stationers' Board of Trade vs Bien
7106—H H Vogel Co vs Meinken
6682—Krulish vs Jetter
7018—Bronner vs Le Strange
7049—Shaw vs Boschardt
6977—Steinhardt vs Enteen
5820—Focidus vs Speroni vs Brozin
6870—Scheinhols vs Mannice
7086—McCullum vs N Y Asbestos Mfg Co
7092—Rosenblatt vs Weinberg
7093—Ross vs same
5010—Stacheberg vs Lopard
7151—Rabinowitz vs Israel
7104—Neiman vs Gurney
7099—Ireland vs Wood
7122—Brown & Fleming Con Co vs Abell
7134—Butler vs Dreher
7156—McCollum vs N Y Asbestos Mfg Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.
2510—Sartain vs Old Col. Steamboat Co
2494—Schefer vs Bay State Clothing Co
2498—Blanke vs Lederer
2505—Darcy vs Fellows
2500—Juskulek vs Int St Ry
2517—Hill vs same
2518—Schmidt vs Stericks
1938—Fote vs Cavelta
2496—Rawson & Morrison Mfg Co vs Redfield
1652—Aron vs Met St Ry
2284—Silk vs Hebrew Sheltering Arms
2116—Tekulsky vs Int St Ry
2518—Franzblau vs same
2473—Watterson vs Heating Co vs Brogan
2474—Lafferty vs Met St Ry
2475—Doherty vs same
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker
2477—Loone vs Leeson
2481—Scholz vs Hilson
2482—Hyde vs La Fetra
2483—Guesno vs Man Ry
2484—Meyer vs Int St Ry
2485—Schwartz vs London
2486—Caesar vs 5th Ave Coal Co
2487—Golden vs Int St Ry
2488—Caputo vs Am Bill Posting Co
2489—Barrissi vs Norton
2299—Howes vs Rosner
2142—Stewart vs Met St Ry
2504—Resigno vs Union Ry
2516—Brady vs Salvator Brew Co
5073—Edlich vs Metz
6920½—Wieder vs Union Surety, &c, Co
2520—Aronson vs Morning Journal Co
2521—Mark vs same
2524—Kenney vs Met St Ry
2529—Cree vs Int St Ry
2530—Weinthal vs Otto
2532—Rickerson vs Robinson
2533—Optemmis vs Manhattan Hotel Co
2469—Borgbuchler vs 42d St, &c, Ry
2493—Valenti vs Int St Ry
2500—H M Call Print Co vs Moll
2552—Samson vs Rothschild
2553—Delaney vs Acker, Merrall & Condit
2554—Yellow Pine Co vs Galligan
2555—Stein vs Dorf

Highest number reached on regular call, 2584.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.
1—Benjamin Smith
2—George Gildersleeve
3—Bertha Johnson
4—Bertha Smith
5—Cora Smith
6—John Schaumhoeffel
7—George E Bundi (2)
8—John J Sheppard
9—Giuseppe Raisly
10—Tony Aspera
John Balletti
11—William H Kennedy
To fix a day for trial
1—James F Doland (2)
2—Richard E Thorndyke Rowe
3—Henry Kruse
4—Herman Bauman
5—Isaac T Geary
6—Samuel Jaffe
7—Joseph Combs
8—Edwin J Granville
9—Milton N Sekeson (2)
10—Carl W Toboldt Pleadings
1—Frank Luizi
2—William Gordon
3—Simon Grau
4—John Hughes
Michael Madigan
5—James Pittaro (2)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hand for the People.
1—Richard M Menzel
2—Abraham Saltzmann
3—Joseph F Steger
4—Jeanette Stiles
Josie Johnson
5—Thomas L Williams
6—Meyer Lewis
7—Kate McGee
8—Slef Rief
9—William Mannsmann
George Ferns
10—Tony Morano
11—James Reilly
To fix a day for trial
1—Alfred Childe
2—Edward E Conrad
Jennie Brown
3—Peter Herder

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Iselin for the People.
1—John Bradley
2—Giovanni Barresi
3—Bisone Martini
4—James Anderson
5—John Bruno
6—Frank De Notaris
Vincenzo Lauria
7—James Quigley
8—Ernest Joseph
9—Michael J Kutchuk
10—Charles Bliss

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People. No day calendar.

Westchester County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for March 7, 1904.

335—Martin vs Wilson
387—Parker vs Nat. Surety Co
448—Bauer vs Int St Ry Co
451—De Stefeno vs Peek L & R R Co
455—Quimby vs Fairlawn Cem Co
389—Cheever vs N Y Transfer Co et al
485—Dolan vs West El Ry Co
37—Murphy vs John Hancock Ins Co
46—Berry vs Todd
90—Herrmann vs Herrmann
281—Van Wyck vs Kidney
21—Tuttle vs Hunt
431—Wood vs Husted
242—Clark vs Manf Contracting Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

656—Papa, as admin, vs Smith
241—Jones vs McCutchan
404—Harrington vs W Elec Ry Co
83—Clarke vs N Y C & H R R R Co
73—Whitlock vs Hallock, Jr
111—Brown vs Yonkers R R Co
287—Hentsch vs Int St Ry Co
309—Davis vs West El Ry Co
3—Ackerman vs Ackerman
95—Fallon vs Mertz
108—Burnett vs Burnett
216—Williamson vs West Light Co
237—Meehen vs West Elec Ry Co
289—Singer vs same
249—Templeton vs same

Lakewood.

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Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley. Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY, E. M. EDEY, Mgrs.
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Prospectus obtained gratis through the Kur-Kommission and terms through the Royal Administration of Baths and Springs give special information.
Amusements: Rooms for Reading, Conversation, and Games. Theatre, Concerts three times a day by the Philharmonic Orchestra from Hamburg; 50 musicians conducted by Julius Laube. Balls. Boat races. Shooting. Fishing. Lawn Tennis. Croquet. Shady walks in beautiful Woods. Cable car up to the Hohen-Malberg, (1,000 feet above Ems.)
Export of Ems waters, Salts, and Pastilles. Waters from the famous Kraenchenbrunnen, from the Kesselbrunnen, Kaiserbrunnen, and Victoriabrunnen; Ems Pastilles fabricated under supervision of the Government; Natural Salt from the Springs (fluid and solid) to be had at the Chemist's, Druggist's, and Mineral Water Shops, also through the Royal Administration of the Springs and Baths.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (50c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 Sixth Av.

DESIGNER—By artistic designer on shirt waists; has all advanced styles on hand; ladies' own material made up; out by day or home; send postal; will call. Kremer, 53 East 125th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

French bulldogs, Boston terrier puppies, toy spaniels, small Yorkshire terrier. Johnson, 31 West 44th.

Character is Wealth.

"What is wealth?" asks THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Character is wealth. That individual who is ever helpful to others in the circle in which he moves, and who daily seeks to attain the highest type of manhood and womanhood—such an individual has wealth compared with which mere dollars and cents are utterly outweighed.—Woodbury (Conn.) Reporter

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Hotel Cumberland
Broadway, at 54th St.
NOW OPEN.
This new twelve-story modern hotel embodies every known improvement, is absolutely fireproof and furnished in sumptuous style and with rare taste, combining comfort and elegance.
It accommodates 500 guests and offers large, cheerful rooms, with ample closet room and private baths.
Perfection in appointments and service and the best edibles at SENSIBLE prices are offered, to merit the highest class of patronage.
EDWARD R. SWEET, Proprietor.

THE CHELSEA
West Twenty-third Street
New York City
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERATE TARIFF
Situated in the Midst of the Shopping and Theatre District
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

HOTEL WOODWARD Broadway, S. E. cor. 55.
A New Hotel Elegantly Furnished for Transient and Permanent Guests.
SUPERB RESTAURANT.
Telephone, 2574 Columbus.

GALLATIN,
70, 72 W. 46th st., near 5th av
A NEW, MODERN, HOMELIKE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, IN THE CENTRE OF THE FASHIONABLE RESIDENTIAL SECTION; EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE COMFORT OF REFINED GUESTS.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, WITH PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, STEAM HEAT,
$30 PER WEEK; INCLUDING MEALS FOR TWO.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, WITH PRIVATE BATH,
$15 PER WEEK FOR TWO.
A superbly appointed Studio Apartment of two rooms and bath, with north light, furnished or unfurnished; decorated to suit. Write for booklet.
Cuisine of noted excellence; white service; transients accommodated. Tel., 5608—38th.

THE WOLCOTT,
31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST, 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Most Popular All-the-Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. 75 private baths. Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity, 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
New York Rep., 289 Fourth Ave. D. S. WHITE, President.

LAKEWOOD
Laurel House
Season from October to June.
Laurel-In-the-Pines
Season from November to May.
BOTH HOUSES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER
A. J. MURPHY,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Pearl opera glass, Metropolitan Opera House, Wednesday evening, March 2; row Y, orchestra; kindly notify C. H. K., 110 Reade St., New York, and receive reward.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 180; name on collar. Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 68th.

LOST—Brindle bulldog, answers name Dugun; spotted white, brown; reward. Brooks, 211 West 43d St.

LOST.—Thursday, silver bracelet, Chambers or West St.; reward. Neverout, 107 Chambers St.

$1,000 reward for return of handkerchief containing diamond jewelry lost on premises. Inquire Hotel Antique, corner 12th St. and 4th Av.

$25 reward, no questions asked, return Waltham gold watch lost on train Baltimore to New York Saturday, February 13, 1904; left Baltimore 3 P. M. J. B. Shea, 429 Broome St., New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

50TH ST., 29 WEST.—Refined home, handsome second floor room and other rooms, with board; references exchanged.

55TH, 255 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home comforts; good table; telephone; all conveniences; reasonable.

57TH ST., 159 WEST.—Fine accommodations, transient or permanent, to refined people; references.

60TH ST, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,284 Lexington Av.

PARK AV., 1,036. (Corner 59th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Select, homelike accommodations; cozy, attractively furnished; sunny rooms; modern, well-heated Colonial residence; high, healthy locality; convenient to city; commutation $4p.c.; choice table; congenial surroundings; $5-$7 person. 16 Morsemere Place, North Yonkers-on-Hudson.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—34TH ST, 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Square room in private family, near Madison Square.

46TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

49TH ST., 139 WEST.—In apartment, comfortably furnished room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Godet.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.—Large and small room, nicely furnished; nice bath; gentlemen preferred.

62D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

184TH ST., 403 EAST, Near Jerome Av.—One or two large connecting rooms; private house.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

WOULD SHARE COMFORTS OF MY ELEgant private home with lady, or couple, or rent handsomely furnished room; references exchanged; exceptional opportunity. Telephone 194 River.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Lady wishes two unfurnished rooms in private house, with owner preferred, 2d or 3d story; 18th to 30th, 8th and 9th Avs. Address Permanent, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Operators and finishers wanted on Summer dresses. Wightman & Co., 256 Greene St.

Experienced operators on misses' and children's white dresses; steady work and highest pay. The Hollingsworth Company. 160-162 Wooster St.

MILLINERS AND MAKERS ON CHIFFON AND FANCY HATS; GOOD PAY; LIGHT WORK-ROOM. J. WECHSLER, 25 W. 4TH ST.

Waist hands wanted on fine costumes and shirt waists; experienced hands can make $15 to $20 per week; long season; steady work. Paris Skirt Co., 699 Broadway.

WANTED—MILLINERY.—PREPARERS ON READY TO WEAR AND FANCY SHAPES; GOOD PAY; LONG SEASON; WORK GIVEN HOME. JOHN MILES, 610 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A Spanish and English stenographer, must understand Spanish thoroughly, and be able to take Spanish dictation very rapidly; salary $18 a week, with advancement. M. S. P., Times Office.

WANTED—OPERATORS, TUCKERS, AND FINISHERS ON SUMMER DRESSES; ALSO HAND SEWERS. WIGHTMAN & CO., 21 WAVERLEY PLACE.

WANTED — OPERATORS ON SILK WAISTS. APPLY ALL WEEK. BEERMAN & FRANK, 701 WEST HOUSTON.

WANTED—Housekeeper; capable, attractive Protestant; four adults; apartment; call after 2. MacColl, 410 West 115th.

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Puretl Bros., 70 West 3d St.

WANTED—Young girl to mind baby and do light housework. 507 East 160th St.

WANTED—Attractive young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell our line of art calendars for advertising purposes; unquestionably the greatest ever produced; a man accustomed to handling large propositions and metropolitan methods can make large earnings and secure a permanent position; highest references required; only first-class men need apply. Monday, 10:30 to 12:30. The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square.

WANTED—Young man for general work around private house; a good worker and understanding keeping everything clean and in good order, attending to heating, laundry, &c. Apply, giving age, experience, &c., M., Box 129 Times.

WANTED—Several young men stenographers and operators of the Smith Premier typewriter; age, 18 to 19; salary, $7 to $8 to begin with; good chance of advancement. Make application in own handwriting to W. H. B., Times Office.

Wanted on Wilcox & Gibbs straw machines on fine work; good pay; long season. Henry Hummel & Co. 169 Wooster St. Call for Mr. Marshall.

WANTED—A young man, 18 or 19 years old, for light porter; must reside in Harlem. Apply in person Monday morning between 11 and 12 to elevator man, 238 Broadway.

WANTED—Boys, over 14, as messengers. Apply, with recommendation and Board of Health certificate, American District Telegraph Company, 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—A good male stenographer and operator on Ohio machine. Apply early Monday morning at 351 Broadway, ground floor.

WANTED—A lad in an office, between the ages of 14 and 17; must be bright, and neat in appearance. Address Bright, 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—A few experienced messengers. Apply 3 Murray St. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for excellent chambermaid; highest references; wages, $20. Call Monday, March 7, 11 to 1 o'clock, 23 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young German girl as chambermaid and to assist maid; references. I. R., 1,364 Broadway.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Aliens, 269 8th Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper in a family where one servant is kept or in an institution or hotel; best city references. I. C., Room 2 Eagle Building, Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman; general housework; flat; small private family; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; personal testimonials; car fare. Economical, Box 113, 617 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored girl for housework. 222 West 17th St., Weeden's bell.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamber work; personal references. 249 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants fine family washing to do at home; shirts and collars done equal to new; highest references. Washington, 367 East 76th St.

NURSE.—Hospital and sanitarium experience; can give massage; references; $8 week. S., Box 6, 153 6th Av.

NURSE.—Experienced; day or week; city references. Box 81, Advertising Office, 1,037 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—French; experienced; for grown children; entire charge; city references. Marie, 947 East 33d St.

SOFT COAL MINERS REJECT ULTIMATUM

Decline to Accept a Reduction of 5 1-2 Per Cent.

DANGER OF STRIKE INCREASES

Present Agreement Expires April 1, and Operators Say They Cannot Recede from Their Position.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—After conferences lasting all day, the soft-coal miners this afternoon rejected the ultimatum of the operators. The 800 miner delegates will meet Monday morning in National convention, when a statement of their position will be made.

F. A. Robbins, one of the operators, was asked after adjournment whether there is any way by which a strike can be averted now.

"Well, the representatives of the operators and the representatives of the miners of the four States could make another arrangement similar to the one which has just been unsuccessfully concluded," he answered.

"Have there been since the adjournment of the conference to-day any overtures between yourself and Mr. Mitchell looking to a resumption of negotiations?" Mr. Robbins was asked.

He hesitated for a half minute as though selecting his words, and then said: "I have said all I can."

President Mitchell, when asked the same question, replied that he could not discuss that phase of the situation.

The ultimatum of the operators was that a two years' scale be signed at a reduction of 5½ per cent. from the present scale. Addresses urging the acceptance of the proposition were made by leading operators, including F. L. Robbins of Pittsburg, H. N. Taylor of Illinois, and J. H. Winder of Ohio. In an executive session of the miners, President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis, and Secretary Wilson of the National organization and many of the district officers advised the acceptance of the operators' proposition. In reply many of the delegates announced they were bound by instructions and could not vote for any reduction.

F. L. Robbins, for the operators, said after adjournment:

"The operators by a unanimous agreement made a fair, magnanimous offer. In making it we took into consideration present conditions in the coal as well as in other trades—industrial conditions all over the country. We made the offer with the provision that the scale at that figure must be for two years."

The present agreement expires April 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

OFFICE WORK.—By young woman in office, exclusive of bookkeeping and stenography, where work demands intelligence and energy; speaks French and English perfectly; excellent references. E. B., Box 1,138, Times, Harlem.

OPERATOR—Industrious German woman, excellent plain sewer, operator, and shampooer; works either from 8 to 1, or 2 to 7 o'clock, for $1. "Trustworthy," 608 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235, Times, Harlem.

SECRETARY, &c.—As secretary, reader, or translator from French or German, by a lady, long resident abroad. X. C., Box 106 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Western lady of neat appearance, well-bred and thoroughly experienced, as stenographer and typewriter; can assist with books and understands office work; have had nine years' experience, and can furnish best of reference, both as to business ability and character; salary to begin with not less than $12. M. L. F., 161 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, BOOKkeeper.—Accurate, rapid, and thorough in both branches; knowledge of French sufficient to translate into English; Smith Premier operator; fourteen years' experience; best of references from previous employers; salary, $15 per week. I. E. D. B., 2,143 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young Southern lady of neat appearance and refinement; has had five years' experience in commercial work, particularly in wholesale drugs; can furnish best of references in this city, Chicago, and the south; salary, $18 to start. Perry, 25 West 98th St.

STENOGRAPHER or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young lady understanding perfectly French and Italian, as well as English; has had several years' experience in commercial and literary work; salary to start, $15 a week. M. Francesconi, 44 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—In city; competent and accurate; have had some experience in law and literary work, as well as commercial work; am familiar with standard machines; salary to start, $10. E. S., 63 West 97th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; understands office system, mimeographing, and can assist with the books; can furnish references; would be willing to start with $10. M. E. B., 642 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, and capable of handling correspondence without dictation; A1 references; salary, $18 per week. M. B., 411 Graham Av., Paterson, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Smith Premier operator; accurate; 7 years' experience; understands card index system; with a good concern; salary, $15. M. O'B., 222 East 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, and rapid, slight knowledge of bookkeeping; with good concern; salary, $15. A. M. S., 136 East 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady of experience, with knowledge of bookkeeping. C. R. C., 29 East 29th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, correspondent; capable man, 29, thoroughly experienced, exchange and advertising lines, at present employed, desires change; salary moderate if chance of advancement. Address "G. P.," 1,364 Broadway.

An American father, retired, is willing to pay a bonus for a situation for his 20-year-old son with a large electrical contracting concern; good personality, quick, mechanical. Address Future, 1,364 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care Walsh, 1,161 Jackson Av., Bronx.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would like care of house; city or country; best references from real estate agents and owners. "L. M.," Box 115 617 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER. — Competent, trustworthy German; single; middle age; understands milking, carpentering, all on gentleman's place; $25; excellent references; disengaged 15th. Coachman, 559 Bloomfield Av., Store, Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN, &c.—Coachman, care lawn, garden, useful, handy, willing, sober, honest American; twenty-seven; single. F Box 100 Times.

ELEVATOR MAN.—By colored man; business houses, apartments, hotels, eight years' experience; best reference last employer. S., 133 West 30th St.

FOREMAN.—Position as foreman on gentleman's country estate, by married man, thoroughly versed in all kinds of farming and farm machinery, handling help, the care of stock, poultry, dairy, gardening, lawns, building roads, grading, excavating, laying out grounds, care of ornamental trees, shrubs, bushes, herbaceous plants; twenty years of unquestionable references. J. A. R., P. O. Box 274, Greenwich, Conn.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

HEADWAITER OR ASSIST. MANAGER for restaurant with good experience, business ability, and best references. Address Ability, 1,364 B'way.

OUTSIDE WORK.—A young man familiar with office work desires position; outside work preferred. A Hustler, Box 215 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young man; aged 20; Remington or Smith Premier operator; high school and commercial school graduate; would start at $8 per week; best references. W. C., 114 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; thoroughly competent all lines of work; can take direct testimony, proceedings of conferences; prefers permanent position; reasonable salary. M. C., Jr., 375 Woodward St., Jersey City, N. J.

[illegible]—By young man, with two years' experience in stenographic and typewriter work; has good knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to start, $12. J. C. Gerdes, 94th St. and Gelston Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young man of experience; is quick, rapid, and accurate, and can operate any standard machine; salary to start, $15. Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Young man (26) of good presence and address, refined and educated, desires position where hard and conscientious work will be appreciated by advancement; moderate salary to commence or position of trust; bond furnished. W. E. C., 623 West 142d St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, typewriter, willing make himself useful around office; experienced. I. X. L., 1,364 Broadway.

SHOT WOMAN AND SELF.

Muhlbach Had Quarreled with His Common Law Wife.

Lena Fassnecht, the common-law wife of Carl Muhlbach, a manufacturer of enamel letters, reached her home on the top floor of the tall tenement at 343 East Eighty-fifth Street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and found Muhlbach waiting up for her. The couple had been quarreling all week, so the other tenants in the house paid little attention to the loud talking in Muhlbach's rooms after the Fassnecht woman was admitted. The janitor of the building, John McGuire, and his wife were first awakened by the noise of the quarrel. Mrs. McGuire remarked to her husband that Muhlbach had threatened to kill the woman on Tuesday, when he ejected one of their boarders.

The conversation between the janitor and his wife finally was interrupted by screams from the Fassnecht woman. A minute later the report of a pistol shot was heard, quickly followed by three more shots.

Mrs. McGuire opened her door and glanced out in time to see the Fassnecht woman stagger into the hall, where she fell on the floor. She had been shot in the mouth and shoulder. The noise that accompanied the shooting aroused the other tenants in the house, and they swarmed into the halls. They carried the injured woman into the janitor's flat, the police were notified, and an ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital. While awaiting the arrival of the ambulance the folks in the house questioned the woman. She was unable to answer the questions, but by gesture let them know that she had been shot by Muhlbach. Policeman Strassner of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station came later and went into Muhlbach's apartments, where he found Muhlbach dead on the bed with a bullet in his heart. It was evident that after shooting the woman he shot himself. His body was removed to the Morgue, and the woman was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died a few hours later.

GAS DESERTS FLATBUSH.

Old Timers, Reminiscent by Candle Light, Sit Up Late.

Flatbush folks were given a big scare on Friday night when the illuminating gas in their homes suddenly went out, leaving the houses in darkness. The shutting off of the gas supply was due to the freezing of the mains in the street. For two hours a large section of Flatbush was in darkness and there was much confusion. Fortunately, the trouble occurred early in the evening.

Scores of families were obliged to eat their dinners by candle light, which caused many of the older residents to grow reminiscent and to stay up after 9 o'clock.

At the office of the Flatbush Gas Company, which supplies the district, it was explained that the accumulation of frost in the ground was responsible for the trouble. "Never in our experience," said the Superintendent of the company, "have we encountered such severe frost underground as this Winter. For months the frost has extended three and one-half feet under the surface."

SELECTING NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

None by School Officials in Any of the 1,509 Titles.

The annual examination of the latest text books for use in the city's schools will soon begin. The list of text books now contains 1,509 titles, from which the school Principals choose works for their pupils to study. Last year forty experts were at work examining text books.

This year fewer books have been sent in, and it is understood that no books written by teachers or by officials of the Board of Education have been submitted.

JUSTICE FITZSIMONS'S FUNERAL.

The Church Crowded with Many Public Officials.

The funeral of Chief Justice James M. Fitzsimons of the City Court took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The seating capacity of the church, which accommodates 1,300 persons, was not sufficient for the large throng present, among them Justice Vernon M. Davis, City Clerk Murphy, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Surrogate Thomas, Jacob A. Cantor, former Register Augustus T. Docherty, and ex-City Magistrate Henry A. Brann.

BROOKLYN USING FAKE RIVETS.

Putty, Says Building Superintendent, Found Where Steel Should Be.

Putty "rivets" have been found in many buildings in Brooklyn, according to a statement made yesterday by Peter J. Collins, Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings in that borough. This false and dangerous work, Mr. Collins said, had been found only in small buildings, the larger buildings in the borough having been found to be, for the most part, honestly constructed. Mr. Collins said his Inspectors had found a number of buildings in which putty "rivets" had been used to some extent.

A putty "rivet" is merely a dab of putty on a beam or girder at a point where a real rivet should be. The putty is shaped like the head of a rivet and is then painted over so that it looks like the head of a steel screw or rivet. The Superintendent said that his Inspectors had found no such work in any of the larger or "sky-scraper" buildings.

HARLEM'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

New Carnegie Building on East 125th Street to be Opened To-morrow.

The first public library, built in Harlem, and the third in the city, by the Andrew Carnegie fund, at 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon. Controller Grout will preside, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, a Library Trustee, will make an address.

The building has cost with equipment about $80,000, exclusive of the site, which is furnished by the city. It is 50 feet front by 75 in depth. The front of the library is in the Italian style, whose absence of ornament, except for the elaborate cornice, makes it a very conspicuous object. It is characterized, like all the Carnegie buildings, by three large arched openings on the ground floor, two of which are occupied by windows and the other by the entrance.

About ten more of the Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction. The next ones to be opened will probably be the one on East Sixty-seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues, and the one on the corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Alexander Avenue in the Borough of the Bronx.

FOUGHT TO ESCAPE GALLOWS.

Negro Murderer Then Hanged Twice, First Drop Proving Failure.

OPELIKA, Ala., March 5.—C. H. Sparks, a negro murderer, was hanged here to-day under exciting circumstances. Before being taken from his cell Sparks assaulted and severely wounded one of the guards with a knife. Sparks was then pinned to the wall with pitchforks, and the Sheriff and Deputies overpowered and handcuffed him, after which he was led to the scaffold.

The first drop was unsuccessful on account of the rope being too long, and it was necessary for the murderer to mount the scaffold again.

Tablet for School Lafayette Visited.

Charles R. Lamb, the architect, has announced to the Board of Education his intention to erect a tablet at old Public School No. 3 to commemorate the visit of Gen. Lafayette to the school on Sept. 10, 1824. The old school, which is situated on the corner of Hudson and Grove Streets, at the time of Lafayette's visit was a free school under the direction of the Public School Society, and belonged to the old town of Greenwich. Mr. Lamb was a pupil of this school.

RICH MAN'S EXPERIMENT MAY FREE A CONVICT

Boy Says Police Made Him Swear His Father a Murderer.

WAS DRILLED IN PERJURY

Peter Van Vlissingen of Chicago Took Boy of the Slums Into His Home to Learn the Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Peter Van Vlissingen, his leisure secured by the possession of some millions of dollars, has bent his mind upon sociological problems. As a result of one of his experiments, John Wiltrax, who is serving a long term in prison for the murder of four-year-old Paul Paszkowski, may be set free.

Wiltrax was convicted last May on the testimony of his ten-year-old son, Julius. He had kept a small saloon in the slum district. Paul Paszkowski, the son of a neighbor, disappeared, and after search his body was found buried in the basement of Wiltrax's saloon. The boy had been killed by shooting.

Wiltrax and his wife were arrested. Every device known to the police was adopted to make them tell what they knew of the murder. Both remained doggedly silent under all questioning. Then the police turned their attention to the boy. Finally, after long questioning, he made a statement that his father had killed the child.

Before his father was brought to trial young Wiltrax recanted, but he was again put under police pressure, and finally in court he told this story:

"I was waked up between 6 and 7 on Monday morning by a pistol shot. I jumped out of bed and ran to the kitchen.

"I saw Paul on the floor. Father was standing over him with a pistol in his hand. It was still smoking. Father opened a door in the floor and let Paul fall into the cellar.

"Mother told me that father had shot Paul because he had broken the wagon."

This evidence convinced the jury sufficiently for a verdict of murder in the second degree. The attention of Peter Van Vlissingen had been attracted, however, and he set out on an independent investigation.

He sent the boy to a private school and had him watched. The change worked a transformation in the child of the gutter. He was particularly impressed by his teachers with the necessity of honesty and truthfulness.

When he had made sufficient progress Mr. Van Vlissingen took the boy home and made him one of the family. He was convinced that he had nothing to fear from the police or anybody else, and that his benefactor would protect him if he told the truth.

Mr. Van Vlissingen, having completely gained the boy's confidence, took up the case of the father. He had long talks with his ward and drew from him a story of police methods that made him indignant. The boy said he knew nothing of the murder, and that the story he told had been invented by the police and he had been frightened into relating it, after being drilled so that he was letter perfect and secure against cross-examination.

After two months of daily contact with the boy, Mr. Van Vlissingen declared a belief that the convicted man was innocent. Friends of Wiltrax for some time have been endeavoring to secure for him a new trial. It is now believed that this will be granted, and that the boy will be an important witness.

MINNESOTA LAND FRAUDS.

Government Investigation May Be Requested by Indignant Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 5.—Feeling runs high in this section over what are described locally as the swamp-land frauds, through which the State and the railroads have reaped rich benefits. The Government may be asked to investigate.

A large amount of land in Northern Minnesota that is high and covered with timber has been described as swamp and assigned to the State as such, and much of it has passed into the hands of the railroads in the shape of land grants from the State. It is regarded here as remarkable that the Secretary of the Interior about a year ago should have issued an order that the field notes of the surveyors should be accepted as conclusive proof of the character of the land. It was this order that inspired the Swamp Land bill now before Congress, which would enable settlers to prove in court the character of the land.

The State of Minnesota is fighting the Swamp Land bill in Congress, for if it passes much land will be taken away from it and returned to the Government or pass into the hands of settlers. It is said that some entire townships in Northern Minnesota are described as swamp in which there is not to exceed 2,000 acres of swamp. Much litigation has ensued also as a result of surveys that were improperly made.

CHELSEA PIER EXTENSION.

Mayor McClellan Solicits Aid of New York Congressmen.

Mayor McClellan yesterday sent to Senators Platt and Depew and the New York Congressmen a letter urging them to aid the City of New York in obtaining the permission of the War Department to go ahead with the Chelsea pier improvement plan.

In it the Mayor says that one steamship line has under construction two ships considerably over 800 feet in length, which will be ready for service in about eighteen months, and that they cannot safely dock at any pier, as at present constructed, on Manhattan Island. It is not possible, the Mayor explains, to build piers of sufficient length except between Twenty-third Street and Bloomfield Street because existing regulations will not permit the building of piers more than 800 feet long.

The Chelsea pier improvement includes the lengthening of all piers along North River from Canal to West Thirtieth Street from 800 to 1,000 feet. It aims to keep the transatlantic lines that now dock in Manhattan still here and to bring some of the Hoboken lines over here.

MAYOR AMENDS HIS GAS BILLS.

Meters to be Examined When Complaint Is Made—Quality Tests Provided.

Several amendments will be made in the gas bills pending at Albany and bearing the indorsement of Mayor McClellan. These amendments were decided upon yesterday at a conference in the City Hall between the Mayor, who caused two of the bills to be drawn by Corporation Counsel Delany, and Assemblyman Miller, who introduced the measures. These are the bills to relieve the city from the onerous terms imposed by the gas combine.

One of the amendments will be to strike out the clause in one of the Mayor's bills compelling the Commissioner's Inspectors to make an examination and test of each gas meter in the city at least once every year. The Citizens' Union and the Merchants' Association had objected that this would require the employment of some 300 additional Inspectors. Mayor McClellan has consented to an amendment for inspections only upon specific complaints. Another amendment provides for quality tests of the gas, because of the recent complaints made by Coroners to the effect that some deaths from asphyxiation have been due to the ingredients of the gas supplied.

An amendment has also been agreed upon to Mr. Miller's own bill for a commission of five to investigate and report on relief measures to the Legislature. The bill will be made to cover electric lighting as well.

DRY GOODS BANK PLANS.

Consolidation to be Voted on Favorably To-morrow.

As a result of meetings to be held to-morrow the National Citizens' Bank, 407 Broadway, will absorb the Central National Bank, 320 Broadway. The shareholders of each bank will meet at noon.

More than 90 per cent. of the shares of the National Citizens' Bank will be voted in the affirmative on the proposal to increase the capital stock from $1,550,000 to $2,550,000; the additional capital to be used in acquiring the assets of the Central National Bank, which will go into liquidation at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday next. More than 80 per cent. of the shares of the latter bank will be voted in favor of the merger.

The National Citizens will change its name to Citizens' Central National Bank of New York. As soon as the plans are formally approved the officers of the Citizens' Bank will move to the quarters now occupied by the bank about to go into liquidation. All the officers of the Citizens' Bank will continue in their respective positions. President Edwin Langdon and the other Central's Directors will be associated in the consolidated bank with the Citizens' Directorate, which thereby is increased in number from seventeen to twenty-six.

MECHANICS' BANK MERGER.

Plans for the Absorption of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

Stockholders of the Mechanics' National Bank of 33 Wall Street and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of 25 Wall Street have been informed by letters mailed by the two institutions yesterday of the detailed plans for the merger which has been under consideration for some time.

The plans are in accordance with the outline published last week, and contemplate a combined bank with a capital of $3,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits of $4,400,000. The merger is accomplished by increasing the capital stock of the Mechanics' National from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. With this increase of $1,000,000, the $600,000 capital stock of the Leather Manufacturers' National is to be acquired, and of the balance of $400,000 new stock $90,000 is available for subscription by stockholders of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank and the balance for subscription by stockholders of the Mechanics' National, to the extent of 15 per cent. of holdings.

Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, has been the selection for the Presidency of the combined institution ever since the move was under consideration, and for this reason the vacancy caused by the death of Granville W. Garth, formerly President of the Mechanics' National, has never been filled. Alexander E. Orr, Vice President of the bank, acting as President in the interim. Indeed, if Wall Street talk is correct, it was through the desire of the Mechanics' National to have Mr. McGarrah as its head that the merger, long ago suggested as a possibility, came about at this time. The Board of Directors of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank will go over as a body into the Directorate of the Mechanics' National when the merger takes effect.

ABELL SUES CITY FOR $9,291.

Ex-Police Commissioner Contends His Removal Was Illegal.

Ex-Police Commissioner Henry E. Abell has brought a preliminary action in the Supreme Court to recover from the city $9,291 back salary. In February, 1901, he was legislated out of office, having served only one year after appointment by Mayor Van Wyck. He contends that his removal was illegal.

His claim, which is for the full term for which he was appointed, was made to the Controller, and he referred it to the Corporation Counsel for opinion as to its legality. Upon order of Supreme Court Justice Truax, Mr. Abell has been examined in regard to the claim.

CHESS MASTERS AT WORK

How They Won and Lost at the Recent Monte Carlo Tourney.

MOVES REPORTED IN DETAIL

Selection of a Series of Interesting Games from Those Played in the International Contest.

Following are the scores of another selection of games played in the recent international chess masters' tournament at Monte Carlo:

THIRD ROUND—SECOND BOARD—GIUOCO PIANO.

Gunsberg. White.	Marco. Black.	Gunsberg. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. Q—R6	BxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14. Kt—R7	BxKKt
3. B—B4	B—B4	15. QxB	Kt—Kt5
4. Castles.	Kt—B3	16. P—QKt3	P—B6
5. P—Q4	PxP	17. P—QR3	Kt—B3
6. P—K5	P—Q4	18. P—QKt4	B—K2
7. PxKt	PxB	19. R—K2	Q—Kt6
8. R—Kch	B—K3	20. Q—Q3	RxP
9. Kt—Kt5	Q—Q4	21. B—R6	R—Kt3
10. PxP	R—KKt	22. Kt—Q2	Q—Q4
11. Q—R5	Castles.	23. Q—R3ch	Q—Q2
12. QxRP	B—B4	24. Resigns.	

FIFTH ROUND—FIRST BOARD—RUY LOPEZ.

Gunsberg. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Gunsberg. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. BPxP	P—R4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. QR—B	PxP
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	21. PxP	Q—Q
4. Kt—B3	B—Q2	22. P—Kt4	Kt—Q2
5. P—Q4	Kt—B3	23. Q—R3	Kt—B2
6. Castles.	B—K2	24. KKt—R2	B—Kt4
7. P—Q5	QKt—Kt	25. Q—Q2	BxB
8. B—Q3	P—KR3	26. QxB	Kt—B3
9. Kt—K2	P—B3	27. Kt—K2	Q—Q2
10. P—B4	Kt—R3	28. P—B3	KR—B
11. Kt—B3	P—KKt3	29. Kt—Kt3	Kt(B2)—
12. P—K3	Castles.		B
13. K—R	Kt—Q2	30. Kt—K2	R—B2
14. P—KR3	B—R4	31. Kt—B3	QR—B
15. PK—Kt4	B—Kt3	32. B—B	K—B
16. KR—Kt	Kt(Q2)—	33. P—R4	R—Kt
	B4	34. P—Kt5	P—B4
17. B—B2	Q—B	35. B—K2	P—R3
18. P—R3	PxP	36. KR—Q	Drawn.

FIFTH ROUND—SECOND GAME—RUY LOPEZ

Marco. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Marco. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. KtxQ2	P—KB4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	16. P—B3	PxP
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	17. PxP	B—R6
4. BxKt	KtPxB	18. Kt—K2	QR—K
5. KtxP	Q—Kt4	19. P—B3	Kt—B3
6. P—Q4	QxKtP	20. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt5
7. P—B3	Q—Q	21. QR—K	KtxB
8. KtxQ	P—Q3	22. RxKt	B—R3
9. R—KKt(?)	P—KKt3	23. R—K2	B—Kt5
10. B—Q2	Kt—B3	24. QR—K	R—B7
11. Kt—B3	B—Kt2	25. Kt(Kt3)—B	B—K7
12. Castles.	Castles.	26. Kt—K3	B—B6
13. B—B4	K—R4	27. Resigns.	
14. B—K3	P—B3		

FIFTH ROUND—THIRD GAME—FOUR KNIGHTS' OPENING.

Marocy. White.	Marshall. Black.	Marocy. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. B—R5	QxQch
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24. KxQ	P—QB4
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	25. P—Q4	PxP
4. B—Kt5	B—B4	26. BxP	R—KR5
5. Castles.	Castles.	27. P—B3	R—KR5
6. KtxKP	Kt—Q5	28. B—B3	RxP
7. B—K2	R—K	29. BxP	R—R8
8. Kt—B3	KtxP	30. P—QKt3	B—K3
9. KKtxKt	KtxBP	31. B—Q4	P—KKt4
10. RxKt	BxKt	32. Kt—K3	R—QR8
11. Q—B	P—Q4	33. KtxP	RxPch
12. Kt—Q	BxRch	34. K—K3	R—R4
13. QxB	Q—K2	35. Kt—B6ch	K—B2
14. B—B3	P—B3	36. KtxP	P—B5ch
15. P—Q3	B—Q2	37. K—K4	P—KKt5
16. B—Q2	Q—Q3	38. Kt—Kt5ch	K—K2
17. Kt—B3	R—K2	39. B—Q	P—B6
18. R—K	R—KKt	40. B—B5ch	K—B3
19. BxR	R—K	41. KtxB	KxKt
20. B—Q2	Q—Kt5	42. PxP	R—Q7
21. Kt—Q	Q—R5	43. PxP	RxB
22. B—B3	Q—KB5	Drawn.	

SIXTH ROUND—FIRST GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Marco. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Marco. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	14. B—K3	BxB
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	15. QxB	BxKt
3. B—Q3	P—QB4	16. QxB	K—Kt
4. KPxP	KPxP	17. QR—B	K—R
5. Q—Kt2ch	B—K3	18. B—R4	Q—Q4
6. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. Bx

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, the author, had occasion to consult his physician for a slight ailment on one of the extremely cold days recently. He was busily engaged in his literary work on the doctor's arrival. Hurrying into the reception hall from his library, he said:

"Doctor, I wish you to get through with me as speedily as possible. I left the hero and heroine by the side of a little babbling brook, and I'm afraid they will freeze to death if I don't get back soon."

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AN INCIDENT which occurred in the smoking room of the Hamburg-American liner Moltke, on the first night out from Cherbourg, and which created no inconsiderable amusement among the passengers, served to prove that Richard Strauss, the composer and conductor, who arrived in this country quite recently, has a keen sense of humor. The musician was seated at a table with Poultney Bigelow, listening to a discourse on Continental versus American architecture, delivered with no little warmth by a young architect of this city, when Henry Williams, head lion tamer for Carl Hagenbeck, entered the room.

"I have come," Mr. Williams began, "to beard the lions in their den."

"He means you," the architect said, laughing at the evident discomfiture of his companions.

For a minute there was stillness in the smoking room. Then Herr Strauss, addressing the lion tamer, remarked pointedly:

"You would better begin on this cub, here," pointing to the young architect. "You'll find him much easier to handle."

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BURTON HOLMES, the lecturer, spent some time a few years ago in Söul, the capital of Korea, where the Japanese and the Russians are just now struggling for supremacy. At that time the trolley line, operated by Americans and using American cars, had been running for only a short time. It was manned by Korean motormen and conductors, who were extremely polite.

Mr. Holmes says that the conductors had been found so expert at "knocking down" the Söul equivalent for the American nickel that a ticket system was adopted and passengers were not allowed to ride unless provided with the tickets, which were on sale at designated points along the trolley line.

Mr. Holmes did not know this, and he signaled a car at a point which was not a regular stopping place. The car stopped and Mr. Holmes and his photographer boarded the car. The conductor approached, and before ringing the bell said: "Ticket have got, gent'men?"

"Ticket no have got," said Mr. Holmes.

"Ticket must have or no ride," said the conductor.

Mr. Holmes explained that he had money and would buy a ticket and asked where the tickets could be had.

"I know, but it is too difficult to say," answered the conductor. Then, in a pathetic voice, he added: "Please go away."

"He was in such evident distress," continued Mr. Holmes, "that I left the car and walked to the ticket office."

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BISHOP O'GORMAN is a jovial clergyman whose clever repartee has become proverbial. During his stay in Rome he was much sought after and attended most of the big social functions. At a reception given by the Spanish Ambassador he was entertaining a few of his friends with anecdotes, when a rabid anti-clerical member of the Roman aristocracy, renowned for his wit, approached the group with the set purpose of rendering the American Bishop ridiculous.

"I have just heard a riddle," he announced, "and I could not find a better audience. Can your Grace tell me the difference between a Bishop and a donkey?"

The bystanders were indignant at the insult, but not so the prelate, who thought for a moment and then confessed that the riddle was beyond him.

"Very simple, though," remarked the nobleman, pointing to the cross that the Monsignor was wearing. "A Bishop carries his cross on his chest, while the donkey carries it on his back."

Bishop O'Gorman was the only one to laugh, but he did it heartily.

"Excellent!" he cried. "And now, can you tell me, Duke, the difference between a Duke and a donkey?"

The nobleman wrinkled his brow and looked nonplused.

"I really don't see it," he finally admitted.

"No," promptly retorted the American, "nor does any one else."

Then they all laughed.

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"I HIRED ten chorus girls in five minutes this morning," remarked Julian Mitchell, who wanted to show how busy he had been.

"Geewillikins!" exclaimed Jack Flaherty, manager of the Majestic Theatre, "you are quick at figures."

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THE LATE GEN. LONGSTREET of the Confederate Army was among the visitors at the centennial commencement of West Point two years ago. He was one of several ex-Confederates who had come back to the Academy for the first time since their graduation. As he sat in the hotel dining room Gen. Joseph Wheeler entered. Gen. Longstreet began to laugh softly to himself, and one of his companions at the table said to him:

"What are you laughing at, General?"

"Oh, I'm just wondering," he replied, "what sort of a new cussword old Jubal Early will invent when he sees 'Joe' Wheeler arrive in the other world wearing that Yankee uniform."

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EDWIN MARKHAM says that one of his literary friends started a hennery last Spring on Staten Island. He didn't know a thing about the business, but he set a couple of hens, and in good time had two large broods of chickens. He was very proud of them, but in a week or two they began to die. Then he called in a neighbor to look at them and to offer advice. They were skinny birds, apparently without ambition.

"What do you feed them on?" asked the neighbor, after a brief survey.

"Feed?" responded the novelist, as though he didn't hear aright. "Why, I don't feed them at all. I thought the mother hens had enough of milk for them."

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THE late James Northcote, landscape artist, was more at home telling tales on himself than about his friends.

"I'll never forget," said he to a fellow-painter, "an experience at a débutantes' tea. I met one of the buds and was highly entertained by her ideas of art. These seemed to cover everything from grilled ironwork to decorative furniture.

"'Any one would know you were an artist, Mr. Northcote,' she purred.

"'Yes? How's that?'

"'Why, your limbs are so rococo.'"

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GOV. J. K. VARDAMAN of Mississippi tells a story apropos of the consternation which his election created among the negroes. He made his campaign on the issue of white supremacy, and his rather decided views were exaggerated by the opposing candidates until the colored brothers were led to believe that his success at the polls meant their irrevocable ruin.

"Several days after I was nominated," says the Governor, "a Leflore County planter called to extend his congratulations. He told me of the mistaken idea which prevailed among the negroes regarding the effect my election would have upon them and illustrated by telling me of this incident:

"'I have an old servant,' he said, 'who has been with me for years, and just before I started to Greenwood he came to me and sadly asked if it were true that you had been nominated. I told him it was.

"'"He's gwine to be Governuh?" the old man demanded.

"'"He certainly is." I answered.

"'"Well, Marse John," he said mournfully, "dat settles it. I gotter give you warnin'. I'm powerful sorry, but I'm gwine to leave you. Dey tells me dat de niggers won't have no chance wid him in de State House."

"'"Where are you going?" I amusedly asked.

"'"I'm gwine to move to Vicksburg. I jes nat'chelly gotter git out er Mississippi."'"

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W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet, was asked the usual question as to what impressed him most in America.

"The fat Irishmen I see here," he replied. "We have none at home."

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IN the days when the Reed gang was terrorizing Corpus Christi, Texas, its existence became a political issue. The time drew near for election of Justice of the Peace, at that time the most important office in the town. Sam Houston Smythe was one of three to go before the voters for their suffrages. His platform was "Extinction of the Reed Gang or Resign."

The three-cornered fight was bitterly contested. Smythe, in addition to being a "man of the people," ran on a platform which was very popular. These conditions elected him by a fair plurality. "Dan" Reed, leader of the gang, was about town every day for weeks preceding the election, vowing he'd "like to see any Jedge interfere" with him or his gang. He'd "show 'em."

In the very first week of Smythe's incumbency, Reed was arrested. When he was brought into Judge Smythe's court the latter eyed him critically for a minute, then reached into his desk in front of him and drew therefrom a six-shooter of .44 calibre.

"Reed," said he, leveling the gun at the desperado, "I was elected Justice of the Peace. I am willing to act also as Coroner ex officio. Now, which shall it be—a trial or an inquest?"

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THEY were discussing political broils after a Congressional chat, and Senator Charles Fairbanks said that the personal element in them reminded him of a church sociable he once attended.

"As I sat comfortably enjoying the scene the little boy opposite set up a shriek.

"'What's the matter, child?' I inquired.

"'Boo, hoo! Boo, hoo!' he yelled.

"'Who's worrying you?' I insisted.

"'You!' he whimpered.

"'Me?'

"'Yes.'

"'How?'

"'Yer sittin' on my plate of ice cream.'"

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SIR HENRY IRVING'S recent appearance in the Windy City recalls an incident of his last visit, during which a clever young matron won for herself a special mark of favor from the actor. Being the wife of a college professor, she was able to afford only a seat in the topmost gallery, and throughout the performance she kept opera glasses glued to her eyes, loath to miss any play of form or feature.

Sir Henry was guest of honor at a social affair the next day. Among those bidden was she of the gallery seat. With more or less inane speeches the throng passed. When her turn came to clasp the great artist's hand she said:

"I am glad, Sir Henry, to see you face to face and not through a glass darkly."

His instant appreciation of the situation was evident, and at a subsequent performance the witty matron with a party of friends sat in a box as his guest.

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WHISTLER, on the witness stand one day, was asked the price he had obtained for a certain picture.

"One thousand guineas," said he.

"How long did it take you to paint it?"

"About a day and a half."

"And do you mean to tell the court, Mr. Whistler, that you have the audacity to charge one thousand guineas for the work of a day and a half?"

"No, Sir; I ask it for the knowledge of a lifetime."

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PETER FENELON COLLIER is one of the early bird men of affairs who takes pride in being at his desk promptly at 8 o'clock every morning. In order to do this he postpones until later in the day a trifling matter that most men attend to before they reach their offices—his daily shave. This is bestowed upon him by a barber whom he has employed for years, and whom he considers the best. There is a barber's chair and outfit in a little private office built on the roof of Mr. Collier's publishing house. This place he calls the Eagle's Nest. Few besides his barber and stenographer ever reach him there, except by telephone.

"Sandy," said Mr. Collier to the barber the other morning, "I am a patient man. I have endured this for a long time, Sandy, but now I am resolved to speak to you. I don't object to the nip of Scotch whisky you take every morning before coming to me, if you feel you must have it, but I do object to the confounded peppermint lozenge you take in order to disguise it."

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WHEN Gov. Aycock of North Carolina was campaigning for election he told of his attempt to win the vote of Simpson, a negro who drove for a certain livery stable in his home town.

"Yassir, Jedge," said the darky, "you suttinly has done me a lot of faviors, an' I knows dat you sho' is a good man. But, you see, Jedge, I'se jest nachally 'bleeged to vote with the 'Publicans, kaze it's my color, Marse Jedge, dat's why."

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AT a reception to Elbert Hubbard, following one of his so-called lectures, the literary lion hovered about among the many women present.

"Oh, Mrs. G——," he said to one, "I remember your face perfectly, for you were the one woman in the audience who followed me so intently."

Mrs. G——, an insipid-looking person, looked pleased.

Then another woman, of a different type, approached.

"Mr. Hubbard, I have been watching you," she said, "and I enjoy you so much. How you do like people—like to talk to them and produce some effect on them!"

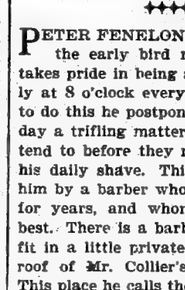

"Oh, yes, I do, I do, Mrs. A——," he said. "You are right, quite right, and very observing. I remember your face perfectly. You were the one woman who always laughed at the right point in my lecture."

Mrs. A—— gave a suspiciously sweet smile.

"That's not so, Mr. Hubbard," she said, "for I was not in the audience." As she turned away, she added "Really, I enjoy you very much, Mr. Hubbard."

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

A Hundred-Thousand-Horse-Power Man.

A BIG man, with a hundred thousand horse power inside him; a masterful man, with twenty-five thousand men directly under his leadership; a man who controls whatever he touches; an absolute ruler, as absolute as the Czar. George Westinghouse is a trained engineer, an inventor, a manufacturer, and a financier. The combination is unique.

Other men have won high places in commerce and industry, have been, and are, great forces. But they have not worked in his single-handed fashion. They have had strong partners, they have surrounded themselves with men of money. But this man has no partners, and you do not hear his name associated with groups of assistant multimillionaires. He stands apart like a tower that draws all attention to itself by its altitude, its proportions, and position.

All his interests, it is true, are in company form, incorporated; but he controls the companies and his word is the law that governs their energies. These organizations afford the most conspicuous example of one-man power in the industrial world today. They are not American enterprises only; they are international. There are nine manufacturing companies of his in the United States, one in Canada, and five in Europe—two of the latter being in England, one in France, one in Germany, and one in Russia. In New York there is also a great company of contracting engineers. In Pittsburg there is a financial company, and in London another. The manufacturing companies divide the world between them as the market for their output. In every considerable city you will find their offices or their agents. This business system is imperial in plan and operation. It is a world-encircling empire with an absolute monarch at its head.

Stephenson taught us how to move a railway train; Westinghouse taught us how to control its movements, and he made modern railway traffic possible. We could not travel at the speed we do, nor operate the long and heavy trains, without being able to regulate their movements perfectly and instantly. The Westinghouse brake is the device by which the end is gained. Wherever there are railways you will find this brake.

His Activity Lasting.

The invention has been known so long a time that one encounters many persons who think it must have been invented by this man's father. But the inventor was none other than the renowned Pittsburger, who is to-day at the height of his activities, fifty-eight or fifty-nine years young.

He was in his early twenties when the brake was first applied to a train, and he had been experimenting for months at least before he hit upon the idea of using compressed air. There is no truth in the story which has been going about the world ever since, in every language, and which is still turned up every week by the press clipping men, that Commodore Vanderbilt summarily concluded an interview which the young inventor had sought, declaring that he hadn't time to listen to "the damned fool idea of trying to stop a train with air." The story is good enough to be true, but I have heard Mr. Westinghouse say that it is sheer invention.

On the first run of the first train to which the air brake was applied, an accident was prevented and lives were saved. Young Westinghouse, having a better business head and more nerve than inventors usually are said to possess, declined to sell his patents. He formed a company, had the majority of shares allotted to himself, and then strode on to fortune. "That's the mint," I once heard him say to a visitor who, seeing in the distance the big manufactory of the brake company, asked what it might be.

Having shown the world how to stop a train, he next undertook to show when to stop it. He invented signaling systems and formed a company to manufacture them.

Applying electricity to signaling work, he was led further afield. Electricity fascinated his imagination. He began to experiment with it in other directions, and fitted up a laboratory for research work. In 1885 or 1886 he organized the Westinghouse Electric Company, which has outgrown all his other undertakings. In Europe experiments with the alternating current were attracting expert attention. He purchased the patent rights for America. He brought Tesla to Pittsburg and backed him in his researches. The induction motor was a result. He bought Tesla's patents and immediately began to develop alternating current machines for commercial purposes.

Everybody said he was reckless. That didn't matter. Then they tried to stop him. He increased his efforts. Experts, competitors, scientific men, at home and abroad, prophesied failure. As he didn't fail, they filled the air with cries of "public danger." Prohibitive legislation was invoked in a dozen States (or were they twenty-two?) on the ground that by the use of the alternating current the risk to human life and to property would be so great that the system should be forbidden by law. But Westinghouse went on and succeeded; the opposition spluttered and died, and for years past the great developments in electrical work have been through the alternating current system.

Boundless Versatility.

He organized an engine-building company, built steam engines, gas engines, and was the first man in the United States to undertake seriously the development of the steam turbine. He acquired the Parsons turbine patents for America. He organized an incandescent lamp company, the Nernst Lamp Company, and a company for manufacturing the Cooper-Hewitt lamp. He will organize a company without more ado than another man will make over eating his breakfast. I have known him at the breakfast table buy a copper mine, send a man to Europe to investigate a newly announced electrical discovery, and give instructions for a series of experiments to be made in some entirely new direction.

A big man with a hundred thousand horse power inside him! He has more physical endurance than any ten of the twenty-five thousand men in his employ. He is always working, except when he sleeps, and he is a good sleeper. When one thing is accomplished another is begun. The successes do not chain his interest. Achievement attracts him, so he is ever doing some new thing, and thus his undertakings multiply. Once, when he sold a property at a price that would have been a snug fortune for another man, I heard him say: "This will give me a little ready cash to conduct such and such experiments." He probably has expended a quarter of a million on these experiments, and one of these days a new industry will spring from them.

A typical Pittsburg day with him is of this order:

Breakfast comes at 7:30, and almost invariably there is some one staying in the house with whom he can talk business, otherwise there is always the telephone. After breakfast there is a railway journey of several miles to the Westinghouse works. He takes them in the order of their accessibility; first, the Machine Company, where the engines come from. This concern began with steam engines; then it added gas engines to its output after years of experiment, and now it adds to these two lines the steam turbine, also after years of test. He walks through the shops, watches the progress on special work, watches tests, sees how things generally are running. He interviews the management, makes suggestions, asks questions—searching ones—calls for blueprints, ascertains the money value of orders and deliveries, and before you, if you are a layman, can take breath he is out of this place and into another—the gigantic works of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

This place is too vast for even his exhaustless energy to traverse physically every day. Mentally he surveys it at all hours. But the buildings are so huge—experts say they are the largest machine shops in the world—their two-story floor space so vast, and the variety of operations and of things produced so numerous, that he must confine his visit to a specific section for a specific purpose, or there would be no end to his journeying. As it is, you marvel how, out of this infinite variety, proper parts arrive at a stated time at a certain place, where they are put together and form a new machine—a Niagara generator, a pair of motors for an electric car, a mighty machine for driving the trains in the New York subway.

Orders a Special Train.

There is a Westinghouse railroad, several miles long, connecting the several works, carrying castings and supplies, delivering the mechanisms that are made, and giving opportunity for experiments with cars and trains and systems of electric distribution. Mr. Westinghouse orders a train and supervises a test of his latest device for simultaneously operating and controlling all the motors on the train, or he orders out the car on which are fitted the new single-phase alternating current motors, which, it is said, are going to change the practice on all electric roads. He consults with his manager of works, his chief electrician, chief engineer, the head of the commercial end of the organization, and any number of others. And then he goes to the brake works, where also there are tests of new devices.

After luncheon he will visit the Westinghouse foundry, his newest establishment at Trafford City, a little town just building up beyond Pittsburg and named with a certain deference to Trafford Park, in Manchester, England, where the British Westinghouse works were built two or three years ago.

Then he goes back by railroad to town, fifteen miles or more, to his own office. In the evening there will be a dinner party. Perhaps some distinguished scientist is present, on visiting engineer or railroad President or European Ambassador. If there be none of these, it is a business dinner of half a dozen, or maybe a dozen and a half, of his principal men, and the things that could not be talked about during the day are discussed closely.

After three or four days like this in Pittsburg, his private car is connected to a Pennsylvania express train, and Eastward he goes. If it's Friday night and Winter he goes to Washington and passes Saturday and Sunday at his home there. If it is Spring or Summer or Autumn, his destination is his country home at Lenox, in the Berkshire Hills. On Monday his car takes him to New York, and there his work is chiefly financial, and his office at 120 Broadway the centre of negotiation.

Here this industrial sovereign sits on his American throne. When he goes abroad he issues his decrees from the Westinghouse Building in London. And he goes abroad twice a year.

This big-bodied, big-brained man, with a hundred thousand horse power inside him, has the double blessing of superb health and a sanguine temperament. He is the most hopeful of optimists. As soon as he evolves an idea it seems almost to rank in his mind with the accomplished facts—mechanical and financial. Difficulties are merely things to overcome. Obstacles—and they are many—are simply to be overborne or shattered. They do not keep him awake at night. He is the personification of force, and the man who opposes his will must "'ware bridge."

He is one of the men who make two blades of grass grow where one or none has grown before. It is "playing the game" that interests him. He is not one of the millionaires who keep yachts, racing stables, automobiles, and picture galleries; he does not gamble, he does not smoke, and he never plays second fiddle in any orchestra. He always conducts. What he cannot control he will not touch. Amalgamations, consolidations, are not for him unless he is to be ruler of them. He takes quick likings and strong dislikes, and his ambition is to extend his great industries to many countries, to build them up there so that they become, as it were, national institutions, and to have their products on every sea and in every land.

His Worldwide Ambition.

He is not far from realizing this ambition. Already the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is the greatest of its kind in the United Kingdom and has become in two or three years the most widely known industrial undertaking in the British Empire. On the Continent of Europe he has three manufactories. The commercial territory of one of them extends from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. His foresight planned those companies, and his energy got them working before the countries in which they are placed could seriously oppose the import of American manufactures by a wall of prohibitive tariffs. Let them have tariffs now if they choose. These European industries of his are European, employing the capital and the labor of the countries where they are planted. The conception and the execution of this plan were Napoleonic.

The manner in which his British company was started was characteristic of the man. Anybody else would have begun over there in a comparatively small way. But he began there on a grand, even a gigantic scale, everything about it entirely new.

New works were erected at Manchester large enough to employ thousands of men at the start—there were 6,500 men on the pay roll when I saw the place in September last. All the machinery was new, and specially made for this establishment. Four thousand men were required to build the works. Add the thousands who are daily employed inside—in the foundries, the electric works, the engine works, the draughting rooms, the offices—and think what all this means to the earning power of Manchester, the sums distributed weekly in wages and paid out for material and supplies! Is it strange that Europe should welcome a man at whose word industries spring up like this, full fledged?

Exceptional Self-Reliance.

Self-reliance is developed in George Westinghouse to an extent unusual even among those types of men we call born leaders. That fact gives the clue to his successes and his methods. He can do himself so many things that other men require trained assistance to bring forth. He lost an important patent suit after a hard fight, but within a few days he invented a device which fulfilled the requirements. Many a time in his career opponents have thought they had him in a corner, but he always broke through and gained abundant elbow room.

In the hard times he kept things going under the severest stress. No one knew how hard pressed he really was, but he never showed the white feather. On the contrary, he was laying the plans for all the developments which have come since then; he was literally making the plans for new works, and thinking out new undertakings. He succeeded in every one of them. Such a man must have his own way of looking at other men, and at all things. You could hardly expect him to take ordinary views and deal in ordinary ways.

I was aboard ship with him once, crossing the Atlantic. He is a good sailor, by the way, and in his youth, during the civil war, was a naval engineer. On this voyage, except for the time he was abed o' nights, and at meals during the day, he constantly walked the deck. We used to say that he walked the greater part of the distance from Sandy Hook to Queenstown. Sheer vital force—not nervous energy!

He has made a chain of world-encircling industries. Presumably he is proud of it, and he has a right to be. No other man has done this thing. It is an achievement imperial in its scope. It may be asked from what special achievement he derives most satisfaction. It is a natural question, and one night he made a remark which may be taken as the answer to it.

We were bowling along at high speed in his private car coupled to the end of a fast express. Suddenly we felt the grip of the brakes, and the swift train pulled up within its own length at a dead stop. Looking ahead from the platform we could just make out in the murky night a deep ravine. Far down at the bottom of a precipitous descent flaming torches were moving. No bigger than fireflies they seemed from our height. There had been a washout, and the train was switched over to creep across a dizzy bridge. Peering down into the flame-pierced gloom, Mr. Westinghouse said:

"If some day they say of me that with the—airbrake I contributed something to civilization, something to the safety of human life, it will be sufficient."

The succession of his enterprises has been logical. First, the brake to stop the train; then the signal showing when to stop it. Somewhere about that time, as he was becoming interested in electricity through signal work, he became interested in natural gas. He found the gas under a field adjoining his lawn. Before long he had a company which controlled the natural gas supply for Allegheny County. To use the gas as a motive power was the next step. He already had a steam engine manufactory, and in it he began to experiment with gas engines.

Ideas Made Realities.

While other men were talking about the possibilities of electricity, he was making the possibilities actualities. He built the first great electrical generators, as big as the biggest steam engines of the time—the generators for Niagara, 5,000 horse power each, ten of them! He has built larger ones since. But even when he was constructing these early giants he foresaw that limits must be placed ere long on the dimensions of the mechanism of this new force. Why, the generators for the New York subway are forty-two feet in diameter over all. They had to be built in sections and put on the trains in sections. Electrical machinery has assumed such bulk that a single section of one generator will just pass through a railway tunnel without touching the tunnel roof above the train or the crossing rails beneath.

If electrical generators could be made smaller and yet give equal power, they must be driven at much higher speeds. To drive them at the highest possible speeds is a task beyond the capacity of the great reciprocating steam engines.

Mr. Westinghouse had experimented for years with rotary engines. He acquired the American rights for the Parsons steam turbine, improved it to meet American conditions, and before others were ready for the commercial benefits of these new conditions he had been for four years driving his air-brake works by electricity, coupling the generators to turbines operating at 2,400 revolutions per minute. Four years the turbines revolved without a stop for overhauling and without costing a cent for repairs. They are still running as merrily as ever.

On that proof of their possibilities turbines were installed in various parts of the country, and the engine works are now driven to their capacity in supplying the market. More power with less bulk and less cost.

Power, power, power! That is the thought one associates with this man. Force and new endeavor—one would think he has enough on his hands already, but he will go on till the last gun fires. There are no brakes on that vitality, except the man's self-control. No one else can throttle that hundred thousand horse-power.

Administration of such huge and complex affairs demands on the one hand the application of high scientific training and of the latest scientific discoveries. It demands on the other hand executive capacity of the first rank. This is the world of the engineer—our age the engineering age. And wherever you go, on this side of the Atlantic or the other, you find that George Westinghouse is recognized as one of the men who make the molds for the age to run in.

He thinks so rapidly that it is hardly possible for any of his men to keep pace with him. He is the motive power of all his industries. He will strike an idea in New York, get aboard his private car, work at a plan for a new device, and, arriving at Pittsburg, hand the drawing to one of his head men with the instruction:

"Make that."

Anticipating the developments of many industries, he has been able to keep his forces at the front, ready for any emergency. Years ago he invented his friction buffer and draft-gear for railway cars—years before the railways were ready. He continued to perfect this device. By and by the railway trains became longer and heavier, and the fifty-ton steel cars appeared. Trains of such length and weight could not have been handled had he not been ready for them. He is always ready, always watchful. And he is as much of a power in the Old World as in the New.

ARTHUR WARREN.

Society

AT HOME AND ABROAD

THERE is the universal plaint which always comes at this dull time of year. Lent is a time of rest and meditation and bridge. Perhaps this Spring—it is not authoritatively Spring, by the way, until the end of the month—fewer fashionables than usual have taken advantage of the attractions of the Winter resorts, and many have stayed quietly in New York. It has become an open question whether it is prudent to go to a semi-tropical climate and remain there a month or more and then return and have another Winter of it. It makes the year seem like two or three at least. Palm Beach is most attractive for a short time, but the personnel is ever changing. Col. John Jacob Astor, whose arrival was hailed last week with much joy, is going back. The Leeds and the Sydney Smiths are at the end of their stay. The Waterburys have gone to Aiken. Even Frederick Townsend Martin is arranging to return to England, passing a short time in New York. The Seward Webbs have done Havana, and will be here within a fortnight. The Whitelaw Reids, George Goulds, and John Sloanes will not remain in California much after the middle of the month. It is extremely delightful to take flight with the swallows and to come homeward with the advent of the crocus and the snowdrop.

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Mrs. Astor sailed yesterday for England. She had deferred her departure one week in order to take a particular ship. There never is any one at the dock to see Mrs. Astor off, nor when she returns does any of the family greet her. It is a rule with the Astors, and a most sensible one. There is nothing so unsatisfactory or so idiotic as these farewells at steamship docks. The Astor carriage takes Mrs. Astor and her companion to the dock. Although a good sailor, Mrs. Astor prefers to remain much in her suite during the trip. She is going directly to Paris, after a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig. Mrs. Astor's apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysées is very handsome, and she entertains at musicales and dinners and goes out a great deal in Paris. One of her granddaughters, Miss May Van Alen, who has been in Pau this Winter, will be in the French capital later.

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There have been suggestions for plans of Mid-Lent entertainments, but so far few have been perfected. The death of Abram S. Hewitt last year keeps the Hewitt family in mourning. They usually gave a Mi-carême affair of some kind. There is no hint that there will be any "frolic" given by the Constables this year, although this may be arranged at the last moment. Just at present society, when not playing bridge, is attending lectures and conferences of various kinds and holding musicales. The opera—that is, the subscription nights—ended on Friday in quite a blaze of glory. The attendance has been excellent all season.

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The Winter will be remembered as one of small entertainments, but during Lent there have been many dinners. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Lloyd Warren, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Twombly have been doing a great deal of entertaining. Mrs. Twombly denies the report of the engagement of her younger daughter, who came out this Winter, to Pelham Robbins, brother of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy. There are other rumors in the air, but most of them have little foundation. Last week the engagement announced was that of Miss Edith Cryder, one of the triplet daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, to Mr. Ames of Boston. Grenville Kane has denied the engagement of his second daughter, Miss Edith, to Charles Bradley. The friends of Miss Randolph and Sydney Paget say that there never was any truth in the rumor of their engagement. Miss Randolph is at present in Washington.

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Mrs. Almeric Paget was one of the passengers to arrive on the English ship last week. She came over with her husband and little daughter. Mrs. Paget is really looking very well, notwithstanding the many rumors of her illness. Her brother, Payne Whitney, met her, but the Harry Payne Whitneys were not in evidence at the dock. Mr. and Mrs. Paget will remain on this side until the final settlement of the Whitney estate. Mrs. Arthur Paget is yet in New York. She goes to Washington shortly, and from there to Arizona.

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The illness of Lady Curzon will prevent her coming to this country for the present. She is established in her town house in London, on Carlton Terrace. Her mother, Mrs. Leiter, and her sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, are with her. Her husband is expected to reach England in April.

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Miss Choate is at present visiting in this country, and several dinners have been given in her honor in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Choate are in London, and Mrs. Henry White and her daughter are to go to Italy. Robert Rutherfurd, who died last Thursday in this city, was an uncle of Mrs. White—the brother of her father—who for years lived in the old mansion on Second Avenue. He was fond of astronomy, and had one of the finest observatories built in America.

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There is some talk of the Countess of Warwick making an American visit, but not until very late in the Spring. It was an open secret that Lord Brooke, her eldest son, was very much épris with Miss Deacon, and his visit here last Autumn was at the suggestion of his parents, who did not approve of the match. There were rumors that he was much smitten with another fair young American, whose beauty, position, and wealth would make her a most advantageous Lady Brooke. The Earl and Countess of Warwick are wealthy, and they stand at the head of the old nobility of England. The Countess is, moreover, not only what one would call in this country a leader in society, but an extremely clever woman. Lord Brooke is about twenty-two years of age. He made an excellent impression when he was here, and was entertained by many of the most notable hostesses.

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The repairs to the residence of William K. Vanderbilt would indicate that he intends again to make New York his home. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will go abroad on a long cruise as soon as their new yacht is completed. The boat was launched recently and, from description, is said to be a superb craft. From what can be learned from the friends of the George Vanderbilts, they are not likely to make a protracted stay in this country for some time to come. George has never identified himself with the Vanderbilt interests, however, as have William and Frederick. Alfred and Reginald will devote themselves to bucolic and outdoor life. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have been in town this week, and a little later they may remain in the city for some time, as shortly after Easter Alfred will take up driving the Ardsley coach. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are to go to Newport next week.

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In a fortnight the regular hunts of the Meadow Brook Club will begin in earnest. The Winter has been a hard one, and the country is not in excellent condition. A few of the Meadow Brook colony are at their homes, but the majority are still absent at Aiken and in the South. Hunting has been excellent in its way at Aiken, where there is no drag, but real live red foxes to pursue through the pine woods, the thick underbrush, and up and down the steep ravines and gullies. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will arrive about Easter. Center Hitchcock, who is an invalid, is much better. Ralph Ellis still remains in Florida with his father; who is improving rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, as already stated, are in Florida, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse have been paying Southern visits. Mr. and Mrs. Guiness, having returned from Havana, are now giving musicales at their Madison Avenue residence.

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And, in fact, every one is giving musicales. The opera seems to have left a desire for more sweet sounds. The presence of Mme. Nordica and Mme. Calvé and of Herr and Frau Strauss give the musical set ever so much inspiration for dinners and entertainments of a harmonious nature. Miss Elizabeth Remsen has had her annual entertainment for Mme. Sembrich and Herr Stengel. Mrs. Leggett has been entertaining Mme. Calvé, and Mme. Nordica has been the guest of several affairs given by the ultra set, in which she is a great favorite.

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In conferences the last of Mlle. Vianzone's are to be given this week, and great successes they have been. Mlle. Billeaux has several more to hold in the drawing rooms of Mrs. Lanier, and there are lectures on all sorts of topics, including travels and much about Russia and Japan, and the talks of the Chinese woman who has been quite conspicuous lately at the opera.

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Miss Olive Malvery gives a recital on Wednesday at the studio of Miss Woodworth, 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Malvery, who is a voice impressionist, comes from the Far East. She was born in India and is the last representative of two old Indian houses linked with romantic ties to the Western World. She has in her veins the blood of an Indian Princess who married a soldier knight of the Scotch family of Sinclair. She is a great grandniece of Catherine Sinclair, the famous novelist and philanthropist. Having been educated in India and the Royal College of Music in London, she has recited before Queen Alexandra and won golden praise. She will give selections from Tennyson, Kipling, and Whittier, and an Indian picture, a story poem with a violin song written by herself and set to music by William Hurlstone of London. This will be the only recital, as she will sail shortly for London.

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Bridge is not the only fashionable game at present. Pit is making rapid strides, especially at country house parties. It is a very noisy game, and people who scream and make themselves heard have the very best of times at it. It has not yet reached Palm Beach, but is played a great deal at Aiken and Jekyl Island, and there have been a number of parties for it in town.

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Mrs. William T. Bull, Miss de Forest, and Miss Callender continue their Sunday entertainments, and at these houses the very best of music can be heard on Sabbath afternoons. The gatherings are more or less informal. The Studio evenings and the new Amusement Club are both doing well.

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The one Lenten wedding will be that of Mrs. Pauline Monroe Cory Gallatin and Joseph Ulman, to take place to-morrow afternoon at St. George's Church. J. Stevens Ulman will be best man. The wedding will be very quiet, and only a few intimate friends are to be asked. Mr. Ulman is a member of the banking house of Ulman & Co.

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The wedding of Miss Martha Johnson and W. De Lancy Kountze will take place at Macon, Ga., on April 9. It will be a very quiet affair, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Robert Livingston, the sister of the bridegroom, and will take place at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Kountze will sail for Europe a fortnight later, to remain abroad the Summer. Miss Johnson was one of the bridesmaids of the Duchess of Roxburghe. She is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and is a great favorite in New York society. W. De Lancy Kountze is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze. The couple will live in New York.

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The Society of the Daughters of Ohio in New York were entertained yesterday by Mrs. Charles Austin Bates at her home, 109 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Bates was assisted in receiving by the officers of the society—Mrs. C. C. Shayne, Mrs. E. L. Arbecam, Miss Maria Townsend, Miss Laura A. Skinner, and Miss Temperance P. Reed. Mrs. Bates was gowned in a dress of rare point duchess lace, diamonds, and an antique necklace of pearls. Mrs. Shayne, the President of the society, wore a dress of white satin brocade with bertha of point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

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There will be a musicale for the benefit of the Sunshine Kindergarten and Day Nursery for the Blind in the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of March 16. Among those who have subscribed for seats and boxes are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. W. T. Bull, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Countess Beroldingen, Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Mrs. Hugh J. Chisolm, Mrs. G. V. Converse, Mrs. John C. Eno, Miss Caroline De Forest, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick Tams, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, and Mrs. Alexander. The musical programme is under the immediate direction of Herwig von Ende. Tickets and boxes can be had in advance by writing to George A. Glaneger, 33 East Twentieth Street. The nursery now consits of an apartment at 501 East Seventy-eighth Street. Contributions for groceries and furniture are solicited, and may be sent direct to Mrs. Tregear, 501 East Seventy-eighth Street.

WASHING BY THE POUND.

WASHING done by the pound is the method that is to solve the problem of the weekly laundering and the unsatisfactory wash lady, who fills the house with steam and suds the first of each week. That is what an up-to-date laundryman who is doing the work in this way says, and that it will also save much cost to the family and incidentally result in more fairness for the laundry which is trying to make prices as low as possible.

Washing done by the pound instead of by the piece is comparatively new. There have been a few firms in Greater New York who have been working in this way for the past year, and perhaps one or two on a small scale for a little longer. It is the one and only method that is going to be satisfactory, and it is expected that every one will come to it eventually.

An average family wash weighs from fifteen to thirty pounds. The laundryman who does it by weight has a large plant, all the conveniences for quick drying, and big mangles for doing the plain ironing or the "flat work," as he calls it. He calls for the washing at any time set, say Monday morning, and the entire list of the family garments and household linens is put in. He will have all of these pieces washed and the flat work done, the tablecloths, towels, pillow cases, and small pieces which will go through the mangle, ironed, and such pieces as require starching, he will have starched, and others he will send home rough dry, not later than Wednesday. His rate is 5 cents a pound for the washing, ironing, and starching. He will do all the fancy ironing if desired, and this will be hand work, but there will be an extra charge for it.

He estimates that by pound work there is a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. on the flat pieces by the people having the work done. A tablecloth which, doing the work in the regular way, he would charge not less than 20 cents for, in this way will be done for a cost of not more than 10 cents, unless it is of unusual size. He makes a saving, too, himself, he finds, when he asks pound prices instead of charging by the dozen, as has been the practice for the family wash. A dozen pieces, including large and small, he is able to do at a certain price and make it pay, but when he finds, as he does in most cases, that all the pieces that are sent out to be counted by the dozen are tablecloths, sheets, and the larger garments, while smaller ones are being done at home, he is obliged to change his methods.

Having washing done by the pound, a housekeeper pays for what she puts in. A sheet will average 1 1-3 pounds, a tablecloth 1½ pounds, and three pillow cases will count a pound. On the other hand, if there are many small pieces, handkerchiefs and socks, they are done for almost nothing, weighing very little, while by the piece they would mount up rapidly. All-sized washings are taken in this way, from perhaps five pounds up, though there are laundries which will not take less than seven pounds.

In calculating the saving in putting washing out of the house there are to be considered the fuel, soap, and starch saved, the meals of the laundress, and the unpleasantness of having an extra worker in the house as well as the discomfort of the steam and general "muss." This pound laundering is known as the "rough dry" work, and it appeals particularly to people who have not over-full pocketbooks, and is a convenience to people living in the suburbs, where the washerwoman is difficult to obtain. These are frequently people of economical habits. The sheets and tablecloths are the heaviest pieces to handle, and by having them out of the way and the rest of the wash brought home ready to sprinkle and iron there is comparatively little to do, and while this is the more elaborate work it is also the cleanest and daintiest.

"Rough dry" laundries are beginning to have other than the "flat work" done by hand. The work must be on a large scale to make it pay.

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Living whist has been used for a long time as the means of an entertainment for charity, and also for some spectacular dressing. But whist is antiquated beside bridge, and Princess Christian of England is organizing a charity fête in which a game of living bridge is to be the chief feature. It will be arranged in plenty of time for Americans to witness it, taking place at the National Skating Palace in London on May 31. The idea, according to the prospectus, "is to have a game played out completely, with all its surprises; the shuffling of the cards and the dealing of them and the playing." There will be prizes for the winners, and the game will be demonstrated by four expert players. New York has yet to be heard from in living bridge. It would make a very spectacular and pretty divertisement for a Spring charity fête.

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There has been a little revolution against the readjustment of certain Italian titles, particularly on the part of American women, and the King and Queen of Italy have had their hands full in smoothing the troubled waters. The late Pope and his predecessors bestowed titles, and during the reign of Pius IX., when Victor Emmanuel became King of Rome, there were many nobles who were indebted to the Pope for distinctions of rank. On the other hand, the old Roman nobility would not recognize the Neapolitan titles, and drew a line against the new-comers. The idea recently is to readjust many of these tangles, now that families have intermarried, and the feeling generally between the Blacks and the Whites, as they are called, is not as strong as it was. One of the first changes to be made is in the title of the Prince di San Faustino, who married Miss Jane Campbell of this city, the half sister of Mrs. Borrowe. By birth the Prince is Count de Bourbon, and the princely title is Papal. To an Italian the title Count de Bourbon is much more aristocratic than Prince di San Faustino, but Miss Campbell has been a Princess some years, and she does not intend, if it is possible to avoid it, becoming a Countess. To an Americca this is more or less a step downward. And the merry war goes on. The Princess di San Faustino is in Rome this Winter, and as yet she has not adopted the name of Countess de Bourbon.

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Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin, whose marriage to Joseph S. Ulman will take place to-morrow at noon in St. George's Church, was for several years an active member of the Comedy Club, a club composed entirely of amateurs, most of whom are well known in New York society. Its entertainments are private—that is, none but acquaintances and friends of the members are asked, and no tickets are sold. Mrs. Gallatin, then Miss Pauline Cory, invariably took the ingénue parts, whether they were the leading rôles or otherwise. In "The Cabinet Minister" she was Imogen, in "The Jilt" she was Phyllis, and in "Jim the Penman" she took the part of Agnes. "Withered Leaves" was another play, in which Miss Lucile Thornton was the Russian Countess and Miss Cory had the part of Winnie. In the Summer of 1902 the latter made a romantic marriage with James N. Gallatin, a grandson of the founder of the Gallatin National Bank and a cousin of Goelet and Albert Gallatin. The announcement of this marriage—a secret one—was made within a few days after the wedding of her brother, David M. Cory, and on the eve of her intended departure for Europe with her mother, Mrs. David Cory. It appeared that she had gone out one day for an automobile ride with Mr. Gallatin, and, incidentally, had married him. Mr. Gallatin and his bride almost immediately sailed for Europe, and after two or three months there she returned to this country with her mother, and soon applied for an absolute divorce, which was granted last January. The granting of the decree was followed by the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Ulman, who is a brother of J. Stevens Ulman. Mrs. Gallatin is tall and very slender, with an uncommonly graceful carriage. She is chataigne in coloring, with quantities of fluffy chestnut hair and large hazel eyes. Her complexion is fair and her features small and regular. She is exceedingly fond of dogs, and owns two prize winners, Punch, a brindle bull, and the Sporting Duchess, a daughter of Punch. These dogs are finely bred and have long pedigrees. Punch has been exhibited several times at the Ladies' Westminster Kennel Shows, and always takes a V. H. C. The Sporting Duchess, exhibited at the last of these shows when she had pust passed the six months' age limit, won third prize in an unusually large puppy class.

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Countess Feodora Gleichen is a royal sculptor. Like Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, she takes great interest in modeling, and has done some extremely creditable and artistic work. She has just completed a beautiful fountain, which is to be placed in Warwick Castle. She designed and modeled the great Mansfield stone seat, which was an order from the Duke of Portland, besides setting it up, to surround the stone fountain at Welbeck Abbey. She also modeled the head of the Grand Duchess of Serge of Russia in marble. The Countess is a woman of an advanced type. She is unmarried, has had a university education, and has her studio in Engine Court, at St. James's Palace. She is the daughter of Prince and Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and is consequently a relative of the royal family of England. Her mother was sister of the fifth Marquis of Hertford, and she is therefore a cousin of the Earl of Yarmouth and his Countess, who was Miss Thaw of Pittsburg, and of Lady Ismay, sister-in-law of J. Bruce Ismay, who married Miss Schieffelin of this city. Prince Hohenlohe, who was here last year, and was credited with matrimonial intentions toward Miss Goelet, is also a relative. Her father died last year. Besides Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, there are few women who have taken up modeling. Mrs. Munn, who was Miss Margaret Crosby, was very clever in this, as in other branches of artistic and literary work, and Mrs. Bracken, who was Miss Perry, has shown some admirable examples with marble and chisel. But as yet modeling has not become either a fashionable pursuit or fad.

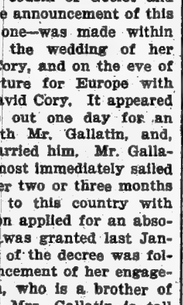

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Miss Gregory, who sang at the charity fête given by Mrs. John Hays Hammond on Tuesday evening, is one of three sisters, the daughters of Charles E. Gregory of the Union League Club. She is a cousin of Elliott Gregory. Her voice is full and beautiful. She has made one or two appearances in public and sang on one occasion at the Metropolitan Opera House at a Sunday evening concert. The Misses Gregory live with their father in a large, old-fashioned house in Madison Avenue. Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., who was also one of the artists on that occasion, has one of the most cultivated and beautiful voices in New York society. She was Miss Pauline Post. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon live at 139 East Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Bacon's voice was cultivated in France, and she speaks French as well as English, and sings in several languages. Her husband is a nephew of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have been married about twelve years.

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The motor fever has quite taken possession of American women abroad. Mrs. Anthony Drexel recently has taken the journey from Paris to Cannes, and Mrs. Frank Mackey has gone over Spain and Portugal. This latter trip is considered quite a feat, as the roads are not generally good and the inns are only tolerable. Arrangements are to be made by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor for a long motor trip through Europe in the late Spring.

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Miss Lurline Spreckels, who has been reported engaged to M. Santos-Dumont, is a handsome young woman of the blond type. She and her mother, Mrs. C. A. Spreckels, have been spending the Winter in New York. They are from San Francisco. C. A. Spreckels is a son of the "Sugar King." Miss Spreckels will have a large fortune. Reports about her illness are much exaggerated.

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The March Drawing Room in London is to be remarkable for the number of brides to be presented. Of course the first will be Princess Alice of Teck, whose wedding was celebrated recently in England. The Duchess of Norfolk, who has precedence as the wife of the premier Duke of England, also will be presented. Before this ceremony she is to have an audience with the Pope at Rome, and then, returning with her husband to London, a private audience with the Queen. The Duchess of Roxeburghe, who was Miss Goelet, will be presented. Then there will be many brides, including Lady Hemsley, who is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Warwick. This young woman intends to set a good example as the wife of a young man beginning in politics. She will keep house in a flat, very small, and in an inexpensive neighborhood. The Duchess of Roxeburghe, after the presentation, will return to Floors Castle. She has been supervising the repairs, which will cost a small fortune. Lifts are to be put in, an electric plant established, and a heating apparatus arranged. The entire castle is to be redecorated, and whole suites refurnished. Among the guests of the Duchess for the salmon fishing this Spring will be Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. W. Delancy Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, and Miss Evelyn Burden.

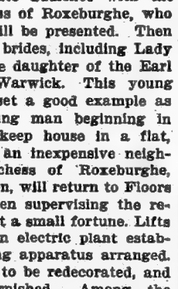

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During the year 1894 the Princess Alice of Hesse—now Empress of Russia—visited her grandmother, Queen Victoria, for the purpose of being prepared for her approaching marriage to the Czarowitch of Russia. The Princess, being an Episcopalian, found it necessary to join the Greek Church before becoming the wife of Nicholas. Accordingly a priest of the Greek Church was sent from Russia to give her daily instruction under the supervision of her royal grandmother.

During this time the Princess was attacked suddenly with rheumatism. The Court physician advised the waters of Harrowgate, renowned for the cure of rheumatic affections, and the Princess, desiring seclusion, was to travel thither incognito with her party.

An emissary was dispatched to secure quiet apartments. Finding a cottage just suited to the requirements of the distinguished invalid, the agent made it of advantage to the young couple who owned and occupied it to vacate for the time being. The royal party arrived in due time, and the town of Harrowgate was on the qui vive of excitement. These royal visitors are rarely able to hoodwink the public as to their identity. Such a stir of village gossips, inquiring old men and children, was never known before in Harrowgate.

Shortly afterward the former occupants of the cottage became the proud parents of twins. Princess Alice, hearing the news, ordered her carriage and immediately drove to the temporary home of the young mother.

The simplicity of the scene, so new and so touching to the Princess, brought out the tender womanliness of her nature to such an extent that she entreated to be allowed to make and serve the first bowl of gruel for the babies. All Queen Victoria's daughters being well skilled in domestic sciences, she proved herself adept in the art of cooking, and before leaving she requested that the twins, a girl and a boy, should be named Nicholas and Alice. They were so christened within a month, the Princess acting as godmother by proxy.

Returning to London renewed in health and spirits, the future Czarina resumed her preparations for her marriage, but amid all the gayety her little protégés were not forgotten. In course of time, when the young family were re-established in their former dwelling, there came two boxes addressed to Nicholas and Alice, one of them containing services of solid silver, beautifully engraved with the monogram of each child, and the other disclosing a number of dainty, exquisitely made infants' garments, with the Princess's monogram embroidered on them by her own hand.

A note acompanying the boxes announced that Princess Alice of Hesse would be the patroness of Nicholas and Alice, defraying all the expenses incident to their future education. A veritable fairy godmother!

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts.
Beautiful Hair Goods
Such as cannot be found elsewhere, in fine quality, superior workmanship and novel designs. The assortment is too large to mention in detail, but I keep
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability; my methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping, and hair coloring to any desired shade, assure your entire satisfaction.

LATEST STYLES IN COIFFURE.
Andre, Ladies' Hairdresser
13 West 29th St., adjoining Gilsey House.
Specialist in hair coloring, undulation, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment, facial massage; imported shell ornaments, hair goods.
Andre's hair coloring, a harmless preparation to restore gray and bleached hair to its original color; all shades; price, $1.
Algerian hair tonic cures dandruff, stops hair falling out; price, $1.
Telephone, 856 Madison Sq.

SHE GOT A SERVANT.

SHE had experienced the common agonies in grappling with the "servant question," and now that the family had finally moved from the metropolis to New Jersey these had multiplied, of course, many fold. For few and far between, indeed, are the damsels of domesticity who will "take a place over the ferry."

On previous occasions, preparatory to Summer sojourns, she had interviewed relays of these exacting mortals, and sad experience had taught her to put small faith in even the solemnest promises to "come to-morrow" prepared to stay. No one ever came after the ominous fact of "the ferry" made itself known.

This time she resolved upon heroic measures. She must have a housemaid. She would engage all who came, and then perhaps Fate would relent and at least one would be constrained to keep her word.

But she had underestimated, it seemed, the occasional amiability of the blind goddess.

"There does not appear to be any greater rush of maids than usual, my dear," remarked the husband of this Lady of Domestic Agonies at the breakfast table the "morning after." She had not as yet disclosed her wholesale policy of the previous day, and the procuring of "help" for this Winter in their country home was a standing joke in the family.

The Lady of D. A. artistically concealed her own budding anxieties and gazed serenely out of the window that commanded a view of the station road. It was precisely at that moment that two buxom-looking creatures turned into it from the main thoroughfare.

"Ah!" sighed the Lady in relief, and "Ah!" ejaculated the husband in surprise; he had not been apprised that two maids were in prospect.

The two in question had hardly reached the door, and the triangular explanations begun, when three more came up the walk, consternation written large upon their countenances as each gradually recognized her rivals of the day before.

By the expiration of the bad quarter of an hour that followed, all nine arrived. The Lady of D. A. recalled with grim justice her reiterated charges to each not to miss that 9 o'clock train.

And none of them did.

Also, all but one of them took the next train back to town, the husband of the Lady paying the round-trip fares for eight.

"But then," sighed the latter, as she watched the movements of the neat-handed Phyllis, eventually retained, "one must expect to pay a little extra if one really gets exactly what one wants, and then, you see, my dear, you were able to help me make the selection with them all right here on the spot. Indeed, on the whole, I don't think my method such a poor one, after all!"

A TIME FOR SILENCE.

SHE was angry.

The boy had been in trouble again. The boy usually was in trouble of some kind, and even a mother's patience will give out in time.

"You're the worst behaved boy in the neighborhood," she said.

The boy's father looked up from his paper as if somewhat astonished, but one glance was sufficient to convince him that he didn't care to get mixed up in the affair.

"You're always in some kind of a scrape," she went on. "I don't see why you can't act like other boys."

The boy had nothing to say. A boy learns early in life that there are times when there is nothing for him to do but hold his peace, and the lesson stands him in good stead later in life, when he marries.

"I never heard of Johnny Brown throwing snowballs at the little girls when they are coming home from Sunday School," she continued in earnest tones. "I never see Earlie Odell throwing stones into the mudpuddles to splatter people, and Willie Tucker never talks back to his elders or speaks disrespectfully to his mother."

"I haven't said a word," protested the boy.

"Not to-day," admitted his mother, "but yesterday I was actually ashamed of you because of your impertinence, and to-day I saw you swinging on the Ferrinses' gate when you have been repeatedly told not to, because it pulls off the hinges. You have had a fight with Freddy Jones, too. I'm sure I don't know what to do with you to make you behave properly."

This seemed to be an opportune time for the boy's father to chip in, so he suggested:

"I quite agree with you, my dear. I think we ought to do something to improve Georgie's manners. He's too rough and noisy and regardless of the right of others. He seems to have acquired a reputation as the worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood, and—"

"Who says he's the worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood?" demanded his mother promptly. "It was probably that man Odell that you go to town with in the morning, and I want to say right now that his Earlie is as bad as two of our Georgie. Or maybe the Browns have been talking. If our Georgie was as rough and unmannerly as their Johnny, they would have reason to talk, and you can tell Mr. Brown so the next time you see him. Worst-behaved boy in the neighborhood! Well, I'd just like to have somebody try to tell me that."

And the wise Georgie said never a word.

ODD EARRINGS NOT THE THING.

SINCE Mme. Calvé appeared wearing earrings containing different kinds of stones jewelers have been besieged with queries as to the present size, the possible growth, and the ultimate popularity of the fad.

"I reply that the fashion of wearing contrasting stones in a pair of earrings is not a fad at all," says one dealer. "It is a freakish fancy, and it isn't new. For many years women with more jewels than taste have chosen to appear at times with earrings that were not mates. Because of the rarity of such exhibitions, we never carry such earrings in stock. We fill any special orders, and several years ago a number of women conceived the idea of wearing black and white pearls in their earrings, not mixed, but separately, the white stone in one ear and the black in the other. The effect was odd, but not pretty. I have not seen the combination for some ti-

Boudoir Whisperings

NEW YORK women have taken up the fashion of gorgeous sunshades—set in London this Spring. Umbrellas, however are small and in dark blue and green. The fad is the handle. Many women make collections of handles and jeweled tops to match. The Duchess of Roxeburghe received several of these as wedding gifts, and they have been among the favorite articles with which to present a bride, and will form quite a part of the wedding outfits of the Easter season. Sunshades and parasols of all kinds have gone up considerably in price. Five years ago, at one of the large jewelry establishments a pretty one with a crystal knob handle could be obtained for about $20. This same establishment now has nothing which would be acceptable as a gift for less than $30 or $40. The jeweled handles and tops are sold separately. No gem is too expensive for a parasol or an umbrella. One London bride received recently thirty-five umbrella tops, not one costing under $250. Lady Kerry, another recent London bride, had in her collection an umbrella topped with a huge rhinestone, on which was a design of wreaths traced out in fine rubies, with studs of emeralds set at intervals. Agate, pink crystals, and jade are favorites. Frequently the handle is of fine wrought gold, shaped as an animal's head and enameled in colors. Russian enamels with diamond markings are shown, and many old jeweled and fantastic handles, which have been in cupboards for generations, are brought out and remounted. The sunshades themselves cannot be too gay, and the brightest shades of red are much in demand. There is an idea that red goes with everything.

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The date of the origin of the picture hat is unknown for, presumably fashion articles were not in vogue at that distant day. Shepherdesses, perhaps, were the first to create it, for, so far back as poets sing of them, they always were adorned with some form of picturesque chapeau. Gainsborough immortalized one variety when he painted it on the head of the Duchess of Devonshire, and ever since that time the huge but beautiful, because simple and graceful, hat has been termed either the Gainsborough or the Duchess of Devonshire hat. The Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) has found its ample size and graceful curves well suited to her nearly six feet of live slimness. She has dozens of them. One thing should be borne in mind by the feminine adorers of this hat—it never should be worn by a woman no longer young and fresh. Faded coloring and wrinkles are not the proper adjuncts of the Gainsborough. Nor should it ever be attempted by the short woman, unless she is slight and carries herself with a most decided grace and style, in which event it sometimes looks well. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is much given to large, plumed headgear, but her hats usually flare at the front. However, nothing else looks as well on her or forms so attractive a background for her piquant brunette beauty. Her extremely petite and slender, but rounded, figure is so well carried that the large chapeau never seems too large for her.

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Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney of Washington and her two daughters, the Misses Barney, who have been in mourning for some years are now entertaining again in their very original manner. It will be remembered that Mrs. Barney and her daughter had leanings toward Eastern religions, and it is Miss Barney who has the famous bedroom entirely draped in black. When their beautiful home in Washington was finished the Barneys gave an entertainment for the wives and daughters of the workmen who had helped to build and furnish it. The family has a country residence at Bar Harbor, and Miss Barney is the author of poems and has written for different periodicals. Miss Barney arranged to have Arnold and his company come to Washington and give a production of "Candida" and "The Man of Destiny" at her residence. The company could not come on account of some hitch in the arrangements at the last moment. Mrs. Barney is to give a pantomine on April 18 entitled "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth." An amateur company of sixty or more young society men and women are to take part in the presentation, which will be at the Lafayette Theatre in Washington.

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Last year when the engagement of Miss Louise White and Walter L. Suydam, Jr., was announced, the extreme youth of the couple was a subject of comment everywhere, the bride being barely seventeen and the bridegroom under twenty. Since then, however, the announcement of the engagements of the very young has ceased to surprise the public. For some years the tendency has been adverse to youthful betrothals and marriages, and each succeeding year has showed an apparent leaning toward more and more mature matrimonial ages. Within the past few months, however, engagements of girls not yet out and of boys still at college have been made public. Miss Beasie R. Moulton, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Moulton, and John H. Auerbach, a son of Joseph Auerbach, made their engagement known to their friends last Summer. Miss Moulton, who is an attractive young girl, and who was with her mother at their Southampton cottage at the time of the announcement, did not make her formal bow in society until this Winter. Mr. Auerbach is still at Princeton, and there is no thought of the wedding taking place inside of two years. A few weeks ago the announcement of the engagement of Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody, who has just left the schoolroom, to Thomas King of Albany, was made public. This was followed almost immediately by the further announcement of the date of the wedding, and a long list of wedding attendants. The ceremony is to take place next month. Miss Peabody is a granddaughter of G. G. Haven, Sr., and spends her Summers at Southampton. Mr. King is a member of the well-known King family of Albany. Among the girls who have been "out" a year only, and whose engagements have been printed, is Miss Madeleine Johnson, daughter of Davis Johnson. Her fiancé is Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired. Another is Miss Louise Scribner, daughter of Charles Scribner, and a niece of the late Allston Flagg of Morristown. Her marriage to George R. D. Schieffelin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Schieffelin, is set for April 5. However, the great majority of the girls in society wait at least two years before marrying or announcing their engagements.

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A golden wedding is always an event of interest, and when there are incidents other than those necessarily a part of the celebration itself, and do not usually a concomitant, then, indeed, do the social festivities or the religious ceremonies become worth more than a cursory notice. The golden wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, direct descendant of a brother of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, occurred in February. The golden wedding celebrated a few days since in New Orleans, however, presented features of even greater novelty, as the couple's youngest child, the fifteenth of those born to them, was married on the day of the celebration. The wedding of the young people—Miss Jeanne Chauvin and L. M. Foret—preceded the solemn high mass and renewal of the vows of the old folks. The names of the couple fortunate enough to celebrate their golden wedding and to have present and participating with them in the religious ceremony fifteen children, and to be themselves only sixty-nine and sixty-seven years of age, respectively, are Mr. and Mrs. Alcide Chauvin, the latter having been Miss Almaire Folse. That they are unusually young, as compared with others who are on record as having golden weddings, goes without saying.

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The Misses Anna, Emily, and Louise Scott, daughters of Mrs. John Frederick Scott of New York and Westchester, form a trio of unusually brilliant young women. The youngest plays well on the pianoforte and is devoted to music. The second is an artist and an accomplished painter, while the eldest does the most wonderful embroideries. As for Mrs. Scott herself, she combines the talents of all three of her daughters—she embroiders, paints, plays, and is skilled in each. Mrs. Scott's youngest son, Arthur Scott, is a junior at Columbia, and has distinguished himself as an oarsman. He is the Captain of one of the college crews.

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To English people after all should be awarded the palm for eccentric wedding gifts. Their choice of trinkets and objets d'art is at least original. Sir Powlett Milbank's daughter, who was one of the recent brides, received as a wedding gift a dressing box which belonged to George IV., fitted with solid gold and containing the actual shaving brush and bowl used by the First Gentleman in Europe. From the various historians from Thackeray to the compiler of the Grenville Memoirs and the immortal Mr. Creevey, the details of the domestic life of George IV. were such that no one would wish to crave the use of his shaving brush. What a gift for a bride! But then the English veneration, after all, of articles belonging to royalty is only rivaled by people in this country, who neglect to wash the hand that the President has shook, or who want to shake the hand that shook the hand of one who shook the hand of John L. Sullivan.

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Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin, whose marriage to Joseph S. Ulman will take place to-morrow at noon in St. George's Church, was for several years an active member of the Comedy Club, a club composed entirely of amateurs, most of whom are well known in New York society. Its entertainments are private—that is, none but acquaintances and friends of the members are asked, and no tickets are sold. Mrs. Gallatin, then Miss Pauline Cory, invariably

Gowns and their Accessories

THE old cry of "there is nothing new under the sun" might well be made now, for while new goods, new trimmings of every sort, and Spring coats and costumes, to say nothing of those for Summer wear, are either under way or already finished, no one is wearing them. March in town is a dies non sartorially, so far as novelty goes. There are no dances, and at dinners and the opera the women are wearing their so-called old gowns—those that have been worn several times before. Despite all this, however, many handsome costumes are to be seen.

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Embroideries are to be largely used. In these the English eyelet hole or broiderie Anglais will be near the front, if not in the lead—another illustration of the present tendency to revert to old-time fashions. It comes in allovers, and in deep and narrow flouncings. A new embroidery that is decidedly striking and handsome is called "l'imperatrice," and shows the combination of lace with heavy, padded embroidery on Swiss and nainsook, with the introduction of an exaggerated eyelet effect worked in buttonhole stitch. Teneriffe laces are still in vogue, and a new idea is to surround them with embroidered designs in empire wreaths, flowers, and sprays. In these laces the square and hexagon designs have superseded the round. The laces are shown not only in wide and narrow insertions and narrow edgings, but also in allovers with galloons to match. The Mexican drawn work will not be despised, but it will not have the vogue of former seasons.

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Mrs. Charles Scribner has a charming house gown of black silk voile figured with huge roses shading from pink to red, and having the background striped with black satin bands an inch wide. These bands are four or five inches apart and run lengthwise. The bodice has a deep round yoke of black lace over black, with a stock to match; an inch-wide black velvet ribbon is applied in circular effect, each band three or four inches from the next. The sleeves, close below the shoulders, flare at the elbows into wide drooping puffs, finished with velvet-trimmed bands. There is a velvet girdle. The top of the skirt is close, but widens into a full, sweeping affair, with a simulated applied flounce, the latter deep and trimmed with black velvet ribbon. The frock is graceful and handsome, and shows the artistic advisability of modifying the 1830 modes, even for a slim woman.

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In linen and union goods the butchers' linens, twine cloths, canvas, and duck materials will lead this season. These linen materials are woven in all sorts of textures, some being of a decided basket openwork, so as to show the lining, as does a loose-meshed etamine, while others are smooth and in no degree open. Other linens are woven so as to run the gamut from openwork to the closest weave, and in many instances the surface is broken by bars or dashes of a different colored linen thread. Linen lawns, voiles, etamines, and batistes, and the sheer white linens will be largely used for wash blouses and costumes. A dead-white shade of linen, termed "old bleach," figured or embroidered with novelty yarns of full bleached white, will be much in vogue for Summer wear. Next to these linen goods, champagne and light mode shades, ranging from cream to a natural linen hue, will be favored. Delft and ciel blues, gun metal and zinc grays, pistache and pale green, and also mauve are linens that are being made up. A new linen suiting, so called, is the Royalton. This is one of the novelties selected by the Queen of England for a costume. It is a black and white mixture on the tweed weave, and its design resembles closely the markings on the breast of a partridge. These suitings are shrunk and of moderate price. In the coarser weaves of linen noppé, flake and bouretted effects are common. A linen voile, very sheer and fine, with now and then a swivel figure in self or contrasting colors, is nearly fifty inches wide and sells at $2 a yard. Linen fish net and hopsacking are also offered at prices varying from $1.50 to $2 a yard, and it is easily seen that such a costume, in the hands of a fashionable modiste and having lace insertions or appliques, is by no means an inexpensive investment. In fact, the novelty linens command fancy prices.

+ + +

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was walking down the avenue Monday in a costume that would have trailed had she not lifted the skirt. This skirt fitted with absolute tightness around the waist and hips. Not a plait, tuck, or gather was in evidence, and it closed invisibly. Above the knees the skirt widened, and underlying plaits were released at varying heights, so that a graduated flounce effect was produced, and the plaits, say, three inches deep, gave quantities of the material at the bottom that swept the ground around and trailed in the back when not raised. The little Eton coat was tight in the back and cleared the girdle. It had two curved seams. Each seam—there was a distance of five inches between them, and this formed the centre back—was slashed up, perhaps an inch and a half, each side of both seams being rounded. Above the joining four or five small, round, dark buttons were sewed three-quarters of an inch apart. The sleeves widened very gradually from their tops until midway between elbows and wrists they were very wide. They stopped there, being slashed a trifle to match the jacket back, and full flounces of white lace drooped over the white bishop sleeves of the under blouse. The jacket came almost together in the front, giving only glimpses of the snowy blouse. A flat hat of black taffeta in gathered and stitched bands, without trimming on its flat top, and raised by a bandeau, rested well to the back and right of her head, flaring high in the front, and with hardly enough back brim to count. A sable neckpiece, narrow and short, had clusters of sable tails drooping from the sides and back, and she carried a sable muff to match it.

+ + +

Mrs. James B. Haggin, lunching at Sherry's, wore a simple golden brown costume. The material was a soft, smooth, dull-finished woolen. There was a sweeping skirt, and the bodice, in both the front and back, was laid in loose Gibson plait effect—that is, on each side. At the extreme outer edge of the waist and with the edges also turning to the sides were two side plaits, each much deeper at the shoulders than at the waist line. The sleeves were of the bishop shape, of medium size, and had waistbands. Just above the bands and where the sleeve showed its fullest curve it was slashed, and brown chiffon forming a narrow puff drooped from the slashing. A scarlet toque of rather large size, flat and having its deep brim formed of a tier of fine plaits, was worn with this frock; also a long, full coat of black astrakhan fur. The extreme top of this coat was flat, and from it the fur hung in folds shallow at the top but deeper at the bottom, nearly to the floor. The sleeves were large and of the modified kimono shape.

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Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., also lunched at Sherry's. Her costume consisted of a black cloth frock, an Eton coat, and trailing skirt, the latter having its front panel almost covered by white embroidery. The little jacket had billows of white lace finishing the neck and sleeves. Her black hat was flat to the head at the back, but projected a goodly distance from her forehead. It did not flare, however, and from the right side several voluminous black ostrich plumes dipped toward her shoulder.

+ + +

Renaissance lace for blouses and shirtwaists is the latest. Sometimes the lace is used for stock, yoke, and cuffs, and again the waist has a tucked yoke and sleeves, and insertions of the lace are used in the body of the waist and in the cuffs. A white linen shirtwaist costume has a deep-pointed yoke of Renaissance lace extending out over the arms and shaped into sleeve caps over the sleeves proper, and there are deep lace cuffs. A panel of the lace extends down the front of the skirt to the five-inch hem that finishes the edge of the skirt. There is a similar insertion on each side of the back breadth, and a curved line of oval insertions seven inches long and five inches apart extends around the skirt between the lengthwise insertions. These appliques are three feet from the floor at the back, while in the front they are about sixteen inches above the hem. The braid used in the lace is the deep cream tint, while the linen is that peculiar white called "old bleach." Macreme laces are being used for blouses. A yellow string lace, with a mauve pattern worked through it, is trimmed with narrow and heavily stitched straps of mauve liberty satin. This is to be worn with a coat and a skirt of mauve cloth. Many separate blouses in the striped silks are being made with surplice fronts, and the space left at the top by the crossing folds is filled in with a lace vest and stock. Eastern silk embroideries are being used as vests, yokes, and stocks, and also for straps and pastilles on many of the Spring blouses.

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The Countess Festetics was at the opera Monday evening in an unusually beautiful pink satin brocade. It was a simple robe, almost close fitting and on the Princess order. The brocade shaded from the palest pinks to the rich La France rose hues. The point lace that formed soft folds and puffs about the top of the corsage, which was cut round, also formed the short sleeves, the lace being about six inches deep. Her long white gloves extended up to the lace. In the centre of her corsage glittered a large diamond ornament, with swinging pendants. She wore no jewels or ornaments of any sort in her simple, girlish coiffure.

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In the box next to the Countess Festetics was Mrs. George Morgan, Jr., the Japanese bride of recent arrival. She wore a very dark, dull-blue kimono, flowered with shaded light pink flowers embroidered on the blue. Her long, thin fingers sparkled with rings, and about one slim wrist a bracelet was fastened. Her jet-black hair was rolled smoothly back and arranged in the approved Japanese coiffure, with two pink roses without foliage fastened at the left and a little above and back of her ear.

+ + +

Crêpe Marquise is one of the new Spring and Summer fabrics that can be washed. It has a background of monotones, and is distinguished by embroidered dots. Crêpe Jacqueline, another silk and cotton goods in monotones, runs through the gamut of colors from pale ecru to black, with overrunning jacquards. Crêpe Armazine is similar to Crêpe Marquise, save that silk stripes instead of dots break its surface. Crêpe Princess is all cotton, but is a charming fabric. Voile Duchesse is a new and cheap all-cotton goods with three threads woven together in such a way as to prevent sagging of the material. Pompadour crêpe is another new dress material with the softness of crêpe and the lustre of silk, and printed in Pompadour designs.

+ + +

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore a beautiful gown of the deepest sapphire blue net gleaming with equally deep blue sequins. She wore a single string of superb pearls wound once around her neck close to her throat, the second loop falling below the waistline. Her daughter, Miss Ruth Twombly, was with her in a fluffy white Brussels net, over silk, trimmed with many narrow ruffles. Another débutante of the season, Miss Mabel McAfee, was in white lace and tulle, with large golden sequins scattered somewhat sparsely over the bodice, which was cut round and with very short gold-sequined sleeves. Mrs. James B. Haggin was in pale pink, her corsage bordered with deeper rose spangles. The sleeves were formed of X straps of sequins, from which flowed deep draperies of filmy lace and tulle. Her famous diamond crescent gleamed at the front of her blonde coiffure, and a riviere of diamonds flashed on her neck.

+ + +

These are the days when it takes from twelve to eighteen yards of silk to make an elaborate petticoat. The tops are sheath-like, but the deep flounces, rising high at the back, eat up yards of materials. Soft Peking silk forms one of the best foundations for taffeta ruffles. The narrow and wide ruchings and the fine plaitings use up yards of narrow material—and make little showing at that. Incrustations and appliques of lace are seldom used on petticoats for street wear. Shot taffetas are being made up in petticoats. They are effective, but not strong in wearing qualities. Heavy nets are much used in combination with silks. One very handsome pistache green silk petticoat has a wide flounce of black silk net with a ruching of green silk at its lower edge, and bowknots of green are appliqued on the flounce. The upper part of the skirt is like a sheath, and is of the green silk covered with net and with occasional large bowknots in green silk. This is for use with a matinée of accordion-plaited black net over a green silk slip. The matinée had a black lace yoke. Another charming morning gown imported by one of the best-known of Gotham's society women has a skirt, the foundation of which is an exquisite pale-blue satin brocade finished from just above the knees to the floor with overlapping flounces of accordion-plaited chiffon of pale blue over rose color, the blue being topped in turn by white chiffon. The jacket going with it falls in a box-coat design and has no collar or yoke. It is formed of three layers of accordion-plaited chiffon, one over the other, to match the skirt. The huge, winglike sleeves are as long as the jacket, are square, and formed of layers of the white, blue, and rose plaitings.

+ + +

Mrs. Astor was at the opera in black velvet. The corsage was cut low, and the sleeves were formed of two crossing bands of narrow black velvet forming an X on each shoulder, from which drooped point lace flounces. She wore magnificent diamonds around her neck and in her hair. With her was her granddaughter, Miss Drayton, in white lace over pink.

+ + +

The shirt waist gowns of the coming Summer are to have lined waists; that is, those of the custom-made suits. The loose or pouch effect is "out." It seems rather a pity, as they will not be so cool. Wide girdles will be used when the waist is long enough to stand them, and above these girdles the silk will be allowed to puff out the least bit. The skirts are to be fuller, and for street wear they must be of instep length. Some of the new models are cut away slightly from the throat at the sides and in a shallow V or square at the front, and unlined lace or embroidered chemisettes are inserted. The neck and front are finished by a band of embroidery or a line of medallions, the same trimming also appearing in the cuffs and sometimes in the girdle. A new white linen shirt waist that forms a part of a shirt-waist costume has its neck cut out slightly and is finished by embroidered scallops.

+ + +

Mrs. Vanderbilt was at Monday evening's performance of "Romeo and Juliet" in pale gray. The gown was a very light pearl gray satin figured with large lilies and leaves done in small silver spangles, the flowers being some distance apart. Her corsage, cut round and modestly high, was finished with a deep puff of point lace, which headed the sleeves of sweeping point lace and gray tulle draperies. In her dark coiffure were large leaves of silver spangles, and around her neck were quantities of pearls and diamonds. Diamond ornaments were used on the front of the corsage.

+ + +

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr., also was present and wore a plain black velvet robe with full Bishop sleeves, finished about the wrists with frills of rich point lace and having point lace arranged in a deep point down the back of the bodice. At the front the lace formed a full soft vest with loose ends—a modified fichu effect.

Evening gown of very light coral red organdie painted in poinsettia designs in darker reds. Velvet ribbon, matching the poinsettias in color, is used as a finish to the bodice and for the trailing ends.

Evening coat, made of a Japanese kimono, in dark blue silk, embroidered in green and blue birds, and star-shaped flowers done in different shades of pale blue. The pale blue border is embroidered in dark blue and silver. The wadded lining is of light-blue satin.

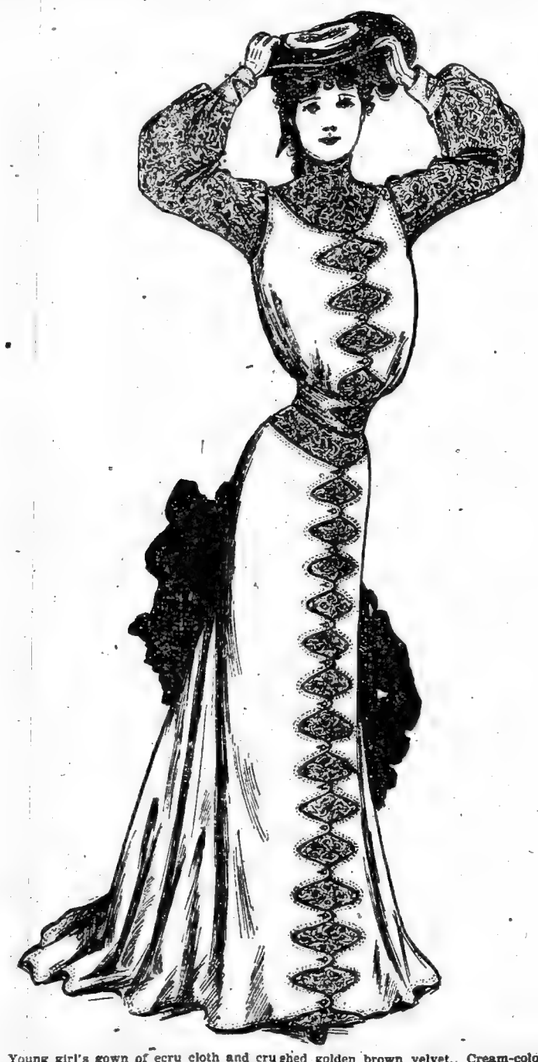

Young girl's gown of ecru cloth and crushed golden brown velvet. Cream-colored hat, trimmed with brown velvet and brown tips. Dull gold buttons close the frock down the front.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

IN A certain vacant lot in Harlem a merry-go-round was set up last Summer, and every evening there was a rushing business to the tune of a mechanical organ, which ground out the most execrable strains with monotonous regularity. To youthful Sammy, who lived in an adjoining flat building, this racket was heavenly. He would lean out of the window and listen to it by the hour. One evening after dinner his mother sat down at the piano and began playing some classical selections. Sammy evidently was much disturbed. Finally he could stand it no longer. "Oh, mamma," he cried, "do stop that noise, so I can hear the music!"

CONTINUOUS GUM PLATES highly improved supply the most satisfactory and lifelike teeth that can be obtained. The pink of the gums and roof of the mouth is so natural that it is impossible to distinguish the plate as artificial.

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Telephone, 716 38th.
GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

HEADGEAR FOR WOMEN

THE shapes and combinations obtaining in the new Spring hats and toques are not at all likely to continue through the Summer, for the hats now shown are being purchased for wear at Southern resorts or for the Spring season in town. By the time hot weather arrives the fashionable world will have tired of the present modes. However, there is a large and semi-fashionable class that will adopt and cling to the Spring modes of the smart set for their Summer wear.

The shape of toque most in evidence is the pointed oval, perhaps four inches high, the brim rolling to the height of the crown, and having folds of tulle, velvet, or whatever the material happens to be, between it and the crown. These toques lie flat to the head, and curve down at both back and front. One of these is formed of small, irregular and lustrous rosettes of chrysanthemum straw, lighter greens being used for the crown and darker for the brim.

Crisp folds of green tulle show between the two, and at the right front and left back flat loops of green velvet ribbon three inches wide are arranged. These loops are slipped through oval buckles enameled in green. The loops at the back droop over the hair an inch or so.

Some of the new broad-brimmed hats have small, round crowns composed entirely of small pink, white, or other colored roses, crushed closely together. This style of crown rises slightly in the centre, and a mound-shaped effect is given. One such hat with a white rose crown had a wide, flat brim, covered with folds of shaded green tulle, and faced with ombre green velvet. A green velvet bow was placed at one side near the back, and from it fell two long streamers of green velvet ribbon.

Crêpe lisse is being used once more in the construction of hats; sometimes it is shirred and sometimes it is left plain. In the latter case lace appliques, medallions, and lace straw braids are combined with it. With scrolls of lace tiny quillings of ribbon are used.

Black hats are to be more worn than ever, and in these black trimmings will be preferred, with touches of dull silver or gold.

The tricorne hat and its modifications will be among the smartest chapeaux. Of these the well-known Continental shape, caught with cockades and with a smooth point at the front, is extremely chic on those to whom it is suited. One of the modifications of the tricorne has four sections turning upward, and giving a hollow at the back a little to the right.

The plateau hat is and will be but little seen. The large hats have crowns from an inch to three inches high.

As for flowers, small roses will be much used by smart women. They are the vogue in Paris on the new hats, and therefore will be worn here. A good example was noted at a Fifth Avenue milliner's. The hat was a boat-shaped toque of dull, soft red and straw, with a deep brim that rolled nearly to the top of the alpine-shaped crown. The lower two-thirds of this brim was a rich dark-brown straw. At the right of the brim, a little toward the front, were massed several small cone-shaped roses, shading from dull pink to a deep red, and at the top of the brim a tiny bow of red velvet ribbon—the ribbon an inch and a quarter wide—was fastened. The red of the velvet had a purplish sheen across it, and was used to form loops and a bow with cut ends at the left side of the brim near the back. From these velvet loops a line of the small roses extended up over the edge of the brim and across the crown in a slanting direction, and just touched the tiny bow already mentioned.

Another hat recently seen was a large round affair, almost a plateau, the brim being formed of folds of red brocaded ombre silk, the pink shade being next the dull dark red straw brim, and shading from that to a dark pink at the top, the crown being of the darker shade. This hat had a cluster of full-blown, flat, dark red roses of velvet and silk on the upper side of the brim at the left, and masses of them were caught loosely to a bandeau at the back, and formed a cachpeigne. Loops of rich red velvet and a cluster of the roses appeared under the right brim near the back.

Pompadour crowns of roses and garlands of small roses are in demand, while large and costly feather aigrettes of all sorts are at a premium for the hats of the fashionable.

Russian violets, in millinery, are very smart in Paris just now, and a touch of deep red, say, a small rose, is in most cases placed with these small blossoms.

The hats to accompany tailored costumes are trimmed with buckles, small wings, choux, and berries or small fruits in subdued tints.

A pretty tricorne hat, to be worn with a plain tailored costume had the wide end at the front and the point at the back. It was a long-napped silk beaver, black in color, and had at the left of the front a large flat rosette with a very fine, straight black aigrette rising from it. At the back, to the left of the point, there was a smaller rosette.

RESOURCEFULNESS OF WOMAN.

As Illustrated by the Trained Nurse Who Had Forgotten Her Latchkey.

THE consummate tact and resourcefulness a woman can display in an emergency have long been a fruitful theme for the cynical essayist and the imaginative writer of fiction. Here is an apt illustration up to date:

A well-known man-about-town, who has an apartment in the upper city, and a spouse with a "supervising eye," was returning home on the elevated road at a proscribed hour the other night, (or morning,) when above the clamor of sensations, indigenous, so to speak, to such returns and such hours, he became distinctly conscious of the furtive attention of a young woman a few seats away. She had plainly changed her position so as to keep him in view, and she glanced nervously around the edges of her magazine each time a station was called or the man under surveillance made a sudden movement.

But for this peculiar behavior she seemed a decent enough person, and "the boys," several of whom were on the train with the belated husband, tried to make the time pass pleasantly for him by recounting all the detective and blackmail incidents they could recall, beginning in similar wise and ending in wrecked lives and ruined fortunes.

When the home station was called, the haunted man got off with all the bravado he could muster, and made tracks for his apartment. At first he tried to outstrip the shadow that had followed him from the train, but gripping her skirts in one hand she ambled on close behind him, no matter what gait he essayed, and she also fell obediently into a snail's pace when he crept along for half a block in the hope that she would pass him. In desperation he turned into a side street. She amiably turned, too. He walked up the steps of a house or two, and pretended to fumble in his pockets for his keys. She halted patiently in the shadow until he went on. He made for the single saloon that blinked at him from the deserted thoroughfares, be he had no sooner started on his homeward way some minutes later than he heard her footsteps on the flags behind him.

Nearly an hour had been wasted in such tactics, and now the doorway of his own domicile loomed forbodingly before him. The thought of a scene on the steps or in the hallway there made him turn clammy. Whatever was to pay, he would have it over with out here, and turning abruptly on his heel he faced his pursuer.

"Well," he said, "what is it?"

"I'm Miss Bothnell," she returned, sweetly.

"What's that got to do with it?" he growled, searching his inner consciousness for some accusing reminiscence in connection with such a cognomen.

"Why," she fluttered timidly, "I was coming home from a case, and I found I'd forgotten my key, and when I saw you on the car I knew you lived just across the hall from us, and I thought I'd get you to let me in."

The man then recalled dimly that a colony of trained nurses occupied the apartment opposite his, and with mingled emotions of disgust, relief, and "dumfounded amazement," he proceeded to share the services of his latchkey with his ingenious neighbor.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS.

A WOMAN doesn't care much for a man who is green, and it's hard work to manage one that's blue. But he may have all the colors of the rainbow if he doesn't show a yellow streak.

—o—

An Omaha woman is going to conduct a "restaurant for dyspeptics" at the St. Louis Fair. And yet they blame women for race suicide!

—o—

Mrs. Hoisky of Ohio struck in her domestic duties, pending the settlement of her divorce suit. The hungry Hoisky went to the court, which granted him an injunction restraining the striker from refusing to cook the meals and make the beds. Prospective divorcees take notice!

—o—

A literary journal says: "The only woman who does not dread to grow old is she whose heart is young, who is shrined in the love of those near and dear, whose soul is attuned to the beauties of nature and of life." This is very pretty, but it forgets to mention the comforting qualities of a sizable endowment policy, due at the end of twenty years.

—o—

The Board of Education has pronounced marriage an "act of insubordination." It is a comfort to have its exact status defined.

—o—

The feminine sense of humor seems to be belatedly developing. At the Suffrage Convention in Washington some one presented to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the outgoing President, a small and mournful breastpin in the shape of a crab, to indicate that she had taken a step backward from the Presidency to the Vice Presidency. In her speech of thanks she remarked that she had always had secret yearnings for a "diamond tiara." Thereupon some one suggested that this was a "diamond terror," and some one else amended that it was a "terra-pin." When suffragists descend to things like these it is evident that the deadly seriousness of Woman, with a capital W, is departing.

—o—

For many years the chef of the Tremont Hotel in Boston drew the same salary as the President of Harvard. This has classic precedent. In the Greek Athens a cook always fetched as much as a philosopher in the slave market.

—o—

Colorado pays $5.08 per capita annually for the education of her children, the highest rate of any State, according to the Government report. The Eastern States that come nearest to this are New York with $5, and Massachusetts with $4.96, and in both of these commonwealths women vote on school matters. The lowest figures are in the South, where equal suffrage is most anathema, running down to 66 cents in North Carolina.

—o—

In his philosophy of clothes the crusty Scotchman forgot to mention their efficacy to woman from the cradle to the grave. Ornately fashioned, they are necessary to her to win love, get a seat in the street cars, and command respect in the shopping district.

—o—

Nowadays women are representing the taste of men from their heads down. There is a man milliner in Philadelphia who has twenty trimmers, and not a woman in the lot.

—o—

In all the lower orders of life it is the male who develops special adornments, such as gay feathers and gaudy hues, to attract the female. The reversal of the process among humans seems to indicate that woman has got into a false position somehow.

—o—

They say that when the great Elizabeth got so old and wrinkled that she refused to look in a glass any more her affectionate maids used to paint her cheeks white and her nose red. Does history reveal a more pathetic picture of fallen majesty?

—o—

This whole business of clothes is a painful one; so eternally necessary, so brutally uncompromising, so essentially contemptible. How can a sex which cannot compel its clothes makers to provide it with pockets aspire to participation in world affairs? The sex, as a whole, may argue that the Boston bag is a substitute. But is it?

—o—

What an admirably logical act that was of Congress to pass the Geary bill for Chinese exclusion, and then turn around and reduce the salaries of the women Government clerks from $200 to $400 below those of the men! Isn't cheap woman labor just as dangerous to men as cheap Chinese labor?

—o—

If there's any particular thing that woman is doing inside the four walls of the home to-day it is because man has not yet invented a machine to do it more cheaply, and make a profit on it for himself.

—o—

Not a single passenger or employe lost his life on the State-owned railroads of New Zealand in 1901. The State-owned telephone in Sweden costs about $2.50 a year for private service and $10 for business. It costs about 10 cents to send a telegram anywhere on the State-owned telegraph lines of the United Kingdom. South America and the West Indies do millions of dollars' worth of mail order shopping annually with Europe instead of America because they have a parcels post from the other side. What's the matter with this land of the free, anyway?

—o—

"A Book of Verses underneath a Bough,
A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou"
—but it makes such a difference who the "Thou" is.

—o—

Tsi An was a great woman naturally. All she needed was an education.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

SHE'S RICH ON "$30 PER."

WELL, if she were not so chic, I should say she was a millionairess," remarked a customer to a fashionable furrier, as a trimly gowned young woman left the store after nonchalantly ordering a seventy-five dollar set of furs.

"She probably spends more money than if she were," replied the furrier. "She is a stenographer. There are three classes of women nowadays," he continued, "the rich, the poor, and the stenographers. You can't call the latter rich, since they work for their living, and you can't call them poor when they earn from $20 to $30 a week, live at home, as many of them do, and have no one to spend their money on but themselves.

"They patronize Fifth Avenue tailors, buy their hats of French milliners, and often buy diamonds at Tiffany's—that is, when they are young and handsome. When they are no longer young, or if they have never been handsome, they are frugal and accumulate a bank account or buy real estate in Brooklyn. I know a young woman who has been in business ten years and owns two houses in Flatbush. And it was through no own-your-own-home-for-ten-dollars-a-month scheme, either. She paid cash for property that was on the outer edge of nowhere, and now that the city has grown up to it she has a good prospect of doubling her money.

"This is the sort of woman who, a generation ago, married in her teens the first man who asked her, and settled down to the business of raising a family. The high salaries women earn nowadays have their share in race suicide. The thirty-dollar-a-week Mary can spend all on herself makes Charlie's $20 shared by two—and a possible ten—look pretty sick."

DUBBED "CANVAS BACKS."

DR. J. H. GIRDNER, who is known almost as well for his prowess with rod and gun as he is for his skill in the sick room, gives an interesting explanation of the derivation of the "canvas back" duck's distinctive name.

"When these delectable ducks were first put on the New York market they came from the Chesapeake Bay district," said the doctor to a group of hearers at the recent Sportsmen's Show. "The hunters there invariably prepared them for shipment by sacking them in canvas. Canvas was very dear in those days, and to insure themselves against loss the hunters marked each sack, 'Canvas Back.' The game dealers adopted the words as an appellation by which to distinguish the particular variety of ducks, and there you are."

HAIR FASHIONS

are the most important of all fashions. Every lady knows how utterly impossible it is to create a stylish appearance unless the hair is dressed in the latest and most becoming style.

If you need anything for your hair, I have it.

I carry the largest assortment and latest styles, including

POMPADOURS for the front;
WAVY KNOTS for the back;
TRANSFORMATIONS encircling the entire head;
WIGS and HALF WIGS.
Hairdressing, Manicuring, Scalp Treatment.

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The C/B a la Spirite Corset

is the make adopted and recommended by the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America as the best fitting Corset. It is the one used in the demonstration at the Masonic Temple before the Dressmakers, by Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, President of the Association, in the showing of their model gowns and how to put on a Corset at the Association's Spring Exhibition,

MASONIC TEMPLE,
Evenings of March 3d, 7th and 9th, 8:15 P. M.

C/B a la Spirite Corsets
For the Woman of Fashion.

ACTING AND CREATIVE ART

Mansfield's "Ivan the Terrible" Is a Masterly Study in Kaleidoscopic Character, but It Is Powerless to Give Life to a Fragmentary Play.

IF SILICON had been a gas," said Whistler, alluding to a certain fatal examination at West Point, "I should have been a soldier." The conclusion may be questioned; but there is little reasonable doubt that if Count Alexei Tolstoi's "Ivan the Terrible" had been a drama Mansfield would have given us a masterpiece of creative acting. "Creative?" Yes! No doubt Sir Henry Irving was wrong in his attempt to prove by antecedent probability and a signed review article that acting is a creative art, like sculpture and poetry. Mr. Zangwill had no difficulty in showing, without prejudice, that it is only an executive art, like fiddling. Yet there is, and ever must be, a creative side to all executive arts, and especially to an art the material of which is so intimate a thing as the human physique, face, and voice. The figure of Ivan at the New Amsterdam is the least Mansfieldian of the great actor's recent embodiments, yet it is a thing no one in this wide world could have made except Mansfield, both as to its quality of temperament and its intrinsic greatness. As far as the work of the actor is concerned, it is vigorous and almost flawless art—a portrait to hang in the hall of fame beside the Louis XI. of Irving.

It is the figure of a mighty barbarian whose elemental passions are disintegrating through age and madness. In the dome of that vast old mind superstition and piety, craven abasement and soaring arrogance, cunning and simplicity, the lust of salvation and the lust of blood, rattle and clash against one another, shift and combine like the bits of glass in the kaleidoscope. Nothing is subtle and blended, as in the normal and orderly mind. Everything is vivid and salient, as in the vision of a maniac. Stricken with fear for his soul because of his murder of his son, he has donned the cowl and commanded his council to choose one of their number to be Czar in his place. No depth of abnegation, no superatition of expiation, is too great for him. Then, with the first harsh rumor from the world of deeds and men, his old imperious spirit blazes up in earthly triumph and earthly fury, and when his counciiors come to him he withers them with scorn for ever dreaming that any one but himself would be Czar. The alternation was so sudden and absolute as to be ludicrous, but its psychology was so deeply true to the crumbling of the human mind, the disintegration of barbaric passions, as to have more of comedy than of the grotesque. We all laughed delightedly and without losing the thrill of admiration. In that first moment of the play all the variegated colors of Ivan's mind lie revealed. It only remained for the dramatist to shift them in new combinations.

Ivan's cynical selfishness in divorcing the Czaritza added nothing. His scorn of King Stephen's Ambassador and his impotent fury at the news of the defeat of his army was to be expected. His groveling abasement before his councilors, pleading to be forgiven his manifold sins against them, changed in an instant, when they begged him to remember his state, into a leap of imperious rage—for who were they that they dared tell him he was not the meanest of creatures before them! It was the same somersault of opposite emotions that in the first act caused the deep laughter of comedy—and it caused the same deep laughter again. His fear of death and damnation at the blazing forth of the great comet repeated the first mood of the cowl. His paltering with the heathen magic of the astrologers, consciously intending all the while to repent of it later and gain Christian absolution, was another manifestation of his simple craft. The very passion of frozen rage in which he died was an intensification of a dozen moments throughout the play. Only one trait added to our knowledge of Ivan gained in the first act. In a frenzied outburst of fury he curses himself for having killed off all his relatives—not because he repented the deed, but because he had not saved one of them whom he might slaughter to assuage this hour of supreme passion. That outburst of blood lust shadowed forth the taint of sadistic degeneration.

All these fragments of shattered nature Mansfield embodied with lifelike fluency, imagination, and power. His frame shriveled with despairing age or swelled to momentary power with the blazing up of old passions. From the quaver of piping age to the bursting of volcanic passion his marvelous voice never failed in the denotement of emotional fervor and color. But there was no progress, no development. The play is without beginning and middle. As the hour approached midnight a horrible suspicion arose that it had earned its title of "The Terrible" by being also without end. But Ivan died at last, and there was an 'end to the shifting of a kaleidoscope of theatrical character. Histrionically the performance had all the elements of greatness. It is a thing to be seen, to be studied, to be stamped upon the memory. But more clearly than any piece of acting that comes to mind, it indicates the limit that separates the greatest creative acting from the essentially creative arts. For all his finish and the intense imagination Mansfield was powerless to produce the greatest effects of acted drama.

The simple truth is that, vivid as is the portrait of Ivan, the play is bad. From first to last there is not a breath or a throb of drama in it—nothing to interest the mind or arouse the sympathies. It is just possible that the play in its original form was a respectable Chronicle History, shadowing forth upon the stage a significant era of Russian history. If so, it has been woefully mangled to give scope to Mr. Mansfield's eight heavy and splendid scenes. One hears of wars and the rumors of wars, of defeats and victories to the Czar, of famine among the people, and plots among the nobles. But whence all the trouble came or whither it is tending there is not the least intimation. The effect was of a kinematograph record with monstrous gaps in it. The climax of the fourth scene comes with the report of disaster to the imperial troops and seizure of Russian domains. But as for knowing anything about the war, and what they fought each other for, and what good came of it at last—we were all in the plight of little Peterkin.

Mr. Mansfield's Ivan is a work of the highest histrionic art, but it is writ in water, painted on thin air.

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Viola Grave or Viola Gay?

If the sincerity and poetic grace of Miss Wynne Matthison's Viola were to send every man Jack of us beside himself with joy, such an event would be vastly to our credit. But, after all, is it not advisable, even in the interest of an admirable performance (that has now moved down Broadway to Daly's, where the glittering glory of a recent Monday has, it seems, had a very sick transit) to talk by the book in lauding it? "Amid the chorus of praise," says The Evening Post, "there are heard, of course, some discordant notes. It has been discovered that Miss Matthison's Viola is lacking in lightness and gayety. Is it not just a tiny bit inconsiderate to expect a poor girl who has been shipwrecked; who has lost, as she supposes, her only brother, and has fallen hopelessly in love with a man who insists upon her wooing another woman in his behalf, to be hilarious? In what situation is Viola to be blithe and gay? Is it at the moment when she expects to feel the rapier point of the bloodthirsty Sir Andrew in her vitals?" Good sentences and well pronounced.

But is the comedy spirit quite inconsistent with a prevailing mood of sadness? When Viola, enamored of the Duke, is sent by him to make his court to Olivia, would not the woman in her, if she had the least sense of humor, incite her to approach the situation with levity? And would not Shakespeare, skilled as he was in making good acting parts, be likely to utilize this fact to give the character moods contrasting with its deeper sadness? It was not his custom to write parts all in one key. The melancholy Prince is the keenest of wits, the lightest of masters of fooling. But to the book. When Viola is bidden by the veiled Olivia to speak she begins her oration of set euphuisms; "Most radiant, exquisite, and unmatchable beauty—" and then she breaks off: "I pray you, tell me if this be the lady of the house, for I never saw her. I would be loath to cast away my speech, for besides that it is excellently well penned, I have taken great pains to con it." Olivia asks: "Whence came you, Sir," and Viola answers: "I can say little more than I have studied, and that question's out of my part." There is more talk of this kind, and Olivia begs Viola to omit the praise. Viola answers whimsically: "Alas, I took great pains to study it, and 'tis poetical." By and by Olivia consents to "draw the curtain and show you the picture," that is to say, to lift her veil. "Is't not well done?," she asks. Viola answers with something not unrelated to feminine jealousy, however light and gracious the tone: "Excellently well, if God did all."

These are not stupendous jests; they do not shake the welkin with mirth. But they have the full quality of Shakespearean exuberance and gayety in that they proceed from the character and the situation. Quite as much as her patience on a monument they make Viola real and lovable. Is it not the duty of the faithful actress to bring out all their piquancy and amiable levity, investing the character with the sheen as well as the shadow of poetry? This, it is our humble and regretful opinion, Miss Matthison did not do, and the failure was the one unpolished surface on a lustrous gem of Shakespearean art. The omission is not, however, a vital one. Though, as it seems, she lacks lightness, she does not lack humor—humor of the essential, almost inarticulate sort that lies in the well-springs of life and is reckoned by Meredith in his illuminating study of the comic spirit to be the best humor of all. So it is possible to agree most heartily when The Post goes on to say, "There is a moment of melancholy amusement for her when she first realizes the infatuation of Olivia, and surely no actress has ever signified this with a more delicate or delightful humor."

JOHN CORBIN.

"I'VE LEARNED MY LESSON," Says HEINRICH CONRIED

Difficulties Encountered this Season by the Impresario Are to be Overcome in the Future—Relations of Artist and Manager—Promises for Next Year.

I HAD a lot to learn. Well, I think I have learned my lesson."

It takes a big man to make a confession like that, and whatever individual opinion may be as to the merits of the operatic performances at the Metropolitan this season, it will hardly be denied that, generally speaking, Heinrich Conried has made a success of the big venture which he undertook.

"This much I can promise absolutely for next season," continued Mr. Conried. "New York will have as good opera as it ever has had, and there will be no occasion for complaint. In order to accomplish what I have in my mind the entire system that has hitherto prevailed will have to be revolutionized. Of that I am certain. There will be a new outlay of at least $100,000 a year to maintain and improve the standard of the performances, and the result cannot be other than satisfying to the subscribers and the general public interested in opera. I now know exactly where I stand. I know what the public wants, and I know just where I can go to get what it wants. I did not know all that when I began.

"It is impossible for any one to conceive of the difficulties that have beset me in this undertaking. When I first took hold the object primarily was to raise the art standard of the productions. Upon my return from Europe I found that the very first requisite to accomplish that purpose—the stage—was lacking. I had engaged my chorus and ballet from Oct. 1. It was my intention to rehearse them for seven weeks. Well, when I arrived here I found that the house, which was being redecorated, and the stage, which was being rebuilt, could not possibly be utilized as I desired. As a result, I was unable to begin the active work of preparation until the 20th of November, just three days before we opened. I found that in every department conditions were entirely different from what I had pictured them. Face to face with no end of obstacles, there was but one thing for me to do—the best I could under the circumstances.

Practical Difficulties.

"Take the conditions on the stage, for example. It is impossible at present to put on the stage scenery for more than one opera at a time. In the case of a matinée and night performance, the scenery for one production all has to be taken out and that of the other carted in between the time the curtain falls on one performance and that in which it rises on the next. Now, practical shortcomings of this sort are a serious handicap in an enterprise where there are a thousand and one other matters constantly clamoring for attention.

"The other night we produced 'Rheingold.' For the handling of the scenery and the properties of that opera eighty-four stage hands are required. Now, it is difficult to get that number of men familiar with the work, when they are only required for occasional performances. A large number of the practical stage hands in the city are directly attached to certain theatres and cannot be secured unless they are engaged for a season. However, we did manage to scrape up the eighty-four men and I worked with them for several days.

"These men have to be paid as soon as their labor is finished—paid by the day, mind, and not when we are entirely through with them. On Thursday afternoon I had a final rehearsal with them, and they got their money, so that they could go out and get their suppers.

"Shortly before time for the curtain to rise I found that twenty-two of them had not returned. Green hands had to be hurriedly put into their places—men, in some cases, who had never seen a stage and did not know the difference between a guy rope and a scene brace. What was the result? We simply had to trust to luck. There was no idea that these men would be of any real assistance—all that then concerned us was a fervent hope that they would do nothing to mar the performance.

"Before the production of 'Valkyrie' I rehearsed ten electricians for two days. Then, when I felt that I had them well in hand, I repeated my injunctions and added: 'Now you men know exactly what will be expected of you. If you can't trust to your memories you have it all here in black and white on the light charts. Don't make any mistakes to-night.'

"Can you imagine my amazement when one of them answered: 'Why, Mr. Conried, we are not here at night. We are merely helpers. We don't work during the performances.'

Necessity for Substitutes.

"Now," continued Mr. Conried, "let us consider the artistic phases of the opera season. Performances have sometimes suffered on the artistic side because an inferior performer had to be substituted at the last moment for one better qualified to sing a rôle. There has been complaint in such cases that we ought to have changed the bill. I don't believe in that. It is my idea that if people have bought their tickets, say for 'Lohengrin,' they will prefer to see that opera, even with a name or two changed in the cast, rather than sit through 'Rigoletto' or some other bill substituted for the one they came to hear.

"Then, of course, the question arises: Why does he not have artists of equal importance, so that if one is not able to appear the other may be substituted?

"That sounds well enough in theory, but it doesn't work in practice. Suppose, for example, as has been suggested, I had engaged both Ternina and Nordica, both Sembrich and Melba. Well, we will assume that Sembrich could not appear. If I dared to go to Melba and say, 'Sembrich is ill and cannot sing to-night, I wish you to sing the part,' what do you suppose the answer would have been? Simply this:

"'Mr. Conried, I am not a substitute. When I sing the fact must be announced. I must be advertised in advance.'

"If I had two Jean de Reszkes the same thing would apply. These people consider but one thing—their professional pride. They do not consider for an instant the public or the manager. It is always and invariably their own selfish interest.

"I believe that our Italian opera has given general satisfaction. I had to release Caruso; there was nothing else to be done. My original contract with him was for twenty-five performances, the arrangement being that if I wanted him for the entire season I must advise him before the end of the fifth performance. Well, I told him I would require him, even before his first appearance. Then came the discovery that he was under contract in Monte Carlo, where there was a provision that if he did not finish the season he would have to pay a fine of 100,000f. There was nothing to be done but let him go.

German Opera at Its Best.

"Certainly German opera has never been given with such splendor as marked the productions this season. The weak spot has been the French opera. I engaged as prima donna Mme. Ackte, whom I consider to-day a singer of the very first rank. Everybody abroad congratulated me when I effected the engagement. Well, the critics didn't like her. Now, come to the question of a French tenor. There is none.

"The best of the lot is Alvarez, but he was not liked here. Despite the fact that Grau paid him $60,000 each season, I had innumerable letters from subscribers begging me not to engage him. I offered Jean de Reszke $2,500 a performance—a price I consider ridiculous for any singer in the world.

"I was willing to make the sacrifice because he was such a favorite here. Well, he demanded $4,000 a performance, and finally came down to $3,000, with a proviso that his brother, Edouard, be engaged, also for sixty performances, at a salary of $700 a performance. The two De Reszkes would have cost me $104,500 for twenty-five performances. Now, each performance at the Metropolitan costs not less than $7,500. On popular nights we can take in, if the house is full, about $4,000. On other nights, when the place is jammed, the receipts will amount to $7,500. It is easy to see, therefore, that such figures as the De Reszkes demanded were prohibitive. We would have had to lose $2,000 or $3,000 a night.

"While I was primarily interested in raising the standard of our opera, I had to consider those things as well. I could have gone through Europe engaging artists at random at any figures they had a mind to ask, and at the end of the season people would have said: 'Conried is the greatest manager in the world.' But what would my co-Directors have said? They would have seen the losses, and, while admitting perhaps that I had realized my artistic ideals to my own satisfaction, they would have been pretty much dissatisfied with the result as a whole.

"I could not get Saleza because he was ill. Then I decided that, as there was really no such thing as a French tenor to be had, the next best thing would be to get some one who could sing in French. I figure that seven-eighths of the people who go to the opera do not know the real French accent when they hear it—the prime essential, therefore, was voice. Novali is considered one of the best tenors on the other side. True, I feared his voice might not be big enough for the Metropolitan, but I only figured on using him for five performances in New York, and knew that on tour he would be entirely adequate. They said to me abroad: 'If you get him—it is the pinnacle.'

The French to be Better.

"But, apart from these considerations, I may say quite frankly that if I had had time to stage the French operas as I did the others the result might have been different. Next season it will be different. It has been absolutely impossible for me to do more than I have done this season. They have expected of me what was beyond the power of a human being to accomplish. Remember that we could not get the use of the stage until three days before the season opened—and yet we have made an entirely new production of the Nibelungen Ring, 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin'; have produced 'Parsifal,' and have made an entire new production of 'Rigoletto' and a partly new one of 'Aida.' We have produced in fifteen weeks twenty-three different operas.

"To produce those operas we had at least forty orchestra rehearsals, barring 'Parsifal,' which alone had twenty-three. There have been at least 100 ensemble and stage rehearsals.

"Here," continued Mr. Conried, picking up a paper from his desk, "is the list of one of the assistant conductors. He alone has had 242 rehearsals.

"How little conception there is of what must be attended to in such an enterprise. Here are lists of the railroad arrangements, calling for such and such cars to be placed at just such and such times, to be used for transportation of scenery and properties. If one of my tenors is provided with a berth in the centre of the sleeping car, another one complains that his berth is at the end, over the wheels, and he insists that he is just as important as the first one, and must have a berth in the centre of the car, too.

"Those are trivial details, of course, but they all go through one mind, come to one head for arbitration, and must be dealt with day in and day out. In the meantime, with details in Chicago, Philadelphia, and elsewhere demanding attention, we are putting on operas here, and they cannot be neglected.

"I have discovered that some of Grau's ideas were good ones. He had learned what the public wanted in some things. I have ideas about some other things. I see no reason why the two should not be combined, and the result will be such opera as New York wants, and will patronize to the fullest extent.

"When I went abroad last May I had much to discover as to what artists were available for America. That I now know. And there are many other things, naturally, that in a great enterprise such as this may be learned only from experience. Yes, I have learned my lesson. By that operagoers will profit, and I can assert safely that there will be no occasion for complaint about inferior singers next season."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

A SOTHERN STORY.

Now and then E. H. Sothern admits visitors to his dressing room. He did so in Cincinnati, where he entertained a somewhat nervous and excitable gentleman during his moments "off stage."

In the midst of one of their arguments, during which the visitor expostulated volubly, there entered the room a dignified and decorous colored man, who advanced to the centre, saying, in an earnest monotone:

"Have you no fear of God?" and mysteriously departed as he came.

Mr. Sothern's guest was greatly dumfounded, but was too well bred to ask questions. Resuming his argument, he again grew heated in his remarks, and again the colored man quietly and mysteriously entered, and, clearing his voice, declared:

"If you were the devil himself, do you think you could make me like you?"

To the guest's surprise, the actor took the interruption as a matter of course, so Sothern's visitor in a dazed manner continued his argument, only to be interrupted again and again by the same colored intruder, this time with the remark:

"I know you now, and God knows I pity you."

Mr. Sothern's guest was now too surprised to talk. He sat in a collapsed condition until the same man had entered three separate times, and in an expressionless voice had said:

"I am as changeless as the sun. I will carry my soul pure to heaven.

"You are the strange woman.

"You shall be as beautiful as I am and as happy."

This last remark was too much for the man's nerves. He was barely able to gasp: "Sothern, what the —— does this mean? Is this a joke or an insane asylum? Who is this fellow?"

"That," said the actor, "that is simply my dresser, Lewis. His duty is to notify me of the progress of the play by lines. In that manner I know when my cue comes."

"Oh," said Mr. Sothern's guest, wiping great beads of perspiration from his face, "I was beginning to believe I had 'em."

EDESON AND THE MATINEE GIRL.

A story which may have been told before but is worth repeating since it is a true one—not a fabrication of the zealous press agent—concerns a matinée girl, who was so impressed with "Bobbie" Edeson—the matinée girls all call him "Bobbie"—that she was not content with confiding the fact to her girl friends, but indited a polite little note on violet scented note paper to the actor himself, voicing her sentiments in the familiarly gushing phraseology of her class.

"And now, Mr. Edeson," she said in a postscript, "I am sure you will not mind my sending you some little souvenir in silver just to remind you of one whom you do not know, but who has the warmest sentiments of regard for you. Will you please let me know what little gift I may send that will be most useful to you?"

To this note Mr. Edeson responded briefly:

"My Dear Miss Blank: After having discussed the contents of your note very carefully with my wife, I have decided to write you that the most useful article you can send at present will be a pair of silver side combs, as Mrs. Edeson is much in need of those particular articles at present."

History does not relate whether the order was filled.

HEROES OF TROJAN WAR ON AN EAST SIDE STAGE

With Greeks as the Actors, "The Ajax of Sophocles" Will Be Portrayed in Clinton Hall—Goddesses, Warriors, and Weird Music of Ancient Hellas.

STAGE realism, carried to a high point, will mark the presentation of "The Ajax of Sophocles," for which rehearsals have been under way now several weeks, and which is to be set forth in the new east side resort, Clinton Hall, on March 24, 25, and 26. The play is to be acted by Greeks recruited from the local colony, and efforts are in the making for a scenic environment that will reproduce classic tradition. Costumes and music as nearly as possible like those which the Greeks employed in the presentation of their tragedies will serve to emphasize the ancient flavor which the projectors of the enterprise hope to attain.

The performance is under the direction of Miss Mabel Hay Barrows, and the Committee of Arrangements includes among others John La Farge, James H. Hyde, Prof. Abbie Leach of Vassar, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Dr. Felix Adler, Prof. Edward A. McDowell, James Loeb, Hamilton Mabie, Chancellor MacCracken of New York University, President Butler of Columbia, Demetrius Bottassi, the Greek Consul in this city; Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, Daniel French, Richard Watson Gilder, William Dean Howells, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, John G. Milburn, Augustus St. Gaudens, and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

There are between 6,000 and 7,000 Greeks in New York, and from this number by a careful selection the forty-odd men and women required for the play have been selected. There are nine speaking parts in Ajax, besides the fifteen that are required for the chorus and five for mutes. The cast contains only two women.

The principal rôle—that of Ajax—is to be played by Georgias Mettalas. He is a bookkeeper in the employ of a down-town house, and like all the other recruits for the performance he has had no professional stage experience. The men and women who take part are engaged in various occupations throughout the city, some being employed in hotels, others in steamship offices as interpreters, two as reporters on the Greek newspapers, and several in the fruit and coffee trade.

Greeks Apt Stage Pupils.

Miss Barrows, in speaking of her experiences during the period of rehearsals, said:

"It has seldom been my good fortune to meet a more dignified or intelligent set of men. They are receptive to an unusual degree, and though they are not natural actors they readily adapt themselves to the requirements. This is especially the case with the chorus. The men do not know music, and they are obliged to learn it by ear. I sing the refrains to them over and over again, and they finally get it in that way. There have been no bickerings as to parts and no jealousies as to the centre of the stage. The Greeks are anxious to serve in any capacity where they will fit, and whether it is a principal part or one in which not a line is spoken, they accept it with equal complacency.

"It is a common habit here to assume that when a Greek rises in the world it is due to the glorious advantages of American civilization. That is a great mistake. As a matter of fact he is generally simply rising to his own natural position. For when he lands, the Greek is prepared to undertake any employment offered him and he does not stop to consider whether it is beneath his dignity or not. He reserves his dignity for the time when he has attained to a position where it is justified."

A special forty-foot stage will have to be built in Clinton Hall for the production, and a false proscenium arch erected. In these features Greek architecture is to be used. There will be no footlights, but a simple arrangement of illumination designed to give a soft amber glow in harmony with the character of the play. There will be no curtain and practically no change of scene, the different parts of the action being indicated simply by the entrance and withdrawal of the chorus.

A special scene is being painted, however, which it is promised will present an alluring picture. It will show the coast of Troy with the edge of the Greek camp in evidence. In the distance, appear the low-lying hills of Troy. The foreground is scrubby and desolate, with the Greek ships beached at the right, and the hut of Ajax, shaded by olive trees, at the left. The only change of scene consists in the removal of the hut, giving the effect of another part of the shore.

In the costumes, classic paintings have been followed. The materials used are never pieced, and each garment is of one whole cloth. The materials are soft woolen stuffs, some of them having been spun by hand or embroidered with correct designs by girls in the Greek colony here.

Especial care has marked the selection of the colors. Ajax, for example, is to wear rich mahogany, which, with a tawny orange cloak thrown over his shoulders later in the action, will serve to accentnate the effect of his madness. The majesty of Agamemnon is to be emphasized in a robe of crimson and white. Menelaos will wear yellow.

The chorus is to be garbed in neutral tints, so that it will never project itself too prominently by reason of its dress, but in its various movements will form a fitting background for each individual prominent in the action.

The chorus is in evidence during almost the entire play. It does not appear until after the prologue, which serves to introduce Ajax, Athene, and Odysseus. As soon as the prologue is finished the chorus enters and remains on the scene.

Ancient Rhythmic Music.

The incidental music for the performance has been specially written by Willys Peck Kent. It is modeled on the rhythmic scheme of the Greeks, and an effort is made to retain the spirit of the text throughout. Fifteen voices in unison are employed in the singing score, with a light accompaniment of wood winds. The instrumentation—an unusual one—is for two clarinets, an oboe, and a bassoon.

That Mr. Kent was successful in his method is evident from the fact that the Greeks singing in the chorus adopted his music as entirely their own, and learned it with far greater ease than Americans could have done. As one of them said: "It seems to just match the tragedy." Another, one of those with some musical education, remarked: "As soon as I heard it, I knew it would suit, because it seemed as ancient as the lines."

This to some might not seem a compliment, but it was exactly what was wanted when Miss Barrows suggested the musical scheme to Mr. Kent—that music and words should be so wedded that the gap of two thousand years between their creation should not be evident. To the listener, accustomed to modern musical ideas, this music may seem "queer," but it is said that those who are capable of following the Greek lines will recognize how admirably it carries the spirit of the play.

"An attempt was made to adapt modern music, with its richness of harmony, to the ancient lines of the tragedy," said Mr. Kent. "The effort was to translate the thought of the poet into music, simple, dignified, and, so far as possible, in keeping with Greek musical traditions, bearing in mind the fact that to-day, as in ancient times, the voices would sing in unison. The wood-wind instruments interweave their varied tones, but the human part is confined to the air, which is carried in octaves, just as the men chose to sing, for they give their voices their natural expression, only two or three of them knowing anything of written music. In writing this music the Greek modes of course were followed."

"TECMESSA"

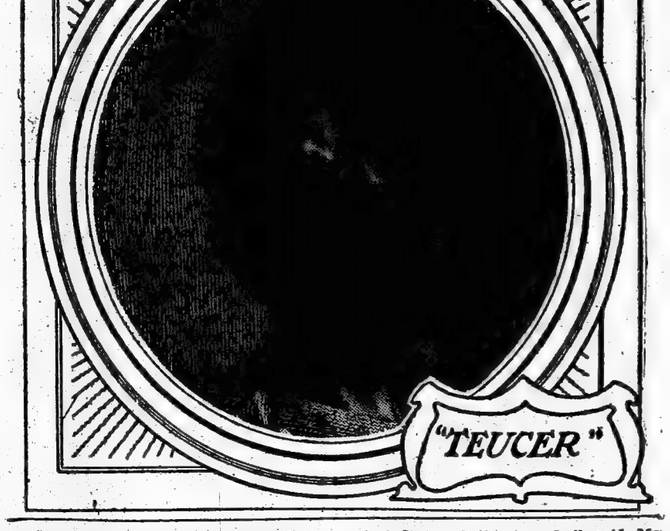

"TEUCER"

Story of the Play.

The play opens with the revelation of Athene that she is responsible for the madness of Ajax. This has resulted in his killing of the cattle, in the belief that he is destroying the Greek chiefs—Odysseus, Agamemnon, and Menelaos. Athene calls Ajax from his tent, and he appears with a blood-stained scourge in his hands, boasting of his triumphs.

Ajax's frenzy passed, he is seen seated in deep melancholy. He calls to his friends to slay him, for this shame has blotted out all his glorious deeds. His wife appeals to him in the name of his father and mother, in her own name, and in the name of their child. His only reply is to bid the boy Eursakes be brought in, and a touching farewell follows. Ajax then gives directions for his burial, bids Tecmessa retire, and withdraws.

A messenger arrives from the Greek camp, telling how the Greeks have planned the death of Ajax and his brother Teucer. Calchas, the seer, has predicted that if Ajax could be kept this day only in his tent, the anger of Athene would be averted. The messenger and chorus are dismayed to find that he has already gone forth. While they are all seeking for him in different directions, Ajax re-enters, falls on his sword, and expires.

Later Menelaus appears and angrily asserts that the body of Ajax must lie where it fell, unburied; that Ajax was worse than a Trojan foe because he had plotted the death of his comrades. An angry altercation follows, but Teucer goes to find a burial place for Ajax. Agamemnon arrives and disputes with Teucer his right to champion the cause of Ajax. Odysseus, however, intercedes, and Agamemnon finally agrees to let him arrange for the rites to suit himself. Odysseus offers to take part in the rites, but Teucer fears to accept his assistance lest it should displease the dead. The body of Ajax finally is carried out that it may be laid in the grave at Cape Rhoetum, the grave which was ever to be "memorable among men."

And the chorus chants the words:

"Many things shall mortals learn by seeing, but before he sees no man may read the future, or his fate."

GLORIANA SALAMIS.

STRAUSS'S "SYMPHONIA DOMESTICA"

The German Composer's Latest Tone Poem. Its Chief Themes Transcribed by Himself.

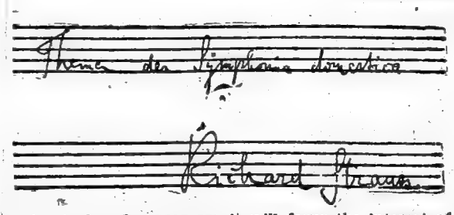

WHEN rumors got abroad a year or so ago that Dr. Richard Strauss was at work on a new symphonic tone poem to be entitled "Symphonia Domestica," and dealing, it was said, with family life, with a day's doings of "Papa, Mamma, et Bébé," they were treated as a joke. It was supposed that the serious-faced composer of "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" was indulging in one of his own for the mystification of the public. From the philosophy of Zarathustra, the stirring life and noble achievements of a hero, the romantic phantasms of Cervantes's rueful hero, to the intimacy of the domestic circle, seemed so long a step as barely to be credited as possible. But Dr. Strauss seems capable of anything prompted by originality and daring—especially if it is salted with humor and the opportunity for a little bewilderment of the ultra-conservatives.

The "Symphonia Domestica," however, is indeed a reality. Its production at the third concert of the Strauss Festival in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday will be perhaps the most important fruit borne by the composer's visit to this country. The work is his latest composition; it is not yet published, and it has never been played in public. As representing the latest stage in the amazing development of this remarkable musician, especially his attitude toward programme music, it will focus the interest of the musical public as no other piece of new music could do. For, whatever opinion may be held of Dr. Strauss's musical ideals, of his methods, and of the results of them as embodied in his music, it is unquestionable that he is the foremost figure in the world of music to-day.

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Dr. Strauss's humorous inclinations in music and the numerous occasions he has found for giving them expression have recently been discussed in this column. It was especially noted how he has lately taken occasion to observe that he has found the chief difficulty in interpreting his compositions to lie in a lack of the sense of humor on the part of conductors. "Humor is generally the last quality that our orchestral conductors have," he said. If that is true, they will have a struggle with his "Symphonia Domestica" when it is published and is put at their disposition, for a humorous intention, a mirthful spirit, evidently plays through much of it, notwithstanding many more serious moments that enter into its composition.

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One of the most interesting circumstances concerning the production of this new work in New York relates to Dr. Strauss's wishes as to the way it shall be presented to the public. He intends that no "programme" of it shall be set forth in advance of the performance. He wishes it to be taken as music, for what it is, and not as the elaboration of the specific details of a scheme of things. The symphony, he declares, is sufficiently explained by its title, and is to be listened to as the symphonic development of its themes. It is of interest to quote the title as he wishes it to stand. It is "Symphonia Domestica, (meiner lieben Frau und unsrem Jungen gewidmet,) Op. 53," which is, interpreted, "Domestic Symphony, dedicated to my dear Wife and our Boy, Op. 53." It bears the descriptive sub-title, "In einem Satze und drei Unterabteilungen: a, Einleitung und Scherzo; b, Adagio; c, Doppelfuge und Finale." (In one movement and three subdivisions: A, Introduction and Scherzo; b, Adagio; c, Double fugue and Finale.) It is highly significant that the composer desires these movements to be listened to as the three movements of a composition, substantially, as he declares, in the old symphonic form. He believes, and has expressed his belief, that the anxious search on the part of the public for the exactly corresponding passages in the music and the programme, the guessing as to the significance of this or that, the distraction of following a train of thought exterior to the music, are destructive to the musical enjoyment. Hence he has forbidden the publication of any description of what he has sought to express till after the concert.

"This time," says Dr. Strauss, "I wish my music to be listened to purely as music."

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This need not prevent us, however, from examining the distinctively musical structure of the work, which is in itself of great interest. Dr. Strauss has highly respectable precedents for a symphony "in einem Satze"—in which the several movements are so connected as to form but one. Mendelssohn wrote his Scotch symphony to be played so; Schumann wrote his D minor symphony likewise. Their movements have not the thematic relationship that exists in the "Symphonia Domestica," (except in a certain limited way in Schumann's work,) but the parallel is suggestive.

The first movement or introduction is the exposition of three themes, forming the most important part of the substance of the work. Dr. Strauss has kindly noted them down in his own handwriting for the benefit of the musical readers of THE TIMES, and they are presented herewith as he has written them. The first theme is that marked I.

It will be observed that this theme consists of three sections or divisions of quite diverse character, as noted by the composer over each. The first is marked "gemächlich," comfortable. The second phrase is "sinnend," reflective. Still more contrast appears in the third section, "feurig," fiery, which quality is emphasized by the chromatic contour.

II.—SECOND THEME ("DIE FRAU.")

The second theme, marked "lebhaft," lively, is a single vivacious phrase, in a new key, with a markedly rhythmic characteristic all through it. (See Theme II.)

The first and second themes go through an elaborate exposition, and it is not till after this has been carried on for some time that the third chief theme of the work appears. The key is again changed, and the music is of soft and insinuating suavity.

A particular interest lies in the fact that for the perfect expression of its character Dr. Strauss has resorted to an instrument that has been obsolete for a century and a half—the oboe d'amore. The veiled and pathetic quality of its tone was beloved of Johann Sebastian Bach, who used it often in his orchestral accompaniments. There is a long duet for two oboi d'amore in the accompaniment to the bass air "Et in Spiritum Sanctum," and a solo in the accompaniment to the alto air, "Qui sedes," both in the B minor mass, that will be remembered by those who heard the Oratorio Society's performances a few years ago; for Mr. Damrosch took the trouble to secure two modern copies of the old instruments and to have two of his players accustom themselves to playing them. When the oboe d'amore intones its theme in Dr. Strauss's symphony it will play the notes seen in Theme III.

Here, then, is the principal thematic material of the work. There are of course other subsidiary themes. The three chief themes mentioned all appear in the scherzo, which follows directly upon the introduction. The tone is one of merriment, increasingly sportive till the close, which suddenly takes on a calmer, soothing tone.

III.—THIRD THEME ("DAS KIND."

The second movement is an adagio, employing principally the first theme, modified in its outlines and characteristics to voice the reflective, dreamy, sometimes passionate, mood that prevails here. The third movement, finale, is extremely lively. That there is trouble is at once evident. The most important feature of this movement is an elaborate double fugue—a fugue on two subjects, the first of which is given in the thematic extract marked IV.

It will be observed that this is simply a statement, in "diminution," as the musical theorists term it, of the theme for the oboe d'amore, No. 3. That is, it presents the same general melodic outline, but in notes of shorter duration. The second theme of the fugue is high pitched, shrill, and voluble, as may be seen in No. V.

The fugue is developed out of this musical material with much elaboration; finally there is a quieter, more peaceful strain in the music, and the end comes so.

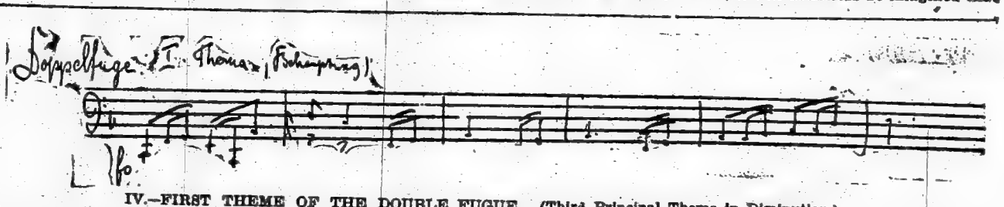

IV.—FIRST THEME OF THE DOUBLE FUGUE. (Third Principal Theme in Diminution.)

The "Symphonia Domestica" is an answer to those who have thought that Strauss must in his published works have reached the limits of orchestral sonority. He has increased the size of his orchestra and the variety of instruments for which he has written. The score includes all the vast instrumental army that he habitually deploys. If all his requirements are met, the number of players will be 108. Besides the usual and unusual instruments of modern orchestral writers, Dr. Strauss has bethought himself of others. His use of the oboe d'amore has been mentioned above. He also employs in the score four saxophones, a kind of instrument that has very rarely been put into the orchestra, being used chiefly in military bands, and even so scarcely outside of France. It is a curious instrument, made of brass, whose tone is produced by a single reed, like the clarinet's, and whose scale is governed by a series of keys opening and closing holes in the tube, also like the clarinet's. As to the quality of its tone it may be sufficient to quote Gevaert's "Treatise on Instrumentation," where it is described as "a voice rich and penetrating, the rather veiled quality of which partakes at once of the violoncello, the English horn, and the clarinet, but with a more intense sonority."

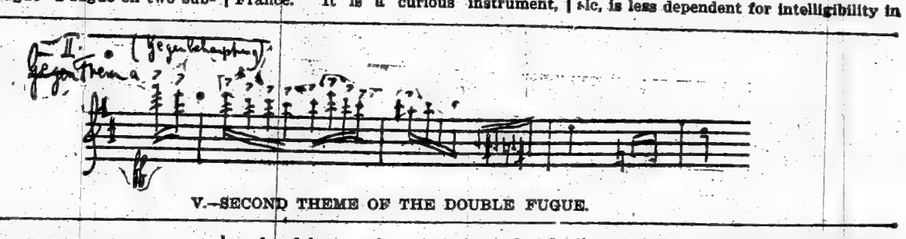

V.—SECOND THEME OF THE DOUBLE FUGUE.

Dr. Strauss's movement toward introducing new instruments into the orchestra and reviving the use of old ones may lead to some extremely interesting results. It may be agreed that the modern orchestra is not in need of increased sonority, but there are certain instruments not now used in the orchestra that can add some new and subtle variations of tint to the composer's orchestral palette. The oboe d'amore and the saxophone are striking instances of such. Mr. Loeffler's use of the viola d'amore in his orchestral tone poem "The Death of Tintagiles" was a step in the same direction. The revival by the modern orchestral writers of the English horn and the bass clarinet, which the classical composers practically left out of account altogether, has greatly increased the range of their orchestral combinations and color effects.

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Now, it will doubtless be imagined that the "Symphonia Domestica" has a "programme." It has, and a very detailed and definite one—in the composer's mind. But so far as may be judged from the score the work is better able to stand on its own merits simply as music, is less dependent for intelligibility in the mind of the listener upon explanations, than most of Dr. Strauss's elaborate tone poems. It seems to show the composer at his highest in devising plastic thematic materials in the art of developing it.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

GOSSIP ABOUT CLUBMEN

N. L. McCREADY purchased last week the yacht Enchantress. She was over here several seasons in commission. Mr. McCready belongs to the New York Yacht Club, but never has taken a very conspicuous part in yachting affairs, although by inheritance he should be very fond of the water. His father was the founder of the Old Dominion Line and always was interested in yachting, as well as in commercial craft. The family came from near Norfolk, Va. Mr. McCready married Miss Borrowe, whose grandfather, George W. Campbell, followed the sea in his youth. The Enchantress is a splendid boat for entertaining, and it is the purpose of the McCreadys to take many cruises in the waters around New York and afterward to go abroad. Mr. McCready's mother, Mrs. N. L. McCready, and his sister, Mrs. Robbins, have lived abroad for years.

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It seems to be the irony of fate that Dr. Francis Delafield should have been so near death's door with pneumonia. He is the great specialist in throat and pulmonary diseases. Nowadays he is one of what is known as consulting physicians. The great trouble about being a consulting physician is that one is called in only at the last moment. When a friend is very ill and the news is spread that consultation has been had, people feel like sending their orders immediately in to the florist. This works out much injustice to the great practitioners and consulting physicians in this city. However, New Yorkers look at all matters lightly. Have they not christened a certain beautiful country seat in the Berkshires "Appendicitis Hall"?

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Will the automobile boat be a permanent feature in the large fleet of pleasure craft around New York? This year has seen the yachtsman indulging in all sorts of new fads. His dock must include—if he has a place by the water and does not depend upon his yacht club—anchorage facilities and storage room in dock and boathouses for a steam yacht, a schooner yacht, steam and electric launches, a small cat-rigged racer, a thirty-footer, a houseboat, yawls, an ice yacht, and now an automobile boat. What next? He has a large fleet at his command, and he must be building or ordering new boats continually. No less than eight automobile boats are being built at present for New York yachtsmen in one establishment. J. Rogers Maxwell of Brooklyn, the banker, is to be the owner of one of these, and it will be added to the Maxwell fleet at Maxwelton, Glen Cove, L. I. One can adapt the old song and sing, "Maxwelton's boats are many." In the fleet there is the swift Celt, the Yankee, the Monsoon, the Pompilia, the Oiseau, and the Indian. S. L. Clayton, F. N. Doubleday, and H. H. Calhoun, and H. C. Baxter of Brunswick, Me., also are having launches with speedway engines built. The boat ordered for Frank Croker from the Herreshoffs has been described already. It is to be used in the auto races on the Mediterranean. Robert Goelet and Charles G. Gates are others who are to have automobile boats, and there is the Comanche, which is being finished by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Seabury & Co. of Morris Heights.

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Hugh Gurney, the new attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, is a bachelor of an excellent English family. He was First Secretary at Vienna for some years. The family has been in the Diplomatic Service a long time. A relative, Martyn Cecil Gurney, married the adopted daughter of Mrs. Meredith Clymer of Newport.

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Frederick Martin, who is always the most central figure at Palm Beach, seems to have taken more hints than one from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bradley Martin, in the way of elaborate and original entertaining. He passes his Winters in this country and his Summers abroad. He is a bachelor and a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, and Metropolitan Clubs. His sister married Julian Tappan Davies, the lawyer of this city. Both Mr. Davies and Mr. Martin are quite near to Henry W. Flagler, and this Winter Mr. Martin has been more or less a major domo for Mr. Flagler, as Mrs. Flagler is in mourning. He has given more picnics, moonlight sails, and dances and entertainments of various kinds than any other host at Palm Beach. A delicate attention of last week was the decorating of the private car of Mrs. Adair, who was coming North to sail for Europe, with Easter lilies. When Mrs. Adair and Miss Post arrived at the station they found the entire car a mass of fragrant white blossoms. Under present luxurious conditions, perhaps, these blooms were not too heavily fraught with perfume, as cars are very well ventilated, and under ordinary circumstances lilies are rather suffocating than otherwise in a close atmosphere.

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James Barnes, whose play, "A String of Pearls," was presented last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond for a charity, with an amateur cast, is the novelist and writer of books of American naval history for boys. He has been the editor of two well-known publications. In society he is known as tall "Jimmie Barnes," to distinguish him from another popular clubman and bachelor who has not the same height. Tall "Jimmie" Barnes is quite boyish in appearance and goes out a great deal in society. He is a favorite guest on yachts and at house parties, and was one of the group that went with Oliver H. Payne last Spring to Scotland. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes and belongs to a number of clubs, including the Metropolitan, Players, and others. His father was graduated at Annapolis in 1851 and James Barnes was born there in 1866. He is an authority on naval matters, though he did not enter the navy, but was educated at St. Paul's School and was graduated from Princeton.

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Fêtes enfantines have been among the amusements at one or more of the large clubs of Paris. One was given at the Automobile Club on Dimanche Gras, which is the Sunday before the carnival. The children of members were asked, and there was a vaudeville performance, followed by a cotillion, in which the children all danced and received favors of dolls, jumping jacks, and bonbons. One of the special features of the affair was a farce-comedy in two acts, played by four youngsters, the eldest not yet thirteen years of age. It was called "Les Tomates." The Baron de Zuylen is the President of the club. Among the audience were representatives, both "enfantine" and adolescent, of the fashionable world of Paris.

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Sir Edward Colebrooke is fast becoming a Liberal leader in English politics. He and his wife, who was Miss Paget, and who is well-known in New York, where she spent several Winters as the guest of the late Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, have been entertaining all during the Winter in London, and their political parties have been among the most notable in the metropolis for many years. They live at Strafford House. They have given for relatives as many as four wedding receptions within the same number of months.

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Almeric Paget, who arrived last week from England with his wife and little daughter, is the son-in-law of the late William C. Whitney, having married Miss Pauline Whitney. About a year ago he met with a painful accident while hunting, and on account of it he partially lost the sight of one eye for a time. He was once in charge of several of his father-in-law's enterprises, and held an office in the Metropolitan Railway Company. When younger he was noted as a keen sportsman, and spent much time in the Rockies killing game. He never has taken the same interest in the turf as his brother, Sydney. Their father was the late Gen. Lord A. H. Paget, C. B.

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The Earl of Caithness, who came over last week, is no stranger to this country. In fact, he is one of the few peers who have practically given up a residence in Great Britain. His permanent address is Berriedale Farm, North Dakota. His name is John Sutherland, and he is a Scottish peer, the seventeenth Earl in his line. He is now forty-six years of age and unmarried. The family is not much for wedded life; he has four unmarried sisters, none of them very young, and an unmarried brother, thirty years old, the youngest in the family. Another brother, the heir presumptive to the Earldom, is the Hon. Norman Macleod Sutherland, who has gone into the profession of a solicitor. He is a benedict and married Miss Higden Higden. One Countess of Caithness was well known to many Americans. She married three times, and died as Duchess de Pomar. She was a Spiritualist, and thought that the ghost of Mary Queen of Scots had united with her soul. Her home was in a superb hotel in Paris, where she lived with one son and entertained many Americans most lavishly. Her house was the refuge of crowds of Spiritualists, including Mme. Diss De Bar. The son is a figure in the American colony in Paris. The present Earl of Caithness, although not wealthy, has a very old title and a fine town house in London.

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The filing of plans for the new clubhouse of the Lambs in the West Forty-fourth Street club district suggests the query, "How many times have the Lambs moved?" They seem to be a wandering flock. It is only a few years ago that they moved into their new home in West Thirty-sixth Street.

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At the wedding of Victor Bowring to Mrs. Hanbury at the Hyde Park Hotel on Feb. 19, Mr. Bowring announced that he had hyphenated his name, and would be henceforth known as Mr. Bowring-Hanbury. Victor Bowring, as already stated, was in New York for several Winters, and always has been in the American set in London. Mrs. Hanbury is very wealthy, and much older than her husband. He has followed the example of Ashmead Bartlett, Count Morse Agreda, and other men who have changed their names on their wedding day. This is not an American custom.

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There seems to be some rivalry as to the organization which shall secure the old Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse, on Madison Avenue. The Federation of Women's Clubs is after it, and the Automobile Club has been looking at it. It would seem hardly fitted for the latter unless many alterations were made. It is practically owned by Adrian Iselin. With the new station of the New York Central in contemplation and the other improvements, its vast number of rooms would seem to be more suitable for women. The Automobile Club has not secured a country house yet. In fact, there has been a movement on the part of enthusiastic millionaire automobilists to procure various sites for private courses. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will have one on Long Island, and it is said that he and Col. John Jacob Astor are going to Newport next week to look for a place where they can build a track for speeding. Many of the wealthy property owners are becoming more and more exclusive, and are building at their country homes special clubhouses with all the attractions of the different "casinos" and country clubs, and with none of the publicity attending membership.

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Capt. Burns-Hartopp has decided to keep his position as Master of the Quorn Hunt in England. He has had rather a rough experience of it, for they have laid at his door many accidents over which he had no control. The Burns-Hartopp country seat is at Starptoft Hall, Leicester. Capt. Burns-Hartopp's wife was a Miss Hartopp, and he added the name to his own, which was originally Burns. He is a retired Captain in the Royal Horse Guards.

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The usual yearly visit of James Gordon Bennett is expected shortly. He is cruising in his yacht among the Antilles. He has been in New York once before this Winter and will stop here again on his way to Paris. All through the Caribbean Sea are numerous yachts belonging to French, English, and Continental yachtsmen. These islands, lying between North and South America, are now the great cruising ground in the Spring. The recent eruption and destruction at Martinique have brought them into new prominence abroad, and it is part of the year's travel to visit them.

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James Brown Potter has gone to Mexico, where for some years he has been interested in mining and other enterprises. Mr. Potter these days seldom comes to New York. A part of the Winter is passed in Southern cities, such as Baltimore and Washington. From early Spring until late in the autumn he lives in Mexico. He is sometimes seen in the City of Mexico itself, but not often. The outdoor life of the climate agrees with him, and he is looking much better than for years.

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The retirement of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry this week from the pastorate of the South Reformed Church, in Madison Avenue, has its social as well as its religious aspect. In old days the Knickerbocker element of New York went almost in a body to the Reformed churches. It was only during the English régime, just before the Revolution, that the Episcopal churches became the fashionable places of worship. Many of Dr. Terry's congregation have changed faith with the tide. These are mostly the younger people. Even some of the wealthy modern families who were members of the Presbyterian Church, which is closely allied to the Dutch Reformed, have changed their denomination. The Vanderbilts were Moravians, then Presbyterians, and the daughters of the late William H. Vanderbilt were all members of Dr. Deems's Church of the Strangers, in Mercer Street, and afterward of Dr. Hall's church, in Fifth Avenue. With the exception of Mrs. Elliott Shepard, they are all now members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Sloane, and Mrs. Webb, as well as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, go to St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's. Dr. Terry has been one of the most popular and successful pastors in this city, and he has managed to keep his flock together and to get new recruits. The afternoons on Sunday have been given over to musical religious services, at which an oratorio or a more elaborate form of anthem or cantata was performed. Dr. Terry is a clubman, and belongs to the Century, the University, and a number of other organizations. His wife was a Miss Marquand. His church was for a number of years in Fifth Avenue, near the Union Club. It was sold and torn down to make way for a business building. The present edifice was formerly Zion Church, belonging to an Episcopal congregation which united with that of St. Timothy. Should no pastor be chosen to succeed Dr. Terry, and should the church be moved up town, it will mean a decrease in the number of Dutch Reformed churches in the main part of the city to a very few. The Lafayette Place church disappeared some years ago, and some of the former congregation worship at the chapel on Second Avenue, and others at the Dutch Reformed Church on the west side. The church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue is, like all churches in that neighborhood, filled with a vast congregation of strangers from the hotels. It has an immense following, but few of the old Dutch families retain sittings.

TID-BITS FOR THE TABLE

SEASONABLE HINTS ABOUT FOODS NOW IN MARKET.

THERE is a piscine fowl, despised of anglers, known as skate or ray, which, properly cooked, is a marine delicacy of the first class. Its market price is now 12 cents a pound, but in full Summer season those who have not cultivated a taste for its table merits cast it aside in ill-temper as not worth the lure that covered the hook that snared it. Its cooked meat suggests the sweetest of frog's legs with an appetizing fish tang. Sea fowl it may well be called, as its edible portion is solely the "wings," which any up-to-date fish dealer will cut off. Small or "chicken" skate are the choicest. They run from two to three pounds entire. Their best attractions are brought out in serving them French fashion, boiled with black butter sauce—Raie au Beurre Noir. For two persons a ray or skate of two pounds suffices. Take the "wings," wash them, and drop them into boiling water in which has been put thrice the quantity of salt needed to season soup, two onions, two cloves of garlic, a bunch of parsley, two cloves, two bay leaves, and a pinch of pepper. The fish is done when the meat separates from the ribs of cartilage—unedible—between the upper and under layer. This accomplished bring to ardent conditions of ebullition in a frying pan, a quarter of a pound of good table butter, and in it, when it is of a copper rather than a golden brown, throw half a dozen sprigs of parsley, which should crisp in a minute. Guard against burning this sauce, and when the herb is crisp at once introduce a tablespoonful of vinegar and a dash of pepper and salt, pour it over the drained wings and serve hot. With such a dish one can mortify the flesh in entire orthodoxy and at the same time comfort the stomach. One of the successes that the Ichthyophagi scored was that of converting not a few palates to esteem skate.

Happy the housewife whose thrift and domestic uncommon sense, directed in lines of economy, have taught her what can be done with a pullet, a little rice, some garden stuff, and a few kitchen staples. Three cuisine bourgeoise suggestions follow:

Put a fat pullet after drawing and singeing in a saucepan with two parts stock and one part water, so that the fowl lying on its back will be three-quarters immersed. Add two onions, a sliced carrot, a turnip, parsley, two cloves of garlic, and a small head of celery and three-quarters of a pound of well-washed rice. Cook slowly, and when the boiling point is reached do not let the contents of the saucepan get beyond the stage of simmering. Watch constantly to avoid burning of the rice. Two hours of cooking, when the fowl's joints can be pulled open, are needed. Serve rice, &c., and fowl apart.

Another way is to partly cook the fowl as above and then to take it out and let the rice continue to cook. Cut up the fowl as for a ragout and finish its cooking in a poulette sauce composed of stock seasoned with onions, parsley, shallots, or garlic, and salt and pepper. When ready to serve thicken the sauce with the yolk of one egg, having care that this is done when the sauce is at the cool side of the stove and not boiling. Serve rice, &c., and the pullet apart.

Another Poule au Riz is had by frying four or five slices of bacon to brownness. Put them in a saucepan with the pullet, half a pound of rice, a large cup of stock, and a bunch of parsley, celery, scallions, and two leeks. Let simmer and watch for burning. Add stock from time to time. Skim off fat and serve the fowl on the rice.

Prejudice and the thraldom of habit foster ignorance and conservatism in the matter of many items of table adjuncts that make for comfort and improve viands or their sauces. An instance in point is the stomachic esculent garlic. Those who appreciate its importance in the kitchen are they who do not abuse it. Punch many years ago published a verse or two on a man who made the excuse for not kissing his affianced:

"'Tis not that I am loth to kiss,
"But, dearest, list—
"I dined on duck."

Alluding to the onions in the stuffing.

This "supper for Hecate" should be used intelligently. Many who despise it are enthusiastic over flavors of soups, sauces, or what not that, unwittingly to them, owe their palate witcheries to this acrid and assertive cousin of the onion. They, perhaps, use a popular bottled sauce whose basis is garlic. More, another popular sauce owes its seductiveness to asafetida, an esteemed condiment in India and Persia, and many Anglo-Saxon Orientals have acquired the taste for this gum resin whose Germanized title forms one of Carlyle's characters in "Sartor Resartus." It is one thing to reek with garlic through eating its cloves or rubbing bread with it, another to "harness" it by deft culinary devices. A leg of mutton with garlic rubbed on it before cooking, and, so to speak, larded with cloves of it, is palatable to many who cultivate good manners and resort to familiar toilet expedients to avoid taint. Many delicious sauces would be insipid without it. A Spanish omelet with the garlic so browned as to leave it with only a "suspicion" of reek would be deprived of its salient feature. What would a chicory salad be without a "chapon" of crust rubbed with the end of a clove of garlic? Garlic, like the onion in the poetic recipe for a salad:

"Two boiled potatoes, strained through kitchen sieve,
"Softness and smoothness to the salad give."

should "lurk" in the bowl "unsuspected" and not assertively or aggressively.

Germane to the subject of onions and garlic as nuisances through maladress and essentials in conditions of clever manipulation is the little general use made of many milder seasoning adjuncts, especially chives, shallots, or eschalots, and scallions. Chives, it is maintained, "evolved" when a proper seasoning for an omelet or scrambled eggs was demanded. No brown sauce is considered perfect by bons vivants unless the shallot has contributed to its blend of "brown smells," as Henry Guy Carleton put it, and scallions appear to give just that mild oniony "suspicion" that a white sauce needs to redeem it from the insipid wall paper paste category.

Just a word for chervil, that delicate little pot herb which possesses all the virtues and none of the vices of parsley, and has the tang of a celery heart. Once tasted it conquers. Cut fine with scissors, a pinch on a cup of bouillon adds aroma and relish. Any salad is improved by it.

The markets for fresh table supplies will this week present no new features of importance, but an improvement in quality in many staples and luxuries may be expected. A day or two of vernal weather would send prices down with a rush, and a cold spell or a repetition of last Thursday's conditions would operate adversely to household keeping interests.

The fish market is steady, with a fairly liberal supply of Lenten sustenance. Last Thursday was a setback both as to improvement in local conditions and a reduction of cost. Dealers say that the market will hold firm until there is more than a day or two of evidence of a Winter break-up.

The MOST SANGUINE OF WOMEN

Ten Thousand of Them Who Believe They Can Adopt Club Life Without "Scrapping" Over Social Prestige.

WHEN lovely woman stoops to folly and joins a Federated Club, will all be well 'twixt Sue and Polly, or will they quarrel? There's the rub. The clubland of women in New York has undertaken a task that would make the clubland of men rush helterskelter to the woods. All the women's clubs are going to consolidate. They are federated already; but they are taking steps now to form a federation within a federation. It is their purpose to gather under one roof ten thousand women within the boroughs of New York, representing shades of social, political, and religious opinion as divergent as the poles, and have every woman Jill of them coo as gently as a sucking dove.

The originators of this daring plan have under consideration a proposition to purchase the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, one of the largest and most handsomely fitted out clubhouses in the city, with a Turkish bath, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, a large theatre, and all that sort of thing. It is these accommodations that appeal strongly to what may be called the "sporty" element of the federationists—women who know how to bowl, to play water polo, and to handle a billiard cue, but who cannot indulge in such pastimes at present without hiring for the occasion from mere man a bowling alley, a billiard room, or a swimming tank. Monstrous, they declare.

It will cost the women federationists half a million dollars to buy the Knickerbocker Club property outright. The owners will not lease. It is sell or nothing. It used to cost the managers of the old Manhattan Athletic Club, who put up the building, $200,000 a year to run it. The clubwomen figure it out that they can run it on very much less than that. But figures are merely a matter of detail. To paraphrase an old jingo song of the music halls, "they've got the clubs, they've got the cash, and they've got the women, too."

Clubwomen Must Pay.

There are thirty-seven women's clubs in New York, all of them with memberships of from 50 to 500, and with a total of at least 10,000, and not a clubhouse among them. They meet semi-monthly and monthly at the Waldorf, the Majestic, Delmonico's, and other places of that type that have clubrooms designed especially for women. It costs money to be a clubwoman in New York. But some of the federationists are very rich. At least a score of them have indulgent husbands who rank as millionaires, and about a dozen of them are millionaires in their own right.

Oh, no! Money does not figure in this proposition. It is simply a matter of convenience. Some of the federationists do not want a clubhouse with sporting accessories. They believe it would be better to buy land further away from the noise of the New York Central Railroad than the Knickerbocker is, and in a fine, fashionable locality, where they can look out on the avenue and see what is going on. There, you see, is a difference of opinion at the start.

In the front office of a new skyscraper at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue is the woman who is managing the campaign of these clubwomen in their effort to "get together"—Miss Mary G. Hay, Secretary of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. Talk with Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Dore Lyon, Mrs. Belle Taylor, or any other woman actively interested in the project, and you are apt to get a point of view from the clubs in which they are particularly interested. That so many women can get along together in the sweetest harmony they are all agreed, but—"well, you would better see Miss Hay."

The first thing that impresses a man when he goes into Miss Hay's office is that he is the only one in it. The Women's Federation believes in handing over what jobs it has to women; that is evident. Miss Hay is busy and business-like. She is trained to her task—handling women. For fifteen years she was active in the National organization of women suffragists, traveling all over the United States in the work of organization. If anybody knows how to get a lot of women riding smoothly on a movable platform of harmony she does.

They "Scrap" a Little.

"Agree? Of course," she said. "We agree when we meet at our federation meetings. Why shouldn't we agree in a club? At all events, we are going to try. No trouble is anticipated. We have 'scraps' now and then, of course. But that needn't make any difference. We forget them. I might do my utmost to down a woman on the floor of a convention and then walk off to luncheon arm in arm with her. As I glance over the newspapers, just now, I read more or less about certain gentlemen of the ring who shake hands inside the ropes, pummel each other mercilessly for an hour or so, and then shake hands again just as though nothing had happened.

"The women in the Federated Clubs will agree because their Presidents will insist that they shall agree. Every club is controlled by its President. I don't mean to imply that she bulldozes the members and pays no attention to individual opinion; but it has been my experience that the members of a woman's club will do just about as their President wants them to. I think this is far more the case than in men's clubs. If a woman was not a born leader, with strong individuality and great force of character she would never be elected President of her club. And right here let me say that women are not chronic office seekers, like men. So far from clubwomen scrambling for office in their respective clubs, as has often been represented, (or misrepresented,) it is a hard task to get women to take office. A mere honorary position that takes up a great deal of their time does not appeal to women as it does to men. I know of one prominent woman's club in this city that is virtually without officers at this moment because it cannot persuade members to accept office. Women understand how to say 'No' more gracefully than men do—even if they don't always stick to it.

"There are more clubwomen and richer clubwomen in New York than in any other city in the country. Yet there is not one club that has its own home. Now, instead of building a lot of scattered clubhouses we think it best to have one big home under the control of a federation. Why, you have no idea what an amount of money it costs to hold our monthly meetings and annual breakfasts or luncheons at these expensive hotels. It's ruinous. An individual club cannot get any room fit to sit in for less than $40 for a meeting, and some of them pay $100. When we hold our federation meetings and have to hire a hall the cost is trebled, and sometimes more than trebled, just for a meeting place alone. If we buy the Knickerbocker Club we shall have a theatre large enough for such meetings. We shall also have smaller rooms that we can rent to clubs for a nominal sum. We can rent our theatre occasionally and reduce our expenses in that way. Then the clubwomen can meet in a building that will have a homelike feeling for them. As it is they are a lot of tramps, so to speak.

Neither Rich nor Poor.

"All this will reduce the cost to women of joining a good club, and will materially increase club membership. It costs so much money to belong to a good club, under the present system in which the meetings are held, that many women cannot afford it. Only the very rich and the very poor women do not belong to clubs. The former—I mean the rich women who are on the top wave of society—have much to occupy their time, and can find nearly everything in their own homes that club life can give them. The poor woman—the woman who does her own housework and has a large family of children to take care of—could not get much enjoyment out of her club, even if she could afford it. She could not be a true clubwoman, in the strict sense of the term."

"What is your definition of a true clubwoman?" Miss Hay was asked.

"I mean," she replied, "a woman who is interested first in her own home, her husband, and her children, and because of her interest in them she is interested in the larger world opened to her through joining a club. The experience a woman gains in a good club is of incalculable advantage to her in making a better home, a better wife, and a better mother."

"Do you think your opinion is shared generally by husbands of clubwomen?"

Miss Hay sat up straight in her chair and her eyes flashed.

"What business is it of theirs?" she asked. "Wives do not dictate to their husbands as to what clubs they shall belong to. What right has the husband to dictate to the wife about such a matter? So long as she is at home when he wants her there, takes her place at the head of his table, and attends to her household duties in a proper manner, what concern is it of the husband where she spends her leisure time, so long as she is careful of the honor of his name? Every woman is in her heart a clubwoman. They do not all want the same sort of club, but all of them want some club. We have in our federation the Home Travelers' Club, and it is very popular. The members meet once a month to discuss one particular country, or city, which they have been reading up during the month. They read papers and have a discussion about the peculiarities of that country. Any husband who would object to his wife joining such a club is a brute.

Husbands Neglected? No!!

"All this stuff that gets into print, not only in the comic papers but in what is called literature, about the neglected husband of a clubwoman makes me weary. I have known personally and more or less intimately thousands of clubwomen, and I may truthfully say that I never yet knew one of the neglected-children and baby-minding-husband type. Perhaps they exist, but they have never come under my observation.

"I have more respect for the majority of men than to think that they object to their wives belonging to a good club. There are exceptions, of course, and they seem to be the men who make the most noise. Any woman who would neglect her husband and children because she belongs to a club would neglect them anyhow. She would wander in the shops or do something else. The mere fact that she belongs to a club makes no difference.

"Mind you, I believe that if a woman joins a club she should pay attention to it. We don't want drones. Three, or at least two, afternoons a week should be set aside for real club work. Most men give far more time than that to their clubs. A woman's club can no more get along with an absent membership than can a man's. One thing is sure—if a woman is at her club she cannot be gossipping with her neighbors.

"It is no argument to us that a federation of all the men's clubs in New York would probably result in disaster. We shall simply try to demonstrate that women are broader-minded in their club life than men are; that's all. I really think they are. Women do not carry their outside affairs into their clubs as men do. In our federation we have single tax clubs and clubs that are as bitterly opposed to the single tax as they are to Reed Smoot and Mormonism; woman suffrage clubs, and clubs with women who believe that woman suffrage is the first step to anarchy; we have the Eclectic Club, which is the club of fashion of smart gowns, and we have the Rainy Daisies and the Press Club, where the women dress for the day and not for the season, and where a certain amount of Bohemianism, if you choose to call it so, is not considered out of place; we have two Republican clubs and one Democratic Club. And we are going to get them all together and make a nice, comfortable, harmonious home for all of them. Don't think for a moment that we are going to fight like a lot of Kilkenny cats!

"The social question? Oh, that will adjust itself, just as it does in our federation meetings. Because I meet a woman in a club it is no reason that I shall invite her to my house to dinner, or vice versa. A woman millionaire in the Eclectic and a poor but perfectly respectable actress in the Professional Woman's League may meet in the clubhouse, and perhaps serve on the same committee in auxiliary work. But that is no reason why they should expect to meet socially outside. Women are quite as reasonable as men in matters of that sort, perhaps more so. When a stranger presents a card of introduction to a man he invites him to his club instead of to his home. A woman under similar circumstances will extend an invitation to her home before she will to her club.

"When friends from Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and many other cities visit clubwomen in New York they have nowhere to ask them except to their homes. But they will have when we get the new club. We may get settled in six months, and we may not accomplish what we want for a year. But the ball is in motion, and it will be kept rolling."

From present appearances it is likely that the women who want billiard tables, bowling alleys, and the swimming pool in the clubhouse will win out. Many of them have billiard tables in their own homes and some of them are crack shots. Miss Hay herself has the reputation of being an expert with the cue, particularly at a balkline game. There are also a number of good bowlers in the federation, particularly in the Brooklyn clubs.

But there is one question on which all the women federationists seem to be agreed—no bar. They will not even compromise on a buffet. There will be a breakfast room and a dining room, and it is not improbable that cocktails and sherry flips will be served in them. But a simple B-A-R which women associate with men who fritter away their money and get home late to dinner the federated clubwomen have no use for. They are united on that.

Capsular Diet and Scientific Menu Cards—Are They Doomed?

Most People Still Eat Their Fill and Enjoy Themselves, Despite the Disciples of Proteids and Protoplasms and Fifteen-Cent Dinners.

IN the "Diary of a Dog," wherein the four-footed friend makes wise remarks in re things in general, he is careful to insert and even to emphasize:

"Be sure and get three good meals a day, and if you can find a few extras, so much the better."

Of course the dietetic faddists will contend that a dog's point of view isn't worth much, but, on the other hand, there are a number of people who will contend that dogs and men think along much the same lines.

It is the "few extras" that change life from a daily routine of grind into something worth while. It is the "few extras" that are overlooked by the scientists who are busy telling people how they can support life and incidentally their families on sums ranging from 5 cents a day to the enormous sum of 22 cents a day.

A few years ago the newspapers and magazines were filled with essays on the subject of economic living, and unbusy people busied themselves evolving lists—as interesting as those of the 100 best books—which contained items of expense, food, drink, clothing, service, doctor's bills, and nearly everything else, a total ranging from $3 up to $7 or $8, and reading as seductively as the advertisements for nerve foods.

Among the mass of literature evolved in the shape of letters, pamphlets, and the like was the despairing wail of a young housekeeper, who complained that her husband had faithfully turned over to her since their marriage his weekly salary, and that she had been able to keep house in a modest but comfortable way. Since reading these screeds from people whose incomes were large enough to enable them to spend time in advising others how to retrench week by week as the articles came out, he cut off his largess to her until she was reduced to a sum on which it was impossible for a self-respecting person to live decently, his only answer in response to her tearful remonstrances being that other people could do it and exhibiting proudly these printed statements.

Not Much Harm Done.

Just how much good or harm these articles may have done is yet to be learned, but it would be pretty safe to assume that they have not changed people's mode of living to any appreciable extent.

Neither would it surprise one to learn that the list of 100 books necessary to read in order to become a person of culture had accomplished any wondrous change in the habits of the reading public. That they helped many there is no doubt; that they harmed others there is also no question, for the man whose mind is attuned to Carlyleana to cut that mental food out of his course and digest Ruskiniana instead is surely a distinct downward step, and according to some of these lists you could not have both.

Both the lists of books and the articles on how to keep house, wife, and seven children with a margin on $6 a week have had their brief day.

In their place have come the diet menus, each one, like the stars, differing from the other in glory, and each promoter giving the preceding one cards and spades in regard to expense.

Of course, to the lay mind it is interesting to know just how many proteids, carbohydrates, and calorics exist in a meal. Such knowledge is better than appetite. It is interesting also to the laboring man whose diet perforce must be a simple one to learn that fate has forced upon him the same meal that others are trying to acquire by denial and study.

One of the first banquets held in this country with a menu like that of Adam in the Garden of Eden was given under the auspices of the Hundred Year Club—where are the snows and the Hundred Year Club of yesterday?—the host being Eugene Christian, President of the Physical Culture Society of America.

"Health is natural; ills have to be acquired," was the heading of the menu card, which besides offered a choice of fruit soup and above-ground vegetables. It is one of the beliefs of the society that no vegetable that has so little courage that it gets into a hole and draws in the hole after it should be eaten, that privilege being reserved for tomatoes, olives, nuts, cucumbers, egg nogg, fruit punch, and ice cream.

Egg Nogg a Vegetable.

There are some people who will contend that neither ice cream nor egg nogg is a vegetable growing above the ground, but they were down on the bill and nobody at the time disputed their right, and it is too late now.

The dinner was a seven-course one, and according to its promoters was the first banquet of its kind. It is further added that the guests voted it a success. That a dinner has got to be voted a success is of course an argument in its favor—if one be needed.

In a paper on "Living on Fifteen Cents a Day," by J. F. Morse, published in one of the magazines and bearing directly on this subject, the writer makes a plea against domestic wastefulness; in it he says that more than three hundred millions of the inhabitants of China live on a few cents a head daily, and the race is remarkable for its longevity and contentment.

The Germans also have a saying that a man is what he eats, and if a continued diet of steamed rice and boiled vegetables produces the race of Ah Long and Gin Sling, as we see and know them, it is probable that some other argument will be needed to make us rice eaters.

Mr. Morse goes on to say that a New York man who desires or is obliged to live economically can live well on 15 cents a day. A cup of coffee and rolls for breakfast will cost but 5 cents; at noon a five-cent glass of beer carries with it a sufficient luncheon at many cafés in the great cities; at night 5 cents will buy a large dish of baked beans (with bread) or any one of many other substantial dishes at any of the popular low-priced restaurants.

"Who wishes anything better than this for his daily fare, except a pampered aristocrat?"

Who, indeed? But how about the women who are debarred from the inestimable privilege of free lunches? How can they live on 15 cents a day?

There are many people who are not pampered aristocrats who might object to that diet, even though it brought with it the penalty of a long life devoted to its consumption.

Fifteen Cents a Day.

Apparently 15 cents a day is the lowest limit at which a man can support existence in a big city, where provisions are notoriously dear and hunger insistent.

Edward Atkinson demonstrated a long while ago that a most satisfying meal could be prepared and cooked at a cost of 5 cents a head. But he doesn't show any way by which the necessary appetite for that kind of food can be preserved indefinitely. A great many people can go to a banquet of proteids or protoplasms, whichever it is, and find it good, but it is the sustaining power that is needed. What we need and want is the mental barometer, the spiritual aneroid of the man or woman, who with money in the pocket or stocking, according to sex, has lived, say a year or two years, without breaking into their enforced menu. Do they at the end of that time care for a long life, and are they as insistent as they were in the beginning to have health at any price? Would not any one of them suffer from acute indigestion if it were only brought about by one of mother's mince pies, and would not memory aid? As the late H. C. Bunner wrote feelingly:

"I ate a bun for her dear sake, and memory helped digestion."

Bernard McFadden, the athlete, admitted that he had lived for fifteen days at a cost of 5 cents per day. Mr. Atkinson's menu, after his explanation, sounds almost too princely to be human nature's daily food. It is true that Mr. McFadden added fasting to his troubles, but he is still alive, and, apparently, like the fox who lost his tail, he wants others to suffer with him. His menu for the fifteen days, plus fasting, is as follows:

One pound crushed oats	$ .03
Watercress	.05
Three pounds white beans	.15
Two pounds red kidney beans	.10
Three pounds rice	.19
Three pounds dried peas	.12
Two pounds cornmeal	.05
Ten apples	.10
Six turnips	.05
Total	$ .64

"Before I began this diet, I fasted two days," says Mr. McFadden.

Anything Goes After a Fast.

It is stated, not by Mr. McFadden, but by others, that nearly anything can be eaten if one fasts long enough beforehand; there are those who have gone on arctic expeditions who contend that even fellow-man can be partaken of after a certain number of weeks, but, of course, this is an extreme case.

A description of the preparation of this diet would lead even the most pronounced gourmet to think twice about the error of his ways and then go off and commit more errors; it may be that the recent deaths of noted men from overfeeding, attributed by physicians to the constant dining out, may have been brought about by reading such a description. There is a great deal in suggestion.

Said Mr. McFadden:

"The beans I merely simmered, not boiled. It is claimed by raw food specialists that food should not be thoroughly cooked, because cooking destroys the cellular life. This seemed reasonable to me, and for that reason I did not boil them hard and long, but just simmered them slowly until they were soft and palatable. I would take six ounces of beans and dried peas, and, mixing them with rice, simmer them on a stove all day. In the Winter the system needs more heat, and starch will heat the blood as nothing else will. So for starch I put in the rice. This made a meal that was so good I looked forward to it all day long."

Mr. McFadden does not mention how long he retrospected in regard to it.

Between Mr. McFadden at the rate of fifteen days, plus fasting, at 5 cents per day, and Mr. Atkinson, giver of banquets at 5 cents a head a meal comes Miss Marion Talbot of the Chicago University, famous for her crusade for good housekeeping, good dressmaking, and good cooking. She is described as living in a delightful den with a Morris chair. The Morris chair is to the luxuriously furnished home what predigested food is to the table.

Miss Talbot speaks of the scientific decoration of food, and says that there is too little proteid or nitrogenous food in the average bill of fare.

She punctures the pneumatic belief of some of the culturists when she says that too much fruit and vegetables should not be eaten, as they are bulky without being nutritious. She further adds that there is a great difference between easily digested food and food that digests thoroughly.

If one is inclined to be extravagant, continues this priestess of economy and health, the following menu is recommended:

BREAKFAST.

Breakfast food, with milk and sugar.
Smelts. Graham muffins with butter.
Cocoa made with milk.
Coffee, with cream and loaf sugar.

LUNCHEON.

Clear stock soup made from mutton bone.
Beef loaf, brown sauce. Steamed brown bread.
Dates. Butter. Peanuts.

DINNER.

Beef stew, with dumplings. Boiled lima beans.
Rice. Bread.
Sliced bananas, with cream and sugar.

This bill of fare costs 17 cents a day.

She furnishes several other menus, some for 10 cents a day, others ranging as high as 27, and to prove that providing these dietary schemes for the use of young women of the University of Chicago did not change her brain cells into breakfast food flakes or tissues, Miss Talbot admits that sometimes pickles are served.

It is the love of pickles that makes all womankind kin.

According to these tables, the Mills Hotel No. 1, which has been used in song and story as an example of cheap living, has in reality such a princely menu to offer at its regular price that it practically excludes it from the list of anything but extravagant hostelries, where those who are alike indifferent to income and health may go and gorge themselves—"dig their graves with their teeth," as the saying is.

According to one of the latest census takings, the Mills Hotel lodges 1,554 guests daily and feeds a great many more. But to be a regular patron and get your money's worth gives you the privilege of a fifteen-cent breakfast and a regular dinner for 15 cents.

Has Sausage a Raison d'Etre.

Nothing is said here, however, about proteids, calories, and carbo-hydrates. Instead an appetizing bill of fare is presented—containing ham and eggs, country sausages, chicken with rice, veal sauté with mushrooms, cauliflower au gratin, and brussels sprouts. It is such a menu as this, extravagant as it must seem to Mr. Morse, Mr. McFadden, and even Miss Talbot, which arouses the latent interrogation of the anti-proteids.

"Why did the country sausage come into existence if Nature did not have some deep-seated, hidden meaning in its presentation?"

"Why, at certain times of year, should there come this overwhelming hunger for the sausage, this sportsmanlike wish to drag it from its kennel and serve it hot and gravied, unscientifically decorated with the ever-present sprays of parsley?"

"Why, indeed, unless it be that Nature is not a vegetarian? Why, unless Nature, which has provided fruits, herbs, vegetables in infinite variety, and a great variety of animals with human teeth to match the same, is not herself an advocate of the calorics and hydro-carbates, or carbo-hydrates, the shibboleth of the vegetarians?"

The first tabloid restaurant was started in Manhattan and had a short life. Its reincarnation took place in Brooklyn, where food was served in condensed form, and where the patrons, or at least those of them who could forget the habit of eating food, took small lozenges which they swallowed whole or diluted in water to make them last longer. The diner-in had the privilege of choice between lozenges and capsules. The restaurant was patronized as long as curiosity was unsatisfied and appetite weak.

One of the best higher-culture food restaurants in New York was situated opposite Madison Square. Its life was not long, and it was noticeable that the patrons were easily divided into three classes—those who came once from curiosity, those who were living on meagre incomes, and those who were the victims of the scientific food habit. The latter usually read some pamphlet while they ate, wore large glasses, and could have entered a race for featherweights without the preliminary examination.

Compressed and Protose.

The food served at this and similar restaurants is described in the accompanying mass of literature in detail. Its principal claim to distinction seems to be that it resembles other food of the kind under ban, and the query naturally is, Why should the believers in that particular kind of food attempt to make it resemble something of which they disapprove? Some of the items on a sample bill of fare are:

Compressed beefsteak.
Compressed fishballs. Compressed fricassees.
Compressed roast. Compressed mock turtle.
Nut roast. Gratine of cauliflower.
Protosé nutmeat.
Protose hash. Nuttolene. Tomato beefsteak.

Any one of the articles costs but fifteen cents, and is said to be palatable and to taste really like the dishes for which it is named. The scientific food restaurant is really a bal masque, where one article masquerades for another; and with your eyes bent on a scientific treatise you really may believe that the coffee is real coffee instead of ground grain; that the nuttolene is beefsteak, and so on.

The proprietor of one of these restaurants—which, by the way, are usually situated in a basement, where compressed air is served to breathe—admitted that his hardest work was to find novelty in the manner of serving the food, so that his patrons would not tire.

"You have no idea until you try to run one of these restaurants," said he, "how much the human palate requires novelty and variety in food. Our best patrons are those who take but one meal a day with us, and who either have a regular dinner at home or at some restaurant. In the matter of cheapness, we cannot serve a palatable meal for any less than you can get regular food for at some other place."

Guests Had Stomachs.

One of the amusing incidents is the story of a fashionable woman in New York who gave a dinner, which, under the supervision of one of the celebrated hotel chefs, was to cost $20 a head, without wine. The menu for this dinner was:

Oyster cocktail.
Lemardiate a la Princesse.
Green turtle, Bolivar.
Basket of lobster.
Colombine of chicken, California style.
Roast mountain sheep, with puree of chestnuts.
Jelly. Brussels saute.
New asparagus with cream and vinaigrette sauce.
Fancy sherbet.
Diamond-back terrapin.
Ruddy duck.
Orange and grapefruit salad.
Fresh strawberries and raspberries.
Vanilla mousse. Bonbons. Fruits.
Coffee.

The dinner was for eight people. After the acceptance of the invitation, the hostess, much to her surprise, received from one and another guest notes explaining that the writer was on a certain diet or could eat only certain articles of food prepared in scientific ways, and requesting that such articles be provided.

The man in whose honor the dinner was given wrote that he would bring his own dinner in the form of compressed capsules; a woman was living on brown bread and stewed prunes for her complexion and weight, while another wrote a long and breezy letter recommending protose and bromose as the only eatable things in the world. Out of the eight invited, only three enjoyed the elaborate dinner. The hostess was one of the three.

Such lamentable histories as these cause the question, Where will the scientific method of dining end—in oblivion, or where?

Perfumes No Longer Barred by Good Taste

Queen Alexandra Has Her Peculiar Variety, and Women of All Lands Are Falling into Line

THE smart woman of to-day has her own special perfume. It is made from a recipe invented to suit her taste, with perhaps the odor of her favorite flower as a foundation, and the chemist is bound to keep the secret inviolate and dispense the preparation to no other customer.

The fashion of individual perfumery has had a vogue in Paris for several seasons among the luxurious women who have astounded their generation by adopting hand-painted lingerie and jewel-embroidered hose, but no less a personage than the conservative Queen Alexandra now has her own special scent, made for her by a Parisian perfumer. It is called coeur de jeannette, and costs about six guineas a pint—$30 in our money. Many an American woman pays double this sum for her perfumery—that most expensive of all toilet belongings.

The new age of beauty-doctoring brought back the use of perfumery. For years the slightest scent or suspicion of perfumery upon one's clothing was considered in wretched taste, and the practice was relegated to that limbo in which colored notepaper and imitation jewelry were consigned for so long. But the beauty doctors perfumed their various lotions and massage creams delicately, and by degrees the use of flower extracts came into vogue again.

Nowadays there is the toilet water for the bath and a toilet powder for similar use. The sachet powders in bags are for use in bureau drawers, boxes, and desks among notepaper and other belongings. The soaps and creams come in the same perfume and bear the same label. "The Woman Who Knows" chooses one distinctive perfume and never changes it.

Beauty long ago set its approval upon the use of perfume. Famous women of history had their choice scents, and their memoirs never fail to mention the particular fragrance that followed the presence of Récamier, De Staël, Anne of Austria, La Pompadour, Du Barry, and the women of the French Courts. The women of France never have lost their love for such luxuries, and even during the revolt against the use of musk, patchouli and other highly spiced scents in vogue a quarter of a century ago the dainty Parisian maintained her own delicate and distinctive odor. Russian women, too, have always been extravagantly fond of perfumery, and the Parma violet, that most exquisite of scents, product of their national flower, is in favor with them to the exclusion of other extracts.

English women have been ever antipodal in their tastes to the Parisian, while the women of America have, on the contrary, been enthusiastic in following the Paris modes. But the English women have maintained to a certain extent an individuality of style. Their manner of wearing the hair has remained distinctive through the many changes of the last decade, the fringe and the bun having never lost in popularity with them. The distinctive forehead fringe, which even the American Duchess of Marlborough has adopted, has remained the fashion in deference to the coiffure adhered to by the Queen, who as the Princess of Wales, chose and never varied the mode. There is no doubt that the English woman will adopt the perfumery fashion as soon as it is known that the Queen has given her approval.

The first American fashions in perfumery were confined to the lavender scents and rosemary waters with which our grandmothers kept their linen closets sweet. The Puritan Priscillas had no thought of languorous scents for their hair or rouge for their lips; dried herbs and fragrant woods served as their perfumes, and growing flowers taught them all they knew of sweet odors. But with the coming of that hideous monster that is sometimes termed American enterprise, the markets soon were flooded with cheap scents in gaudy bottles. At this time hair oils and pomatums were in use by men, who also went in largely for musk and patchouli scents. The old-time dandy's immediate presence could be discerned by the strong odor that preceded and followed him.

Later perfumery began to be frowned down, and the sanctimonious sniff came into vogue. Scented soaps were banished, and a horror was cultivated against toilet odors. Extremists of both sexes grew faint if the presence of any perfume was discovered in a social gathering, and the culprit was forced in the face of an army of uplifted noses to withdraw. But the era naturally did not last. The use of a delicate perfume no longer is considered vulgar in these days of indiscriminate travel and crowding of public vehicles, of microbe-breeding cabs and unventilated shops.

However, extracts are not used to-day on one's pocket handkerchief. Bureau drawers are provided with sandal wood or cedar linings, or else lined with silken bags containing the distinctive perfume of the owner; for even though my lady may not be able to afford her secret spice, she at least can adhere to one sort. Some women make up their own perfumes at home with an idea toward economy and also excellence of quality in the materials used, but the task is a most ungrateful one.

Rare and beautiful preparations of violet are now on the market, but the sachet is the prime favorite. The powder is susceptible to many variations and combinations, which render it entirely new and distinctive, and so a clever woman can make up her own secret perfume and guard it safely even from her dearest friend.

Like the college boy with his cushions the sachet girl may have a hundred of the little scented bags that hang about her closets, lie in her desk drawers, and are placed even in her hats and her shoes when they are not in use.

Sachets must be renewed in a year or so, otherwise they will become too faint, so the "faddy" girl has a May day inspection, going over her boxes and belongings with new odors. A pretty fancy is to have the individual scents made up to match one's favorite flower. A woman who always affects orchids may have a perfume that indicates this flower. Violet is of course among the more popular odors. Oddly enough it never grows common, for its delicacy and excellence of manufacture seem to last despite its never-lessening sale.

There are new and subtle scents, such as the Russian leather—Peau d'espagne—and some mysterious preparations that claim to be Oriental in their origin. These, originally heavy and somewhat sweet, have been refined and rendered delicate and in many cases are used as foundations for the individual secret—perfumes that have become the fashion.

Old-fashioned people cling religiously to old-fashioned scents. The sale of eau de cologne continues large in this country, although it has no fashionable vogue. New mown hay was once a favorite perfume, and although it is heard of rarely nowadays it is kept in stock by many of the chemists who still hold the old customers of many years ago. Appomattox was a war perfume that came in during the conflict between the North and the South. It still has its admirers, although it cannot be found in the stock of the smart perfumer.

We have not yet begun to market the wonderful perfumes and toilet waters which are for sale in Havana. Some of these, made from the crushed flowers of the tropics, are marvelous in their odors—suggesting the real flower better than even the finest Parisian scents, which always are refined from their natural crudeness to a thoroughly French chic.

"HOW WE LOVE THE DEAR CRITIC!" CRIES THE MANAGER

A Great Thing, That Projected School for Play Dissecters in Paris—An Institution for Generating Uplifters.

VAGUE rumors have swept across the Rialto recently as to the particular purpose of Abraham Erlanger's trip to Europe. Somebody made a guess that he went over to make arrangements with Frau Wagner for a dramatic representation of "Parsifal." It was a bad guess. It has been reported, too, that his real object was to secure Eleanora Duse and Sarah Bernhardt to play the two sisters in the coming production of "The Two Orphans." This report is also erroneous.

Only a few intimates know the cause of Mr. Erlanger's hasty departure. His real reason, and it is only mentioned in whispers, is that he may obtain full details of the Paris plan for the school for dramatic critics, the establishment of which has been announced. Klaw & Erlanger have been so successful with their recently incorporated school for ballet and chorus girls that they are naturally anxious, it is said, to be the first in the field in the projecting of the newest enterprise designed to uplift the American stage.

This suggestion as to the reason of Mr. Erlanger's departure seems altogether plausible, for if there is any one firm of New York managers which believes in encouraging the critics it is the one of which Mr. Erlanger is a member. Before leaving the city Mr. Erlanger is reported to have said:

"This school idea is simply great. I am surprised that we didn't think of it before. The drama in America cannot have too many critics. The critic is an essential to the art. He cannot be appreciated too highly. We managers unfortunately lose power after a time to differentiate between what is good and what is bad in art. Then the critics come in and tell us all about it. Of course, when the critics tell us the public wants Shakespeare we give the public Shakespeare. Then we lose a lot of money, maybe. But what do we care for that? Are we not uplifting the drama?

"The school for critics is the hope of the American drama. Mind, I do not mean by that that our present critics are not competent. They know everything about the drama that can be crammed into the human brain. But if more critics were available we might have more criticism. And we managers simply revel in that sort of thing. Why shouldn't the newspapers, instead of printing only one review of a play the morning after its production, print, say, half a dozen. I am sure all of them would gladly give up the space to help along the drama if they could get real critics enough on their staffs to provide the reviews."

Lloyd Bingham is another theatrical manager who is a firm believer in the school for critics' ideas.

"I have given the matter deep thought," said he, "and I am convinced that it will be of benefit to the stage in America. A school for dramatic critics presided over by Tom Sharkey or 'Kid' McCoy certainly would enjoy a large patronage and ought to be a distinct success. If you doubt it, ask some of the critics."

Only one man could be found who opposed the idea. Frank Wilstach, who some time ago provided a handy volume for press agents, asserted that there was no need for such an institution.

"There might have been," he said, "but for the fact that I am now engaged in compiling a 'Ready Writer,' which will enable anybody to be a dramatic critic. Of course you have noticed that in describing plays and acting the critics generally conform to set phrases. Thus Mr. Smith was 'not in the skin of the character,' Mr. Jones 'lacked unction,' and Miss Totty Coffdrops was 'demurely winning' in the role of the sympathetic heroine.

"Now, my book will contain charts of criticisms for all kinds of plays, from melodrama to farce. All the critic will have to do will be to fill in the blank spaces with the names of the performers. The reviews will be printed in parallel lines—one favorable, the other what is vulgarly termed 'a roast.' If the critic wishes to make the manager unhappy and at the same time uplift the public, he simply will cross out all matter relating to the pleasant side of the performance.

"My book will provide the only sure, simple, true, and handy guide for critics ever published. I am sure no self-respecting critic anxious to uplift art in America will be without it. And with that book on his desk the suggestion of a school for him would seem like an impertinence."

Richard Mansfield is reported to believe that such a school is most desirable. What they say he said was:

"What we need in this country is more scientific knowledge. To-day a man who goes up to review a performance knows nearly nothing of those things of which he will be called upon to speak in his notice. Such a school to be a success must contain a chair of millinery, one of haberdashery and of Paris fashions. There must be professors of clog and buck, wing and jig dancing, and there ought to be at least two teachers whose whole time will be given to lecturing upon jokes, both ancient and modern. Several hours a day must be given by the pupils to the study of dialects, especially Irish and Yiddish. Other details will suggest themselves as time goes on. I hope the project will succeed. It is a most laudable and noble enterprise."

THE ROOF OF THE WORLD

Artificial Value Given to Tibet by the Exigencies of Asiatic Politics—Beauties of the Forbidden Country that Are Known.

THE western and southern Tibetan frontier has been well named the roof of the world. The fact that the highest peak on the globe, Mount Everest, 20,002 feet, is there by no means describes the wonders of the region. There are many other mountains ranging in height from 20,000 feet to nearly that of Everest, and even the valleys are higher above the sea than the summits of the tallest mountains in Europe.

The topographical peculiarities and the barren character of much of the Tibetan table land are chiefly responsible for the isolation which the country has enjoyed.

The policy of exclusion pursued by the Lhasa Government would have availed little in keeping out the "foreign devils" if there had been ready access to the country, or even in spite of its great natural barriers were there large stretches of fertile country or mineral riches to attract them.

But being so far as is known destitute of the things which stimulate the missionary spirit of the Western civilizations, Tibet has had to wait for its exploitation until the exigencies of Asiatic politics have given it an artificial, possibly a fictitious, value.

It cannot but be obvious to any one familiar with Russian history during the last fifty years, (at any rate, as it is written in England,) that Russia is pursuing a systematic policy of territorial extension, the ultimate aim of which is the control of all Asia from St Petersburg.

She has advanced her territory by sending down from the southern frontier what have been euphemistically called spheres of influence. There is on the extreme west a European spur running southward between the Black and Caspian Seas, and on the east the one for which she is now fighting in Manchuria, down to the Yellow Sea. The entire southern portion of Asia is contained between these two great Russian tentacles. They are not strong enough to sweep over the intervening territory, so she has attempted to develop a number of intermediate spurs. There is one well under way in Persia, another through Central Asia into Afghanistan, a third into Mongolia, and a fourth stretching out toward Lhasa. The latter would bring her down to the Indian frontier on the north, so that when the Persian and Chinese spheres were completed, to continue the euphemism, India would be surrounded by Russian territory. A very little more pushing then would set the present Indian Government adrift in the Indian Ocean.

The belief in England that Russia's plan is substantially that outlined above offers the most plausible explanation of her armed expedition into Tibet. There is no reason to suppose, either from the economic value of the country or from England's past policy that she wants Tibet. But she does strongly object to Russia's getting it.

The official English explanation of the present move is this:

In 1890 a frontier treaty was signed between Tibet and India, and the Tibetans agreed to open "trade marts" for facilitating commerce between the two countries. They have, however, since then systematically violated the English frontier and evaded the trade obligations. After twelve years' forbearance, the Indian Government demanded a conference at Khama Jong. The Tibetans agreed, but when the appointed time came did not send suitable envoys. The present expedition is the result of this "premeditated insult."

The country through which Col. Younghusband is forcing his way, against great natural obstacles, as well as human resistance, is said to be one of the most picturesque regions in the world. It was described by the late Mr. Louis as the Engadine of the Himalaya; on the high plateaus to the west the oppressive echoless silence of all high altitudes is curiously accentuated by the dry thin air, and only rarely disturbed by the distant note of some wild bird. It is practically impossible to judge distances.

Douglas W. Freshfield, who has traveled extensively along the southern frontier in Sikkim, has given a vivid description of one of the Himalaya giants, on the border between Sikkim and Tibet, which he attempted to climb. The vale of the Rungeet, the visible base of Kangchenjunga, (28,156 feet—third highest mountain in the world,) in the view from Daryiling, fifty miles away, is 27,000 feet below the summit.

"The vast extent of slope embraced in a single prospect," he writes, "gives unique sublimity to the landscape as a whole, while the succession of belts of vegetation piled one upon the other adds exquisite variety to the foregrounds, through which the traveler approaches the snows. He sees at one glance the shadowy valleys from which shining mist columns rise at noon against a luminous sky, the forest ridges stretching fold behind fold in softly undulating lines—dotted by the white specks which mark the situation of Buddhist monasteries—to the glacier-draped pinnacles and precipices of the snow range.

"He passes from the zone of tree-ferns, bamboos, orange groves, and Dal forests, through an endless colonnade of tall-stemmed magnolias, oaks, and chestnut trees, fringed with delicate orchids, and festooned by long convolvuluses, to the region of gigantic pines, junipers, firs, and larches. Down each ravine sparkles a brimming torrent, making the ferns and flowers nod as it flashes past them.

"Superb butterflies, black and blue, or flashes of rainbow colors that turn at pleasure into exact imitations of dead leaves, the fairies of this lavish transformation scene of nature, sail in and out between the sunlight and the gloom. The mountaineer pushes on by a track half buried between the red, twisted stems of tree-rhododendrons, hung with long waving lichens, until he emerges at last on open sky and the upper pastures—the Alps of the Himalaya—fields of flowers, of gentians, of edelweiss and poppies, which blossom beneath the shining storehouses of snow that encompass the ice-mailed and fluted shoulders of the giants of the range."

The route through Sikkim chosen by the expedition seems to be that up the Chumbi Valley, over the Tang la Pass to Khangma, and thence to Gyantse. The most important town in the valley is Phari Jong. It contains a considerable force of armed Tibetans. It is said to be but a week's journey from the Tang la Pass to Gyantse. According to the official Sikkim route book, the distances along this route are:

Darjiling to the frontier, 76 miles; frontier to Chumbi, 17 miles; Chumbi to Lhasa, 203 miles; total, 296 miles. To pass through Gyantse involves a detour of thirty miles. It is also stated that after the first day's march beyond Chumbi the road is comparatively easy.

The last "prohibited" visitors to Lhasa over the Indian route were Sarat Chandra Dass, a spy of the Indian Government, and Lama Ugyen Gyatso, who accompanied him, and subsequently again visited the city alone.

Two recent announcements describe successful attempts from the north and east.

In 1890 the council of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society provided O. M. Marzunof, a Kalmuk by birth and a Buddhist by religion, who was going to Lhasa, with a camera and a number of plates. The Buriat Zibikoff was also at this time in the sacred city making photographs for the society. He spent over twelve months there, from Aug. 1, 1900, to Sept. 23, 1901.

He puts the permanent population of the city at but 10,000, two-thirds of whom are women—much less than previous travelers have reported. The total Tibetan population he believes to be not over 2,500,000.

Lhasa has also been visited by a Japanese named Kavagushi, who, leaving home six years ago, spent several years at Darjiling learning the Tibetan language, and was thus able to pass for a Lama "and live on intimate terms with some of the most influential citizens of Lhasa." His disguise was finally detected and he but narrowly made his escape.

The recently issued blue book on Tibet contains an explicit statement that there is now and has been for a year or more at Lhasa a Russian representative, Dorjieff by name, who is high in the councils of the Dalai Lama, and that two Tibetan missions obviously of a political nature have been received with high honors by the Czar.

Both Russia and England have practically notified one another that each will consider any manifestation of activity in Tibet by the other as calling for an equal or greater display on their own part, so that a counter-move may be expected from Russia. Both disclaim any intention of interfering with the territorial integrity of Tibet.

One of the curious and universal things in Tibet which immediately forces itself upon the traveler's attention is the prayer wheel. It is a cylindrical contrivance, apparently somewhat resembling the tin cylinders used in the streets for roasting peanuts.

This is rotated, always in the same direction, by means of a handle, (sometimes also by water or wind power,) and the Tibetan believes that he thus gets the full benefit of the hundreds of copies of his stock prayer which the cylinder contains. This prayer,

ॐ मणि पद्मे हूं

OM MA NI PA DME HUM

Om mani padmé hum, the Buddhist magic formula, says W. W. Rockhill, occupies a very important place in the everyday life and religion of the people. Much time and money are expended in reproducing it on stone. One sees it cut into and painted on the face of cliffs and engraved on monuments everywhere. It is pronounced om mani pémé hum.

The special correspondent of The London Times at Gangtok (or Gantok) sends a dispatch, dated Jan. 18, (London Times Feb. 17,) saying that Col. Younghusband's expedition has been stopped at Tanu, the Tibetans refusing to allow him to proceed further. Tanu is probably the Tangu of the maps, which is situated on the headwaters of the Testa River, about half way, in a direct line, between Chumli and Khamis Joug. It is about ninety miles southwest of Gyantse as the crow flies. The correspondent also states that, despite Russia's denial, she signed a treaty with Tibet eighteen months ago, in which protection was guaranteed the latter country (presumably against British attacks) in return for extensive and exclusive concessions to Russia, and also that Russia has already sent the Tibetans several consignments of arms and ammunition.

V. J. Y.

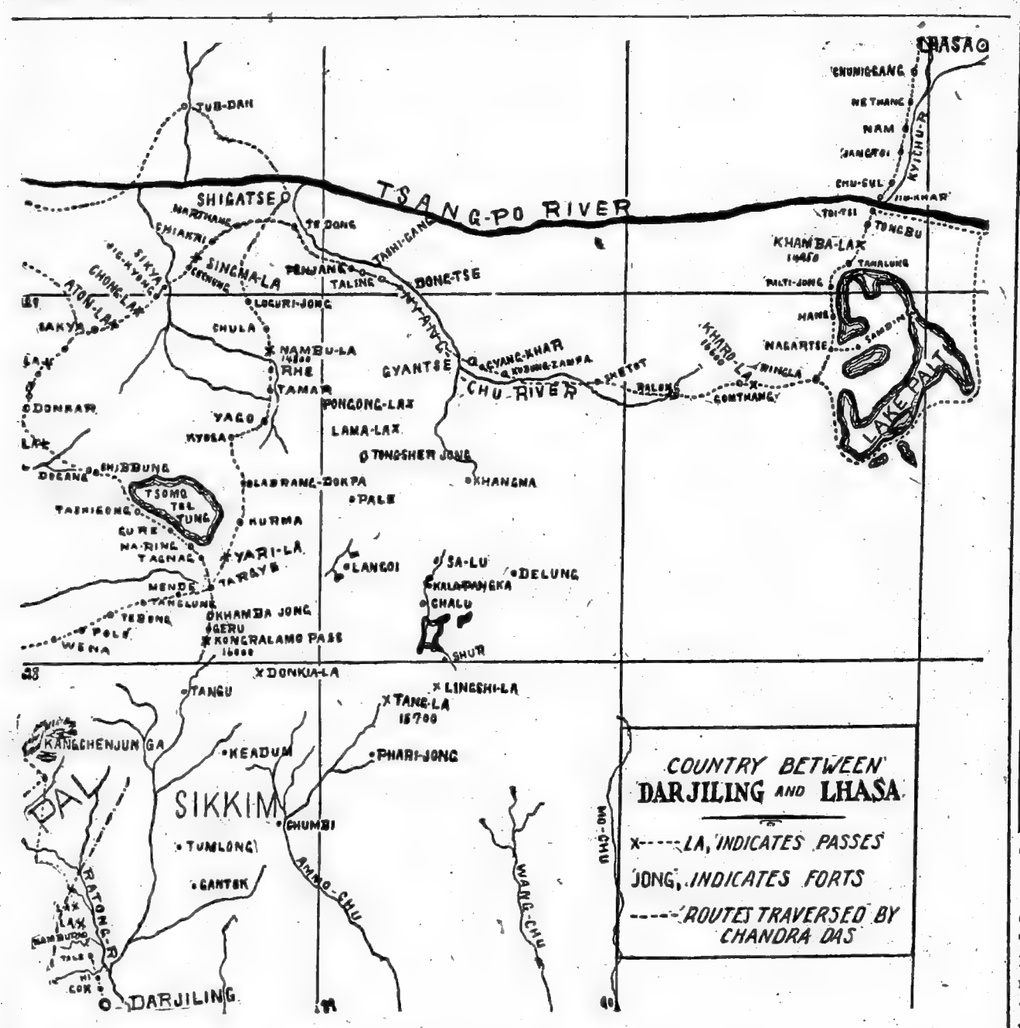

EATING A LA ARMENIA.

ARMENIAN cooking is famous in the Levant. New Yorkers have now an opportunity of testing it here on Manhattan Island.

There are already three places where the cuisine of that ancient people is employed. One of these, a restaurant not far from Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is neat and clean, but plainer in appearance than the eating houses of other races. The waiter is a swarthy, black-mustached young man, whose English is somewhat out of joint. The lord of the kitchen, who appears now and then at the door leading into his realm, is a stout, well-fed individual with an address conducive to good appetite. The daily bill of fare includes about twenty numbers, but beyond these are scores of dishes to order. The first feature, which strikes an American is the predominance of mutton and lamb, and the little use of beef and veal.

The next difference from our own gastronomic perferences is that the string bean is in the place of honor, while the potato is relegated to obscurity. The styles of cooking are different from the American. A roast shoulder of mutton is seldom seen, but baked stuffed quarters and even rib pieces are common. The stuffing brings up reminiscences of the Arabian Nights. Besides bread or rice, the stuffing contains fruits, spices, and often pistachio nuts. Another series of dishes consists of something like pot pies, altogether peculiar to Armenia. Some of these are aromatic and very palatable. One is made by baking in a deep earthenware pot in a slow oven a mixture of lamb, string beans, sweet peppers, a little onion, chili pepper, and sometimes tomatoes. The pot is covered tightly, so that neither the flavor nor the moisture is driven out by the heat. When properly prepared the vegetables are almost a pulp and the meat is indescribably tender.

Another dish is strikingly similar to the old-fashioned haricot of mutton or a jardinière of lamb. Poultry is stuffed and roasted, and sometimes stewed in almost the same way as a poulet en casserole. Still another course of dishes which is eminently Armenian is made of milk curd or clabber, and is served in innumerable fashions, the simplest being to take it seasoned with a little sugar and powdered cinnamon, and a second to use it with dried fruits, such as raisins, currants, prunes, apricots, and lemon peel.

Macedoines of fruit are the favorite dessert—sometimes served plain and sometimes with a little rice. The main elements of the cuisine may be summed up as mutton, string beans, sweet peppers, curds, and dried fruits.

The coffee deserves scant praise. The people seem careless as to the quality of the berry, and apparently boil the crushed bean until all the aroma is evaporated. Bread is served only when ordered, and the popular beverage is water. Greasiness seems tabooed, hardly any dish containing a superfluity of oil. The prices are reasonable. A good luncheon costs 25 cents, and a fair dinner about 35 cents. From a hygienic point of view the cooking is entitled to hearty commendation, for everything is thoroughly prepared and presented in its most digestible form—which may account for the freedom of Armenians from dyspepsia and kindred ailments. On the other hand, with the exception of the pot roast mentioned and the fruit stuffings, with meats and poultry, there is nothing very striking or brilliant in the culinary work.

Spring Styles in Hats

MEN pride themselves on the fact that they do not have to gaze into a looking glass every time they come in the vicinity of one, and yet they often are even more fastidious about being in the fashion than are their sisters. So say the hatters. Contrary to the lower forms of animal life, the female human wears the brighter plumage, but in the intricacies of fractions in inches in the make up of his headgear man is far more particular than woman. This also is the verdict of the hatters.

Woman, proverbially careless about her shoes, is apt to forget that her feet, though concealed in ordinary walking, are visible when she crosses the street, as she must lift her skirts a little. Man is continually conscious that his headgear is on exhibition.

Some one has remarked that "all derbies look alike" to him, just as the members of races of different from his own give to him no idea of their individuality. The same person has the same to say of silk, opera, and soft hats, but if he should investigate further, inquiring of his friends, he would learn soon that the shape of their hats, the depth of crown, the width of brim, the angles of curve, and other matters minor to him are regarded by them as most important. Inquiry among hatters here shows a considerable change in the Spring styles from those sold in the Fall. The manufacturers, although designing separately, are

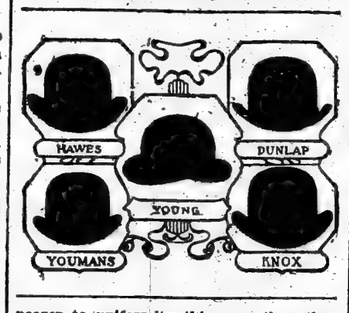

nearer to uniformity this year than they have been in past seasons. The general design is a more tapering crown; the chief difference the roll of the brim.

The Dunlap derby has the slightly tapering crown, ranging from 5¼ inches to 5⅝ in height, and the brims are from 1⅝ to 2¼ inches wide. The wider-brimmed hats are intended for older men and those whose faces are not very long. There is a square effect in the front and back of the brims, until they begin to roll upward in what is technically called the D'Orsay curve. The firm's English hats are much of the same pattern, though tapering a trifle more. The sale of light or colored derbies is reported as slow this season.

The Knox derby shows more taper than their last style, the crowns ranging from 5¼ to 5⅝ inches and the brims from 1⅝ to 2 3-10 inches, the roll being what is called in the trade "an open curl." Few browns and light colors are in demand. The English hats differ only in a little more taper.

Young's derby hat shows a more tapering crown, with an "open curve brim." There is a fourteen-inch ligne band, with ligne binding and twisted hat cord. The dimensions are practically the same as in the hats of the other dealers, but here there is a large sale for the brown derbies, particularly one known as the "Marlborough," of a light golden-brown hue.

The Hawes derbies show an increased taper, the brims having a half round curve. The dimensions of crowns range from 5¼ to 5⅝, and the brims from 1¼ to 2⅜.

The Youmans derby is quite a full block, slightly tapering both front and back and on the sides. The curl is three-quarters inch round and slightly raised. The depth of crown is 5⅛, with a brim 2⅛ inches, but for the varying shapes of heads and faces there is a range from a crown of 5¼, with a brim of from 1⅞ to 2 inches, to 5⅛ inches, with a brim of 2⅛ to 2¼ inches.

The Dunlap silk hat has a very slight bell, the crown ranging in height from 6 to 6¼ inches, while the brims range from 1⅝ to 2⅛ inches, and have the D'Orsay curve, which is best described as a roll slightly flattened at the top. The Dunlap soft hats are in neutral colors, soft tints, and light browns.

The Knox high hats are almost the same as their Winter style, the crowns being 6⅛ inches deep, with the brims ranging from 1⅜ to 2 inches. The soft hats in greatest demand are the black and the nutria.

Young's silk hats show less bell than in the last season, and the brims are similar to those of the derbies. The soft hats selling best are the Alpines of nutria shade.

The Hawes silk hats have a half-inch bell with a height of 5⅝ inches, the brims ranging from 1¼ to 1⅜ inches. The brims are not quite the D'Orsay curve, but very near it, and are raised one-half inch.

The Youmans silk hat has a bell shape, one-half inch D'Orsay curl, and a depth ranging from 5⅝ to 6⅛ inches, the brim varying from 1⅞ to 2 and 2¼ inches.

B. Young of Young Brothers says that the demand for English hats is growing less every year, as the American manufacturers are abandoning extreme bell shapes in silk hats, and even the derbies of the two countries have come to be so nearly alike that it is hard to distinguish them. In addition to this it is now more generally realized that the American hat is lighter and equally as durable.

All the manufacturers agree that there is considerable difficulty in keeping their "block" designs to themselves until the date of their openings. A prearranged date with their out-of-town agents is set, so that all may open at the same time. The men sent out in advance for orders are furnished with patterns, but even these are "subject to change," and usually there is a considerable "change" when the hats are delivered. After a style has been chosen and the blocks fashioned they are kept under close surveillance.

Careful provision is taken that duplicate blocks may not be sold to rivals. Occasionally the manufacturers are betrayed, but with the secrets in the hands of only a few men for some time during the process

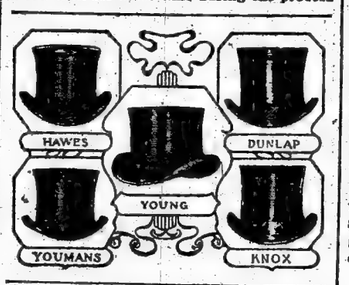

of manufacture, and because of the general honesty of employes, their fashions usually are their own up to the time of the opening sales.

There is no one man who decides what his fellow-man shall wear on his head, the styles being the work of many men. Salesmen are consulted by their employers, as they come close to the public. After consultations with heads of departments and others, there is an agreement as to what ought to be the style, so that indirectly, but positively, the public elects what it will have, the verdict being the dictate of fashion. The public is not dictated to—according to the hatters.

In the Male Wardrobe

THE little odds and ends of men's attire are frequently those which demand the greatest attention, and which often decide the status of an individual. The French have a rule demanding good hats, good shoes, and good gloves. The rest, they say, amounts to little, but these three are essential to help denote a gentleman.

In England and America one goes further. There are the ties and the collars and the shirtings and the smallest accessories. This year, for instance, men are going back to laced boots. For years there were worn only buttoned ones. It would seem as if black leather had come to stay, much to the joy of the "shine" man. Always, if you have to have your boots polished by these artists, be careful that no gloss or varnish is put upon your footgear. The old-fashioned shine is the only thing. Good blacking, a little moisture, and plenty of elbow grease! The new-fangled polishes are sticky and ruin leather.

Men are very much surprised that boots do not last a long time, but it is only due to their carelessness. For instance, there are no boots or shoes for men equal to those made in this country, and nowhere can you get them so cheaply. Even for women's boots and shoes, it is the same thing, and Mrs. Bradley Martin has shown her common sense in ordering all of hers from one firm in Massachusetts and not trusting to those of London make.

It is better economy, in the end, to have at least two pairs of walking boots and to alternate them. When they are not in use the mud and dirt should be removed when dry with a hard brush, and trees should be used for each pair. Boot trees are not expensive. They cost $1 and last forever—almost. If you cannot afford them, take old newspapers and stuff inside the boots. A boot or shoe will wear twice as long and look twice as well if you preserve the shape.

Many men are obliged to have boots and shoes made to order. This sometimes is due to a high instep or some peculiarity of the foot. But ready-made boots and shoes of to-day can be found easily to fit nearly every foot. They must be ordinarily wide and comfortable. If buttoned, care must be taken that they are not too tight across the instep. Frequently this is neglected, and the buttons fall out or the leather cannot stand the strain and tears. From actual experience it was found that a comparatively cheap pair of boots lasted much longer than an expensive pair, just by following these rules.

A young man had six or seven dollars to invest, and he bought two pairs at $3.50 rather than one pair at $7. With proper attention, by alternating them every other day, they lasted over a year.

The shape of boots and shoes has not altered much since last year. The toes are rounded, but not as blunt as formerly. Brown leather boots and shoe, both Oxford ties and walking high tops, will be seen a great real during the Summer in the country.

There are two kinds of slippers which are comfortable. One is the Japanese straw sandal, which can be obtained at many of the shops, and the other the old plain leather slipper, which mother used to wield, according to the comic prints of other days. These are both bedroom slippers, and never should be seen in any other part of the house, although many people are a bit lax in this respect. However, the man who is careful of his boots and shoes will remove them when he enters the house, if they are muddy, and either he will put on another pair or wear his slippers until the boots are cleaned. It may be necessary these days to keep goloshes and rubber tips, but it is much better to have rubber heels or soles. Overshoes are productive of many diseases of the feet through overheating.

Beware and do not change the weight of undergarments before June. Never put on Summer underwear at Easter if you have been wearing the heavy weight. Many men have the same weight all the year around, and are sure that their theory is correct, contending that anything heavier than a medium weight is most injurious. The best underwear is made of white wool or merino. Silk underwear, although profusely exhibited, is not good form. It belongs to the man who sports many rings and who indulges in sweet waters and perfumes of all kinds.

Underwear is one of the few very expensive articles a man must buy. The good quality lasts a long time, even when intrusted to the mercies of steam laundries. Don't buy colored garments. Every one must start with a little capital, but you can increase the supply as the years roll by. In warm weather, which may be upon us for a short time in April, if you wear light underwear do not neglect having a flannel band around your stomach. There is no place where cold is taken so easily. Any large piece of flannel will do.

There are many beautiful patterns in hosiery for the Spring. Silk hose for evening wear should be black at about $3 to $4 a pair. The clocks on the hose are also black. Colored silk hose for the evening with dress clothes are no longer fashionable.

For morning or afternoon the hose should be of dark gray or drab or tan or dark reds and greens clocked in lighter shades. The open work and ribbed stockings have had their day. They were never seen on men who dressed well. The stockings always should be in quiet colors. Now and then some man who rather likes fashion out of the ordinary will exhibit rather vivid colors, and haberdashers have hose to match ties and shirts, so that the entire costume will be in harmony.

Men are wearing somewhat more gorgeous tie pins this Winter than ever before. Diamonds are seen frequently. The fleur de lis is one of the favorite designs. The pearl pin—a single pearl set in gold or surrounded with diamonds—is another favorite, and cats' eyes and rubies are among the fashionable gems. With a frock coat the white edging and the very wide-aproned Ascot produce an excellent effect. The Ascot consequently is very broad, and has the effect of being wound thickly around the throat. Designs in white silk, with brocaded flowers, are appearing in the various haberdashers' windows, as well as those in grays and in fawns. Budd has some exquisite designs which he is showing, matching the shirtings of deeper shades of greens and lilacs and blues.

It is rather difficult to tell whether these cravatings will last well into the Spring. The Ascots are a bit heavy for warm weather, and there is but little doubt that the narrow four-in-hand will again prevail. The bow seems to have been given up altogether.

The walking sticks of the Winter have been of malacca and heavier woods, with round top knobs. There are not as many shepherd crooks as formerly. These, however, are found in light woods, inlaid with silver.

Madras will be the popular material for shirtings and pajamas. Pongee silk can be worn in this climate, and some beautifully done garments of this kind come from Japan and are reproduced here. But one must be extremely careful with pongee. It is not considered very healthy in the East. There are some elaborate silk pajamas in white, with colored stripes and initials embroidered or monograms worked in colored silks on the sleeves.

Bridge, an American Mania

Love of the Game Has Spread to the Four Corners of Our Continent, Despite the Anathemas of the Pulpit and the Reproaches of the Unitiated.

JUST a bit before the dawn of this century there came to New York a new means of recreation, a pastime which had the stamp of approval of English royalty. In a short time it took the town by storm, and before a year it had spread into the remotest corners of this continent. The old saying attributed to Napoleon—that the man was indeed to be honored who made the songs of a nation—applies also in this busy era to the one who brings to it the means of turning from the whirl and resting its mental faculties in mild, intellectual pleasure.

Bridge, a form of whist to which is now given a place of honor as quite a separate game at cards, was brought over from England and played at a few of the fashionable clubs and in a score or more of drawing rooms. It had come into England, they say, by way of Holland a few seasons previously, and had conquered London. The honor of introducing bridge, which to-day is becoming as universal a pastime in drawing rooms as golf and tennis are in the open, and which has outrivaled other forms of whist and even has shaken King Poker on his throne, has been given to one or more New Yorkers. Although he modestly declines the honor, it has been stated that Henry Barbey was one of the first who played bridge whist—now only bridge, since it has severed itself from the leading strings of its parent—in New York, and that the Union Club was the place where the first game was played. The site of the Union has been occupied by a business building, and a tablet certainly should be put up in commemoration of the event by those who are devotees of the game.

There is a decided bond of sympathy between Londoners and New Yorkers in their amusements. The Summer after bridge had been introduced into New York, Americans abroad found that life in country houses in England or evenings in London were impossible unless one played bridge. There the craze for the game was epidemic. Dinners were hurried through in order that the cards might be brought in; the opera and dances were neglected, and the language of the game became current in all drawing rooms.

New York Initiated.

That Winter two teachers came to New York to instruct in the rudiments of bridge. Whist experts arrived from all parts of the Union, took a few lessons, and went to their various homes to spread the propaganda. At Hot Springs and at Palm Beach teachers arrived with the season, and in a short time there was money to be coined. Since then constant instruction has been going on. Classes are formed everywhere, and from being the property of the very smart set, bridge has become the fad of the hour among all kinds and conditions of people.

Every village in this country, or almost every one, has a bridge club, and it is the absolute refuge and delight of suburban districts of all the great cities and large towns. In England it has been introduced into church fairs and bazaars with much profit, and it has been attempted here with good results for charity. At all sociables for the benefit of the Church in London there is a room set aside with little tables and cards, counters and candles, and dainty arrangements. You pay a small fee and also a sum for the cards, and you can play as long as you like.

Living bridge is being done as were living chess and living whist. To-day thousands of women—and this is no exaggeration, and it is more or less a woman's game—employ half the day in playing bridge. They commence after luncheon and play until 6, when there is tea. They hurry home for dinner and rush out again, after a hasty meal, to another bridge party, or the game is played in their drawing rooms. Men also play a great deal at their clubs and join the women in the evening. Tables are now arranged at all dances and balls for bridge players. Winter before last a party of débutantes was missing from the cotillion at the residence of one of the wealthiest and most notable families in New York. The young women were found in an upper sitting room playing bridge, unconscious of partners, the favors, and the music.

Bridge Essentially a Gamble.

Bridge, after all, is nothing but dummy whist, with certain values attached to suits. The skill comes from "card sense," the knowledge of which cards are out and which are not—this being simplified by the dummy—and from a prudence and foresight in betting. Bridge is essentially and primarily a gambling game, and as such it has had hurled down upon it the anathema of the pulpit and the reproaches of those who have not played it. But anything may be turned into gambling.

On dull days in the Fifth Avenue clubs men sit in the windows, take sides, and bet on the white horses, red-headed girls, messengers, and colored people going up and down the avenue. You cannot prevent people taking chances on anything where there is a chance.

It is true that bridge gambling is "rank" in England, but before bridge was introduced roulette was always brought in after dinner, and the King, who sets the fashion, has been a lover of the green ever since he was a young man. The Tranby Croft incident is not forgotten. In New York, except in one or two houses, bridge is not played for high stakes. In clubs like the Union games played for stakes are forbidden. The majority of the women who play bridge in New York—and these compose now almost one-quarter of the population—either play for prizes or for small amounts not exceeding $1—just enough to make it exciting.

The stories of young men being ruined at bridge in a single night are grossly exaggerated. They could lose the same amount at poker, or the races, or at the Stock Exchange.

Among the best bridge players in New York's fashionable set is Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Mrs. Kortright is a widow. She was twice married. Her last husband, Gouverneur Kortright, died about four years ago. She was originally Miss Therese White of Oyster Bay, L. I. Last Fall she was credited with taking to Hot Springs, for a two weeks' stay, six dozen packs of cards. Bridge devotees, like many who play cards at clubs, never use the same pack twice. Mrs. Kortright is one of the founders of the amalgamated bridge clubs which have had several meetings this Winter, one of them at the Metropolitan Club.

Mrs. Harvey Tiers of Morristown, N. J., is also a well-known bridge player. At Morristown during the Autumn and part of the Winter this pastime takes the lead in all games. There is a federation of the New Jersey clubs or circles, some twenty or more in number, and last November these played in a tournament at Morristown. Among those who were classed as skillful were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and her daughters, the Misses Twombly. Mrs. Twombly was a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

In New York, Mrs. Ogden Mills, her twin daughters, and her mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, are noted bridge players. Mrs. Mills is so devoted to the game that of late years her entertainments have been fewer than ever, except for the purpose of bridge. She has played with many of the best hands in England, and sticks to the strict English rules, which are a little different from those in this country—there are different side issues, which bring the score up to 500, and the etiquette of their game is very strict. English people seldom play for prizes, but for cash or money. The cash must be either in the form of gold pieces or checks. There is a great deal of form about all this, but the main principles of bridge are the same.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister and Mrs. Charles Whittier have brought together many of the bridge clubs in this city, and have had general tournaments. Mrs. Frank Sturgis is another very adept player. She was Miss Lydig. Her niece, Mrs. Hall, formerly Mrs. Albert Stevens, plays a splendid game, but she only contests for prizes. Mrs. Archibald Goulay Thacher, who was Miss Davies, is another of the champion hands in society. She also only plays for prizes or for the amusement that the game affords.

Bridge circles are necessarily small, and hence the town is divided into almost innumerable ones. In the past year the Whist Club has taken up bridge and has given it authoritative recognition. It is consequently played there as well as whist proper.

The Mania Widespread.

Women's bridge clubs meet generally about 2 o'clock. Play is continued until 6, and sometimes there are limitations as to the time.

As far as society is concerned, some one recently made the comment that unless one talked personal gossip or bridge one might as well be in Kamchatka. But the bridge fad is not confined to the ultra smart set. The artistic, musical, and literary people are taking it up. Hubert Vos, the painter, is one of the best players in New York. Mrs. Gilbert Jones has united in a bridge class some of the literary-musical element with the more fashionable people. Mrs. Lanman Bull has a "small and early bridge." Each neighborhood also has its special coterie for the game. On the upper east side, near Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Robert Remsen, Mrs. Todhunter Thompson, and Mrs. McCoskry Butt have "a Monday afternoon bridge." Mrs. Ira Barrow and the Misses Coddington take classes for another neighborhood.

On the west side and along the Riverside Drive there are as many as twenty clubs, which each meets once a week for bridge. All the large Northern and Eastern cities have their clubs, and towns the size of Newark, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Augusta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn., have caught the fever. Miss Evie Noble, one of the most famous instructors, lives in New Orleans, and has any number of classes throughout the South teaching at Palm Beach and at Hot Springs, Ark., during the season.

At Old Point, W. W. Spence of Baltimore has given some interesting bridge parties. It has been played with great regularity at West Point all Winter, and forms one of the sole occasions for recreation there. The same story can be told of the North, the South, the East, and the West. Never has there been such a complete adoption of any game of cards or of any pastime as there has of bridge.

It Is Either Good or Evil.

Whatever may be preached against it, it has had its advantages. It can be turned for good or for evil. It is more intellectual than poker, and it requires much more thought than golf or any outdoor game. It may not be as scientific as whist, but it is a compromise. It appeals, on the one hand, to the spirit of gambling, which is inherent in every one, even though the stake be only a sofa cushion or a photograph frame. It has greater variations than other card games, and there is in it, therefore, more of the charm of variety.

Whether it has come to stay is another question. But as long as it lasts, notwithstanding the evils which it is supposed to have brought in its train, it is certainly a power for good in the increased number of those who are perforce of the leisure class. It keeps them practically out of mischief. It is an argument for temperance, because you cannot play bridge with your brains fuddled, and so, after all, it has perhaps much more of virtue in its composition than it has of wrongdoing. To those of wide views bridge should be welcomed. It is a good sign of the times.

JUST A MATTER OF ACCENT.

THE canvasback duck looked very tempting to the hungry dinner guest, but it was sliced into tantalizingly small pieces. She determined to take two, though a guilty glance at the plates showed her that none of the other guests had ventured upon more than one. The slices loomed up like whole ducks as they lay before her, safely landed. Was everybody at the table gazing at them? To her horror, the butler, instead of moving on, stood holding the platter by her side. Was the tone in his voice one of stern disapproval or sarcasm? For there he stood and asked:

"How many?"

Her head swam. Clearly it was sarcasm, but the insolence of the man! She thought to close the incident gracefully by turning with a remark to her neighbor. Not at all. Retribution was not to be put away thus lightly. Again that cold, mocking voice in her ear:

"How many?"

Everybody at the table by this time must be transfixing her and her two slices; but she did not dare look up to see. The butler must be drunk. What was to be done to avoid a scene? Just then from down the table came the cheery voice of the watchful host:

"Why, Mrs. Dusenberry, aren't you going to take some hominy with your duck?"

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

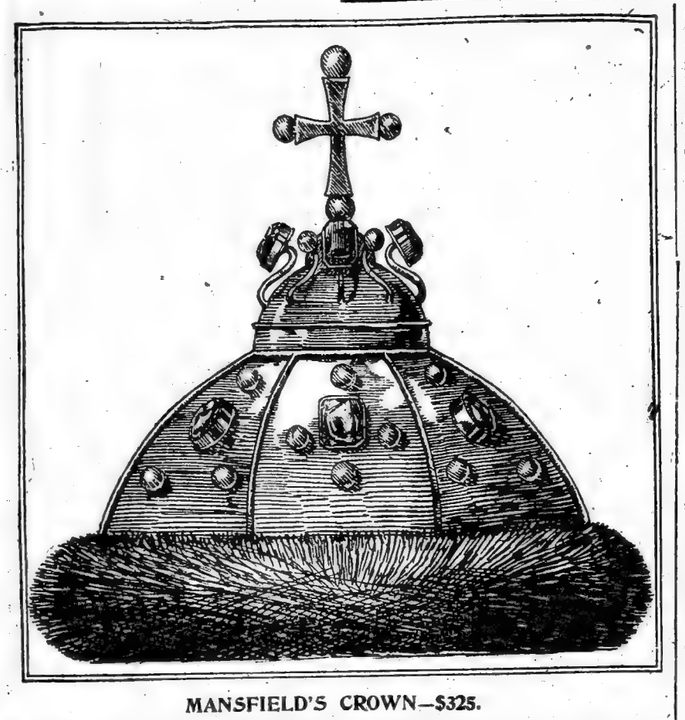

MANSFIELD'S CROWN—$325.

AN actor never wore a crown so expensive or made under such peculiar conditions as the one which Richard Mansfield wears nightly in "Ivan the Terrible." It is somewhat grandiloquently styled "the crown of the Monomachs," since it was to that dynasty that Czar Ivan belonged.

Mr. Mansfield did not anticipate any extraordinary difficulty in getting the proper sort of crown. He had been a despot and worn a crown in the past, but before he finally obtained just such a crown as the real Ivan wore many a dusty volume and set of ancient drawings had to be searched. Pictures of every other crown that ever made a monarch's head uneasy seemed to protrude theselves into sight, but never the crown of the Monomachs. Finally Mr. Mansfield's manager sought the assistance of Tiffany & Co., who have a collection of books containing pictures of nearly every piece of jewelry ever made.

In an old faded book was found, at last, the exact crown that the bigoted, superstitious, cruel Czar sat under when he issued his orders of death. By this time, though, there was not much time left before the opening night of "Ivan the Terrible." If Mansfield was to have his costume complete in every detail there must be some hurried work. A designer rapidly made an enlarged colored drawing, from which the accompanying picture is copied, and the building of the crown began immediately. Several men worked at the same time, each one making a certain section separately.

The cost of the imitation crown was $325. The outside covering is pure gold, and under it, to give the crown its firmness, is copper. The black border around the bottom is the finest Russian sable. The lining is of purple velvet. Of course the stones set into the crown are only imitations. If they were real the bauble would be worth nearer $3,000,000 than $300. They represent the most splendid rubies, emeralds, and pearls.

To make the crown fit the actor's head was another problem. He was not in New York, but on tour. There was only one thing to do. That was to get one of his hats. His town house was locked, but his manager managed to get a key, and after half an hour's search he emerged triumphantly into Riverside Drive with a cast-off derby. As fast as a cab could carry it the hat went to Tiffany's.

The men kept hard at work on the delicate task of molding the crown. After Mr. Mansfield reached here from Washington last Sunday he held two dress rehearsals without the crown. Late in the afternoon of the day before the opening the finishing touches of the head piece were completed and the designer picked out a Russian-looking employe in Tiffany's and put the crown on him to get the general effect. Then a couple of men carried it to the New Amsterdam, and the actor had it for his last dress rehearsal.

TEETH MADE OF A GOLD COIN.

HARRY LINKEY, one of the chorus men in "Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic Theatre, has excited the curiosity of a well-known New York dentist by a set of five false teeth made of hammered gold in one piece. He wears them in the right side of his mouth. They were made in the Philippine Islands while Linkey was in active service during the recent war.

"I was a private in the Thirty-fourth United States Volunteers," said Mr. Linkey, "and when we started out, Company K, of which I was a member, had a dentist, but he died outside Manila while we were on a long and laborious 'hike.' We garrisoned the town of Aliaga, and I caught a cold one night. That settled in my teeth. On the night of the day they bothered me most our native guide gave us warning that there would be a surprise party. We were up and ready. Upon the first intimation of the approach of the little brownies we rushed at 'em, and I got the butt of a gun in the jaw. The jolt knocked out five teeth.

"Being in Aliaga for more than a year I formed a friendship with one Claron Domenico, a very bright and industrious native. He noticed the gap every time I opened my jaws, and volunteered to make some teeth for me on condition that I would give him a twenty-dollar gold piece. I complied. He took the measure and made a crude mold with some native gum—it may have been gutta percha—and after five days he fitted this set of teeth.

"I marveled at the man's skill and asked him about himself. He said that he learned the art in England, and believed that he was a better dentist than any one living. When it became known to the boys that there was a 'tooth artist' in the town he got such a rush of business that he could scarcely attend to it. He showed us some specimens of teeth in which he had set precious stones. My teeth are perfect in fit, and I can remove them or leave them in my mouth all the time with ease. Claron would not let me pay for them, insisting that it was pleasure for him to make me happy and that the twenty-dollar gold piece which he had hammered into molars was enough for any soldier to miss from his pocket in those times of want.

"Having a little voice, I took up singing upon leaving the army. Max Hirschfield, our musical director, has hopes that I may be able to sing some day, and believes that without these teeth my articulation would be imperfect."

TO CUSHION ELEVATOR SHAFTS.

TO safeguard against injury those who are unfortunate enough to fall down an elevator shaft, a St. Louis factory inspector has invented a device, consisting

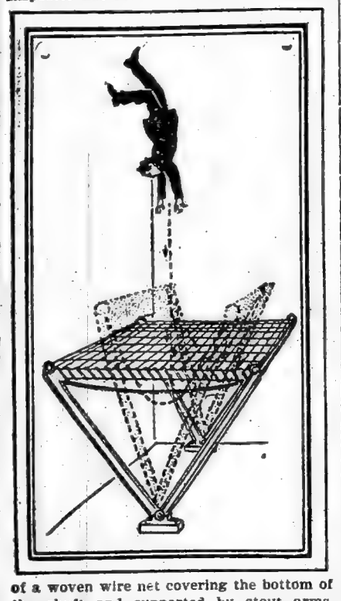

of a woven wire net covering the bottom of the shaft and supported by stout arms. Under the net is a pair of compression springs. The combined action of net and springs breaks the fall. While the net gives and sags, the arms close up like scissors and are resisted by the movement of the springs.

AN AUTOMATIC SHOE SHINER.

IS electricity to oust the bootblack from his livelihood? A Chicago inventor answers "Yes." The invention is called an "automatic electric shoeshiner." There is an elevated platform, on which are arranged stools and around which is a brass railing. To the edge of the platform are

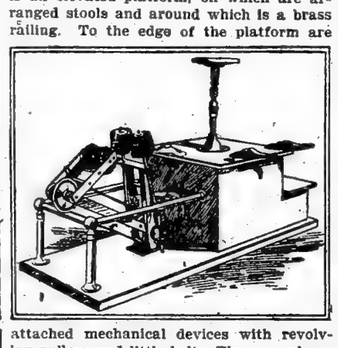

attached mechanical devices with revolving pulleys and little belts. The man places his foot on the rest in front of one of these little machines, and the apparatus begins to get busy. He does not move his foot until the shoe is shined.

WINTER TOMATOES NEAR US.

ONE is not apt to think of Pennsylvania soil as a fit place for growing tomatoes in Winter, but there has grown up at Emaus, Lehigh County, quite an extensive business in that line. Emaus once was celebrated only as the oldest Moravian village in America, and incidentally as a producer of pig iron. Then there arrived a stranger, a Mr. Kroninger, who originated what is called his farm of glass, and now his Winter tomatoes are market rivals of the California and Bermuda products.

Nowadays New York gets a large proportion of her Winter tomatoes from Pennsylvania. Some day, perhaps, we shall be entirely independent of the semi-tropical cultivators.

The soil of Lehigh County proved especially adapted for the new scheme. In the daytime the average temperature of the glass-surrounded tomato farm is kept from 82 to 92 degrees, and at night they let it drop 10 degrees sometimes. In the very cold weather much coal is used for heating—sometimes as much as four tons a week.

The interior of the house is divided into large parallel beds, separated by long, narrow alleys. In one of the houses the beds are on platforms three feet from the surface; in the other they are on the ground, to obtain the more direct rays of the sun. Since they were planted, last August, the vines have attained a height of nearly six feet, their maximum in Winter being about nine feet, and by Summer they will have attained to 25 feet. Once a week all the side shoots are taken off, and only the centre top stems are left growing, so as to obtain all the blossoms and fruit at the top.

So erect are the stocky plants and so full the foliage that but for the fruit, which hangs in large clusters, a visitor might think himself in a nursery of trees. When a tomato bunch is ripe and the tomatoes are plucked, all the stems are cut off up to the next bunch, so that the entire vitality of the vine goes to the growing bunch. This system is repeated every time a bunch is picked off. Each vine is loaded with fruit of all sizes, and each averages a bunch of from four to eight large solid tomatoes a week.

The hothouses contain more than 2,000 of the most vigorous tomato plants. By the last week in October the Winter tomato grower makes his first shipments, and since Nov. 15 he has been able to ship daily from 100 to 175 pounds, the bulk of them to Philadelphia, though occasional shipments go to Boston, New York, and Washington.

All these Winter tomatoes are picked early in the morning, when they are in their prime, for later in the day, when the temperature is higher, the fruit is softer and more apt to spoil. Only the Lorillard variety is grown under glass, for this is the most successful forcing tomato, of medium size and more popular than very large-sized ones, since this precious Winter fruit is all sold by weight. The best selling tomatoes are those that average three or four to the pound. After the holidays, when the California crop is exhausted, prices for first-grade Pennsylvania tomatoes range from 30 to 40 cents a pound.

About 1,500 young plants are kept ready in the garden for such emergencies as the death of the grown ones. A most curious feature of the establishment is what Mr. Kroninger terms his surgical outfit—consisting of an inexpensive supply of scissors and old rags. Once a big stem, bearing green fruit, snapped off in the middle. The farmer trimmed it nicely and then reset it, just as a surgeon would set a broken bone. After that he bandaged it with a soft rag. The severed parts knit themselves together and the tomatoes ripened successfully.

WHAT NEXT—TIN CANS?

IT HAS BEEN discovered by ranchmen in some parts of Canada that the pulp of a sugar factory is fine food for sheep. Never before was such a cheap provender thought of, even though it must be combined with grain and hay to make a good fattener. The pulp, which the sugar manufacturers are delighted to sell, costs but 50 cents a ton.

THIS STEPLADDER A TREASURE.

GERMAN housewives have a stepladder contrivance which, if universally adopted, would do much in the way of the elevation of mankind—this is not a pun—and the diminution of the use of strong language. The ladder is built on the plan of the ordinary household article, except that at the top it has a platform which enables the hausfrau to step from the front toward the wall, and within comfortable reaching distance of anything upon which she is working.

Every one knows that many of our ordinary stepladders, having the brace at the back to preserve the equilibrium, keep the worker standing on the top at a distance from the wall, and the higher the ladder the greater is the incline of the brace and the further the woman at the top is out from the point she wishes to reach. This is not only inconvenient, but dangerous, for there is always a chance of a fall.

From the top of the German ladder, and from the step below, is a double platform, held with braces and adjustable, so that it can be folded in when not in use. When the platform is in place the housewife or maid having climbed the ladder to the step below the top steps forward upon the lower platform, which brings her out over the brace at the back, in the place where she would be on the ladder proper if she were using the ordinary household inconvenience. The upper platform is carried out a little further. Standing comfortably upon the section below, well toward the wall, she has her pail of water before her upon Platform No. 2, and can do her work without effort.

FIVE TONS AT ONE BITE.

THE THING that can bite up five tons of coal is known as an automatic grab bucket. It was invented not long ago. The Carnegie Steel Company owns it and its function in the world of work is to insert its great jaw into places wherefrom vast quantities of ore are to be removed. For instance, when placed alongside a laden steamship it can gobble up and redeposit on dry land about 2,000 tons an hour.

Every day sees some new labor-saving or time-saving invention in the way of machinery for handling materials in bulk. This five-ton biter or grab bucket measures fifteen feet over all when its jaws are wide open. A three-ton biter measures eleven feet. They are something like great pairs of claws and their mechanism is so perfect that no supplemental shoveling up is necessary after they have finished unloading a vessel's hold.

Even before these largest grabbers were created some marvelous coal-biting exploits were recorded on the Lake Erie water front. One machine unloaded 5,300 tons of ore in three hours and fifty-six minutes. Another handled 4,300 tons in two and a half hours.

A STRANGE MONUMENT.

This curious picture is that of a monument erected by the Mexican Railroad to mark the point crossed by the Tropic of Cancer. The monument is of wood, 12 feet high and 24 feet long. On the top are two

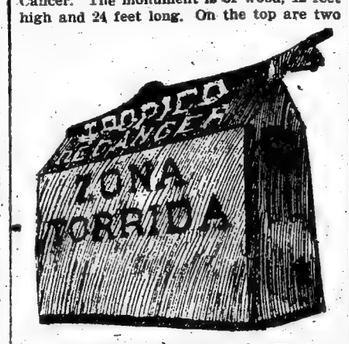

arms pointing out the two zones. The location is desert ground a few miles south of Catorce.

THROWING PRAYERS AT AN IDOL.

ALONG the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centres one of the most curious worships in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appears to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for a while and wait for a worshipper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee halts in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of the paper. The wad he then chews up into a ball and hurls at the god. If it hits the face and sticks, the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body, the omen is not quite so propitious, and if it falls to the ground there is absolutely no hope.

Such a mode of prayer is even more curious than the praying wheels of the Buddhists, who set the wheel revolving and reel off prayers by machinery. As John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, says: "One sees, of course, pumberless strange rites connected with religion in traveling about the world, but Japan is the only land I have ever visited where deities serve as targets for masticated prayers!"

GEN. BUTLER'S FACE IN ROCK.

ALONG Maine's broken coast line there is no point more conspicuous than Owl's Head, where a new attraction has been discovered by William F. Norcross, a Rockland business man. Clambering to a seldom frequented part of the Government land, he saw outlined against the sky a remarkably clear profile. A few weeks ago a photographer visited the scene. The result of his snapshot is seen in the accompanying picture. Some who have

seen the photograph have remarked upon its striking resemblance to the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Owl's Head played an important part in the Indian wars. Here was fought the last battle between the Indians and whites in that part of Maine. It is an ancient Indian tradition that all of the savages killed on the neighboring coast were buried on the Head, and the Smithsonian Institution sent Louis Francis, an Oldtown Indian, there a few years ago to locate the old cemetery. The rocky acres divulged no secrets, however.

"OLD ABE," THE WARRIOR EAGLE.

AMONG the priceless relics destroyed in the burned capitol of Wisconsin was the stuffed form of "Old Abe," the famous eagle which hovered over the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry in many a battle of the civil war.

The bird was purchased from an Indian for a bushel of corn in 1861, having been captured on the Flambeau River. Company C of the regiment bought it for a mascot, and it went through the war carried aloft on a perch, from which it would rise screaming into the air during the excitement of a fight. Many were the stories of its adventures. It seemed to have a charmed life, and the soldiers used to say

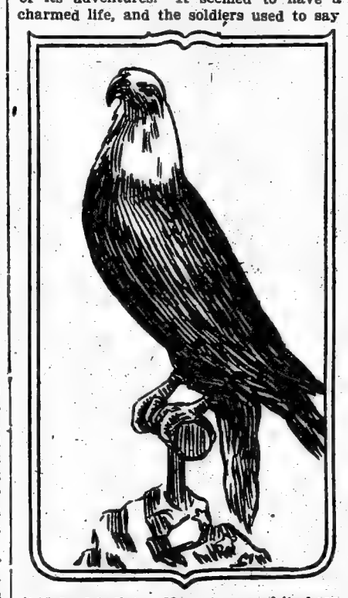

it dodged bullets. Never a one of its bearers were wounded, although all of them were in the forefront.

"Old Abe's" value rose after the war. P. T. Barnum once offered $20,000 for the privilege of exhibiting the bird, which, however, lived a peaceful life in quarters set apart for it in the capitol basement at Madison. Every now and then it was exhibited, once taking a trip to Boston. When it died it was stuffed and placed on a pedestal under the capitol dome.

CAST FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

HAVING been cast aside by the Executive, several chandeliers of historic significance to those familiar with the White House have been rescued and sent to Congressional committee rooms. It was when the White House was being overhauled that the old relics, dating from President Grant's term, were sent to an auctioneer to be sold. Superintendent Elliott Wood of the National Capitol heard about it and had them withdrawn from the sale.

The finest of the chandeliers was placed in the room of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. It weighs 800 pounds and contains 5,000 pieces of crystal. The original cost of this one, together with four others rescued, is said to have been $27,000. They were imported from England, and originally were designed for accommodating gas lights, but now they have been remodeled for use with electricity.

ONLY FOUR OF THESE COINS.

THERE is no premium on Confederate paper money of any issue or denomination," said a coin dealer recently. "It is almost as plentiful to-day as it was at the close of the war, when housekeepers in Richmond sent basketfuls of it to market to purchase provisions for a single meal. Why, a man living in a small Virginia town, wishing to learn how much that money was worth in the latter part of 1865, pinned a thousand-dollar bill on the village store hitching post. The next morning, when he went to see if the money was still there, he found another thousand-dollar bill pinned on top of it. And things haven't changed much since then, so far as this currency is concerned.

"One issue of Confederate money, however, is literally beyond price, although it cannot be strictly regarded as regular Confederate currency. It is the silver half-dollar, which in reality was little more than a pattern coin. The fact that the Confederate Government started to mint metallic money is but little known, and even this knowledge came to light only within the last few years, most writers of histories of the Confederacy having failed to mention the fact.

"During the latter part of February, 1861, the State of Louisiana turned over to the Confederate Government the branch mint which had been used for making United States coins. Designs were submitted to the Confederate authorities, and dies were made for a half-dollar piece. Only four of these pieces were coined. Then, on account of the scarcity of bullion, their production was discontinued and the mint closed April 30 of the same year.

"The design on the obverse of the half dollar was that of the Goddess of Liberty seated, surrounded by thirteen stars, and on the lower rim were the figures '1861.' The coin very closely resembled the Federal half dollar of the seventies. On the reverse side there was a shield with seven stars, one each for the seceding States, and above the shield was a liberty cap, intwined around which were stalks of sugar, corn, and cotton, with the letters, 'Confederate States of America.' Of the four coins in existence one is held by the Government at the mint in Philadelphia, and the remaining three are in the possession of private individuals. There is no set premium for one of them, as there is no record of one of them having been offered for sale. They rank in value with any of the rarest coins of United States issue."

HUMAN HEAD GROWN IN WOOD.

POSING as an altar in the Grant's Pass, (Oregon,) lodgeroom is an odd-looking fir stump, its top shaped like a human head. Even the features grew there naturally, and except for a little carving to improve one eye, no alteration was necessary after a woodman discovered the curio in the midst of the forest. A right ear is the only lacking feature. There is even a beard—represented by a white fungus growth.

A HANDY LITTLE MEASURE.

THIS device, a pocket measure, is constructed so that it will indicate distances from one-eighth of an inch to 25 feet when simply drawn over the surface to be measured. The hand traversing the outer dial reads up to twelve inches, while that on the inner runs to twenty-five feet. One convenient use to which the instrument may be put by machinists is in measuring the surface speed of the work in a lathe. It is only necessary to put the measuring wheel in contact with the revolving surface for a fraction of a minute, when the length of surface covered will be found indicated on the dial.

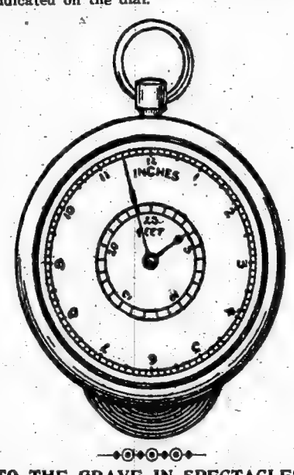

TO THE GRAVE IN SPECTACLES.

AT a recent funeral it was noticed that the face of the dead was adorned with glasses. Naturally the queer decoration occasioned surprise. Even the undertaker seemed hardly to know what to make of it.

"However," he said, "this is not the first time I have buried a man with glasses on. But the instances have been so few that I haven't got used to the idea. Certainly I never add that finishing touch of my own accord. It is always done at the request of the family. In every case I find that the deceased and his glasses were inseparable in life, and in order to preserve the likeness they are to be still undivided in death. Personally, I think the notion inartistic, but art is not my business. When anybody wants to be buried in glasses that's the way I bury him."

DON'T BLACK YOUR RUBBERS.

DEALERS in shoes have been wondering why the rubbers they handled wore out more quickly this Winter than in previous seasons.

"So many complaints were made to me," said a west side dealer, "that I finally wrote a saucy letter to the manufacturers, calling them down for imposing on me. Their reply claimed that the rubbers were all right. I investigated and discovered at last that my customers had been blacking their overshoes. But the rubbers won't stand for that. They crack and split under the treatment even worse than leather, and the consequence is that the slaughter of overshoes this season has been unprecedented."

CALL ON THIS GOD FOR LUCK.

A BRITISH officer traveling in Tibet copied from a mural painting in the Pakyong Temple this likeness of the God of Luck. If a Tibetan is "up against

it," so to speak, he can change the tide of his ill-fortune by appealing with proper fervency to the corpulent deity.

HIS NAME A DOUBLE-ENDER.

ANSWERING the challenge to cite another name, like Nella L. Allen, which may be spelled from right to left as well as the usual way, a subscriber sends in this one "Leon Noel."

A FOX CHASE UNDER GROUND.

GEORGE VON L. MEYER, American Ambassador to Italy, is a splendid horseman, and when in Rome he follows the foxhounds regularly.

The entire region over which the Roman hunts are held is undermined by catacombs, excavated by the early Christians for hiding places during the persecutions—labyrinths of subterranean passages burrowed in every direction like the diggings of a mole. One day, when the Ambassador's hounds had met just beyond the world-famous tomb of Coecilia Metella, an old gray fox was unearthed and led the field a merry chase, finally drawing them in the direction of the catacombs of St. Callxto.

Seeing the pack run up a steep hill close to the fox's brush, the leading horsemen firmly expected to be in at the kill, but what was their surprise and dismay when, on reaching the top of the hill, there wasn't a hound in view. Though the country was level and bare for miles around, the six-

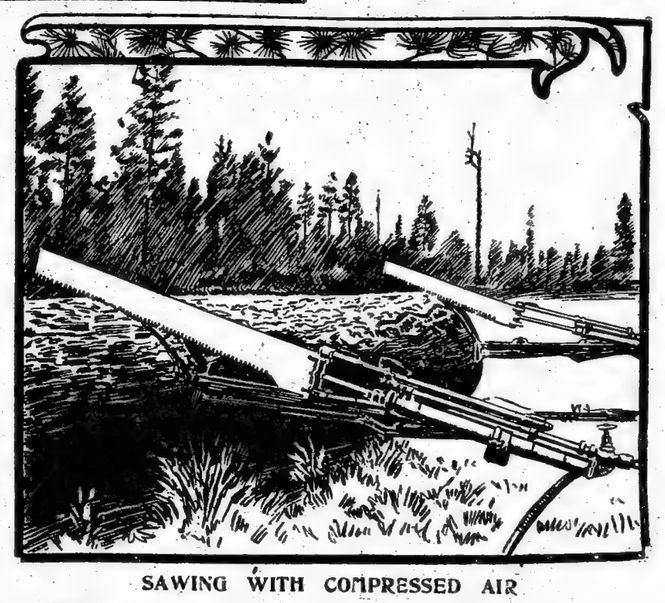

SAWING WITH COMPRESSED AIR

A LOG SAW operated by compressed air the timber industry. The appliance and is adapted for operating drag sa general use in log camps, displacing the h Compressed air to operate the engine and gasoline, or electric driven compressor or tached to the boiler of any logging or por

The pneumatic engine, which is describ capable of making from 125 to 150 strokes used. At sixty pounds' pressure it will de only 50 pounds, being constructed almost is a recent invention of vast importance to consists of a pneumatic engine and frame, ws on cordwood and heavy timber and for and-power equipment now generally used. saw can be obtained by using a steam, belt, by an ordinary locomotive air pump attable engine.

ed in a recent issue of Compressed Air, is a minute, depending on the pressure of air velop 2½ horse power. The engine weighs entirely of brass and steel tubing.

teen couples had disappeared as completely as if they had been spirited away by magic.

The men stopped short and were consulting as to what they should do, when faint whimpers, like the far-off sound of a pack in full cry, seemed to rise from the ground. They became more and more faint as the astonished riders listened, and finally ceased entirely. For a moment the hunters looked at each other in blank amazement. Then the master, Prince San Faustino, seemed to have found the solution and rode off, scanning the ground carefully in every direction.

A minute later he showed the others a hole in the ground about the size of a barrel hoop, with marks of pawing all around it. The fox evidently had known of this entrance into the catacombs and entered it, followed by the hounds.

Laborers were summoned in haste, and the opening was enlarged sufficiently to allow a man to enter comfortably. After that the horn was set going, and the men took turns at it. For a while there was no response, but finally a few exhausted hounds began to straggle in, and in time most of them were rescued, though a few never returned, probably having strayed down so far that they could not hear the horn, or having fallen into the dark pits that abound in the catacombs.

For days afterward peasants who passed the spot told of hearing strange, fearful noises emanating from the bowels of the earth—sounds like the lamentations of a lost soul. With the superstition of the ignorant they crossed themselves and hurried by, instead of stopping to investigate.

SQUATS TO WRITE LETTER.

WHEN an Equadorian woman writes a letter she sits on the floor and uses a squatty table like the one in this picture. The table is a rough, benchlike

thing, so simply fashioned that even an amateur carpenter can put it together without difficulty.

WAITER, POET, AND POLYGLOT.

TALENTED as are many of New York's suave restaurant waiters, it is doubtful if any of them could take your order for dinner in any one of six different languages. But in Indianapolis there is a waiter of varied linguistic acquirements, equally proficient in French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, and modern Greek. His name is Agamemnon—or, in full, Pandellis Agamemnon Cafouros. Though a naturalized American citizen, he is none the less proud of his Grecian origin, and it is on record that he reads a few bits of Homer every morning before breakfast. Occasionally he writes poems himself. Having begun life as bellboy in an Athens hotel, where he began to pick up from foreign guests their various idioms, he came to America in 1897. He says he would lead the life of a student were he a man of means. As it is he finds that the only way he knows how to make a living is by being a waiter.

A "HOLY" RAILROAD.

IN THESE days, when railways are run more for what there is in them for a favored few than for the accommodation of the general public, it may be interesting to recall the fact that there is right here in North America a "holy railroad." This is a little line twenty-one miles long, from Quebec to Ste. Anne de Beaupré. It is sacred because it claims to run "especially for the accommodation of pilgrims," and above all, because at its opening a few years since it was formally blessed, with all its belongings, by Cardinal Taschereau. Every Sunday the trains are crowded by devotees in search of the blessing of the good Saint Anne, who is credited with the miraculous power of healing, and on July 26, Saint Anne's Day, the road cannot accommodate the enormous crowds which flock to her shrine.

Think of riding on a holy railroad! But those who have traveled on it know that they must not expect the comforts of Paradise. It may be called "holy," but it seems to be run, none the less, with an eye to dividends. The charges are high and the service poor.

NO PYGMY ENGINES, THESE.

ACTING upon the theory that a single gigantic locomotive can be operated more cheaply than two of one-half its capacity, the Santa Fé Railroad is having built for freight service ten of the largest engines ever constructed. These ten are nearing completion at the Baldwin Works. Altogether, it is estimated, they could haul across the continent on wheels an armored battleship—if the battleship by any device could be placed on the wheels. Each of them weighs about 280,000 pounds, with a tender tipping the scales at 200,000 pounds. Eighteen thousand men are at work building them, and the time of construction is to be not more than fifty days.

Though of the same width as smaller engines, the ten giants are longer and higher, with immense driving wheels that make the wheels of most other freight locomotives look like toy hoops. A man of average height, standing beside the big wheels, does not reach up to the top rim, for each of the drivers is eighteen feet in circumference. There are five pairs of the drivers, and in front are the usual two pony wheels.

ELECTRICITY BUTTS IN.

EVEN on a coal dock, where saving fuel would seem to be as unnecessary as anywhere on earth, electricity has been adopted as the sole motive power for tramways, hoists, and other machinery. This dock, with one mile of water front and 2,000,000 square feet of area, is at Duluth, Minn. It is owned by the Pioneer Fuel Company, and is said to be the most perfectly equipped fuel dock in the country.

Many other coal yards are planning to adopt electric motors in the same way, for the convenient manner in which they can be distributed offers advantages that overbalance even the consideration of a superabundance of fuel for steam power. The electric drives are used for operating cars and derricks, and the other appliances for loading and unloading the coal, as well as to do all the repairing required. In fact, all the work that machinery does in the yard is done by electricity.

YET HE WANTS TO GO AGAIN.

From The Washington Star.

COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY, the arctic explorer, related the following at the reunion of the Washington alumni of Bowdoin College:

"To note briefly one of my arctic experiences: On the 6th of January, 1899, after a sledge journey in the very midnight of the great arctic night; a journey over an unknown frozen road, of such roughness as you can scarcely imagine; reduced to a diet of raw dog, I stumbled into Fort Conger, the abandoned headquarters of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, with both feet seriously frozen. For six weeks I lay there on my back, a helpless cripple, through the utter darkness, living principally upon cornmeal and molasses; my companions trying to inject a little warmth into the deadly cold by burning empty boxes and barrels, until the faint rays of returning daylight in the latter part of February permitted an attempt to reach my ship, 250 miles to the south. Lashed down to a sledge, my feet and legs wrapped in a musk ox skin, that journey of 250 miles was made in 11 marches of from 12 to 18 hours each, bumping and pounding over the broken ice of the arctic sea. The mean minimum daily temperature during that march was 53½ degrees below zero. The temperature the day we reached the ship was 63 degrees below zero."

A BARON IN JAIL FOR BEGGING.

Although he is by birth the head of an ancient family of the German nobility, Baron Bennigsen has been sent to a Berlin jail for begging alms under a false name. Sixty-two times has he been imprisoned before. He has been everything from a mendicant to an omnibus conductor, having worked incidentally as waiter, porter, laborer, and mechanic. His grandfather had financial troubles that caused the family estates to be sold, and the Baron himself was born in a poorhouse. The offenses that landed him in jail so many times were minor misdemeanors

CAR PLATFORM FOR REAL USE

THIS is the roomy rear platform of a new trolley car ordered by the St. Louis Transit Company for service to and from the exposition grounds. While the front platform is rather short, the one on the rear is a regular balcony, with an area of 9 feet 1 inch by 7 feet, divided into three parts. On each section are hand rail-

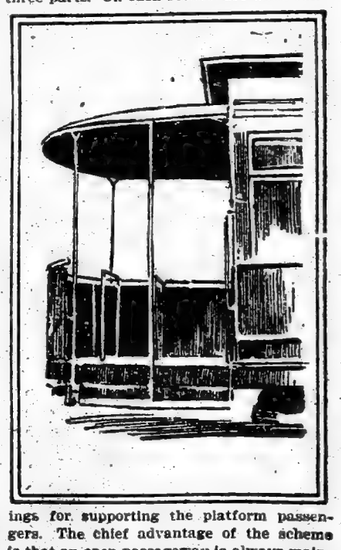

ings for supporting the platform passengers. The chief advantage of the scheme is that an open passageway is always maintained for the entrance and exit of those who ride inside the car. The railings are open at each end, so that one may move around them.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

When February opened with a week of successive daily declines it was said that the market was bound to turn upward for that reason, irrespective of the news, since no market can fall steadily, without reacting. All through the first week of March now until Saturday we have had steadily advancing prices, and the impartial application of the rule would require a reaction downward regardless of the market factors. And to tell the truth the logic of immediate events makes in that direction. On a long view it is different. Everybody expects at some future time higher prices than ever before for everything, except possibly Northern Pacific. There are more of us, we are richer, and we are larger consumers than ever before. More iron will sell at higher prices than ever before; manufacturers will produce and railways will carry more freight, and passengers as well; more cotton and produce will be raised and either consumed, or, if they can be spared, will be exported. There is not a bear on Wall Street who will not admit it, and who will not then be a bull.

But this is a long look ahead. The nearer prospect is less pleasing. The immediate foreground is filled with forbidding certainties, and paralyzing uncertainties. Railway traffics are small, bank clearings are small, the price and consumption of iron have shrunk steadily for fifteen months, failures are large, security prices are still under liquidation, commodity prices are at the maximum for twenty years, and wages are not moving in a direction to permit of increase of consumption. Heretofore, such conditions have accompanied quietness in trade, partial occupation of labor, accumulation of stocks of goods, congestion of idle funds and falling prices in and out of Wall Street. These are normal conditions in a Presidential year, and they would have come this year if it had not been a Presidential year, for there are adequate factors at work independent of politics. The Asiatic war; the Rochester and Baltimore fires, and above all the Northern Securities frost would alone have chilled sentiment if all other factors had been favorable. Many bravely inspired and well meant words have been spoken and written upon these topics, but they have not sufficed to change their character. They are depressing in their actual and immediate effects, and still more so in their contingencies. The fire losses, though large, are limited after all, but the effect of the other factors cannot be circumscribed by human vision. No man can say when the war will end, or what nations may not be involved. Nobody can limit the disruptive effect on many industries and enterprises of affirmation of the Northern Securities decision. If these factors were certainly efficient in their highest degree the stock market would collapse. But it bears up stoutly, attesting that hope springs eternal in the human breast. There can be no boom either without hope, or on hope alone, and just now hope is playing a lone hand. The situation may be described as a deadlock between fears springing from facts and hopes based on little but optimism. How complete the deadlock is appears from the fact that the volume of trading is now smaller than since the paralysis of the Bryan blight. Not since that nerve-racking experience has there been so few buyers and sellers. The excess of fear then was apparent in the shrinking throughout of the price sheet. The excess of hope now is apparent in the stability of prices, which have not fallen 1 per cent. since the day of the beginning of hostilities and the destruction of Baltimore's business section.

This is not mere stolidity. The market knows what is going on and appreciates the possibilities of the situation, for good as well as ill. There is nothing like pessimism abroad, none of that chill about the heart when the market last year was required to take ceaseless floods of stock sold for unknown reasons by unknown parties, with an undefinable fear of what might happen if their offerings were not taken. The dominant sentiment now is caution, and a desire for light. The market is "taking its count," but is far from down and out. Upon any fair excuse prices would rise, and it is open to doubt whether any ordinarily bad news can force them lower. There is not a market in the world which has stood the month's test so well as ours nor any which is in so good shape to leap into buoyancy with the removal of the weight upon it. This freehand sketch will be the better for a few facts in the foundation. Taking the good for granted, and specifying only the exceptional excellence of foreign trade, some of the depressing factors may be mentioned. Bank clearings are 18 per cent. below last year, and 9 per cent. below 1902. For the last three months the deterioration in railway earnings has been progressive according to The Wall Street Journal's compilation, thus;

	Gross Per cent.	Net. Per cent.
December	Increase, 4.38	Decrease, 47
January	Increase, 5.41	Decrease, 27.87
February	Decrease, 6.46	....

In January only two leading roads reported increases of so much as $100,000, but a dozen reported decreases exceeding $100,000 and one exceeding a million. Hope is justified that this condition will not outlast the weather which caused it, but the hope does not alter the facts as they stand. The February failures were swollen by the incidents accompanying the Baltimore fire, but it is discomposing nevertheless to find them the worst for a decade. Dividends payable in March this year aggregate $8,000,000 under last year, but the interest is $2,400,000 larger. The more bonds the less dividends. Upon industrials the disbursement is $10,000,000 less than last year, while industrial concerns organized reach the smallest monthly capitalization in four years with a single exception. That boom is over. These are some of the reasons why it is submitted that there is no present case made out for buying stocks, even if it be conceded that there is no reason for selling them.

In discussing the Western rate war the other Sunday it was said here that it was based upon the Chicago Great Western's championship of Omaha as a market town. It is not precisely a village quarrel, since it involves the commerce of a continent. Similar quality and larger dignity are now given to the Eastern rate war by the Chamber of Commerce's and Merchants' Association's championship of the commerce of New York. It will be noticed that in the Western war the railway was the champion of its terminal. In the case of New York the terminal is betrayed by its railway. No road can transport grain from Chicago to the seaboard so cheaply as the Vanderbilt system brings it to New York. Yet for the sake of a quiet life our railway champion allows to the outports a differential—that is, allows a cheaper rate to be made by competitors less favorably situated. The result is that the natural route is prejudiced. The Western railways divert trade from New York via the Mississippi Valley southward to tidewater. The Eastern war diverts trade from New York to the ocean outports. In ten years six Atlantic ports gained 3,000,000 tons in registered tonnage while New York lost 214,517, and was the only one of the seven to lose anything. If there were any other cause than the differential, or cheaper rate to the ports, economically dearer, it does not appear what it is. Not one but several commissions have recorded their opinion that there is no other reason. The effect is seen in a steady decrease in the export and import trade of New York. No one grudges the natural growth of our sister cities. No one would deny them every normal advantage in railway rates. But the time has come when New York misses what it is losing, and is under the necessity of insisting that business shall be done on natural and reasonable lines. No favor is asked for New York, but prejudice cannot be endured longer.

It will come as a surprise to some that railway business is done on unnatural and unreasonable lines, but it cannot be said that there is a trace of anything natural or reasonable in the way railway rates are fixed. It is in evidence that the total train expense of moving a typical Lake Shore grain train from Chicago to New York is $520, and the revenue at normal price $7,000. The train expense may be only a half or a third of the total cost of earning the rate charged, but the difference between the cost and the charge is so great that no relation can be discovered. It is true that a freight rate is not a commodity of limited supply, and to be sold at the owner's price. Neither can the rates of freight be proportioned to the capitalization of the carrier—for different carriers between the same terminals are differently capitalized, and there can be but one rate for all. The charge and the distance are in even less relation than the charge and the carrier's capitalization, for the shorter distance is sometimes charged double the rate of the longer route. In short, railway rates are still fixed on the same rule of thumb, cut-and-dry method, by which yachts are built, nor are the best authorities able to suggest any better rule than to charge what the traffic will bear, that is all that can be asked and the commodity not be checked in its movement. If it moves the price is reasonable and fair. This is all very well when each traffic manager does the best he knows, but traffic managers do not act that way. They are gregarious by force of law and half a dozen around a table can settle the fates of communities by dictating the rates on the majority of mileage of the continent. They care nothing about who grows the grain or where; they have the power to say through what ports it shall be shipped and at what price it can be sold in the foreign market, for the freight cost is enough to decide whether or not it can be exported profitably at all. Once any road might act individually, and its competitors might do as they pleased about meeting the competition; but we are now witnessing the operation of the statutory requirement that competitors must compete. In practice this means that rates shall be uniform at the minimum any carrier is willing to accept. Rates must be observed, and the higher rates get no business. It is not clear where this is leading us. Nor is there any authority for connecting in any other respect than in time the breaking out of this rate war concurrently with the near approach of the completion of the improvements which will enable the Pennsylvania to dispense with its differential on freight to Philadelphia by enabling it to compete on even terms with New York Central on freight to New York. Removal of the premium on exports taken to other ports will strongly promote the supply of freight needed by the trust steamers from New York. It is a curious concatenation of circumstances even if it be nothing more, and it may be much more. Conceivably Pennsylvania has attacked New York's commerce in order that it may surrender as Philadelphia's champion without disgrace. Its championship like its attack is an excellent imitation. The real thing is the demand of the Vanderbilt railways and Morgan steamships for their missing tonnage. They need it in their business.

Originally we had the go as you please era, when railways charged what rates they liked. That was the era of railway bankruptcies, of discrimination among shippers, of the growth of monopolies fostered by favoritism. We are now in the era of partial regulation of rates. The law provides certain rules, and within them the railways do as they please. Irregularities exist, but they are small, risky, and furtive. This is an improvement, but wars continue, with all their old disadvantages if pressed to their results. Any railway pirate—as the Chicago Great Western is genially called by some—can put a pistol to the head of all its competitors by filing any lawful rate, and starting a train of circumstances whose end nobody can foresee. As an alternative it has been proposed to lodge the rate making power in the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Inasmuch as the commission frequently if not usually is overruled by the Courts it cannot be said that it has established the position necessary for reposing this confidence in it, even if there were not objections in principle to allowing any public body to exercise such rights over private property. The alternative is to leave the rate-making initiative and power with the railways under lawful regulation, but to require them to show cause before they disturb the established order of affairs. Conceivably the Great Western is justified in its desire to make Omaha a market town, to the prejudice of Chicago. Possibly Pennsylvania is right in its insistence upon Philadelphia's differential to the prejudice of New York, or in the alternative New York Central is right in moving for the abolition of the differential. If these facts were established and a rate war sanctioned in support of the principles involved there might be no war at all, so great would be the prejudice against those pilloried before the war began. It ought not to need new proof that temporary and excessive cheapness is a poor boon to offset a war of rates, whose results may dwarf the trouble sought to be remedied. The law has very well taken away the right to charge extortionate rates. The law might also very well require cause to be shown and authority granted before a war of rates is begun. The action of the Chamber of Commerce last week in seeking for its views the sanction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is in accordance with this idea. It would have been better if such action had been taken sooner, before the war, and the feeling it caused had begun. Now there is something more to settle than the principles involved in the dispute.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

A DULL WEEK.

Small Proportion of Stocks Dealt In During the Past Week.

Apart from a number of mining stocks which are seldom or never traded in, the total number of stocks in the Stock Exchange list is 413, of which 327 are in the listed and 86 in the unlisted department. Of these, 136 listed and 36 unlisted issues were traded in during the past week, which showed total transactions smaller than on any previous week of the present year. As was natural in a dull market, the number of stocks dealt in was much below the average. On Jan. 22, when the trading was heavier than on any other day of the present year, there were 176 stocks dealt in, or more than were represented by all last week's trading.

To what limited extent most of these stocks shared in the trading of the week is shown by the fact that of the total transactions, amounting to 942,272 shares, twelve stocks contributed 592,628 shares, leaving only 349,644 shares to be divided among the remaining 160 issues.

SEC. SHAW'S PLATITUDES.

Neither Jerseymen Nor New Yorkers Like Asset Currency Scheme for State Banks.

Hard pressed by the pitiless correspondents, Secretary Shaw, in Washington, makes explanation of his Atlantic City speech to the Jersey bankers; that he didn't really say much, anyway, but just talked "platitudes." The Secretary did not, according to his post-mortem examination of his own remarks, make any new currency proposals at all, and reports to the contrary are misleading and uncalled for.

Thus perishes the scheme for a system of asset currency for State banks, which the Jerseymen who listened to Secretary Shaw thought he was proposing when he made his famous speech. It is just a little bit too bad, for the clever advertising device that the Secretary employed as a means of giving his remarks publicity was so successful as to insure for his supposed plan, despite the merriment that the Jersey bankers evinced when they believed themselves to be listening to it, a wide discussion, and one that would have made for the amusement of the race.

Of course, the speech leaked. It could have done nothing else when 400 men, a number of them with the prospect of being examined by their wives after the banquet, listened to it under a pledge of secrecy. If all of the versions of the speech found their way into print through the indirect method suggested above, there might perhaps be some ground for the claim that the Jerseymen did not believe themselves to be listening to a proposal to establish asset currency for State banks, but as at least a few accounts have come from bankers themselves, the asset currency proposition has to stand for discussion.

It contemplated, so far as the reports go that have reached New York, a system of currency for State banks, issued against assets of approved classes, with the guarantee of the Federal Government and a tax variously stated at from 3 to 5 per cent. for the banks to pay in return. From the proceeds of this tax the Government in its underwriting enterprise would be supposed to be able to pay losses on all issues of banks whose assets might have been too enthusiastically rated when the scheme was put into effect.

As has been said, the Jerseymen received the plan with merriment, first, if the accounts may be trusted, because they did not see the need of a State bank currency, and second, because they did not see sufficient profit, the year round, in the issue of notes on the basis of a 3 to 5 per cent. tax. With the rate on time loans ranging over 5 per cent. it was held that there might be some reasonable certainty of profit in the reinvestment of funds practically borrowed at an average of 4 per cent. or over, but fortunately, the Jersey bankers knew that 5 per cent. money is above the standard of the twelve months.

Here in New York the point of view of the Jerseymen has been agreed to by most of those who have formed any opinion at all of the skeleton proposition that the banqueters at Atlantic City said that they thought they heard from the lips of the Secretary. Men whose particular interest gave them familiarity with the National currency system added to the other objections an additional one that the plan would not profit the Government, and represented an embarkation into a virtual scheme of underwriting against which ample warning was given in the history of various underwritings in the past few years. Said one of these objectors:

"If the Government went into that sort of thing it would wake up some morning and find itself with a line of variegated asset banknotes on its hands that would demand even more labored explanation than Secretary Shaw is now engaged in making because he proposed the scheme."

SHE SIGNED THEM ALL.

Ice Stockholder Didn't Want to Seem Discourteous, So Gave All Proxies Requested.

Stories of the eternal feminine in Wall Street, always entertaining, received a notable addition last week. It was the American Ice Company fight, recently ended, that brought out this particular tale about Mrs. H—— of the upper west side, who came on Wednesday to consult with her bankers.

"There now," said she, "I do not understand at all this talk about the Ice Company. You know I own a few hundred shares of preferred—I think that preferred is much nicer than common stock, don't you? But, as I was saying, I own a few shares of the preferred, and I kept receiving letters from gentlemen who said that they were interested in Ice also, and wanted my assistance in protecting all the stockholders in the annual meeting.

"I didn't know what it was all about, but I didn't want to seem disobliging, so I just signed all the slips they sent me and mailed them back. I think that four sets of gentlemen can probably do better than one, anyway."

The question is now one for academic discussion only, in view of the peace developments in Ice; but, nevertheless, speculation was indulged in in more than one dull moment during the past few days as to how many duplicate proxies might have been returned to the four soliciting committees after the process described above.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPORT

Income Equals 11.5 Per Cent. on the Capital Stock.

What the Report Does Not Show—An Omission in the Balance Sheet—Comparisons with Past Years.

The full annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad which was made public last week is a very voluminous document of thirty-nine pages, but, in spite of its size, the information which it conveys is by no means proportionately large. Among the things which it does not show is the exact nature of the disposition made of the large sums of money raised during the year either through loans or issue of new stock and bonds. For example, no expenditures are shown as having been made on the New York terminals except the sum of $5,000,000 used for the acquisition of real estate.

There is no indication in the report that any amount has been set aside for this work, although it was understood at the time of the new stock issue that the money then raised would be expended, at least to a large extent, in prosecuting that undertaking. It would therefore appear that new millions will have to be raised to carry on that work. The statement of securities owned is deficient in that it gives only the securities held by the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, though it is known that large amounts of stock were purchased through some of the subsidiary companies. There is no mention of the purchase of the Hocking Valley stock, among others, and there is nothing to show whether the investments in the shares of other companies show a loss as compared with the purchase price or not, these securities being carried on the balance sheet at their cost price. The net income derived from them nearly equalled 4½ per cent. on the purchase price. The balance sheet is deficient in that it does not show among the liabilities $43,700,000 in car trust certificates, which were, according to the text of the report, outstanding on Dec. 31 last.

Aside from the lack of detailed information such as it would well become a railroad with as many stockholders as the Pennsylvania to make public, the report apparently at least establishes the fact that the railroad is able to earn its dividends, even on the largely increased amount of capital, and also that it will probably be able to do so in the future.

The statements of earnings and expenses of all the railroads operated by the Pennsylvania east and west of Pittsburg and Erie show a tremendous increase in the cost of conducting transportation. In fact, this item shows about the heaviest increase among the factors which make up the cost of operation. In every case these expenses run from 50 to 60 per cent. of the total operating expenses, and average about 40 per cent. of gross earnings. As no statistics are given regarding the amount per mile of these expenses and the traffic density, it is impossible to establish the relation between these two items, and in the further absence of all information on car and train load it is useless to attempt to arrive at any conclusion as to what influence this important part of the operating expenses may have on the dividend paying power of the road.

The expenses for maintenance of ways and structures as well as of equipment were also heavily increased, though a large part of improvements was paid for out of the premiums realized out of the sale of stock. It is figured that in order to maintain the way and structures an annual expenditure of $12,000,000 would be sufficient. The actual amount spent was $14,586,420. For the maintenance of equipment it is believed the sum of $11,750,000 would fulfill requirements. The amount spent last year was $19,803,161. It will therefore be seen that in case of necessity it would probably be possible to save some $7,000,000 out of gross earnings on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad proper. This is a substantial item when gross earnings decrease.

It is in this respect instructive to go back a few years and compare the growth and decline of gross and net earnings of another period of prosperity and hard times, as shown in the following table:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earn. Operating Expenses.	After Rentals Paid.
1885	$45,615,033	$29,479,764	$7,604,337
1886	50,379,077	32,619,594	8,824,236
1887	55,071,313	37,036,584	9,448,550
1888	58,172,077	39,331,153	9,222,275
1889	61,514,445	41,096,805	10,375,467
1890	66,202,259	44,980,554	10,800,000
1891	67,426,840	45,947,444	10,997,263
1892	68,841,844	48,819,361	9,794,211
1893	66,375,223	46,996,017	9,407,510
1894	58,704,284	40,363,746	9,384,097

It appears from this that while from 1885 to 1892 gross earnings increased about $23,000,000, net earnings, because of increases of $20,000,000 in expenses, increased only $3,000,000. But the beneficial result of the large expenditures became apparent in the period of depression which followed in the next two years, when gross earnings shrank $10,000,000, operating expenses decreased $8,500,000, and net earnings only decreased $1,600,000 from the high point, which, by the way, was reached one year before gross earnings had reached the top. While gross earnings, therefore, decreased $10,000,000 from 1892 to 1894, net earnings in the same period decreased only about $400,000. There is no reason to expect that this performance may not be repeated. It simply means that the large amounts spent on improvements insure a comparatively slow but steady growth in net earnings, with only slight reactions.

Taking the report in its entirety, then, it shows that last year the earnings applicable to dividends amounted to about 7 per cent. on the entire capital stock of $300,000,000 now outstanding. This does not take into account the income to the Pennsylvania Railroad from securities owned and amounts earned by underlying companies, but which were not distributed. Adding this as well as the equity in the maintenance of equipment expenditures, the total income would equal about 11.5 per cent. In forecasting, however, earnings for the present year, probabilities must be based on the amount of capital stock outstanding. Should this be increased to the full amount authorized, of course, the story would be different. That this will be done this year is believed unlikely in view of the loan of $50,000,000 recently arranged by the Pennsylvania, and which is for eighteen months, thus carrying it well over into 1905.

There is appended to this article a chart showing the movement of Pennsylvania stock for the period commencing in 1899, when it was first listed on the New York Stock Exchange, when began the heavy increases in the capital stock which culminated almost in a panic last Summer. This movement, of course, cannot be shown independently of the general market movement with which it was intimately related. The chart does show, however, that while the increase in the capital stock was at first hailed with delight by the stockholders, resulting in an advance in the price of the stock, the further increases in stock and bond issues very soon resulted in a hesitating tone, and thereafter in a series of sharp declines with each successive announcement of new money requirements.

Similarly purchases of new lines affected the market price favorably in boom times, while they had an adverse influence in times of depression, without regard to the future importance of the transaction. The report just issued does not decide the question of the wisdom or otherwise of the Pennsylvania's expansion policy, but on the whole its argument seems rather to favor the view that the heavy decline in the stock was not entirely justified.

THE PARIS PANIC.

Authentic Details of the Bourse Collapse on the War News.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The worst panic which the Paris Bourse has known since the Franco-German war occurred yesterday. Since the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan there has been a tendency downward, but the drop yesterday amounted to a real "Krach." French 3 per cent. rentes, which were at 97.52 on Feb. 6, closed at 93.55 yesterday. Spanish 4 per cents, which were at 85.60 on Feb. 6, closed at 74.50 yesterday. Turkish 4 per cents, which were at 85.97 on the 6th, closed yesterday at 75. The fall in Russian stocks was comparatively much less considerable, the reason being that they are largely held by investors, and there is not the same pressure for selling them. According to one authority, the Russian Government has decided to take energetic measures in view of preventing a fall in the rate of exchange of the ruble. I mentioned in my correspondence of Feb. 5 that if war did break out it was to be expected that Turkish and Spanish stocks, which are mostly held for speculation, would be more affected than others. Since the 1st of this month the fall in French 3 per cent. rentes has been 4.10 per cent. In Spanish 4 per cents it has been 11.60 per cent. In Turkish 4 per cents it has been 11 per cent., while in Russian 4 per cents the fall has only been 8.90 per cent.

Yesterday's panic is attributed by different and equally competent authorities to different causes. The most sensational pessimistic rumors were current, but I am inclined to agree with those who believe that the optimism which prevailed in Paris down to the very last moment as to the issue of the Russo-Japanese negotiations was followed by a reaction of pessimism for which there was just as little ground. It is also to be supposed that the extravagant and alarmist articles which in the form of special contributions and sometimes of foreign correspondence find their way into certain newspapers have to some extent enervated and demoralized the public. When the English press pointed to the possibility of war for some time before its actual outbreak, it was roundly abused, and the public abroad was invited to attach no credence whatever to news coming from across the Channel. There is no country in the world where people go more easily from one extreme to the other than France. The dearth of information from the seat of war is also trying to the somewhat limited patience of the French, who on this occasion at all events are not disposed to regard no news as good news. There is no immediate cause for yesterday's panic save, perhaps, the simultaneous departure from their posts of the Russian and French Ambassadors in London. But even that is explained in the case of the former by personal affairs. It is expected that he will return to his post in ten days. As to M. Paul Cambon, he is a constant visitor to Paris, but independently of that fact it would be quite conceivable if he now wished to see M. Delcassé as frequently as circumstances permit.—London Times.

Some typical falls are included in the following list:

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 6.	Fall.
French rentes	97.52	93.55	3.97
British consols	87.75	85.50	2.25
Italians	102.10	98.65	3.45
Spanish	85.60	74.50	11.10
Turkish 4s	85.97	75	10.97
Portuguese	60.82	56	4.82
Russian 4s	97.95	90.95	7
Brazilian 4s	79.10	71.80	5.30
Bank of Paris	1.100	1.002	98
Crédit Lyonnais	1.127	1.040	87
Chemin de fer du Nord	1.825	1.725	100
Chemin de fer de Lyon	1.406	1.335	71
Suez Canal	4,075	3,820	245
Thomson-Houston	680	630	50
Rio Tinto	1.221	1.157	64
Sosnovice	1.535	1.360	175

BRITISH COMPANIES' ACT APPLIED HERE

What the English Code Would Mean in America.

Some Provisions of the British Law in Their Bearing on the Shipbuilding Case as a Type.

A recent report of United States Consul Metcalf at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, contains an article on the English credit and companies system from The Manchester Chronicle, in which the writer bewails the shortcomings of the bankruptcy and companies acts of Great Britain in terms that suggest the chorus of complaint heard on this side of the water whenever the subject of corporate promotions is under discussion. In detailed figures the writer recounts what he considers an appalling number on failures of joint stock companies during the year 1903 and for various periods of years preceeding, setting out a condition that he does not hesitate to call a national scandal.

Unfortunately for the purposes of comparison corresponding figures upon the failure of corporations and aggreate amounts of capital involved over similar periods in the United States are unattainable. The standard records kept here are on all failures and deal with total liabilities and assets without particularization as to the capital lost or impaired. The statement of the English writer therefore that during the past year 1,629 companies of all kinds became insolvent, involving a paper loss on capital of $311,456,000 and an actual loss on public subscriptions of approximately $145,995,000 is not capable of being matched up with returns of even fair completeness from this side. True, the United States Shipbuilding Company, with its $72,000,000 total capitalization; the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, capitalized at $100,000,000; the American Bicycle Company, with $35,000,000; the White Mountain Paper Company, with $25,000,000, and the International Fire Engine Company, with $10,000,000, foot up to a matter of $242,000,000, leaving the balance of $69,456,000, more or less, between the total of English failures of 1903 and these five notable American fiascos to be supplied by all the other corporate failures throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

To this objection will probably be made, and with reason, that 1903 was the record year in American industrial failures. It is equally pertinent to remark that 1903 was the year in which Whittaker Wright in England floated schemes capitalized in the aggregate at seventy-five millions or more, and that the period of industrial reorganization has not compared with that, not long passed, in which railroad receiverships were as common as industrial receiverships have been for a twelvemonth past. So the rejoinders might be carried on ad infinitum, until the Englishman wound up, as the writer in The Manchester Chronicle winds up, by asserting that in ten years past the English investing public has sacrificed $987,899,500 through bankrupt corporations, over and above a loss of $871,108,500 on vendors' shares.

The complaint of The Manchester Chronicle writer is against corporation laws allowing such a volume of failures to accumulate, and his charge is that the Companies acts of England are full of fissures through which it is possible for the promoter, the ill-intentioned vendor, and the unscrupulous Director to drive their illegal conveyance with horses four abreast. The matter of prospectuses is mentioned as a particular example, with the assertion that through subterfuge a majority of companies come before the British public without the prospectus that is required, with a view to telling the investor everything that he should know or could want to know about the properties into which he is asked to put his money.

But this condition at its worst appears to be a materigl improvement on the state of things prevailing here, where companies, instead of being obliged and seeking a deceitful existence to avoid issuing any prospectus at all, use the prospectus itself, or, as in some instances fresh in memory, a statement of condition to the Stock Exchange as a medium of spreading misinformation among the trusting and investing public. And the vindictive severity of the English courts in dealing with Whittaker Wright for borrowing a few thousands for the purpose of showing a fictitious cash balance in some one of his staggering chain of corporations, at a given moment, affords a striking contrast to the complacent manner in which high judicial and financial authority here has up to the present time regarded certain recent methods of obtaining purchase money or "working capital."

It will be not uninstructive, and possibly may afford a small bit of entertainment, to apply certain sections of the Companies act to such a notable American promotion as the United States Shipbuilding Company. For this purpose the prospectus mentioned above will serve as well as anything else—perhaps best of all, since it contains the more important provisions of the English code making for "publicity," a thing well considered both on that side of the water and this to be the most effective safeguard that can be given to the public against such promotion enterprises.

In the first place there can be no possible doubt as to who issues the English prospectus, such as has been developed regarding a prospectus of the shipbuilding company in a pending litigation, for the company's act of 1900, amending Section 38 of the company's act of 1867, provides that

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK FLUCTUATION DURING THE PERIOD OF CAPITAL EXPANSION.

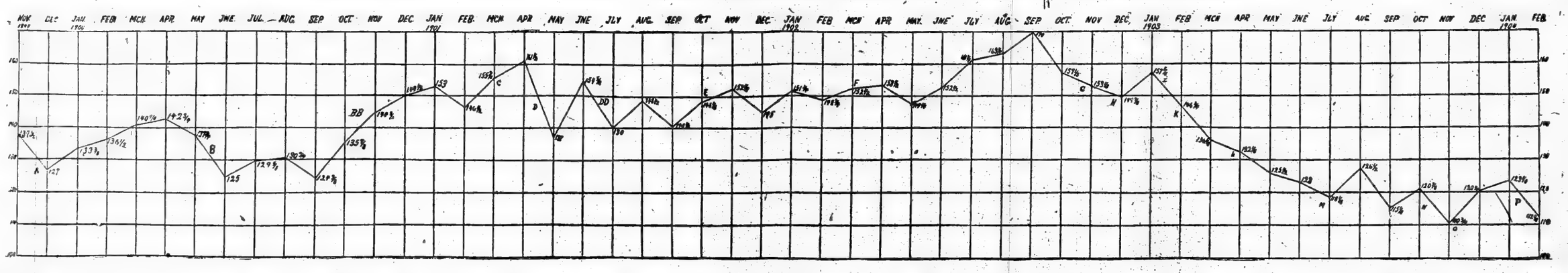

A—$12,000,000 in stock issued at par. Rights quoted at 2½ to 3.
B—Purchase of Long Island Railroad.
BB—McKinley's re-election assured.
C—Stock increased by $100,000,000 to $251,700,000, of which $50,000,000 issued at 120. Rights quoted high 11½, low 6⅝.
D—May panic.
DD—Steel strike.
E—$20,000,000 Pennsylvania Company's bonds issued to pay for Pennsylvania Steel Company.
F—$50,000,000 bonds issued.
G—Increase in wages.
H—$10,000,000 in Car Trusts issued.
I—Loan of $40,000,000 on notes.
K—Stock increased to $400,000,000, of which $75,000,000 offered to stockholders at 120.
L—Offer to convert $50,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds into stock at 140, of which $29,800,000 were converted.
M—Stock issue of $75,000,000 succeeds. $40,000,000 loan paid off.
N—$10,000,000 Long Island Railroad 4 per cent. bonds issued; also like amount of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railway.
P—Loan for $50,000,000 4½ per cent. notes.
O—Ex dividend

every prospectus must be signed by every person named as a Director or proposed Director of a company, and must be filed with the Registrar of Corporations for public inspection on the date of its publication, the signers being liable for the truth of all statements made therein. It is doubtful if any such prospectuses are on file in the office of the Secretary of State for New Jersey.

Having accomplished thus its own publicity, the prospectus next proceeds to inform the public on the following topics:

Contents of the memorandum of association, with names of signers, shares subscribed by each, and extent of their interest in holdings or profits of the company; number of shares to qualify Directors and compensation; minimum subscription on which Directors may proceed with allotment of stock and amount payable on the call when issued, or that has been paid on previous calls; number of shares or debentures issued or to be issued as partly paid, (and if not otherwise stated it is taken that the shares are full paid,) and the consideration for which these shares have been issued; names and addresses of vendors to be paid in part or wholly from the proceeds of the public issue, or vendors not paid in full at the issuance of the prospectus, and amount to be paid in cash, shares or debentures to each; amount paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring subscriptions to the shares; amount estimated as preliminary expenses; the amount paid or intended to be paid to any promotor and the consideration for such payment; statement of dates of and parties to every material contract not entered into in the regular course of business, and place where such contract may be inspected; names of auditors; full particulars of the interest of every Director in the promotion of or the property proposed to be acquired by the company.

On such a prospectus, at least, there would be no need to wait upon judicial procedure in a receivership suit to find out what part of the purchase price of a constituent property was cash and what part promotion securities, or who received the rake-off, nor would there be any question, with the names of the auditors in full view, as to who was responsible for representations upon which the constituent plants were taken into the holding corporation. The vendors and promotor are brought from their convenient obscurity out into the bright light of day, and the Directors, if interested in the promotion or property acquired, are not left hidden from the public gaze.

The Director, be he "dummy" or the genuine article, is not allowed to escape with the attention paid him by the prospectus. Under Section 2 of the Companies act of 1900 he is allowed only to qualify if, before the registration of the articles of association or publication of the prospectus, he shall have filed with the Registrar of Corporations a consent to act, shall have signed the memorandum of association for a number of shares not less than his qualification, or filed with the Registrar a contract to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares.

Subsequent sections of the act make interesting additions. For instance, Paragraph 22 of Section 5 provides that if a Director knowingly permits or authorizes a violation of the act governing the allotment of shares—one of the important "publicity" sections of the Companies act—he shall be liable to compensate the company, and the allottee bringing suit, respectively, for any loss or damages by reason of the illegal allotment or by reason of the misrepresentations of the statements of allotment filed with the Registrar. Under the succeeding section a company is forbidden to begin business or exercise any borrowing power until every Director has paid on each of the shares contracted for or taken by him at least as much as is payable on allotment of the shares offered to public subscription, and for permitting a violation of this section every officer or Director liable is subject to a fine of £50 a day for the period in which the violation is continued—which would bear hard on the income of some "dummy Directors" not unknown to the public prints.

The fine threatened under Section 6 above, however, is not the only penalty to which a Director is liable. The act fairly bristles with penalties, and as good an example as any other may be found in the rulings on Section 165 of the Old Companies act of 1867 as amended by subsequent enactments, a section providing for the prosecution of Directors and officers and promoters of companies in cases of fraud or breach of trust. Under this section it has been held that if there is a contract between a company and a Director, as there must be under the act of 1900 noted above, upon the qualification shares, and payment for such shares is shown to have been a fictitious proceeding, from which the company did not receive the amount represented, the Director may be rendered liable for the amount of his subscription.

The position of Directors to the company is clearly determined under the English law. In the same section it is held that: "A Director acting on behalf of a company in carrying out a contract of sale to the company stands in a fiduciary capacity toward the company on whose behalf he is acting. * * * and it is conceived that there is no doubt that a promoter stands in a fiduciary relation toward the company which he creates." Under this general rule it is held:

"That if a man becomes a Director of a company at a time when a contract for sale to the company is not actually completed, so that it is his duty to act for the company in the matter of the purchase, he can be compelled to make good to its fullest value any present that he may have received from the vendor."

A detailed application of the foregoing to the acts of a typical board of "dummy" Directors is hardly necessary when it is considered that the fundamental position of a "dummy," as one holding office without personal investment for the purpose of giving apparent legality to the arrangements of the promotor, the vendors, and others interested in the flotation, is in plain violation of the principle of the English law. Hence all the acts of the "dummy" Directors in our typical case of the United States Shipbuilding Company, whether in confirming the contracts with the vendors, raising the capitalization to admit of the Bethlehem purchase, or completing that transaction by fastening upon the shipbuilding company the wonderful Schwab-Pam mortgage, would have been, under the English law, illegal and void, and they would have carried with them a liability to penalty which a good many of the young men concerned would have found appalling.

The above are but a few phases of the companies acts of England having application to conditions on this side of the water. They may serve to illustrate, however, the difference in procedure allowed under the laws of a State well committed to the business of palming off on other States its own misconceived corporate children, and that laid down by the National legislation of Great Britain. It is not a sufficient answer to say that the figures on English bankruptcies are enormous; so are they here. Nor does it suffice to reply that the companies acts can be circumvented, for it is at least something that a national attempt is made to regulate industrial promotions. And a country in which that is done may well be considered as occupying a position in advance of one where corporations are encouraged in trifling with considerations of business honesty, provided their license is visited for the most part upon States other than those which gave them birth.

A BANK STATEMENT FORMULA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Never having seen a formula which could be applied to the bank statement issued by the Clearing House, I think the accompanying one may be of interest.

Reserve minus deposits divided by 4 equals surplus.

The law requires a reserve of one-quarter the deposits. When the reserve held is greater than one-quarter the deposits there is a surplus. When one-quarter the deposits is greater than the reserve held there is a deficit. The reserve may decrease, and still there may be an increase in surplus caused by a decrease in deposits. Any change in the statement may be made clear by this formula. T. S. W.

New York, Feb. 29, 1904.

LARGE BANK RESERVES AS A MARKET FACTOR

Securities Values Decline, While Cash Holdings Increase.

SURPLUS LARGEST IN YEARS

Excessive Reserves Attributed to Lack of Confidence in the Market—No Investment Demand.

Recent large increases in the surplus reserve held by the New York banks have carried the figures to the highest point reached in several years and have brought prominently forward the question of the desirability of a surplus much in excess of legal requirements. To begin with, Wall Street was well pleased with the increases in the cash held by the banks. It was argued that this meant that rates for money would be low, which would in turn stimulate stock market activity, and those who late last year were dreading a possible stringency in the money market found much ground for satisfaction in the position which the banks assumed soon after the opening of the year. Reserves continued to increase; money rates, already low, became lower, but stock market prices failed to keep their part of the bargain and instead of advancing declined from week to week.

Then it began to be said that the large surplus reserve held by the banks was after all not a bull but a bear argument, and this view of the case has been accepted by increasing numbers as the surplus has grown from week to week. The fact is that both reserves, either too large or too small, are unfavorable in their effects upon the stock market. One shows that there is overextension, the other that there is lack of confidence on the part of those who have funds to invest, but who refrain from doing so. During the past few weeks, when very large reserves were being piled up by the banks, it was said that those who had money were hoarding it by keeping it on deposit in the banks instead of placing it in securities, and the course of the stock market and the character of the trading seem to furnish ample proof of the correctness of this view. The investment demand for stocks and bonds has fallen to a very low level—so low, indeed, that commission houses generally report what amounts to a cessation of business and only the professionals are left to supply such activity (such dullness would be a more appropriate term) as the market is showing at present.

Last week's bank statement showed that on deposits amounting to $1,027,920,400 the banks held surplus reserve amounting to $32,150,200. This is the largest surplus shown at any time since June, 1899, when they amounted to $39,323,000. Not in any year since 1897 have the reserves been as large for the corresponding date. In other words, in order to find a surplus at this time of the year as large as that now held by the banks, it is necessary to go back prior to the beginning of the prosperous period through which the stock market passed within the last few years and from which it has recently been reacting. These conditions seem to offer strong proof of the wisdom of the contention that a time of large bank surpluses is an inviting time for the purchase of securities. Owing to the fact that such movements are more or less automatic, the accumulation of large cash holdings when general conditions are not such as to entirely destroy public confidence leads to a resumption of investment buying because of the fact that owners of money eventually become tired of leaving it idle or holding it in bank at a very low rate of interest. Such withholding of investment funds tends to reduce the prices of securities which thus are automatically made more attractive.

In really good times, before the use of capital in enterprises of one kind or another have become excessive, the surplus reserves held by the banks is usually relatively small. Experience shows that bank reserves are largest when times are worst. Within recent years the largest reserves held by the New York banks were during the troubious years of 1893 and 1894, when conditions were such that by no argument could the large surplus held by the banks during part of that period be made to assume the appearance of a favorable factor. The surplus reserves of the associated banks within the past ten or eleven years was largest in February, 1894. That was after a period of much uncertainty and when for weeks at a time the reserve held by the banks fell below legal requirements, the deficit having reached the large sum of $16,545,000 in August, 1893. After February, 1894, the surplus gradually decreased, and with various minor fluctuations it continued to decrease for a number of years, until late in 1899 it actually fell below the legal requirements, though this condition prevailed for only three weeks, when the cash held by the banks again assumed more or less normal proportions.

All through the unusually prosperous times of the following three years the bank reserves were relatively small as compared with the figures reached in the previous period of depression. Even the somewhat heavy increase in the reserves early in 1897 was connected with stock market depression which was coincident with the low prices for iron and steel which were reached in that year.

Large reserves, it is argued, are bad for the reason that they show a lack of confidence on the part of investors. Normally money seeks the most profitable employment which is consistent with safety, and when funds are allowed to remain in bank in excessive amount, it is a fairly safe conclusion that a feeling of uncertainty prevails among investors. At present there seems to be little room for doubt that such a feeling does prevail. There is practically no investment demand of the general character which represents the reinvestment of funds which gradually accumulate in the hands of capitalists both small and large, and yet there can be no doubt that many could increase their holdings of securities did they see fit to do so. The consideration of the question of surplus reserves is one that brings forcibly to the attention of the investigator the fact that extremes are always harmful. The piling up of very large surplus reserves is in its way just as undesirable as are the conditions which result in the falling of the reserves below the proportion which by legal enactment has been established as a safe and prudent one to be maintained between deposits and reserves.

BOND SALES FOR FEBRUARY.

According to figures which have passed under the review of The United States Investor, bond sales for the month of February amounted to $6,785,350, not including temporary loans. Of the above amount $5,724,686 were issued by cities and towns and $1,058,900 by counties. This amount shows a decrease of $23,568,731 reported for the month of January, and a decrease of $106,941.45 from the $7,892,291.45 reported for the month of February, 1903.

Of the larger issues we note one of $1,375,000 by Chicago, Ill.; one of $471,000 by Memphis, Tenn.; one of $400,000 by York, Penn.; one of $300,000 by Kings County, N. Y.; one of Louisville, Ky., of $250,000.

The large total last month of $30,354,081 was swelled by the large issue of bonds by the Philippine Islands of $10,000,000, and by the State of Massachusetts of $3,560,000.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

The Mexican Central has abandoned work for the time being on the line to the Port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast, according to dispatches from Mexico. One of the causes is supposed to be the refusal of the Mexican Government to permit the establishment of bonded warehouses at that port.

The excellent showing of the Mexican National Railroad has renewed interest in Mexican railroad enterprises. The increase of 20 per cent. in the gross earnings and 50 per cent. in the net earnings is understood to be due in part at least to the growth of farming and business enterprise in the Valley of the Rio Grande, and in part to the interest which the Mexican Government has in this road.

It is expected that February earnings of all the trunk lines will show decreases in net because of the severe snowfall up the State. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central has been a heavy sufferer, and the extra expense due to the severe weather will materially increase operating expenses, while reducing gross earnings because of the inability to move traffic expeditiously.

Traffic conditions on the Rock Island have been in bad shape because of a lack of cars and motive power, especially on the northern lines of that system.

It is stated that there will be no opposition to the re-election of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the meeting to be held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, Mr. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, and A. R. Little will be nominated for re-election as Directors. It is stated that no new interests have asked for representation on the board.

A meeting of the Directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company will be held on Tuesday to act on the quarterly preferred stock dividend. Little progress has been made in the negotiations for the consolidation of the Southern iron and steel companies.

It is stated that the Mohawk Valley milk train of the New York Central is one of the most successful trains on the line as a money earner. The receipts are said to be ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a day. All the lines of the New York Central are said to carry about 28 per cent. of the milk supply of the city.

The Southern Railroad is making a great record this year with its fast passenger trains. While last year the road had a good deal of trouble through weather conditions, this year none of its trains have been delayed, but have made excellent time. There have been some record fast runs and the traffic has felt the beneficial results of the new motive power. The effects on the earnings are reflected in the monthly statements.

During the past week a very favorable annual report of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company was sent to the stockholders. This report showed that a deficit of $62,535 had been overcome, and an additional profit of $42,756 had been earned, equaling 1½ per cent. on the debenture bonds, which interest is to be paid April 1. Notwithstanding this showing the best bids on the different issues were ½ on the common, 1 on the preferred, and 13 on the debentures. Calculating on this basis, the total market value of all the issues is but about $380,250, compared with their face value of $5,000,000.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $1,100,000 additional 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1947.

Stockholders of the Birmingham (Ala.) Railway, Light and Power Company will vote March 31 to authorize $10,000,000 general refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds to retire the existing $6,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, to issue $1,000,000 for immediate improvements and to retain the balance for future improvements.

The Standard Trust Company, agent for the Voting Trustees of the International Harvester Company, gives notice that the permanent engraved voting trust certificates for stock are now ready for delivery in exchange for the temporary certificates.

Plans for the consolidation of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Traction Company and the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company are being worked out, a conference of capitalists having taken place in New York recently for this purpose.

Within the next thirty days the daily output of sugar, it is expected, will be largely increased. The plant of the Federal Sugar Company, it is said, will shortly add several thousand barrels to the daily ouptput, and other Lower Hudson refineries now in course of construction will contribute still further to the supply.

The number of stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is now in excess of 16,500, which shows to what extent the stock of the company is distributed. Through the last increase in the company's outstanding stock, amounting to about $21,000,000, the number of stockholders was increased by about 3,000 names.

The Electric Boat Company, it is claimed, has on its books orders for submarine boats the net profits on which will represent several hundred thousand dollars. Already the British Admiralty has bought nineteen boats from the company, and this number, it is stated, is to be increased to twenty-nine boats. A number of the Continental powers have purchased one or more submarine vessels from the Electric Boat Company and the United States Government has several in commission.

Net profits of the Winona Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last were $54,394, and its total surplus on that date amounted to $93,488. During the year 51,434 tons of ore were treated, yielding 1,036,944 pounds of refined copper. The cost of handling the ore was considerably increased by the company's limited facilities.

Pending certain arrangements looking to an adjustment of the company's affairs the plant of the Tidewater Steel Company has been shut down. It is said that the recent unsuccessful efforts to have the company placed in the hands of a receiver somewhat embarrassed the management, although it is stated that the interests who sought the receivership are now friendly to the company.

The entire plant of the New Castle Gas Company was sold for $10,000 in foreclosure, at the suit of the Bay State Gas Company, which is a stockholder.

The United States Rubber Company is said to have paid the $1,000,000 of its 5 per cent. notes due March 1, 1905, during the early part of the past week. This transaction saves the company a year's interest, and is taken to indicate the strong financial position of the company.

It is reported that it was not the United States Steel Corporation, but the Republic Iron and Steel Company, that was the purchaser of the 300,000 tons of Bessemer iron from the valley furnaces at $12.50 per ton, made recently. This iron is to be delivered during the third quarter of 1904.

The Atchison has finished the preliminary survey for the new line to Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal. The estimated cost of completing the connection between Eureka and San Francisco Bay is about $12,000,000.

The Lipton plant in Chicago has been purchased for the sum of $250,000 by the Armour Packing Company.

The improved demand for pig lead, coupled with the opening of the Spring trade of the canning season, is responsible for the advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds in the metal, made by the American Smelting and Refining Company. The cost of the metal with this advance will be 4½ cents per pound, the same price that ruled up to the middle of January.

EUROPEAN BANK STATEMENTS.

What Can Be Read Between Their Lines —Significant Changes at a Critical Time.

Under ordinary conditions the weekly statements of the great European banks are of comparatively little general interest in this market. This week, however, the completion of the settlement in Paris which had been looked forward to and dreaded ever since the bad break on the Bourse a week ago, awakened considerable interest in the changes reported by the Banque de France. And the fact that the statements of the Reichsbank and the Bank of England, appearing at the same time, also showed important changes in various items may perhaps be made to shed some light on a most complicated situation.

The principal feature of interest is the very great extension of liability reported by the Bank of France. While the note circulation was increased 117,200,000f., and there was an expansion in loans of 114,075,000f., the change in actual cash held, while slight, was in the nature of a decrease. This shows to what an enormous extent the bank has been importuned by the market for assistance. Fortunately, the cash position of the Bank of France is always maintained at a very high point, the gold reserves approximating half a billion dollars, and at a time like the present a clear demonstration may always be expected of how the central bank system is constructed for the accommodation of the market and is able to satisfy all legitimate borrowing without an undue rise in rates.

In the statement of the Bank of England the feature of interest to ourselves is the decrease of over $2,000,000 in bullion holdings, caused principally by withdrawals of gold for shipment to Argentina. The London journals of finance have predicted for some time this heavy drain on the reserves of the Bank, and now that London has been called upon to make specie payments for her recent heavy importations of wheat from Argentine, we may expect to be called upon to help furnish part of the gold. This operation was begun last week, when $1,250,000 in gold was shipped from New York to the South American republic, upon instruction from certain banks in London who have large settlements to make. In this case the gold is treated as a commodity—it is bought in and sent from New York because the expenses are less than a direct remittance from London.

The increase in liabilities reported by the Bank of Germany, while not so heavy as in the case of the Bank of France, is nevertheless very large. The note circulation increased 44,000,000 marks, loans were expanded about the same amount, while the decrease in cash holdings footed up 43,500,000 marks. Here again it is quite evident that the Reichsbank has been called upon to help the market, and in view of the demand for cash in German centres it is anything but strange that investment in London bills should have come to a stop and exchange on that city should have fallen as it has, about 5 pfennigs per pound sterling.

THE ANTI-BUCKETING BILL.

Aimed at Improper Use of Telegraph and Telephone, It Is Believed a Practical Measure.

The anti-bucket shop bill introduced in the House last week by Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts is finding substantial support in financial circles here. It received an early indorsement by the Board of Governors of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and the belief is expressed that it will meet with the approval also of the Chicago Board of Trade and like bodies generally throughout the country.

What commends the bill as being both a well-intentioned measure and a practical one at the same time is that it is directed at the use of telegraph and telephone lines between States for bucket shop, lottery, poolroom, or other gambling purposes. It is believed that in this form the bill strikes a blow at the root of the tree, for obviously without wire service any extended bucket shop system, such as is now carried on by means of more than one wire running out of a New York office as headquarters, would become impossible. The same consideration applies, of course, to poolrooms, and in that connection there may develop an opposition worthy of being reckoned with before the final disposal of the measure.

Mr. Gillett's bill is three-headed. It is aimed first, at any person who may use a telegraph or telephone wire for one of the proscribed purposes; second, against the common carrier that transmits such messages; and, third, against the carrier that purchases market or race track quotations with the intent to transmit them for the purposes which the act makes illegal. The penalty attached is a fine of $1,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, on the first offense, and the prison term without the fine on the second offense.

MORE FOR THE ASKING.

Why Carnegie Got Only Three Times Instead of Four Times His Price for His Plants.

The skeptical mood in which Wall Street is indulging at present is not infrequently displayed by those who otherwise idly sit around in Stock Exchange offices by arguments as to what stocks are really worth after all. One of the favorite themes is a comparison between the prices at which properties were taken into the various consolidations born of the boom and those at which they could have been had before the boom started. A case often referred to is that of the Carnegie Company, which was sold to the United States Steel Corporation for several times the price its owner had set upon it a couple of years previously.

Apropos of this example of a more or less general condition Wall Street has amused itself with the repetition of a supposed conversation between J. P. Morgan and a friend of his, a member of the Exchange, on a transatlantic trip on which they and Andrew Carnegie happened to be fellow-passengers.

"I have been giving Carnegie some cold comfort," Mr. Morgan is said to have remarked to his friend, who came up just after a conversation between the iron master and the financier had come to an end.

"In what way?" the friend queried.

"Carnegie was saying that he made a mistake in selling his steel plants to me—that he asked too little for them—that he ought to have asked $400,000,000 instead of $300,000,000. 'Well,' I told him, 'if you had, you would have gotten it.'"

Told 'Round the Ticker.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, President of the Canadian Pacific, will be in the city this week, prior to his departure for Europe on Wednesday. President Shaughnessy goes partly on business and partly for the purpose of bringing home his family, who are now abroad.

EDWARD L. BURRILL, retiring from the Stock Exchange firm of Burrill & Stitt through its recent dissolution, will continue business alone under the old firm name. The Stock Exchange firm of Hunter & Schumacher has also been dissolved.

KYRLE BELLEW, the actor, according to Cotton Exchange gossip, "took down" some good-sized profits last week. It is said that several members of the theatrical profession have been on the winning side of the cotton market during the Winter, evening up in this way the losses which the poor season is supposed to have entailed on them.

F. D. UNDERWOOD, President of the Erie Railroad, sailed for Europe last week. When his departure became generally known the report was circulated that his trip was a step preliminary to his retirement from office. This report is officially denied. Mr. Underwood was in need of rest and decided to go abroad, because he felt that unless he were far away from the road he could not refrain from giving it a large share of his attention.

EVANS R. DICK of the Stock Exchange firm of Dick Brothers & Co. was elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange last week. This firm now has two memberships in that Exchange, while Charles A. Lindley, who was also elected a member of the Cotton Exchange, makes his headquarters with the firm, all of which goes to prove that the cotton market has become an important factor in Wall Street brokerage houses.

"BILLY" OLIVER, the well-known broker, took advantage of the stagnation of the market last week to post on the Reading board on the Stock Exchange floor the following "obituary notice":

"The market is defunct. Funeral private. No mourners, no flowers, no nothing. Pall bearers—Jakey, Bill, and Jim. Died of undigested securities. Signed, J. P. Morgan, M. D."

W. W. WHEATLEY, who is well known to New York street railroad men as the former Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, and lately resigned from a similar position in the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, has been appointed General Manager of the City of Mexico electric traction system. The road is controlled by the London banking house of Wernher, Beit & Co., but in its equipment it is quite an American line. Mr. Wheatley has already started for the scene of his new activities, with W. B. Rommel, an electrical expert for the London house.

JOHN W. GATES'S new firm, which goes in the name of Charles S. Gates, has opened a number of new offices lately in addition to that in the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the number are offices in the "Rookery" Building, Chicago, and in the Frick Building in Pittsburg.

GEORGE A. MUIR has severed his relations with the Stock Exchange firm of John Muir & Co., and Wilbur F. Herbert has retired from the firm of Cochran, Duryea & Co.

H. C. ROBINSON, one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, is the latest out-of-town broker to establish New York connection. He has been admitted to the Consolidated Stock Exchange house of George W. Harris & Co.

BERNARD M. BARUCH, whose trip in Mexico was interrupted by an unfortunate accident to his private car, is on his way home, and it is expected that he will make his reappearance on the Exchange during the coming week.

W. A. LANE, who for six years past has had charge of the private wire and customers' departments of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., has become associated with the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley.

CHARLES E. KNOBLAUCH, one of the big traders of the New York Stock Exchange in more senses than one, is as fond of the floor as any trader going, but he finds it hard to keep his thoughts occupied with trading in the present condition of the market. Already he is planning his Summer vacation to supplement the quasi-vacation he is having now. He and several of his friends are arranging for a fishing trip to Canada, and they think fishing will prove fully as remunerative as Wall Street is at present.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Effingham Lawrence & Co., formed March 1 to take the place of the former firm of Lawrence & Bucknam, was for several years a curb broker, and last year purchased a seat on the Exchange when the curb market became dull.

Prof. JAMES DOUGLAS of Phelps, Dodge & Co. has returned from a trip of several weeks' duration to the Southwest and Mexico. Prof. Douglas spent his time examining some of the extensive mining properties in which his firm is interested.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, Jr., President of the Wabash Railroad, has gone to North Caroline for a two weeks' vacation. President B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco has returned from his trip to Texas.

Col. WILLIAM C. GREENE, President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, has returned to Cananea, Mexico, to visit the mines of the company. Col. Greene has spent the past month or more in New York, having come North to be present at the meeting of the stockholders that was called to vote upon the proposed new stock issue of $1,440,000.

SAMUEL SPENCER, President of the Southern Railway, is said to be unusually careful in conducting his correspondence. He said to a friend a few days ago: "I never answer an important letter until I have read it over several times. I am distrustful of first impressions—at least of the first impressions from letters."

H. H. ROGERS has gone to Boston to look after his interests in the Boston gas companies litigation, which is likely to occupy his attention for a week or ten days. His long-expected trip to the Northwest in connection with the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Company has been delayed by the trip to Boston, but as soon as Mr. Rogers is free of the vexations of the three-million-dollar suit which is part of the Boston gas entanglement he will go to Montana.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, returned on Friday from a month's vacation at Palm Beach.

JAMES SPEYER is preparing for a trip through Mexico over the lines of the National Railroad of Mexico, in which property his house is heavily interested. He will leave New York some time this week, but the exact date has not yet been decided upon. It is said to be a mere coincidence that H. Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Central, the only rival of the Mexican National, who is now at Palm Beach, is planning to be in Mexico at the same time as Mr. Speyer.

ALTERING DIVIDENDS.

Right of Stockholders to Dividends Already Declared—The Law and the Custom.

Recent Wall Street experience furnishes but one example of the official passing of a dividend or interest payment and its subsequent declaration by the Directors prior to the date on which the payment fell due. Such an incident is supplied by the payment on Tuesday last of the interest on the second income bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, which previously had been officially passed by the Board of Directors. Not infrequently when conditions made such a step necessary, action on dividends have been deferred, and the dividend subsequently paid, but this was not the case in the Texas and Pacific incident. Despite the explanations which accompanied the declaration of the 5 per cent. paid on March 1, to the effect that the question of making the payment had not been finally decided until the meeting, at which it was declared, the fact is that an official announcement was issued to the effect that the interest had been passed.

Most other cases of a change in dividend action by Directors have been of the opposite kind. Several times recently dividends have been declared and subsequently rescinded. It is really action of this kind that presents the more interesting aspect for the reason that in the case of the declaration of a dividend after it has been passed infringes no right of the security holder, and is on the contrary a welcomed relief from momentary disappointment, whereas, in the opposite case, the stockholder or bondholder has just cause for grievance.

Once the Directors of a corporation have declared a dividend the stockholder is irrevocably entitled to it, and the Directors have no more power legally to rescind the dividend and deprive the stockholder of it than they would have the right to take it from him after it had actually been placed in his hands. The declaration of a dividend creates a debt of the company in favor of the stockholder, and the failure to pay it gives him good ground for action against the company. It would seem therefore that in order to avoid the payment of a dividend already declared the consent, and probably the unanimous consent, of the stockholders would be necessary. As a matter of fact, however, recent events of the kind furnish no example of such a course being taken. Dividends have been declared and rescinded by the Directors on their own responsibility, doubtless in the hope that no one will deem it worth while to contest their action, and this expectation of immunity has been justified so far as may be judged from the apparent complacency with which stockholders have given into the snatching from them of dividends which were practically within their grasp.

In the case of a dividend which had been illegally declared the case is, of course, quite different. In such an event the Directors, who might have illegally declared the dividend, could rescind it before it had actually been paid, and the stockholders would have no ground for complaint for the reason that this would amount to nothing more than the canceling of an action which could not legally be taken and therefore could not be binding. Of course, had a dividend illegally declared been paid the Directors would be personally liable for the return to the company of all sums disbursed in this way. But this is a phase of the question which has no direct bearing upon the right of Directors to reconsider their action in regard to the declaration or the passing of a dividend.

The question of business judgment in the way of increasing the surplus or providing for improvements does not furnish ground for the retraction of a dividend already declared. Such considerations very properly enter into the decision of the Directors in acting upon a dividend, but once positive action has been taken it is no longer subject to revision by the Directors, any more than would be the terms of a contract upon which they might have entered and which they subsequently thought was not altogether advantageous. The stockholder is entitled to dividends legally declared out of the company's earnings, and the belief of a Board of Directors that such declaration may have been unwise does not in any degree lessen this right of the holder of the company's securities.

BANK AND TRUST STOCKS.

Comparison of Quotations at the Close of Last Year and the Present Prices.

The offering down of a trust company's stock during the past week with a sale reported to have been made about 85 points below the previous public transaction has drawn considerable attention to this side of the market. Bank and trust stocks, even though they may be listed, are very actively traded in in the outside market, where greater attention is given this class of securities and where by far the major portion of sales is made.

Last year there were very heavy declines in the prices of bank and trust company stocks due to the general depression of all classes of securities, none of which suffered more on the whole than did these stocks. About 130 bank and trust stocks were quoted, of which 106 declined, 17 advanced, and the balance were unchanged for the year. A summary of the changes in quotations for the year brings to light the fact that the total gains for the past year summed up about 800 points, while the grand total of losses reached the very large amount, in comparison, of 8,000 points.

Shortly after the first of the year a gradual improvement in prices was shown with a better demand for these stocks, which had suffered so heavily, due to the indisputable fact that the prices were then at such figures as to be very attractive to investors. As soon as this buying power had clearly demonstrated its existence the holders of the stocks were very chary of letting them go even at the improved quotations. A very large number of buying orders came on the market, and the more that came the less stock was offered, with resultant advances all along the list. Shortly after the beginning of February there was a marked decrease in buying orders, with a decided increase in selling orders, entailing lowering of many quotations. The bank stocks amounts to 420 points and the pany stocks as a perusal of quotations as of Jan. 1 and the close of the week just ended shows that the sum total of gains in bank stocks amount to 420 points and the losses to 473 points. The trust company stocks gained 256 points and lost 198, leaving a margin of about 60 points on the side of gains as compared with the loss of about 55 points in bank stocks.

THE ERIE VOTING TRUST

Reasons Why It Should Not Be Extended.

Tendency to Take Power of Administration from Shareholders Declared Dangerous—Other Leading Cases.

The official announcement of the termination of the voting trust which had controlled the destinies of the Erie Railroad since its reorganization, together with the simultaneous proposition to have this voting trust extended, failing, as it did, on times of extreme dullness in the financial district, aroused an unusual amount of interest in the Street, especially in view of the complications growing out of the view taken by the Stock Exchange as regards the legal termination of the voting trust. The effect was to bring up the entire question of the legal and moral status of voting trusts and to renew the discussions which were caused on various other occasions when voting trusts were dissolved and renewed, notably on the occasion of the renewal of the Southern Railway's voting trust.

Voting trusts, at least so far as the State laws of New York and New Jersey and one or two other States are concerned, are legal, even though their legality has often been called in question, if not in the courts at least in academic discussions of their raison d'être. But even if their legality be granted, the question as to whether they are equitable and sufficiently safeguarded against abuse, or whether they give undue advantages to a few and are calculated to endanger the rights of shareholders, is one on which opinions differ widely.

The original purpose of voting trusts was the entirely limited and well-defined idea of protecting the interests of those who had advanced the necessary funds for the reorganization of a property. Bankers and capitalists who had put up money for these purposes were entitled to a certain amount of consideration. If the stockholders, Directors, or officials of the old company had proved themselves or the company incapable of handling its property advantageously under certain conditions, there was every reason why men who put new capital into the bankrupt enterprise should receive some guarantee against a repetition of mismanagement which would jeopardize their interests. This was accomplished by means of a voting trust. Under its provisions the actual stock of the company was deposited in trust, and its owners received certificates from the trustees. These latter, who were, of course, representatives of the new capital, had full power to vote the actual stock for the election of Directors, thereby having absolute control of the road without necessarily owning much or any of the stock. This control, being intended as a safeguard for the new capital, was generally limited to a period of years or until certain dividends had been paid or it was otherwise determined by some requirement, the nature of which indicated that the road had reached such a degree of prosperity that the new capital was no longer endangered, whereupon the shareholders were placed in possession of the road.

The idea is clearly expressed in the following paragraph from the circular sent out by the voting trustees of the Erie Railroad:

"Inasmuch as the earnings of the property have now reached a point where the dividend, upon which the continuation of the voting trust was limited, could be safely paid, we have felt that our obligation had been fulfilled and that we were entitled to be relieved from further responsibility."

Discussing this matter last week an authority on railroad and corporation law said:

"The purpose of the voting trust having been fulfilled, it would seem as if there were no further reason for its existence, and indeed if voting trusts were limited to this function of a safeguard very little would probably be heard in opposition. It is, therefore, not the voting trust but its extension beyond a justifiable point which becomes a matter of contest.

"Unfortunately the use of power begets an appetite for more power, and men who have once enjoyed a privilege are loath to give it up. No doubt the great financial interests who have controlled so many railroads through voting trustees for varying periods of years feel a disinclination to relinquish the control which must have proved to them in a period of financial expansion and consolidation a source not only of power but of profit. That they would like to retain such a source of strength is, from their point of view, not at all remarkable. That desire is, however, of itself no sufficient reason why the control of the road should not be exercised by those to whom it rightfully belongs. This is, of course, recognized by those who desire to intrench themselves in the management of a property in which they need not retain a large financial interest if they can persuade a sufficient number of shareholders to vest them with power for any length of time. It is so much cheaper to control through a voting trust.

"In order, however, to advance some reason which would make the desirability of the continuance of a voting trust plausible there has been invented a scarecrow which is called 'danger of control by speculators.' This scarecrow was furnished at the time of the Louisville and Nashville episode when John W. Gates and others obtained control of that property—largely against their will—in an effort to squeeze a technical short interest, consisting mainly of the Directors of the road. This argument of danger from such an episode is generally accompanied by some virtuous phrases, something like the following, which were printed in an editorial by a certain financial publication the other day:

"'Since the Louisville and Nashville episode made it plain that the control of a great public service corporation can be acquired in the market for purely speculative purposes, it certainly behooves investors and those who are devoting their time, thought, and money to a comprehensive plan for improving and developing a property, to act in unison in such a way that their beneficent programme cannot be upset by the first gang of speculators that comes along and wants to interfere with it, not for the good of the property, but for its own aggrandisement.'

"The argument, however, does not hold water, for it is at least a question whether it is any worse to acquire control for speculative purposes or to sell control in a similar manner. It would appear that if any large or strong financial interest were unwilling or unable for any reason to retain control of the stock of a property and permitting that control to leave its hands and float on the market, there is no moral or statute law to prevent any one from buying it for speculative purposes or otherwise.

"This Louisville and Nashville episode was relied upon to secure an extension of the Southern Railway's voting trust. It is to do duty again in the case of the Erie Railroad, with this addition, that a plea for an extension is also based on the hope that 'most of the important developments of the property which are now in contemplation can be completed within five years,' the extension asked for. Why these developments could not just as well be completed without the extension of the voting trust is not clear.

"Of this, however, there can be no doubt that unless the voting trustees are honest men they will constitute a graver danger, so far as the property is concerned, than the so-called gangs of speculators. When a property is held to a greater or less extent in the hands of the public, that public must ultimately hold itself responsible for the acts of its deputies. In the hands of voting trustees the responsibility goes no further than the conscience of the trustees. It is despotism and absolutism, beneficial if properly exercised, but with no particular guarantee that it will be so exercised."

There are now still in existence voting trusts of a number of railroads which were reorganized in the nineties, notable among which besides those mentioned are those of the Colorado and Southern, Kansas City Southern, Seaboard Air Line, and Wisconsin Central. One of the most remarkable voting trusts is that under which the preferred stock of the New York, Ontario and Western was reorganized in 1880. The conditions under which this trust was formed are that it shall elect eight out of the thirteen Directors, and that it shall be dissolved when the preferred stock shall have been retired or a dividend declared on the common stock. The first condition has become impossible of fulfillment, as some of the outstanding $4,000 of preferred stock cannot be traced. The fulfillment of the other condition is not yet in sight.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Nominal 1 3-4@2.

Prices Decline in a Dull Market—A Poor Bank Statement—Surplus Smaller, Loans Larger.

After having advanced throughout the week prices were entitled to react without any special significance attaching to the fact. If anything more than this technical significance attaches to the day's decline of near a point, perhaps it may be attributed to apprehensions regarding the Northern Securities decision as the largest single factor, assisted by unfavorable crop news, and an uncertain outlook in the bituminous labor situation. The bank statement, too, was not so good as has been hoped, but is memorable for breaking the records for largest cash, loan, and deposit items. The increase of cash was smaller than had been indicated, and the increase of loans was rather unexpected than surprising, since it was known that there were applicants enough to absorb much larger sums than were entered on the swollen item. It cannot be said that there is any cause for disquiet when the reduced surplus remains the largest since 1897. But the loan comparison is less reassuring, the present volume clinging persistently near the billion dollar line, or about double the loans when the surplus last exceeded present figures. The cash has increased by $90,000,000, but the loans have grown by $498,000,000, or say $138,000,000 more than the lawful four to one ratio. Of course the banks have enlarged their resources, and have more capital to lend. And doubtless some of these "loans" are investments held by the banks. The situation is well understood and not disturbing. But it is not thoroughly liquid, and possesses little of a boom character. Despite the surplus, and despite the nominal ease in the money market, good borrowers are sent to Chicago for accommodation. To some extent local banks' reserves are invested, and their apparent reserves are redeposited reserves, belonging to the interior, and attracted here by payment for deposits. The temporary ease gained in this way is of little value, and its approaching end should cause little disturbance, unless the surplus actually disappears. In that case of course loans would have to be reduced under our system, which provides for emergencies by remedying them by contraction instead of by benevolent expansion according to necessity—as though expansion were always and for all reasons objectionable, and as though there were some virtue in contraction per se. Our bank statements are excellent object lessons in how not to manage currency fluctuations.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff pf	1⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Com. Cable	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Knick. Ice pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Gen. Electric	1½
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1⅞	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Locomotive pf.	1	Met. St. Ry.	1
American Sugar	1½	Mexican Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Brklyn Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Can. Pacific	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Rock Island	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. Union Trac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	South. Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	2¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Corn Products	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Corn Products pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	½	Wabash pf	½
Erie 2d pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 5	141,208
To date this year	21,576,804
Corresponding date last year	30,903,758

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 5	$934,000
To date this year	$121,428,500
Corresponding date last year	$145,718,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money was easy, with rates at 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, and 4¼ per cent. for eight months to one year.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $165,142,172; balances, $6,158,349; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $293,479.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛. Commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Weakness with Increased Activity.

By comparison with recent totals yesterday's trading in the stock market seemed large, and coincidentally prices declined more or less sharply. Twice earlier in the week had the transactions on a full day fallen below yesterday's total, and it was pointed out as significant that those were the days on which prices were rising, while yesterday much of the improvement recorded earlier in the week was lost. There were some advances, it is true, but not among the active stocks or those which in default of issues entitled to the designation were called such. Of the stocks that advanced only two were traded in to a greater extent than 100 shares, a fact that bars them from being considered at all representative of the day's trading. In several instances the declines were sufficient to bring the stocks concerned below the previous low prices of the year.

Securities Decision Uncertainty.

Much of the weakness of the list was attributed to liquidation by several operators who sold their holdings in anticipation of an unfavorable Northern Securities decision being handed down on Monday. In many quarters of the Street, even among those who heretofore have refused to accept the weekly predictions that the Northern Securities decision was at hand, there was a disposition to look for the decision to-morrow. It was said that advices from Washington suggested the probability of the suspense concerning the fate of the merger being ended to-morrow, and houses with Washington connections were among the prominent sellers of stocks at the opening. The usual discussion as to the results of the decision was indulged in, opinion being as much divided as ever, although, if the reason for the weakness of the market was properly gauged, it would appear that an adverse decision was considered as likely to affect prices unfavorably.

Short Interest Diminished.

The ease with which prices declined early in the day led to the assertion that the market's main support had been removed by the covering of a good deal of short stock during the earlier part of the week. It was believed that there was fresh selling of stocks yesterday, and with the short interest much diminished there were relatively few buyers.

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.'S DEAL.

To Take Over the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company.

The Allis-Chalmers Company has entered into an arrangement with the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company whereby the business of the latter will be taken over and the business of both companies carried on as that of a single interest.

The business of the Bullock Company will be conducted as heretofore by its present management under the form of a new Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, with George Bullock as President and Joseph S. Neave as Vice President.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Still Practically No Business in the Stock Markets.

Another Drop in Consols—Better Tone in Foreigns, Russian and Japanese Improving—Further Decline in Kafirs—Money Very Abundant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, March 5.—There has been another dull week on the Stock Exchange, with practically no business going on and none in sight. Would-be investors are timid and speculative dealings few and of small volume.

Consols were even lower than last week, and most home and Colonial Government securities followed suit.

Notable among the movements in British municipal stocks was a drop of 4 in Leeds 2½ per cent. stock, making the quotation 75½, which is lower than any other quoted for corporation stock of the same denomination.

Foreign securities suffered early in the week in anticipation of trouble over the Paris settlement, but this anticipation was not realized and in many cases foreigners ended better than last week. Several Russian loans are 1 to 2 higher, Japanese have improved, and Chinese are about a point better all round. Even Spanish bonds have made a recovery.

British rails were not helped by the traffic returns, but maintained their prices fairly well, the declines, except in three or four instances, being confined to fractions.

American rails shared in the prevailing dullness, and in the absence of large dealings prices showed only slight variations. As a rule quotations at the end of the week are somewhat higher than last week.

There was little interest in the Kafir "Circus," and all that was notable was a further weakening of prices. The publication of the Blue Book on the labor question has not helped matters, since it shows an almost hopeless division of opinion in regard to Chinese coolie importation both here and in South Africa.

The supply of money has been so abundant that it has been difficult to find employment for it all. Loans for the day or week were easily obtainable at under 3 per cent., and there has been no trouble in placing the best three months' paper at 3 1-16 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 5.—Money was abundant in the market to-day; rates were easy, and the demand was slack. Discounts sympathized with the rates for money.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inanimate, it being the eve of the settlement. Much satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the Paris settlement passed smoother than appeared probable, but it was not followed by an outburst of buying, which was not surprising, as the position of Paris is not such as to warrant considerable bull speculations. Many operators there have been hard hit since the outbreak of the war. Consols were easier, and home rails were flat.

Americans were dull, their movements nominal, and they closed quiet. Grand Trunk was steadier, though the stock continued to suffer, partly owing to the dislike of the Pacific scheme. Internationals were firm in response to the Paris advices. Argentines were easier on no settlement of the railroad strike in Argentina having been reached. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 85¼; Consols for account, 85 7-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 67½; Atchison preferred, 91⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 77¼; Canadian Pacific, 114¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 68; Erie, 23⅜; Erie first preferred, 64¼; Erie second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 105¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15⅞; New York Central, 117⅛; Norfolk and Western, 57¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 50½; Rand Mines, 8⅛; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 82; Southern Pacific, 45⅞; Union Pacific, 76¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel preferred, 57⅞; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 34¾.

Bar silver quiet, 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £32,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.60; Lisbon, 24.00.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy, and business was inactive. There was some improvement toward the close. Russian imperial 4s closed at 91.01.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 17½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, March 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

CUBAN LOAN GUARANTEE.

Weekly Deposit of Customs Receipts Will Begin Next Monday.

HAVANA, March 5.—Beginning next Monday the Cuban Government will deposit weekly with the Upmann Bank, the local agents of Speyer & Co. of New York, 15 per cent. of the customs receipts as a guarantee of the payment of the interest on the $35,000,000 loan.

Final instructions were sent to-day to Señor Quesada, Cuban Minister at Washington, regarding the wording of the loan contract which is now being drawn up in New York.

Up to the present interest amounting to $375,800 has been paid on the 1896-1897 revolutionary bonds.

American Ice Company Changes.

It was learned yesterday that the changes to be put through in the American Ice Company at its annual meeting March 8 will include modifications of the by-laws to meet the contentions originally made by all the protective committees. These changes will probably do away with the existing powers of the President to borrow money without authorization of Directors.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 5.—G. M. Hafford & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	..	95	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	97½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	105	..
Chace Mills	99	100½	..
Davol Mills	..	95	..
Flint Mills	..	100	..
Granite Mills	120	125	..
Hargraves Mills	..	77½	75
King Philip Mills	120	125	122
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	82½	..
Narragansett Mills	..	102½	102
Osborn Mills	..	90	..
Parker Mills	..	85	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	120	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	120	125	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	82½	..
Shove Mills	..	50	..
Stafford Mills	..	85	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	130	127½
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	90	..

AMERICAN RISKS UNPOPULAR.

British Insurance Interests Distrust United States Business.

British publications, in contemplating the loss of nearly $10,000,000 that their insurance companies sustained at Baltimore, take a sort of grim satisfaction in reminding their readers that the American companies have lost, by reason of the same great fire, something over twice that amount of money. But despite this slim comfort there is a good deal of talk on the other side of the water as to whether the fire insurance proposition in this country is one with sufficient show of profit to make it worth the while of the English concerns.

Little of such talk is heard, of course, among insurance men here who represent the big English companies, and their disinclination to discuss the gloomy side of the case is no more than natural, considering their obvious desire that the foreign companies shall neither curtail nor abandon their business here. So reliable a publication as The London Economist, however, in a recent issue, brings up the matter in all seriousness and asks if it is worth while to carry on a business in the United States in which there is so small a margin of profit as there is in insurance under the existing conditions.

The Economist notes, for instance, that the net profits of twenty-one English companies on American business in 1902—an exceptionally favorable year—were £560,000, and that the profits of three such years were wiped out by the Baltimore fire. It has by this time, to add to its discontent, the melancholy news that in that fire the percent. of loss of the foreign companies—almost, if not quite, all of them British—was 84 per cent., while the New York State companies suffered a loss of but 23 per cent.

The Baltimore returns are borne out, moreover, by detailed computations of insurance statistics covering a long period of years, which are gotten up in tabular from by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The National board meets in May, and hence the latest figures attainable are those ending with the year 1902, but as the tables cover an extended period of years, they will serve every present purpose, even without the returns for 1903. Three tables are given herewith—one for New York companies, one for all United States companies, and one for foreign companies, which are, as has been said, for the most part English. The tables follow:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Years.	No. of Companies.	Ratio Losses to $100 Premiums.	Ratio Losses to $100 Risks.	Amount Risks Written to $1 Loss.
*1860-70. Av.	102	56.85	.3988	250.75
*1871-80. Av.	82	54.20	.3817	261.96
*1881-90. Av.	60	56.49	.4073	245.55
1891	42	60.68	.4326	231.17
1892	40	62.54	.4694	213.04
1893	39	66.41	.5130	194.92
1894	38	61.26	.4994	200.25
1895	38	54.13	.4306	232.70
1896	44	51.03	.3946	253.43
1897	53	47.20	.3253	298.23
1898	58	55.17	.3648	274.16
1899	57	54.84	.4180	239.26
1900	54	61.09	.4062	246.18
1901	48	55.64	.3955	252.85
1902	47	50.04	.3575	251.56
1860-1902	..	56.38	.4047	247.08

*Inclusive.

TOTAL UNITED STATES COMPANIES.

Years.	No. of Companies.	Ratio Losses to $100 Premiums.	Ratio Losses to $100 Risks.	Amount Risks Written to $1 Loss.
*1860-70. Av.	142	58.22	.4653	214.93
*1871-80. Av.	162	57.98	.5051	197.99
*1881-90. Av.	128	57.48	.4899	204.13
1891	104	62.06	.5115	195.52
1892	105	62.13	.5255	190.28
1893	103	57.19	.5745	174.05
1894	98	59.89	.5296	188.31
1895	98	54.61	.4779	209.25
1896	109	51.36	.4473	223.58
1897	123	48.87	.3942	253.66
1898	130	56.76	.4304	232.33
1899	127	64.89	.4770	209.62
1900	119	62.14	.4678	213.76
1901	110	56.73	.4498	222.57
1902	113	52.03	.4505	221.96
1860-1902	..	57.88	.4825	207.21

*Inclusive.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Years.	No. of Companies.	Ratio Losses to $100 Premiums.	Ratio Losses to $100 Risks.	Amount Risks Written to $1 Loss.
*1860-65	..	..	Not attainable	
*1866-70. Av.	4	54.55	.4697	212.89
*1871-80. Av.	15	61.03	.5094	196.32
*1881-90. Av.	24	62.20	.4812	207.80
1891	25	63.47	.4548	219.86
1892	25	64.33	.4920	203.26
1893	24	69.91	.5683	175.98
1894	23	61.72	.5208	192.10
1895	23	57.87	.4632	215.54
1896	25	56.13	.4540	220.26
1897	29	50.14	.3769	265.31
1898	32	59.56	.4055	246.60
1899	35	69.52	.4906	203.84
1900	39	65.54	.4591	217.82
1901	36	64.23	.4558	219.41
1902	33	53.54	.4227	236.56
1860-1902	..	61.39	.4731	211.36

*Inclusive.

The great disparity in favor of the New York companies is too obvious to need comment, and while the total companies in the United States suffer somewhat in comparison with the English companies in the ratio of losses to $100 risks there is still a marked advantage for the American companies in the first comparison, on the ratio of losses to one-hundred-dollar premiums—the thing which, after all is said, has the most immediate bearing on profits. By further comparisons made in an extension of the same tables, it appears that the English companies have the better of both the New York companies and the total United States companies in the ratio of expenses to one-hundred-dollar premiums, as they show, for the period of 1860-02, an average expense of 33.43, as against 37.86 for the New York companies, and 35.74 for the total companies in the United States.

The secret of the whole matter of profits may, perhaps, be found to lie in the advantage that the American companies possess in the point of investment, for it is admitted by American insurance men that the profit from straight underwriting is almost infinitesimal—averaging something like one-half of 1 per cent. on the total premiums in ten years. On this basis their return must come from investments, and the American companies, overlapping their English brethren in funds available for this purpose in the United States, stand to make a greater margin of profit from the very nature of the case. What result will come is a matter yet to be determined, but it is at least significant of the trend of English sentiment that The Economist advises against all American establishments by small companies and further extensions by large ones, at the same time that dispatches are bringing news that London brokers are advising their American correspondents of ever-increasing difficulty in securing Llodys policies on risks in American cities.

THE BRITISH COPPER MARKET.

In the copper market the endeavors made at the close of last week to revive the demand from consumers have apparently proved abortive. With the price of electrolytic suddenly raised to £58, on the top of the sales effected by the chief European producer, the value of standard was subsequently lifted to within measurable distance of that price on Monday, with a moderate revival of speculative dealing. The moderate advance in standard metal was, however, brief, in spite of the favorable mid-monthly statistics issued, which showed a decrease in the visible supply. A feature in the returns is the increase in the stocks of standard metal in warehouse, which must be attributed to the comparatively higher value recently ruling for that description of material, against the prices current for tough or best selected. It has evidently paid smelters better to make standard to put into warehouse and issue warrants against it.

As already expected, the recent large outflow of copper from Atlantic ports has now been checked, last week's contributions being no more than about 2,000 tons. The reports alluding to depleted stocks in America circulated by producers or other interested parties should be accepted with reserve, for these are hardly consistent with the fact that consumers there so far this year have bought from hand to mouth, regardless of heavy exports to Europe.—London Standard, Feb. 20.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

STEEL TRUST'S POLICY

Maintenance of Fixed Prices Found Impracticable.

Possible Effect of Large Supplies Upon the Corporation's Policy—Position of Independents.

Among the things which the promoters and managers of the United States Steel Corporation have found reason to regret, the failure of the trust to make effective its policy of regulating the prices for iron and steel holds a prominent place. Much in the way of unofficial admissions seem to show that it is with more or less bitterness or at least keen personal disappointment that the management of the Steel Corporation has been forced to admit the failure in many respects of the market policy assumed by the company in 1901, and which from the very start was regarded as impracticable and which was soon demonstrated to be so. It was the belief of at least a portion of the management of the huge combination that keeping the prices of its output at a normal level, even when much higher prices would have been paid by importunate consumers, would result in the Steel Corporation keeping its customers and having a good market for its product, even when industrial activity should show a falling off from the conditions which prevailed at the time the trust was formed, early in 1901. This, however, proved to be an unfounded hope. The trust saw orders going to the independents not only during the very busy time when it could well afford to let them go there, but also when the depression set in and when it was most anxious to secure business in order to avoid the necessity of closing down many of its plants.

During the four years prior to 1901, the prices of iron and steel had been moving about in violent fashion, in the way familiar to those who have watched the course of the iron market in this country. In 1897 the low prices in recent years of all the principal manufactured shapes of iron and steel were reached. Then came a large increase in the demand for iron and steel materials, and within two years there was a tremendous advance in prices, which carried them more than 160 per cent. above the prices prevailing in 1897. As was natural, this abnormal advance was followed by a reaction almost as severe as had been the advance. When in 1901 the Steel Corporation took control of the situation, or attempted to do so, prices were about 70 per cent. above those of the low level of 1897. It was here that the trust tried to peg the market. It took little effort to sell practically an unlimited amount of steel at these prices. Owing to the great demand for construction materials of all kinds, particularly of iron and steel, the mills of the Steel Corporation were sold months ahead, and orders could only be taken for delivery at more or less indefinite future periods. Naturally there were many who could not afford or who were not willing to wait indefinitely for the completion of their orders. They wanted quick delivery, and in order to get it went to the independents, who did not happen to be sold ahead, and for the accommodation paid prices as much as 140 per cent. above those of the low price of 1897, the Steel Trust all the while booking orders at about 70 per cent. above those prices. Even at these rates the profits were very large, and the Steel Trust was well satisfied with them, and could well be so. Had its efforts to maintain the market at this level been successful doubtless recent chapters in the history of the Steel Corporation would have been much altered.

When the unusual demand slackened there was no longer competitive buying and the independents were no longer being offered high prices for their output even for immediate delivery. The Steel Trust was able to take care of the orders that were coming into the market with the result that the independents to keep their mills going cut under the prices which were being maintained by the trust. The inevitable happened. Consumers bought in the cheapest market and this was the market being made by the independents, who had the field to themselves, while the trust was holding to its policy of maintaining the prices prevalent at the time of its formation. It was a question of letting the business go elsewhere or of abandoning its policy. The trust chose the former course.

It is interesting to note the conditions under which the United States Steel Corporation inaugurated its policy of steady prices. When it started on the effort to keep them at what it considered a normal level it had on hand practically no supplies of iron in either finished or unfinished forms. The current demand at the time was in excess of the manufacturing capacity and the trust was therefore powerless to meet the demand. In this position it could not hope to keep prices down, for the simple reason that it could not control the pockets and wills of intending consumers who wanted their material quickly and were willing to pay accordingly. Similarly it could not keep prices up when the demand became very much smaller for the reason that independent producers became anxious to market their product and were willing to take even a small profit to dispose of their output.

The case is one which seems strongly to support the contention that large supplies of iron and steel accumulated in relatively dull times are absolutely necessary to prevent the violent fluctuations in the price of iron and steel which is one of the great difficulties with which iron producers are forced to contend. It seems well established that abnormal advances are sure to react in the way of checking consumption with the accompanying fall in prices which goes further than it would had not prices previously been at an abnormally high level. With a large supply on hand with which to meet the extraordinary demands of the period during which the Steel Corporation came into existence the trust could have done much more business than it did and could have made effective its policy of preventing a too great advance in iron prices. In this way a serious downward movement, such as that which occurred last year might have been avoided and the management of the Steel Corporation saved the chagrin of seeing their mills, or at least a considerable number of them, idle while the independents, bound to no policy and operating as opportunists pure and simple, were doing the business which the Steel Trust so much wanted to do, but which because of its policy in regard to the maintenance of prices it had to refuse.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Incorporated to-day:

Wilson Positive Blower Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Wilson, C. A. R. Muller, Brooklyn, and Theron S. Wilson, Yonkers.

Invisible Carpet Fastner Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. D. Miller, G. F. Murphy, and R. P. Beyer, New York.

Wells Brothers Company, New York, (general contracting;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. C. Dredge, Edgewater, N. J.; P. H. Ohm and J. E. Wells, New York.

The Rossiter Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. R. Worthington, Irvington-on-the-Hudson; P. R. Towne and R. W. Bernard, New York.

Schafran Brothers, New York, (clothing;) capital, $25,000. Directors—B. Schafran, I. Schafran, and E. Newman, New York.

The Intercontinental Agency, New York, (musical and theatrical agency;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Benjro Lewinson, G. Winkowsky, and G. Ellero, New York.

Improved Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Morris Okun, S. M. Hoffberg, and Samuel Levin, New York.

National Mortuary Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. A. Guedon, A. H. Eastmond, and J. E. Eastmond, Brooklyn.

The Fishers Island Water Company, Fishers Island; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. M. Ferguson, F. E. Hine, and R. C. Shanklin, Fishers Island.

Universal Brass Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—W. A. Cook, Brooklyn; T. W. T. Maxwell, Plainfield, N. J., and M. N. Judge, New York.

Universal Rotary Motor Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—L. J. Lippmann, T. K. Wegman, and Gustave Lippman, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Houston Oil Company of Texas.

New York City, March 3, 1904.

Receivers have been appointed for the property of the Houston Oil Company of Texas. At the request of the holders of a large amount of both classes of stock of said company the undersigned, representing large holdings of said stock, have consented to act as a Committee to look after and protect the interests of the stockholders of the company. The undersigned have prepared a Stockholders' Agreement, dated March 3d, 1904, under which this Committee will act, copies of which can be procured at the offices of The Morton Trust Company, New York City; the American Loan & Trust Company of Boston; The St. Louis Union Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., or Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Bankers, Baltimore, or will be sent to any stockholder upon application to the Secretary of this Committee. All holders of stock are entitled to become parties to said Agreement by sending their stock to either of said Trust Companies, or to Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor. The ability of the Committee to protect the stockholders will naturally depend upon the number of shares deposited, and it is therefore important to all the stockholders that they should immediately co-operate by sending their certificates to one of the said depositaries. Stock should be deposited before March 17th, the date fixed by the United States Circuit Court of Texas for the appointment of permanent receivers.

JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, New York.
N. W. JORDAN,
President American Loan & Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
EDWARDS WHITAKER,
of Whitaker & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY J. BOWDOIN,
Baltimore, Md.
JOHN F. SHEPLEY,
Vice President St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY WOLLMAN, Counsel,
New York City.
EDWARD P. GOETZ, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
26 Broad Street, New York City.
NOTICE

For Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.

New York, February 20, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York:

The respective Boards of Trustees of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York and the New York Security and Trust Company having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of said Trust Company of the City of New York into the said New York Security and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said Company, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four (1904), to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Also to consider and act upon the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Company taken at a meeting of said Board held on the 19th day of February, 1904, concerning the agreement of merger and other matters relative thereto. Also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing concerning said agreement of merger or the mode of carrying the same into effect. Also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may come before such stockholders for their consideration.

The transfer books for the stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the Fourth day of March, 1904, and will remain closed until the opening of business on the Tenth day of March, 1904.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
OTTO T. BANNARD, President.
HENRY B. AHERN, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 29 Wall Street.—New York, March 5th, 1904.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of The Leather Manufacturers National Bank of New York is called and will be held at its Banking Office, No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: 1. To vote on resolutions to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of merger and consolidation of the said Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York. 2. To vote upon a resolution authorizing and approving the sale to The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York of the assets and business of this Bank at the book values thereof, as shown by this Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities at the date of such sale, and the assumption by the said The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of all of the liabilities of this Bank as the same shall appear upon its books at the time of the merger. 3. To vote to authorize if necessary the making of such payments and such allowances and adjustments of compensation or salaries in order to enable the proposed consolidation and merger to be accomplished as to the officers and directors of the Bank may seem proper.

In general to approve and authorize the proposed merger and consolidation of this Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, and to authorize and empower the officers and directors of this Bank to do any and all acts necessary and proper to effect such consolidation and merger. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 12th, 1904 until 10 A. M. April 12th, 1904. This meeting is authorized and called and this notice is given by order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

New York, January 22d, 1904.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1904, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 30th, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1904.
ELECTION NOTICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1904, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 30th, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1904, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1904.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

THE PLAZA BANK
QUARTERLY REPORT OF
at the close of business March 3d, 1904.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,736,302.08
Overdrafts		307.27
Due from approved reserve agents		518,032.91
Real estate		12,791.67
Stocks and bonds		17,930.00
Specie		156,148.72
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		110,375.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$105,466.79	
Other items carried as cash	23,344.89	
		128,811.68
		$3,680,699.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	148,149.03
Due depositors	$2,895,035.20
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	332,265.10
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	45,000.00
	3,332,300.30
Unpaid dividends	250.00
	$3,680,699.33

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Newark Boiler and Radiator Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Henry C. Miller, George S. Russ, and Frank Shay.

The Brandywine Summit Brick Manufactur

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 19	Mar. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 1
Calumet & Arizona	$1.50	Mar. 19	Mar. 4	Mar. 20
Canadian Pacific com.	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chicago & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Col. & Southern 1st pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
Grand Trunk	2	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 3d pf.	2	April ..	.....	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Manhattan (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Manhattan (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Père Marquette com.	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 16
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 10	Holders of record	Feb. 23
St. Jo. So. Bend & Southern com.	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
St. Jo. South Bend & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
United N. J. R.R. & Canal (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 19	April 1
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
W. Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-ann.)	2½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Chic. City Railway (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 20
South Side Elevated (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2

TRUST COMPANY.

Fifth Avenue Trust	3	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 30

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Feb. 29	Holders of record	Feb. 20
American Chicle com.	1	Mar. 21	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Sugar Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
Boston & Phil. S.S. Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
Butte Electric & Power Co. (com.)	$1.50	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Cambria Iron	2	April 2	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	April 1
Columbus Gas Light & Heating com.	4	Mar. 17	Holders of record	Feb. 29
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 30	April 5
Consol. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Continental Tobacco com.	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
Eden Musée American Co. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 7	Mar. 16
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 1
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf. (month)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 3
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 2	Holders of record	Feb. 19
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
International Power pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
International Silver pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 5	April 1
Laclede Gas com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. com. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	Mar. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Railway Steel Springs com.	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 21	Mar. 11	Mar. 22
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 15
Standard Oil Co. (quarter)	$16	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 19
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 11	Mar. 23	April 12
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
United States Glass Co. com.	1	April 10	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Wolverine Copper Co. (semi-ann.)	$3.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, March 5, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,500,000	$2,930,000	$1,560,000	$16,756,000	$995,000
2,050,000	2,505,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,295,000	7,918,000	2,089,000	26,905,000	.....
2,000,000	1,389,000	Merchants' National	12,897,000	2,808,200	1,211,000	14,635,100	.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	13,218,000	1,891,000	1,725,000	13,522,000	.....
1,500,000	3,388,700	Bank of America	20,190,000	4,000,200	2,049,900	22,096,000	.....
1,000,000	2,765,000	Phenix National	5,768,000	982,300	291,000	3,383,000	45,000
25,000,000	17,403,000	National City Bank	76,338,900	45,436,700	6,629,000	155,643,800	1,520,000
300,000	7,537,000	Chemical National	24,055,100	4,972,100	1,801,800	23,482,100	.....
600,000	300,100	Merch. Exch. National	5,297,000	968,100	565,500	5,741,800	191,600
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,470,400	837,400	555,600	5,125,600	986,300
300,000	110,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,855,200	359,400	46,700	2,263,900	45,300
700,000	281,500	Mechanics & Traders'	4,180,000	524,000	444,000	4,390,000	.....
500,000	529,500	Greenwich Bank	2,153,700	395,000	323,000	1,941,900	.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,809,300	2,241,300	295,900	5,085,400	483,200
5,000,000	3,964,700	Am. Exchange National	29,897,000	3,373,000	2,193,000	22,781,000	4,634,000
25,000,000	11,358,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	153,500,000	27,436,700	8,844,900	141,473,600	11,366,300
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	24,764,200	4,247,000	1,254,900	21,664,400	1,770,300
422,700	607,800	Pacific	2,968,200	460,900	435,000	3,642,400	.....
1,063,700	1,063,700	Chatham National	5,037,300	885,100	886,000	5,843,900	48,900
200,000	397,100	People's	2,150,500	322,000	291,500	2,558,200	.....
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	15,981,100	2,035,000	1,447,900	14,840,100	840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	47,852,800	11,641,400	4,672,100	59,069,000	760,000
1,000,000	1,029,800	Irving National	5,911,000	696,100	501,800	5,047,000	245,500
1,550,000	667,900	National Citizens'	7,293,400	1,839,100	358,900	8,267,300	639,800
500,000	316,500	Nassau	2,586,000	252,200	310,400	2,971,600	.....
1,000,000	1,234,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,395,700	1,377,400	666,300	6,933,500	46,300
1,000,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,236,600	1,939,000	223,400	6,958,800	99,100
2,000,000	3,361,000	Corn Exchange	29,209,000	5,936,000	2,896,000	35,526,000	.....
750,000	1,055,500	Oriental	6,969,200	362,200	1,592,800	7,021,900	.....
1,000,000	6,570,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,190,000	4,235,000	1,282,000	21,772,000	47,700
3,000,000	6,050,400	National Park	64,300,000	17,839,000	3,810,000	75,304,000	2,880,000
250,000	136,500	East River National	1,123,900	112,700	194,600	1,223,200	49,700
3,000,000	2,980,000	Fourth National	21,789,800	2,480,600	2,759,000	24,700,400	50,000
1,000,000	573,300	Central National	9,362,000	2,146,000	840,000	11,201,000	935,000
300,000	1,378,900	Second National	8,980,000	1,113,000	1,452,000	9,750,000	255,000
10,000,000	13,830,000	First National	83,726,500	20,029,300	2,163,800	76,947,900	7,600,900
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,276,000	1,247,900	488,700	6,552,500	616,800
250,000	774,700	Bowery	2,700,000	384,000	259,000	3,057,000	.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,897,700	941,400	479,700	5,674,700	50,000
750,000	511,900	German-American	3,578,700	628,700	217,000	3,458,100	.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	43,544,400	12,181,900	1,695,100	52,512,400	50,000
100,000	1,714,100	Fifth Avenue	8,941,800	2,176,600	317,000	9,725,500	.....
200,000	668,200	German Exchange	2,610,500	165,000	705,000	3,420,200	.....
200,000	872,200	Germania	3,300,500	423,900	611,500	4,934,000	.....
1,500,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	10,422,300	686,300	2,053,200	10,830,400	248,200
1,000,000	1,242,900	Garfield National	7,237,500	1,737,500	719,000	7,169,000	49,600
250,000	377,300	Fifth National	2,258,000	421,900	186,400	2,474,100	245,400
1,000,000	1,367,900	Bank of Metropolis	8,232,600	1,563,400	689,100	9,442,100	.....
200,000	538,500	West Side	3,144,000	634,000	332,000	3,866,000	.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	15,413,000	2,874,000	1,789,000	18,173,000	50,000
500,000	571,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,547,000	640,000	527,000	4,761,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,922,400	Liberty National	10,081,000	2,153,000	1,060,000	9,337,400	795,500
1,000,000	492,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,824,300	389,400	335,700	4,867,400	.....
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,775,000	826,200	638,700	6,520,400	100,000
250,000	566,800	Astor National	4,818,000	1,090,000	161,000	4,900,000	350,000
103,250,000	113,565,300	Total. National banks.					
12,322,700	19,674,800	Total. State banks.					
115,572,700	133,180,100	Total	909,918,400	219,192,400	70,899,400	1 040593800	391 69 500

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 5, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agents.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$656,800.00	$19,400.00	$26,400	$45,600.00	$71,100.00	$675,700.00
Colonial	100,000	2,077,200.00	47,000.00	200,900	308,000.00	487,700.00	2,807,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,043,000.00	160,000.00	109,000	279,000.00	3,000.00	3,158,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	728,600.00	10,979.00	42,811	55,046.60	.....	707,993.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,679,300.00	91,900.00	71,500	388,500.00	100,000.00	2,163,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,709,333.00	26,580.00	116,281	112,273.00	61,737.00	1,385,276.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,792,600.00	168,800.00	86,300	114,400.00	100,000.00	2,950,000.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,887,700.00	7,500.00	72,800	169,800.00	1,400.00	1,737,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,226,300.00	119,600.00	96,500	282,400.00	54,800.00	2,852,600.00
Mutual	200,000	2,319,705.00	26,847.00	200,407	303,554.00	.....	2,478,388.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,269,705.00	30,613.00	114,145	389,374.00	382,625.00	1,371,142.00
Plaza	100,000	2,737,500.00	145,000.00	137,000	483,000.00	.....	3,193,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,091,861.00	15,276.00	110,529	76,733.00	65,600.00	1,185,553.00
State	100,000	6,907,000.00	442,000.00	253,000	174,000.00	1,086,000.00	8,426,000.00
Twelfth Ward	100,000	1,491,000.00	52,000.00	188,000	132,000.00	.....	1,913,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,365,900.00	94,700.00	118,700	158,700.00	79,600.00	1,574,500.00
United National	1,000,000	2,004,700.00	219,600.00	47,300	73,700.00	.....	1,220,200.00
Varick	100,000	678,200.00	6,000.00	62,200	58,200.00	44,500.00	727,300.00
Washington Heights	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville	100,000	1,863,800.00	63,800.00	181,300	212,900.00	1,800.00	2,030,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,324,900.00	15,003.00	104,100	124,200.00	46,600.00	1,615,100.00
Broadway	150,000	1,977,400.00	11,417.00	176,641	386,400.00	.....	2,201,001.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,447,100.00	93,600.00	51,800	360,900.00	25,200.00	1,677,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,046,900.00	279,900.00	83,600	460,200.00	50,000.00	3,442,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,740,100.00	183,500.00	366,600	962,600.00	65,000.00	7,150,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,027,827.00	8,924.00	51,218	79,813.00	10,000.00	1,071,656.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,375,000.00	180,000.00	295,000	737,000.00	16,000.00	4,472,000.00
National City	300,000	3,237,000.00	136,000.00	310,000	980,000.00	192,000.00	4,283,000.00
North Side	100,000	954,073.14	10,708.67	64,005	32,694.12	226,963.35	1,039,171.01
People's	100,000	1,231,500.00	49,800.00	128,100	129,500.00	88,900.00	1,417,000.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	595,087.00	11,019.00	56,358	70,364.00	71,868.00	688,856.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,149,000.00	94,000.00	25,000	195,000.00	24,000.00	1,125,000.00
Union	200,000	1,243,200.00	42,900.00	83,800	89,500.00	243,000.00	1,401,700.00
Wallabout	100,000	742,200.00	42,500.00	22,700	45,600.00	42,900.00	720,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	707,100.00	47,300.00	10,000	204,500.00	.....	776,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,806,900.00	153,700.00	266,400	1,874,400.00	906,700.00	5,805,600.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,063,497.00	83,282.00	66,482	153,761.00	30,445.00	1,623,223.00
Second National	250,000	1,110,400.00	63,700.00	15,900	225,900.00	67,000.00	1,058,600.00
Third National	200,000	1,080,726.61	66,033.00	82,331	720,250.84	4,844.34	1,748,187.66
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,289,000.00	134,400.00	22,500	242,800.00	135,200.00	2,280,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,058,600.00	43,180.00	40,093	64,300.00	104,500.00	1,154,000.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechan. Trust Co.	50,000	1,579,216.00	17,137.00	100,627	62,375.00	55,784.00	1,703,580.00

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Leslie H. Webb has been appointed Cleveland agent of the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis.

H. W. Seide & Co. have been appointed Hartford agents of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The Empire State Surety Company of this State has applied for admission to Illinois, and George W. Foster of Chicago has been scheduled to be its manager in that State.

Commissioner Vorys of the Ohio State Insurance Department has notified the casualty insurance companies that they must not write insurance against explosion in that State unless specially permitted by their charters. Heretofore the companies have been covering natural gas and other explosions under a separate clause, usually with a charge of 10 cents. Mr. Vorys holds that only companies whose charters specially permit insurance against explosion can use this clause.

E. C. Irvin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia and ex-President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, says that one result of the Baltimore fire will be a movement to urge the general adoption of a uniform system of threading on couplings and hydrants. Many of the outside engines sent to Baltimore were of no use because their couplings would not fit.

The Insurance Society of New York, at its third annual meeting, elected these officers. President—E. U. Crosby; Vice Presidents—W. N. Kremer, C. F. Shallcross, C. C. Wayland, and F. H. Douglass; Secretary—Robert P. Barbour; Treasurer—John W. Nichols; Executive Committee—Louis F. Burke, C. H. Duclos, C. A. Ludlam, F. W. Maye, Charles R. Pitcher, Wallace Reid, and W. C. Scheide.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 5, 1904.

Ann Arb 1st 4s	1,000	92½	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	6,000	99⅞	
	22,000	99⅝	
Atl Coast Line 4s	4,000	91¼	
	6,000	91½	
B & O pr lien 3½s	1,000	93	
gold 4s	1,000	101¼	
S W'n div 3½s	11,000	88¼	
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s	1,000	113	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	3,000	101¼	
	1,000	100⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000	113¼	
	9,000	113½	
Bur, C R & N 1st	500	102½	
Canada So 1st	10,000	103¼	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	11,000	98	
	10,000	97⅞	
	10,000	97½	
Ches & O con 5s	1,000	117⅞	
	15,000	116	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	101	
	23,000	100⅜	
	1,000	101	
Chi, B & Quin 4s, joint bds	7,000	92¼	
	4,000	92⅞	
	19,000	92¼	
	1,000	92⅛	
1st div 3½s	2,000	91	
	1,000	130⅝	
	1,000	131	
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A	25,000	106⅝	
W & M div 5s	3,000	114	
C, R I & P R R 4s	5,000	69⅜	
coll trust 5s	10,000	68⅝	
	10,000	68	
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	20,000	77⅞	
Ch, C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000	98	
Col & So 1st 4s	7,000	84⅝	
	10,000	84½	
Consol Tob 4s	4,000	57¼	
	10,000	57	
Consum Gas of Chi 1st 5s	3,000	100¼	
Dist Sec Cor 5s	20,000	66	
Ed El Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s	5,000	102½	
Equitable G & F of Chic 1st 6s	1,000	101	
Erie, 1st ext 4s	7,000	90¾	
Georgia & Ala 1st con 5s	10,000	103	
Int & Gt N 2d 5s	10,000	98	
Kan City So 3s	1,000	68⅜	
Total sales			

Louis & Nash unified 4s	5,000	98¼	
Mex Cent 4½s	2,000	92¼	
Mex Cen con 4s	5,000	65	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	97¼	
	500	98	
	5,000	97¼	
N Y Cen & H R L S col 3½s	1,000	80½	
	1,000	86¼	
	1,000	86½	
N Y G E L H & P, pur money 4s	4,000	91	
Nor & W con 4s	58,000	97½	
Nor Pac 4s	67,000	102⅜	
Ore Sh L 1st 6s	10,000	122	
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds	13,000	91½	
1st con 5s	1,000	112½	
Penn conv 3½s	18,000	95½	
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Ser A	1,000	110	
4½s, Series B	2,000	110	
Reading gen 4s	7,000	95⅞	
	44,000	95¾	
St L & S F R R refundg 4s	1,000	80¼	
	4,000	80	
St L Sthw 1st 4s	1,000	93	
Cons 4s	3,000	70⅜	
	1,000	70½	
St. P, Min & M 1st con 6s, reduc to 4½s	2,000	107⅝	
Mont ext 4s	20,000	101	
San A & Ar P 4s	15,000	93⅜	
Southn Pac 4½s	15,000	93⅜	
Southn Ry 1st 5s	20,000	111⅝	
	1,000	111½	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	5,000	115⅞	
Third Av con 4s	5,000	95	
Un Pac 1st 4s	12,000	102⅞	
Un Pac conv 4s	45,000	95½	
	5,000	95⅝	
Un Rail'ds of San Fran 4s	10,000	79	
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s	24,000	72½	
	121,000	72¼	
	19,000	72⅜	
Wabash deb B	5,000	59¾	
Wab, Det & C 5s	7,000	107	
Westn Un fundg & real est 4½s	10,000	102¼	
Wis Cent gen 4s	2,000	89	
	$834,000		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105	105⅝
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm	105¾	106
4s, r., 1907	106½	107¼
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133¼
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	.....
Philippine 4s	110¾	111¾
Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus	220	..
All. & W	350	..
Allis-Chal.	8¼	12
Am. Ag. Ch.	18¼	19
Am. A. C. pf.	73¼	74½
Am. Coal	185	250
Am. Cot. O.	29¼	30
A. C. Oil pf.	88	93
Am. D. Tel.	22	28
Am. Exp.	185	192
Am. G. Tw.	8¾	7
A. H. & L.	3¾	5
pf.	13	14
Am. Ice Co.	7⅜	8
Am. L. Co.	9	11¼
A. L. C. pf.	27	35
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4
Amn. Snuff	110	130
A. S. R. pf.	122	125
Am. T. & C.	84	87
A. T. & T.	121½	122⅛
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135
Am. W. Co.	10	11
Am. W. C. pf.	69	72
An. Cop. M.	62	63
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf.	52	56
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. M. Co.	100	..
Bos. A.L. pf.	104	..
Bos. Un. Gas	185	190
B'w'k City	5¼	6¾
B. R. & P.	118	120⅜
B.R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	49	51
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156
Cel.	101	..
C. B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	65	70
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	25¾	30
Chi. G. W. d.	82	87
C., M. & St. P. pf.	172	175
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C. & P.	160	180
C. T. & T. pf.	20½	20⅞
C., C. & St. L.	76	77
C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	110⅜
C., I. & W.	59	60
C., Lor. & Wh. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	63	64
C. S. 2d pf.	24	24½
Con. Coal	50	70
Cont. T. pf.	103¾	107
D., L. & W.	260	268
D. & R. G.	18½	18⅝
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. So. pf.	18	19
Dia. Match.	125	180
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7¼	8
Ev. & T. H.	58	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	75
Ft. W. & Den. City	44	56
Gen. Ch. Co.	42	49
G. C. Co. pf.	92	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Val.	72½	76½
Hock. V. pf.	78	80
Homestake	60	51
Ill. C. l.	103½	..
Int. Pap. Co.	11¼	12¼
Int. P. Co. pf.	65	66
Int. Power	27⅝	28
Int. St. P.	33	36
I. S. P. pf.	71¼	78
Iowa Cent.	19	21
Iowa C. pf.	34	36
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	24	29
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	66	68
Kan. C. So.	17½	18
K. C. S. pf.	32	33
K. & D. pf.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
K. I., Chi.	5	10
Lacl. G. pf.	75	95
L. E. & W.	26	27
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
L. Island	47	53
Man. B.	6	9
Md. Coal pf.	105	116
Met. Sec.	80	84
Mich. Cen.	135	140
M. & St. L.	83	85
M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	117	..
M., K. & T. pf.	35½	39
Mer. & Es.	180	190
N., C. & St. L.	103	105
Nat. Bis. pf.	102½	104
Nat. Enam.	18½	20
Nat. Enam. pf.	79	85
Nat. Lead	15½	16⅛
Nat. L. pf.	82½	86
Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	35½	35⅞
Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17⅛	18
N.

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 5, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 5. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended March 5, 942,272.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 5, '04.
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	55	Jan. 8.	52	54	— 3¾	**Allis-Chalmers Co. pf**	100	$16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	56	56	53¼	56	...	900
75¾	32⅝	52	Jan. 2.	43¼	Feb. 8.	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co	100	153,887,900	Feb. 29, '04.	½	Q	46¼	47⅜	45⅝	45⅞	71⅜	53,650
41⅜	17⅛	21⅝	Jan. 27.	17⅜	Jan. 6.	19	19½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19	20¼	19	19½	39	2,320
93	60¼	72	Jan. 27.	67	Jan. 6.	69½	70	+ 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	68⅜	71½	68	69⅝	91⅞	2,490
46¼	25¼	32⅞	Jan. 25.	28½	Jan. 7.	29¼	30	+ ⅜	American Cotton Oil Co	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	43	385
98	82	90	Feb. 9.	89	Jan. 22.	88	93	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '03.	3	SA	89	89	89	89	96¼	10
25⅜	6	8¼	Feb. 15.	5½	Jan. 19.	6¼	7	— ⅜	American Grass Twine Co	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	20	700
11⅛	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	3⅜	5	..	American Hide & Leather Co	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	9	100
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	7⅛	Feb. 9.	7⅜	8	— ½	American Ice Co	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	8	8	7⅜	7⅞	10⅛	1,685
42¾	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	28½	Feb. 8.	30½	31¼	— ½	American Ice Co. pf	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	31¼	31¼	30⅝	31	36⅜	2,805
31⅜	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	16½	Jan. 6.	22¼	22⅝	..	American Locomotive Co	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	22¼	23⅜	22⅛	22½	28	20,800
86⅜	67⅝	82½	Mar. 4.	75½	Jan. 6.	.....	82	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co. pf	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	79	82½	79	81¾	94⅛	3,250
5⅛	2½	4¾	Jan. 22.	3	Jan. 8.	3¼	4	+ ¼	American Malting Co	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	100
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	17	Jan. 7.	19	21	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	18½	20½	18¾	20½	23	1,300
52⅞	36¾	51½	Jan. 28.	46	Feb. 25.	47	47⅜	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1¼	Q	47¾	47⅞	47	47½	48	1,550
99½	80¼	94½	Jan. 28.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	90	90⅝	+ ¾	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	89⅞	90⅝	89⅞	90⅜	105½	1,300
126	90	120	Feb. 29.	110	Jan. 21.	110	130	+ 8	American Snuff Co	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '04.	2½	Q	119½	120	119½	120	126	250
95⅜	80	91	Jan. 13.	85	Jan. 6.	89	90	+ 2	American Snuff Co. pf	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	87⅛	89	87⅛	89	97½	246
134⅜	107⅛	131⅝	Jan. 25.	122⅜	Feb. 24.	123	123¼	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	124	126½	123	123	125⅞	42,640
123	116	126¾	Jan. 30.	123	Jan. 4.	122	125	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	125¼	125½	124¾	124¾	121½	300
86	77⅛	80⅝	Jan. 18.	82	Jan. 6.	84	87	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	84½	84½	84½	84½	85	68
160	117¼	130	Jan. 23.	121	Feb. 16.	121½	122½	..	American Tel. & Tel. Co	100	127,061,900	Jan. 15, '04.	2¼	Q	121	121	121	121	168¼	10
14⅝	7½	12⅛	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	10	11	..	American Woolen Co	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	14	100
80	65	71½	Jan. 28.	69	Jan. 25.	69	72	+ ½	American Woolen Co. pf	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	78¾	109
89⅞	54	70⅝	Feb. 24.	64	Feb. 24.	65	65¼	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1	SA	64½	66	64⅝	65⅛	81	41,628
103½	84⅝	92¾	Jan. 22.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	88½	89	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	100	114,196,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	88⅛	89½	88⅛	89	97½	1,592
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	73⅝	Feb. 24.	74⅜	74½	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	74¼	75½	74	74½	92¼	29,190
90⅜	82⅜	92	Jan. 28.	87⅝	Feb. 10.	88	90	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	150,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	88	88½	88	88½	93	485
71⅛	29⅛	52¾	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	39⅜	40	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	42¼	39¼	39⅞	65¼	53,220
15⅞	5	7	Jan. 23.	5⅜	Mar. 1.	5½	6⅜	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	11	200
150	121	127	Jan. 12.	118¼	Mar. 2.	118	120¾	— 1⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	144	154
55	40	49½	Mar. 1.	47⅛	Feb. 19.	48	51	+ ⅞	Butterick Co	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	49½	49½	49½	49½	49	110
138¾	115⅝	121¼	Jan. 22.	110½	Mar. 1.	110½	110⅝	..	**Canadian Pacific**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	113⅞	114	110½	110⅝	127¼	6,830
190	153	163⅜	Jan. 19.	154½	Feb. 20.	153	156	..	Central Railroad of N. J	100	27,418,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	155½	155½	155½	155½	178½	10
53⅜	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	29	Feb. 23.	29½	30¼	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,703,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	29¾	30½	29¾	29⅞	46	1,055
37½	13½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	35½	35½	+ 4⅜	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,300	.....	..	..	35⅜	39⅜	35⅜	39⅜	32	13,110
75½	60	85¼	Jan. 21.	75	Jan. 4.	81½	84	..	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	81	83	81	82	70¼	800
29⅜	13	17⅜	Jan. 22.	14	Feb. 24.	14½	15	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	29,921,000	.....	..	..	14½	15	14½	14⅜	23⅞	840
85½	63	71	Jan. 30.	65	Feb. 25.	65	70	+ 5	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	70	70	70	70	...	230
153½	133¼	148¼	Jan. 22.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	138½	138⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	138¼	139⅞	138⅛	138⅝	168¼	52,642
194½	168	179¾	Jan. 22.	172	Mar. 4.	173	175	— 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	173	173	173	173	189	160
224½	153	170⅝	Jan. 23.	162	Feb. 8.	162	165	— ⅞	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	162⅝	164¾	162⅛	162⅛	186	2,115
250	190	214½	Jan. 23.	207	Feb. 8.	.....	...	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	21,895,100	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	210	210	210	210	...	100
19⅞	8	12¾	Jan. 15.	8¼	Feb. 24.	9¼	10	+ ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	10	9¼	10	17	2,960
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	20½	20¾	+ 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	21⅜	19⅝	21	30¾	4,250
17½	3	7⅜	Jan. 4.	4½	Feb. 20.	5¼	6	— ½	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	5¾	5	5	9⅜	800
50⅜	30	33⅜	Jan. 18.	29¼	Feb. 23.	30¼	34	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '99.	1¼	..	31	31	30	30¼	...	700
90⅜	66	80⅜	Jan. 22.	74	Mar. 1.	76	77	+ ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	74	76½	74	76½	92½	200
82½	24	34½	Jan. 27.	27⅜	Jan. 7.	29½	30	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜	..	30¾	31	30	30	68½	730
31⅞	10	19	Jan. 12.	14½	Feb. 23.	16⅝	17¼	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,985,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	17½	15⅞	16⅞	27	3,730
72	44½	58½	Jan. 25.	52	Feb. 23.	53	56	+ 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	52⅝	55¼	52⅜	53	69	1,300
48	17	28⅝	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 23.	24	24½	+ 1⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	23	24¾	23	24⅜	39⅜	1,710
29¾	9¼	16¾	Jan. 26.	11⅞	Feb. 27.	12½	12⅝	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	12¼	12½	11⅞	12½	20	1,250
174	141¼	163	Feb. 16.	163	Jan. 8.	190	192½	+ 4	Commercial Cable Co	100	35,600,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	187	191	187	191	...	234
222	164	196½	Jan. 25.	185	Feb. 8.	191⅛	192½	+ 2⅜	Consolidated Gas Co	100	90,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	189¼	194⅞	189¼	191⅞	209¼	9,870
119	94⅜	109½	Jan. 22.	101½	Jan. 4.	103½	107	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	103½	105	103¾	105	115	30
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 23.	14½	Mar. 5.	15½	15⅝	— 2⅜	Corn Products Co	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	17½	18⅜	14½	15¼	31	18,355
80½	60	74½	Jan. 23.	68	Mar. 5.	67⅛	68½	— 1	Corn Products Co. pf	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70	70	68	68	83½	528
183½	149	168¼	Jan. 22.	154	Feb. 29.	154	155	— ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	34,407,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	155	156¾	154	155	170½	3,560
276½	230	275	Jan. 14.	230½	Feb. 23.	260	268	— 6	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	20,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1½	Q	262	262	262	262	255	100
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18½	Feb. 25.	18½	18⅞	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	100	‡38,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	38	600
90¼	62	74⅜	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	65⅝	66½	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	‡44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	65¾	68	65⅝	65¾	86½	410
47½	12	24⅜	Jan. 22.	19½	Jan. 7.	.....	25	+ 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	23	23	23	23	...	100
75⅜	70	76½	Jan. 23.	74½	Feb. 20.	.....	...	..	Detroit City Gas	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	75	75	75	75	...	200
20⅜	7¾	14⅜	Jan. 21.	8½	Feb. 29.	9½	10¼	+ 1½	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	8½	10⅜	8½	10½	16½	1,410
30⅜	14	29½	Jan. 25.	17	Mar. 2.	18	19	— 4½	Detroit Southern pf	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	18	19	17	19	31⅜	2,430
90	55	67⅛	Jan. 22.	61	Feb. 25.	61½	62	+ 1	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	61¼	62	61¼	62	86	300
34⅜	20	28¾	Jan. 21.	23⅜	Feb. 29.	27½	24	+ ⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,300	Jan. 26, '04.	1	Q	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	30	566
23⅜	10	17¼	Jan. 22.	11½	Feb. 29.	12	15	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	12¼	11½	12½	24¾	500
42⅞	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	22	Feb. 26.	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	23⅞	23¾	23½	23⅝	34⅜	32,560
74	62½	69¾	Jan. 27.	61⅛	Feb. 20.	61¼	62⅝	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf	100	47,802,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	61⅞	62⅞	61¼	62¼	66¼	3,440
64⅞	44	59⅝	Jan. 2.	37⅛	Feb. 29.	38⅝	38½	+ ¼	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	38	39¼	37⅞	38¼	53	4,110
91	78	72	Feb. 23.	72	Feb. 23.	70	78	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2½	SA	70	70	70	70	...	91
72	51	58¼	Jan. 14.	43	Mar. 1.	42	49	— 6	**General Chemical Co**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	..	43½	43¼	43	43	...	200
204	136	179¾	Jan. 23.	150½	Feb. 24.	160½	161	+ 3	General Electric Co	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	160	162½	159½	161	190½	1,200
90¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	80	Feb. 27.	78	80	..	**Hocking Valley** pf	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	97	150
64	51	50¼	Jan. 13.	50¼	Jan. 13.	50	51	..	Homestake Mining Co	100	21,840,000	Feb. 25, '04.	25c	M	51	51	51	51	...	10
151	125⅛	134⅜	Jan. 28.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	126½	127	— ¼	**Illinois Central**	100	‡95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	126½	127¼	126¼	126¼	139	2,696
10⅞	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10⅜	Jan. 6.	11½	12¼	..	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	11½	12	11½	12	17½	300
74¼	57½	67½	Jan. 25.	64⅛	Feb. 9.	65	66	..	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	66⅛	66¼	66⅛	66½	73¼	10
73	23	27⅜	Mar. 4.	26	Mar. 1.	27⅜	28	+ 1⅜	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	26	27⅜	26	27⅜	...	500
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	17	Feb. 23.	19	21	+ 1½	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	18½	20	18½	20	39¾	600
77⅞	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	34	36	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	34½	34½	34½	34½	67	100
61¼	29	38⅜	Jan. 19.	31	Feb. 29.	32	33	— 1	**Kansas City Southern** pf	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	31	32	31	32	54⅜	200
49	48	55	Mar. 5.	48½	Jan. 5.	50	55	+ 3	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	3	SA	55	55	55	55	...	100
53	23½	30¼	Jan. 25.	26⅜	Feb. 23.	26	27	+ ¼	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	27	27	27	27	44	100
130½	95	111½	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 23.	102¼	102⅝	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	102	103¾	101⅞	102½	118¾	5,680
155½	126¼	146¾	Jan. 22.	140	Feb. 8.	143	143⅛	+ 1⅝	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	Q	141	144	141	143⅛	140¼	5,275
128⅞	70½	92	Jan. 21.	83	Feb. 8.	80	84	..	Metropolitan Securities Co	100	.....	.....	..	..	85	85	84	84	117	900
142⅞	99⅞	124	Jan. 2.	114	Feb. 24.	113¾	114	— ½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	115	115¾	114	114	135	3,525
20	8½	14½	Jan. 11.	9¼	Feb. 25.	11¼	11⅜	+ 1⅜	Mexican Central	100	47,053,100	.....	..	..	9½	12⅜	9½	11¼	26⅞	40,113
70½	42	67	Jan. 20.	53	Jan. 4.	60½	61	+ 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	59	62	59	61	73⅜	1,680
30⅛	15½	19	Jan. 21.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	15	15⅝	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Pacific	100	56,190,300	.....	..	..	15	15⅞	15	15⅝	26	2,110
63½	33	42⅛	Jan. 22.	33	Feb. 23.	35⅜	30	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	35⅞	35¼	35½	57⅝	100
115⅞	85¾	95⅞	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	87½	87⅝	+ ½	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	87¼	89	87⅛	87½	108	22,980
133½	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101½	Feb. 24.	103	105	+ 3	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L**	100	‡10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	109	100
47⅝	32	43½	Mar. 5.	36	Jan. 4.	43½	45	+ 3½	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	40	43¼	40	43¼	46¾	1,755
106⅞	94	103½	Feb. 15.	100¼	Jan. 16.	102½	104	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	102	103¼	102	103½	105¼	610
20½	10½	16½	Jan. 21.	14½	Feb. 25.	15½	15½	+ ⅛	National Lead Co	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	14⅝	15½	14⅜	15	25¼	1,200
47⅜	34½	41	Jan. 11.	34¾	Feb. 25.	35½	35⅞	+ 1⅜	National R. R. of Mexico pf	100	30,003,600	.....	..	..	36	36¼	36	36½	35	400
25¼	17	21⅞	Jan. 8.	15⅝	Feb. 25.	17½	18	+ ⅛	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	100	21,736,400	.....	..	..	16	18	16	18	...	800
177	105	139⅜	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	127	130	+ 8½	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	120	129	120	128½	165¼	1,900
156	112⅝	121⅞	Jan. 23.	113	Feb. 24.	113⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛	New York Central	100	132,250,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	113⅝	115	113⅜	113⅞	141	7,500
225¼	187½	196	Jan. 22.	190	Feb. 20.	189	190	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	78,016,500	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	192½	193	190	190	216	2,120
165½	147½	*150	Jan. 14.	*140	Feb. 5.	140	145	....	New York & New Jersey Tel	100	12,500,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	Q	140	140	140	140	...	21
...	...	4⅛	Feb. 29.	3½	Feb. 18.	.....	...	+ ⅛	New York & New Jersey Tel. Rights	...	.....	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	100
35¼	19	24½	Jan. 25.	19¼	Feb. 23.	20½	20½	..	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	20¼	20¾	20	20	30¾	3,100
76½	53¾	62⅜	Jan. 28.	55	Feb. 24.	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western	100	‡93,000,000	Dec. 18, '08.	1½	SA	55⅛	56¼	55⅛	55⅜	71	3,463
93½	85	89	Jan. 5.	88⅜	Feb. 26.	85	90	..	Norfolk & Western pf	100	‡23,000,000	Feb. 19, '04.	2	SA	88½	88¾	88½	88½	91⅝	10
124½	68	90	Jan. 22.	81	Feb. 8.	81	82	— 1	North American	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	81	81	81	81	108⅜	100
75	50¼	67⅞	Jan. 22.	61¼	Jan. 12.	61	64	— 1	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	61½	61½	61½	61½	71	100
42⅜	17	33¼	Jan. 18.	24	Feb. 27.	26	26½	+ 2	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	25	27¼	23	26¼	36½	5,210
157⅜	110⅜	123½	Jan. 27.	112½	Feb. 24.	112⅜	112⅞	+ ¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	296,635,650	Nov. 30, '03.	3	SA	112½	114¼	112⅜	112⅝	144⅝	120,948
103⅜	87⅜	102⅝	Jan. 25.	96¼	Jan. 6.	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	Feb. 25, '04.	1½	Q	97½	98⅜	97½	97⅝	101	4,485
65⅜	22½	33	Jan. 28.	26½	Feb. 24.	28	28½	+ 2⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Feb. 29, '04.	1	Q	28½	28⅞	28	28½	61	690
95	62¼	72¼	Jan. 28.	69	Jan. 2.	69	70	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Feb. 23, '04.	1¾	Q	68½	68¾	68½	68½	93	10
235⅞	196	210½	Jan. 22.	210	Feb. 20.	210	212	+ ¼	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	2	Q	210¼	210¾	210¼	210¼	230	170
9	5	4½	Feb. 16.	4½	Feb. 16.	4½	9	..	**Quicksilver** pf	100	4,291,300	May 8, '03.	½	A	4	4	4	4	7¾	50
37	16	24½	Mar. 2.	19	Feb. 15.	23	23½	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co**	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	22¾	24½	22⅝	23	34½	12,890
90	67	78	Jan. 4.	72	Feb. 24.	72	76	+ 2	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	Dec. 21, '03.	1¾	Q	72	74	72	74	89	1,210
92½	85	90¼	Feb. 17.	85	Feb. 11.	86	91	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...	100
60½	37½	48	Jan. 25.	38½	Feb. 24.	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅝	Reading	50	66,300,000	.....	..	..	39¾	41⅜	39⅝	40½	67⅜	21,380
89⅞	73	81	Jan. 25.	76	Mar. 1.	75	78	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '03.	2	SA	76	78¾	76	76¼	84½	316
81	55⅜	62	Jan. 20.	55¼	Feb. 25.	56	59	..	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '03.	1½	..	56	56	56	56	71	500
22⅜	5⅞	8¾	Jan. 25.	6¼	Jan. 6.	7⅜	7½	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co	100	37,191,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	20	400
90⅞

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 5, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 5. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Changes For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 5, '04.
68⅝	23½	41	Jan. 27.	34¼	Feb. 24.	35	35¼	+ 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,583,400	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	62	350
49½	30¼	27⅝	Jan. 23.	21½	Feb. 23.	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	100	33,760,000	.....	.....	..	22½	22	22½	22½	38	500
41⅞	15	29½	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 20.	23½	24	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,000,000	.....	.....	..	24	24¼	24	24¼	27½	500
46	24	30½	Jan. 13.	27	Feb. 24.	27	28	+ 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,050,000	.....	.....	..	33	35	33	34	41	900
122¼	70	95⅝	Jan. 21.	87½	Feb. 22.	87¼	90	..	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	18,511,089	Feb. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	87½	88	87½	88	117	1,000
104⅞	95½	89½	Jan. 22.	76¼	Feb. 24.	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅜	**Union Pacific.**	100	106,772,288	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA.	73¼	76½	73	73½	90	46,497
95¼	91½	91½	Jan. 20.	85⅝	Feb. 25.	86¾	87	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,532,100	Oct. 1, '03.	2½	SA.	86½	87	86¼	87	91	494
110¾	94	97	Feb. 15.	90	Feb. 5.	97	98½	..	United Fruit Co.	100	12,570,066	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	109¼	100
22⅜	9	12	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	9¼	10	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	20	300
64½	32	47⅜	Jan. 22.	43½	Feb. 6.	44½	45½	— 1½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA.	44½	44½	44½	44⅞	...	200
15	6	8⅝	Jan. 25.	6¾	Feb. 15.	...	...	+ 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	.....	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	345
55	39	46	Jan. 22.	41	Feb. 16.	...	...	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	41¾	41¾	43	41	...	300
150⅛	98	110	Jan. 6.	100	Feb. 24.	103	106	+ 3	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 14, '03.	2	SA.	101	103	101	102	135	235
15⅞	6	8½	Jan. 25.	6⅝	Feb. 23.	7¼	7¾	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,989,800	.....	.....	..	6¾	7¼	6⅝	7¼	12⅜	2,450
99⅞	71½	78⅜	Jan. 25.	75¼	Jan. 4.	77⅝	78	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,989,800	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	91⅝	1,605
28½	4	9⅝	Jan. 21.	5¾	Jan. 15.	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,196,000	.....	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7	7½	24	1,650
73	30¼	57⅞	Feb. 3.	40	Jan. 14.	50¾	51¼	+ 1½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July '03.	½	..	49⅝	52¾	49¼	51	69¼	1,962
19⅛	7	14⅝	Jan. 27.	10⅛	Feb. 6.	11⅛	12¼	+ ½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '02.	1	..	11½	13	11⅝	12¼	16	2,515
58	30¼	54½	Jan. 27.	41	Jan. 4.	48	48¾	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,580	Jan. 31, '03.	1	..	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¼	53	1,680
39½	10	12⅝	Jan. 2.	9⅝	Jan. 6.	10⅞	11	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11	36⅜	18,844
89⅜	49⅜	90	Jan. 22.	54⅛	Feb. 1.	55¼	55⅝	..	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	55¼	56⅜	55¼	56¼	86⅝	59,975
66⅜	17½	34⅜	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	30¼	30⅝	+ 3	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	28	31½	28	31	62	3,208
32⅜	16¾	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 24.	17¼	17⅝	..	**Wabash.**	100	28,000,000	.....	.....	..	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	28½	610
55¼	27½	41	Jan. 25.	32⅝	Feb. 24.	33¼	33½	+ ⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	.....	..	33¼	34⅛	33	33⅝	49½	4,969
93	80¼	89	Jan. 27.	86	Jan. 6.	87½	88½	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	87½	88½	87¼	88	88¼	1,540
221	130	173⅞	Jan. 21.	154	Feb. 23.	157	159	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,473,200	Jan. 11, '04.	2½	Q	158	160	158	160	...	1,160
27½	12	19½	Jan. 22.	14½	Feb. 23.	15	17	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	.....	..	15	15	15	15	23⅝	50
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	42	Feb. 24.	43	45	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,582,900	.....	.....	..	45	45	45	45	55½	100
38½	20	29⅜	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 24.	24	27	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,965,500	.....	.....	..	25	25	25	25	33⅞	225
29½	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16⅜	Jan. 4.	18	19¼	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,809	.....	.....	..	17¼	18⅝	17¼	18	25¼	1,000
55½	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	40	41⅞	+ 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	.....	..	39¼	42	39	41	49¼	1,600

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼
Am. Locom. pf.	2¼	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Snuff	8	Nat. Biscuit	3½
Am. Sm. pf.	2	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar pf.	2⅜	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	4⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	3	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Pressed Steel Car	2⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	3
Col. Southern	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Com. Cable	4	St. L. S. W.	1¾
Consol. Gas	5⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Det. South.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Det. United	1	U. S. C. I. Pipe	1⅛
General Electric	3	U. S. Express	5
Int. Power	1⅜	U. S. Realty pf.	1¼
Iowa Central	1½	Va. Car. Chem.	3
Iowa Central pf.	1½	West. El. & Mfg.	3
Kn. Ice, Chi., pf.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Manhattan El.	1⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Mexican Central	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3⅝	Gen. Chemical	6
Brunswick City	1	Kan. City So. pf.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	¼	North. American	1
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Corn Products	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Corn Products pf.	2	Sland. Rope & T.	1½
Del., L. & W.	6	U. Rys. Invest. pf.	1½
Det. South. pf.	4½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1½	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	3
Brook. City 1st 5s	1½	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1¾
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Gs	2½	Natl. Starch 5s	2
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	1	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1⅜	Peo. & East inc.	1
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1⅜	Rio. & Pitts. con. 5s	1⅜
Erie, Pa., col. 4s	1	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½	So. Ry. con. 5s, reg.	2
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	3	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2
Long Dock 4s	1	Va. L., C. & C. 5s	3
Met. St. Ref. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Minn. & St. L. Pac. ext. 6s	1
C. & O. con. 5s, reg.	2	Natl. Starch 5s	2
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	3	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, trust receipts	2½	Peo. & P. U. 1st 6s	2
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B	1½
Louis. & Nash. 6s	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	5
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅝		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 7.

Central National Bank—Special meeting.
Commercial Cable Co.—Annual meeting.
Compressed Air Co.—Annual meeting.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Special meeting.
International Salt Co.—Annual meeting.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
National Citizens' Bank—Special meeting.
Phenix Gold Mining Co.—Special meeting.
Schieffelin & Co.—Annual meeting.
Simpson, Crawford Co.—Special meeting.
Tubular Dispatch Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 8.

Allouez Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
American Ice Co.—Annual meeting.
Ampere Electro Chemical Co.—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Fiske Brothers Refining Co.—Postponed annual meeting.
Kansas City Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
Long Island Railroad—Special meeting.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
New York Mail and Transportation Co.—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Steel Co.—Annual meeting.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway—Annual meeting.
St. Louis Transit Co.—Annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 9.

American Tobacco Co.—Annual meeting.
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway—General meeting.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.—Annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Co.—Annual meeting.
Fitch-Cornell Co.—Annual meeting.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway—Annual meeting.
Lackawanna Steel Co.—Annual meeting.
University Publishing Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 10.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Continental Trust Co.—Special meeting.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Green Bay and Western Railway—Annual meeting.
Harlem Transfer Co.—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis—Books close for dividend on common.
New York Security and Trust Co.—Special meeting.
Osceola Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Friday, March 11.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.—Special meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Electric Boat Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Manhattan Railway—Books close.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, March 12.

Butte Electric and Power Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Diamond Match Co.—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
United States Leather Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,133,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,698,675	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	26,129,050	27,398,775	26,823,338
Feb. 6	21,942,775	18,545,575	17,396,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,675	15,580,850
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,575	12,458,050
Feb. 27	23,150,200	5,351,900	9,375,225
March 5	29,943,350	666,975	3,958,425

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
March 7	$666,975	$3,958,425	$10,717,275
March 14	1,024,000	3,112,900	10,002,300
March 21	3,180,400	3,471,250	12,277,450
March 28	6,280,900	6,982,575	7,870,500
April 4	2,130,825	2,649,525	5,817,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,988,200
April 18	6,007,625	5,578,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,885,475	9,461,050	16,730,775
May 2	11,181,800	7,484,000	10,960,100
May 9	10,020,325	3,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,932,625	3,346,525	13,290,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,236,975
May 30	9,945,150	11,929,000	22,263,050
June 6	4,775,625	11,235,575	13,544,500
June 13	9,477,175	13,302,350	5,782,125
June 20	10,098,575	12,158,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,025,350	12,978,350	5,464,200
July 3	5,377,675	10,084,725	5,211,525
July 11	8,008,475	12,226,900	12,806,275
July 18	13,278,475	16,709,275	21,020,375
July 25	15,915,400	15,502,400	23,125,575
Aug. 1	24,089,975	19,738,125	22,165,250
Aug. 8	21,557,075	9,081,350	20,983,850
Aug. 15	21,562,575	7,125,600	13,437,900
Aug. 22	21,056,300	9,743,350	13,146,100
Aug. 29	20,977,025	9,742,775	12,949,925
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,987,600	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	718,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,600	13,654,225
Sept. 26	14,588,300	2,226,625	10,283,025
Oct. 3	13,937,500	1,819,250	15,560,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,527,250	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	4,908,250	15,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,400	17,731,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	16,274,150	21,399,100	10,462,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,350	8,069,925
Nov. 14	4,138,425	16,322,350	10,102,325
Nov. 21	3,911,350	19,529,075	14,486,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,306,300	9,973,750	6,067,675
Dec. 12	3,077,975	5,336,900	5,453,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$29,943,350	1896	$33,324,500
1903	666,975	1895	28,054,500
1902	3,958,425	1894	75,778,900
1901	10,717,275	1893	6,503,125
1900	13,641,550	1892	21,292,225
1899	24,378,125	1891	10,890,975
1898	20,823,000	1890	211,350
1897	35,506,925		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1896, $111,023,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$908,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	918,965,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,395,600	941,288,600
Jan. 23	272,648,500	985,064,900	986,303,300
Jan. 30	281,155,000	994,552,100	1,022,983,900
Feb. 6	278,631,000	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,600	999,569,900	1,026,857,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,025,600
Feb. 27	280,130,300	980,299,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	280,091,800	999,918,400	1,040,593,800

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
March 7	$234,826,900	$939,595,300	$946,039,700
March 14	230,064,500	924,500,400	916,102,000
March 21	228,351,000	911,547,400	900,682,400
March 28	229,845,900	904,599,200	894,260,000
April 4	224,321,400	903,284,800	885,705,300
April 11	224,949,000	902,779,500	884,580,800
April 18	227,860,200	908,207,300	887,280,200
April 25	232,886,300	920,022,100	897,936,300
May 2	237,021,900	914,078,000	905,792,200
May 9	238,985,500	925,080,200	915,834,700
May 16	239,201,500	923,939,200	920,626,500
May 23	237,375,500	923,463,100	914,611,100
May 30	237,915,600	922,975,900	915,061,800
June 6	229,437,900	916,128,100	896,625,000
June 13	231,184,900	903,382,000	894,229,700
June 20	232,544,600	904,231,100	896,779,300
June 27	238,852,800	912,746,900	905,719,500
July 3	234,390,900	917,444,200	903,903,900
July 11	231,044,300	909,852,000	895,143,700
July 18	227,009,200	907,015,500	886,702,100
July 25	244,940,600	907,939,700	902,376,900
Aug. 1	251,234,500	906,884,500	908,287,700
Aug. 8	248,535,200	912,697,100	912,272,980
Aug. 15	247,397,400	902,345,800	903,335,300
Aug. 22	248,902,800	917,744,300	913,782,000
Aug. 29	250,706,900	922,111,500	920,192,900
Sept. 5	240,220,500	924,410,900	916,151,300
Sept. 12	244,521,100	925,635,200	918,195,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	923,055,500	909,452,500
Sept. 26	229,926,900	917,047,700	901,765,200
Oct. 3	232,341,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,905,900	913,101,200	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,576,100	908,285,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,978,200	911,506,500	893,616,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	920,065,500	893,044,700
Nov. 14	219,422,200	929,855,000	893,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	937,234,300	897,533,400
Nov. 28	216,813,200	939,339,700	901,532,600
Dec. 5	217,030,400	942,002,300	902,909,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	930,893,300	892,955,700
Dec. 19	225,968,500	933,740,200	898,254,000
Dec. 26	229,054,200	92,292,800	905,918,780

Maximum deposits, $1,040,593,800, March 5, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 29, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $999,918,400, March 5, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $290,091,-800, March 5, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 5	$1,075,780,468	$85,854,106
*Feb. 27	897,549,718	46,544,219
Feb. 20	1,089,335,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,893
Feb. 6	1,221,283,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,825,028	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,456,658
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,560
Jan. 9	1,469,155,444	77,332,260
*Jan. 2	1,142,217,797	63,889,311
*Dec. 26	1,008,381,089	46,864,998
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,875,185
Dec. 12	1,322,929,423	53,781,838
Dec. 5	1,306,302,524	54,092,330
*Nov. 28	1,016,461,162	44,736,087
Nov. 21	1,181,068,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,302,441,364	82,152,337
*Nov. 7	1,071,900,164	45,802,424
Oct. 31	1,113,813,497	55,501,800
Oct. 24	1,136,285,218	51,677,013
Oct. 17	1,125,459,128	50,261,049
Oct. 10	1,115,735,448	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,845,721	62,021,434
Sept. 26	1,039,634,434	50,544,952
Sept. 19	1,025,697,271	47,476,752
*Sept. 12	774,685,768	40,807,461
Sept. 5	976,730,325	53,305,488
Aug. 29	989,814,347	43,738,834
Aug. 23	1,105,838,488	57,150,231
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	59,697,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	65,223,466
Aug. 1	1,240,695,329	65,051,962
July 25	1,253,588,003	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,327,742	66,872,175
July 11	1,311,952,982	63,944,068
July 3	1,270,947,598	56,435,190
June 27	1,151,255,101	72,961,330
June 20	1,173,396,337	61,219,800
June 13	1,412,783,128	65,187,181
June 6	1,516,522,988	67,576,984
*May 30	1,068,780,984	44,650,008
May 23	1,389,294,686	58,057,977
May 16	1,281,142,954	68,078,133
May 9	1,290,882,534	62,052,697
May 2	1,379,981,548	77,512,310
April 25	1,311,222,385	70,962,040
April 18	1,483,074,118	62,518,180
April 11	1,189,787,189	60,421,089
April 4	1,299,710,854	77,561,621
March 28	1,213,204,230	51,707,058
March 21	1,318,576,102	66,127,158
March 14	1,497,626,411	83,466,276
March 7	1,567,152,726	63,169,843
*Feb. 28	1,116,823,674	45,752,838

*Five days.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 5, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$910,632,294	$1,282,664,102	—27.9
Boston	99,759,259	113,752,740	—12.3
Philadelphia	89,713,790	98,562,923	— 9.0
Baltimore	17,661,980	23,117,305	—23.6
Chicago	136,870,074	175,240,110	— 4.8
St. Louis	48,527,674	44,283,897	+ 9.6
New Orleans	17,784,746	13,486,198	+31.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,250,049,817	$1,731,097,075	—22.0
Other cities, 5 days	294,876,278	301,478,294	— 2.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,545,926,095	$2,032,575,369	—19.0
All cities, 1 day	303,148,726	422,524,954	—29.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,848,974,821	$2,465,100,323	—21.0

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Mch. 5.	$1,948,974,821	$2,465,100,323	$2,152,102,987
Feb. 27..	1,806,881,728	1,886,872,530	2,307,274,027
Feb. 20..	1,875,678,901	2,154,186,983	1,777,350,895
Feb. 13..	1,816,439,324	2,032,795,276	2,029,488,953
Feb. 6..	2,122,944,360	2,419,968,973	2,256,827,105
Jan. 30..	2,078,456,978	2,080,056,536	2,150,082,364
Jan. 23..	2,166,119,916	2,252,691,358	2,212,696,327
Jan. 16..	2,225,301,529	2,787,018,506	2,397,124,960
Jan. 9..	2,410,047,737	2,736,525,992	2,332,787,805
Jan. 2..	1,945,947,600	2,274,869,619	2,448,428,071
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 26..	1,696,286,298	1,905,089,780	1,870,050,987
Dec. 19..	2,071,691,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,733
Dec. 12..	2,191,509,108	2,226,461,543	2,508,631,780
Dec. 5..	2,231,572,194	2,376,476,731	2,435,853,762
Nov. 28..	1,744,767,382	2,093,393,725	2,026,676,703
Nov. 21..	2,085,545,622	2,053,396,783	2,332,864,753
Nov. 14..	2,284,721,468	2,246,706,125	2,552,916,317
Nov. 7..	1,976,006,150	2,264,659,532	2,134,847,954
Oct. 31..	1,940,528,485	2,231,287,080	2,153,064,545
Oct. 24..	2,014,850,526	2,464,342,952	2,067,495,856
Oct. 17..	2,025,778,068	2,602,594,552	2,141,222,941
Oct. 10..	1,978,097,538	2,564,817,291	2,038,916,451
Oct. 3..	2,129,098,676	2,572,065,004	2,038,347,062
Sept. 28..	1,982,109,468	2,557,683,052	2,076,111,981
Sept. 19..	1,942,434,384	2,351,782,280	1,992,662,261
Sept. 12..	1,449,952,206	2,453,019,330	2,069,419,157
Sept. 5..	1,725,552,894	2,095,383,504	1,952,989,900
Aug. 29..	1,941,094,618	2,047,977,189	1,767,606,614
Aug. 22..	1,986,816,546	2,095,742,283	1,852,242,978
Aug. 15..	1,956,394,022	2,097,788,941	1,715,926,221
Aug. 8..	2,059,484,726	1,916,137,336	1,864,797,107
Aug. 1..	2,008,703,172	2,242,936,426	1,874,276,278
July 25..	2,071,480,533	2,176,719,124	1,923,226,982
July 18..	2,307,285,311	2,180,758,121	2,332,948,570
July 11..	2,194,096,331	2,220,511,087	2,398,224,931
July 4..	2,132,760,900	2,134,985,462	1,857,923,057
June 27..	1,946,196,408	1,965,884,278	1,228,116,051
June 20..	2,139,560,234	2,031,349,794	1,463,024,448
June 13..	2,224,353,428	1,859,197,671	2,210,760,697
June 6..	2,327,053,251	2,102,228,525	2,745,227,716
May 30..	1,745,901,433	1,974,101,010	1,817,615,367
May 23..	2,244,007,767	2,131,822,382	2,218,917,051
May 16..	2,186,544,314	2,346,194,863	2,264,155,541
May 9..	2,135,154,101	2,542,479,325	2,690,007,393
May 2..	2,226,740,747	2,510,200,049	2,314,464,706
April 25..	2,183,746,026	2,711,823,134	2,949,002,188
April 18..	2,283,982,699	2,575,325,191	2,675,788,139
April 11..	1,995,004,082	2,529,394,682	2,950,683,434
April 4..	2,336,630,884	2,321,796,837	2,459,667,416
Mch. 29..	1,963,835,550	1,854,322,213	2,207,976,768
Mch. 21..	2,133,919,695	2,159,014,256	2,494,742,737
Mch. 14..	2,230,848,631	2,142,482,821	2,149,988,866

The following table gives the total

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Loans, Deposits, and Reserve Held.

The bank statement established a new high record for loans, exceeding the former record of Feb. 13, 1904, by $348,500, and only missing the billion-dollar mark by $81,600.

That the increase in loans was caused by corporate borrowing is shown by the fact that thirty banks had decreases in loans and twenty-five reported increases. Of the increases, only five were in excess of $500,000, and two-thirds of the total increase was accounted for by two banks, the First National, $4,428,300, and the Chase National, $2,065,200.

The gain in cash was smaller than the preliminary estimates, but the unreported withdrawal of cash from the banks is always large at this season. The banks have gained in cash every week but two this year, and each of the last three statements has made a new record.

The former high record for deposits was on Feb. 20, 1904, and is now beaten by $12,568,200.

The statement did not balance well, for the increase in deposits was $2,002,000 more than the sum of the increases in loans and cash.

There were 15 banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, 7 National, and 8 State. This compares with 14 banks below the reserve required in the previous week, 31 in the week ended March 7, 1903, and 27 in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these 15 banks was $1,393,375, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $31,336,725, instead of $29,943,350.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent., averaging 1¾ per cent. The time money market was quiet. Rates are 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four and five months, 4@4¼ per cent. for six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for nine months, 4½@4¾ per cent. for eleven months, and 5 per cent. for one year. Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5¼ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8640@$4.8650 to $4.8675@$4.8685, closing at $4.8655@$4.8665.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 3@6 per cent., averaging 4½ per cent. Time money was firm at 5½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@5½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5¼ per cent. for indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8675@$4.8685 to $4.8725@$4.8735, closing barely steady at the lower rate.

The items in last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of March 7, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$118,572,700	.....	$110,322,700
Net profits.	133,180,100	.....	122,764,400
Deposits	1,040,593,800	$12,673,400	936,639,700
Circulation.	39,160,500	*1,049,800	42,919,500
Total	$1,328,516,100	$11,623,600	$1,212,646,300

ASSETS.

Loans	$999,918,400	$9,709,300	$939,593,300
Specie	210,192,400	1,840,700	168,658,800
Leg. tend.	70,899,400	*870,200	66,168,300
Total	$1,290,010,200	$10,670,800	$1,174,420,200
Res. held	290,091,800	961,500	234,826,900
Res. req'd.	260,148,450	3,168,350	234,159,925
Surplus.	$29,943,350	*$2,206,850	$666,975
U. S. depos.	39,187,200	375,800	40,212,900

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $3,088,425; in 1901, $10,717,275; in 1900, $5,676,375; in 1899, $23,203,000; in 1898, $20,823,500; in 1897, $55,556,925.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item, "net profits," is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Feb. 27 to March 4.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Altai	Kingston	750
Allianca	Colon	1,500
Korona	St. Kitts	635
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Altai	Kingston	88
Yucatan	Colon	46,065
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Allianca	Colon	1,200
Gold Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	5,103
Yucatan	Colon	10,823
Yucatan	Amapala	41,433
Korona	Barbados	350
Manoa	St. Kitts	3,200
Monterey	Vera Cruz	55
Silver Bullion—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	462
Gold Ore—		
Yucatan	Colon	3,300
Total		$120,157

Exports, New York, Feb. 29 to March 5.

Mar. 1	Allianca	Colon, G. C. (U. S.)	$60,000
Mar. 1	Majestic	London, S. B.	456,100
Mar. 4	K.W.d.Grosse	London, S. B.	321,600
Mar. 4	Adirondack	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	1,000
Mar. 4		Havana, G. C. (Fr.)	106,330
Mar. 4		Havana, G. C. (Span.)	46,150
Mar. 4	New York	San Diego, G.C. (U. S.)	9,560
Mar. 4	New York	San Diego, S.C. (U. S.)	14,500
Mar. 4	Orinoko	Nassau, S. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Mar. 4	St. Louis	London, S. C. (Swed.)	1,000
Mar. 4	St. Louis	London, S. B.	181,600
Total			$1,174,790

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 26	Vigilancia	Campeche, G.C. (U. S.)	$130
Feb. 26	Campania	London, S. B.	26,700
Feb. 26	Caribbee	Demerara, S. B.	500
Feb. 26	Caribbee	Demerara, S.C. (Gen.)	700
Feb. 26	Alexandria	Key West, S. C. (U. S.)	1,000
Feb. 26	Alexandria	Kingston, Jamaica, S. C. (U. S.)	700
Feb. 26	Valencia	Haiti, S. C. (U. S.)	14,000
Feb. 27	Seminole	Jacksonville, G.C. (U. S.)	10,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Mar. 5. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	226	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	225 Jan. 6		225 Jan. 6		225	Feb. 10, 1904
220-	..	Albany & Sus	8,500,000	Jan., 1904	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
8½	12	Allis-Chalmers	20,000,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 13	7	Jan. 22	12⅜	Feb. 24, 1904
13¼	14	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,800	.....	..	14⅜	Jan. 13	13¼	Feb. 25	13¼	Feb. 25, 1904
73½	74⅝	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1903	3	75½	Jan. 19	72⅝	Jan. 13	73½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		27	July 29, 1903
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		73	Oct. 24, 1903
155	250	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	.....		.....		186	Dec. 7, 1903
22	28	American District Telegraph	3,945,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1	25	Jan. 15	23½	Jan. 15	25	Jan. 22, 1904
185	192	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	4	195	Jan. 29	190½	Feb. 17	190¼	Feb. 17, 1904
13	14	American Hide & Leather pf	12,548,300	.....	..	18⅝	Jan. 27	11⅛	Jan. 5	15¼	Feb. 17, 1904
9	11¼	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	12	Jan. 22	9	Feb. 24	9	Feb. 24, 1904
27	35	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1⅝	29½	Jan. 23	28	Jan. 19	28	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.....	..	.....		.....		2¼	Dec. 18, 1901
125	135	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	2	135	Jan. 14	130¼	Feb. 11	130¾	Feb. 11, 1904
62	63	Anaconda Copper ($25)	30,000,000	Nov. 16, 1903	50c	78½	Jan. 5	61	Feb. 20	65	Feb. 27, 1904
23	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
52	56	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21, 1904
88	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		90	Sep. 28, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3	.....		.....		*121	Nov. 28, 1896
100	..	Atlantic Coast Line	35,650,000	Jan. 10, 1904	2½	110¼	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	104½	Feb. 18, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan., 1904	1	.....		.....		*104	Jun. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,428,000	Oct., 1903	2	.....		.....		*108	Dec. 30, 1902
185	190	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	200¾	Jan. 15	190	Feb. 13	190	Feb. 16, 1904
132	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	.....		.....		140	Dec. 7, 1903
63½	64½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	68¼	Jan. 2	66	Jan. 15	67⅜	Jan. 28, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1½	.....		.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Jan. 7, 1904	1½	.....		.....		100	Dec. 28, 1903
185	195	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,900	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
121	125	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	6,630,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11, 1904
25¾	30	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B	9,480,100	.....	..	31	Jan. 21	26	Feb. 24	26	Feb. 24, 1904
82	87	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	85½	Jan. 14	83½	Feb. 5	83½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 20, 1903	2	.....		.....		90	Sep. 5, 1902
135	145	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1904	3	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21, 1904
165	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		120	Jun. 4, 1898
101	110⅞	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1904	1¼	107½	Feb. 13	100	Feb. 8	107½	Feb. 13, 1904
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		58	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¼	.....		.....		75	Nov. 5, 1903
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1904	1¾	.....		.....		185	July 28, 1902
..	64	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27	65	Feb. 16, 1904
50	70	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	.....		.....		80	July 17, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		22⅜	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	.....		.....		64	Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,600	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2¼	Jan. 18, 1904
2	..	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2⅜	Feb. 10, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
125	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1903	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,083,339	.....	..	8½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 22	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf	3,522,491	Jan. 15, 1904	1	.....		.....		38	Dec. 29, 1903
7¼	8	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	12,900,080	.....	..	10¾	Jan. 22	8	Feb. 5	8	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	.....		.....		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		65	Jun. 18, 1903
58	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65	Feb. 2, 1904
44	56	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1903	4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52½	Feb. 4, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	..	.....		.....		29	Jan. 9, 1902
92	100	**General Chemical pf**	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	94	Feb. 23	94	Feb. 23	94	Feb. 23, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan., 1904	1½	.....		.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
155	180	Great Northern pf	124,076,700	Feb. 1, 1904	2½	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	.....		.....		*78	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1904	2	.....		.....		*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		*85	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		*98	Apr. 16, 1903
72½	76½	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 16, 1904	1½	77⅛	Jan. 22	70	Feb. 11	75¼	Feb. 16, 1904
103¼	..	**Ill. Cent. leased line**	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	2	*104½	Jan. 21	*103½	Jan. 6	*104½	Jan. 21, 1904
33	36	International Steam Pump	12,262,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1	37	Jan. 30	31	Jan. 2	35	Feb. 3, 1904
71¼	78	International Steam Pump pf	8,800,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	72	Jan. 12	71½	Feb. 9	71½	Feb. 9, 1904
24	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	29	Jan. 21	26¾	Feb. 10	28⅝	Feb. 10, 1904
66	68	Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf	13,510,080	Jan. 2, 1904	1	69	Jan. 21	65	Feb. 8	65	Feb. 24, 1904
17½	18	Kansas City Southern	29,995,500	.....	..	21	Jan. 21	16½	Feb. 24	16⅝	Feb. 24, 1904
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Nov. 16, 1903	2	.....		.....		46	July 15, 1903
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*32	Jan. 26, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	.....		.....		*280	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	.....		.....		12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....		.....		50	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1903	2	.....		.....		99¼	Mar. 14, 1903
75	95	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1903	2½	104	Feb. 3	95	Feb. 25	95	Feb. 25, 1904
90	110	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	95	Feb. 23	95	Feb. 23	95	Feb. 23, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1904	3½	*271⅜	Feb. 24	*271⅜	Feb. 24	*271⅜	Feb. 24, 1904
47	53	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896	1	55½	Jan. 2	50	Feb. 6	50	Feb. 6, 1904
6	9	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		6¼	Nov. 9, 1903
105	116	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1903	5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1903	7½	.....		.....		*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,486,700	.....	..	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	17½	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,080,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1½	*60	Feb. 5	*60	Feb. 5	*60	Feb. 5, 1904
135	140	Michigan Central	18,738,900	Jan. 29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	128	Feb. 26, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		118	Apr. 18, 1901
56	65	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	67¾	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	61	Feb. 18, 1904
88	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
117	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	Oct. 15, 1903	3	126⅝	Jan. 28	117	Feb. 25	117	Feb. 25, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25, 1904
18½	20	**National Enameling**	15,591,800	Jan. 1, 1904	1	21	Jan. 22	17	Jan. 5	18½	Feb. 26, 1904
79	85	National Enameling pf	8,546,600	Jan. 1, 1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82½	Feb. 1, 1904
82½	86	National Lead pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1903	1¾	84½	Feb. 23	80¾	Jan. 26	83	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		8¾	Jun. 9, 1901
42	48	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
25	27	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	32⅛	Jan. 23	26¼	Feb. 24	26¼	Feb. 24, 1904
100	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	108	Jan. 21	103	Jan. 21	103	Jan. 21, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	3	66	Jan. 28	63	Jan. 19	65	Jan. 30, 1903
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		20	Dec. 14, 1903
40	..	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1903	1	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,658,630	Jan. 2, 1904	5	.....		.....		*335	Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 2, 1904	5	.....		.....		*235	Oct. 2, 1901
130	135	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11, 1904	1	.....		.....		85⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15, 1904	4	.....		.....		190	Aug. 28, 1903
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,600,000	June 1, 1902	1	.....		.....		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	4	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	90c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	4¼	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,812,400	July 2, 1898	1	.....		.....		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,133,500	Jan. 2, 1904	2	.....		.....		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
50	55	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	56½	Jan. 22	51	Feb. 24	51	Feb. 24, 1904
95	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	.....		.....		*90	July 20, 1896
16	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	23¼	Jan. 23	20	Jan. 13	22	Jan. 25, 1904
75	78	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Dec. 20, 1902	1	81⅝	Jan. 28	75	Feb. 24	75	Feb. 24, 1904
..	80	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 19, 1904	2	.....		.....		*74	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	23,953,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		83½	Jun. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	.....		.....		117	May 16, 1898
55	61	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,780,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	59¾	Jan. 23	61	Feb. 4	61	Feb. 4, 1904
90	99	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,542,600	Jan. 15, 1904	2	98	Jan. 22	97	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 22, 1904
170	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	10,714,200	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	*190	Jan. 19	*190	Jan. 19	*190	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1904	3	.....		.....		140	Sep. 12, 1902
..	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	.....		.....		1⅝	Aug. 13, 1903
200	210	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	4	.....		.....		204	July 15, 1903
190½	..	Rome, Watertown & Og	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,800	Jan. 15, 1903	1	38½	Feb. 9	35½	Feb. 9	37	Feb. 16, 1904
9	11	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	..	14	Jan. 19	9½	Feb. 18	9½	Feb. 18, 1904
17	19	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,680,000	.....	..	20¼	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 8	17	Feb. 10, 1904
153½	162	St. L. & S. F. Chi. & E. Ill cfs.	7,040,800	Jan. 2, 1904	5	167	Jan. 28	150	Jan. 9	154	Feb. 19, 1904
..	124	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,197,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	125½	Jan. 28	122	Feb. 4	123½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,400	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	.....		.....		50	May 16, 1903
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3½	.....		.....		300	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	500,525	Jan., 1904	2½	.....		.....		105	Feb. 11, 1895
60	91	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	3,862,600	Oct. 1, 1903	2	92	Jan. 29	90	Feb. 25	90	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	½	.....		.....		40	Apr. 20, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,940,800	July 15, 1903	2½	.....		.....		18	Apr. 21, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,234,500	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	.....		.....		*65	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,500,000	.....	..	25	Jan. 22	27	Feb. 9	27	Feb. 9, 1904
120	125	Third Avenue	15,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	124⅛	Jan. 13	119¼	Feb. 19	120	Feb. 29, 1904
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,676,800	.....	..	.....		.....		*18	May 20, 1899
18	35½	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	.....	..	32	Jan. 21	30	Feb. 23	30	Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	.....		.....		100	Jan. 12, 1903
..	..	Union Bag & Paper	10,000,000	.....	..	34	Jan. 30	34	Feb. 23	34¾	Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	Union Bag & Paper pf	11,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¾	87¾	Jan. 4	85	Feb. 24	85	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	21,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3½	.....		.....		275	Aug. 14, 1903
..	..	U. S. Realization & Refining	3,915,900	July ..., 1903	2	.....		.....		104	Nov. 1, 1902
..	..	U. S. Rub. & Refining pf	8,000,000	July ..., 1903	1½	.....		.....		83	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Utah & Black Hawk	1,500,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		*275	Dec. 31, 1902
..	..	Va.-Jesse, Chesapeake pf	12,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	3	105¼	Jan. 26	98	Jan. 7	100	Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	9,641,800	.....	..	.....		.....		15	Nov. 14, 1902
..	..	Wabash Refining	2,000,000	July ..., 1903	2	.....		.....		5¼	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Wabash Refining pf	2,000,000	Nov. ..., 1903	1	.....		.....		70	Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	Wells-Fargo Express	20,000,000	Jan. ..., 1904	3	.....		.....		250	Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	West Chicago Street	4,000,000	Jan. ..., 1904	1	*215	Jan. 4	*215	Jan. 4	*215	Jan. 4, 1904
..	..	West Jersey & Sea Shore ($50)	6,000,000	Jan. ..., 1904	2½	54	Jan. 14	54	Jan. 14	54	Jan. 14, 1904

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 5, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	J J	93½	Jan 23	92	Jan 13	92¾	Mar 5	92½	93¼
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	100¼	Jan 19	98¾	Jan 6	99¾	Mar 5	99¾	99⅞
Do registered	A O	100	Jan 28	98¼	Jan 27	99¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jan 22	87¾	Feb 12	88¼	Mar 4	88	88½
Do do registered	Nov.	82¼	Jan 26	82¼	Jan 26	82¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do stamped	Nov.	95¾	Jan 27	87½	Jan 8	89¾	Mar 4	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*F A	100	Jan 22	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	..
Do do do Series L, 1914	F A	..	....	..	....	92¾	No 10, 02	..	96
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*M S	..	....	..	....	100½	De 21, 03	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	..	....	..	....	114¾	Oc 3, 02	100	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	M S	94¼	Feb 15	91	Mar 1	91¼	Mar 5	91	91½
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	..	....	..	....	125¾	No 30, 03	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	A O	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	..	....	..	....	111	Ap 20, 03	..	..
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22, 01	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	91½	Oc 30, 03	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	95¼	Jan 21	92¾	Feb 23	93	Mar 5	93	93½
Do do registered						94½	Ja 12, 03	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	102	Jan 22	100¾	Feb 25	101¾	Mar 5	101¼	101½
Do do registered		101⅝	Feb 17	101¾	Feb 17	101¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S					94	No 23, 03	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	89¾	Jan 22	87½	Jan 8	89	Feb 15	..	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. rel. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	97	Feb 9	92¼	Feb 24	92¾	Feb 24	92½	95
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	89	Jan 20	87¼	Feb 11	88¼	Mar 5	88¼	88¾
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	90¾	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	..	....	..	....	111¾	De 15, 03	105¼	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	....	..	....	109¾	Oc 28, 03	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	122	Jan 12	122	Jan 12	122	Jan 12	115¾	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Au 1, 03	96	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		..	....	..	....	100¼	Fe 13, 03	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	117	Jan 22	114	Mar 4	114	Mar 4	113½	116
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J					103	Ap 14, 97	112	..
Rock. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	121¼	Mar 2	121¼	Mar 2	121¼	Mar 2	118½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D*	122¼	Mar 2	121¼	Feb 27	122¼	Mar 2	122	122½
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	99	Jan 4	97¾	Feb 16	98¼	Feb 29	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	102¼	Feb 15	101⅞	Jan 2	102	Mar 4	101½	102¼
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	..
Do do registered	A O	..	....	..	....	120¾	Mr 16, 03	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	....	..	....	118	Ja 27, 01	110	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	103¾	Mar 4	102½	Jan 5	103¾	Mar 5	103	103¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	107⅞	Jan 21	105	Mar 1	106	Mar 1	..	109
Do do registered	*M S					107	Au 14, 03	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	92¼	Jan 11	92¼	Jan 11	92¼	Jan 11	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	118	Jan 7	116¼	Feb 24	116¾	Mar 4	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	106¾	Jan 22	103¾	Jan 4	105¾	Mar 2	105	106
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	71¼	Jan 25	66½	Mar 1	66¾	Mar 1	66	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	32	Jan 23	28	Mar 2	28	Mar 4	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	20¼	Jan 25	18¾	Feb 6	18¾	Feb 6	..	19½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J D					94	Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1949	*J J	104	Feb 10	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	103½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	102½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Jy 2, 03	104¾	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	131½	Jan 26	128	Mar 3	128	Mar 3	127¾	129
Do do registered	Q J	130½	Jan 25	130	Feb 5	130	Feb 5	..	128½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	112½	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 19	111¼	Mar 2	111¼	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	G M	..	....	..	....	105	De 8, 03	..	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4% to Je. 1, 1910	G M	102	Jan 27	100	Jan 4	101	Mar 2	..	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	108⅝	Feb 24	108¼	Feb 3	108⅝	Feb 24	106½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*M S	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	116¾	Feb 2	114¾	Jan 6	116	Mar 5	115½	116
Do do registered	*M N	115	Feb 19	113	Mar 1	113	Mar 1	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	104	Jan 22	100¾	Mar 1	101	Mar 5	100¾	101
Do do registered	*M S	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	112	My 14, 03	104	108
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	101½	Feb 5	99½	Jan 4	100¾	Mar 3	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	94½	Jan 27	94½	Jan 27	94½	Jan 27	94	96½
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oc 29, 02	..	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	A O*	..	....	..	....	90¾	De 30, 03	84	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	84	Feb 16	81¼	Jan 5	83¾	Mar 4	75	83¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	77	Jan 23	74½	Jan 5	75	Mar 4	75	76
Do registered		..	....	..	....	83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	101¼	Jan 15	99	Feb 3	99	Mar 1	99¾	101
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	93	Jan 4	91	Feb 23	91	Mar 5	90½	91
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	91⅝	Feb 15	91⅝	Feb 15	91⅝	Feb 15	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	101⅛	De 23, 03	110¼	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 6, 03	102	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Feb 20	104½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	106	Jan 18	105	Feb 17	105	De 2, 03	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 2
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 2	106	Mar 1	106	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	106¾	Feb 1	105¾	Jan 30	115	Feb 27	111¾	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	115	Feb 1	114½	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 14	106	108
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	106¾	Jan 14	106¾	Jan 14	120¾	Oc 22, 03	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	M N*	116¾	Feb 9	115¾	Jan 8	116	Feb 25	116	117¼
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	110¼	Ap 13, 03	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	113	Jan 16	112¼	Jan 4	115	Jan 16	113½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	128	Jan 14	126½	Feb 11	128¾	Feb 11	126½	128
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	..	....	..	....	108	Jy 24, 03	108	..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108½	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	165	170
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¾	De 15, 03	108½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	100	Jan 25	108¼	Jan 7	109¾	Mar 3	108¾	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	111	De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	98¾	Jan 15	98	Jan 15	98¾	Jan 15	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	..	....	..	....	116¼	Ap 20, 03	113	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*J J	119	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	115	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	111	Jan 14	108¾	Jan 9	110¼	Feb 23	110½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	116	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 19	115¼	Mar 1	114	115½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	..	....	..	....	111¼	No 25, 02	103¼	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jy 18, 99	126¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	118½	Feb 4	116¾	Jan 20	118	Feb 16	118	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 28, 03	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	..	....	..	....	113¾	Oc 28, 03	111½	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	..	....	..	....	105½	Jy 29, 03	105	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	J J*	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110¾	Jan 28	110½	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	100¾	Feb 2	100¾	Feb 2	100¾	Feb 2	100¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	114¾	Jan 15	114¼	Feb 8	114¾	Feb 8	113¾	115
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	..	....	..	....	113	Oc 27, 03	110	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	..	....	..	....	116	Jy 30, 03	114	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	129¾	Feb 4	129¾	Feb 4	129¾	Feb 4	123½	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	104	Jan 2	101	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	100	..
Do do registered	F A 15	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	99	Jan 28	98	Mar 2	98	Mar 2	..	98
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 10, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 15, 03	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	111¾	De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	100¾	Feb 1	100½	Jan 15	100¾	Feb 1	100½	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Mr 30, 03	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	106	Feb 5	104½	Feb 24	105	Feb 29	104½	..
Do do registered	M N*	104¼	Jan 21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	103½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	105¾	Jan 22	103¾	Mar 3	103¾	Mar 3	103½	..
Do do registered	A O 15	106¾	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 12	107½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M S	115½	Feb 10	115½	Feb 10	115½	Feb 10	116	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	123	My 28, 01	112¾	117¾
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	..	....	..	....	106	No 5, 02	100	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	..	....	..	....	108	Oc 9, 02	103	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 17, 03	103¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	..	....	..	....	111¾	De 23, 03	111½	..
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	129	Jan 22	128¼	Feb 29	128¾	Feb 29	128¾	129½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 22, 03	117¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	..	....	..	....	142¾	Fe 10, 02	129	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	..	....	..	....	131¾	De 5, 02	129	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	..	....	..	....	107¾	Fe 21, 01	101	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Se 9, 03	..	112¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	122½	Jan 22	122½	Jan 22	122½	Jan 22	120½	..
Do registered	J J*	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	104	Jan 21	101	Jan 7	102½	Mar 4	102¾	102¾
Do do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B. 1904	*M N	..	....	..	....	98	Au 18, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C. 1905	*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H. 1910	*M N	..	....	..	....	99¾	Je 30, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M. 1915	*M N	..	....	..	....	99¾	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N. 1916	*M N	..	....	..	....	99¾	Je 28, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P. 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	87	Au 7, 03	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N*	74¾	Jan 22	66½	Jan 7	69	Mar 5	69	69½
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	88¾	Ja 7, 03	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	M S*	85	Jan 20	73	Jan 6	77¾	Mar ..	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	104¾	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 26	104¾	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	..	....	..	....	95¼	Oc 1, 03	96	..
Do 1st 5½s, 1905	*J J	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 1, 03	91¼	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	96	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	106	Mar 3	106	Mar 3	106	Mar 3	104	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	132	Jan 20	130½	Jan 7	131	Mar 5	130¾	131
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*J D	..	....	..	....	93	De 19, 03	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	131	Jan 25	130¼	Jan 9	131	Feb 26	130¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	129¾	Mar 3	129¾	Mar 3	129¾	Mar 3	129¾	130¾
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	122	Mar 3	121	Feb 25	122	Mar 3	121¾	122½
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	82¾	Jan 27	78	Jan 4	80	Mar 3	..	81½
Chi. & West Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	109	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. g. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	....	..	....	104¼	De 5, 03	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	..	....	..	....	113	De 22, 03	112	..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	98½	Feb 29	95¾	Jan 8	98	Mar 5	98	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	..	....	..	....	101½	Oc 8, 02	..	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 2	98½	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	101¾	Feb 19	99¾	Feb 27	100¾	Mar 5	99¾	100¾
Do do registered	M N*	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	..	101¼
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	De 9, 02	91	100
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	107	109
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	101	Jan 27	100¾	Mar 4	100¾	Mar 4	..	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 17, 03	110	..
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Jy 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	..	....	..	....	130	De 15, 03	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	..	....	..	....	104	No 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	98	Jan 26	95¾	Jan 13	97	Feb 25	..	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	64½	Jan 22	60	Jan 6	64	Feb 29	63	65
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	112¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	..	117
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	113¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	62¼	Jan 19	56	Jan 5	60¼	Mar 3	60	61
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	85½	Jan 26	84¼	Feb 24	84¼	Mar 5	84¼	84⅝
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	142¾	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 25	109	..
Morris & Esser 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	129¾	Jan 25	129¼	Feb 11	129¾	Feb 11	129	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	130¾	Jan 26	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	104	Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	127	Jan 5	127	Jan 5	127	Jan 5	123¼	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	114½	Jan 28	111¾	Feb 8	111¾	Feb 8	111¾	..
Do term. and imp. 5s, 1922	*M N	100¾	Jan 28	100¾	Jan 28	108¾	Jan 27	100¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A*	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	137¼	Jan 12	137	Feb 11	137	Feb 11	133½	..
Do registered	M S*	..	....	..	....	149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 11	108	Jan 28	106¾	..
Do registered	*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do 6s, 1906	*A O	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 29, 03	105¾	..
Do do registered	*A O	..	....	..	....	111¾	Fe 4, 02	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	..	....	..	....	143¾	No 16, 02	141½	..
Do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	147½	Je 18, 02	140	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	98¼	Jan 28	96¾	Mar 1	97	Mar 3	..	97⅛
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	..	....	..	....	103¾	My 22, 03	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	104¼	Feb 11	103	Jan 4	104¼	Feb 11	101	105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	97	Jan 22	94	Jan 6	96	Mar 1	96	96½
Do mtg. & cbl. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	85½	Jan 23	83¼	Jan 22	85¼	Jan 25	81½	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 6s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	97	Ja 3, 02	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	36	Jan 4	36	Jan 21	35	Jan 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	..	....	..	....	111	Fe 28, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	..	....	..	....	97	De 4, 03	94¼	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	94	Jan 2	94	Jan 2	94	Jan 2	92	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	..	....	..	....	75¼	Au 25, 03	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	84	Feb 26	83¼	Feb 4	84	Feb 26	83	86
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	111¼	Jan 25	110¾	Jan 4	111¼	Jan 25	110¼	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	109½	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	114	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	114	My 25, 03
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	112	No 18, 03
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	111	Jan 14	110¾	Feb 10	110¾	Feb 25	110	112
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	114½	Jan 11	114½	Jan 11	114¾	Feb 15	107¼	108¾
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	..	....	..	....	101¾	Je 26, 03	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¼	Jan 27	132¾	Jan 13	135¾	Feb 5	130	132
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	..	....	..	....	130	Au 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1906	*J J	98¼	Jan 21	96¼	Feb 19	96¾	Mar 5	..	97
Do registered	J J	98¾	Jan 21	98½	Jan 21	98½	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	89¾	Jan 26	84	Jan 5	84½	Mar 3	84	84½
Do do registered		85¾	Feb 4	85¾	Feb 4	85¾	Feb 4	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	93½	Jan 27	88¾	Feb 24	90	Mar 2	..	90
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	..	....	..	....	125¾	Je 17, 03	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	118¾	Jan 20	117½	Jan 18	117½	Feb 23	117¼	117¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	..	....	..	....	106	Au 5, 02	102	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	132	Mar 3	131	Feb 4	132	Mar 3	131½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	113¾	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 12	..	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 25, 03	111¼	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	108½	Jan 6	108¼	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 6	106¾	..
Midland R. of N. J.

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91 Feb 25	87	..
Do do small	..	..	..	..	..	90 Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	..	..	..	..	123¾ De 21, 03	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120 Jan 11	123	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94 Jan 19	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114 Jan 18	..	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101½ Je 30, 02	92	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	..	..	..	..	89 De 24, 03	87½	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	120¾	Mar 1	120	Jan 22	120¾ Mar 1	120½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	113	Feb 19	112	Jan 6	112½ Feb 23	113	..
De 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	..	..	..	..	116 Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	..	..	..	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101 Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st conso. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	73¾ Mar 3	..	75
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	..	..	..	108½ Aug., 94	110½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	96¾	Feb 19	97¾ Mar 4	..	..
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98 Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1934-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100 Mar 3	100	100½
Do do registered	MS*	..	..	..	..	101¼ No 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100¾	Ma' 2	100	Jan 14	100¾ Mar 2	100¾	100⅞
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	100¾	Feb 29	100⅝	Feb 29	100⅝ Mar 3	100¼	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	99½ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	88½ Mar 3	86¼	88½
Do do registered	*FA	87½	Jan 11	86	Jan 29	86 Jan 20	85¼	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	87	Feb 11	87½ Feb 23	..	87½
Do do registered	*FA	..	..	..	..	91 Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	105 Jan 8	105	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	103½ No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. Bi. C. 1st & Ltd. g. 4s, S. A. 1940	JJ	..	..	..	..	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 23, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	100	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	108½ Mar 2	..	108½
Do registered	*JJ	108¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 9	107⅝ Mar 3	107	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾	Jan 22	99¾	Mar 3	99¾ Mar 3	..	100
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	100⅜ De 9, 03	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1928	MS*	98½	Mar 1	98¼	Mar 1	98½ Mar 2	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	..	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	..	..	..	121 No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., Mck. & Y. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	..	..	..	139 Ja 21, 03	125½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¾	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 18	112¾ Jan 18	109¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122 Jan 16	118½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	..	..	..	127 Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	..	..	..	110 De 7, 01	103¼	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106½ No 20, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	..	..	..	..	90½ Oc 26, 03	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	..	..	..	100 Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	..	..	..	..	115 Oc 15, 03	115	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117½	Feb 23	117½	Mar 1	117¾ Mar 3	..	117¾
Or. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	..	..	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104 Feb 9	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104	Jan 22	103	Jan 12	103¾ Mar 4	103¾	..
Do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	103¾ De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	..	..	131¾ Ap 29, 03	124	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	..	..	..	101 Se 8, 03	101½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	..	..	..	..	103¾ My 14, 03	100½	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103¼	Feb 17	101	Mar 1	101 Mar 4	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	..	..	..	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111½	Feb 23	111½	Feb 23	111½ Feb 23	110¼	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 20, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	..	..	..	127 No 28, 03	120	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	..	..	..	..	127 No 19, 03	122¼	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	98	Feb 15	96½	Jan 4	97¼ Mar 5	97¼	97⅝
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96¾ Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	90¾	Jan 22	87½	Feb 25	88½ Mar 4	88	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jy 1, 01	104	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	100	Jan 11	98¼	Feb 26	99⅞ Mar 3	..	..
N. P. Ry. pr. in. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 23	101½	Jan 6	102¾ Mar 3	102½	102¾
Do registered	QJ	101	Mar 3	101	Mar 3	101 Mar 3	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 22	70¼	Feb 20	70⅜ Mar 4	70¾	70¾
Do do registered	QF	70¼	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70⅜ Feb 20	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97⅜	Jan 11	97⅜	Jan 11	97⅜ Jan 11	..	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 6	92¾ Mar 5	92½	92⅝
Do do registered	..	93¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	91¼ Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	..	..	..	..	122 Oc 17, 03	120½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	..	..	..	112¾ Jy 23, 03	107½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108¼	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	106¾ Jan 29	106¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	..	..	..	..	96¼ No 9, 03	94¼	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	..	..	..	94¼ Fe 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	113 Feb 19	111½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	..	..	..	114½ My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	..	..	..	108½ Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	107¼	Feb 9	105	Jan 16	106¾ Feb 27	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 21, 03	100	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108½ Mar 4	107¾	109
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	106¾	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	106½ Mar 1	105	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	..	..	..	92¼ De 28, 03	89	93
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. S, 1941	*FA	..	..	..	..	92¼ De 28, 03	89	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	96	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	96 Feb 8	95	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	..	..	..	..	118 De 21, 03	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	..	..	..	108¼ Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	102 No 7, 00	94	..
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	109¼	Jan 4	110 Mar 5	110	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110 Mar 5	110	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	*MN	..	..	..	..	116½ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	101½ Jan 22	..	102
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92 Feb 13	92¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	..	..	..	127½ Oc 21, 02	120	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121 Mar 4	121	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	117	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105¼	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105½ Feb 15	104	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	..	..	114 De 15, 03	107½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	..	..	..	106 Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	95½ Mar 5	95¼	95½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	..	..	..	102 No 10, 97	100½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	..	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	..	..	..	111 De 10, 03	108	109½
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	107½	..
Pen. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	122½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	121½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	..	..	..	95 Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO	118¼	Jan 8	118¼	Jan 8	118¼ Jan 8	117½	118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	108½	Feb 13	107¾	Feb 8	108¾ Feb 13	107½	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	109¼	Jan 4	109¾	Jan 16	109¾ Jan 16	108¾	111
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	118¾	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	AO	..	..	..	..	112½ De 13, 02	111½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	..	..	..	..	117¼ Jy 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	..	..	..	120½ De 8, 02	114¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾	Jan 26	94⅝	Jan 7	95¾ Mar 5	95¾	96
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	96¼ Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*AO	93½	Mar 2	91⅝	Jan 4	93½ Mar 2	93⅝	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	..	..	..	105 De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	75 Au 3, 03	62½	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	..	..	..	92 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	..	..	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	..	..	87 De 21, 03	82	85
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105 Feb 6	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	..	..	..	104½ De 11, 03	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124½	Jan 29	123	Jan 7	124½ Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	110¾ Mar 3	110	110⅝
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	JJ*	..	..	..	..	98 De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	79¾	Feb 20	80 Mar 5	80¼	80¾
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	119¼	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119¼ Feb 4	119½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	79 Mar 4	79	..
Do do registered	..	78½	Jan 14	77½	Jan 13	78¼ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	94	Jan 21	92¼	Jan 6	92 Mar 5	92½	93¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	76¼	Jan 23	72¾	Jan 13	74 Feb 11	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	70¼ Mar 5	70½	71
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110¼	Feb 26	110½	Feb 26	110½ Feb 26	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	131	Jan 18	130	Jan 5	131 Feb 27	130½	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	108¾	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 4	107¾ Mar 5	107½	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	..	..	111 No 25, 03	110¼	112
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101¾	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101 Mar 5	..	101⅜
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	..	..	..	..	104 Au 15, 03	106½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	..	..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	..	..	124 Mr 16, 03	120	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	..	..	..	121 De 31, 03	115	118½
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	..	..
Do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 11, 01	102¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 18	65¼ Feb 24	67	68
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	98½	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	97 Feb 9	99¾	96½
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	..	..	..	..	90 Oc 7, 03	89½	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 5, 00	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	106½ Fe 26, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	103	Mar 5	102	Jan 15	103 Mar 5	103	103½
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½ Feb 25	105½	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	..	..	111¼ My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	..	..	..	102 Ja 20, 03	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	99¾	Mar 4	97½	Jan 8	99¾ Mar 5	99¼	99½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90	Jan 25	87½	Feb 24	88¾ Mar 2	88	89
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 13	86¾	Jan 11	87 Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	97	Feb 26	97	Feb 26	97 Feb 26	95	102
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	101⅞	Jan 25	97½	Feb 10	97¾ Mar 5	97¼	97⅝
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96¼ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aux., 1929	JD	85½	Jan 27	84	Jan 6	84½ Mar 2	84½	..
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	..	..	..	..	110½ Fe 27, 02	108¾	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	103	Feb 8	100	Jan 26	103 Feb 1	100	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	107	Jan 21	107	Jan 21	107 Jan 21	105	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	105¼ Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	105 De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	102½ De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111 Feb 27	110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112	Jan 25	112	Jan 25	112 Jan 25	112¼	113¼
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	92¼	Feb 9	90½	Jan 5	92 Feb 9	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	..	..	..	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	..	..	..	130 No 19, 02	110½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	..	..	..	122 Se 15, 02	126½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	..	..	..	102 Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100 Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78¾ Mar 5	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	106½	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	106½ Mar 2	105¾	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	107½	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107½ Mar 1	106¼	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	..	..	..	..	107⅞ De 15, 03	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	102 Oc 22, 03	102	..
Do do Series C. and D., 1906	..	..	..	..	..	106½ My 15, 03	103½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	..	..	..	108 Mr 2, 03	108½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119 Feb 2	108½	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	107	Jan 6	107	Jan 6	107 Jan 6	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108¾	Feb 19	108¾ Feb 19	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	..	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 20	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	100	105
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 25	111½ Mar 5	111⅜	111½
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 29	110 Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	95 Feb 25	93	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	..	..	..	..	113 De 14, 03	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95	Feb 2	94	Jan 4	94 Feb 10	..	94
Atn. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	120 De 25, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91½ Feb 26	..	91½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	..	..	..	116 Oc 20, 03	112½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¾	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾	Feb 4	117½	Jan 5	117½ Feb 24	..	119
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	119¾	Feb 20	119¼	Feb 20	119¼ Feb 20	108	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	118¾ Jan 7	118½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120 Jan 7	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	..	..	..	..	119 De 19, 03	113¾	115
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	..	..	..	..	108¾ De 28, 03	108	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	..	..	..	92 Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	101¾	Feb 18	103½	Jan 5	103¾ Feb 26	104	104½
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	112	Feb 2	110	Jan 18	112 Feb 10	110¼	111½
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	..	..	..	..	113½ My 14, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	..	..	..	112½ Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	..	..	123 Fe 8, 02	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	..	..	..	112 Fe 18, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	..	..	..	115 Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	..	..	108 No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	..	..	..	93 De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	134½	Jan 7	112½	Feb 19	113 Mar 4	113	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	..	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jy 21, 03	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115⅞	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	112¾ Feb 27	112½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	..	..	..	107⅝ De 31, 03	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	..	..	..	..	100 Se 30, 03	100	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	116⅞	Feb 15	115	Feb 24	115⅞ Mar 5	115	116
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	93	Jan 27	85	Feb 29	85 Feb 29	..	95
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	110¼	Jan 8	108	Jan 27	108 Feb 11	108	108
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	112¾	Jan 15	112¼	Jan 22	112¼ Jan 22	112¼	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	..	..	..	..	111 Se 8, 03	107	..
Do gen. mtg. 6s, 1935	*JD	105¾	Jan 19	105¾	Jan 19	105¾ Jan 19	..	107½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	92½	Feb 8	91½	Jan 8	91⅝

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 5, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	JJ*	101¾	Feb 27	101	Mar 5	101	Mar 5	..	102
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	..	....	..	....	100	No 27, 03	..	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 8, 01	..	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Ja 16, 03	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s	Nov.1,1915 QF	97	Feb 15	97	Feb 5	97	Feb 17	94½	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	81½	Jan 29	70	Jan 4	77¾	Mar 3	76¾	78
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88	Jan 5	86	Jan 7	86½	Feb 16	..	87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	74	Jan 18	74	Jan 18	74	Jan 18	75	77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Je 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	RA*	61⅝	Jan 23	53¾	Feb 8	57	Mar 5	56¾	57½
Do registered		..	....	..	....	51½	Au 5, 03	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	68½	Jan 22	63	Jan 5	66	Mar 5	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Se 16, 03	95¾	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	99	..
Do non-conv. deb, 5s, 1913	*AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	99	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106¾	Jan 8	105¾	Feb 9	106	Mar 2	105	105¾
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	99	Feb 8	97	Feb 8	97	Feb 8	97	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	93	Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	94	Mar 3	93	Jan 6	94	Mar 4	93½	94
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	90¾	De 21, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	68	Feb 23	65½	Feb 29	66	Feb 29	..	65½
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47	Jan 25	35	Jan 4	40	Mar 2	..	40
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4¼	Jan 23	1¾	Jan 5	2	Mar 2	2	3
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1952	JJ*	28	Feb 5	28	Feb 5	28	Feb 5	..	..
Do col. tr. 5s, 1922	FA*	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 15, 03	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s,1913	*MN	110	Feb 2	107¾	Jan 7	109¾	Mar 4	108½	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	JJ*	..	....	..	....	79	Au 12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	75½	Jan 22	68¾	Jan 7	72½	Mar 5	72¾	72¾
Do registered		75¾	Jan 22	68¾	Jan 7	72¾	Feb 29	..	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1945	*FA	96	Jan 12	95¼	Feb 4	96¼	Feb 27	..	96¾
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	79	Feb 4	69	Jan 4	78	Feb 24	..	75
Do do Trust Co. ctfs.		78½	Jan 27	70	Mar 3	70	Mar 3	..	75
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 5s, 1919	*MN	106	Feb 26	105	Feb 26	106	Feb 26	105	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	....	..	....	115	Je 23, 02	108	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	102½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	103½	Oc 27, 03	102½	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.s,1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	91	Jy 31, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1017	AO	..	....	..	....	100	De 11, 03	101	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	103	Jan 6	101¼	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 12	102	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	100¼	Jan 6	100¼	Jan 6	100¼	Jan 6	100	102
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73	Feb 29	67½	Feb 2	71½	Mar 1	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	..	....	..	....	96¼	Ap 29, 03	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	106¼	Ap 8, 02	..	96½
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 19, 03	111	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jul 2, 03	106	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	107¼	Jan 4	105	Feb 8	107	Mar 3	106¾	107
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	104	Jan 25	101½	Jan 2	102¼	Mar 5	102¾	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	102¼	Je 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Je 22, 03	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 5, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended March 5..$6,840,500

	Week ended March 5, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	6
American Dock Improvement 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111½	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	81	81	77⅝	77⅝	10
Ann Arbor 4s	92	92½	92	92½	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99¾	100	99⅝	99¾	226½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	87⅝	88½	87⅝	88½	317
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	88½	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	93
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	92¾	92¾	91	91½	94
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93¼	93¾	93	93	21
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101¼	77
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	88	89¼	88	88¼	34
Broadway & Seventh Ave. consol. 5s	118	118½	118	118	3
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	101	101½	100½	100⅞	41
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	9½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103¾	106
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	116½	116¾	116¼	116½	5
Central of Georgia con. 5s	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	13
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	14
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	28¾	29¼	28	28	28
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	128	128	128	128	1
Central Pacific 3½s	84½	84½	84½	84½	9
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97½	98	97½	97½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116½	116	115½	116	36
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s reg	113	113	113	113	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103¼	103¼	100½	101	154
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	75½	75½	75	75	36
Chicago & Alton 3s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	92	92½	91¾	92½	135
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver. Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91	91	91	91	7
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108¾	25
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & West. 5s	115⅛	115⅞	115⅛	115⅝	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	98	98	98	98	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	103	105	105	105	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909, reg.	104	104	104	104	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	80¼	80¼	77¼	77¾	81
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	102½	102¼	102¼	102½	9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	68	69¾	68	69	172
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	¼
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	131	131½	130¾	131	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80	80	79	79	11
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98½	98¾	97⅞	98	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. rects.	70	70¼	70	70	14
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	60	60	60	60½	15
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84⅜	85	84½	84⅞	79
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	55⅞	57¼	55⅞	57	321
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅜	97	9
Detroit City Gas 5s	97¼	97¼	97	97	6
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	66	66	65⅝	66	42
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	54
Erie 1st general 4s	84	84⅝	84	84⅛	15
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	103	103	103	103	10
Green Bay debenture B	12	12½	11⅞	12½	46
Hocking Valley 4½s	105	105⅝	104¾	104¾	24
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	101	101	101	101	17
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	99½	99½	97	98	131
International Paper 6s	106	106	106	106	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	78¾	79⅛	78¾	79	18
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69	68½	68¾	4
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	82	84	82	84	50
Kings Co. El. Light & Power 6s	119	119	119	119	12
Lackawanna Steel 5s	94	94	94	94	27
Laclede Gas 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100	100	99¾	99¾	10
Lake Shore deb. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	13
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Long Dock 6s	132	132	132	132	2
Long Island Ferry 4½s	101	101	101	101	5
Long Island gen. 4s	100¼	100¾	100½	100¾	4
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	25
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	15
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	20
Mexican Central 4½s	92	92	92	92¼	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	64¾	65⅜	64¾	65	15
Mexican Central 1st income	13	14	13	13¼	258
Mexican Central 2d income	8	8¼	8	8¼	36
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. 1st 6s	128½	128⅝	128½	128⅝	9
Minn. & St. Louis, Pacific ext. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	97½	97	97½	44
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77½	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99¼	100	99¼	99⅝	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	99½	101	99½	101	99
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	17
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	74	74	73½	73½	44
National Starch 5s	65½	66	65½	66	6
New York Central gen. 3½s	97	97⅜	97	97⅝	47
New York Central deb. 5s, 1894	100	100	100	100	1
New York Central deb. 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	1
New York Central deb. ext. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	111
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86¼	21
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104	104	103⅝	103⅞	53
New York Dock 4s	90	90	89	90	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107	16
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. mr mon. 4s	90½	91	90½	91	34

BONDS.

	Week ended March 5, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101	101¼	101	101	17
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	125
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	89	89	88½	88½	6
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70⅝	71	70⅝	70⅝	23
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅝	102¾	102½	102⅝	138½
Northern Pacific prior 4s reg	101	101	101	101	1
North Wisconsin 1st 6s	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	99¾	99¼	98½	99¼	31
Oregon Short Line 4s	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91½	162
Oregon Short Line 6s	129¾	122	120¾	122	50
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113	113	112½	112½	2½
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	109	109	108½	108½	8
Pennsylvania 4½s reg	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	94⅞	95½	94⅝	95½	47½
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, SeriesA	110	110	110	110	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, SeriesB	110	110	110	110	2
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	64	64	64	64	20
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	121	121	121	121	1
Reading general 4s	95⅞	96	95⅝	96⅜	153
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	4
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	2
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	122	122½	122	122½	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 6s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞	34
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	35
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80½	80½	80	80	27
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	104½	104½	104½	104½	½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93	93	92¾	93	¾
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½	41
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 4½s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	7
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	101¼	101½	101	101	21
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	79	78	78¾	34
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96¾	97½	96¾	96¾	7
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1909	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1910	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Southern Pacific 4s	88	89	88	89	24
Southern Pacific 4½s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	96
Southern Railway 5s	111	111½	111	111½	131
Southern Railway 5s reg	110	110	110	110	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	40	40	40	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	3	3	3	3	40
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115⅞	5
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	90	90	85	86	11
Third Avenue con. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	14
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	69	69	69	69	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	81	81½	81	81½	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅝	169
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	94¾	95¼	94½	95½	399
United States Leather 6s	109¾	110	109⅝	109⅞	82
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	78¾	79	78¾	79	57
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	71¾	72¾	71¾	72½	1,136
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	71	72¾	71	72¾	2½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	70	71½	70	71½	45
Wabash 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115½	115½	14
Wabash debenture, Series B	59¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	131
Wabash 2d 5s	107	107	106½	106½	11
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	107	107	107	107	7
West Shore 4s	108⅜	108¾	108½	108½	8
West Shore 4s reg	107	107⅞	107	107⅝	12½
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	3
Western Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	106½	107	106½	107	9
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102½	35
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	3
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89	89½	89	89	9
Total sales					$6,816,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Philippine 4s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	11
United States 4s, coupon, 1925	133	133	133	133	10
United States 3s, coupon, small	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	½
United States 4s, reg., 1907	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Total sales					$22,500

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Grand total					$6,840,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	105½	Jan. 15	107¼	Jan. 25
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	105¾	Jan. 12	105½	Jan. 15	105½	Jan. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	107¾	Feb. 19	106¾	Mar. 1	106¾	Mar. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	108¾	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	107	Feb. 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					133¾	Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Feb. 6	133	Mar. 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	106¾	Feb. 23	107½	Feb. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	107½	Feb. 18	107½	Feb. 18	107½	Feb. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.					107½	Nov. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.					104⅝	Sep. 3, 1902
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					106	Apr. 4, 1903
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	102½	Jan. 23	102	Feb. 23	102	Feb. 23, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax. A. O.					1¼	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	95¼	Mar. 3	95¼	Mar. 3	95¼	Mar. 3, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95¼	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					93½	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	8	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7¾	Feb. 15, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991. J. J.					93½	Dec. 12, 1903

MARCH

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and Interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 5, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	220	223
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	355	380
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	180
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Citizens' (Nat.).	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	180	190
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	270
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	200	205
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	350	365
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	155	170
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	575	600
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	360	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	270	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	520	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	580	600
Internat. Banking	3,600,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	142	150
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	305
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	550
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	305	330
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	175	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
N. Y. County Nat.	1,000,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	450	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	107½
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	260	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	800	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	150	160
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	315	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	260	265
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1925	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan 2, 04	440	460
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	87½	95
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	710	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	160
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	325	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	615	640
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	155	165
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	275	290
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	315	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	270	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Dec 31, 02	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	600	625
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	890	915
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Nassau	500,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 04	250	285
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	110	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 4, 04	105	125
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	900	910
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar. 1, 04	345	360
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	430	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	215	222
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	420	435
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1475	1500
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	195
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. L. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	45	50
Do pf., ex div.	3,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	87	90
Bay State	200,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	60	90
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
††Do 6s	5,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	61	64
Cent. Ill. 5s, 1927	2,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	103½	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	103½	105
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	973,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	98	99
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 5s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1903	22	24
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,339,000	2½	S	Nov. 1903	92	93
Do pf. 5s, 1948	1,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1903	95	97
††Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	1,240,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	99	99½
Grand [illegible] 1st 5s, 1933	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99	99½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1903	100	102
††Ind. 1st 6s, 1948	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1903	115	117
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1956	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1903	97	98
Jacksonville [illegible]	1,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1903	98	99
[illegible]	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	98	99
[illegible]	1,000,000	2	S	Oct., 1903	98	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 5, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1928	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	290	290
NewAmsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	109½	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	102½	105½
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95¼
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	88½	92
††South. Ll. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	76	80
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	8
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	64
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	M	Nov., 1903	107	110
††Do con.5s,1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103½	104½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92	96
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	30	34
††Do 1st 5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	800	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	470	500
Germania ($30)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	330	360
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
Hamilton ($25)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	35	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	332	337
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	250	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	220	234
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	400	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	585	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am.Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 03	*51½	54
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	38½	39
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Feb 20, 04	93	97
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	88	92
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	5
††Amer. Mait. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	98	100
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	29
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 04	85	90
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
††Do 1st 5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	68½	70
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	6
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	109	111
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	152½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	116	118
Do pf., ex div.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 03	106	107
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Buff.&Sus.R.R.pf.	2,000,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 04	35	36
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	3½	7½
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	35	62
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 03	115	117
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	..	Aug 10, 03	..	12
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	..	55
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
††Do 6s	3,883,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	51	53
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	102½	..
††Chesap'ke Tran. 5s, 1922	600,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	95	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	580,000	1½	M	Feb 15, 04	440	..
Claflin,H.B.,1st pf	2,800,300	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,600	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	6,491,300	..	..	.....	*½	½
††Consol. Tun. 4s	2,739,000	..	..	.....	*7½	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,000	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Do preferred	28,452,400	1½	..	Sept.15,02	2	5
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire	1,149,500	..	..	.....	½	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1	3
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13	15
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	2½	S	Oct., 1903	102	103
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	476,220	..	..	.....	*4½	5
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	17	..
††Cuban-Gs of 1909	3,000,000	..	..	.....	124	130
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	87½	90
Bonanza Securities	1,520,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	6	15
Electric Boat	4,980,000	..	..	.....	2¾	28
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 04	36	..
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	½	⅞
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	7½	8½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	10	13
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Empire Steel	2,231,400	..	..	.....	..	10
Do preferred	2,208,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	..	47
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	..	86
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7-16	½
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	7,200,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*10¾	10½
Guggenheim Exp.	13,000,000	..	..	.....	81½	105
Do warrants	12,000,000	..	..	.....	95	110
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	19	23
Do Knick.Trcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
††Do 4½s	202,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	20	..
Hall Signal	1,586,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 04	95	98
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
H'ings-Hall-M'vin	1,850,000	..	..	.....	½	2½
Do 1st pref'd	800,000	..	..	.....	20½	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 20, 03	10	15
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	..
Hudson River Tel	5,612,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	85	92
Interborr. M. T.	35,000,000	..	..	.....	103½	103½
Int. Mercan. Mar.	46,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5½
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
††Do 4½s	50,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	80
Internat. Salt	15,750,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	95	97
Internat. Silver	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	9
Do preferred	6,977,500	1	Q	Jan. 1, 04	..	30
Do. scrip	1,085,833	..	..	.....	15	..
††Do 1st 6s	5,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	85½	..
††Do deb. 6s	4,033,000	..	..	.....	..	44
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*¼	2
[illegible]	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	.....	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pref.	10,327,400	4	..	Oct., 1902	60	65
Lac. Ry. Prof. & P. C.	4,987,000	..	..	.....	22	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	.....	..	..

MARCH

1904

THE COAL OUTLOOK

Another Good Year or Two Certain.

Last Winter's Large Consumption and the Probable Soft Coal Strike Favors Producers.

There are persons who are inclined to think that because there was such a tremendous tonnage of coal mined last year, there must be a great deal of that same coal scattered around the country yet unconsumed, and to credit these same persons there is nothing to the position which has been taken by some coal owners that this year will be one of great output. It is a peculiar reasoning to any one who knows that the Winter has very largely used up anything that was on hand Dec. 1, in addition to some very fair tonnage during the three months since that time. The same pessimists who tell us that last year's tonnage was excessive and is not used up will talk glibly of the past Winter having been the most severe in thirty years or more. This latter fact being admitted, the former position has to be pushed aside as untenable.

Throughout New York and New England one may hear of the barest supplies. The cold weather is responsible for this condition in many ways. In the first place, the colder weather has increased the demand. In domestic coals the increase in demand amounts in some cases to at least 50 per cent. Those householders who could do so filled up their cellars last Spring with their normal supply, and this in most cases has been used up and they are again in the market. Those who have to buy by the ton see the coal disappear at an alarming rate, and those who buy by the bucket or 100 pounds are hard pressed to keep warm. The weather this Winter has been the coldest on record in these parts, and while it is a very good thing for the business the writer hopes for the general good that the worst is now over, although we usually have some pretty bad weather through the month of March.

In steam coal the consumption has increased at least 33 1-3 per cent. on the average. Colder feed water, more loss of steam through radiation, more heat required, are some of the leading causes; but at any rate the fuel bills are counting up at a rate that is unsatisfactory to many of the large users. One thing is being brought out very forcibly, and it is that in times of weather like this a man has no business trying to use so-called "cheap" coals. They are all right, perhaps, for some plants where they are never forced, at least through the Summer months, but when Winter weather comes on the coal simply cannot stand up to the extra work required of it. It is probably for this reason that one finds that better grades of soft coal have been in most excellent request in the past month or so, until now one hears of firmer prices. It is also a notable fact that the tonnage reports for this year, up to the present time, do not show a falling off of over 5 per cent., against the big months of 1903; this is a fact proved by the reports of the carriers, and is not surmise or guesswork.

The New England bituminous market has undergone quite a change during the past few weeks. The unusually severe weather of the past season completely upset the plans of consumers who felt that they had protected themselves with sufficient coal to carry them to April 1, and they are now obliged to go into the market and buy additional stocks. The demand has largely been for soft coal, and the price has advanced rapidly. All-rail coal at the junction points and the various discharging docks has been quickly cleaned up. The supply was small, and consequently the consumer who delayed his purchase is now waiting anxiously for either all-rail or tidewater shipments to arrive. This fresh demand has taken a good many cars from the mining districts for long-distance trade, and operators are complaining of the scarcity. This is bad, in one way, but it keeps up the price to a good level, and thus helps the producers. The consumer had so many running after him to secure orders last Fall that he is surprised at the turn of events, where he has to "chase up" the producer. It has been truly said that coal is either a feast or a famine, and the change from last December to March is along that line.

Any speculation on the effect of a strike is, of course, futile in the absence of information as to the result of the Indianapolis conference. A very optimistic feeling was abroad early last week that trouble would be averted. This feeling has given way to a general apprehension that there can be no agreement reached. Under the influence of this impression several producers in touch with the market talked of the outlook. In the first place, they say, the effect of a strike will be felt almost immediately after it is begun. This is due to the fact that there is little accumulated supply. The Winter, while remarkably good for the general market, has interfered seriously with transportation, and the market has had a "hand-to-mouth" existence. During the past two weeks the car shortage has become a serious menace to the market, and the visible supply is practically nil. Swollen streams, ice gorges, &c., have added to the difficulties with which railroads contend, and there is actual danger of a bituminous famine. There seems practically no possibility of any improvement during the month of grace to April 1, and certainly no possibility of the accumulation of a surplus. There is, of course, no accumulation at the mines, and for these reasons the whole steam-fuel-using community may anticipate immediate embarrassment. Undoubtedly enormous pressure would be brought to bear upon the operators, but, as has been said, all are unalterably determined that the necessary reductions in wage scale be brought about. "Be sure," said one, "that victory for the miners will never result should there be a strike. The demands for reduction are vital to the business." A year ago, when the scale was fixed under which the mines are now being operated, the price in the open market was double what it is to-day. This was due to the shortened tonnage supply, owing to the labor troubles in the hard coal regions the previous year.

One need but be familiar with the general news reports of temperature conditions to see how the coal business has been benefited everywhere. One of the largest docks of South Chicago went out of business last week. It had shipped everything in stock except a small lot of pea coal. Another of the large shipping docks at South Chicago will reach the last shipment, it is said, in about two weeks, if the cold weather continues that long. The shipments from dock were large, and would have been larger had there been full response to the requests for cars. As it was, considerable tonnage was moved.

From every direction comes the report of poor car service on the railroads, and this is notably the case from those lines leading from collieries, in all districts. The heavy weather blocked the lines all over, and yet we fancy that there has been a worse condition east of the Alleghenies than elsewhere; in New York and New England the cold and snow have played havoc with transportation. It is this condition of affairs that has made the output of anthracite in the past two months on the basis it has been. When it is possible to move coal freely there is likely to be a large movement at once, as the demand is getting to be urgent, and after April 1 an exceedingly busy time is looked for. This will be accentuated by any short supply of soft coal; so much so that even yet it is a question as to whether the usual system of discounts will be put in force this season.

Surely one need not be regarded as too great a "bull on the situation," so far as the tonnage to be moved is concerned. After gaining the information set forward by the statements as to the results of the past few months in using up the supply, and that was an over-large one, what other conclusion could be arrived at? The bituminous coal roads will not reduce their rate of toll, and the hard coalers have a perfect "cinch" on the situation for a couple of years to come. Facts beat theory, and what is stated above is capable of proof.

FREDERICK EDWARD SAWARD.

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Rain and warmer; brisk south winds.

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JAMES C. CARTER ON EXCISE QUESTION

Ineffective Laws That Are Positively Hurtful.

UNENFORCED LAW IS BAD

The Few Often Combine to Coerce the Many Where They Have No Right to Interfere.

District Attorney Jerome made a speech last Monday night at Lotos Hall, in which he said that the present excise law, or that part of it which applies to Sunday, was unenforceable by the local authorities. A TIMES reporter yesterday asked James C. Carter his opinion of the status of the law, and Mr. Carter said that he agreed with Mr. Jerome.

The distinguished lawyer discussed the subject even more fully, explaining comprehensively why he thought that the present Sunday law was not only incapable of enforcement, but also was, first of all, an unwarranted interference with the fundamental principles of government and personal liberty.

"I am not acquainted with Mr. Jerome's bill," said Mr. Carter, "beyond some brief statements which I have seen in the newspapers. Of course, the subject is one which has interested me more or less, and I read Mr. Jerome's speech at Lotos Hall, or so much as was given in THE TIMES last Tuesday, and I was a good deal impressed by it.

"What particular point most interested me? It was the evidence which Mr. Jerome presented of the fact that the law was really unenforceable. Some people have a notion that any law which the Legislature chooses to pass can be enforced if sufficient effort is made in that direction, and they think that a short way of doing good and to effect reforms in the habit of a people is to pass laws to compel them to change their conduct.

THE SUNDAY PROHIBITION.

"This I take to be a great mistake. There can be laws which it is entirely impossible to enforce by any power which the State can possibly exercise. The prohibition in the Raines law against the selling of liquor on Sunday appears to be of this class.

"When Mr. Roosevelt was head of the Police Department he made, as we all know, the most vigorous efforts to enforce this law, which had nothing more than a partial and temporary effect. The administration of Mayor Low, with Gen. Greene at the head of the Police Department, brought the whole power of the police to bear upon that point. To this was added the vigorous efforts of Mr. Jerome, and we have had his conclusion that the failure is again complete.

"We may therefore conclude that the law is in fact unenforceable by any power which the State can exercise, and it follows that the law is absolutely ineffectual and has accomplished none of the good which its authors expected from it.

"But if it has accomplished no good, has it had any effect? This is the serious part of the business. There really is no end to the mischief which this law has caused and is causing. It is impossible that the officers of the Police Department and the body of the police can give the time and attention which they are compelled to give in their efforts to enforce it without the gravest injury to the ordinary and necessary work which the police are expected to perform in maintaining the good order of the city and protecting its people.

"It is impossible that the police can continue in this effort without great demoralization. The efforts of the police will be met by corresponding efforts on the part of the liquor sellers, efforts of the most unscrupulous character in the way of perjury and bribery to paralyze the action of the officials. The continuance and increase of this bribery and corruption is also inevitable. More than this, the ineffectual attempt to enforce the law has paralyzed, and will continue to paralyze, all the efforts of our citizens to reform and improve our City Government.

"The lesson we already have received ought to be enough to convince us of this. Notwithstanding the iniquities of a former Tammany administration, the ineffectual attempts made by Commissioner Roosevelt to enforce the law were followed by a popular return to Tammany, and Van Wyck was elected. The evils under his administration alarmed the people and led them to elect Mayor Low, but notwithstanding the excellences of his administration he was overwhelmingly defeated on his renomination. The main cause of his defeat was the attempt under him to enforce this law.

"We have some evidences that Mayor McClellan and Commissioner McAdoo are to give us a better government than Tammany heretofore has furnished, but it is their duty to make an effort to exercise the law. The result will be either that they will be compelled to abandon their efforts or that they will be ousted on the first favorable opportunity by less creditable representatives of Tammany. We see, therefore, that a host of evils of measureless ill-results are the consequences of this law.

UNENFORCED LAW BAD.

"An unenforced law is necessarily a bad law, from the mere fact that it is unenforced, because attempts to enforce it will always involve the mischiefs I have spoken of. People do not generally consider this. They seem to think that if a law is not enforced it will at least do no harm. It is far otherwise.

"Do I object to all prohibitory laws of this class? A full answer to that question would lead me into some rather abstract matters to discuss, which in an interview would take too much time. It is the question 'What is the true province of government?' which is a very large question. I can say in a word or two, however, that the object of the law, as administered in our courts, is to allow to each individual the liberty of doing what he pleases, so long as it does not interfere with like liberties in every other person.

"This is true liberty. Our State Governments and Legislatures should have no other purpose in view. It is their business to provide the suitable machinery for carrying out more fully this great and principal object of the law. If they go beyond this and attempt to say to the individual what conduct he shall pursue, regardless of the consideration whether or not he is depriving others of like liberty, they are imposing their own opinions on him, and this is tyranny, the opposite of liberty.

"Liberty is the best of blessings, tyranny is the worst of woes. Of course the question how far a Legislature may go without exercising tyranny is a different question at different times in different places. If there were a community where nine-tenths of its members never drank intoxicating drinks, it might not be tyranny to prohibit the sale of liquor. A small fraction in a crowded population must yield to the views and wishes of the great majority. But in another community where there was a very large number who valued the use of intoxicating drinks, although even the majority were opposed to such use, it would still be tyranny to attempt to enforce the views of a majority upon the minority. The attempt of a mere majority of people to enforce their views upon the minority is the sort of tyranny possible under a republican form of government. The maxim indeed is 'The majority must rule,' but there is nothing more important than that it should be understood that the majority in a Legislature ought never to pass the true province of government.

"The object of government is not sufficiently intelligible to the great mass of the people. They can be awakened only when the evils arising from bad government become so glaring and burdensome that attention is compelled. This general inattention is what enables a comparatively few persons, if sufficiently organized, to seize upon the instrumentalities of government and wield them sometimes to their own selfish purpose. You might trace most of the mischief arising from bad laws to this cause.

TARIFF AS A CASE IN POINT.

"There can be no doubt, for example, that the organization of the Republican Party is controlled by an enormous aggregation of interests which think themselves dependent upon a protective tariff. Consequently the first question considered by that party in reference to any public matter is, 'What influence will it have on the stability of a protective tariff?' If the bill threatens this tariff, it will be opposed; if it helps it, the bill will be aided. The first requisite in a candidate for the Presidency is fidelity to that tariff. If he fulfils this, every objection on other grounds will be dismissed. It descends to State politics. The ascendancy of the Republican Party is necessary, it is said; therefore what helps must be favored and what threatens must be disapproved. I do not say that it is different with the Democratic Party. Its leaders appear to act on the same principle.

"In the last election in the City of New York what was constantly urged was that the election was going to affect the chances of the Democratic Party in the Presidential campaign. Everything else was subordinated to that.

"The protective tariff, however, is outside the true province of government. To tell an individual that he shall not buy this or that kind of goods in England, France, or Germany, and to compel him to buy these goods at a greatly increased price from particular persons in this country, is to give to such persons an enormous monopoly, and to lay the rest of the country under the heaviest taxation for their benefit.

"The question whether a man shall buy articles of necessity from a person here or abroad is one which concerns himself only. The exercise of his right in that particular deprives no one else of the corresponding liberty, and in depriving a man of this liberty, the government practices a real tyranny. It is stepping out of its province, and as a consequence we have whole classes, multitudes of people, thinking of ways in which they can procure the aid of the Government. There is no end of the evils which flow from this condition.

"Do I think that the Legislature will repeal the Raines law? I can form no conjecture about that. It involves the question as to what were the influences that produced the law, and whether they still continue.

"The Raines law was passed as a Republican measure. I do not for a moment suppose that the leading Republican politicians, who control the Republican Party and shape its legislation, cared much about the matter of drinking in New York on Sunday or at any other time. Most of them probably drink—I don't say that in the way of reproach—every day in the week, but there was a minority of people, comparatively small, earnestly in favor of repressing the sale of intoxicating drinks, especially on Sunday. Then votes are important factors; whether or not they should be given to the Republican Party was thought to depend upon the question whether or not that party would give them such a measure as they wanted. If the repeal of the law were thought likely to improve Republican supremacy it would be repealed.

"What remedy have I for the state of affairs brought about by the Raines law? I have no remedy, and I really think it nearly impossible at present to secure one. The political interests such as I have described are too powerful to permit any measure to pass that is not shaped in conformity with their views, and this would ruin any measure.

"The time may come, I hope it will come sooner than I expect, when all police or sumptuary regulations may be framed and adopted in accordance with the true principles which should govern legislation."

FITTSBURG WANTS McDONALD.

New York Contractor to Undertake Several Large Projects.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—John McDonald, the contractor, who is now constructing the New York subway, will be selected to remove the Fifth Avenue hump in this city, and probably will build the Verner trolley lines and the proposed filtration works.

Director of Public Works E. M. Bigelow said to-night that he had talked with Mr. McDonald about the hump project and that he has agreed to take the contract and complete the work within a year.

Gov. Odell's Condition Improves.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Odell spent the day at the Executive Mansion, and had nothing to say for publication. His condition is slightly improved, but he is still suffering from the effects of the heavy cold which has afflicted him for several days.

A Sage Answer
to a polite query: "Give me Usher's."—Adv.

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THEATRICAL MANAGER DIES FROM POISON

Leon Melles Had Been Robbed Before Getting Home.

POLICE WATCHING A WOMAN

Coroner Scholer to Hold an Autopsy—Dead Man Had Conducted Vaudeville Troupe Tours.

Leon Melles, a theatrical manager, twenty-eight years old, who is known to the profession as "Lance de Melles," died yesterday afternoon in his father's apartments in the Parthenion, 400 Manhattan Avenue. Dr. C. W. Buffum, who attended him, said that death was the result of narcotic poisoning. Coroner Scholer, who was called into the case, thinks Melles was the victim of knockout drops.

Melles staggered into the Parthenion at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His father, Joseph Melles, let him into his apartments, and noticed that he was hardly rational. The father found that he had been robbed. His pockets were empty, and his watch was missing. The young man first went to bed in his own room, but at 4 o'clock he woke his father and insisted on moving to the sitting room. Then he seemingly went to sleep. At 7 o'clock his father was awakened by groans, and found his son unconscious.

Dr. Buffum, who was summoned, said at once that Melles was suffering from some narcotic, probably a combination of chlorals and cocaine. He administered antidotes and left. He called again at 11 o'clock, and renewed the treatment. Throughout the entire morning Melles seemed to be suffering from some overwhelming fear. He kept repeating "There they are again," and warded off imaginary blows. Toward midday he was conscious for a short time, and, it is said, made a statement to his father and the physician, in which he declared he was out Saturday night with a young woman, with whom he has been on intimate terms for over a year. She is said to be employed in a wholesale house. He gave the name and address of the woman, who is also known to the elder Melles.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the occupants of the floor above the Melles apartment heard a great noise in their rooms and notified the janitor, who found Melles in convulsions and a sister who had been left in charge of him hysterical. Dr. Buffum was again called in, but Melles died a few moments after his arrival.

Dr. Buffum summoned Coroner Scholer, and that official took his statement, as well as the statement of Melles's father. When the Coroner had heard their stories he called in the police from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Detectives Fitzsimmons, Zimmerman, and O'Leary were put to work. The Coroner refused to discuss the case further than to say that he feared that there had been foul play, and that he had ordered an autopsy, which Coroners' Physician Weston will hold this morning. He refused to give the name of the woman in the case.

The father said his son had a room at 326 West Twenty-eighth Street, and that his son was with the woman there just before he came home. Dr. Buffum admitted that death had been due to poisoning. This was shown, he said, not only by the symptoms, but traces of the drug were discovered in other ways. A weak heart might have had a contributory effect.

The police said last night that they had found the woman, but they would not give her name pending her arrest. She lives somewhere near the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

Melles had taken several vaudeville troupes through the South. Some years ago he was the manager of the West Indian Theatrical Company. At the time of his death he was organizing a troupe to go South next Fall.

MYSTERY MILL BURNED.

Twelve Firemen Hurt by Falling Walls at Brooklyn Fire.

In an early fire yesterday which gutted an old three-story factory at Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, East New York, a dozen firemen were overwhelmed by a falling wall, but all but one escaped serious injury.

Fireman Louis Jordan of Engine Company No. 130, was seriously injured internally, besides having bad contusions of the body. He was removed in an ambulance to the Bradford Street Hospital by Dr. Saybolt and Dr. MacNaughton. Capt. John Hogarth and Lieut. Stephen Bedan, also of Engine No. 130, were bruised considerably by the falling wall, but after treatment were able to go to their homes. Capt. Hogarth lives at Wyona Street, near Liberty Avenue, and Lieut. Bedan at Liberty Avenue and Euclid Street.

The factory was a frame structure over sixty years old and burned like tinder, but the firemen deluged with water and knocked in the doors and windows in an attempt to check the flames and save the valuable machinery, which is used to make gum for United States Government stamps.

While the firemen were at work, the wall on the southern side of the building fell in with a great crash on a dozen of the men. Their companions of Engine Company 139 sent immediately for ambulances, and Bradford Street Hospital sent one and St. Mary's Hospital two. The uninjured firemen dashed into the ruins and cast aside the beams and boards and took out the men one by one.

The damage to the building was estimated at $20,000. It had been known as the "Mysterious Black Mill," as it was originally painted black, but during the sixty years of its existence much of the paint had been knocked off. A high board fence surrounded it, and the general public was scrupulously excluded, as the manufacture carried on in the mill was by secret process. James Davis & Sons were the owners of the mill.

TELEPHONED HIS CRIME.

Murderer Stood Over Victim and Called Up the Sheriff.

YORKVILLE, Ill., March 6.—Standing over the body of his victim, Carl Nylen called up the Sheriff on the telephone and confessed to having murdered George Pearce, a wealthy farmer.

The murderer is now in the Kendall County Jail. Mrs. Nylen had been acting as Pearce's housekeeper for some time past. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the crime.

JERUSALEM'S RULER COMING.

Keazim Bey, Governor of Palestine, to Visit St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—It is stated by Alexander Konta, who has just returned from Jerusalem, that Keazim Bey, Governor of Jerusalem and Palestine, has promised to come to the World's Fair.

Keazim Bey is the son of the Governor of Mecca, Mr. Konta, who is a son-in-law of the late William T. Lemp, spent three months in Jerusalem.

HALF AROUND WORLD TO WED.

New Jersey Girl Goes to the Philippines to Join Fiance.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 6.—News has been received here of the marriage last Wednesday, in Manila, of Miss Helen Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ely Green of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, to Lieut. Harold Clearman, United States Army, who has been stationed in the Philippines for many months.

Miss Green and her mother sailed for Manila several weeks ago, going by way of San Francisco. The bridegroom is a son of the late John W. Clearman of New York, and once belonged to the Seventh Regiment. Miss Green's family is one of the most prominent socially in the Oranges.

FOUND DEAD IN PARK.

Mystery in the Death of a Prominent Charlotte Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 6.—Mrs. Bessie Dewey Ray, a sister-in-law of United States Judge F. I. Osborne, was found dead in Vance Park, in the centre of the city, to-day. The body was within a stone's throw of Judge Osborne's residence, and a hundred yards from the Post Office.

There were no marks of violence on her person, and an autopsy failed to reveal the cause of death, but there were signs of a struggle near the body, and also two glasses and an empty whisky bottle.

Mrs. Ray failed to return home last night, and a searching party spent the night in a fruitless search. A boy discovered the body. The tragedy, shrouded as it is in mystery, created a deep sensation. The victim was a member of one of the State's oldest and most prominent families.

BLISTER STOPS DUEL.

Contest Between Fencing Master and Baron Lasted Almost Three Hours.

PARIS, March 6.—The much-talked-of duel between the Italian fencing master Pini and Baron Athos di San Malato was fought at noon to-day at Neuilly. It lasted two hours and fifty minutes and was finally stopped because Baron di San Malato's hilt had raised a large blister in the palm of his hand.

The engagement developed a wonderful display of skill between the two rival schools, that of which Signor Pini is the exponent being especially devoted to the foil, and that of Baron di San Malato to the sword. The duel was witnessed by a large number of distinguished French swordsmen.

The adversaries were reconciled after the fight.

$250,000 FOR HARVARD.

David Sears of Boston, Class of '47, Is the Donor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—A gift of $250,000 has been made to Harvard University by David Sears of 51 Beacon Street, a graduate of the class of '47. The donation was made some time ago, but the fact has been kept secret.

The Sears family has made many donations to the university in the past, but none so large as this last one. David Sears is at present in Europe. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Sears of 51 Beacon Street, said: "David Sears is very appreciative of all that President Eliot has accomplished for Harvard, and this is a fitting season to give expression to such feelings."

MUTINY CHARGE DROPPED.

Sailors of the Lighthouse Tender Nina Will Prosecute Captain.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 6.—The United States lighthouse tender Nina, the sailors of which were recently charged with mutiny, has sailed for Pensacola for repairs, manned by a crew from the gunboat Gloucester.

The members of the crew of the Nina who were arrested for mutiny have been discharged, and several of them will remain here to swear a complaint against Capt. William G. Cutler for false imprisonment.

The crew of the Nina, numbering sixteen, said they were shanghaied in New York last September, and that when they recently signed what they believed was the pay roll they learned that they had unwittingly contracted for service on the Nina for a year.

GALE DRIVEN, ROWED 3 DAYS.

Gloucester Men, Wrecked on Sable Island, Reach Nova Scotia.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. S., March 6.—The five men of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner Lizzie M. Stanwood, which was wrecked on Sable Island, and who reached here last Friday after a perilous row of 110 miles to the mainland, were sufficiently recovered to-day to recount more in detail their trying experiences.

The vessel struck on the northeast bar of the island during a snowstorm on Feb. 14, and soon went to pieces. The Captain and seven men reached shore in a dory, and were cared for at the light keepers' station.

On March 3 Capt. Oscar Lyons and five of the men provisioned the dory and left the island with the intention of making Canso, Nova Scotia. Soon after they started a gale sprang up and drove their frail craft along before it. It was found impossible to get within several miles of Canso on account of the immense ice fields, so the hardy fishermen kept at the oars all day and night, and on the afternoon of Friday last they made a landing at Seal Island. From there they walked three miles to this port. The men suffered extreme hardship, but will recover.

Improved service to Philadelphia VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. For the accommodation of New York and Philadelphia passengers, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, beginning Tuesday, March 8th, will place a Pullman Parlor Car on train leaving West 23rd St. Station at 9:25 P. M. daily. This train will arrive at Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, at 11:50 P. M.—Adv.

RUSSIA AND CHINA CLASH IN MANCHURIA

Forces of Both Occupying Territory West of Niu-Chwang.

TREATY PORT USED AS BASE

Yet Russia Wants the Powers to Declare Niu-Chwang Neutral—Her Most Vulnerable Point.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, March 4.—I have just returned from a tour of inspection of the railway outside the Great Wall between Shan-hai-Kwan and Niu-Chwang and the railway branch to Sin-min-Tun.

The region traversed by this railway, lying between the Great Wall and the Liao River, was restored to China by Russia in October, 1902. China desires that it be treated as her territory, and that its neutrality be respected by both belligerents.

Russia declines to respect this neutrality, since from it she is drawing supplies of cattle, foodstuffs, and forage. She has stationed two military posts in the district, is patroling it nearly to the Great Wall with cavalry, who billet themselves on the villages, and has forbidden China to station troops anywhere in the district. Yet she holds China responsible for any disorder.

Naturally this action will compel Japan to disregard the neutrality of the district.

At each station of the railway are two sets of guards, one composed of Yuan-Shi-Kai's foreign-drilled soldiers, who are men of good character and well disciplined, and the others composed of troops sent by Tseng-Chi, the Tartar General at Mukden, an undisciplined rabble who blackmail the people they are supposed to protect. Of the latter body each soldier bears a tin disk, showing that he is licensed as a soldier by Russia, and a rifle stamped and numbered with the Russian seal.

Russia permits this rabble to remain, but forbids the increase of the orderly soldiers, and wants China to withdraw those already there.

At the Chinese railway terminus at Niu-Chwang a picket of twenty-five Russians guards the telegraph line connecting the Russian Legation at Peking with the telegraphs along the Manchurian Railway. The Russians have seized the telephone, which is the only direct means of communicating with the foreign settlement across the river.

The Russians, while using this treaty port as a base for drawing supplies, are intriguing, though in military occupation, to have the port declared neutral by the powers. It is their most vulnerable point, and such action would be a serious wrong to Japan.

All the coal supply at Niu-Chwang has been purchased by Russia, including 22,000 tons belonging to a British firm. Delivery is taking place daily.

The Russians speak favorably of the assistance rendered at a critical time, when coal is needed for the Manchurian Railway, by this British firm, which, unless the port is blockaded, can presumably render equally valuable service in the future by importing foodstuffs for the Russian troops.

There has been no marked increase in the price of provisions up to the present. It is thought that the river will be open on March 15.

Many correspondents are awaiting permission to go to the front. Leol Nskhe, a Norwegian in the Chinese service, who was to be attached to the Russian forces, has been stopped and awaits authority to proceed.

SCALDED FRIEND TO DEATH.

Threw Boiling Water on Companion by Mistake, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A bucket of scalding water, unintentionally thrown by James Keefe of 107 Brown Street over his friend, James Cleary of 444 North Fourth Street, this morning in a Turkish bath caused the death of Cleary, and landed Keefe in Moyamensing Prison to await the action of the Coroner.

Cleary, who was twenty-seven years old, was a watchman at the Columbia Theatre. He and Keefe had been chums for nearly ten years. About eleven o'clock last night they went to a Turkish bath. They began playfully throwing water at each other, each taking it good-naturedly. Then Keefe put an empty bucket under the hot water spigot, apparently not knowing that the water was boiling, and threw the contents over Cleary.

Cleary dressed himself, despite the protests of the proprietor, who wanted him to go to a hospital, and started to walk home. An hour later his suffering became so intense that he went to a hospital. The left side of his face and body was found to be horribly burned. Less than half an hour later he was dead.

A search was made for Keefe, who was found and told of his companion's death. He broke down. He did not deny throwing the water, but insisted that he had not known that the water was hot. Magistrate Scott committed him without bail on the charge of homicide.

BIG FIRE IN ELMIRA.

One Block in Ruins and Another Burning—Incendiarism Suspected.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 7.—Fire supposed to be of incendiary origin started in the Lyceum Theatre at 11:15 o'clock last evening, and soon the entire block was a mass of flames. At 2:20 o'clock this morning the Realty Building, in an adjoining block, was apparently doomed.

A burning rag was found on the stage of the Auditoruim Theatre, which is situated in the Realty Building. This is taken to indicate that firebugs were at work.

The Lyceum Theatre, one of the Reis circuit of houses and owned by Col. D. C. Robinson, was totally destroyed. Henry Boulle, a stage manager, was nearly suffocated by the smoke when rescued. The Mamie Fleming Répertoire Company lost its trunks and scenery. The theatre burned like a tinderbox, and had the fire occurred during a theatrical performance many would have lost their lives.

The following firms were burned out: Isadore Bernstein, cigar manufacturer; Hughes & Sullivan, undertakers; John M. Connelly, wholesale liquor dealer; J. J. O'Connor, wholesale liquor dealer; Zera Compton, awnings and tents.

D. C. Robinson, owner of the Lyceum Theatre, suffered the most severe loss, which early this morning he was unable to estimate. His loss is placed by those well informed at close to $70,000. The theatre is insured for $45,000. John M. Connelly's loss is estimated at $25,000 and Hughes & Sullivan's at $5,000. Others could not give an estimate this morning.

At 2:15 o'clock this morning the local Fire Department called on the Elmira State Reformatory, Elmira Heights, and Horseheads for assistance, which will arrive soon.

TERRORIZED BY AN OUTLAW.

Pennsylvania Fugitive Gets Food and Clothing by Threats and Bullets.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 6.—Redoubled efforts are being made to capture Sherman Jamison, the outlaw who murdered Constable Deegan and wounded two other officers. It is believed that Jamison has been located in a mountain recess, and a posse of officers is closing in upon him. Jamison has sworn that he will never be taken alive, and a battle is looked for any minute.

It has been learned that when Jamison escaped from his home he was barefooted, coatless, and hatless. Two miles from his home, at a little settlement, he fired upon two men, and sent bullets promiscuously in every direction. Terrorizing the people he compelled them to give him shoes, coat, hat, and victuals. Then warning all that he would shoot any one who gave information about him he made off into the dense forests of a wild mountain region. There the officers are now pursuing him.

WOMAN DANCED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Sailer Had Just Won the First Prize at St. Louis Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Dressed in the costume of Columbia, which had just won the first prize over hundreds of competitors at the masquerade ball at the North St. Louis Turner Hall at 1 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Joseph Sailer suddenly threw up her hands and sank to the floor dead from heart disease.

The ball had attracted several hundred couples. Mrs. Sailer had been one of the most conspicuous characters on the floor, being a good dancer and of graceful figure. The committee were awaiting the close of the dances to make the announcement that she had won the prize, and Mrs. Sailer, her husband, and a party of friends were seated at a refreshment table.

The death caused great excitement among the crowd. The music ceased, the masqueraders threw off their disguises, and the dance was stopped. Mrs. Sailer had been dancing constantly and her husband had urged her not to overtax herself, as she occasionally suffered from a weak heart. She was apparently in the best of health on Saturday evening.

GREENWICH GIRL ELOPES.

Miss Jane Young, Friend of the Carnegies, Now Mrs. Beighton.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 6.—When Miss Jane Young, twenty-one years of age, left her home here a week ago Friday, she announced to her father that she intended to visit friends near Pittsburg for a few weeks. Yesterday word came from the young woman to the effect that she had eloped and is now Mrs. Francis William Beighton, having been married in Homestead, Penn., last Wednesday.

The Youngs once were neighbors of Andrew Carnegie, and Miss Young received favors as a child from Mr. Carnegie, and has visited him in New York. Mr. Young is a large and wealthy contractor here. His wife returned three weeks ago from a trip to Scotland.

Mr. Beighton, who knew his bride as a child in her native country, Scotland, visited the Youngs here last Summer, and his childhood regard for her returned. His sister had written Miss Young to visit her at her home in Munhall, and when Miss Young's parents returned home she had arranged to go to Munhall. At Munhall Mrs. E. G. Larner, sister of Mr. Beighton, and Mr. Larner were let into the secret, and they were present at the marriage.

When Mr. and Mrs. Beighton begin housekeeping at Whitaker, Penn., in a few days they will have the blessing of both father and mother of the bride, although the mother at first displayed anger, as she wished the mother privilege of giving her daughter a home wedding.

DYNAMITE SMASHES ICE GORGE.

Successfully Used to Clear the Potomac Above Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Dynamite was successfully employed to-day in breaking up the heavy compact ice in the Potomac River above the Three Sisters, several miles from the city.

The work will be continued for several days, with a view to having the narrow channel reasonably clear, so as to avoid a threatened flood at Washington when the thaw in the upper river and mountain streams sets in.

Daily Service to Pinehurst.
Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS SHELL VLADIVOSTOK

Five Battleships and Two Cruisers Bombard the City.

NO REPLY FROM BATTERIES

Attack Lasted Nearly An Hour—Some Russian Reports Admit Five Persons Were Killed.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 6.—A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes.

The fleet approached from the direction of Askold Island, at the east entrance to Ussuri Bay and about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladivostok.

Entering Ussuri Bay, the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than five and one-third miles. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

The Russian batteries, commanded by Gens. Veronetz and Artamonoff, did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the enemy.

The Japanese fire ceased at 2:20 P. M. and the enemy retired in the direction of Askold Island.

Simultaneously two torpedo-boat destroyers appeared near Askold Island and two more near Cape Maidel. The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

The attack resulted in no loss to the Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 rubles (about $100,000) in ammunition.

Most of the projectiles were six and twelve inch shells.

The population of Vladivostok was warned this morning of the presence on the horizon of a hostile fleet and of the prospect of an attack during the day, but the people remained tranquil.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—Official dispatches received here concerning the bombardment of Vladivostok do not mention any Russian losses, but private advices say that five were killed, four sailors and the wife of an engineer.

It is apparent that the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable here that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forts, and compelling the Russians to disclose the position and calibre of their guns, and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron is in port.

If this was the object of the Japanese it is believed to have failed signally, as the batteries did not fire a shot, and if the squadron is in port it could not be seen from the Japanese position in the Bay of Ussuri on account of the high land which rises from the coast on that side, obstructing the view of the harbor.

A communication from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar, dated Mukden to-day, says:

"I most humbly inform your Majesty that the Commandant at the fortress at Vladivostok reports that at 8:50 o'clock this morning seven vessels were sighted south of Askold Island. At 9:45 o'clock they were seen to be warships, making for Askold Island. About noon the enemy's squadron was midway between the coast and Askold Island, making for Ussuri Bay. They were out of reach of the shore batteries.

"At 1:30 o'clock the enemy opened fire. Two vessels in the squadron were probably the first-class cruisers Idzumo and Yakumo, but the names of the other vessels are unknown."

PORT ARTHUR FORTS DAMAGED

Hurt by Japanese Bombardment—Russians to Evacuate Niu-Chwang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 6.—The latest arrivals from Port Arthur confirm the report of damage done to the western forts by the bombardment from Pigeon Bay.

Desultory night firing continues. The civilian population is being expelled.

A train has been derailed by obstruction rails.

There has been no further damage to the Russian ships.

The Askold has been floated. Mr. Gilchrist (a Scottish engineer in the employ of the Russian Government) hopes to be able to save the Retvizan. The attempt to make a dock for the Czarevitch has been abandoned.

Niu-Chwang will be evacuated by the Russians except for some cavalry pickets.

By The Associated Press.

YIN-KOW, March 6.—The removal of the furniture of the police and military quarters at Niu-Chwang, the withdrawal of unnecessary rolling stock and equipment from the Niu-Chwang Railway terminus, and the removal of silver from the bank indicate an intended evacuation of the city. The bank authorities have arranged to leave French and German agents in charge of their interests.

A large force of cavalry is expected to return to Niu-Chwang before the river opens for the purpose of maintaining patrols between the main railway and the sea and of reconnoitering the coast.

Refugees arriving here say that Port Arthur has not been attacked since Feb. 26, but that stores and ammunition are still arriving.

Work on the mud dock in which it is expected to repair the battleship Czarevitch

has been abandoned for the last three days, the foreign engineer, being unable to raise the Retvisan, quitting Port Arthur, together with the only other Anglo-Saxon there.

The report that considerable damage within the fortifications has been caused by the Japanese fire from Pigeon Bay is corroborated, and the defenses on that side are being strengthened by barbed wire entanglements and additional artillery.

Street traffic in Port Arthur, the refugees say, is largely confined to the ammunition carts. All the forts have been provided with naval signal officers for the purpose of identifying Russian ships and preventing the forts from firing on them when they arrive.

The derailment of one car yesterday north of Dalny by an obstacle on the track delayed trains for fifteen hours, and a serious accident was only averted by the low speed at which the train was running.

LONDON, March 7.—Port Arthur dispatches of Saturday and yesterday say that everything is quiet there and on the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The Japanese cruiser squadron was seen reconnoitring off Port Arthur on Friday night during a heavy snowstorm.

The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent says the Russians are still employing thousands of coolies at Port Arthur and Dalny on intrenchments and new forts, and that they are also mounting over a hundred guns to protect the neck of the isthmus.

The correspondent of The Standard at Tien-Tsin gives a rumor that thirty Russian sailors were caught in an attempt to escape from Port Arthur and that they were shot the same day.

The western forts at Port Arthur reported damaged by Japanese bombardment are on the narrow spit of rocky land known as the Tiger's Tail, which parallels the mainland. The two shores are at one point only 350 yards apart.

That the Russians attach great importance to the forts on the Tiger's Tail is indicated by the fact that a short time ago the whole of these works were surrounded by a high wooden palisade to prevent the inquisitive from learning too much.

The most important fort is the Wei-Yuen, and this is joined by castellated bridges to several small quick-fire batteries, commanding the entrance to the harbor.

DESCRIBES PORT ARTHUR FIGHT

Russian Naval Officer's Wife Was Awakened by Cannon.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The wife of a naval officer gives a graphic account of the bombardment of Port Arthur, Feb. 9, and the fight of women and children the next day. She was awakened, she said, in the middle of the night by the heavy reports of the guns, and her first thought was that they were due to blasting operations at the dockyard, but when the guns of the fortress began to boom she awoke the servants.

She then went out on the balcony and saw the searchlight wildly swirling. The town was deserted, except in front of the residence of Viceroy Alexieff.

The officer's wife, with an infant, took a train from Port Arthur in the morning, and she describes the awful crush at the station, and also at Dalny, where she learned of the fate of the Variag at Chemul-pho. Great hardships were suffered by the travelers until they reached Irkutsk, eighteen days later.

The trains and stations were crowded, and the woman found it impossible even to lay her baby down on the floor of the car, which was covered with baggage. She says that mothers fought to get food for their children.

THE MANDJUR COMPROMISE.

Chinese Customs Officials to Take Charge of the Gunboat.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 6.—The Russian gunboat Mandjur will be given into the custody of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs officials.

The local authorities consider the landing of the crew unnecessary, and will so advise the Wai-Wu-Pu, (Chinese Foreign Office.)

NOT AFRAID OF RUSSIANS.

Japanese Resume Steamship Service Despite Vladivostok Vessels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 6.—The Vladivostok squadron is reported to be at sea.

The Japanese have resumed the coast-wise service and the steamship service to Korea, Shanghai, and Formosa.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7.—Only Russian reports regarding the bombardment of Vladivostok have as yet been received, and these give no indication as to whether the Russian squadron is still there.

According to a report from Tokio, the squadron was seen off Gen-san, Korea, last Thursday, but on this point there is no reliable information.

Speculation, however, mostly inclines to the belief that the Russian squadron is not in port at Vladivostok, as neither the official nor the other reports of the bombardment mention Russian warships.

PARIS, March 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says concerning the bombardment of Vladivostok yesterday afternoon that the opinion of competent men is that the Japanese wanted to find out whether or not the Russian squadron was in the port, in the belief that should it prove to be absent it would be necessary for the vessels to return and defend the place. The correspondent adds: "These tactics are useless, as the General Staff here knows Reitzenstein's exact destination and that he has succeeded perfectly in carrying out the plan confided to him, despite the constant vigilance of the Japanese. I am not allowed to say more to-day."

The Kronstadtski Viestnik recently published the official list of the Russian warships in the Far East, exclusive of those on their way there. According to this list the principal vessels at Vladivostok were the amored cruisers Grombol, Rossia, and Rurik, and the protected cruiser Bogatyr.

The three armored cruisers are as large as first-class battleships, and are among the finest vessels of their type in the world. The tonnage of the Gromobol is 12,904, that of the Rossia 12,200, and that of the Rurik 11,000. The protected cruiser Bogatyr has a tonnage of 6,500.

The Gromobol is the newest of the warships, having been launched in 1899.

The vessels of the Vladivostok squadron have great coal carrying capacity, and were, it is said, designed primarily as commerce destroyers.

BRITAIN TRIED TO AVERT WAR.

Count Benckendorff Told His Government That Was His Belief.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, March 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the belief is prevalent among diplomats that Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, during his recent stay in Russia, expressed to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, his conviction that no action was taken by England encouraging Japan to declare war. On the contrary, England, in her own interest, made efforts to avert hostilities.

Count Benckendorff is also said to have stated to his Government that England, in view of her position after the South African war, had no intention of making Tibet a subject of serious conflict with Russia.

STUDENTS RIOT IN PRAGUE.

Rival German and Czech Factions Clash Over Russia.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, March 6.—Student rioting was renewed here to-day on a larger scale than that of last week. Rival German and Czech factions demonstrating for and against Russia came to blows, and many persons were injured.

The mounted gendarmerie was unable to disperse the demonstrators, and the military was called out and quelled the rioting.

FIGHTING AREA AT VLADIVOSTOK.

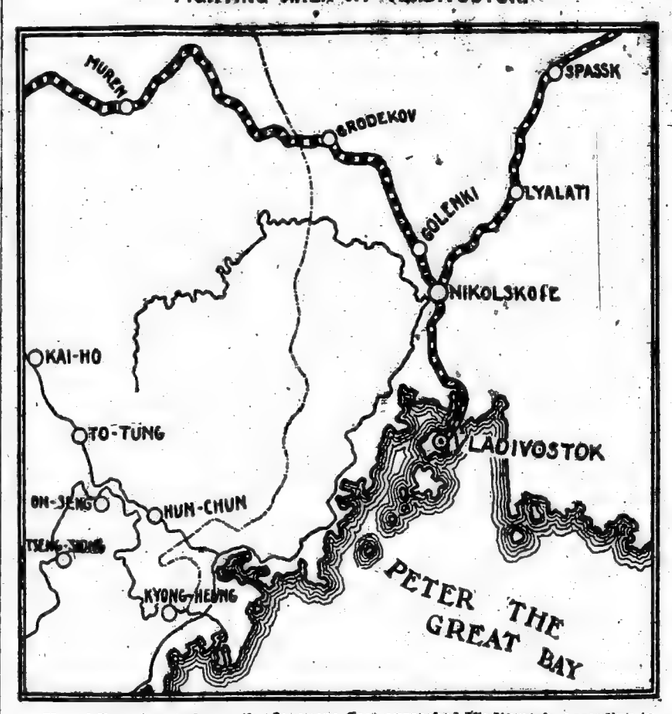

Ussuri Bay, from whence the Japanese fleet aproached Vladivostok, according to the dispatch printed to-day, is the inlet shown on the map to the east of the city. Askold Island is immediately beneath the promontory at the east entrance of the bay. It is possible that the Japanese have made a base of Askold Island.

Hun-Chun, the objective of the Japanese who landed at Plaksin Bay and Kyong-Heung, to which city the Russians are marching in order to check the Japanese advance, are shown on the map.

Vladivostok, which is the capital of the Coast Province, is the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific. Its European population is chiefly military. The town is on the northern shore of the hilly peninsula of Muraviev-Amursky, called by the Russians, the Golden Horn. Its harbor, on Golden Horn Bay, is regarded as one of the finest in the world. It is protected from wind and breakers by the opposite Island of Dundas, but a crust of ice, which forms along the shore in December, interferes greatly with navigation during the Winter.

The Bay of Peter the Great, in the Sea of Japan, is divided by the Peninsula of Muraviev into the large Amur and Ussuri Bays.

Vladivostok was founded in 1861, and became a naval station for the Siberian fleet in 1870. Its international importance was much enhanced after it became the terminus of the great Siberian Railway.

RUSSIAN FLANK THREATENED.

Japanese Will Try to Reach Hun-Chun—Difficulties of Advance in Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, March 4.—All accounts agree that the Russian troops have commandeered an immense number of Chinese carts and are concentrating on the Yalu, where the first battle is expected.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—Advices from Vladivostok say that the 2,500 Japanese troops who landed at Plaksin Bay (on the east coast of Northern Korea) are advancing toward Mu-San, (218 miles from Gen-San,) with the intention of ultimately reaching Hun-Chun (on the left bank of the Tumen River about 100 miles west of Vladivostok) and threatening the Russian flank.

In order to checkmate this move the Russian outpost, 1,500 strong, which crossed the Tumen, is advancing to occupy Kyong-Heung, on the Tumen, a walled city commanding the trails along which the Japanese must pass.

Cossack scouts report that a Japanese column from Plaksin Bay, on arriving in a snow-blocked defile of the mountains separating Korea from Manchuria, was forced to halt owing to avalanches and other obstacles. The scouts say that one-third of the strength of this column is invalided.

It is now supposed that the column is returning for the purpose of seeking an easier route.

TOKIO, March 6.—The Russians are briskly fortifying An-Tung, which, it is believed, they will make a base for resistance. Scouts near An-Ju are being withdrawn toward Ka-san.

LONDON, March 7.—A Daily Mail correspondent, under date of Ping-yang March 3, describes the great difficulties to be met with on the road from Söul. He says that recent thaws broke up the roads, which again have become frozen over, while from time to time there are severe snowstorms.

One pass which the correspondent traversed was covered with sheets of sloping ice. The country as far as Hwang-du is mountainous, and impregnable from the north, but afterward it becomes more open. He says it is piteous to see the terror of the Korean refugees fleeing through the snow with their household goods.

Cabling under yesterday's date, the same correspondent says that the missionaries are averse to leaving Ping-yang and are not likely to accept the offer of United States Minister Allen, (to allow refugees to go aboard the United States cruiser Cincinnati,) as they believe they will be able to escape later should the situation become acute.

The Daily Mail's Che-Foo correspondent describes a visit which he made to Chinampho. He says the country thence to Ping-yang is impassable, owing to the thaw. The villages are deserted, and horses and provisions cannot be obtained, everything having been bought up by the Japanese.

"I am informed," says the correspondent, "that there will be no advance until 100,000 men have been concentrated at Ping-yang. It is thawing inland and the waterways have greatly helped the transportation arrangements. The Japanese are busy at every possible landing place and are buying all suitable craft along the coast.

"At noon Friday transport steamers, convoyed by the cruiser Takao and two torpedo boats, landed men and stores ten miles below Hwang-ju.

"Cossacks are keeping a sharp watch on the Japanese movements."

The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs, under reserve, a story to the effect that a party of Japanese, disguised as Tartars, were arrested by the guard of the Siberian Railway bridge at Syzran, on the River Volga, having packages of dynamite in their possession.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin estimates that there are 30,000 Tungus irregulars in Southern Manchuria largely led by patriotic Japanese who volunteered for the dangerous work.

COMMAND FOR FRENCH PRINCE.

Czar to Grant a Personal Request by Louis Napoleon.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—Prince Louis Napoleon, who has been in command of a Grenadier brigade in the Caucasus, has arrived here, and the understanding is that he will receive an important command on the frontier.

The Prince had an interview with the Emperor to-day and requested a command. His request will be granted.

ITO'S PARTY LOSES STRENGTH.

Many Less Members of the Sei-Yu-Kai in the New Diet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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TOKIO, March 6.—The general election has resulted in the return of 134 members of the Sei-Yu-Kai, (Marquis Ito's party,) 93 Progressives, 20 Imperialists, and 132 Independents.

There is a notable decrease in the strength of the Sei-Yu-Kai, which numbered 187 in the former Diet. The increase in the number of Independents indicates that party politics are falling into discredit.

BRITAIN MAY HOLD COAL.

RIGA, Russia, March 6.—Several mills have been notified by British coal purveyors that they must hurry their orders, as the export of coal may be forbidden.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON LAND?

Russians Said to Have Been Victorious, but to Have Lost Heavily.

YIN-KOW, March 6.—Russian private letters disclose the fact that in recent engagements between the Yalu River and Ping-yang the Russians, with superior numbers, defeated the Japanese, but lost heavily.

AMERICAN LOAN FOR JAPAN.

It Is Said One Is Proposed—Russian Finance Minister's Views.

PARIS, March 7.—The correspondent of the Matin at Tokio says that at a banquet given last Thursday to the American war correspondents the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, in thanking the American Nation for the support hitherto given to Japan, declared that the Government reckoned upon receiving even more effective assistance from the United States in the future.

The correspondent says he has reason to believe that the Vice Minister alluded to a proposed loan, in connection with which Baron Kaneko, ex-Minister of Justice and Vice President of the Bank of Japan, has gone to the United States.

The American subscriptions to the war loan opened on March 1 now amounts to $39,500,000.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says he has had an interview with Finance Minister Kokovisoff, who declared that the issue of the war was not doubtful. The Minister said that, even assuming the most unfavorable hypothesis, the vital resources of the country would not be touched.

The expenditure, he said, must not be compared with Great Britain's enormous expenditure in South Africa. Russia would not have to buy 76,000,000 worth of horses abroad. The most that would be spent in this direction would be $2,000,000, and it would all be spent within the empire. Similarly, the cost of transporting the troops would not go out of the empire, but would swell the receipts of the State railways.

The Minister denied that there was any danger of panicky withdrawals from the savings banks, and said that the greater risk of panic would be among the foreign holders of Russian securities; but, he added, these foreign holders appeared to be reassured by the events of the last few weeks.

LONDON, March 6.—It is reported that German bankers offered a loan to Russia on favorable terms, but that the offer was not accepted.

It is supposed that Russia attaches importance to impressing the world with the extent of her resources, and will defer borrowing from other countries for the longest possible period.

NO FRICTION IN JAPAN'S ARMY.

Reports of Trouble Between "Fighting Clan" and Others Denied.

In Europe and America there is a general idea that the Japanese Army and Navy are officered to a great extent by members of the "fighting clans"—the Satsuma and Choshu—and it has been reported that owing to youths not belonging to those clans obtaining commissions a great deal of friction has developed.

It has been said that members of other clans are trying to oust the Satsuma and Choshu men from high commands, and that the situation thus created may ultimately result in a national calamity.

The Tokio correspondent of The London Times was for six years in charge of the Marine Artillery College in the Japanese capital, and has been familiar with the Japanese Army and Navy since they were organized in their present form more than thirty years ago. His statements may therefore be taken as authoritative.

In a recent letter to his paper he declares that not the slightest inkling of the reported clan jealousies and quarrels reached him until he read about them in the correspondence columns of a London journal.

"It is certainly true," says the correspondent, "that in the years immediately following the restoration the Satsuma and Choshu clans furnished a large majority of the officers in both services. It is also true that twenty or tweny-five years ago people used to talk of Satsuma influence predominating in the navy, Choshu influence in the army.

"But such things belong to a far-distant past, and were never for one moment a source of danger to discipline or of dissensions among the officers.

"In fact, so completely has the value of clan distinctions disappeared that for years past nearly all the army officers have been in the habit of registering themselves as domiciled in the districts of their service, with the result that their clans are no longer officially distinguishable. It is thus no easy matter to make a classification. But by consulting the records for the past two decades some conclusive results are obtained.

"Thus, taking the names on the active list of the army in the three senior grades of General, Lieutenant General, and Major General, it appears that there are nine men of Satsuma origin, 22 of Choshu origin, and 56 from other clans—31 Satsuma and Choshu against 56 other clansmen. Yet it is in these senior ranks, if anywhere, that the survivors of the old Satsuma-Choshu preponderance should be found.

"Let us pass now to the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors on the active list in all branches of the service. The figures are—Satsuma, 33; Choshu, 57, and other clans, 695.

"In the face of such figures the theory that Satsuma and Choshu predominate, and that a revolution will be needed to displace them, becomes extremely ridiculous."

ONE POLICEMAN TEN FARES.

How and Why Kennedy Was Obliged to Pay Extra Car Rates.

Patrolman Kennedy, of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, saw his duty on a north-bound Third Avenue surface car last night, and, although it cost him ten extra car fares, he performed it.

Kennedy is married, lives in a Harlem flat, and there are eight little Kennedys, ranging in age from five to sixteen years. Kennedy took his family to Brooklyn yesterday to visit relatives. It cost him twenty fares to go, ten to the bridge and ten across. Coming back he paid ten to reach Manhattan and ten on a Third Avenue surface car at the bridge bound for Harlem. This is how he paid the other ten:

At the bridge there also entered the car William Soukop, twenty years old, a marble cutter, of 335 East Thirty-eighth Street. He told the conductor, William McNeece of 1,023 Third Avenue, to "put him off" at Forty-second Street. As the car was passing Thirty-eighth Street Soukop forgot about Forty-second Street and thought of his home street. He began to abuse the conductor, and then followed up his abuse, Kennedy and McNeece say, by striking the conductor. Kennedy placed Soukop under arrest.

Kennedy started to walk his man down Third Avenue. He had only proceeded a block when he heard shouts behind him, and, looking about, saw three of his boys running pellmell after him.

"Maw says you didn't give her the keys," shouted one of the boys, breathlessly.

"Huh, carelessness at 50 cents a crack," remarked Kennedy. After a minute he added: "Well, you might as well come along with me now, and we'll go home together."

A great crowd followed the strange procession to the station house in East Thirty-fifth Street. Kennedy held his prisoner until the family had gone inside, and then followed with Soukop.

"Been raiding a Sunday school?" asked the Sergeant with a smile.

Kennedy explained. Soukop was locked up, charged with assault. The Kennedys were obliged to board another Third Avenue car.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

"Oh be jolly!"

Good Ale has been made in America eighty three years, ever since

P. B. Ale

was first brewed. Pints $1.50 dozen.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Agents.

Karo
CORN SYRUP
For
Griddle Cakes
of all
Makes

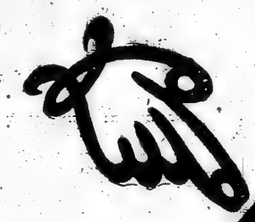

THE ACTUAL SALES OF The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

on Last Saturday March Fifth were

105,135 Copies

The Record of Growth of THE GLOBE Since the Change of Price on February First Is the Most Remarkable in the History of Newspapering.

H. O'Neill & Co.

"Edwin C. Burt" Shoes. | *We are Exclusive Agents for the* | "Jouvin & Cie" Gloves.

Magnificent Values in
Women's New Spring Suits
and Jackets.

We offer for Monday several Suits and Jackets (just the thing for Early Spring wear), at prices that will bear the most critical comparison—we confidently state that they cannot be easily matched—for example: (Third Floor.)

WOMEN'S WALKING SUITS—Military shapes, coats trimmed with fine flat hussar braids, new model skirts—Monday..... $16.75
Value $20.00.

WOMEN'S WALKING SUITS—Lancer model, handsomely trimmed with silk braids, matched with panne velvet, new plaited flare skirts—an exceedingly smart suit—in all colors and black—Monday..... $24.75
Value $30.00.

And a special extra value.

WOMEN'S FRENCH VOILE SUITS (like illustration)—in bolero effects, handsomely trimmed, new compromise 1830 model skirts, made all over silk—Monday..... $25.00
Value $35.00.

Women's New Spring Jackets.

WOMEN'S COVERT and BLACK CLOTH COATS—all richly lined with silk—smart shapes made on new full long front model—Monday..... $10.00
Value $15.00.

WOMEN'S COVERT JACKETS—Made of extra quality foreign goods; also black broadcloth, lined with silk—several new models—Monday... $19.75
Value $25.00.

Features of Much Interest in Our
Millinery Department,
Now occupying the entire Second Floor, Front.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, &c.
UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF READY-TO-WEAR HATS.
The finest assortment in the city of UNTRIMMED HATS.
All of which are being daily added to by importations from abroad and original ideas from our own workrooms.

Extraordinary Offering of One Dollar
Wool Dress Materials at 69c Yard.
(Special Table—Second Floor.)

7,500 Yards
VIGOURE AUX SUITINGS—Made in Bradford, England, this fabric is stylish and seasonable, light weight and finished like a voile—in all the finest Spring colors.

300 Pieces
VICTORIA VENETIAN CLOTH—52 inches wide, made from the very finest pure wool and a rich silky finish without the slightest particle of gum filling on the surface.

At 69c Yard

Both these fabrics were made to sell at $1.00.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

DEADLY GAS IN WATERPIPES.

Overcame a Family at Seabright and Woman May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., March 6.—Mrs. Frank Johnson of this place is lying at the point of death, the result of having inhaled gas in her bedroom a few days ago.

The Johnson house, situated on East New Street, is not connected with a gas main. The house, however, is piped for water. The gas pipe in the street alongside of the water pipe became disjointed and the gas found its way through the water pipe into the house, where at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two of their children, Bertha and Jennie. Mr. Johnson and the children, while suffering from the effects of the gas, soon recovered.

THE AURANIA REPORTED.

The Cunard Line steamship Aurania, from Fiume, Palermo, Naples, and Gibraltar for New York, was reported as having been in communication by wireless telegraph with the Nantucket Lightship at 11 o'clock last night when thirty miles to the east of the light vessel. The Aurania will probably reach New York at about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PEWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—Fire to-day threatened for a time to destroy the entire village of Pewaukee, but was subdued after the Post Office and several other buildings had been consumed. The loss is nominal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:25 A. M.—213 East Seventy-third Street; Gerolem Geressio; damage, $1,200.

3 A. M.—100 East Houston Street; Fisher & Bird; damage trifling.

3:15 A. M.—184 Ludlow Street; S. Brodsky; damage trifling.

4:07 A. M.—20 East Ninth Street; Carl Huber; damage trifling.

5:13 A. M.—Pier 8, East River; lighter Valvoline; damage, $2,000.

6:25 A. M.—295-297 Broome Street; H. Zellnger; damage trifling.

8 A. M.—1,034 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; E. Denist; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—Foot of East Eighth Street; Department of Street Cleaning; damage, $150.

11 A. M.—161 East Thirty-fourth Street; Fred K. Schellhamm; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—172 Henry Street; David Idelson; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street; Herald Building; damage, $250.

1 P. M.—344 Madison Street; Hermann Weissberger; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—Southeast corner of Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue; Edward Coyne, New Amsterdam Hotel; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—307 East Tenth Street; Sherman Block; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—102 Morton Street; William Ryan; damage, $20.

7:10 P. M.—2,157 Second Avenue; Kohen Grocery Store; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—Tremont and Third Avenues; Union Railway Company; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—221 Clinton Street; Herman Menketof; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—17 and 19 Bloomfield Street; city property; damage trifling.

"One of the most important collections of paintings ever offered at auction and by far the greatest art sale of the season."

THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366-368 Fifth Ave, (near 34th St.)
ON FREE VIEW
Day and Evening,
THE
Valuable Collection
OF
Ancient and Modern
Paintings
THE PROPERTY OF
Mr. Edward Brandus
Rare Examples of the Barbizon School and Superb Portraits of Beautiful Women by the Masters of the Early French, English and Dutch Schools.
Gerome's Celebrated Painting
Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon
in the Gardens of Versailles.
4 Corots—3 Daubignys—6 Diaz—2 Duprés—Jacque—Troyon—Van Marcke—Roybet—2 Meissoniers—Thaulow—Henner—Zeim, etc.
To be sold at Auction,
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 9, 10, 11, at 8:30 o'Clock,
AT THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)
James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Forsythe's
New Styles
Walking Suits
Forsythe's Suits are not to be judged by ready-made standards. In every respect, they are equal to the best custom made, being trimmed and finished in the most careful manner.
$28 upwards
The smallest details are as perfectly worked out as the individual creations of the most exclusive tailors.
Your inspection is cordially invited.
John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Superior Scotch Shirtings
In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products
$4 and $4.50 Each

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

New Paris Veilings.

We're showing the richest collection of new Paris Veilings, in shadow and Tuxedo meshes, in New York at 12½c., 19c. and up to 68c. per yard—in black, white and colors.

12½c **19c**

Also novelties—made up veils in Chantilly, Chenille Spot, Applique, Automobile and Complexion Veils. Main Floor.

19c. for women's 35c. vests.

GREAT sale at 19c. of four thousand women's 25c. and 35c. vests, Swiss ribbed, white lisle thread, plain Richelieu and fancy ribs—low neck, sleeveless and with sleeves; also plain ribs in extra sizes—all perfect quality—serviceable elastic garments—silk taped necks, plain, lace trimmed—exceptional value at 19c.

19c **19c**

Main Floor.

$3.95 for boys' $6 suits.

IT'S an early season sale, the result of an exceptional purchase—one that enables the sale of boys' bona fide $5 and $6 Suits at $3.95. Second Floor.

The very latest spring styles in Russian, Eton with cuffs and collars, blouse Suits with Eton collars, double breasted Suits, Boys' Reefers and spring Top Coats—newest weaves and colorings—Reefers and Overcoats are of fine cheviot.....

For boys 2 to 6 years old at **3.95**

Men's $15 top overcoats $11.50

For Monday's selling—200 men's spring Top Overcoats, made of fine English covert, in the newest Broadway Box effect. All strictly hand work—broad shoulder effect, loose hanging, very smart; sizes 34 to 42 chest—at $11.50.

Special offering in men's spring suits—elsewhere at $18, special at $12 in this great sale.

Perfectly fitting skilfully tailored suits to your order $25.

In our new tailoring section, to your order—from especially imported exclusive fabrics—equal to what your tailor would ask $40 for at—$25.

85c. all wool nun's veiling, 49c.

NO need to tell you that this is one of the best dress goods bargains of the season—price tells the story, but to do this great offering justice we feel that we ought to add the following: Main Floor.

49c All wool Nun's Veiling, soft and fine, and perfect weave and beautiful finish, and undeniably the handsomest line of shades ever shown. Heliotrope, champagne, tans, castor, brown, reseda, light blue, royal, navy, cadet and cream; positively worth 85c., at 49c. **49c**

47 in. $1.50 silk warp chiffon mousseline de soie, suitable for evening, street wear and especially adapted for waists, in white, cream, black and all popular shades. 43 in. $1 French Voiles—New York's handsomest showing of colorings—a perfect line, of a fine, clean weave—not a poor shade in the lot—never sold for less than $1. 45 in. $1 all wool Chiffon Baiste—the regular $1 goods everywhere—you'll find them on sale elsewhere at $1, and then it's hard to get these fabrics, as they are so scarce—11 shades—plenty Monday at 75c. 45 in. $1.25 Melange and plain Mohairs, beautiful lustre and colors—in tan, brown, blue and gray—also blue and green plaid checks—fashion's foremost fad—$1.25 values at 75c.

75c **75c**

39c for women's hand embroidered 75c hose.

YOU know the great crowds this announcement will bring when we tell you that you are privileged to choose hand embroidered bona fide 75c. pure lisle hose to-day at 39c. Main Floor.

This great sale embraces men's, women's, children's and infants' fine imported Spring Hosiery at prices that in every instance are less than the regular actual cost to land in this country.

The first two numbers consist of the very finest high grade imported hosiery, bought from an importer whose name, if we were allowed to mention, would bring a crowd we could hardly take care of—the name we withhold because other houses sell this hosiery regularly at 75c.

39c for women's 75c. hose—350 dozen—or 4,200 pairs—choicest German made—pure lisle thread Hose; they are all two-thread—sheer, cobwebby effects, boot patterns—open laces, with full embroidered insteps done by hand in best colored embroidery silks, new 1904 effects, all neat patterns. No mail orders of this item.

25c for men's 50c. half hose—400 DOZEN, highest grades of imported lisle thread half hose, plain blacks, black silk hand embroidered fronts, allover and side effects of open laces, open laces with silk hand embroidered insteps in neat fast color designs and fancy weaves, jacquard effects in silk and lisle thread mixtures.

25c for women's 50c. Hose, allover and boot patterns, open lace effects, imported lisle Hose; also sheer plain lisle threads, with unbleached soles; not all worth 50c.; some worth 39c.; at 25c.

32c for women's 50c. Hose, fast black Hermsdorf dye, imported two-thread lisle thread Hose, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, white tipped hee's and toes.

17c for boys' and girls' 25c. Hose; medium heavy weight school stockings; double soles and knees, fast black, corduroy or narrow ribs; strong, durable and elastic.

17c for infants 29c. hose; 100 dozen infants' full length, pure cashmere ribbed Hose, seamless feet, with silk heels and toes, black, white, sky, pink and tans; sizes 4 to 6½ inches.

65 doz. white lawn waists, 75c

SECOND week of that great annual March sale of shirt waists, with new lots added, surpassing in value and variety that great assortment that created such a stir last Monday. Second Floor.

Here's the story of that great waist sale—a time when you can buy handsome white lawn waists, trimmed with lace, at 75c.; bona fide $2 waists for 95c., and $3 waists for $1.50. We bought the fabrics from an importer at a great sacrifice and had them made up according to our own specifications at odd times—saved half on the making.

83 doz. $2 waists at 95c

43 doz. $4.50 waists at $2

12 doz. $6.50 waists at $3.95

65 doz. waists at 75c

70 doz. $3 waists at $1.50

40 doz. $5 waists at $2.50

We want you to bear in mind that every waist is strictly tailor finished by skilled waist makers and will fit perfectly. We secured the materials at less than mill cost, and by hiring the waist hands early in the season we secured a concession on the making—all this is saved to you.

Women's $14.75 new 1904 spring jackets $9.75.

A SPECIAL Monday offering of smart fashionable jackets at a price that's sure to bring the economical buyers here to-day. It's not often that you can buy spring jackets at this special price concession right on the eve of the season. Third Floor.

$9.75 for women's spring jackets, made according to the very latest style requirements, embodying all those distinguishing fashion points that proclaim exclusive apparel. When we say to you that there's not a jacket in the lot worth less than $14.75 you can well appreciate the importance of this sale. They are made of Germain covert, lined with heavy self-colored taffeta, 22 inches long, fly front. The above bargain just for to-day.

$18 for $25 tailor-made suits; women's pedestrienne suits, the new 1904 models; those marvels of fashionable elegance, made of Lymansville cheviot, in black, blue and brown, semi-Norfolk jacket, lined with heavy taffeta, double-breasted, shoulder capes, trimmed with straps of self material, nine gore wide flaring skirt, panel front, kilted seams, habit back. Above bargain for to-day only.

$5.75 to-day for $7.75 new dress skirts for spring, of excellent quality etamine, in black only, seven gore, wide flaring, trimmed with graduated milliners' folds of taffeta, habit back, handsomely tailored.

$28.50 for $35 tailored dress suits—1904 model—made of very fine grade of broadcloth—Eton jacket. For to-day only.

$29.75 for $40 dress skirts of extra fine quality Crepe de Chine, in white and black, nine gored, full flaring and train—trimmed with insertions of silk medallions—finely tucked on each gore below insertion—habit or inverted plait back—made over drop of heavy grade taffeta, with wide flaring flounce—a very charming creation. Just for to-day.

$25 to-day for $35 pedestrienne suits for 1904—made of very neat mixtures, in gray, brown and blue, collarless Eton jacket.

$22.50 for new spring coats, made of extra fine quality Worumbo covert, 22 inches long, lined with heavy grade of taffeta, fly front, coat collar, plain sleeve, trimmed with straps of self material; a very smart and unique model. It's only for to-day, though.

Girls' $15 wash dresses, $4.75.

ANOTHER lot of those high grade sample wash dresses just received. For weeks hundreds of saving parents have been asking us when we'd have another sale of sample wash dresses like the one held early in February. Third Floor.

Here's the sale you've been waiting for, and the second shipment eclipses even the first lot that we sold in a day amid the greatest buying excitement this store has ever known.

Girl's wash dresses of fine butcher linen, embroidered, imported and domestic pique in all the much wanted colors, including natural color linen and white. Not more than one or two of the same color. Newest spring models—fresh new goods—Russian, long waisted and Dutch sailor, plaited and full skirts—worth up to $15—for girls 6 to 12 years; while they last at **$4.75**

for girls' $21.75 high grade woolen dresses—the remainder of our season's stock—all wool shepherd checks, voiles, cheviots and henrietta, handsomely made and trimmed, not more than one of a model; we've been selling them right along as high as $21.75—ages 6 to 12 years—special to-day at..... **$7.50** **$7.50**

Extraordinary sale! 50c. for $2 cups & saucers.

TO TELL the story quickly—for it's always exasperating to prolong a subject of absorbing interest—it's a sale of 25c. cups and saucers for 10c., 50c. cups and saucers for 25c., $2 cups and saucers for 50c. and a sale of Limoges china plates for 10c. Isn't that the best china bargain news you've ever read? Fourth Floor.

25c for 50c. cups and saucers. Those rich hand decorated pieces that appeal to the artistic taste of china collectors; handsome enough for cabinet pieces; whatever you do, do not delay; here you'll find a throng; there's plenty, though.

50c for $2 cups and saucers. Amazing bargain news, isn't it? Decidedly rich, hand painted bouillon and tea cups and saucers; not one in the lot worth less than $1.50, so you know how long they will last.

English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, a $17.50 set for $10.95.

19c for Limoges china cups and saucers—only 100 dozen—usually sell at $4 per dozen.

10c for Limoges china plates —only 100 dozen—regular price $3 per dozen.

$2.95 for $6 cut glass bowls; 8 inch size.

$5.95 for $8.50 cut glass bowls; handsomely cut.

$6.95 for $10 cut glass water bottles; 2 qt. size.

5c for thin blown etched water tumblers; regular price $1 per dozen.

39c for 60c. Colonial cut glass candle sticks.

$4.50 for $6 cut glass sugars and creams.

$2.95 for $5 cut glass water bottle.

Just 100 Theodore Haviland $32.50 china dinner sets at $24.45.

$15,000 sale tapestry damasks at ½.

TO-DAY we begin the greatest sale of imported upholstery and drapery fabrics that we have ever held at prices so unusually low that thousands upon thousands of home beautifiers will turn to the Simpson Crawford Co. for their spring and summer home decorations, as well as upholsterers and hotel proprietors, who cannot afford to pass by this exceptional opportunity. It's a prominent importer's surplus stock of $15,000 worth of magnificent imported Damasks and Tapestries in the most beautiful weaves and colorings, ranging in assortment from the inexpensive cotton fabrics to the richest silk damask, in pure period designs. Prices tell the story more eloquently than words, but we've space to mention only a few. Remember, the reduction is one-half. Fourth Floor.

75c for $2 heavy Turkish and Moorish Tapestries, for furniture, pillows, &c.

75c for $1.75 French Petit Point Tapestry.

98c for $2.25 Silk Armure Tapestry; solid color effects, for draperies or furniture.

98c for $2 Gobelin Tapestry, heavy quality, with rich silky clustre.

$1.25 for $3.00 Silk Oriental Tapestry.

$1.50 for $3.50 Silk Oriental Tapestry; almost solid silk face. Turkish design.

$1.50 for $3.95 Personage Verdure Tapestry; romantic figure studies and foliage effects.

$2.35 for $5.00 Wool Tapestry, "heavy as a board;" will wear for years.

$2.50 for $5.00 Louis XIV. Silk Tapestry, rich raised patterns of finest silk.

$3.50 for $8.00 French Rococo Damasks, magnificent patterns and colors, heavy silk.

$3.50 for $7.50 French Broche Silk Damasks.

$3.95 for $8.50 Renaissance Silk Damasks, very fine, of pure, rich organzine silk.

$4.50 for $11.50 Louis Quinze Satin Damasks.

$4.50 for $10 and $12.50 finest Organzine Silk Damasks, magnificent specimens of the weaver's art, truly gorgeous in design and coloring.

In connection with this sale we are prepared to quote very special prices for the reupholstering of furniture and the making of all kinds of draperies, portieres, &c. Here's an opportunity to have your furniture beautifully recovered at a small cost. Estimates free on request.

Still in progress: great half price sale laces.

OUR LACE counters are crowded from morning till night, and no wonder. This sale affords new 1904 laces in the very latest, much wanted designs at less than half price. Main Floor.

For those advance fine laces of the very latest design this is indeed a rare buying occasion.

It is without a doubt the greatest opportunity ever presented for dressmakers, milliners and manufacturers, for prices are less than European prices.

29c yd. for 75c. laces—those bewitching net tops and Malines, all the fad for trimming hats, sleeves and dresses, beautiful shades of white, ecru, ivory and champagne. Fine French laces up to 12 inches in width, one of the leading New York importer's surplus stock, mostly 75c. laces—not a piece worth less than 50c.

95c for $3 laces, the finest collection of bands, galloons, allovers, medallions, rose patterns and Venise and French lace novelties, all of highest quality; another surplus stock, and a richer one you never saw. It includes all $2 and $2.50 values, too.

50c for $2 laces—1904 season's daintiest effects in beautiful net top laces, handsome St. Gall bands and galloons, rich French novelties, every piece as desirable as can be; not all $2 values, as we have added all $1 and $1.50 values to this lot.

$1.45 yd. for real $5 laces—not a piece in the lot worth less than $2.50, and you will pay from that up to $5.00 if you don't attend this sale. Richest laces from St. Gall and French novelties; also other exclusive creations. An offering bound to bring a throng of smart dressers.

1904 35c mercerized cotton printed nets, 19c

HAVE you seen the new filmy fabric which all the world of style has become enthusiastic over—it's radically new and bewitchingly pretty—here to-day at 19c. But that's not all that awaits you. New goods, choicest and handsomest array of cotton wash goods is here—those dainty, exclusive textiles that breathe of spring and warm summer days when "miladi's" wardrobe is at its best. Main Floor.

19c for 35c. cotton nets—etamine voile and entirely new cotton fabrics, and resembles in all the essential details the imported Dolly Varden printed lace net—solid colors and handsome printed effects in floral designs, &c., light and dark colors—just come in and see how handsome this new fabric is—priced as low as 19c.

19c for 35c. shirt waist suitings— all fashionable New York turns to us this season for these fine suitings—the foremost showing—since January 2 we sold thousands of yards of these popular weaves, especially mercerized eoliennes. Particularly adapted for the outing shirt waist suits, this fabric is inexpensive and does not need a lining—etamines come in plain shades, the Suiting in Scotch effects, like a woven cloth.

16c for 35c. mercerized striped voiles, the new striking organdy and floral effects, all light colors; the cloth is woven similar to a voile, with mercerized stripes, sheer and pretty for waists or evening gowns; it's indeed a fortunate purchase that enables us to offer this fine 35c. fabric at 16c.

16c for 25c. Jacquard mulls—a sheer cloth made to sell at 25c.—we bought several thousand pieces at an exceptional low price, and hence we offer the fabric as long as it lasts at 16c. Solid colors only—white, champagne, helio, black, navy, mais, royal and gray—at 16c.

ENGLISH NAINSOOK.—Several thousand pieces for Monday's selling—36 inches wide—usually sells in a piece of 12 yards at $3; Monday at half price—piece of 12 yards at $1.50.

15c for 25c. silk mulls—do not associate these mulls with the quality others have been offering at a similar price—just compare—that will tell the story—you'll see that ours are much silkier, softer and a much better finish—all the leading shades—at 15c.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN WHITE GOODS—Monday will be a great day for saving shoppers in this section, as no such values as these have been offered.

35c. extra wide fine quality French lawns, 22c.

35c. French organdies, about 2 yards wide, 25c

25c. fancy white goods, madras and Oxfords, 12½c.

Special furniture sale: 100 $17.50 couches, $8.50.

HERE'S a great sale of fine furniture planned to save spring homefitters vast sums and enable them to equip their city homes or summer cottages with the highest class of furniture for all rooms. The saving is unprecedented. Cannot quote all the saving opportunities—just a few to illustrate the many. Fifth Floor.

$8.50 We start with 100 $22.50 Couches at the extraordinary price of $8.50—a special purchase at less than cost to manufacture—all solid oak, highly polished frames—high grade indestructible springs—6 rows deep tufting, secured with new patent back buttons that won't pull out—deep guaranteed workmanship—your choice of newest colors in heavy revona velour—plain or Persian effects—built for strength, beauty and comfort—only one to a customer—it's such an exceptional value that small merchants would take them all in an hour if we'd permit. **$8.50**

Richly covered 3-piece parlor suites.

$27.50 for $42.00 suites.

$32.50 for $65.00 suites, mahogany finish, silk damask covering.

$39.00 for $78.00 suites, mahogany finish, silk damask covering.

$75.00 for $108.00 suites, mahogany finish, three tone imported velour covering.

$75.00 for $150.00 suites, heavy carved, silk damask covering.

$70.00 for $140.00 suites, heavy carved, claw feet, silk damask covering.

$125.00 for $180.00 suites, carved mahogany (Empire,) Panne Plush covering.

$94.00 for $188.00 suites, carved mahogany, three tone imported velour covering.

$95.00 for $190.00—All upholstered, Turkish, silk damask covering.

$125.00 for $198.00—Carved mahogany, three tone imported velour covering.

$105.00 for $219.00—All upholstered, Turkish, silk damask covering.

$122.50 for $245.00—Wax finish mahogany, moire silk covering.

Elegantly upholstered 5-piece mahogany finish parlor suites.

$35.00 for $70.00 suites, tapestry.
$46.00 for $92.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$47.50 for $95.00 suites, verona velour.
$50.00 for $100.00 suites, verona velour.
$55.00 for $99.00 suites, verona velour.
$57.50 for $115.00 suites silk damask.
$60.00 for $120.00 suites, silk damask.
$65.00 for $130.00 suites, English tapestry
$72.00 for $144.00 suites silk tapestry.
$74.00 for $148.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$78.00 for $150.00 suites, silk damask.
$78.00 for $156.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$81.00 for $162.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$82.50 for $165.00 suites, silk damask.

$32.50 chiffoniers, $19.50; $35 dressers, $22.50.

$19.50 These $35 dressers at $22.50 and $32.50 chiffoniers at $19.50, are made of genuine mahogany, selected quartered oak, and bird's-eye maple—perfectly made, handsomely polished—new 1904 design—a few remaining from that great February sale to close at a discount of one-third. **$22.50**

Great reductions in brass beds.

Massive Brass Bedsteads in newest designs —made of best materials—finished in highest grade French everlasting lacquer—wondrously low prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

$22.50 for $30 beds.
$24.50 for $40 beds.
$27.50 for $35 beds.
$32.50 for $42 beds.
$35 for $48 beds.
$37.50 for $52 beds.
$41 for $53 beds.
$44 for $55 beds.

$15.50 for $22.50 extension tables.

A sale of highly polished Golden Oak Extension tables, richly carved, massive designs and severely straight mission effects; some with fluted legs, others with newest pedestal base; round or square top, finished and fitted in a superior manner, smooth running sides.

$5.50 for $7.50 5 ft. Table.
$6.50 for $8.50 5 ft. Table.
$10.50 for $16.00 ft. Table.
$12.00 for $17.50 6 ft. Table
$22.50 for $29.50 8 ft. Table
$27.50 for $41.00 8 ft. Table

Special values in sideboards.

Embracing all the very latest designs as well as a very choice assortment of genuine Colonial and correct Chippendale effects. Every piece of furniture sold during this sale is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. All in selected golden oak.

$14 for $20.75 sideboards.
$17.50 for $24 sideboards.
$18.50 for $25 sideboards.
$22.50 for $32 sideboards.
$27 for $36 sideboards.
$30.50 for $38 sideboards

Sale Oriental rugs at a great reduction

THOSE far famed gems of the Orient will be here to-day for your choosing at prices that will be intensely interesting to all lovers of artistic floor coverings. A collection from the Far East that outrivals any similar showing in America—Rugs that masterfully express the very highest type of the rug weaver's art. Third Floor.

Here's an art feast for the connoisseur—floor coverings that will last a lifetime—rugs that involve years of labor will positively be priced at less than you could buy them for in the famous Coustantinople Rug Bazars.

An opportunity to buy rugs at the prices we quote for Monday's selling is as fleeting as proverbial "Time," because knowing buyers who wish to add to their rug treasures are continually on the lookout for a sale of this character.

Kirmanshah Carpets.

$470 for $700 Carpets—15.2x10.5.
$455 for $625 Carpets—14.9x10.9.
$295 for $345 Carpets—10.5x6.8.

Extra Persian Carpets.

$70 for $100 Carpets—8.5x12.1.
$68 for $100 Carpets—10.7x9.4.
$72 for $110 Carpets—8.10x11.8.

Meshed Carpets.

$175 for $275 Carpets—12.1x8.11
$225 for $375 Carpets—14.10x11.7
$250 for $375 Carpets—14.1x10.1.

Goervan Carpets.

$168 for $2.25 Carpets—8.6x10.7.
$250 for $350 Carpets—14.11x11.3.
$275 for $375 Carpets—18.6x9.2

$1.49 for $3.25 artistic Anatolian mats.

$9.75 for $15.00 small handsome Tebris rugs, fine quality made.

$5.98 for $9.00 small Ghendi rugs and Persians, all selected goods, fine condition.

$9.75 for $14.50 Turkish rugs, mostly Shirvans.

$11.75 for $16.50 antique Mousoul rugs.

$16.85 for $26.50 fine Shirvan and Dageston rugs.

$21.50 for $35 antique Persian rugs, extra large sizes, suitable for small rooms and dens.

$29.50 for $50 antique Kurdistan rugs, all soft coverings, very silky.

$37.50 for $60.00 Extra heavy, large Square Kazaks, all Antiques, in perfect condition.

$39.50 for $75.00 Beautiful silk rugs, suitable for hangings & table covers, limited quantity.

$57.50 for $85 to $125 Kirmanshah, Tebriz and Saruc rugs; finest weaves of Persian rugs that are made; patterns and colorings are exquisite.

Greatest spring sale of housefurnishings

98c for $1.75 Welsbach Reading Lamps, with green dome shade, cup and everything complete ready to light.

6¼c for 10c Sun gas Mantles.

15c for 20c No. 2 Welsbach Mantles.

20c for 25c No. 2 C Welsbach Mantles.

25c for 30c 199 Welsbach Mantles.

30c for 35c 197 Welsbach Mantles.

$2.25 for Universal 3-Minute Bread Mixer; made of the best material and something that fills a long-felt want; a very timely and interesting demonstration by an expert in our basement.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

10c for 15c Yankee Cleaner; cleans everything from tinware to carpets. Try a package and you will be surprised at the results.

98c for $1.25 Challenge Clothes Wringers—16-inch has rubber rolls.

19c for 30c 3-sewed Carpet Broom—strong and selected stock.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Spring Is Breaking Through

Winter's crust has frozen deep and hard this year. The bright days—early waifs of Spring—that we have known in other years, did not stray into February's frigid and forbidding domain. March, too, has raged like a lion, to frighten back the mild zephyrs of Spring.

But the Sun is the Earth's master, and Spring is Sol's favorite child. A few more steps and the Sun will have reached the Equator; and Winter will vanish.

With it must go the old apparel; and new must be provided. Ours is a large duty, in this rejuvenescence; and we have prepared splendidly for the work. The things exclusive to WANAMAKER'S are legion. Not to be familiar with them, is to have much of fashion unknown to you.

The Store is supremely interesting today.

We're Ready to Do Men's Spring Tailoring

Our Custom Tailoring organization is in splendid shape just now to take care of the men who need Spring Suits.

It's but a month to Easter, which always marks the beginning of Spring, as far as the world of dress is concerned, rather better than the calendar does.

And it's best to come and look at our new fabrics, and give us your order now, for the sack suit or frock coat that you'll need shortly.

We can assure you of the most careful work, accurate fit, and style that is unsurpassed by any custom tailors. At the same time, there's a marked economy, as these figures show:

Sack Suits of woolens or fancy cheviots, in all the new shades; both foreign and domestic; made and trimmed in first-class style, at $25 to $40.

Sack Suits of specially stylish foreign materials, in fancy cheviots and worsteds, at $55.

Frock Coats and Waistcoats of a special quality of black thibet, silk-lined, at $35.

English Walking Suits, an excellent and popular style, in stylish cheviots and neat worsted effects, at $27.50, $32.50 and $37.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Important Happenings in This March SILK Event

Large and extraordinary purchases of beautiful silks, made late last week, double the interest in this Silk Movement this morning. Extra space has been devoted to the showing, on the Main and Cross aisles. If women were enthusiastic about last week's offerings, they will be doubly so, with the new reinforcements.

Chiefest of the new features is this purchase of

Fifty Thousand Yards of 85c Taffeta Silks, at 55c a Yard

In the astonishing variety of a hundred and thirty-one colorings, in plain shades, and forty in changeable effects. The Taffetas are new and perfect, and the colorings are the latest and most desirable, including white. There are, for instance, fifteen shades of gray, thirty shades of tan and brown, sixteen shades of navy blue, twenty shades of green, etc. In a superior 85c quality: **now at 55c a yard.**

Then here, briefly is more of the stirring news:

Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 85c, worth $1
36 inches wide, and guaranteed to wear.

Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 95c, worth $1.25
Twelve hundred yards of the best quality we have ever offered at so low a price.

Plain Black Foulard, 55c, worth 85c
23 inches wide, a very bright, strong and serviceable silk, for waists and traveling dresses.

Printed Polka-dot Liberty Satin, 55c, worth 85c
A great variety of dots in black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; fine quality, imported Liberty Satin.

Printed Broche Foulard, 58c, worth $1
Choice designs and colors on a broche ground. Peau de gant weave; black, navy blue and colors, with white designs.

White Taffetas, 55c, worth 85c
White, ivory and cream; excellent quality.

Checked Louisine, 58c, worth 75c
Hair-line and shepherd checks, in navy blue-and-white, black-and-white, brown-and-white.

Checked Louisines, 75c, worth $1
Black-and-white and navy blue-and-white: a quality always sold for a dollar; all the small, neat-sized checks.

27-in. Corded Wash Silks, 65c, worth $1.25
Originally made for men's shirts. 27 inches wide, white ground silk with neat colored stripes; fast colors, and fine quality; an unusual opportunity.

Messaline Liberty Satin, 65c, worth 75c
23-inch silks, in white, ivory, cream, and all newest and best light and dark colors, including black.

Add to this the scores of items, told of last week, that get no mention here; and you have the greatest Silk news that will be read this Spring. It makes WANAMAKER's look like one great Silk Store today.

Rotunda, Main and Cross aisles.

Fancy Cotton Suitings, 20c Yd

Scrutinize them closely, do everything but touch them, and you'd mistake them for the all-wool tweeds, cheviots and Bannockburns that women are buying so eagerly.

But they are only strikingly handsome and extremely clever imitations in cotton; with the added difference that these fabrics will make the smartest and coolest of tailored suits for Summer traveling, and the like, that women can want.

And, best news of all, we are able to offer *twelve thousand yards* of them today

At Twenty Cents a Yard

There are about forty different, stylish patterns, in tan, several shades of blue, sage green and black—all beautifully mixed with white, in Crash, Tweed, Rep and Bannockburn effects. Excellent weight and body, and made to wash satisfactorily.

Fourth avenue.

An Under-Price Offering of 7,000 Yards Of AXMINSTER CARPETS

These popular Carpets are in twenty-five different patterns, in desirable styles, with grounds of red, green, brown and various light colorings. There are liberal quantities in each pattern—it is not a collection of broken lots. All have ⅝ borders to match.

They are new and perfect qualities of Carpets selling regularly at $1.25; now offered

At One Dollar a Yard

Housekeepers who have new plans this Spring, and all who expect to furnish Summer homes, have the opportunity for a large saving while this offering lasts.

Third floor.

Ready Again This Monday Morning With a Brand New China Sale

So you'd think, from the vast quantities of new wares that were unpacked and brought forward on Saturday night, to pack every corner and cranny of our China Store, to make this Monday showing.

The story differs at many points; for the goods are different. But there is equal variety for selection, equally fascinating values, and ample quantities everywhere.

The housekeeper who can afford to miss coming this week, was supplied here last week, else she neither needs China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac, nor has she friends who are going to be married this Spring.

Dinner Sets

Another lot of the special Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets was opened on Saturday, to keep pace with the selling. Never have we been able to offer such values before. Large size Meat Dishes, Soup Tureens, four Vegetable Dishes, and all the pieces that comprise a full complete set, in a number of exceptionally good decorations and shapes. All the pieces are handsomely gold stippled. 113 pieces.

$55 Dinner Sets for $27.50

$60 Dinner Sets for $30

Then we have the following unmatched list:

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat dishes; eight fine flower decorations and handles gilt. At $25, worth $35.

Fine China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, in a scalloped edge shape: two fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt. At $20, worth $30.

Fine China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in three flower decorations with all handles gilt. At $16, worth $22.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fine filled-in decoration and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large meat dishes. Our regular $17.50 set, now $12.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; fine underglaze decoration. We have never sold these sets for less than $12 until today $10.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with pink flower decoration and all pieces gilt. Our regular $27 set, now $18.

Richly Decorated Plates

We have fifteen distinct styles of Fancy Plates to choose from, not one of which is worth less than $1 or $1.50 each.

Now 50c and 75c Each

Fish and Game Sets

All in fine French China and beautifully decorated with fish and game centres.

FISH SETS, 13 pieces, $15 and $18.50, from $25 and $27.50.

GAME SETS, 13 pieces, $17, from $25.

Fancy China

A great collection of fine China in bright, new decorations.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes, Ring Trees and Pin Trays—

At 25c Each, worth 50c

Fine Austrian China at half regular prices. The decorations are good and the China of first quality.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Hair-pin Boxes, Pin Boxes and Pin Trays—

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each, Worth Double

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-inch, $3, $5 and $6.50; worth $5, $7.50 and $10.

Claret Jugs, $7.50; worth $10.50.

Ice Cream Trays, $7, $9 and $15; worth $10.50, $12 and $22.50.

Water Caraffes, $2, $3 and $3.50; worth $3, $4.50 and $5.

Celery Trays, $3 and $7; worth $4.50 and $10.

Water Jugs, $5 and $6; worth $7.50 and $8.50.

Flower Vases, $1.50, $2.25, $3.25 and $4.50; worth $2.50, $3.50, $5 and $6.

Spoon Trays, $2; worth $3.

Olive Dishes, $1.50, $2 and $2.75; worth $2.50, $3.50 and $3.75.

Water Tumblers, $3 and $6 a dozen; worth $4.50 and $9.

Oil Bottles, 50c and 85c each; worth 85c and $1.25.

Basement.

Marbles and Pedestals

A large import opened on Saturday, and on view today in our Art Wares Salon.

MARBLE FIGURES—
"Reading Boy," $17.50, worth $25
"Writing Boy," $17.50, worth $25
"Cupid and Butterfly," $50, worth $70
"Charity," $32.50, worth $50

MARBLE BUSTS—
"Madonna," $25, worth $40.
"Fancy Subjects," $32.50, worth $50, $40 worth $60.

PEDESTALS of white Italian marble—
$6, $8.50, $10, $15, $18.50 and $25; worth $9, $12, $15, $20, $27.50 and $35

FRENCH BRONZES—
In figures, busts and groups:
$8.50, worth $10.50 — $17.50, worth $25
$9, from $12 — $20, from $30
$10, from $15 — $27, from $40

Austrian Bric-a-Brac

A new lot of beautiful Pieces in a dark reddish background, with raised flower designs in Ferneries, Vases, Card Trays and Rose Bowls.
$4 each, worth $6 — $9.50, worth $12.50
$6.50, worth $8.50 — $10, worth $15

French Mounted Vases in Sevres effects. Vases, Perfume Boxes, Card Receivers and Comports:
$4.50, worth $6.50 — $30, worth $40
$8, worth $12 — $45, worth $55
$13.50, worth $17 — $50, worth $65
$22.50, worth $30 — $125, worth $175

Dresden Capo di Monti, in Steins and Vases:
$10.50, worth $15 — $27.50, worth $35
$18, worth $25 — $40, worth $50
$25, worth $32.50

Austrian Bric-a-Brac at $1, worth up to $2.

Basement.

Boys' Suits for Just Now

You naturally don't want to buy the boy a new winter suit within two weeks of the first day of Spring. But it's sensible to get clothing of intermediate weight, that the boy can put on right away, and wear until it is Spring in fact as well as in name. Particularly when you can find handsome, new styles under-price. Such as:

At $3.50, worth $5—*SAILOR SUITS* of fancy mixed cheviot; sizes for 4 to 12 years.

At $3.50, worth $4.50—*DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS* of all-wool mixed cheviot; silk-sewed; sizes for 8 to 15 years.

At $4, worth $5—*REEFERS* of blue serge; handsomely made; chevrons on sleeves; sizes for 4 to 12 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Cotton Prices Up MUSLIN GARMENTS Down

Muslin Underwear is one of the first finished products to feel the advanced prices on cottons. They're going to cost considerably more, in a short time.

It seems like a paradox to present an offering of spic-span-new Muslin Garments, so decisively under-price, in the face of certain advances. But it leaves no question about the benefit of seizing such an opportunity, as this.

$1 Nightgowns at $75c—three styles.
$1.25 Nightgowns at 85c—three styles.
$1.50 Nightgowns at $1—of nainsook.
$1.75 Nightgowns at $1.25—of nainsook.
85c Chemises at 50c—of nainsook.
$1 and $1.25 Chemises at 85c—four styles.
$1.75 and $2 Chemises at $1.25.
50c Corset Covers at 35c—two styles.
75c Corset Covers at 50c.
$1 Corset Covers at 85c—three styles.
$1.50 Corset Covers at $1—three styles.
50c Drawers at 35c—two styles.
75c Drawers at 50c—two styles.
$1 and $1.25 Drawers at 75c—three styles.

Second floor, Cross Aisle, East of Rotunda.

New Walking Skirts At $5—An Event

One hundred women have the chance today to expand the buying power of five dollars far above its normal capacity.

There are just that many of these stylish, new Walking Skirts offered at the special price of

$5 Each

Smart tweed mixtures; made with seven-gore flare; handsomely tailored; trimmed with buttons and finished with rows of stitching. An early Spring bargain of great attractiveness.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Undermuslins At Housecleaning Prices

We've played havoc with the original prices—low enough to start with—on this Children's Muslin Underwear, with the object of getting rid of it quickly. Savings are *one-half*, in most cases; important, in all. There are sizes missing in some styles; garments that are mussed, in others—but that's part of the reason for the reductions. The rest of it is, that we need the space. And mothers will be interested:

At 38c to 85c., formerly 60c to $1.35
Nightgowns of cambric and nainsook; various pretty styles; not many of any one style; broken sizes from 2 to 14 years.

At 15c to 50c., formerly 30c to $1
Drawers of cambric, nainsook or muslin; all trimmed with embroidery insertions and edging, or lace; some with ribbon; broken sizes from 2 to 16 years.

At 8c to 18c., formerly 15c to 35c
Corset Covers of cambric; plain or trimmed with embroidery; sizes 12 to 18 years.

At 15c to 85c., formerly 25c to $1
Petticoats of muslin or cambric; hem and plaits; or embroidery or lace ruffle; broken sizes from 2 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Your Old Furniture and The Elixir of Life

We provide the elixir here—new coverings, experienced workmen, moderate charges, quick time.

The materials are handsome styles from our own stock, reduced in a very emphatic manner.

We'll give your old pieces of furniture a new lease of life, and this is a particularly good time to effect the rejuvenation.

COTTON TAPESTRY
40c yd., from 80c. — $1.75 yd., from $2.25
$1.35 yd., from $2. — $2 yd., from $2.75
$1.50 yd., from $2.25. — $2.75 yd., from $4.25

SILK TAPESTRY
$1.75 yd., from $3.50. — $3.75 yd., from $7.50
$2.65 yd., from $3.50. — $4.75 yd., from $6.75
$3.25 yd., from $4.

SILK DAMASK
$1.50 yd., from $2. — $3.75 yd., from $5.50
$1.90 yd., from $2.50 — $4 yd., from $5.50
$2.75 yd., from $3.75 — $5 yd., from $10

Third floor.

Liberty Satin Ribbon *18 cents a Yard*

Lustrous, soft pure silk, it suggests a dozen uses immediately—hair or sash ribbons, children's dress-ribbons, and so on.

3½ inches wide, in white, cream, light blue, rose, cardinal, Nile green and black—the most desirable colors.

This Liberty Satin Ribbon would regularly sell at 35c a yard—it's our good fortune, and yours, that we can sell it at

18c a Yard

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Embroideries *Three Under-Price Groups*

Some of the best news of Fine Embroideries of the season. Some of an importer's newest designs, the sets of which have become broken.

At 18c yard—25c to 40c qualities, including many 16 and 18-inch corset cover-widths

At 25c yard—50c to 75c qualities, including many beautiful and distinctive patterns, in skirt and corset-cover widths.

At 35c and 50c yard—$1 to $1.50 qualities—the finest sorts of embroideries: in floral and Mexican effects, and ribbon patterns, 10 to 20 inches wide, for corset covers, skirts and children's dresses.

Broadway.

The New 1904 Searchmont

Greatly Improved Over the 1903 Model Offered to the Public at Half Price

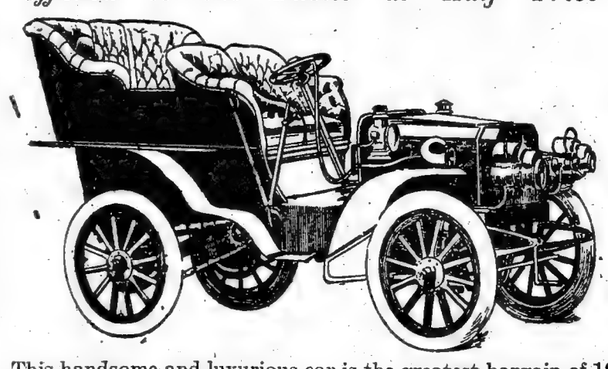

This handsome and luxurious car is the greatest bargain of 1904. The Searchmont Company had planned the new car of 1904, and gone ahead with the construction of a large number of machines, before the dissolution of the concern, some months ago. We secured the entire stock of cars together with extra parts for the same, at a splendid concession in price. The result is that instead of selling for $2,500, the best and handsomest of the big cars at that price, we are able to offer these fine and highly improved Searchmont Motor Cars, Type VIII, for

Twelve Hundred Dollars

The improvements in this car over last year's type have lightened the car materially, by doing away with the large and cumbersome water tank, and using the Whitlock Cooler; which not only improves the appearance of the car, but insures a simpler and more effective cooling system. The bearings in the gear box are of an improved design, and, being wider, give longer life to the bearing, and a more even wear.

An essential feature in a good car is the accessibility of the working parts. This matter has been carefully considered in Type VIII, and no car made is more conveniently arranged in this respect than the Searchmont.

Parts for Searchmont Cars Can Be Obtained Through Us in Future

Such a superbly handsome car as the new SEARCHMONT, at such an absurdly low price as $1,200, presents a rare opportunity to the man who wants to enjoy the Summer with his family and friends in this kingly outdoor sport.

We also have a few

1903 Ramblers at $500

They are perfectly new machines; sold last season at $750.

Now on sale in our Main Store and at Garage, 138-140 East Fifty-seventh street, New York.

Corsets and Girdles

Our wish to be rid of broken lots accounts for some of these offerings; well-managed purchases for the others.

Economy, style and corset-goodness for you in all:

At $1; formerly $1.50 to $4—Corsets of coutil and batiste; odd sizes; straight fronts.

At 75c, worth $1.50—R. & G. Corsets, of strong coutil; long waist; medium hips.

At 75c, worth $1—Batiste Girdles.

At 50c—Cotton Tape Girdles; perfect-fitting; supporters attached. Second floor, 10th st.

More BOOKS From the Publishers' Overstocks

These are all the regular editions; made to sell for very much higher prices. It is a rare good time for booklovers to invest a little sum in book collecting.

Novels, 25c Each

The Bride of Japan. By Carleton Dawe.
Crooked Paths. By Edward Garrett.
The Dead Sin and Other Stories. By Edward Garrett.
The Occupations of a Retired Life. By Edward Garrett.
Her Object in Life. By Edward Garrett.
The Founding of Fortunes. By Jane Barlow.
Dariel. A romance of Surrey. By R. D. Blackmore. With 14 full-page illustrations by Chris. Hammond.
Ink-Flings. By Mrs. C. P. Fagnani.
The Last Sentence. By Maxwell Gray.
The Yellow Fiend. By Mrs. Alexander.
The Lady of Lynn. By Sir Walter Besant.
Red Eagle. By George Cary Eggleston.
In the Desert. By Georg Ebers.
Michael Ross, Minister. Annie E. Holdsworth.
Scribes and Pharisees. William Le Quex.
Her Majesty's Minister. William Le Quex.
Herman; or, Young Knighthood. E. Foxton. 2 vols.
The Sport of the Gods. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The Light That Failed. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated, popular edition; with scenes from the dramatic version rendered by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott.
Middlemarch. George Eliot.
Until the Day Breaks. Robert Burns Wilson.

Poetry and Drama

Pearls of the Faith; or, Islam's Rosary. Edwin Arnold. 20c.

Lord Byron's Poems and Dramas. Fully illustrated, 2 vols. Publisher's price, $2. Our price, 75c.

Poems of H. W. Longfellow. Bound in half leather. 55c.

Lucile. By Owen Meredith. Handy volume size, bound in full padded ooze morocco. 50c.

Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines. A fantastic comedy in three acts. By Clyde Fitch. 16 illustrations, paper cover. Publisher's price, 50c. Our price, 15c.

Appleton's Town and Country Library, 30c Each

Publisher's Price, $1.25. 12mo. Half leather binding.

The Mystery of the Clasped Hand. Guy Boothby.
The Claim Jumpers. S. V. White.
The Royal Exchange. J. M. Larren Cobban.
Mirry-Ann. Norma Lorimer.
A Corner of the West. Edith H. Fowler.
Lady Barbarity. J. C. Snaith.
Dr. Nikola's Experiment. Guy Boothby.
A Dancer in Yellow. W. E. Norris.
A Cosmopolitan Comedy. Ana Robeson Brown.
Fortune's My Foe. J. Bloundelle Burton.
Madam Izan. Mrs. Campbell Praed.
A Writer of Books. George Paston.
The Wrong Man. Dorothea Gerard.
Belinda and Some Others. Ethel Maude.
A Forgotten Sin. Dorothea Gerard.
Sunset. Beatrice Whitby.
The Intriguers. John J. Barry.
The Idol-Makers. Adeline Sergeant.
A Humble Enterprise. Ada Cambridge.
A Winning Hazard. Mrs. Alexander.
Chronicles of Martin Hewitt. Arthur Morrison.

Miscellaneous

The United States in Our Own Times, 1870 to 1903. From Reconstruction to Expansion. E. B. Andrews. 1000 pages, octavo; nearly 500 illustrations. Publisher's price, $5. Our price, $2.75.

Naples: Past and Present. Arthur H. Norway. 2 vols., illustrated with photogravures and half-tones. Publisher's price, $4.35. Our price, $1.65.

Six Saints of the Covenant (Pedan, Semple, Wellwood, Cameron, Cargill, Smith). American edition limited to 100 copies. 2 vols. $2.50.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. With elucidations by Thomas Carlyle. Complete in 2 vols., indexed; well printed on good paper, and strongly bound in heavy cloth. 50c.

"Praeterita." Outlines of Science and Thoughts, Perhaps Worthy of Memory, in My Past Life. By John Ruskin. 35c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Helping with the Housework

We are housekeeper's assistants, in very truth, by means of this March Housefurnishing Sale.

For, by establishing exceptionally low prices on housewares of best possible quality, we tempt women to supply themselves with the numberless things that make light of the housework, and which they might not hitherto have possessed. Of this, these items bear witness:

Housefurnishings At Reduced Prices

Extra heavy tin Bread Pans, 15c; worth 20c.
Extra heavy Colanders, 28c, worth 40c.
Extra heavy Tea Kettles, 55c, worth 85c.
Extra heavy Graduate Measures, 1-qt. size, 10c, worth 12c.
Extra heavy Oil Cans, 4 qts., 20c, worth 30c.
Extra heavy Oval Boilers, copper bottom, $1.25, worth $2.
Extra heavy graters, ½-sheet, 7c, worth 10c.
Extra heavy Bread Boxes, oak grained, 50c, worth 70c.
Extra heavy Round Cake Boxes, 60c, worth 70c
Extra heavy Foot Tubs, japanned, 40c, worth 60c.
Extra heavy Dust Pans, 12c, worth 15c.
Spice Sets, japanned, 15c, worth 18c.
Oval Trays, japanned, 12c, worth 18c.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 25c, worth 35c.
Copper Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, 80c, worth $1.25.
Slop Jars, painted, 25c, worth 35c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 10c, worth 15c. Only three to a customer.
Steel Frying Pans, cold handles, 25c, worth 35c
Turkey Feather Dusters, 14-inch feathers, 15c, worth 20c.
Bread Boards, hard wood, 25c, worth 35c.
Dial Scales, with scoop, $1, worth $1.35.
Paper Lap Boards, 40c, worth 50c.
Clothes Line, cotton, 50 ft., 10c, worth 15c.
Rubber Bath Sprays, 75c, worth $1.
Chamois Skins, oil dressed, 30c, worth 45c.
Sheet iron Roasting Pans, 9 x 14 in., 15c, worth 20c; 10 x 15 in., 20c, worth 25c; 12 x 17 in., 25c, worth 30c.
Toilet Paper, rolls or packages, 5c, worth 8c.
Whisk Brooms, 8c, worth 12c.
Combination Pastry Table, with flour bin and drawer, $4.50, worth $6.

Double-Coated Gray Enamel Ware

The body of each piece is steel, double coated with pure enamel, making the utensils both durable and safe. Covers are also of double coated gray enamel, instead of the usual light tin.

Tea Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c; 3 qts., 33c; 4 qts., 38c.
Saucepans, with lip, 2 qts., 14c; 3 qts., 16c.
Cooking Kettles, 3 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 35c.
Tea Kettles, 7 qts., 70c; 8 qts., 80c.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 42c; 17 qts., 55c.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 20c; 8 qts., 45c.
Wash Basins, 14c, 16c and 18c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MINERS WILL APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Soft Coal Men Turn to Him Because of Mr. Hanna's Death.

MAY YET AVOID A STRIKE

Plans Forming to Hold District Conventions Again and Change Instructions to Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—It is said here that the soft coal miners, who failed to reach an agreement with the operators at yesterday's conference in Indianapolis, now will appeal to President Roosevelt to aid them in their attempt to secure better terms from the mine owners.

The death of Senator Hanna upset the plans of the miners. They had been banking on his assistance as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. There is no man on the National Committee so conversant with mining conditions as Senator Hanna was. Moreover, he was looked upon as the apostle for the mine workers.

The operators still have hope of effecting a wage settlement with the miners. The officials of the United Mine Workers have been partly won over. It remains for them to bring the rank and file to see the situation as the leaders do. The miners in session at Indianapolis probably will adjourn to-morrow and a call will be sent out for district conventions. At these conventions the situation will be thrashed out and the delegates to the district conventions will be asked to send delegates to another National Convention to meet before April 1 and to empower the National Wage Committee to sign a scale.

Francis L. Robbins of the Operators' Wage Committee said that the operators cannot grant greater concessions than they have done. He said the majority of the operators were not in accord with the committee, as the operators want a greater reduction. But if the miners will accept the scale presented the operators are willing to meet with the miners again.

A majority of the miners have only been working one-half time during the past six months. While at work the 92-cent scale had been the means of their getting good wages, but a majority of the miners are said to be opposed to a strike.

They are under the belief, however, that the approaching Presidential election is the proper time for them to get as great concessions as possible from the operators. That is why a majority of the delegates received iron-clad instructions not to submit to a reduction of wages.

Another plan to avoid a strike is being talked of. This is to have the miners continue at work indefinitely after April 1 for the present price, the operators to hold back about 10 per cent. in the pay of the diggers and the wage committees to hold conferences until a settlement can be made.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—President Mitchell said to-night that the situation between the miners and operators of the central competitive district had not changed since the adjournment of the joint conference yesterday.

"The special committee," said he, "which was appointed yesterday to consider the situation met this morning, and appointed a sub-committee to frame a formal statement of the position which the United Mine Workers will now take. This sub-committee will report to-morrow morning to the full committee, which will submit its report to the miners in National convention. It will then be for the convention to ratify or reject the report of the committee."

"Will it be possible to submit the final settlement of the question as to the acceptance of the operators' compromise proposition to a referendum vote of the locals in the district?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Mitchell. "That will be determined later."

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY.

J. G. Phelps Stokes Says Crime and Poverty Can Be Eliminated.

J. G. Phelps Stokes delivered an address last night before the East Side Acorn Club of the Fourth Assembly District in its rooms at 183 East Broadway. Louis D. Gibbs, the Chairman, introduced Mr. Stokes, who said, in part:

"It is a common thing for people to look on sickness, poverty, and crime, lamentable as they are, as unavoidable. I believe, on the other hand, that there is sufficient evidence to say that these calamities are avoidable, and that it is possible to find and eliminate the causes, just as the causes of illness are traced and destroyed by physicians.

"Poverty is largely due to sickness. There is not only the avoidable suffering and death, but a colossal loss to the community through ravaging diseases, the causes of which are well known and the remedies certain. I don't like to use the term, because it is often abused, but among the contributing causes is 'the starvation wage.' Together with this are the excessive hours of work, exhausting strength, the strength of the individual.

"There is a disposition to regard the criminal as irretrievable and as a necessary part of an imperfect civilization. He can be taught to avoid prison and become a good citizen. In the old days from 70 to 80 per cent. of convicted men and women on release returned to their former lives. Under the reform system that is being widely introduced in this and other countries, the percentage is lessened to 20 per cent. In the new prison the first offenders and the boys are not huddled together with hardened criminals to learn their ways and thoughts. This change is in the line of a social responsibility lived up to."

The speaker expressed the opinion that in course of time society, realizing its responsibilities, would control the combinations of industry and wealth, and that the public school system in which such great advances had been made would be brought to a far higher state of perfection.

BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS PLEASED.

Thinks President Smith's Testimony Good for Mormonism.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 6.—Brigham H. Roberts, who was expelled from Congress a few years ago, declared in an address here to-day that he rejoiced in the testimony given by President Smith before the Senate committee, because in this way a larger audience was reached than could be reached by any other means.

"I see the finger of God in taking this means of putting the truth of Mormonism before the whole world," said Mr. Roberts.

"SERVED ME RIGHT," HE SAID.

Tried to Throw Boiling Water on Another, and Was Scalded Himself.

Patrolman Brennan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station found Patrick Long, thirty-six years old, of 1,561 Second Avenue, staggering at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue last night and thought the man was intoxicated. Upon a closer examination he discovered that Long's face and hands were badly scalded and that the skin was peeling off.

"Who did this?" demanded Brennan.

"Oh, I had a quarrel with a man," said Long, "and fetched a pail of boiling water intending to throw it on him, but he got hold of the pail, and I got the water. It served me right. I ought not to have tried to throw it at him."

Long stoutly refused to tell who the other man was. Brennan called an ambulance and Dr. Lawrence took the man to the Harlem Hospital.

HURT IN BASKET BALL GAME.

Newark Policeman's Son May Have Received Fatal Injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—Edward Blewitt eighteen-year-old son of Policeman Daniel Blewitt, is in an unconscious condition at his home, at 141 Van Buren Street, suffering from injuries received in a basket ball game in St. James's Hall on Friday night.

Blewitt, in collision with another player, was struck in the throat by the latter's head. It was at first believed the injuries were not serious, but last night he lapsed into unconsciousness, and is still in that condition. It was two scrub teams of the Young Men's Christian Association that were playing at the time.

CRITICISES TAX SYSTEM.

State Board Says No Just Principle Is Followed on Personalty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—That there is no just principle of taxation in this and other States, so far as personal property is concerned, is pointed out in the annual report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. "The personal property situation is anomalous," says the report, "much depending, apparently, upon the Sherlock Holmes qualities of local Assessors. At a 1 per cent. rate upon various classes of personal property named, the capital stock of banks and trust companies and savings banks' surpluses, there was in 1902 collected in taxes for State and for localities more than $5,000,000, besides an increase of $147,054,111 in the total personal assessment secured by local Assessors for local purposes and subject to local rates.

Of the effect of the exemption of savings bank deposits, the Commissioners refer to the prediction which was made when the Court of Appeals declared such deposits exempt from taxation, both as to the bank and the depositor, that personal property assessment would be greatly reduced and pretext be given individuals for claiming undue exemptions; and to similar predictions made upon the adoption of the law changing the assessment of bank stocks and trust companies.

In fact, the exempting of bank deposits did have an appreciable effect upon the total personal assessment of the State, and during the first year of operation, of the bank and trust company flat rate personal property assessments throughout the State decreased nearly $100,000,000. The Commissioners declare, however, that the personal property assessment has now "more than regained that loss; and there appears the large increase of $147,034,111. This is attributable chiefly to the remarkable gain in New York City. Taxes upon this amount are received by the localities, together with a tax of 1 per cent. upon the capital stock of banks, aggregating more than $2,500,000, and to the State direct from trust companies and savings banks is paid $2,417,254. Estimating this increase in personal property assessment at the local tax rate, and the tax upon the bank stock, there appears an aggregate of nearly $5,000,000 received by the local Treasuries for local purposes and $2,417,254 by the State direct in excess of personal property assessment prior to the enactment of these measures affecting financial institutions."

The increased assessment of Greater New York for the year 1903 is: On real estate, $1,420,903,247; on personal property of individuals and estates, $140,381,451; on personal property of resident corporations, $13,610,303; on personal property of non-resident corporations, $474,199, making a total of $1,575,309,200. This increase, together with that of the other counties of the State, will make a total assessment of real and personal property for 1903 of $7,588,713,126.

Brief reference is made to mortgage taxation, the Commissioners remarking that there is a "widening recognition" that some method should be found for securing from mortgages some return for the common Treasury.

Attention is particularly called to the increase in exempt real estate, which has reached the sum of $1,007,992,384, or nearly 20 per cent. of the State total of real estate assessed. This is an increase of $154,713,274 over the previous year, and is undoubtedly due, the report says, principally to the advance made in the assessment of realty in New York City.

THEATRE AIDS REVIVALIST.

Manager Cancels Dates for Two Weeks in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 6.—A two weeks' religious campaign started to-night in the Congregational Church, joined in by the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The service was led by William Phillips Hall, millionaire, assisted by I. H. Meredith, F. H. Jacobs, and Miss Helen Frost, singers from Brooklyn.

Mr. Hall's reputation as an evangelist is national. He will lead meetings in the various churches for two weeks every night. During that time Ray's Opera House will be closed, the manager having agreed to this. He canceled dates for several attractions and covered up lithographs on the billboards with circus-sized posters in glaring colors announcing the revival meetings.

WANT JOBS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Admiral Walker Deluged with Applications—No Appointments Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A large number of applications already have been received by Admiral Walker, President of the Panama Canal Commission, for employment on the Isthmus. Engineers, physicians, draughtsmen, men with experience in the handling of large gangs of laborers, mechanics, clerks, and accountants are represented in the letters that have already come to hand.

A report was printed a few days ago to the effect that a Secretary to the commission had been selected, but no offer of that place has yet been made. Several, however, are under consideration, and there are numerous applicants. Some of the proposals are for laborers from Egypt and China, the assurance being given that the men who will be furnished will be immune against the epidemics that are prevalent on the Isthmus.

The expectation of Admiral Walker is that the commission will decide to make a visit to the Isthmus to look over the field before the more important officers are selected.

RECORDS OF HOCKEY TEAMS.

Wanderers Win Amateur League Championship Without a Defeat.

The championship of the Amateur Hockey League of America was decided during the week by the victory of the Wanderers over the Crescents, the former team going through the season without a single defeat. The Crescent Athletic Club's seven old-time champions were defeated twice during the season by the Wanderers. The Crescent team finishes second, with four victories and two defeats. These two teams may play during the week in an exhibition game in Brooklyn. The standing:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Wanderers Hockey Club	8	0	1.000
Crescent Athletic Club	6	2	.750
Hockey Club of New York	3	4	.429
New York Athletic Club	1	6	.143
Brooklyn Skating Club	1	7	.125

The Heffley School team won the intermediates hockey league championship without being defeated during the series. The Charles School team finished second, defeating all the team except Heffley. The standing:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Heffley School	6	0	1.000
Charles School	4	2	.667
College City New York	2	4	.333
Company A, 22d Regiment	0	5	.000

WIN RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Shaw and Bartlett Defeat Crane and Winslow in Doubles at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and Matthew Bartlett, of the Boston Athletic Association, to-day defeated Joshua Crane an C. G. Winslow, also of the Boston A. A., for the National Amateur racquet championship in doubles on the courts of the Philadelphia Racquet Club. The scores were 15—10, 15—8, 15—9, 15—11. The championship was held by the Philadelphia Racquet Club, but its team was defeated in the preliminaries.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS SURPRISED AT ATTACK

Friction with Catholic Church Charged in Connecticut.

THE ORDER'S ACTUAL STANDING

Dr. Coyle, District Deputy Here, Says There Can Be No Antagonism with the Church.

The report emanating from New Haven, Conn., that the Knights of Columbus, because of conspicuous failure on the part of some of the members to abide by well-known rules of the Roman Catholic Church, have openly incurred the Church's displeasure, has aroused no little surprise and discussion among the knights in this city.

The basis of the supposition that serious friction exists between the Church and the order is to be found in the following paragraph from The Catholic Transcript, the official organ of the Diocese of Hartford, which was embodied in an article on the Church's attitude toward Free Masonry.

But what is to be said of a Catholic organization which takes to its bosom and places in its seats of honor those who defy Bishop and Pontiff, laugh at the penalty of mere excommunication, and make friends with those whose ultimate aim is to overthrow and annihilate the religion of Christ? Does it require a prophet to foresee the final outcome of such a course?

It is said that the inspiration for this particular expression was the allegation that one Patrick Coughlin, a prominent citizen of Bridgeport, who claimed to be a Catholic and was a member of the Knights of Columbus, was also a Mason, and, upon his death, a few weeks ago, was buried with Masonic rites.

It is reported, moreover, that Coughlin's case is only one of several of a similar character in Connecticut, and that many of the Knights there and elsewhere are either Masons or members of the Knights of Pythias, or both—the latter body also being one, upon which the Catholic Church has placed its stamp of disapproval.

Further evidence of disfavor from the Church is said to have come to light at the last annual session of the National Council, when, so the story goes, the Knights endeavored to secure a Bishop as National Chaplain and failed.

Concerning the present standing of the order and the Church with which it is associated, Dr. John G. Coyle, a District Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, residing at 226 East Thirty-first Street, in this city, said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There can be no antagonism between the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Church. The Knights of Columbus is Catholic from its first to its final degree, and it is to-day the strongest society of Catholic laymen in the country, its members numbering 105,000, and residing in every part of the United States, except Idaho and Arizona. Owing to the nature of the obligation taken by a Knight of Columbus, and the statements that he must make, by reason of the order's ritual, in the presence of his fellow members, it is impossible for him to be other than a loyal member of the Church, unless he is a master hypocrite and a skilled actor.

"The ritual of the order has been submitted to every Bishop into whose diocese it has entered, and whether or not it has received any official documentary approval, it exists in such diocese with the consent, tacit or otherwise, of its Bishop. The Society of the Knights of Columbus received the cordial approval of Cardinal Satolli, the first Papal Delegate to this country, and has to-day the same approval of the present Papal Delegate, Mgr. Falconio.

"The attitude of the hierarchy in general toward the order is shown by the fact that the following Bishops are members of it: Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark, Bishop Byrne of Memphis, Bishop O'Connell of Portland, Me., and Bishop Muldoon of Chicago.

"As to its final, or fourth, degree being in thorough accord with the teachings and principles of the Catholic Church, it is sufficient to say that when this degree was first exemplified, in New York City on Feb. 22, 1900, one of the principal exponents of its ritual was Vicar General Joseph H. Conroy of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and of the 1,200 candidates who then received the degree 104 were Catholic priests.

"Prominent among the members of the order in the Greater New York are the Right Rev. Mgr. P. F. O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dennis Paul O'Flynn of St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. James B. Curry of the St. James's Church, who is State Chaplain of the order; the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon of the Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. Edward T. McGinley of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, the Jesuit; the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, the Paulist, and the Rev. Father Thuente, the Dominican.

"The presence of the Archbishop of New York at the charity balls given by the Knights of Columbus in this city expresses the attitude of the metropolitan. And, furthermore, this society of Catholic laymen will, on the 13th of April next, present to the Catholic University at Washington, in the presence of many of the hierarchy of the country and a great assemblage of Knights of Columbus, who will journey thither for that purpose, the sum of $50,000, with which to endow a chair in that university.

"These facts speak for themselves as to the relations between the Church in general and this New York society. Every time that the Knights of Columbus meet in National Council they invariably begin their proceedings by sending their filial regard to the Pontiff through the Bishop of the diocese, and they invariably receive by cablegram the Apostolic blessing."

N. Y. CENTRAL OFFICES BURNED.

Destruction of Oswego Building Suspends Traffic—Loss Over $100,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 6.—The general office building of the New York Central Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss estimated at more than $100,000. The building contained, in addition to the general offices, the ticket office, baggage room, the American Express Company's office, four retail stores, and the Lake Shore Hotel, which was recently vacated. Several adjacent buildings were damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown. The destruction of the dispatcher's office caused a suspension of all traffic in the Rome and Watertown division, owing to the impossibility of sending out train orders.

LINEN PRICES ADVANCING.

Importers Declare They Must Go Higher to Meet European Conditions.

Linen prices are still advancing, importers say, and a further readjustment is expected. One of the prominent exporters said:

"Stocks in the hands of importers and jobbers were small. When importers realized a few weeks ago the scarcity of goods, there was an advance in prices because we all felt that we could not get linens from abroad on the old basis. Goods are sold here to-day against arrangements made on the other side, at figures at which the manufacturers will not take future orders. There is a disinclination to sell anything except spot goods.

"The prices in the United States are in the nature of a compromise, and a readjustment must be made to meet conditions abroad, brought about by the unsatisfactory Irish flax crop and the interference of the war with Russian flax movements."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:27	Sun sets	5:58
Moon rises	5:13		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:49	Gov. Isl'd	12:19
Hell Gate	2:19 P. M.		
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	
Hell Gate			

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Egyptian Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 8.		
Arapahoe, Charleston		2:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Havana, Mexico, Cadiz, and Genoa		
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santurce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa		
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.		
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.		
Cabida, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. All the Cunard steamer carrying the British mails for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:15 A. M., 9:00 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Yokohama, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rate. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 7.

Alnasha, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.	
City of Macon, Savannah, March 4.	
Comus, New Orleans, March 4.	
El Paso, Galveston, March 4.	
Eland City, Swansea, Feb. 18.	
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 27.	
Monroe, Norfolk, March 6.	
Tintoretto, Barbados, Feb. 24.	
TUESDAY, MARCH 8.	
City of Washington, Colon, March 2.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 2.	
Mexico, Havana, March 5.	
Zulia, La Guayra, March 1.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.	
Bremen, Bremen, Feb. 27.	
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 7.	
El Rio, Galveston, March 3.	
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 8.	
Koenigin Luise, Genoa, Feb. 21.	
Arrived.	
Hekla, Copenhagen, Feb. 17.	
Telemachus, Guadaloupe, Feb. 12.	
Japan, Calcutta, Jan. 7.	
Zulia, Genoa, Feb. 5.	
Nemesia, Barry, Feb. 28.	
Coamo, San Juan, March 1.	
Potomac, Avonmouth, Feb. 28.	
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa, Feb. 18.	
Toronto, Hull, Feb. 13.	
Algiers, New Orleans, Feb. 28.	
Grassaria, Mazzanillia, Feb. 17.	
Vintorotto, Santos, Feb. 11.	
Baltic, from Copenhagen, Christiania and Christiansand, Passed Nantucket at 3:45 P. M. Wednesday, Brunswick, Ga., March 2.	
Gordon Castle, Port Natal, Feb. 6.	
Alene, Beriot.	
Sailed.	
Adelheid, for Port Tampa.	
Athalie, for Santander, &c.	
Banes, for Sagua and Puerto Plata.	
Brooklyn City, for Bristol.	
Calabria, for Marseilles, &c.	
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.	
Indrani, for Shanghai.	
Powhatan, for Algiers, &c.	
Josef di Giorgio, for Baracoa.	

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 6, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cevic, at Liverpool, March 6.
Philadelphia, at Southampton, March 6.

Sailed.

Astoria, from Glasgow, March 5.
Bluecher, from Southampton, March 6.
Umbria, from Liverpool, March 6.

Passed.

Noordam, the Lizard, for New York, March 6.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 14.

Nothing can take the place of "Lansdowne" with the WOMAN of GOOD TASTE in dressing

The World's best Silk and Wool Dress Fabric

ALL COLORS AND SHADES

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. FRAD

For sale at all good stores

To-Measure Tailoring for Men.

For critical men—for men of discernment who are accustomed to apparel of the very highest grade, yet rebel against the excessive charges of the pseudo-exclusive-tailor. Of the very newest fabrics we will make you a suit at $35.00 to $65.00. If it does not fit you absolutely, or if it is not as good in every phase as a garment for which you have paid from $50 to $90, we will pay the penalty and you may impose it.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

WE devote special attention to the execution of orders for Whole Carpets, which are made in one piece without seams and to fit any space, weaving them from designs prepared by our own artists.

Whole Carpets

are made by hand in French Aubusson and Savonnerie, English hand-tufted and Scotch Chenille Axminster, also in Berlin, India and Turkish weaves. They are particularly appropriate for richly furnished rooms.

W. & J. SLOANE
BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

The 'PIANOLA

The Standard Piano-Player

On Exhibition and For Sale at Aeolian Hall With and Without the Metrostyle

THE PIANOLA, the modern agency through which the piano may be played by any one, has been before the public but a comparatively short time.

In six years it has revolutionized ideas which were considered fundamental.

It has provided the world with a new and broader method of producing music, which has been accepted by the highest musical authorities.

The Pianola itself deals with the finger work, or technical part of piano-playing, and like the fingers, is controllable by the will of the player.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE TRUST OF GOV. TAFT.

How simple was the talk of Secretary TAFT on Saturday evening as to the immense trust confided to him in the Philippines and how impressive to those who have cared to follow the difficulties with which he has had to contend! Reviewing this work and that done in Cuba, the latest number of The London Spectator accords it the highest praise, and remarks: "An American may misjudge a situation gravely while his interest in it remains academic, but once let him be trusted with the solution, and the odds are he will go unerringly to the heart of it." That is the impression one gets from the candid, straightforward, practical statement of Mr. TAFT.

What he sought to do in the Philippines, and what was sought by his predecessors, civil and military, was first to establish order, and, second, to introduce self-government as fast and as far as was consistent with order. Mr. TAFT devoted a certain amount of attention on Saturday evening to defending the course of the Government in taking over the Philippines at the close of the war and in putting down the movement of AGUINALDO. It was natural that he should do so, since he was at the outset strongly opposed to the policy of the Government. It is interesting to know that after his actual experience in the islands and with his opportunities for full and accurate knowledge of all the facts, he now believes that the general course of the Government was the only one open to it.

On the whole, he regards the work done in the islands as successful. It has not overcome all defects and the future is crowded with disagreeable possibilities, but definite and probably enduring progress has been made, and with courage, patience, fairness, and fidelity, can be maintained. Order is substantially insured, and the civil government is operating with much efficiency. The local and provincial organizations, resting on the suffrage of that portion of the people who are somewhat educated or who own property or pay taxes, are working fairly smoothly. Education is proceeding steadily and the islanders are eager for it. If now it were practicable to establish complete freedom of commerce for the islands not only with the United States, but with the rest of the world, so far as the needs of the revenue will permit, we might look forward to the future with no serious apprehension. That condition we cannot at present meet. The stolid greed of the men who are protected in partial monopoly by the tariff, the timidity of even the strongest leaders of the party in power, stand in the way. The sacred schedules must not be disturbed. But public opinion is gradually becoming clearer and more firm in this matter. Some concessions have been secured, and in time the end may be reached.

MR. HILL AND MR. MURPHY.

It is really a matter of no consequence whether the Democrats of New York hold their State Convention in this city or in Albany. Whether the delegation to the St. Louis Convention be instructed or uninstructed is not of vital importance. Nor did the fate of this Nation hang upon the election of a State Committeeman from the Forty-eighth Senatorial District. These are petty details of political preparation over which among leaders half-way great there would be no dispute.

But that Mr. HILL and Mr. MURPHY should not be flying at each other's throats throughout the campaign, that they should not by miserable jealousies and ignoble striving after personal power put in jeopardy the victory that certainly in the State of New York and possibly in the Nation lies within the reach of a united Democracy, is a matter of vital consequence to the party, for all depends on union in New York. The Democrats of the Nation would rather see the two tied neck and heels and thrown over the breastworks than see them ruin a hopeful cause by senseless quarrels.

Both have been unreasonable. Mr. MURPHY is untried in big politics. He asks too much when, on the strength of a single victory in New York City, he demands that the Democracy of the entire State shall accept him as its leader and vest in him the authority to take an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis and direct its action at his pleasure. His attempt to "break" McCARREN just at this critical moment smacks too much of the old Tammany spirit of rule or ruin. Mr. HILL has too exclusively devoted himself to the furthering of a single candidacy, and one which thus far has failed to awaken the enthusiasm of the party. Why not let the wish of the Democrats of the State be somewhat more clearly manifested?

The Democratic Party in the Nation cares nothing whatever about the fortunes of State bosses. It wants to retrieve its mistakes, it desires to return to its tried and sound principles, to deserve and win victory at the polls. It will be angrily impatient with local leaders anywhere, and particularly in the State of New York, who thwart its ambitions by their treasonable strifes.

THE DREYFUS REVISION.

In order to set aside any doubt as to the outcome of the second revision of the case of ex-Capt. DREYFUS, which has now reached an important stage, it is only necessary to remember that the decision of the Cour de Cassation in 1899, which sent the prisoner before a second court-martial, indicated obviously enough that the Judges were convinced of his innocence. Solely on account of sentimental reasons they ordered a new trial, when they might have simply declared DREYFUS to be innocent and directed the prosecution of the Judges and certain witnesses of the court-martial of 1894. Their decision not only indicated the lines along which the new trial should legally proceed, but it practically left to the military prosecutor at Rennes an absurdity to establish—that DREYFUS gave to a foreign Power certain documents denoted in a list or bordereau which the Cour de Cassation was convinced had been written by ESTERHAZY. How the Rennes Judges deliberately ignored the directions in the decision, how they insulted the Supreme Court by disregarding its accepted and approved evidence, and how they finally established the absurdity and declared DREYFUS to be guilty "with extenuating circumstances," is all a matter of history.

There is now not even patriotic necessity for such judicial humiliation and abasement. Conditions have changed since 1899. Sentiment, too, has largely changed. The case itself, much to the disgust of Maître LABORI, is no longer a great national issue, but one of individual justice. The Cour de Cassation is strong enough to enforce its directions. On the other hand, no military court, it is believed, would have the effrontery to disregard them. It is not deemed likely, however, that the test will be made.

The Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation has just reached a decision in regard to the réquisitoire made to it two months ago by the Procureur-Général. This officer presented the results of an inquiry made by the Minister of War, which, in turn, had been inspired by a petition made by DREYFUS, in which the latter demanded an investigation in regard to the alleged existence of a note signed by the German Kaiser, which note had been illegally introduced at Rennes. He also repudiated the testimony of a Government witness, CZERNUSKI. Having found these charges more or less justified, the Minister of War added a third item as the result of his own inquiry: "Dissimulation of accounts and irregular keeping of the registers of the Information Office." The documents which have been placed before the Criminal Chamber have not enabled it to decide on questions of fact. There is legal ground, however, for proceeding to a supplementary investigation. The result of this investigation, in which witnesses may be called, will, if successful, be laid before the full bench of the court, which will then decide whether the condemned is to have a new trial, or simply be declared "innocent"—thus opening the path for immediate rehabilitation. The fact that the court has also the power to confirm the Rennes verdict need not be seriously considered.

"SOUND BANKING."

We have not the slightest desire to discourage the utmost reasonable conservatism in the methods or theories of banking, but we cannot accept as a contribution to such conservatism the article in The North American Review by F. A. CLEVELAND, Professor of Finance in New York University, under the title of "Elasticity and Sound Banking." The spirit and purpose of the article are fairly indicated in the title. The article is written with ability, and we do not question the candor of the writer, but we do not think there is any such antithesis as he implies between the "elasticity" sought by the advocates of asset currency and "sound banking."

In substance Prof. CLEVELAND describes asset currency, and the elasticity which its advocates wish to attain, as a device to substitute "settlement" of obligations for "payment" of obligations. He holds, what is perfectly true, that the former is not an equivalent for the latter, and that banks should be kept very closely to such equipment of money or of "quick" assets as would enable them at all times to make payment of their obligations, the chief of which are the credits they sell to their depositors. We agree, but we do not regard the kind and degree of elasticity of bank issues that has been advocated by such bankers as ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD and ex-Controllers of the Currency ECKELS and HEPBURN as inconsistent with the severest and most complete requirement of this sort. It appears to us that Prof. CLEVELAND has fallen into a serious error in the use of the word elasticity. He employs it as if it implied expansion only and not contraction at all. That is, of course, absurd considering the plain meaning of the word. It is unfair, considering the care with which all the chief advocates of elastic currency have insisted on the certainty of contraction as well as of expansion with any change in legitimate demands.

It is not too much to say that the more important object sought by the advocates of elasticity is the certainty of contraction rather than the certainty of expansion. Various modes of securing this have been suggested, one of which, the taxation of emergency circulation, finds favor in the eyes of Prof. CLEVELAND. But the one that has been received with the most general approval, and has the advantage of having been tested by hard experience, is the old Suffolk Bank plan of forbidding the banks to pass over their counters the bills of other banks, thus forcing the continuous redemption of all notes not in actual use for daily exchanges. With such provision there is practically no possibility of "expansion" in the undesirable sense, while there is ample provision for supplying the actual and legitimate demands for currency. Obviously, if these conditions can be obtained there is no reason to fear that the obligations of the banks to their depositors will be endangered through the note issues.

Prof. CLEVELAND says: "It has long been a settled conclusion in American thought that the money of the country can best be protected in its physical and financial integrity by the Treasury—an institution organized to protect the public welfare, instead of being conducted for private gain." "American thought" is a vague term. There have been American thinkers in every generation, and we believe they are as numerous and authoritative now as ever, who have held that the Treasury is an institution organized to collect the revenues and meet the expenditures of the Government, and that the less it has to do with the money of the country beyond providing for the Government promises to pay the better it is for business. Certainly the issue of demand notes usable as money should be regulated by legislation, but the primary purpose of such legislation should be to see that the notes are actually paid on demand, and if this were made sure, nothing further is needed. To make this absolutely sure is one of the chief aims of the advocates of an elastic currency.

AN OHIO TRADES UNION INJUNCTION.

A few days ago Judge HOSEA, sitting in the Superior Court of Ohio, at Cincinnati, made permanent a temporary injunction against the Journeyman Plumbers' Association and the Building Trades Council of that city, forbidding them from interfering in any way with the master plumbers or their employés. It is of interest to note that what the journeyman plumbers in the membership of the association or in affiliation with the Building Trades Council are forbidden to do in their organized capacity or through agents, is what no individual has the right to do, or, being could escape accountability to the law for misdemeanor and to the person wronged in damages. No man's right to refuse to work on terms or under conditions he finds unsatisfactory is denied or in any way restricted. The right of organization is not called in question. What is forbidden is an invasion of the right of the individual to hire those who wish to work for him, to take a place he finds vacant, do work which needs to be done, or to make such bargain as to compensation as suits him. The restraint of acts calculated to annoy or distress the non-union workman, or to put him in peril of life or limb, would seem to come so clearly under the general statutes and the common law of individual rights as to be superfluous; but evidently it is not so considered in Cincinnati. There, as in many other cities, organized labor has arrogated to itself a right superior to law and wholly inconsistent with the rights of others. No doubt it will regard the injunction as a great hardship and an invasion of the sacred prerogatives of organized labor, to serve the selfish purposes of capital, but the intelligent workman who will take counsel of his conscience will have no great difficulty in discovering that the friend of organized labor can in no way serve it so well as by effectively restraining the tendency to excesses which it so often manifests under unwise leadership.

An interesting feature of the Ohio decision is in its affirmation of the fact that a trades union does not need to become incorporated in order to be subject to injunction. This will tend to dispel some illusions. The injunction deals with two unincorporated and voluntary organizations, and places every member of both under obligation to respect the terms of the injunction, with penalties for disobedience more severe than any wise man would care to incur. A change of name or of form of organization will not exempt any one in the membership of either body from the restraints of the injunction. It may now be found that of the two ways of making the Journeyman Plumbers' Union strong and controlling, that of making membership advantageous and desirable or of recruiting its ranks by coercion, moral and physical, the former is preferable.

SUNDAY'S TIMES.

To those of our readers who happened not to see THE TIMES yesterday we venture to remark that they lost a number of extremely interesting features, which, taken together with the usual variety of current news and comment, made a paper that we think compared favorably with any published in the city.

There was an account of the way in which Baltimore is going at the work of repairing the ravages of the great fire and of some of the curious experiences connected with that calamity, and a striking review from the point of view of the New York firemen of the different methods of fighting fire in our department and in others; and there was a most attractive description of the testing, training, and treatment of the splendid horses of the New York Fire Department. There was a full and authoritative description of the character, methods, and achievements of that remarkable American, Mr. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, whose genius and energy dominate vast enterprises in all parts of the world and who is probably the strongest individual Captain of Industry now living. In the departments of drama and music there were discussions of authority and value of the acting of Mr. MANSFIELD and the latest symphony of Dr. STRAUSS, the latter with the themes noted by the composer himself; there was a graphic account by Mr. CONRIED of his experience during the past season, its hardships and some of its triumphs, and of his plans for the next; and there was an interesting exposition of the project of a Greek tragedy to be performed this month by a Greek company from this city.

The troubles, defects, and needs of the hospitals were intelligently discussed by some of our leading physicians and hospital managers. The "fad," if one chooses to call it so, of carbular diet was explained and illustrated in an amusing and informing manner. The plans and peculiarities of ten thousand club women in this city were unfolded by persons intimately acquainted with them. The revival of the dainty art of using perfumes with skill and conformity to the best usage was expounded, and the nature and effects of the new "American game" of bridge were discussed. For more serious treatment the reader could turn to the careful, illustrated account of "The Roof of the World," where in Tibet seem to be converging the opposing interests of the two great empires of Great Britain and Russia. In the financial supplement, besides the regular varied news and comment, there was an instructive analysis of the latest report of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, with a graphic chart tracing the course of prices of its shares and the chief facts affecting them.

Next Sunday and every Sunday THE TIMES will offer features of like interest and value.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We earnestly advise all the Brooklyn teachers who are pleading or clamoring for a revival of corporal punishment in the public schools—and teachers of the same sort elsewhere, if there are any—to buy or borrow a copy of last week's issue of The New York Medical Record and carefully read an article therein entitled "Concerning the Proposed Introduction of Whipping Into the Public Schools." With a vigor that we envy, and a frankness entirely commendable, though not to be imitated in a lay journal except as a last resort in an emergency much more serious than the advocates of castigation are likely to create in this day and place, the writer of the article presents the historical, medical, and moral arguments against the infliction of bodily pain as a punishment of children. After referring to the dismal ages when Church and State alike resorted promptly to that penalty for all offenses of both adults and children, and the disuse of it in exact ratio with the advancement of intelligence and civilization, he says: "The whip inspires terror of itself and not of the crimes; its physical effects, quite aside from the pain engendered, are bad and may be deplorable; its moral influence is shameful and degrading." These are the lessons of universal experience as well as of science, and it is well that teachers who ignore these lessons and advocate a return to the worse than useless brutalities of the ignorant past subject themselves, whether men or women, not only to summary conviction of gross professional incompetency, but also to a just suspicion that they are to some degree under the influence, conscious or unconscious, of a perversion lamentably familiar to alienists, but too hideous and monstrous for public mention. This applies not less to parents than to teachers, but the time has not yet come, unfortunately, to deprive parents of a means of discipline which, while terribly open to evil usage, is the only one that can be applied by persons with the mental limitations that characterize a majority of the class. Teachers, however, are a selected group, and the excuse that must be found for the unenlightened masses cannot be claimed for them. When they beat or cuff their pupils it is because they do not know their business in its modern and reformed phase or because they take pleasure in the infliction of torture on helpless victims. The rule, that reluctant resort is had to corporal punishment because there is nothing better to take its place is absolutely false, and the teacher who does not know that is but little better—as a teacher—than is he or she who, knowing it, yet pretends to hold another opinion.

—After a somewhat acid controversy and mature deliberation by formally chosen umpires it has been gravely decided that the two chess players who tied for first place in the tourney just held at Monte Carlo shall divide the first prize instead of "playing off." When one remembers the extreme rarity and marvelous extent of the mental abilities possessed by chessmasters of this rank, it does not seem at all strange that the matter of awarding a doubtful victory to one of the other of them should be carefully considered and settled only by persons fully appreciative of the responsibility involved. Strange, indeed, however, is it that these remarkable men, each with powers of concentration, imagination, and foresight beyond those of more than one man in a million, should have been working their marvelous brains for more than two weeks to win a first prize which was only twice $170. A third-rate pugilist would scout dubiously at a suggestion to risk his "reputation" for a reward five or six times as large, and those who compare as fighters with these men as chess players would refuse contemptuously to exert themselves for a purse so small. As for the relative public interest in the two sorts of contests, that is not even to be argued. Now why are these things thus? We all disapprove highly of prizefighting, and most of us have a theory, or an impression, or something, that chess is a most intellectual game, superiority in which is a form of greatness of which any good man may be justly proud. As a matter of fact, these are few successes at once so innocent and so exhilarating as the discomfiture of a friend, or even an acquaintance, over the chessboard, and none gives the victor a pleasanter or clearer consciousness of having a keener mind than his antagonist. That's what we all want, and the chances for getting it are not so numerous as could be desired. But the people who play chess really well are not mental giants at all, as the history of the game only too plainly shows, and the chances are that the money value placed by common consent on the astounding miracles, mnemonic and other, of which the experts are capable is very nearly correct. Chess is an excellent game if you happen to like it, but it has about the same position that gambling quarters has to the special ability for which the wise old adage has a prospect that takes the forms of fame and fortune. So far as known no man ever masterfully great over played chess well enough to earn his salt at it, and no great chess player ever earned, or seems likely to earn, much more in that vocation. Hence one may safely conclude that a good deal of nonsense is talked about the "royal game."

—Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, writing from Toronto to The Springfield Republican, contributes what seems to us new ammunition for use in the ancient war over the attitude of GLADSTONE and other eminent Englishmen toward the North and South during the civil war. GLADSTONE'S idea, according to Prof. SMITH, was to mediate, not to intervene, and when the Emperor of the French suggested the latter, the British Government unanimously and without hesitation refused to entertain it. "GLADSTONE," continues the professor, "no doubt would have had the North let the South go, but he was never otherwise than friendly to the North. He wrote a letter to a friend, suggesting that if the North would let the South go, Canada might in time join the North. The latter would have done no good at the time, and might have done much harm afterward. The friend to whom it was written, therefore, kept it to himself. Seeing what has gone on since, and what is now going on, I have more than once been half inclined to doubt whether GLADSTONE'S policy may not, after all, have been the best." It is not a very wild guess that the friend to whom allusion is here made was Prof. SMITH himself, and now that he has told this much, he might as well let us see the whole letter. It would be of great interest to the Canadians if to nobody else.

—It is hard to understand why Dr. PARKHURST should consider it "a deplorable state of affairs" that conditions here should make it partly inexpedient and partly ridiculous to build his new church with a steeple. As we understand the case, steeples were originally placed on churches for a special purpose only remotely related to religion or art. Now that they are no longer needed to call to church people who want to go there, and especially now that the bells usually hung in them can no longer call to church people who do not want to go there, the day of steeples would seem to be over. They have become "vestigial organs," to borrow a term from the anatomists, and organs of that sort are useless and expensive when they are not useless and dangerous. Steeple or no steeple, Dr. PARKHURST'S church will be found by his admirers and the reporters—not that there is necessarily a distinction between the two.

CONVENTION PLANS AND MEN.

Impossible of Belief.

It is impossible to believe that a Democratic National Convention, when facing the serious responsibilities which will fall upon it, can ever seriously consider making Hearst a candidate for President or for Vice President.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Revoke the Two-thirds Rule.

It is even possible to imagine a case when more than one-third of the delegates in a National Convention may have been chosen for the express purpose of preventing the choice of any man who is acceptable to the majority. In such a case we should have a deadlock, probably followed by a division in the party. The best way to avoid such an unfortunate result will be to declare at the beginning of the proceedings that the two-thirds rule shall not prevail.—Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Dem.)

The Party's Wish.

The party's mandate is stronger than an individual's; if the difference between Mr. Cleveland and the next strongest candidate is the difference between success and failure—and thousands of able and discriminating Democrats take this view of the question—then Democrats whose purpose is to win should favor his candidacy. In other words, the question is not so much what Mr. Cleveland wants as what his party wants.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

No Doubt of Cleveland's Election.

If the Democratic Convention should take up Cleveland and nominate him by acclamation, we have no doubt that he would be elected by a splendid majority.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland's Strength.

Cleveland is strong at the very points where strength is needed. No other man would make as good a fight in Illinois or Wisconsin. He would get more votes, we believe, in Indiana than Gorman or Olney would. Possibly Parker, as an unknown quantity, would do better here, though this is by no means sure.—Indianapolis News, (Ind.)

Bryan's Aim.

Grover Cleveland advises the Democrats to recognize the fact that a victory this year is possible and determine to win it. Is that a "slap" at Col. Bryan? It is understood that the Colonel wants to fight for a "principal," regardless of whether we win or lose. The Colonel has personally done very well in two losing games.—Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

Olney and Hearst in Springfield.

The local Democrats started off the Presidential campaign with a whoop last Friday evening, the Springfield Democratic Club awaking from its slumber of several months and coming out solidly with an indorsement of Richard Olney for President, while the newly incubated William R. Hearst Club adopted a declaration of principles advocating the choice of its idol for the Presidency. These two clubs seem destined to be the leaders in the fight for these rival candidates in this city.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.)

New York and Pennsylvania.

With New York taking the lead, closely followed by Pennsylvania, other States are likely to follow the path cut by them, and there will be no definite information as to the standing of the big delegations until the convention work is taken up. It is practically certain that both States will pass resolutions advising elimination of the silver issue. Here and there is a demand that the Pennsylvania Democrats shall repudiate the unit rule this year, but the demand is likely to cut little, if any, figure. It has been in vogue here for more than forty years, and there appears no good reason to change it now.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

The South Not a Dictator.

The South wants Democracy to win, and it is in no humor or position to dictate to the Northern wing of the party. When politics becomes sentimental, the South will look around for a favorite son, but these are days of hard facts, of tyrannical acts of injustice, and the South wants a practical programme, a winning platform, and a leader who can carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, and such other States as are needed, so that Rooseveltism may receive its deserved check. When such a leader is named the South will be solid for him.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Has New York a Choice?

If, then, New York should present an able and popular candidate as her choice, as the man who in her judgment is the most available and most likely to win, the chances will largely favor his nomination. It is for the Democratic voters of this State to say whether they prefer such a candidate to give, and the only way to answer that question is through the voice of the majority, as expressed in State Convention. That convention should be held reasonably early in April, and it is to have a position as powerful as it can be made. It owes it to the country, to the candidates and to ourselves to make that fact clear. The manner of doing it is immaterial, but the doing of it is necessary, unless the State is to have no candidate—in fact, and it is equally right and proper that, if the vote should then be found to be close, the calculations of other States.—Albany Argus, (Dem.)

IRISH AND WORLD POLITICS.

American of Irish Descent Makes Protest on War Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has often occurred to me that Irish sympathy for Russia would cool a bit if Ireland could be turned over for a month to the tender mercies of Russian rule. Under the benevolent administration of a Russian Governor General, with a few thousand Russian secret police at work, a few hundred drunken Cossacks turned loose in the streets of Cork and Dublin, a few hundred thousand Irishmen transported to die in Siberian mines, even Irish patriots might long for a return of the "Saxon tyrant." For all-around intelligence an Irishman is second to no man in the world, but his opinion in international politics is worthless, for he is a monomaniac, inspired only by frantic hatred of England.

My father was an Irishman and came out to this country without $50 to call his own. He did not, however, join Tammany Hall, did not devote much time to leading St. Patrick's Day processions, nor his energies to getting chock-full of whisky and breathing fire and brimstone against England. He attended strictly to business and died while yet a middle-aged man, with somewhat over a million dollars, every dollar of which he had earned. He was devoted to Ireland, and very proud of his nationality, but believed that Ireland received from England as good a Government as she could get from any country in the world.

AN AMERICAN OF IRISH DESCENT.
New York, March 6, 1904.

PROTEST AGAINST BRYAN.

Correspondent Who Would Make Panama a Party Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have the Democrats of this State and country become so accustomed to defeat and disaster that they are willing for the third time to be blown out of the small end of Mr. Bryan's horn? If so, a notice on Democracy's door that she has "gone out of business" would certainly be in place.

Has the party learned nothing from the lessons of the last quarter of a century that it can still open its ears to the vaporings of Mr. Bryan's fallacies, instead of planting both feet squarely and firmly on Democratic principles and ignoring Mr. Bryan and his teachings!

As a party we ought to have learned something from the venerable Senator Hoar, who had the courage to rise in the Senate and denounce the action of his party on the Philippine and the Panama questions. When it came to voting Mr. Hoar's vote was always found on the Republican slate, while the Democratic Senators could talk for weeks against "the infamous Panama treaty," and fourteen of whom dared to have their noses counted against ratification, thus losing what might have been a strong party issue. It's no wonder that Republicans win out and that we lose, or that thinking Democrats are becoming discouraged at the political situation.

In a recent interview with ex-Gov. Brown of Baltimore he assured your reporter "that Mr. Cleveland could sweep not only Maryland, but the whole South." Maryland has not forgotten the trick which President Roosevelt played off against Admiral Schley.

W. I. F.
New York, March 3, 1904.

RELIEF ON ELEVATED STATION.

Suggestion as to the Crowding at Cortlandt Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Extreme congestion obtains daily at the Cortlandt Street Station of the Ninth Avenue elevated line. This letter points out a simple means of providing a large degree of relief at Cortlandt Street until complete relief is provided by means of additional stairways.

The conditions at the south-bound Cortlandt Street Station are these: A single flight of stairs, wide enough for two persons abreast, leads to the street. Down these stairs during the morning rush hours pass many thousands of passengers. During the same period a couple of hundred passengers go up the stairs. As each ascending passenger struggles forward slowly the closely packed crowd of descending passengers blocks him and itself as well, because it is so immobile that it adjusts itself with difficulty to the narrowed passage. For this reason each ascending passenger is compelled to spend several minutes on the stairs, during every moment of which is causing great delay and discomfort to large numbers of descending passengers. The hardships of the struggle up the stairs are such that people may frequently be seen at the foot of the stairs, preferring a long wait there.

Observations show that when no passengers ascend the stairway its rate of discharge is more than twice as great as it now averages during the rush hours. With this increased rate of discharge a large part of the present delay and discomfort would cease.

Only 400 feet from the stairs of the Ninth Avenue line at Cortlandt Street are the stairs of the south-bound Sixth Avenue Station. Every point which can be reached by taking a Ninth Avenue south-bound train at Cortlandt Street can be reached as well by taking a Sixth Avenue south-bound train at Cortlandt Street. At the Sixth Avenue Station there are two flights of stairs, while the passengers are comparatively few during the rush hours. There would be plenty of room on these stairs if the passengers now going up the Ninth Avenue stairs went up these instead.

If the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would have an employe at the foot of the stairs of the Ninth Avenue line during the morning rush to divert passengers to the Sixth Avenue line for south-bound trains, these passengers would reach their destinations at least as quickly and far more comfortably than at present, while the thousands of passengers leaving the south-bound Ninth Avenue trains at Cortlandt Street would be greatly relieved of delay and discomfort.

Unfortunately, the same simple remedy cannot be applied to the north-bound station.

C. H. ARNOLD.
New York, March 4, 1904.

RUBBER PIPES FOR SALT WATER.

Experiment at the Aquarium Is Cited by a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue you call attention to interesting data compiled by Foster Crowell, C. E., on the water supply of New York, (1890,) and then you go on to give "some actual English experience," that of Hastings, in particular, where the bad points in the use of salt water are emphasized. Hastings went too far in its demands for salt water. Salt water for baths at home and for street sprinkling is certainly not asked for in this city. Its use should be restricted to the one large purpose; that of fighting fire—for this alone we want it and should have it right away.

I am told that there is a system of rubber pipes in constant use for salt water at the Aquarium which have given satisfaction for years. There is no corrosion, no leakage no poisonous or deleterious, health-destroying combinations, in fact, an ideal conduit for the purpose. I am not familiar enough with either iron or rubber to discuss their merits generally, but it would certainly seem that a material which had proved itself indispensable for salt water use at the Aquarium would meet the requirements in the larger system. It is worth investigating, anyhow.

GEORGE F. WILSON.
New York, March 5, 1904.

FIGHT FOR TRANSFERS.

Criticism of Legislators Who Favor Traction Companies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is provoking that after the people have made a united, continuous, and successful fight with the railway company on the transfer question, and fought it to a standstill, that there should be legislators at Albany ready to introduce and further bills that will wipe out all the benefits that the people have gained after many self-denials by compelling the company to obey the law. I think that it is high time that the press take up the matter and make the people's fight theirs also.

HENRY J. McCLELLAND.
New York, March 3, 1904.

LIMITS ON IMMIGRATION.

Dr. Silverman Thinks Restrictions Should Be Merely Moral Ones.

In a discourse on "The Ethics of the Immigration Problem" at Temple Emanu-El yesterday the Rev. Dr. Silverman said that the only restrictions upon immigration should be moral ones and that America's place in the world is as a harbor for the distressed and oppressed of tyrannical monarchies.

"There is no fear," he said, "that the religious and moral status of the American people will be altered by the influence of any new blood. The American people have established their regard for religion and morality, and will with their example rather have a beneficial influence upon the newcomer than be guided by his inferior religious and ethical standard."

Dr. Silverman spoke of the societies formed to secure the passage of legislation restricting immigration, and said that in order to secure an idea of the popular sentiment circulars had been sent to many persons. He quoted from the one he received and answered the questions propounded as follows:

Q.—Are you in favor of shutting out the more undesirable elements of the present immigration? A.—Yes, if by undesirable you mean criminals, fugitives from justice, Anarchists, labor agitators, and diseased and degenerate persons.

Q.—Are you in favor of raising the present head tax from $2 to $5? A.—I do not favor any tax for desirable immigrants. Others are not worth the highest tax they could possibly pay.

Q.—Do you favor any educational restrictions? A.—No; I would rather favor a moral test: Let intending immigrants furnish a certificate of character obtained from an American official stationed in European centres for the purpose of determining the moral fitness of persons desiring to emigrate. I would not hold illiteracy as a bar. The evil of illiteracy is felt most in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Here I would favor an educational test, and grant to no man the right to vote unless he can read the English language.

Q.—Do you favor requiring immigrants to be in possession of a certain sum of money upon landing? A.—Not necessarily. The immigrant ought to give satisfactory evidence that he will not become a burden to the community.

Q.—Do you favor the exclusion of all immigrants not physically vigorous? A.—It is difficult to say what is meant by physically vigorous. Naturally the victims of oppression cannot be expected to be physically vigorous, but under the influence of freedom from injurious restrictions they may soon become sound. Chronically diseased persons might with justice be excluded.

Q.—Have you observed that the present immigration is a burden upon the penal and charitable organizations of New York City? A.—Immigration will always create burdens, but these can easily be decreased by moderate restrictions and by instituting a Government supervision over the distribution of immigrants. It is the congestion of immigrants in close quarters in large cities that creates the evils of which complaint is justly made. The Government should, by the offer of bounties, induce immigrants to locate in sparsely settled districts. The removal office of New York should be aided by the Federal Government, and legislation should be enacted to prevent overcrowding in tenements.

"I submit," said Dr. Silverman, "that there is another besides the political, economic, or social side of immigration. There is the ethical side. We must not consider merely the influence that enforced immigration might have on the character of our institutions, on the labor problem, or on the social life of the working people. We should consider the question from the standpoint of America's place among the nations of the world and of our duty to humanity."

Dr. Silverman spoke of the emancipation of the slave as only a step in the direction of the emancipation of humanity, and the interference of the United States in the Cuban, Armenian, and Chinese troubles as other steps along the same road.

JUSTICE BREWER ON THE BIBLE.

He Condemns Critics Who Strive to Destroy Faith of Other Men.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, and many other persons prominent in official, diplomatic, and social circles, attended the service to-day in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society at St. John's Episcopal Church. Justice Brewer and Senator Dolliver were the principal speakers.

"It is scarcely necessary before this audience," said Justice Brewer, "to enter upon a eulogy or defense of the great book of books. But this is the age of the iconoclast, when destructive criticism runs rampant. Some criticism, indeed, is reverent and useful—that which seeks simply by correcting wrong translations and arranging in chronological order the matchless truths of Scripture. It is striving to remove from the sacred volume the dust that careless centuries have strewn upon it.

"But there are other critics without such lofty aims, who strive to destroy the faith of other men simply because it is held. The iconoclast is a popular man to-day. To him the Bible appears merely as a sort of crazy-quilt of untrue history, distorted science, weak poetry, impracticable morality, and vague foreshadowings of the unknown and unknowable. Yet we who believe know there are passages in the Bible unsurpassed in solemn beauty in the literature of the world; that its ideals of morality are those to which the best within us is always aspiring; that its promises are the sweetest and most comforting that have ever come to the tried hearts of men."

Beginning of Spring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of to-day a communication signed "Equinox" says "a respectable minority" are "waiting hopefully for the hour, minute and second of March 21, when the sun crosses the line."

"Equinox" in his letter expresses surprise that "most people considered March 1 as astronomically the beginning of Spring."

If "Equinox" had looked the matter up, as he suggested to the "disappointed ones," he would have found himself a day late, as the sun crosses the line this year at 7:56 P. M. March 20.

A. W. L.
New York, March 4, 1904.

WOS Y GIL TO YI YONK IK.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Across the sad and solemn sea
I reach a friendly hand to thee,
My brother in adversity,
Yi Yonk Ik.

I, too, have seen the lamp of fame
Snuffed out, just when its rosy flame
Filled the wick.

I, too, have seen coy glory flit
Just when my name had made a hit,
And people tried pronouncing it,
Yi Yonk Ik.

The splendor that I made mine own
Now rests beneath a chiseled stone—
"Janet Nic."

Your name, with rhythmic clink and clank,
Was one before which others shrank—
Mine with mere softness rose and sank,
Yi Yonk Ik.

My name was like a serenade,
Until some jealous lout or jade
Threw a brick.

My name was like a gentle sigh—
A song beneath the southern sky—
But still, we're brothers, you and I,
Yi Yonk Ik.

Although your name, when spoken, makes
A sound like Westinghouse's brakes
Clutching quick,

But, do not mourn. Rejoice with me,
For future ages still shall see
Our names a-romp through history,
Yi Yonk Ik.

Yes, Yi Yonk Ik and Wos y Gil
Shall thereby, the coming epochs peal.
We can't kick.

M'CARREN BELIEVES HE WILL TRIUMPH

Counting on All but Three Votes in Brooklyn Committee.

MURPHY'S BAIT FOR DOYLE

"Lid" on Coney Island Might Be Loosened — Shevlin Says Kings County Will Fight Together.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren presided last night at the Bijou Theatre, in Brooklyn, over a meeting of Irish societies. He was in a quiet mood, and had little to say of Charles F. Murphy's declaration of war, though he let it be understood that he would not recede from his position a single degree until he was absolutely down and out, and that he did not expect immediately.

"I have called the meeting of the Executive Committee for Tuesday night," said he, "to pass upon the issue whether the Executive Committee or an individual shall be recognized as the organization of Kings County. The meeting will be an open one, and the leaders will be enabled to decide with free and open minds.

"I cannot undertake to predict whether my position as taken by me before the State Committee meeting at Albany will be indorsed by the committee—I might be accused of boasting. I am hopeful, however, of the result."

A leader as close to Senator McCarren as any man in Brooklyn or elsewhere declared last night that the Senator would control the committee on Tuesday with ease, and would have his course in reference to Judge Parker indorsed; that he would be able to defy Mr. Murphy and would maintain the autonomy of Kings County despite all the power of Tammany Hall.

The McCarren men claim all the district leaders except William A. Doyle of the Seventh, Murphy's designated agent; J. J. Kehoe of the Ninth, who is allied with ex-Senator Coffey, and ex-Sheriff Creamer of the Eighteenth, who is associated with Hugh McLaughlin on personal grounds. In the committee there are 22 votes, the Eighteenth having 2 votes. This figuring of the McaCrren men gives them 19 of the 22.

But in addition there are six votes contained in the committee, aside from the executive members. These are held by the four officers of the County Committee and the two of the Finance Committee—Chairman James D. Bell, Vice Chairman Emil Rose, Secretary Michael Cummings, Treasurer Arthur C. Salmon, Chairman E. G. Higginbotham of the Finance Committee, and Secretary F. E. O'Reilly of the Finance Committee. These six votes are claimed outright by the McCarren men. They were all named by McCarren last Fall. Their votes would apparently give McCarren twenty-five votes in all, as against three for Doyle as representing Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall.

It was declared yesterday that one of the reasons Mr. Murphy had picked up Doyle as the successor of McCarren was owing to the district he represented and not so much the leader himself. It is declared that Deputy Commissioner Haggerty, in charge of the police of Brooklyn, understood when he took office that he would be allowed to govern police conditions in Brooklyn with respect to the interests of the McCarren organization, and that instead he has been repeatedly set-back and has found Commissioner McAdoo reaching over his head, in order that the McCarren organization would not obtain any favors or advantage that the Murphy organization did not know about.

Doyle, as boss of the Coney Island section of the County of Kings and leader of the district, was said to be much chagrined that Leader McCarren seemed unable to "deliver the goods" in his district with respect to lifting the lid just a little. McAdoo's hold or superior power over Haggerty prevented.

Now it is said that the Tammany organization has held the bait out to Doyle that if he take up the gauntlet for Tammany and fight McCarren that his wishes with respect to Coney Island would have more weight than thus far.

James Shevlin was seen at his home, in Brooklyn, last night, but refused to discuss the political situation. It was learned, however, that Mr. Shevlin and other McLaughlin leaders were prepared to sink their differences with Senator McCarren for the purposes of the fight with Murphy. A strong alliance of the Brooklyn leaders will be formed for the purpose of protecting their own organization, and afterward, to use the expression of one of the leaders, they will "fight their family quarrel out in their own house."

Although diligent search was made for Mr. Grout, he could not be found. It is known, however, that he intends to stand firmly with Senator McCarren, and, if any one of the Senator's adherents are deposed from office, he will promptly turn out such of Murphy's friends as are in the Controller's office.

It developed last night that Murphy has been in communication with prominent Democrats wherever there has been a district fight, and has offered his help to them, exacting a promise that they will recognize his leadership. This has been going on ever since December, and McCarren has been cognizant of it. In many cases Murphy has been successful, and lively fights are promised in all of the Brooklyn districts at the Spring primaries.

Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle was asked last night what his plans were. He declared that he had no plans, and added:

"I am not making any fight. It is the other fellows, who have assumed to attack my leadership. I will pursue the same course that I have started on, and don't intend to lay down. I have never laid down in a fight yet."

HILL VICTORY AND PARKER.

Norman E. Mack Thinks the State Convention Will Instruct.

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and State Committeeman H. P. Burgard of the Forty-ninth District, who were at the Hoffman House last night, declared the victory of Hill in Albany Saturday was most encouraging for the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker.

"I believe," said Mr. Mack, "as things look now, that every county north of and including Westchester County will be for Parker's indorsement at the State Convention. It looks to me as if everybody up-State will be for Parker. I don't believe there'll be any disruption because of the differences that existed at Albany. The party will get together for the common good and win.

"The State Convention will bind all the district delegates, and as I believe the convention will declare for Judge Parker it would seem that Judge Parker will become the choice of New York at the National Convention.

"Naturally we hope Senator McCarren is successful in so far as it affects the candidacy of Judge Parker. It would be hardly fair, however, for up-State Democrats to seek to interfere in a struggle in New York on either side of the East River."

The Rev. James Moran's Golden Jubilee.

His fiftieth anniversary as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church was celebrated yesterday by the Rev. James Moran in St. Anthony's Church, Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. Father Moran is nearly eighty years old, and the oldest Catholic priest in Brooklyn or on Long Island. On account of his infirmities, due to old age, he has not been in charge of a parish for twelve years, but during that time he has never missed a day in celebrating mass in St. Anthony's. His golden jubilee was attended yesterday by priests from all over the city.

Waldersee's Funeral Wednesdty.

BERLIN, March 6.—The funeral of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee will be held at noon on Wednesday.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, all the members of the House of Hohenzollern, and the sovereigns of all the German States, and also many eminent persons abroad have telegraphed condolences to Countess von Waldersee.

Boers Start for St. Louis.

PRETORIA, March 6.—The Boer contingent which will give exhibitions at the St. Louis Fair left here to-day for St. Louis.

FEAR EXPLORER IS LOST.

Baron Toll Believed to Have Perished in Arctic Ocean.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—Answering an inquiry concerning the fate of Baron Toll, the explorer, who was recently reported to have perished in the Arctic Ocean, M. Doubrovin, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, says that he has not received a word of news for some time. Another expedition is now searching for him.

The accepted belief is that the Baron has been lost. The Bourse Gazette offers $500 for specific information establishing the explorer's death.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg July 31 of last year said that the Imperial Academy of Sciences was beginning to entertain serious fears for Baron Toll, from whom nothing had been heard since he left the yacht Zaria, May 23, 1902, in company with two Yakuts, and started for Bennett Island.

The Zaria left her Winter quarters early in June of 1902 to find Baron Toll and his associate, the zoologist Biriliu, but was unsuccessful in its mission and returned to the Lena River. Biriliu escaped across the ice. Three relief parties were sent out by the academy early in 1903, one of them being under the command of Lieut. Kolchak.

A dispatch from Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia, dated Jan. 15 last, said that boatmen of the expedition commanded by Lieut. Kolchak had arrived there and reported that the effort of the expedition to find Baron Toll had been unsuccessful. Baron Toll left documents on Bennett Island showing that he turned southward Nov. 8, 1902.

RECTOR TAKEN FOR BURGLAR.

Rev. H. Schuyler, Himself Hunting for Intruder, Held Up by a Watchman.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Issuing hurriedly from his residence at 4:20 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church here, looked down the barrel of a revolver in the hands of a watchman who took the minister for a burglar he was searching for. The rector was in dishabille and looking for the same burglar.

A little after 4 o'clock Mrs. Schuyler was awakened by a slight noise, and, going out into the hall, saw the front door open and a man cautiously enter the house. She went noiselessly to the telephone and told the Sergeant at the police station that there were burglars in the rectory. Then she awakened Mr. Schuyler, but as he stepped on the floor the noise alarmed the burglar, who rushed out of the back door as the rector went out at the front. The watchman held up Mr. Schuyler until he established his identity. It was found that the burglar, disturbed at his work, had merely taken the rector's overcoat.

BALTIMORE REBUILDING PLANS.

Trust Companies Will Spend $2,000,000 to Replace Edifices Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—More than $2,000,000 will be expended by trust companies of Baltimore in the erection of new buildings in the burned district for the estates they represent. About 140 buildings embraced in the estates represented by the companies were destroyed, as follows:

Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 95; Colonial Trust Company, 23; Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, 18; Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, 4; Continental Trust Company, 1.

The old valuations totaled $1,500,000, but the erection of modern buildings will increase the values half a million more. The Safe Deposit and Trust Company will build a hotel for the Gelston estate at Holliday and Fayette Streets, and the Continental Trust Company, representing the Whiteley estate, contemplates rebuilding a new hotel on the site of the old Carrollton annex, which had not yet been occupied when burned. The trust companies will also spend about $1,000,000 in making repairs to their own buildings.

KEIFER A CANDIDATE.

Ex-Speaker May Be Returned to Congress from Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 6.—Ex-Speaker Joseph Warren Keifer, who presided over the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress, may return to that body after an absence of twenty years. The Republican managers of Clark, Fayette, Madison, and Pickaway Counties (which with Miami constitute the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio) are planning to bring this about.

Miami is opposed to Keifer. Representative Thomas Barton Kyle, elected to the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses, is undertaking to upset the precedent of giving the Congressional nomination twice to each county in turn. It is Clark County's turn now, but Miami wants to nominate Kyle a third time. The other four counties, of course, control the situation. The district is Republican by 3,500.

Gen. Keifer was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses and was the last Republican Speaker until Thomas Brackett Reed assumed the gavel.

Gen. Keifer is a Union veteran. In 1876 he was elected to Congress. His third term brought him the chief prize in the House—the Speakership.

ART EXPERTS FROM JAPAN.

Distinguished Subjects of the Mikado on a Trip to This Country.

K. Okakura of the Bijitsuin or Hall of Fine Arts of Tokio, T. Yokeyama, landscape painter; S. Kishida, and Shisui Rokaku, a notable worker in laquer, have arrived in this city from Japan via Seattle and were present at Mme. Nordica's concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday in the picturesque old-time costumes of their native land.

Mr. Okakura is reputed the greatest living Japanese authority on the art and archaeology of China, Japan, and India. He comes to America to classify the collection of Japanese prints and paintings in the Boston Museum. This is his second visit to this country, where he has many friends among painters and scholars, with whom he became acquainted during his directorship of the Imperial Academy at Tokio.

He was sent to the Western world by the Government of Japan sixteen years ago to study the art of Europe and America, for the purpose of modifying Japanese art to conform to the standards of the Western schools. As a result of his observations Mr. Okakura reported to the Government that there was nothing for Japan to learn from the art of Europe or America, but it behooved the empire to preserve intact and enlarge upon its priceless inheritance without foreign influence. New Japan, desirous of imitating the world to which its door of commerce had so recently been opened, rejected K. Okakura's report. He resigned from the Imperial Academy in consequence, and with him went thirty-eight members, who founded seven years ago the Bijitsuin, or Hall of Fine Arts, of which he is at present the Director. He has written a book in English called "The Ideals of the East," which recently was published in England, and is to be brought out in this country also.

Mr. Yokeyama has brought with him ten landscapes which will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Since their arrival in New York on Wednesday last the painters have been the recipients of many social attentions. Mr. Okakura is the guest of Miss Emma Thursby, whom he entertained during her recent visit to Japan with Mrs. Ole Bull. Friday evening Miss Thursby gave a reception in his honor in her apartment in Gramercy Park.

REPUBLICANS PLAN ELECTION LAW CHANGES

Local Organization Maps Out Legislative Campaign.

BATCH OF BILLS NOW READY

Their Objects to Facilitate Honest Registration and to Make Fraud More Difficult.

For some time past the local Republican organization has been considering plans for strengthening the party in New York County and for having legislation enacted at Albany which would represent the particular work of the county organization—"the committee's measures," in a word.

Particular attention, it was believed, should be paid to the election law, and since Jan. 1 several conferences have been held. Measures after the ideas adopted by the conferees have been drawn and are scheduled to be introduced, probably this week. Among the conferees were Messrs. Halpin, Finch, Murray, Strasbourger, Elsberg, Ten Eyck, Mayer, Bostwick, Healy, Levinson, McKee, Gruber, Page, Rosalsky, Prentice, and Mathews.

Assemblyman Prentice is expected to introduce a concurrent resolution for a constitutional amendment to enable the Legislature to make it possible for commercial travelers and others who are absent during registration days to register and thereby save their votes.

Senator Elsberg and Assemblyman Bostwick have been requested to introduce the remaining bills, briefly summarized as follows:

First—Changing the days of registration so that hereafter they shall be the fifth Monday before election, Saturday following such Monday, and the Tuesday and Wednesday following such Saturday.

Second—Adding an additional inquiry and column in the registry books, as suggested in the Governor's message, so as to show in what year the elector last registered.

Third—Making it a misdemeanor for a person to falsely state the place from which or the year in which he last registered.

Fourth—Making it a misdemeanor to falsely answer questions put in the challenge affidavit. At present such false answers constitute perjury.

Fifth—Giving to the Board of Elections the power to remove election officers upon the request of the party organization on whose nomination such officers were appointed.

Sixth—Providing that in the City of New York the blanks upon which the various returns are made shall not be delivered to Inspectors of Election until the polls are closed.

Seventh—Empowering the State Superintendent of Elections to inquire into the non-registration as well as the registration of voters, so as to enable him to furnish lists to the Commissioner of Jurors.

Eighth—Providing for increased pay of Inspectors of Election from $7.50 to $10 per day on registration days and from $12.50 to $15 on Election day.

All these measures are expected to facilitate the registration of the honest elector, and provide greater safeguards against false registration and fraudulent voting.

IN THE SHOPS.

Tape lace gives some of the best effects in handsome gowns this season. Made for the gown with which it is used, it is at once striking in design and with a pretty softness from the chiffon over which it is frequently set. One of the handsomest suits in which it appears is in three pieces and is shown in a new Twenty-third Street shop devoted to women's outside wear, gowns of all kinds, tailor and fancy bodices, coats and wraps. This gown is of white liberty satin in a soft tone, with skirt, bodice, and coat. The latter is made entirely of the lace, lined with plaited chiffon. There is a double skirt effect at the back and in front has a panel of the lace over chiffon, with a white taffeta foundation. The bodice has the cape effect seen on most of the smart gowns this year and a deep yoke, giving the longer shoulder effect. This is of the lace, with a bit of the material of the gown showing here and there. The crash belt is of the material. The only color on the suit is an inch-wide pale green velvet ribbon, which outlines the neck of the coat and finishes with loops and ends in front.

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Nets this year make some of the most charming of white gowns. One of these of beautiful quality has a three-flounce skirt and bertha effect to the bodice, which has a full-shirred yoke and a fancy front, with jewels. A pretty feature of this gown is the lace, the combination of white and ecru in something of a maple leaf design, which finishes the edges of the flounces, the lace running well up into them. Bands of ribbon are carried around the skirt just under the edge of each flounce, with very pretty effect.

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Figured nets are also pretty, and one of these in white has a pretty rose-tinted bodice, the tone given it by the trimmings, scrolls of fancy bébé ribbon shirred with bits of Persian embroidery matching in color.

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Old-fashioned effects in grenadine are charming, and one with alternating narrow, heavy, and thin stripes in dark blue is made up over white. There is a quaint, old-time effect in the skirt, which has a double flounce with wide, shirred, three-fold headings. There is a shirred yoke to the bodice, heavy pieces of lace like the macramé carried down over the shoulders, a finish of white and gold and blue in front, and stock of white and pale blue.

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Tailor gowns are made this year of the thinner materials, and one in pale green is after a Paquin model. This is trimmed with a plain silk braid, perhaps half an inch wide, and button effects made with the soutache braid. The tailor effect is noticeable in the broad bands edged with the braid which form the front, crossing surplicelike and showing a very little of the frilled lace front below in the tiny V left at the top.

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Another of these delicate tailor gowns is of pongee, which is to be so good this year. There is a coat and skirt of pale blue, the latter simply finished with broad bias bands. The coat has an Eton front and blouse back, the front having character given it by a narrow vest of black, embroidered, with tiny turnover collar pieces at the neck. Buttons are made of the same material. A feature of this little coat is to be found in the short puffed sleeves reaching a little below the elbow and finished each with three frills of lace.

***

A short tailor-made gown for ordinary street wear is of a gray mannish cloth, the skirt box plaited all around. The short jacket is also box plaited and a deep collar gives a plain yoke effect back and front. A narrow white linen vest buttons straight up the front with ball buttons of gilt. There is a note of black around the top of the coat and the sleeves are loose, with lingerie at the band.

***

Coats are either long or short. A jaunty little one of linen and lace has a fringe trimming of soft balls. A very handsome coat made over silk is entirely of embroidered lace.

***

A charming ecru lace bodice, a Paquin model, is in an exquisite design of filet lace. There is a broad, straight piece down the front set on either side with gold ball buttons in pairs. There are broad shoulder pieces, below which on either side the lace is gathered. The sleeves are simply gathered into cuffs, and the stock is of the lace, straight and round.

THE REV. MR. WRIGHT'S CALL.

His Congregation Urges Him Not to Leave This City.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has under consideration a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church, at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Wright has been pastor of the Lenox Avenue Church for sixteen years, and the members of the church are anxious that he should decline the call to Springfield.

After last night's services a meeting of the Trustees was held in the church and Mr. Wright was urged to remain. He said that he would make known his decision in about ten days.

BRILLIANT CONCERT FINISH.

Conried Presents a Fine Bill at the Metropolitan.

The series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House was brought to a brilliant finish last night. Altogether these offerings have been more satisfactory this season than for many years past. Mr. Conried as a rule has been generous in presenting his stars and the conductors have introduced many novelties in their programmes. The attendance has been fairly good throughout, and big when the operatic favorites appeared. There have been fewer disappointments to the patrons in the way of non-appearance of advertised singers than ever before.

Mr. Hertz conducted last night, and Mme. Sembrich was the bright, particular star. She sang the aria, "Bel Raggio" from Rossini's "Semiramide" and the mad scene from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." She was in superb voice, and was recalled again and again after each rendition.

Mr. Alois Burgstaller was ill and his place was taken by Mr. Dippel, who sang the prize song from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Later he sang two songs. Mr. Marcel Journet's numbers were an aria from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and an aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos."

Miss Marguerite Lemon offered "Hear Ye, O Israel," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Miss Mabel Bouton an aria from Herman's "Vineta."

The orchestral numbers were the overtures to Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," and the overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

MME. NORDICA'S CONCERT.

The Prima Donna Applauded in Wagnerian Morceaux at Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Nordica, accustomed to public approval though she is, met with such storms of applause yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall that when she was not singing she was courtsying and bowing to an audience large enough to fill the big auditorium and enthusiastic enough to make Mme. Nordica reckon it among her notable triumphs. She was at her best. The splendid volume of her voice and its clarity in all its range rang out true and distinct above the harmonies of a large orchestra, fully intent on making itself heard in the interpretation of Wagnerian music.

Mme. Nordica appeared under the auspices of Loudon G. Charlton with Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Damrosch explained to the audience that the printer of the programmes had introduced the overture and Senta's ballade from "The Flying Dutchman" perhaps because the music was pleasing to him, as it is to others, but that no one might misinterpret just what was being played, the selections were entirely from "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung." Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra came in for generous applause. The programme follows:

Siegfried—Excerpts from Act III.
(a) Siegfried presses through the flames.
(b) Brunnhilde's Awakening.
Mme. Nordica.
(c) Brunnhilde's Entreaty.
Mme. Nordica.
(d) Finale.
Mme. Nordica and Mr. E. Johnston.

Goetterdaemmerung—Excerpts from Acts I. and III.
(a) Act I., Duet between Brunnhilde and Siegfried.
Mme. Nordica and Mr. E. Johnston.
(b) Siegfried's Rhine Journey.
(c) Siegfried's Funeral Music.
(d) Brunnhilde's Immolation and the End of the Gods.
Mme. Nordica.

GIFT TO MISS BAUERMEISTER.

Loving Cup Presented to the Singer—She Regrets Her Retirement.

Miss Mathilde Bauermeister, for many years well known at the Metropolitan Opera House, received a handsome silver loving cup from friends among the subscribers on the occasion of her retirement from the stage Saturday afternoon after the performance of "Faust." Yesterday Miss Bauermeister's room at her hotel in Thirty-third Street looked like a garden. The mantel was heaped with lilies of the valley, and roses were everywhere.

"Every one has been very kind to me since I announced my intention of retiring a week ago," said the little singer. "When I told Mme. Sembrich she exclaimed: 'My dear child, why do you leave us? Your voice is so pretty, and we shall all miss you so.' 'I want to go,' I said, 'while I'm still "Little Bauermeister."' I assure you," continued Miss Bauermeister, "it is with a heavy heart that I say good-bye to America. I was not a great star. I began to sing at the age of thirteen, which is far too young. At fifteen I had already sung Martha in 'Faust,' and when one is accommodating enough to wear a gray wig at fifteen, why, naturally enough, the managers will expect you to do anything after that—and I have sung three parts in one performance. But as it is I have had a good career, and I leave New York with sorrow."

Sadly the little soprano was looking over letters from regretful friends. Mme. Lilian Nordica wrote:

My Dear Mathilde: I cannot realize nor will I believe that we shall not once again "tread the boards" together. However, for the present season I say farewell, dear friend and good comrade.

Mme. Melba cabled from Europe her surprise and regret.

German Star to Reappear.

Another star engaged by Heinrich Conried, and who will make his appearance at his Irving Place Theatre, is Herr Christians, due to arrive on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-morrow. He previously was especially engaged in 1898 to create the part of the Prince when Mr. Conried produced Humperdinck's "Children of the King."

NEW YORKERS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6.—Society spent Sunday on the water at luncheon and dinner parties. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb gave an open air luncheon to twenty. The Webbs arrived last night from Havana and they will be here a week. In their party are Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. George Byrd, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Miss Frederica V. Webb, Miss Wetmore, Vanderbilt Wetmore, and Dr. Leroy M. Bingham.

Henry Clay Pierce and party left yesterday for Miami, where they will board Mr. Pierce's yacht, cruise about the West Indies, and then tour Mexico in Mr. Pierce's car. With him are Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Miss Winifred Ives, James F. D. Lanier, and Dr. Squires.

August Belmont and his party left for New York last night.

Henry T. Sloane, Miss Sloane, and Miss Margaret Dix are stopping at St. Augustine on their way to New York.

Mrs. James H. Beekman and Mrs. Bruce Ismay arrived here to-day for a few weeks. F. D. Roosevelt and Mrs. James Roosevelt arrived to-day. Sherman Day, S. D. Babcock and George T. Herit arrived to-day by way of Havana and will remain for two weeks.

James Stillman gave a launch party this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman entertained on the lake. Col. G. B. Hughes also entertained a party on the lake. Other New Yorkers who gave sailing parties were Louis Bound and J. D. Adams.

W. H. Hall gave a moonlight sail to a large party. Mr. and Mrs. William Painter gave an elaborate dinner to-night to eighteen guests. The New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello.

C. B. Cory yesterday won the golf championship of Southern Florida at Miami by defeating David T. Dana of New York and Lenox.

Mrs. Henry M. Flagler entertained a party of fifteen at tea this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wheeler gave a dinner party in the grill room to friends of the Misses Wheeler. Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker gave an elaborate dinner party to-night in the grill room to fourteen guests.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root leaves for New York to-night.

New Yorkers who arrived to-day are Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews, Mrs. Edward R. Shaw, Miss D. Cochrane, Miss Sutton, J. H. Righter, Miss Righter, Miss Katherine Righter.

CHIEF WILKIE TELLS OF SILK FRAUD HUNT

Work of the Secret Service in the Rosenthal Case.

GOVERNMENT LOST $1,000,000

False Weights Used and Passed—Cohen and Browne Probably Will Be Sentenced Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service has given an interesting detailed account of the work done in detecting the silk frauds, the apprehension of the New York firm of Rosenthal & Co., and the prosecution and conviction of Martin L. Cohen, a member of that firm, and of Charles C. Browne, a Customs Examiner, of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Rosenthal, the principal in the firm, is a fugitive from justice, having forfeited his bail, and is now supposed to be living in Europe. The frauds extended over a number of years, and their success enabled the firm of Rosenthal & Co. practically to control the silk trade of Japan and China with the United States. Unless a new trial is granted Cohen and Browne will be sentenced on Wednesday.

"In 1901," said Chief Wilkie, "the suspicion that Rosenthal & Co. were engaged in some sort of underhand scheme became so pronounced that Browne, who was the Examiner in the silk division of the Appraiser's Stores in New York, was suspended, and a systematic investigation of all the importations of the suspected firm was begun.

"Examinations of cases of goods in the customs warehouses at the time of Browne's suspension, and comparison with import invoices of Rosenthal & Co., showed the invoiced weights to be nearly 50 per cent. less than they should have been. The firm made the explanation, which was accepted temporarily as satisfactory, that the errors were due to the carelessness or ignorance of their clerks in the branch houses at Yokohama and Lyons.

"Assistant Secretary Armstrong, however, was satisfied that the firm had been guilty of extensive frauds, and determined to have its members punished. The matter was taken up with the Department of Justice and Mr. Smith, who is a specialist in customs cases, was appointed a special Assistant Attorney General to collect the evidence and prosecute the cases if the situation warranted. He brought from Chicago Bert Bondheim, the silk expert, took over to his office all documents on file in the New York Custom House relating to the importation of silks by Rosenthal & Co., and began his hunt for evidences of fraud. It became clear that the errors in the entries were not accidental, but the result of a carefully thought-out plan.

"Rosenthal & Co. had a big business, including a branch house and factory in Yokohama, where the silks were woven, and an establishment at Lyons, France, where they were shipped to be dyed and finished. In tracing consignments around the world one in particular attracted special attention.

"This was a consignment of twenty cases from Lyons, all numbered consecutively and the contents carefully described in the invoice. It was found the papers on file in the Custom House included two bills of lading, one of fifteen cases from Lyons and the other of five cases from London. The customs laws provide that the invoice shall be made in the country from which the goods are shipped, and the shipper has to swear to the correctness of the invoice before the United States Consul. The Consular invoice in this case represented that all the goods had been shipped from Lyons, while two bills of lading showed clearly that part had come originally from London.

"I had been in correspondence with Mr. Smith for some time, and at his request I went to England to try to unravel this tangle. This was in October last. I traced the five cases to one of the largest East India houses in London, and found that they had contained 1,000 pieces of pongee silk, and that the average weight of the cases was more than 400 pounds. I found also the goods had been bought by the European agent of Rosenthal & Co., and specific instructions given the London house to give the cases certain numbers and mark them 'made in Japan.' The Lyons Consular invoice declared the cases bearing the numbers recorded in the English house to contain Japanese 'habutais,' an inferior grade of Japanese silk, and that each case weighed less than sixty-five pounds. The truth is that only fifteen cases had been shipped from Lyons, and the five other cases loaded aboard the same ship at London, the Lyons invoice being prepared to cover them all.

"I arranged with Mr. Ralph Harrison, the member of the English firm with whom the transaction had been made, to come to the United States as a Government witness, and he was afterward the star witness at the trial. It was on his evidence very largely that the conviction of Cohen and Browne was secured. He made it clear that Rosenthal & Co. had not only used false weights, but false descriptions of goods, and that on this particular shipment the goods had been underweighted nearly 400 pounds on each case. Browne, the examiner, had passed the invoice of Rosenthal & Co. as describing correctly these cases from England, both as to contents and weight, when, in fact, both description and weight were absolutely false.

"While it did not develop at the trial what arrangement existed between Rosenthal & Co. and Browne, the fact that Browne maintained a luxurious country estate, with blooded horses and many servants, and lived like a prince on a very modest salary, was a matter of common knowledge. Browne did not take the stand in his own defense.

"The Government cannot estimate its losses exactly, but it is known that on the five cases of silks from England the loss in duties was over $6,000. Rosenthal & Co. imported between ten and twenty-five cases of silk each week, and, roughly speaking, the Government believes itself to have been defrauded of $1,000,000 in the past five years. Arrangements are being made to institute civil proceedings to obtain what can be recovered from the wreck of the Rosenthal business."

TO ABOLISH GRADE CROSSING.

Newark Officials and Lackawanna Road Agree on Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—A plan to abolish the Clifton Avenue grade crossing and depress the Lackawanna Railroad tracks, without waiting for the abandonment of the Morris Canal, was approved at a conference of city officials and representatives of the railroad company here yesterday. The plan would necessitate the removal of a section of the canal and the construction of an inclined plane to convey canalboats across the railroad tracks and Orange Street.

All that remains for the execution of the plan is the consent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the lessee of the canal, and that this consent will be given there is little reason to doubt. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad intends to begin the depression of its tracks at High Street, thereby eliminating all grade crossings through this city and the Oranges.

John Jameson
★★★
Irish Whiskey
appeals to those who must have PURE whiskey, irrespective of cost. It is made for those who must have the best and are willing to pay for it.
Any dealer.

MORE DARLINGTON VICTIMS FOUND

Three Bodies, One Unidentified, Taken from the Ruins.

DONKEY ENGINE UNEARTHED

Building Department Official Says the Boiler Is Intact — Superintendent Hopper Here to Investigate.

Three more bodies were found in the ruins of the Darlington Hotel yesterday. This brings the number of dead discovered so far up to twenty.

The first body uncovered during the day was that of Benni Sonti of 23 Pell Street. It was in the centre of the building. The second body, that of a man about fifty years of age, was not identified. The third body was recognized as that of W. R. Green, a cement worker, of 435 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The work of clearing away the debris continued all day. About half of the wreckage has now been removed. The Roebling time book is somewhere in the ruins, and the police say that if this is found they can tell how many more bodies there are in the heap.

A representative of the Building Department said that the donkey engine which was unearthed during the day showed that the accident was in no way due to the boiler of the engine, which is still intact.

A great crowd gathered in Sixth Avenue to view the ruins, and lingered for hours, but the police had no trouble in preserving order.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, returned yesterday from Florida, where he has been spending some weeks at his Winter residence. His return was hastened by the Darlington disaster.

"The first news—in fact, the only news—of the Darlington affair I had," said Mr. Hopper, "was obtained from the newspapers. I cannot express any positive opinion as to the cause of the disaster, for the simple reason that I know nothing except what I have read, and there is considerable conflict in the reports which have been published. I am going to visit the wreck, and make a careful inspection of it. A thorough investigation will be had before I am through.

"I see that some of the papers mention a theory that the collapse of the building was due to quicksand. I don't take much stock in that idea. I have done considerable building all around the neighborhood in which the disaster occurred and I never saw any quicksand. My first impression was that the flooring of the building had been overloaded with structural steel and building material. I saw where the builders had been using the floors for purposes of storage. It may be that the framework could not stand the strain of the weight thus imposed and the collapse followed."

DEATH OF MRS. W. M. LUMMIS.

Patroness of Many Charities Reached the Age of Ninety Years.

Mrs. William Maxwell Lummis died at her home, 35 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday at the age of ninety years. She was the daughter of William O'Brien, one of the old merchants of New York, who was a co-patriot of Robert Emmet. Mrs. Lummis was a sister of William and John O'Brien, the bankers. She is survived by six children, of whom William Lummis, her eldest son, is Commissioner of the Board of Education. John Maxwell Lummis, Charles A. Lummis, of the New York Stock Exchange, and Benjamin Rush Lummis are her other sons. She leaves two daughters, Miss Mary Florence Lummis and Miss Eliza O'Brien Lummis. The Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, of the Society of Jesus, is her nephew.

Mrs. Lummis was devoted to many Catholic charities. She assisted in founding St. Vincent's Hospital with Mrs. Eugene Kelly and others, and was Vice President for a number of years of the New York Foundling Asylum.

LORD SHAND DEAD.

Was a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

LONDON, March 6.—Lord Shand, (Alexander Burns Shand,) who was created a Baron in 1892, is dead. He was born in 1828.

Lord Shand, who had been a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council since 1890, was born in Aberdeen. His father was Alexander Shand, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Louisa Whyte, daughter of Dr. John Whyte. He was educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Heidelberg Universities, was appointed Advocate Deputy in 1860 and Judge of the Court of Session from 1872 to 1890. Under the Educational Endowments act he became a Commissioner in 1882. Later he was Chairman of the Coal Owners' and Miners' Conciliation Board. His residence was at 32 Bryanston Square, London, Lord Shand was a member of the Athenæum, New, and Edinburgh Clubs. He received the honorary degrees of D. C. L. from Oxford and LL. D. from Glasgow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major James E. Brett, U. S. A.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, March 6.—Major James E. Brett, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry is dead of pneumonia. He recently was detailed for duty in the Oklahoma State Military Institute here.

Major Brett enlisted Sept. 22, 1870, as a private in Company K, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, United States Army. He was assigned to duty later as hospital steward, holding that position till July 12, 1880, when he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He became First Lieutenant in 1887 and Captain in 1898.

Volunteer Army Officer Dead.

Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, received word yesterday of the death at Pittsburg of Col. Herron. Gen. Booth announced that the funeral will be held in public at Pittsburg on Wednesday and will be conducted by him. Gen. Booth said Col. Herron was one of the most valued and loved officers in the movement.

Dr. M. D. Knight Dead.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 6.—Dr. Moses D. Knight, a prominent physician of Huntingdon County, died at his home in Clinton this morning from heart disease, due to overwork. Dr. Knight was seventy years of age.

Obituary Notes.

NATHANIEL GREEN, keeper of the Elizabeth (N. J.) almshouse, died yesterday from pneumonia at the General Hospital. He was sixty-five years of age, and was a veteran of the civil war. He leaves a widow and one son.

WILLIAM AUSTIN GOODMAN, Sr., President of the National Lafayette Bank and prominently connected with other enterprises died yesterday at Cincinnati, aged 81. He had been longer in the banking business than any other citizen of Cincinnati.

EDGAR HERFIELD BOOTH died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 144 East Thirty-fifth Street. He was forty-three years of age, and was a member of the Racquette Club, the St. Nicholas Club, and the Midwood Club of Flatbush.

WEBER PIANOS
ENDORSED BY LEADING MUSICIANS
The main Weber Warerooms are now located in
Aeolian Hall
362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The area of high pressure that has persisted along the Atlantic Coast since Friday is giving way gradually and an area of low pressure is approaching slowly from the coastward. Rain has fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the greater portion of the Middle Atlantic States. It will be somewhat warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Southwest. The winds along

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES

Harlem River Oarsmen Play in League Tournament.

Scores of Leading Matches Decided in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Courts.

In the annual tournament of the Harlem Navin Handball League, which was continued yesterday on the courts of the competing clubs, the Union Boat Club won six games from the Dauntless Rowing Club, at the Dauntless house, the Wyanoke Boat Club won six from the Crescent Rowing Club at the Wyanoke house, and the Metropolitan Rowing Club won four of six games with the Lone Star Boat Club at the Lone Star house. The Wyanoke Boat Club still leads in the competition, with thirty games won and six lost; the Union Club is second, only one game behind, and the Metropolitan Rowing Club is third. The standing in detail follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.
Wyanoke Boat Club	30	6
Union Boat Club	29	7
Metropolitan Rowing Club	26	10
Crescent Rowing Club	11	25
Lone Star Boat Club	8	28
Dauntless Rowing Club	4	32

Play was vigorous on all the local courts, and some interesting matches were played. At the Jersey City handball court J. Murray played an interesting single-handed match against C. Cannon and A. Martin. Murphy had an allowance of ten aces and won three straight games. A very closely contested match of five games was played between T. Lyman and M. Landy and T. Ryan and T. Ryan, Jr., at Murphy's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street court. The scores follow:

AT DAUNTLESS ROWING CLUB.

Union B. C.		Dauntless R. C.	
Lyons and Kirby	21 21	Covert and Pumphrey	4 13
Berry and Kemp	21 21	E. Stettig and Woolley	8 9
Kean and Connell	21 21	J. Stettig and Bowtell	12 9

AT WYANOKE BOAT CLUB.

Wyanoke B. C.		Crescent R. C.	
Knierim and Keyte	21 21	E. and J. Patten-aud	13 11
Weston and Gerrie	21 21	O'Grady and Eynon	3 18
Rock and Steinman	21 21	Koop and O'Grady	3 4

AT LONE STAR BOAT CLUB.

Metropolitan R. C.		Lone Star B. C.	
Murphy and Ibert	21 11	Johnston and Blatt	12 21
Magnolia and McCarthy	21 21	Ballin and Newman	12 12
Johnson and Chicherio	21 18	Meyers and Stern	17 21

CASHMAN'S MANHATTANVILLE COURT.

T. Cunningham and J. Middleton	16 21	21
P. Durkin and P. Egan	21 11	18
L. Dowd and J. Drew	21 18	21
W. Delaney and D. McCarthy	11 21	15
P. Dunne and J. Scanlon	21 16	11
J. Trant and D. McCarthy	18 21	21
J. Brosnan and James Tynan	21 14	16
W. Howard and John Tynan	18 21	21
C. Cushman and J. Fitzpatrick	21 21	21
C. O'Leary and T. O'Connell	18 16	19
E. Moore and M. Walsh	21 14	21
J. Middleton and T. Cunningham	12 21	19
J. Opleman	21 15	7
L. Dowd	14 21	21

MURPHY'S EAST 125TH STREET COURT.

H. McGovern and J. Walsh	18 21	21
J. Werner and W. Clarke	21 19	20
T. Walsh and W. Ryan	21 21	21
W. Wall and J. Louis	16 15	10
G. Murphy and J. Lyons	21 21	21
T. Foran and G. Sheedy	17 19	20
J. Belton and M. Archer	21 21	18
E. Ennis and F. Jones	10 12	21
T. Lyman and M. Landy	21 21	18 16 21
T. Ryan and T. Ryan, Jr.	6 10	21 21 20
T. Ryan and D. Duane	21 21	21
T. Brosnan and T. Leonard	10 13	14
E. Barnett and T. Barnett	21 21	10
R. Euler and J. Early	20 7	21
J. Lyons and J. Gildey	11 21	21
D. Harrigon and L. Riley	21 16	19
D. Duane and J. Dollard	21 21	13
E. Ennis and G. Riley	18 11	21
J. Barnett and G. Lyons	21 21	21
D. Duane and J. Gildey	19 18	18
J. Murphy and J. Collins	21 21	21
T. Grady and M. J. Brown	6 19	17
J. Doyle	21 21	14
D. Cooper	19 15	21

SHEEHAN'S THIRD AVENUE COURT.

E. Kreuger	21 9	17
J. Arnold	17 21	21
S. Engel and J. Twitchler	21 21	16
M. Kuehnle and J. Brennan	11 19	21
W. Dailey and T. Coan	18 21	21
J. Rabbit and W. Langan	21 17	15
C. Twitchler and J. Kennedy	21 18	16
M. Sheehan and J. Ryan	17 21	21
T. Nicholson and P. Durkin	21 19	21
P. Walsh and P. Shanahan	17 21	14
E. Tuohy and P. Mansfield	18 21	21
M. Sheehan and F. Lynch	21 14	18
S. Foley and A. Kruse	21 17	21
T. Crowley and D. Clary	20 21	15
J. Maddox and J. Sheehan	21 16	21
M. Kuehnle and T. Dillon	14 21	20
J. Foley and J. Bell	21 19	16
J. Durkin and M. Kuehnle	17 21	21

JERSEY CITY HANDBALL CLUB.

P. Wilson and W. Godsell	21 18 21 10	21
P. Edwards and T. Wagner	17 21 14 21	14
M. O'Keefe and M. Tarrant	17 21 18 21	16
J. Flaherty and T. Foley	21 19 21 20	21
M. McMahon and M. Dunne	21 18 21	
J. Murphy and F. O'Brien	17 21 17	
Brosenhan and P. Brooklyn	21 17 21	
T. O'Keefe and M. McLoughlin	18 21 26	
J. Carlton and T. Lynch	21 17 21 19	21
T. Dunn and T. Wagner	18 21 20 21	19
J. D. Holland	21 21 21	
J. Foley	18 14 12	
John King	16 14 19	
Robert Mylaw	21 21 21	
T. Mulvaney	18 21 17	
Richard Bishop	21 16 21	

JERSEY CITY HANDBALL COURT.

P. Burns and J. Egan	21 18	21
E. Corrigan and F. Kirchner	19 21	16
W. Gould and J. McCourt	11 21	16
J. McCurnin and G. Murray	21 16	21
J. Entwistle and J. Flaherty	21 20	21
T. Morgan and C. Connor	11 21	17
C. Dunn and J. McCurnin	21 14	21
J. Entwistle and G. Myers	11 21	9
T. McCabe and J. Kelly	21 21	14 21
P. Scott and E. Ficke	14 18	21 19
J. Murray (10 aces)	21 22	21
C. Cannon and A. Martin	20 16	19
P. Brennan and P. Egan	21 14	21
J. Curtis and M. Dunne	15 21	18
C. Mulligan and J. McCourt	21 19	21
T. Jackson and W. Gibson	20 21	18

QUINN'S GATES AVENUE COURT.

W. Slater and W. Melville	21 18	21
J. Enright and J. Connors	17 21	16 14
James Tiernan and J. Fahey	21 17	21
J. Lenahan and W. Blondin	19 21	16 19
McNichols and McMahon	21 21	12
Griffin and Mulligan	18 16	21

New York Curlers Won.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—In the annual inter-State curling match between the Newark Curling Club and the Thistles of New York, at Branch Brook Park yesterday afternoon, the local team was defeated by the score of 41 to 31. Score:

Thistles.		Newark.	
Rink No. 1.		Rink No. 1.	
Good,		McDowell,	
Turnbull,		Lunn,	
McKenzie,		Murphy,	
Lander, skip,	22	Ketcham, skip,	15
Rink No. 2.		Rink No. 2.	
Anderson,		McLaren,	
Frazer,		Reid,	
Thaw,		Holmes,	
Wats, skip,	19	Thornton, skip,	16
Total	41	Total	31

Umpire—A. R. Jones.

Tie for First Place at Pool.

Irving Long and William Dawson are the leaders in the pool tournament for the championship of Greater New York, which is being played at the Broadway Billiard Academy, 1,947 Broadway. The two men have shown the best execution, and it is thought that the first prize of the tournament lies between them. Maturo and Burns are having a close race for second place, each winning and losing a game, while Grogan, Otis, and Stewart are in the rear division, with a game won and three lost. Ten more games are to be played, and Maturo and Burns will be the contestants to-night.

Standing of the players follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Irving Long	3	0	Charles Otis	1	3
Wm. Dawson	3	0	Wm. Stewart	1	3
James Maturo	1	1	Tom Burns	1	1
Charles Grogan	1	3			

FIX UP TIP TO OARSMEN.

Park Department Wants Rowing-Club House Sites Beautified.

Considerable activity in the matter of improvements to the houses of the boat clubs in the new "Scullers' Row" along the water front of Macomb's Dam Park is likely to result from the intimations which several of the clubs have received from the Park Department that their houses are not sufficiently ornamental, and that various alterations, such as the addition of porches and balconies, together with a liberal use of new paint, will be welcomed.

This suggestion has been well received by the clubs, who are not only willing but desirous to improve their houses now that they are assured of a permanent location, though they were unwilling to spend money while they were in their old locations on account of the uncertainty of tenure which previously existed.

The Nassau Boat Club has taken the lead in the movement by building a new house, which, when finished, will be the most attractive on the river. It is already inclosed and roofed over, and is expected to be ready for occupancy by the opening of the rowing season. The walls are shingled and stained dark green, with white trimming, and the roof will be covered with red tiles.

The Harlem Rowing Club has decided to enlarge its boathouse by building a one-story addition fifteen feet wide on each side of the house and extending back the full depth of the building.

Improvements in the Metropolitan and Wyanoke houses are also to be made, but have not yet been definitely decided upon.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL EXPERTS

Five Local Men Shoot for United States Championship.

Shooting in six cities by marksmen with the revolver and pistol for the indoor fifty-shot championship of the United States ended at midnight on Saturday. The competitions, which were open to all, were governed by the rules of the United States Revolver Association, and the scores were made and certified to by a member of that organization. The shooting in this city was done at the ranges of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, at One Hundredth Street and Broadway, A. L. A. Himmelwright and J. E. Silliman representing the association. The standard American target was used for both weapons, the distance being twenty yards, the shooting to be completed in one hour by artificial light.

Five men entered from this city. Dr. W. H. Luckett made the top score with the revolver, and Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre of Squadron A with the pistol. The latter also shot with the revolver. Henry Klatz used both weapons, but J. A. Dietz shot with the pistol alone. The scores:

REVOLVER.

Dr. W. H. Luckett—First pair of targets, 86; second, 93; third, 93; fourth, 89; fifth, 86. Total—447.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre—First pair, 81; second, 83; third, 87; fourth, 83; fifth, 92. Total—425.

A. L. A. Himmelwright—First pair, 82; second, 81; third, 86; fourth, 77; fifth, 70. Total—406.

Henry Klatz—First pair, 80; second, 80; third, 67, fourth, 76; fifth, 83. Total—392.

PISTOL.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre—First pair, 90; second, 86; third, 87; fourth, 87; fifth, 86. Total—436.

Henry Klatz—First pair, 89; second, 81; third, 75; fourth, 88; fifth, 81. Total—414.

J. A. Dietz, Jr.—First pair, 80; second, 86; third, 86; fourth, 91; fifth, 87. Total—430.

AUTOMOBILE TRACK MEETS.

Secretary Reeves Planning a Race Series at Empire City Track.

Local automobilists will be glad to learn that in all probability there will be several automobile track meets at Empire City track this season. Alfred Reeves has just been re-elected Secretary of the club controlling the track, and he has begun active preparations to bring together the fastest professional automobile riders in the world. He expects to hold even a better series of races than in the memorable meet last year.

It is probable that the opening automobile meet will be held at the track on Decoration Day, and plans have been proposed for a two or three days' open automobile show about the same time. In the big racing meet that will be held later in the season a time limit will be placed upon all contestants, and none of the professionals will receive any part of the money unless they come within certain figures, which will be placed at a low standard.

Mr. Reeves also hopes to bring over to America the winner of the international Gordon Bennett cup race, provided the victor is not an American, to meet Barney Oldfield in a series of races.

Record of N. Y. A. C. Pool Tournament.

Five players are fairly well bunched in the pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club, T. A. Plunkett being the leader, with five games won and none lost. The other four have lost only a game each, but E. F. Crowe has won five games, to four for Anthony Clough, three for Percy Gardner, and one for A. P. Driggs. The withdrawal of S. S. Ellis, Jr., leaves only ten men in the tournament, but according to the improvement shown by the various contestants since the start of the competition, the games for the next two weeks should be of an unusually interesting character. For to-night T. A. Plunkett and A. P. Driggs will play the first game at 8 o'clock, and Percy Gardner and W. A. Tilt will be opponents in the second game at 10 o'clock.

The tournament record follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
T. A. Plunkett	5	0	V. B. Hubbell	2	3
E. F. Crowe	5	1	C. Van Vredenburg	1	3
A. Clough	4	1	E. C. Talcott	1	4
P. Gardner	3	1	J. A. Jarin	0	4
A. P. Driggs	2	1	*S. S. Ellis, Jr.	2	6
W. A. Tilt	3	2			

*Withdrew from tourney after winning 2 and losing 2. Other games were forfeited.

Cornell's Team for N. Y. A. C. Games.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Trainer Moakley of the Cornell track team to-night announced that the team which will represent Cornell in the four-mile relay race against Yale, Pennsylvania, and Columbia at the games of the New York Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening will be composed of W. E. Schutt, the two-mile intercollegiate champion; T. M. Foster and D. C. Munson of Cornell's champion cross country team, and B. Smith.

Yale's Crew at Gale's Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, March 6.—Frank Dodge, manager of Yale's 'Varsity eight, accompanied by John Kennedy, the coach, visited Gale's Ferry yesterday and made arrangements with the heirs of Capt. Christopher Brown for the Yale crew to occupy its old quarters this year. After the arrangements were made for the quarters Manager Dodge announced that the date for the 'Varsity race between Yale and Harvard would be June 30.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Sid Silver, 102 pounds; Uranium and Dutch Carter, 105 each; Amorous, 107; Our Jessie, 108; Bounding, 110; Bud Embry and Frank Rice, 105 each; Reckoner and June Collins, 107 each; Pretorius, 110; Balm of Gilead, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Weird, 99 pounds; Sneer and Doctor Loder, 101 each; I Must, 104; Arthur, 107; Sparrow Cop, 109; Caddie Mac, 90; Congress, 101; Triple Silver, 102; Young Jessie, 104; Magdala, 107; Tom O'Day, 112.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse. Redman, 93 pounds; Clangor, 96; The Regent, 104; Inquisitive Girl, 95; Plautus, 97; Lurulighter, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Silver Mead, 95 pounds; Rollick II., 105; John, 107; North Wind, 120; Bengal, 112; Satire, 115; Establish, 102; Mint Bed, 105; Fast, 110; Jake Weber, 112; Prodigal Son and Arden, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Hickory Corners, 112 pounds; Badger, 118; Sabinal, 117; Doctor Carrick, 120; Sir Kingston, 121; Moderator, 124; Henry of Transamar, 116; Anti-Trust, 116; Nabocklish, 110; Aules and Doctor Hart, 121 each; Prince Richard, 124.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Charley and Hardly, 105 pounds each; Wellesley, 107; Larry Will, 109; Georgia Gardner, 110; Bearke Cockran, 112; Feronia and Louis Kraft, 105 each; Elisa Dillon, Gracious, and Ermack, 110 each; Weird, 112.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BASEBALL PROTEST READY

Ban Johnson Still Declares National Schedule Was Changed.

Itineraries of the Local Teams on Their Southern Trips—First Home Games to be Played with College Nines.

Ban Johnson was to have left last night for the headquarters of the American Baseball League at Chicago, and as soon as he arrives there he will send his protest against the New York National League Club playing at Brooklyn on the opening day of the championship season, April 14, thus conflicting with the game at American League Park, to James Hart, who was Chairman of the joint conference of the Schedule Committees of the two leagues in this city last week. It is claimed that it is within the province of Hart to call the two committees together again and investigate the charge that the schedule of the National League was changed after it had been acted upon at the joint conference.

President Johnson said yesterday that he would produce the minutes of the joint conference meeting, which would show that when he asked Barney Dreyfuss where the National League intended to open its season in the East the President of the Pittsburg Club replied: "New York at Philadelphia and Boston at Brooklyn." At that Johnson said he dismissed the New York part of the schedule.

If nothing will be done in the matter by "Jim" Hart, then, Johnson said, he would put the case up to the National Commission. The President of the American League and "Garry" Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, had a private talk yesterday, but whether it concerned the trouble about the schedule could not be learned, as neither would speak about the conference.

Manager McGraw and his players of the New York National League Club are expected to arrive at Savannah to-day, and to-morrow will begin training in earnest. After spending a week in that city they will journey to Birmingham, Ala., staying there until the 29th of the month. Two days will be spent at Little Rock, Ark., playing with the local club, and on April 1 and 2 the Nashville Club of the Southern League will be encountered. On April 4, 5, and 6 they will be at Montgomery, Ala., and from there they will return home. On Saturday, April 9, the New Yorks will play the first game at the Polo Grounds with Yale University.

On Wednesday the players of the New York American League team will report at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., and then go direct to Atlanta, Ga. Manager Griffith has reported to the officials of the club that he had heard from many of the players, and all had told him they were in excellent condition and were eager to begin work. The team will remain at Atlanta until March 26, then go to Mobile, New Orleans, Montgomery, and Richmond, returning home on April 8 to open the season with the Manhattan College nine.

RACE TRACK CHANGES.

Marked Improvements to be Made at All the Local Courses.

Racegoers will see improvements on a large scale at all the metropolitan tracks this year. At Gravesend a mile training track will be built immediately south of the Futurity course. There will be marked changes at the entrance. The old wooden gates will be replaced by handsome entrances of ornate design. New carriage sheds, with 1,100 stalls, are to be built. The wooden grand stand steps are to be replaced by cement steps, and the sanitary arrangements are to be thoroughly overhauled. An addition to the field stand will be made, and the betting ring will be enlarged by an additional space, 50 by 90 feet.

At Brighton Beach work will be begun within the next few weeks, including the brick terrace in front of the grand stand, along its entire lawn and the field stand. The terrace will have a height of eight feet, and will slope down to the new fence. When the terrace is finished it will have a length of three-sixteenths of a mile. The getting ring will be moved back to make room for the terrace. Superintendent Claire is also arranging for the installation of a complete drainage system in the infield.

The improvements at Sheepshead Bay are already under way. The wooden grand stand steps are to be replaced by stone steps. A material increase in the size of the field stand will be made. It will be a double-decker when completed.

At Jamaica a new dining room will be built in the rear of and on a level with the top row of seats in the grand stand. An addition is also being made to the covered walk which will make it possible to get from the stand to the trains in all kinds of weather without exposure. At Acqueduct new roads will be built to the stables and other improvements made.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
St. Paul Minneapolis Duluth
Four fast trains daily leave Chicago at 9:00 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a. m. for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and the Northwest via the Chicago and North-western Railway. These fast trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel.
One of them is the electric lighted
North-Western Limited
leaving at 6:30 p. m. has Pullman drawing-room and compartment sleeping cars, buffet smoking cars, Book-lovers Library, dining car, free chair cars and day coaches. Other trains are equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, cafe and parlor cars and free chair cars.
Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full particulars on application.
D. W. Aldridge, 461 Broadway, N.Y.
NW99

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Pure Lard.
Swift's or Armour's Pure Lard, absolutely pure, and open kettle rendered, price reduced for this occasion to 1lb. for..... 10c
Codfish Threads.
"XLCR" brand, white, tender, nourishing, package reduced to low price of..... 4c
Salt Large sack of free running salt. Price only... 5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Twice the Size of the Flat-Iron Building.

The large department stores fill the public eye, by reason of their size and the variety of goods they sell. Nothing in the line of merchandise seems to come amiss to some of them. They are "jacks of all trades" in retailing. We confine ourselves to one line solely—that of groceries and family supplies; but we are specialists in that line—the original discoverers of how to retail the highest quality of goods for the lowest prices. We keep far in advance of any competition. Our grocery stores do not obtrude themselves on the public eye. Yet they are well known. The thrifty JAMES BUTLER store is a necessary and welcome addition to every prosperous neighborhood. The floor space occupied by our distributing depot, offices, warehouses, and the 124 retail branch stores, if confined to one building, would require a modern steel structure more than twice the size of the famous Flat-Iron building. Imagine another Flat-Iron building on top of the present one. That building, 40 stories high, would fail to accommodate the present requirements of our business. Yet it would be instantly recognized as the largest retail grocery in the world. We have more size and volume than the largest department store, with the tremendous advantage of giving housekeepers all the conveniences of the corner grocery at prices from which every extra profit is rigorously chopped off. Our goods take the shortest cut from the producer to the consumer, and the middlemen's profits go into the pockets of our customers. That is why our trade grows daily, almost hourly.

STORES EVERYWHERE 124 RETAIL BRANCHES

The "S. & H." Green Trading Stamp Furor.

The popularity of our colossal free trading stamp distribution continues to increase, and, although it is costing us a pretty penny, we will not interrupt its flow. Again we will give on every purchase of 10 cents or more—excepting C. O. D. orders—at all our stores, for three days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY of this week,

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps To Everybody With Everything.

Butler's Coffees.
Unexcelled for taste and aroma. Every day fresh roasted. Lowest prices. 15, 20, 25c. a lb. The finest imported Mocha and Java Coffee for 25c. a lb.

Salmon—Best Red Alaska, Hatchery, and other popular brands, 2 cans for 25c.; a can..... 13c
Salmon—Famous "Essie" brand. Choicest Columbia River Salmon, 1 lb. tall can..... 19c
"Queen" and other superior brands, ½-lb. can..... 10c
Salmon—"Rock" brand, high grade of fish, 1-lb. flat can..... 15c
Salmon—Booth's Columbia River, standard of quality, 1-lb. tall can..... 18c
Salmon Steaks—"Essie" brand, highest standard of excellence, 1-lb. flat can..... 22c
Sardines—Genuine French, packed in pure olive oil; 3 cans for Good domestic sardines, a can.. 5c
Mustard Sardines, packed in mustard, plump and tender, a can 12c
Cromarty Bloaters—Special cure, our own importation, a box, 19c.; 2 for..... 5c
Pickles—"Liberty" brand, Chow-chow Mixed and Gherkins—appetite sharpeners, a bottle..... 12c
Maple Syrup—from old Vermont—pints, 15c.; ½-pint bottles.... 10c
White Wine or Cider Vinegar—Full strength, a bottle..... 7c
Celery Salt—large bottle..... 10c
Parlor Matches—"Triumph" brand—all sure shots, package of 1 dozen boxes for..... 10c

Wash-Tub Workers
Butler's Best Borax Soap—Has concentrated cleansing power, harmless to fabrics; 7 cakes of this superb washing soap for..... 25c
Clenewell Washing Powder—The sworn foe of dirt, 4 lb. package, 15c.; 1 lb. package, 5c.; 2 oz. package, a little giant, for..... 2c
Good Strong Ammonia—Does its work well, a bottle..... 5c
Butler's Concentrated Lye—A potash that makes the dirt vanish; in sifting cans, each..... 5c
French Bluing—Finest made, 3 squares for..... 5c
Starch—Best English gloss, 3 lb. box 15c

Peerless Ketchup.
The prince of table relishes—fit for citizen and king: pints, 15c.; ½ pints.... 8c

Tomatoes—"Essie" Brand, highest quality, hand packed, solid, ripe, red selected fruit, a can..... 12c
French Peas—The choicest qualities of the best brands, 2 cans for 25c
Jelly Powder—"Blue Ribbon"—Choicest fruit and wine flavors—strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange; Madeira, port, sherry—Most delicious for Lenten desserts, a package, only 10c
Jams—"Liberty" brand, all kinds, 1-lb. glass jars..... 10c
Preserves—"Liberty" brand, all kinds, 3-lb. jars, only..... 25c
Jellies—All kinds, in qt. Mason jars, each, only..... 9c
McLaren's Imperial Cheese—Finest imported cream cheese, rich flavor, stone jars, each..... 10c

Butler's Cocoa.
Full flavored, rich, highly nutritious. "Triumph" brand—½-lb. tin..... 18c
Popular "Peerless" brand—¼ lb. tin..... 10c

Prunes—Fancy Santa Clara Valley fruit, thin skinned and meaty, 3-lb package for..... 25c
Dates—"Blue Ribbon," finest Persian, 3 packages for 20c.; a package..... 7c
Evaporated Peaches—"Blue Ribbon," the choicest, in 2-1-lb. carton..... 13c
Evaporated Apricots—"Blue Ribbon," the best, in 1-lb. carton..... 13c
Evaporated Apples—"Blue Ribbon," the brand of highest quality, in 1-lb. carton, each..... 10c
Buckwheat Flour—"Peerless"—Nothing finer at the price, 3-lb. package..... 10c
"Triumph" brand—highest grade manufactured, 3-lb. package..... 14c
Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Perfectly balanced mixture, self-raising, perfection for the purpose and most economical, a package..... 10c
Rice—Best Carolina "head" rice, 3-lb. linen bag..... 25c
Rye Flour—Superior grade, 3-lb. linen bag..... 10c
Graham Flour—Highly recommended, 3-lb. linen bag..... 10c
Yellow or White Meal, from selected corn, 3-lb. linen bag... 10c
Macaroni—Finest quality, a lb..... 9c
Spaghetti—Finest quality, a lb..... 9c
Salad Oil—Pure domestic, equal to best imported olive oil; quart bottles, 35c.; pints, 10c.; half pints..... 5c

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BUTLER'S TEAS.
Housekeepers are making a great run on the new importations of our choice and highly popular Teas.
25, 35, 50c. a lb.
Unequalled for flavor and purity.
Oranges.
Fresh shipments from California and Florida, juicy Navels, fancy grade.
20, 25, 30, 35c. a doz.
Lemons New importation from Messina, a doz..... 13c

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UNITED CIGAR STORES
Special Feature this Week
Palma de Cuba
Londres Grande Size,
6c. each, $6.00 per 100
It would appear hardly necessary for us to say to the experienced smoker of high grade, clear Havanas, that in the Londres Grande size, a cigar of the character of the PALMA DE CUBA costs the jobber from $10 to $15 per thousand more than our price to you. You can easily figure out the saving to you when we cut out the retailers profit on top of the profit which the jobber must have.
Price and Quality Never Change.
Other good values deserving mention:
Gen. Braddock, *Diplomaticos.* Box of 25, $1.00
Palma de Cuba, *Bouquets.* Box of 50, $2.50
The Genuine
Lillian Russell,
High Grade Nickel Cigar.
Our Price, 3c. each.
THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. We prepay express or postage on orders of 100 cigars or over. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.
UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
Stores all over
One always in sight

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"YANKEE" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50—$2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place

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ORIENT BUCKBOARDS New and 2d hand, $225 to $435; speed 30 miles an hour. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, sole agents.

ONE thin coat easily applied.
A few light rubs with a flannel or a Regal polisher.
No turpentine, no paste, no grease. A smooth, clean, quick, and "healthy" shine.
A shine that saves your shoes, and it costs less than a cent.
At all Regal Stores—25 Cents.
Regal Dressing
For all shoes and leathers
MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY—43 Cortlandt St., 115 Nassau St., 291 Broadway, 785 Broadway, 1211 Broadway, 1341 Broadway, 507 Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 2280 Third Ave., 338 Sixth Ave.
BROOKLYN—357 Fulton St., 111 Broadway, 1091 Broadway, 466 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—66 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—841 Broad St.
WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY—166 West 125th St., 785 Broadway, 1339 Broadway, 338 Sixth Ave.

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AVOID disappointment later by having your carriages put in condition now. Our equipment for repair work is complete, and our reputation in this line only second to that we have gained as builders of new carriages. A simple request will bring to you, without charge, one of our experts for estimate, consultation or suggestion.
In any matter relating to horse, carriage, or stable equipment our knowledge and skill are always at your service.
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Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Automobiles.

A.B. CHASE PIANO
Science is the skeleton. Art is its body. Music is its soul. The result is the ideal art piano—
THE
A.B. CHASE
THE APOLLO COMPANY,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Between 17th & 18th Streets,
New York.

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If the light is bad don't blame the mantle but the dealer. He hasn't sold you a Welsbach.
5 Kinds - 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c
WELSBACH STORE, 1133 BROADWAY
All Dealers

AUTOMOBILES.
AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.
Tonneau Cadillac, (like new,) $575; United States Long-Distance, eight horse-power, 1905; steamers, $225; $6,500 Mors, $3,500; New 1903 Rambler, $450; "Orient" Buckboards, $225; Big lot Motorcycles, $75 up; 1903 Oldsmobile, (like new,) $450; goods advertised are in our store. Other attractive bargains. Automobile supplies cut prices.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Dull But Encouraging Week's Business.

The Majority of Stocks Rose, Although Business Was Small—Prominent Changes in Quotations.

The volume of business in stocks last week was under a million shares, hardly more than half the previous week's business, and not much more than a good day's business when it is brisk. The business in the bond market, on the contrary, was larger than in the previous week, although scarcely more than half of the corresponding week in 1903. Although trading was thus dull its tone was good, prices rising every day except Satrday, when there was a partial reaction. Among 68 stocks which moved as much as a point 51 rose, and out of 37 bonds 25 rose. This is an encouraging comparison with the previous and more active week, when an even larger proportion of properties showed declines instead of advances.

Twelve stocks contributed more than one-half of the total business, and among them only Amalgamated declined. It is curious how little good news affects speculative business in the present temper. Amalgamated has taken no good from the important favorable decision releasing to its use the Boston and Montana dividends. Railway Steel Spring is no higher upon an excellent year's earnings and declaration of its first dividend, and Texas Pacific 2d 5s are actually 5 per cent. lower upon the reconsideration of the decision not to pay a dividend. In a different market all these issues and some others might have been expected to improve upon some of the week's news. How small the week's changes were appears from an advance of one-quarter in the week's most active stock, Pennsylvania, whose annual report might properly have influenced a larger fluctuation whether well or ill construed. The largest change among the dozen active properties was a rise of 1¾ in Mexican Central, upon reports of favorable readjustment of its finances in connection with the visit of a leading banker to Mexico. Steel 5s contributed alone one-sixth to the week's total bond business, 1,100 being sold at an advance of ½. Only 499 were sold of the next most active bond, Union Pacific convertibles, at an advance of ⅝.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Commercial Cable Co.
Compressed Air Co.
International Salt Co.
Scheffelin & Co.
Tubular Dispatch Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Central National Bank.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad.
National Citizens' Bank.
Phenix Gold Mining Co.
Simpson, Crawford Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	...
Alle. & Wes.	150	...
Allis-Chalmers	8½	12
Allis-Chalmers pf.	52	54
Amalgamated Copper	45¾	45⅞
Amer. Agric. Chemical	121	14
Amer. Agri. Chemical pf.	73½	74¾
Amer. Car & Foundry	19	19½
American Car & Foundry pf.	69½	70
American Coal	185	250
American Cotton Oil	29¾	30
American Cotton Oil pf.	88	93
American District Telegraph	22	28
American Express	185	192
American Grass Twine	6¾	7
American Hide & Leather	3¾	5
American Hide & Leather pf.	13	14
American Ice	7¾	8
American Ice pf.	11½	11¾
American Linseed Company	9	11¼
American Linseed Company pf.	27	35
American Locomotive	22¾	22⅝
American Locomotive pf.	...	82
American Malting Company	3¼	4
American Malting Co. pf.	19	21
American Smelting & Refining	47	47⅜
American Smelting & Ref. pf.	90	90¾
American Snuff	110	130
American Snuff pf.	89	90
American Sugar Ref	123	123¼
American Sugar Ref. pf.	122	125
American T. & C.	84	87
American Tel. & Tel.	121½	122¼
American Tobacco pf.	125	135
American Woolen	10	11
American Woolen pf.	69	72
Anaconda Copper	62	63
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann Arbor pf.	52	56
Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	98	98
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	85	85¼
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	88½	89
Atlantic Coast Line.	100	...
Baltimore & Ohio.	74⅜	74½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	90
Boston A. L. pf.	104	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	39¾	40
Brooklyn Union Gas.	185	190
Brunswick City	5½	6⅝
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	118	120¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	132	...
Butterick Co.	48	51
Canada Southern	63¼	64½
Canadian Pacific	110½	110⅝
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	101	...
Central R. R. New Jersey	153	156
Chesapeake & Ohio.	29½	30⅛
Chicago & Alton.	30½	30½
Chicago & Alton pf.	81½	84
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	185	185
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	121	125
Chicago Great Western.	14½	15
Chicago Great Western pf., A.	65	70
Chicago Great Western pf., B.	25¾	30
Chicago Great Western deb.	82	87
C., M. & St. Paul.	138¾	138¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	172	175
Chicago & Northwestern.	162	165
Chicago, St. P. & Omaha.	135	145
Chi., St. P., M. & Om., pf.	165	180
Chi. Term. Transfer.	9¾	10
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20¾	23¾
Chi. Union Traction.	5¼	6
Chi. Union Traction pf.	30¾	34
C., C., C. & St. L.	76	77
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	110¾
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	50	60
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	75	80
Cleve. & Pittsburg	178	...
Col. Fuel & Iron.	29½	30
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	...	64
Col. Southern.	16¾	17¼
Col. Southern 1st pf.	35	35
Col. Southern 2d pf.	24	24½
Col. & H. Coal & Iron.	12½	12¾
Commercial Cable.	190	192½
Consolidated Coal.	53	70
Consolidated Gas Co.	130½	132½
Continental Tob. pf.	102½	107
Corn Products	15¾	15⅝
Corn Products pf.	67½	68½
Delaware & Hudson.	154	155
Del., Lack. & Western.	260	268
Denver & Rio Grande.	18½	18¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	65¾	66½
Denver & Southwest.	1	1
Denver & Southwest pf.	2	5
D., M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...
Detroit Southern.	9¼	10½
Detroit Southern pf.	18	19
Detroit United Ry.	61½	62
Diamond Match.	125	130
Distillers' Securities.	23½	24
Dist. of America pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7¼	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Erie	22¾	22¾
Erie 1st pf.	42¾	42¾
Erie 2d pf.	35¾	38½
Erie & T. H.	68	83
Erie & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City.	44	56
General Chemical	42	49
General Chemical pf.	102	100
General Electric	160¼	161
Great Northern pf.	155	180
Gold & S. Tel.	110	120
Hocking Valley	72½	78½
Hocking Valley pf.	78	80
Homestake	50	51
Ill. Central	126¼	127
Ill. Central, l.	103½	...
International Paper	11½	12¾
International Paper pf.	65	66
International Power	27⅝	28
Int. Steam Pump.	33	36
Int. Steam Pump pf.	71¼	73
Iowa Central	16	21
Iowa Central pf.	34	36
Joliet & Chicago.	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	24	29
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66	68
Kan. C. So.	16	17½
Kan. C. So. pf.	32	33
Kanawha & D. M.	10	15
K. & T. M. pf.	40	50
Knick. Ice, Chicago.	5	10
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	50	55
Lachde Gas pf.	75	95
Lake Erie & Western.	26	27
Lake Erie & Western pf.	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	53
Louisville & Nashville	102¼	102⅝
Manhattan Beach	6	9
Manhattan Elevated	143	143⅛
Maryland Coal pf.	105	110
Metropolitan Securities	80	84
Metropolitan Street Railway	113¾	114
Mexican Central	11¼	11⅜
Michigan Central	136	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	58	65
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	88	95
Minneapolis St. Paul & S. Ste. M.	60½	61
Minn., St. Paul. & S. Ste. M. pf.	117	...
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	15	15¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	35¾	39
Missouri Pacific.	87½	87⅝
Morris & Essex.	180	190
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.	103	105
National Biscuit	43½	45
National Biscuit pf.	102½	104
National Enameling & S.	18½	20
National Enameling & S. pf.	79	85
National Lead	15¼	15⅜
National Lead pf.	82½	86
National Railroad of Mexico pf.	35½	35⅞
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	17½	18
New Central Coal	42	48
New York Air Brake	127	130
New York, B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
New York Central	113¾	113⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.	25	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. Dock.	16	20
N. Y. Dock pf.	40	...
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	145
N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	190
N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¼	20¼
Norfolk & Western.	55½	55⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.	85	90
North American.	81	82
Ontario Mining.	4	5
Pacific Coast.	50	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61	64
Pacific Mail.	26	26¼
Penn. R.	112¾	112⅞
People's Gas, Chi.	97⅝	97⅝
Peoria & Eastern.	16	20
Pere Marquette.	75	78
Pere Marquette pf.	...	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	55	61
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	93
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	...
Pressed Steel Car.	28	28½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	69	70
Pullman Co.	210	212
Quicksilver.	...	1⅛
Quicksilver pf.	4½	9
R. G. Sec. 1st Cent. ctfs.	86	91
Ry. Steel Spring.	23	23½
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	72	76
Reading.	40¾	40⅞
Reading 1st pf.	75	78
Reading 2d pf.	56	59
Rensselaer & Saratoga.	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel.	7¾	7½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	41¾	42
Rock Island	20	20⅛
Rock Island pf.	60	61
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	130½	...
Rubber Goods	18¾	19
Rubber Goods pf.	73½	76¼
St. Jo. & Grand Island.	9	11
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	36	40
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	17	19
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	60	72
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	41	42
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	151¼	162
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	124
St. Louis Southwestern.	13⅝	14
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	30½	31½
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	36½	38
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	80	83
Southern Pacific	43¾	43⅝
Southern Railway.	13⅝	13⅝
Southern Railway pf.	70½	79⅝
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90	91
Standard Rope & Twine.	...	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	35	35¼
Texas Pacific	22⅜	23
T. P. Land Tr.	26	28
Third Avenue.	120	123
Toledo, Peoria & Western.	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light.	18	23½
Toledo, St. Louis & West.	23¼	24½
Toledo, St. Louis & West. pf.	33	35
Twin City Rapid Transit.	87½	88
Union Bag & Paper.	73¾	74¼
Union Pacific pf.	86¼	87
United Fruit	97	98½
United Railways invest.	9¼	10
United Railways invest. pf.	44¼	46½
United States Express	103	108
United States Leather	7¼	7¼
United States Leather pf.	77¾	78
United States Realty & Con.	7½	8
United States Realty & Con. pf.	50½	51¼
United States Rubber	11½	12¾
United States Rubber pf.	48	48¾
United States Steel	10¾	11
United States Steel pf.	55¾	55¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	30¾	30¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pf.	101	107
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke.	16	20
Wabash	17½	17⅝
Wabash pf.	33½	33½
Wells-Fargo Express	205	215
Western Union Telegraph.	87¾	88½
Westinghouse El. & M.	157	159
Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	15	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	46	48
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	24	27
Wisconsin Central	19	19½
Wisconsin Central pf.	40	41½

GRAIN RATE PROTEST.

Railway Presidents Reply to Complaints on Differentials.

The Committee on Differentials of the Merchants' Association has received replies to protests made Feb. 29 in letters to Presidents and Traffic Managers of various railroads against differential rates, which, it was claimed, discriminated against New York and injured the city's trade.

President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has written to Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Merchants' Association Committee, to say that, in asking his company to discontinue the differential rate on ex-lake grain to Philadelphia, the committee was under a misunderstanding of the conditions existing. He says it is difficult to see how his company could comply without repudiating the decision of the tribunal of 1882, by which Philadelphia and Baltimore were granted differentials, and as well disregarding the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission of 1808, which specifically confirmed the differentials in the case of ex-lake grain.

He says a lower rate to Philadelphia and Baltimore than to New York was then held to be equitable. Mr. Cassatt thought the hearing might be reopened, but until then his company could do nothing. He admitted the question is full of complications and difficult of adjustment, and he thought the Inter-State Commerce Commission the most competent body to investigate it.

President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad admits in a letter to Mr. Schwab that the differential rates have operated to the disadvantage of New York, and that the burden should be relieved and a normal basis established. But he says: "The commercial interests at the other ports now enjoying the differential rates are probably as honest and earnest in their views and contentions that the differentials should be continued, either in whole or in part, as the New York merchants are in theirs, that a continuation of these differentials, either in whole or in part, will be an unjust and unwarrantable discrimination against them." Mr. Truesdale thinks the matter should be submitted to a board of arbitration or the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

T. P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, writes: "I have to thank you for your favor of Feb. 29. You may rely upon my co-operation in your praiseworthy efforts to benefit the business interests of New York City."

The Committee on Differentials of the Merchants' Association will meet to-morrow afternoon to consider these replies and determine a plan of action.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 6.—The further advance in the price of cotton increased the difficulty of selling in the cloth market during the past week, and complaints of an unsatisfactory turn-over are general. There was a healthy inquiry from India, and slightly more trade in some directions, but the majority of the offers proved to be impracticable.

Buyers are watching the course of cotton, hoping for more favorable conditions.

Lately manufacturers have been better fortified with orders, so there has been no marked pressure for new bookings. The third successive sale of 10,000 bales of cotton at Liverpool provoked much comment, and it is surmised that many spinners have become anxious about future supplies.

In yarns the strong tone prevailing was the feature, with a disappointing business except in odd quarters, where fairly respectable lines were placed, principally of the medium and higher counts.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAMILton Fire Insurance Company:

In accordance with a requisition made on the 16th day of February, 1904, by Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, notice is hereby given that, owing to an impairment of the capital amounting to Seventy-nine Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Forty-six Cents, an assessment of 53.03 per cent. of the par value of your shares is required to be paid at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, No. 75 William Street, on or before the 16th day of April, 1904.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.

WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dick & Robinson,
BANKERS,
30 Broad St., Real Est. Tr. Bldg.
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Bonds for Investment
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS.
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

FINANCIAL.
To the Holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the
Houston Oil Company of Texas.

New York City, March 3, 1904.

Receivers have been appointed for the property of the Houston Oil Company of Texas. At the request of the holders of a large amount of both classes of stock of said company the undersigned, representing large holdings of said stock, have consented to act as a Committee to look after and protect the interests of the stockholders of the company. The undersigned have prepared a Stockholders' Agreement, dated March 3d, 1904, under which this Committee will act, copies of which can be procured at the offices of The Morton Trust Company, New York City; the American Loan & Trust Company of Boston; The St. Louis Union Trust Company of St. Louis, Mo., or Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Bankers, Baltimore, or will be sent to any stockholder upon application to the Secretary of this Committee. All holders of stock are entitled to become parties to said Agreement by sending their stock to either of said Trust Companies, or to Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor. The ability of the Committee to protect the stockholders will naturally depend upon the number of shares deposited, and it is therefore important to all the stockholders that they should immediately co-operate by sending their certificates to one of the said depositaries. Stock should be deposited before March 17th, the date fixed by the United States Circuit Court of Texas for the appointment of permanent receivers.

JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, New York.
N. W. JORDAN,
President American Loan & Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
EDWARDS WHITAKER,
of Whitaker & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY J. BOWDOIN,
Baltimore, Md.
JOHN F. SHEPLEY,
Vice President St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.
COMMITTEE.

HENRY WOLLMAN, Counsel,
New York City.
EDWARD P. GOETZ, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York City.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital and Surplus, $7,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Sec'y.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Sec.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, E. D. Morgan,
William Cargender, Richard Mortimer,
D. Crawford Clark, John E. Parsons,
Henry W. DeForest, Henry C. Perkins,
Haley Fiske, Charles M. Pratt,
Charles H. Henderson, Anton A. Raven,
Robert Bloe, Norman B. Ream,
William H. Hollister, John L. Riker,
Brayton Ives, William Schall, Jr.
Morris K. Jesup, J. Edward Simmons,
Edward B. Judson, John W. Simpson,
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Francis S. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy, John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin, E. R. Thomas,
D. O. Mills, Geo. Henry Warren.

The Certified Audit Corporation
OF NEW YORK.
WM. HEPBURN RUSSELL, President. } Ex-Comm'rs
EDWARD OWEN, C. P. A., Vice-President & Gen. Mgr. } of Accounts to the City of N. Y.
WALTER J. HILTON, Treasurer. R. HAMILTON MACNEE, Secretary.
WM. PEVERLY WINSLOW, General Counsel.
Principal Office, 173 Broadway, New York City.
(Telephone 6017 Cortlandt.)
Branches: Chicago, Atlanta, Pittsburg, 14 Victoria St., London, E. C., England.
Audits, Examinations, Appraisals, Reports.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY,
Denver, Colorado, February 27th, 1904.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor by consolidation of the Colorado Fuel Company, hereby invites proposals in writing to be sent on or before April 5, 1904, to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, successor to Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustees, at No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the sale to it (for the sinking fund) of 40 of the now outstanding bonds of the said Colorado Fuel Company, known as its General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, such sale to take effect and such bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1904, at the office of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY,
By D. C. BEAMAN, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS, dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight 16-100 dollars ($63,748.16.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City at twelve o'clock noon on 21st day of March, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., March 5, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of April, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on March 15, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened March 15, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing Fuel during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M., April 7, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Daniel O'Day, Cord Meyer, L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower, Percival Kuhne, Perry Belmont, Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer, Frank Curtiss, Wm. T. Wardwell, John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne, Vernon H. Brown, Henry N. Whitney, James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield, Seth M. Milliken, Theo. W. Myers, Geo. W. Quintard,
Geo. Edward Ide.

REORGANIZATION OF THE United States Shipbuilding Co.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and Collateral and Mortgage Bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company:

The holders of over 80 per cent. of the outstanding issue of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and the holders of all of the Collateral and Mortgage (Bethlehem) Bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company, having duly assented to the Modifications of the original Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of May 25, 1903, filed with the Depositary February 4, 1904, the said Modifications and the original Plan and Agreement as so modified are hereby declared effective and binding.

Further deposits will be received by the CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, **until March 10th, 1904,** after which date deposits will only be received in the discretion of the Reorganization Committee and upon such conditions as the Committee may determine.

Dated March 2, 1904.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Chairman,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JOHN E. BORNE,
PLINY FISK,
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
MAX NATHAN,
Reorganization Committee.

WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
Of Counsel to the Committee.
ELIHU ROOT,
Counsel to the Syndicate Managers.
WALTER W. LEE, Secretary,
No. 36 Wall Street, New York City.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.,
Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00
INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,574,850.38
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000 Surplus, $8,500,000
15 Nassau Street Equitable Building

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, February 25, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended December 31st, 1903, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1904, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on March 10th, 1904. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this company will be closed at three P. M. on March 10th, 1904, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on April 2d, 1904.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

74 Broadway, New York, February 25, 1904.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on March 10, 1904, and will reopen at ten A. M. on April 2, 1904. On April 1st, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on the books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 10) of $1.00 per share of THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILWAY COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK represented by stock trust certificates of this Company issued and outstanding, of record on March 17th, 1904, will be paid on April 1st, 1904.

For the purposes of such payment the transfer books for said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on March 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at opening of business on April 2d, 1904.

Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of the Company, payable April 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Friday, March 11th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will reopen Saturday, April 2d, 1904.

JAMES E. MILLER, Secretary.
Jersey City, N. J., March 3d, 1904.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Station, (Room 219.)
New York, Feb. 29, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors of this Company, four per cent. interest will be paid upon its Income Mortgage Bonds at this office on April 1, 1904, upon surrender of the coupons then maturing.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 3d, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, April 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1904, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the increase of the capital stock of the company from the present amount thereof, to wit, $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $4,000,000, to consist of 400,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, being an increase of $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, March 2d, 1904.
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY.
By ELGIN R. L. GOULD, President.
G. W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

New York Mortgage and Security Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books will be closed on March 9, 1904, at 3 P. M., and opened March 15, 1904, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, February 11, 1904.
CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO.

The third Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Railroad Company of Mexico, for the election of fifteen Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 11 A. M., Monday, April 4th, 1904, at the office of the Company, 683 Deseret News Annex, Salt Lake City, Utah. Books for the transfer of the stock will be closed at 3 P. M., Monday, March 14th, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

James Steuart MacKie, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 4, 1904, at 3:30 P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 7th, 1904.

United States Steel Corporation.

For the purposes of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held April 18, 1904, the stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 5, and reopen at 10 A. M. April 8.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and Election of Managers of the OLD MARION STREET MATERNITY HOSPITAL will be held at the New York Infant Asylum, 61st St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, tenth March, 1904, at 4 P. M. By order JENNIE F. J. ROBISON, First Director.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
26 Broad Street, New York City.
NOTICE
For Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.

New York, February 20, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York:

The respective Boards of Trustees of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York and the New York Security and Trust Company having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of said Continental Trust Company of the City of New York into the said New York Security and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said Company, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four (1904), to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23d St., 403-407 East—Two lofts, 75x100; also ground-floor space.

Light loft to let, 50x100, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 28th St. and 7th Av.

Why not go to Newark? Cheap rents; power reasonable. Pennoyers, 351 Broad St.

STORE & BASEMENT, 55 DEY ST., 25x100. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles, steam boiler, elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished front office, 835 Broadway; heat, light, attendance; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 23x95. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

28 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Light Floors, New Building; Elevator; REASONABLE RENT. APPLY PREMISES.

WILLIAM ST., 259, at Chambers; handsome offices and show room, store and basement; new building; electric elevator; power; will divide; rent low.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR 5TH AV. Stores, floors, new building, elevator; rents $1,000 to $3,250. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

Desirable Lofts to Let.—16 Spruce, near Nassau; 29 Beekman, near Nassau; 59 Beekman, through to Ann St.; 225 Pearl, corner of Platt. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

CORNER STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone 1795 Madison Square.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

BROADWAY ARCADE, Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines. "L" station, and new subway.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92; NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH ST.
HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR, $2,400.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

FIFTH AV. LOFT.
To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.
6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—we must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker. 91 AND 93 5TH AV.

16 DEY STREET
Entire Bldg. To Let May 1
Consisting of Store, Basement, Sub-Basement and 4 Lofts—Rent Reasonable.
LORD, DAY & LORD, 49 WALL ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE.
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS.
238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
FOURTEENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE,
186 Eldridge St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 85,666 to No. 104,056, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
SEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE,
119 West 42d St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 11,801 to No. 15,118, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, and November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold
TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS, MARCH 8, 9, & 10, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, MAR. 7th.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY EXPRESS.
Sale of Unclaimed Express Goods.
To All Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the property now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in offices of Wells Fargo & Co. Express at different points in the State of New York, received prior to Dec. 31, 1902, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder to pay express charges and storage, at 87 and 89 Leonard St., New York City, on April 8th, 1904, with the possibility of it extending into 9th day of April, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., unless the same in the meantime shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.
New York City, March 7th, 1904.
TOWNSEND & MONTANT, Auctioneers.
F. J. HICKEY, General Agent.

By virtue of an execution, I will sell to-day at public auction, 9 A. M., at 25 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, small lot of groceries.
PHILIP HAMBURGER, Marshal.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four;) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, riverlens, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

To Rent.—Electric extension brougham, including chauffeur and all expenses, $225 per month. E. P. Washburn, 1,713 Broadway.

MEXICAN CENTRAL DEAL.

Report That James Speyer Will Buy Road for Mexican Government.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 6.—Advices were received here to-day from Mexico that James Speyer of Speyer & Co., New York, and H. Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Mexican Central Railroad, will make a trip over the latter system this week. It is stated that their visit to Mexico at this time is to confer with the Mexican Government, and it is generally believed in well-informed financial circles of Mexico that the Mexican Central is about to be added to the Government system of railroads.

It is considered significant that Mr. Speyer, whose firm represents the Mexican Government interest in the National Railroad of Mexico, should visit Mexico in company with Mr. Pierce of the Mexican Central Board.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON March 5.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 5th day of March, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.
RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$458,863,149	Gold certificates outstanding	$476,968,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	18,105,720
			$458,863,149
Silver dollars	470,298,000	Silver certificates outstanding	470,298,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,685,252	Treasury notes outstanding	14,777,000
Silver bullion of 1890	7,001,748		
Total	$943,938,149	Total	$943,938,149

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,209,068.18
Standard silver dollars	10,982,786.00
Silver certificates	7,224,516.00
Silver bullion	1,612,173.00
United States notes	8,084,791.00
Treasury notes of 1890	63,019.00
National banknotes	13,231,155.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,494,877.23
Fractional currency	181.28
Minor coin	799,639.47
Total	$142,703,106.16
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$154,883,199.20
To credit of disbursing officers	8,242,597.36
Total	$163,125,796.65
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	2,053,696.60
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	3,469,619.29
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	65,056.00
	168,714,168.63
Total	$311,417,274.79
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,832,571.65
Outstanding checks and warrants	8,111,834.99
Disbursing officers' balances	54,463,029.60
Post Office Department account	6,364,167.07
Miscellaneous items	1,463,882.83
	85,235,486.14
Available cash balance	$226,181,788.65

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$663,851.29	$4,645,354.25	$180,429,730.97
Internal revenue	706,460.07	3,149,433.08	160,409,659.06
Miscellaneous	29,129.76	404,200.27	32,680,837.12
Total receipts	$1,449,441.12	$8,198,987.60	$373,520,237.15
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	366,000.00	1,270,000.00	94,473,464.69
War	150,000.00	1,120,000.00	80,224,862.35
Navy	100,000.00	1,260,000.00	67,382,087.85
Indians	50,000.00	200,000.00	7,663,675.04
Pensions	700,000.00	4,160,000.00	100,795,724.54
Interest	.....	.....	17,909,120.52
Total expenditures	$1,360,000.00	$8,010,000.00	$368,448,935.89
Excess of receipts over expenditures	89,441.12	188,987.60	5,071,301.26
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	953,293.15	3,449,349.24	198,974,617.89
Internal revenue	939,800.99	2,995,989.03	156,384,222.19
Miscellaneous	56,376.41	303,209.24	20,047,673.74
Total receipts	$1,949,470.55	$6,748,547.51	$384,406,513.82
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	745,000.00	2,570,000.00	86,258,946.45
War	2,805,000.00	3,155,000.00	83,522,783.01
Navy	25,000.00	395,000.00	53,749,227.78
Indians	100,000.00	270,000.00	9,581,422.99
Pensions	500,000.00	2,710,000.00	97,735,997.10
Interest	.....	.....	22,530,262.58
Total expenditures	$4,175,000.00	$9,100,000.00	$353,376,589.91
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,225,529.45	2,351,452.40	*31,029,923.91

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,781,890.00	19,782,735.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	97,802.50	706,900.00	19,581,804.50
Notes received for current redemption	788,410.00	3,973,812.00	166,444,206.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$73,030,058.00	$6,556,348.00	$79,586,406.00
This fiscal year	6,976,662.00	379,821.00	7,356,483.00
This month	62,820.00	2,015.00	64,835.00
This day	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 6.—The Stock Exchange experienced great relief because the settlements at Paris and Berlin passed without serious difficulty, but transactions during the past week were almost nonexistent, waiting for the next move in the Far East, the American market being idle equally with the others.

The movements in prices in all sections were therefore unimportant, though a rather more hopeful feeling prevailed.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—J. H. von Roijen, Attaché of the Netherland Legation, Washington; C. Loehr, M. Havinsten, and M. Dohhoff, German Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis; Mme. Ida von Zimmerer, wife of the German Minister at Haiti.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. F. Ballard, New Bedford; Dr. Richard Strauss, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Winfield Henry, Baltimore; W. B. Clark, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—H. P. Burgard, Buffalo; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. E. C. Seibert, Washington; F. P. Milburn, South Carolina.

EARLINGTON—J. C. Knowlton, Watertown, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions; J. K. Maloney, muslin underwear; Miss J. Mack, suits and shirtwaists; Miss M. Dougherty, suits and shirtwaists; Park Avenue Hotel; A. K. Hone, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; J. Lambert, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; Hotel Imperial; F. M. Hone, cloaks, suits, and children's clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Engle, Jacob, Parsons, Kan.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Henstruberg, J., Cincinnati, Ohio; plumbing; Bradford Hotel.

Nichols, George W., Cincinnati, Ohio; railroads; St. Denis Hotel.

Oxley & Co., Lima, Ohio; M. McMurphy, millinery; Mrs. S. A. Oxley, millinery; Hanna Conrad, millinery, 213 West Fourteenth Street.

Chinn, A. C., Lexington, Ky.; Sadie Kirkpatrick, dressmaker; 51 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Dietrich, Theodore, Cincinnati, Ohio; furs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dietrich, Anna, Cincinnati, Ohio; furs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schaul, E., Butler, Penn.; tailor; Union Square Hotel.

Bond, Perin, Dry Goods Company, Jackson, Tenn.; E. E. Bond, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schenwelt, F. L., Monroe, Wis.; dry goods and millinery; 76 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Smith, J. W., Dry Goods Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Joseph Wagner, dry goods, &c.; 28 West Twenty-third Street.

Chicago Embroidery Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Forky, embroideries; Victoria Hotel.

Sullivan, J. & M., Elmira, N. Y.; J. P. Sullivan, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Ellett & Hick, Alliance, Ohio; A. L. Lamborn, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stugel, John, & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Geneve Stugel, furniture; 15 West Twentieth Street.

Sintruland, J. & J., Brantford, Ontario, Canada; J. L. Sintruland, fancy goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rubel, A. & Co., Corinth, Miss.; Ike Rubel, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Wooster, T. G., & Brother, Hornellsville, N. Y.; H. C. Ford, dry goods; Astor House.

Bell-Dana Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. J. Montane, curtains; Earlington Hotel.

Milein & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Harry J. Manning, jewelry; Della M. Quinn, dry goods; John H. Hahn, china; Herald Square Hotel.

Shunelilling Brothers, Virginia, Minn.; M. Shunelilling, clothing; 112 West Third Street.

S. & C. Hat Pin Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Sims, hat pins; Union Square Hotel.

MacChesney, Merriam & Parker, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Parker, furniture; 156 Fifth Avenue.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville; Mayme Keenan, dressmaker; Maggie Keenan, dressmaker; Waldorf.

Denny Company, The, Lancaster, Ohio; Harriet C. Denny, women's furnishings; Margaret Louise Home.

Brisaik, E. B., Walton, N. Y.; millinery, 47 East Twenty-first Street.

Hall, Thrasher, St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods, 838 Century Building.

Heig, H. A., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, O. H., & Co., Dixon, Ill.; C. S. Brown, dry goods; Hotel York.

Anchor Silverplate Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. E. Selliger, silverware; Room 75, 51 Maiden Lane.

Fliegel & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Hayfield, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.

Hargardine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Hugh McKittrick, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.

Bell, E. E., Milledgeville, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kahn, Charles, & Co., Wapakaneta, Ohio; Charles Kahn; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger's Sons, A., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Dreyfus, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Riggon Company, J. D.; Raleigh, N. C.; J. T. Ardman, toys and candies; J. D. Riggon, toys and candies; Hotel Empire.

Crumley Brothers, Kingston, Ontario; L. Quinn, dry goods, 257 West Twenty-third Street.

Crumley Brothers, Kingston, Ont.; M. E. Washburn, dry goods; 257 West Twenty-third Street.

Stevenson, John, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Deloney, tailor; Waldorf-Astoria.

Goodman, Joseph, Company, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Goodman, manufacturers; Hotel Wellington.

Love, Miss Ola, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Columbus Merchandise Company, Columbus, Ohio; B. E. Hedges, general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.

Kreinson, J., & Brother, Bradford, Penn.; J. Kreinson, department store; Hoffman House.

Morrison, F., Taylorsville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

English Woolen Mills Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Bogert, woolens; Waldorf-Astoria.

Bishop, Georgie, Madisonville, Ky.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Harness, Richard A., Henderson, Ky.; department store; Hotel Raleigh.

Watson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. B. Baker, notions; Hotel Victoria.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Taylor, dry goods; 107 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Kormick Millinery Company, Memphis, Tenn.; William Kormick, millinery; Sinclair House.

La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; G. W. Sigaforse, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Rhine Bargain House, Massillon, Ohio; George E. Rhine, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Moeller & Schleyer, Circleville, Ohio; J. Fred Schleyer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Westminster.

Davis, F. E., & Co., Arlington Heights, Ill.; W. E. Hurrle, general merchandise; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bell-Graham Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. G. May, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Chamberlain, Patton Company, Nashua, N. H.; C. T. Patton, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Dickinson, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; Miss A. S. Mansfield, muslin underwear and silk petticoats; Victoria Hotel; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; Miss D. Blum, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits, 260 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Watt & Shono, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dobbie, A., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, black dress goods, silks, jewelry, and leather goods; W. Phillips, notions, corsets, and laces, 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Havens & Geddes Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; L. L. Geddes, dress goods, linens, and white goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Elwood, Mrs. E.; Ilion, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Gordon, dress goods and silks; 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Cohen, ... Erie, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. E. Amluxen, silks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Mason, cloaks, suits, and hosiery; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Schiffman, S., & Co., Huntsville, Ala.; I. Schiffman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, dress goods and cloths; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats; S. Kohn, hats; Hoffman House.

Rindfoos, W., Cincinnati, Ohio; carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and ribbons; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. Johnson, flannels; 458 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dry goods; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Normandie; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. E. Schwartz, notions; Hotel Normandie.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. M. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. G. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods; 515 Second Street; Hotel Spalding.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, suits; Miss R. Bourdon, laces, gloves, and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; I. Nusbaum, millinery; S. M. Goldsmith, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Dooley, dress goods, silks, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; M. Rosenbaum, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aaronson, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. E. McCarthy, dressmaking department; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 7 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Eskind & Greenspan, Nashville, Tenn.; J. B. Eskind, linens, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newcomber, M. M., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, hosiery and gloves; Sinclair House.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Your Opportunity.

Small farmhouse with outbuildings; three acres of good, rich ground, suitable for raising garden truck for market; also small orchard; within few minutes' walk to trolley and R. R. depot; modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds; boats daily to and from New York, or fifty minutes by rail; price $800; $100 down and $10 monthly. Call or write for further particulars, 202 E. 23d St., N. Y., or COLT, Room 6, 861 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Lots for Sale
in large restricted area, adjoining 137th st. subway station. See diagram in Real Estate Record of February 27. Apply to A. H. Barney, 71 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story modern elevator apartment; fully rented; only Savings Bank mortgage. For particulars,
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av. ..... Cor. 81st St.

A CHOICE CORNER.
Investment.—Morningside Avenue flat, five stories, 25 ft. double. Rented $5,100; asking $50,000. Easy terms; well built and in splendid condition.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 E. 42D.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
38-ft. flat, Station Street, near Columbus; rented for $1,800, mortgage $35,000 at 4½%, price $45,500; easy terms. Property modern throughout.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 E. 42D.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!
I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story, 27-ft. double flat; all rented, (low,) $3,720; mortgage $25,000 at 5%, two years; price $34,500. Investigate at once. Easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Another single twenty-five-foot apartment; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; rents, $2,720; price, $26,500; formerly mortgaged $25,000. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

West 103d St.—Elegant 31-ft. double flat, all modern improvements; rentals nearly $4,400; price $41,000; mortgage $25,000, 3 years. Apply Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d.

$2,500 to loan on improved property in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, or Westchester County towns; first mortgage only. C Box 124, Times Office.

A private house, bargain, West 80th St.; four-story, high stoop, second floor extension; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000 at 4½. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Best offer accepted this week; $10,000 cash; mtg. $60,000; rents, $7,620; two 35 feet wide double flats; eight rooms and bath. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252, net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Builder's Sacrifice.—30-ft. modern flat; guaranteed rent, $5,500; price, $48,500; $2,000 income on $10,000 investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

65th St., near 2d Av.—Two 27-ft. five-story, four families; rents, $4,760; mortgage, $16,000; price, $22,000 each; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 E. 42d.

$18,500.—Unequaled for price! Plot, 37.6x100; brick dwellings; light sides; vicinity Park Av., 116th St.; brokers' commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN—2nd Ave. Tenements
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV.

Double flat, 6 rooms, no heat; rent, $2,640; price, $24,000, $4,000 cash; modern house; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Southwest corner of 32d and Lexington Av. for sale, 5-story flat, to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 126th St., 25-foot 5-story tenement; rent $2,922; price $27,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Builders' plots, 10th St., near Ave. C, 53.4x92; 1st Av., below 23d St., 53.4x90; low prices. W. H. Falconer, 100 Fourth Av., near 12th St.

Twenty-five-foot single apartment; private surroundings; yearly tenants; rental, $3,000; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

The finest 20-foot house on West 93d St.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

Over 16 per cent. investment; triple flat below 59th St.; all improvements; private rear. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,800. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, stores, no heat; price, $28,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Cheap.—Plots, 104th St., near Park; also corner; many others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.; $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat, rents $3,500; price, $30,000; also two modern double flats, rents $6,560; price, $60,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Plot 50 by 109, Riverside Drive Extension, $3,000. Morris Franklin, Room 30, 165 B'way.

Bronx.

ATTENTION—DO YOU NEED CASH?
I'm looking for bargain; Bronx property preferred.
Must be cheap; send full particulars immediately.
Address CASH BUYER, Times, Harlem.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats, $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$3,500 cash will buy up-to-date, 4-story brick single flat, 20x100; six rooms and bath; mortgage, 4½%; rent, $1,200; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain.—5-story, up-to-date apartment, 33x90x100; price, $30,000; mtge., $18,000, 5%; rent, $4,100; will pay 20%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$3,800.—2-family houses; decorated; 11 rooms; all improvements; $500 cash. Baechler, 1,941 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Bronx property all descriptions; send particulars. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road and 165th St.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St. elevated station, 80x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Bargains.—Lots suitable for 4 and 5 story flats; special inducements to builders. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

4-story brick, single flat on Prospect Av., for sale; price, $21,500. Lawyer, 145 Nassau St., Room 277.

$500 down buys new 7-room house; balance can be paid in installments. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

5-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

5-story flat; rent, $2,200; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$1,500	Will buy 2-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
$1,200	Will buy 2-story 2-family frame dwelling, with all improvements; lot 25x100.
$3,500	For 2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements, including furnace; mortgage, $2,250.
$5,500	2-story and brick basement 1-family dwelling, near L station.
$21,500	5-story double flat

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

403 East 134th St., Near Jerome Av.—Second floor; private house.

Broadway, Cor. 66th, 126.—Seven and bath; steam heat, hot water; select; convenient location.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—High-class apartments; eight large rooms; two baths; just completed.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.

Six elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

102d St., 306 West, overlooking Riverside; single elevator apartment house; rooms 25 ft. wide; fireproof; 8 rooms and bath; rents $85 and $100. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

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Simplest, best, cheapest invented; price, $3.00. Circular free. N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

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"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
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GARDEN APARTMENT,
118TH, 119TH STS. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.

Six and seven large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. S. Ottenberg, 104 St. Nicholas Av.

CARVEL COURT
80 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Corner 114th Street—5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; new building; convenient to all cars; $40.00, $55.00 monthly. Janitor.
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Near 46th St. 1,541 Broadway.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,

fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for booklet.

Kendal Court,
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NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY.
Superintendent on premises.

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Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA
APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Will rent, fully furnished, my nine-room house, near West 145th St. L station, to desirable tenant, from May or June to October. Address W., Box 123 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

More Private Dwellings
are listed in this office than can be procured elsewhere; some exceptionally desirable, in very select locations.

RENTALS $720 TO $3,000.
It will be to your interest to call on us before locating.

T. E. HAYMAN CO.,
17 West 125th St. Tel. 1,537—Morningside.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Four connecting houses, with immediate possession; suitable for hotel or boarding house.
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A large list of private houses to let. Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

For our Spring list, now making up, furnished and unfurnished houses; all sections and rentals.
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500 Fifth Av., (42d.) Tel., 2107—38th.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway. Advice—Inventors' Guide Free.

Thomas Drew Stetson, Patent Solicitor and expert; established 1855; superior connections. 108 Fulton St.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE M. POLLOCK, plaintiff, against LOUIS WIRTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line, twenty-five feet; thence northwardly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 4, 1904.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 74 West 134th Street:

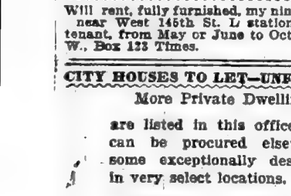

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,803.48, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $725.83 and interest.

Dated New York, March 4, 1904.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
mch7-2aw3wM&F&mch28

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To the creditors of the International Fire Engine Company: In pursuance of an order made on this day by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, in a cause then pending in said court between ROBERT EDWARD HENRY, complainant, and the INTERNATIONAL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, defendant, you are required to present to James R Clarke and Charles E. Kimball, the receivers for the said International Fire Engine Company heretofore appointed in the above-stated cause, and prove before them under oath or affirmation or otherwise, as the said receivers shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receivers, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within three months from the date of the said order, to be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said court upon the proceeds of the effects of the said corporation.—Dated February 4, 1904.
JAMES R. CLARKE, CHARLES E. KIMBALL, Receivers, 149 Broadway, New York City.
LINDABURY, DEPUE, & FAULKS, Solicitors for Receivers, Newark, N. J.
f15-law6wM.

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Atlantic City.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Virginia Av., Near the Beach.

This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing over 100 large, sunny, front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, and at all times enjoys a large and select patronage. Among its appointments are private and public baths, elevator service, 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, &c. For the Spring season special rates of $8.00, $10, $12.50 weekly, $2.00 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE FRONTENAC.
100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity 250; modern home-like hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best; appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
CAPACITY 600.

Whole block on ocean front and 250 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilege. Careful management by the proprietors.
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Permanent Bureau of information with personal representative at 1,304 Broadway, above Thirty-eighth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
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Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths. Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
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Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 8 Park Place.
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HOTEL SHOREHAM,
Ocean end Virginia Ave.; surrounded by large open lot. Elevator to street. Steam heat. Private baths. Telephones in rooms. Tables and service kept at high standard. Moderate Spring rates. Booklet.
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Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms.
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THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Personal representative 3 Park Place daily.
S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL STRAND,
Built of brick. Beach front. Personal representative, 3 Park Place daily.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

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Kentucky Av., near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street, baths; special Spring rates.
CHAS. BUHRE.

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The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J. The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley. Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc.
J. N. BERRY,
H. E. EDZE, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 4385-38th st.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton, only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) —24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, †7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖24:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖31:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. aParlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg.. *12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.. *12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..... * 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk & Washington *12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

$15.10 Excursion Rates $19.90
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The Blue Ridge Mountains—The Potomac—Natural Bridge—The Luray Caverns.
A perfect inexpensive Winter or Spring trip.
Favorite haunts of Washington and Jefferson.
Address any Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office, or Norfolk & Western Ry., 368 Broadway, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily, "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily, "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited, *10:55 A. M., 12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

†Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 192 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*" The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 106 East 125th St., 1,216 Broadway, Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St. Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 128 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "600 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A.L.	Lv. N.Y., E.
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.05 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*3.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 353, 1,354, and 1,364 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 143 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

ROHE, THEKLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEKLA ROHE, sometimes called Thecla Rohe, or T. Rohe, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
d7-law6mM

STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1904. JENNIE K. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City.
f1-law6mM&aul

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
d7-law6mM

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 5 AM	Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr'ss.	Mar. 22, 5 AM	Kronpr'ss.	May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 29/10 AM	K. Wm. II.	May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM	Kaiser	May 24, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Bremen	Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main	Mar. 24, 10 AM	*Rhein	Apr. 28, 10 AM
P. Alice	Apr. 5, 10 AM	K. Luise	May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa	Apr. 7, 10 AM	P. Alice	May 10, 1 PM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

K. Luise	Mar. 12, 11 AM	K. Albert	Apr. 9, 11 AM
Hohenz'n	Mar. 19, 11 AM	Hohenz'n	Apr. 23, 11 AM
Neckar	Mar. 26, 11 AM	P. Irene	May 7, 11 AM
P. Irene	Apl. 2, 11 AM	K. Albert	May 21, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 25 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S.S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.

Pretoria	Mar. 12, 2 PM	Pennsylv'a	Ap. 2, 6:30 AM
Waldersee	Mar. 19, 6 AM	*Deutsch'd	Ap. 7, 11 AM
†Bluecher	Mar. 24, 11 AM	Patricia	Apr. 9, 12:30 PM
*Moltke	Mar. 31, 10 AM	Belgravia	Apr. 16, 4 PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Fr. Adelb't	Mar. 22, 10 AM	Phoenicia	May 5, 10 AM
Palatia	Apr. 8, 10 AM	Fr. Adelb't	May 13, 10 AM
Fr. Oskar	Apr. 14, 10 AM	P. Oskar	May 31, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward.
According to Steamer.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

N. York	Mar. 12, 9:30 AM	Zeel'd	Mar. 26, 10:30 AM
St. Paul	Mar. 19, 9:30 AM	St. Louis	Apr. 2, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Vaderland	March 12	Zeeland	March 26
Kroonland	March 19	Finland	April 2

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania	Mar. 12, Noon	Campania	Mar. 26, Noon
Aurania	Mar. 16, 2 PM	Etruria	Apr. 2, 7 AM
Umbria	Mar. 19, 7 AM	Lucania	Apr. 9, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Sailings will be announced later.
Piers 51-52 North River.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam	Mar. 8	Potsdam	Apr. 5
Noordam	Mar. 22	Rotterdam	Apr. 12
Statendam	Mar. 29	Ryndam	Apr. 19

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MENOMINEE	Mar. 12, 9 A. M.		
MINNEAPOLIS	Mar. 19, 7 A. M.		
MESABA	Mar. 26, 9 A. M.		
MINNETONKA	Apr. 2, 7 A. M.		

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	Mar. 9, Noon	Majestic	Mar. 30, 10 AM
Celtic	Mar. 16, 4 PM	Oceanic	Apr. 6, 10 AM
Cedric	Mar. 23, 9 AM	Teutonic	Apr. 13, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FLORIDA EAST COAST

Next and last tour March 15, 19 days, $110. All the great resorts en route. Personally conducted throughout.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRIPS.
Atlantic City, 3, 5, and 7 days, $10 up.
Washington, D. C., 3 days, $12.00.
Virginia Hot Springs, 7 days, $47.50.

EUROPEAN TOURS 1904.
Choice of stateroom accommodations now available for our foreign tours; obtain free booklet 1904 tours. For circulars and all particulars address
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.
New York to New Orleans.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships.
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Yucatan, Mar. 8, 1 PM C. of Wash. Mar. 15, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office 24 State St., R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO., (A. & A. Line,) sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA. SPLENDID 6,200 TON STEAMERS. March 24, April 14, and every 21 days. Tahiti once a month. Round the world, $632.70. E. T. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 30 this season. $225 to $1,000. All exp

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 180; name on collar. Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 66th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.; the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

64TH ST, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,264 Lexington Av.

PARK AV., 1,036, (Corner 36th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—34TH ST, 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

46TH ST., 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; nice bathrooms; telephone 2164-38th.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

134TH ST., 403 EAST, Near Jerome Av.—One or two large connecting rooms; private house.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Experienced operators on misses' and children's white dresses; steady work and highest pay. The Hollingsworth Company, 160-162 Wooster St.

Waist bands wanted on fine costumes and shirt waists; experienced hands can make $15 to $20 per week; long season; steady work. Paris Skirt Co., 699 Broadway.

WANTED—A Spanish and English stenographer, must understand Spanish thoroughly, and be able to take Spanish dictation very rapidly; salary $18 a week, with advancement. M. S. P., Times Office.

WANTED—OPERATORS, TUCKERS, AND FINISHERS ON SUMMER DRESSES; ALSO HAND SEWERS. WIGHTMAN & CO., 21 WAVERLEY PLACE

WANTED — OPERATORS ON SILK WAISTS. APPLY ALL WEEK. BEERMAN & FRANK, 70 WEST HOUSTON.

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Parell Bros., 70 West 3d St.

Males.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell our line of art calendars for advertising purposes; unquestionably the greatest ever produced; a man accustomed to handling large propositions and metropolitan methods can make large earnings and secure a permanent position; highest references required; only first-class men need apply. Monday, 10:30 to 12:30. The Osborne Company, 31 Union Square.

WANTED—Several young men stenographers and operators of the Smith Premier typewriter; age, 18 to 19; salary, $7 to $8 to begin with; good chance of advancement. Make application in own handwriting to W. H. B., Times Office.

WANTED—A young man, 18 or 19 years old, for light porter; must reside in Harlem. Apply in person Monday morning between 11 and 12 to elevator man, 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Boys, over 14, as messengers. Apply, with recommendation and Board of Health certificate, American District Telegraph Company, 82 Vesey St.

WANTED—A good male stenographer and operator on Ohno machine. Apply early Monday morning at 391 Broadway, ground floor.

WANTED—A few experienced messengers. Apply 3 Murray St. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; thorough cook, baker; private family; country only; first-class reference; economical, sober, trustworthy. Aliens, 269 8th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; by day or week; personal references; sleep home. 308 East 26th St., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do washing, cleaning Tuesdays, Wednesdays; postal. 402 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable young woman, work by the day as laundress; private. 365 West 50th St., Shea's bell.

OFFICE WORK.—By young woman in office, exclusive of bookkeeping and stenography, where work demands intelligence and energy; speaks French and English perfectly; excellent references. E. B., Box 1,138, Times, Harlem.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city references. Hall, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 690 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235, Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Western lady of neat appearance, well-bred and thoroughly experienced, as stenographer and typewriter; can assist with books and understands office work; have had nine years' experience, and can furnish best of reference, both as to business ability and character; salary to begin with not less than $12. M. L. F., 161 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, BOOKkeeper.—Accurate, rapid, and thorough in both branches; knowledge of French sufficient to translate into English; Smith Premier operator; fourteen years' experience; best of references from previous employers; salary, $15 per week. I. E. D. B., 2,143 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young Southern lady of neat appearance and refinement; has had five years' experience in commercial work, particularly in wholesale drugs; can furnish best of references in this city, Chicago, and the south; salary, $18 to start. Perry, 25 West 98th St.

STENOGRAPHER or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young lady understanding perfectly French and Italian, as well as English; has had several years' experience in commercial and literary work; salary to start, $15 a week. M. Francesconi, 44 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—In city; competent and accurate; have had some experience in law and literary work, as well as commercial work; am familiar with standard machines; salary to start, $10. E. S., 63 West 97th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Experienced; understands office system, mimeographing, and can assist with the books; can furnish references; would be willing to start with $10. M. E. B., 642 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, and capable of handling correspondence without dictation; A1 references; salary, $18 per week. M. E., 411 Graham Av., Paterson, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Smith Premier operator; accurate; 7 years' experience; understands card index system; with a good concern; salary, $15. M. O'B., 222 East 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, and rapid, slight knowledge of bookkeeping; with good concern; salary, $15. A. M. S., 136 East 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady of experience, with knowledge of bookkeeping. C. R. C., 20 East 20th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, correspondent; capable man, 20, thoroughly experienced, exchange and advertising lines, at present employed, desires change; salary moderate if chance of advancement. Address "G. P.," 1,364 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care Walsh, 1,161 Jackson Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Would like to connect with a good house to look after Philadelphia trade, or will take a good side line. J. A. Niblo, 1750 Newkirk St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; thoroughly competent all lines of work; can take direct testimony, proceedings of conferences; prefers permanent position; reasonable salary. M. C., Jr., 575 Woodward St., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with two years' experience in stenographic and typewriter work; has good knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to start, $12. J. C. Gerdes, 94th St. and Gelston Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young man of experience; is quick, rapid, and accurate, and can operate any standard machine; salary to start, $15. Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Fire Destroys Boathouses.

Fire destroyed four frame buildings at the Raunt, Jamaica Bay, yesterday. The flames started apparently in the two-story frame building, 20 by 40 feet, owned and occupied by George Schwindt as a boatbuilding establishment. From this building the fire jumped to the boathouse of the Vigilant Yacht Club, a building 20 by 25 feet, and then to the house of the Liberty Island Rod and Gun Club. A two-story frame clubhouse owned by a man named Morgan, but unoccupied, was also destroyed. The total loss was about $7,000.

EMPLOYERS CRITICISED BY DR. RAINSFORD

He Calls Their Refusal to Deal with Labor Leaders Unjust.

DEFENDS NON-UNION MEN

Tells New Rochelle Forum That Motormen Are Shamefully Treated by the Metropolitan—Trip on a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford in the People's Forum delivered an address on "Some Points On Which Employers and Labor Unions Ought to Agree." The Public Library Hall, which the forum calls its home, and which holds about 1,500 persons, was packed to overflowing with men and women. The management had also secured as a speaker the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats.

Dr. Rainsford, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the labor leaders, Mitchell and Debs. Of Mitchell he said: "I know him personally, and believe him to be a wise and conscientious leader." The speaker's opinion of Debs was that he was perhaps conscientious, but he could not but think him an unbalanced man because in the West he said upon one occasion that a man who did not vote the Socialist Labor ticket was a scab, and ought to be treated as such. "I cannot but think that an exceedingly foolish and unwise statement for a labor leader to make," commented Dr. Rainsford. He accused labor union men of winking at violence, and said that they could not hope to succeed satisfactorily until they made obedience to law one of their main principles. He elicited a great roar of applause when in another place in his lecture he said:

"It is not true that all millionaires are bad, nor that all bums are good.

"I consider the question that laboring men have the right to combine as practically admitted by this time, and I will not waste much time on that," he continued. "But there is another idea that employers stick to pretty tenaciously that I would like to dwell upon a little. When I first came here I used to take a great interest in labor unions. Lately I have not been so often invited to speak before them. I cannot clearly tell why this is unless it is because I spoke rather frankly. When I thought they were wrong, I told them so. But what I started out to speak of was that idea which is so often expressed by employers:

"'I'll meet my own men, but no labor leader.'

"Now, to my mind there is nothing quite so unjust as that. It is as absurd as it is unfair. In all walks of life men select leaders to represent them, to stand up for them, to fight for their common good. These leaders represent the opinion of the mass. The employer believes in this as much as any one else, for in the financial concerns to which he belongs it is carried out, there being, of course, a Board of Directors, officers, and a President.

"I know that you agree with me that labor unions to become trustworthy should be truly American. They should obey the law. And, mark you, there is nobody who loses so much as does the laboring man when the law is broken. I was talking to a great lawyer the other day, and he said to me: 'We've got to simplify legal procedure before very long. We've got to amend it so that a poor man as well as a rich one can carry his case from court to court before we shall be absolutely just.'

"I want to say, too, that I do not think that union men are fully fair to non-union men. They do not give the non-union man time enough. There is a disposition in this country to do everything with too much haste, and this is one of the things that is done in too great a hurry. To my mind every man who is forced into a union tends rather to weaken than to strengthen it; the man who comes into it of his own free will strengthens it. There is more opposition to unions in the ranks of the workingmen than there is among employers. There is a lesson in this for laboring men. The man who does not join a union objects often to acts of injustice practiced by the union or by single members of it, and which have disgusted him.

"There is a good deal that might be said concerning the treatment of the average workman. I have personal knowledge of a station agent who for seventeen years acted faithfully for a company at a small station in the West. After that time he was taken ill and forced to undergo an operation. Besides suffering great pain he had also to bear the expense of two months' illness, the company not allowing him a cent. I don't think that right. The companies all seem to act alike in this respect; I can't tell why, unless it is that they have not thought about it.

"In this city I think a certain class of men are shamefully treated. I mean motormen. I had often thought of this before last Winter, but then one cold, sleety day I made up my mind that I would find out for myself what their suffering was like. I rode from Twenty-third to Seventy-second Street with the motorman, and then I was out of it. By that time I was not only wet through on the legs, but at the chest as well. Now I am a young man, only fifty-three years old, and it didn't hurt me. The motorman told me, however, that he had done that for eleven hours. I believed him, God knows I did not care to prove it.

"For the money he gets he suffers too much. He should be at least as well paid as are the men who run the engines on our great railroads. I think it is wrong that the stockholders of a company should want so much dividend that, in the case of a company like the Metropolitan, the men who do the hardest work should not be adequately paid.

"I have a knowledge, also, of several hard-working, honest men, unskilled laborers, who have in years not been able to save enough to keep the wolf from the door for two weeks in case of sickness. If they were outo f work for a fortnight they would begin to suffer actual pangs of hunger. Now, you know that isn't right; it isn't worthy of us as Americans."

Dr. Rainsford also spoke disapprovingly of the liberality with which the city had given away railway franchises, thus raising the taxes, and criticised men who sought to get rich by favorable legislation rather than by efforts of usefulness to the community as well as to themselves.

Mr. Yeates explained, as he had done at previous meetings, the effort which is being made in Ireland to revive Gaelic poetry, and read fragments of a play written, he said, at a time when in Ireland not only the lord but the laborer as well was poetic.

BETH ISRAEL PURIM BALL.

Thousands of Tickets Sold for the Entertainment—The Patronesses.

Fifteen thousand tickets at a dollar to ten dollars each have been purchased for the Beth Israel Purim Ball, to be held Wednesday evening in Madison Square Garden. A fine entertainment has been provided for the early hours of the evening. The list of patronesses, as completed, is as follows:

Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. David Leventritt, Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. R. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Joseph Hornsheim, Mrs. Isaac Adler, Mrs. Louis Loeb, Miss Julia Reichman, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mrs. S. Weinhandler, Mrs. Jacob Fuld, Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Edward Einstein, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. Morris Fatman, Mrs. Fisher Lewine, Mrs. J. L. Buttenweiser, Mrs. Lazarus Kahns, Mrs. Jacques Levy, Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, Mrs. Jacob Bookman, Mrs. B. J. Greenbut, Mrs. Joseph Silverman, Mrs. Henry M. Bloch, Mrs. Louis Stern, and Mrs. Jacob Cantor.

New Anchor Liner Italia Here.

The Anchor Line's new steamship Italia arrived here yesterday from Naples on her maiden voyage. She is a sister ship of the Perugia and the Calabria. She is 400 feet long, 49 feet broad, and 30 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 5,000, and is propelled by triple-expansion engines of latest type. The first-class staterooms, with two berths in each room, are situated on the promenade deck, while the bridge deck and the main deck are fitted for the accommodation of 1,400 steerage passengers.

FROM LUXURY TO STARVATION.

Widow of Well-Known Minstrel Is Taken to Hospital.

It became known yesterday that the aged woman who was removed on Saturday from 241 West Sixty-first Street was the wife of James J. Kelley, who years ago was a well-known minstrel.

The woman, who is eighty-three years old, lived in luxury until two years ago, when her husband died, and it was found that he had spent all his money. At the time she was living in Boston, but soon moved to New York, and for the last year has lived in one room in the rear tenement in Sixty-first Street.

While in Sixty-first Street Saturday Roundsman Bird of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was accosted by an aged woman, who said that her name was Ellen Lagan. She told the Roundsman that living with her was an old woman who was unable to leave her bed and unable to take nourishment. The Roundsman went to the address and found Mrs. Kelley in a semi-conscious condition. The woman told the policeman that she had not eaten in five days, as there was no food in the house that would be of nourishment to her. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Knipe removed the old woman to Bellevue Hospital, saying that she was suffering from old age and lack of treatment.

FRANKFURTER ROLL MAN DEAD.

Ignatz Frischman Won Fame and Fortune at Coney Island.

Ignatz Frischman, who is said to have been the introducer at Coney Island of the now popular "frankfurter roll," died on Saturday at his home, 182 Prospect Park West.

Mr. Frischman was fifty-three years old and a native of Austria. About twenty years ago he established a bakery at Coney Island. He observed that the crowds which flocked there as the island grew in popularity as a resort displayed a fondness for frankfurter sandwiches. In those days the frankfurter was served to the hungry pleasure seekers between two slices of bread. It occurred to Mr. Frischman that it would be more delectable tucked in the depths of a Vienna roll of a special size.

Acting on the idea he began baking rolls and supplying them to the frankfurter men, who, finding that they increased business, ordered more and more of them. Mr. Frischman, as a result, was soon turning out "frankfurter rolls" by the thousands from his ovens. For years his bake for the average Summer Sunday was 100,000 rolls, and he was known the length and breadth of the island. For some time Mr. Frischman had lived retired, his business, at Surf Avenue and West Twelfth Street, being carried on by his son. He was a member of Shakespeare Lodge, F. and A. M., and a veteran of the old Gravesend Volunteer Fire Department. His wife and one son survive him.

MANY ACTORS HIS VICTIMS.

Long-Sought Swindler Appears in Court with His Dog.

Henry C. Carter, for whom the police have been on the lookout for many months, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, having been arrested by Detective Sergeants Barry and Flynn, attached to the Charities Organization Society. The prisoner gave his age as forty-two years and said he had no particular home. He had a small yellow dog in his arms, which, he said, had been his companion for thirteen years.

The Charity Organization Society has been greatly annoyed by Carter and numerous complaints of his work have been received. The members of the Players' Club have been frequent victims of his schemes, as he posed as an actor out of work. He told the same story to other members of the theatrical profession and was sent to the Actors' Fund as an object of charity. His claims were not credited there and he returned to those who had sent him and complained of unjust treatment, with the result that some subscribers withdrew their support from the fund. Many persons have received begging letters from the man, and among other victims was "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, who gave him money at her home, 142 East Thirteenth Street. When arrested, a number of addresses were found upon him. He was sent to the Island for six months.

POLICEMAN A SUICIDE.

Young Oak Street Patrolman Brandished Pistol in a Cafe.

Thomas J. McGowan, twenty-six years old, and a patrolman attached to the Oak Street Station, fired two shots into his temple yesterday morning, killing himself instantly, in the Rose Café, at 1 Duane Street. McGowan was an excellent officer, according to Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station, and there was no reason, so far as could be learned, for the suicide. His father, Thomas McGowan, said it was possible that his son's mind might have been deranged by illness. He had been suffering from a severe cold for six weeks, and was subject to chronic headaches.

McGowan asked to be placed on the sick list Saturday night, and when his request was granted left the station house. Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock he appeared at the doorway of the Rose Cafe and motioned to Proprietor Signard, who was cleaning up behind the bar, for admittance. When he was let in he asked for a cup of tea. After drinking the tea and eating a chop he left the place, returning after a short absence and again gaining admittance.

Suddenly he pulled his police revolver and began swinging it very recklessly. When Signard remonstrated McGowan threatened him.

"Get out of here or I'll shoot you," the policeman said. Signard retreated to the door. He saw Patrolman Murphy passing and called him. Murphy came in through the side entrance and entered the barroom. McGowan saw the officer coming. Quick as a flash he placed the revolver to his head and fired two shots.

BOOTBLACK KILLS HIS WIFE.

Neighbor Sees Escape of Italian Wanted by the Police.

Joseph Ferreno, an Italian bootblack, shot and killed his wife, Annie, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in their apartments on the fourth floor front of the house at 206 East Forty-fourth Street. He was seen by a neighbor running out of the house just after the shooting. The police have not yet apprehended him. His mother and three younger brothers witnessed the shooting, according to the police. On account of the hysterical condition of the mother, the police have been unable to get any explanation of how the shooting occurred.

Vito Gregorio, who lives across the hallway, says that he heard two shots and ran into the hall in time to see Ferreno scurrying down stairs, hastily buttoning his coat. He shouted to him to stop, but got no response. Gregorio hurried down stairs and called Policeman Fitzpatrick of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

IN MEMORY OF EMMET.

Ex-Senator Towne the Principal Speaker at a Brooklyn Meeting.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne was the principal speaker at the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet at the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, last night under the auspices of the Clan-na Gael of Long Island. Senator Patrick H. McCarren presided at the meeting, which was largely attended. The address of ex-Senator Towne was on the life of Robert Emmet. An interesting feature of the celebration was a representation of the scene at the trial of Emmet by Robert Conness and other members of the company now producing the play "Robert Emmet" in Brooklyn. The programme included singing by Miss Gertrude Gallagher, James J Byrne, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Brennan.

TAMMANY DELEGATE ARRAIGNS M'CLELLAN

Calls Some Closed Theatres Safer Than Some Left Alone.

DARLINGTON WRECK COMPLAINT

Non-Union Men Said to be Employed to Clear Scene of Hotel Disaster—More Subway Troubles.

Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, who is known to be a Tammany man, caused a sensation at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by an arraignment of Mayor McClellan in reference to the closing of theatres declared to be unsafe. These theatres were closed as a result of an investigation into the safety of the theatres in New York, prompted by the Iroquois Theatre disaster in Chicago. The committee was composed of one representative each from the Building, Fire, and Health Departments.

Delegate Kelly declared that some of the theatres which were closed were 100 per cent. safer than some of the theatres which were left open. It was very unfair to close theatres which were perfectly safe, he said, and leave others open which were unsafe.

"Several hundred of our people have been driven to the streets," he continued, "on account of the closing of the theatres. There are men of my union out on the streets to-day, driven out of theatres which are safe, while theatres are running at full blast in which the laws of safety are defied. What is the cause of this?"

"Graft," shouted a delegate.

"That is what I believe," continued Delegate Kelly. "His Honor the Mayor made certain promises before he was elected. Has he kept those promises? No. I voted for him myself. You cannot say that this is a partisan idea on my part, as I voted the Tammany ticket, and have always done so. There are about 800 men in my organization who supported that gentleman at my request. They are now getting it in the neck. [Laughter and applause.] If this is the sort of government which we are to have in New York, then the change is a bad one."

Kelly then went into a general arraignment of the methods of the committee. He could not understand how they selected the theatres that were to close. There was nothing more to be said, but it was up to the Mayor to keep his promises and give a fair government.

William Barrie of the Actors' Protective Union said that he also could testify that there were some theatres running which were not safe. Some theatres, too, were all right as far the audiences were concerned, but in case of a fire they would be simply traps for the actors. The dressing rooms were so situated that they could not get out quickly.

There was more talk of trouble in the rapid transit subway, and if the subway is finished without a strike it was evident that it will be either because the unions do not want to strike or that their complaints will be found on examination to be exaggerated. After several complaints had been made James Holland, Chairman of the Central Federated Union Rapid Transit Committee, said, looking disgusted:

"Unless something can be done quickly this body cannot be responsible for what may take place in the subway. We have no way of redressing the grievances, unless the men set about it in the proper way themselves."

Delegate Creamer of the House Shorers and Movers' Union complained that non-union men were being employed to clear away the wreckage of the Darlington Hotel. He declared that he had gone to ex-Sheriff Dunn, who, he said, had the contract for removing the wreckage, and told him that it was dangerous to have non-union men employed, as they were not as competent as the union men.

According to Creamer, wails were being pulled down while men were shouting for relief far below. Mr. Dunn told him, he said, that if he put union men to work the bosses' association would call a strike in his stone yards. The delegate did not explain how the bosses could call a strike. After some discussion it was decided to call the attention of the Mayor and the Borough President to the complaint.

Bolton Hall of the People's Free Speech League got the floor to speak on the bill before Congress providing for the establishment of a colonization bureau at Washington under the direction of the Department of the Interior. This bill, he said, provided the issuing of bonds not exceeding $5,000,000 of gold in any one year or not exceeding $50,000,000 altogether to purchase land which could be granted on certain terms to people who came to this country, in order to draw them away from the tenements. The matter was referred to the Law and Legislation Committee.

TO END ELEVATED GRIEVANCES.

Compromise Between Railway and Employes Likely to be Ratified.

The Manhattan Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, which takes in all the trainmen and other employes connected with the running of the cars on the elevated railroads except the motormen, will meet to-morrow to hear reports as to demands which had been made for a new wage schedule. An arrangement was reached in some of the departments through local committees by which concessions were made on both sides. The action of the committees is likely to be ratified.

The tower switchmen were receiving $2.47 a day for ten hours and demanded $2.60 for eight hours. The company was willing to pay all around for the switchmen $2.60 for ten hours, but the men insisted on the eight-hour work day in the interlocking switches.

An arrangement was reached by which the eight-hour work day went into effect on March 1 on five of the switching towers where the work is harder than usual. The remaining switchmen work under the ten-hour work day and an advance to $2.50 a day all around has been granted. The track men also received 10 cents a day advance in wages, which went into effect on March 1. The porters receive an advance from $1.30 to $1.40 and the motor switchmen an advance from $2.20 to $2.35.

The painters who went on strike in the west side shops some time ago for various grievances, one of which was having too much work to do, have lost their strike. Their places have been filled by non-union men, and the other employes have made no protest.

PLAN TO BUILD NEW TEMPLE.

Congregation of Israel Celebrates Anniversary of Its Present Edifice.

The congregation of Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ownership of its sanctuary with a banquet at the Harlem Casino last evening. Covers were laid for three hundred persons. It was announced that before the close of the year the present home of the congregation would be disposed of and a new temple erected on a site the location of which has not been determined.

The chief speaker of the evening was Daniel P. Hays, President of the congregation, who gave a history of Temple Israel from its inception. Other speakers were Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. David Goodman, who told of the work of the Temple Israel Sisterhood; Dr. Lee Frankel, who responded to the toast "Our Charities;" Cyrus L. Sulsberger, "Our Religious Schools;" Theodore Prince, "The Young People's League," and the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, who has been pastor of the congregation for the past twenty-two years, whose subject was "The New Temple."

Dr. Harris spoke of the proposed new temple, which, he said, would undoubtedly be erected in the course of the year, and made an urgent appeal to the congregation to rise to the height of their religious aspirations and aid in the work of upbuilding and uplifting.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

FUMED OAK.

Arm Chairs, with leather, rush or artistically colored cowhide seats. Large Tables or lighter ones for office, den and library.

Desks, Desk Chairs, Rockers, Screens, Settles, Magazine Racks, Combination Costumer and Umbrella Stands, Scrap Baskets, etc., at moderate prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.

McGibbon & Co.

Spring Upholstery Goods.

From March 7 to March 12.

Will place on sale:

Dimities, for Bedroom Furnishings, 25c. yd.
Hand-printed Chintzes, 25c yd.
Imported Cretonnes, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c yd.

Also: New Importations in Printed Taffetas.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

In these days of hurrah advertising a hatter might make his name known from coast to coast, and still sell poor hats.

But when a hatter made a continent-wide reputation a quarter of a century ago as the maker of the very best soft hats, and has that same reputation to-day, it's pretty near proof positive that his hats are really the very best.

That's the case with the Stetson soft hats.

Spring shapes ready.
$5 to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LINER LIKE A NOAH'S ARK

The Pretoria Here with 136 Wild Animals.

FROM ICE FLOE AND JUNGLE

Polar Bears on Open Deck—Hatchway a Cabin for Giraffes—Otter Scorning Canned Fish Died of Starvation.

When the steamship Pretoria of the Hamburg-American Line arrived here yesterday morning she presented on the inside a very good reproduction of the Ark. She brought a large consignment of animals of all sizes and kinds to stock the menageries of various circuses and zoological gardens. Practically the whole interior of the steamship was given up to the animals, while some of the wild animals stored on deck were tamed so far that they ate dainties offered to them at times by passengers.

The animals were all embarked at Hamburg, whence the Pretoria sailed. Some of them have been in captivity for several years, but the greater part of them are fresh from the ice floes of the arctic and the jungles of the equatorial regions, where they were captured specially for show purposes in America.

Fourteen polar bears in the consignment were placed out on the open deck in heavy cages, and all of them arrived here none the worse for the trip. Twenty-two camels, two Bengal tigers, six dromedaries, four leopards, a puma, two spotted hyenas, and various other animals from the warmer climates were located near the bulkheads inclosing the engines, where they would not suffer from the cold. Other animals, including sixty-one stallions from Denmark and several Arabian horses, were down in the hold and the between decks, where they, too, passed a very comfortable trip.

The greatest care had to be taken with two fine large giraffes, one of which is consigned to the Barnum and Bailey show and the other to Ringling Brothers' circus. These animals are so delicate and so valuable that no expense is spared in handling them. Because of their great height they could not be accommodated between decks, so they were placed in the lower hold, directly under the hatch, the cover of which was left off.

The disembarking of the animals began yesterday afternoon at the steamship company's pier in Hoboken. The boxes and stalls in which they had been kept during the voyage were placed in slings, and animals and cages were swung to the pier by means of a derrick. They were then taken on trucks to the Quarantine stables, in Hoboken, where they will be kept for fifteen days, during which time the health officials will make daily examinations. All of the animals were in excellent condition yesterday.

A fish otter died on the passage. The trainer said the animal ate only fresh fish, and with his mate did away with the supply on hand in five days. Fishing over the taffrail for food for the animals was then tried, but the steamship went so fast that fish could not catch the bait. At length the trainer sought to tempt them with canned salmon and sardines, but the otter would have none of it. Caviar was tried with no better success, and last Monday the animal died.

Besides the consignments to Barnum and Bailey's circus and Ringling Brothers, animals will be sent to Luna Park, the Washington, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York Zoological Gardens, and several single specimens will go to private estates. There were 136 animals in the shipment.

FERRULE IN A BOY'S SKULL.

Victim's Brother Then Pounded Assailant with a Crutch.

The ferrule of an umbrella was jabbed into the head of James McAvoy, sixteen years old, of 214 Sixth Street, yesterday afternoon near his home, by Charles Egan of 27 Stuyvesant Street. The lad is in a critical condition in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull. His brother, John, eighteen years old, beat Egan with a crutch and was arrested. Egan's injury was not bad. He was also arrested, as was the injured lad, whom Egan charged with striking him with a stone.

Egan was passing through Sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. There is a factory there and a lot of boys were in the upper windows. Many boys of the neighborhood were playing in front of the factory. A crust of bread was thrown out of a window, hitting Egan in the shoulder. He was annoyed, and, believing some of the boys in the street threw the bread, he turned and threatened them, shaking his umbrella at them. The boys laughed at Egan, and he made a pass at the nearest boy, who dodged, and the boys laughed at him again. Then he made a couple of strides forward and jammed the umbrella end at McAvoy, who was in front. The ferrule of the umbrella rod hit the boy over the right ear, the point breaking through the skull. McAvoy sank unconscious to the sidewalk.

The other boys seized Egan, and it looked as if he were going to fare badly. A boy who knew young McAvoy ran to their home nearby and told the boy's mother James had been killed. John McAvoy jumped up from the table where he had been eating, and ran into the street. The boy who had run into his home pointed out Egan to McAvoy as the man who had killed his brother. A cripple named Smith, living in the neighborhood, stood near, and McAvoy grabbed his crutch from him. He then ran at Egan and beat him over the head with the crutch, breaking the crutch.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

WE have made a little Hat we call the REGGIE—Made it in light colors as well as black. It's as Smart and full of Style and "go" as you'll find in a day's journey. Not for old men or fat men—the Reggie is a young man's Hat, $1.90

The greatest dollar's worth of gloves you ever saw for $1.00.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way, at 3:30 P. M. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
SAM FRANKO'S THIRD CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3:30.
Soloist—Miss Maud Powell violin.
Tickets (50c. to $1.50) at Ditson's and box office.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY, MARCH 14, AT 3 P. M.
MR. HERMANN KLEIN AND MR. DAVID BISPHAM
LECTURE RECITAL ON
The Art of Cultivating pure tone, refined accent, clear enunciation, correct diction, and perfect vocal control in song and speech.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, & 50c., at box office and Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
A SPECIAL PRODUCTION.
Sam S. Shubert, Nixon & Zimmerman present
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

WEST END WED. MATINEE, ALL SEATS, 25c. Kellar
3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. BECAUSE SHE LOVED

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed & Sat.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL
100th TIME MARCH 14—Souvenirs.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
From the KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
TWELFTH NIGHT ELIZA. BETHAN MANNER.
EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON.....VIOLA
BEN GREET.....MALVOLIO
NEXT WEEK....."AS YOU LIKE IT."
March 15, 17, 18, "Everyman" Matinees.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MAT. THURSDAY.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
150th TIME MARCH 23—Souvenirs.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL In her greatest Success, MICE & MEN
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Thursday.
KATHERINE KENNEDY
And notable cast in ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY, "THE RULING POWER."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON ELEVENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BELLEW AS KAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
154th TIME MARCH 15—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE Saturday at 2.
For Three Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night at 8 and all this week,
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Tues., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, BEAU BRUMMEL. Last week (Mch. 21) Repertoire. Seats on sale.

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RICHARD CARLE in the Brilliant Laughing Hit, THE TENDERFOOT Prices, 50, 75, $1, $1.50

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VOL. LIII...NO. 16,903. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MURPHY TO KEEP UP HIS FIGHT ON HILL

Carlisle Said to Have Gone to Sound Grover Cleveland.

McCARREN STILL CONFIDENT

Tammany Leader Delays Visit to Indiana Because of the Developments in the Local Situation.

Despite his check in the State Committee, Charles F. Murphy is going ahead in his effort to control the State Convention on April 18, and hopes to head off any instructions for the New York National delegation. He spent the afternoon at Tammany Hall with various district leaders and many of his closest advisers. In the evening, at his house in East Seventeenth Street, he saw many visitors, especially summoned to consult with him.

He declined to make any comment upon the McCarren-Doyle situation in Brooklyn, saying: "I have nothing to do with Brooklyn. That is for the people over there to settle."

"All along," he declared, "I have said I believe Cleveland would be the strongest candidate, but I am not pledged to any one, and have no first or second choice for the nomination. I have never said I should seek to urge the nomination of Cleveland at the convention, nor that I should oppose Parker, for I believe that we all should go to the convention with an open mind in order to do the most to bring about a Democratic victory. I shall be for the candidate who may be most likely to win when it is developed who that candidate shall be. At present I think that Cleveland looks like the man, but I do not pretend to say how things will look when we get to St. Louis, and therefore don't want to have the State committed.

"I shall oppose any instructions at the State Convention and shall urge against such a course with all my might. That was my position last week, and nothing has happened during the last few days to change me in my position. Of course, however, I shall support the nominee of the St. Louis Convention.

"There will be no issues of candidates at the primaries. If there is any issue raised it will be raised in the convention, and not at the primaries. The vote at the State Committee meeting does not mean that Parker will have a majority of the votes in the State Convention. Also I want to say that all reports to the effect that I am using Mr. Cleveland's name to conceal that of some other candidate are without foundation. I am talking Mr. Cleveland because I think, from the present outlook, he could win."

"Do you think that Mr. Parker could win?" was asked.

"That must be developed later," he replied.

Mr. Murphy also said that he knew nothing of a report to the effect that John G. Carlisle had gone to Princeton to sound Grover Cleveland on the Presidential situation. He also said that he himself had had no meeting with Mr. Cleveland and did not expect to have one.

"You have no doubt then as to where Mr. Cleveland would stand if offered the nomination?"

"None whatever," smilingly replied the Tammany chief. "Men do not refuse such a nomination."

No confirmation of the Carlisle report was obtained in town last night, Mr. Carlisle being away from the city.

It had been Mr. Murphy's plan to leave New York this afternoon for French Lick Springs, at West Baden, Ind., which is the place owned by ex-Mayor Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis. The visit of Mr. Murphy is believed to indicate a gathering of National politicians at that resort. Mr. Murphy, however, has delayed his trip for a short time, and he may not get away before the last of the week. He will go when he believes he has the situation here well in hand.

Senator McCarren, before leaving for Albany yesterday, saw his district leaders in Brooklyn, and declared confidently that he would have all but three of the twenty-eight votes in the Kings County Executive Committee this evening. He will return this afternoon to preside at the meeting.

"We are not making any fight on National issues or on Presidential candidates," said Senator McCarren before leaving. "Our contention is that we shall not permit the independence of the Democratic organization in this county to be impaired or its autonomy to be threatened. On that issue I believe the Democracy of this borough stands as a unit. All other issues are irrelevant."

"I am not, and would not be, a party to any fight on the autonomy of Brooklyn," declared Deputy Fire Commission Doyle. "I have lived in Brooklyn all my life, and know what its people want. McCarren led a fight on the autonomy of Brooklyn when we had an efective organization here, and now that he has captured that organization its autonomy becomes sacred in his eyes."

John F. Carroll, formerly acting leader of Tammany Hall, was asked yesterday whether it was true that he had made an agreement with David B. Hill four years ago that the convention of 1904, to select delegates to the National Convention, should be held in Albany. "The statement credited to Mr. Hill at Albany about his agreement with me is thoroughly correct," said he, "although I had forgotten all about it until I read the newspapers. The agreement was made at the Savoy Hotel. To this Mr. Shevlin also agreed."

Limit of Law Given to Embezzler.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 7.—John T. Shoener, ex-clerk of the Schuylkill County Courts, was to-day sentenced by Judge Marr to undergo three years' imprisonment with labor, to pay a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled, $18,000, and to repay the county all money still due it. This is the conclusion of the action brought against Shoener for retaining liquor license fees, he having been convicted of technical embezzlement.

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START OF CLEVELAND BOOM.

Hill Said to Have Suggested It to Beat Low.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—"The first person to suggest to Charles F. Murphy the advisability of starting a Cleveland boom was none other than David B. Hill. I had this information from Mr. Hill himself in his own office."

This surprising statement was made to-night by a prominent up-State politician who was with Mr. Murphy in his fight for the control of the State Committee last Saturday. He then continued:

"When McClellan was nominated for Mayor, Hill told Murphy that the best thing he could do to hold the Independent Democrats in line for the ticket would be to begin to talk Cleveland for President.

"Murphy thought Hill's advice was good, and took it. When, however, the Tammany ticket had been elected, Mr. Murphy began to take the Cleveland boom seriously.

"He concluded that with Mr. Cleveland as the candidate for President, the Democrats could certainly redeem New York State, even if they lost the Presidency.

"Hill told him that his idea was absurd, that not only would the nomination of Cleveland split the Democratic Party, but that Cleveland would be badly beaten even in New York.

"Murphy, unconvinced by Hill's views, decided to stick to Cleveland, having McClellan in reserve.

"It was at this point that he and Hill came to the parting of the ways, for Hill has always been for Parker."

JUDGE PARKER NOT PLEASED.

Hill Also Said to be Ready to Avoid a Faction Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—It is being whispered about among the politicians here that Judge Parker is not altogether pleased with the outcome of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee Saturday. It is said that he does not relish the prospect of having his own State instruct for him only after a bitter struggle certain to leave heartburnings. It may be expected, therefore, that he will see that everything possible is done to patch up peace between the up-State Democrats and Tammany.

It is said that Hill will concede Tammany the nomination for Governor, if Murphy will agree to a delegation instructed for Parker be sent to St. Louis. If Murphy persists in opposition to instructions for Parker, however, the plan of the Hill men, it is said, is to make war on Tammany by taking up Controller Grout as a Gubernatorial candidate.

GOULD ON CONSOLIDATION.

Action Taken to Protect Iron Mountain's Interest in the Wabash.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—In his statement to the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific, which prefaces the annual report submitted to the stockholders at the meeting to-day, George J. Gould makes the following significant statement:

"A growing tendency toward consolidation and other methods of uniting control among railroads east of Chicago and St. Louis, has dictated the precaution of taking moderate steps to guard the traffic interests of the Missouri Pacific system against any possible harmful development of this tendency in respect of Eastern outlets and source of business through those gateways.

"In this view and for the purpose of further protecting the large early investment of the Iron Mountain Company in the debenture bonds of the Wabash Railroad Company, the management has, after careful consideration, deemed it wise to acquire a substantial interest in the preferred stock of the latter company. This interest, while not representing a control, is believed to be sufficient fully to cover the purposes which determined its acquisition."

JUSTICE VAN SICKEL RESIGNS.

Has Been on New Jersey Supreme Court Bench Thirty-five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Justice Bennett Van Sickel of Trenton, the oldest Supreme Court Justice on the bench, created surprise to-day by sending his resignation to Gov. Murphy. His explanation was that he was acting on advice of his physician.

Justice Van Sickel was first appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1869; he has been reappointed every seven years since that date, thus serving continuously thirty-five years. He was reappointed for seven years on Feb. 15 last.

Justice Van Sickel was born in Bethlehem, Penn., April 17, 1830, educated at Easton, Penn.; graduated at Princeton in 1846; admitted to the bar 1851, and practiced law in Flemington until appointed to the Supreme Court bench. He is a Democrat.

W. Holt Apgar, Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Free and Accepted Masons, is a candidate for the bench. Mr. Apgar is a noted Trenton lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1884, is a Democrat, forty-three years old, and will have much support from high places.

OLD HORSEMAN SHOT HIMSELF.

Carl Anthony Accidentally Sent a Bullet Into His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 7.—Carl Anthony, formerly a well-known horseman, accidentally shot himself in the head last night. The bullet has not been dislodged, but it is thought Mr. Anthony may recover, though he is nearly seventy-five years old.

Recent burglaries here caused Mr. Anthony to clean an old revolver and buy ammunition. Last night after supper a shot was heard in his room, and he was found lying on the floor. He said he had shot himself accidentally while examining the weapon.

LOOKS UP PENNELL'S AFFAIRS.

Insurance Company Seeks Information—Possible Light on Burdick Murder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—Justice Lambert to-day granted a motion authorizing a commission to visit Maine and take testimony relative to affairs of a financial nature, which, it is alleged, drove Arthur R. Pennell, who, with his wife, lost his life by going over the brink of a stone quarry in the suburbs of this city, to commit suicide.

The order was petitioned for by counsel for an insurance company in which Pennell was insured for $10,000, for which the administrator of Pennell's estate is suing. If the suit is fought out it is expected to divulge interesting circumstances relating to Pennell's finances, and possibly throw some light on the Burdick murder.

The superiority of Ushers is not a matter of opinion. 'Tis in the Scotch.—Adv.

FLOOD PERIL MENACES PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS

Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers on the Rise.

FOURTEEN PEOPLE RESCUED

Ithaca, N. Y., Reports Highest Water in Recent Years—Railroad Tracks Submerged and Traffic Interrupted.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 7.—"There is imminent danger of another great flood in this region," said Weather Observer De Main to-night. "The north and west branches of the Susquehanna and the Juniata Rivers are rapidly rising, and the indications are we will have the highest stage of water ever known in this locality.

Mr. De Main was advised to-night from Catawissa that the river at that point was rising, and at 9 o'clock was 23 feet above low-water point. The railway tracks are flooded and the ice in the Catawissa and Nescopeck Creeks went out this afternoon. Several county bridges were swept away and the situation is critical.

The families of George and John Berger and Miss Kuntz, a school teacher, fourteen persons in all, who have been imprisoned by high water in their homes on Shelly's Island, in the Susquehanna, opposite Goldsboro, were rescued to-day. Gov. Pennypacker to-day called in James M. Shumaker, Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, who volunteered to go to Goldsboro with George F. Payne, contractor of the new Capitol; Walter Paschal, Supervising Engineer of the Capitol, and Ephraim Oswald, an attaché of the Department of Public Grounds, and attempt the rescue of those on the island.

Arriving at Goldsboro, the party started across the ice in a dense fog and reached a point about 100 feet from the island, where they were compelled to stop on account of the rapid flow of water. They called the persons on the island to secure boats and row over to the point where the rescuers were stationed, which they did, after which the Bergers and the teacher were brought ashore by Mr. Shumaker and party. Thousands along the bank watched the proceedings and cheered the climax enthusiastically.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 7.—Floods in three streams centring in Allentown continue to cause trouble to-night.

Allentown is almost entirely cut off from railroad connection, the waters having overflowed the tracks. No trains have come or left since 6 o'clock this evening. The water is seven feet deep, with a swift current on the tracks at the Lehigh Valley station here.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7.—Ithaca is to-night suffering from one of the most severe floods of recent years. The heavy rain of the morning brought down from the hillsides a great quantity of water, while the creek beds were still frozen almost solid with ice. A big jam was formed, and the streams were turned into the western section, making it impossible for many residents to reach their homes, while several had to abandon their houses.

The tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad near the station are submerged so that the passengers have to be landed on South Hill. The Lehigh Valley is also unable to use its tracks south of the city, and is to-night sending all trains around by Geneva.

FLOOD THREATENS TRENTON.

Gorge Banks Water Up Above City—Some Houses Damaged.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Trenton is to-night facing the worst flood in the history of the city. Under the influence of the heavy rains of the last two days, the ice up the river is breaking and carried down on the flooded river is piling up behind the ice jam at Terriwig Bar.

All of the South Trenton district is threatened, and the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia is under water, but the trains are still making their way through the flood. The water is within a few feet of the fires under the boilers at the State House, and a rise of a foot or less will put out the fires at the pumping station of the city water works.

The rise of the river to-night was phenomenal. In twenty minutes the river rose twenty feet and the dwellers along the river shores were panic stricken. So rapid was the rise of the river in South Trenton at that time that families seated at the supper table had no warning until the water poured in on the floors. The flood had been looked for for weeks, and boats were lying tied to most of the houses and many families escaped by them. Others elected to stay in their houses and retreated to the upper floors. Not much damage will be done to business places, as most of the store keepers have been prepared.

At midnight the water was five inches higher than it was during the flood of last October, which held the record for high water. The water at 12 o'clock was flowing into the basement of the Capitol, and the firemen at the boilers are wading around in a depth of two feet, which brings the flood to within ten inches of the grates. In another hour the fires will have to be drawn. Two city bridges over the water power stream, which runs along the side of the river for a distance of ten miles, have been washed away, and the stream is now almost even with the Delaware. The new State Capitol Park is being washed away.

The city authorities have closed the passenger bridge over the river, as they fear it will go before the great pressure of the down-flowing ice. The Pennsylvania Railroad has run loaded cars on the three-million-dollar bridge to weight it down, as the water and ice are now high above the breakwaters.

Acid Destroys a Celluloid Factory.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 7.—More than half of the local plant of the Fiberloid Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of celluloid collars and novelties, was destroyed to-night by a fire started through the accidental breaking of a carboy of acid. The loss will exceed $70,000, of which $20,000 is on the building, and the remainder on manufactured goods.

Pinehurst, Augusta, Asheville, and Florida.
Via P. R. R. & Southern Rwy. The route of The Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. Offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PAINTED FRESHMEN'S FACES.

Cornell "Sophs" Used Silver Nitrate and the Marks Won't Wash Off.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7.—About forty Cornell freshmen appeared on the campus to-day bearing on their faces curious insignia placed there Saturday in connection with the first-year banquet.

The "sophs" captured a large number of the youngsters and elaborately arrayed them in all sorts of grotesque attire for the big parade, before the banquet, through the principal streets of the town.

In painting on the freshmen's faces the class numerals a solution of silver nitrate was used, which left its mark. The faces of the victims will be stained in some cases for a week.

The sophomore class met to-day and took action looking to the expulsion from the university of the man who obtained the chemical.

LETTER FROM "BLACK HAND."

Demand That $100 Be Paid Is Accompanied by Threat of Death.

Cologne Decaneine, living at 842 East Fortieth Street, yesterday received a letter written in red ink purporting to come from the "Black Hand Society." He took the letter to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and turned it over to the police.

The letter instructed Decaneine to meet a member of the "society" at the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge that night and to have with him $100 in cash. The letter ended with the statement: "If you do not keep the appointment prepare for death within ten days."

The letter was covered with sketches of daggers, pistols, skulls, and cross bones. It was mailed at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night.

JAY GOULD'S BOY CHUM DIES.

Peter Van Amberg Passes Away at Roxbury, Aged 81 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 7.—Peter Van Amberg, a boyhood chum of Jay Gould, is dead at his home in Roxbury, aged eighty-one years. Van Amberg and Gould were boys together and in their younger days inseparable companions.

Many are the interesting reminiscences of Gould Van Amberg has related, describing how as boys they would plan the fortunes they would win when manhood was attained. Mr. Van Amberg was a wealthy man, prominent in town and church affairs, and was until his death a close friend of the Gould family.

MINERS VOTE ON WAGE OFFER.

Bituminous Operators' Proposition to be Decided by Local Unions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The United Mine Workers in National convention, before adjourning to-day, voted to refer the final decision as to accepting the wage offer of the operators to the locals.

President John Mitchell said: "I do not wish to influence the members now."

Patrick Dolan of the Pittsburg miners said: "The action of the conference places the chance of a strike beyond a possibility. There will be no strike of the bituminous miners."

The vote will be cast on March 15 and the result will be counted at the National headquarters in this city March 17. The voting will be done by the miners of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Western Kentucky, Central Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. These are the districts whose scale expires April 1.

HORSE SAVED FROM MUD HOLE.

Runaway Had an All-Night Fight to Keep from Suffocation.

After a plucky all-night struggle to keep itself from sinking to death in a mud hole, a runaway horse was rescued yesterday morning from a small creek in the Dyker Meadows, Brooklyn. The horse is owned by Charles Disch of 348 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. While attached to a light wagon and standing in front of a store in Bath Beach on Sunday night, the animal took fright at something and ran away up Cropsey Avenue.

Crossing a bridge, the horse galloped out on the meadows and the wagon was overturned. Breaking free, the animal raced about a hundred yards further on and then plunged into a small creek near the foot of Fourteenth Avenue. In trying to get across the creek, the horse was caught in a "sink hole."

Early yesterday morning William Morrisey, a real estate dealer of Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, while taking a saddle ride across the meadows, came across the overturned wagon. Going further, he found the horse in the mud of the creek. The animal's head was barely above the surface, and it was so exhausted that it had ceased to struggle. Morrisey galloped back and informed the police, and a rescue party hurried to the meadows. By means of ropes the horse was hauled from the creek, the rescue, however, being effected with much difficulty.

RAINES DEFENDS HIS LAW.

Doesn't Agree with Mr. Carter That It Can't Be Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Raines, when asked to-night what reply he had to make to the interview published with James C. Carter in THE TIMES, in which Mr. Carter gave it as his opinion that the Raines excise law could not be enforced, said:

"It is arrant nonsense to say that the law cannot be enforced. To talk about repealing the law because it is broken with impunity is about as sensible as it would be to advocate the doing away with the Ten Commandments because they are so generally broken.

"I have the words of every Chief of Police in every city of the State outside of New York City that the law can be enforced. It would be far easier to enforce the Sunday closing law than it would be to shut up all of the gambling and poolrooms in the City of New York. The police know where all the saloons are, but they have great difficulty in finding out where the gambling and poolrooms are.

"Every one knows that the task of Mr. Jerome and Police Commissioner McAdoo in keeping 'the lid on' is a much harder one than it would be to enforce the excise law, and their reported success in the former respect discredits the declarations which are made about the impossibility of enforcing the excise law."

King Edward Goes Out Driving.

LONDON, March 7.—King Edward went out driving in a closed carriage to-day.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

MOB IN OHIO SHOOTS NEGRO MURDERER DEAD

Batters Down Jail Doors to Reach Prisoner.

VICTIM KILLED A POLICEMAN

After Killing the Negro the Springfield Crowd Strung His Body Up and Filled It with Bullets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 7.—A furious mob of 1,500 men to-night battered down the doors of the county jail, broke into the cells, and dragged a negro prisoner, Richard Dixon, who murdered Policeman Collis yesterday, into the jailyard, where he was shot to death, nine bullets being lodged in his body.

The mob then carried the body through the principal streets of the city, strung it up to a telegraph pole, and riddled it with bullets.

Policeman Collis died at noon to-day. He had served for twelve years on the force, and was regarded as one of the most reliable and efficient men in the Police Department. He had gone to Dixon's room on the negro's request. The negro said a woman had his clothes in her possession, and had got the consent of the colored proprietor to keep Dixon away from his house.

Collis accompanied Dixon to the room, and in a short time the man and woman engaged in a quarrel which resulted in Dixon shooting the woman in the left breast, just over the heart. She fell unconscious at the first shot, and Collis jumped toward the negro to prevent his escape from the room. Dixon then fired four bullets in Collis's body.

Dixon went immediately to Police Headquarters and gave himself up. He was taken to jail, and Collis and the wounded negress were taken to the hospital. All afternoon the killing of Collis was the sole topic of conversation. It was the general feeling that a trial would only result in an insufficient sentence, and talk of lynching was frequently heard.

Nothing was thought of it by the officers until as late as 7:30 this evening, when a group of boys gathered in front of the jail. This group was augmented by a few men, and by 8 o'clock 300 men had congregated about the jail yard and steps.

It was known that only a leader was wanted to start the assault, but no one assumed the responsibility. At one time the iron bar at the east entrance was removed and the door partly opened. The policemen on the inside promptly opened the door and pulled the two nearest men inside. This ended all active attempts to break the door until nearly 11 o'clock.

At 10:45 the police were satisfied that there was nothing more to fear, and they with other officials and newspaper men passed freely in and out of the jail. Shortly before 11 o'clock a diversion was made by a small crowd moving from the east doors around to the south entrance.

Sheriff Routzahn appeared on the jail steps and pleaded with the mob to disperse, but he could be heard only with difficulty. His appeal was ineffectual, and he was compelled to desist.

All this time a party with a heavy railway iron was beating at the east door, which shortly yielded to the battering ram as did the inner lattice iron doors. The mob then surged through the east door, overpowered the Sheriff, turnkey, and handful of deputies, and began the assault on the iron turnstile leading to the cells.

The police from the south door were called inside to help keep the mob from the cells, and in five minutes the south door had shared the fate of the east one. In an incredibly short time the jail was filled by a mad mob of 250 men.

The jail yard gates were blocked by fully 1,500 men, thus making it impossible for the militia to have prevented access to the negro, had it been on the scene. The heavy iron partition leading to the cells resisted the mob effectually until chisels and sledge-hammers were brought two or three minutes later.

The padlock to the turnstile was broken and the mob soon filled the corridors leading to the cells. Seeing that further resistance was useless, the authorities consented to the demand of the mob, and Dixon was dragged from his cell to the jail door and down the stone steps to the paved court in the jail yard.

Fearing an attempt on the part of the police at rescue, the leaders formed a hollow square. Some one knocked the negro to the ground, and those near him fell back four or five feet. Nine shots were then fired into his prostrate body. Satisfied that Dixon was dead, a dozen men grabbed the lifeless body, and with a triumphant cheer the mob surged into Columbia Street and marched to Fountain Avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares in the town.

At the corner of Main Street a rope was tied around Dixon's neck. Two men climbed a pole, threw the rope over the topmost crosstie, and drew the body about eighteen feet above the street. They then descended, and their work was greeted with a cheer.

A fusillade then began, and for thirty minutes the body was kept swaying back and forth from the force of the rain of bullets which was poured into it. The mob went fairly wild with delight.

YONKERS CLERGYMAN HURT.

Banker's Carriage Strikes Mr. McPharson in Fifth Avenue.

While crossing Fifth Avenue in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, the Rev. G. W. McPharson of 61 Arthur Street, Yonkers, was struck by the wheel of a carriage owned by Clinton Gilbert, the banker, of 48 East Fiftieth Street, in which two women were seated.

The clergyman was thrown heavily to the pavement and sprained his right arm. Alfred Bullett, the coachman, pulled up the horses just in time to prevent a more serious accident. Mr. McPharson was carried into the Waldorf, where he was attended by Dr. Calvin Adams, the house physician. Later he was sent to the Grand Central station in a carriage and went to Yonkers.

L. Strouse's Will Requests Prayers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Under the will of Leopold Strouse, the philanthropist, a number of bequests are made to charitable and educational institutions, including $2,000 to Johns Hopkins University, $1,000 of which is to be devoted to the Leopold Strouse Rabbinical Library founded by the testator. The bequests to asylums and congregations include requests that prayers be offered in memory of the testator on the anniversaries of his death.

A 60,000-acre ranch at a great bargain; also 500 acres farm land. No trading. W. H. Graham, Cuero, Texas.—Adv.

CZAR WILLING TO ARBITRATE?

It Is Said He Wrote to King Edward Mentioning Mediation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 7.—According to the Neue Freie Presse, Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, returned to London from St. Petersburg bearing an autograph letter from the Czar to King Edward in which mention was made of eventual mediation and arbitration between Japan and Russia.

DENVER GIRL WEDS COUNT.

Miss Wanamaker Becomes Wife of von Wegener of Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 7.—The secret marriage on Jan. 15 of Count Hans Max von Wegener of Berlin and Miss Beauty Wanamaker, youngest daughter of J. E. Wanamaker of Denver, has just come to light. Parental opposition was the reason of the secrecy.

The marriage was the culmination of a romance which began five years ago, when the young people met at Newport, where they were Summer visitors. It was a case of love at first sight. After the Count's return to Berlin letters were exchanged. Since then he has made several visits to Denver, only to meet with opposition from Miss Wanamaker's father.

A year ago his term of service in the German Army expired, and he came to Colorado to claim his bride. The Count and his wife will make a tour of the world, returning to Denver to make their home.

CHARLES F. MAYER'S CHINA.

A Valuable Collection Left to Peabody Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—The will of Charles F. Mayer, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who died Feb. 24, admitted to probate to-day, provides for the foundation of a collection of works of household art for the Peabody Institute and a generous endowment eventually of the Episcopal Church Home and Infirmary.

The bequest to the institute includes rare articles of cut glassware and Dresden china, together with valuable receptacles in the shape of richly inlaid antique French cabinets. The sum of $2,000 is devoted to the care of the cabinets, and it is provided that should the Peabody Trustees decline the gift it shall go to the Corcoran Gallery at Washington.

TRAIN WRECKER ESCAPES.

Was to Have Been Hanged Next Monday—Stuns Negro Guard.

ROANOKE, Va., March 7.—A telephone message from Staunton, Va., says that John Kennedy, the train robber under sentence to be hanged next Monday, escaped from the Staunton jail to-night. The jailer left a negro to guard the condemned man. Taking advantage of his opportunity, Kennedy seized a club and dealth the negro a blow on the head, felling him to the floor. Kennedy then escaped from a window, using a section of rubber hose to reach the ground.

Posses are scouring the country in every direction, but so far there has been no trace of the man. Kennedy was tried for wrecking a Norfolk and Western Railway train a year ago, at which time Engineer Bailey of Roanoke was killed. He was convicted of murder in the first degree.

WOLVES KILLING DEER.

Latter Suffering Severely Owing to Weather Conditions in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 7.—The deer of Northern Minnesota have enjoyed almost complete immunity from wolves all Winter, but now they are suffering severely from the fierce, half-famished beasts.

There has been deep snow on the ground all over this region since Nov. 10, but the weather has been so cold that the snow remained light and no crust formed until recently.

While the snow was light and deep the deer could easily keep out of the way of the wolves. Now the sharp hoofs of the deer still strike through to the solid ground, but the wolf with his big furry paws runs lightly on top.

The wolves until now have been unable to procure the usual quantity of food on account of the deep, light snow, and they are very gaunt and fierce.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINS' AGE.

Prof. Lawson Says the First Great Uplift Was 3,000,000 Years Ago.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, March 7.—A bulletin just issued by Andrew C. Lawson, Professor of Geology at this university, on the "Geomorphogeny of the Upper Kern Basin," gives interesting facts as to the geological formation of this region and an estimate of the time necessary for the changes to have taken place.

Incidentally, the age of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the oldest part of California, may be calculated from Prof. Lawson's conclusions. According to his estimates, nearly 3,000,000 years have elapsed since the beginning of quaternary time, when the first great uplift took place, and raised that part of the mountain range about 2,500 feet.

BIG FIRE AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

Almost the Entire Commercial Quarter of the Town Destroyed.

COLON, March 7.—The German cruisers Vineta and Falke arrived here at noon to-day.

The Falke brings news of a fire at Bocas del Toro yesterday which destroyed almost the entire commercial part of that town. The flames started at 1 o'clock in the morning and were not extinguished until seven hours later. About 100 buildings were destroyed. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

The American and German Consulates were destroyed.

The Falke landed all her crew to fight the flames.

Bocas Del Toro is in Panama, about 220 miles west of Colon. The town has a population of about 5,000, mostly West Indian blacks.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

Your throat troubles you. Piso's Cure will stop it and cure it. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS PROBABLY CUT OFF

Japanese Believed to be Between Them and Their Port.

SECOND ATTACK REPORTED

Rumor of Another Bombardment of Vladivostok—Russians Move On the Tumen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 7.—The Russians continue to push southward along the coast from Possiet Bay toward Song-Ching. The Vladivostok squadron is apparently covering their communications with Vladivostok.

A Japanese squadron took possession of Lal-yun-Tau, on the Elliot Islands, (northeast of Port Arthur, in Korea Bay,) on Feb. 29.

The Japanese found only stores of coal and signaling flags, the Russians having evacuated the place on Feb. 23.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Standard gives a rumor that the Czar has received a telegram to the effect that the Japanese fleet bombarded Vladivostok all day yesterday. Only trifling damage was inflicted, according to this rumor, but one or two Japanese cruisers were sunk.

No word confirming this story has been received in any other quarter, and although there is nothing to show that there was not another bombardmentof Vladivostok yesterday, this report is most likely an exaggerated version of Sunday's bombardment.

There is considerable curiosity here concerning the resisting power of Vladivostok, which has long been regarded as the Gibraltar of the Far East. Vladivostok is known to be better equipped as a naval base and to have greater docking and repairing resources, than Port Arthur, but doubts are expressed as to the character of its defenses.

Russia has been settled there for forty years, and it is consequently considered likely that the defences and guns at Vladivostok are of a somewhat obsolete character. It is understood that during the past few years all the available new guns and war material which it was possible to send over the single-line railroad have been used for the strengthening of Port Arthur and points in Manchuria, leaving Vladivostok with old type guns of short range.

It is reported that Vladivostok is ill supplied with provisions and necessaries.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 7.—It is believed that the Vladivostok squadron is now in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tumen River, engaged in covering the movements of Russian troops from Possiet Bay to the valley of the Tumen.

Russian scouts are reliably reported to have penetrated south as far as Klung-Sung. The earlier Russian movement into Northeastern Korea was regarded as a diversion, but it now appears that a considerable force participated.

It is thought that the Russians may occupy and fortify some strong position on the Tumen River.

YIN-KOW, March 7.—An official dispatch received here says the Japanese are again bombarding Vladivostok.

This news lacks confirmation from other sources.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed the Czar from Mukden, under to-day's date, as follows:

"Supplementing my telegram of March 6, I most humbly report that at 1:25 P. M. five out of seven of the enemy's ships opened fire on Forts Suvaroff and Linevitch, on the town, on the roadstead, and along the valley of the River Obyassneniye.

"The firing lasted until 2:15 P. M., at which hour the Japanese squadron began to steam to the southward, disappearing out of sight at 5:30 P. M. There were no losses on the batteries or the fortifications. In the town one seaman was wounded and one woman was killed.

"According to information just received, the enemy's squadron again appeared in sight of the fortress at 8 o'clock this morning."

A later message from the Viceroy says:

"The Commandant at Vladivostok reports that yesterday's bombardment resulted in no serious damage to the port. The fortress did not return the enemy's fire.

"To-day at midday the enemy again entered Ussuri Bay and approached the point from which they bombarded the harbor on March 6. They left again, making for the open sea."

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to The Central News from St. Petersburg says telegrams received from Vladivostok state that seven Japanese ships approached that port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, entered Ussuri Bay at about noon, and, after some manoeuvring, steamed out seaward.

Up to a late hour last night the Japanese Legation here had received no official information regarding the bombardment of Vladivostok. It is believed at the legation, however, that the Japanese are now between the Russian cruiser squadron and Vladivostok, and there is reason to believe that the Russian squadron is in the vicinity of Possiet Bay.

Russian official dispatches do not mention this squadron, and this fact lends color to the belief that the Japanese warships have shut it out of Vladivostok.

It is pointed out at the legation that if this is true the Russian vessels are in a critical position, since they must run the

gantlet of the Japanese squadron off Vladivostok or the Japanese squadron off Port Arthur before reaching a Russian port.

AGAIN ATTACKS AMERICA.

Novoe Vremya Tells How Selfish This Country and Britain Are.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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LONDON, March 8.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the Novoe Vremya's approval of the decision of Russia in regard to privateers is given in the form of a fresh display of animosity toward Great Britain and America, who are represented as playing off against each other for selfish ends two dangerous powers.

It is really of slight importance to England, the paper says, which side loses on any particular occasion. In either case a dangerous rival is weakened and the strain on British resources is delayed. The natural deduction from this attitude is that each of the contending powers should be strengthened at her weakest point—Japan in her finances and Russia in her fleet.

Accordingly, so runs the argument, it is entirely in harmony with the view of the Anglo-Saxon powers that Russia has received the largest number of applications for privateering papers from Americans and Englishmen.

The latter assertion needs verification, but the Novoe Vremya has given sufficient proof of its eagerness to discover in every trifling occurrence evidence of the malign intentions of Great Britain and America.

MOSCOW, March 7.—The press feeling against America is growing stronger, and against England it is not decreasing.

The project is mooted for a stand by Russia, France, and Germany against the aggression of Japan. England, and the United States. It has been debated academically, but the ultra-Slavs are chary of accepting Germany as an associate at any price.

Uneasiness, however, owing to the possibility of complications is noticeable.

ALLEGES HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSS.

Japanese Navy Department Says Thirteen Warships Have Been Damaged.

PARIS, March 8.—The Matin publishes a dispatch from Tokio saying the Japanese Navy Department has announced that thirteen Russian warships, representing a total of 94,000 tons, have received injuries since the opening of hostilities.

RUSSIANS CONDEMN RUSSIA.

Mining Engineers Declare the War Inhuman and Contrary to People's Interest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 8.—The Times says it has received from a trustworthy source the following translation of the text of a resolution carried by 215 votes to 40 at a meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers at St. Petersburg on Feb. 23:

"In view of the fact that the war with Japan had its origin in a policy conceived solely in the interest of a small privileged minority to the detriment of a vast majority of the Russian people, and that it is the result of that spirit of reckless adventure which characterizes the enterprises of the Government in the Far East,

"We, students of the Institute of Mining Engineers, taking our stand on the fundamental principle that it is our bounden duty to serve the interests of the people and not those of a handful of exploiters, express our profound dissatisfaction with the Government, which is the responsible author of this fresh national misfortune, and our decided condemnation of that section of the Russian youth whose pseudo-patriotic demonstrations and humble and loyal addresses have tended to help the realization of the desire of the governing clique to dispose the masses in favor of a war which is inhuman and contrary to the interests of the people."

RUSSIA'S WAR EXPENSES.

New Manager of Finance Ministry Says They Will Be Comparatively Light.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 7.—A St. Petersburg dispatch gives an interview with M. Kokovsev, the new manager of the Russian Ministry of Finance.

The war, he said, was merely a question of expenditure in men and money, the issue of which was not doubtful. Even on the most unfavorable hypotheses the vital forces of the empire would not be affected. The expenditure must not be looked upon from a European point of view and compared, for example, with the cost of the South African war.

Would Russia, M. Kokovsev asked, have to spend 380,000,000f. on the purchase of horses outside the country? At the maximum she would have to spend about 10,000,000f., and this would be exclusively in Russia.

The cost of the transport of the troops, said M. Kokovsev, would be paid to the State railway. In a general way it might be said that the money spent by the Treasury would not be, as it had been for England, a dead loss. Most of it would return to the public chest. It would be a gross exaggeration to say that the war would entail a gross expenditure amounting to a quarter of the net expenditure of England in the Transvaal war.

M. Kokovsev said everything would be done in order that the war should not be extended, Russia's most fervent hope being to see neutrality observed by all the powers without exception. She would avoid drawing her friends into the war, which was not of her seeking.

America and the Japanese Loan.

Inquiry regarding the statement made yesterday in a Tokio dispatch to a Paris newspaper to the effect that American subscriptions to the Japanese war loan amounted to $39,500,000, shows that there was a mistranslation, and that the word American was used erroneously. The corrected statement reads: "Subscriptions to [illegible] amount

MANCHURIAN BANDS MENACE RUSSIANS

Daring Chunchus Are Said to be Growing More Numerous.

KOREANS DEFEAT RUSSIANS

Revenge Said to Have Been Taken on a Force That Maltreated Natives in North Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 7.—Telegrams received here state that the numerical strength of the daring Chunchus bands in Manchuria is rapidly increasing.

It is now commonly reported that several of these bands are commanded by Japanese officers.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, March 7.—A resident of Tien-Tsin has had an interview with Chang, chief of the bandits called "Chunchus."

According to this man, Chang commands 2,000 men, who are well drilled, splendidly mounted, and armed with Mauser rifles and magazine pistols. Chang holds the brevet rank of General. His principles are decidedly anti-Russian.

YIN KOW, March 7.—The Russo-Chinese Bank sent its books to Tien-Tsin to-day.

The purchase by the Russians of ten lighters is supposed to be for the purpose of blocking the channel of the Liao River when the ice goes out and after the foreign gunboats have left.

TOKIO, March 7.—Notwithstanding the fact that it is understood here that Russia is pressing China to make the territory west of the Liao River neutral, Japan remains apparently calm, because she has made the reservation that should Russia be allowed to obtain this advantage Japan will use any portion of Chinese territory which is strategically necessary for her operations.

PORT ARTHUR, March 8.—Everything is quiet here. The weather is fine.

LONDON, March 8.—According to the Che-Foo correspondent of The Morning Post it is expected that the Japanese will reach the left bank of the lower Yalu about March 10.

A large force of Russians is strongly intrenched on the hills in the An-Tung District, adjacent and parallel to the river. Their position is similar to that which the Boers held on the Tugela River.

KOREANS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

Invading Cavalry Said to Have Been Driven Across the Yalu.

SEOUL, March 7.—The Russian soldiers operating in the vicinity of An-ju are committing all manner of excesses, maltreating the native women and perpetrating robbery upon every opportunity.

Korean soldiers attacked a body of the invaders on Friday last, and succeeded in killing thirty of them.

It is reported that as the result of a collision between Russian and Korean soldiers at Kang-Ge the Russians were driven beyond the Yalu River.

LONDON, March 8.—Cabling from Ping Yang, Korea, under date of March 6, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 2,000 Russian cavalrymen, with seven guns, retreated last Wednesday through Kusong and Sunshon toward Wi-ju.

They destroyed the telegraph lines.

SENDS JAPANESE TO SIBERIA.

Viceroy Orders Refugees from Vladivostok and Port Arthur to Go There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 8.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that the Governor of the Amur Territory has received a telegram stating that in consequence of the impossibility of sending the Japanese in Vladivostok and Port Arthur to their homes on account of the want of steamers the Viceroy has ordered that all the Japanese be removed from the districts under martial law and be sent to the interior of Siberia, toward Irkutsk.

The Japanese are not to be permitted to travel along the railway line in the direction of Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

SMALL ARMY FOR RUSSIA.

American Reports That 150,000 Only Will Go to Far East.

PARIS, March 7.—A report received here from an American railroad official at St. Petersburg, having intimate Government connections, says it is the purpose to restrict Russia's military forces in the Far East for the present to five divisions—three from Siberia and two from Western Russia—each division to number between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

Owing to this being such a small percentage of the Russian total active force it is believed that the restriction results from the inadequacy of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to carry more men to the scene of operations.

TOKIO, March 7.—The construction of the railroad from Söul to Ping-Yang will be commenced on March 10, and the line will be completed by September.

VIENNA, March 7.—Fourt hundred horses were bought for Japan to-day in the market at Sopron, Hungary.

COAL AS CONTRABAND.

Russia's Declaration Is Inconsistent with Her Attitude in 1884.

LONDON, March 8.—Answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Premier Balfour said the Government considered that Russia's declaration that she proposed to treat coal as contraband of war was of the greatest importance.

The Premier added that the Russian Plenipotentiary at the West African Conference at Berlin in December, 1884, declared that Russia never would accept an interpretation that coal should be considered by international law as contraband of war, and that his Government would categorically refuse to consent to recognise coal as contraband, either in relation to the Congo or any other district whatever.

In view of this, Mr. Balfour concluded, the British Government was taking steps to obtain more precise information in regard to the interpretation of the Russian

CONCESSION BY US TO RUSSIA.

Issue as to Consuls in Manchuria Not to be Forced at Present.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Chinese Government has granted the application of the State Department for exequaturs for Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson as Consuls at Mukden and An-tung respectively.

These officers are now at sea on their way to the East, and they should reach Shanghai early in April. At that point they will wait for further instructions.

An-tung is reported to be garrisoned by a Russian force, and Mukden is believed to be the Russian headquarters in Manchuria. In this situation the State Department does not care to force an issue by insisting upon the reception of its Consuls.

PATRIOTISM OF JAPANESE.

Whole Nation, from the Mikado Down, Making Sacrifices.

LONDON, March 8.—Dispatches from Tokio speak of the sacrifices being made by the Japanese nation.

According to The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio, the Mikado is abandoning all luxuries, the Court is following his example, and all are going to live abstemiously until the war is ended.

The Kobe correspondent of The Daily Express says the Crown Prince of Japan and Prince Arisugava are going to the seat of war.

Other dispatches say that public and private concerns are all curtailing their expenses in order to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war.

$130,000 FOR A DICKENS.

Action Against a Manufacturer for Balance Due on Books.

Deputy Sheriff Porges received an attachment yesterday for $94,330 against Emil Scherr, a manufacturer of silk ribbons in Philadelphia, in favor of George D. Sproul, for balance of a claim on a contract made between them on July 1, 1902, for Mr. Scherr to purchase Set 8 of books of the St. Dunstan Illuminated Edition of the Complete Works of Charles Dickens, consisting of 130 volumes at $1,000 a volume, costing $130,000 in all, and also to purchase a set of St. Dunstan Illuminated Volumes at $12,000. The purchaser was allowed $41,000 by the delivery of certain books to Mr. Sproul in the trade.

Mr. Scherr, the plaintiff says, was to make payments monthly of $1,000 each on the first set of books and $250 on the second. He paid $17,000 on the monthly installments, but it is alleged did not pay the installment due in February last, and Mr. Sproul brought suit for the amount he says is now due.

Mr. Scherr's purchases of such costly books has been the subject of considerable comment in the trade here. The Sheriff served the attachment on several commission merchants here to attach his accounts.

LEAKS IN NEW RESERVOIR.

J. Hampden Dougherty's Arguments Against Paying Contractors.

The final brief of counsel for the Merchants' Association in that organization's protest against a payment to the contractors for Jerome Park Reservoir from the reserve fund, which the contract requires to be kept intact until ninety days after the work is completed and accepted, has been prepared by J. Hampden Dougherty. The contractors want $200,000.

Mr. Dougherty deals with the leaks in the reservoir, and says there was one leak of 580 gallons a day "which Prof. Burr does not seem to have found at all." He also says that silt tended to close the pores in the mortar during tests made and reduce the flow into and through the masonry; but, he states, the test will come, and it will be the first genuine test when water is turned into the completed reservoir. He adds:

Given several thousand feet of wall which leaks to the alarming extent portrayed by protestant's witnesses, which, with its icy Winter coating, looks like a Niagara, when viewed half a mile away; assume also that there is a measurable flow of 1,000 gallons per day between various stations into and through the wall (besides the incalculable flow) from the miniature pools arranged by the Burr Commission, (for they are baby pools in comparison with the great reservoir lake that is to be, we hope,) who can say where and to what extent the wall will leak when that small inland sea, with a depth of 26½ feet, is pressing against it?

CITY REBUFFS GAS TRUST.

Grout Says Lighting Bills for 1903 Must Be Submitted for Approval.

Negotiations between the city officials and the officers of the local lighting companies on the matter of settling the lighting bills for 1903, during which year the city refused to enter into a contract at the exorbitant rates asked by the companies, are understood to be entirely off. Controller Grout has refused to go over the matter with the attorneys for the companies, and has directed the attorneys, if they wish to have the lighting bills audited and paid, to submit them to the Finance Department just as other creditors do, and then, if the charges are right, the bills will be paid at once, otherwise the Controller will pay what he regards as right.

Both Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout are prepared to take aggressive steps against the gas companies and to test the validity of the charters under which some of the corporations are acting unless the lighting combine comes to terms in the very near future. The city, however, will not take any action in that direction until after March 15, when Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity will open bids for the letting of the lighting contract for 1904. Then it will be seen whether or not the combination intends to maintain its high prices.

It is held that the electric-lighting prices should be not more than 60 per cent. of the last contract and the gas charges about 80 per cent. of the old charges.

AGAINST WOODBURY'S SCHEME.

Aldermen Fail to Act on Application for Brooklyn Building.

Much to the disappointment of Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning, the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday failed again to take action on his request for an appropriation of $370,000 for the construction of a stable and administration building for his department in Brooklyn. The appropriation already has been passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and as it provides for the issue of corporate stock for the purpose, the Board of Aldermen must act upon it before April 5 or else the resolution will become a law, under the charter, just as though the Aldermen had favored it. Their disapproval, however, would be fatal to it.

When the matter came up in the Finance Committee yesterday Alderman McCall moved that it be laid aside for another week.

"I don't think we ought to lay this matter aside," objected Alderman Harnischfeger. "We might just as well settle it now as any time. All of the members of this committee, I believe, are against the appropriation, and so are the members of the Board of Aldermen. We might just as well report adversely on the appropriation now, and let the Board of Aldermen kill it."

Alderman McCall, however, urged that the matter be held for another week, until they could consult with the Alderman in the district where it is proposed to place the stable. This was done.

More Delaware and Hudson Stock.

The stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Company yesterday, at a special meeting, authorized an increase of $10,000,000 in the capital stock of the company, of which $7,000,000 is to be issued at once. Stockholders may subscribe at the rate of one new share for every five shares owned. The price will be 135. The purpose of the issue is to redeem certain bonds of the Chateaugay and Lake Placid Railroad Company and for improvements as heretofore

MRS. DODGE TO TESTIFY

Will Appear Before Grand Jury in the Perjury Inquiry.

TO PRECEDE MR. MORSE

Second Husband, Summoned for Jury Duty, Sends No Explanation of His Neglect to Attend.

The announcement was made yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building that Mrs. Clemence Dodge would voluntarily go before the Grand Jury to-morrow. That decision was reached by her when she learned that so tangled had her matrimonial case become that ex-Justice Fursman had been impelled to rise in court and explain her position.

In addressing the new Grand Jury Judge Foster made no reference to the Dodge-Morse case, but remarked that no one should be placed on trial to suffer the indignity and disgrace of a false charge. He also said: "You are not here to find a widow in every matter you investigate. You, indeed, stand between the accused and the accuser."

Mr. Morse has been subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and he will be called to testify after Mrs. Dodge has given her testimony. At least this was the programme laid out yesterday. Mrs. Dodge's counsel, ex-Justice Fursman, is now at his home in Troy on a visit, but he will return here in time to escort Mrs. Dodge to the Grand Jury room.

It is believed that Mrs. Dodge was ready at any time to come forward and tell her experiences to the Grand Jury, but, as her counsel stated from time to time, she dreaded public notoriety. In fact, she dreaded it even more than Charles W. Morse, the financier, whose wife she became after securing her divorce from Charles F. Dodge. It is known that Mr. Morse told a version of his troubles to an assistant to District Attorney Jerome, but refused to repeat the story under oath in the Grand Jury room. It is known that when he was asked if he knew the whereabouts of Mrs. Dodge he positively refused to answer.

It is also related that Mr. Morse tried to get possession of the letters known as the Ruger letters, alleged to have been written by Dodge to the late Mortimer S. Ruger, which letters have been submitted to Referee Davies in the new action brought to re-establish the Dodge-Dodge divorce. It would appear from one of these letters that Dodge acknowledged service of the summons and complaint in his wife's suit. For swearing that he was not served he is now under indictment on a perjury charge. But it was learned yesterday that Morse asked that these letters be handed into the possession of two of his friends. At least this was the statement alleged to have been made by the lawyer who had possession of these letters before Assistant District Attorney Rand got possession of them.

Mr. Morse had been selected on the March Grand Jury panel, but when the names of the Grand Jurors were called yesterday in Part I. of the General Sessions, he did not respond. Judge Foster was asked whether Mr. Morse had sent any communication asking to be excused from serving on the jury, which is investigating the Morse-Dodge matrimonial tangle, and the Judge replied that so far as he knew Mr. Morse did not ask to be excused, but simply remained away from court. As there was a sufficient number of men on the panel when Clerk Cowing called the roll, no official notice was taken of Mr. Morse's absence, excepting the presentation of an affidavit by a jury notice server, who swore that he served the jury notice on Morse at 4 Wall Street.

Henry Malkan, a dealer in books, was chosen as Foreman of the new Grand Jury. The other members are:

S. Davidson, jewelry, 292 Fifth Avenue.
William A. Knapp, jeweler, 15 Union Square West.
Richard F. Ware, manufacturer, 108 Park Row.
Rudolph E. Stoeckel, merchant, 257 Front Street.
Robert H. Robertson, architect, 160 Fifth Avenue.
George Lawder, retired, 306 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Ebenezer Bailey, real estate, 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.
Gyulo Armeny, jeweler, 90 Nassau Street.
John C. Klatz, real estate, 16 East Eighteenth Street.
John H. Rand, manager Country Club, Westchester.
William H. Chesebrough, President, 135 Broadway.
Ezekiel C. M. Rand, merchant, 49 Wall Street.
Frank H. Abeel, manager, 55 Duane Street.
Ezekiel C. Williams, retired, 60 West Eighty-second Street.
Arthur A. Stillwell, drugs, 28 Cliff Street.
H. Seymour Geary, broker, 35 Wall Street.
Wayne Kratzer, publisher, 61 Broadway.
Samuel C. Hinman, real estate, 1,662 Bathgate Avenue.
Benjamin H. Hertz, furniture, 507 Fifth Avenue.
Rupert Ryley, tailor, 242 Fifth Avenue.
Thomas H. Newman, retired, 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.
William Dutcher, secretary, 141 Broadway.

MORSE-DODGE DIVORCE BILL.

Measure Said to be Suggested by Famous Case Offered in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—A bill which is understood to have been suggested by the Morse-Dodge divorce case was introduced in the Assembly to-night by Mr. Ellis.

The measure provides that a person who, by giving money or any valuable thing, assists a woman to procure a divorce from her husband in any State or country for any cause other than the statutory cause, or who, having given that assistance, supplies her with money, subsistence, clothing, or articles of adornment, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment of not less than one year or more than five years and by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000.

UNIFORM FOR ELEVATED POLICE.

Will Be Very Similar to That of the Regular Force.

A uniform has been decided upon for the special policemen who will be appointed by Commissioner McAdoo to guard the platforms at the points of congestion on the elevated roads. These men, fifty-four in number, will be appointed from a list furnished by the Interborough Company as soon as the Commissioner has finished his investigation into the character of the men. They are to be paid by the Interborough officials.

The uniform will be practically the same as that worn by the regular city policemen, except that instead of the city coat of arms on the helmet there will be a wreath, and the buttons on the coat, although of the same size, shape, and color, will be plain instead of bearing the city coat of arms. These special policemen will not be allowed to wear their uniforms on the street.

MURDERER ELECTS TO BE SHOT.

Utah Wife Slayer Selects Mode of Law's Execution.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 7.—Frank Rose, who on Christmas Day shot and killed his wife and left his two-year-old boy for two days without food and alone in the room with his murdered mother, was to-day sentenced to be shot on April 22.

When Judge Morse gave him the choice of death by hanging or shooting, as provided by law, Rose said:

"Oh! I'll take the shot."

F. B. Harrison "Rode Tammany Goat."

Congressman Francis Burton Harrison of the Thirteenth Congress District, "rode the goat" last night at the monthly meeting of the Tammany Society. Two other new members were initiated to membership.

CITY PERILS OF YOUNG WOMEN.

Miss Harriet Taylor's Address at the Presbyterian Union.

The regular meeting of the Presbyterian Union of New York was held last night in the Savoy Hotel. The speakers and the entertainers were women, as it was "ladies' night." The exception was in the presiding officer, Willis E. Lougee, who introduced the speakers and the entertainers. After Miss Robena Carrie had rendered a selection on the harp, Miss Harriet Taylor, National Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, speaking on the topic of "Young Women in the Cities; Their Perils and Safeguards," said in part:

"There are grave dangers to the young women working in the great cities through ignorance, inefficiency, indifference, and isolation. There is the ignorance of the young woman to the perils of a great city, accompanied by her inefficiency as compared to man. The indifference is in spiritual matters. In this country, including all churches, only 32 per cent. of the women attend the churches, and this includes all denominations and creeds.

"The hope and solving of the problems is in the Young Women's Christian Association, where there is aid and advice, sympathy, and sisterly love."

Miss Ellen Parsons spoke on "Christian Work Among Our Sisters Around the World." She told of the converts in many lands and of the patient, self-sacrificing work among the Asiatic women, who forget caste in the realization of the new light. Referring to the women of Japan, she said:

"I remember how their eyes lit up with the spirit of the soldier boy at the thought of peril to their country. As I pick up my morning paper I think of them, these gentle little Japanese ladies, and I pray that the sword has not entered their hearts as they hear the news from the front."

POLICE DROP MELLES CASE.

Coroner Finds Cirrhosis of Liver and Bright's Disease Caused Death.

Cirrhosis of the liver and Bright's disease caused the death of Leon Melles, a young theatrical manager, at his father's home in the Parthenon, 400 Manhattan Avenue, Sunday afternoon, and not poison, according to Coroners' Physician Albert T. Weston, who spent nearly two hours in making an autopsy at that address yesterday afternoon. Dr. C. W. Buffum, who attended the dying man, was present throughout and concurred in the finding, saying that he had been misled into the belief that Melles died from a narcotic by statements from his father and relatives that he was of temperate habits.

The police immediately dropped the case. Acting District Attorney Rand at noon sent word to the Coroners' office that a chemical examination of the body would be unnecessary, as he was convinced that no crime had been committed. More than a score of whisky bottles were found in the man's room, and a doctor in Madison Avenue who had treated him for alcoholism a few months ago had warned him that another attack would probably be fatal.

"There was no apparent evidence of any drug, but there was enough in the condition of the liver and kidneys to show that he could have died from uraemic blood poison," Dr. Buffum said. "I had never seen him before, and so they threw me off."

Detectives Colby, McAvoy, and Dempsey of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station said they had learned that Melles had not been robbed on his way home, that he had long been in straitened circumstances, and that he had given mandolin, guitar, and violin lessons.

Despite the stand taken by the authorities, Joseph Melles, father of the dead man, and the other members of the family are not satisfied and say that they will employ private means to establish that the young man died of some other cause than alcoholism. He admitted that his son was intoxicated when he returned to his home early Sunday morning.

OPPOSE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Building Trades Representatives Say Proofing Law Would Work Injury.

Representatives of all branches of the building trades appeared before the Committee on Buildings in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday and opposed the passage of the ordinance providing that buildings of more than 75 feet in height must be constructed entirely of fireproof material. At present the ordinances require fireproof materials solely in buildings of 150 feet and more in height.

Among those who protested were Louis Harding of the Master Carpenters' Association, Robert Christie of the same organization, Richard D. Hamilton of the Parquet Floor Layers' Association, William Butler, representing the Building Trades Employers' Association; M. F. Westergren of the Metal Covered Door and Window Manufacturers, Patrick Gallagher of the Mason Builders, John J. Radley of the Iron League, J. W. Lantry of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Workers' and of the Ornamental Bronze and Iron Masters' organization.

All of the men declared that conditions in the building trades at this time are bad, that capital is loath to go into building ventures, and that if it be required to make all buildings of more than 75 feet high fireproof instead of drawing the line at 150, as now, it would be even harder to interest capital, and building would cease. Some of the men suggested, however, that by drawing the line at 125 feet the situation could be met by both sides. They declared that the proposed ordinance was framed to increase the business of manufacturers of fireproof materials. John Dooner, ex-Superintendent of Buildings, favored the ordinance, and at his request another hearing will be held next week at which those in favor are expected to appear.

Mayor Reviews 22d Regiment.

Mayor McClellan reviewed the Twenty-second Regiment engineers in the armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway last night. Col. N. B. Thurston was in command of the regiment. In the reviewing party were Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Kenny, Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. Philip Benkard, Major and Mrs. W. B. Haskins, Mrs. Romaine, and Col. Hurry. Col. McClellan presented the Stott trophy for recruiting during the year to Company A, and the Rifle Club trophy to Company H.

Delta Chi Indorses Bennet for Bench.

Ex-Justice William S. Bennet was indorsed for Judge of the City Court, to succeed the late Chief Justice Fitzsimons, by the Delta Chi Club last night. A letter will be sent Gov. Odell urging ex-Justice Bennet's appointment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—226 William Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:45 A. M.—249 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; New Home Laundry; damage, $25.

7:10 A. M.—192 Delancey Street; M. Levowitz; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—222 West Sixty-seventh Street; Dietrich Rector; damage, $1,000.

8:20 A. M.—19 Cornelia Street; Thomas Lyons; damage, $100.

11:15 A. M.—441 West Forty-eighth Street; Ellen McGinty; damage, $100.

1:20 P. M.—506 East Eighty-first Street; E. Solomon; damage, $15.

1:50 P. M.—476 Central Park West; W. Day; damage trifling.

1:55 P. M.—70 Amsterdam Avenue; Otto Rosner; damage, $500.

4:41 P. M.—413 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—145 Chrystie Street; Nathan Marshall; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—106 Eldridge Street; Wolf Mendel; damage trifling.

8:26 P. M.—72 West Eighty-ninth Street; Mrs. Richard Thompson; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7.—Fire in the historic Reynolds Arcade, near the corner of Main and State Streets, caused a loss to-day of $23,000. It started in the works of the Olympian Candy Company. The loss is estimated at $12,000, with an insurance of $4,500. Other losses are: New York Suit and Cloak Company, stock and fixtures, $8,000, insured; United Cigar Stores, stock in cellar, $2,000, insured; Gould, Lee & Luce, shoe dealers, stock in cellar, $5,000, partly insured.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK THE WORLD'S MARVEL
Spring Millinery.
Special Display Days,
To-day and To-morrow,
March 8 and 9.
Exquisite Creations from the Leading Milliners of Paris, and a brilliant assembly of Artistic American Productions.
(Millinery Salon, Second Floor.)

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
We've raised the standard of Young's Hats again—widened your range of choice—made certain that there wouldn't be a New Yorker who could leave any of our stores without being hat-ed becomingly. Prices are just what best ought to cost—Derbies $3 and $4 —Soft Hats $3 and $3.50.
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605 BROADWAY, - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 28th
1389 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

SOZODONT
Tooth Powder
New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

OUR New York store has been in existence 30 years.
Proof enough of the satisfaction of buying Gloves of the MAKERS.
30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

BRICKLAYERS' HELPERS STRIKE

Mason Builders Say Their Places Can Be Filled Easily.

About 3,000 bricklayers' laborers, belonging to the Laborers' Protective Union, went on strike yesterday morning a little ahead of the building season against a new rule of the Mason Builders' Association. This, if the day had not been so wet and stormy, would have thrown 3,000 bricklayers idle, but yesterday was a day on which little building could be done anyway.

Among the buildings affected by the strike are the Barclay Building, Duane Street and Broadway; buildings at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue and Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; a church building in Lexington Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street; a hotel at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Hotel Belmont. Several new school buildings are also affected.

The Mason Builders' Association is affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the bricklayers' unions have signed the arbitration agreement. The Employers' Association, however, does not consider unskilled trades in the arbitration agreement.

A representative of Charles A. Cowen & Co. of the Mason Builders' Association said yesterday that the places of the strikers could be filled easily.

LOCK-OUT IN PROSPECT.

Employing Lithographers Fail in Offer of Arbitration Agreement.

The ultimatum of the Employing Lithographers' Association, East, West, and Pacific, to start open shops throughout the country if an arbitration agreement is not signed by the unions on or before March 15 was discussed by both sides at a meeting yesterday at 31 Union Square.

The meeting was an open one, and lasted all the afternoon and part of the evening. The employers evidently wanted to put the union leaders thoroughly on record in the matter, so that there can be no misunderstanding when the lock-out of union men takes place.

None of the labor men would reply directly to a question, no matter how he was cornered, and the meeting broke up without any change in the situation.

The employers were represented by the following representatives from their Board of Governors: R. M. Donaldson, Chairman; Ollin D. Gray, Charles Wilhelm, and Ollin D. Smith, general manager. The unions were represented by Edward Stoddard of the Poster Artists' Association of America, J. C. Pritchard and Edward Otto of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, Richard Tilchild of the Lithographic Artists, Engineers and Designers' Union; William A. Coakley of the International Protective Association of Lithographic Apprentices and Press Feeders; Michael J. Walsh of the Stone Plate Preparers' Union, and Matthew A. Smith of Local 119 of the Paper Cutters' Association.

Carpenters' Unions to Combine.

Both the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society announced yesterday that their plan of amalgamation, by which the Amalgamated Carpenters will join the Brotherhood, has been completed. The amalgamation will be made formal Jan. 1, 1905, and in the meantime the two unions will exchange cards. As a guarantee of good faith each side deposited cash bonds of $5,000 yesterday in the Garfield National Bank.

NOTED EXPLORER DYING.

Dr. Heath Discovered South American River, Which Was Named for Him.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—Dr. E. R. Heath, a noted explorer, aged seventy years, is dying at his home, in this city, from apoplexy. Dr. Heath is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, belongs to a German geographical association, and is Consul for Bolivia and Guatemala, and Consul General for Honduras and Nicaragua.

Dr. Heath discovered a stream in South America, one of the sources of supply of the Amazon, which was named the Heath River.

ELMIRA'S TWO THEATRES BURN.

Flames Destroy Other Buildings, Entailing Loss of $200,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 7.—The fire which was discovered in a cigar factory under the Lyceum Theatre shortly after 11 o'clock last night, of unknown origin, did damage to the amount of $200,000 before the flames were extinguished this morning.

Buildings destroyed were the Lyceum Theatre, Auditorium Theatre, Realty Building, Connelly's wholesale liquor store, and Opera House Block. Buildings badly damaged were the Steele Memorial Building and the Second National Bank.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MANY ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Record May Be Broken If Present Promise Holds Out.

After a comparatively quiet Winter, Italian immigration has again started in, and promises to eclipse previous records. During the last two weeks more than 10,000 of that nationality have arrived here, and the immigration season has not yet really begun.

Four vessels which are expected to arrive here within the next two days have 4,000 more immigrants aboard, and those who have charge of the immigration figures say that every steamship sailing from an Italian port for the next three months has every bit of room on her engaged. Many thousands cannot get accommodations on steamships sailing from the Mediterranean, and are going overland to Hamburg or Bremen and sailing from there on the German liners.

Yesterday more than 2,000 Italians passed through the Barge Office. About one-eighth of the immigrants have been here before and went home last Fall to spend the Winter.

MRS. HUNTINGTON WINS.

Justice Keogh Gives Judgment in Suit for Nearly a Million.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—Justice Keogh to-day handed down a decision in the suit brought by Mrs. Arabella E. Huntington, the widow of Collis P. Huntington, and Charles H. Tweed, as executors of Mr. Huntington's estate, against Sylvester H. Kneeland, Isaac E. Gates, and twenty others.

Between the years 1896 and 1900 Mr. Huntington loaned to Mr. Kneeland, it was asserted, the sum of $844,044.86, and after Mr. Huntington's death the widow brought suit to recover the money. The suit involved a large amount of real estate in New York and Westchester County, and Mr. Gates and others who had bought some of the property were made co-defendants. Justice Keogh gives judgment against Mr. Kneeland for $761,978.32.

POSTUM.
"DOETH GOOD"
And Addeth no Sorrow.

"I am an old lady and had used coffee all my life until a year ago; then I found a drink 'that doeth good and addeth no sorrow.'

"For many years I had been troubled with constipation and stomach trouble, sleeplessness, and various other ills, and although I had been constantly treated I got almost no relief.

"I have always been a great worker, with many cares, and often in the morning I would feel unequal to my daily tasks. So I would drink a good stiff cup of coffee, of which I was very fond, and then for two or three hours afterward I would feel so smart and buoyant and keyed up to such a high note that I could undertake almost anything. But along about 11 o'clock the reaction would begin and leave me stranded on a lounge until dinner time. Then I would get a cup of tea to tide me over the afternoon. So it went on for a number of years, and the great wonder is that I did not collapse altogether. I must have had a good constitution. Every month I got a little worse.

"At last and with great reluctance I was forced to the conclusion that it was coffee that was the chief cause of my many troubles. So I looked the matter up carefully, quit the coffee, and began the use of delicious Postum; the wisdom of this change was soon shown in a material improvement in my health.

"Since I have been using Postum, I do not have that unnatural elation and consequent reaction, and the craving for the stimulant has left me. I am now strong and steady all of the time." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

CONGRESSMEN'S GRAFT IN POSTAL FUNDS

Many Public Men Mentioned in Bristow's Disclosures.

CLERK HIRE AND LEASES

Government Patronage Used for Personal Ends—Congressmen Landlords and the Public the Tenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The extent of the system of petty graft, of which the Post Office Department has been the victim through members of Congress, and the identity of many of the men who have encouraged it, were made public to-day. Chairman Overstreet of the Committee on Post Offices presented to the House all the documents furnished by the Postmaster General upon the Hay resolution calling for an investigation of the connection of Congressmen with Post Office irregularities.

The most surprising feature of the affair is the fact that the men who have condescended to lend their influence to secure the expenditure of paltry sums of the Government's money for no adequate return include many of the most prominent and influential men now in public life. In no case is the amount of "graft" of any great pecuniary consequence, and in only a few cases are violations of the law proved, but critics of the office holders declare that the system shows a carelessness on the part of Congressmen with regard to the distribution of the public funds.

After Chairman Overstreet of the Postal Committee had presented the documents on the subject, it was agreed that the Hay resolution go over, and that on Wednesday there be three hours' debate before a vote is taken on the motion to table.

As soon as the copies of the documents were placed on the Clerk's desk there was a wild scramble on the part of Congressmen to get them. Everybody wanted to see if he were one of those pilloried in the report. The documents deal with two forms of Congressional interest in the Post Offices; first, the allowances for clerk hire; second, rentals and leases.

THE PETTY GRAFT GAME.

The way the game of petty graft is worked with regard to clerk hire is simple. The Congressman informs the department that the business of a certain office has increased so much that extra clerks must be hired, or else that there is a separating service in the office—that is, assorting the mail. This statement the department accepts, and grants an extra allowance. There is no extra clerk and no separating service, but somebody gets the money. This lasts until reports of the business of the office come in, which show the facts, and then the extra allowance is discontinued. In the meantime, somebody has got that much clear loot out of the Government.

Among the public men whom the report mentions as having made representations to the department are Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who has more than once been voted for as a Presidential candidate in National conventions; Chairman Hemenway of the Appropriations Committee, Chairman Overstreet of the Post Office Committee, Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, Thomas H. Carter of Montana, formerly Chairman of the Republican National Committee; George W. Ray of New York, now a Judge; Gov. Odell, Charles Dick, Mr. Hanna's successor in the Senate; Sereno E. Payne, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, John L. McLaurin, ex-Speaker Henderson, and many more.

Senators Quay and Penrose are also mentioned. On the other hand, there is no such reference to such supposably out-and-out politicians as Hanna, Tillman, and Platt.

The New Yorkers spoken of are Representatives Alexander, Ketcham, Vreeland, Sherman, and Payne, who are still serving, and Messrs. Ray, Tompkins, and Odell, not now in Congress.

In one case, that of Beardstown, Ill., Senator Cullom and Senator Mason got the allowance increased 150 per cent., and it was four years before the discovery was made that business did not justify the increase.

In another case it was plain that no allowance was required, but report says that Mr. Beavers wrote C. G. Dawes, who had applied for it: "Properly, no allowance for the purpose should be authorized, but on the recommendation of the Hon. S. M. Cullom, the amount of $300 per annum is granted to the Winnetka office for clerk hire." It was three years before this was stopped.

Mr. Ray of New York, the report says, got an increase from $150 to $400, and it was two years and a half before it was found that the increase was unwarranted. Mr. Sherman of New York is said to have raised the Clinton Post Office from $60 to $200, but it was only a few months before an Inspector discovered that the allowance should be discontinued. About the biggest increase, it is said, is one secured by Mr. Ray, now a Judge—an increase from $190 to $900. This was granted in 1898, and in 1903 was cut down to $300.

Others who are mentioned in the report for the same kind of work are Senators Scott of West Virginia, Clay, of Georgia, McComas of Maryland, Thurston of Nebraska, (not now in the Senate,) Pritchard of North Carolina, (now a Judge,) Hansbrough of North Dakota, Kittridge of South Dakota, Kearns of Utah, Elkins of West Virginia, and Warren of Wyoming, and Representatives Hill and Russell (the latter is now dead) of Connecticut and Gardner of New Jersey.

MR. BEAVERS OBLIGES.

In the matter of leases and rentals most of the matter contained in the report simply relates to the raising of rentals on the request of Congressmen. The interesting feature here is Mr. Beavers's prompt willingness to oblige his Congressional friends. In all the mass of printed requests it does not appear that Beavers refused often.

There are, however, several cases in which Congressmen, in flat violation of law, got the department to rent for Post Office purposes property belonging to themselves. After reciting the law forbidding such a practice, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow remarks:

"Yet in the face of this statute, Beavers has made contracts with members of Congress for the rental of premises, either in their own name, the names of their agents, or some member of their families."

The most striking cases are those of Representatives James W. Wadsworth of New York, J. D. Bowersock of Kansas, and George L. Lilley of Connecticut. Wadsworth owned the Post Office building at Geneseo, N. Y., before he came to Congress. The rental then was $200, with an allowance of $60 for fuel and light.

The office was raised from third to second class after Wadsworth entered Congress, and a lease was made. The annual rental was fixed at $550. The lease, according to the report, was made by W. L. S. Olmstead, Wadsworth's agent, and the property stands in his name.

A KANSAS CASE.

Bowersock also leased his premises at Lawrence, Kan., to the Government before he came to Congress, the rental being $1,500. When it expired Bowersock was in Congress, and he offered to renew the lease. "After a conference with the officials of the First Assistant Postmaster General's office," says the report, "Mr. Bowersock withdrew his proposal, submitting one from his daughter, Mrs. Hortense B. Hill, and the lease was executed in her name and on terms before mentioned. The record shows the title to premises in question was vested in Mr. Bowersock."

Lilley's case was much the same. He owned the Winsted (Conn.) Post Office before he came to Congress. The lease expired April 1 last, and Lilley leased the block to Charles S. Newcomb, who leased it to the Government, "though," says the report, "the title to the block before mentioned appears to remain in Mr. Lilley."

Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, in transmitting the documents, says that the rentals are not excessive, but that the contracts violate the law.

Representative Benjamin F. Howell of New Jersey figures in the same kind of case. In 1900 the rent allowance for the South Amboy Post Office was $240. The report states that Mr. Howell wrote Mr. Beavers, saying: "As you will doubtless understand, I have had some hesitancy about speaking of the matter because the building belongs to me. I had it built about three or four years ago, and it is especially adapted for the needs of the office and is in a splendid location. The box rents amount to between $400 and $500 a year, and I feel that the allowance for rent ought to be larger than it is at present, ($240 a year.)"

Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina leases the Salisbury Post Office to the Government. When he was elected to the Senate he offered to surrender the lease, but the offer was declined.

POSTAL RENTALS RAISED.

Mr. Bristow calls attention to the fact that many Congressmen got the rental increased to more than the sum called for in the lease. How airily and easily such matters are attended to is disclosed in this letter from Celia Laird, Postmistress of Rockport, Ind., to Congressman Hemenway, the "watchdog of the Treasury":

"My dear Jim: Can you not get the rent of the Post Office here in this place raised to $300? All other towns of same size around here are getting that much. I have got to make some repairs on the building this Spring, and would like to have it increased to that amount. In fact, it is worth it, and the building should bring that much."

Accordingly Mr. Hemenway went to see Beavers, and on May 16 that official wrote him that it would be all right.

Another letter came to Beavers from Representative Arthur L. Bates of Pennsylvania:

"My Dear Mr. Beavers: Am making a stiff fight for re-election, and my opponent lives in Corry. Corry is asking a favor. The town owns the building where the Post Office is, and in their enthusiasm to furnish a good office and furnishings for the new quarters they have expended $4,000 in fitting up the room, which was nearly double as much as their original estimate.

"They ask for an increase of $100. It seems to me a reasonable request and just. Am of course especially anxious at this time, as it will help me much. I met Miss Fisher at Union this morning. She is getting along finely, and if I can help her at any time locally please command me.

"My secretary answered your letter in my absence, and I fear did not respond very graciously, as he did not understand it. I was glad to reciprocate for your many favors to me."

Beavers bore no ill-feeling for the Secretary's brusqueness, and fixed the matter two days later. Mr. Bates was re-elected.

Representative Cushman had trouble with an unmannerly Postal Inspector. He arranged to have a certain building leased, but the Inspector examined it and declared that the lease was widely at variance with the actual conditions.

Mr. Cushman wrote to the department concerning the Inspector's boorishness: "The Inspector on his last visit gratuitously (as I am informed) insulted the owners of the building, and made a few threats to the effect that there would be no free delivery installed until the owners of the building gave the Government more room gratis."

The statement has been freely made that when the facts came out they would break as much china for the Democrats as for the Republicans. The overwhelming majority are Republicans. It is probable that the Democrats will now press more vigorously than ever for a complete investigation.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION PASSED.

Senator Patterson's Amendment for an Armor Plate Plant Defeated.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill. The principal question debated related to the price and method of supplying armor plate for battleships, and it grew out of an amendment suggested by Mr. Patterson, providing for a Government armor plant. He ultimately withdrew the amendment, but offered several others, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Patterson's first armor-plate amendment provided that if the Secretary of the Navy could not procure armor for the vessels authorized at prices which in his judgment are reasonable, he should be authorized to expend so much of the $12,000,000 appropriated for armor as might be necessary to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor.

Mr. Patterson asserted that since 1898 the Government had been letting its armor contracts to a combination that has fixed the price and determined the bidding. He declared the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies "to be in league and members of the Steel Trust."

SHAW ON SHIP SUBSIDY.

Secretary Says Merchant Marine Will Not Grow as Weeds Grow.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night at the Union League by the bankers of Philadelphia. In responding to the toast, "Our Merchant Marine," he said in part:

"Those who advocate a subsidy are accused of being in league with a shipping trust. There is no shipping trust, except it be in the ownership of vessels built in foreign yards, of foreign materials, with foreign labor, and foreign alien colors. These cannot participate in an American subsidy.

"Do not understand me as intimating the only way to secure a merchant marine is by means of subsidy. I do desire to be understood, however, as favoring a merchant marine. And it is a demonstrated fact that a merchant marine will not grow as weeds grow. Let us hope that before Congress adjourns a commission will be created to investigate the subject."

GOVERNMENT OF CANAL STRIP.

Plan for a Separate Board Is Likely to be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Admiral Walker and Gen. Davis of the Canal Commission attended the meeting of the Senate Interoceanic Canal Committee to-day and gave their views on the bill of Mr. Kittredge, which places the civil control of the canal strip in the hands of a Board of Governors.

Commissioners Walker and Davis thought it would be better to place the control in the hands of the Canal Commission, but agreed with other features of the bill. It is probable that if the bill receives favorable report from the committee the Board of Governors will be eliminated.

It is probable that all the members of the commission will reach Washington in a few days. In the meantime those Commissioners who are in the city are making such preparations as they can for organization and an early visit to the Isthmus. The time for sailing from New York is now placed at March 20.

The report about a hitch in the transfer of the property and franchises from the Panama Company to the United States is not correct. There is no question as to the sufficiency of the title, but there may be a few days' delay owing to the suits in Paris brought by Colombia against the Panama Company. However, the final settlement of this contention will not interfere with the organization of the commission, and its entrance upon its work.

DROPPED DEAD ON BROADWAY.

Deacon George Henderson of Brooklyn Was Walking with His Son.

George Henderson, sixty-five years old, of 118 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in front of 287 Broadway. He was in the company of his son, Southmayd. Mr. Henderson was formerly a member of the dry goods firm of R. L. McDonald & Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., with New York offices at 51 Leonard Street. He retired from the firm, and occasionally came to Manhattan after his mail. He had called at the Leonard Street address yesterday, and was on his way home when death overtook him.

Ten years ago he retired from the firm, studied theology, and took Deacon's orders. He became connected with St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, and lately with the Church of the Good Shepherd, that borough, of which the Rev. Robert Rogers is rector.

YOUNG POLYGAMOUS WIFE TELLS STORY

Witness in Smoot Case Shows Violation of Manifesto.

PLURAL MARRIAGE SINCE 1890

President Smith, on Stand, Admits Forty-two Children, and Says He Is Proud of Them All.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Smoot trial passed on to-day from the statement of President Smith, the head of the Mormon Church, to the story of a young woman who was the victim of the system of plural marriage since the Woodruff manifesto of 1890, which the Church claims has the force of a divine revelation forbidding polygamy.

The witness was Mrs. Clara Mabel Barber Kennedy, and she now lives in Utah, and said she was still a Mormon, "although not a very good one." She was a petit, rosy-cheeked girlish looking woman, fashionably attired. She said she was born at Albany twenty-seven years ago and when a child was taken to Utah by her parents. They were Mormons, and she fell under the influence of the Church. While living in Diaz, Mexico, where the Mormons have a colony, she was persuaded in 1894, a month before she was seventeen years old, to marry James Francis Johnson.

The ceremony was performed at Juarez, Mexico, by Apostle Brigham Young, son of the "Prophet" Brigham Young. Apostle Young died about a year ago. Johnson took his two wives to Utah, and lived with them both there. The first wife was kept in a good house, and the second one in a hut three miles away. Mrs. Kennedy left her husband, and, after getting a divorce, married Kennedy.

Senator Dubois put into the record the census figures for Utah taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent. of the Mormon population of an age enabling them to be polygamists who were in that State in 1890, as Mr. Smith had said, in reality there were about 23¼ per cent. of the Mormon population of polygamous age who were living in a state of polygamy in 1890. Senator Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

Mr. Tayler to-day returned to the testimony in regard to the number of children President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church has had since the manifesto of 1890, and he repeated that there had been eleven, to the best of his recollection.

"Are you sure of the number?" asked Mr. Tayler, when Mr. Smith was on the stand.

"I cannot say that I am absolutely sure."

"Now, I don't want to be impertinent, but isn't it a fact that there have been twenty?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"No, nothing like that," was the answer.

"Whose child is Samuel?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"He is Mary's," he answered. He stated that he could not give Samuel's age or the age of his son Calvin, and that by each of his other three wives he had had at least two children since the manifesto.

Senator Overman said that he had a pamphlet saying that Jesus Christ was a polygamist. Turing to Mr. Smith he asked: "Is that what your church teaches?"

"No, Sir," was the response. "What we teach is that Jesus Christ was descended through a long line of polygamists through David and down to Abraham."

Both the prosecution and the defense announced that they were through with Mr. Smith for the present, but before he was allowed to leave the stand Chairman Burrows inquired:

"How many children have you now, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-two," was the answer. "Twenty-one boys and twenty-one girls, and I am proud of every one of them."

Mrs. Kennedy then took the stand and told of her marriage to Johnson, who already had a wife. She said she met the first wife, and they had "a slight interview" about her going into the family as a second wife. The first wife gave her consent to the arrangement. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and baby and the witness drove from Diaz to Jaurez, Mexico, to be married. They remained there two weeks before the ceremony was performed by Brigham Young.

She separated from Mr. Johnson, after having two children, at the end of five years, and about a year after that married Mr. Kennedy, by whom she has two children. Her present husband is an Episcopalian, but she remains in the Mormon Church.

"Why did you separate from your husband?" Senator Foraker asked.

"Well, I could not stand the pressure any longer," she replied.

"What do you mean by 'could not stand the pressure?'" asked Chairman Burrows. "Were you not treated right?"

"No, Sir; I was not."

"Would you have stayed if you had been treated right? It was not because you were opposed to Mormonism?" was asked.

"I am a Mormon still," she said, "though I am not a very good one."

Senator Hoar asked the witness if she had received any form of marriage certificate from Apostle Young, and she replied that she had not.

Mr. Worthington took the witness for cross-examination, and asked if she did not know that Brigham Young is now dead.

"Yes, I heard so a few weeks ago."

The witness became confused several times under cross-examination and made some contradictory statements, which, for the most part, she corrected later, when her attention was called to them by the attorney for the prosecution. She was unable to give a description of Apostle Young.

TOO BUSY TO FIND A WIFE.

Nebraska Farmer Asks Minister to Get Helpmeet for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—A few days ago a local paper printed an item to the effect that the Rev. Charles W. Savidge, pastor of the People's Church, had performed 1,000 marriage ceremonies in his lifetime.

James Snell, a farmer in Western Nebraska, who is reputed to be worth half a million dollars, read the item, and to-day he called at the parsonage and asked Mr. Savidge if he could not look him up a wife.

"I have 1,000 acres of land, 3,000 head of cattle, hundreds of horses, and a good home," he said, "but I have no wife, and am too busy to look for one. If you will find me one I will agree to pay you handsomely for her, and will, if you desire, furnish you ample capital to establish a matrimonial agency. I believe, Sir, you would make a good matrimonial agent, and I'd like to help you get a start."

Mr. Savidge did not accept his offer.

WIFE PLAYED THE RACES.

Harlem Man Tells the Police of a Women's Poolroom.

A man told Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station yesterday afternoon that his wife was playing the races in a poolroom in West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and that she had been squandering his salary for several weeks.

Capt. McGlynn called Detectives Fitzsimmons and Zimmerman and went at once to the house indicated—a seven-story apartment house. The detectives learned that there was a "meeting" on the fifth floor, and that the meeting had been in session every day for several weeks, except Sunday.

Fitzsimmons and Zimmerman climbed in through the rear window of the apartment and surprised about twenty women. They were sitting about the room talking and playing cards. There was one man in the room, who said he was John Wilson, a waiter, of 235 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Capt. McGlynn gave the women a lecture, and then told them they could go home, after each had promised to give up playing the races.

Fitzsimmons says that while they were in the room the telephone bell rang, and he got the result of the fourth race at New Orleans.

Wilson was taken to the station house, together with the man who made the complaint. There the man said that his wife had received a good lesson, and he would not press the charge against Wilson. Wilson was discharged.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

FOUND ABUSE OF INDIANS

Dawes Commissioners Censured by Investigators.

REPORT GOES TO CONGRESS

Investments Made by Messrs. Bixby and Breckinridge Stated to Impair Their Usefulness.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton R. Woodruff on their investigation of the alleged abuses and irregularities in the public service of the Indian Territory under the control of the Interior Department was submitted to Congress to-day by the President.

The report stigmatizes the conditions in the Territory as involving "immediate danger of ruin to the genuine Indian population and profound discredit to the United States, exciting reasonable discontent on the part of all classes of the population and demanding prompt and drastic remedies on the part of Congress." The report says that the connection of Tams Bixby, Chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, with the Canadian Valley Trust Company impairs his usefulness as a public official and should terminate immediately if he is to retain his Commissionership.

His investments in what are known as "possessory rights" in town site lands are stamped as yet more objectionable. Indian Agent Shoenfelt is exonerated from all the charges made against him.

The investments of Commissioner Breckinridge are stated to be of much graver importance and his considerable investments in corporation stock, the report says, have seriously impaired his public usefulness.

The report states that many trust companies operating in the territory are "little more than associations of individual grafters whose questionable operations are the more objectionable because they discredit the reputable corporations."

In transmitting the report to Congress the President says:

"In accordance with the recommendation of Messrs. Bonaparte and Woodruff, the members of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes have been informed that if they are to continue in the service they must cease all connection with business operations of any kind in the Territory where it is possible that their official positions could be of any effect upon their private business, even though no such effect be in fact shown."

TO ISSUE NEW TRANSFERS.

Manager Root Makes a Promise to the West End Association.

At a meeting of the West End Association held last night at the Hotel St. Andrew's, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, a letter from Oren Root, Jr., General Manager of the New York City Street Railway Company, to Waldron Williams, Chairman of the association's Committee on Railroads, was read, in which it was said that a more liberal system of transfers would hereafter be put into effect at Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets.

Mr. Root wrote that his company had made a contract whereby transfers would be exchanged between the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company and the New York City Street Railway Company at the junction of Sixty-fifth Street, Broadway, and Columbus Avenue, and at the junction of Fifty-ninth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue.

TRANSFERS TO BRONX LIKELY.

Mayor Disposed to Make This Conditional in Union Road Franchise.

Mayor McClellan has called a public hearing to be held in his office on March 18 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the petitions of the Union Railway Company and of the Southern Boulevard Company, a subsidiary corporation, for franchises to make thirteen extensions of their lines in the Bronx. The proposed franchises give the right to cross four Harlem River bridges and to effect connections with the Metropolitan lines at various points.

It developed at the City Hall yesterday that Mayor McClellan and other officials are disposed to insert a provision in the franchise, if it be granted, to the effect that free transfers shall be issued to and from the Union and Metropolitan lines instead of allowing the companies to charge additional fares as soon as the Harlem River line is reached and the change of cars has to be made. Both the Union and Southern Boulevard lines are under the control of the Metropolitan interests, but by the fact of having separate corporate existences they have always gone around the transfer law.

THREATENED HIS CAPTAIN.

Brooklyn Fireman Had a Pistol When Police Searched Him.

William Deaman, a fireman attached to Engine 122, housed in Quincy Street, Williamsburg, was arrested last night for threatening the life of Capt. Hugh Gallagher, his company commander. Deaman was locked up in the Ralph Street Station and will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

Deaman left the engine house last night and went to the barber's shop of Otto Zipp, on Broadway, near Ralph Avenue. He exhibited a pistol to Zipp and told him that he was going to kill Capt. Gallagher, and that when next heard from he would have finished his man. As soon as Deaman left the shop Zipp went to the police station and reported what Deaman had told him. Three policemen were sent to the engine house, and as soon as Deaman arrived he was arrested. When searched at the station house the pistol was found on him.

Deaman is one of the old volunteer firemen, and recently was ordered reinstated in the department by the courts. He has five charges standing against him for insubordination, creating disturbances in the engine house, and neglect of duty.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

IMPORTANT TO YOU

OWING to the unfavorable weather, which prevented many from taking advantage of our great sales advertised for Monday's selling, all sales will be continued to-day, or as long as the merchandise lasts.

ALL WEATHERS IN A WEEK

First Seven Days of March Furnish Varied Assortment.

HOSPITALS ARE NOW FILLED

High Wind Ties Up Shipping and Pedestrians Lose Head Wear—Official Start of Spring.

Following on the heels of an old-fashioned Winter, New York is now being visited by an old-fashioned March, which is sending great numbers of patients to the hospitals and confining many more to their homes with pneumonia and the grip. It is fifteen years since the first seven days of the month have been so continuously stormy, and seldom has one week of such variegated weather been presented to New York as that received here during the past week. Everything from snow down through hail, rain, cloudy weather, and sunshine, has been recorded, along with a generous quantity of wind.

The city yesterday was the centre of a storm wave that reached out all over the Middle East, and it received the particular attention of the elements. Early in the morning the barometer, which had risen since Sunday night, again began to fall. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it reached 29.78 inches, its low point. With the falling barometer came the wind from the southeast, driving before it the great clouds from the sea, which emptied themselves on the city. Mariners recorded yesterday's wind as a fresh breeze; the weather man said that it was a good breeze, blowing at about thirty-six miles an hour all during the day, with occasional puffs somewhat stronger; but every person who had occasion to go on the street was willing to wager that both were wrong. Its effect was felt mostly in the down-town districts, where the streets are walled up by the great sky-scrapers. There it rushed along like a wild stream through a cañon, carrying hats and umbrellas along with it in great numbers.

The masters of all vessels at anchor in the harbor took precautionary action yesterday morning, when the blow began, but several vessels came to grief just the same. The big bark Edward L. Mayberry, lying at anchor just below the Statue of Liberty, dragged her anchor until she grounded on Oyster Island, a small mud-bank to the southwest. A wrecking tug went to her assistance and soon dragged her off into deep water. Sailing vessels in general preferred to hug their moorings yesterday to putting out into the open sea, where a real gale was blowing.

The weather man in the tower of the American Surety Building was looking thin and worn yesterday. When asked the reason for his appearing so, he replied, "Well, you see, I've been kept so busy here recording all the different weathers we have been having of late that I haven't had time to eat or sleep. The beginning of the month brought wind and hail enough to last for a whole season. Then the cold wave was broken up by that fine foggy day we had last week. I thought we would have a let-up then, but I was disappointed, for on Saturday night I had to record a snowstorm which lasted for several hours. Since then I've been taking down wind and rain. Oh, yes, I forgot a little sunshine that happened somewhere between the storms."

Since March 1 THE NEW YORK TIMES has been receiving many letters telling exactly when Spring will begin. Each letter gave a different time, some of them quoting as early as March 18, and others saying that the new season would begin as late as March 22. On inquiry at the Weather Bureau yesterday it was learned that Spring would officially begin on March 20 at 7:54 P. M.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

To be Called the York—Madison Avenue Building Site Secured.

The new athletic organization for women, in the formation of which Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Richard Irwin, and Miss Annie Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, have taken a prominent part, has bought as the site for its new building the property 120 and 122 Madison Avenue. An option on the property which was secured several weeks ago was taken up on Saturday. It has been announced that the organization will be incorporated in the near future as the York Club.

The site, which was purchased through Broker John N. Golding, from Albert Crane and Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, has a frontage of 50 feet adjoining the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and extends back 95 feet in depth. The clubhouse to be erected will probably be six or seven stories in height. Work upon it will be begun immediately. It will contain a gymnasium, running track, baths, and bowling alleys, and will be most thoroughly equipped for the purposes for which it has been designed.

Subscriptions to the amount of $250,000 have already been received toward carrying forward the project. The membership will be limited to 500, including non-residents.

Major Convicted of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Major Walter A. Thurston, Twenty-ninth Infantry, who was tried before a court-martial at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P. I., for drunkenness on duty, was sentenced to be confined to the limits of his post where his regiment may be serving for five months, and to forfeit half of his pay for the same period.

"A Corset for a slender figure? F. P. No. 584, most certainly. This style is made of very fine batiste, full bias gore, four-hook model, 11-inch clasp, richly trimmed top, with Valenciennes lace and ribbon insertion. You will notice the new deep hip with patent elastic hose supporters on front and hips. They come in white only at $1. We are selling stacks of them. They are very 'Frenchy.'"

Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.

Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N.Y.

MADE BEAUTIFUL IN A TRICE.

Men Permitted to See Living Corset Models Pulled Into Shape.

Last night was model night at the corset show in Masonic Building, and men were admitted. Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, who tells women how to be beautiful, whether they were intended to be that way or not, had four living models whose figures, she said, were just what they ought not to be. Classified, they were the stout, the medium, the thin, and the "ingrowing."

"It isn't the way a woman sits or walks that makes her beautiful," said Miss White, "it's her form, and when her form isn't right, it is because she started out wrong—usually with her corset. It's all in the diaphragm. When a woman's blood begins to circulate after that is fixed, she gets intelligence."

Miss White's instructions were not confined to the theory of the thing. "Now," she said, "I am going to bring these models out here on the platform and put their corsets on for them, so you can see how it should be done.

"Look at this, now," said Miss White, as a stout woman walked out. "Isn't she a sight?"

Two of Miss White's assistants went to work to rerig the condemned model. The corset was quickly adjusted. The stout lady looked pleased at her remodeled design, the women in the audience cheered, and the men looked relieved.

"I have no hesitancy," said the stout model afterward, "in admitting that I weigh 273 pounds. There is nothing incriminating in being stout, nor in posing as a model with drapery. I think a corset model should be much more sensitive as to what 500 women say about her figure than what two or three men think. Men would never dream of the infinite criticisms that one woman passes on another woman's figure."

The ingrowing figure, Miss White explained, was one that didn't stick out in the way ordained by fashion. This model, too, was pulled into so nice a figure that her old waist was found to be several inches too small.

Infectious Pneumonia Increasing.

ALBANY, March 7.—The increasing prevalence and death rate of infectious pneumonia is recognized by the State Health Department in its monthly bulletin. The total number of deaths from pneumonia in the State during January is given as 1,510.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Spring Fever?

It's the Reaction From the Winter's Strain—A Simple, Safe Remedy.

These are the days when an unutterable weariness steals over your entire being, and it seems too much exertion to walk a block or attempt any work whatsoever.

We call it spring fever—in reality it's nothing more nor less than Nature's rebellion against the wrong condition of stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.

You need a tonic—not a decoction of drugged alcohol, but real nerve food which revitalizes the worn-out nerves, stimulates the action of all the digestive organs, and purges the blood of its load of enervating impurities.

Iron-Ox Tablets are gentle tonic and laxative in character. They do not give temporary relief by violent action followed by a destructive weakening of the entire system, but quietly and surely rid the body of the elements of disease and send new life and vigor quivering through every fiber of your being.

Any remedy which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Iron-Ox Tablets produce a natural, regular building up of all the bodily functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or from The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

"One of the most important collections of paintings ever offered at auction and by far the greatest art sale of the season."

THE

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366-368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)

ON FREE VIEW

Day and Evening,

THE

Valuable Collection

OF

Ancient and Modern

Paintings

THE PROPERTY OF

Mr. Edward Brandus

Rare Examples of the Barbizon School and Superb Portraits of Fair Women by the Old Masters.

On account of the enormous success of the Exhibition and in order to accommodate all those desirous of attending the Sale by Auction, it has been decided to hold it in the BALL ROOM of the

Waldorf Astoria

on the evenings of To-morrow (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday, March 9, 10, 11, at 8:30 o'Clock.

James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Vantine's Condiments

Have you tried any?

We recommend

A delightful, appetizing addition to the table. Put up in attractive boxes.

½ pound, 25c

1 pound, 45c

A. A. Vantine & Co.

B'way, bet. 18 & 19 Sts.

KRYPTOK SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES cannot interest every one, but they POWERFULLY interest all who wear, or try to wear, or ought to wear, double focus glasses for near and far vision.

Made to match the old glasses (in focus) or on prescription orders. Free booklet.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The New Wanamaker MILLINERY Is Displayed Today

How well we deserve our prestige as *Originators of American Millinery style* is demonstrated by the superb array of new Spring Hats and Bonnets that we present to our public today.

Every hat, of the hundreds shown, is a distinctly original production. While we are thoroughly familiar with the new Paris Millinery and every phase of the treatment of straws and trimmings, as applied by the foremost Parisian modistes, no hat made in the WANAMAKER workrooms is copied from a Paris model, unless so ordered by a customer.

We employ the most expert and artistic millinery designers in America. Each hat presents an original thought, and is exclusive in the fullest sense of the word. In buying materials, we select only enough of a sort for one, or two hats; and when enough for two is bought, the treatment is so distinctly different, that they would not be recognized as the same.

The present collection is one of the finest we have ever exploited. We invite you to view it today.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Tenth street.

New Shirts from Paris

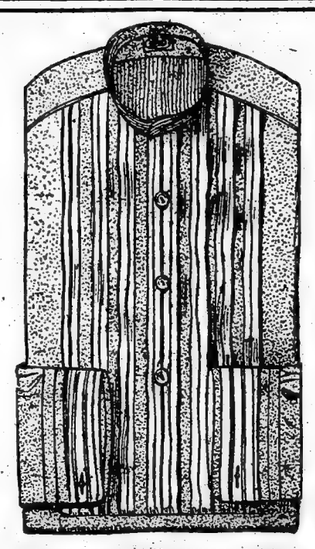

Novelties of Most Distinguished Character

It will give distinct pleasure, to men particular about their personal appearance, to come in and look over this handsome collection of Paris-made Shirts today. They have characteristics all their own. They are refined and artistic; and so different from American shirts.

The plaited fronts are mostly made of striped fabrics especially woven to make handsome plaited effects. Then the fabric for the bodies is a plain material in a matching or harmonizing color. Of course there are beautiful all-white shirts, too.

All are in Negligee style, with cuffs attached.

Of madras, $3 and $3.50. Of silk, $10 each.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

More CUT GLASS Today As Well as China and Bric-a-Brac

Three large shipments of Cut Glass were opened yesterday. Many of the pieces are in entirely new shapes and cuttings, never shown anywhere until today. Taking the entire product of a great factory enables us to select our own designs, for any special production; and for this March Sale we elected to show the very newest and finest Cut Glass pieces that could be produced.

Then the values average a half more than the prices now marked.

Cut Glass

Fruit Comports, on foot, new cutting, $10, worth $15.

Flower Vases, new shape and cutting, $14 and $17.50, worth $20 and $22.50. New cutting, $4.50 and $6, worth $6 and $9.

Nappies, 8 in., $7, worth $10.50; 10 in., at $12.50, worth $18.

Flower Centers, $8, worth $12.

Jugs, 2 pints, $6, worth $9.

Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5; $4.50, worth $6.50; $6.50, worth $10; $8, worth $12.

Bowls, 9 in., new cutting, $9, worth $13.50; $10, worth $16; $12, worth $18.

Sugars and Creams, $5.50 pair, worth $7.

Oil Bottles, $3.50, worth $5.

Celery Trays, $3 and $6, worth $5, $8.50.

Water Bottles, $3, worth $5; $3.50, worth $6; $5, worth $8.

Tumblers, $5 doz., worth $8; $7.20 doz., worth $12; $9 doz., worth $14.

Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, worth $2.50; $1.75, worth $2.75; $2, worth $3; $2.50, worth $3.50; $2.75, worth $4.

Claret Jugs, $7.50, worth $10.50.

Water Jugs, $5, worth $7.50.

Dinner Sets

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; every piece gold stippled, and each set containing all the important pieces.

At $27.50, regularly $55
At $30, regularly $60

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; new decorations, just opened. At $10, worth $15.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat dishes; eight fine flower decorations and handles gilt. At $25, worth $35.

Fine China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, in a scalloped edge shape; two fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt. At $20, worth $30.

Fine China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in three flower decorations with all handles gilt. At $16, worth $22.50.

Richly Decorated Plates

We have fifteen distinct styles of Fancy Plates to choose from, not one of which is worth less than $1 or $1.50 each.

Now 50c and 75c Each

Basement.

Marbles and Pedestals

A large import opened on Saturday, and on view today in our Art Wares Salon.

MARBLE FIGURES—
"Reading Boy," $17.50, worth $25
"Pause," $17.50, worth $25
"Cupid and Butterfly," $50, worth $70
"Charity," $32.50, worth $50

MARBLE BUSTS—
"Madonnas" $25, worth $40
Fancy Subjects, $32.50, worth $50. $40, worth $60

PEDESTALS of white Italian marble—
$6, $8.50, $10, $15, $18.50 and $25; worth $9, $12, $15, $20, $27.50 and $35

FRENCH BRONZES—
In figures, busts and groups:
$8.50, worth $10.50 — $17.50, worth $25
$9, from $12 — $20, from $30
$10, from $15 — $27, from $40

Austrian Bric-a-Brac

A new lot of beautiful Pieces in a dark reddish background, with raised flower designs in Ferneries, Vases, Card Trays and Rose Bowls.

$4 each, worth $5 — $9.50, worth $12.50
$6.50, worth $8.50 — $10, worth $15

French Mounted Vases in Sevres effects. Vases, Perfume Boxes, Card Receivers and Comports:

$4.50, worth $6.50 — $30, worth $40
$8, worth $12 — $45, worth $55
$13.50, worth $17 — $50, worth $65
$22.50, worth $30 — $125, worth $175

Dresden Capo di Monti, in steins and Vases:

$10.50, worth $15 — $27.50, worth $35
$18, worth $25 — $40, worth $50
$25, worth $32.50

Austrian Bric-a-Brac at $1, worth up to $2.

Fancy China

A great collection of fine China in bright new decorations.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes, Ring Trees and Pin Trays—

At 25c Each, worth 50c

Fine Austrian China at half regular prices. The decorations are good and the China of first quality.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Hair-pin Boxes, Pin Boxes, and Pin Trays—

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each, Worth Double

A Comprehensive Showing of NEW COSTUMES

As with Millinery, so with Costumes and all other Apparel for Women, WANAMAKER'S has won a position where much is expected by our public. Today we invite you, with the fullness of confidence, to come and see the splendid array assembled here—of costumes, tailor-made suits, walking suits, and separate dress skirts.

Again and again we have heard the verdict, that nowhere else in New York City is such an assembly of Women's Dresses to be found.

Our stock is pre-eminent alike in beautiful styles, wide variety and low prices:

Walking Suits, $8.75 to $68.
Tailored Suits, $16.50 to $105.
Costumes, $45 to $225.
Walking Skirts, $4 to $20.
Dress Skirts, $5 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Raincoats And Overcoats, $15

The finest group of Raincoats you ever saw at the price. Five patterns, in black, tan and Oxford gray rainproof cloth; made 52 inches long, with full backs and broad shoulders, by the same tailors who turn out our best overcoats. *$15 each.*

The Overcoats are just as exceptional for the money as the Raincoats. Oxford gray Vicuna, pure silk lining; 38 inches long; as stylish as they are serviceable. *$15 each.*

Come and see them—before you decide to pay $20 somewhere else for equally good coats.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Clothing For Boys

The new Spring Suits for boys show a most refreshing variety of happy styles for favored youngsters. In the first place, the fabrics are bright and youthful—mothers will like them—and they are as crisp and smart as they can be. The styles are handsome; many having a "Dickey" shield, with gilt button and linen collar.

There are Sailor Suits, made of attractive cheviots and worsteds, with Eton or sailor collars, for boys of 4 to 12 years. Price, $7.50.

There are Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers, made of handsome cheviots and worsteds, for boys of 8 to 16 years. Price, $7.50.

There are handsome Top Coats, of covert cloth, for boys of 7 to 15 years—made and finished in splendid manner. Price, $6.50.

And the story has only begun.

We'll tell you the rest when you bring in the boy.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Price-Reductions On Women's Paris Garments

Some dainty Short Petticoats of albatross, and several groups of beautiful Lingerie—bits of Paris luxury that women enjoy possessing, are much easier to own today than they were. Prices have been reduced to half, or very near it:

SHORT PETTICOATS

Of albatross, in light colors or black; umbrella ruffle with torchon lace and hand-stitching; or neat stripes or checks, with embroidered ruffle or trimmed with lace—

At $2.25 to $3.50

Were $4 to $6.

DRAWERS

Of French nainsook or handkerchief linen; hand-made with hemstitching and torchon lace; or deep ruffles trimmed with German or French Valenciennes lace, ribbon-trimmed—

At $2.75 to $14

Were $4.75 to $28.

NIGHTGOWNS

Of French nainsook; hand-made; low or high neck; plain with embroidered edge, or elaborately trimmed with plaits, beading and German Valenciennes lace—

At $2.50 to $11

Were $4.50 to $22.

Little French Store, Second floor, Fourth ave.

$1 Pictures, 50c

Quite pretty enough to justify their being sold at full price—a dollar. But they're half price—half a dollar.

Facsimile Water Colors, in a variety of attractive landscapes and marines; matted, and framed in gilt. 15 x 20 inches.

Colored Artotypes; figure subjects; white mats, gilt frames, 14 x 17 in.

50 Cents Each

Fifth floor.

BOOKS You Should Be Familiar With If You Had to Pay Double for Them

What boots it to boast that you know all the new novels, if you have to confess total ignorance of such gems as "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Middlemarch," and "The Story of An African Farm."

Now is the time to secure them for ridiculously little prices:

Books in Sets

Popular History of France, from the First Revolution to the Present Time. By Henry Martin. Translated by Mary L. Booth and A. L. Alger. Fully illustrated. 3 vols. Large octavo. 2029 beautifully printed pages on extra paper. $3.75.

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Book Store, Ninth street.

Silks--Unprecedented Offerings

This Silk Sale of ours is causing no end of talk. A manufacturer came in yesterday to see the Taffetas we are offering at 55c a yard. "It's a shame," said he, "to sell such beautiful silks at that price. Why don't you keep this shade, and that, and that and sell them at full price?" We replied, in effect:

85c Taffetas at 55c a Yard!

Just think of a *full line* of colorings, in a fine, new silk of lustrous, splendid quality, *at a saving of over a third!*

Over one hundred plain colorings, and many in changeable effects. Of course, this includes the favorite shades, tan, brown, gray, navy blue, green, white, and so on. Fifty thousand yards in the purchase assure plenty for all comers.

And these are of scarcely less importance:

Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 85c; worth $1
36 inches wide, and guaranteed to wear.

Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 95c; worth $1.25
The best quality we have ever offered at so low a price.

Plain Black Foulard, 55c; worth 85c
23 inches wide; bright, strong, serviceable.

Printed Polka-dot Liberty Satin, 55c; worth 85c
A great variety of dots in black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; fine quality, imported Liberty Satin.

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Choice designs and colors on a broche ground, Peau de Gant weave; black, navy blue and colors, with white designs.

White Taffetas, 55c; worth 85c
White, ivory and cream; excellent quality.

Fancy White Silks, 95c; worth $1.25
A dozen choice patterns in all. White figured Messaline Silks, and a few in taffeta weaves.

Checked Louisines, 75c; worth $1
Black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; small, neat-sized checks.

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White ground silk, with neat colored stripes; fast colors, and fine quality.

Messaline Liberty Satin, 65c; worth 75c
23-inch silks, in white, ivory, cream; light and dark colors, including black.

Rotunda, Main and Cross Aisles

The Linen Market vs. WANAMAKER'S

The appended clipping is what the New York Times of yesterday had to say about the Linen situation. It is not strange news to us; for various lines of Linens are constantly being brought to our notice, that now cost more to import than we are selling them for.

But WANAMAKER linen prices are unaffected by the general rise; although, of course, they can't remain so indefinitely. Large orders, placed far ahead, at prices that were even then lower than the market warranted, have provided us with an ample supply of such fine flax linens as these. It's a time for housekeepers to act quickly and plan ahead for their Linen Supply:

LINEN PRICES ADVANCING

Importers Declare They Must Go Higher to Meet European Conditions.

Linen prices are still advancing, importers say, and a further readjustment is expected. One of the prominent exporters said:

"Stocks in the hands of importers and jobbers were small. When importers realized a few weeks ago the scarcity of goods, there was an advance in prices because we all felt that we could not get linens from abroad on the old basis. Goods are sold here today against arrangements made on the other side, at figures at which the manufacturers will not take future orders. There is a disinclination to sell anything except spot goods.

"The prices in the United States are in the nature of a compromise, and a readjustment must be made to meet conditions abroad, brought about by the unsatisfactory Irish flax crop and the interference of the war with Russian flax movements."

TABLE CLOTHS

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, extra fine; 2x2 yards, at $2 each, from $2.25; 2x2½ yards, at $2.50 each, from $2.75; 2x3 yards, at $3 each, from $3.25.

Scotch Double Damask Cloths in special designs; 70x72 in., at $2.50; 70x90 in., at $3.25; 70x108 in., at $3.75.

Bleached Table Cloths of Scotch damask in a special fleur-de-lis design; 2x2 yds., at $3.75; 2x2½ yds., at $4.25.

Dinner Napkins to match, 25½ in. square, at $5.25 a dozen.

TABLE LINEN

Cream Irish Table Linen, 64 in. wide, at 50c a yard.

Cream German Table Linen, 58 in. wide, at 60c a yard; 64 in. wide, at 65c a yard.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 56c a yard; usually 65c. Same width, heavier and finer, at 80c a yard.

Bleached Scotch Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at $1 a yard.

Bleached Scotch Double Damask, 70 in. wide, at $1.25 a yard.

Grass-bleached German Table Linen, 2 yds. wide; special designs; at $1.25 a yard.

NAPKINS

Bleached Scotch Double Damask Napkins, in three sizes; fully 25 per cent. under present worth; 20 in. square, at $1.95 doz., regularly $2.50; 22 in. square, at $2.50 doz., regularly $3; 24 in. square, at $2.95 doz., regularly $3.50.

Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins, in one design only; 24 in. square, at $2.50, from $3.50.

TOWELS

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; all hemmed and washed ready for use; 17x35 in., at 12½c each.

Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 20x40 in., at 25c each.

Hemstitched German Huckaback Towels, with damask borders; extra large; 23x44 in., at 25c each, regularly 35c.

TOWELING

Checked Glass Toweling; fine all-linen; 18 in. wide, at 12½c a yard.

Bleached Scotch Crash; 17 in. wide; red or blue line borders; at 12½c a yard.

BED LINENS

Hemstitched German Linen Sheets; three-quarter bed size, 70x90 in., at 2 each; full bed size, 90x96 in., at $2.75 each. Grass-bleached, and a splendid wearing quality.

Bleached Scotch Linen Sheeting of the sturdy and long wearing kind; 72 in. wide, at 75c and 90c a yard; 90 in. wide, at 90c and $1 a yard.

FANCY LINENS

Bleached German Fringed Tea Cloths; 36 in. square; two rows of openwork; at 60c, from 85c.

Bleached German Lunch Cloths; imitation hemstitch, and hemmed; with openwork all over cloth; 50 in. square, at $1 each.

Renaissance Table Scarfs; 20x54 in.; with three centers of lace and linen; at $2.25 each.

Third floor.

Rain Insurance For Women---$16.50

Sixteen-fifty is a small sum to pay for the protection of a handsome dress against such weather as yesterday's. Particularly when it will buy a Raincoat as stylish and splendidly tailored as these.

In fact, they are every bit as good as raincoats that we sold last year for $21 and $22, with the additional advantage that these are up to the minute in style.

They are made of tan, olive or Oxford gray rainproof worsteds, either plain or mixed with white. They have very long military detachable capes, puff sleeves, and fitted back, belted in. Decidedly handsome Raincoats, stylish enough for fair weather wear, at

$16.50 Each

Other new Raincoats for women, in a wide style-range, at $12 to $27.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

$1 Melange Voile At 55c a Yard

No need to say much to the woman who keeps posted about fashions, of the great desirability of Voiles as materials for Spring gowns. Sheer, clinging, graceful, they are at their best when made up over a silk foundation.

Hence this is good news of a rather small lot of Voiles which we bought to sell at a little more than half price, *55c, instead of $1*—their real value.

44 inches wide; open mesh; most of the lot in the favorite navy blue and black; the rest in two shades of tan and reseda. A tiny white thread which is wound around the yarn, saves the fabric from the monotony of a solid color.

An offering that's sure to meet with instant favor.

Rotunda.

Bulletins From The Housewares Sale

This March Sale of Housefurnishings is comprehensive among its other just claims on your interest. Everything the household needs, from a tin spoon to a wash boiler, from an ice pick to an ice chest, is included.

There's money to be saved on every item in the long list; and it's saved on articles of honest reliability.

Today we print some interesting news of Ice Boxes and Refrigerators—a hint of the hot weather to come; of the remarkable WANAMAKER Sewing Machines at $18; and this very special offering of

$3 Chafing Dishes at $1.75

A necessary adjunct to the informal Sunday supper, in many households. These Chafing Dishes are regularly sold at $3 each; to-day we offer *one hundred* at this marked price-reduction. Double bottom; porcelain-lined inner dish, outer dish nickel-plated on copper; wrought iron stand, patent asbestos lamp—efficient and handsome Chafing Dishes in every respect.

Now for the rest of the story:

Refrigerators and Ice Chests

The celebrated White Mountain Refrigerators and Ice Chests. Selected pine, golden oak finish. No wood exposed in the interior; galvanized iron shelves; walls thick and thoroughly insulated:

REFRIGERATORS

	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
No. 103	30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$11.00
No. 104	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$13.50
No. 105	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$15.00

ICE CHESTS

	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
No. 1	25 in.	18 in.	26 in.	$2.85
No. 2½	27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$4.25
No. 3	29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$6.00
No. 4	31 in.	22 in.	31 in.	$7.00
No. 6	35 in.	23 in.	33 in.	$8.75
No. 9	39 in.	24 in.	35 in.	$10.25

Sewing Machines, $18

Guaranteed for five years. Ball bearing; light running, with high arm, drop head, self-threading shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, five drawers. Full set of attachments with each machine.

Housefurnishings

Family Scales with dial, 85c.
Scrub Brushes, Tampico wire drawn, 10c.
Whisk Brooms, 8c. Wire Frying Baskets, 15c
White bristle Dust Brushes, 20c.
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8, 70c.
Oval willow Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Japanned Coal Hods, 18c.
Emergency Fire Escapes, 75 feet long, 50c.
Safety Serving Trays, 50c.
Copper Flour Sieves, 15c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, 45c.
Japanned Cuspidors, 10c.
Bissell's Success Carpet Sweepers, $1.25.
Ammonia, full-quart bottle, 10c.
Matchless Metal Polish, 2c a box.
Bric-a-brac Dusters, assorted colors, 10c.
Knife Cleaning Boards, 15c.
Market Baskets, 25c.
Royal Cake Mixers, 5c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WISCONSIN FAVORITE SONS ARE BOOMED

Spooner, La Follette, Vilas, and Wall Mentioned for President.

UCHIDA SPEAKS FOR JAPAN

Assistant Attorney General Pradt Tries to Tell Diners Why Some Congressmen Were Absent.

Pro-Japanese sentiment characterized the speeches at the first annual dinner of the Wisconsin Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the diners cheering loudly every mention of Japan. A live badger was stationed behind the speakers' table in honor of the State.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, however, told a story of an incident during the Boxer trouble in China, when he said a Frenchman and an American were standing side by side as the procession of soldiers of all nations carrying the emblems of their countries passed by. "When the Stars and Stripes passed by," he said, "the American declared: 'This is not the flag of an empire, of a Czar, or of a Mikado—this is my flag.'"

Justice James Blanchard, recognizing also that the toasts were leaning far on the Japanese side, remarked that he was not committed to either side, and was prepared to receive briefs, or would listen to any one who had anything to say on the Russian side. "In fact," he added, "I invite any one who cares to speak on that side to do so." Nobody volunteered, a single diner calling out:

"We plead guilty."

When it came the turn of Assistant United States Attorney General Louis A. Pradt to speak, he declared: "Officially speaking I have nothing to say. But, after hearing the Japanese Consul General, as an American citizen I have a right to express my private wishes. I hope Japan will keep on as she has begun. It may please the people of New York to know that Japan is in favor of the wide-open policy. I understand that the lid is not yet off New York."

Offering a possible explanation for the absence of several Wisconsin Congressmen, Mr. Pradt said:

"There is an investigation going on in Washington in which most of the Congressmen are involved, and that inquiry probably kept them away. Perhaps the only two Congressmen who have nothing to fear are with us to-night."

Consul General Sadauzuchi Uchida of Japan was one of the speakers. He said, in part:

"It is a great pleasure to address you. I am sure of your sympathy, for it has been expressed publicly. Japan is engaged in a struggle for national existence. There has been an attempt to create a sympathy for Russia. But there is in this country an overwhelming sympathy for Japan. Why should there be any sympathy for Russia? All we ask is fair play and a straight dealing, as between man and man.

"America is the father of modern Japan. Fifty years ago Commodore Perry visited Japan, and since then Japan has made progress. Dating from then the new Japan came into existence. And most of those interested in the new Japan were educated in this country.

"This is not a war of revenge. This is not an ambition to take territory. We don't want the Liang Tung peninsula or Manchuria. We don't want territorial expansion. What we are fighting for is the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire. And the independence of Korea is a necessary adjunct to the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire. Russia is not a civilized power and is not entitled to any consideration as a civilized power."

Mr. Uchida's speech was interrupted by applause frequently, and at the end he had to stand for several minutes and bow in answer to the continued handclapping.

Several speakers during the evening alluded to the Presidential timber there was to be found in Wisconsin, Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, William F. Vilas, John C. Spooner, and Edward C. Wall being mentioned by name. Of these only Mr. Wall, who had been spoken of as a possible Democratic nominee during the day, was present, and he was called upon to speak, apparently against his wishes. He merely spoke in a complimentary way of the State of Wisconsin, however, and carefully avoided political issues.

Others who spoke were Congressman Theobald Otjin, Congressman J. H. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Richard C. Hughes, President of Ripon College, and Herbert A. Heyn.

BRONX RESIDENTS AT DINNER.

Congressmen Talk at North Side Board of Trade Function.

The North Side Board of Trade held its annual dinner last night in the Morris Building, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, it being the tenth anniversary of the organization. One hundred and fifty persons, including members and guests, were seated about the tables. At the main table with Albert E. Davis, President of the board, were James L. Wells, ex-Supreme Court Justice Ernest Hall, Charles R. Lamb, the Rev. W. C. Bitting, Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, Congressman Ira E. Rider, Congressman Frank E. Shober, Deputy Police Commissioner J. F. Cowan, Mayor Brush of Mount Vernon, and H. A. Gumbleton.

Congressman Rider, the first speaker, and whose toast was "Canals," said it was no longer a question of the feasibility or practicability of constructing the Panama Canal—it was an established fact. The speaker said he was in favor of increasing the appropriations for the navy, in order that the navy of the United States might be as strong, if not stronger, than those of other great powers. Congress, he said, must accede to the demands of this city as regards the deepening of the Harlem River and other suggested improvements in that part of New York.

Congressman Shober was assigned the toast, "Rivers and Harbors." He could not understand, he said, why millions of dollars should be appropriated by Congress for the army and navy, while not a cent was devoted to the improvement of navigation facilities. Speeches were also made by the Rev. William C. Bitting, Charles R. Lamb, and Mayor Brush. Congressman Goulden presented the board with a large photograph of Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, which the latter had sent in recognition of the organization's services in behalf of canals.

NEW HAVEN TROLLEY DEAL.

President Mellen Talks of Debentures Issued for Westville Stock.

Regarding the reports of an issue of bonds of the New York, New Haven and Hartford to pay for the acquisition of certain trolley lines, President Mellen of the New Haven Road said yesterday:

"In regard to debentures issued on account of the purchase of the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad up to the present time there has been nothing done except the arrangement to issue 3½ per cent. debentures that are to be exchanged for the Fair Haven and Westville stock, and as the authorized capital of the Fair Haven and Westville is $5,000,000, this issue of 3½ per cent. will be just double that amount. The bonds will be exchanged with the individual stockholders."

CALLS GRAIN TRADE GAMBLING.

Missouri Judge Decides "Put" Contract Is Merely Speculation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—The Kansas City Court of Appeals decided today that the grain speculative trading on the Board of Trade is simply gambling, and that the real object of the sale of the "put" contract, or the privilege it granted, is not to contract for the actual future delivery of wheat, but merely to speculate upon the rise and fall in prices. The decision adds:

"The transaction from its inception contemplates nothing more nor less than gambling in differences and is, therefore, a stench in the nostrils of the law."

DR. DRAPER WILL ACCEPT.

To be Elected Commissioner of Education Thursday—The Regent Slate.

ALBANY, March 7.—Dr. Andrew S. Draper, President of Illinois University, will be elected by the Legislature Commissioner of Education in joint session on Thursday, and will accept the position. The new board of eleven Regents, which, with the Commissioner of Education, will administer the educational system of the State after April 1, will be as follows:

Charles A. Gardiner, Whitelaw Reid, Edward Lauterbach, and Eugene A. Philbin, all of New York; St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, Albert Vanderveer of Albany, Charles S. Francis of Troy, William Nottingham of Syracuse, Samuel Beach of Watkins, Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, T. Gilbert Smith of Buffalo.

This is the list finally decided upon by the legislative leaders, and it will be ratified to-morrow night at a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. It is not yet decided by the Democrats whether they will nominate.

Gov. Odell will sign the Unification bill to-morrow. On Wednesday the two houses will make their choices.

It is noted that the list of new Regents fails to include Bishop Doane of Albany, who has been a member of the board since 1892.

The announcement that the acceptance by Dr. Draper of the Commissionership is beyond a doubt is made on the highest authority.

GRADY SAID "TOO," NOT "TWO."

Didn't Mean That Messrs. Philbin and Lauterbach Could Be Bunkoed.

ALBANY, March 7.—"TOO good men to be bunkoed," not "TWO good men to be bunkoed," is what Senator Grady intended to say of Messrs. Philbin and Lauterbach last week when their names were before the Senate for election as Regents. This the Senator carefully explained to-night as soon as the Senate had been called to order.

"My expression would have been happier," said Senator Grady, "and would more clearly have expressed my meaning had I said that these gentlemen were 'Men, too good to be bunkoed.' They do not need this explanation at my hands, but I do, to set myself right. I regret that my choice of words laid me open to misunderstanding."

TO HELP STOP BIG FIRES.

Plan for Uniform Couplings That All State Fire Engines Can Use.

ALBANY, March 7.—To prevent, if possible, a repetition of the trouble that visiting fire companies had at the Rochester and Baltimore conflagrations in using their apparatus because of the fact that their couplings would not fit the hydrants of the cities visited, Assemblyman Moreland will introduce this week a uniform coupling bill.

It will be the object of the bill to provide that a standard coupling for hose and all fire department apparatus shall be adopted which every city shall be compelled to use. Mr. Moreland thinks it would be best to adopt the couplings and hydrant threads in New York City as the standard of the State.

TO ABOLISH CITY CORONERS.

Democratic Votes Help to Pass Elsberg Bill in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 7.—With the assistance of four Democratic Senators, McCarren, Burton, and McCabe of Brooklyn, and Bailey of Suffolk County, the Elsberg Coroners' bill was passed by the Senate to-night by a vote of 28 to 13. The bill would have failed if it had depended on Republican votes.

The measure abolishes the office of Coroner in Greater New York at the expiration of the terms of the present Coroners, authorizes the Board of Health to appoint a chief examiner and assistants, and creates a Bureau of Medical Examiners.

PICKPOCKET ON BRIDGE TRAIN.

Accused Man Seized by Passengers and Turned Over to the Police.

William Cole, seventy-six years of age, a resident of Brooklyn, had his pocket picked of $87 during the "rush" hours on the elevated railroad on the Brooklyn Bridge last night.

Mr. Cole boarded the train at the Manhattan end and was obliged to stand during the trip over the river. When about half way over he felt some one fumbling in his trousers pocket and saw a man withdraw his hand. An instant later he felt for the roll of bills he carried and it was gone.

Mr. Cole turned on the man and denounced him, calling him a "thief." There was great excitement, and a dozen passengers surrounded the accused, who was dragged off the train at the Brooklyn terminal, and hurried back to the New York side. To Patrolman Repper of the Bridge Squad, who arrested him, he said he was Joseph Lonzello, twenty-three years old, a baker, of 170 Mott Street. No money was found on him, but the police say he passed the roll of bills to a confederate.

Capt. Murtha, who commands the Bridge Squad, said last night that Lonzello was arrested on Feb. 9 charged with a similar offense, but was not convicted, because the man who was robbed was unable to identify him.

SAYS SHE'S McCARTIN'S WIDOW

Woman Known as Mrs. Witte Wants Part of $200,000 Estate.

Timothy M. Kelly of Elizabeth, N. J., filed with Surrogate James Lillis, at Jersey City, yesterday, a caveat against the probate of the will of Henry C. McCartin, the Jersey City lawyer who died at Mount Clemens, Mich., two weeks ago. Mr. Kelly represents Mrs. Elinor McCartin, whose home is at Summit, N. J.

She was known as Mrs. Witte, a widow, and it was not until Surrogate Lillis had granted letters of administration to Miss Elizabeth McCartin, a sister of the dead lawyer, that the contestant made known the fact that she and Mr. McCartin were privately married several years ago. It is admitted, however, by several of Mr. McCartin's friends that he made known to them the fact that he and Mrs. Witte were married.

Miss McCartin says that if Mrs. Witte can establish her marriage to Mr. McCartin no opposition will be made to her claim for dower rights in the estate. Neither Mr. Kelly nor William A. Lewis, counsel for Miss McCartin, would give any further information on the subject. Mr. McCartin's estate is said to be worth about $200,000.

DRESSMAKERS SHOW GOWNS.

International Association Displays Costumes in Hoffman House.

In the ballroom of the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon the International Society of Dressmakers gave an exhibition of imported gowns to open its convention, which will be continued to March 12, inclusive. This organization, which has headquarters in Paris, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, is interested with the large retail merchants in reaching a general understanding with regard to fashions, fabrics, and trimmings, that they may work together harmoniously and for the benefit of the wearers of gowns and materials.

Many handsome gowns were shown yesterday, the full skirts and general elaboration of the returning Directoire styles being noticeable. Also displayed were old-time materials, as in a pretty frock of wool and short coats for street suits. In the simpler linen models was shown the top of the sleeve carried up, forming the shoulder piece of the bodice and giving the desired long slope to the shoulders. M. Imans of Paris is to speak to-day upon the originating of fashions in that city.

TROUBLE OVER TRUST FUND.

Miss Welters's Physician Declares He Acted with Honest Intent.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Misappropriation of trust funds belonging to Miss Wilhelmina Welters of Pennington, and a graduate of Pennington Seminary, is alleged in a suit for an accounting against Dr. Israel Hart of the same place before Vice Chancellor Reed in Chancery this morning. This complainant testified that the sum of $15,000 was left to her by her father in the year 1890. The money was given to Dr. Hart, who had been her physician and attended her for several years, to make suitable investments, the income to defray her expenses.

Miss Welters charges that Dr. Hart purchased a farm near Pennington, which had decreased in value and for a long time has yielded no income, and that from 1893 the yearly payments gradually became less, until April, 1903, when the rent of the house in which she lived was not paid.

She testified she signed notes at the request of Dr. Hart, alleging that money was owing to him. She said that she had implicit confidence in her guardian, and did not question the honesty of his motives. Two assignments of mortgages were executed by her in order to raise funds. When these were gone no other cash assets of the trust fund were available.

During the last five years very little money was paid, the complainant testified, and for four years she never left the house except to go to the rear yard or sit on the porch, as she had no presentable clothes. In ten years she said that she purchased one hat, three pairs of shoes, and three cotton dresses valued at about $1.50 each.

Dr. Hart in testifying in the defense made a specific denial. He made, he said, investments in the farm near Pennington and in the mortgages with honest intent. They proved unremunerative, and the legacy was largely expended in paying off the expenses of cultivating the farm and the interest on mortgages. The afternoon was consumed in testimony relative to representations made by Dr. Hart as to the validity of the investments made by Miss Wieters. The hearing will continue to-morrow.

ORE PRODUCERS DISAGREE.

Steel Trust Wants Smaller Reduction Than the Independents.

The ore producers of the Lake Superior district met in this city yesterday at 71 Broadway to discuss the schedule of prices for iron ores. They could come to no agreement, however, and the meeting finally adjourned until April 1. The inability to reach a decision was due to a disagreement over the reduction in prices which it was proposed to make.

The big producers, including the United States Steel Corporation, desired a reduction of 50 cents a ton, but the independent ore producers wanted to reduce prices something like 80 cents. As neither of the two factions cared to make any concessions the meeting had to be adjourned without action.

This is the third time that the conference of these producers has been adjourned for the same reason, two meetings having been held in Pittsburg during the last month for the same purpose. Among the companies represented were the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and several others.

'TWAS NOT THE CAT.

Hospital Superintendent Mistaken Regarding Wailing Bundle.

Superintendent Lake of the Lincoln Hospital, in the Bronx, was in his office at 7:30 o'clock last evening, when the butcher who serves the institution drove up with a wagon load of meat and informed him that there was something wrapped up in a bundle lying at the basement door which wailed. Mr. Lake told him it was probably a cat.

"Well, it makes the queerest holler for a cat that ever you heard," said the man. An orderly brought up the mysterious package, and on opening it Mr. Lake found an eight-pound boy less than a day old, perfectly healthy and yelling loudly. The name he will bear through life, according to the dictum of Mr. Lake, will be "March Black," denoting the month of his birth and his race.

NO SPRING CHICKEN WAS SHE.

Veteran Hen of Seventeen Seasons Will Receive Proper Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 7.—Eliza, probably the oldest and undoubtedly the most highly esteemed hen in New York State, is dead at the age of nearly seventeen years. She was hatched May 2, 1887, and had all her life been the special pet of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Harding.

She was just a common, every-day hen, without ancestry or pedigree, and was kept at first for her egg-producing qualities, but was later kept for the purpose of finding out how long a hen would live.

Eliza knew her name, and always answered when called, and evidently enjoyed being with people, as she would leave the flock and stand near the human visitors. She will receive a proper burial.

NURSE DEAD FROM POISON.

Police Had Arrested Her on Charge of Attempting Suicide.

Chloral and morphine poisoning are given as the cause of the death in Roosevelt Hospital last night of Anna M. Strahan, twenty-six years old, a nurse and governess, living in West Eleventh Street, where she took care of some children. She became ill while visiting her sister Jenny, housekeeper of a boarding house at 201 West Forty-third Street. Dr. D. Walker of 254 West Forty-fifth Street attended her, and summoned an ambulance, which took her to the hospital, where she died. The police put her under arrest on a charge of attempting suicide when she was removed to the hospital.

Miss Strahan had been accompanied to the Forty-third Street house by another nurse, and the police were looking for her last night in the hope that she might be able to throw some light on the affair.

OPPOSE SUNDAY LIQUOR BILLS.

Methodist and Baptist Ministers Protest to the Legislature.

The Methodist preachers' meeting and the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday discussed the proposal to amend the Raines law so as to permit the sale of liquors at ordinary restaurants on Sunday. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the enactment of any law permitting the sale of liquors anywhere on Sunday, and calling upon the churches in this city and throughout the State to unite in an effort to resist such legislation.

At the Methodist meeting a committee composed of the Rev. Drs. J. W. Johnston of the Old John Street Church, F. C. Iglehart of Peeskill, and T. L. Poulson of Lawrence, L. I., was appointed to communicate the resolution to the Legislature. Dr. Iglehart, in speaking on the resolution, said:

"If that amendment becomes law, it will cost the Republican Party a hundred thousand votes at the next election."

WRESTLING MATCH A DRAW.

Bothner and Tremblay Struggle for Two Hours Without a Fall.

The wrestling match for the lightweight championship between George Bothner of this city and Eugene Tremblay last night ended in a draw.

Tremblay is the champion of Canada and the two experts struggled for two hours at the Polo Athletic Club without either gaining a fall.

Bothner brought all his skill into play, but there were only a few instances in the two-hour struggle when he had his opponent in a dangerous position. His excellent legwork rather surprised the Canadian. The latter was on the offensive the greater part of the time, and he had Bothner in many precarious positions, but the latter managed to extricate himself, chiefly by his skillful legwork.

When it was seen that there was no possibility of a fall the referee declared the bout a draw. There were two preliminary bouts, Barney O'Brien and "Jack" Dawson wrestling fifteen minutes to a draw, and John Tompkins throwing "Steve" Decker in 27:10.

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PARIS

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For sale by all responsible dealers.

NO TENNIS CHALLENGE

Americans Will Not Enter a Team for Davis Trophy Contest.

FRANCE WILL TRY FOR THE CUP

Doherty Brothers Had Been Assured That a Team from This Side Would Compete in England.

BOSTON, March 7.—No effort will be made by American tennis players this year to recover the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup, won last year by the Doherty brothers, and now held by the English Lawn Tennis Association.

The English association has been notified by cable to this effect by the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has had the matter under consideration. A competition for the trophy this year is, however, assured, as France has challenged and the contest will take place at Wimbledon.

This action of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will surprise those interested in the game in this country, for it has been generally understood that a challenge for the cup would be sent to England this year. The delay of the committee given charge of this matter by the association in not disclosing its plans before the time limit expired (yesterday) gave rise during the last few weeks to a rumor that no challenge would be sent.

The Englishmen will no doubt feel disappointed over the action of the American Tennis Association, for it was thoroughly understood by the Doherty brothers that an American team would be sent abroad this year.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, Louis J. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club said: "At the time Wylie C. Grant, Robert Le Roy, and myself were given a little dinner by Reginald F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty at Eastbourne last September the elder brother told us that Dr. James Dwight, William A. Larned, and others had promised them that an American challenge would be sent over. What particularly caused jubilation on the part of the two brothers, who were fresh from their successful contests on the American courts, was the fact that Malcolm D. Whitman had personally given his word to visit England and play, either as a member of the challenging team or along with them."

That it would not be difficult to secure a representative team of four men is generally admitted, for many of the younger players have come to the front during the past two seasons. Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier stood ready to play if requested. It is reported that for the doubles Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward, both of whom have had experience abroad, would make the trial to be selected for the team. This array of men alone is sufficient to refute the rumor that men cannot be found who are willing to compete. As for the trials, the list is without limit, and includes Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., Ross Burchard, C. C. Kelly, the Wrenn brothers, Wylie C. Grant, Robert Le Roy, Edwin P. Larned, Edgar Leonard, Raymond D. Little, and, in fact, nearly all of the men at the top of the ranking list.

RIFLE SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Annual Gallery Match Won by Lewis C. Buss of Brooklyn.

The annual gallery championship match and prize shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club, at the ranges of the club, 159 West Twenty-third Street, proved to be one of the most successful tournaments in the history of the club, which was organized thirty years ago. The championship match attracted many of the expert gallery shots in the East, and the successful contestant was Lewis C. Buss of Brooklyn, who made a total of 2,456 out of 100 shots, fired in twenty scores of five shots each, at a distance of seventy-five yards, and at the regular twenty-five (quarter-inch) ring target. Buss succeeds L. P. Ittel, who won the title last year with a score of 2,457.

Ittel won the Gus Zimmermann trophy, a re-entry contest of three shots on a Zimmermann target, with a total of 38 and 37, the new champion, L. C. Buss, finishing second. Henry Fenworth captured the Zettler trophy with a score of 243 in ten shots. His trophy was a sort of a consolation affair, offered to those who failed to win a prize in the championship competition.

The ring target contest was open to all, the conditions being targets of three shots, re-entries unlimited, the best three targets to count for the first five prizes, the best two targets for the next five, and one target for the rest. The twenty-five ring target, with one-eighth of an inch rings, was used. The bull's eye competition consisted of three shots, the best shot by measurement to count for prizes.

Scores follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Lewis C. Buss, Brooklyn, 2,456; E. Van Zandt, Brooklyn, 2,451; R. Gute, Middle Village, L. I., 2,449; William A. Ferves, New York City, 2,450; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York City, 2,446; Harry M. Pope, Springfield, Mass., 2,445; Theodore R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass., 2,443; George Schlicht, Guttenburg, N. J., 2,436; A. T. Huebner, Pittsburg, Penn., 2,435; E. C. Reed, Pittsburg, 2,431; William Rosenbaum, New York City, 2,427; G. Norn, Brooklyn, 2,424; August R. Kronsberg, New York City, 2,419; P. Selraggi, New York City, 2,416; H. C. Young, New Haven, Conn., 2,415; Charles Zettler, Jr., New York City, 2,414; G. F. Conti, Italian Club, New York City, 2,404; John Kaufmann, Brooklyn, 2,403; A. Moser, New York City, 2,402; Henry C. Zettler, Brooklyn, 2,400; Abbe Schwannermann, New York Corps, 2,395; P. T. Donovon, Staten Island, 2,382; William Morris, Staten Island, 2,373; R. L. Loudon, Grand Gorge, N. Y., 2,366; H. D. Muller, New York City, 2,362; Frederick Kost, Brooklyn, 2,360; S. N. Murphy, Grand Gorge, N. Y., 2,346.

BULL'S-EYE TARGET.

T. H. Keller, Sr., 15½ degrees; T. H. Geiser, 12½; E. C. Reed, 16½; S. N. Murphy, 17½; H. D. Muller, 20; C. G. Zettler, Jr., 24½; O. Schwannermann, 21½; F. Kost, 22½; S. Bizzini, 23½; H. M. Pope, 23½; H. C. Zeller, 25½; L. P. Ittall, 25; R. Gute, 26; A. Krousberg, 26; J. W. Rosenbaum, 27½; F. T. Conti, 28; C. D. Feerlen, 28; A. T. Huebner, 28½; R. H. Loudon, 29; E. Van Zandt, 29½; Charles Meyer, 30½; H. Fenworth, 31; R. Keale, 16½; W. A. Lemck, 33½; George Schlicht, 36; Dr. Blair, 37½; A. Herbers, 40; R. F. Knachenhauer, 40; C. A. Nelmeyer, 42½; William Volge, 41.

MOST BULL'S EYES.

S. N. Murphy, 180; F. H. Keller, 162; H. Fenworth, 152.

RING TARGET.

Best Three Shots.

E. Van Zandt, 75, 75, 75; L. C. Buss, 75, 75, 74; Louis P. Ittel, 75, 75, 75; R. Gute, 75, 75, 74; T. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73; H. M. Pope, 75, 75, 75; M. Dorrler, 73, 73, 71; Charles G. Zettler, Jr., 74, 73, 73; A. T. Huebner, 75, 74, 74; E. C. Reed, 74, 74, 73; George Schlicht, 74, 73, 72½; Frederick C. Ross, 75, 75, 71; L. P. Hansen, 74, 74, 73.

Best Two Shots.

L. C. Buss, 75, 75; H. H. Pope, 75, 73; R. Gute, 75, 75; Dr. Hudson, 74, 74; C. Zettler, Jr., 74, 73; A. J. Huebner, 74, 73; E. C. Reed, 74, 73; W. Rosenbaum, 74, 72; W. Ferves, 74, 72; O. Schwannermann, 74, 71; L. P. Ittell, 75, 75; A. Krousberg, 73, 72; George Schlicht, 74, 72; S. Bezzini, 71, 69; J. Kaufmann, 70, 69; Frederick C. Ross, 75, 73; L. P. Hansen, 74, 74; M. Dorrler, 73, 73; E. Van Zandt, 75, 75.

BEST FIVE SHORTS.

L. P. Ittel, 75, 75, 75, 74, 74; L. C. Buss, 75, 75, 74, 74, 73; R. Gute, 75, 75, 74, 74, 74; E. Van Zandt, 75, 75, 73, 73, 73; F. R. Geisel, 75, 74, 73, 73, 73; H. M. Pope, 75, 73, 73, 73, 73; C. Schlicht, 74, 73, 73, 72, 72; E. C. Reed, 74, 74, 73, 73, 72.

GUS ZIMMERMANN TROPHY.

L. P. Ittel, 38, 37; L. B. Buss, 37, 37.

Zettler Trophy.—Won by Henry Fenworth, 243.

Morris High School Indoor Games.

A large number of entries has been received for the indoor athletic games to be held Saturday evening under the auspices of the Morris High School. The events will be held in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Among the special features are an inter-class relay race, an alumni race, and a half-mile relay race open to pupils of the New York grammar schools. The Morris High School has over 2,200 pupils, and besides the regular students who are training for the games, many of the alumni who were athletes in their younger days have promised to compete, so that the results are being looked forward to with considerable interest.

Schedule of Columbia's Second Nine.

Columbia's second 'Varsity baseball team has been organized for the season, and Thomas J. Thorp, assistant manager of the association, has been placed in charge of it. The following schedule of games has been arranged, with April 16 as an open date:

April 2, De La Salle Institute at South Field; 9, Manhattan College second team at South Field; 23, "Poly Prep" in Brooklyn; 30, Forest Hill Field Club at Forest Hill, N. J.

May 7, "Poly Prep" at South Field; 14, Montclair Academy at Montclair, N. J.; 21, Morristown School at Morristown, N. J.; 28, Manhattan College second team at Jasper Oval; 30, (two games, morning and afternoon,) Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.

Jockey Redfern Is Reinstated.

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—Jockey Arthur Redfern, who was ruled off the track last Friday for refusing to obey the judges' orders to ride Laureate, was reinstated today. The order, however, still holds good against Redfern's father, who was ruled off at the same time.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island from time to time for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Deputy Commissary General; Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon; Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; Capt. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, Recorder.

Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Artillery Corps, will report to the foregoing board.

Leave for two months for sickness is granted Capt. James W. Watson, Tenth Cavalry.

Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Assistant Quartermaster General, is ordered to Camp Nelson, National Cemetery, Ky., on business pertaining to the superintendance of that cemetery.

Capt. John S. Culp, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Philadelphia, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, and will then proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Capt. Frederick E. Phelps is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, to take effect July 15.

Changes in the Hospital Corps: Sergt. Edward Carter, West Point, N. Y., is transferred to Fort Logan; Sergt. first class, John L. Henderson, Washington Barracks, is ordered to Fort Worden, Washington. Sergt. Yates will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Navy.

The following Midshipmen have been assigned to the vessels named: W. P. Druley, Illinois; F. A. Todd, R. A. Dawes, H. H. Michael, and C. C. Soule, Jr., to the Massachusetts; S. L. H. Hazard, L. P. Treadwell, W. P. Sedgwick, Jr., and L. M. Stewart to the Maine; M. W. Arrowwood, C. W. Mauldin, H. Powell, and C. S. McDowell to the Kearsarge; C. A. Harrington, P. P. Blackburn, F. D. McMillan, N. H. Wright, and W. A. Smead to the Alabama; L. E. Morgan, R. P. McCullough, and E. C. Oak to the Illinois.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from duty with the marine detachment, Culebra, and ordered to the Des Moines.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. F. Furlong is detached from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and ordered to the marine detachment, Culebra.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. T. Orvis is detached from duty with the marine detachment, Culebra, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. Angeny is detached from duty with the Panama marine brigade and ordered to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Richardson is detached from the Amphitrite, Guantanamo, Cuba, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stepp is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to the Des Moines.

Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cope will report to the Asiatic Station for duty.

Gunner A. Olsson is detached from Newport News Shipbuilding Company and ordered to the Des Moines.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Arrived: Mohican, at San Francisco; Detroit and Newark, at Pensacola; Don Juan de Austria, at St. Vincent; Alexander, at Colombo; Columbia, at Guantanamo; Osceola, at Pensacola; Mayflower, at Port Antonio.

Sailed—San Francisco, from Bombay for Singapore; Terror, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Dolphin, from Hampton Roads for Patuxet River; MacDonough, from Annapolis for Norfolk; Topeka, from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo; Maine and Bancroft, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Topeka, from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City.

The Des Moines was placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard March 5.

BORAXOLOGY.

Boraxology is the science of health, and health is largely a matter of cleanliness. It may startle the unboraxed part of the community to hear it, but as a matter of fact people who don't use BORAX aren't really clean, simply because you can't wash anything clean in hard city water, no matter how much soap or elbow grease you use. BORAX softens the water and gives it cleansing power. When you wash anything add a little Borax to the water. You'll get twice the result with half the effort. Great care should be taken to get pure Borax, as imitations are worthless and often injurious. Ask for

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Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

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RELIABLE

Whiskey is as necessary as reliable food—such is

OLD CROW RYE

Pure, wholesome, and satisfying. All dealers.

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A Delicious Confection!

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The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece.

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PIANO BARGAINS

So called, have become familiar features of newspaper advertising.

Genuine PIANO bargains are far less familiar.

An inferior Piano, catalogued at double its actual worth and "reduced" 40 per cent. is no bargain, for a bargain, according to Webster, is "a satisfactory transaction."

IF you want a true bargain, all we ask is that you call at our handsome 23d Street Warerooms (three blocks east of Madison Square) and we will prove to you that one of our instruments is a greater bargain at the price asked than it is possible to obtain anywhere else at any price. If unable to call, send for the new catalogue. Terms, cash or partial payments. Liberal allowance for old Pianos on purchase of new.

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OFFER

Boys' Suits—Exceptional values that we purposely underprice a dollar or more to coax your little man to introduce himself.
1.98, 2.98 & 3.98

Boys' Shoes—To begin at the bottom and reach good understanding, Vici Bal. Shoes that you'd pay 1.50 for are 1.00

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One thousand fancy lace waists.

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Value, 10.50.

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to let a cough or cold wear itself out when such a quick, sure and pleasant cure as Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is at hand, you do not exercise good judgment, do you? Your druggist keeps it.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

The starting point of disease is

CONSTIPATION.

Perfect health requires a free movement of the bowels ONCE EVERY DAY.

The reliable remedy for constipation is the natural laxative water

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Half a Glass on arising gives prompt relief.

SUNDAY BASEBALL AGAIN

Ban Johnson Says Local Team Will Play at Ridgewood.

NEW SCHEDULE MAY BE MADE

American League President Also Said That Barney Dreyfuss Admitted That National Schedule Was Changed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—"The New York American League Club will play exhibition games at Ridgewood Park, L. I., on Sundays during the coming season." This announcement was made by President Ban Johnson of the American League upon his arrival in this city to-night. Mr. Johnson explained that he had had a conference with Garry Herrmann of the National League on the matter, and that the result arrived at was that the New York Americans would play at Ridgewood.

When Mr. Johnson was asked what he proposed to do in the controversy over the alleged changing of dates by the National League after the schedules had been adopted, he said that he intended to fight the matter to the end. The American League President said that he had a conference with Barney Dreyfuss and Mr. Herrmann at which he accused Mr. Dreyfuss of changing National League dates after they had been adopted by the joint schedule committee. Mr. Dreyfuss, Mr. Johnson said, admitted it, but said that the changes were made with no intent of working hardship on any one.

"When I get back to Chicago," Mr. Johnson said, "I propose to take the matter up with Chairman Hart of the Joint Schedule Committee. Failing to come to any satisfactory understanding with him, I purpose taking it up with Mr. Herrmann, as Chairman of the National Commission. In the event that Mr. Herrmann and I cannot agree I will consider myself absolved from any further obligations to the National League. Then the American League playing dates will be readjusted to suit the best interests of the organization."

Mr. Johnson will leave to-morrow for Washington.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Aules Was the Only Winning Favorite of the Day.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Aules, which won the fifth race by a head in a drive, was the only winning favorite to-day. The card was ordinary.

Fuller has been engaged to ride Ostrich in the Crescent City Derby next Saturday. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs.—June Collins, 107 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 40 to 1, won; Our Jessie, 108, (Matthews,) 6 to 1, second; Boundling, 110, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Balm of Gilead, Pectorius, Uranium, Reckoner, Frank Rice, Sid Silver, Amorous, and Bud Embry also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Dr. Loder, 101 pounds, (Romanelli,) 13 to 1, won; Sparrow Cop, 109, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, second; Weird II., 99, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Sneer, Young Jesse, Magdalena, Triple Silver, I Must, Congress, Tom O'day, Arthur, Gaddie Mac also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. The Regent, 104 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Luralighter, 105, (Stille,) 8 to 5, second; Glangor, 90, (Livingston,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Plautus and Redman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Prodigal Son, 115 pounds, (T. Dean,) 13 to 1, won; Bengal, 112, (Helgesen,) 17 to 1, second; Jake Weber, 112, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Rollick, II., Satire, Mint Bed, Silver Meade, North Wind, Establish, John and Arden also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Aules, 121 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 14 to 5, won; Sabinal, 117, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, second; Hickory Corners, 112, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Henry of Franstamar, Anti Trust, Prince Richard, Dr. Hart, Badger, Dr. Carrick, Sir Kingston also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Gracious, 118 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, won; Louis Kraft, 108½, (Conley,) 9 to 2, second; Weird, 112, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Feronia, Eliza Dillon, Larry Wilt, Hardly, Chanley, Burke Cochran, and Ermack also ran.

Entries at New Orleans To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Phillida and Moorena, 100 pounds each; Colin George, Regian, and Charlie Fisher, 102 each; St. Jolly, Eastern Walters, Yellowhammer, Tom Olney, and Port Warden, 105 each; Probable, 107; Gus Heidorn, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Neither One and Locket, 97 pounds each; Icicle and Carl Kahler, 99 each; Josette and Palmist, 100 each; Caterpillar, 101; Count 'em Out, 103; Little Jack Horner and Sadducee, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile; selling. Georgia Carter, 93 pounds; Carrie Potter, 99; Guadaloupe, 100; Falbala, 102; Miss Galore and Green Gown, 105 each; Stella Allen, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. Class, 90 pounds; Mrs. Frank Foster, 92; Locket, 94; Sea Lion, 96; Morning Star, 100; Vestry and Hymettus, 101 each; Autumn Leaves and Lev Dorsey, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Wreath of Ivy, 98 pounds; Lady Free Knight, 99; John Doyle, 101; Maritana, 104; Komombo, New Mown Hay, Lord French, and Bronx, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling. Lou Woods and Semper Vivax, 102 pounds each; Circus Girl and Past, 105 each; Bluff and Tancred, 110 each.

Pool for Local Championship.

The twelfth game in the pool tournament for the championship of Greater New York was played at the Broadway Billiard Academy, 1,947 Broadway, last night between J. Maturo and Thomas Burns, resulting in a victory for the former player. To-night's game in the series will be between Charles Otis and C. Grogan. The scores of last night's match follows:

J. Maturo—12 3 3 7 3 7 15 15 15 3 15 14 12. Total, 125; high run, 47; scratches, 3.

Thomas Burns—1 12 12 8 11 7 0 0 0 12 0 1 2. Total, 65; high run, 12; scratches, 1.

Referee—Peter Rogers.

Pool at New York Athletic Club.

Two games were played in the pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night, Thomas A. Plunkett defeating A. P. Drake in the first match and W. A. Tilt winning from Percy Gardner in the second. There will be no game this evening on account of the games at the Madison Square Garden. Wednesday evening's games will be between A. P. Drake and George W. Van Vredenburgh and W. A. Tilt and E. C. Talcott. The scores of last night's games follow:

Thomas A. Plunkett—11 4 14 7 8 5 6 8 7 8 7 12 1 2. Total, 100. High run, 15. Scratches, 4.
A. P. Drake—3 10 0 3 7 0 7 5 8 6 8 2 13 0. Total, 82. High run, 13. Scratches, 5.

W. A. Tilt—14 13 11 5 12 10 9 15 11. Total, 100. High run, 22. Scratches, 1.

Percy Gardner—1 1 1 9 2 5 6 0 0. Total, 25. High run, 10. Scratches, 5.

Millette Wins in Handicap Billiards.

J. F. Millette, playing 225, defeated L. A. Servatius, playing 250, in the 14.2 handicap billiard tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Millette completed his string by the time Servatius had scored 183. The scores in detail follow:

J. F. Millette, (225)—0 0 0 3 1 1 4 7 11 2 5 11 0 11 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 10 1 0 1 1 0 2 10 0 0 5 2 0 2 11 1 3 0 0 4 0 1 4 0 2 0 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 10 2 12 8 1 2 12 0 7 6. Total, 225; high run, 20; average, 3 27-66.

L. A. Servatius, (250)—4 0 5 1 7 3 2 0 3 0 0 0 5 2 0 0 0 0 10 0 4 0 14 3 4 0 1 7 7 0 1 11 3 1 6 5 1 8 2 0 1 0 5 5 0 0 2 3 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 3 2 3 1 0 4 2 1 0 1. Total, 183; high run, 32; average, 2 53-65.

This afternoon Servatius will play F. M. Canda, (300,) and this evening there will be no game, it being ladies' night.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

Tonneau Cadillac, (like new,) $575; United States Long-Distance, eight horse-power, $425; steamers, $225; $8,500 Mors, $3,500; New 1903 Rambler, $450; "Orient" Buckboards, $225-$425; Big lot Motorcycles, $75 up; 1903 Oldsmobile, (like new,) $450; goods advertised are in our store. Other attractive bargains. Automobile supplies cut prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS New and 24 hand, $225 to $435; speed 30 miles an hour. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, sole agents.

"YANKEE" Mica Spark Plugs: guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50—$2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

HARLEM REGATTA MEETING.

Officers Elected for Coming Year—Regatta on May 30.

Officers were elected and committees appointed for the coming year at the annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, held at the Pabst in Harlem last night. It was decided to hold the annual regatta of the association on the Harlem River on May 30, as usual, and to also have a formal opening of the season in May, probably on Sunday, May 8. The usual annual reports were read, that of the Treasurer showing the organization to be out of debt and with a balance of $18.16 in the treasury.

Last year's officers were all re-elected as follows: President—Dr. J. P. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club; Vice President—C. M. De La Vergne, Nassau Boat Club; Secretary-Treasurer—E. S. Connell, Union Boat Club; Assistant Secretary—Francis J. McKee, Friendship Boat Club. The following appointments to the Regatta Committee were made: Atalanta Boat Club, William Goepfert; Dauntless Rowing Club, E. H. Anderson; Friendship Boat Club, Charles Allison; First Bohemian Boat Club, A. Marouschek; Harlem Rowing Club, William Cody; Hudson Boat Club, Charles McDermott; Metropolitan Rowing Club, R. A. Hobbs; Nassau Boat Club, C. M. De La Vergne; Union Boat Club, M. A. Allman; Wyanoke Boat Club, Percy Keyte. Representatives from the New York Athletic Club, Columbia University, Crescent Rowing Club, and Lone Star Boat Club are yet to be appointed.

A committee, consisting of Fred Vilmar, Nassau Boat Club; James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; Fred Kafka, Atalanta Boat Club; J. J. Dempsey, Wyanoke Boat Club; A. Marouschek, First Bohemian Boat Club; J. J. O'Grady, Crescent Rowing Club, and John O'Regan, Metropolitan Rowing Club, was appointed to confer with the city authorities and to attempt to have a stairway built from the Central Bridge down to the portion of Macomb's Dam Park in which "Scullers' Row" is located, and also to draw up a set of resolutions expressing the gratitude of the association to former Park Commissioner John E. Eustis for his efforts in behalf of the local oarsmen, which resulted in the reservation of the water front of the park for the boat clubs.

It was also decided to protest against the proposed location of an asphalt plant on the west bank of the river between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets, opposite the "Row."

VANDERBILT RACE ASSURED.

Chairman Pardington Says Automobile Road Runs Will Be Held.

Chairman A. R. Pardington of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association is at work upon the deed of gift for the cup given by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for an automobile road race. Mr. Vanderbilt offered to give the cup a few weeks ago provided that arrangements for such an event can be made here. Mr. Pardington said last week that he had no hesitancy in stating that the race would take place.

"I am not at liberty," he added, "to say anything regarding the possible time for the event or the route that will be selected, but plans are being made, and thus far they have met with a large share of success. The Vanderbilt cup road race, I feel sure, will be one of the big automobile features of the coming season."

Female Fencers Arranging Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 7.—The female fencers of the New York Fencers' League, Hermans Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Annapolis Fencing Team are negotiating for a match at Philadelphia, but the exact date has not yet been decided upon. The Annapolis team is composed of the following: Miss Caroline Brownson, daughter of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Miss Badger, daughter of Commandant, Badger, and Miss Frances Terry, Marguerite Ames, Mary Randall, and Miss Tucker. Three of the above will be selected to represent Annapolis.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises.	6:25	Sun sets...	5:59	Moon rises. 12:25

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.	12:16	Gov. Isl'd..	12:48	H. Gate... 2:41
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook.	2:46	Gov. Isl'd...	1:10	H. Gate... 3:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 8.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Havana, Mexico, Cadiz, and Genoa	.....	.....
Kansas City, Savannah.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santurce, Porto Rico..	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland..	9:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans.	.....	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Casilda, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

†SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 8.
City of Washington, Colon. March 1.
El Paso, Galveston, March 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 1.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 18.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Mexico, Havana, March 5.
Tintoretto, Barbados, Feb. 28.
Zulia, La Guayra, March 1.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.
Bremen, Bremen, Feb. 27.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 7.
El Rio, Galveston, March 3.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 8.
Koenigin Luise, Genoa, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
British Empire, Antwerp, Feb. 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 5.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 9.
Lombardia, Naples, Feb. 24.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.
Celtic, Liverpool, March 2.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 10.
Idaho, Hull, Feb. 27.

Arrived.

Aurania, Venice, Feb. 15.
Fontabelle, Surinam, Feb. 21.
Alene, Inagua, March 2.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Feb. 24.
Gordon Castle, Durbar, Feb. 5.
Magara, Tampico, Feb. 25.
Comus, New Orleans, March 2.
City of Macon, Savannah, March 4.

Sailed.

Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 7, 9:30 P. M., south-southeast, moderate breeze; raining and foggy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

British Princess, at Antwerp, March 5.
Pocasset, at Trieste, March 5.
California, at Palermo, March 6.
St. George, at Suez, March 6.
Jesseric, at Port Said, March 7.

Sailed.

Liguria, from Genoa, March 4.
Tennyson, from Rio Janeiro, March 2.
Moorish Prince, from Shields, March 5.
Main, from Bremen, March 5.
Bluecher, from Cherbourg, March 6.

Passed.

Matteawan, Tarifa, for Odessa, Feb. 29.
Zeeland, the Lizard, for Antwerp, March 7.
Minnetonka, Scilly, for London, March 7.
Germania, Gibraltar, for New York.
Nord America, Gibraltar, for New York.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, for New York.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, for New York.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.54
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.60
Cotton, middling	15.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.00¾
Sugar, granulated	4.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, March 7.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 81@91c; No. 2 red, 92@98¾c; No. 2 corn, 50¾@51c; No. 2 yellow, 51¾c; No. 2 oats, 41@41½c; No. 3 white, 40@43c; No. 2 rye, 71½c; good feeding barley, 38@41c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $13.87½@$14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.10@$7.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28.

COTTON.—Yesterday's market ruled generally firm, with prices nearly half a cent net higher on continued bull support, backed up by extremely light receipts for the day, and as indicated for the immediate future, while there was also buying of an excellent character believed to be for Liverpool. The market opened strong at an advance of 27 to 45 points on higher cables than expected and covering. The advance carrying the active months through the 16-cent mark, and to the highest level since the big break, naturally attracted heavy realizing, and immediately following the call prices receded 5 or 6 points on the active months. A continued demand from important sources, including spot people and leading bull interests, soon rallied the market, however, and the best prices of the session were reached in the late trading, when May sold at 15.28 and July at 16.19, with the active months 40 to 43 points higher. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	15.88	15.96	15.84	15.94@15.97
April	16.00	16.10	16.00	16.08@16.10
May	16.20	16.28	16.14	16.25@16.27
June	16.15	16.20	16.10	16.17@16.20
July	16.10	16.19	16.07	16.17@16.18
August	15.50	15.65	15.50	15.57@15.59
September	13.75	13.85	13.60	13.60@13.71
October	12.70	12.80	12.64	12.68@12.69
November	12.55	12.57	12.47	12.50@12.51
December	12.50	12.60	12.33	12.40@12.41

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, 1,000; middling uplands, 8.48d. Futures opened firm, 11 to 16 points higher, closed steady, net 10@26 points higher: March, 8.31; March-April, 8.30; April-May, 8.29; May-June, 8.29; June-July, 8.26; July-August, 8.23; August-September, 7.99; September-October, 7.20; October-November, 6.80; November-December, 6.69. Manchester—Yarns hardening in sellers' favor.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A raid by the bear element yesterday soon after the noon hour resulted in severe losses throughout the list, with final prices at the low point of the day, and 1¾@2⅛c down from Saturday. The fact that a rather liberal decrease in the visible supply, amounting to 941,000 bushels, together with more or less buying on Snow's report that farm reserves were 157,000,000 bushels, against 196,000,000 bushels a year ago, made the market rather top heavy and sensitive to anything in the nature of a bear attack or unfavorable news. The break carried July options 9@10c and May to 98⅜c, the latter showing most heaviness all day, in the absence of any support from the room element and a tendency on the part of Western receipts to increase. No. 2 red closed $1.02, elevator; do, $1.03, export grade, and $1.06, choice, free on board, afloat, basis; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, July closed 99c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Wheat—May, 95⅝c; July, 95⅞c; September, 85½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 98⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 96⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 94c. Flour—First patents, $5.25@$5.35; second patents, $5.10@$5.20; first clears, $3.85@$4.25; second clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, in bulk, $16@$16.25.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 95¼c; May, 89⅝@90c; July, 85c; No. 2 hard, 88@95c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 44c; July, 48c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 41¾c; May, 41¼c; No. 2 white, 45½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Wheat lc lower; No. 1 Northern, 98@99c; No. 2 Northern, 95@98c; old July, 91¼@91¾c. Rye—No. 1, 85@86c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 38@59c. Corn—No. 3, 42@45c; July, 51⅞c.

DULUTH, March 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 95¼c; No. 2 Northern, 92¾c; May, 95¼c; July, 95⅞c; September, 84¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.35@$5.80; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.00@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. Buckwheat flour market nominal. Rye flour—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. Cornmeal—Kilndried, $3.15@$3.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. Feed—Western Spring, $20.50@$20.75, to arrive 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $20.75@$21; flour do, $22.25@$22.75; red dog, $23.25@$23.75; city bran, $23.50@$24, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$26; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, $22 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$1.01½	$1.01¾	98⅜	98⅜
July	96⅞	97⅜	95 7-16	95⅝
September	88⅞	89⅞	87½	87⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	59
July	..	..	..	57¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	96⅛	96⅝	93¼	94
July	92⅞	93	90⅝	91
September	87	87½	85½	85⅞
Corn—				
May	53½	54 3-16	53⅜	53⅜
July	51¾	52⅝	51½	51⅝
September	50⅝	51 3-16	50⅜	50⅝
Oats—				
May	41½	42⅞	41⅛	42⅛
July	39½	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝
September	34	34⅝	34	34
Lard—				
May	$7.47½	$7.47½	$7.30	$7.30
July	7.60	7.60	7.42½	7.42½
Ribs—				
May	7.35	7.37½	7.17½	7.17½
July	7.45	7.47½	7.30	7.32½
Pork—				
May	14.35	14.35	13.85	13.87½
July	14.47½	14.47½	14.05	14.05

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at an advance of 10 to 20 points on quite an active demand promoted by firmer cables and smaller primary receipts. This buying power was soon partially exhausted, however, and with importers selling moderately part of the advance was lost, with the market finally steady at a net advance of 5 to 10 points. Sales were reported of 83,000 bags. The spot market is quiet, with quotations steady on the basis of 5@6⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
April	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
May	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.40@5.45
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
August	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
September	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15.50@$16; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $15@$16.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; 140 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7⅝c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8¼c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@11c. TALLOW—City, 5½@6½c. LARD—$7.70; city lard, 7@7¼c; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.80; Brazil kegs, $9.35; compound, 6⅛@7c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7@7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8c.

METALS.—TIN—Spot tin advanced 2s 6d, to £123 17s 6d, in London, but futures were unchanged, at £124 5s, and the local market also was quiet at recent prices of $28@$28.25 for the spot position. COPPER—Copper was 2s 6d lower in London, at £56 17s 6d for spot and £55 17s 6d for futures. Locally copper is quiet. Lake is quoted at $12.50@$12.75, electrolytic and casting at $12.37½@$12.62½. LEAD—Lead advanced 1s 3d, to £12, in London and remained unchanged in New York at $4.60@$4.65. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged locally at $5.05@$5.15, but advanced 2s 6d in London, to £22 5s. IRON—Iron closed 2s 3d in Glasgow and at 42s 4½d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was unchanged. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $14.75@$15.25; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14.25@$14.75; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $13.25@$13.75.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Oil and machine bbls, 62½@63c. TAR—Oil bbls, $4. ROSIN—Common to good strained, $2.75; E, $2.90; F, $3; G, $3.10; H, $3.10; I, $3.45; E, $3.75; M, $4@$4.10; N, $4.05@$4.15; W G, $4.15@$4.25; W W, $4.35@$4.50.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Turpentine, 50¼c; sales, 70 casks; receipts, 596 casks; exports, 290 casks. Resin, sales, 940 bbls; receipts, 1,141 bbls; exports, 1,478 bbls. A, B, C, D, $2.60; E, $2.55; F, $2.60; G, $2.65; H, $2.70; I, $3; K, $3.25; M, $3.90; N, $3.85; W G, $3.55; W W, $3.75.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—Spirits turpentine, 58c; receipts, 10 casks. Resin, $2.40; receipts, 793 bbls; Tar, $1.45; receipts, 75 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.25@$4; receipts, 44 casks.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Turpentine and resin nominal; quotations omitted.

Columbia AUTOMOBILES

NEW MODELS.

10-35 H. P. Touring Car, $4,000.
12-14 H. P. Light Tonneau, $1,750.
Light Electric Runabout, $650.
The horsepower of Columbia's cars honestly rated.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.,
134-136-138 West 39th St.,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House

GOLD MEDAL
Pan-American Exposition.

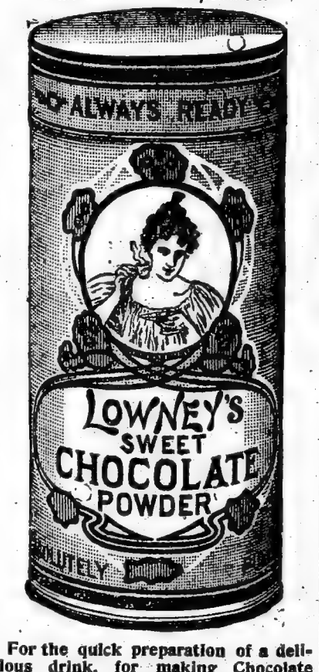

For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" Sweet Chocolate Powder *has no equal.* The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.

"LION BRAND"
4-PLY COLLARS AND CUFFS
2 for 25c. 25c. a Pair

EQUINOX FRONT, 2 in. EQUINOX BACK, 1 5-8 in.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 135 West 41st St., New York.

Stop Loss
of time and other things by subscribing for
Telephone Service
The cost is small—the service is great.
New York Telephone Company
15 Dey Street.

Every success has its imitators and the Regal Shoe has had its share. Trouble with imitators is that they imitate the appearance and forget the facts.

CUSTOM
Unexcelled Spring and Summer model for young men—particularly university and business men who like "crispness" of advanced style, full toe, wide "outside swing," extension sole back to heel.

It isn't the advertising, nor the brass signs, nor the electric lights, that sells Regal Shoes—it's the shoes themselves.

The value is there—the solid, honest leather—the skilled workmanship—the artistic style—the long, satisfactory wear.

Besides the sales in 72 Regal stores there are over 300,000 people who buy Regal Shoes regularly by mail. Half of them have been doing it for five years.

You don't believe it is possible to fool 150,000 people continuously for five years, on such a simple proposition as the wear of their shoes, do you?
$3.50 everywhere and always.

Send for Style Book. Mail Orders promptly filled.

REGAL
THE SHOE THAT PROVES
72 REGAL STORES, 20 OF THEM IN GREATER NEW YORK.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
48 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
607 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
838 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

DRY GOODS DISTRICT BANK MERGER RATIFIED

Central National to Go Into Liquidation at Week's End.

E. S. SCHENCK NEW PRESIDENT

Merged Institution to be Known as Citizens' Central National Bank—Its Capital $2,550,000.

Stockholders of the National Citizens and Central National Banks, without a dissenting voice, yesterday approved the plans for consolidation. The Central National Bank will go into liquidation at noon Saturday. At the same time the National Citizens' Bank will change its name to the Citizens' Central National Bank, increasing its capital from $1,550,000 to $2,550,000, and enlarging the number of its Directors from seventeen to twenty-six in order to include the Directors of the bank to be absorbed.

The officers of the present National Citizens' Bank were elected to their respective positions in the new bank, as follows: President—Edwin S. Schenck; Vice President—Ewald Fleitmann; Cashier—Henry Dimse; Assistant Cashiers—Nelson A. Reynolds and Albion K. Chapman.

These officers and the force of clerks of the National Citizens' Bank will on Saturday move from their present quarters, 407 Broadway, to the Central National Bank's offices at 320 Broadway. The Central will request all holders of claims against it to present them before the liquidation on Saturday. Arrangements have been made to retain in the service of the consolidated bank most of the old officers and clerks of the bank going into liquidation. The consolidated bank will begin business on Monday next.

President Edwin S. Schenck, who is to take charge of the consolidated bank, began his banking career in 1892 as assistant cashier of the Hamilton Bank, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He remained in the service of that bank until 1901, having in those years filled the different offices up to and including the Presidency. Early in 1901 he accepted the position of cashier of the National Citizens' Bank, which consolidated with the Ninth National Bank Dec. 31, 1901, at which time he became President.

Edwin Langdon, the retiring President of the Central National Bank, will for a time be kept busy with affairs involved in its liquidation. This bank was incorporated in 1863, and within a year thereafter Edwin Langdon became its office boy. By 1887 he had risen to the position of assistant cashier In 1889 he was elected Vice President, and since 1895 he has been President, succeeding William L. Strong.

EXPORTERS' PROTEST UNHEEDED.

State Department Repeats Instructions Regarding Original Bills.

PARIS, March 7.—The American Chamber of Commerce is much concerned at the action of the State Department at Washington in requiring original bills in the case of all goods exported to the United States.

Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee has cabled United States Consul General Gowdy directing the strict enforcement of the first instructions issued on the subject.

New Orleans Deals in Grain Futures.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The grain futures department of the Board of Trade was opened to-day, and for the first time in the commercial history of New Orleans grain futures were dealt in. The first sale recorded was of 5,000 bushels of corn at 48 cents.

Sugar Prices Advance Five Points.

The American Sugar Refining Company, B. F. Howell & Son, and Arbuckle Brothers all advanced list prices 5 points for all grades of sugar yesterday. Fine granulated is now quoted at 4.55 less 1 per cent. by the American and B. F. Howell & Son, and at 4.45 less 1 per cent. by the Arbuckles.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

20 TO 25% PER ANNUM.

If interested in a bona fide real estate proposition paying 20 to 25 per cent. yearly, and requiring only a small amount of cash, call or address W. J. Hadley, 15 East 14th St., New York.

Elegant bakery and ice cream business; established over 20 years; using 32 bbls. flour per week; plenty stock and fixtures, horses, wagon, implements of all description. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark; N. J.

Capital wanted in a manufacturing business; margin of profits very handsome, with an unlimited field; will bear careful investigation. Box W 214 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

I have an option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 25d St.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
FOURTEENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 136 Eldridge St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 85,666 to No. 104,056, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
SEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 119 West 42d St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 11,801 to No. 15,118, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, and November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ALSO WED. AND THURS. MORNINGS, MARCH 9 & 10, 1904, at same hour.

By virtue of execution, I will sell to-day, 10 A. M., at 61 Morse St., Brooklyn, at public auction, entire contents of hardware store. Jacob Sudin, City Marshal.

Henry Kuttner sells books at auction daily, 135 Park Row; 7:30 evenings at 66 West 125th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four); Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

To Rent.—Electric extension brougham, including chauffeur and all expenses, $225 per month. E. F. Washburn, 1,713 Broadway.

SHAW'S RULES MAKE TROUBLE.

Lawyers and Importers Incensed Over March Calendar Proceeding.

There was much complaint yesterday at the calling of the Board of General Appraisers' March calendar by lawyers and importers against the working of Secretary Shaw's new rules for the government of the board. Notices were sent out seven days ago that 300 cases would be called. Only the Collector's members and the General Appraisers' members were given a description of the cases, and the lawyers had to spend several days establishing their identity. Then it was learned that many of them were out-of-town cases, on which under the rules the importers or their counsel are entitled to fourteen days' notice.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the hearing room was full of importers and lawyers, but no one appeared to call the calendar until 11:30, when a clerk walked in and apologized for having forgotten that there was a calendar call set for the day. Then General Appraiser Lunt, who is acting President in Judge Byron S. Waite's absence, was summoned and the call began.

The lawyers were astonished when they learned that instead of being set down for future dates, cases were ordered for immediate hearing. J. K. Maxwell of Curie, Smith & Maxwell asked that a case be set for March 10, when he had other cases, involving the same question and the same importer. This was refused, and he then demanded that it be taken off the docket altogether on the ground that the regulations had not been complied with. This was also refused by Mr. Lunt, and the case was ordered to immediate hearing.

The stenographic report of the proceedings yesterday was taken by representatives of the attorneys, to be used in an appeal to the courts if such a course be found to be necessary.

WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER SUIT.

Gardner Hall and Other Bondholders Allowed to Intervene.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—It is learned here that Judge Aldrich of the United States Circuit Court has decided to grant the petition of Gardner Hall and others, bondholders in the White Mountain Paper Company, to be allowed to intervene in the suit of the North American Trust Company of New York to foreclose the mortgage under which the bonds were issued. Arguments in the suit were made a few weeks ago by Julien T. Davies of New York for the North American Trust Company, and Henry Wollman and H. M. Blackmer, both of New York, for the intervenors.

The effect of the decision is said to establish the rights of the bondholders to take such action as they deem necessary to protect their interests in spite of the fact that their bonds are deposited with the North American Trust Company as depository for the reorganization committee of the White Mountain Paper Company, and it is believed to have an important bearing upon the rights of stockholders or bondholders depositing in all reorganizations.

The North American Trust Company, at the hearings in this city, took the position that the deposit of the bonds placed the interests of those who had held them entirely at the disposal of the reorganization committee. Further hearings in the foreclosure suit will be held in New York, before Judge Bingham of New Hampshire as master, on a date not yet set.

SEEK FREIGHT RATE REVISION.

New York Commercial Bodies Ask Abolition of Philadelphia Differential.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—S. C. Mead, Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, held a conference to-day with Commissioner Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in regard to bringing before that commission for investigation the broad question of freight differentials now operating in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other outports as against New York.

The New York commercial organizations desire that this subject be reconsidered in view of the change of conditions alleged to have taken place since the differential system was established, and that these differentials be abolished, or revised more justly to meet the present conditions.

RUSSIANS AFTER SALMON.

Making Inquiries for Supplies in the New York Market.

Reports that Russians are buying in New York and London Alaskan pink salmon for army rations were yesterday pronounced premature by the local manager of the Pacific Selling Company's office, on Hudson Street. He said that inquiries have been received which may lead to sales at any time.

Japanese agents are said to have bought large quantities of salmon for shipment from San Francisco. Shipments on the Pacific to the Russians were seized by the Japanese, and this is said to be the reason for the Czar's agents turning to New York as a safer place from which to buy and ship.

It is said that the purchases for Japan and Russia are likely to send up the prices on salmon for domestic consumption.

MERCANTILE AGENCY CHANGES.

International Concern Completely Reorganized—W. C. Lane President.

Several changes were announced yesterday in the official staff of the International Mercantile Agency. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 1 Thomas N. McCauley tendered his resignation, and William C. Lane, President of the Standard Trust Company, was chosen to succeed him.

William A. Prendergast was elected Vice President and General Manager of the company, and its affairs will hereafter be under his personal management and direction. Mr. Prendergast has for the last five years been Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men. Ross M. Turner tendered his resignation as Secretary of the company, and William H. Sterling was named to fill the vacancy temporarily.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Frederick W. Brooks has been retained by Lamb, Finlay & Co., linen importers, to bring before the Board of United States General Appraisers the question of the duty on linen scrim, which has been lately classified as an etamine, thereby advancing the duty from 45 to 60 per cent. In case the board's decision is adverse to the importers the case will be carried to the courts.

• • •

Louis L. Drake of the Boston Barytes Company and Secretary of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Company, started on a Western business trip on Saturday.

• • •

President D. M. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers will arrive in New York from Indianapolis on Friday, and with his family will sail for Genoa. Mr. Parry will visit his two sons, who are attending school in Switzerland.

• • •

At the meeting on Thursday evening of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, there will be addresses by O. H. Cheney on "Payment by Check" and by W. M. Rosendale on "The Discount Department."

• • •

It was announced yesterday at the office of Bennett, Sloan & Co., importers and dealers in grocers' specialties at 100 Hudson Street, that the new corporation, which will continue the business under the same name, has elected officers as follows: President—Alfred P. Sloan; Vice President—Robert J. Orr; Treasurer—George W. Stidfole; Secretary—W. H. Gilbert.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY C. J. VOLCKMER.—Schedules in the assignment of Henry C. J. Volckmer, manufacturer of advertising noveities at 26 Vesey Street, show liabilities of $3,215, nominal assets of $4,099, and actual assets of $2,802.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—William A. Packard, builder, has filed a bankruptcy petition; liabilities, $58,758; assets none.

MANKATO, Minn.—Livingston Quackenbush, a banker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $100,000, with assets claimed by the petitioner to be worth $116,200.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

G. Edwin Jones, stock broker, who resided at 76 Irving Place, formerly of Chicago, whose liabilities were $141,068 and nominal assets $109,736.

Sachs Brothers & Kondell, formerly skirt manufacturers at 160 Wooster Street, liabilities $7,592.

Rubinstein & Roth, furs, of 63 Prince Street, liabilities $11,950.

Ignatz Nichthauser & Co., furs, of 32 West Houston Street, liabilities $3,971.

Ray Richter, grocer, of 360 East Eighth Street, liabilities $1,907.

Albert H. Gilbert, of 571 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, formerly a liquor dealer at Danbury, Conn., liabilities $3,634.

Receiver for Printers.

Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Monte Hutzler receiver of the business carried on under the name of William C. Pellenz, job printer, at 853 Broadway, in a suit brought by Nathan Fishman against Mr. Pellenz for a dissolution of the partnership between them. The liabilities are $720 and assets $3,000. Mr. Pellenz began business in December, 1900, and Mr. Fishman became a partner, he said, on Jan. 15, 1903.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KENNEDY DISTILLING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Kennedy Distilling Company of 166 Elm Street show liabilities of $11,387 and nominal assets of $7,900, consisting of accounts, $5,911; cash, $39, and stock, $1,950, part of which was sold by the Sheriff and the balance is in the hands of the receiver. Among the creditors are Frank Thompson $5,904; Margaret Thompson, $1,403, and the Corn Exchange Bank, $1,607.

LEVI A. FESSENDEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levi A. Fessenden, residing at 208 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Joseph R. Kinney, a creditor for $1,520 on an assigned claim of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, which obtained a judgment against him on Jan. 19, 1904. It was alleged that on Nov. 14 Mr. Fessenden transferred to his wife, Josephine R., all his right, title, and interest in real estate in this city at 192 Duane Street, 320 Greenwich Street, 224 and 226 Fulton Street, and 154 West Forty-fourth Street, which transfers made him insolvent.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Carnegie Hill Hotel, a New York corporation at Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, by the following creditors: Moses Ochs, $430, for meat; W. R. Ficke, $110, for printing, and J. E. Bodum, $243, for plumbing. It was alleged that while insolvent the corporation admitted in writing on March 5 its inability to pay its debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $10,000 in furniture, glassware, and accounts. The corporation was incorporated on April 9, 1903, with a capital stock of $20,000, and Ernest Tribelhorn was Treasurer.

VERLEY FRUIT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Verley Fruit Company of Pier 14, East River, by the following creditors: John W. McGrath, $373, salary as Treasurer; E. C. Gedney, $495, salary as selling agent, and the Munson Steamship Line $2,062 for rent for wharfage and office at Pier 14. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on March 2 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. It is a New Jersey corporation, organized in December, 1902, with a capital stock of $375,000, and was formerly a business at Providence, and had a purchasing agency in Kingston, Jamaica. Its trade extended as far north as Montreal and as far west as Ohio.

CHARLES H. HAMILTON & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles H. Hamilton, doing business as Charles H. Hamilton & Co., manufacturers' agents for dress goods at 78 Leonard Street, by the following creditors: Frank C. Platt, $51; William J. Hamilton, $60, and William M. Longstreth of Philadelphia, as assignee of Simpson Brothers, $7,047 for consigned goods, of which, it was stated, Mr. Hamilton sold a part, received $3,077, but did not remit the proceeds. It was alleged that he made an assignment on Feb. 23. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Morris receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $15,000. It was stated that when he made the assignment he had assets of between $30,000 and $40,000 in merchandise, equity in consigned goods, and accounts.

C. W. MUNRO & Co.—Christopher W. Munro, importer of laces at 460 Broome Street, who did business as C. W. Munro & Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $73,680, of which $47,019 are secured, and nominal assets of $63,008. The assets consist of stock, $45,000, on which a lien is claimed by James Talcott; accounts, $17,159, of which $15,697 have been assigned to James Talcott; notes, $700; fixtures, $150; cash on hand, $7; cash in the Federal Bank, $82. James Talcott is a secured creditor for $44,719. He financed the business for Mr. Munro. Another secured creditor is William Muirhead, banker, of 150 Nassau Street, for $2,300, but the amount is in dispute and is secured by a chattel mortgage. Mr. Munro stated that he borrowed from Mr. Muirhead $1,000 in January, 1903, and $1,000 in April, 1903; has paid $1,120 on the loans, and Mr. Muirhead still holds his note for $2,300. Mr. Munro had a purchasing office at Plauen, in Germany, and he owes $14,055 to creditors in that city, among them being B. Somner & Hauser, $1,045; Richard Scheilner, $1,582; E. Tinnel, Co., $1,442, and Joseph & Sachs, $1,022. Among the other unsecured creditors are Seelig, Sonneborn & Co. of this city, $3,287; Benoit & Bonne of Nottingham, England, $1,394; A. Herbert Woodley & Co., Nottingham, $1,040, and Noether & Bonne of Calais, France, $2,589. Mr. Munro has had no rating at Bradstreet's since March, 1903. He began business in Chicago in 1899 in the firm of Munro, Ogilby & Co.; they moved to New York in January, 1900, and they dissolved partnership on July, 1901, and Mr. Munro has since carried on the business alone. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Frank D. Sturges receiver of the assets on the application of Seelig, Sonneborn & Co., and fixed his bond at $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday:

BRONSVELD, Edward—The Rainier Company	$134
BONN, Michael—A. Herzenberg	100
BEALES, Eugene J.—Charles R. Scallen.	288
BERMAN, Morris—The Real Estate Record Association	54
BLOCK, Leopold J., and Henry—J. Weingarten	1,113
BURBERG, John W., and Amalie—H. Heil	380
DUFFY, Bernard, and James McElroy—W. G. Parrish and another	354
COHEN, Ephraim—A. M. Oppenheim	214
CAVEN, John L.—G. B. Seyforth	410
CASSELMAN, Julius—C. D. Robinson, as receiver	380
CHRISTIAN, Margaret—New York Telephone Company	34
CARO, Lilly F.—J. Wanamaker	267
DUNN, Ralph H.—New York Telephone Company	20
DAHLMAN—New York Telephone Company	68
DIDRICHSEN, William G.—New York Telephone Company	31
DRARP, George—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	36
DOOLEY, Olive R., and Mary C. Mulvauer—J. A. Murray	182
EASTMAN, Joseph W., by Gdn—G. Wei, as President	105
ENGELBERG, Jacob—J. Solomon	99
FISHER, Edward L.—A. H. Weill	79
FOSTER, Oscar—J. Wanamaker	348
GLEASON, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
GIBIAN, Edward—G. Hickar	1,146
HERBST, Fannie and Mayer—J. Bernstein	125
JACOBI, Herman, O.—Arthur W. Ingersoll, costs	12
KRONBERG, Sam—Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company	579
KELLY, John, J.—W. A. Leggett and another	701
KLETT, John C.—M. D. Williamson Company	88
KERR, John E., Jr.—Edythe C. Kerr, costs	89
LE STRANGE, Richard S.—C. E. Bronner	359
LEVY, George S.—J. C. Gerken	91
LOPEZ, Miguel—O. Herbhold	100
MacFARLAND, Ida—J. C. Lenney	208
MAUSER, Hugh—New York Telephone Company	49
MARTIN, Roger—M. Heilman	35
MOSKOWITZ, Joseph—The Real Estate Record Association	54
MacINTOSH, Neil W., and Anne S.—Nason Manufacturing Company	215
MYERS, William F.—F. E. Crane	2,136
McCANN, Joseph, Jr.—Harry Simons	262
NEUMANN, Cornelius—H. Herrmann & Sons	100
POERSCHKE, Edward R.—L. Bossert and another	101
PARODI, Eugene, by guardian—A. Giaiolenni, costs	185
PORRAZZO, Carmine A.—P. Carbone	448
ROTHSCHILD, David—L. Meyer and another	1,485
REIMER, Martin—George Heiseman	81
RAVEN, John, J.—New York Telephone Company	66
RAINS, Samuel G.—New York Telephone Company	37
ROSENFELD, David—Julius Solomon	222
RADEN, Herman—David I. Tobias and another	312
SPECK, Hugo—G. A. Castor and another.	81
SMARF, Clarence E.—H. J. Slattery	49
SLEIGHT, James E., Jr.—G. M. Buttle	192
SPENCER, George E.—A. D. Huntington and others, as executors, &c., costs.	2,101
SANDITEN, Max—H. Levisohn and others	10
TODD, Samuel—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, costs	88
CROWN MUSIC COMPANY—Sol Bloom.	1
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—U. Episcopa, as administratrix	500
UNITED SECURITIES COMPANY—I. L. Stern	201
DE MIRACLE CHEMICAL COMPANY—Gibson & Woodward	88
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—The City of New York	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—The City of New York	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—The City of New York	264
WASS, Wilhelmina—B. McKeever	313
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—The City of New York	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—The City of New York	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—The City of New York	264
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Euphemia Ramson, costs	114
ZUCKERMAN, Samuel—A. & H. Weill	79
ZOLTY, Bernard—G. Cowen	328

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second is that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BATES, Charles S.—Patrick Mullin, Feb. 23, 1898 91
BATES, Charles S.—T. Cowen and another, July 2, 1896 164
FARQUHAR, Percival—W. Carroll, Jan. 8, 1904 630
GORDON, Asher—Joseph Goetzhoff and another, March 28, 1898 2,454
HOMEY, Nahmy E., Antonio Tadcross, and Joseph Oussani, Jan. 15, 1904 1,868
KLEIN, Samuel—B. Porges, Feb. 2, 1899. 132
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Alexander, April 7, 1903 .. 12
MURPHY, Robert C.—H. Meyer, Jr., Jan. 23, 1904 221
MOORE, Louis B., and Joseph G. Quinn—New York Telephone Company, Oct. 31, 1901 44
NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKing Company—The People, &c., Feb. 24, 1904 2,000
BAFF, Barnett—M. Selig, June 10, 1903.. 35
PARKER, George H.—F. C. McAllister, Sept. 20, 1897 948
MALCOLM, William H.—B. F. Gerding, Aug. 18, 1898 99
ROESER, George W.—F. W. Fisacke and another, July 19, 1893 318
MALCOLM, William H., and William T. Fondey—Theron B. Dean, July 24, 1896. 97
SLATTERY, Daniel G.—C. C. Downey, Dec. 14, 1903 151
MALCOLM, William H.—William F. Vause, as surviving partner, Dec. 13, 1804 207
WEISEL, Rebecca, and Joseph Weiser—W. H. Wright, Feb. 25, 1897 144
GEORGE BORGFELDT & CO.—C. O'Neill and others, Sept. 1902 215
GEORGE BORGFELDT & CO.—C. O'Neill and others, March 31, 1903 125

Judgment Reversed.

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—William L. Byrnes, March 5, 1903 ..... $307

Judgments Canceled.

ALTHAUSE, Walter—J. F. Zebley, Feb. 15, 1904 ..... $616
ARNOLD, Thomas L., and Benjamin, Edward, and Albert C. Aborn—Frances H. Duclos, March 3, 1904 59
MALCOLM, William H.—Michael Ross, May 20, 1894 313

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Incorporated to-day:

The Occidental Securities Company, New York; capital, $3,300,000. Directors—William H. Rowe and George Jacobs, New York, and Harry S. McCartney, Philadelphia.

"Dreamland," Brooklyn, (to own and operate amusement enterprises and own and improve real estate;) capital, $1,500,000. Directors—John H. Whyle, William G. Groves, and Henry J. Worcester, Brooklyn.

New York and Pennsylvania Railway, (reorganized;) capital, $570,000; (road extends from Canisteo, Steuben County, to Single House, Penn.) Directors—F. A. Cobb and Howard Cobb, Ithaca, and H. M. Cook, Hornellsville.

Warren and Jamestown Street Railroad Company, (merger and reorganization.) Jamestown; capital, $2,000,000. Directors—David M. Siggins and H. M. Preston, Warren, Penn., and C. H. Clifford, Jamestown.

The Dramatic Mirror Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Harrison Grey Fiske, New York; Willard C. Fiske, Jersey City, and Lyman O. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

Carrolton Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. B. McCord, J. H. McCord, and J. H. Carroll, New York.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Company, Sheridan, Cattaraugus; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. U. Herrick, H. L. Tadt, and H. Tuthill, Dunkirk.

McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. W. Baldwin, W. E. Gaillard, and R. F. Goldsborough, New York.

McKeever Company, Brooklyn, (general contractors;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. J. McKeever and S. W. McKeever, Brooklyn, and James Sheckelton, Canarsie.

Dr. E. P. Robinson Medical Company, Hempstead; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. P. Robinson, J. B. Snowden, and Elizabeth Shepman, New York.

The F. Weidner Printing and Publishing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $40,000. Directors—Frederick Weidner, William Weidner, and Louis Weidner, Brooklyn.

The Bienio Fire-Proofing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Guido Bienio, Abraham Gruber, and W. H. Bonynge, New York.

Farragut Realty Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. H. Hull, R. B. Bouton, and Bauton Moore, New York.

O. D. Person Company, New York, (clay products;) capital, $15,000. Directors—O. D. Person, Brooklyn, and G. Livingston and Z. P. Person, New York.

M. Wilber Dyer Company, New York, (ladies' wear;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Caroline E. Dousett, A. Lange, and M. Wilber Dyer, New York.

New Millinery Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Mary E. Foley, G. E. Warren, and J. M. Scobie, New York.

The Zeese-Wilkinson Company, New York, (account books;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Gustav Zeese, J. C. Leopold, and F. A. Butler, New York.

The New York Appliance Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Bernard Blitzer, C. A. Gottsman, and Mabel Gottlieb, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 7.—Charters secured at Dover to-day:

International Press of Wilmington, (to conduct a printing establishment and to deal in books;) capital, $50,000.

Chicago and Hocking Coal Company, (to mine for and deal in coal;) capital, $150,000.

Big Creek Mining and Milling Company of Idaho, (to engage in mining operations;) capital, $150,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Weatman Pearson, London; Judge Miller Outcault.

GRAND—Judge W. S. Kirkpatrick, Easton, Penn.; Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania.

GILSEY—Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut.

MANHATTAN—Capt. H. Banner, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Count Frederic Hoyos, Attache of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Shelby T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.; E. J. Livernash, Washington.

WESTMINSTER—E. C. Noton, Manchester, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Freedman & Brother, Rusk, Texas; Levi Freedman, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hess & Culbertson Jewelry Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George J. Hess, jewelry; Imperial Hotel.

Cincinnati C. & S. Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Smock, manufacturing; George Wellert, manufacturing; La Fayette Baths.

Russenauer, Clarisse C., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Richter, Alfred S., Cincinnati, Ohio; stationery; Herald Square Hotel.

Armstrong, E. A., Manufacutring Company, Chicago, Ill.; John C. Stanton, manufacturing; Hotel Imperial.

Schmitt, Heinly, Leachman Company, Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmitt, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Frank G. Winter, silks; Hotel Navarre.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown Ohio; D. P. Owen, drugs; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hill, Anna L., Jamestown, N. Y.; dressmaking; 56 West Twelfth Street.

Westcott, C. E., & Sons, Plattsmouth, Neb.; C. E. Westcott, clothing; E. H. Westcott, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur Sellig, clothing; Cadillac Hotel.

Ditch, I., Bay City, Texas dry goods; Broadway Central.

Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; Florence Wooley, dry goods; 35 East Twenty-first Street.

Will L. Burt, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kuhn, E. C., Cincinnati, Ohio; umbrellas; St. Denis Hotel.

The Spool Cotton Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. P. Childs, wholesale threads; 209 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Mann, H. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Mann, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; H. E. Adamson, dry goods; La Fayette-Breevort Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Hertzberg, housefurnishing goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Whitehill, I., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. Whitehill, clothing; Hotel York.

Heenan, D., Mercantile Company, Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlin, domestics, dress goods, notions, laces, hosiery, and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Howes, domestics, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Welles, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, linings; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. S. Short, laces; M. D. Shammon, dry goods; 260 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, domestics and prints; L. C. Littlefield, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Brydon, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emmett & Fiery, Martinsburg, W. Va.; F. S. Emmett, dry goods; Miss Wild, ladies' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Bergerman Brothers, Pueblo, Col.; B. Bergerman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Barnhart, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Saal, M. R., Petersburg, Va.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Silberberg, Atha & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Adler, china; Mr. Patten, furnishing goods; Miss F. Shapiro, ladies' muslin underwear; 458 Broadway.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. C. Metzger, handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, toys; 2 Walker Street.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, domestics; 48 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, clothing; 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Glaser & Wohl, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets; J. Ha, Chalmers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Snook, G. M., Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; G. D. Maxwell, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss E. Erbe, laces; Miss Newbauer, vellings; Hoffman House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; C. H. Wilmot, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Fulver, W. H., Oswego, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Lucey, T., Lasalle, Ill.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lucey, L. J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and laces; S. Block, hats; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Goldstein, muslin underwear; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; A. W. Mackie, house furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Rothschild, sporting goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, domestics; 43 Lsonard Street; Hotel Manhatan.

Snook, G. M., Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; G. Rentsch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Newman, G. W., & Co., Emporia, Kan.; K. W. Newman carpets; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. H. Slowman, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bouer, furs; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; J. M. Griffiths, laces; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. G. Anspach, toys; 2 Walker Street

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MR. MURPHY'S TACTICS.

Mr. MURPHY plays his part weakly. He was quoted again yesterday for the fiftieth time, perhaps, as saying, "Up to this time it seems to me that CLEVELAND is most likely to lead the party to victory." There he stands upon solid ground. Certainly in this part of the country a large majority of Democrats who express an opinion about the nomination declare it to be their belief that the ex-President would be the strongest candidate that could be named at St. Louis. It is an evidence of good judgment on the part of a political leader, actual or prospective, to express political views that are in accord with the general opinion of the party. It shows that he is able to read aright the signs of the times. But Mr. MURPHY at once goes on to say that for himself he has no candidate yet. "I have never said that I was for CLEVELAND or against PARKER." He wants to wait and see how "things will look when we go to St. Louis." For that reason he thinks the New York State Convention should not instruct its delegates.

Mr. MURPHY has somewhat ostentatiously put himself at the wheel, but he refuses to guide the ship. When a leader has the strongest candidate in view, and when the judgment of the party coincides with his own judgment that the particular person in view is actually the strongest candidate, the path of duty and of expediency would seem to be in plain sight. Mr. MURPHY professes to desire the triumph of the Democratic Party. He thinks Mr. CLEVELAND is the candidate who would most certainly assure that triumph. Then why does he not employ his influence and the influence of his organization to bring about the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND? Real leaders with real candidates do not usually talk about uninstructed delegations. They want them instructed for the men of their choice. The reason is plain. So long as a leader continues to speak only of a vague belief and to talk about withholding instructions and waiting to see how things are going to look he presents the spectacle of a mariner adrift upon the bosom of the deep. While Mr. MURPHY is sailing to St. Louis stern foremost or beam on, rival craft are headed straight for the port under the guidance of steersmen who know just what they want.

But it may be urged that Mr. MURPHY is aware that he could not get Cleveland instructions from a State Convention, and so advocates an uninstructed body of delegates in order to head off Mr. HILL and the Parker candidacy. That would be child's politics. Mr. MURPHY must know that if he cannot with Mr. CLEVELAND as his avowed candidate prevail against HILL he could never in the world prevail against him with no candidate at all. Mr. HILL'S trouble is that he has appointed himself custodian of the interests of a candidate who, while universally respected, has so far failed to kindle the flame of enthusiasm in the party bosom. Mr. MURPHY has the opportunity to espouse openly and actively the cause of the Cleveland candidacy, as to which the party has already exhibited enthusiasm and confidence.

When Mr. MURPHY says that Mr. CLEVELAND is the strongest candidate, and in the same breath says he will not turn his hand over to get him nominated, he exhibits himself in a position so illogical and inconsistent with political usage that men are forced to doubt his sincerity. Neither he nor any other Tammany leader can expect to get himself taken on trust—especially when acts do not square with words. Mr. MURPHY went to Albany the other day and was beaten by Mr. HILL in the State Committee. He would get more sympathy if those willing to sympathize knew what he was fighting for. In fact, there ought to have been no fight at all. There would have been none if he and Mr. HILL were unselfishly and solely devoted to uniting and strengthening the party organization. Now he comes back to New York and talks precisely as he talked before. Nobody understands what he is driving at, and a leader who is not understood does not command confidence. If in this campaign year Mr. MURPHY has any other object than that of extending and confirming the power of Tammany it is time for him to make his purposes known. At present he stands for nothing but a senseless and needless division of the party forces in the State. This is true quite independent of any consideration of the wisdom or unwisdom of the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND. If he really wants Mr. CLEVELAND nominated it is time for him to begin to work openly for that end. If his talk about Mr. CLEVELAND is merely a mask for some other candidate he would inevitably suffer in reputation when his deception was made known. He can hardly be so foolish as to suppose that he can "spring" a candidate on the National Convention with any hope of getting him accepted.

MR. CARTER ON THE RAINES LAWS.

Whether or not crying aloud in the wilderness, it is the voice of wisdom that Mr. JAMES C. CARTER permits us to hear in his admirable statement of the situation as to the sale of liquor in the City of New York. And it is wisdom born of long and varied study and experience by a man who stands in the front rank of his profession, the law, and equally in the front rank of intelligent citizenship.

So far as the sale of liquor is concerned Mr. CARTER holds as a matter of expediency that no law should be kept on the statute book which experience has fully shown cannot be enforced. In the case of our liquor laws it has been shown that the law can be enforced only for a time and imperfectly, and that the administration which undertakes its enforcement seriously is promptly displaced at the first opportunity. This is a political fact that cannot safely be ignored. It goes to the root of the matter. There is positively no use in setting a policeman to keep a door closed when the employer of the policeman turns him out unless he allows the door to be open. Meanwhile the effort to enforce the law against controlling public opinion has many evil effects. It discredits all law. It tends to bribery and corruption. It balks all attempts to secure good city government. These are facts fairly well known, but they were stated by Mr. CARTER with refreshing clearness in the interview in our columns yesterday morning.

Mr. CARTER went beyond the statement of this particular case and laid down with great simplicity the fundamental principle that essentially condemns sumptuary laws, and laws designed to satisfy one class at the expense of other classes. It is the principle that the Government should restrict the liberty of the citizen only when its exercise impairs the rights of others. And he gave a striking instance of the violation of this principle in the protective tariff, with its demoralizing consequences. That a citizen should buy what he wishes where he wishes cannot possibly hurt any of his fellow-citizens. To hamper his freedom in this respect, to hinder his purchases abroad, and force him by fines to buy of home producers, is not only an infringement on the rights of the citizen, but it creates among the protected a privileged class who dominate the party in power and dictate its course in matters other than the tariff. It was the declaration of the old Liberty Party, sixty years ago, that "Congress has no more right to make a slave than to make a King." By the tariff Congress makes a whole group of Kings and puts the people in slavery to them.

THE RAILROADS AND THE DIFFERENTIALS.

The Presidents of three of the railroads concerned have replied to the committee of the Merchants' Association charged with the duty of securing relief for New York from the discrimination in freight rates against the city. On the whole their views are favorable to a reform, though they take somewhat conflicting positions as to the facts.

Mr. CASSATT of the Pennsylvania system holds that his company is bound by the "decision of the tribunal of 1882, by which Philadelphia and Baltimore were granted differentials," as well as by the "decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission of 1898, which specifically confirmed the differentials in the case of ex-lake grain." He adds, however, in his letter to the committee:

> If, as you say, the regulation thus established is imposing a burden upon your traffic, your demand that the subject be reopened for investigation is well founded, but until a rehearing can be arranged we do not see how this company can pursue any other course than that which has been followed. The whole question is full of complications and difficult of adjustment. As you say, the matter is one that can only be settled through arbitration, and we entirely agree with you that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is the most competent body to investigate and deal with the matter. As the subject is one which more largely affects the several ports than the railroads, we think that the trade organizations of the seaboard cities should take the initiative in bringing the matter before the commission. When it reaches that body we shall co-operate heartily in all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. TRUESDALE of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western takes a much more pronounced view. He writes:

> The interests I represent concur fully in your views that the recognized differential rates, established originally by a Board of Arbitration something over twenty years ago and continued since then, with but slight change or modification until now, have during recent years, without doubt, operated to the disadvantage of the commercial interests of the City of New York, and that in all fairness and justice the time has now arrived when the burden laid upon these interests by said differentials should be relieved by either entire removal or a very substantial reduction made in them.
>
> We are also in entire sympathy with your protest against the differential rate on ex-lake grain, which, without agreement, warrant, or authority whatever, certain railway lines have recently sought to make effective on ex-lake grain moving to the port of Philadelphia to be exported from there.
>
> We think your request right that the rates which have been recently put into effect on ex-lake grain freights from Buffalo should at once be restored to a normal basis, and that the rates to both New York and Philadelphia on this business should be on an exact parity pending further adjustment of the whole differential question.

He entirely agrees that the best way to seek a remedy for the obvious injury from which New York is suffering is to refer the matter either to a board of arbitration or to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. FOWLER of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad simply says that the committee may rely on his co-operation "as praiseworthy efforts to benefit the business interests of New York City."

It will be seen that the situation is very differently stated by Mr. CASSATT and by Mr. TRUESDALE. One thinks that the rates now in force, including the rates on ex-lake grain, are required by the decision of the arbitration board of 1882 and by that of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as late as 1898. The other thinks that the differential rates on ex-lake grain to Philadelphia, which certain railway lines have sought to make effective, are "without agreement, warrant, or authority whatever," that they "should at once be restored to a normal basis," and that rates to both New York and Philadelphia on this business "should be on an exact parity pending further adjustment of the whole differential question." This is the position taken also by the commercial bodies representing the interests of the City of New York. We think it is a fair one, and that the railway companies should be willing to adopt it while the resort to the arbitration of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is undertaken.

COAL MINERS AND POLITICS.

The death of Senator HANNA is a source of sincere regret to the soft coal miners of the West. His death deranged their plans seriously. They do not want to strike, but they do want to secure without it as much as possible of what they would strike for. It was believed that Senator HANNA, on the plea of party necessity, was in a position to get them what would at least have been a very satisfactory compromise of their extreme demands. No one else is exactly in a position to do this. One intrusted with the management of the interests of the party of the Administration might realize as strongly as Senator HANNA could have done the political advantage to the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the postponement of a general strike until after the election in November, but his personal touch with the mine owners could not possibly be as close as that of Mr. HANNA, nor could he promise the miners as much with the assurance of ability to deliver.

Our special correspondent in Pittsburg states the facts with charming frankness and naïveté, as follows:

> A majority of the miners are said to be opposed to a strike. They are under the belief, however, that the approaching Presidential election is the proper time for them to get as great concessions as possible from the operators. That is why a majority of the delegates received ironclad instructions not to submit to a reduction of wages.
>
> This explains why, now that Senator HANNA is gone, the leaders of the bituminous miners are of opinion that it would be a good plan to appeal directly to President ROOSEVELT for aid and encouragement. The President would, we think, do well to let the whole matter severely alone. The conditions which might be held to have justified his interference in the anthracite strike after it had been in operation for seven months do not exist in the case of the bituminous wages dispute, which, if left alone, will probably not take the form of a strike at all. The miners are "playing politics for all they are worth," and nothing else. If they can make the ambitions of the Republican leaders tributary to their purposes they will do so, in the hope of gaining therefrom an advantage comparable to that secured by the anthracite miners, who, but for their ability to work the same game successfully, would have given up the fight and made the best terms the operators would grant them. If Mr. ROOSEVELT is wise he will say that once in a way is enough and respectfully decline to handle a second time the hot iron which put his fingers in jeopardy.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The unexpected seems about to happen in the arising of the long-looked-for French Ministerial crisis, not about the large question of secular against religious education, but about the minor question of the personality of M. PELLETAN. Our special dispatches from Paris, in Sunday's paper, put our readers in possession of the facts.

Even if the question were about the condition of M. PELLETAN'S department it would not seem to justify a general reconstruction of the Cabinet. It is true that a Quaker as Secretary of War would be looked upon, in most countries, as occupying an anomalous position. The position would in fact be no more anomalous than that of M. PELLETAN, who is a Socialist, occupying the Ministry of Marine, to the disgust of the whole French Navy. His efforts at saving money on the navy by weakening its effectiveness are without doubt as unpopular throughout France as they are with the naval profession. The augmentation, one might almost say the creation, of the German Navy, which is quite without traditions, is extensively attributed in Germany to a mere "fad" of the Kaiser's, and opposed accordingly. The nation has a very faint interest in it. It is very different in France, where the naval traditions are among the most cherished of the national traditions, and where a deliberate official attempt to diminish the effectiveness of the navy cannot be otherwise than unpopular.

Add to this consideration that M. PELLETAN has a very genius for indiscretion, and that repeated utterances of his in public concerning foreign powers have had to be apologized for and explained away. It seems a peculiar obstinacy which impels M. COMBES to ally his own political fortunes with those of a Minister so thoroughly discredited. But obstinacy is a trait which the French Premier has equally displayed in other matters, and most conspicuously by carrying out his educational programme in so drastic a fashion, and with so ostentatious a disregard of the susceptibilities of those whose susceptibilities were concerned. That the Ministry should be shipwrecked—if it is to be shipwrecked at all—on M. PELLETAN may seem anomalous. But after all it would be characteristic.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TENEMENTS.

The message sent by Gov. ODELL to Mr. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH and read at the meeting of the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, on Sunday evening, will reassure many persons who may have been in fear that the efforts of the owners of unreformed tenement houses, and of the speculative builders, to "take the starch" out of tenement house reform might be successful. No measure to that end could be more impudent and nefarious than the Hawkins bill, which in effect proposes to undo all that has been done in the way of such reform, and to put the tenants in tenement houses again at the mercy of such owners and such builders. It is reassuring to learn that "the Governor does not anticipate that any legislation will be enacted at this session which will impair the efficiency of the tenement house laws."

This announcement is none the less cheering that it may be held to be superfluous. It is simple justice to the Governor to say that upon this question he has always been perfectly sound. He once went so far as to express to a visiting delegation his surprise that they should have taken seriously some abominable projects of law then pending, and assured them that tenement house reform would not be weakened with his consent. This new announcement will be received by the dwellers in tenement houses, and by persons aware of the importance and beneficence of the reform, with a rejoicing corresponding to the depression it will bring upon the persons interested in the building or the maintenance of unreformed tenement houses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Bookkeeping a good deal like that in which the less cautious advocates of State and municipal ownership so often indulge is evidently understood and liked by the Government officials of Russia. Here, for instance, is the Finance Minister of that country, KOKOVISOFF, figuring out for the benefit of a Parisian journalist that the war with Japan will cost Russia very little—a mere nothing, indeed, compared with the expenditures forced upon Great Britain by the obstinacy of the Boers. In the matter of horses, for example, England had to buy them of foreigners, while Russia has all she needs at home, and, as her own people get the $2,000,000 or so that the horses will cost, bought from people who can be persuaded to take what the Government offers, Russia will have her cavalry mounts and her money, too! This is delightful logic, the Government taking taxes with one hand and paying them out with the other, and repeating the process indefinitely till the Russian people have nothing else to sell. When everything has been ground up in the Manchurian mill, however, perhaps the war will not seem quite so economical. Again, the able KOKOVISOFF—no relation, of course, to the once well known Japanese Minister KOKO—rejoices that expenditures for transporting troops all show up as receipts from the State railways and therefore are little different from clear profit for the Government! These interesting computations seem to have made a deep—or was it only broad?—impression on the French journalist, and he wrote them all out for the Echo de Paris, where their appearance no doubt had a very binding effect on the Franco-Russian alliance. For other folks the plan of saving money by buying your own horses and paying freight and passenger fares to your own railways has certain elements of weakness on superficial examination, but if Russia is satisfied, of course the other folks ought to be.

—What looks like a new, and, at first sight, a decidedly able, simile, has been exploited by The Christian Register, a Unitarian paper published in Boston. The simile is elaborate. It begins with a word picture of a minister who once went rowing away from an island in Casco Bay to meet a sailboat in which were some friends with whom he was going on a fishing excursion. "In order to shorten the distance for the rower," we read, "they were sailing toward the island, but with a head wind it was necessary to tack back and forth. The rower cast his eye frequently in the direction of the sailboat, and as nearly as possible pulled in the direction in which he saw it. The result was that, instead of rowing a straight course to the place where his friends could pick him up, he took as many tacks as they did, and rowed over twice the distance he would if he had pulled straight ahead." There is the foundation for a moral, and for anybody who is prepared to admit that even a minister could at once know enough about boats to be trusted or to trust himself in one on Casco Bay, and little enough about them to row in the manner described, it is evident that the moral can stand high and firm. The Boston man, at all events, has no doubt about this practical question, and he goes ahead with beautiful confidence. "There are many affairs," he says, "in which time and strength are wasted in a similar way. Eager moralists watch a Government, a party, a religious denomination, or a combination of capital and labor tacking against head winds, and, instead of taking a straight course of principle out into the open sea, where they will meet those that belong to them, they keep changing their course and criticism to match the changing course of that which they have under observation. The result is total misunderstanding between those who are sailing against head winds and doing their best and those who, not seeing the straight line of direction on which the necessary tacks are calculated, change their own course continually." If we were not so much worried about the question whether anybody ever did or could row out to a sailboat in a way so crooked, we could get much enjoyment and possibly a lot of edification out of all that. As a matter of fact, we can get some enjoyment and some edification out of it as it is, and can fully agree with the conclusion, which is: "Fair and fruitful criticism should relate not to what somebody is doing, but to what he is trying to do; not to the place where he is, but to the place he is aiming to reach."

—People know that nothing irritates us so much as does the expenditure of their ingenuity in devising plans by which the purveyors of transportation along our streets can avoid, either permanently or temporarily, the giving of a service adapted to our needs and conveniences instead of to those of the companies. And yet they keep doing it, and anybody who can think out a scheme by which the traveling public is to change its habits, and so make the task to be performed easier or less expensive, that somebody presents the scheme with a loud cry of joy, as if he had accomplished something noble. Yesterday, for instance, a correspondent announced that the way to prevent crowding at the Cortlandt Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated road was for a lot of passengers accustomed to take that line to go over on the Sixth Avenue line instead. The correspondent suggested doing this only until the company could build some new stairways at Cortlandt Street; but if there were little or no crowding there, or, rather, if there were little howling about the crowding, how soon would the company find itself able to make the stairways? Plans like this one are utterly wrong. People who can take the Sixth Avenue line down town with less trouble than they experience on the Ninth do so now, and there is no conceivable reason why others should do it. Of course they won't, and yet letters like the one to which we refer create an uneasy feeling that the public is somehow to blame for its own annoyances and dangers at places like that abominable Cortlandt Street station. That, in turn, excuses delay in the establishment of real reforms, and so the vicious circle completes itself.

—Justice BREWER must have a new definition for "iconoclast." At the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Washington on Sunday he expressed a liking for reverent and useful criticism of the Scriptures—that, as he expressed it, "which is striving to remove from the sacred volume the dust that careless centuries have strewn upon it"—but he had no patience with the critics "who strive to destroy the faith of other men simply because it is held." These he called iconoclasts. The Justice should have gone ahead and given the names and books of critics belonging to his second class. We suspect that they would deny the purpose he ascribed to them.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Communication with New York to-day over the telephone was at a premium, especially between noon and 2 o'clock.

The erroneous announcement made in some newspapers yesterday to the effect that the Supreme Court would hand down its decision in the Northern Securities case not only had the effect of bringing a large crowd to the court before the session opened for the day, but incited the greatest interest in Wall Street and the money centres of finance and speculation.

The plans adopted for securing early intelligence of the character of the anticipated decision were worthy of expert strategists. At the Capitol there are two long-distance telephones, one near the Senate Post Office and one near the office of the Sergeant at Arms.

That at the Post Office was early preempted by a German who began operations by depositing $1.25 for the first three minutes of communication with New York. This was begun soon after 12 o'clock. The German was supplied with the exact change for dropping in the slot of the machine, which is 40 cents per minute after the first three minutes of communication.

When the first period was exhausted the man engaged the telephone for another three-minute period, $1.20 being dropped for each period, and this was maintained for nearly two hours.

Meanwhile numerous applicants were clamoring for opportunity to use the telephone to New York, but the German maintained his place in the booth with the door tightly closed, and kept up his line of communication to the exclusion of the crowd that was clamoring to take his place.

In addition to capturing the line of direct communication to New York this particular individual had a line of sentinels posted from the courtroom to the telephone station, a distance of about 400 feet, and these sentinels were so stationed that they could immediately pass the news from one to the other without moving more than a few yards from their respective stations.

In this way it was expected the decision of the court would be communicated to the man in charge of the telephone within a minute or two following the "handing down," and by him passed over the wire to New York.

It cost over $50 to maintain this line of communication between the Supreme Court and a certain office in Wall Street for about two hours. The telephone company was the only beneficiary of this novel campaign.

The telephone station near the office of the Sergeant at Arms was manipulated somewhat in the same fashion, but not so exclusively.

***

Jim Big Heart and several other Osage braves have been here for six weeks to have some arrangement made about dividing their lands in severalty. They are about ready to return to their reservation, and to-day presented two bills to the Indian Commissioner.

One provides for the allotment of their lands, which will be laid before Congress, and the other provides for the payment of their expenses while visiting the capital. Chief Big Heart estimates these at $3 per man per day, making an aggregate of nearly $2,000. The bill will be paid.

Big Heart is the Indian who purchased about $500 worth of valentines and sent them to his friends on the reservation so the missives would reach them on Valentine's Day.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND JAPAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with some amusement a letter signed "A Priori," which appeared in your issue of to-day. He ventures to say "that there is not one Irishman in a thousand in this country who is not in favor of Russia in the present war." Now, this is his assertion, but where is his proof? Probably he is so impressed with himself that he is under the impression that he could alone constitute "a thousand." He then goes on to the assertion that "England is the hereditary foe of Ireland," that "she is and will continue to be." On the face of it, this remark shows its absurdity.

He gives as the cause of the Irish sympathy toward Russia the fact that "England, the hereditary foe of Ireland, is in favor of Japan."

England in favor of Japan! Yes, by all means; and why? Because Japan has shown her policy to be one of honor among nations. With no subterfuges and broken promises has her diplomacy been filled. A nation so young that half a century ago it was scarcely more than semi-barbaric now engages single handed in a struggle with Russia, the mighty Russia, against despotism, tyranny, and oppression. If my Irish friend does not know what the casus belli is between Japan and her adversary, it might be well to enlighten him. Japan is fighting for what every Irishman (and every other man, for that matter,) holds so dear—liberty. BRITISH COLONIAL.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

IN TIME OF WAR.

Elliott Flower in Chicago Post.

Oh, bother this geography!
What use is it to me?
There's nothing to cosmography,
So far as I can see.

You learn the lines political;
You know just what is what;
Then comes some fellow critical,
And proves it all is not.

It has been most laborious,
And now, in deep despair,
You learn some man victorious
Has changed things here and there.

The colors are fantastical,
But still they'd plainly show,
(If lines were not elastical,)
The things you'd like to know.

But somehow, when you've mastered them,
You'll then be told, mayhap,
Some army has o'er-plastered them
And changed the blooming map.

PLEA FOR THE THREE R'S.

Comment on Sewing and Cooking in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the natural public interest in the subject, it is a disappointing answer to Controller Grout's suggestion that sewing, cooking, weaving, nature study, and other non-essentials be eliminated from the course of study in the public schools, which the special committee of the Board of Education makes when it says: "Such a proposal is revolutionary in its character and cannot be entertained for a moment." Of course, it both can and will be entertained, if the taxpayers of New York become convinced that the money which they are contributing for educational purposes is not being wisely spent or is not producing satisfactory results.

On this subject School Commissioner Nathan S. Jonas recently said: "Meanwhile the rudiments are neglected; the children cannot spell well, they, as a rule, write poorly, and are deficient in arithmetic. Of these abundant proofs have been shown to me."

A correspondent in last Sunday's TIMES, defending the present course of study, conceded that public school graduates are deficient in the knowledge of the subjects referred to by Commissioner Jonas, but gave as one of the reasons that "the three R's were made the first end and aim of their earlier work at school."

I quote this letter only as indicating the logic with which criticism of the present course is met. Of course, those whom your correspondent designates the "critics of progress" do not find fault with those who were brought up on the three R's—they can read, write, spell, and cipher correctly. It is against the products of the present system, where the converse is the case, that criticism is aimed. To quote your correspondent's language, it is the present system which has "prevented the consciousness of the logic of language from entering in" and the result is "the chaos of unexpressed thought" which can be found in the letters of pupils of the "fad" system. They can sew, cook, make balls, tie weaver's, shepherd's, fishermen's, and sailor's knots, and do raffia and basket work, almost as well as the children of the uncivilized. None of these requires much mental effort. It is, in truth, manual training. But in the mental knowledge which would be of value to them when they leave school and seek positions where "life is real, life is earnest," they are deficient and seriously handicapped, according to the testimony of Commissioner Jonas and others who have investigated the subject. And they "stand in the way of progress" who persist in a course so unwise and harmful. ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, March 2, 1904.

WHAT MR. TRAIN DID NOT DO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Feb. 28, in the department of "The Man in the Street," has put forth a stanza, atributing it to George Francis Train. This was not only not written by Mr. Train, but he was incapable of writing such maudlin stuff to a lady, a stranger, who had asked for his autograph.

The first two lines are genuine—they are part of a stanza written by the celebrated John G. Saxe, a wit and poet of fifty years ago. Saxe wrote, in reply to a request for his autograph:

> Fair stranger, a lady's command,
> My ready attention insures,
> 'Tis a very indifferent hand,
> But 'tis very respectfully yours,
> JOHN G. SAXE.

That was the language of a gentleman and a wit; not disagreeably familiar, but exactly fitted to the occasion.

Now, I consider that to make George Francis Train, who was, with all his eccentricities, a perfect gentleman, write to a strange lady,

> If you will accept of my hand,
> It is always most lovingly yours,

is a libel on Train, and it is well that "The Man in the Street" had the good judgment to wait until Mr. Train was quite dead before he foisted this ill-odored fake upon his name. A. E. LEWIS.

Milford, Penn., March 4, 1904.

POLAND AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Charles J. Murphy evidently thinks it to be his duty to defend Russia at all costs. This proves that he sees something to defend and that there is something wrong with Russia. Mr. Murphy contemplates the Russians through good-natured spectacles, evidently because of his prejudice in their favor and not on account of facts.

Poland may not be a desert as far as "population," "poultry," "factories," &c., are concerned, but what land is not a desert where there is not liberty? Does Mr. Murphy love liberty? Would he not like to see Ireland free? And does he dare to think that Poland is more free than Ireland? O would that barbarous Russia treated my native land as liberally as England treats Ireland! Then I could die happy.

DANTON D. PHILIDOR.

Newark, N. J., March 4, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Conservative Platform and Candidate.

A conservative Democratic platform, with candidates to correspond, would appeal very strongly to a great body of independent voters and to a considerable element in the Republican Party.—Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

The Hearst Boom as a Joke.

The Hearst boom seems to be flourishing finely, notwithstanding that it has been regarded by the great majority of people as a rather inferior sort of joke. But what use is there in taking it seriously? If it can be killed at all it can be best killed by ridicule. It is impossible to take so preposterous a thing seriously.—Rochester Union, (Dem.)

Judge Parker.

The Democracy of New York is indeed fortunate in having a man of the calibre and attainments of Judge Parker to name as her choice for the Presidency. What Democrats want is victory; not dissensions. A candidate who will unite; a candidate free from factional alliances, of sterling Democracy, and of ability and worth.—Buffalo Times, (Dem.)

Pure Democracy.

Mr. Cleveland points the way out. There is no other way out. If we are to save the remnants or even the remembrances of free government, we must return to the old paths of pure Democracy, which are the good ways, and thus find rest for our souls.—Galveston (Texas) News, (Dem.)

A Conservative Man.

Why not take a cue from the Democracy of New York, New Jersey, and other Northern States, whose votes, after all, will determine the result, both in the convention and at the polls? The Democracy of these States fully realizes that, to win, we must put up some such man as Judge Parker: a solid, conservative man, in whom the country would have confidence.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Georgia Not Committed.

The truth is Georgia has not made up its mind about the Democratic nomination for the Presidency so far. The Hearst clubs have been active, and there is said to be a pretty fair organization at work in Georgia, Florida, and the other Southern States in the interest of the New York editor. There is no organization among the friends of he other candidates so far as we know. It may be like the Hill boom, however, in 1892, when the politicians espoused the cause of the New York Governor, but the people rose up and sent a Cleveland delegation to the National Convention.—Savannah (Ga.) Press, (Dem.)

The Times's War News.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is now reaping big journalistic dividends on an earlier investment. For some time it has received by cable the principal news dispatches of The London Times. Now that the war is on it gets the benefit of The London Times's unequaled news gathering powers in dispatches from the East. It gives special interest to the New York newspaper these days.

TO INVESTIGATE PAPER TRUST.

Resolutions in House Asking for an Inquiry into High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Lilley of Connecticut introduced a resolution in the House providing for an investigation into the cause of the present high prices of printing paper, and directing that the investigation shall be made by the Secretary of Commerce. The resolution, which went to the Committee on the Judiciary, follows:

> That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be and he is hereby requested to investigate the cause of the present price of white paper used for the printing of newspapers in the United States and the great scarcity of the same, and whether the said conditions have resulted in whole or in part from any contract, combination, in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of commerce among the several States and Territories or with foreign countries.
>
> Also, whether the said prices have been controlled, in whole or in part, by any corporation, joint stock company, or combination engaged in commerce among the several States or with foreign countries, and if so, to investigate the organization, capitalization, profits, conduct, and management of the business of such corporations, companies, and corporate combinations, and to furnish the House, at his earliest convenience, the results of the investigation herein requested.

An earnest effort will be made to have the committee bring back the resolution with a favorable report, but it is doubtful whether this will succeed. Some time ago the newspaper publishers requested Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee to grant them a hearing on this matter, and especially regarding a proposition to remove the duty on wood pulp, but Mr. Payne, after consulting his Republican colleagues, declined to grant the request for the reason that it had been decided not to give consideration to any matter involving a change in tariff rates. It was explained that, as there was to be no legislation in this direction at this session, it would be a mere waste of time to hold a hearing on wood pulp or on other items on the dutiable list. The duty is one-twelfth of one cent per pound on mechanically ground wood pulp, and when bleached one-sixth of one cent per pound.

This duty is practically prohibitory. Only about 80,000 tons are imported annually, and of this 60,000 tons come from Canada. The removal of the duty would, it is believed, result in much larger importations of this practically crude material for the manufacture of paper. The maintenance of the duty is one of the means used by the Paper Trust to arbitrarily fix the price of printing paper and to control the American market, and this monopoly is promoted and strengthened by the duty of 15 to 20 per cent. on printing paper.

APPEAL FOR ANIMAL HOME.

Work of the Bide-a-Wee at Yonkers Park Described.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your esteemed paper has been most kind in aiding the cause of the suffering dumb creatures; we beg yet a little more space to announce to animal lovers a few facts regarding the work of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, located at Yonkers Park, N. Y.

The semi-annual meeting of the officers and the Board of Directors of the Bide-a-Wee Club was held on the afternoon of March the first at the home of Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe. Mrs. George H. Gould was made Chairman of the committee.

The points discussed were: The questions of enlarging the scope of the work for the coming year; humane education, with its field of labor among the children; the solving of the momentous questions of animal protection, and the ways and means to influence women's clubs to co-operate with the Bide-a-Wee in this good work.

Plans were drawn up for the accommodation of cats at the home. The question of the much-abused old horse was not neglected. Recently Bide-a-Wee purchased and retired to the farm of the Equine Provident Society on Long Island a veteran workhorse which would otherwise have lingered in distress for lack of care. In time Bide-a-Wee hopes to provide for the aged workhorse not ill enough to be destroyed, but useless to the owner, except to sell him for a few miserable dollars.

Bide-a-Wee has met with no difficulty in meeting the demands so far, yet the work is increasing rapidly, and, in order to augment the funds, the management has decided upon a series of entertainments.

BIDE-A-WEE.

Yonkers Park, March 5, 1904.

TROUBLE IS WITH THE MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In defense of the hundreds of good girls in our city, I will say in reference to the bachelor discussion the trouble is not that the girls are all silly and care only for "dress, dancing, and theatre," but the trouble is that the men only care for girls who dress showily and make a "good appearance," and it is these girls for the most part that are "silly, shallow creatures."

But how about the girls who do not make themselves conspicuous, and who are neatly but quietly dressed? These are the ones men should seek after, if they really want girls who are sensible, who are able to carry on a conversation, and who would be content to live in a simple manner.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904. H. M. S.

Thinks the Miller Bill a Good One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 3 I read the open letter of Mr. Gastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters. In answer I desire to express the belief that the Miller bill is introduced in the Legislature with honest motive for the public's good. If we really do need 500 men as inspectors, and these men do their duty conscientiously, I think the difference between their salaries and the saving in the gas bills will undoubtedly be in favor of the public, and that the public would rather see these 500 men draw their salaries than have the gas companies pocket the money.

E. F. GROTH.

New York, March 4, 1904.

"AUSTENBIANCA."

With Apologies to Mrs. Hemans.

"The Boy" sat on the Treasury Bench,
From which his Dad had sped;
Debate raged furiously around,
But not a word he said.

There, silent and constrained, he sat,
Nor tried to rule the storm;
A gagged and, if the truth be told,
A pitiable form!

The talk raged on—he could not speak
Without his Father's word;
The situation, as a fact,
Was palpably absurd.

He murmured low, "Say, Father, say
If speech I still must shun?"—
T'wards Egypt's shore his sire steamed on,
Regardless of his son.

"Say, Father, may I speak?" he moaned,
"Before my chance is gone?
"Say!"—but the foe's harsh gibes replied,
As fierce the fight went on.

Too certainly he felt their sting,
As "mum" he still sat there;
And to grim Akers Douglas turned
In vain a pleading stare.

Then muttered—this time half aloud—
"Dad! must I dumb remain?"
And all about him, as he squirmed,
The taunts fell thick as rain.

Then, midst loud cheers, discussion closed—
"The Boy"—oh! where was he?
Ask of the members who were there
So strange a scene to see.

And they will tell you what they saw
Throughout that Fiscal week.
This curious sight—a Chancellor
Who didn't dare to speak!

With lips compressed and wrinkled brow
He played his silent part,
But, though he did his Father's will,
It all but broke his heart.

—London Truth.

THE GREAT MODERN VERSION OF HAMLET

Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott at the Knickerbocker.

A TRIUMPH OF FLAWLESS ART

The Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects of the Character Embodied with a Beautiful Naturalism.

Claudius, King of Denmark—.....Ian Robertson
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark....Forbes Robertson
Horatio, friend to Hamlet.....Arthur Harrold
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain.....Guy Lane
Laertes, his son.....Leon Quartermaine
Rosencrantz.....} Courtiers {.....H. Beaumont
Guildenstern.....} {.....F. Bickley
Osric.....} {.....Leonard Howe
Marcellus.....} Officers {.....J. R. Ryan
Bernardo.....} {.....N. Howard
Francisco.....C. Kinnaird
Reynaldo, servant to Polonius.....S. MacDonald
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.....C. Aubrey Smith
Fortinbras, Prince of Norway.....West Drayton
First Player.....James J. Ryan
Second Player.....S. T. Pearce
Player Queen.....Miss Auriol Lee
First Gravedigger.....Ernest Cosham
Second Gravedigger.....S. Thompson
A Priest.....Morton Bennett
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark.....
Miss Jennie E. Eustace
Ophelia, daughter to Polonius.....
Miss Gertrude Elliott

Lords, Ladies, Soldiers, Attendants, &c.
Act I.—Scene 1—A Platform before the Castle. Scene 2—A Room of State in the Castle. Scene 3—The Platform. Scene 4—A more remote part.
Act II.—Scene 1—A Room of State in the Castle.
Act III.—Scene 1—A Room of State in the Castle. Scene 2—Another room in the same.
Act IV.—Scene 1—The Orchard.
Act V.—Scene 1—A Churchyard. Scene 2—A Room in the Castle. Scene 3—A Hall in the Castle.

Forbes Robertson's Hamlet was seen last night at the Knickerbocker, and was accepted, as it has been accepted by intelligent playgoers everywhere, as the one truly great Hamlet of the modern stage.

Certain drawbacks there were to a full realization of its insight and grace. The stage hands bungled with the scenery, mismanaged the lights, and swore profanely in the wings while Hamlet sat dying on the throne, with the sceptre of Denmark in his stiffening grasp and light of eternity in his eyes. And the company was not, as a whole, adequate, being the company of "The Light That Failed" seeking easier laurels in Shakespeare. Yet those who had a mind to appreciate great intellectual acting, had a mind also to see beyond the accidents of time and place, and the result was an evening of Shakespearean enjoyment such as comes only once or twice in a generation.

In that huge snowball of mediaeval history, renaissance fiction, and traditional Elizabethan stagecraft to which the final form and pressure were given by Shakespeare, there are elements too vast and diverse to be embodied by any one man. Even an actor without limitations of intelligence, temperament, voice, and physique could not round them up in one perfect sphere of art, for not a few of the agglomerate elements are eternally out of harmony with one another.

To Richard Burbage, or to whoever the great Elizabethan Hamlet may have been, the tradition of the character (as first made popular in the Ur-Hamlet, now generally attributed to Thomas Kyd,) was that of the hero of a mock-Senecan tragedy of blood, whose deeds were on the one hand, as we should judge them, recklessly truculent, and on the other grotesquely comic. The shimmer of Shakespearean wit, the intense humanity of Shakespearean emotion, and the intellectual grandeur of Shakespearean imagination could only have been refining overtones superadded to a note long familiar.

In more modern times successive actors have given emphasis to the aspects of the character most sympathetic to their own temperaments and most appealing to their own generation. It is the easiest of tasks in editing to give Hamlet much modern verisimilitude. Cut out the barbarous episode of how Rosencrantz and Guildenstern go to't; snip away the passage in which Hamlet excuses his conduct to Laertes on the false plea that he was mad; omit Hamlet's pothouse brawling with Laertes in Ophelia's grave; modify the most extreme of his grotesque excesses in his speech—all of which was done last night—and you have, if not as varied and stirring a stage piece, yet a performance that seldom jars on the most modern susceptibilities.

The Hamlet of Forbes Robertson is dominated by a tone of refined and beautiful naturalism. It is less romantically impassioned and vehement than the Hamlet of E. H. Sothern, less picturesque and salient in externals than that of Irving, less forcible in imagination, less richly colored in emotion than that of Edwin Booth. But it impersonates in the highest degree the modern feeling for simple and flawlessly human art. It was Emerson who remarked that the speculative genius of Hamlet waited to be understood until the nineteenth century. It may be added that it remained for the end of that century and the beginning of the next to embody that genius of thought and doubt in an actor who conceived the princely hero as first of all a man. As Forbes Robertson sits in a leather arm chair in the Garrick Club, smoking a cigarette, the thoughtful profile, the melancholy, luminous eyes, the simple dignified attitude suggest nothing so much as the Prince of Denmark. On the stage these attributes heighten and kindle under the spell of beautiful thought and gracious human emotion, but they retain their quality of exquisitely modulated lifelikeness.

Tall and spare is this Hamlet, princely erect in carriage, with hands that bespeak in their exquisite refinement the soul born in the purple; artistically sparing of gesture, yet eloquent in the least flutter of susceptibility and emotion; with a lean countenance of aquiline profile, and hollow, ascetic cheeks, almost gaunt; with large, sensitive mouth, sad, deep, luminous, eloquent eyes, and a voice—but words fail for that voice, leaving the fattest, most opulent dictionary bankrupt.

If it is less than golden and crimson in its emotional suggestion, it is more than silver. In its moments of repression it mutters sonorously like an organ, and like an organ it swells in passionate utterance with a thousand musical modulations. It caresses, it pleads, it sobs, and it cries out in pain. And every tone is replete with delicate thought and apt meaning. It is not a personality, perhaps, that compels the dull to poetic comprehension, the insensible to sensibility, and it thus lacks the universal appeal of the loftiest art. Yet it is the personability of incarnate intellect, the scholar, the prince of men. It is the personality of the great modern Hamlet.

When Mr. Robertson first played Hamlet, in September, 1897, in London, and later in Germany—the performances on which his European reputation rests—he was low in physical health, and his rendering thus lacked power. Three years later, when he revived the play in the provinces and the London suburbs, it had gained in strength. To-day it is full of Shakespearean force, and not without the true Promethean fire.

In the great platform scene with the ghost of buried Denmark it uttered a passion of reverential awe and horror that seemed to rend the frame of the actor. The soliloquy "O what a rogue and peasant slave" mounted to an ecstasy of self-hatred and loathing of the world, that flowed smoothly, however, back into the more normal tenor. It is distinguished by the fidelity of its adherence to the full text. If it omits the wild and whirling jest, the grotesque raillery at the muttering spirit in the cellarage, "Well said, old mole! Canst work i' the earth so fast?" it still keeps to the perilous business of setting down in actual tablets the note as to the arrant knavery of villains in Denmark. If it does not leap in Ophelia's grave, it yet struggles mightily with Laertes above ground.

It is at its best, however, in the subtler, more spiritual passages. The sadly hackneyed "To be or not to be" he delivered with a positive freshness of intellectual questioning and spiritual doubt. The subsequent passage with Ophelia, perhaps the most difficult and complex bit of emotion in the drama of the world, in which the vestiges of the Ur-Hamlet are inexplicably mingled with the finest spinnings of Shakespearean gold, he rendered with simplicity and power of conviction, tenderness and loving grace, "making statues all over the stage," as Booth was whimsically describe as doing, and then shifted, upon the docile daughter's lie, to an exquisite torture of disillusionment that mounted to a burst of rage at the "lawful espials" and fell at the last "to a nunnery, go!" into an inner agony of grief.

It was in the death scene, perhaps, that he struck the finest notes of the spirit. The fumbling with the sceptre and the convulsion of physical agony that preceded the extinction of the flame of life were conceived in the manner of most literal realism, but the whole was infused with a shaft of heavenly light. It was the most present and cherished "felicity" from which he exhorted Horatio to "absent" himself; and when "the rest" was "silence" a holy calm settled on his features like a face in the painting of an early master. Through the fault of the electrician that picture was not thrown out as it usually is into the eyes and hearts of the audience; but even in an unpremeditated stage twilight it carried the conviction of ultimate beauty.

The Ophelia of Miss Gertrude Elliott was a work of careful artistry rather than a creation of the imagination. But it was intelligent, girlish, and sincere. It was particularly successful in the mad scene in denoting virginal grace and innocence under the clouds of a disordered mind and a distracted heart. Miss Elliott's own beautiful black hair was enveloped in the conventional massive blonde wig—to the conservatio of tradition, perhaps, but to the detriment of the picture.

That sound and virile actor, Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, who played Torpenhow in "The Light That Failed," was cast for the Ghost, and later, Fortinbras, carrying both parts with distinction. The Queen was played by Miss Jennie A. Eustace with the admirable strength and sincerity she evinced in the same part in Mr. Sothern's production—something rare and valuable in Hamlet Queens.

The Councillor of State was trusted to the actor who played the Italian war correspondent in the Kipling play. No doubt here is an affinity between Polonius and the modern war correspondent. But Mr. Lane was apparently laboring under the modest conviction that since the fun of the part was written in by Shakespeare it would be unprofessional in him to make people laugh. A more vehemently humorous Polonius it has not been our fortune to see. Horatio and Saertes looked like amiable and well-bred undergraduates in costume.

The scenery was simple and quickly, if noisily, shifted. An uncommon deal of the play was given with delightful rapidity.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Some Old and Some New Bills at Various Houses.

Back to New York, before beginning its tour to Australia, has come the "Three Little Maids," the clever musical comedy which opened the theatrical season at Daly's last September. It is at the Harlem Opera House for this week. G. P. Huntley still displays his ignorance of golf in such a delightful way. The three maids are Elsa Ryan, Madge Crichton, and Delia Mason. Maurice Farkoa has introduced as a new feature a couple of parodies in French of popular songs.

***

With his wife, Julie Opp, as Lady Algy, William Faversham came to the Grand Opera House last night in "Lord and Lady Algy." It is not often that a comedy of this kind comes to the Grand, as that house is mostly devoted to musical plays. A good crowd welcomed the players.

***

With the original New York company "A Chinese Honeymoon" has put up at the Academy of Music. It will be there two or three weeks. Katie Barry appeared in her old rôle last night. She is supported by William Fruette, Julia Sanderson, Fred Mace, May de Sousa, George Broderick, Mabella Baker, Joe Miller, and more than a hundred others.

***

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is at the Metropolis.

***

"The Great Train Robbery" is this week's offering at the New Star.

***

The H. V. Donnelly stock company gave "As You Like It" at the Murray Hill Theatre last night. The Donnelly aggregation seems equal to everything. It performs a Shakespearean play with the same vim and liveliness that it devotes to a modern comedy.

***

Wayburn's Minstrel Misses head the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Other prominent features are Fields and Ward, Klein, J. H. Brothers and Nickerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane.

***

"Hush-a-Bye Baby" was performed at the Fifth Avenue yesterday. Malcolm Williams and Lotta Linthicum are at the head of the cast. Yorke and Adams lead the vaudeville bill.

***

For the first time this season the Proctor Stock Company has left its Harlem house, so that this week the bill is all vaudeville. "Sally in Our Alley" is the headline feature. Dan McAvoy is at the head of the cast. Irene La Tour, Barry and Johnson, and Cal Stewart are on the vaudeville list.

***

At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Ward and Vokes appeared last night with a company of fifty-five in "A Pair of Pinks."

***

Eva Tanguay, who was with the Frank Daniels Opera Company in "The Office Boy," made her appearance last night among the entertainers at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. She was greeted with loud applause. She will be at the Victoria indefinitely. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann is the next most important feature at the Victoria this week.

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At Keith's the vaudeville list this week includes Davis and McCauley, Edouin and Edwards, the Toozoonin Arabs, Julius Tanner, Billy Carter, and several others.

***

At Huber's Museum Chauncey Morlan and his wife, combined weight 912 pounds, are receiving the lion's share of attention. Boney's Albino Band supplies another wonder.

***

Marie Dressler is at the Circle for still another week. Lillian Burkhardt is high up on the list. Others are the Four Casting Dunbars, William Cahill, and the Twin Nices.

***

Kellar, the magician, came to the West End Theatre last night. He was warmly welcomed by a wonder-struck audience.

***

At the Comedy Theatre vaudeville goes on afternoon and evening.

***

Powell, the magician, is the chief attraction at the Eden Musée these days. Special new groups and up-to-date figures have been added to the World in Wax.

***

Emmet Devoy & Co. head Hurtig & Seamon's bill for this week.

***

"Twelfth Night," which has been at the Knickerbocker, went down to Daly's yesterday and was performed there last night to an audience of fair size. Next week three matinées of "Everyman" will be given.

***

Watson's American Burlesquers came to the Gotham last night.

***

At the Dewey this week's attraction is Harry Bryant's company of burlesquers.

***

At the Orpheum in Brooklyn "In Paris," an electrical sensation, is the feature. An "extra feature" is Adjie with her trained lions. Others on the bill are Bailey and Madison, Herbert Lloyd, Lew Sully, Smith and Powell, and the Empire City Quartette.

***

"Ivan the Terrible" has been so successful that it will be put on Wednesday night of next week in place of "Old Heidelberg," which was originally announced for that night.

***

The all-star cast of "The Two Orphans," which is to be revived at the New Amsterdam by A. M. Palmer, will begin rehearsals this morning. Among those in the cast are Kyrle Bellew, E. M. Holland, Charles Warner, James O'Neill, Jameson Lee Finney, Grace George, Margaret Illington, Annie Irish, Elita Proctor Otis, Clara Blandick, and Clara Morris.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

To-night will be Stock Exchange night at "The Pit."

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"Babes in Toyland" will leave the Majestic March 19; "The Wizard of Oz" comes there March 21 for six weeks, after which Lulu Glaser will have a fortnight's run.

***

Arnold Daly will withdraw "The Man of Destiny" from his bill at the Vaudeville after this week. To give "Candida" and this play in one night has proved too much for Mr. Daly's health.

"OUT OF THE FOLD."

Heroine with a Past Wins Sympathy of Audience at the American.

A sad story was told at the American Theatre last night, when "Out of the Fold" was presented for the first time in New York. It concerns a young stranger with a past, Helene Grey, (Sylvia Bidwell,) who when the first act begins has settled down to practice virtue in a small country town. The schoolmaster of the village is Nolan Crane, (Theodore Babcock.) He falls in love with the young woman, and everything would end happily in their marriage if at this point the villain did not enter.

He, as any one could guess from the way in which he walked on the stage, is the one who knows Helene Grey's past. He, too, is in love with her, but she repulses him. Then, as a dutiful villain should, he decides to tell the schoolmaster all he knows about her and thus "blast her happiness." To her pleadings he turns a deaf ear. She finds a friend in an old shepherd who comforts her with words about the lost sheep that was found, and, as the programme says, love finds a way in the last act, and the school teacher marries her.

The audience was visibly affected. As the schoolmaster Theodore Babcock was effectively manly. Sylvia Bidwell played the part of the stranger so as to gain the approval of every soul in the house, and dry eyes were few when she walked into the snow-covered church at the end of the first act. Altogether "Out of the Fold" was a success. It is likely to be at the American for some time.

"PARSIFAL" IN ENGLISH.

May Be Opening Attraction of Hammerstein's New Theatre.

Oscar Hammerstein's new Drury Lane Theatre may open next Fall with a huge production of "Parsifal" in English. The matter has not been definitely decided, but Mr. Hammerstein would not deny last night that "Parsifal" probably would be the opening attraction. It is rumored that Abraham Erlanger's trip to Europe has something to do with a production of Wagner's opera next season, and that his production may be put into the Drury Lane.

This new theatre, which is on Thirty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, is rapidly nearing completion. The stage is to be large enough to accommodate the most elaborate scenery.

AN EAST SIDE PREMIERE.

Thrilling Melodrama, "Because She Loved," at the Third Avenue.

It is not often that a play has a name more promising of interest than the one which was produced at the Third Avenue last night for the first time on any stage. It is called "Because She Loved." The production is being made under the direction of Martin J. Dixon. It was written by John Reinhart, author of "The Scales of Justice" and "The Kidnapped Heiress." A large and typical melodrama-loving audience turned out to see this real first-night performance and displayed much enthusiasm.

The story concerns Ralph Leslie, a young electrician; Jeffrey Bassett, the villain in chief and leader of the Five Points gang; Rose, "who has strayed from the righteous path"; a rich old bachelor, a merry tramp, and several characters of less importance. From the very first the atmosphere is thick with plots and counter-plots. In the first act occur a murder and abduction. In the next the audience is treated to a sight of the inside of the Tombs. Finally, in the last scene of the last act the villain is brought to justice and the virtuous prepare to "live happily ever after."

FERDINAND BONN'S RETURN.

German Actor Warmly Welcomed at Irving Place Theatre.

Ferdinand Bonn came back to the German Theatre in Irving Place last night. He was seen in "Das Dunkle Thor," which was written by the author of "Das Grosse Licht," the play in which Bonn won so much favor here once before. He got a rousing reception last night. Standing in the lobby were a dozen or so huge bouquets which had been sent as tributes by the actor's admirers.

During the play applause was loud and frequent. Julius Kobler played the part of the capitalist, who "backed" the tunnel scheme, Bessie Rocco was Bonn's leading woman, and Gustav V. Seyffertitz had the rôle of an old man.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
BROADWAY—"The Yankee Consul."
CASINO—"Sergeant Kitty."
CRITERION—"Merely Mary Ann."
EMPIRE—"The Other Girl."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"A Son of Rest."
GARDEN—"The Secret of Polichinelle."
GARRICK—"Mice and Men."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl from Kays."
HUDSON—"Ranson's Folly."
LYCEUM—"The Admirable Crichton."
LYRIC—"The Pit."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
MANHATTAN—"The Virginian."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ivan the Terrible."
NEW YORK—"The Tenderfoot."
SAVOY—"Raffles."
WALLACK'S—"The County Chairman."

"Symphonia Domestica" Postponed.

On account of the late arrival from Europe of the orchestral parts of Richard Strauss's latest work, "Symphonia Domestica," and its great technical difficulties, it will be impossible to give this work at to-morrow's concert in Carnegie Hall. Dr. Strauss will, however, conduct the following programme: "Don Quixote"; three orchestral songs, sung by Mme. Strauss-de Ahna; love scene from "Feuersnoth"; four songs with piano, sung by Mme. Strauss, and "Till Eulenspiegel." "Symphonia Domestica" will positively be produced for the first time in the last Strauss concert. Dr. Richard Strauss will conduct the entire programmes of the concerts, and Mr. Wetzler will, at the request of Dr. Strauss, assist in conducting the rehearsals.

OLDEST BERLIN BANK FAILS.

Brendel & Co. Robbed by Cashier—Liabilities Not Over $500,000.

BERLIN, March 7.—The failure of Brendel & Co., the oldest banking house in Berlin, was announced to-day. The firm was established in 1778.

The liabilities are estimated at $500,000, at the utmost, and probably will be less.

Johannes Reinhard, the cashier, caused the ruin of the bank. He disappeared on Saturday. Reinhard had secretly led a dissolute life. It was reported on the Boerse to-day that he recently sold securities valued at $150,000 belonging to the firm.

The receiver of the firm of Stephen Luhrmann & Son of Bremen, whose failure was announced on Feb. 10, reports that the firm owes its foreign creditors $4,145,000. The total estimated value of the assets is $3,350,000.

The downfall of the concern is attributed to heavy speculation in American railroad securities, Australian stocks, and South African shares.

Free Lecture at Bowery Mission.

Prof. J. D. Quackenbos will deliver a free lecture, at 8 o'clock to-morrow night, on psychology and its application to workingmen, before the Bowery Mission, at 55 Bowery.

Successor to Justice Fitzsimons.

Justice Edward Francis O'Dwyer was elected Chief Justice of the City Court yesterday by his Associate Justices, to succeed the late James M. Fitzsimons. The new Chief Justice was elected to fill the unexpired term of Chief Justice Ehrlich, who died in 1895. In 1897 he was re-elected for a term of ten years.

The Rev. Dr. C. M. Niles Accepts Call.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, rector of St. Paul's Church, Ossining, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Parish, Columbia, S. C., recently made vacant by the death of the Rev. Churchill Satterlee.

PLANS FOR COLUMBIA'S NEW DORMITORIES

Additional Donation of $50,000 for Hartley Hall.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS

Offer to Dr. C. Rubner of Carlsruhe Music Conservatory—Incorporation of College of Pharmacy Approved.

It was announced at the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday that the gift of $300,000 for the erection of a dormitory to be known as Hartley Hall, made by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, and Marcellus Hartley Dodge of the Class of 1903, had been increased by them to $350,000. Plans for the dormitory were adopted, and also plans for a second dormitory, similar in character, which will be paid for by university funds, in the expectation that later the cost of the building will be given to the university and will bear the name of the donor.

The two dormitories are to be erected along the easterly or Amsterdam Avenue side of South Field, the more northerly of the two buildings to be Hartley Hall. Each dormitory will contain about 300 rooms, so arranged that the more expensive and the less expensive accommodations will be intermingled. This arrangement is made with a view to developing a democratic spirit to the fullest extent. The dormitory buildings will be uniform in general architectural style and treatment with the university buildings already erected, and it is hoped that the laying of the cornerstones will form a part of the exercises on Oct. 31 next, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Columbia. In accordance with the terms of the gift, Hartley Hall will be reserved primarily for students of Columbia College.

President Butler also reported the following gifts: From Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan of Cambridge, Mass., $4,000 to endow the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in Constitutional Law, open to annual competition by students of the Schools of Law and Political Science; from William G. Low of the Class of 1865, $250 for the purchase of books on maritime and international law for the University Library, and from William A. Pomeroy of the Class of 1893, now a resident of Australia, £21 for the equipment fund of the Department of Mining. A vote of thanks was tendered to George A. Crocker for his gift of $12,000 for the purpose of establishing a Summer school of practical mining in Colorado, where students may receive systematic practical instruction in mining during the Summer months.

Approval was given by the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday to the proposal to incorporate the College of Pharmacy in the City of New York in Columbia University, on terms similar to those by which Barnard College and Teachers College became a part of Columbia some years ago. By the terms of the agreement President Butler becomes President of the College of Pharmacy, and the Dean of the College of Pharmacy will hereafter sit upon the Columbia University Council. The educational management of the College of Pharmacy will be subject to the general oversight and direction of the University Council, but it will remain a separate corporation, its finances being cared for independently by its own Board of Trustees.

The resignation of Prof. W. H. McDowell of the Department of Music, to take effect at the close of the academic year, was accepted by the Trustees. With a view of making the department as strong as possible, President Butler was authorized to invite Dr. Cornelius Rubner, Director of the Grand Ducal Conservatory of Music at Carlsruhe, Germany, to become the head of the department, confidence being expressed that he would accept the position. Dr. Rubner is a composer of orchestral, piano, and vocal music, and is widely known in Europe. The Trustees voted to strengthen the teaching staff of the music department by advancing Leonard Beecher McWhood from Tutor in Music to Adjunct Professor.

The Department of Comparative Literature, of which Prof. George E. Woodberry, recently resigned, was the head, is to be reorganized. It will be in charge of Jefferson S. Fletcher, Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature of Harvard University. He is about forty years old, and was graduated from Harvard in 1887. He studied in Madrid, Florence, and Paris for two years, but since 1893 has been at Harvard. He is one of the editors of The Journal of Comparative Literature. Joel Elias Spingarn, Ph. D., Columbia, 1895, is made Adjunct Professor of Literature.

Owing to the continued illness of Prof. John Krom Rees of the Department of Astronomy, he will be absent with leave for the year 1904-5. The Trustees have made Adjunct Prof. Harold Jacoby professor and acting head of the department during Prof. Rees's absence. Charles L. Poor, Ph. D., formerly Assistant Professor of Astronomy in the Johns Hopkins University, is also made Professor of Astronomy, with a seat in the Faculty of the department.

Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, Professor of Obstetrics, was appointed Professor of Gynecology also until further action by the Trustees; Dr. Henry McMahon Painter, attending physician in the Lying-in-Hospital, was made Professor of Clinical Obstetrics, with a seat in the Faculty of the department; Dr. Gorham Bacon, Professor of Otology in the Cornell Medical School, was made Clinical Professor of Otology, vice Dr. Albert H. Buck, resigned; Dr. William K. Simpson, Instructor in Laryngology, was made Clinical Professor of Laryngology, vice Dr. George M. Lefferts, resigned.

The budget for 1904-5 was passed. The total appropriation for the conduct and maintenance, exclusive of Barnard and Teachers' Colleges, is $1,375,874.08. The income of the university for 1904-5 it is estimated will just be sufficient to maintain educational work without a deficit, disregarding the charges for interest on the corporation indebtedness.

The Trustees have established eight scholarships in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Each will be worth $250 annually. Four of them will be known as William H. Vanderbilt scholarships, in memory of his gifts to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The remaining four will be Faculty scholarships.

M. Warley Platzek a College Trustee.

Mayor McClellan yesterday announced that he had appointed M. Warley Platzek as a Trustee of the College of the City of New York to take the place left vacant by the resignation of Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Lauterbach was Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and resigned to become a Regent of the State University.

TO BE AN AMERICAN THEATRE.

Henry W. Savage's Plans for the Garden.

Henry W. Savage will have the Garden Theatre after May 1. Charles Frohman's lease expires then, and he long ago decided not to renew it. Mr. Savage's intention is to make the Garden a theatre for American productions exclusively. Perhaps he will install a sort of "lyric stock company," which at every new production will be supplemented by actors and actresses specially engaged or taken from his other companies.

"I intend to establish a distinctly American Theatre," said Mr. Savage yesterday. "England and France have their national theatres; why should not America? My personal experience convinces me that it should be accomplished. The Garden Theatre is ideal for my purpose."

KAISER HAS A COLD.

Will Not Be Able to Attend Count von Waldersee's Funeral.

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold, and will not attend the funeral of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, which has now been set for Thursday.

Crown Prince Frederick William, if sufficiently recovered from his cold, will represent the Emperor. Otherwise Prince Eitel Frederick, the Emperor's second son, will represent his Majesty.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday began the usual round of Lenten recreations. The sewing classes were in good trim and with excellent attendance, and there was a great deal of bridge in the afternoon. Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a luncheon. To-day Miss Leary has her musicale afternoon and Miss Helen Gould will be at home informally.

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The wedding of Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Lycurgus Winchester of Baltimore will take place at 4 o'clock on April 3 in Grace Church. Many invitations will be sent out for the church ceremony, which is to be performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and a reception will follow at the Pratt residence, 24 West Forty-eighth Street. The attendants have not yet been decided upon.

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The next meeting of Miss Hollins's sewing class for the Sailors' Home will take place to-morrow at the home of Miss Margaret Stimson, 11 West Seventeenth Street.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who has been ill for several days with the grip at her apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria, is now convalescing, and will leave the city as soon as she is able to get out.

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Mrs. Hilbourne L. Roosevelt will give a reception on Thursday at which Beatrice Herford will recite.

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A sale for the benefit of the Home for Consumptives at Inwood took place last week at the residence of Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon in Fifth Avenue. Mr. Langdon is the President of the home. Miss Meredith and Miss Ella de Peyster were at the chocolate and tea tables, Miss Grace Sedgwick sold cake, and Miss Harriet Delafield was at the candy table. A considerable sum was netted for the home, which never turns away an applicant for whom it has room.

***

An engagement announced last week is that of Miss Albertina Winthrop, the daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, to J. H. Van Raijen, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation at Washington. Miss Winthrop is the sister of Beeckman Winthrop, who was appointed in December Judge of the Court of First Instance. Miss Winthrop is the granddaughter of Moses Taylor. Mr. Van Raijen has been Secretary of the Netherlands Legation for three years.

***

From Paris comes the news of the reported engagement of Miss Leishman, the daughter of the United States Minister to Turkey, to Count de Biron. It is stated that the young man has not reached his majority and that he lives with his mother who is a widow and a well-known figure in Paris society. Miss Leishman has been a great deal in New York. The family resides in Pittsburg.

ULMAN-GALLATIN WEDDING.

Ceremony Performed at St. George's Church by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

The wedding of Joseph S. Ulman and Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin was celebrated yesterday at 12:30 by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The church was decorated about the chancel and altar with palms and masses of white flowers. Mr. Ulman and his best man, who was his brother, Julien Stevens Ulman, entered at the right of the chancel and advanced to the altar; Mrs. Gallatin, with her brother, David Munroe Cory, and followed by her little maid of honor, Miss Marjorie Munroe, entered the chancel from the entrance at the left and back of the altar, and met the bridegroom. Mr. Cory gave his sister away. She was in a costume of pale gray-blue cloth, trimmed with sable and gold, and wore a large, bluish-gray hat trimmed with shaded ostrich plumes. Mrs. Cory, the mother of the bride, was in pale gray crêpe de chine and lace and wore a black hat. A wedding breakfast for the immediate relatives only was served at the apartment of the bridegroom, in Thirty-third Street.

Mr and Mrs. Ulman have gone South, and on their return will stay at the Hotel Netherland until they have decided upon a permanent residence.

"NEWSIES" TOAST BRIDEGROOM

Guests of J. S. Ulman Wish Him and Bride Happiness.

In honor of his marriage by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford at St. George's Episcopal Church yesterday to Mrs. John Nicholson Gallatin, formerly Miss Pauline Cory, Joseph S. Ulman of 22 East Thirty-third Street, a broker of 53 Exchange Place, gave a turkey dinner last evening to the 150 newsboys who are regular lodgers at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street.

When the newsboys were told on Sunday night that Mr. Ulman was to give them a dinner they remarked that they "pitied that guy if he was going to pay for all they'd eat," and they did justice to the ample menu provided. Just before the dinner a telegram was read from the broker, sent as he was leaving with his bride for the South. It read: "Enjoy yourselves, boys, for that's what I am doing." The boys gave three cheers for him and Mrs. Ulman, and afterward a set of resolutions was adopted, thanking him and inviting him and his bride to visit the lodging house.

The newsboys made up at this dinner for a loss which they suffered at the Washington Birthday dinner, owing to the excellent appetites of their Brooklyn fellow-craftsmen. On that holiday the Brooklyn newsboys were served first, so that they could get back over the bridge in time for the afternoon editions. When the New York newsboys sat down they found plenty of turkey and other substantials, but no cake or ice cream, and no oranges, apples, or candy. The Brooklyn boys had finished these delicacies. The Brooklyn contingent wasn't there last night, so the New York "newsies" had all the good things they wanted.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have returned from New York.

Miss Breese, who has been the guest of Mrs. James A. Swan, has returned to New York.

Center Hitchcock and Clarence W. Dolan have notified the Progress Committee of their acceptance of the invitation to become members of the association and their hearty sympathy with the movement, particularly in reference to the establishment of a park for horse and automobile racing.

Mrs. E. L. Schott and Miss Schott have closed their cottage and taken apartments at the Greer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman Lorillard, who have been at the La Farge cottage for several weeks, have returned to New York.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OPENED.

Harlem Branch Is Established and Public Will Be Admitted To-day.

The first of the branches of the New York Public Library built in Harlem, and the third in the city, by the fund furnished by Andrew Carnegie, was formally opened yesterday at 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It had been expected that the Controller, Edward M. Grout, would preside, but he was unable to be present. Lewis Cass Ledyard, on behalf of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, acted in his stead. The library will be open for the circulation of books this morning.

The building, which is from plans by McKim, Mead & White, and was erected by the M. Reid Company, has cost with equipment about $80,000, exclusive of the site which was furnished by the city. It is 50 feet front by 75 feet in depth, and has three stories and a basement.

About ten more of the Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction.

Carnegie Helps Catholic Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 7.—Andrew Carnegie at the request of the Rev. James Denine, rector of the church, has given $2,000 toward a new $4,000 organ for the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church of this city.

FEARS A REVOLT OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Reichstag Member Glad There Is a Strong War Minister.

BITTER SPEECHES IN DEBATE

Von Einem Refuses to Believe Bebel's Assertion That the Socialists Are Loyal to the Fatherland.

BERLIN, March 7.—Sensational speeches regarding the Socialists and the army were made in the Reichstag to-day. Herr Riepenhausen (Conservative) openly discussed the possibility of a Socialist revolt against the Government, and congratulated the majority on having such an able War Minister as Gen. von Einem.

"I am convinced," Herr Riepenhausen said, "that he is not only a man of words, but a man of action. When the Socialists embark on a policy of open force we will need men of energy and power to protect the interests of the Fatherland, and I declare the Minister of War to be such a man."

The debate began in a discussion of the case of Lieut. Prince Prosper von Arenberg, who killed a native in Africa, was sentenced to death, and was last week declared to be insane when he committed the murder.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, asked Gen. von Einem for information concerning the conditions which governed the entrance of officers into the army. He pointed out that Prince von Arenberg had been mentally and morally disqualified for duty as an officer since his childhood, and that after he entered the army he committed a series of brutalities which not only went unpunished, but which resulted in the Prince being sent to Southwest Africa.

"We are constantly assured," Herr Bebel went on, "that the officers of colonial troops must be pre-eminently capable men. Was Prince von Arenberg especially fitted for the colonial service?"

Gen. von Einem replied that the Prince's early life was entirely unknown to the military authorities at the time he entered the army. He discharged his duties at first in a manner not objectionable.

Herr Bebel spoke again, and referred to Gen. von Einem's assertion that the Socialists were incapable of helping in army matters. He cited a remark made by Capt. Groiman, when on trial for permitting a non-commissioned officer named Breidenbach to commit brutalities, that the maltreatment was not nearly so bad as the fact that the Socialist press would hear of it. Herr Bebel said:

"We take note of this high praise. The discontent in the army itself is reflected in the many pamphlets written by ex-officers. These men are not Socialists.

"We do not hoist the red flag, but you cannot take our sentiments from us. You cannot fight a successful war without us. Whenever there is need to fight for the existence of our country we are ready, from the youngest to the oldest, to pick up our rifles and march shoulder to shoulder. For this I give you my word, and we will fight to our last breath.

"The army, however, must be able to stand criticism, and there exists in the army a dread of the Social Democrats that borders on childishness.

"There are hundreds of restaurants in Berlin which are boycotted by the military authorities. You accomplish nothing with this silly policy of petty pin-pricks; you only make yourselves ridiculous."

Gen. von Einem, referring to Herr Bebel's assurance that the Socialists would do their duty in defense of the Fatherland, said it gave him great pleasure to hear this. He quoted, however, the words from "Faust," "I hear the evangel, but only faith is lacking." Continuing, he asked how that declaration harmonized with the continued efforts of the Socialists to break the warlike spirit of the people. "How does it harmonize with your oft-repeated assertion that the proletariat can suppress war," the Minister went on, "and with the speech delivered in the Reichstag in 1893 by the Socialist Grilliberger, in which he said that in the event of a future war the Socialists would have to decide the question whether they would participate in it or not? Would you hold another Dresden Convention? By the time you had done this we would be defeated.

"You can't continually preach to the people 'You are serfs, you are slaves,' and demand of them that they give their lives and blood for this slandered Fatherland. Do not come here with the pretense that you are trying to help matters.

"Do you believe that such a transformation to democracy as you want can be so easily accomplished? Do you believe that by the simple expedient of a majority vote you can shove aside a monarchy that is firmly rooted in the hearts of the people, and thus rob them of what is dearest to them? Don't keep saying 'We want to help,' for you don't help. You only stir up trouble, agitate, and make matters worse."

The Hon. Reginald Ward Dead.

LONDON, March 7.—Capt. the Hon. Reginald Ward, the well-known amateur rider and brother of the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died this morning as the result of an operation for appendicitis

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy 1 1-2@2.

Prices Little Changed—Northern Securities Decision the Day's Chief Factor—Other Items of News.

Yesterday's stock market provides a study in psychology rather than in economics. Why should prices fall in anticipation of a depressing factor and rise upon disappointment regarding its announcement? If the mystery regarding Northern Securities' legal status is disturbing, why should the prolongation of doubt be stimulating? Is the decision itself or fear of the decision the really important market factor? The reconciliation of these inconsistencies lies in the difference between a market based upon values, and one depending upon technical speculative conditions. There are those who think that the intrinsic effect of the decision will be small, since it cannot destroy values or alter property rights, but can only reach details of organization. And there are others who think that even the speculative effect is being overworked, when the market hangs upon it after a year's discounting. Opinions apart, the fact is that the market was active and weak when the decision was expected, and dull and firm when it was known that no decision could be had for at least a week, and perhaps for several weeks. In other words, the day's weakness was due to short selling, and the day's strength to short covering. The weakness and the recovery were both small and artificial, there being no business which reflected opinions of values.

The day's news looked to the future rather than to the present. The bituminous labor struggle now depends upon a referendum to the local unions on March 15, but another building labor strike was begun by 6,000 men here, and Chicago sent word of strikes involving 25,000 there. The Western rate war has now reached the basis that corn is carried for nothing. Iron consumption is reported as having increased 131,200 tons in January over December, but the increase leaves it less than half of January, 1903. The tone in the iron trade is stronger, but the strength does not spring from consumers' demands. Cotton receipts are now falling off sharply, but so are the exports, so that the weight of the staple on the speculative situation is still a factor. Delaware and Hudson's stock issue was unanimously ratified. There appears a strong resemblance to Pennsylvania's stock issue, whose subscription by the shareholders also was surprising. In both cases the investors' view was favorable and the market effect adverse. Wheat broke sharply, to the regret only of speculators. February railway earnings promise to be a pleasing contrast to January's, but the Chicago traffic seemed less hearty in the hope for future traffic than in recent Monday talks.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	2½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Rock Island	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	So. Pacific	½
Col. Southern	⅞	So. Railway	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	So. Railway pf.	1½
Erie	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Gen. Chemical pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Illinois Cent.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Nat. Lead	¼
Am. Malting	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Anaconda Copper	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Twin City	½
Corn Products pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Realty	¼
Des. M. & F. D.	2	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
General Electric	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Int. Paper	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

G., H. & H. 5s	⅝	Tenn. C. & I. T 6s	2
L., N. A. & C 1st 6s	1	W., M. W. & N. 6s	5½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d In.	1	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	2	Peo. & East. Inc.	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1¼	Pitts., C. & Tol. 1st	2¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 7	290,936
To date this year	21,867,240
Corresponding date last year	31,811,517

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 7	$1,288,500
To date this year	$122,717,000
Corresponding date last year	$148,949,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

United States Steel Corporation.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Albany Mining Co.
American Ice Co.
Ampere Electro Chemical Co.
Atlantic Mining Co.
Fiske Brothers' Refining Co. (Postponed.)
Kansas City Southern Railway.
Missouri Pacific Railway.
New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Pennsylvania Steel Co.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway.
St. Louis Transit Company.
Union Switch and Signal Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Long Island Railroad.

INTERNATIONAL SALT REPORT.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company was held yesterday. Frank D. Patterson of Philadelphia was elected a Director to fill a vacancy. Mortimer B. Fuller, Treasurer, stated at the meeting that the receivers of the National Salt Company have been diligently at work during the past year endeavoring to wind up the company to the best advantage, but have not yet completed their task.

Mr. Fuller stated further that until the resale of the National Salt Company under a decree of court, nothing can be foretold of the amount to be received from the securities of the old company.

"With the exception of a dividend upon the stock of the International Salt Company of Illinois, nothing has been received during the year upon the stocks held by this company, and it has been necessary for the Directors to borrow part of the money necessary to meet the interest on its bonds.

COMMERCIAL CABLE'S YEAR.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Cable Company yesterday the proposed changes in the articles of association and by-laws of the company—providing for eighteen Directors instead of fifteen, and that only stockholders can act as Directors—were adopted. At the annual meeting, held after the special meeting, the retiring Board of Directors were re-elected.

The statement of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, showed gross receipts of $11,025,634 and net earnings of $2,508,526. This with the surplus carried over from the previous year amounted to $2,656,055, out of which there were paid interest on bonds amounting to $800,000 and dividends on stock $1,200,000. Of the balance, $350,000 was placed in the reserve fund and $150,000 was added to the fund for the insurance of stations, apparatus, and repair steamer. The balance of income carried down amounts to $156,055.

The total reserve fund at the end of the year was $3,372,520, and the insurance fund $1,020,862.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

Stockholders' meetings of the New York Security and Trust and Continental Trust Companies were held yesterday, at which the plan to merge the two institutions was unanimously ratified. The combined institution will be known as the New York Security and Trust Company, and a meeting of the temporary Board of Trustees will be held on Thursday of this week for the purpose of completing the reorganization.

In the meantime papers have been sent to the State Banking Department at Albany for approval. The probability is that at the Thursday meeting the number of Trustees will be increased from twenty-four to thirty. The temporary Directors are John A. McCall, James A. Blair, Norman B. Ream, James Stillman, Charles S. Fairchild, George W. Perkins, Otto T. Bannard, John W. Sterling, Edmund E. Randolph, James J. Hill, E. Parmalee Prentice, B. Aymar Sands, Woodbury Langdon, John S. Phipps, John B. Dennis, Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, Charles W. Harkness, F. N. Hoffstot, Frederick B. Jennings, Robert W. Deforest, Gordon A. Macdonald, Charles Parsons, and P. A. Valentine.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 7, 1904.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
51	55	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	53	55	53	55	—1
46⅞	47	15,225	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	45⅜	47	45⅜	47	+1⅛
68	70	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
185	192	14	Am. Express	185	185	187	185	...
7⅞	8	800	*Am. Ice Co	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	710	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	30⅞	31	30⅝	30⅜	— ¼
22⅝	22⅞	2,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	22⅛	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
81	82	23	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅝	...
3¾	4	100	*Am. Malting Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
90½	91	10	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
88½	97½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
124¼	124½	5,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122¾	124½	122¼	124¼	+1¼
72	...	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	+2¼
62½	65	100	*Anaconda Cop. Mi. Co.	62	62	62	62	—3
65⅝	65¾	13,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	64¾	66	64⅝	65¾	+ ⅝
89⅞	89¾	321	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88⅝	89	88½	89	...
74⅞	75⅛	26,725	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅛	75¼	73¾	75	+ ½
88	90	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	...
40½	40⅝	16,695	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¾	40⅝	38¼	40¼	+ ⅝
48	51	180	*Butterick Co.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
110¾	110⅞	2,500	Canadian Pacific	110¼	111	110	111	+ ⅜
20½	20¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
39⅝	39½	1,000	Chicago & Alton	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
14½	15	400	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
139¼	139⅜	17,473	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	138¼	139⅞	138¼	139⅞	+1
163	163	200	Chicago & Northw.	162¼	163½	162¼	163½	+1⅜
204½	205	300	Col. Fuel & Iron. pf.	204	209¾	204	208¾	— ¼
30½	32	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	29½	30	29½	30	...
60	64	20	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
17½	18	700	Colorado & Southern.	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	...
12	12¾	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¾
193	194	300	Consolidated Gas	190¾	193	190¾	193	+1½
15⅝	15⅜	1,400	Corn Products Co	14½	15¼	14¼	15¼	...
67⅝	72	145	Corn Products Co. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¾
154¾	154¾	1,430	Delaware & Hudson.	154½	155	153¾	154¾	— ¾
18¾	19¼	400	Denver & R. G.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
20	25	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21	21	21	—2
23¼	23¾	5,850	Erie	22¾	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ½
62½	62⅝	1,105	Erie 1st pf.	62	62¼	61⅞	62¼	...
95	100	100	General Chemical pf.	95	95	95	95	+1
160	161	200	General Electric	160	160	160	160	—1
126½	126⅞	410	Illinois Central	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¾	+ ½
11⅜	11¾	400	Internat. Paper	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
17	18½	100	Kansas City South.	17	17	17	17	+ ½
32½	33	100	Kansas City South. pf.	32	32	32	32	...
102⅜	103⅜	600	Louisville & Nashville.	102	102¼	102	102¼	— ¼
143⅜	143⅞	1,025	Manhattan Elevated	143	143¼	142½	143¼	+ ⅛
82	83½	80	*Met. Securities	84	84	84	84	...
114	115	1,770	*Met. Street Railway	113½	114	113½	114	...
11	11¼	6,600	Mexican Central	11¼	11¼	10½	11¼	— ⅛
60⅞	61⅛	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	61	61	61	61	...
16⅜	16¾	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
37	37½	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	+1⅛
88½	88⅝	8,450	Missouri Pacific	87⅜	88¼	87¼	88¼	+ ⅝
43	43½	610	*Nat. Biscuit Co	43	43⅜	43	43¼	...
103	104	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
14⅜	15⅛	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	14⅜	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅛
125	128	400	New York Air Brake	125	126¾	125	126¾	—1¼
114½	114⅝	1,970	New York Central	113½	114½	113¼	114½	+ ⅝
25	27	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅝
20	20⅛	1,550	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅞	20	19⅝	20	...
55¾	56	1,300	Norfolk & Western.	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	...
113¾	113⅞	61,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	112½	113⅝	112¼	113⅜	+ ⅝
98	98¼	1,325	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	98¼	+ ⅛
23¼	24	1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
40⅜	40¾	1,950	Reading	39½	40⅞	39½	40⅝	+ ½
56	59	100	Reading 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	...
7⅞	7¾	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	3,100	Rock Island Co	20	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
60	60¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
18¾	19	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
13¾	14¼	300	St. Louis Southw.	14	14	14	14	...
31	31½	900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30⅜	31½	30⅜	31½	+ ¼
43⅞	44	13,820	Southern Pacific	43	44	42⅝	43⅞	+ ½
19⅞	19½	6,100	Southern Ry. ext.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19⅜	+ ½
81	82	1,124	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	80¼	81½	80¼	81½	+1½
36	37⅜	200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	35½	36	35½	36	+ ⅝
22¾	23	800	Texas & Pacific	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	...
24	26¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
34½	35	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
87½	88¼	100	Twin City R. T.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
73⅝	74	24,645	Union Pacific	73	74	72⅝	73⅞	+ ⅞
91	91	100	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
9	10	100	United Rys. Invest.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
...	...	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
7	7½	900	*U. S. Leather.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
77⅞	78¼	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅜	300	U. S. Realty & Con.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	250	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
48	48½	350	U. S. Rubber pf.	47½	48¼	47½	48¾	...
10⅞	11	6,925	U. S. Steel	10¾	11	10⅝	11	...
55⅞	56	16,486	U. S. Steel pf.	53⅜	56	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅛
29½	30½	435	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅝
32½	32⅝	1,100	Wabash pf.	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
87¼	88¼	215	Western Union Tel.	88	88	88	88	...
40	41	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
Sales.		290,936	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.					

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Dullness Follows Early Activity.

Nearly half of yesterday's total transactions in the stock market, amounting to 290,936 shares, was recorded during the first hour. At the opening the market was sold rather freely by London and by local traders, in anticipation of the handing down of the long-delayed Northern Securities decision, and during the first half hour prices yielded readily to this pressure. The close of the market was well above the opening, the net gains for the day in active stocks varying from half a point to 1¼ points. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the trading amounted to only a little over 10,000 shares, as compared with 130,000 shares during the first hour.

Selling by London.

Transactions for London account were larger than on any day last week. It was reported from abroad that considerable uncertainty was felt concerning the situation on the Continent, and this led to foreign selling of Americans. It was estimated that over 20,000 shares were sold, while little or nothing was bought for London account. The stocks sold most freely were Atchison and Union Pacific, both of which shared substantially in the recovery which followed the early declines.

Northern Securities Postponement.

Up to noon, and for a short time after that hour, a great many people in Wall Street expected that the Supreme Court would at last announce its decision in the Northern Securities case. During the morning, however, some houses with Washington connections received special information to the effect that, in all probability, the decision would again be postponed, and when this information was confirmed and it became generally known that the decision was not yet to be handed down, the market developed greater strength, and the upward movement which started in the second hour was accelerated.

Winter Wheat Crop.

Already there is considerable discussion as to the size of the Winter wheat crop, and the opinion is expressed that from this time on crop estimates will be one of the factors in the market. As is frequently the case, the early reports which Wall Street has received in regard to the wheat crop are of a very pessimistic character.

EXPECTS ANOTHER BANK CALL.

The monthly circular of the National City Bank expresses the opinion that the Government will, in the near future, issue another call upon the depository banks for some portion of the funds there situated, quite independently of the Panama call. The circular attributes the probability of a second call to the fact that the cash balance of the Treasury is steadily declining, the surplus at present being less than $5,000,000, as against a surplus of $33,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1903.

In addition to this is cited the constant increase of Government expenditures at a rate faster than the increase of receipts, as tending to decrease the amount available for Government deposits in the banks.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company has been called for March 21, to vote on an increase in the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches state that the Shenahgo Furnace Company of Pittsburg has ordered its No. 3 blast furnace at Sharpsville, which has been idle for some time, to start up at once.

It is reported from Mexico City that several cotton mill owners in Mexico have announced their intention of shutting down temporarily, owing to the increased price of raw cotton.

Receipts of all kinds of grain at Chicago for the past week amounted to 4,824,167 bushels, a gain of 229,460 bushels, and exceeded the deliveries of the same week last year by 581,939 bushels.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, a plant located in that city has received a rush order for twenty-four narrow-gauge locomotives, to be shipped in two months to Kobe, Japan.

It is stated from Toledo that the Lake Erie, Bowling Green and Napoleon Electric Railway Company has issued and sold $1,000,000 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, the money to be used to extend the present line to Fort Trenton and Napoleon.

Chicago dispatches state that the railroads of Michigan have organized the Michigan Land Association, with a view to carrying on an extensive colonization scheme for the northern portion of the State.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Less than 9,000 shares changed hands at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day, 6,998 shares being Reading, Pennsylvania, and United States Steel preferred. The common Cambria Steel and many others of the leading locals were either not quoted at all or sold in only odd lots. Prices were generally steady. The inclement weather kept even the "regulars" from the brokerage offices. Bonds were neglected, $25,200 representing the day's business.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	American Rys.	43½	43½	43½
20..	Bell Telephone	51½	51½	51½
200..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	39¼	38¾	39¼
205..	Con. Lake Superior	3	3	3
45..	Electric Co. of Am.	7¾	7¾	7¾
100..	Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾
167..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	34¼	34½
300..	Marsden	3	3	3
2,598..	Penn. R. R.	56 13-16	56	56 13-16
85..	Phila. Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
110..	Phila. Electric	5⅞	5 13-16	5 13-16
40..	Phila. Co.	38	38	38
138..	Phila. Co. pf.	44	44	44
100..	Phila. Rapid Transit.	14	14	14
2,700..	Reading	20 5-16	19¾	20 5-16
100..	Southern R. R.	19¼	19¼	19¼
25..	Trust Co. of N. Am.	125	125	125
10..	United Cos. of N. J.	264½	264½	264½
217..	United Gas Imp.	83¼	83	83
125..	Union Traction Co.	47½	47½	47½
1,700..	U. S. Steel pf.	56	55	56

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—New York Exchange sold at 20 cents discount to-day. Time and call loans in Chicago, 4@5½. The liberal advance enjoyed by Biscuit common in recent session, both in New York and on the local Exchange, resulted in rather free offerings to-day. The price opened firm at 43⅜, but this was tempting to some of the scalpers and something over 1,100 shares changed hands during the morning, resulting in a break to 43. The preferred held well above 103. Weakness was present in other issues.

Transactions follow:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900..	American Can.	4½	4⅜	4½
100..	American Can pf.	39	38⅞	39
100..	American Radiator.	41	41	41
50..	Chicago Telephone.	118	118	118
5..	Chicago T. & T.	86	86	86
40..	Diamond Match.	128	127½	128
1,367..	National Biscuit.	43¾	43	43¼
75..	National Biscuit pf.	103½	103½	103½
45..	National Carbon pf.	99½	99½	99½
2..	North Chicago.	70	70	70
75..	Street's Stable Car.	28½	28¼	28½
20..	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—To-day's trading at the Baltimore Stock Exchange was dull, and prices were inclined to sag. Seaboard Air Line preferred stock declined from 17 to 16¼, and these were the only active shares of the day. The transactions aggregated 889 shares of stocks and $83,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000..	Atl. Coast Line.	91¼	91¼	91¼
17,000..	United Ry. 4s.	88½	88¼	88½
15,000..	United Ry. incomes.	51	51	51
2,000..	Charleston St. Ry. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000..	Southbound 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾
3,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s.	79½	79½	79½
18,000..	Consolidated Gas 5s.	111	111	111
11,000..	Cotton Duck 5s.	58¼	58	58
2,000..	Brewing Co. 1st 4s.	47½	47½	47½
10,000..	Brewing Co. incomes.	23½	23½	23½

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85..	Citizens' Bank.	25½	25½	25½
7..	Brewing Co. common.	4¾	4¾	4¾
21..	Maryland Casualty.	45	45	45
115..	Seaboard A. L. common.	10	10	10
660..	Seaboard A. L. pf.	17	16¼	16¼
1..	Northern Central.	89	89	89

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, and 4¼ per cent. for eight months to one year.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $134,701,104; balances, $9,680,988; United States Sub-Treasury credit balance, $423,394.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8375@$4.8380; demand, $4.8680@$4.8685; cables, $4.87. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94½@94 11-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 7.—Rates for money in the market to-day were easy. The requirements for the week, apart from the settlement, will be comparatively slight.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and consisted chiefly in leveling up accounts prior to to-morrow's carry-over. The failure in Berlin added to the depression.

Consols for the account touched 85⅝ this afternoon, another lowest on record. There does not appear to be any specific reason for the fall, except that it was in sympathy with the general dullness and the entire absence of purchasers.

Home rails were weak.

Americans opened weak, then became quietly steady at a little below parity, receded slightly later, and closed quiet.

Grand Trunk was weak. Foreigners were irregular. Japanese were weaker, and Russians were harder. Argentines were steady on better news as to the railroad strike in Argentina.

Kafirs were weak owing to Continental liquidation.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 85¼; consols for account, 85⅜; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 66½; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 75⅞; Canadian Pacific, 113⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30¼; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 19; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67¾; Erie, 23⅛; Erie first preferred, 63⅝; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 104¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 15¾; New York Central, 116½; Norfolk and Western, 56⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20½; Pennsylvania, 57⅞; Rand Mines, 8⅛; Reading, 20¼; Reading first preferred, 59; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19; Southern Railway preferred, 81½; Southern Pacific, 43⅜; Union Pacific, 75; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 10⅞; United States Steel preferred, 56¾; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver firm, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £14,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.80; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 7.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive. Internationals slightly improved, but the transactions were light.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.75.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, March 7.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet throughout.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—The weekly statement of the Associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Mar. 5, '04.	Decrease for Week.
Loans	$173,053,000	$2,576,000
Circulation	7,100,000	*100,000
Deposits	122,962,000	1,716,000
Due banks	69,961,000	*1,579,000
United States deposits	6,363,000	12,000
Due from agents	30,669,000	*2,435,000
Exchanges	10,893,000	615,000
Due from others	17,164,000	*661,000
Five per cent. fund	351,750	*1,500
Legals	5,006,000	265,000
Specie	13,657,000	267,000
Reserve excess	978,714	157,143
New York excess	12,984,714	*2,808,857

*Increase.

The local money market is little changed. The tone is a shade easier, but last week's rates are still quoted and business is at a minimum. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4¾@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 20 cents discount. Clearings, $14,574,089; balances, $1,013,328; Sub-Treasury debit, $103,503.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Rates continue unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables		
Sterling	4.87	4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.16¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95¼	94¾
Guilders	40⅝	40¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Amalgamated and Sugar were the most active stocks and rather strong. Woolen preferred seemed to be in demand, and went above 72. Telephone eased off a little. The coppers were dull but firm.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Atchison	65¼	65¼	65¼
180..	Atchison pf.	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜
135..	Boston Elevated	138¼	138⅛	138¼
4..	Boston & Lowell.	234	234	234
10..	*Con. & Mont. Class 4.	184	184	184
10..	Connecticut River	277	277	277
24..	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼
48..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
45..	Rutland pf.	37	37	37
260..	*Union Pacific	74	73	74

TELEPHONES.

124..	American	121¾	121	121¼
200..	Mexican	1½	1½	1½
25..	New England	119	119	119
27..	Western pf.	81	80	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

62..	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	74¾	74	74
50..	Am. Locomotive	22½	22½	22½
200..	Am. Pneu.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, March 7, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,600	Amal. Copper	45⅝	47	45⅝	46¾
180	Am. Ice	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
140	Am. Ice pf	30⅝	31	30½	31
610	Am. Locomotive	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
3,580	Am. Sugar	122⅜	124½	122⅜	124¼
3,510	A. T. & S. F.	65	66	64¾	66
3,730	Balt. & Ohio	74	75¼	74	74⅞
22,270	Brook. Rap. Tr.	39⅝	40¾	38⅝	40¾
250	Can. Pacific	110	110½	108½	110½
10	Ches. & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½
150	Chi. & Alton	39	39⅜	39	39½
100	Chi. Gt. West	14½	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
9,150	C., M. & St. P.	138⅜	139⅝	138¼	139¾
100	Col. Fuel	30	30	29½	29½
30	Col. Southern	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝
910	Erie	22½	23¼	22⅜	23¼
50	Ill. Central	129⅜	129⅜	126⅜	127½
190	Louis. & Nash.	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
140	Met. Street Ry.	113⅞	114	113½	114
1,350	Mex. Central	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	11¼
20	Mo., K. & T.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
2,800	Mo. Pacific	87¼	88⅜	87¼	88¼
30	Nat. Lead	15	15	15	15
530	N. Y. Central	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝
90	Norf. & West	55	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜
17,250	Pennsylvania	112⅜	113⅝	112¼	113⅜
80	People's Gas	97½	98	97½	98
2,580	Reading	39⅞	40¾	39⅝	40⅝
10	Republic Steel	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,610	Rock Island	20	20⅜	19¾	20⅜
20	Rock Island pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
3,380	Southern Pac.	43	43⅝	42⅝	43⅞
600	Southern Ry.	18⅝	19⅜	18⅛	19¼
40	Tenn. Coal & I.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
20	Texas Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½
6,100	Union Pacific	73	74⅜	72⅝	74
30	U. S. Leather	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
570	U. S. Steel	10⅜	11	10⅝	10⅝
11,120	U. S. Steel pf.	55½	56¼	54⅜	55⅞
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	30	30	30	30
380	Wabash pf.	33	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝
101,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	57	57	57	57
2,000	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
4,000	Rock Island 4s	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
4,000	Union Pac. conv.	95⅛	95⅛	95	95
$20,000					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	23¾	23¾	23¾
105	Consolidated Ice	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Crucible Steel	4	4	4
258	Crucible Steel pf.	28¾	28½	28½
60	Fireproof	29½	29½	29½
40	H. W. Ref.	5	5	5
150	H. W. Ref. pf.	50	50	50
128	Manufacturers' L. & H.	28	27¾	28
34	Monongahela Water	35½	35	35
45	Ohio Fuel	37¾	37½	37¾
15	Pittsburg Coal pf.	49	48½	49
210	River Coal pf.	24¼	24	24¼
296	United States Steel pf.	55¾	55	55¾
50	West. Air Brake	138	138	138
50	West. Elec. 2d pf.	79	79	79
50	Window Glass pf.	40	40	40

BONDS.

$4,000	Brewing 6s	112½	112½	112½
10,000	P., M. & C. 5s	90¾	90½	90¾

FINANCIAL.

The Psychological Moment.

The great battles of the world have been won by striking at the right moment. The great reputations of the world have been made by doing the right thing at the right time. The great fortunes of the world have been acquired by making the right investment at the right time.

In making an investment it is a mistake either to invest too soon or to wait too long. If one invests too soon he may find he could have bought cheaper a little later. If he waits too long he may not be able to get it at all.

Given a good thing, there is undoubtedly a psychological moment when one can get into it on the best terms—not necessarily when it is the cheapest, but when the risk is least and the promise of return best.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has proved itself to be a good thing. It has a great property, selected by one of the world's best practical metallurgists in one of the best mining districts of the world, and it has spent a million dollars in developing and equipping that property, and has brought it already to the producing and self-supporting point. All that is needed now is to increase its equipment and enlarge its smelting capacity and it is ready to take its place high up on the list of the world's great copper producers and dividend payers.

It is selling the remaining stock in its Treasury for this purpose. It is selling it only a little above the price for which two years ago it commenced selling stock to start the work of development and equipment. The purchaser now gets the benefit of all that has been spent during that two years and of the immense values disclosed by that two years' work, and he is two years nearer—only a little way away from—dividends.

Now is the psychological moment to make the investment.

Professor Treadwell believes that it is as good an investment now as the United Verde, its near neighbor, was when he recommended it to his friends some years ago, and when it was selling for about the same price as the Treadwell stock is selling now.

The purchasers of the United Verde have received a hundred eighty per cent. dividends and made three thousand per cent. profit on their investment.

Prices will be quoted on application.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.,
27 William Street, New York.

MARCONI WIRELESS

DAILY DEMONSTRATION AT OUR OFFICE.

1541 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.

Write for Prospectus and Literature.

MUNROE & MUNROE, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1904.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1st, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and Bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the sinking fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1904. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1904, at a price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee
by HENRY C. DEMING, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Dated March 7, 1904.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER OF EXPERIENCE AND INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT BY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL AND MERCANTILE HOUSE; PREFERABLY ONE FAMILIAR WITH THE MINING AND METAL BUSINESS. ADDRESS, IN WRITING, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, ENTERPRISE, CARE OF BANK OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY,

Denver, Colorado, February 27th, 1904.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor by consolidation of the Colorado Fuel Company, hereby invites proposals in writing to be sent on or before April 5, 1904, to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, successor to Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustees, at No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the sale to it (for the sinking fund) of 40 of the now outstanding bonds of the said Colorado Fuel Company, known as its General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, such sale to take effect and such bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1904, at the office of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

By Order of the Board of Directors of
THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY,
By D. C. BEAMAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., March 5, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the months of April, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on March 15, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened March 5, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing Fuel during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M., April 12, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificates No. 53,280—100 shares, and 90,082—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
600 shs. Broadway Improvement Co.
$6,300 Real Estate Purchase Certfs. of Broadway Impt. Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$1,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 30-year Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1917.
1 sh. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d pfd.
1 sh. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. common.
$24 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st pfd. scrip.
15 shs. N. Y. Reorganization Co. 2d pfd.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtg. Guar. Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. St. Nicholas Skating Rink.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
6,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
$16,000 Union Talc. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
5 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
90 shs. Subway & Westchester Construction Co.
$10,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Ctf. of Indeb., 1914.
$1,000 Syracuse (N. Y.) Lighting Co. 1st 5s, 1951.
$5,000 Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Co. 1st 6s, 1923.
25 shs. Standard Coach Horse Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
150 shs. H. P. Snyder Manfg. Co.
$30,000 Maryland Trust Co. Timber Ctfs. of the Kirby Lumber Co., Series Q. & R.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
$14,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
110 shs. Sea Coast Canning Co. pfd.
200 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Realty Associates.
5 shs. Greenwich Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$42,000 Maryland Trust Co. 6 p. c. Timber Ctfs. of the Kirby Lumber Co., Series P. & Q.
$10,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$5,000 Lackawanna Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
$8,000 Kansas City Interurban Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1919.
300 shs. Union Surety & Guarantee Co.
15 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
2,474 shs. Ecuadorian Association, Limited.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
AMERICAN SEWER PIPE COMPANY
(Formerly American Clay Manufacturing Co.)

The undersigned Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000) dollars in the purchase of bonds of said issues, providing said purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, on or before March 21st, 1904.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
Dated New York, March 1st, 1904.

CITY BONDS CALLED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of City of Cape Girardeau Funding Bonds numbered 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, each for $500.00, issued March 1st, 1890, by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and subject to call at the option of said city 10 years from said date, and with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, that said bonds have been called for redemption by the City Council of said city by a resolution adopted on February the 15th, 1904, and will be redeemed on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, and that the interest on said bonds shall cease and terminate on the 9th day of April, 1904.

By order of the City Council of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

GEO. E. CHAPPELL, City Clerk.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., February 23d, 1904.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.

WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Stanley B. McLean,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
WALL ST. EX. BLDG.,
49 Exchange Place.
Stocks, Bonds & Grain.

W. E. WOODEND & Co.,
(Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exch.)
Main Office, 25 Broad St., New York.
Margin accounts solicited in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.
Write for Daily Market Letter & Weekly Review

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 3d day of March, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,680,648.11
Overdrafts		404.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$114,380.19	
Due from approved reserve agents	485,820.21	
		600,215.40
Real estate		12,379.05
Stocks and bonds		11,000.00
Specie		95,236.15
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		99,403.00
Cash items, viz.: Items carried as cash		4,407.49
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Vaults, furniture, and fixtures		28,930.75
		$2,521,624.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	62,002.45
Due depositors	2,161,172.79
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	128,338.36
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	20,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	111.00
	$2,521,624.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3d day of March, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of March, 1904, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
No. 181. N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE YORKVILLE BANK,
at the close of business on the 3d day of March, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,378,655.43
Overdrafts		58.81
Due from approved reserve agents		250,809.27
Banking house and lot		56,372.04
Mortgages owned		2,500.00
Stocks and bonds		487,480.00
Specie		65,133.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		172,315.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$105,888.30	
Other items carried as cash	28,405.43	
		134,293.78
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
		2,549,617.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	71,417.10
Due depositors	2,152,434.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	25,716.16
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	50.00
	2,549,617.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
REINHOLD VAN DER EMDE, President, and WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,511 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3d day of March, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. VAN DER EMDE, President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the seventh day of March, 1904, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] FREDERICK RATH,
Notary Public,
New York County.

FINANCIAL.

MITCHELL MINING CO.

(La Dicha Mining and Smelting Co. of Mexico)

Capital Stock, 500,000 Shares. Par Value. $10

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MITCHELL, President and Treasurer.....Los Angeles, Cal.
THOS. H. ANDERSON, First Vice President.....Judge Supreme Court, District of Columbia
W. S. BOTSFORD, Second Vice President.....Pres. American Nat. Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. E. CRARY, Secretary.....Banker and Broker, Los Angeles, Cal.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.....Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.
B. F. COLE.....Washington, D. C.
GEORGE A. FITCH.....Los Angeles, Cal.
R. E. MORRISON.....Attorney at Law, formerly U. S. District Attorney, Prescott, Ariz.
E. D. ELSON.....Manager of Mines.
HARRY MITCHELL.....Manager New York Office.
WALTER R. HENSEY.....Counsel, New York.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENTS.
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.....Los Angeles, Cal.

DEPOSITARIES.
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.....Los Angeles, Cal.
BANK OF CALIFORNIA.....San Francisco, Cal.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.....of New York
UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN TRUST COMPANY.....City of Mexico

LOCATION OF MINES—District of Bravos and Tavares, State of Guerrero, Mexico, about 40 miles in an air line from Port of Acapulco.

EXTENT OF VEIN—Upward of five miles in length, averaging 1,000 feet in width.

CHARACTER OF THE ORE—Chalcopyrite, self-fluxing, requiring no concentration before going to the furnace.

COST OF LABOR—About 45 cents, gold, per day. The company has been employing for the last 18 months from 300 to 400 men per day.

COST OF FUEL, laid down at Acapulco, $5 per ton. It is the intention of the Company to erect its works on the coast.

THE MITCHELL MINING COMPANY DOES NOT OWE A DOLLAR. ALL ITS PROPERTIES ARE FULLY PAID FOR AND TITLES CLEAR AND FREE OF ANY INCUMBRANCE.

The Company owns titles to 164,000 acres of the very best quality of oak and pine timber; all paid for and free of incumbrance. It has about $2,000,000 worth of timber on its lands.

The Company also owns a Water Power sufficient to operate all machinery for mining, smelting and refining, and to furnish motive power for an electric railroad connecting the mines with tidewater, the saving from which alone will pay 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock, over and above other similar companies.

THE MINES ARE BEYOND THE PROSPECTIVE STAGE AND FULLY DEVELOPED. THE COMPANY HAS IN SIGHT 270,000 TONS OF ORE, ASSAYING FROM 40 TO 74 PER CENT., WHICH HAS A VALUE OF ABOUT $30,000,000. THIS ORE CAN BE SHIPPED AND AT LEAST 80 PER CENT. NET PROFIT MADE ON IT AS SOON AS ITS RAILROAD IS COMPLETED. IT ALSO HAS ABOUT 4,000,000 TONS OF 4 TO 10 PER CENT. ORE.

Two steam hoisting plants are now in operation on two different shafts. Two air compressor plants are in course of construction, as well as two large hoisting plants.

It is the intention of the Company to ship the high grade ore as soon as its railroad is completed, and to build its reduction works from profits received from the shipment of this high grade ore.

THE COMPANY IS TAKING OUT FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 WORTH OF ORE PER DAY NOW AND STORING IT IN SHEDS, AWAITING THE COMPLETION OF ITS RAILROAD, WHICH IT EXPECTS TO COMPLETE IN FROM 6 TO 8 MONTHS.

THE COUNTRY IS ENTIRELY SELF-SUSTAINING. THE COMPANY OPERATES A LARGE RANCH, FROM WHICH IT SUPPLIES ITS OWN CAMP, AS WELL AS NEIGHBORING TOWNS, WITH BEEF, CORN, WHEAT, COFFEE, VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND ALL THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

GEORGE MITCHELL, the President and Treasurer, is a native of Swansea, Wales, and received his early training in the copper industry at Vivian & Sons' Smelting and Refining Works of that place. After coming to this country he was Assistant Superintendent and Metallurgist of the Boston and Montana Smelters at Great Falls, Montana. Then, for six years, he was Superintendent and Metallurgist of the United Verde Mines, Jerome, Arizona. These smelters are fully equipped with the Mitchell Economic Furnaces and other smelting appliances and methods on which Mr. Mitchell owns patents. The Cananea properties of Sonora, Mexico, owe their success to Mr. Mitchell's economical management and treatment of that ore. He organized the Cobre Grande Copper Company and was its President and General Manager until it was merged into the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, of which latter company he became a director and the General Manager until he resigned in order to devote his exclusive time to the Mitchell Mining Company.

The property has never been advertised before, for the reason that the Company wanted it to be past the prospective stage before bringing it before the public.

THE COMPANY IS OFFERING another 15,000 shares of Treasury Stock at $10, and 10,000 shares at $15, reserving the right to reject any or all subscriptions. The stock is selling very rapidly at $10, and the 15,000 shares will not last long, when the Company will increase the price of the stock to $15 because of the enormous increase in the intrinsic value of the mines. Make all checks payable to

MITCHELL MINING COMPANY,
52 WALL STREET, - - - - - - - - NEW YORK
OR 522 BRADBURY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY.

Notice to the Holders of 6% Timber Certificates

(Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Default having occurred in the payment of interest due on **FEBRUARY 1ST, 1904,** upon the 6 per cent. **TIMBER CERTIFICATES,** the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large number of these certificates to act as a Committee to protect their interests.

All holders of these certificates are entitled to become parties to the agreement dated February 2d, 1904, under which this Committee will act, and are requested to sign the agreement and to immediately deposit their certificates, with coupons attached, with the **UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY,** which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

It is important that the powers of this Committee be strengthened by the deposit of your certificates, so that at the proper time it may be authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary in your interest.

New York, February 2d, 1904.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, } Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar St., New York City.

Committee { GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman; DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY, FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY, LONDON, have consented, for the convenience of EUROPEAN certificate holders, to receive the deposit of these certificates under the Agreement of FEBRUARY 2d, 1904.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.....$5,574,850.38

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	James Campbell,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould,
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	William H. Leupp.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.

Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V. Pres
H. M. Gough, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE YORKVILLE BANK,
at the close of business on the 3d day of March, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,378,655.43
Overdrafts		58.81
Due from approved reserve agents		250,809.27
Banking house and lot		56,372.04
Mortgages owned		2,500.00
Stocks and bonds		487,480.00
Specie		65,133.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		172,315.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$105,888.30	
Other items carried as cash	28,405.43	
		134,293.78
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
		2,549,617.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	71,417.10
Due depositors	2,152,434.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	25,716.16
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	50.00
	2,549,617.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. FRISSELL, President, and B. H. FANCHER, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3d day of March, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

A. S. FRISSELL, President.
B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1904, before me.
SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
[Seal of Notary.] Ctf. filed in New York Co.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAMILTON Fire Insurance Company:

In accordance with a requisition made on the 16th day of February, 1904, by Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, notice is hereby given that, owing to an impairment of the capital amounting to Seventy-nine Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Forty-six Cents, an assessment of 53.03 per cent. of the par value of your shares is required to be paid at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, No. 75 William Street, on or before the 16th day of April, 1904.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the third day of March, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,562,787.48
Overdrafts		6,072.38
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		95,501.06
Banking house and lot		447,066.60
Mortgages owned		33,017.48
Stocks and bonds		39,528.13
Specie		2,162,867.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		333,841.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$433,092.88	
Other items carried as cash	73,374.82	
		506,467.70
Total		$12,187,149.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,645,349.33
Due depositors	$10,317,691.63
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	24,107.87
	10,341,799.50
Total	$12,187,149.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. FRISSELL, President, and B. H. FANCHER, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the third day of March, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

A. S. FRISSELL, President.
B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1904, before me.
SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
[Seal of Notary.] Ctf. filed in New York Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the 3rd day of March, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,625,024.66
Overdrafts		1,386.23
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$295,070.29	
Due from approved reserve agents	27,009.17	
		322,079.46
Other real estate		25,586.08
Mortgages owned		18,000.00
Stocks and bonds		425,001.25
Specie		614,114.19
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		312,701.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$218,766.64	
Other items carried as cash	42,212.33	
		260,978.97
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixture account	$36,375.00	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer.	15,523.80	
		51,898.80
		$5,656,770.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	320,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	26,842.77
Due depositors	4,475,479.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	119,447.92
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	15,000.00
	$5,656,770.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3rd day of March, 1904, as the day on which such report shall

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Seven-story modern elevator apartment; fully rented; only Savings Bank mortgage. For particulars,
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.....Cor. 81st St.

A CHOICE CORNER.

Investment. — Morningside Avenue flat, five stories, 25 ft. double. Rented $5,100; asking $50,000. Easy terms; well built and in splendid condition.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 E. 42D.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

23-ft. flat, Stanton Street, near Columbus; rented for $1,800; mortgage $35,000 at 4½%; price $45,500; easy terms. Property modern throughout.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 E. 42D.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!

I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story, 27-ft. double flat; all rented, (low,) $3,720; mortgage $25,000 at 5%, two years; price $34,500. Investigate at once. Easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

NOS. 155 AND 157 EAST 71ST ST., TWO four-story private dwellings for sale or to rent, together or separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Another single twenty-five-foot apartment; eight rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; rents, $2,720; price, $26,500; formerly mortgaged $25,000. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

West 103d St.—Elegant 31-ft. double flat, all modern improvements; rentals nearly $4,400; price $41,000; mortgage $25,000, 3 years. Apply Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d.

A private house, bargain, West 80th St.; four-story, high stoop, second floor extension; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000 at 4½. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

Best offer accepted this week; $10,000 cash; mtg. $60,000; rents, $7,620; two 35 feet wide double flats; eight rooms and bath. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252, net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$700,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $200,000 for suburban loans; 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 5 per cent. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

Builder's Sacrifice.—30-ft. modern flat; guaranteed rent, $5,500; price, $48,500; $2,000 income on $10,000 investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

65th St., near 2d Av.—Two 27-ft. five-story, four families; rents, $4,700; mortgage, $16,000; price, $22,000 each; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 E. 42d.

$13,500.—Unequaled for price! Plot, 37.6x100; brick dwellings; light sides; vicinity Park Av., 116th St.; brokers' commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Double flat, 6 rooms, no heat; rent, $2,640; price, $24,000, $4,000 cash; modern house; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Southwest corner of 32d and Lexington Av. for sale, 5-story flat, to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 126th St., 25-foot 5-story tenement; rent $2,925; price $27,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Twenty-five-foot single apartment; private surroundings; yearly tenants; rental, $3,000; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

The finest 20-foot house on West 93d St.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

Over 16 per cent. investment; triple flat below 59th St.; all improvements; private rear. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,600. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, stores, no heat; price, $26,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Cheap.—Plots, 104th St., near Park; also corner; many others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Private houses; low prices; all sections; get list. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Small amount cash buys fine property to alter into stores. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.; $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat, rents $3,500; price, $30,000; also two modern double flats, rents $6,560; price, $60,000; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bronx.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats, $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$3,500 cash will buy up-to-date, 4-story brick single flat, 20x100; six rooms and bath; mortgage, 4½%; rent, $1,200; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

ATTENTION—DO YOU NEED CASH?
I'm looking for bargain; Bronx property preferred. Must be cheap; send full particulars immediately. Address Cash Buyer, Times, Harlem.

Bargain.—5-story, up-to-date apartment, 33x90x100; price, $30,000; mtge., $18,000, 5%; rent, $4,100; will pay 20%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$3,800.—2-family houses; decorated; 11 rooms; all improvements; $500 cash. Buechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Bronx property all descriptions; send particulars. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road and 165th St.

Great Bargain.—Bronx corner flat, with stores, $19,000; prominent location. Pittman, 3,165 3d Av.

$4,500.—Special bargain; elegant 7-room house; all improvements. Bathgate Av. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St. elevated station, 50x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Bargains.—Lots suitable for 4 and 5 story flats; special inducements to builders. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$500 down buys new 7-room house; balance can be paid in installments. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 160th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

5-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500.00; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

5-story flat; rent, $2,250; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Bargain!—3d Av. business property, near 160th St. "L" station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

3d Av. lot, with large frame house, near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Plot 50x95, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$1,500	Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
$1,200	Will buy 2-story 2-family frame dwelling, with all improvements; lot 25x100.
$3,500	For 2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements, including furnace; mortgage, $2,250.
$5,500	2-story and brick basement 1-family dwelling, near L station.
$21,500	5-story double flat, with stores; rents, $2,300.
$18,00	4-story triple flat, near L station; mortgage $12,000 @ 4½%.
$22,500	5-story double flat, with stores, on Alexander Av.; mortgage $14,000 @ 4½%.

W. F. A. KURZ,
NEAR COURTLANDT AVENUE.
608 EAST 156TH STREET.

CHALLENGE IS STILL OUT.
$11,500 buys four-story flats.
12,000 buys Third Av. business property.
15,500 buys flats showing 15%.
25,000 buys dandy corners.
7,500 buys Third Av. taxpayer.
7,000 buys equity corner flat showing 12% net.
5,000 buys tenement, free and clear.
4,000 buys lot near Boston Road.
4,500 buys dwelling near McKinley Square.
Thousands of others as cheap and desirable. Exchanges of all kinds.
Call, write, 'phone, or shall I call?
Sicker, 3d Av. and 169th St.

3-story brick house, near 141st St.; 8 rooms and bath; plot, 20x100; price, $5,750; mortgage, $3,500; 4-story brick double cold-water flat, near 149th St. L.; lot, 25x95; rents, $1,500; price, $12,500. C. C. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av., near 139th St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73d ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim. Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

Two-Family House,
Jefferson Av., near Lewis; 2-story and basement; stone; 2 complete sets of improvements; open plumbing; $7,500; mortgage, $4,000.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., near Gates. Open evenings.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Detached Dwellings.
FLATBUSH.
See us before renewing your lease.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
140 Nassau St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
in the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

Furnished house, Brooklyn, St. John's Place, three blocks from park; three stories, 11 rooms and bath; perfect order; will lease for one or two years; reasonable rent. F. C. Poucher, 123 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

Flatbush Lots $225 Each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Investment.—3-story double buff brick bay window flat, Hancock St., near Ralph Av.; rent, $1,128 year; price, $11,000; leave $7,500 mtg. 5%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

A widow will sacrifice beautiful Bensonhurst home, one block from Gravesend Bay. Lillian G. Johnson, Room 1,200, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.
Will be sold at once to close an estate, 70 acres; high ground; magnificent easterly view; five acres woods; 10 acres apple orchard, fine young trees; remainder the best of farming land; watered by springs; house 12 rooms in perfect repair; large old-fashioned chimneys with large fireplaces on first and second floors; carriage house, stable, barn, and other buildings; on State road; less than one hour from Grand Central Station, less than 18 minutes' drive from three railroads. For further particulars apply to NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

$7,500 will buy finest corner on Chester Hill; house 15 rooms; all improvements; good stable; half acre ground; mortgage $11,000. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.
FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 22 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

South shore Long Island, near Babylon and Great South Bay, residence, 19 rooms, bath; furnace; barns; seven acres; fine condition; $20,000; small part cash; photos. Neville, attorney, 87 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—Furnished 17-room cottage and stable, large grounds; price, $9,500; easiest terms; great bargain. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

For Sale—16-room house, $2,500; farm 90 acres, $4,000; easy terms; 20-acre farm, $2,250; cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let—Fine cottage, 14 rooms, furnished, at Arverne. Luke Eldert, Hammel's, Rockaway Beach.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.
TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON,
Borough of Richmond, New York,
Two Houses, with Grounds, Shade Trees, Gardens and Stables.
Most desirable location; high elevation and commanding a magnificent view of New York Bay. Nine minutes' walk from the station. Forty minutes from the Battery.
For particulars address
TALBOT ROOT, 52 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.
Unexcelled opportunities for homes; Queen Anne and two-family modern houses for sale or exchange; all improvements; from $1,800.00 up. Arrow C. Hankins, 2,001 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn Hills.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

TO RENT—30 ROOM HOTEL.
All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; elegant surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; located at Westport, Conn.; one mile from the finest beach on the Sound.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT GREENWICH, BELLE HAVEN, ROCK RIDGE, AND VICINITY.
For a complete list apply to the office of THOS. N. COOKE, 125 Greenwich Av. Telephone, 128R—Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale—Small farm on Narragansett Bay; good buildings; about one-half mile frontage; ideal Summer home. Address Geo. J. Kelley, Attleborough, Mass. 300 farms through Vt., N. H., Mass., and R. I. for sale.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.
Farm, 130 acres, Central New York; fine buildings; fully stocked; free and clear; $14,000. Manhattan or Bronx property; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

For Rent.—Lake Champlain—Whallons Bay.—Six-room cottage, furnished; ice, wood, boat; $150 season; charming location. Mrs. E. W. Leaning, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

To Rent—9-room house, 7½ acres; fine location; $350 per year; sell $7,000. Thos A. McConkey, Box 68 Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Farm, 130 acres, Central New York; fine buildings; fully stocked; free and clear; $14,000. Manhattan or Bronx property; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$15,000 equity in down-town business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm; central location. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Wanted.—Three-family house, Harlem, in exchange for Brooklyn property in best location; send particulars at once. DIAMOND, 13 East 125th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Lawyers Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $4,000,000
The policy of the Company contains NO EXCEPTIONS AS TO LOSS FROM FIRE, EXPLOSION, RIOT, WAR, TORNADO, EARTHQUAKE, DEFECTS IN TITLE, OR ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.
This is the ONLY MORTGAGE COMPANY issuing such a policy.
47 LIBERTY STREET

OF INTEREST
To Property Owners
Reduce Your Insurance Rates
by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first class mechanics.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.,
50 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Funds to Loan first mortgage Manhattan & Bronx only.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6465 Broad. 42 Broadway.

$25,000 wanted on first mortgage, 5 per cent., four years; factory property; value satisfactory and bond excellent. Address I., Box 104 Times Office.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies; tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 110 Nassau St.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

Gentleman's country seat, top of high wooded hills, adjacent other beautiful places; two miles to Morristown Post Office; views of Bernardsville and Mendham hills in distance; free from every nuisance; house 17 rooms, fully furnished; all improvements; 6 open fireplaces; purest spring water; stable, five horses, coachman's rooms; fruit; grand old trees; cool in Summer, mild in Winter; sale, $19,000 or rent, $1,200. Condict, owner, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

North Branch, N. J.—Farm 56 acres, all tillable; 9-room modern dwelling, large barn, all outbuildings, live stock, cows, poultry, pigs, horses, 5 wagons, harness, machinery, implements, complete, $4,500; worth double; must be sold account of sickness.
J. H. McKEON, 792 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

Splendid farm, 190 acres, at Far Hills, N. J.; large house and two sets outbuildings; $25,000. Farm and residence near Madison, N. J., 110 acres; house 13 rooms and bath; also tenant house, 2 commercial greenhouses, 2 barns, 10 acres fruit; $28,000. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit
DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

Locust, N. J., on North Shrewsbury River.—To let, 12-room cottage, furnished; hot and cold water, gas; stable for two horses; 4 acres in lawn; select location; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANTHONY B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

Two-story and cellar, seven-room house; gas, wash tubs, toilet in house; grape vines and fruit trees in yard; price $2,700; $500 cash; bargain. John Weitzel, 62 Webster Av., Hoboken.

Your own terms; 5-6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, $2,100 to $3,000, at Arlington and New Milford. Smith, 375 Elm Street, Arlington, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 50x160; reasonable. William M. Pletz, 180 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Your own terms; house and lot, 40x150, $2,500; also houses $2,100 to $3,000, and choice lots; 40 minutes from city. K., No. 829 Temple Court, Building.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

Plainfield.—Delightful residence, eleven rooms; all improvements; electric light; near to depot. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes; send for Picturesque Boonton. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Want to buy corner on Columbus or Amsterdam Av., for cash, about $60,000, between 59th St. and 125th St.; principals only. Address William H. Halpin & Co., 85 8th Av., near 14th St. Telephone No. 1,624—Chelsea.

TENEMENTS WANTED FOR CASH CUSTOMERS. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO G. TUSTI & CO., 206 BROADWAY, CITY.

We sell, rent, or exchange property; all parts of United States. No commission charged. Send particulars. Real Estate Register, 500 5th Av.

Special attention to owners and speculators; have $25,000 cash to invest in cheap flats and tenements; brokers protected. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

A country place, free and clear; will give equity in a new seven-story fireproof apartment house in payment.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Want to Buy.—A corner in the avenues; good location; suitable for saloon purposes; principals only. Kindly send full particulars, Box 18, 1,515 3d Av.

MUST have some properties at once, no matter where located, as I have cash buyers for all parts of Manhattan and Bronx. CHAS. MOORE, 241 West 116th St.

Wanted—Flat property in Bronx; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Farnolo, 45 East Houston.

Wanted—House or farm, Bergen Co., vicinity Hillsdale preferred; full particulars. Tenant, Box 132 Times.

Wanted—Farm, North, South, for unincumbered property, Orange, N. J. Thomas Monaghan, 76 William St.

Will purchase a five-story triple flat if reasonable. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23d St., 403-407 East—Two lofts, 75x100; also ground-floor space.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Light loft to let, 50x100, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 28th St. and 7th Av.

Why not go to Newark? Cheap rents; power reasonable. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles, steam boiler, elevator; rent, $2,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished front office, 835 Broadway; heat, light, attendance; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 Prince St. Light store and lofts with all improvements. Apply W. H. Buffett, 5-7, E. 42d. Tel. 4572 38th.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 23x95. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

26 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Light Floors, New Building; Elevator; REASONABLE RENT. APPLY PREMISES.

Store and basement to let.
Vesey Street, opposite Washington Market. Rent low; possession May 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR 5TH AV.
Stores, floors, new building, elevator; rents $1,000 to $3,250.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

Desirable Lofts to Let.—16 Spruce, near Nassau; 29 Beekman, near Nassau; 59 Beekman, through to Ann St.; 225 Pearl, corner of Platt.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

MARKET & FULTON NATL. BANK BLDG., COR. FULTON & GOLD STS.
A FEW SPECIALLY LIGHT OFFICES
AT VERY MODERATE RENTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92,
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DUN BUILDING.
200 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST.
A few choice suites and single offices to let in this strictly fireproof building; all modern conveniences; location central. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FIFTH AV. LOFT.
To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.
6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—we must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker.
91 AND 93 5TH AV.

16 DEY STREET
Entire Bldg. To Let May 1
Consisting of Store, Basement, Sub-Basement and 4 Lofts—Rent Reasonable.
LORD, DAY & L RD, 49 WALL ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED
403 East 184th St., Near Jerome Av.—Second floor; private house.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—High-class apartments; eight large rooms; two baths; just completed.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
Six elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal, or telephone 3030 Harlem.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

GARDEN APARTMENT.
118TH, 119TH STS. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Six and seven large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $43.00 upward. S. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

CARVEL COURT
80 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Corner 114th Street—5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; new building; convenient to all cars; $40.00, $55.00 monthly. Janitor.
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent.
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for booklet.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

Kendal Court,
517-523 West 111th St.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY.
Superintendent on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
More Private Dwellings
are listed in this office than can be procured elsewhere; some exceptionally desirable, in very select locations.
RENTALS $720 TO $3,000.
It will be to your interest to call on us before locating.
T. E. HAYMAN CO.,
217 West 125th St. Tel. 1,557—Morningside.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Four connecting houses, with immediate possession; suitable for hotel or boarding house.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

INDUCEMENT TO RIGHT PARTY.
An elegant American basement house, 11 rooms and bath, partly furnished. Tenant will take one room and board in part payment of rent. Seixas, 322 W. 138 St.

To let, 3-story dwelling, 134 W. 126; also 4-story dwelling for business, 14 W. 125. Apply Hortons, 142 W. 125.

In West 70s, three-story and basement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A large list of private houses to let. Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.
For our Spring list, now making up, furnished and unfurnished houses; all sections and rentals.
CONNFELT-CLARK CO.,
500 Fifth Av., (42d.) Tel., 2107—38th.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys Large Plot on East Ninety-Eighth Street—Temporary Improvement for Forty-Second Street Corner—Sales by Brokers—To-day's Auction Offerings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Henry Honlein to Abraham Ruth the plot, 128.4 by 100.11, on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 96.8 feet west of Second Avenue.

Gutwillig Brothers have bought the three-story dwellings 41, 43, 45, and 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, each 17.3 by 100.11. They own the adjoining northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and now control a plot 100.11 by 150 facing Mount Morris Park.

To Build on 42d Street Corner.

The Thompson-Starrett Company, which owns a large parcel at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, has decided to remove the existing old dwellings and erect a two-story "taxpayer" covering a frontage of 100 feet on Forty-second Street and 40 feet on the avenue.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of 120 and 122 Madison Avenue by a new athletic club for women.

Daniel J. Sully Buys a Stable.

Daniel J. Sully, the cotton operator, who recently bought the residence 6 East Sixty-second Street, through L. J. Phillips & Co., has also purchased, through the same brokers, the three-story private stable 163 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 102.2, from William H. Tailer.

Douglas, Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Harry M. Austin to Joseph W. Howe, for occupancy, 139 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9.

E. Ile Forest Simmons has sold for Dr. Simon P. Goodhart 131 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5, to J. Wray Cleveland, who will replace the dwelling now on the lot with one of the American basement type.

The four-story residence of Adolph Lewisohn, at 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, is to be remodeled and enlarged by the addition of a fifth story. The remodeled edifice will have a handsome new façade of ornamental stone, and will contain a music room, a library, and a picture gallery, with a glass dome. The cost of the improvements is estimated at $25,000 by Architect A. W. Brunner.

Upper Broadway Plot Sold.

Duff & Brown have sold for the estate of Edmund Connolly the plot on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 50 by 100.

Max Marx has bought, through Bernard Smyth & Sons, from John L. Cadw

Hersch Frank to Rosie Aaronson and another, (mtge $13,950)..... Nom.
133D ST, 535 West, 25x99.11; Albert S. Reimann to Frances Steigerwald, (mtg $10,675)..... Nom.
134TH ST, 87 West, 17.6x99.11; James A. Smith to Amelia Smith, (mtg $8,150).... Nom.
137TH ST, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x 100; Rose Smith to Elias Gusaroff and others, quitclaim..... Nom.
140TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lenox Av, 115x99.11; the Central Building Improvement Investment Company to Solomon Rothfeld, 1-3 part..... Nom.
147TH ST, 908 West, 25x99.11; Thomas A. Roe to Herman Behn and another, (mtg $18,750.) other consideration and.. 100
147TH ST, n s, 520.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; Isaac A. Van Bomel to Severin Magda and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Louis J. Phelps, referee, to Samuel Williams..... 25,150
149TH ST, 542 West, 16.8x99.11; Max Marx to John Wild, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; William F. Bange, trustee, to Harry E. Mulliken, all title, (mtg $1,-700)..... 3,550

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,443; Blume Hochberg to George Rosenson, 3 years..... $720
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 109th St; Thalia W. Millett to William Dreyer, 5 years..... $1,800 to 2,400
CLINTON ST, 80; Sam Tuchfeld to Moses Nathanohn, 10-12 years..... 336
ELM ST, 12; John T. McRoy to Michael Bacci, 3 1-12 years..... $1,200 to 1,800
LUDLOW ST, 20; David Wolpiansky to Mendel Finkelstein, 2 years..... 720
PERRY ST, 137; Dora Zagon to Julius Fogel and another, 3 1-12 years..... 2,400
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 200 ft s of Sumner St; Frank L. Bacon to Gus Lerch, 3 years..... $420 and 480
2D AV, 450; Esther Greenberg to Jacob Steiner, 3 years..... 850
3D AV, 131; Emanuel Solomon, agent, to Frederick O. Collins, 5 years..... 1,050
4TH ST, 31 East; Henry Kroger to Harris Lurrie, 2 years..... 300
5TH ST, 321 East; Christian Jacobs to Louis Dressler and another..... 2,500
5TH ST, 321 East; Lucy Liebermann and another to Christian Jacobs, 5 10-12 years..... 1,200
5TH ST, 705 and 707 East; Max Kotzen to Abram Brown, 3 years..... 600
10TH AV, s w corner of 87th St; 37th St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av; Josephine E. Carpenter to Richard E. Thibaut, 10 years..... 13,000
28TH ST, 105 West; Caroline C. Beige to John Dell Era and another, 5 years..... 2,000
34TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av; Prescott H. Butler, individually and as trustee, to James S. Inglis, 6 years..... 4,500
53D ST, 407 West; George A. Macdonald to John J. Degnan, 3 years..... 300
56TH ST, n e s, 80 ft s e of Avenue A; Gamaliel C. St. John, executor and trustee, to Grove D. Curtis and another, 21 years..... 750
97TH ST, 219 and 221 East; Isaac Brown and another to Angelo Gagliano, 4 years 3,800
123TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av; Robert Murray to Michael J. Hassett, 10 years. $300 to 400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:
BEHN, Herman, to Thomas A. Roe, 147th St, 508 West, prior mtg $18,750, due March 27, 1907..... $5,250
BERGFIELD, Ben, to James Phillips, Jr., and others, trustees; 111th St, n s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
BRANFIELD, Isaac, to Max Kessler; 105th St, s s, 130 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500
BUSE, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, s s, 316.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 27,000
DUNN, Alfred B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 26th St, s s, 431.3 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
DUNN, Alfred B., to Mary O'Brien; 26th St, s s, 431.3 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,250
FRANKEL, Louis, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 32d St, 346 East, 3 years..... 5,000
FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to John E. Leech, executor; 5th Av, 2,167, 4 years. 17,000
FRIEDLANDER, Oscar C., to Max Wassermann, trustee; 60th St, s s, 215 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $9,000, 5 years.. 10,000
FULLAM, Francis, to Cornelia S. Scharfenberg, executrix; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s w corner of Trafalgar Place, due Sept. 7, 1907..... 3,700
GARDNER, Magill Sarah E., (Gardner,) to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 42d St, 129 West, 1 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000
GARDNER, Magill Sarah E., (Gardner,) to Sarah H. Powell; 42d St, 129 West, prior mtg $40,000; also, 43d St, 126 to 130 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 29,500
GAROFALO, Vincent, to American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 302 East, 4 years..... 12,000
GAROFALO, Vincent, to the Jefferson Bank; 1st Av, 2,282; also 111th St, 302 and 304 East, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000
GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Max Lipman and another; Park Av, n e corner of 115th St, prior mtg $32,250, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,750
GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Max Lipman and another; Park Av, n e corner of 116th St, prior mtgs $38,000, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 40,000
GROSS, Samuel, and another to the State Bank; 2d St, n s, 72.9 ft w of Avenue C; also 2d St, 256, due, 6 per cent., note. 5,000
HALPRIN, Sarah, and others to Esther Sundheim; 2d St, 226 East, 5 years..... 20,000
HALPRIN, Sarah, and others to Anna C. S. Hassey; 3d St, 226 East, prior mtg $20,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent.. 3,500
HAMILTON, Louis A., and another to Ellen L. Borden, guardian; 101st St, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000
KAUFMANN, Matilda, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 124th St, 243 East, 3 years..... 6,000
KAUFMANN, Matilda, to Minnie J. Doughlass; 124th St, 243 East, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500
KODANS, Abraham, to Rosalie Rosenthal; Ludlow St, w s, 50 ft n of Canal St, due Sept. 7, 1907, 6 per cent..... 10,000
LEDERER, Josephine, to Joseph Brucker; Lenox Av, 547 and 549, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
LEVEN, Harry, to Hyman Cohen; 118th St, 3 West, prior mtg $32,666, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,333
LEVY, Louis, to Josephine Lederer; 7th Av, n 1.989, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000
LIBBEY, Frederick A., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, w s, adjoining land of William Libbey, runs w to e s of Fort Washington Av, &c., due May 1, 1907..... 65,000
LIPSCHITZ, Rebecca, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Ludlow St, 89, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000
LIPSCHITZ, Rebecca, to Kate E. Coles; Ludlow St, 89, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000
LONDON, Mary E., to Henry D. Brewster; 154th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,350
LOPEZ, Giovanni, and another to Antonio Lopez and another; 1st Av, 683, due April 1, 1906..... 39,000
MICHAEL, Sophia, to Charles Simpson; 124th St, s s, 208.8 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 6,000
MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and another to Caroline O'Neill; 1st Av, s e corner of 2d St, 5 years..... 58,000
MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, s e corner of 2d St, demand, 6 per cent.. 22,000
MORGAN, Mary F., to Frederic de P. Foster; 3d Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, subject to part 5 years..... 5,000
McNAMARA, Matthew, to E. J. Murphy, Jr.; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft s of 135th St, 2 years..... 12,000
NEILL, Margaret, and another to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors; Chisholm St, w s, 190 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years..... 1,000
NEWMARK, Amelia, to Albert Herskovits and another; 128th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000
O'SULLIVAN, Thomas E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58th St, 340 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 7,500
ROBERTSON, Donald, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; Amsterdam Av, w s, 25 ft s of 186th St, prior mtg $20,000, due Dec. 26, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000
ROMM, Hyman, and others to David Kidansky and another; Hester St or Hester Court, 103, prior mtgs $64,000, building loan, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 24,000
SCHMITT, John J., to Lion Brewery, Amsterdam Av, 775, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,875
SCHMIDT, Henry, to Matilda Welsker; Washington Av, s w corner of 186th St, prior mtg $25,000, due July 7, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000
SCHWARTZBERG, Simon, and another to Dora E. Sarasohn; 104th St, 244 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,325
STIEGLETZ, Leopold O., to Charles Liebmann; 65th St, 60 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000
STEIGERWALD, Francis, to Albert S. Reimann; 133d St, 535 West, prior mtg $19,675, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 825
TEDFORD, Stephen J., to William L. Marshall; Lewis St, n w s, 76.3 ft s of 8th St, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
THE STATE REALTY AND MORTgage Company to Michael C. O'Brien and another, executors; 126th St, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,500
THE TRUSTEES OF ST. JOHN'S (EAST German Conference) Methodist Episcopal Church of Wakefield to John Scharles; Fulton St, n w s, being Lot 109, map of Washingtonville, due July 1, 1907..... 2,000
TURNEY, Cathleen, to John Wild; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 187th St, 2 years..... 7,000
UNGER, Victoria, to Joseph H. Austen; 75th St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years..... 500
WAINWRIGHT, Charles, to Sigmund Kraus; Belmont Av, e s, 425 ft n of 183d St, 1 year..... 7,703
WEILL, Leonard, to American Mortgage Company; Broad St, s e corner of Stone St, 1 year..... 11,000
WITTENBERG, Harry, to Harris Mandelbaum; Madison St, n s, 137.10 ft e of Market St, 4 part, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,900
WILLIAMS, Ella F. Bangs, and H. Langdale, 149th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, due June 7, 1904, 6 per cent..... 35,000
WORRALL, Amelia R., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 37th St, s s, 90.1 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $10,000

BEGGS, Harry N., to Noel B. Fox..... 5,500
BURWELL, Minerva, to Alice H. Sturges. 17,000
COOPER, Laura M., to Morris Cooper.... 1
COOPER, Laura M., to Joseph Cooper.... 1
COOPER, Laura M., to Joseph Cooper.... 1
HOROWITZ, Joseph, and another to the State Bank..... 1
KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY to Sadie Moses..... 15,000
LEDERER, Jacob, and another to Jacob Block..... 10,000
LEAVITT, Martha A., to Heyward G. Leavett and another, trustee..... 1
LEDERER, Jacob, and another to David Block..... 5,250
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Matilda Welsker, assigns three mtgs.. 1,050
MARAN, Harris, to Van Norden Trust Company..... 1
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY to Catharine M. Sanders..... 1
POWELL, Sarah H., to Amy Willets, guardian, an infant..... 2,884
POWELL, Sarah H., to Amy Willets, an infant..... 11,008
POWELL, Sarah H., to Charlotte M. Willets, an infant..... 6,108
ROSENBERG, Louis, to Abraham Levy.. 1
SCHWEITZER, Julius, to Samuel Grossman, two assignments, other consideration and..... 100
STONE, Samuel H., to Sender Jarmulowsky, ¼ part..... 5,665
VAN DEVENTER, Charles H., executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.. 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,439 to 2,455; Laing & Noonan against William Wainwright, owner and contractor..... $46
46TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 60x100; Roebling Construction Company against Allison Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 4,746
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
PARK AV, n e corner of 115th St, 75x90; Max Lipman and Max Gold, with Samuel Greenstein..... $40,000
105TH ST, 172 East; Max Kessler, with Isaac Branfeld..... 20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WEST END AV, 411; Thomas & Betts against Thomas Frazier and another, Nov. 9, 1903..... $34
5TH AV, s e corner of 92d St; James R. Sayre, Jr., & Co., against I. Townsend Burden and another, Dec. 17, 1903..... 379
109TH ST, 240 East; John J. Cook and another against Mendel Alterman, Jan. 22, 1904..... 25

Lis Pendens.

CHAMBERS ST, 16 to 20; William F. Donnelly against Caroline F. Wight and another, (specific performance;) attorney, William L. Stone.
CHRYSTIE and Bayard Sts, n e corner, 49.7x 31.10; Henrietta M. Bostwick and another, as trustees, against Katie Seise and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Prentice.
GREENWICH ST, 394; Newburg Savings Bank against William J. Fryer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.
LENOX AV, 320; Albert Glassmann against Carrie Shotwell, (action to foreclose a mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Graff, Blauvelt & Hitchcock.
LIND AV, e s, 85.10 ft n of Devoe St, 25x112.6; Mary L. Hardman against Jennie V. Kennedy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Edmund Coffin.
ST. JAMES ST, s s, 154.6 ft e of Jerome Av, 150 x171; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Robert H. McCutcheon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Townsend.
WOODCREST AV, w s, 206.10 ft n of Devoe St, 45.9x92.7x irregular; Mary L. Hardman against Max Just and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Edmund Coffin.
12TH ST, 239 East, and 2d Av, 191 and 193; William L. Condit against Thomas S. Godwin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.
40TH ST, n s, 80.11 ft w of 7th Av, 39.1x74.2, leasehold; John Schneider against Thomas Rogers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. M. Gilpin.
49TH ST, n s, 56.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5x irregular; Samuel J. Cohen against Samuel F. Hyman and others, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, S. J. Cohen.
86TH ST, s s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Samuel Werner against Barnett Baff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Goodman.
119TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; Margaret Vance against Annie E. Reubert, (specific performance;) attorney, C. A. Arnstein.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

New Orders for Session of Court Beginning May 31.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Court of Appeals, which is now in recess to March 14, has ordered a new calendar for the session which will commence May 31, on which will be placed those appeals in which return and notices of argument (with proofs of service) shall have been filed with the clerk on or before May 2. Causes on the present calendar of Oct. 5, 1903, need not be renoticed, but will be called in their order and disposed of before the new calendar is taken up.

By direction of the court the clerk will not accept and file stipulations which reserve cases on the present calendar for dates later than April 25. Cases now stipulated for dates later than April 25 will be considered as stipulated for April 25.

COURT CALENDARS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Max D. Steur, Clarence J. Shearn, and Peter S. Carter of New York City, Walter W. Magee and Charles L. Stone of Syracuse were among those admitted to practice.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

485—International Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Weeks, agent, &c. In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

564—Thomas A. Kelly et al., petitioners, vs. Cunard Steamship Company Limited.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

573—Julius King Optical Company, petitioner, vs. Frederick F. Billiofer et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

587—Rudolph H. Lange, petitioner, vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

601—The Atlantic Transport Company, claimant, respondent, vs. Francis E. Dodge et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

612—The Atlantic Lumber Company et al., petitioners, vs. the L. Bucki & Son Lumber Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted.

605—The Western Union Telegraph Company, petitioner, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Submitted for the petitioner with leave to respondents to file brief within one week.

276—American Press Association, appellant, vs. Daily Story Publishing Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Dismissed on authority of counsel for appellant.

543—Maurice Runkle, appellant, vs. William Henkle, United States Marshal.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

409—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. David G. Baird et al.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Day call for Tuesday: 469, 503, 535, 372, (and 373 and 481,) 273, 177, 178, 181, 182, (and 183,) 185.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

92—Moesie vs Bidwell.
154—Lowrie vs Meldrum Co
164—Penn R R vs Burr
181—Dodge vs U S
182—In re Mertens
183—Rittenau vs The Patria
184—Brunswick, &c, Co, vs Kumpe
185—Werckmeister vs Am Litho Co
186—Greene vs Buckley
187—Same vs Man Refrig Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

88—McCaffrey vs tug Transfer No 4

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

2—People, &c, vs Beehler
5—Dept of Health vs Owens
8—Cullinan vs Morphuro
10—Podmore vs Dime S Bk of Bklyn
18—Hopkins vs Mut St Ry Co
19—Manda vs Etienne
20—Brown vs Bronson
21—Daniels vs Rogers
22—Odell vs Brentney
23—Rosenfeld vs Dawson
25—Corbet vs Man Brass Co
26—Csatlos vs Mut St Ry Co
28—Pritchard vs Union Ry Co
29—Wilpon vs Met St Ry Co
30—Pelzel vs Schepp

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts—Freedman, P. J.; Scott and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bloo vs Elec Vehicle Co
2—Hellner vs Siegman
3—Maher vs Shaler
4—In re Walton Av
5—Caston vs Ridgley
6—Kruger vs Cannon
7—Carlan vs Hayes
8—Constable vs O'Callaghan
9—Middlestadt vs Middlestadt
10—Price vs Ryan
11—In re Mt Morris Bk Co
12—Jones vs Reilly
13—In re King
14—Chamberlaine vs Busby
15—In re Georgi
16—Boysen vs Boysen
17—Same vs same
18—Cohn vs Gessel
19—Taylor vs Glass
20—Forschl vs Day
21—Hawley vs Hawley
22—First Nat Bank vs Kopple
23—Leiter vs Tracy
24—Lewando vs Lewando
25—Fenjes vs Trial
26—North vs Claffy
27—Coe vs McGovern
28—Canis vs Steiert
29—Long Pole Lumber Co vs Rode
30—Pollak vs Sondheim
31—Senti vs Pielnes
32—Kenealy vs Kenealy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers.

421—Alphonse vs Clancy
422—Same vs Holder
427—Cutter vs Union Surety & Guar Co
436—Peterson vs Adams
443—Foreman vs International Mercantile Agency
450—Aerticelli vs Folks
466—Grabow vs Malbin
416—Port vs Weinheimer
236—Hand vs Rogers
Preferred cause.
4568—Smith vs Havens Relief Fund Society
General calendar.
3424—Isenberg vs Markansky
2998—Strauch vs Ehret
3360—Goodman vs Maze
3368—Israel vs Smith
3369—Same vs Atturbury
3442—Trotto vs Noha
3503—Tallhee vs Gordon
3505—Garbulsky vs Schmidt
3514—Fischer vs Lund
3535—Dolinsky vs Lazarus
3573—Van Buren vs Aschner

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—James Plunkett.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

12378—McGibbons vs International R T Co
14498—Jewell vs Jewell
14342—King vs Siedler
14322—Tauscher vs Bender
14326—Grosjean vs American Surety Co
6153—Carenous vs Sperry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

5216—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
2515—Crosby vs same
5487—Taggart vs same
5270—Shattock vs same
5295—Rappaport vs same
3954—Sheridan vs same
5076—Larkin vs Tucker
11787—Brown vs Man Ry
5178—Gregorius vs Met St Ry Co
5001—Smith vs Met St Ry
5118—Solinc vs same
5137—Hollander vs same
5304—Kessler vs Man Ry
5309—Joyce vs Met Iron and Steel Co
5313—Cavanaugh vs Met St Ry
5332—Martin vs same
5438—Reilly vs same
5447½—Miranda vs same
5501—Silberman vs same
4811—Fixman vs Toplitz
11596—Ryan vs N Y C & H R R Co
14830—Carrigg vs Emigrant Indus Sav Bk
14385—Carrigg vs Bk for Sav
14254—Krelling vs Inter St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5,818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest. 5465—Hackett vs North
Inquest. 5466—Hackett vs same
5451—Shannon vs City of New York
5238—Boeri vs Union Ry Co
1142—Smith vs Sedon
4985—Crane Co vs Collins
4807—Hanel vs City of New York
3116—Jacob vs Thompson
4106—Riordan vs Am Tobacco Co
5021—Sigerist vs Union Railway
4847—Jackson vs Taylor
5089—O'Hara vs Mayor, &c
5109—Iasiello vs Third Av R R
5117—Solinc vs same
4286—Schoenblum vs City of New York
13745—City of New York vs Jack
12112—City of N Y vs Gleiser
4497—Stahlo vs Marshall
4486—Standard Scale & Supply Co vs McIntyre
4226—Same vs same
13129—City of New York vs Lyons
13023—Same vs same
12973—Same vs Shack
5230—Siatone vs City of New York
5233—Varon vs B H R R
5540—Gobber vs City of N Y
5545—Hart vs Spellman
5590—Morrison vs Michaelis
4810—Baito Mach Wks vs McKelvey
2122—Carey vs City of N Y
5126—Wesp vs Union Ry Co
5229—Bandino vs same
5231—Strauss vs Coogan
5236—Hyde vs Miller
5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Gerber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5244—McGinley vs Smith
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague
5274—U S Sav & Loan Bk vs Morse
5277—Sarasohn vs Isaac Goldman Co
5278—Leonard vs Clyde S S Co
5287½—Wintringham vs Smith
5297—Perry vs Bates
5223—Ottenberg vs Tromer

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held on ground floor, in County Court House. —Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Conrad H Muth
2—Leonard Lewisohn
3—Jacob Miller
4—Margaret Foley
5—Michael Darcy
6—Alexander McKenzie
7—Leonard F Roos
8—Augustus Schell
9—Augustus Schell
10—Frank C Heyiman
11—Rose Hanratty
12—John Faulkner
13—Carl Gossrau
14—Marlen S Brynilsen
15—Gustav Kugelmann
16—Battista De Bartole
17—Joseph Bourelier
18—Mathias Poelze
19—Thomas Thornton
20—Michael Zeitter
21—Sibyl S Terry
22—Adam Schultheiss
23—John Slater
24—Julia A Anderson
25—Emma Schenck
26—Nellie Reed
27—John Welsh
28—Louisa C Campbell
29—Henry Dailey, Jr
30—Lydia W A Tillson

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2429—Hackey vs Inter St Ry
6404½—Lowenstein vs Int St Ry
788—Smith vs N Y Edison Co
796—Zipper vs Met St Ry Co
6803½—Morel vs Stearns
10271½—Siegel vs Met St Ry
2435—Koestef vs Int St Ry Co
1265—Cogialte vs Met St Ry Co
2456—Kurschowitz vs Epstein
2443—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co
1548—Gorey vs City of N Y
649—Scheuer vs Rosenbaum
6082½—Jones vs Rice
4230—Kelly vs Hogan
967—Schmittsler vs Oriental Metal Bed Co
2434—Knot vs Rothfeld
4934—Alexander vs Gould
7077½—Ellner vs Priestley
1918—Nini vs Met St Ry Co.
4052—Popel vs Morning Journal Co
4053—Giffner vs same
947—Einhoten vs Man Ry Co
1072—Lowel vs Met St Ry Co
458—Rider-Ericsson Engine Co vs Winthrop
7068½—Wolff vs Wolff
905—Lo Cicero vs Coughton
7131½—Nathan vs Met St Ry Co
1221—Larsen vs same
1555—Hasleton vs Int St Ry Co
1361—Davis vs Samilson

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scahury, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2207—Pakas vs Arthur
2161—Garfingle vs Congo Diamond Co
853—Maggio vs Simon
5077—Steinmetz vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
2179—Lawless vs Liebler
2193—Williams vs Int St Ry
2139½—Weissman vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2394—Goldberg vs McElroy
2319—Lane vs Joy S S Co
2418—Aborn vs La Shelle
1764—Horan vs Int St Ry Co
2403—Matero vs same
2224—Macfadden vs Union Surety, &c, Co
2350—Wager vs Int St Ry Co
2407—Duncan vs Spalding
2382—Dryer, vs Steda
2383—Same vs same
2411—Phillips vs Welher
1349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
1437—Naylen vs same
2091¼—Berinet vs Int St Ry Co
2107½—Liouri vs Union Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clean. Short cause.

7031—Appel vs Schwering
6076—Stationers' Board of Trade vs Blen
5820—Focidus vs Speroni
6870—Scheinholz vs Brosin
7151—Rabinowitz vs Israel
6957—Silleck vs Schulman
7002—Gallagher vs Freahman
6855—Busey vs Case
Law Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2513—Franklau vs Int St Ry
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker
2477—Loone vs Leeson
2483—Guesno vs Man Ry Co
2484—Meyer vs Int St Ry Co
2487—Golden vs same
2489—Barrisi vs Norton
2142—Stewart vs Met St Ry Co
5073—Edlich vs Metz
2824—Kenney vs Met St Ry Co
2469—Borgbuchler vs 42d St, &c, Ry Co
2493—Valenti vs Int St Ry Co
91—Sauter vs same
2565—Kirschner vs Hirschberg
2566—Anhalt vs Man Ry Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2581.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—Charles E Ongley
2—John McCarthy
3—Nicola Skelton
4—Michael Grobskinsky
5—John Davis
6—James Rogers
7—Mary Williams
8—Julius Smith
9—Oscar S Roschild
10—John Fox
11—Lee Banks
12—Joseph Williams
13—Joseph Axelbaum
14—George Kelly
15—Ernest Joseph
16—Tony Aspére
17—Louis E Emmerich
Charles W Williams
Pleadings
1—Frank Luissi
2—Henry Gottlieb

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—John E Lenger
2—Chas E Hutchinson
3—Marie Williams
4—Harry Irving
5—Francesco Delmonte
6—Michele Fulgari
Santos D'Andrea
Antonio D'Andrea
7—Louis Wexler
8—Kate Kelly
9—Gilchino Ferrari
10—Joseph H Meyers
11—Martin Mara
12—Charles F Broach
13—Murray vs Shanley
84—Int R T Co vs Gallagher
85—Brown vs Coleman
86—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co (in re Hausman St)
87—Same (in re Christoforo)
88—McCandless vs Duane Press Print Co
89—Sabotnick vs Sabotnick
40—Kolli vs Maloof
41—Rialta vs Shelton
3588—Hauptmann vs Hauptmann
2963—Boice vs Jones
3312—Strachan vs Baker
3756—Hummell vs Burry
1009—Rudinsky vs Rudinsky
2691—Herbst vs Ryan
4086—Breck vs Scharf
4120—Ludwig vs N Y Tel Co
3771—Rousseau vs Rousseau
2721—Reimer vs Kleinfeld
2894—Clothier vs Gorman
3466—Maximos vs Choate
3411—Wilson vs Standard Asphalt Co
3745—Schulhafer vs Nolan
3689—Carroll vs Wentworth
3524—Emrich vs Goldstein
4463—Storm vs McGroner
4079—Leonard vs Leonard
2922—Rosenblatt vs Rosenblatt
2376—Greene vs Welch
4895—Rascover vs Goldberger
6975—Fay vs Fay
7187—A B Claflin Co vs Sussman
7124—Howe vs Schiller
7145—Lewin vs Herzberg
7200—Newmark vs Kessler
7129—Kellner Co vs Int, &c, Co
6914—Wronkow vs Munro
6342—Miller vs Danver Chem Mfg Co
2587—Hirsch vs Int St Ry Co
2509—Greenblatt vs same
2570—Engel vs same
2571—Rubenstein vs Schitz
2571½—Sherr vs Garcia
2572—Tookar vs De Lesser
2573—Goldstein vs Simone
2574—Rider vs Rich
2575—Marsa vs Int St Ry Co
2576—Loser vs Gross
2577—Rubin vs Cone, &c
2578—Rosenberg vs Spear
2579—Feldman vs Mut, &c, Light Co
2580—Oehlhof vs Solomon
2581—Delaney vs Weimacht

Highest number reached on regular call, 2581.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—Charles E Ongley
2—John McCarthy
3—Nicola Skelton
4—Michael Grobskinsky
5—John Davis
6—James Rogers
7—Mary Williams
8—Julius Smith
9—Oscar S Roschild
Charles W Williams
10—John Fox
11

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A reward will be paid for the recovery and return in sound condition of every barrel of oil marked "G's," lost from lighter in East River, Friday, to the owners, L. C. Gillespie & Son, 6-8 Fletcher St., city.

LOST—Corner 59th St., 6th Av., lady's green leather purse, containing gold purse marked "E. C.," and other articles. Finder please communicate with H. B. Gayley, 40 Wall St.; reward.

LOST.—Reward; lost Friday night, pearl breast-pin, between 78th St. and 3d Av. and 23d St. and 8th Av. G. Hein, 37 John St.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 180; name on collar. Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 60th.

$1,000 reward for return of handkerchief containing diamond jewelry lost on premises. Inquire Hotel Antique, corner 12th St. and 4th Ave.

PERSONAL.

Information Wanted.—Whereabouts any of the locators of the Emma Silver Mine, near Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. John Murry, Caruthers, Fresno Co., Cal.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

64TH ST, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; near "L."

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,264 Lexington Av.

PARK AV., 1,036, (Corner 86th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—34TH ST. 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

15TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large front room, with hot and cold water; also, small.

125TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

181TH ST., 403 EAST, Near Jerome Av.—One or two large connecting rooms; private house.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Waist hands wanted on fine costumes and shirt waists; experienced hands can make $15 to $20 per week; long season; steady work. Paris Skirt Co., 699 Broadway.

WANTED—OPERATORS, TUCKERS, AND FINISHERS ON SUMMER DRESSES; ALSO HAND SEWERS. WIGHTMAN & CO., 21 WAVERLEY PLACE

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Pigeti Bros., 70 West 3d St.

Males.

WANTED—Young man to study stenography under court reporter; 175 words; qualify for civil service; permanent position when capable. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—By an active young woman as good cook; reference; wages, $25. O'Brien, 328 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl a few months in the country, as chambermaid; assist with waiting or sewing. Fulham, 170 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker, lately back from Paris, wishes engagements by day in private family. M. A., Box 107, 617 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit, alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

OFFICE WORK.—By young woman in office, exclusive of bookkeeping and stenography, where work demands intelligence and energy; speaks French and English perfectly; excellent references. T. B., Box 1,138, Times, Harlem.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,225, Times, Harlem.

SECRETARY, &c.—As secretary, reader, or translator from French or German, by a lady, long resident abroad. X. C., Box 106 Times office.

STENOGRAPHER.—With 12 years' office experience; willing to assist with office work; would like position where accuracy and steadiness would be appreciated; can use Oliver and Remington machines; salary, $10. Advertiser, 121 West 96th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience, permanent position with a good mercantile house or office with an opportunity for advancement; salary, $10. Miss E. L. Lowber, Raymond House, Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, capable young woman as stenographer; six years' experience; with highly respectable firm, where conscientious services will be appreciated; salary, $15. H. V. A., 291 Broadway, care of Mrs. Field.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Two and a half years' experience; familiar with office work; good reference; would like position that would be permanent; salary, $10 to $12. Miss V. A. Taylor, 1,167 61st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Remington operator; one year's experience; would like position that would be permanent; willing to begin on a salary of $8. Miss Mary Marks, 380 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE CLERK.—Five years' experience; salary, $12 to $15; best of references. Miss E. M. Holder, 180th St. and Honeywell Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, rapid, and thorough; over five years' experience; best of references from previous employers; salary, $15. Miss S. L., 2,085 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience in advertising office; also experience in literary work; good references; salary, $18. Miss E. D., 142 West 124th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can furnish very best references as to character, habits, &c.; over 3 years' experience; salary, $18. Miss Mary Mishler, 56 West 105th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady with one year's experience; good reference as to ability, character, &c.; salary, $8. Miss A. Peterson, 258 21st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; will accept $12 to $15; very best references can be furnished. Miss F. L. Barber, 131 West 73d St.

Males.

BANK CLERK and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bank clerk and bookkeeper, 22, desires to enter a new business where there is an Al opening for a young man of ability. Integrity, L., 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry, accountant, correspondent, at present employed, desires change. "Moderate," 1,364 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care Walsh, 1,161 Jackson Av., Bronx.

COACHMAN.—In private family; good horseman and gardener; very useful and perfectly willing to be of service wherever located; sober and reliable. Coachman, 573 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—Private family, thorough, life experience, most willing and obliging; understands stable management, harness and young stock; abstainer, 5 ft. 10, 35 years, single; city or country; drives single and pair. Williams, 573 Broome St.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 36th St.

OFFICE WORK.—By young man, 23, energetic and ambitious; experienced in all general office work; excellent penman, accurate figurer; knowledge of bookkeeping. J. Ullmann, 183 East 111th St.

SALESMAN.—Would like to connect with a good house to look after Philadelphia trade, or sell; take a 20% side line. A. Niblo, 1530 Newkirk St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; 24 years of age; thoroughly competent office assistant; rapid and accurate writer; first-class references. O. Knox, 526 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER.—Young man, willing to make himself useful office. Experienced. H. R. Samuells, 258 W. 38th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26, with 11 years' experience in real estate and building business, who understands plans thoroughly, wishes position with real estate operator, building loan firm, or builders; no brokerage. Experience, Box I, 108 Times.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (50c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 Sixth Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other original productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces of oak and walnut, taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Stamps Wanted—Unused at 5 per cent. discount; stamps of every description bought. Call or address Room 1, 115 Nassau St.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 5th Av.

JEROME BEGINS HOTEL WRECK INVESTIGATION

Wants Contractors' Books and Will Call Many Witnesses.

DATE FOR INQUEST IS FIXED

Borough President Ahearn Would Have Better Building Inspectors and Uniforms for Them.

District Attorney Jerome's investigation of the causes that led to the collapse of the Darlington Hotel, on West Forty-sixth Street, last Wednesday, assumed true legal form yesterday, John Doe proceedings being commenced to fix the blame. Assistant District Attorney Train examined a number of witnesses in his private office. Justice Holbrook issued subpoenas for those wanted.

Ignatius Weltner of 135 Broadway, counsel for Pole & Schwandtner, the iron contractors, was asked why he had advised the contractors not to surrender their books, after which Mr. Train informed him that he would have to produce the books. Mr. Weltner replied that the books contained much that was purely the private business of the firm, and that he had looked upon the matter as purely a private affair. He said he would take the matter under consideration. It is understood that he will surrender the books to Mr. Train.

The other witnesses examined were Lender, the bookkeeper, and Tomek, an engineer, both in the employ of Pole & Schwandtner. The examination will continue to-day, and Mr. Train expects to question most of those who escaped from the building, and will also visit the hospitals to get the statements of the injured. Mr. Jerome said that Henry De B. Parsons, the consulting engineer retained by him to examine and report on the wreck, had not made his report.

The work of clearing away the débris on the site of the wrecked hotel continued yesterday. Superintendent of Buildings Hopper visited the wreck during the morning, but would not discuss the disaster until after he reached his office, when he made the following statement:

"From what I have read in the newspapers," he said, "and from information otherwise received, I am of the opinion that the collapse was due to overloading of some of the floors with building materials. However, this is merely an opinion, and may yield to another explanation after a more complete survey of the wrecked building has been made. We shall have to await the outcome of the inquest, as the Coroner has it in his power to examine those who should be able to tell what materials were stored on the floors, &c. However, until the ruins are entirely cleaned up our Inspectors will not be able to make a complete report.

"As far as I could see, casually looking over the wreck this morning, the beams seemed to have been properly bolted, but, of course, we will have to wait until the Iron Inspectors report before we know positively. I do not take any stock in the story that the rear of the building is on quicksand. I have done considerable work in that vicinity, and never ran across any such conditions."

Borough President Ahearn said last night that he had expected to receive during the day a report from Superintendent of Buildings Hopper on the disaster, but that Mr. Hopper had been unable to finish his report. Mr. Ahearn wants to get a higher class of men as Building Inspectors.

"I am going to advocate," he said, "that all applicants for inspectorships must be first examined by the Board of Examiners, which is made up of seven practical men, the Chairman of the Board of Underwriters, and the Chief of the Fire Department. Then let such men as pass the examination take the civil service examination. My attention has also been called to the wisdom of having the Inspectors wear uniforms. Mind you, I am not saying that any of the Inspectors are dishonest, but if any of them should be inclined to shirk their duty uniforms would be advantageous, for you can see a uniform much further than you can plain clothes."

Mr. Ahearn also favors higher compensation for the Inspectors. He cannot get the men he wants for $1,200 a year, he said, since craftsmen who can make as much by sticking to their trades would rather continue at them than take a position with greater responsibilities.

No bodies were found in the ruins yesterday, although several more are believed to be in them. So far the number of known fatalities as a result of the wreck total twenty, as follows:

ALLISON, FRANK T., 818 Sixth Avenue.
ACKERMAN, LOUIS, 613 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.
BIER, JOHN, 42 Chester Street, Brooklyn.
BONNET, STANISLAUS, 53 Avenue A.
CHRISTOPHER, WALTER J., 1,287 First Avenue.
CENTI, JOSE, 125 Pell Street.
DANWALDER, ADAM, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
DRAZDOUSKI, JOHN, 25 Allen Street.
FAGAN, FARRELL S., 331 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.
GREEN, W. R., 435 West Twenty-eighth Street.
HENCHER, EMIL, 786 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.
JOHNSON, Axel, 661 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.
KELLY, TIMOTHY, 123 East Eighty-eighth Street.
KRASEK, FRANK, 421 East Sixty-third Street.
LASEK, CARL, 58 Avenue D.
MORRILL, FREDERICK, 662 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.
QUINN, PATRICK.
STORRS, Mrs. ELLA LACEY, Rye, N. Y.
SPRZYPISKY, MARCELLI, 117 East Third Street.
TOMPKINS, WILLIAM, 1,415 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Coroner Scholer said that he would begin the inquest to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The jury, he said, would be composed of architects and builders. "The inquest," said Dr. Scholer, "will go on day to day until finished, unless it is discovered that there is some foundation for that quicksand theory, in the event of which the proceedings will be adjourned until all the débris has been cleared away."

Dr. Scholer said that he was still looking for Pole and Schwandtner, the iron contractors.

A mechanic's lien for $4,746 was filed yesterday on the Hotel Darlington property by the Roebling Construction Company.

SOLDIERS ASSAIL POLICEMAN.

He Had Stopped Fight Near Fort Wadsworth Last Week.

Percy Simons, a patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, in Staten Island, was badly battered and narrowly escaped serious injury after he turned out with his section at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for patrol. On Saturday Simons interfered in a fight between two soldiers from Fort Wadsworth on New York Avenue, Clifton.

One of the soldiers, William Carlton, of the Coast Artillery, turned on Simons and started to fight. The other soldier, who had been getting the worst of the trouble, ran away. Carlton proved too much for Simons, and the officer had to use his club. When the patrol wagon arrived later Carlton was just coming to. The soldier was found guilty yesterday, and fined $2.

Simons was warned in some manner yesterday that it would be dangerous for him to do duty near the fort, as some of the soldiers intended to "do him." Simons took his post, and was passing within 500 feet of the guardhouse, at the main entrance to the fort, when a shower of stones rained down on him from the wooded hill in the Government reservation opposite the fort proper. Several of them struck his helmet, and but for this he might have been seriously hurt. Others hit him about the body, but his rubber coat and thick clothing saved him.

The assault was witnessed by the sentry on duty at the gate. The guard turned out, and they followed Simons into the woods, but failed to locate his assailants.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

BACK FROM MEXICO TO GO TO PRISON

G. H. Secor Voluntarily Returns to Answer Robbery Charge.

LOANED MONEY TO FRIENDS

Says He Took the Funds of the Railroad in Effort to Recover His Shortage.

George H. Secor, who for almost twenty-five years was cashier of the freight department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was lodged in the Tombs yesterday charged with embezzling $10,166 of the company's funds.

Secor returned to New York yesterday, after having fled to Mexico in January last while the auditor of the company was going over his accounts. He returned here on Saturday last and waited at his home, at 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, until Detective Sergts. McNaught and O'Connell went there to arrest him. After being committed to the Tombs he declared that he had never reaped any benefit from his stealings. He said that he would plead guilty when arraigned on March 15. Most of the money which he took, he said, had been lost in the stock market, where he speculated in hopes of winning a sum large enough to straighten his accounts, which had become short through his loans of small sums to employes of the railroad company.

Jotham N. Coddington, the traveling auditor of the Lackawanna, reached New York the first week in January and started an investigation of Secor's accounts in the office in the Produce Exchange Building. While the examination was in progress, on Jan. 8, at noon, Secor picked up his hat, saying he was going out to lunch and would return in a few minutes. Instead of coming back he boarded a train for the South and went to Texas, and then to Mexico. He did not even notify the members of his family that he was going to leave the city.

After Secor had gone, $79.73 was missed from the cash drawer. Further investigation showed that his accounts were short more than $10,000. The railroad officials notified the police, and Central Office detectives traced him to Texas.

In Mexico Secor obtained employment in the offices of a mining company, but he was unable to stand the warm climate, and wrote on here to friends telling them he thought of returning and surrendering to the police. His attorney was notified that he would be back in town on Saturday, and he returned on that day. He decided to spend Sunday with the members of his family, and then sent word to his attorney that he was ready to surrender, and Detective Sergts. McNaught and O'Connell were sent to arrest him at his home.

RISKED LIFE TO SAVE TRUCK.

Fireman Drove Engine Into a Pole—Horse Had to be Shot.

In trying to avoid a truck, the driver of which failed to get out of the way, Driver Frank Carson of Engine 22, while on his way to a fire in East Eighty-first Street yesterday afternoon, sent his engine squarely into an electric light pole at the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Second Avenue.

Carson was thrown clear over his horses' heads by the shock, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises; Lieut. Thomas McGrath and Engineer Timothy Donovan, who were standing on the rear, were thrown off and badly shaken up, and the off horse was so badly cut in the flank by a splinter from the electric light pole that it had to be shot. The engine will have to be sent to the repair shop, as a result of the accident, as both poles were broken and the machinery was damaged.

Charles Fletcher, the driver of the truck, was arrested by Policeman Cashin of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station as he was driving away, but as Lieut. McGrath refused to make a complaint against him he was released. The other firemen did not feel so kindly disposed toward him and wanted an example made of him for causing what they declared to be an altogether unnecessary and easily preventable accident.

The fire was at 506 East Eighty-first Street, in the home of Mrs. E. Solomon. Before the firemen appeared, however, the blaze had been extinguished, Mrs. Solomon says, by some unknown youth, about sixteen years old, who ran in from the street and with pails of water from her kitchen put out the burning furniture. The damage was about $15.

HOUSTON OIL COMMITTEE.

Protective Committee Asks Stockholders to Deposit Their Shares.

A protective committee of the stockholders of the Houston Oil Company of Texas has issued a circular in which it asks the deposit of holdings that it may protect the interests of stockholders in the pending receivership proceedings in Texas courts. The next move in that direction will be taken on March 17, when a hearing is due on the issue of making the receivership

Members of the committee are Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co. of New York, N. W. Jordan, President of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston; Edwards Whitaker of Whitaker & Co., bankers, of St. Louis, and John F. Shepley, Vice President of the Union Trust Company of that city, and Henry Wollman, counsel. The depositories under the committee's plan are the Morton Trust Company of New York, the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, the Union Trust Company of St. Louis, and Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore. Certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors in the usual form

WIDOW FAINTS IN COURT.

Mrs. Wallach Overcome on Making First Declaration of Her Marriage.

After making, for the first time, a public declaration of the fact that she was the wife of Joseph R. Wallach, who died a few weeks ago, Mrs. Sarah E. Wallach fainted in Surrogate Thomas's court yesterday. Mrs. Wallach applied to the court to have revoked the letters of administration which had been granted to Abraham R. Wallach, her late husband's brother, on the ground that she had been disregarded.

It appears, however, from the testimony taken, that none of Mr. Wallach's relatives knew of his marriage. Mrs. Wallach said that they were married some fifteen years ago by a Justice of the Peace in Philadelphia. The wedding was kept a secret by them because of the religious differences of their families. They lived together in this city, she said, and he died in her home.

When Surrogate Thomas heard the facts and obtained proof that the applicant was the widow, he granted her the letters of administration.

AIDS WOULD-BE BENEFACTOR.

Dentist Bequeaths $3,000 to Woman Who Was Sympathetic.

Henry J. Desaxe, a dentist, who died recently, left a will which was filed for probate yesterday, in which he bequeathed $3,000 to Miss Jennie McConnell, explaining as follows:

This bequest is made for deep appreciation of her friendship and kindness when, some years since, being ill and contemplating leaving for a vacation, she offered to loan me every dollar she had, being under the impression that I could not afford the expense of the trip contemplated. The extreme kindness of that offer made a deep impression, and the bequest is given also to help a good, noble, moral, self-supporting woman when old age shall have come.

Mr. Desaxe left an estate valued at $15,000, and consisting entirely of personal property. Other bequests in the will are $3,000 to his sister, Mrs. Annie Simmons, wife of Samuel Simmons; $1,000 to his niece Mrs. Ella Hart, wife of Alexander Hart, and $5,000 to his friend Isaac Prince. Mr. Prince is an invalid, and has been in the Lincoln Hospital for more than a year. To his wife the testator leaves the residue of the estate, saying that he believed that and $10,000 he gave to her during his life would provide for her amply. Mr. Prince is executor and Mrs. Desaxe the executrix under the will.

NEWS STAND FRANCHISE FIGHT.

Aldermen Say No Action Will Be Taken on the Wentz Resolution.

Owing to the opposition that has sprung up on all sides, members of the Board of Aldermen declared yesterday that there was no probability of favorable action being taken on the resolution offered a week ago by Alderman Wentz of Brooklyn granting a franchise for a nominal consideration for the erection and maintenance of news stands under all elevated railroads.

The resolution names Charles B. Dana as the grantee, but he is merely a young law clerk with the firm of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, and is acting for a corporation which has not as yet come out into the open on the matter. The resolution calls for compensation at the rate of $5,000 a year only, and if granted would give control of 1,044 news stands and put about 3,000 newsdealers out of business. At the same time it would deprive the city of about $625,000 in license fees during the twenty-five years of the proposed grant.

Alderman Wentz said he did not know what was back of the resolution and introduced it merely at the request of a friend, who thought that the provision of furnishing a City Directory at each stand and having a fire, ambulance, and police call there would be a good thing for the city.

OFFENSE NEW TO JURY.

Had Never Heard of "Felonious Marriage" Case.

Charles Bliss, who formerly boarded with Godfrey Andreas at 197 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, was acquitted yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions after having been placed on trial on the novel charge of violating Section 301 of the Penal Code in "feloniously and knowingly entering into a marriage with the wife of Godfrey Andreas."

It was the first case of its kind to attract the attention of the court, such marriages usually resulting in indictments for bigamy. The members of the jury never knew before that there was a law known as the felonious marriage law.

The testimony in the case was to the effect that Andreas sheltered Bliss at his home in Brooklyn until such time as Bliss might find employment. Bliss, it was said, became infatuated with Mrs. Andreas, who is the mother of six children. This was after he had secured a situation and remained at the house as a boarder. According to her story he compelled her by threats to leave her home, and on Feb. 11 they went to the residence of the Rev. Frederick W. Boese at 702 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, where the minister married them. The deserted husband, Andreas, after a long search, found the couple in the Bronx, where they had started housekeeping. A quarrel followed, in which knives and revolvers were drawn.

While the jury was out considering a verdict Judge Newburger called Mrs. Andreas to the bar and asked her if she was willing to return to live with her first husband. She said she would willingly go back to him if he would take her. Then the Judge called Andreas to the bar and questioned him. Andreas was asked whether he still loved the wife who had deserted him. He said that he would willingly take her back. Thereupon Judge Newburger suspended sentence in her case and told the couple to go home and forget their troubles.

A few minutes after they had left the courtroom the jury in Bliss's case returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Mayor Harrison on "Unfair" List.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Mayor Harrison has been put on the "unfair" list of the Federation of Labor. The grievance against the city's executive is that he refused to permit the city Board of Examining Engineers to be made an organizing agency for the Engineers' Union.

WITH the rainy days coming on, an extra pair of Trousers will just fill the bill. To-day a five-dollar bill will buy any one of 470 pairs of fine Worsted Trousers right out of our regular stock made for this season. The prices have been $9, $8, $7, and $6. Quiet stripe patterns. They will probably all be sold before night.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Don't turn your back on a good thing."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

BIDDERS ARE CONDEMNED

Justice Leventritt Says All Parties to Suit Are Tainted.

COMMENTS ON RAILWAY DEAL

Offers to Raze Buildings on Site of New Pennsylvania Station Declared to be "Conceived in Iniquity."

Severely criticising both plaintiffs and defendants, declaring that their joint motive was not honest, that the agreement they made to carry it out was "conceived in iniquity," and that the whole proceeding "comes very close to a conspiracy," Supreme Court Justice Leventritt yesterday vacated the temporary injunction obtained by certain contractors restraining certain other contractors from going on with the work of razing buildings on West Thirty-second and West Thirty-third Streets in order to prepare for the erection of the Pennsylvania terminal station.

The plaintiffs who obtained the injunction were Charles H. Southard, the Byron W. Green, Jr., Company, George A. Roeber, Krekeler & Son, F. W. Seagrist, Jr., Meyer Heilman, the Thomas Krekeler Company, and the Candee & Krekeler Company. The defendants were the George W. Jump Company and the F. M. Hausling Company.

The Justice, in his decision, tells of the formation by all of the parties to the action—both the plaintiffs and the defendants—of a combination or pool, and describes the plan they conceived. All of the members, he says, met in secret session. The work was divided into four sections. By a secret ballot it was determined who should put in the highest bid. The amount of these bids was determined by secret ballot. The average was taken, and it was arranged that one should put in a bid a trifle higher on each section. As these ten men comprised nearly all of the companies that do this sort of razing, it was quite certain that they would get the contract. The profits of the four men were to be divided among the other members of the pool.

"An interesting fact," says Justice Leventritt, "is disclosed by these secret bids in that one member put in a ridiculously low estimate, even for the low estimates generally made, and this was for the avowed purpose of bringing down the average to a low figure."

The Pennsylvania Company rejected the bids made, the highest of which on the four sections aggregated $17,000, and the contractors met again. Then it was that the defendants in the injunction proceeding withdrew from the combination, and, bidding $15,000 apiece independently, got the contracts. The others sought to recover their share of the profits.

Justice Leventritt says he cannot enforce such an agreement, not because he desires to protect the rights which the defendants claim they have, because "they are as guilty as the plaintiffs," but because none of the parties came into the court with clean hands.

McADOO MAY CHANGE PLAN.

Mayor Did Not Know of His Preference When Signing Police Bill.

Not knowing that Police Commissioner McAdoo is opposed to the plan to erect the new Police Headquarters on the old Centre Market site, Mayor McClellan has signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen providing for the building at that point. The fact that the resolution had been approved by the Mayor was announced in The City Record yesterday, and when the Mayor was informed that Commissioner McAdoo is desirous of having the Headquarters further up town he was disturbed.

"I was not informed as to how the Commissioner felt on the subject," said the Mayor, "or I should not have signed the ordinance. I do not know now whether or not the matter can be reopened. That will depend largely upon how strongly the Commissioner feels about it."

BOOTH-TUCKER NOT TO LEAVE.

Col. Higgins Makes Denial on Behalf of Salvation Army Leader.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, according to Col. E. J. Higgins, is not to resign or retire as the head of the Army in America, as was reported yesterday.

"There is absolutely no truth in the story at all," said Col. Higgins. "It is true that he will go to London to attend the international conference of Salvation Army workers about June 15 next, taking with him about 300 officers, but he will return again about the middle of July if nothing unforeseen happens to him, and go right on acting as Commander as heretofore. If the Commander intended to retire soon we would know it here, and Mr. Tucker would not at the present time be traveling about the country, but would be here arranging for his retirement, for this is a large work, and a man retiring from it would have considerable to arrange so that his successor could take up his position where he left off."

PICKPOCKETS' NEW TRICK.

Put a Trolley Car in Darkness and Rob a Man.

What the police say is a new trick by pickpockets was played last night on a Washington Street trolley car in Hoboken. Peter Sorenson was standing on the back platform of a car when two men who were also on the platform suddenly pulled the trolley pole from the wire overhead. That left the car in darkness. When the conductor, who was inside, ran out and jumped off the car to replace the pole, Sorenson felt some one tugging at his pocket. The two men then jumped from the car and ran. Sorenson, who had missed his pocketbook, followed in hot pursuit.

The victim did not catch the men, but Foundsman Fall later arrested two men in a hallway on Newark Street on suspicion. They said they were James Johnson of New York and George F. Childs of Newark. Sorenson could not positively identify them, but Detective Ryan of Newark said that Johnson was a pickpocket and was known as "Stivers." Johnson and Childs were arraigned before Recorder Stanton and were sentenced to ninety days in jail.

Worse than A THUG for some people

Coffee Hurts

Then wise ones Drink

Postum Coffee

Keep your scalp—in a Good Hat. Do you know Men's Hats are made of animal furs?
Good Hats—fine furs.
Bad hats—short, shoddy furs.
That's Simple.
All look alike—*at first.*
But soon the bad hat fades Green and gets soft.
Ours stay good a long time. Guaranteed. $2 and $3.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR REPPO CRAVATS WOVEN FOR WEAR

They Do Not WRINKLE.

Spring styles now on sale.

OPPER & LEVINSON WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK.

Still singing the same old tune—

"Rain, rain go away."

Umbrellas—beginning with an extra good one for 85c., a close-roller with a strong paragon frame, unusual at the price—from that up to the "Tip-Top" at $5.50.

Mackintoshes; $11.50 to $30.

Cravenette raincoats; $18 to $35.

Just to save our face if it clears, we'll mention Spring overcoats; $15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 133D TO 140TH TIME.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. NEXT MONDAY AT 3 P. M. MR. HERMANN KLEIN AND MR. DAVID BISPHAM LECTURE RECITAL ON The Art of Cultivating pure tone, refined accent, clear enunciation, correct diction, and perfect vocal control in song and speech. $1.50, $1.00, & 50c., at box office & Ditson's.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ROBERT EDESON Last 5 Nights. Ranson's Folly.
NEXT MON. HENRY MILLER Seats To-day. In a new play "MAN PROPOSES."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. 3 Little Maids
Next wk—Viola Allen. Seats Ready Thursday.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 58th St. COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c. 50c Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Bx Sts. $1. Wayburn's Minstrel Misses and others. 5th Av. Hush-a-Bye Baby Cont. Vaud. WARD & VOKES 125 Dan McAvoy in Sally in Our Alley

Manhattan B'way & 43d St. Evgs at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Thur. & Fri., 3 P. M. Sat'y morning at 11. OBERAMMERGAU Its People & Its Play. SUNDAY NIGHT AT MAJESTIC THEATRE.

ELMENDORF LECTURES Carnegie Lyceum Tuesd's & Wed'ys During Lent. March 8 & 9, "From Denver to the Grand Canon."

VICTORIA Hammerstein's 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25&50. "Theatre of Varieties." EUROPEAN & AMERICAN Vaudeville

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., nr. 5th Av. 8 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2. CANDIDA and THE MAN OF DESTINY.

GRAND Wm. FAVERSHAM

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th St. Mat. Mon., Wed. & Sat. THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY.

3RD AVE. Mat. Thurs. BECAUSE SHE LOVED

WEST END Mat. To-morrow. ALL SEATS, 25c. Kellar

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinees Wed & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL 100th TIME MARCH 14—Souvenirs.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. From the KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. TWELFTH NIGHT ELIZABETHAN MANNER. EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON.....VIOLA BEN GREET.....MALVOLIO NEXT WEEK, "AS YOU LIKE IT," and March 15, 17, 18, "Everyman" Matinees.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. THURSDAY. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150th TIME MARCH 23—Souvenirs.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL In her greatest Success. MICE & MEN NEXT MONDAY. Seats Thursday. KATHERINE KENNEDY And notable cast in ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY, "THE RULING POWER."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON ELEVENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN 101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154th TIME MARCH 15—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

CASINO Last 6 Times EARL VIRGINIA In SERGEANT KITTY. Beginning Monday, March 14th. Seats on sale Thursday, 9 A. M. FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO. Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks. Monday Ev., March 14th—"LA JUIVE." Tuesday Ev., March 15th—"CARMEN."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT." TO-NIGHT, STOCK EXCHANGE NIGHT.

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE Saturday at 2. For Three Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD To-night at 8 and all this week, Tolstoi's IVAN THE TERRIBLE. NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Tues., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, BEAU BRUMMEL. Last week (Mch. 21) Repertoire. Seats on sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Saty. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit, THE TENDERFOOT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Wed. Evg., March 9, at 7:30, (3d Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN)—SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mottl.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds west.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,904. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

M'CARREN CARRIES THE DAY IN KINGS

Creates Sensation by His Plea for Support.

RINGING CHEERS FOR GROUT

Only Three Votes for the Substitute for the Resolution Indorsing McCarren.

Applauded by more than 1,000 Brooklyn Democrats who crowded the gallery and floor of the little auditorium in the Thomas Jefferson Building last night, the stand taken by Senator Patrick H. McCarren against Charles F. Murphy was unanimously indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee. So great was the enthusiasm of the crowd that the proceedings, which in the ordinary course would have been finished in less than half an hour, took up more than an hour and a half.

Controller Edward M. Grout was among the members of the Executive Committee who were seated on the stage. His appearance was the signal for an outburst of cheering lasting fully five minutes. When, in response to frequent calls for a speech from him, he arose to address those present, men rose in their chairs and flung their hats in the air, cheering wildly. A few months before in the same hall, when the Brooklyn Borough Convention was held, his name was as fluently hissed as he himself was cheered last night.

The resolution indorsing McCarren was introduced by Assistant Corporation Counsel Bell. A substitute presented by ex-Sheriff Creamer and seconded by William A. Doyle, designated by Mr. Murphy as his lieutenant, received but three votes, those of Creamer, Doyle, and James J. Kehoe, executive member from the Ninth Assembly District. All three voted in favor of the original resolution, when that came up for final action.

The concerted action of ex-Sheriff Creamer, representing the McLaughlin faction, and Commissioner Doyle was taken to mean that the understanding between Murphy and the McLaughlinites was complete and that they have combined for the downfall of McCarren.

Senator McCarren opened the meeting and stood for fully five minutes waiting for the cheers and shouts to die away. When he essayed to speak, the storm of applause broke out again with renewed vehemence. After the noise had subsided somewhat, he began again, when an enthusiastic Democrat in the gallery shouted: "Give him hell, Pat!"

Again the applause broke loose. When he finally obtained an opportunity, the Senator said:

"I ask the indulgence of the committee long enough to say that every Democrat in Brooklyn understands the condition that confronts us to-night. It calls for some definite and explicit action. At first I want to define what I consider the duty of a leader. When I received the commission I now hold, I felt that all the duties incident to leadership were thereby to devolve upon me. From my conception of leadership I understood that the duty of a leader is to lead." [Applause.]

"It is unnecessary for me to say that prior to the last election the situation in Kings County made it necessary for us to show our autonomy, and at the same time our desire to support the regularly nominated ticket. The campaign was, as you know, a spirited one, and in the result we carried Brooklyn for all the candidates.

"After the election I felt it my duty to speak for the organization in Manhattan. I there presented the claims I thought our organization ought to have honored. After having made various requests and after we received what you know we received, I accepted what was given to us with good grace. In my intercourse with Mr. Murphy, leader of the organization in Manhattan, I discussed the various names mentioned for the Presidential nomination. He told me that he believed Cleveland to be the strongest man. I disagreed with him and gave my reasons. I told him that Judge Parker [great applause] was the man the Democrats should nominate, and that I was for Judge Parker. [Applause.] If I have offended, that is the sum of my offending—the expression of my individual opinion.

"Some time after the election I thought I detected a misconception on the part of some Democrats in Manhattan. I thought I detected a belief that as a result of the last election Brooklyn was merged with Tammany. I expressed my disapprobation of any such belief. I said that no man could be leader in Kings County and hold that the organization had lost its autonomy. I believe—and some of the office holders will bear me out—that the idea has gained strength in Manhattan. I have labored with them over there and tried to convince them of the futility of dealing with the organization in any other way than as an entity. If we admit that we are not in control of our own affairs, it will lead to the disruption of our organization.

"If a man cannot express his preference for a candidate for the Presidency he will be unable to express his preference for an Alderman in his own district. If he offends the Manhattan organization because he names the Presidential choice of our organization, we would soon be unable to send a Congressman of our own choice to Washington or nominate and re-elect the Democratic Justices in Kings County.

"If anybody thinks I am in the position of a lieutenant he is very sadly mistaken. The leader of the Kings County Democracy has never been anybody's lieutenant, and I never will be. And if there is any member of this Executive Committee who thinks I would play that role, I would say that I would rather be a Russian serf traveling over the plains of Siberia than be a leader under such circumstances. [Applause.]

"So I am here to notify the County Committee and the Executive Committee and the Democratic organization in this county that so long as I am here I am going to lead. If anybody does not want me to lead under those circumstances I am here to lay down the commission that has been given to me."

After the resolution was passed Controller Grout was called for. He said: "I am simply here to testify by my presence my entire accord with the resolution you have accepted here to-night. Let it be understood that Democrats did not come here for war, but for the necessary preliminaries of peace and enduring peace, and that Kings County does not want to do anything to disturb the admirable record made by our Mayor or the admirable prospects for the carrying of this State for a Democratic President."

After fixing Saturday, April 9, as the date for the Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, the meeting adjourned.

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TO BE MRS. MORSE AGAIN.

Mrs. Dodge Decides at Last Moment Not to Go Before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Dodge-Morse-Dodge, who intended to go before the Grand Jury to-day for the purpose of telling all she knew about the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle, changed her mind yesterday, and now will not take any proceedings to interfere with an arrangement by which she will once more become Mrs. Charles W. Morse. Mr. Morse has promised to make her his wife, either by re-establishing his marriage to her or by having a new ceremony performed after the courts have settled the various matters now before them. He also was to have appeared before the Grand Jury to-day, but as a result of the latest developments will not testify, though he may be called later.

When the announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Dodge would willingly tell all she knew about the case, some persons became alarmed, but later in the day, after many consultations had been held between the lawyers interested, the announcement was made that she had reconsidered her determination and would await further developments.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel, counsel for Dodge in the proceedings brought to reestablish the Dodge divorce, filed a brief yesterday with Referee Davies, who was appointed by the Supreme Court.

Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Morse, decided to let his side of the case rest entirely on the testimony taken.

Referee Davies will have his report ready to submit to the court to-day, but it may not be made public before Monday.

NAVY OFFICER SEES METEORS.

They Were Red Ones, the Largest About Six Suns Big.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a report to the Navy Department received to-day, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield, commanding the Supply, from Guam for San Francisco, tells of the observance on Feb. 28 last of three meteors which he says appeared near the horizon and below the clouds, traveling in a group directly toward the Supply.

Lieut. Schofield reports that at first their motion was rapid and the color a rather bright red. As they approached the ship they appeared to soar above the clouds at an elevation of about forty-five degrees.

The largest meteor had an apparent area of about six suns. It was egg-shaped—the sharper end forward. The second and third meteors were round. It is estimated the meteors were about a mile above the ship.

WOMAN'S BODY IN SURF.

Thought to be That of Mrs. Jacob Eisner, Who Is Missing.

A body thought to be that of Mrs. Eisner, the young wife of Jacob Eisner, a Broadway clothing dealer, was discovered yesterday afternoon tossing in the surf off Storm Avenue, Arverne, L. I. It was learned that Mrs. Eisner had been suffering from melancholia for three weeks, and that she left her home, 1,851 Seventh Avenue, for the first time since her illness yesterday morning, despite the protests of her maid and her little daughter's governess.

The body was discovered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. When rescued it was clothed in a fur jacket, satin lined; a blue polka-dot silk skirt, and a silk waist. In the pocket of the skirt was found an embroidered lace handkerchief with the initial "B" in one corner; a card of Disbrow & Co., electrical supplies, Richmond Hill, L. I., and a purse containing 34 cents, a railroad ticket from Far Rockaway to Manhattan, and a Thirty-fourth Street Ferry ticket.

The firm of Disbrow & Co. is composed of the brothers of Lewis A. Disbrow, who was tried for the murder of "Dimples" Lawrence at Good Ground, L. I., and acquitted fourteen months ago. Joseph Pell Disbrow, a member of the firm, said he was standing at Far Rockaway at 11:25 o'clock yesterday morning waiting for a car, when he was approached by a well-dressed woman who asked him to loan her 50 cents.

"She told me," he said, "that she wanted to telephone some friends in New York to meet her at the ferry. Of course, I gave her the money, for she was evidently a lady, and she insisted on getting my card that she might return the loan. I gave her one of the firm's cards. She told me that she was Mrs. J. Eisner of 1,851 Seventh Avenue. I was on my way to Hammel's. I caught my car and thought no more of the incident."

When Mrs. Eisner left her home yesterday morning she told her maid that she was going shopping. She told the governess that she would not be gone long, as she expected her mother, Mrs. S. Rosermond, of 124 East Eighty-fifth Street, to luncheon.

About 12 o'clock the maid at the Eisner home received a telephone message from her mistress, who asked if her mother had come, and said she was on her way home. When Mrs. Rosermond arrived she was greatly alarmed that her daughter should have gone out in her weak condition. At 1:30 o'clock she telephoned Mr. Eisner, who hurried home, and at once telephoned all the stores which his wife was wont to patronize. Later in the afternoon he asked Police Headquarters to send out a general alarm.

Mr. Eisner left for Arverne early last night to identify the body. At the Eisner home at midnight the family were waiting for positive information from Arverne.

POISONED CANDY CASE MUDDLE

Iowa's Governor Refuses Extradition of Woman Suspected of Crime.

PIERRE, S. D., March 8.—After a week of intense suffering Miss Rena Nelson, the victim of poisoned candy sent from Boone, Iowa, is dead at her home, six miles from Pierre. From the first the attending physician held out no hope.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 8.—Mrs. Sherman Dye of Boone, accused of sending poisoned candy to Miss Rena Nelson at Pierre, S. D., of whom she was said to be jealous, cannot be extradited for the crime. Neither can she be tried for murder in Iowa.

This was the purport of a decision handed down by Gov. Cummins to-day in refusing a requisition for Mrs. Dye presented by Sheriff Laughlin of Pierre, S. D.

Gov. Cummins says: "The ruling I am compelled to make upon this application exhibits a grave defect in the law.

"Under the Federal statute, as construed by every recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by an older case in our own Supreme Court, I have no authority whatever to extradite Mrs. Dye.

"The holdings in this opinion are clear and explicit to the effect that to warrant extradition the persons accused must have been personally in the State where the crime was committed, and must have fled therefrom after the commission of the crime.

"Mrs. Dye was not in South Dakota, and therefore could not have fled from that State. I regret this conclusion, because if Mrs. Dye is guilty of murder she must be tried for that offense in South Dakota or not at all, unless the statute be changed."

A 66,000-acre ranch at a great bargain; also 500 acres farm land. No trading. W. H. Graham, Cuero, Texas.—Adv.

R. L. CUTTING IN DEBT $170,000 AT HIS DEATH

Forty-three Concerns in Which He Invested Described as Worthless.

LOST HIS ENTIRE FORTUNE

Large Sums Put Into Mining, Railroad, and Industrial Concerns Which Never Transacted Business.

It was revealed yesterday by the report of State Appraiser William C. Wilson that Robert L. Cutting, supposedly a millionaire, was penniless when he died, on Jan. 13, 1894, at his Fifth Avenue residence. Not only was Mr. Cutting penniless, but he owed $150,000 to the estate of his father, about $17,000 to his brother, William Cutting, and $5,000 to his wife.

There was provided for the Appraiser a list of Mr. Cutting's stock holdings. It included about 23,000 bonds and 60,000 shares of stock in forty-six companies of almost every variety, but the holdings in forty-three of these companies were rated as "absolutely worthless."

At the time of Mr. Cutting's death he was a member of the stock brokerage firm of Lee, Livingston & Co., of 17 William Street. He was conspicuous in local affairs when a young man and was one of the most active and aggressive members of the Committee of Seventy, appointed to overthrow the Tweed ring. He was survived by his brother William Cutting, and two sons, James De Wolfe Cutting, a member of the firm of Taylor, Cutting & Co., 7 Wall Street, and Robert L. Cutting, Jr. In his will, which he executed on June 7, 1889, he divided his real and personal property between his two sons, with the provision that an allowance should be made for their mother.

In a codicil dated Nov. 17, 1892, he disinherited his son Robert L. Cutting, because, as he said, "he has made a marriage in all respects disapproved by me." This marriage was to Minnie Seligman, the actress. It took place at Monmouth Beach, N. J., July 28, 1892. There were three other codicils drawn, in which the testator made further provision that everything should go to his son James De Wolfe, who, however, was expected to provide an annuity of $5,000 for his mother. Robert L. Cutting contested the will, and there was a settlement out of court, the terms of which were not made public.

The testimony of James De Wolfe Cutting, about the condition of his father's estate is reported in full in the report of the Appraiser to the Surrogate, who made the investigation in order to determine the amount of transfer tax to which it would be subject. He finds that there is nothing to tax. The testimony itself indicates the character and success, or rather the unsuccess, of Mr. Cutting in his investments and speculations. The questions were asked of Mr. Cutting, by Mr. Wilson:

Q.—You have here five Arkansas Central Railroad bonds. What can you say about them? A.—The State of Arkansas issued those bonds and then went back on them—repudiated them.

Q.—So they are absolutely worthless? A.—Absolutely worthless.

Q.—12,000 bonds of the Lebanon Springs, what about that item? A.—They were some sort of a second-class mortgage. The road was long ago taken up and placed in the Missouri Pacific, so these fellows have been out for a long time.

Q.—So you consider the Lebanon Springs bonds absolutely worthless? A.—Yes, all those things are absolutely worthless.

Q.—In regard to the 10,500 income bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—had those bonds any value at the time of your father's death? A.—No, there was some prior lien foreclosed some time ago and they were left out.

Q.—And nothing can be realized on them? A.—No.

Q.—How about 150 shares of stock on the Consolidated Supply Company? A.—That was a defunct company. That has not been going in a great many years.

Q.—100 shares of stock of the Woodstock Iron Company—what about that? A.—That is gone.

Q.—What was that? A.—That was an iron ore company that they got up near Troy, but it did not pan out at all.

Q.—That is absolutely worthless? A.—That is absolutely worthless. They used to get up a good many of these things.

Q.—Two and a half shares Cable Syndicate Company stock? A.—That was a project to put a cable road in Madison Avenue, south of Forty-second Street, but they never got the franchise. You see, they used to take hold of anything that was not outrageous.

Mr. Cutting told of several other companies whose stock was similarly worthless. Some of them it appeared "never even got started." When the appraiser asked him about 10 Mocupia receipts, Mr. Cutting replied: "That was a mine. That has disappeared long ago, and there's no finding out anything about it."

Q.—Thirty-seven shares of the Ensley Land Company? A.—The Ensley Land Company was a company down in Alabama, but the bondholders foreclosed on it sometime ago, and the bonds got about 25 or 30 cents on the dollar, so of course this stock was worthless.

Q.—Thirty shares of International River Improvement scrip? A.—That was a company for making some dredging around here somewhere, but they did not do anything. They tried to get a contract, but did not get any.

Q.—That has no value. A.—No value.

Q.—Twenty-five shares St. Louis Ore and Steel Company—what can you say as to that? A.—That was a steel company gotten up in St. Louis, but they never even got to work.

Q.—That is also worthless. A.—Worthless.

Q.—Here is 2,530 shares of Union Consolidated Company of Tennessee? A.—That was a mine down there that was worthless. I don't know, they may have gotten some dividends out of it originally, but it has long since disappeared.

Q.—Here are 290 5-24 shares Big Pittsburg Mining Company stock—what about that? A.—That was a mine that paid a few dividends. I don't exactly know where it was, but it petered out.

The witness told of several other mining properties which had not panned out. One of them was the Grand View Company, out in California. It was a placer mine, Mr. Cutting said, and the Legislature prevented them from doing any more placer work, and then "subsided." That was back in the fifties. The report of the testimony continues:

Q.—Seventy-five shares Bankers and Brokers' Company—what can you say as to that? A.—That was a company that was going to start some kind of a trust company a great many years ago, but it failed. I don't think they even got it up.

Q.—Twenty-five shares Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company stock? A.—That I have never been able to get any trace of. I have written around to many railroad men in Detroit and they think it is a steam railroad line that was started—a little narrow gauge line—but the stock is of no value. No one could find out what it was.

Q.—One hundred shares of stock of the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company—what about that? A.—That was foreclosed on.

Q.—Wiped out? A.—Wiped out.

Q.—Five thousand shares of Rathbone Oil Company stock? A.—That was an oil property they had in Virginia, and they made some money out of it for a while, and then the oil gave out, and they had some bonded debt on it, and they have never been able to pay the interest on the bonded debt. There is no more oil there. They have the tract of land, but the man in charge of it down there wrote that he thought the bond might be worth 5 or 10 cents on the dollar if they had luck.

Q.—Fifty-eight shares of the Ocean Navigation Company stock? A.—That was a system for propelling ships by a jet of water. It did not succeed.

Q.—Eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-three shares of stock of the Grappo Company. What is that? A.—It is a mine.

Q.—In a flourishing condition? A.—That has absolutely no value.

Q.—Thirty thousand shares of the Brooklyn Mining Company? A.—I never could find out anything about that thing. I don't know what sort of a deal it was, but I think there was something peculiar about it.

Among the other experiences of Mr. Cutting described by his son are the following:

Q.—Five shares of stock of the American Horse Exchange? A.—I think that is in existence now, but it isn't worth anything. I tried several times to find out about it. It seems that Willie Vanderbilt keeps it going more for pleasure than anything else, and I believe they owe money on the bonds.

Q.—Five hundred shares of the Aetna Mining Company stock? A.—That I cannot find out anything about. That has been defunct a long time. There is another Aetna Mining Company that is quite valuable, and at one time I thought this stock might be of that company, but it proved otherwise. I sold the stock once, but the purchaser brought it back.

Mr. Cutting told of several other instances of the purchasing by his father of what proved valueless stock.

MR. BURT TO ADVISE RUSSIA.

Union Pacific's ex-President to Plan Road Around Lake Baikal.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—A San Francisco dispatch says that authentic private advices from the Far East are to the effect that ex-President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific has been employed by the Russian Government to investigate and make an expert report on proposed improvements in the Trans-Siberian and the new Orenburg and Tashkend Railway.

He is to receive for one year's work $100,000. Mr. Burt is to bring his long experience as a practical engineer to bear on the solution of the problem of building a line around Lake Baikal to supplant the ferry system forty-eight miles in extent across the lake, and to criticise the alignment of the Trans-Siberian Road, its bridges, culvert work, and rails.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS BOLT.

Dissension When the Caucus Killed the Judiciary Pension Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Finch bill to pension Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court was killed to-day in a caucus of the Republican Senators. Two Senators bolted the caucus—Senators L'Hommedieu of Niagara and Ambler of Columbia—but so anxious were their colleagues that the knowledge of the bolt should not gain circulation that they requested the two Senators to remain in the caucus, agreeing that they should not be bound by its action.

The suggestion that the bill be killed in caucus is understood to have come from the leaders of the Republican organization, who feared that the legislation would not be popular with the people.

In the caucus Senator E. R. Brown said that it was against policy to pension the judiciary or any other class of civil officers.

Senator L'Hommedieu made a speech which caused some consternation in the caucus. He said:

"I am no coward, gentlemen. I committed myself to this bill in such a way that I cannot surrender my convictions to a party caucus. I worked in the Assembly to get this bill passed after it had failed to get enough votes. I don't purpose to slink behind any caucus to get out of voting on this bill. I want no secret vote. I shall try to advance the bill in any way I can."

Senator Barnes of Rennsselaer also said he purposed to vote openly on the bill on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Ambler said he didn't intend to go into caucus as he wanted to vote for the bill openly.

FIRE ON CHURCH ROOF.

Firemen Lowered from the Tower of St. Paul the Apostle's.

While hundreds of frightened pigeons fluttered about them or circled wildly overhead, four firemen, armed with axes, were lowered from the north tower of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and cut holes in the slanting slate roof, under which a fire was burning.

The fire was discovered by a woman who was praying in the church. Her attention was attracted by the smoke and she ran into the street and told Policeman Sager, who was on post at the corner. Sager turned in an alarm.

It required nearly twenty minutes for the firemen to get their hose into the tower where it would be possible to get at the blaze. Then it was found that no headway could be made until holes had been made in the roof. Deputy Chief Binns called for volunteers to be let down by ropes to the roof. All his men volunteered. Fireman James Nichols managed to get a belt and hook on first. A rope was attached to the hook and he was lowered over the side of the tower, 160 feet above the sidewalk. The three others followed. Many women in the crowd prayed for them.

The firemen worked hard to prevent damage to the beautiful stained glass windows as well as the costly frescoing on the north side of the church. Canvasses were arranged so as to turn as much of the water as possible back into the tower while rubber blankets were placed over the altars in that part of the church to protect them. The blankets caught the water and as fast as it gathered in pools thirty boys from the Paulist Fathers' School carried it into the street with buckets. The boys derived keen enjoyment from the job, and appropriated the helmets the firemen had laid aside, to the great envy of the youngsters on the outside of the police lines, who were not allowed to join in the work.

When he heard of the fire Father Hughes, the Superior of the Paulist Fathers, went into the church and removed various articles from the altar, carrying them into the parish house. The fire may have been caused by a lighted cigarette left in the belfry. The damage is about $500.

There was no excitement among the patients in Roosevelt Hospital, near by, during the fire. Every head of every ward, however, was notified, and went among the patients assuring them that there was no danger.

When the fire lines had been broken up by the police and firemen several hundred persons, the great majority parishioners, went into the church and knelt to offer thanksgiving for the safety of the edifice.

OPERATION ON MISS TEMPEST.

Abscess on Tonsil Lanced and She Will Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—Dr. C. C. Rice, a specialist from New York, arrived to-night and lanced an abscess that had formed on the left tonsil of Miss Marie Tempest, the English comedienne. He said that the operation had been entirely successful, and would result in Miss Tempest's return to the stage in the course of next week.

The disease, which at first looked a little diphtheretic, turned out to be quinsy sore throat.

SHOT AT STATE SENATOR.

Tennessee's Legislator Says It Was Case of Attempted Assassination.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 8.—State Senator W. T. Ledgerwood believes that an attempt was made to assassinate him to-night while he was on his way to the city from his country home.

While a train on which he was a passenger was crossing Anderson Street a bullet crashed through a window of the coach close to the Senator's head, showering him with glass. There were three other passengers in the car, and they were some distance from him. He has been active in Democratic politics for years and believes the shot was the work of a political enemy.

OHIO MOB SETS FIRE TO NEGRO DISTRICT

Troops Ordered Out, but Too Late to Avert Trouble.

CONSEQUENCE OF A LYNCHING

Race War Imminent in Springfield, Ohio, Following the Murder of a Policeman by a Negro.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 9.—As an outcome of Monday night's lynching a mob of white men at 11:20 last night set fire to the saloon of "Les" Thomas, in the levee district, inhabited by negroes.

Preceding the firing of the building the mob, at a distance of a hundred feet, shot at the front of the building for a half hour, but it is not known whether any of the occupants had remained in the building, and, if they did, whether any fatalities resulted from the shooting.

The fire spread both ways from Thomas's place. It was thought the mob would not tolerate any effort of the department to put out the fire in the negro district, but would offer no resistance in the attempts to confine the fire to the buildings along Washington Street, known as the levee.

These buildings are dilapidated frame structures, ranging from one to three stories in height. They are for the most part dwellings and small rooming houses.

The militia has not yet arrived in sufficient numbers to attempt to control the mob.

It is understood that the negroes warned Sheriff Routzahn that the instant the torch was applied in Washington Street he had better remove his family from the jail, as that institution was to be immediately dynamited.

At midnight the entire block in Washington Street, from Gallagher Street west to Spring Street, was on fire, with no hope of saving any of the buildings.

Threats throughout the day and evening to burn the "levee" confirmed Mayor G. J. Bowlus in his belief that more trouble was brewing.

At 9:30 to-night the crowd in the "levee" district had increased to 1,500, and one or two revolver shots had been fired at random.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8.—Upon urgent representations from Mayor Bowlus of Springfield, Ohio, that a race war is imminent, as a result of the lynching of the negro Dixon, Gov. Herrick to-night ordered eight companies of State militia to that city to preserve order. Adjt. Gen. Crutchfield at once arranged for the mobilization of the troops. Besides the two companies at Springfield, companies at Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Miamisburg, and Piqua were called out.

Gov. Herrick's first order to Mayor Bowlus was to issue a proclamation ordering the closing of all saloons. Next he ordered the colored members of Company A, Ninth Battalion, to rest on their arms in the armory and see that none of the guns is stolen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 8.—Threats throughout the day and this evening to burn the "levee," the negro district of the city, have confirmed Mayor G. J. Bowlus in his belief that more trouble is brewing to-night.

Many of the negroes of the city are surly to-night, and it is realized that only a spark is needed to start a race war. Crowds of whites are gathering in the vicinity of the "levee," and all the day police have been ordered to report for duty for the night.

At 9:30 to-night the crowd in the "levee" district had increased to 1,500, and one or two revolver shots have been fired at random. The excitement is growing and might easily pass beyond the control of the local police.

BANK SHORTAGE REPORTED.

Down-Town Institution Said to Have Lost $30,000 in Bills.

Banking circles were somewhat mystified yesterday by a story about a shortage of $30,000 which, it was said, had occurred in the cash accounts of one of the big down-town banks. The story-tellers did not mention any bank in particular, but they defined the institution in such a manner as to limit the number to two or three of the largest. At half a dozen of the down-town banks nothing was known of the alleged loss, but in one counting room an official remembered having heard something in a vague sort of a way about a loss incurred by one of the banks about a week ago.

The story as told was something like this: A certain bank which has been making some extensive changes in its office found it necessary to move its cash from the vaults of the cashier's and teller's windows in a round-about way. A small hand truck was put into commission and the cash was counted out by one of the bank officers and placed on the truck. It was checked off when it reached the teller's window, and for a day or so everything went well.

Then one evening when the cash was being moved back to the vault it was discovered that $30,000 in bills was missing. A search was instituted, but the money was not discovered. The suggestion was made that perhaps the bills had been sent to Chicago by mistake, and one of the officers was dispatched to that city to see if he could get a trace of the missing cash. His search, however, proved fruitless.

Then, so runs the story, there was found a package containing $3,000, part of the missing amount, secreted among the rubbish of the torn-up floor. This led to the theory that a theft had been committed and detectives were called in without their so far making any discoveries.

Latest Marine News.

An Atlantic Transport Line steamship, probably the Menominee, from London for this city, is reported by wireless telegraph as having passed the Nantucket Lightship at 11 o'clock last night. The vessel will probably reach her dock about 3 P. M. to-day.

RIVER TUNNEL COMPLETED.

Ony Three Feet Between the Two Bores to be Removed.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that the New York and New Jersey Railroad tunnel from the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, to the foot of Morton Street, Manhattan, had been completed, with the exception of three feet between the two bores.

Two big flagpoles have been erected, one on each side of the river, and a flag will be displayed from each as soon as the two bores are joined.

TEXAS MILITIA CALLED OUT.

To Protect Negroes Who Shot Two White Men.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 8.—As the result of the shooting of C. H. Lee and his son, James, the military company at Thompson was to-night ordered to the sawmill village of Wrigley to protect Richard Smith and Richard Merifee, two negroes charged with the shooting.

The kinsmen of the Lees are gathering from all the surrounding country, but matters are reported quiet at a late hour, the militia having arrived. The force at the mill is about evenly divided between whites and negroes.

VCTING MACHINE A REPEATER.

But It Was Non-Partisan and Made a Tie Between Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., March 8.—One of the new voting machines distributed throughout the State last Fall failed to fulfill its mission here to-day. In the western district the poll book showed a total vote of 401. When the machine was opened to-night it showed 370 votes for Synder, running for Common Council on the independent ticket, and 369 for Burd his running mate; for Gulick and Groff, their opponents, it registered a vote of 370 and 369 respectively.

Borough Clerk Christine claims that he placed the names of the independent candidates on the top row and followed with those of the Citizens' candidates. This morning he found the Citizens' ticket names on top. He attempted to change them back, but all the members of the Election Board interferred and opened the polls.

FOUR MILLION ACRES BOUGHT.

E. H. Harriman Said to be Interested in Mexico's Biggest Land Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March, 8.—The largest land deal ever made in Mexico is reported from Lower California, where a solid tract of four million acres of grazing and agricultural land, comprising the Flores Hola estate has just been sold to a syndicate of New York men. E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is said to be interested.

The new owners have made application to the Mexican Government for concessions for the establishment of large irrigation and other industrial works on the land.

A $5,000 DOG LOST AND FOUND.

Wolfhound Ambassador McCormick's Son Went 3,000 Miles to Get.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 8.—"Sorva of Woronsova," said to be the finest wolfhound outside of Russia and valued at $5,000, has been missing from the Stalley Farm Kennels, in Simsbury, since Friday, and was found by F. C. Crangle on the shore of the Farmington River, in East Granby, yesterday, unharmed.

The hound, which Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., Yale, '03, and R. A. McCormick, son of the United States Ambassador to Russia, traveled 3,000 miles to secure last year, recognized the voice of his keeper and came up to him on the bound. The other two hounds—Bistri of Perchina and Droughbe—which ran away with Sorva, have also been recovered.

RARE MINERAL DEPOSIT.

Extensive Field of Biodite Discovered in New Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 8.—A dispatch from Estancia, N. M., says that an extensive deposit of the rare mineral called bodite has been opened up near that place. Preparations are being made to ship several cars per day to Eastern cities.

Biodite is used in the manufacture of sulphuric and many of the other acids and like chemicals. It is stated that heretofore the supply has been received from Chile, India, Germany, and other foreign countries, and very little has ever been found in this country.

BRANDED STUDENTS ASK FAVOR

Request Cornell Authorities Not to Punish Offending Sophomores.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 8.—The forty Cornel freshmen who were branded by the sophomores with a solution of silver nitrate met to-day and requested the university authorities not to take action against the offending students. It is thought that the Faculty will grant the request. The two upper classes have taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the branding incident by adopting a set of rules to govern freshmen banquets in the future.

HERBERT ASKED $10,000.

Pittsburg Orchestra Declined to Pay Conductor That Much.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—"I asked $10,000 a year for my services as leader of the Pittsburg organization," said Victor Herbert to-night.

"The committee did not consider it, and now they will have to offer me more money if they want me to stay in Pittsburg. I feel that I should be nearer the centre of life if I went to New York, but my family wants to remain here."

The report that Walter Damrosch had been offered $15,000 by the orchestra is denied by the officials of the organization.

Body of Mrs. Holmes Found in Sea.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 8.—The body of Mrs. C. C. Holmes, who disappeared last Wednesday from the home of her son-in-law, Col. Charles K. Darling, United States Marshal, in Boston, was found in the harbor off Crocker Park, here, to-day. Articles identified as having belonged to Mrs. Holmes were found on the shore last Friday. It is believed that the woman committed suicide owing to ill health.

Usher's Glenlivet Scotch: first a trial; then a habit.—Adv.

RUSSIAN DISASTER OFF VLADIVOSTOK?

Japanese Reported to Have Destroyed Enemy's Fleet.

ANXIETY IN ST. PETERSBURG

Admitted There That Russian Squadron May Have Been Caught Outside Harbor.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a dispatch from Tokio dated March 7, and saying:

"It is reported that the Japanese fleet engaged the Russian Vladivostok squadron at sea yesterday. The result of the engagement is not announced, but it is believed that the Russian ships were destroyed or captured."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The whereabouts of Capt. Reitzenstein's Vladivostok squadron is carefully guarded by the military authorities, but there is a strong impression here that when the seven Japanese warships appeared off the harbor Sunday and yesterday, the Russian squadron was outside.

If the Russians were outside and the Japanese definitely ascertained that fact, a big sea fight is probably imminent, as it is considered certain that the Japanese in that case will lie on and off Vladivostok to prevent the Russians' return, giving battle if the Russians are caught in the open sea. All the harbors along the coast in which the Russians might seek refuge are frozen, and the squadron must eventually be forced to return to Vladivostok for coal.

Although the Japanese squadron is superior in numbers and guns, consisting of a battleship and four armored cruisers, two of which are believed to be the Idsumo and the Yakumo, and two unarmored cruisers, the four armored cruisers under Capt. Reitzenstein—the Rossia, Gromobol, Rurik, and Bogatyr—are among the finest vessels in the Russian Navy, constituting a homogeneous fighting unit.

A naval service organ here argues lengthily that the present Japanese naval disposition presages a movement on a large scale in the Sea of Japan and the paper accounts for all the Japanese ships except the battleship Yashima and the armored cruiser Tokiwa, one first-class protected cruiser, and five second class, reckoning the battleships Juji and Shikishima, the armored cruisers Iwate and Asama, and the protected cruiser Takashiho as being injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—Viceroy Alexieff has sent the Czar the following message:

"Mukden, March 8.—I have the honor to communicate to your Majesty the following details of the events of March 6:

"The enemy's squadron approached Vladivostok toward 11 o'clock in the morning, having passed near Askold Island. After several manoeuvres, which involved changes in the squadron's order of battle, two cruisers were left to the north of the island, and the remaining vessels of the squadron steamed along the coast of Ussuri Bay, parallel to the shore, and keeping about fifteen versts (approximately ten miles) therefrom.

"Upon arriving off Mount St. Joseph and the Ussuri Bay battery, the squadron, preserving the same order, made toward the battery. The ships opened fire from both sides, evidently first using blank cartridges in order to warm their guns.

"At 1:35 P. M., when at a distance of eight versts (approximately five and a quarter miles) from the shore, the leading ship opened fire with her forward guns, and then the entire squadron steamed along the shore firing their port guns as they went. The enemy did not fire while turning. After the third turn the squadron, at 2:25 P. M., ceased firing, and steamed off to the southward about ten miles to the right of Askold Island, finally disappearing at 5:30 P. M.

"In all the enemy fired about 200 shells with no effect. No damage was done to the fortress or the intrenchments, and in the town and at other parts of the fortifications the damage was insignificant.

"The garrison is in excellent spirits and the operations of preparing the batteries for action were carried out in perfect order.

"According to reports of the events of March 7, the enemy's squadron reappeared at 8 o'clock in the morning near Vladivostok. They entered Ussuri Bay and proceeded along the coast without opening fire. The squadron then returned and headed for Cape Gamova, (Possiot Bay,) which it reached at 3:40 P. M.

"The enemy finally turned off when opposite Pallas Bay, and departed in a southerly direction."

RUSSIA'S NEW STRATEGY.

Retreat Well Into Manchuria Meets Approval of Her Experts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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MOSCOW, March 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Russia's new strategical plan is much discussed, and the scheme of concentrating well back into Manchuria is regarded as eminently expedient, in view of the advanced condition of Japan's plans.

It is interesting to learn from a Russian officer of standing that the question of temporarily abandoning the extreme south of Manchuria and concentrating well near Port Arthur was settled at St. Petersburg by Gens. Kuropatkin and Saksaroff.

It is significant that, while the name of Gen. Kuropatkin is on everybody's lips, the name of Admiral Makaroff, who, when appointed to the naval command in the Far East, was freely credited with the capacity for performing the miraculous, is very little heard.

The vigor with which Japan delivered her naval blows and the dare-devil tactics and sleeplessness of her squadron has sadly upset the average Russian naval theorist. I use the word "average" advisedly, for undoubtedly there are officers whose faith in the regeneration and capacity of the Russian Navy in the Far East is absolutely invincible.

Only two days ago an officer, until recently attached to the naval staff, said to me, "Russia's naval strength in the East at the present moment is quite equal to that of Japan. Give our fleet time, and it will justify its existence."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 8

tinues near Won-San, Korea. Most of the forces are proceeding to Ping-Yang. It is the expectation that the Japanese will take the offensive as soon as they have concentrated their troops. The Russian tactics will be strictly defensive for some time. The Amur and other streams will be used, so soon as they are free of ice, for carrying military supplies."

SHANGHAI, March 8.—The mobilization of Japanese troops proceeds regularly, but much slower than expected. Once landed in Korea and Manchuria the Japanese forces will be divided into four armies. The points of concentration selected by the Japanese General Staff are not yet known.

By The Associated Press.

PORT ARTHUR, March 8.—Vice Admiral Makaroff, who takes command of the Russian Pacific fleet, arrived here to-day and hoisted his flag on the cruiser Askold.

His arrival has aroused great expectations among the Russian sailors, and he was given a triumphant reception by the people. He has already inspected Port Dalny and Tallenwan.

Four merchantmen have been brought into Port Dalny.

BLACK SEA ACTIVITY.

Indications That Russia Is Preparing for Acquisition of Transports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SEBASTOPOL, March 7.—The Russian Steam Navigation Company is said to have received Government instructions which compel it to curtail ordinary operations, particularly outside the Black Sea.

It is understood the instructions provide for a contingency call on their tonnage by the Government. The company's convention with the Government provides for the Government's acquisition of the whole fleet for troop and other military work within the Black Sea only.

ITO GOING TO KOREA.

Surprise in Tokio That He Will Be the Special Ambassador.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, March 8.—Marquis Ito, and not Viscount Aoki, is going to Korea as Special Ambassador.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 8.—The forthcoming visit of Marquis Ito as a Special Ambassador from the Emperor of Japan to the Emperor of Korea claims general attention.

It was originally planned to send a prominent Japanese to Söul as a permanent resident adviser to the Korean Government, and various names were suggested. The announcement that Marquis Ito is going is a surprise. In official circles it is insisted that the object of Marquis Ito's visit to Korea is not politically important.

It is denied that Japan has any new plan to execute. It is thought, however, that Marquis Ito will make an investigation on the general conditions in Korea, and formulate possibly some recommendations which will be useful in the adoption of a policy for the future.

LONDON, March 8.—The sending of Marquis Ito on a mission to Korea is regarded here as the most significant news of the day, and is believed to indicate a virtual protectorate over Korea, which will become the Japanese military base and source of supplies.

DELAY AT LAKE BAIKAL.

Railroad Around the Water Will Not Be Completed Until Autumn.

PARIS, March 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Figaro says that the railroad around the shores of Lake Baikal, to bring together the two ends of the Trans-Siberian line, will not be finished before the Autumn.

As doubts existed as to what thickness of ice was required to bear trains safely over Lake Baikal, official experiments were made which proved that thirteen inches of ice would bear a heavy train. The ice in Lake Baikal is often four feet thick.

PARIS, March 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Figaro sends an interview with Gen. Sakharoff, the Minister of War, who, while refusing to give the number of men concentrated in the Far East, said the military authorities were well pleased.

There was no lack of troops, he said, but the means of transportation beyond Lake Baikal were inadequate, and he was about to send 120 locomotives and 2,000 cars beyond the lake in order to effect the movement of troops more rapidly. Gen. Sakharoff said that the number of troops to go to Manchuria had not yet been fixed; he would send what was necessary, and he admitted that the minimum would be 400,000. The question of supplying the army with provisions did not cause anxiety.

Gen. Sakharoff said he had no knowledge of any plan to withdraw the troops from Port Arthur. The correspondent, however, affirms positively that this plan was elaborated in St. Petersburg, and adds that it was first revealed by a man whom nobody in Russia can disavow.

JAPAN ANSWERS RUSSIA.

Denies All Statements Alleging Violation of International Law.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Denial is made in a statement issued at the instance of his Government by the Japanese Minister here, of violations of international law alleged by Russia.

It is admitted that Japanese troops landed in Korea before declaration of war was issued, but not before a state of war actually existed. The Imperial Government points to the sending of Russian troops to Manchuria without the consent of China while peaceful negotiations were still in progress.

The Imperial Government says it did not stop the delivery of Russian telegrams; neither did it destroy the Korean Government's telegraphic communication. Regarding the alleged sudden attack on the 8th of February on two Russian men-of-war in the port of Che-mul-pho, it is contended that a state of war existed.

As to alleged illegal capture of Russian merchantmen, it is pointed out that a prize court with full authority to pronounce finally on these questions has been established.

Japan absolutely denies that the Emperor of Korea was notified that Korea would be henceforth under Japanese administration.

No demand, either direct or indirect, was addressed by the Japanese Government, it is asserted, asking the Russian Minister to retire from Korea.

Accident Stops French Cruiser.

ALGIERS, March 8.—The French cruiser d'Assas burst a boiler tube as she was starting for the Far East to-day in company with four torpedo-boat destroyers. Four men were severely scalded, and the cruiser was obliged to return to port.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

BIG JAPANESE ARMY IS READY TO STRIKE

London Times Tells of Great Force Prepared to Embark.

EXPERT ON WAR SITUATION

Believes Admiral Toga's Fleet Is Still Near Port Arthur—Mobilization of Japanese in Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Commenting editorially on the Far Eastern conflict, this morning The Times says: "The situation doubtless is continuing to develop as rapidly as the season, considerations of prudence, and the delays inseparable from a movement of troops on a great scale in countries where there are few practicable roads admit, but the military authorities on both sides are in the enviable position of being able to exercise a censorship unusually efficient.

"Some of the leading features of the situation cannot be hidden, and now and then some fragment of significant information leaks out. We know that three divisions have been landed at Che-mul-pho, and that other troops have been conveyed to other Korean ports, but there is reason to believe that the main body of the Japanese Army has not yet crossed the sea. A large number of transports, with room, it is estimated, for 300,000 men, are gathered in Japanese ports, with many attendant colliers.

"Should the three divisions which have crossed the sea have their reserves mobilized already, this would make a force available for action not greatly short of 170,000 men. But this figure by no means represents the strength of the army Japan can put into the field on the continent of Asia. At a few days' notice she can mobilize as large a number again, and have them ready to embark in five or six days after the issue of the necessary command.

"The destination of this force is a secret of the Japanese strategists, as is the moment when it will be dispatched to deliver its blow. There appear to be sound reasons for doubting whether it is intended either to occupy Korea or to reach Manchuria by the long, ill-constructed Korean roads. The presence of seagoing transports in the Japanese harbors suggests a different plan of campaign."

The military correspondent of The Times, in an article to-day, says that Vice Admiral Togo's ships no doubt are resting a while in Thornton Haven, on the west side of Hai-yang-tao Island, one of the Elliott group.

He ridicules the suggestion that Admiral Togo's ships are concerned in the bombardment of Vladivostok, assuming that, until Russia's ships at Port Arthur either are destroyed or are securely bottled up, Admiral Togo will not go away and leave them.

So long as he can insure that the best Russian ships do not put out to sea unfought, his main task is done, and he presumes that a second or third class cruiser and a destroyer or two with each group of transports are "quite enough to meet the case of the possible evasion of some Russian destroyers on some dark night."

The central interest in the Vladivostok affair, the correspondent says, is whether the Russian fleet is there. Assuming that it is true that it went to sea Feb. 29, it could easily have put back before March 6. But where it is, what it is doing, and what it is likely to do, it is not possible to conjecture, for no Englishman is able to follow the train of thought of Russians in naval problems.

Passing to consideration of events in Korea, the correspondent says:

"It appears from the latest reports that the ice on the coast is broken up, certainly as far north as Chi-nam-pho, which the Japanese are using as a base for the concentration of troops at Ping-Yang. Here Japanese troops are arriving daily, and it is believed that the Japanese will not advance until they have assembled a large force.

"It seems probable that a whole army is assembling on a line from Ping Yang to Won-San, but whether this is the first army under Gen. Kurogo or another is not certain. It is possible that three armies eventually will be formed, each of from three to five divisions, and available evidence points to Ping-Yang as the point of assembly of one of these armies.

"The weather is detestable, and it is certain that the concentration and subsequent advance of this army will be beset with many difficulties and necessarily slow.

"The Russians remain quiet on the Yalu, holding the enemy in observation by Cossacks, and hoping, perhaps, to repeat the battle of Tugela in Northern Korea. But the cases are not parallel, since the Russian flank is on the sea, and the sea will soon be open, while a blow at Niu-chwang would crumple up the Yalu force if made with sufficient strength when the ice clears off, as is expected at the end of the week.

"We shall then see whether the passive squadron at Port Arthur covers the right flank and rear of the army, as a Russian newspaper recently remarked."

RUSSIA BUYING HERE.

After Canned and Barreled Meat as Well as Salmon.

Russia is reported to be making inquiries, not alone for salmon, but for canned meats and barreled meats as well. The loss of two cargoes through capture by the Japanese made her cautious about shipments, but when sales are made they will go out ostensibly to England, according to the statement of one firm.

It was said that 16,000 cases of salmon were sold yesterday, but it could not be learned that any of it was taken for Russian account, though that destination was strongly suspected. Further inquiry has developed for flour.

RUSSIAN SEVERITY IN POLAND.

Heavy Increase in Police Force to Check Patriotic Demonstrations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—Directly after the outbreak of the war, says The Times's Russia correspondent, Russia found it necessary to allot £170,000 to strengthen the Department of Police. At Warsaw the Russian system of employing house porters as supplementary to the police was introduced on account of anti-Government protests connected with a demonstration in favor of the war which the Government attempted to organize Feb. 21.

Some 2,000 workmen collected in the street with the evident purpose of checking a warlike display. The police abandoned the demonstration, and a crowd marched the streets, singing revolutionary songs and cheering the independence of Poland.

No doubt the war, and especially Russian reverses, have infused Polish patriots with new hope. The Russian Government therefore has been obliged to order a general increase of the police force throughout Poland.

TURKEY KEEPS BARS UP.

Declines to Let Black Sea Fleet Out Except for Big Price.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Porte thus far has met the requests of the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, M. Zinovieff, to permit the Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles by naming conditions wholly unacceptable by Russia. One is that Russia shall break her agreements with Austria respecting the Balkans and give the Sultan assistance in case the other powers object. Russia rejected this proposal, but renewed her request.

There seems little likelihood of the Sultan yielding, as British diplomacy is active at Constantinople. France, so far as can be perceived here, has not seconded Russia, whose diplomatic weight at Constantinople has been somewhat reduced by the occurrences in the Far East.

Germany expresses no opinion on the subject. The Government here can conceive of a time when it would be to Germany's advantage to have a portion of the Russian Navy locked up. Austria and Italy are not moving at Constantinople.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT ON UNIONS.

Jurist Says Organizations Are of Little Benefit to Wage Earner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—"The labor union is as much a menace to the community at this time as is the man who will corner some necessity of life and fix the price to suit himself regardless of the people," declared Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States District Court, Chicago, to-night in discussing organized labor.

"I do not mean to deny the union laborer the right to strike, but I do say he has no right by force to prevent another man earning a living for his family. This is a species of anarchy that labor unions must eliminate, and with the ascension of conservative men to the heads of the various organizations this great problem will solve itself, as others have done.

"Labor and the prosperity of the country are closely allied, and I believe the workingman is worth what he can get, but I believe that he should not resort to violence, the destruction of life and property, to achieve his end.

"There is one element we must take into consideration, and that is the labor unions. Under the present leadership there is little benefit to the wage earner from organized effort, but with conservative leaders these conditions will change and the union will prove a blessing."

MOURNS HER STOLEN TRESSES.

Burglars Found Them in a Teacher's Desk in School.

Capt. Byrne and Detectives Kern and Murtha of the Morrisania Police Station yesterday instituted a search for a long tress of rippling brown hair that was stolen on Monday night from the desk of one of the woman teachers in Public School No. 2, in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. Capt. Byrne refused to divulge the name of the owner of the tress.

When Janitor Barry opened the school building yesterday he found that several class room doors had been forced and that about fifty or sixty desks had been ransacked. It developed, however, that aside from the tress little of value had been taken, the missing articles including mainly postage stamps and stationery.

The police arrested Edward Siegert, nineteen years old, of 3,495 Third Avenue, formerly an assistant janitor, and Charles Michael, eighteen years old, of 1,260 Brook Avenue on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery.

TIN PLATE MILL IN TROUBLE.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Filed Against Morgantown (West Va.) Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., March 8.—The financial troubles of the Morgantown Tin Plate Company of this city came to a head to-day when a petition in involuntary banruptcy was filed against the company by creditors.

The company succeeded the Rolling Mill Company of America, and built a tin plate mill, at a cost of $250,000, which will take $50,000 to complete. The bonded indebtedness is $150,000, and debts amount to $50,000.

It was not able to complete the mill or sell it to the United States Steel Corporation, as it had expected to do.

NURSE'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Dr. O'Hanlon Discredits Statement of Miss Strahan's Sister.

As a result of the autopsy at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday upon the body of Miss Anna M. Strahan, the young nurse who died of supposed morphine and chloral poisoning late Monday evening in the home of her sister, Miss Jennie Strahan, at 201 West Forty-third Street, the investigation of the matter by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station may be renewed on new lines.

Miss Strahan's sister told the police that the young woman had taken a dose of morphine and chloral to relieve pain caused by heart trouble and indigestion, from which complaints, according to the sister, the dead woman constantly suffered. Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon says that his examination absolutely controverts the sister's statement, as there was nothing to indicate a condition which would explain the use of the drug to alleviate pain. An analysis of the contents of the stomach will be made to-day.

CONTINUOUS GUM PLATES highly improved supply the most satisfactory and lifelike teeth that can be obtained. The pink of the gums and roof of the mouth is so natural that it is impossible to distinguish the plate as artificial.

Artificial Teeth

By my method of making and adjusting artificial teeth the natural expression of the mouth is restored. I have made a specialty of building out faces and my success in artificially restoring lost tissue enables me to guarantee to restore a natural expression to your mouth and renew the youthful contour of your face.

Dr. Henry P. Deane,
Dental Specialist,
454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., N. Y.
Telephone, 716 38th.
GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

MELVILLE E. STONE BACK FROM RUSSIA

He Tells How the Czar Lifted the Censorship.

EXPECTS NO BALKAN WAR NOW

Associated Press General Manager Also Saw German Emperor—Other Passengers on Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The 500 people who went to the North German Lloyd pier at Hoboken yesterday to meet the big steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. had to wait for over an hour and a half while the vessel was swung about the end of the pier and into her berth. Never before had a steamship in the open river had so hard a time docking. The breaking up of the ice in the Hudson released a great quantity of water yesterday, which added to the outgoing tide and made it a regular millrace.

Among those on the pier were J. Pierpont Morgan, waiting for Mrs. Morgan, and Levi P. Morton, whose daughter, the Duchess de Valencay, was a passenger. The Bishop of the Greek Church in America and several of the priests of the local Greek Church were there in their robes of office to meet Bishop Innocent de Pustinsky, who was recently appointed head of the Church in Alaska, and who arrived here en route to his post.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, returned on this steamship from a business trip to Europe, where he met the Czar and the German Emperor. As a result of his meeting with the Czar, Mr. Stone secured the abolition of the censorship on dispatches of The Associated Press from Russia.

"I met the Czar in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg," said Mr. Stone yesterday. "We had an hour's conversation, during which I showed him the reason why I thought the censorship should be abolished. I told him that his censorship was ineffective, in that anything that a person wished to send and which could not be sent through by way of St. Petersburg could be carried to the German frontier in eighteen hours and sent over the German wires. I also told him that the Russian telegraph was losing the great revenues that were paid for those messages.

"He considered for a moment and then said, 'Your idea is a good one, and impresses me very much. If you will remain here for a week, I will consider it and will give you my answer.'

"I told him that I had to go to Germany, so he asked me to make a memorandum of my reasons for abolishing the censorship, saying that he wished to consider them in private. That night I again met him at the grand ball at the palace. Mr. McCormick, our Ambassador, was also present, and, turning to him, the Czar again said that he was very favorably impressed with my proposal and reasoning.

"During the next week I was in Germany and on my return to St. Petersburg I learned that the censorship had been abolished. Besides that, our representative in that city can now visit the Ministries and get what news they have there. Formerly only one of them was open to him."

Mr. Stone was asked how the first report of eleven Japanese vessels sunk at Port Arthur, cabled to this country, had started. "A subordinate in the War Office," he said, "fooled us on that. On the morning of the day on which we sent out that cablegram a crowd of 500 people was in the courtyard of the Ministry clamoring for news of their relatives with the Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

"To appease them and to arouse patriotism, this subordinate wrote a statement that eleven Japanese vessels had been sunk at Port Arthur and sent the statement to the military barracks to be read to the soldiers. Then he rubbed his hands and thought what a good joke he had played, while this report was spreading all over the city and was recognized as official. When the head of the office returned a denial was at once sent out, and two hours later the true news of the conflict was published in the city.

"I met the German Ambassador in London, and with him and Mr. Reuter discussed the situation in the Balkans for two days. At the end of that time we had so far agreed that there was to be no war that we agreed not to send any representatives to the locality besides those who are regularly stationed there. Turkey is opposed to war, and will use all her efforts to prevent an outbreak for at least another year."

Immigration officials on the pier were greatly exercised over a rumor that Mrs. Maybrick had returned to this country on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. George D. Armstrong, formerly Mrs. Maybrick's lawyer, who was on the pier, was asked if he was down to meet Mrs. Maybrick, and he replied:

"No. I am here to meet friends. I do not know that she is a passenger, and I do not believe she is, because last week the Home Secretary before Parliament said that she would not be released until July. I should not be here to meet her even if I did know that she was coming.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, March 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the block occupied by T. Long & Brother, carrying a general stock. Loss, $100,000; partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—85 and 37 East Twentieth Street; Herman Mayer & Co.; damage, $4,000.

1:00 A. M.—Opposite 9 Greenwich Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $100.

4:05 A. M.—2,080 Second Avenue; Bernard Greenberg; damage, $2,000.

8:45 A. M.—126 Broome Street; J. Gottlieb; no damage.

10:05 A. M.—114 Bradhurst Avenue; W. Dowling; damage, $1,500.

3:30 P. M.—153 West Twenty-seventh Street; Peter Gagliesero; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue; Paulist Fathers; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—16 Mott Street; Max Sass; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—136 Monroe Street; Aaron Mackinson; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—301 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; J. W. Freese; damage, $800.

8:50 P. M.—2,680 Broadway; R. P. MacDougal; damage, $50.

9:40—Front of Pier 48 North River; G. J. Shevlin; damage, $10.

10:00 P. M.—839 Ninth Avenue; Daniel I. Frey; damage, $8,500.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

Semi-ready

Both Stores Busy

We "needed it badly"—that new store of ours at 205 Broadway (Hegeman's old stand).

Our down-town friends are pretty busy people—they didn't always fancy that trip to our big place at 801 Broadway.

They *do* fancy the convenient wardrobe at Fulton Street, and they've kept it pretty busy since the opening.

We miss them at 801—but we're busy there too.

Good clothes, that's why; both stores busy supplying the same good clothes.

Semi-ready when you *look* and *try on; fitted, finished to your order* and delivered in a *few hours.*

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $40.

801 Broadway, Cor. 11th St. — **Semi-ready Tailoring** — 205 Broadway, Near Fulton St.

ALARM FOR SPANISH CHILD.

Eleven-Year-Old Adopted Girl Missing Since Feb. 29.

Adele Quintera, a pretty little eleven-year-old girl, is missing. She disappeared on Monday, Feb. 29. She is described as a brunette, with brown eyes and curly brown hair, and at the time of her disappearance was wearing a green dress with a red velvet yoke and a mixed coat. Information in regard to her is solicited at Room 702, 93 Nassau Street.

There has been a general alarm out from Police Headquarters since the first day of the girl's disappearance. She is the daughter of a Spaniard who came to this country after the war with Spain. He died something over two years ago, leaving his widow and daughter without means. The widow was offered a position in Bethlehem, Penn. She agreed to the adoption of her daughter by Miss F. M. Bourmay of 102 East Twenty-second Street, the home of the New York City Graduate Nurses.

Miss Bourmay is a communicant of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. She often went there with her adopted daughter, who seemed to take the greatest pleasure in accompanying her to her church. The child was a regular attendant of the Sunday school class and seemed satisfied with her lot until about three weeks ago, when she did not come home, but was returned there by the Sisters of St. Mary's, to whom she had gone. She made no complaint to them about her treatment and spoke lovingly of the woman who had adopted her.

According to children in the neighborhood, the little Spanish girl would follow an organ grinder for blocks, looking on demurely at the ragged youngsters who danced on the sidewalks to his tunes. Some of the children said yesterday that they had seen her at worship in a Roman Catholic Church, to which she slipped on her way home from school.

The girl, very small for her age, was a pupil in Public School No. 20, near Third Avenue. Her schoolmates remembered her being in school on the day when she did not go home. The school records show that she had been present on that day. Three of the children insisted that they had seen Adele Quintera on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth Street shortly before 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 20. Nothing has been heard from her since.

Miss Bourmay left the city early yesterday evening to look up another clue, but failed to leave any word as to where she had gone.

Delegates for Good Roads Convention.

W. L. Dickinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York and Chicago Road Association, has received a dispatch from Chicago stating that Mayor Harrison, in response to an invitation from the association, has appointed ten delegates to represent the City of Chicago at the National Good Roads Convention for a continuous line of improved inter-State highways, to be held at Erie, Penn., on March 16 and 17. An invitation has also been extended to Mayor McClellan to appoint a similar number of delegates to represent this city at the convention.

Norfolk and Western Move.

The Directors of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company have had under consideration for several months past the question of increasing the earnings of the company by enlarging the duties of the industrial agent, increasing the scope of this work, heretofore done through the office of the General Passenger Agent. A department has been established to be known as the "agricultural and industrial department," with Paul Scherer as agricultural and industrial agent, and F. H. La Baume assistant agricultural and industrial agent, with offices at Roanoke, Va.

"One of the most Important Collections of Paintings ever offered at Auction and by far the Greatest Art Sale of the Season."

To-Night at 8:30

(Also to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday Evenings at the same hour)

In the Grand Ball Room of the

Waldorf-Astoria

SALE BY AUCTION OF

The Valuable Collection of

Ancient and Modern Paintings

the property of

Mr. Edward Brandus

Rare examples of the Barbizon School and Superb Portraits of Fair Women by the old Masters.

The PAINTINGS will be on FREE VIEW daily until time of sale at the

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
(366 5th Avenue, near 34th St.)
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Wednesday Evening (March 9th) at 8:15 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. FRANKLYN KNIGHT, Contralto.

Mr. FRANK TAFT at the Organ.
Mr. ERNEST R. HUNTER at the Pianola.

THESE recitals, while given for the purpose of demonstrating the artistic possibilities of the Pianola and Æolian Pipe Organ, will be found exceedingly interesting from an educational point of view.

Any one who has not as yet found the opportunity to visit Æolian Hall on these occasions will be amply repaid by attending this Recital.

PROGRAM:

(a) Minuet, Op. 14, No. 1.....Paderewski
(b) Valse Brillante, Op. 34, No. 3.....Chopin
Pianola.
Aufenthalt.....Schubert
MRS. KNIGHT.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Overture, Midsummer Night's Dream.Mendelssohn
(Arranged specially for Aeolian Pipe Organ by Mr. S. P. Warren.)
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
(a) The Angelus.....B. Godard
(b) Crescendo.....Lasson
(c) Cachoucha Caprice.....Raff
Pianola.
(a) Der Asra.....Rubinstein
(b) Without Thee (Sans Toi).....d'Hardelot
MRS. KNIGHT.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

ÆOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.

Founded 1795

OTARD DUPUY & CO BRANDIES

Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

New York Art Galleries,
2 W. 28TH ST.
Fourteen hundred and odd lots of fine
BRIC-A-BRAC,
SOLID SILVER AND
GENUINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
including Imperial Sevres, Royal Vienna, Berlin and Worcester, old Lowestoft, Doulton, Nancy glass, Carrara marbles, old Delft—Meissen potteries, Louis XIV. cabinets, some fine clock sets, etc., all to be sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern.
Sale commences 2:30
To-day, Wednesday, March 9th.
Dealers are specially invited.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

PERLES NINON NECKLACES
Necklaces mounted with Perles Ninon have the lustre, finish, and beauty of Real Pearls and are the perfect copy of genuine.
A. F. JAMMES,
495 5TH AVE., NEAR 42D ST.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

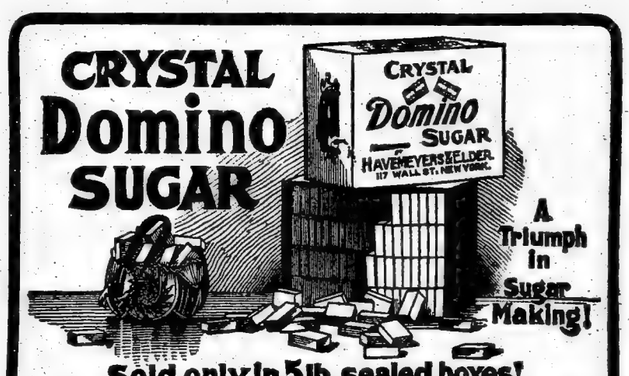

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Superior Scotch Shirtings
In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products. $4 & $4.50 each

CARNEGIE'S VIEWS ON WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

Money Getting Not on Level with the Professions, He Says.

TRIBUTES TO PETER COOPER

His Memory Honored at Meeting in the Union—Bishop Potter E. M. Shepard, and Recorder Goff Speak.

Cooper Union was crowded to its doors last night by men and women from all parts of the city who had come to participate in a mass meeting to honor the memory of Peter Cooper and to hear from such distinguished men as Bishop Potter, Andrew Carnegie, Recorder John W. Goff, and Edward M. Shepard something of the character and deeds of the founder of the institution.

Charles Sprague Smith, director of the institute, presided, and his announcement in presenting Mr. Carnegie as the first speaker that it was he who donated the check for $300,000 which made Cooper Union free of debt "from basement to roof" brought forth a roar of applause which echoed throughout the building.

In reciting Peter Cooper's achievements, Mr. Carnegie dwelt long and earnestly upon the question of the distribution of great wealth. He declared that it was not revolution in modern civilization that the world needs, but, rather, evolution under present conditions. He believed, he said, that the progress of the race rested and would rest hereafter on individualism.

It was a great mistake to put the pursuit of money getting on a level with the professions, because the object of business was self, first, last, and always. Peter Cooper, he said, found his mission among people of his own class, and therefore pointed the way which millionaires the world over should follow—that is, the possessor of surplus wealth should distribute it for the benefit of those who helped to accumulate it.

He paid a glowing tribute to the late Abram S. Hewitt, and, continuing, urged that rich men of the present day must not sap the spirit of independence, but must help those who help themselves. "Peter Cooper," he said, "announced the eternal doctrine that only the trusteeship of surplus wealth; with its onerous duties—not the ownership of it, with its selfish rights—is conveyed under the moral law."

Chairman Smith, in his introductory address, alluding to the work of the Union's founder, said that no monument in the city was held in greater esteem and reverence than the building in which he was speaking. Its halls and classrooms and workshops were material signs of his practical philanthropy, and the deeds of thousands of men and women who had been helped to more useful places in life were daily contributions to the cause of humanity.

"Summing up the significance of this deed of gift," he added, "is a work for the people, or whom Peter Cooper felt most happy and proud, a work such as is necessary to encourage the study of subjects indispensable to good government. If Peter Cooper laid the foundation of this institution, the architect of its superstructure was Abram S. Hewitt, and I know that the supreme desire of his life was that Cooper Union should be free. Every part of it is now free in every sense.

Mr. Carnegie's address, in part, was as follows:

"Fortunate, indeed, am I that the first words I am privileged to speak in this hall should be in honor of its founder. We must always honor the pioneer in every advance made by humanity.

"It is not the million, it is the individual man or woman through whom the divine impulse comes that raises us, that leads us on the upward and onward path which, under the beneficent reign of the law of evolution, mankind is destined to follow. Shakespeare tells us that honor passes in a path so narrow that but one goes abreast. So with every advance made by man there is always a leader, and then come the millions of the multitude that follow.

"Peter Cooper was the leader in one great advance, and what was the path that he pointed out and which humanity is bound hereafter to follow? You will all agree with me that the distribution of wealth is perhaps the most serious problem of our age.

"I don't care how thorough an individualist he may be, how thoroughly convinced that it is only through individualism that the race can ascend, no man who has studied the subject of riches and poverty will hold that it has reached its final solution. Perhaps few men have a better reason than myself to know that there are great inequalities still in the distribution of wealth.

"Now, mark this, my fellow-citizens: The world never made any progress worth naming, except under that great law which Christ announced that man shall reap as he sows, and that he shall sit under his own vine and his own fig tree, not the property of race or tribe, but his own individual property.

"I believe thoroughly in individualism. I believe upon that all progress has rested, and the progress of the race hereafter is to rest. It is not, therefore, revolution in modern civilization that we need; it is evolution under present conditions. No revolutionist ever did much of any good in the world, and no evolutionist ever failed to do anything but good.

"It would be a great mistake to put the pursuit of moneygetting on a level with the professions, because the object of business is self and ends with self. With professions it is different. The first end of professions is not mere moneygetting.

"The captain of industry is a useful man, however, under present conditions; but the successful captain of industry which Peter Cooper became is not of that low type which seeks the accumulation of wealth as an end, the hoarding of dollars as a lifework. The true captain of industry, as Peter Cooper was, after obtaining money beyond his wants, seeks to find a use to which he can put it for the good of others.

"Peter Cooper was born to the blessed parentage of poverty, from a good Scotch mother—don't forget that. The keynote of his character is that he was a working man. When a multi-millionaire makes money he should remember the class from which he sprung. I don't recognize any elevation from that of the workingman. The resolve to devote his means to the advancement of his own class ennobled the life of Peter Cooper from his youth. He proclaimed the doctrine that surplus wealth is a sacred trust which the possessor should administer for the good of the community whence it came. He showed the way by which we can reconcile in our time the differences between wealth and poverty, and the influence of his life has been transmitted to his whole family. The late Abram S. Hewitt was a noteworthy disciple of the gospel of Peter Cooper.

"Pessimists who think everything is going to the dogs should take a look at Cooper Institute. We are living in a grand age. Whenever the rich act as trustees of the poor and provide out of their surplus wealth for genuine permanent good of the poor, as Peter Cooper did, then, and not until then, will the question of wealth and poverty be solved." [Applause.]

Bishop Potter, who followed Mr. Carnegie in the speaking, said:

"Cooper Union has always appeared to afford an illustration of the kind of work which most of us are apt to undervalue. Institutions like this have contributed to that part of life which has to do with our conscious relations to the men who have builded republics—who have revolutionized Governments."

The Bishop said he agreed with the colored man who declared that what was needed was "more ideas," and he thought that Peter Cooper had built the institute for the propagation of ideas.

Edward M. Shepard made a lengthy address, in which he praised the character and work of Peter Cooper and said that seldom had any man called from the people the warmth of expression which Cooper had.

Recorder Goff, the last speaker, said he was once a student of Cooper Union and that Peter Cooper was the first in New York to found an intellectual home for the intellectually homeless. He continued:

"To the immortal credit of Peter Cooper be it said that he never established a soup kitchen. If Peter Cooper had had his way there would not be a prison or a poorhouse in the country to-day. This institution was never designed by him for what is called ornamental or frescoed education, and if I may utter one word here with the greatest respect in the hearing of some of the Trustees it is to be careful never to commit the mistake of raising the bars of qualification for entrance into this institution so high that Peter Cooper himself could not reach them." [Applause.]

ASSEMBLY HELPS RAMAPO.

Votes Bill to Shut New York Off from Dutchess County Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—By a vote of 82 to 40 the Assembly to-day passed the bill introduced by J. T. Smith, which forbids the City of New York to condemn for water supply Fishkill and Wappinger Creeks in Dutchess County.

The bill is of undoubted benefit to the Ramapo Water Company. At the hearing on it before the Cities Committee it was charged by the representatives of the city that the measure probably had been drawn in the interest of Ramapo, rather than for the protection of any industries which are said to be dependent upon the water supply in Fishkill and Wappinger Creeks. Assemblyman Ellis of New York made the same charge on the floor of the Assembly to-day. He said:

"This bill is in the interest of the Ramapo Company. If the City of New York is prevented from availing itself of the supply from Wappinger and Fishkill Creeks it will have no other resource when it needs new sources of supply, except the Hudson River and the water sheds of the Ramapo Company."

EDUCATIONAL BILL A LAW.

Gov. Odell Signs the Measure—Regents' Terms Determined.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Educational Unification bill was signed to-day by Gov. Odell.

The law takes effect immediately, but the new régime in the educational system does not assume actual sway until April 1, when the present Board of Regents and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner, will go out of office.

The Republican caucus to-night selected the eleven candidates for Regents who will be elected to-morrow at the joint session of the Legislature. The term for which each will serve was arrived at by lot, as follows:

Whitelaw Reid, nine years; Edward Lauterbach, seven years; Eugene A. Philbin, five years; Charles A. Gardner, six years; St. Clair McKelway, two years; Dr. Albert Vander Veer, one year; Charles S. Francis, eleven years; William Nottingham, three years; Daniel Beach, four years; Pliny T. Sexton, ten years; T. Guilford Smith, eight years.

The caucus then selected Dr. Andrew S. Draper, President of Illinois University, to be Commissioner of Education for the initial term of six years.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen caucused in the afternoon, and at the suggestion of Senator Grady decided to vote "No choice."

The new law provides for no "ex officio" Regents, and drops the following eight members of the existing board: Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chester S. Lord, Lewis A. Stimpson, Bishop Doane, Robert C. Pruyn, Charles E. Fitch, Henry E. Tunner, and William H. Watson.

LOOKS SAFE FOR CANFIELD.

Anti-Gambling Bill Amended So as to Let Him Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Richard Canfield will be safe from further prosecution for any offense against the gambling law heretofore committed if the action of the Senate Committee on Codes on the Dowling bill is ratified by the Legislature.

The committee to-day reported the bill with an amendment which provides that it shall not take effect until Sept. 1 and that it shall not apply to any pending proceedings.

The Dowling bill, urged by Mr. Jerome, provided that any witness to an offense against the gambling law could be compelled to give evidence upon the pledge that no evidence given by him could be used in a criminal prosecution against himself.

JILTED BOTH SWEETHEARTS.

Faithful Finns Came Here, Found Their Idol Married, Then Fought.

Two Finlanders who arrived in this country on Sunday in a hunt for Elvira Hansen, whom both had loved in the old country, fought over her on lower Broadway yesterday afternoon, and one of them was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital with wounds in his forehead, right cheek, left ear, and breast. He is Nestor Sarriman, twenty-four years old, of 9 Rector Street. Kaell Neyern, twenty-three, of the same address, was arrested on the charge of assaulting him. Sarriman's condition is not dangerous, but he is severely hurt.

The three lived in the same village and have known each other since they were little children. As lads Sarriman and Neyern were rivals, but remained good friends. She, it appears, showed no decided preference for either. Two years ago the girl had to come to America, and took her leave of both of them, giving each exactly the same kind of present.

The instant the ship was out of sight the rivals turned to each other and swore they would work and work till they had made enough money to pay their passages to America and lay their respective claims before Elvira and let her decide between them once for all. It took them two years to save their passage money and a little over, but then they crossed the ocean together in the same ship.

After putting up at a Finnish boarding house they started out to find the girl. It was twenty-four hours before they located her, and then they met her on Washington Street, taller and stouter, but as pretty to them both as ever.

"Elvira!" both exclaimed.

She gazed at them in blank astonishment for a moment. Then she blushed and laughingly exclaimed:

"Oh, you mustn't call me Elvira any more. I'm married."

The poor Finns were thunderstruck. When they had recovered from the blow she had vanished, and they walked off disconsolate toward the Battery. Sarriman was inclined to take the matter philosophically, and made a remark about their ex-sweetheart that Neyern, who was heartbroken, resented. He pulled out his knife and the lower Broadway crowd witnessed a stabbing right away. It was all over in no time and Sarriman lay bleeding from four cuts, while Neyern, still enraged, was seized by a policeman and put in a cell.

"Why didn't I stay in Finland!" lamented Sarriman when he recovered.

PORT JERVIS IN A FLOOD

Delaware River Hits Ice Gorge and Backs Over Lowlands.

ALMOST LIKE A TIDAL WAVE

People Caught in the Flood Waded Shoulder Deep in the Streets—Railroad Bridge Carried Away.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 8.—What appeared to be a tidal wave swept over the lower part of this village this afternoon, and hundreds of houses are now submerged to second-story depth.

The Delaware had been steadily rising all day, and about 5:30 o'clock the ice started to move. It stopped at a big gorge three miles down the river, and a large body of water immediately backed over the town. So sudden was it that many people standing on the banks were obliged to wade shoulder deep in the streets, and hundreds were imprisoned in their houses.

Boats were put in commission to rescue the inmates. The water subsided for a while, but at 8 o'clock this evening it was rising at the rate of four feet an hour.

The Port Jervis Division of the Ontario and Western Railroad is blockaded with ice, and the Erie tracks and shops are under several feet of water. The flood has extended to the principal business streets, and panic-stricken multitudes are fleeing to the hills.

At 9:30 o'clock the railroad bridge crossing the Delaware was carried away.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Various sections of this State report great damage by the floods, which have not yet subsided.

Wilkesbarre all day long has been completely cut off from the rest of the Wyoming Valley, and for miles up and down the river the lowlands are completely covered with water and ice.

The greatest damage done by the flood in York County sections to-day was at York Haven, where the power building of the York Haven Water and Power Company was completely wrecked. The York Haven paper mill was also seriously damaged. Just below York Haven, a steel bridge of the Northern Central Railway, spanning a branch of the Conewago Creek, was crushed.

At Harrisburg conditions are improved, and the indications are that there will be no further serious trouble.

The water at Middletown has fallen, but the town is still without a water supply or electric light, and measles and chicken pox have broken out among the families temporarily quartered in the market house.

HOBSON'S RACE FOR CONGRESS.

His Name Entered in Primary Contest Against Bankhead.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8.—At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama action was taken permitting the name of Richmond Pearson Hobson on the official ballot for the primary of April 11.

Capt. Hobson, who will oppose Congressman John H. Bankhead, is not a registered voter in Alabama, not having had opportunity to register under the temporary plan. The blanket resolution adopted by the State Executive Committee at its January meeting declared that every candidate for a State, Congressional, or county office should be a qualified registered voter. This resolution was rescinded to-day.

RAID NEAR KINGS DEMOCRATS.

Police Seize Telephones in Thomas Jefferson Hall, Brooklyn.

While the members of the Kings County Democratic Committee were gathering in Thomas Jefferson Hall, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last evening, the police raided a room on the third floor and arrested six men on the charge of supplying information on the races.

Two telephones, which were found in the rooms, were taken out and the prisoners locked up in the Adams Street Station. They were bailed out later. Thomas Jefferson Hall is the headquarters for the Kings County Democracy. The raid caused a great deal of excitement.

INTERBOROUGH MEN WIN.

Increase of Pay Granted to Many Classes of Employes.

The regular monthly meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, Manhattan Division No. 332, was held last night in Marion Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Probably 1,000 men were present.

At its conclusion, President George Pepper announced that the Interborough Rapid Transit Railway Company had granted the increase in wages asked by the tower men, hand switchmen, porters, and trackmen, and that the increase was already in effect.

VETERANS IN MARRIAGE.

Husband Admits Five Previous Ceremonies and Wife Four.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—James McDowell, aged eighty-six, and Mrs. Kate Murray Johnson Adams, aged eighty-two, were married to-day. He has been married five times and she four times. She has been his housekeeper for several years.

Her other husbands are dead, and three of his wives have died, the fourth being now a resident of Seattle. The contracting parties are both well preserved.

HENNEBERRY KILLS SELF.

Son of Jerome's Chief Clerk Accidentally Takes His Own Life.

John A. Henneberry, Jr., twenty-two years old, son of J. A. Henneberry, Sr., Chief Clerk to District Attorney Jerome, killed himself in his bedroom at 171 East Ninetieth Street last night. The family says the young man accidentally shot himself while examining a revolver.

Mr. Henneberry visited the meeting of the Harlem Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion last night and paid his dues. He talked with some friends there and then went back home, arriving early. He talked in the dining room with his sister Mamie and his brother Thomas, and then went to bed. He had been in his room only a few minutes when a shot was heard, and his brother and sister found him dying on the floor. He had evidently been sitting in a chair before undressing and had shot himself in the middle of the forehead.

Mr. Henneberry, Sr., was aroused and Dr. Murphy of 175 East Ninetieth Street summoned. He said the young man was dead.

Mr. Henneberry, Sr., said the young man had no care in the world that any of the family knew of. He was a clerk in the office of J. J. Mitchell & Co., makers of fashion plates, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. He had no troubles, had been in good spirits always, had no love affairs, so far as known, and no reason could be assigned whatever by any member of the family for such an act as suicide, which was scouted by all of them.

POLICE CLUB ROUSES TENANTS.

Sleepers in Danger of Suffocation by Smoke Carried to Roof.

With smoke pouring into their apartments from a fire on the ground floor, three families living on the upper floors of the four-story building at 839 Ninth Avenue were aroused from sleep late last night by the shouts of Patrolman Steinert of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and the battering in of their doors by his night stick. Steinert made his way to the upper floor through a hallway filled with smoke.

After carrying Edward Walsh, eighty-three years old, wrapped in blankets, to the roof and thence to the adjoining buildings, Steinert saw that the other tenants escaped safely the same way. The fire started in the clothing store of Daniel I. Frey, and was confined to the two lower floors. The damage will exceed $10,000.

Mr. Frey told the police that when he closed his store at 10 o'clock everything was all right, yet less than half an hour later the entire interior was ablaze.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO THE WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS, MO.

First Coach Excursion MAY 10, 1904

Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Candy special.

GENUINE Boston Puffs—those satin finish sweets—unequalled flavor and quality—filled with peanut butter, molasses, honey and figs—per lb..... 24c

Have you seen our complete display of Easter Novelties and Candies? Basement Salesroom.

5,000 yard sale of 1904 body Brussels carpet at 95c a yard.

Guaranteed by the Simpson Crawford Co. to be the regular $1.35 and $1.50 grades.

TO-DAY in our new carpet and rug department, third floor, we will begin a great sale of 5,000 yards of strictly highest grade $1.50 and $1.35 body Brussels carpet at the extraordinarily low price of 95c. a yard. This splendid collection of 28 distinct and exclusive patterns embodies the newest ideas brought out for the spring season of 1904. The designs are the richest ever created, and while all are so handsome that there is scarcely a favorite, you may consider it advisable to make your selection at the inception of this sale, as you will take particular delight in viewing the many designs. And some are limited to lots of 100 to 250 yards.

95c — This is the quality of body Brussels that has that soft, lustrous surface so excellent to wear and so much in harmony with the artistic taste of home lovers who take pride in tasteful floor coverings. The bewitching color combining and the elegance of the designs are sure to command your admiration a quickly as you see. You'll realize at once that it is this sale that affords the greatest opportunity of the spring season to brighten your home with a new carpet, for at no other time will you be able to purchase this quality at a price anywhere near 95c. a yard. — 95c

Third Floor.

This quality of body Brussels will retain its handsome appearance. It's always bright and clean. That's why it is so desirable for dining-room, bedroom, hall or stair in the home or for the office of the particular business or professional man. So don't miss this exceptional sale whether you are a home fitter, preparing your city home or Summer cottage for the new season, or a business man refitting your office. We could not under ordinary circumstances offer such an unusual bargain, but this time we received a special manufacture from one of the foremost mills at a great reduction, and it's the finest we've ever purchased at any price.

Great ½ price March sale of pictures

Oils, Water Colors, Etchings, Pastels, Photogravures, Fac-Similes.

AT any price you'd have to look a long while for a collection of pictures as rich and complete as the gathering which adorns the walls of our art salons. Many are placed for more convenient display on tables. Your choice from this wondrous selection at about half price. Fourth Floor.

59c for Gibson's copyrighted Black and White drawings. Size 18 x 22. Handsome black frames. Special sale price . . 59c

$1 for regular $2 colored prints and photogravures—framed in handsome gilt frame, with matched corners — large selection of desirable subjects; sizes 24 and 28 in.; all $2 values . $1

15c for beautiful reproductions in colors of famous pictures—some black frames, but mostly colored woods—very dainty. Usually sold from 25c to 50c. Special sale price . . 15c

LOT I. 25c for regular 50c colored prints; also in black and white—handsome gilt frames—many in hardwood frames. Special..... 25c

LOT II. 39c for 75c colored prints of landscape scenes in 3-inch gilt frames, with prettily matched corners; also 3-inch hardwood frames. Special price..... 39c

LOT III. 50c for $1.00 colored prints; also black and white photogravures, framed close in 2-inch black frames. Tablet decorations on frames, giving finest art work effect—highly artistic. Special..... 50c

LOT IV. 75c for regular $1.50 colored heads in gilt oval frames: an unusual value at half price, the equal of which you never encountered. Special... 75c

LOT V. $2 for regularly priced $3.75 to $5.00 hand colored photogravures framed in handsome gilt frames, with mat and corner embellishments. This lot also includes odds and ends. Special price..... $2

Special attention is directed to the magnificent collection of oil paintings now on exhibition in our art salon. Prices in many instances for this sale have been reduced as high as 60%. Painters are among the most eminent of Europe and America.

Have you bought $2 cups and saucers at 50c

WE KNOW you haven't bought $2 cups and saucers at 50c. anywhere else. But have you secured them at these wonderful reductions at this unprecedented sale? Thousands of others have. The sale started Monday, and notwithstanding the rain, you never saw such vast crowds at a similar event. They never saw such rare bargains—such unusually fine china marked so low. Fourth Floor.

It isn't this one exceptional value alone that brought the great throngs, for there are 50c. cups and saucers at 25c., 25c. Limoges China Plates at 10c., $17.50 English Porcelain Dinner Sets at $10 and scores of other extraordinary values. No sale ever equalled this.

25c for 50c. cups and SAUCERS. Those rich hand decorated pieces that appeal to the artistic taste of china collectors; handsome enough for cabinet pieces; whatever you do, do not delay; here you'll find a throng; there's plenty, though.

50c for $2 cups and SAUCERS. Amazing bargain news, isn't it? Decidedly rich hand painted bouillon and tea cups and saucers; not one in the lot worth less than $1.50, so you know how long they will last.

English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, a $17.50 set for $10.95

19c for limoges china cups and saucers—only 100 dozen—usually sell at $4 per dozen. $2.95 for 16 cut glass bowls; 8 inch size. $2.95 for $5 cut glass water bottles.

10c for limoges china plates—only 100 dozen—regular price $3 per dozen. $5.95 for 18.50 cut glass bowls; handsomely cut. $4.50 for 16 cut glass sugars and creams.

5c for thin blown etched water tumblers; regular price $1 per dozen. 39c for 60c. Colonial cut glass candle sticks. $6.95 for $10 cut glass water pitchers; 2 qt. size.

Just 100 Theodore Haviland $32.50 china dinner sets at $24.45

$15,000 worth of fine tapestries and damasks at half price and less.

THE entire surplus stock of one of the most prominent importers of fine upholstery fabrics has been secured at a tremendous sacrifice, and the sale of these goods makes this one of the most important upholstery events in our history. And here's the reason: Fourth Floor.

The prices we quote for these beautiful French, English and Italian fabrics are unequalled! We say this with a full consciousness of the strength of our assertion, and ask only a call to verify this statement.

Opportunities like this do not come every day, for there's not an article in this sale that is not worth at least double the price asked for it. Only a very vague idea of the remarkable values can be given here, and as these fabrics are the handsomest that the old world produces, descriptions of their rare beauty would be inadequate. You can come fully prepared to secure the greatest tapestry and damask values New York has ever known. Here are a few details:

98c yd. for $2.25 silk armure tapestry, an ideal material for curtains and hangings, the color line embraces such popular shades as Linden green, rose, Du Barry, coral, crimson, light blue, and reseda.

$2.50 yd. for $5 Louis XVI. silk tapestry in the soft luxurious colorings and dainty designs in mical to this period.

$1.25 yd. for $3.25 heraldic tapestry—A richly colored and extremely artistic fabric, suitable for wall coverings or hangings for library or hall decoration or for furniture covering.

75c yd. for $1.75 and $2 French petit point tapestry—Heavy quality in Turkish, Moorish and floral designs, new and artistic color effects.

98c yd. for $2 imported Gobelin tapestry—An exceptionally durable fabric, rich new patterns in a very complete range of popular colorings.

$1.50 yd. for $3.95 personage verdure tapestry—A very desirable fabric for furniture covering, as the designs are so woven as to form perfect seats and backs. We have three handsome patterns.

$2.35 yd. for $5 imported wool tapestry—the most desirable fabric known to the upholstery craft. We have a rich new scroll and floral design on red, green and blue backgrounds.

$3.50 yd. for $8 rococo satin damask, exquisitely woven goods in handsome decorative color tones and pure period designs.

$3.95 yd. for $8 50 Renaissance silk damask—a rich fabric in beautiful colorings and artistically executed designs.

$4.50 yd. for $10 to $12.50 Louis Quinze satin damask, also organzine silk damask—these goods are practically loom gems, so richly are the colorings and designs woven.

Have your furniture re-upholstered now. Special prices for this work during this sale.

We are also prepared to submit designs and estimates gratis for all classes of Drapery Work, Wall Coverings and Hangings, at very special prices.

March sale of groceries.

THERE'S nothing like the thousands of orders we're receiving to prove that people realize that the Model Food Store prices are absolutely the lowest for foods that are guaranteed to be pure. It's our own guarantee. Why not bring or send your order to-day, or we'll take it over the telephone. Sixth Floor.

Crackers — Fig Bars, Koko Creams, Currant Fruit, Butter Drops, Seed Bars, Combination Mixed, lb. 10c

SOUPS — Campbell's Condensed, all kinds, 4 cans 29c

SALMON — Royal Stuart, Columbia River, 1-lb. tall or flat can, doz. $2.00; can..... 18c

MACKEREL — Royal Stuart, fancy White Shore fish, no heads or tails, 10-lb. pail.... $1.45

FLAVORING EXTRACT—Cameron, Concentrated Lemon or Vanilla, ½-lb. bottle.... 39c

CHOCOLATE — Royal Stuart, premium blue wrapper, for baking and cooking, 1 lb..... 29c

COFFEE—Stuart Blend, dry roast, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c

TEA—All 70c. English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Oolong, or Ceylon, lb..... 55c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure cream of tartar, 2½-lb. can, 70c; 1 lb. can..... 29c

QUAKER OATS—Regular 10c. package; special 8c

RICE—Choice Carolina, 6 lbs., 32c.; lb..... 8c

TAPIOCA—Royal Stuart, full lb. package 12c

MACARONI—Royal Stuart Macaroni or Spaghetti, 1-lb. package, the best made; package. 12c

HOMINY—F. S. Southern granulated, 5-lb. carton 19c

FIGS—Fancy Three Crown Smyrna Layer, lb 14c

RAISINS and CURRANTS—Royal Stuart seeded raisins or re-cleaned currants, 1-lb. package 11c

EVAPORATED APPLES—New York State, 1-lb. carton 14c

PEACHES — California Evaporated, Muir Fruit, 5 lbs., 55c.; lb..... 12c

MAPLE SYRUP—Cameron, ½ gallon screw top can 49c

MILK—Borden's Magnolia, 3 cans..... 25c

TOMATOES—Southern, red ripe, 3 lb. can, doz. 83c, can 7c

PEAS—Tender, early June, 2 lb. can doz. 96c, can 8c

BAKED BEANS—Plain or with tomato sauce, 3 lb. can, doz. $1.00; can. 9c

STRING BEANS—First Quality, Southern, 2 lb. can, doz. 95c.; can.. 8c

PUMPKIN—Dry pack, large 2 lb. cans; 3 cans 25c

PINEAPPLE — Singapore Pineapple, chunks, 1½ lb. can, doz. $1.95; can 17c

PEACHES — Royal Stuart, best California Lemon Cling, in extra heavy loaf sugar syrup, 2½ lb. can, doz. $3.24; can 28c

PLUMS—Monroe County Green Gage or Egg, 2½ lb. can, worth 15c.; doz. $1.35; can..... 13c

Sale of parlor furniture.

IT'S an occasion that affords the greatest values of the spring season in parlor furniture, brass beds and all other furniture. That's why so many home fitters came Monday and Tuesday. It's an ideal time to equip your city or summer home with highest grade artistic furniture. Fifth Floor.

$27.50 for $42 suites.
$32.50 for $65 suites, mahogany finish, silk damask covering.
$39.00 for $78 suites, mahogany finish, silk damask covering.
$75.00 for $108 suites, mahogany finish, three tone imported velour covering.
$70.00 for $140 suites, heavy carved, claw feet, silk damask covering.
$75.00 for $150 suites, heavy carved, silk damask covering.

5-piece mahogany finish parlor suites.

$35.00 for $70 suites, tapestry.
$46.00 for $92 suites, silk tapestry.
$47.50 for $95 suites, verona velour.
$50.00 for $100 suites, verona velour.
$55.00 for $99 suites, verona velour.
$57.50 for $115 suites, silk damask.
$60.00 for $120 suites, silk damask.
$65.00 for $130 suites, English tapestry.
$72.00 for $144 suites, silk tapestry.

Great reductions on brass beds.

Massive brass bedsteads in newest designs—made of best materials—finished in highest grade French everlasting lacquer—wondrously low prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

$22.50 for $30 Beds.
$24.50 for $40 Beds.
$27.50 for $35 Beds.
$32.50 for $42 Beds.
$35 for $48 Beds.
$37.50 for $52 Beds.
$41 for $53 Beds.
$44 for $55 Beds.
$48 for $58 Beds.
$53 for $68 Beds.
$55 for $110 Beds.
$58 for $69 Beds.

Little prices on house needs

JUDGE for yourself if it isn't one of the greatest money-saving sales on reliable housefurnishings that ever came to your notice when there are such rare values as a $1.25 set of Mrs. Pott's sad irons at 69c. Basement Salesroom.

69c for Mrs. Pott's $1.25 Sad Irons. One each 6, 7 and 8 lb. irons, with stand and adjustable handle.

5c for 10c. extra handles.

$2.75 for $3.40 Knox Fluting Irons, set of four irons, tongs, bracket to fasten on table, adjustable handle.

39c for 50c Rollman's Food Choppers, just the thing for small family use.

49c for 65c Soapstone Griddles, round, 10 inch size.

4c per pound for the old-fashioned Sad Irons, polished bottoms, from 4 to 8 pound sizes.

10c per yard for 5-4 Table Oil Cloth, white, marble and colored, 3 yards to a customer, and no mail orders.

25c for 40c Galvanized Garbage Pail and Cover with bail.

9c for 15c 10-quart Japanned Water Pails, assorted colors, extra heavy and well made, seamless.

5c for 10c Towel Rollers, adjustable; Rolling Pins, selected stock; Potato Mashers, one-piece hardwood; Towel Arms, nickel tips, 3 prongs, varnished.

49c for 65c Overton's Fish planks—family size.

75c for $1.10 Ironing Tables, folding, 5½ feet, extra wide, well made.

79c for $1 Kitchen Tables, turned legs, 3 feet.

19c for 27c 10-quart heavy Dish Pans, deep and retinned.

2½c for 4c deep Pie Pans, heavy tin.

10c for 27c Bread Pans, oblong, extra deep.

5c for Dover Egg Beaters, the old reliable sort.

Reductions of 33⅓ to 50 per cent. on the entire stock of "Elite" gold and white enameled wear; quadruple coated and guaranteed absolutely the height of perfection in granite ware manufacturing.

19c for 25c Silver's Potato and Vegetable Presses, round, removable cup.

10c for 16c Extension Strainers, close woven mesh.

59c for $1.25 Floor Brush, 16 inch, polished hardwood block, 6 foot handle, extra ordinary value.

39c for 50c Water Kettles — nickel plated on heavy copper. Especially adapted for gas stoves.

Demonstration and sale of Sommerville's Hardwood Floor Preparations; priced exceedingly low for to-morrow. Sommerville's Wax Floor Finish. Size.....1-lb. 2-lb. 4-lb. Regular..50c. 1.00 1.98

Special 39c 79c 1.49

We furnish experienced men and send them to your residence to refinish your floors at very reasonable rates.

A Taste of Health Is Sweet.

Grape-Nuts

Pre-digested Food will make an immediate change in one's feelings when it is used with a bit of cream, for breakfast add one soft boiled egg and a little fruit and Quit.

Cut out the meat, bread, butter and potatoes.

In 3 days Dame Nature will sing her song of joy to you.

Doubt it? Have a try.

By the way, did you ever read that little book "The Road to Wellville"? Miniature copy found in each pkg. of Grape-Nuts.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Spring Overcoats For Men

Your Winter Overcoat was a bit of a burden yesterday, wasn't it? Put it away in camphor, and put on one of these smart Top Coats that we are ready to show you. A handsomer collection will be hard to find.

Here are short, nobby Covert cloth Top Coats, 34 inches long, with full backs and broad shoulders—as swell and stylish as they can be. Serge-lined, at $12 and $15. Silk-lined, at $20 to $30.

Also plain Overcoats of black unfinished worsted, serge-lined, at $12. Of black or Oxford vicuna, silk-lined, at $15 to $25.

Cravenette Raincoats, made by the same tailors as our smart top coats, and worn in fair weather as well as stormy. A fine collection, in all the new shades. $15 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Conservatory of Flowers

One of the most delightful decorations ever prepared in a mercantile establishment, now fills the WANAMAKER Rotunda.

The entrance to the Rotunda Balcony, on the Second floor, opens on a conservatory of blooming flowers, among which you may ramble at will. The windows of the Royal Poinciana look out upon this beautiful garden, presenting such a scene of tropical luxuriance that you will scarcely be able to believe yourself in the heart of New York's busiest store.

Banks of fragrant, blooming flowers rise up above the heads of passers-by, on either side, all the way around the entire balcony. Giant Easter Lilies (these artificial) rise up in the center of the Rotunda; and hundreds of butterflies and doves flutter in the area around.

The collection includes two thousand bulbs—hyacinths, tulips, jonquils and daffodils—four hundred and forty azaleas, four hundred and fifty pots of lilies, nine hundred and fifty ferns and foliage plants, seven cocoa trees, and twenty other large palms—rhododendrons, lilacs, and more than five thousand bunches of apple blossoms—a wilderness of exotic and springtime fragrance and beauty.

It is all for your pleasure. Come and enjoy it.

An Array of MARBLE STATUARY Never Equaled Before

In preparing for this March Event, our buyer placed what was undoubtedly the largest order for Marble Statuary that ever went into Italy. WANAMAKER'S has long been known as the largest American importer of Marble Statuary; and the present movement has broken all our own records, too.

An exceptionally large shipment has just been opened; and the beautiful pieces go on sale this morning, together with a new collection of French and Italian Bronzes—all at the lowest prices ever known for such art goods. Our Art Wares Salon, in the Basement, today contains

250 Marble Busts, Figures and Groups
213 Pedestals of marble, onyx, and in onyx effects
100 French and Italian Bronzes

The remarkable low prices on the Marbles are possible by reason of our securing them direct from the sculptors who made them, and bringing them direct from their studios to our store.

Here are some suggestions of the Sale's splendid offerings:

At $5, worth $8.50—Castilena Marble Busts, each mounted on a green marble base. Never before sold even in a special sale for less than $6.50.

At $7.50, worth $12—Marble Busts in fancy subjects, mostly with large fancy hats.

At $12, worth $18—Marble Busts in great variety. Never sold before for less than $15.

At $17.50, worth $22.50—Marble Busts in fancy subjects, with or without hats.

At $25, worth $32.50—Marble Busts in plain classical styles.

French Bronzes, in Busts, Figures and Groups, at $8.50, $12, $14.50, $18, $22.50, $30, up to $225; worth a half more.

Italian Bronzes, mostly in classical subjects, at $12, $22.50, $32.50, $40, up to $75; worth a half more.

Pedestals in Italian marble, at $6, $7.50, $10, $15, $22.50, $25.

Pedestals in onyx, mounted on china plaques and ormulu trimming; also with French enamel—

At $60, from $80. At $100, from $150.
At $83, from $110. At $150, from $250.

Pedestals in onyx effects, at $12, $16, $18, $25, $32.50 and $40.

Art Room, Basement.

Of chiefest interest today among the *Dinnerware* is the fact that another lot of packages was rushed in and opened yesterday, to give us more of the Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets for today's selling.

Full 118-piece Sets, in several rich decorations, and all pieces richly stippled with gold.

$27.50 for regular $55 Sets
$30 for regular $60 Sets

Basement.

The SILK COATS For Spring Are Ready

First news today, that our collection of Women's Silk Coats for Spring awaits your admiration. And it will receive it, beyond question; for never has a similar showing been as richly varied, or held so many beautiful styles.

The coats are all in black, of Taffeta or Peau de Soie, in all lengths, from the short, jaunty box coat to the long Newmarket. Silk strappings, braid, accordion plaiting, lace, form the effective decorations, which run from simple to very elaborate. Many of the plaited and gathered effects are particularly handsome, and the fashionable sloping shoulders are quite in evidence.

The prices, $15 to $53, indicate the scope of the collection.

Women who wish to possess what will be the smartest coats of the Spring and Summer, are invited to see this collection.

Second floor, Broadway.

NOVELTY VOILES Charming Fabrics

It's rare that one finds the ruling favorite among the season's fabrics in so many attractive novelty weaves, and including so many at moderate prices, as is the case with the Voiles for this Spring.

This has, undoubtedly, much to do with the great popularity of Voiles for graceful, clinging dresses. From 75c to $1.50 a yard, for instance, there is great variety; and the styles are perfectly charming.

Now is the best time, by the way, to see this stock at its height. Later on assortments will be broken, and difficult to replace. Suggestions:

At 75c yard—Boutonne Voile, in self colors.
At 75c yard—Melange Voile, in attractive color mixes.
At $1 yard—Lace-figured Voile, in self colors.
At $1 yard—Boutonne Voile, in self colors.
At $1 yard—Mexican Lace Voile, in self colors.
At $1.25 yard—Boutonne Voile, in self colors.
At $1.25 yard—Melange Voile.
At $1.25 yard—Colored Nub Melange Voile.
At $1.25 yard—Lace Etamine, in self colors.
At $1.50 yard—Boutonne Mousseline Voile, in self colors.
At $1.50 yard—Melange Grenadine Voile.
At $1.50 yard—White-flaked Melange Voile.
At $1.50 yard—Figured Net Voile Melange.
At $1.50 yard—Drawn-ribbon Voile, in self colors.
At $1.50 yard—Melange Etamine.
At $1.50 yard—White-flaked Checked Melange Voile.
At $1.50 yard—Mexican Lace Voile, in self colors.
At $1.50 yard—Fish-net Lace Melange Voile.

Rotunda.

Our regular dress-goods news is frequently punctuated with timely offerings at special prices. Today, for instance, these fine lots of kindred dress-goods at savings of *one-third* to *three-fifths!*

Black Lace Etamine
50c yard, from $1.25

Popular as these lace and sheer fabrics are this year, it's odd to be able to buy a $1.25 quality for *less than half price!* That's what happened here—a maker's surplus, in two fine patterns. They are similar in weave to Mexican mesh grenadines; one with a larger, more open mesh than the other. Both are 45 inches wide.

They are bound to go in a hurry at their new price, 50c a yard.

Black Mohair Sicilian
50c yard, from 75c

Mohair has had a marked return to favor, and will be more worn this year than in the last ten years. Hence this lot of Fifty-inch Block Mohair Sicilian, in a bright, lustrous quality, a third below the regular selling price, will be gladly welcomed.

The lot isn't large; as we could not induce the maker to let us have much at this price-concession. But while it lasts, it's a particular snap at the price—50c a yard.

Rotunda.

Oil, Electric and Gas Lamps A Sale at Half Prices

Handsome portable lamps, from several of the best manufacturers in the business, sold to us, on account of large purchases, at *half their regular prices.* You profit equally by the transaction.

There are Oil, Gas and Electric Lamps, in a great assortment of designs and finishes, suitable for library or sitting-room, centertable or desk; which by their beauty and distinctiveness of design will attract house-owners who enjoy having their furnishings in good taste. Details:

Metallic Oil Lamps

The assortment includes Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps in a great variety of the most popular designs and finishes:

$2.50, worth $5 $3.50, worth $7
$3, worth $6 $4.25, worth $8.50
$5, worth $10

Portable Gas Lamps

Handsome designs and newest finishes, such as bronze relief, old brass and black, Pompeian green, Empire red-and-gold, oxidized silver, black-and-ruby, Japanese bronze. Complete with six feet of the best covered mohair tubing; stork neck and socket; Argand or Welsbach burners; 10-inch tripod and chimney:

$1.50, worth $3 $3, worth $6
$2, worth $4 $4.50, worth $9
$2.50, worth $5 $5, worth $10

Electric Portable Table Drop Lights

In large variety of styles and finishes, such as Pompeian green, Olympian, Barbadine, Japanese bronze, old brass-and-black. Complete with pull electric socket, 16-candle power bulb, 10-inch shade ring, and six feet of silk-covered cord with electric plug:

$4.50, worth $9
$5, worth $10
$6, worth $12

Also a number of Globes and Shades suitable for these Lamps, at greatly reduced prices.

Lamp Store, Basement.

Handsome Walking Suits At Twenty Dollars

Every woman, not already supplied, wants a new Spring Walking Suit. Today we offer a special group of desirable suits, designed to sell, and selling previously, at $26 and $28, now at $20 a suit.

They are made of fine mixtures and serges; with the 25-inch or Eton jackets—as smart and stylish as they can be.

Just a hundred and twenty-five suits in the collection.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Popular Bebe Hats For Women---$3

These attractive hats are made of cream net or black Chantilly lace, on a silk-covered wire frame, and are all ready for you to trim as you wish. They are complete, except for the flowers or ribbon which you wish to add, according to your own taste.

We have a special lot of these Bebe Hats to sell today at $3 each; though they are worth at least a dollar more.

We are also showing some of the hats trimmed with flowers and ribbons, to suggest ideas to those who buy them untrimmed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Silk Sale

No room today to mention any of these fine Silks but a few "top-liners." They represent desirability, quality, and economy that women should be quick to profit by. And they are but typical of dozens of other attractive lots of Silk in the sale:

85c Taffetas at 55c a Yard

Over one hundred plain colorings, and many in changeable effects. Of course this includes the favorite shades, tan, brown, gray, navy blue, green, white, and so on.

Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 85c; worth $1

36 inches wide, and guaranteed to wear.

Yard-wide Black Taffeta, 95c; worth $1.25

The best quality we have ever offered at so low a price.

Plain Black Foulard, 55c; worth 85c

23 inches wide; bright, strong, serviceable

Printed Polka-dot Liberty Satin, 55c; worth 85c

A great variety of dots in black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; fine quality, imported Liberty Satin.

27-in. Corded Wash Silks, 65c; worth $1.25

White ground silk with neat colored stripes; fast colors, and fine quality.

Messaline Liberty Satin, 65c; worth 75c

23-inch silks, in white, ivory, cream; light and dark colors, including black.

Rotunda, Main and Cross Aisles.

10-kt. Gold Jewelry *One-fourth Under Price*

It's sensible to buy 10-kt. Gold Jewelry, even at full prices. It is durable, effective, made in designs that compare favorably with those of higher-grade gold jewelry, and is within everybody's reach in point of price.

Today it's still easier to buy. From manufacturers and from our own stock, we have gathered some most attractive groups of this Gold Jewelry, in many pretty designs and prices to sell at *a quarter less than regular prices!* For instance:

BROOCHES

$1.75, worth $2.50. $3.50, worth $4.50.
$2, worth $2.75. $4.50, worth $5.75.
$2.75, worth $3.50. $5.50, worth $7.50.

SCARF PINS

75c, worth $1. $1.35, worth $1.70.
85c, worth $1.25. $1.50, worth $2.
$1.15, worth $1.50.

CUFF BUTTONS

85c, worth $1.25. $1.75, worth $2.25.
$1.15, worth $1.50. $2, worth $2.75.
$1.35, worth $1.75. $3, worth $4.
$1.50, worth $2. $4, worth $5.25.

LOCKETS

$2.50, worth $3.25. $3.75, worth $5.
$2.75, worth $3.50. $4.25, worth $5.75.
$3.50, worth $4.50. $8.50, worth $10.75.

LORGNETTE CHAINS

$4.25, worth $5.75. $8, worth $10.75.
$5.75, worth $7.50. $9.50, worth $12.
$7, worth $9.25.

FOBS

$2.75, worth $3.50. $4, worth $5.25.
$3, worth $3.75. $4.50, worth $5.75.
$3.50, worth $4.50. $4.75, worth $6.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

AXMINSTER CARPETS For a Dollar a Yard

New, perfect, handsome Axminster Carpets, in an assortment of twenty-five attractive patterns, with grounds of red, green, brown, and various light colorings.

This is not a collection of odds and ends—there are ample quantities in all patterns; and all have ⅝ borders to match. Now at

$1 a Yard, Instead of $1.25

Third floor.

Unexpected Good News of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Even in January and June, such offerings as these would scarcely be matched. And, with cotton soaring up in price, such values as these will not be matched this year again, at least.

All the garments are spic-span-new, just received from the manufacturers. All are nicely made, in full sizes, carefully sewed, and neatly finished. Here are the items:

$1 Nightgowns at 75c—three styles
$1.25 Nightgowns at 85c—three styles
$1.50 Nightgowns at $1—of nainsook
$1.75 Nightgowns at $1.25—of nainsook
85c Chemises at 50c—of nainsook
$1 and $1.25 Chemises at 85c—four styles
$1.75 and $2 Chemises at $1.25
50c Corset Covers at 35c—two styles
75c Corset Covers at 50c
$1 Corset Covers at 85c—three styles
$1.50 Corset Covers at $1—three styles
50c Drawers at 35c—two styles
75c Drawers at 50c—three styles
$1 and $1.25 Drawers at 75c—three styles

Second floor, Cross Aisle, East of Rotunda.

Underwear of Quality For Men and Women

Buying WANAMAKER Underwear includes getting underwear insurance, as well. You're assured of reliable quality, for one thing. When, for instance, we say "unshrinkable," we mean it.

Accurate sizes and proportions, for another, and provision made for people of many different builds. That stands for comfort.

Then fair prices. We do most of our own importing—saving you middlemen's profits. And you'll find our prices on standard brands of underwear to be lower than elsewhere.

All of which is prefatory to the statement that the new styles and Spring weights are ready in every good kind of underwear you'll be apt to want. Among them:

Men's Underwear

At $1.50 a Garment

Shirts and Drawers of French natural color merino, medium weight. Drawers have reinforced seats. Also American gray merino Shirts or Drawers; well made and finished.

At $2.50 a Garment

English silver gray all-wool Shirts and Drawers, guaranteed unshrinkable; medium weight; drawers with spliced seats.

Shirts and Drawers of natural color all-wool English gauze, guaranteed unshrinkable; shirts with long or short sleeves, size 34, $1.80 each; advance 10c on each increasing size. Drawers, with spliced seats, size 30, $2.05; advance 10c on each increasing size. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear

At $1 a Garment

Vests of Swiss ribbed white lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless, plain or trimmed with lace or crocheting.

Union Suits of white lisle thread or cotton.

Corset Covers of white ribbed mercerized cotton and wool mixed; high neck, long sleeves.

Vests of cream spun silk, Swiss-ribbed; low neck, sleeveless.

At $2 a Garment

Vests of Swiss ribbed spun silk, in cream, pink, sky blue or black; low neck, sleeveless; trimmed with new designs of crocheting; square or V-shaped necks.

At $2.50 a Garment

Union Suits of cream colored Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool; low neck, sleeveless, knee length.

Vests of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace or crocheting.

Vests of cream color spun silk; high neck, long sleeves. Broadway.

Girls' Spring Reefers

One warm Spring day, then another, and another until you wonder why you haven't bought Spring wraps for your children and yourself before.

You'll find these charming little Reefers for girls of 6 to 14 hard to resist, if you come here on an investigating tour. In their jaunty styles and their effective materials, they are most attractive. And, beginning at $5, the selection is broad—two styles at that price, two at $7.50, and so on upwards. Further news:

At $5—Reefers of covert cloth; double-breasted; collarless effect; trimmed with cloth and fancy buttons. Also Regulation Reefers of serge in navy blue and red.

At $7.50—Reefers of cheviot; collarless, with trimming of broadcloth and braid. Also Regulation Reefers of cheviot, with full sleeves.

At $9.50—Reefers of herring-bone cheviot; collar and cuffs of broadcloth and braid. Also Regulation Reefers of homespuns, lined with taffeta.

At $11—Plaited Reefers of brown cheviot; collar and cuffs of broadcloth and braid; full sleeves. Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Washable Suits

'Tisn't a bit too soon to buy them. Many boys wear them indoors in the middle of Winter; and it won't be long before they will be the proper suits to wear both indoors and out.

New Spring styles are here—smart, and trig, and pretty; and they will look just as fresh and new every time that they come back from the tub:

Russian Blouse Suits, with Eton collar; in fancy madras, linen, striped galatea and white cotton duck. Sizes for 3 to 7 years; at $2.50, $3 and $4.50

Sailor Blouse Suits, with Eton collar; of imported and domestic fabrics—duck, galatea and madras. Sizes 4 to 10 years—$2.25, $2.50, $3 and $3.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Washable Kid Gloves, $1.15

The maker calls them "Seconds," but a critical examination fails to discover the defects in these gloves, that if technically perfect, are sold at $1.65 a pair.

Of fine kid, washable; two clasps; Paris point backs; in new Spring shades—tan, mode, gray and pearl, also black and white. A little warm water and good soap clean these gloves perfectly, without hardening the leather or spoiling the color. And 750 pairs, at

$1.15 Each

Tenth street.

Women's Spring Shoes at $3

New hat, new coat, new gown—*new shoes*, of course; to complete the Spring toilet.

And women want shoe style, shoe goodness, shoe comfort without having to pay a fancy price for them. That's just why we evolved the

Wanamaker-Reliable
$3 Shoes for Women

They are good enough shoes for any woman to wear; and they are oceans better than any other shoes ever sold regularly at their price.

Ask to see some of these Spring styles that include "Reliable" Shoes for almost every occasion:

Patent colt button boots with dull tops; slim last, high arched, with high Cuban heels.

Patent leather lace boots with dull kidskin uppers, thin turned soles, military heels.

Patent leather button boots on short full last, with very high arched instep and high Louis XIV. heels.

And a score of other styles.

Fourth avenue.

Lillian Corsets--Variety

$2.75 to $30 indicates the broad price-range that our imported Lillian Corsets offer.

The variety of models is equally extensive. All are new, and as graceful, yet comfortable, as Paris skill can evolve. They afford widest opportunity for women to choose precisely the corsets that are best adapted to their figures.

Skilled fitters are here to insure perfect adaptation of the proper corsets to all figures:

At $2.75—Made of fine French batiste, for medium figures.

At $5—Of French coutil; straight front; low bust and long hips.

At $8.50—Of blue and white broche; long hip model; with hose supporters; appropriately trimmed.

At $10—Especially designed for stout figures; low bust, long hips, double supporters.

At $12.50—Moderately long from waist line up; radically different from other models, gives small waist line. Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Clothing—Bargains

Wash Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, all at special prices. Some taken from our own stock, because they have outstayed their welcome; others that were bought at price-savings from manufacturers.

All of much interest to mothers:

75c to $2.50, worth $1.25 to $3.75

Children's Dresses of lawn, in guimpe or French waist effects; elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion and edging. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

$2 to $3.50, worth $2.75 to $4.25

Children's Pique Dresses; Russian blouse effect, with insertions; others with embroidery insertion on waists and plaited skirts; all with patent leather belts. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

50c, worth $1

Babies' Yoke Dresses of fine nainsook; yoke of box plaits and lace insertion; or plaits and featherstitching; slightly mussed. Sizes 8 months to 2 years.

50c to $1, worth $1 to $4

Babies' Caps and Bonnets; slightly mussed; heavily lined. Some in silk, others with hand-embroidery and lace. Sizes up to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DODGE POLITICAL ISSUE IN THE SMOOT INQUIRY

Senators Are Not Probing Reported Deals with Mormons.

APOSTLE LYMAN ON STAND

Lives in Polygamy and Expects to Continue So to Live—Smoot Had to Get President Smith's Consent.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The most significant feature of the Smoot inquiry today was the discharge of President Smith and Apostle Francis A. Lyman as witnesses. The importance of this lies in the fact that thus far no witness has been asked any question bearing on political matters in Utah, Wyoming, or any of the inter-mountain States where the Mormons have strength of numbers.

It has been charged publicly for years that a deal was made by the Republican National Committee and the authorities of the Church by which the Electoral vote of Utah was secured for the Republican ticket in 1900, and whereby the election of United States Senator Kearns was accomplished in 1901 and the election of Reed Smoot. It has also been charged that the election of United States Senator Heyburn in Idaho was the result of a compact with leaders of the Mormon Church.

Francis M. Lyman, President of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church and the prospective successor of President Smith, head of the Church, was on the witness stand to-day. He admitted that he had three wives, and that two of them are living now in polygamous relation with him.

Several questions by members of the committee followed in rapid succession, and Mr. Lyman admitted in response to them that he knew that in living in polygamy he was disobeying both the law of the land and the rule of the church. He also said in reply to one of these questions that he was not only now living in polygamy, but that he expected to continue so to live.

In response to questions Apostle Lyman said that five other apostles are polygamists. They are John Henry Smith, given as the second member of the twelve apostles; George Teasdale, the third apostle; Heber J. Grant, the fourth; John W. Taylor, the fifth, and Mr. Merrill, the sixth.

Chairman Burrows said it had been asserted that Senator Smoot had gone through the Endowment House and had taken some oath there that might conflict with his oath as a Senator. Mr. Lyman said he could not state the service, but could approximate. He said that he agreed to live an upright life, and that he had not taken any oath against any person or anything that might conflict with any law of the country.

Mr. Lyman has charge of the work of sending out missionaries. He said missionaries always are thoroughly warned not to discuss polygamy. "They would not denounce it," he added. In answer to a question by Senator Overman, Mr. Lyman said that despite the manifesto of 1890, the President of the Church could issue authority upon an elder to perform plural marriages.

Senator Pettus inquired concerning the authority given to Mr. Smoot to become a candidate for Senator, and Mr. Lyman said consent, under a rule of the church, must have been given by President Smith.

The witness made an evident attempt to evade the question whether Senator Smoot knew he (Lyman) was living with plural wives. Mr. Lyman first said that Senator Smoot did not know, although the people in general in Utah knew. After much effort a statement was obtained from the witness that he thought Senator Smoot was acquainted with the general reputation and accepted report that Mr. Lyman was living in polygamous relation with his wives.

Coming back to the question of consent for Senator Smoot's candidacy, Senator Dubois asked:

"Now, in regard to consent given Senator Smoot to become a candidate for Senator—suppose President Smith had refused to give this consent and Smoot had insisted on becoming a candidate, what would have happened to him?"

Mr. Lyman said Senator Smoot would have been considered insubordinate and probably would have been disciplined.

CARMACK FEARS MILITARISM.

Criticises the Pomp of Mr. Root's Good-Bye and Mr. Taft's Welcome.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the Senate's consideration of the Army Appropriation bill to-day the proposition to make a regiment consist of three battalions instead of two was discussed, and Mr. Carmack seized the occasion to attack the Administration.

Mr. Carmack saw in the bill an indication of a tendency toward a military Government, saying that the "distinguished soldier," Mr. Root, had been mustered out of the office of Secretary of War with flying flags and blowing horns, and that his successor had been inducted into office under similar conditions.

"Now," he said, "we are to have a military display on the presentation of diplomats. I am sorry the order for that system was too late for Buneau-Varilla. I should like to have had the system in vogue on his arrival, and would have been glad to command it."

The provision for three battalions was approved, and the Senate also returned to the committee the amendment transforming the Adjutant General's office into a military Secretary's department.

PLAN CANAL WORK THIS YEAR.

Commissioners Meet March 22 and Sail for Panama a Week Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Panama Canal Commissioners will hold their first meeting March 22, and will sail from New York for the Isthmus on the 29th.

Admiral Walker, in speaking of the plans for work to-day, said that there would be "no frills on the commission." The Commissioners have no fears on account of the climate, and they intend to remain at the Isthmus for a month or six weeks in any event.

It is the plan to begin work this season, and there will be no time lost in getting in the first strokes, and they will be big and heavy ones.

PAYMASTER MORSE PUNISHED.

Found Guilty of Neglect of Duty and Reduced Ten Numbers.

MANILA, March 8.—Lieut. John Wise Morse, paymaster of the battleship Wisconsin, who recently was accused of irregularities in his commissary fund accounts, has been tried by a court martial and exonerated from the charge of misappropriating funds.

The court martial, however, found him guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced him to be reduced ten numbers in rank.

Rank of Navy Bureau Chiefs Defined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The chiefs of the several bureaus of the Navy Department have the rank of Rear Admiral while so serving, regardless of what may be their actual rank on the navy register. The matter of their titles was referred by Secretary Moody to the Attorney General, who has given the opinion that these several heads of bureaus should be addressed as "Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks," &c. The opinion of the Attorney General does not affect officers of the line of the navy.

Two Cabinet Members Sick.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Postmaster General Payne has been detained at home for several days by a severe attack of gout. Secretary Wilson is confined to his home with the grip.

POSTAL GRAFT POLITICS.

House Republicans to Try to Smother the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The relation of Congress to the postal scandal is to have its only exposition at the hands of Congress itself in a three hours' debate to-morrow. That is, at least, the present plan of the Republican leaders, but the Democrats are to be heard from.

The original intention of the Republicans was to suppress any inquisition into the question. Mr. Bristow's report touching graft in the department itself was published, and the Republicans intended to have the revelations stop there.

The keynote of the Republican contention will be that the evidence submitted yesterday shows no great scandal and in no way involves the integrity of any Congressman.

GOV. ODELL INDIGNANT.

Resents the Mention of His Name in the Reports of Postal Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—When Gov. Odell to-day saw in the Washington dispatches that he had been included in the list of the Congressmen and others who had figured in alleged Post Office "graft" he was highly indignant.

The charge against the Governor is that on Dec. 1, 1900, he wrote recommending that an allowance of $200 per annum, which had been discontinued, at Montgomery, N. Y., be restored. It is said that the reports of Inspectors showed that the allowance should not have been made, yet one of $600 was made and continued until September of last year.

"I do not know why my name should have been dragged into that matter," said the Governor. "I do not recall the letter in question, but according to the report I wrote the letter on Dec. 1, 1900. At that time I was not a Member of Congress, but Chairman of the Republican State Committee and had been elected Governor. Did I not have a right to ask for an increased allowance for a Postmaster of my own county if I though he was entitled to it, which of course I did think if I asked for it?

COURT AS PRISONER'S COUNSEL

Recorder Goff, in Absence of Lawyer, Defends Accused Man Himself.

In Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Goff had a score of cases on his calendar, and many of the lawyers waiting to defend clients believed that the first few cases called would practically take up the greater portion of the day. Consequently they left the courtroom, and when the case of Sief Rief was called the prisoner informed the Recorder that he was without counsel.

No lawyer could be found, so the Recorder took papers in the case and from them learned that Rief was a shawl peddler, nineteen years old, residing at the Alligator Hotel, on the Bowery, and that he was charged with smashing a plate-glass window and attempting to commit a burglary in Carl Pfligning's jewelry shop on Third Avenue, at 3 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 20.

"I'll defend this case myself," remarked the Recorder.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke called as his first witness Policeman Scheif. He testified that the defendant threw a brick at the window of the jewelry shop, and when the policeman got there Rief was found hiding in an adjoining hallway. Beside him on the floor the policeman said he found three clocks. The Recorder, acting as counsel for the defendant, cross-examined the policeman as follows:

Q.—What time did this occur, officer? A.—Half past three o'clock in the morning, Sir.

Q.—Pretty dark then, wasn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when you heard the glass break? A.—On the opposite side of the street.

Q.—Did you, as a matter of fact, see the defendant throw a brick? A.—Well, no, but I heard the crash and saw the defendant's arm move as it would if he were to throw something.

Q.—Now as to the clocks. Did he have them in his possession? A.—No, Sir, but they were near his feet.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that you didn't know anything of the clocks until you happened to push one with your foot and then an alarm bell rang? A.—Yes.

Carl Pfligning, the owner of the jewelry store, was called, and identified the clocks. Assistant District Attorney Clarke, addressing the court, smilingly said:

"Will counsel in this case admit for the purpose of the record that these clocks were stolen?"

"Counsel will admit nothing," was the answer of Lawyer Goff. "You will have to prove your case."

When the case is resumed to-day the Recorder, as Lawyer Goff, will have to make a motion that the defendant be discharged for lack of evidence, and then as Recorder Goff he will have to pass on the motion of Lawyer Goff.

ALDERMEN'S TOUGH PROBLEM.

Called Upon to Define a Stenographer's Amanuensis.

Questions as to the age of Ann no longer have any terrors for the Board of Aldermen. It has been called upon to define a stenographer's amanuensis, and, after debating the question vigorously at yesterday's session, it was gravely announced as the verdict of the board that a stenographer's amanuensis was a stenographer's amanuensis.

The question came up when the board started to consider several resolutions for the increase of salaries. Along came a request from the Surrogate's Court of Brooklyn to have $800 a year fixed as the salary for the stenographer's amanuensis in that court.

"What is a stenographer's amanuensis?" asked Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, climbing to a standing position. There was a hush, a fearful calm, which was broken only by the strong, clear voice of the presiding officer, "Little Tim" of the clan of Sullivan.

"Ask the Brooklyn Borough President," said the Vice Chairman. "It's in his territory."

"I have given this question grave consideration," said Mr. Littleton, with due modesty. "I have asked the Surrogate of Kings County and I have talked with those connected with the place, and as a result I can announce that a stenographer's amanuensis is a stenographer's amanuensis. Of that I am convinced, and so is the Surrogate. I might also add that the members of the Board of Estimate, who have considered this matter, also are agreed with this view."

"Is it a male or a female?" asked Alderman Downing, diffidently.

"As Mr. Downing lives in the same district with the Surrogate," said Mr. Littleton, "I regard his question as superfluous."

Alderman Myers objected to dealing thus lightly with a grave subject, and said in Manhattan the stenographers of the courts paid their own amanuenses. Nevertheless the board passed the resolution to pay the office holder in Brooklyn the sum of $800, and Alderman Sickles voted for it, too.

Chicago Graft "Sporadic."

CHICAGO, March 8.—After three revisions the report of the Municipal "Graft" Committee has been given to the City Council. It concludes five months of investigation into charges of City Hall corruption. The report finds there is in Chicago no "systematic graft," but only "sporadic" graft. The report favors all-night saloons in localities adjacent to nocturnal industries, and advocates the segregation of the "red light" resorts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

Tested and Found True

The following claim was made on behalf of the Oppenheimer Treatment for Alcoholism in London, August, 1903:

"The Oppenheimer Treatment will absolutely remove the craving for alcohol, generally within twenty-four hours. The patient will eat and sleep normally within three to five days, and his nervous system will soon be restored to its normal condition. The craving for drink will of itself never again return."

After months of investigation of the Oppenheimer Treatment at her private hospital in Bow Road, London, under the scrutiny of the physicians and of the public of London, judgment was given in the March, 1904, number of *The London Review of Reviews* (edited by W. T. Stead) where

Lady Henry Somerset

Writes:

"I have carefully watched the cases which have, during these last months, passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out."

A copy of the complete article, from which the above is an extract, from the pen of Lady Somerset, giving full accounts of the tests, together with literature containing full information regarding the Oppenheimer Treatment for Alcoholism, Morphinism, or other drug addictions, will be sent free upon request.

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Endorsed Medical Treatment for Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Neurasthenia.

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Please send a copy of Lady Henry Somerset's report and your free book containing full information. 7

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Washday Turned Into Wash-Hour

Washing is more a matter of fun than work—when you use *Miller's Soap made with Naptha.* Cuts off hours of hard work; lessens labor; saves the arms and back; no steam and odors in the house; makes the work better—clothes whiter.

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is made in the good old-fashioned way of pure, sweet oils, combined with naptha, in such a manner that it separates the dirt and grease and stain from the clothes, without eating them, like the ordinary soaps. Will not harm the most delicate fabric. Use it this way: wet the wash; rub on Miller's Soap; roll up, and put to soak half hour in cold, warm, or hot water; then rub a little; rinse out; hang out; that's all.

For everything but clothes, get *Miller's Powerine with Ammonia,* the quick cleaner and disinfector.

Insist on *Miller's Soap* and *Miller's Powerine.* Your grocer can get them—if he's slow about it, write to The Pennsylvania Soap Co., Hudson and Bank Sts., New York, and you will get what you want. Made by

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO.,
Factories:
Lancaster, Pa., and Buffalo.

URGE ALDEN FOR JUDGESHIP.

Friends Tell Gov. Odell Why He Should Be Named to Succeed Fitzsimons.

Influences are being brought to bear on Gov. Odell to name Carlos C. Alden to be City Court Judge to succeed the late Judge Fitzsimons. Mr. Alden and ex-Judge William S. Bennet are candidates for the place.

Friends of Mr. Alden have made the point with Gov. Odell that, as whoever is appointed will have to go before the people next Fall for election for a full term, the matter should be considered with a view to securing a strong man to make the run, and that Mr. Alden, having secured the Court of Appeals decision in the Pierce-Ryan case upholding the constitutionality of the "prevailing rate of wages" law, might secure enough labor votes to win out at the Fall election.

Both Judge Bennet and Mr. Alden are members of the Delta Chi Club, which has jointly indorsed both for the place.

Beautifying Commission Wants $15,000.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday framed a request to the Board of Estimate that the latter body make an appropriation of $15,000 for the expenses of the commission for the consideration of plans to beautify the city. The commission authorized by the last Board of Aldermen is to consist of the five Borough Presidents then in office, and such additional members as the Mayor may see fit to name. They act without salary. Mayor McClellan will announce his appointments in a few days.

License for Trading Stamp Concerns.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 8.—The Common Council last night voted to exact from trading stamp concerns in this place a license fee of $200 a year. The tradespeople opposed and the Merchants' Association favored the ordinance.

THE NATURAL CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

DRINK ON ARISING
HALF A GLASS OF THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER

Hunyadi János

Registered. Trade Mark.

Embroidered Medallions for Trimmings

In connection with our other Embroideries, we show a very full line of Medallions, in both Swiss and Nainsook. These come in different sizes, to match, and are much used for trimming Tub Gowns and Underwear. Prices, 10c each and upwards.

In addition to the above we have Edgings, Insertions and Bands of all kinds in very wide assortment.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

New Spring Silks, showing the latest weaves for Waists and "Shirtwaist Dresses."

55c. to 1.50 per yard.

Fine quality printed Foulards.

65c. per yard.
Value 1.25 and 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Black Taffetas Silk Blouse Coats. New shirred design. Lined with white taffetas.

Black Broadcloth and Cheviot Coats. Semi-fitting. Trimmed with braid or bands of stitched silk.

18.50.
Value 24.50.

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A.B. CHASE PIANO

Science is the skeleton. Art is its body. Music is its soul. The result is the ideal art piano—

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THE APOLLO COMPANY,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Between 17th & 18th Streets,
New York.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

At this season of the year, when a heavy diet is the rule, the system needs a natural fruit acid like Welchs Grape Juice. Welchs is a natural tonic and gentle laxative, it clears the system of impurities by natural means. It feeds the blood and nerves and puts new life in the "run-down" person.

In ordering of your druggist or grocer it's worth your while to specify WELCHS WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain

EPPS'S COCOA

Gives Strength and Vigour.

robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

COMMANDS the highest price of any whiskey in bottles, and is mainly used by people who want the best and are willing to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

It always has the preference for medicinal use.

Buy the distillery bottling in these SQUARE BOTTLES with distillers certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Mount Vernon Whiskey was given the Gold Medal.

Cook & Bernheimer Co.
New York

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
This Afternoon at 2:30.

To-Morrow, (Thursday,) and concluding Friday,

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The Estate of
HENRY D. GARDINER
BANKRUPT.
By order of John Edward Lambie, Esq., Receiver in Bankruptcy.
The Extensive Stock of Costly
Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French and English
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The sale will be conducted by
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Forsythe's

New Styles Linen Waists

Japanese Hand Drawn Work on fine Irish Linen. Immense variety of patterns.

$9.75

These goods, if imported at the present time, could not be sold for less than $15. Fortunately for us as well as for our customers, early importations enable us to sell them at $9.75. Sizes 32 to 44.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

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Money awaiting investment, or purchases, should not lie idle in bank, but should be deposited with this company for interest.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

An Interesting Booklet on Application

WORLD'S RELAY RECORD

Cornell Runners Lower Old Mark in a Four-Mile Race.

YALE STUDENTS IN FRONT

New York Athletic Club Scores Triumph in Annual Games at Madison Square Garden.

Cornell made a world's record last night in the Madison Square Garden at the indoor games of the New York Athletic Club, but, with this exception, the result of the meet was a grand athletic triumph for the Yale runners and jumpers, for they won first honors in five events. Yale's victories were in the one and two mile relay races, the New York University being beaten in the former and Columbia being badly outclassed in the latter event; the 60-yard handicap, the 70-yard hurdle race, and the pole vault, all three places going to the men from New Haven in the latter event.

Yale's only serious defeat was in the four-mile relay race, her only opponent being Cornell. This event was reserved for the last contest of the evening, and it speaks well for the athletic enthusiasm of the large crowd of spectators that without an exception every person remained until Schutt, Cornell's champion long-distance runner, breasted the tape nearly a sixteenth of a mile ahead of his Yale competitor, Alcott, finishing in the new world's record of 18:20 1-5 for the distance. The former record was 18:28 1-5, made by the University of Pennsylvania team in Philadelphia on April 24, 1897. This time was made under far more favorable conditions than prevailed last night, for it was done on a cinder quarter-mile track, whereas the runners in the Garden had to circle the board track ten times to complete a mile. After the first seven-eighths of a mile, Cornell practically had the race assured.

The games were run off under splendid management. The crowd was a fashionable and interested one, the boxes being filled with handsomely gowned ladies, who seldom failed to catch the enthusiasm of a close finish and applauded as earnestly as though they had a personal interest in the victors, and possibly in some cases they did.

The sixty-yard dash opened the sport, and so many fast short-distance runners appeared that nine heats were necessary to weed out the material for the closing dashes. In the third heat Arthur Duffey appeared, but he was a disappointment, evidently being unable to run anywhere near his best form, for he failed to qualify, being left nearly a yard in the rear of the leader, who was R. H. Lummis of the New West Side Athletic Club, with a handicap of 16 feet. Duffey and Torrey of Yale were the only scratch contestants. Torrey got second in the second heat, but in the semi-finals he was unplaced. Yale, however, carried off the honors, for she got the first two places, Sumner, with 12 feet handicap, winning, with Mitchell, 14 feet, second. The winner's time was 0:06 1-5. Summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. Sumner, Yale, (12 feet;) W. N. Mitchell, Yale, (14 feet,) second; James J. Fallon, Fordham, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

70-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by L. Mertz, Yale, (8 feet;) E. J. Clapp, Yale, (scratch,) second; J. C. Gerity, Pastime A. C., (11 feet,) third. Time—0:09 2-5

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Cohn, Greater New York A. A., (30 yards;) E. P. Carr, Xavier A. C., (30 yards,) second; Peter Santor, Jr., Pastime A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—4:20 2-5.

Putting 56-Pound Weight for Height, Handicap.—Won by J. S. Mitchel, New York A. C., (scratch,) actual throw 14 feet 7½ inches, second; E. J. Feuerbach, N. Y. A. C., (12 inches,) actual throw 13 feet 7½ inches, second; R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., (10 inches,) actual throw 12 feet 9 inches, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Cooke, Yale, (6 inches,) 10 feet 6 inches actual; Max Behr, Yale, (3 inches,) 10 feet 6 inches actual, second; W. McLanahan, Yale, (scratch,) 10 feet 6 inches actual, third.

Standing High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. C. Ewry, New York A. C., (scratch,) 5 feet 2 inches; J. A. Pieler, New York Turn Verein, (5 inches,) 4 feet 10 inches actual, second; John F. Weber, New York A. C., (3 inches,) 4 feet 10 inches actual, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Harry Le Moyne, Harvard, (scratch,) 46 feet 10 inches; R. Sheldon, New York A. C., (scratch,) second, 45 feet 6 inches; L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York A. C., (3 feet,) third, 41 feet 10½ inches.

Relay, Half Mile, Open to Grammar Schools.—Won by Public School No. 2—James McKenna, Fred Pawling, James Walsh, George Kelly; Public School No. 103, second—Walter Reid, Henry Stark, Arthur Held, Ed Gleeckman; Public School No. 67, third—Howard Foster, Alfred Bourget, Harold Graelsen, Prescott Brown. Time—1:27 4-5.

Relay Race, One Mile, High Schools.—Won by Erasmus Hall—Ray Seymour, Louis Krisheldorf, Edward O'Connor, Ray McNulty; High School of Commerce, second—Phillip Oschliger, K. McAlpin, R. A. Gels, R. Borden; De Witt Clinton, third—F. J. Friedman N. Barnett, J. I. Wiley, C. B. Levy. Time—3:43 4-5.

Relay, One Mile, Inter-Regimental.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment A. A.—F. R. Werner, L. Robertson, G. B. Underwood, H. L. Hillman; First Regiment, A. A., of Chicago, second—William Uffendill, H. Kirby, Robert Barrett, George Smith; Twenty-second Regiment A. A., third—Luders, J. Bromilon, W. Kohn, Meyer Prinstein. Time—3:34 2-5.

One Mile, Church League.—Won by St. Bartholomew A. C., Alfred Hart, William Hornridge, Frank Breslin, William Horner; St. George A. C. second, John Berger, William C. Hinkel, Theodore Newman, H. Christofers; Xavier A. A. third, W. Gould, J. Brennan, M. J. Wheeler, C. J. Clarke. Time—3:39 1-5.

One Mile, open for local colleges and institutes.—Won by Fordham College, J. Guthrie, J. D. Sweeney, H. A. Jorgen, F. Norton; College of the City of New York, second, Morris Frank, Charles Roselle, J. N. Battell, William Hornridge; Stevens Institute third, J. C. Martin, E. Piedent, R. L. Martin, R. J. Donaldson. Time—3:43 2-5.

One Mile, private schools.—Won by Adelphi Academy, F. de Selding, F. Wood, R. Catlin, A. Rowland, C. A. Dunning; Trinity School, second, B. Judge, B. E. Ulman, M. Mohr, J. B. Edwards; Polytechnic Preparatory, third, R. Knox, North, Price, Roberts, Hughes. Time—3:47.

Relay Race.—One mile, Indian League.—Won by Pequot A. C., Finlay, Hollings, Downing, Toole; Mohegan A. C., second, A. P. Naul, C. Van Cise, E. J. Toddington, R. C. Sampson. Time—3:41.

Relay Race.—One mile, open to athletic clubs.—Won by New York Athletic Club, first team, P. H. Pilgrim, G. Underwood, H. V. Valentine, H. L. Hillman, Jr.; New York A. C., second team, second, A. R. Elmore, J. A. Miller 3d, T. T. Pigrim, Seeley; New West Side A. C., third, M. Marks, W. S. Edwards, R. H. Lummis, Luder. Time—3:38 2-5.

Relay Race.—One mile, Interborough Athletic League.—Won by Temple Forum, Arthur Schultz, C. P. Worrall, Frank Wyant, H. Debevoise, W. J. Renshaw, Jr.; Sterling A. C., second, W. Schaefler, W. Henderson, A. P. Name, H. Roeder, A. M. Hyde; Young Men's League, third, William Lamb, C. Abrams, J. Dempsey, L. Dorneder, W. Whitnell. Time—3:48 2-5.

One Mile Intercollegiate.—Won by Yale, E. J. Clapp, C. B. Long, L. T. Sheffield, E. B. Parsons; University of New York, second, C. B. Tippett, R. A. Sieberman, W. Z. Blake, L. P. Warford. Time—3:39.

Two-Mile Relay, Intercollegiate.—Won by Yale—D. N. Moffatt, J. Cates, S. R. Burnap, and E. A. Parsons; Columbia, second—C. A. Taylor, C. Macdonald, H. M. Banks, and J. A. Tyalor. Time—8:09 3-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race, Open to Athletic Clubs.—Won by New York A. C.—George C. Wood, P. H. Pilgrim, Alexander Grant, and H. V. Valentine; Mohawk A. C., second—Hanlan, Markheim, Ennis, and McKechnie; New West Side A. C., third—R. H. Lummis, R. Todd, W. H. Dawson, and N. Marks. Time—8:35 2-5.

Relay Race, Four Miles, Intercollegiate.—Won by Cornell—B. Smith, D. C. Munson, M. Foster, and W. E. Schutt; Yale, second—C. S. Jacobus, G. G. Parkhurst, W. Hall, and C. B. Olcott. Time—18:20 1-5.

Clifton Boat Club Officers.

At the recent annual meeting of the Clifton Boat Club of Clifton, S. I., officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President—Ferdinand C. Townsend; Vice President—James H. Clarke; Secretary—William Roundtree; Treasurer—Robert H. Gill; Captain—William McKeon. Fred Plaisted will coach the crews of the club again this year, and an active season is planned.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

Tonneau Cadillac, (like new,) $575; United States Long-Distance, eight horse-power, $425; steamers, $225; $8,500 Mors, $3,500; New 1903 Rambler, $450; "Orient" Buckboards, $225-$425; Big lot Motorcycles, $75 up; 1903 Oldsmobile, (like new,) $450; goods advertised are in our store. Other attractive bargains. Automobile supplies cut prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS New and 2d hand, $225 to $425; speed 30 miles an hour. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, sole agents.

"YANKEE" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50—$2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

HARNESS HORSES SHOW SPEED.

Promising Youngsters in James Butler's California Collection.

Among the twenty-eight head of light harness horses belonging to James Butler of this city, now in charge of Monroe Salsbury at the Pleasanton (Cal.) track, a number of young trotters and pacers are expected to take a conspicuous part in the approaching campaign. Mr. Butler, who is now on the way to inspect his stock, believes the California climate to be advantageous to young horses, because they attain their speed earlier than in the East, and when the time arrives are in shape to be developed into racing form.

The star of Mr. Butler's collection is Princess Athel, a bay trotting filly that was foaled on May 28, 1901. In California experts consider her to be the greatest three-year-old in that State. In January, when all the horses in the stable were tried for speed, Princess Athel covered a mile in 2:25½, a half in 1:09, and a quarter in 0:32½. She has been entered in the Kentucky Futurity and Horse Review Stakes, and Charles Ryder, the stable's trainer, confidently believes the filly will have an equal chance with any of the other entries to win. She was sired by Directum Kelly, dam Athelia Prince, 2:26¾, by Walkill Chief.

Consuela S., 2:12¼, by Directum, is showing considerable speed, and has trotted a half mile in 1:03½. The mare was formerly the property of S. C. Sayles, and was sold to Mr. Butler at the Old Glory sale in Madison Square Garden last November. Among the others in the collection is Direct Well, blk. c., 5, by Direct, out of Anne Allen, by Allerton, that has proved to be the fastest trotter to date. He covered a mile in 2:18½ and a half in 1:07. Then there are Direct View, 2:14¼; Fred Direct, brown gelding, 6 years old; Black Pebble, pacer, that has showed a quarter in 0:32; Sophia Direct, pacer; Cythera Direct, pacer, 4 years old; East View Maiden, black filly; Fire Bell, bay pacing filly, by Directum Kelly, out of Fire Escape, by Nelson, that has shown a half in 1:08; Miss Betterment and California Cresceus, by Mendocino, out of Coralie, by Boodle.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Only Two Favorites Won—Stella Allen in New Colors.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Favorites today had much the worst of a very ordinary day's racing. Stella Allen, who started for the first time in her new owner's colors, and New Mown Hay being the only successful first choices. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Silling; one mile and seventy yards. Port Warden, 105 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 18 to 5, won; Yellowhammer, 108, (Salling,) 7 to 2, second; Colin George, 102, (Crimmins,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Gus Heldorn, Probable, Reglan, Eastern Walters, Phillida, Tom Olney, Loorne, Charlie Fisher, and St. Jolly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Carl Kahler, 99 pounds, (Livingston,) 18 to 5, won; Palmist, 100, (Robbins,) 9 to 1, second; Neither One, 99, (Romanelli,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Icicle, Count 'em Out, Josette, Sadducee, Caterpillar, and Little Jack Horner also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; four furlongs. Stella Allen, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 5, won; Falbala, 102, (Livingston,) 4 to 1, second; Miss Galvie, 105, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:49 2-5. Georgia Carter, Carrie Potter, Guadaloupe, and Green Gown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Lev Dorsey, 105 pounds, (Cochran,) 18 to 1, won; Vestry, 101, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, second; Morning Star, 100, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 2, third. Time—1:20 2-5. Autumn Leaves, Class, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Sea Lion also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. New Mown Hay, 107 pounds, (Livingston,) 11 to 20, won; Wreath of Ivy, 88, (J. Hennessey,) 9 to 2, second; Komombo, 107, (Robbins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Bronx, Lady Free Knight, and Lord French also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Tancred, 110 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 2 to 1, won; Lou Woods, 102, (Livingston,) 13 to 2, second; Circus Girl, 105, (H. Phillips,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:08 3-5. Semper Vivax, Past, and Bluff also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Lady Contrary, 103 pounds; Tony Lepping, 105; John Coulter, Sabinal, and Amorous, 107 each; Our Jessie and Sarilla, 108 each; Jove, Radiant Heat, and Potente, 110 each; St. Wood and Bellario, 113 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. Peeper, 95 pounds; Frank Rice, 96; Banana Cream, 98; Burning Glass, 99; Blue Mint, 100 Safeguard, The Guardsman, and Dutch Carter, 102 each; Mynheer, 104; Macbeth and North Wind, 105 each; Pronta, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Blue Darter, 93 pounds; Mr. Pickwick, 95; Athland, 98; Arachue, 102; Presentation, 103; Roue and Maister, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Eclectic, 90 pounds; Antagonist, 94; Hymettus, 97; Clangor and Albert F. Dewey, 98 each; Rainland, 101; King Croker and Ethics, 103 each; Luralighter, 106; Port Royal, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Class Leader, 97 pounds; Santa Teresa, 99; Miss West, 100; Tancred, 101; Free Admission, 101; The Messenger and Conundrum, 110 each; Meistersinger, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; Lady Ra- 84 pounds; May Holladay, 85; Algonquin, 87; Spur Me, 95; Kinight, 99; Sid Silver, 99; Freakness, 101; Harmakis, 102; Alpaca, 103; Russell Garth and Carl Kahler, 104 each; Little Jack Horner, 108.

More Jockeys for Russia.

Jockeys Hoar and Russell sail on the steamship Oceanic to-day. They are bound for Russia, where both have engagements. Hoar will ride for Baron Zoulourski, and Russell for an Austrian nobleman. Hoar is quite well-known in the East, and is a rider of more than average ability. A number of his friends have arranged to see him off, and will be at the dock when the steamship sails.

Vanderbilt's Horse Wins in France.

PARIS, March 8.—At the Saint Ouen races to-day the Prix Barfleur was won by William K. Vanderbilt's Quos Ego.

BASEBALL DATES WILL STAND.

National League President Says New Yorks Will Open at Brooklyn.

President Pulliam of the National League declared in an emphatic manner yesterday that the schedule adopted by his league after the joint conference with the American League last week would not be changed, and that Ban Johnson may as well act now on his threat that the American League would not abide by the result of the recent conference if his protest was acted on unfavorably by James Hart, Chairman of the joint conferences, or August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission.

President Pulliam wished it to be understood that the National League went into the joint conference with the American League in good faith, and had shown a spirit of fairness at all stages. He cited as a fact that for the first time in the history of the National League the club representing New York did not play the opening game on the home grounds. Furthermore, it would be the only time, with but one exception, that the New Yorks had not played at home on Decoration Day.

But with all these advantages, as Mr. Pulliam said it, the most important, in the opinion of the National League President, was that in the five conflicting cities the opening days in four were given to the American League—at New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis. Mr. Pulliam does not believe that this work can be overturned by one man. Even if the matter were brought before the National League to consider it would require the vote of six clubs to change the schedule, which would be impossible.

Junior Fencing Teams to Compete.

Teams composed of three men each will represent the following colleges and other organizations: Yale, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, Brooklyn Fencers' Club, New York Athletic Club, New York Turn Verein, and the New York Fencers' Club, in the annual Junior Team competition for the Saulters Medal at the New York Fencers' Club on Saturady evening.

Hockey Victory for Latin School.

Schoolboys were numerous at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, the attraction being a hockey game between teams of the Hermes Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Latin School. The boys displayed many good points of the game, and the teams were well matched in playing strength. At the finsh the Latin School players had scored 2 goals to nothing for the Hermes A. C.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

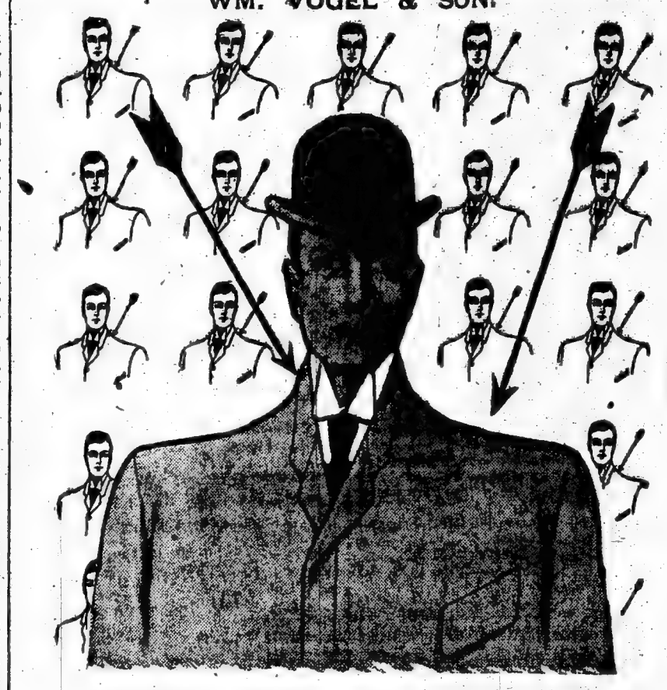

The Superior Excellence of Our Spring Overcoats.

If your vision could reach our tailor shops you would observe a body of industrious tailormen bending over their work, intent upon it. With deft, skilful fingers they mould and needle the cloth—gradually it grows under this careful modelling and shaping till it assumes the correct lines. We know what man is best fitted to do a certain part—no one man makes an entire garment—it is passed from hand to hand; one shapes and tailors the fronts, another makes the sleeves, a third puts them in; others make nothing else but the collars, and so on every little detail inside and outside is done by specialists.

It is this sort of craftsmanship that has produced the most perfect ready-for-wear clothes—all with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

New Spring Overcoats, $15.

Box Coats in all the new models, varying in length, of new shades in Tan and Green Coverts, $15.

Regular Overcoats of Black and Oxford, undressed Worsteds and Cheviots, silk lined throughout to edge of lapels—$15.

Belted Back Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, made in the single breasted model of plain tone Cheviots, whipcords and high color effects—all rainproofed—$15.

Other Spring Overcoats up to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway. Houston St.

BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS.

Dr. Douglass and C. H. White Winners in Fifth Avenue Hotel Tourney.

Dr. W. G. Douglass and C. H. White were the winners in the amateur fourteen-inch balkline games played in the Fifth Avenue Hotel tournament yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon Dr. Douglass at times played brilliantly in his contest with E. O. Presby, while in the evening game C. H. White was in excellent form and defeated F. M. Canda by a score of 300 to 215.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Dr. W. G. Douglass, (300)—1 0 0 1 1 16 1 4 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 38 15 2 26 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 20 3 1 0 1 1 1 5 0 2 4 2 1 7 2 0 1 9 0 0 16 0 0 1 37 0 2 0 1 2 2 45 0 0 13 3. Total, 300.

E. O. Presby, (250)—1 0 7 14 3 2 2 0 0 2 11 10 10 1 2 0 10 1 1 0 1 6 10 1 2 3 9 0 2 9 0 0 8 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 4 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 14 5 6 1 0 2 1 7 5 1 3. Total, 203.

High runs—Douglass, 38; Presby, 17. Averages—Douglass, 4 48-63; Presby, 3 17-62.

EVENING GAME.

F. M. Canda (300)—3 0 1 5 5 0 0 15 0 0 5 0 4 4 1 0 1 4 0 4 25 4 5 7 0 0 2 1 0 4 0 14 4 0 1 1 18 13 3 5 23 1 3 9 10. Total, 215.

C. H. White (300)—8 2 2 2 12 0 1 22 1 0 0 4 16 1 0 10 20 0 13 2 0 2 0 4 26 10 11 0 0 3 0 16 1 9 0 0 1 2 6 17 16 14 16 1 9. Total, 300.

High runs—Canda, 25; White, 26. Averages—White, 6 30-45; Canda, 4 35-45.

In the afternoon game to-day Servatius and Canda will be the contestants, and at night Presby and Millette will play.

Otis Wins in G. N. Y. Pool Tourney.

The thirteenth game in the Greater New York championship pool tournament was played last night by C. Otis and Charles Grogan at the Broadway Billiard Academy. After the second frame Otis led by a score of 49 to 41, but three frames later Grogan had forged ahead, the score standing 71 to 64. It was nip and tuck after that until the last two frames, when Otis scored 15 and 12 in succession, and won by a score of 125 to 107. The score:

C. Otis—8 7 13 11 3 6 4 2 9 14 9 8 4 0 15 12. Total, 125.

Charles Grogan—7 8 2 4 12 8 11 13 5 0 6 6 11 14 0 0. Total, 107.

High runs—Otis, 15; Grogan, 14. Scratches—Otis, 2; Grogan, 5.

Referee—P. Rogers.

The contestants to-night will be William Dawson and Thomas Burns.

Princeton's Athletic Advisers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8.—At a meeting of the Athletic Executive Committee held last evening, L. Irving Beichner, '04, of Philadelphia, and Tracy H. Harris, '86, of New York City, were elected to serve on the Graduate Advisory Committee for another term of three years.

POLICE DRIVE OFF STRIKERS.

Trouble on Many Buildings Because of Bricklayers' Laborers.

The attempt to put non-union men to work yesterday on the contracts of the Mason Builders' Association was attended by disturbances and free fights, and every building had to be manned by police. The strike was in full force yesterday, and it was learned that as soon as it started the mason builders began to put on non-union men.

A crowd of strikers tried to get a number of Italians who were working as bricklayers' laborers at the Mercantile Building, opposite the Metropolitan Life Building, yesterday, to leave. Bricks were thrown and a big crowd collected. Word was sent to the police and this and other buildings were afterward protected.

not to make trouble at the buildings they had left lest they should be recognized and blacklisted. Gangs of strikers from one building in every case went to a building at some distance away, where non-union men were employed, and where they could not be recognized.

A meeting of the Mason Builders' Association was held late in the afternoon at the Building Trades Club, and after a long discussion a committee was appointed to try to bring about a settlement if possible. The laborers' union made a statement to the effect that they had been unfairly treated.

The Board of Representatives held a meeting at Brevoort Hall. Neither the bricklayers nor the laborers are represented on the board. A statement was issued to the effect that the general sentiment of the unions was against working with non-union men.

The bricklayers' unions will meet Friday night to consider the situation.

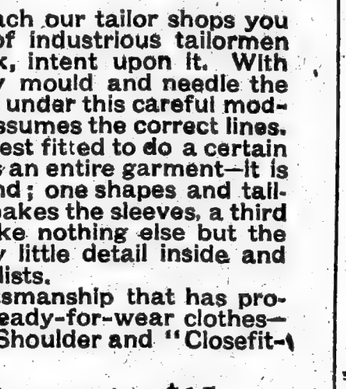

Jury Has Flynn Divorce Case.

The suit for divorce brought against his wife by William J. Flynn, engineer of an apartment house in Harlem, who named Louis Martin, a mounted policeman, as co-respondent, was given to the jury late yesterday afternoon, and Justice Clarke ordered a sealed verdict to be returned this morning.

National Surety Report.

Isaac Vanderpoel, Chief Examiner of the State Insurance Department, has completed his examination of the affairs of the National Surety Company and has reported to Superintendent Hendricks that he found assets of $1,627,901.51, liabilities of $923,431.30, and a surplus as regards policy holders of $704,470.21. Mr. Vanderpoel states in his report that no credit has been given for reinsurance amounting to $35,000 and that 250 shares of stock scheduled in the assets have a market value $15,000 greater than allowed, so that there should really be an addition of $50,000 to the "surplus as regards policy holders."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Ned M. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended one month.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will assume charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, of construction work at the posts designated after their respective names: First Lieut. Frank S. Long, Fort De Soto, Fla.; Second Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, Fort Dade, Fla.

First Lieut. Godwin Ordway, Artillery, is detailed as a member of the Board of Survey, appointed Feb. 4, vice First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Ordnance Department.

Electrician Sergt. Byron J. Brown, Fort Moultrie, S. C., will proceed to Fort Dupont, Del.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended two months.

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed sixteen visits per month until July 15, from Seattle to Ballard, Washington, on business pertaining to the construction of a vessel for the Quartermaster's Department.

The following changes in stations of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Frank A. Cook will report on May 15 to the Department of Missouri as Chief Commissary to relieve Major William H. Bean. Major Bean will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport about June 1, for Manila to relieve Major Frank F. Eastman. Major Eastman will proceed to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Commissary General for instructions.

Navy.

Capt. J. G. Cogswell is commissioned from Feb. 4.

Lieut. Commander G. S. Willits is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Kearsarge for duty in charge of the steam engineering department of that vessel and fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Worthington is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson is commissioned from Oct. 24.

Lieuts. (junior grade) R. W. Vincent and J. B. Gilmer are commissioned from Jan. 28.

Major B. H. Fuller, Marine Corps, is commissioned from Dec. 27.

Midshipmen E. F. Greene, F. G. Coburn, C. A. Richards, E. B. Sherman, and M. A. Stuart are ordered to the Independence, Mare Island, Cal., thence to Asiatic station via the Solace.

Midshipman B. K. Johnson is ordered to the Olympia.

Midshipman P. E. Dampman is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stepp is detached from the Des Moines and ordered to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Arrived—Arkansas at Pensacola, Dolphin at Solomon's Island, MacDonough at Norfolk.

Sailed—Dixie, from Colon for Culebra.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Special Feature this Week

Palma de Cuba

Londres Grande Size,

6c. each, $6.00 per 100

It would appear hardly necessary for us to say to the experienced smoker of high grade, clear Havanas, that in the Londres Grande size, a cigar of the character of the PALMA DE CUBA costs the jobber from $10 to $15 per thousand more than our price to you. You can easily figure out the saving to you when we cut out the retailers profit on top of the profit which the jobber must have.

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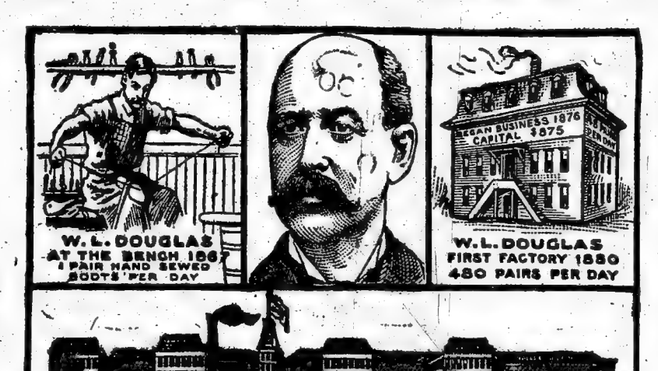

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The leading styles originate in Brockton, the manufacturing centre of men's fine shoes in this country.

Styles Originated by My Expert Model Maker Are Copied Everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere.

My Own Secret Process of Tanning the Bottom Soles produces more flexible and longer-wearing leather than any other tannage.

Every Gentleman Should Have Three Pairs of Shoes to Dress His Feet Properly on All Occasions.

He should have a pair of Viscolized waterproof, heavy double-sole shoes for wet weather; a pair suitable for pleasant days, and a pair of Patent Leather Button shoes for dress. Don't pay $15 to $18 for these three pairs; you can get as much style, comfort and service in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

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95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

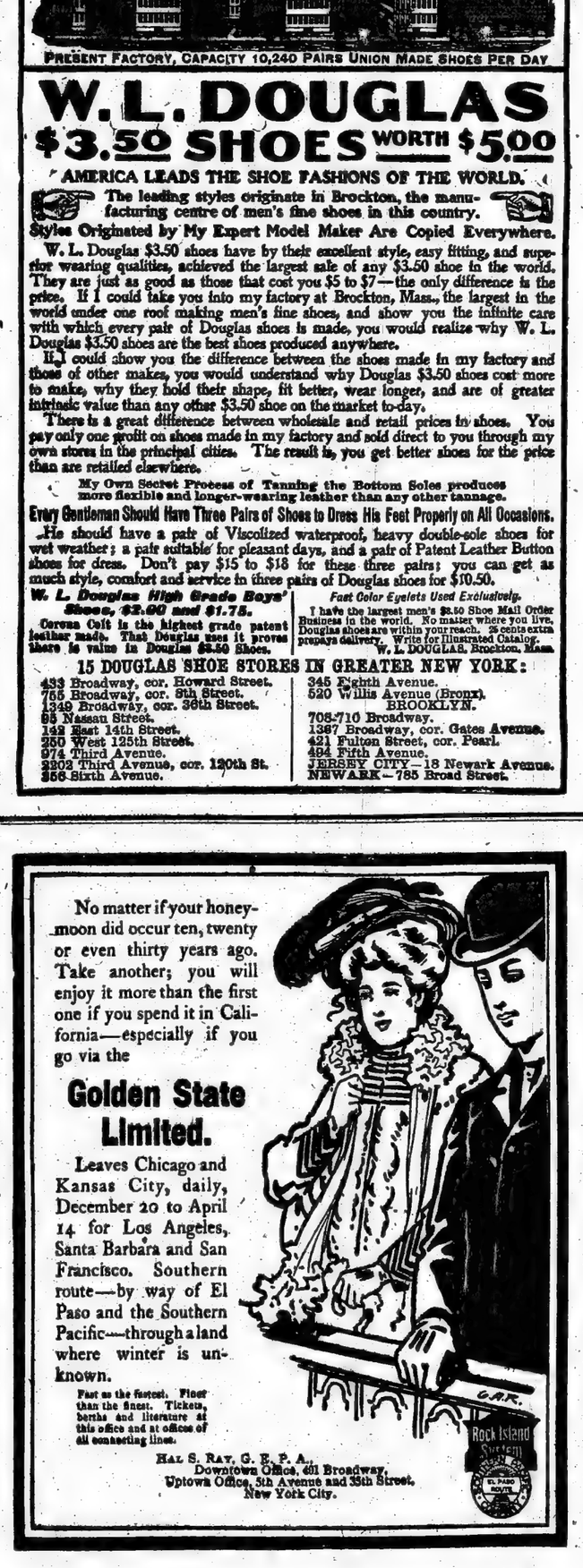

No matter if your honeymoon did occur ten, twenty or even thirty years ago. Take another; you will enjoy it more than the first one if you spend it in California—especially if you go via the

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THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Av., Near the Beach.

This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing over 100 large, sunny, front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, and at all times enjoys a large and select patronage. Among its appointments are private and public baths, elevator service, 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, &c. For the Spring season special rates of $8.00, $10, $12.50 weekly, $2.00 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request.

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American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.

Rooms en suite with private baths.

Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 600. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

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100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity 250; modern home-like hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best; appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CAPACITY 600.

Whole block on ocean front and 250 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilege. Careful management by the proprietors,

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Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privilege; running water in bedrooms.

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

WILL NOT FURNISH SAMPLES.

Lawyers and Importers Again Attack Secretary Shaw's New Rules.

There was another clash yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers over one of Secretary Shaw's new rules, for the government of the board. The objectionable rule this time was that requiring that samples be furnished by the importer every time a protest is suspended.

Frederick W. Brooks, counsel for Albert Hertzog, was one of the lawyers who protested. He had several protests in which the question at issue was whether certain labels, woven in long strips, were to be classified as finished labels or not. The question is purely one of law and has nothing to do with the composition of the goods, and moreover is now before the courts. Samples were furnished in the case now in the courts, and Mr. Brooks protested against being compelled to furnish them again. General Appraisers Fischer, Howell, and De Vries, constituting Board No. 2, agreed to accept Mr. Brooks's stipulation that the goods were exactly the same as those involved in the test case.

J. W. Hampton, counsel for Goldenberg Brothers, also protested against being compelled to furnish samples of lace barbs and other articles, concerning which there is an undecided court issue turning on whether they are neckwear or wearing apparel. In one case the duty is 50 per cent. and in the other 60 per cent. The goods are being imported regularly and protests are filed every week. Many of the articles are worth $25 or $30 each, and the importers feel that it is a hardship to be compelled to furnish a sample with every protest. In this case the board ruled that a week should be given to counsel for the importers and the Treasury Department to agree on a course of action.

CHICAGO'S EXTENSIVE PORT.

Federal Judge Decides That It Extends Three Miles Into the Lake.

The Board of General Appraisers was notified yesterday that it had been reversed by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court in Chicago, in a decision involving the geographical limits of the Port of Chicago.

The appellants were the Harswell Lumber Company and the John Spry Lumber Company, which on July 24, 1897, on which date the present tariff act went into effect, had two ship loads of Canadian lumber lying outside the bar in Lake Michigan waiting for a tow. The importers contend that they were technically in port and that herefore the lumber was entitled to free entry under the old law. Under the present law the duty is $2 a thousand feet. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the Collector at Chicago in assessing duty on the lumber, but Judge Kohlsaat now reverses the Board, on the ground that the jurisdiction of the City of Chicago starts three miles from shore.

South African Fruit Sold Here.

There were sold at auction yesterday 550 boxes of South African fruit, consisting of peaches, plums, and apricots. This fruit is shipped from Cape Town, and by employing special packing it arrives here in excellent condition. Last year an experimental shipment was made, and it arrived in such good condition and sold at such high prices that the shipments this year have been larger. Sgobel & Day, 8 Beach Street, are the American receivers, and the fruit is grown by the Cecil Rhodes Fruit Company.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Appraiser Whitehead announced yesterday that the new schedules for appraising St. Gall laces and embroideries have been fixed. Under them several classes of goods are to be very much advanced in value.

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A representative of one of the large india rubber companies in the West, who is in the city, said yesterday that dullness pervades the entire industry in that section. He said that the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, had let go more than 500 of the 2,400 men employed by that concern, and that the Diamond Rubber Company of the same city had recently dismissed forty of its salesmen.

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Chairman W. H. Parsons, of the railroad committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, has called a meeting for 3 P. M. to-day to consider the question of differentials against New York and proposed legislation.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I have an option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d St.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

$1,500 buys factory; articles sell 100%; 200% profit; large stock; business knowledge unnecessary. P. F., advertising office, 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

Capital wanted in a manufacturing business; margin of profits very handsome, with an unlimited field; will bear careful investigation. Box W 214 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Elegant bakery and ice cream business; established over 20 years; using 32 bbls. flour per week; plenty stock and fixtures, horses, wagon, implements of all description. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Owner of protected Novelty wishes to communicate with Printer and Lithographer to manufacture same, and who is willing to make certain concessions for securing all the work. Address Reliable, Box 133 Times Office.

Fishing station; money-making established business; splendid location; 2 motor boats, 18 small boats; valuable lease; owner to sell account other growing business taking entire time year round; act quickly if interested. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

TO PANAMA CONTRACTORS AND MATERIAL MEN.—An experienced American of construction, interested in the Panama climate, desires to take charge of any business interests connected with the building of the Panama Canal. L. F. SMITH, 10 Mansfield Av., Nyack, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells, daily, noon, evenings, 353 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS.
238 5th Av., William B. Norman Auctioneer.
FOURTEENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York,
ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE,
136 Eldridge St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 85,666 to No. 104,056, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1903, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
SEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York,
FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE,
119 West 42d St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 11,301 to No. 15,119, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, and November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ALSO THURS. MORNING, MARCH 10, 1904, at same hour.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

To Rent.—Electric extension brougham, including chauffeur and all expenses, $225 per month. E. P. Washburn, 1,713 Broadway.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, delivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Paper Bags Not Dutiable as Printed Matter—Other Decisions.

United States General Appraiser Fischer yesterday overruled a protest by Adolf Kraut of New York against the assessment at 35 per cent. on printed paper bags as manufactures of paper. The importer was also overruled on a protest against the classification as articles in chief value of metal, of metal foil lined paper bags. He claimed in each case that the goods were dutiable at 25 per cent. as printed matter.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville sustained a claim for free entry as fertilizer material for hog hair waste by F. H. Shallus of Baltimore on fifteen invoices. The goods had been assessed at 10 per cent. as waste.

Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts sustained protests by F. M. Prindle & Co. of New York against the assessment at 60 per cent. of certain glass atomizers with metal tops. They were admitted at 45 per cent. as articles in chief value of metal.

General Appraiser Howell sustained forty-seven protests by T. Emrich & Co. of New York on the classification of beads on strings. They were admitted at 50 per cent. for those made of coral, 50 per cent. for those of garnet, 45 per cent. for paste pearls, and 25 per cent. for beads of amber.

Protests sustained were by G. M. Thurnauer & Brother, John McCann & Co., (2,) and James F. White & Co., New York. Protests partially sustained were by L. Metzger & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brother, (5,) James F. White & Co., and A. J. Wasson, New York.

Protests overruled were by M. Gardner & Co., Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, A. J. Wasson, J. Emrich & Co., J. R. Simon & Co., Goldberg & Co., A. Bader & Co., and others, William Oppenhym & Sons, and A. Steinhardt & Brother, (2,) New York, and John Wanamaker and F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Philadelphia.

For a Coffee Exchange Clearing House.

The Board of Managers of the New York Coffee Exchange has named a commission, consisting of P. B. O'Sullivan, J. H. Taylor, Philipp Lehman, Richard Sutro, C. H. Gastenhofer, J. R. McNulty, and C. E. Smith, to arrange a plan for a clearing house for the Exchange.

$225,000 for Westchester Roads.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to-day passed a resolution appropriating $225,000 for good roads throughout the county. Most of the work will be done upon the roads in the town of Greenburg and the northern portion of the county.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWARD GIBIAN.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution for $1,146 against Edward Gibian, dealer in dry goods at 288 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, in favor of Gaston Bickart, and removed the stock, which was small, and the fixtures. He has been in business since June 1, 1901.

S. J. PHILLIPS & Co.—Samuel J. Phillips and Max M. Goldman, who composed the firm of S. J. Phillips & Co., dealers in dry goods at 1,000 West Farms Road, Bronx, have made an assignment to Jacob J. Gotthelf. The liabilities are $1,404, nominal assets $1,029, and actual assets $720. Mr. Phillips has been in business several years.

SAMUEL AUERBACH.—Samuel Auerbach, repairer of ranges and stoves, at 310 West Forty-second Street, called a meeting of his creditors, which was held at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway, and offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, payable in thirty days, indorsed note, which was accepted by most of the creditors present. The liabilities are $6,600 and assets $2,000. He was formerly in the meat business for ten years, and went into the present business in July, 1902.

SHAFTER MINING COMPANY.—Three judgments aggregating $58,237 were entered yesterday against the Shafter Mining Company of 1 Broadway, in favor of the following persons: Morton S. Paton, $22,773; Thomas Paton, $15,371, and Theodore F. Hicks, $20,093, all on notes of the company, made between 1901 and 1904. The summons was served on Charles D. Ross, the Treasurer. The company is a New York corporation, organized five years ago, with a capital stock of $100,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BRANDSTADTER & ROBINSON.—A meeting of creditors of Brandstadter & Robinson, manufacturers of furs at 263 Greene Street, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, and Leo Levy, the present receiver, was elected trustee and his bond was fixed at $10,000. The liabilities are $32,830 and assets $9,700.

MYRON A. GREEN.—Myron A. Green, who kept a general store at Kerhonkson, Ulster County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $9,457 and assets $3,699, consisting of stock $2,500, fixtures $65, accounts $400, notes $584, and real estate $150. The largest creditor is the Home National Bank of Ellenville, $2,344. He has been in business thirteen years.

HETTIE PEARL VARADY.—Hettie Pearl Varady, residing at 741 Wendover Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,216 and no assets. The creditors are the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $1,206, which obtained a judgment against her as an accommodation indorser on a note of Phil Baer, Sally Greenthal, $1,800 on an indemnity agreement, and Ray Hamburger $150 for money loaned.

LEWIS A. OLSEN.—Lewis A. Olsen, who formerly kept a restaurant at 31 and 33 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,918 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1903, and among the creditors are F. B. Monell, $2,300, rent; J. & J. Eager & Co., $2,000, liquors; Charles Block, $1,450, money loaned; and Jacob Foehlich, $1,229, for fixtures. Mr. Olsen gave up business several months ago.

MANHATTAN FRAME AND ART COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan and Isaac H. Scheyer, who do business as the Manhattan Frame and Art Company, dealers in pictures and frames at 61 Cortlandt Street, by the following creditors: Samuel Newman, $200; Sigmund Levy, $250, and Leopold Schwartz, $100. It was alleged that they are insolvent and on March 7 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. The business was started in January, 1901.

TOWNSEND-DOWNEY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company of 12 Broadway was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway, and Henry E. Ide, the present receiver, was unanimously elected trustee and the choice was approved by the referee. His bond was fixed at $100,000. One hundred and fifty creditors have filed their claims, aggregating about $100,000. An examination of the officers of the company was demanded by some of the creditors, and it will be held at some future date.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSON, Anton—W. H. Reed	$416
BROUN, James S.—S. H. Ellis and another	234
BECHER, Nathan, and Leopold Lanker—L. M. Wolbach and another	51
BANG, William F.—A. Doctor, and another	423
BIBER, Leon—H. Schaffer, assignee	65
BILK, Bruce L.—J. J. Goldstein	49
CARPENTER, Ira H.—J. Wanamaker	435
CROCICCHIA, Anton—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	153
CAMPBELL, Richard P.—G. F. Willson and another	195
COMISKY, Dennis J.—T. Ott	172
DEERING, James A.—E. M. Grout, Controller, &c., costs	114
DOBIE, Robert B.—I. Gartner	31
DU FOUR, Anton, and Christopher Tobler—J. D. Wells and another, costs	110
DWYER, Margaret A.—J. McCormick	625
DEVERMANN, John H.—M. Bloch	40
ESSON, Frank G.—M. B. McAvoy	63
ELLIS, William J.—Nineteenth Ward Bank	227
EPSTEIN, Leo—J. M. Lyon	131
FULLER, Sarah G.—J. Woods	67
FERRARA, Vincenzo—L. Lerito	119
FAIRE, Lillian M., and Lewis A. Krigbaum—Pettingill & Co	216
FORSCHNER, Jacob—O. Frechem	163
FRISHMAN, Herman—A. L. Welli	40
FARMER, Harry R.—Chapman & Co	158
GOETZ, Adam P.—J. J. Dubber	34
GALT, Catharina—I. Kleinberger and another	165
GALT, Catharina—F. Kleinberger and another	49
GARLAND, Nathan M.—M. Falkman and another	1,573
GLUBES, Alexander—H. H. Jackson and another	107
GALLIGAN, Patrick, and Patrick, Jr.—A. B. White and another	37
GURVITZ, Jacob—I. Greenberg	52
GLICKSTEIN, Abraham—Federal Bank of New York	173
GROARKE, Francis J., by guardian—G. Lemmie, costs	57
HAYNES, Charles L., Jr.—W. H. Dixon	42
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Johnston	165
THE DORMITORY COMPANY—M. D. Williamson Company	576
THE DORMITORY COMPANY — C. J. Wallace	936
CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILROAD Company—C. H. Klyachko	119
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—S. W. Harriot, individually, &c	2,819
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY—T. J. Dunn, Sheriff, costs	143
THE UNITED STATES OIL CORPORATION—J. J. Dunn	25
THE UNION SURETY GUARANTY Company—Union Pacific Tea Company	388
THE SHAFTER MINING COMPANY—T. Paton	5,371
THE SHAFTER MINING COMPANY—M. S. Paton	22,773
THE SHAFTER MINING COMPANY—T. F. Hicks	20,093
THE HOUSEHOLD LEDGER PUBLISHING Company—A. M. Fisher	80
JOHN T. ALLEN COMPANY—F. Greenberg	441
THE NICKELL MAGAZINE AND STORIettes Publishing Company—The Peck Press	188
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York	264
DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH Company—H. J. Mooney	87
CONSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURing Company—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	228
THE CHURCH ART WORK COMPANY —F. C. McLain	111
ROCKWELL ENGINEERING COMPANY —Alfred Hiller Company, Limited	164
METROPOLITAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY—D. Mayer	112
THE UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY Company—J. A. Cartlidge	547
THE WELTNER & DUNN CORPORATion—Sun Printing and Publishing Association, costs	48
JACKSON, Bertha, administratrix—H. Jackson	55
JANOVER, Charles P.—L. H. Cohen	85
KOCH, George, Jr.—J. A. Herrmann	36
KELLY, John J.—Francis H. Leggett & Co	105
KRONENBERGER, Lawrence—L. Voelker and another, costs	28
MESTANIG, Lieubomir R.—E. W. Duryee	27
MESTANIG, Lieubomir R.—E. W. Duryee	182
MESSER, Pincus—P. Stromberg	35
MOWBRAY, William E.—B. Hurtig and another	17
MOSS, Morton D.—Majestic Hotel Company	1,226
MANN, Isaac—Ulick Blank Book Manufacturing Company	18
MEYER, Max—S. R. Hampton, administrator, costs	68
MEYER, Max—S. R. Hampton, administrator, costs	97
GRANDE, Carl—J. C. Oddinixon	68
PRICE, Josephine L., executrix—J. W. Stout and another, costs	112
PIETROFESA, Rocco—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, costs	68
PEARCE, Jane O. C. Quinlan	157
POTTER, Philip H.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	25
PEDERSEN, Charles—S. Hart, costs	77
RAVATZOS, John—T. W. Langan	47
RILEY, Nicholas S., and Joseph Salzman—D. S. Brown	146
RUSHLANDER, Morris—C. B. Meyers, costs	12
ROTHSTEIN, Arnold—F. Totten	32
ROSENBERG, Henry—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	111
ROSENBERG, Susie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	111
SAALFIELD, Rudolph—M. Stern and another	89
SILOR, James P.—P. H. McMahon	131
SHORT, William B.—J. Wanamaker	356
SLOAT, John J.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	75
SEYMOUR, Henry A.—Sun Printing and Publishing Association, costs	48
TINKER, Charles A.—F. E. Clarke and another	2,215
TABOR, William H.—Riverside Bank	373
VAN HORNE, Herman E.—American Typefounders Company	170
WATERMAN, Nehemiah—Royal Laundry Company	20
WOLF, Carl—Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company	811
WENTSCH, John B.—A. R. Wentsch, costs	121
ZOLTE, Bernard—E. Cummins	103

Not This David Rothschild.

David Rothschild of 1,239 Madison Avenue writes to THE TIMES to say that the judgment against David Rothschild, in favor of L. Mayer and another for $1,485, is not against him, but another of the same name.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ABRAMS, Morris—A. Kisselstein, Feb. 18, 1904	$153
APPLEBAUM, Jeanette—J. J. Lenahan and another, Oct. 21, 1901	328
BATES, Charles S., and John E. Carpenter—J. J. Raymond, President, Dec. 15, 1897	1,188
GULICK, Horace M.—G. F. McCoy, Feb. 27, 1904	570
GRAY, Arthur I.—Joseph Knight Company, Nov. 2, 1897	545
HARRIS, Isaac H.—C. Harris, Oct. 8, 1894	559
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Whalen, Jan. 15, 1904	788
MALCOLM, William H.—The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York, May 23, 1899	4,603
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. M. Blumberg, March 21, 1903	526
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. O'Neill, Jan. 15, 1904	95
NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKing Company—M. A. Hearn, July 20, 1903	24
O'NEILL, George S.—T. G. Patterson, Jan. 29, 1904	391
ROSENTHAL, Joseph—I. D. Tieman and another, Oct. 31, 1900	106
REED, Frank L.—W. O. Robinson, Jan. 26, 1904	70
ROSENTHAL, Joseph—I. D. Tieman and another, May 19, 1900	625
WEISER, Joseph, and Nathan Connor—J. Davis, June 26, 1896	255
WOLF, Joseph, Solomon Schwinger—A. Prince, Dec. 10, 1895	214
WILLIAMS, Frederick M.—T. Foudd, Aug. 11, 1903	99

Judgments Canceled.

MALCOLM, William H., and Frank Nicklass, Jan. 4, 1894	200

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessey, Montreal; F. J. Knight-Adkins, England.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts.

GRAND—The Rev. W. H. Graff, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—Prof. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago University.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Congressman W. C. Norbury, Illinois; Dr. M. V. Pierce, Milton, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—Ledyard Cogswell, Albany; Dr. George W. Ellis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Prowell, N. E., Hanover, Penn.; Nellie B. Prowell, millinery; Edna D. Prowell, millinery; M. Grace Schriver, millinery; 33 Washington Square North.

Epstein, J., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Frank, Samuel, Kansas City, Mo.; A. H. Brown, jewelers; Hotel Vendome.

Moore & Jones, Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Moore, glassware; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

McHugh, Cleveland, Ohio; K. McHugh, millinery; M. McHugh, millinery; Miss A. Koch, millinery; Gilsey House.

Bloom, S., Duluth, Minn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Plymouth, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edwin G. Parks, cloaks; Hotel Spalding.

Stumpf & Langhoff, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Langhoff, clothing; Hoffman House.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; D. Burns, toys; Herald Square Hotel.

Driscoll, Nellie, Lyons, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Alden & Filker, Palmyra, N. Y.; Myrtle Alden, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Pine Bluff Era, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Isaac Dreyfus, dry goods; Miss Artie Dreyfus, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Fitzpatrick, M., Thamm, Penn., dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Star, The, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Burger, millinery; I. Burger, millinery; Hotel Cecil.

Gerhardt, H. C., Clarksville, Tenn., dry goods, &c.; 46 Fifth Avenue.

Gerhardt, Virginia, Clarksville, Tenn., dry goods, &c.; 46 Fifth Avenue.

Johnson, James G., Elmira, N. Y.; Mary C. Delany, millinery; 28 West Ninth Street.

Glass, S., Chicago, Ill., furniture; Hedwig Glass, furniture; Hoffman House.

Frank Sol, Nashville, Tenn.; G. Murray, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stewart, Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss N. Cornaughter, dressmaking; 39 Seventh Avenue.

Fark, Ray, Youngstown, Ohio, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mayer, Lee, Youngstown, Ohio, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; Waldorf Hotel.

Vellahaus, J. L., Shepherdtown, West Va.; dry goods and millinery; Vendome Hotel.

Manning, E. N., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; china and glassware; E. N. Manning, china and glassware; Hotel Earlington.

Zoffer, Henry, Charleroy, Penn.; T. Mothner, clothing; 18 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Kohlhaln, V. S., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oriental rugs; Hotel Belvidere.

Kaufman, Strause & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss Bueter, millinery; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Walzer & Zuckerman, Chicago, Ill.; Herman Walzer, furs.

Sulberberg Brothers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Louis S. Sulberberg, clothiers; Imperial Hotel.

Grundlo, Maud C., Louisville, Ky.; dressmaking; Empire Hotel.

Lape, Clara, Campton, Ohio; millinery; 47 West Sixteenth Street.

McKernon, Anderson & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; George E. McKemon, dry goods; Belleclaire Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass., silks; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Alley, domestics; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. O. Lee, laces and furnishing goods; 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Manhattan.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Hotel York.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; E. R. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel York.

Parker, E. E., Baltimore, Md., millinery; Hotel York.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steele, dress goods and cloths; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, ribbons, and hosiery; Miss Kirscher, fancy goods; E. B. Hutzler, feather goods; Miss M. Fealy, ribbons; Grand Hotel.

Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landau, ribbons and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. E. Donman, toilet goods; R. MacDowell, art goods; W. O. Ransley, notions; 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

L. W. Howland, fancy goods and ribbons; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; W. H. Crumbley, white goods; J. Engler, upholstery goods; C. J. Weidel, white goods; H. A. Dutton, silks; Hotel Normandie. J. Cook, linens; G. Ja Bean, linens; G. Kemp, gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. O'Brien, notions; 4 Washington Place.

Bunce, J. H., Middleton, Conn.; E. P. Schaefer, cloaks, suits, dress goods, and silks; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, silks and furnishing goods; T. A. Malone, notions, ribbons, buttons, and trimmings; 43 Lispenard Street.

Sweeney, J. F., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. I. Hamburger, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Krolick, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, white goods, laces, and notions; Westminster Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls and waists; 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Steiger & Dudgeon, New Bedford, Mass.; R. Steiger, notions and furnishing goods; Miss Lewis, millinery; Miss Wise, ladies' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Fox, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Kraemer, black goods; 57 White Street.

Forteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss D. Clark, house furnishing goods; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghampton, N. Y.; Miss M. McLaughlin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Barnum, S. O., Port Huron, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. J. Brigham, jewelry; Victoria Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Westminster Hotel.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Groat, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Curran Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. H. Flock, silks and dress goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, leather goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 68 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. Van Dinsmore, ribbons; 75 Spring Street.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss E. Felthonsen, ribbons and leather goods; 75 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; J. S. Bouder, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, linings and notions; 57 White Street.

Lehman, N., & Co., Suffolk, Va.; N. Lehman, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, clothing, millinery, and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Johnston, hosiery and underwear; Miss Curran, gloves; Miss L. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss Collins, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, jewelry, notions, and trimmings; Miss S. Eber, millinery; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Fox, F. B., Black, Ill., linens and white goods; J. M. Buzzell, domestics and dress goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel. Mrs. F. E. Evans, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Chalmers, draperies; 57 White Street; Hotel Earlington.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Meter, holiday goods; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Pulster, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

COURT CALENDARS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Nathaniel Levy, Charles F. Moody and E. V. B. Getty of New York City were among those admitted to practice.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

142—Edward E. Bessette vs. W. B. Conkey Company.—Ordered for argument at the foot of the call for Monday, March 14.

591—The United States, petitioner, vs. Sing Tuck, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, April 4, after the cases already set down for that day.

409—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. David G. Baird et al.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

503—William H. Pope, plaintiff in error, vs. John M. C. Williams et al.—Argument commenced.

The call for Wednesday will be: 508, 535, 372, (and 373 and 481,) 273, 177, 178, 181, 182, (and 183,) 185, and 186.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

92—Mosle vs Bldwell
183—Ruttenan vs The Patria
188—In re Goldman.
189—Bonnano vs Tweedie Trad. Co.
190—E. W. Bliss Co vs Buffalo Tin Can Co.
191—Belden vs Prop Newburg
192—Eldred vs Kirkland
193—Am Sales Book Co vs Carter-Crume Co.
194—Burrill vs Crossman
195—In re Marins Dry Dock Co
196—Balfour vs Titania.
197—In re Spitzer
198—Dubois vs Mayor, &c
199—Joy S S Co vs The W B Flint

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. General calendar.

245—Landolf vs Olds
293—Nolan vs Scalch
276—Bevea vs McMillian
284—Alvia vs Man Ry
285—Same vs same
296—Costello vs Central R R of N J
102—Richter vs Hanneman
228—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
237—Landi vs I R R
283—Gregi vs Hearst
305—Norton vs Shields
165—Rady vs Penn R R
107—U S vs Ballantins
170—Mattiage vs German Am Ins Co.
185—Swortfinger vs Penn R R Co
190—Brown vs Scott

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

96—Heidt vs tug Joseph Peene
1—Meyers vs tug Lyndhurst

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

22—Odell vs Brentnay
23—Rosenfeld vs Dawson
26—Csatlos vs Mst St Ry Co
28—Pritchard vs Union Ry Co
30—Pelsel vs Schepp
17—Fox vs Met St Ry Co
31—Wanamaker vs Megraw
32—Thyll vs N Y & L B R R Co
33—Hill vs Warsawski
36—People, &c, vs Bootman
38—Pesant vs Mst St Ry Co
45—Redmond vs City of N Y
48—Cushing vs Met St Ry Co
53—Goldsmith vs Schroeder
58—City of N Y vs Castle Braid Co

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts—Freedman, P. J.; Scott and Blanchard, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brown vs Coleman
2—Br

The New York Times.

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MOB MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO.

The brutal and cowardly murder of a negro prisoner in Springfield, Ohio, permitted by a pusillanimous Sheriff and an inefficient or faithless police force, might well be compared with the recent treatment of a like crime threatened in Mississippi to the sore discredit of the Northern community. The only shadow of palliation for the authorities of Springfield is that they underestimated the fury of their fellow-citizens, and did not stop them when it would have been easy. That does not relieve the authorities of responsibility for failing to stop the murderous and dastardly gang later, when, indeed, it would have been more difficult, but when a decent degree of courage and firmness would have made it quite possible.

In the case at Springfield, as in most of the Southern cases of lynching, the underlying motive of the mob, without which the crime would not be committed, is race feeling. The prisoner DIXON would not have been slaughtered as he was had he not been a negro. His crime was a savage one, but not more so than those constantly committed by white men without risk of mob violence, and far less barbarous, heinous, and disgusting than the crime of his slayers, which was the act of cowards as well as murderers. It must be added that in the South the race feeling, though in its violent manifestations it cannot at all be justified, is complicated by certain real causes of antipathy that do not exist at all in the North. And also it must be noted that in the thinly settled regions of the South, where mob murder usually occurs, the prevention or punishment of it necessarily falls into the hands of officials who are dealing with their immediate neighbors, friends, or even relatives, whom it is not pleasant to fire on, while in Springfield, a large and well-organized town, there could have been little or no personal connection between the peace officers and the mob. While this does not excuse any betrayal of their duty by Southern authorities, it renders such action as that of Gov. VARDAMAN in Mississippi all the more praiseworthy, and it makes the weakness and cowardice of the Springfield officers more shameful by contrast.

One lesson at least the disgraceful incident teaches us, and that is the danger in any community of fostering or failing to condemn the race feeling from which this humiliating crime sprang. The citizen who by word or act encourages the feeling that the negro, no matter what his character or behavior, is not fully entitled to absolutely equal treatment before and under the law with the white citizen, helps to make such outrages possible.

MORTGAGES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The now very general acceptance of the principle that taxation of real estate mortgages is an unsound practice is one of the most gratifying evidences of the spread of economic truth. A few years ago it was quite impossible to make legislative headway with a measure exempting mortgages from taxation. The legislator, and particularly the rural legislator, insisted that bills of that character were drawn in the interest of the capitalistic class. It was seriously argued that taking the tax off mortgages would add to the burdens of the farmer. Men who then refused to be convinced now see that the farmer is burdened by the tax, that he would be relieved by the exemption. A very successful campaign of education has been carried on largely through the intelligent labors of the New York Tax Reform Association. The Bostwick bill now before the Legislature, which has been indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Board of Trade and Transportation, by the Merchants' Association, and by the Real Estate Board of Brokers, as well as by the Tax Reform Association, would accomplish this desired reform. It exempts from all taxation existing mortgages upon real estate in the State of New York. Mortgages acknowledged on and after July 1, 1904, are also exempted after paying a recording fee of 50 cents for each one hundred dollars of principal secured. The bill is very simple, and it has a good chance of enactment, since there seems to be very little opposition.

From the point of view of the State Treasury the operation of the bill would be advantageous. Out of a total of $15,704,879 taxes paid by personal property in the entire State, the State Grange estimates that only $1,570,487 is derived from the tax on mortgages. It is estimated that the recording fee of 50 cents per hundred dollars of principal provided for in the Bostwick bill would yield $2,500,000 annually, of which $1,660,775 would be contributed by the City of New York. As the State will need increased revenues to meet the cost of the canal improvement, the measure is a timely one, as anybody can see.

It is not the lender of money who pays the mortgage tax, it is the borrower. So long as mortgages continue to be liable to taxation it will be almost impossible to borrow money on rural real estate at a reasonable rate of interest. Although the actual yield of the tax is small, the lender of money on bond and mortgage must always insure himself against the possibility that the tax will somehow be collected. The New York Tax Reform Association estimates that this mere liability to taxation costs the borrowers of the State not less than $12,500,000 a year in increased interest. There could be no more convincing evidence that the contention of the mortgage tax is unsound in principle and burdensome in effect. The mortgage tax is an obstruction to business and trade which the Bostwick bill would remove.

SMOOT'S CASE.

Commenting upon THE TIMES's remark that Utah must either be demormonized or go without representation at Washington, The Hartford Courant inquires of us how, then, about the constitutional provision that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its own consent.

How, then, we may rejoin, about the equally constitutional provision that each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members. The House has already acted upon this prerogative in the case of the Mormon ROBERTS. The Senate is about to act upon it in the case of the Mormon SMOOT. Neither decision is reviewable by any tribunal whatever. So long as Utah persists in sending to Washington representatives of the same hierarchy which sent ROBERTS and sent SMOOT, so long it is likely to remain unrepresented there. And the persistence will be a sign that the loss of representation is incurred by the State's own "consent."

The fact is that the conduct of the Mormon hierarchy toward the United States Government respecting this matter of polygamy in Utah has been marked for the last ten years by gross bad faith. It was in 1890, and in preparation for an application for Statehood, that WILFORD WOODRUFF, then President of the Mormon Church, issued the famous "manifesto" denying that his Church still countenanced polygamy, denying that "plural marriages" were still celebrated under its auspices, and calling on his followers to obey the law of the land. This manifesto was accepted at a general conference of the Church on Oct. 6, 1890. Nevertheless, within a few months the United States Commissioners for Utah reported that this action was not taken in good faith, and was not followed out in practice. These statements angered the Democratic Convention of the Territory, held in 1891, and that convention "denounced as false" and as "designed to hinder the progress of the Territory to the grand position of Statehood" what it called the "covert charge" of the Commissioners "that a large number of people are living in polygamous cohabitation." The following year the petition for amnesty set forth that the officials of the Church had pledged the membership thereof to a faithful obedience to the laws against "plural marriage and unlawful cohabitation." And the successive amnesties of Presidents HARRISON and CLEVELAND offered immunity to all Mormons who had not broken the law since Nov. 1, 1890, or since the Mormon Church had formally abjured polygamy.

These procedures were successful, and Utah became a State in 1896. The present President of the Mormon Church, the JOSEPH SMITH whose testimony shows such an astonishing combination of the harmlessness of the serpent with the wisdom of the dove, now explains at Washington that the object of them all was to get Utah into the Union as a State, after which the unreformed polygamists, under the aegis of a sovereign Mormon State, could do as they pleased. He personally has been doing as he pleased ever since. He has not contracted any more marriages, though he by no means denies that such marriages have been contracted by his followers in defiance of law. But he cheerfully admits continued "polygamous cohabitation" in equally plain defiance of the law. Of all his forty-two children, evenly divided as to sex, he is "proud." Rather curiously he at first declined, though he afterward consented, to give the names of the children by his first wife, though these are unquestionably legitimate. Possibly his fear was that a specification of these might be invidious as to the others.

But the point is that the Mormon Church has been deceiving the United States Government, and that the legislators of Utah who come to represent it in Congress are representatives of an association of lawbreakers. We can conceive of no better reason for "each house" to exercise its power of judgment as to its own membership. If representatives of an association of burglars or of incendiaries or of murderers came to Washington to represent a sovereign State, the case would be the same as that of the representatives of the malefactors who violate the law against "polygamous cohabitation." The situation will not last long. The rising tide of American civilization will in due course reach Utah and submerge the Church of which polygamy is one of the tenets. When that time comes, representatives of American civilization will appear at Washington as representatives of Utah. Until it comes, no harm will be done if "each house" continues to exert its constitutional prerogative of judging of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

EASIER TO BEGIN THAN TO END.

It is unnecessary that the story about the Czar's desire for the mediation of some foreign Power to end Russia's war with Japan should be followed by any denial. The report carries its own denial and correction. Neither belligerent would ask for or accept mediation at the present stage of the conflict. Russia, a great military Power, has come off very badly in the first battles of her war with a Power not of the first class in the political sense, and one which in the military sense has only very lately been in a position to sustain any comparison with her. The acceptance of mediation would grievously injure the standing of Russia, and a request for it on her part would be almost a surrender.

Japan, on the other hand, could not afford to let the war be ended by mediation until she has by further substantial victories put herself in a position to demand a larger compliance with the conditions she sought to impose upon Russia in the diplomatic correspondence. She has whipped the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, she has apparently crippled the naval force of her enemy, but she has not driven the Russians from Manchuria. She has really accomplished none of the ultimate objects for which she went to war. Of course, no nation would have the temerity to make an offer of mediation in the present circumstances. Such an offer would justly be considered an affront. It is only after war has been for some time in progress, and has revealed such an even balance of the contending forces as forbids the hope of a speedy end to hostilities through a decisive victory of one of the belligerents, that a tender of good offices can be made without giving offense.

The war might have been avoided. Nothing has so far come to light which makes it necessary to reject that conclusion. But having begun to fight, Russia and Japan must continue to belabor each other until one or the other is weary enough of the struggle to listen to the counsels of peace.

THE DARLINGTON COLLAPSE.

The many theories which have been advanced to explain the collapse of the unfinished Darlington apartment house in West Forty-sixth Street represent a great deal of wasted ingenuity. Among the explanations which have been suggested and have enjoyed brief acceptance among those not satisfied with the simple explanation that a building falls when it is not strong enough to hold itself up are the following:

The explosion of a boiler in the cellar.

A charge of dynamite by dissatisfied workmen.

An area of quicksand under one corner.

A miscalculation by the architect in planning the building.

Cast iron in place of steel in structural members.

Most of these explanations may be dismissed without second consideration. The boiler in the cellar did not explode, and if it had done so it would not have imperiled the building. There is no evidence of a malicious explosion of dynamite or other destructive agent. It does not appear that there is any quicksand in the local formation, and if there had been there was no place for it to go to. Confined, quicksand is as good a foundation as any other material; but in this instance it does not appear to have been encountered. The calculations of the architect were based upon the requirements of a hotel, in which the static loads are scarcely more than nominal. In all probability the floors were amply strong for the weights they were designed to carry. That cast-iron shapes were used in place of steel is nonsense. They could not be had.

It would be improper to anticipate the conclusions of the official investigation now in progress; but all the known facts point to the conclusion that the fault lay wholly with the builders. The diagonal bracing and stiffening of the frame were neglected in the hurry to run up the steel cage as rapidly as possible. How well or ill the work of joining the members was done we are not prepared to say; but had it been done as well as it should have been the results of collapse would probably have been very different from what we find. Upon the upper floors of a structure not properly braced and without the stiffening of the outside walls, an overload of structural steel and fire-proof flooring material was accumulated. The result was what might happen if a heavy man seated himself in a chair with four legs not braced one to the other. The legs would not break, perhaps, but they would develop a tendency to spread apart or to topple over. When the overloaded floor subsided upon that beneath it, the same thing happened again; and once started, the only destination for the entire superstructure was its own cellar and the space immediately about it.

This hypothesis, which is reasonable and intelligible, indicates rather ignorance than evil intent on the part of the builders. It also indicates what would appear to be rather loose supervision on the part of the Building Inspectors, or else a disregard of instructions. Had the building reached completion, the probabilities are all in favor of the belief that it would have been amply strong for the uses for which it was intended, and that it would have stood until taken apart. The seriousness of the casualty insures a rigid official investigation, and with a list of twenty dead to be accounted for, it is scarcely probable that those responsible either through ignorance or deliberation will find it easy to escape responsibility to the law. If it shall result in putting an end to the recklessness of speculative builders, or in subjecting them to more rigid control, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that out of a great evil a proportionately great good has come.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. ISAAC A. HOPPER, Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan, has made a public declaration which it gives us sincere pleasure to record. It is: "No one will be permitted to violate the law with my knowledge so long as I am in this office."

This is exactly what Mr. HOPPER should have said, and exactly what his appointment should mean, whether he said it or not. However, we are glad he had the courage to say it. By such a declaration he nails his colors to the mast and cannot strike them at the command of the influences constantly at work to subvert and destroy the efficiency of the building inspection service without emphasizing his own conspicuous unfitness for the responsible position he has accepted. That he means what he says we have no doubt. Whether he will be able to enforce the law as strictly and impartially as his declaration promises we shall not know until we see how he deals with some of the problems confronting the bureau at every step. His large experience qualifies him to make sure that serious violations of the law cannot be carried on without his knowledge.

An official who makes a public declaration of this kind should be charged with it, so to speak. His public acts should be judged by the standard he has himself set up. In the case of Mr. HOPPER we are disposed to take him at his word. He has made a declaration worthy of an honest man who regards public office as a public trust. If able to "make good" he will have rendered the city a service of signal and lasting benefit. No one knows better than he how little to be envied is one who undertakes such a task as he has assumed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That correspondent of ours who viewed with entire equanimity the fact that the Miller Gas bill, if passed, would necessitate the appointment—and payment—of a lot of new meter inspectors, expressed the confident opinion that, even if there were 500 of them, the difference an effective performance of their duties would make in the gas bills of consumers would leave to the latter a big profit after the salaries were paid. That was exactly the thought that occurred to ourselves after reading the reply of the State Inspector to the recent attack on his office, and probably it will occur to most people not directly interested in the prosperity of the gas companies. Of course, the prevalence of this view is not proof of its accuracy, but it does indicate the existence of a very general impression that gas bills are not honest measures of gas consumed, that the present means of keeping them so are of little or no efficacy, and that the situation is serious enough to warrant the formation of another large class of salaried public servants. Certainly Mr. ALEXANDER brought no such sudden and emphatic condemnation of the Miller bill as he seemed to expect to elicit when he called attention that its enforcement would involve considerable expenditures by increasing the staff of subordinates in his bureau. People would much rather pay an earned wage to meter inspectors than a larger, or even the same, amount to the gas companies for goods not delivered. But why should it be necessary to employ at public expense a small army of special detectives to see that these particular companies give what they contract to give and charge only for the amount they give? In no city are gas works numerous, and it ought to be extremely easy to ascertain at all times whether or not the gas they are sending out is up to standard. The companies themselves know, without any question, and under proper persuasion they would readily share their knowledge with authorized officials, while a cure for the meter evil might be in making it a serious offense to keep an inaccurate meter in use, and a much more serious offense to install one. As a matter of fact, the remedying of all the gas abuses of which the public complains so bitterly is distinctly the business of the companies, and enlightened self-interest would dictate its performance by themselves to the satisfaction of all.

—One of the London papers seems really to have aroused a discussion of leap-year proposals of marriage by women. At any rate, it is publishing a lot of letters on the subject that are, apparently, genuine contributions from an interested public, and a considerable number of them indicate that the writers are women who have taken the traditional privilege seriously and either have exercised it or are on the point of doing so. The queerest of these contributions that we have noticed is from a woman who signs herself "Caught." She says that in an "unhappy moment," and merely in a spirit of scientific curiosity to see how a proposal would affect a masculine recipient, she selected for experiment a man who, as she had every reason to believe, looked upon her as a decidedly objectionable person. "To my horror," she says, "he accepted me, declaring that he had loved me ever since we met. What am I to do? I cannot draw back, and I do hate being engaged. My lover meanwhile is living in a seventh heaven of happiness." This is certainly a dreadful dilemma—if it is not the product of an imagination humorous or morbid—and "Caught" is getting abundant advice. This, also, perhaps, she is studying in the spirit of scientific curiosity. Some of the letters reveal that feminine grief can be caused by refusals as well as by acceptances, and these all end with solemn warnings to the eager not to be—too eager. One correspondent is evidently too wise ever to have risked a rejection, but she seems to have been tempted, for she writes complainingly—"The girl who proposes in so many words without hypocritical beating about the bush is held up to universal reprobation, while her sister who lands the fish by skillful angling is admired for her cleverness." So, like some men, possibly, she wants a formula that will be a proposal if the recipient likes it, and something else if not. "Why not," she asks, "allow girls to ask their lovers to do some little action for them, with the understanding that a refusal means unwillingness to marry?" We wonder if American girls ever devote thought to problems like these?

—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON contributes to The Harvard Graduates' Magazine an article in which the architecture of the university buildings is criticised with a vivacity that recalls the emotional days when the author and his country were at odds as to the policy to be followed in the Philippines. Harvard, he declares, has perhaps not a single building of the last fifty years, "from the Museum of Comparative Zoology to the Memorial Hall, and from that to the Harvard Union, which either by its beauty or by the peculiar fitness of its adaptation to its object, is likely to be held in admiration one or two generations hence." Prof. NORTON is particularly severe on the architecture of Nelson Robinson, Jr., Hall, which, though designed for the accommodation of budding architects, is far from a model of architectural design or of harmonious relation to the structures around it. "The building," he writes, "has neither beauty nor impressiveness, and both without and within it is open to legitimate criticism in the disregard which it here and there exhibits of established principles of good architecture. The manifest failure of this building to afford an example of architecture as a fine art is but one of the latest in a long series of failures in the buildings of the university during the past fifty years." Severn Hall he credits with excellence as a mass, but with little other merit, since "its interior arrangement was sacrificed to its exterior appearance, and so little consideration was given to it that it is in no respect well suited to its purpose." The Fogg Museum is described by Prof. NORTON as a brilliant example of what such a building should not be, and the famous fence as a permanent injury to the university, since it is suitable for ornamental grounds, but not to a scholastic institution. All this ought to start a large controversy, which is likely to begin, perhaps, in most quarters, with the statement that Prof. NORTON is constitutionally hard to please.

—New York ought to feel complimented—mildly—by the obviously sincere preference of Mr. G. C. SECOR for life in prison here to liberty in Mexico. For it is certainly to prison that Mr. SECOR has voluntarily returned after a sojourn in the sister republic that could, apparently, have been as long as he chose to make it. But he didn't like the climate, and he has come back with an explanation of his "short" accounts that is easy enough to understand, but not at all easy to turn into an excuse. The chances are, however, that Mr. SECOR will have his doubts about the superiority of the New York climate after he has been incarcerated for a while. He is a man of impulse, and Mexico needn't be too desperately chagrined at his desertion of her.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The authorities of the Carnegie Public Library in this city have been called upon for a decision as to whether the works of Paine, Voltaire, and Ingersoll shall have a place on their shelves. A few days ago a committee representing the Washington Secular League waited on the Librarian and inquired whether books would be accepted from persons who desired to donate them.

They were informed that such donations would be gladly received, but when informed that the books it was proposed to donate were the works of Paine, Voltaire, and Ingersoll, the Librarian exhibited embarrassment, and frankly informed his visitors that he would be obliged to take up the question of accepting the works of the authors named with the Library Committee. The question is under consideration.

***

When George H. Daniels of the New York Cntral Railroad was in Greensborough, N. C., a few months ago, he became engaged in a discussion with a North Carolinian about the rapid advancement of the Southern States and the marked progress made in agricultural development and in every branch of mechanical industry within the past few years.

"All you want in this part of North Carolina," said Mr. Daniels, "is to induce thrifty white families from the North to come and settle here."

"Not much," said the old North Carolinian. "That would never do. Why, Sir, we have more white men here now than the negroes can support."

***

Various members of Congress have been able to get more or less amusement out of the revelations of petty graft in connection with the postal irregularities. Among these humorists is Mr. Cousins of Iowa, who was looking over the postal report yesterday when a friend inquired: "Are you in it?"

"Yes, I'm in it," said Cousins. "I'm all right. The fellows that aren't in it will have to do a lot of explaining to their constituents."

Mr. Mudd of Maryland looked over the report with an air of disappointment and remarked:

"There's a typographical error in this thing."

"How's that?" was the query.

"My name isn't in it," said Mr. Mudd.

LAWS OF WEALTH DEFINED.

Meaning of Word and of Commercial Value Given.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised that from all the numerous letters you have received regarding the definition of wealth, there should be none more worthy of consideration than the contemptible one you have crucified for our amusement.

To tell us that wealth cannot be comprehensively defined without writing a ten-volume treatise on the subject is to me simply amazing. When I was a schoolboy, reading my Adam Smith, I thought it was simple enough to define wealth.

Definition of wealth: Whatever a person or community has more than their requirements; that is their wealth.

Definition of commercial value: The amount of wealth depends on the market value of the overplus at any moment.

I think you will find these sufficiently comprehensive to include the tulip. But the most wonderful thing about wealth is its law.

The law of the production of wealth: The production of wealth (or surplus) is directly proportional to the skill employed, and inversely proportional to the labor and capital required.

Although wealth cannot be produced without labor, it is a fact that the greater the labor required the less the wealth produced. If all the coal in the country was hoisted by hand windlasses, as it used to be, it would yield precious little wealth.

Take two competing railroads, steamships, or factories, and that one which requires the most capital to construct will have less surplus to divide, if everything else is the same.

It is surprising how much our political professors neglect the teaching of that law, and how much the labor advocates try not to see it.

The law does not apply to inherited or accidental wealth. This is a law of production only. STEVENSON.

New York, Feb. 22, 1904.

Wants Front Trolley Car Doors Closed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you not think that it is about time that the Health Department goes to work and causes the arrest of every motorman and conductor who allows the front door of the car to be opened and thereby causing the rate of deaths to increase in deaths from pneumonia, grip, and rheumatism? There is a law on the statute books, I believe, that fines the railroads for doing this, but since this all-fool regulation of stopping at the near-side crossing went into effect this law has and is being continually violated. Are the Department of Health and the railroad companies in favor of killing of citizens so that there will be less to haul? "A stitch in time saves nine." H. H. D. KLINKER.

New York, March 2, 1904.

TOO MUCH TIME IN STUDY.

Teacher Who Objects to Both Course and Text Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much criticism has been made of late regarding our public school system, the course of study, the methods employed, the immense amount of work imposed upon both teachers and pupils, that I feel constrained to add my voice to the general protest.

Having been a teacher for many years, and having also had in my own home a young girl whose studies I have carefully watched from the primary to the high school, I can look at the subject from both the teacher's and pupil's point of view. When I see a girl of fifteen, of good abilities, a faithful, painstaking student, spending her whole time out of school over her lessons, without so much as a single half hour for recreation, save on Saturday and Sunday, and this week after week and month after month, I know that something is wrong. Is not the bodily health of our rising generation to be considered? We talk of physical culture! Would not a half hour or hour spent in the gymnasium be more profitably employed in taking a brisk walk in the open air on a fine day?

Now as to the course of study. Much of the biology taught is not only useless, but far worse. Some of the textbooks on physiology might be profitable reading for a class of medical students or trained nurses, but for a class of boys and girls of fifteen to eighteen years they are absolutely improper and dangerous. I wish to enter an earnest protest against them.

English is an important study, and is very thoroughly taught in our high school, but should a pupil of average intellect be required to spend two hours a day at home and forty minutes in school on that one subject, or be marked low in that branch?

School life should be happy and wholesome, and to a young person who is not mentally deficient ought to be the brightest spot of the whole life.

MARY MILLER.

New York, March 1, 1904.

AN "IMPERISHABLE" CONDUIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject of conveying salt water for fire purposes through conduits made of a suitable material to resist corroding in such use has become a public question of great interest.

Aside from the utility and cheapness of such a use, I desire to present to your readers a new material and construction of parts eminently suitable for such purposes for conducting water, gas, air, acids, liquids, and electricity; such conduits and connections preventing the impregnation from the ground in which they are laid with unsanitary conditions, but providing a tight, pure, and imperishable conduit, impervious to decay, moisture, or the action of electricity.

To provide a perfect water or gas tight conduit I would make vitreous ("glass") pipe; that is, out of a molten vitreous material throughout. It is only such a material which will produce a non-absorbent, airtight, and electric-tight conduit, and it will bear the pressure of iron pipes.

HOMER BROOKE.

New York, March 8, 1904.

THE NEW DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no question that we have now become a world power, not a plain, ordinary world power such as Great Britain, France, or Germany, but the kind of a world power such as has not been seen since the Roman Empire, with the possible exception of France under Napoleon I.

The ownership of the greater part and the virtual protectorate over the balance of our own continent are now such settled facts as to admit of no discussion, while the extension of the Monroe doctrine has placed South America under our aegis, or under our feet, as we may elect.

There would seem here to be glory enough and expansion enough to satisfy even the most ambitious American; two continents, one whole hemisphere, owned, controlled, or protected. Our rulers, however, aim at a far higher destiny for us. We therefore announce to the world that we desire the integrity of China, the word desire being a diplomatic euphemism for require. We are polite enough to request the less great but still to be considered nations of Europe to take concurrent action to this effect, and in this we wish to impress upon them that we are familiar with the forms of politeness and diplomacy, but dull would be the European diplomatists who could not read between the lines that whether his nation concurs or not, we who have proposed to undertake and carry out this trifling little job, and, while willing that China should nominally remain independent for the present, it is understood that she is to be under American influence pending a future adjustment of relationship, somewhat on the basis of that borne by the South American countries to us. The Monroe Doctrine is to sink into insignificance in comparison with the new and glorious Roosevelt Doctrine. G.

New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Secretary Taft.

In a series of six or more banquets, at which he has been a leading figure, Secretary Taft has invariably been introduced as a coming President. This sort of thing may be carried too far. It would be a tragedy in high political life for somebody if Secretary Taft should happen to be prematurely nominated. The toastmasters in shirt-front array should let up on Taft as the coming President—at least until after July. Accidents sometimes occur.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.)

Choice of the Conservative South.

The South, or that conservative element of the South which forms its greatest political force, has definitely made up its mind in the matter of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and looks with hope to the nomination of Grover Cleveland.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.)

Senator Fairbanks.

If Senator Fairbanks should be elected Vice President, Republicans would feel that he was in the direct line of promotion to the higher office. Because he would be making somewhat of a present sacrifice in accepting the nomination for second place they would feel like rewarding him. He would make an ideal President of the Senate, and as a recognized Presidential possibility he would invest the office of Vice President with unusual dignity.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal (Rep.)

The Colossus of the Party.

The fact is, Cleveland is the Colossus of the party. His very name is worth a million votes where votes are most needed. This great statesman, could he be induced to again take up the leadership, would overwhelm Roosevelt, because he stands for sound and conservative policies of government as contradistinguished from radicalism and its attendant evils.—Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.)

Judge Alton B. Parker.

If Judge Parker should go to the St. Louis Convention as the choice of the Democrats of his State he would stand an excellent chance of being the Democratic nominee for President.—Savannah (Ga.) News (Dem.)

Not for the South.

There is no statesman south of the Mason and Dixon line with sufficient strength to win, and we might as well be satisfied on that point while the campaign is still young. It will not do any good to think of Bailey, because this is not the year for a Southern Democrat.—Greenville (S. C.) News (Dem.)

Easily the Favorite.

In spite of his letter of declination, Mr. Cleveland remains easily the favorite for the Democratic nomination this year. There is a widespread belief that Grover Cleveland's nomination this year would lead to his election.—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.)

CAUSE OF BUILDING DISASTERS.

Correspondent Suggests That Inspectors Be Held to Responsibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of the recent disaster in Forty-sixth Street the general attempt of all concerned—individuals, officials, and departments—to shift the responsibility to other shoulders has followed the usual course of events in such cases, and with the customary result, namely, to leave the public in an unpleasant state of uncertainty as to exactly where such responsibility should be placed, and of the still more unpleasant opinion that eventually no one will be seriously called to account.

At present the combined editorial fire seems to be centred upon the owner and contractor, but it is to the Bureau of Buildings that I would suggest a portion of the investigation be directed. In that connection attention might be called to the fact that the new Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings for this borough, a most worthy citizen, I am informed, has been in Florida since a few days after his appointment, some weeks ago. The latest disaster is the second of the same kind to occur since his departure. These two collapses of buildings in the course of construction have been the only ones involving serious loss of life, if my memory is not at fault, since the days of Buddensiek. To come down to the Building Bureau official, the Building Inspector having immediate supervision of the work, we have his statement that he reported frequent violations of the law, and then it is casually stated that the last time he reported a violation was "when he was dining with the President of the company owning the property." Truly, a most opportune time for a discussion of the subject. DIOGENES.

New York, March 7, 1904.

OPERA TICKETS HARD TO GET.

Many Music Lovers Kept Away by Speculators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper there was published an account of an interview with Mr. Conried regarding ticket speculators. I am under the impression that Mr. Conried made the statement that he had done everything in his power in the matter and had encouraged his patrons to apply for tickets by mail. This seemed very encouraging, and so I sent a check on Monday last to the company, asking for two seats for the "Ring" and "Parsifal," to be given in April.

Yesterday the check was returned, with a note saying that seats would be on sale Thursday, March 3, at 9 A. M., and they must be applied for at the box office. I passed the Opera House at that hour this morning, and in spite of the rain, the line reached to Fortieth Street. Teachers, students, and other busy women have no spare time from which to give two hours or more to waiting, much as they would like to do it for the sake of keen enjoyment to be received mentally. The greater part of this long line was probably made up of speculators, and they will reap a harvest from those able to pay large prices. Many real music lovers must go without, as we cannot pay an advance on seats in the family circle or balcony.

MUSIC LOVER.

New York, March 3, 1904.

EFFECT OF NEW TENEMENT LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a good deal about the blessings of the new Tenement House law. The only effect the law has had so far has been to make apartments scarce, and to drive up the rents. Instead of being a blessing it has been a curse to the tenant.

A poor man can't live in one of the new houses the way they have to be built under the new law, for the lowest rent is from $16 to $20 a month for three small rooms, and the rent in the old houses will be fully as high when the alterations are made. They will then be let to two families on a floor, instead of four families, as they now are.

Now, when you consider that there are at least 75,000 families that can only pay $7 or $8 rent per month, the question is, where will those 75,000 familes move to when the alterations are made; besides that, it will reduce the number of apartments by 30,000 or 40,000, because the houses will be let to two families instead of to four families on a floor.

PETER MORGAN.

New York, March 4, 1904.

Cincinnatus and Grover Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Roman people in the hour of need recalled Cincinnatus from the plow to save the State, was there any popular agitation or newspaper discussion against him on the ground that he might be serving a third term? R. P. D.

New York, March 4, 1904.

British Poet Laureate's Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES makes some caustic remarks about Alfred Austin, the British Poet Laureate, in noticing his recent lecture on "The growing distaste on the part of the many for the higher kinds of poetry." On this score it avers that Mr. Austin has no cause of complaint, since the growing distaste for his effusions is not because they belong to the higher kinds of poetry, but quite the contrary. They might do, it thinks, for the Annual Floral Offering or The Young Lady's Companion, and some of them on topics of international interest would grace the columns of Punch, but in the way of epics they "fit the occasion much as a round peg fits a square hole." This is severe, but will find an indorsement by the great body of readers. The Poet Laureate has been a pensioned attaché of the royal household of England from a remote period of history. The office of Court jester, also an appanage of the household, has been abolished, and as the Poet Laureate has become an object of ribald jest, the time would seem ripe to dispense with that office also at the end of Austin's term.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The Times's War News.

From the Torrington (Conn.) Evening Register.

For its Eastern war news THE NEW YORK TIMES has arranged to supplement its admirable Associated Press service with the special service of The London Times. This is a combination that ought to make the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES a faithful reflex of the actual war situation from day to day.

THE LEGEND OF CHARON'S FAVOR.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

A legend that none need believe,
For legends often but deceive—
Such legends as the idle weave.

'Tis told that one day Charon's craft
Was hailed by but a single soul;
That Charon long and loudly laughed
At such a sore decrease in toll,
And that he cried: "Ho, you who wait,
You may go quickly back to earth
And bring, to make my fill of freight,
All things that were to you of worth."

The soul went back, with all delight,
First saying: "I shall bring the best,
Shall choose the fairest to my sight,
And leave to other ones the rest."
Then Charon sat and waited him,
And wondered what the soul would bring.
"I could not see—the light is dim,"
He said, "if this were slave or king."

I wonder will he bring a crown,
Or some poor, tinseled, tinkling gauds;
Mayhap some laurel, withered brown,
At which the gaping crowd applauds.
Or, he may bring a heavy chest
Of gold or jewels pure and fine.
In truth, an interesting test
Is this experiment of mine."

With that the soul came into sight
And hailed him with a cheery call;
With face still glowing from delight
He said: "But look, I found them all."
"Now what have you?" old Charon cried,
"Your treasure unsubstantial seems."
"Not so," the joyous soul replied,
"I found the best—I brought my dreams!"

It is a legend old—so old
That he must needs be very bold
Who says that truth it may not hold.

MUSIC OF EARLIER DAYS

Mr. Sam Franko Gives His Last Concert in Series.

SELECTION FROM BACH'S WORK

Miss Powell and the Orchestra Leader Heard in a Mozart Production—An Early French Work.

Mr. Sam Franko brought to its close yesterday afternoon his series of three concerts devoted to orchestral music of a previous age in the new Lyceum Theatre. These concerts have all offered something of exceptional interest and value to lovers of the older style of music that never appears on the modern concert programmes. In music the archaic is apt to make less of an appeal than in any other art, but Mr. Franko's searchings have put him in possession of much whose beauty and charm deserve to rescue it occasionally from the fate of most archaic music. His programme yesterday was full of charming things. It opened with Bach's suite in B minor for strings and flute, a composition that is most rarely heard with orchestral forces of the numbers and in surroundings generally of the character that Bach calculated it for. Bach's music has such elements of bigness in it that it can stand the magnification of sonority to which in modern times it generally has to submit; and it is not only instructive, but of itself delightful to hear it sometimes as he wrote it.

One of the most enjoyable pieces of unfamiliar music that Mr. Franko has brought forward is Mozart's "Symphonie Concertante" in E flat, for violin and viola, which was played yesterday by Miss Maud Powell and himself. It partakes of the character of both symphony and concerto, and is a more substantial composition than many of the early symphonies of Mozart's that are from time to time brought out from oblivion. The two instruments have parts that are brilliant, but intended less for the display of virtuosoship than for the exposition of musical ideas. The music is graceful, melodious, characteristically Mozartean throughout, and thoroughly repays the revival of it. Miss Powell and Mr. Franko played it admirably, entering completely into its spirit, Mr. Schmitt conducting the while.

Mr. Franko has unearthed a number of the orchestral dance forms that entered so largely into the operatic art of the eighteenth century. Among them is doubtless the set of pieces by Sacchini included in yesterday's programme, though no indication was given on the programme as to the opera or operas from which they were taken. They are an air de ballet, gavotte, passepied, air, and rigodon. They have strongly marked rhythmic characteristics and ingenuous, naïve melody that makes its appeal even to-day. They are arranged to give contrast and piquancy and are still competent to afford something of the diversion that was doubtless the only aim the composer had in mind. The concert closed with a piece by Méhul, a Frenchman whose place among the "classical" school of his country is secure, but whose music is as good as vanished and the name of whose opera, "Stratonice," doubtless had a wholly unfamiliar sound to most of those who heard its overture yesterday.

THE LONGY CLUB.

Concert by a Boston Organization of Wind Instrument Players.

Interest and curiosity were both potent forces doubtless in gathering the large audience into Mendelssohn Hall last evening to hear the first public concert in New York of the Longy Club of Boston. This is an organization of wind instrument players, members of the Boston Orchestra, whose chamber concerts have gained a following in their own city, and have been much praised. Such concerts have never made much impression in New York, though in years gone by they have been given here. The wind players of the Longy Club, headed by the admirable first oboe of the Boston Orchestra, Mr. Georges Longy, are an excellent body of musicians, and their concert was in many respects extremely interesting. The audience was one of music lovers, who listened with intelligence and applauded with enthusiasm. The club had the assistance of Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, of Boston, and played Mozart's quintet in E flat for oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and piano; a sonata entitle "Undine," by Carl Reinecke, for flute and piano, a trio by Handel for two oboes and bassoon, and a Persian suite by A. Caplet for ten wind instruments.

Notwithstanding the variety of color that these instruments show when compared with each other, a variety much greater than the members of the string quartet can offer, there is a certain effect of monotony and coldness in their performance throughout an evening. Yet there were many delightful features in it last evening. Mozart's quintet, while it is not one of his strongest compositions in musical invention, is full of charming instrumental effects, of contrast and combination of the different qualities with which he is working; indeed, it is a striking example of the composer's subtlety in gaining such effects by comparatively simple means. It was beautifully played, with fine phrasing and pure intonation. The flute sonata by Reinecke is melodious and flowing, but it is asking a good deal of an audience in these days to listen to even a melodious flute sonata. There is certainly no instrument that has less to say by itself than the flute, none of paler expression, none that can put less significance into its phrases, and Dr. Reinecke's pretty sonata seemed before the end was reached something like music reduced to its lowest terms of insignificance.

Of a very different sort was Handel's trio, a reminder of the esteem in which the oboe was held in the eighteenth century, and the prominence that was given it in all sorts of music. The piece is of a stern simplicity, but there is the true Handelian vigor in it. The dry tone of the two oboes and the bassoon in combination is a singularly apt expression of the quality of the music; and notwithstanding the archaic effect it evidently found a response in the audience, for it was enthusiastically applauded. Caplet's Persian suite is a thorough going attempt to compose music in the Oriental scales, tonal progressions and rhythms. The composer never once forgets the idiom he has adopted, and never by any chance falls into an Occidental theme or mode of expression. The result is, of course, monotonous, monotony, in a certain way, being part, doubtless, of what the composer has aimed at; but the piece is fascinating in color, in its harmonic groundwork, and in the Oriental traits with which he has tricked it out. The three movements represent each something Persian, to which a Persian name is given, and the whole seems to be as near success in embodying for Western ears the characteristic qualities of Eastern music as is often attained.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTETTE.

The Dannreuther Quartette gave a particularly pleasant and interesting concert, the third and last of its series for the season, at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last night. Both the floor and the gallery were filled with a friendly audience. The programme comprised Svendsen's string quintet, Op. 5, and Dvorak's pianon quartet, Op. 87. Between these two works there were interposed two movements, in lighter vein than either, the middle movements from Raff's quartet, "Die Schöne Mullerin," consisting of "The Avowal," a duet between an urgent 'cello and a coy first violin, and "The Mill" as anomatopoetic as the composer could make it.

This is more familiar than either of the weightier matters, of which each deserves a more frequent hearing than it gets. Certainly that is the case with the string quintet, which is very little known to lovers of chamber music. It is the work of a student rather than of a master, as its open number would indicate, but it consists of attractive themes clearly worked out, and in the last movement, at least, worked up to an exciting climax. The work of the Bohemian is, however, naturally an advance upon that of the Swedish composer, and this quartet is highly characteristic.

The whole programme was very well played and evinced a fidelity of rehearsal to which the work of this organization by no means invariably bears witness. In the Svendsen number the quartet had the assistance of Mr. Schill as an extra viola, and in the Dvorak that of Mr. George Falkenstein, pianist, substituted for Mrs. Dannreuther by her indisposition, whose contribution to the entertainments was especially noteworthy and enjoyable.

MISS MATTHISON AS HAMLET.

To Appear in Philadelphia Before Trying a Broadway Audience.

A woman Hamlet is to be a notable addition to the dramatic offerings of the season. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, now appearing at Daly's in Ben Greet's production of "Twelfth Night," will make the attempt. Her début as the Moody Dane will be made at the Garrick Theatre in Philadelphia April 23.

Not since Sarah Bernhardt came here a few years ago has New York welcomed a female Hamlet. Miss Matthison, who has long had an ambition to essay the rôle, thinks it will be well, however, not to try a Broadway theatre at the start; therefore the opening will be in Philadelphia.

The old "Everyman" company, the same that is giving "Twelfth Night," will support Miss Matthison in her new venture. The text of the first folio edition of Shakespeare will be used, but the scenery will be according to modern ideas and not "as in Shakespeare's time." Ben Greet, of course, will have the direction of the staging and other details.

MISS METCALFE AND MR. CASALS.

Miss Susan Metcalfe and Mr. Pablo Casals are well consorted in the refinement and finish of their art, and there was a certain sort of balance given thereby to their joint recital that took place yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. Yet, although the audience was clearly pleased at the artistic programme that was presented, it did not, in either its numbers or its disposition, indicate any very urgent demand for more sonatas, songs, or airs in these days of the waning musical season.

It was a gratification to hear a violoncellist confine himself, as Mr. Casals did, to beautiful and dignified music for his instrument, in which it could speak its own proper language, and not try to imitate the agility of some other. Such were Beethoven's G minor sonata, Bach's C major solo suite, (one movement of which he gave at his first appearance with Mr. Franko last month,) and a sonata by Locatelli, which made up his contributions to the programme. In these pieces he showed much taste and a highly polished style. His playing is musical in the best sense, though it lacks the qualities of sensuous tone and commanding power. His phrasing is beautiful, his intonation accurate, and there is fine and delicate perception in all he does.

Miss Metcalfe sang the air "Deh Vieni," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and songs by Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, and Brahms. There were not quite the poise, fluency, and smoothness of legato in her singing of Mozart's air that are needed to show forth its full beauty, but there was much that was charming in it, and Beethoven's song she gave with characteristic grace. She has a true feeling, too, for many of the songs of the greater and later song writers, and, though her range of expression is still somewhat limited, it is clear that she is constantly endeavoring to enlarge it. Singing that is so intelligent, sincere, and so firmly possessed of some of the subtler elements of beauty it is a pleasure to hear.

Mrs. David Mannes, pianist, appeared with Mr. Casals in Beethoven's sonata, and again showed, as she has before, her skill and discretion as an ensemble player.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its ninth performance of the season at the Empire Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The double bill will consist of "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," by Tom Taylor, and "The Charity Ball," by David Belasco and Henry de Mille.

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At the Metropolis Theatre Friday afternoon an extra matinée of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given for the benefit of 200 children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

***

A. M. Palmer, the veteran theatrical manager, began yesterday to conduct rehearsals of "The Two Orphans," which is to be revived on a grand scale at the New Amsterdam March 28. Mr. Palmer's purpose is to make an exact reproduction, in acting, "business," and stage equipment of the play as it was originally presented at the Union Square Theatre.

***

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to Washington, and the French Consul in New York have been invited to attend "The Secret of Polichinelle" at the Garden Theatre next Tuesday night. The performance will be in the nature of a French celebration. The tricolor of France will wave from boxes and ceiling, and all the music will be French.

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De Wolf Hopper will revive "Wang" at the Lyric Theatre after "The Pit" leaves.

***

One hundred and fifty members of the Old Guard attended "Sergeant Kitty" at the Casino last night.

TO BE THE BERKELEY AGAIN.

The Vaudeville Theatre Changes Hands and Resumes Its Old Name.

Once again the Vaudeville Theatre is to change hands. R. E. Johnston will have control of it after May 1, and will change the name of the little house. First it was the Berkeley Lyceum, then Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, and now it is called the Vaudeville Theatre. Partly returning to the oldest, Mr. Johnston will call it the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre—a big name for so tiny a house. It will be given over to recitals, concerts, readings, and, if convenient, ordinary dramatic productions.

Isaye, the Belgian violinist, will give three concerts there next Fall when he comes to this country for the third time. Each seat for these three performances will go at $5.

Brokers See "The Pit."

A crowd of stock brokers attended "The Pit" last night at the Lyric Theatre. Since the play deals with a subject near to all brokers' hearts, William A. Brady thought he ought to give one performance complimentary to Wall Street. The visitors were, some of them afterward said, much impressed by Wilton Lackaye's methods. Charles Gates occupied a prominent seat in a stage box. Others present were E. R. Dick, S. W. Baruch, W. P. Gallagher, Dyer Pearl, M. C. Ebel, Harry Content, C. Ledyard Blair, Fred Goldsmith, Rich King, C. F. Freeman, and Ed Norton. Ex-Gov. Black happened to be at the Lyric last night, too.

CIRCUS COMING SATURDAY.

Barnum & Bailey Caravan to be in Town a Week Before Opening.

The Barnum & Bailey Circus will open its annual engagement here in Madison Square Garden on March 19, but the show is coming to town this Saturday. The five trains carrying the outfit will arrive at Mott Haven in the evening and at the Garden at midnight.

The week before the opening performance will be occupied by the performers in getting accustomed to their surroundings, and by the workmen getting the building ready.

Among the startling novelties to be seen in the show is the thrilling "hoop-the-gap." This is the "loop-the-loop," with a big gap in the top of the circle, which a bicyclist leaps while he is upside down in the air. Volo, the volitant, will ride a wheel down an inclined plane, and finish by making on his bicycle a flying leap of forty feet. The show will open with a mimic Durbar, which promises to be a spectacular sensation.

THE REICHSTAG HEARS SOCIALISTS' THREATS

Member Makes Violent Outbreak Against Rule by Force.

ILL-TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS

Minister of War Interrogated Regarding the Resignation of the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.

BERLIN, March 8.—In the Reichstag to-day Georg Ledebour (Social Democrat) in a spirited attack on the Conservatives, said:

"You want to frustrate our ideals with force of arms, but wait until we get a majority and have the power to realize our ideals; then the German people will not be restrained by a coterie of 'junkers' and military men from carrying out its will.

"If the minority resists our majority I can assure you that the majority will be man enough to master your minority."

Herr Ledebour's speech was followed by a discussion of the military budget. The matter of the resignation of the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, brother-in-law of Emperor William, from the command of the Sixth Army Corps, which followed the issuance of an order by the Prince in which he advised private soldiers to lodge complaints when they were ill-treated, came up. Heinrich Mueller pointed out that the remarks made last week by Gen. von Einem, Minister of War, when he denied that the Prince had resigned or been dismissed from the army, were worded in such a way as to mislead public opinion.

"Can you disprove," Herr Mueller asked Gen. von Einem, "the statement that the Prince received a letter in the handwriting of Emperor William demanding that he revoke his order, and that thereupon the Prince handed in his resignation? Official proof of this exists in a Cabinet order dated the very day on which his Majesty's letter to the Prince was written."

Gen. von Einem replied:

"When Herr Mueller says that the Prince was dismissed because of his general order against the ill-treatment of soldiers he speaks as if his Majesty had not proceeded personally, with all possible energy, against the ill-treatment of soldiers, and as if the Emperor had dismissed this officer for acting in accordance with his own principles.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER GLOOMY.

Delivers Pessimistic Address at the Opening of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, March, 8.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day after a recess of three months' duration. The address of Dr. von Koeber, the Austrian Premier, was extremely pessimistic.

Heretofore his speech opening the session has been cheerful, but this morning he declared that the situation verily presented a picture of a parliamentary graveyard. The opinion of the Premier seemed to be generally shared.

The Czechs are determined to continue their obstruction which the Government seems powerless to overcome.

GRAND TRUNK OVER CANADA.

Shareholders Ratify Agreement for a Transcontinental Line.

LONDON, March 8.—The Grand Trunk Railroad shareholders at a meeting to-day ratified the agreement with the Canadian Government for the construction of a grand trunk line to the Pacific.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the company, said that the new line was justified by the flow of prosperity from east to west and the increasing immigration into Canada from the United States.

Shareholders representing blocks of 50,000 and more shares rose and declared they had not had sufficient time to consider so huge an enterprise, but the President explained that the Canadian Parliament, at its meeting March 10, must have an answer one way or the other.

Then General Manager Hays bluntly told the shareholders that without a transcontinental extension the future of the Grand Trunk would be gloomy in the extreme. The agreement was then ratified.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—The Canadian Government will assist the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to construct the new road, which is to extend from New Brunswick to British Columbia. Opponents of the Government claim that Portland and possibly Boston will be the real outlet on the Atlantic for the new system.

Roosevelt to the Bible Society.

LONDON, March 8.—At the reception in Queen's Hall to-night of the Foreign Bible Society, United States Ambassador Choate responded in behalf of the foreign delegates and read a cablegram from the President of the United States conveying his good wishes for the continued success of the society's work.

Crew Accuses Naval Officer.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 8.—Lieut. Commander Cutler, in charge of the Porto Rico Lighthouse Service, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the former crew of the lighthouse tender Nina, charged with false imprisonment and intimidation.

BROOKLYN'S NEW ACADEMY.

Two Committees Named Yesterday to Promote Its Erection.

A number of representative citizens of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon in the office of Borough President Littleton and discussed ways and means of building a new Academy of Music in the borough, to take the place of the old structure in Montague Street, recently burned.

Mr. Littleton a week or so ago suggested that such a meeting place be provided by popular subscription. At his invitation representatives of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn League, and other organizations were at yesterday's meeting.

The plan is to raise a fund among the citizens of the borough for a new academy in a central locality. After some discussion of the scheme the following-named were appointed as a plan and scope committee: Alexander E. Orr, Abraham Abraham, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Frank Bailey, Robert B. Woodward, A. Augustus Healy, and Alfred T. White. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Henry Batterman, Samuel Rowland, Simeon B. Chittenden, Edward M. Shepard, Edwin C. Ward, and Carl H. De Silver were named to arrange for public meetings and to invite citizens to interest themselves. A meeting of all interested will be held in Historical Hall on March 24.

BROOKLYN AS MUSICAL CENTRE

Borough Women Meet to Plan a Great University.

At a meeting of about sixty representative Brooklyn women at the home of Mrs. W. S. Packer, 2 Grace Court, yesterday afternoon, a movement for the establishment there of a great university of music and the making of the borough a National music centre was discussed at length. Mrs. Camden C. Dike presided. It was decided to hold a public meeting on a date to be fixed, and to seek to interest prominent men of Brooklyn and elsewhere in the project.

Mrs. Packer's plan is to have the proposed university of music liberally endowed in all its departments and to pattern it after the leading institutions of the kind in Europe. The proposed university will include an authoritative college, an opera house, concert chambers, a permanent orchestra, library, and school of last resort.

$200,000 LEFT FOR CHARITIES.

Sarah Schermerhorn's Will Remembers Several New York Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 8.—The will of Sarah Schermerhorn, daughter of William C. Schermerhorn, who died at Bar Harbor July 30 last, was probated this morning and letters testamentary granted to John L. Cadwalader of New York and Charles L. Carpenter of Upper Montclair, N. J., the executors named.

The public bequests, aggregating $200,000, include $75,000 to Grace Church, New York, for mission work; $30,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New York, $25,000 to the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, $5,000 to the New York Institution for the Blind, $15,000 to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and $50,000 to the Home for Consumptives at Denver, Col.

The will leaves all the personal effects to her surviving sisters, and gives Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn $75,000, Rawlins L. Cottenet $30,000, Jesse G. Sherman $10,000, Laura J. Post $10,000, and to Emeline Haight, Superintendent of the West School of the Children's Aid Society of New York, $5,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesday is sailing day, and the ships going abroad have long passenger lists. Lady Herbert will be on the Oceanic. She will reside in England. On the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, which sailed yesterday for a cruise among the West Indies, were booked T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hartshorne, of Short Hills, N. J., Count Hoyos of Washington, General and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. R. A. Thornton, and R. R. Walbridge of this city.

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The announcement of the death of the Hon. Reginald Ward was almost passed unnoticed in the cable dispatches from Europe. Capt. Ward was the best man for the Duke of Roxburghe at his marriage to Miss Goelet on Nov. 10, at St. Thomas's Church. He earned his military honors in South Africa. He was a brother of Lord Dudley, the present Viceroy of Ireland. He was a frequent visitor to the United States, and was very well known in New York society. Capt. Ward died from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

***

The death is also announced of Hugo, Baron Halkett. The news comes from South Africa, where Baron Halkett has been for some time. He was the divorced husband of the oldest daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes. The Baron and Baroness Halkett were married in New York in 1890. Baroness Halkett obtained a divorce from him two years ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave a dinner last evening for Miss Mabel Choate. The guests were twenty in number. Miss Choate will soon return to England.

***

The conference which Miss Olive Malvery, the young East Indian woman, will give, is arranged for to-day at the studio of Miss Woodworth of 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, where tickets may be obtained.

***

A number of New York bankers who were in Philadelphia to attend the dinner to Secretary Shaw, hearing that Joseph S. Ulman had ordered an unlimited supply of roses for the bridal suite at the Bellevue, which he and his bride are occupying, entered into the plan and arranged the rooms with additional contributions of their own. The result was that one room was a rose bower, in which the walls and ceilings were concealed by flowers; in another the roses were placed in baskets, and in a third they were arranged in vases. The entire suite was turned into a rose garden. Mr. and Mrs. Ulman will remain several days at the Bellevue.

***

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Cornelia L. Gallatin, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, and Albert E. Gallatin, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Italia McKeague.

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There will be a meeting to-day of the class that sews for the benefit of the sailors at the residence of Miss Margaret Stimson, in West Seventeenth Street.

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A musicale for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association is to be given on Friday afternoon March 18 at the Waldorf. Bruno Huhn will have charge of the programme, and the following-named artists are to appear: Miss Ethel Crane, soprano; Miss Grace Munson, contralto; J. Barnes Wells, tenor; Lyman W. Clary, basso; Clarence De Veau Royer, violinist; Wesley Weyman will be at the piano. The tickets are $2 each. Every one interested in children should contribute to their welfare by purchasing tickets.

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Louis De Forest is ill at the residence of his mother, Mrs. George B. De Forest, in East Fiftieth Street.

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Owing to a typographical error, the date of the wedding of Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt and Lycurgus Winchester was printed April 3 in this column yesterday. The date is Saturday, April 30.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The British Ambassador and Lady Durand gave a small dinner party this evening in compliment to the Russian Ambassador.

The ex-Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Draper entertained a dinner company this evening, the guests being the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Representative and Mrs. Payne of New York, Representative Lovering and Miss Lovering, Representative and Mrs. Powers, Representative and Mrs. Thayer, Representative and Mrs. Terrell, Representative and Mrs. Roberts, Representative Ames and Miss Ames, Representative Gillett, Representative McCall of Massachusetts, and Dr. and Mrs. St. George Tucker of this city.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who arrived in New York a few days ago after completing a tour of the world, came to Washington today and for the coming week will be the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, at their home on Lafayette Square.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould gave a large dinner in the grill room, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kissam, Mrs. O. L. Richards, Mrs. Augusta Taylor, Miss May Winter Keane, Daniel Bacon, J. S. S. Remsen, and A. E. Schemzel.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith gave a dinner party last night at the Beach Club. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and Oliver Harriman, Jr.

Oliver Campbell gave a sailing party to twelve guests this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, who have been at Miami fishing, are here for the rest of the season.

New Yorkers who arrived here to-day are Mr. and Mrs. John Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Miss E. B. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, Edward A. Harry, and Leonidas Westervelt.

New Offer for News Stand Privileges.

Jacob Sorber of 161 West Fifty-first Street sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday offering an annual rental of $12,000 for the newsstand privilege of controlling the newsstands under the elevated railroad stations, for which, under a resolution offered last week, the city would get only $5,000 from Charles B. Dana. The letter was referred to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs.

Will of Justice Fitzsimons.

James M. Fitzsimons, late Chief Justice of the City Court, by his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, leaves his entire estate to his wife, Matilda Fitzsimons, who is also made guardian of the children. The petition says that the estate is valued at about $20,000.

WEBER PIANOS

ENDORSED BY LEADING MUSICIANS

The main Weber Warerooms are now located in

Aeolian Hall

362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.

THE BRANDUS PAINTINGS

Sale of Collection of Old Masters Begins To-night.

SIXTY-SEVEN EXAMPLES TO GO.

Fromentin's Big Canvass Will Be Offered Friday Night—Two Meissoniers in the List.

The colony of art dealers on Fifth Avenue is about to lose one of its members. Mr. Edward Brandus, who has imported many remarkable paintings by recent and old masters for his well-known gallery on that avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, has met with an accident and determined to close his business, preparatory to a trip abroad to recover his health. Mr. Brandus has made many friends who will regret his departure and look for his return next year with fresh spoils from the London and Paris markets.

The Brandus gallery will be sold by Mr. Silo at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, near Thirty-fourth Street, to-night, Thursday, and Friday evenings, the sales beginning promptly at 8:30 P. M. There are over 200 entries, of which 67 come to the hammer to-night. Among these is a good specimen of F. L. Français, "Lac Némi," a Fontainebleau forest scene by Diaz, figures by Comerre, a "Red Cow," by Troyon, and a "Cow in Pasture," by Van Marcke; also a peculiar example of Monticelli, "Ruins." In the same third are two of Fichel's clever little interiors, with figures, "Musketeers in Tavern," and "Greeting the Soldiers." Among the old masters are examples of Gonzales Coques of Antwerp, J. F. de Troy, Rigaud, Mignard, Mme. Vigée-Lebrun, and Antoine Vestier, (1740-1824.)

On Thursday night an example of José Frappa, who died recently in Paris, will be sold—"A Talented Cardinal," also a river scene by Daubigny, a Fromentin, "Encampment of a Caravan," and a marine by Jules Dupré.

Among the older canvases are specimens of Richard Cosway, Hoppner, Jean Raduz, Charles Lebrun, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Daniel Mytens, (1590-1658,) and Franz Pourbus. A very curious picture is the "Battle of Rephidim," a scene from the Old Testament, dated 1656 and signed by Nicolas Poussin, the famous court painter to Louis XIII. There is a portrait of Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, assigned to Bronzino of Florence, and a likeness of a Dutch lady and the portrait of the Engraver Delff, by Mierevelt.

Friday's sale will be still more interesting. The big canvas by Fromentin showing Centaurs, male and female, disporting themselves in a green glade before a background of tall trees is a very unusual example of the man who painted and wrote about the Arabs of Northern Africa with equal charm. The method here is much broader and more decorative than that seen in his well-known small pictures of desert life; it belonged successively to Prince Demidoff and Alexandre Dumas. The two Meissoniers are also famous pictures. One is a minute figure of Rembrandt in his studio; the other a somewhat taller cabinet picture called "Waiting," both from the Meissonier sale in 1893. No less than five Corots and five examples of Diaz, three specimens of Fritz Thaulow, and three of Ziem will come up on Friday. Some of the attributions of the old Dutch pictures may give rise to dispute by the wise in such matters. The old and recent French painters are particularly well represented. These are sales worth attending. There will be bargains to pick up.

J. E. KERR'S WEDDING LICENSE.

New York Athletic Club Man Secures One in Jersey City.

John E. Kerr, who said he was a retired merchant of Jamaica, L. I., and who gave his present address as the New York Athletic Club, accompanied by Miss Kathryn R. Moran, twenty-eight years old, of New Rochelle, yesterday visited the office of County Clerk Maurice Stack at Jersey City and obtained a marriage license. The ceremony cannot be performed until the expiration of five days.

Mr. Kerr said he was married in 1891 to Miss Edith Cater by the Rev. Heber Newton of New York, but that she had obtained a divorce. Miss Moran said that she was a daughter of John Moran of New York City.

IN THE SHOPS.

The pig and the four-leaf clover figure in Easter eggs this year. A well-developed pig lends himself easily to the Easter egg scheme, and, with the head painted on the front of a pinkish-toned ovoid, flat ears set on either side, he looks very lifelike. The pig egg is then set upon a green four-leaf clover, and there is all the luck of the season for 25 cents.

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The sugary-looking panorama eggs with the hole at one end, through which may be seen beautiful paper gardens inhabited by paper maidens, can be found in all sizes, costing only a few cents.

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Another realistic egg is painted in the likeness of a bald-headed little man, the egg forming the head and body, with short legs set on at one end. In the smallest size, much larger than a hen's egg, they cost 50 cents, and more than twice as large $1.25.

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In the expensive eggs there are representations of birds. The most elaborate of these are in the form of swans. The body of the bird is a big satin or velvet covered bonbon box, egg shaped, and the head and tail are set on at the ends. One has the body of green velvet, and another of pink satin.

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Big Easter eggs are made after the fashion of the Jack Horner pie, of flowers, with long ribbons attached, and when pulled each one dislodges a gift.

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Other fancy eggs are decorated with feathers, the head and wings of a bird, and another is decorated with ostrich feathers, to give it the appearance of an ostrich. There are two small ostriches standing on either side of one large, satin-covered egg.

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Inexpensive wash skirts which make a good appearance are always useful. Chambray makes the best of the plain-colored skirts. One of these, which is to be found in green, ox-blood pink, and dark blue, has a plaiting at the bottom edged with a ruffle, and there is a tiny dust ruffle edging the skirt under this. When laundered the skirt will have a ruffle instead of a plaiting, but will be equally pretty. It costs only $1.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

The RUSSIAN ADVANCE

By Senator Albert J. Beveridge

"Senator Beveridge's book is the best summary ever given to the world of the reasons for the antagonism between Russia and Japan, its beginnings and its inevitable end, the respective conditions of preparedness in the two countries for war, and their feelings toward each other."

—N. Y. Herald.

HARPER & BROTHERS. NEW YORK

M. BLOCK INC.

Makers of JUVENILE ATTIRE

Wish to Direct Your Careful Consideration to Their Unusually Large Assortment of

Girls' Reefers,

of Blue Serges and Tan Coverts, all silk lined, sizes 4 to 14, $6.50 and up.

When purchasing from us you buy directly from the makers, always at a large saving.

24 West 33d St.,

Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.

RUSSIAN BISHOP ARRIVES.

Tells of Patriotic Ardor War with Japan Has Aroused.

Coadjutor Bishop Innocent of the Russian Orthodox Church, who was recently appointed to his position on this continent, arrived here on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday. Bishop Innocent will take charge of the Diocese of Alaska which, up to the present time has been part of the Province of North America.

Bishop Innocent was met at the pier by Count de Ladygensky, Russian Consul General in this city; Bishop Raphael of Brooklyn, the Rev. Father Alexander A. Hotovitzky, Archpriest of the Russian Church of St. Nicholas in this city, and a number of Russian priests and laymen. Last night a dinner was given in his honor by the Guild of the Russian Church.

Bsihop Innocent said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter regarding the war that, like all good Russians, he was glad that it was under way, as it had roused Russian patriotism to the highest pitch and there could be no doubt of the outcome.

"Processions of Russians, eager to offer themselves for service to their country, were marching through the streets of Moscow when I left," he added.

He will be consecrated to his new office by Bishop Raphael in the orthodox church in Brooklyn on Sunday forenoon. The nomination, a preparatory rite, will be administered in St. Nicholas's Church, on Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan, on Saturday evening.

Obituary Notes.

CALEB PARKER JOHNSON, editor and proprietor of The Delaware Gazette from 1843 to 1882, died in the eighty-fifth year of his age in Wilmington, Del., yesterday.

HARRISON H. CRANE, Vice President of the First National Bank in Middletown, N. Y., and formerly a well-known New York merchant, is dead there. He was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York.

JACOB ROMEIS, who served in Congress from 1884 to 1888, died in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, as the result of an accident. Mr. Romeis defeated the late Frank Hurd for Congress twice. He also served three terms as Mayor of Toledo and was at one time General Baggage Agent of the Wabash Railroad.

JOHN LEWIS, one of the oldest bagmakers in New Jersey, is dead at his residence, 132 Bowden Street, Newark. He was sixty-five years old, a native of Coventry, England. He served during the civil war in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. A wife and five children survive him.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, who for half a century was active in politics in the lower east side of the city, died yesterday at his home, 75 Division Avenue, Brooklyn. He was for many years engaged in the trucking business, employing great numbers of men, who at election time made him a political leader in a way. He was one of the charter members of the John F. Ahearn Association, and for many years President of the Association.

EUGENE W. HARMON, a well-known lawyer of this city and brother of Judson Harmon, ex-Attorney General of the United States, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, in the forty-third year of his age. He was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was primary examiner at the Patent Office, and during the Spanish war the commander of the monitor Nahant in the minefields off Sandy Hook. He was also navigating Lieutenant in the State Naval Militia, and Secretary of the Naval Academy Alumni of New York. His wife and two sons survive him.

Investigate Atlas Insurance Company.

BOSTON, March 8.—A temporary injunction was issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts this afternoon restraining the Atlas Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston from carrying on business pending a hearing Friday. The injunction was requested by Assistant Attorney Niles at at the instance of the Insurance Commissioner. It is alleged that many losses, incurred at the Baltimore and Rochester fires, have left the company in such a condition as to require the intervention of the State.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Fair weather is indicated for Wednesday in the east and south. There will be rain Wednesday in the Rocky Mountain region and upper portion of the Missouri Valley and the rain area will spread southeastward over the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valley and the Eastern Gulf States Thursday. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light west, the Gulf, light and variable, becoming southeasterly; on Lake Michigan, light and variable, becoming brisk south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday; light to fresh west winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	48	48	43
6 A. M.	49	46	43
9 A. M.	52	43	47
12 M.	54	47	49
4 P. M.	55	46	47
6 P. M.	54	45	47
9 P. M.	54	43	46
12 P. M.	56	42	45

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1903	52
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The thermometer registered 44 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 48 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

RELIEVE AND CURE Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

New York Man's Sudden Death at Dallas

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 8.—L. L. Parker of Auburn, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease at the Oriental Hotel to-night. He represented the Burden Iron Works of Troy, N.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy 1 3-4@2.

A Day of Little News, Small Business, and Unimportant Price Changes.

Apparently the stock market has resolved to hibernate until it gets the Northern Securities decision. Weakness on Mondays, and inactivity and unimportant transactions in the intervals, have now become such a settled routine that something startling is required to alter it. There was nothing of that sort yesterday. The foreign markets were so comparatively comfortable that they were an indifferent factor here, and of domestic news there was none of the first importance. The bituminous strike situation was thought a trifle better, the men seeming to have detected a resolution on the part of the operators, and conditions in the trade, making compliance with a moderate proposal of reduction of wages the part of prudence. The war news in the newspapers was not so striking as the statement in a Wall Street bulletin that the Czar is already in a humor to make concessions to be suggested by impartial authority upon the merits of the situation. To this factor, assisted by repetition of the report that Russia would permit export of foodstuffs, was attributed the continuance of the break in the produce markets, but its effect in the stock market was not apparent. Prices did not seem to make immediate response to anything in particular except to a movement in Pennsylvania. Possibly it was a bear attack; possibly it was good selling upon early information. In either case, prices yielded before the arrival of the explanation that Pennsylvania was about to issue $20,000,000 of some sort of paper. The denial followed promptly, but the harm had been done. The denemti seemed responsive, but there were many who recalled that their confidence had been abused very recently when an official denial that Pennsylvania Railway had or would issue $50,000,000 notes was followed promptly by an official admission that the statement which was untrue regarding the railway was true of the Pennsylvania Company—a distinction without a difference so far as the generality are concerned. The denial yesterday did not avail to improve sentiment, and Pennsylvania and the list closed down a fraction, and near the lowest. Cotton also was weak with wheat, the two declines affording hope regarding our foreign credits. In the iron trade there were signs that buyers are following the market up. Altogether such news as there was was good on balance, but the market's temper was unsympathetic.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locom. pf.	¾	North American	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Sep. Steel pf.	1
Con. Tob. pf.	½	So. Ry., M. & O.	½
General Electric	1½	ctfs.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Nat. Enameling	1½	Western Union	1
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Car & F. pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅜
Am. Ice pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅜
Am. Locomotive	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nor. & West	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas	1⅛
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rock Island	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Corn Products	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Erie	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.....1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s..2½ | Penn. R. E. 4s.....1
Erie, Penn., col. 4s.1 | Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.1
K. C. & Pac. 1st 4s.1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 8	251,106
To date this year	22,118,343
Corresponding date last year	32,372,852

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 8	$1,649,000
To date this year	$124,366,000
Corresponding date last year	$51,351,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Celluloid Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Tobacco Co.
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.
Continental Tobacco Co.
Fitch-Cornell Co.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway.
Lackawanna Steel Co.
University Publishing Co.

LOCOMOTIVE TRUST DEAL.

Buys Montreal Plant for $1,500,000 in Bonds and Cash.

The American Locomotive Company has purchased the Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal, Limited, for $1,500,000. Two-thirds of this will be paid in cash and $500,000 in 4 per cent. bonds. The financing of the purchase will be accomplished by the issue of $1,500,000 of 4 per cent. bonds by the American Locomotive Company. With the exception of the $500,000 above mentioned, the bonds will be held in the treasury of the American Locomotive Company, the payment of cash being made out of the surplus. The acquisition of this plant is an advantage for the American Locomotive Company, in that it is now enabled to save 35 per cent., or $6,000 to $7,000, on engines for Canadian use, on which there is now a duty to that amount.

The shops of the acquired company were only completed last Fall, and include a large wharf and pier. The capacity is about 300 locomotives a year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Active Last Hour—Prices Lower.

In the last hour yesterday the stock market showed considerable activity, so that the total of an otherwise very dull day was brought past the 250,000 share mark. Net results of the day's trading were in nearly all cases losses. The market was weakest while it was most active, and Pennsylvania, the most active stock of all, was one of the heaviest losers. Some disappointment was expressed at the action of the market. Many had expected that with the Northern Securities case again postponed the market would rally for a short time at least.

Influence of a Rumor.

It was the opinion of some of the critics of the market yesterday that much of the day's decline was the result of the rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad was about to issue $20,000,000 of Car Trust certificates. When the report first became current on the Exchange Pennsylvania dropped three-eighths of a point on three sales. The rumor was positively denied a little later by officials of the company, but not before it had had its effect upon traders, who accepted the report as a signal, as it were, to sell the whole list. The incident showed how easily the present purely professional market is affected by such reports.

The Decision and Politics.

Many efforts were made to read politics into the postponement of the Northern Securities decision. Dispatches from Washington suggested that the decision might be put off until after the Summer recess of the Supreme Court, and in Wall Street it was argued from this that the postponement was brought about in order to bring its announcement after the elections. It was said further that this might mean that the decision would be in favor of the company. On the other hand, there were those who discredited the idea of a long postponement, and even suggested that, contrary to the custom of the court, the decision might be handed down during the week.

Pennsylvania's Activity.

Nearly a quarter of all the day's business was supplied by Pennsylvania. Up to 2 o'clock the stock had not been particularly active, but in the last hour there was more trading than in all the rest of the day. The transactions included some large blocks of stock, among them one of 7,000 shares, which sold at 112½. This is the largest single transaction that the market has furnished in many a long day.

Sloss-Sheffield Earnings.

At their regular meeting yesterday the Directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. The statement for the quarter ended Feb. 29 showed after deductions for depreciation and charges for repairs and renewals net earnings for the period amounting to $202,429. The surplus, after deducting interest and taxes, was $142,429, out of which the preferred stock dividend for the quarter, amounting to $114,000, was paid. The balance was carried to the surplus account, which on March 1 stood credited with $2,344,101.

Point Advance in Western Union.

Western Union advanced a full point on the purchase of 100 shares. The Executive Committee, it was announced during the day, yesterday recommended the payment of the usual quarterly dividend.

Anthracite Presidents Meet.

Presidents of the anthracite railroads met in this city yesterday, but contrary to expectations, they took no action on the Spring prices for anthracite coal. Every Spring a reduction is made on coal amounting to 50 cents a ton. The failure to announce this reduction yesterday is not due to any intention of doing away with the custom. The reduction will probably be announced before April 1.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is reported from Tampico, Mexico, that the extensive oilfields and refinery of the Mexican Petroleum Company, near there, have been purchased by the Standard Oil Company.

Joplin dispatches state that the price of zinc ore is irregular, but the demand is excellent. Reserves are decreasing rapidly, although shipments for the week were valued at $4,790 less than a week before.

The Delaware and Hudson is said to be backing a proposed extension of the Hudson Valley Electric Railway through the Adirondacks from Warrensburg to Elizabethtown.

Anthracite coal company officials, it is stated, estimate the February output at 4,250,000 tons, which compares with a production in February of 1903 in excess of 5,000,666 tons. The January output this year was 3,726,786 tons, a decrease of 2,248,164 tons as compared with the January, 1903, tonnage, which was the largest on record for that month.

The "Soo" line is said to have awarded the contracts for its projected extension to the Canadian boundary at Emerson. The work is to be completed by Nov. 1.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $597,386 as compared with the previous week and $5,480,557 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The $3,000,000 old capital stock of the Scranton Railway Company has been stricken from the Philadelphia Stock Exchange list and $1,500,000 of preferred and $2,000,000 of common stock of the reorganized company listed.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company has recommended to the Directors the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. at their meeting to-day.

WOULD STOP MERGER DEAL.

National Steel and Wire Minority Interests Bring Suit.

To prevent the amalgamation of the National Steel and Wire Company and the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, a suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the minority stockholders of the former company, who allege that there is a scheme on foot to defraud them and to destroy the assets of their company. The application is to have the attempted consolidation set aside and to get an accounting, and a judgment in favor of the stockholders for any loss they may have sustained.

A part of the scheme has been carried out, the complaint says, and if it is consummated, it is alleged, the defendants will realize a profit of more than $1,500,000, which the plaintiffs will lose.

The defendants named are Everett B. Webster, President of the National Steel and Wire Company; H. Sanborn Smith, Vice President and Secretary; Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock, one of the Directors of the National, and President of the Safety Insulation Company; E. R. Hastings, and C. J. Huskinson, Directors of the National Company. The suit is brought in the name of Frank R. Bigelow, and other stockholders of the National.

PORT CHESTER ROAD FRANCHISE

Alderman Haggerty's Very Brief "Sickness" Prevents Action.

Alderman Haggerty, the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, is one of the latest converts to the doctrine of Christian Science. At least that is the only way his colleagues in the board can figure out his rapid recovery yesterday from a serious illness. Mr. Haggerty had called for noon yesterday a meeting of the Railroad Committee, at which the Westchester and Port Chester franchises were to be acted upon.

The members of the committee, on meeting, adjourned without action on being informed by messenger that Mr. Haggerty was seriously ill and could not attend. When the Board of Aldermen met an hour and a half later Mr. Haggerty walked into the Aldermanic Chamber, apparently in the best of health.

"Thought you were ill?" some one remarked.

"Ill?" repeated Mr. Haggerty. "Ill? Oh, yes, I was ill this morning, but I am all right now, thank you."

VAULT IMPRISONS BANK FUNDS.

It Took Brooklyn Trust Company Four Days to Get at Its $100,000.

After being locked up for four days beyond the reach of the bank people because of the combination getting out of order, a fortune in the vault of the People's Trust Company, at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was reached yesterday afternoon by taking the door of the vault apart.

Cash, bonds, and other securities to the value of $100,000 were placed in the vault at the close of business on Thursday. On Friday morning the door of the vault could not be opened, and it was found necessary to send to the main office for $50,000 with which to carry on the day's business. Safe experts worked for hours, but found it impossible to coax the combination of the vault door to work.

It was then decided to take the massive door, which was built in sections, apart. This work was not completed until shortly after noon yesterday. A small spindle forming an important part of the mechanism of the combination had slipped out of place.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The stock market showed more firmness to-day and prices were somewhat stronger. The total sales amounted to 585 shares of stock and $97,300 of bonds. The transactions were:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	Atlantic C. Line 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
13,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s, ctfs.	83	82¾	82¾
14,000	Consol 3-year 5s	80	79½	80
17,000	United Rys. 4s	80	80	80
3,000	United Ry. incomes	51¼	51⅛	51¼
4,000	Northern Central 4½s	109½	109½	109½
10,000	Central Ry. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
1,000	Rich. & Danville 5s	110	110	110
11,000	Brewing Co. 4s	47½	47½	47½
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	109	109	109
7,000	Virginia Ferry	92¾	92¾	92¾

STOCKS.

220	United Ry. com	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
215	Seaboard pf.	17	16½	17
140	Seaboard common	10	10	10
10	Citizens' Bank	25½	25½	25½

MISSOURI PACIFIC YEAR

Report Covering Iron Mountain and Leased Lines.

PRESIDENT G. J. GOULD TALKS

Effect of Advances in Wages and Fuel Prices and of Traffic Congestion Due to Floods.

The annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railway, including the Central Branch Railway, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, and leased and operated lines for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, was made public yesterday. The statement of earnings and expenses compares as follows:

Earnings—	1903.	1902.
Freight	$31,271,688	$26,817,423
Passenger	7,126,378	6,425,240
Mail	1,818,635	1,255,003
Express	818,835	741,277
Rent	87,854	79,787
Miscellaneous	2,472,378	2,176,948
Total earnings	$43,095,768	$37,495,687
Expenses—		
Conduc. trans.	$11,227,603	$9,514,028
Motive power	9,284,028	7,946,659
Maintenance of way	5,603,056	4,621,099
Maintenance of cars	2,304,179	2,104,576
General expenses	986,138	857,228
Total expenses	$29,415,003	$25,043,190
Net earnings	$13,680,765	$12,452,497
Taxes	1,225,240	1,123,374
Net op. income	$12,455,525	$11,329,123
Sundry charges	1,538,645	560,968
Balance	$10,916,880	$10,768,155
Other income	3,776,965	2,422,139
Total net income	$14,693,845	$13,190,294
Charges and rents	7,107,352	6,645,672
Applic. to divs.	$7,586,493	$6,544,622
Dividends	3,890,115	3,855,110
Surplus	$3,696,378	$2,689,512
Add. and improv.	1,249,672	2,615,871
Net surplus	$2,446,706	$73,641
Previous surplus	8,562,662	8,489,021
Total surplus	$11,009,368	$8,562,662

President George J. Gould says in his report:

"Since Jan. 1 the net income has been further increased by $1,183,400, being 5 per cent. interest on the Texas and Pacific second mortgage bonds owned by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and this amount, although applicable to the business of 1903, will be taken into the income account for 1904.

"Interest, dividends from investments, and income from sources other than operation, amounted to $3,776,965.43, or 53.1 per cent. of the amount required to pay interest on bonds and rental charges, so that only 7.7 per cent. of gross earnings from operation, or 26.7 per cent. of the net operating income was called upon to meet the fixed interest and rental charges of the system. The gross earnings per operated mile were $7,372.

"The transportation and motive power expenses increased $3,061,942.85, or 17½ per cent., while gross earnings increased $5,600,080.68, or 15 per cent. These percentages reflect the combination of adverse conditions due to floods and consequent congestion of traffic, and also an advance in the price of fuel and other supplies and advances in rates of wages paid to employes."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, and 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed stock exchange collateral. On all industrials rates from ¼ per cent. to ½ per cent. higher and on all dividend rails ¼ per cent. lower.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bill receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House Exchanges were $185,064,623; balances, $9,419,514; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $916,319.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8360@$4.8370, demand, $4.8650@$4.8660; cables, $4.8690. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@$83¾; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16⅞, less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94½@94 11-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40⅛ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 8.—In the money market to-day business was slack. The supplies were sufficient for the requirements.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was mostly at a standstill, with prices drooping in anticipation of possible troubles in connection with the settlement. Later the tone was generally better. Consols regained their early decline after making a new low record for the account, 85⅛.

Americans opened firm, and an upward movement in some instances was appreciable. The operations were insignificant, owing to the uncertainty concerning the Northern Securities decision. The tone improved later, but Americans closed below the best quotations of the day. Foreigners were irregular at the opening, but afterward, with the exception of Japanese, improved on Paris support. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 85 5-16; consols, for account, 85 7-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 67⅜; Atchison, preferred, 92; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅞; Canadian Pacific, 113⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143½; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, preferred, 68; Erie, 23⅜; Erie, first preferred, 64; Erie, second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 130½; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16⅜; New York Central, 117⅞; Norfolk and Western, 57⅛; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20½; Pennsylvania, 58¼; Rand Mines, 8⅝; Reading, 20⅝; Reading, first preferred, 39; Reading, second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 20; Southern Railway, preferred, 84; Southern Pacific, 45; Union Pacific, 75⅞; Union Pacific, preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel, preferred, 67½; Wabash, 18½; Wabash, preferred, 35.

Bar silver steady; 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent., and for three months' bills is 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £53,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39.10; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm and calm, became rather dull later, and improved on London advices, internationals showing a general advance. Industrials also had an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.55. Rio Tintos gained 11f.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 95c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 8.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was calm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—The local money market continues quiet, with rates unchanged. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4⅜@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 20c discount; clearings, $18,000,154; balances, $2,384,231; Sub-Treasury debit, $128,664.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87½	...
Sterling	4.87	4.84
Commercial	...	4.83
Francs	5.16¼	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95¼	.94¾
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅛

Brokers to-day paid more attention to the court proceedings in the Massachusetts Gas litigation than to the course of the market. The gas shares are neglected, but they seem to be pegged about where they are. American Woolen was strong and seemed to be in fair demand. The market closed heavy.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Atchison	65⅝	65¼	65¼
50	Atchison pf.	88½	88½	88½
20	Boston Elevated	138¼	138¼	138¼
120	*Boston & Albany	244	243	243
10	Boston & Lowell	233	233	233
36	Boston & Maine	167¼	167	167
1	Boston & Providence	299	299	299
415	Massachusetts Electric	18¾	18	18
23	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190	190
1	Old Colony	201	201	201
100	*Union Pacific	73½	73½	73½
20	West End	92	92	92

TELEPHONES.

26	American	122	121¾	121¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

665	*American Sugar	124¾	124	124
26	*American Sugar pf.	124	124	124
772	American Woolen	10¾	10¼	10½
736	American Woolen pf.	73	72½	73
300	Dominion Iron & Steel	7⅞	7¾	7¾
16	Edison	235	234	234
26	General Electric	161	161	161
11	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	74	74	74
700	Massachusetts Gas	38½	38¼	38¼
340	Massachusetts Gas pf.	79	78¾	78¾
5	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
32	Pullman	211	210	211
10	Reece Button Hole	7½	7½	7½
10	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾
26	United Fruit	97½	97½	97½
45	United Shoe Machine	40½	40½	40½
1	United Shoe Machine pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
25	United States Steel	10⅝	10½	10⅝

MINING.

45	Adventure	3	2 1-16	3
235	Allouez	3¾	3 9-16	3 9-16
2,227	Amalgamated	46¾	45⅞	45⅞
10	Anaconda	16	16	16
60	Atlantic	7¾	7½	7¾
50	Bingham	19	19	19
1	*Calumet & Hecla	440	440	440
65	Centennial	17¼	17	17
271	Consolidated Mercur	.65	.60	.62½
325	Copper Range	40¾	40¼	40⅜
440	Daly-West	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
435	Dominion Coal	54½	52¾	54
6	Franklin	7½	7½	7½
30	Mass	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Mohawk	35¼	35¼	35¼
150	Old Dominion	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
350	Osceola	57	56¾	56¾
100	Parrot	22¾	22¾	22¾
50	Phoenix	1½	1½	1½
15	Shannon	8	8	8
1	Tamarack	95	95	95
30	Trinity	4⅝	4½	4½
50	United States Coal & Oil	9	9	9
1,116	United States	20½	20	20⅜
1,193	Utah	34¼	33⅞	34
145	Victoria	3½	3⅜	3⅜
65	Wolverine	74	74	74

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The arbitrage stocks and Consolidated Lake Superior common constituted the active group of the local market. The latter also displayed greater strength. The general list did not sympathize with New York's weakness, the purely local stocks declining only eighths and quarters. Pennsylvania officials denied the rumors of new bond and equipment trust issues; but it is intimated the company may be arranging such issues through some of its subsidiary companies or through the Norfolk and Western. Total sales, 10,650 shares and $25,200 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amalgamated Copper	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	Balt. & Ohio	75	75	75
200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	40¾	40¼	40¼
250	Cambria Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,050	Con. Lake Superior	15-16	¾	15-16
200	Electric Co. of America	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Erie	23	22⅞	23
5	Ins. Co. of N. America	233	233	233
120	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34⅞	34½	34½
6	Little Schuylkill R. R.	60	60	60
23	Minehill R. R.	62	61¾	62
23	North. Penn. R. R.	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Norristown R. R.	155	155	155
2,012	Pennsylvania R. R.	56 13-16	56 5-16	56⅝
500	Penn. Traffic	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Penn. Steel pf.	75	75	75
170	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
100	Philadelphia Electric	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
310	Philadelphia Company	38¼	38	38
100	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	14	14	14
2,545	Reading	20⅜	20 1-16	20⅛
10	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38
476	United Gas Imp.	83	82¾	82¾
79	Union Traction	47⅝	47	47
100	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10⅞
1,700	U. S. Steel pf.	56	55⅞	55¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—New York exchange sold at par to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5½ per cent. The speculation in American Can issues was taken up again to-day with some small vigor. On purchases of nearly 800 shares of the common stock before noon there was an advance from 4½ to 5, while the preferred, on trades aggregating over 500 shares in the first session, rose from 35¼ to 40. Radiator, on the other hand, was weak again, 300 shares going at the new low price of 40.

In the afternoon, when it was learned that the speculation in Can on the New York curb was manipulated, the price here eased off. Biscuit also eased late in the day, but West Chicago moved up to 45.

Sales on local exchange:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
845	American Can	5	4½	4¾
645	American Can pf.	40	39	39⅝
500	American Radiator	40	40	40
30	Chicago City Railway	156	156	156
2	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
50	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30½	30½	30½
260	Diamond Match	128	128	128
365	Met. Elevated pf.	45	45	45
543	National Biscuit	43¼	42¾	42⅞
19	National Biscuit pf.	104	104	104
2	North Chicago	70	70	70
100	Stock's S. Car	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Swift & Co.	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	United Boxboard	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5	United Boxboard pf.	17	17	17
128	West Chicago	45	42½	45

United Electric Directorate Cut.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Electric Company of New Jersey to-day the Directorate of the company was reduced from twenty-one members to eight. Secretary Evans said that the corporation intended to make the Board of Directors of subsidiary companies of a smaller size than they now constitute. Those elected to-day were Thomas C. Barr, A. R. Kuser, John J. Burley, A. B. Carlton, Charles A. Sterling, John I. Waterbury, Thomas N. McCarter, and Uzal H. McCarter. Of the new board only three were members of the old board.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Incorporated to-day:

Way Down East Company of New York, (theatricals;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. A. Brady of New York, Joseph R. Grisiner of Bayside, and Frederick W. Bert of Brooklyn.

William A. Brady Company of New York, (theatricals;) capital, $20,000. Directors—W. A. Brady and W. H. Matthews of New York and F. W. Bert of Brooklyn.

McGowan's Pass Tavern Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Gabriel Case, J. L. Scherz, and Carrie Scherz of New York.

Twentieth Century Realty Company of New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—F. C. Vanse, G. W. Vanse, and E. R. Schauer of Brooklyn.

Mohican Realty Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. S. Guiterman, G. B. Townsend, and R. C. Emstein of New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Gaynor Train Control Company, Jersey City; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—A. A. Kelley, C. T. Willard, H. H. Nieman.

The Hartford Finance Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell, B. Stafford Mantz, Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Horace S. Gould, Otho S. Lee, Edgar E. McWhinnery, Charles A. McCredy.

The Bridgeport Athletic Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Roswell S. Nichols, George W. Jenkins, Victor M. Delano, John M. Gaines, Henry Jenkins.

The People's Home Purchasing Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—John I. Vile, Frank Browne, Alfred H. Evans.

The John D. Meyers Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John D. Meyers, Frederick C. Rowan, Franklin Frail.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in curb stocks yesterday was marked by the ease with which advances and declines occurred. American Can stocks rose easily, the common ½, to 5, and the preferred ¾, to 40, but the improvement in the preferred, at least, was not sustained, the closing figure being ¼ below Monday's. St. Louis Transit displayed unusual activity, about 1,000 shares being traded in around 8⅝ and 9. Hackensack Meadows, which recently had been selling well above 20, closed, after two sales, at the wide quotation of 15 bid, with the offering at 20.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was again the centre of interest. The opening prices were unchanged, and then on selling by interests said to have been heavy buyers at much higher figures, broke to 85⅝, which is 1⅝ points below the low record for this year. The final price shows a net loss of 1¼.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE rose as easily as it had declined the previous day. On small transactions the common netted a half gain and the preferred just a point. The bonds were strong, selling at 80.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.—The selling of Greene Consolidated of the past few days is explained partly by the fact that it is possible that some of the subscribers to the new stock issue at $10 saw an opportunity to make a profit and took it. No matter what the selling may be, the stock is being easily absorbed, and the small stockholders, persons holding anywhere from ten to fifty or sixty shares, are increasing daily and are located in every part of the country.

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DELAWARE AND HUDSON.—Stockholders of Delaware and Hudson of record March 19 have the privilege of subscribing for the new stock at 135 on 20 per cent. of their present holdings. Payments may be made: Twenty per cent. on or before March 29, 40 per cent. on or before April 20, and 40 per cent. on or before June 1. Stockholders who make full payment by March 29 will receive the dividend on the new stock at the next quarterly payment.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,305	American Can	5	4½	4¾
1,020	American Can pf.	40	39	39
700	British Columbia Cop.	3¼	3	3¼
900	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Con. Refrigerating	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,300	Del. & Hud. rights, w. i.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
70	Electric Boat	23	23	23
50	Electric Boat pf.	55	55	55
400	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,703	Greene Con. Copper	10¾	10¼	10¼
200	Hackensack Meadows	17½	17	17
28	Interborough R. T.	103	103	103
450	Light, Fuel & Power	32	29	29⅝
200	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	N. Y. Transportation	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,000	Northern Securities	87	85⅜	85⅞
10	Royal Baking P. pf.	100½	100½	100½
900	St. Louis Transit	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17¼	16⅝	17¼
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Un. Fire & Engluisher.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	New Amster. Gas 5s

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 8, 1904.

A. T & S F gen 4s		Mex Cent 2d inc	
10,000	100	5,000	8
10,000	99⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
65,000	99⅝	2,000	97½
Atl Coast Line 4s		1,000	97¾
25,000	91	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
B & O gold 4s		9,000	77½
1,000	101¼	M, K & T of T 5s	
11,000	101⅜	4,000	100¼
Prior lien 3½s		4,000	100½
1,000	93	4,000	100⅝
S W Div 3½s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
7,000	88⅛	1,000	104¼
2,000	88	Mob & Bir pr lin 5s	
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s		2,000	111½
2,000	113⅛	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4½s	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		1,000	74⅜
6,000	101	N Y C & H R gen 3½s	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		4,000	97⅜
6,000	113⅜	52,000	97½
Canada So 1st 5s		L S col 3½s	
10,000	103	9,000	86¼
Cent Branch, U P 1st		6,000	80
9,000	90	N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s	
C of N J gen 5s		1,000	90⅞
1,000	128¼	5,000	90½
6,000	128	N Y & Nor 1st 5s	
Registered		4,000	115½
3,000	128½	N Y O & W ref 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		4,000	84½
4,000	84½	1,000	101¼
1,000	84¼	N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		10,000	110¼
1,000	115½	Norf & W con 4s	
3,000	115⅝	50,000	97½
2,000	116	4,000	97⅝
C & O gen 4½s		Northern Pac 4s	
15,000	101	2,000	102¾
10,000	101⅜	75,000	103
Chi & Alt 3½s		4,000	102⅞
9,000	75½	9,000	103
C, B & Q 4s jt bds		16,000	103⅛
2,000	92¼	Ore S L 1st 5s	
5,000	92⅜	1,000	121½
10,000	92½	Ore S L 4s partic bds	
C, R I & P R R 4s		38,000	91½
1,000	69⅜	5,000	91½
6,000	69½	1st con 5s	
5,000	69¼	10,000	112½
5,000	69⅛	8,000	112¾
Penn gtd 4½s		Penn gtd 3½s	
3,000	108¾	3,000	95⅛
Penn conv 3½s		Penn real estate 4s	
3,000	95⅛	12,000	104½
Reading gen 4s		6,000	95⅝
3,000	102½	3,000	95⅝
C, St P, M & O 6s		3,000	95⅝
9,000	131½	R & Dam con 6s	
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st		1,000	115
5,000	100⅜	St L & Cairo 4s	
Consol Tobacco 4s		1,000	88½
11,000	57¼	St L, I M & S gen 5s	
47,000	57⅜	11,000	112⅞
28,000	57⅜	1,000	112⅝
45,000	57⅜	St L & S F ref 4s	
2,000	57⅜	3,000	80½
16,000	57⅜	St L S W 1st 4s	
11,000	57⅜	1,000	93
10,000	57⅜	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000	57⅜	3,000	99⅜
10,000	57⅜	Southern Pac 4½s	
10,000	57⅜	2,000	99⅝
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s		2,000	99½
10,000	104	Southern Pac 4s	
Den & R G con 4s		1,000	88⅜
1,000	96¾	1,000	88¼
Dist Sec Corp 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
6,000	65½	2,000	111½
Erie 1st con 4s		M & O col 4s	
1,000	96¾	1,000	93
Erie 1st gen 4s		Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	84½	10,000	40
Erie, Penn coll tr 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	89	4,000	115¼
G B & W deb ctfs, B		Union Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	12¾	14,000	103½
Hocking Val 4½s		71,000	103
2,000	105	20,000	103½
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s		55,000	103¼
23,000	98½	Union Pac conv 4s	
8,000	98¼	5,000	95½
Internat Paper 6s		5,000	95⅝
7,000	105⅝	1,000	95½
K C Ft S & M 4s		1,000	95¼
25,000	79¾	97,000	95½
Kan City & Pac 1st		Un R Rs of S F 4s	
2,000	86	40,000	79
L S & M S 3½s		U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
2,000	98¼	5,000	72⅜
L S & M So deb 4s		5,000	72⅝
3,000	98½	21,000	72¾
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s		1,000	72⅜
8,000	101	20,000	72½
L & N Unified 4s		15,000	72⅝
1,000	98¼	20,000	72¾
4,000	98⅛	Wabash 2d 5s	
50,000	98⅜	1,000	106½
Mex Cent 4s		Wabash deb, B	
1,000	91¼	1,000	58⅜
2,000	92⅜	22,000	59½
Mex Cent 4s		5,000	59½
2,000	65	2,000	58⅞
Mex Cent 1st inc		10,000	59
10,000	14	West Shore 4s	
1,000	14¼	7,000	107⅝
42,000	14	1,000	108
		W U fnd & r 4½s	
		2,000	102⅜

Total sales.....$1,640,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105	105⅜
3s, r., 1918	108	107
3s, c., 1918	106¼	107⅛
3s, 1918, sm	105½	107
4s, r., 1907	106½	107⅛
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
5s, r., 1925	132¾	133
5s, c., 1925	132½	133½
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	...
Philippine 4s	110⅞	111⅞
Adams Exp	220	226
Alb & Sus	220	...
All & W	150	...
Allis-Chal	8½	12
Allis-C. pf	51	53
A A. C. pf	73½	75¼
Am. Coal	185	200
Am. Cot	29	30
Am. C. Oil pf	88	93
Am. D. Tel	22	28
Am. Gr. Tw	6¼	7
A. H. & L	4	5
A. H. & L. pf	...	88
Am. Lin	14	15
Am. Lin. Co. pf	83¼	101½
A. L. Co. pf	28½	34
Am. M. Co	3¼	4
A. M. Co. pf	15	23
Am. Snuff	110	115
Am. S. R. pf	122	125
Am. T. & C.	85	87
Am. Tob. pf	125	135
A. T. & T	122	123
Am. W. Co	9	11
A. W. Co. pf	72	...
Am. Cop. M	62	63
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf	52	57
A. M. 1st pf	88	98
A. T. & S. pf	88½	883/4
Atl. C.	100	...
B. & O. pf	88	90
B. A. L. pf	104	...
B. Un. Gas	184	190
B'w'k City	5½	6¾
B., R. & P.	118	120¾
B.R.R. pf	132	135
Butterick Co	47	51
Canada So.	63¼	64½
C. R. & of N. J.	153	156
C. & S. A. Tel.	100	...
C. B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	A. 66	70
Chi. ... W. pf.	B. 26	30
Chi. G. W. d.	8 2	87½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	172	175
C. & N. W. pf.	209	215
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	180
Chi. U. Tr.	5¼	5⅝
Ch. U. Tr. pf.	30	31½
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	77
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C., Lor. & Wh. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	...
C. F. & I. pf.	...	84
Com. Cable	185	190
Con. Coal	50	70
D. & S. W.	1	...
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	...
D., M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...
Det. So.	9	11
Det. So. pf.	18¾	19½
Det. U. Ry.	61¾	62
Dia. Match.	125	130
Dist. Sec.	23¼	23¾
Dis. Co. of Am.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11¾	13½
Ev. & T. H.	58	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City.	44	56
Gen. Ch. Co.	42	49
G. C. Co. pf.	95	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Val.	72½	76½
Hock. V. pf.	78	80
Homestake &	50	51
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	...
I. P. Co. pf.	64½	65¾
Int. Power	27⅝	28
Int. St. P.	33	36
I. S. P. pf.	71¼	78
Iowa Cent.	19	20
Iowa C. pf.	34	35
Jol. & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & M.	24	29
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	65	68
Kan. C. So.	17	17⅝
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kn. Ice	3	5
K. L. C. pf.	50	...
Lacl. Gas	...	85
Lacl. G. pf.	85	94
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
L. Island	46	54
Man. Beach	6	9
Md. C. pf.	100	115
M. W. S. El.	...	...
Chi.	15	17
M. W. S. El. pf.	43	45
Mich. Cen.	130	140
M. & St. L.	57	65
M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	124
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	104	105
Nat. Enam. pf.	80	84
Nat. Lead	14⅝	15
Nat. L. pf.	85	86
Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	34½	36
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	16⅝	17
N. Cen. Coal	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	115	127
N. Y. B. & M. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	...
N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	145
N. & W. pf.	83	90
Ont. Min.	4	5
Pac. Coast	50	55
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	60	65
Pe. & East.	16	20
Pere M.	75	78
Pere M. pf.	75	80
P., C. C. & St. L.	55	61
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	99
P., Ft. W. & C.	179	...
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	...
P. Steel Car	25	29
P. Steel Car pf.	69	70
R.R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs.	86	91
Rdg. 1st pf.	76	77
Rdg. 2d pf.	65	69
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R. Isl. pf.	60	61
R., W. & O.	130	...
St. Jo. & G. Island	9½	11
St. Jo. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	36	39
St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	17	19
St. L. & S. F. C. E. L. ctfs.	151½	162
St. L. & S. F. E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41½	43
St. L. S. W.	13½	14¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	31⅝	32
S. S. S. & I. pf.	78	81
S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
T. P. Land	25	29
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
T., R. & L.	18	22
T. C. R. T.	87½	88½
Un. Pac. pf.	86¾	91
United Fruit.	97	98
U. S. Exp.	103	110
U. S. Rub.	11	12
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	100	107
Va. Ir., C. & C.	17	20
Wells-F. Ex.	205	215
Westinghouse assenting	137	160
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	200
W. & L. E.	15	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	46
Wis. Central.	17½	18¾

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,345,243, compared with $10,242,629 in the preceeding week and $14,825,800 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $91,468,740, against $9,808,785 in the corresponding period last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$226,496,157
Gold	108,182,560
Silver	19,653,405
United States notes	7,688,779
Treasury notes of 1890	74,128
National banknotes	13,102,441
Total receipts this day	1,054,386
Total receipts this month	11,601,854
Total receipts this year	376,922,994
Total expenditures this day	1,270,000
Total expenditures this month	11,230,000
Total expenditures this year	371,668,936
Deposits in National banks	168,838,561

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and billion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$458,276,850
Silver dollars	470,970,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,815,724
Silver bullion of 1890	6,031,276
Total	$943,993,859

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,887,010 gold certificates in Treasury	$458,276,850
Silver certificates outstanding	470,970,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,747,000
Total	$943,993,859

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$90,295,350
Silver coin and bullion	12,253,202
Silver certificates	7,400,203
United States notes	7,688,779
Other assets	25,423,246
Total in Treasury	$143,060,979
Deposits in National banks	168,838,561
Total	$311,899,541
Current labilities	85,403,384
Available cash balance	$226,496,157

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week Feb	$2,863	$2,485	.....
Month	8,825	8,646	.....
From July 1	75,673	77,999	.....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
4th week Feb	29,778	34,439	31,225
Month	109,123	137,759	124,903
From July 1	1,062,231	1,153,882	1,065,860

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	2,481,986	2,571,599	2,446,403
Op. expenses	1,779,591	1,635,183	1,573,975
Net earnings	702,395	936,416	892,428
Other income	93,161	116,230	88,574
Total income	795,556	1,052,646	981,002
Charges	836,782	830,372	852,355
Surplus	*41,226	222,274	128,647
Gross, 6 months	5,219,778	5,187,221	5,010,748
Op. expenses	3,579,390	3,220,398	3,031,871
Net, 6 months	1,640,388	1,966,823	1,978,877
Total income	1,804,480	2,164,574	2,169,744
Charges	1,676,952	1,658,566	1,694,542
Surp., 6 months	127,528	506,008	475,202

*Deficit.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for January—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	599,994	618,126	*18,132
Op. exp. and renewals	488,522	480,204	8,318
Net earnings	111,472	137,922	*26,450
From July 1 to Jan. 31:			
Gross earnings	5,061,898	4,575,146	486,752
Op. exp. and renewals	3,669,345	3,264,538	404,807
Net earnings	1,392,553	1,310,608	81,945

*Decrease.

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC for February—

	1904.	1903	Increase.
Gross earnings	18,047	10,644	7,403
Op. expenses	10,584	5,817	4,767
Net earnings	7,463	4,827	2,636
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	37,034	22,679	14,355
Op. expenses	21,396	12,387	9,009
Net earnings	15,638	10,292	5,346

PERE MARQUETTE for January—

Gross earnings	730,584	808,107	*27,523
Op. expenses	684,176	715,446	*31,270
Net earnings	96,407	92,661	3,746

*Decrease.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	356,951	308,998	47,953
Op. expenses	198,324	164,838	33,686
Net earnings	158,617	144,360	14,257
Total income	161,251	144,672	16,579
Fixed charges	83,978	84,679	*701
Surplus	77,273	59,993	17,280

*Decrease.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises 6:24	Sun sets 6:00	Moon rises 1:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 1:12	Gov. Isl'd 1:48	H. Gate 3:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 1:46	Gov. Isl'd 2:15	H. Gate 4:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Caslida, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Bellagio, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Sarina, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 9.

City of Augusta, Savannah, March 7.
El Rio, Galveston, March 3.
Koenigin Luise, Genoa, Feb. 21.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Mexico, Havana, March 8.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 8.
Tintoretto, Barbados, Feb. 28.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

British Empire, Antwerp, Feb. 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 5.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 9.
Lombardia, Naples, Feb. 24.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Celtic, Liverpool, March 2.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 6.
El Sud, Galveston, March 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 10.
Idaho, Hull, Feb. 27.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Alamo, Galveston, March 5.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 11.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 9.
Neustria, Naples, Feb. 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 5.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 1.
Llandaff City, Bristol, Feb. 16.
Bremen, Bremen, Feb. 27.
Framfield, Sagua, Feb. 27.
Patria, Oporto, Feb. 17.
Carisbrook, Cardenas, Feb. 26.
Rhein, Baltimore, March 6.
City of Washington, Colon, March 1.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Feb. 27.
Zulia, La Guayra, Feb. 22.
El Paso, Galveston, March 1.
Carib, Georgetown, S. C., March 4.
Otta, Tampico, Feb. 25.
Alice, Porto Plata, ...
Agnes, Ceiba, Feb. 27.
Salvatore di Giorgio, Sama, March 3.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 7.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. —.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 8, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

St. Andrew for Antwerp.
Yucatan, for Colon.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Coya, for Valparaiso, &c.
King Frederick, for Baltimore.
Vera, for Banes.
Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Valle, for Galveston.
Frutera, for Kingston, Port Maria, &c.
Egyptian Prince, for Montevideo, &c.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, for Nassau, &c.
Diamant, for Flushing.
Guyandotte, for Newport News.
Santurce, for San Juan, &c.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Grosser Kurfurst, for Funchal, Alexandria, &c.
Northeastern, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Dunbar, for Norfolk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, March 7.
Pharsalia, at Sydney, N. S. W., March 8.
Furnessia, at Moville, March 8.
Bordeaux, at Havre, March 5.
Pocahontas, at Goletta, March 5.
St. Bede, at Manila, March 6.
Minnetonka, at London, March 8.

Sailed.

Soldier Prince, from Pernambuco, March 5.
California, from Palermo, March 7.

Passed.

Claverly, Perim for Singapore, March 8.
Lahn, Beachy Head for Bremen, March 8.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
600 shs, Broadway Improvement Co.
$6,300 Real Estate Purchase Certfs. of Broadway Impt. Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$1,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 30-year Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1917.
1 sh. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d pfd.
1 sh. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. common.
$24 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st pfd. scrip.
15 shs. N. J. Reorganization Co. 2d pfd.
160 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
30 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtg. Guar. Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. St. Nicholas Skating Rink.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
6,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
$16,000 Union Talc. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
5 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co., B'klyn.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
90 shs. Subway & Westchester Construction Co.
$10,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Ctf. of Indeb., 1914.
$1,000 Syracuse (N. Y.) Lighting Co. 1st 5s, 1951.
25 shs. Standard Coach Horse Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
150 shs. H. P. Snyder Manfg. Co.
$30,000 Maryland Trust Co. Timber Ctfs. of the Kirby Lumber Co., Series Q. & R.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
$14,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
110 shs. Sea Coast Canning Co. pfd.
200 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Realty Associates.
5 shs. Greenwith Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$5,000 Lackawanna Steel Co. 1st Mtge.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Borrowers on Mortgage

sometimes educate their personal friends in the brokerage business at great expense to themselves.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story modern elevator apartment; fully rented; only Savings Bank mortgage. For particulars,
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.....Cor. 81st St.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for long term (only with security)
Two five-story tenements, with stores,
WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5.
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

APARTMENT HOUSE
Near this office; elegant, new, six-story building; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer. CHAS. HIRSON CO., 54th St. & Lexington Av.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $2,900; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A private house, bargain, West 80th St.; four-story, high stoop, second floor extension; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000 at 4½. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252, net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$700,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $200,000 for suburban loans; 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 5 per cent. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

Builder's Sacrifice.—30-ft. modern flat; guaranteed rent, $5,500; price, $48,500; $2,000 income on $10,000 investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

$18,500.—Unequaled for price! Plot, 37.6x100; brick dwellings; light sides; vicinity Park Av., 116th St.; brokers' commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

9TH AV. CORNER,
near 42d St.—Full lot; opportunity for liquor man. JOS. F. A. O'DONNELL, 141 Broadway.

Double flat, 6 rooms, no heat; rent, $2,640; price, $24,000, $4,000 cash; modern house; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

We have some west side ave. property; also on the side streets, east or west, to quick buyers. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

Southwest corner of 32d and Lexington Av. for sale, 5-story flat, to close an estate. Lewis, Room 604, 114 Liberty St.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The finest 20-foot house on West 93d St.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,600. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, stores, no heat; price, $26,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Cheap.—Plots, 104th St., near Park; also corner; many others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Private houses; low prices, all sections; get list. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Small amount cash buys fine property to alter into stores. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 50x95, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.: $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$1,500	Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
$1,200	Will buy 2-story 2-family frame dwelling, with all improvements; lot 25x100.
$3,500	For 2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements, including furnace; mortgage, $2,250.
$5,500	2-story and brick basement 1-family dwelling, near L station.
$24,500	5-story double flat, with stores; rents, $2,300.
$18,00	4-story triple flat, near L station; mortgage, $12,000 @ 4½%
$22,500	5-story double flat, with stores, on Alexander Av.; mortgage $14,000 @ 4½%.

W. F. A. KURZ,
NEAR COURTLANDT AVENUE.
608 EAST 156TH STREET.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats, $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$3,500 cash will buy up-to-date, 4-story brick single flat, 20x100; six rooms and bath; mortgage, 4½%; rent, $1,200; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

ATTENTION—DO YOU NEED CASH?
I'm looking for bargain; Bronx property preferred. Must be cheap; send full particulars immediately. Address Cash Buyer, Times, Harlem.

Fordham Heights.—Modern 10-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars; cheap. To Rent—7-room house, all improvements; near cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Bargain.—5-story, up-to-date apartment, 33x90x100; price, $30,000; mtge., $18,000, 5%; rent, $4,100; will pay 20%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 799 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Great Bargain.—Bronx corner flat, with stores, $10,000; prominent location. Pittman, 3,165 3d Av.

$4,500.—Special bargain; elegant 7-room house; all improvements. Bathgate Av. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Bargains.—Lots suitable for 4 and 5 story flats; special inducements to builders. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$500 down buys new 7-room house; balance can be paid in installments. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 168th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

5-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500.00; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

3d Av. lot, with large frame house, near 177th St., cheap. Geo. Niner, 20 Broad St.

5-story flat; rent, $2,250; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale—Old house, lot 47x100, on 176th St., Bronx Julland, 158 5th Av.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

THE OLD WAY	THE NEW WAY
A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
An appraiser's opinion on the property—SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to mistakes of judgment, changes of value, etc.	$4,000,000 TO GUARANTEE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

LAWYERS' TITLE INS. CO., 37 Liberty St.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St.
Combined Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 16th, 1904
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. PEABODY and GEORGE R. READ, Esqrs., Executors.
The modern 8-story business building, with two lots of land,
No. 475 Broadway
running through to and being
No. 48 Mercer Street,
between Grand & Broome Streets.
60 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 4 per cent.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1904, at 12:30 P. M., 575 shares of the capital stock of K. EGAN & COMPANY, the par value of which shares is $57,500, said 575 shares being the majority interest of the capital stock of said Company.
K. EGAN & COMPANY is a New York Corporation engaged in the manufacture of cotton waste in Baltimore, Maryland, and New York City. CHARLES E. EGAN,
Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of Kieran Egan, deceased.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 22 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE:
The Best 3-Story Houses Ever Built in Brooklyn.
Circular and octagon fronts; white and brownstone; all over 20 feet in width; hard wood throughout.
Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Gas.
Dining room extension and everything up to date. Two on First St., Nos. 547-551, being 300 feet from the Park; one on Carroll St., 150 feet from Eighth Av., and all for sale, cheap to prompt buyers. Apply on premises or 69 Seventh Av.
WILLIAM FLANAGAN,
Builder and Owner.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73d ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

Two-Family House,
Jefferson Av., near Lewis; 2-story and basement; stone; 2 complete sets of improvements; open plumbing; $7,500; mortgage, $4,000.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., near Gates. Open evenings.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on
BERGEN ST.,
NEAR NOSTRAND AV.,
at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

TWO-FAMILY CORNER HOUSE.
Two-story and basement brownstone, 12 rooms and 2 baths, open nickel plumbing; rents for $720 yearly; Title Company mortgage, $4,250; can be bought cheap. J. C. Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Detached Dwellings.
FLATBUSH.
See us before renewing your lease.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
140 Nassau St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
In the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

Furnished house, Brooklyn, St. John's Place, three blocks from park; three stories, 11 rooms and bath; perfect order; will lease for one or two years; reasonable rent. F. C. Poucher, 123 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

Flatbush Lots $225 Each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Investment.—3-story double buff brick bay window flat, Hancock St., near Ralph Av.; rent, $1,128 year; price, $11,000; leave $7,500 mtg. 5%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

A widow will sacrifice beautiful Bensonhurst home, one block from Gravesend Bay. Lillian G. Johnson, Room 1,200, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

$23,000 will purchase a beautifully situated all-year-round country residence, on water overlooking the Sound; forty minutes on New Haven Road; 4½ acres; house contains 15 rooms, 7 of which are sleeping rooms, gas, running water and modern plumbing; large carriage house and stable, with coachman's quarters; fine old shade and fruit trees. Address Owner, Box 144 Times.

$7,500 will buy finest corner on Chester Hill; house 15 rooms; all improvements; good stable; half acre ground; mortgage $11,000. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House, 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 30 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,000; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

South shore Long Island, near Babylon and Great South Bay, residence, 19 rooms, bath; furnace; barns; seven acres; fine condition; $20,000; small part cash; photos. Neville, attorney, 87 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

For Sale—Farm 50 acres, good buildings; bargain to quick purchaser; terms easy; also village lot, seven acres, with large new barn. J. Grant Smith, Selden P. O., L. I.

Far Rockaway—Furnished 17-room cottage and stable, large grounds; price, $9,500; easiest terms; great bargain. Owner, 254 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

For Sale—18-room house, $2,500; farm 90 acres, $4,000; easy terms; 20-acre farm, $2,250; cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let—Fine cottage, 14 rooms, furnished, at Arverne. Luke Eldert, Hammel's, Rockaway Beach.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

For Sale or to Rent—One of the most charming country seats in Sparkill, Rockland County; stone house, porter's lodge, magnificent view, ample grounds. Address E. C. Juliand, 158 Fifth Av., Presbyterian Building.

For Rent—Lake Champlain—Whallons Bay.—Six-room cottage, furnished; ice, wood, boat; $150 season; charming location. Mrs. E. W. Leaning, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Half Price Title Insurance

(To the amount of the former policy)
on all property title to which has previously been examined and insured by this Company.
And after doing the principal title examination business of this city for over twenty years, it has covered a very large part of all the real estate of the city.
Title Insurance is now too cheap to do without.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

OF INTEREST
To Property Owners
Reduce Your Insurance Rates
by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first class mechanics.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.,
50 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Funds to Loan first mortgage Manhattan & Bronx only.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6465 Broad. 42 Broadway.

$25,000 wanted on first mortgage, 5 per cent., four years; factory property; value satisfactory and bond excellent. Address L., Box 104 Times Office.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies; tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

Gentleman's country seat, top of high wooded hills, adjacent other beautiful places; two miles to Morristown Post Office; views of Bernardsville and Mendham hills in distance; free from every nuisance; house 17 rooms, fully furnished; all improvements; large open fireplaces; purest spring water; stable, five horses, coachman's rooms; fruit; grand old trees; cool in Summer, mild in Winter; sale, $19,000; rent, $1,200. Condict, owner, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

North Branch, N. J.—Farm 56 acres, all tillable; 9-room modern dwelling, large barn, all outbuildings, live stock, cows, poultry, pigs, horses, 5 wagons, harness, machinery, implements, complete, $4,500; worth double; must be sold account of sickness.
J. H. McKEON, 792 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

Splendid farm, 190 acres, at Far Hills, N. J.; large house and two sets outbuildings; $25,000. Farm and residence near Madison, N. J., 110 acres; house 13 rooms and bath; also tenant house, 2 commercial greenhouses, 2 barns, 10 acres fruit; $28,000. Schwarz & Dembuth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit
DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 9-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

Two-story and cellar, seven-room house; gas, wash tubs, toilet in house; grape vines and fruit trees in yard; price $2,700; $500 cash; bargain. John Weitzel, 62 Webster Av., Hoboken.

Your own terms; 5-6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, $2,100 to $3,000, at Arlington and New Milford. Smith, 375 Elm Street, Arlington, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 50x160; reasonable. William M. Pietz, 180 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Your own terms; house and lot, 40x150, $2,500; also houses $2,100 to $3,000, and choice lots; 40 minutes from city. K., No. 889 Temple Court Building.

Bayonne, N. J.—9 rooms, all improvements; ground, 55x114; price, $5,850; fine location. Owner, P. O. Box 1,392 New York.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,000.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

118 acres; house; 36 miles New Jersey; 40x150, gore, railroad siding, Jersey City. Jas. Connelly, 185 Erie St., Jersey City.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

Plainfield.—Delightful residence, eleven rooms; all improvements; electric light; near to depot. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes; send for Picturesque Boonton. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Along the Beautiful Palisades.
Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 8 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

TO RENT—30 ROOM HOTEL.
All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; elegant surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; located at Westport, Conn.; one mile from the finest beach on the Sound.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale—Water front, Westport, Conn., elegant house, 29 rooms, partly furnished; electric lights, bath, pure water, carriage barn, box stalles, hennery; fruit, shade; 2¼ acres; launch float; 1 hour from N. Y., 5 min. from depot. Price on application owner. Rufus Wakeman, Saugatuck, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT GREENWICH, BELLE HAVEN, ROCK RIDGE, AND VICINITY.
For a complete list apply to the office of THOS. N. COOKE, 125 Greenwich Av. Telephone, 128R—Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale—Small farm on Narragansett Bay; good buildings; about one-half mile frontage; ideal Summer home. Address Geo. J. Kelley, Attleborough, Mass. 300 farms through Vt., N. H., Mass., and R. I. for sale.

For Sale—30 acres of land; never failing stream of water; new house and barn; about ¾ of mile from Green's Farms Depot. George B. Gorham, Westport, Conn.

Parties desiring houses or property at Greenwich, Conn., will please address E. K. Willard, the Maples, Greenwich, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WIDEWATER
containing about 50 acres, with a fine water front and dock on the Hudson River at Upper Nyack, N. Y. A. P. GARRABRANT, Tremont and Hughes Av., New York City.

Delightful residence, 45 minutes out; all improvements; large corner lot; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23d St., 403-407 East—Two lofts, 75x100; also ground-floor space.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

A four-story building, 53 Front St.; rent, $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Ave.

Light loft to let, 50x100, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 28th St. and 7th Av.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

50 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

STORE & BASEMENT, 55 DEY ST., 25x100.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles, steam boiler, elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio, top light, steam heat, water, elevators, select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished front office, 835 Broadway; heat, light, attendance; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 Prince St. Light store and lofts with all improvements. Apply W. H. Buffett, 5-7 E. 42d. Tel. 4572 38th.

To Let—Large, all light loft, 213 East 24th, suitable for high-class work. Apply J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 23x95. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

26 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Light Floors, New Building; Elevator; REASONABLE RENT. APPLY PREMISES.

Entire Building to let, 10 Fulton St., in centre of busy thoroughfare; opposite Fulton Market; low rent; possession May 1st. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR 5TH AV.
Stores, floors, new building, elevator; rents $1,000 to $3,250.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

Desirable Lofts to Let.—16 Spruce, near Nassau; 29 Beekman, near Nassau; 59 Beekman, through to Ann St.; 225 Pearl, corner of Platt.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

131-135 PRINCE ST.
Light store and lofts, with all improvements.
W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

32 UNION SQUARE
Store, lofts, and offices; latest improvements.
G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

34-36 W. HOUSTON ST.
Store and lofts, fireproof building.
W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

SLATER STUDIO BUILDINGS:
Office Suite $35.00
To Let. Studio, (Colonial) 40.00
Skylight Studio 50.00
7 WEST 42D ST.

A 60-room house, with two stories, (suitable for hotel or boarding house,) situated on 34th St., 6th Av.; excellent location; to lease for some years; reasonable rent. Inquire Owner, 752 6th Av., clothing store.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 23x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

ALDRICH COURT,
41, 43, & 45 BROADWAY,
a few choice offices and suites, especially adapted for brokers; rents reasonable; all modern conveniences. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FIFTH AV. LOFT.
To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.

6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—we must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker. 91 AND 93 5TH AV.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Store, basement, and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, excellent light.
FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Top loft, 42x100; excellent light; steam heat, elevator, and power.
SIMMONS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary,
110 Centre St., New York.

16 DEY STREET
Entire Bldg. To Let May 1
Consisting of Store, Basement, Sub-Basement and 4 Lofts—Rent Reasonable.
LORD, DAY & LORD, 49 WALL ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET.
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE.
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. William E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

408 East 134th St., Near Jerome Av.—Second floor; private house.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—High-class apartments; eight large rooms; two baths; just completed.

Broadway, Cor. 66th, 126.—Seven and bath; select; convenient; reasonable. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
Six elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal, or telephone 3030 Harlem.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

GARDEN APARTMENT.
118TH, 119TH STS. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Six and seven large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. S. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

THE FLORENCE,
105 EAST 18TH ST.
New York's most substantially built Apartment House.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern; large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

CARVEL COURT
80 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Corner 114th Street—5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; new building; convenient to all cars; $40.00, $55.00 monthly. Janitor.
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent.
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for booklet.

New high-class apartment house,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Most desirably located, adjoining the Schermerhorn private dwellings, and facing their unimproved block occupied by florist.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
Long-distance telephone in each apartment.
Now ready for occupancy; rent reasonable.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St.,
1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

Kendal Court,
517-523 West 111th St,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY.
Superintendent on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

More Private Dwellings
are listed in this office than can be procured elsewhere; some exceptionally desirable, in very select locations.
RENTALS $720 TO $3,000.
It will be to your interest to call on us before locating.
T. E. HAYMAN CO.,
217 West 125th St. Tel. 1,557—Morningside.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Four connecting houses, with immediate possession; suitable for hotel or boarding house.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 120th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

To let, 3-story dwelling, 134 W. 126; also 4-story dwelling for business, 14 W. 125. Apply Hortons, 142 W. 125.

In West 70s, three-story and basement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A large list of private houses to let. Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

For our Spring list, now making up, furnished and unfurnished houses; all sections and rentals.
CONNFELT-CLARK CO.,
500 Fifth Av., (42d.) Tel., 2107—38th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!
I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

A country place, free and clear; will give equity in a new seven-story fireproof apartment house in payment.

x e 16.8 x n 9.5 x e 4 x n 96.11 x w 21; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Caleb F. Bates, 2 deeds 333,500

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 50x85; Henry Wendt to John Wendt, ½ part, (mtgs $32,000) ..... Nom.

GREEN AV, s s, 400 ft e of Lewis Av, 50x100; John G. Jackson to Edward B. Tompkins 350

GREENWICH ST, 544, w s, 25x80; Washington St, 523, e s, 25x75; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Leo G. Lawrence, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

HAGUE ST, 4 and 6, s s, 34.10x24.11x31.3 x36.1; Henry Campbell to Michael J. Mahoney and another 5,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 175 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Margaret Brown to Blanche L. Herbert, other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,368, w s, 16.6x88.3; Catharine Frohwein to Timothy D. Lehane, (mtg $10,000) 14,250

LOT 594, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Adirondack Realty Company to Talimadge W. Foster ..... Nom.

LOTS 80 and 81, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Joseph Follini to Frank Gazzola and others, trustees, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

LOTS 72 and 73, map of the Neill estate; Adeline Grossman to Otto M. Nielsen, correction deed ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 80, w s, 25.9x87.6x25.7x87.6; Rebecca Lipschitz to Morris Lipschitz and another, (mtgs $20,000) 100

MANHATTAN AV, 444, e s, 33.4x95; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Julia Randwitz, (mtgs $33,000,) other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, 901, w s, 25x105; Charles Schanfelberger Margaret C. Ryan, other consideration and 100

MOTT ST, 103 and 105, w s, 50x100; Harry C. Allen to Metropolitan Real Estate and Trust Company, (mtgs $77,000) ..... Nom.

OAKES AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to James Sutherland and another ..... Nom.

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 74.5 ft n of 130th St, 28.11x100; Deborah Sargeant to Victor A. Levor, other consideration and 100

PLEASANT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 2d St, 25x100, Olinville; Sarah A. Briggs to William R. Crump ..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 2d St, 50x100, Olinville; William R. Crump to Albert H. Crump ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 25 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100.4; Everetta C. Whitney to Elias A. Cohen ..... Nom.

SPRING ST, 30, 16.11x64x16.7x67.4; Henry I. Barbey and others, trustees, to Wiegand Weber 27,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 128th St, 25.3x90.2x25x86.6; Ernest F. Clark to James McClenahan, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

WOODCREST AV, e s, 418.10 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Amanda M. De Graaf 825

WOODCREST AV, e s, 418.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Robert G. Hazeldine to Amanda M. De Graaf, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WOODCREST AV, e s, 218.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to James Cochrane 1,250

WOODCREST AV, e s, 218.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Robert G. Hazeldine to James Cochrane, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WOODCREST AV, e s, 618.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Robert G. Hazeldine 1,675

WOODCREST AV, e s, 418.10 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Amanda M. De Graaf 775

WOODCREST AV, e s, 143.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Elizabeth M. Cochrane 2,000

WOODCREST AV, e s, 143.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Robert G. Hazeldine to Elizabeth M. Cochrane, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WOODCREST AV, e s, 468.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Catharine Finneron 1,575

WOODCREST AV, e s, 468.10 ft s of 168th St, 50x100; Robert G. Hazeldine to Catharine Finneron, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 33, w s, 19.8x50; Silas H. Furman to Charles A. Ningert, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

3D ST, 318 East, runs s 75 x e 19 x s 31 x w 67.8 x n 31 x e 22.6 x n 75 x e 26.2; David E. Kantor to Augustus Prentice, (mtg $55,400,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, 318 East, runs s 75 x e 19 x s 31 x w 67.8 x n 31 x e 22.6 x n 75 x e 26.2; Abraham H. Kass to David E. Kantor, (mtg $48,400,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, e s, 61.4 ft n of 21st St, 59x75x 61.3x87.7; Charles Scribner and another to Robert Bridges ..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 61.4 ft n of 21st St, 59x75x 61.3x87.7; Robert Bridges to Arthur H. Scribner, ½ part ..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 61.4 ft n of 21st St, 59x75x 61.8x87.7; Robert Bridges to Charles Scribner, ½ part ..... Nom.

6TH AV, w s, 73.5 ft s of 44th St, 25x 75; William L. Turner, referee, to James J. Coogan 50,000

8TH ST, 359 and 361 East, 50x87.10; Aaron Miller and another to Morris Rosenberg ..... Nom.

10TH AV, e s, 686.1 ft n of 167th St, runs e 103.3 n 72.3 w 3 x 172; Henry Campbell to Michael J. Mahony and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

11TH AV, e s, 106.11 ft n of 36th St, 16.5x 100; Henry Smith, referee, to Daniel B. Butler 7,300

12TH ST, 528 East, 25x103.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to David Lentin, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; David E. Kantor to Sigmund Muldberg, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; Augustus Prentice to David E. Kantor, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

15TH ST, 25 West, 25x103.8; Realty Mortgage Company to Conrad F. Kruse and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

25TH ST, e s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 15x 78.9; Elizabeth C. Fraser to William S. Patten 100

26TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10x 98.9; Silas H. Furman to Virginia D. H. Furman, (mtgs $17,500) 100

26TH ST, 109 East, 20.10x98.9; Estelle C. Cammann to Silas H. Furman, other consideration and 100

27TH ST, n s, 182 ft e of 5th Av, 18x98.9; Clifford C. Goodwin to Century Realty Company, (mtg $37,000,) other consideration and 100

28TH ST, n s, 69 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n w 24.8 x w 31 x24.8x31; Patrick J. Shea to Joseph Oussani, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

34TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 15x98.9; Adele A. Stead and others to Adeline C. Brown, quitclaim ..... Nom.

45TH ST, 542 West, 75x100; Carrie E. Deshon, individually, and another, executors and trustees, to Meyer Greenberg and another 32,000

57TH ST, n s, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.4; Helena Jones to Charles Richter, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

59TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Bertha Heidelberger to William Goldman, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

74TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x 75x41.8x79.6; Samuel Wasserman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

86TH ST, s s, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Abraham Fisch to Wolf Goldman and another ..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Wolf Goldman to Abraham Fisch ..... Nom.

86TH ST, 311 West, 20.2x100.8; Francis M. Jencks to John C. Juhring, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Hannah V. Deshler to Henriette C. Glatz, (mtg $17,000) 24,000

94TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Rachel Hattenbach to Isaac Brummer, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and 100

95TH ST, 237 East, 25x75; Johannes M. Johannsen to Adolph Chopak and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 50x100.11; Minnie A. Blanchard to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $44,000) 100

98TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 50x100.11; City Real Estate Company to Delia Doyle, (mtgs $44,000,) other consideration and 100

103D ST, 155 WEST, 31.2x101x31.1x 100.11; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Julia Randwitz, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, 326 East, 25x100; Harris Levy to Nicola Arbolino, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and 100

103TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.11x100.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Realty Operating Company, other consideration and 1,000

109TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 119.11x100.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Realty Operating Company, other consideration and 1,000

113TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Nicholas Stroehlein to Samuel Engle, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 18.4x 90; James J. Andriaccho to Michael Palladino, (mtgs $9,000) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 36 West, 27x100.11; Samuel Wacht to Louis Jacoves, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 306 West, 27x100.11; Henry D. Cochrane to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; I. Randolph Jacobs to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Susan A. Dennison to Isabella Unger, (mtg $1,000) 20,500

123TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; James King to Thomas W. Jeralds ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 21 East, 25x99.11; Samuel Williams to Saul Berkowicz and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 827 East, 27x100; Solomon Boehm to Moritz Gruenstein, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

136TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 37x 99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Hyman Reubenstone, other consideration and 100

138TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 15x100; Wilhelmina Israel to Franz Hempelmann, (mtg $2,900,) other consideration and 100

138TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Townsend Wandell and another, trustees, to Herman Cohen and another 27,500

173D ST, s w s, 268 ft e of Worth Av, 143.7x50x—x50; Rosa H. Leonard, executrix, to Elizabeth Schwarzler 150

173D ST, s w s, 268 ft e of Worth Av, 143.7x50x—x50; John J. Ittner to Elizabeth Schwarzler, quitclaim 150

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 26 and 28; Abraham Levy to David Silverman and another, 3 years $5,800

COLUMBUS AV, 931; James O'Dea to William Drescher, 3 years 1,380

GOERCK ST, 122; Augustus L. Appelles to Harris Rosenblut, 3 years 780

JOHN ST, 50 to 54; Margaret A. Goodridge to the McNab & Harlem Manufacturing Company, 7 years 5,000

JOHN ST, 56; Margaret A. Goodridge to McNab Harlem Manufacturing Company, 5 years 4,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 54; Carrie Teves to John Guttman, 2 years 660

SUFFOLK ST, 21; Tobias Gartner to Frederick Wagner and another, 1 3-12 years 1,350

1ST AV, 839; August N. Klep to John Gallagher, 5 years 1,150

2D AV, 2,457; William R. Page to Meyer Norkin, 5 3-12 years ..... $1,800 to 2,000

3D AV, 2,277; Regina Spies to Phillip W. Reinhard, Jr., 2 years 780

3D AV, 1,794; Emil Marquardt to Louis Weiss, 5 years 450

4TH AV, 98; Sarah A. Brevoort to George H. Schrader, 5 years 750

7TH AV, 479; E. F. Fouquet to James F. Grogan, 5 years 3,500

8TH AV, 2,465; Matthew Dexheimer to James Devine, 3 years 720

8TH AV, 2,215; Jacob Baumann and another, trustees, to Bernard Baker and others, 5 years 2,000

8TH AV, 2,268; Michael J. Hoffman to Philip Guisto, 5 years 1,500

13TH ST, 55 to 67; 14th St, 56; Hermann Sieicken to Henry Siegel, 21 years 70,000

30TH ST, 509 West; Mary A. Brush, trustee, to the New York Carriage Top Company, 3 years, $1,100 and 1,150

34TH ST, 406 East; Anna M. Fischer to E. Beringer, 5 years ..... $1,300 and

53D ST, 447 West; Ruth A. Wallace to the Armspear Manufacturing Company, 10 10-12 years 6,000

58TH ST, 452 West; Anna B. Gilson to Michael Abrams, 10 years 1,740

100TH ST, 201 East; Morris Lipschitz and another to Koppel Rosenfeld, 3 1-6 years 3,562

105TH ST, 311 East; Pasquale Caponigri to Giuseppe Guarino, 5 years 1,704

106TH ST, 303 and 305 East; Ignaz Reich and another to Battista Mirabelli, 3 years 6,000

115TH ST, 430 East; Joseph Roberts to Julia M. Constantine, 3 years 480

117TH ST, 340 East; Lucia Papa to Luigi Forrisi, 5 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTSCHUL, Fanny, to John A. Rutherfurd; 57th St, 223 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. $11,000

ARBOLINO, Nicola, to Felice Rubano; 109th St, 326 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

ARBOLINO, Nicola, to Harris Levy; 109th St, 326 East, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 500

BATES, Caleb F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Broome St, 489 to 493, 3 years, 4½ per cent. $80,000

BATES, Caleb F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Leonard St, 48, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

BATES, Caleb F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Thomas St, s s, 200 West Church St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

BERKOWICZ, Saul, and another to Samuel Williams; 134th St, 21 East, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,400

BIELSFELD, Albert, and another to Henrietta Bielsfeld; 134th St, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 6 per cent., each 2,500

BURTON, Anna A., and another to Annie L. McClintock; 239th St, n s, Lot 254, map of property of Woodlawn Heights, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 6 and 10 West, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each 75,000

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 8 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

CHOPAK, Adolph, and another to Paul C. Chopak; 95th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

COHEN, Elias A., to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, s s, 25 ft s e of Norfolk St, 1 year 16,000

COHEN, Elias A., to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, s s, 25 ft s e of Norfolk St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

COHEN, Herman, and another to Townsend Wandell and another, trustees; 138th St, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 20,625

COOGAN, James J., to the John C. Hart Realty Company; 6th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 44th St, 3 years 40,000

FURMAN, Silas H., to Charles H. Colton, executor and trustee; 26th St, n s, 141.8 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 15,000

FURMAN, Silas H., to Michael Cohn; 20th St, n s, 141.8 ft e of 4th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

GOETZ, Christian, to New York Savings Bank; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 38,000

GOETZ, Christian, to Catharine J. Ball; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, prior mtg $38,000, demand, 6 per cent. 4,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Carrie E. Deshon and another, executors and trustees; 45th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 10,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Carrie E. Deshon and another, executors and trustees; 45th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 8,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Carrie E. Deshon and another, executors and trustees; 45th St, s s, 203 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 8,000

GRUENSTEIN, Moritz, to Solomon Boehm; 135th St, 827 East, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

HANDY, Michael, to James Lawlor, Jr.; Creston Av, s w corner of Kirk Place, 3 years 640

HOFFMANN, Julia, to Charles Sherman; 10th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 2,500

HOFFMANN, Julia, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 10th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 26,000

HUGGINS, Ross L., to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; Mercer St, 51, 1-3 part, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,000

HYDE, John F., to Henriette Eichler; 8th St, n s, being e ¼ of Lot 353, map of Wakefield, building loan, due April 1, 1906 4,400

JACOVES, Louis, to Samuel Wacht; 116th St, 36 West, prior mtg $26,000, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 4,000

KANTOR, David E., to Abraham L. Kass; 3d St, 318 East, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

KEATING, William H., to Herman F. Epple; White Plains Av, w s, 28.2 ft s of 12th St, 3 years 2,000

KRUSE, Conrad F., and another to Realty Mortgage Company; 15th St, n s, 545 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtgs $49,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 22,000

KRUSE, Conrad F., and another to Realty Mortgage Company; 15th St, n s, 545 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 19,000

LEHANE, Timothy D., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 84 ft s of 91st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 8,000

LESTIN, David, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 12th St, 528 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

LEVAR, Victor A., to Deborah Sargeant; Old Broadway, e s, 74.5 ft n of 130th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000

LIPSCHITZ, Morris, and another to Morris Kahn and another; 3d Av, n e corner of 100th St, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

LIPSCHITZ, Morris, and another to Max Kotzen; Ludlow St, 89, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Wasserman; 74th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, due Sept. 2, 1905 2,000

McCLENAHAN, James, to David Stevenson; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 128th St, demand 11,100

MILLER, Julius, to the German Savings Bank; Lewis St, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000

MILLER, Julius, and another to Edmund Kohn and another; Division St, 248 and 250, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 16,000

MILLER, Julius, and another to Edmund Kohn and another; Division St, 248 and 250, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 9,000

MULDBERG, Sigmund, to David E. Kantor; 14th St, 538 East, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

NASMAN, Otto, and another to John G. Surber; Lots 288 and 289, map of part of Hunt estate, building loan, 3 years 3,000

NASTVOGEL, Catherine, to Henry Neeb; 113th St, n s, 332 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

PARRY, Elton E., to Harold D. Lund; 2d Av, e s, 350 ft n of 2d St, Olinville, 3 years 2,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 24th St, 131 West, 3 years. 43,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to Emma H. Cannon; 24th St, 131 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Jacob Fischel; Henry St, 287, n e corner of Scammel St; also Henry St, 289, building loan, prior mtgs —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 30,000

QUINN, Michael J., to Tillie Weiss; Audubon Av, w s, 44 ft n of 166th St, 3 years 3,650

REALTY OPERATING COMPANY to James R. Roosevelt and another, trustees; 109th St, s s, 180 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 42,800

REALTY OPERATING COMPANY to James B. Roosevelt and another, trustees; 106th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 27,000

REUBENSTONE, Hyman, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 136th St, n s, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 42,000

RYAN, Margaret C., to Charles Schaufelberger; Morris Av, 901, 3 years 5,000

SINGER, Henry A., to the New York Mortgage and Security Company; Jerome Av, (Central,) n w corner of North St, 1 year, 6 per cent 36,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Henry D. Cochrane; 116th St, 36 West, due April 1, 1907 6,000

WEBER, Wiegand, to New York Savings Bank; Spring St, 29, (25,) n w corner of Mott St, due June 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 15,000

WILLE, Valentine, and another to William Schuster; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, 2 years 4,000

WILLIAMS, Richard D., to John Bussing, Jr., and wife, joint tenants; Osstdorp Av, (Walker St,) n w s, adjoining land of McKenna & Graham, due July 1, 1907. 5,000

ZWERDLING, Max, and another to Walter J. Cohn; Cherry St, 153 and 155, due Sept. 7, 1904 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Henry, to Leo N. Greene $5,500

BARSTOW, Mary C., to Isabella Sprunt. 1,500

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to John J. Hughes 2,000

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to Edwin A. Bradley 2,400

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to George C. Currier 3,800

COHN, Michael, to Henry C. Kraft 1

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Newbury D. Lawton 3,950

DEMUYLDER, Maria, to Joseph Wuytack 1

DEVERY, Annie M., to Frank Betterton. 1

JETTER, Babette, and another, administrators, to Ross Mushner 8,117

KOTZEN, Max, to Samuel Kahn and another 1,500

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, assigns 2 mtgs 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 2 assignments 180,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Kingston Savings Bank, 2 assignments 88,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Guardian Trust Company, assigns 2 mtgs 100

MINSKY, Louis, to James Frank 9,400

MINSKY, Louis, to Samuel Cantor, assigns 2 mtgs 1

MINSKY, Louis, to Jacob J. Berman 2,000

MINSKY, Louis, to Bernard Gordon 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Bank for Savings 20,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to the State Bank 1

SCHOENFELD, Aaron, and another to Siegfried Weiss 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, Milford Dayton, trustee 10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company 14,000

WALKER, Alexander, to Ellen L. Kimball 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, 2,332 and 2,334; John McGuire against Joseph Leitner, owner; Hugh Frew, contractor $32

ESSEX ST, 71; Lawrence Rodney against Louis Pollack, owner; Wolf Rabinovitz, contractor 100

32D ST, 2 West; Evans, Almirall & Co. against Maria L. Dehon, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot, contractors 102

95TH ST, 63 West; Griffin Roofing Company against Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, owner; Charles L. Harrell, contractor 50

117TH ST, 416 East; Hyman Grohman against Eliza L. Koupal, owner; John Koupal, contractor 93

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

DIVISION ST, 248; Edmund Kohn and Leo Kohn, loan to Julius Miller and Max Kotzen $16,000

HENRY ST, 287 and 289; Jacob Fischel, loans to Samuel Pollak and Dora Dubinsky 30,000

JEROME AV, n w corner of North St, 125x100; New York Mortgage and Security Company, loans to Henry U. Singh 36,000

SULLIVAN ST, 56 and 58, and Broome St, 534; Abraham Nevins and Harry W. Perelman, loan to Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss 25,000

8TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 25x114, Bronx; Henriette Eichler, loans to John F. Hyde 2,200

10TH ST, 410 East; Abraham Nevins and Harry W. Perelman, loan to Martha Feldman & Herman Weiss 7,500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

103D ST, 324 and 326 East; John F. Fish, on Mutual Milk and Cream Company to John Bell Company $574

162D ST, n w corner of Fuller Av; Henry McNabb & Co., on William E. Dillen to John Bell Company 1,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; William T. Hookey against Jacob Finelite and another, Feb. 29, 1904 ..... $1,814

CORNELIA ST, 29 and 29½; William T. Hookey against Jacob Finelite and another, Feb. 27, 1904 1,814

EAST HOUSTON ST, n s, 44.9 ft e of Avenue D; Louis Jaffe and Michael Garlick and another, Feb. 19, 1904, by bond 650

MADISON ST, 368 and 370; Rider Ericsen against Sarah Klein and another, Oct. 6, 1903 200

RIDGE and Division Sts, n w corner; Ike Feldman against Joseph Batt and another, Feb. 1, 1904, by bond 1,050

57TH ST, 223 East; Hugh McCreery against Rebecca Altschul and another, Feb. 24, 1904, canceled 284

141ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av; Alonzo H. Mages against Paul Duell and another, Feb. 11, 1904, by bond 195

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner; Samuel Batton against the Mutual Bank and another, May 2, 1902, canceled 460

152D ST and 8th Av., n e corner; Frank A. McHugh against the Mutual Bank and another, Aug. 29, 1902, canceled ... 362

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner; Robert H. Andruss against the Mutual Bank and another, July 16, 1902, canceled 910

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner; John H. Fimian against the Mutual Bank and another, July 24, 1902, canceled 700

152D ST and 8th Av., n e corner; United States Gas Fixture Company against the Mutual Bank and another, Aug. 14, 1902, canceled 123

Lis Pendens.

INTERIOR parcel of land, beginning at a point 62 ft n of 41st St and 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 24x n 15x w 14.6x s 13.2 x w 9.6x s 1.10 to beginning; Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, trustee, against Demetri P. Polymero and another, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 113th St, 25.2x75; Frances Curran and another against Charles Brown and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Konvals & Perry.

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 1st St, Bronx; City of New York against Adelaide Burlando, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, being n portion of Lot 146, map of Olinville, Bronx; Mary A. Ferris against Hester A. Hunt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Redfield.

17TH ST, 432 West; Peter Doelger against James McSorley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

51ST ST, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Fanny R. G. Ely against William Schmitt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

60TH ST, 240 West; Frank Betterton against Hattie J. Ferrell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

63TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Cen tral Park West, 25x100.5; William L. Raymond and another, trustees, against Joseph Cirrito and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Raymond.

135TH ST, 829 East; Max Rosenbaum against Carl Witzel, (action to compel conveyance;) attorneys, Gallert & Heller.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red $1.02½

Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .56

Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .53

Flour, Minnesota patents 5.60

Cotton, middling 10.25

Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .06 9-16

Sugar, granulated 4.60

Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .37

Beef, family 12.00

Beef hams 21.25

Tallow, prime ..... .05¼

Pork, mess 15.75

Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .07¾

Lard, prime 7.70

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 15.50

Butter, Western creamery ..... .24

CHICAGO, March 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 90c; No. 3, 80@92c; No. 2 red, 89¾@96½c; No. 2 corn, 51½@52c; No. 2 yellow 52¼c; No. 2 oats, 40¾@41¼c; No. 3 white, 41¼@42c; No. 2 rye, 69c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, per bbl, $13.87½@$14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@$7.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.97½@$7.10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.65.

COTTON.—Fluctuations were irregular, but in a general way the market ruled easier than of late, and the general undertone appeared to be nervous and unsettled. The market closed steady, net 10@38 points lower. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	15.90	15.96	15.60	15.60@15.61
April	16.02	16.10	16.02	15.70@15.75
May	16.23	16.31	15.81	15.89@15.90
June	15.81	15.81	15.81	15.81@15.82
July	16.12	16.22	15.75	15.82@15.83
August	15.92	15.92	15.22	15.22@15.24
September	13.75	13.75	13.46	13.49@13.51
October	12.70	12.76	12.48	12.51@12.52
November				12.31@12.33
December	12.38	12.47	12.20	12.21@12.23

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000; receipts, 21,000; American, 21,000; middling upland, 8.50d. Futures opened very steady, 2 to 4 points lower; closed steady, net 1 point lower to 4 points higher. March, 8.30; March-April, 8.29; April-May, 8.28; May-June, 8.28; June-July, 8.25; July-August, 8.23; August-September, 7.99; September-October, 7.21; October-November, 6.83; November-December, 6.73. Manchester yarns steady. Cloth quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bears found little difficulty in hammering the market down again, and at the close prices stood 1¾c below the previous night, making about 4c decline on July wheat in New York in two days. No. 2 red closed $1 elevator and $1.01@$1.04 for the export and choice grades, free on board afloat basis; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.05, free on board afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—Wheat, May, 94¼@94¾c; July, 94¼c; September, 82¾@83c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 92¼c. Flour—First patents, $5@$5.10; second patents, $4.95; first clears, $3.65@$3.75; second clears, $2.60@$2.70. Bran in bulk, $16@$16.25.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97@98c; No. 2 Northern, 86@96½c; old July, 89¾c bid. Rye 1¼c lower; No. 1, 73½c. Barley 1c lower; No. 2, 62c; sample, 38@50c. Corn steady; No. 3, 43@44½c; July, 51¼c.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 93¼c; May, 87¾c; July, 83¾c; No. 2 hard, 85@90c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 44c; May, 45¼c; July, 47½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 41c; No. 2 white, 45½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.35@$5.80; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.35. Spring wheat, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. Buckwheat flour market nominal. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. Cornmeal—Kilndried, $3.15@$3.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.12@$1.15. Feed—Western Spring, $20.35@$20.60, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $20.35@$20.60; flour do, $22.25@$22.75; red dog, $23.25@$23.75; city bran, $23.50@$24, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$25; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, $22 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	98⅝	99½	96¾	97
July	95 11-16	96½	93⅝	93⅞
September	87¾	88⅛	85⅝	85⅞
Corn—				
May	59½	59¾	58⅝	58⅝
July	57¼	57⅝	56⅜	56⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	93¼	94½	91¾	91¾
July	91¼	91¾	88⅞	89¼
September	86¼	86½	83⅞	84
Corn—		

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A reward will be paid for the recovery and return in sound condition of every barrel of oil marked "G.S." lost from lighter in East River, Friday, to the owners, L. C. Gillespie & Son, 6-8 Fletcher St., city.

LOST—Corner 59th St., 6th Av., lady's green leather purse, containing gold purse marked "E. C.," and other articles. Finder please communicate with H. B. Gayley, 49 Wall St.; reward.

LOST.—March 5, large monogram off horse blanket, 6 inches in diameter, lettered "H. D., Jr." Reward paid for the return to Dalley, 9 East 59th St.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 180; name on collar. Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 66th.

$25 reward, no questions asked, return Waltham gold watch lost on train Baltimore to New York Saturday, February 13, 1904; left Baltimore 2 P. M. J. B. Shea, 429 Broome St., New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

131ST ST., 70 WEST.—A very desirable, well-heated sunny room to rent, with board.

136TH ST., 604 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,264 Lexington Av.

PARK AV., 1,036. (Corner 86th.)—Beautiful rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—34TH ST, 5 WEST, OPPOSITE WALDORF.—Large, handsomely furnished single, suites; private baths; valet; breakfast; transients accommodated; $6 weekly upward.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, third floor; southern exposure; references.

24th St., 115 East, Near Madison Square.—Square room in private family.

104TH ST., WEST, near L Station.—Large room; bath; telephone 3939 J, Riverside.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, Opposite Columbia College.—Well-furnished rooms, overlooking river and Park; singly or en suite; restaurant in house.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

181TH ST., 403 EAST, Near Jerome Av.—One or two large connecting rooms; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73, NEAR 26TH ST.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove; bath, telephone; convenience.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Girl (17) to inspect hosiery; steady position; references required. Andrews-Rosenwald Co., 253 Church St.

WANTED—A competent young woman, Protestant preferred, as nurse and to do light chamberwork. Call at 118 East 101st St.

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

WANTED—Skirt operators. Apply between 7 and 9 A. M., Latten & Riegel, 230 Bowery.

WANTED—Pique and rose makers; good pay. Pareti Bros., 70 West 3d St.

Males.

OPERATORS WANTED on Willcox & Gibbs straw machines on fine work; good pay; long season. Henry Hummel & Co., 169 Wooster St. Call for Mr. Marshall.

WANTED—As general clerk on country place near New York, educated young man, having some knowledge and experience in engineering, building, or contract work; familiar with farming and care of live stock; state age, former employment, and salary expected. L Box 164 Times.

WANTED—Agents, experienced or unexperienced; liberal contract and other advantages to industrious and respectable men for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. For particulars apply to 120 West 42d St. I. Wolffsohn, manager.

WANTED—Young man for office work; high school graduate, who writes neatly, resides with parents, and with a little experience preferred. Address, with full particulars, B. O. S., Box 100 New York Times.

WANTED—Young man to study stenography under court reporter; 175 words; qualify for civil service; permanent position when capable. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid; experienced; 2 years' references; city or country. Address 227 East 26th St., 1 flight up.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and waitress; colored girl; in small family; $4.50 weekly. Lindsay, 227 West 18th St.

COMPANION.—By educated and refined young woman, musical, speaking German fluently, as companion or private secretary or position of responsibility and trust; accustomed to handling business correspondence; highest reference; would prefer to travel. D. G., 1,364 Broadway.

COOK.—By Swedish cook, by day or week; sleep home; personal references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant middle-aged woman; good cook and laundress; in private family; good baker; good city reference. 319 East 22d St.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit, alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning. 227 East 76th St. Fitzpatrick.

MILLINERY.—Laces mended; hand sewing; out by day; references. Mrs. C., 909 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse for one child; several years' experience; excellent references. Du Puy, 2,270 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French nurse; competent entire charge of grown children; city references. Marie, 247 East 83d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,295, Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience in lawyer's office; good penman; understands office work; salary moderate, with prospects of advancement. Accurate, Box 153 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, (commercial;) understands office work thoroughly; furnish good references; salary $12 to begin. Miss C. F., Box 148 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young woman, age 23; understands law and has a knowledge of German; permanent position; salary $15. Permanent, Box 149 Times Office.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.

Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A young man, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. Address Box H, 125 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry, accountant, correspondent, at present employed, desires change. "Moderate," 1,304 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care Walsh, 1,161 Jackson Av., Bronx.

DRIVER, &c.—Useful, handy; willing, sober, honest, trustworthy American; twenty-seven; single; reference; city or country. F Box 160 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 30th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Stenographer; ten years' experience; unquestionable recommendations as to ability and integrity; neat appearance; salary not less than $20 weekly, with prospects for advancement. Barton, Box 156 Times Office.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Malden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Some book experience; age 24; steady, conscientious worker; accurate at figures, well educated, and furnish best of references. H. D., Box 155 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, 26; good business training; capable office assistant; trustworthy; good references. A. J., Box 154 Times Office.

TYPEWRITER.—Young man, willing to make himself useful around office. Experienced. H. R. Samuells, 258 W. 38th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26, with 11 years' experience in real estate and building business, who understands plans thoroughly, wishes position with real estate operator, building loan firm, or builders; no brokerage. Experience, Box I, 106 Times.

Young man in business office desires employment evenings; excellent penman; refined tastes, well educated, and adaptable to any circumstances; best references. I., Box 110 Times.

REORGANIZERS CARRY ICE TRUST PLAN

Turbulent Annual Meeting Held in Jersey City.

STOCKHOLDERS ASK QUESTIONS

Union Board of Directors Elected by the Vote of Over 200,000 Shares—The By-Laws Changed.

The annual meeting of the American Ice Company in Jersey City yesterday accomplished exactly what was expected of it in the way of making ready for the executive reorganization of the company planned by the three committees which had agreed on a joint Board of Directors. This was not, however, until there had been a discharge of opinion by minority stockholders so copious and fluent that Samuel Untermyer was called from his office in New York to stem it. The majority party, after four hours and a half, put through by a vote of over 200,000 shares the union Board of Directors and the proposed changes in by-laws.

Alexander T. Mason, presiding, called for reports of officers, and Vice President Wesley M. Oler, who is to be the new head of the ice company, had begun to read the brief farewell message of President Schoonmaker, which undertook to explain why the past year had been poor for the company. The reading had about reached the beginning of the third sentence, when some one suggested that the minutes of the last meeting be read, so that stockholders might have a chance to compare the predictions of Mr. Schoonmaker with his reflections at the present time. The predictions were for good business, and the opinion of the meeting upon them was expressed by a chorus of groans. The Treasurer's report was presented, showing a deficiency of $162,492.69 and a charge to profit and loss of $8,420.01, making a total of $170,-921.70. At this point H. O. Maas, representing the Chisholm committee, demanded some details, showing what had been done in the business of selling ice during the year.

John A. Sleicher, Chairman of the Stockholders' Investigating Committee, then presented a report for his committee, proposing as final recommendations a number of changes in the by-laws, providing, among other things, that the number of shares qualifying a Director be raised from 1 to 100; that no purchase or sale not in the regular course of business be made except by a three-fourths vote of the board, and that the power to amend the by-laws be taken from the Directors and placed in the stockholders. Mr. Sleicher recommended on behalf of his committee that it be discharged from further duty.

Mr. Maas moved that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions that its investigations be continued until it found out some more things.

John C. Rose of Baltimore moved to lay the motion on the table whereupon a Dutchman demanded how much stock Mr. Rose owned in the company. Mr. Rose said that he had a proxy for thirty-five shares, had a few shares himself, and represented a "large interest," and the Dutchman who had acquired by that time the full list of stockholders, interrupted him again.

"You aindt on der map," cried the Dutchman as he gesticulated wildly.

Mr. Rose coupled to his motion another that a stock vote be taken, and after more objections from a score of stockholders, the three agreeing proxy committees voted blocks as follows: Sleicher Committee, 67,-000 shares, Bedford Committee, 65,000 shares, Greenough Committee, 45,000 shares.

The vote settled the result of the meeting at that point, but the minority did not propose to be squelched by it and when a motion followed to take up the election of a Board of Directors, it broke out anew. The minority wanted to discuss "miscellaneous business" first.

"Don't let us do nothings dod vill make us vant to call a policemans aftervarts," cried out the Dutchman.

But the election was ordered, the polls to open at 2:45, and the meeting passed to more trouble. It came in the shape of a combination of resolutions all looking to the curtailment of the power of the Directors under the charter to amend the by-laws. It was at this point that Mr. Untermyer arrived, and the first thing he did was to have the Chair rule all three resolutions out of order, inasmuch as the charter could not be amended in a stockholders' meeting.

Elmer Bright of Boston jumped to his feet and said:

"I don't know many of the incoming Board of Directors, but I don't believe that they can be worse than those who are going out. In Boston they increased the salary of the President of the Boston Ice Company from $3,000 to $6,000 a year, and the Treasurer from $2,000 to $5,000, and then both those enterprising officials went out and bought large interests in the only competing ice company, and have been turning over business to it. And the Treasurer is here to-day, as he has been around for three days past, I suppose, because he wants to hold on to his job. I should like to hear something from him."

Frank Barnett, Treasurer of the Boston Ice Company, however, had nothing to say for either himself or President R. W. Hopkins of that company.

The balloting had been going on in the meantime, and it was now 4:55. The Inspectors of Elections announced that the union ticket had won, with 200,000 shares in its favor. The meeting was adjourned, after discharging with thanks the Sleicher committee, without further action on the report of the President, the report of the Treasurer, or the report of the Sleicher committee itself.

The members of the incoming Board of Directors are Edward T. Bedford, Charles T. Barney, John A. Sleicher, John Greenough, Guy B. Johnson, Charles I. Hudson, Enos Wilder, William G. Crenshaw, Jr., Robert M. Thompson, Miles M. O'Brien, and Wesley M. Oler.

PASSENGER SUES FOR TROUSERS.

Took a Seat on Entering Car and Came Near Taking It on Leaving.

A harrowing experience on a street car, involving a fresh coat of varnish and a new suit of clothes, was related in the Bedford Avenue Munical Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by Albert A. Lansberg, a professor of music, of 487 Franklin Avenue.

According to his story the professor took a seat in a Fulton Street car one day, and when he attempted to arise on reaching his destination, discovered that he was "taking his seat" somewhat too literally for his composure. His trousers and overcoat were stuck fast to it, presumably with varnish.

He rode several blocks before he could nerve himself to tear himself away from it. His new trousers and coat, he alleges, were ruined and he brought action against the company to recover their value. After hearing some argument yesterday Judge Van Wart adjourned the case.

Work on Bellevue Pavilion Begun.

Work began yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital on the erection of a fresh-air pavilion for persons suffering with incipient tuberculosis. It is called a "tent," but in reality is of frame construction and is similar to others that have been used with success in different parts of the country in checking the ravages of tuberculosis. The construction of the building is to be such that it can be moved at any time.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (60c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 Sixth Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 24th St., near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other original productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces of oak and walnut, taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Stamps Wanted—Unused at 5 per cent. discount; stamps of every description bought. Call or address Room 1, 115 Nassau St.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

POLICE USE AXES IN RAID.

Forty Men Surrounded in Descent on Harlem Club.

A spectacular raid was made yesterday afternoon on an alleged poolroom in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, by Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The evidence had been gathered by Detective Sergeant G. F. Darrow of Inspector Smith's staff.

Police were distributed on neighboring roofs, in the rear of the place, and at convenient corners yesterday afternoon. A patrol wagon dashed up to the door with four policemen, all armed with axes. Two of them immediately attacked the front door, while the other two smashed at the iron-grated basement door. The police poured into the place, and announced to the forty men gathered there that they were all under arrest. The raid had been so sudden that no one inside the place had a chance to escape, and all submitted quietly. Four trips were made to the police station, and when all were safely there, Detective Sergeant Darrow, who had obtained warrants from Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, for two John Does, picked out the men he accused of operating the alleged poolroom. They gave their names as James Wilson of 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and John Williams of 2,075 Amsterdam Avenue. They were charged with violating Section 351 of the Penal Code. The others of the forty men were allowed to go free.

The police say they found in the place two telephones and a number of racing sheets. They also say they found there the charter of the Gansevoort Club, dated Oct. 20, 1895.

When the police were rushing into the house, after battering in the doors, a young man tried to enter with them. Detective Fitzsimmons asked him what he was doing.

"I'm a police officer, and I'm going in here," said the man, according to the detective. He was arrested, charged with impersonating an officer. He gave his name as Henry Roog of 203 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

DARLINGTON DISASTER INQUIRY

Superintendent Hopper's Preliminary Report—Contractors to Surrender.

Building Superintendent Isaac A. Hopper made a preliminary report yesterday afternoon on the Darlington Hotel calamity. He said that he had not been able to make any progress toward finding the cause of the collapse, but that all the indications pointed to the probability that the building had been overloaded and that that would prove to have been the cause of the collapse.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train, who has in charge the matter of the District Attorney's investigations, examined a number of witnesses yesterday. Among them was Ignatius Weltner, counsel for Pole & Schwandtner, the iron work contractors, who have disappeared. Mr. Weltner told Mr. Train that both Pole and Schwandtner were in the city. As soon, he said, as they could arrange their business and secure bail they would appear at the District Attorney's office and surrender themselves.

Alderman Davies introduced a proposed ordinance in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, giving the Superintendent of Buildings, in cases where in his opinion there is danger of life or property in the construction of new buildings, power to stop all work immediately and to order the premises vacated. The Superintendent also is empowered to call upon the Police Department for men and the Police Department is required to co-operate and to enforce the orders and requirements of the Building Department. The ordinance went to the Committee on Buildings.

CITY'S FERRY QUANDARY.

May Have to Buy Staten Island Boats to Begin Business on Time.

Although Corporation Counsel Delany has advised Dock Commissioner Featherson that there is nothing in the franchise of the Staten Island Ferry Company which makes it necessary for the city to buy the old boats owned by that company, nor to buy the Whitehall Street terminal station, it looks as if the city will either have to buy the boats or be without boats from June 1, when the franchise of the corporation expires. "I don't see what we can do without boats," said Mayor McClellan yesterday in some perplexity. "It will be six months after June 1 before the new boats can be ready, and if the company will not, as it says, run the service we can't make it do so. A provision in the lease, however, gives us the right to take the boats over at a fair appraisal. But even at that we don't want them."

Controller Grout said that the city will have to buy the Whitehall Street terminal, but that no steps have been taken yet concerning the boats. Park Commissioner John J. Pallas and James B. Wilson, the business agent of the International Association of Machinists, the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union on Sunday to confer with the Dock Commissioner regarding the place and conditions for constructing the Staten Island ferryboats, called on Commissioner Featherson yesterday. The union contends that the boats should be built in the Port of New York and under the State labor law, which provides for an eight-hour day. Mayor McClellan and the Dock Commissioner agree with this view, and the specifications for the contract are worded along those lines.

KNAPP'S RAILROAD REMEDY.

Urges Centralized Control with Diffused Ownership—Daniels on Transportation.

George H. Daniels of the New York Central, Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and ex-Congressman William J. Coombs of Brooklyn were the speakers before the Nineteenth Century Club last evening, in the rooms of the Aldine Association, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. About 200 members were present. Mr. Daniels spoke at length on the service of railroads in the commercial development of the United States, concluding with a plea for a more general co-operation between railroad and commercial enterprises, and for aid from Congress for the shipping interests of the country.

Mr. Knapp gave a history of methods of transportation, bringing out the great slowness of their development as compared with that of other agencies of civilization. He indicated what had been the progress of the past seventy-five years as making for combination through tremendous competition, and suggested as a remedy a centralized control of railroads with a diffused ownership.

SCHOOLS UNDER NEW BRIDGE.

Roofs However Must Be Strong Enough to Stop Falling Bolts.

The use of the space beneath the Manhattan terminal of the new Williamsburg Bridge, on the south side of Delancey Street, for temporary school structures by the Board of Education has been approved by George E. Best, Commissioner of Bridges. The only opposition to the scheme was based on the fear that the children using the temporary structures might be endangered by the falling of rubbish and pieces of metal from the cars as they passed above.

Commissioner Best says in a letter to the Board of Education that in his judgment temporary school buildings can be constructed with roofs sufficiently substantial to guard against casualty from these causes.

Seymour H. Stone's Appointment.

Seymour H. Stone has been placed in charge of the Joint Application Bureau in the United Charities Building at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Mr. Stone had three years' experience as Superintendent of the New Jersey Board of Children's Guardians, and before that was for five years with the Boston Children's Aid Society. The Joint Application Bureau is maintained by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as a convenient place for the application for relief of poor persons.

Works veritable wonders in building up the physical condition after attack of the grippe.

John Jameson ★★★ **Irish Whiskey**

Stimulates and rehabilitates the system with lasting energy and strength. A gentle heart stimulant.

JOSEPH A. FARLEY ACCUSED OF LARCENY

Fifth National Bank Complains of Loss of $20,000.

BUILDER HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

Prisoner's Counsel Declares the Matter Has Been Threshed Out in the Civil Courts.

Joseph A. Farley, known for his extensive operations as a builder and real estate broker, was arrested yesterday charged with the larceny of $20,000 from the Fifth National Bank at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Andrew Thompson, cashier of the bank, went to the Yorkville Court in the morning and told Magistrate Crane that two years ago Farley, who had an account in the bank, obtained a loan of $20,000, giving as security commercial paper which, it was said later, was found to be worthless. A civil suit, he said, has been pending for some time.

Magistrate Crane said that the case constituted a felony, and no warrant was necessary. A special police officer was sent to Farley's offices, at 5 East Forty-second Street, and brought him to court.

Farley had not been told by the officer of the charge against him, and told the Magistrate that he knew of no circumstances that would justify his arrest. He was allowed to telephone to his brother, James A. Farley, who hurried to court and gave the $10,000 bail required. James A. Farley also is known as a real estate operator and with another brother, John T. Farley, has offices in the Windsor Arcade. The two, however, are in no way connected with Joseph. Mr. Farley gave as security the house at 3 East Seventy-first Street, valued at $350,000.

Farley is thirty-six years old and lives at 64 West Seventy-seventh Street. Prior to 1900 he built a number of expensive residences along Riverside Drive between One Hundred and Fourth Street and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The depression in the building trade which came soon after left these on his hands, and the load was more than he could carry. In 1902, although the value of the buildings he put up exceeded his indebtedness, he made a general assignment, with liabilities of $300,000 and assets of $350,000.

Charles Strauss of 141 Broadway, counsel for the Fifth National Bank, said of Farley: "When he applied for the two loans of $10,000 each he said that he owned certain property, which we have since found that he did not own, and if he had not made the statement which he did he would not have obtained a cent.

"The arrest was in accordance with the statute. A man charged with felony can be arrested anywhere. It is not necessary to put the complaint in writing before the hearing, which will be held Thursday."

John J. Adams of Canter, Adams & McIntyre, who were retained by Farley, said later that although Farley owned properties on Riverside Drive he had not pledged them as security. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Adams, "he pledged no property at all. Of the two notes in question," he continued, "one for $10,000 was made by Richard Farley, a brother of Joseph, and indorsed by Joseph, on Dec. 10, 1902. The second for the same amount was made by Joseph and indorsed by Richard on Dec. 19, 1902.

"Joseph A. Farley failed on Dec. 23, 1902. Later Thompson, the cashier of the bank, sued Richard to recover the value of the two notes and recovered judgment against him in the City Court. The fact is that the bank never loaned the amount to either, as it was too large. The capital stock of the bank is only $200,000, and loans of this size would be outside of the statute. The bank got around this by loaning the money to Thompson, who in turn loaned it to Farley. There can be no criminal charge in the matter, as it has already been thrashed out in the civil courts."

TO SELL PETE DAILEY'S FURS.

Actor the Innocent Victim of a Seizure by Customs Officials.

United States Marshal William Henkel will sell on Friday at the Post Office Building a Persian lambskin overcoat, a lady's fur-lined coat, and a lady's muff, valued at over $500, imported by Peter F. Dailey, "the same having been forfeited to the United States for violation of the Customs laws."

Dailey was one of the victims of a crusade that special Treasury detectives made some time ago to stop the smuggling of furs from Montreal, Canada. The arrest of a man at Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks, in the act of smuggling furs from Canada led to the discovery that a large number of well-known New Yorkers had got furs from the same man.

It seems that a Montreal fur house had made it a business to sell furs to people in New York and in other cities with the agreement that they were to be delivered here, duty paid. They were delivered, but the formality of paying duty had been dispensed with. When these facts were discovered special Treasury agents swooped down on the owners of the furs and took the warm garments away.

Some time ago a petition was sent to Washington praying that, inasmuch as the owners had been innocent victims, they should be permitted to pay duty and regain the goods. The Washington authorities refused the request. When Dailey heard that his furs were wanted by the Government he hastened to give them up, sending them to the Custom House by special messenger, prepaid and pre-tipped.

TOURISTS OFF TO HOLY LAND.

Eight Hundred Sail on a Seventy-one Days' Tour.

Eight hundred tourists sailed from Hoboken yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfuerst for a seventy-one days' tour of the Mediterranean and the Orient. Almost all of the tourists will spend several days in Jerusalem, where the World's Fourth Sunday School Convention will be held on April 17, 18, and 19. The big steamship was specially chartered to convey the delegates to the convention. According to the plan of the cruise the tourists will be carried 13,581 miles in all. Of these 979 will be by rail on side trips and through the Holy Land.

The tourists began to embark early on Monday night, but the last were not aboard until a moment before the vessel sailed. They came from all over the country, and special trains were run to Jersey City for their accommodation from several of the large nearby cities.

Insurance Man Dies in Drug Store.

Lafayette Butler, sixty-six years old, of Vose Avenue, South Orange, N. J., one of the best-known insurance men in the city died suddenly yesterday morning in the Wilson drug store, at 152 Broadway. He was the statistician of the classification department of the Home Fire Insurance Company. He had been attacked by acute indigestion and went to the drug store for a prescription. While he was waiting for it to be filled he was taken ill and was dead when Dr. Sweeney of Cedar Street arrived.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring And Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

An Early Importation of Parisian Gowns

from which adaptations will be made for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Spring Models

of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including the latest Paris Creations, in the most desirable and exclusive materials, combining every essential requisite to conform to this season's mode of dress, with absolute perfection of fit and comfort.

$5.75, 6.50, 7.75, 9.50, 10.95, 12.00, 13.50 upwards

West Twenty-third Street

McGibbon & Co.

Spring Upholstery Goods.

From March 7 to March 12.

Will place on sale:

Dimities, for Bedroom Furnishings, 25c. yd.
Hand-printed Chintzes, 25c yd.
Imported Cretonnes, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c yd.

Also: New Importations in Printed Taffetas.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

A FEW WARM DAYS like yesterday will make the Winter Overcoat too uncomfortable to wear much longer.

The new top coats, medium length, and paddock overcoats for Spring are ready. If you want to know what we think, we should say the paddock is the thing. Top Coats, $15—$30. Paddocks, $25—$40.

Raincoats will have a big sale from now on, both with and without belts—many new fancy patterns, $10—$35.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"We earnestly strive for harmony in every detail."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Wallach's Hats

120, 842 Columbus Av.
338, 340, 342 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

IN all the Hat advertisements you see—
Does one give you any Reason to buy?
We think it worth while to tell you some of the advantages we offer.
Style, Quality and Price— **$1.90**

Manhattan Oxford Shirts for early Spring.

Don't Balk.
The well dressed man won't Hold back. He buys early And takes pains.
We can fit you as well as Your custom tailor does,
But you may not think so.
Why not come in and Try one of our better suits, Say $30 or $35?
We won't try to make you Like it if you don't.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Every one was so glad to greet Spring yesterday morning that we're quite encouraged to speak of Spring clothes.

Spring overcoats, first—medium lengths of dark mixtures and the snappy tan coverts; $15 to $35.

Spring suits—grays predominate again this season, but the new variations on the stripe-and-plaid theme are worth looking over; $16 to $35.

Spring Derbies—all the new blocks are in; $3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
542 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

SAVING TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Board of Education Takes First Step in Recommended Retrenchment.

The first action of the Board of Education toward carrying out the recommendations of the special investigating committee of five, which reported at the last meeting of the board upon possible economies in the running of the department, was that of the Board of Superintendents last evening.

Steps were then taken toward filling all available vacancies in the schools by transferring to them such regular teachers as are employed as "additional" teachers throughout the system. The places of the "additional" teachers will then be occupied by substitutes, and the department will be able to save considerable in salaries.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. 100th TIME MONDAY HANDSOME SOUVENIRS. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evg., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Matinee To-day. TWELFTH NIGHT

EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON.....VIOLA
BEN GREET.....MALVOLIO
NEXT WEEK. "AS YOU LIKE IT," and March 15, 17, 18, "Everyman" Matinees.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. 150th TIME MARCH 23—Souvenirs.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GAIETY THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Last 4 Evgs., 8:15. ANNIE RUSSELL Last Matinee Saturday. MICE & MEN

NEXT MONDAY, Seats To-morrow. KATHERINE KENNEDY And notable cast in ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY, "THE RULING POWER."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON ELEVENTH WEEK McKAY MARY ANN 101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154th TIME MARCH 15—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. TO-NIGHT at 7:30, (3d Perf. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN)—SIEGFRIED. Ternina, Walker, Lemon; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Mottl. Thurs. Evg., March 10, at 7:30, (4th Perf. Der Ring des Nibelungen)—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Gadski, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN": April 18, 20, 22, 25. "PARSIFAL" Matinee, Apr. 27, at 11:30. Seats on sale WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Star Engagement—BONN. Every Evening & Sat. Matinee. Philippi's "Das Dunkle Thor."

CARNEGIE HALL. Strauss Festival Concerts DR. RICHARD STRAUSS and Mme. Strauss-De Ahna Soprano in conjunction with the WETZLER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Entire Program will be conducted by DR. RICHARD STRAUSS. This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2, and Wednesday Evg., March 16, at 8:15. Res. seats, $1 to $2.50, at box office & Ditson's. THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY. CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS. Frank Damrosch.....Director. 2nd Concert Thurs. Eve., March 10. Works by Palestrina, Lotti, Anerio, Bach, Liszt, Franz, Schumann, and Humperdinck. Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

Sous les auspices de l'Ecole Berlitz. CONFERENCE FRANCAISE, Waldorf-Astoria, jeudi 10 mars, 8½ du soir. "LE TESTAMENT DU XIX. SIECLE," par Mr. Pierre Valmigere, Docteur ès lettres et en droit de l'Université de Paris. Cartes d'entrée obtenues gratuitement a THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Mad. Sq., (1,122 B'way,) N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mch. 12, at 3. LAST WAGNER RECITAL MME. NORDICA with WALTER DAMROSCH and NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Res. Seats 50c. to $2; Boxes $12 & $15, box office, Ditson's & agencies. Management, L. G. Charlton.

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE Saturday at 2. For Three Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. To-night at 8 and all this week, Tolstoi's IVAN THE TERRIBLE. NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Tues., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, BEAU BRUMMEL. Last week (Mch. 21) Repertoire. Seats on sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. To-day & Saty. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit, RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

NEW LYCEUM NEXT MONDAY, 3 P. M. MR. HERMANN KLEIN AND MR. DAVID BISPHAM. LECTURE RECITAL ON The Art of Cultivating pure tone, refined accent, clear enunciation, correct diction, and perfect vocal control in song and speech. $1.50, $1.00, & 50c., at box office & Ditson's.

BROADWAY BEST SHOW IN TOWN. THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinee To-day. Special Prices, 50c to $1.50. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 133D TO 140TH TIME. Mat. To-day 2:15. COUNTY CHAIRMAN HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. New Lyceum Theatre THURS. at 11; FRI. at 3. GRAND CANON. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVE. at 8:15. TRANS-SIBERIAN RY. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS DAILY. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. 23d St. Wayburn's Minst'l Misses and others. 5th Av. Hush-a-Bye Baby Cont. Vaud. 58th WARD & VOKES 125th Dan McAvoy in SallyinOurAlley

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. 3 Little Maids. N'xt w'k—Viola Allen. Seats Ready To-mor'w.

MURRAY HILL, Lex. Ave., 42d St. Evgs., 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. AS YOU LIKE IT By William Shakespeare. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY.

CIRCLE Broadway at 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. MARIE DRESSLER & CO., Lillian Burkhart & Co., 4 Casting Dunbars, Wm. Cahill, Lew Hawkins; others.

MATINEE DAILY RESERVED ORCH. 25¢ HURTIG & SEAMON'S, West 125th St.—Emmet De Voy & Co., Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Hal Stephens.

C

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds northwest, becoming southeasterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,905. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ANGRY HOUSE RIDES OVER ITS LEADERS

Drastic Investigation of Post Office Is Now Demanded.

ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION

Grosvenor and Hill, Republicans, Lead in Denunciation of the Congress Graft Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A Democratic resolution for a full investigation of the postal scandal will be passed to-morrow by a Republican House that has run away from its leaders. It will be an investigation that will be thorough and merciless. The humor of the House is savage.

Such a scene has not been witnessed in the House of Representatives in a long time as that of to-day. The session was a constant turmoil. Every speech was a furious denunciation, and there were hiatuses between the speeches in which the members crowded into the aisles and shook each other's hands. Sometimes these intervals lasted for several minutes. Every denunciation of the Post Office Department was greeted with wild applause, and many of the speeches were cheered.

The plan of the Republican leaders was tossed aside as a feather in a gale. Speaker Cannon, Col. Hepburn, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Overstreet could not muster a dozen votes for their plan of putting an end to the whole thing with the publication of the committee's report.

Gen. Grosvenor deserted his colleagues of the machine and made a speech which was wildly cheered by members who deserted their seats and crowded around him twenty deep.

The President was the real object of half the denunciation, Republican and Democratic alike. Also the anonymous editor of the report was freely scored, Mr. Hill of Connecticut branding him as "liar and scoundrel" amid frantic cheers and shouts of approbation.

Mr. Hill had exonerated Chief Inspector Cochran from the charge of being the aforesaid editor, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin declared that Mr. Bristow was not its editor. The man who went over the document after the clerks had compiled it, he said, and who authorized its transmission to Congress, was therefore either the Postmaster General or some one even higher in authority.

Gen. Grosvenor in his speech declared: "The Bristow report was conceived in iniquity, born in sin, and has traveled its course until it has struck the public of the United States as a great attack on a body of men as free from wrongdoing, corruption, crime, and irregularity as any equal number of men on the face of the earth."

When Mr. Cooper alluded to Mr. Roosevelt and his well-known integrity, there was not a hand-clap for the President's name.

HOUSE GOES FRANTIC.

The temper of the House was little short of frantic. The members realize that they must go home for re-election and face audiences where their connection with this report will be thrown at them.

Before the House convened, the Speaker, Col. Hepburn, Mr. Payne, Mr. Overstreet, and Mr. Hemenway of Indiana were everywhere at once trying to whip the Republicans into line. Everywhere they met hot talk and point-blank refusals.

"The Post Office Department has lied about us," was the unvarying answer. "Now we will investigate that department and find out the things that Bristow left untouched."

The Democrats drew up a resolution calling for an investigation of the department, and determined to fight for that. This resolution is to be sprung as soon as the House has defeated Mr. Overstreet's motion to lay the whole matter on the table. It is probable that not a Corporal's guard of the House will vote against it.

Mr. Williams declared in the House today that this resolution would cover investigation of the Congressional relation to the scandal, and that it would go into every ramification of the matter.

The House intends to make as much trouble for the Administration as it can.

When the House met the first business was to trample under foot the leader's programme of suppression. There was to be three hours of debate, at the end of which Mr. Overstreet's motion to lay the Hay resolution on the table was to be voted on. Mr. Overstreet moved to postpone the debate to Monday and have five hours debate then. Col. Hepburn alone supported him.

Mr. Williams declared that the charges against Congressmen were sent in for purposes of intimidation.

"What was the motive of it?" he asked. "Was it to give Congress notice that the department had something holding over Congress, and that Congress had better leave the department alone and not investigate?"

MR. COOPER'S DEFIANCE.

Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) delivered a speech which settled Overstreet's motion. "No member," he shouted, "whose name is coupled, as mine is on that list, with that of A. W. Machen, who is a convicted felon on his way to the penitentiary, has a right to stand up in the House and ask a moment's delay in the investigation."

Mr. Overstreet hustled about the floor trying to get votes, but was met with angry refusals. At last he gave it up, and, rising, he withdrew his motion to postpone until Monday.

Then Mr. Moon took the floor and said: "An investigation will necessarily reach into this House. Whoever is guilty, let him be exposed. I take it no sensible man will doubt that crime is written all over that department. If an investigation is prevented it will be by a point of order

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OPTICIAN ROBBED OF $20,000.

Meyrowitz's Goods Recognized at ex-Watchman's Auction.

Charged with the larceny of $20,000 worth of optical goods from the establishment of Emil B. Meyrowitz, 104 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, William J. Cooper, thirty-eight years old of 954 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by detectives from the Adams Street Police Station, that borough, last night. Cooper, for six years employed as a watchman in the Meyrowitz store, was arrested at Jay and Willoughby Streets, where a large quantity of optical goods, afterward identified by John Schwenzer, Vice President of the Meyrowitz concern, was seized.

Cooper had placed the goods in the Willoughby Street building for public exhibition and auction, having rented the place under the name of A. L. Black, and hired E. Ferlinghetti of 31 Willoughby Street to auction them off. Fifteen cases, containing goods valued at $19,400, were taken by the police.

In addition they found a satchel containing gold eyeglasses, frames, and mountings valued at $600, and two gold watches worth $50, making a total of $20,050, and $131.50 in cash, which the auctioneer had received.

Mr. Meyrowitz visited the Adams Street Police Court yesterday afternoon and told Clerk Eilprin that Cooper had left the concern last Saturday, saying that he intended to start in the trucking business. The firm wished to aid him, and had given him a strong recommendation.

Last Monday Mr. Schwenzer obtained from another dealer a circular signed "A. L. Black," announcing the sale of goods which were itemized, at 37 Willoughby Street, theauction sale to begin on Wednesday. This circular had been sent to all the dealers in optical goods except Meyrowitz. This did not seem strange, as it was supposed that the concern had been overlooked. Mr. Schwenzer decided, however, that he would go to Brooklyn and make "Mr. Black" a cash offer for the entire stock, which seemed to be wholly within their line.

When he got to Brooklyn he was surprised to find the private mark of his own firm on some of the articles. Going back to the store, he directed that an account of stock be taken, and it was discovered that the firm was minus about $20,000 worth of goods. Cooper's arrest followed. He will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

TROOPS GUARD SPRINGFIELD.

Capture Dynamite Intended to Blow Up Negro Quarters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 9.—The race war situation early this evening was considered by the authorities to be more threatening than at any time since the beginning of the present race troubles. While Gov. Herrick has not proclaimed a state of martial law, such a condition practically exists in the down-town districts.

Ten companies of the Ohio National Guard are on picket duty, and five more are expected. The saloons have been closed all afternoon, and many business houses have practically stopped business.

Mayor Bowlus has consented not only to close the remaining negro hotels and lodging houses which are under the ban of the mob, but has ordered the proprietors to move out all the intoxicating drinks.

A proclamation by the Mayor was posted. It asks citizens to remain off the streets of the city after nightfall, and to refrain from congregating in public places.

Col. Mead's troops this afternoon, in dispersing a crowd, recovered a lot of dynamite that was intended for blowing up the remaining colored dives.

The city officials have wired Adjt. Gen. Critchfield at Columbus for five more companies of troops, which will make a total of fifteen companies.

The County Prosecutor has assured Gov. Herrick that the Grand Jury will be convened at once to take action in connection with the recent lawlessness. The Governor firmly declares that should the local authorities evince any backwardness in prosecuting the rioters the Attorney General will be delegated to take the matter in hand.

PAWNBROKER FIGHTS FOR LIFE.

Bold Daylight Attack by Thieves in Shop in Busy Street.

With every evidence of a terrific struggle for life about him, Patrick Murray, sixty-eight years old, one of the proprietors of the Starr Company pawnshop, at 983 Third Avenue, was found almost unconscious yesterday afternoon at the shop door. He is likely to recover, however.

The aged man said that he was tending the store alone when three men entered and asked to see a watch they said had been pawned there. As he turned to pull out the drawer of the big safe he was struck on the head by some blunt instrument, supposedly an axe handle, and fell to the floor.

Instantly the three men were over the counter and on top of him. In spite of his injuries and his age and the overwhelmning numbers, he fought like a fiend. The fierceness of the struggle of several minutes was evidenced by the fact that several articles, including the scales on the counter, were broken and the walls and floor soaked in blood.

Murray must have been beaten into a semi-conscious condition, for when he came to himself the men had disappeared, and he could not say whether the men had taken anything from the safes. He is in Flower Hospital in a serious condition. His clerk, who returned a half hour later, said after examining the safes that nothing is missing. The robbers were probably frightened away by the stoutness of the old man's resistance. The police have no clues that amount to anything.

FACTORY GIRL ENACTS A LAW.

Her Rhyme, Read in Jersey Assembly, Passes a Labor Act.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—This poem, written by a factory girl and read in the House of Assembly to-day, enabled Assemblyman De Lazier of Passaic to pass with a hurrah his act requiring employers to provide seats for women and female children employes:

Where on the street, the women meet,
They hurrah for De Lazier.
He'll give us a seat.
No more our backs with pain will ache,
Thanks always to our old friend Jake.
No more we'll fear when we get tired,
If we sit down that we'll get fired.
Now, if the Assembly this bill will pass,
They'll have the good will of every lass,
Now, if you love your girl, and wish to save her,
When this bill comes up, vote in its favor.

One of the members almost spoiled the game, however, by suggesting that the Passaic man was for the bill because he is "Lazier than the rest of us."

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

REFEREE DECIDES THAT DODGE RECEIVED NOTICE

Report of W. G. Davies Would Re-establish Mrs. Morse.

FIRST DIVORCE WAS LEGAL

Criminal Proceedings Not to be Dropped, but Civil Actions Now Are at a Standstill.

It was decided yesterday by Referee William G. Davies that Mrs. Charles F. Dodge was properly divorced from Dodge when she became the wife of Charles W. Morse. In his report to the Supreme Court the referee says that he found the ground upon which Dodge secured the annulment of the divorce—that he had not been served and had not authorized an attorney to appear for and defend him in the action—to be untenable, proof having been adduced to the contrary.

It is likely that this report will be confirmed by the court; that the result will be the remarriage of Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Morse, and that this will end the Dodge-Morse affair so far as the civil end of it is concerned.

The investigation into the suspected criminality on the part of some one connected with the case will continue, however. The Grand Jury will look further into the matter, and it will examine Mr. Morse again. He was served with another subpoena yesterday, but will not be called until May 1. By that time, it is expected, Dodge will be returned to New York. He is now in Texas awaiting a decision of the Federal court there on the question of his extradition.

Inasmuch as Mr. Morse will not be examined before May 1, it was agreed yesterday that there should be no objection to his going away from the jurisdiction of this court, provided he should return by May 1. It is understood that he will leave this city early next week for a visit in Southern California and Mexico.

Referee Davies, in his report, says that the letters of Charles F. Dodge to M. S. Ruger telling of his knowledge of the divorce case appear absolutely convincing.

"I do not attach much importance to the reluctance of Mrs. Dodge to identify the handwriting in letters which were so important to her," continues the referee, "nor do I attach much weight to the alleged suggestion of these letters by Mr. Sweetser, the attorney for the plaintiff. His expressed desire to comply with the rules of the court and avoid the publicity of a public trial seems to me a plausible and reasonable explanation of his action. Taking this view of the case, it is unnecessary for me to express my opinion upon the other points raised in the testimony."

Therefore the report concludes and reports to the court that Dodge was properly served and that he authorized Mr. Ruger to appear for him in the divorce action. Upon this Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Morse's counsel, has made application to be heard to-morrow before Justice Truax to confirm the referee's report, to vacate the order of Justice Clarke setting aside the decree of divorce, and to reinstate the divorcee.

JEROME NAMES A VANDERBILT.

Says There Is No Excuse for Amending the Anti-Gambling Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—District Attorney Jerome did not hesitate to express to-day his chagrin over the action of the Senate Codes Committee in amending the Dowling Anti-Gambling bill so as to prevent the reindictment of Richard Canfield for an offense heretofore committed.

"The excuse given for amending the bill so as to postpone its becoming operative until Sept. 1," said Mr. Jerome, "is not valid. It is said that when persons have gone into a gambling house heretofore they did so with the assurance that they could not be compelled to testify, and the claim is made that it would be unfair to them to enact legislation which would enable the District Attorney to bring them into court.

"The men who went into Canfield's house to gamble and whom I was anxious to secure as witnesses did not go into that establishment with any such assurance unless they were mind readers and knew that the Court of Appeals would hand down a decision overturning what had been the law in this State for eighty years.

"If I could have put young Reginald Vanderbilt on the stand, there is no doubt that I could have convicted Canfield, but without his testimony and the testimony of Lewisohn the case against Canfield fails.

"If Canfield knew that we could get the testimony of young Vanderbilt, I believe he would come into court and plead guilty to the charge against him rather than have a public disclosure made of all that occurred in his house on the night when a young man lost over $400,000."

CARRIAGE FELL INTO CREEK.

Then Trenton Man's Horse Kicked Him to Death—Wife Hurt, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 9.—J. Voorhees Hutchinson, a well-to-do resident of Hamilton Square, near this city, met a tragic death last night, when, in company with his wife, he was driving home from an evening gathering at Mercerville. He became bewildered in the darkness, and drove too close to the edge of a creek.

The carriage toppled into the water, which was about four feet deep. Hutchinson was kicked by the horse and rendered helpless, and was drowned in the shallow stream, while his wife stood in the icy water crying for aid. Mrs. Hutchinson was rescued later, and is now in a critical condition from shock and exposure.

Mrs. Hutchinson is famous as being the woman who gave the warning that prevented the robbery of a Trenton bank some years ago.

MOTHERS STOP BASKET BALL.

Match at Winsted, Conn., Postponed on Costume's Account.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 9.—The rival girl basket ball teams of the Gilbert School, Winsted's aristocratic institution of learning, and St. Francis Ladies' Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society were scheduled to try conclusions in the armory to-night, but the game was postponed because some of the mothers of the players, it is asserted, objected to their daughters playing in public in short skirts.

There was considerable disappointment among the young men admirers of the girls when they learned that the contest was off, for the present, at least, or until the girls can secure bloomers.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

A $1,000 TENNIS MATCH.

McFadden Beats Crowninshield at Palm Beach for Big Wager.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—A tennis match for $1,000 a side was played to-day between George McFadden of Philadelphia and Edward Crowninshield of Newport. The game was the outcome of a series of close matches between the two players. A large number of bets were made by the onlookers. Oliver Campbell, the ex-lawn tennis champion, was umpire.

The first two games were won by Crowninshield, whose smashes were perfect. The next four went straight to McFadden, which threw the gallery into great enthusiasm. Crowninshield won the next two games, and then the large betting began, which was soon settled by McFadden winning two games. It has been the custom here recently to make large wagers at tennis, and as the players are all strong, the interest has been intense. This match, however, was the biggest by far of the season.

Among those interested in the game were Marion Wright of Philadelphia, W. B. Leeds of Boston, Sidney Smith, E. Wesley Doane, Oliver Harriman, Jr., andR. Livingston Beeckman of New York, George Badcock, W. K. Hall, and Louis Bound.

BIG TUNNEL AWARD RUMOR.

Pennsylvania Road Denies Wall Street Assertion of Contract Let.

Despite a denial in the Philadelphia office of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was declared in Wall Street yesterday that a large share of the work of constructing the Pennsylvania tunnel terminals had been secured by the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, which has offices at 26 Nassau Street. The contract is understood to be worth from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

At the offices of the construction company the officials declined to discuss the report, saying that all information must come from Philadelphia. Alfred Noble, chief engineer in charge of the Pennsylvania's terminal construction, after a conference with Charles M. Jacobs, author of the tunnel scheme, so far as the engineering features are concerned, declared that he could say nothing, and that all information must be had in Philadelphia.

Independent sources, however, asserted that the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company had secured a large share of the work, and that this was understood to be the North River end of the tunnel. This assertion created some surprise, as the bids were opened weeks ago, and the fact that no award was made had been taken to mean that the bids had been unsatisfactory. The bids, it is said, in every instance contained a provision that the contractors should not be liable for delay on account of strikes. This provision was contrary to the terms of the invitations to submit bids, which stated that the contractors should be liable for delay by strikes, and that unless they finished in time they should be held in penalties for a large sum.

The reported signing of these contracts is now supposed to have been the basis of recent rumors of new large borrowings on the part of the Pennsylvania on the strength of which the stock has been weak at nearly the low point.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.

Road's Directors Authorize Expenditure of $20,500,000 for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Not including the money to be spent upon the New York tunnels and terminal, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its Board of Directors, to-day approved expenditures for improvements east of Pittsburg in 1904 to aggregate at least $20,500,000.

Of this sum $5,000,000 will be spent upon new work, including the improving and enlarging of the track facilities in and about the Broad Street Station, this city, and $13,500,000 will be spent upon work as laid out in the annual report.

At meetings of the Directors of the Pennsylvania company and of the Panhandle company, E. B. Morris was elected a Director to succeed L. F. Loree.

The Nominating Committee appointed to select candidates to succeed A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Griscom, and Amos R. Little in the Directorate to-day, renominated those Directors.

MORGAN CONTROLS MARINE CO.

Griscom Declares It Has Not Passed Into British Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., March 9.—Rodman Griscom, formerly manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company in the absence of his father, who is in Florida, stated to-night that the controlling interest is still held in the United States and is controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan. He declared that the report that the control has passed into British hands was ridiculous.

It is stated upon authority that the fact that Clement A. Griscom resigned from the Presidency and was succeeded by J. Bruce Ismay means nothing more than that Mr. Griscom's ill-health necessitated his withdrawal and that in choosing his successor the best man was picked, irrespective of his nationality.

CONSOLIDATION FEE $250,000.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Got It for Promoting Gas Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—In the suit to invalidate the consolidation of various local gas companies, Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co. testified that his firm got a commission of $250,000 for its part in achieving the consolidation. He thought it would take $20,000,000 of stock to pay for the four Boston companies' stock and the expenses of the purchase.

The witness remembered a circular of Thomas W. Lawson, or Lawson, Arnold & Co., calling for the deposit of Bay State of Delaware stock, and offering $6 a share, but he could not tell whether this was after Mr. Rogers had been sent $75,000 for Mr. Lawson. Mr. Winsor was next questioned about the relations of Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and he said the Mercantile Trust Company was paid first as a depository, then for service during the sale, and later for exchanging Massachusetts Gas shares for bonds.

Policeman Drops Dead in Street.

Patrolman George Rose of the Oak Street Police Station dropped dead last night from heart trouble in front of 11 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, while on his way home. For a number of years Patrolman Rose had been on the Park Row beat.

Usher's High-ball.
The only reliable drink.—Adv.

CHAMBERLAIN REPORTED TO BE SERIOUSLY ILL

Rumored He Is Suffering from Softening of the Brain.

ALARM IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Some Members Inclined to Believe the Story—Illness a Result of the Cab Accident in 1902?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Considerable anxiety regarding Mr. Chamberlain's condition is being manifested on account of the circulation of reports among members of the House of Commons that he is suffering from an incurable mental affliction.

It was whispered about to-day that Mr. Chamberlain was in the incipient stages of softening of the brain.

Where this report originated could not be learned, nor was it possible to obtain information either confirming the report or destructive of it.

The report finds little credence among the friends of Mr. Chamberlain, although they are disturbed by it.

Those opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy seem more ready to regard the report as within the realms of probability. Some said to-day that if it were true it would explain why the ex-Colonial Secretary went off to Egypt right in the middle of his fight, leaving his tariff reform campaign practically without a head.

The suggestion is heard that Mr. Chamberlain's present condition is probably a sequel to the cab accident in which he was seriously injured in the coronation year.

Mr. Chamberlain was severely cut about the head on the afternoon of July 7, 1902, as a result of a cab accident in Whitehall, London. His cab was passing beneath the Canadian Coronation Arch when the horse slipped and Mr. Chamberlain was thrown forward with great violence. His head struck and shattered the glass front of the cab, and when aid arrived the wound was bleeding profusely.

A policeman helped Mr. Chamberlain into another cab and he was taken to the Charing Cross Hospital. There he was found to have been injured to an extent which necessitated his remaining in the hospital for several days. The gash in his forehead was three inches long and penetrated to the bone. Pieces of broken glass were found imbedded in the wound. There was also a slight cut under the left eye.

It was some weeks before Mr. Chamberlain returned to his duties.

Mr. Chamberlain recently suffered from a severe attack of gout, but his recovery was said to be complete. At the time of his illness his advanced age—he was born in 1836—was frequently alluded to, and the supporters of his fiscal policy declared their belief that it would eventually be adopted by the country, if its author lived.

It was at Birmingham that Mr. Chamberlain made his first reputation. He was three times Mayor of that town, and became known throughout the country for his radical views. He even at one time openly advocated a republic in place of the British monarchy.

Birmingham returned him to Parliament in 1876, and he almost immediately made his mark in the House of Commons. His first Cabinet position was as President of the Board of Trade, from 1880 to 1885. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone made him President of the local Government Board, but in a few months the great split in the Liberal Party followed the introduction of Gladstone's Home Rule bill, and Mr. Chamberlain threw in his lot with Lord Hartington and the other Liberal Unionists.

When Lord Hartington became Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain became the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons, and on the formation of the coalition Ministry in 1895 he took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. In that position he made a record which, in the general view, had not been approached by any previous Colonial Minister, and he practically raised the office to the position of importance in the Cabinet next to the Premiership.

The introduction by Mr. Chamberlain of his scheme of fiscal reform, with its consequences on contemporary British politics, was followed after a brief interval by his resignation from the Cabinet, though this did not involve any dispute with Premier Balfour.

Mr. Chamberlain, soon after the present session of Parliament began, started for Egypt in order, it was said, to take a complete rest. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the late Judge Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's first Administration.

DID NOT FIND BARBARIANS.

William Butler Yeats, Leaving America, Expresses Astonishment.

On the Oceanic yesterday sailed William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, who in leaving America said that his visit to this country had been very delightful and educating. He said that Europe did not understand this country or its people, and that he was astonished that, instead of finding a semi-barbaric people outside of the large cities, in most cases they were highly cultured.

"Your country is very far advanced, and it is a congenial place, but I would not care to live here for any length of time. London is my favorite spot, and there are gathered all those whom I care to meet.

"I cannot speak too highly of the treatment I have received here. Everybody has been very kind to me, and I have been treated fairly by the press. The country itself has impressed me as one with a great future. Just as in your buildings, you have gone higher than have other people, so I think your country at large will be built above others."

SOUTHERN HONOR TO NEGRO.

Georgia City Erects Monument to Memory of Heroic Colored Laborer.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 9.—A marble monument has been erected by this city to the memory of Bragg Smith, the negro laborer who lost his life last September in a heroic but fruitless effort to rescue City Engineer Robert L. Johnson from a street excavation accident.

On one side is an inscription setting forth the facts, while on the other is chiseled this legend:

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

F. A. HEINZE IS ARRESTED.

Noted Mining Operator Charged with Contempt of Court.

BUTTE, Mont., March 9.—F. Augustus Heinze, President of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and also President of the United States Copper Company, together with A. L. Frank and Joseph Treriz, two of his Superintendents, were arrested to-day by United States Marshal Lloyd.

The arrests are the result of the contempt proceedings in the United States Court, growing out of litigation between the Johnstown and Butte and Boston Mining Companies.

HUSBAND SEES BRIDE DROWN.

While Viewing Ice Gorge She Slips and Falls Into Raging River.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 9.—Mrs. Henry Anderson, a bride, was drowned at Walden Tuesday while viewing an immense ice gorge which had formed in the Walkill River. She and her husband stood on a bluff twenty feet above the raging waters, when her foot slipped and she fell over the bank, still clinging to her husband.

The latter fell but grasped the limb of a tree. His wife's grasp loosened and she fell into the river and disappeared. Parties searched the river banks all night for the body, but in vain.

SENATOR TILLMAN ILL.

An Abscess in His Throat—Operation to be Performed To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina is ill with throat trouble.

A thorough examination was made of the Senator's throat to-day, and disclosed the fact that an abscess had formed on the left tonsil. It is said to be a very small one, and the physicians believe it can be relieved without great difficulty.

An operation will be performed to-morrow morning. After that several days of complete rest will be necessary, and then the physicians hope the throat again will be in its normal condition.

The statement was made at the Senator's house to-night that his condition was not dangerous, and that he had only a very slight fever. It is said, however, that it is impossible for him to swallow, and that a little liquid nourishment is all he can take.

ALIVE WITH STICK IN BRAIN.

Surgeons May Save Life of Man Who Fell Four Stories.

A fragment of yellow pine lumber, nearly three inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick, was removed last evening by the surgeons of Gouverneur Hospital from the skull of Abraham Elum, a roofer. A section of the bone an inch and a half square was removed, and Dr. Batchelder says the patient has a fair chance of recovery. A portion of the brain substance had been forced out through the fracture before the operation, the surgeon said, and more of this was lost in the trephining, but if Elum recovers it is likely that he may not miss it much.

Elum received the injury early yesterday afternoon in falling from the roof of a four-story building at 241 Division Street, where he was working. He struck his head on the edge of an empty packing box standing on the sidewalk, and a jagged fragment was driven like a wedge into the part of his skull directly back of the left eye.

BRITISH MINISTRY'S ESCAPE.

Commons Rejects a Motion of Censure by a Narrow Majority.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons to-night Capt. Duncan V. Pirie, (Liberal,) after calling attention to the public utterances of Chancellor of the Exchequer Austen Chamberlain and other members of the Government on the fiscal question, moved:

That this House, noting the continued agitation in favor of protective or preferential tariffs, which is encouraged by the language used by certain of his Majesty's Ministers, deems it necessary to express its condemnation of any such policy.

Mr. Pirie's motion was debated for three hours. Herbert H. Asquith, the principal Opposition speaker, drew from Premier Balfour the admission that he had withdrawn the memorandum presented to the Cabinet advocating preferential tariffs and a tax on food.

The Premier repeated his statement that a general election must precede any fundamental change in the fiscal policy.

The motion was rejected by 289 votes to 243, and loud Opposition cheers greeted the reduction in the Government majority. A number of free-food Unionists supported Mr. Pirie, and some protectionists abstained from voting.

LIVED TOGETHER SPEECHLESS.

Mrs. Nash Rockwood Gets a Divorce from New York Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—On her claim of neglect, Mrs. Henrietta Shoemaker Rockwood, granddaughter of a Cincinnati railroad man, received divorce to-day from Nash Rockwood, a New York lawyer. She gets the custody of their son, Nash, five years old, whom, she testified, her husband attempted to conceal from her.

Mrs. Rockwood testified that since 1902 she and her husband had lived in the same house, but without speaking to each other.

KANSAS SOLID FOR ROOSEVELT.

Republican Convention Indorses Foreign Policy—Hoch Named for Governor.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9.—Edward W. Hoch of Marion was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention here to-night, thus defeating the so-called State machine programme.

The platform adopted expresses pride that the convention is the first State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention instructed to vote for "that intrepid soldier, sound and safe statesman, and fearless advocate and exemplar of civic righteousness, the worthy successor of the lamented McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt," pays a tribute to "our lamented leader, Marcus A. Hanna," and asks of the National Convention a "reaffirmation of the great and good old policy of protection, (so potent hitherto in promoting prosperity,) with only such modifications from time to time as the wisdom of its friends may dictate."

The platform indorses the foreign policy of the National party, and especially the recognition of Panama as a republic.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Koenigin Luise, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, was south of Fire Island at 1:30 this morning.

For a persistent Cough, Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy. All druggists, 25c.—Adv.

JAPANESE MAY BE ACROSS YALU RIVER

Various Reports That They Have Outflanked the Russians.

NATIVES HEAR OF BATTLES.

Japanese Said to Have Routed Their Foes—Russians Concentrated on Line of Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Advices by cable from Che-Foo, opposite Port Arthur, have been received by the State Department to the effect that Japanese land forces have appeared at Feng-Wang-Cheng and at Ta-shan. No details are furnished.

The first-named place is about forty-five miles north of An-tung, in Manchuria, and the latter is a few miles inland from the mouth of the Yalu River, according to the calculations of the naval officers here. They believe that this movement has placed the Japanese on the Russian flank, and perhaps in the rear, and on their line of communication.

The Japanese forces were probably landed from transports at some point west of the Yalu River.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—News from Washington of the appearance of Japanese forces at Feng-Wang-Cheng, about forty-five miles northwest of An-tung, in Manchuria, and Ta-shan, a few miles inland from the mouth of the Yalu River, is regarded as most important.

According to the Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, the Japanese advanced from the Yalu River, captured Feng-Wang-Cheng, and drove out the Russians in the vicinity to the Ta-Ku-Ling Eastern Pass, and are in force seventy miles east of Niu-Chwang. The Russians, with 35,000 men, are intrenched strongly at Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng, where fighting is imminent. Some small engagements already have been fought, the Russians retiring with losses.

This correspondent says further that the Japanese are using the same tactics and advancing along the same route they followed during the Chinese war.

The Yin-Kow correspondent of the Paris edition of The New York Herald also vaguely reports the Japanese to be fifty miles northwest of An-tung, and well to the westward of the Yalu River.

This is the only news on this subject yet received in London, and to some of the military critics it is inconceivable that Japan really can have executed such a sudden, unexpected, and successful turning of the Russian position on the Yalu River.

It is thought such a movement would have necessitated the employment of a much larger force than Japan could possibly have at this point.

The families of Russian officials have departed.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the report, says that if the news of this strange and marvelous collapse of Russian power on land is true, there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from seizing Mukden and the railroad.

There has been nothing to compare with this move, the paper continues, since Napoleon staggered Europe by appearing in the plains of Italy, having descended from the Alps as from the clouds. Its effect throughout the East will be stupendous.

Other newspapers prefer to wait for authoritative details before accepting this news.

YIN-KOW, March 10.—Tension among the Russians continues. There are circumstantial native reports of fighting east of the railroad, and there is strong evidence of a Japanese advance.

Siege and field guns are being mounted on the Chinese fort on the east bank of the Liao River.

Gen. Kondratovich is to arrive to-day. He will establish the headquarters of his five regiments at Niu-Chwang.

BATTLE IN KOREA REPORTED.

Russian Advance South of Possiet Bay Continues.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, March 9.—The Russian advance south of Possiet Bay continues.

WEI-HAI-WEI, March 9.—It is reported on good authority that there has been a collision between Japanese and Russian troops near Hai-ju, Korea, resulting in the retreat of the Russians.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 9.—A party of nine Russians seized the Korean telegraph station at Yung-Won to-day. It is reported that a fight has occurred between Koreans and Russians on the Korean side of the Tumen River.

EUROPE IS AFRAID OF HAY.

Russians Say American Diplomacy Is a Nightmare.

ST. PETEHSBURG, March 9.—The undefined misgivings existing in very high quarters here regarding the ultimate aims and purposes of the foreign policy of the United States were voiced to-day in the following remarkable statement to The Associated Press:

"Were it not for a single unknown quantity the European situation at present would be as perfect as possible. For the avoidance of one thing every Chancellery in Europe has been straining every nerve, namely, to prevent the entanglement of

an outside power in this war. That unknown quantity is your State Department.

"The situation following the outbreak of hostilities was exceedingly delicate and surcharged with dangerous possibilities to the peace of the world, and the level-headed statesmen of Europe instantly co-operated to make a general catastrophe impossible, when almost at the inception Secretary Hay's circular note for the neutralization of China almost ditched them.

"But, happily, he did not press it to a point where differences were sure to have arisen, and, as it turned out, owing to the length to which the powers gave adhesion to its principle, it really contributed to the trend which all desired.

"The note might have proved disastrous did not the present moment find all Europe practically in accord as to what should be done. The only place where uncertainty exists is Washington. We are at sea as to what to expect from Mr. Hay.

"American diplomacy in these later days is so aggressive, so startlingly sudden in the way it poses propositions to the remainder of the world, that we have not time to prepare for the shock. It is a veritable nightmare to Europe.

"The present situation is like an algebraic problem—every quantity of the equation is known except one, and that one is Mr. Hay. He represents 'X.' If we knew what he stood for or what he intended to do the solution would be easy."

SHOWS JAPAN'S CONFIDENCE.

Coal Ordered for Delivery at Port Arthur or Vladivostok.

LONDON, March 10.—The Times this morning publishes what it terms a remarkable instance of Japanese confidence.

The Japanese have arranged for the dispatch of coal from England to Port Arthur or Vladivostok, and the steamers taking it are to call at Singapore for definite orders.

The coal is explicitly warranted to be Japanese property.

RUSSIANS SUSPECT CHINESE.

Harbin Dispatch Says Their Attitude Continues Strange.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 9.—A telegram from Harbin says the attitude of the Chinese continues strange, and that they will have to be closely watched by the Russians.

In some instances the Chinese authorities prohibit the sale of provisions and provender to the Russians under the pretext of neutrality.

The Japanese distribute gratis in China maps representing Port Arthur as completely destroyed and as occupied by themselves.

ENTHUSIASM AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Message from the Czar Congratulates the Defenders of the City.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 9.—The Czar, in a message congratulating the defenders of Vladivostok, expressed his conviction that they would all make a rampart of their bodies to protect Russia's stronghold against the attacks of the enemy.

The inhabitants celebrated the receipt of the message last night with general rejoicings, processions along the streets, bands playing patriotic airs, and the people, including the officers, singing the national anthem.

A crowd assembled in front of the Commandant's residence, and he came out and read the text of the Emperor's message amid a storm of cheering.

To the message of the Czar the Commandant added:

"In bringing to your knowledge the precious words of the Czar I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the good order and tranquillity you have maintained, and for the readiness shown by you in fulfilling the onerous duties imposed by warfare. Not only have you uncomplainingly complied with all the requirements of law, but you have done more.

"From your wives, sisters, and daughters there have come 150 Sisters of Mercy, and many of you have joined the foot and mounted corps raised by the town.

"Whatever forces the insolent foe may bring against the town and the fortress, we will be found faithful and true servants of our father, the Czar. Before the eyes of all Russia, and even before the whole world, we will ever be ready to bare our breasts in the defense of the stronghold on the shores of the Pacific which has been intrusted to our care.

"Long life to our great sovereign and to great Russia! Hurrah!"

THE CZAR TO ALEXIEFF.

Telegram of Feb. 11 Empowering Viceroy to Act as Commander in Chief.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Following is the text of the Emperor's telegram to Viceroy Alexieff, sent under date of Feb. 11:

Mobilization is proclaimed in the Siberian provinces. You are empowered to act as Commander in Chief. I am with you heart and soul, and with our brave fellows. May God bless our operations. NICHOLAS.

ITO'S MISSION TO KOREA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 9.—The Marquis Ito's mission to Korea is not considered to be of an administrative character, but only an emphatic expression of the relations the Mikado desires to establish in Korea.

Korean Empress Not an American.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—So much publicity has been obtained by the story that the Emperor of Korea married an American woman named Emily Brown, that Minister Allen at Söul has been obliged to print replies to a number of correspondents denying the truth of the story.

GENERAL CRITICISES ALEXIEFF.

Baron Zakomelsky Thinks the Viceroy Will Soon Ask to be Recalled.

PARIS, March 10.—The Journal this morning publishes an interview sent by its correspondent at Nice with Gen. Baron Meller Zakomelsky, commander of the Seventh Army Corps of Russia, which is stationed in the Crimea.

The correspondent expressed surprise at the General's absence from Russia in time of war, whereupon the General declared that the war in the Far East had little effect upon the life and duties of a majority of the men in the Russian Army, and that Russia had not reduced her forces on the German and Austrian frontiers.

He criticised the management of the campaign in the Far East, and said he thought Viceroy Alexieff would soon ask to be recalled. He said also that no staff had been formed for Gen. Kuropatkin, who, he said, was to take over the duties of Viceroy Alexieff.

Gen. Zakomelsky expressed the belief that the war would not last long, and said that Gen. Kuropatkin, who was well acquainted with the Japanese, had been opposed to the war, but had foreseen that it was inevitable.

PORT ARTHUR IS AGAIN BOMBARDED

Japanese Warships Also Shell the Forts at Dalny.

AWAIT NEWS OF BIG BATTLE

Believed by Japanese a Decisive Engagement With the Vladivostok Squadron Has Been Fought.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, March 9.—There are persistent rumors that the bombardment of Port Arthur was resumed yesterday, but no official news has been received.

NIU-CHWANG, March 9.—The Consuls officially advise foreign families to leave Niu-Chwang.

The Russians apparently now intend to defend this city. Reinforcements are arriving, and four pieces of siege artillery were placed on the fort to-day.

The British sloop-of-war Espiègle will leave as soon as possible, and no other British ship will be sent to take her place.

MOSCOW, March 9.—Admiral Makaroff arrived at Port Arthur yesterday and hoisted his flag as Commander in Chief on the cruiser Askold.

An agency telegram dated Port Arthur yesterday says the battleship Retvizan has entered the inner roadstead and has been berthed near the Czarevitch. It is added that the hole in the hull of the Retvizan has been successfully stopped, engendering the hope that the battleship will soon be completely repaired.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 9.—Japanese warships bombarded the forts at Ta-lien-Wan (Dalny) last night and then attacked Port Arthur.

It is believed here that there has already been a decisive naval engagement in the vicinity of Vladivostok, and tidings of it are anxiously awaited.

The Japanese fleet did not, it is said, go to Vladivostok for the purpose of bombarding the town, but to locate and attack the armored cruisers Grombol, Rossia, and Rurik and the cruiser Bogatyr, the Russian fleet stationed there.

It is understood here that when the Japanese fleet arrived there on Sunday last it found the Russian squadron absent. If this is true it gave the Japanese squadron advantages in the way of avoiding the inshore batteries, at the same time putting it in a position to prevent the Russian ships re-entering the harbor.

It is doubted that the Japanese withdrew their entire squadron unless the location of the enemy had been discovered, as it meant surrendering the advantage of being in a position between the enemy and the enemy's base.

There is a strong possibility that the Japanese found the Russian ships in the vicinity of Possiet Bay and gave them battle there. The names and number of the ships in the Japanese squadron have been kept secret, but it was sufficiently strong to separate into two divisions, the one to guard Vladivostok and the other to cruise in search of the Russian ships. It is said that the newly purchased cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga are taking part in the present movement off Vladivostok.

The Navy Department expects soon to receive dispatches to-morrow from Gensan, where it was planned that the fleet should call after the operation involving an attack upon the Russian squadron had been concluded.

The Japanese are quite confident in the ability of their squadron signally to defeat the Russian ships, and laughingly say that the big Russian cruisers, which stand unusually high out of the water, make excellent targets.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The Associated Press has received direct advices from Vladivostok, timed 5 o'clock this afternoon.

They do not mention a naval engagement.

LONDON, March 10.—No further news has reached London of the reported fighting at Port Arthur or of the fate of the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

Up to a late hour last night the Japanese Legation here had heard nothing of these reported occurrences, but it is considered significant that none of the Russian official dispatches makes any mention of the Vladivostok cruisers.

LEAVE NEW YORK TO ROB.

Runaway at Boston Under Arrest Confesses to Planning Burglary.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—Charles Thomas, aged twenty, and Eugene Stearns, aged twelve, runaways from New York, who were arrested, together with George Murphy and Levi Hogue to-day, charged with vagrancy, were thereby prevented, the officers claim, from attempting a robbery on Pearl Street.

Stearns, who was an errand boy at a New York department store, and lived at 236 Fulton Street, told the Inspectors that Thomas, an express driver, rooming at the same place, induced him to come to Boston a few days ago in search of adventures.

According to Stearns's alleged confession, the four planned a robbery in Pearl Street last night, the older ones intending to put Stearns through the transom of a store and let him hand out the goods. Stearns, however, objected, and, during the argument over the best method of procedure, they were all arrested.

Thomas, Murphy, and Hogue pleaded not guilty to the charge of vagrancy in court, and were held in $100 till to-morrow, pending further investigation.

A Singer Hurt by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—George A. Fleming, a New York singer and musician, came to Trenton this morning and hurried back to the train at Clinton Street from which he had just alighted for a music roll he had forgotten. Leaping off again when the train was in motion, he had his left leg broken and sustained other serious injuries, but may recover.

Denver Ballot Box Robbed of Contents.

DENVER, Col., March 9.—The ballot box used in Precinct No. 1 of the Second Ward at the recent election in this city has been found to have been broken open and looted. It is in the custody of City and County Clerk Julius Aichele, who has been ordered to produce it in court Friday at a hearing on charges of ballot box stuffing.

FLOOD'S LOSS IN MILLIONS.

Two Thousand Families Homeless in Pennsylvania from Raging Rivers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 9.—The north branch of the Susquehanna River is a vast lake, sweeping in its path whatever there is to invade, and the scene is even more terrifying than on Tuesday. Industries all along the stream from Pittston to Nanticoke are closed down on account of the high water, and in many places water is flowing into the mines.

At Plymouth the entire business section of the town is under water. The ice is gorged there, and the water backed up so rapidly this afternoon that many families found it impossible to leave their homes, and are now living on the upper floors.

Over a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in the Wyoming Valley, and over 2,000 families are rendered homeless.

The Pennsylvania railroad bridge over Catawissa Creek went out this afternoon, taking with it four large steel cars. The Pennsylvania company fears the bridge will sweep away its bridges at Northumberland and Sunbury, and has secured permission to burn the structure. The water works at Danville are under water, and the city is without electric light and gas.

At Nescopeck thirty families were flooded out and the water is now on Second Street.

At 10 o'clock to-night a report comes from Sayre, Penn., that the ice broke there at 8 o'clock and that a ninety-six-mile gorge was on its way down the stream.

PATERSON AGAIN THREATENED.

Water Rises Until 7 o'Clock, When It Recedes.

PATERSON, N. J., March 9.—The melting ice in the Rockaway, Pequannock, and Ramapo Rivers has caused the Passaic River to rise fourteen inches between 4 o'clock this afternoon and 6 o'clock to-night. Upper Iotowa, Willard, Park, and other streets in the wide side of the city are now under water.

Residents living on River, Lawrence, and Warren Streets are prepared to leave their homes at any moment. The water continued to rise until 7 o'clock, when it started to recede.

RAISES CHECK AND CONFESSES.

Secures from Bank $3,200 on Paper Calling for $2.07.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 9.—A bold piece of swindling developed here to-day in connection with a raised check which was presented at the Poughkeepsie Trust Company, and on which the forger secured $3,200 in cash.

The check was drawn by New York commission merchants on the Irving National Bank, and was originally made out for $2.07, payable to the order of A. M. Finch, at Milton, N. Y. By the use of chemicals, the name was changed to A. M. Beaver, an assistant Sunday school Superintendent of Hyde Park, N. Y., and the amount was raised to $3,200.

Twenty minutes after the check was paid the forgery was discovered. A telephone message to Hyde Park disclosed that Beaver was away from home. He called up the police later, and was arrested.

Beaver made a full confession, and $3,000 of the money was found in the attic of his home.

NEW ISLE OF PINES TREATY.

Will Be Opposed Vigorously—Senator Penrose Leading Fight for Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The new Isle of Pines treaty, which has been negotiated to take the place of the one which lapsed before members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee knew it, will be opposed vigorously.

The new convention is essentially on the same lines as its predecessor, but with certain safeguards for the citizens of the United States who have gone to the island to live. This is not at all satisfactory to the colonists, however, and they have renewed their fight for annexation.

Senator Penrose, who is earnest in the assistance of constituents who have invested capital in the Isle of Pines, said to-day that he could count on a majority in the Foreign Relations Committee and also in the Senate against the treaty. He is ready, when the time is opportune, to take the initiative and urge annexation.

He has full confidence that when the question of annexation is fairly before the country he can rely on a majority in the Senate and House for it.

PENNINGTON UNDER DISCUSSION.

Warm Debate in Methodist Conference on Seminary Affairs.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The sixty-eighth annual session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference opened here to-day in the State Street Church, with Bishop F. M. Merrill presiding, and about 800 ministers present. The feature of the day's conference was a discussion on a motion to make the cramped finances of Pennington Seminary the order of business to-morrow. The Rev. John Handley advocated an executive session. The Rev. Dr. Marshall, the present head of the institution, and Dr. Wight, President of the Board of Trustees, opposed, and prevailed.

The Rev. W. S. McDowell, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Education of the General Church, in an address to-night made several references to the seminary and its condition. He intimated that if necessary the Board of Education would do something to help it along.

PUBLIC LEGACIES IN WILL.

Mineola Woman Leaves Bulk of Fortune to Church and Charities.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 9.—The will of Elizabeth Y. Wright of Glen Cove, L. I., filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court, gives most of her fortune of $55,000 to various institutions. To St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Glen Cove she gives $2,000, and $1,000 in trust for taking care of her burial plot; to the Queens County Temporary Home for Children, $2,000; to the Old Ladies' Home at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, Manhattan, $5,000; to the Nassau Hospital Association, $5,000, and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $5,000.

The residuary estate, outside of $9,000 left to a friend and two cousins, is divided equally between St. Paul's Church and the four institutions.

WHITE PLAINS PRIMARIES.

Two Sets of Delegates to be Sent to Republican Conventions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 9.—The Republicans of this village held their primaries to-day to elect delegates to the County Assembly, and Assembly District Conventions.

The party in White Plains is divided, there being two factions. One faction is headed by ex-Sheriff Miller and Henry T. Henderson, and the other by John J. Brown, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and Henry R. Barrett. Two sets of delegates will be sent to each convention.

Boys Accused of Robbing Church.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 9.—Two altar boys of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name of Jesus were arrested to-day, charged with stealing the offertory at the morning service last Sunday. The offertory is placed in a box inside the sanctuary. The boys, it is said, helped themselves to it and got about $35. It is believed they have been stealing for some time.

NO BACKWARD STEP, M'ADOO DECLARES

He Wants Help of Up-State Men Who "See the Town."

ONEIDA'S SONS LAUD ROOT

Editor Dunham Pledges Him the Whole County When He Runs for President.

Sons of Oneida 200 strong gathered in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the seventh time in the history of their society to eat, drink, make merry, and hold discourse together on the greatness of their home county and how badly off this city and the country as a whole would be without the men of Oneida. Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, who was elected President to succeed Justice Truax, for six years Chief of the organization, presided.

Supreme Court Justice Scott, the first speaker, talked of "Why We Dine." Of Mr. Root he said: "Your county has given many distinguished men to the country, but none will be placed higher on its roll of honor than Elihu Root. He has reorganized the army and put our fighting forces on a basis where in the next war we will not be in the heart-breaking position we found ourselves at the beginning of the last."

George E. Dunham, editor of The Utica Press, was introduced to talk about "Oneida County Politics."

"I have never been in a position to run for office," said Mr. Dunham, "but on the fence, from which it is a very good place to see the procession pass. Oneida's crop of potatoes is surpassed only by her crop of politicians, and the principal difference is in the market price and in the demand.

"It is easier to follow the war news from the Far East than to follow the changes in the political situation in Oneida County. There is just one thing about which we are agreed. When Elihu Root runs for President of the United States he may consult the census list and set that down as his majority in Oneida County."

President Stryker of Hamilton College denounced the Mormon testimony heard by the Senate committee. Charles H. Duell and William Cary Sanger also spoke, and then Police Commissioner McAdoo was introduced to talk about "The New Countryman and the Old Countryman in New York." He said in part:

"I feel that all that is good in this city is due to the Dutch settlers. I take off my hat to the Dutchman. When I know what religious and civil liberty meant to the Dutch, and what it meant to the Puritan, then I feel that the honors are all with the man in whose name the Van is, although he had the fault of drinking beer and refrained from burning witches. After the Dutchmen came the English, but they did not stay here long enough to spoil our city, and in their trail followed the great wave of Irish immigration, men who brought here the two primal virtues of industry and courage.

"When these blended with the aborigines of Oneida County, with all the sturdy virtues they had learned from the brown Romans of Strong Rock, the result became a type of citizen who, despite all criticism, is equaled nowhere else in the whole world.

"Other immigrants are coming to our shores to-day, and it is for us to make out of them as good citizens as though they were born in Oneida County. Sometimes I think that the men and women who are coming to our shores from abroad are more keenly sensitive to the glorious privilege of American citizenship than those who are born on the soil.

"One thing is certain—there is going to be no backward step in good government in New York City. We may be led astray by partisan cries in the heat of a campaign or by banners flaunted on the wind in our streets, but where a departing administration has set a high-water mark in good government the tide can never recede. We are going to make this the best city in the world, but in order to do that we ask your help, men of Oneida.

"And it is not so much the Oneida County men in this city that we need, but rather the man who comes down to visit us and wants to have a taste of everything that is going round, and when he finally gets into trouble, goes back to Painted Post and says, 'For God's sake, don't let them have any more home rule in New York than you would give the animals in Central Park.'"

FRENCH OFFICER'S EXPEDITION.

Officials Say ex-Captain's Brazilian Enterprise Does Not Involve Filibustering.

PARIS, March 9.—The attention of the Foreign Office has been called to the project of Adolphe Brezet, said to be an ex-Captain in the French Army, to organize an expedition to Cumani, North Brazil. The officials here do not attach seriousness to the project. They say it is not in any sense a filibustering expedition, being merely an eccentric scheme to exploit a private commercial enterprise.

Brezet recently wrote a letter claiming that the natives of Cumani had elected him to take charge of the territory, and thereupon the Brazilian Minister sent a note to the Foreign Office saying that the territory belonged to Brazil. The Foreign Office made inquiries on the subject, leading to the conclusion that the projected expedition is not likely to be carried out, owing to the inability of Brezet to raise the necessary funds.

PRIMATE OF CANADA DEAD.

Most Rev. Robert Machray Was Seventy-three Years Old.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 9.—The Most Rev. Robert Machray, Episcopal Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada, died here to-night.

Archbishop Machray was seventy-three years old. He was ordained in 1855. From 1862 to 1865 he was vicar of Wadingby; in 1865 he became Ramsden preacher at Cambridge, and in 1888 special preacher. In 1865 he was appointed Bishop of Rupert's Land, and in 1892 was made Archbishop. In 1877 he was Chancellor of the University of Manitoba.

He had been prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George since 1893.

PREACHER AND SISTER DIE.

Dr. Cline Refused Medicine for His Relative and Himself.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 9.—The Rev. John W. K. Cline and his sister, Ruth, died yesterday from pneumonia within two hours of each other.

Dr. Cline was an eclectic physician and compounded his own remedies. He refused to have any doctor attend him or his sister, and used his own medicine for both. They became ill about ten days ago. Some years ago Dr. Cline was a methodist preacher.

Joseph A. Farley Released.

Joseph A. Farley, the contractor and builder who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of grand larceny growing out of a loan of $20,000 which he obtained from the Fifth National Bank, was taken into the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and in spite of the fact that he had been held in $10,000 bail by the Magistrate in the Yorkville Court, was paroled in the custody of his counsel, John J. Adams, until to-morrow, when arguments on the writ will be heard. Justice O'Gorman, before whom the case came, instructed Mr. Adams to have his client in the Yorkville Court this morning for examination.

Dictated Her Own Death Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—Mrs. A. D. Griggs, who died here to-day, wanted only her intimate friends to attend her funeral. Ten minutes before death she called her daughter to her bedside and asked her to take down in shorthand the death notice, which Mrs. Griggs dictated and which consists of eight lines.

POPE HONORS NEW YORKER.

Father Cusack Is Made an Auxiliary Bishop.

ROME, March 9.—Upon the recommendation of Archbishop Farley, the Pope has conferred honors upon the most distinguished prelates in the Archdiocese of New York.

His Holiness has appointed the Rev. Thomas F. Cusack of St. Teresa's Church, New York City, to be Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese, and pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, New York City, to be a member of the College of Protonotaries Apostolic, and the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to be a Domestic Prelate.

Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, is made a member of the College of Protonotaries Apostolic in recognition of the work he has done at the college in the last two years and a half.

Archbishop Farley will sail for New York from Naples on March 18.

One of the priests at the rectory of St. Teresa's Church, Henry and Rutgers Streets, said last night that official notice of the appointment of Father Cusack as Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York had not yet arrived. The appointment was unexpected, he stated, as it had been rumored that Mgr. Mooney was to be made the assistant of the Archbishop.

Father Cusack is Superior of the Apostolic Band, a missionary society. He is forty-two years old, was born in this city, and was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College. He was ordained a priest in 1885 at the Troy Roman Catholic Seminary. He then became assistant pastor at St. Teresa's, which position he held for ten years. He was then assigned to the rectorship of a church in Rosendale, N. Y. He gave up this parish to enter missionary work. His office will be to relieve the Archbishop of a good deal of routine labor.

Mgr. Mooney is about fifty-five years old, and was also ordained from Troy Seminary. He afterward was a professor there, and then became rector of a church in Newburg. He was promoted by Archbishop Corrigan to the rectorship of his present charge, and afterward to the rank of Vicar General.

Father Lavelle isoneof the best known priests in this city, and has for years officiated at most of the great social functions which have been held in the Cathedral.

GERMANY OPEN TO JESUITS.

The Bundesrath Assents to the Bill Passed by the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Bundesrath to-day assented to the bill, passed by the Reichstag, repealing the anti-Jesuit paragraph of the law of July 4, 1872, prohibiting Jesuits from settling in Germany.

The decision of the Bundesrath destroys the last vestige of the late Prince Bismarck's war with the clergy, and gives Catholics an equal position with Protestants before the law. Strong political considerations have been at work, because the Government had to rely greatly on the Center Party. They passed the naval bills, and when the Reichstag and the Government were dead-locked over the tariff bill, a year ago, the leaders of the Center Party reached an understanding with the Government to permit the Jesuits to return.

The delay in the Bundesrath's acting on the Reichstag resolution of last June was due to Protestant opposition in the smaller German States, which prevented the sovereigns of those States from instructing their representatives in the Bundesrath to agree to readmit the Jesuits. How the vote stood is not yet disclosed.

Steamer Sunk; 50 Annamese Drowned.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Paris announces that the French steamer Cambodge (of 2,355 tons, which left Rangoon Feb. 17 for Cochin-China and European ports) has been wrecked in a storm off the coast of Cochin-China. The Cambodge carried 100 passengers, mostly Annamese. About fifty of them were drowned.

HAS PISTOLS AND PNEUMONIA.

Murderer Escapes with Both and a Posse Pursues.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 9.—Mark Dunn, the murderer who was sentenced to be hanged here Friday, and who escaped Monday last, sought food and medicine at the home of James Finchutt, a farmer near Rosendale, Mo., to-day.

The man has pneumonia, and was kept under guard until to-night, when he again escaped, armed with pistols, and said he would never be taken alive. Sheriff Spencer of St. Joseph and a posse are in pursuit.

Coast Steamship's Perilous Trip.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—The steamship City of Memphis, from New York, arrived this afternoon, twenty-six hours overdue, after one of the roughest voyages ever experienced by her officers. It was twice seriously proposed before Hatteras was passed that the ship should put about and return to New York, on account of the large number of women and children on board.

W. Bourke Cockran Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—When the House met to-day W. Bourke Cockran, who was elected to succeed Mayor McClellan from the Twelfth District of New York, was sworn in. Upon being escorted to the Speaker's desk by Mr. Sulzer, Mr. Cockran was greeted with applause from the galleries.

Brooklyn Charity Appeal.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $40 to help for a few weeks a widow and daughter, the daughter just recovering from a long and very serious illness. The family is highly esteemed, and the doctor in charge of the daughter thinks that after a time she will be well and able to go to work again.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:25 A. M.—158 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; J. Kowovits; damage, $100.
4:20 A. M.—230 Bowery; Martin Riegel; damage, $300.
6:25 A. M.—69 Wooster Street; Fuller Burr Company; damage slight.
7:30 A. M.—238 Elizabeth Street; Frank Cironeceno; damage, $5.
10:45 A. M.—335 West Twenty-eighth Street; Lizzie Mandlebaum; damage, $10.
1:30 P. M.—527 West Forty-eighth Street; W. Baker; damage, $10.
2:24 P. M.—Foot of Desbrosses Street; Pennsylvania Railroad; damage, $500.
2:55 P. M.—765 Third Avenue; James Jackendorf; damage trifling.
3:15 P. M.—1,903 Washington Avenue; M. Andalio; damage trifling.
4:25 P. M.—243 East Twenty-eighth Street; K. Mulligan; damage trifling.
4:50 P. M.—152 Monroe Street; H. Goldstein; damage, $500.
5:30 P. M.—225 East Fourth Street; L. Greenberg; damage, $10.
6:15 P. M.—399 Ninth Avenue; Margaret O'Connell; damage, $500.
7:50 P. M.—123 Rivington Street; J. Suchman; damage, $100.
8:05 P. M.—1,945 Broadway; Mrs. Lovejoy; damage, $1,000.
8:20 P. M.—3,872 Third Avenue; Joseph Hirsh; damage, $125.
7:50 P. M.—327-39 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Peter Van Haslett; damage, $8,000.
8:30 P. M.—728 Sixth Street; Philip Altman; damage, $100.
11:20 P. M.—47 Essex Street; Solomon Konarel; damage trifling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

"Oh be jolly!"

Drop prejudice and the imported Ales

P. B. Ale

Best in America, not surpassed in the world.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Agents.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOZODONT
For the TEETH and BREATH

Rich, well-to-do, or in moderate circumstances In the City or in the Country

"Lansdowne"

is the proper Dress Fabric for women of every age

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. FRAD

For sale at all good stores

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Children's Short Coats.

Blue, Red or Brown Serge,	2.98
Covert Cloth Reefer, military effect,	4.98
Tan Reefer, double cape, military,	5.49
White Sicilian Silk Braid, stole collar,	3.98
Pongee, with lace collar,	3.39
Blue Taffeta changeable Silk,	3.98

ANGRY HOUSE RIDES OVER ITS LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

by means of which you will kill the resolution and shield the department."

W. W. Kitchin (Dem.) declared that the statement sent to the committee was characterized by "insincerity and dishonesty." He then gave an account of the case in which he is mentioned in the statement, and cited letters which were suppressed, and which if included would have placed his conduct in a different light.

"The person responsible for that statement," he shouted, "undertook to blackmail Congress into silence! Can he intimidate you into stopping an investigation?"

When Gen. Grosvenor arose there was a tempest of applause. The doors swung open and swarms of members who had gone out for a smoke came rushing in. He had to wait some minutes, and during that time the applause was renewed several times. The Democrats forsook their side of the House and crowded around him, so that he spoke from the centre of a crowd.

He read an article from a New York paper, in which Hill, Cannon, Payne, Hepburn, and Senator Cullom were spoken of as "taken red-handed," and compared with Beavers and Machen.

"What are we going to do about it?" demanded Gen. Grosvenor. "Treat it with levity as a matter of no concern? What does that document mean? Is it a trifling matter, tossed off by accident, or has it the purpose of willfully and maliciously libeling members of this Congress?" He then attacked the Bristow investigation.

"That investigation," he said, "which Mr. Overstreet has spent an hour apologizing for was an outrage of every principle of American justice." He recalled the President's action in making public Bristow's report on the Beavers-Machen case before Machen was tried and exclaimed:

"It was published to the world with a great flourishing of trumpets, and has been followed by every imaginable attempt to pervert the public opinion and justice.

"What is that statement here for? To convince the American people of something. What is it? It comes in answer to a resolution which calls for information about wrongdoing. It therefore came here with a deliberate, cold-blooded, and malicious intent to cast upon this Congress the stain of having 151 dishonest members in the House and a number in the Senate. You will never wash that impression out of the mind of the people. That is what it was done for.

"I care nothing for what was said of me. They may publish it in every household in my district, and I defy any man to take one vote from me thereby. But let me show you the infinite rascality of this report.

"The author was called upon to state what Congressmen had procured increases of clerk hire. He shows a case in my district, and says he does not know who procured it. But the impression left is that it was I, though he does not know who it was.

"Whether your name is on this roll of honor or whether it happens to escape because you are too recently in Congress, you must feel that a wrong has been done. This will be translated into every language on the globe to show that the American Congress has 151 rascals."

MR. BUTLER SAYS COWARD.

Said Mr. Butler, (Rep., Penn.:) "The man who did this thing is a coward. I care not what his place in the Government may be."

Mr. Lilley (Rep., Conn.) defended his action in connection with a postal leaflet, and then Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) created a sensation. He got the floor and declared that he had gone to the department to get the papers in his case, and that the Bristow officials had tried to withhold them. He insisted, and after two days' work succeeded in getting a look at them. He had a copy of the Inspector's report, which the department had refused to give him, and this report showed that his action in the case of the Norwalk Post Office was exactly the opposite of that charged in the statement sent to the house.

"I am going to vote for a resolution to investigate this department and Mr. Bristow. [Great applause.]

"Who is the man who edited this report? I have not yet discovered, but I am on his track. [Applause.] Withdrawing from myself any protection which I may have as a member of Congress, I say that that document is the production of a liar and a scoundrel."

The whole house broke into a tempest of applause. Cheers and shouts rent the air, and all business was suspended for several minutes, while the Congressmen rushed over to Hill, shook his hand, and shouted their approval.

Mr. Cooper said he had been informed by an old member of the House that Gen. Bristow, "trembling from illness," told that member that he (Bristow) had never seen the report as it was now printed.

"Therefore," said Mr. Cooper, "I think the abuse of him ought to stop."

It soon was found that the two hours which had been allotted to the subject were not going to be nearly enough time for the personal explanations which members were demanding the right to make, and a motion to extend the debate until 4 o'clock to-morrow was carried.

THE F. P. CORSET WILL SUIT THE GOLF GIRL TO A TEE.

Send two 2c. stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N. Y.

OUR New York store has been in existence 30 years.
Proof enough of the satisfaction of buying Gloves of the MAKERS.
30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

MR. BRISTOW NOT IN.

Congressmen Seeking Redress Learn That He and Mr. Payne Are Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Many of the Senators and Representatives who are mentioned in the Bristow report as having had business relations with the accommodating Mr. Beavers, were at the Post Office Department to-day to get satisfaction in some way from the Postmaster General or the Fourth Assistant. Those officials, however, were absent, being confined to their homes by illness.

Bristow has not been at his office for several weeks, and the Postmaster General was seized yesterday with a severe attack of rheumatism.

The Congressmen wanted copies of all the papers in their respective cases, claiming that the briefs sent to the House do not properly represent all the facts. In the absence of the principal officials the desired satisfaction could not be obtained.

RICHARD STRAUSS
to Steinway & Sons.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1904.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS.

Gentlemen:—I cannot but express to you my warmest thanks and deep appreciation for the opportunity you have afforded me to visit your great country to conduct my own compositions before your music-loving public.

I have always understood that your house has been the main factor in the cultivation of good music in America, and that the public owes it in a great measure to your efforts and continuous support that to-day in the United States the appreciation for what is highest and noblest in the art of music stands on a par with Europe.

But what can I say about your wonderful pianos that has not been said hundreds of times before by the greatest of musicians and masters? The superb tonal qualities and perfection of mechanism of your instruments have had such a fascinating effect on my musical feelings that for the first time in many years I am drawn irresistibly again and again to my Steinway to indulge in improvising and musical inspirations, although I lay no claim to being a pianist. In accompanying my wife in her song recitals it is a constant source of pleasure to me to note the remarkable sustaining and blending qualities of the tone of your piano, which certainly are a great aid and benefit to the singer. With sincerest regards,

Yours very truly,
DR. RICHARD STRAUSS.

MURPHY TURNS DOWN OVERTURES FROM HILL

Ex-Senator Tries to End Opposition to Judge Parker.

THE PRIMARY FIGHT NOW ON

Offer to Let Tammany Name State Ticket Backed by Threat of Grout for Governor.

Seeking to end all Tammany opposition to the candidacy of Judge Parker for the Presidency, friends of ex-Senator Hill and of Judge Parker are making overtures to Charles F. Murphy. Within the last forty-eight hours Mr. Murphy has been asked to co-operate with the Hill-McCarren forces for Parker. The Hill people offered in return to let Tammany name the candidate for Governor this Fall, especially if Tammany's choice should be Mayor McClellan.

It is the hope of the Hill-Parker people that they may persuade Mr. Murphy to drop his opposition prior to the holding of the early State Convention on April 18, but if he fights them in the convention they declare they will not permit Tammany to name any candidate on the State ticket this Fall, and will run Controller Grout for Governor.

From a source close to Mr. Murphy, who left yesterday to spend a week at Atlantic City, it was learned last night that he not only has refused to enter into negotiations, but that he is determined to use all his power at the coming primaries to have anti-instruction delegates elected in all the boroughs of Greater New York and in several of the up-State counties. Should the primaries show the majority of the convention in favor of instructing, then overtures might be considered.

Mr. Murphy's trip to Atlantic City is to place him in a better position to handle what is before him than here, where he might be bothered with a thousand and one details concerning the management of the organization. Conferences at Atlantic City were arranged before he left town, and it may be definitely stated that the work before Mr. Murphy includes the election especially of anti-instruction delegates in every possible Assembly district in Kings County, where McCarren, of course, will seek Parker delegates. Erie County will be another battleground.

While the Parker men profess to be confident that they will succeed in nominating their candidate for President, they say freely that if such an event cannot be accomplished, and if Hill controls the Fall convention, they will name the Judge for Governor this Fall and thus demonstrate the Hill influence as dominant.

"The eyes of Democrats from all sections are on this State," said Controller Grout yesterday, "and if New York wishes to maintain this leadership it is necessary to declare in favor of some candidate, if not to fully instruct. I admit that there may be some doubt of the wisdom of instructing, but we should at least favor a candidate in the convention.

"As for the Cleveland talk, I don't think it will amount to anything. In the first place, while Mr. Cleveland would probably accept a unanimous nomination, he could not get a unanimous nomination. If nominated it would only be after a bitter struggle, and a man who has twice been President would not want to go into another fight under those conditions."

A NEW TAMMANY MOVE.

Alleged Attempt to Get Control of the Board of Education.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Politicians here see behind a bill introduced by Assemblyman Metcalfe to-day an attempt to Tammanyize the Board of Education.

Mr. Metcalfe's bill provides that the membership of the board shall be reduced from forty-six to fifteen. Two-thirds of the fifteen are to be selected from the present membership of the board. The remaining five are to be appointed by the Mayor. As eight is a majority of fifteen, it would only be necessary for Tammany to secure three of the present members of the board to make Tammany control secure.

The Metcalfe bill further provides that the board shall have a paid President to be appointed by the Mayor. The President is to be the administrative officer of the board. He is to relieve the City Superintendent of most of the duties which that official now discharges. The jurisdiction of the City Superintendent is practically confined to instruction, and his authority over the Borough Superintendents is very much curtailed.

It is said by Mr. Metcalfe that Controller Grout favors the bill.

THREE TIMES TRIED TO DIE.

Woman Used Two Pistol Shots and Then Tried Stabbing.

Mrs. Francis Cross, thirty years old, made three attempts at suicide last night in her apartments, 234 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Twice she fired shots at herself, and each time the bullet went astray. When the police disarmed her she tried to stab herself with a pair of scissors, but the points failed to penetrate her dress. Before she was arrested and taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station the whole block in which her apartments are located was astir.

The first attempt at suicide was made at 8 o'clock, when she took a pistol belonging to Kenneth D. Langley, a boarder, stood in front of a mirror, and fired at her head. The bullet grazed her hair and went through a window. Langley, assisted by his mother and cousin, took the pistol away from her. At 10 o'clock she succeeded in getting the pistol again, and, locking herself in her own room, fired a second time, and with no truer aim. The bullet imbedded itself in the mattress.

The screams of Mrs. Langley and the other women in the house brought Policemen McIsaacs, Schreiver, and Ennis. Together they got the pistol from Mrs. Cross, who then seized the scissors and made a stab at herself. She was locked up.

BIG MEXICAN STEEL PLANT.

Dutch Syndicate to Develop Hercules Iron Mines in Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 9.—As a direct result of the action of the Mexican Government in placing a duty on steel rails and other steel products, the great Hercules Iron Mines, situated in the State of Chihuahua, are to be developed.

It is stated that a Dutch syndicate has acquired the property and will establish an iron and steel plant in Mexico to rival in size the ten-million-dollar plant which is now in operation at Monterey. The syndicate has closed a contract to deliver ten million tons of the iron in Holland within ten years.

HORSES PERISH IN FLAMES.

Spectacular Blaze on East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

A spectacular blaze last evening destroyed a row of one-story frame buildings, 325 to 329 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. In P. Van Haslett's livery stable, at No. 325, where the flames started, eight horses were burned to death. Many of them when released ran back into the burning building again. The buildings burned like paper, and in half an hour the whole row was in ruins.

The damage was estimated at $20,000. The Second Avenue surface cars were blocked for about three-quarters of an hour.

Indiana and Michigan Trolley Venture.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, capitalized at $2,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to manufacture and furnish electric lights and power and to operate trolley lines. The incorporators are George W. Flaacke, Jr., H. Hobart Porter, Jr., and Francis Blossom, all of Jersey City.

DISSENSION OVER WINE MAN.

Question of His Admission Causes Trouble in Brooklyn Congregation.

Because the pastor insisted on admitting a wine dealer to membership the congregation of the Lewis Avenue Church is split and the associate pastor of the church has resigned. The man whose admission has caused all the trouble is George E. Dewey, a wholesale dealer in American wines, whose place of business is in Manhattan. He was admitted to the congregation last Sunday after a bitter fight had been made against him.

The Rev. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the church, led the fight for the admission of Mr. Dewey, while the opposition was led by the Rev. E. M. Martin, the associate pastor, and considerable feeling was engendered. Mr. Martin's resignation has been accepted, and other officials of the church, including Byron J. Horton and John J. Wells, Deacons, were reported yesterday to have resigned. When Mr. Dewey was formally admitted to the congregation last Sunday the associate pastor would not leave the pulpit to give him the right hand of fellowship.

The only question involved was whether a man in making and selling spirituous liquors should be admitted to the church. There was no intimation that Mr. Dewey was not of good character. For over a dozen years he has attended the church and has contributed generously to its support. His son and daughter have been members for years.

This discussion brought the case before the congregation at last Friday night's prayer meeting. Before this took place, however, Mr. Dewey asked Dr. Kent to withdraw his name, but was prevailed on to let it go before the church. At the Friday night meeting a majority of the members of the congregation voted for Mr. Dewey's admission.

CREPE WAS FOR A DOLL.

Mrs. Hansen, Returning from a Visit, Is Unnecessarily Alarmed.

Mrs. James Hansen of the Hudson Boulevard and Linden Avenue, Jersey City, went to Elizabeth to visit relatives on Tuesday. When she returned yesterday she saw a piece of black crêpe attached to the door bell. She thought it strange that her husband had not telegraphed to her if any member of the family had died suddenly. Luckily a neighbor who was sweeping the sidewalk was able to assure her that her husband and children were all well half an hour before. When she rang the bell her eight-year-old daughter Emma answered the call.

"Oh! there," said the child, "Jenny is awful careless. I told her to take that crêpe off the bell knob just as soon as the funeral was over."

"Whose funeral?" asked her mother.

"Why, my doll died last night, and of course we had to have a funeral. I got the crêpe off your old bonnet."

The badge of mourning was removed, and Mrs. Hansen entered the house with a lighter heart.

SALESGIRLS FED RUNAWAY.

Cuban Child Who Left Miss Barnay's Home Tells of Meals in Stores.

Adele Quintera, the little Cuban girl who disappeared from the home of Miss Barnay, 102 East Twenty-second Street, by whom she had been adopted, on Feb. 29, by whom yesterday in a furnished room house at 102 East Nineteenth Street, kept by Mrs. Bernstein.

The child was adopted by Miss Barnay about a year ago. Her father is dead and her mother is married again. Rather more than a year ago the child ran away from her home in Philadelphia and came to this city. She was taken by some one to the Women and Children's Hospital at 5 Livingston Place, but ran away. After her return Miss Barnay saw and adopted the child.

When the girl ran away from Miss Barnay's home a week ago Monday, Miss Barnay waited a day or two, and then notified the police. When the detectives found her yesterday she had no shoes or stockings, wore a pair of slippers, one underskirt, and a thin dress.

Mrs. Bernstein told the police that the girl had been sleeping in the vestibule of her house for the past three or four days. Until yesterday she refused to enter the house, but as soon as approached would run away.

In answer to the policemen's questions the little Cuban girl said that she had spent her days in the big stores, and her nights in vestibules. For food she had shared the lunches of some of the salesgirls in the stores, who had been very kind to her. When it was suggested that she go back to Miss Barnay, she replied that she did not want to do so, but wanted to stay with Mrs. Bernstein. She will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

BATTLE WITH A FUGITIVE.

Posse Overtakes Sherman Jamison, but He Escapes Up a Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., March 9.—Sherman Jamison, who is sought for the murder of Constable Deeman, was overtaken at an early hour this morning by a posse of officers, and a pitched battle ensued. Jamison escaped amid a shower of bullets.

Officers learned last night that Jamison was hiding in a place formerly the headquarters for "moonshiners" in the Potter County mountains, near the southern line. They rode all night to reach the place. When they broke in upon him Jamison was preparing breakfast.

Firing point blank into the band of officers, the outlaw started up the side of the mountain, where the horsemen could not follow. As he went he dodged from tree to tree, turning now and then and emptying his revolvers on the officers. He was the target for a fierce fire, but it is not thought that he was hit.

His intimate knowledge of the territory aided in his escape, but it is thought that he will again be overtaken.

FRIENDS TO AID DICKINSON.

Plans to Reconstruct College Building Destroyed by Fire.

Friends of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Penn., are planning to assist the institution in reconstructing the large building which was destroyed by fire on the evening of March 3, causing a loss of about $50,000, which was covered by only $15,000 insurance.

The destroyed building contained nearly every recitation room of the college, the offices of the Faculty, and the two halls of the literary societies. A mass meeting will be held at Carlisle next Saturday evening, and addresses will be delivered by several of the well-known graduates of the institution, among them Gen. Horatio C. King of the class of '58.

St. Clare Held for Extradition.

William E. St. Clare, who was arrested in Jersey City on Tuesday night, and who is said to have been indicted in New York for forgery, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday. The complainants are A. Lansing Bair of 206 Broadway and Edward Robinson of 97 Sixth Avenue, who allege that St. Clare forged checks in their names.

St. Clare was remanded to await extradition.

There are two checks involved, one for $40, the other for $62.

Harvard Bequest for Music Prize.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—By the will of Francis Boott, the aged composer, who died here recently, $10,000 is left to Harvard College. The amount is to be held in trust, and $100 is to be offered each year as a prize for the best composition in concerted vocal music written by any member of the college or graduate schools.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

HAGGERTY IS LIKELY TO QUIT POLICE POST

McAdoo Insisted on Keeping Lid Down in Brooklyn.

McCARREN'S WISH THWARTED

Then Came Trouble Between the Kings Senator and Tammany—Doyle on the Warpath.

Deputy Commissioner Henry F. Haggerty is expected to sever his connection with the Police Department before the close of the present week owing to serious differences between him and Commissioner McAdoo. Whether his resignation is already in the hands of the Police Commissioner was not learned last night, owing to the refusal of the Commissioner to discuss the matter. Deputy Commissioner Haggerty was not at Brooklyn Headquarters during the afternoon nor at his usual haunts during the evening.

Involved in the Haggerty difficulty is the Brooklyn political situation, for Commissioner Haggerty is the law partner of Senator Patrick H. McCarren and was the personal choice of Senator McCarren, although Haggerty refused the appointment at first.

McCarren from the first is said to have wanted the lid raised in Brooklyn. On this theory poolrooms have flourished in that borough since Jan. 1, and it was only Tuesday night that a place alleged to be of this sort was raided in the Thomas Jefferson Building but an hour before the meeting of McCarren's Kings County Executive Committee was held in the same building, which is owned by the Democratic organization in Kings. In addition to poolrooms, other resorts have been springing up in Brooklyn without apparent effort by Deputy Commissioner Haggerty to put them down.

Commissioner McAdoo about two weeks ago ordered his Deputy Commissioner to put the lid down tight again. McCarren hurried to Police Headquarters and had a long talk with McAdoo. He told the Commissioner that Brooklyn must regulate its own police affairs.

McAdoo's reply came a few days ago when he announced that in the future he would spend two days of each week in Brooklyn himself, and would look after all matters there. This is said to have caused the final break between McAdoo and Haggerty.

It was freely rumored last night unless Charities Commissioner Tully, Deputy Bridge Commissioner Westernacher, President McCooey of the Civil Service Commission, Park Commissioner Kennedy, Deputy Tenement House Commissioner Brennan, and Water Register William R. McGuire work against McCarren in the coming primaries they maye lose their official heads.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle, the patronage dispenser under the new plan of action, was over in Manhattan yesterday and saw Murphy at the latter's home before the Tammany leader left the city. After seeing Mr. Murphy, Mr. Doyle went to Tammany Hall.

"I am not showing my hand just now," he said, "but in the future when patronage is to be handed out there will be developments. Many of the men who voted last night with McCarren in the Executive Committee meeting will be with me when it comes to the real test. The meeting last night was packed with McCarrenites in the galleries, and McCarren ushers handed out tickets and tin horns to get their own men in and have them properly equipped for the affair. We are going to make our fight at the primaries, and I shall fight as hard as I know how to get anti-instruction delegates elected to the State Convention."

Founded 1795
OTARD DUPUY & CO
BRANDIES
Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

FOUND MAN UNDER BED.

Trained Nurse Saw Feet Protruding and Calmly Called Help.

Miss N. H. Bennett, a trained nurse, who was attending the son of Charles K. Schumacher, at 110 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Tuesday afternoon went into a room on the second floor and saw a man's feet protruding from under the bed. The bed was disarranged, and she made it as if in ignorance of the man's presence. When she had completed the task she left the room. As she passed out she closed and locked the door. Miss Bennett then dispatched a servant for help and Policeman Joseph Bull soon appeared.

Drawing his revolver, Bull entered the room. The feet still were in sight. The man complied readily with the officer's command to come out.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday the prisoner said he was James Williams of 1,318 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. He is a negro. Mr. Schumacher praised Miss Bennett highly for her nerve in trapping the man. Magistrate Crane committed him, as a trespasser, to the island for six months.

WOMAN GRAPPLES WITH THIEF.

Successful Street Chase After Looter of Fashionable Apartment.

A young man, who says he is Harry Sharp, twenty-five years old, an electrician of 447 West Fifty-eighth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, charged by Mrs. Marion E. Grey, who occupies an apartment on the second floor at 65 West Thirty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, with entering her rooms and stealing $30 worth of jewelry and other articles. An Electrical Workers' Union card, made out to Richard McKee of 244 West Thirty-sixth Street, was found on him.

Mrs. Grey returned to her apartments yesterday afternoon, and at the door, she says, she met the prisoner. She grapled with him but he forced her to release him, and ran to the street. She followed, shouting, and a crowd, augmented at every step, joined in the chase. At Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street the alleged burglar was caught by Dominick Lewis of 300 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mrs. Grey had seen the fugitive throw away something in his flight, and search revealed in an areaway off Sixth Avenue some of the missing articles.

Body of Mrs. Eisner Identified.

The body of the young woman which was found floating in the surf off Storm Avenue, Arverne, L. I., Tuesday afternoon, was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Becky Eisner, wife of Jacob Eisner of 1,851 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan. Three friends of the dead woman called at Trudden's Morgue, Rockaway Beach, about noon, and at once identified the body.

Mrs. Eisner had acted strangely since the death of her infant son three weeks ago. It is believed that she was suffering from temporary insanity.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Winter-worn headgear ordered in—Young's Hats called out. That the edict for those who'd be style-right. Best in Soft hats $3 and $3.50—in Derbies $3 and $4, and a becoming style for every head. Any one of seven stores are eminently ready to serve you.

800 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d
199 BROADWAY, Near Dey
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

A New Book by George Ade

Breaking Into Society

A collection of crisp new fables in George Ade's ever-delightful vein. This time our latter-day Aesop levels his satire in slang at aspirants for social prestige and recounts "What Happens to Butters-In." Mr. Ade's humor is inexhaustible and his slang as droll as ever. Every page sparkles with his picturesque dialect and up-to-date metaphors. Illustrated, Cloth, $1.00.

BITS FROM THE NEW BOOK:

"A man with a Tall-grass Training will make breaks all his life."
"Social Recognition has a high Rating because there are only a few shares on the market, and not because it pays Dividends."
"She wore a trailing Worth gown that kept coming into the Room long after she had entered."
"Now and then she would give a party at which $80 worth of Spinach would be hung on the Chandeliers."
"I'm afraid there isn't any such Institution as a Paradise on Earth."
"Oh, yes, there is; but we never find it twice in the same spot."

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...
Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

GENUINE. IMITATION
VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Oculists

Our Four Optical Stores and the facilities they afford leave you no excuse for neglect.
Examining Rooms with every scientific equipment; Oculists to examine and prescribe; Opticians to make and fit the glasses; 41 years of successful practice to insure correct treatment.
NO CHARGE for examination.
Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.
Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—41 Years' Practice.
25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg.
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block.
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 15th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

See that the Shield of Quality is on the Box
THE SHIELD OF QUALITY MANUFACTURERS WELSBACH CO. WELSBACH QUALITY
If you want a good mantle buy the genuine Welsbach. If you don't care--take what the dealer gives you.
WELSBACH STORE, 1133 BROADWAY
5 All Dealers

THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF
EDWARD FITZGERALD,
TRANSLATOR OF OMAR KHAYYAM,
will be the subject of an important article by
Elisabeth Luther Cary,
in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS this week. Another interesting contribution will be
the Rev. John White Chadwick's
review of the first volume of the
MEMOIRS OF HENRY VILLARD,
which deal with many interesting events of American history. Competent reviews of new novels and other books of the moment; news of forthcoming publications here and abroad; a useful list of books relating to Japan, China, Korea, and Russia contributed by a librarian; and interesting comment on current literary topics will also be found in this number of the most widely circulated literary review in the world.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Women's $8 umbrellas $3.25
YOUR saving is $4.75—think of that—and it's an Umbrella fit for a queen—a real $8 Umbrella, made so well that with proper care it will last for years. The 26-inch size, best Paragon frame, finest pure silk covering, handsome handle of long Princess Oriental and White Pearl, Tortoise and Ivory. Main Floor.
$3.25

Candies & Easter Novelties
THE LATEST thing in sweets—a lump of fresh grated cocoanut sweetened with vanilla and one half dipped in pure Caracas chocolate — special to-day, per lb..... 25c
Easter Novelties and Candies—every little thing symbolical of Easter.

Sale of new spring shirt waists
IF YOU haven't taken advantage of this great March sale of new spring of 1904 shirt waists at less than half price, we frankly advise you to make your selection hurriedly, for though we've been fortunate enough to secure additional lots, they cannot last long when you consider the wonderful demand that this event has created.

There are handsome, new, white lawn waists, handsomely trimmed with lace—elegant $2 waists at 95c.—and other bargains just as exceptional. It's plain why we're selling more waists than any other New York store. Second Floor.
85 doz. $2 waists at 95c
43 doz. $4.50 waists at $2
75c 12 doz. $6.50 waists at $3.95 95c
65 doz. waists at 75c
70 doz. $3 waists at $1.50
40 doz. $5 waists at $2.50
The secret of these low prices lies in our methods of preparing for a sale. We selected the material, not the waists. Bought these splendid cotton fabrics in the piece while cotton cost little, and took it to the manufacturers while business was dull.
They made up these elegant creations at half the remuneration they are accustomed to receive, and this feature, with our timely purchase of the fabrics, enables us to offer them to you at less than half. They're exclusive in style, and there's a bewildering diversity of fashionable conceits awaiting your choosing.

Stiff trimmed hats at $2.95
Smart creations for season 1904.
THE illustrations portray two of the numberless correct styles in the new stiff trimmed Hats. The prices $2.95 and $5.95 are the lowest in New York for these handsome creations. Why not select one to-day at these special prices?
$2.95 for this handsome new spring style.

This style; $5.95 one that commands admiration.

While the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Millinery display is the most comprehensive and exclusive in New York, the prices are lower than elsewhere for anything like corresponding styles.
Second Floor, adjoining show room.

Women's 1904 spring jackets, $22.50
YOU CAN'T appreciate the real worth of these fashionable Spring of 1904 Jackets until you see them, and, anyway, you will want to feast your eyes on this wonderful exhibit of style that awaits you in our coat and suit salons at the lowest price for equal quality—and the creations—well, they're exclusive—many not shown elsewhere. Third Floor.

Women's Spring Jackets—new 1904 model—made of finest quality Worumbo covert—coat collar—fly front—22 inches long—lined with self-colored heavy taffeta. $22.50
$10.50 for women's shepherd plaid pedestrienne skirts of excellent quality worsted—seven gored, full flaring—straps and buttons of self material—inverted plait back—latest novelty.
$16.50 for women's dress skirts of fine quality French voile—nine gored, wide flaring, long train—nattily trimmed with straps of taffeta on each gore—habit back—overdrop of heavy taffeta.
$22.50 for women's 1904 pedestrienne suits of high-grade cheviot in black, blue and fancy gray mixtures, Eton jacket with novelty capes and stole effect—trimmed with nickel buttons, taffeta piping and silk braid—graduated flare skirt—semi-habit back—panel front, latest creation.

65c for $1 colored crepe de chine.
IT'S THAT 25,000 yard sale you've been reading about—you surely didn't fail to see such an exceptional announcement. Why don't you come and select your share of this lustrous $1 crepe de chine in favorite hues at 65c. before we are compelled to draw the sale to conclusion for want of silk to supply the unprecedented demand? This is a warning, and it's fair; so if you don't take advantage while the time is opportune you won't be able to buy these silks again at the price when the lot is gone. Main Floor.
65c If it hasn't been for the unfavorable weather Monday these silks would have sold in a day. This is a sale in which every color is represented, including a generous supply of fine black crepe de chine. There is no silk that is more popular than crepe de chine, and at 65c for this fine quality it is now in the lead. Fourteen yards, at $9.10, makes a costume. 65c
Manufacturers and dressmakers by the scores have taken advantage of this rare offering, knowing that it is a fabric that will exactly suit the tastes of their particular clientele. They, of course, are expert judges and would not have silk at any price that did not come up to their standard of excellency. Now, it rests with you whether you have a costume. Twenty-five thousand yards is a great collection, but even that vast quantity soon vanishes in a Simpson Crawford Co. sale.

59c. for 43-inch $1 granite etamine.
ONE of the season's most desirable dress fabrics—that smart Granite Etamine—and when we tell you that to-day we're going to sell the regular $1 quality at 59c. you'll be sure to come and secure enough for at least one gown. The colors are pink, light blue, pearl, tan, castor, reseda, cardinal, navy and royal. Main Floor.
2,000 yards Scotch tweeds, 45c.
Of this desirable new spring fabric we have about 2,000 yards, and the price is only 45c. to-morrow—a quality that rarely sells for less than 59c. a yard.
Fine quality nun's veiling, 49c.
This handsome fabric for the spring of 1904 comes in all the latest street and evening colorings—though we've sold thousands of yards, there's still a comprehensive selection.
French chiffon voile, per yard, 75c.
It's that lustrous silk warp French Chiffon Voile—the kind for which others ask $1. Then there's the same splendid value in all-wool Voiles. It's a delightful fabric for the spring of 1904—all shades and black. Giving you an opportunity to select the coloring best suited.

16c. for 35c. mercerized stripe voiles.
THIS is surely an extraordinary bargain, and if you could have seen the great concourse of women this sale has attracted every day since its inception and viewed the splendid fabric they were choosing for those charming summer shirt waists and evening gowns you'd lose no time in securing your share. And there are many such bargains here—for instance—those new spring 35c. cotton printed nets at 19c. Main Floor.
16c for mercerized striped voiles, the new striking organdy and floral effects, all light colors; the cloth is woven similar to a voile; sheer and pretty for waists or evening gowns; it's indeed a fortunate purchase that enables us to offer this fine 35c. fabric at 16c.
19c for 35c. shirt waist suitings—all fashionable New York turns to us this season for these fine suitings—the foremost showing—since January 2 we sold thousands of yards of these popular weaves, especially mercerized eoliennes. Particularly adapted for the outing shirt-waist suits, this fabric is inexpensive and does not need a lining—etamines come in plain shades, the suiting in Scotch effects, like a woven cloth.
19c for 35c. cotton nets—entirely new cotton fabrics, and resembles in all the essential details the imported Dolly Varden printed lace net—solid colors and handsome printed effects in floral designs, &c., light and dark colors—priced as low as 19c.
16c for 25c. jacquard mulls—a sheer cloth made to sell at 25c.—we offer the fabric as long as it lasts at 16c. Solid colors only—white, champagne, helio, black, navy, mais, royal and gray—at 16c.
15c for 25c. silk mulls—Do not associate these mulls with the quality others have been offering at a similar price—just compare—that will tell the story—you'll see that ours is much silkier, softer, and a much better finish—all the leading shades—at 15c.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

We Are Showing The New SPRING SHOES

Narrower toes have come with the new season; but they are vastly more handsome and comfortable than the old styles that we were so glad to see go. Tan colored shoes have also come back into large favor. White shoes, for men, women and children, are also promised wide popularity for Summer wear. They will be seen in both canvas and buckskin.

A pleasing feature in some of the new shoes for men is the doing away with the annoying lump where the tongue of a lace shoe or Oxford used to pinch the foot.

We have a wide variety of Women's Low Slippers, or Pumps, with high heels. Their makers are in connivance with the makers of pretty hosiery.

After all, the best part of our Shoe stock comprises the splendid staple shoes, that have been proven so often to be unmatchable elsewhere. These are better by a year's knowledge, than ever before.

It is a splendid stock to pick your Spring shoes from. Fourth avenue.

Some Fine New Spring SUITS for MEN

Our Men's Clothing Store is full of smart new apparel, which we should like to show you; and which you'll be equally glad to know about, when you see it.

For instance, these Suits of fine blue unfinished worsted, with double-breasted sack coats; collars closely hand-padded, hand-made button-holes; shoulders are broad and square, giving a fine effect. Price, $18.

Also single-breasted Sack Suits, of extra good quality of black thibet. Coats in three-button long roll sack style, and very handsome. Price, $15 a suit.

New English Cutaway Suits—the most stylish suits of the season—made of gray plaid unfinished worsted; fitting close to the waist, with broad shoulders. Your tailor will probably fit you no better at double the cost—$25 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Walking Suits For Spring Days

It needs but a pleasant day or two just at this time, to focus women's thoughts and desires upon new costumes for Spring weather. And, of course, the Walking Suits of the season, that just avoid touching the ground, are prime favorites.

We present by all odds the most complete and attractive collection of these Walking Suits in New York. And just now it is teeming with new, distinctive, tasteful designs that are certain to meet the wishes of every woman as to material, style and price. A few random indications:

At $13.50 — Suits of light-weight canvas-weave cheviot; Eton jacket, with shoulder capes, braid-trimmed; unlined walking skirt, with braid trimming.

At $20—An unsurpassed collection of Walking Suits, of men's wear materials and cheviot; in 25-inch jacket and Eton styles; prettily made and tailor finished.

At $32.50—Wonderfully stylish Suits of voile, with sloping shoulders; Eton jackets, braid-trimmed; plaited skirt, with silk drop-lining; straight length; silk-lined throughout.

At $22.50 to $50—New and stylish Suits of covert cloth.

At $35—Suits of sicilian, with Eton jackets. Other styles at $50.

And the new Tweed Suits, in a very large assortment, at prices up to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Indian Birch Bark Scrap Baskets

Quaint, artistic, practical—and *Half Price.*

These pretty Scrap Baskets were made by the Indians, up near the Canadian frontier. Besides being constructed of birch bark, which is artistic in itself, they have been decorated with various hand-painted designs. They received much admiration around Christmas time; but we need the space they occupy, so offer them at just half their former prices:

$5 Scrap Baskets for $2.50.
$3.50 Scrap Baskets for $1.75.
$2.75 Scrap Baskets for $1.38.

About seventy-five baskets in the collection. Basement.

The "MASHIE" Our New Stetson Soft Hat for Young Men

This new Soft Hat was designed by us for young men—college men particularly—and made according to our specifications by the John B. Stetson Company.

It is the ideal Spring and Summer hat, for golfing, riding, and all sorts of out-door pastimes. Light as a feather, splendidly made, and intended to be rolled up and stuffed into the pocket, or carried in a grip without hurting it; giving ample protection, by its broad brim, from the sun and rain—it is certain to be popular.

It may be worn in any one of three ways—creased, telescoped or with four dents in the crown, as shown in illustration. Made of soft, fine felt, in black, pearl and a new shade of fawn made especially for the "Mashie." Sold exclusively by us, at $3.50.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

Covert Coats For Women

We prepared abundantly for the enormous popularity of the Covert Coats this season, which we had foreseen. Not only are the styles unusually beautiful, but we have almost unlimited varieties to select from; and the values are unapproached anywhere.

Today we have another supply ready, of the wonderful $12.50 Covert Coats, which amazed the trade as much as our public, last week. They are acknowledged to be worth ten dollars more than their price.

But the same excellence will be seen throughout the stock, ranging in price from $10.50 to $34.

In addition to the regular sizes, in covert coats, we have the odd sizes between, like 33, 35 and 37, saving many unnecessary alterations.

Second floor, Broadway.

Tea Gowns And Other Garments for Women

The new Spring styles in Negligees, Kimonos, and the like, are most attractive; and here is abundance to choose from:

Kimonos of dainty cotton crepe, trimmed with ribbons, $1.75 to $4.50.

Negligees of figured challies, prettily made, $5 to $15.

Negligees of Persian lawn or silk mull, $6.50 to $29.

Negligees of albatross, trimmed with ribbon, $7.50 to $18.50.

Tea Gowns of China silk, handsomely trimmed with lace, $10 to $37.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

15,000 Yards of All-wool Voiles At 50c. worth 75c

This quantity represents the overstock that a large operator found on his hands, after supplying many times this quantity to his customers. Popular as these Voiles are this Spring, he preferred to close them all out quickly—and they're here at this low price—just exactly the fabric that thousands of women would have bought at 75c a yard, if this chance had not come to save them a couple of dollars on a dress pattern.

The Voiles are all-wool, 42 inches wide, in the following colorings: Cream, light tan, cadet blue, dark tan, royal blue, brown, cardinal, light gray, reseda, navy and light blue and black.

At 50c a yard, instead of 75c.

Rotunda.

New Embroideries *More Broad Widths*

Two lots have come and gone—the third is here today, of these fine, new Embroideries; in the 10 to 20-inch widths so much in demand for corset covers, petticoats and children's dresses. And their stay will be just as brief as that of their predecessors, when women see these prices:

25c to 40c qualities at 18c a yard.
50c to 75c qualities at 25c a yard.
$1 to $1.50 qualities at 35c and 50c a yard.

Broadway.

Easy to Buy This Paris Lingerie

Women who have hesitated at paying full prices for these dainty bits of Paris Muslin Underwear, need not scruple, on the score of extravagance, to buy to their hearts' content today.

For here are several groups—some a bit mussed, to be sure, that have had prices pruned by half, or near it:

NIGHTGOWNS, $2.50 to $15
Were $4.50 to $30.

CHEMISES, $2.50 to $12.50
Were $4 to $25.

DRAWERS, $2.75 to $12.50
Were $4.75 to $25.

Also an attractive lot of

ALBATROSS PETTICOATS
Plain colors—light blue, pink, lavender and black; trimmed with lace or embroidery.
At $2.75 to $3.50
Were $4 to $6

Main floor, Tenth street.

The Foreign SILKS Are Full of Shimmering Beauty

Delicate, light fabrics, for the most part, comprise this rich showing of the newest Silks from abroad. Silks that seem as though they had been woven on a fairy loom, glistening, shining, almost iridescent in their play of colorings. Of what a wealth of beautiful Spring and Summer gowns they hold the promise!

Here are the sheerest Silk Voiles, with large satin coin-dots woven in the fabric, and the whole overprinted with a delicate design—*Pois Ninette. Clair de Lune Pastille* is another entrancing weave; with crescents of the new moon, composed of clusters of dots of varying sizes, in white, and an elaborate self-figure scattered over it.

The *Messalines* appear in a new guise—*ombre*, or shaded in tone, in an exquisite color-range; and *antique*, or a curious blending of the light and dark tints, in fine lines, of the same color.

Here are further details of these, and other fascinating newcomers, that will give you a clue to what you shall ask to see. For see them you must:

Plain Messalines, in a complete line of evening and street shades; 24 in. wide, $1.50 a yard.

Ombre Messaline, in tints of pink and light blue. $2 a yard.

Messaline Antique, in shades of gray, champagne, brown, lilac, and grisaille effects. $2 a yard.

Messaline Faconne Ombre, in dots and small cubes; pink, blue, lilac and gray. $3 a yard.

Louisine Jasper Ombre; jasper grounds with ombre satin coin dots in gray, reseda and lilac. $3.50 a yard.

Printed Clair de Lune; black grounds with scattered white dots; 46 in. wide. $3.50 a yard.

Clair de Lune Pastilles; grounds of black, brown, gray, castor and violet, with self-colored satin dots and large crescents formed of various sized dots; 46 in. wide. $4 a yard.

Boule Louisine, in white with neat printed stripes, and woven dots and large rings; 46 in. wide. $4 a yard.

Pois Ninette; all silk voile union with large self-colored dots of satin, printed with neat white dots; 46 in. wide. $4 a yard.

Crepe de Chine Imprime, in white, ciel, lilac, tan and gray with rich printed cashmere designs; 46 in. wide. $4 a yard.

Broche Crepe, in white, tan, ciel, gray and reseda, with graceful self-colored designs; 46 in. wide. $4 a yard.

Rotunda.

A Fine Array of TRIMMED HATS at $10

We present today a remarkably handsome group of about a hundred stylishly trimmed Picture Hats, Foliage Hats, Sailor Hats, Turbans and Toques, all at the uniform price of *Ten Dollars* each.

They are in the newest shapes and colorings, of course; some trimmed with laces, ribbons and flowers; others are trimmed with wings and ribbons, to be worn with tailor-made gowns. There are hats in the collection that might well be priced at $12 to $15. They are $10.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Spring Suiting the Boy

You'll find a new way to do it here almost every day—for new arrivals are continuous. Some of the latest and smartest Suits for boys are these:

Serge Sailor Suits, in blue, a new dark shade of gray, maroon and brown; beautifully trimmed with soutache braid. Many have extra pique shield or reversible shield. Sizes 4 to 12 years. Price, $5 a suit.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, in handsome new cheviots; with extra trousers. Five patterns; sizes 8 to 16 years. Price, $6 a suit.

Either of these styles is worth a dollar more.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Silk Waists

Of taffeta and peau de cygne, in white, pink, and light blue, trimmed with lace medallions or silk cord and tassels. Pretty, Spring-like waists, for girls of 12 to 18 years, at a specially low price—

$3.50, Worth $5 and $6

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Aluminum Ware The Ideal Cooking Utensils

Light as a feather. Indestructible, sanitary, easy to keep clean and bright. Stamped, with few exceptions, out of one piece of aluminum. Will not corrode or rust. Owing to the perfect diffusion of heat, they will not burn or scorch the food. Cost more to begin with, but are worth it.

An interesting demonstration of this Aluminum Ware is going on in the Basement. Prices:

Milk or Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts., $1.45; 3 qts., $1.85; 4 qts., $2.
Saucepans with covers, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 60c; 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 90c.
Teapots, 1 qt., $1.75; 2 qts., $1.95.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., $1.35; 2 qts., $1.65; 3 qts., $1.90.
Frying Pans, 8½ in., 65c; 10 in., 85c; 10½ in., 95c.
Saucepans, with lip, 1 pint, 25c; 2 pints, 35c; 3 pints, 45c; 4 pints, 50c; 6 pints, 65c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 60c.
Mountain Cake Pans, 25c each.
Jelly Cake Pans, 22c each.
Covered Cooking Kettles, 4 qts., $1.15; 5 qts., $1.25; 6 qts., $1.35.
Round Trays, 10 in., 60c; 11 in., 75c; 12 in., 85c.
Cast Aluminum Tea Kettles, $3.10.
Cake Pans, with tube, 55c and 70c.
Round Griddles, 11 in., $1.60; 15 in., $2.85.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 65c; 2 qts., 75c.
Pie Plates, deep, 8 in., 20c; 10 in., 25c; 10½ in., 30c.
Pie Plates, shallow, 8½ in., 12c.
Dinner Plates, 9 in., 30c.
Muffin Pans, 6 cups, 55c; 9 cups, 75c.
Cups and Saucers, 50c.
Waffle Irons, $2.25. Bread Pans, 45c.
Double Roasting Pans, 11 x 15 in., $3.40.
Roasting Pans, 10 x 14 in., 90c.
Graduated Measures, ½-pint, 25c.
Drinking Cups, 25c.
Table Spoons, $1.25 a dozen.
Table Forks, $1.25 a dozen.
Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen. Basement.

Bedspreads and Blankets

The Marseilles Bedspreads quoted below remain at prices unaffected by the recent rise in cotton. But makers are advancing their figures on each of the following; hence it's prudent to buy at old prices, while you can.

The Blankets and Comfortables—all in Spring or intermediate weights, are equally favorably priced:

At 90c each—White Honeycomb Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns, for double beds.

At $1 each—White Honeycomb Bedspreads of long staple cotton, in Marseilles effects; double bed size.

At $1 each—Silkoline Comfortables; filling of good, clean cotton; one side figured, the other plain.

At $2 each—Satin-finished Marseilles Bedspreads, in a good variety of patterns.

At $2.50 each—Wool-filled Comfortables; medium weight; fine silkoline covering in small neat effects.

At $3.50 a pair—White Blankets; fleecy wool filling, cotton warp; for single beds; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $4 a pair—White Blankets: wool filling; spool-cotton warp; for double beds 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. Third floor.

More FANCY CHINA Comes Forward Today

Fifteen huge casks just arrived in time to be opened for today's selling. They were fifteen treasure mines, from which the unpackers dug out great stacks of prettily decorated Austrian China pieces—all to be sold at

Twenty-five Cents Each

Though every piece is worth double, at least.

The articles include tea cups and saucers, breakfast, tea and bread-and-butter plates, fruit saucers, oatmeal saucers, olive dishes, after-dinner coffee cups and saucers, pin trays and ring trays. The decorations are new, many of them not having been seen before.

Another feature today is a counter full of finer pieces of Fancy China, in rich, new decorations—all worth a half more than their prices:

Chocolate Pots, 60c and $1.75 each
Chop Dishes, 75c and $1.25 each
Celery Trays, 50c each
Cracker Jars, 50c and $2 each
Tea Cups and Saucers, $4.80 doz.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1 each.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $6 doz.
Cake Plates, 35c and 85c each
Sugar and Cream Sets, 30c a set

Basement.

Permanently Low Prices On Toilet Goods

Nothing special or extraordinary about the prices on these much-wanted Toilet Preparations, from our point of view. They are the regular low prices at which we sell these goods six days a week all the year round.

It's handy to know where to buy such articles of standard quality at lowest cost—and the following list indicates but a fraction of the entire stock. Everything of the kind you need is here, priced in the same way:

DENTIFRICES
Sozodont, 19c and 47c. Rubifoam, 19c.
Pierre's Dentifrice, 46c, 83c, $1.34.
Sheffield's Dentifrice, 14c.

TOILET CREAMS
Frostilla, 18c. Espey's Cream, 16c, 30c.
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, 36c, 79c.
Theatrical Cold Cream, ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb., 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS
Mennen's Talcum Powder, 15.
Listerine, 65c. Cuticura Soap, 18c.
Coke's Dandruff Cure, 62c.

MANICURE ARTICLES
Harnisch Nail Enamel, 28c.
Mrs. Pray's Rosaline, 15c.
Orange Sticks, 15c a dozen.
Emery Boards, 10c a box.
Nail Polishers, 7-inch, 50c.

HAIR PREPARATIONS
Ayers' Hair Vigor, 73c.
Hay's Hair Health, 37c.
Barry's Tricopherous, 42c.
Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower, 38c and 75c.

PERFUMES
Roger & Gallet Violette de Parme, 81c.
Roger & Gallet peau d'Espagne, 97c.
Lubin's Extracts, 75c.
Colgate's Extracts, 22c, 43c, 65c and $1.
Farina Cologne Julich's-Platz, 69c, $1.39.
1826 Cologne, 36c, 66c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Mattresses and Springs

Special purchases of horsehair, in large quantities, enable us to make most interesting prices on two excellent grades of Mattresses, as long as the supplies last.

Interesting inducements are also offered in Box Springs, Pillows and Bolsters, that will appeal to housekeepers, particularly those furnishing Summer homes:

At $14, worth $18—Pure black horsehair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 pounds; one or two parts.

At $10, worth $12.75—Special black mixed hair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 in., 40 lbs.; one or two parts.

At $8, worth $10—Rabbet edge Box Springs; upholstered top, full size, 54 x 75 inches; for metal bedsteads.

The above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.

At $1.88, worth $2.25—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows, 20 x 30 in., 2½ pounds.

At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected live geese feather Pillows, 22 x 30 in., 3 pounds.

At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra selected live geese feather Bolsters, 20 x 56 in., 5 pounds.

Fourth floor.

New Slip Coverings

A new assortment of these cool, pleasant-looking Summer coverings for furniture has just come in, and we should like to have you see it. And we should also like to take your orders now for the slip-covers to be made from these new materials, before every one else has the same idea. The work we do is admirable for its goodness, neatness, and moderate price.

Word of the fabrics:

Best heavy German Linen, 50 in. wide, at 38c a yard; 66 in., at 55c a yard.
Jacquard Linen, 50 in. wide, at 75c a yard.
Irish Linen, 32 in. wide, at 35c a yard.
Imitation Irish Linen (domestic), 50 in wide, at 28c a yard.
Striped Cotton Damasks, 31 in. wide, at 25c a yard; 31 in. wide, at 30c a yard.

Also, a special offering of

1,000 yards White Dimity, with colored woven stripes, 30 inches wide, at 15c a yard, usually sold for 35c a yard.

Furniture Reupholstered

We will take your old furniture and make it equal to new, if the frames are good. We have skilled hands to do this work, and we use the best materials in construction. As a special inducement at this time, we offer 2,000 yards of Tapestries and Damasks at one-quarter to one-half less than their regular prices.

Third floor.

"TOASTS," 25c

The bright sayings and pat quotations etched on these little brass panels will fit many a situation aptly. Many of the toasts are illustrated; and all are on beveled black wood mountings.

A dozen kinds, at the little price of

25 Cents Each

Fifth floor.

The World's Best Books

Have you known the delight of sitting down with one of the gems of the old masters, and thoroughly enjoying one of the good old stories—to live again with D'Artagnan, Dick Swiveller, or Uncas?

Every true book lover wants these friends in his library; and he wants them in good dress, to last during his lifetime, and to leave as heirlooms to his children's children.

Here is a rare list to choose from:

Dumas	Dickens	Guizot
Thackeray	Carlyle	Scott
Irving	Ruskin	Goethe
Hugo	Balzac	Schiller
Eliot	Bulwer Lytton	

Fine library editions of the works of these famous authors were published specially for the WANAMAKER LIBRARY CLUBS. On account of the large number ordered, it has been possible to present editions that are in many respects the equal of high-priced limited *de Luxe* sets, even to the COLORED FRONTISPIECES (done by hand in water colors) one of which is in every volume. The paper, printing, type and binding are such as are usually seen in the libraries of connoisseurs.

The Library Club Plan makes it easy to buy these fine books, while securing all the advantages of the special club prices. If you are interested, send for our magazine-size, illustrated specimen book, which gives the special prices and full description of the sets; or better, call and see the books themselves in our Book Store. Ninth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS *Temptingly Priced*

When you can save a third on Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, it pays to tuck away a dozen or so for yourself, above your needs, or to give away when occasion arises.

And remember that valuations on these Handkerchiefs were modest to begin with:

Women's Handkerchiefs

Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; ¼ and ½-inch hems; regular 12½c qualities, at 85c a dozen.

Fine Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; regular 15c quality, now 10c each.

Finer and sheer Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ⅛, ¼, and ½-inch hems; 20c quality, now 12½c each.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; soft finish; regular 12½c quality, at 8c each.

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; fine and firm; large size; ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems, 20c quality, at 12½c each.

Very fine Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; large size; best soft finish; regular 25c quality, now 18c each.

Broadway.

Women's Leather Belts

The rage of the coming season. Excellent success has attended the efforts of the makers to produce belts of the softest, most flexible leather, in charming colors, and with new buckles and back-pieces that are sure to please. As a finishing touch to the smart tailored costume, they are admirable.

Leather collar-and-cuff sets, to match the belts, are another new idea. Hints:

Crushed Leather Belts, in colors, black and white; 4 in. wide in back, tapering to 1¾ in. in front; neat leather-covered buckle; 50c each. Same, in genuine calfskin, $1 each.

Crushed Calfskin Belts, in assorted colors; moire silk lined, with 3-inch oval leather-covered buckle, $1.50 each.

Crushed Ooze Leather Belts, in colors and black; round and oval gold-plated buckles, $1.50 each.

Crushed Calfskin Belts, in black and white; extremely soft and fine; 3-inch back, tapering to an inch in front; gilt and black enamel buckles, $2 each. Same, in assorted shades of mocha, lined with fine white taffeta silk, $2.25.

Calfskin Leather Belts, moire lined; fancy bodice shaped back, in black and white; ornamented with gilt, nickel and black buttons; oval buckles to match, $2.50 and $2.75 each.

Leather Turnover Collar-and-Cuff sets, of fine calfskin, in black, white, blue, pink, green, etc., to match the crushed leather belts; mounted on taffeta bands. $1.50 set. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SENATE HEARS HANNA'S LAST ATTACK ON WOOD

Brief Prepared by Late Senator Read in Executive Session.

WOOD'S VERACITY QUESTIONED

Honor of the Army, Senator Wrote, Demands That General Disprove Statements as to His Conduct.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The contested appointment of Gen. Leonard Wood to be Major General of the army was taken up to-day in executive session of the Senate, and, after listening to a brief prepared by the late Senator Hanna, summing up the testimony which had been given in the hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, and several affidavits obtained since the hearings closed, the Senate adjourned.

At the opening of the executive session Senator Scott of West Virginia, who leads the opposition, asked to have the clerk read the documents which had been accumulated by Senator Hanna shortly before his death. Under various heads Senator Hanna's statements discusses the evidence brought out at the investigation before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, saying, by way of introduction:

"The testimony given before the committee has developed points to which no answer is attempted by Gen. Wood in the various communications submitted by him prior to his departure for the Philippines; nor can those communications be accepted as a refutation of testimony given by witnesses under the solemnity of an oath. To accept them as a controversion of sworn testimony would brand those giving such testimony as unworthy of credence. Among those who would be thus branded are men in the military and naval service of the United States.

"It is impossible to accept the mere statement of Gen. Wood, made prior to his departure for the Philippines, and covering only a part of the matters at issue, in preference to this sworn evidence. Some of the testimony given by these witnesses has cast serious reflection upon the veracity of Gen. Wood. Neither he nor the Senate, which is asked to confirm his appointment, should rest content until he has been given opportunity to disprove, specifically and under oath, the damaging statements made on oath concerning his conduct. The facts to which attention will be called would seem to make this necessary, and the honor of the army would seem to demand it."

Senator Hanna commented on the Rathbone case, calling attention to Gen. Wood's statement that "Reeves was never promised anything" in the way of immunity for turning State's evidence, and then to Secretary Root's statement as follows:

"I approve of Gen. Wood giving Reeves immunity if he could get testimony against the principal offenders."

The chapter of the brief devoted to the subject of Gen. Wood's veracity opens with this statement:

"Several witnesses whose sworn statements are not to be lightly impeached have, in their testimony, reflected directly upon the credibility and veracity of Gen. Wood. Statements made by him in various communications are flatly disputed by witnesses testifying under oath, and documentary evidence submitted by others disputes statements made over his signature."

In addition to extracts quoted from their testimony, Senator Hanna's brief says: "Statements said to have been made by Gen. Wood reflected upon the administration of Gen. Ludlow, a most efficient, honorable, and conscientious officer, now deceased. Gen. Ludlow pronounced the alleged statements to be 'wholly false and pernicious.' He charged Gen. Wood with deliberate dissemination of misinformation, and that he 'had exceeded both his rights as an individual, and his obligation to the military service in seeking to defend himself by impugning the administration of others and furnishing material for misrepresentation.'"

In the matter of the establishment in Havana of the game known as the jai alai, Senator Hanna said:

"It is impossible to avoid a conclusion that Gen. Wood did grant a concession or franchise in the nature of a monopoly and in violation of the Foraker law to the Jai Alai Company."

In relation to the Santiago accounts Senator Hanna called attention to certain items which he said go to prove that the objections to Gen. Wood's accounts are not that they could not be made to balance, but that they were made to balance on insufficient or illegal vouchers.

TELLS OF HORSEWHIPPING.

Mrs. Bochow, Arrested on Husband's Complaint, Explains the Episode.

The domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell H. Bochow were aired yesterday in the centre Street Police Court when the resident manager of the Albany Trust Company appeared as complainant against his wife, mother-in-law, and father-in-law, whom he charged with assault. The Bochows reside at 236 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Bochow, as New York manager of the trust company, has offices at 74 Broadway. In his complaint he charged his wife and her parents with horsewhipping him. His face bore the marks of the beating he received Monday afternoon, when his wife created a scene at his office on Broadway.

When asked what they had to say about it the three defendants did not deny the horsewhipping charge, and were held for Special Sessions each under $300 bail.

As they were about to leave the court-room the wife, Mrs. Emma Hantsch Bochow volunteered the information that they had been married three years ago, but that her husband left her in less than a year after and went to Philadelphia. On Friday of last week, she said, she heard of him through a friend of the family, who had telephoned to her father, Warren S. Hantsch, who is Secretary of a pure-food concern. This friend, according to Mrs. Bochow's story, had informed her father over the telephone that Bochow was slandering him, and had arranged for a meeting between son and father-in-law to fight out their differences. Bochow failed to appear at the appointed time, Mrs. Bochow said, so on Monday she armed herself with a horsewhip and went in search of him.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon I went to his office on Broadway, and saw him sitting at his desk. When he saw me approach he tried to escape, but I blocked his way, and, drawing the rawhide whip from beneath my wrap, I struck his over the face, head, and shoulders. My parents, who were waiting outside, heard the noise and entered the place. Then papa and mamma held him, and I whipped him some more. He howled and yelled, but we did not let up on him until a crowd gathered. Then we hurried away."

GROUT AGAIN ANGERS TAMMANY

Accepts Resignation in His Department and Urges Abolition of Office.

Controller Grout yesterday once more aroused the ire of Tammany Hall leaders by writing to the Municipal Civil Service Commission requesting that the office of Supervising Accountant in the Finance Department be abolished. John R. Sparrow, who for several years has filled the place, resigned yesterday, and the resignation was accepted by the Controller, to take effect May 1.

Mr. Grout immediately decided not to fill the place with another man, and so wrote for the abolition of the position. As the Tammany leaders have been hot foot for some of the places in the Finance Department since Jan. 1 there is general indignation over the refusal on the part of the Controller to fill a place when it actually exists.

THIEF SLIPPED TWO COATS.

Harlem Janitress Had a Hard Fight with an Intruder.

Mrs. Margaret Stonninger of 217 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street had a desperate fight with a sneak thief yesterday afternoon, and not only succeeded in forcing him to give up his booty, but drove him off minus his overcoat and inside coat.

Mrs. Stonninger, who is janitress of the building, was called to one of the upper floors by a tenant about 4 o'clock. On her return fifteen minutes later she found that the door to her apartment had been forced, and entering, discovered a man ransacking the place. He had several pieces of jewelry and was just about to place them in his overcoat pocket when Mrs. Stonninger pounced upon him. A rough-and-tumble fight followed, in which the thief dropped the jewelry. Despite several stinging blows in the face the woman retained her grip on the man's overcoat. Finding that he could not shake her off, he slipped the coat off and made a dash for the door.

A chair that had been upset in the struggle tripped him, and he fell headlong, striking his head against the wainscoting. He was stunned for an instant, but in that time the woman seized him again, and again he slipped out of a garment, this time his undercoat. The man then escaped.

A search of the pockets revealed a letter of recommendation signed by Mrs. Meister of 221 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, stating that the bearer, Louis Sock, was sober, honest, and industrious, and deserving of aid. When Mrs. Meister was seen by the police she said that the letter was a forgery.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE FREED.

Indictment Against Dankberg, Who Served Under Many Flags, Is Dismissed.

Adolph H. Dankberg, for many years known as "The Soldier of Fortune," was discharged from custody yesterday when arraigned in the General Sessions before Judge Foster. On a charge of maiming a man with his walking stick the soldier was arrested near the Cortlandt Street Ferry on July 14, 1903. He was indicted, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to a long term in Sing Sing Prison. After being taken to the penitentiary Dankberg was remanded on a court order obtained by Gen. Howard Carroll. The Appellate Division handed down a decision in January last declaring that Dankberg had practically acted in self-defense. Since then Dankberg has been confined in the Tombs.

For twenty-seven years he served as a soldier in various armies. He was an officer in the French Army in 1868, but two years later turned up as an officer in the German Army at Sedan. Later he was an officer in the English Army, and was with Gen. Gordon. In 1889 he was a Lieutenant in the Portuguese Army, and was in Portuguese East Africa when the Portuguese compelled the British to stop work on the Delagoa Bay Railway.

In discharging him in court yesterday Judge Foster said: "You have been a much injured man. Let this be a warning to you hereafter. You are discharged, and will not be again arraigned on this indictment."

SHIP NEARLY TURNS OVER.

Her Masts, Striking Against Pier, Save the Foxhall.

The little fruit-carrying steamship Foxhall gave her crew a scare yesterday morning as she lay at her pier, No. 1 North River, when she started to turn turtle, and was prevented from doing so only by the striking of her masts on the shed of the pier. She was very light, and it is thought that several tons of coal in her starboard bunkers was the cause of her listing.

A gang of men had been working on the steamship all night unloading bananas from her hold, and when the work was finished the crew turned in for the night. An early tug passed by the end of the pier, and as her wash struck the Foxhall the steamship started to turn over. The men on her were thrown out of their berths, and every one, believing that the vessel was sinking, scrambled to the deck, trampling one another in their anxiety to get out into the open. The shore lines parted from the strain on them, and the vessel seemed as though she was going to turn over, when her masts struck the top of the pier shed and held fast. Lighters were rushed alongside of her to fill her port bunkers with coal in an attempt to right her, but the vessel refused to move. All of the men working on her were afraid that when she was filled up on the port side she would suddenly turn over that way.

APPEAL ON DIFFERENTIALS.

Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Asked to Act.

In a letter addressed to Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Committee on Differentials of the Merchants' Association, through Gustav H. Schwab and William R. Corwine, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the committee request that the commission will investigate the subject of port differential freight rates on the east and west bound traffic between the Atlantic Coast and Western points.

The committee says it has addressed letters to the members of the Trunk Line Association and has received answers acquiescing in the proposal that the whole matter should be referred to the Inter-State Commission or to a board of arbitrators.

A prolonged discussion of the railroad differential question took place at the meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday. There were differences of opinion as to the proposed legislation to prevent discrimination against New York. One view advanced in the committee was that the proposed laws are really offered in the interest of certain railroads more than for the benefit of New York. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when the members may reach a conclusion.

WANTS CITY ACCOUNTS UNIFORM.

National Municipal League Begins Work on Draughting Schedule.

A meeting of the Committee on Uniform Municipal Accounting of the National Municipal League was held yesterday afternoon at the City Club. Dr. E. M. Hartwell, City Statistician of Boston, Chairman of the committee, presided. The object of the league is to establish uniform schedules for draughting accounts in every considerable city of the United States. It was announced that these cities had already adopted the schedules: Boston, Baltimore, Providence, and Chicago, many cities of Ohio, and several of the smaller cities of New York State.

The consideration of the completion of the schedules occupied the attention of the committee at yesterday's meeting. The following were present: Harvey S. Chase of Boston, expert accountant for Ohio cities; Prof. A. F. Cleveland of the University of the City of New York, Dr. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, Clinton R. Woodruff of Philadelphia, and John H. Blacklock of Baltimore.

SAY WIFE DRUGGED HUSBAND.

The Latter Committed Suicide—The Woman Under Arrest.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Mrs. J. Taylor Allington of Blue Banks has been arrested on complaint of her stepson, William Allington, and released on bond pending the Coroner's investigation.

She was recently married to Mr. Allington, who committed suicide by shooting and his children charge that he was drugged before he took his own life.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

BILL FOR GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL STRIP

Mr. Harrison of New York Presents a Measure in the House.

BI-PARTISAN BOARD CONTROLS

Canal Zone to be Treated as Part of United States—Commission Clothed with General Powers.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Harrison (Dem., N. Y.) has introduced in the House a bill containing fifty-four sections, providing for the construction of the Panama Canal and the government of the strip.

The bill provides for a bi-partisan commission of twenty members, to be known as the Panama Canal Commission, to be appointed by the President, the Senate concurring. The territory is to be treated as that of the United States.

The term is five years at $5,000 a year, and they may draw $50 for each day's attendance at sessions of the commission or its committees. Every member must traverse the zone within ninety days from appointment, and at least once in six months thereafter. Organization at Washington within twenty days of the act becoming law will be effected by electing a chief Commissioner and a Vice Chairman.

Headquarters are to be in the Army Building, New York. A technical board, to aid the commission, consists of three naval and three army officers. "Necessary" officials and assistants may be appointed. The commission is to draft rules for its staff of lay assistants. Its counsel are to be the United States District Attorney of the Southern District of New York and that of the zone.

"If possible" the route of the canal is to be established within 100 days of organization by a concurrent vote of fifteen members. Maps, plans, &c., are to be prepared with necessary devices and appurtenances and forms of contract for construction and materials. Bids are to be advertised. All may be rejected. Contracts are to be executed within five years. Terms for securing performance of contract are rigid. No assignments or subletting will be countenanced. Payments by installments on contracts are sanctioned. While all work or material involving over $5,000 must be contracted for, the commission may, if it certifies that it is for the public interest, "procure" work or material under an outlay of less than $50,000 without contract.

Ways and means for construction and zone administration are provided for by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. bonds at thirty years to a limit of $250,000,000 at par. No commissions are to be allowed. Nov. 1 and May 1 the commission is to render a full statement of receipts and expenditures.

In the zone the executive officers are to be a Prefect and Sub-Prefect. They and the Commissioners are to have power to administer oaths. On satisfactory application from them, District and Circuit Court Judges may issue subpoenas to witnesses to testify before them under pain of penalty.

Also provided for are the making of police, sanitation, pilotage, excise, and fire ordinance and regulations, with power to regulate or prohibit or punish the introduction into the zone of firearms, ammunition, explosives, drugs, intoxicants, and weapons. A detachment of United States marines will be at the service of the commission. Local democratic government is contemplated in a code to be submitted to Congress to secure in the zone "the largest measure of autonomy compatible, in the conditions presented, with the conservation of the peace and the security of persons and property."

The commission is prohibited from according franchises. The zone is made a Collection District, with a Collector near Colon and a Sub-Collector near Panama, both ports of entry. Post Offices are to be established. The act specifically comprehends protection to commerce under the Revised Statutes. It arranges for lighthouses and vessels' beacons, buoys, and other marine safeguards.

CANAL SUIT IN PARIS.

Hearing of Action Brought by the Government of Colombia Begun.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 9.—The hearing of the suit of the Government of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company was begun to-day. Colombia asks the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal to forbid the company to cede its property and rights to a foreign Government.

Colombia bases her application on Clause XXI. of the convention between that State and the company. The position taken by the latter is that it had to yield to force majeure.

Counsel for Colombia urged to-day that the new Government of Panama had no legal existence, but was purely revolutionary.

The case will be continued to-morrow.

NEW MINISTER TO PANAMA.

John Barrett to Succeed Mr. Buchanan —W. W. Russell to be Envoy at Bogota.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President has directed the transfer of John Barrett, at present Minister to the Argentine Republic, to be Minister to Panama.

W. W. Russell, at present Chargé at Panama, has been made Minister to Colombia.

Arthur M. Beaupré, now Minister to Colombia, has been made Minister to Argentina.

These changes result from the withdrawal of Mr. Beaupré from Bogota as a result of the entanglement with Colombia over the Panama revolution and the resignation of Mr. Buchanan as Minister to Panama.

The appointment of Mr. Russell as Minister to Colombia is a manifestation of the fact that the Administration does not, in spite of the closing of the Colombian Legation here, admit the existence of a diplomatic breach between the United States and Colombia, and it will not be long, in the opinion of officials here, before relations with that republic are on their old friendly footing.

Hunyadi János

THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

MY NAME IS NOT HUNYADI ONLY, BUT, HUNYADI JANOS, THE ORIGINAL, ONLY GENUINE AND RELIABLE HUNGARIAN NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

Is Always Reliable for CONSTIPATION

SENATE ON STRIP GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Taft Urges Commission Clothed with General Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals is considering the question of providing for the Government of the Isthmian Canal strip over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States by the Republic of Panama.

There is a bill before the committee on this subject, but it contains no provision regarding the admission of foreign merchandise and the levying of customs duties. This is an important matter in the estimation of Treasury officials.

Assistant Secretary Armstrong was before the committee to-day, and advocated legislation that would extend the tariff schedules over the strip.

Secretary Taft strongly recommended legislation by Congress clothing the Canal Commission with legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative power over the canal strip under direction of the President. He was opposed to any joint control.

He said provision for extradition should be made, and that tariff duties should be imposed on goods coming from the canal strip to the United States as from foreign countries in order to prevent smuggling. The commission should have power to fix rates of duty on goods going into the strip from the United States and foreign countries.

FEATHER STARTS A RUNAWAY.

Young Woman's Hat Ornament Results in Mixture of Milk and Ale.

Policeman Orville A. Warfield of the Eldridge Street Station yesterday stopped a runaway team attached to a milk wagon, which dashed down Clinton Street, ran into a brewery wagon, and after a run of several blocks left a mixture of milk, ale, and pushcart merchandise scattered in its route.

The milk wagon was the property of William Schlottman, a wholesale dealer at 80 Mangin Street. The driver was John Kracke of 334 Rivington Street. He had gone into a store at 23 Clinton Street, leaving the team in front. On the wagon were fifty milk cans of forty quarts' capacity each, most of them filled, together with several cans of cream. According to bystanders, a young woman with a large red ostrich feather in her hat, passed along the sidewalk, the feather brushing against the nose of one of the horses. That started the runaway.

At Stanton Street Policeman Warfield grasped the near horse by the bridle, and was snatched from his feet. Near Delancey Street a large brewery wagon stood. A collision seemed inevitable, and Warfield got out of the way just in time. The next instant the runaways struck the side of the brewery wagon, owned by the Stephenson Brewing Company, throwing two barrels to the street, where they broke.

The collision checked the runaways, and Roundsman Fern of the Eldridge Street Station went to Warfield's aid, stopping the horses.

When the horses were stopped Warfield fell to the street, with his clothing torn, his hands cut, and his legs and arms covered with bruises. Dr. Gottsman of 150 Rivington Street, was passing in his carriage, and carried the injured man to his home, at 804 Avenue D, Brooklyn.

Divorce for William J. Flynn.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for William J. Flynn, the engineer of a Harlem apartment house, in his action against his wife, Irene, for divorce. Flynn named as co-respondent Lewis Martin, a mounted patrolman, and there were brought into evidence several ardent letters in prose and poetry which it was alleged Mrs. Flynn had written to him. Martin not long ago arrested his own wife for horsewhipping him on the street.

18 TRAINS A DAY

THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.

BETWEEN NEW YORK and BUFFALO or NIAGARA FALLS

11 to Chicago
10 to Cleveland
8 to Detroit
7 to Cincinnati
6 to St. Louis

BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL and WEST SHORE

Along the historic Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley. Block Signals. Perfect Tracks. On a water level.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES IN DAILY PAPERS.

For a copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four Track Series" send a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

KILLED WHILE STEALING RIDE.

Truck Driver Says He Didn't See Butcher's Delivery Boy.

William Schrieber, fifteen years old, a butcher's delivery boy, of 341 West Thirty-eighth Street, was run over by a heavy truck on which he was stealing a ride and crushed so badly about the head, at Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, that he died in a drug store before the arrival of an ambulance called from Roosevelt Hospital.

Bernard Dunn of West New York, N. J., driver of the wagon, was arraigned before Coroner Scholer and held in $1,000 bail as a witness. He said he did not know the boy was on his truck. A detective corroborated him.

RUBBER TIRE DIVIDEND ACTION.

A letter has been sent to the holders of the debenture bonds of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company by J. B. Morris of W. B. Franklin & Co. This letter draws the attention of the bondholders to the fact that the earnings for the year 1903 were sufficient to warrant the payment of 3 per cent. on the bonds instead of only 1½ per cent., which the company has given notice will be paid April 1.

According to Article 4 of the agreement, dated April 1, 1904, furnished to the Manhattan Trust Company, the bondholders are to receive 4 per cent. if earned, out of the net earnings of the twelve months preceding the 31st day of December. It is admitted by the management that the net earnings of the past year were sufficient to pay 3 per cent. and leave a balance of about $15,000. According to the wording of the mortgage it is obligatory on the part of the company to pay this 3 per cent. demanded by J. B. Morris, and if carried to a court of law it is stated on excellent authority there would be no doubt of the company being forced to pay it. The reason given for the payment of only 1½ per cent., according to an officer of the company, is that the best interests of the company demand that this additional sum of money should, for the present at least, be retained in the treasury.

Should there be a question of having the matter settled by a vote of the bondholders it is said that J. B. Morris and those with him would lose, as they represent only a small part of the outstanding $2,850,000 bonds.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville has applied for a license to do business in the States of Nebraska and Colorado.

Henry D. Richardson has been appointed special agent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Attorney General Hamlin of Illinois has failed again in his effort to proceed against the fire insurance companies under the provisions of the anti-compact law of that State. He began suit a year ago at Belleville, Ill., but lost the decision, the court holding that the companies were not operating as a trust, and that the Attorney General had failed to make good his point in not showing that the public interest had been adversely affected by their action in regard to rates. Mr. Hamlin was allowed to amend his bill by stating that the public interest had been adversely affected. The case was argued again several months ago, and a decision handed down holding that the companies had a right to agree among each other to maintain uniform and adequate rates, and that fire insurance was not, in a legal sense, a commodity or necessity within the scope of the anti-trust law. Attorney General Hamlin will appeal.

The Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which has jurisdiction over most of the Western States this side of the Rocky Mountains, has decided to co-operate with the National Board of Fire Underwriters in any advance in fire insurance rates which it may urge in consequence of the Baltimore fire. The Western Union has no authority over Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Louisville.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Complete Outfitting of Boys and Girls

Is made an exclusive business by only one store in New York.

This store carries the largest stock of Children's Clothing in the World.

Its Designers design for Children only.

It originates Children's styles.

It sets Juvenile fashions.

Its range of sizes in everything from Hats to Shoes, is without an equal.

The magnitude of its business makes possible the Lowest Prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SPRING OPENING
In 72 Regal Stores To-morrow

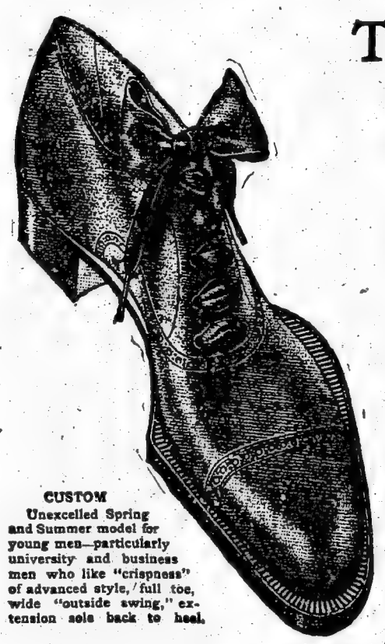

CUSTOM
Unexcelled Spring and Summer model for young men—particularly university and business men who like "crispness" of advanced style, full toe, wide "outside swing," extension sole back to heel.

TO-MORROW morning the new Spring Regals will be placed in the windows of *seventy-two Regal stores from San Francisco to London.*

The new Regals make up the most complete line of shoe styles ever put on sale.

They are fresh from the Regal factory, and they're all exact duplicates of the new models that have just been designed for the best-dressed people of New York, London and Paris.

Every shoe manufacturer is copying the same originals this minute,—but you can't see duplicates of these latest styles in any shoes but Regals for at least four months. Make an errand by the Regal windows to-morrow—FRIDAY.

You're going to see the handsomest shoe-styles ever produced.

REGAL SHOES by mail, carriage prepaid within the limits of the Parcel Post System, $3.75. Address, The Regal Mail Order Department, 109 Summer St., Boston. Ask for our new style book.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

THERE are 72 Regal Stores in the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain, 20 in the New York Metropolitan District.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
106 West 125th St.
765 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
338 Sixth Ave., cor. 21st St.

BIG LABOR GRAFT AS DETAILED BY JEROME

Tells of Money Raised in New York's Building Strike.

TO BRIBE THE DELEGATES

Object Sought Was to Prevent Sympathetic Walk-Outs of Other Laborers —Prince Bill Recommendation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—District Attorney Jerome, at the hearing before the Assembly Codes Committee on the Prince bill to amend the Penal Code with relation to bribery of representatives of labor organizations, said that if the Prince bill became a law he did not think employers would take any chance in carrying walking delegates on their rolls or in bribing them to work injury to their competitors in business.

"The great building trades strike in New York," said Mr. Jerome, "grew out of a strike of the amalgamated painters. To break the strike seventeen firms of cabinetmakers in New York held a conference, as a result of which fifteen of them decided to put up a very large sum of money to bribe delegates to the Trades Council to admit to the council the Brotherhood of Painters, an organization which had some strength up State, but little in New York City.

"The object was to prevent sympathetic strikes. The cabinetmakers had employed men who were recognized by the brotherhood, and if the brotherhood men were admitted to the Trades Council no sympathetic strike could be ordered on account of the grievance of the amalgamated painters.

"The money raised was used to bribe five of the delegates to the Trades Council. The Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters came on here from the West with $2,500 to aid in securing the brotherhood recognition, but when he learned of the amount which had been raised by the cabinetmakers for the same purpose he refused to give up his $2,500.

"A second meeting of the cabinetmakers was held to make up the amount thus lost to the bribery fund. It was raised, and the object of the cabinetmakers was attained, the brotherhood being recognized.

"I have the proof of all I have stated in my office, but under the law it was impossible for me to prosecute because I could not compel the testimony of any of those involved."

The Prince bill provides that any person who gives or offers money to any representative of a labor organization to influence his action shall be guilty of a felony.

Mr. Jerome suggested that the bill be amended so as to make the crime a misdemeanor instead of a felony. He further suggested that there be added to it a new section exactly similar to that proposed in the Dowling bill to amend the gambling law, under which the District Attorney would have the right to compel the testimony of any person concerned in the bribery, their testimony to give them immunity from prosecution.

INTERURBAN BILLS AMENDED.

Changes in Measures at Albany by the Company's Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Amendments to the five Interurban Railroad bills were to-day given to Chairman Bedell of the Assembly Commission on Railroads by Paul D. Cravath, the attorney for the company.

The company refuses to abandon its position with regard to transfers, still insisting that all suits because of failure to supply them should be brought in the name of the people of the State instead of by the aggrieved passengers, as the law at present provides.

In Bill No. 778 the new paragraph reads: "The corporate existence of any street surface railroad, * * * and of any street railroad corporation confirmed by consolidation or merger or successive consolidations or mergers of two or more corporations, part or all of whose road shall have been constructed, shall be deemed to have continued."

Bill No. 780 is amended so as to give the Mayor as well as the Board of Railroad Commissioners authority over the permits for relocation of new routes.

These amendments are thought to dispose of the idea that the Interurban was planning to seize Elm Street and West End Avenue.

BARNES OUT WITH ODELL.

Turning Down of Bishop Doane So Interpreted—Regents Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—The selection of Dr. Vanderveer of Albany and Charles S. Francis of Troy for Regents in place of Bishop Doane and Robert C. Pruyn, who were recommended by William Barnes, Jr., is said to mark a break between Gov. Odell and the Albany County leader.

It is now the understanding that when Col. George W. Dunn is deposed as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Gov. Odell elected in his stead, Mr. Barnes will decline re-election as Chairman of the Executive Committee. George W. Aldridge of Rochester is slated to succeed Mr. Barnes.

In accordance with the caucus programme already announced the separate houses of the Legislature at noon to-day elected eleven Regents, whose choice was made public yesterday. The Democrats voted "no choice."

After the election of Regents the respective houses elected as the Commissioner of Education Dr. Andrew S. Draper, now President of Illinois University.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 9.—The resignation of Mr. Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, was accepted by the Board of Trustees. It takes effect April 1.

MERGE RAPID TRANSIT BILLS.

Interurban and Belmont Interests Behind the Two Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Ex-Senator John Ford to-day submitted to the Assembly Railroads Committee a bill which is a consolidation of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill and the bills which the Rapid Transit Commission asked Senator White to introduce.

There is only one essential point of difference between the recommendations of the commission and the provisions of the Elsberg bills, and that is that the latter provides that whatever contracts are made for new subways shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, while in the Rapid Transit Commission bills the commission receives complete authority.

Information was obtained here to-day to the effect that the fight instead of being between the Rapid Transit Commission and the city authorities is really between the Interurban Company and the Belmont syndicate.

Featherson Appeals for Pier Extension.

Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson has forwarded to Secretary Taft a formal request for reconsideration of the pier line extension on the North River in the Chelsea district. Mr. Featherson explained that it is impossible to cut inshore further with the bulkhead line as was done at the foot of Twentieth Street.

Works veritable wonders in building up the physical condition after attack of the grippe.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Stimulates and rehabilitates the system with lasting energy and strength. A gentle heart stimulant.

WOMAN KILLED BY RUNAWAY.

Little Girl Hurt Perhaps Fatally in Eleventh Avenue Accident.

In a runaway yesterday on the extreme west side, Mrs. Carrie J. Andrews of 540 West Forty-second Street was killed and her daughter by a former marriage, Lottie V. Duncan, eleven years old, was injured, perhaps fatally. The horse in the fatal runaway was owned by Fullorede & Luedecke, grocers, of 423 West Forty-eighth Street.

Herman Luedecke, who had just been down town, had left the horse and wagon standing. The animal, becoming frightened, dashed off westward at a time when the streets were filled with children just out of school.

In front of the Standcourt Laundry Company, at 526 West Forty-eighth Street, a wagon belonging to the concern was standing, and near it was the driver, George Burrows, who saw two little children starting to cross the street from the other side, unconscious of their danger. Running across the street at top speed and barely missing being run down by the runaway, Burrows pushed the two youngsters to safety.

The runaway swerved as it got to the laundry wagon; the wheels of the two vehicles collided, and the laundry wagon and the horse attached to it were overturned. This collision did not abate the animal's speed. Another wagon was quickly overturned in a second collision.

By this time the animal neared Eleventh Avenue, with a shouting mob behind. Mrs. Andrews and her little daughter were on the east side of the avenue, preparing to cross to the west side. Apparently they did not hear the noise and started to cross. Just as the runaway horse reached the avenue he turned in the direction of the woman and the little girl. Mrs. Andrews was wheeling a baby carriage in which was a pail. The shaft of the grocery wagon struck Mrs. Andrews in the head, hurling her to the ground. The little girl was knocked down also, and the wheels of the wagon passed over her. Mrs. Andrews died in the street in a few minutes, and the girl was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Luedecke, the driver, was arrested, charged with homicide. He was locked up in the station house, to await the action of the Coroner.

ODELL SHIPYARD BONDS SOLD.

Governor Gets 26 for Securities He Bought for 90.

Gov. Odell's $188,000 of United States Shipbuilding bonds, which came out of their up-State obscurity a week ago in Muller & Co.'s stock auction list, were disposed of finally yesterday afternoon at a similar auction, and now are deposited with or pledged to the reorganization committee of the shipbuilding company, along with all but $700,000 of the convertible securities of the combination. The purchaser was William S Fanshaw, a bond investment broker of 25 Nassau Street. With the bonds there was sold 500 of common and 500 of preferred stock in the shipbuilding company to a man who said his name was Lawrence.

The bonds, originally subscribed for and paid by the Governor at 90, which meant $169,200, brought 26; the preferred stock sold for $50, or ten cents a share, and the common stock for $10, or 2 cents a share. The loss to Mr. Odell therefore figures at $100,060, which is understood to be only a portion of the net loss that he has suffered on purchasings of securities on the advice of former financial friends in this city. The sale leaves him, however, free now to pursue whatever course may seem to offer the best possibilities.

To-morrow is the last day for the deposit of bonds with the reorganization committee, and it is thought that very few will be outstanding when to-morrow night comes. There are still several large holdings not actually deposited, and the bonds of the Trust Company of the Republic, now the Commonwealth Trust Company, are included in this number, but an agreement to deposit covers all these bonds, and no reason is seen why they should not come in under the plan. James B. Dill, counsel for the trust company, was out of the city yesterday.

RUNAWAY RACES WITH TROLLEY

Fourth Avenue Motorman Tries to Head Off Cab Horse.

After running for a dozen blocks, racing a street car part of the way, narrowly escaping scores of pedestrians, and leaving its driver behind with a fractured shoulder and ribs, a cab horse ended an exciting dash through Fourth Avenue from the Park Avenue Hotel to Twenty-second Street yesterday afternoon with four policemen sitting on its head.

Thomas Hurst, the driver, of 798 Sixth Avenue, who is employed at the Hoffman House Stables, was about to alight at the Park Avenue Hotel when the clanging of a load of iron bars on a passing truck frightened the horse, and off it went. At Twenty-fourth Street the animal came up with a Fourth Avenue car, No. 1,451, in charge of Motorman Kelley. The horse ran abreast of the car for several blocks, and Kelley tried vainly to lean from his platform and grasp the bridle. At Twenty-third Street the cab struck the fender, and over went Hurst to the pavement. At Twenty-second Street the horse stumbled, and Policeman Bresnan of the West Thirtieth Street Station grabbed the bridle. Hurst was taken to the New York Hospital.

AFTER AQUEDUCT BOARD AGAIN.

Merchants' Association to Renew Attack —Mayor Low Defeated.

Officials of the Merchants' Association will on Monday renew their demand for the removal of the members of the Aqueduct Commission. Charges will be presented to Mayor McClellan that the Commissioners have delayed work and caused loss to the city in the Jerome Park Reservoir and the Croton Dam work; that there are defects in the completed work; that incapable and dishonest engineers have been employed, and that gross extravagance has been shown.

Mayor Low held last year that he had no power to remove the Aqueduct Commissioners, even under charges. Mayor McClellan is inclined to the same belief.

Mayor and Councilman Fight.

ROANOKE, Va., March 9.—In a street fight to-day between Mayor Joel H. Cutchin and City Councilman J. C. Page, the Mayor was badly hurt and is confined to his bed with a broken arm and cuts and bruises on his head and face. The two men have been political enemies. The difficulty to-day grew out of a severe arraignment of the Mayor by Mr. Page at last night's meeting of the City Council.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Thirty "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound

UNXLD Tea.

Our regular customers find our recent importations of this fine tea superior to the former ones. They tell their neighbors how good it is, and we are having a big run on this popular brand. The choicest qualities in Oolong, Indian and English Breakfast, which elsewhere commands 70c. a lb., we hold the price at..... 50c

Butler's Choice No. 1 Tea.

The famous Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon or Green—absolutely pure. Our own importation; price still holds a lb. at..... 35c

Twenty "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound.

The Wage-Earner of Greater New York— His Special Advantages.

(Companion Picture to "About as Far as He Can Go," in last Sunday's New York Herald.)

An illustration in one of last Sunday's papers represented very forcibly the present general situation of the average householder. Prices of necessaries have risen beyond the reach of the stationary income to which he is chained. The artist could hardly be expected to know of the special conditions which surround the many thousands of wage-earners in Greater New York whose wives have made a habit of buying their household supplies from one of the JAMES BUTLER grocery stores. We present a companion picture setting this forth. In spite of the natural trend of prices upward it is our business to keep the price of groceries and food supplies within the easy reach of every wage-earner's family. Then it is a pleasure and not an effort for them to buy at our low prices. The money saved on the grocery bill brings many a comfort otherwise beyond their reach. When every comfort has been secured the savings go to swell the bank account. With a firm grip on one of the BUTLER branches, the wage-earner finds the handicap of a stationary wage has disappeared, his family are well fed, happy and contented, and he is able with a little effort to climb higher up into the tree of prosperity and shower down more plums for his fortunate family.

Here Is a Fair Sample of How We Care for the Interests of Our Customers.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Thirty "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound.

Ceylon Tea.

This special importation of Butler's Choicest Golden Tips is giving unbounded satisfaction because of its fine flavor and exceedingly low price considering the high quality. We keep the price, per lb., packed in moisture proof cartons, at 50c

Butler's Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea.

Full flavored, pure and good. A lb. only, 25c.

Ten "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound.

Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Makes cakes that float and muffins that melt in the mouth. Most economical. All prepared; large package		10c
Hominy—Triumph brand, from selected hulled and kiln-dried white corn, 5-lb. cartons, only		15c
Rice—Fancy Carolina head rice, 3-lb. linen bag		25c
Split Peas—"Blue Ribbon" quality, finest for soups, far superior to bulk goods, a package		10c
Evaporated Apples—Best quality, 1-lb. package		10c
Evaporated Peaches—Best quality, 1-lb. package		13c
Evaporated Apricots—Best quality, 1-lb. package		13c

Peaches. Apricots. Pears. Plums.	"Essie" brand. Finest selected California fruits, nothing finer, packed in heaviest of syrup, rich and rare, large can, each	19c
Peaches. Pears. Plums. Apricots.	"East View" brand. Choice California fruit, well selected packed in heavy syrup, in large cans, your choice, a can, for	16c
Plums—Park brand, good fruit, well packed, 3-lb. can		12c
Strawberries—Fancy fruit, delicious, 1-lb. can		10c

Best Creamery Butter 21c. a Lb.

Housekeepers will hardly realize that we mean it, but it is a fact nevertheless. At this season such a price is sensationally low—foolishly low, some merchants may say. We made a Napoleonic capture of large stocks of the finest butter the Western creameries can furnish, and with the scantiest margin of profit we retail it at practically less than wholesale price.

There will be a lively run for this fancy creamery butter, so be on hand early and secure your supply.

We are still engaged in the apparently paradoxical occupation of making the GROCERY BILL HELP FURNISH THE HOME, and we do this by continuing our free distribution of the much cherished "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps. Attention is called to our extra special stamp offers with our famous brands of TEAS and COFFEES. With all other purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D. orders, we give

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps to Everybody with Everything.

To-day's prices furnish more pointers on how to save the pennies and make them grow into dollars.

Pineapples—Try them for sore throat, in chunks, a can		10c
Peaches—Sliced California fruit, in heavy syrup, unequaled value, 1½-lb. can, 2 for 25c.; a can		13c
Prunes—Finest grade Santa Clara Valley; 3 lbs., only		25c
Oranges—Fancy, fresh from California and Florida; navels, a doz., 35c., 30c., 25c., and		20c
Lemons—Bright and juicy, just landed from Messina; a doz.		13c
Dates—"Blue Ribbon," best Egyptian, 3 packages, 20c.; a package		7c
Figs—Finest cured, from Smyrna; a lb.		13c
Jams—"Blue Ribbon," the pure fruit; a lb. jar		15c
Jams—Miller's assorted, all kinds; extra quality; a lb. jar		19c
Jams—"Liberty" brand, popular at the price; 1-lb. jar		10c
Jellies—All varieties, in Mason quart jars; each		10c
Preserves—"Liberty" brand, the family favorite; 3-lb. crock		25c
Preserves—"Johnson's," famous 5-lb. crocks		49c
Molasses—"Peerless" brand universal favorite; a bottle		12c
Molasses—"Blue Ribbon," essence of the sugar cane; bottle		15c
Golden Drip Syrup—Refined sweetness; a bottle		12c
Maple Syrup—Vermont sap boiled down; pints, 15c.; ½ pint		10c
Honey—Strained, sweetness unalloyed; pints, 15c.; ½ pints		10c
Honey, in combs, from the White Clover beehives, glass; sections; each		19c
Salmon—"Queen" brand, superior fish, ½ lb. can		10c
Salmon—"Essie" brand, choicest Columbia River, ½ lb. can		12c
Salmon—Best red Alaska, choice brands, 2 tall cans, 25c.; a can		13c
Salmon Steaks—"Essie" brand, choicest catch of the Columbia River, 1 lb. flat can		22c
Mackerel—10 lb. pail Irish Salt Mackerel, our third importation and the finest; great sellers, large, fat, white and tender; only		1.25
Codfish Threads—White and tender selected Gaspe fish; a package		8c
XLCR brand, something good; a package		5c
Codfish Tablets—Deliciously tender; each		10c
Cromarty Bloaters—Nothing finer caught; no heads or tails; special cure; our own importation; a box		19c
Fancy herring, special cure; 2 for		5c
French Peas—Leading brands, best qualities; two cans for		25c
Peas—"East View" brand, early June, small, tender, flavor of the garden; a can		10c
Tomatoes—"East View," deservedly most popular on market; prices have gone up, but we hold them down to 3 cans for		25c
Tomatoes—Gallon cans, finest red ripe, solid packed fruit; only		23c
Asparagus—"Golden" State, large, white, tender tips, fancy quality, a can, 28c.; "Alto" brand, superior grade; a can		23c
String Beans—"Codorus" brand, well known, 3 cans for		25c
Beets—Finest selected, red and ripe, 3-lb. can, only		12c
Baked Beans—"Triumph" brand, plain or in tomato sauce, the very best, 3-lb. can		13c
Baked Beans—"Housekeepers" brand, rightly named, plain or in tomato sauce, 3-lb. can		10c
Ketchup—"Peerless," without an equal; pint, 15c.; ½-pint, 8c.; "Liberty," splendid table relish; pint, 10c.; ½-pint		5c
Sauce—"Peerless," crowned king of all table sauces, pints, 15c.; ½ pints		10c
XLCR brand, fine appetizer, pints, 10c.; ½ pints		5c
French Mustard—Butler's Best, none so good, a bottle		8c
Choice quality, a bottle		5c
English Mustard—Strength and purity, ¼-lb. tin		10c
Black Pepper—Full strength, pure, ¼-lb. tin		8c
White Pepper—Full strength, pure, ¼-lb. tin		10c
Cider and White Wine Vinegar—Qt. bottle, only		8c
Bromangelon—The famous Jelly Powder, a package, only		11c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Specials With

Butler's Famous Coffees.

Fresh roasted daily, retaining their full flavor and fine aroma.

Best Mocha and Java—The standard of quality, positively the very best imported; a lb. only 25c

Ten "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Given Away With Every Pound.

Butler's Best Maracaibo Coffee—Full flavored berry, a pound 20c

Five "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Given Away With Every Pound.

Butler's Santos Coffee—The highest quality of this fine grade, a lb. 17c

Five "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Given Away With Every Pound.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

WOMEN OBJECT TO VOTING.

Delegation Goes to Albany to Fight a Suffrage Bill.

ALBANY, March 9.—The woman suffrage question had a legislative field day to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee in the hearing on the concurrent resolution of Senator Stevens, which would give to the Legislature the power to grant to women in the cities the right to vote on school officers and to make them eligible for School Trustee or Commissioner. The right is now enjoyed by women in the rural districts and villages.

The bill was opposed by a large delegation of women from the New York State Anti-Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. W. W. Crannell of Albany said that there were but 2,615 men and women in the State who favored woman suffrage.

Mrs. Alfred Mayer of New York said.

"We come before you in the name of our sisters, who already overburdened by the duties that must be performed by them, shrink from the tremendous additional obligation of the suffrage."

BAD NEGRO BEGGAR SENTENCED.

Record of the Cripple Who Used Crutch to Beat People.

John W. Davis, a crippled negro beggar, who said he resided at 257 West Twenty-seventh Street, was sentenced to State's prison for five years in the General Sessions yesterday. Judge Foster said he had received from the Charity Organization Society a letter which stated that Davis was one of the most dangerous criminals in his class. He was known as a "hold-up beggar," carried a crutch, and usually assaulted persons who refused him money. He was sentenced for assaulting Policeman Flynn, a plain clothes man detailed on the Beggars' Squad in the uptown district, whom he struck on the head with his crutch. While a prisoner on Hart's Island recently he tried to kill a fellow prisoner with a knife.

ORDER AGAINST ROCK ISLAND.

Moore Brothers Must Tell What Profits They Made in Railroad Deal.

CHICAGO, March 9.—An order was granted in the Circuit Court to-day by Judge Dunne against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, commanding the production of the company's books and the minutes of the stockholders' meeting showing the contracts and terms by which the Moore Brothers and their associates secured control of the Rock Island.

James Hamilton Lewis, counsel for the minority stockholders, stated that the decision would compel the company to let all stockholders know what profits the Moores made out of the reorganization, and also show what amount the stockholders are entitled to. Counsel for the company took an appeal.

PASTOR DEFENDS SUNDAY GOLF.

The Rev. Dr. Bradford's Remarks at a Congregational Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, the noted Congregationalist preacher of Montclair, defended Sunday golf before the Northern New Jersey Conference of his denomination at the regular Spring meeting in East Orange to-day.

"Golf and other Sunday amusements are not emptying the churches," Dr. Bradford said, "and it is nonsense to say so. Rather should it be said that they are keeping from the church those who might otherwise be brought into it if the effort were expended. Those who follow these amusements might just as well amuse themselves with these diversions as well as amuse themselves some other way."

Senator Brackett Renominated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 9.—At the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District Republican Convention to-day State Senator Edgar T. Brackett was renominated without opposition.

Karo CORN SYRUP

The New Table Delicacy.

A new syrup with a new flavor—pure, wholesome and good. **Karo Corn Syrup** is made from that portion of the corn kernel which contains the greatest strength-giving, energy-producing and flesh-forming elements. **Karo Corn Syrup** is a pre-digested food—ready for use by the blood—which the weakest stomach of infant or invalid will readily assimilate. Best for every home use from griddle cakes to candy.

The Great Spread for Daily Bread.

Sold in airtight, friction-top tins which protect its purity, guarantee its goodness, and insure its cleanliness, something so uncommon in common syrups. 10c, 25c and 50c sizes, at all grocers.

CORN PRODUCTS CO., New York and Chicago.

CRESCA FIGS

Fresh, Tender and Full-Flavored

as different from ordinary figs as honey from molasses.

CRESCA FIGS

have all the richness of flavor that figs have in their native land.

Put up in imported grass baskets to retain their freshness. 1, 2 and 5-lb. sizes. Sold by Park & Tilford, and all leading dealers.

Put Up By

REIDS & BRADY

MORE Than a Little Better.

Non-Heatable Asbestos

Table Covers and Dish Mats

for Protection of Dining Table for sale by

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street and 135 West 41st St., New York.

BOWERY HEARS OF COSMOS

Prof. Quackenbos Tells of Translimial Sphere at Mission.

HYPNOSIS AS LIQUOR CURE

Curative Effect of the Dynamic Influence Is Cited in Lecture on Modern Psychology.

Frequenters of the Bowery Mission, at 55 Bowery—men who, for the most part, are glad of a place to sleep and a square meal, heard last night a lecture on the wonderful achievements and possibilities of modern psychology in its application to workingmen.

Prof. J. D. Quackenbos of Columbia University, who has written more than a score of books on neurasthenia, its causes and treatment; tuberculosis, physics, hypnotism in mental and moral culture, and other special topics, talked on "hypno and auto suggestion, the great psychological miracle of the age," whereby, he said, the addiction to the use of alcohol in all its forms, and of a large variety of other so-called curses, had been and could be cured.

"This subject," he added, "is commanding the enthusiastic interest of the world's deepest thinkers, but it has a voice, as well, for those who apprehend and uphold the dignity of manual labor. I refer to the control of the functions of the physical body and the motions of the objective mind by a higher human spiritual self. The conclusions which I have reached are derived from nearly 5,000 several experiences with suggestible patients who sought my aid for every conceivable malady of a mental and moral nature.

"This enlightened age no longer regards the hypnotic procedure as a scientific plaything, but relegates suggestion to the domain of exact science. I shall waive the formality of an exordium and proceed at once to an explanation.

"Psychologists regard every human being as existing in two spheres of consciousness, described as the objective—supraliminal, or world of waking life—and the subjective, or transliminal—the world of sleep, of extra-planetary or outside cosmic existence. In the objective or normal sphere we take cognizance of the external world and consciously carry on the ordinary business of life. In the subjective, or super-normal sphere, we are capable of acting independently of a physical environment, we intuitively apprehend and possess supernatural power.

"The better self of the transliminal sphere—the deathless pneuma or spirit of the New Testament—exercises control that is practically boundless over the organs and faculties, and the whole purpose of hypnotic suggestion is the establishment of such control.

"It is a psychological fact that in a state of sleep, natural or induced, when the individual is practically discarnate and is massed in all the phases of his personality in the sphere transliminal, the wakening touch may be imparted. By man, as an instrument of God, this is suggestion, and by man objective to his own subjective self this is auto-suggestion."

The professor here cited examples of the curative effect of the dynamic impulse by suggestion in cases of diabetes mellitus which he had treated, and, he said, were the first functional diseases to which the suggestion treatment had been applied.

"The suggestion," continued the speaker, "is utilized by the reputable practitioner in the treatment of physical maladies with reference to what is possible, practical, and desirable. It is un-Christian and criminal to employ it for deceiving the credulous, for riveting their faith to impossibilities in the line of cures through persuasion of the sub-conscious self that miracles are not out of date. This rôle every Christian Science healer stands prepared to play with the most unprincipled effrontery. No conscientious physician would be guilty of doing such a thing.

"The drink habit is singularly amenable to treatment by suggestion. Regular drinkers may be dealt with whenever they can be induced to sober. I have found it unprofitable to attempt influencing an intoxicated person. Periodic drinkers should be treated just before the close of the cycle of sobriety. Regularly recurring debauches have periods of varying length, and I have satisfied myself that in 75 per cent. of the cases a relationship exists between the abuse of tobacco and the oncoming of the irresistible thirst, the depressing effects of the nicotine inhaled in the form of smoke instinctively suggesting recourse to the antidote, which is alcohol.

"Now, as to the treatment. The patient is tactfully conducted into the transliminal sphere, and then assured that, in accordance with his own desire and decree, he has lost all craving for beer, wine, and whisky—that alcohol in any form will disgust him, and, as a safeguard, that he cannot swallow it, cannot carry the containing glass to his lips. Of 200 cases treated by me along these lines, 80 per cent. have been saved.

"Auto suggestion is open to every one of you, and it will ennoble and beautify your lives. The state of mental abstraction called reverie, immediately preceding natural sleep, is most appropriate for treatment by this kind of suggestibility. As you are yielding to slumber for the night, say to yourself that you will no longer be a slave of the dominant idea or the evil habit that is crippling your best expression. Lapse into sleep with such a thought paramount all but equivalent suggestion given by another. If you are a drinker of alcohol and wish to be free from the habit, conceive yourself free as you are falling asleep, and think determinedly.

"Give me 1,000 properly equipped, earnest persons, ready to disseminate this creed of self-help among the people of this land—and assume that the people are minded to help themselves to better things—and the regeneration of our country within ten years becomes an easy problem. Then there would be no need of laws, of courts of justice, of police protection, of jails, of almshouses, reformatories, fleets, or armies."

TRIED MURDER, THEN SUICIDE.

Young Farmer Shot His Sweetheart and Then Ended His Own Life.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 9.—Paul Weaver, eighteen years old, a farmer living at Erwinna, Penn., killed himself late last night after an attempt to murder Miss Mary Wyker, a young school teacher, who had been his sweetheart.

Because Miss Wyker refused to receive his attentions Weaver became insanely jealous of her. Yesterday afternoon he drove to the schoolhouse at Frenchtown and pleaded with the teacher, but the young woman refused. After the school session they rode toward home in Weaver's buggy, and when they reached the crossroads leading to Milford, where the teacher lives, the farmer shot her twice.

After firing the shots Weaver drove away. Miss Wyker managed to drag herself to her boarding house, the home of Hugh Furness, a short distance away, and as she entered fell exhausted to the floor. Dr. H. M. Harmon was quickly summoned and succeeded in extracting one bullet.

Neighbors pursued Weaver and found his body hanging in his barn. He had tied a rope around his neck and fired a bullet into his brain.

MAY DISBAR BATAVIA LAWYER.

Court Seeks Information as to Attorney's Alleged Business Plans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 9.—Arthur E. Clark of Batavia, a prominent member of the Genesee County bar, was ordered today by Presiding Justice McClellan of the Appellate Division to show cause March 18 why he should not be restrained from practice.

Charges of the conversion of money due to clients and the making of illegal contracts for the procuration of legal business were filed with the Appellate Division March 5. The principal charge alleges that Mr. Clark entered into a contract with Charles A. Snell whereby Snell was to induce people upon whose premises there were telephone or telegraph poles to employ Clark to commence proceedings against the corporations, Snell working on commission.

PAWNED HIS LEG TO BET.

Good Sports Met and Both Came Out Ahead of the Game.

Unless some friend with doubtful kindness will take the trouble before breakfast this morning to send an inside tip from New Orleans to the Rossmore Hotel in this city that a certain horse is going to win, it is likely that Edward E. Gifford and his artifical leg, which for three days has been in a Third Avenue pawnshop, are likely to come together again. Thus will end a transaction which was begun on Saturday last, and deals with sporting blood.

Gifford returned to the hotel last night perturbed and wearied with the day's events, which largely concerned the tipster who in New Orleans on Saturday last tempted him to part with his leg. Gifford also had some kindly feeling for the Third Avenue pawnbroker who made it possible for him to part with his wooden appendage. He will redeem it at the earliest possible moment this morning, discarding again the crutch to which he again has had to resort.

As Gifford explains the transaction, it might not have been possible at all if it had not been for the fact that in the pawnbroker and himself two "sports" met. Looking into each other's eyes, he had the money and the broker had the leg.

Gifford was tempted to resort to the expedient to part with his artificial leg as he considers in the most natural sort of a way. He was sitting in the Rossmore Hotel on Saturday evening last when he received from a friend in New Orleans whom he has known for years a telegram to put his all on June Collins. His all in all at that moment spelled nil, and for a time he was sorely perplexed. At length an extreme expedient occurred to him. How about his artificial leg?

Inquiring about the hotel, Clifford learned the name of Joseph Stich, a pawn broker, at 118 Third Avenue. Grabbing the telephone, Gifford soon learned that Stich was a man after his own heart, willing to take a chance if there was any promise in it. Gifford thereupon got his crutch, which he had discarded for many a day, and started out.

The pawnbroker, Gifford said, was cheerful and pleasant enough until he told him that the article he wanted him to take a chance on was his leg—his artificial leg.

Great Scott!" said Stich, "I've taken in all kinds of junk, but artificial legs—no, no."

"You might begin," said Gifford; "there's millions in it."

Stich shook his head. "Cents, I guess you mean," he said.

"No," said Gifford, "the thing cost me $150 in Chicago, and I gave each of the two workmen who made it $50 apiece for taking pains with it. I'll part with it for $80."

Stich was now laughing outright.

"My dear man," he said, "I couldn't get $5 on it. Artificial legs are made for certain kinds of legs—bowlegs, knock-knees, &c. It isn't likely yours would fit a man who wanted it."

Gifford pleaded. He told Stich frankly that he was a sporting man and wanted the money to get on a horse—"a sure thing."

"You're taking chances," Stich suggested.

"That's my business," Gifford said. "I'm a trick bicycle rider. You may have heard of me. I'm the man who makes a flying leap on a bicycle from a platform eighty feet high into a pool. I take chances—great chances—every time I do that trick—chances on my life. I took a great chance also when I had my leg sawed off, I was a trick bicycle rider, mind you. The chance was great that, minus one leg, I was out of it. I took that chance. I have succeeded as well without it as I did with the leg—the real one. I'm not going to be frightened now, frightened out of parting with this wooden thing."

Stich had been persuaded. Sticking out his hand to Gifford, he said:

"I see you're a true sport—so am I. I'm going to take your leg. Like you I'm going to gamble on it. You're going to gamble on a horse. I'm going to gamble on the fact that you will come here to redeem this leg."

That settled the transaction. Gifford got the $60, unscrewed his leg, took his crutch, and walked out.

When it came to the time of putting the money on June Collins Gifford in a measure got cold feet, for, as he confessed, the fear that he might lose his leg after all affected him. He bet merely $5 straight and $5 to show. He made $120 on the race, and then felt like kicking himself, had he a spare leg, for not placing all his money on the race. He bet also on Prodigal Son, and came out $120 ahead. All this was on Monday. On Tuesday Gifford lost heavily on Sabinal, but in the end came out $27 ahead. Yesterday he hit it well, for he came back having won $750.

"That will get my leg back again, I guess," he said.

PURIM BALL DRAWS THOUSANDS

Madison Square Garden Filled with Dancers for Hospital Charity.

Madison Square Garden was filled with thousands of people last night in attendance at the annual entertainment and Purim ball of the Beth Israel Hospital Association. At last year's ball such a pushing crowd filled the streets that Police Inspector Walsh was compelled to close the doors of the Garden and disperse them. This year the tickets were limited and no difficulty was met in handling the attendance.

The proceeds of last night's ball will be used in defraying the cost of a new wing to the hospital. Beth Israel Hospital was opened eighteen months ago for the relief of the people on the lower east side, and six months later it was found to be inadequate.

During the early evening those present were entertained by a specially arranged vaudeville entertainment. The actors appeared on the large stage at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, while the floor was filled with seats. Beautifully gowned young women, the daughters of members of the association acted as flower girls. After the entertainment the grand march, led by President Joseph H. Cohen and Mrs. Cohen, was begun. The boxes about the arena were filled with prominent New Yorkers.

FOUND LAUNDRY ABANDONED.

Bronx Customers of Ying Lee Have Checks but No Linen.

With their shirts, collars, and cuffs tied up until a Chinese interpreter can be found, more than a hundred citizens of the Bronx last night condemned their laundryman, Ying Lee, who has disappeared, leaving a tangle of washed and unwashed clothes.

Ying Lee for several months had kept a laundry at 151 Brook Avenue. The Chinaman's rent was not paid, and the owner threatened to dispossess him. About a week ago he disappeared, and the Bronx has known him no more. Five days ago a dispossess notice was tacked on the door, and yesterday, at the expiration of the legal period for payment, City Marshal Benjamin Krause broke open the door. He found seven heavy locks upon it, almost the entire edge of the door, from the sill to the top, being covered with them.

Inside on the shelves were about seventy-five packages of laundry ready for delivery and a large quantity of unwashed clothes scattered about in tubs and baskets. The Marshal's action attracted many of the Chinaman's customers to the place, and about twenty of them entered with him and tried vainly to sort out their clothes.

In a little while the Marshal called for police aid, and the reserves from the Alexander Avenue Station were sent to the laundry on the run, expecting to find a riot. Further trouble was prevented by taking all the laundry, which made a big load for the patrol wagon, to the station, where Capt. Joseph C. Gehegan and Sergt. John Thompuson tried to distribute the packages among those who claimed them.

After trying vainly to reconcile the strange characters on the tickets, Capt. Gehegan gave it up and decided to send the clothes to the Bronx office of the Bureau of Incumbrances, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Anthony Avenue, where, if a Chinaman can be found to-day who will interpret Ying Lee's writing, the owners of the goods may get their property.

MORMON WITNESSES FAILED TO APPEAR

Smoot Prosecution's Case Ended for the Present.

SMITH'S ASSISTANCE ASKED

Mormon President Promises to Try to Get Missing Apostles to Testify—Will Return to Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Owing to the fact that various witnesses, members of the Mormon Church, who were summoned to appear at the Smoot investigation failed to do so, the prosecution in the effort to unseat the Utah Senator has for the time being closed its case.

President Smith was still on the witness stand to-day, and the committee asked him to use his influence with the Mormon officials who have taken to the woods, with a view of persuading them to appear and testify. This he promised to do, but the committee is not optimistic. President Smith and a number of officials of the church, who have been witnesses in the case to-day, were excused from further attendance, and they will return to Utah.

When Mr. Smith took the stand to-day Chairman Burrows asked if polygamy was taught in the Book of Mormon, and Mr. Smith answered that it was emphatically forbidden.

Reading from the book, Chairman Burrows called attention to the words of God in reference to David and Solomon, and his displeasure because of the fact that they kept more than one wife and many concubines. The Chairman asked if that did not prohibit polygamy, and if that was the case, when was the law of the Lord changed in order to permit the practice.

Mr. Smith then took the book and read a verse which declared that when the Lord wanted his seed propagated he would command it. This, the witness declared, justified polygamy when a person is commanded by the Lord to enter that state. He said the commands come to individuals as revelations from the Lord.

Andrew Jensen, assistant historian of the Church, at the afternoon session said he had two wives who were sisters.

Thomas H. Merrill, a Bishop, said he had two wives and that he had six children by the first and four by the second.

The names of Apostles Merrill, Teasdale, Taylor, and Cowley; Samuel Newton, J. E. Tanner, and Moses Thatcher were then read and they failed to respond to their names.

At the request of Attorney Tayler for the prosecution the committee went into executive session and the testimony in the Teasdale divorce case was read. Consideration was given to the proceedings in executive session because of the unprintable character of the testimony.

A MORMON STREET PREACHER.

Elder Welling, Licensed by Mayor, Says Old Practices Are Dying Out.

The Rev. Arthur Welling, a Mormon elder and President of the Brooklyn Conference, which is the governing body of the Mormons in the Eastern States, secured from Mayor McClellan yesterday a license to preach in the streets of New York. He had a similar license for five years under Mayors Van Wyck and Low, and holds regular meetings at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He also has a regular congregation at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Henry Muhlhauser, Secretary of the Sabbath School of the Tempel Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, who indorsed the application, wrote of the Mormons that "their moral teachings are good and their methods of proselyting are honorable."

Mr. Welling handed the Mayor a letter, in which he says that polygamy was officially discontinued by the Woodruff manifesto in 1890, "since which time it has neither been preached nor practiced. The few polygamists of old standing who refused to abandon their plural families when the practice was stopped are rapidly diminishing in number. Even old conditions in Utah are little more than a memory."

TAFT'S PHILIPPINE ARGUMENT.

Used in Ante-Bellum Days by Southerners in Defense of Slavery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary Taft in his speech at the dinner of the Ohio Society Saturday night used an argument hardly to have been expected from a Republican. He said:

> I deny that the Declaration of Independence, when construed under the circumstances under which that instrument was signed, bears any such construction when applied to circumstances so different from those which prevailed at the time of our Revolution. That instrument itself was signed by men who themselves made the exception of minors, of insane persons, of women, and of slaves. That instrument was itself signed by men who upheld the property qualification in many of the States that did not permit a majority of the citizens to vote and consent to a government in those States.

I do not dispute the force or soundness of this reasoning. Indeed, it is unanswerable. But it is a remarkable argument to come from a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mr. Taft would not claim that it is original with him, but as a Republican he would probably not care to avow the sources from which it was borrowed. It is the argument used by the Southern men of ante-bellum days to meet the contention that slavery could not exist in a republic. It is found most clearly and forcibly stated in the speeches of William Pinkney. In his incomparable speech on the Missouri Compromise Pinkney said:

> But if a republican form of government is that in which all the men have a share in the public power, the slave-owning States will not alone retire from the Union. The Constitutions of some of the other States do not sanction universal suffrage or universal eligibility. They require citizenship, and age, and a certain amount of property to give a title or vote or be voted for; and they who have not those qualifications are just as much disfranchised, with regard to the Government and its power, as if they were slaves. They have civil rights, indeed, (and so have slaves in a less degree,) but they have no share in the Government. * * * That civil rights may be qualified as well as political is proved by a thousand examples. Minors, resident aliens who are in course of naturalization, the other sex, whether maids or wives or widows, furnish sufficient practical proofs of this.

The truth of all this seems now to have come home to the Republicans, at least to the Republican who has had most experience in the business of establishing a government for men not fit to govern themselves. Indeed, Mr. Taft was bound to accept these views in order to justify the course of his party in the Philippines. But as a logical man he cannot stop with applying this principle to the Filipinos. He must apply it at home as well as abroad.

Will he or any other man who is not lost in "hopeful abstractions" say that the negroes of the South, as a class, are any more capable of self-government than the Filipinos? If it is right to exclude the Filipino from participation in the Government provided for him, then for even stronger reason it is right to debar the negro from the same privilege; for in the case of the Filipino he would harm himself alone, while the negro would not only injure his own race, but would involve ours in the common ruin. J. J. C.

New York, March 7, 1904.

ELECTRICITY IN TRACTION.

Suggestion That the Law Control the Current Used.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of E. A. Regestine in THE TIMES of March 4, I will state that by reading the expert testimony in the electrolysis case of the City of Dayton, Ohio, versus the City Railway Company last year he will find that not only has his theory of trolley current action been fully exploded, but also that the direct connection of a pole (positive or negative) of a power station with a piping system has proved a complete failure.

The fact is, the solution of the electrolysis problem through litigation is remote. It can only be accomplished when electric railway engineers stop theorizing and make an effort to determine the true action of the trolley railway current. This can best be accomplished upon a long, isolated road, like the one from Edgewater, N. J., to Hackensack, Paterson, and Englewood. It will be found that under certain conditions fully 70 per cent. of the current passing over a car upon such a road flows in a ground circuit, and furthermore that there is as much difference between a ground circuit and a shunt circuit as between day and night.

Electric traction is in an experimental stage, and the tendency of engineers is now toward very high voltage electricity. In fact, the advance in electric generation is far more rapid than the determination of all the means for safely handling powerful electric energy of 6,600 and 15,000 volts, which are now employed in the primary circuits of some electric traction systems.

The high potential transformers have not yet been fully subjected to the ordeal of terrific thunderstorms, and I venture to assert that the time is not far distant when a limit of electric potential to which a car may be abnormally subjected will be fixed by law. In the meantime it would be well for railway managers to keep it as low as possible for traction purposes, even if it is more expensive. H. W. SPANG.

New York, March 5, 1904.

TO PROTECT CEMETERIES.

Appeal to Support Senator Marshall's Pending Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an admirer and daily reader of your valuable paper, and a few days ago noticed that Senator Henry Marshall of Kings County introduced, and had passed, a bill in the Senate, which provides that no public boulevard or roadway can be cut through a cemetery without the consent of two-thirds of the lot owners thereof. It occurred to me that perhaps many of our citizens who are interested in the preservation of such sacred places (wherein departed members of their families are buried) did not notice the fact that such a bill had been introduced.

I thought perhaps an article might arouse a feeling among the people that Mr. Marshall deserved to have his efforts recognized and approved of by the general public, and his bill heartily indorsed and supported, for it is the most humane bill that has been presented to the Legislature for very many years, and should suggest itself as such to everybody. Why should the resting places of our departed loved ones be disturbed?

I would implore everybody who should perchance read this article, to make it his immediate business to ascertain who the Assemblyman from his district is and write to him at once to vote for, and use his influence to effect the passage through the Assembly of Senate Bill No. 252, and in writing, always refer to the bill by the number.

White at once; do not put off until to-morrow. Delays are dangerous. The bill is now before the people, and it rests with them individually and collectively to forever set at rest any attempt at disturbing sacred grounds wherein repose the remains of our ancestors. C. H. M.

Brooklyn, March 4, 1904.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on or about July 31, is granted First Lieut. Herbert L. Wigmore, Engineers.

The following of the Artillery Corps will report, Sept. 1, to the Commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, for the purpose of taking the course of instructions: Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, Adrian S. Fleming, Joseph P. Tracy, James W. Hinekley, Jr., Edwin O. Sarratt, Mervin C. Beckey, Frederick E. Johnston, Hugh LaF. Applewhite, Willard D. Newbill, and Harold E. Cloke.

Major Harry F. Hodges, Engineers, is detailed as a member of the Lighthouse Board, vice Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie.

First Lieut. Henry A. Wiegenstein, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is assigned to Company L of that regiment.

First Lieut. Benjamin L. Edgar, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, will, upon expiration of leave of absence, join his station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut Alvin K. Baskette, Third Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining Board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany, Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Mark Wheeler, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will report to the above examining board for examination for promotion.

Navy.

The following-named officers have been commissioned: Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, from Feb. 17; Capt. J. Selfridge, Feb. 4; Commander W. G. Cutler, Dec. 31, 1903; Commander C. Laird, Feb. 4; Lieut. Commander F. K. Hill, Feb. 4; Lieut. (junior grade) C. H. Fisher, Jan. 28; Chief Gunner F. L. Hoagland, Feb. 2; Chief Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, July 27, 1902.

Lieut. W. A. Edgar is ordered to the Hancock, New York Navy Yard, March 21.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson is detached from the Franklin Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Prairie.

Ensign L. J. Wallace is detached from the Cleveland and ordered to the Des Moines.

Surgeon L. W. Spratling is detached from the Bureau of Medicine, Navy Department, and ordered to duty with the marine battalion at Panama.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, Marine Corps, is placed on the retired list from March 5.

Second Lieut. L. S. Willis, Marine Corps, appointed from Feb. 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Arrived—Machias at St. Vincent, March 8; Terror and Dolphin at Annapolis, Scorpion at Pensacola.

Sailed—Prairie, from Colon for Guantanamo; Mayflower, from Port Antonio for Havana; Buffalo, Decatur, Dale, Barry, Bainbridge, and Chauncey, from Aden for Bombay.

Beached Vessel's Cargo Saved.

COPENHAGEN, March 9.—The Danish steamer L. P. Holmblad, Capt. Andersen, has brought to this port the general cargo of the Danish steamer Oscar II., which has been reported beached near Christiansand.

An Easy Test

To ascertain exactly what your sickness COMES FROM.

One day you suspect it's "from something I've eaten."
Next day perhaps "it's the change in the weather."
Next day it's "I have overworked a bit."
Again it's "because I can't sleep."

You occasionally have a suspicion that coffee causes the troubles and sometimes really believe you should stop coffee and see if it really does what some people claim. But, the breakfast comes on and the coffee is there, and "it's so hard to give it up."

"If I really thought coffee was hurting me I would quit it, because I value health above everything, but as long as there's a doubt I keep on using coffee and yet staring me in the face is the fact that I have

Taken medicines of many kinds.
Changed food.
Tried exercise.
Changed climate.

"Tried various other methods to get well and yet"

"Here I Am"

"Ailing right along and getting slowly a little worse each month."

"Something *must be* done for there is but one end to the road I am now going."

"Coffee?"

"Oh rats about the coffee, it don't hurt me, why I've drank it for 20 years."

"Experiment to learn the exact truth about it?"

"Why of course I would really like to know definitely and surely all about it for I want to find the demon that keeps me ill, prevents my enjoyment of health and strength and keeps me from success in business, because I am half sick all the time."

"How's that? Quit coffee 10 days?"

"Pretty hard to do neighbor."

"Easy when Postum is served in its place, why?"

Postum coffee when properly brewed (and that's easy) has the deep seal brown of fine old gov't Java which changes to a rich golden brown when cream is added. It does not possess the strong acrid taste of Rio Coffee but has the mild, fine crisp flavor of the higher grades of Java and a fragrance all its own. With many cultivated people it ranks in flavor above ordinary coffee.

So, it's easy to shift from ordinary coffee to Postum and make the 10 day test to see if you can locate the thing that is eating away your life.

No Possible Argument Will Stand

against the fact that

Coffee does Ruin Thousands of People.

If as a result of this test you find, in 2 or 3 days, peaceful sleep returns, appetite comes keen again, stomach no longer feels sick and abused.

Breath sweet once more and tongue clean.

The yellow skin takes on pink and white.

Bowels become natural and you can walk forth with the old time spring of conscious strength and health.

Then

and only then will you certainly know that coffee has, all along been your hidden enemy, and how much you have thrown away in peace, money, comfort, accomplishment and position during the past years and all for the miserable pittance of a morning cup of coffee.

Poor old weak humanity, what chattering, doddering fools we are to exchange the brilliant and wonderful birthright for such a mess of pottage.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Ste. Cor. 8th Ave.

The calendar and weather say Spring Overcoats. Doubtless you have in mind just the style you want—perhaps you haven't. But, one way or the other, our showing of Spring Overcoats will decide you. Here are the jaunty Top Coats, the swagger Belted Backs and Tourists, the conservative medium length Overcoats and the aristocratic Paddocks, Paletots and Surtouts. You may fancy one model or the other, but in all alike you'll find that distinctive style, that dignity and tone which characterize Vogel Brothers' clothes. You'll note at a glance the shapely shoulders, the long, graceful, snug-fitting collars, the perfect tailored fronts, which cannot wrinkle or lose shape—so different, so much better than the ordinary ready-made clothing. Prices range from $10 to $28.

The New Spring Overcoats.

At $12—Men's Top Coats, in a dozen new shades of coverts and cheviots. Perfect-fitting garments, with a snap that you don't find in ordinary ready-made overcoats. The price is $12.

At $15—Men's Top Coats, in a great variety of the new tan, brown, olive and greenish shades of coverts, made in a dozen different models from the extreme short to the more moderate length. These Overcoats would cost you $25 at a custom tailor's; our price is $15.

At $15—Men's Medium-Length Spring Overcoats, made of black unfinished worsteds—silk lined throughout to edge of lapels. These are $22 Overcoats at the special price—$15.

At $28—Medium-Length Spring Overcoats, made of imported vicunas and unfinished worsteds, in black and Oxford gray. These Overcoats are made by the best tailors, and would cost you $45 if made to your measure. Our price is $28.

Cravenette Raincoats, $12 to $28.

We use only the "Priestley" Cravenettes in our Raincoats; the fabrics and patterns run from plain black cheviots, gray and tan coverts to the fancy plaided effects in worsteds and tweeds. Among them are 50 and 52 inch models in Great Coats, Belted Coats, Surtouts, Paddocks, Paletots. Prices start at $12 and go up to $28.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

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MR. EDWARD BRANDUS.

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366 5th Ave., near 34th St.

James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Reduced rates to

California

March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points

Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso, three times a week by way of Colorado, every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:

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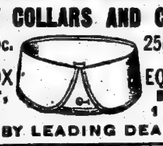

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON of the Thirteenth New York District, providing for the construction of the Panama Canal and the government of the ten-mile zone ceded to us by the Republic of Panama, appears to have been drawn, at least in respect to its general structure and purposes, more nearly in accordance with the views of the Administration and of the present Panama Commission than Senator KITTREDGE'S bill, which it is now said will probably not be reported by the committee. The Harrison bill commits the construction of the canal and the government of the zone to one commission. That is sound policy. We shall not need two jurisdictions in this little strip. That, we understand, is the belief of Admiral WALKER and his associates. The bill, which is exceedingly full and elaborate, not only makes the necessary provisions for building the canal, but it creates a government for the zone, with an Executive, courts, police, and a system of taxation. This purpose is accomplished in the main by the simple expedient of drawing upon the Revised Statutes of the United States for the necessary and applicable provisions of law.

The commission provided for in the bill is to consist of twenty members appointed by the President, one-half from each party. That seems to us to be too cumbersome a body. The present commission appointed under the Spooner act consists of seven members. Cannot seven able men do this work? Compensation is authorized at the rate of $5,000 per annum, and $50 for every day actually devoted to the work. A member of the commission giving his full time to his duties would thus draw about $20,000 per annum, a sum not too great for services of the quality required, but Congress may take a different view of the matter. The commission is authorized to prepare plans, advertise for bids, and execute a contract for the construction of the canal, accepting that bid which in its judgment is the best. It would doubtless be well that the contract should have the approval of the President or of the Secretary of War. In the Spooner act the President is authorized to cause the contract to be made. The commission's powers, aside from those which relate to the immediate work of building the canal, are expressly defined. It would not be a legislative body, but would make such ordinances in respect to police, sanitation, excise, and other subjects as are necessary for public welfare on the Isthmus. A District Court of the United States is to be created for the zone on the Isthmus, and the President is to appoint a Judge having such powers as are vested in Circuit and District Judges of the United States. The laws at present in force on the Isthmus, so far as they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States, are to be continued until repealed or modified.

It is to be remembered that in the treaty Panama grants to the United States all the rights and powers it would possess if it was the sovereign of the territory, to the exclusion of all sovereign rights of Panama. The Harrison bill, therefore, treats the zone as "territory of the United States," which was the language employed by the Supreme Court in the insular cases relating to Porto Rico. The zone is made a customs collection and internal revenue collection district of the United States, and our tariff laws and internal revenue laws are extended to it. It is provided, however, that no duty shall be collected on goods the product of the United States. Under the insular case decision no duties could be collected on goods the product of the zone entered in United States ports. The commission is to establish a code of local government democratic in form in the towns and villages, granting to them as large a measure of autonomy as is compatible with public peace and the security of property. Exception will at once be taken to the section which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the construction of the canal and for the expense of administration in the zone to an amount not exceeding $250,000,000, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The canal may cost $250,000,000, but it is unlikely that such a bond issue would now be authorized. The Spooner act authorized an issue of $130,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds. When 2 per cent. bonds of the United States can be sold at a premium it would appear to be unnecessary to fix the rate of interest on the canal bonds at 3 per cent.

The Harrison bill may find some favor with the committee notwithstanding the fact that it was introduced from the opposition side. In details, of course, it would be subject to many changes, but it seems in substance and in its general provisions to offer the basis and suggest the form of a law that would meet the views of the commission, so far as they have been made known, and would accomplish the work of building the canal and creating a satisfactory government in the zone.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

There is no doubt that the statesmen of all the chief nations of Europe are deeply anxious as to the possibility of war between two or more of these nations growing out of the contest in the Far East. The two Powers immediately in danger are France and Great Britain. The former has an alliance with Russia, the exact terms of which have not formally been made public, but which is generally understood to require either party to come to the aid of the other if the other is attacked by a third Power. It is not quite clear whether the provision is against attack only, or operates whenever either nation is at war with two others, nor is it known whether the Powers included in the understanding are definitely named; but M. DELCASSE has declared that no action on the part of China or Korea would require France to intervene to aid Russia. On the other hand, Great Britain has a treaty with Japan of practically the same nature. What is feared is, if either Japan or Russia should be badly hurt in the pending war, that some accident, some outburst of popular passion not contemplated by the treaty, might involve Great Britain on the one hand or France on the other, in which case war between these two Powers would be almost inevitable.

It is not likely that Russia will call in the aid of France if she can possibly avoid it, because she has more to fear from the hostility of Great Britain, with its powerful fleet, than she could gain from the succor France could give. Japan would have no such restraining sentiment as to involving Great Britain, for the aid she could get would be far greater than the risk she ran from anything France could do. Indeed, should Japan be seriously worsted, the help of Great Britain would be about all that could save her from political destruction. And it would be a tremendous blow to the prestige of Great Britain in the Orient—where prestige is practically necessary to the preservation of her dominion—should she be unable or unwilling to save her acknowledged ally from ruin. That is a consideration that involves the vast Indian Empire, the extensive British interests in China, and, indirectly, the safety of the Australasian colonies. There are grave and experienced statesmen in England who regard the fight of Japan against Russia as a fight for life not only for Japan, but for Great Britain. Great Britain will keep out of it if she can, but Englishmen are asking if in any way she really can keep out of it should the complete defeat of Japan be threatened.

In these conditions it becomes supremely important for Great Britain that France should if possible be kept from taking part with Russia, and The Spectator of London submits the proposition that the only way in which this can be done is substantially for Great Britain to let it be known to France that, the case requiring, she is prepared to become the ally of France in lieu of Russia. That looks like a fanciful proposition at present, but there are contingencies possible in which it might be considered seriously. As The Spectator in effect puts it, the alliance with Russia was in the nature of insurance to France that in case she should become involved in war with Germany, she would be safe from any interference by a third Power. It was the answer of Russia and France to the Triple Alliance. Undoubtedly such insurance would be even more valuable to France from Great Britain than from Russia, and such an alliance would be of much greater importance in its indirect influence. The trade relations of Russia and France are of no great value, nor have they been improved by the alliance. The trade of France and Great Britain with each other is of greater value than the trade of either with any other single country. Nor have they anywhere in the world interests that are necessarily in conflict. They stand for substantially the same things in civilization, and, largely, against Russian aims and ideals. An alliance between them would not only promote peace with each other, but would go far toward keeping the peace of the world. There are immense difficulties in the way of the proposed change, but there are also very great interests to be served by its achievement. Its mere suggestion by a paper of the importance and influence of The Spectator is significant.

GERMAN MILITARISM.

The German Socialists wax exceeding bold. When one of them, and not even BEBEL, but the comparatively obscure Herr LEDEBOUR, tells the Conservatives in the Reichstag to their faces that when his party gets a legislative majority "the German people will not be restrained by a coterie of Junkers from carrying out its will," he comes very near talking the language that might be talked by the native of a land "in which freedom is familiar, indigenous, and full grown."

In sooth, the bullying to which the peaceable and productive German citizen has been subjected by the military and unproductive German Junker since the burden of armament has settled down upon Germany with crushing force has no parallel in the modern history of Western Europe. The particular occasion of the debate in which this was said seems to have been the resignation of a corps commander of the German Army, who is also a hereditary Prince, apparently because he had encouraged enlisted men to make complaint when they were ill-treated by their officers, and had been rebuked by the Emperor and "War Lord" for so doing. This brings the legislative discussion very near the throne.

"Eppur si muove," as GALILEO added, when he had been forced to recant his published statement that the earth moved. "All the same, it moves."

TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

The fact that the joining of the opposite ends of the Hudson River tunnel, if not already accomplished, is imminent, will perhaps surprise a great many people who have not followed the progress of this work during the past year. It is not long since the opening of communication under the bed of this great river would have been an event of momentous local significance. But we are becoming so used to great undertakings and astounding engineering achievements that they claim scarcely more than an item in the daily news record. As a matter of fact, the difficulties of the achievement of a subfluvial tunnel were overcome long ago, and it is now work of a kind which can be done by contract with the certainty that competitive bids will be submitted whenever asked for. But the work has had a history, and in that history will be found a synopsis of American engineering development during the past thirty years. It was originally undertaken by an English company, and with English contractors. It was a failure, and a second attempt to build it was made in connection with a scheme to make it an aqueduct to bring an additional water supply for lower New York from the lakes and rivers of Northern New Jersey. This was subsequently abandoned. The third and successful attempt to build it was made about two years ago by the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company. That the work was prematurely initiated is now evident. What was then impracticable, both from the engineering and the financial point of view, is now a simple matter, to be done or not as the public requirement may demand. Instead of stopping at the river front as originally proposed it will be carried under the streets of the city to Eighth Avenue, and perhaps to Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The completed tunnel under the river will consist of two steel tubes, of which that on the upper, or north, side is the one first finished. The other is partially bored, but it will probably be a year before the trolley service between New York and New Jersey is established. To realize that a work of this kind can be carried to successful completion without accidents and almost without attracting as much public attention as would be bestowed upon a commonplace accident of the streets, gives one a very correct idea of the high development of practical engineering in this country.

THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE FILIPINOS

Petitions are in circulation addressed to the National Conventions of the two political parties asking them to pledge their constituents to secure to the people of the Philippines independence upon terms similar to those under which Cuban independence was established. The committee that is circulating these petitions has adopted the name of "The Philippine Independence Committee." It is composed of the following gentlemen:

Charles F. Adams, Massachusetts.
Dr. Felix Adler, New York.
President Edwin A. Alderman, Louisiana.
James M. Allen, California.
W. H. Baldwin, Jr., New York.
Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
George Burnham, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Andrew Carnegie, New York.
President George C. Chase, Maine.
R. Fulton Cutting, New York.
President Charles W. Eliot, Massachusetts.
Philip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania.
Judge George Gray, Delaware.
President G. Stanley Hall, Massachusetts.
Chancellor Walter B. Hill, Georgia.
W. D. Howells, New York.
The Rev. W. R. Huntington, New York.
President William De W. Hyde, Maine.
Prof. William James, Massachusetts.
President David Starr Jordan, California.
President Henry Churchill King, Ohio.
Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, Illinois.
Charles F. Lummis, California.
The Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts.
Wayne MacVeagh, Washington, D. C.
Bishop W. N. McVickar, Rhode Island.
The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, New York.
Gen. William J. Palmer, Colorado.
George Foster Peabody, New York.
Bliss Perry, Massachusetts.
Bishop Henry C. Potter, New York.
The Hon. U. M. Rose, Arkansas.
President J. G. Schurman, New York.
Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, New York.
President Isaac Sharpless, Pennsylvania.
The Hon. Hoke Smith, Georgia.
Judge Rufus B. Smith, Ohio.
Bishop J. L. Spalding, Illinois.
Prof. W. G. Sumner, Connecticut.
Robert Ellis Thompson, Pennsylvania.
Prof. Henry Van Dyke, New Jersey.
Horace White, New York.

In character and intellect and in the respect of their fellow-citizens it would not be easy to make a list surpassing this one. Yet we venture the opinion that the conventions should not grant the petitions presented by the procurement of the committee. Our opinion but confirms that of ex-Gov. TAFT, who declared to the Ohio Society on Saturday evening:

I would say that it is a mistake to put in the platform of any political party a declaration regarding the Philippines which goes further than to declare that it is the Nation's duty to do everything which can possibly be done to increase the prosperity and happiness of the islands. We owe some support and encouragement to the conservative element on which a conservative government will be based when it comes.

He also replied directly to the substance of the petition in the following words:

I am asked, Why not promise independent government to the Filipinos? Because, if you do, then just as surely as the sun rises a delegation will appear before you within three weeks asking whether that independence is to come in six months or a year. The demagogues and the elements of the population on which they work are not interested in an independence which is coming after they are dead.

Mr. TAFT is a gentleman who stands as high as any of those who are pressing the petition. He is a jurist of excellent repute. He has been the Governor of the Philippines and has had ample opportunity to learn, has, indeed, been compelled to learn, the actual situation there. His guiding principle from the start, profoundly believed in by him and by the President of the United States, has been "the Philippines for the Filipinos." Very much has been accomplished in the application of this principle. The completion of the task, he believes, would be imperiled by the promise of independence. We have no doubt that he is right and that the eminent gentlemen of the committee are in error.

"HIS OWN VINE AND FIG TREE."

Mr. CARNEGIE has possibly forgotten the textual geography of the Scriptures doubtless familiar to him in his youth, but his political economy is all right. We do not recall that it was a "law which CHRIST announced—that man shall sit under his own vine and his own fig tree," but it was one of the glories of the Wise King that "Judah and Israel dwelt safely every man under his vine and under his fig tree from Dan to Beersheba all the days of SOLOMON." And unquestionably that ancient prosperity, like the prosperity of modern times, depended not "on the property of race or tribe," but on every man's "own individual property."

Mr. CARNEGIE couples this declaration of sound economic principle with a broad and intelligent statement of the duty which is imposed upon the prosperous man, the trusteeship which men like PETER COOPER and ABRAM S. HEWITT acknowledged and executed generously and wisely, and, had modesty not forbidden, he might have added the name of one who is, we believe, trying faithfully to use his vast wealth "for the good of others." One of the advantages of the system of individual property developed under the stimulus and guidance of personal interest is that its distribution for altruistic purposes is controlled by individual intelligence and skill and benevolence, and not by the limited and confused discretion of some representative body. The enlightened philanthropist, whose wealth is the product of individual effort and individual ownership, brings to the use of his means the same brain that enabled him to acquire them. In the one process as in the other the community has the benefit of the best minds acting up to the highest level of efficiency, a thing of which the communistic idea precludes the possibility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With the passionate denunciation of so-called fads in the public schools in which so many people are indulging nowadays, we have only the most tepid of sympathy—when it isn't an actual antipathy—for most of the "fads" have their very practical uses, and of few, indeed, of them can worse be said than that they are too much of a good thing or a good thing in a wrong time or place. We do think, however, that the teacher whose letter we published yesterday touched upon a real, and perhaps the gravest, weakness in our public school system when she complained of the large amount of school work which the pupils, large and small alike, are compelled to do out of school hours. We all hear much, and well might hear more, about the evil effects of "child labor," but the phrase always refers to labor for money in factories or stores. Yet children can as easily be overworked in schools as in the other places, and the results upon their health of mind and body are much the same in both cases. Study is work for any one, and it is the very hardest kind of work for the immature and untrained brains of children. Four or five hours a day of lesson preparation and recitation are quite enough for them—quite as much as can safely be imposed upon ordinary pupils—quite as much as are likely to be profitable to any pupils not of exceptional endurance and mental ability. The work of weariness is never well done, and that of exhaustion is destructive waste. Those of us who can remember the New England schools of forty years ago know that they were pretty bad schools, according to modern ideas of pedagogy, for the discipline was often harsh and the amount of "learning by heart" that went on was lamentably great, but those schools did teach thoroughly the essentials of a "common education," and they did it for the most part within the regular hours of the two daily sessions. The smaller children did no studying whatever at home, and the bigger ones very little until the time came—for some of them—seriously to "prepare for college." And some of us who went to those schools are prejudiced enough to believe that their pupils advanced as fast and as far as do the products of the new-fashioned educational mills, where home study, and lots of it, is the invariable rule. Moreover, the home study makes the adult members of a family almost as miserable as it does the children, for its usual effect is to turn some of them into supplementary teachers, and to give the rest an unhappy feeling that they ought so to transmogrify themselves. It is, therefore, a nuisance to those for whom it is not a danger, and we agree with our correspondent in holding it rather worse than useless as a means of acquiring knowledge.

—An essential difference usually to be seen in comparing Northern with Southern resorts to mob violence is well illustrated by this week's happenings at Springfield. The lynching of the man DIXON was the ordinary event of its kind, and might have occurred anywhere where the constituted authorities were too cowardly, too ignorant, or too vicious to do their duty and enforce respect for the law, but the subsequent reduction to ashes of a whole quarter of the town simply because it harbored a large number of negroes, good, bad, and indifferent, evidenced a form and intensity of the true race hostility that is not, contrary to common impressions, at all prevalent in the South. It was manifested in New Orleans at the time of the war with Sicilians, but the negroes, as such, do not as often excite it there as in the North. The Southerners will lynch an individual negro, guilty or suspected of crime, but it is rare for them to express for the negroes as a race even as much hatred as has several times been shown within recent years by white roughs over on Sixth Avenue in this city. The cause of the difference is not far to seek. Few Northerners have a personal acquaintance with any negroes, and almost none of them with many. We are therefore much more likely to view them as a whole, and to ascribe to all the vices or faults of one, than are the Southerners, with their necessary knowledge that negroes differ among themselves as much as white men do. And for that matter, a Northerner in the South is much more likely to be struck by general patience of the Southerners with negro peculiarities of irresponsibility or laziness than by any indications of undue severity. The negro in the South, so long as he keeps within a certain line, can do with impunity many things that would get a black man or woman into instant and serious trouble in the North. A recent visitor in Charleston, who went there expecting to find the negroes ruled with a rod of iron in that most Southern of Southern cities, soon came almost to the conclusion that they were not ruled at all, and was frequently tempted to expostulate with his hosts about their excessive leniency toward the black children of all ages from one to ninety years.

—To capture a freshman and paint his downy face with nitrate of silver is an act of the sort usually described by the vehement foes of hazing as "cowardly," and yet it will be noticed that the Cornell freshmen who were subjected to that hideous outrage, instead of clamoring for the life blood of the sophomores, are petitioning the Cornell Faculty not to do anything desperate in vindication of their outraged dignity, but to let the matter pass with a severe reprimand—at which everybody concerned will broadly grin. Of course, this does not prove that it is a nice thing to paint the faces of freshmen with nitrate of silver, but it does hint that the atrocity of a good deal of hazing is merely imagined by those who have never suffered from the practice. The fact is that hazing is the natural play of young human animals. They enjoy it, and presumably they profit by it, so long as it does not degenerate into something else and worse. That it can and often does so degenerate is lamentably true, but so are carving knives used for the commission of murder, and even the love that makes the world go round has its dangerous and unpleasant possibilities.

WILL SOLVE IT FOR THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not let the bachelors and spinsters solve the marriage problem for themselves? We are likely to do so in any event. If men or women do not wish to assume the responsibilities of marital life, not to mention its anxieties, why on earth should they?

To be sure, the inducement held out by G. L. E. in THE TIMES of Tuesday, March 1, are tempting as well as convincing, and make one feel inclined to elope at once. We can understand why he is "adored" by his wife. We fear there are not many men so unselfish and modest, however, to think we will remain by our bright and unincumbered fireside where "mutual love" also exists. We recall the warning of the little maid's reply in the nursery song:

Will the love that you are rich in
Make a fire in the kitchen
Or the little god of love turn the spit?

F. W. H.

Tarrytown, March 2, 1904.

Liberty in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. C. I. Murphy's letter in to-day's TIMES would give the impression that Russia is God's chosen country. To be sure they limit the publication of murders and criminal cases, otherwise there would be no room to publish anything else. What a glorious country where murder is punished by one or two years' imprisonment! (Kishineff.) Mr. Murphy describes Poland, but does not mention Finland. What about Russian justice there? As to freedom of worship, Mr. Murphy forgot to mention the millions of Jews and Dunkards. How have they been treated? HENRY MARKS.

New York, March 3, 1904.

PRE-CONVENTION TALK.

President and Governor.

It is now said that Hill will name Grout for Governor to punish Tammany, if Parker be nominated for President. Instead of frittering away the State in this foolish fashion, it would be better for the Tammany and Hill forces to get together by compromising on Cleveland for President and Parker for Governor. Then both could be elected. How much wiser than to have a Democratic defeat all round, as in 1896 and 1900.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

The Two-thirds Rule.

If it is true that the friends of Mr. Bryan fear that unless they retain the power which one-third will give them they will lose the control of the situation, it is time they thought of the power another one-third can wield if they feel so inclined. Opposed to both is the principle itself that when the majority of a political convention reaches a conclusion with regard to men or principles that should become the gospel of the day and generation in which it lives. Anything else is not democratic doctrine, whatever else it may be said to be. The rule of the majority should prevail.—New Haven (Conn.) Register, (Dem.)

Uninstructed Delegates.

The Mississippi delegation, in the opinion of Gov. Vardaman, should go to St. Louis unhampered by instructions. Georgia Democrats at the meeting of the State Committee also advocated the same policy. Uninstructed delegations conduce to harmonious action, and harmony must prevail at St Louis, else there will be trouble in electing the nominee.—Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

Democratic Editors' Opinions.

The Dispatch, to ascertain the feeling of Democrats in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, recently sent queries to Democratic editors to get in touch with local sentiment. Responses show that Grover Cleveland is still popular with conservative Democrats; that William Jennings Bryan in many quarters is regarded as the shining light of true Democracy. Judge Parker of the Supreme Court of New York would receive great encouragement from the three States if his New York boom prospers, and Editor Hearst, according to the opinion of many Democratic editors, is considered a serious proposition in the pending fight.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, (Rep.)

Waiting on New York.

It is recognized that the Democratic Party has no chance of winning the election without the Electoral vote of New York. There is a very general willingness, therefore, that New York Democrats shall have the privilege of naming the candidate, because it is believed they are in a position to name the one who stands the best chance of carrying their State.—Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

The Southern Democrats.

We protest in behalf of Southern Democrats. It is an undeserved imputation to say that they will take up such a man as Hearst, rather than accept Cleveland. It is only the leaders that feel that way. The rank and file have no such feeling toward the ex-President. We find evidence to this effect of the great change of sentiment on every hand. It is expressed through the local press, the best index and reflex to popular opinion.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

The Hearst Delegates.

The winner at St. Louis must have 600 votes, and it is simply incredible that Mr. Hearst can command such a vote. It follows therefore that the Hearst delegates, gathered in a unique manner, are to be traded away, and the wonder at present relates to the spot they will bring up at.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, (Dem.)

The Southern Democrats.

The signs of the times point to the fact that while the Hon. William J. Bryan is listened to with respect throughout the South, he must prepare himself for disappointment if he expects Southern Democrats to go to St. Louis with any idea of reaffirming the Kansas City platform.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star, (Dem.)

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Depew, in his speech on the Navy Appropriation bill, in advocating the policy of increasing the number of fighting ships, declared that we could raise an emergency army in a month, but it took five years to build a navy. In illustration of this he related the following incident:

"I remember being in the Executive Mansion at one time in Mr. Lincoln's office, when a telegram was handed to him which gave the information that a Brigadier General, through foolishness of an extreme sort, had been captured down in Virginia. In his command was a long train of pack mules and wagons.

"Mr. Lincoln read the dispatch and then took up his pen and said: 'With that pen I can make a Brigadier General in a minute, but I cannot replace those mules.'"

***

Mr. Bates of Pennsylvania is the object of good-natured chaffing on his letter to "My dear Beavers" urging an increase for the Post Office at Corry.

"Corry is asking a favor," wrote Mr. Bates. He then explained: "Am making a stiff fight for re-election and my opponent lives in Corry."

This recalls an incident that happened immediately following the passage of the "back salary grab" act in 1878. A Minnesota member who had in contemplation an addition to his residence telegraphed his son:

"Begin hauling sand. The bill is passed."

***

An amendment made to the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate provides for consolidating the Adjutant General's Department with the Pension and Record Division of the War Department, and for bestowing on Gen. Ainsworth the rank of Major General. Senator Kean of New Jersey raised a point of order against it. Senator Cockrell supported the amendment in a long speech, in the course of which he explained the great service performed by Gen. Ainsworth in adopting the card system in the business of his division and in having the system extended to other divisions of the War Department. When Mr. Cockrell concluded, Senator Kean remarked:

"I will withdraw the point of order. I am glad to know how Major Generals are made by shuffling the cards."

***

Indignation exhibited by Congressmen who visited the Post Office Department today regarding their inclusion in the Bristow report was much enjoyed by the subordinate officials. One of these remarked that the situation recalled an incident in which a spoiled child and a humblebee played the principal parts.

"The Congressmen who are now howling," said this old official, "were clamering for the publication of the records of the department regarding increase of allowances and rentals made by Beavers upon their solicitation. Here is where the humblebee comes in. The spoiled child had set up a wild howl and the mother called to the nurse to learn the cause of the trouble. 'Willie wants a bee,' replied the nurse. 'Then give it to him instantly,' commanded the mother.

"Presently there came from the nursery a wild wail and the mother shouted: 'Why don't you give Willie the bee?'

"'I did,' said the nurse."

***

A slip of the tongue aroused uncontrollable laughter in the House to-day and afforded almost the only relief from the white-hot intensity with which the members were discussing the Bristow report. Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania was defending his action in connection with the removal of the Coatesville Post Office. He said that 300 citizens of the towns had protested against the removal, and had asked him to present their protest.

"Of course I did my full duty to my clients," said Mr. Butler. The House sent up a titantic laugh that seemed to crack the ceiling.

"Clients?" said Mr. Payne.

"Constituents," said Mr. Butler, indignantly.

***

Senator Stewart saved Frederick the Great from obliquy in the Senate to-day. As the Army bill was up and there was question as to making an appropriation for the statue of Frederick the Great; which is to be placed in the plaza at the War College, Senator Bacon said that the American people did not want the statue to be erected in this country.

The people, he said, do not particularly like Frederick, and did not fancy statues of kings and emperors.

"But there was one thing for which Frederick the Great could be admired," interrupted Senator Stewart.

"What can that be?" said Senator Bacon. "Aside from his courage and his devotion to his own people, I never heard of anything."

"It was this," said the Nevada Senator. "He went among the lowly and humble people. He did many things that the American people could well emulate. He learned various useful trades. He knocked about among the common people, and went into the shipyards and learned the ship carpenter's trade. I have been in the one-story shack in which he lived while he was working at his trade."

There was a smile over the Senate as the familiar story of Peter the Great was recognized, but Senator Stewart's anecdote went into the record unchallenged.

AN IMPERISHABLE CONDUIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Homer Brook, in your issue of Wednesday, solves the problem of imperishable conduits—to his own satisfaction, at least—by suggesting the use of glass pipes. He would cast them as iron is cast, and is quite sure they would remain indestructible in the ground to all eternity, and perhaps longer.

This is interesting—or would be, if in the present state of the art it was possible to make practical gas and water mains of glass at a cost which would permit their use for any purpose; also if any way of joining them had been devised or suggested, which would keep them tight and accommodate natural movement without developing destructive internal strains. Most engineers have seen glass pipes, but not many have had the courage to use them.

Why not gold pipes? They would certainly be durable and have many conspicuous practical advantages. It is doubtful if they would cost more than glass pipes, considering the great difference in weight and greater ease of manufacture. A gold main would be the ideal conduit for underground distribution. HYDRAULICUS.

New York, March 9, 1904.

SUGGESTS E. M. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suggestions as to Democratic candidates are in order. Richard Olney is the ideal man; but if the candidate must come from New York, why not take E. M. Shepard? Both are men of great ability, of stainless integrity, and conservative temper. And neither of them is infected with the "jingo" spirit. With such a candidate the Democracy would at least deserve success.

Cleveland, also, is a good man; but I fear he has too many enemies. The Hearst "boom" ought to be watched, and sternly squelched. DEMOCRAT.

Middletown, N. J., March 4, 1904.

Irish Who Detest Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "A Priori" in your issue today regarding Irish sympathy for Russia is misleading. He is wrong in his statements. There are hundreds of thousands of Irish Protestants in the United States who detest Russia for her barbarities; all the civilized world does the same. England is not the hereditary foe of Ireland. The enemies of Ireland are mainly Irishmen in this country.

As to "A Priori's" question, Russia has no more right to Manchuria than the United States. The civilized world acknowledges British right in India.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

FORESEES A YELLOW PERIL.

Present Conflict Might Lead China Against the Anglo-Saxon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Flushed with preliminary victories, Japan's statesmen are doubtless dreaming of a great Mongolian empire in the Far East; but Russia's enormous reserve strength, which her diminutive but plucky antagonist cannot match, must win in the end, even if by the "attrition" tactics, so much relied upon by Gen. Grant in the American civil war.

To the student's prophetic eye the present struggle is but a prologue to the far more imposing drama of war sooner or later to ensue, whose theatre will be Eastern and Central Asia and whose dramatis personae will embrace the armies and navies of the mightiest nations of the earth. Sooner or later the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav must grapple for ascendency in the Far East in a sanguinary struggle between antipodal types of civilization. Sooner or later the Anglo-Saxon—for who doubts that the Anglo-Saxon brow will wear the bay of victory in the final test of strength with the Slav—must meet the problems of a possible yellow peril—a struggle of races.

The contest may be long and fierce—the issue was foreseen before hostilities began. In all probability the puny hand of Japan cannot stay the giant hand of Russia. Most certainly England, not improbably the United States—very likely these two powers in league will pronounce the ultimate "thus far and no farther" to Russia's voracious march of dominion. Japan worsted, Russia will undoubtedly cling to Manchuria—perhaps acquire Korea—and then turn again to imperil the British Empire by attempting to gain a foothold in Tibet, or the coveted outlet to the Persian Gulf. When the inevitable great struggle comes; when Slav and Anglo-Saxon stake all upon the fortunes of war in Asia—that will be no local conflict, but a universal epic of battle.

Assuming the final triumph of the Anglo-Saxon over the Slav, the victor is foreseen entering China, peopled with one-fourth the whole human family, bearing the open lamp of Occidental enlightenment and development, as it were, into a vast powder magazine of Mongolian menace. Taught to cultivate the arts of war and peace by Western models, how long ere sleeping China awakes to a realization of her strength, turns upon and rends her would-be benefactors, and, employing in menace the weapons she will have been taught to use in beneficence, sweep over Asia, cross into and overrun Europe, and repeat the terrors of the invasion of the Tartar hordes under Genghis Khan and Timour.

Is it far-fetched to imagine, in the more or less distant future, the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav forced by the "yellow peril" to bury past differences and league against the common menace in a war of races on the frontiers of Europe?

FRANK G. MARTIN.

RUSSIA AND DEFEAT.

Loss of This War Not Likely to Humble Her.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What will happen to Russia if she is defeated in her present struggle is a question that is attracting unusual attention. There is much doubt in the minds of some as to her future position as a world power if defeated, but it seems certain that with Japan victorious, Russia will lose not only Manchuria but the hope of securing Korea and Mongolia, while her influence in the remainder of the continent of Asia, outside of Siberia, will amount to little. England's hold upon India and her position in Tibet and Afghanistan will thus be strengthened.

It also appears reasonable to believe that Russia's prestige in the Balkans will decline to a serious extent, and that her long-cherished dream of securing Constantinople and the Bosphorous will be dispelled. Austria and Germany, in that case, will become the dominant powers in the Balkans, with Russia only an onlooker. In the north her supposed plan to secure a foothold in Scandinavia and an ice-free port on the Atlantic will be balked.

But a graver defeat for Russia would be found within the limits of her own territory. It is a well-known fact that the people of Rusisa were far from being a unit in their desire for war with Japan. In case of a defeat, an uprising of the dissatisfied elements might spread with such far-reaching results as to cause a complete change in the form of government. It is barely possible that a constitutional monarchy for Russia may be the final result of the present struggle.

In connection with the defeat of Russia and her relegation, as a possible consequence, to the position of a second-class power, another interesting question arises. Would Russia's friends—notably France and Germany—permit her to fall back into the position of a second-rate power? This seems hardly probable. Russia's decline means the further advance of England; and neither France nor Germany, owing to the jealousy they have of her, would be likely to feel content to see England secure a greater advantage than she now has. It is more than probable, therefore, that through the influence of Germany and France Russia will continue to remain a world power, even though defeated by Japan in the present war.

There is, too, still another reason to believe that Russia will never be humbled to the rank of a second-rate power, though meeting defeat at the hands of Japan. Her vast territorial possessions, situated, as they are, in a most advantageous and strategic position, between Europe and Asia, gives her a commanding position. The resources of this country are also practically unlimited, and the reserve force of its people is immense. E. B. L.

BRITISH OPINION IN '61.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, J. D. Hull, in your issue of this date, condemns Yankees "who so cocksurely describe the opinions of foreigners," and when a man writes in this fashion I think that he should be certain of his statements, and not make assertions without adducing and proofs.

History records these facts: First, that England was the nation, next to Spain, to accord to the Confederate States belligerent rights; second, that England, owing to a quasi neutrality, allowed steam vessels to be fitted out at her ports and operated as blockade runners, with a rendezvous at Nassau, New Providence, to carry aid to the Confederate States; third, under this same quasi neutrality England fitted out on the Clyde four vessels, to be used as privateers to prey on the maritime commerce of the Northern States.

Pledged by a mortgage on a cotton crop by the Confederate States, these four steam vessels were built, equipped with armament and stores, manned with British seamen, and were sent, with tenders, to the Azores, where they were transferred to the Confederate officers awaiting them.

New York, March 3, 1904. B. de B.

DR. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

(The University of Pennsylvania has honored the Hoosier Poet with the degree of Doctor of Literature.)

Now it's Doctor Whitcomb Riley. Say, James, how does it feel
To be a reg'lar doctor? Doan' it make you sort o' reel?
Jes' think way back to old days, James, when you was paintin' signs,
And the melody of bluebirds kind a-gitting in your lines.
Didn't think in them old times, James, "so happy and so poor,"
That some day you'd be doctorin' other fellers' liter'toor.
I doan' quite understan', James, jes' w'at you're goin' to do,
Ther's lots o' stuff to doctor, an' you may be won't get through
Re'billtatin' rhymin' stuff that rolls in like the sea
In time to write a word or two for common folks like me.
You've got your recognishin, James; it's likely to endoor;
Doan' waste your time a-doctorin' other fellers' liter'toor.
Now, James, you've been a-speakin' roun' the country many a day;
I s'pose of course your grammar has improved along the way;
And the proud ones like to know ye and it may not do ye harm,
But 'member, James, your story 'bout "How Johnny Quit the Farm."
You may go to Philadelphy, see the greatest folkes 'at be,
And 'en want to write an epick er a classic rhapsodee;
Course, there ain't no use complainin', but we'll always take more stock
In "the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock."
But Doctor Whitcomb Riley, may you long be known to fame,
And the future generations sing your songs and praise your name;
May your life be sweet and merry as your song of "Little Brook."
And the public never fail to buy and read

SIEGFRIED AT THE OPERA

Third Performance in the Special Nibelungen Cycle.

Mr. Burgstaller Reappears as the Young Siegfried and Mme. Ternina as Bruennhilde.

The third drama in the cycle of "The Ring of the Nibelung" was reached last evening at the Opera House when "Siegfried" was given before a large and uncommonly appreciative audience. The performance was on a considerably higher level than that of "Die Walküre" last Saturday evening in respect of the spirit that animated it, though it was not without a number of technical defects that might have given pause to an audience less enthusiastically disposed, and that were largely due to insufficient rehearsal. There was roughness in the orchestra, and at times it was sadly at odds with itself. The cast differed from that of the one previous performance of "Siegfried" that has been given this season in the substitution of Mr. Burgstaller and Mme. Ternina for Mr. Kraus and Mme. Gadski.

Mr. Burgstaller's Siegfried, as it was made known here last year, is an excellent impersonation; his appearance in the part is in his favor; he is lithe and active, and presents the suggestion of youth and inexhaustible spirits as few have done here in recent years. There are still mannerisms and certain poses and attitudes in his acting that are out of place, but they are less pronounced than they were at his first appearance last year. He sings the music inspiritingly, but it could not be said that he was in his best voice last evening. And he suffered some disconcerting accidents. One of the cuts in the music of the forge song in the first act caught him unawares, but the connection was established without a noticeable break. More unfortunate was his appearance in the second act without his horn, which made it necessary for him to turn his back to the audience to conceal the lack of it in going through the motions of blowing his call, which was judiciously shortened. Later the instrument was handed to him and he let it be seen as well as heard.

Mr. Van Rooy's Wanderer had all the authority and dignity that are so well remembered in the part, but his voice, especially in the first act, showed the same roughness and harshness that it did on Saturday. There is no better impersonation of Mime than Mr. Reiss's, which is the very embodiment of the character, and Mr. Goritz's Alberich is also extremely effective. Miss Walker sang the music of Erda and Miss Lemon that of the bird.

Mme. Ternina's noble and beautiful representation of the awakened Brünnhilde is unchanged in its essential features. It is one of the finest that is to be seen to-day in its lofty dignity and womanly tenderness, and her long absence from this part made her reappearance one of the most notable features of the representation.

Mr. Mottl conducted, and though the orchestra was not infrequently rough, he secured some remarkable effects from it, and infused pulsating life into the whole performance. There was great and unusual enthusiasm after the first act, and the singers were recalled before the curtain a dozen times, Mr. Mottl finally joining them and being received with special acclamations.

DR. STRAUSS AGAIN CONDUCTS.

His "Don Quixote" and "Till Eulenspiegel" Played.

Dr. Richard Strauss made his third appearance before an orchestra in this city yesterday afternoon, when the "Strauss Festival" was continued. Circumstances had compelled a postponement of the new "Symphonia Domestica"—its difficulty and the lack of sufficient time for rehearsal—and the programme therefore offered a repetition of the "Don Quixote" that was played at the second concert last week, and the "Till Eulenspiegel," both conducted by the composer. Mme. Strauss-de Ahna was also down to sing seven of her husband's songs, three with the accompaniments arranged for orchestra, and four in their original state, with the accompaniments played on the piano by Dr. Strauss.

It was evident that this was his own concert, and that in its preparation he had taken matters into his own hands more vigorously than he had before. He succeeded in impressing himself more definitely upon the men before him than he had in either of the previous concerts, and in obtaining results more nearly commensurate with the demands and possibilities of his scores. He conducted with more energy and authority, and the results were unmistakable in the quality of the performance. The "Don Quixote" went with greater precision and freedom, qualities that are both necessary in showing forth its romantic, fantastic traits—there must be something of the effect of an improvisation in it, in the sudden and complete changes of mood, the vividness and directness of its portrayal.

Its technical difficulties must be so entirely mastered as not to hamper the full and free expression of it all. There was room for more mastery and flexibility than characterized this performance, but it was a great improvement over the previous one. There was a greater certainty in all its elements, a greater clearness in the exposition of the complications of the music, a surer touch everywhere noticeable. Mr. Casals again played the long and elaborate solo passages for the violoncello. The wind machine was this time put into the orchestra instead of behind an open door as it was last week, but it was still almost inaudible—and an inaudible wind machine surely cannot be a part of the composer's intentions for the remarkably ingenious section of the work in which it occurs.

Dr. Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" is a sort of complement in its delineation of the Teutonic rascal's adventures to that of the Spanish nobleman's, is in some ways one of its composer's most successful achievements, one of his most spontaneous, in which his enormous technical skill has not obscured or overlaid the spirit in which he has gone to work; one of the most pungently characteristic, one of the most humorously suggestive. And with all its unquenchable drollery and all its baroque extravagance, the really musical element in it is, as it is not in "Don Quixote," always the controlling one. In "Till Eulenspiegel" the composer never deliberately abandons music in his search for expression. The performance yesterday was a fine one. There has been more brilliant response given to the technical demands of the music, but the keenly humorous sense was uppermost in Dr. Strauss's reading as in few others that have been heard here. It was subtly indicated, but unmistakable, and he succeeded in raising this quality in his music to its highest power.

Between the two larger works was put the love scene from the opera of "Feuersnoth," a brilliant orchestral episode that Mr. Paur some years ago played at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. It is clearly music that needs the stage and the scene for its proper surroundings, but it is effective as heard yesterday, and it was enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Strauss was easily induced to repeat it.

Mme. Strauss-de Ahna again selected some of the less familiar of her husband's songs. "Mehrem Kinde," "Muttertändelei," and "Wiegenlied" were provided, with orchestral accompaniments. "Allerseelen," one of the better known; "Befreit," a noble and impassioned piece of declamation; "O Susser Mai," and "Kling!" were given with piano accompaniment. The last two were repeated. It is not possible to speak with much more praise of Mme. Strauss-de Ahna's singing than it was at her first appearance. The voice has little beauty, the phrasing is frequently imperfect. But she is at home in the spirit of the songs. There was a large audience at this concert, a considerably larger one than greeted either of Dr. Strauss's previous appearances.

Czar Renounces a Grand Duchy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—A document dated Aug. 11, 1903, was officially published to-day, whereby the Emperor in behalf of himself and the descendants of the imperial house renounces all hereditary rights to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg transfers them to Duke Frederick Ferdinand and transfers them to Duke Frederick Ferdinand.

Glasgow Honor for Mr. Choate.

GLASGOW, March 9.—The Senate of Glasgow University has resolved to confer the honorary degree of LL. D. on United States Ambassador Choate.

WEBER AND FIELDS GAVE IN.

Attachment of Box Receipts Decided Railroad Route from Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—An attachment was issued here last night at the instance of the Chicago and Alton Railroad against the box office receipts of Weber & Fields Company. They had contracted to take the company to St. Louis over that road, the officials claim.

Later the manager began dickering to go over the Wabash for a lower figure and notified the Chicago and Alton to that effect. The suit was drawn. When the Sheriff reached the theatre and Weber & Fields saw they might be tied up in a lawsuit, they stopped negotiations with the Wabash and went over the Chicago and Alton. The suit therefore was dismissed.

PRINCESS THEATRE CHANGED.

Management Complies with the Requirements—Century Players Back.

Mayor McClellan has consented to the reopening of the Princess Theatre Monday. All the changes required by the city departments have been made. Of the six theatres closed by order of the Mayor all have opened except the Madison Square and the Princess. The Madison Square needs so many alterations that it may never open again.

The opening attraction at the Princess will be "Much Ado About Nothing," presented by Sydney's Rosenfeld's Century Players. They have been on tour for two or three weeks.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Fisher & Ryley's musical comedy, "The Medal and the Maid," after a two weeks' run in Philadelphia, is coming back to New York again next Monday. It will be at the Grand Opera House.

⁂

"The Grand Cañon of the Colorado and the Moki Indian Snake Dance" will be the subject of a lecture by Burton Holmes at the Lyceum Theatre at 11 o'clock this morning. The lecture will be illustrated by colored stereopticon views and moving pictures made by Mr. Holmes himself. The moving picture showing the Indians in their dance is described as being "one of the most weird and startling ever shown on a screen.

⁂

The English melodrama, "Two Little Sailor Boys," will come to the Academy of Music this Spring. The engagement, which begins on May 2, is for four weeks only. The play is now in its third year in London.

⁂

For the first time in five years Clara Morris last night went to the theatre. With her husband she occupied a box at the Savoy, where Kyrle Bellew is now playing.

⁂

Heinrich Conried is silent when asked what singers he has engaged for next season. However, it is very likely that Mme. Nordica will be with him next year. There has never been any doubt but that Mme. Sembrich will return.

⁂

"The Pit" will stay four weeks longer at the Lyric and then move to the Academy of Music. "Wang" will take its place at the Lyric, and Madge Lessing will appear in Della Fox's old part.

⁂

The audience last night at "The Yankee Consul" noticed that there was an ugly red scar on Raymond Hitchcock's hand. It seemed to worry him. Inquiry led to the information that Nino, the donkey who disports himself much to the delight of the crowds, bit the star's hand. Hitchcock generally brings him a banana every evening. Last night he forgot it. That is why, the press agent says, the donkey tried to nibble his fingers off.

CONGRESSMAN CROFT VERY ILL

His Condition the Result of a Splinter in His Hand Weeks Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative George W. Croft of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina is so ill at his home here that hope for his recovery has been abandoned.

Mr. Croft's illness dates back about eight weeks, when he suffered from inflammation of the right hand, due, it is believed, primarily to a splinter which was removed from the palm after he had been ill several days. For a time the inflammation decreased, and Mr. Croft apparently was better. Later, however, it again became acute and spread with greater virulence than before, the whole right forearm being affected.

Mr. Croft is a well-known lawyer of South Carolina, and was leading counsel for the defense in the Tillman trial last year.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty things in silk fibre lace are not expensive. A set consisting of stock with long-pointed vest piece and a pair of deep cuffs costs $7.50. Stocks with pretty short ends in different styles cost from $1.25 up. There are also attractive stocks of handmade linen lace costing but $1 or $2.

⁂

Dotted net takes the place of point d'esprit this year, and has the advantage that it can be worn by older people, women of any age, while the point d'esprit is distinctly youthful in appearance. The net is equally good for the little people, and a charming coat for a child is made of net with large round dots. It is a long coat, several ruffles forming the collar made with a white silk foundation.

⁂

Embroidered edgings of different kinds are used for children's frocks. One of these has the short skirt formed of a single ruffle of Hamburg, while the long waist has narrower bands of the edging, ruffles on down the sides.

⁂

Another pretty little frock is made of this same machine embroidery, but on a fine lawn. The skirt is formed of a ruffle of the edging, and the bodice and sleeves of two bands of broad edging, their points joined, leaving openings through which are run ribbons. The plain part of the upper band of the edging forming the bodice is tucked for a yoke, and the plain part of the other is gathered into the waistband. The embroidery in this way forms a broad band around the centre of the bodice, and, through the openings formed by its joined points, a ribbon is run and tied in the back in a fancy bow. The sleeves are similarly made in the upper part, the plain lawn tucked, and the embroidery forming a band around the centre of each sleeve; through the openings ribbons run as in the waist.

⁂

Steak hammers in china cost 50 cents. One of these is in blue and white, an imitation Dresden onion pattern.

⁂

A small convenience which is said to prevent the burning of vegetables is a circular piece of agate ware, perforated, and with little raised places between the perforations. Th boiler protectors come in four sizes to fit different kettles, and cost from 12 to 20 cents.

⁂

A Cleopatra chain is set at intervals with scarabs of turquoise, the setting of each stone two tiny asps.

⁂

Something unique in a ring is a large canary colored diamond cut square, simply set in a claw setting showing the stone to the best advantage. The band of the ring is narrow and set on either side of the stone with tiny diamonds.

⁂

Beautiful and simple rings have emeralds set perfectly plain with a pale plain gold band for the ring proper, the sapphire rounded, carbuncle-like, instead of being cut square and flat as the stone is usually seen.

⁂

A quaint little stick pin has the head in the form of an electric light bulb, this set solidly with diamonds, the upper part with the key of gold.

⁂

Another odd little pin is a clam shell set solidly with diamonds and open, showing a single pearl.

THEATRICAL SMALL TALK

Bonn in a Dark Hole at the Irving Place.

SHAW'S CREAMERY DRAMA

"The Admirable Crichton" in Budapest—A New Lady of Destiny at the Vaudeville.

Ferdinand Bonn is at the Irving Place Theatre again—that supremely gifted character actor who has mistaken the versatility of his kind for universal genius, and goes wasting his time and our patience with Hamlet, fiddling, and playwriting. His present vehicle, however, is well within his powers—which is about all that can be said of it.

⁂

"Das dunkle Thor" of Felix Philippi is a play which treats with admirable seriousness, if not with success, a characteristic sin of the modern promoter, in Germany and elsewhere. A tunnel is being run through a mountain. From the outset the chief engineer has argued that the project is impossible, and as the work progresses the floods of water encountered threaten not only the enterprise but the life of the workmen. The promoter, like the landlord of anecdotal fame, happens to need the money, and, being a lifelong benefactor and friend of the engineer, (Bonn,) induces him to swear before the authorities that the work is safe and otherwise advisable. But just as the workpeople assemble to celebrate the continuance of the enterprise, which means wealth and importance to the town, the engineer's conscience overcomes him, and he cries out the truth to the assembled multitude. It is a vividly theatric scene, and it is followed by a popular turmoil that ends, in a manner sufficiently melodramatic in the blowing up of the tunnel amid a vast stage racket and the emission of much steam across the back drop.

⁂

The play suggests Ibsen in its subject, and Björnson in its episodic theatricality. But in its development it is third class. The motive which pushes the engineer to falsehood is nothing more than a threat of suicide on the part of the promoter. A sane man would have stayed by him until he saw clear again. In other respects the struggle of wills is lacking in inevitability, which is the same as saying that it is lacking in intelliectual purport. In many an enterprise a temptation to such dishonesty is to be palliated, extenuated, all but excused by motives of a large expediency. It is only in such a case that there are the elements of sound brains. The love story is a filmsily related episode.

⁂

Herr Bonn did not play with his customary force. It was whispered about rather loudly that he was disgruntled at the smallness of his audience. However that may be, he did not take the trouble to change from his mining suit to evening dress when the occasion and the author's direction required it, and he play up to his speech of retraction so carelessly that the effect of climax was lost.

⁂

Bertha Rocco was at her very best as the schenkmädchen, who made passionate love to the engineer. Von Seyffertitz played a pathetic and senile character part with the sound art he always shows in grave as in gay. As the promoter Julius Kobler seemed too hysterical even for an intending suicide.

⁂

In the case of "The Pit," the propensity of the press agent for passionate prevarication (see those p's) has, as it seems, been augmented—we had not hitherto thought such a thing possible—by the fact that he is also the author. How many inversions of veracity may be contained in the bill poster entitled "As Others See Us," which is so big just now in the public eye, we do not know. THE TIMES is quoted as calling the piece "A great vital play of American life." Hoity toity! What actually was written grew out of Mr. Lackaye's curtain speech, in which he quoted Bernard Shaw's answer to a hoot of "Rotten!" from the gallery—"Quite true, my friend; but what are we, too, against so many!" "With this sop to his conscience," the notice proceeded, "Mr. Lackaye said a lot of things that no doubt did Mr. Brady and Mr. Pollock good to hear, that convulsed the audience with laughter, and, perhaps—perhaps!—convinced them that 'The Pit' is a great vital play of American life." In view of subsequent events, how superfluous the emphasis on that "perhaps"! "The Pit" is not great; as it seems to us, is not vital. Its popularity comes from the fact that the ticker scene and the pit scene are admirably managed and give the metropolis the sensation it values above much fine gold.

⁂

Before sailing for Erin's green shores—or was it for the cockney land of Cockaigne, for the flesh pots of which the sturdiest Nationalists still long—Mr. W. B. Yeats divulged the idea of the play which Bernard Shaw is writing for the Irish Theatre. It has to do with the establishment of a modern creamery in Ireland. The leading characters are a pure Irishman and a Briton undefiled, the one of whom runs the creamery on Hibernian principles, or the lack of them, and the other of whom is outraged thereby in his common sense and uncommon insensibility as to things Irish. A third character is an Irishman who has been transplanted to London soil, and whose function in the play it is to illumine by his caustic and penetrating wit the inevitable conflict of the mighty opposites. Mr. Yeats surmised with a smile that his character would be the same person who has hitherto played the chief rôle in Mr. Shaw's plays, namely Mr. Shaw himself. If so, there is some danger that the Anglo-Irish creamery will be whipped to froth and pounded to butter.

⁂

Following Pinero, Barrie has become international property. "Quality Street" is still playing at the Royal Playhouse of Berlin, and now a translation of "The Admirable Crichton" is playing with great success in Budapest. So far, so good. But the Budapestiferous title is "Equality." Why "Equality"? William Archer, having postulated that Barrie set out to "say something about equality," held him up for not saying it. To some of the rest of us it seemed that Barrie set out to say something about aristocracy, and said it. But lucus a non lucendo is your only motto, and is particularly apt in Barriedom. "Little Mary" by any other name would cause the same collywobbles.

⁂

Miss Grace Merritt, who appeared as the lady in Bernard Shaw's "The Man of Destiny" at one of the Sargent School's matinée performances several years ago and was highly praised then, succeeded Miss Dorothy Donnelly last night in Arnold Daly's production of the play at the Vaudeville Theatre. Her first performance was marred by imperfect command of the lines, and she gave evidence of some falling away of technique. Her gestures, in particular, tended toward exaggeration, but she evinced no little of the talent for which her former performance was commended. And she is certain to improve greatly with practice and Mr. Daly's instruction.

DEATH OF DR. H. A. RUNDLETT.

Got Pneumonia While Treating Free a Consumptive Patient.

Dr. Henry Albert Rundlett of 102 Hamilton Place died yesterday after a brief illness from pneumonia, which he contracted while treating free a consumptive negro in a room without heat. Although he had a large private practice, he insisted upon treating the poor in his neighborhood, saying that was his way of giving charity, and as it proved gave his life for his benevolence in the end.

He sat too long upon one occasion during the latest cold spell in the room of the consumptive, caught cold, which developed into pneumonia. He continued with his practice, although quite ill, until a week ago, when he was forced to take to his bed, and then grew rapidly worse.

Dr. Rundlett was forty-eight years old and is survived by a widow. He will be buried in Doon, N. H.

THE BRANDUS ART SALE.

Sixty-seven Paintings Bring a Total of $22,790.

In the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night James P. Silo sold at auction sixty-seven paintings from the collection of Edward Brandus, who is about to return to France. The total amount realized by the sale was $22,790.

The sale was originally scheduled to be held at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where the entire Brandus collection has been on view for the last few days. So many people visited the galleries during that time and signified their intention of being present at the sale that it was determined to hold it in the larger place. Almost every seat in the ballroom was taken when Mr. Silo began the sale. Dealers were few in number. The general prices were very good. The sale will be continued to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria and will be ended to-morrow night.

The amounts brought by the pictures ranged from $2,600 to $30. "Constantinople," a canvas 25½ inches by 32 inches, by Felix Ziem, brought the largest amount. It was purchased by Mr. Glaenzer. "The Forest of Fontainebleau," by N. V. Diaz, was bought by L. W. Zeigler for $1,400. "A Portrait of Mademoiselle de Nantes," painted by Hyacinthe Rigaud, was purchased by William Barbour for $750. Another portrait, that of Mlle. de la Sabliere, painted by Pierre Mignard, went to S. M. Lefline, for $880. Edward Winter secured the canvas entitled "Red Cow," by Constant Troyon, for $725. This picture was knocked down to Mr. Winter after the most spirited bidding of the evening. "At the Farm," by Aime Perret, brought $925. It was sold to John Stevenson, Jr.

Some of the other paintings sold, their buyers, and the prices paid, were:

Under the Directory, by Victor Lesur; Henry A. Boyton	$240
Gaspard Verbrugge in His Studio, by Gonzales Coques; John Fleming	225
Portrait by B. Van der Hulst; John Stevenson, Jr.	480
Cow in Pacture, by Emile Van Marcke; unknown	310
Musketeers in Tavern, by Eugene Fichel; L. W. Ziegler	270
Greeting the Soldiers, by Eugene Fichel; L. W. Ziegler	270
Autumn, by E. Sanchez Perrier; J. M. W. Herbert	380
Mademoiselle Dunesnil, by Jean Raoux; William Barbour	550
Scene in Holland, by Teniers; William Sletcher	275
Rustic Life, by J. Veyrassat; M. Glauzer.	300
Lady Ashburton, by Francis Cotes; L. A. Leuther	575
Sheep, by Rosa Bonheur; Henry Smith	350
Country Scene, by Julien Dupre; Allen A. Lewisohn	420
Portrait of a Young Lady, by Mme. Vegee-Lebrun; John Stevenson, Jr.	375
Young Girl, by John Opie, R. A.; L. A. Leuther	375
Easter in Russia, by Leon Comerre; L. A. Leuther	320
White Horse, by Rosa Bonheur; John Stevenson, Jr.	500
Apple Tree in Blossom, by Emile Van Marcke; M. Glauzur	250
Sheep, by Eugenie Verboeckhoren; F. A. M. Schieffelin	580
The Children of Count Spencer, by Sir W. Beechey, R. A.; George A. Alnslee	250
Ideal Head, by Leon Comerre; E. Winter.	370
Elegy, by A. Point; G. M. Young	675
Count of Wallenstein, by B. Vander Helst; John Stevenson, Jr.	330
In Normandy, by Frits Thaulow; David S. Bond	625
Curiosity, by Leon Comerre; L. M. Worth.	570
Landscape, by Ivan Pokitonow; David S. Bond	225
Hunter's Rest, by Ivan Pokitonow; David S. Bond	210
Henriette D'Entraygues, by Franz Pourbus; G. S. West	650
Fishermen at Corfu, by Alexander Decamps; J. C. Crawford	200
Lac Néml, by F. L. Francais; Mr. Glauzer.	650

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were many Lenten affairs given yesterday. The third of the series of French conferences conducted by Mlle. Marie Baillieux took place at the residence of Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier. The Helpers' Sewing Class held its third meeting at the residence of Mrs. Stuart Pullman West, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street, and a theatre party was given by Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox.

⁂

The Count and Countess d'Aramon sailed yesterday for England. They will attend the wedding of Miss Bell, the sister of Countess d'Aramon, to Major Ricardo in London. Others who sailed on the Oceanic were the Misses Ellen and Katherine Atterbury, J. De Forest Danielson, Livingston Roe, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Bertha von Hornemann Munde, daughter of the late Dr. Paul F. Munde, to Dr. Henry Sabin Leake of Williamstown, Mass., will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, 20 West Forty-fifth Street, on Monday, April 11. Bishop Greer will officiate.

⁂

Miss Anna Blakeman Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. B. Lewis of Morristown, N. J., will be married to Arthur H. Vesey at Grace Church Chantry, Tuesday, April 5. Miss Emma L. Wadsworth will be maid of honor, and Miss Mildred Du Bois and Miss Hilda H. Goodwin bridesmaids. Lawrence Cole will be best man.

⁂

Mrs. John Di Zerega gave a small bridge party last evening. The prizes offered were handsome sofa pillows. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia.

⁂

Mrs. Henry I. Barbey entertained at dinner Tuesday evening, and last night Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler gave a dinner.

⁂

Mrs. Stuart Pullman West's class that sews for the Home for Incurables met yesterday at Mrs. West's home, in East Fifty-eighth Street. During the sewing hour Mrs. John di Zerega recited and Mrs. E. Berry Wall and Miss Constance Berry sang. Miss Alice Burch played. Among the members of the class are Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, Mrs. John di Zerega, Mrs. James C. Converse, Mrs. Frank A. Haight, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, Mrs. Francis di Zerega, Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Jr., Mrs. G. N. Kernochan, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Alice Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George F. Leith, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Katharine Whiting, Mrs. E. Sutton Pickhardt, and Mrs. George Loring. Men are invited to tea at 5 o'clock. Among those asked yesterday were Capt. Walker, B. A., Louis Keller, Alexander Bruen, Howard Constable, Roger Forbes, Acton Poulet, Robert Talmadge, James R. Pierson, Theodore Cooper, the Messrs. Woodruff, and John V. P. di Zerega.

⁂

A fashionable audience assembled yesterday to hear the interesting entertainment arranged by the East Indian young woman, Miss Olive Malvery, at the studio of Miss Woodworth, 21 West Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Malvery recited poems from Whittier, Kipling, and Tennyson. The affair was under the patronage of Mrs Millward Adams of Chicago and Miss Woodworth.

⁂

Mrs. William G. Choate gave a dinner of ten covers last evening at Miller's Den for Mr. Choate's niece, Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of our Ambassador to England. The dinner was one of Miller's famous beefsteak affairs. Miss Ruth McEnery Stewart was one of the guests.

Pierce—Fairchild.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., March 9.—The marriage of Miss Mary Fairchild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Fairchild of this city, to Jason N. Pierce of New Haven took place to-day at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert F. Pierce, father of the groom.

After a reception and a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Pierce departed on a wedding trip.

Banking Consolidation Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 9.—It was officially announced to-day that the plan for the consolidation of the Essex County National Bank and the National Newark Banking Company of this city had been abandoned. Circulars were issued to the stockholders of both institutions to-day, in which it was said that suitable quarters were not obtainable for many months to come, and it was decided not to tie up the stock any longer.

MME. PATTI ENDS HER TOUR

Diva Is Reported to Have Made $200,000 on American Trip.

MANAGEMENT LOSES MONEY

No Five of Conried's Stars Combined Are Said Not to Have Had So Profitable a Season.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 9.—Mme. Patti this afternoon canceled her date to sing at Dallas to-morrow night. She gave no reason and simply had telegrams sent from Louisville, Ky., that she was on her way East to catch an eastern-bound steamship at New York on Saturday next and would sing no more in America. All the railroads entering Dallas had put on excursion rates, which this evening had to be declared off. Hundreds of Opera House tickets had been sold at from $2 to $10 each and the money is being refunded.

Now after Mme. Patti has sung in forty concerts in a tour that extended over about five months, the management of the tour finds itself about $25,000 loser. Not so the prima donna. She will carry back to her castle in Wales the neat little sum of $200,000, probably the easiest fifth of a million a singer ever made. Having decided to cut her tour short by seven or eight concerts, she is now on her way from Hot Springs, Ark., to New York, and will arrive here to-morrow morning.

A man in a position to know all about the pay that singers receive said yesterday that probably no five singers in America, even including the brightest of Mr. Conried's stars, had made as much money as Mme. Patti since she gave her first concert last Fall. With her years her judgment in making contracts has increased, and the one under which she came to this country this season is the best—from her standpoint—she has ever signed.

The $25,000 lost was not lost by Robert Grau. He is the visible member of the "management," but there were others behind. Lately, though, the men behind, having come to the conclusion that they had sunk enough shekels in Mme. Patti, managed to disconnect themselves from the impresario, and he has been going it alone.

A fact that few have known thus far is that Robert Grau, when he made the contract with Mme. Patti, agreeing to put up a deposit of $40,000, did not have the money on hand. He went ahead boldly, made the agreement, and then sent to work to obtain some "backers." He prevailed on some men of wealth to advance $25,000. With Mme. Patti's consent, they were able to withdraw altogether and let Mr. Grau paddle his own canoe.

When the prima donna reached Hot Springs, Ark., she had finished a week of very slim attendances. In Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville the people were not so anxious to hear her voice as the singer and her manager thought they should have been. The final concerts in the tour were to take place in Louisiana and Texas. There, where Mme. Patti has not been heard before, the impresario hoped to make up what he had lost and have a little left over. But he was summoned by the diva and notified that she would prefer to cancel all the remaining dates. She did not demand the cancelation, but she said she would like it better that way. Mr. Grau agreed.

An interesting coincidence is that the last time Mme. Patti came to this country—it was about ten years ago—the financial status of herself and the manager was about the same at the end of her tour as it is at the end of this one. Marcus Mayer directed her tour that time, and he came out behind. But she, the far-seeing Baroness, went home, as she will soon, with a large sum to her credit.

DEATH OF EX-JUSTICE DYKMAN.

Long Service of the Westchester Jurist on the Bench.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 9.—Ex-Supreme Court Justice Jackson O. Dykman died at his home here to-day after a long illness. Justice Kelly adjourned the Supreme Court as a mark of respect. Before adjournment John M. Digney and President Wilson Brown, Jr., of the Westchester Bar Association made eulogistic addresses. The funeral will be held at the ex-Justice's late home, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Justice Jackson Odell Dykman retired from the Supreme bench because of attaining the age limit of seventy years on Jan. 1, 1897. He was born in May, 1826, on the farm of his father, John Dykman, at Patterson, Putnam County, and came from Revolutionary ancestry, one of his great-grandfathers having been a Captain in the War for Independence. He studied at the Peekskill Academy, now a military school, but then largely under Quaker influence, and afterward entered the law office of William Nelson in that village, Mr. Nelson being District Attorney of Westchester County. The future Supreme Court Justice at this period also taught school in Winters in Peekskill until 1849, when he was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn. He then established himself in practice in his native county at Cold Spring, a few miles north of Peekskill, and directly across the river from West Point. He remained there until 1866, when he moved to White Plains, where he has since made his home.

While at Cold Spring he was chosen as a School Commissioner, giving much attention to the duties of the office, and in 1861 he was elected District Attorney of Putnam County, holding office for three years. At White Plains he, too, became attorney for New York City in the matter of water supply, and succeeded in securing several lakes and other water privileges of great value to the municipality, and upon gaining higher official honors he was succeeded in this work by his younger son, Henry T. Dykman of White Plains, who carried it on for more than twenty years.

Justice Dykman was elected to the Supreme Court in the Second District in 1875, having served from 1868 to 1871 as District Attorney of Westchester County. He received a large vote, and, though a Democrat, was renominated in 1889 by both of the great parties. His district was second only to New York in population, comprising as it did the Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess, and including the old City of Brooklyn. Upon taking office he inaugurated the holding of Special Term Sessions in White Plains every Saturday, when he would hear motions and short trials without juries, the innovation proving a great convenience both to lawyers and their clients.

Justice Dykman in 1850 married Miss Emily Trowbridge of Peekskill, who bore him five children, one of whom is William Nelson Dykman of Brooklyn.

DEATH OF ROBERT TABER.

Actor and Divorced Husband of Julia Marlowe Dies at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 9.—Robert Taber, the actor and divorced husband of Julia Marlowe, died here last night.

Robert Taber was born on Staten Island in 1865. His father was a well-known cotton merchant of this city. The young man received his early education in New York, and was afterward graduated from Princeton.

Mr. Taber's first professional work was with Mme. Modjeska in "As You Like It" in 1886, when he played Silvius with so much success that Modjeska engaged him for her company. Subsequently he appeared in the companies headed by Mrs. John Drew and Richard Mansfield. In the season of 1888 and 1889 he joined Julia Marlowe's company. During the next two seasons he played a variety of parts with Mansfield and Daly, and in the Fall of 1891 returned to Miss Marlowe's support.

The two were married in the following year. The union was not a happy one, owing, it was said, to incompatibility of temper and professional jealousy. In 1899 Mrs. Taber sued for a divorce, the suit being based chiefly on affidavits, neither party being present because of professional engagements. Mr. Taber did not oppose the petition.

At that time he was appearing at a London Theatre, where he met with undoubted success. One of Mr. Taber's most popular impersonations was that of Macduff. In his early career he was recognized as a romantic actor, but he developed in later life qualities entitling him to much broader consideration. He had preeminently the artistic temperament, and was a tireless student.

The Backus Steam Heater, using little more gas than two illuminating burners, is just the thing to furnish your heat for the rest of the Winter and the Spring, enabling you to shut off your present heating system and not use it again until extreme weather next Winter.

No flue is required. No odor is discharged. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

6,000 IN USE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Come and see them in operation.

Circular sent on request.

The Backus Company

264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

ERASTUS DOW PALMER DEAD.

Sculptor Dies at His Albany Home of Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Erastus Dow Palmer, the sculptor, died at his home in this city to-day of old age.

Mr. Palmer was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, April 2, 1817. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary Jane Seaman; a son, and four daughters.

Mr. Palmer was one of the pioneers of American sculpture. Among his most notable works are the statues of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston in the Hall of Representatives at Washington and the Court of Appeals at Albany, and "The Angel at the Sepulchre," in a local cemetery.

When a boy Mr. Palmer learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed until he was twenty-nine years old. He married while working at it. The chance sight of a cameo portrait led him to execute a head of his wife on a bit of shell with tools that he made from a file. For two years he confined his talents to the cutting of cameo portraits.

He found that this was hurting his eyes, and in 1849 he modeled an ideal bust, "The Infant Ceres," from one of his own children. This was his first work in marble, and it won him instant recognition. His other works followed in rapid order.

LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS DEAD.

Author of Well-Known Memoirs Held Various Important Posts.

LONDON, March 9.—Lord Augustus Loftus, ex-Ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg, is dead.

In these days Lord Augustus Loftus is best known as the author of some of the most fascinating diplomatic memoirs ever published, but to any one who has read those memoirs it is apparent that he must at one time have played a great part in international relations.

As a matter of fact, when he retired after nearly fifty years' service, he had held some of the most important posts in the British diplomatic service. He had been Ambassador at Berlin and at St. Petersburg, and he was Great Britain's Ambassador to the North German Confederation in the troubled period from 1868 to 1871.

Lord Augustus was born in 1817. He entered the diplomatic service in 1837. He was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1871, and eight years later he became Governor of New South Wales. It was the first instance of an Ambassador accepting such a position. He remained at Sydney for six years.

CHARLES E. LANGHAM DEAD.

Father of German Ambassador's Wife Passes Away in California.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—A dispatch received to-day announces the death at Epiwando, Cal., of Charles Edward Langham, father of the Baroness von Sternburg.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, on receipt of the news cabled the fact to Mrs. Langham and Miss Violet Langham, who are spending the Winter in Southern Italy.

The Ambassadress at first decided to leave on the evening train for the Pacific Coast, but her illness will probably prevent her taking the trip.

Miss Ivy Langham, whose engagement to Lieut. Commander de Faramond, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, has just been announced, is spending the Winter here with her sister.

The announcement is made that the Ambassadress and her sister have canceled all their social engagements. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the Japanese Minister were among the first to offer their condolence.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Henry Boynton.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9.—Gen. Henry Boynton died in this city to-day from heart disease.

Gen. Boynton was born in Monmouth seventy-three years ago. He received his education in the common schools, and when little more than a boy went to California. From California he journeyed back to Kansas, where he settled and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860.

He raised a company during the Kansas border troubles, and in the battle of Big Springs received a sabre wound on his forehead which left a scar he carried to the end of his life. He remained in Kansas until 1861, when he came East.

Five days after the firing of the first gun in the civil war he had organized a company of men to march to the defense of the Union. A second company was raised by him. He went to the front as Captain of Company D, Eighth Maine, and participated in a number of battles. He was shot through the body at the battle of Dewey's Bluff. His bravery at that engagement won him his brevet as Brigadier General.

Gen. Boynton was a member of the State Senate in 1866-7, and was United States Pension Agent in this city from 1867 to 1872. In 1881 and again in 1886 he made trips abroad for the purpose of gathering material for his book "The World's Greatest Conflict."

Marx Rothschild.

Marx Rothschild, a retired shirt manufacturer and former member of the fir

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS

N. Y. A. C. Lad Clips Five Seconds from 440 Yards Time.

McCORMACK DISTANCE PLUNGE

Harry Le Moyne Captures the 50 Yards' Scratch in Fastest Time—Brookline's Relay Race.

BROOKLINE, Mass., March 9.—Three swimming records were broken to-night at the Public Baths when the Brookline Swimming Club had its first open meeting of the season. Harry Le Moyne, the Harvard athlete, a member of the Brookline Swimming Club, defeated C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club in the fifty-yard scratch race, winning in 0:27 1-5, and breaking the record by four-fifths of a second.

In the 440-yard invitation race, C. M. Daniels defeated Leslie G. Rich, Jr., of this town. The former record for this distance was 6:10, held by Brewer of California, but the best previous distance being 63 feet; G. A. M. McCormack of this town won the plunge for distance, doing 65 feet 7 inches, the best previous distance being 63 feet; G. P. Cooke of Yale was second, with 65 feet.

Irving Elliot, a fourteen-year-old Brookline lad, won the 200-yard invitation handicap in 2:58.

The Brookline Swimming Club won the 100-yard relay race from the New York Athletic Club. No time was taken. Le Moyne defeated L. J. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club in the 100-yard invitation race. Le Moyne's time was 1:02, which is four-fifths of a second behind his record.

YALE ENTERS STRONG TEAM.

Will Meet Columbia and Cornell in Irish A. A. Games.

Yale, Columbia, and Cornell will all be represented by some of their best athletes at the big indoor games on Saturday night of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association in Madison Square Garden. In Yale's team of runners will be D. J. Torrey, who won a place in the 60-yard dash from scratch at the New York Athletic Club games on Tuesday night, and the entire relay team will also be entered that beat Columbia in the two-mile race. The team will meet Columbia in the one-mile relay event. L. T. Sheffield and F. H. Revell will run in the quarter-mile, and in the half-mile will be C. B. Alcott, W. J. L. Engle, W. J. Hall, and J. L. Buck. In the half-mile special scratch event Yale will pin her hopes on E. B. Parsons. Mack, Sheffield, and Howard will be seen in the high jump, and the Yale men will also be competitors in nearly all the other open events.

Among the Cornell runners for the different events will be Wallis, Overman, Halleck, Rofers, Herr, McMeekin, and Baldwin, and from these a team will be picked for the intercollegiate one-mile relay. Columbia will also have a team in this relay picked from Earle, Taylor, Kohler, Adams, and Wood.

Le Roy Columbia's Tennis Captain.

Robert Le Roy, who with Wylie C. Grant won the doubles tennis championship of Europe and America, the latter indoors, was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia team. Le Roy was formerly the college champion, but did not represent Columbia in the intercollegiate tournament last Fall, as he was then abroad. He will compete this Spring in the dual meets, and in the championships next September. Kenneth Bulkley was elected manager of the team. Meets are to be arranged with Pennsylvania, Yale, Princeton, and New York University for April and May.

International Handicap Weights.

To Claude, the triple Derby winner, has been assigned top weight in the International Handicap, to be run at the June meeting of the Buffalo Racing Association. The list of weights, which is just out, assigns the good colt 126 pounds. Next in line comes Oarsman, with 124 pounds. Other top weights are Masterman, 123; Reservation, 121; Oronton, 120; Wild Thyme, 118; Wire In, 117; Lord Badge, 116; Grenade, 112; Easy Street, 111; Autolight, 110; Good Cheer brings up the bottom of the list, with 85 pounds as his allotment.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Griffin's Horses Ordered from the Track —Four Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9.—Favorites had the best of the day's racing, the first four events falling to their share. The Messenger, who won the fifth, was a strong second choice. The weather was clear and the track fast.

H. T. Griffin has been ordered to remove all horses owned or controlled by him, with the exception of those entered in stakes from the track. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Our Jessie, 108 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 11 to 5, won; Amerius, 107, (Livingston,) 25 to 1, second; John Coulter, 107, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27 1-5. St. Wood, Bellario, Sabinal, Lady Contrary, Potente, Tony Lepping, Sarilla, and Radiant Heat also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Pronto, 106 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 9 to 5, won; Burning Glass, 99, (Aubuchon,) 4 to 1, second; Macbeth, 105, (Calvit,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Banana Cream, North Wind, The Guardsman, Mynheer, Peeper, and Safeguard also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Roue, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 2 to 1, won; Athlena, 106, (E. Phillips,) 11 to 5, second; Presentation, 104, (Romanelli,) 15 to 2, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Arachue and Maister also ran. Blue Darter lost his rider and did not finish.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Port Royal, 110 pounds, (Robbins,) 11 to 10, won; Luralighter, 106, (Stiles,) 7 to 2, second; Rainland, 104, (T. Dean,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Albert F. Dewey, Eclectic, Antagonist, and King Croker also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. The Messenger, 110 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 5, won; Free Admission, 101, (Robbins,) 60 to 1, second; Meistersinger, 118, (Hicks,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Miss West, Tancred, Santa Teresa, Conundrum, and Class Leader also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sid Silver, 99 pounds, (C. Howell,) 8 to 1, won; Lady Ray, 84, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, second; Harmakis, 102, (Livingston,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:14 2-5. May Holladay, Alpaca, Little Jack Horner, Carl Kahler, Preakness, Russell Garth, Spur Me, and Kinlight also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; purse. Lady Free Knight, 112 pounds; Clay Clement, Probable, Regian, Charlie Fisher, 114 each; Tom O'Day, Chanley, Scotch Thistle, Master Prim, and Rainland, 117 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Dorothy Osborne and Feronia, 87 pounds each; Antagonist, 89; Debenture, 91; Whitmore, 93; William Sulzer, 94; Beaucaire, 94; Strader, 97; Mission, 98; Locket, 101; Marcos and Irving Mayor, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; purse. Green Gown and Carrie Potter, 104 pounds each; Cashier, Hannibal Bey, Guadaloupe, and Michael Byrnes, 107 each; Rose Dodge, 112; Winnifred Lad, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Two and a quarter miles; the Bush Cup, with $1,500 added. Compass, 101 pounds; Ginspray, 101; Thorneycroft, 102; Curate, 104; Major Mansir, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; Selling. Hardly, 91 pounds; La Cache, 92; Anti-Trust, 96; Mingdove and Deer Hunter, 97; Charles D., 98; Satchel, 99; One More, Governor Boyd, Weird, Hickory Corners, and Henry of Franstamar, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Lady Walters, Allegrette, Albertola, Puré Favor, Weird II., and Philida, 100 pounds each; St. Mervyns, Bride, Lady Wheelock, and Triple Silver, 102 each.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

Tonneau Cadillac, (like new,) $575; United States Long-Distance, eight horse-power, $425; steamers; $225; $8,500 Mors, $3,500; New 1903 Rambler, $450; "Orient" Buckboards, $225-$425; Big lot Motorcycles, $75 up; 1903 Oldsmobile, (like new,) $450; goods advertised are in our store. Other attractive bargains. Automobile supplies cut prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS New and 2d hand, $225 to $435; speed 30 miles an hour. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, sole agents.

"YANKEE" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50—$2.00. Willis, 8 Park

AMATEUR CUE CONTESTS.

Presby and Servatius Winners in Fifth Avenue Hotel Tournament.

Two well-played and interesting games were the result of the fourteen-inch balkline billiard contests in the Fifth Avenue Hotel tournament yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the large attendance of enthusiasts were quite surprised at the defeat of F. M. Canda by L. A. Servatius, but in the evening contest E. O. Presby justly earned the decision over J. M. Millete. During the last fifty points Presby exhibited some of the plays of the masters forty years ago, and the successful execution was thoroughly enjoyed by the large numbers of spectators. Presby beat Millete by a score of 250 to 203.

Scores follow:

AFTERNOON GAME.

L. A. Servatius, (250)—26 0 15 1 2 2 3 0 1 7 0 2 1 12 0 2 5 11 1 12 0 0 19 0 2 1 9 0 17 4 0 0 3 11 8 0 5 9 0 0 4 0 11 14 1 2 9 1 2 9 2 3 6 1 0 0 0 2. Total, 250.

F. M. Canda, (200)—1 11 9 0 3 8 13 0 4 3 0 5 5 6 3 1 2 7 11 5 1 0 2 5 0 18 4 4 2 6 1 1 4 10 0 1 0 0 8 1 16 5 5 0 3 18 1 3 3 1 1 1 2 0 2 0 5 7 0 0 13 0. Total, 251.

High runs—Servatius, 26; Canada, 18. Averages—Servantius, 4 10-60; Canda, 4 11-16. Referee—W. H. Duhy.

EVENING GAME.

E. O. Presby, (250)—4 3 4 1 2 3 1 0 11 0 8 5 1 0 6 4 1 4 0 3 0 3 4 1 0 11 5 1 1 0 1 3 0 1 9 8 2 0 2 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 2 0 1 0 1 5 0 3 0 17 1 2 4 0 5 3 6 8 8 0 10 1 1 8 21 18 3. Total, 250.

J. M. Millete, (225)—0 5 0 14 0 1 0 3 2 0 1 2 1 1 1 7 1 6 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 0 0 3 1 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 5 3 5 16 3 3 0 6 11 9 0 2 0 7 8 1 0 3 5 2 10 3 1 0 1 5 5 1 0 1. Total, 203. High runs—Presby, 21; Millete, 16. Averages—Presby, 3 28-74; Millete, 2 55-74. Referee—W. H. Duby.

There will be only one game in the tournament to-day, C. E. White (300) and L. A. Servatius (250) playing at 8 to-night, which will be ladies' night.

Thomas Burns, who was considered to have about a three to one chance to beat William Dawson in the Greater New York pool tournament last night, outplayed his opponent, and with successive runs of 12, 15, 12, and 10 won in the fourteenth frame 3 0 1 0. Total, 108.

The score follows:

Thomas Burns—6 2 15 15 3 6 7 12 0 10 0 0 12 15 12 10. Total, 125.

William Dawson—9 13 0 0 12 9 8 3 15 5 15 15 3 0 1 0 0. Total, 108.

High runs—Burns, 31; Dawson, 30. Referee—William Wenrick.

The contest to-night will be between J. Maturo and William Stewart.

George W. Van Vredenburgh and A. P. Driggs had an exciting contest in the pool tournament of the New York Athletic Club last night, and it was either man's game up to within a few frames of the finish. At the eleventh frame the score was 99 to 97 in Van Vredenburgh's favor. Driggs's turn with the cue resulted in a scratch, which placed him back a point. Then Van Vredenburgh increased his lead, and finally won by four points. The score:

George W. Van Vredenburgh—6 8 3 8 9 8 5 10 9 2 11 9 4 7 1. Total, 100.

A. P. Driggs—9 6 11 7 3 6 8 5 6 12 3 3 10 8 0. Total, 96.

High runs—Van Vredenburgh, 11; Driggs, 12. Scratches—Van Vredenburgh, 7; Driggs, 8. Referee—E. F. Crowe.

At 8 o'clock to-night Percy Gardner and E. C. Talcott will play, and at 10 o'clock W. A. Tilt and A. P. Driggs will be the contestants.

EASTERN LEAGUE PLAYERS.

Jersey City, Newark, and Other Teams Have Been Strengthened.

President Powers announced yesterday that every club in the Eastern League had signed its complement of players for the season, and that the outlook for a successful campaign never was better. All the clubs have been materially strengthened, and already the patrons of the game in Jersey City and Newark are beginning to speculate on the issue of the meetings of the two clubs. Providence, with "Tom" Daly as manager and player, is expected to be a factor in the championship race, while "Ned" Hanlon has collected strong material for his Baltimore team, which will be under the management of Wilbur Robinson. The league schedule will be adopted at a meeting to be held in this city the last week of the month.

The Jersey City and Newark players:

Jersey City—Catchers, Dillon and Vandegrift; pitchers, McCann, Pfanmiller, Thielman, Barnett, and Easton; first base, Cassidy; second base, Donlin; third base, Woods; short stop, Keister; outfield, Clements, Halligan, Merritt, and McMahon.

Newark—Catchers, Shea, Thomas, and Lynch; pitchers, Moriarty, Pardee, Hesterfer, and Burke; first base, Stafford; second base, Wagner; short stop, Gatins; third base, Cockman; outfielders, Lawlor, Dilliard, Marshall, Mitchell, Jones, Bannon, Gessler, and Cowan.

New York Americans in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9. — Manager Griffith and four other members of the New York American League baseball team arrived in the city for Spring practice today, and other members of the team are expected to-morrow.

BALL PLAYERS IN A STORM.

McGraw's Men Arrive at Savannah After Rough Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—The five New York National League Baseball Club players, Bowerman, Mathewson, Gilbert, Minnehan, and Lynch, who left New York on the steamer City of Memphis last Saturday, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Memphis encountered a terrific storm off Cape Hatteras, and was driven out of her course three times.

Short Stop Dahlen also reported to-day, and now the full complement of players, with the exception of Pitchers Nops and Ames, are at training quarters. Nops is daily expected, and Ames has asked for a respite because of serious illness in his family.

It is not likely that any game will be played here, at least before Saturday. For the present a system of in and out field practice will be followed. On Saturday night the team will leave for Birmingham, Ala., where it will remain until March 29. The players seem to be in fine shape.

BROOKLYN SKATING RACES.

G. Lyman Won the Class A Mile Handicap from Scratch.

G. Lyman of the Brooklyn Skating Club won the mile Class A handicap skating race last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Lyman started from scratch, and his nearest competitor, Gus Stolz of Euclid School, finished a yard behind Lyman. A. Y. Saroney of the New York Athletic Club and H. Palliser of Euclid School were within a yard of the leaders coming into the stretch, when the former fell, and Palliser got third place. Stanley Martin of Polytechnic Preparatory School won the one-mile Class B race from the thirty-yard mark easily. H. Earle of Euclid School, who started from scratch, failed to catch any of the long mark men. F. Merk of Brooklyn won the half-mile novice race by three yards. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by F. Merk, Brooklyn; C. Hawke, Brooklyn, second; E. Ortenble, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:50.

One Mile, Class B. Handicap.—Won by S. Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (30 yards;) C. Rockefellow, Brooklyn, (40 yards,) second; E. B. Underhill, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) third. Time —3:07.

One Mile, Class A. Handicap.—Won by G. Lyman, Brooklyn Skating Club, (scratch;) Gus Stolz, Euclid School, (30 yards,) second; H. Palliser, Euclid School, (20 yards,) third. Time 2:57 2-5.

Columbia's Novice Athletic Meet.

J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Columbia's track team Captain, won the shot-put in the third series of novice events for the athletic team candidates yesterday afternoon in Columbia's gymnasium. Tomlinson had two feet and six inches handicap on H. S. Rubedge, the scratch man, and with this aid was able to put the shot 45 feet 7 inches. Rubedge, although making the best actual put of the afternoon—43 feet 11 inches—could do no better than second place. Robert S. Stangland, the football team Captain, was third. Summary:

176-Yard Dash, (Novice.)—Won by Ralph B. Schoenmaker, '06, S.; B. A. Tintner, '04, college, second; B. M. Wronker, '07, college, third. Time—0:21 4-5.

880-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by J. H. Merritt, '06, S.; J. A. Church, '04, college, second; A. S. Purdy, '07, S., third. Time—2:20.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by John C. Tomlinson, '04, Law, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 45 feet 7 inches; H. S. Rubedge, '06, S., (scratch,) second, with 43 feet 11 inches; R. S. Stangland, '04, S., (2 feet,) third, with 43 feet 5 inches.

BORAXOLOGY.

Anybody can be a Boraxologist—just buy a package of BORAX. And it's a significant fact that there are no backsliders among the Borax converts. Once a Boraxologist, always a Boraxologist. A person who has taken a Borax bath doesn't need any further preaching; the housekeeper who has once used Borax in the laundry or kitchen doesn't have to be told again about its value as a cleanser. Add a little BORAX to the water—you'll be astonished to see how much easier and cleaner you can wash things. But be sure you get pure Borax.

20-MULE TEAM

BRAND. At every grocery and drug store in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book. "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark

HARVARD WANTS BOXING

Students Attempting to Revive Sport Popular Years Ago.

President Roosevelt Was Clever with the Gloves Then, but Was Outpointed by Charles Hanks.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Harvard is making an attempt to revive the old boxing matches, which have not been held since the time President Roosevelt stripped to the waist and fought as an undergraduate in the little round old "gym" now used as a Germanic museum. On Friday night, after the gymnastic meet between Harvard and Columbia, boxing contests will be held between some of the pupils of Prof. "Mike" Foley, the Harvard boxing instructor. The matter is attracting widespread interest, inasmuch as it is a new departure in athletics for the staid old university.

In the halcyon days boxing was one of the leading sports. The men fought by classes, and it was considered one of the highest honors to win. Theodore Roosevelt was the best boxer in the university during those days, and is still remembered as figuring in a public match with Charles Hanks, now a prominent Boston lawyer. Hanks won the match by knocking off Roosevelt's glasses and keeping him so busy he could not get them on again.

Outside of the boxing the meet on Friday will be an interesting one, as Harvard's "gym" team is but newly organized, and is anxious to defeat the star gymnasts of Columbia, who have been in regular training for a number of seasons.

VICTORY FOR HOCKEY CLUB.

N. Y. A. C. Beaten in Final Match of Amateur League Series.

The final match in the Amateur Hockey League series was played last night at the St. Nicholas Rink between the teams of the Hockey Club of New York and the New York Athletic Club, and was won by the former by the score of 3 to 1.

The defeat of the New York Athletic Club team makes that organization tied with the Brooklyn Skating Club for last place in the series, each with one game won and seven lost. The standing of the Hockey Club was not affected by the result of the game, as it was assured of third place whether it won or lost. The complete standing of the teams is as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Wanderers Hockey Club	8	0	1000
Crescent Athletic Club	6	2	.750
Hockey Club of New York	4	4	.500
New York Athletic Club	1	7	.125
Brooklyn Skating Club	1	7	.125

Last night's game was very tame, and was even more one-sided than the score indicates, as the solitary point credited to the New York Athletic Club team was entirely accidental, resulting from a shot from behind the goal by Wills which struck Ellison's skate and glanced into the net. In the first half Huntington scored for the Hockey Club after three minutes' play, and was followed by Phillips five minutes later. Hoblitz and Huntington were put off for two minutes for rough play, and the period ended with the score 2 to 0 in favor of the Hockey Club.

In the second half Wills made his score for the New York Athletic Club after about four minutes' play, and a few minutes later Russell scored the third point for the Hockey Club. Play during the latter part of the period centred about the Hockey Club goal, the Athletic Club team making vigorous and repeated attacks, but the Hockey Club defense was too strong, and the game ended without any more scoring. The final score was Hockey Club, 3; New York Athletic Club, 1. The line-up:

Hockey Club, 3.	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 1.
Ellison	Goal	O'Donnell
C. De Casanova	Point	Foran
Gorman	Cover point	Hunt
Huntington	Centre	Coolgan
Russell	Forward	Harmon
Phillips	Forward	Wills
Bryan	Forward	Hoblitz

Goals for Hockey Club—Huntington, Phillips, Russell. Goal for New York Athletic Club—Wills. Referee—K. Gordon, Wanderers Hockey Club.

Brooklyn Polo Players Win.

Indoor polo was the feature last night at the music ride in the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. Three players were on each team, one representing Brooklyn and the other New York. The Brooklynites were by far the stronger, and won by the high score of 8 goals to 0. Clarence Robbins and Daniel Chauncey, Jr., both good players at the Rockaway Club, were the star performers on the winning team, and A. Pinkerton was the Captain. Jack Wilmerding was Captain of the defeated team, and he had as a good aid Irving Brokaw, who is an active player during the season at the Rumson Club. J. Craig Guerin was the other member. Three periods of ten minutes each were played and from the start the Brooklyn lads practically had everything their own way, Chauncey and Robbins making most of the goals. A large crowd watched the game and applauded the good plays.

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Is Royal Fellowship;
Our virtues, faults and slips
All meet in Fellowship."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1793.

CHILD LABOR BILL HEARING.

Measure Before New Jersey Legislators —Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The House, by a vote of 11 to 38, to-day defeated the bill of Assemblyman Robbins to permit farmers to shoot robins found destroying their fruit. These bills were passed: Requiring employers in factories and stores to furnish seats for women employes when the latter are not engaged in work. Providing that the revenues on the collateral inheritance tax shall go to the county of which the deceased were citizens, and not to the State. Requiring plumbers to be licensed. The House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Senate these bills were passed: Permitting Paterson to perfect liens on property for taxes due where the city records were destroyed by fire; providing that insurance companies, incorporations of other States, shall pay the same taxes in New Jersey that New Jersey corporations are required to pay in other States; providing a penalty of one year for violating the child labor law; making it a misdemeanor for a husband or father to desert his wife or children.

The Senate shortened its afternoon session in order to give the Committee on Labor and Industries an opportunity to have a hearing on the Child Labor bill. This bill revises the present laws relating to the employment of children in factories and in other ways regulates factories and mills so far as their employes are concerned.

John T. Swayze, private secretary to Gov. Murphy, appeared before the committee and explained the bill, which represents the Governor's views on the subject of child labor and factory and workshop inspection. Representatives from the glass blowing concerns in Southern New Jersey appeared before the committee and objected to that feature which makes sixteen years the minimum age for the employment of children in factories.

It was explained that in the glass blowing shops of Southern New Jersey hundreds of children are employed under that age, and that the measure would greatly hamper these industries. It was suggested that the minimum age be placed at fourteen years.

Hugh Fox of the State Board of Children's Guardians spoke in favor of the bill. Representatives of a number of labor unions who were present did not get a chance to be heard. The committee adjourned without fixing any time for a subsequent hearing or for taking action on the bill.

The Senate passed a bill permitting Asbury Park to make charges for beach front privileges. The Senate adjourned until next Monday night.

Kennedy

12 Cortlandt St.

New Derbies for Spring

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At 1.90, 2.75, 3.25,

Worth, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

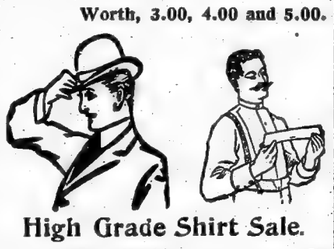

High Grade Shirt Sale.

2.00 Madras Shirts..... 1.25
1.25 Imported Percale Shirts.... 59c
1.00 Dress Shirts (wide bosoms). 59c

Big assortment Spring weight Underwear, domestic and imported, at ½ price.

Big Sale Men's Shoes.

4.00 and 5.00 Shoes at..... 2.39
6.00 Shoes (with trees).... 3.49
10.00 Custom Shoes..... 5.98

A. M. Mahon Secretary of G. N. Y. B. B. C.

Abram M. Mahon of New York has just been appointed Secretary of the Greater New York Baseball Club of the American League. Mr. Mahon practically conducted the business of that office for several months, and the success of his efforts induced Owner Farrell to place him permanently in the position.

New Yorker Wins Pinehurst Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 9.—In the final round of the men's tennis tournament for the Pinehurst Cup to-day G. F. Parrish of New York City defeated A. D. Lawrie of Salem, Mass., by 6—3; 6—5.

Iron-Ox Cures Constipation

Iron-Ox Not a Purgative

Don't abuse your bowels with purgatives and cathartics. They soon lose their effect and are always dangerous. Iron-Ox **cures** constipation and stomach, liver and kidney troubles by healthful tonic action.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from

THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Iron-Ox

WINTER RESORTS.
Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.
The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY, H. E. EDER, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 4285-38th st.

LAKEWOOD.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Season from October first to June.
Laurel-in-the-Pines.
Season from November to May.
Both houses under the management of D. B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mngr., Laurel House.
F. F. Shute, Asst Mgr., Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Virginia Ave. and Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Capacity 600. This spacious hotel now open under new management, completely refurnished and newly decorated; location central, adjacent to Boardwalk, Steel Pier, and all amusements. Hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors surrounding verandas and steam heated. Telephones in bedrooms. Orchestra. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Cafe attached. Rates, American plan, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $21 and up weekly; European plan, $1.50 day and up. Illustrated booklet. Coaches meet trains.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager. A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Props.
Personal Representative, 289 4 Av., N. Y. City.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Virginia Av., Near the Beach.
This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing over 100 large, sunny, front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, and at all times enjoys a large and select patronage. Among its appointments are private and public baths, elevator service, 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, &c. For the Spring season special rates of $8.00, $10, $12.50 weekly, $2.00 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 50th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE FRONTENAC.
100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity 250; modern home-like hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
CAPACITY 600.
Whole block on ocean front and 250 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilege. Careful management by the proprietors.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

New Hotel Pierrepont,
Ocean End New Jersey Ave.
Now Open. Capacity 500. American and European Plans.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

THE GARDEN HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
High-class patronage. Famous cuisine. White service throughout. American and European Plans. Now open.
W. I. FINCH.

BERKSHIRE INN,
Ocean End Virginia Av.
100 yards from New Steel Pier. Special rates $2 to $3 daily, $8, $10, $12.50-$15 weekly, for large, sunny, steam-heated rooms. Special Easter terms. Capacity 300. Unobstructed view. Excellent table and service. Rooms singly and en suite with private baths attached. Elevator to street level. Booklet.
J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.
South Carolina Ave. and Beach.
An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Bell Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom. Golf links. Write for illustrated literature. N. Y. office, Town and Country, 289 Fourth Av. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Open all the year.
American and European plans. Delft cafe. Music. Long-distance 'phones in all rooms. American plan, $2.50 per day up.
European plan $1.50 per day up.
S. S. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

For elegance and refinement, without pretentious display, and for a cuisine and service that cannot be excelled, consider the
New Fireproof RIO GRANDE
New York Ave., Overlooking Young's Pier. Elevator, baths, cafe, running water in every room, steam heated. Booklet and specimen bills of fare mailed. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Propr.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,
Ocean end Virginia Ave.; surrounded by large open lot. Elevator to street. Steam heat. Private baths. Telephones in rooms. Tables and service kept at high standard. Moderate Spring rates. Booklet. W. B. COTTON.

HOTEL STRAND,
Built of brick. Beach front. Personal representative, 3 Park Place daily.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

THE BERKELEY,
Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Steam heat; fine cuisine; homelike; capacity 250; $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. A. ARMSTRONG.
HOTEL BREXTON.—South Michigan Ave., near Beach; new electric elevator; steam heat; sun parlor; private baths; special rates for Lenten and Easter Seasons. Booklet. J. A. MYERS, formerly of Baltimore and Cape May.

HOTEL GLADSTONE.
Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N. J.
Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms.
N. J. COLLINS, Propr.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Personal representative 3 Park Place daily.
S. M. HANLEY.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street, baths; special Spring rates.
CHAS. BUHRE.

THE LORAINE, Atlantic City, N. J.—On the Beach. St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring Rates.
SAMUEL WAGNER & SON.

WINTER RESORTS.
For
CALIFORNIA
The Winter Paradise of Sunshine, Fruits and Flowers,
Take the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
"Sunset Limited"
DINING, OBSERVATION, COMPARTMENT CARS
349 Broadway, 1 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Atlantic City.
HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
REASONABLE RATES.

THE WOLCOTT,
31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE NAYLOR,
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

THE CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—DOMENICK ALTIERI, plaintiff, against STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of April, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant, Stephen G. Williams, on the 6th day of August, 1903, had in and to the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, known and designated by the lot number 51, on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land of Isaac T. Willis," part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, situated in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SILK TRADE STATISTICS.

Amount of Imports During Six Months Ended Jan. 31 Compiled.

Raw silk statistics for the season from July 1, 1903, to Jan. 31, 1904, were given out yesterday by the Silk Association of America. In this period the exports from Milan to America amounted to 4,095 bales, each bale weighing 100 kilograms.

Available stocks of raw and thrown silk in Europe on Jan. 31 were 1,223,255 kilograms. Yokohama sent to America during this period 34,718 picul bales, each of 133 1-3 pounds, and its total visible supply was 68,278 bales. There were 40,707 picul bales of waste silk and cocoons. Canton shipments to America aggregated 7,796 catty bales, each of 108 2-3 pounds.

The total visible supply was 36,197 catty bales. There were 23,129 bales of waste silk, also 3,869 pounds of cocoons, which were sent to Europe and America. Shanghai's shipments to America were 7,174 bales, some catty and others picul. The total visible supply at Shanghai on Jan. 31 was 58,673 bales. There were 65,360 bales of waste silk and cocoons. No increase in shipments to America resulting from the war is shown by a comparison of these figures with those of other years.

The association also issued yesterday a statement of dutiable silk imports in the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Fairfield, Chicago, Cincinnati, and San Francisco for the last three months of 1903. The total foreign invoice value was $8,489,058, as compared with $7,238,956 in the corresponding period of the year before. Of the total $1,872,364 was the valuation of piece goods, paying specific duties; $1,901,465 of piece goods paying 50 per cent. ad valorem duty. Most of the other goods were taxed from 50 to 60 per cent.

SHAW'S RULES UNDER FIRE.

Government Forced to Ask That Cases Be Suspended a Second Time.

Secretary Shaw's new rules for the government of the Board of United States General Appraisers were under fire again yesterday when the American Sugar Refining Company demanded immediate trial on sixty cases involving the polariscopic test of sugar, which is now in the courts.

The cases are part of several thousand which were on the suspended files and which were taken down in accordance with the new regulations. The question at issue is now before the Court of Appeals on appeal by the Government, and if the board had decided the cases, as it must have done, in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court, it must have ruled against the Government. The result was that F. J. Webster, counsel for the Government, was forced to ask that the cases be suspended again.

Sale of Salmon to Russia.

Sales of 1,800 cases of red Alaska salmon were made yesterday to the Russian Government at about $1.35. Negotiations were reported pending for the sale of 3,000 more cases at the same price. The sale of 16,000 cases was made to the Japanese Government a day or two ago, making about 20,000 cases so far this week.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

General Appraiser Sharretts held a hearing yesterday on reappraisement of mahogany lumber imported by Moffatt, Molley & Thompson of Cincinnati from Cuba. The question at issue involves the right of importers to invoice goods at an average value, when they are to be sent to various destinations in this country.

***

A sub-committee of the Committee of Twenty, appointed by the President of the New York Fruit Exchange, has been appointed by Chairman V. L. Zorn to receive subscriptions for the proposed monument to the late Edward M. Brown. This committee is composed of E. Andrews, Jr., S. Saltta, and F. R. Francke. The committee has practically decided upon an ornate auctioneers' desk, behind which is to be placed a bas relief portrait in marble of Edward M. Brown, about two-thirds size, surrounded by a bronze frame, the whole to be erected in the auction room of Brown & Seccomb at 81 Beach Street. It will cost about $10,000.

***

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court in R. F. Downing & Co.'s case yesterday. The Board of United States General Appraisers was reversed and the duty on the merchandise fixed at 35 per cent.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I have an option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d St.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Capital wanted in a manufacturing business; margin of profits very handsome, with an unlimited field; will bear careful investigation. Box W 214 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Elegant bakery and ice cream business; established over 20 years; using 32 bbls. flour per week; plenty stock and fixtures, horses, wagon, implements of all description. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Fishing station; money-making established business; splendid location; 2 motor boats, 18 small boats; valuable lease; owner to sell account other growing business taking entire time year round; act quickly if interested. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Highest grade laundry business for sale on account some of the present partners retiring April 1st; good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. Box W 197 Times.

TO PANAMA CONTRACTORS AND MATERIAL MEN.—An experienced American of construction, inured to the Panama climate, desires to take charge of any business interests connected with the building of the Panama Canal. L. F. SMITH, 10 Mansfield Av., Nyack, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells, March 10, 1904, at 9:30 A. M., No. 383 East 70th Street, Borough Manhattan, New York City, fixtures and chattels of saloon. Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagees.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells, March 10, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., No. 309 8th Avenue, Borough Manhattan, City of New York, the entire fixtures, furniture, utensils, &c., of bakery, also horse, wagon, harness, &c. Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
725
FINE PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.
For account of whom it may concern.
Just landed in good order.
Very fine and desirable, all sizes.
FRIDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at 7, 9, and 11 Greene St., N. Y.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four;) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Glass and Paste Beads—Other Decisions.

Gen. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Julius Eichenberg of Providence, R. I., against the assessment of 35 per cent. duty as beads on imitation amethyst and topaz, in that form. The importer contended that they were dutiable at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones.

Protests sustained yesterday were by the Hillis Brothers Company, the American Express Company, William Meyer & Co., and M. J. Corbett & Co., New York; the American Hide and Leather Company, Buffalo, and the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

Protests overruled were by C. B. Thorne, Niagara Falls; K. Hanano and others, Honolulu; the National Express Company, Plattsburg, N. Y., and Volkmann, Stolwerck & Co., Isler & Güye, C. Schmitz & Co., Robert G. Winny, Morewood & Co., Park & Tilford, H. E. Frankenberg & Co., J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Elmer & Amend, Hussa & Co., F. R. Arnold, Thomas H. Wood & Co., the National Braid and Cord Manufacturing Company, and Merck & Co., New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GUNSON, DODIN & CO.—Judge McCall of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Mackin receiver for the assets of the firm of Gunson, Dodin & Co., manufacturers of cording, tucking, &c., at 75 Grand Street, in a suit brought by Sheldon D. Dodin against John H. Gunson for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The firm was formed on Nov. 4, 1901. The liabilities are $1,150 and assets $1,600.

J. JONES & SON.—James Jones, doing business as J. Jones & Son, manufacturer of electrical supplies at 64 Cortlandt Street, had called a meeting of his creditors, which was held yesterday at the office of Bennet & Silverman, at 150 Nassau Street. It was stated that the liabilities are $15,000 and nominal assets $10,000, and that an offer to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar was accepted by all the creditors present. Mr. Jones is one of the oldest men in this line of business. He is seventy-three years old and has been in this line for over thirty years, and started the present business in 1891.

Out of Town.

WINTHROP, Mass.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Oscar C. Noble, salesman. Liabilities, $12,269; assets none.

BOSTON.—George M. Locke, doing business as the Hub Wire Company and the Locke Safe Company, has made an assignment.

PHILADELPHIA.—George L. Hooley was appointed receiver of Scherr Brothers, the Philadelphia silk manufacturers, yesterday upon application of Morimura, Arai & Co. of New York, who have a claim for $45,000 and allege that the defendants owe $200,000 on notes.

NEWARK, N. J.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court has appointed William T. Kaufman of Plainfield receiver for the Standard Pole and Tie Company of Montclair, in the bankruptcy proceedings brought against the concern by Smith & Thompson, Fox Brothers & Co., Alice H. Merritt, and Horace Deckerman, all of New York.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEOPOLD LOEVIN.—Leopold Loevin, liquor dealer of New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,007 and assets of $268, consisting of cash in bank, $7, and a claim for commissions $196.

MORRIS HERRMANN.—Morris Herrmann of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $7,247 and no assets. Most of the liabilities are for furs and skins purchased in this city.

MYRON A. GREEN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Robert Wilkinson receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Myron A. Green, general store at Kerhonkson, N. Y., and fixed his bond at $1,500.

MANHATTAN FRAME AND ART COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Richard W. Horner receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Nathan and Isaac H. Scheyer, who did business as the Manhattan Frame and Art Company at 61 Cortlandt Street. The assets are estimated at $2,500.

EDWARD LANG.—Edward Lang, formerly a dealer in millinery at 275 First Avenue, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 24, 1901, will not get a discharge from bankruptcy. Judge Holt of the United States District Court has dismissed the application for a discharge for want of prosecution. His liabilities are $5,000 and no assets. He now resides at Columbus, Ga., where he is employed in a dry goods store.

JOHN F. HUNT.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John F. Hunt, who did business as Zinn & Hunt, electrical contractors, at 127 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $57,868 and nominal assets of $13,149, consisting of cash in bank, $420 and property in the receiver's hands, $12,729. Among the creditors are P. O. Thayne, $7,769; Edward B. Tompkins, $5,250; Robert C. Fisher, $4,000; India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company, $4,672, and the New York County National Bank, $2,750.

HERMAN HUNECKE.—Herman Hunecke, residing at 1,972 Walton Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $56,651 and assets $3 cash in bank. The debts were contracted two years ago in building operations in the Bronx, and $55,812 are secured by bond and mortgage on property formerly owned by him on Walton and Morris Avenues. Among the secured creditors are Vernon G. Bruce, $27,000; James D. Gogan, $5,000; Pauline M. Proctor, $5,000; Sarah Jans Auterson, $5,000, and Maria Rodman, $5,000.

GROSOWSKY BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Grosowsky, Max Grosowsky, Philip Kirschenbaum, and Max Ryerson, who compose the firm of Grosowsky Brothers, clothing manufacturers at 47 to 51 Pike Street, by the following creditors: Morris Dressler, $401; Samuel Choros, $140, and Simon Kravietz, $50. It was alleged that while insolvent they disposed of and concealed a part of their stock on March 1, and admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts.

EDWARD GIBIAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward Gibian, dealer in dry goods at 288 St. Ann's avenue, Bronx, by the following creditors: Kahn & Frank, $367; Berg Brothers, $82 and L. E. Levy & Co., $371. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $2,500 to creditors to prefer them, transferred merchandise and accounts, $2,500, and allowed Gaston Bickart to obtain a judgment of $1,100, by which the Sheriff levied on the stock. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Lewis M. White receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500.

MANUEL GOLDBERG.—Manuel Goldberg, a clerk, residing at 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,770 and nominal assets, consisting of a one-thousand-dollar life insurance indemnity bond, which is pledged to the State Bank as collateral for a debt of $1,000, and an action against Alfred Spiegel for $25,000 damages for false imprisonment, which is pending in the Supreme Court. Of the liabilities, $7,156 is a judgment obtained against Mr. Goldberg on Jan. 9, 1904, by Leo Spiegel for conversion of personal property, and an appeal from the judgment is pending. Mr. Goldberg was formerly in the wholesale jewelry business on John Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELSON, David—M. H. Cohan and another	$78
APPLEBAUM, Jacob and Ike—A. B. Rosenfield	119
ADLER, David—Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Lithographing Company	97
ASCHKINAS, Irak—C. Spetkar	500
BELMONT, Frederick A., and Henry Voiz—J. Lanzer	169
BLAU, Adolph L, Marshal—S. T. Stern, trustee, costs	28
BLACK, James—Riverside Bank	298
BENJAMIN, Isaac R.—E. W. Orvis	183
BRUMBERG, Mollie—L. Zeichner, costs	22
BIEL, Sam—I. Rosenthal	123
BLOOM, John—P. J. Kiernan	25
BALL, Elmer—H. F. Burchard	74
BITTLER, Jacob D.—City of New York	264
BLUNDERMANN, Henry and Jacob—G. F. Martin	226
BIEN, Franklin—Stationers Board of Trade	219
BENDER, Emilie and Arthur—H. Fauscher	1,619
CARROLL, Margaret, or Lil Reed—M. Francis	1,982
COX, Arthur C.—W. S. Eustis	337
COX, Benjamin T.—C. Calman and another	42
CLEMENT, George J.—Merrill & Baker	452
DANIELS, William—M. C. Lawson	216
DWYER, Ellen E., William J. Ellis, and John T. Dwyer, Jr.—Nineteenth Ward Bank	181
DU MAHAUT, Adolphe M.—E. Bittiner	337
DURYEA, Chester D.—M. L. Duryea, costs	121
FIGHT, Lorenz—American Mineral Water Machine Company	90
FARARRA, Antonio, and William S. Wile —People of the State of New York	500
FIELD, Maunsell B.—O. S. Bailey	118
FULLER, Sarah G.—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company	220
GAUGE, Antonio—V. Borgia	189
GOTTLIEB, Lesly—American Mineral Water Machine Company	86
GROSS, Gustav, and Beatrice Jovine—S. Steinfelder and another	251
GARFINKLE, David—Congo Diamond Company, costs	73
HAMMOND, Ethel D.—C. Dien	181
HAMMOND, Ethel D.—J. Glorieux and another	72
HASBROOK, Albert E.—L. L. Schwartz and another	46
CLARK ECONOMIC POWER COMPANY—C. E. Miller	113
BAY STATE CLOTHING COMPANY—C. H. Schafer and another	546
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—W. H. Turner	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—P. Wetzel, Action No. 1	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—J. P. Julia, Action No. 1	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—J. P. Julia, Action No. 2	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—E. H. Loose, Action No. 1	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—E. H. Loose, Action No. 2	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—H. Loos, Action No. 3	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—W. L. Caldwell, Action No. 2	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—A. S. Wickham, Action No. 5	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—A. S. Wickham, Action No. 8	274
NEWTOWN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Fransblau	631
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE County of Philadelphia—M. Schuessler and another	2,120
KENNEDY, Michael—J. Wegmann	63
KNIPPENBUEG, William—A. Stellob	156
KAESTNER, Gustav, and Lena—Bronx Borough Bank	524
KEATING, Margaret—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
LEVY, Samuel—J. F. Evans and another	138
LE BARON, Frederick M.—J. L. C. Becker	185
LIOTTO, Salvatore—A. Manuello	167
MacLAREN, Alexander—Riverside Bank	309
MARTIN, Thomas F.—E. Rosenfeld and another	119
MAHER, John and James S.—O. J. Stephans	213
MAHON, Alderman D.—J. Wanamaker	47
MOCKRIDGE, Frank M.—I. J. Bunte	1,231
MURRAY, Henry—H. Silverman	161
McARTNEY, Robert—G. F. Smith	127
McERLEON, John V.—C. Lakin	403
OPPENHEIMER, Jacob H.—Wood & Selick, incorporated	106
PAYSON, Horace E.—H. Lowenstein	72
PARKER, Jacob—I. Lande	15
RICHARDS, George A.—J. Yorsoy and another	157
RILEY, Frank A.—S. M. Smith, costs	23
SCHNITZLER, Hannah—W. B. Logan	1,597
SPRINGER, J. Harwood—E. R. Morse	174
STULL, Henry—F. Daleo	110
SAUER, Anthony—S. Samuels	519
SECORD, Frederick R. L.—Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company	80
SCHEINHOLZ, Moses W., and Solomon Hafter—I. Strouin and another, costs	85
SHOTWELL, John, and Marianna A.—W. R. Bingham	248
SALISCH, Sarah—G. F. Samarelli	144
SCHWERIN, Adolph—I. J. Appel	366
THOMPSON, Francis S.—B. Lowenstein	34
TRENHOLM, John C.—J. Kircher	78
VETTE, Anna—P. Karsten and another	2,254
VOGT, Charles—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, costs	5
VAN WESTERING, Johannes—Read Fertilizer Company	32
VAN DEWATER, W. Carlyle—C. W. Baxter	317
WERNER, Samuel—L. T. Pomeroy	225
WHEELER, Emmet B.—Stanley & Patterson	32
WEBER, Louise V.—Victor Heating Company	68
WEICHERS, Anton J.—C. F. Wayte	228

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

CADE, Edward L.—F. H. Clarke, Feb. 26, 1904	$39
DONALD, Henry W.—A. C. Wilmerding and another, June 26, 1902	102
FEDERGREEN, Nathan—R. Kailscher, executrix, and another, Nov. 10, 1897	748
GRINSPAN, Ephraim—S. Dushkind, Feb. 29, 1904	59
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—T. J. Organ and another, Feb. 19, 1904	35
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—L. Silverblatt, Nov. 30, 1903	291
KATZEN, Abraham A.—M. Shapiro, Feb. 29, 1904	36
KARP, Davis—C. V. Kellogg, Jan. 20, 1903	140
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Georgini, June 8, 1903	531
MALCOLM, William H.—Purchase Quarterly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, April 24, 1894	264
MALCOLM, William H.—Abendroth-Root Manufacturing Company, May 21, 1896	25
MALCOLM, William H., Edwin H. Hughes, and Mary A. Hughes—M. J. Clapp, Sept. 12, 1896	237
RAPHAEL, Isaac—M. Zimmermann, Jan. 25, 1896	139

Judgments Canceled.

BAUER, Otto H.—F. H. Wakeham and another, March 7, 1902	$1,398

Judgment Vacated.

ROBERTS, George W. C.—W. Morgan, Feb. 15, 1904	$136

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; James McCrea, Pittsburg; Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Algernon Sartoris, Washington; Bayard Thayer, Boston; James H. Eckels, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Dr. W. A. Wright, Boise, Idaho; G. H. Conaught, San Francisco.

PLAZA—Mrs. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Washington.

VICTORIA—Capt. George C. Reiter, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Ernest Wilkinson, Washington; Walter G. Coleman, Washington.

MANHATTAN—T. Natanabs, Tokio.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator M. J. Foster, Louisiana; Congressman Phano Breaux, Louisiana; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, Washington.

NAVARRE—Capt. John M. Dunn, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Haggan & Lyon, Harrodsburg, Ky.; A. A. Hagan, millinery; Knickerbocker Hotel.

Hunkerstein, J. P., Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Balle, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Roberts, Mary L., Youngstown, Ohio; milliner; Delia Mullin, millinery; 150 Nassau Street.

Loomis-Crowe Company, Lloydstown, Mont.; J. F. Andrews, dry goods; Grand Square Hotel.

Coats Manufacturing Company, Wellsville, N. Y.; W. C. Davis, furniture; Parke Avenue Hotel.

Haskins, E. S., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; Walter E. Glower, tailor; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Straus & Recht, Danville, Ill.; Anna M. Connor, dry goods; Bertha Connor, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.

Ayer's Emporium, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Miss M. H. Ayer, department store; 237 West Fourteenth Street.

Roe, David, Ithaca, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Nihansen, Morris, Sharon, Penn.; clothing; Harald Square Hotel.

Newbury-Ware-Holt Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Newbury, clothing; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Philip Collins, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Morgan, Henry, & Co., Montreal, Canada; Gray & Copping, department store; Grand Union Hotel.

Levy, Leon R., Beaumont, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.

Melody Brothers, Wyandotte, Mich.; general merchandise; Spingler House.

McGowan-Boersig, Detroit, Mich.; E. J. Boersig, ladies' tailor; Victoria Hotel.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Cash Bazaar, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. F. Irwin, dry goods; Spingler Hotel.

Peterman, T. L., & Co., Rockwood, Tenn.; T. L. Peterman, dry goods; Spingler House.

Kavanaugh, K., Louisville, Ky.; dressmaker; 16 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Hefter, Livingston & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Richard J. Penney, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. Audette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, Miss J. F., Omaha, Neb.; dressmaking; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Leach, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Muir, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Moquet, carpets; 438 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

O'Gormon & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Breen, notions and leather goods; 580 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. S. H. Keck, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harley Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. R. Cummings, house furnishing goods; F. H. Borden, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, hats; F. C. Waddell, silks and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. McLaughlin, laces; Victoria Hotel.

Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Freuntlal, hats; 681 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Cleland & Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; H. J. Simpson, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Forsdick-Brantley Southern Hat Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Forsdick, millinery; 3 Washington Place; Hotel Imperial.

Wendland, H. G., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; H. S. Wendland, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. J. Conn, ladies' wear; Miss G. Lipper, muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Zollfinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollfinger, furnishing goods, dress goods, silks, and laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, notions, gloves, and jewelry, furnishing goods, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, and domestics; 385 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Trorlicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Roddy, Mrs. E. E., Lancaster, Penn.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Coutts, linens and white goods; C. H. Peck, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Florsheim, S., Trinidad, Cal.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schleninger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Moyer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. Steiger, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smoot Coffee & Mercantile Company, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McColley, dress goods, silks, notions, and hosiery; Hotel Earlington.

Danks & Eastgate, Elmira, N. Y.; G. H. Danks, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, books; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Geer, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Dives, Pomeroy, & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Newman, Dry Goods Company, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. A. Newman, dry goods; A. L. Newman, furnishing goods; Miss B. Keiser, ladies' wear; Hotel Albert.

Shuman, A., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Lazarion, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Langdon, laces; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Kleinhaus, E. L., Buffalo, N. Y.; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, silks and dress goods; 78 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.52
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	16.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 9-16
Sugar, granulated	4.60
Molasses, D. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, March 9.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@92c; No. 3, 82@92c; No. 2 red, 96@97c; No. 2 corn, 49@50c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 oats, 39¾@39¾c; No. 3 white, 38¾@42½c; No. 2 rye, 60@62c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, per barrel, $13.75@13.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.10@$7.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.87½@7.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.35@$7.50; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.65.

COTTON.—There was some increase in activity yesterday, and the market showed great firmness, coupled with considerable excitement, with prices at the close practically the best for the day, and sales amounting to 600,000 bales, according to estimates. The feature of the day was the continued strength and activity of spot cotton at Liverpool. There was an advance of about 20@21 points reported at the hour of the local opening, and spot cotton in the Liverpool market was reported in active demand at an advance of 12 English points. In addition to the bullishness of this showing the early estimates for the day's receipts were very light, and with the room short, having sold on the break of the previous day, there was active covering as the opening, which was strong at a net advance of 38@48 points on the near or old crop months, while the later positions were 24 points higher. The gains naturally furnished handsome profits to Tuesday's buyers, and, following the call, realizing was very heavy. Still the local bull leader, New Orleans and Liverpool were all active buyers, and after sliding back a few points the market was rallied to about the opening figures, at this level trading became slightly less active, but there was a good volume of business, and at every trifling decline the bulls would support so that the market ruled generally firm, and the highest prices were reached in the late session, when March, selling at 16.10, May at 16.47, and July at 16.42, showed net advances of from 50 to 60 points. The close was at practically the best and steady at a net advance of 29@59 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	16.00	16.10	15.92	16.12@16.15
April	16.12	16.26	16.10	16.28@16.33
May	16.25	16.47	16.25	16.46@16.48
June	16.20	16.39	16.19	16.40@16.42
July	16.25	16.42	16.16	16.41@16.42
August	15.60	15.85	15.60	15.80@15.85
September	13.83	13.90	13.72	13.88@13.90
October	12.75	12.90	12.70	12.89@12.90
November	12.48	12.60	12.48	12.60@12.65
December	12.45	12.55	12.40	12.51@12.55

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Middling upland, 8.62d. Futures opened very steady, 3@5 points lower; closed steady, net 12@14 points higher on old and 2@3 points higher on new crop options; March, 8.44d; March-April, 8.43d; April-May, 8.42d; May-June, 8.41d; June-July, 8.39d; July-August, 8.35d; August-September, 8.11d; September-October, 7.24d; October-November, 6.85d; November-December, 6.75d. Manchester—Yarns, good inquiry. Cloths—Offers too low.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was corn instead of wheat that suffered from the effects of liquidation, the latter market showing comparative steadiness and at times considerable buoyancy, with last prices from 3-16c net lower to ⅛c net higher. The greatest strength of undertone was noted near the close, when calls for next week were quoted at $1 on the theory that some of the big shorts at the West might be forced to cover before the close of next week. Among those who have made a study of previous years it was pointed out that a year ago, with crop conditions better than now, wheat was around 76c, and did not get much below that figure for the balance of the season; the argument of this class of traders was that 90c about represents the intrinsic value of wheat this Spring, and that if history is to be followed, the price will not legitimately fall much below that level. No. 2 red closed at $1.01, elevator, and from $1.02 to $1.05 for export and choice red, free on board, afloat, basis; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.04⅛, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—Wheat—May, 94⅝c; July, 94⅝c; September, 83¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 97¾c; No. 1 Northern, 95¾c; No. 2 Northern, 92¾c. Flour—First patents, $5.10; second patents, $4.95; first clears, $3.05@3.75; second clears, $2.60@2.70. Bran—In bulk, $16@16.25.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 92¼c; May, 87¾c; July, 84c; No. 2 hard, 88@90c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 44c; May, 44½c; July, 46¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 42c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 45½c.

DULUTH, March 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 91¾c; May, 94½c; July, 94¾c; September, 83¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.30@$5.75; Winter straights, $4.95@5.10; Winter patents, $5.30@5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@3.55. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.30@4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@4.85. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.15@3.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.10@1.15. Buckwheat—Western Spring, March, $19.75; April, $18.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $18.75@19.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; flour do, $22@$22.50; Red Dog, $20.25@23.75; city bran, $23.50@24, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@25; Red Dog, $20.50; hominy chop, $22 bulk, $23.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat				
May	97½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

Business Small, Tone Not Improved, Price Changes Unimportant — Encouraging Iron Trade Report.

Business upon the Stock Exchange again shrunk well below 200,000 shares, and the price changes were strictly in keeping. Among fifty active properties only two had a range of a point or more, and not one made a net change exceeding a fraction. Pennsylvania was the most active stock and closed unchanged, the sellers and buyers of yesterday having apparently changed positions. Steel common fell ⅛, and the preferred rose ⅛, despite an excellent report of trade conditions. Not only are prices being marked up by the pools; the consumption of pig is at a rate undreamed of when the trust's last report was made up, and this encouraging showing is made with the chief buyer—the railways—holding off. The bituminous labor situation seems less threatening, but the rate wars, the floods, and the crop outlook show no improvement. The Northern Securities ghost no longer walks on Mondays alone. The latest gossip is that the court may see fit to disappoint hucksters in its opinion by making its decision public at a time when it can have no effect upon the market. As this is a matter affecting international markets, the report or theory, if true, would mean an announcement after business on a Saturday, and with no short interest prepared to break the effect by covering. Earnings reported yesterday afford no comfort to hopers for better things, except so far as they comfort themselves by reassurances that future reports will improve when past conditions are not repeated. To some this seems a demonstration corresponding to the probability that July's weather will differ from January's. Wheat was stronger, but corn was weak upon a "bear raid," as though this were more reprehensible than putting prices up to a point where bread is dearer and exports checked.

In the bond market the feature was the weakness of Consolidated Tabocco fours upon an annual report full of conundrums. Why should there be no dividend in 1903, when earnings reported are $3,000,000 larger than in 1902, when there was a dividend of 20 per cent.? What can be thought of the stability of a business which passes from a dividend of 20 per cent. in one year to an increase of accounts payable by $3,643,920 the next year? Is it not lèse majesté to apply the term "bond" to any sort of issue based upon industrial stocks? As the stock is undistributed, the questions are not asked on behalf of the stockholders. It is a matter of indifference whether or not it is intended to freeze anybody out of such a happy family, nor even whether such a theory is justifiable at all. But the public are interested in the bonds, and a better explanation than is deducible from the balance sheet would be welcome to those who have seen their bonds fall this year about 5 points, to where they yield nearly 8 per cent., a very attractive figure when combined with safety.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Un. Tract.	1	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1	United Fruit	1½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	6½
Am. Beet Sugar	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Ice	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	North American	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col. Southern	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Pullman	½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	2½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Det. South pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	Western Union	¾
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Westinghouse	3
Met. Securities	1	Wis. Central	½
Met. St. Ry.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	4½
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	2¼		

Bonds Declined.

Consol. Tob. 4s	1⅛	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & P. 5s	1⅝	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 9	183,608
To date this year	22,301,954
Corresponding date last year	33,091,649

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 9	$1,382,500
To date this year	$125,748,500
Corresponding date last year	$154,051,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Colorado and Southern Railway first preferred stock.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Laclede Gas Co. common stock.
New Haven Iron and Steel Co.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad common and preferred stocks.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad on common stock.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad.
Reading Railroad on first preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Green Bay and Western Railway.
Harlem Transfer Co.
Osceola Mining Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Continental Trust Co.
New York Security and Trust Co.

IRON TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

In its issue of to-day The Iron Age comments at length on the improvement which is appearing in the iron trade. It says:

The statistical position of pig iron has considerably improved during February, as shown by our monthly furnace report. An analysis of the figures proves that the merchant furnaces are in a considerably better shape. The figures are:

Production of	January. Gross Tons.	February. Gross Tons.
coke and anthracite iron	921,231	1,205,449
steel companies	504,994	756,230
merchant furnaces	416,237	449,219

Out of a total increase in the production of February (a short month) over January of 284,218 tons, the merchant furnaces are credited with 32,983 tons, a part of which is, of course, due to some merchant furnaces which run on metal for the steel companies. The stocks, however, have declined from 576,402 tons to 529,324 tons, a falling off in February of 47,078 tons. As proof of the growth of the consumption this is highly encouraging.

The increased activity in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation is referred to, and it is added:

This undoubtedly shows a degree of activity which would hardly have been dreamed of in the beginning of the year. It reflects better than anything else could do the good general consumption and the stress of preparations for the coming Spring trade. That the tonnage is so large in the face of very moderate buying on the part of the railroads is its surprising feature.

THE PANAMA PAYMENTS.

Bankers Refuse to Discuss Report That They Have Been Made.

Some little discussion of the Panama payments was started again yesterday by a dispatch telling of a story in The London Times to the effect that the United States Government had already paid to Panama the $10,000,000 due that country under the treaty.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for Panama, refused to discuss the report, but it was learned in other informed quarters that it was premature. It is not thought that the transfers will be made before March 25, the time set by Secretary Shaw for his call on the banks. The Secretary of the Treasury was in the city yesterday, but did not visit the financial district.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 9, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
8½	12	150	Allis-Chalmers Co	12	12	12	12	— ¾
51	52	41	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	...
45½	45⅝	20,740	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46⅛	46⅛	45½	45½	— ⅜
...	...	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	21	21	21	21	—6
19	19⅝	400	Am. Car & F. Co.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
68¼	69¼	260	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
88	93	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	...
185	190	50	Am. Express	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	...
7¼	7½	580	*Am. Ice Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30	30½	960	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	30	30½	30	30	— ⅛
8¾	9¼	60	*Am. Linseed Co	9	9½	9	9½	...
22½	22¾	3,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	22¼	23⅜	21⅞	22	— ⅛
81⅞	82½	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
18	20	150	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	48	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ¼
90⅝	91	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	— ¼
123⅞	124	1,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124	124¼	123¾	124	— ⅛
125	135	50	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	133	133	133	133	...
65	65⅛	8,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65⅛	65¾	64⅞	65	+ ⅛
88½	89	220	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89¼	88⅞	88½	88½	— ½
74⅛	74¾	6,715	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	74½	74	74¼	...
87¾	90	108	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	...
40⅜	40½	13,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅜	41¼	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	110½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	— ¼
38	39	100	Chicago & Alton	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
14½	15	415	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14¾	14⅛	14¼	...
138¾	138⅞	8,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	138⅝	139	138½	138⅞	+ ¼
...	...	50	Chi. & Northw. pf.	210	210	210	210	...
19	20	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19	19	19	19	—1
6	6¼	3,800	Chi. Union Traction	5½	6	5½	6	+1
30	32	100	Chi. Union Traction pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1
28	29½	620	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28½	28½	28	28½	— ½
17	17½	460	Colorado & Southern	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
54½	55	150	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	...
12	12½	370	Col. & H. C. & I.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
180	190	45	Commercial Cable	185	185	185	185	...
191½	192	310	Consolidated Gas	191	191½	191	191½	—1½
106½	107½	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
13⅝	14	2,950	Corn Products Co	13¾	14	13¾	13½	— ⅛
65	68	500	Corn Products Co. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	65	65	—2½
153¼	153¾	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	154	154	153½	153¼	— ½
18	19	200	Detroit Southern pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¾
61¾	62	250	Detroit United Ry	62	62	62	62	...
23	24	305	*Distillers Securities	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
22¼	22⅝	2,310	Erie	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	...
61⅞	61⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61¼	— ½
160	161	100	General Electric	161	161	161	161	— ½
126¼	126¾	214	Illinois Central	126½	126½	126¼	126½	...
65⅜	66	100	Internat. Paper pf	65	65	65	65	...
31½	33	400	Kansas City South. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	—1
102⅜	102¾	400	Louisville & Nashville	102½	102¾	102¼	102⅝	+ ¼
143½	143¾	810	Manhattan Elevated	144	144	143⅞	143⅝	...
81	83	200	*Met. Securities	83	83	83	83	—1
113¼	113¾	900	*Met. Street Railway	114	114	113½	113½	— ½
44	46	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	45	45	45	45	—6½
10⅞	11⅛	50	Mexican Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...
60½	61	615	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60¾	60¾	60	60¼	— ¾
16	16¼	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	1,500	Missouri Pacific	88	88	87¾	88	+ ⅛
42¾	43	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
102¾	104	45	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103½	104	103½	104	...
14⅜	15½	200	*Nat. Lead Co	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
83½	86	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84½	+1¼
16⅞	17⅜	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	—1
113¾	113⅞	2,610	New York Central	113¾	114	113⅜	113⅝	— ⅛
19½	20	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	55	920	Norfolk & Western	55	55⅛	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
80½	81	100	North American	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
25	26	200	Pacific Mail	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅞
112½	112⅝	30,370	Pennsylvania R. R.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	...
95⅝	95⅞	5,950	People's Gas, Chicago	97	97¼	95½	95⅝	— ⅝
75	78	600	Pere Marquette	75	75	75	75	...
59	60	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	60	60	—1
209	212	120	Pullman Company	210	210	210	210	— ½
40¼	40¾	1,000	Reading	40½	40½	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
76	77	10	Reading 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	...
7⅛	7⅝	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
41¾	43	20	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	...
19½	19⅝	15,350	Rock Island Co	20	20	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
60¾	61	2,700	Rock Island Co. pf.	60¾	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ½
18½	19	400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
35½	40	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	36	36	36	—1
41½	42	830	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	42½	42	42	...
13¼	13⅜	600	St. Louis Southw.	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	31¾	900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	...
35½	36	220	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	36	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
43⅛	43¼	6,450	Southern Pacific	43⅜	43⅜	43	43⅛	— ⅛
19¼	19⅜	2,200	Southern Ry.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	...
81¼	81⅜	821	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	82	82¼	81¼	81½	...
35	36	400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
33	33½	40	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	...
87½	88⅝	100	Twin City R. T.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
73¼	73½	4,300	Union Pacific	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73½	...
80½	81	150	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅝	80¼	80½	+ ⅛
97	98	100	United Fruit Co	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
78	78½	610	*U. S. Leather pf	78⅜	78⅜	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
48	48⅜	181	U. S. Rubber pf	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	1,800	U. S. Steel	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	10,013	U. S. Steel pf	55½	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
29½	30¼	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29½	30	29¼	30	+ ½
17½	17⅝	150	Wabash	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
88	89	185	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ¾
157	159	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	157½	157½	157	157	—3
17¼	18	910	Wisconsin Central	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17½	— ⅛
40	40¾	150	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
Sales.		183,608						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Net Changes Small.

Barring the inactive issues, yesterday's trading in the stock market resulted in only very slight changes, the stocks in which the totals were largest varying a half a point or less from the closing prices of Tuesday. Prices declined a little, and then advanced a little, with the net results on the side of losses in most cases, but of such small proportions that the fluctuations were practically without significance. In the first and last hours the trading was moderately active, but the intervening hours were monotonously dull. Total transactions amounted to only 183,000 shares.

Pennsylvania Denials Not Accepted.

Among the traders the denials of the purpose of the Pennsylvania to make further loans were not generally accepted, and the stock was again sold by the bears. But in this, as in other issues, the market made little progress. Pennsylvania fluctuated only half a point all told, and when the session ended the price was unchanged from the previous day. The trading again included some large blocks. One lot of 5,000 shares was sold by Baruch to Currie Brothers.

Country's View of Wall Street.

"In the West and elsewhere outside of New York," remarked a prominent trader recently returned from an extended trip, "there is a firm conviction in the minds of many that the Stock Exchange is little else than an organization of rascals. The confidence of the country at large in the stock market has been undermined, and the belief exists that money put in the market is thrown away. This is partly the result of actual losses and partly the outcome of the recent revelations in regard to the methods adopted in industrial promotion." This emphasizes the fact that lack of confidence is withholding a great many from the market and serves to explain the purely professional character of the market.

Many Commission Houses Bearish.

Many commission houses are insisting more urgently than ever that the outlook is by no means encouraging, and are cautioning their customers—apparently a superfluous exertion—against taking the long side of the market. The arguments advanced in support of the opinion that the market will go lower are numerous, while most of those who predict higher prices seem to base their view on the belief that the market must needs go up because it has gone down so long.

BUYS THE FEDERAL BANK.

Ex-Vice President Woods of the Central and Robert Doolittle Purchasers.

Announcement was made yesterday that the control of the Federal Bank, at 590 Broadway, had been purchased by William M. Woods, who up to a month ago was Vice President of the Central National Bank, and Robert A. Doolittle, for many years connected with the Importers and Traders' Bank. Mr. Woods was elected President and Mr. Doolittle cashier of the bank, all the officers and Directors having resigned with the exception of Assistant Cashier George F. Frost, who will be retained by the new owners.

Mr. Woods, with many other officers of the Central National, were retired through its consolidation with the National Citizens' Bank, which combined their business for the first time in the Central's counting rooms at 320 Broadway last Saturday. Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Woods said yesterday that they had been supported by certain friends in making their purchase, and the new President said that they had paid all that the property was worth.

The bank recently opened a branch at the corner of Grand and Orchard Streets.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

600 shares Broadway Improvement Company, 80.

$6,300 real estate purchase certificates of the Broadway Improvement Company, 80.

20 shares Manhattan Co. Bank, 320½.

160 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, 184⅞.

30 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, 265½.

10 shares American Exchange National Bank, 220½.

20 shares Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, 135.

$1,000 Syracuse (N. Y.) Lighting Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1951, interest June and December, 100.

100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 317¾.

150 shares H. P. Snyder Manufacturing Company, 21.

1 share Central Trust Company, 1,951½.

10 shares Realty Associates of Brooklyn, 116¾.

2,000 shares National Electric Purification Company, (hypothecated,) $25 lot.

$10,000 American Cotton Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, 80.

1 share Central Trust Company, 1,950½.

$8,000 Kansas City Interurban Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1919, coupons No. 3 attached, $80 lot.

$188,000 United States Shipbuilding Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 26.

500 shares United States Shipbuilding Company preferred, $50 lot.

500 shares United States Shipbuilding Company common, $10 lot.

15 shares Merchants' Trust Company, 204¼.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, 220.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange voted to list the following securities yesterday:

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company—$1,100,000 additional mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1947, for $1,000 each, making the total amount listed to date $14,736,000.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company—$500,000 additional general mortgage 4½ per cent. coupon bonds of 1992, for $1,000 each, making the total amount listed to date $37,573,000.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—$885,500 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed to date $73,902,000.

Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company—$700,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year coupon bonds of 1952, for $1,000 each, and $148,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1928, for $1,000 each, making the total amount listed to date $2,000,000.

International and Great Northern Railroad Company—$549,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds of 1919, for $1,000 each; $549,000 additional second mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1909, for $1,000 each, and $235,500 additional third mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1921, making the amount listed to date $11,291,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $10,391,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and $2,959,500 third mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Utah Fuel Company—$580,000 5 per cent. thirty-year sinking fund first mortgage coupon bonds of 1931, for $1,000 each.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—$5,000,000 refunding convertible 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 2002, for $1,000 each. (and registered bonds in the denominations of $1,000 and $5,000 into which said coupon bonds may be converted.) The registered bonds may be reconverted into coupon bonds.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Chicago dispatches state that the mills controlled by the Paper Products Company have been allowed to resume operations after several weeks' shut-down.

According to Asheville, N. C., dispatches, the chestnut timber on Craggy Mountain has been sold to the United States Leather Company.

The Union Switch and Signal Company, it is stated, will anticipate the redemption of the serial bonds falling due July 1 next.

Seattle capitalists, it is said, intend to build a railroad from The Dalles, Ore., thirty miles south to Dufur, through a farming country, and connect either with the Oregon Navigation or the river lines.

A committee has issued a call for a deposit of bonds of the New England Brick Company, now in the hands of a receiver, for the purpose of reorganizing the company.

According to Grafton, West Va., dispatches, the Cochran Coal and Coke Company has voted to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the purchase and development of 15,000 additional acres in Monongahela, Cass, Grant, and Clay Counties, West Virginia.

Pittsburg capitalists are said to have arranged to build a railroad from Ronceverte, West Va., through an undeveloped coal region to the junction of the New and Gauley Rivers.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Gaynor Control Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—C. T. Willard, H. H. Nieman, and A. A. Kelley.

The Liberty Mining Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—O. S. Ross, H. C. Wettengel, Thomas W. Murphy, and Cyrus S. Youngsen.

The Montesuma Mining and Roasting Company, Millville; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Walter E. Hancock, Frank B. Hancock, and William H. Van Meter.

The Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—George W. Flaack, Jr., H. Hobart Porter, Francis Blossom, Herman L. Crawford, Lyman J. Dwyer, Frederick P. Delafield, Frederick W. Longfellow, Henry C. Colwell, and Harold S. McKee.

The Lafargue Company, New York; (pianos;) capital, $50,000. Directors—V. G. Lafargue, Joseph Oktavek, and E. Herrmann, New York.

James E. Morris & Co., New York, (grocers;) capital, $40,000. Directors—Eliza G. Morris, J. H. Morris, and A. M. Morris, New York.

H. and S. Lunch Room Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. E. Hendenberg, East Orange, E. H. Shafer, New York, and L. T. H. Shafer, Trenton.

The Harrington Contracting and Supply Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. J. Harrington, E. J. McGuire, and D. J. Hawkins, New York.

Charles F. Lehmann Cork Helmet Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. A. Lehmann, Smithtown, N. J.; J. H. Mayer, Brooklyn, and W. C. Rosenberg, New York.

Automobile Touring and Sight-Seeing Company, New York.; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. F. Padelford, L. J. MacMahon, and Stephen McPartland, New York.

Marvin Davis & Co., Buffalo, (dry goods;) capital, $25,000. Directors—I. Davis, Tina Davis, and V. Cole, Buffalo.

American Folding Box Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Clochessy, Arlington, N. J., and Josephene Flanagan and N. L. Waterman, New York.

Silo Art Galleries, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. W. Clark, J. F. Stilo, and G. C. Comstock, New York.

Douglas H. Cook, Incorporated, New York, (stationery;) capital, $2,500. Directors—V. C. Dwyer, H. H. Cook, and G. W. Landon, New York.

Lion Gas Stove Works, New York; capital, $1,700. Directors—J. Kutner, A. Kutner, and A. Harris, New York.

Penates Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. Naumburg, C. A. Houston, and E. M. Steinler, New York.

Jaffray Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. L. Kellogg, J. F. Kernochan, and C. B. Tyler, New York.

Realty Purchase Sale and Trading Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—R. T. Oliver, C. I. Johnson, and O. M. Goldsmith, New York.

Virginia Transfer Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. E. Green, A. Mason, and W. Woodford, New York.

No Salary for Exchange President.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday voted not to attach a salary to the office of President, as had been proposed by a sub-committee of the Governors appointed to consider the matter some time ago. Donald G. Geddes of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. was elected to the board to fill the unexpired term of F. M. Thierlot of L. Von Hoffmann & Co., who resigned recently on account of ill-health.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, March 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand decreased 3,600,000 marks, treasury notes increased 400,000 marks, other securities decreased 19,780,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 22,580,000 marks.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Incorporated to-day:

The Paris Fine Art Publishing Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Maurice de Brunoff, Paris, France, and P. W. Livermore and W. L. Wemple, New York.

The Dunne Company, New York, (publishers;) capital, $150,000. Directors—N. W. Dunne, W. F. Austin, and R. Arnol, New York.

Kelly Asphalt Block Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. Kelly, T. Monahan, and D. J. McCoy, New York.

Atlantic Stamping Company, Rochester, (metal goods;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. McKelvey, M. E. Gray, and S. B. Baker, Rochester.

James Murtaugh Company, New York, (elevators;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Emily B. Murtaugh, Camille A. Murtaugh, and J. B. Murtaugh, New York.

Citizens' Electric Company, Amsterdam; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. W. Dickson, M. G. Walsh, and G. C. Stewart, Amsterdam.

James E. Morris & Co., New York, (grocers;) capital, $40,000. Directors—Eliza G. Morris, J. H. Morris, and A. M. Morris, New York.

H. and S. Lunch Room Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. E. Hendenberg, East Orange, E. H. Shafer, New York, and L. T. H. Shafer, Trenton.

The Harrington Contracting and Supply Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. J. Harrington, E. J. McGuire, and D. J. Hawkins, New York.

Charles F. Lehmann Cork Helmet Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. A. Lehmann, Smithtown, N. J.; J. H. Mayer, Brooklyn, and W. C. Rosenberg, New York.

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JERSEY MAYORS UNITE TO FIGHT RAILROADS

Concerted Movement to Force Passage of New Equal Tax Law.

ROADS PAY $5 PER $1,000

The Local Rate for Private Property Holders Often Approximates $30 on the $1,000.

Upon the call of Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City several New Jersey Mayors met at his office in the City Hall yesterday to take steps to keep up an agitation for equal taxation till a law compelling the railroads to pay the same rate of taxes with the adjoining property owners had been passed. Those who attended the conference were Mayors Platt of Englewood, Murphy of West New York, Brady of Bayonne, Kenny of East Newark, Ryan of Elizabeth, Terrell of Rahway, Lankering of Hoboken, and Bayliss of Arlington. Letters from the Mayors of several other cities regretted their inability to attend, but expressed their sympathy with the object and promised to attend future meetings.

Mayor Fagan, who was chosen temporary Chairman, made a brief speech setting forth the object of the organization.

"It is necessary," said he, "in my opinion, to secure an organization of the Mayors of all municipalities in the State to make a campaign of education on the railroad tax question, and, that the people may be enlightened, we should hold a series of mass meetings throughout the State. United, the people can secure a law which the railroads will be compelled to respect. As an illustration of the evils of the present system I may say that while the private owner is compelled to pay $27.50 for every $1,000 ratables the railroad companies pay only $5 for every $1,000."

Mayor Kenny said that equal taxation was a serious question in East Newark. The people wanted many street improvements and new schools, and they could only be secured by an increased tax rate.

"If the railroads can be compelled to pay their just proportion of the taxes," he added, "all the improvements needed could be secured and the tax rate reduced. Organization will make us a power that the railroads cannot resist."

Mayor Lankering of Hoboken said that railroad property was greatly undervalued. "Twenty years ago," he concluded, "the railroad property in our town was rated at $1,220,000. The value of all other property has increased, but if railroad officials are to be believed the value of their property to-day is exactly what it was twenty years ago, though their holdings have greatly enlarged."

Mayors Kenny, Brady, and Lankering, and Mayor Fagan, ex-officio, were appointed to formulate plans for permanent organization and an aggressive campaign. This committee will report at a meeting to be held in Jersey City next Wednesday.

Mayors Kenny, Brady, Lankering, Fagan, and Ryan were appointed a committee to wait on the Legislative Committee on Railroads and Canals and ascertain, if possible, when the Equal Taxation bills introduced by Assemblyman Hammil will be released. The committee announced that it would go to Trenton Monday night. Chairman Kenny also said that he would invite the Mayors of all municipalities in the State to accompany them.

PROSPEROUS TOBACCO YEAR.

Consolidated and Subsidiary Companies Show Large Earnings.

Large increases in net earnings are shown by the statement for

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the trading in unlisted securities yesterday all of the important stocks that showed exchanges advanced. Several gains of 4 points or more were made, both in stocks not traded in for many weeks, 4¼ in Pacific Packing preferred, which sold at 5, and 4 points in Tennessee Copper. Northern Securities holds firm and netted ¼ gain on small transactions. Seaboard Air Line maintains its position of prominence due to the strength displayed; which is accompanied by little activity. Fractional advances are shown in the stocks, and a gain of 1½ in the new 5s. Of the two or three issues that declined the largest loss was sustained by the stock that shows more fluctuations in a few days than any other issue, Light, Fuel, and Power. The loss of yesterday was 2⅝ points.

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TENNESSEE COPPER, which was last traded in during the last part of January at 28, jumped 4 points, to 32. While the stock was 32 bid, and sold at 32, a lot of 100 shares was offered at 31⅞, and was subsequently offered down to 31, with no bid appearing.

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NEW YORK PHONOGRAPH was at one time yesterday 20¼ bid for 1,000 shares. Although 100 shares was offered at the same time at a concession of 3¾ below the bid for the block, it was not wanted even at 16½, as the bidder could only use 1,000 shares. This manner of keeping up quotations causes a great deal of adverse criticism.

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MERCHANTS' TRUST stock, which was reported last week as selling on the curb at 150, sold yesterday at auction. A sale of 15 shares of stock was made at 204¼, an advance of 54¼ points.

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UNITED STATES STEEL preferred dividend sold yesterday at $160. The regular quarterly dividend is 1¾. This sale was the dividend on 100 shares.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	*5⅜	*5⅜	*5⅜
300	American Can pf	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
10	American Chicle	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Am. Turbine Engine	2	2	2
150	British Columbia Copper	*2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Buffalo Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,100	Del. & Hud. rgts., w. i.	3¼	*2⅞	3
30	Electric Boat	23	23	23
100	Gold Hill Cop., buyer 60	½	½	½
600	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Hackensack Meadows	17½	16¼	17½
100	Int. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
500	Light, Fuel & Power	28½	27	27
100	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,200	Northern Securities	86	85½	86
100	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	5	5	5
25	Santa Fe Copper	1½	1½	1½
800	Seaboard Air Line	10½	10	10½
300	Seaboard Air Line pf	17¾	17¼	17¾
100	Shannon Copper	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Standard Oil	625	620½	625
1,510	Tennessee Copper	32	31	32
200	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6¼	6	6
1,000	Union Copper	11-16	11-16	11-16
100	Univ. Fire Exting	5½	5½	5½
1,200	White Knob Copper	9	8	8½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Sea. A. L. 3-yr. 5s w. i.	81½	80⅝	81½
2,000	†Standard Milling 5s	70¾	70¼	70¾
10,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74½	74½	74½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows, with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 9. Bid.	Asked.	March 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51½	54	51½	54
American Can	4⅝	4⅞	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf	39⅛	39⅝	38½	39¼
American Chicle	93½	97	93½	97
American Chicle pf	73	78	73	78
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	98	100	98	100
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅛	5	2⅛	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	40	..	40	..
American Turbine Engine	1⅞	2	1¾	1¾
American Typefounders	25	29	25	29
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2⅜	..	2¼	..
Amer. Writing Paper pf	11	11¼	11	12¼
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	69	69½	68	69½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	118	116	118
Borden's C. M. pf., ex d.	100	103⅝	100	103⅝
British Columbia Copper	2¾	3⅛	3	3½
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	9	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	50	53	50	53
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	85	..	95	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅜	½	⅜	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	¾	¾	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3	3	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	14½	13¾	14½
Con. Tobacco	210	..	210	..
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Cuba Company	..	$50.000	..	$50.000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	126	130	124	130
Del. & Hud. rights, w. i.	3	3⅛	3	3¼
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	90	87½	90
Dominion Securities	..	6	15	6
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	23	26	23	26
Electric Boat pf	54	60	54	60
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅞	½	⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	13	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie cons. 4s	..	85	..	85
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10¾	10¼	10⅝
Guggenh'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	16	20	15	20
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	27	30	27	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	85	90	85	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	88	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3½	1	..
Houston Oil pf	11	..	11	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	102½	104	102½	104
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	5	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19	20	19	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	9	11	9¾	10
International Salt 5s	..	42	38	42
Int. Silver 1st 6s	99	101	98½	..
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	54	..	54	..
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	54	..	54	..
Lanston Monotype	8	8½	8	9
Light, Fuel & Power	27⅞	28½	28	29
Mackey Companies	20	24	..	25
Mackey Companies pf	60	75	55	80
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1⅝	1½	1¾
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Nat. Sugar pf	96	101	95	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	40	35	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	4	4½	4	4
Northern Securities	85¾	86½	85⅝	86
Otis Elevator	34	35	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	86	90	85	89
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	..	1	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	4½	6	3½	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	63	68½	63	68½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20¼	23	20½	23
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	101	99½	101
Safety Car Heating	180	190	180	190
Seaboard Air Line	10½	11	10⅝	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	18	17¼	17½
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	81½	..	80	81
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4	5	4	5
Standard Milling pf	19	20	19	20
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70½	69½	70¼
Standard Oil	615	625	618	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	30	32
Tintic Copper	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	5¾	6	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	10	13	10	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	73½
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Union Pacific 4% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	83½	87	85	87
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	103½	105	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	103½	104½	103	104½
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Box Board pf	17	17½	16½	17½
United Copper	6	8	6	8
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 6s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	½	..	½
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	..	½	..	½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	25	28	20	28
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	25	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	102½	103	102½	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	102½	103	102½	103
U. S. Steel pf	190	190	190	190
Univ. Fire Exting	5	5½	5	5½
Univ. Fire Exting 5s	50	60	50	60
Universal Tobacco	⅝	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8¾	8½	7⅝	8½

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100⅝
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73	74	73	74
Central Park, N. & E. R	200	210	200	210
Con. Trac. of N. J	62	63	62	63
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	74½	76
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	63½	64	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Ry.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	9
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29¼	31
New Orleans 4½s	79	81	79	81
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39	40	39	40
St. Louis Transit	9	8	8	9
St. Louis Tr. 5s	87½	92½	87½	92½
Second Av. R. R. con	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	..	50½	49	51
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. R. & Electric	12½	13½	12½	13½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	45½	46½	45¾	46½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74	75	75	75½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	50
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	164	169	164	169
Buffalo Gas	3½	4	3¾	4½
Buffalo Gas 5s	63	66	63	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	22	24	22	24
Denver Gas 6s	65	68	65	68
Denver Gas 5s	96	97	96	97
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105¼	106	105⅜	105⅞
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109¼	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	33½	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102½	105½	102⅜	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	..	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93¼	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	88½	92	88½	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6⅜	8½	6⅝	8
Brook. Ferry 5s	60	63	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	105	104	105
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105½
2s, c., 1930	106	105⅝
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philippine 4s	110⅝	111⅜

Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
All. & W.	150	..
Am. Coal	185	200
Am. Cot. Oil	29	30
Am. D. Tel.	22	28
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	7
Am. Ice & Sec. pf	3¾	4½
Am. H. & L. pf	13¼	14
Am. L. Co. pf	26½	..
Am. M. Co	3¼	4
Am. Snuff	110	130
Am. Sm. pf	90½	92
Am. Spirits pf	124	126
Am. T. & C.	85	87
A. T. & T.	121	122
Am. W. Co	9	11
A. W. Co. pf	72½	..
An. Cop. M.	65	67
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf	52	58
A. M. 1st pf	88	98
Atl. C. Line	104	..
B. A. L. pf	104	..
B. Un. Gas	184	190
B'klyn City	5½	6⅜
B., R. & P.	118	120
B., R. & P. pf	132	..
Butterick Co.	47	51
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156
C. & S. A.	..	..
Cel.	101	..
Ches. & O.	29¼	29⅜
C. & A. pf.	80	84
C., B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
Chi. Gt. W.	66	70
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	..	..
Chi. & E.	26	30
Chi. G. W. d.	82	87½
C., M. & St. P.	173	175
C. & N. W.	162	165
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	180
C. & A.	75	98¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	77
C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C. Lor. & W. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	64	66
C. S. 2d pf.	23½	24½
Con. Coal	50	70
D., L. & W.	260	280
D. & G.	18	18½
D. & R. G. pf.	65¼	67
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. South.	9	10½
Dia. Match	125	130
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	11½	14½
Erie 2d pf.	37½	38¼
Ev. & T. H.	58	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City.	44	56
Gen. Ch. Co.	42	49
G. C. Con. Co.	94	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Val.	72½	76½
Hock. V. pf.	78	80
Homestake	49½	51
Ill. C.	103½	..
Int. P. Co.	11¼	11½
Int. Power	27⅝	28
Int. St. P.	33	36
I. S. P. pf.	71¼	73
Iowa Cent.	17½	20
Iowa C. pf.	34	36
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	24	30
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	66	67
Kan. C. So.	10¾	17
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lacl. Gas	..	82
Lacl. G. pf.	86	94
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	46	56
Man. Beach	6	9
Md. C. pf.	100	115
M. W. S. El. pf.	15	18
Mich. Cent.	130	138
M. & St. L.	57	64
M. & St. L. pf.	88	99
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	124
Mo., K. & T. pf.	36¼	37¼
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N., C. & St. L.	103	105
Nat. Enam.	19¼	20
Nat. Enam. pf.	80	85
Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	34½	36
N. Cen. Coal	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	120	127
N. Y. B. & M.	..	..
N. Y. & N. H.	189	190
N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
N. Y. & N. J.	140	145
N. & W. pf.	83	90
Ont. Min.	4	5
Pac. Coast	50	54
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	60	64
Peo. & East	16	20
Pere M. pf.	..	80
Pr. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	99
Pt. Ft. W. & C.	179	..
Pt. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Pr. St. Car.	28	29
P. Steel Car pf.	69	70
Quicksilver	..	1¼
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R.R. Sec.	111	..
Cen. stock ctfs.	86	91
Rep. St. Sp.	23¼	23¾
R. S. S. pf.	74¼	77
Rdg. 2d pf.	56	60
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R. W. & O.	130	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	76	76½
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	20
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	151¼	162
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44	47
St. L. & W.	22½	23
St. L. & W. pf.	50¾	52
U. S. Rub.	11	12
Va. Ir., C. & C. pf.	102	107
Wabash pf.	33¼	33¾
W.-F. Exp.	205	212
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E.	15	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	26

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, March 9, 1904.

Ala Midld 1st 1,000 109
Am Thread 4s 2,000 75
Ann Arb 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 92½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 27,000 ..... 93⅞ 500 ..... 93½ 21,000 ..... 93⅝ 1,000 ..... 93⅝ 1,000 ..... 93¾ 500 ..... 100 1,000 ..... 99⅝ 500 ..... 100 500 ..... 100 28,000 ..... 99⅝
Atlan Coast L 4s 17,000 ..... 91¼ 3,000 91
B & O pr lien 3½s 20,000 ..... 93¼ 2,000 ..... 93⅝ gold 4s 3,000 ..... 101½ S Wn div 3½s 7,000 88
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 ..... 113½
Canada So 1st 1,000 ..... 103½ 1,000 ..... 103½
Cent of Ga. cons 5s 13,000 ..... 105⅜
C of N J gen 5s 2,000 128
Cen Pac gtd 4s 10,000 ..... 97½
C & Oh 6s, Ser A 2,000 ..... 109¼
Ches & O con 5s 9,000 116
Chi & O gen 4½s 22,000 ..... 101⅛ 1,000 ..... 101¼ 2,000 ..... 101⅛
C & Alt R R 3s 26,000 ..... 83¼
Chi & Alt 3½s 2,000 ..... 75⅞
Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds 1,000 ..... 92⅜ 5,000 ..... 92⅛ 4,000 ..... 92⅜ 20,000 ..... 92¼ 4,000 ..... 92⅜
C, Mil & St P. S Minn div 6s 1,000 111
Chi & W skg fd 5s 5,000 110
C, R I & P R R 4s 6,000 ..... 69 5,000 ..... 88⅝ 10,000 69
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s 5,000 ..... 77⅞ 13,000 ..... 77⅛ 2,000 ..... 77⅛
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 ..... 98¼
Col Fuel 6s 1,000 105
Consol Tob 4s 15,000 ..... 57⅞ 6,000 ..... 57⅝ 11,000 ..... 57⅞ 20,000 ..... 57⅜ 2,000c ..... 57⅜ 4,000 ..... 57⅜ 2,000 ..... 57⅜ 5,000 ..... 57⅛ 20,000 ..... 57 5,000 ..... 56⅞ 5,000 ..... 56⅝ 2,000 ..... 57¼ 10,000 ..... 57 33,000 ..... 56⅝ 2,000 ..... 56⅝ 5,000 ..... 56⅜ 4,000 ..... 56½ 10,000 ..... 56⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s 2,000 66
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 ..... 96⅝ 6,000 ..... 96½
Erie Penn coll tr 4s 20,000 ..... 89½
Fl & Pere Mar 6s 20,000 ..... 118½
Ft Wth & D C 1st 2,000 105
Gal, H & San An, M & P div 6s 5,000 ..... 105⅝
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 98½ 5,000 ..... 98¾ 5,000 99
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 ..... 105¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000 ..... 79¼
Kan City So 3s 1,000 ..... 68½
Lacka Steel 5s 4,000 94
L S & M S 3½s 5,000 ..... 98⅝
L S & M S deb 4s 2,000 ..... 98¼
Total sales $1,582,500
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 3,000 ..... 100⅞
Louis & Nash unified 4s 3,000 ..... 98½
Marhatn con 4s ‡2,000 ..... 103⅜
Mex Cent 4½s 2,000 ..... 92¼
Nash, C & St L 1st con 6s 1,000 115
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 2,000 ..... 97⅛ L S col 3½s 16,000 ..... 86⅛
N Y G, El L, H & P pur mon 4s 4,000 ..... 90½
N Y, L & W 1st 6s 37,000 ..... 128½ 1,000c 128¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 ..... 101¼ 14,000 ..... 101½
Nor & W con 4s 29,000 ..... 97⅝ 600 ..... 98½
Nor & West Pocah C & C 4s 1,000 ..... 88⅝
North Pac 4s 2,000 103
Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000 ..... 70⅞ 3,000 ..... 70½
Ore Sh L 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 121½ 10,000 122
Penn Conv 3½s 1,000 ..... 95⅛
Peop G & C Chic 1st con 6s 5,000 124
Peo & E 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 85½
Reading gen 4s 17,000 ..... 95⅝ 4,000 ..... 95½ 2,000 ..... 95⅝
Read Jer Cent coll 4s 3,000 94
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 1,000 ..... 112⅞ 6,000 ..... 113 unify & ref 4s 3,000 ..... 85⅞
St L & San F R R refundg 4s 5,000 ..... 80½
St L Sthw 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 92⅜
St L Sthwn cons 4s 10,000 ..... 70½ 10,000 ..... 70¾
St P, M & M 1st con 6s 25,000 ..... 131 10,000 ..... 131½
St P & Sx Cy 1st 7,000 ..... 122½
St P & N P 6s 5,000 ..... 122¼
Southern Pac 4s 6,000-3 88
So Pac N M 1st 5,000 108
Southn Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 111⅞ 2,000 ..... 111⅝ 3,000 ..... 111½
Third Av con 4s 5,000 95
Tol, Peo & W 4s 4,000 80
Un Pac 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 103⅛
Un Pac conv 4s 10,000 ..... 95⅜ 23,000 ..... 95½ 1,000 ..... 95⅝
Un Rail'ds of San Fr 4s 5,000 79
U S Steel Corp skg fd 5s 10,000 ..... 72⅜ 15,000 ..... 72¼ 6,000 ..... 72⅜ 10,000 ..... 72¼ 51,000 ..... 72⅜ 10,000 ..... 72¼ 136,000 72
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 115½ 4,000 ..... 115⅝ 17,000 ..... 115½
Wab deb B 9,000 ..... 58⅞ 30,000 ..... 58⅝ 5,000 ..... 58⅝ 2,000 ..... 58⅝ 11,000 ..... 58⅞ 10,000 ..... 58½
West Shore 4s 2,000 ..... 107⅝ registered 1,000 107
West Un refund & real est 4½s 2,000 ..... 103 6,000 ..... 102½
Wilk & East 1st 1,000 108
Wis Cen gen

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Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 58th St., near 3d Av.
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Two five-story tenements, with stores,
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Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,600. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, stores, no heat; price, $26,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

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Private houses; low prices, all sections; get list. Chas. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Small amount cash buys fine property to alter into stores. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

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Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 50x95, old buildings, Perry, near Greenwich St., $32,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.: $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bronx.

$500 cash will buy 2-family house with all modern improvements, near L station and schools, adjacent to beautiful Bronx Park; Bronx flats, $250 up. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

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$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 750 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

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Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

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5-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500.00; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

5-story flat; rent, $2,250; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

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Will be sold at once to close an estate, 70 acres; high ground; magnificent easterly view; five acres woods; 10 acres apple orchard, fine young trees; remainder in the best of farming land; watered by springs; house 12 rooms in perfect repair; large old-fashioned chimneys with large fireplaces on first and second floors; carriage house, stable, barn, and other buildings; on State road; less than one hour from Grand Central Station, less than 18 minutes' drive from three railroads. For further particulars apply to NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

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Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
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WOOD & KINGMAN,
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Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on
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Two-story and basement brownstone, 12 rooms and 2 baths, open nickel plumbing; rents for $720 yearly; Title Company mortgage, $4,250; can be bought cheap. J. C. Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

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See us before renewing your lease.
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FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garage, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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South shore Long Island, near Babylon and Great South Bay, residence, 19 rooms, bath; furnace; barns; seven acres; fine condition; $20,000; small part cash; photos. Neville, attorney, 87 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; elegant surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; located at Westport, Conn.; one mile from the finest beach on the Sound.
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Two-story and cellar, seven-room house; gas, wash tubs, toilet in house; grape vines and fruit trees in yard; price $2,700; $500 cash; bargain. John Weitzel, 62 Webster Av., Hoboken.

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Four connecting houses, with immediate possession; suitable for hotel or boarding house.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

Three-story brick and stone dwellings, 104 and 106 West 41st St.; rent, $2,400; ten rooms and bath each; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

To let, 3-story dwelling, 134 W. 126; also 4-story dwelling for business, 14 W. 125. Apply Hortons, 142 W. 125.

In West 70s, three-story and basement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A large list of private houses to let. Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23d St., 403-407 East—Two lofts, 75x100; also ground-floor space.

Building to Let—5-story and basement; elevator. S. Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

Store and basement, 50 feet; 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

A four-story building, 53 Front St.; rent, $1,600. G. W. Panning, 503 Fifth Ave.

Light loft to let, 50x100, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 28th St. and 7th Av.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles, steam boiler, elevator; rent, $2,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio, top light, steam heat, water, elevators, select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished front office, 835 Broadway; heat, light, attendance; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 Prince St. Light store and lofts with all improvements. Apply W. H. Buffett, 5-7 E. 42d. Tel. 4572 38th.

Very attractive store, 15 Maiden Lane, size 23x95, Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

26 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Light Floors, New Building; Elevator; REASONABLE RENT. APPLY PREMISES.

2,482 2d Av., next to cor. 127th St. L Station.

Store & House to Lease.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR 5TH AV.
Stores, floors, new building, elevator; rents $1,000 to $3,250.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

32 UNION SQUARE
Store, lofts, and offices; latest improvements. G. H. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

34-36 W. HOUSTON ST.
Store and lofts, fireproof building. W. G. Pigueron, 5 East 42d St.

A 60-room house, with two stores, (suitable for hotel or boarding house,) situated on 43d St., 6th Av.; excellent location; to lease for some years; reasonable rent. Inquire Owner, 752 6th Av., clothing store.

Entire five-story building to let, Park Place, west of Greenwich St., in the heart of the fruit district; extra dry basement; possession May 1; low rent. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.
BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES, STUDIOS, AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines, "L" station, and new subway.

MARKET & FULTON NATL. BANK BLDG., COR. FULTON & GOLD STS.
A FEW SPECIALLY LIGHT OFFICES AT VERY MODERATE RENTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

WINDSOR ARCADE,
5TH AV., 46 TO 47 STREETS.
Handsome corner store and basement to let; over 44 feet front; especially attractive for jewelry, silverware, paintings, china, and bric-a-brac, furniture, fancy goods, &c.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FIFTH AV. LOFT.
To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.
6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—we must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker.
91 AND 93 5TH AV.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Store, basement, and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, excellent light.
FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Top loft, 42x100; excellent light; steam heat, elevator, and power.
SIMMONS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary,
110 Centre St., New York.

16 DEY STREET
Entire Bldg. To Let May 1
Consisting of Store, Basement, Sub-Basement and 4 Lofts—Rent Reasonable.
LORD, DAY & LORD, 49 WALL ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. William E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof, and beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner of Columbus Av.
For families, bachelors, and transients appreciating refinement.
50 rooms, (detached,) bath.....$ 7 per week.
30 rooms, private bath.....$ 9 " "
25 suites, parlor, bedroom, bath...$14 " "
Parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath.....$21 " "
Transients, $1.50 per day, with private bath.
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WIDEWATER
containing about 50 acres, with a fine water front and dock on the Hudson River at Upper Nyack, N. Y. A. P. GARRABRANT, Tremont and Hughes Av., New York City.

Delightful residence, 45 minutes out; all improvements; large corner lot; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

For our Spring list, now making up, furnished and unfurnished houses; all sections and rentals.
CONNFELT-CLARK CO.,
500 Fifth Av., (42d.) Tel., 2107—38th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Farm, 130 acres, Central New York; fine buildings; fully stocked; free and clear; $14,000. Manhattan or Bronx property; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$15,000 equity in down-town business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm; central location. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

408 East 184th St., Near Jerome Av.—Second floor; private house.

Broadway, corner of 66th St., No. 126.—Seven and bath; steam heat; hot water; $70.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—High-class apartments; eight large rooms; two baths; just completed.

Broadway, Cor. 66th, 126.—Seven and bath; select; convenient; reasonable. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

83d St., 329 West, overlooking Riverside; 8 rooms, bath; two toilets; elevator; rent $71 from May 1st. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
Six elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal, or telephone 3030 Harlem.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buyer of Blocks Sold by Elevated Railroad—Big Building Project in the Bronx—Deals on Lower Fifth Avenue and Upper Broadway.

Max Marx is the buyer of the properties sold recently by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company—the block bounded by Manhattan and Columbus Avenues, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, excepting the Columbus Avenue front, and the block bounded by Manhattan and Eighth Avenues, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets, with the exception of the plot occupied by the One Hundred and Tenth Street station of the elevated railroad.

Part of Fleetwood Park Sold.

Edward N. Crosby sold for Mrs. Juliet M. Livingston the entire block on the west side of Morris Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets and Grant Avenue, 200 by 432 by 206 by 415, containing about thirty-five city lots; also, the block on the east side of Morris Avenue, between the same streets, and College Avenue, 185 by 438 and irregular, with the exception of three lots on the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, which were sold some time ago to the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Simeon. The two blocks contain over sixty city lots. The buyer is a realty corporation which has had plans prepared for three-story two-family brick and stone dwellings, to be erected on the lots. The property was originally in the old Morris farm and was more recently part of the Fleetwood Park racecourse. It has been held in the Morris family for nearly 240 years.

Sale of 136 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Reginald H. Sayre has sold to the Empire Realty Company 136 Fifth Avenue, west side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, a four-story building on plot 25 by 143 and irregular.

Harry E. Hayes has sold for a Mrs. George to a client the five-story business building 20 West Thirtieth Street, 27 by 98.9.

Buyer for "Fife Arms" Apartments.

Alexander Walker has sold to Mrs. Louise Schwegler the seven-story apartment house known as the Fife Arms, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street, on plot 100.8 by 90. The property has been held at $400,000.

New Hotel on West 33d Street.

A building operation of more than ordinary interest, since it will be the first large undertaking in the so-called Pennsylvania district, was revealed yesterday by the filing of plans for a hotel to be erected by Edward F. Robinson at 140 and 142 West Thirty-third Street. The structure will be twelve-stories in height, with basement and sub-basement, and will cover a plot of 8,100 square feet, with a frontage of 62 feet. Mr. Robinson said yesterday that the

lands of Johnson and heirs of Johnson, runs n e 730 to 230th St x s e 6 x s w 54 x s w 235 x 257 x n w 282 to beginning, also land under Spuyten Duyvil Creek; George A. Wells to Guaranty Trust Company, containing 28 99-100 city lots, all title..... 2,249

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS Railroad Company, s e exterior line at s w s of 230th St, runs s e 6 to Tibbets Brook x s w 54x235x257x — 232 x s w — x n e — to beginning, with land under creek, &c.; John H. Warren to Guaranty Trust Company, all title..... 5,622

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS Railroad Company, s e exterior line at s w s of 230th St, runs s e 6 to Tibbets Brook x s w 54x235x257x — 232 x s w — x n e — to beginning, with land under creek, &c.; Mary E. Fuller and another to Guaranty Trust Company, all title..... 5,622

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS Railroad Company, s e exterior line at s w s of 230th St, runs s e 6 to Tibbets Brook x s w 54x235x257x — 232 x s w — x n e — to beginning, with land under creek, &c.; Helen F. Potter and others to Guaranty Trust Company, all title..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Annie Lomberg, ¼ part, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Charles Rischow, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $20,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Ottillie Jost, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $2,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Annie Lomberg, ¼ part, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 218, e s, 25x85; Ida M. Burdett and others to George Palmer, (mtg $14,750)..... Nom.

TINTON AV, s e corner of 152d St, 150x200; Solomon Lorsch and others to Fannie Lorsch, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

TINTON AV, s e corner of 152d St, 150x200; Fannie Lorsch to Solomon Lorsch and others, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

WALTON AV, e s, part of Lot 358, map of Mott Haven, 45.6x116.2x45.6x117.8; William Soons to Susan Soons..... Gift.

WALTON AV, 2,435 to 2,439, w s, 49.11x82; Walton Av, 2,445 and 2,447, w s, 34.6x82x32.6x82; Rebecca K. Porter to Walter J. Dean, (mtgs $12,500)..... Nom.

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, runs w 62.10x s e —x e 17.5x n 50; Sarah Hart to Michael Lasco and another, (mtg $5,350,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 88 and 90, e s, 48.6x75; Julius Weinstein to Morris Rose and another, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and.. 100

3D AV, 2,133, w s, 25x100; Louis Lese to Max J. Klein and another, 2-3 part, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and.. 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 99.11x100; Donald Mitchell to Frederick W. Meyer, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

6TH AV, 24, e s, 18.3x97x17.4x98; Jennie Israel to Jennie Guttenberg, (mtg $10,000)..... 14,500

11TH ST, 534 and 536 East, 40x94.8; Louis Haims to Adolph Cypress, (mtgs $49,500,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; David Cohen to Jacob Altmark, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Louis Golde to David Cohen, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

14TH ST, 316 West, s s, 25x103; Henrietta Kahn to John J. McBride, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

15TH ST, 611 and 613 East, 50x103.3; Patrick Goodman to Orcelia R. Blanchard and others, (mtg $10,000)..... 20,000

20TH ST, n e s, 90 ft s e of 4th Av, 110x26.3; David C. Leech to the trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New York..... 86,000

20TH ST, 129 West, 22.6x92; Jesse C. Woodhull to William A. Hall, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

20TH ST, 131 West, 22.6x92; Jesse C. Woodhull to William A. Hall..... Nom.

21ST ST, 329 West, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Wilson and another, executors, to Hattie Biggerman..... 18,750

35TH ST, 127 East, 16.8x98.9; Augustus C. Gurnee and others, executors and trustees, to Maud A. Conway, (mtg $15,000)..... 29,250

64TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Leopold Brand to Fannie Gutman, 1-8 part..... Nom.

80TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Isaac Zendman to Yetta Stern, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

82D ST, 115 West, 16x102.2; Mary C. Hollingsworth and another to George A. Walton..... Nom.

83D ST, 302 West, 20x78.8; Patrick Derry to Louis S. Millar, (mtg $21,500)..... Nom.

85TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 26.8x102.2; John Baumuller and another, executors, to Ella C. Burns..... 17,500

85TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 26.8x102.2; Karoline Baumuller to Ella C. Burns, quitclaim..... Nom.

88TH ST, 116 East, 25x100; Lee G. Lawrence to Lewis C. Ledyard, other consideration and..... 100

95TH ST, s s, 489.8 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; William G. Park to Edmond J. Curry, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

96TH ST, 164 West, 29x100.8; Emma L. Wagner to Frank Koch, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

98TH ST, 5 West, 52.7x165; Jacob A. Zimmerman and another to Jacob Herb, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.. 100

111TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; James W. McCormick to William Crawford..... Nom.

129TH ST, n s, 60.10 ft e of 1st Av, runs w 60.10 x n 97.9 x s 0.1 to beginning, gore; Bernard Trusch to Isaac Cohen, 3-10 part, (mtgs $19,000)..... 100

123D ST, s s, 118 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Jean Roth to Maria A. Roth, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

130TH ST, n s, 308.9 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x99.11; Thomas J. Lock to Robert M. Morton, other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Frederick W. Nerze to Ray Helborn, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 100x199.11x irregular; Mortimer F. Porter to Louis Lese, other consideration and..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 368.3 ft w of 5th Av, runs w 60.8 x n 97.3 x s e — to beginning, gore; Max J. Klein to Louis Lese and another, ⅔ part, (mtg $5,900,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of 3d Av, 49.11x78.5x irregular; James Moylan to S. F. Gluchowski, (mtgs $54,000)..... Nom.

153D ST, 206 and 208 West, 50x99.11; John Yule to Louis Lese, (mtgs $32,000)..... Nom.

153D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Louis Lese to Abraham W. Lilienthal, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 26; Ed Baumann to Max Roth, 2 years..... 720

BOWERY, 44; Aaron Engel and another to Albert Hurdus, 5 years.....$480 to 780

BOWERY, 24; Laura R. Conkling to Max Feinman, 2 years..... 1,680

CARMINE ST, 31; Elizabeth A. Galway to Edward Walton, 3 years..... 480

HOUSTON ST, 193 East; Emma Pfizenmayer and another, executors, to Joseph Link, 3 years..... 900

ORCHARD ST, 151 to 157, Solomon Bachrach to Morris Levy and another, 3½ years..... 13,078

SPRING ST, 156; Benjamin B. Johnston to Samuel Deckler, 3 years..... 1,200

WASHINGTON ST, 825; Jacob Kulla to William Zimmer, 3 years..... 1,000

WEST BROADWAY, 487; Charles A. Lock to Leonard Priscia, 6 years..... 330

2D AV, 1,883; Alfred B. Price to Max Lippman, 3¼ years..... 600

2D AV, 1,568; Stephen T. Brooker, agent, to Morris Gelb, 3 3-12 years..... 900

10TH AV, 650; Louisa O'Connell and another to the Gallagher Stores, 3 years.... 1,000

117TH ST, 718 to 722 East; Mary Decker to Philip A. Decker, Jr., 5 2-12 years.... 1,020

36TH ST, 603 to 607 West; Henry C. Dodge to L. Straus & Sons, 3 1-12 years.. $3,220 and 3,620

76TH ST, 505 East; Mary Decker to Philip A. Decker, Jr., 5 2-12 years..... 1,200

142D ST, 315 West; Daisy E. Everett to William F. Walsh, 3 years.....$360 to 420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTMARK, Jacob, to David Cohen; 13th St, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,200

BACHRACH, Irving, to Bernard Klingenstein and another; Madison Av, w s, 50 ft s of 100th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 5,000

BACHRAH, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Madison Av, w s, 50 ft s of 100th St, prior mtgs —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,750

BLANCHARD, Orcelia R., and another to Patrick Goodman; 15th St, 611 and 613 East, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years..... 7,000

BURNS, Eela C., to John Baumuller and another, executors; 85th St, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

BURSTEIN, Maurice J., to Charles L. Bininger; Gouverneur St, e s, 27 ft n of Monroe St, 5 years..... 27,000

CAHILL, Mary A., to John Hardy; 27th St, 504 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 300

COHN, Walter J., to Mollie Herschfield; Lenox Av, s w corner of 144th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

CONWAY, Maud A., to Margaret W. Allis; 35th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

DEAN, Walter J., to Arthur Knox; Walton Av, 2,447, due Aug. 9, 1905, 6 per cent..... 500

DEAN, Walter J., to Arthur Knox; Walton Av, 2,445, due Aug. 9, 1905, 6 per cent..... 500

DEAN, Walter J., to Arthur Knox; Walton Av, 2,435 to 2,439, 3 mtgs, due Aug. 9, 1905, 6 per cent., each..... 500

DIETER, Konrad, to Gabriel Endlich and another; 112 Stanton St, due Jan. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

DOSSENBACH, Jacob A. Zimmermann; 117 Bank St, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 5¼ per cent..... 3,000

FLEISCHMANN, Gustav J., and another to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; 141st St, s s, 312.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years?.. 30,000

FLEISCHMANN, Gustav J., and another to Frederic de P. Foster; 141st St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

FOOTE, Elizur V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Canal St, n w corner of Chrystie St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

FOSTER, John W., and another to Harris D. Colt; 9th Av, 725 and 727, w s, 39.3 ft n of 49th St, due Feb. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

FRANK, Meyer, to Aaron Goodman and another; Avenue C, 68, s e corner of 5th St, due March 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 8,500

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Isidor Ginsberg; Avenue B, 78 and 80, prior mtg $65,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 19,000

GREENSTONE, Heyman, to Abraham Levy; Allen St, 132, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,400

GUNTHER, Jeannette, to the Cremieux Benevolent Society; 112th St, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Henry Dreyer; 111th St, 221 and 223 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $48,000, installments, 6 per cent.; each.. 4,000

HERS, Jacob, to Jacob A. Zimmermann and another; 203 and 205 West 98th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Samuel A. Everitt; 16th St, n s, 1,678 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $130,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,500

ISAACS, Jacob L., and another to Katie J. Amend and another; 114 Lewis St, prior mtg $19,000, 10 years, 6 per cent.. 12,000

JAFFE, David, to Abraham Levy; Broome St, 26 and 28, prior mtg —, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,000

JOACHIM, Augusta, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 102d St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 19,000

KEITH, Monroe J., to Mary J. Elmer; Valentine Av, n e corner of 201st St, due Nov. 5, 1905..... 11,500

KOCH, Frank, to Emma L. Wagner; 164 West 96th St, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years. 5,000

KRINSKY, J., and others to Henry Dreyer; 111th St, 219 East, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LASCO, Michael, and another to Sarah Hart; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 650

LENTIN, David, to George W. Murray; 11th St, 537 East, 5 years..... 27,500

LENTIN, David, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 11th St, 537 East, prior mtg $27,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 108th St, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LESE, Louis, to Mortimer F. Porter; 135th St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, due March 16, 1905..... 24,000

LESE, Louis, to Mortimer F. Porter; 134th St, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, due March 16, 1905..... 10,000

LESE, Louis, to John Yule; 1534 St, 266 and 268 West, two mtgs, prior mtgs $32,000, 3 years, each..... 5,000

LEVENSON, Joseph, to Elias Surut; Canal St, 172½, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

LEVY, Samuel, to Louis Loos; 1st Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 49th St, 3 years..... 4,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 233 and 235 Elizabeth St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 20,000

McBRIDE, John J., to Henrietta Kahn, widow; 14th St, 316 West, 1 year..... 7,000

McCORMACK, Peter, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Cherry St, 55 and 57, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

MORAN, Margaret, individually and as trustee, and others; 40th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,150

MORTON, Robert M., to Thomas J. Lock; 130th St, n s, 308 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years..... 4,000

NEW YORK KNICKERBOCKER REAL Estate Company to the Chelsea Realty Company; 91st St, n s, 5.3 ft e of Avenue A, runs e 179.2 to the w s of proposed marginal street x n 101 to the original line of high water x irregular, 3 years..... 20,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Henry Meyer; Sullivan St, 60, 62, and 62½, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ROSS, Morris, and another, to Julius Weinstein; 2d Av, 88 and 90, n e corner of 5th St, prior mtg —, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 28,250

ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Edward T. Engle; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangin St, prior mtg —, due Sept. 17, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RUGGIERO, Salvatore, to John Piscano; 30th St, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years..... 6,000

SEGAL, Millie, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Cannon St, 128, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,500

SELIG, Jacob, and Thomas G. Hays; Columbus Av, 800 and 802, n w corner of 99th St, due Jan. 4, 1906..... 15,000

TAYLOR, George W. K., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 104 and 106 John St; also 12 to 15 Platt St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE EPISCOPAL Fund of the Diocese of New York to Mary S. Leech and another, trustees; Gramercy Park, 7, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 31,000

WANNER, Peter F., to the German Savings Bank; 147th St, n s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each..... 7,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Susan H. Geissenhainer; Rose St, 35 and 37, 3 years. 9,000

WOLF, Bertha, to James E. Nichols, trustee; Madison Av, 2,093, 3 years..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mary R. Prime..... 8,009

BEAN, Elvira M., as guardian, to Wealthy H. Lewis..... 3,619

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Edward A. O'Brien..... 000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., (Hamersley,) and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... 1

EPPSTEIN, Abraham H., and another, executors, to Jacob Eppstein..... 6,000

EWING, Justus E., to Oriental Bank of the City of New York..... 10,000

FLETCHER, George H., to Security Mortgage Company..... 30,000

GREENBERG, Mary, as Com., to Abraham Greenberg..... 3,083

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Isidor Ginsberg..... 3,000

HOWARD, Annie M., guardian, to Winifred H. Hagen..... 1

HUTTER, Leopold, to Franz Backhaus.. 1

ISAAC, Moe A., to Union Exchange Bank. 1

KESSLER, Max, to Marcus Markel..... 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm..... 19,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium..... 23,000

LORSCH, Moses S., to Hannah Lorsch... 1

MANIERRE, Benjamin F., to Maria M. Baltz and others..... 29,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Caroline Mendel.. 6,275

PORTER, Mortimer F., to Frederick J. Winston, assigns 2 mtgs, ⅔ part..... 17,000

RAWSON, Marie, to Adelia Runyon..... 5,000

SCHMITT, John J., to Melusine Brose.... 2,000

THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York to Lawyers' Mortgage Company..... 20,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 2 assignments..... 7,500

WEEKES, Estelle D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 23,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 28,250

WILLITS, William H., to the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company and another..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 90; Morris F. Finkelstein against Marcus Schiff, owner; Ebeling & Meyen, contractors..... 163

CATHERINE ST, 90; Maxwell & Dempsey against Rose Bernay, owner; Louis Bernay, contractor..... 225

CROTONA AV, w s, 154.6 ft s of 182d St, 22.6x100; Bartelstone Brothers against David Helfenberg, owner; Sophia Knefler, contractor..... 34

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 44.10x100.5; Lewis Harding against the City Club Realty Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Sweeney.

50TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.5x irregular, three actions; Mary W. Pell-Haggerty against Judson Lawson and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

132D ST, 235 West; Alexander V. Blake against Anna J. Steers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redding, Kiddle & Greeley.

162D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Sarah E. Van Wyck, individually and executrix, against William H. Bellinger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

162D ST, n s, 476 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; the American and Foreign Christian Union against William H. Bellinger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

162D ST, n s, 440 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; William F. Wahrenberger and another against William H. Bellinger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, w s, 59.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; New York Life Insurance Company against Louise M. Hartwell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hamilton.

SULLIVAN ST, 90; Madeline Pierce against Austin Leake, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

1ST AV, s s, Lot 104, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125, Twenty-fourth Ward; Jane E. Demarest, executrix, against Angelo M. Di Niscia and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

1ST AV, 2,231; Vincenzo Grosso against Solomon Marx, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Swain.

2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 127th St, 24.4x100; Emmie L. B. Clark against Marcella Marcus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Sweeney.

5545—Hart vs Spellman
5560—Morrison vs Michaele

5128—Wesp vs Union Ry Co
5229—Bandine vs same
5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Gerber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5244—McGinley vs Smith
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague

5207—Perry vs Bates

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gigerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Supreme Court:

179—Ward Roper et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. C. Scurlock et al.—Mandate granted on motion for the defendants.

503—William H. Pope, plaintiff in error, vs. John M. C. Williams et al.—Argument continued for the defendants and concluded by plaintiff.

535—George W. Beavers, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal.—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellee.

The day call for Thursday: Nos. 535, 372, (and 373 and 481,) 273, 177, 178, 181, 182, (and 183,) 185, 188, and 189, (and 190.)

Calendars for Thursday, March 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

92—Mosle vs Bidwell
183—Ruttenan vs The Patria
192—Eldred vs Kirkland
194—Burrill vs Crosaman
195—In re Marine Dry Dock Co
160—Fulford vs The King Gruffydd
175—Weston Elec Co vs Stevens
200—In re Riggs Rest. Co
202—In re Gilman
198—Dubois vs Mayor, &c

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. General calendar.

242—Lansdorff vs Olds
293—Sala vs Realich
276—Beves vs McMillian
284—Alvia vs Man Ry
285—Same vs same
296—Costello vs Central R R of N J
223—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
1227—Landi vs L I R R
283—Gregi vs Hearst
305—Norton vs Shields
165—Rady vs Penn R R
170—Mattiage vs German Am Ins Co
185—Swortfinger vs Penn R R Co
190—Brown vs Scott

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

93—Blakesie vs N Y C & H R R R Co
94—McWilliams vs Tug Media

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, March 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

32—Thyll vs N Y & L B R R Co
33—Hill vs Warsawshi
36—People, &c, vs Bootman
42—Redmond vs City of N Y
48—Cushing vs Met St Ry Co
53—Goldsmith vs Schroeder
59—City of N Y vs Castle Braid Co
4—Moynihan vs Greene
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

27—Internat Money Box Co vs So Trust, &c, Co
35—Pache vs Oppenheim
6—Costello vs 3d Av R R Co
7—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
9—Dennison vs City of New York
15—Lowenstein vs Diamond Soda Water Mfg Co
16—Jacobus vs same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rauth vs Hillmen
2—In re Schrader
3—Egan vs Morris
4—Travers vs Gray
5—Buckley vs Buckley
6—Dailey vs Dailey
7—Weinstock vs Purdy
8—Cardani vs Hayes
9—In re Wolbert
10—Mott vs City of N Y
11—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Montague)
12—Odendall vs Haebler
13—Barnard vs Brennan
14—Reich vs Cochran
15—Hawley vs Hawley
16—Franklin vs Burnham
17—Slavens vs Jebb
18—In re Coop B & L Association
19—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co
20—Hellner vs Sigeman
21—Germania Life Ins Co vs Herskovitz
22—In re Keenan
23—Wormser vs Model
24—In re Moll
25—Greacen vs O'Neill
26—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Christoforo)
27—Am Audit Co vs Indus Fed of Am
28—In re Van Wyck
29—Holy Cross Society vs Gorsky
30—Cohn vs Witteman
31—Sternberg vs Maxwell
32—In re Moll
33—Reilly vs Keene
34—Pruden vs Canda
35—Cushing vs same
36—Peters vs same
37—Cobb vs same
38—Schultz vs same
39—Webster vs same
40—Bird vs same
41—Thiele vs same
42—Garfield Nat Bank vs same
43—Met Tel Co vs same
44—Ryan vs same
45—F W Nickerson Co vs same
46—Eriksen vs Eriksen
47—Bruen vs Grennon
48—Taylor vs N Y B L B Co
49—People, &c, vs same, (in re Niffin)
50—Kleeck vs Kleeck
51—Bulkley vs Bulkley
52—Singer vs Cong Beth, &c

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer.

396—Beardsley vs Merrill & Baker
General calendar.
3360—Goodman vs Maze
3442—Trotto vs Noha
3503—Talihee vs Gordon
3514—Fischer vs Lund
3588—Hauptmann vs Hauptmann
2963—Boice vs Jones
3756—Hummell vs Burry
3787—Ogle vs Meehan
3752—Ritz vs Ritz
4090—Zeuschner vs Zeuschner
3515—Wilbur vs Wilbur
4065—Breck vs Schart
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

3771—Rousseau vs Rousseau
2922—Rosenblatt vs Rosenblatt
3160—Schavrien vs Domroe
636—Hance vs Citizens' Water Supply Co
4094—Nugent vs Eagle
741—Nuchaters Asphalt Co vs Robinson
1526—Ernst vs Amer Spirits Mfg Co
3422—Spaulpagh vs Feehan
3183—Miller vs City of New York

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned to Monday, March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Alexander Vachon

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

13432—King vs Stedler
12314—Turner vs Munson
12734—Kaufman vs Rosenshine
14781—Downes vs Hart
14897—Neumeyer vs Du Vivier
14837—Estabrook vs Mehrbach
14864—Same vs same
14865—Same vs same
14063—Curtis & Von Bermuth Mfg Co vs Wentz
14756—Morgenthau vs Campbell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV, VI., and VII. for trial.

Inquest, 5175—Pastuains vs Tsucalas
3954—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
5076—Larkin vs Tucker
11737—Brown vs Man Ry
5172—Gregorius vs Met St Ry
5001—Smith vs Met St Ry
5118—Solinc vs same
5137—Hollander vs same
5304—Kessler vs Man Ry
5313—Cavanaugh vs Met St Ry
5438—Reilly vs same
5447½—Miranda vs same
5501—Silberman vs same
14254—Kreiling vs Inter St Ry Co
4931—No Am Life Ins Co vs Johnson
4370—Raynor vs Met St Ry Co
5017—Kraus vs Williams
5022—Smith vs Met St St Ry Co
5054—Reenis vs same
5055—Same vs same
5135—Twomey vs Twohy
5171—Gaffney vs Met St Ry Co

5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker
5242—Straub vs Met St Ry Co
5248—Goulding vs same
5259—Blanchard vs same
5252—Fusco vs same
5267—Scott vs same
5269—Oakley vs same
5271—Conroy vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5256—Boland vs Met St Ry Co
5284—Harmon vs same
5288—Richner vs same
5298—Cayle vs same
5208—Burns vs same
5028—McFadden vs same
4976—Rush vs same
5295—Rappaport vs same
5311—Castellano vs same
5314—Snyder vs same
5321—Fox vs N Y C & H R R Co
5239—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
5537—Meagher vs same
5343—Conkling vs same
5349½—Intriere vs same
5348—Holzman vs same
5351—Burger vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5,818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned to March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

3116—Jacob vs Thompson
4168—Riordan vs American Tobacco Co
5202—Tessitone vs Schmidt
4286—Schoenblum vs City of New York
4525—Standard Scale & Supply Co vs McIntyre
5545—Hart vs Spellman
5560—Morrison vs Michaele
5128—Wesp vs Union Ry Co
5229—Bandine vs same
5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Gerber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5244—McGinley vs Smith
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague

3910—Meyer vs Seligman
14362—Campbell vs Emslie
7327—Weiss vs Weinstein
5344—Greenberger vs D D, E B & B R R Co
5397—Everett vs Haskell
3887—Badger vs N Y Co Nat Bank
5406—Flood vs 3d Av R R Co
5411—Corn Ex Bank vs Wolf
5431—Broder vs Spain
5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c Co
5437—Beadleston & Wers vs Casey
5441—Fairbain vs Rausch
5462—Stern vs City of New York
5479—Fay vs Wirth
5496—Abbott-Gamble Com Co vs N Y Penn Brick Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sarah M Berlin,
Lydia L Swinson,
John Eikhoff,
Charles Schiedorn,
Lena Korner,
Simon Borg,
Catharina Rehbock,
James H Fancher.

At 11 A. M.
Magdalena Karl

At 2:30 P. M.
Edward B Arkenburgh,
Mary J Fraser,
William Ahlborn,
James G Weld,
Beatrice A Sire

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

6683½—Morel vs Stearns
1627½—Siegel vs Met St Ry
2435—Koester vs Int St Ry Co
1265—Cogialte vs Met St Ry
2455—Kurschowitz vs Epstein
2443—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co
7077½—Ellner vs Priestley
1072—Lowel vs Met St Ry Co
905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1555—Hasleton vs Int St Ry Co
1541—Crocker Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev Supply Co
1805—Stecher vs I O F S I
6960—Blass vs Ploch
2433—Winn vs Empire Life Ins Co
6188½—Steinberg vs Schlessinger
1807—Hatter vs Int St Ry Co
2458—Rubino vs Levy

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5077—Steinmetz vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
1064—Leitner vs Met St Ry
1421—Raab vs German-Am Ins Co
2187—McKeage vs Int St Ry
2170—Schneep vs Int St Ry
1150—Garduhn vs Union Ry
2191—Simonoff vs Fox
2132—Schulich vs Katz
1232—Silverman vs Schwarz
969—Klingenstein vs Belsinger
1743—Maloof vs Zini
2582—Scheer vs Habermacher
2583—Breder vs Doelger
2584—Vasilides vs Borland
2585—Tishman vs Kline
2586—Anderson vs Union Ry Co
2587—Internat Money Box Co vs So Trust, &c, Co
2587½—F & M Schaefer Brew Co vs Cahill
2588—Giannantorio vs Moguin Rest, &c, Co
2589—Baer vs Nicholson
2590—Cannariato vs Int St Ry Co
2591—Wortman vs Herrman
2592—Breitweiser vs Int St Ry Co
2593—Pierce vs Degnon-McLean Co
2594—Foley vs Palladine
2595—Brady vs Union R R Co
2596—Hirsch vs Colonial Trust Co
2597—Glick vs Hirschman
2599—Steingut vs Knapp
2600—Watson vs Nagle
2601—Singer Mfg Co vs Wernberger

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A reward will be paid for the recovery and return in sound condition of every barrel of oil marked "G's," lost from lighter in East River, Friday, to the owners, L. C. Gillespie & Son, 6-8 Fletcher St., city.

LOST—Corner 59th St., 6th Av., lady's green leather purse, containing gold purse marked "E. C.," and other articles. Finder please communicate with H. B. Gayley, 49 Wall St.; reward.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BANK BOOK No. 406,473 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return book to bank, 31 Chambers St.

LOST—Scotch collie, white ring around neck, white feet; license, 190; name on collar. Lawrence Fitzpatrick. Suitable reward. 110 East 60th.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Turquoise Brooch, surrounded with diamonds; liberal reward. Room 707, 3 West 29th St.

LOST—Scotch Collie Dog; $20 reward will be paid for his return to J. M. Delaney & Co., 304 Hudson St.

LOST—Friday night, brindle bulldog, 6th Av. and 26th St.; liberal reward if returned to 18 West 25th St.

LOST.—Fox terrier; 313 West 105th St.; no collar; liberal reward if returned to 121 Madison Av.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, between 23d-20th Sts., 6th Av. and Broadway, a lady's gold brooch, with three pearls. Return to 14 East 75th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., the Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

51ST ST. 227 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home table; off Broadway, accessible; reasonable.

82D ST., 171 EAST.—Large rooms; all conveniences; Jewish family; excellent board; reasonable; private house.

186TH ST., 694 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,264 Lexington Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Small private family spending Summer in their bungalow, on the coast of Maine, would take one or two gentlemen or ladies to board; cool climate; fishing, private pier, boats, with quiet, attractive home comforts; references required and furnished. For personal interview address F Box 158 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

18TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small, en suite, single; southern exposure; conveniences; rates permanent party; transients.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

118TH ST., 15 WEST.—Nicely furnished, heated rooms; good home cooking; in German family. Weinstein.

184TH ST., 403 EAST, Near Jerome Av.—One or two large connecting rooms; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73, NEAR 26TH ST.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove; bath, telephone; convenience.

LEXINGTON AV., 780, 61ST ST.—Doctor's office and parlor; has been occupied by prominent dentist for six years; references required.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

MILLINERY SHOWROOM HIGH-CLASS Saleswomen.—Exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom; also good saleswomen wanted in the untrimmed millinery salesroom. Apply to Superintendent, at your convenience during the day. Simpson-Crawford Co.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.—Would be glad to talk to those who are looking for openings in the Spring in any of our various departments. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

SALESWOMEN.—Those experienced in various departments can secure temporary positions on our contingent list, and opportunity of securing the first steady opening. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

WANTED—Stenographer, very competent and genteel appearance, for up-town office; possible opportunity to go to St. Louis Exposition; position permanent; good salary. Jupp & Schofield, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Girl (17) to inspect hosiery; steady position; references required. Andrews-Rosenwald Co., 253 Church St.

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

WANTED—60 female operators this morning. Oliver Typewriter Co., 391 Broadway.

Males.

WANTED—Young man to study stenography under court reporter; 175 words; qualify for civil service; permanent position when capable. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy, in a publishing house; must write a good hand and be of American parentage. Box F 157 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer; must have experience in wide-guage operating. 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer for commission house. 391 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

4c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

BILL CLERK.—On Oliver machine; two years' experience in general office work. M. F. N., 647 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In private family; city or country; 6 years' personal reference. 328 East 37th St.; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, washing, cleaning, daily; any part city; postal. Cullen, 402 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic French dressmaker, lately back from Paris, wishes engagements by day in private family. M. A., Box 107, 617 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 158 East 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,225, Times, Harlem.

SECRETARY, &c.—As secretary, reader, or translator from French or German, by a lady, long resident abroad. X. C., Box 100 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in a contracting office; also experience in office of chemical company; good references; salary, $10 to $12. Miss A. L. Lewis, 76 Ravine Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; five years' experience in literary and commercial work; rapid and accurate; first-class references; salary, $15. Miss Alice Green, 36 Jefferson Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; six years' experience in the importing business; A1 references as to ability, &c.; salary, $12 to $15. Miss M. E. Finnegan, 101 Sussex St., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By an expert; eight years' legal experience; Oliver operator; salary, $18 to $20; first-class references. M. H. M., 39 East 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly competent; five years' experience commercial line; salary, $15 to $18. Miss M. E. Roarke, 178 East 76th St.

STENOGRAPHER. Eight years' experience; rapid and accurate; on Oliver typewriter; salary, $15. A. M. C., care of Mrs. Fields, 391 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, law and commercial; best references; good grammarian, accurate. I. L. S., 21 East 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $12. Ann Liebert, 139 Eldridge St.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—A lady of refinement, (widow, thirty years of age,) as traveling companion to a lady or family; converses fluently in English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish; references exchanged. The Fuchs-Ruble Co., 306 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.

Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A young man, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. Address Box H, 125 Times Office.

CONSTABLE CONDEMNS BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Ex-Superintendent Gives Reasons for Declining Jury Service.

ACTION IN DARLINGTON CASE

Coroner and Inquest Body View the Forty-sixth Street Ruins—Death List Now Twenty-one.

Coroner Scholer selected a jury yesterday for the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Darlington Hotel collapse. After the jurymen had viewed the ruins in Forty-Sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Coroner dismissed them until 3 o'clock Monday, when the taking of testimony will be started in the West Side Court. The jury is as follows:

A. W. Cordes, architect, 130 Fulton Street.
Hugo Weber, builder, 12 East Twenty-third Street.
Paul Pfotenhauer, building materials, 1,135 Broadway.
Ferdinand Von Hoffman, architect, 1,135 Broadway.
A. S. MacGregor, architect; 335 Broadway.
John J. Clancy, real estate, 1,789 Broadway.
F. O'Connor, builder, 256 West Fifty-fourth Street.
August P. Windolph, builder, 27 West Thirty-third Street.
James J. Radley, structural iron, 148 West Seventeenth Street.

Considerable difficulty attended the choosing of the jury. Seventeen representative men in various building trades had been summoned, and Coroner Scholer hoped to find a dozen who would serve, but finally decided to proceed with the lesser number.

"The next time I have an important inquest like this I'll call 100 talesmen," he said. The others called, five of whom made no response, were Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, architect, 347 West Eighty-sixth Street; Cornelius W. Luyster, builder, 139 West Ninety-second Street; James M. A. Darrach, architect and engineer, 1,133 Broadway; Stevenson Constable, architect and ex-Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings; George B. Post, architect, 33 East Seventeenth Street; James H. Hunt, architect, 28 East Twenty-first Street; John F. O'Rourke, engineer, 8 West Fiftieth Street; James A. Farley, builder, Windsor Arcade, and James R. Waterlow, real estate, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Mr. Pfotenhauer informed Coroner Scholer that he had the contract for the brick work on the Darlington, but was willing to serve.

Mr. Constable, who declined to serve, said:

"I am prejudiced against the Bureau of Buildings, and I mean to write an article exposing its methods. It is rotten, and I could not give a fair decision in regard to any of its contentions."

Coroner Scholer and the jury were met at the scene of the disaster by Lieut. Walter Gargan of Engine 56, who was one of the first to reach the fallen structure. He said that he saw no steam about the ruins except a little which was escaping from a leak in a pipe, and was positive that there could have been no explosion, which was the first theory advanced as the reason for the collapse.

John K. Peek, Building Inspector, gave a brief general description of the structure, and James P. Whiskeman, civil engineer of the Bureau of Buildings, discussed the theory advanced by A. J. Patterson, owner of the hotel in Forty-seventh Street, immediately in the rear, where Mrs. Storrs was killed, to the effect that the Darlington had been built, in part at least, upon quicksand. Mr. Whiskeman said he was satisfied that there was no ground for this belief, and said that to convince himself he had caused a column at the southeast corner of the Darlington plot to be pulled up, when the foundation was found firm and solid.

Coroner Scholer and the jury went down amid the debris, which still occupies a large part of the excavation, although a powerful hoisting engine has been constantly at work upon it ever since the day following the disaster. They devoted rather more time to material scattered about the street waiting to be removed. One of the jurors remarked that the grain of a certain column seemed to be good, and that the bolts had held, though the bottom flanges pulled out.

"Gentlemen, I must warn you against expressing any opinion in regard to this case," said the Coroner, who then led the way around the block to the Patterson Hotel, where the jury viewed the ruins from the windows of a rear suite on the second floor.

Coroner Scholer said he had been as yet unable to find Schwandtner, who was the practical man of the contracting firm. Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, reported that twenty-one persons had died as a result of the disaster, and that but one man, John Connolly, of 1,846 Second Avenue, is still missing. It would be a matter of little surprise, however, should several bodies of workmen yet be discovered.

Old Pupils to Dine Principal White.

George White, Principal of Grammar School No. 70, has been a schoolmaster in New York City for nearly fifty years. Every year hundreds of Mr. White's old pupils get together and give their old schoolmaster a dinner. Mr. White's boys, many of whom are grandfathers, will dine him at the Savoy Hotel Saturday evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

BANK CLERK.—Extra work of any kind; expert linguist and translator. Bruell, 49 St. Mark's Place, city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry, accountant, correspondent, at present employed, desires change. "Moderate," 1,304 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—Man, wife; English; thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; personal reference. H. W., care Walsh, 1,161 Jackson Av., Bronx.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 102 Times.

College student; position of responsibility; large business experience; ability. Robinson, 879 Forest Av.

ELECTRICAL.—With a large contracting firm by an American; age twenty; good personality; mechanical inclination; security; A1 indorsement. Future, Box 10, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER.—As engineer in large apartment house or hotel; experienced; family consists of man and wife; references furnished. Apply Engineer, 360 West 55th St.

GARDENER.—By young married man, no children, as gardener and caretaker of gentleman's place; understands thoroughly all kinds of vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawn; also horses and cattle; is strictly sober and reliable; has best of references. Address care of John Thelsz, 201 East 43d St.

GARDENER.—First-class head gardener on a gentleman's estate or architecture firm; perfect in landscaping, greenhouse, vegetables, and in every line of gardening; seven years with last employer; first-class references; can take charge at once; introducement any time before May 1. O. P., 15 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 30th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Malden Lane.

TYPEWRITER.—Young man, willing to make himself useful around office. Experienced. H. R. Samuells, 258 W. 38th St.

Young man in business office desires employment evenings; excellent penman; refined tastes, well educated, and adaptable to any circumstances; best references. L., Box 110 Times.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (50c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 Sixth Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other original productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces of oak and walnut, taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Stamps Wanted—Unused at 5 per cent. discount; stamps of every description bought. Call or address Room 1, 115 Nassau St.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old jewelry, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

GOFF'S CLIENT CONFESSES.

Recorder Agrees That Man He Helped Must Be Crazy.

Recorder Goff was not only amused but astounded yesterday when a prisoner for whom he had acted as counsel took the witness stand and confessed his guilt. The case in which this peculiar incident occurred was that of Siev Rief, the Bowery shawl peddler who was tried on a charge of smashing a window in a Bowery jewelry shop and stealing three imported clocks.

The Recorder on Tuesday acted as counsel for Rief because he could not find a lawyer to assign to the case. While acting as counsel the Recorder upheld his reputation as a skilled cross-examiner, and succeeded in proving by the witnesses for the prosecution that they had no evidence on which Rief could be convicted.

Yesterday when the trial was resumed the Recorder assigned Charles Le Barbier to continue the defense of Rief.

The new counsel made a motion to dismiss the indictment against Rief on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove its case, adding that Rief had only been in the United States five months, and was entirely innocent of the charge against him. The Recorder denied the motion to dismiss, and then Mr. Le Barbier asked that an interpreter be called, as he intended to put Rief on the stand, who, he thought, could not speak English.

"Do you understand English?" asked counsel, addressing Rief.

"Certainly I do," replied the defendant, much to the amazement of counsel.

"Did you throw this brick through that window?" asked the lawyer, expecting the defendant promptly to deny the charge.

"Why, certainly I did," answered Rief. "But there were two other men with me. I stole but two of the clocks. One of the other men stole the third, which was the best one. I don't know why I did it."

"There seems to be some doubt as to this man's sanity," remarked Assistant District Attorney Clarke. "I think we ought to suspend proceedings until he can be examined."

"I think so, too," remarked Mr. Le Barbier.

"I'll have to agree with you, gentlemen," added the Recorder.

NEW TRIAL FOR COHN.

Verdict Against A. S. Rosenthal's Partner Set Aside—Browne Sentenced.

A new trial was granted yesterday by Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, to Martin L. Cohn, junior partner of the silk firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., convicted recently, together with Charles C. Browne, formerly an examiner of silk in the Appraiser's Stores, of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Judge Thomas at the same time denied the motion on behalf of Browne and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. In his opinion, which was very lengthy, Judge Thomas said:

"The evidence shows that Cohn had no specific connection with a single act, fact, or circumstance relating to the purchase, invoicing, shipping, or importation of the goods into this country, that his brief connection with the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and relative duties in connection with its business, do not justify an inference that he had obtained knowledge of the fraud. Hence it must be concluded that there is not sufficient evidence to support the verdict as to him.

"Cohn is granted a new trial because no cause of action was proved against him, and the indictment should have been dismissed as to him by the court."

Cohn's bail of $30,000 was renewed, and Browne furnished $12,500 bail pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The bondsmen of A. S. Rosenthal, who failed to appear for trial, deposited a certified check for $30,000, the amount of his bond, with the United States District Attorney yesterday.

W. Wickham Smith, the Special Assistant Attorney General who prosecuted the cases, declared that he would advise against trying Cohn again, unless further evidence were secured against him.

JERSEY CITY'S GAS WAR.

Mayor Takes Summary Action When Darkness Is Threatened.

It was feared in the Lafayette district of Jersey City yesterday that when night came on sections of several streets would be unlighted in consequence of a war between two rival gas companies, the Hudson County branch of the Public Service Corporation and the American Lighting Company of Baltimore, but the trouble was averted by the prompt action of Mayor Fagan, who instructed the police to see that the lamps were lighted and kept lighted, no matter what objections either company might make. As a consequence the lamps twinkled as usual.

The trouble began several weeks ago, when the American Lighting Company underbid the Public Service Corporation and obtained the contract. Many persons wondered how this could be, since the Baltimore company had no gas mains in Jersey City, and must necessarily purchase its gas from its rival; yet in face of this fact the Baltimore company offered to furnish gas at 3 cents per lamp less than the city had been paying. When the new company began substituting new burners for the old ones the Public Service Corporation sent out men to disconnect the lamps from the mains. This was stopped on Saturday by an injunction granted by Justice Bradford of Wilmington, Del.

The Baltimore company went on changing the burners until yesterday, when its officers were served with an injunction granted by Vice Chancellor Pitney forbidding men to change any more burners and requiring them to abstain from using the Public Service gas until each lamp is equipped with a metre that will show the amount of gas consumed, which metres must be of the same kind that the Public Service Corporation uses. This injunction was accompanied by a rule to show cause in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, on Monday next, until which time the gas fight will be postponed.

IRON GIRDER RAMS A SCHOOL.

Another Runaway There Last Week Destroyed a Lamppost.

While running away yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a delivery wagon owned by S. P. Pearson & Son of 74 Monroe Street, loaded with an iron girder about twenty feet long, ran up on the sidewalk at Market and Monroe Streets and dashed into the building of Public School No. 177. The girder being too long for the wagon, the tailboard had been taken down and one end of the girder was propped up by the seat in front, and extended beyond it about five feet.

The end of the girder struck an iron window casing on the school building, about ten feet above the sidewalk, tore out the casing and part of the stone coping, and the shock jarred out all of the panes of glass. The horse fell, but did not come in contact with the building, being stopped by the girder.

The children in the school were about to be dismissed when the accident occurred. They did not know of it until after they had been dismissed, and there was no excitement. The wagon was driven by Isidor Goldstein of 69 Cannon Street, who was thrown out but was unhurt. Had the accident happened five minutes later there would undoubtedly have been some casualties.

On Tuesday a runaway horse dashed into a lamppost in front of the school and broke it off at the ground. This lamppost would have been directly in the path taken by yesterday's runaway when he dashed up on the sidewalk.

Euchre to Aid Destitute Children.

Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, President of the New York Home for Destitute Children, and a committee composed of Mesdames J. H. Duncan, S. N. Rice, J. N. Stevenson, J. M. Miller, H. M. Bickneil, W. M. Bates, S. Bloom, J. M. De Birmingham, and John Clark Stratton, have arranged for a mid-Lenten charity euchre to be given in aid of the home in the dining hall of Pabst's restaurant, Fifty-ninth Street and the Circle, Friday afternoon, March 18. Among the prizes will be credentials for boxes and over 100 seats at different theatres.

COUPLING HEADINGS OF NORTH RIVER TUNNEL

Several Days Before Tube to New Jersey Can Be Opened.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

No Car Service Till the Second Tube Shall Have Been Completed, Probably a Year Hence.

While the north tube of the Hudson River tunnel, from Morton Street, New York, to Fourteenth and Henderson Streets, Jersey City, is practically completed, there remained yesterday about three feet of silt and sand between the shield face advancing from Jersey City and the bulkhead of masonry and timber built at the end of the New York boring, which extends 180 feet west of the bulkhead at Morton Street. President W. G. McAdoo of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company declined yesterday to talk of the consummation of the vast engineering project, but he issued this statement:

The two headings, one from New Jersey and the other from New York, are now very close to each other, but even after they meet, it will be some days before they can be actually coupled up, so that it will be possible to pass from one side of the river to the other. When this has been accomplished, official announcement of the fact will be made to the press.

The general public idea that two corps of tunnelers are approaching each other from New York and New Jersey is wrong. The short tunnel from Morton Street was sealed with a solid bulkhead at its western limit years ago. The tunneling from New Jersey has been gradually approaching it. When the shield gets up to the bulkhead it will be necessary to "couple" the two headings and to take the boring shield to New Jersey, and the materials of the Morton Street heading to New York before it will be possible to cross under the river either way. The headings coupled, the north tube will be 5,600 feet long from east to west under the river. The work of completing the tube is done by a force of 400 men working in shifts of twenty men.

At the completion of the north tube work will be begun at once on the south tube by tunnelers advancing both from New Jersey and New York. It is planned to complete this tube and the approaches in New York and Jersey City by April 1, 1905. The tubes will be operated for passenger and other service as is the elevated railway, and as will be the subway rapid transit service, but no cars will be run in the north tube until the south tube is completed. At present the plant at the foot of Morton Street is utilized to bore a continuation of the north tube to the terminal in Hudson Street, or Eighth Avenue, between Tenth and Christopher Streets. When the operations begin on the south tube, of which 1,600 feet has been bored from Jersey City, it will furnish power for boring and removing material from the New York end.

When the two tubes are completed it is not unlikely that the New York terminal may be extended to Sixth Avenue, and thence north to Thirty-third Street, the shopping, theatre, and hotel district.

FOR METROPOLITAN SUBWAY.

West Side Rapid Transit Association Favors New Tunnel Plan.

By unanimous vote the West Side Rapid Transit Association passed a resolution last night at a meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel directing their Executive Committee to urge the adoption by the local Rapid Transit Association of the Metropolitan Street Railway's plan for a subway to be operated in connection with the surface roads with one far for a trip to any part of of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Ex-District Attorney William K. Olcott, who was appointed temporary Chairman in the absence of Dr. Adolph Rupp, the regular Chairman, presided. The resolution will be presented to-day at the public hearing of the Rapid Transit Commission at 320 Broadway, when the two plans of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Metropolitan Interests will be presented before the commission.

Ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan proposed an amendment requiring that the Metropolitan should extend its system of transfers to the city limits at Yonkers instead of stopping at Harlem Bridge. With this amendment the resolution was passed.

REPORT ON TERMINAL PLANS.

Chief Engineer Nichols Gives Paper Favoring Commissioner Best's Design.

Figures and arguments by Chief Engineer C. F. Nichols of the Department of Bridges in favor of Commissioner Best's plan for bridge terminals and a connecting elevated railroad through and over private property as favored by Mayor McClellan will be laid before the Rapid Transit Commission this afternoon.

The cost Mr. Nichols estimates at $12,500,000, and says that a measure of relief will be afforded at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge within six months, and that the railroad can be running within a year after the real estate is secured. The Martin plan he opposes, although he finds it would cost only $3,000,000. Mr. Nichols declares that the plan of the commission's Committee on Scope and Plans for a four-track subway between the bridges, while costing, according to his estimate, $5,500,000, would in a very short time prove inadequate for the traffic of all three bridges, while the Best plan would meet the requirements for all time. As an offset to the great cost of the Best plan he estimates that the terminal building provided for would yield a revenue in office rentals equal to 4½ per cent. on $9,000,000 in addition to such rental as the company operating the connecting railroad should be required to pay.

THE OCEANIC'S LIST.

Many Notable Foreigners Are Leaving These Shores.

The steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line sailed from here yesterday with her cabins well filled with Americans who are going abroad to spend the Spring months. Besides the Americans there were many notable foreigners on her passenger list. Some of these were the Count and Countess Paul d'Arinon, Lady Herbert, Shinook Imai, the Japanese Vice Consul at Boston; Sir Thomas J. Shaughnessy, President of the Northern Pacific; Capt. Harmwood Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Enrique H. Bunt, R. L. Carwe-Read, Major Maitland, and Col. Andrew J. Moynhan.

Charles Steele, who is associated with J. Pierpont Morgan, also was a passenger. Mr. Morgan and a large party of friends were at the pier to see Mr. Steele off. Asked if he were going abroad to secure control again for Americans of the International Mercantile Marine Company, Mr. Steele said that he would not discuss business.

Mrs. Maybrick Not Here Yet.

From various sources it was definitely learned yesterday that Mrs. Maybrick is not yet in this country, and will not arrive here until July. On Tuesday night on the arrival of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. a report was circulated that Mrs. Maybrick was one of her passengers. The rumor was strengthened by the presence on the pier of her former counsel. Yesterday Daniel W. Dresser and Clark Bell said Mrs. Maybrick was still in the retreat of the Sisters of the Epiphany in Cornwall.

New Ship for the Joy Line.

The Joy Line of steamships, sailing between this city and Providence, soon will be augmented by the steamship State of Maine, which the Joy Line has bought from the Eastern Steamship Company. The State of Maine is a seagoing vessel, with large, roomy decks, commodious cabins, electric lights, and a restaurant. She is a sister ship to the Larchmont, and formerly plied between Boston and St. John's, N. F., and Eastport, Me.

TROUSERS,—to suit the most fastidious; quiet patterns, an elegant line of $5. goods that were priced as high as $8 and $9. All 3 Stores.
WASH VESTS. At a price that will scatter them quickly, $1.50. formerly $4, $3, $1 50. $2.50. Whites, tans and neat figures. N. Y. Store only.
PRINCE ALBERT Coats and Vests, in sizes 34 and 35 only, some all silk lined, $10. former prices $30, $25, $20. N. Y. Store only.
FULL DRESS COATS, in sizes 34 and 35 only, some all silk lined, at a nominal $10. price to close them out. N. Y. Store only.
SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Will stand a strict examination."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at FlatbushAve., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

O. S. STRAUS EULOGIZES HANNA

Civic Federation Would Avert Lithographers' Trouble.

The annual meeting of the New York Civic Federation was held yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, Oscar S. Straus, presiding. The following general board of officers was elected: Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, President; William H. Farley of the Tile Layers' Union, First Vice President; Everet Macy, capitalist, Second Vice President; James P. Archibald of the Brotherhood of Painters, Secretary, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer. A new general committee, representing employers, employes, and the public, was elected. Most of its members were re-elected.

Oscar S. Straus in calling the meeting to order made this reference to the death of Senator Hanna, in which he said:

"In the death of Senator Hanna the Civic Federation, both National and local, has lost a stanch friend. His breadth of view, grasp of all industrial matters, and quick sympathy with all real grievances is known to us all. He was firmly convinced that only by cordial and frank relations between employers and employes could industrial peace be maintained, and believed implicitly that the time was coming when the strikes and lock-outs of the past would be abolished and succeeded by arbitration of all labor disputes."

There was a desultory talk about impending trouble between the Employing Lithographers' Association and the unions throughout the country. A. Beverley Smith, manager of the Employing Lithographers' Association, East, is a member of the Civic Federation, as are also some of the officers of the union. It was stated that a committee would be appointed to try to avert the impending strike or lock-out of the lithographers.

MAY END BRICKLAYERS' MIX-UP.

Strike of Their Laborers May Be Settled in a Joint Conference.

The strike of the bricklayers' laborers against what they call the ten-hour workday assumed a new phase yesterday. The bricklayers' unions take the stand that the Mason Builders' Association should have considered them before they precipitated a strike of laborers, which threw out of work several thousand bricklayers who had no quarrel with the employers.

The Manhattan Borough Council of the bricklayers' unions some time ago passed a formal resolution against the bricklayers working with non-union laborers. This is the first test, and, though the bricklayers under the arbitration agreement did not pledge themselves to work with union laborers only, they do not like to work with non-union men.

At a meeting of the Joint Arbitration Board of the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association late on Tuesday night a committee was appointed to meet representatives of the laborers at noon to-day, and try to effect a settlement.

The strike was still in force yesterday. At the Barclay Building, Broadway and Duane Street, not a man was working. Even the Italian laborers had struck. This was the case at a number of other buildings. The general idea yesterday was that the whole trouble will be settled at the conference between the representatives of the laborers and the employers.

PREVENTS A SUBWAY STRIKE.

Contractor McDonald Returns and Takes a Stand Against Delays.

The return of General Contractor John B. McDonald from the South this week has led to the avoidance of the threatened new strike on the subway. With the subway so near completion as it is now, the original sub-contractors forming the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association do not intend to let any reasonable demand be unheeded, even though it be on work which they have sublet.

The trouble of the pipe calkers and tappers at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where Norton & Dalton are the employers, was practically settled yesterday. The original sub-contractors, Farrell, Hopper & Co., sublet part of the work to John C. Rodgers, who in turn sublet part of it to Norton & Dalton, who employ non-union men, according to the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union. Unless they employ union men, it was stated at Mr. McDonald's office, their contract will be canceled.

The other complaint was that of the teamsters, who charge that Reynolds & Drennan are employing non-union men. The understanding was that they were to employ only union men, and the firm was notified yesterday that this condition would be insisted on.

O'BRIEN AND HIS TOOTH.

Coal Shoveler Has an Experience with Gas in a Dentist's Office.

Edward J. O'Brien, a railroad coal shoveler, was complainant yesterday in the West Side Court against Dr. Aldis, a dentist of 905 Eighth Avenue. O'Brien told Magistrate Cornell that he went to Aldis's place to get a tooth fixed and took a large quantity of gas, but it had no effect on him. He tried to leave the office, and Aldis demanded pay for the useless gas and retained his hat.

The dentist explained that he had used gas worth $1.50 on O'Brien, and considered that he ought to be paid for it, as the coal shoveler had declined to have his tooth pulled. O'Brien said that the gas was not worth 50 cents, and that the dentist had no right to keep his hat.

Dr. Aldis finally said he would return the hat and make O'Brien a present of the gas. This satisfied Magistrate Cornell, but O'Brien said that he got the worst of the deal, having the toothache still and a cracking headache from the gas administered by Aldis.

TWENTY-ONE HORSES, ONE TRUCK

Hauled Thirty-two-Ton Girder to Wanamaker's New Store.

Crowds of people stopped along the route taken to move a thirty-two ton iron girder, 150 feet long and 32 wide, across the city yesterday. The girder is the last of seven being used for the construction of the new store for John Wanamaker at Ninth Street, Broadway, and Fourth Avenue, and is for the Fourth Avenue corner.

It was brought from Pennsylvania to the foot of East Twentieth Street on a lighter and swung to a very heavy truck with enormous wheels of great width. In moving it across the city twenty-one horses of large Pomeranian breed were required. Each time they stopped for a rest two hydraulic jacks of fifteen horse power each were placed at the rear of the truck to start it a foot or more when the horses were able to continue the pull.

Horner's Furniture

SPRING . . 1904

WE open the Spring season with everything that is new, reliable and fashionable in Furniture for both town and country homes. Other important features are the moderate prices at which the goods are marked, and their unequalled assortments.

Dining-Room Suites in Mahogany and all finishes in oak—Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c., with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets, and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in all the light and other woods. Complete assortment of White Enameled Furniture. Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns.

Furniture for the Dining Room, Parlor, Library and Hall in all the latest designs.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23rd St.

We know that even the best of old dogs must learn new tricks if he wants to keep in the game.

So every Spring sees our boys' department doing new stunts—ringing new changes on the same old solid basis of first class materials put together in a first-class way.

Boys' spring clothing is all ready already—so are the negligee shirts, spring neckwear, new hats and shoes that go toward making a good looking boy.

Men's spring things of just as high calibre.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
100th TIME MONDAY HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TWELFTH NIGHT
EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON.....VIOLA
BEN GREET.....MALVOLIO
NEXT WEEK, "AS YOU LIKE IT," and March 15, 17, 18, "Everyman" Matinees.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
150th TIME MARCH 23—Souvenirs.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Last 3 Evgs., 8:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL Last Matinee Saturday. MICE & MEN
NEXT MONDAY. Seats To-day.
KATHERINE in Elwyn A. Barron's Play KENNEDY, THE RULING POWER.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON ELEVENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
154th TIME MARCH 15—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

CASINO Last 4 Times. VIRGINIA EARL In SERGEANT KITTY.
Beginning Monday, March 14th.
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FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO.
Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks.
Monday Ev., March 14th—"LA JUIV

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer; brisk east to southeast winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,906. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAFT HERE TO PUSH PHILIPPINE RAILROADS

Admits Our Financiers Don't Bite Very Hard.

A NINE-HOUR CONFERENCE

Plans for 700 Miles of Railroad Considered—Government to Offer Liberal Terms.

William H. Taft, Secretary of War, held a conference in this city yesterday at the offices of his predecessor, Elihu Root, at which were present at various times during the day a dozen or so of prominent financiers. The object of the conference was to ascertain how far the capitalists of Wall Street could be induced to assist in the development of a railroad and street railway system in the Philippine Islands.

Among those who attended were Sir William C. Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific, who is heavily interested in the Cuba Company, which undertook to develop the railroads of Cuba; George Peabody, J. Gilbert Smith, who is engaged in building electric railroads in Manila; E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific; James Speyer and Charles H. Tweed of Speyer & Co.; Col. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Milnor Green, a railroad builder; Lindon W. Bates, and Vice President Turnbull of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The conference was a protracted one, lasting from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening, with an intermission for luncheon during the noon hour. The reason for this was that not all the men whom the Secretary wanted to see could come at the same time.

After the conference Secretary Taft explained its purpose as follows:

"The gentlemen who were present came at my invitation, and we talked over the whole subject of the introduction of steam and electric railroads into the Philippines. I desired to find out what, if anything, capitalists would be willing to do in the matter of developing the trade and traffic of the islands. I had no idea that any definite conclusion would be reached. I also desired to get the opinion of these men in regard to the corporation and franchise laws, which would be considered essential before capital could be induced to take up the matter at all."

Asked what disposition to take up the proposition the financiers had shown the Secretary said, laughingly:

"Well, they did not bite quite as hard as I should have liked them to. Still, some of them manifested some interest. They gave us the information which we desired in order to draft the necessary bills to give the Philippine Commission further powers for the development of the islands. These bills are to be introduced in Congress at an early date. They will be quite liberal in the requirements for the granting of concessions to investing capitalists, but although terms will have to be liberal in order to induce capital to come there, we shall try to make them as favorable to the Government as possible.

"We do not intend to confer on the subject of industrial development, the conference to-day ending the matter. We had intended to confer on steamships also, but we gave up that intention."

The Secretary added that he would return to Washington at once, and appear before the Congressional committee to-morrow.

This movement was first started two years ago, when Secretary Root sent a couple of civil engineers to the Philippines, and had routes laid out for about 700 miles of railroad. Urgent necessity for railroad transportation is felt in the busiest parts of the Philippines, and the Philippine Commission, as well as the Government, is extremely desirous of interesting railroad men in this field. A bill is now pending in Congress conferring upon the commission authority to guarantee 4 per cent. per annum on railroad capital invested in the Philippines.

BIG PACIFIC COAST STORM.

Train Blown from Track at San Francisco—Fears of Marine Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The worst rain and windstorm in thirteen years swept over this city and along the Pacific Coast to-day, doing much damage to shipping, railroads, and frame buildings throughout the State. The storm extended from San Diego to Vancouver's Island, and it is feared that many marine disasters have occurred along the coast.

In this city this morning the barometer reached 29.25, the lowest record, and the wind registered a velocity of 48 miles an hour, while at Sacramento a gale of 64 miles an hour was recorded. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated in every direction, and for several hours this city was entirely cut off from the outside world.

A train of passenger cars at the Alameda Mole across the bay from this city, was blown from the track, so fierce was the gale there. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, and three passenger coaches. All were blown over on their sides, but no one was injured. The steeple of St. Paul's Church, one of the handsomest in this city, was snapped off and many buildings under construction were badly damaged.

Numerous small craft on the bay were blown ashore, and the damage to shipping on San Francisco Bay will amount to many thousands of dollars. Reports from the interior show that the storm extended over the entire State.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 10.—A record-breaking wind has practically isolated San Francisco. Telegraphic communication with that city was entirely cut off to-day from the North and East.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Extraordinary expedients were necessary in supplying news to California papers to-day. Items from San Francisco, intended for papers in Los Angeles, in the southern part of the State, could reach their destination only by a long, circuitous route via Chicago.

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PRESIDENT CASSATT TALKS.

Pennsylvania Will Make Contracts for Tunnel Work Here Without Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—President Cassatt to-day made a statement regarding the exact status of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's expenditures for improvements. President Cassatt said:

"The construction and equipment expenditures for the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the year 1904, excluding the Northern Central Railway, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, which do their own financing, will amount to something under $21,000,000.

"It is proposed to put under contract at once the North and East River tunnels and to proceed with the construction of the station. These parts of the work are the governing factors as to time of completion. The remainder of the work will not be placed under contract for perhaps a year, as there would be no advantage in getting one part completed ahead of the remainder.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ample funds for these construction and equipment expenditures and to carry on the tunnel work in New York for the next fifteen months, including all the real estate yet to be purchased, with a large margin remaining for unforeseen contingencies.

"The cost of completing the construction and equipment work now under way on the lines west of Pittsburg and the new work authorized would amount to about $10,000,000.

Mr. Cassatt said the contract for the North River tunnel will be awarded to a New York construction and engineering company. He also said that a meeting of the Engineering Commission would be held in New York to-morrow for the purpose of giving further consideration to the awarding of the contract for the East River tunnel.

There was a board meeting yesterday of the New York and New Jersey Connecting Railroad, the name of the corporation which is building the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel. It is understood that the final arrangements for awarding the contract to dig the tunnel were made.

This, it is said, will go to the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, as has been unofficially announced. An official statement may be expected from Philadelphia almost any day.

NEGRO SAVED FROM PEONAGE.

Mississippi Planters Threaten to Kill Him and Informers.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 10.—Deputy United States Marshals to-day rescued James Griffin, a negro farmhand, at the point of their revolvers, from a state of peonage in Kemball County and removed him to Jackson. The Federal authorities had been informed that prosperous farmers in that section were holding negroes against their will and compelling them to remain on the cotton plantations, working like slaves.

Griffin owed a planter $10, which he was unable to pay, and for security the planter held him. When the Marshals arrived Griffin broke from his captors and landed in the arms of his rescuers. Excited planters crowded around the deputies, declaring they intended taking the negro, but they withdrew when the officers pulled their pistols.

Threats have been made, it is said, to kill not only the negro, but also the United States Marshals and the men who informed them of Griffin's plight.

Reputable white citizens of Kemper County brought the case to the attention of the Marshal, asserting that the negro on one occasion had been stripped and whipped for fleeing from those who held him. So severe was the beating that his clothes stuck for several days to the gashes made by the lash. On his second escape, it is alleged, he was recaptured, pistols were drawn on him, a rope was placed around his neck and fastened to the pommel of the saddle of one of his captors, and he was dragged and driven back.

It is learned that some of the people suspected of having reported the case are terrorized and are hunting insurance agents to get additional protection for their property against incendiarism.

COAL THIEVES CAPTURED.

Detectives Raid Eleventh Avenue Gang on Moving Train.

Five boys, all giving their ages as sixteen, were arrested last night in a raid on coal thieves along the Eleventh Avenue tracks of the New York Central Railroad by seven detectives from the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Hayes says that he received a complaint on Wednesday that a brakeman had been assaulted along Eleventh Avenue by young men he had caught in the act of stealing coal. Last evening a coal car was attached to a regular freight, and when it left the lower yards Detectives Ray and Heaney were aboard, busily engaged in packing coal into bags. They say that nearly thirty young men boarded the train north of Thirty-fifth Street, and that each carried two bags, which were speedily filled with coal.

At Fifty-fifth Street they began throwing the bags off. The detectives on the train gave a signal and the engineer began to slow down. Then the other detectives ran out of cover and descended on the boys with the coal bags. Many ran under moving trains and escape through neighboring tenements.

ODELL TALKS HOME RULE.

Declares for Freedom for Any Locality to Govern Itself.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 10.—Gov. Odell was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Lincoln League of Jefferson County to-night. The Governor responded to the toast, "The State of New York," and said in part:

"Cosmopolitan ideas have made popular the demands for greater so-called personal liberty, and for a larger measure of self-government for cities, demands which run the gamut from that which can and should be permitted to the dismemberment of the State. Absolute freedom to any locality to govern itself in all that pertains entirely to it should be accorded.

"But specious pleas that entice us away from the principles which have so long prevailed cannot do other than work harm. The line of demarkation between the city and the State is as clear as that between the State and the Nation."

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship America, from Sarna, arrived at the bar at 9:30 P. M. last night. She will dock at 9 o'clock this morning.

SIX HEARST DELEGATES FROM RHODE ISLAND

Old-Time Leaders of State Democracy Routed.

THE UNIT RULE FAVORED

Convention Does Not Instruct for Hearst, but All Save Two Delegates Will Vote for Him.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—At the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention held here to-day the Presidential candidacy of W. R. Hearst received a considerable impetus, six out of the eight delegates chosen to represent the State at the St. Louis Convention being Hearst men. Rhode Island is the first State to choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The convention was a victory for John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, leader of the Democrats in the State House of Representatives. Mr. Fitzgerald, assisted by ex-Mayor Greene of Woonsocket, Democratic National Committeeman, routed the forces led by Col. Patrick H. Quinn of Warwick, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Col. Samuel R. Honey, leader of the "old-time" Democrats. Having done this, they permitted the leaders of the opposition, Col. Quinn and Col. Honey, to be named in completing the delegation.

Following the convention a meeting of the six Hearts delegates was held, at which the Presidential candidacy of Mr. Hearst was indorsed, and resolutions favoring the adoption of the unit rule by the delegation in voting were passed.

It was expected before the convention that a contest would be made over the question of instructing the delegates, but this did not develop, the candidates being uninstructed.

Mr. Fitzgerald, however, in addressing the convention, announced that he should vote for Hearst for the Presidential nomination, and afterward it was stated that the six Fitzgerald-Greene delegates would support the New York man.

On the other hand, Col. Honey announced himself as an opponent of Hearst, saying that he should vote against him, "first, last, and all the time."

The failure of the convention to instruct its delegates is taken by politicians to mean that Mr. Fitzgerald was satisfied with gaining control of the State organization, which is conceded to him, as the result of to-day's success.

INSTRUCT FOR HEARST BY RUSE.

Action of Marion County (Ill.) Democrats Denounced as High-Handed.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 10.—The Democratic County Central Committee of Marion County met at Salem to-day to instruct for a candidate for State Senator. Then the convention proceeded, without the least shadow of right, to name Marion County's ten delegates to the State Convention and to instruct them for Hearst for President.

Many of the leading Democrats of the county denounce the action as high handed, among them ex-Senator Thomas E. Merritt, who says the committee usurped the rights of the people, who always select delegates to State Conventions.

Contesting delegations may be expected at the State Convention.

NO BOOM FOR CARNEGIE.

Straus Dinner to Philanthropist and Labor Leaders Explained by Host.

Oscar S. Straus is to give a dinner to Andrew Carnegie on Tuesday evening at his home, 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, the other guests to be various labor leaders. It was thought yesterday that the dinner was in the line of booming Mr. Carnegie for the Presidency of the Civic Federation.

Mr. Straus, when seen at his home, said this interpretation was a mistake, as he was not booming Mr. Carnegie or any one else as the successor to the late Senator Hanna.

Mr. Straus said that the dinner would be entirely informal; there were no set subjects for addresses or anything of the sort. The dinner, he declared, would be in no way unusual, as he had often entertained labor leaders at his home.

KILLED BY POISONED CANDY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Miss Rena Nelson.

PIERRE, S. D., March 10.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Miss Rena Nelson, who died from the effects of poison send to her in a box of candy, reported to-day as follows:

"We, the jury, find that Miss Rena Nelson came to her death through the eating of some tablets or chocolate candies contained in a box received through the United States mail at Pierre, S. D., and postmarked Boone, Iowa, and that said tablets contained corrosive sublimate in sufficient quantities to cause death."

McCARREN PLANS A BIG CLUB.

Nearly $100,000 Paid for Germania Site in Brooklyn.

Negotiations were completed yesterday afternoon for the purchase by a syndicate of prominent local Democrats of the house of the Germania Club at 120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. It is the intention to make the building the home of a Democratic Club which is to be to Brooklyn what the Democratic Club in Manhattan is to that borough.

Herman A. Metz and Senator P. H. McCarren are among the promoters of the scheme. Mr. Metz is President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, but it was stated last night that the new organization was not to be organized from this club. The proposed club, it was said, is to be an entirely new organization, and it is expected that it will start off with most of the leading Democrats of the borough in its membership roll.

The purchase price for the Germania clubhouse agreed upon is a little less than $100,000. The building is one of the finest clubhouses in Brooklyn. The house is a four-story brick and stone structure, and contains a concert hall, large assembly hall and banquet rooms, as well as other rooms adapted to the purposes of a large club such as the one to be organized. The Germania Club, it is said, intends to move uptown.

MITCHELL WARNS MINERS.

Might Lose All They Gained in Seven Years If They Struck.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—An appeal to soft-coal miners to accept the proposed wage reduction and not strike is made in a circular letter signed by President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis, and Secretary Wilson. The referendum vote will be cast by the local unions Tuesday. The letter says in part:

"No one who is familiar with the past history of the United Mine Workers of America will charge us with being afraid to strike if in our judgment a strike would accomplish beneficial results, but when it is proposed to risk, on the issue of a single conflict, all that our organization has gained for the mine workers in the past seven years by means of conciliation and arbitration and strikes, when the difference between us and our employers is but 3 cents per ton on a run-of-mine basis and 5 cents per ton on a lump-coal basis, we believe it is time to stop and carefully consider the posible consequences of such an important act.

"If a strike is inaugurated we have no assurance that we will be able to control the situation in West Virginia outside of the Kanawha field and a few operations on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Neither can the Irwin, Connellsville, nor Klondike fields in Pennsylvania be depended upon to cease work if a general suspension is declared. On the contrary, the indications are that they will continue at work, and while such action on their part might not materially injure us in the face of advancing prices, it would be a serious menace to our success when the market is on the decline.

"The possibilities of loss are so much out of proportion to the amount that can be won by a suspension that we earnestly urge you to vote in favor of accepting the ultimatum of the operators rather than enter into a strike at this time."

BEATS ABSENTMINDED RECORD.

Newark Man Gives Away Barrelful of Silverware.

Henry G. Bechtel of 265 Sixth Avenue, Newark, long has had a local reputation as the most absentminded man in the town. Now he claims the championship of the State.

Bechtel went away two weeks ago with his family for a two weeks' visit. Before leaving he packed all the Bechtel silverware in a barrel, covered it over with newspapers, and put the barrel in the cellar. He returned from his visit yesterday, and while the family were unpacking trunks, the doorbell rang and two men asked Bechtel for some old newspapers.

He looked around and seeing the papers sticking out of the barrel in the cellar told the men that they could have the whole barrel full. The strangers took the barrel, and so far the police have not been able to find them.

WIDOWER SUED FOR $50,000.

Dr. Cooke, Who Has Had Two Wives, Defendant in Woman's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 10.—Papers were served this afternoon on Dr. Howard De Walden Cooke of Strawberry Hill in a breach of promise suit for $50,000 damages brought by Helen Miller of New York. Dr. Cooke's residence and adjoining property on Strawberry Hill were attached by Deputy Sheriff Hendrie.

The plaintiff alleges that on Jan. 9 last Dr. Cooke proposed to her and she accepted. It is further stated that they arranged to have the marriage performed within a reasonable time. The complaint goes on to say that Dr. Cooke now refuses to consent to the marriage and that the plaintiff believes that a reasonable time has elapsed. She states that on Feb. 23 and 27 she requested Dr. Cooke to marry her, but he refused.

Dr. Cooke is the son of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, who died Oct. 28 last. He has been married twice, both his wives having died.

MILLION-DOLLAR FLOOD.

Estimate of Damage Done by High Waters of Susquehanna.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 10.—At 10 o'clock to-night the Susquehanna River was 24.9 feet above low water mark, a fall of nearly 6 feet since last night, and the receding waters have left devastation in their path from here to Sayre, Penn., a distance of 95 miles.

There can as yet be no real estimate of the damage done, though it is safe to say that the loss to railroad companies, mines, and other industries in the Wyoming Valley alone will reach a million dollars. The railroads in this section are working bravely to-night to retrieve the damage done by the flood, and are getting a few trains moving in the flooded district. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad succeeded in getting two trains through from Plymouth to Scranton, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad this afternoon made up a train on the west side of the river to reach this city via the Coxton yards, near Pittston.

CATTLEMAN SHOOTS RIVAL.

Affray the Outcome of a Dispute Over Land.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 10.—Frank Fore, an ex-Deputy United States Marshal and a cattleman from Duncan, Indian Territory, was shot and mortally wounded in the Delaware Hotel at Fort Worth to-day by James Miller, a rich stock dealer of Fort Worth. Both men were attending the State Cattlemen's Convention. They had been on opposite sides in land litigation, and it is understood Fore was working up some new evidence at the convention.

He and Miller met at the hotel, and without a word passing between them, Miller shot Fore down. He then surrendered to the Sheriff's department.

FOUR KILLED IN A BOX CAR.

Spark from a Match Ignited a Large Quantity of Gasoline.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 10.—Four men were burned to death in a box car at Branch Intersection, ten miles east of this city to-day.

The men were employed on Pennsylvania Railroad improvements. One of the cars, in which twenty-six men were carried, contained five barrels of gasoline. As the train was pulling into Branch Intersection one of the men struck a match. A spark must have landed on a gasoline barrel, for in an instant the interior of the car was a furnace.

There was a scramble to get out, but four men were unsuccessful.

HILL ENDS QUARREL WITH EDWARD MURPHY

Ex-Senator May Swing Rensselaer for Judge Parker.

BLOW TO TAMMANY LEADER

Hill's New Ally Thinks Parker Would Make a Strong Candidate—Cleveland Is Out of It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—After waging bitter political warfare on each other for years, David Bennett Hill and ex-Senator Edward Murphy of Troy met at Democratic headquarters in this city to-day and agreed to patch up their differences. Ex-Mayor Conway of Troy, who has fought Mr. Murphy in Troy politics in the past, but who has been on cordial relations with him of late, was also a party to the conference.

The result of the conference is understood to be that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conway will join with Mr. Hill in endeavoring to secure a Parker delegation from Rensselaer County to the State Convention. It is said that Murphy and Conway felt forced to court an alliance with Hill in order to prevent W. R. Hearst from capturing the delegates from the county through an alliance which he has made with Mayor Hogan.

The news that Hill and Murphy had made up came as a great surprise to the politicians of Albany County, but it is thought that their surprise was not half so great as will be that of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, who had counted confidently on the help of Mr. Murphy to elect a delegation from Rensselaer which would favor an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis.

Mr. Hill refused to give any information as to the nature of the conference between him and Mr. Murphy, but Mr. Murphy was more communicative. He admitted that he and Mr. Hill had been together for nearly an hour, and that they had parted on good terms.

"Does your conference with Mr. Hill indicate that you will side with him in the contest between him and the Tammany leader over the election of delegates to the State Convention?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I don't know that Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy are to have any contest," was the reply.

"Will you favor instructions for Judge Parker?"

"I shall be for the strongest man."

"Do you consider Judge Parker the strongest man?"

"I consider Judge Parker a very good man, and believe he would make a very strong candidate."

"How about Mr. Cleveland?"

"Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate. He has declared that he must not be so considered in the most emphatic terms."

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, who stopped off here to-night on his way to Buffalo, said that he regarded it as absolutely certain that the Democratic State Convention would instruct for Judge Parker.

"My belief is that outside of Manhattan there will be only three Counties in the State that will not send delegations to the State Convention in favor of instructing for Judge Parker," said Mr. Mack.

TO LIFT EIGHT-HOUR LIMIT.

Bill to Prevent Local Workmen from Losing Ferryboat Job.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Assemblyman Dowling has introduced a bill which amends the 8-hour labor law in the interest of shipbuilders of New York City, who fear that unless the proposed amendment is made they will be deprived of all the work to be done on the five new ferryboats to be built by the city to afford rapid transit between Staten Island and New York, the building of which will cost $2,000,000 and employ 1,800 men for a year.

The shipbuilding firms of New Jersey have the right to work their men ten hours a day, and will surely underbid the New York firms for the work if the handicap of the eight-hour law against the New York firms is not removed. The Dowling proposition therefore removes it, so far as the new ferryboats are concerned.

DODGED A RED-HOT BOLT.

Man's Narrow Escape When Lump of Steel Fell from Skyscraper.

Scores of persons in front of the Metropole Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, were startled yesterday afternoon when a piece of redhot steel came flying through the air and crashed through the glass front of the hotel café. Joseph Burke, a broker who lives at the Rossmore Hotel, and who was standing near the entrance to the Metropole, had a narrow escape. The red-hot bit of metal passed close to his head, seared his overcoat, as he dodged, and then went through the glass hotel front, making a clean round hole as big as a man's fist. Inside it pierced a rubber mat and buried itself in the mosaic pavement.

Two hundred feet above the street, on the eighteenth floor of the new TIMES building, a gang of housesmiths employed by the Fuller Construction Company were joining the great steel girders with redhot rivets. These rivets are hammered into place, and have their ends bitten off while still hot by an ingenious automatic arrangement, and the bit of metal cut off falls into a bucket of water. There was something wrong with the machinery yesterday, however, and the end of one of the rivets missed the bucket and fell to the street.

JOY KILLS A MOTHER.

Found Dead Morning After Long-Absent Son Returns Home.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 10.—Joy because of the return home of her son caused the death of Mrs. Lucy Springsteen of this city last night. Her son, William Springsteen, came back from Toronto, Canada. His mother had not seen him for two years and was greatly excited by the pleasure of seeing him.

This morning she was found dead in bed, heart disease having resulted from her excitement.

CARP STOP SAWMILLS.

Swarm Wisconsin River in Such Numbers That Wheels Are Clogged.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., March 10.—Carp for several days have filled the river around Hustingford in such numbers that sawmills and gristmills have been obliged to shut down, as the fish get into the waterwheels and make it impossible for them to run. The fish are of large size, ten-pounders being common.

This is the spawning season for carp, and they leave the big streams and crowd into water two to four feet deep.

INDIANOLA HITS BACK.

Peddlers of Photographs of Roosevelt and Booker Washington Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Sheriff Anderson of Indianola, Miss., to-day arrested S. and Frank Davidson of Chicago for peddling photographs showing Mr. Roosevelt and Booker Washington dining at the same table. The Sheriff classified the photos as obscene matter and prejudicial to the dignity of the South. He would show the President, he said, that Indianola citizens will not tolerate any person circulating likenesses of himself on a social equality with the negro educator.

Feeling still runs high there over the President's refusal to remove Minnie Cox, the negro Postmistress there, who no longer holds that office.

A. G. VANDERBILT PAYS.

He Gives $700 Damages as Result of Automobile Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 10.—After negotiations covering nearly two years Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt of New York has paid $700 for damages alleged to have been due to the driving of his automobile through this State.

In September, 1902, Mr. Vanderbilt set out to make a record run from New York to Newport. In the vicinity of New Mystic, about ten miles east of this city, Mr. Vanderbilt met Mrs. Ralph C. Wheeler and Miss Edith P. Kenyon driving in an open carriage. He came to a dead stop. However, the horse appeared to believe this was the time to perform, and cavorted in true circus fashion, finally overturning the carriage and throwing out Mrs. Wheeler, who was severely bruised, while Miss Kenyon merely suffered from shock.

Three suits in all were brought by Mrs. Wheeler, her husband, and Miss Kenyon. Mr. Vanderbilt's attorneys held that their client did his utmost to prevent accident and was careful of the rights of persons in the road.

MOB OF WOMEN ROUTS POLICE.

Crowd at Car Barn Bandits' Trial Creates Small Riot.

CHICAGO, March 10.—There was a small riot to-day at the trial of the carbarn bandits. There was a terrific crush of would-be spectators in the corridors of the Court House, and the few officers were fairly swept off their feet by the crowd, which was largely composed of women.

The throng descended upon the police at the doors almost without warning, and in the rush two policemen were badly bruised, two supposed pickpockets were thrown down stairs, one woman fainted, and the floor of the hall outside of the courtroom was littered with handkerchiefs and fragments of cloaks and hats when the trouble was over.

BARS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Louisiana State Secretary's Way of Working for Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.—Secretary of State John Michel of Louisiana caused a big sensation to-day when he rejected the Republican nomination certificates for the Senatorial districts comprising Iberville and West Baton Rouge Parishes.

Michel was elected on the Democratic ticket, and at present he is determined not to allow a Republican ticket in the field. At the last State election there was no Republican candidate in that district, consequently he argues there can be no nomination from the district. He also rejected and returned the convention nomination papers for parochial and ward offices in Iberville.

Under his ruling the Republicans can make no nominations for the legislative ticket by convention in New Orleans except in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, the party not having polled 10 per cent. of the vote at the last election.

D. D. FIELD A SUICIDE.

Nephew of the Late Cyrus W. Field Takes Carbolic Acid.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., March 10.—D. D. Field, said to be the son of a prominent and wealthy physician of New York, died in a hospital here late this afternoon from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, which he had taken at his room in a hotel.

Young Field had been here several days, spending money freely, and said he was touring the West for health and pleasure. He took breakfast at 10 o'clock this morning, returned to his room, and was found there some hours later in a helpless condition.

The dead man was a nephew of the late Cyrus W. Field.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND IN ICE.

Floe Discovered at Bridgeton, N. J.—May Be Annie Newkirk.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 10.—A woman's body was found incased in ice in the river here to-day. It is supposed to be that of Annie Newkirk, who disappeared over two months ago. She was last seen standing on a bridge near her home.

Mr. Newkirk viewed the body, which tallied with the description of the missing woman. The father, however, could not positively identify the body.

WED AT THE WITCHING HOUR.

Pastor's Son Hastily Adopts a Suggestion at a Reception.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—Homer Stafford, twenty years old, the son of D. N. Stafford, pastor of the Millville Methodist Church, married at midnight last night Miss Maude Evans of Perth Amboy.

The bridegroom was a junior at Princeton, but left college some time ago. He is now employed in Philadelphia. The couple met in this city a year ago, when the bride's parents lived here. They attended a reception at the Mansion House last night. A marriage was suggested, and Mr. Stafford and Miss Evans agreed. Justice of the Peace Housell was called and he performed the ceremony.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

J. Austen Chamberlain Denies That His Father Is Mentally Afflicted.

LONDON, March 10.—J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes the statement that there is no foundation for the report that his father, Joseph Chamberlain, is mentally afflicted.

Mr. Chamberlain says his father's health is quite satisfactory, and that he is receiving much benefit from the change and rest in Egypt.

A STRONG SQUADRON SHELLS PORT ARTHUR

Fourteen Japanese Ships Again Attack the Stronghold.

RESULT OF BATTLE UNKNOWN.

Alexieff's Report Says Nothing o Injury to Either Side—Japanese Mean to Take Port Arthur at Any Cost.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—The Czar has received the following message from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 10:

"The Commandant of the fortress at Port Arthur reports that at about 1 o'clock this morning the outlines of vessels, apparently torpedo boats, were seen at sea within the area swept by our searchlights. Our batteries opened fire upon these vessels.

"Our torpedo boats but out to sea at 2:40 A. M., and at about 4 o'clock met the enemy west of the Liao-Tishin Lighthouse. After firing several shots the enemy retired to the south in the direction of Shandun. Our torpedo boats returned to the harbor at 6 o'clock.

"Later torpedo boats were again sent to sea to reconnoitre. They returned in half an hour, having learned that an enemy's squadron was approaching.

"At 8 o'clock the Japanese opened fire upon our cruisers and the fortress. The enemy had fourteen ships, and fired the entire time from behind Liao-Tishin.

"I have the honor to report the above to your Majesty. ALEXIEFF."

The commanders of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz have received the decoration of the military Order of St. George of the fourth class on account of their heroic conduct in the engagement with the Japanese at Che-mul-pho. The other officers and crews of the vessels have received minor decorations, including crosses of the Order of St. George.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 10.—Port Arthur is the main object of Japan's operations, according to Capt. Hill, who took the Japanese cruiser Nisshin from Genoa to Yokohama. Capt. Hill, who arrived here from Japan to-day, tells of a long conversation he had with the Japanese Admirals when in Japan. They told him, he says, that the Japanese had orders to capture Port Arthur at any cost, and were confident of their ability to do so. No effort, the Japanese Naval Minister assured Capt. Hill, would be spared to reduce that stronghold as quickly as possible.

The plan is to refortify Port Arthur, where the Japanese would remain, instead of following the Russians into the wilds of Northern Manchuria or Siberia. The intention also is to reduce Vladivostok as soon as the ice goes out.

Foreign correspondents in Japan, he said, were in despair at the reticence of the Government.

Capt. Hill gives a most interesting account of the trip of the Nisshin, which included a race with the Russian cruiser Aurora in the Red Sea, and the escape of the Nisshin and her sister ship, the Kasuga, from possible capture by the Russian squadron.

Capt. Hill says the Japanese cruisers were closely followed by the Russians. The Aurora, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the fastest vessels afloat, attempted to overhaul the two cruisers, which, however, put on more steam and ran away from her with the greatest ease.

SCOUTS BATTLE IN KOREA.

Russians Retreat—A Russian Military Train Derailed.

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TOKIO, March 10.—The ice on the Yalu River has begun to melt.

Japanese scouts found forty Cossacks at Kazan, fifty-eight miles north of Ping-yang, on the Wi-ju Road.

TOKIO, March 10.—The Russian and Japanese mounted scouts met north of Ping-Yang yesterday. After a brief engagement the Russians retreated.

No casualties are reported on either side.

YIN-KOW, March 10.—The concentration of troops at the Russian strategical base has resulted in much suffering among the Chinese inhabitants, especially at Liao-Yang, where even private buildings have been appropriated to accommodate the soldiers, and thousands of Chinese are consequently without homes.

Russian troops are encamped at all the essential points along the railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—The reports that the Japanese have entered Manchuria west of the Yalu River and have reached Feng-Wang-Cheng, on the Peking Road, which is the Russian line of communication to the Yalu, cannot be confirmed.

If the information proves true a land engagement of some magnitude cannot long be delayed, as the Russians have a heavy force south of the line, between Liao-Yang and Mukden, and they are also occupying strong positions along the Yalu.

A Japanese column between them would be in a desperate strait unless it moved by the flank to take the Russians on the Yalu in the rear and was energetically supported by a forward Japanese movement from Korea.

To facilitate the working of the army machinery at such an immense distance from the War Ministry, upon Gen. Kuropatkin's recommendation important reforms will be inaugurated in the army administration, whereby much of the existing red tape will be abolished and commanders in the field will have more initiative in matters affecting the efficiency of the personnel, minor questions no longer having to be referred through tortuous channels to headquarters for the War Department's approval.

TOMSK, Siberia, March 10.—A military

train bound for Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia, was derailed to-day.

One person was killed and a number of others were injured.

LONDON, March 11.—As an illustration of the curiously contradictory character of reports from the Far East received here, a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Kin-Chow mentions Feng-Wang-Cheng as one of several points of Russian concentration, while other correspondents have reported that the Japanese have captured Feng-Wang-Cheng.

Some correspondents report that the Russians have mined all points where it is possible to cross the Yalu River.

According to a Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, the Russians are withdrawing all their superfluous troops from Port Arthur to Harbin and Kirin because of the shortness of provisions, and because it is doubtful whether or not they would be able to hold either Port Arthur or Nieu-Chwang against a resolute attack.

The spirit of the Russian troops, who are largely recruits, has, says this correspondent, been broken by starvation, cold, and harsh treatment from their officers. The Russian losses on the Yalu River are reported to reach a total of 2,000 men.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Vessel Lost on Her Way from Port Said to Crete.

CANEA, Crete, March 10.—A Russian transport from Port Said has arrived here.

Members of her crew say that the Russian torpedo boat No. 221 was lost while on her way to this port.

The crew of the torpedo boat were rescued by the transport.

TO HOLD THE MANDJUR'S GUNS.

Armament to be Placed in the Custody of a Chinese Cruiser.

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SHANGHAI, March 10.—It has been decided to place the armament of the Russian gunboat Mandjur in the custody of a Chinese cruiser.

The crew of the Mandjur will be allowed to stay on board.

TO CARRY COAL FOR RUSSIA.

Several Foreign-Owned Ships Accept Charters at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Inquiries were made here to-day for steamships to carry coal on Russian account, and the rate to the Far East rose to 50s. a ton.

Several foreign-owned ships have accepted charters. They are required to call at Kiao-Chow, where they will receive orders to call at Dalny, Port Arthur, or Vladivostok.

DAMAGE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Japanese Admiral Thinks the Bombardment Had Considerable Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 10.—The bombardment of Vladivostok was evidently a secondary operation incidental to the patroling of the Japan Sea in search of the Russian squadron.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 10.—The report of Vice Admiral Kamimura, in command of the second naval squadron, which bombarded Vladivostok last Sunday, reached the Navy Department here early this morning. It evidently came by way of Gen-san, where the squadron was expected to call upon its return.

The report throws little additional light on the movement, except that it seems to show that the Russian squadron remained safely within Vladivostok Harbor under the protection of the shore batteries. Admiral Kamimura says:

As prearranged, we reached the east entrance to Vladivostok on the morning of March 6 through a frozen sea. The enemy's ships were not seen outside the harbor. We approached the batteries on the northeast coast from a point beyond the range of the batteries on the Balzan promontory and Bosphorus Strait.

After bombarding the inner harbor forty minutes, from 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, we retired. I believe the bombardment effected considerable damage. Soldiers were seen, but the land batteries did not reply to our fire.

Black smoke was observed at the east entrance to the harbor about 5 o'clock P. M., and was thought to be from the enemy's ships, but this smoke gradually disappeared.

On the morning of March 7 we reconnoitred America Bay and Strelok Bay, but saw nothing unusual. We reapproached the east entrance to Vladivistok at noon. The enemy's ships were invisible and the batteries did not fire. We turned toward Fossiet Bay, but not seeing the enemy, retired.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 10.—The Acting Chief of Staff to-day officially announced that the reports of a sea fight between the Russian and Japanese squadrons on Sunday last were absolutely unfounded.

CHINESE AID RED CROSS.

Alarmed Over the Position of Their Fellow-Countrymen in Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 10.—An International Red Cross Society has been formed here to assist the wounded of both sides and relieve the refugees.

The Chinese, who are represented on the committee by several prominent merchants, have subscribed liberally, being much exercised over the deplorable position of their fellow-countrymen in Manchuria, not only in the interior but in places on the seaboard, whence the Russians refuse to permit them to depart.

It has been decided, with the help of British missionaries, to establish a hospital at Niu-Chwang and organize relief work in the interior. The chief difficulty in connection with the latter plan is the absence of transport facilities for the women and children.

The committee hopes to obtain the protection and support of the Russian authorities.

CZAR RECEIVES EDITORS.

Thanks Them for the Patriotic Attitude of the St. Petersburg Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—M. Souverin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, and M. Stolypin, editor of the Viedomosti, were received by the Czar at the Winter Palace to-day. They were introduced to his Majesty by M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, and presented a loyal address from the press of St. Petersburg.

The Czar complimented the editors on the patriotic attitude of the metropolitan press since the war began, and spoke of his high appreciation of the assistance rendered by them in connection with the raising of subscriptions for the strengthening of the navy.

It is believed here that this audience granted to the editors presages greater freedom for the Russian press.

Marquis Ito's Mission.

TOKIO, March 10.—It is believed in diplomatic circles here that the Marquis Ito, who is to leave Tokio March 15 for Korea as a special Ambassador from the Emperor of Japan to the Emperor of Korea, will be able to allay the doubts and imagined dangers which are reported to be haunting the Korean Emperor, who has not yet published the text of the Japanese-Korean protocol in the official organ of Korea.

RUSSIA PACKS JEWS OFF TO THE ORIENT

Enormous Percentage of Hebrew Reservists Sent There.

MANY OF THEM PHYSICIANS

Out of 180 Who Left St. Petersburg Recently Only 70 Were Christians—More of de Plehve's Work.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 10.—A St. Petersburg dispatch gives curious particulars in regard to the turn taken by Russian official Anti-Semitism in the war preparations.

The dispatch says that M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, claimed the privilege of partially revising the list of reservists called up. An enormous percentage of Jews was sent to the front, including most of the doctors of the Jewish persuasion in St. Petersburg. Out of 180 medical men who left at the beginning of the month 110 were Jews.

This measure was taken for two reasons, although against the wish of the Minister of War. One reason was that the Jewish savants are all supposed to be Liberals, whose presence in Russia at critical times is considered undesirable. The other reason was that reprehensible influences were brought to bear on behalf of certain non-Jewish practitioners, who were only too glad to get their Jewish rivals out of the way.

The families of the Jewish reservists object to the vexatious measures on the part of the authorities, who expel them from the large towns and oblige them to take refuge in the ghettos reserved for the Jews.

The Jewish doctors sent to the East are deprived of part of their emoluments, and receive only 900 rubles ($450) for traveling expenses, whereas Christians get 1,250 rubles.

Pressure is brought to bear on those Jews whose presence is tolerated outside the ghettos by subordinate officials and police agents, who claim "voluntary contributions" for the Red Cross, the Naval Fund, and other institutions.

It is the general opinion that M. de Plehve's power amounts to an irresponsible dictatorship, which is hardly of a nature to pacify public feeling.

RUSSIA THREATENS CHINA.

Warns Her Not to Send Troops Beyond the Great Wall.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—Russia has served notice on China that the latter must not send troops beyond the Great Wall, and that she must exercise her influence to restrain the Chinese bandits, who are partially under the control of Chinese officers, from interfering with the railroad and telegraph lines. A refusal to heed this warning will be considered a breach of neutrality.

PARIS, March 10.—It is officially confirmed that the Russian Minister at Peking has made firm representations to the Chinese Government concerning the activity of Chinese troops along the Manchurian frontier, with a pointed intimation of the defensive measures Russia may be compelled to adopt.

A report just received here through official military channels describes the Chinese forces marching northward as being an undisciplined and almost grotesque military organization, showing an entire absence of equipment and training. As evidence of the unreliability of these forces the following occurrence is cited:

A body of Yuan-Shi-Kai's cavalry was paraded before French and German military attachés. The former asked the commander why the cavalry remained in the towns and had no field manoeuvres. The Chinese General answered:

"Because many horse markets exist within the interior, and we know the cavalrymen would sell their horses, disband, and leave us without cavalry."

STUDENTS AGAINST THE WAR.

Out of Thousands in St. Petersburg Only 200 Signed Address to Czar.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 11.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that demonstrations in favor of the war, which were at first encouraged by the Russian Government, are now prohibited because it was found that they provoked counter-demonstrations.

The students of St. Petersburg University were urged to declare their approval of the war, but out of 5,000 or 6,000 barely 200 signed the address to the Czar.

When these went to cheer outside the Winter Palace, Gen. Kleigels advised them to disperse, "for," said he, "if you persist your enemies will come here and make a scandal to your and our discredit."

What was avoided at St. Petersburg actually took place at Odessa, where a students' demonstration of loyalty led to a free fight.

At Moscow there were patriotic demonstrations every night for a time. A portrait of the Czar was carried about, and whoever failed to take off his hat had it knocked off. The practice led to such disorders that the Governor General stopped it.

Similar troubles at Kieff, Vilna, Rostoff, and elsewhere were followed by similar action on the part of the authorities.

AMERICAN AID FOR JAPAN.

Firm in Yokohama Subscribed $50,000 to the War Loan.

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TOKIO, March 10.—Subscriptions to the war loan by foreign residents of Yokohama amount to about £20,000.

An American firm subscribed half of this sum and the remainder was contributed chiefly by Germans and Chinese.

To be an American Attache.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Capt. W. W. Gibson, Ordnance Corps, now on duty in the Philippines, has been substituted as a representative of the United States Army with the Russian troops for Capt. J. B. Kerr, who is ill.

TREASON TO FRANCE ALLEGED.

Non-Commissioned Officer Accused of Selling Secrets to Japan.

PARIS, March 11.—In spite of official reticence and denials from the Japanese Legation here, it is again affirmed that a non-commissioned officer named Martin, who was employed in the Ministry of Marine, and who is now under arrest, attempted to sell French naval secrets to a Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation.

The discovery of this alleged attempt came as a result of the accidental opening of a letter, addressed to the non-commissioned officer by a naval Captain of the same name. This letter was from an intermediary, but it indicated the principals in the affair. It is alleged that several women are implicated, and that one of them has confessed.

It appears now that only one document is missing from the Ministry of Marine, but it is possible that Martin photographed and replaced others. It is not likely that the information alleged to have been stolen got beyond the intermediary, and it is said that the Japanese Naval Attaché who is supposed to have been in indirect communication with Martin, sailed for home on one of the cruisers which Japan purchased from Argentina.

Prince Itchijo, who succeeded the Japanese Naval Attaché who returned home, has informed the Petit Journal that Martin wrote to him four days after his arrival in Paris, proposing a meeting to communicate important business.

The Prince was indisposed, and in reply wrote and asked Martin to state the nature of his business. Martin answered that he was unable to tell his business in a letter, and fixed another time and place for a meeting. This appointment the Prince kept, but Martin had by that time been arrested, and therefore did not appear.

It is said that the documents accessible to Martin related to the possibility of joint naval action on the part of France and Russia.

PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA?

America and Britain Said to Object to the Blocking of the Liao.

LONDON, March 11.—Cabling from Tokio, a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says the Jiji Shimpo has received a communication from Peking asserting that Great Britain and the United States have protested against Russia sinking junks in the channel of the Liao River at Niu-Chwang, on the ground that this would prevent the egress of the warships of these powers from the river.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF ENGLAND.

Neutral, but Sends Expedition to Tibet and Guns to India.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 10.—The Novoe Vremya condenses a fair amount of Russian opinion in regard to British neutrality in a single sentence.

It says Great Britain is maintaining the strictest neutrality, but at the same time she is sending an expedition to Tibet and guns to India.

RUSH TO SWEAR OFF TAXES.

April 1 Time Limit to Escape Returned Personal Assessments.

With the approach of April 1 the real rush is on at the Department of Taxes to swear off personal assessments. The daily line, which averages about ten to fifteen persons at a time, yesterday extended through the department offices and out into the halls. Fully 600 persons swore off their assessments yesterday. All who fail to have their assessments corrected by April 1 must stand liable to taxes on the assessments as levied.

Daniel Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, visited the Tax Department to swear off an assessment levied against his daughter. This was done. Mr. Lamont himself was assessed on $25,000 personalty, to which he has made no objection.

SAUSAGE POISONED SCORES.

Half the Inhabitants of Florida, Orange County, Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 10.—By a mistake of the village butcher and village grocer half the people of Florida, Orange County, are very ill. The village butcher, W. V. Sturr, had manufactured a large batch of toothsome sausages and had spread the news, when it occurred to him that he had forgotten to add the pepper. He sent his errand boy to Grocer George Vail for a package of white pepper which he hurriedly mixed in the sausages.

Everybody wanted sausage, and, excepting a few, everybody got it. Those few are now acting as nurses for the others. The grocer gave the butcher hellebore by mistake. Hellebore is an excellent insect exterminator and it failed to act fatally in the case of the people of Florida only because not enough of it was eaten.

WINSTED HAS DANCE CRAZE.

Daughters of American Revolution in Fight with Rival "Professors."

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 10.—Winsted has gone dance crazy. It is estimated that there are thirty different classes in town, and even members of the strict Methodist Episcopal Church are learning to dance. The war being waged between the "professors" of Terpsichore's art for beginners has reached such a stage that even the trees are covered with their advertisements.

Greenwood Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to-day announced that they would protect the trees and make application for the appointment of a tree warden. They also called the attention of the billposters who nail notices to trees to the State law, making them liable to a fine of $100.

GUNBOAT ON TRIAL TRIP.

Vessel Built at Crescent Shipyards for Mexico on First Voyage.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—The large new gunboat Vera Cruz, built for the Mexican Government at the Crescent Shipyards at this place, started this morning on a trial trip up Long Island Sound. The boat was in command of Capt. W. T. Cox, and on board were Capt. Manuel Azueta, head of the Mexican commission which supervised the construction of the vessel; David C. Reed, representing Receiver Smith of the Crescent Shipyards, and several officials and members of the Mexican Consulate in New York.

As the Vera Cruz steamed through the Kill von Kull to New York Bay she was saluted by all passing craft. The trial trip extended as far as Sands Point.

Musical Comedy by Army Officer's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—A musical comedy entitled "A Venetian Romance" was produced here to-night at the Lyceum Theatre by the Frank L. Perley Opera Company. The author, Mrs. Cornelia Osgood Tyler, is the wife of Col. A. D. Tyler, United States Army, retired. Sophie Brandt, the prima donna, made her first appearance in opera. Harry Macdonough and Nell McNeil were the principal comedians, and were plentifully supplied with material. The company numbers 130, and has its own orchestra and brass band for a spectacular carnival scene. "A Venetian Romance" is booked to appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, late in the Spring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

FEDERAL OFFICERS MUST NOT TALK WAR

President Issues Order to Stop Discussions.

EUROPE WAS CRITICISING

Government Deplores the War in the East, Which It Hopes Will End Speedily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An order was issued to-day by the President directing that all officers of the Government shall refrain from discussing the merits of the war between Japan and Russia and from saying or doing anything in connection with the war calculated to cause irritation.

Since the commencement of hostilities there has been considerable discussion by army and navy officers of the relative strength of the two belligerents, of the probabilities regarding the outcome of the war, and frequently of the causes and responsibility for the outbreak.

These expressions of Government officials have been cabled to Europe and Asia, and have caused bitter comments in newspapers, especially those of Russia. This is the main reason for the Executive order issued to-day. The order follows:

"All officials of the Government, civil, military, and naval, are hereby directed not only to observe the President's proclamation of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, but also to abstain from either action or speech which can legitimately cause irritation to either of the combatants.

"The Government of the United States represents the people of the United States not only in the sincerity with which it is endeavoring to keep the scales of neutrality exact and even, but in the sincerity with which it deplores the breaking out of the present war, and hopes that it will end at the earliest possible moment and with the smallest possible loss to those engaged.

"Such a war inevitably increases and inflames the susceptibilities of the combatants to anything in the nature of an injury or slight by outsiders. Too often combatants make conflicting claims as to the duties and obligations of neutrals, so that even when discharging these duties and obligations with scrupulous care it is difficult to avoid giving offense to one or the other party. To such unavoidable causes of offense, due to the performance of national duty, there must not be added any avoidable causes.

"It is always unfortunate to bring Old World antipathies and jealousies into our life, or by speech or conduct to excite anger and resentment toward our Nation in friendly foreign lands; but in a Government employe, whose official position makes him in some sense the representative of the people, the mischief of such actions is greatly increased.

"A strong and self-confident nation should be peculiarly careful not only of the rights but of the susceptibilities of its neighbors; and nowadays all of the nations of the world are neighbors one to the other. Courtesy, moderation, and self-restraint should mark international, no less than private, intercourse.

"All the officials of the Government, civil, military, and naval, are expected so to carry themselves both in act and in deed as to give no cause of just offense to the people of any foreign and friendly power—and with all mankind we are now in friendship. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, March 10, 1904."

TRUCE WITH MASON BUILDERS.

After Conference Bricklayers' Laborers Decide to Return to Work.

Conferences were held all day yesterday at the Building Trades Club between the Mason Builders' Association, representatives of the bricklayers' laborers, who were on strike, and the bricklayers' unions. The result was that late last night an agreement in the form of a temporary truce was reached by the joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions, which read as follows:

"The Mason Builders' Association having rescinded its resolution of March 2, 1904, and referred the case to its Arbitration Committee with power to act for the association, the Joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' unions agree that the laborers shall return to work at once, the conditions of employment to be restored as they existed on March 1, 1904.

"The Joint Arbitration Board will convene on Friday, March 18, at 8 P. M., to arbitrate the question in dispute."

This agreement was signed by Otto M. Tidlitz, President, and F. M. Weeks, Chairman, of the Arbitration Board of the Manson Builders' Association, and by James M. Hale for the Bricklayers' Union. It means that the wages paid to the laborers between 7 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. be paid as overtime.

RIOTS CALL OUT POLICE.

One Was a Little One, and the Other Wasn't One at All.

"Send round the reserves right away. There's a riot here. Send Commissioner McAdoo and all the police you can get." This was what Sergt. Peterson of the Police Headquarters Telegraph Bureau heard over the telephone about 10 o'clock last night from a man who said he was at the Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street.

Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station got the same message and took half a dozen policemen with him and rushed for the Mills Hotel. He found a man in the telephone booth yelling for the police and arrested him. The prisoner said he was Arthur Straub, thirty-five years old, a druggist, of 256 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He was locked up on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Somebody told Sergeant McKeon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last night that a riot was going on in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and wanted the reserves sent out. Under the new three-platoon system McKeon only had three reserves in, but he sent them out on the run.

In front of 167 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street he found a crowd of small boys gathered about two men and throwing stones at them. The missiles were doing considerable damage, and three or four windows in the offices of Dr. J. P. Patterson, at No. 129, were smashed. At sight of the police the boys scampered, but two were caught.

INCASED IN ICE ALL WINTER.

Body of C. G. Curren, Drowned in November, Found in Jamaica Bay.

The body of Cornelius C. Curren, eighteen years old, was found late yesterday afternoon floating in Short Creek, Jamaica Bay. It was well preserved, as it had been frozen in the ice all Winter.

In November last Curren, in a small rowboat, started to row from Barren Island to Rockaway Park. He failed to reach his destination, and the following day the boat was found in the water capsized.

In the dead boy's pocket was found a letter with the address of St. Malachy's Home, Rockaway Park. The Sister Superior of the institution identified the body as that of Curren.

LONG MARCH FOR CAVALRYMEN.

Two Troops Ordered Overland from Colorado to Arizona.

DENVER, March 10.—Two troops of the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, now at Fort Logan, Colorado, have been ordered to leave the fort not later than March 20 and to proceed overland by way of Wingate at Forts Kuachuca and Apache, Arizona.

This order prescribes a march of more than 1,100 miles and over some rough, mountainous country. The trip will require fifty days.

HAGGERTY WILL NOT RESIGN.

Decision to Defy Tammany Reached After Conference with McCarren.

When Second Deputy Police Commissioner Henry F. Haggerty was seen yesterday afternoon at his office, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, he responded as follows to questions with reference to his reported resignation: "I am not going to resign. I am going to stay. I have had no thought of resigning."

Not another syllable would the Deputy Commissioner utter.

Tammany Hall will now bend all its energies to ousting him from his place as head of the Brooklyn police, if the plans as outlined last night are carried out.

The place which he holds was one for which he had no inclination, though urged strongly by his law partner, Senator McCarren, to take it. It is understood that he personally was not loth to resigning when the fight between Leaders Murphy and McCarren began, but that yesterday morning Senator McCarren talked with him and his present attitude is the result.

It is understood that Commissioner Haggerty will be asked at once to resign. If he refuses, removal will be brought about. It is even hinted that the opponents in Manhattan of the McCarren organization will prefer charges against Commissioner Haggerty if they cannot successfully assail him in any other way.

The fight between Murphy and McCarren now centres upon the Second Deputy Police Commissionership. If victorious the forces of Murphy will be directed against another ally of Senator McCarren.

LITTLETON DRAWS A PLATFORM

He Also Refers to Roosevelt as the Bryan of the Republicans.

In an address delivered before the Brooklyn Democratic Club last night in their rooms, 201 Montague Street, Borough President Littleton outlined what he believed should be the platform of the Democratic Party in the Nation. Mr. Littleton referred briefly to the death of Senator Hanna, saying that he was the last of the constructive statesmen in the Republican Party, and declared that his decease left "the present President, who stands in the same relation to the Republican Party as Bryan does to the Democratic Party. Now while the Republicans are off their guard we may claim our own," said Mr. Littleton.

He closed with the following suggestions:

First—The preservation of the gold standard of money, because every enlightened nation is standing for it and because our whole business life is built on it.

Second—For a revision of the tariff so as to take away the shelter given to those who do not need it and yet leave enough revenue to meet the demands of the Government.

Third—An honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Philippine Islands and a plain statement of the fact that they are in no condition to take the responsibilities of citizenship any more than the negroes were at the close of the civil war.

Fourth—For the speedy construction of the Panama Canal, because it is the most needed of all improvements.

"These suggestions are old," added the speaker, amid general laughter and applause, "but they have the advantage of leaving out many things which would plague us. The man who would place the poor on one side in the political life of this country and the rich on the other deserves political extinction."

MATHEWS MAY SUCCEED HALPIN

Shaughnessy Said to be Slated for County Committee Secretaryship.

When Secretary Armitage Mathews of the Republican County Committee was questioned last night concerning the report that he was to retire from the Secretaryship and take the place of Transfer Tax Appraiser left vacant by State Tax Commissioner William Halpin, he said: "I don't know anything about it. If such a change is contemplated I am not aware of it."

It was further reported that Edward Shaughnessy, also of the Twenty-first District, would succeed Mathews.

Chairman Halpin of the Executive Committee said he could not say whether there would be a change in the Secretaryship. He did say, however, that the place he left to take the State Tax Commissionership would be retained by the New York County organization.

A new candidate for City Justice has appeared in the person of Henry Melville. He is a resident of the Twenty-second District and is backed by a number of prominent lawyers, who have laid his qualifications before Gov. Odell. As the position pays $10,000 a year, and when a Judge is elected to that bench it is for ten years, the Republican appointee will be enabled to draw $7,500 between now and the end of the term.

WAITING FOR PLUMS TO FALL.

Lawyers After Prospective Supreme Court Commissionerships.

Already Republican and Democratic lawyers are laying their lines for the Commissionerships to be created as a result of the report of the Commission on the Law's Delays, if the plans of Gov. Odell and the New York County organization are carried out by the Legislature, and Chairman Halpin of the Executive Committee says he has no doubt they will be. The recommendations of the Law's Delay Commission are embodied in two measures, both introduced by Senator Elsberg.

It is the intention of the New York County organization to secure if possible ten of the twenty Supreme Court Commissionerships which are for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $10,000. It will be for the Appellate Division of the First Department—a majority of the members of which are Democrats—to recommend to the Governor for the new offices twenty attorneys of ten years' standing at the bar of New York State. As the Governor has the power to disapprove of the court's choice it is generally understood that ten will be Republicans and the balance Democrats.

Three Appellate Term Commissioners for ten years at an annual salary of $15,000 are also to be recommended to the Governor by the Appellate Division of the First Department. The Republicans of this city think they can reasonably count upon two of these places, inasmuch as the Governor practically controls the appointments.

Each of the twenty-three Commissioners will have the appointment of a Secretary at $1,500 per annum.

Denies That He Declared for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—On his return from New York to-day J. M. Guffey denied an alleged interview with him in New York in which Mr. Guffey was made to declare in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

COMEDIENNE'S FIRE WINDOW.

Eva Davenport Takes a Large Size in Windows—Can She Get Out?

Eva Davenport, who plays the part of the flirtatious widow in "The Yankee Consul," has had a new window built opening from her dressing room. There is a new fire-escape outside, and that's what started the story. The fire-escape is very puzzling to the pedestrians who pass through Forty-first Street. It was not ordered put there by any city department. Why then?

Miss Davenport, the funny and generously proportioned comedienne, wanted it. Her dressing room is not far from the ground, but she said that she would rather climb down than jump, and intimated that if the fire-escape wasn't made she'd leave the show. She is one of the chief laughgetters, so that would never do, and she got the fire-escape.

The man who keeps the cigar store across Forty-first Street is hoping that there will be a fire scare. He has seen Miss Davenport and he has seen the window, and doesn't think it will fit.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

"Oh be jolly!"

Drop prejudice and the imported Ales

P. B. Ale

Best in America and not surpassed in the world.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Agents.

REPUDIATES WAR CONCERT

Japanese Consul Says He Has No Connection with It.

DOESN'T KNOW PROMOTERS

Never Authorized the Use of His Name in Soliciting Subscriptions or Selling Tickets, He Says.

The promoters of the advertised "Great War Concert in Aid of the Red Cross Society of Japan" received a setback yesterday, when Sadazuchi Uchida, the Japanese Consul General at this port, announced that he did not countenance the use of his name in securing subscriptions for the scheme, and that he did not even know the men who were behind it, except that one of them, J. L. Bridgford, the editor of a publication named Talk, had called upon him to talk it over.

"Some time ago," explained Mr. Uchida, "a man who said he was J. L. Bridgford came to me and said he represented F. J. P. Smith & Co., Room 619, in the building at 132 Nassau Street, who were heading a syndicate to get up a grand concert and entertainment in aid of the Red Cross Society of Japan, to be given at the Grand Central Palace, April 12 next. He said the tickets were to be $2.50 each, and it was expected that at least $10,000 would be cleared for a fund to be sent to Japan in aid of the Red Cross work. He affirmed that public spirited citizens were back of the entertainment and wished my co-operation.

"I answered that while I should be delighted to receive gratuitous subscriptions from Americans for the Japanese Red Cross Society, I wanted the public to understand that we were not soliciting subscriptions among the Americans. We appreciate fully any subscription sent to us, but we do not ask for it. I told him that my name should not be used in any way in raising subscriptions. Mr. Bridgeford then asked my permission to allow checks for subscriptions and for tickets to be made out in my name, and I granted that permission on the condition that in soliciting the subscriptions and selling tickets my name should not be used.

"I know absolutely nothing about these men who are getting up the entertainment. The headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society, as Americans are pleased to call it, is in Tokio. Of course, as the Consul, I represent the society in this city. If there are any communications or subscriptions I will forward them."

MILITIA AWE OHIO MOB.

Negro Arrested for Inciting Anti-White Demonstration in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 10.—The race disturbances which resulted from the murder of Patrolman Collis and the subsequent lynching of the negro Dixon, who shot Collis, are held well in check by thirteen companies of State militia.

This evening the police arrested a strange negro, accompanied by several other negroes. Wherever they could gain an audience they read a highly inflammatory paper, urging the negroes to avenge the lynching of Dixon and to apply the torch to the white business and residence districts.

While a special Grand Jury will investigate the lynching Monday, it is thought that it will be impossible to indict either the leaders of the mob which did the lynching and subsequent burning.

ILLINOIS LYNCHING AVERTED.

Sheriff and Deputy with Riot Guns Overawe Mob at Murphysborough.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, Ill., March 10.—A mob from Carbondale made an attempt to take Thomas Vaughan, a mulatto, charged with assaulting a woman school teacher, from the county jail here to-day, intending to lynch him.

Sheriff Thorp was apprised by telephone of the mob's departure from Carbondale, and, with Deputy Woodward, waited in the second story of the jail.

The mob, about seventy-five strong, approached the jail door and were covered with riot guns from the windows above. The mob hurriedly dispersed. The officers captured three men, named Etherton, Walker, and Lightfoot, all of whom were released on bail. Walker said the intention was to call Sheriff Thorp to the door, overpower him, and secure the negro without bloodshed.

Deputy Woodward's riot gun fell to the floor and was discharged, the charge tearing his right arm so that amputation was necessary.

There is no further excitement here.

CORPORATION BILL BEATEN.

New Jersey Legislators Refuse to Restrict Minority Stockholders.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The entire afternoon session of the House was taken up with a discussion of Assemblyman Miller's bill providing that suits in the name of a corporation shall not be instituted except with the consent of the holder of 20 per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

Assemblyman Besson presented a minority report adverse to the bill. On a vote the minority report was not concurred in and the bill went to third reading, where it was vigorously attacked by Assemblymen Swackhamer, Fordyce, and Lehlbach, who argued that the measure was intended simply to give the management of corporations the power to override the wishes of minority stockholders. After considerable discussion and some Parliamentary tactics the measure passed third reading.

On final passage the bill was overwhelmingly defeated, and a motion by Mr. Lehlbach to effectually kill the bill for the session and providing for reconsideration was adversely carried.

LEGAL AID WINS CASE.

Old Woman, Who Signed Away Property, Gets It Back.

Justice Kelley, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff in an action brought by Mrs. Rosa Absolon, an aged woman, against Randolph Sickinger, to have a deed to certain real estate in East New York made to the defendant set aside and the property restored to her.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that she signed the deed in January, 1903, while she was in feeble health and under the influence of morphine, in the belief that she was affixing her signature to her last will and testament. The plaintiff's case was conducted by counsel from the German Legal Aid Association.

Heinze Released on Parole.

BUTTE, Mon., March 10.—F. Augustus Heinze, President of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company; Superintendent Treriso of the Rarus Mine, and Superintendent Frank of the Johnstown Mine, Heinze properties, charged with having refused admittance to Federal Inspectors, were released on parole to-day.

Registered Trade Mark.

Pansy Corsets

(Hand made in Paris.)

The fact that this Corset is hand made in Paris is sufficient to insure it a large clientele among women who know and appreciate the perfection attained by French manufacturers of these goods. We have expert fitters always in attendance, to insure not only a comfortable and perfectly fitting corset, but one in every way adapted to the wearer's figure. Prices $5 to $28.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West Twenty-third St.

Fickle Fashion Flirts with Fads. Keep posted from The Holly Ads.

Being thoroughly "up to date" is one of several things which give The Holly Co. the position it holds.

Character of workmanship, materials used and moderate prices are others.

Over one hundred and fifty exclusive designs, comprising several thousand gowns, give an unexcelled opportunity for selection.

Linen Gowns.
Crepe de Chine Gowns.
Taffeta and Louisine Gowns.
Waists of Every Discription.

Fifth avenue styles and quality at half Fifth avenue prices.

THE HOLLY CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF FINE WAISTS AND GOWNS,

10 West Twenty-second St.

Forsythe's

New Styles

Cheviot Waists

Nothing quite equal to our Cheviot Waists. They are enduring, stylish and very serviceable. Magnificent stock. Latest importations.

$4.50

We recommend these Waists very highly. They are particularly desirable for present wear.

They come in white, black and white, colors. Sizes 32 to 44.

We invite your inspection.

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

CRUSADE ON MOUNTAIN LIONS.

Ravages on Other Animals in Yellowstone Park Told at Local Banquet.

A. Anderson, Superintendent of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, told the members of the Twilight and Campfire Clubs at their dinner at the St. Dennis Hotel last evening that mountain lions were ravaging the animals in the National Park, destroying them by wholesale, and that he was planning to make an extensive campaign, which he hoped would result in the extermination of the beasts.

One of the ways in which he hopes to accomplish this, he said, was to get up a big pack of dogs to scour the forests and "tree" the lions.

Dan C. Beard, the artist, was toastmaster at the gathering. E. F. Rice, W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Gardens, and Commander Rogers, United States Army, made brief adrresses.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:15 A. M.—55 Hester Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

1:55 A. M.—373 Eighth Avenue; J. Frank; damage, $15.

2:50 A. M.—70 to 76 Fulton Street; J. W. Stirrup; damage, $35,000.

7:30 A. M.—247 West Sixty-first Street; Julian Levy; damage, $500.

7:40 A. M.—214 West Sixty-fourth Street; Mr. Leaycroft; damage, $300.

9:20 A. M.—34 Sixth Avenue; John Sylvester; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—2,098 Third Avenue; Amelia Bauman; damage slight.

10:40 A. M.—22 East One Hundred and Third Street; Joseph Leffer; damage, $25.

12:08 P. M.—In front of 88 Prince Street; owner unknown; damage, $80.

1:35 P. M.—64 Carmino Street, John Talkey; damage, $50.

2:45 P. M.—311 Bowery, Bernstein & Fernstein; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—126 West Forty-eighth Street, W. Brudy; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—392 East Fourteenth Street, owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—080 Lexington Avenue, Fred Quillane; damage, $200.

7:50 P. M.—337 Pearl Street, Finley & Handford; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOLVERINE, Mich., March 10.—The Haak Lumber Company's mill at Haakwood, a few miles from here, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $160,000; insurance, $100,000.

Feel Good all day on Grape-Nuts

The Perfect Food.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

WILL OF THE LORD MADE MORMON REPUBLICANS

Witness Tells How Apostles Dictated to Voters.

THATCHER EPISODE RECALLED

Church Forced Defeat of Rebellious Apostle and Caused Election of Rawlins as Senator.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Light was shed on the manner of interference of the Mormon Church in politics by E. B. Critchlow, formerly an Assistant United States Attorney in Utah and one of the protestants against Reed Smoot. He was a witness in the Smoot case to-day and cited the Moses Thatcher episode to show that it was necessary, according to the rules of the Church, for Smoot to obtain the consent of the Church before he could become a candidate for the Senate.

Mr. Critchlow said a letter had been sent out which had the purpose of dividing the people as equally as possible between Republicans and Democrats, so as to maintain a reserve which could be swung either way in the interest of the Church. The Church afterward denied this letter, said Mr. Critchlow, but Moses Thatcher continued working in the interest of the Democratic Party, and in the Autumn of 1896 carried on an active campaign for election to the United States Senate by the succeeding Legislature.

This campaign was in conflict with the wishes of the members of his quorum of apostles, and was taken up as a Church matter.

"The editorials in The Deseret News declared that the Church had a right to interest itself in the elections for the United States Senate," said the witness. "The popular sympathy was with Mr. Thatcher, because it was understood that he stood for absolute liberty in political affairs."

Mr. Critchlow said the apostles gave out the instruction that "it is the will of the Lord that you vote the Republican ticket this time."

Mr. Thatcher, however, continued in the field up to the final result of the contest, which ended in the election of Joseph L. Rawlins as Senator. Mr. Critchlow said it was well known that the apostles were working against Thatcher, their object being to prevent a direct blow at the principle that the quorum of apostles could control the action of one of their members. The Mormons, he said, were responsible for the election of Mr. Rawlins.

"Thatcher's effort to secure the election against the wishes of the Church," said Mr. Critchlow, "was the subject of sermons in the church, in which Thatcher was charged with being out of harmony with his quorum and not obeying the will of the President and apostles in regard to teaching politics."

As a result of his disobedience Mr. Critchlow said a declaration of principles was submitted to Mr. Thatcher for his signature, but he refused to sign. In the succeeding year he was summoned before a council and tried, and acknowledged that he had been wrong, and he retained his good fellowship, but is not now an apostle and has not been since the episode. Mr. Thatcher was compelled to subscribe to a statement that he was wholly in the wrong, and, in fact, said the witness, his spirit was broken completely by his conflict with the Church. Mr. Critchlow said in the first State Legislature, in 1896, when he sat as a member, there was a disposition to send all legislation to the Mormon Church to see if it were proper to enact it.

The history of the Church between 1885 and 1890 was given by Mr. Critchlow. He covered the passage of all acts affecting polygamy or Mormonism, including the representations made to Congressional committees which visited the Territory prior to the admission of Utah as a State. The purpose was to show that the Mormons continued to create the sentiment that the laws were being obeyed, but in secret had practiced polygamy, and that the Church was irreconcilable to new conditions and its members were conspiring to evade the laws.

Mr. Critchlow told of the result of laws against polygamy, and said that more than 1,000 men were convicted and sentenced after the passage of the laws of 1887. Only three availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the courts to escape punishment by recanting. "Among these," said the witness, "was Bishop Sharp, a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and an old man, who accepted the terms and was promptly removed, that being understood to be the policy of the Church where the doctrine of the Church was not upheld by members."

Andrew Jensen, the Assistant Historian of the Church, gave testimony showing the supremacy of the President of the Church. He related the methods of the Church, its control by Presidents of stakes and Bishops. The President of the Church, said this witness, appointed the Presidents of the stakes, some fifty-three in number, and these latter appointed the Bishops, several hundred in number. The Bishops would not act until their appointment was approved by the President of the Church.

Chairman Burrows said President Smith had testified that he had violated the laws since 1890, and he asked of Mr. Jensen: "Do you know whether Mr. Smith has ever been interfered with for breaking the laws?"

"I think he was not," he replied. Continuing, he said that if Mormons should turn informers against a polygamist under such conditions, against President Smith, for instance, such Mormon informers would be odious in the sight of most members of the Church.

ANTI-MORMONS TO ORGANIZE.

Utah Movement to Wrest Political Power from the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 10.—An "American" Party, similar to the old "Liberal" Party, is to be organized here. It is to be non-partisan, drawing voters from all parties who are desirous of again wresting the political power of the City and State Government from the Mormon Church. The old "Liberal" Party was disbanded when the territory became a State and the Church promised to not interfere in political matters.

The dormant feeling against the Church in politics has been fanned into activity through the testimony given in the Smoot investigation. The general feeling is that the time has come when the Municipal and State Governments shall be ruled without regard to religion.

WOULD REJECT GERMAN GIFT.

Baker's Resolution Against Accepting Frederick the Great's Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Representative Baker of New York introduced a resolution to-day against the acceptance by the United States of the statue of Frederick the Great, which was tendered by the Emperor of Germany.

Mr. Baker says in the preamble of his resolution that Frederick in many of his public acts, such as his participation in the first partition of Poland, proved himself an enemy to the political rights of man, and throughout his reign pre-eminently embodied the spirit of militarism and absolutism, and that his recognition of the independence of the American colonies was in no sense due to sympathy with popular government, but actuated solely by his hatred for Great Britain.

"The acceptance or non-acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great," said Mr. Baker, discussing the matter later, "may appear to be unimportant, but it marks a milestone in the era of militarism which has prevailed in the United States since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war."

BUNAU-VARILLA OFF HOME.

Satisfied with His Work, He Says—Capt. Sartoris Sails on French Liner.

When the French liner La Lorraine started on her voyage to Havre yesterday she carried among her passengers M. Bunau-Varilla, the retiring Minister from Panama to Washington, together with Mme. Bunau-Varilla and her two children. M. Bunau-Varilla said on the steamship that the end toward which he had been striving for ten years, the assurance of the building of the Panama Canal, was now gained.

"We have passed through some critical times," he said, "since negotiations for the strip of land across Panama began. I formerly wished to see France do the work, but now that this country has started in earnest I feel perfectly satisfied. It is true that I had an interest in the French stock company that intended to build the canal, but that interest is now only what it was ten years ago." The entire work, he said, should be completed in seven years.

Conductor Safonoff of the Imperial Russian Orchestra of Moscow was another passenger. He came here twelve days ago to conduct one of the concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and returns now to Russia, called home by an imperial order. M. Safonoff expressed himself as delighted with the reception given him here. On his return to Moscow he will at once prepare for a great concert to be given for the benefit of the Red Cross Society under the patronage of the Czarina.

Capt. Algernon Sartoris, a grandson of the late Gen. Grant, sailed on the steamship en route to Paris, where he soon will be married to Germaine Cecile Noufflard, a niece of Sir Charles Hall.

In the second cabin of the steamship sailed Antonio Montes, a native of Seville, where he has a record as a toreador, having killed, he says, 400 bulls. He has been in Mexico for the past two months, during which time, he says, he has fought and killed twenty bulls, receiving $800 for each fight.

Panama Commission to Leave March 29.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer to the Rapid Transit Commission, announced yesterday at the meeting of that body that he will leave this city on March 29 with his fellow members of the Panama Canal Commission. He will return from the Isthmus in time to leave for London in April. He has been appointed one of a commission to examine and recommend transit improvements in that city.

SPLINTER KILLS CONGRESSMAN

Representative Croft Injured His Thumb and Blood Poisoning Followed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Representative George W. Croft of Aiken, S. C., died at his home in this city to-day of blood poisoning.

Mr. Croft had been ill for over six weeks as the result of an injury caused by a splinter in his thumb, from which blood poisoning resulted. Dr. Croft, a brother, was summoned from Aiken, but his efforts and those of the local physicians proved unavailing.

Mr. Croft was fifty-seven years old and leaves six sons. He was a Democrat and was serving his first term in Congress. He had been twice elected President of the South Carolina State Bar Association and had served in both houses of the State Legislature.

OPERATION ON MR. TILLMAN.

Obtains Relief from Abscess on Tonsil and Is Better.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was operated on to-day to relieve an abscess on his left tonsil. The result was pronounced satisfactory and his condition was reported to be much better.

Dr. Richardson says there is nothing alarming in the present condition of the Senator's throat and that, if nothing unforeseen develops, he should be able to go out in a few days.

New Safeguards for New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the location of a light and fog signal, a lighthouse, and a light vessel at the entrance to Ambrose Channel, New York Harbor.

LAWYER HARRIS ARRESTED.

Howland, Murray & Prentice Didn't Like His Affidavits.

Arthur N. Harris, a lawyer, who lives at 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was arrested yesterday at his offices in the Bowery Bank Building by Detective Sergeant Flood of the District Attorney's staff. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Magistrate Barlow on a complaint preferred by W. W. Lancaster, representing Howland, Murray & Prentice of 35 Wall Street. George W. Murray of this law firm is an ex-President of the Bar Association, and it was said yesterday that he intends to bring an action to disbar Lawyer Harris from practising in this State.

Lawyer Harris was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Centre Street Police Court. Mr. Lancaster explained that Harris had been retained by Mrs. Lucy Brady to bring an action for divorce against George T. Brady. According to Lancaster's statement Harris showed to her an affidavit alleged to have been made by one of his clients who was supposed to have served the papers in the divorce suit. This man, it was explained, was Charles H. Levy. Mrs. Brady claimed that Harris charged $7.50 for Levy's service in the case.

Later she went to the firm of Howland, Murray & Prentice, and they brought the action for the divorce. Then, it is alleged, they sent to Harris and asked him for a new Levy affidavit of service for the reason that they considered the first to be of no account. Thereupon they received another affidavit bearing Levy's name.

On Tuesday when the divorce case came up before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court Levy appeared under a summons, and when placed under oath declared that he knew nothing about the divorce case and had never served any such summons as described; in fact had never heard of or seen Brady, and did not make any such affidavit or sign the paper produced as the affidavit containing his signature.

FULL OF "CHOO-CHOO" YARNS.

Lost Little Nelson Kenworthy Entertained Policemen Three Hours.

Nelson Kenworthy, two and one-half years old exactly, also well dressed and good looking, was found by big Policeman Timothy Murphy of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday afternoon in the centre of the car tracks on Columbus Avenue, at Eighty-fourth Street, running up and down, with his eyes fastened on the "L" structure overhead. The gongs of the electric cars clanged continuously and many of the motormen pulled up short, narrowly missing the youngster, who kept on imitating the cars overhead with a "choo-choo, choo-choo." He was stopped by the policeman, and, being unable to tell his name or his home, he was taken to the police station, where for three hours steady he related a string of stories of steam engines to his big protector.

A general notice of the finding of the child was sent to all the precincts in Greater New York, and soon his mother, Mrs. Louisa Kenworthy of 53 West Eighty-fourth Street, called for the boy. He wouldn't go until he had finished telling Sergt. Thompson a story of a "choo-choo." The boy had run away from the house, his mother said.

Award, St. Louis World's Fair.
March 9th, 1904.

Black, Starr & Frost:

Gentlemen: We hereby inform you that your design for the Official Badge of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition has been accepted.

Very truly,
Mrs. MOORE, for Tenn.;
Mrs. PORTER, for Ga.;
Mrs. VAN MAYHOFF, for Va.—Adv.

PRESIDENT TAKES UP POSTAL SCANDAL ROW

Summons Cannon and Other Leaders to the White House.

MAJORITY LINE OF ACTION

Attempt to Shelve Hay Resolution Abandoned, but Endeavor Made to Limit Inquiry to Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Roosevelt is taking a hand in the postal scandal in Congress. At his request Speaker Cannon, Chairman Overstreet of the House Post Office Committee, and Senator Penrose of the Senate committee visited the White House and talked over yesterday's developments in the situation. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, whose report names the Congressmen now clamoring for an investigation, also was called to the White House to confer with the President.

None of these gentlemen would afterward permit himself to answer any question in regard to the situation. Speaker Cannon when asked for information launched into funny stories, and suavely intimated that the whole affair was a mere hummingbird instead of the cyclone that the newspapers and some members thought it was.

The majority leaders of the House gathered themselves together to-day and agreed on a course of action to-morrow, when the Hay resolution comes up at 4 o'clock.

They have learned positively that it will be impossible to lay the resolution on the table and thus dispose of the whole matter. There are too many Republicans against this. The Democrats will join with them in filibustering to carry their point. The House leaders therefore will offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to whom the Bristow report shall be referred, together with all the evidence bearing on the cases of members named in the report.

The committee will have power to call department officials before them and send for persons and papers and ventilate the whole question of the connection of members with the scandal. This will, it is believed, avoid the undesirable alternative of investigating the whole Post Office Department scandal.

In respect to the memory of Representative George G. Croft of South Carolina, the House adjourned, and there was a lull in the storm. But there was no subsidence of excitement among members involved, and little else was discussed around the House.

DR. T. S. HASTINGS RESIGNS.

Quits Active Work at Union Theological Seminary—Other Changes.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Professor of Homiletics at the Union Theological Seminary for twenty-three years, during ten of which he was President of the Faculty, has resigned on account of his health. As a tribute to his services, at a meeting Tuesday of the Board of Directors, he was made Professor Emeritus, and will be appointed Lecturer on Pastoral Theology.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty, has been appointed to the vacancy. The department will be enlarged by the appointment of an assistant professor and an instructor in voice training as aids.

The assistant professor in all probability will be the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Bedford Park Presbyterian Church in this city. Francis X. Carmody, Lecturer in Elocution at Columbia, will be the permanent vocal instructor.

The seminary has been considering for some time the problem of higher instruction for advanced students. To meet the needs of such students the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs has been transferred from the Edward Robinson Professorship of Biblical Theology to a new Graduate Professorship of Theological Encyclopedia and Symbolics, in which subjects Dr. Briggs is an acknowledged authority. He will assume his new duties in the Autumn of 1905.

DR. CARL F. STARKEN ARRESTED.

Accused of Practicing Medicine Without Being Registered.

On a warrant sworn out by two female detectives of the New York County Medical Society, charging him with practicing medicine without being registered as a physician, Dr. Carl F. Starken, forty-four years old, living in the Albany apartments, at 224 West Fifty-second Street, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Buckley and arraigned in the West Side Court.

Miss Anna B. Folsom and Miss Josephine Cook, the detectives of the Medical Society, testified that they had visited Dr. Starken at his home, and that he had acted as a doctor, and had prescribed for them. They said he was a "nature curist," and advocated strenuous exercises for the cure of ills. Starken pleaded not guilty, and the examination was set down for Tuesday.

OPERATION ON B. F. MANIERRE.

Although 82 Years Old He Takes No Anaesthetics—Favorable Symptoms.

Ex-Senator and Police Commissioner Benjamin F. Manierre, though eighty-two years old, stood an operation Wednesday night, taking no anaesthetic, at the residence of his son, Charles E. Manierre, at 352 West End Avenue. Drs. Charles G. Kerley and Charles N. Dowd performed the operation. The patient passed a good night, and all symptoms are favorable.

Mr. Manierre was the first Republican Senator elected from New York City, was one of the incorporators of the Equitable Life, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, was Police Commissioner for a number of years, and a member of the Board of Education.

Damaged Juggler Gets $1,400.

Delmas Guesno, a Cuban juggler, yesterday recovered a verdict of $1,400 against the Manhattan Railroad Company in Justice McCarthy's part of the City Court. On Sept. 23, Guesno, while passing under the elevated railway at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was struck by a piece of iron which fell from the structure. His right arm was injured so that he couldn't juggle any more.

Gen. Oliver at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Gen. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, has resumed his duties at the department after an absence of three weeks on account of illness. He has not yet entirely recovered his strength, and is only able to devote the afternoon to his official duties.

Army Officer to be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—First Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpley of the Twelfth Cavalry, having been tried by a general court martial at Manila and found guilty of serious charges affecting his character, has been sentenced to dismissal from the army.

The Illinois on Her Way Here.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The battleship Illinois, recently injured in a collision with the battleship Missouri, has left Guantanamo for New York, accompanied by the ocean-going tug Potomac and the collier Sterling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.—Advt.

The Backus Steam Heater, using little more gas than two illuminating burners, is just the thing to furnish your heat for the rest of the Winter and the Spring, enabling you to shut off your present heating system and not use it again until extreme weather next Winter.

Come and see them in operation, 6,000 in use in New York City. Circular sent on request.

No flue is required. No odor is discharged. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

The Backus Company
264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

WOULD SACRIFICE CHILD.

Maine Islanders, Mad Over Holiness Religion, Dispersed by Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., March 10.—The Holiness Society's ministers, whose revival services on Beal's Island, in the coast town of Jonesport, have stirred the inhabitants to insane frenzy and the verge of murder, have been banished from the island by the Sheriff. He interfered just as the slaughter of children as sacrifices seemed imminent.

Upon complaint of John A. Beal, the leading citizen of the island, the Selectmen of Jonesport sent Deputy Sheriff French to the island last Saturday night. He rescued Frank Beal from the hands of a frenzied mob of Holiness disciples, who were pounding him unmercifully to cast out a devil.

The neighbors believe the officer was not an hour too soon to prevent Mrs. Beal and the Holiness band from killing her seven-year-old son as a sacrifice demanded by the Lord. When the Sheriff reached the Beal residence the little boy ran to him for protection, crying out: "Save me! Save me! They are going to kill me to-night!"

Sheriff French drew a gun, dispersed the crowd, arrested Mrs. Beal, and took her to Jonesport, where she was adjudged insane and sent to the Bangor Asylum.

The whole population, with a few exceptions, appears to have gone insane over the new religion brought to the island by the Holiness Society. The creed requires converts to impoverish and humiliate themselves, giving all their money to the ministers as the representatives of God.

GROCERY HORSE'S WILD DASH.

Breaks Off Two Lampposts—Dan Sullivan's Bravery.

Starting from Seventy-third Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, a horse attached to a delivery wagon ran west to Broadway and then south to Sixty-ninth Street, narrowly missing several cars and a number of people, and breaking off short two lamp posts, on one of which was a fire alarm box.

The horse had been left standing by the driver while he was delivering groceries. When the animal reached Broadway he was going at full speed, bound for the stable on Sixty-eighth Street near Amsterdam Avenue.

At Seventy-first Street Daniel Sullivan, a switchman employed by the Interurban Street Railway Company, saw a woman and a little girl in the path of the runaway. He grabbed them both up in his arms and carried them out of harm's way just as the horse sped by. At Seventieth Street the horse swerved to go down Amsterdam Avenue. In doing so he ran up on the sidewalk and crashed the wagon into a lamp post breaking it off near the ground. He continued on the sidewalk to Sixty-ninth Street, where, in front of the Sub-Post Office, the wagon struck another lamp post on which Fire Alarm Box No. 623 is stationed, and wrecked the pole. At this point the traces parted and the horse continued to the stable in West Sixty-eighth Street.

DARLINGTON JURY COMPLETE.

All Are Experts in Skyscraper Building—Inquest Monday.

Coroner Scholer yesterday added to the jury which is to sit at the Darlington Hotel collapse inquest the following: George A. Just, President of the George A. Just Construction Company, Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street; Richard Deeves, builder, 309 Broadway, and Frank Conover, builder, 259 Broadway.

Opinions differ as to the desirability of having the jury composed, as it is, entirely of experts in skyscraper construction, but Coroner Scholer has expressed himself as being satisfied that they will be less likely to be misled in their conclusions as to the evidence, much of which must be of a highly technical nature, than a body of men taken from other walks in life. Taking of testimony begins Monday at 3 P. M., and other sessions next Wednesday and Friday have already been provided for. The inquest will be held in the West Side Court.

Much débris still remains in the excavation, especially at the back, where the quicksand is supposed to be. Representatives of the Bureau of Buildings said when the work of removing the wreck began that it would take at least ten days even with the powerful engine and derrick employed, and this estimate now seems to have been fairly accurate. Belief grew yesterday that the death list will stand at the present total of twenty-one.

BATTLE OF WASHINGTON ARCH.

White Boys and Colored Fight and Police Charge in Force.

Battles have become so frequent around Washington Square that the police yesterday went out in force to stop them. In the neighborhood are many negroes, and the young negroes and the white boys thereabout have been making war on one another with stones as weapons, to the detriment of windows, while several persons passing by have been injured by stones. Mayor McClellan lives on the north side, but no reports of broken windows have come from his home. Rhinelander Stewart also lives there, as does ex-Mayor Cooper.

It was about 6 o'clock when a lot of negro boys manoeuvred from the southern part of the square toward the northern end, while some whites gathered there to meet the onslaught. "Whiz" went a stone, and the battle was on. Then the bluecoats arose from their ambush, and captured one from each detachment. They were sent to the Children's Society.

Irish Volunteers to Parade.

Col. Charles J. Crowley, commanding the First Regiment Irish Volunteers, has issued orders that the regiment take its place on St. Patrick's Day at the head of the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which will move up Fifth Avenue next Thursday about 50,000 strong. The regiment will attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on that day. In the evening a ball and reception will be given by Col. Crowley and the officers of the regiment in Grand Central Palace, at which it is expected the Mayor and other city officials will be present.

Negro Braid Clipper Sent to Workhouse.

Clarence Brown, the negro who acquired the habit of clipping braids of hair from the heads of little girls in the down-town district, was sentenced yesterday to a term of six months in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island on complaint of Josephine Flynn, a twelve-year-old girl, of 52 John Street. She testified in the Special Sessions that Brown clipped a lock of her hair while she was passing through Nassau Street.

Engineer "Dad" Warner Dead.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., March 10.—Joseph Warner, for over fifty years an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and one of the first engineers to be placed on the retired list, died at his home here last night at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a familiar figure on the road, and to many he was only known as "Dad" Warner. He is survived by eight children.

THERE IS A
RIGHT WAY and a WRONG WAY
—TO BURN GAS.—

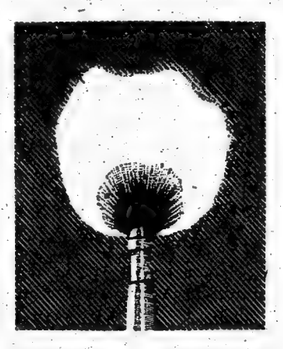

A burner with a "5-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Good light.

A burner with a "3-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Poor light.

If your Gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

B&K

OUR BROADWAY STORE.

We had hoped to open our Broadway Store Oct. 1, and made up a stock accordingly.

Building delays put us back till Spring.

We placed most of our stock with our Cooper Square Store and it's about all sold.

But here are some Heavy Weight Suits that were $25 and $30 and which have been sent to our Broadway store for immediate sale

$15.

They are Fancy Cheviots, Worsteds, Black Thibets and Unfinished Worsteds.

If your size and the pattern you like are here, here is your chance to save some money.

At the Broadway Store only.

Browning·King·&·Co

BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST & 32D STREETS. } NEW YORK.
COOPER SQUARE, OPPOSITE COOPER UNION. }
FULTON STREET & DEKALB AVENUE. BROOKLYN.

Concluding Sale To-night at 8:30

(Catalogue No. 132 to 200 inclusive.)

In the GRAND BALL ROOM of the

Waldorf=Astoria

BY AUCTION OF

The Valuable Collection of

Ancient and Modern Paintings

the property of

Mr. Edward Brandus.

The PAINTINGS will be on FREE VIEW until time of sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 5th Avenue, near 34th St.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
offer

Druggist Sundries.

Dr. Parke's Flesh Food,	35
Absorbent Cotton, lb. pkge.,	29
Hamish's Nail Enamel,	27
Listerine, small, 16; large,	63
Cuticura Ointment,	39
Cuticura Resolvent,	39
Tettlow's Swan's Down,	08
La Blanche Face Powder,	35
Rubber Nipples,	03
Yankee Shaving Soap,	08

Hosiery.

Hermsdorf Black, solid or unbleached sole, doubled, high spliced heel, real Maco. Per doz. prs., 2.90,	25	pr.
Lace Lisle, a dozen patterns,	49	pr.
Infants' Cashmere, wht st., blue, pink or tan,	25	pr.
Boys' Extra Heavy Derby Net,	25	pr.

Butterick Patterns.

M. BLOCK INC.
Makers of
JUVENILE ATTIRE

Are Showing an Exceptionally Large Variety of

Boys' Reefers and Top Coats,

made of Serges, Coverts and Middlesex; handsomely lined, sizes 3 to 15,

$5.50 and up.

When purchasing from us you buy directly from the makers, always at a large saving.

24 West 33d St.,
Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.

Posed as Priest to Collect Money.

John Hennesy, a middle-aged man, of 1,486 De Kalb Avenue, was held in $300 bail yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on a technical charge of vagrancy. Hennesy, who is a clerical-looking man, is alleged to have been representing himself as a Roman Catholic priest and collecting funds for a new church. He has been doing this for the past two months. Hennesy, it also is alleged, posed as a healer. When arraigned in court yesterday he admitted that he had collected money from persons, and said that he must have been drunk when he did it. He said that he had been a soldier in the Philippine Islands.

Stone-Throwing Gang Captured.

Four boys were locked up by the Alexander Avenue police last evening, for stoning a White Plains local train of the New York Central Railroad at a point near One Hundred and Fortieth Street. A good deal of damage has been done by the practice, and trainmen and police have been trying to stop it. Yesterday, as the White Plains local came along, about 6:30 o'clock, several windows of the cars were broken by the stones hurled by the boys. The engineer of the train blew his whistle for the police and stopped. One of the trainmen got off and caught two of the boys, and the police coming up caught two others.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

NEW SPRING
Shirts for Men,
Value $1.50 and $1.75,
At $1.00
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Shirts of French Percale or Damask cloth in neat figures or stripes. Open back-and-front and coat models; attached or detached cuffs. They are of a well-known brand, which always command $1.50 and $1.75.

Scarfs for Men
Value $1.00 to $1.50,
At 60c.
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Great, wide English Squares and 2 to 2½ inch French seam Four-in-hands of heavy silks, in small designs and stripes on dark or light grounds. One of the best brands of scarfs which the market affords.

Spring Top Coats
For Men.

Those which the Saks label identifies are characterized by an element of individuality—of distinctiveness and impressiveness, subtle, yet defined, quiet, yet forcible, wholly foreign to the average ready-for-service coat. The variety of styles and models is generous—very.

Box Coat Models, 32, 34, 38 and 40 inches long; Tourists, 50, 52 and 54 inches long; Single Breasted Paddocks, Paletots and Double Breasted Surtouts of various lengths. The fabrics include both foreign and domestic weaves of covert, vicuna, cheviot, worsted, homespun, fancy tweed and hopsacking.

$12.50 to $38.00

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

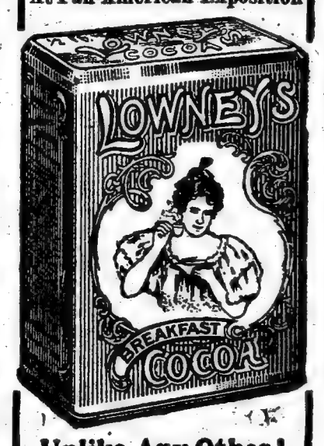

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

KRYPTOK
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES
are Bifocals without "lines" in the glass, to trip the eye and harass the nerves. The only bifocals that very nervous persons can wear; the only ones that any one cares to wear, having once tried them.

Made to match the old glasses (in focus) or on prescription orders. Free booklet.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

GILSEY HOUSE.
NEW YORK.
Broadway and 29th Street.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
ALBERT R. KEEN.
For 8 years manager of the Marie Antoinette Hotel.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

THE CONSERVATORY OF FLOWERS has grown more beautiful than when we last told of it. The whole Rotunda is full of blooming, fragrant flowers; and the birds are singing their sweetest songs. Public admiration is unbounded. It is the most beautiful Easter spectacle we have ever presented.

Getting Men Ready for Spring

Given the desire, on the men's part, to appear in proper Spring garb, the rest is easy, with the WANAMAKER CLOTHING STORE as outfitter.

Just now, we are amply at the service of such men, with some exceedingly stylish Spring Worsteds, made in double and single-breasted sack styles. And observant men know how excellently worsted suits combine style with good looks, ability to keep in shape, and long wear.

Handsome, quiet patterns, at $15 to $25.

Also, some Young Men's Sack Suits, in sizes 15 to 20 years, of striped and plaid worsteds; double and single-breasted; and some stylish fancy cheviots. $10 to $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SPRING CLOTHING For Stylish Boys

Parents who have "shopped" around, know from experience that they can get more style, better quality, more careful workmanship, in WANAMAKER Clothing for Boys, than in any other clothing at the same prices.

And this is illustrated by our fine new lines of Spring Suits and Overcoats. Consider these, for example

Russian Blouse Suits in fancy cheviot, with white Eton collar. Sizes 3 to 7 years. $5.

Russian Blouse Suits of handsome gray serge, and black-and-white checked worsted; white Eton collar, extra shield of white pique. Sizes 3 to 7 years. $7.50

Covert Cloth Top Coats; specially made for us, in faultless manner. Sizes 7 to 15 years. $6.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Scarfs---Pay Half

Fifty cents, if these Scarfs were turned out in the regular way. *Half that*, because made of short ends of these same half-dollar silks; in this season's brand-new patterns.

The popular two-inch four-in-hand style; dark colors, with neat patterns in white or red.

Twenty-five Cents Each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's White Dress Shirts, 70c

If you went elsewhere, and didn't choose carefully, you wouldn't be apt to get as good dress shirts as these for $1; and you might get them with cotton bosoms at that.

These Shirts have pure linen bosoms and bodies of good muslin; and are very carefully made, well proportioned and splendidly laundered.

Sizes 14 to 16; two sleeve-lengths, 31 and 33 inches. White shirts of exceptional value, at

70 Cents Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Suits And the Law of Progress

If we relaxed for a single moment our daily efforts to keep this stock of Women's Costumes and Separate Skirts just a little bit *ahead* of the fashion, it would fall back all too soon to the regular line of the forward rank.

There's a constant infusing of freshness, newness, the charm of novelty into the showing—and a crowding out, naturally, of the earlier arrivals.

This group of Suits is by no means old—a month, six weeks, at the outside. But they're forced out by the suits of *today* and *tomorrow*, at these prices:

$27 and $30 Suits at $25

Cheviots and broadcloths, in Eton and coat styles; all prettily trimmed; skirts in plaited effect; unlined; suits beautifully tailored.

Same way with these

$7.50 to $10 Skirts at $5

An equally attractive group—about 175 in all. There are Walking Skirts of men's wear materials and mixed meltons, fully tailored; and Dress Skirts of cheviot, canvas weave cloth, and a few of broadcloth; all unlined; many prettily trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Raincoats At $14.50

Another Achievement

We have been setting a rather rapid pace lately, in our series of special offerings of Women's Raincoats.

Today we establish a new record, and give by far the most notable value yet, in these Raincoats at

$14.50 Each

They are made of Oxford gray or olive rain-proofed worsted; double-breasted; plaited back, belted; with pretty ripple cape falling from yoke; puffed sleeves, gathered at wrist with fancy cuffs; turnover collar, finished with lappets of cloth in contrasting color, trimmed with braid—giving a smart touch to the well tailored coat. Remarkable coats in every respect, at a price that will make them prime favorites—*Fourteen-fifty.*

The remainder of our stock of Raincoats is of equal attractiveness, and at each price, from $12 to $27.50, there are many beautiful styles.

A new lot of *Gloria Coats*, light as gossamer, has just arrived. Various changeable cloths, triple capes—charming and stylish, at $18 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Spring Jackets of Covert Cloth

March will bluster, April will weep, and May evenings may be beautiful, but cold. And a covert cloth jacket goes far to mitigate all these climatic defects.

The assortment for girls of 14 to 18 years, is especially fine in these new Spring styles. You'll find new shades in the covert cloth; new touches in the tailoring, and best of work and style throughout.

Prices are $10 to $25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Who Would Have Thought That SHOES Could Make Such a Showing?

Physical limitations, which will be relieved when we get our new building, prevent thousands of people from realizing what a splendid stock of shoes is here—because the opportunity for rightly showing them comes so rarely. Yesterday and today the Main aisle has been devoted to properly exhibiting the new styles; and the public admiration of WANAMAKER SHOES has been most enthusiastic.

A finer, broader, more up-to-date stock of Shoes is not to be found in the country. The illustration of the season's new styles, as set forth in the present showing, is quite as important to well-dressed men and women, as an exhibition of new Costumes or Clothing.

From a stock that would fill a very large catalogue, we tell of just these few:

MEN'S $3 SHOES

Oxfords made from patent leather and kidskin. Blucher Oxfords in tan Russia leather, both extreme and moderate in styles. Patent leather and velour calfskin; narrow toes. In Lace Shoes, kidskin, calf and patent leather; Blucher cut, lace, in box calf, single soles.

WOMEN'S $3 SHOES

Twenty-eight styles of Boots in the unmatched "Wanamaker-Reliable" line. Also these Oxfords first on sale this week. Kidskin, with turned soles; very comfortable; full and medium toes with kid tips; medium and narrow toes; with patent leather tips; high arched lasts and military and Cuban heels. Tan Russia leather Blucher and lace style Oxfords with medium and high heels. Patent leather and kidskin Oxfords with medium and high heels. Patent leather and kidskin Oxfords with Louis XIV. heels. Welted-sole Oxfords of various weights, shapes and heels, of kid and patent leather. All in a range of sizes and widths that insure a good fit for every normal foot.

MEN'S $3.90 SHOES

The Wanamaker "Special"—the peer of the $5 shoes sold in hundreds of good stores. Tan Russia calf Oxfords, full round toes. Tan Russia Blucher Oxfords, narrower toes—full extension. Tan Russia Blucher Oxfords, brass eyelets, military heels. Wax calf Blucher Oxfords. Patent calf Blucher and Lace Oxfords on the new last. Black kidskin Oxfords, both straight form and swing lasts, and with full high toes. Tan Lace Shoes, and a score of other sorts.

WOMEN'S $5 SHOES

Shoes that show in their perfect detail, the intelligent hand-work that makes for elegance. Oxfords and boots in patent calf and kid, with welted soles and heels of various heights. Oxfords and Blucher Ties and Priscilla Pumps in tan, black and white. Thin kid Louis XIV. heel Oxfords. Turned-sole patent leather Oxfords with high Cuban heels; both novelty and staple lines, well abreast of the work of custom shops.

Fourth avenue.

Japanese Fans

They will be used as cotillion favors at many an Easter dance—and are both pretty and useful for that purpose, or for Easter remembrances.

The assortment is varied, including designs in Empire figures, floral decorations, and so on. All sorts of colors, sizes and shapes, at 15c to 40c each.

Gauze and Lace-spangled Fans, too, with bone sticks, in abundant variety, at $1 to $10.

Opera Glass Bags, in pink, pale blue, green and black satin, lined with white; specially priced at $1 each.

Main aisle.

Stirring News of BRIC-A-BRAC

A March Sale Incident

We made one of the most extraordinary offerings of Bric-a-Brac in this March Sale that has ever been known. Quantities were enormous, variety was seemingly unlimited; and the pieces were worth double, and more than double the prices asked. Now we have brought in the remainders, from various selling places, and we want to clean them out in a jiffy, as we have new lots to show.

Today they are marked this way, from previous sale prices:

At 25c, Pieces that have been up to 75c.

At 50c, Pieces that have been up to $1.25.

At $1, Pieces that have been up to $3.25.

Which means that the pieces are worth from three to five times the prices marked today. But they'll be gone quickly, of course.

WATER TUMBLERS At 60c a Dozen

We have twelve hundred dozens of thin blown Water Tumblers, in a number of good patterns, that sell regularly for $1 and $1.25, which we now offer at 60c a dozen.

Basement.

A Conservatory-full Of Artificial Flowers

There's a rival to the flower show in the rotunda; and it's a formidable rival, too—flowers that lack the fragrance of Nature's products, but that will last the Summer through, without fading, as decoration for many a charming hat. And there's beauty and variety galore in the showing:

At 25c a bunch—Poppies, Bluets, Violets, Geraniums, Rosebuds, Forget-Me-Nots and Foliage.

At 35c a bunch—Black Roses, Pink Roses, June Roses, Geraniums, Violets and Foliage.

At 50c—Hawthorn Blossoms, Lily of the Valley, June Rose Sprays, Roses, Cowslips in assorted colors, Black Violets, Rosebuds in lavender and pink, Foliage.

At 65c a bunch—Hyacinths, Black Roses, Crushed Roses in pink, tea, orange, cream and white.

At 75c a bunch—June Roses, Violets, Bluets, Buds, Poppy Sprays in white, pink, light and dark blue, tan, brown, violet and red, June Rose Sprays, Cherries, Buttercups, Forget-Me-Nots, Hawthorn Blossoms.

And a variety of Fancy Flowers and Wreaths, up to $4. Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of HOSIERY And Knit UNDERWEAR

We prepared for this movement many months ago, over in Germany, where most of the merchandise offered was specially made for us. We timed the selling event to come when it would mean the largest and most immediate saving to you

That is why, right at the beginning of the season, we can make such an extraordinary announcement as this. All the merchandise is new; and comes from the best manufacturers of our regular goods—correct in shapes and styles, comfortable, and in every way desirable. Yet priced like this:

Women's Stockings

At 15c a Pair, worth 25c

Of fast black cotton, in Richelieu, Rembrandt and cluster ribbed; of German manufacture; full regular made.

At 15c a Pair, 3 Pairs, 50c; worth 25c a Pair

Imported fast black cotton, with unbleached feet.

At 25c a Pair, worth 38c

German: full regular made, fast black lisle thread, with open work fronts, ankles or clocks, in new pretty patterns.

Black cotton, plain or ribbed, with white or colored embroidered fronts or clocks.

Black ribbed cotton, white striped.

Ribbed black lisle thread, with white or colored stripes.

Plain or ribbed lisle thread, striped tops, black boots.

At 37½c a Pair, usually 50c

Black lisle thread, plain or ribbed, with white or colored embroidered fronts.

Black lisle thread, with openwork clocks embroidered, in white or colors.

Gauze lisle thread in black, tan, cadet blue or white, with white polka-dots.

Black gauze lisle thread, white flower effects all over. Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

At 15c a Pair, worth 25c

Black merino, medium weight, with gray or white soles.

At 18c a Pair, 3 Pairs for 50c; worth 25c a Pair

Imported fast black lisle thread, in several pretty patterns of openwork.

Fast black cotton, with gray or unbleached soles, or unbleached feet.

Black cotton, with white or colored embroidered fronts.

At 25c a Pair, worth 38c

Black lisle thread, striped in neat colorings; German, full regular made.

Fast black cotton, with white or colored embroidered fronts.

Men's Half Hose

At 37½c a Pair, usually 50c

Tan lisle thread, white or self-embroidered fronts, openwork clocks embroidered, or with white vertical stripes.

Black lisle thread, with white vertical stripes, or openwork clocks, white or colored embroidered.

Gray mixed lisle thread, black or self-striped.

Black cotton, with two colored clocks or white or colored embroidered fronts.

Gray lisle thread, with white vertical stripes, white or self-colored embroidered fronts, or openwork clocks embroidered. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear

At 12½c Each, "Seconds" of 25c Qualities

White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, full in size and width. A slight spot or mended break, which will not affect their wearing qualities, makes them "seconds."

At 25c Each

Ribbed lisle thread Vests; white; low neck, sleeveless, plain or trimmed with lace of new pretty designs.

White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace, drop stitch or Richelieu ribbed fronts.

White ribbed cotton Drawers; knee length, wide at knee, trimmed with lace, regular or extra size.

At 50c Each

Pink, sky blue, black or white Swiss ribbed mercerized cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, square or V shaped neck; trimmed with crocheting in very pretty patterns.

Swiss ribbed white lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, square or V shaped necks; trimmed with mercerized crocheting. Broadway.

Men's Underwear

At 50c Each

Genuine French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers. Shirts with long or short sleeves. Drawers with short or long inseam, with reinforced seat. Sizes up to 50 inches. Garments cut full. Durable quality. Ninth street.

A Fine Offering of BRASS BEDSTEADS

The coming of the new Spring stock elbows aside quite a fine line of the earlier comers in our Brass Bedstead stock. In the first place, this offering includes about forty sample bedsteads. In addition, there are about a hundred other bedsteads, in four principal lots, that we are closing out entirely, to make room for the newer purchases.

All of the bedsteads are of the best possible construction, and finest finish; and modern and handsome in style. A rare chance to come in the midst of the Spring buying.

At $24, from $33—Eleven full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, Brass Bedsteads; 1¼-inch pillars; extended foot-piece; large vases and husks; highly polished; best quality lacquer. Also three each of these bedsteads, 3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. sizes.

At $28, from $35—Thirty-one full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch pillars; bow foot; large vases and husks; highly polished and lacquered.

At $38, from $50—Eight full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch continuous pillars and top; large fillers and husks; finest construction and finish, and a particularly fine design. Also four of these bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 in. sizes.

At $48, from $65—Thirty full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch pillars; large vases and large husks; large fillers with brass T-ball connections; extended foot-piece with cast brass goose-neck tops and bottom.

Some of the other Beds are priced as follows:

At $32, from $45—3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $40, from $55—4 ft. 6 in.
At $40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in.
At $35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in.
At $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
At $26, from $34—4 ft.
At $65, from $88—4 ft. 6 in.
At $35, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
At $90, from $120—4 ft. 6 in.
At $42, from $66—4 ft. 6 in.
At $44, from $62—4 ft. 6 in.
At $36, from $48—3 ft. 6 in.

Fourth floor.

Silk and Velveteen Waists

Three Specially-Priced Groups

Our desire to see things very busy today works very much to the advantage and profit of many women. For it is responsible for these stirring offerings of Silk Waists, and an attractively priced group of Velveteen Waists, just at a time when women are only too glad to rejuvenate their winter wardrobe by well-chosen additions—particularly if economically priced:

$5 and $5.50 Silk Waists at $3.50

Waists of Louisine, crepe de Chine, peau de soie and peau de cygne, in light and dark shades, also black. Smartly tailor-made, with stitched plaits and piping; or plaits to bust, with inlaid vests. Lined—an excellent variety of styles, at a saving of one-quarter or more.

$6.50 Silk Waists at $5

Waists of fancy striped silk, in light colors—most attractive for Spring wear. Full front, with stitched plaits to bust, with lace V; collar and cuffs with lace insertion; waist buttoned at side.

$4.50 Velveteen Waists at $2.75

Waists that, a little earlier, sold readily at full price. The remainder now priced thus, for quick clearance. In black, green or navy blue; full front, plaited to bust, and trimmed with silk tabs and buttons, plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Popular Dress Goods *At Low Prices*

Voiles, Etamines, Mohairs and Sicilians cover almost the entire field of public favor this season. Yet even the best fabrics get into trade tangles that turn prices to your advantage.

Here are instances for you to profit by:

$1 Melange Voiles at 55c Yd.

Thirty-five hundred yards, of which three-quarters are in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white mixtures; the balance being in two shades of tan-and-white. They are almost as effective as foreign goods selling at $1.50. These being American are regularly $1; but now 55c a yard. 45 inches wide.

75c Black Mohair Sicilians at 50c a Yard

High-lustre Black Mohair Sicilians, 50 inches wide—refined, serviceable, attractive. Now at 50c a yard.

$1.25 Black Lace Etamine at 50c a Yard

This pleasing fabric is in two weaves, after the Mexican mesh style, or fish net, and will make up most handsomely. 45 inches wide. Now 50c a yard, instead of $1.25, which it was made to sell for. Rotunda.

Household Utensils in Gray Enamel Ware

Well-made, substantial double-coated Gray Enamel Ware, at a third less than the usual cost of agate ware. Prices that will interest housekeepers:

Rice Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 70c.
Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c.
Covered Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 35c; 8 qts., 52c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 10c; 1½ qts., 12c.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c; 3 qts., 38c; 4 qts., 38c.
Tea Kettles, 7 qts., 70c; 8 qts 80c.
Cooking Kettles, 4 qts., 35c.
Roasting Pans, 35c. Wash Basins, 14c.
Preserving Kettles, 8 qts., 45c. Basement.

Games for Children and Grown-Ups

Games to keep the older folks busy of an evening; and games to amuse the children all day long. Choose here, according to taste, from a large collection, of which these hints:

Pit, *the* popular game of the season; Bull and Bear edition, 35c. Same, with cards for seven players, 45c.

Flinch, 40c. Panic, 40c. Bourse, 40c.

FOR CHILDREN

Soap Bubble Outfit, 25c.
20th Century Air Ships, 25c.
Kid-covered Balls, 10c to $1.50.
Horse Reins, 15c to 50c.
Toy Whips, 5c to $1.
Real Agates, all kinds, 5c and 25c.
Marbles, all kinds, 2c to 12c a dozen.
Wooden Spinning Tops, with cord, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c each.
The new push toy, "Goode go Good," 10c. Basement.

Popular Cloth-bound Fiction, 25¢

This splendid list of Novels forms an important item in our March Sale of Books. They are handsomely bound, printed from good, clear type, and are books that are essentially worth keeping:

The Bushwhackers. Charles Egbert Craddock
Eat Not Thy Heart. Julian Gordon.
Griselda. Basil King.
A House of Cards. Alice Wolf.
A Little Legacy. Mrs. L. B. Walford.
The Money Captain. Will Payne.
One Man's View. Leonard Merrick.
The Puppet. Clinton Ross.
A Sawdust Doll. Mrs. Reginald de Koven.
Romany of the Snows. Sir Gilbert Parker.
Esther Waters. George Moore.
Conscience of Coralie. F. Frankfort Moore.
The Carissima. Lucas Malet.
Number 142; or, The Confessions of a Reformed Messenger Boy.
The Idle Born. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
Ezra Caine. Joseph W. Sharts.
Mazel. Richard Fisgull.
Borderland of Society. Charles Belmont Davis.
The Engrafted Rose. Emma Brooke.
Friend or Fortune. Robert Overton.
The Human Interest. Viola Hunt.
Ickery Ann. Ella W. Peattie.
James; or, Virtue Rewarded. Anonymous.
Love's Dilemmas. Robert Herrick.
The Lady of the Flag Flowers. Florence Wilkinson.
The Monk Wins. E. H. Cooper.
The Passion of Rosamund Keith. Martin J. Pritchard.
The Seekers. Stanley Waterloo.
The Slave. Robert Hichen.
The Valley of the Great Shadow. Annie E. Holdsworth.
A Fair Brigand. George Horton.
Chap Book Stories. Second Series.
The Cougar Tamer. Charles Wells Calkins.
The Fortune of a Day. G. E. Channing-Stetson.
The Romance of a Rogue. Joseph W. Sharts.
The Life of a Woman. R. V. Risley.
The Crimson Wing. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
By the Waters of Babylon. Mrs. Reginald de Koven.
Blessed Saint Certainty. Rev. W. M. Baker.
The Making of a Man. Rev W. M. Baker.
Andromeda. Julia Fletcher.
Vestigia. Julia Fletcher.
The End of the Beginning. C. F. Richardson.
The Kinship of Souls. Thomas Resen.

Book Store, Ninth street.

An Old-field School Girl. Illustrated. Marion Harland.
Without a Warrant. Hildegard Brooks.
Wistons. Miles Amber.
The Abandoned Farmer. Sydney Herman Preston. Stephen Calinari. Julian Sturgis.
My Farm of Edgewood. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik. Marvel).
The Invisible Playmate and W. V., Her Book. William Canton. New edition, in one volume.
According to Plato. Frankfort Moore.
Anima Villa. A Tale of the Great Siberian Steppe. Fettered, Yet Free. Annie S. Swan.
Cecil Dreeme. Theodore Winthrop.
John Brent. Theodore Winthrop.
Tangled Trinities. Daniel Woodroffe.
The Vengeance of the Female. Marion Wilcox.
A Woman's Courier. W. J. Yeoman.
The Wolf's Long Howl. Stanley Waterloo.
A Widower and Some Spinsters. Maria Louise Poole.
Dross. Henry Seton Merriman.
The Impudent Comedian. F. Frankfort Moore.
Across the Salt Sea. J. Bloundelle Burton.
A Bride of Japan. Carlton Dawe.
Crooked Places. Edward Garrett.
Premiums Paid to Experience. Edw. Garrett.
The Dead Sin and Other Stories. Edw. Garrett
Family Fortunes. Edward Garrett.
The Founding of Fortunes. Jane Barlow.
Dariel. A Romance of Surrey. R. D. Blackmore. Illustrated.
The Sport of the Gods. Paul Laurence Dunbar
Ink-Flings. Mrs. C. P. Fagnani.
The Last Sentence. Maxwell Gray.
The Lady of Lynn. Sir Walter Besant.
Red Eagle. George Cary Eggleston.
In the Desert. George Ebers.
Michael Ross, Minister. Annie E. Holdsworth
Her Majesty's Minister. Wm. Le Quex.
Herman; or, Young Knighthood. E. Foxton. 2 vols.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton.
Tales of Dunstable Weir. Zack.
The Light That Failed. Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated; with scenes from the dramatic version rendered by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott.
Middlemarch. George Eliot.
Until the Day Breaks. Robt. Burns Wilson.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOUND SITTING DEAD IN HIS LOOTED OFFICE

Nothing to Indicate Abraham Newman Was Victim of Foul Play.

THIEF MAY HAVE FOUND BODY

Safe Open, Contents of Desks Scattered About the Floor, and Pockets of Clothing Turned Inside Out.

Abraham Newman, rent collector, theatrical tinsmith, and a dealer in diamonds, who was in the habit of carrying large sums of money on his person, was found dead in a chair in his office, in the Newman Building, 200 Bowery, yesterday morning. The office safe was open and its contents were scattered over the floor, the drawers in the desk had been ransacked, and every pocket in fifteen old suits of clothes that hung from hooks on the walls turned inside out, while the state of the clothing in which the man was attired showed that it had been thoroughly searched by the robbers.

There was no evidence of a struggle nor any mark on the body to indicate foul play. The theory of the police and of Dr. Kleeman of St. Vincent's Hospital, who responded to a call for an ambulance, is that Newman died from natural causes and was found dead by some person or persons, who then robbed the place. Coroner Scholer also inclined to this opinion, although he admitted that it was possible the man might have been poisoned. A small bottle half full of a yellowish fluid, which, according to Detective Sergeant Arthur Cary, may be chloral, was found in the room. The contents of the bottle will be analyzed, and an autopsy is to be held on the body.

Newman lived at 2,760 Marion Avenue, in the Bronx. He did not return home Wednesday night, and yesterday morning his wife went to his place of business to investigate. The ground floor of the building is occupied by J. Rappoport's pawnshop, and the woman first went there and asked Mr. Rappoport if he had seen her husband. Rappoport said that he had not, and sent his clerk, James Thompson, up stairs to see if Mr. Newman was in his office. Thompson, finding the door locked, procured a ladder, looked through the transom, and saw what had happened. Policeman Twaite of the Mulberry Street Station was notified, and he sent in a call for an ambulance and also informed Capt. Martens of his station. When the ambulance arrived Dr. Kleeman said the man had been dead apparently about twenty hours. The room was literally covered with letters and receipts. Not a single thing of value remained in the room. Four candles had burned down to the edge, showing that the robbery had probably occurred at night.

Mrs. Newman said she understood her husband had a lot of money on his person Wednesday and some jewels in his safe. About four years ago, it appears, Newman was robbed of $2,000 by a man in his employ. The thief has never been heard of to this day, and Mrs. Newman considered it likely that this man knew something about Wednesday night's robbery. Newman was about fifty years of age and was born within twenty feet of the place where his body was found. His father once owned the building.

Opening of New Y. M. C. A. Building.

The new Young Men's Christian Association building on Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, said to be the largest headquarters in the world, will be formally opened by a general reception on March 21. The first event in the structure will take place Sunday afternoon, when John Willis Baer, ex-Secretary of the Christian Endeavor movement, will be the speaker.

BET $75 ON PAIR OF FOURS.

Deserved to be Arrested, Said Magistrate—Elevated Guard's $800 Night.

Magistrate Barlow was on the bench in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday when Policeman Ryer of the Church Street Station escorted a sad-eyed young man to the bridge. He said that his name was Thomas Kinney, and that he was employed as a guard on the elevated railroad.

"Officer, where did you find him?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, your Honor," explained the policeman, "he was sleeping drunk on one of the benches of the elevated railroad station. He wasn't able to take care of himself, so I locked him up for safe keeping."

"Kinney," said the Magistrate, "you don't look like a bad fellow. How did you come to get such a load? Aren't you accustomed to drinking?"

"I am," replied the railroad man, "but I can't explain how I went to pieces so quickly this time. I usually take high balls and long glasses of beer, but this time I stuck to small ones, calling for flats every time.

"I remember going to the bank and drawing out $800 which I had saved, and then I met some friends and we had a few small ones, and the next I remembered I was in a saloon or hotel playing poker."

"Were you able to distinguish a straight from a busted flush?"

"That's another thing I can't explain," said Kinney. "While I am considered a first-class poker player, I lost all of my money. I faintly recollect betting $75 on a pair of fours."

"You deserve to be arrested," remarked Magistrate Barlow, "but you have been punished enough, so I'll let you go."

"Seventy-five dollars on a pair of fours! Worse than stealing candy from a baby!" said a court policeman as Kinney sneaked out through a side door.

PLANK ROAD'S GREAT DAY.

Runaways Scatter Soda Water, Ginger Ale, and Sarsaparilla Regardless.

A team of horses in charge of John J. Dwyer, a driver for J. Mefritt & Co., bottlers, of West Broadway, Manhattan, became frightened from some unknown cause in Hutton Street, Jersey City, yesterday, and ran away. They dashed through the Hudson Boulevard and down the Paterson Plank Road, scattering seltzer siphons, ginger ale, and other "soft stuff" along the road. Many of the siphons exploded as they fell, but the bottles of ginger ale, soda water, and sarsaparilla were gathered up and swallowed by the small boys of the neighborhood. Finally the harness gave way and Dwyer, who had been hanging on to the seat, found his wild ride ended. The horses were stopped a short distance away and were found to be unhurt. The wagon was badly damaged.

A Year and a Day for Cruelty.

Mrs. Lydia Fleming, colored, of 448 Grand Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday, charged with cruelty to her three-year-old daughter Delia. Mrs. Fleming went away on Sunday, leaving the child locked in her rooms with only a few scraps of meat and half a small loaf of bread. The child was alone in the rooms until 9 o'clock Tuesday night, when neighbors complained to the police. When the kitchen door was broken in the child was found on the floor, unconscious. Justice Higgins committed the woman to the penitentiary for one year and one day, the law requiring that the sentence in such cases shall be more than a year.

$25,000 Organ for Dr. Parkhurst's Church

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst announced yesterday that the organ to be installed in the new Madison Square Church is to cost about $25,000, the contribution of a church member. It is to be delivered Sept. 1, 1905, at which time it is expected that the new church will be completed.

LITTLE SHIP'S LONG LOG

Doings on the Corrientes All the Way from Wales.

MATE TURNS LITERARY MAN

Crew Rescue Men from Russian Ship, Put Out Fire, and Escape Wreck on Their Own.

The little British steamship Cape Corrientes, which arrived here yesterday, brought into port a string of stories as long as her wake from Wales to New York via St. Lucia. Her mate was kept busy all the time recording in the log the numerous and varied experiences of the vessel. The rescue of a Russian brigantine at sea, a fire in her own hold, and a close shave from being wrecked while lying alongside a British man-of-war in St. Lucia were some of the yarns.

The Cape Corrientes left Wales on Dec. 20 under contract to the British Government to carry coal to the British North Atlantic fleet, which is now in Southern waters. Head winds and heavy seas caught her up soon after she left port, and about the middle of January she encountered a hurricane. When the wind was subsiding the lookout sighted the brigantine Emily from Riga, with her sails gone, her masts broken and useless, and her deck almost awash. The crew were on top of the deckhouse, and the men on the Cape Corrientes at once prepared to make a rescue. Two boats in charge of the first and third officers were sent away, but scarcely had they left the side of the steamship than they were pounded to pieces by the heavy sea. The men in the boats had to swim for their lives, and all were finally taken from the water.

Nothing daunted, the men launched another boat. This time they were more successful and succeeded in getting to the wrecked vessel. The crew of the brigantine jumped overboard and took a chance on being picked up by the men in the boats. All were saved.

Two days later when the sea had quieted down, the men were sitting forward, when suddenly there was a mighty roar, and the covers on the forward and midship hatches rose high in the air. The men jumped out of the way, thinking that the vessel was sinking, but the engines continued to work. Those who went down into the hold to investigate were driven back by a mass of flames. Fire hose were at once brought into play, and after several hours the fire was extinguished.

The next experience of note was at St. Lucia. The steamship was coaling one of the British war vessels when a fierce squall started. The gale picked up the little vessel and banged her several times against the side of the warship. Before the lines could be cut away the whole side of the Cape Corrientes had been dented in. Her railings were carried away, and she was so badly damaged that she had to go into dry dock for three weeks to be straightened out.

After that the men on board looked daily for something to happen to her at sea which would send her to the bottom. All goods were packed ready to be taken from the vessel, and the men looked to it that the boats were always ready to be launched. The men are wondering whether they will get back to Wales.

Church of Divine Paternity's Recital.

The third in the series of Lenten organ recitals at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, was given yesterday afternoon under the direction of J. Warren Andrews, assisted by Mrs. Lillian Strang Gunther, soprano; Frederick W. Gunther, baritone, and Miss Eessie Bonsall, contralto. A fair-sized audience was in attendance.

TO SAVE NIAGARA FALLS.

Senate Committee Hears That Proposed Law Might Ruin Them.

ALBANY, March 10.—Representatives of the State Niagara Reservation Commission and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and New York City business associations appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations opposed the Thompson bill to permit the Niagara, Lockport, and Ontario County Power Company to get more power from Niagara Falls.

In favor of the bill there appeared a large delegation of business men and citizens of Lockport and Niagara Falls.

P. F. King, attorney for the power company, during the hearing charged that Judge A. C. Porter, a member of the Niagara Reservation Commission, was an attorney for the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power Company, and thus the power monopoly could influence the commission to oppose his clients. Judge Porter will have a chance to refute the charge.

Senator Goodsell, Chairman of the committee, said that Judge Porter should have an opportunity to be heard, and that therefore another hearing would be had on the measure.

John G. Milburn of New York City, on behalf of the commission, said that the State had expended $2,000,000 in the preservation of the Falls as one of the wonders of the world, and it would be unwise to grant power to a company to take water which would perhaps leave the cliffs exposed to view.

Charles M. Dow of New York, President of the Niagara Reservation Commission, also appeared in opposition, and said:

"The income derived from the enormous number of visitors to our railroads, hotels, and merchants in different parts of the State is vastly greater than the income that might be derived from a moderate tax on water privileges inimical to the integrity of the Falls. This bill is a menace to the Falls."

FIGHT RAILROAD BILLS.

Street Car Measures Opposed by Citizens' Committees.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the West End Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the People's Institute of New York City sent to the two legislative Railroad Committees to-day objections to the Wallace Transfer bill, which is objected to on the ground that the slight amendments made to it "do not remove the obscurity," and that the bill is "both vicious and dangerous."

Mr. Bedell's bill to allow the abandonment and the relocation of routes is also objected to. The committee thinks that the franchises that are thus abandoned by the company ought to revert to the people. Mr. Bedell's bill, permitting the State Commission to relieve the companies from giving free transfers at congested points, is objected to on the ground that transfers have been given for years at congested points with no danger to life or limb.

An Invincible Guard

against the danger attending a cough or cold is **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** Don't wait; take it at once at first sign of cold and be quickly cured. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

NEW YORK LOSES ARMY GAME.

Landholders Wanted Too Much Money for Use of Their Property.

ALBANY, March 10.—The army manoeuvres projected to take place this Summer in this State and in which the National Guard of New York was to have had an active part have practically been abandoned, so far as the Federal Government is concerned. The United States Army officials who have for the last few months been trying to secure a proper site for the manoeuvres have met with so much opposition that they have abandoned any attempt to locate the encampment in New York State.

An officer high in the National Guard said to-day: "From what I am told the Government has stopped negotiations for the acquisition of either a temporary or permanent site in New York for the camp for Summer manoeuvres. They have met with so much opposition and the rates for rental or purchase have been so exorbitant that they have given it up in disgust."

CANAL BOARD'S FIRST WORK.

Decides Plans for the First Section of the Big Undertaking.

ALBANY, March 10.—A delegation of city officials and other citizens of Rochester appeared before the Barge Canal Advisory Board to-day and urged that a modification of the route of the proposed canal through that city be made so as not to include a part of the city park. A general discussion was had, and the board decided to visit Rochester and examine the territory before arriving at a final determination.

The board then adopted what is known as the "side-cut line" to carry the canal from the Hudson River to a point in the Mohawk above the falls at Cohoes. This line leaves the Hudson River at the Waterford "side-cut" of the present Champlain Canal. The ascent is to be made by the means of six lift locks. This line covers a distance of two and one-half miles, and is the first section of the new canal to be decided upon by the new board.

Catholic Priest Ill from Cancer.

The Rev. Edward Hart, ex-rector of St. Francis's Catholic Church of Chicago, Ky., is in a critical condition from cancer at the home of his brother, Thomas Hart, of 85 Charles Street, Jersey City. No hope is entertained of his recovery. He took a leading part in Kentucky in a crusade against the liquor traffic, which resulted in the local restriction of liquor licenses.

SITE FOR $5,000,000 PLANT.

Deed for Metropolitan Sugar Refinery at North Bergen Filed.

The deed for the site of the proposed Metropolitan Sugar Refining Company's $5,000,000 plant at North Bergen, on the Hudson River, was filed yesterday with Register James Clarke of Hudson County, New Jersey.

The price is said to have been $180,000. The Knickerbocker Construction Company is the grantor. The site is at the north end of lands owned by John Meeks.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.,

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Inexpensive Wall Papers in new Designs and Colorings.

New Japanese Grass Cloths for Wall Covering.

New Cotton and Flax Fabric of the "Liberty Sort."

Comfortable Willow Chairs in the Maderia fashion.

The McHUGH Furniture in the Original Mission Style.

Upholstered Easy Chairs from Old English Models.

☞ *Selections are sold to Customers' own Decorators and Upholsterers. Leisurely Inspection cordially invited.*

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MADISON SQUARE WEST

Superior Scotch Shirtings

In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products

$4 AND $4.50 EACH.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies Gloves.

Real kid Gloves. Standard makes. Heavy or light weight. Pique or overseam sewn. 2 clasp fastening.

Colors:—Black, tan, mode, grey, brown, green, blue, red, pearl, ficelle and white.

$1.00 per pair.

Value $1.50

Twenty-third Street.

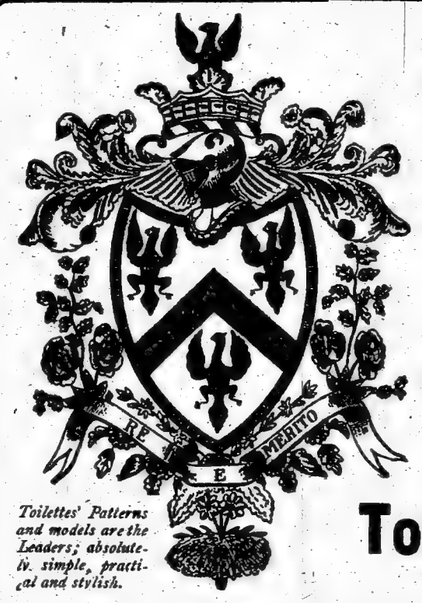

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IN THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

The New Continent Around the South Pole

"Antarctica," a frozen land larger than Europe outlined and illustrated in an article by CYRUS C. ADAMS.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S LOVE LETTERS TO THE WIDOW OF THE POET SHELLEY

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED

Showing how the author of "Home, Sweet Home" wooed her only to find that she was enamoured of Washington Irving.

Opening the Cape-to-Cairo Railway To Victoria Falls.

A "Train-de-luxe," more elegant than the American "limited," to be run in the heart of Africa early in April.

Now First Published, "THE SINNER'S SONG," a Poem by Richard Mansfield

SPIES IN TIME OF PEACE

Every Nation Employs Them.

MEASURING in MILLIONTHS

Marvelous feats of New Government Bureau, which can gauge the heat of a candle six miles away.

Taking Luncheon With a Captain of Industry

How to Build a Comic Opera

The Secret Given Away by an Expert

The Dangerous Woman of Thirty

She scorns to be known either as old maid or bachelor girl.

Book-keeping on Clay Tablets

New Light on the Commercial Methods of the Ancient World.

The Mile-a-Minute Man

Exciting Life of the Engineer—His Hair May Grow Gray in a Night at the Throttle.

Other Features for Sunday Will Be the LATEST FASHIONS, THEATRICAL TOPICS, FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, CLUB GOSSIP and SOCIETY CHATTER.
Among the Financial Articles Will Be "THE TOBACCO COMPANY AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE HIGHEST FINANCE."

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SHAW LICENSED TO RIDE

Jockey Club Acts Favorably Upon His Application.

John J. Ryan Reinstated to Turf Privileges—Stewards Announce Appointments and Licenses for Season.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club held yesterday afternoon, W. Shaw was granted a jockey license. That his application for a license would receive favorable consideration was practically guaranteed in advance by the provisional contract which the rider had signed with the late Mr. Whitney. He was given to understand last Fall that the would be permitted to ride this season if he could show a contract with an owner of standing. Shaw will ride this year for H. B. Duryea, who has leased the horses of the late W. C. Whitney. His ability as a rider has never been questioned, and his return to the ranks will do much to strengthen the array of riding talent at the metropolitan tracks this season.

In addition to granting the Shaw license much other business of importance was transacted. The Stewards in attendance at the meeting were James R. Keene, J. H. Bradford, F. K. Sturgis, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller.

In view of the action of the Fort Erie Racing Association in reinstating John J. Ryan, who was ruled off the turf on Sept. 14, 1898, the action of the Jockey Club taken on Oct. 31, 1903, was rescinded. Ryan now stands restored to all privileges.

The application of H. T. Griffin for a trainer's license was laid on the table. This action was not unexpected. Griffin was ruled off at New Orleans for sharp play in connection with his filly Sweet Pepper. On Wednesday the Crescent City Jockey Club ordered him to take all his horses from the New Orleans track, with the exception of those entered in stakes.

The application of ex-Jockey C. Combs for reinstatement was denied, as was that of John Dancy. The application of John H. Vollers for the reinstatement of the horse Jack McGinnis met a like fate. So did the application of James Hogan to be placed in good standing. L. Smith also sought a jockey's license in vain. Mark A. Reardon, who was ruled off the turf on May 2, 1902, was reinstated.

C. J. Fitzgerald and Mars Cassidy, the starters appointed by the Jockey Club, were instructed to report on the opening day of the Washington Jockey Club's Spring meeting. The appointment of S. S. Howland, S. S. Brown, and Samuel Ross as Stewards was approved, as was the appointment of Joseph Murphy as judge and handicapper. W. S. Vosburg was appointed to represent the Jockey Club at the Spring meetings of the Queens County and Metropolitan Jockey Clubs. The salary of the clerk of the scales on all tracks racing under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club was fixed at $25 per day.

The following trainer's jockey's licenses were granted:

TRAINERS.—Charles Anderson, T. F. Aud, Richard J. Baker, Frederick Burlew, Samuel T. Booker, Frank Brown, Henry Blank, John Baker, James Boden, W. F. Burch, Joseph A. Broschart, F. J. Bevan, T. W. Coulter, A. M. Covington, John J. Castles, George A. Cornell, Charles Cochran, T. F. Coles, Thomas Clare, Isaac Cowen, James Caffrey, W. S. Diffenderfer, T. B. Doswell, S. T. Doty, W. G. Davis, John Donovan, M. J. Danaher, James T. Donovan, John Dyment, James Evans, Edward W. Ebbets, Edward Feakes, W. C. Fessenden, Thomas Green, F. L. Graves, J. J. Hyland, George B. Hill, J. S. Hawkins, John Hynes, T. J. Healey, James Healy, Robert Harris, William Huston, George W. Innes, A. J. Joyner, W. B. Jennings, William Jennings, Jr., Francis H. Lynn, S. J. Lawler, C. Littlefield, E. Littlefield, William Lakeland, Frederick Littlefield, Frank Lightfoot, Jeremiah Mahoney, Thomas E. Manlix, John E. Madden, Cornelius Mack, W. F. Maxwell, Frank Midgley, W. R. Midgley, J. W. May, Clarence Merritt, James McLaughlin, James McLaughlin, Jr., J. J. McLaughlin, A. C. McCafferty, Daniel McNaughton, James H. McCormick, B. T. McMillan, W. A. McNulty, E. A. McGuire, James McClay, F. S. Nelson, John Nixon, W. F. Presgrave, J. W. Pangle, John Phillips, Kimball Patterson, Leonard Ruoff, Edward Regan, J. W. Rogers, James Rowe, H. C. Schultz, W. H. Snyder, Albert Simons, George W. Shellhorn, Peter Stire, A. B. Stansbury, W. E. Sink, Jr., C. R. Tompkins, W. H. Timmons, Albert Trout, George W. Tarbox, John R. Thornby, Jesse Tully, Joseph Thomas, Peter Wimmer, Thomas Welsh, F. W. Walden, Robert J. Watders, Harry D. Wood, Enoch Wishard, F. K. Wheeler, R. E. Watkins, and A. Zimmer.

JOCKEYS—G. Abern, J. J. Austin, Robert Beisen, H. Birkenruth, Willett Barbee, W. Beauchamp, H. Callahan, Harry Cochran, Charles Connell, John Chappel, Jack Crochan, W. Crimmins, J. Forehand, Watkins Fleener, Grover C. Fuller, G. C. Gisbourne, Aimer Helgeson, W. Hennessy, Henry Knaack, Thomas Meade, Jesse H. Mathews, Harry Michaels, C. W. McCafferty, H. Phillips, Stephen Renn, Walter Robbins, Jay Rausch, R. Romanelli, Ulysses Scott, Oscar Shilling, E. Walsh, George Williams, Marion B. Wood, J. Winkfield.

FOR SARATOGA HANDICAP.

Duryea Enters the Whitney Horses—Many Entries for the Special.

H. B. Duryea has entered Gunfire and Leonidas in the Saratoga Handicap. Gunfire won the Metropolitan Handicap for the late W. C. Whitney last year, and Leonidas, running in the Whitney colors, finished second in the Futurity. In addition to nominating the two from the Whitney string, Mr. Duryea has in Acefull and Irish Lad, which he owns jointly with Harry Payne Whitney. Irish Lad races in the name of the Westbury Stable.

From the entries already received in the Saratoga Handicap, the race will be one of the features of the season. The nominations include E. R. Smathers's McChesney, Grand Opera, and Dick Bernard; E. R. Thomas's Hermis, Advance Guard, Onatas, and Hunter Raine; August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, E. R. Bradley's Merry Pioneer and Bad News, L. V. Bell's Grenade, Newton Bennington's Hello and Charles Elwood, J. A. Drake's Runnels, Savable, Jocund, and Rapid Water; J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton and Cannon Ball, A. Featherstone's Igniter, James Galway's Meltonian, Charles W. Cassey's Fort Plain, J. B. Haggin's Water Boy, and many other good ones.

The Saratoga Special is also filling well. Up to date the following subscriptions have been taken: E. R. Bradley, 1; S. S. Brown, 1; H. B. Duryea, 1; Delaware Stable, 1; F. J. Dwyer, 1; A. Featherstone, 1; J. W. Henning, 1; James R. Keene, 2; W. B. Leeds, 1; Andrew Mills, 1; John E. Madden, 3; John Sanford, 1; Sidney Paget, 2; John W. Schorr, 1, and N. M. Ziegler, 1.

TRIBUTE TO BOY'S HEROISM.

Children Buy Cross to Commemorate W. Miller's Death.

Ever since the death of William Miller, a thirteen-year-old boy who gave his life on Oct. 3 to save his little sister and another child from being run down by a trolley car, the children of St. Martha's Sunday school, assisted by the children of St. Peter's Sunday school, have been contributing to a fund to be used in commemoration of his heroism.

The fund has been completed and a cross has been purchased which will be dedicated to his memory on March 18 in the Chapel of St. Martha's Church, Park Avenue and Grove Street. The cross bears this inscription: "To the glory of God and the memory of William Miller, born Sept. 4, 1890, and departed this life on Oct. 3, 1903." The Rev. George S. Nelson will perform the dedicatory service.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

Tonneau Cadillac, (like new,) $575; United

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Curate Defeats Favorite, Major Mansir, for Bush Cup.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Curate's easy win in the race for the Bush Cup, worth $1,465 to the winner, was the surprise of to-day's racing. Major Mansir, bought some months ago by S. C. Hildreth with a view to winning the cup, was favorite and backed from twos to 7 to 5, while Curate was never better than 8 to 1 in the betting. The favorite's race was disappointing, and at the end of the second mile Curate passed him easily and won by three lengths, lowering the track record. Compass was third, and the others were beaten off. In the fifth race the stewards, mistaking the numbers, placed La Cache third instead of Gov. Boyd. The decision made a material difference to the ring. The weather was clear and track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Scotch Thistle, 117 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 1, won; Rainland, 117, (W. Hicks,) 1 to 5, second; Master Prim, 117, (Helgesen,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Chanley, Reglan, Probable, and Charlie Fisher also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile. Locket, 101 pounds, (Cremer,) 10 to 1, won; Antagonist, 89, (Aubuchon,) 17 to 10, second; Feronia, 87, (Shaver,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Dorothy Osborne, Whitmore, Strader, Marcos, Mission, Beaucaire, Debenture, and Irving Mayor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Michael Byrnes, 108½ pounds, (T. Dean,) 13 to 10, won; Cashier, 107, (Helgesen,) 7 to 1, second; Green Gown, 104, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:55 3-5. Hannibal Bey, Carrie Potter, Guadaloupe, Winnifred Lad, and Rose Lodge also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bush Handicap; two miles and a quarter. Curate, 105 pounds, (Helgesen,) 8 to 1, won; Major Mansir, 114, (Fuller,) 7 to 5, second; Compass, 101, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 1, third. Third—3:56 1-5. Ginspray and Thorneycroft also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Deer Hunter, 100 pounds, (Calvit,) 15 to 1, won; Henry of Franstamar, 106, (Schilling,) 7 to 1, second; Lacache, 92, (C. Howell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Gov. Boyd, Anti-Trust, Ring Dove, One More, Hickory Corners, Satchel, Hardly, and Weird also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. St. Merrylegs, 105 pounds, (Romanelli,) 17 to 1, won; Triple Silver, 105, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, second; Allegrette, 100, (Livingston,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Bride, Albertola, Phillida, Lady Walter, Pure Favor, Lady Wheeler, and Weird II. also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Bonnie Lithe, 96 pounds; Merry Sport, 97; Lady Contrary, Lovable, and Rollick II., 99 each; Royal Pirate, Prince of Endurance, and Irene Mac, 100 each; Lemuel, 101; Amorous, 102; Tally H., 103, and Moderator, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Claristina, 92 pounds; Burgoyne and Baccie, 93 each; Out Out, 94; Siah, 96; Jove, Fitzbrillar, and George W. Dasch, 97; Ben Eutzle, 98; Sharp Bird and Censor, 101, and Hemlock, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; purse. Wreath of Ivy, New Mown Hay, and Algonquin, 83 pounds each; Claremont, 88; Mrs. Frank Foster and Vestry, 95 each; Birdplayer, 97; Zyra, 99; Eric Bloom, 101; Lord Quex and Bon Mot, 104 each, and New York, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. McGonigle, 95 pounds; Foxy Kane, 104; Sadduce, 108; New York and Roue, 115 each, and Scorpio, 122.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Debenture, 95 pounds; Treacy, 100; Free Admission, 103; Mauser and Semper Vivax, 106, and The Messenger, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Lady Mistake, 105 pounds; John Coulter, 107; Georgia Gardner and Arachue, 109; Nimble Nag, 110; Fearful, Main Guy, Equalize, and Anti-Trust, 111, and Dr. Garrick and Bellario, 114.

HANDICAP SKATERS WIN.

Kearney Injured in Clermont Races—Hockey Victory for Brooklyn Team.

The ice carnival and gymkhana games, held under the auspices of the Kismet Temple of the Masonic Lodge, was held last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club, was a starter in the one-mile Class A handicap, fell and had to be carried off the ice. Kearney and E. A. Taylor of Euclid School started from scratch with twelve other competitors. McKeefrey, Loewi, and Kirk finished as named.

H. Earle of Euclid School, who started from scratch in the one-mile Class B contest, won by five yards.

The Clermont Athletic Club hockey team met the Brooklyn Skating Club team, and the latter won by the score of 5 goals to 3. Stewart shot three of the five goals for the winners. Line-up:

Brooklyn S. C., 5.	Position.	Clermont A. C., 3.
Williams	Goal	Kullum
Smith	Point	D. Kennedy
Jennison	Cover point	White
Bowers	Forward	Stewart
Henderson	Forward	Burtenshaw
Burton	Forward	Nichols
Johnson	Forward	Donoghue

Goals made by—Stewart, (3;) White, Burtenshaw. Smith, Henderson, Johnson.

The skating results were:

One-Mile Class A, Handicap.—Won by H. McKeefrey, Heffley School, (100 yards;) M. Loewi, Heffley School, (60 yards,) second; S. D. Kirk, Brooklyn, (110 yards,) third. Time—2:49 3-5.

One-Mile Class B, Handicap.—Won by H. Earle, Euclid School, (scratch;) S. Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (10 yards,) second; M. B. Underhill, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:01 3-5.

Good Play in Pool Tournaments.

Percy Gardner defeated Edward C. Talcott by a score of 100 to 72, and Thomas A. Plunkett beat Anthony Clough by 100 to 74 in the pool tournament games at the New York Athletic Club last night. Talcott led Gardner at the end of the sixth frame by 45 to 40, but after that Gardner had matters all his own way. Plunkett played excellent pool against Clough. The scores:

Percy Gardner—3 11 12 1 7 6 12 10 6 11 13 6 2. Total, 100.
Edward C. Talcott—12 4 2 13 7 7 3 4 9 2 2 7 0. Total, 72.
High runs—Gardner, 13; Talcott, 13. Scratches—Gardner, 6; Talcott, 4. Referee—E. F. Crowe.

Thomas A. Plunkett—12 9 13 12 6 9 9 8 9 2 2 9. Total, 100.
Anthony Clough—3 6 2 2 9 6 6 7 6 12 13 2. Total, 74.
High runs—Plunkett, 21; Clough, 13. Scratches—Plunkett, 2; Clough, 0. Referee—E. F. Crowe.

The games to-night will be between George W. Van Vredenburgh and Edward C. Talcott, at 8 o'clock, and E. F. Crowe and Anthony Clough, at 10 o'clock.

One of the closest finishes in the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy occurred last night in the game between J. Maturo and William Stewart. Maturo at the fifth frame led his opponent by a score of 57 to 13. Stewart then played brilliantly, and with four successive double runs led at the tenth frame by a score of 73 to 70. He kept up his good work until the seventeenth frame, when Maturo passed him and finally won. The score:

J. Maturo—15 12 6 15 9 0 0 0 3 10 2 0 9 14 7 10 3. Total, 125.
William Stewart—0 1 7 0 5 15 13 15 12 5 13 15 5 0 8 5 1 0. Total, 120.
High runs—Maturo, 21; Stewart, 28. Referee—Peter Rogers.

Charles Grogan and William Stewart will be the players to-night.

Ladies Watch Billiard Contest.

The invitation extended to the women to witness the game between C. E. White and L. M. Servatius in the 14.2 balk line tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night resulted in a large attendance. White finished the game in the sixty-ninth inning, scoring his quota of 300 points to 220 for Servatius. The score follows:

C. E. White, (300)—4 0 4 2 9 0 14 2 11 0 3 7 0 0 5 0 11 2 0 6 9 1 5 6 2 3 0 1 2 3 8 0 2 7 0 15 0 4 0 4 0 2 0 1 3 19 8 13 2 0 7 13 1 3 2 0 4 1 9 8 2 0 12 6 1 0 0 3 4 3. Total, 300.

L. M. Servatius, (250)—1 1 4 3 4 10 0 15 1 7 22 4 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 15 1 4 4 5 0 0 12 1 2 0 14 2 0 4 4 1 4 7 8 5 0 1 0 1 0 9 2 1 0 3 1 4 6 2 2 3 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 15 0. Total, 220.

High runs—White, 23; Servatius, 22. Averages—White, 4 24-69; Servatius, 3 19-69. Referee—J. M. Millette.

The game to-night will be between Dr. Douglass and J. M. Millette.

Dwight School Expelled by N. Y. I. A. A.

The trouble between Dwight School and

HARD WRESTLING BOUTS

Narganes Wins N. Y. A. C. Championships in Two Classes.

Columbia and Yale Football Players Hot Rivals in Heavyweight Bout—Five Events Decided.

The feature of the Eleventh annual wrestling competition for the championship of the New York Athletic Club, which was decided in the gymnasium at the clubhouse, Central Park South and Sixth Avenue, last night, was the excellent work of Fred Narganes, who won first place in both the 145-pound and the 158-pound classes. In the former class Narganes wrestled the regular period of ten minutes, and no less than three additional periods of six minutes each with F. Cochran, who was the only other competitor in this class, without a fall, and finally received the award on points. After this trying experience Narganes competed in the 158-pound class, and won first honors from five other competitors, throwing A. O. Schramm in the final bout by a bar and neck hold in the quick time of 5:28.

The winners in the other classes were as follows: 125-pound class, H. P. Baxter; 135-pound class, Hugo Jaeckel, Jr.; heavyweight class, Marshall Page.

The quickest bout of the evening was the semi-final in the 125-pound class, in which Dr. G. E. Dodge made a rush for W. A. McKenna, his opponent in this bout, and overturned him in thirty seconds. Dodge was then thrown by H. P. Baxter in the final, but obtained second prize by defeating F. S. Leisening.

Much amusement was caused by the heavyweight bouts, as the big fellows were so evenly matched that they rolled about the mat with first one on top and then the other. Two former football players, Larendon of Columbia and Campbell of Yale met in the first heavyweight bout and indulged in tactics much more suggestive of the gridiron than of the mat. Larendon's favorite mode of attack was a drive at his opponent's feet, and he eventually won the bout, but was defeated in the final by Marshall Page.

The contestants were:

125-Pound Class—Dr. G. E. Dodge, H. P. Baxter, V. Kranisch, J. S. Leisening, and W. A. McKenna; 135-Pound Class—W. A. McKenna, H. Jaeckel, Jr., L. Ellsworth, and A. Narganes; 145-Pound Class—R. Cochran and F. Narganes; 158-Pound Class—C. S. Goss, R. A. Elliott, F. G. Curtis, A. O. Schramm, E. Rowell, and F. Narganes; Heavyweight Class—H. G. Campbell, R. E. Larendon, and Marshall Page.

The results of the bouts were:

125-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—W. A. McKenna threw V. Kranisch. Time—3:00; H. P. Baxter threw F. S. Leisening. Time—4:20. Dr. G. E. Dodge, a bye. Semi-final Bout—Dr. G. E. Dodge threw W. A. McKenna. Time—0:30. Final Bout—H. P. Baxter threw Dr. G. E. Dodge. Time—4:29. Bout for Second Prize—Dr. G. E. Dodge threw F. S. Leisening. Time—9:38.

135-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—A. Narganes won from L. Ellsworth. Time—10:00, (no fall;) H. Jaeckel, Jr., won from W. A. McKenna by default. Final Bout—H. Jaeckel, Jr., won from A. Narganes. Time—10:00, (no fall.)

145-Pound Class.—F. Narganes won from F. Cochran. Time—10:00, 6:00, 6:00, (no fall.)

158-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—A. O. Schramm won from C. S. Goss. Time—10:00. (No fall.) E. Rowell won from F. G. Curtis. Time—10:00, 5:00. (No fall.) F. Narganes won from A. R. Elliott. Time—10:00. (No fall. Elliott defaulted extra period.)

Final Bout—F. Narganes threw A. O. Schramm. Time—5:28.

Heavyweight Class.—Preliminary Bout—R. E. Larendon threw H. W. Campbell. Time—7:56. Final Bout—Marshall Page won from R. E. Larendon. Time—10:00. (No fall.)

RACING AUTOMOBILE BOATS.

Power Boat Association Adopts That Name for Speed Launches.

By order of the Executive Committee of the American Power Boat Association a special meeting was held at the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, last night. Important amendments to the racing rules, which had been indorsed by the Executive Committee, were adopted.

President W. M. Ketchum presided and the yachtclub delegates present were Henry J. Gielow and F. Vilmar, Atlantic Yacht Club; W. H. Ketchum and J. N. McIntosh, Columbia Yacht Club; E. W. Groef, Brooklyn Yacht Club; J. H. Wainwright, American Yacht Club; J. B. Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; F. A. Hill and A. B. Cole, Manhasset Yacht Club; Dr. E. B. Sherwood, Shattemic Yacht Club; Thomas Fearon, Yonkers Yacht Club; James Watson, Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, and Richard Webber, Harlem Yacht Club.

Secretary Anson P. Cole reported that more than $500 in subscriptions from individuals had been received for the gold challenge cup, which is to be raced for next Summer.

It was decided to designate the so-called centre boats as automobile racing boats.

TURFMEN SUSPENDED.

Judges Inflict Severe Penalty for Dividing Selling Race Money.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 10.—J. L. Strite was ruled off the track and the firm of Johnson & Dodgson was suspended indefinitely by a ruling of the judges at Ascot Park to-day. The offense with which the three turfmen are charged by the judges is "collusion in a selling race and a division of the 'run up' money."

The specific case for which they suffered this extreme penalty was the bidding up of the winner of the fifth race yesterday. Grail won the race and Discus, owned by Johnson & Dodson, was second. Strite ran Grail up from $500, the entered price, to $1,000, and Grail was retained by the owners by the usual $5 increase over the last bid. Johnson & Dodson, therefore, came in for half of the "run-up" money, namely $250.

The judges were suspicious when the $250 was paid to Johnson to-day. A detective followed him and Johnson, it is charged, met Strite and paid him $125 as his share of the money.

Dana Makes Low Golf Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—The three-day golf tournament for the Palm Beach Cup began to-day. The medal for the low score went to David T. Dana of New York, who did the thirty-six holes in 148 strokes. Those who qualified for the cup were: David T. Dana, 148; C. B. Cory, 150; E. P. Kingsley, 151; J. Moller, Jr., 154; C. C. Mason, 155; E. W. Root, 157; A. M. Black, 160; J. R. Hyde, 161; A. F. Huston, 162; J. H. Childs, 162; D. Lloyd, 162; G. Perrin, 163; Sidney Maddock, 163; Paul Waterman, 163; D. H. Arnold, 164; D. O. Wyckham, 164.

At the Florida Gun Club this afternoon Marion Wright won the cup trophy, shooting off a tie in a ten-bird contest with William Bingham.

Cornell Outclassed in Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Cornell's basket ball team was defeated by Princeton to-night by the score of 50 to 16. The play was fast throughout, but Cornell was clearly outclassed. Cornell played a very clean game, the work of Beesley deserving great credit. Vanderbilt excelled for Princeton. Batten played an exceedingly rough game. Line-up:

Princeton, 50.	Position.	Cornell, 16.
Ely, Kahler	Forward	Sloat
Bard	Forward	Beesley
Batten	Centre	Molotch, Gilner
McCoy	Guard	Lyford
Vanderbilt	Guard	Miller

Goals from field—Ely, 3; Kahler, 2; Bard, 4; Batten, 5; McCoy, 4; Vanderbilt, 7; Sloat, 2; Beesley, 3; Molotch and Miller, 2. Referee—Marvin Riley of Trenton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

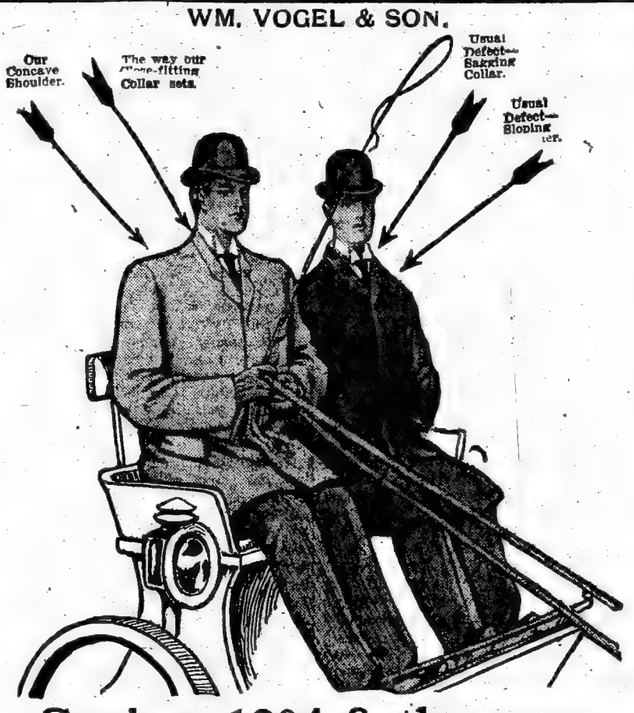

Spring, 1904 & the new SPRING OVERCOATS

The basis of all good clothes-making lies in the selection of the fabric and the fashioning of it.

There are many radical changes between the styles of '03 and '04, which go to distinguish the man who wears a last year's coat from this year's.

As variable as the mind of man are the new Spring models. But in cut and style only do they vary; in exactness of detail and tailoring they are up to the standard identified by the Wm. Vogel & Son label. All of them are made with our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar. There are overcoats for short men and overcoats that will better become tall men; overcoats for stout men and for thin men. The man of quiet taste will take to the regular length overcoat. Others will choose the topcoat. The long belted coat, the paletot, the paddock and the surtout each will have its own followers. In the matter of fabrics you will find many of exclusive design and many unusual patterns that are not to be had elsewhere.

New Spring Overcoats, $15.

Box Coats, in all the new models, varying in length, of new shades in Tan and Green Coverts—$15.

Regular Overcoats of Black and Oxford, undressed Worsteds and Cheviots, silk lined throughout to edge of lapels—$15.

Belted Back Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, made in the single-breasted model, of plain tone Cheviots, Whipcords and high color effects—all rainproofed—$15.

Other Spring Overcoats up to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

THREE A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Boxing, Swimming, and Basket Ball Contests to be Decided This Month.

Three Amateur Athletic Union championships will be decided within the next three weeks. On March 28 the boxing competitions will take place at the home of the Boston Athletic Association, the swimming championships of the Metropolitan District on March 19 at the New York Athletic Club, and the basket ball contests of the Metropolitan Association during the latter part of this month at the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

Of the local organizations that will be represented in the roped arena at Boston the Mott Haven Athletic Club will be especially prominent. Last year the club's entries, "Andy" McGarry and Emery Payne, won the 125-pound and heavyweight championships. Both men will defend their respective titles this year, and in addition Capt. Mike McGarry will appear in the 135-pound class with Leary of the Pastime Athletic Club, the present champion.

The Metropolitan District swimming championships will include races of 100, 220, and 440 yards, a plunge for distance, and a five-man relay race, each man to swim fifty yards. There will also be an intercollegiate water polo championship between Columbia and Yale, and a five-man relay race of 250 yards between Columbia, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania.

According to the arrangements that have been made for the basket ball championships of the Metropolitan Association the event promises to exceed in interest the competitions of former years. Although the entries do not close until March 15, a number of strong teams have been promised as contestants. These include the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, Greenpoint Young Men's Christian Association, and Central Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Columbia University, Brooklyn Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., and Anchor Athletic Association of Jersey City.

BERKELEY WINS AT HOCKEY.

De La Salle Team Beaten in Interscholastic Game.

The students of Berkeley School and De La Salle Institute are not so progressive in hockey as in other departments of sport, but what they lacked in the good points of the interscholastic contest at the St. Nicholas Rink last night was fully made up by the aggressiveness of the youngsters. It was the first time during the season that either team had played in a regular match. In fact, it was De La Salle's first line up at hockey. The final score was 6 goals to 1 in favor of Berkeley.

Berkeley started to score early, Sturgis making an excellent shot for goal five minutes after the game began. Loose playing was the rule throughout, but the weak defense of the De La Salle players was costly to them, especially in the first half. Sturgis, of Berkely, was almost a team in himself, his passing and shooting being equal to some of the exhibitions given this Winter by more veteran players. Berkeley shot four goals in the first

BORAXOLOGY.

Do you remember the bright milk pans, the clean floors and the dazzling white clothes "down on the farm"? And do you remember the big barrel outside the house to catch the rain water, and that it was this rain water that was so precious for washing? We can't have a barrel outside our house here, but we can have a box of BORAX inside the house. And when you put Borax in the water you turn it into rain water—make it *soft*. And that's why BORAX doubles the cleansing power of soap and water. It should be used in every cleansing process of the home—in laundry, kitchen, toilet, bath—everywhere you use soap and water. Be sure you get pure Borax. Ask for 20-MULE-TEAM Brand. For sale at grocery and drug stores everywhere in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES," Pacific Coast Borax

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
REASONABLE RATES.

HOTEL WOODWARD. Broadway, S. E. cor. 55.
A New Hotel Elegantly Furnished.
For Transient and Permanent Guests.
SUPERB RESTAURANT.
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34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

WINTER RESORTS.
Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
Lakewood, N. J.
Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. R. BERRY,
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Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Virginia Ave. and Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Capacity 600. This spacious hotel now open under new management, completely refurnished, and newly decorated; location central, adjacent to Boardwalk, Steel Pier, and all amusements. Hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors surrounding verandas and steam heated. Telephones in bedrooms. Orchestra. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Cafe attached. Rates, American plan, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $21 and up weekly; European plan, $1.50 day and up. Illustrated booklet. Coaches meet trains.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Props.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager.
Personal Representative, 289 4 Av., N.Y.City.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Virginia Av., Near the Beach.
This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing over 100 large, sunny, front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, and at all times enjoys a large and select patronage. Among its appointments are private and public baths, elevator service, 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, &c. For the Spring season special rates of $8.00, $10, $12.50 weekly, $2.00 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE FRONTENAC.
100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity 250; modern home-like hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best; appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
CAPACITY 600.
Whole block on ocean front and 350 feet wide open space on each side. Bell telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Specialty of high-grade music the year round. Golf privilege. Careful management by the proprietors,
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

HOTEL IROQUOIS.
South Carolina Ave. and Beach.
An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileged; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Bell Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

For elegance and refinement, without pretentious display, and for its cuisine and service that cannot be excelled, consider the
New Fireproof RIO GRANDE
New York Ave., Overlooking Young's Pier. Elevator, baths, safe, running water in every room, steam heated. Booklet and specimen bills of fare mailed. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Propr.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,
Ocean end Virginia Ave.; surrounded by large open lot. Elevator to street. Steam heat. Private baths. Telephones in rooms. Tables and service kept at high standard. Moderate Spring rates. Booklet.
W. B. COTTON.

THE SCARBOROUGH
BEACH FRONT OF MARYLAND AVENUE.
Steam heat; electric elevator; etc.
SPECIAL RATES.
WALTER R. DAVIS, Manager.

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Built of brick. Beach front. Personal representative, 3 Park Place daily.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.

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Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N. J.
Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms.
N. J. COLLINS, Propr.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Personal representative 3 Park Place daily.
S. M. HANLEY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. BERRIAN, bankrupt. No. 6,737.

To the creditors of George W. Berrian of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said George W. Berrian was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WOLFF BUCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Wolff Buch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 18, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 21, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be gran

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

COTTON GOODS PRICES.

Sharp Advance Predicted Within a Few Days—Talk of a Shut-Down.

Developments during the last week or two in the cotton market have led to a great stiffening in the prices of cotton goods, and a sharp advance is expected within a few weeks.

For several weeks goods have been sold at a price figured on the basis of from fourteen to fifteen cent cotton, but to-day few buyers can make contracts on a basis of anything less than seventeen-cent cotton. On Tuesday, it was said in the trade yesterday, T. H. Lane & Co., 110 Worth Street, refused a large order for future delivery at a price slightly below the seventeen-cent basis.

A leading commission man who returned recently from the South says that the stock of cotton in the hands of the growers and the ginners is very small, and that the farmers are all talking higher prices. He told of one farmer who declared that he had already contracted for his next season's crop at 14 cents.

There is a good deal of talk in the local market of a prospective shut-down by the mills both in Fall River and the South within a few weeks. Buyers are unwilling to pay the price for goods necessitated by the price of cotton, and it is said that the shut-down is intended to bring them to terms.

SOFT COAL ADVANCES.

Floods and Wash-Outs Send Price Up to $3.15 a Ton.

Bituminous coal, which jumped a week or so ago from $2.50 to $2.80 a ton, was quoted yesterday at $3 to $3.15 for the Clearfield grade, free on board, New York. Because of the floods washing away bridges and railroad tracks in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, no soft coal has arrived at tide for two days, with the result that shippers and manufacturers are getting uneasy.

There was yesterday no coal at New York's shipping ports, it was said, and all sales were of coal on the way and subject to delays in transportation. Coal which was this side of the floods was rushed to tide and sold readily at the advanced price, with additional freight charges, in many instances.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Perforated Strips for Organs Not Sheet Music—Other Decisions.

General Appraiser Sharretts yesterday overruled a protest by August Pollmann of New York against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty, as parts of musical instruments, on strips of perforated cardboard for use in automatic organs. The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 25 per cent. as music in sheets.

Protests overruled were by A. Steinhardt & Brother, E. Wilderman, Merck & Co., (3,) John McCann & Co., T. N. Morgan, the Fischer Chemical Importing Company, Leber & Meyer, Samstag & Hilder Brothers, the American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company, James Campion, Rice & Hutchins, Incorporated, New York; B. Schonfeld, Omaha, and the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, Newport News, Va.

Protests sustained were by A. Steinhardt & Brother, Pitt & Scott, L. A. Salomon & Brother, and J. Mehling, New York. Protests partially sustained were by Charles Zinn & Co., C. Meisel, Mills & Gibb, and Samstag & Hilder Brothers, New York.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It was announced yesterday that the Treasury Department had decided to appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court rendered on Wednesday in favor of R. F. Downing & Co. regarding the duty on electric light carbons.

***

The auction sale of kid and fabric gloves which was announced for to-day by Townsend & Montant, on account of Spielmann & Co., has been postponed until further notice.

***

The third and last series of the Merchants' Association's excursions for buyers will begin March 19, with rates operative until March 22, and a fifteen-day return limit. The series will be for the near-by territory of the Trunk Line Passenger Association.

***

At the trade sale of shelf hardware and tools in the auction rooms of E. Bissell & Co. during the last two days, hammers, hatchets, and chisels were in especial demand. Hatchet prices were advanced recently.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I have an option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d St.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Capital wanted in a manufacturing business; margin of profits very handsome, with an unlimited field; will bear careful investigation. Box W 214 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old policies give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Elegant bakery and ice cream business; established over 20 years; using 32 bbls. flour per week; plenty stock and fixtures, horses, wagon, implements of all description. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Fishing station; money-making established business; splendid location; 2 motor boats, 18 small boats; valuable lease; owner to sell account other growing business taking entire time year round; act quickly if interested. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Highest grade laundry business for sale on account some of the present partners retiring April 1st; good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. Box W 107 Times.

TO PANAMA CONTRACTORS AND MATERIAL MEN.—An experienced American of construction, inured to the Panama climate, desires to take charge of any business interests connected with the building of the Panama Canal. L. F. SMITH, 10 Mansfield Av., Nyack, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Kaplan, auctioneer, will sell on Friday, March 11, 1904, at 136 East 57th St., at 10:30 A. M., 4 Singer sewing machines, 1 table, 9 chairs, 1 stove. Maurice W. Reeder, Attorney for Mortgagee.

I shall cause to be sold at public auction at N. E. corner of 110th Street and 7th Avenue, on March 14th, 1904, at 9:30 A. M., the personal property of Philip Dietrich, consisting of wines, liquors, and cigars and his interest in the bar fixtures, tables, chairs, &c., now on said premises, and also his interest in the leaseholds on above premises.

FREDERICK E. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, Attorney for Receiver, No. 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four;) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no sale offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues early morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROTHSCHILD & WINTNER.—The schedules in the assignment of Rothschild & Wintner, flour commission dealers at 2 Stone Street, show liabilities to the amount of $7,104, nominal assets to the amount of $6,890, and actual assets, $6,212.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.—George W. Crawford, formerly of Denver, has confessed judgment for $14,082 in favor of Ferdinand Strauss of this city, on notes the largest of which was for $10,000, dated Aug. 18, 1902, at New York, and payable at Denver one year after date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM G. HARDER.—William G. Harder of Claverack, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $6,550 on notes and no assets.

FREDERICK W. WORLEY.—Frederick W. Worley, clerk, of 2,115 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $729 and nominal assets of $967 in an old judgment and outstanding accounts.

ANNIE PEARLMAN.—Annie Pearlman, residing at 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,500 to the State Bank, for which she is liable as accommodation indorser on three notes of Pearlman & Lesser, formerly manufacturers of skirts at 508 Broadway. She has no assets.

THE NATIONAL FRAME AND MIRROR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Frame and Mirror Company of 115 Bowery by the following creditors: Benjamin Lifshitz, $500; David Agranisky, $300, and Abraham Saltzman, $150. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and since March 1 has removed a large part of its property and transferred accounts. It was incorporated on July 17, 1903, with a capital stock of $1,500.

WILLIAM H. GARRISON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William H. Garrison, who did business as Garrison, Wright & Co., jobber in dress trimmings and laces at 526 Broadway, show liabilities $256,495 and nominal assets $247,413, consisting of stock, $190,000, all in the hands of Abegg & Rusch as security; accounts, $55,413, of which $54,000 are held by Abegg & Rusch, who are creditors for $145,000, and fixtures, $2,000. He owes $43,000 to creditors in Germany. Among the creditors are the Central National Bank, $19,500; Rappolt & Co., $5,753; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $3,910; S. Rosenau & Co. of Philadelphia, $2,960; Heyman & Alexander of Plauen, Germany, $9,824, and Otto Schullar of Bremen, Germany, $3,172.

ERNEST F. WOLFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ernest F. Wolff, doing business as Ernest F. Wolff & Co., exporter and advertising agent, at 32 Broadway, by the following creditors: J. H. Williams & Co., $759; Manning, Maxwell & Moore, $465, and Foster Merriam & Co., $8. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on March 1 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Frank L. Polk receiver of the assets. The liabilities are $16,191 and nominal assets $9,196, of which $1,000 is the value of the stock and fixtures. Mr. Wolff started the business in 1898, and exported machinery, &c., to Europe and Japan, and placed advertisements in European trade journals.

THE WRIGHT-EASTON-TOWNSEND COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wright-Easton-Townsend Company, constructor of fire-proof flooring, at 160 Fifth Avenue, by the following creditors: J. T. Richards & Co., $2,352; Nevada Express Company, $72, and R. H. Hirsch, $4. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, that its liabilities exceed its assets by many thousand dollars, that it has been unable to meet its commercial obligations for some weeks past, and has made payments to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed H. Linsley Johnson receiver of the assets on the application of Arnold L. Davis, attorney for the petitioning creditors. He said that the liabilities are $76,000 and the cash balance in bank is only $81. The materials on hand are estimated at $2,000. It was stated that the assets were being transferred daily, and a plan was under way whereby a large part of the property is to be speedily removed from the State. The company was incorporated on March 20, 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUCHAR, Frederick—C. P. Jennings and another	107
BERNEY, Louis—J. Anderson and another	253
BROWN, George—New York Telephone Company	47
BERNARD, Lucille—New York Telephone Company	61
BEUTEUX, George—New York Telephone Company	42
BELFORD, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	$107
BLUMENTHAL, Solomon—H. Horwitz	61
BURNS, William M.—A. T. Schneider	427
BURNS, Thomas—A. T. Schneider	351
BUCHANAN, Henry C.—G. R. Sutherland	373
BURKE, John P.—T. P. Smith	448
BRICHET, Julian A.—F. Bechet, costs	37
CRAWFORD, George W.—F. Straus	14,082
COHEN, Samuel D.—H. M. Eilassof and another	154
CONKLING, Howard C.—W. S. Burrows	2,020
COHN, Lehman—M. Badt	50
COHN, Lehman—S. Seidenberg and another	133
DAVIDOFF, Edward—K. Adler, costs	131
DOERING, Oscar A.—New York Telephone Company	32
FREDERICKS, Hugo—R. Dressner	95
GARRISON, Edward M.—W. G. McCrea	535
GREENBERGER, Henry—New York Telephone Company	29
GARLICK, Rachel—New York Telephone Company	32
HENRY, George L.—Stodder Fire Company	46
HUDSON, John H., trustee—S. Rubenstein, costs	25
HOFFREE, Edward—Man. Photo-Engraving Company	192
HOUSMANN, Katherine—J. Wanamaker	1,252
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—R. Colgate	658
CECILE CHEMICAL COMPANY and Cecile C. Hacot—E. Ward and another	151
CAMP ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION Company—F. A. La Roche Company	350
THE GLEN EIRIE WORKERS—New York Telephone Company	30
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railroad Company—A. Kleffman	5,414
THE HOUSEHOLD LEDGER PUBLISHing Company—Lovejoy Company	420
EISENHUTH HORSELESS VEHICLE Company—E. H. Alcott	255
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Hodge	3,295
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—R. Colgate	665
JANKELSON, Samuel, Louis Newland, and Barnet Newland—B. Rauth	117
KING, Vincent C., Jr.—John F. Hollingsworth Company	104
KILIAN, Frederick—J. Hemberger	45
KOPCINOWSKY, Helena—L. E. Weill and another	61
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—John C. Wiarda & Co	240
LIEBERMAN, Edward—S. Doctors and another	82
LICHTGARN, Hyman—G. Bonwit	265
LUCHAN, Albert J.—C. C. Sibley and another	116
LOWELL, Orson—J. M. Mason	170
LANCASTER, James H.—J. S. Cooke	61
MALITO, John—R. Hill	55
MARTINEZ, S. Jose—J. C. de Sola	1,693
McCORMACK, James—J. W. Allen	98
McCARTHY, John H.—C. F. Boker	756
McDOWELL, Selven L.—Equitable Trust Company of New York	223
O'HALLORAN, Edward—E. Elsing and another	75
PRINCHETT, Albert W.—T. J. Connors	229
RAWLEY, Banar C.—S. Salomon	42
SACKETT, Charles P.—A. Moses and another	155
SIRE, Meyer L.—E. P. Hatch	320
SIMON, Isaac—J. Seeman and another	232
SIMON, Isaac—G. W. Martin and another	76
STIDA, Frederick—M. A. Dryer, by guardian	2,168
SMITH, Edward—M. J. Schermerhorn and another	535
SMITH, Edward—M. J. Schermerhorn and another	535
TOOKER, George W.—F. J. Bang, costs	75
TAMBACCIA, Rosa, administratrix—B. Dunn, costs	94
THOMAS, Leonard—F. L. Froment and another	584
VAN CAMP, Alfred—Riverside Bank	387
WEATHERED, Charles B.—J. E. Fiske	211
WARREN, Mary M.—B. Brand and another	385
WEED, Smith M.—M. W. Bruce	171
YOKEL, Antonio—A. Prince	737
ZAHN, Henry, or Henry, Jr., and Bernhard—Eastmans Company of New York	12,365

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

COLLIS, Lloyd, and George G. Powell—C. J. Ryan, Jr., Jan. 4, 1904	$1,263
COLLIS, Lloyd, and George G. Powell—C. J. Ryan, Jr., Jan. 4, 1904	106
DOCHTERMANN, Charles, Sr., Charles, Jr., Frederick, and Paul—R. Gordon, Feb. 20, 1904	320
FEDERGREEN, Nathan—H. Wilhelm, June 4, 1885	1,334
GOLDBERG, Morris—A. Deane, Feb. 3, 1904	94
HALISHITZER, Louis, by guardian—M. Blanck, Feb. 18, 1904	69
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—C. Nota, April 6, 1903	112
KALMAN, Hyman—F. Falk and another, March 12, 1901	5,754

KLINGMAN, Frederick—J. A. Zimmermann, March 22, 1902	839
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Darcy, Jan. 25, 1904	1,500
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. S. Ailey, Jan. 25, 1904	467
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Cummings, Feb. 1, 1904	145
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company, Feb. 15, 1904—J. M. Copeland	133
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company, Feb. 18, 1904—A. Demetri	847
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY—M. Moses, Jan. 26, 1904	458
SALOMON, Walter J.—E. W. Bliss Company, March 2, 1904	10
WATSON, Edward H.—H. E. Street, Sept. 19, 1903	143

Judgment Vacated.

ALDERDICE, M. Elizabeth—A. V. Taylor, Dec. 28, 1903	$294

Judgments Canceled.

KETCHUM, Samuel—J. Lowenthal and another, Nov. 20, 1903	$447
KETCHUM, S. Klingenstein and another, Nov. 20, 1893	307
KETCHUM, Samuel—H. Kettell, Dec. 16, 1893	705
KETCHUM, Samuel—Bedding Brothers & Co., June 22, 1894	140
KETCHUM, Samuel—W. Tibbetts and another, Aug. 18, 1894	374
KETCHUM, Samuel—C. Mail and another, Aug. 22, 1894	316
KETCHUM, Samuel—The Assabet Manufacturing Company, Sept. 14, 1894	1,078
KETCHUM, Samuel—S. R. Lesher and another, Oct. 9, 1894	447
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—C. Schneig, Feb. 15, 1904	607

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—B. N. Baker, Baltimore; W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia; Manuel Alveres Calderon, Peruvian Minister to the United States, Washington; Stanislaus Gutowski, Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Washington; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.

MANHATTAN—Dr. R. Sattler, Cincinnati; Edward Atkinson, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Francis E. Webster, Waltham, Mass.

GILSEY—Dr. Arthur Consalvo, Troy; Judge N. P. Lawton, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—M. Alfredo de M. Gomes Ferreira, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Washington; Dr. G. L. Wetz, Drifton, Mich.

NETHERLAND—Grand Duke of Lensohn, Oldenburg, Germany.

BELVEDERE—Ferdinand Hassler, Austrian Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, Vienna.

COLORADO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Illegal Voting by Men, Not by Women, Caused Shafroth's Resignation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As might have been expected, there is more rejoicing by the opponents of woman suffrage over the one woman who stuffed the ballot box in Denver, Col., than there is over the ninety-and-nine who cast their honest votes for pure government.

Newspapers throughout the length and breadth of this Union have eagerly grasped this infinitesimal evidence of fraud committed by women, as compared with that committed by the men, as conclusive evidence of the unfitness of women for the ballot. It would be most encouraging to witness the horror depicted in the writings of some of our men at the mention of fraud in this particular case, were it not for the well-known fact that they only smile at the evidence of fraud committed by men that is one hundred times greater than any ever committed by a woman.

But what makes this particular case, which it is claimed led to the resignation of Mr. John Shafroth to his seat in Congress, still more ridiculous, is the fact that the newspaper reports are not true. One would suppose from reading them that it was the fraudulent votes cast by women which necessitated his resignation.

We happened to be in Washington at the time of Mr. Shafroth's resignation. He, together with some half dozen other prominent citizens of Denver, were interviewed regarding these reports, and for the purpose of obtaining the facts in the case. Mr. Shafroth said the reports were outrageous, and that he did not resign on account of the evidence of fraud perpetrated in the particular precinct where the women are charged with cheating, but through the fraudulent votes of men in that and other precincts. He said that very few of the persons implicated were women; that the election methods of the women throughout the State, with a very few exceptions, were most honorable, and that they had exerted an uplifting and wholesome influence in politics.

Women have been voting in Wyoming for thirty-five years, in Colorado for ten years, and in Idaho and Utah for eight years, and this is the first instance where they have been found cheating at the polls. You may rest assured that the opposition would have discovered it if any woman had ever before done such a thing.

ELNORA MONROE BABCOCK.
Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1904.

EXPEDITIOUS FEDERAL COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In considering some of the phases of the delay in trying cases in this county, as presented by the report of the commission, it is interesting to note that the Federal courts here are much more expeditious than the State courts and compare favorably with the English courts.

The United States District Court, in which are tried all admiralty and bankruptcy causes, disposes of its business with a rapidity and certainty astonishing to one experienced only in the methods in vogue across City Hall Park. Mr. Crane, the American solicitor living in London, instances an admiralty suit that was completed within a few weeks from the date of the accident out of which it arose. Such an event is not uncommon in our own District Court, as all lawyers know who practice there.

And one cause of this commendable expedition is the short time allowed for appearance and pleading. In place of the twenty days allowed in our Supreme Court, we find from three to six days in admiralty with a customary additional week for the answer. Amendments are permitted at any time in the discretion of the court. Motions are heard on but four days' notice. Appeals can be taken only from final decrees. Delay in litigation is due in the first place to the lawyers in charge of the case, and so far as may be, this ground is eliminated in the Federal practice.

A tremendous advantage is found also in the specialization of the work of the Judge in both the English and Federal practice. With his mind constantly upon one branch of the law a Judge becomes so acquainted with the controlling decisions that no time is lost in lengthy arguments or the perusal of erudite briefs. Consequently, fewer mistakes are made, fewer appeals are taken, and fewer reversals follow. The stream of legal decision is wide and deep. No one Judge can know its every current. However learned, he must take time to study novel problems, and few of our Judges come to the bench from an all-embracing practice.

In that respect the English courts far excel our own. There Judges are appointed for their ability and experience. The bench is the dignified reward for worthy service at the bar. Counsel, too, specialize as do the Judges. Their time of preparation for trial is therefore much shorter. They are ever ready in their own line.

Another help to expedition in both England and New England is the trial of cases without a jury. One may be had, it is true, if demanded; yet such is the confidence in the court that a majority of causes is heard without that incumbrance.

The bar of New York is so inured to the present system that it is too much to hope for more than a slow relief. Nevertheless, it is possible to learn much that will obviate delay in our own Federal courts and those of neighboring States, where the law is still a profession and not a "business."

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

Kindness to a Colored Brother.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How helpful in the midst of all this talk about the "black man and his failings" is the letter in your excellent paper of to-day, when we hear from a true gentleman who is not ashamed or afraid to acknowledge the friendship of a faithful "colored brother," who years ago was made happy, and I think better, because he was his playmate, and who now in his helpless old age cries out his love and trust in the friend who so gladly, for "old sake's sake," sends the help he seeks! The joy of it will go down the few remaining years until He who loveth all, regardless of color, will care for the poor old "neger servant."

C. B. A.
Morristown, N. J., March 2, 1904.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Palmer, J. C., Bunker, La.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; Mrs. A. A. Greenmore, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Cohn & Co, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. P. Linder, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Matthews, F. N., Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Daube, furs; Hotel Belle Claire.

Kessler Brothers, Macon, Ga.; I. Kessler, dry goods, clothing, and shoes; 39 Bond Street.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; Abé J. Burton, dress goods and silks; Hotel Wellington.

Sewar Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Bessie Hannon, dressmaker; Hotel Earlington.

McIntyre, Mrs. A. C., Crown Point, N. Y.; millinery; 71 Washington Place.

Sherman, Mrs. A., Ticonderoga, N. Y.; millinery; 71 Washington Place.

McIntyre, Miss L., Brandon, N. Y.; millinery; 71 Washington Place.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Celeste Colegrove, fancy goods; 74 Grand Street.

Bernet, C. W., Minneapolis, Minn.; furrier; 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Fisher, Edwin, & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; books and stationery; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Mosher, housefurnishing goods; R. W. Butler, laces; V. S. Silverhorn, laces; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; J. A. Reynolds, embroideries and trimmings; J. B. Ferrara, upholstery goods; W. H. Rollett, wash goods; 454 Broome Street.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; A. McAuslan, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Story & Co., Brockton, Mass.; C. R. Story, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; G. D. Mathews, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Mills & Ellis, Pottsdam, Penn.; W. E. Mills, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; I. Kantrowitz, cloaks and suits; Miss McHenry, fancy goods; 31 Union Square West; Herald Square Hotel.

Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; F. Webb, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Lowell, Mass.; O. F. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; G. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, dry goods; J. M. Keating, furnishing goods; R. T. Elwell, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Sidenberg & Hays, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Sidenberg, woolens; 479 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Weil Brothers & Wise, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Weil, woolens; Hoffman House.

Geirshofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geirshofer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics and ladies' underwear; 395 Broadway; Hotel York.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, laces and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Miss McFeely, fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Everett, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Green, dry goods; 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre; Miss McGondory, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gerber, John, Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Gerber, dry goods; 465 Broome Street; Hotel Earlington.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Atkin, cloaks and suits; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. H. Dunsmore; kitchen ware; Hotel Navarre.

Crompton & Co., Brantford, Ontario; Miss Urquhart, millinery; 268 Sixth Avenue.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. D. Clark, silks and black goods; R. H. Cochran, colored dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Balgiona, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. Ermentrout, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, domestics; 826 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.50
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	16.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	4.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, March 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 86 @94c; No. 3, 80@03c; No. 2 red, 89¾@96c; No. 2 corn, 50¾c; No. 2 yellow, 51¼c; No. 2 oats, 40¾@40¾c; No. 3 white, 39½@42c; No. 2 rye, 66¼c; good feeding barley, 36@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $3.25; mess pork, per bbl, $13.85@13.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@7.17½; short rib sides, (loose,) $7@$7.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.65.

COTTON.—The cotton market was comparatively quiet after a few minutes of early activity. At no time during the day did the bull leader appear to be taking an active part in the market, but New Orleans was said to be buying here, and there was some covering as the session progressed by recent sellers. Offerings, as a rule, were moderate after the first ten or fifteen minutes, and while during the session there were several slight recessions under realizing, the tendency appeared to be upward, until in the late trading prices were well over Wednesday's high points, both the active months at a net advance of 10@11 points. The close was a trifle down from the best under profit-taking, but quiet and steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 10 points. Sales estimated at 400,000 bales. The London market for spot cotton closed quiet at unchanged prices on the basis of 16.65c for middling upland and 10.00c for middling Gulf. Sales: 15 bales to spinners and 1,400 bales delivered on contract.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	16.00	16.12	16.00	16.16@16.18
April	16.16	16.32	16.16	16.27@16.29
May	16.38	16.55	16.35	16.49@16.50
June	16.48	16.49	16.47	16.46@16.49
July	16.42	16.52	16.28	16.47@16.49
August	15.14	15.93	15.70	15.90@15.91
September	13.85	13.95	13.82	13.88@13.91
October	12.82	12.96	12.82	12.90@12.91
November	12.65	12.65	12.61	12.60@12.63
December	12.55	12.60	12.50	12.54@12.55

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Spot Cotton—Good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Middling upland, 8.76d. Futures opened quiet, 4@5 points advance; closed quiet but steady, net 2 points lower to 3 points higher; March, 8.44d; March-April, 8.43d; April-May, 8.42d; May-June, 8.41d; June-July, 8.38d; July-August, 8.35d; August-September, 8.09d; September-October, 7.27d; October-November, 6.86d; November-December, 6.77d. Manchester—Yarns firm. Cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—As a result of an oversold condition, growing out of bear operations of the last few days, wheat had a strong upward movement yesterday, with last prices from 1¼c to 1⅞c above the previous night. From the lowest interval of the day, reached soon after the opening, when sentiment was influenced by another severe break in corn, July showed an advance of 2c per bushel. In some quarters the feeling was quite bullish in the last hour, while in others the advance was considered chiefly an affair of shorts and a sudden decrease of speculative offerings. No. 2 red closed at $1.01, elevator; do, $1.02 export and $1.05 choice grade, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06⅝, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98@99c; No. 2 Northern, 95@96¼c; old July, 90¾@90¾c. Rye—No. 1, 70@71c. Barley—No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 38@59c. Corn—No. 3, 44c; July, 50¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 94¼c; May, 89¼c; July, 85c; No. 2 hard, 86@90c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 43¾c; May, 45½c; July, 47¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 41½c; May, 40⅝c; No. 2 white, 45c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—Flour, first patents, $5.10; second patents, $4.95; first clears, $3.65@$3.75; second clears, $2.60@$2.70. Bran, in bulk, $14@$14.25.

DULUTH, Minn., March 10.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 95½c; No. 2 Northern, 92⅝c; May, 95½c; July, 99⅝c; September, 84¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.70@$5.75; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal. RYE FLOUR—Dull; fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.85. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.90@$3.20, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Dull; Western Spring, March, $18.75; April, $17.50, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard milling, $17.50@$18.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; flour do, $22@$22.50; red dog, $23.25@$23.75. City bran, $25.50@$24, bulk and 25-lb sacks; middling, $24.50@$26; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, bulk, $23, sacks; oilmeal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	97½	98¾	96¾	98¾
July	94⅝	95¾	93⅞	95½
September	86½	87½	85¾	87¾
Corn—				
May	56⅝	57½	55½	57½
July	55	55½	55	55½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	88	91¾	88	91¾
July	89¾	91	89 5-16	90¾
September	84⅞	85¾	84¼	85¾
Corn—				
May	51⅝	52⅝	50	52¼
July	49½	50½	48¾	50½
September	48¾	49 11-16	48⅛	49⅝
Oats—				
May	40½	41½	39¾	41¾
July	38⅝	39⅝	38¼	39¼
September	33½	33¾	33	33¾
Lard—				
May	$7.27½	$7.32½	$7.15	$7.32½
July	7.40	7.47½	7.27½	7.47½
Ribs—				
May	7.12½	7.22½	7.07½	7.22½
July	7.25	7.35	7.20	7.

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OUR DIPLOMACY.

Americans will find particularly mystifying that dispatch from St. Petersburg, published here, and doubtless in every capital in Europe, yesterday, which sets forth that Russian diplomatists find our diplomacy mystifying. The statement to this effect has the form of a "communiqué" which in this case seems to mean a disavowable official communication.

But what can the Russian diplomatists possibly mean by talking about our State Department as the "unknown quantity" but for which the international situation "would be perfect" and "international entanglements" prevented? BISMARCK found telling the truth the most effective diplomacy under some conditions, one of these conditions being the certainty that nobody would believe it. Upon the ground that they do not know what he is "up to," even after he has plainly and repeatedly told them, the Russian diplomatists may have a grievance against Secretary HAY. But plainly it is not he who is responsible for that. The fact is that our diplomatic relation to the situation in the Far East has been set forth, in repeated communications, extending over a period of now three years, with the utmost simplicity and directness. Not one of the communications in which this has been done is inconsistent with any other. We have repeatedly explained that our only interest in the Far East was commercial, that we desired as much of the trade of China as we could get, and that, for our own commercial purposes, we deprecated the partition of China, in which we would not in any event bear a part. That is the ground we took in February, 1901, in protesting against the making by China of any arrangement "involving the surrender of territory or financial obligations by convention with any particular Power." It is the ground we took in February, 1904, in asking the Powers to join us in safeguarding the integrity, neutrality, and "administrative entity" of China in view of the pending war between Russia and Japan.

What way of "preventing the entanglement of an outside Power in the war" could be surer than this, or so sure? Is not the prompt acquiescence in the American proposal of all the Powers, including both belligerents, the conclusive proof of its efficacy? When Russian diplomatists describe as the "mystery," the "nightmare," the "unknown quantity" of the international situation the Power which from the first avowed and never has changed its objects and has persistently pursued them by the most straightforward paths and in the most aboveboard way, we can make at least as little of Russian diplomatists as they profess to be able to make of ours.

RAPID TRANSIT LEGISLATION.

The Rapid Transit Commission is the best judge of the amendatory legislation needed to authorize the extension of the subway system. The commission has the confidence of this community. Not for a generation at least has any single body of public servants exhibited the qualities of ability, sound judgment, and efficiency in as high a degree as they have been shown by this board. The great subway now nearing completion stands as a monument of its power to get things done. Other commissions one after another had been baffled in the attempt to provide a system of rapid transit. The present commission succeeded. There can be no question that the people of the city if their wish could be consulted would ratify and approve any suggested legislation recommended by the commission.

For that reason the Legislature ought to give careful and prompt consideration to the two measures drawn by the commission and presented for enactment. One of these bills removes the existing limit of $50,000,000 which the city is authorized to spend for subways, and gives to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authority to issue bonds in its discretion for rapid transit construction. The second bill contains only minor amendments to the present law. An attempt has been made at Albany to consolidate with these two bills the measure for which Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING and Mr. JOHN FORD stand as sponsors. It is known as the Elsberg-Newcomb bill, and embodies the Socialistic ideas of its authors. It provides not only for municipal ownership but for municipal operation of an independent subway line. Under its authority the city would engage in the business of passenger transportation. This bill failed of passage at the last session of the Legislature, it would in all probability fail now. To consolidate it with the commission bills would defeat all legislation and postpone for a year the preparations for extending the present subway system.

That is not the way to serve the public interest. The subway to be opened for business during the coming Summer is only a beginning. The commission has under consideration plans for new lines which everybody knows to be necessary. The existing lines, even when the new subway has been added to them, will within a year or two be unable to carry decently and with comfort all the passengers who will seek to use them. The city will outgrow them before new facilities can be provided, if the necessary legislative authority is not given this year. There is no public reason for delay, and no private reason ought to prevail. The public of New York would prefer to trust their interests to the sound judgment of the Rapid Transit Commission rather than to Socialistic visionaries. The commission's bills ought to pass.

GINGER AND PEPPER.

Representative HILL of the Fourth Connecticut District, who branded the author of the Bristow report on the postal scandals as a "liar and scoundrel," is presented to his countrymen in that document as the writer of a letter to "My dear BEAVERS," complaining that things moved "abnormally slow" in the renting of Post Office quarters in Norwalk, Conn., and expressing his opinion that BEAVERS ought to give one WHITE, described as BEAVERS's "man," "a dose of ginger or pepper." The proceedings in the House on Wednesday show clearly enough that the Bristow report itself was sufficiently charged with those irritants to raise the Members to a high pitch of excitement. The House was thoroughly angry, the language used by the members whose names the report links with that of BEAVERS was unusually hot and violent. It is not to be wondered at that these Congressmen are stirred to anger, for the Bristow supplementary report mentions the names of more than two score Senators and members of the House who recommended and obtained increased allowances for the maintenance of Post Offices in excess of the sums judged by the department to be warranted. In effect, these Senators and Congressmen are charged with being interested in contracts and agreements entered into in behalf of the United States, a thing which is forbidden by the Revised Statutes. Mr. BRISTOW said in his letter of Jan. 25, 1903, to Mr. OVERSTREET: "BEAVERS has made contracts with members of Congress for the rental of premises either in their own names, the names of their agents, or some members of their families."

The names of some Members are connected with that of MACHEN, who has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. It is enough to arouse gusts of resentment in even the bosoms of the most sluggish and insensitive Republican Congressmen in the Bristow list—and nearly all of them are Republicans.

The Republican leaders of the House, Speaker CANNON, Col. HEPBURN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. OVERSTREET, made a serious mistake in trying to hush the matter up. They sought to persuade their associates of the majority that the report be allowed to rest, on the general principle that the less said about it the better. That would have left the Congressmen mentioned in the report to face their constituents unpurged of the accusation that they had been concerned with BEAVERS and MACHEN in improperly increasing the expenses of the Post Office Department for the benefit of themselves or their friends. The anger of these gentlemen against Mr. BRISTOW, or against the editor of the report, whoever he may be—for it appears that Mr. BRISTOW did not himself prepare it—is scarcely logical or consistent with that solicitude for their reputations which they all exhibit, since if the records of the department contain the evidence upon which the Bristow charges are based, they ought to be thankul that the matter has been brought to light, thus giving them an opportunity to clear themselves. But their loud demand for a thorough and unsparing investigation is much more becoming than the attempt of their leaders to hush the thing up. They explain that the report has made mountains out of molehills—they have done nothing save what every Congressman does when he tries to help his constituents "in their business." They saw channels in which they could be useful, and kindly used their influence in the department. It was not their fault that BEAVERS, MACHEN, and the others were the officials who had to pass upon the questions presented. The investigation will probably bring out the truth.

In the discussion in the House on Wednesday there was manifested a curious disposition to charge the responsibility for this disagreeable report upon Postmaster General PAYNE or "some one higher." The country will be most reluctant to believe that the Administration has permitted charges to be brought against forty or more Congressmen and Senators out of a malicious desire to give pain. If any purpose was entertained beyond the laudable one of letting the full light of day into the rascalities of the Post Office Department, it was probably that of rebuking the propensity of members of Congress to meddle in the business affairs of the Government to its cost and loss, much in the same way that they meddle in the dispensation of patronage. Whether they hunt places for their constituents or hang around the Post Office Department soliciting increased rentals in favor of some friend, they are in either case putting their influence to an ignoble use. In their rage they may seek to punish the Administration for putting this slight upon them, but they must not expect that the people will sympathize with their vindictive attempt. The public interest will be served by a complete revealment of the truth, even if forty Senators and Congressmen are smirched in the process.

MR. MOSELY ON OUR TARIFF.

Mr. ALFRED MOSELY, who is a sort of twentieth century Columbus, setting out from the port of London, to discover or explore the continent of American industry and education, has done us the honor to include us in the list of "prominent American newspapers" whom he has questioned as to the correctness of his views on the United States tariff.

These views were expressed in December last in a letter to The London Times and are thus summed up in a letter which Mr. MOSELY addresses to us: "That the great bulk of public opinion in the United States is in favor of a tariff sufficiently high to safeguard themselves, their industries, and workmen against an influx of foreign manufactured goods that would be calculated to permanently injure the prosperity of your country." When Mr. MOSELY asks us if these views are correct, we are bound to say that this is a question which cannot be answered by a plain yes or no. It is like the famous "catch" question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" It assumes that some such issue as he describes is before the public opinion of the United States, and that "the great bulk" of our citizens have made up their minds about it, which emphatically is not so.

There is a considerable number of us who think that the present tariff could gradually be reduced to a revenue basis without the slightest injury to our prosperity, our industries, or our workmen, and with great and lasting benefit to all of them. There is a still larger number of those who think that the duties on raw materials should be repealed. There is no one, so far as we are aware, not even among the extreme protectionists, who thinks that the present tariff could not with advantage be reduced in a good many schedules. It is threescore years since this country had anything remotely approaching free trade. That was under the Walker tariff, on the eve of the civil war. Since then the radical reduction of the high protection reached under the war tariff has been a National issue only three times—in the Presidential election of 1888, in the Congressional election of 1890, and in the Presidential election of 1892. In the first, the protectionists won; in the second and third they lost. Then came the distracting issue of Bryanism in 1896, and from the bondage of that death the Democratic Party is not yet delivered. If it were, the tariff would be the issue this year, and there would be, with a strong candidate, a very good chance of its winning.

This is not a categorical answer to Mr. MOSELY's courteous inquiry, but, as we have explained, such an answer is not practicable, and we trust that the facts we have submitted may be of some service to him.

"RAINES LAW HOTELS."

Senator RAINES of Canandaigua made rather a sorry spectacle of himself yesterday. It is difficult to characterize politely his denial of the statement of Senator DAVIS of Buffalo, that "the Raines law is responsible for the increase in the number of disreputable hotels." Every inhabitant of New York knows the statement to be true.

Of course we do not mean that Senator RAINES foresaw the result, in this respect, of the law that bears his name. What he was after was simply to relieve the rural districts of the State of their share of taxation at the expense of the urban districts. The Raines law, as he conceived it, was a measure "for revenue only." But the law did make it possible for saloonkeepers to evade its most drastic and irksome provisions by turning their saloons into hotels. They could not do so by merely calling saloons hotels. The law looked out for that. It required of every place which took out a hotel license that it should have the equipment of a real hotel. That equipment was provided. Inasmuch as the number of hotels thus fostered was far in excess of the needs of the community for hotel accommodation, it was inevitable that the saloonkeepers should try to get a return on the money they had invested in fitting up hotels, and that a great number of them should yield to the temptation of turning their "hotels" into disorderly houses. Senator RAINES insists that there are only 1,400 of these disreputable places masquerading as hotels in the City of New York. Accepting his figures, it is a strange plea for a presumably pious legislator that his legislation has been the means of adding "only" that number of dens of vice to the existing facilities in that kind.

It may very well be a saddening reflection for Senator RAINES that his name is likely to survive only in those devices for evading his law, the "Raines law club" and the "Raines law hotel." But that is nobody's fault but his own, and he does not mend his case at all by losing his temper when it is accurately pointed out to him that his law is responsible for these spontaneous additions to it.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONY.

The fact that the companies engaged in the development of the telephone business are devoting a great deal of effort and money to the perfection of the automatic central switchboard indicates a belief on the part of those who are best able to form an intelligent opinion that a revolution is imminent which will dispense with human agency in connecting and disconnecting the instruments. This activity, we are told, is not confined to the independent companies which are more or less successfully encroaching on the field of the telephone business. The Bell Company is understood to be carrying on extensive experimentation to establish the value of the many patents it owns for automatic telephony in one form or another, and in a small Eastern town it now maintains an automatic exchange which is said to have given very good results. But the greatest enthusiasm in this direction, naturally enough, is displayed by those who are anxious to break into this field and make headway against the established "monopoly." The Western Electrician says:

> There are working automatic exchanges in Chicago, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio; Fall River, and other cities. The service given, in Chicago at least, seems to be satisfactory to those who use the telephones. But the mere fact that one is able to make connection and talk clearly through a new automatic exchange does not indicate that the problem has been solved. There are many other things to be considered, involving financial questions, the every-day working efficiency of the apparatus, and its adaptability to the various demands that are made on the modern telephone exchange. To-day over 99 per cent. of telephone conversations are made through manually operated boards; the automatics have still to stand the test of time. But the fact remains that a growing number of telephone men are asking whether a change is impending.

A change of this kind is rarely expected until it is imminent, and in view of the number of ingenious inventors and capable adapters at work upon the problem it may be concluded that the stake involved is large. If an automatic switchboard can be built which will meet the needs of practical service, telephony will undoubtedly receive a great impulse. If the system can be so arranged that for what goes wrong the user of the transmitter has only himself to blame, there will be less complaining, and the atmosphere of telephone booths will be less sulphurous.

THE LIGHTING OF ELECTRIC CARS.

The incident at Hoboken a few evenings ago, when one of a gang of pickpockets, standing on the back platform, took advantage of the occupation of the conductor in collecting fares in the forward part of a crowded car to throw the trolley off its wire and thus extinguish the lights, giving his companions a chance to possess themselves of the portable property of the passengers, was only one of a series of such incidents which are almost daily happening wherever thieves ply their vocation. It is rendered possible to plunge a car into darkness by reason of the fact that the moment contact with the charged conductor is broken the incandescent lamps are extinguished. As the cars of the surface lines of New York are equipped, this happens very frequently. Instant transition from brilliant illumination to black darkness is not only extremely disagreeable. It is also an invasion of the rights of the passenger which is tolerated only because we are astonishingly patient with corporations.

But the grievance of blinking lights, which destroy the eyes, induce headaches, and demand constant vigilance to make sure that the hand in one's pocket is one's own, is not one likely to be forgotten for no better reason than that the companies are not disposed to say or do anything about it. The nuisance is wholly unnecessary. At a cost much less than the comfort and convenience of the passenger are worth, a car may be so wired that its lights, inside and outside, will remain burning for some time after the contact of trolley or plow with the charged conductor has been broken. This system is simple and practical. It is in successful use on a number of electric railways in Europe, and has just been installed, after careful test, on the electric street railway system of Scranton, Penn. The kind of enterprise to be expected of a corporation operating a franchise as valuable as one for a surface road in New York should lead the Metropolitan management to make this change without waiting for the pressure of public opinion to find expression in mandatory legislation. The attitude of passive resistance to improvement is not that which shows the largest measure of worldly wisdom in a corporation at all times peculiarly vulnerable to regulation by statute.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——An unimportant, but none the less curious and interesting, feature of the Harrison bill for the administration of the Panama zone is its choice of the terms "Prefect" and "Sub-Prefect" as titles for the officers who are to do things—or see that they are done—for us in that region. The names are all right in history and derivation, but if they were ever used before by an English-speaking people it must have been very rarely, and we do not at the moment recall a single instance of it. Commonly employed in all the Latin countries from the early Roman times downward, these titles have become associated with a phase of delegated power that seems to be somehow out of harmony with the so-called Anglo-Saxon instincts and methods of government, and though we have appropriated Latin words innumerable for all sorts of purposes, we have had little or no use for that one. The Prefect of Panama, however, will be an official of exactly the class to which the Prefects of the French Republic belong—that is, a man appointed to control a department or geographical division as an intermediary between the central Government and the inhabitants and local officials. The selection was therefore the result of a thorough understanding of the meaning of the word as established by long usage, but it was bold, if not rash, in the Administration not to seek a title with which Americans are more familiar as significant of the kind of governing to which they are accustomed. There is something more than a chance that a lot of solemn horror will be expressed on the stump, before the Presidential campaign is over, at the introduction into our official nomenclature of a term ominously imperialistic in origin. Of course there will not be a bit of sincerity in the horror, but campaigns are often supposed to be very seriously affected by things which everybody knows are all nonsense, and we confidently prophesy that before the year is over President ROOSEVELT will wish that he and his friends had looked further and found a less classic name for his representative in Panama.

——Certain incidents in a triangular litigation involving questions growing out of a divorce which has lately attracted a considerable measure of public attention will be recalled in an amusing way by a happening in Wisconsin on Wednesday last. A farmer of that State, a man of humane instincts, owned a horse for which he had no use and with which he could not part by sale or gift. As the alternative was to feed and maintain the animal, he decided to transmit it by the shortest and most expeditious route possible to the perennial pastures of a presumably happy hereafter. Not being himself an expert with firearms, and failing to secure the good offices of any of his neighbors as executioner, he decided to have recourse to dynamite. So he obtained a dynamite cartridge, hung it to the horse's neck with a string, lighted the fuse, and started to run. But the horse, who was of an affectionate and playful nature, imagined, no doubt, that his owner had a lump of sugar or a piece of bread in his pocket, which could be secured by joining him in a romp, so when the farmer ran the horse ran after him. The terrified farmer quickened his pace, whereupon the horse fell into a gallop. The race continued until a fence was reached—a fence through which the farmer rolled hastily, but the horse could not jump it. When the frightened humanitarian had put some 200 yards between himself and the pursuing danger the cartridge exploded, accompanied by the complete disappearance of the horse and the fence over which he had sadly gazed. Why this instructive incident should recall certain aspects of the litigation referred to and the antecedent conditions may be clearer to some readers than to others. This is unimportant, however, as is also the possibility that the Wisconsin story may be merely an adaptation of Mark Twain's about the mule battery.

——One of our readers has two heavy troubles. (Would that we had no more ourselves, but that's irrelevant.) The first of them is our statement yesterday in a headline that "Crêpe was for a doll." "Crêpe," he declares, is not in the Century Dictionary—it is, by the way, but never mind that, either—while "crape" has been a respectable English word for more than a hundred years. That's a trouble, fortunately, which can be easily remedied by a frank admission that "crape" would have been better in the headline in question, not particularly because "crape" is a respectable English word, but because it happens to be the respectable English word that has by common consent been expressly intrusted with the task of bringing to the minds of all hearers the idea of a peculiar black cloth worn or used to indicate mourning for the dead. "Crêpe," which ought to have the same meaning as "crape," since the words are practically identical to an etymologist, merely means any one member of a certain family of "dress goods." It may be of many colors besides black and has no direct or necessary relation to bereavement. The distinction is purely arbitrary, and even if a man person in a newspaper office does chance to mix the two up late at night, the accident will not shake the foundations of the Nation or the pillars of society. The second trouble is also easy to settle. "How long," asks our correspondent, "has it been a crime to use 'none' with a plural verb?" and he adds: "The practice was common enough until recently." To the question we answer that the usage isn't at all criminal, and never was, and to the assertion we sorrowfully counter with another assertion that the practice is still followed by innumerable multitudes, daily, in both writing and speaking. People with a desire to be verbally exact try with a considerable measure of success to keep in mind the fact that "none" is usually equivalent to "no one," and therefore demands a singular verb. The rule is rather bothersome, and now and then it works out into something very much like an absurdity, but it has its merits, and observance of it gives a cheap and filling sense of superiority to ordinary mortals. Anybody who wants to say "none are" can do so in perfect confidence that if authority for it is demanded the same can be supplied in unlimited quantities and of qualities ranging all the way from first class downward to the very bottom. The folks who bequeathed to us the word we write "none" and pronounce "nun" gave it a sign of plurality whenever they chose and put appropriate verbs after it without a thought of linguistic sin. As for us and our house, we shall say "none is" as often as we do not forget to do it, but others can suit themselves—can say "none are" to their heart's content, and we will only wince a little to show how sensitive we are.

——But what, pray, are dubieties about "none is" and "none are" to those which must have overwhelmed the mind of Mr. ADOLPH H. DANKENBERG, who, after risking death in many lands as a soldier of fortune, brought up in General Sessions on Wednesday, and, after hearing Judge FOSTER reverse a condemnation for attempted murder on the ground that Mr. DANKENBERG had acted in self-defense, also heard the Judge say: "You are a much injured man; let this be a warning to you hereafter." If the soldier of fortune understands that he is lots wiser than we are. Of what should his narrow escape from a long term of imprisonment, unjustly imposed, warn him? Not to defend himself the next time he is murderously attacked on the water front, or that this is a country where a visitor from foreign parts should thank his stars, when much injured, that the injury was not greater? Possibly a fuller report of the court proceedings would have robbed them of most of their mystery, but as it stood the story was dark, indeed.

INSTRUCTION OF AUDIENCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While many suggestions are being made with reference to the construction and inspection of theatres and halls and churches the thought in my mind is that of equal importance with these safeguards is that of the instruction of the audience. Panic comes through the ignorance of the audience as to the exact situation, and through an uncertainty as to what should be done.

Were the city to pass a law obliging managers to instruct their audiences, there would then be the necessity of appointing others to see that the law is kept. Why should not the city take this matter of instruction into its own hands and appoint men (perhaps the policemen) whose duty it should be to stand before every large gathering, of whatsoever nature, to instruct that particular company of people as to what it is to do in case of fire that night?

Exits and fire escapes are of no avail when their whereabouts and their use is unknown. Placards and signs and warnings are of no good outside ordinary occasions. But let the calm voice of a strong man be heard at the beginning of the evening giving the exact situation and telling each section of the company what it is to do and where the gas and electricity may be turned off, then that audience will be put into a state of calmness and self-possession.

Surely the matter of arranging this system would be simple and the expense slight. But should it mean great trouble and heavy outlay, any city can afford it rather than to have a repetition of the Iroquois horror, which seems to belong more to the Dark Ages than to the twentieth century and to America. A. S. E.

New York, Feb. 8, 1904.

POOR WOMEN AID THE SICK.

The Morris Association Is Organized to Furnish Skilled Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two articles concerning the work of sending a trained nurse into the homes of the poor which have appeared in your valuable paper recently have attracted the attention of a lately organized body of women of the Abyssinian Church of this city, 242 West Fortieth Street. They are known as the Morris Association, and have organized for the same grand work.

The Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses has an opportunity seldom, if ever, offered to any colored association for charitable work. A gift of $5,000 with which "to begin the work" in itself is an inspiration without taking in to consideration the possible results of the noble example set by the donor.

The Morris Association is composed of women almost as poor financially as the people among whom they are to work. Their work is heartily approved by their pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Morris.

These women intend to begin their work among the poorer members of the church, hoping to broaden their work as the means with which to do it is furnished. As yet the organization is only able to employ one professional nurse, a graduate of the Lincoln Hospital Training School of this city. The headquarters of the Morris Association will be at 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, where it is hoped a home for nurses may be established.

MRS. JOSEPH JONES.

CAUSE OF EMPTY CHURCHES.

Ascribed to "Cold, Formal, Artificial Service the Clergy Permit."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the attendance upon church service is decreasing there is no doubt. We therefore ask the question: Is it entirely the fault of the people, or are the clergy also responsible?

The writer feels that the empty churches are greatly owing to the cold, formal, artificial service the clergy now (as a rule) permit. First of all there is the (to many) abomination of intoning; there is the often irreverently rapid, wretched reading of both prayers and Bible; affectation, mannerism, want of clearness in enunciation, &c. It is the exception when either the Bible or the prayers are read with feeling and distinctness sufficient to make them understood. Then the music—alas, the music! Our organists vie with one another and music is given that may be very fine, and is no doubt very difficult, but is no longer praise in which the congregation can join. A hymn is given out and often set to a strange tune, and the hope of familiar praise is broken and destroyed.

One may date the indifference of the people for worship from the introduction of this new music. Plato says in the fourth book of his "Republic": "Any musical innovation is full of danger to the State, and ought to be prevented"; also, "When modes of music change, the fundamental laws of the State always change with them." May not this hold good as to worship?

Another grievance—eternal begging. One would think there was no way into heaven but through the pocket. Let us recall the words of St. Paul: "Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned and have not love, it profiteth me nothing." Not a service but the plate is passed; and besides, scarcely a service when some extra amount is not solicited—$9,000, $12,000, $8,000 demanded before the week is out, and fault found if it is not contributed.

I do not speak in anger or in a spirit of faultfinding. I speak from the sorrow of my own heart and from the discontent I have so often heard expressed, especially by men, and good men, too. These are their words: "There is no use in going to church; you get no real worship—it is all formal and perfunctory; no heartfelt praise, and the plate poked at you all the time. I prefer to stay at home or take a walk."

O. T. ALP.

New York, March 3, 1904.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

The South in the Campaign.

There is no mistaking the intention of the Democrats of the South to let thrashed-out issues alone and go into this campaign on a platform that will stand some chance of winning. From all over the South the signs are that the Democracy is bent on cutting itself loose from a leadership that has been found wanting. Southerners look on Democracy as militant and not sepulchral.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star, (Dem.)

The Independent Voters.

The result will probably be determined by the independent vote, and the Democrats will not be wise if they do not endeavor to secure it by nominating a statesman whose character and record will give assurance, in the event of his election, of a conservative and safe administration. What the country needs is not political experimentation or aggressive diplomacy, but simply a normal and peaceful development under the protection of equal laws. But the Democratic candidate, if he is to win, must be a man of pronounced and positive convictions, and he must have given proof by actual public service of his administrative ability.—New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

Importance of New York.

The main thing that the Democrats must keep in view is that without New York's Electoral vote there will be no chance to elect their candidate.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Looking to New York.

It is to New York that the country is looking to bring forward a sane, conservative Democrat, one who will have the confidence of all classes, for the Democratic nominee. And the choice of New York, who must be a man who can carry New York, will be welcomed by the other States.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

The Uncertain Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan takes pains to deny the statement that he is for Richard Olney for the Democratic nomination. But why should such a denial be necessary? Mr. Bryan has "mentioned" some four or five persons as interesting "possibilities," but they have all been impossibilities, and most of their names have been forgotten. He is known to be for only one man from now until the convention meets—and it is not quite certain that he will be for any one else even after the convention adjourns.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times, (Dem.)

Instructed Delegates Not Favored.

The memorable convention victories of this country have not been won by instructed delegations. Cast up the accounts of history and you will find that delegates hampered by the rigidity of cast-iron orders make a poor showing.—Buffalo Enquirer, (Dem.)

Urges They Be Instructed.

There can be no half-way place in New York's declaration. We are either for Judge Parker or against him. Talk of an uninstructed delegation is buncombe. In the mass of interviews we have received will be found this general trend: "If New York instructs for Parker, we will fall in line."—Buffalo Times, (Dem.)

National Convention Should Select.

The National Convention, representing the Democracy of the entire land, is created for the purpose of designating the candidate, and the selection should be left to that grand council of the party, so that Democracy may win. Every self-respecting Democrat in this State ought to insist that the delegates to Chicago shall be in no slavish bonds.—Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

How Too Much Learning May Unfit for Life's Practical Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Jan. 10 THE TIMES published a letter from Philip Rosenthal criticising one which I wrote to THE TIMES on Jan. 9 on the education of the children in the public schools, in which he says that everything under the sun has departed from the original intention. There is no question about that. The world keeps on moving. Things are entirely different to what they were thirty years ago. Does that alter the fact that the children of to-day cannot spell as well as they did then?

I have before me a letter from a good authority in which he says that the evidence of poor public school work abounds on every hand, and that spelling seems to be a lost art in the public schools of New York City. He says he has been correcting the written examinations of scores of scholars in his own Sunday school, all graduates of or now being educated in the public schools, and finds it discouraging to find "blud" written for blood, "sole" for soul, "deth" for death, "thow" for though, and so on. This needs no comment from me.

I do not and never did hint at circumscribing the education any man, working or otherwise, ought to get. But I do maintain that it is not the business of the city or State to give a higher education. If a boy or girl is ambitious to get a higher education the parents ought to be compelled to pay for it. If they cannot pay for it, and the boy or girl has any ambition, they will find means to do so.

Mr. Rosenthal says: "Investigation and analysis prove the superiority of the public schooling of to-day in thoroughness and practicability," and then asks: "Are French and German fads? Are algebra and geometry fancies?" They are not, but they belong to the higher education which I claim the city or State should not give. They are useful in their place, but of very little use to men in the ordinary walks of life.

It is a fact that these "educated" men entertain higher notions and acquire a taste for greater intellectual pleasures than the three-R's men of their fathers' time ever dreamed of. That is precisely what makes them less valuable as clerks than the men who have had the three R's ground into them. They want to commence at the top instead of at the bottom. They are too old when they acquire this education to commence to learn the business at the bottom and work up. This is the cause of so many failures in business—confidence in their own ability to master it without first learning it. After a short time in business and sinking the money of a father or a friend, failure comes. Why? Because he did not know the business. He did not learn it. His higher education and his age when he left school filled him with pride, and he would not condescend to commence at the foot.

I am a firm believer that education is the bulwark of this country. I am a firm believer that a man having a good common school education makes as good and as loyal a citizen as the man with the higher education.

A good, thorough common school education is all that the State should give—and all that is needed by the great majority of the children who attend the public schools.

I. J. CALLANAN.

New York, March 4, 1904.

FAVORS WHIPPING IN SCHOOLS.

"A Boy Once" Says It Did Him Some Good.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg a little of your space to indorse the views of "An Interested Parent" in to-day's issue relative to the need of whipping pupils, and the thought occurs to me that possibly Mr. Fischer and his 5,000 followers may have "just growed," like Topsy, and did not have the benefits of our public schools.

The writer had his share of the rod in our schools, and deserved it every time, and believes he is a better man to-day for it, and yet he received necessary correction at home, and in my belief if punishment is administered in school the requisite correction follows the fault close enough to be of benefit and serves its purpose much better than if the parent punishes the child a day or two after, and most parents do not, in their admiration of their children, punish at all, believing it to be the teacher's fault and not the child's. In my judgment parents can safely trust the welfare of the child to the teacher, as I am satisfied few of them punish without a just reason.

A BOY ONCE.

MUSIC STUDY IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Feeling that the music-loving parents owe much to you and Prof. Edward C. McDowell for the stand taken in the musical profession, I wish to call their attention to the truth of the statement which he makes: "Until preparatory schools include music in their curriculum as one of the regular necessary studies, the education of the pupil will remain neglected."

It is during their preparatory course that the foundation work should be done, if Prof. McDowell or any one else is going to accomplish much with the masses in raising the standard of American education of fine arts. The child is so crowded with the compulsory studies deemed necessary that it takes an exceptional love of music in the child or parent to make and retain the decision that they will add the extra study of music.

The powers governing all preparatory schools should combine and make it one of the essential studies, giving the student a chance for the gradual, natural growth in knowledge of that study which is given in the very common sense method of teaching all other essential studies in the necessary education of men and women.

MUSIC INSTRUCTOR

Manchurian Buffer Republic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appeared in your paper a few days ago entitled "An Independent Manchuria" and signed "A Citizen, But Not a Statesman," is certainly worthy of consideration. There is plenty of land and plenty of people to form a new nation—a republic, of course—which would be a valuable buffer and safeguard between Russia, China, Korea, and Japan.

Now that the Monroe Doctrine has been knocked sky-high by the thunders of Dewey's guns at Manila we need not bother about it any more, but, all the same, there are a good many persons, citizens of the United States of America, who are not quite certain as to the expediency of our Executive meddling with what is going on now by the Asiatic side of the Pacific Ocean.

NATHAN APPLETON.

ON THE NAVY OF A GREAT MAR TIME EMPIRE.

Freely Adapted from the Russian of Ivan Petrovitch Blagovistchensk.

"'Arma virumque cano'—thus sang the warrior bard—
I sing of heroes who're nameless—for their names are quite too hard—
Of gallants who manned the warships that sailed the peaceful seas;
But now they're moored in harbor, safe from battle or from breeze.

"For what's the good of a navy if not to defend our strand
From the fierce, barbaric foemen who'd ravage all the land?
So here, in the inner harbor, our pennons proudly fly:
We'll bravely 'trust in Providence and keep our powder dry.'"

T. M. TEED.

"GOETTERDAEMMERUNG" SUNG LAST NIGHT

Completion of the Nibelung Cycle at the Opera House.

CHANGES IN THE CAST

Mme. Ternina Sings Bruennhilde in Place of Mme. Gadski, Indisposed—The New Scenery and Its Effects.

The cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was brought to its climax and close last evening at the Opera House, when "Götterdämmerung" was given for the first time this season. The ill luck that has pursued the representations of the cycle was continued; for Mme. Gadski, who was to make her first appearance as the Brünnhilde of the last drama of the cycle, and thereby, it is to be presumed, fulfill one of her highest ambitions as a dramatic singer, was taken ill and could not sing. But the disappointment had its compensations for the audience; for Mme. Ternina, to save the day and make the performance possible, undertook the part at short notice, although she had sung on Wednesday evening as the Brünnhilde of "Siegfried."

There was thus the expectation that in its central point the performance would not suffer. And, indeed, the expectation was not disappointed; for the great singer was at her best in voice, and gave a performance that was magnificent in every respect. No one upon the lyric stage at present more eloquently expresses the lineaments of Wagner's heroine in this culmination of the great series of music dramas. Her Brünnhilde is one of the most imposing figures of the lyric stage in its tenderness, its nobility, its pathos, and its supremely tragic power. It has made a profound impression in the past, and that impression was renewed last evening. She sang gloriously, and with an infinite detail of expression, pouring out her voice as she has rarely done in the course of the season.

Her participation on this occasion seemed to have its effect upon all her companions in the cast, who gave of their best, and brought the performance to a higher level than that of any that have preceded it in the series. There have been more satisfactory representations of most of the other characters in "Gotterdamerung," however, than were brought forward last evening. Mr. Kraus was the Siegfried, a heroic one in appearance, full of youthful energy and intelligent, but generally lacking in distinction, and in voice hard and unyielding. The Hagen of Mr. Blass has not much of the sinister force of the character—he has a mildly poetic appearance, and his voice lacks the depth and resonant power to give the expression that Wagner has put into the music of the part.

Mr. Mühlmann has been the Gunther of "Götterdämmerung" at the Metropolitan for a number of years, and his representation has now all the limitations and the good qualities that have been recognized in the past. Miss Weed was the Gutrune, and she, at least, overtopped most of the previous representatives of the part that have been heard at the Opera House in a long time, and, although that is not saying much, it may be taken as indicating an intelligent and well-conceived impersonation, especially good upon the vocal side. The Rhine Maidens were acceptably represented by Mmes. Homer and Seygard and Miss Ralph.

The drama underwent an unusually drastic cutting. The first scene in which the Norns appear was left out, an omission which is regretted more for the loss of the marvelously poetic music that accompanies it than for its interruption of the dramatic continuity. But the long and impressive scene between Brünnhilde and Waltraute in the second act has an important bearing upon the unfolding of the action and is sorely missed by those to whom the dramatic element makes its strong appeal. Its excision was made to spare Mme. Ternina all exertion that could be avoided, and for this indulgence could be granted.

But it was one of the serious defects of the many that have marked this cycle.

There was an entirely new scenic outfit that was marked in all its several tableaux by an emphasis of deep color and strong contrast of tones not without a touch of garishness in the full light, but very effective under less illumination. The Hall of the Gibichungs is a realistic reproduction of an archaic carved wooden structure. For the closing off of the scene of Siegfried's death there is a horizontally moving curtain of clouds that gives a much more realistic effect than the drop that is usually employed, but its working, as is often the case with new scenery at the Metropolitan nowadays, was not properly prepared, and there were some annoying complications in its approach.

There was an attempt to carry out Wagner's intention by changing the scene behind these clouds and without dropping the stage curtain; but the plan met with shipwreck because the change was not quickly enough effected, and the orchestra had to make a long pause after the death music not indicated in the score.

The final collapse at the end has always been nearly an impossibility to carry out as Wagner has directed, but it was accomplished last evening with as much realism as in the nature of the case can be hoped for. There was a good deal too much of Grane in this scene, and the natural nervousness of a horse in such surroundings seriously interfered with Mme. Ternina's delivery of her last tremendous apostrophe, one of the mightiest musical climaxes that Wagner ever penned, and one that requires undivided attention of any singer.

Mr. Hertz conducted with an enormous and unflagging energy. But the orchestra was rough, and frequently too loud. The enormous exactions that have been made upon the members had their results, some of the brass players missed notes, and the effect in general was unfinished.

MUSIC SCHOOL PUPILS PLAY.

A Concert by the Rivington Street Settlement in Mendelssohn Hall.

One more evidence of the passion for music that exists among the people of the east side was given yesterday afternoon at the concert of the Music School Settlement in Mendelssohn Hall. This institution has been for several years teaching music in the right way to children who could not otherwise afford such instruction at its headquarters in Rivington Street. For something less than a year it has had an independent and incorporated existence, with an enrollment of two hundred pupils and an average attendance of sixty-five; willing to teach more, but unable to admit more from the long waiting list on account of lack of funds.

So much for what the printed slip in the programme told. Much more was told by the pupils who gave this concert in the manner in which they played and the evidences of love and zeal that plainly inspired them. There were children of various years and sizes, from youths and maidens down to a pair of minute fiddlers, whose feet swung high from the floor as they sat at the same desk in the string orchestra. Their programme included piano solos, a movement from one of Mozart's piano trios, a movement from one of Beethoven's sonatas for piano and violin, and there were several pieces for the string orchestra classes conducted by Arthur M. Perry and David Mannes.

It was not as "infant phenomena" that these young people appeared, but as healthy and enthusiastic pupils, studying and playing for the love of it. There was talent shown by many of them, and there were also taste, an appreciation of the meaning of good music and a correct method of performance. The string orchestra played with an energy and a finish, a uniformity of phrasing and bowing that might be imitated by other orchestral players of more than their years and inches.

If the whole performance showed anything, it showed what the People's Singing Classes, the People's Symphony Orchestra, and all the other musical institutions that specially serve the wage-earners of this city have given ample evidence of, that there is an intense love of music among these people; that they desire and prize the opportunity of making and hearing music. Being so much in their lives it is necessarily an uplifting force and an inspiration; and it is clear that this cultivation of good music in the quarter of town where the Music School Settlement works must have an important effect upon the musical future of the community.

Mme. Schumann Heink's heart is never appealed to in vain when children are concerned, and she appeared in the concert, singing two pieces to the organ accompaniment of Whitney Coombs, and a song of Schubert's, and incidentally making several of the little orchestral players happy by dividing her flowers with them. Pablo Casalo, the admirable 'cellist, also played a set of variations by Boellmann to the accompaniment upon the piano of Mrs. Mannes. The friends of the school filled the hall, and were delighted with what they heard.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The Second Concert of Its Eleventh Season Given in Carnegie Hall.

The Musical Art Society brought its eleventh season to a close last evening with one of the most excellent of the many excellent concerts it has put to its credit. The interest in the peculiarly beautiful and elevated kind of music in which it finds its chosen field, and in its carefully finished performances, is as great as ever, and Carnegie Hall was, as it has been at the previous concerts, completely filled. There is no surer touchstone of the cultivated musical taste of a community than such unflagging interest in such music; and, judged by this test, there is reason for New York to be proud. There was no more in last evening's programme to appeal to a love for the sensational than in any of those that the society has given before; it was made up of music of the purest beauty, and the singing of it was of the most refined and finished, of the most elastic and finely shaded that Mr. Damrosch's choir has ever accomplished.

The programme began, as usual, with music of the old ecclesiastical school, a five-part "Pater Noster" by Palestrina, Antonio Lotti's eight-part "Crucifixus" that the society has done before; a "Christus Resurgens," also in eight parts, by Anerio, and two attempts to imitate that style by Liszt—his harmonization of an old melody, "Filli et Filiae," used in his oratorio of "Christus," which has appeared before on these programmes, and an "Ave Maria." The pure beauty of Palestrina's and Anerio's music was realized in the exquisite singing of the choir. There is a much more poignant and personal effect in Lotti's use of drastic dissonances in a similar kind of part writing that put in the shade Liszt's attempt to attain similar results through all the resources of modern harmonies. His simple harmonization of the naive old melody is more truly beautiful, and it had to be repeated.

The cherishing of Badis music is one of the tasks that is most devotedly performed by the Musical Art Society, and it seldom neglects to put one of his compositions on its programmes. Last night it repeated the funeral cantata, "God's Time Is the Best," in which his consummate art of contrapuntal vocal writing is employed with most touching and expressive effect. In this the assistance of a small orchestra was given. The chorus sang with precision and balance and with an exposition of the contrapuntal structure in tone of lovely quality.

The second part of the concert was given over to modern part songs, except for an old French chanson, by Lefevre, of the seventeenth century. There was a charming novelty in the shape of a chorus by Humperdinck "Frühlingssehnsucht," three songs by Robert Franz, and Schumann's "Spanisches Liederspiel." The last is a collection of solos, duets, and quartets, with a pianoforte accompaniment that is more than an accompaniment, rising to the dignity of an independent part in the music. It was played by Mr. Walter Damrosch. The solos were omitted, and the quartets were sung by the whole chorus.

Viola Allen's Reappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., March 10.—Miss Viola Allen appeared here to-night in "Twelfth Night" before a big audience and was warmly welcomed. She has entirely recovered from the operation she underwent in New York.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The Theatrical Managers' Association had a meeting yesterday, and Daniel Frohman was elected Vice President. Heinrich Conried was made President some time ago. The Board of Directors is made up of Mr. Conried, H. W. Savage, Charles Burnham, William Harris, Daniel Frohman, Oscar Hammerstein, Joseph Brooks, F. Albee, and Percy Williams.

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Work on Hammerstein's new theatre, next to the American in West Forty-second Street, will begin Monday. It is to be called the National Theatre.

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Sydney Rosenfeld, through his attorneys, began suit yesterday to recover from H. B. Sire the money which was deposited by Rosenfeld for the Bijou Theatre. It was deposited before the Bijou was declared unfit by the city authorities. Sire does not want to refund it, because he says the theatre is going to be ready soon. But the Century Players don't want to wait. Rosenfeld wants also the money which he says he lost on account of the Bijou not opening on time.

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Miss Dorothy Donnelly will resume the rôle of the Lady in "The Man of Destiny" for the rest of this week. It was taken by Miss Grace Merritt for two performances.

IN THE SHOPS.

For the golden wedding special preparations are made. There are different articles for the "fifty-year service," which have the outward and visible signs of gold, as a veneer over silver, or in silver gilt. There are beautiful things in these pieces, and one may pay any price for them. None of them is unduly low in price, because they are made of the best of silver, in charming designs, and overlaid with 14-carat gold. There are many oblong trays among these pieces, finished with different beautiful floral designs, and one has the wedding design which makes it particularly appropriate. This is a decoration of bridal roses, with graceful figures playing upon musical instruments. It is also to be found in all-silver for regular weddings. A small comport among these fifty-year service pieces is in a beautiful design of oak leaves and acorns.

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Pretty pieces of silver resemble somewhat the old-fashioned cake basket. They are made of an actual basket shape, however, narrow, with rather high sides, and made with and without handles. They are used for fruit baskets, flowers, &c.

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Other attractive basket shapes are to be found in sugar bowls in the reproductions of Colonial coffee sets. These are in slender graceful shapes, plain silver, with a narrow line border. Coffeepot and creamer have standards, and the basket-shaped sugar bowl has a handle and no cover.

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Chop sets make good wedding presents when the bridegroom is the particular friend of the donor. These are put up in handsome cases, the big round chop dish at the back, in the cover, and the smaller pieces in the lower part of the case. These include a knife and a fork, pepper, salt, and mustard dishes.

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A fish is one of the pretty things in Dutch silver. It is a brainless fish, and opening the top of its head discloses a hollow which is said to be a secret receptacle for small pieces of jewelry. Just why a would-be jewel thief would not carry off the fish is not explained.

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There are embroidered silk buttons of many kinds.

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A charming and simple bodice is of pale pink chiffon made over a thin white silk lining, and with a yoke and stock made of insertions of "Val" lace. The yoke is unusual in being square, cutting up on either side, not extending entirely across the bodice. In the centre of the lower part of the yoke is an appliqued figure in embroidery, the ends extending down on to the pink. Other similar pieces are set on each shoulder, the ends extending down on to the sleeve.

CHURCH MAY CAST OUT FRENCH LIBERAL PRIEST

Report in Rome That Abbe Loisy Is to be Excommunicated.

IS FAMOUS ALL OVER EUROPE

His Books Recently Placed on the Index Expurgatorius—Some of His Conclusions.

ROME, March 10.—The Giornale d'Italia asserts that the Holy Office, whose members are bound to the strictest secresy, has decided upon the excommunication of Abbé Loisy, who has refused to renounce his methods of Biblical research.

Public announcement of the excommunication is left to the discretion of Cardinal Richard, who has jurisdiction over the Abbé.

The Abbé Loisy, who was born in France forty-eight years ago, is regarded as the leading exponent of Liberal Catholic views in that country. He is a profound student of Hebrew, Syriac, and Syro-Chaldean, is famous as a scholar throughout Europe, and at one time held the chairs of Hebrew and Holy Scripture at the Catholic Institute at Paris. The boldness of his views alarmed the French Bishops, who compelled him to resign his posts. The French Government then gave him a professorial chair at the Sorbonne.

Abbé Loisy is a most prolific author. Various attempts were made under the Pontificate of Leo XIII. to secure a direct condemnation of his works by the Church, Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, being particularly energetic in his efforts to secure this end. What the Cardinal failed to do under the previous Pope he succeeded in doing after Pius X. became Pope, and last November the Holy Office placed on the Index Expurgatorius some of the most important of the Abbé's books, especially the two most recent works, "L'Evangile et l'Eglise" and "Autour d'un Petit Livre."

Abbé Loisy does not accept the Biblical account of the birth and growth of the universe, of the age of the earth, and of the history of the human race.

He has come to the conclusion that the Old Testament was so largely human in its origin as to be of doubtful authenticity, and that its statements must be accepted subject to the light which human criticism and science may throw upon them.

With regard to the four Gospels, the Abbé was led to accept three as authentic, but in the limited sense that they convey to the reader the personal conceptions of Matthew, Mark, and Luke as to their Master's rôle and the character of His mission. They are, he says, apologies worthy of credence rather than real biographies in the rigorous sense which the severity of contemporary criticism exacts.

As regards the fourth, the Gospel according to St. John, which contradicts in detail the bulk of the three others, it is, according to the Abbé, a simple allegory, which sums up the mental attitude of the Christians at the end of the first century.

The Paris Matin said recently:

The result of Abbé Loisy's conclusions is that the whole of the Christian religion falls to the ground, but out of the destruction everything is raised again upon a new foundation. Faith corrects science, and the priest corrects the historian. Revelation is not, indeed, the revelation to Moses on Sinai; it is God in our soul. The divinity of Jesus is not the mystic word of St. John; it is the affirmation of the conscience, which develops itself and conceives an adequate consequence to follow from necessary causes. The critic demolishes the bases of religion in order better to consolidate it."

HUNGARIAN CRISIS ENDED.

Obstructionists in the Diet Give Up Their Long Fight.

BUDAPEST, March 10.—The obstructionist members of the Hungarian Diet have given up their fight, and the business of Parliament will be permitted to proceed. The scene in the lower house to-day when the hatchet was at least temporarily buried was extraordinary.

To the surprise of the House a member of the Kossuth party, Koloman Thaly, at the opening of the session urgently appealed to the obstructionists not to further oppose the Recruiting bill.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the appeal, and this was renewed when Herr Thaly left the Opposition benches, proceeded to the Ministerial side of the House, and, amid loud applause, shook hands with Premier Tisza.

Many of the Deputies were so overjoyed at the termination of the long-drawn feud that they wept. The President of the House was so overcome with emotion that he suspended the sitting. On its resumption Herr Ugron, on behalf of the obstructionists, declared they would support the speedy adoption of the Recruiting bill. Public opinion, he thought, would recognize that they had carried on the struggle for the use of the Hungarian tongue in the army as long as possible, but that they had been compelled by failing strength to give up the fight.

The sensational and totally unexpected action of the Opposition in giving up the fight has relieved an extremely uncomfortable, and even dangerous, national situation.

The conflict in the Hungarian Diet was the result of the demands of the Hungarian Nationalists regarding the army, the object of which was to emphasize to the greatest possible extent the separate existence of the kingdom. Among the demands was one that only the Hungarian language be used in the orders of command in the Hungarian regiments.

As a result of the failure of their demands, the Nationalists in the Hungarian Parliament resorted to obstructive tactics which prevented any progress in the work of the legislators. Among the bills obstructed was the Recruiting bill, and the failure to pass it led to a large number of time-expired men being retained with the colors. This in turn resulted in rioting in various parts of the kingdom.

Count Tisza, the Premier, recently introduced measures radically altering the rules of the House so as to prevent obstructive tactics such as the minority has been employing.

BALKAN OUTLOOK AGAIN GRAVE.

Sultan Said to Have Refused to Sign Agreement with Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A special dispatch to the Viedomosti paints the Balkan situation in dark colors.

The correspondent declares that a collision between Bulgaria and Turkey may occur any day, and says it was hoped that the draft of the agreement submitted by M. Natchevitch (the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent at Constantinople) to the Porte would patch up peace, but the Sultan at the last moment refused to sign it, owing to intrigues at the Yildiz Kiosk.

The failure of this attempt, according to the correspondent, leaves the way open for surprises.

Frankfort Banker Kills Himself.

BERLIN, March 10.—Albert Jaffe, a partner in the Frankfort banking firm of A. Jaffe & C. Trier, shot and killed himself to-day. Jaffe lost several million marks in private speculation, and his financial ruin was completed by the depression following the outbreak of the war.

Japanese Steamship Sunk.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—The Japanese steamer Shinshiu Maru has been wrecked off Che-mûi-pho, Korea. Both ship and cargo were totally lost.

The Shinshiu Maru was of 1,577 tons net register, and was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1873. The vessel was owned by Kishimoto Gohei of Kobe.

ROSEBERY FLAYS BALFOUR.

Tells Lords the Premier Is Unfit for His Post.

LONDON, March 10.—An extraordinary scene disturbed the customary decorum of the House of Lords this evening.

In a recent debate in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour had used the word "calumny" with reference to some statement made by Lord Rosebery in the fiscal controversy. When the House of Lords met to-day Lord Rosebery asked Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, what justification existed for the Premier's use of such a word.

Lord Lansdowne proceeded to explain the circumstances which concerned the alleged presentation of two documents by Premier Balfour to the Cabinet on the fiscal question and the subsequent withdrawal of them. He admitted the Premier had used the word in the heat of debate.

He said he thought the circumstances justified some warmth on the part of the Premier, but that he had consulted with Mr. Balfour, who told him that he did not desire to impute to Lord Rosebery a deliberate attempt to misrepresent him.

After Lord Lansdowne had finished, Lord Rosebery again arose, and, declaring the explanation had not been satisfactory, fiercely attacked the Premier, whom he accused of being too "thin-skinned."

"'People who live in glass houses should not throw stones,'" he said. "It is all very well to defend such language by saying it was due to the heat of debate, and only pretty Fanny's way. If a man cannot curb his tongue better than that he is unfit to be the First Lord of the Treasury.

"I do not personally care a farthing what language Premier Balfour uses about me, and I only brought the matter before the House in order to point out that there are decencies of debate that should be used even by those who occupy the highest position."

When Lord Rosebery sat down a painful silence ensued, and the Lords looked at each other uncomfortably. After a long pause Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader, rose and said he thought Lord Rosebery had not been fairly used. After another awkward silence Lord Chancellor Halsbury asked whether Lord Rosebery had any motion to make.

Lord Rosebery then moved an adjournment of the House, an almost unparalleled motion in the House of Lords, but he did not press the motion to a division, and the subject dropped.

DISASTER FOR MAD MULLAH.

British Kill 150 Men and Capture 3,000 Camels.

BERBERA, Somaliland, March 10.—Gen. Manning succeeded in surprising the Mad Mullah's adherents on Feb. 26.

His force killed 150 of them and captured 3,000 camels.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A meeting of Miss Leary's Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class, the meeting of the Thursday Sewing Class, and a piano recital by Ferdinand Zinzig were among the few Lenten entertainments of yesterday.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow will give a luncheon to-day, followed by bridge, and a conference will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Childs's by Prof. Castegnier.

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The engagement is announced of John Ross Delafield, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, (Miss Mary C. Livingston,) and Violetta White, daughter of Mrs. Loomis L. White of 560 Fifth Avenue. Miss White is a sister of Miss May W. White and of Alain C. White. Mr. Delafield is a brother of Edward R. Delafield, who married Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, and who lives at Short Hills, N. J., and of Mrs. Frederic Longfellow. Joseph L. Delafield and the Misses Maizie and Harriet Delafield are also his brother and sisters.

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Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and William A. M. Burden, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, whose wedding will take place on April 12 in St. Thomas's Church, have decided upon their attendants. Miss Ruth Twombly will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, a cousin of Miss Twombly; Gwendolyn Burden, a sister of Mr. Burden; Therese Iselin, Cornelia Bryce, and Pauline Robinson, all of New York, and Miss Charlotte Jones of Boston, also a cousin of Miss Twombly, will be the bridesmaids. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., will be his brother's best man. Francis L. Higginson, Jr., and John Saltonstall, both of Boston; Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., H. Rogers Winthrop, William Woodward, Charles Draper, James Lawrence, Jr., and William Post, all of New York, are to be ushers. As previously mentioned, the ceremony will take place in the afternoon in St. Thomas's Church—not St. Bartholomew's, as so often erroneously stated. A large reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, 684 Fifth Avenue, will follow the church ceremony.

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Mrs. Edward Leverich of East Sixtieth Street has sent out invitations for two large bridge parties to be given at her home on Thursday and Friday, March 24 and 25. The first is for Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter and the second for Mrs. John W. Castle of New Orleans.

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Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt gave a reception last evening, followed by informal dancing. Before the dancing there was a delightful programme made up of recitations by Miss Beatrice Herford and Jacob Wendell, and musical recitations by Frederick W. Wendt. Among other things, Miss Herford recited "The Box Office" and "In a Restaurant." About 100 guests were present, and of these only a few were of the very young set. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Georgia Shippen, and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, Miss Elizabeth Masten, Miss Madeleine Johnson, Evert Janssen Wendel, Lyle Mahan, and F. E. Wood.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have both recovered from the grip, which Mrs. Mackay contracted as soon as Mr. Mackay began recovering. She will go to Washington at the end of the week for a few days.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Robert C. Watson, Jr., of New York to Miss Marian Pepper of the Quaker City. Miss Pepper is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Platt Pepper. Mr. Watson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Watson, (Miss Jeannie Elder,) both of whom are spending the Winter at Palm Beach.

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Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig will sail for Europe on the 19th. They will go to the Riviera, afterward to Paris, and will return in time for the Newport season.

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There is a rumor of a Mi-Carême ball, but there is no definite authority for its promise. It is said to be arranged for next Thursday. There will be no Constable studio entertainment this mid-Lent.

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A concert for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen will be given this afternoon in the large ballroom of the Waldorf at 3 o'clock. Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing. The other artists will be Miss Maud Powell, Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Josephine Hartmann, and John F. Braun.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM CANBY of Wilmington, Del., died yesterday at Augusta, Ga., while on a trip for the benefit of his health. Mr. Canby was a noted botanist and a Director of several local financial institutions.

Mrs. BRIDGET MAHER died at her home, 65 Beach Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday from a complication of diseases. She was sixty years old and leaves one son, the Rev. Joseph J. Maher, rector of the Roman Catholic Church at Summit, N. J.

$50,725 FOR PICTURES

Amount Brought by Sixty-eight at the Brandus Sale.

A TROYON FETCHES $3,900

Other High Prices Paid After Lively Bidding at the Waldorf-Astoria—Total for Two Days $73,515.

The sale of the works of art of the collection made by Edward Brandus, which was begun on Wednesday night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, was continued there last night by Auctioneer James P. Silo. Sixty-eight paintings were sold, bringing a total of $50,725 for the night, which, with the amount realized by Wednesday night's sale, brings the total up to $73,515 for 135 pictures.

Six paintings purchased by Mr. Bocande brought some of the highest prices of the evening. For Constant Trojour's "The Farm," a canvas 21 by 25½ inches, he paid $3,900 after a sharp conflict with other bidders. This was the highest bid of the evening. The lowest any picture brought was $80. That amount was paid for "Quietude," by Jean Beauduin, and it was the only canvas sold under $100.

The other works purchased by Mr. Bocande were: "Shepherdess and Her Flock," from the Montaignac collection, by Charles Jacque, for which he paid $1,210; "A Landscape and Cattle," 12 inches by 15¾ inches, by Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven, $1,130; Charles Jacque's "Sheep," $2,400; "A Music Lesson," by Cesar Detti, $500; "The Seine Near Bennecourt," by Fritz Thaulow, $2,425, and "The Grand Canal, Venice," by Felix Ziem, 21 inches by 33¼ inches, $2,775.

Herbert Schutt paid $2,600 for the portrait of Princess Augusta and her brother, Prince Frederick William, children of George III., painted by Richard Cosway, R. A. R. Ralph Burrows secured two canvases, one entitled "Courtship," by Narciso Diaz de la Pena, for which he paid $2,150; the other a portrait of Nell Gwynn, Duchess of Portsmouth, by Sir Peter Lely, which brought $1,190. M. J. Stettenheim bid in Rosa Bonheur's "The Shepherd" for $1,350, and W. Gardner bought "Cattle," by Emile Van Marcke, for $3,250.

A head by J. J. Henner was purchased by J. B. Wilton for $1,550. One of Felix Zeim's scenes from Venice tempted many people, and after some very sharp bidding it was knocked down to Hugo Blumenthal for $1,500. Another scene from Venice by Fritz Thaulow was bid in by J. J. Tracy for $1,100. E. R. Fralich paid $1,280 for the portrait of Dame Cornelius Van Hooft, by M. J. Mierevelt. William Barbour, who secured several paintings at Wednesday night's sale, last night bought the portrait of the Duchesse de Brissac, by Robert Tournières for $1,125.

Some of the other pictures sold, their purchasers, and the prices paid were:

Under the Directory, by Jules Goupil; J. R. Drexel	$350
Portrait of a Young Girl, by M. W. Peters, R. A.; Simon H. Stern	375
A Music Lesson, by Cesar Delti; Mr. Bocande	500
Marie, Duchess de la Tremoinele, by Robert Tournieres; L. A. Lauther	640
The Milkmaid, by Julien Dupre; John Fenning	600
Marquis de Monte Cuculi, by Franz Pourbus; L. A. Lauther	710
Girl with Nest, by John Hoppner, R. A.; R. Fulton Cutting	760
The Duchess of Buckingham, by Daniel Mytens; W. C. Crawford	540
Girl at the Window, by Leon Comerre; William Sleicher	380
Battle of Rephidim, by Nicolas Poussin; John Fenning	445
Young Lady Reading, by Emil Renard; E. Osterholt	210
James I. of England, by Franz Pourbus; R. Fulton Cutting	550
Mme. d'Epinay, by Robert Tournieres; name not given	440
In the Fields of Barbizon, by Aime Perret; Emerson McMillin	750
Portrait of a Child, by J. G. Cuyp; L. A. Lauther	700
The Bird Charmer in the Gardens of the Tuileries, by Basile Lemeunier; E. C. Eldridge	640
Amedie, Duc de Savoie, by Bronzino; C. W. Crawford	440
Encampment of a Caravan, by Eugene Fromentin; E. Winter	760
La Marquise de Mezieres, by Sabille-Guiard; William Barbour	610
La Revell de L'Amour, by E. Bisson; E. Frischoff	770
The Siesta, by Leon Comerre; W. B. Strang	360
Landscape, by Ivan Pobsitonow; M. B. Lord	200
Boulevard de la Madeleine, by Ivan P. Pobsitonow; M. B. Lord	280
River Arcques in the Fall, by Frits Thaulow; E. Winter	390
Indiscretion, by Leon Comerre; A. G. Van Nostrand	385
Venice, by Felix Ziem; Ernest Longfellow	750
Mademoiselle de la Valliere, by Charles Lebrun; L. A. Lauther	400
Marine, by Jules Dupré; E. Winter	600
In Dreamland, by Antonio Torres; L. A. Lauther	225
Portrait of a Lady, by Jean Raoux; L. A. Lauther	310
Country Road, by Jean Charles Cazin; E. Wassermann	775
Lady Cauldwell, by Francis Cotes; William Barbour	680
A Talented Cardinal, by José Frappa; Mr. Bocande	870
Portrait of a Lady, by Jean Raoux; L. A. Lauther	300
Landscape, by Leon Richet; Emerson McMillin	100
Two Children with a Dog, by Francis Cotes; L. A. Lauther	285
River and Landscape, by Charles François Daubigny; E. Winter	550
Decorative Panel, Summer, by Noel-Nicolas Coypel; L. A. Lauther	250
Mme. de la Briffe, by Hyacinthe Rigaud; L. A. Lauther	400
Portrait of a Lady, by Cornelius Jansen Van Geulen; John Fenning	250

The sale will be concluded this evening, when sixty-eight pictures will be auctioned.

ART NOTES.

The display which Germany will make at the St. Louis World's Fair is causing great heart-burnings among the artists in Berlin who do not belong to the Royal Academy, and hardly less to the artists in Munich and other cities having ambitious guilds of painters and sculptors. Owing to the influence of Anton von Werner the Berlin Academicians will contribute half the pictures. The artists of the Secession in Berlin, Munich, and elsewhere withdrew long ago, but now the other organizations which do not paint impressionism are disgusted at the partiality shown to the old guard. The sculptor Reinhold Begas will send five pieces; paintings by Ludwig Knaus and Adolf von Menzel belonging to the public museums will be included. The Reichstag will not allow this snub to art outside Berlin to pass without protest.

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At the Glasgow School of Art the department of design and decoration has been placed under the charge of M. Adolphe Giraldon of Paris.

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Portraits by Mr. Kenneth Frazier may be seen at the Oehme Galleries, 384 Fifth Avenue, until March 19.

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The well-known picture by Millais called "No," a portrait of Miss Dorothy Tennant, now Lady Stanley, standing in a black gown and blue ribbons with a love letter in her hand, came up the other day in an auction room in London. It was shown at the Royal Academy in 1875, and was bought by one of the Brassey family. The companion picture "Yes" brought $5,000 in 1898 at the Renton sale. "No" went for $3,000.

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A painting by Zoffany has turned up in an unexpected quarter. It was found in the old parish church of Chiswick, London, where it had been used as an altar piece from Zoffany's time until about thirty years ago. King David is the only figure; he stands in a theatrical attitude, pointing with his finger to the Seventh Commandment. Zoffany lived at Strand-on-the-Green in 1790, on his return from India with his second wife. The subject is supposed to have been chosen by him as an atonement for his conduct to his first wife, which was contrary to the Seventh Commandment. As another painting, "The Atonement," has taken its place above the altar, the vicar of the church obtained permission to sell the Zoffany for the benefit of the church fund.

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It is known that Prof. Dörpfeld has a theory that the true home of Ulysses was not the island of Ithaca, but the neighbor isle of Leucas. Persuaded by his reasoning a wealthy Hollander, Herr Goekoop, has been supplying Dörpfeld with the means to excavate in Summer on Leucas, but only prohistoric relics have rewarded the determined digger. Heer Goekoop has now turned his attention to Ithaca once more and given to the Dutch section of the French School at Athens a large sum of money for excavations in that island. In April Dr. W. Vollgraff of Utrecht University will start his investigations, when the donor himself hopes to be present. These archaeologists hope to find the very palace of Ulysses in which he did things to the suitors on his unexpected return.

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Proofs of engravings on wood after the following paintings have been presented to the Art School of the Cooper Union by the engraver, Henry Wolf: Portraits of Emerson by Lenbach, Mrs. Gatliff by Gilbert Stuart, and Mrs. Lea by Gilbert Stuart, "The Nantucket School of Philosophy" by Eastman Johnson, and "A Country Roadside," by R. Swain Gifford.

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Twenty drawings by Michael Angelo, being sketches and suggestions for the paintings in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, have been found in Florence hidden away in an album full of old sketches of small merit.

UNION AGAINST ARBITRATION.

Lithographers Still Maintain Opposition to Employers' Plan of Peace.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the joint lithographers' associations was held in Cooper Union last evening in order that the officers who conferred with the employers on Tuesday regarding the lock-out ultimatum to go into effect March 15 might explain the situation.

The ultimatum provides that unless by March 15 an arbitration agreement is signed there will be a lock-out throughout the country, and the employers will only deal with the men as individuals.

The general tenor of the speeches was that it was inadvisable to accept the arbitration plan; that by accepting it they would be sacrificing their liberties, and that the speakers believed in arbitration if they kept all they had gained up to the time arbitration was agreed on. No resolutions were passed, but the lithographers were advised not to accept the arbitration plan.

A telegram was read from Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the local employers had waived action on the arbitration ultimatum until after a general convention of the lithographers, which will be held in Philadelphia in July, takes place.

The subordinate unions throughout the country, it is known, have decided against the arbitration agreement.

PALM BEACH SOCIETY.

The Golf Tournament and the Gun Club Attract Many.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—The golf tournament and the shoot at the Gun Club attracted society to-day, while sailing and tea parties occupied many.

Miss May Winter Keane gave a pretty open-air tea in honor of Miss Mabel Braun. Among those invited were Mesdames J. B. Kissam, Howard Gould, L. Gray Pendleton, C. I. Cragin, W. H. Benedict, M. S. Winter, and J. B. Braun, Miss Helen Benedict, and Miss Mary Newin.

Mrs. Charles I. Cragin gave a luncheon to twelve ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Rose gave a dinner at the club to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler are entertaining at Miami their guests, Mrs. B. H. York and Mrs. J. D. MacLennan.

Miss Mollie Andrews gave one of the prettiest open-air dinners of the season to-night at the Poinciana. Her guests were Mrs. Wood, Misses Katheryne Symes, Juliana Cutting, Charlotte Andrews, and Oliver Campbell, Jr., George McFadden, J. Wesley Doane, Samuel D. Babcock, and Sherman Day.

Hugh J. Chisholm gave an open-air stag dinner to twelve and Julius Fleishmann dined a party of ten.

On the lake Mrs. Frederick Story entertained a party and Geo. M. Campbell had a large party at tea at Riviera.

New Yorkers who arrived to-day are: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crowley, Misses Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Dutcher, John Russell Pope, Sidney R. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. K. S. Williams, Miss D. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Townsend, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dougherty, Mrs. M. H. Treadwell.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Warren of Wyoming and his daughter, Miss Warren, entertained a dinner company this evening at the New Willard. The table, laid for forty guests, was in the Presidential suite, which was decorated in palms and roses, with plaques of yellow jonquils. Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator Millard and Miss Millard, Senator Beveridge, Senator and Mrs. Clark of Wyoming, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, and Representative Lov

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Steady; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

The Dullest Day in Years—Interest Even Smaller Than Business—Poor Export Statement for February.

There was not a single transaction yesterday among a score of ordinarily active stocks. Among them were Louisville and Nashville, Wabash, Chesapeake and Ohio, Reading, and others equally or better entitled to be considered market leaders. The business done deserves even less attention than the business not done, for what was done was perfunctory, while what was not done challenges attention as a record. For stagnation of both trading and interest there has been nothing comparable since blizzard day, 1888, when members could not reach the floor. It is true that six or eight years ago there was a day or two when the volume of business was equally slender, but on those days there were topics of interest. Yesterday there was nothing except President Cassatt's statement regarding the Pennsylvania's finances. On its surface it is a frank and conclusive declaration that Pennsylvania needs no more money for over a year to come. Those who believe in the road and its administration will accept it as disposing of the subject, and even on the cynical exchange it seemed to check recent rather determined selling, despite the efforts of the strict constructionists who seemed resolved to find some loophole through which Mr. Cassatt could escape when he should have need to admit that more money is unexpectedly wanted. Less than 10,000 shares were dealt in, and the close was the same as yesterday's. The only stock more active was Steel preferred, which advanced ⅛. This is an inadequate reflection of the apparent improvement in the trade, of which signs accumulate despite some incredulity that all is as it seems.

The greatest interest shown on the Exchange was in happenings off the Exchange. For example, on the curb Northern Securities sold down to the year's lowest, and there was more gossip about the decision. The selling was Standard Oil selling, of course, upon preknowledge of the court's adverse finding—and yet there are those who think that some things are out of reach of even Standard Oil. There was no sign that the statement of the exports of domestic products for February moved anybody to buy or sell a share, and yet the showing has an important bearing upon our foreign credit. Since December the monthly volume of our credits abroad upon this head have shrunk by over $50,000,000. It is usual for our exports to shrink after the turn of the year, but the shrinkage this year is not on the usual scale. Instead of selling more abroad than in recent years, as was the case during the closing months of 1903, we are selling less than in recent years, and with a few more months like February we shall be back to something like an average of exports, leaving any improvement in our foreign credits to be made by a decrease of imports. The decrease is about equally divided between cotton and breadstuffs, with some slight reduction by an increase in mineral oils. It is a pity that the Panama payments are still to be made.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	⅝	Col. Southern	½
Anaconda Copper	3	So. Ry. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	2½	Wabash pf	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	1¼	Westinghouse	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	½	Hocking Valley pf	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Ry. Steel Spring	¼
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	½
Corn Products	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Del. & Hudson	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 5s	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	⅜
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	½		

Bonds Declined.

M. St. Ref. 4s	½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 10	73,633
To date this year	22,375,587
Corresponding date last year	33,564,756

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 10	$1,232,000
To date this year	$126,980,500
Corresponding date last year	$155,754,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards common and preferred stocks.
Electric Boat Co. preferred stock.
Manhattan Railway.
National Enameling and Stamping Co. common and preferred stocks.
Philadelphia Traction Co.
Railway Steel Spring Co. preferred stock.
Western Gas Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.

WALL STREET'S FUNEREAL DAY.

Dulness Too Serious to be Funny, Yet Many Jests Attempted.

Had the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday been conducted under the Marquis of Queensberry rules it would many times during the the five-hour session have been counted down and out. Repeatedly the tape was idle for minutes at a time, and the trading could lay no claim to being in the continuous performance class unless perchance it resembled those "turns" known to the initiated as "chasers." As to the day's market being an entertainment at all there was serious doubt in the minds of many. The attendance in Stock Exchange offices resembled the gathering at a wake much more than anything else. There was in most offices no pretense of doing any business, and on the floor of the Exchange itself it was almost as difficult to detect any life in the market. The brokers, or so many of them as did not leave the floor in disgust, glanced around at the marble edifice, thought of the millions that their building had cost and wondered how such magnificence should be maintained on such slender business. Some, more solicitous than the rest, began to devise means to make the building self supporting, and their deliberations ended in the conclusion that the most feasible plan was to advertise the institution as a rest cure for those who had their nerves shattered by over exertion in the stock market or elsewhere. It was thought that sixty odd thousand dollars was a good deal to pay for the rest cure, but suggestions were heard that present conditions might soon make the opportunity available at less expense.

In the past ten years there have been only a few days as dull as yesterday. The last time that the stock market was as lifeless as it was yesterday was on May 27, 1896, when the trading amounted to 63,919 shares as compared with 73,633 shares yesterday. Between noon and 1 o'clock the trading in full lots amounted to only 3,800 shares, and even in the last hour the transactions amounted to only 19,000 shares, of which 8,100 shares were done in the last quarter of an hour. There were only four transactions which amounted to as much as 1,000 shares, and only one stock, United States Steel preferred, showed a total in excess of 10,000 shares for the day.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST AFFAIRS.

Bonds Deposited Under the Reorganization Plan—The Next Move.

The time limit set for the deposit of United States Shipbuilding Company bonds under the reorganization plan expired yesterday, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, announced that $13,092,000 of the $14,500,000 first mortgage bonds had been deposited with the Reorganization Committee, in addition to all the $10,000,000 second mortgage of Schwab bonds. There are also offered to the committee 763 bonds issued against ad interim certificates over which several controversies are pending. It has not been decided as yet what disposition will be made of these.

The next move in the shipbuilding case will be the withdrawal of the receiver's answers in the different foreclosure suits, paving the way for the foreclosure.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended March 5, it is stated, were 795,577 tons, making the total for the year to date 6,645,460 tons, against 7,094,479 tons last year.

The Delaware and Hudson Company has notified the Stock Exchange of the increase of its capital stock by $10,000,000.

According to Newark, N. J., dispatches it has been officially announced that the plan for the consolidation of the Essex County National Bank and the National Newark Banking Company of this city has been abandoned.

The Pittsburg Steel Company and other independent wire and wire nail concerns have followed the lead of the American Steel and Wire Company and put up prices $1 a ton.

The Nassau Light and Power Company has filed a certificate at Albany increasing its capital from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 10, 1904.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
45⅝	45¾	3,620	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	45¾	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
29	30	30	Am. Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
73⅝	73⅞	300	*Am. Ice Co.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	...
30⅝	31	440	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
22	22¼	1,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22	...
81¾	82	115	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅜
47	47¼	800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47¼	− ⅛
91	91½	150	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
123⅝	124	900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124	124¼	124	124	...
62	65	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	65	65	65	65	+3
64⅞	65	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅛
88½	88⅝	15	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	...
74⅝	74½	2,250	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	74⅝	74¼	74¼	...
108	109	380	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	109	109¾	108¾	109	...
47	51	200	*Butterick Co	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	...
110⅝	110⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
39	39½	900	Chicago & Alton	39	39½	39	39	− ½
14½	14⅝	165	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
66	69½	30	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	69½	69¼	69½	69½	...
138⅝	138⅞	2,855	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	139¾	139¾	138¾	138¾	− ¼
174	178	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175	175½	175	175½	+2½
162	165	45	Chicago & Northw.	160½	160½	160½	160½	...
9	10	50	Chi. Term. Trans	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	...
59½	60	700	Chicago Union Trac.	6	6	6	6	...
31½	32	200	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+1½
27½	28	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	− ⅛
17⅝	18	1,010	Colorado & Southern	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	24	24½	24	24	+ ⅜
191½	192	160	Consolidated Gas	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	+ ¼
107	108	420	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107	107½	107	107	− ⅛
13	13½	2,105	Corn Products Co.	13¾	13¾	12¾	13	− ⅛
65¼	67½	230	Corn Products Co. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
153	153⅛	900	Delaware & Hudson	153⅜	153⅜	153	153	− ¼
223⅛	223¾	1,900	Erie	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
61⅝	62⅜	175	Erie 1st pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	37⅞	200	Erie 2d pf	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
78	79	430	Hocking Valley pf.	79½	79½	78¼	78½	−1½
126¼	126⅝	220	Illinois Central	126⅝	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜	+ ¼
65	66	10	Internat. Paper pf.	66¼	66½	66¼	66⅜	...
77½	78	60	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	70½	70½	70½	70⅝	...
162½	173½	100	Kansas City South.	163	163	163	163	− ¼
102½	103	10	Louisville & Nashville	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
143⅞	144	1,525	Manhattan Elevated	143⅞	144	143⅞	144	+ ¼
84	85	100	*Met. Securities	83	83	83	83	...
113⅛	113¾	140	*Met. Street Railway	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
107⅛	11	200	Mexican Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...
60	61	150	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60	60	60	60	− ½
16¼	16½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	+ ¼
87⅝	88	1,700	Missouri Pacific	88	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	− ⅛
42½	43	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅜
19	20	150	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	20	20	20	20	...
113½	114	500	New York Central	114	114	114	114	+ ⅜
19⅞	20	1,240	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	200	Norfolk & Western	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	...
112⅝	112⅝	9,380	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	− ⅛
95⅜	95⅝	2,980	People's Gas, Chicago	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	− ⅜
209	212	100	Pullman Company	210	210	210	210	...
22¼	23	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	23	23	22¼	22½	−1¼
71⅜	75	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅝
19⅝	19¾	1,000	Rock Island Co.	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	...
42	43	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
43	43¼	2,200	Southern Pacific	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	− ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	500	Southern Ry., ext.	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	...
81¾	82	100	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
23½	25	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
34	35	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	− ⅛
		300	*Union Bag & P. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
		167	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
73	73¾	3,600	Union Pacific	73½	73½	73	73½	− ⅛
89½	91	10	Union Pacific pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
		25	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	8	8	8	8	...
6⅞	7⅛	100	*U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7	...
78½	78⅝	250	*U. S. Leather pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	+ ⅛
48	48¾	510	U. S. Rubber pf.	48¼	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅞	1,425	U. S. Steel	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
55½	55⅞	12,415	U. S. Steel pf.	55¾	56	55⅝	55½	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
33⅝	33⅞	100	Wabash pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
88½	89	100	Western Union Tel.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
157	160	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	100	Wisconsin Central	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		73,633	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.					

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Bulls Without Knowing Why.

"We rather expect a little better prices to-day and to-morrow, but confess we have no special reasons for it." This was one of the bulletins issued to their customers by Charles G. Gates & Co. yesterday morning. It was a fairly good prediction. The market did go up a little, though just why it chose that rather than the opposite course no one knew precisely.

Odd Lot Business.

References to the trading in odd lots as indicating investment demand are heard more or less frequently these days, and in some quarters the statement has been made that the odd lot trading yesterday, as on other days recently, far exceeded the usual proportion between full lots and odd lots. Apparently there is no ground for this assertion. Houses whose acquaintance with the odd lot business is largest say that their representatives stand around idle, and that the business of this kind is as lifeless as all other trading.

People's Gas Case.

People's Gas, which on trading in about 3,000 shares showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point, a little more than the average in stocks equally active, was being sold, it was said, in fear of an unfavorable decision in the seventy-five-cent gas case now pending in the Supreme Court. It was stated here that some one in Chicago, whether in the interest of the People's Gas Company or not, were buying up receipted gas bills in view of the possibility of the company's being obliged to pay a twenty-five-per-cent. rebate on the amounts paid by customers for many months past.

Voting Trust Suggested.

One of the suggestions in connection with the probability that the Northern Securities case will be decided against the company is that the two roads combined in the Northern Securities Company will be placed in a voting trust, and the purpose of the merger thus carried out despite the overthrow of the Northern Securities Company. The decline of more than a point in Northern Securities on the curb to the lowest price reached this year attracted considerable attention.

NEW NATIONAL BANK SCHEME.

Institution with $200,000 Capital to be Called the McKinley.

A movement has been started to organize in this city a new National bank to be called the McKinley National Bank. The proposed capital is $200,000 and surplus $100,000.

Among those mentioned as incorporators are Willis S. Paine, President of the Consolidated National Bank; Robert J. Hoguet, President of the Bank of Washington Heights; William Henhart of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and Howard P. Townsley, President of the Life Association of America.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.

The twenty-four temporary Trustees of the New York Security and Trust Company, as the new company is called, which was formed by the merger of the New York Security and Trust Company and the Continental Trust Company, organized yesterday as a permanent board and elected the following officers in accordance with previous plans:

President—Otto H. Bannard of the Continental; First Vice President—Osborn W. Bright of the New York Security and Trust; Second Vice President—Willard King of the Continental; Third Vice President—Alexander S. Webb, Jr., of the New York Security and Trust; Secretary—Henry E. Ahearn; Treasurer—Mortimer N. Buckner; Assistant Secretary—Frederick J. Horne; Second Assistant Secretary—Herbert W. Morse. Contrary to expectation, the membership of the Board of Trustees was not increased from twenty-four to thirty members. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-President of the New York Security and Trust Company, was chosen Chairman of the board.

The offices of the consolidated institution are in the Blair Building, in Broad Street, where the home of the Continental Trust Company has been in years past.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The March report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 132,600,000 bushels, or 20.8 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 24.5 per cent. of the crop of 1902 on hand on March 1, 1903, and 23.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 829,000,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent. of last year's crop, against 41.6 per cent. of the crop of 1902 on hand March 1, 1903, and 29.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902.

Of oats there are reported to be about 273,700,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent. of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 36.9 per cent. of the crop of 1902, on hand on March 1, 1903, and 30.6 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902.

American Steel Foundries Stock.

The report of the auditors who have been making an examination of the finances of the American Steel Foundries Company is nearly ready. The stock of this company was recently stricken from the list by the Governors of the Stock Exchange because of an alleged misrepresentation as to working capital. It is understood that on the strength of the report under preparation, which includes a new inventory, the company will apply for relisting of its securities on the Stock Exchange.

Allis-Chalmers Company's President.

B. H. Warren, who was Second Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for a number of years up to 1902, has been elected President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, to succeed Charles Allis, who resigned recently on account of the ill-health of his wife. Mr. Warren is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1875, and saw active service in the navy, until 1878. Since then he has been actively engaged as a mechanical and electrical engineer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice Major Francis H. French, Sixteenth Infantry.

Major Elijah W. Halford, Paymaster, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Gulf.

On account of sickness leave is granted Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Tenth Cavalry, to March 31.

The leave granted First Lieut. Floyd L. Fisbie, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month.

Capt. William R. Parnell, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. Matthews Military School, San Mateo, Cal., to take effect Aug. 29.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Major James B. Jackson, Eleventh Infantry.

Leave for three months, to take effect June 1, is granted Second Lieut. Walter C. Jones, Eleventh Infantry.

Cadet Jean S. Voorhies, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, having been reported as deficient in studies, is discharged.

Post Commissary Sergt. Paul Eckhardt is assigned to duty at Fort Williams, Me.

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bader upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, and report for duty at that post.

Navy.

Midshipmen W. H. Tosz and A. Claude are ordered to Pensacola, Fla., and will report to the commander in Chief, South Atlantic Station, March 16.

Commander W. H. Beehler and Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin are ordered to the Naval Hospital Maré Island, Cal., for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Arrived—New York, Boston, Bennington, and Concord at Callao; Maine, Atlanta, and Nashville at Pensacola.

Sailed—Marietta, from Hampton Roads for Colon; Adams, from San Diego for San Francisco; Illinois, Potomac, and Sterling, from Guantanamo for New York; Kearsarge, Alabama, Missouri, and Massachusetts, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Hannibal, from Lambert for Pensacola; Machias, from St. Vincent for Guantanamo; Don Juan de Austria, from St. Vincent for Port Castries; Monadnock, El Cano, and Villalobos, from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound; Wilmington, from Shanghai for Yangtze River.

SUES MERCHANTS' TRUST CO

Norman W. Halsey Wants to Recover on 500 Bonds.

LIEN OF $400,000 ON THEM

Trust Company Surrendered Them in Violation of Trust, Complaint Alleges.

Suit has been instituted by Norman W. Halsey of the bond house of N. W. Halsey & Co., against the Merchants' Trust Company of 320 Broadway, to recover on a block of five hundred debenture bonds of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, which, the plaintiff claims, were surrendered by the trust company to G. E. Fisher in violation of trusts of which it had notice.

The bonds, it is claimed, were subject to a prior lien of $400,000 in the Richmond and Manchester first mortgage, and it is claimed that G. E. Fisher, when the transaction with the trust company was put through, was a director and member of the Executive Committee of the company. Fisher is made a defendant in the action.

CUT IN INSURANCE RATES.

Fireproof Apartment Hotels to Get a 20 Per Cent. Reduction.

By a vote of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange all apartment hotels classed as fireproof under the underwriters' fireproof hotel schedule are to be rerated with 20 per cent. deduction from the resulting rate, except where a public register is kept, (for transient business,) when the deduction shall be 10 per cent. The new rates are to be promulgated as soon as computed, and are to be regarded as changes of rate without change of hazard. No pro rata cancellations of existing policies are to be allowed to take advantage of new rates.

This action of the Exchange was taken upon the recommendation of its Rate Committee, which submitted the following memorandum of its reasons for the step:

"Fireproof apartment hotels are at present rated under a so-called schedule adopted by the Tariff Association in July, 1897, as follows:

	Building.	Contents.
To nine stories inclusive	.10	.14
Ten to fifteen stories inclusive	.27	.40
Sixteen stories and over	.27	.45

If no transient guests received, deduct 3 cents from building and contents.

"The effect of continuing to use this 'sliding scale' schedule is that many fireproof apartment hotels are rated higher than if they were regular transient fireproof hotels, the latter being rated under the schedule adopted January, 1903. To remedy this it is proposed to rate fireproof apartment hotels by the fireproof hotel schedule with a 20 per cent. deduction from the resulting rate, such deduction to be only 10 per cent. in case the apartment hotel keeps a public register. This would result in fireproof apartment hotels being rated higher than fireproof apartment houses and not so high as regular transient fireproof hotels. For example:

	Building.	Contents.
Fireproof apartment houses eleven stories or over	.10	.14
Fireproof apartment hotels (average of forty risks)	.162	.244
Fireproof apartment hotels with public register (average of fourteen risks)	.191	.287
Fireproof (transient) hotels (average of thirty risks)	.332	.504

MEET CUT IN GRAIN RATES.

New York Lines Follow Philadelphia Reduction—Produce Exchange Discusses Situation.

The Trade and Transportation Committee of the Produce Exchange met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the grain situation and effecting a combination with the railroads so as to give the Atlantic Seaboard some of the grain which is now being diverted to Southern ports.

After the meeting it was stated that the committee found that the question broadened out so as to include the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore as well as New York; that if the three Atlantic Seaboard ports could not secure grain shipments the question of differentials did not amount to much. Because of the largeness of the subject no decision was reached.

The New York lines yesterday announced that they would meet the latest cut in grain rates announced by the Philadelphia lines, which goes into effect March 15. The reduction will not apply to oats, which is now carried at 0.4 cent a bushel, and on which there will be no further cuts.

LEGAL TILT IN FARLEY CASE.

Magistrate Crane and Jacob A. Cantor Disagree About Arrest.

Joseph A. Farley, the contractor accused by Cashier Andrew Thompson of the Fifth National Bank of fradulently obtaining $22,475.40 from that institution, was paroled when rearraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday after a sharp argument as to the legality of the proceeding between Magistrate Crane and Jacob A. Cantor, Farley's counsel.

Mr. Thompson swore that Farley borrowed the money in two installments in 1902 by falsely representing himself as holding certain properties. Farley after being committed to prison was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, who ordered that he be produced in the Police Court. Mr. Cantor objected to the presentation of Mr. Thompson's affidavits, saying that the matter was pending before Justice O'Gorman.

"Justice O'Gorman does not restrain me from continuing this examination," rejoined the Magistrate.

"Of what use, then, is the writ of habeas corpus?" asked the lawyer. "No additional affidavits can be presented until the matter is disposed of on the writ. This is the first time in my knowledge that a business man could be arrested on a charge of felony, on information, without the securing of a warrant."

Magistrate Crane said that he had been moved by courtesy to have Farley requested to come to court by a probationary officer without the formalities of a warrant. "If he is discharged on the writ he can be brought before me again," he added.

"Not without a warrant," said Mr. Cantor.

"I will attend to that."

Farley refused to make any answer to the charge against him, and the Magistrate issued a warrant, which will be served upon the contractor in the Supreme Court should he be discharged on the writ, when the case comes up to-day.

SWINDLED TOBACCO TRUST.

Printer Made Bogus Cigar Labels and Got Many Premiums.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10.—Alfred M. Fanning, a printer in this city, was arrested to-day by the local police and detectives from New York for printing the forged signature of the American Tobacco Company on counterfeit labels purporting to be those used on cigars manufactured by the trust.

He admits his guilt and says he has been at the work nearly a year, and has secured many valuable premiums. A complete outfit for printing the labels was found in his possession.

Agricultural Chemical Dividend.

Directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the company's preferred stock, payable April 1. The books of both preferred and common stocks will be closed March 15 and reopened April 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE:

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $107,945,530; balances, $7,696,619; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $557,698.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8375@$4.8380; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87@$4.8705. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 11-16 and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40 and 40¼ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—10@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 10.—Money was in somewhat increased demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange pay day, though the requirements were very moderate.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. The undertone generally was firm on Continental support.

Consols and home rails were cheerful.

Americans opened dull, there were trifling variations about parity, they improved later, and closed quiet.

Grand Trunk was in demand and hardened fractionally, despite the decrease in the traffic returns, which was anticipated.

Foreigners were occasionally higher on Paris advices. War stocks were easier.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 85 9-16; consols for account, 85 11-16; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 66¾; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 76½; Canadian Pacific, 113⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¼; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142¾; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 19; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 68; Erie, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 63½; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 129¾; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16¾; New York Central, 117; Norfolk and Western, 56¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 20¼; Pennsylvania, 57¾; Rand Mines, 6½; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 20½; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Southern Pacific, 44½; Union Pacific, 75⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89½; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 57⅝; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 34½.

Bar silver steady at 26 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2¾@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000. The sum of £245,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.92; Lisbon, 24.50.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was to-day reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The Bank of Bengal's rate of discount was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy. Internationals, excepting Russians, which were steady, declined. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.30.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 7½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 10.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £602,000, circulation decreased £257,000, bullion increased £345,200, other securities decreased £483,000, other deposits decreased £1,102,000, public deposits increased £1,187,000, notes reserve increased £566,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.93 per cent., as compared with 48.88 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, March 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 70,925,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 11,025,000f., gold in hand decreased 2,525,000f., bills discounted decreased 186,450,000f., silver in hand decreased 1,425,000f.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,531,041
Gold	109,986,546
Silver	18,801,000
United States notes	7,829,160
Treasury notes of 1890	79,757
National banknotes	12,188,770
Total receipts this day	1,597,618
Total receipts this month	35,288,514
Total receipts this year	380,699,764
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	14,520,000
Total expenditures this year	374,508,936
Deposits in National banks	169,347,690

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$456,086,839
Silver dollars

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, March 10, 1904.

Adams Exp 4s 2,000....102
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 10,000....99⅜ 14,000....99⅞ 5,000....100
Aus & Norw 1st 3,000....98
B & O pr lien 3½s 1,000....93½ 500....94
gold 4s 2,000....101⅜ 10,000....101¼ 4,000....101⅜
S Wn div 3½s 6,000....88 5,000....88⅛ 35,000....88⅜ 1,000....88½
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 1,000....113⅝
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s 5,000....75 2,000....74½ 2,000....74 2,000....74
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 15,000....101 2,000....101½
Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000....102¼
Cans, So 1st 5s 9,000s20F....103¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000....97¾
Ches & O 4s, Ser A 14,000....108½
Ches & O con 5s 4,000....116 1,000....115⅝ 4,000....116
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000....101 10,000....101¼ 10,000s20F....101¼ 30,000....101 5,000....101⅛
Chi & Alt 3½s 6,000....76¾ 6,000....76
Chi, Bur & Quin 4, joint bds 3,000....92⅝ 22,000....92¼ 18,000....92⅜ 10,000....92¼ 9,000....92⅛
C & Erie 1st 5s 2,000....117¼
C, Mil & St P, C & P Wn 5s 6,000....115½
Chic & N Westn gen 3½s 1,000....88
C, R I & P gen 4s 12,000....102¼
R I & P R R coll trust 5s 1,000....77 10,000....77½
Chi Ter Tran 4s 3,000....78⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 4,000....84½
Consol Tob 4s 15,000....57 10,000....57½ 5,000....57½ 5,000....57 1,000....57¼ 10,000....57 20,000....56⅝ 2,000....57 6,000....56¼ 1,000....57 30,000....56¾ 12,000....57 12,000....57⅛
D & R Gde con 4s 3,000....97
Det City Gas 5s 1,000....97
Det & Mac g 4s 1,000....93⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s 10,000....66
East Penn & G con 1st 5s 10,000....118
Erie 1st con 4s 10,000....96¾
Flint & Pere M 6s 2,000....118½
Hock Val 4½s 2,000....104⅜
Ill Cen, St L div 3s 10,000....85½
Inter Paper 6s 3,000....103½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000....70⅛ 5,000....79 5,000s10F....79
Kan City So 3s 1,000....68⅛ 2,000....68
Lacled Steel 5s 10,000....94
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s 7,000....105½
L S & M S 3½s 15,000....98 2,000....98⅛
Total sales....

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105⅛
2s, c., 1930	105	105⅜
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107⅛
3s, 1918, sm	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	106⅜	107⅛
4s, c., 1907	107⅛	108¼
4s, r., 1925	132½	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133¼
Dis. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	111¾
Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus	220	..
Atl. & W	150	..
Allis-Chalm., pf	8½	12
Allis-Ch. pf	50¾	52
Am. Ag. Ch	13	14¼
A. A. C. pf	73¾	75
A. C. & F. pf	68¾	71
Am. Coal	185	200
A. C. O. pf	88	93
Am. D. Tel. pf	22	28
Am. Exp	185	190
Am. Gr. Tw	6¼	7
A. H. & L.	3½	4¼
A. H. & L. pf	13¼	14½
Am. Lin. Co	8¾	9
A. L. Co. pf	28¾	..
Am. M. Co	3¼	4
A. M. Co. pf	19	21
Am. Snuff	110	130
Am. Sn. pf	86½	92
A. S. R. pf	122	125
A. T. & C. 4s	84	86
A. T. & T.	121	122
Am. Tob. pf	125	135
Am. W. Co	9	11
A. W. Co. pf	72¼	..
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	57
Atl. C. Line	104	..
A. M. 1st pf	88	98
B. & O. pf	88	90
B. A. L. pf	104	..
B. Un. Gas	184	190
B'w'k City	5¼	6⅜
B., R. & P.	115	120
B., R. & P. pf	132	..
Canada So.	63½	64⅛
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156
C. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
Ches. & O.	29½	29⅜
C. & A. pf.	81	84
C., B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	26	30
Chi. G. W. 4s	82	87½
C. & N. W. pf	207½	215
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	165	180
C. T. & T. pf.	19¼	20
C., C. C. & St. L.	75	77
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C. Lor. & Wh. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	64	64
C. S. 1st pf.	52	54
C. & H. C. & Iron	12	12½
Com. Cable	180	193
Con. Coal	50	70
D., L. & W.	250	270
D. & R. G.	18	18½
D. & R. G. pf.	65½	67
D. & R. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. Southern	10	12
Det. So. pf.	18	19½
Det. U. Ry.	62	63
Dia. Match.	125	130
Dist. Sec.	23¼	24
Dis. Co. of Am. 4s	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	15
Ev. & T. H.	58	64
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City	44	56
Gen. Ch. Co.	42	49
G. C. Co. pf.	94	100
Gen. Elect.	161	161¼
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	160
Hock. Val.	72¼	76½
Homestake.	49¾	52
Ill. C. I.	103½	..
Ill. C. Sub.	11¼	11½
I. P. Co. pf.	65	66
Int. Power.	27⅝	28
Int. St. P.	33	36
Iowa Cent.	17½	20
Iowa C. pf.	34	36
Jol. & C.	175	190
Kan. & M.	24	30
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	66	67¾
K. C. S. pf.	31½	32¾
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
King. & P.	5	20
K. I., C., pf.	55	65
L. G., ex d.	..	82
Lacl. G. pf.	86	96
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	46	56
Man. Beach	6	9
Md. C. pf.	100	116
M. W. S. El., Chi.	15	17
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	43	46
Mich. Cent.	130	138
M. & St. L.	57	63
M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	124
Mo., K. & T. pf.	36½	38¾
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N., C. & St. L.	103	105
Nat. B. pf.	102¾	104
Nat. Enam. pf.	80¼	85
Nat. Lead	14½	15½
Nat. Lead pf.	82	85
N. R. R. of M. pf.	35	36½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	16¾	18
N. Cen. Coal	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	120	127
N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	180	190
N. Y. C. & St. L.	25	27
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y. & N. J.	142	145
N. & W. pf.	82	90
North. Am.	80¾	82
Ont. Min.	4	5
Pac. Coast	50	54
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	60	64
Peo. & East.	16	20
Pere Marq.	75	78
Pere M. pf.	..	80
P. C. C. & St. L.	59	61
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	99
P., Ft. W. & C.	179	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	..	..
Pr. St. Car.	28	29
P. Steel Car pf.	69	70
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R.R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs.	86	91
Reading	40	40¼
Rdg. 1st pf.	78	77
Rdg. 2d pf.	56	60
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Rep. I. & S.	7⅞	7⅞
R. I. & S. pf.	41¾	43
Rock Isl. pf.	80	90⅞
R. W. & O.	130	..
R. G. M. Co.	18½	19
R. G. M. Co. 1st pf. ctfs.	..	77½
Rutland pf.	30	37
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	35	38
St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	151¼	162
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	43
St. L. S. W.	13½	14
St. L. S. W. pf.	31	32
S.-S. S. & I.	36	37
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	83
So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	91	92⅝
S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
T. C. & I.	35	35½
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
T. R. & L.	18	20
T. C. R. T.	87½	88⅝
Un. Fruit	97	98
U. S. Exp.	103	110
U. S. Realty	7	7½
U. S. R. pf.	50¼	52
U. S. Rub.	11	12
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	102	107
Va. Ir., C. & C.	18	21½
Wabash	17¾	18
W. Ex.	205	215
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E.	15	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	26
Wis. C. pf.	40	40¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105	105¾
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107¼
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133
4s, c., 1925	132½	133¼
Dis. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	111¾
Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Atl. & W.	150	..
Allis-Chalm., pf.	8¼	12
Allis-Ch. pf.	50¼	52
Am. Ag. Ch.	13	14¼
A. A. C. pf.	73¾	75
A. C. & F. pf.	68¾	71
Am. Coal	185	200
A. C. O. pf.	88	93
Am. D. Tel. pf.	22	28
Am. Exp.	185	190
Am. Gr. Tw.	6¼	7
A. H. & L.	3½	4¼
A. H. & L. pf.	13¼	14½
Am. Lin. Co.	8¾	9
A. L. Co. pf.	28¾	..
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4
A. M. Co. pf.	19	21
Am. Snuff	110	130
Am. Sn. pf.	86½	92
A. S. R. pf.	122	125
A. T. & C.	84	86
A. T. & T.	121	122
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135
Am. W. Co.	9	11
A. W. Co. pf.	72¼	..
Ann Arbor.	24	27
Ann Arbor pf.	52	57
Atl. C. Line.	104	..
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
B. & O. pf.	88	90
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas.	184	190
B'w'k City.	5¼	6⅜
B., R. & P.	115	120
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..
Canada So.	63½	64⅛
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156
C. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
Ches. & O.	29½	29⅜
C. & A. pf.	81	84
C., B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
Chi. Gt. W.	24	26
Chi. G. W. 1st	82	87½
C. & N. W. pf.	207½	215
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	165	180
C. T. & T. pf.	19¼	20
C., C. C. & St. L.	75	77
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C. Lor. & Wh. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	64	64
C. S. 1st pf.	52	54
C. & H. C. & Iron.	12	12½
Com. Cable.	180	193
Con. Coal.	50	70
D., L. & W.	250	270
D. & R. G.	18	18½
D. & R. G. pf.	65½	67
D. & R. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. Southern.	10	12
Det. So. pf.	18	19½
Det. U. Ry.	62	63
Dia. Match.	125	130
Dist. Sec.	23¼	24
Dis. Co. of Am. 4s	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	15
Ev. & T. H.	58	64
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City.	44	56
Gen. Ch. Co.	42	49
G. C. Co. pf.	94	100
Gen. Elect.	161	161¼
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	160
Hock. Val.	72¼	76½
Homestake.	49¾	52
Ill. C. I.	103½	..
Ill. C. Sub.	11¼	11½
I. P. Co. pf.	65	66
Int. Power.	27⅝	28
Int. St. P.	33	36
Iowa Cent.	17½	20
Iowa C. pf.	34	36
Jol. & C.	175	190
Kan. & M.	24	30
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	66	67¾
K. C. S. pf.	31½	32¾
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
King. & P.	5	20
K. I., C., pf.	55	65
L. G., ex d.	..	82
Lacl. G. pf.	86	96
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore.	250	275
Long Island.	46	56
Man. Beach.	6	9
Md. C. pf.	100	116
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	43	46
Mich. Cent.	130	138
M. & St. L.	57	63
M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	124
Mo., K. & T. pf.	36½	38¾
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N., C. & St. L.	103	105
Nat. B. pf.	102¾	104
Nat. Enam. pf.	80¼	85
Nat. Lead.	14½	15½
Nat. Lead pf.	82	85
N. R. R. of M. pf.	35	36½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	16¾	18
N. Cen. Coal.	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	120	127
N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	180	190
N. Y. C. & St. L.	25	27
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y. & N. J.	142	145
N. & W. pf.	82	90
North. Am.	80¾	82
Ont. Min.	4	5
Pac. Coast.	50	54
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	60	64
Peo. & East.	16	20
Pere Marq.	75	78
Pere M. pf.	..	80
P. C. C. & St. L.	59	61
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	99
P., Ft. W. & C.	179	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	..	..
Pr. St. Car.	28	29
P. Steel Car pf.	69	70
Quicksilver.	..	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R.R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs.	86	91
Reading	40	40¼
Rdg. 1st pf.	78	77
Rdg. 2d pf.	56	60
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Rep. I. & S.	7⅞	7⅞
R. I. & S. pf.	41¾	43
Rock Isl. pf.	80	90⅞
R. W. & O.	130	..
R. G. M. Co.	18½	19
R. G. M. Co. 1st pf. ctfs.	..	77½
Rutland pf.	30	37
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	35	38
St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	151¼	162
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	43
St. L. S. W.	13½	14
St. L. S. W. pf.	31	32
S.-S. S. & I.	36	37
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	83
So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	91	92⅝
S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
T. C. & I.	35	35½
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
T. R. & L.	18	20
T. C. R. T.	87½	88⅝
Un. Fruit.	97	98
U. S. Exp.	103	110
U. S. Realty	7	7½
U. S. R. pf.	50¼	52
U. S. Rub.	11	12
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	102	107
Va. Ir., C. & C.	18	21½
Wabash	17¾	18
W. Ex.	205	215
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E.	15	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	26
Wis. C. pf.	40	40¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—A slightly easier feeling marked the local money market today. The light demand for funds has allowed money to accumulate, and some of the banks are more disposed to put out loans. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 15@12½c discount. Clearings, $19,350,504; balances, $1,209,228. Sub-Treasury debit, $151,176.

The foreign exchange market continues quiet and steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.87⅛	..
Sterling	4.87	$4.84
Commercial	..	4.83
Francs	5.16¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40¼

The stock market was at its lowest ebb to-day, with almost nothing doing.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Atchison	65	64⅞	65
28	*Boston & Albany	243	242½	243
4	*Boston & Maine	166	166	166
6	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	122	122	122
3	Mass. Elec. pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	189⅝	189⅝
8	Pere Marquette pf	69	69	69
10	Rutland pf	37	37	37
2	*Union Pacific pf	87	87	87
11	West End	91½	91½	91½
10	West End pf	109½	109½	109½

TELEPHONES.

56	American	121¾	121½	121¾
100	Mexican	1½	1½	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem	13	13	13
25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	75	75	75
75	*Am. Sugar	124	124	124
50	*Am. Sugar pf	124½	124½	124½
110	Am. Woolen	10½	10½	10½
193	Am. Woolen pf	73¼	73	73
1,391	Mass. Gas	78⅝	78	78⅝
13	Mass. Gas pf	78⅝	78	78⅝
10	Pullman	210	210	210
93	Swift & Co	101	100⅝	100⅝
5	United Fruit	97	97	97
50	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	29	29	29
3	U. S. Rubber pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
32	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
243	U. S. Steel pf	56	55½	56
6	Westinghouse pf	100	100	100

MINING.

25	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
620	Amalgamated	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
10	Anaconda	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Atlantic	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Bonanza	43c	43c	43c
18	*Calumet & Hecla	445	444	445
100	†Centennial	17	17	17
55	Central Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Con. Mercur	66c	65c	65c
500	Copper Range	40	39½	39¾
80	*Daly-West	33¾	33¾	33¾
825	Dominion Coal	54½	53½	53¾
350	Granby	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
325	Guanajuato	80c	80c	80c
10	Quincy	82	82	82
35	Rhode Island	1	1	1
200	Shannon	7 15-16	7⅝	7 15-16
225	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
100	U. S.	20¾	20¾	20¾
645	Utah	34½	34	34
20	Victoria	3	3	3
10	Wolverine	74½	74½	74½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10. — To-day ranks among the dullest the local Exchange has ever experienced. There have been duller ones, but one would have to go back a long way to find one that was so featureless. A spurt in Marsden—the effect of pool operations—was the only movement that can be singled out. Elsewhere complete stagnation prevailed, affecting bonds as well as stocks. Brokers and their customers have given up guessing as to how long present conditions will continue and are now wondering what the result will be. Total sales, 5,385 shares; $27,400 bonds.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
9	Bell Telephone	51½	51½	51½
7	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
350	Cambria Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
400	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	¾	¾
50	Con. Lake Superior pf	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Diamond Steel pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Ins. Co. of North Am	23½	23	23½
13	Lehigh Valley R. R	34½	34	34½
1,000	Lit Brothers	10½	10¼	10½
40	Metropolitan Street Ry	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
220	Marsden	2¾	2½	2⅝
30	Norristown R. R	155	155	155
367	Pennsylvania R. R	56 7-16	56 5-16	56⅜
7	Pennsylvania Steel pf	75	75	75
53	Pennsylvania Salt	108	107⅝	107½
105	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
72	Philadelphia R. T	14	14	14
600	Reading	20¼	20¼	20¼
7	United Cos. of N. J	285	285	285
40	United Gas Imp	83	82¾	82¾
15	Union Traction	47½	47¼	47½
30	United States Steel	10½	10½	10½
1,600	United States Steel pf	55½	55½	55½

$2,310 BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Brook. R. T. 4s	74	74	74	74
3,000	Con. Tob. 4s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
3,000	Met. St. ref. 4s	90	90	90	90
1,000	Rock Island 5s	77	77	77	77
2,000	Un. P. conv. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

$13,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, March 10, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,850	Amalg. Copper	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅝
10	Am. Car & Fdy.	19½	19½	19½	19½
100	American Ice	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
50	Am. Ice pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
120	Am. Locomotive	22¼	22½	22	22
10	Am. Smelting	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
310	Am. Sugar	124½	124½	124	124
640	Am. S. & S. F.	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	64¾
30	Am. T. & S. F. pf	88⅞	89	88½	89
750	Balt. & Ohio	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
7,200	Brooklyn R. T.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	29½	29½	29½	29½
20	Chi. & Alton	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
30	Chi. Gt. West	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,530	C., M. & St. P.	138¾	138¾	138⅜	138⅜
50	Col. Fuel & I.	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞
10	Colorado South.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
640	Erie	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝
100	Manhattan	144¼	144¼	143⅞	144
40	Mexican Cent.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
30	Mo., K. & Tex.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
750	Missouri Pacific	88	88¼	87⅞	87⅞
60	N. Y. Central	114	114	114	114
70	N. Y. O. & W.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
20	Norfolk & West.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3,885	Pennsylvania	112⅜	112⅞	112⅛	112⅝
370	People's Gas	95½	95⅞	95¼	95⅝
140	Reading	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
1,630	Rock Island	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
530	Southern Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
160	Southern Ry.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅛
90	Texas Pacific	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½
3,170	Union Pacific	73⅞	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛
10	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
580	U. S. Steel	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
6,670	U. S. Steel pf	56	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛
10	Wabash	17½	17½	17½	17½
120	Wabash pf	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
10	Wisconsin Cent.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

$13,000 BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Brook. R. T. 4s	74	74	74	74
3,000	Con. Tob. 4s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
3,000	Met. St. ref. 4s	90	90	90	90
1,000	Rock Island 5s	77	77	77	77
2,000	Un. P. conv. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Incorporated to-day:

The Parlor City Improvement Company of Binghamton; capital, $150,000. Directors—D. S. Stone and H. R. Higan of Scranton, Penn., and W. W. Basset of Utica.

The Bon Ton Company of New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. M. Lyon of New York, and F. V. Canning and G. W. Fetter of Brooklyn.

The Illusion Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. L. Campbell, F. T. Armstrong, and B. E. Curtwright of New York.

Bergman Drug Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. A. Holt, Louise Bergman, and G. E. Carter, Jr., of New York.

Goldsmith-Leving Company of New York, (art works;) capital, $15,000. Director—M. Goldsmith of Philadelphia, L. Leving of Elizabeth, N. J., and I. R. Smith of New York.

Universal Business Institute of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward Hyans and M. H. Wolf of New York, and L. C. Wolf of Brooklyn.

Mercantile Cigar Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. S. Heller, O. Toffler, and D. J. Gallert of New York.

O'Reilly Brothers' New York Storage Warehouse Company of New York; capital, $9,000. Directors—Catherine Smyth, W. F. O'Reilly, and Mary E. Tourney of New York.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. P. Silo, Kate Silo, and G. C. Comstock of New York.

The Harlem Argus Publishing Company of New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—Edward Walsh of New York, and J. A. Douglas and T. J. Burke of Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Thorne Brothers Company, Newark;

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN THE FIFTIES.

Four-story twenty-five foot residence a few doors from Fifth Av., in one of the best streets; reduced to $92,000. (41)

J. P. WHITON-STUART,
509 Fifth Ave.
Tel., 6,332-38. .25 Broad St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Seven-story modern elevator apartment; fully rented; only Savings Bank mortgage. For particulars,
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.....Cor. 81st St.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE

residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

A four-story and basement single flat, 25.1x1½ block, 7th St., near 2d Av.
Four-story and basement private house; 7th St., near 2d Av.
Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 35th St., near 3d Av.
And different other improved property.
HENRY FELDMANN & SON, 103 2d Av., N. Y.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for long term (only with security)
Two five-story tenements, with stores,
WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5.
MORRIS E. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

92d St., 45 East, near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownston dwelling, three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $3,215; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

NOS. 155 AND 157 EAST 71ST ST., TWO four-story private dwellings for sale or to rent, together or separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Cozy house, eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Westchester County; 12 minutes from 135th St.; price, $5,500.00; $2,000 cash. Bargain, Box 115, 617 6th Av.

A private house, bargain, West 80th St.; four-story, high stoop, second floor extension; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000 at 4½. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252, net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Private House.—3-story and basement, near this office; bargain.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Builder's Sacrifice.—30-ft. modern flat; guaranteed rent, $5,500; price, $48,500; $2,000 income on $10,000 investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

9TH AV. CORNER,
near 42d St.—Full lot; opportunity for liquor man. JOS. F. A. O'DONNELL, 141 Broadway.

Double flat, 6 rooms, no heat; rent, $2,640; price, $24,000, $4,000 cash; modern house; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $37,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The finest 20-foot house on West 93d St.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

Private dwelling at $18,000; $9,000 at 4; owner accepts $5,000 second; cheap as dirt; west side; no brokers. Claude Lasher, 140 Nassau.

We have a four-story tenement, full lot, West 65th St., to sell for $10,250. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

West 40s.—Full lot, three-story frame dwelling, stable in rear; free, clear; price $8,500. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Opportunity!—Five-story double flat in Harlem; rent, $3,396; price, $30,500. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

Bargain!—$3,000 cash buys five-story tenement in East Sixties; rents nearly $1,900. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

Bargain.—West Eighties; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,636; price, $32,500. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,600. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, stores, no heat; price, $26,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Cheap.—Plots, 104th St., near Park; also corner; many others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.; $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bronx.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. F. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av., N. Y. City.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson, near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$3,500 cash will buy up-to-date, 4-story brick single flat, 20x100; six rooms and bath; mortgage, 3½%; rent, $1,200; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain.—5-story, up-to-date apartment, 33x90x x 100; price, $30,000; mtge., $18,000, 5%; rent, $4,100; will pay 30%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargains.—Lots suitable for 4 and 5 story flats; special inducements to builders. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$500 down buys new 7-room house; balance can be paid in installments. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 168th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

5-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500.00; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

5-story flat; rent, $2,250; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale—Old house, lot 47x100, on 176th St., Bronx Juliand, 156 5th Av.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain Bronx lots, on installments, $200 up, $10 down. Lowerre, 661 East 161st St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

South shore Long Island, near Babylon and Great South Bay, residence, 19 rooms, bath; furnace; barns; seven acres; fine condition; $20,000; small part cash; photos. Neville, attorney, 87 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

For Sale—Farm 50 acres, good buildings; bargain to quick purchaser; terms easy; also village lot, seven acres, with large new barn. J. Grant Smith, Selden P. O., L. I.

To Let—Fine cottage, 14 rooms, furnished, at Arverne. Luke Eldert, Hammel's, Rockaway Beach.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction
Friday, March 11th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the new York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, New York City,
PARTITION SALE,
Under the direction of Allen W. Johnson, Esq., Referee,
THE VALUABLE FIVE-STORY FLATS,

1,803 Third Av.	Lot 25.3 x 100
1 805 Third Av.	Lot 25.3 x 100
162 East 110th St.	Lot 25 x 100
164 East 110th St.	Lot 25 x 100
166 East 110th St.	Lot 25 x 100
168 East 110th St.	Lot 25 x 100

Further particulars from Philip S. Dean, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Liberty Street, New York City, or the Auctioneer's offices, 9 Pine Street and 541 Fifth Avenue.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 16th, 1904
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. PEABODY and GEORGE R. READ, Esqrs., Executors.
The modern 8-story business building, with two lots of land,

No. 475 Broadway

running through to and being

No. 48 Mercer Street,

between Grand & Broome Streets.
60 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 4 per cent.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

AT ACTUAL COST

If sold at once, a one-family house on plot 50 x 100 feet, finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location

FOREST PARKWAY

On Jamaica Avenue, (near Richmond Hill:) paved streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner lives up State, must sell. Terms easy.
Inquire Wheeler Brothers, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, or on the property.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73d ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x80, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

Two-Family House,
Jefferson Av., near Lewis; 2-story and basement; stone; 2 completed sets of improvements; open plumbing; $7,500; mortgage, $4,000.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., near Gates. Open evenings.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on BERGEN ST.,
NEAR NOSTRAND AV.,
at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE IS FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

TWO-FAMILY CORNER HOUSE.
Two-story and basement brownstone, 12 rooms and 2 baths, open nickel plumbing; rents for $720 yearly; Title Company mortgage, $4,250; can be bought cheap. J. C. Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Detached Dwellings,
FLATBUSH.
See us before renewing your lease.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
140 Nassau St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
in the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

Furnished house, Brooklyn, St. John's Place, three blocks from park; three stories, 11 rooms and bath; perfect order; will lease for one or two years; reasonable rent. F. C. Poucher, 123 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

Flatbush Lots $225 Each.—
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600; open on Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Investment.—3-story double buff brick bay window flat, Hancock St., near Ralph Av.; rent, $1,128 year; price, $11,000; leave $7,500 mtg. 5%. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

A widow will sacrifice beautiful Bensonhurst home, one block from Gravesend Bay. Lillian G. Johnson, Room 1,200, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

$7,500 will buy finest corner on Chester Hill; house 10 rooms; all improvements; good stable; half acre ground; mortgage $11,000. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Fordham Heights.—Modern 10-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars; cheap. To Rent—7-room house, all improvements; near cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House, 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

TO RENT—30 ROOM HOTEL.

All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; elegant surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; located at Westport, Conn.; one mile from the finest beach on the Sound.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT GREENWICH, BELLE HAVEN, ROCK RIDGE, AND VICINITY.
For a complete list apply to the office of THOS. N. COCKE, 125 Greenwich Av. Telephone, 128R—Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale—Small farm on Narragansett Bay; good buildings; about one-half mile frontage; ideal Summer home. Address Geo. J. Kelley, Attleborough, Mass. 300 farms through Vt., N. H., Mass., and R. I. for sale.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements: eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale—30 acres of land; never failing stream of water; new house and barn; about ¾ of mile from Green's Farms Depot. George S. Gorham, Westport, Conn.

Parties desiring houses or property at Greenwich, Conn., will please address E. K. Willard, the Maples, Greenwich, Conn.

Stamford, Conn.—Residences, water fronts, and farms; furnished and unfurnished houses for rent. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres, on Mianus River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Dutchess County.—500 acres, dairy farm, $40,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Your Opportunity.

Small farmhouse with outbuildings; three acres of good, rich ground, suitable for raising garden truck for market; also small orchard; within few miutes' walk to trolley and R. R. depot; modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds; boats daily to and from New York, or fifty minutes by rail; price $800; $100 down and $10 monthly. Call or write for further particulars, 202 E. 23d St., N. Y., or COLT, Room 6, 861 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

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containing about 50 acres, with a fine water front and dock on the Hudson River at Upper Nyack, N. Y. A. P. GARRABRANT, Tremont and Hughes Av., New York City.

Delightful residence, 45 minutes out; all improvements; large corner lot; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

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Half rates (to the amount of the previous policy) on property the title to which has been guaranteed previously.

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No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
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Funds to Loan first mortgage Manhattan & Bronx only.
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$25,000 wanted on first mortgage, 5 per cent., four years; factory property; value satisfactory and bond excellent. Address I., Box 104 Times Office.

Loan on first and second mortgages, rents, undivided interests, legacies; tenements taken on lease. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St.

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Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at current rates. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSKY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

Gentleman's country seat, top of high wooded hills, adjacent other beautiful places; two miles to Morristown Post Office; views of Bernardsville and Mendham hills in distance; free from every nuisance; house 17 rooms, fully furnished; all improvements; large open fireplaces; purest spring water; stable, five horses, coachman's rooms; fruit; grand old trees; cool in Summer, mild in Winter; sale, $19,000; rent, $1,200. Conduct, owner, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

North Branch, N. J.—Farm 56 acres, all tillable; 9-room modern dwelling, large barn, all outbuildings, five stock, cows, poultry, pigs, horses, 5 wagons, harness, machinery, implements, complete, $4,500; worth double; must be sold account of sickness.
J. H. McKEON, 792 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

Splendid farm, 190 acres, at Far Hills, N. J.; large house and two sets outbuildings; $25,000. Farm and residence near Madison, N. J., 110 acres; house 13 rooms and bath; also tenant house, 2 commercial greenhouses, 2 barns, 10 acres fruit; $28,000. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Five new houses, 8 and 10 rooms and bath; all modern; open plumbing; convenient to station, schools, churches; large lots; high locations; prices, $4,500 to $5,500; terms to suit
DUVALL B. BROWN, 7 Depot Square.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, station and trolley; $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE, near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public Telephone 161.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

Your own terms; 5-6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, $2,100 to $3,000, at Arlington and New Milford. Smith, 375 Elm Street, Arlington, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 50x160; reasonable. William M. Pietz, 180 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Your own terms; house and lot, 40x150, $2,500; also houses $2,100 to $3,000, and choice lots; 40 minutes from city. K., No. 229 Temple Court Building.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,000.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Bayonne, N. J.—9 rooms, all improvements; ground, 50x114; price, $5,850; fine location. Owner, P. O. Box 1,302 New York.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; encumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhike, 203 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

118 acres; house; 36 miles New Jersey; 40x150, gore, railroad siding, Jersey City. Jas. Connelly, 165 Erie St., Jersey City.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

Plainfield.—Delightful residence, eleven rooms; all improvements; electric light; near to depot. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes; send for Picturesque Boonton. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.
Along the Beautiful Palisades.
Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Rutherford houses for sale or rent. A. W. Van Winkle & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

For Rent.—Lake Champlain—Whallons Bay.—Six-room cottage, furnished; ice, wood, boat; $150 season; charming location. Mrs. E. W. Leaning, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23d St., 403-407 East—Two lofts, 75x100; also ground-floor space.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Light loft to let, 50x100, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 28th St. and 7th Av.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

STORE & BASEMENT, 55 DEY ST., 25x100. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles, steam boiler, elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th St.; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio, top light, steam heat, water, elevators, select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished front office, 835 Broadway; heat, light, attendance; rent, $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 Prince St. Light store and lofts with all improvements. Apply W. H. Buffett, 5-7 E. 42d. Tel. 4572 38th.

26 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Light Floors, New Building; Elevator; REASONABLE RENT. APPLY PREMISES.

2,482 2d Av., next to cor. 127th St. L Station.

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D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR 5TH AV.
Stores, floors, new building, elevator; rents $1,000 to $3,250.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

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Store, lofts, and offices; latest improvements. G. H. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

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Store and lofts, fireproof building. W. G. Figueron, 5 East 42d St.

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Two light lofts, 50x75 each, on second floor, with or without heat or power; Lincoln Av., corner East 132d St. Apply to James Montgomery & Son, Lincoln Av. and 135th St.

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Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

A 60-room house, with two stores, (suitable for hotel or boarding house,) situated on 43d St., 6th Av.; excellent location; to lease for some years; reasonable rent. Inquire Owner, 752 6th Av., clothing store.

GRAND LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND FOOD SHOW
at Grand Central Palace, lasting 16 days. Space for rent now. Write to Bureau of Information, P. O. Box 1,512, N. Y. City.

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BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone 1795 Madison Square.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, Cor. 65th St.
OFFICES AND FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station, and new subway.

FIFTH AV. LOFT.
To let for two years or more; a most desirable, modern loft; all conveniences; one of the best in neighborhood.
6,000 SQUARE FEET
Net space—We must move into larger quarters. Apply on premises or through your own broker.
91 AND 93 5TH AV.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY,
CORNER 30TH ST.
HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR,
$2,400.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Store, basement, and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, excellent light.
FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Top loft, 42x100; excellent light; steam heat, elevator, and power.
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Frank H. Simmons, Secretary,
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Entire Bldg. To Let May 1
Consisting of Store, Basement, Sub-Basement and 4 Lofts—Rent Reasonable.
LORD, DAY & L RD, 49 WALL ST.

Large and Spacious
OFFICES TO LET.
LOCATED IN
Mutual Life Building
GROUND FLOOR.
Immediate possession.
APPLY AT 66 LIBERTY STREET.

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Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. William E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof, and beautifully furnished, 60th St., corner of Columbus Av.
For families, bachelors, and transients appreciating refinement.
50 rooms, (detached,) bath.....$ 7 per week.
30 rooms, private bath.....$ 9 " "
25 suites, parlor, bedroom, bath...$14 " "
Parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath.....$21 " "
Transients, $1.50 per day, with private bath.
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
SEVILLA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!

I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

A country place, free and clear; will give equity in a new seven-story fireproof apartment house in payment.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

$50,000 to invest in small equities in cheap flats or tenements, Manhattan or Bronx. W. Box 199 Times Office.

Wanted—Flat property in Bronx; all descriptions; buyers waiting. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

Wanted—House or farm, Bergen Co., vicinity Hillsdale preferred; full particulars. Tenant, Box 132 Times.

Wanted—Farm, North, South, for unincumbered property, Orange, N. J. Thomas Monaghan, 76 William St.

Wanted—Bronx lot with building loan; near "L"; send particulars. Diamond, 13 East 125.

Owners, what have you for sale or exchange; quick transactions. Lowerre, 661 East 161st St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Farm, 180 acres, Central New York; fine buildings; fully stocked; free and clear; $14,000. Manhattan or Bronx property; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$15,000 equity in down-town business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm; central location. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Wanted—2-3 family house; exchange for Brooklyn private dwelling. Diamond, 13 East 125th.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

For our Spring list, now making up, furnished and unfurnished houses; all sections and rentals.
CONNFELT-CLARK CO.,
500 Fifth Av., (42d.) Tel., 2107—38th.

Have you a dwelling house you wish to let? Send me particulars and I will rent it for you. O. B. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bulk of Business Confined to Small Properties—Liberty Street Corner Transferred—Day's Dealings by Brokers—Lower East Side Parcels at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Real Estate Company 42 and 44 West Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story triple flats, each 25 by 90 by 100.

Hagan & Slevin have sold for Robert Davison to a client 320 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 26.3 by 100.

Abraham Joachim has sold for I. Schneitlacher to A. F. Silverstone and Sara M. Bernstein the five-story flat 155 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Moses R. Cherry has sold the three-story dwelling 244 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.5.

John R. Davidson has sold for John Harper the five-story tenement property with stores 25 by 100, 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll.

Herman Arns has sold the five-story brownstone flat 474 Ninth Avenue, 24.8 by 100, for the Darcy estate.

Mrs. Samuel Love has sold to a client of Edward J. Welch the property 142 West Twenty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, size 20.10 by 98.9.

Abe Kassel has sold the northwest corner of Rivington and Orchard Streets, a six-story building known as 78, 80, 82, and 84 Rivington Street.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deals.

W. J. Huston & Co. and Henry H. Otten have sold for Michael J. Dowd 1809 and 1,811 Amsterdam Avenue, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Max Marx has bought from William Watson, through Warren & Skillin, the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 27.10 by 100.

Hellner & Wolf have sold 1,409 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

T. A. Pentz is the buyer of the seventeen five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, sold in January by the Equitable Life Assurance Society through C. H. Froelich, and resold a few days ago by the same broker. Mr. Froelich reports that the price on the original transaction was $500,000, and on the resale $550,000.

Transfer of Liberty Street Corner.

The property 98 Liberty Street, southeast corner of Church Street, 26.2 by 54 by 25 by 13.11, was conveyed yesterday by Jefferson M. Levy to Alfred B. Dunn. Mr. Dunn has mortgaged the parcel to the trustees of the Princeton Theological Seminary for $83,000, due in six years and bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

Broadway Corner Leased.

De Selding Brothers have leased the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, in the Singer Building, to the New York Central Railroad for a term of years at an annual rental of $7,500.

The Charles F. Noyes Company reports the following leases of down-town buildings: 2, 4, and 6 Platt Street,

Voorhees to Emma E. Rumsey, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.
136TH ST, n s, 99.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x105; Sarah E. Johnston, individually and as executrix, and others to the Second National Bank of Jersey City, quitclaim ..... Nom.
136TH ST, n s, 149.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x105; the Second National Bank to Joseph Buellesbach and another 8,000
136TH ST, 240 West, 16.8x99.11; Teachers' Co-operative Building Loan Association to Emily C. Groden, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100
140TH ST, n s, 637.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Adam Moesch to Elizabeth Klein, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Samuel Green to Clementine M. Silverman and another, (mtg $16,000) ... Nom.
148TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 75x99.11; 148th St, n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Thomas G. Field, trustee, to William H. Malcolm 38,500
148TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 75x99.11; 148th St, n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; William H. Malcolm to Louis Lese, (mtg $33,850,) other consideration and 100
171ST ST, s s, at w s of Mill Brook, being 92.4 ft e of Webster Av, runs s 31x e 6x n 31.5x w 6; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Theodore Roehrs, all title, quitclaim 106
171ST ST, s s, 100.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25x106.2x25x104.4; Margaret Walz to Robert Graham 3,400

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 99 to 103; David Jacobowitz to Aaron Franklin, 2 years $9,300
BOSTON ROAD, 2,042; Martha E. Leonhauser to Charles Roland, 5 years, 3420 to 600
BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 178th St; William Bloodgood to Ferdinand Voight, 3 10-12 years 600
ELIZABETH ST, 259; Henry Pasinsky to Giovanni Macchiorella, 3 years 1,050
MARKET ST, 71 and 73; Morris Rose to Kalman Berger, 5 years 4,000
STANTON ST, 243 and 245; George Strauss to Lena Cohen and another, 5 years 6,900
WESTCHESTER AV, 711 to 715; Rosalia Lambart and others to George F. Moody from May 1, 1904, during life, party of first part 1,162
2D AV, 1,541; Jacob Ruppert to Frank Paternostro, 3 years 1,000
3D AV, 1,833; Morris Kannensohn to Conrad Ludwig, 5 years 516
3D AV, 1,831; Morris Kannensohn to Otto Kampmeier, 5 years 480
6TH AV, 462, s e corner of 28th St; Louis Buchler to John Wunderlich, 8 years ... 5,000
7TH AV, 327; Albert Power to Jack Blasberg and another, 3 years 2,400
7TH AV, 207; Nicholas Werner to Diedrich Huneke, 5 2-12 years 2,600
9TH AV, 472; Henry K. Keller to Edward Davis, 3 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDRIACCHIO, James G., to William Kehoe; 120th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year 2,000
BENJAMIN, Israel, to D. Irving Mead; Madison Av, s w corner of 128th St, 2 years 35,000
BORST, Henry R., to Philip Lautenschlager; 2d Av, 176, due June 8, 1907.. 12,000
BRODSKY, Chayle G., to Michael Gore; 1st Av, 1,140, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent 2,000
BUCHSBOUM, Aaron, to The Bank for Savings; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000
BUELLESBACH, Joseph, and another to the Second National Bank of Jersey City; 136th St, n s, 149.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 4,000
CIRRITO, Antonio, to Charles Rosenberg; 106th St, s s, 84 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years, 6 per cent 1,000
COHN, Louis, to Henry D. Carey; 114th St, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $6,300, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,200
CYGE, Simon, to Leopold Heidenheim (Heidenheimer) and another; Houston St, s w s, 42.11 ft n w of Columbia St, 5 years 8,500
DUNN, Alfred B., to the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J.; Liberty St, 98, s e corner of Trinity Place, 6 years 4½ per cent 83,000
FARUOLO, Charles R., and another to Horace Ingersoll Company 100
JAGER, Haiman, to Charles Thomsen 2,200
KANTOR, David E., to Peter Otten 3,000
KATZ, Jacob, and another to the State Bank 1
KLAHENMEYER, Veronica, to Charles Rosenberg 5,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 2 assignments 46,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Metropolitan Trust Company .. 16,000
LEVY, Samuel, to Sigmund Grabenheimer 10
MacDONELL, Allan G., to Edward V. Burton 1,000
MINSKY, Louis, to Harris Frank and another 1
MINSKY, Louis, to Simon Clug and another 1
MINSKY, Louis, to Archibald E. Isaacs .. 1
MURRAY, George W., to Ellsworth Eliot, Jr. 10,000
REMSEN, Charles, and another, executors, to Lawyers' Mortgage Company ... 70,000
ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Stuyvesant Bank 1
STOTHERS, John, to Mary A. Handes ... 1,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances Gosling, 2 assignments. 14,250
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany 50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company. 160,000
ZUCKER, Morris, to Clara W. Zucker, 2 assignments 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, to Sigmund Grabenheimer 1
BLAUVELT, Cornelius V. A., and others, executors, to the Nyack Hospital 1
CIPOLLA, Filomena, to Louis F. Kuntz.
CLARK, Samuel J., executor, to George V. N. Baldwin 2,023
DERAISMES, John A., to Catherine A. Stevens 20,098
EDDY, Laurence R., to Jonas H. Eddy and another 1
ELIOT, Ellsworth, Jr., to George W. Murray 10,000
EPSTEIN, David, and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 18,000
EWING, William B., to Annie H. Chadwick 1
FISHER, Maryon J., to John O. Hilliyer, trustee 3,534
FREEDMAN, Robert, to Morris Weinstein 1
INGERSOLL, Horace, and another to Horace Ingersoll Company 100
JAGER, Haiman, to Charles Thomsen 2,200
KANTOR, David E., to Peter Otten 3,000
KATZ, Jacob, and another to the State Bank 1
KLAHENMEYER, Veronica, to Charles Rosenberg 5,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Metropolitan Trust Company .. 16,000
LEVY, Samuel, to Sigmund Grabenheimer 10
MacDONELL, Allan G., to Edward V. Burton 1,000
MINSKY, Louis, to Harris Frank and another 1
MINSKY, Louis, to Simon Clug and another 1
MINSKY, Louis, to Archibald E. Isaacs .. 1
MURRAY, George W., to Ellsworth Eliot, Jr. 10,000
REMSEN, Charles, and another, executors, to Lawyers' Mortgage Company ... 70,000
ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Stuyvesant Bank 1
STOTHERS, John, to Mary A. Handes ... 1,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances Gosling, 2 assignments. 14,250
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany 50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company. 160,000
ZUCKER, Morris, to Clara W. Zucker, 2 assignments 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 166th St, s e corner, —x—; Davies & Thomas Company against John Doe, owner; Pole & Schwandtner, contractors $253
CROTONA AV, w s, 154.8 ft s of 182d St, 25.11x100; Bartelstone Brothers against Sophie Knepper, owner and contractor; Knepper & Co., contractors 34
PIKE ST, 13 and 15; Stone Recomposition Company against Congregation Kalvarier Sons of Israel, owners; Louis Gordon, contractor 1,828
THOMPSON ST, 228; Walsh & Wertheim against Edward M. Berrien, trustee, owner; Berrien & Halsey, contractors ... 110
1ST AV and 15th St, s e corner, 25x100; Mock & Co. against Peter Butterly, owner; Harry P. Doyle, contractor 4,400
3D AV, 319; Hull Griffin & Co. against Thomas Mook, owner; J. A. Johnson, contractor 109
42D ST, 571½ and 59 West; Davies & Thomas Company against Allison Realty Company, owner; Pole & Schwandtner, contractors 6,494
46TH ST, 348 West; Hyman Bloch against Rachel F. Howard and Mary Harper, owners and contractors 115
83D ST, 302 West; William H. Belford against Arthur S. Cox, owner; George W. Person, contractor 22
83D ST, 302 West; William F. Allen against Arthur S. Cox, owner; George W. Person, contractor 90
98TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, —x—; Roebling Construction Company against William H. Beard, owner and contractor 771
107TH ST, 63 West; H. Rabbe & Sons against Fannie Spring and another, owners; Joseph C. Hesser, contractor. ... 144
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
ELIZABETH ST, 233 and 235; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager loan to Rocco M. Marasco 20,000
167TH ST, n s, 167.8 ft w of 3d Av, 68.8x02; Samuel A. Everitt loans to Inter-River Realty and Construction Company. 7,500
74TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x75.6x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager loan to Sigfried Wiltner. 15,000
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 169th St, 21x100; John Hurden, Jr., on Charles F. R. Zuern, to James C. Forbes ... 1,050

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

ESSEX ST, 71; Isidor Sinkovitz against Samuel Pollock and another, Dec. 28, 1903 ..... $400

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 332, City of New York against Clarkson Clothier; 66 East 8th St, City of New York against Louis A. Cuneo; 449 West 16th St, City of New York against Patrick T. Canavan; Broadway and 55th St, s e corner, City of New York against Nathaniel F. Clark; 320 and 322 East 95th St, City of New York against Central Spar Verein Company, 5 actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
PARK AV, 1,648; Solomon Klein against Henry Newman, (action to cancel contract, &c.;) attorneys, Phillips & Samuels.
STANTON ST, 78, City of New York against Babetti Adler; Norfolk St, 91, same against Annie Brown; Bleecker St, 324, same against Oliver H. P. Archer; Thompson St, 89, same against Arthur M. Bullower; 3d Av, 3,804, same against Mary Cunningham; 14th St, 344 West, same against Jacob Binder and another; 3d Av, 574, same against William J. Byrnes; 47th St, 339 East, same against Elizabeth J. Cuttie; 8th Av, 110, same against Richard E. Carpenter; 114th St, 302 West, same against Edward H. Beck; 10th Av, 245, same against James Brooks; 98th St, 212 East, same against Henry K. Bogert; 121st St, 439 East, same against Christian Biersack; 107th St, 322 East, same against Maria F. Caponigri; 28th St, 142 West, same against Amy H. Coleman; 52d St, 430 West, same against Arthur E. Chapman;; 29th St, 230 West, same against Ninfa G. Capace; 127th St, 208 East, same against Candace S. Coffin; 75th St, 111 East, same against Solomon Feinan; 3d Av, 1,836, same against Minna Lustig; 26th St, 573 West, same against Julia A. Moore; 4th St, 153 East, same against Helen R. Roosevelt; Goerck St, 105, same against Rebecca Ronder; 122d St, 170 East, same against Otto Renner and another; 120th St, 235 East, same against Samuel W. Rawers; 97th St, 170, same against Harris Cohen and another; 48th St, 325 East, same against Jacob Damm; 27 actions, (violations of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
ST. NICHOLAS AV and 128th St, s e corner, 25.3x86.6x irregular; David Stevenson against James McGeahan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. J. Farrell.
VERMILYEA AV, s s, 150 ft w of Emereon St, 25x150; Thomas S. Walker against Maria Carroll and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.
27TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 38.6x98.9, and 27th St, n s, 163.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.6x98.9; Frederick G. Potter against Argyle Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.
5th Av, runs s 98.9x w 72x n 98.9x e 72; Henry G. Bamman against Hugh J. Lawlor and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Oppenheimer.
54TH ST, n s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 30x100.5; John J. Schmitt against Rosamond Herter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster, Hotaling & Klenke.
93D ST, 171 West; May H. Appleby against James E. Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.
97TH ST, 315 to 325 East; John S. Lyle against the People's Co-operative Ice Company and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.
122D ST, 210 East; Friederick Weber against Louis S. Barnard, (specific performance;) attorney, F. Herwig.
124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Ulysses G. Wilson against William F. Wilson and another, (partition;) attorneys, Appell & Tompkins.
126TH ST, s s, 84 ft w of 8th Av, 25.6x75; Jonas Weil and another against Ulrike Bauer, (specific performance;) attorneys, Galiert & Heller.
129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Henry Nobel against Ford C. Woodward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—535—George W. Beavers, appellant, vs William Henkel, United States Marshal.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.
372—Henry O. Houghton, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, and 373—Bates vs Guild Company, appellant, vs. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellants.
The day call for Friday will be 481, 273, 177, 178, 181, 182 (and 183), 185, 188, 189 (and 190), and 191.

Calendars for Friday, March 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.
195—In re Marina Dry Dock Co
160—Fulford vs The King Gruffydd
200—In re Riggs Rest.
202—In re Gilman
198—Dubois vs Mayor, &c
165—Werckmeister vs Amer Litho Co
263—Barker vs Pullman Co
204—Russia Cement Co vs Frauenhar
205—Haebler vs Rogers
206—In re Edelman

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Consol Retail Booksellers vs Ward
2—Hinkle vs Post
3—Daimler Mfg Co vs Wormser
4—Norris vs Schwab
5—Burke vs Beatty
6—Lorain Steel Co vs White Mfg Co
7—Crane Co vs Guanica Central
8—Nielsen vs Oceanic Steam Nav Co
9—Bryant Elec Co vs Jones
10—Mechanical Rubber Co vs Earle
11—Same vs Rudd
12—Same vs Earle
13—Tyng vs Haff
14—Hubges vs Belasco
Cases noticed.
15—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Stevens
16—Edison Phono Co vs Switky
17—Thromp vs William Temp & Sons
18—Bailly vs Domestic Mfg Co
19—Brennen vs Met St Ry Co
20—Edison Phono Co vs Switky
21—Mackey vs Holt
22—Thompson vs Walsh
23—Kresby & Mattison Co vs Cary Mfg Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. General calendar.
243—Lansdordt vs Olds
293—Nolan vs Seelig
276—Beves vs McMillian
284—Alvia vs Man Ry
285—Same vs same
296—Costello vs Central R R of N J
222—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
237—Landi vs L I R R
283—Gregi vs Hearst
305—Norton vs Shields
165—Rady vs Penn R R
170—Mattlage vs German Am Ins Co
185—Swortfinger vs Penn R R Co
190—Brown vs Scott
191—Holz vs Met St Ry Co
199—Canda vs American Steel Foundry Co
200—Haven vs Beach
216—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R Co
218—Schmidt vs McCullough
249—Chalmers vs Met St Ry Co
275—German vs same
278—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R Co
279—Same vs same
118—Farrell vs Erie R R Co
153—Fromirs vs Amer Ice Co
248—Glider vs Met St Ry Co
125—Aronson vs American Ice Co
68—Carlas vs Armour & Co
146—Hooley vs Higgins
202—Peterson vs Arrow Line
233—Hollander vs Kittenban
173—Bellamy vs Met St Ry Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
79—Weller vs Launch, Woodruff vs Launch
111—M & C D & W Co vs Scow P L Bleakley
118—City of N Y vs N Y & E R Ferry Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, March 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—People, &c, vs Carucci
2—Same vs Martin
3—Lyon vs Van de Carr
4—In re 96th St Library site
5—Bradley vs City of New York
6—Frank vs Board of Education
7—Same vs same
8—Simpson vs City of New York
9—Kirkpatrick vs Cantor
10—Ely vs Grout
11—Cohn vs Polstein
12—Banker vs Schade
13—Sheshan vs Erbe
14—Perse vs Grau
15—McLaughlin vs O'Rourke
16—In re Wilkinson
17—Stearns vs Shepard & Morse Lumber Co
18—Coolidge vs Amer Reality Co
19—In re Backus
20—Witmark vs Tams
21—Suse vs Met St Ry Co
22—Eustis vs St Louis Stamping Co
23—Donovan vs Cantor
24—Amer Audit Co vs Indus Fed of Am
25—In re Brush
26—Taylor vs McLean
Non-enumerated motions
1—Atlantic Tel Co vs Monroe
2—Ferguson vs Rabinowitz
3—Arthur vs Sire
4—Collard vs Beach
5—Amer Audit Co vs Indus Fed of Amer
6—A & S Henry & Co vs Talcott
7—In re Elm St
8—Durandell vs Wells
10—Jarvis vs Am Forcite Powder Co
13—Rhode vs Crulkshank
14—Barnard College vs Wells
15—Hoadly vs Leopold
16—Weber vs Weber
17—Viner vs James
19—Smith vs Herter
21—Masonic Hall Fund vs Wells
22—F. P. Bhumgard Co vs Wells
24—Ballos vs Allinger
25—Quanchi vs same
26—Gen Elec Co vs Sire
27—Gershenson vs Shelkowitz

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Greenberg
2—Same
3—Same
4—Same
5—Same
6—Same
7—O J Guds Co vs Ledwith
8—Valadier vs Valadier
9—In re Mt Morris Bk
10—In re Chisholm St
11—Parish vs Parish
12—Perry vs Perry
13—Knauer vs Knauer
14—Gibson vs McMullkin
15—Possehl vs Day
16—Kenealy vs Kenealy
17—In re Walton Av
18—Rialta vs Shelton
19—David Bslasco Co vs Klaw
20—Same vs same
21—In re Goldfiam
22—In re Riverside Drv
23—In re E 182d St
24—In re E 182d St
25—In re E 182d St
26—In re E 175th St
27—In re Hughes Av
28—Helibrun vs Schwab
29—Boysen vs Boysen
30—Same vs same
31—Levien vs Met Aluminum Mfg Co
32—Shaw vs Edwards
33—Blodgett vs Grout
34—In re Von Ramdohr
35—Fitzpatrick vs Fitzpatrick
36—Neckeles vs I O B A
37—Von Pusch vs Von Pusch
38—Rouss vs Meagher
39—Haight vs Haight & Freese Co
40—Diskin vs Diskin
41—First Nat Bank vs Kopple
42—Burdack vs Burdack
43—Brown vs Coleman
44—In re Stein
45—Wrest vs Friedman
46—Germania Life Ins Co vs Herskovitz
47—Williams vs Buckley
48—Man Tran Co vs Sheldon
49—Legal, &c, Union
50—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
51—Same vs same, (in re Collins)
52—McDermott vs Int St Ry Co
53—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
54—In re Riverside Park
55—People, &c vs Roberts
56—Weinpahl vs May
57—Cohn vs Berman
58—Batson vs Batson
59—Same vs same
60—In re Mortimer Elec Co
61—McCandless vs Zabriskie
62—Zipf vs Zipf
63—Leonard vs Leonard
64—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Carey)
65—Same (in re Bank St)
66—Collins vs Ahearn
67—Muirheid vs Hollander

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. General calendar.
3514—Fischer vs Lund
3588—Hauptmann vs Hauptmann
3756—Hummell vs Burry
3787—Ogle vs Meehan
4065—Breck vs Scharf
3771—Rousseau vs Rousseau
3422—Spaulpagh vs Feehan
3183—Miller vs City of New York
3569—Fitz vs Bloom
2142—Welde vs N Y & H R R R Co
2078—Hall vs same
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4,065.
4044—Waldreau vs Waldreau
3485—Burrell vs Burrell
624—Feathers vs City of New York
2981—Ehrenhous vs Levy
3749—Wilcox vs Equit Life Assur Society
1565—Grob vs Oussani
3417—Berafeld vs Emsley Land Co
592—Schefer vs Ablowich
3850—Remsen vs Lyams
3848—Wolf vs Whitmore

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned to Monday, March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Alexander Vachon

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Inquest, 14663—Curtis & Von Bermuth Mfg Co vs Wentz
12734—Kaufman vs Rosenshine
13645—Cook vs Weir
14785—Meyer vs Stire
14800—Merc Nat Bank vs Benoit

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV, VI., and VII. for trial.
3954—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
5001—Smith vs Met St Ry
5137—Hollander vs same
5304—Kessler vs Man Ry
5447½—Miranda vs same
5501—Silberman vs same
14254—Kreiling vs Inter St Ry Co
4370—Raynor vs Met St Ry Co
5017—Kraus vs Williams
5022—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
5054—Reems vs same
5055—Same vs same
5135—Twohy vs Twohy
5171—Gaffney vs Met St Ry Co
5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker
5242—Straub vs Met St Ry Co
5243—Goulding vs same
5250—Blanchard vs same
5267—Scott vs same
5269—Oakley vs same
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5,818.
5271—Conroy vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5256—Boland vs Met St Ry Co
5284—Harmon vs same
5286—Eichner vs same
5293—Coyle vs same
5028—McFadden vs same
4976—Rush vs same
5285—Rappaport vs same
5311—Castellano vs same
5314—Snyder vs same
5321—Fox vs N Y C & H R R Co
5337—Meagher vs Met St Ry Co
5343—Conkling vs same
5346—Holzman vs same
5351—Burns vs same
4221—Mayer vs same
4811—Fixman vs Toplitz
5208—Lecomere vs Met St Ry Co
5309—Tomb vs same
5361—Dollard vs same
5362—Hoelster vs same
5386—Genshorn vs same
5388—Algie vs same
5395—Berkowitz vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opened at 10 A. M. Case on.
2424—McKeon vs Int St Ry Co
1563—Walsh vs Heuer
2354—Bornfeld vs I O B A
2374—Feeney vs Williams
2380—Milsner vs Int St Ry Co
2420—Meyerson vs Levy
2358—Coyle vs Miner
2405—Cohen vs Man Ry Co
2561—Murray vs Frugone
2347—Hobbs vs Catre-vas
14254—Kreiling vs Inter St Ry Co
4370—Raynor vs Met St Ry Co
5017—Kraus vs Williams
5022—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
5054—Reems vs same
5055—Same vs same
5135—Twohy vs Twohy
5171—Gaffney vs Met St Ry Co
5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker
5242—Straub vs Met St Ry Co
5243—Goulding vs same
5250—Blanchard vs same
5267—Scott vs same
5269—Oakley vs same
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5,818.
2655—Decker vs States
6985—Thedford vs Kelly
7203—McCollum vs Austing
7242—Rosen vs Lacov
6942—A B Clark Co vs Borchardt

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2435—Koester vs Int St Ry Co
1286—Cogiatta vs Met St Ry
2455—Kurschowitz vs Epstein
2443—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co
7077½—Eilner vs Priestley
1072—Lowel vs Met St Ry Co
905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1555—Hasleton vs Int St Ry Co
1541—Crocker Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev Supply Co
1800—Union Stecher vs I O F S I
6950—Blass vs Ploch
2433—Winn vs Empire Life Ins Co
6183½—Steinberg vs Schlessinger
2458—Rubino vs Levy
2459—Goldberg vs Levy
1221—Lamm vs Met St Ry Co
1800—Wolf vs Rothermel

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2187—McKeage vs Int St Ry
1064—Leitner vs Met St Ry
1421—Rasb vs German-Am Ins Co
2170—Schneep vs Int St Ry
1159—Garduhn vs Union Ry
2101—Simonoff vs Fox
2132—Schulich vs Katz
1232—Silverman vs Schwarz
969—Klingenstein vs Beisinger
1743—Maloof vs Zini
2257—Davis vs Byrne
2608—Orchard Stables vs Int St Ry Co
2609—Schwarz vs Bord Cond Milk Co
2610—Kirkwood vs Charlier
2611—Hildreth vs Rossiter
2612—Eisenberg vs Cohen
2613—Humphrey vs Int St Ry Co
2614—Peterton vs same
2615—Wilkens vs Union Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned to March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.
4168—Riordan vs Amer Tobacco Co
5202—Teseltone vs Schmidt
5545—Hart vs Spellman
5590—Morrison vs Michaels
5128—Wesp vs Union Ry Co
5229—Bandine vs same
5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Gerber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague
5297—Perry vs Bates
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
14382—Campbell vs Emslie
5344—Greenberger vs D D, E B & B R R Co
5405—Flood vs 3d Av R R Co
5411—Corn Ex Bank vs Wolf
5439—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c, Co
5452—Stern vs City of New York
5479—Fay vs Wirth
5490—Abbott-Gamble Con Co vs N Y Penn Brick Co
3150—Fogel vs St Mary's Lit & D Assn
4773—King vs City of New York
1611—McGuire vs Wells-Fargo & Co
13072—City of N Y vs Smith
5140—Mendelson & Finkel Umbrella F Co vs Winter & Ball Mfg Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Mary Grant
2—Linda F Ely
3—Louis Fisher
4—Chaim L Grunberg
5—Chaim L Grunberg
6—George P Bardes
7—Isabella B Rose
8—Alex McKenzie
9—Ellen A Wilkinson
10—Abraham Schlessinger
11—Bertha Honey or Honig
12—Clarence M Chauncey
13—Joseph Kalish
14—Molly Peyser
15—Carl A L Stephani
16—Mary Elstrup
17—Peter Rosentreter
18—Thomas G Rigney
19—Henry Schile
20—Sarah Dickinson
21—Lydia W A Tillson
22—Winfield S Tillson
23—Anna Peabody
24—Bartlett S Marshall
25—Bartlett S Marshall
26—Julius B Kahn
27—Herman Spoehrer
28—Esther Baum
29—Margaret Crane
30—Lucy C Delghan
31—Juliet A Kemp
32—Harriet Ann Marsh
33—Joseph Colgate
34—Thomas G Rigney
35—Georges Marchand
36—Martha Hughes
37—Mary E or Ellen Sheridan
38—Joseph Corbit
39—Theodora M Storm
40—Cornelia B De Peyster
41—Henry Muller
42—Joseph Fischer
43—Eleanora Fischer
44—Michael Lynch
Wills for probate At 10:30 A M
Peter D Pinke
Valentine Guest
Jacob Berenson
William Ryan
Eleanor Brislin
Catherine McEwen
Thsodore J Witts
John F Willis
At 11 A M
Thomas P Hardy
At 2:30 P M
Anders Sjorgen
Margaret O'Donohue
Wm J Fields
Harriett S Penny
George Fischer
Josephine Oberhauser

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2435—Koester vs Int St Ry Co
1286—Cogiatta vs Met St Ry
2455—Kurschowitz vs Epstein
2443—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co
7077½—Eilner vs Priestley
1072—Lowel vs Met St Ry Co
905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1555—Hasleton vs Int St Ry Co
1541—Crocker Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev Supply Co
1800—Union Stecher vs I O F S I
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2433—Winn vs Empire Life Ins Co
6183½—Steinberg vs Schlessinger
2458—Rubino vs Levy
2459—Goldberg vs Levy
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1064—Leitner vs Met St Ry
1421—Rasb vs German-Am Ins Co
2170—Schneep vs Int St Ry
1159—Garduhn vs Union Ry
2101—Simonoff vs Fox
2132—Schulich vs Katz
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CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned to March 14.

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5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Gerber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague
5297—Perry vs Bates
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
14382—Campbell vs Emslie
5344—Greenberger vs D D, E B & B R R Co

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On 8th Av. car, between 98th and 59th St. crosstown, or 2d Av. to 18th St., gold locket, Masonic emblem and initials "J. H. M."; no questions asked; reward. Return to J. H. Meyer, 340 East 18th St.

LOST.—A lady's gold watch; monogram S. K.; closed case; somewhere between 59th St. and Madison Av. and 329 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, March 8; liberal reward. Epstein Bros., 329 Broadway.

LOST—Brown leather wallet containing order blanks and papers which are useless to any one but owner. Kindly return to A. Sokras, 129 West 125th St.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bank book No. 466,473 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Ladies' open faced gold watch, initials E. C. S., on Broadway, between 69th and 75th Sts. Reward if returned to 228 West 75th St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Turquoise Brooch, surrounded with diamonds; liberal reward. Room 707, 3 West 29th St.

LOST.—Elk badge, set with diamonds, on or about Friday, Feb. 26, 1904; reward, $10. Mrs. Cohen, 629 6th Av.

LOST—Scotch Collie Dog; $20 reward will be paid for his return to J. M. Delaney & Co., 304 Hudson St.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, between 23d-20th Sts., 6th Av. and Broadway, a lady's gold brooch, with three pearls. Return to 14 East 75th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

215T. 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home table; off Broadway, accessible; reasonable.

186TH ST., 694 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,264 Lexington Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 993.—Large sunny room, nicely furnished; running water; bath; heated; with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Small private family spending Summer in their bungalow, on the coast of Maine, would take one or two gentlemen or ladies to board; cool climate; fishing, private pier, boats, with quiet, attractive home comforts; references required and furnished. For personal interview address F Box 158 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements; All information will be treated confidentially.

215T. 246 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; also nice large and small rooms.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

118TH ST., 15 WEST.—Nicely furnished, heated rooms; good home cooking; in German family. Weinstein.

184TH ST., 403 EAST, Near Jerome Av.—One or two large connecting rooms; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 73, NEAR 26TH ST.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove; bath, telephone; convenience.

LEXINGTON AV., 786, 61ST ST.—Doctor's office and parlor; has been occupied by prominent dentist for six years; references required.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

GOOD SALESWOMEN.—Those experienced in various departments can secure immediate positions on our contingent list, and opportunity of securing the first steady opening in the departments that suit them best; also would be glad to talk to those who are looking for openings in the Spring in any of our various departments. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th Street entrance, before 9:30 A. M.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

GRAPHOPHONE TRANSCRIBERS. — Several thoroughly experienced graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having a knowledge of stenography preferred; none but experienced operators need apply. Commercial Graphophone Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 9% Chambers St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; small family. Mrs. Joseph, 157 West 110th St.

MILLINERY SHOWROOM. — HIGH-CLASS SALESWOMEN.—Exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom; also good saleswomen wanted in the untrimmed millinery salesroom. Apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

TYPEWRITER as copyist; young girl wanted for permanent position; stenography not necessary; salary, $6. 150 Nassau St., office 1,757.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer and typewriter, who also understands double entry bookkeeping, and who is willing to go to Newport, R. I., to work; salary, $10 a week. Address W. H. B., 238 Broadway.

WANTED — Stenographer, very competent and genteel appearance, for up-town office; possible opportunity to go to St. Louis Exposition; position permanent; good salary. Jupp & Schofield, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—A male Spanish and English stenographer; must be able to take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary, $18 a week. Address W. H. H., 238 Broadway.

WANTED—A1 OPERATORS, TUCKERS, FINISHERS, HAND SEWERS ON SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN & CO., 21 WAVERLEY PLACE.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and bookkeeper; must be competent and have good references. Apply to Mrs. Field, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Girl (17) to inspect hosiery; steady position; references required. Andrews-Rosenwald Co., 253 Church St.

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

WANTED—Typewriter only; no stenography necessary; simple copyist; $5-$6. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—60 female operators this morning. Oliver Typewriter Co., 391 Broadway.

Males.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, SILK AND DRESS GOODS AND MEN'S CLOTHING.—Men of good appearance and marked ability only apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

WANTED—For Mount Sinai Hospital, one Assistant Superintendent, one head nurse for the private pavilion, one head nurse for the operating service. Apply to Mrs. M. F. Dean, Superintendent of Nurses, 149 East 67th St.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer who speaks and translates English and German rapidly; salary, $125 per month. Apply at once, ground floor, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer at once; fair salary to commence with; A1 reference required; advancement if competent. Apply 391 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man to operate Remington typewriter; nominal salary; good chance for advancement. Address A. McN., Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced Japanese butler; highly recommended. Call between 3 and 5 Friday and Saturday, 323 Riverside Drive.

WANTED—Stenographer for newspaper office; must be thoroughly competent. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Stenographer; must have experience in wide-guage operating. 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer for commission house. 391 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

4c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

COOK, BAKER.—By middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alvlene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 27 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235, Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and Smith Premier operator desires permanent position; ten years' experience, law and mercantile work; A1 references; salary, $18. R. A. C., 265 22d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; several years' experience; quick and accurate; can also take dictation in French or Italian; first-class references. M. F., 447 40th St., Brooklyn.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.
Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A young man, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. Address Box H, 125 Times Office.

BANK CLERK.—Extra work of any kind; expert linguist and translator. Bruell, 49 St. Mark's Place, city.

CARETAKER.—A respectable couple would like to take charge of private house for family going abroad; highest references. J. R., 1,364 Broadway.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 162 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; city, country; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; personal references last employers. Wall, 428 3d Av., two flights, rear.

ELECTRICAL.—With a large contracting firm by an American; age twenty; good personality; mechanical inclination; security; A1 indorsement. Future, Box 10, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER.—As engineer in large apartment house or hotel; experienced; family consists of man and wife; references furnished. Apply Engineer, 360 West 58th St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; married; life experience in greenhouses and outdoors; has 13 years' reference from last place. Address R., 159 Hickory St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 36th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young man, 20 years of age, with two years' experience in stenographic and typewriter work; has good knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to start, $12 per week. J. C. Gerdes, 94th St. and Gelston Av., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER.—By young man; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Young man in business office desires employment evenings; excellent penman; refined tastes, well educated, and adaptable to any circumstances; best references. I., Box 110 Times.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (50c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-316 Sixth Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other original productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces of oak and walnut, taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, brick-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

SUBWAY TO CONNECT BRIDGES MAY BE BUILT

Rapid Transit Committee Likely to Reject Elevated Road Plan.

BEST'S SCHEME TOO COSTLY

August Belmont Makes an Offer in Connection with the Proposition for an Elevated Structure.

Although no formal action was taken yesterday, the members of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission, at a meeting held at the board room, practically decided to reject Commissioner Best's plan for an elevated railroad to connect the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Manhattan Bridges. The Parsons plan for a four-track subway for the connection was favored, principally because of its comparatively low cost, when considered with the cost of private property that would be used under the Best plan.

When the committee met for the purpose of considering the two plans, the letter of Chief Engineer O. F. Nichols of the Bridge Department was read. This presented the arguments of the plan outlined by Commissioner Best, and also gave the cost of the enterprise, figured at $12,500,000 for the entire proposition, including the connection through Delancey Street. Controller Grout opposed the plan as soon as Mr. Nichols's letter was read, on the ground that Mr. Nichols's figures for the cost of the private property to be used were far too low.

"Men in the Finance Department have been going over this matter thoroughly in the last week," declared the Controller, "and they assure me that the net cost of the real estate that would have to be taken over under this plan would be $11,000,000 instead of $2,000,000, as Mr. Nichols figures. Then, instead of figuring on 4½ per cent. return from the operating lease, we should figure on 6 per cent. to make provision for what we would lose in taxable property taken over. This would bring the net cost of the extension to Delancey Street at $8,500,000, instead of at $3,500,000. In addition, Mr. Nichols proposes to go through streets with an elevated road, and there never has been a case where such a move had been made that damages were not claimed by abutting property owners, and these damages always have been paid. That would mean $1,500,000 more to be added. Taxes will be lost to the city. As to the terminal building as proposed at the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza, that is not at all practicable. The first floor of the building would have to be fifty feet from the street level in order to get above the elevated and bridge tracks. The Tax Department and other departments which have to look after a large proportion of the public, could not have offices in such a building."

Mr. Parsons presented his estimate of the subway connection, which he declared could be built for $4,500,000, and be completed in two and a half years. August Belmont then presented an offer in writing to carry out a large proportion of the Best plan to good advantage to the city. Mr. Belmont, in his letter, said:

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company herewith submits plans for the building of an elevated structure connecting with the Williamsburg Bridge at Clinton and Delancey Streets, continuing through widened Delancey Street to Bowery, and thence through private property to Elm Street, with stations connecting the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines and the subway at Elm Street.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company will agree to operate the bridge from the plaza in Williamsburg to the Elm Street station, and also the connecting loop between the present Brooklyn Bridge and the new Williamsburg Bridge as outlined in Mr. Best's plan, with such modifications and changes as would be deemed necessary.

This company will agree to operate this proposed connection for a fare of 5 cents, with free transfers at all elevated and subway connections, and will also operate a special service for bridge travel alone for the same fare as now charged on the Brooklyn Bridge, viz.: 3 cents for one ticket and 5 cents for two.

If the Rapid Transit Commission will secure the proper authority from the Legislature for a crossing of Broadway, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will operate for the same fare an extension of the elevated structure passing through Elm Street, south into Canal Street, and west through Canal Street, connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines and any proposed extension of the present Interborough lines on the west side, and will operate this extension also for a fare of 5 cents and transfer, free of additional fare, to all the elevated and subway lines operated by the Interborough Company.

After the Belmont letter had been read the board went into executive session. Mayor McClellan indicated that he stood willing to give way on the elevated road plan, because of its expense, if immediate consideration were given to another plan and action taken at once. He demanded to know how soon the Parsons subway plan could be taken up, and President Orr, with the other Commissioners, assured him they were willing to work night and day to give relief to the bridge congestion. Mr. Parsons said plans could be furnished in a few days and that work could be begun within a few weeks, as it would not be necessary to get further legislation to carry out the plan, the expense being but $4,500,000, while there still is about $6,000,000 margin left to the commission for subway work under the original fifty-million-dollar limit imposed by the Legislature.

It was decided to take the matter up early next week, when it is hoped that a definite plan of action may be decided upon.

SMASHED SHIP TO SAVE MAN.

Ready Drowned After All — Plymouth Out of Commission.

In an effort to save a man who had fallen overboard from being carried to death beneath the paddle wheels of the steamboat Plymouth, on Wednesday afternoon, Capt. Vibber backed his vessel into the pier, so badly damaging her that she had to be withdrawn from the Fall River service. The man, Thomas Ready, a dock laborer, was lost, and his body when recovered was taken in charge by the Coroner.

On the Plymouth's last run down to this city from Fall River, which began last Saturday night, she ran into a heavy field of ice, in which her port paddle wheel was damaged. Several times on the run down she had to stop to make repairs, and on reaching here went to the ship repairing yards at Hoboken. The repairs were completed on Wednesday at noon, and Capt. Vibber brought his vessel back to this side of the river. The Plymouth was working into her berth at the foot of Murray Street, and Ready had hold of one of the shore lines, which he was about to place over a bit. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell overboard. The tide was running out very strong, and the man was being carried out of the dock and directly toward the revolving wheels of the steamboat. The Captain backed at full speed and went into the pier. Ready went down, and a few minutes later some of the other men on the pier recovered his body.

GRAND DUKE'S AMERICAN WEEK

Frederick August of Oldenburg Wants to See Niagara—That's All.

On the passenger list of the North German Lloyd liner Koenigin Luise, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, was the name Comte Lensahn. Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line and Baron von Plattenburg were at the pier to meet the traveler, who, they said, was the Grand Duke Frederick August of Oldenburg. The name under which he is traveling is one of his various lesser titles.

The Grand Duke confessed that he had been trying to hide his identity. "Some of the American tourists in Europe have told me time and again," he said, "of the wonderful beauties of Niagara Falls in Winter, so I determined to come over and take a look at them. I shall return home by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. when she sails next Tuesday."

The Grand Duke had fourteen trunks and several valises with him.

WATCHMAN WAS TRUSTED.

Might Have Taken All, Says Optician Meyrowitz, Whom He Robbed.

Regarding the theft of optical goods from his store at 104 East Twenty-third Street by Night Watchman William J. Cooper, Emil B. Meyrowitz said yesterday that he considered himself particularly fortunate in getting back $20,000 worth of stock. In explaining how the man could get away with such a large amount of optical goods without discovery Mr. Meyrowitz said:

"Cooper was absolutely trusted. He was in possession of the store on Sunday. He could have backed up a truck and carried off all he chose without interference. His plan seems to have been, however, and he says that it is so, to fill a satchel with gold frames and lenses which he would take from the wholesale department. It seems that it never occurred to him to melt the gold which would have netted him not less than $6,000.

SAYS WOMAN WANTS RANSOM.

Peter Heinleim Says That He Must Pay $50 to Get Niece.

Alleging that the girl is held for a "ransom," Peter J. Heinleim, an employe in the County Clerk's office, yesterday began habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court, to obtain the custody of his niece, Mary Anges Heinleim, who is ten years old. In his petition Mr. Heinleim states that by the will of John M. Heinleim he was appointed sole executor of the will and guardian of the testator's two children, one a boy of fifteen years old and the other the girl Agnes. He alleges that the child is now unlawfully detained by Mrs. Emmelie Keritz of 801 First Avenue, and that she "refuses to permit her to leave her residence and return to your petitioner's custody unless a ransom of $50 for alleged board be paid to her."

Justice O'Gorman granted a writ of habeas corpus directing Mrs. Keritz to produce the girl in court to-morrow morning.

FRANK VS. POPE AND JOHN DOE.

Suit to Get St. Patrick's Cathedral Discontinued.

The suit begun in the Supreme Court in this county by Monroe Frank of 155 East Forty-second Street to compel Pope Leo XIII. to surrender St. Patrick's Cathedral and the property on which it stands over to the United States Government, has been withdrawn for lack of prosecution.

Frank brought the action against "Leo XIII., the person calling himself the only visible earthly representative of the Infinite Power of the Universe, and John Doe, a person whose real name is unknown to the plaintiff." The summons and complaint were never served on Pope Leo, who died July 20 last, and no proceedings were taken since to revive the action against his legal representatives or successor.

In the complaint, which was dated "Aug. 25, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh year of American Independence," Frank set forth that the defendants were in possession of the cathedral property, which was really the property of the United States, and that they were wasting it.

ANOTHER LORENZ CURE.

Newark Girl Walks After Operation Nine Months Ago.

Nine-year-old Ellen O'Connor, who was given the Lorenz treatment for congenital hip disease nine months ago in Newark, has been freed from the plaster cast which had incased her leg ever since. After the cast had been removed yesterday the girl walked across the room in the Home for Crippled Children without apparent effort.

The leg was still stiff, but Drs. Sidney Twinch and Dexter Ashley of New York, who had been treating the girl, said the stiffness was due to the lack of exercise. They were pleased with the socket that had formed, and declared that she would be sent home to her mother entirely cured after she had had about two months' exercise in the gymnasium.

W. E. Dodge's Mother Left $1,832,128.

Appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge, who died March 15, 1903, and who was the mother of the late William E. Dodge, shows that she left personal property worth $1,832,128. Deductions from this left the net personal estate $1,796,469. She held a great deal of stock, the largest item in the list being 6,632 shares common stock of the Lackawanna Steel Company, $630,040. The report of the Appraiser indicates that at the time of their mother's death five of the sons owed her money, as follows: Charles C. Dodge, $162,015; Norman W., $80,520; George E., $57,544; Anson G. P., $5,098, and the estate of Arthur M., $244,155. The other sons surviving are William E. and David Stewart Dodge, who are the executors of the will.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

METROPOLITAN SUBWAY HAS MANY SUPPORTERS

Various Organizations Urge the Granting of the Franchise.

BRONX RESIDENTS OPPOSE IT

Tell Rapid Transit Board They Want a Tunnel Through Their Borough—South Brooklyn's Appeal.

General plans for extension of the rapid transit subway were considered by the Rapid Transit Commission at a public hearing held yesterday afternoon in the board rooms, at 320 Broadway. The rival applications of the Metropolitan and Belmont interests for subway franchises occupied the bulk of the time, but several South Brooklyn people also were heard and sought to have the commission consider an extension in their direction.

On the main proposition for a new subway line in Manhattan, the only opposition came from the Bronx, the residents there objecting to the Manhattan plan because it contemplates a terminal at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, while the Bronx residents desire to have any new extension continue right through the Bronx Borough.

Ex-Park Commissioner Young of Brooklyn was the first speaker, requesting that the Brooklyn tunnel be extended to Prospect Park. He was informed that at a recent meeting of the board this extension had been ordered to the Willink Avenue entrance to the park, where it would connect with the Coney Island Railroad.

Speaking for the West Side Rapid Transit Committee, ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott said that the organization which he represented favored strongly the Metropolitan plan for the next extension.

"Our people held a meeting last night," he said, "and it was attended largely by representative taxpayers. They decided to favor the Metropolitan plan, although we also would urge that the Eighth Avenue line as proposed be continued up Eighth Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Van Cortlandt Park at the earliest opportunity. We have been very much captivated by the Metropolitan proposition to transfer to all surface car lines. That makes their proposition a most comprehensive one, as it will allow people to go from their offices to their homes for a single fare. We also wish to urge this commission to send representatives to Albany to urge the passage of the commission's bill to remove the $50,000,000 limit now imposed on subway enterprises."

William F. King of the Merchants' Association followed, saying that the west side had been neglected in rapid transit matters. He said that the Metropolitan plan, he thought, would furnish the best facilities. He also declared that his organization recommended that the tunnels be used not only for passengers but also for freight, especially for handling foodstuffs, and so give relief to truck congestion in the streets.

He was followed by ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who appeared for the East Side Rapid Transit Association, and who also urged the sending of a delegation to Albany to aid the passage of the commission's bill removing the limit for subways.

"The Elsberg bill has placed an obstacle in the way of transit legislation this year," he declared, "and the association which I represent opposes that bill because we want quick and eager action. We favor the Metropolitan plan, and don't want the proposed Belmont tunnel, because we want an east side subway. The Belmont proposition would only help matters below Forty-second Street and will give nothing to relieve congestion above that point."

Calvin Tompkins of the Municipal Art Commission presented some suggestions for stations at the Battery, Chambers Street, and Thirty-fourth Street.

He was followed by Charles Blandy of the Harlem Board of Commerce, who favored the Metropolitan plan because it would afford relief to the present congestion on the surface cars.

Ex-Justice Ernest Hall, speaking for the North Side Board of Trade, was the first to oppose the Metropolitan plan, contending that the tunnel, instead of being placed up Lexington Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, should be run to the northernmost limit of the city to afford relief to the Bronx. He declared that the people of the Bronx insisted upon having any new subway continue through that borough.

The same view was taken by ex-Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, who spoke for the East Side Rapid Transit Association.

"There is a feature of the transfer offer of the Metropolitan which works against us in the Bronx," said Mr. Wells. "While the Metropolitan offers free transfers along its line, when it gets to the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street it would compel us to pay another fare to the lines of the Union Railway, which the Metropolitan controls. This is where we are discriminated against."

Albert E. Davis of the North Side Board of Trade opposed the Metropolitan plan for the same reason.

David Steckler of the East Side Rapid Transit Association also urged that steps be taken to secure the passage of the commission's bill at Albany. He held that the Elsberg bill, if passed, would end for all time any future developments in the line of underground transit.

Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the commission, at this point asked that the Commissioners instruct the counsel as to their course in regard to the pending Elsberg bill.

"This is a most serious matter," said Mr. Boardman, "for I am informed that the Elsberg bill is to be consolidated with our bill. I think this the most vicious bit of legislation I ever have seen. It is proposed to depart from every principle in the present Rapid Transit act, and there is no reason for it. With the Board of Estimate and the Rapid Transit Commission working together, as we have proposed, the city officials could determine year by year what sums should be spent for subway developments."

"Then the city would be in absolute control of its own work?" suggested the Mayor.

"Absolutely so," replied Mr. Boardman."

Controller Grout had something to say in favor of the Elsberg bill, stating that the measure allows the city to build the subways, but provides for leasing the operation privileges, and also makes the lease term twenty instead of fifty years, as now.

Mr. Boardman said he did not understand why the commission bill was tied up at Albany while the Elsberg bill was favored and advanced.

George L. Rives, the associate counsel, also asked for instructions on the matter, but the Mayor said he was not prepared to vote one way or another until the Elsberg bill was before him. Action therefore was postponed for a week, and in the meantime Senator White, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, will be asked to delay action on the measure.

James T. Hall of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, together with many other speakers from the South Brooklyn section, urged that an extension be granted to their section, which had poor transit and poor ferry facilities.

The hearing then was declared closed, no action being likely for at least another week.

FOUR PLAY THE POPULACE.

City Employes Alone Attend Public Hearing on Legislative Bill.

For a brief interval Mayor McClellan yesterday treated persons about the City Hall to the fable, brought up to date, of the army which went through the performance of marching up the hill and then marching down again. At exactly the hour of 11 o'clock the Mayor left his private office, and marched solemnly in state to the main reception room, and took his seat at the mahogany table.

Preceding him and bearing the emblem of the executive authority—an ivory gavel—was Sergt. William Kennel, while Sergt. Thomas Kelly mounted guard at the door. Following the Mayor was the official stenographer and a junior representative from the Corporation Counsel's office. Not another person was in the room.

"This is a public hearing," declared the Mayor, "on Senate Bill No. 367, pursuant to statutory requirement, notice having been given that such a bill has passed both houses of the Legislature. The bill is entitled an 'Act to provide for the construction of an extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.'

"Anybody here to speak in favor of the bill? Anybody opposed to it?" asked the Mayor. All of which was noted by the official stenographer.

"Then I declare this hearing closed," said the Mayor. The procession reformed and marched out.

This happens about twice a day lately at the City Hall. It shows the public interest in the bills now being passed by the Legislature.

MORSE'S MOVE IN DODGE SUIT.

Mr. Untermyer Will Ask for Reinstatement of Dodge Divorce.

Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Charles W. Morse, will appear in the Supreme Court to-day before Justice Truax for the purpose of moving the confirmation of the report of Referee Davies, which practically recommends the reinstatement of the Dodge divorce. If the court reinstates this divorce by setting aside the vacation of the divorce order, Mr. Untermyer will immediately move to set aside the decree annulling the Morse marriage.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel, counsel for Charles F. Dodge, undoubtedly will argue against both motions, and if they are granted, may take the case to the Appellate Division, claiming that the Dodge divorce was collusive and should not stand. Lawyer Untermyer all along has admitted that the Dodge divorce was obtained by collusion.

If Mr. Untermyer mentions his reasons for that belief during the argument in court to-day Mrs. Dodge's counsel undoubtedly will intervene to protect her interests. This would give her counsel a chance to get into the argument, as otherwise he would not be given an opportunity to interfere. Mrs. Dodge's lawyer is ex-Supreme Justice Fursman. He is now at his home in Troy, and in his absence his law partner, John Schwarzkopf, will appear to look after Mrs. Dodge's interests.

Charles W. Morse has left the City. He intends to go to Southern California.

TRIED TO SET HER ON FIRE.

Is Mrs. Leboviech's Charge Against Husband—Witnesses Back Her Up.

Sandor Leboviech, thirty years old, a lace salesman, was held in $2,000 bail in the Yorkville Court yesterday for examination to-morrow on a charge of arson, being accused by his wife of having attempted to burn her to death in her bed at their home at 78 First Street. The woman, Lena Leboviech, declared that at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 2 he was seen by six persons living in the house to break a window of her bedroom and throw in a blazing match, which set fire to the curtains.

Leboviech, who was represented by Lawyer Leonard A. Snitkin, protested that his wife made the charge out of revenge because he left her at home when he went out at night, but the woman insisted that he had tried to cremate her, and that once he had attempted to put her eyes out.

Fire Marshal Seery was in court to press the complaint, and obtained the adjournment, all the witnesses not being present.

TRAIL OF THE TROLLEY CAR.

Brooklyn Cars Yesterday Killed Man and Cut Off Boy's Leg.

George H. Joubin, thirty-five years old, of East Forty-second Street, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed yesterday morning by a trolley car at Nostrand and Linden Avenues, Brooklyn. It is supposed that the man stumbled and fell on the tracks in front of the car. The body was dragged sixty feet and badly mangled. Joubin was employed as a waiter in a restaurant in East Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

Seven-year-old Isidor Freedman of 188 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, was knocked down by a Tompkins Avenue trolley car yesterday at noon at Harrison Avenue and Walton Street. Two wheels passed over the boy's right leg and amputated it. A large crowd was attracted by the accident, and threatened the motorman. It was necessary to give him police protection. The boy was removed in a dying condition to the Eastern District Hospital, and Henry Riehle, the motorman, was arrested.

We try not to let enthusiasm over our boys' clothes run away with sober sense.

There are a host of mothers who want thoroughly high class clothes for their boys, and we know our boys' clothes have in them the best of everything that makes up good clothes.

But we avoid the extravagant prices usually put on clothing of our standard.

Boys' spring suits and spring overcoats are ready; and the quality of our boys' clothing demands that in boys' furnishings, hats and shoes, we should have all the newest things of the sort usually found only at the highest priced places.

If you're a grown man, your spring clothes are ready too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
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Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
549 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 132d
146 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

OF *course* the Hats we are showing are Spring Styles—but we can't see why that fact should be worth advertising. We have *real* advantages to offer you—

$5 Style, $3 Quality. Wallach's Own price, $1.90

Same advantages in Spring Neckwear.

Hunting? Perhaps it's Spring Clothes for your Boy? Why not get Him out of hot Winter Things *now?* You get first Choice. Our Spring clothes Are extra good looking. They'll wear, too. (Money back if they don't.)

Spring Suits and Overcoats For Young Men $10 to $25. For little chaps $4 to $12. For Both. Cravenettes and Rain Coats $10 to $18.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO — Beg. Monday, March 14th. Seats Now Selling. FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO. Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks. Monday Ev., March 14th—"LA JUIVE." Tuesday Ev., March 15th—"CARMEN."

LYRIC — B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

PRINCESS — THE CENTURY PLAYERS. Direction Sydney Rosenfeld. Beg. Monday. Seats Selling. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

CANFIELD SAFE, SAYS JEROME.

At least Until Sept. 1—Wants to Know How Senators Voted.

In speaking of the amendment to his bill directed against Richard Canfield, District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he was unable to find how the members of the Senate Committee voted on the matter.

"To my surprise," he said, "I found during my visit to Albany that the vote of committees of this sort is kept secret. This is wrong. The people just ought to know where and how their representatives stand in the voting of these committees the same as they know how a member votes on the floor of the Legislature. I am satisfied that Senator Dowling voted against the amendment. But I would like to know how Elsberg voted. He ought to be given an opportunity to let folks know how he voted. This amendment is particularly bold. It not only makes the law non-retroactive, but makes it inoperative until Sept. 1. On that date the season at Saratoga will be practically over and Mr. Canfield will be in shape to put up the shutters on his gambling house for the Winter."

Mr. Jerome said he had never mentioned any sum that Reginald Vanderbilt lost, but he did say if he could get Mr. Vanderbilt as a witness he would be able to convict Canfield.

Raid Alleged Policy Shop in Harlem.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and County Detective Reardon of the District Attorney's office yesterday raided an alleged policy shop on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and captured seven prisoners and a large quantity of policy slips, &c., they say. The head of the concern, according to Detective Reardon, was Joseph Mendoza, a paralyzed negro, seventy years old, known as "Indian Joe."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. 100th TIME MONDAY HANDSOME SOUVENIRS. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TWELFTH NIGHT. EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON...VIOLA BEN GREET.....MALVOLIO NEXT WEEK. "AS YOU LIKE IT," and March 15, 17, 18, "Everyman" Matinees.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 150th TIME MARCH 23—Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. At 3 to-day, Burton Holmes Grand Canon Next Thurs. 11, Friday 3.....Alaska

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Last 2 Evgs., 8:15. ANNIE RUSSELL Last Matinee Saturday. MICE & MEN. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Selling. KATHERINE in Elwyn A. Barron's Play KENNEDY, THE RULING POWER.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON ELEVENTH WEEK. MERELY MARY ANN. 101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BELLEW RAFFLES, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. 154th TIME MARCH 15—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE Saturday at 2. For Three Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. To-night at 8 and all this week, Tolstoi's IVAN THE TERRIBLE. NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Tues., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, BEAU BRUMMEL. Last week (Mch. 21) Repertoire. Seats on sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; winds north.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,907. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

START CANNON BOOM AMID HOUSE UPROAR

Climax of Bitter Attack on Roosevelt and Payne.

ROW OVER POSTAL SCANDAL.

President Accused of Editing Bristow Report—Committee to Investigate Charges Against Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—With frantic shouts and wild cheers the House of Representatives to-day launched a Presidential boom for Speaker Cannon. It come as a climax to a savage debate on the postal scandal, in which attacks were made on the President by name.

On Wednesday the President's enemies were cautious and referred to him by innuendo. They branded the editor of the Bristow report with such names as liar, scoundrel, coward, and knave, but only hinted that he was the President. To-day they flung away all reserve and openly declared that the editor of the report was President Roosevelt himself. The men who did this were Republicans.

The tension was tremendous when a Republican, Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, demanded the removal of Mr. Bristow from office, and when a Democrat, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, made a terrific personal attack on Postmaster General Payne, branding him as "an imbecile and an ass."

Then came William Alden Smith of Michigan, who delivered a savage attack upon the executive departments in general, which roused the House to a frenzy of approval.

"I denounce this report as a voluntary and gratuitious insult by a great executive department of this Government," said he. That department had undertaken voluntarily to cast a stigma on "this great Chamber of the people. It has gone out of its way to keep facts back which should have been given," he continued.

As the excitement was at its height Mr. Smith shouted:

"When the people want a really popular candidate for the Presidency they take him from the House of Representatives."

This utterance evoked a thunderclap of applause, and then Mr. Smith, raising his voice still higher and waving his fist, roared out:

"And I hope the day is near when the people will crown the Speaker of this House, who for years has faithfully served the people and stood between the Treasury and its assailants, and lift him with the general consent of the Nation into the Executive office."

At this, the House, already worked to a high pitch of excitement, went crazy. Shrieks and yells rent the air, men waved their arms and rose spontaneously in their places. The Democrats joined in the demonstration. The Speaker was talking earnestly to Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, and had not heard what was said.

"Mr. Speaker," gasped a clerk, "he's nominated you for President, and they're cheering you!"

The Speaker sprang to his feet with his lips tight set and his eyes flashing, and crashed his gavel down with all his strength. The tumult was too great to be stopped so easily, and it had no effect at first. But the Speaker stood there banging his gavel as if he meant to break the desk, and at last he conquered the uproar.

PANIC OF REPUBLICANS.

So great was the panic spread among the Republican leaders that they headed Smith off from continuing. Every man, except Smith, who asked an extension of time to-day got what he wanted, but when Smith asked the usual courtesy, the Republican leaders refused him. Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.,) asked that thirty minutes be given Smith, but Mr. Overstreet objected, and what more he was going to say will not be known.

The upshot of the postal discussion was the passage of a resolution creating a committee to investigate the relation of Congressmen to the scandal. The Democratic resolution for an investigation of the Post Office Department was ruled out on a point of order. There is no question that the death of Representative Croft of South Carolina prevented a general investigation. It enabled the leaders to adjourn the House yesterday and gave them twenty-four hours for missionary work.

The first important speech of the day was that of Mr. Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) who attacked the Republican position.

"Are you," he said, "going to say to the country that the department that lies about you tells the truth about its own actions? Do you intend to tell the people that this department which has published a report 'conceived in sin and born in iniquity' is the purest and the best and the most capable to examine into its own iniquities?"

William Aiden Smith (Mich.) jumped up and, holding a copy of the report, called attention to the fact that one of the exhibits showed the words "White House" on it. He had, he said, examined the original papers and the words "White House" were not on them. "I would like to know," he asked with considerable warmth, "who had the audacity to write the name 'W-h-i-t-e' in that report?"

"The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads never added a word," answered Mr. Cowherd.

"Somebody did," said Mr. Smith, with equal warmth.

"Well, it was done in the department then," Mr. Cowherd replied, amid applause.

"What more detestable," vehemently inquired Mr. Klutz, (N. C.,) "than the hyena in human form who would tear aside the

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SOUTHERNER FOR CLEVELAND.

Tennessee Congressman Notes Sentiment for the ex-President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Representative Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, in speaking to-day on the Democratic Presidential situation, said: "While it is apparent that Mr. Hearst has some friends in the South, I would regard his nomination for President as a great mistake, as his defeat would be certain and inevitable.

"From what I have heard of Judge Parker of New York, he is a man of clean, honorable life, with ability of a pretty high order, but it is doubted whether he could arouse the enthusiasm necessary for a successful campaign.

"There is no doubt that a strong undercurrent of sentiment exists all over the country, and which may rise to a demand, for the recalling of Cleveland from private life and again making him the nominee of the party. My own opinion is that Cleveland is the man with whom we can beat Roosevelt and do away with negroism, militarism, and all the other false isms with which the Republican Party stands charged."

DIVORCED AFTER TWO MONTHS.

Mrs. Pullman's Father's Short-Lived Marriage to Mrs. Fairchilds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—How a divorce can be obtained in Chicago and the fact kept a secret for months was demonstrated to-day, when it became known that James W. Fernald, father of Mrs. Lynn Fernald Pullman, had been freed from the bonds of matrimony less than two months after he married Mrs. Lucille J. D. Fairchilds. The ceremony was performed on Oct. 13 last and the bill for divorce, filed on Dec. 3, was granted two days later.

A novel feature of the case was the bride's "honeymoon" trip to California—without the bridegroom. The outcome of this journey was Mr. Fernald's action in court.

It is said that Mrs. Pullman did not hear of the ceremony until next day. Then she told her father several things of which he had not been aware, and which led to the divorce.

GIBBONS SPEAKS FOR NEGRO.

Cardinal Condemns the Maryland "Jim Crow" Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day came out vigorously against the "Jim Crow" car bill which the Democratic members of the Legislature now propose to make applicable to the Baltimore street railways as well as the steam railroads on the Eastern Shore. The Cardinal said:

"I am opposed to the passage of the 'Jim Crow' bill because it would work injustice upon the colored race. It was very distressing to me to see the measure introduced, and I do not want to see it passed. If it does it will work many hardships on the colored people.

"It would be wrong to make the whole race suffer for the sins of a few by compelling them to ride in separate cars. If the bill passes it will mean a step backward, and it would engender very bitter feeling."

GIRL FELL SEVEN STORIES.

Tumbled Down Air Shaft in Telephone Building—She May Die.

Miss Bessie D. Lazare, a stenographer employed by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company at 15 Dey Street, fell out of a window on the eleventh floor of the building last evening and landed on the steel netting which protects the skylight in the airshaft at the fourth floor. She is now in a critical condition in the Hudson Street Hospital. Miss Lazare is twenty-three years old, and lives in the Ontario Apartments, on Herkimer Street, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Patrick Durkin, an elevator man in the building, was passing the eleventh floor when he saw Miss Lazare sitting in the open window. He stopped the car and asked her if she was going down.

"No, not now," replied Miss Lazare, "I don't feel very well and I want to get the air."

Twenty minutes later, at 5:35, Durkin had his car about opposite the fourth floor when he heard a crash. He stopped the car, ran out into the hallway, and saw Miss Lazare lying on the netting which is placed about in the middle of the windows on that floor.

A message was sent to the police of the Church Street Station. Detectives McCormick and Maloney hurried around to the building and summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Gould, who responded, said that the young woman was still alive, and with the assistance of the detectives carried her into an office on the fourth floor. He found that her skull was fractured and she was hurried to the hospital.

No one saw Miss Lazare fall out, but P. S. Davis and C. H. Terry, two clerks employed in the same office, heard her scream as she fell, and running to the window saw the young woman's body whirling downward. She struck the netting face downward, they said, rebounded, and lay still. The news of the accident caused much excitement among the many girls employed in the building.

Miss Lazare's health has not been the best for some time, but the police and the officers of the company by which she is employed think the fall was entirely accidental.

WATER FAMINE IN PITTSBURG.

Entire East End Dry—Fire Might Cause a Great Disaster.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—The entire east end section of the city is suffering from a water famine caused by the sand and gravel washed down by the frequent floods of the past few weeks, damaging the valves at the Highland, Herron Hill, Lincoln, and Garfield reservoirs.

Highland Reservoir No. 1 is practically empty and No. 2, which usually contains twenty feet of water in the basin, has less than five feet. The water in the other reservoirs is low and it is feared the whole city will be dry in a short time.

Hundreds of families were unable to prepare meals to-day, and restaurants and hotels were without water. Many schools closed down, and if the famine continues it is thought the traction lines and mills will be compelled to suspend operations.

Alarm is felt over the possibility of a conflagration. Should a fire break out the large residential district would be at the mercy of the flames.

COWAN RESIGNS AS A POLICE COMMISSIONER

Department No Place for a District Leader, He Says.

NO PULL, TOO MUCH WORK

McAdoo Says He Doubts Rumor That McAvoy Is Also to Go, but Won't Discuss Haggerty's Position.

Pleading overwork as his reason, Third Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan yesterday sent in his resignation, which immediately was accepted by Commissioner McAdoo. Mr. Cowan is Tammany leader in the southern part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, where ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Percy Nagle formerly held sway and where recently there was a police shake-up following closely upon charges of an attempt to "take the lid off." Both Commissioner McAdoo and Mr. Cowan strenuously denied that the latter's resignation had anything to do with this incident.

Following the announcement of Mr. Cowan's resignation a whole series of disquieting rumors began to crop up about Police Headquarters. The forcing out of Second Deputy Police Commissioner Haggerty, Senator McCarren's law partner and lieutenant in Brooklyn, was spoken of as a certainty. There were persistent rumors that First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy was on the point of getting out, and he declined to set these rumors at rest by entering a denial.

Not until yesterday had there been the slightest intimation that the Third Deputy Commissioner intended to resign. The formal announcement was made in the afternoon, when Police Commissioner McAdoo gave out some correspondence between himself and his Deputy, in which the resignation was fendered and accepted. The Commissioner said he felt it would be too much under existing circumstances to ask Mr. Cowan to remain, but that at his earnest solicitation he had consented to stay until April 1, or until a suitable man had been secured to fill his place.

MR. COWAN'S EXPLANATION.

Shortly afterward Mr. Cowan himself received the reporters and gave his version of the action he had taken.

"There is too much to attend to in this position," he said. "Besides presiding at police trials, I have had to examine all bills introduced in Albany affecting this department, and take entire charge of all matters pertaining to the control, government, administration, and discipline of the department in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. I have also had the responsibility for the Boiler Inspection Bureau, the Telegraph Bureau, the offices of the Property and the Complaint Clerks, and for all expenditures of money in the department, except the payment of salaries to the uniformed force.

"What makes my position doubly difficult and entirely uncongenial is the fact that I am a district leader. I have to take care of people in my district. They assume that my position here is one of tremendous influence, when, as a matter of fact, it is not. I can do nothing for them here, and how can I see heads of departments and intercede for them if I have to stay here until 9 o'clock at night? At the request of the organization, I gave up a better position to take this, where the salary is only $4,000, less than what a district leader has to pay in rents in his district. I can make more money practicing law, and that is what I am going to do. I doubt whether I shall ever accept another political job.

"The Police Department is no place for a district leader, anyhow. It contracts his sphere of usefulness. There is terrible pressure brought to bear here. People come down and think they can have things their own way only because there is a district leader in the department. I want to be in a position where I can go in and get what other leaders get. I cannot do that here."

McADOO ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, when he received the reporters early last evening, said he had nothing to add to his statement regarding the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Cowan, and that he had not as yet any one particularly in view for his successor.

"There have been rumors that Deputy Commissioner McAvoy is going to resign. Have you anything to say about it?"

"I have not the slightest knowledge about any such intention on his part. I should think that rumor is entirely unfounded."

"Has there been any change in the situation as affecting Brooklyn and Commissioner Haggerty? Have you received or asked for his resignation?"

"I can't discuss the Brooklyn situation at all. I will say that I have not received Mr. Haggerty's resignation, but not a word more."

"It has been suggested that the Mayor had something to do with Mr. Cowan's getting out?"

"That is not so. It was entirely voluntary in so far as I know. If the responsibility rested with anybody but Mr. Cowan himself, it would be with me."

Commissioner McAdoo laughed at a suggestion that he was tired of his job and intended to resign. When asked whether he felt that the various Captains were giving him all the support they should in keeping the "lid" on, he said:

"That is a very broad question—one that might involve metaphysics. The fact that they are being kept in their precincts should show that I am reasonably satisfied."

First Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy, asked regarding his rumored resignation, replied:

"I never do any talking. The papers 'roast' me, anyhow. I have nothing to say. I will deny or affirm nothing."

Police Commissioner Haggerty was attending to his duties in Brooklyn as usual, and reiterated his denials of the day before that he intended to resign.

Mayor McClellan was asked if he was satisfied with the conduct of the Police Department since the first of the year.

"I have every confidence in Commissioner McAdoo," replied the Mayor with deliberation. "That, however, is all that I care to say at the present time."

Leaves Wife in Flames to Save $500.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 11.—When Curtonio Rodocario's wife screamed for help, while preparing dinner, he found her enveloped in flames. He fought the fire until his vest caught, then deserted her, and ran out and jumped in the river near by to save $500 sewed in his shirt. His wife was burned to death.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted. —Adv.

DIDN'T BLOW UP TRAIN.

Wild-Eyed Young Man, Though, Scared Chicago Limited Passengers.

Just as the Chicago Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad was about to leave Jersey City yesterday at 5:15 P. M. a young man boarded the rear car. Rushing up and down the aisle, he warned the passengers to leave the train at once.

"You will never get to Chicago alive," he shouted, "for I intend to blow up the train before it gets to Philadelphia."

Some of the passengers rushed from the train, and the railroad employes called Officer Boyle, who placed the stranger under arrest. At Police Headquarters he talked incoherently, and could give no account of himself.

By means of letters found in his pockets he was identified as William H. Barnes of 304 West Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan. He had also a ticket for Chicago, $104 in cash, and a gold watch and chain.

At 304 West Forty-sixth Street it was said that Barnes had roomed there since November, and was quiet and regular in his habits.

GIRLS ROUT A BURGLAR.

Two Sisters Find Him Breaking Into the House—"Pals" Aid His Escape.

Miss Celeste and Miss Lillian Levy, armed with revolvers, drove away a supposed burglar from their home, at 308 Alexander Avenue last evening.

The young women are the daughters of Mrs. Pauline Levy, who owns a clothing store at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. Mrs. Levy and another daughter and her son had gone to a theatre. The two sisters heard noises, and investigating saw a man with a flashlight working at one of the inner doors. He had already forced open the outside door, according to the young women. Miss Lillian grasped a revolver and went down the stairs to the door where the man was working. Miss Celeste went down the back way, out to the street, and up the front steps, calling for help as she ran. The burglar dashed through a crowd of young men and boys who attempted to stop him, and might have been caught had not two other men who had been standing opposite the Levy house aided him. All three got away and disappeared down Alexander Avenue.

The young women told their story to Sergeant McCarter at the station, and detectives were detailed to look for the men.

BRYAN SCORES IN WILL CASE.

Court Holds He May Sue for Bennett Bequest Under Certain Conditions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Judge Gager of the Superior Court this afternoon handed down a decision favorable to William J. Bryan in the Bennett will case.

This decision is based on a demurrer to answers to an appeal by Mr. Bryan from the decision of the Probate Court, which ruled against him in the case, and Judge Gager holds that Mr. Bryan has the right to contest for the fifty-thousand-dollar bequest to himself by proving that the "sealed letter" mentioned in the case is a part of the will.

The court says that the action of Mr. Bryan in accepting the position of executor does not cause him to relinquish any right that he may have in this appeal to establish the validity of certain papers as a part of the will. The court holds that the question of right of appeal cannot be passed upon by the Probate Court.

Judge Gager's decision probably will result in the trial on March 22, before a jury, of Mr. Bryan's appeal from the decision of the Probate Court refusing to admit the "sealed letter" as a part of the Bennett will.

BOYS TRY TO LYNCH NEGRO.

Springfield Children Emulate Their Elders, but the Victim Is Rescued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 11.—The effects of lawlessness and rioting upon the minds of the "young idea" were illustrated to-night at the Shaffer Street school, when there came near being a lynching, with white children for lynchers and a colored child as the victim.

Two white boys caught a negro boy, placed a rope around his neck, and began to drag him along the ground. The negro was rescued before serious injury had been done.

Since the lynching of the negro Dixon last Monday night the city has been closely guarded by eighteen companies of State militia, but to-day all the companies of the Third Regiment, excepting two local companies, have been removed. Besides these two companies there are still seven companies of the Second Regiment on duty, and these will be retained here at least until Monday.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—A strenuous effort will be made to ferret out and punish the leaders of the mob which lynched the negro Dixon at Springfield.

"The good name of the State must be protected," said Gov. Herrick to-day. "If there is any disposition on the part of the local authorities to be weak-kneed about the matter, the State will take it in hand directly."

PANTHER SEIZES BOY ON SHIP.

Passengers and Crew Have Hard Fight to Beat Enraged Beast Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—A man-eating panther belonging to the Floto shows at Dallas, Texas, attacked K. Sugimoto, a twelve-year-old Japanese circus performer, in the hold of the American steamship Louisiana while coming from Havana to New Orleans last Wednesday. The beast seized the boy through the bars of the cage, and it required the combined assistance of the boy's father, Capt. Hopner, the passengers, and crew to rescue the youth and beat the infuriated animal off.

The rescue was a thrilling battle. The animal was foaming at the mouth, holding the youth pinioned against the bars, between which the ferocious beast scratched and bit his victim. The ship's hold contained several lions and leopards, which also became excited at the sight of blood and the sound of the boy's cries for help.

As the rescuers worked, the other animals stuck their claws between the bars and howled with rage. The boy was released by pinning the panther to the far side of the cage with iron rods. Two physicians aboard the Louisiana attended the unconscious youth and sewed up his side with six stitches.

An inflamed throat should not be neglected. Piso's Cure heals. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

HUDSON TUNNEL OPEN END TO END

Party of Twenty Walk Under River to Jersey City.

LAST HEADINGS ARE COUPLED

President McAdoo Unexpectedly Summoned to Make the First Trip Through the Bore.

After thirty years of work the Hudson River Tunnel, connecting Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, with Morton Street, on Manhattan Island, was finished shortly before noon yesterday—three days before the builders had expected. The managers of the work had not expected that the ends of the tunnel would meet before Monday, but within the past week progress has been much faster than was hoped for. By 11 o'clock in the morning the two ends were within a foot of each other, and workmen behind the shield coming from New Jersey began to hear, muffled at first, but growing ever more distinct, the voices of the men in the New York heading.

Fifty-five minutes later the last ring of the cast iron casing plates was riveted into place, and, instead of the usual deluge of slimy silt through the doors of the great steel shield when the hydraulic jacks gave it the final shove forward, the workmen could pour through into the other side and exchange greetings with their comrades. But Superintendent George B. Fry, the general manager of the work in both tunnels, held them back to allow President McAdoo to be the first person to pass through.

ENDS MEET TO A HAIRBREADTH.

So great had been the accuracy of the plans of Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs that when the ends of the tunnel met there was not the variation of a hair in the courses of the Jersey section and the New York heading. When the hydraulic jacks sent the shield forward for the last time, and the last ring of plates was placed in position, it was found that the joining of the two sections had been exactly in line both as to level and direction. In no tunnel of modern times, cut under similar conditions, so the tunnel promoters declare, has such an accurate joining of the approaching headings been made.

President McAdoo was informed of the successful joining of the headings by Superintendent Fry, and immediate arrangements were made for an inspection trip. Besides President McAdoo there were in the party Vice President W. G. Oakman, Chief Engineer C. M. Jacobs, Directors John Skelton Williams and G. Tracy Rogers, William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission; President Thomas N. McCarter of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, J. V. Davies, associate engineer with Mr. Jacobs; Francis R. Pemberton of Pemberton & Co., bankers; C. Sidney Shepard, Edward R. Greene, and Hall Park McCullough, lawyers in the office of F. B. Jennings, general counsel for the contractors; W. H. Moir of S. Pearson & Sons of London, the contracting firm yesterday awarded the contract for the Pennsylvania East River tunnel; Charles W. King, Secretary of the contracting company; Dr. A. J. Loomis, the tunnel physician; Superintendent Fry, R. Courtney, Superintendent of the uncompleted south tunnel; James Brady, Superintendent of the north tunnel; Patrick Fitzgerald, Superintendent in New York of the south tunnel, and Kenyon B. Conger, President of the Knickerbocker Improvement Company.

At the top of the shaft of the north tunnel in Jersey City shoes, overcoats, and hats were removed, and for these were substituted heavy rubber boots, oilclothes and sou'westers. Needlessly, as the tunnel, except for a little moisture at the point of junction, was as dry as could be wished. The party was lowered in an elevator to the beginning of the tunnel, and there initiated into the mysteries of the atmosphere. The air pressure there is twenty times greater than that of the outer air. The party entered the first airlock near the Jersey side, and remained a few minutes while the pressure was gradually turned on.

WALKING UNDER THE RIVER.

They were told to swallow hard whenever the pressure became too great, and to chew gum, of which a supply had been provided, as these practices help one to endure the abnormal atmosphere. Then they were taken in the small cable cars used for hauling out the excavated earth and rock, down the long slope of the eighteen-foot tunnel, lighted by temporary electric lights, but with the yet unpainted iron plates showing dark and rough.

Four thousand feet from the Jersey end of the tunnel they crawled through the doors of another airlock, and after submitting to a still greater pressure, until they could accustom themselves to the atmosphere under which the construction gangs work, they walked for the rest of the way to the point where the ends had joined. This section of the tunnel is furthest below the river bed, its lowest point being 100 feet below the North River level. It also includes the big granite ledge which obstructed the work so long last Summer and Autumn. Arrived at the shield and the group of workmen awaiting them, the doors of the great steel boring instrument that had done its work so well were opened, and the party crawled through. President McAdoo was the first to pass through into the New York heading.

After passing through the two airlocks in the New York heading the party was raised to the surface, and at 4:40 o'clock, on the derrick over the shaft, the Stars and Stripes were raised and cheers were given. President McAdoo, in a little speech, told the 200 workmen who were gathered about how much their long and faithful work was appreciated, and announced that they could all take a two days' holiday with full pay.

Refreshments were served to the party at the top of the shaft, after which it dispersed. Another party under President McAdoo's leadership will probably make another passage of the tunnel to-day.

There are many months of work to be done before the south tunnel is similarly completed and the entrances on either side are finished. An officer of the company said last night that from present progress it is expected that both tunnels and their approaches will be finished and the cars will be running by April, 1905, little more than a year hence.

COL. DUNN'S NEW JOB.

President Appoints Him Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President has tendered to Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, N. Y., the position of Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, and it is understood he has accepted. The nomination will be sent to the Senate in a few days.

Mr. Dunn is believed to have property interests in the Territory, and with the knowledge that Gov. Odell intended to depose him from the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, he was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Territory.

The appointment was made upon the recommendation of Senator Platt.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 11.—Col. Dunn, when informed that it was understood that he was to be appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, declined to deny or affirm the report.

COASTED INTO A LAMPPOST.

Four Lenox Young Women Badly Hurt —Two May Die.

LENOX, Mass., March 11.—A "double-runner," carrying five high school students, crashed into a lamp post at the foot of Court House Hill on Main Street to-day, causing serious injuries to four young women, two of whom will probably die.

Hazel Crosby, aged seventeen, had both legs broken and suffered internal injuries. Cressey Henry, aged eighteen, had her skull fractured. Neither of these two is expected to live. Lucy Brown, aged sixteen, had her right leg broken, and Kate Spencer, aged seventeen, sustained a dislocated hip.

Miss Crosby was in front steering, and when near the foot of the hill lost control of the steering apparatus.

MARRIED ON A SKYSCRAPER.

The Late Senator Hanna's Cousin Weds Fourteen Stories Above the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Dr. J. J. Hanna of Victoria, Tex., a cousin of the late Senator Hanna, and Miss Georgiana Houser of Lincoln, Ill., met in New Orleans unexpectedly to-day, after a long separation, and while walking agreed to get married. At the time they stood in front of the Hibernia Bank Building, fourteen stories high, and the bride suggested that the ceremony be performed on the roof of the new bank building.

The preacher was sent for and the marriage took place 310 feet above the sidewalk, just as the sun was setting. J. J. Gannon, President of the bank, and two friends witnessed the ceremony.

FIRE FOLLOWS A THREAT.

Note Said, "Hope You'll Find Your Wife in Ashes."

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 11.—A threatening letter received by John Fleck of this city indicates that a fire at his home early on Thursday morning was designed to cause Mrs. Fleck's death.

"I hope you will find your wife and home in ashes," was the startling letter received by Mr. Fleck through the mails yesterday morning. The letter was poorly written in imitation of printed characters and had been mailed at the local Post Office at 10 o'clock on March 9.

The fire occurred shortly after 12 o'clock Thursday morning, and Mrs. Fleck was compelled to jump from the second story to escape the flames. A few weeks ago a gallon of ice cream which was not ordered by Mr. Fleck was left at his house. He did not eat it, and subsequently received an anonymous note. It read:

"It was good that you did not eat the ice cream or you would now be where you belong."

BUFFALO BILL ASKS DIVORCE.

Alleges That Mrs. Cody Tried to Poison Him.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—A petition for divorce filed in the District Court of Big Horn County, Wyo., Jan. 9 last by Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has just been made public.

The complaint charges cruelty, and alleges that on Dec. 26, 1900, Mrs. Cody attempted to poison the plaintiff. Another ground on which the plaintiff asks a decree is that his wife has refused to entertain his friends at his former home, at North Platte, Neb. Mrs. Cody, who is at North Platte, denies her husband's charges, and will contest the suit. Col. and Mrs. Cody were married at St. Louis March 6, 1866.

KAISER BEATS ST. LOUIS.

German Liner Left Here Last, but Reached Plymouth First.

LONDON, March 11.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York March 5, 12:20 P. M., arrived at Plymouth to-day at 1:45 P. M., and her mails reached London at 8:25 this evening.

The American liner St. Louis, from New York March 5, 11:30 A. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton, has not yet been reported from Plymouth.

BAN ON RACE COEDUCATION.

Kentucky Legislature Passes Bill Preventing Practice in Commonwealth.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—By a vote of 28 to 5, the Senate this afternoon passed the House bill aimed at Berea College, and which prevents the co-education of the races.

To prevent the forfeiture of some of the bequests to Berea College, the bill was amended in the House to permit white and colored schools under one management provided they are twenty-five miles apart. Only at Berea College is co-education of the races practiced.

COPPER COUNTRY SNOW-BOUND.

Railroad Trains Tied Up by the Blizzard Forty-eight Hours.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 11.—It is now forty-eight hours since a train has reached or left the copper country, the blizzard having blockaded the line six miles out from Houghton, tying up two freight trains, and two of the heaviest engines in this part of the State were derailed to-day while attempting to release the freights.

Passengers got out by driving to Chassell, and the first mail in two days arrived by teams from that place.

RUSSIANS MAKE DASH OUT OF PORT ARTHUR

Six Torpedo Boats Attack the Japanese Squadron.

EACH SIDE LOSES A SHIP.

Russian Destroyer and Japanese Torpedo Boat Sunk—Port Arthur Again Bombarded.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The Emperor has received a message from Viceroy Alexieff which says:

"Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet, reports from Port Arthur under date of March 10 (?) as follows:

"Six torpedo boats which went out to sea the night of March 10, four of them being under the general command of Capt. Mattoussevitch, encountered the enemy's torpedo boats, followed by cruisers.

"A hot action ensued, in which the torpedo boat destroyer Vlastini discharged a Whitehead torpedo and sank one of the enemy's torpedo boats. On the way back the torpedo boat destroyer Stereguschtchi, commanded by Lieut. Serguieff, sustained damages; her engine was disabled, and she began to founder. By 8 o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo boat destroyers had returned.

MAKAROFF TO THE RESCUE.

"When the critical position of the Stereguschtchi became evident I hoistcd my flag on the cruiser Novik and went with the Novik and the cruiser Boyarin to the rescue. But as five of the enemy's cruisers surrounded our destroyer and as their battleship squadron was approaching I did not succeed in saving the Stereguschtchi, which foundered. Part of the crew were made prisoners and part were drowned.

"On the ships which participated in the night attack one officer was seriously and three others were slightly wounded, two soldiers were killed, and eighteen were wounded.

"At 9 o'clock fourteen of the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur, and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleship squadron at long range.

"This lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated that the enemy fired 154 twelve-inch shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant, and they are again ready for battle. Our losses were one officer slightly wounded and one soldier killed, and four soldiers wounded.

"The illumination of the sea at night by the searchlights mounted at our batteries was most satisfactory, and several times isolated shots from our batteries forced the enemy's torpedo boats to retire.

"With the commencement of the bombardment at dawn the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire.

RUSSIAN SAILORS' COOLNESS.

"The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course, in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and covering them with fragments.

"A bombardment at such a distance must be considered ineffective, but the Japanese cruiser Takasago is reported to have been seen to suffer serious damage, the extent of which, however, it was impossible to ascertain at a distance of five miles. Many shells were fired at a range of seven and a half miles.

"I have the honor to report the foregoing to your Majesty. ALEXIEFF."

Another report from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar says:

"In the fight between our torpedo boats and the Japanese cruisers on March 10, Capt. Mattoussevitch, Ensign Alexandroff, and Mechanical Engineer Olinoff received slight wounds, and Ensign Zaeff was severely wounded in the head, losing his right eye.

"The Commandant at Port Arthur reports the following details of the bombardment of the fortress there on March 10:

"As soon as the enemy opened fire our batteries replied. Six of the enemy's ships remained behind the Liao-Tishin promontory and opened fire on the fortress over that shelter. They ceased bombarding at 1:15 P. M. The enemy fired about 200 projectiles. One shell from Battery No. 15, on Electric Cliff, damaged a Japanese cruiser seriously.

LITTLE DAMAGE BY SHELLING.

"The results of the bombardment were insignificant. Six soldiers were wounded. Three inhabitants of the town were killed and one was seriously wounded.

"According to Gen. Stoessel's report the officers and soldiers at the shore batteries displayed exemplary courage, and fired their guns in perfect order."

The complete story of the fierce fight off Port Arthur between the torpedo flotillas and the bombardment which followed was not given out here until after midnight.

Two official messages from Viceroy Alexieff had been received during the day and presented to the Emperor, but the public remained in suspense. All sorts of rumors as to the information contained in the dispatches were spread among the officials, but they did not have the texts.

FIRST TORPEDO BOAT FIGHT.

As far as is known here, this is the first time torpedo boats have engaged each other. Although the odds were against the Russians, as the Japanese flotilla was supported by the cruiser squadron, the Russians made a heroic dash for the foe, and apparently had the better of the combat, sinking a Japanese torpedo boat, until the Japanese cruisers got within range, and one of their shells crippled the Stereguschtchi.

The gallant action of Admiral Makaroff in transferring his flag to the fast cruiser Novik and sailing out in the face of the enemy in an attempt at rescue receives unstinted praise, stamping him at the outset of his command as a man of force and

action, who insists on being in the van of the fighting.

Not much importance is attached here to the bombardment of Port Arthur, on account of the great distance of the enemy from the batteries. Their cruisers took refuge behind the Liao-Tichin promontory, fearing to expose themselves to the direct fire of the forts.

PORT ARTHUR CHANNEL CLEAR.

The removal of the battleship Retvizan from the mouth of the inner harbor, which marked the assumption of command by Admiral Makaroff, will permit the free exit of the heavy armored ships. It had been believed that the reason why the Russian ships had not made a sortie before was the apprehension of meeting with a superior force, but it is now clear that ships were unable to leave. With the channel open it is expected that Admiral Makaroff will make the squadron an aggressive force.

Appreciating the misfortune of the division of the fleet before the war, it is believed that Admiral Makaroff will attempt to unite his forces by bringing the Vladivostok squadron to Port Arthur.

RETVIZAN BEING REPAIRED.

Repairs on the battleship Retvizan will be completed in a few weeks, but the battleship Czarevitch is so badly damaged that it is not thought she can participate in any of the operations for a long time.

No unofficial reports of the most recent fighting have been received here up to this hour.

LONDON, March 12.—Although there is some confusion of dates in the official messages from the Far East regarding recent attacks on Port Arthur and other engagements, which is probably due to the fact that these affairs occurred in the night time, it would appear that no fresh action took place yesterday, or that, if there was such an action, it has not yet been reported.

A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Söul describes these Japanese attacks on Port Arthur as "successful preparatory bombardments," thereby undoubtedly intimating that a greater attempt to reduce Port Arthur is imminent.

JAPANESE CONCEALED LOSS.

Battleship Fuji Badly Damaged in the Battle of Feb. 9.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Capt. Matsumura, who acted as signal officer on the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, during the first attack on Port Arthur, on Feb. 9, gives a story of the fight in the Jiji Shimpo, Japan's most widely circulated newspaper, of the date of Feb. 15. Copies of the paper have just been received by the Japanese Consul here.

Capt. Matsumura's story reveals the fact that the Japanese battleship Fuji was badly damaged, but not disabled by Russian shells, while two of her officers, Commander Nakayama and Lieut. Miura, were killed by a single shell while standing on the bridge.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—Copies of the Novykrai (of Port Arthur) which have just arrived here contain the first detailed Russian description of the naval battle at Port Arthur on Feb. 9.

The paper says that toward the end of the engagement a column of steam and smoke poured out of one of the Japanese vessels, and it is believed she sank.

The Novy Krai adds that it was learned later that six of the enemy's ships were damaged, and that 150 men were killed or wounded. The Russian losses as given by the Novy Krai correspond with the official reports.

LONDON, March 12.—The correspondent at Che-Foo of The Daily Mail says that a torpedo-boat destroyer and a transport are aground off Che-mul-pho.

The former is slightly damaged, and the latter, which has the appearance of a cruiser, is completely wrecked.

RUSSIANS PARADE PRISONERS.

Five Captured Japanese Marched Through the Streets of Mukden.

TIEN-TSIN, March 11.—One officer and four Japanese soldiers who were recently captured near Wi-ju, Korea, were paraded through the streets of Mukden on Tuesday.

KOREAN LOVE FOR RUSSIA.

Manifestations of Sympathy Are Reported from Russian Sources.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 11.—The Korean inhabitants of Vladivostok, as a tangible proof of their sympathy with Russia, have gratuitously placed their services at the disposal of the commander of the town for the construction of defenses.

KHABAROVSK, March 11.—The Korean and Chinese residents here are contributing to the funds being raised for the Red Cross Society.

TOKIO, March 11.—The Japanese-Korean protocol was published at Söul, in an extra edition of the Gazette, yesterday. The Korean Government will publicly announce that the publication of the protocol nullifies the concessions granted to Russia, such as the forestry concessions in the Tumen and Yalu valleys.

The Söul—Wi-ju railway concession was signed yesterday by the Japanese and Korean authorities.

SAYS HE WILL INVADE JAPAN.

Gen. Kuropatkin Declares He Will Teach the Enemy a Lesson.

PARIS, March 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris has had a conversation with an aide-de-camp who is to accompany Gen. Kuropatkin to the Far East.

This officer said that the General's headquarters would be established provisionally at Liao-Yang.

The first act of Gen. Kuropatkin, it is added, will be to recall the Russian troops from Korea. He expects the Russian Baltic squadron to join the Pacific fleet by the end of July, and to use this combined fleet in August.

The correspondent quotes Gen. Kuropatkin as follows:

"I know I am impetuous, but I will not sacrifice the life of a single man uselessly. We will operate in masses. In order to teach the Japanese a lesson we will walk through their islands after crushing them in Manchuria and Korea.

"If I have a voice in the matter the treaty of peace will be signed in Tokio and not elsewhere."

AFTER JAPANESE MERCHANTMEN

Russian Warships Are to Cruise in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, March 11.—The commander of the French steamer Saghalien, (from Piraeus, Greece,) on arriving at Marseilles to-day reported that two Russian cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer were at Piraeus, about to put to sea for the purpose of intercepting Japanese merchant ships.

Six of the latter are at Havre, Nantes, and Bordeaux, and others are said to be coaling at English ports.

PORT SAID, March 11.—The Russian armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi arrived here to-day from Suez.

She has been completely repaired and will sail for Cadiz to-morrow.

JAPANESE LANDING BEHIND PORT ARTHUR

Said to be Disembarking on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

RUSSIAN ARMY AT LIAO-YANG

Twelve Thousand Troops Working Night and Day on the Fortifications There.

LONDON, March 12.—The Tokio correspondent of The Standard says refugees from Niu-Chwang report that the Japanese are landing at a small bay on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

No further news has been received of the reported Japanese movements at Feng-Wang-Cheng, but a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph who is now at Che-mul-pho maintains that the most striking developments will occur on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

A correspondent at Che-foo of The Daily Mail gives alleged information of the Japanese landing movements up to March 9, and says that disembarkation is proceeding at Che-mul-pho and points to the northward with marvellous rapidity. During the last ten days sixteen transports have landed 10,000 men at a town the Japanese call Kaishoe, (probably Hwang-ju, ninety-four miles northwest of Che-mul-pho.)

Dispatch boats began to run on Wednesday between Che-mul-pho and Chinam-pho, and the correspondent calculates that up to the present 70,000 Japanese have been landed in Northern Korea.

A correspondent of the same paper at Yin-Kow says that at Liao-Yang there are now 12,000 Russian troops working night and day on the fortifications.

A great fortified camp is being formed south of the town; it extends three miles in every direction. The Russian force on the Yalu River now amounts to 20,000 men.

RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM YALU.

Chinese Says He Saw It—Army Corps to be Detained at Harbin.

TIEN-TSIN, March 11.—A Chinese refugee from Nsu-Yen insists that he has seen Russians retreating from the Yalu River, and destroying villages en route.

One field battery has been installed in the fort at Niu-Chwang, and one company of infantry has been stationed there, while preparations are being made to mount a siege gun.

TOKIO, March 11.—The Russians are engaged in building defenses at Wi-ju, which will co-operate with the fortifications already constructed on the left bank of the Yalu.

It is reported that the Russians have 15,000 tons of coal at Wi-ju, which they keep drenched with kerosene in readiness to burn it should the Japanese land there.

MUKDEN, March 11.—It is officially announced that, in consequence of the many conflicting accounts of the landing of Japanese troops at different points and the various reports of the intentions of the Japanese commanders, the Russian army corps which has arrived at Harbin will be detained there.

It will be most difficult to find accommodation for this great body of troops, and their detention at Harbin will entail much hardship on the soldiers.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—About 5,000 men are going forward over the Siberian Railroad every day, and by the middle of April all the troops necessary to put into effect the plans of the Government will be in East Asia.

The land railroad around Lake Baikal will, it is expected, be completed by the middle of April, and thereafter the transportation of supplies and munitions of war will not, it is believed, give any further trouble.

Gen. Kuropatkin, who is about to leave for the Far East to take command of the military forces there, had a long farewell interview with the Emperor to-day. The Emperor expressed the greatest confidence that he would bring glory to Russian arms.

MORE RIOTING IN VIENNA.

Fierce Fight Between German and Czech Students—Forty Injured.

VIENNA, March 11.—Serious rioting between German and Czech students occurred this morning in front of the university, and culminated in a free fight. About 700 Germans held an elevated approach to the university, and 200 Czechs stormed the position. Both factions were armed with sticks, and the fighting raged fiercely.

The Germans, by sheer force of numbers, finally overpowered their assailants, whom they pitched down the steps and over the balustrades. Forty students were injured. The police had difficulty in restoring order.

Reports from Prague say the police stations there are filled with students and other rioters. The proclamation of martial law at Prague is threatened.

KAISER'S CRUISE BEGUN.

It Is Supposed the Emperor Is Not Concerned Over the European Situation.

BERLIN, March 11.—Emperor William's departure to-night for six or seven weeks' holiday, with intervals of a day or two to be spent in visiting other monarchs, is generally taken to mean that the European situation gives his Majesty no concern. It is true, however, that the Emperor will never be more than three days' journey from the German capital.

Although the Emperor decided on the trip before he had fully recovered from his recent illness he makes it now, not because of his health, but for rest.

The Emperor will call at Dover for dispatches.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIANS.

O. L. Petersen of Brooklyn Sends $500 for the Korietz and Variag Survivors.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—Otto L. Petersen of Brooklyn, N. Y., has sent $500 to the Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral, for the relief of the survivors of the Korietz and the Variag, sunk off Che-mul-pho by the Japanese, as a mark of sympathy for the bravery of the crews.

George S. Cassidy of New Bedford, Mass., writes to the Novoe Vremya that thousands of Americans are ready to help Russia and are willing to equip a Red Cross detachment. He declares Russia has more friends in the United States than any other country.

Otto L. Petersen is President of the Rathjens American Composition Company of 26 Beaver Street, which makes a preparation widely used on the bottoms of naval and merchant vessels. He lives at 91 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Petersen refused last night to discuss the report of his donation for Russian sailors.

AMERICA TO SUSTAIN PROTEST.

Cabinet, It Is Said, Approves Capt. Sawyer's Action at Niu-Chwang.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the press reports that Capt. Sawyer of the United States gunboat Helena, now in mud dock at Niu-Chwang, has protested against the sinking by the Russians of junks at the entrance of Niu-Chwang Harbor.

This Government has received no official advices on the subject, but it is said that the discussion by members of the Cabinet indicated that such an attitude, if taken by Capt. Sawyer, would be sustained.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called on Secretary Hay to-day at his residence, and, in the course of a long conversation on Russo-American relations, personally and officially thanked the Secretary, and through him the Government of the United States, for the proclamation issued by the President yesterday enjoining on officials prudence and caution in speech and action relative to the Far Eastern war.

The Ambassador told the Secretary that he was confident the proclamation would be welcomed not only by conservative Americans, but by both belligerents. He was sure his Government would welcome the proclamation as another evidence of the sincerity of this Government in its determination to maintain complete neutrality.

LONDON, March 12.—Cabling from Yin-Kow, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says the British and American gunboats at Niu-Chwang have received orders to sail as soon as the river opens.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES HERE.

1,800 Land on Ellis Island from Graf Waldersee.

Of the 2,065 immigrants landed by the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee at Ellis Island yesterday, 1,800 were Russians, who fled their country to escape military service. The edict of the Czar, which ordered them to be in readiness to be drafted into service, was the source of the movement exemplified yesterday.

They were a noticeably husky lot of men, most of them farmers from the rural districts of Russia, ranging in age from fourteen to forty-five years. Safe on American soil, they told how by bribery and various subterfuges they had managed to pass the sentries on the frontiers of Prussia; how they hid behind bushes while soldiers and steamship agents dickered for the price of their release; how they had to swim rivers to get clear of Russian territory, and how Christians were discriminated against in the deals, only Jews being allowed to run away.

Most of those who came to this country on the Graf Waldersee crossed the frontier into Prussia and made their way to Hamburg, where they took the ship. Of these Alexis Kaplan, an athletic young driver from the village of Vilna, told an interesting story of his escape from Russia while he was waiting in the railroad room at Ellis Island to be released, his purpose being to go to the West.

"As soon as I heard of the order that the list was to be prepared for the draft," he began, "I made up my mind to escape and come to this country. I have a wife and two children at home. If I was drafted and sent to the war they would surely starve, because I had only a little money. If I could get here I knew I could get work.

"With five of my friends, these men here, I left that very night (it was three weeks ago yesterday) with these friends of mine. We reached the Prussian frontier just before daylight and there encountered a military outpost. I went forward while my friends hid at a safe distance. When the soldier challenged me I found to my surprise that he was a friend from my native village. He agreed, for 12 roubles each, to turn his back while we made a dash across the line. We paid him the money.

"We made our way across the country until we struck a railroad, and followed this up until we came to a station, where we took a train for Hamburg. While we were dickering to get across the border into Prussia another party of about 100 was dickering to get across further up. We met them at Hamburg, where they told us about it, and they are all here to-day on Ellis Island. It cost them 50 roubles each to get across. The steamship runner who took their money not only gave them their tickets, but also made the deal with the sentries to get them across the border. These runners are men who go about the country selling tickets on commission. I don't think that they have any connection with the steamship lines."

Peter Slaboff, a young laborer, said that the Christians were made to fall out of the line that were allowed to cross the Prussian border. The sentry, said Slaboff, announced that he wouldn't let the Christians across no matter what they paid.

JAPANESE OFFICERS HERE.

En Route from Europe to Rejoin the Army—Expect Short War.

Thirty officers of the Japanese Army and young men fit for army service, who have been students in various parts of Europe, arrived here on the White Star Line steamship Celtic yesterday, on their way home to fight for their country. All were eager to reach Vancouver, where they expect to get their orders as to where they are to report for military duty. They were met at the pier by Consul General Uchida, who gave them a hearty welcome.

Tomozo Yamasaki, a Captain of the navy, spoke for his companions, explaining that the sentiment in England and Germany for their side was marked, exceeded only by what he had learned was the feeling for the Japanese in this country. "We don't expect the war to last longer than about ninety days," he said, smilingly, "and of course we expect to come out victorious."

In the group were S. Horinouchi, a student at Cambridge; K. Oguri, who has been traveling in Germany; Capt. K. Tokunaga of the navy; K. Ugaki, a student at Berlin; Dr. M. Nakayama, Dr. K. Nakagawa, who has been studying at the University of Berlin; J. Inouye, who has been lecturing on Japanese literature at Berlin; Lieut. Col. Heitero Yamaski, Capt. Hadano, Major Ishmuku, Major Kisao Kawai, Major Jun Koiko, Major Mori, Major Takeji Nara, Major J. Sasaki, and Major J. Suta.

TURKISH-BULGARIAN COMPACT.

It Is Reported That an Agreement Has Finally Been Reached.

VIENNA, March 11.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes a dispatch from Constantinople announcing that an agreement between the Porte and Bulgaria has finally been reached.

In addition to other clauses, the Porte undertakes to extend the Macedonian reform scheme to the Vallyyet of Adrianople, in return for which Bulgaria provisionally renounces the pending questions regarding Bulgarian churches and schools in Macedonia.

JAPAN'S TERRIBLE POWDER.

Russian Sailor Hurt at Che-mul-pho Had 160 Wounds.

LONDON, March 11.—As an example of the terrible power of the Japanese "Shimose" powder, a correspondent of The Standard at Tokio relates that a Russian sailor who was hurt in the naval fight off Che-mul-pho has been brought to Matsuyama, Japan; the man has 160 wounds.

Japanese Service to China Resumed.

SHANGHAI, March 11.—The first Japanese mail steamer since the war broke out arrived here to-day, thus reopening the service.

A Literary Sensation.

Love Letters of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home," to the Widow of the Poet Shelley, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday.—Adv.

JAPAN'S MAIN ARMY MAY BE HELD BACK

It Is Thought That the Russian Warships Are Still Feared.

RUSSIA'S TREMENDOUS TASK

London Times's Military Expert Discusses the Enormous Difficulties Confronting Her.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 12.—The Times's military correspondent, discussing the situation in the Far East, says:

"It is thought that the main army of Japan is still in Japanese ports, its onset being deferred by dread of the Russian fleets. It is suggested that the Vladivostok cruisers put to sea two days before Admiral Kamimura reached the fortress, and we are asked to believe that the Retvizan and the Czarevitch are again afloat and almost ready for service.

"It is evident that Admiral Kamimura is as ignorant of the whereabouts of the Vladivostok cruisers as we in London, and until they are located it may be that the main body of the armada will not set sail without a strong escort.

"The failure of the Japanese to detach a strong force to watch Vladivostok the moment the success gained at Port Arthur was recognized is the least satisfactory of their proceedings at sea, but the delay may have been imposed by the necessity of refitting the Nisshin and Kasuga and repairing the damage done at Port Arthur to other armored cruisers.

"If Admiral Kamimura cannot bring Capt. Reitzenstein to action, his natural course would be to return and act as escort to the transports, if the hour has arrived for the grand invasion, being certain that his enemy must attack the armada at sea or abandon the hope of interfering with the impending landing.

"Similarly at Port Arthur it will then be the moment for Admiral Makaroff to make his effort, and it is on the cards that the main naval actions of the war are still to be fought. Neither side has any object to gain by avoiding action, and if battle is joined the result will probably be decisive."

The correspondent goes on to say that there is no sign yet that Russia has considered the tremendous problem confronting her with the requisite skill, science, and intelligence. She is failing to realize that there has never been a campaign which demanded more imperiously the steady application of the best brain the army or the nation could produce in order to marshal all the facts and compute all the intricate factors of time, distance, and numbers. None of the assets and virtues the Russians talk so much about are the question to-day, says the correspondent, adding:

"The question is how Russia, 5,000 miles from the Pacific, proposes to place and keep in the field an army capable of defeating half a million Japanese, well-armed, organized on scientific principles, close to their own country, and backed by a population of nearly 50,000,000 people.

"How is the Russian camel to pass through the eye of the Trans-Siberian needle? The Russian solution is to expatiate on the size of the camel's hump, ignoring the fact that the larger the hump the less chance for the camel and the greater the strain on the eye of the needle.

"Accepting Gen. Sakharoff's statement that 400,000 men will be placed in the field, we are disposed to agree with him on one point, namely, that the concentration will take months."

The correspondent doubts whether 400,000 men can be put in the field before the end of the year; he also doubts if, once there, they could be cared for properly.

In this connection the correspondent quotes from the Revue Militaire de l'Etranger figures showing that the strength, mobilized for action, of the army of Japan with its reserves is 7,000 officers and 331,000 of other ranks, with 70,000 horses. Adding the figures for the depot and territorial armies mobilizable, the resources of the Japanese Army are 520,000 men, 101,000 horses, and 1,368 guns.

RUSSIAN ART AT ST. LOUIS.

Good Display Hoped For Despite the Government's Withdrawal.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The Finance Minister has authorized the formation of a committee from among the firms, artists, &c., intending to make a display at St. Louis in spite of the Government's withdrawal of official participation.

No Governmental financial support will be given to these exhibitors, but it is hoped, nevertheless, that Russian fine arts will be well represented.

TOKIO, March 11.—The departure of Prince Arisugawa, who, with the Princess, is to represent the Japanese Court at the St. Louis Exposition, has been postponed.

A COMMON NEUTRALITY LAW.

Powers Negotiating with a View to an Agreement.

ROME, March 11.—The Governments of the powers have manifested the intention of coming to an understanding in regard to a common law to be applied by neutral powers in case of conflicts between other powers, especially regarding maritime regulations.

Italy undertook negotiations to this effect, particularly with France, at the time of the Spanish-American war, without then coming to a definite conclusion.

MAY SEEK A LOAN FOR JAPAN.

Baron Kaneko and a Yokohama Banker Arrive at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Baron Kaneko, ex-Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and K. Takahashi, Vice President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, arrived here to-day on the steamer Siberia. They refused to be interviewed and departed immediately for Washington.

It has been stated that they purpose to examine financial conditions and the possibility of negotiating a loan in the United States.

Old Chicago Times Building Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A deed was filed to-day for record in which John W. Blodgett conveyed to the Blodgett Company, Limited, the old Times Building, at the northwest corner of Washington Street and Fifth Avenue, and the property in Washington Street adjoining on the west, 20½ by 181 feet, for $485,000.

START CANNON BOOM AMID HOUSE UPROAR

Continued from Page 1.

sepulchre of the dead and seek to besmirch and befoul an honorable reputation?"

This remark was made because included among the names mentioned in the report was that of the late Representative Moody of North Carolina.

GUILTY FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

Col. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) declared "if what is charged in this report is guilt, I have been guilty, in these twenty-three years of my service here, more than 10,000 times, not alone in the Post Office Department, but in others."

"The publication of this document," said Mr. Burleson, (Texas,) "has done a great wrong to members on both sides of the House. The Post Office Department," he said, "reeked with rottenness and was steeped in corruption." Public opinion, he vigorously asserted, after the postal disclosures demanded further investigation. "It would not be done," he said, "though the gentleman at the other end of the avenue," referring to the President, "had complimented this man upon the purification that had taken place." This demand for an investigation would not down, he declared, and it finally found expression in the resolution of Mr. Hay.

"That is what struck terror to the mirthful gentleman who presides over the Post Office Department," he added, "and who is responsible for the document." The purpose of the Postmaster General, he said, was to involve honorable men of both parties "in this scandalous transaction," and thereby intimidate them from moving further in what the American people are demanding.

Then came Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.) with his sensational attack on the Postmaster General and the President. He said:

"When the newspaper men went to that distinguished imbecile, the Postmaster General, and asked him what he had to say of the Tulloch charges, he replied: 'Just say you asked the Postmaster General about it, and he just laughed.' The newspaper men, not content with the horse laugh of this distinguished imbecile, asked him: 'But what about these Tulloch charges?' 'Oh,' said that distinguished specimen of asininity, 'the Tulloch charges are all hot air?'

"This man of laughter, this fellow of infinite jest, this man of figures of speech about 'hot air,' stated that in his official capacity. The newspapers would not permit it to rest there, but pursued the inquiry until some of the rascals were smoked out—not by virtue of the efforts of Mr. Payne, not by the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt, but because the public press of this country rose up and demanded universally that the doors be thrown open, that the blinds be turned down, and the curtains swept aside, and that the sunlight of truth and fresh air of decency be turned in.

CONGRATULATED FOR GOOD WORK.

"And yet Mr. Hot Air Man, Mr. Horse Laugh Man, is publicly congratulated by the President of the United States for the distinguished services he rendered in the conviction of Machen and his confederates.

"The papers say the President sent for my little friend Jesse Overstreet and my good friend, the Speaker, to go to the White House, and that the President was alarmed over the situation, and that he has got all hands together, and you are going to adopt a resolution limiting the inquiry to members of the House. And what will the country say? It will say, 'Oh, yes, there was a lot of rascality there that they were afraid to uncover on the eve of a Presidential campaign, and they adopted a little resolution to whitewash themselves.'

"I want to rip the whole stomach of the Post Office Department open and show the corruption in the vitals of that great department. Do you 'stand pat' on these charges? Can White House influences, can the party collar, keep you from doing your duty? I appeal to you, turn on the light and let the people turn the rascals out."

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and has always been a Roosevelt man, was the first Republican to charge the President with being the editor of the report. He said it had been prepared by Bristow, and had gone first to Mr. Payne and then to the President, who had approved it.

"We can stay, here till doomsday," he said, "abusing the officials of the department and not satisfy the people. The people think we are crooked as well as the department. You who are trying to answer the charges the President has made against you, you can't do it. I want an investigation, I don't care where it reaches. If I'm unfit to stand on this floor the people ought to know it."

He then made a sharp attack on Bristow, declaring that the President owed it to Congress to "remove that man Bristow from office before the sun goes down."

"I don't know Bristow," he said, "for I was never able to make him look me in the face, and if any man on this floor has ever been able to get Bristow to look him in the eye, I wish he would stand up and say so."

"The Post Office Department," said Mr. Pou, (Dem., N. C.,) "is not only filled with rascals and thieves, but it seems, with liars and scoundrels as well. I wrote to the department asking if it would permit the raising of a certain man's salary. Upon that account the charge is made against me of exercising undue influence upon the department—I, a Democrat!"

Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, interrupted that a proposition was to be made to appoint a special committee before which members might go and explain the indictments against them. "Did you ever hear of the guilty voluntarily going before a Grand Jury?" he asked.

Mr. Calderhead (Rep., Kan.,) made a severe attack on Bristow, and also upon the President. He said he did not wish to attack the integrity of Mr. Roosevelt, but that the latter, in his rash and impulsive way, had approved Bristow's false charges. He emphaticaly charged the President with being the anonymous editor who was so bitterly assailed with epithets on Wednesday.

Then came Mr. Smith's speech. There was a scene of wild disorder when Mr. Overstreet refused to let Mr. Smith complete his remarks. Mr. Overstreet finally said he would do it if the Democrats would consent that the debate be prolonged for two days. As this would have given the leaders more time to whip the rank and file into line, there was a storm of jeers on the Democratic side. Men rushed into the aisles, and it was impossible to distinguish words in the excited medley of sounds. At last Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) got into the centre of the aisle, waved his fist at Overstreet like a madman, and shrieked out in a voice that rose above the tumult:

"And you are the man who tried to have a debate of an hour on a side and then a vote! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

Mr. Thayer (Mass.) read from the original Bristow report, "that the system of organized corruption disclosed in 1893 had continued until stopped by this investigation," and said he believed that it had not been stopped, but "simply scratched on the surface." He called attention to the instances of unwarranted increased clerk hire secured by Mr. Bristow. He charged Bristow with being himself concerned in a clerk-hire case at Erie, Kan., of the same kind as those which Bristow charged against Congressmen.

Mr. McCall (Mass.) argued that the state of the public mind with respect to the Post Office Department was such that when a whisper was made by any one in connection with postal matters, that whisper reverberated from one end of the country to the other. He opposed a general investigation at this time, saying:

"If we have any dirty linen, we should wash that linen before we engage in a general laundry business."

Mr. McCall then submitted a motion to refer the pending report to a special committee.

The balance of the time was consumed by Mr. Payne, (N. Y.) He has, he said, no apprehension about the report. Harsh words had been said, but he inquired, "What shall we do?" It is no answer to say to another man, "You are another." Addressing the Republican side, he urged them to vote for the McCall proposition.

"If you want to stand in the character you have made," he said, "invite investigation and bring out the facts and send them to the country."

The recommendation of the committee to lay the Hay resolution on the table was read. Mr. Moon proposed a substitute providing for the investigation of the entire Post Office Department by a committee of five members of the House. Against this Mr. Overstreet raised a point of order.

INVESTIGATION NOT DESIRED.

Mr. Williams said that an investigation of the Post Office Department apparently was not desired, "because it has been thought best for the Republican Party." Members, he said, had arisen and not only had charged, but had proved that the Post Office Department was guilty of suppression of letters and of documents, and he added, "suppression of the truth."

Addressing the Republican side, he said: "The country knows, the world knows, and you know that you have the power and the right upon an appeal from the decision of the Chair to make it in order. Are you going to do it or not?"

Speaker Cannon sustained the point of order against the Moon resolution.

Mr. Griggs (Ga.) appealed from the decision of the Chair, whereupon Mr. Overstreet moved to lay that appeal on the table, which was carried by a strict party vote.

Speaker Cannon then laid before the House the committee's recommendation that the Hay resolution lie on the table. By viva voce vote the House refused to table the resolution.

Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) was yielded the floor by Mr. McCall and vigorously assailed Mr. Calderhead of Kansas for his remarks against Bristow and insinuations against the President.

Mr. Cooper added: "This matter has degenerated, as I knew it would, into a covert attack on the President of the United States."

This remark was met with derisive laughter and hisses on the Democratic side. Mr. Cooper then defended Gen. Bristow, and said he never had attacked the House of Representatives or any of its members.

"Let any member rise here and prove to the contrary," he insisted.

The challenge was answered by Mr. Cooper's own colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. Jenkins, who called attention to a statement made Wednesday that the names of members had been associated with that of A. W. Machen, a convicted felon, on his way to the penitentiary. Then, shaking his finger at Mr. Cooper, Mr. Jenkins said, amid cheers, "You are the same gentleman that made that statement."

Mr. Cooper declared that he did not refer to the Bristow report in his remarks. He then further lauded Mr. Bristow, and said he had worn himself out in the cause of pure government and had received as his reward vilification and abuse.

"There is not a particle of printed testimony," he said "to justify this onslaught on him."

When Mr. Cooper concluded, Mr. Williams read from The Congressional Record, and, like Mr. Jenkins, called attention to Mr. Cooper's remarks of Wednesday about associating members' names with that of Machen, and said that on Wednesday Mr. Cooper "was as rampagious as a roaring lion" against Bristow's charges, but now he was standing up and defending him.

Mr. McCall demanded the previous question, which was ordered and resulted: Yeas, 256; nays, 2—Lind (Dem., Minn.) and Gillespie (Dem., Texas) voting in the negative.

TAKE POISON TO AID SCIENCE.

Michigan University's Experiments with Live Subjects End Without Fatality.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 11.—The Michigan poison drinking experiment has ended, and the authorities announce that the four co-eds and eleven boys who drank an unknown poison in the cause of science are so far none the worse for their experiment.

The name of the drug is still a secret. Results of scientific value obtained in the last five weeks will not be published until May or June, when classified.

Four of the original fifteen poison testers dropped out before the end. The only known bad effects of the poison which have leaked past the censor are a few splitting headaches, which lasted from sixteen to thirty hours at the start of the experiment. Not every tester took the same dose.

MOTHER'S PATHETIC LETTER.

Found with a "Billy" on Boy Accused of Highway Robbery.

Miss Ellen Allen, a nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, was held up and robbed of her purse and $12 Thursday night at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by three young men. She had detectives follow her near the same place last night and three young men sprang out, apparently to rob her again. They were arrested, and proved to be Vivian Brewer, seventeen years old, of 217 East Twenty-third Street; Emiel Wass, seventeen years old, of 1,407 Fifth Avenue, and Walter Nathan, seventeen, of 213 East Thirteenth Street.

Miss Allen identified Brewer as the one who had snatched her pocket book the previous night. In the boy's pocket the police found a "billy" and with it the following letter from his mother:

My Darling Boy:—Your letter received, and you can imagine the joy your poor mother felt at your having a good position, Vivian, try hard and hold your position and some day you and your mother and little sister will all have a home together. Above all things, dear, keep out of bad company. Try hard and lead a straight, upright existence and you will surely succeed.

Little Venetia sends her love, and she got you a large valentine, which I will give you when I see you again. The poor little thing is very proud of her big brother. Dearest, it is growing late, so I will close. May God guide you and keep you from all harm.

YOUR LOVING MOTHER.

Arrested for Buying with Stamps.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Harry T. McMinn, railroad station agent and Postmaster at Buck Run, Chester County, was arrested to-day and held in $500 bail by a United States Commissioner here, charged with having improperly used postage stamps. It was testified that he bought merchandise at various times from a Chicago firm, and that in each instance payment was tendered in stamps. This is said to be the first prosecution of the kind on record.

A. T. Reeve Adjudged Insane.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 11.—Drs. J. H. Benjamin and H. H. Young and Lawyer George F. Stackpole, the Lunacy Commission appointed by Justice Garretson yesterday to inquire into the sanity of A. Tuthill Reeve of Acquebogue, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Rafford on Dec. 16 last, to-day reported to the Justice that they had found Reeve to be insane. He will be sent to the asylum at Matteawan.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 11.—The plant of the Maritime Nail Works in this city was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO

THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

AND THE

PACIFIC COAST

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Leaves April 27, 1904

Round-Trip Rate $106 From New York

Including transportation, double berth, and all meals going on

SPECIAL TRAIN TO LOS ANGELES

and side trip to the Grand Canyon; returning, tickets cover transportation only on regular trains until June 30, 1904, and are valid to stop off at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

Detailed itinerary will be sent upon application to Colin Studds, A. E. P. A. 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. B. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager.

DRAKES

8th Ave., bet. 21st & 22d Sts.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Colored Lawn Kimonos, worth 59c., for	29c	Women's Muslin Gowns, worth 49c., for	25c
Long Japanese Crepon Kimonos, trimmed, worth $2.98, for	1.69	Women's Lisle Thread Vests with sleeves, worth 25c., for	12½c
Women's Muslin Drawers, worth 25c., for	12½c	9-4 Brown Sheeting, worth 20c. per yard, for	15c
Women's Muslin Skirts, trimmed with lace and insertion, worth 98c., for	49c	Ready-made Pillow Cases, worth 12½c., for	8c
		White Bed Spreads, worth 75c., for	49c

Musicians prefer F. P. CORSETS and sing their loudest praises. They are comfortable, stylish, yielding to the exacting demands of singers, and yet remaining in shape and giving the wearer that splendid presence so essential to musicians.

You cannot err in wearing what thousands of musicians insist on having. Order F. P. CORSETS. Send two 2c. stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.

Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N. Y.

OUR New York store has been in existence 30 years.

Proof enough of the satisfaction of buying Gloves of the MAKERS.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

BUILDING TRUCE OFF.

Bricklayers' Laborers Call Temporary Agreement Unsatisfactory.

A difficulty arose yesterday over the temporary settlement of the strike of the bricklayers' laborers under which it was believed the strikers would return to work on the old conditions pending arbitration of the disputed overtime. Not a striker returned to work, and the buildings were tied up as tight as ever. This was the result of a meeting of the laborers at Carey's Hall, in East Forty-seventh Street, ending about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at which the temporary agreement was rejected. The strikers voted it unsatisfactory and a resolution was passed not to return to work.

It was decided to demand an agreement by which the old conditions as to overtime in the two hours each day be established absolutely instead of being agreed to temporarily pending arbitration.

The position of the laborers was strengthened yesterday by the Manhattan Borough Council of the Bricklayers' Union deciding to stand by the laborers and passing a resolution against working with non-union men under the circumstances.

Several conferences took place yesterday at the Building Trades' Club, between representatives of the strikers, the bricklayers, and the mason builders.

About midnight the bricklayers submitted an agreement to the mason builders on behalf of the laborers, holding that as the plasterers' laborers' union had been recognized the arbitration agreement ought to be stretched to the same extent on behalf of the bricklayers' laborers. The mason builders emphatically refused to consider anything unless the terms of the temporary agreement reached on Thursday night were lived up to.

By this agreement the men were to return to work under the old conditions and the dispute was to be arbitrated on March 18. A dead-lock was reached on this point, and the conference abruptly ended.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:20 A. M.—Foot of East Fourth Street; Joseph Schiring; damage, $500.

10:30 A. M.—98 Ludlow Street; J. Goodman; damage, $5.

10:40 A. M.—72 East One Hundredth Street; B. Levinson; damage, $200.

12:20 P. M.—2,405 First Avenue; William Phillips; no damage.

1 P. M.—18 West Thirty-first Street; Gustave Sapples; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—518 East Eighty-second Street; Fanny Kline;

SAYS CRIME THREATENS OUR NATIONAL LIFE

President Hopkins of Williams Calls Situation Alarming.

LAWLESS SPIRIT IN THE CITIES

Whole Social Body Affected — Suggestion Through Press and Theatre a Potent Cause—Peril of Lynchings.

In an address on "Suggestion and Crime" delivered before the members of the Patria Club in the Hotel Savoy last evening President Henry Hopkins of Williams College declared that the prevalence of crime in this country was greater at the present time than ever before, and that the very foundations of the National life are seriously threatened.

"The heart of the American people," said President Hopkins, "is sound and its head is level. Our business interests still rest upon a basis of honesty and honor. The sacredness and the integrity of the family as the foundation of domestic, social, and civil institutions are still our cherished faith. Reverence for law and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain the law continue to be National characteristics.

"Nevertheless the foundations of personal character and our National life are seriously threatened. There are some very ugly features in the present situation. There is abounding evidence of an alarming increase in crime, of crime of every sort, but especially of the kind that undermines honesty, chastity, and respect for law. Statistics of crime are for several reasons unreliable. Prof. Commons ten years ago said that crime would indicate degeneracy and danger of collapse. The blood of the body politic may become vitiated and the whole tone of public health lowered.

"There is a constant tendency in evil to embed and embody itself in corporate life until society is as a whole involved. Wrongs and shames are accepted and embodied in the organization, as for example the saloon, the brothel, the gambling house, a police department that exists primarily not for the protection of the citizens, but as a part of a political machine, or a municipal government that is manipulated for private and corporate gains and party control instead of being administered by business men in business ways for the general good. This process going on must bring any community to the pass to which the Rome of Livy had come and of which he said that the evils were so great that they could neither be cured nor endured.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

"We have been discussing and revising penal codes, improving our houses of correction, and correcting our prison discipline, and in the meantime crime has been multiplying. In philanthropic work we have been seeking to rescue the fallen rather than to prevent a man from falling. It is a thousand times better to stand in the way of his fall and ten thousand times more hopeful than to raise him broken, bruised, and defiled after he is down.

"This is an era of scientific philanthropy, and under this head no more important work has been done than in the department of penology. Indeed, the hopeful sign of our time is the number of trained minds which are carefully investigating our social problems. It is at last almost true that the watchword of modern reform is prevention, and it is beginning to be recognized that its true method is displacement versus repression.

"The causes of crime have only begun to be scientifically studied. These causes are of course complex and diverse—density of population, economic conditions, family circumstances, the character of the Police Department; for forty years crime has increased five times as fast as population. Whatever value we may place upon his estimate, the facts for the last ten years have been worse.

"Leaving out of consideration the ghastly growth in the number of murders and suicides, we are compelled to admit that there is a growing infidelity to financial trust in the business world, so that there is a visible loss of confidence of man in his fellow man. Defalcations continue and multiply in disheartening succession. The proportion of divorces to marriages is astonishing and sickening not only in the newest States, but in the oldest Commonwealths. Disintegration, decadence, and often destruction of the family and lowering of the ideal of the home goes on unceasingly; and back of it all is a vast and swelling volume of dishonesty, unchastity, and crime.

"But most startling and disheartening of all is the progress of the spirit of lawlessness in our towns and cities, where there have grown up crowds of idle hoodlums, where there is an increasing population who break out into reckless violence at times of strikes and lock-outs. Of the same nature as these manifestations are the worse than brutal exhibitions in defiance of all authority and decency, in the lynchings and burnings that continue to disgrace our common country and to dishonor human nature itself. For these latter exhibitions the unspeakably revolting crimes against girls and women which invoke them is no justification, for a barbarous revenge can never be justice and savagery can never prevent savagery, but will always produce savages. As a matter of experience these lynchings and burnings have seemed only to excite the more brutal passions and have been followed by an increase of the very crime it was supposed they would repress.

"Lynch law as we have lately seen it is a defiance of all moral order, a denial of free civil government, a crime against the life of the State itself. Considering society as an organism, the extensive prevalence of the luxury, artificiality and materialism of our life, the get-rich-quick craze, alcoholism, the drug habit, cigarette slavery, social vice, and disease, all tending to weaken the brain tissue, to destroy moral fibre, and to bring on not only neurosis but insane or semi-insane neurosis.

INVESTIGATION OF CAUSES.

"Therefore when we get into the region of the investigation of causes we have entered a large field. But whatever our perplexities I am sure that we can have no doubt that one of the most potent and most continually operative causes of crime is the vast volume of criminal suggestion flowing in upon the public mind through various means, but especially through the public press. In the detailed accounts of criminal actions in the average newspaper there is minute instruction in crime as a fine art. The reader is taught both how to perform the criminal part and how to evade his merited punishment. Our criminal courtrooms are schools for expert criminals. A question of the right of admission to our police and criminal courts and to divorce hearings is pertinent.

"In the same sense giving the word suggestion a technical meaning, the theatre is often a source of demoralization and moral pollution. In this city I am told that the low-down theatre has grown distinctly more debased, and has ministered to a more depraved taste each year. The same may be said of the bad element in the newspapers. The Sunday editions of some of the most popular New York dailies are often outrageously vulgar and immoral. Flashily illustrated weeklies, cheap blood-and-thunder fiction, do their part.

"The novel, also—not only the yellow-covered variety, which has not lost its sway, but also the more pretentious literary productions—is in evidence as hostile to what is purest and best in family life. A literature saturated with the materialistic pagan philosophy of life fosters crime by suggestion in the way simply of imparting ideas and giving knowledge of evil and its seduction, and putting low notions before the mind. This is not all, for we cannot omit the unmentionable publications that are kept out of sight and sold secretly, which are vile beyond belief. It is as much a crime to circulate and advertise them as it is to spread the germs of smallpox in a crowded community.

"Terrible as we must acknowledge these influences to be, I believe that the publication of accounts of crime and of those things which lead to crime is attended by mischief and disaster more terrible, more vital, than can be accounted for by suggestion, in the common use of the word.

"The ugly and portentous feature con-

proaches the line of a real epidemic, and has the sweeping and incipient features of the devastating mental plagues of the Middle Ages. Especially is this true of lynchings and burnings like that of Evansville, Ind., and Wilmington, Del., where the 'demons of Damos" were let loose. This threatened at one time to become a mania, spreading into all the States. Clergymen defended it and the newspapers justified.

"The hideous outbreaks are an awful danger signal. It is a plain indication that despite our common schools and churches, our libraries and our literature, there are large sections of our people who may at any time lose control of themselves, be powerless to enforce their laws, and be swept into any kind of barbarous lawlessness.

"Suppose a wave of feeling should engulf towns and cities and States in a mighty tidal movement of frenzy and lawless passion. Any one who remembers the phenomena of National financial disasters does not need to go back to the Middle Ages to be convinced that there are hidden appalling possibilities.

"While we are learning the art of fireproofing, sanitation, and quarantine we should give attention to the more serious dangers of a conflagration of passions. If lynch leaders were apprehended and imprisoned, if riotous mobs, after a quiet and thorough warning, were fired upon to kill, if this were everywhere the settled policy, doubtless a check would be given to these manifestations.

"But having performed this plainest duty, the first and most important duty would remain—to remove as far as practicable the conditions which make such mental and moral epidemics possible. 'The imitative and sympathetic integration of feeling and belief' will have to be recognized more freely if we are to escape crazes, passions, lynchings, riots, and revolutions."

KNIFE IN HER RIVAL'S HEART.

Woman, Jealous, Kills Another, and Walks Miles to Jail.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 11.—Annie Balletti, an Italian woman about forty years old, is locked up in the county jail here on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Mary Polletia at the home of the latter, in Lodi, five miles from here, yesterday afternoon. She entered the jail last evening and said that she wanted to be locked up. "Me in lot of trouble," was all she would say when asked the reason. Deputy Sheriff Blauvelt sent for Justice Heath to question her, but before his arrival word was received from Lodi that a murder had been committed there by a woman.

Not even up to this time has the woman made a statement. So far as the authorities have been able to learn, however, the murder was the outcome of jealousy. Mrs. Balletti went to the apartments of Mrs. Polletia, on the top floor of a four-story building, yesterday afternoon, but found the doors locked. She smashed the lock of a door and attacked Mrs. Polletia with a bread knife. She was wild with rage and stabbed her victim repeatedly. One thrust went to the heart and other wounds were inflicted in the neck. The wound in the heart alone was fatal, and Mrs. Polletia fell dead on the floor.

Throwing away the knife, Mrs. Balletti rushed from the house and made her way to the jail here, walking the entire distance. Neighbors heard the attacked woman scream, and after Mrs. Balletti had left they found her victim lying dead, with blood pouring from half a dozen wounds.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Reserves Called Out in Jersey City to Answer Burglar Alarm.

Patrolman Meyer of Jersey City was passing through Central Avenue at 3 yesterday morning, when he heard the burglar alarm in James Freeman's pawnshop ring. He went to a near-by call box, and summoned the reserves from the Central Avenue Police Station. Ten policemen responded. Four were posted in front and four in the rear of the shop, while Meyer and the other two entered the store, the door being opened by the owner, who lives in the same building.

The policemen could find no burglars, but the alarm kept ringing. In looking about for the cause the officers found that Freeman's cat had tried to crawl under a wire running along the floor and connecting with the alarm, and had become wedged fast. Tabby was released and the officers retired, muttering threats against the entire feline race.

PATTI SAILS TO-DAY.

Takes $200,000 with Her—Coming Back, but Not to Sing.

After a tour which has been very profitable for herself, if not for her manager, Mme. Adelina Patti returned to this city yesterday on her way back to her Welsh castle. She went to the Savoy Hotel to spend the time before her departure on the Lucania this morning. Mme. Patti expressed herself as perfectly satisfied with her "last farewell" tour—which satisfaction is not surprising when one considers that she is some $200,000 richer than when she came to these shores last Fall.

"Mme. Patti," said her husband, Baron Cederstrom, "has enjoyed this last American tour. The reason that she cut seven or eight concerts off the end of the tour is not that she was disgusted or dissatisfied; she was simply tired and wanted a rest. It was done with the full consent of Mr. Grau.

"She has sung in over forty concerts. Now we are going back to Craig-y-Nos, where my wife will take a long rest."

Mme. Patti some time in the next few months is going to sing in London. She will return to this country next year, but not in her professional capacity. She will visit some friends here and will not sing at all.

BISHOP HARTZELL BACK.

Has Been All Over Africa for Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop J. C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Africa arived here yesterday on the steamship Celtic, the visit just ended having been his seventh. He has traveled 25,000 miles during the last nine months. With him arrived the Rev. Wilson S. Naylor.

"I went down the East Coast," the Bishop explained, "into Rhodesia and then through Portuguese East Africa, around the West Coast to Angola, where we have 400 miles of mission stations in the interior. I then visited Liberia and Madeira. I inspected all the mission property, dedicated a number of churches, and preached.

"The great question in South Africa is the labor question. I do not believe in the introduction of Chinese labor as a permanent thing, but I favor it as a temporary expedient. The demand for labor is so sudden and so great there that they could use 250,000 more laborers at once.

"The recent victory of the Progressives under Dr. Jameson is very significant, and it is to be hoped the Dutch Party, which includes many able leaders, will accept the defeat gracefully and co-operate in the advanced policy."

Ship Men Praise Capt. Folger.

Capt. William M. Folger, who has been in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, which includes New York, since 1901, will start to-day for Cavite to take command of the Philippine Naval Squadron. The representatives of the principal transatlantic steamship companies met yesterday at 19 Broadway and adopted resolutions commending him for the manner in which he has cared for the shipping in the New York Harbor since his detail began here.

"The Road to Wellville"
a book for the people.
Over 10 million copies in circulation.
Miniature copy in each pkg. of
Grape-Nuts
and Postum

CALLS THIS WORLD'S BEST CITY

M. Linn Bruce Tells Lafayette Alumni of New York's Advantages.

M. Linn Bruce, who was Chairman of the Republican County Committee during the last campaign, told the New York alumni of Lafayette College at their annual reunion at Delmonico's last night that they were living in the best city and under the best government in the world.

"In morality, in justice, and in the honesty of its government, the people of this city get more for their money than the citizens of any other municipality," he said. "We have better streets, better water supply, better Fire Department, better Police Department, better parks, better public buildings, better schools, and better opportunities for our children."

Other speakers at the banquet, which was attended by about a hundred Lafayette men, were President Warfield, Dr. A. A. Blomberg, and Prof. F. A. March, Jr., of the institution; A. Parker Smith and James H. Westcott of Lehigh, and Fred H. Drake of Easton, Penn., the home of Lafayette. The toastmaster was ex-State Senator George C. Austin, President of the Alumni Association. James Gayley was elected President for the coming year.

NEW PLACES FOR LOW MEN.

Ex-Officials of City Find Openings in State Departments.

The New York County Republican organization has practically agreed to give three of its foremost members positions in the public service. William Leary, ex-Secretary of the Fire Department, who ran Lemuel Ely Quigg's successful campaign for Congress, is, it is understood, to become a thirty-five-hundred-dollar per year Insurance Examiner in the State Insurance Department, filling the vacancy made by the appointment of Leader Edward H. Healy to the Deputy Excise Commissionership of New York County. His appointment is credited to the Twenty-ninth District. A position as State Examiner of Insurance is to be given to Lucien Bonheur, also of the Twenty-ninth District, if the present plans are carried out.

Leader Joseph Levinson of the Fourth District will probably receive the appointment of Transfer Tax Appraiser to succeed State Tax Commissioner William Halpinworth about $2,500 annually.

Wins Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 11.—To-night Joseph A. Mosher of Syracuse University, Class of '05, won the medal awarded to the best speaker in the oratorical contest between Rochester, Union, and Syracuse Universities.

FUNERAL OF "DOLL'S JOHN."

Merchant Tailors Turn Out to Honor Dead Associate.

The funeral service over the remains of John J. Millerlelle, held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Assumption, Forty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, was attended by a large number of merchant tailors.

Mr. Millerlelle was known to many men prominent in National, State, and city affairs. He was always called "Doll's John," a title in which he took great pride, it being given to him as a token of appreciation for faithful service. He had been for thirty-three years employed by Edwin N. Doll, and by Mr. Doll's father before him, at their store at Nassau and Beekman Streets. He died on Tuesday of pneumonia at the German Hospital. He was forty-six years old.

Established 1780 — Worms, o. Rh. Germany.
P. J. VALCKENBERG
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
SOLE OWNER OF
THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS
and other renowned vineyards.
For sale by leading dealers.

Tired shoppers are welcome to rest in our Phonograph Parlors on the Second Floor.
$1 secures Delivery.

A Columbia will entertain you with any selections desired 25c for Gold Molded Records [cylinder] 50c and $1 Disc. None better.
We're making special terms to purchasers of $1 down and balance to suit.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Three candy specials for Saturday.
2,000 lbs. whipped cream chocolates—lb. box..... 25c
1,000 lbs. old fashioned Fudge, with cherries and raisins, lb..... 20c
3,000 lbs. special Chocolates and Bonbons, per lb..... 20c
Basement salesroom.

1 10 silk lined black thibet $25 suits for men in this Saturday sale at $14.50

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN—How well we'd like to announce one thousand and ten of these handsome black thibet $25 suits for men at the extremely low price of $14.50. Couldn't secure any more, to sell for so little. Lucky to have obtained these and you'll be a very fortunate as well as a faultlessly attired man if you select one during this brisk sale we've planned for to-day and save just $10.50. Double and single breasted styles and a size to fit perfectly every man—stout or of regular build. Second Floor.

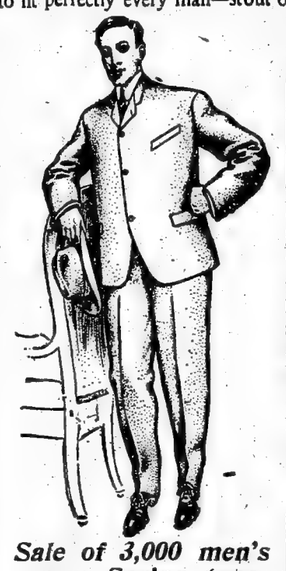
Sale of 3,000 men's new Spring fancy suits $15. Regular $25 values.

These are the new spring styles superbly fashioned by the best journeymen hand workers—the highest class artisans in the employ of one of America's foremost manufacturers—it is a small lot—the acme of finely tailored clothing—and desiring to quickly turn it into money he favored the Simpson Crawford Co. with a reduction exceeding one-third—a favor we'll impart to you if you come to-day—and, as you realize that you need at least one black suit, you'll be sure to do that—to-day's price, $14.50.

$14.50 $14.50

These suits are the proper creations for semi-dress or business wear—that finely textured West of England Thibet—lined with pure silk merveilleux, a splendid wearing, handsome weave—cut, finish and fit equal to any tailor-made to measure suit—the best suits ever made to sell for $25—and the price to-day is only $14.50—a saving of $10.50 to every man fortunate enough to secure one of these suits.

Men's black thibet $20 topcoat $11.50.

SUPERIOR quality silk lined black thibet $20 Spring topcoats at $11.50—A very dressy coat suitable to wear on almost any occasion, and your saving is $8.50 in this Saturday sale.

$11.50 The same manufacturer from whom we bought the thibet suits sold this lot to us at an exceptional discount and that accounts for this great Saturday sale. They are cut 38 inches long and elegantly hand tailored—of course you want one at $11.50. $11.50

Like the suits they are lined throughout with pure merveilleux silk. Perfect fitting—grace imparting. Your size is here, for we've all—regular and stout.

SPRING SUITS TO YOUR ORDER AT $25

Just want to remind you that for $25 we'll take your measure and make for you a fine custom tailored suit the equal of which would cost you $40 at the exclusive merchant tailor's—guaranteed in fit, style and finish—full range of new 1904 spring patterns and weaves from which to select in our new custom tailoring department, second floor.

Distinctive styles girls' & misses' tailormade suits & coats at lowest prices.

THE season 1904 has brought out the smartest styles for the little girl and fashionably dressed miss—distinctive creations the like of which you'd never dream, and they're all on show in the Simpson Crawford Co.'s salons—marked at the lowest prices consistent with their faultless quality. Many of them are exclusively our own, so unless you see this display you will not have seen all the real smart creations from Dame Fashion's realm. Third Floor.

Here's a $12.75 special for to-day: Misses' Suits in three designs of spring weights fancy weaves and cheviots; short Eton with or without collar; trimmed with solid color, braid and buttons; lined throughout; skirts of latest designs; sizes 14 and 16.
$12.75 $12.75

$19.75 for misses' new model spring suits in two styles, of high grade fancy textures and covert cloth. The Eton blouse and 22-inch military model coat, flat collar; strictly tailor finish or trimmed with novelty silk braid and miniature buttons—skirts lap seam of full flare, trimmed to match coat; 14 and 16.

$21.75 for Junior Suits of spring weight fancy mixtures, Eton blouse, flat-stitched collar and vestee of taffeta silk braid, full sleeve with broad box plait, trimmed with braid in fancy designs and miniature buttons, lined with high-grade taffeta; skirts 7 gore, lap seams, side plaited from knee, braid trimmed; lengths 32 to 36.

$16.50 for misses' coat suits of fine grade cheviots, fitted coat, 22-inch length, stitched flat collar of peau de soie, large sleeves, fancy cuff, taffeta lined—skirts lap seams plaited from knee, trimmed with pipings of silk to match, 14 and 16.

$5.75 for girls' box reefers of cheviot and covert cloth, coat collar, full sleeve, belted back, satin lined, 6 to 14.

$12.75 for misses' coats of covert, 22-inch length, flat collar trimmed with narrow stitched bands of self, satin lined, 14 and 16.

$3.50 for girls' double-breasted reefers of cheviot and covert cloth, flat collar, nautical emblem on sleeve, unlined, 6 to 14 years.

$2.90 for Girls' Suspender Dresses of chambray, blue, tan and oxblood, with plaited skirts. We are showing a full line of Misses' Shirt Waist Dresses, both linens and foulards, in newest styles and models.

$14.75 for junior suits, youthful and jaunty, of novelty materials in the Norfolk and Eton models, small shoulder caps, fancy collar and reversed cuff of silk; or strictly tailor finished; skirts newest model, lengths 32 to 35.

$8.50 for girls' double-breasted box reefers, high-grade materials in tan, red and blue, notched collar, belted back; some have nautical emblem on sleeve; silk lined, 6 to 14.

$18.75 for misses' coats of Worumbo Covert, in two styles—box or fitted, flat or coat collar—silk lined, latest models, 14 and 16.

Women's Spring jackets, $10.75.

YOU'LL wonder at the extremely low prices of our women's new Spring suits and coats when you see them. You'll admire them for the elegant style touch and their exclusiveness—the superior manner in which they are fashioned. It's the most comprehensive showing of spring styles in New York or anywhere else, individualized by the distinctiveness of the creations. Third Floor.

Do you want a smart new spring jacket for $10.75? That's the extraordinary low price and it's made of a splendid quality of Germain covert cloth—strapped with self material—turnover cuffs—22 inches long—fly front—coat collar lining of heavy quality taffeta—ideal for spring
$10.75 $10.75

$18 for women's pedestrienne suits, 1904 model, made of fine quality broadcloth in black and blue, collarless Eton jacket with vestee of light blue broadcloth, trimmed with braid ornaments, lined with heavy grade taffeta—seven gore wide flaring skirt, inverted plait seams, inverted plait back.

$27.50 for women's tailor-made suits. | $27.50 for women's pedestrienne suits.

$3.50 untrimmed hats at $2.35; Sale ribbons at 24c.

OUR showing of untrimmed hats is acknowledged to be not only the largest but the most exclusive in New York. We've solved the problem of selling inexpensive hats without sacrificing those exclusive style points which all good dressers desire, and as proof of this assertion we invite you to inspect our showing on the main floor.

50 dozen untrimmed Hats and Turbans—of black silk braid on wire frames—double brims—manufactured to sell at $3.50—special to-day at..... 2.35 Main Floor.

Continentals, Turbans and Sailor Effects—prettily trimmed with solid colors or two toned effects—to-day at..... 3.50 Second Floor.

5,000 yards Satin Taffeta Ribbon—4⅞ inches wide—all new millinery shades—special to-day, per yd..... 24c

Without additional charge our expert tiers will form charming and stylish bows for hats while you wait. Main Floor.

Another great book movement

America's most valuable works of Education, Reference and History on sale at the Simpson Crawford Book Store at wonderfully small prices.

THIS book store is surely making history. Directly following the February sale, which created the most remarkable sensation and the greatest selling ever recorded in books, comes this announcement in the special field of instruction. Are not such movements positive demonstration of our pre-eminence in book merchandising? Second Floor.

Are you in need of an Encyclopedia? Always something turning up that makes reference to a standard authority essential to all who would be well informed. Think of this ten volume Ridpath Encyclopedia we now offer for $6.50. Cost more for the binding alone. Have you an authoritative history of our own country? We offer the best of all popular histories, one that never has sold for less than $2.50, at $1.00 each. Look over the list of Standard Histories and Reference Books. You know their worth. Never before has it been possible to buy them at such prices. And we have scores of other great works in this Book Store at equally small prices.

$2.50 United States History for $1.

Household History of the United States and its People, by Edward Eggleston. This work is accepted as the most standard and authentic of all popular United States Histories. The text is assisted by hundreds of illustrations, portraits, maps, &c. Complete in one large volume, perfect in every way except the gilt title lettering on cover, which has dimmed a little. That is why we sell this Appleton's $2.50 History for..... $1

$33 Encyclopedia for $6.50.

Standard American Encyclopedia prepared under the supervision of John Clark Ridpath, assisted by over 100 writers of highest authority on special subjects. Thousands of Illustrations, Colored Maps, etc.

Twentieth Century edition in ten large volumes, bound in half morocco. Publisher's subscription price $38. Sale price, $6.50 per set. Beyond question this is the great st value ever offered in any standard encyclopedia.

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A Cyclopedia of Orations from earliest period to present time, with valuable compendium of noted sayings and passages. Contains numerous superb portraits and illustrations. Complete in 1 great volume, published at $6.00; sale price, $2.75

$3.50 Werner's Universal Educator for $1.25.

A complete encyclopedia of Reference and Manual of self instruction in all branches of popular education. Colored maps, hundreds of illustrations. Durably bound in full sheep. Subscription price, $3.50; sale price, $1.25

$1.50 Encyclopedia of Poetry 69c.

This is one of the most complete and representative collections of poetical masterpieces that is published. In one fine volume for 69c.

Miscellaneous books at extremely low prices

Webster's New Concise Dictionary, 69c.
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, $1.25.
New Biographical Dictionary, 69c.
Natural History by Miles, colored plates, 69c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols., $1.10.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., $1.10.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 79c.
Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols., $1.10.
Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols., $1.25.
Irving's Conquest of Grenada, fine edition, $1.00.
Washington and His Generals, 2 vols., 98c.
American Commonwealth Series, each, 79c.
Marion Harland's New Cook Book, $1.25.
Parkman's Works, library edition, each $1.25.
Story of the Nations Series, each, 95c.
Memoirs of Paul Kruger by Himself, $1.90.
White House Book of Etiquette, 69c.
Pocket Cyclopedia, Dictionary and Desk Companion, 3 vols., 58c.

$40 Ten Thousand Years of History, $8.90.

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To-day's saving list of groceries.

HERE'S a brief list of edibles that just faintly hints of the countless good things for your Sunday dinner—every article of food guaranteed absolutely pure and prices the lowest in New York for the highest quality. Sixth Floor.

EGGS—strictly fresh; new laid.....Doz. 25 cts.
ORANGES—juicy, seedless Californias, doz. 25 cts.
CHEESE—Society Roquefort, lb....36 cts.
SARDINES—Andre Molac, ¼ can in olive oil.....12 cts.
JAM—Royal Stuart, Raspberry, Strawberry or Red Currant ½ lb. tumbler 14 cts.
CATSUP—½ pint bottle Royal Stuart.....9 cts.
BOILED HAM OR COOKED CORN BEEF—sliced to order, lb.... 25 cts.
FIGS—large, 2½ inch fancy Smyrna layers, lb. 10 cts.
FIG BARS—National Biscuit Co.'s oven baked, with Smyrna fig filling, lb.....12 cts.
COFFEE—Stuart Blend dry roast of a rich luxuriant flavor, lb.... 35 cts.
TEA BISCUIT—light and flaky, made with Stuart pure cream of tartar, baking powder, doz. 12 cts.
HOME-MADE ANGEL CAKE—our own baking, with delicious soft cream, vanilla flavored. Large size.....28 cts.

High grade wines and cordials.

THE PURITY and high quality of every item sold in the wine department is fully guaranteed. Sixth Floor.

PURE RYE WHISKEY $2.75 gallon. Finch's Golden Wedding, full quart bottle.....85 cts
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CLUB COCKTAIL—95 cts. bottle. Heublein & Bros. all varieties. Conciliation Cocktails, bottle.....80 cts
BUCKE'S XXX. IRISH WHISKEY—98 cts. bottle. Emmett's Irish Whiskey, bottle..75 cts
MALT EXTRACT—$1.30 doz. Royal Stuart, noted for its Superior Tonic Qualities. 3 doz, $3.85
MT. VERNON RYE WHISKEY—$3.50 gallon. Eight years old, full quart bottle.....95 cts
CRYSTAL TOM GIN—$2.85 gallon. For medicinal or table use, bottle, 65 cts
HAUT SAUTERNE—$8.00 case 12 quarts. Paul Broton Fils' Finest imported in glass case 24 pints.....$8.75
CALIFORNIA WINES—Fine Old Port, Sherry, Tokay, Madeira or Malaga, gallon.....$1.38
OLD BURGUNDY $1.15 gallon, Full Bodied Zinfandel, gallon,...85 cts.

Special: the Akabro $1.50 razor, 95c.

THINK of the time and money a good Razor will save you—but it must be one that will hold an edge—shave smoothly and not pull—such is the Akabro $1.50 Razor at 95c.—finest German steel—full hollow ground—guaranteed to hold an edge—round or straight corners—ebony handles. Main Floor.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Overcoats---Spring, 1904

While men have been wisely wearing their Winter Overcoats during the recent late Winter days, Spring is hurrying along, and we have been preparing for the moment when the heavy coats should be consigned to the camphor chest, and the Spring Overcoats should appear among men.

That moment is almost here, subject to trifling delays on account of weather. The Spring Coats are here regardless of the weather, spick and span—the finest lot, you'll admit, that you have ever seen. We have trained a corps of tailors well, to do our work as we want it done. And the result is patent, in the swing, style, cut, fit of these overcoats. They are such as the best-dressed man, the man who takes particular pains with his clothes, will be proud to appear in.

Two main divisions—the Covert Cloth Coats, and the black or Oxford Vicunas or unfinished worsteds. Facts about both:

Covert Cloth Overcoats

At $12—Two shades in tans; serge-lined; satin sleeve-linings.

At $15—Two shades—medium color, brown; lined through with excellent quality serge. Satin sleeve-linings, broad shoulders, full backs. Brimful of style.

At $20 to $30—Silk-lined Covert Cloth Top Coats, 34 inches long; full backs. Stylish and dressy.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Oxford and Black Overcoats

At $15—Oxford Gray Vicuna Overcoats, silk-lined and faced to edge; or plain silk-lined. Will compare favorably with any $20 coat in the market.

At $20—Fine unfinished worsteds in black and Oxford gray; silk-lined and faced to edge.

At $22—Oxford gray Vicuna; silk-lined; 40 in. long. A very desirable garment.

At $25—Black and Oxford gray Vicuna, silk-lined.

Good CLOTHING News For Boys, Big and Little

The Spring showing of Clothing for Boys was never finer than now. Styles are the most handsome we have ever presented, and the variety is most gratifying.

But right in the midst of it, come these special offerings of very handsome suits at very low prices:

About a hundred Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with *two pairs of trousers*—made from a manufacturer's round-up of short pieces of cloths that were used in suits now selling for $6 and $7, with only one pair of trousers. These

At $5 a Suit, with Two Pairs of Trousers

The Norfolk Jacket Suits are in sizes for 8 to 13 years; the Double-breasted Suits in sizes for 8 to 16 years.

The second offering is a group of about ninety Eton Collar Blouse Sailor Suits, made of serges, cheviots and homespuns; in sizes for boys of 5 to 10 years. Worth $6.50 to $8.50; **today at $4.75 a suit.**

Boys' Russian Top Coats, of handsome brown cheviots; in sizes for 3 to 7 years. Worth $5; **now $3.75.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Three-Cornered Sale of MEN'S SHIRTS

First is a lot of twenty-seven hundred Negligee Shirts, of light and dark printed madras and percale. Just such shirts as every man will be hurrying to buy at full prices, in a few weeks. These are in a wide variety of patterns and colorings; including the much-wanted neat stripes and figures.

They are regular dollar shirts, with the exception of about two hundred and fifty dollar-and-a-half shirts, that first comers will get. Today you can pick out your Spring supply for

SIXTY CENTS Each

All sizes from 14 to 17. All have detachable cuffs.

Next is a smaller lot of Stiff-Bosom Shirts, at the same price—handsome, stylish shirts, that were made to sell for a dollar each. Made of excellent percale, in a fine assortment of neat patterns, mostly on light grounds; well made and finely laundered; with detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17, though the greatest quantities are in the larger sizes; and very few in size 14½. Now at 60c each, instead of $1.

Third is a group of High-class Stiff-Bosom Shirts, made of fine imported madras, and sold regularly for $2 and $2.50; now at

$1.25 Each

These shirts are in the handsomest new patterns, and are the equal in appearance and shirt-making of most custom shirts. Made with open fronts and attached cuffs; beautifully laundered. Sizes 14 to 16½. $1.25 each, instead of $2 and $2.50.

Men's Pajamas at 75c a Suit

Three hundred Suits of Men's Fancy Striped Madras Pajamas, made over our own model; with fly-front and military collar. Regular $1 Pajamas, at 75c a suit.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Right Hat
Spring Styles for Men

The WANAMAKER method of keeping in stock half-a-dozen different makes of good hats, makes it practically impossible for a man to miss getting the precise hat that becomes him best.

Of course, that requires good salesmanship; but we have that, too—every man in our Hat Store knows hats, and does his best to satisfy the hat-buying man.

It's Spring Hat time now; and the lines are full of the newest, most stylish blocks, in both stiff and soft hats. There are:

Stetson Derbies, $3.50 and $5; clear Nutria Derbies, $6—best stiff hats in the world.
Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50, $5 to $15.
Imperial Derbies, $3; Soft Hats, $3; and other full lines of hats at the same price.
Wanamaker Special Soft Hats and Derbies at $2.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Men's $5 to $7 Trousers at $3.75

Two hundred pairs of Men's fine Striped Worsted Trousers, medium weight; stylish patterns, that have been $5 to $7 until now, are today *$3.75 a pair.* An exceptional offering.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Merry World of Easter Favors Is Ready In the Candy Store

Easter is here, a full three weeks before its time. At least, that is the impression you gather from a visit to the Basement Candy Store.

Here are assembled all the insignia of Easter in brave array. Eggs, of course—kinds that would shame the most conscientious hen—from the tiny one of chocolate, that makes one fleeting, delicious mouthful, to one, gorgeously beflowered, that seems as though it belonged to the fabled roc. Eggs that have a remarkable capacity for sweetmeats, others that content themselves with scenery—panoramic eggs. Clap your eyes to the peep-hole, and fairyland lies before you.

Rabbits, too—a legion of them. They suggest, from their varied antics and occupations, that the rabbit was the original jack-of-all-trades. Other animals, whose connection with Easter isn't very clear, will nevertheless share in the good fellowship—elephants, cats, and the like. Then there's an absurd, yellow, fluffy, hoppy chicken, that performs a two-step; a snow-white fuzzy lamb, and a side-splitting array of the products of up-to-date journalism, all of whom, from Foxy Grandpa down to the Katzenjammer kids, lend their aid to the Easter merriment.

But we mustn't forget the purely decorated things—the charming bonbon boxes of silk and satin, Easter bells, for table decoration, and the like.

The showing is better, the earlier you visit it—today, for instance.

Basement.

Another Wonderful Value In COVERT JACKETS

We aroused the sympathy of the trade over the loss we must be enduring by selling the recently-advertised Covert Jackets at $12.50. And, by the way, we still have plenty of them. But now we have prepared another surprise for both the trade and the public.

Beautifully Tailored Covert Jackets

At Ten Dollars

That you'll not find equaled anywhere under $18. Made of an excellent quality of light and dark tan covert cloth, handsomely shaped and finished—fly-front, strapped seams; lined with good taffeta silk. Made in the regular and in-between sizes, to fit most women without any alterations. Beautiful Spring Coats, at a most pleasing price.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Women's Shoes

Ten thousand pairs of *Women's Oxford Shoes,* of a widely known $2.50 grade, came to us because of a change in the manufacturing policy. They are fresh, new, clean goods, and offered now

At $1.50 a Pair

The following varieties to choose from:

Patent leather, stout welted soles.
Patent leather, medium soles.
Patent leather, thin soles.
Patent Coltskin, Colonial Blucher.
Enameled leather, stout soles.
Kidskin, kid tips, heavy soles.
Kidskin, patent leather tips, thin soles.
Box Calfskin, welted soles.
Kidskin, button, Colonial style, thin soles.
And various others—twenty-one styles in all

Then here is special word of some of the WANAMAKER Shoes for Men:

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90

Box calf and kidskin, lace; well-made shoes on stylish lasts, that look and wear well, and are really worth a dollar more.

MEN'S SHOES at $2.40

Made to sell at $3 and $3.50. Patent and enameled leather, box calf and kidskin, on various new form lasts. Best choosing in sizes 5 to 8½.

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES at $3

The Wanamaker-Wear-Well line, that is made better than the best $3.50 shoes we could find. In tan and black calfskin, kid and patent leather, in shapes suited to the young man of pronounced ideas or the more conservative man of settled taste.

Fourth avenue.

Checkmating Jupiter Pluvius

The rain-god did his worst yesterday—was it bad enough to make you wish you had a new umbrella?

Be warned in time—here are sturdy, stanch good looking Umbrellas for the *next* rainy day; and at a very immediate saving:

At $1—Worth a third more. Men's and Women's Umbrellas, of strong, serviceable taffeta-finished covering with handles of boxwood, furze or fancy handles.

At $2—Men's and Women's Taffeta Umbrellas, with a good assortment of handsome handles, usually put on all-silk umbrellas. Worth $2.75 to $4.

Broadway.

Some Stylish New Walking Suits, $27.50

Every woman who sees these smart new dresses will admire them. There is a style and swing to them that is most pleasing. They are made of cheviots and tweeds, with handsome jackets, most of which are prettily trimmed. Skirts are the correct walking length, and very smartly tailored.

They should be marked $30 to $37.50. They are marked $27.50; and that should double their attractiveness today.

Second floor, Broadway.

Trimmed Hats $5 and $6

Our Millinery workrooms have been producing hats recently that have won the universal admiration of New York women—the finest, the most original and beautiful hats brought out in America this season. But we have not for a moment neglected the more popular-priced hats. The same careful directive supervision has been watching the style and character of the five and six-dollar hats. Today the collection shown is large and varied; for no two hats, at whatever price, are ever made alike, at WANAMAKER'S.

The shapes are the newest and best, in Dress Hats, Sailor Hats and Turbans. The very best materials are always used. Trimmings include laces, ribbons, flowers and wings.

$5 and $6 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Dress Nets
45c a Yard

These handsome Black-and-white Dress Nets were made to sell at $1 to $1.50 a yard. We bought 150 pieces—4500 yards—of them, to sell in our recent Sale of Laces at the special price of 65c a yard. Less than half quantity remains—to finish it up, we price the Nets today

At 45c a Yard

—or from *half* to *one-third* of original values.

They are suitable, in their effective designs, for whole lace costumes, waists, or for millinery purposes; and at their new price are a veritable find for thrifty women. Dressmakers especially are interested.

Broadway.

Molasses Waffles

Brittle and crisp outside; sticky and chewy inside—these Molasses Waffles are a delicious paradox that you'll be glad to buy at the special price of

25 Cents a Pound

Basement.

Marvelous Edison Phonographs
And the Easy Way to Own Them

When you sit comfortably before the brass horn that is pouring out the tones of a stirring march, a chime of bells, a tenor solo or a banjo, you forget the wonderful nature of the achievement in your enjoyment of the performance.

But isn't it amazing, that a wax cyclinder can imprison, in a series of tiny indentations, ready for faithful reproduction whenever you will, the tones of anything that can make a sound?

Phonographs used to be a not unmixed delight. Records sounded harsh, or squeaky, shrill or tin-panny; and the human voice suffered most.

The Edison Gold Moulded high-speed hardened wax records, and a new style of reproducer changed all that. These are found today in the Edison Phonographs alone; and they render the getting of accurate, satisfactory records easy; and heighten immensely the pleasure to be derived from the instrument.

The Edison Phonograph will play all the latest music of the day, of whatever nature on whatever instrument you may prefer. It will record your own voice; or the voices of your friends; will play for dancing—will furnish, in short, endless amusement. It is easy to operate, and under the Wanamaker Club Plan, it is *very easy to buy.*

By joining the Phonograph Club, and paying ONE DOLLAR, you can secure your phonograph at once, paying the remainder in small sums monthly.

Prices of the Edison Phonographs are $10, $20, $30 and $50. Edison Gold Moulded Records, $5 a dozen; with hundreds of selections to choose from.

Then the Edison Phonograph makes *Language Study* a simple and pleasant matter. You may study French, German, or Spanish with your own phonograph, by means of specially prepared records, giving *correct pronunciation,* and all necessary instruction, at a small additional cost for extra equipment. Or, if you do not own a phonograph, you may buy one, with records and text-book, for any of these three languages, for $5 down and $5 a month, and have the phonograph for amusement as well.

Write us, or come to the store for further information.

Basement.

White Shirt-Waists
And Skirts to Wear With Them

Selecting White Shirt-Waists from this collection is an easy and pleasurable task. For the stock teems with beauty and newness; and the woman who wants to pay a dollar is getting the same excellent returns, as the woman who pays $10.

Here are the main groups—they promise coolness and comfort for many a hot Summer day:

Lawn Waists, plaited, trimmed with embroidery, Valenciennes lace, and lace medallions, at 85c to $9.

Waists of handkerchief, Butcher's or Irish linen; plain, with broad tailored plaits, or trimmed with medallions, lace insertion or Mexican drawn-work and beading. Others richly embroidered. Plaited or plain back and sleeves, at $2.75 to $10.

Waists of organdy, Swiss muslin or madras in full assortment, at $2.75 to $12.

Then to go with these cool waists, and making inexpensive and pretty Shirt-waist Suits, are these

LAWN DRESS SKIRTS

Some trimmed with hemstitched folds or stitched straps; others with lace insertion, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

French Dressing Sacques

Two dainty styles just from Paris. Of soft, fine albatross; light as a feather, but warm enough for early Spring days.

Both are collarless, one plaited and trimmed with silk and prettily scalloped edge; the other with yoke formed with beading with narrow black velvet ribbon; torchon lace at neck and sleeves.

Both are full of attractive touches of hand-work. $8 and $9.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Spring and the Girl

"Spring, gentle Spring" will be an unwelcome visitor to the girl who isn't equipped with the proper coats and frocks to meet it.

A little while spent in this Girls' Store, looking around, adjusting ideas, getting suggestions, will help immensely towards getting the young woman comfortably fitted out with Spring things.

Everything that's here, whether suit, coat, separate skirt or wash dress, for girls of 6 to 18, is new, stylish, pretty, moderately priced:

Wash Dresses at $1.25 to $10.
Tailor-made Suits at $10 to $90.
Skirts at $2.75 to $24.
Raincoats at $10 to $20.
Wool Dresses at $3 to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Gloves—Economy

Economical Gloves in two ways. Washable—pure soap and warm water clean them easily. Low-priced, too; they are Seconds of regular $1.65 gloves; but where the defects are is mighty hard to discover; as they affect neither appearance nor wearing qualities. But they make the price

$1.15 a pair

Two-clasp; overseam; in black, white and pearl.

Another lot has come in of the Women's very stylish Glace Gloves at

65c a pair

Two-clasp; handsomely embroidered; fit and wear well and the best gloves for the price you can find anywhere. In black, white and new Spring shades.

Tenth street.

Inexpensive Corsets

It's not necessary, always, to pay much for Corsets, to be sure of buying good ones. The sorts mentioned here are much better than their price—you make a saving of just the difference between:

At $1.50, worth $2.50—C. B. Corsets of very fine batiste; for tall and medium figures; numerous gores; bias cut.

At $1, worth $2—Batiste Corsets; sizes 24 to 30 only.

At 75c—Well shaped, graceful Corsets; durable, of good quality; long and short waist.

At 50c—Of domestic coutil; splendid value; low bust; long and full over hips.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs
7 *Cents Each*

Marvelously little to pay for a woman's sheer, pure linen hemstitched handkerchief—but here are three hundred dozens today, to sell at this low price—7c each.

Other pure linen kinds, for men and women—all priced on the same money-saving scale:

Women's fine hand-drawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in sheer or regular weight; worth 20c, at 12½c each.

Women's script initial Handkerchiefs, in fine sheer Irish linen with pretty tape effects; exact copy of French 25c qualities at 12½c each.

Men's good pure linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 12½c, at 8c each.

Men's fine linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ready-for-use finish; worth 20c, at 12½c each.

Broadway.

Reliable Razors

The man who is wedded to any special sort of razors, is apt to find the kind he's looking for here. For we carry all the well-known, reliable makes. And the man who is open to conviction—merely wants a *good* razor, will fare equally well. He can't go wrong in any of the following:

Henckel's German Razors; hollow ground; black and white bone handles. $1.50, $2 and $3 each.

Rogers' Razors of best English steel; wide and narrow blades; hollow ground. $1.25 each.

Rogers' Master Razors, No. 2; white bone handles. $2 each.

Wostenholm Razors, I. X. L.; English steel; wide and narrow blades; hollow ground. 75c to $2 each.

"Barber's Pet" Razors; guaranteed satisfactory; free from flaws; black handles, $2; white bone handles, $3.

"Wanamaker Special" Razors; unusually good for the price—50c.

Reppenhagen's and Torrey's Razor Strops; Russia leather, horsehide and others. 50c to $2 each.

Cutlery Counter—Broadway, Cross aisle.

Pictures, Little-Priced

Fifty Cents. Facsimile Water Colors, in a variety of attractive landscapes and marines; matted, and framed in gilt; 15 x 20 in.

Colored Artotypes; figure subjects; white mats, gilt frames; 14 x 17 in.

These were all $1 each, but some of the frames are slightly marred.

Fifteen Cents. A lot of pretty little pictures, in a number of styles, including three-color prints, Gibson pictures, photograph reproductions, etc. 25c values, and more.

Fifth floor.

Toilet Goods, Under-Price

Soaps, Tooth-brushes, Velvet and Hat Brushes—good kinds all, and all offered quite decisively below value:

Lily of Luzon Soap—a high-grade scented toilet soap. Formerly sold at 25c box of three cakes. 15c box; 2 boxes, 25c.

Witch Hazel, Heather Bell, Japonica, Victorian Olive: three cakes to box, at 10c box.

Velvet and Hat Brushes, made by Kent; of prue bristles. Regularly worth 50c and 60c each, at 35c.

Tooth Brushes, in a variety of styles; 15c quality, at 10c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORMON LEADERS RUN POLITICS AND BUSINESS

Revelations from the Lord as Applied to Commerce.

WOMEN PUSH SMOOT FIGHT

Senate Committee Hears How Mormon Officials Enforce Their Authority on Members of the Church.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—E. B. Critchlow, formerly Assistant United States District Attorney for Utah, who was the only witness at to-day's session of the Reed Smoot inquiry, gave some testimony that shed an interesting light upon the relations of the Mormon Church to business enterprises in the State of Utah.

Mr. Critchlow detailed instances where the high officials of the Church have manifested their power over the members in order to compel obedience in all matters, and where excommunication has been the price of an independent spirit.

Reference was made to the necessity of Mormons getting the consent of their associates to go into certain business projects and the effect of proceeding when such consent was withheld. Mr. Critchlow said that it was the opinion of non-Mormons and of many of the Mormons that if Church officials, such as Apostles, should enter politics there was no chance for lay members. The necessity of Apostles getting consent was equivalent to Church indorsement when that consent was given, said the witness.

"You say they would not dare to aspire to office," said Senator Beveridge. "What would happen if they did?" "They would undoubtedly be dealt with—"

"How?" "They would be held to be out of harmony and not disposed to take counsel of those higher in the Church."

"Well, what of that? What would have been done to them?" "They would have been disfellowshipped and ostracized from the Church."

Mr. Critchlow then stated a case at Brigham City, where a controversy arose between leaders of the Church and the people over municipal affairs. The people of Brigham City were demanding municipal ownership for an electric light plant, and this was opposed by the Mayor, who took the case to Charles Kelly, President of the Stake. According to the story of Mr. Critchlow, Mr Kelly then received a "revelation from the Lord" to the effect that a company should be formed to take the lighting plant, and that he should be the President of the concern.

The revelation was submitted to the General Conference at Brigham City, and was there rejected. Many of the Mormons who opposed the transaction were disfellowshipped.

The witness when asked concerning Senator Smoot's power to prevent the violations of the laws in regard to pologamy said:

"By one word Smoot could either stop what is going on or cease to be an Apostle." Mr. Critchlow said that he had obtained most of the signatures to the protest against Smoot.

Mr. Critchlow said he believed President Smith would not permit a person to become an Apostle who was not a polygamist, or did not expect to become one. Mr. Smoot became an Apostle before Mr. Smith became President, and the witness said that he did not believe Smoot to be a polygamist.

Mr. Critchlow said Smoot announced his candidacy first in 1900 and that the announcement met with decided opposition from Republicans and others. Laymen in the Mormon Church felt that the candidacy of an Apostle would be unwise when it was charged that a quorum of the first Presidency and Apostles were living in open defiance of the laws against polygamy.

Mr. Van Cott brought out in the cross-examination that Mr. Critchlow had voted to elect polygamists as members of the Constitutional Convention and that he had been on the stump with John Henry Smith, who is a polygamist.

As Chairman Burrows adjourned the committee until to-morrow he remarked: "All this exemplifies what is often stated, that politics make strange bedfellows."

Many women representing organizations interested in the contest against Mr. Smoot arrived in Washington to-day for the purpose of perfecting their plans and waging a more effective contest. They attended the sessions of the committee, and before and after the hearings met in committee rooms, discussed the case, and adopted resolutions requesting that on Sunday, March 27, every clergyman in the United States ask every man in his congregation to write to his Senator, requesting him, in view of the evidence already presented in the case of Reed Smoot, to vote against the retention of Smoot in the highest lawmaking body of the country.

WOOD ATTACKED IN SENATE.

Senators Scott and Blackburn Oppose His Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, considered the nomination of Gen. Wood at length. Two set speeches were made in opposition to Gen. Wood's confirmation, the speakers being Senators Scott and Blackburn.

Senator Scott quoted from the testimony, following closely the charges made by Major Rathbone, which he said had been in large part sustained. He accused Gen. Wood of insubordination to Gen. Brooke and contended that his responsibility for theRuncie magazine article was definitely established.

While he was talking about the Jolo matter Senator Foraker interrupted to say that the responsibility for that incident had been assumed by the War Department. Mr. Scott replied that the department had acted only after insistent urging by Gen. Wood. Senator Scott also referred to what he spoke of as the injustice of Gen. Wood's appointment, saying that there were over a hundred veteran officers of the civil war who had not attained rank beyond that of Colonel.

Senator Blackburn contended that Gen. Wood had not earned his rapid advance in the army and said it was time to call a halt. Reviewing Gen. Wood's record, he said that it had been only a few years since he was serving as an army Surgeon with the rank of Captain, and had never really participated in more than one engagement. The Senator argued that Gen. Wood's advancement had been too rapid for his achievements, and said such rapid promotion was demoralizing to the army and unjust to other meritorious officers. Senator Blackburn had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

DEWEY AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Meeting with President Morales Fails—Insurgents Meet with Repulse.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 5.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, with Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor, and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis on board, arrived here yesterday.

United States Minister Powell went on board the Mayflower to arrange for a meeting between the visiting Americans and President Moralesand his Cabinet. For some unknown reason this plan miscarried, and the officers from the Mayflower did not land. The Mayflower left here last night for Kingston.

Insurgents attacked Pajarito, a suburb of Santo Domingo, yesterday. In the engagement that followed several men were killed or wounded, and the Government troops finally obliged the insurgents to withdraw. The Government captured several guns, a number of horses, some prisoners, and 4,000 rounds of ammunition.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 11.—Private dispatches received here from Santo Domingo, dated March 4, are to the effect that the troops of President Morales are being defeated all over the republic. Puerto Plata is again in possession of Gen. Jiminez, and it is expected that the capital, Santo Domingo, will surrender soon.

President Morales, head of the recognized Government of Santo Domingo, is now in possession only of the capital city of Santo Domingo and the ports of Samana and Sanchez. His principal opponent, Jiminez, holds Monte Cristi, San Pedro de Macoris, Azua, and Puerto Plata, the last named being the busiest port in the republic.

Jiminez's supporters are closely investing

SENATOR TILLMAN NO BETTER.

Doctors Lance His Throat, but Say His Condition Is Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Tillman was much more uncomfortable to-day than at any time during his illness, though his condition was not necessarily worse. His throat is distressing him greatly, and the suffering is most acute.

The physicians again to-day found it necessary to lance the abscess, and the indications are that another such operation will be necessary to-morrow, as a second abscess appears to be forming. Still, the doctors see no cause for apprehension, and believe careful treatment and patience will insure relief.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY KILLED.

Reported Assassination in Persia of Clergyman Believed to be Dr. Labaree.

URUMIA, Persia, March 11.—News has reached here that Dr. Labori, (Labaree?) an American missionary, has been killed on the road to Khoi.

Details of the occurrence are lacking.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree, who is probably referred to in the above dispatch, is one of the best known Presbyterian missionaries in the Asiatic field, having been stationed in Persia since 1860. No confirmation of his death had reached the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions up to a late hour last night, but Secretary Robert E. Speer, at his home at Englewood, N. J., said last evening that he feared the report was true, as a Mohammedan fanatic or Fayid, claiming2descent from the Prophet himself, had recently been a terror to the villagers about Urumia.

Dr. Labaree, Mr. Speer said, was nearly seventy years old, and had one son, the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, who is with him in Persia assisting him in his work. From the fact that the prefix "Dr." was used, he concluded that the father was meant. Dr. Labaree was originally a Massachusetts man, and was graduated from Middletown College, Vt. He was in charge in Urumia, which is one of the stations of the Presbyterian Church, of the press which prints almost all the literature they have in the Syriac language, besides being in general charge as the oldest member of the station. He last left this country about five years after a stay of about the same period, during which he was engaged in revising the Syriac version of the Bible.

Dr. Labaree was a widower with three other children. One is the Rev. Robert M. Labaree, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Doylestown, Penn., with whom one of his daughters makes her home, the other being a student at Wells College at Aurora, N. Y.

MAY BE COLOMBIAN REVOLT.

Affairs Approaching a Crisis in the Department of Cauca.

PANAMA, March 11.—The internal situation in the Colombian Department of Cauca has in no way improved, and would appear to be approaching a crisis. The election to the Presidency of Colombia of Gen. Rafael Reyes is declared in some quarters to be the only thing that can possibly prevent a movement for Cauca to secede from the United States of Colombia, and if Joaquin Velez is declared elected instead of Reyes, it is asserted that a revolution surely will break out.

The Bogota Government is aware of the situation, and has ordered troops from Cartagena and Barranquilla to proceed to Quibdo, a large town in Cauca. Passengers who have arrived here from Cauca say that everywhere there is strong feeling against the Bogota Government.

KISHINEFF TRIAL ENDED.

One Man Found Guilty of Murder Gets Only Four Years in Jail.

KISHINEFF, March 11.—The trial of prisoners charged with participation in the massacre of Jews here last April has closed.

After a fortnight's deliberation the court to-day gave judgment in the case of Rusneke and fifty-seven others, of whom eighteen were charged with homicide in the anti-Jewish rioting and forty with creating disorders.

Rusneke and Bodijan were found guilty of the murder of a Jewish couple named Forrarji. Rusneke was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and Bodijan to twenty years.

Fifteen persons accused of rioting were each condemned to a year's imprisonment, and three others to four months in jail. Thirty-six of the accused were discharged.

Two damage suits were not considered and sixty-four were disallowed. The damage suits were all brought by Jews.

The final judgment will formally be announced on April 25.

HUNGARIAN NOBLE GOES MAD.

Count Csaky Jumps from a Street Car and Shoots a Woman.

VIENNA, March 11.—Count George Napoleon Csaky, Vice Secretary of the Hungarian Ministerial Bureau here, in a fit of insanity this evening jumped from a street car in the most frequented section of the Ringstrasse, and with a revolver shot a woman near him, wounding her dangerously. He was immediately arrested.

It is said that the Count was not acquainted with the woman he shot.

Count Csaky is a member of one of the most prominent and aristocratic families of Hungary. He has previously given evidences of eccentricity.

FLED IN CARS AND CAB.

Badly Frightened Man Unable to Elude His Four Pursuers.

When James Grinnin, dealer in second-hand building materials, got up yesterday morning he noticed four Italians loitering in front of his residence, 151 East Ninety-seventh Street. They were keeping close watch on his door, and not knowing what their intentions were he left the house by a side entrance and took a Second Avenue car down town. The quartet saw him as he boarded the car and gave chase. Grinnin transferred to a cross-town car, so did the four men, one car behind him. Again he effected a transfer, and still again, the men keeping right on his trail.

At Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue he jumped off the car in which he was riding and sought refuge in a saloon. The men were close behind. One mounted guard outside the door while the other three entered the place with him and made a demand for money. Grinnin called a cab and tried to give his pursuers the slip in that way. The Italians chased the cab, caught it, and blocked the rear wheels.

Patrolman Frank Kenney took the whole party to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. There the Italians gave their names as William McCaffery, John Revvio, Peter Bard, and Arthur Nucci. In the West Side Court they explained that they had done some work for Mr. Grinnin and were afraid he did not mean to pay them. Mr. Grinnin told Magistrate Cornell, when he finally understood what the men wanted, that he paid off on Saturday, but that he would let the insistent four have their money right away. This was satisfactory to all concerned and the men left the court together.

Court-Martial of Lieut. Mills Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The record in the case of First Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, Jr., Seventh Infantry, tried by court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the charge of duplicating his pay accounts, has been received here. It is reported that the officer was sentenced to dismissal, and that the case will be referred to the President for final action.

Gen. Baldy of New Orleans an Embezzler

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Gen. George Baldy, formerly a Union soldier, who was prominent as a Republican in Louisiana political life during the war, was to-day sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Gen. Baldy was the attorney of John Spraule, a Confederate veteran living in California, in the settlement of a small estate, and was convicted of embezzling the

A bottle of it kept at home insures a quick-acting restorative for sudden illness.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Ofttimes proves to be the "Ounce of Prevention" in warding off chills or weakness.

DIETRICH BRIBERY CASE AIRED IN THE SENATE

Senator Quoted as Saying He Could Make Money on Side.

HIS ALLEGED PROPOSITION

Witness Says Nebraskan Wanted Candidate for Postmaster to Pay Him $700 a Year.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senatorial inquiry instituted at the request of Senator Dietrich of Nebraska into the bribery charges dealing with the appointment of the Postmaster at Hastings, Neb., and under which the Senator was indicted last Fall, began to-day, Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell, and Pettus constituting the investigating committee. The indictment against Senator Dietrich was dismissed upon a technicality.

Leopold Hahn, Postmaster at Hastings from 1897 to 1901, was the first witness. In reply to questions Mr. Hahn related a conversation with Fisher, the present Postmaster, on April 23, 1901, relative to Fisher's appointment as Postmaster.

"He asked me," said the witness, "what the office paid. I told him $2,500. He said that was what Dietrich wanted him to pay for the office. He also told me that Adam Breed had said that Dietrich had asked him $2,800, or $700 a year for four years.

The witness also said that Fisher had questioned him as to whether he (Fisher) would have to pay a note for the $2,500 if he should give one, and the witness got legal advice that such a note would not be negotiable. He then produced a memorandum, which he said he had made on the day of the conversation. This memorandum read as follows:

"Conversation held between Leopold Hahn and Jacob Fisher in regard to the Postmaster which Mr. Dietrich will cause to appoint, or for sale, as you might call it, to the highest bidder. Here is Dietrich's proposal to Fisher:

"First, to pay for the new furniture in the new room called the Dietrich Building, which will cost about $2,000 to $2,500.

"Second, to pay for all coal during the four years for heating such a room; also pay for the janitor's work, which will amount to about ——. Take this off the salary of the Postmaster and give it to Dietrich. Besides this the Government will pay Dietrich $1,800 per year rent for furnishing and heating the said Dietrich Building.

"What kind of Senator have the people got in Nebraska?"

"Mr. Adam Breed is willing to sacrifice himself as Postmaster and take the office for $1,800 per year and pay Dietrich $700 per year out of his salary, or $2,800 for the term of four years. This is what took place at Fisher's bakery, in the hall leading to the baker shop at the hour between 9:20 A. M. and 9:30 A. M. This is what Jacob Fisher told me, so help me God. Every word of this is the truth, the whole truth, so help me God, this 23d day of April, 1901. LEOPOLD HAHN."

Asked if his feeling toward Dietrich was very friendly, the witness admitted that it was not.

Hahn said that Fisher had told him that Dietrich had said to him that Breed was to give $2,800. The witness added that Breed had told him the story of his offer was true.

J. S. Williams of Hastings said he asked Fisher about how he settled the Breed matter, and he replied: "I had to raise Breed's bid."

Fisher, the witness said, told him that Dietrich had said that he had to pay $15,000 to be elected Senator, and Fisher added that he had said:

"Charley, I would not have done it. I would not have paid this sum of money to be Senator." To this Dietrich replied:

"Never mind, Jake, that is nothing. I have the appointment of all the Post Offices in the South Platte, and there are ways of making money on the side in the Senate."

Williams said it was notorious that candidates for Postmasters had to "put up" for campaign expenses of Senators. In reply to Senator Platt the witness said he was Dietrich's political enemy, but friendly personally.

N. A. Hamman, Deputy Postmaster when Hahn was Postmaster, said about ten days before Fisher took possession Fisher said to the witness that he had to put up $2,000. Dietrich, he said, wanted the rent of the Post Office raised from $1,500 to $1,800.

Jacob Fisher, the present Postmaster at Hastings, in reply to a question by Senator Platt, said: "I say absolutely I never had a conversation with Hahn along the lines of his statement. I never gave a note to Senator Dietrich as suggested in the Hahn statement. I never would counsel with Hahn."

The witness also denied that he had said to Williams that he was willing to raise Breed's bid.

BROACH GETS FIVE YEARS.

Recorder Goff Says That ex-Cashier Deserves No Sympathy.

Charles F. Broach, the ex-cashier of the Equitable National Bank, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a certificate of the bank's stock by changing its face value from one to ninety shares, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff to a term of five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. J. Arthur Hilton, who appeared in his behalf in the General Sessions, made a strong plea for clemency, saying that the young man had been led to do wrong by another.

"This man deserves no sympathy," said Recorder Goff. "He went to Northport, and there, through his wife, who is of good family, he made the acquaintance socially of some of the best people there, thus gaining confidence of the men whom he defrauded. The money that he so obtained practically wiped out the year's earnings of this small bank. When a rich man stands at the bar, his friends do not hesitate to instruct the court as to what they think the court should do in his case, but hundreds of poor men are here in the course of a year with no one to speak for them, when the chances are that they are far more deserving than many of the wealthier prisoners. The friends of the rich man besiege the court with pleas, presenting the suffering and mental anguish that will be caused if a just sentence shall be imposed on the defendant. These people have no hesitancy in asking a Judge to violate his oath of office. I sentence the prisoner to five years' imprisonment."

SPLINTER CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Entered Elum's Head, and at First It Was Thought He Would Live.

Abraham Elum of 1,696 Madison Avenue, a roofer, whose skull was trephined Wednesday in Gouverneur Hospital after a piece of wood three inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick had been taken from it, died in the hospital last night.

Elum was working on the four-story building 241 Division Street, when he fell to the street. His head struck some packing cases, the edge of one tearing away a piece of the skull and leaving the bit of wood in the hole. Part of the brain matter was dislodged, but after the operation it was believed the man would live.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

MAN AND WOMAN DEAD; WOMAN IDENTIFIED

Her Decapitated Body Incased in Cake of Ice.

HEAD HUNTERS FOUND THE MAN

Discovery Aroused Fears That Missing Salem Girl Was Victim of Double Tragedy.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 11.—The headless body of a woman, found incased in a cake of ice in the bay here yesterday, was identified to-day as that of Mrs. Martha C. Brennan of 397 Bridge Avenue, Philadelphia. The body of the man found in the bay by a posse sent out to look for the woman's head has not yet been identified. The discovery of the two bodies led the Cumberland County authorities to believe that they had a sensational double tragedy on their hands.

The authorities have been excited for more than a month over the disappearance of nineteen-year-old Anna L. Newkirk from her home with her grandfather near Salem. The death of her mother fifteen months ago broke up her family, and with her half-grown brother she went to live with her grandfather—the baby brother being adopted by a neighbor. The neighbors took a generous interest in the orphaned girl, and were much aroused when they learned one day in the middle of January that she had stepped out the night before to visit her aunt's house near by, and had never reached there.

The farmers, suspecting suicide, broke through the ice in the waters around, in vain search for her body, and when the headless body and that of a man were hauled from the bay yesterday the conclusion was reached at once that she was one victim of a double tragedy. Even her father's story that the body was not that of his girl was doubted, and the officials were still at work on the murder theory when the authentic identification came today.

It was made by Michael Brennan, a brother of the dead woman, and Mrs. E. Burns, her aunt. The brother said that Miss Brennan disappeared Nov 29 last, and that she had been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration. It is supposed she was drowned in the Schuylkill.

Mrs. Burns says the woman had been melancholy, and she has no doubt it was a suicide. The head was probably decapitated by the floating ice blocks.

NORTHWESTERN MEN DINE.

New York Alumni Get Together—New Scholarship Scheme.

The first annual banquet of the Northwestern University Club of New York was held last night at the Arena in West Thirty-first Street. It was attended by forty-six coeds, and Stephen J. Herben, assistant editor of The Christian Advocate, was the toastmaster. The principal speech was made by President Edmund James of the university. Short addresses were made by Elbert H. Gary, Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Rev. Dr. G. E. Strowbridge of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Dean Joseph F. Johnson of the School of Commerce of New York University, and Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa. Letters of regret at their inability to accept the invitations and attend the banquet were received from President Roosevelt and former Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

President James after giving some statistics about the university, which he said is still the largest and, next to the University of Chicago, the wealthiest, said in part:

"President Butler of Columbia has followed President Harper of Chicago University in foretelling the early end of the American college in its present shape, and they have both done what they could to hasten this end by propositions looking toward shortening the course from four years to three and two years respectively.

"Whatever may be true of two centuries from now, or of the colleges in the great cities, there is no indication at present of any such decline in the better colleges or those favorably located for college work.

"It cannot be denied that there are many students in college who ought not to be there and who would much better be at work. N. W. U. proposes to sift the student body and select from among those who apply the best and most promising material. We have just established in the college department 100 scholarships which are to be assigned upon a unique basis, paying no attention to merely academic standing, which is the standard ordinarily accepted by American colleges, rejecting in toto the method of competitive examination which is all but universal in England. N. W. U. proposes to apply tests which will select as far as possible those individuals who give promise of high achievement in their future careers."

SUITOR'S SHOT PROVES FATAL.

Frenchtown School Mistress, Wounded by 18-Year-Old Paul Weaver, Dies.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 11.—Miss Mary Wyker, the Frenchtown school teacher, victim of the pistol of Paul Weaver, who afterward committed suicide at his home in Erwinna, Penn., died to-day. Weaver, who was only eighteen years old, had been very attentive to Miss Wyker, but she tried to break off the acquaintanceship. He called at the schoolhouse on Tuesday and asked if he could drive her home in his wagon. After some hesitation she consented and he drove her as far as the crossroads, where she alighted to walk to Mr. Furniss's house, in Milford, where she boarded.

She had hardly left Weaver when he drew a revolver and fired several shots at her, three taking effect. Then he jumped into his wagon and drove at a furious pace to his father's home, in Erwinna, just across the border. The wounded girl managed to drag herself home, collapsing on her arrival there.

Neighbors who formed a posse and started in pursuit of the murderer found him hanging in his father's barn. He had stood on a chair and tied one end of a rope around a beam and the other end around his neck, and had then shot himself in the head.

BORAXOLOGY

Everybody loves truth. Boraxology is the truth about washing, and washing CLEAN. Truth is a good deal like BORAX—it comes in small packages. But if you know the label you can tell the real article.

When you buy BORAX look for the

20-MULE-TEAM LABEL

—it's a guarantee of *true* BORAX. Sold by Grocers and Druggists, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule-Team—Our Trade Mark.

PIANO BARGAINS

ARE not bargains if they are inferior instruments catalogued at the price of those of the highest grade, "reduced" 40 per cent. and advertised extensively to catch the unwary.

WHAT we are prepared to prove is that our instruments are Genuine Piano Bargains at the prices we are naming—the greatest Piano values possible to obtain anywhere.

WE particularly request you to call. Terms—Cash or partial payments. Liberal allowance for old Pianos on purchase of new. A few slightly used Pianos at tempting figures. If you cannot possibly call, by all means send for our new catalogue.

¶ Our Factory Warerooms (the handsomest in New York) are three blocks east of Madison Square, No. 233-45 E. 23d Street.

¶ ¶ For the convenience of dwellers in the upper annexed districts, we have branch Warerooms at No. 16 W. 125th Street.

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CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

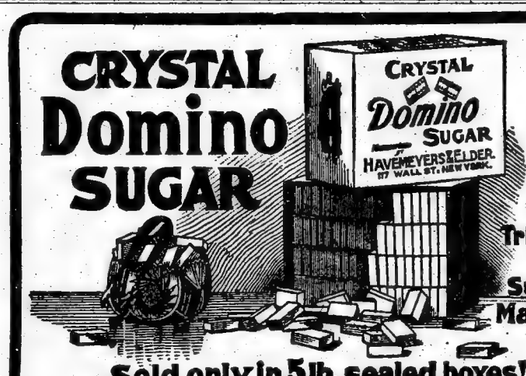

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

BURGLARS CATCH A TARTAR.

Cleveland Saloon Man Gets the Better in a Battle with Revolvers.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Two burglars entered the saloon of Philip Oppenheimer, 1,296 Case Avenue, late last night, and, with revolvers pointed at the proprietor's head, ordered him to throw up his hands. Oppenheimer, however, grabbed his revolver and began shooting at the burglars.

A fusillade of shots followed that smashed mirrors, windows, and bar fixtures. Finally the intruders retreated to a waiting buggy in the street, closely pursued by Oppenheimer. One of the intruders escaped, but the police captured the other.

Drowned in the Genesee River.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—An unknown man was drowned in the swollen and angry waters of the Genesee early this morning. His cries for help were heard by roundhouse workmen of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, but there was no way that they could rescue him, and in an instant he was swept out of their sight and over the falls. No trace of the body has been discovered.

CONSIDERATE SCHOOL JANITOR.

Wouldn't Cry for Help for Fear of Alarming the Children.

Charles Gillen, janitor of Public School No. 62, in Bradford Street, Brooklyn, was at work near the furnace in the school basement when he slipped into the nine foot deep ash pit. A leg and a rib were broken, and he was powerless to help himself.

The children had just assembled for the afternoon session, and he suffered agony in silence, fearful that shouts for aid might alarm the youngsters and cause a stampede. Shortly before 3 o'clock a boy pupil who had occasion to go into the basement heard his low moans and summoned help.

Threw Himself Before a Train.

BRAINTREE, Mass., March 11.—James J. Mahoney, a Boston broker and formerly a prominent Republican politician, committed suicide in the presence of a large number of persons at the railroad station here to-day by throwing himself in front of a train. It is believed that he was mentally deranged by busines troubles. A widow and three children survive.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Merino Underwear.
2d Floor.

Swiss ribbed Lisle Thread Vests. High neck with long sleeves, and high or low neck with short sleeves.
25c.
Value 50c.

Ribbed Lisle Drawers, trimmed with lace, and knee length Tights.
50c.
Value 85c.

Swiss ribbed, Lisle Thread Combination Suits.
50c.
Value 1.00.

Lisle Thread Combination Suits, with hand crocheted or lace-trimmed yokes.
1.50.
Value 2.75.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

New Model Eton Suits. Tailor made, of blue and black Cheviot or tan and grey mixed Cloth.
Full flare, pleated skirt. Jacket lined with silk,—finished with silk and fancy braided Vest. Cuffs with lace frill.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
$18.50

Walking Skirts, made of blue and black fancy mixed cloth. Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
$3.75

Covert Cloth Norfolk Jackets.
Sizes 14 to 16 years.
$7.50

Children's Gingham Dresses. Full Skirt, with deep hem. Pleated waist.
Sizes 6 to 12 years.
$1.25

Blue or Pink Chambray Russian Blouse Dresses. Belt and cuffs finished with French knots, embroidered lawn "turn over" collar.
$2.75

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Tan Covert Cloth and black Broadcloth Jackets. Lined with Taffeta silk.
$12.00 and $15. 00

Rain Coats, made of tan and oxford grey Cravenette.
$12.50 and $18.50

Twenty-third Street.

Typhoid Fever.

Eminent scientists and physicians declared recently that fruit juices, especially pure unfermented grape juice, prevent typhoid fever. But for many years

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

has been prescribed by physicians as a preventive medicine and nutrient tonic in cases of sickness, including typhoid fever.

No antiseptic or chemical or alcohol in Welchs. A test proves it the best.

Sold by druggists and grocers. WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

Steamboat Fireman Burned to Death.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, March 11.—The large car ferry steamboat Shenango No. 1 was entirely destroyed by fire off this port to-day, the fire resulting in the death of Fireman Charles McCarter and the probably fatal injury of Engineer John Morrell. The boat was one of the largest of her kind on the great lakes, and was valued at $350,000. Engineer Morrell discovered the fire, and upon learning that McCarter was asleep returned to awaken him. He was caught by the flames, and before he could be rescued was so badly burned that he probably will die.

UNIVERSITY FOR BROOKLYN PROPOSED

Bill for Its Incorporation Introduced at Albany.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL THE BASIS

Transfer of the Present Property to the New Concern Will Be Authorized—Subject to Regents' Visitation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Norman P. Heffley, Charles Herrman, F. L. Mark, E. J. Colcord, and E. M. Heffley are constituted a corporation to be known as the Brooklyn University, for the purpose of promoting literature, art, and science, in a bill introduced by Senator Whitlock. The university is to be located in Brooklyn, and shall be subject to visitation by the State Board of Regents. The Heffley School of Brooklyn is authorized to transfer to the university all its property.

Norman P. Heffley, who is named as an incorporater in the bill creating the Brooklyn University, is the head of the Heffley School, in Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. Discussing the bill last night, he said it was felt that there was need in Brooklyn for a broad and large educational institute, with comprehensive powers, and this want would be filled, he said, by the proposed Brooklyn University. If the bill passes the university will be organized out of the Heffley School, incorporated by the Boards of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The Heffley School property, which comprises a four-story brick building and some lots of ground on Ryerson Street and Grand Avenue, is said to be worth about $100,000. The Heffley building would be enlarged or a new structure erected for the university.

The Bill provides that the university may grant diplomas and degrees after a course of instruction substantially the same as is required for like literary honors, diplomas, and degrees in educational institutions of the State.

"The different departments of the Heffley School have a total registration of 1,500 pupils a year. If the bill passes, the university will receive ample financial and other help," said Mr. Heffley.

QUAFFED "FIZZ" FROM TIN CUPS

Taterdemalions Guests of a Philanthropist on the Street.

Harlemites in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue were puzzled late last night by the sight of a benevolent looking elderly man wearing a fur-lined overcoat and a general air of prosperity, who was marching up the avenue with a case of champagne on his shoulder, while behind him was a collection of about twenty bedraggled woe-begone denizens of very cheap lodging houses.

After leading his motley companions to the transfer station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, he placed his champagne case in the middle of the street under the elevated structure and, borrowing a controller from the motorman of a trolley car, pried open the cover of the box. The crowd was growing every second. The man with the box took out a dozen pint bottles of champagne. He had provided himself with a bunch of tin cups and a corkscrew, and soon the group which had followed him was quaffing the foaming wine. The crowd watched till it was all over, and finally, after the objects of his benefaction had dispersed, the man of the champagne case consented to explain.

"My name is Colman Morgan," he said, "and eight years ago I was living in a cheap lodging house around here like those fellows I've just treated. I worked my way to Australia, I made good there, and determined if I was ever back in New York I would come up to Harlem, and treat men like those I used to know. I am on my way to Bridgeport now, where I am going to live in the future."

After Morgan had finished his champagne treat, he went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and asked if any one was locked up there on charges of intoxication. Sergt. O'Connor said there were no such prisoners, and Morgan said he wanted to bail out any one that might be arrested during the night on such a charge, and would return at 2 o'clock. He assured the Sergeant that he could offer plenty of good security. "Some of the best people in the country know me," said he. He declined to give his address.

C. D. SIRE ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Arrested on Complaint of the Van Norden Trust Company.

Clarence D. Sire, a young member of the family represented by Sire Brothers, theatrical managers, and Albert I. Sire, was arrested as he left the family residence, 22 Central Park South, yesterday morning by Detective Sergeant Clark of Police Headquarters on the charge of defrauding the Van Norden Trust Company of 751 Fifth Avenue and 319 Grand Street out of $980.

He was immediately arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Court and held on a short affidavit for examination on March 17, being released under a $1,000 bail bond furnished by William F. Donnelly, a lawyer, from Albert I. Sire's office in the Bennett Building.

Sire gave his age as nineteen years, but he looks much older. Sire's trouble is due to a transaction that occurred last Summer. He opened an account at the Van Norden Trust Company's up-town branch, and about the same time a negro opened another for a like amount under the name of R. Charles Huntshell with Clarke's banking house at 158 Nassau Street. Sire drew his account down pretty near to the limit of his deposits, and one Saturday afternoon came in with a check for about $1,000 drawn by Huntshell, saying he needed the money to pay his hands.

Upon a question being raised he told the teller to telephone to Clarke's and he would find that the money was deposited there to meet it. This was done. The cash was said to be on hand, and the check was paid, but investigation showed, it is alleged, that Huntshell's entire account had been drawn out of the down-town bank within a few minutes of the time the check was cashed.

EPIDEMIC OF ROBBERIES.

Robbers in Washington State Make Specialty of Post Office Safes.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 11.—An epidemic of Post Office burglaries in Western Washington has startled Federal officials. Great efforts are being made to locate and capture the band of daring men who are making specialty of carrying away Post Office safes.

A week ago they robbed the Post Office at Hartford, in the Cascade Mountains on the Great Northern Railroad's main line. The safe was loaded into a sleigh and driven to a lonely spot several miles distant, where it was blown open with dynamite.

A similar burglary was committed last night in the Post Office at Enumclaw, forty miles east of Tacoma. Nearly $300 in money and stamps were secured. In this case the safe was loaded on a hand car and carried down the track, where dynamite was again employed. The robbers then escaped on the hand car.

BENCH HONORS DEAD JUSTICE.

Brooklyn Courts Adjourn as Tribute to Justice Dykman.

Tribute was paid to the memory of Supreme Court Justice Jackson O. Dykman, who died at White Plains on Wednesday, in the Appellate Division and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. In the Appellate Division a meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association was held at the close of the regular session. The Justices of the court, together with Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals, sat on the bench, and Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell offered the motion that the court take a recess out of respect to the memory of the dead Justice. This motion was seconded by James C. Bergen and granted by the court. Justice Hirschberg directed, in addition, that a minute be made of the motion, and the court adjourned.

In Part I. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court a similar motion was made by Col. A. E. Lamb, and it was seconded by Luke D. Stapleton. Justice Keogh presided, and with him were Justices Gaynor, Dickey, Betts, and Howard, and Surrogate Church. All trial terms were adjourned for the day.

CURB POLICE FORCE QUITS.

Also the Street Cleaning Department—One Man Each.

Stringent times have lost the curb brokers of Broad Street their own private Police and Street Cleaning Departments of one man each, for Special Policeman "Larry" Rogers and "Frank the Dago," who were employed by them in these respective capacities have quit. Rogers, called by courtesy "Commissioner," received, when things went more smoothly, $1.40 a month from each broker and wore a special badge issued by the real Commissioner.

One reason given why his emoluments have fallen off is that about a month ago two expert Chicago pickpockets somehow passed the deadline and went to the curb on their first day. That evening at their hotel they divided a large number of Bay State Gas and Manhattan Transit securities, together with a small quantity of loose change, but found that while accumulating this property they had become separated in some way from their own snug rolls of bills. "Frank the Dago," who for long has cleared up the slips dropped by the traders, was supposed to receive $10 a week.

EARTHQUAKE SHIFTS RIVER BED

Big Lake Now Where Washington Ranches Formerly Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 11.—It is believed that the earthquake which devastated Lima, Peru, recently played pranks on the western Washington coast north of Gray's Harbor. Word comes today that the bed of Queet's River has risen about thirty feet, causing the river to form a new channel and making a big lake out of adjoining ranches that were formerly on high ground.

Strange sounds were heard in the vicinity of Queets River, about six miles from its mouth, on March 4. The next morning inhabitants of that section were astonished to find the river out of its bed and cutting a new channel. During the Winter season travel to and from Queet's River is very difficult, which accounts for the fact that a week elapsed before the phenomenon became known.

CAR ROLLED HER 30 FEET.

Motorman Accuses Girl of Allowing Herself to be Run Down.

A young woman who said she is Miss Ethel Norton, twenty-four years old, of 144 West Forty-sixth Street, and that she is secretary to the Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, was run down by a Sixth Avenue car at Thirteenth Street about midnight last night. She was rolled a distance of thirty feet, but not injured. The motorman declared she had let the car hit her and not tried to get out of the way, whereupon a detective made a charge of disorderly conduct against her and she was locked up.

Jerome Murphy of 108 East One Hundred and Third Street was motorman of the car. It was passing the Haymarket when the young woman was struck. She was carried to the West Thirtieth Street Station, the motorman going, too. Dr. Angel of 323 West Thirty-fourth Street examined the young woman and said she had not been injured.

Then the motorman declared that the young woman had not tried to get out of the way.

"She stood deliberately on the track and didn't move and didn't try to get out of the way, though she saw the car coming," said the motorman.

"You mean she tried to commit suicide?" asked Sergt. Shibles.

"It looked a good deal like it," said Murphy.

"I didn't try to commit suicide," cried the young woman.

"Were you in the Haymarket?" asked Detective Butts, who with Detective Cohen had taken charge of the case when the woman was struck by the car.

"No, I wasn't," replied the woman indignantly. "I was with a young man, a friend. We had some cheese sandwiches in a Broadway restaurant and we had just parted."

"It's a funny case," said Shibles. "Let the Magistrate decide it in court in the morning."

Capt. STEPHENSON WINS.

Was Dismissed by Gen. Greene, Is Reinstated by the Courts.

Capt. John T. Stephenson, who has twice been dismissed from the Police Department on charges, was for the second time reinstated yesterday by decree of the Appellate Division, reversing a decision of ex-Police Commissioner Greene. Justice Laughlin, who wrote the court decision, says among other things that "the findings of the Commissioner are so manifestly against the weight of evidence that the same must be set aside."

The Captain's latest dismissal occurred in January last, following a series of raids in his precinct, conducted by some of District Attorney Jerome's assistants. Capt. Stephenson, who was then in charge at the Mulberry Street Station, together with Inspector Donald Grant, his brother-in-law, who had charge of the inspection district in which the precinct is, were placed on trial, and convicted on neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly resorts.

Through the reinstatement of Capt. Stephenson, and what is now almost a foregone conclusion, the restoration of Inspector Grant to his old position, Commissioner McAdoo will be in a rather awkward position. There is no Inspectorship vacant, he has already one superfluous Captain on his hands, and no provision has been made in the apportionment of funds for the payment of the additional salaries or for back pay.

ENGLAND'S UNAIDED FIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might it not be well for R. E. K., whose letter in your paper of to-day is headed "Women and Diplomacy," to study a little history before he makes such a statement as the following: "England for centuries, in the long chain of her history of wars, has never fought openly and single-handed another nation of her size, without a host of allies."

To take only two instances: What country was helping her fight Napoleon in the naval battles of St. Vincent and Trafalgar? Who helped her fight the Armada? R. E. K. may say that Holland also had been fighting Spain for years, so she had, and magnificently, but as far as "allies" went, England had dribbled out a little help to Holland, (a la Elizabethan economy;) but certainly was neither asking nor receiving it in return.

We might, it seems to me, manage to pay attention to Washington's warning in regard to entangling foreign alliances and yet be fair-minded enough to discriminate between the difference in circumstances nowadays and that period a century ago. At that time Washington had only recently succeeded in wringing our independence from a narrow-minded, selfish, short-sighted mother country, and passions still ran high; yet she was, and is, still literally the mother country to that great majority of Americans who not only speak English but have English blood in their veins.

Has R. E. K. read so little or traveled so little as not to be aware that it is a great many years since Englishmen have been sufficiently unprejudiced to speak of Washington with proper appreciation of his character and notions?

There is nothing sudden, or recent, or self-seeking, as R. E. K. intimates, in their appreciation of our first President, and I cannot help thinking R. E. K. somewhat inconsistent when he first admits that England intends to honor Washington on his coming birthday and then spitefully asks "by what mysterious apotheosis and esoteric incantation it has been brought about?"

I am an American and very glad of it: but I have lived long enough abroad to do Englishmen the justice of disbelieving R. E. K.'s assertions; the British do not "gush," nor cringe to any nation in order to obtain allies no matter how great the odds against themselves may be, in any war.

DAUGHTER OF NEW ENGLAND.
New York, Feb. 20, 1904.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1900

SMARTNESS

A Book of Fashion and An Index of Style Free.

For men of taste and distinction in the matter of dress Write for it.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Rochester, New York
Makers of Smart Clothes
Signed with label shown above

ITALY WANTS HER SONS TO STAY AT HOME

Does All She Can to Restrain Emigration to All Shores.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO BLAME

Royal Commissioner Rossi Tells of Laws to Guard People Against Their Blandishments.

A. Rossi, Inspector of the Royal Emigration Department of Italy, who is now in this country, has written to Eliot Norton, President of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, an interesting letter showing what the Italian Government is doing to control and regulate these immigrants. In view of the large immigration from Italy, amounting to more than 200,000 at this port alone last year, the letter is worth quoting in full. Mr. Rossi says:

"Since my arrival in your country, where I have come in my official capacity of Inspector of the Royal Emigration Department of Italy, on a trip of observation of the principal centres of immigration in the United States, I have been surprised at the belief entertained by many that the Italian Government not only looks with favor upon our emigration to your country, but actually encourages it. I wish to respectfully deny this. While it is true that the constant increase in the population of Italy renders emigration a necessity, it is nevertheless a fact that in certain provinces the great outflow is becoming a positive harm to us, because, despite the increase in wages, there is a scarcity in the local supply of laborers.

"Those who were formerly responsible for encouraging emigration were not in any way connected with the Government, but were the agents of certain steamship lines, whose only interest was the sale of steamship tickets on the largest possible scale. Indeed, my Government, seeing that such agents were trying to foster an artificial emigration over and above the natural outflow, and with the desire of preventing the abuses to which emigrants were exposed, brought before Parliament a law to do away with such evils. This resulted in the passage of the law of January 31, 1901, which, while it recognizes the right of expatriation and emigration, so hedges it around with special safeguards that it may well be called a restrictive law. Let us examine the main provisions of this legislation.

LAWS RESTRICTING EMIGRATION.

"First—It prohibits all steamship lines from using any methods of publicity calculated to encourage emigration. Whoever advertises by circulars, handbills, or other notices, matters tending to encourage emigration, or distributes the same, is subject to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

"Secondly—No steamer carrying emigrants can be enrolled as an emigrant ship under the law, unless a Special Commission of Examiners issues a permit. Such permit can only be granted when the steamship company has complied with all the regulations fixed by the law regarding hygiene, safety, speed, and the allottment of proper space for berths. Even the quality and quantity of food is fixed by the law. Furthermore, no steamer can sail without undergoing two examinations, medical and administrative, to ascertain whether every provision of the law has been complied with.

"Thirdly—Every steamship company must pay the expenses and salary of a Government Commissioner, (generally a surgeon of the royal navy,) who sails with each boat carrying emigrants, and whose duty is to look after hygienic conditions and the observance of the emigration law.

"Fourthly—No navigition company is allowed to sell tickets in Italy without previously filing a bond with the State, conditioned upon the compliance of the law.

"There is furthermore a tax of 8f. which the steamship companies must pay on each ticket sold. All such taxes constitute a fund to be used exclusively for the benefit of emigrants. We see, therefore, that the law has imposed many burdens and expenses upon the navigation companies. To prevent too great an increase in ticket rates, or the formation of pooling agreements, it is provided that the Emigration Department shall fix the maximum of transportation rates every four months.

"The law also gives the right to the Government to suspend emigration to any given country when special circumstances to the detriment of the emigrant arise. For example, two years ago, when it was ascertained that, on account of the crisis in coffee plantations, the condition of Italian immigrants in San Paulo, Brazil, was critical, the Government withdrew the permission given to Brazil for the free importation of Italians to the farms and plantations in that country. The law also provides special regulations regarding children and women such as the prohibition of sending minors out of the country except under certain circumstances, &c.

"The Emigration Department has its headquarters at Rome, and three main branches at Genoa, Naples, and Palermo. In every municipality there is an Advisory Committee under the law, composed of the Syndic, the local Justice, a physician, a representative of the clergy, and of one of the trades or agricultural societies. The duty of each committee is to advise and protect emigrants. The central body issues a special bulletin and circulars of instruction for these local committees. The bulletin and circulars contain the information sent in by the Consuls abroad, and by the Traveling Emigration Inspectors regarding immigration matters.

"In three years' existence the department has not encouraged emigration toward any definite place. Indeed it has often been objected that the Emigration Department discourages emigrants from going to this and that country for this or that reason, and does not point out where they can go. If all emigrants were to follow its advice they would all stay at home. There could be no higher definition of the police of the department than this—which indeed proves that it is not an employment agency, but an institution seeking to prevent forced or artificial emigration and to protect the emigrants from those who exploit them.

STANDING GUARD OVER EMIGRANTS.

"At the ports of Genoa, Naples, and Palermo our officers inspect all lodging houses and emigrant hotels to see that the hygenic rules are obeyed, and that the law is obeyed regarding rates, food, and lodging, which expenses for the two days preceding departure are payable by the steamship companies. Special officers meet the emigrants at the various railroad stations at the ports of departure, and escort them to the piers or lodging houses.

"You are aware how promptly and gladly my Government granted to the United States permission to have medical committees at our ports, granting them the right to examine the emigrants and prevent those from sailing who are physically unfit. The work of protection continues on shipboard, where the emigrant has a friend and adviser in the Special Medical Inspector. At the foreign ports the work of protection is intrusted, of course, to the local authorities, and it is there that beneficent institutions come into play, like the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants.

"Your society, which has already done so much for which my countrymen should be grateful, will add to its list of worthy actions if your officers will make known the fact to Americans that my Government does not encourage emigration in any direction, but that it has made a law which in effect limits in certain particulars such emigration and protects the emigrant from those who in the past exploited and abused them.

"When foreign Governments or foreign contractors send us requests for Italian laborers, our Emigration Department refuses such request unless the wages offered are equal to the prevailing rate of wages of the demanding Government or its contractors for such laborers. Our department is opposed to the use of Italian labor as a method of reducing prevailing rates abroad. Here are two examples: In 1902 the Government of Cape Colony asked permission to import 500 Italian peasant families, offering 2½s. a day wages besides house, ground, and wood.

"Such request was refused because I reported as the result of an investigation in Cape Colony that white farm laborers there earned more than the amount offered. Again in January, 1903, some mining companies of Johannesburg (Transvaal) asked for 1,000 Italian miners at 6s. per day. This also was refused, it having been ascertained that, although negro miners received less than the amount offered, white miners received more. A few months ago the same companies, needing foremen, sent a mining engineer to Italy and our department granted the permit for them, after securing a written contract by which the companies bound themselves to pay such foremen 20s. a day, the wages paid to English foremen at Johannesburg.

"In conclusion, let me say that the department which I have the honor of representing not only does not encourage emigration, but does everything in its power to fight it, while every year Rome its increase. The most recent example is this: Our law allowed steamship companies to have an agent in every commune in the kingdom, but by an amendment of Jan. 4, 1904, the number of such agents is reduced to one for each company, and only in the capoluogni di mandament. [I. e., one for every group of twenty to thirty municipalities.]

"Senator Bodio, the distinguished head of our department, believes that Legislatures and Governments can neither create nor direct migratory currents, but only discipline them. These are like the great marine currents which serve to warm and improve distant lands, flowing in one direction until some natural change turns their flow elsewhere."

Cleans and Disinfects

Miller's Powerine with ammonia removes the visible dirt that offends sight and smell, and the invisible dirt that menaces the health—makes everything sweet, pure and sightly. Powerine takes away any blemish or grease, stain or dirt from woodwork, marble or metal in half the time—try it house-cleaning, or on pots, pans, dishes, sinks and drains.

MILLER'S POWERINE

WITH AMMONIA (5c)

makes all work easy. Don't use Powerine to wash clothes—get *Miller's Soap made with Naptha*, the half-hour soap; the friend of the cloth. Insist on *Miller's Soap* and *Miller's Powerine*. Your grocer can get them—if he is slow about it, write to the Pennsylvania Soap Co., Hudson and Bank Sts., New York, and you will get what you want.

Made by THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO., Lancaster, Pa.
Factories: LANCASTER, PA., and BUFFALO.

Semi-ready

They Like It

It's made a hit—that new store of ours at 205 Broadway, right at the elbow of our busy down-town friends who like semi-ready clothes.

It's about the busiest of the 25 semi-ready stores in the States and Canada.

Our big place at Broadway and Eleventh is pretty busy, too.

Same good clothes at both stores—same snappy styles, fine fabrics, careful tailoring.

Everything *semi-ready* when you *look* and *try on; fitted, finished to your order* and *delibered* in a *few hours.*

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $40.

801 Broadway Cor. 11th St.

Semi-ready Tailoring

205 Broadway Near Cortlandt

AN ANTI-TRANSFER BILL.

Some Evidence Concerning Alleged Points of Congestion and Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press has already called attention to the bills introduced by the Committee on Railroads of the Senate, at the request of the City (Interurban) Street Railway Company, through its counsel, Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath and Henderson, and Lemuel E. Quigg.

May I ask in your columns permission to call attention to one of these bills, in which, as attorney for the Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred in the transfer litigation, and as Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the Citizens' Union, I am naturally interested?

This bill (Senate No. 414, introduced by Mr. Wilcox) seeks to amend Section 104 of Chapter 565 of the laws of 1890 as amended by Chapter 676 of the laws of 1892, as follows:

The Board of Railroad Commissioners shall have power from time to time to exempt any company operating a street surface railroad in any city from the obligation of furnishing transfers to passengers, as herein provided, at any point or points of intersection whenever, in the opinion of the board, such exemption would be of public benefit by diminishing the danger of accidents or reducing the congestion of traffic. No such order shall be made until after a public hearing held upon such notice as the board may prescribe, and any such order may be vacated or modified by said board in its discretion at any time upon a petition of twenty-five residents of such city and after a hearing had therein.

The reason for the introduction of this bill, as I understand it, is that, because there is "congestion" at certain points in New York City, there is danger to life and limb in the giving of the transfers at such intersections as is required by the mandatory provisions of the law as it stands at present, and that, consequently, there should be given to some power the right to relieve the company of this duty in certain cases.

Since the bill comes from New York City, for New York City, the argument of congestion applies only to New York City. In the entire history of the transfer litigation refusal to give transfers based on "congestion" have been limited to but two intersections in New York City, one at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue and one at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. So far as Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is concerned, the company has been giving transfers (since the withdrawal of the appeal in the Blume and Stolbrandt cases) beginning with last August, and we have yet to hear of a single accident caused by "congestion" at that point.

So far as Twenty-third Street and Broadway is concerned, some little time has elapsed since transfers have been given there, and there does not seem to have occurred anything in the nature of increased demand for surgeons or ambulances.

From testimony given by Superintendent Delaney in the Blume trial before Judge Worcester it appears that at the most congested points transfers have been given for years, with no danger to life and limb; that Twenty-third Street and Broadway is not the most congested point, and that if transfers at that point are to be abolished, then any commission which would so direct would logically direct that they be abolished at

Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue,
Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway and Sixth Avenue,
Fourteenth Street and Broadway,
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue,
Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street,

and at as many other points as Superintendent Delaney could convince the Commissioners were in his opinion "congested."

Does the public desire to vest in the Board of State Railroad Commissioners the power to take away its transfer rights?

JULIUS H. COHEN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1904.

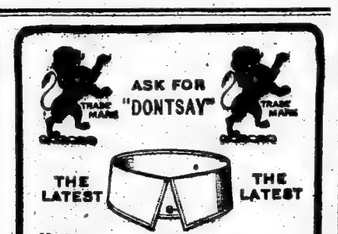

NEW HAVEN TRAIN REDUCTION.

Heavy Falling Off of Receipts Necessitates Cut, Says President Mellen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—In reference to the curtailment of train service on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the reduction of hours of carshop employes at Readville, Mass., and this city, President C. S. Mellen of the railroad said to-day that the sweeping reductions in the force were made necessary by the extreme falling off in the earnings since Jan. 1.

"Just as soon as the business will warrant it the men will be put back or re-employed," he added. "In the shops it was thought best to reduce the hours and keep the men employed on fewer hours instead of discharging them outright."

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Spring Suits
For Men.

Tailored as though for your specific form and service instead of in the "time-honored way." Your most critical friend may exercise that faculty thoroughly and yet not find a flaw either in the fit or form. We have designed eleven new Single Breasted Sack Coat models, six Double Breasted, and four Cutaway and Frock Coats, each of which is distinctive in itself, not because of the fabric, but because of the cut and design.

At $12.50 to $35.00.

Hats for Men.
Spring Blocks.

We think our models rather clever, but that does not blind us to the good features of the "exclusive" hatman's hats. In fact, we maintain all the new blocks that have anything good to commend them. For the young fellows we have eleven specific shapes of flat brim derbies, some of them in the new covert shade.

At $3.00

Youths' Suits and Top Coats.

Sizes 14 to 19 years. Second floor.

Garments tailored for the discerning—tailored well enough to insure the permanency of their every line and curve. The cost is modest.

Youths Spring Top Coats, short box and long models of covert, Venetian, Oxford, vicuna, or mixed cheviot.
At $10, $12, $15.

Youths' Cravenettes of Oxford, gray or black thibet, Scotch cheviot, covert or venetian cloth in tan or olive shades, silk lined shoulders, plain or belted back.
At $12, $15, $18, $20.

Youths' Single and Double Breasted long trouser suits, new Spring models, of Scotch cheviot, homespun, fancy worsted, black cheviot, blue serge or unfinished worsted.
At $8.50, $10, $12, $15.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Oculists.

Open Saturday Evenings because many find it a more convenient time to visit our Examining Rooms.

The Oculists are in attendance; the Opticians are in attendance; and every facility is afforded whereby you may enjoy fullest advantage of our 41 years of successful practice.

NO CHARGE for examination. Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.

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25 Broad St.....Arcade, Broad Ex. Bldg
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block.
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 15th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.

STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

BEAUTIFY YOUR FACE WITH OXZYN BALM

Begin using Oxzyn Balm to-day. Within a week you will see a decided improvement. Within a month your friends will be complimenting you on your beautiful complexion.

Oxzyn Balm removes all pimples, blackheads, blotches, freckles, wrinkles, &c., and makes the skin soft, smooth, and velvety.

Physicians and beauty experts everywhere have acknowledged for the past twenty years that Oxzyn Balm was the best complexion preparation made.

Oxzyn Balm is used and recommended by Lillian Russell, Mrs. Langtry, Hilda Clark, Mabel Fenton, Maude Harrison, Christie MacDonald, Cora Tanner, Blanche Walsh, and hundreds of other famous and beautiful women. Refuse all substitutes. Get the best, Genuine Oxzyn Balm, and get it to-day.

Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a jar, at department stores and druggists', or we send it postage paid on receipt of the price. Money refunded if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

OXZYN CHEMICAL CO.,
875 Broadway, New York.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 249-253 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

FOSS TO PLAY IN FRANCE

Billiard Match Made with French Champion Rerolle.

American Will Leave Here Tuesday—Contest to be Twelve Hundred Points 18-Inch Balkline.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday by which Wilson P. Foss will visit Paris to play a match game for the world's championship at 18-inch balk-line billiards with Rerolle, the match to take place March 28.

This match is the outgrowth of an offer made by Foss a few days ago, in which he agreed to go to Paris and play the French champion for the world's championship at 18-inch balk-line, agreeing to pay his own expenses and give his share of the net receipts to charity.

A proposition of this kind is something unusual, and attracted a great deal of attention among billiardists all over the country. The following cables passed back and forth between Paris and New York:

New York, March 9, 1904.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Paris:

Foss will play leading French amateur billiardist in Paris twelve hundred points, three nights, eighteen-inch two-shot, for suitable emblem, between March 25 and April 5. Public hall. Net receipts to charity. Foss paying his own expenses.

(Signed) The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Paris, March 11, 1904.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., New York:

Rerolle, French amateur champion, accepts all conditions; hall secured, beginning 28th day of March.

(Signed) The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Mr. Foss sails on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., accompanied by a friend. He has been playing the greatest billiards of his life in practice recently with George Slosson, averaging from 16 to 50 in 300 to 400 point games at eighteen-inch balk line. His high run was 147, and he has made several runs of over 100. His best performance was 615 in six runs in two games played in one day.

Foss was never defeated for the A. A. U. championship at fourteen-inch balk line, which he won three consecutive years, and now holds the trophy.

His idea in going abroad was to play for international honors, and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will put up a new trophy representing the world's championship for amateurs at eighteen-inch balkline, a new trophy in the billiard world. The winner of the game in Paris will become the owner of the trophy, which will be one of the most valuable that the big manufacturers have ever offered, as Mr. Bensinger, like the rest of the billiard world, was really astonished at Mr. Foss's remarkable offer, which was unusual even among amateurs.

Rerolle, the French amateur champion, is considered to be the best amateur in Europe.

Dr. Douglas Wins Billiard Match.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas and J. M. Millette played a close and very interesting game last night in the 14.2 handicap billiard tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Douglas had the maximum limit of 300 to make while Millette was allowed 75 points, his required limit being 225. Douglas won the match by the close score of 300 to 212. The scores are:

Douglass, (300.)—0 4 0 12 0 11 8 3 1 2 0 4 35 10 5 2 8 7 19 2 4 2 3 2 1 7 0 2 26 4 3 10 7 7 4 11 7 2 2 7 8 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 25 0 12. Total, 300; high run, 35; average, 5 45-51.

Millette, (225.)—1 8 1 3 0 5 2 5 5 2 3 5 0 10 11 0 0 3 8 0 0 1 0 0 10 1 2 1 4 9 15 6 3 6 3 19 6 4 7 8 2 17 6 0 0 3 2 1 5 1 0. Total, 212; high run, 19; average, 4 8-51.

Referee—E. O. Presby.

AUTOMOBILE TEST COURSE.

Party of Inspection Off to Determine the Merits of Virginia Beach.

A party of automobilists left yesterday by the Old Dominion Line steamer Monroe for Old Point Comfort, where a critical inspection will be made of Virginia Beach with the idea of selecting the beach for the trial contests to pick the American representative machines for the Gordon-Bennett automobile race. In the party were President Harlan W. Whipple of the American Automobile Association and Secretary C. H. Gillette, S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America; Augustus Post, Chairman of the Touring Committee of the A. A. A.; E. T. Birdsall, Alfred Chandler, C. E. Lent, and Lee Strauss, the last three being officers of the recently organized Virginia Beach Automobile Club. A careful inspection of the stretch of beach will be made, and a number of machines will be run up and down the beach for various distances to test the hardness of the sand.

The trial contests will be held, if the beach is selected, early in May. The beach is much easier of access than the Ormond beach at Florida, and as only a few machines will be in the trying-out tests for the International race, the selection of Virginia Beach would be more satisfactory to the competing automobilists. The party will return on Sunday night, and the official decision will probably be made early in the week.

NO MORE AUTO BOAT ENTRIES.

Official Course to Test Speed Launches —A. A. A. May Abandon Race Control.

It is now practically admitted by the officers of the American Power Boat Association that there is little possibility of an entry being made by that organization for the International Harmsworth Cup race to be held in the Solent on July 31. The association fully expected to be able to make an entry a short time ago, and it was this expectation that aroused the little difference of opinion regarding the exclusive right to make entries by the Automobile Club of America. A New York yachtsman who had intended to build a boat for the race has since decided not to do so. With this prospect of a third entry out of the way the two entries made through the Automobile Club of America by a manufacturer in this city are the only ones likely to represent America in the autoboat race.

Nothing has been done thus far regarding a conference between the American Automobile Association and the American Power Boat Association regarding the control of autoboat racing in this country. Strange as it may appear, in view of the fact that the American Athletic Association recently appointed a committee to consider the question and to meet a committee from the Power Boat Association, no request has yet come to the latter body from the Amateur Athletic Association asking for a conference. Said one of the officers yesterday:

"We have received no word whatever on the subject from the Amateur Athletic Association, and officially we do not know whether they want a conference or not. We have appointed no committee because we have not been asked to do so."

There is a strong impression in autoboat circles that the Amateur Athletic Association has lost some of its early enthusiasm regarding its desire to take charge of automobile boat racing, while the Power Boat Association, by its recent amendments and classification, has strengthened its position as the controlling organization.

The efforts being made by the Power Boat Association to give correct and official records for speed launches this season is sure to be a popular move. The association has laid out a mile course near the Manhasset Yacht Club for the speeding of power boats. Officials will be on hand at any time during the season, when required, to give any boat a test and fix an official record. This work will be done by the most careful yachtsmen, and the Power Boat Association feels that this plan will meet with general approval and lead to a curtailment of the talk regarding almost impossible speeds that certain boats are alleged to have made.

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Peerless Tonneaus, $650—$800; Long Distance Tonneaus, $600; another, $1,100; Electric Runabouts, $250-$350; Larchmont Tonneaus, $650—$1,200; new $2,000 Delivery Wagon, $350; Oldsmobiles (wood wheels), $550; Winton Touring Car, $800; Tires for Automobiles, new and second hand, cheap. Other desirable opportunities.

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AMATEURS IN GARDEN GAMES.

Over 600 Entries for Greater New York I. A. A. Carnival To-night.

Over six hundred entries, including Arthur F. Duffey, the champion sprinter of the world, and many other prominent athletes from the ranks of college and club performers, have been received for the third annual Winter games of the Greater New York Irish-American Athletic Association at the Madison Square Garden to-night.

Universities and colleges will have a strong representation in the various events. In the one mile relay race teams from Columbia, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell will compete, and the rivalry existing between the runners at the four institutions insures a spirited competition.

CORNELL FENCERS WIN.

Columbia Team Scores Only Two Victories in Dual Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—The fencing team from Columbia was badly beaten by the Cornell swordsmen here to-night, the visitors winning only two out of the nine bouts.

All of the contests were closely fought, however, and the men on the teams were more closely matched than the score would indicate. Two of the bouts resulted in ties at first.

A special bout which attracted general interest was a professional foil exhibition between Instructor Audraud of Cornell and Instructor Murphy of Columbia. The two professionals fought a lively contest, but as neither could gain the advantage in the time limit, the bout was declared a draw.

Bowman and Pino of the Cornell team excelled for the home fencers, each winning all three of their bouts. Summaries:

Pino, Cornell, defeated Pitou, Columbia; Bowman, Cornell, defeated Head, Columbia; Withrow, Columbia, defeated Hechheimer, Cornell; Bowman, Cornell, defeated Pitou, Columbia; Head, Columbia, defeated Hechheimer, Cornell, after a tie. Pino, Cornell, defeated Withrow, Columbia; Hechheimer, Cornell, defeated Pitou, Columbia; Bowman, Cornell, defeated Withrow, Columbia; Pino, Cornell, defeated Head, Columbia, after a tie.

Total bouts—Cornell, 7; Columbia, 2.

GOLF ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Team Matches Arranged by New York Club—New Officers Elected.

Golf plans for the coming season are being made by the members of the New York Golf Club, which uses the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. The course there has been open all Winter, but several improvements are to be made to the greens before regular playing begins in the Spring. The New York Golf Club officers have arranged team matches with St. Andrew's and Westchester, a new departure, for no team matches with other clubs have thus far been played at Van Cortlandt. A club tournament to extend for two weeks has also been planned, to begin April 23.

The club has just held its annual meeting and the officers elected for the year are: President—James R. Turner; Vice President—Howard L. Curry; Secretary—George W. Dorland; Treasurer—Alfred Craven.

Greens Committee—W. R. Moon, H. L. Curry, Lloyd Roberts, A. B. Lawyer, and W. W. Lee.

Handicap Committee—J. P. Hicks, E. F. Hunt, W. R. Moon. Captain—G. W. Dorland; Lieutenant Captain—J. H. Bell.

The Board of Managers consists of: One Year—Charles Widmer, David H. Thomas, Walter W. Lee, Harry A. Young, Alfred B. Lawyer. Two Years—Howard L. Curry, John H. Bell, Lloyd Roberts, A. J. Watson, James R. Turner. Three Years—Alfred Craven, Edward F. Hunt, James P. Hicks, George W. Dorland, William R. Moon.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Four Favorites Won—Scorpio Equaled a Track Record in Handicap.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Favorites were in good form to-day, Sharp Bird and Roue being the only ones to suffer defeat. In both of these races the winners were well-backed second choices.

Scorpio in the handicap equaled the track record, and The Messenger in the fifth race reduced the mile-and-a-half mark from 2:34 to 2:33 3-5. The Messenger was run up and bought in. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tally H., 106, (H. Phillips,) 13 to 5, won; Moderator, 109, (Fuller,) 20 to 1, second; Lady Contrary, 99, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 2, third. Time—1:14. Prince of Endurance, Irene Mac, Lovable, Amorous, Rollick II., Lemuel, and Merry Sport also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Fitzbrillar, 97 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 5 to 2, won; Sharp Bird, 101, (Calvit,) 5 to 2, second; Hemlock, 104, (J. Mathews,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. George W. Dasch, Ben Battle, Out Out, Baccie, Siah, Burgoyne, Claristina, Jove, and Censor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. New Mown Hay, 94 pounds, (Livingston,) even, won; Wreath of Ivy, 83, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, second; Vestry, 96, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Claremont, Bon Mot, Bird Slayer, Lord Quex, and Eric Bloom also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Scorpio, 122 pounds, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, won; New York, 115, (Robbins,) 5 to 2, second; Roue, 115, (Cochran,) 11 to 10, third. Time—1:12 3-5. McGonigle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half. The Messenger, 112 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 11 to 20, won; Mauser, 108, (Aubuchon,) 16 to 5, second; Free Admission, 105, (Robbins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:33 3-5. Treacy and Debenture also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Arachue, 109 pounds, (McCafferty,) 9 to 10, won; John Coulter, 107, (H. Phillips,) 13 to 5, second; Lady Mistake, 105, (L. Wilson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Land Trust, Dr. Carrick, Nimble Nag, Equalize, Fearful, and Main Guy also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Maggie Work, Snow Cap, Magdala, Pure Favor, Responsive, Allista, Miss Hopeful, and Bride, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Wreath of Ivy, 82 pounds; Midshipman, 86; John Doyle, 87; Eclectic, 94; Jake Weber and Louis Krafts, 100 each; Trocadero, 103; Macbeth, 105; Pronta and Gravina, 106 each; Lee King and Count 'Em Out, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Our Lillie and Overhand, 85 pounds each; Tom O'Day and Blue Dartler, 90 each; Clear the Arena and Katie Powers, 95 each; Floral King, 100; Elsie L., 101; Syrlin, 103; Uranium, 104; Mrs. Frank Foster, 105; Boundling, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; $2,500 added; the Crescent City Derby. Vestina Belle, (H. Phillips,) 105 pounds; Lelia, (Robbins,) 110; Rainland, (Hicks,) 115; Auditor, (Helgesen,) 115; Conkling, (E. Walsh,) 115; Ostrich, (Fuller,) 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Julia Junkin and Miladi Love, 102 pounds each; Optional and Frank Rice, 104 each; Josette and Caterpillar, 105 each; Sabinal, 106; Ball Hornet, 107; Alpaca and Neither One, 108 each; Pretorius, 110; Balm of Gilead, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Presentation, Circus Girl, Banana Cream, Gracious, and Mint Bed, 105 pounds each; Bengal, Burning Glass, Velos, Colonel Trier, and Illuminate, 107 each; North Wind and Albert F. Dewey, 110 each.

Vanderbilt's Horse Wins French Race.

PARIS, March 11.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright won the Prix des Ardennes at the Enghien races to-day.

Palma Trophy Competitors Wanted.

Invitations have been sent to riflemen in the United States and in various foreign countries requesting the appointment of teams to participate in the match for the Palma trophy, which represents the military team championship of the world. The trophy was won by the American team at Bisley, England, July 11, 1903, in competition with teams from Great Britain, France, Norway, Canada, Australia, and Natal. This year the trophy is to be contested for at Sea Girt, N. J., on or about

BONES BROKEN IN HOCKEY

Canadian and Local Players Injured in Rough Game.

Spirited Contest in St. Nicholas Rink Results in a Tie—High Jumping Skating Record.

In the fastest and hardest hockey game of the present season the Wanderers of this city, champions of the Amateur Hockey League of the United States, and the Victorias of Montreal, the second team in the Canadian championship series, played a tie game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, the final score being 8 to 8. The local players asked for an additional period, but the visitors declined to play beyond the regular time.

The game was exceedingly rough, and two men were disabled by broken bones, so that they will not be able to play again this season. Davidson, the cover point of the Canadian team, had a rib broken, and H. Hornfeck of the Wanderers had his thumb broken in the second period. Lineup:

Victoria, 8.	Position.	Wanderers, 8.
Nicoll	Goal	Hayward
Major	Point	Carruthers
Davidson	Cover point	Howard
Bowie	Centre	Clarke
C. Howard	Forward	K. Gordon
Patrick	Forward	M. and H. Hornfeck
Lucas	Forward	Hardy

Goals for Victoria—Patrick, 4; Bowie, 2; Lucas, C. Howard. Goals for Wanderers—Gordon, 3; Clarke, 2; Howard, Carruthers, Hardy. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York.

The international hockey game was the climax of a programme of ice sports which began early in the afternoon with an interscholastic hockey game between teams representing Columbia Grammar School and Berkeley School. It was won by Columbia Grammar School by the score of 1 to 0.

A number of skating races brought out the principal local speed skaters, including Morris Wood, the National champion. Wood competed in only one race, the half-mile open event, which he won with ease.

Exhibitions of acrobatic skating and jumping were given by William Quinn, who leaped over five or six barrels and also over a horizontal bar. It was announced that Quinn made new records for high jumping on skates of 4 feet 3½ inches, in the afternoon, and of 4 feet 4¾ inches in the evening. The summary:

Half-Mile, Open.—Won by Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J.; D. A. Taylor, Euclid School, Brooklyn, second; M. Loewi, Heffley School, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:24 2-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by B. Putnam, Irving School, New York City; G. W. Heany, New York City, second; H. Roth, New York City, third. Time—1:34 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. M. Taylor, Seminole A. C., (180 yards;) R. Potts, Seminole A. C., (180 yards,) second; E. B. Underhill, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:54 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by E. A. Taylor, Euclid School, Brooklyn, (scratch;) G. Lyman, Heffley School, Brooklyn, (50 yards,) second; T. Haywood, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, (70 yards,) third. Time—6:07 4-5.

BROOKLYN TEAM GOING SOUTH.

Hanlon's Players Will Leave for Columbia, S. C., on March 20.

The Brooklyn baseball team will do its Spring training at Columbia, S. C. All the details of the trip have been arranged by Manager Hanlon, who is expected to arrive here from Baltimore about Wednesday next. The players will go South on Sunday, March 20, and will stay ten days at Columbia.

COLUMBIA BEATS CORNELL.

Local Collegians Roll Up High Score in Basket Ball Game.

Columbia defeated Cornell in the final game of the intercollegiate basket ball series in the Columbia gymnasium last night, and finished the season with a clean record of ten games won and none lost. At half time the visitors were in the lead, but in the final period, with about ten minutes to go, the local players woke up and scored 34 points in the remaining time. The final score stood 49 to 13 in favor of Columbia. O'Connell, Fisher, and Trubenbach made 31 of the Columbia points between them, while Hurley, the bicycle champion, scored 6 field goals in fast succession. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Cornell.
Fisher	Forward	Sloat
Rogers, Allen	Forward	Beesley
O'Connell	Centre	Molatch
Von Sholly, Trubenbach	Guard	Miller
Hurley	Guard	Lyford

Score—Columbia, 49; Cornell, 13. Goals from field—Hurley (6,) Fisher (5,) Trubenbach (5,) O'Connell (4,) Rogers (2,) Allen, Miller (4,) Molatch. Goals from foul—Fisher (3,) Miller (3.)

De La Salle's Baseball Schedule.

Preparations for the baseball season have begun at De La Salle Institute, with favorable indications that the team will be quite as strong as the one that played so creditably in the interscholastic championship series last year. The nine will lose the services of two or three excellent players, but Brother Thomas, who wisely conducts the athletic affairs at the institute, has no doubt from the material at hand that the places of the absent ones will be filled by as competent boys. The schedule, with the exception of three Interscholastic Association contests, has been completed, and is as follows:

March 29, St. Augustine Academy, at Tompkins Cove, Staten Island; April 2, Columbia University second team, at South Field; 5, Loyola School, at Jasper Field; 13, "Poly Prep," at Brooklyn; 16, Columbia University freshmen, at South Field; 20, Morris High School, at New York; 21, Peekskill Military Academy, at Peekskill, N. Y.; 27, Trinity School, at New York; 30, South Orange High School, at South Orange, N. J.; May 3, St. Francis Xavier Preparatory School, at New York; 4, Yonkers High School, at Yonkers; 12, Betts Academy, at Stamford, Conn.; 14, Mount Pleasant Academy, at Ossining; 17, Barnard School, at New York; 21, Crescent Athletic Club second team, at Bay Ridge; 25, New York University freshmen, at N. Y.; 28, Princeton Preparatory School, at Princeton, N. J.; 30, (Decoration Day,) New York Military Academy, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Amateur Boxing at World's Fair.

James E. Sullivan, chief of the department of physical culture at the St. Louis Fair, has had so many requests from all sections of the country for Olympic boxing championships that the department has decided to devote one week in September to amateur boxing in order to bring together the amateur boxers of the world, so that the question of who is the real amateur champion can be settled. England's claim is that it can produce the cleverest amateur boxers, and this will give the Englishmen a chance to try with the American youngsters. The Amateur Athletic Union boxing championships are to be held in Boston this month, and the committee will arrange to have all the winners enter and try for the world's honors. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will prevail.

The most expert amateur judges and officials of this country will be selected to pass upon the merits of the aspiring youngsters. Many believe this will be one of the most popular features of the Olympic games.

Pool at New York Athletic Club.

The pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night for the club championship brought out as opponents Messrs. Crowe and Clough. The latter won by the score of 100 points to 80. He started off in fine style, and gained a fair lead, which Crowe was unable to reduce materially. The scores:

Crowe—5 5 7 8 11 6 3 5 4 10 7 6 3. Total, 80. Scratches—7.

Clough—10 10 8 3 3 9 12 7 11 5 7 5 10. Total, 100. Scratches—6.

Referee—C. H. Drew.

Groagan Wins Easily in Pool.

Charles Groagan won the pool tournament handily last night in the Broadway Billiard Academy for the championship of Greater New York. The game was the sixteenth in the series and Groagan defeated William Stuart by 125 points to 64.

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Make as many comparisons as you please. They are not odious to us. Bring along any prejudices you may have had in favor of foreign brews and see if

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will not satisfy you that in brewing, as in other arts, America leads the world. The proof is in the drinking.

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There's meaning in every curve—character in every variation—a thousand ides to fit a thousand heads. Inconceivable, isn't it, so much manufacturing—just hats? But we're particular to please you. Best in Derbies at $3 and $4. Best in Soft Hats at $3 and $3.50.

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BOXING AT HARVARD.

Japanese Students in Wrestling Exhibition—Columbia Gymnastic Outclassed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—Boxing, Japanese wrestling, fencing, club swinging, and bar and flying ring performances formed the programme to-night of the most interesting gymnastic exhibition that has ever been held at Harvard. The exhibition was a dual meet between Harvard and Columbia. Not the least interesting feature was the boxing, which consisted of two matches, one of which was between Steve O'Donnell and a son of ex-Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts. These matches are a revival of the matches which used to be held here when President Roosevelt was a Crimson undergraduate.

Another interesting number was a wrestling bout between H. Yage and C. Yokoitama, two Japanese who are attending Harvard. Yage also wrestled with his roommate, R. L. Lewis, an American and a student in the graduate department. Lewis is an old strength champion, and outweighed his little opponent by about thirty pounds. Yage, however, had decidedly the better of him, to the wonderment of all who saw the contest. In the gymnastic meet between Harvard and Columbia, W. M. Benham, the intercollegiate champion, was the star for the visitors, while Capt. Evans excelled for Harvard. The teams were:

Columbia—E. A. Ashley, Captain; W. F. Hills, E. B. Lyford, R. C. Wilson, C. P. Swart, H. Locke, W. L. Benham, F. H. Duncombe, A. E. Ring, H. J. West.

Harvard—G. F. Evans, Captain; R. M. Emory, S. M. Brackett, B. F. Sherman, H. H. Coryell, C. A. Woodbury, P. R. Carpenter, R. H. Tomlin, W. A. Boughton.

Gen. Tracy Sells His Trotting Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 11.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison and for a number of years a prominent breeder of trotting horses, has disposed of all his racing stock and retired permanently from the business. Gen. Tracy, it is understood, has had this move in contemplation for a long time owing to the fact that it required more of his attention than he felt able to give. He retains Marshland Farm, located near Goshen, from whence have come so many noted horses, and it is being stocked with blooded dairy cattle. Gen. Tracy was in Goshen this week inspecting his farm.

GOULD WATCHMAN STOPS FIRE.

Promptly Answers Cry for Help in a Madison Avenue Mansion.

John J. O'Brien, a private watchman for George J. Gould at his residence, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, responded to a frightened appeal for help soon after midnight this morning, and by so doing prevented what might have been a disastrous fire in the handsome brownstone house at 785 Madison Avenue.

The house is leased by Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick, but he and his family now are in Canada, and the house is occupied only by the Misses Justice. They refused to give further information regarding themselves, but said they were asleep in a rear room on the second floor when they were aroused by a flare of light in the room. A gust of wind through a lowered window had swept a curtain against a lighted gas jet, with the usual result.

Watchman O'Brien tore the flaming curtain from its fastenings and stamped out the blaze. A policeman turned in an alarm of fire, but when the three engine companies reached the house there was nothing for the firemen to do.

BROKE UP WRESTLING MATCH.

Piening's Manager Entered Ring and Contest with Jenkins Stopped.

The wrestling match between Tom Jenkins, the champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, and John Piening, the "Butcher Boy," at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino last night, ended in a fizzle. Jenkins had won the first bout, catch-as-catch-can style, with a crotch hold, after a hard tussle of 28:10, and he had the better of the second bout, Graeco-Roman style, when Piening's manager entered the ring to try and explain the time conditions of the articles, but it was evident that the "Butcher Boy" was tired; and after loud and angry protestations of the spectators the referee, Florrie Barnett, declared the match unfinished. Piening at that time was puffing vigorously outside of the ropes.

According to the conditions the men were to wrestle mixed styles, catch-as-catch-can and Graeco-Roman, a bout to continue for one hour unless a fall was gained. It was the general opinion that Piening had enough of the engagement when hostilities ceased.

There was a great disparity in the size of the men, Jenkins being taller and weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds to 165 for Piening.

Jenkins will leave for a European tour this morning on the steamship New York.

Crescent City Derby Promises.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—There is a threat in the air to-night which promises a sloppy track for the $6,000 Derby. As the entries stand to-night, four colts and two fillies will go to the post.

Vestina Belle and Auditor have been prepared for the race at Memphis, and are to a certain extent unknown quantities. Fit for such a race, the prize would be at Auditor's mercy, but the impression here is that Capt. Brown starts him rather from a desire to compliment the Crescent City Jockey Club than with any serious idea of winning. Of the three colts and the filly trained here, Ostrich is considered the best, and may be favorite for the race. Rainlands's recent races have not been up to Derby form. Conkling, owned by H. T. Griffin, who is now under a cloud here, has not started recently, and Leila's recent races have been both good and bad.

Receiver Asked for Racing Association.

CHICAGO, March 11.—James M. Burke, who says he is a minority stockholder in the Hawthorne race track, has filed a bill in the Superior Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago Racing Association, and for an injunction restraining the selling of pools and betting on races at the track. He says that Corrigan and Fitzgerald have conspired to deprive him of his interests. The Chicago Racing Association went out of existence in 1899, but Burke claims that his stock was transferred.

Basket Ball Teams Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association yesterday suspended the following basket ball teams for playing unsanctioned games and unregistered players:

Superiors, Buffalo. Players—Kramer, Fredericks, Williams, L. Kramer, Newbauer, and W. Kramer.

Imperials, Buffalo. Players—Brace, Armitage, Krimmons, Meagher, Fennel, and Ortner.

Knickerbockers, Buffalo. Players—Manz, Kimmerle, Forman, Michael, Kelly, Jacob Tanner, and Linneborn.

Black Rocks, Buffalo. Players—Fialze, Messler, Topping, Senes, Striker, and Leith.

Oakdales, Buffalo. Players—Staley, Mater, Schell, Faust, and Rodems.

Victorias, Buffalo. Players—Mullen, Hart, Wilde, Murphy, and Dopp.

The committee also reinstated W. Hoffman of New York, who competed in an unsanctioned meeting.

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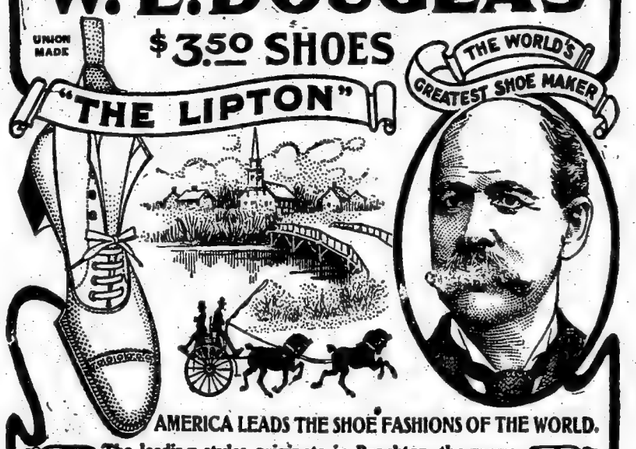

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If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

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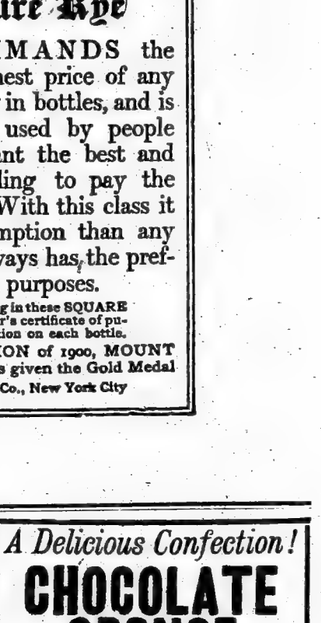

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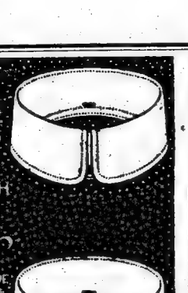

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THE AMBITIONS OF MR. HEARST.

The "Hearst delegates" chosen by the Democratic Convention in Rhode Island on Thursday may become the supporters of some other candidate before they get to St. Louis. In the convention which selected them there was a contest, not at all over Mr. HEARST, but over the State patronage and for the control of the Democratic machine. Mr. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, ex-Mayor of Pawtucket, and Democratic leader in the State House of Representatives, was the victor in the struggle, marshaling votes enough to wrest the control of the convention from Mr. SAMUEL R. HONEY, the leader of the genuine Democracy of the State. After the delegates had been chosen Mr. FITZGERALD announced that five, possibly six, of them were for Mr. HEARST, but the delegation was not instructed, and two of its members, Mr. HONEY and Mr. QUINN, are determined opponents to the movement in behalf of Mr. HEARST.

While the action of the Rhode Island convention is rather of local than of National significance, it will serve as a sharp reminder to the leaders of the Democratic Party that Mr. HEARST is in the field and at work. We have not believed and do not believe that Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST can get the nomination or that he will control more than a handful of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention. At the same time his ambition to be President of the United States presents some aspects which are worthy of a serious consideration. It is futile to say that in this aspiration he exhibits a "stupefying impudence." It is of no avail to point out that he is unfitted for that great office and destitute even of the elementary qualifications which its incumbent should possess. All that is merely a remonstrance, not an argument. Anybody has a right to try to get himself elected President, and the personal aspects of Mr. HEARST'S efforts may be dismissed as of no serious public interest, since it is quite impossible that any large number of delegates should be brought to his support. The work he and his organizers are doing and the money they are spending, however, will have a certain effect, an evil effect, upon the body politic and upon the fortunes of the Democratic Party. From that point of view alone is there any occasion of considering the activities of Mr. HEARST.

His candidacy acquires such standing as it possesses solely upon the assumption that he "has fought the battles of the people against monopolies," and makes such progress as it has made only through the stimulating application of money spent with a lavish hand. There was, of course, nowhere in the country a demand for the nomination of Mr. HEARST until he and his agents created one. He makes his appeal solely to restlessness and discontent. He makes no profession of representing any great National principle. He formulates no policy upon which the business of the Government and of the country could be carried on for a single day. He represents the sterile policy of agitation, nothing more. That is to say, Mr. HEARST stands for absolutely nothing but the arraying of class against clas sin the United States.

It is notorious that he has made a prodigal expenditure of money to get himself talked about in connection with the Presidency. Everywhere his effort is directed to capture the professional labor leaders, among whom are to be found about the most purchasable persons in every community. Money will nourish and for a time sustain a "boom." But in the Democratic Party at least, which sends no colored delegates to its National Convention, money cannot buy a nomination. Nor does experience warrant the belief that the class feeling represented by labor agitators will in any substantial way influence the decisions of the party. Mr. BRYAN was able to sweep the Chicago Convention off its feet by the charm and power of his oratory. Gen. BOULANGER became the hero of the Paris mob largely through the influence of a catchy popular song, which is about the readiest and most potent means of turning silly heads. Mr. HEARST is not an orator, and we doubt whether music can be successfully invoked in aid of his ill-judged ambition.

As an invocation to the demons of madness and of folly to enter once again into the Democratic Party, from which they have with such labor and pains only just been cast forth, the Hearst movement is visibly a menace and a peril. Victory awaits the Democracy if it is sane and wise. The belief is general that nominee he would be elected. But every delegate who consents to have the name of Mr. HEARST affixed to him, every District or State Convention in which the Hearst influence is felt and noted, serves as a warning to the people that the party has not yet returned to the paths of sanity and safety and tends to defer the coming of the time when it will regain the confidence of a majority of the voters. Mr. HEARST is a reckless confuser of counsels. Without any infinitesimal atom of a chance at rising to the Presidency himself, he behaves in a way, so far as he is able, to make it impossible for any other Democrat to win the prize.

The chief men and responsible leaders of the Democracy have themselves to blame for much of the mischief that Mr. HEARST and his agents have accomplished. The Democratic Party should before this have had a candidate in view who would have inspired confidence, and in whose behalf uniting work would now be going on in every State. It might have had more than one candidate in view. There would be no harm in that. But, taking New York as an example, we see not only party sentiment unformed and unied, but an active faction fight in progress and apparently growing more bitter every day. The interests of the party have been lost sight of in a miserable squabble for power, and precious time which should have been devoted to organizing work has been wasted in cracking heads. If the Democrats of New York were now in a position to put before the country the name of a candidate who could certainly carry this State, as Mr. CLEVELAND could carry it and probably the Nation with it, there would be no further occasion for discussing the plans and the expenditures of WILLIAM R. HEARST.

MORMONISM AND STATEHOOD.

Replying at some length to our recent remarks upon REED SMOOT'S case, The Hartford Courant observes:

> The rejection or expulsion of a duly elected and qualified Senator or Representative because of his opinions or his sectarian affiliations and of nothing else will be a new thing in the United States of America—as we said before—and it will be a beginning of troubles. The entering upon some roads is easier by far than the turning back.

We entirely decline to admit that SMOOT will be excluded from the Senate of the United States "because of his opinions." It is open to any Senator to hold such academic opinions upon polygamy or upon any other subject as commend themselves to him. Neither will he be excluded on account of his "sectarian affiliations" in any usual or legitimate sense of that term. The case of WILKES, who was kept out of the House of Commons ostensibly as the author of a blackguard poem, but really as a Radical, and of BRADLAUGH, who was kept out for refusing to take the oath required of members, but really because a majority of the members, who may have agreed with his opinions, thought him a "cad" for thus proclaiming them, which cases The Courant cites, are really not to the purpose.

The testimony taking before the committee at Washington is making it increasingly clear that REED SMOOT is the agent and instrument of a theocratic organization which has, by trick and device, imposed itself upon the country as one of the United States. Mormonism, or any other ism, cannot subsist and grow when once the normal civilization of the time catches up to it. Mormonism, in particular, has grown and thriven by its isolation. When it lay off in the heart of the "Great American Desert" and had to be "trekked" to by slow and painful stages, the "peculiar people" might remain peculiar. But the opening of the Pacific Railroad was the beginning of the end. Once brought into relations with the general current of American life, Mormonism was doomed. The only question left was of the rapidity of its extinction. About fourteen years ago, being harassed with the laws which Congress, as the supreme authority over the Territories, began to make against polygamy, the polygamous theocracy began to believe that it would be much safer as a State than as a Territory. It also became aware that it could become a State only by false pretenses which should impose upon Congress. Those false pretenses it at once began to put forward. It pretended to have abandoned polygamy, and the presiding theocrat put forth a manifesto to that effect. The result was that the country was deceived, its agent, Congress, was deceived, and the theocracy, or "conspiracy," got itself admitted and recognized as a State. Thereupon it began to remove the mask and to reassert itself as a foreign element in the American Union owing a higher allegiance than that it owed to the United States, and sending to Washington representatives of the principles and practices which it had obtained Statehood by falsely pretending to have abandoned.

It is this organization that REED SMOOT seeks to represent in the councils of the United States, while pretending to represent a State of the Union. The whole conspiracy is daily becoming more and more clearly revealed in the light of the testimony of Mormon witnesses at Washington. The real question is not one of "opinions" or of "sectarian affiliation." It is whether the false pretenses shall succeed, whether the United States shall be successfully "bunkoed" by the Church of the Latter Day Saints. If The Hartford Courant is willing to acquiesce in that bunkoing we judge that it will stand very nearly alone.

HYDRANTS AND THE FIRE HAZARD.

The Syracuse Journal has compiled some figures which, if correct and of current date, are certainly of much interest as bearing upon the provision of fire protection in cities. The number of hydrants in twenty-eight cities is given as follows:

Syracuse	16	Omaha	8.9
New Orleans	13.19	Buffalo	8.8
New York	13.3	Indianapolis	8.5
Allegheny	12.4	Newark	8.3
Minneapolis	12	Philadelphia	8.3
Cleveland	11.4	San Francisco	7.6
Brooklyn	10.5	Milwaukee	7.4
Rochester	10.5	Columbus	7.3
Chicago	10.2	Albany	6.4
Boston	10.1	Providence	5.7
St. Louis	10	Denver	5.5
Kansas City	9.5	Detroit	5.1
St. Paul	9.3	Louisville	4
Jersey City	9.3	Baltimore	3

The liberality of hydrant provision per unit of population for most of the cities named in the above table shows the matter from another point of view. In the twenty-six cities of the table given below the aggregate population is about 9,096,000, and the total number of fire hydrants 93,915, or 10.3 to each 1,000 inhabitants. Taking this as the average, the cities named compare as follows:

Syracuse	23.8	Indianapolis	12.1
Rochester	18.8	Omaha	11.2
Cleveland	18.1	St. Louis	10.5
Boston	16.4	Milwaukee	10.3
Minneapolis	16.2	Newark	9.3
St. Paul	16	Philadelphia	9
Buffalo	15.3	San Francisco	8
Chicago	14.8	Albany	8
Allegheny	13.4	New York	6.4
Jersey City	12.8	Brooklyn	6.3
Kansas City	12.6	New Orleans	4.9
Providence	12.6	Louisville	4.6
Detroit	12.1	Baltimore	3.6

The chief interest of these comparisons would seem to reside in the relatively low place of Baltimore in both tables, in relation to its recent disastrous conflagration. No doubt the figures will have value for underwriters, but they by no means tell the whole story. The fire hazard in cities depends upon a great many things besides the number of hydrants or the pressure in the mains. So far as these are relied upon to render an efficient Fire Department unnecessary, they are likely to prove a source of danger rather than of safety.

GUARDING AGAINST TYPHOID.

In a recent public address Dr. V. C. VAUGHAN, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Michigan, gives the following instructive account of how a threatened epidemic of typhoid was averted at Ann Arbor, which we commend to the consideration of college and university authorities in all parts of the country:

> Every two weeks since the water was first put in this town there has been a thorough chemical and bacteriological examination of the water. And when there has been any suspicion that the water was not just right we have examined it every day. On one occasion at least we were threatened with just such an epidemic as occurred in Ithaca, N. Y., a year ago. Five cases of typhoid fever appeared among the university students within a few days. The water was bad. The water was the source of the trouble. It was at that time taken from four or five springs. Immediately we began an examination of the water from each one of these springs, and found the one that furnished the bad water, and the water from it was immediately cut off. One night every hydrant in the city was opened and the reservoirs were emptied; then they were refilled and allowed to run out again, and the walls were thoroughly cleaned. And there was not another case of typhoid fever.
>
> There was nothing in these precautions which demanded a larger knowledge than every physician should, and every practical sanitarian must, have. The procedure was along the lines of practical common sense. The fact that it is strikingly in contrast with the procedure elsewhere only emphasizes its wisdom when considered in the light of results.

NEGROES AND THE PULLMAN CARS.

The negroes interested in the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, who are reported to be taking steps to force the Pullman Car Company to admit negroes to their parlor and sleeping cars on the same terms as whites are not, we are convinced, doing any good to their race. They rest their case, it is said, on the provisions of the inter-State commerce law, and if their claims are not recognized by the company, intend to resort to the courts to compel such recognition.

If they succeed, which we do not think likely, the company would probably, so long as the compulsion was exercised, practically have to give up their service in the Southern States; the whites would abandon it and the negroes could not support it. It is not necessary to pass judgment on the feeling which would have this result. No one who is informed as to the facts will deny that it exists, and that it would work in this way. That the railroad companies should make reasonable provision for colored passengers, especially that they should provide facilities for eating, which are now denied in the ordinary railroad restaurants in some parts of the South, is true, and it is reported that special arrangements were proposed with reference to the delegates to the conference, and that the committee in charge declined to consider them, preferring to see what they could do to enforce their rights, as they see them, under the law.

We think that they are sadly mistaken from the point of view of the lasting interests of their race in the South. It is so probable as to be practically certain that in time the negroes can secure equality before the law as to all their civil rights in the South; it is even possible that in time they can secure equality as to political rights; the one obstacle in the way is the fear on the part of the whites that the negroes seek and may obtain social equality. The action of the negroes in Chicago tends to foster that fear; it puts into the hands of the demagogues a powerful and vicious weapon; it tends immediately to defeat the aspirations of the negroes for justice. We greatly regret it, and hope that it will not be followed up.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT GODWIN was but seventeen when SHELLEY abandoned his child wife and went to live with MARY in Switzerland; she was but nineteen when she was formally married to was drowned. Youth, brilliant mental gifts, peculiar beauty, and rare sentimental experience made her attractive enough to explain the passion she inspired in the heart of JOHN HOWARD PAYNE. Of this passion and her treatment of it, with the connection sustained to the romance by a still more famous American, WASHINGTON IRVING, then in the heyday of his English vogue, much is told in her letters and those of PAYNE to be given to the public for the first time in THE TIMES to-morrow. Their publication is a literary occurrence of signal interest.

THE TIMES will also contain another of CYRUS C. ADAMS'S authoritative and interesting articles, with maps and illustrations, concerning the newly discovered continent around the south pole, a description of the luxurious service to be put early in April on the "Cape to Cairo" African railway to Victoria Falls in the heart of what was so recently "the Dark Continent"; a poem by the distinguished actor Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD, and a series of special articles ranging from recent discoveries as to the commercial methods of the ancient world to "Taking Luncheon with a Captain of Industry," with a great deal of variety in between.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People whose interest in Niagara Falls is chiefly or wholly aesthetic make a mistake when they treat the destruction of the great cataract by the diversion of its waters for commercial purposes as if that course were merely barbarous and mercenary. By so doing they not only give much unnecessary offense to people who differ from themselves, perhaps, not so much in appreciation of nature's grandeurs and beauties as in having opportunity to turn the Falls into money for their own pockets. Few, indeed, are they for whom such opportunities are not desperately tempting—for whom the chance of private profit does not seriously affect their regard for the somewhat vague public benefits to be derived from the occasional observation of a spectacle like that now visible at Niagara. What the cultured and refined friends of the Falls as falls should do is to emphasize the argument that the cataract is not only magnificent, but that it is also an extremely good business asset for the country in general, and for the State of New York in particular. This denies nothing asserted by the lovers of "nature," but it also meets the "practical" folks on their own ground. President Dow of the Niagara Reservation Commission expressed this important side of the case very well at the hearing in Albany this week, when he said that "the income derived from the enormous number of visitors by our railroads, hotels, and merchants in different parts of the State is vastly greater than the income that might be derived from a moderate tax on water privileges inimical to the integrity of the Falls." That, we believe, is entirely true, and, while it may have no great effect in changing the desires of the few individuals who would profit directly from a diversion of the waters from their present channel, it will turn from indifference to strong emotion the feelings of the multitudes who now regard the question as simply whether the Falls should be "utilized" or left as a target of exclamatory admiration from tourists and honeymooners. Niagara as it is undoubtedly pays, and pays money, to us all, and it is bad business for us to permit its appropriation by private corporations for any such return as even the most generous of them would give or could.

—More detailed information now at hand throws needed light on the remarkable story about three men arrested down in Mississippi this week for selling to negroes photographs that showed BOOKER WASHINGTON dining with the President. From the facts first presented it was hard to tell whether the vendors of these pictures were fool friends or vicious enemies of President ROOSEVELT, and under either theory their arrest was difficult to understand, since such wares would undoubtedly hurt the President more with the white Democrats of Mississippi than help him with the ineffectual black Republicans. It seems, however, that the pictures were not photographs—they would necessarily have been "fake" photographs—but lithographs, the products of industrious fancy, and they were sold by three men from Cincinnati, whose objects were nothing less than political. They went about among the villages of Mississippi with a carefully assorted stock of "art." To the whites they offered landscapes inoffensive in everything except vividness and diversity of color, while they caught the taste and dollars of ignorant negroes with pictures among which that of the White House group was almost the only one that could be safely described in print. It was chiefly because of these other pictures that the scoundrels were arrested, though the fact that the supposed portraits of the President and his black guest were ornamented with a broad ribbon bearing the word "Equality" did not improve the temper of the local authorities. Indeed, the picture sellers were lucky to get into jail after the nature of their business was discovered, for there was serious talk of dealing with them in a way even more summary than vigorous. As it was, they got rather less than they richly deserved, and there is some chance that the end of their present imprisonment may be only the beginning of new troubles for them.

—Perhaps the most curious passage in a document that was full of them—the truly "remarkable statement" in which some unnamed Russian official criticised the diplomacy of Secretary HAY—was that wherein the maker of the statement, after exclaiming over the Secretary's unexpected participation in Far Eastern controversies, said of his action that "as it turned out * * * it really contributed to the trend which all desired." At that result the Russian seems to have been even more astonished than pleased, and the possibility that this excellent effect was anything else than a lucky accident obviously did not occur to him. His assumption that the natural consequence of an American attempt to straighten matters out and limit the field of warlike activity to that occupied by the two parties directly concerned would be confusion worse confounded fails to be irritating because it is so extremely amusing, but perhaps after our right to put our finger in all pies in which we have a measurable interest has been exercised several times without producing any very dreadful cataclysms, the Russians and several of their neighbors may come to the conclusion that all wisdom is not confined to the regions lying eastward from the Atlantic to the Pacific—that just a little of it is to be found in those that extend westward from the former ocean to the latter. Then will the luck for which the Russian thanked his and Europe's stars get less gratifude, and more credit will be given to our diplomacy than an admission that for once it did no particular harm to anybody. But there—the statement which we yesterday described as "disavowable" has already been disavowed in another statement made by Secretary NERATOFF of the Russian Sun. The Russian Government, he kindly said, had no hostile feelings against Secretary HAY, but had found him since the Japanese war began always courteous, correct, and conciliatory. That is a charming alliteration, and leaves one free fully to enjoy the humor of the theory of a fortunate accident by which the world was saved from the almost inevitable disasters which American interference with European ambitions might be expected to produce.

—One does not have to accept as accurate Borough President LITTLETON'S characterization of President ROOSEVELT as "the Bryan of the Republican Party" to admit that the phrase has a measure of appositeness as well as a lot of malicious humor. It is at least worthy to rank with the definition of a "logical candidate" which was one of Mr. JEROME'S notable contributions to the Low campaign. "Logical candidates," he said, as will long be remembered, were those which a party didn't want, but couldn't get rid of. That was cruelly inaccurate, as applied, but it was also cruelly funny, and people had to laught at it despite its inaccuracy. It is the same with Mr. LITTLETON'S achievement—even the President's friends will reluctantly appreciate its humor and confess that it isn't utterly false.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Representative Cooper of Wisconsin was explaining in the House to-day the difference between his attitude on the Bristow report now and his attitude Wednesday. Then he was denouncing the report as an assault on the reputations of Congressmen and demanding an investigation. Now he was taking a different view and was explaining that his remarks of Wednesday were humorous.

"That," said Representative Williams of Mississippi, "reminds me of old Myron Stubblefield, who lives in my district. One day a tall, brawny, broad-shouldered young man, a regular giant, came in and said, 'Mr. Stubblefield, I understand you called my father a hog, and I've come to ask you what you mean by it.'

"Myron looked at the young man and realized his immense size, just as the gentleman from Wisconsin has looked at the White House since Wednesday and has realized how big it is, and he hastily replied:

"'Oh, no, Sir; I never, never called your father a hog.'

"'What did you say?' demanded the young man.

"'All I did,' said Myron, 'was to say that he had four legs and a snout and tusks and lived in a sty and ate swill, but I never, never, never intimated for one moment that he was a hog.'"

***

The Department of Commerce is a young man's department. Hardly anybody in it is over thirty-five, and most of the chiefs are under that age. It has the reputation of being the most hustling department in the Government.

Frank H. Hitchcock, the Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the department, to-day completed his first year's service in that place. He is the youngest chief clerk in the Government service, being only thirty-five years old. In his year of service he has worked every day, Sundays included, from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight, and has lost but one day by sickness. This is said to hold the record. He has written more than 15,000 letters since Sept. 1 last.

Mr. Hitchcock is Secretary Cortelyou's close adviser in the organization of the new department. He is a Bostonian and a Harvard graduate.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Would Surely Be Elected.

Although a doubt exists whether Mr. Cleveland would accept a nomination although it came wholly unsolicited and in the nature of a plea from his party, there seems to be no difference of opinion concerning his certainty of election if he were his party's nominee.—Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

No Hope in Bryanism.

When it comes to hopes of success and chances to succeed, it is certainly clear to thousands of Mr. Bryan's friends that he cannot lead the party to victory. There is no hope of success in Bryanism. If the party is to succeed it must get away from the main doctrines for which Mr. Bryan stands. That fact has been proven absolutely.—Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

Get Together.

Senator Daniel has measured correctly the situation. Put none but get-together Democrats on guard, and push to one side those who are demanding the nomination of a particular man regardless of public sentiment or the effect in other States. Senator Daniel has found the road to success, and his get-together banner should be duplicated for use in every county of this State.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan May Have His Platform.

If Mr. Bryan insists on the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform we are perfectly content to let him have the job. He can print it in his Commoner and swear undying allegiance to it, or he can assemble himself in convention and solemnly and unanimously adopt the old thing. Let him have it all to himself and utilize it as his political winding sheet—anything, almost, if he will only cease to annoy other Democrats with it.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

Expects It to be Mr. Cleveland.

We believe common sense will conquer and that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated and accept the commission of the convention, as becomes a citizen and patriot devoted to his party and country.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

Ex-Gov. McCreary of Kentucky.

Who just now is the choice of this "conservative" middle division we do not know—why not Gov. McCreary himself? He has had wide and excellent public experience and has filled every position with industry, fidelity, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a gentleman of the highest character for integrity and would dispense the hospitality of the White House with grace, ease, and elegance; and he is "conservative," and he voted "straight" every time.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald, (Dem.)

With a Rush.

The only thing is for some leader or group of leaders to carry off the situation with a rush. The New York Democrats could do this, United upon Parker or Cleveland, or any other of the prominent candidates before the party, they could sweep the convention, and the party would be the better for it. It is to be hoped the Democrats of the Empire State will get together before their convention and arrange for just such a proceeding.—Charleston (S. C.) Post, (Dem.)

The Cleveland Movement.

Should the Cleveland movement in New York, which already seems to be taking shape, crystallize into an instructed delegation, nothing except an obdurate and absolute refusal upon the part of the ex-President could prevent the presentation of his name with such formidable strength in the convention as would either insure his nomination or give his following a controlling balance of power in making a platform and naming a candidate.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Mayor McClellan.

There are indications that Mr. McClellan will develop a very considerable strength at St. Louis.—Nashville (Tenn.) News

LAW'S DELAY QUESTION.

Arguments Against the Bill for Commissioners of Appeals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that Assemblyman Perham has introduced a bill in the Assembly, ostensibly to lessen the law's delay, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners in the First Judicial District, which is New York County, who are to hear appeals from the decisions of the City Courts of New York.

According to the scheme of the bill, two of the Commissioners are to sit with a Supreme Court Justice to hear and determine appeals. If the Commissioners concur in the decision of the Supreme Court Justice with whom they are sitting, that decision shall decide the case. But if they do not concur with the Supreme Court Justice, or one of the Commissioners does not concur then the case shall be argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The bill in question, apart from reviving antiquated methods, will not lessen the law's delay. On its very face it is manifest that it will operate to increase the delay of the law, as well as to put an additional burden upon lawyers and their clients, owing to the provision that, if there should be a disagreement among the Supreme Court Justice and the Commissioners the appeal will have to be argued de novo before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. So that an appeal before this proposed tribunal is at best experimental.

Thus, in case of such disagreement, there would be additional delay, as there would also be an additional burden upon the client. For in the event of a disagreement he would have to incur the expense of preparing new briefs and points for the Appellate Division, and extra counsel fee for the time of his attorney necessarily spent in order to obtain a binding decision.

Another objection to the bill appointing these Commissioners is that the decisions of this proposed court would not be considered as authoritative and binding for future reference as would the decisions of a regularly constituted court composed of Justices elected by the people.

Moreover, there is no delay in our Appellate Courts. Our Appellate Division, as well as the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, during their monthly sessions, hear all appeals on their calendars, and render decisions the following month; sometimes oftener.

There should be more Supreme Court and City Court Judges, so that a case, when once on the calendar, may be reached for trial within a reasonable time. I believe, too, that more cases could be disposed of if the trial term of the courts opened at say 9:30 and sat until 5 P. M., instead of from 10:30 until 4 P. M.

For these and other reasons the Perham bill should not be allowed to become a law.

BERNARD J. ISECKE.

GENERAL NOTES.

Three days—Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 13, 14, and 15—are to be used in the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary by the Young Men's Christian Association of Charleston, S. C. Mayor McClellan of this city lately wrote to its President, John B. Adger: "It is a privilege to testify to the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations in all parts of our country. In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of your association I am sure your achievements will appeal to a public sense of obligation, and I hope the response will meet the requirements of your steady growth and increasing usefulness."

* * *

A fund of $500,000 is to be raised, if possible, by the alumni of the Architectural Department of the University of Pennsylvania for the building of an architectural school.

* * *

April 8 and 22 have been designated by Gov. Pennypacker as Arbor Days in Pennsylvania.

* * *

State Treasurer Bradford of Massachusetts has been informed from Washington that the Controller of the Treasury has settled the account of the Bay State for reimbursement of expenses incurred in raising and fitting out troops for the volunteer army in the war for the preservation of the Union. The amount found to be due the State is $1,611,740.

* * *

Wishing to attract the young people to his church a Presbyterian preacher in Evanston, Cook County, Ill., is offering prizes of books to children for the best outlines of his Sunday morning sermons.

* * *

Massachusetts people are pointing with pride to their two ex-Governors, Boutwell and Claflin, who have each attained the eighty-sixth year of his age. The former is about two months the elder.

* * *

Toronto, Ontario, celebrated on Monday, March 7, the seventieth anniversary of its incorporation as a city. Beginning with a population of 9,000, it now has 150,000. Mayor Urquhart says it is "free from the foreign element which detracts from the great American cities" and is the financial, commercial, educational, and social centre of the Dominion of Canada.

* * *

Next Summer the Maine Historical Society will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Sieur de Monts at Calais, that State.

* * *

There is to be no St. Patrick's Day parade in Chicago this year, and it is suggested that the money usually spent in that way be contributed to the campaign for home rule in Ireland.

* * *

Arbor Day in Los Angeles, Cal., is this year to be marked by the setting out in a city park of trees in memory of Gen. John C. Frémont and Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont, his wife. That to Gen. Frémont will be a live oak, because it was under one of these native monarchs of the Southern California soil that the treaty of peace was prepared which Gen. Frémont and the Mexican commander signed on the taking of Los Angeles.

* * *

Declining health has at length compelled the Rev. Edmund Dowse, D. D., to resign the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Sherborn, Mass., which he has held for sixty-six years. He is in his ninety-second year. Not long ago he resigned the Chaplaincy of the Massachusetts State Senate after twenty-five years' service.

* * *

A movement is on foot in Chicago to change moving day after this year from May 1 to July 1, leases to be made hereafter to expire June 30. The plea is made that April contains usually too many unpleasant days to make house hunting agreeable and that the present plan of changing residences May 1 disturbs school arrangements.

Elected a Boy to Their School Board.

As the result of the efforts of those comprising the leadership of the Republican Party in the Second Ward, Pittsburg, they nominated and elected a boy as a member of the School Board. It has been arranged that an appeal is to be quietly taken to court. The boy in his first unconscious political battle defeated his father at the polls. John G. Koepp was a candidate for School Director on the Citizens' and Orphans' ticket for the three-year term. His opponents were David P. Jones and Jacob Mots. The Republican leaders in their hurried efforts to prepare a ticket made a mistake when they wanted to indorse Koepp, for they placed the name of George E. Koepp on the nomination ballots. The Republican voters of the ward woke up next morning to find that they had elected a sixteen-year-old boy as a member of the School Board instead of his father. Jones and Mots defeated the elder Koepp for the three-year term, and the son was elected for the one-year term over R. W. Wagner.

THE ELSBERG-NEWCOMB BILL.

R. Fulton Cutting's Explanation of the Scope of Its Provisions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct a mistaken impression that is contained in your editorial article this morning on rapid transit legislation?

You state that the Elsberg-Newcomb bill, in which I am interested, provides "not only for municipal ownership but for municipal operation of an independent subway line." Many of your readers will doubtless gain the impression from this sentence that the bill demands municipal operation of an independent subway. This is not at all the case. The existing Rapid Transit act provides for municipal ownership of the subway, and under it the city owns the present tunnel. By this expedient of proprietorship we have obtained better terms for the privilege of transportation than we have ever done heretofore by the gift or sale of franchises.

With reference to the operation of subways, the Elsberg-Newcomb bill simply provides that the Rapid Transit Commission, with the assent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall have the power to operate subways on behalf of the city, should it deem it wise to do so. This is its final resort, and I think it can hardly be doubted that this recourse must greatly strengthen the hands of the commission in bargaining with corporations or individuals desiring to operate our subways.

It is quite conceivable that all of our transportation companies may one day be merged in a single corporation, and one that with the control of the present subway will be in the position of such advantage to contract for extensions of our underground system as to practically eliminate competition. Under such circumstances the power to operate independently would be a valuable alternative.

The bill endeavors to provide every possible safeguard in the exercise of the privilege of operation, demanding the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before it can be undertaken by the Rapid Transit Commission. If our Rapid Transit Commission is not to be trusted with the exercise of this power our standards of civic and personal virtue are sadly at fault, and when we are conferring power upon men whose integrity is above criticism and who by the constitution of the commission are superior to political pressure, they should be given the largest freedom to serve the public.

I sincerely hope this explanation will clear up the matter and relieve your apprehensions. R. FULTON CUTTING.

New York, March 11, 1904.

DEFINITIONS OF WEALTH.

Meaning of Word Results Only from Common Consent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the author of "Essays in Political Economy," dedicated to Cardinal Gibbons, I am greatly interested in your editorial: "What is Wealth?"

We are old enough to agree on the meaning of terms. This is the fundamental principle of language—that words have no meaning of themselves; words can have no meaning except that which is given by common consent.

Reading your editorial side by side with Bishop Spalding's lecture on "Education" in Cleveland, Ohio, I tear my hair in an agony of despair.

You write of "Wealth" in a way that clearly calls for a definition of "Value." Bishop Spalding speaks of "Value" in a way that makes a "hodge-podge."

Just listen to the Bishop's words: "Life is the supreme value. Hence, in thinking of the absolute, the eternal, the Almighty Creator of all things we think of Him as life, [value.] To think of Him as less than life [value] would be to take from Him those very attributes which make Him the highest, the perfect One. Hence God is absolute, eternal, perfect life, [value.]

"And therefore I say life is the supreme value; it is the standard of all values. (It is 'life' and 'life' is 'value,' ergo, value is the standard of all values.) Whatever else has value, has it only in relation to the living, [to value,] only in relation, I may really say, to those who are self-conscious.

"If there be value [life] in the corn, in water, in iron, in gold; if there be value in the beauty of the starlit heavens, in the beauty of the flowers, it is because they are related to the living, [to value,] nourish the living, [value,] strengthen them, [values,] exalt them, [values,] make them, [values,] live in higher and higher ways." (Quoted words and brackets mine.)

Great Scott! Will the good and well-meaning Bishop Spalding please step to the footlights and explain? The great author and logician of National repute, Father L. A. Lambert, is writing now on the Single Tax. He asked: Who created the increased "value" of a lot in Cleveland? To whom does the increased value belong?

Naturally, before we can say to whom the "value" belongs, we must know what "value" is. Therefore I answered him by the question—"What is Value?" Then he writes, editorially, in The Freeman's Journal that I did not answer him.

I defined "Value" as "the effective equivalent in exchange." John Stuart Mill says "the value of a thing is what it will bring." If Bishop Spalding can give us a definition on which we can agree, let him give it. If Father Lambert can propose to common consent a better definition, let him give it. If you can give a more useful and consistent definition, give it.

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The Eight-Hour Day.

The January bulletin of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor gives in a discussion of the eight-hour day a digest of the enactments of the various States, a summary of legal decisions upon these and related statutes, and an account of the experience of some Massachusetts cities and towns that have accepted the eight-hour day on public works. There are found twenty-seven States and Territories, besides the United States, having an eight-hour day. Six States prescribe eight hours as the limit of a day's work, unless specified to the contrary, viz.: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania. Nevada and the United States prescribe an eight-hour day upon irrigation works, and New York upon the reservoir. Wisconsin prescribes this limit for manufacturing and mechanical establishments, unless otherwise agreed upon; Missouri, New Mexico, and Tennessee, for laborers on public works; Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming in mines and smelting establishments; California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, (Baltimore) Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming, as a maximum day on public works; the United States upon Government work.—Boston Herald.

The Times's News Service.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is supplementing its own and The Associated Press war news with the special service of The London Times. The enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been remarked on more than one occasion, and this is its latest example.

THEIR VISIONS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE POET.

What do you see in yonder tree?
Although its limbs are bare,
I have the precious gift to see
A wee nest swaying there;
I see the fragrant blossoms which
Shall scent the breeze in May;
I see the ripe fruit, rare and rich,
That shall be there some day.

THE CHILD.

I don't see any nest up there;
The limbs look bare and brown;
They ain't a blossom anywhere
That I see floatin' down;
They ain't no fruit that's rare and rich,
As fur as I can see,
But every branch looks like a switch

HOSPITAL A MODEL OF SANITARY SCIENCE

Latest Devices Employed in Mount Sinai's New Buildings.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE

Provision Made for 456 Patients, with Every Convenience for Them and the Staff of the Institution.

New Mount Sinai Hospital was thrown open for inspection to the press yesterday. The buildings, with the air space courts, occupy every inch of the block extending from Madison to Fifth Avenue, and from One Hundredth to One Hundred and First Street, ten buildings in all, connected by corridors on the ground floor, with the exception of the isolation house, designed for the accommodation of persons suffering from contagious diseases. Millions of dollars in donations from the poorest to the richest of the Jewish population of New York are crystallized in the marbles and enameled tiles of the big structure.

Except in the monumental, or structural, portions of the buildings, there is an utter absence of sharp corners, or angles, thus minimizing dust accumulation and making cleansing easy. Another evidence of the care for cleanliness is in the number of porcelain bathtubs, these being ninety-six. In addition there are portable baths for each of the many wards. The construction of the buildings that will comfortably house 456 patients has been entirely designed with the idea of light, ventilation, disinfection, and isolation.

The roofs of the medical, surgical, private hospital, the children's, and isolating houses have been provided with glass inclosures for convalescent patients. These may be opened in fair, warm weather.

Perhaps the most interesting is the administration building. In the basement are the visitors' waiting room, dining rooms, pantries for the resident, lay, and medical staffs, and store rooms. On the first floor are the reception and examining rooms, together with quarters for the various resident officials. On the second floor are the rooms, magnificent in quartered oak, of the Board of Directors, the committee, and the ladies' auxiliary. The latter has an anteroom filled with every sort of linen, cotton and woolen goods, to be sewed into garments for the patients.

On the third floor there is a synagogue, with a seating capacity of 200.

The fifth floor is almost exclusively devoted to operating rooms, the central one being dedicated by Benjamin Stern to the memory of his brother, Bernard Stern. It is built entirely of Italian marble, with the exception of its large window panes and floor of vitreous tile. There are two tiers of seats, reached by galleries from the floor above. On either side of the operating room, with its ceiling seventeen feet above the floor and forming a marble dome, are rooms fitted with blanket warmers and dust-proof instrument caskets. In addition there is a room for sterilization. Everything known to modern medical science is included in the equipment. The same is true of the four additional and smaller operating rooms on this floor. There is a photographic dark room and an X-ray room with cabinets for filing radiographs.

The Medical Building to the east of the Administration Building has in its basement a complete modern hydrotherapeutic department. There are also emergency wards for the temporary care of accident cases. Here are the 550 lockers where the disinfected clothing of patients is kept until the discharge of patients.

Two rooms containing two beds each have been dedicated by Max Nathan and E. Asiel, respectively; the former is for use of alumnae of the Nurses' Training School; the latter, intended for general medical purposes, was dedicated in memory of Lina Asiel.

The pantries are reached directly by the freight elevator, upon which the food is brought up from the kitchen in electrically warmed trucks. Each pantry is fitted out as a small kitchen, with gas range, large copper sink, porcelain-lined refrigerator, fed with brine from the central refrigerating plant, a steam-heated plate warmer, an outlet for carbonated water, (a machine for the manufacture of which is located in each building,) and closets for dishes and other supplies. There are also coffee-grinding and ice cream-making mechanical plants.

In the Surgical Building there is a ward of twelve beds, endowed by Miss Rosie Bernheimer, and an eye and ear department of nineteen beds. On the third floor are the Joel Goldberg and the Isaac Blumenthal wards.

The private pavilion dedicated by the members of the Guggenheim family to the memory of Barbara Guggenheim fronts on Fifth Avenue. The five floors are divided into single rooms and suites of rooms with bedroom, bathroom, and a connecting parlor. There are accommodations for fifty-three private patients. On the fifth floor there is an isolated suite of rooms for operating purposes.

The Children's Pavilion, dedicated to the memory of his son Lewis, by Henry L. Einstein, has on its four upper floors wards of fourteen beds each, bright, cheery rooms, that are fully furnished to the smallest details, such as little tables and chairs for the patients who can be taken from their beds for play.

The Pathological Department, through the endowment of Adolph Lewisohn, is a completely equipped building. The furniture is of quartered oak. The Nurses' Building, fronting on Madison Avenue, affords accommodations for 150 student nurses. On the sixth floor there are four rooms isolated as an infirmary and kitchen for sick nurses.

The dispensary is fitted up with various departments for the treatment of ambulance cases. There are to be two ambulances.

HOSPITAL MUST KEEP OLD SITE.

Court Decides Mount Sinai Corporation Cannot Give Marketable Title.

Mount Sinai Hospital cannot compel David H. Hyman to buy its old site, on Lexington Avenue, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, according to a decision of the Appellate Division yesterday, reversing the lower courts and holding that the hospital corporation cannot give a marketable title.

The hospital first built upon the ground in 1871, and held the property under leaseholds from the city for ninety-nine years at $1 rental per year for each of the two plots. In response to the corporation's petition, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on June 9, 1898, granted the property to the corporation in fee simple absolute, with the right to dispose of it at best advantage for the maintenance of the institution. The corporation, in view of the coming removal of the hospital to Fifth Avenue, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, on Dec. 6, 1901, agreed to sell the property to Mr. Hyman, who paid $20,000 on account when the contract was executed, Jan. 20 following. Title to the portion recorded as Lot 1, Plot 2, passed March 1, 1902, when $10,000 additional was paid, together with a mortgage for $51,500. When on July 13, 1903, the corporation tendered the deed for the remainder Mr. Hyman refused it, claiming that it was invalid because the leases and deeds from the city were illegal and unconstitutional.

Justice Hatch, in writing the opinion of the court, says that the city since 1898 has appropriated 60 cents a day for each hospital patient, but the Constitution provides that the money shall not be paid unless the institution complies with the rules of the State Board of Charities. The grant, he holds, does not devote the land to the use of the corporation for its corporate purposes, but in effect gives it to be sold for the purpose of creating a fund which operates as an endowment over which neither the city nor the Board of Charities has control.

"Nor does any case, so far as we have been able to find," the opinion continues, "support such a grant. On the contrary, the expression of the courts on this subject is to the effect that all appropriations must be subject to control by the State Board of Charities, and such is the Constitutional provision. To sustain these grants, therefore, would be again to open the door to the evils which arose prior to the Constitutional prohibitions upon the Legislature which were passed to remedy such evil.

"We reach the conclusion, therefore, that these grants are in all respects gifts and endowments, and that as such they are violations of the Constitutional provisions of the State."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The principal topic of conversation yesterday in the drawing rooms and clubs was the engagement of John Rosk Delafield and Miss Violetta White, which was announced yesterday in this column. The Delafields are one of the oldest and best known of the Knickerbocker families and have a large family connection. This afternoon there will be a meeting of the Badminton Club at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and at Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier's Miss Baillieux will give the last of her French conferences. To-morrow will bring the usual musical afternoon at the apartment of Miss Callender and Miss de Forest.

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The private coach managed by Alfred Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry will begin its runs between the Holland House and Morris Park on May 5. Later it will make daily runs from that hotel to Sheepshead Bay. The coach is called the Venture.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph are to cruise in the Mediterranean. They sail in their yacht Apache on Monday. Among their guests will be Gordon Fellows and Ralph N. Ellis.

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A report is current, with no foundation of fact, that the Ladies' Driving Club, whose proper name is the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club, whose President is Mrs. Thomas L. Hastings, and whose members compose such well-known young society women as Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Louise Gulliver, and Miss Kate Cary, are to put a public coach on the road. The club has no idea of doing anything of the kind. Its President, Mrs. Hastings, is going abroad, and it is therefore to be presumed that there will be comparatively little done in the way of coaching until her return. Last year the members of this club had a quiet parade in Central Park.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will start Sunday in a special car on a trip to and through Mexico, and will be absent several weeks. They will take quite a large party with them.

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There is a great deal of sickness in town. Mrs. Richard Irvin is ill at her home, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Frederic de Peyster has just recovered from an attack of grip. Mrs. Alfred P. Loomis has been very ill for some weeks, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton also is on the list of the invalided.

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Henry F. Shoemaker, who has been South in his private car, and who with his party of guests has been visiting the various Southern resorts, will arrive in town on Monday. Miss Blanch Shoemaker, Miss Ruth Ashmore, Miss Katharine Rhoades, G. P. Benjamin, and William B. Shoemaker are in the party.

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The marriage of Miss Fanny M. Hoagland and Edwin Drexel Godfrey will be celebrated on April 21 in St. Bartholomew's Church. The engagement was announced in this column last Autumn. The bridesmaids are to be Adele Carstensen, Elizabeth Achelis, Julia C. Ford, Mary C. Maxwell, Louise Tousey, and Mary A. Low. The ushers will include Howard C. Dickinson, W. D. Hatch, Jr., Stewart Waller, A. J. Keogh, George A. Crocker, Jr., U. A. Murdoch, and L. R. Fuller. Henry F. Godfrey will be his brother's best man. Dorothy Hyde and Katherine Hoagland are to be flower girls.

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The wedding of Miss Jessie C. Moore and Colby M. Chester, Jr., as previously mentioned, will take place on April 20 in St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 257 Madison Avenue. Miss Elsie Moore will be the maid of honor. The Misses Louise Vanderhoef, Louise Lee, Louise Carhart, Elizabeth Newell, Grace Knowlton, Helen Jackson, Frances Williams, and Mollie C. Maxwell are to be the bridesmaids. Lieut. Arthur T. Chester, United States Navy, will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Dr. F. T. Billings, Dr. J. S. Davis, C. A. Moore, Jr., John R. Hall, M. U. Ely, G. C. Greenway, E. H. Brewer, L. G. Billings, Jr., and B. C. Chamberlin.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 11.—This noon Mrs Frederick Jackson entertained twenty ladies at the Breakers, and George Fox of New York gave a party there in honor of Mrs. Frank Gilbert.

Mrs. F. B. Croul gave a luncheon complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brackett. Those present were: Mrs. Arthur Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bynner, Messrs. I. Schmelzel, E. Gray Pendleton, and Larry Chittenden.

Lieut. A. G. Martin gave a party in honor of the Baroness von Busscher.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hughes gave an open-air breakfast to twelve men.

James Stillman entertained a party on the lake to meet Lyman D. Gage.

Gen. Howard Carroll and J. J. Sinclair both gave large parties on the lake.

Mrs. Moncure Robinson took a large party to Riviera to tea.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McCready have chartered the large yacht Kathleen, and they left this morning for a cruise among the Florida Keys.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty things for the woman who likes individual pieces (and what woman does not?) are the tiny chocolate pots in pottery. They may be had in any color—green, dark brown, yellow—stubby little things, with covers which hang on a hook at the back of the pot and may be unhooked, if desired, for pouring. They vary a little in size, and cost 50 and 75 cents, and hold just about a cup of chocolate each.

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The woman who has reproduced in pottery an old-time silver teapot has also had reproduced an old-time china set—teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer—with excellent effect.

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Raffia helps out in many ways, and among others makes the most attractive of handles for hanging flower pots. These are deep bowls, tapering down at the end, the raffia plaited, carried down and around the pot and up again in long strands for handles. It agrees or contrasts with the pottery of which the bowl is made. These hanging flower jars cost from $2.75 to $5, according to size.

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A reproduction in design of something quite diferent in material is a pottery water bottle, which is nine inches tall, with a number of flat sides as in the Colonial glass after which it is patterned.

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A small dish is in the form of a crumpled leaf, with a handle at one side.

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An attractive fruit plate in pottery is formed of four large leaves, the veining plainly marked, on one of the under leaves a part of a bunch of grapes showing.

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A charming punch cup in pottery has delightful blue and green effects blending in dark shades. These cups cost 25 cents apiece.

***

Simple round, almost straight, vases of pottery for flower holders cost $1.25.

SIR HERBERT H. MURRAY DEAD.

Was Governor of Newfoundland from 1895 to 1898—Born in 1829.

LONDON, March 11.—Sir Herbert H. Murray, ex-Governor of Newfoundland, died this afternoon.

Sir Herbert Harley Murray was Governor of Newfoundland from 1895 to 1898. He was born in 1829, and was the son of Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester, who married a daughter of the ninth Earl of Kinnoul.

After being graduated from Oxford, Sir Herbert entered the civil service. He was Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs from 1887 to 1890 and Chairman of the board from 1890 to1894. He was created a K. C. B. on his appointment to the Newfoundland Governorship.

A Literary Sensation.

Love Letters of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home," to the Widow of the Poet Shelley, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday.—Adv.

BRANDUS PAINTINGS REALIZED $205,135

"Forest of Fontainebleau," by de la Pena, Brought $8,400.

JOHN FENNING THE PURCHASER

"White and Brown Cow" Brought $7,900—200 Pictures Sold—Bidding Spirited.

Record-breaking prices for the season marked the close last night of the sale of ancient and modern paintings, comprising the collection of Edward Brandus, which was begun on Wednesday night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria by Auctioneer James P. Silo. The sixty-eight paintings sold last night brought $131,620, making the total proceeds of the sale $205,135.

The prices ranged high and the bidding was unusually active almost from the moment the first picture was offered. The highest price of the evening was $8,400, this being the successful bid of John Fenning for "Forest of Fontainebleau," measuring 21½ inches by 29 inches, by Narciso Diaz de la Pena. The contest for this picture was sharp and determined, $300 and $500 advances being offered.

Second in importance from the bidders' point of view was Emile van Marcke's "White and Brown Cow," from the collection of Messrs. Boussod of Paris, which went to Edward L. Seip for $7,900. For "La Pavane" J. Thornton paid $5,425. George W. West bought several notable paintings, paying $4,800 for a "Portrait of a Lady," by Nicholas de Largillière, and $4,800 for "Visit to the Ancestors," by Eugene Louis Isabey. Among his other purchases were "Portrait of a Noble Lady," by Jan van Ravesteyn, $4,200; "Portrait of a Lady," by Ferdinand Bol, $4,400, and the much-discussed "Louis XIV. and Mme. de Maintenon in the Park of Versailles," by Gerome, for $3,600.

In addition to securing the prize of the sale, John Fenning bought "Centaures and Centauresses," by Eugene Fromentin, for $4,500. "Waiting," by Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, for $3,400, and "Turkish Woman and Children," by Narciso Diaz de la Pena, for $985. "Sunset" was sold to Ambrose Williams for the Knoedlers for $4,225, while $4,450 was paid for "Turkish Woman and Children," Narciso Diaz de la Pena, the purchaser being Edward L. Seip.

Some of the other pictures sold, their buyers, and the prices paid were:

Ville D'Avray, by J. B. C. Corot; Ambrose Williams $3,675
Landscape and River, by Charles Francois Daubigny; L. Blanchard..... 3,350
The Return of the Flock, by Charles Jacque; 3,500
Daughter of Charles I., by Daniel Mytens; G. M. Leferons, agent..... 3,000
Lioness, by Rosa Bonheur; E. S. Nash.... 2,450
Venice, by Francisco Guardi; E. Fischhof.. 3,200
Portrait of La Duchesse de Chartes, by Carle Van Loo; Samuel Untermyer..... 2,225
Jeanne Lopez de Toledo, by Sir Peter Lely; E. S. Nash 2,050
Rembrandt in His Studio, by Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier; E. Fischhof..... 3,425
La Colline; by J. B. C. Corot; C. W. Russell 2,700
Market Place of Venice, by Felix Ziem; R. L. Tripp..... 2,725
Italian Mandolin Player, by J. B. C. Corot; R. L. Langsmith..... 2,350
Team of Oxen, by Rosa Bonheur; R. L. Tripp 2,525
Marie de Medicis, by Franz Pourbus; E. Fischhof 1,800
A Connoisseur, by Ferdinand Roybet; M. A. Rathgen 1,600
Portrait of a Lady, by Govaert Flinck; David S. Bond 1,300
Turkish Scene, by Narciso Diaz de la Pena; L. W. Lamb..... 1,600
Winter in Norway, by Fritz Thaulow; E. C. Babcock 1,150
The Ruins, by J. B. C. Corot; Edward L. Seip 1,250
Elizabeth of Austria, by Franz Pourbus; L. A. Lauther 1,200
Abbeville in Winter, by Fritz Thaulow; A. J. Spiegelberg 1,000
Mme. de la Housset, Mother of Largilliere, by Nicolas Largilliere; Mrs. Barbour..... 1,250
Juliette, by Leon Comerre; L. Blanchard.... 1,200
River Arques, by Fritz Thaulow; Louis Bamberger 1,100
Waiting for the Boat, by Aime Perret; W. B. Strang 1,850
Oriental Beauty, by Leon Comerre; W. B. Strang 1,200
Venice, by Felix Ziem; E. O'Reilly, agent.. 1,400
Venice, by Felix Ziem; C. W. Russell..... 1,400
The Country Road, by Charles François Daubigny; Ambrose Williams 1,425
Portrait of La Marquise de Serilly, by Antoine Vestier; J. Oehme..... 900
Portrait of an Old Man, by Quentin Matsys; W. B. Strang 600
Louis XIV., by Hyacinthe Rigaud; Samuel Untermyer 610
The Two Sisters, by M. W. Peters, R. A.; R. S. White 875
Adoration of the Magis, by School of Cologne; J. C. Crawford..... 480
Apotheosis of St. Sebastian Triptych, by School of Cologne; L. A. Lauther..... 590
Forest of Fontainebleau, by Narciso Diaz de la Pena; L. Blanchard..... 600
Portrait of a Lady, by George Henry Harlow; L. A. Lauther..... 460
Armand Du Plessis, by Philippe de Champaigne; L. A. Lauther..... 300
Head, by J. J. Henner; W. B. Strang..... 925
Homeward Bound, by Julien Dupré; W. B. Strang 500
A Novel, by Leon Comerre; C. W. Russell. 400
Flirting, by Pierre Outin; David S. Bond.. 350
Landscape, by John Crome; George G. Benjamin 385
The Church at Moret, by Leon Richet..... 300

SOME PASTELS BY SHINN.

Paris and New York by Night and Day from a Versatile Brush.

Every year Mr. Everett Shinn holds an exhibition of drawings in crayon and pastel at one of the galleries on Fifth Avenue; this year he has threescore and ten of large and small pastels at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, where they will remain until the 16th of the month.

Paris and the surroundings of Paris furnish most of the studies, but there are also scenes in New York, such as "Election Banner, Broadway and Twenty-third Street," "Fire in a Skyscraper," and "Lights on the River." The last-mentioned is one of the finest of all, for the artist has seized upon the effect of the countless lights in the office buildings on lower Broadway as they may be seen when crossing the Hudson from Jersey City of a misty evening. The skyscrapers are so tall that these lights appear hung in the heavens and their effect is magical. Mr. Shinn has given the atmospheric qualities very deftly and simulated in a most delightful fashion the fairylike appearance of the lights suspended in irregular rows in midair. The notes are never forced; all is a delicate wonderland of fog and illuminations.

Snow scenes like "The Tired City" and "When Paris Sleeps" are painted with far greater vigorousness, as the subject demands. The snow of the foregrounds is treated as if the vehicle were oils rather than pastel. Here are the sullen house-fronts, the only living things are cats and sparrows, or the rag picker who gazes at a starving cat with an intentness that may argue commiseration or the sinister reflection that cat flesh is not untoothsome to those for whom there are no such taboos as to food as affect the ordinary citizen. "Canal La Villette" and "Paris, Early Morning," show the old staggering houses, uneven in their upright as well as horizontal lines. In "Bridge Over the Seine, Autumn," the corner house painted blue is reflected in the river; in "Bridge Over the Seine," Winter," the lack of plumb in the houses is exaggerated, but in both the furbid water is well rendered. There are scenes from the Neuilly Fair, views of groups dining at night at a café chantant under the trees, washerwomen on the canal, street fights, illuminated windows of millinery shops, the Seine frozen over, and a Paris street during a fête. Mr. Shinn finds everything interesting enough to jot it down with a summary touch that is not careless, but is also somewhat lacking in choice.

His great haunt, however, is the open-air stage, the café chantant, or the small Parisian theatre. Here he finds the exaggerated poses of singers and comedy men good material, using the footlights for strong contrasts on faces and figures of performers and the shadowy parquet for the heads and busts of audience and orchestra in the foreground. "The Yellow Light" is a delicately wrought figure with just enough drawing to give all that is necessary of the girl performer. "Ghost Dance" shows two dancing girls in a ghostly light. Sometimes he uses a red dress or red stockings or a red fan with a somewhat too coarse insistence, so that the color balance of his sketch suffers, as in "The Gaieté Montparnesse" and "The Red Lantern." He follows Degas too closely by insisting upon the ugliness of the female performers on the minor Parisian boards. "The Ballet," a plunging view of the stage from one side, showing the flies, is an able work technically, but far from attractive. "The Funny Man," acting an intoxicated tramp, and "French Comedian" are racy transcripts from these cheap resorts with figures reflecting exactly the caricatures being played. Then there are Japanese and other equilibrists, acrobats, slack-wire walkers, performers on the trapeze which look like memoranda for pictures, and for the most part lack the precious quality that makes some of this collection works of art. The general impression is of too many attempts, too little discrimination, too versatile a mind.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Verranus Morse.

Dr. Verranus Morse, for many years a prominent figure in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in this State, died on Wednesday night at his home, 291 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Springfield, N. H., in 1818, graduating from Dartmouth College in 1845, and from the medical department of the New York University four years later, when he took up the practice of medicine in this city.

Dr. Morse was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York City, and was for some years Treasurer and a Director of the association. He was a delegate from the association to various international conventions, and for six years a member of the International Committee. For many years he was Treasurer of the New York Medical Society. Dr. Morse was Senior Elder of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters. Dr. Morse fractured his hip by a fall at his home on Monday night, and the shock he suffered affected his heart. The funeral services will be held this afternoon.

James Shindler.

James Shindler, for almost half a century a resident of this city, died of pneumonia yesterday in a private hospital after an illness of less than a week. He was born in Rockland County March 22, 1828. Forty-five years ago he married Miss Julia Barmore, who, with two children, survive him. The children are Mrs. Kate S. Avery of Louisville, Ky., wife of the President of the Avery Plow Works, and Mrs. Arthur S. Kipling of Paris, France, who is a widow. Mrs. Kipling's husband was a cousin of Rudyard Kipling. Mrs. Shindler is now in Paris with Mrs. Kipling.

Mr. Shindler had not been actively engaged in business for some years. Until within the last few years he was known as a great lover of trotting horses. He was a member of the old Fleetwood Driving Club, and in the early days of the Grand Circuit he was one of the judges.

Henry M. Lecount.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 11.—Henry M. Lecount died to-day at his home, on Washington Street, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was for many years a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. A year ago he was stricken in his office in New York and never fully recovered. He had been a commuter on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for nearly fifty years. In 1800 he was a member of the Town Board and Town Auditor. He was a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church and at various times Sunday school superintendent and member of the Board of Deacons. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

Augustus Cook.

Augustus Cook, whose Napoleon in Kathryn Kidder's "Madame Sans Gene" in 1866-7, and whose rendition of the character of Bonaparte later in a vaudeville sketch brought him into the front rank of portrayers of the Corsican, died Thursday at his home, 102 West Thirty-eighth Street. He was born in England in 1854. Cook became well known as a member of E. H. Sothern's company in "The Dancing Girl." He also played with James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo," and with the "There and Back" company. When he was taken ill he was playing with Chauncey Olcott in "Terence." Mr. Cook was the stepfather of Eleanor Robson.

Frederick Augustus Pickett Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 11.—Frederick Augustus Pickett a miniature painter, died at the Newport Hospital of pneumonia this afternoon after a short illness. He was taken sick in New York and brought here to enter the hospital, where his sister is Superintendent. His illness developed into pneumonia and he failed rapidly.

The Rev. Lewis Putnam Cushman.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Rev. Lewis Putnam Cushman, a Methodist clergyman, died to-day in Newton, at the age of eighty years. He was in charge of Methodist district work in Texas and Louisiana, and had held pastorates in New England. He was editor of The Southwestern Christian Advocate, and President of the Board of Trustees of New Orleans University.

Nassau County Supervisor Dead.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 11.—Eugene V. Willis, member since April of last year of the Nassau County Board of Supervisors for North Hempstead, died at his home at East Williston, L. I., late last night. He was born June 20, 1848, on the farm on which he died.

At the time of his death he was President of the Queens County Agricultural Society, Vice Chairman of the Nassau County Democratic Committee, Trustee of the North Hempstead School Board, and a member of Morton Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Order of Red Men. Troop C of Brooklyn has had its Summer camp on Mr. Willis's farm for several seasons.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT G. HOLBROOK, formerly a well-known shipbuilder, and for the past twenty-five years proprietor of the Vulcan Iron Works, died yesterday at Oswego, N. Y., aged seventy-five.

BENJAMIN GREENE, a prominent cotton manufacturer, died at Brunswick, Me., yesterday. He was agent for the Cabot Cotton Mills at Brunswick for 35 years, and was born at Eastford, Me., in 1848. He is survived by two sons, Benjamin Dwight Greene of Quebec, formerly a contractor in charge of Government work at Savannah, Ga., and Dr. Robert H. Greene of this city.

ENOS V. ROBBINS died at San Francisco March 10 of heart failure, aged seventy-nine. He was born at Sandy Creek, N. Y., May, 1824. He was a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade from 1864 to 1870; was President of that board 1868-9, and lately engaged in real estate business in San Francisco. He leaves a widow, Pauline Fowler; one son, William R. Robbins of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Henry M. Humphrey, also of this city.

NICHOLAS MULVIHILL, a well-known Brooklyn builder and contractor, and one of the founders of the Catholic Club, died yesterday morning in his sixty-third year at his home, 835 Willoughby Avenue. He contributed largely to the development of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Wards of Brooklyn, as well as the suburban section. He was one of the original members of the Church of St. John the Baptist. He leaves a wife, four sons, and two daughters.

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Russian Bitterness toward the United States
Portraits: General Staff of the Japanese Army
Cartoons: Misfortunes of War and Finance
American Books that Are Read in Japan
Religious Sympathies in the Russo-Japanese War
Russia's Plan to Exhaust Her Foe
Fleets of the Great Neutral Powers at the Scene of the Russo-Japanese War
French Alarm over the War Outlook
Russian Press on Japan's Achievements
Duration of the War
A French Cartoon Attack Upon Japan
Scandinavian Alarm at St. Petersburg Policy
American Trusts Held Responsible for the War

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NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had a box party at "The Secret of Polichinelle" last night. Her guests occupied four boxes. This is the second time she has brought a group of friends to see the Pierre Wolff comedy.

***

Two hundred members of the Produce Exchange formed a "pit" party at the Lyric last night. These wheat brokers felt even more at home than did the stock brokers the other night, since the play deals with the struggles in the wheat pit.

***

Otis Harlan has bought "The Ameer" from Kirke La Shelle—costumes, scenery, and all. The play will open in Richmond, Va., a week from Monday with a cast including William Corliss, Burrell Barbaretto, May Sailor, and Aida Hemmi. Mr. Harlan will not take a rôle himself.

***

At the Manhattan Theatre a letter has been received which says that a prominent Episcopal minister of Denver had asked the Bishop for a special dispensation allowing the church members to go to "Mary of Magdala" during Lent. This minister, the Rev. Mr. Houghton, said that if Mrs. Fiske were precluded from appearing in Denver hereafter by the theatrical trust he would tender her a parish house, rent free, suitable for her play.

DEATH IN INSURANCE OFFICE.

G. R. Stevens, Metropolitan Life Official, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

George R. Stevens, who for twenty years had been Superintendent of the Supply Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, died suddenly in his office in that building yesterday morning from heart disease.

He had not complained of being ill, but as he was sitting at his desk his head drooped forward and he expired. Physicians were hastily summoned from other parts of the building, but Mr. Stevens was past aid. He lived at 223 Keap Street, Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The weather will clear Saturday in Eastern districts, but snow will continue in the lake region, and rain is indicated in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Rain is probable Sunday in the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. It will be colder Saturday in the Middle and South Atlantic States. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast to north.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, fresh north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and colder Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh north winds.

New England, fair and continued cold Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	43	36	37
6 A. M.	42	34	37
9 A. M.	44	35	35
12 M.	46	32	33
4 P. M.	54	32	32
6 P. M.	52	31	32
9 P. M.	49	29	30
12 P. M.	45	28	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¼
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1903	47
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The thermometer registered 35 degrees at 8 A. M. and 29 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 36 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many causes induce gray hair, but PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings back the youthful color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

DIED.

BACON.—At Yokohama, Japan, March 6, Daniel Bacon, Jr., in his 21st year, only son of Daniel Bacon and Charlotte Macy Vantine.
Memorial services will be held at his late residence, 153 West 57th St., on Saturday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BRAINARD.—On Wednesday, March 9, 1904, Evelena A., widow of the late John A. Brainard,
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 336 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 12, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DURAND.—At Milford, Conn., March 9, 1904, Clara Baldwin Clark, wife of W. Cecil Durand. Funeral services March 12, at 3 P. M.

DYER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1904, Ethelind Thorpe Childs, wife of Walter A. Dyer and daughter of Charles H. and Charlotte Childs.
Funeral services Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday morning, March 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

DYKMAN.—At White Plains, N. Y., on March 9th, Jackson O. Dykman.
Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, March 12th, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:35 A. M.

PRINCE.—On Friday, March 11, 1904, Sarah N., sister of Mrs. H. L. Deas and Mrs. W. M. Polk. Funeral service private.

ROBBINS.—At San Francisco, March 10, Enos V. Robbins, father of William R. Robbins and Mrs. Henry M. Humphrey of this city.
Chicago papers please copy.

RUSSEL.—Thursday, March 10, 1904, Smith Lafayette Russel, in his 80th year.
Funeral service at his late residence, 121 Washington Place, Monday morning, March 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

SEAMAN.—At his residence, 15 West 87th St., on Friday, March 11, 1904, Robert Seaman.
Interment on Sunday, March 13, at Catskill, N. Y.

SHINDLER.—March 11, James Shindler, in the 76th year of his age, of pneumonia, at the Sanitarium Hospital.
Notice of funeral to follow.

IN MEMORIAM.

Memorial services for the late Louis Gans will be held at the Montefiore Home, Broadway and 138th St., on Sunday, March 20, at 4 P. M.

Great Finelawn Cemetery, 2,515 acres. Send for price list. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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SUNDAY'S TIMES

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. Howard L. Jones, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Sermon by the Pastor; 7:45 P. M., Organ Prelude; 8 P. M., "Christ Proportioning the Life." Rev. Clarence M. Gallup.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches, 11; evening subject, "John Howard, Prison Reformer."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. —11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Boville, on "Preparing the Way of the Lord"; 7:45 P. M., addresses by Rev. Drs. Howard L. Jones, Charles H. Sears, and R. G. Boville, on "A Weak Point in Baptist Polity."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'WAY & 79TH ST., REV. I. M. HALDEMAN.

11 A. M., "THE MANTLE OF THE MAN IN GLORY, OR THE UPWARD LOOK." 8 P. M., "THE MAN OF SIN! WHO IS HE? WHERE DOES HE ARISE? WHEN DOES HE COME?" IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL SHOW JUDAS ISCARIOT TO BE THE COMING ANTI-CHRIST AND THE RELATION HE WILL SUSTAIN TO EUROPE AND THE JEW. MR. HALDEMAN WILL ALSO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE PROPHETIC FORECAST AND TEACHING ARE NOT A MATTER OF SPECULATION, BUT THE PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE WORD OF GOD. PEOPLE INVITED TO BRING THEIR BIBLES.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th St. Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "No Man, Save Jesus Only"; 7:45, "The Shadow of a Man." Everybody welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D., will preach morning and evening. YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Religious Education Association"; 7:45 P. M., "Seeing Jesus." Song service.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Special music.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8th and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, The Life of Faith; 7:45, "The Place—Gethsemane." Cordial welcome to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. THE ASSOCIATE PASTOR AT 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible Class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"Stabat Mater," Rossini.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Jewish Conception of a Godly Life."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman, on "Jews and the Missionaries." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11, 8. S. S., 9:45 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 80th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY (54th) CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—Calkin's Mass in G. and sermon by Dr. Houghton. 11 o'clock. Full Choral Evensong and four anthems, 4 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST. The Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., rector. 11 A. M., morning service; preacher, the rector. 4 P. M., confirmation service; preacher, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Coadjutor Dr. Greer. 7:40 P. M., organ recital, (Lacey Baker,) "Parsifal" music. 8 P. M., evensong and cantata. "THE SEVEN LAST WORDS." DUBOIS.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 8. Preacher, morning, rector; evening, Mr. Bennett; Wednesday evening, Dr. Manning. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4, sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. "STAINER'S CRUCIFIXION," 4 P. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Evening prayer and address, daily, 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Sunday, 4 P. M., Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son." Soloists, chorus, and small orchestra.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion.....8 A. M. Morning prayer, preacher, the rector.....11 o'clock Evening prayer.....4 o'clock Choral litany—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

ÉGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av., 44th St., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning, 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Parks will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M. Daily half-hour service, 5 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The pastor, Dr. Louis Albert Banks, will preach at 11. Evening, Dr. Willis P. Odell will preach.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Our Creditors"; evening subject, "A Convincing Experiment." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Attractive meetings every night. All seats free. Famous Montauk Ladies' Quartette To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Services morning and evening. REV. F. M. DAVENPORT will preach.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D. 8 P. M., sermon by pastor, "BUSINESS IS BUSINESS." Miss Bertha Clark, violinist, at evening service.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach. 10:30—"The Believer's Large Inventory." 7:45—"Gallio; or Real Prosperity."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., near Broadway, Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The tenth sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY." Preacher, the Rev. President Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., of Williams College. Subject, "THE CHURCH AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS FOR SERVICE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, March 13th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Choral evening service at 8 o'clock. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young women's Bible class at 10 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting at 8. Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant. Services on March 13th, at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: "Keeping Vineyards." Afternoon Topic: "Imitators of God." Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wednesday, March 16th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., pastor. will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The Pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening topic: "Moses at School." Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for Adults and Children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"How Christ Meets Men." 4:30 P. M.—"How to Handle the Bible."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D., who has just returned from an extended trip through Cuba. Subject: "Some Open Doors." At 8 P. M., preaching by the REV. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D. Subject: "The Study of the Bible as Literature." Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to be conducted by the REV. ROBERT RUSSELL BOOTH, D. D., Pastor Emeritus.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Miss Murcutt of Lincoln Legion will speak on Temperance 10:45. Rev. H. Roswell Bates 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St. Morning—Rev. Cs. Bliss, D. D. Evening—Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D.D., Pastor.—Dr. J. F. Schauffler preaches at 11. Rev. Wm. Bishop Gates at 4:30, 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Legislature and the Liquor Business." Evening—"A Stone in the Path."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. WM. H. S. DEMAREST, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARTHUR F. MABON of Tarrytown, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Dr. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M. with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Brotherhood of the Tempted."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St., Rev. Thos. R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services 11 A.M., "Life's Discipline," seventh subject in series, "Our Attitude Toward Life," by the pastor.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject—"The Negro Problem in the United States." At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Wright will speak upon "Christ and the Bible." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel. Entrance Park Av.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, LL.D., pastor. Morning subject: "A Manly Religion." Evening service of music from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Lenten lecture Thursday, March 17, at 3:30 P. M., followed at 4 by free organ recital by J. Warren Andrews.

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 3.30 P. M. to-day at 150 5th Av.; Rev. Henry H. Meyer, A. M., teaches the lesson. Welcome!

A DAILY NOON SERVICE AND SERMON AT 12:20, in Church of the Transfiguration. Other services, 7, 9, and 5. Open all day for Devotion.

CHURCH STUDENTS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIAtion.—Special services to-morrow. All Angels' Church, 4:30 P. M., Bishop Potter, J. Homer Dets, LL. B.; Grace Church, 8 P. M., Dean Robbins, G. Ashton Oldham, B. A.

DR. DOWIE is in Australia, but his teaching is given every Sunday in Chamber Music Hall, 154 W. 57th St. March 13, 3 P. M., hear Overseer Mason on the VACCINATION SUPERSTITION.

Vaccination multiplies diseases. Miss Harriet Ware sings.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday night, March 13th, at 7:45; subject: DISPENSATIONAL EPOCHS OF THE GOSPEL AGE. Half-hour song service before lecture. All seats free.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M. Meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. & 44TH ST. —Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30; 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Independent Liberal Church, 11:15—"Politics and Religion." Also 170 West 54th St. at 8:15. "Hamlet."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Av. and 30th St., Rev. M. W. Leibert, Pastor. —Services, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

MORMONISM EXPOSED. Formal opening of New Chapel Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Prospect Place and Eastern Parkway Boulevard, Brooklyn, one block west of Rockaway Ave. Preaching 11 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., Sunday, March 13, 1904, Apostle F. M. Sheehy, Boston, Mass., Elder W. E. La Rue, Philadelphia, Penn., and others will be present. Public and press are cordially invited.

MRS. ANNA JOHNSON, Evangelist, speaks at 8. Gospel Health Parlors, 208 West 21st St. Subject, "Talking and Walking with God." All invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday mornings at 11:15 o'clock, Dr. John L. Elliott; subject, "How Great Books Have Helped Young Men." All interested are invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 20, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Jesus feeds the five thousand. Matt. xiv., 13-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus said unto them: I am the Bread of Life. John vi., 35.

The time of the miracle now brought before us was in early Spring, when the people were going up to Jerusalem to attend the Passover. This Passover was the next before that at which our Lord was crucified. The disciples of John the Baptist had just come to Jesus with the sad news of their Master's death and burial, (v., 12.) About the same time the Apostles returned from the great missionary tour on which they had been sent "by two and two." (Mk. vi., 7, 30.) The place of meeting was probably Capernaum. That they might hold a more private and uninterrupted intercourse with each other Jesus said unto them: "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile; for there were many coming and going, and they had no leisure so much as to eat," (Mk., vi., 31.) "And He took them, and went aside privately into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida," (Lu., ix., 10.)

The crowd of strangers on their way to Jerusalem to attend the Passover had swelled the throng which followed them to "a great multitude," (v., 14.) Their condition touched Jesus' compassion, "because they were as sheep not having a shepherd; and He began to teach them many things," (Mk., vi., 34.) "He spake unto them of the kingdom of God, and healed them that had need of healing," (Lu. ix., 11.) Thus He ministered to them until late in the afternoon.

APOSTLES BECAME ANXIOUS.

Seeing no disposition on the part of the multitude to depart, and realizing that they had now fasted since early morning, the Apostles then began to be anxious for their comfort. So "when the day began to wear away then came the twelve and said unto Him, Send the multitude away that they may go into the towns and country round about and lodge and get victuals, for we are here in a desert place," (Luke, xix., 12.)

Evidently, therefore, there was time enough, and villages and towns were near enough for the wants of all to be supplied as the disciples had proposed. The necessities of the people were not therefore desperate enough to make a miracle imperative as it seemed to be when He fed four thousand with seven loaves. For then the place was further removed from towns and villages, and the people had been with Him "three days," and having "nothing to eat" Jesus Himself said, "I will not send them away fasting lest they faint in the way," (Matt., xv., 32.) "for divers of them came from afar," (Mark, viii., 3.)

But no such conditions existed at Bethsaida. In determining to feed the multitude there Jesus evidently had some other purpose in mind than simply the relief of bodily hunger, and just as evidently that purpose was connected with the work which would devolve upon the Apostles, and to which He had so recently sent them. They needed instruction quite as much as the people needed food. They, and all whom they represented, needed it to enable them to meet the conditions which would always and necessarily confront them in the vastness of the work before them, and in the feebleness of their abilities to do it.

But Jesus, instead of failing in with their suggestion, knowing "what He would do," (John, vi. 6,) astonished them by saying: "They need not depart; give ye them to eat," (Matt., xiv., 16.)

Expecting themselves to return to Capernaum before night, they were evidently unprovided with food, and therefore could see no way of doing as He directed but by sending to some near-by town and buying what they could. So they asked in all sincerity: "Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread and give them to eat?" (Mk., vi., 37.)

Turning to Philip, as to one whom He probably knew to be familiar with the resources of the neighborhood, Jesus asked: "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" (John, vi., 5.)

Philip, cautious and calculating, with his mind more concerned about the difficulty of procuring enough than procuring any, honestly replied: "Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little." (John, vi., 7.)

Jesus then apparently turned to the whole company and asked: "How many loaves have ye? Go and see." (Mk., vi., 38.)

Soon Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, returned with the announcement: "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" (John, vi., 8-9.)

But when they were weak, then were they strong, (II. Cor., xxii., 10.) For then Jesus said of their loaves and fishes: "Bring them hither to Me." (Matt., xiv., 18.)

So they secured them from the lad, and gave them to Him. Then, at His direction, they arranged the whole multitude (in fact literally "ranks by hundreds and by fifties," and made them "all sit down by companies on the green grass." (Mk., vi., 39-40.) "Then He took the five loaves and the two fishes, and, looking up to heaven, He blessed them and brake," (Lu., ix., 16.) "And when He had given thanks, He distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down, and likewise of the fishes as much as they would," (John, vi., 11.) Thus taking what they had brought Him from His hand, enriched by His blessing, they carried it to the hungry, and then returned to Him for more. So receiving from Him, and giving to them, and doing it again and again, never doubting, they were able to satisfy the whole company.

But this was not all. Those who had entered into the service in the obedience of faith not only fed the multitude, but they were themselves enriched. When they began, one basket not full held all that they had. When they finished it required twelve full baskets to hold what was left—a basketful for each one engaged in the service of ministering to others.

FRAGMENTS THAT REMAINED.

But even this was not all. For when the repast was over and they gathered up "the fragments" as their Master directed, they found that all of their original supply had not been used, "they filled twelve baskets with broken pieces from the five barley loaves which remained over unto them that had eaten," (John vi., 13, R. V.) "The fragments," therefore, were not crumbs and broken pieces carelessly dropped in the process of feeding, but they were the untouched remnants of the loaves and fishes which they had brought to Jesus. Their insufficiency had become His sufficiency. Such are God's ways of dealing with those who serve Him in faith.

The next day, in the synagogue of Capernaum, (John vi., 59,) Jesus explained the meaning of this miracle. In this explanation He gave the people plainly to understand that the bread with which their bodies had been fed for a day was the significant type of a better "bread" which could feed their souls for eternity. That "bread," He said, was Himself, (John vi., 51.) Nothing could be more clear, more positive, and more comprehensive than this declaration. He "came down from heaven," He says, and "was made flesh," and gave His "flesh" for the life of the world. This is more than His "blood." It must include all that He did in the "flesh."

For being in the flesh, He was under the law of God. By that law all were under sentence of death, for "by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation." (Rom., v., 18.) They could not, therefore, have "life" unless some one on their behalf could both render the obedience that the law demanded of them—and pay the penalty due to their disobedience. Both of these He did in the "flesh,"—the one, by His life fulfilling "all righteousness," (Matthew, iii. 15,) the other, by His death as "the propitiation for our sins." (I. John, ii., 2.)

Thus it was as the Substitute for sinners—as the Redeemer of the world—that He became "the living bread" which all men need. By His life—and by His death—by the one, as much as by the other—by neither without the other—He gave His "flesh," both for—or, instead of—and "for"—or on behalf of—"the life of the world." To receive the benefit of this redeeming work, it must be believed—just as to receive the benefit of material bread, it must be eaten. And as we must eat bread from day to day to sustain the physical life, so we must feed by faith, day by day upon all that Christ has done, to sustain the spiritual life. For we are both made "alive unto God," (Rom., vi., 11,)—and we are kept "alive"—only by Him.

WHY THE DARLINGTON FELL.

Engineer Parsons Reports Results of His Investigation.

Harry De B. Parsons, the engineer and building expert employed by District Attorney Jerome to investigate and examine into the causes which led to the Darlington Hotel collapse, made his first report yesterday. In it he says that an examination of the ruins of the Darlington Hotel shows clearly that its collapse was caused by an improper assembling of the iron work, made possible by and due to loose bolts in columns, beams, and girder connections. This, says the expert, resulted in the entire weight of the structure being thrown upon the flanges of the columns instead of upon the column centres. The flanges were never designed, of course, to support such a weight.

In the flanges on top were two bolt holes—cast holes, Mr. Jerome said—and in those on the lower side of the beams were two others, making four altogether, at the juncture of each two upright columns—where the one column rested on top of the other. The rules of the Building Department provide that the holes in these flanges must be bored or drilled in the cast-iron pillars, instead of being cast in them.

"The reason for this," said Mr. Jerome, "is that drilling machines are very accurate and make the bolt hole so perfect that the bolt fits in it tightly, rendering the columns solid from their bases to their tops. But if there is any play permitted the pressure is put on the flanges, naturally bending and breaking them. The bolt holes in the Darlington Hotel pillars were found to be cast in the iron—not drilled. This I understand was a flagrant violation of the building code. Let me add that in casting, gases arise to the tops of the pillars and to the top of the columns, its weakest part, and any lateral play put upon the flanges will cause them to bend or break. If the top of the Darlington Hotel Building was cut of plumb and had to be pulled back into place the strain undoubtedly came upon the flanges. An additional strain was put upon every column, and the columns buckled.

"I am informed that the top of the Darlington Hotel was out of plumb and that it was hauled back with tackle. This of course would strain every pillar of the structure, and inasmuch as the bolt holes were what is known as cast holes and not driven or drilled holes, the bolt fittings swung with much play, weakening the structure after the strain came. Consequently the building code had been violated; and on the very day of the hotel's collapse a complaint was filed, which, while not very specific, described the bolting as not sufficient. Of course, a Building Inspector ought to know at a glance the difference between drilled and cast holes. The latter are irregular, while the walls of a drilled hole are true."

Mr. Jerome said that in case the matter was taken before the Grand Jury Mr. Parsons would undoubtedly be called as a witness. Other persons, city officials, would also be called. A Building Inspector who was proved guilty of having neglected his duty, Mr. Jerome said, could in the case of deaths occurring as in the Darlington tragedy, be placed on trial on a charge of manslaughter.

GREENE DISCUSSES THE POLICE

No Esprit de Corps in Matter of Graft and Truth Telling, He Says.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, ex-Commissioner of Police, talked to 500 Columbia students yesterday in the large auditorium of Earl Hall on the subject of "The Police Department."

"In the maintenance of public order, the suppression of a mob, and making the streets at all times safe the police," said Gen. Greene, in the course of his address, "have made a magnificent record, considering the area of the city, with its many thoroughfares. A policeman is never deterred by a sense of personal danger. No policeman would tolerate another who shrank from an assailant or from dispersing a mob. Such a man would be driven from the force in disgrace through the contempt of the rest.

"If such an esprit de corps existed in the matter of graft and truth-telling it would be a splendid influence, but it does not exist at all. There is a preponderating number of the members of the force who are honest, but there are dishonest ones. The honest men are very reluctant to expose the dishonest men. They do not want to testify against them.

"When under charges a policeman will tell whatever kind of a story he can concoct if he thinks he can impress the trial Deputy Commissioner by it. No matter how absurd or ridiculous it may be, he will testify to it."

Gen. Greene said the two-platoon system worked the men too hard and the three-platoon system had been a failure because of the lack of reserves when needed. He criticised the attitude of City Magistrates toward the excise law. Some, he said, hold 70 per cent. of the cases brought before them, while others only hold 30 per cent.

"All the laws can't be enforced, there are so many of them," he declared. "Is it not wise to ignore those laws against which a large portion of the community is opposed? Were a Police Commissioner to enforce only certain laws and let others go it would be a case of personal despotism. In my opinion the laws should be enforced as fully as possible."

NO DANCING FOR METHODISTS.

New Jersey Conference Affirms Stand—Bradley Offers $20,000 Site.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—At this morning's session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference the Rev. John F. Hadley introduced a resolution fatoring three years as the time limit for pastors remaining on a circuit. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 84 to 45. Without discussion or a dissenting vote another resolution was adopted declaring against any change in the Church discipline with respect to dancing.

The conference adopted resolutions recommending to the National Conference the consolidation of the different Methodist book concerns, and the consolidation of some of the Church subsidiary societies in order to reduce expenses. It was announced that James A. Bradley would give a twenty-thousand-dollar site at Asbury Park for the consolidated concerns if such a plan would be agreed upon. The conference decided not to make any suggestion to the National Conference on the site question.

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AUTOMOBILES

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15TH. ORGAN PRELUDE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Address by REV. HOWARD L. JONES, "A QUESTION OF LIFE OR DEATH." YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 EAST 15TH STREET. ALL WOMEN CORDIALLY INVITED.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., Near 123d St.—Public lectures Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Psychic Powers," Dr. E. B. Guild; next Tuesday evening; "Cycles," Mr. B. B. Gattell.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. "Reincarnation," Tuesday Eve., 8:15. Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St. Public invited.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY, SWAMI ABHEDAnanda, of India, 102 East 58th, Sunday, 11 A. M., "Immortal Life."

WESLEY RESCUE HALL, 293 Bowery, near Houston St., will be opened to-night at 8 o'clock. Meetings every night. S. H. Hadley in charge.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, Thursdays, 10:30, Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., leader March 17th, Mrs. Chas. Ballou, Superintendent Jerry McAuley Mission.

AUCTION SALES.

Office of American Express Company, Madison Ave. and 47th St. New York, March 5, 1904.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the property, as per list below now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the American Express Company, Lafayette Pl. and Fourth St., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by James E. Curry, auctioneer, 311-313 West 41st St., April 5, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., unless same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

G. W. SLINGERLAND, General Superintendent.

J. L. Webb, On Hand Clerk.

A.

Artists & Artlovers' Society—C. F. Allen—Associated Merchants' Trading Co.—Abraham Alking (2)—Arbuckle Bros.—Chas. G. Allen & Co.—American Hard Rubber Co.—Amos—American Rice Food & Mfg. Co.—D. Aurbach & Son—Artificial Fruit Co.—American Fashion Co. (3)—Mrs. Alexander—E. C. Allen—American Met. Temple—J. J. Adams Co.—Ammonal Chemical Co.—D. K. Ands—American Food Co.—American Cycle Co. (2)—Jesse Aleponder Co.—Automobile Spec. Co.—Nathan J. Arome—Mrs. F. Anderson—Art League (14)—Artistic Adv. Co. (2)—Amer. Pub. & Eng. Co. (9)—American Med. Co. (36)—American Drug Co.—Helen Z. Arnold—Amer. Chem. Mfg. Co.—Arthur Atkins—Amer. Desk & Stool Co.—Amer. Standard Measurement Co.—Amer. Radiator Co.—J. H. S. Anderson—Amer. Bike Co.—Alexander Bros.—Adams Safe & Lock Co. (2)—Amer. Cigar Co. (4)—G. N. Alexander—Amer. State Law Collective Agency—Agent—J. W. Anderson.

B.

A. Biels—Besale Banks—J. Bauman—Billings King Co.—Mme. Caroline Bauer—R. P. Beatty—Breslow & Romerstein—Edw. F. Burnett—Bondil, Lawrence & Co.—E. (2) Mr. Bassenger—Barton & Egerton—Chas. Austin Bates (2)—Bristol Mercantile Agency (3)—J. Edw. Bennett—Geo. S. Bedient—Cutter B

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

AFTER TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mayor Favors Bill Aimed at Their Poolroom Service.

Mayor McClellan declared himself plainly yesterday as in favor of the proposed legislative bill making it a felony for any telegraph or telephone company to serve poolrooms with the results of races.

"If the telegraph companies are responsible for the conduct of the poolrooms and similar places, as has been charged," said the Mayor, "I see no reason why they should be treated differently from other citizens. You can make it even stronger—I think they are even more liable to condemnation than ordinary citizens, as the men who control the telegraph companies are men of greater intelligence and larger responsibilities. If they can be reached by legislation, I am in favor of it."

TRADING STAMP REGULATION.

Prospect of Bill Requiring That Value Be Stated on Its Face.

If the bill to regulate the use of trading stamps can be got out of the Assembly Committee on Codes, there will be a fair chance of its passing, in the opinion of H. D. Dumont of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Dumont says that although the bill has been pronounced constitutional by former Attorney General Griggs and other eminent jurists, the question of its constitutionality is still raised by committee members.

The bill requires that upon each stamp there be a statement of its actual redeemable value in money or goods. This provision, says Mr. Dumont, is designed to prevent deception, as people rush for the stamps with an exaggerated idea of the prizes to be obtained.

FIRES WRECK INSURANCE CO.

The Atlas Mutual of Boston in Receiver's Hands.

BOSTON, March 11.—Franklin T. Hammond of this city was appointed receiver of the Atlas Mutual Fire Insurance Company to-day by Justice Barker of the Supreme Court. The receivership is a result indirectly of losses aggregating about $70,000, entailed by the recent Baltimore and Rochester fires. The receiver was appointed with the consent of the company. The concern was organized here in 1892. It suspended business in 1900, but resumed two years ago.

According to Insurance Commissioner Cutting, who applied for the receivership, the liabilities of the company are $163,000 and assets $103,000.

TRADE MARK SUIT DECIDED.

Buyer May Break Bulk and Use Trade Mark on Small Parcels.

In the suit of the Russia Cement Company against Abraham P. Frauenhar and others, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday decided for the defendant. The suit was to prevent the use of the trade mark Le Page on the bottles and packages containing glue sold by the defendants. The plaintiff sold the glue to the defendants, but claimed that its trade mark was reserved for use on the higher grades of the product.

The court held that the defendants had the right to put up and sell the glue in small packages.

Sporting Rifles as Contraband of War.

Collector Stranahan received a letter yesterday from the J. R. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, asking whether it would be a violation of the neutrality laws to ship some sporting rifles to "friends in Russia." The Collector, finding it hard to draw the line between sporting rifles and those used for military purposes, referred the question to the State Department.

To Build a Residence at Rye.

A plot of twelve acres on Forest Avenue at Rye has been sold by Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright through Broker Herbert A. Sherman. The buyer is a retired capitalist who will erect a handsome residence on the property. The site faces Long Island Sound and is directly opposite the new mansion recently erected by George B. Barron.

John Gerken Quits Brewing Company.

Announcement was made yesterday that John Gerken had resigned as President and Director of the Hudson County Consolidated Brewing Company. The announcement was made by Otto Kempner of 61 Park Row. Mr. Kempner would not discuss the resignation, but said he probably would have something to say in the course of a few days.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

I have $35,000 capital; would like to secure a hustling partner with $5,000 to $10,000, in retail clothing business; have star location. B. S. V., 263 West 125th.

Capital wanted in a manufacturing business; margin of profits very handsome, with an unlimited field; will bear careful investigation. Box W 214 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REAL ESTATE MEN. Well-established office, with about $2,000 collections, for sale. For particulars, Adolph Wexler, 1,298 Webster Av. Closed Sundays. Tel. 70 Melrose.

Fishing station; money-making established business; splendid location; 2 motor boats, 18 small boats; valuable lease; owner to sell account other growing business taking entire time year round; act quickly if interested. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Highest grade laundry business for sale on account some of the present partners retiring April 1st; good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. Box W 197 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. CIGARS.

George E. Shaw, auctioneer, will sell this day, at one P. M., at 106 Fulton St., 11th floor, the assets of Charles D. Brock, consisting of Cigars and Cigarettes, Imported and Domestic brands, such as Brunswick, Henry Clay, Jose M. Fernandez y Cia., Egyptian and Turkish Cigarettes. By order of MILLARD F. ELLISON, Assignee. IRVING C. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 25 Broad St.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

George E. Shaw, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11 A. M., on premises, 106 Fulton St., 11th floor, the assets of the Ideal Binder and File Co., consisting of Cutting Machine, Crimping Machine, Electric Motor, Tables, Benches, Ruled Pages for loose leaf ledgers, Ideal Binders, Fibre Board, &c.; also Office Fixtures and Fittings, Desks, Tables, &c. By order of WALTER D. MAKEPIECE, Assignee. MYRON T. TOWNSEND, Esq., Attorney for Assignee.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family team of horses; also Kentucky bred saddle colt; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony, elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four;) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon, all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

The Best Insurance
For life or property is the power to summon
Immediate Aid.
Telephone Service
Gives this power.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

BROOKLYN WANTS LONG PIERS.

House Committee Hears Plan to Build Breakwater for Them.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Representatives Bassett, Fitzgerald, Dunwell, and Alexander, and Messrs. J. S. Seager and Irving T. Bush, all of New York, were before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day to present the Brooklyn breakwater project. They contended that the refusal of the War Department to project further into the stream the pier headline along North River is making it impossible for long piers to be built around Manhattan, and pointed out that the great need of New York Harbor is accommodation for long steamships and low dockage rates.

The delegation stated that the only available location left to-day for long piers is the Brooklyn front between Thirtieth and Sixty-fifth Streets. Mr. Bassett said that the Government is now spending great sums to deepen the channel in front of this shore, and that some of the largest piers in the world are being built there. The main drawback, he said, is the waves made by the northwest wind, which has a sweep of five mile across the bay, rendering the work of transshipping difficult and dangerous.

He urged that the Government erect a breakwater one-third of a mile opposite these piers, where there is now a shoal.

INDICT SIX FOR SMUGGLING.

Broker Monroe, Federal Examiners, and Importers Held at Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—William Monroe, President of the Custom House brokerage firm of Stone & Downey of this city, the largest house of its kind in New England, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today as an accomplice in the alleged lace smuggling cases which Government officials have been investigating some months.

James A. Shedd and John W. Trafton, examiners at the Custom House, and Samuel Grunberg, Charles A. Baitler, and Simon Burman, members of the Glasgow Manufacturing Company, also were indicted. Grunberg, Baitler, and Burman were arrested some weeks ago, but Monroe, Shedd, and Trafton had not previously been mentioned in connection with the case.

All the defendants except Trafton appeared before the United States Commissioner, and were held in $5,000 for further examination.

The Government alleges that the general scheme adopted by the defendants was the making of false entries as to the nature and value of merchandise by the members of the Glasgow firm, fraudulent declarations and certified reports by the examiners, and the offering of false papers by Munroe to the Collector of the Port. The Government officials estimate their loss in duties at $30,000.

TO BAR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Bill to Protect the State from Expensive Immigrants.

ALBANY, March 11.—A State Board of Expert Sanity Inspectors, to be stationed at Ellis Island, to inspect immigrants as they land, with a view of detecting those in such stages of mental decline as would lead to their becoming a public charge, is provided for in a bill to be introduced to-day in behalf of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Although there is a question as to the jurisdiction of the State of New York over the matter of immigration, it is said that the United States Commissioner of Immigration is in favor of the proposition, and that the necessary permission would be instantly granted by the Government.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 200 failures in the United States during the week, against 195 for the previous week and 176, 224, 207, and 180 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 54, New England 28, Southern 24, Western 52, Northwestern 26, Pacific 14, and Territories 2. Canada had 27, against 19 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Appraisers' Rules May Be Revised.

Information comes from Washington that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Armstrong is much disturbed over the criticism of the new rules imposed by him and Secretary Shaw on the Board of United States General Appraisers, and has summoned General Appraiser Sharretts, who had much to do with framing the new rules, to a conference here to-morrow. Gen. Thaddeus S. Shdrretts went to Philadelphia yesterday, and will spend Sunday at his home in Baltimore.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Judge Byron S. Waite, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, returned to New York yesterday from Chicago, where he has been hearing customs cases for ten days.

***

United States General Appraiser Howell yesterday advanced six pieces of silk embroidered velvet exported by Salvatore Maresca of Naples from 64 to 136 lire apiece. The goods will be confiscated.

***

More than 700 rugs were sold yesterday at the trade sale by Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street. Prices ranged from $10 to nearly $800. Among the buyers were rug dealers from Galveston, New Orleans, Chicago, Syracuse, and a number of representatives of the city trade.

***

A second meeting was held yesterday by the Railroad Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation to consider proposed measures to put an end to discrimination against New York in the railroad differentials. No conclusion had been reached when an adjournment was taken to Monday.

***

Dr. William C. Muir of Brooklyn, who returned yesterday from Albany, where as a representative of the State Pharmaceutical Association, he advocated the bill to regulate the sale of cocaine, said that he expects the bill to pass.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GARRONE BROTHERS.—Sebastiano and Roberto Garrone, who compose the firm of Garrone Brothers, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors at 221 Bleecker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Profumo. They began business in January, 1901.

THE CECILE CHEMICAL COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received two executions against the Cecile Chemical Company, manufacturer of toilet preparations, formerly at 311 Madison Avenue, in favor of Ward & Gow, for $151, and the Heywood, Strasser & Voight Litho Company, $577. The company was incorporated on Aug. 27, 1903, with a capital stock of $25,000.

THE NEW YORK GARAGE COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Albert Sanders receiver of the assets in this State of the New York Garage Company, automobiles, at 140 West Thirty-eighth Street, in a suit brought by Peter Fogarty, a stockholder having 125 shares of stock. He is also the Treasurer of the company; the President is Edward B. Gallaher. It is a New Jersey corporation, incorporated in August, 1903, with a capital stock of $50,000, and Frank P. McDermott was appointed receiver in New Jersey on March 2. The assets are all in this city, are nominally $9,163, which includes three automobiles, which cost $6,000, and the liabilities are $7,664. About $12,000 cash was invested in the business.

Out of Town.

CLEARFIELD, PENN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Wright Brothers. Liabilities, $7,542.82; no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

AARON KLEPPER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Aaron Klepper, suspender manufacturer of 49 Eldridge Street, show liabilities $3,480 and assets $30 in materials.

MARTIN ABRAMOVITZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Martin Abramovitz, wholesale grocer of 197 Forsyth Street, show liabilities $7,530 and nominal assets $4,013 in accounts.

THE NATIONAL FRAME AND MIRROR COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Robert G. Perry receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the National Frame and Mirror Company of 115 Bowery, which are estimated at $1,000.

THE VERLEY FRUIT COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Walter T. Stein receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Verley Fruit Company of Pier 14 East River. It was stated that the assets consist of a coal barge worth $300, office furniture, &c., $350, and accounts, face value, $500, worth $100. The receiver is authorized to sell the property at auction after two days' notice.

MICHAEL BAUMAN.—Michael Bauman, salesman of 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $5,751 and thirteen other claims the amounts of which are unknown, and if there is a liability on them it was jointly contracted with Bauman & Jacobs, who were clothing manufacturers. The American Woolen Company is a creditor for $2,795. He has no assets.

MORRIS KITTENPLAN.—A meeting of creditors of Morris Kittenplan, importer of furs and skins at 43 Bleecker Street and Chicago, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, and Jerome H. Koehler, the receiver, was elected trustee, his bond being fixed at $35,000. No schedule of liabilities and assets was filed by him, but it is said that the liabilities are about $200,000. He has been endeavoring to get a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

AUGUST W. SCHMIDT.—August W. Schmidt, exporter and importer at 71 West Broadway, who was a partner in the firm of Muenster, Schmidt & Co. of this city and Ponce, Porto Rico, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Ernest Muenster, the other partner, resides at Ponce, and did not join in the petition. The firm liabilities are $6,014, and the assets consist of $10 worth of hats here some accounts in Porto Rico, and $400 which Mr. Schmidt thinks Mr. Muenster has in Ponce. Of the liabilities $4,500 is to Rheinhold Muenster of Brandenburg, Germany, for money loaned, which Mr. Schmidt states is a personal loan to Ernest Muenster. The individual liabilities of Mr. Schmidt are $2,466 and assets $2,061, consisting of stock, $559; cash, $12, and accounts, $1,490. The business was started three years ago, and they separated in September last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Edward E.—Plumbers' Trade Journal Publishing Company	$143
ALPERIN, Marie H.—R. Cornwell, costs,	24
BURNS, Edward—A. J. Hitch	31
BASS, Lewis C.—M. H. Murray and another	66
BRUSH, Simon—J. Vidootzky	500
CAMPBELL, James A., and Joseph Clement—Brockway Brick Company	3,792
CAMP, Charles F.—E. H. Litchfield	331
CASE, Edwin R.—J. A. Duffy, costs	39
CASE, Edwin R.—J. A. Duffy, costs	22
CAMPBELL, Horace J.—Isbell Porter Company	127
COX, Benjamin F.—Salem Nail Company	114
CORAIN, Chester D.—F. W. Dodge Company	75
COLLINS, William B. and Frederic P.—Crane & Co	321
DICKINSON, Charles E.—W. Kerby	120
DUNNE, Edward B.—H. T. Coates	169
DARRAH, James N.—Commercial Cable Building Company	962
EDWARDS, Henry—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
ETELSON, Heyman, and Jacob Weinberg—L. H. Rosenbaum	249
ETELSON, Heyman, and Jacob Weinberg—J. Rosenblatt	257
FISK, Almira G., and Henry B. Kinghorn, administrators—L. G. Bosworth	4,293
GOLIN, George—F. Sittig and another	112
GUNN, Patrick and Thomas—I. S. Vought and another	43
GROSJEAN, William H.—American Surety Company of New York, costs	75
GRIFFITH, George W.—F. Korff	731
GOLDSCHMIDT, Rebecca—G. Bemish and another	58
GRAMLING, Julius — Ebling Brewing Company	36
HORTON, Edmund D.—Read Fertilizer Company	84
HERMAN, Gustave—New York Edison Company	100
HINNECKE, Herman—C. Carstens	27
HILL, Arthur H., and Edwin C. Ogden—North American Realty Company	40
HOLLER, John H.—G. C. Hisiner and another	84
THE BROAD EXCHANGE COMPANY and George A. Fuller Company—J. G. McCullough and another, costs	126
CECILE CHEMICAL COMPANY—Heywood, Strasser & Voight Lithographing Company	2,839
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY—O. J. Stephens	577
UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY COMPANY—J. Brieter, costs	128
MAYOR, &c.—W. Murphy	211
ROBERT A. OSBORN COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	322
THE IROQUOIS SPRING COMPANY—A. Blair	31
R. J. MILLS COMPANY—B. Eschmann and another	172
LAMBERT SCHMIDT TELEPHONE Manufacturing Company—Thompson, Son & Co	438
THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY—J. Smith	160
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Sigerist	262
IDEAL BINDER AND FILE COMPANY—Chicago Binder and File Company	6,458
JONES, De Witt C.—F. St. John	374
JAQUES, Edward G.—O. B. Jaques, costs	52
KAUFMAN, Mary—H. Kroener	76
KNIEP, Henry—G. Hoepfner and another	39
KOEHLER, John P. A.—P. Quattlander	28
LEONE, Antonio—W. G. Leeson and another, costs	374
LESTER, Leon M.—E. J. S. Van Houten	74
LAWLOR, Michael—T. A. Liebler and another, costs	280
LEWITT, Aissak—W. S. Baker	1,121
LARKIN, John A., Frank I. Larkin, Thrasyroulos N. Catrevas, and Miltiades N. Catrevas—G. R. Sutherland	125
MU'LHOLLAND, Joseph P.—W. P. Youngs and another	835
MORAN, Frank—David Jones Company	177
MONAHAN, Patrick—New York Telephone Company	516
MYERS, Thomas—New York Telephone Company	28
MacEVOY, Hugh J.—New York Telephone Company	42
MUNRO, Christopher W., and Charles Ogilby—W. Spurr and another	32
MALONE, James—F. J. Whelaw	775
MILLER, Nellie M.—M. Feist	106
MARSH, Arthur L.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	290
MAYS, Julia—A. H. Hahlo and another	2,855
NICHOLSBERG, Henry—I. Falansy	66
NADEL, Regina—S. B. Lichtenstein and another	223
NORTH, William, Melbourne North, and Elwood Banfield—A. Hackett	191
NORTH, William, Melbourne North, and Elwood Banfield—E. M. Hackett	2,039
OSWALD, Frank J., Louis Du Tort, and George G. Robinson—G. Salogona, and another	517
PIERCE, Emily G.—New York Telephone Company	532
PRESCOTT, Sydney I.—Riverside Bank	119
POSNER, Benjamin—L. Keller and another	411
REID, Ann H.—M. Wilson and another	270
ROWLAND, George R.—New York Telephone Company	65
SIXSMITH, William H.—F. M. Crossett	34
SOMMERS, Margaret—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	31
SHERMAN, Elizabeth M.—New York Telephone Company	137
SOLOMON, Samuel—A. M. Jacobus	48
SULLIVAN, Mary—A. Ellis	100
VIERHMANN, Jacob—D. Shannon and another	300
WEINBERG, Oscar A.—B. Emerick	295
WENTSCH, John B.—A. Pfenning	62
WHITE, John S. and Georgiana—W. Muir	182
ZIMMERMAN, Carl J.—Metlle Construction Company	235
	376

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

CHISHOLM, Mary A.—James Curran Manufacturing Company, March 4, 1904..... 123
CHISHOLM, Mary A.—C. M. Talbot, March 4, 1904 7,716

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 5 Park Pl.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Table d'Hote Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.,) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1200 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
30 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialties a la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique et Chants des Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 9046—38.

Cafe Boulevard 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. & Tdh. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. UniversityPl.&9thSt. Music 6-9P.M. AmatoOrch.
Burns' World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.
Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers. Tues., Wed. Thurs.
Cafe de Paris B'way & 75th St. A la carte. Orchestral Concerts Saturday & Sunday. Table d'Hote, $1.50. Chas. Schrug.
Healy's B'way, Col.Av.& 66thSt., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner
Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. [Noted for shellfish and game.
Cafe Francis 53-5 West 36th St. Select boheme, musique unique.
Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.
Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.
Hotel Hungaria 4 Union Sq. Famous Tdh. Din. 6 to 8, 75c. Sundays 1 to 8.
"Cumberland" B'way & 54th St. Alc. New. Music. Standard of Excellence.
INGOLD'S 82d St. & Col. Av. Music. After Theatre Suppers. Tdh. $1.00, 6 to 8.
Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.
Htl. Martha Washington 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.
Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Hotel Carlton 54th St., near B'way. Music. Table d'Hote 75c. Lunch 50c.
Hotel Wrightworth West 32d St., near 5th Av. A la carte.
Hotel Grenoble 56th St. & 7th Av. Special Table d'Hote Dinner Sunday Evenings.
Harlem Casino 124th St.& 7th Av. Alc.,tdh. 75c.,$1,Sat.,Sun. Vienna music
Murray's B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.
Cambridge Court 49th St. & 7th Av. A la carte. Table d'Hote, $1.25. Music.
Sherry's 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
REASONABLE RATES.

THE WOLCOTT,
31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST. 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., Bet. Madison and Park Aves.
Rooms with private bath, $1.50 per day up.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

CHISHOLM, Mary A.—H. W. Miller, March 4, 1904	2,189
CHISHOLM, Mary A.—O. R. Mason, March 4, 1904	3,444
CANDA, John M., and John P. Kane—W. & J. Sloane, Sept. 13, 1897	$204
EHEET, George—M. Schneider, Jan. 29, 1904	652
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—W. H. Callanan and another, April 25, 1903	194
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. C. Mitchell, March 24, 1903	224
LEMBERG, William—J. I. Livingston, Dec. 30, 1902	128
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—K. L. Schuyler, Jan. 29, 1904	107
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Huber, Jan. 26, 1904	280
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Monroe, Feb. 11, 1904	164
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Rosenwater, Feb. 16, 1904	461
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. M. E. Lind, Feb. 11, 1904	412
NICHOLS, Benjamin—A. Nichols, Oct. 26, 1903	58
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY—T. J. Dunn, Sheriff, March 8, 1904	143
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY—T. J. Dunn, Sheriff, March 16, 1903	126
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY—T. J. Dunn, Sheriff, Jan. 18, 1902	$9,004
PLINIUS, Morris—M. D. Franke, Feb. 6, 1903	100
RADER, Israel, and John Manheimer—J. M. Leibner, Oct. 9, 1903	65
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF INDIANA—C. C. Finkler, Feb. 1, 1904	130
SHAPE, Robert L.—Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, Jan. 23, 1903	81
SHEURMANN, John H. G.—Isaac H. Blanchard Company, Jan. 27, 1904	116
TOOKER, George W.—F. J. Bang, March 10, 1904	75

Judgments Canceled.

KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Jan. 3, 1894	1,421
KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Jan. 4, 1894	1,383
KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Jan. 4, 1894	1,936
KANE, John P.—F. Behrens, Jan. 15, 1894	1,456
KANE, John P.—W. T. Cobb and another, Jan. 11, 1894	2,259
KANE, John P.—J. Cushing and another, Jan. 13, 1894	2,573
KANE, John P.—F. Behrens, Jan. 15, 1904	1,055
KANE, John P.—United Building Material Company, Feb. 6, 1894	1,024
KANE, John P.—The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Jan. 23, 1894	131
KANE, John P.—A. D. Bird and another, April 7, 1894	1,151
KANE, John P.—Garfield National Bank, June 18, 1894	20,738
KANE, John P.—W. E. Pruden, Sept. 12, 1894	795
KANE, John P.—P. W. Nickerson Company, Oct. 4, 1894	1,151
KANE, John P.—E. Webster and another, Oct. 4, 1894	959
KANE, John P.—G. S. Shultz, Oct. 31, 1894	8,055
KANE, John P.—R. Main, Dec. 23, 1893	1,959
KANE, John P.—J. R. Brown, Dec. 29, 1893	962
KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Dec. 29, 1893	1,049
KANE, John P.—H. G. Peters, Dec. 4, 1893	5,113
KANE, John P.—E. Thiele, Dec. 20, 1893	11,848
KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Dec. 20, 1893	1,870
KANE, John P.—R. Main, Dec. 1, 1893	209
KANE, John P.—R. Main, Dec. 1, 1893	233
KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Dec. 20, 1893	1,410
KANE, John P.—A. C. Gay, Jan. 3, 1894	1,733
FRANK, Hersch—L. Frank, April 10, 1895	191
MOLL, Isidore—C. Vigil, July 8, 1886	3,844
MOLL, Isidore—C. Goldschmidt, March 6, 1886	496

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. N. Beckley, Buffalo; Capt. Glen Collins, London.

HOLLAND—Countess Poppenheim, England.

IMPERIAL—S. Hurimuchi and S. Furnkawa, Japanese Imperial Commissioners.

MANHATTAN—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

SAVOY—Baron and Baroness Cederstrom, (Mme. Patti,) London.

NETHERLAND—Dr. J. M. Flint, United States Army; Tchefugu Watanabe, Tokio, Japan.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. W. Carbonneau, Paris; R. I. Hayden, San Juan, P. R.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bell Brothers, Olin, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, furnishing goods; M. E. Loveland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Corey, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; H. W. Schroder, groceries; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Goodman, notions; Hotel Savoy.

Krompton, E. B., & Co., Brantford, Ontario; Miss M. Mitchell, dressmaking; Hotel Kensington.

Butler, W. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Garron, ribbons, laces, and silks; Hotel Spalding.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. Ray, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. E. Swarthout, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.

Goldschmidt, L. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Atkins, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, domestics and dress goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Dinkelspiel, A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, clothing; 74 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Williams & Hodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Hearon, millinery; Miss H. V. Hawker, fancy goods; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss S. A. Gates, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; Miss M. Reynolds, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Berno, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Hotel York.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knatz, china and glass; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. G. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear and art goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, china and lamps; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Benwick Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, corsets; Everett House.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

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J. P. COP

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

Some Improvement in Volume of Business, but None in News, Temper, or Prices.

Wall Street business broke no records yesterday. There was enough increase in business to take the volume up to 160,000 shares, but it was not accompanied by any improvement in sentiment nor in prices, nor was there any change in the character of the news. Lake Shore and Northern Pacific were among the roads making poor statements of earnings, the latter contrasting with Great Northern's recent good report. Loss of traffic evidently cannot be remedied by any lawyers' devices, and in that sense such intelligence is more unsettling than the much discounted and fully prepared for decision which still overhangs the market, affecting sympathetically even properties in no conceivable relation to the issues involved. The Western rate war assumed an ominous phase with its extension to new items threatening to involve other roads than those which have been so cheaply demonstrating against each other. The bituminous labor outlook is not yet clear, but the men's advisers take a more moderate view than on some previous occasions, and reason may prevail. London was not a sustaining factor, the market having to take nearly 10,000 shares sold for its account. The sterling market was unfavorable in that it showed some strength for several causes. We are keeping Japanese gold at the cost of reducing our foreign credits, and the supply of bills is moderate upon the facts disclosed in Thursday's statement of our export trade. Nor is there any prospect of immediate improvement in this respect, as the produce markets were strong again upon the smallness of the reserves in the farmers' hands. Of course, this implies large sales for domestic or foreign consumption at the full prices which have prevailed this season, with consequent profit to producers or middlemen at consumers' expense. The difference between figures pointing to scarcity of production and generosity of consumption does not need to be enlarged upon, even though the result in enhancing prices be indistinguishable to all but those who profit by it. Forecasts of the week's currency movement point to some loss of reserve even without increase of requirement from any increase of deposits due to borrowers' urgency to increase their accommodations. It will be an interesting study to observe how long the surplus resists the inroads upon it. To some it has seemed inexhaustible.

The price movement of the day was not very interesting, as the business continued strictly professional. Activity and weakness combined pointed clearly enough to liquidation, attributed to discouraged pools rather than to necessitous selling. The inference is not necessarily that values are impaired, but that professional sentiment is against probability of any immediate improvement in the technical as distinguished from the investment outlook. Delaware and Hudson, People's Gas, Metropolitan, and Realty were among those which were rather weak than active. Northern Securities closed at its low price of Thursday. The Steel stocks and bonds were not responsive to the better news of the iron trade.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Am. Tobacco pf	3¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Detroit South. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Balt. & Ohio	½
Am. Ice pf	⅝	B'klyn R. T.	⅝
Am. Smelting	¼	Canadian Pacific	⅜
Am. Sugar	¾	Ches. & Ohio	½
Anaconda Copper	⅜	Chi. & Alton pf	⅔
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Col. Fuel & I.	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅛
General Electric	1	Rock Island pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Manhattan	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅛
Missouri Pacific	½	U. S. Realty	½
N. Y. Central	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	3⅝
Norf. & West.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅛
Pacific Mail	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
People's Gas	1¼	Westinghouse	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	1⅜	Mil. & N. con. 6s	1½
Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	3½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 11	160,365
To date this year	22,535,952
Corresponding date last year	34,017,789

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 11	$902,000
To date this year	$127,882,500
Corresponding date last year	$158,140,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric and Power Co. common stock.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common stock.
United States Leather Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Diamond Match Co.

STRONG EXCHANGE MARKET.

An advance of 20 points occurred yesterday in the price of demand sterling, sales at the end of the day being made as high as 4.8685 as compared with 4.8665 at the opening. The strength of the exchange market was discussed with considerable interest, and various reasons were assigned for the sharp advance. In the first place, the supply of bills has been relatively small for some time, and the February statement of exports served to some extent to emphasize this side of the case. With relatively few bills to satisfy the demand, which was fairly good yesterday, the price easily advanced. It is claimed that much of the gold recently arrived from Japan was sent in payment of debts contracted in Europe, and that as a result remittances had to be made from here to London and elsewhere, thus increasing the demand for sterling exchange. It is said also that the Chicago banks have recently become short of exchange in considerable amount, and that they are now bidding in order to cover their drafts. Another factor in the situation, although a relatively small one, was the selling of American stocks by London.

It is expected that the $500,000 gold which Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. arranged some days ago to ship to Argentina will go out to-day, the departure of the steamer having been delayed for several days. The International Banking Corporation was also reported as figuring on a shipment to South America, but its representative stated that it would not ship any this week.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Commenting on the movement of currency during the past week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $758,500 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,810,500, and sent to the interior $2,388,000. The gain from the interior was $2,422,500.

Receipts of new gold were $1,617,700, namely: $1,063,400 on New York Assay Office checks, $524,200 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $30,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,250,000, in coin to Argentina.

The ordinary disbursements of the Sub-Treasury were $19,834,300; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, retirement of circulation, &c., were $22,383,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,548,700.

The total loss on gold exports, $1,250,000, and Sub-Treasury operations, $3,548,700, was $4,798,700; deducting the gain from the interior, $2,422,500, and new gold, $1,617,700, in all $4,040,200, the net loss was $758,500.

The gain from the interior, although less than in any prior week of 1904, is larger than in the corresponding week of any recent year. Receipts came from all parts of the country. Shipments were light, except to Boston, which took over $1,500,000.

Currency was retained by interior banks having active internal revenue deposit accounts, and collections were turned in to the Treasury by drafts upon their New York correspondents to order of the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

This obviated the shipment of currency from New York to the interior, and partly accounts for the loss of $3,548,000 on Sub-Treasury operations. The rest of the loss was caused by the deposit of $479,000 for the retirement of circulation and by large payments into the 5 per cent. fund for correspondents.

Pension payments were $1,165,000, comparing with $1,149,000 in the preceding week. Collections of customs were $3,549,300, a daily average of $591,500, comparing with a daily average of $583,500 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,945,000 mutilated currency.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 11, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
50	52¾	480	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	51	51	50	50¾	−4⅞
45¼	45⅝	9,450	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	45½	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	−⅝
7½	8	20	*Am. Ice Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
30	30¾	750	*Am. Ice Co. pf	30½	30½	29½	30	−⅝
21¾	22	1,240	*Am. Locomo. Co	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	21¾	−¼
46½	46¾	525	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	−½
91	91½	250	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91⅝	91½	91⅜	91½	+½
125	125½	1,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124	124	123	123¼	−⅜
125	135	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	134	134	134	134	+3¾
62	62½	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	62	62	62	62	−3
64¼	64⅝	6,745	Atch., Top. & S. F.	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¼	−⅝
88¼	88⅜	311	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¾	−⅛
73¾	73¾	11,970	Baltimore & Ohio	74¼	74½	73⅝	73¾	−⅛
39⅝	39⅞	6,195	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅜	40⅝	39¾	39¾	−⅛
49	51	50	*Butterick Co	49	49	49	49	...
109⅞	110	3,200	Canadian Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	109¾	109¾	−¾
28¾	29	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅞	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	−⅛
38¼	39	400	Chicago & Alton	39⅜	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	−⅜
78	80	100	Chicago & Alton pf	80	80	80	80	−2
14¼	15	100	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
138½	138⅝	6,980	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	138¾	138¾	138¼	138⅜	−⅛
161	163	50	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	162	162	...
26	27	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	−1
17½	17¾	3,380	Colorado & Southern	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	...
23¾	24¼	1,100	Col. & Southern 2d pf	24	24½	24	24	...
190½	191	900	Consolidated Gas	191¼	191½	190⅝	190⅝	−1½
105	107	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	106	106	106	106	...
13	13⅜	357	Corn Products Co	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
64	65	225	Corn Products Co. pf	65¼	65¼	65	65	−¼
150¾	151	900	Delaware & Hudson	152½	152⅝	151	151	−2
65½	67	25	Denver & R. G. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	...
62	62½	100	Detroit United Ry	62½	62⅝	62½	62½	+½
22¾	22⅝	1,280	Erie	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
61⅜	61⅞	455	Erie 1st pf	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61½	−⅛
37⅝	38	300	Erie 2d pf	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅞	−¼
160	162	180	General Electric	160	160	160	160	−1
126¼	126⅝	368	Illinois Central	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¼	−¾
11¼	11½	100	Internat. Paper	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	...
26	28	200	Lake Erie & West.	26	26	26	26	−1
101¾	102¼	730	Louisville & Nashville	102¾	102¾	102	102	−¾
...	30	...	Manhattan Elevated	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	...
140¾	141	2,050	Manhattan El., ex div.	141½	141¼	140⅝	140¾	−¾
111½	111¾	4,100	*Met. Street Railway	113⅝	113⅝	111	111	−2½
14	16	67	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	14¼	15	14¼	15	...
10⅜	11	200	Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	+⅛
59	59¼	350	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60	60	59¼	59¼	−⅜
10½	10⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
87⅞	87½	3,875	Missouri Pacific	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	−½
102½	104	140	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	...
113¾	113⅞	2,700	New York Central	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	−¾
190	190⅜	325	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	190	189½	190	+¾
19½	19⅝	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
54	54½	1,500	Norfolk & Western	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	−½
25	25½	500	Pacific Mail	25½	25⅝	23	25	−½
112¾	112⅝	15,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅝	112½	112⅜	112⅜	−⅜
94½	94¾	6,370	People's Gas, Chicago	95⅝	95¼	94¼	94¼	−1¼
22	22½	120	*Ry. Steel Spring	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
72¼	73¾	100	*Ry. Steel Sp. pf., x d.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	−⅝
39⅝	40	2,300	Reading	40	40	39¾	39⅞	−⅛
76	77	100	Reading 1st pf	76	76	76	76	−¼
41¾	42	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42	42	41¾	41¾	−1⅛
19¼	19⅝	4,600	Rock Island Co	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	−⅜
59¼	60	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	−1
131	...	36	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	132	132	132	132	...
41¼	42	160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	−¾
31½	32½	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	...
36½	37	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	+1½
42¾	42¾	8,900	Southern Pacific	42⅞	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	−⅝
19⅜	19¼	455	Southern Ry., ext.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
81¼	81⅝	300	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½	−½
35	35½	400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	35	35⅛	35	35	−¾
...	...	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
72⅝	72¾	17,680	Union Pacific	73	73⅛	72⅝	72¾	−⅞
77	77½	640	*U. S. Leather pf., x d.	77	77	77	77	+⅜
6	6¼	1,200	U. S. Realty & Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅜
46⅝	46¾	5,700	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50	50	46½	46½	−3⅝
11½	13	600	U. S. Rubber	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅛
49	50	2,481	U. S. Rubber pf.	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜	+⅛
10¼	10⅜	3,770	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	−⅛
55¼	55⅜	6,300	U. S. Steel pf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55¼	−⅛
28¾	29¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29	29	29	29	−1
101	107	10	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	106	106	106	106	...
17½	17¾	100	Wabash	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
33¾	33¾	400	Wabash pf	33⅜	33½	33¼	33½	−⅜
88½	88⅝	310	Western Union Tel	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+¼
155	157	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	157¼	157¼	157	157	−⅛
40	40½	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	40¼	40¼	40	40	...

†Net Change. ‡From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A Little More Activity.

It was not to be expected that the stock market yesterday would repeat the performance of the previous day; that having been too dull for continuance. During the first hour yesterday more than 60,000 shares were traded in, almost as much as the total for the whole of Thursday's session. Increased activity, however, did not result in improvement in prices. In most stocks the losses were not large, but there were very few that escaped with no loss. Transactions amounted to 160,365 shares, considerably more than double that of the previous day.

Causes of the Decline.

Selling in anticipation of the handing down of the Northern Securities decision on Monday next, the relatively poor showing of the country's foreign trade for February and the fear of a strike on the New Haven and Hartford were some of the reasons assigned for the weakness of the market yesterday. There was thought to be some liquidation, part of it by pools which had stock left when their activities on the bull side ceased a while ago.

Selling by London.

London's selling of stocks in this market yesterday was estimated to be all the way from a few thousand to 15,000 shares. One of the largest of the arbitrage houses stated that the stock sold by London did not amount to more than 8,000 shares at the most. The opening prices were about the best of the day, so that, even if not large in volume, London's selling seemed to have been well informed.

Realty Pool Liquidating.

United States Realty preferred lost 3⅝ points on the sale of less than 6,000 shares. It was generally said that the selling represented liquidation by the pool which recently was responsible for the advance in the stock to 57¾. Yesterday's low price was a drop of 11¼ points from the top of that movement. Wasserman, who started the decline in the stock yesterday, was thought to be selling for Charles G. Gates & Co.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Trade conditions are reviewed as follows by Dun's Review:

More seasonable weather has brought increased activity in business, normal conditions existing for the first time this year at many points, and there is evidence of an effort to recover lost ground and prepare for a large Spring trade. Collections are also improving, and structural operations revive with the higher temperature, stimulating the markets for building materials and increasing real estate transfers. There has been great damage from floods, although the severe Winter had caused unusual preparation for troubles of this nature. Manufacturing returns are favorable as to steel and footwear, but textile mills are not active, and a further curtailment of cotton spinning is probable. Settlement of several important labor controversies has been accompanied by new strikes, and soft coal miners have not yet reached an agreement with the operators.

***

Last week's tendency of the leading staples has been accelerated, resulting in some wide fluctuations in quotations. Cotton continued to advance with scarcely any interruption, the leading interest dominating the market and receiving more support from individual traders than at any previous time this season. No important alteration is found in the statistical position, port receipts falling far short of last year's, but exports making a similar comparison. A somewhat better spot demand from domestic spinners was the only legitimate support, and this was offset by further extensive preparations for the next crop.

***

Attractive prices brought wheat more freely to market than in the corresponding week last year, 3,424,627 bushels comparing with 2,708,569 bushels in 1903, but foreign purchases were much below normal, exports being only 1,751,111 bushels, flour included, against 3,716,676 last year. Receipts of 2,677,041 bushels of corn fell short of the 3,888,886 bushels reported a year ago, and an even less favorable comparison was made as to Atlantic Coast shipments, which were but 1,696,150 bushels against 3,405,229.

***

Bank exchanges this week show a considerable drop, not only compared with both preceding years, but with recent months. Total exchanges at all leading cities in the United States are $1,581,788,526, a loss of 28.1 per cent., compared with last year, and 19.5 per cent. compared with the corresponding week in 1902. The large loss at New York is mainly due to the stagnation of speculative operation in Wall Street.

***

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for March amounted to $2,542,400, of which $1,059,077 were in manufacturing, $954,868 in trading, and $528,457 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 259 in the United States, against 239 last year, and 25 in Canada, compared with 22 a year ago.

Central Realty Bond Co. Cuts Capital,

The stockholders of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, which some weeks ago became divorced from the operations of the United States Realty and Construction Company, yesterday voted to reduce the capital of the company from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000. The reduction was foreshadowed by the separation of the Central Realty Bond and Trust from the United States Realty, and, in the absence of official statement, it is taken as indicating a return to a policy of individual real estate operations.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is said that the Atlantic Coast Line is about to begin the construction of the branch from Washington, N. C., to Newbern, N. C., authorized by the Directors some time ago.

According to Ogden (Utah) dispatches, engineers are bidding on construction work for irrigation plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Calgary, Northwest Territory, which will cost in all $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Pueblo (Col.) advices state that blast furnace "C" at the Minnequa Steel Works has been blown in. This is the first blast furnace to be put into operation since the shutting down of the works last November.

The Waterhouse Steam and Vacuum Pump Company, capital $2,000,000, and the Gold Discount Stamp Company, capital $1,000,000, have been incorporated in Maine.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $134,036, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $274,456 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Total imports	$2,965,238	$2,831,202	$3,239,694
Total marketed	3,009,341	2,915,965	3,315,712

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 11.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Canada Wheat Belt Colonization Company of Chicago, to locate colonies in the wheat district of Canada. Incorporators—John Everett Holland and D. W. Harver of Chicago and J. C. McGarvin of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Capital, $1,000,000.

Lyceum Theatre of New York, to operate theatres; capital, $2,500.

ELEVATORS FOR AUTO WAGONS.

Feature of the New Tiffany Building on Fifth Avenue.

A feature of the construction of the new Tiffany Building, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, will be the installing of elevators of sufficient size and power to carry an automobile delivery wagon to any floor of the structure. This will make it possible to place articles directly in the wagons on the floors on which they have been sold, and will do away with much of the risk of damage or loss incidental to two or three separate handlings, when wagons are loaded at the curb.

To accommodate the automobiles that will be used in this service, Tiffany & Co. will erect a small building at 140 East Forty-first Street, a plot 31 by 86, which they have just bought from Timothy Donovan, through Brokers Whitehouse & Porter.

O'ROURKE WILL BUILD PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL

New York Firm Gets Contract for North River Section.

BRITISH TO BORE OTHER TUBE

S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, the Successful Bidders for Work Under the East River.

Official confirmation was made yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Thursday that the contract for the digging of the tunnel under the North River had been awarded to the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company. The tunnel under the East River will be constructed by the firm of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, England. The announcement was made yesterday by Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The tunnel under the North River will run from the site of the proposed Pennsylvania terminal to Weehawken, N. J. It will consist of two cast-iron tubes, each 23 feet in diameter and 6,000 feet long. First there will be drilled two tunnels through the silt which makes up the river bottom. Every 15 feet there will be placed a cast-iron section, through which will be sunk to rock bottom cast-iron screw piles. These will be driven down in sections 5 feet long, and these sections will be bolted and spliced together to make one big pillar for the support of the tubes. Each pillar will be 3 feet in diameter and will be from 10 to 150 feet long, according to location.

The appearance of the completed tunnel will be very much like a submerged bridge, with piers at short intervals. Work on the North River section will begin within a very short time, as the shafts on both sides of the river have been completed and everything is ready for the tunnel drillers, a short section at either end going through solid rock. The cost of the machinery to do this work alone will amount to nearly $1,000,000.

John F. O'Rourke, President of the O'Rourke Company, is a well-known engineer. He has constructed the foundations for many of the big down-town buildings, notably the Hanover Bank, the Stock Exchange, the Atlantic Mutual addition, and others.

S. Pearson & Son, who will construct the four East River tunnels, is one of the largest engineering firms in the world, doing an annual business of $80,000,000. This company constructed the Blackwell tunnel under the Thames and the North City tube lines in London. It is at present carrying on the harbor improvement work in Dover, England. The agents of the Pearson firm in this city are Carr Brothers of 61 Broadway. The firm also is building the Tehuantepec Railway in Mexico.

ARCHITECT IS AN ARTIST.

New Customs Ruling as to Imposition of Duty on His Work.

An architect is an artist for the purposes of the tariff law, and the work of American architects residing abroad is entitled to free entry. This ruling was handed down yesterday by Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers in sustaining the protest of Arthur Bohn, an architect, of Indianapolis, against the assessment of 20 per cent. duty on certain drawings made by him in Europe.

The drawings were designs for an art museum, prepared by him and accepted by the Indianapolis Art Association. He valued them at 600f. They were assessed under the provision of the law for paintings, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary not specially provided for.

In his decision, which overturns the practice of the Appraisers for years in regard to such drawings, Judge Somerville says: "We are unable to draw any sound distinction between a pen-and-ink drawing of men, animals, or other objects, artistically executed, and a painting of the same objects. Architecture has always been historically classified as an art, and, in a certain sense, a skilled architect, therefore, may be an artist. * * * The architects of the Roman Pantheon or of the Parthenon at Athens were undoubtedly artists, and so of others who planned the Temple of Diana at Ephesus and that of Juno at Samos. So Ruskin in his essay on 'The Sublime in Architecture,' styles it 'the primal art of man,' and leaves no room for doubt that he who could design a structure like St. Peter's at Rome or St. Paul's in London, must be an artist in the truest sense of the term. These authorities are quoted to illustrate the fact, not that every architect is an artist, but that architecture is itself an art."

BARS HOME BUYING CONCERN.

Successful Campaign in Illinois Against American Home Assurance Company.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The campaign begun a year ago by Attorney General Hamlin against co-operative home buying associations doing business in Illinois resulted to-day in Judge Hack of the Circuit Court barring the American Home Assurance Company from the State. Besides terminating the company's business in Illinois Judge Hack appointed a receiver for the concern.

More than 1,000 persons in the United States, it is claimed by Mr. Hamlin, had become interested in the alleged illegal home buying plans of the company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and ordered to report to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the academy.

Second Lieut. William S. Browning, Artillery Corps, will report not later than Aug. 20 to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the academy.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect on the dates indicated after their respective names: Major Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, Aug. 13; Capt. John M. Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry, Aug. 13; Capt. Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps, June 11.

Sergt. William Ballman, Company B, First Battalion of Engineers; First Class Musician Charles M. Miller, Military Academy Band; Cook Albert Gearing, Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, are placed on the retired list.

Major William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, during the temporary absence of Col. Amos Stickney.

Capt. Leonard D. Tuldman, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to Fort Wayne, Ind., on business pertaining to the Alaska Telegraph installation of the signal corps.

Major Thomas U. Raymond, Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., upon the arrival of Major William B. Banister, and will then proceed to St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Philippine Scouts, is still further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence from March 20, until Aug. 28 on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Everett L. Hughes, Fourth Class, Military Academy.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Edmund M. Leary, Eleventh Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. D. M. Wood is detached from the Supply to Newark, sailing from San Francisco March 26.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is placed on the retired list from March 9.

Chief Boatswain P. Haley is detached from the Franklin, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Arrived—The Cleveland at Hampton Roads, the Isla de Cuba at Singapore, and the Solace at Honolulu.

Sailed—The Arethusa, from San Juan for Pensacola, via Guantanamo.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $159,919,163; balances, $7,906,943; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $124,885.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94 11-16 and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40 and 40¼ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—5c discount. St. Louis—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 11.—Rates for money were easy in the market to-day, and discounts were steady. About $8,750,000 in gold is on the way to the Bank of England, including $2,500,000 which has just arrived at Plymouth.

Though there was a great dearth of business on the Stock Exchange, the general undertone was fairly steady. Consols were quiet.

Americans were inactive at a fractional decline from parity. They hardened somewhat and closed quiet. Grand Trunk receded. Foreigners were dull on the Paris advices being less cheerful. Japanese were weak, owing to loan anticipations. Kafirs hardened fractionally, owing to local support engendered by the favorable gold output and labor showing for February. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 85 9-16; consols for account, 85 11-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 66⅜; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 76; Canadian Pacific, 113½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30½; Chicago Great Western, 14¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 68; Erie, 23½; Erie first preferred, 63¼; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 105; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17½; New York Central, 117; Norfolk and Western, 56; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 20⅜; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Rand Mines, 8⅝; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Southern Pacific 43⅝; Union Pacific, 74⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 56⅝; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver firm, 26½d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3@3 1-6 per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £13,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and the sum of £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Malta.

The gold premium at Lisbon has declined to 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, but soon improved, became strong, and had an upward tendency, Internationals gaining ground. Industrials made a sympathetic advance. At the close stocks were very firm. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 94.55. Rio Tinto gained 7f.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was extremely tranquil.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

DELAWARE SHIP CANAL URGED.

Bill, However, Will Not Be Pressed at This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A hearing before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals this morning developed substantial progress for the Delaware and Maryland Ship Canal. At the close of the hearing Mr. Davidson, the Chairman of the committee, said that it would not be the purpose of the committee to press the passage of a bill for the canal this session, but a resolution providing

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, March 11, 1904.

Adams Expr 4s 500 ..... 102½
Alby & Susq 6s 1,000 106
Am Dk & Imp 5s 6,000 ..... 111¾
Ann Arb 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 92½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 ..... 100 2,000 ..... 99⅞ 500 ..... 100⅜ 9,000 100
B & O pr lien 3½s 4,000 ..... 93½ 500 ..... 94¼ 500 ..... 94 gold 4s 4,000 ..... 101¼ 14,000 ..... 101⅜
Monongah R 6s 1,000 ..... 105½ S Wn div 3½s 3,000 ..... 88½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 113½
Bk Rap Tr gold 5s 1,000 100
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 4,000 ..... 101⅝
Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s 5,000 ..... 97½ 5,000 ..... 97¾ 5,000 98
B, C R & N 1st 3,000 ..... 102½
Canada So 1st 1,000 ..... 103⅜ 2,000 103
Nor Pac gen 3s 18,000 ..... 70⅝
Cen Br U P 1st 1,000 U P 1st 1,000 ..... 91¾
Cent of Ga cons 5s 1,000 ..... 105⅝
Cen Pac gtd 4s 14,000 ..... 97½
Ches & O con 5s 6,000 116
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 101⅛
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000 76
Chic, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds 5,000 ..... 92⅛ 5,000 ..... 92¼ 5,000 ..... 92⅜ 7,000 ..... 92¼ 45,000 ..... 92 1,000 ..... 91⅞ 1,000 ..... 92 5,000 ..... 91¾ Ill div 3½s 2,000 ..... 91¾ 10,000 ..... 92 registered 10,000 ..... 91¾
C & Erie 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 117⅜ 2,000s20F 117⅜
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A 3,000 108
Ch & N W gen 3½s 6,000 ..... 97¾
C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 ..... 68½ 1,000 69
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s 10,000 ..... 77 5,000 ..... 76¾ 4,000 ..... 76⅝ 2,000 ..... 76¾
C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 ..... 102½
C, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 131
Chi Ter Tran 4s 10,000 79
Col F & I gen 5s 5,000 ..... 95¼
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 60½
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 84
Consol Tob 4s 35,000 ..... 57⅛ 12,000 ..... 57 10,000 ..... 57⅛ 1,000 ..... 57 10,000 ..... 57⅛
Den & Rio Gde con 4s 5,000 ..... 97½ 5,000 ..... 97⅜ 5,000 ..... 97⅛ 25,000 ..... 97½
Dist Sec Cor 5s 1,000 66
Erie Penn coll tr 4s 1,000 ..... 89½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 4,000 ..... 104¾
H & T C 1st 5s 21,000 ..... 111¾ 6,000 111
Ill Cen 4s, 1953 1,000 ..... 102¾ 10,000 ..... 102½
Int & Gt N 1st 4s 1,000 119
Int & St N 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 98½
Inter Paper 6s 5,000 ..... 105½
Iowa Cen 1st 5s 10,000 110
Kings Co Elv 4s 1,000 83
L S & M S 3½s 3,000 ..... 98⅝ 2,000 ..... 98¾
Total sales $802,000

Len & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 3,000 101
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 ..... 103½
Met St Ry ref 4s 1,000 ..... 90⅝
Mex Cen 1st inc 4,000 ..... 13⅞
Mil & North 1st con 6s 6,000 ..... 114¼
Mo, K & T ext 5s 2,000 99
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 500 ..... 93½ 1,000 93
Mo Pac 1st con 5s 10,000 ..... 119¾ 15,000 120
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 1,000 ..... 97¾ 1,000 ..... 97½ 1,000 ..... 97¾
L S col 3½s 13,000 ..... 88¼ 6,000 ..... 88½
N Y, Chi & St L 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 113½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 6,000 101
Nor & W con 4s 30,000 ..... 97½
Nor Pac 1st Prin 4s 2,000 ..... 88⅞
North Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 103¾ 2,000 103
Nor Pac gen 3s 18,000 ..... 70⅝
Or R & N con 4s 4,000 ..... 100½
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 121½ 1,000 ..... 121¾
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 4,000 ..... 112¾
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds 10,000 ..... 91¼ 1,000 ..... 91⅞
Pacific Coast Tel. 101
C R R of N J 153
N Y & Sea 142
C., B. & Q. 195
C & E. Ill. pf. 121
C. G. W. pf., A 66
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B 26
Chi. G. W. 4s 82
C., M. & St. P. pf. 173
C. & N. W. pf., ex div. 205
C., St. P., M. & O. 135
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. 165
C. T. & T. pf. 19
Chi. U. Tr. 5% 6
C. U. Tr. pf. 30
C., C. & St. L. 74
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 101
C., L. & W. pf. 59
C. Lor. & Wh. pf. 75
C. & Pitts. 178
C. F. & I. pf. 64
C. S. 1st pf. 52
C. & H. C. & Iron. 117½
Com. Cable. 180
Con. Coal. 50
D., L. & W. 252
D. & R. G. 18
D. & R. G. pf. 65½
D. & S. W. 1
Den. & S. W. pf. 2
D. M. & Ft. D. 20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 100
Det. South. 9
Det. So. pf. 18
Dia. Match. 125
Dist. Sec. 23¼
Dis. Co. of Am. pf. 38
Dul., S. S. & A. 7
D., S. S. & A. pf. 11¼
Erie & T. H. 58
Erie & T. H. pf. 70
Ft. W. & Den. City. 44
Gen. Elec. Co. 43
G. C. & S. F. 94
Gold & Stock Tel. 110
Gt. Nor. pf. 155
Hock. Val. 72½
Hock. Val. pf. 78
Homestead 1st 91½
Ill. C. I. L. 103½
I. P. Co. pf. 65
Int. Power. 27⅝
Int. St. P. 33
I. S. P. pf. 71¼
Iowa Cent. 17
Iowa C. pf. 33
Jol. & Chi. 175
Homestake. 49½
Kan. & M. 24
K. C., F. S. & M. pf. 66
Kan. C. So. 16½
K. C. S. pf. 31½
K. & D. M. 10
Keok. & D. M. pf. 40
Lacl. G. pf. 86
L. E. & W. pf. 89
Lake Shore. 259
Long Island. 45
Man. Beach. 6½
Md. C. pf. 100
Met. Sec. Co. 77
M. W. S. El. Chi., pf. 43
Mich. Cent. 130
M. & St. L. 57
M. & St. L. pf. 88
Mi. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 117
Mo., K. & T. pf. 36
M. & B. pf. 94½
Mor. & Es. 180
N., C. & St. L. 102
Nat. Biscuit. 42¼
N. E., ex d. 17½
N. E. pf., ex div. 78
Nat. Lead. 14½
Nat. L. pf. 81
N. R. R. of M. pf. 35
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf. 16⅞
N. Cen. Coal. 42
N. Y. A. & B. 120
N. Y., B. & M. 95
N. Y., C. & St. L. 25
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 60
N. Y. C. & H. R. 190
N. Y. Central. 113¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. 190
Old Colony. 203¼
Pennsylvania. 56¼
Prov. & Worcester. 283½
Rutland pf. 35
Union Pacific 73
Union Pacific pf. 87½
West End pf. 109½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf. 75
Am. Sugar pf. 124
Am. Sugar pf. 124½
Am. Pneu. Service. 4½
Am. Woolen pf. 73¾
Dominion Iron & Steel pf. 77
Edison 234
General Electric 161¼
Massachusetts Gas 38½
Massachusetts Gas pf. 78½
Mergenthaler 179½
Swift & Co. 101
United Fruit 97
United Shoe Machine 46
United Shoe Machine pf. 29¼
United States Rubber pf. 49¼
United States Steel 10⅝
United States Steel pf. 55⅝
Bid. Asked.
30 30
66⅜ 67
17¼ 17⅝
32¾ 33
15 16
50 55
110 115
160⅜ 160⅝
38 38⅛
78 78
179½ 180
101 101
97 97
46 46
29¼ 29¼
49¼ 49⅝
10⅝ 10⅝
55⅛ 55½
45¼ 45⅝
7½ 7⅝
19½ 19⅝
112 ...
17 17⅛
64 64½
53 54
80c. 80c.
8 8
3½ 3⅝
1 1
56 56
22½ 23
82 82
7 15-16 7 15-16
4⅝ 4⅝
8¾ 8¾
20½ 20⅝
33⅜ 33⅝
74¼ 74⅝
75 75½
123½ 123⅝
124¼ 124¼
4 4⅛
73 73¼
76⅞ 77
234 234
160⅜ 160⅝
38 38⅛
78 78
179⅛ 179⅝
101 101
97 97
46 46
29¼ 29¼
49¼ 49⅝
10⅝ 10⅝
55½ 55⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105	105⅝
3s, r., 1918	106	107
3s, c., 1918	106¼	107¼
3s, 1918, reg.	105½	107¼
4s, r., 1907	106⅝	107¼
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133
4s, c., 1925	132¼	133¼
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	...
Philippine 4s	110¾	111¾
Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
All. & W.	150	..
Allis-Chalm., pf.	8½	12
Am. Exp.	185	190
Am. Gr. Tw.	6¼	7
A. H. & L.	3½	4¼
A. H. & L. pf.	13	15
Am. Linen.	8	11
A. L. Co. pf.	26	35
Am. Loc. pf.	81½	82⅜
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4
A. M. Co. pf.	19	21
Am. Snuff.	110	130
Am. Sm. pf.	86½	87
A. S. R. pf.	122	124
A. T. & C.	85	86
A. T. & T.	121	122
Am. W. Co.	9	11
A. W. Co. pf.	71½	..
Ann Arbor.	23	27
Ann A., pf.	52	57
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. Line.	104	..
B. & O. pf.	87⅜	90
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas.	184	190
B'w'k City.	5½	6⅜
B., R. & P.	119	121
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156
C., B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	125
C. G. W. pf., A	66	69½
Chi. Gt. W.	26	29
Chi. G. W. 4s	82	87½
C., M. & St. P.	173	178
C. & N. W. pf., ex div.	205	212
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	165	180
C. T. & T.	9	9¾
C. T. & T. pf.	19	20
Chi. U. Tr. 5%	6	..
C. U. Tr. pf.	30	32
C., C. & St. L.	74	76
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C. Lor. & Wh. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	64	69
C. S. 1st pf.	52	54
C. & H. C. & Iron.	117½	122½
Com. Cable.	180	190
Con. Coal.	50	70
D., L. & W.	252	262
D. & R. G.	18	18½
D. & R. G. pf.	65½	67
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. South.	9	10½
Det. So. pf.	18	20
Dia. Match.	125	130
Dist. Sec.	23¼	24
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11¼	14½
Erie & T. H.	58	65
Erie & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City.	44	56
Gen. Elec. Co.	43	49
G. C. & S. F.	94	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Val.	72½	76¼
Hock. Val. pf.	78	79½
Homestead 1st	91½	92
Ill. C. I. L.	103½	..
I. P. Co. pf.	65	66
Int. Power.	27⅝	28
Int. St. P.	33	36
I. S. P. pf.	71¼	78
Iowa Cent.	17	19
Iowa C. pf.	33	36
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	24	30
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	66	66⅜
Kan. C. So.	16½	17¼
K. C. S. pf.	31½	32¾
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lacl. G. pf.	86	96
L. E. & W. pf.	89	110
Lake Shore.	259	275
Long Island.	45	55
Man. Beach.	6½	9
Md. C. pf.	100	116
Met. Sec. Co.	77	83
M. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	43	45
Mich. Cent.	130	135
M. & St. L.	57	65
M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
Mi. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	117	120
Mo., K. & T. pf.	36	37½
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N., C. & St. L.	102	102½
Nat. Biscuit.	42¼	42⅝
N. E., ex d.	17½	19½
N. E. pf., ex div.	78	85
Nat. Lead.	14½	15
Nat. L. pf.	81	85
N. R. R. of M. pf.	35	36½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	16⅞	18
N. Cen. Coal.	42	48
N. Y. A. & B.	120	127
N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	25	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. C. & H. R.	190	190
N. Y. Central.	113¾	113¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	189¾
Old Colony.	203¼	203¼
Pennsylvania.	56¼	56¾
Prov. & Worcester.	283½	283½
Rutland pf.	35	35
Union Pacific	73	73¼
Union Pacific pf.	87½	87½
West End pf.	109½	109½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	74¾
Am. Sugar pf.	124	123¾
Am. Sugar pf.	124½	124¼
Am. Pneu. Service.	4½	4
Am. Woolen pf.	73¾	73
Dominion Iron & Steel pf.	77	77
Edison	234	234
General Electric	161¼	160¾
Massachusetts Gas	38½	38
Massachusetts Gas pf.	78½	78
Mergenthaler	179½	178
Swift & Co.	101	101
United Fruit	97	97
United Shoe Machine	46	46
United Shoe Machine pf.	29¼	29¼
United States Rubber pf.	49¼	49¼
United States Steel	10⅝	10⅝
United States Steel pf.	55⅝	55½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—The money market is very dull, but has an easier tone. Rates are still high, but the banks are not so independent as they were a week or two ago. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 15 cents discount; clearings, $19,420,536; balances, $1,545,516; Sub-Treasury debit, $202,886. The foreign exchange market is quiet and firm. Rates continue unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87½	...
Sterling	4.87	4.84
Commercial	...	4.83
Francs	5.16¼	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅛	.94⅜
Guilders	40⅜	.40⅞

There were more transactions in Copper Range than in any other stock to-day, and it grew stronger in the afternoon, when the news came that the strike had been declared off. The other coppers were neglected. Even the Gas shares, which caused a little interest on Thursday, were very quiet to-day. Woolen preferred was strong, but in no special demand. Telephone just about held its own.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
53	Atchison	65	64¼	64¼
2	Atchison pf.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
30	Boston Elevated	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
2	*Boston & Albany	243	243	243
10	Boston & Lowell	230	230	230
2	*Boston & Maine	166	166	166
1	Mass. Elec. pf.	73	73	73
20	N. Y. Central	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	189¾	190
5	Old Colony	203¼	203¼	203¼
30	Pennsylvania	56¼	56¼	56¼
2	Prov. & Worcester	283½	283½	283½
25	Rutland pf.	35	35	35
270	*Union Pacific	73¼	72¾	72½
5	*Union Pacific pf.	87½	87½	87½
11	West End pf.	109½	109½	109½

TELEPHONES.

145	American	121¾	121	121½
21	New England	119	119	119
26	Western pf.	79	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

12	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75	74½	75
420	Am. Sugar pf.	124	123¾	123½
20	Am. Sugar pf.	124½	124¼	124¼
425	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4	4½
365	Am. Woolen pf.	73¾	73	73¾
150	Dominion Iron & Steel pf.	77	77	77
10	Edison	234	234	234
122	General Electric	161¼	160¾	160¾
702	Massachusetts Gas	38½	38	38
115	Massachusetts Gas pf.	78½	78	78
30	Mergenthaler	179½	178	179½
30	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
25	United Fruit	97	97	97
1	United Shoe Machine	46	46	46
81	United Shoe Machine pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼
5	United States Rubber pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
50	United States Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
30	United States Steel pf.	55⅝	55½	55½

MINING.

1,243	Amalgamated	45¾	45¼	45¼
35	Atlantic	7½	7½	7½
5	Bingham	19¼	19½	19½
10†	Centennial	17	17	17
400	Con. Mercur	65c.	65c.	65c.
3,086	Copper Range	40⅜	39	40⅜
125	*Daly-West	33¼	33¼	33½
145	Dominion Coal	54	53	54
1,805	Guanajuato	90c.	80c.	80c.
75	Isle Royale	8	8	8
10	Mass	3½	3½	3½
10	Old Colony	1	1	1
10	Osceola	56	56	56
202	Parrot	23	22½	23
10	Quincy	82	82	82
100	Shannon	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
100	Trinity	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
122	U. S. Coal & Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
320	United States	20⅝	20½	20½
284	Utah	34	33⅜	33⅜
9	Wolverine	74¾	74¾	74¾

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—There was a little more activity here to-day, but it was due largely to an increased volume of business in Reading. There was a better demand for bonds, which is thought to be the result of reinvestment of April dividends and interest, investors anticipating their income from those sources. Philadelphia Company sagged again, although the employes of its railway system (Pittsburg Railways) have voted against a strike. Union Insurance officials announced the success of their financial plan, having received the necessary $225,000 in contributions, of which $150,000 has been credited to capital account and about $75,000 to surplus. This arrangement fills the requirement of the State Insurance Department. Total sales, 7,566 shares; $57,800 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Cambria Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
125	Con. Lake Superior	13-16	⅝	11-16
100	Diamond Steel pf.	11-16	11-16	11-16
550	Electric Co. of Am.	7⅛ 7	13-16	7 13-16
8	Har. P. Mt. Joy & Lan.	101	101	101
20	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	23½	23½	23½
6	Lehigh Navigation	67	67	67
700	Marsden	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
29	Norristown Railroad	155	155	155
684	Pennsylvania R. R.	56¼	56 3-16	56⅛
1	Pennsylvania Salt	108	107⅝	107⅝
3	Phila. Traction, cash	97¼	97¼	97¼
25	Phila. Trac., cash, ex d.	96	96	96
100	Phila. Electric	5 13-16	5 13-16	5 13-16
323	Philadelphia Company	38¼	38	38¼
8,300	Reading	20 1-16	19 15-16	19 15-16
100	Reading 1st pf.	38 1-16	38 1-16	38 1-16
100	Susquehanna Steel	⅝	⅝	⅝
173	United Gas Imp.	83	83	83
286	Union Traction	47¼	47¼	47¼
125	United States Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
800	United States Steel pf.	55½	55¼	55¼

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:19	Sun sets. ... 6:03	Moon rises. 3:40

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 4:06	Gov. Isl'd. ... 4:41	H. Gate. ... 6:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 4:41	Gov. Isl'd. ... 5:17	H. Gate. ... 7:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 12.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Bellagio, Barbados and Brazil	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	...
Jamestown, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	...
Menominee, London	...	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	...
Pretoria, Hamburg	...	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	...	...
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Jefferson, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	...	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	...	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Alamo, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	...	4:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except

every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 8:30 P. M. up to March §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 12.

Alamo, Galveston, March 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 5.
Idaho, Hull, Feb. 27.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 11.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 9.
Neustria, Naples, Feb. 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 5.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 5.
Minneapolis, London, March 3.
Prinz Adelbert, Genoa, Feb. 27.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Bluecher, Hamburg, March 5.
City of Memphis, Savannah, March 11.
Dunstan, Para, March 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, March 7.
Kroonland, Antwerp, March 5.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Victorian, Liverpool, March 4.

Arrived.

Havana, Vera Cruz, March 3.
Celtic, Liverpool, March 2.
British Empire, Antwerp, Feb. 27.
El Sud, Galveston, March 9.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 6.
Corinthian, Glasgow, Feb. 27.
American, Seattle, Dec. 2.

Sailed.

Durango, for Port Inglis.
Lodovica, for Trieste, via Baltimore.
El Paso, for Boston.
Salvatore di Giorgio, for Baracoa.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Cienfuegos, for Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 11, 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze; raining and thick.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Olaf, at Rio de la Plata, March 10.
Vegga, at Montevideo, March 10.
Hungarian, at Glasgow, March 11.
Jersey City, at Bristol, March 11.
Oswestry, at Fremantle, March 11.
Prinz Oskar, at Naples, March 11.
Maria, at Venice, March 3.
Cunaxa, at Hamburg, March 9.
Cymbeline, at Rouen, March 9.
Lahn, at Bremen, March 9.
Victoria, at Marseilles, March 9.
Calrnsie, at St. Michael's, March 11.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, March 11.
Iona, at London, March 10.
Secunda, at Aberdeen, March 10.
Sicilian, at Liverpool, March 10.
Shimosa, at Singapore, March 11.
Prinzess Irene, at Genoa, March 11.
Pretoria, at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 11.
Anglo-Canadian, at Bombay, March 11.
Alf, at St. Michael's, March 11.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Cherbourg, March 11.
Mouro, at Rotterdam, March 11.
Navigator, at Bordeaux, March 11.

Sailed.

Miguel M. Pinillos, from Barcelona, March

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story modern elevator apartment; fully rented; only Savings Bank mortgage. For particulars,
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.....Cor. 81st St.

A four-story and basement single flat, 25.1x½ block, 7th St., near 2d Av.
Four-story and basement private house; 7th St., near 2d Av.
Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 58th St., near 3d Av.
And different other improved property.
HENRY FELDMANN & SON, 103 2d Av., N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD.
Small modern house on Murray Hill, $35,000, (46.)
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
509 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332-38. **25 Broad St.**

Absolute Sacrifice.—Fifteen apartments, near 8th Av.; always full; rental, $3,215; price, $27,500; mortgage, $22,500; $2,500 cash required; owner needs money. Charles E. Duross, 153 West 14th St.

Cozy house, eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Westchester County; 12 minutes from 125th St.; price, $5,500.00; $2,000 cash. Bargain, box 115, 617 6th Av.

A private house, bargain, West 80th St.; four-story, high stoop, second floor extension; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000 at 4½. Particulars of John E. Cowen, 2,235 Broadway.

100x100 Harlem corner, three five-story apartment houses; perfect order; rents $18,252, net income $7,248; sell for $28,000 cash over bank mortgage; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Builder's Sacrifice.—50-ft. modern flat; guaranteed rent, $5,500; price, $48,500; $2,000 income on $10,000 investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

9TH AV. CORNER,
near 22d St.—Full lot; opportunity for liquor man. JOS. F. A. O'DONNELL, 141 Broadway.

Income list, 6 rooms, no heat; rent, $2,640; price, $24,000, $4,000 cash; modern house; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The finest 20-foot house on West 93d St.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

We have a four-story tenement, full lot, West 67th St., to sell for $10,250. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Bargain?—West Eighties; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,456; price, $32,500. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av.; 32-ft. double flat; nineties; $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

19th, Near 9th Av.—Four-story tenement; rents, $1,700; $15,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Snap.—Full lot, tenement; Grove St.; asking $16,000; rents $1,600. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Lots 129th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. flat, large store, vicinity 116th St.; $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Tribb flat, stores, no heat; price, $26,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Cheap.—Plots, 104th St., near Park; also corner; many others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Chance.—Corner plot, 40x100, $18,000; best part Pleasant Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av. corner, vicinity 116th St.; $52,500; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bronx.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. P. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av., N. Y. City.

Builder will sacrifice up to date and in choice location one two, and three family brick houses; immediate possession; snap for quick buyer; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$9,200.—Two-story and basement; complete for two families; full lot; good neighborhood; built by Johnson; near L station; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

$2,500 cash will buy up-to-date, 4-story brick single flat, 20x100; six rooms and bath; mortgage, 4½%; rent, $1,200; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain.—5-story, up-to-date apartment, 33x90x100; price, $30,000; mtge., $18,000, 5%; rent, $4,100; will pay 20%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$5 monthly, choice building lots, $400 up, near elevated, proposed extension, rapid transit, sewer, water, gas. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

1, 2, or 3 family houses in best part of Bronx; also some choice corner lots on easy terms. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargains.—Lots suitable for 4 and 5 story flats; special inducements to builders. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

$500 down buys new 7-room house; balance can be paid in installments. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Hotel; prominent location; must be sold. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Snap!—Corner Trinity Av., 100x100, near 166th Station, $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

6-story flat; rent, $2,400; $20,500.00; $5,000 cash. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

5-story flat; rent, $2,250; $18,000. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain Bronx lots, on installments, $200 up, $10 down. Lowerre, 661 East 161st St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $2,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 25 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
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Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
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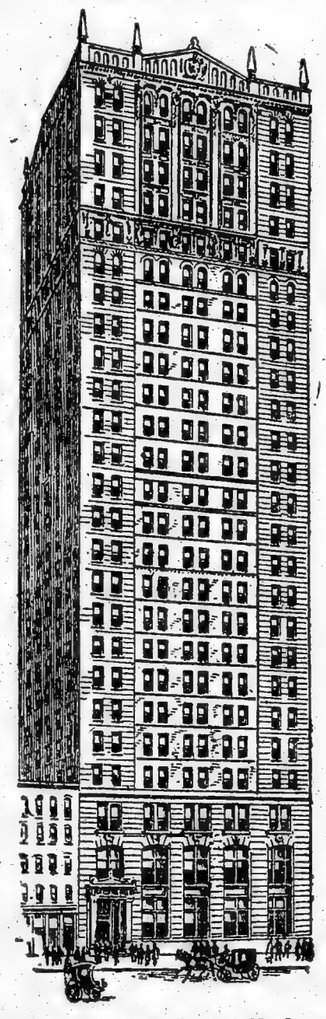

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Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Second Street Plot Sold by Ex-Mayor Ely —Buyers for Several Fine Dwellings—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely has sold the plot of about six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, beginning 570 feet east of First Avenue and extending to the marginal street along the Harlem River. Ex-Mayor Ely bought the lots at auction several months ago.

H. Hornstein has sold to Ignatz Margaretten the eight houses from 1,841 to 1855 First Avenue, a whole block, running from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for the different owners, 632 and 634 East Eleventh Street, old build

Notelle to Nelson Smith, Jr..... Nom.
3D AV, ws and 335, e s, 49.4x97.7; Samson Lachman, referee, to Marks Rosenberg and others..... 42,050
7TH AV, n w corner of 20th St, 23x91.7; George W. Howells and others to Rhoda H. Hoffman and another, all title..... Nom.
7TH AV, n w corner of 20th St, 23x91.7; Rachel Howells to Rhoda H. Hoffman and another, all title..... 100
7TH AV, n w corner of 20th St, 23x91.7; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Rhoda H. Hoffman and another..... 55,000
7TH ST, 101 East, 20x97.6; Martha Aronson to Bernard Turkel, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100
8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Oswald N. Jacoby, referee, to William T. Hookey..... 27,200
9TH AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x100; John J. McDonald to George Karole, individual share..... 2,000
9TH AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x100; Eliza C. Clark, administratrix, to George Karole..... 30,500
10TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of Avenue C, 25x94.11; William M. Dunn and another to Adolph Danziger and another, other consideration and..... 100
18TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, 17.5x92; 17th St, n s, 195.8 ft w of Avenue B, 25x92; Samson Lachman, referee, to Leon Sobel and another..... 48,800
19TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Avenue A, 50x92; Samson Lachman, referee, to American Carbonate Company..... 16,100
23D ST, 30 East, 25x98.9; Samson Lachman, referee, to Nathan Glassheim..103,550
23D ST, 30 East, 25x98.9; Nathan Glassheim to Dora Braus, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $83,000)..... Nom.
26TH ST, s s, 431.3 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x98.9; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy, (mtg ——)..... 17,250
38TH ST, 140 East, 20x98.9; Jane H. Graves to Charles C. Burlingham, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100
77TH ST, 111 West, 20x104.5x20x104; Matilda Weil to Robert Weil..... Nom.
83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward A. Hodgkins to Joseph K Savage, trustee, quitclaim..... Nom.
84TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Mary E. Theiblein to Helen J. Erickson, (mtg $23,000)..... Exch.
89TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; John Kalabza to John J. Hubel, (mtg $16,000)..... 100
97TH ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 220 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 230 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 234 East, 25x100.11; Giovanni Lordi and another to Rosa Marino and others, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100
98TH ST, 51 West, 25.1x100.11; Edward Ashforth to Emanuel Glauber, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
165TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 20x s 98x e 22.6x n 71x n 2.6x n 25; Charles H. Weber to Anna Dresing..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

GOERCK ST, 34; Annie Aronowitz to New York Bill Posting Company, 5 years..... 100
PIER 32, east part, and Pier 33, west part, East River; Lucien B. Chase and others to the Long Island Railroad Company, 10 years..... 18,000
SULLIVAN ST, 59; Susan A. Hanna to Francesco Spina, 5 9-12 years...$950 and
WILLIS AV, 165; estate of William Grupe, Jr., and others to C. F. G. Schirmer, 3 3-12 years..... 1,500
WOOSTER ST, 219; Ellery O. Anderson, by agent, to John H. Ficken, 2 2-12 years..... 540
1ST AV, 2,237; Pietro Cavallo to Vincenzo Marrone, 1 year..... 480
3D AV and 148th St, Smith Building; John Bamberger and others to James A. Kirkland, 2½ years..... 720
5TH AV, n w corner of 42d St; Walter J. Salomon to Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company, 10 years..... 6,500
6TH AV, 692; Abraham A. Anderson to Louis Bustanoby and another, 4 7-12 years.....$3,350 and 2,600
13TH ST, 321; Anna Michel to Samuel Seidler, 5 years..... 1,500
26TH ST, 145 West; Mary L. Gimbernat to Washington Weber, 3 years, $600 and 40TH ST, 80 West; Abraham A. Anderson to Louis Bustanoby and another, 9 years..... 720
42D ST, 455 West; Margaretha Gotthelf to John F. Purcell, 5 years..... 15,210
102D ST, 207 East; Morris Kannensohn to Giuseppe Regonini, 5 years..... 1,500
106TH ST, 337 East; Paola Orlando to Michele Coniglio, 3 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

AKS, Louis, to Abe Sawitzky; Henry St, 294, ½ part, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 500
ALTSCHUL, Fanny, to Hugh McCreery; 57th St, 223 East, prior mtg $11,000, due March 1, 1907..... 285
BARONCINI, Bucalilli V., to Philip J. Ross; Van Buren St, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, due May 1, 1904..... 75
BIRDSALL, Daniel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Water St, 47, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 13,500
BUCHMILLER, Caroline, to Frederick P. Hummel; Avenue A, w s, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, prior mtg $4,500, due April 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 475
BUCHMILLER, Caroline, to Julius C. Kurzman; Avenue A, w s, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, 3 years..... 4,500
BURLINGHAM, Charles C., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 38th St, 140 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000
CHAPIN, W. Barton, to Henry D. Chapin; 81st St, n s, 83 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000
COE, Henry E., executor and trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 27th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 210,000
COE, Henry E., executor and trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 239 and 241, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 190,000
DANZIGER, Adolph, and another to William M. Dunn and another; 10th St, 417 East, 3 year..... 8,000
DANZIGER, Adolph and another to Samuel Werner; 10th St, 417 East, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
DOHM, Rosalie, to Edward L. Woolf and others; Eastburn Av, s e corner of 175th St, due Aug. 15, 1904..... 4,750
FEDERMAN, Rudolph, to Hyman Federman; Park Av, e s, 90 ft s of 171st St, due Sept. 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 700
FINELITE, Jacob, to Beatrice Lewis; Cornelia St, 29 and 29½, prior mtg $45,000, due Sept. 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 20,000
FINELITE, Jacob, to Beatrice Lewis; Cornelia St., 25 and 27, prior mtg $39,500, due Sept. 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000
FLEISCHMANN, Gustav J., and another to Frederic N. Goddard; 141st St, s s, 387.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 30,000
GLASSBERG, Nathan, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 23d St, 39 East, due March 1, 1907..... 83,000
GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Edward Sashkirth; 89th St, 51 West, prior mtg $11,000, due June 10, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000
GOLDBERG, Gabriel, and another to Mary E. Maxwell, executrix, and another; Jefferson St, n w corner of Water St, installments..... 6,975
GREENBERG, Abraham, to Max Lidz; Avenue B, 78 and 80, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000
HATCH, Emma, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 1st Av, 307, 3 years..... 15,000
HESS, Moses L., to Zimmermann & Forshay; Beekman Place, 27, 1 year..... 2,000
HOFFMAN, Rhoda H., and another to John W. Baker and another; 7th Av, 170, n w corner of 20th St, due March 1, 1907..... 35,000
HOFFMAN, Rhoda, to Rachel Howells, widow; 7th Av, 170, n w corner of 20th St, prior mtg $35,000, due March 1, 1909..... 2,057
J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 58th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 325,000
KAROLE, George, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 9th Av, 474, 3 years..... 19,000
KAROLE, George, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 41st St, 405 West, 3 years..... 7,000
KOTZEN, Abraham A., to Home for Incurables; Water St, 492 and 494, 3 years. 20,000
KRAUSHAAR, Isidor, and another to John L. Speroni; 116th St, s s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
KRAUSHAAR, Isidor, and another to John L. Speroni; 116th St, s s, 182 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
LENDHOLT, Ludwig J., to Edward Lieberts; Prospect Av, e s, 86.6 ft n from n w corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 3 years..... 2,000
LEONHARDT, Jacob M., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 23d St, 334 and 336 East, installments..... 32,000
LIEBERMAN, Joseph, to Abraham Silverson; Eldridge St, 231 and 235, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $92,000, 6 years, 6 per cent., each..... 13,500
MANDEL, Max, to Joseph I. Bluestone; Rivington St, 42 and 44, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000
MARINO, Rosa, and others to Giovanni Lordi and another; 97th St, 224 East, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
MARINO, Rosa, and others to Giovanni Lordi and another; 97th St, 234 East, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750
MARINO, Rosa, and others to Giovanni Lordi and another; 97th St, 220 East, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
MARINO, Rosa, and others to Giovanni Lordi and another; 97th St, 230 East, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500
McDOWELL, Julia H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 111 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000
ROSENBERG, Marks, and others to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 333 and 335, due May 1, 1905..... 30,000
ROSENBERG, Marks, and others to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 333 and 335, prior mtg $30,000, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SAMUELS, Lewis, to Scholle Brothers; Madison Av, 1,231, s e corner of 89th St, due April 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 40,000
SCANGARELLA, Michele, to Francis R. Stabile; Elm St, 142, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SOBEL, Leon, and another to American Mortgage Company; 18th St, s s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, also 17th St, n s, 195.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 35,000
SOBEL, Leon, and another to American Mortgage Company; 18th St, s s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, also 17th St, n s, 195.6 ft w of Avenue B, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000
SPANDER, Stella, to August K. Basche; 137th St, 708 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000
SPIRO, Abraham I., and another to Pauline May; 110th St, s s, 185 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, gold..... 20,000
TURKEL, Bernard, to Martha Aronson; 7th St, 101, installments, 6½ per cent. 3,000
ZUNBUEHL, Charles H., to the Bowery Bank; 147th St, n s, 149.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lincoln Trust Company..... 30,000
DAVIDSON, John R., to Adam Neuman. 100
GORDON, Bernard, to Louis Mursky..... 1
HAASE, Martin, to Bridget A Smith..... 3,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 21,000
MULLER, Adam, and another, executors, to Adam Muller..... 10,903
PARKER, Charles T., to Frank W. Dickinson..... 100
RAMSDELL, Fanny V. N., and another, trustees, to Warwick Savings Bank.. 10,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to David Shaff.. 13,500
SPEIR, Frank W. to Charles T. Parker, 1
STETSON, Edward, and another, trustees, to Mary S. Taylor..... 14,000
TAYLOR, Thomas F, and another to Edward Stetson and another, trustees.. 18,000
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Betty Collamore, four assignments..... 1
WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Mary Ehrmann 1

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,127 to 2,135, and 166th St, 470 West; Davies & Thomas Company against Walter A. Dick, owner; Pole & Schwandtner, contractors.... $253
5TH AV, 321; John P. Kane Company against Theodore A. Kohn and another, owners; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, contractor 220
6TH AV, e s, 13th to 14th St, 200.10x100; John P. Kane Company against Mary A. Chisholm and another, owners; George A. Fuller Company, contractor; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, sub-contractor 2,321
6TH ST, 202 and 204 East; William Parker against William B. Schulman, owner and contractor..... 478
10TH ST, 412 and 414 East; Robert Perlman against H. W. Schlesinger, owner and contractor 700
33D ST, 442 West; Lewis S. Davis against Caroline Westfelder, owner; Jones & Sons and another, contractors.. 10
43D ST, 307 West; Lewis S. Davis against Maria Stanley, owner; Jones & Sons and another, contractors..... 10
45TH ST, 357 West; Lewis S. Davis against Frank, C. J., and Dora Becker, owners; Jones & Sons and another, contractors 5
47TH ST, 353 West; Lewis S. Davis against Eliza Davis, owner; Jones & Sons and another, contractors 5
56TH ST and 11th Av, n w corner, 115x98; John P. Kane Company against the estate of William Astor, owner; Murphy Brothers, contractors; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, sub-contractor..... 274
54TH Street and Broadway, s w corner, 75x100; John P. Kane Company against the Construction Realty Company, owner; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, contractor 635
62D ST, 135 West; Lewis S. Davis against Charles H. Grandjean, owner; Jones & Sons and another, contractors. 5
70TH ST, 60 West; Charles A. Pope against Kaufman Simon, owner and contractor 129
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
JEFFERSON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x100; John G. Surber loans to Otto and Mathilda Nasman..... $3,000
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
ANTHONY AV, e s, 50 ft s of 177th St, 25x34; R. F. Easton on Dr. Van Elten to John P. Kane Company..... $1,000
126TH ST and 7th Av, s w corner, 125x100; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company on George Vassar's Son & Co. to John P. Kane Company 1,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,392; Giuseppe G. Zibelli against Pietro Cinelli and another, Dec. 10, 1903 ..... $5,351
51ST ST, 222 and 224 East; Patrick E. Harnett against Adolph Hollander and another, Feb. 9, 1904..... 321
64TH ST, 16 East; Nathan Coleman and another against John Doe and another, March 2, 1904 678

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,392; Joseph Faiella and another against Pietro Cinelli and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menkin Brothers.
MAPES AV, s e s, 851.1 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66.1x150.2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Edwin S. Brady and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.
PARCEL OF LAND on s e s of land of New York and Harlem Railroad, conveyed to John B. Haskin by Peter Bussing and wife Dec. 15, 1853, containing one rood and 14 125-1000 perches, Twenty-third Ward; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John B. Haskin, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.
PARK AV, 1,644 and 1,646; Simon Myers and another against Giuseppe Botta, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.
PLEASANT PL and 126th St, n w corner, 100.10x125; Hannah J. A. Marshall against Cornelia Austin and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Kearney.
WASHINGTON ST, 859 to 877, City of New York against James R. Roosevelt, Jr., and another; Suffolk St, 21, same against Jacob Cohen; 14th St, 450 West, same against Conron Brothers' Company; 31st St, 12 to 16 East, same against Joseph Fleishman; 158th St, 504 West, same against Margaret Delmour; West Broadway, 536 and 538, same against Joseph J. De Long and another; Church Street, 253 and 255, same against Continental Trust Company; Rector St, 7, same against Edward W. Cooper; 2d Av, 1,158, same against William M. Chesebrough, executor; 10th Av and 13th St, n e corner, same against William Boyle; Peck Slip, 12, same against Cornelius F. Cronin; 97th St, 315 West, same against Lillie J. Earle; Montgomery St, 29, same against Simon Epstein; Canron St, 97 to 101, same against Abraham Silverman; 2d Av, 1,210, same against Mary Christman; 15 actions, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
3D AV, 701; Carl L. Lewenstein, as receiver, against Edward F. Cleary and another, (action to obtain possession;) attorney, M. A. Lesser.
17TH ST, 432 West; Gabriel A. Hedy against James McSorley and another, (action to declare conveyance void;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.
28TH ST, 225 East; William Salomon, executor, against Louis J. Rosendorff and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyons.
70TH ST, 349 East, City of New York against Susan Wright; 16th St, 260 West, same against Caroline S. Wilson; 147th St, 819 East, same against Lorenz H. Weiher; 6th St, 644 East, same against Sadie Siegel and another; 2d Av, 1,037, same against Peter Spies; 129th St, 409 West, same against William H. Siegman; 4th St, 36 East, same against Nicholas Tauszig; 22d St, 329 and 331 East, same against Susanna Wissemann; 13th St, 220 West, same against Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, 1,873, same against Robert McCafferty; 9th Av, 768, same against Robert Martin; Washington Av, 2,211, same against Michael J. Maher; Hudson St, 455, same against Daniel E. O'Neill; Hester St, 57, same against Sarah Siegel; 74th St, 208 East, same against Henry Jackson and another; 43d St, 216 East, same against John Johnson; Canal St, 541, same against William Jay, trustee; East Houston St, 157, same against Linda Kuhner and another; 12th St, 343 East, same against Elias Kempner; 22d St, 204 East, same against James P. Keenan; Chrystie St, 76, same against William I. Lyons; Chrystie St, 173½, same against Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Elizabeth St, 168, same against Moses Einhorn; 127th St, 224 East, same against Etta Forgotson; 81st St, 217 East, same against Anna M. Hoch; 130th St, 632 East, same against Eugene T. Hawkins; 15th St, 348 East, same against David Israel; 4th St, 169 West, same against Robert Friedman; 3d Av, 1,486, same against Egenton Orphan Asylum; 29 actions, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
175TH ST AND 3D AV, s w corner, 100x108; Mary Kirchner against Henry F. Albert and another, (partition;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Supreme Court of the United States.

John D. Pope of Friend, Neb.; William M. Ellison of West End, Va., and Sumner H. Doulton of New York City were admitted to practice.

481—Ormond G. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellants.

177—Jules S. Bache, appellant, vs. Samuel Hunt, receiver, et al.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be 177, 453 to 475, 178, 181, 182, (and 183,) 185, 188, 189, (and 190,) 191, and 142.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Giegerich and McCall, JJ.

D'Anglemont vs. Fischer.—Order modified as stated in opinion. Opinion by McCall, J.

Steuer vs. Rockwood.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by McCall, J.

Broadway Trust Company vs. Fry.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Blumberg vs. Marks.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., Giegerich, J., concurring in result.

Persion vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Smith vs. Hand.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Manning vs. Seaboard Paint Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J.

Mardowitz vs. Goldberg.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J., Giegerich, J., concurring in the result.

New York Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company vs. Gunn.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Fox vs. Watson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Muschel vs. Austern.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J.

Fairpoint Corporation vs. Alger.—Judgment modified by reducing the recovery to the sum of $55.50 and costs in the court below, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

McLean vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the appellant to appeal to the Appellate Division. Memorandum per curiam.

Herold vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Wendell vs. Walker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Litzky vs. Horowitz.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McCall, J.

In the matter of George F. Gilman, deceased. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the administrators, payable out of the estate. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Ernest F. Bliss, Jr., respondent, vs. Bridget Duffy, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Amelia S. Meinrenken, as administratrix, respondents, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Frederick C. Withers and another, respondents, vs. City of New York, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

John H. McGurk, respondent, vs. James D. Johnston Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

National Park Bank of New York, plaintiff, vs. Cyrus J. Clark, new receiver, and others, respondents, Lizzie G. Brown, appellant.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered in favor of appellant, with costs of action and of appeal. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Thomas J. O'Brien, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John J. A. Ryan, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Willoughby B. Dobbs, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion in Eckerson vs. City, (80 Appellate Division, 12.)

Mary Keating, respondent, vs. John L. B. Mott, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson.

Thomas H. McGowan, appellant, vs. Augustus D. Juilliard, et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles R. Ross, respondent, vs. Bayer-Gardiner-Hymes Company, appellant.—Order modified as directed in memorandum and as modified affirmed, without costs. Memorandum per curiam.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Robert A. Ammon, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Solomon S. Carvalho, respondent, vs. Bradford Merrill, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Nellie M. Coyle, appellant, vs. Solomon Davidson, respondent.—Order reversed and motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and all taxable costs of action to date, except the trial fee, $15 fee and disbursements of appeal, which are awarded to plaintiff, the case to take its place on the trial calendar according to the old date of issue. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George H. Gillette, appellant-respondent, vs. Horatio T. Noyes et al., respondent-appellants.—Order so far as appealed from by plaintiff reversed, and so far as appealed from by defendant reversed, without costs of appeal to either party, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George C. Hudson, appellant, vs. Erie Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on facts rendered upon previous appeal. (60 App. Div., 134.)

Frank W. Woolworth, respondent, vs. Jay E. Klock appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam.

Christian H. Schultes, respondent, vs. Leopold Schepp, appellant,—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Christian Schultheis, appellant, vs. Leopold Schepp, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The Engineer Company, appellant, vs. Jacques Senn, respondent.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, without costs of appeal. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. William J. Mahon, appellant, vs. Francis V. Greene et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Pietro Roncoroni, respondent, vs. Rudolph Gross and another, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Peter Roncoroni, respondent, vs. Rudolph Gross and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to Special Term for further action. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

In the matter of Agnes H. Robinson, deceased. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Elizabeth Murphy, by guardian, respondent, vs. Mary Ryan, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

The Mount Sinai Hospital, respondent, vs. David H. Hyman, appellant.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered in favor of defendant upon his counterclaim, with costs of appeal and of action. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Mathilda Flores, respondent, vs. Juan B. Flores, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, respondent, vs. Amand Busse, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Thomas A. Lewis, appellant, vs. Tindel Morris Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Catherine Owens, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Jenny K. Stafford, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Elihu B. Frost, as trustee, respondent, vs. Julia R. Livingston et al., impleaded, appellant. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John C. McCord vs. Edward Lauterbach.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Jennie F. Pendleton.—Motion denied.

William M. Furey vs. John D. O'Connor.—Motion denied.

Hall & Planoff vs. Barned Cohen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Arthur A. Housman et al. vs. Mark J. Straus.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Rose Scheer vs. Max Blisnikoff.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas A. Smith vs. Thomas J. Dunn, impleaded.—Motion granted, without costs. Memorandum per curiam.

In the matter of the Board of Rapid Transit.—Application granted.

Clara A. Galloway vs. J. Armour Galloway.—Order modified, without costs, by granting leave to plaintiff to apply to Special Term for permission to take further proof, &c. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ALBANY, March 11.—Appellate Division, Third Department, calendar for Monday, March 14: Nos. 53, 58, 69, 55, 61, 65, 66, 74.

Calendars for Saturday, March 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Sarah J. Egbert, Charlotte Stuhenrath.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Peter Fogarty vs. New York Garage Company—Albert Sanders. Bertha Burdack vs. Carl Burdack—Thomas F. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Catherine C. Hunt vs. Harriett G. Sommer, (2 cases)—William H. Ricketts.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. White—Edward Strong, Cropley vs. Cropley—Roger A. Pryor. McKelvey vs. Barnes—William Klingenstein, Society for Relief of Poor Widows vs. Evans—William J. Clarke. Dresser vs. Travis—William L. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Held vs. Shirmer—Charles Dushkind. Jaeger vs. Wilson—John B. Pannes.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Isidor Straus et al., appellants, vs. American Publishers' Association et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Antonia Rotonda, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Neptune B. Smyth, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Clifford L. Miller, respondent, vs. Orlando W. Norcross and another, impleaded, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Westchester Golf Club vs. Pinkney.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Block vs. Sherry.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.; dissenting opinion by McCall, J.

Hoeltjes vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J., Giegerich, J., concurring in result.

Bernstein vs. E. P. Loomis Company.—Judgment modified by reducing amount of recovery by the sum of $4.50, and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondent.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, March 11.—The calendar of appeals from orders for the Court of Appeals session, which will begin next Monday, is as follows:

441—Yorkville Bank vs. Zeltner Brewing Company and another.

582—People ex rel. Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad vs. Controller.

583—People ex rel. Coney Island and Gravesend Railway Company vs. Controller.

534—People ex rel. Nassau Electric Railroad Company vs. Controller.

548—Ranger vs. Thalmann and another.

572—People ex rel. Western Electric Company vs. Controller.

573—People ex rel. McPike vs. Van De Carr, Warden.

575—In re Baker, deceased.

578—In re application of Gilloon.

579—People ex rel. Brewster vs. Old Guard and others.

580—People ex rel. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn vs. Feltner and others, as Tax Commissioners.

581—Gmaehle vs. Rosenberg.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily, "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days. *12:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK. —7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE, BRANCH, ASBURY PARK. (Interlaken Station.) Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant. (from West Twenty-third Street Station.) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$50 reward to finder of sable muff lost between Madison Av. and 44th St. to 5th Av. and 55th St., on March 9. Return to 696 5th Av.

LOST.—March 9, little brown DOG, named Brownie. Reward will be given if returned to Mrs. Woolson, 312 West 21st St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Turquoise Brooch, surrounded with diamonds; liberal reward. Room 707, 3 West 29th St.

LOST—Scotch Collie Dog; $20 reward will be paid for his return to J. M. Delaney & Co., 304 Hudson St.

Reward for return, 326 West 53d, fox-terrier bitch, strayed Tuesday; license number 8,050.

$50 REWARD for any person giving information leading to the recovery of big dapple gray horse and top wagon stolen from Charles Kaufmann, butcher, 859 9th Av. Tel. 1,701 Columbus Av.; no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, between 23d-20th Sts., 6th Av. and Broadway, a lady's gold brooch, with three pearls. Return to 14 East 75th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

28T, 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

180TH ST., 694 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

A. A.—Room and excellent board in sunny elevator apartment for gentleman or business woman. Mrs. E., 1,204 Lexington Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 993.—Large sunny room, nicely furnished; running water; bath; heated; with board.

BOARD WANTED.

Young gentleman desires board and room with strictly private Protestant, congenial family; references. Address fully, M Box 119 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Small private family spending Summer in their bungalow, on the coast of Maine, would take one or two gentlemen or ladies to board; cool climate; fishing, private pier, boats, with quiet, attractive home comforts; references required and furnished. For personal interview address F Box 158 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Desirable suite, young men; modern conveniences; southern exposure; special rate permanent party.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

118TH ST., 15 WEST.—Nicely furnished, heated rooms; good home cooking; in German family. Weinstein.

LEXINGTON AV., 780, 61ST ST.—Doctor's office and parlor; has been occupied by prominent dentist for six years; references required.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

GOOD SALESWOMEN.—Those experienced in various departments can secure immediate positions on our contingent list, and opportunity of securing the first steady opening in the departments that suit them best; also would be glad to talk to those who are looking for openings in the Spring in any of our various departments. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th Street entrance, before 9:30 A. M.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

GRAPHOPHONE TRANSCRIBERS. — Several thoroughly experienced graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having a knowledge of stenography preferred; none but experienced operators need apply. Commercial Graphophone Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

MILLINERY SHOWROOM. — HIGH-CLASS SALESWOMEN.—Exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom; also good saleswomen wanted in the untrimmed millinery salesroom. Apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Preparers and learners wanted. A. Hochelmer, 719 Broadway.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—A lady of refinement, (widow, thirty years of age,) as traveling companion to a lady or family; converses fluently in English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish; references exchanged. The Fuchs-Eadie Co., 306 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—For Mount Sinai Hospital, one Assistant Superintendent, one head nurse for the private pavilion, one head nurse for the operating service. Apply to Mrs. M. F. Dean, Superintendent of Nurses, 149 East 67th St.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer and typewriter, who also understands double entry bookkeeping, and who is willing to go to Newport, R. I., to work; salary, $10 a week. Address W. H. B., 338 Broadway.

WANTED—A1 OPERATORS, TUCKERS, FINISHERS, HAND SEWERS ON SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN & CO., 21 WAVERLEY PLACE.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and bookkeeper; must be competent and have good references. Apply to Mrs. Field, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Operators on white muslin goods; electric power; steady employment. Milbury, 51 Walker St.

Males.

CHINA SALESMEN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY BEFORE 10 A. M.

GRAPHOPHONE TRANSCRIBERS. — Several thoroughly experienced graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having a knowledge of stenography preferred; none but experienced operators need apply. Commercial Graphophone Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, SILK AND DRESS GOODS AND MEN'S CLOTHING.—Men of good appearance and marked ability only apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

MEN (THREE) WANTED.—Indoor position, about $14 weekly, advancement; also two experienced salesmen; steady position. Knickerbocker Co., 19 West 24th St.

WANTED—As general clerk or superintendent on country place, near New York, an all-round man having some knowledge of and experience in engineering, building, or contract work; familiar with farming and care of live stock; state age, former employment, and salary expected. W., Box 203 Times.

WANTED—Agents, experienced or unexperienced; liberal contract and other advantages to industrious and respectable men for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. For particulars apply to 120 West 42d St. I. Wolffsohn, manager.

WANTED—Stenographer and operator on the Oliver machine; $7 to start with and good chance for advancement; young man about 18 preferred. Address American, Box W 204 Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer, using Oliver machine; neat appearance, Protestant church member, reside in Manhattan, and not wear glasses; $15 per week. Apply 391 Broadway.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer who speaks and translates English and German rapidly; salary, $125 per month. Apply at once, ground floor, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and stenographer at once; fair salary to commence with; A1 reference required; advancement if competent. Apply 391 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man to operate Remington typewriter; nominal salary; good chance for advancement. Address A. McN., Times Office.

WANTED—A young man about 21 as bookkeeper, stenographer, and all-round office man; good references required. Inquire 391 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced Japanese butler; highly recommended. Call between 3 and 5 Friday and Saturday, 323 Riverside Drive.

WANTED—Real estate experts; desk and office room free, with profitable co-operation; references. Plenty Funds, Box 200 Times.

WANTED — Stenographer and typewriter for Brooklyn; must be able to spell correctly. Apply ground floor, 391 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

COOK, BAKER.—By middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 259 8th Av., near 23d St.

DRESSMAKER of long experience makes handsome Spring gowns, $8; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires engagements out by day; city references. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

WOULD OPEN BRIDGES TO ALL CAR COMPANIES

Room for Metropolitan, B. R. T. and Belmont Line, Mayor Says.

SUBWAY LINK PLAN OPPOSED

Conference to Consider Objections Raised by President Winter of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

Because of objections that have been raised by President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the Parsons subway plan for connecting the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Manhattan Bridges, a conference between President Winter, Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout, and President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission will be held this morning at 11 o'clock to consider the proposition. The Mayor, Controller, and Mr. Orr constitute the special committee named by the board to look after bridge connection plans.

President Winter called on President Orr yesterday and told him that grave obstacles stand in the way of running the bridge cars from the Brooklyn Bridge down into a subway, and thence up Centre Street, as is the plan of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, which has all but received the official sanction of the Commissioners as the solution of the bridge connection problem. Mr. Winter fears the grade that will have to be overcome, and also has referred to the expense that would be incurred in practically reconstructing the Brooklyn Bridge so as to render the plan possible of accomplishment. Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission and Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department will attend the conference to-day and go over the objections raised by Mr. Winter.

When questioned yesterday as to what would become of August Belmont's proposition to construct the Delancey Street elevated road to connect with the subway at Elm Street, in the event of the connection subway being ordered instead of a connecting elevated road, he replied that he thought the Parsons subway connection would do away entirely with the Belmont proposition.

"I think, however, that there is ample room on both the Williamsburg and the coming Manhattan bridges for more than one company to operate cars," said the Mayor. "There is no reason why the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Metropolitan and the Belmont people should not all be able to extend lines over the bridges. There will be six lines of track on the Williamsburg Bridge, elevated and trolley, and eight lines of track on the Manhattan Bridge, as against four lines on the present Brooklyn Bridge."

Controller Grout also thought that more than one company should be encouraged to operate cars on the two bridges after the connections have been effected.

Fell Dead Examining Records.

John Honer, seventy years old, of 148 Lenox Avenue, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon in the Register's office, on the fourth floor of the Morton Building, 116 Nassau Street. Mr. Honer was a real estate and insurance agent and a negotiator of loans, and was in the custom of making daily examination of records at the Register's office. He was sitting on a stool examining an index when he suddenly fell dead to the floor at the side of the Examiner's desk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235, Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young lady; competent; two years' experience in engineering and structural work; salary, $12. Miss V. M. Smith, 42 Maple Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; willing to start $10-$12, with chance for advancement. Miss Isabelle Broas, 216 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and Smith Premier operator desires permanent position; ten years' experience, law and mercantile work; A1 references; salary, $18. R. A. C., 265 22d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; several years' experience; quick and accurate; can also take dictation in French or Italian; first-class references. M. F., 447 46th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; excellent references; one year's experience in publishing line; salary, $8-$9. Miss M. M. H., 339 20th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—German and English dictation; thoroughly competent; five years' experience; salary, $18-$20. Miss C. L., 415 Willis Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; with commercial house; two years' experience; salary, $8. Miss A. J. Schadler, 776 East 163d St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.
Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A YOUNG MAN, 26, WITH 11 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in real estate and building business, who understands plans thoroughly, wishes position with real estate operator, building loan firm, or builders. Experience, Box W 213 Times Office.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler and valet; good references. Mail, T. W., 350 3d Av.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 162 Times.

CUTTER.—Young man, with two years' experience as chopper and trimmer in merchant tailoring store, desires situation as assistant cutter; graduate of the Mitchell School; standard system; reference given. Box 112 Middletown, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL.—With a large contracting firm by an American; age twenty; good personality; mechanical inclination; security; A1 indorsement. Future, Box 10, 1,364 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; married; life experience in greenhouses and outdoors; has 13 years' reference from last place. Address R., 159 Hickory St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 36th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young man, 20 years of age, with two years' experience in stenographic and typewriter work; has good knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to start, $12 per week. Jo C. Gerdes, 94th St. and Gelston Av., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER.—By young man; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.—By young law student, fine address and education, any position not menial; moderate compensation; has ability, first-class reference, and financially responsible. W., Box 111 Times Office.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (50c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 Sixth Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 24th St., near 7th Av., is headquarters for genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other original productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold; odd pieces of oak and walnut, taken in exchange, very cheap; always bargain time at 156; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

DODGE DIVORCE SUIT FIGHT.

Charges Reiterated in Efforts to Have Referee's Report Set Aside.

Reiterating that the divorce which Mrs. Charles F. Dodge obtained from her husband was fraudulent and collusive, A. H. Hummel yesterday asked Supreme Court Justice Truax to set aside the report of Referee William G. Davies, in which it is held that the divorce was proper, Dodge having been duly served and authoritatively represented in the action. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Morse, and John Schwartzkoff of counsel for Mrs. Morse asked to have the report confirmed. Mr. Schwartzkoff particularly explained that Mrs. Morse had not instructed her counsel in the matter, but they had decided that it was for her best interest that the report be confirmed.

Mr. Untermyer, arguing for confirmation, said the testimony before the referee showed that Dodge had been anxious to assist his wife in getting a divorce, urging his case along and telling his counsel to consent to anything. Mr. Untermyer said that it made no difference what amount of fraud there had been in the divorce.

Mr. Hummel said he had no idea when the case was begun that "such a condition of fraud and collusion existed; that there would appear before the referee a self-confessed perjurer."

"What difference does it make whether Mr. Sweetser committed perjury, so far as this proceeding is concerned?" asked the Justice.

"Every difference," replied Mr. Hummel. "Do we stand in this court to put the badge of propriety on such a proceeding as conducted by Mr. Sweetser? This divorce reeks with an infamous proceeding. It shows that the Supreme Court has been imposed upon."

Mr. Untermyer said that he considered the attack upon Mr. Sweetser was unnecessary. "If any one should be censured here for this proceeding," he said, "it is Dodge, the man who benefited by this alleged fraudulent divorce."

Justice Truax took all of the papers the lawyers had and expressed a desire to see those which are in the hands of the District Attorney. His decision will be rendered later.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 11.—Charles W. Morse, who has been staying at the Lakewood Hotel since Thursday afternoon, hastily departed for Philadelphia on the late afternoon train to-day after a long talk over the telephone with Lawyer Untermyer in New York. He said he was going to spend a few days in Philadelphia.

"It is reported that you are to meet Mrs. Morse and that there is to be a reconciliation; is that true?" he was asked.

"No, Sir. It is not true," he replied with much emphasis.

Mr. Morse while here occupied one of the bridal suites at the Lakewood Hotel. His name was not on the hotel register. If Mrs. Morse is in Lakewood, as she is believed to be, he did not seek her out.

CROKER'S NIECE DIVORCED.

She Made No Defense, and Parting from ex-Husband Was Friendly.

An absolute divorce was granted to Perry G. Morgan of Port Washington yesterday from his wife, Daisy W. Morgan, by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Morgan is a niece of Richard Croker. Her mother, Mrs. Samuel E. Warren, now dead, was a favorite sister of the former Tammany chieftain. The acquaintance between Miss Daisy and Morgan began while he was giving her lessons on the violin, and they were married on June 6, 1893.

The suit for divorce was instituted about a year ago, a young violinist named Dunn being accused of having disturbed their conjugal harmony. Justice Gaynor refused to admit the evidence of the principal witness for the plaintiff, because of his extreme youth. The case came up again yesterday, when new evidence was introduced by Mr. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan, who had been summoned to court by her husband, as a witness against herself, put in no defense, and the decree was granted. The plaintiff and defendant did not seem to have any hard feelings toward each other, and parted in a friendly manner after the brief proceedings.

Mrs. Morgan, under the stage name of Daisy Croker, is now a member of the chorus of "The Yankee Consul" Company, at the Broadway Theatre. The couple have one child, a nine-year-old boy, who is in the custody of the father.

DYNAMITE KILLS TWO.

Blasting Charge in Bronx Sewer Exploded Accidentally.

Two men were instantly killed and two seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a blast in a sewer excavation at Marion Avenue and Elsmere Place, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday. The dead men are Charles Offiro, foreman of 2,383 Belmont Avenue, and Giovanni Villanesi, a laborer.

Peter B. Stanton, a contractor, of 948 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, has been at work on the sewer for several months past. A vein of very hard rock was encountered, and this necessitated some heavy blasting, which was done every night about 6 o'clock. On Thursday night one of the blasts did not explode, but as there were several fired at the same time it was not noticed. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Offiro Villanesi and August Latzar went down into the trench to clear away the loose rock. While working with a pick Offiro struck the unexploded charge. A flash and a report followed. Offiro was blown completely out of the trench, while Villanesi was dashed against a pile of rocks, which toppled over and crushed him. Latzar and William Dennison, who were sheltered by a derrick, were rendered unconscious.

Sergt. Eagan of the Tremont Police Station, who lives directly opposite the place where the accident occurred, was eating breakfast at the time. Flying stone shattered the windows and scattered glass over the table. Taking in the situation at a glance, he sent a hurry call to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance, and telephoned for the police. The bodies of Villanesi and Offiro were badly mangled. They were sent to the police station, while the injured men were hurried to the hospital by Dr. Cuniffe. No arrests were made, action being deferred until after the Coroner's investigation.

CITY HALL'S BAD CONDITION.

Roof Leaks and Gutters Foul—Wonder How Clock Goes.

Borough President Ahearn yesterday received a report from his Sanitary Inspectors on the condition of the City Hall. They found that much of the bad odor for which the hall is and long has been famous, emanates from an underground pipe gallery which runs just beneath the tile floor in the basement. The roof was leaking and the roof gutters foul with sediment, and the tanks under the roof are foul with water and sediment. The clock tower is so full of holes that wonder is expressed at the clock's ability to go at all. "The retaining wall of the northerly area" is now bulging, and the sidewalk alongside of it is liable to cave in.

The ventilation generally is condemned, and specific recommendations covering all the points made were sent to Mr. Ahearn. He will now go ahead with the work of repair, for which he has received $15,000.

GLAD TO PAY TAXES AT 92.

Henry Dexter Says That He Is Lucky to be Alive to be Assessed.

Henry Dexter, white-haired and ninety-two, was one of the callers at the Tax Department yesterday, seeking to reduce the personal tax assessment standing against his name. Mr. Dexter, who is the father of the Dexter who was killed last year at his Adirondack home by a poacher, was assessed for $1,000,000 of personal property, and asked to have it reduced to $500,000, on which he expressed himself as willing to pay. After the customary investigation this reduction was allowed.

"It is too bad, Mr. Dexter," said one of the Commissioners of the department, "that you have been troubled to come way down here to attend to this matter."

"Hurrph! Not at all," said Mr. Dexter, with emphasis. "My wife tells me I am lucky to be alive to pay taxes at all, and I guess she's right."

TO OPEN SUBWAY WITH GREAT POMP IN JUNE

Officials Preparing Programme for International Celebration.

READY TO SPEND $200,000

President Roosevelt, Governors of States and Mayors of Principal Cities Here and in Europe to be Invited.

One of the biggest celebrations ever held in this city, and certainly the most elaborate since the triumphant return of Admiral Dewey from the Philippines, is being planned for the formal opening of the rapid transit subway which the officials in charge are now confident can take place in June. Already steps have been taken to secure the presence of important National figures to occupy places in the first regular train to be sent through the tunnel.

Although the plans as yet are merely in a formative state the proposition now being considered is to expend approximately $200,000 on the celebration and thus obtain a demonstration that shall be in keeping with what is considered the most important enterprise ever undertaken by the city. Invitations will be extended to President Roosevelt, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Justices, and others connected with the National Government; Gov. Odell and the Governors of other States, together with the Mayors of the leading cities of the country and the principal cities of Europe. The President and the Governor, Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, and Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston will be invited to deliver addresses. Mayor McClellan will, of course, deliver one of the principal speeches, and August Belmont, John B. McDonald, President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons will be among the others to speak.

The idea at present is to have the first train carry as passengers more distinguished men of the world than ever has been carried by any other one train in the history of railroad enterprises and to have this train and the various stations along the route elaborately decorated. Other proposed features are a great celebration with a public dinner and fireworks in the vicinity of Claremont, a big parade, and, if possible, a big military display along the entire line of the subway with guardsmen posted every few feet on each side of the line during the trip of the official train. In addition to the celebration at Claremont it is proposed to have a celebration at the City Hall.

Although none of the subway officials will give out any definite statement as to the date for the completion of the work they all are counting on having it finished before July 1, and believe they will be able, before the close of the present month, to fix upon a definite date for the opening and the attendant celebration. It was stated yesterday by one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners that labor troubles alone could delay the completion of the work by the time counted on.

Attention was also called to the manner in which the work has been pushed on the Brooklyn extension. The Fulton Street station on the Brooklyn side and the Wall Street station on the Manhattan side are practically completed, and by visiting either one the progress made on the big bore can readily be witnessed.

POISON KILLED NEWMAN.

Powerful and Irritant, Physician Says—Suicide, Think Police.

An autopsy was performed yesterday upon the body of Abraham Newman, the rent collector and theatrical tinsmith, who was found dead in his office at 260 Bowery on Thursday. The examination showed that the man had not died from natural causes, as had been supposed, but had succumbed to the effects of some poison, the nature of which has yet to be determined.

Coroner's Physician Schultze, who performed the autopsy, said that the poison that had been used was strong and irritant. He said that a chemical analysis would be necessary to determine its nature. The police think that Newman administered the poison to himself.

Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau said yesterday afternoon that a thorough investigation had been made and that he had found that the report that the dead man owned a large amount of jewelry was untrue. Everything of value that he possessed had been accounted for, Inspector McClusky said, except $90, and it was only conjecture to suppose that that had been stolen. Newman had an idea that he was being molested, Inspector McClusky said, and this continually preyed upon his mind. He also said that family relations were not overpleasant.

DAVID D. FIELD'S SUICIDE.

Cyrus W. Field's Grandson Had Been in Ill-Health a Long Time.

David Dudley Field of this city, who committed suicide in Pueblo, Col., yesterday by drinking carbolic acid, was a son of Edward Morse Field, and a grandson of the late Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first Atlantic cable. Mr. Field was about twenty-four years of age, and had been in ill-health a long time. He went to Cuba several months ago for his health, but returned to New York in January. Soon after he went to Colorado to join his brother, Edward Field.

Mrs. Edward Morse Field, mother of the young man who committed suicide, is in South Africa. David Dudley was her third son. His eldest brother, Cyrus W., lives at 1,190 Madison Avenue, while Harold and Woolsey, his other brothers, are in Cuba with their father, who suffered business reverses a few years ago and has since been an invalid.

BOND FOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Hereafter $500 Security Will Be Required for License.

Acting on complaints that have been pouring into the License Bureau during the last few days, John P. Corrigan, the chief of the bureau, yesterday secured a warrant in Jefferson Market Court for the arrest of Maria J. Sanquinet of 407 Sixth Avenue. The woman secured a license from the bureau in January to conduct an employment agency. The first complaint against her was received at the bureau on March 8, when Bernard Hopp of 4 Chatham Square complained that he had paid the woman $10 on the promise of a position, which he had not secured. This was followed yesterday by twenty-three more similar complaints against the woman, and in all it was stated by the complainants that $166 had been paid to her. The warrant was obtained, but when officers went to the address the woman had disappeared.

As a result of the case, Mr. Corrigan suggested to Mayor McClellan yesterday that in future a bond of $500 be required from all persons seeking employment bureau licenses, and Mayor McClellan approved of this course.

FELL DOWN STAIRS, GETS $2,000.

Damages Awarded a Girl Who Caught Her Foot in a Torn Carpet.

A jury in the City Court yesterday awarded a verdict of $2,000 damages in favor of Mary A. Dwyer, sixteen years old, and against Frederick Stida, for injuries received by her on Oct. 30, 1901, by falling down a stairway in the house at 316 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, where she resided with her parents.

It was proved that the carpet on the stairs was ragged and torn, and that the girl caught her foot in it and was thrown, spraining her wrist. The verdict is the largest that can be awarded in the City Court.

PERRIN
The Right Glove
26 West 23rd Street

Perrin Gloves are correctly shaped to shape the hand correctly.

A beautiful hand may be made clumsy by ill-fitting Gloves. Any hand can be made to look dainty and graceful if properly fitted.

Are your Gloves too long or too short in the fingers?

Do you find the hand too tight, while the fingers are too loose; or vice-versa?

Are you unable to close your hand comfortably or use it freely?

Do you have difficulty getting fitted yet cannot just tell the reason why?

Perrin Gloves properly tried on by capable assistants before buying, will satisfy you on all these points.

Perrin Gloves are no more expensive than other makes.

Prices $1.00 upward.

Perrin Glove Bonds for Easter Presents, Birthday Presents and Card Prizes.

Telephone 4938 Gramercy.

SMITH GRAY'S SATURDAY SPECIALS N. Y. Store only

800 White and Fancy Negligee Shirts, $1.50 and $1 values, 75c.
Winter and Spring weight Underwear, broken lines, but all sizes, regular prices $1.50 and $1—all well-known makes. Very cheap at 50c.
Stiff Bosom Shirts, regular $2 and $1.50 quality, to close them out, $1
Our Special $1.25 Walking Glove, a tempting value for Easter, at $1
Men's Bath Robes and Boys' reduced from $6, $5, $4, to $2.50 and $1.50
Smoking Jackets, $6 and $5, now $3.50. Silk Suspenders, 25c.
100 dozen splendid Neckties at 25c. Full Dress Shields, $2.50, now $1
All the new Easter Neckwear.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Get all there is coming to you."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at FlatbushAve.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Men's Neckwear.

The New Folded Four-in-Hand

made of good quality silk; the colors are light and dark effects, including grey, green, brown and self-figured white and black,

65 cts.,

value $1.00.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

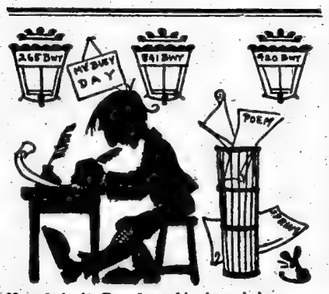

Now doth the Poet have his Annual sing
Concerning soft-voiced, sweet, delicious Spring.
Spring means Clothes.
If you want to spend $35 intelligently buy a Hackett-Carhart silk lined Spring Suit.
You can't equal it under $60 custom made. Other good suits at prices ranging from less to a great deal less.
Good Hat to match $2 to $3.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores
841 Corner Thirteenth Street
420 Corner Canal Street
265 Near Chambers Street

LITTLE GIRL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Fell and Horses and Wagon Go Over Her, Doing Her No Harm.

Annie Frederickson, nine years old, living at 302 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, attends Public School No. 43 in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Just about the time the scholars were being dismissed yesterday a fire at 2,505 First Avenue called out the engines. Annie, in order to see them, started to run across Second Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. She slipped and fell directly in front of an express wagon driven by John Vodenberg.

The children gathered about and screamed in terror, feeling sure that they would see their playmate killed, but almost by a miracle she escaped without a scratch. The horses, as if by instinct, stepped over her, not even touching her dress. She was so directly in the path of the wagon that she was able to lie still and the wagon passed over her, her body being between the wheels

Just because most folks look down on it, a small boy's hat is about the most important part of his get-up.

Instead of the time-worn styles every mother knows by heart, we pick out the best straws and shapes and have them trimmed in designs of our own selection — that's how we've so many unusual and pretty things among the Jack Tar straws, cloth tams and automobile caps we're showing boys this spring.

For with hats, as with furnishings and shoes, only the best is fit to put alongside our high class boys' clothing.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO Beg. Monday, March 14th. Seats Now Selling.
FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO.
Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks.
Monday Ev., March 14th—"LA JUIVE."
Tuesday Ev., March 15th—"CARMEN."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

PRINCESS THE CENTURY PLAYERS
Beg. Monday. Seats Selling. Direction Sydney Rosenfeld. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
153D TO 140TH TIME.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

GILMAN ESTATE COMPROMISE.

Appellate Division Approves Settlement with Mrs. Hall for $60,000.

A decision rendered yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirms an order of the Surrogates' Court permitting the administrators of the estate of George F. Gilman to compromise and settle a claim against the estate made by Mrs. Helen Potts Hall. The claim was compromised at $60,000, of which $20,000 was to be paid in cash and the balance in shares of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Justice McLaughlin, who wrote the decision, all the other Justices concurring, says that, under the circumstances, "the settlement would seem to be not only justifiable but very desirable." It permits the immediate distribution of the estate and saves the cost of litigation, which, he adds, would necessarily be large.

$100 for Dress Spoiled at Sherry's.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the decision of Municipal Court Justice Hermann Joseph in awarding to Mrs. Clara Block $100 damages for injury to her dress caused by a waiter spilling a glass of water on it while she was dining at Sherry's July 14 last.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
100th TIME MONDAY HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. This Sat., 2:15.
TWELFTH NIGHT
EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON...VIOLA
BEN GREET.....MALVOLIO
NEXT WEEK. "AS YOU LIKE IT," and March 15, 17, 18, "Everyman" Matinees.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day.
150th TIME MARCH 23—Souvenirs.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEKS.
WILLIAM GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Last Time To-night, 8:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL Last Matinee To-day. MICE & MEN
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Selling.
KATHERINE In Elwyn A. Barron's Play KENNEDY, THE RULING POWER.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
ELEANOR ROBSON ELEVENTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
BELLEW KAFFLLS, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
154th TIME MARCH 15—Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.
For Three Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
TWICE TO-DAY IN TOLSTOI'S IVAN THE TERRIBLE
NEXT WEEK: Mon. & Tues., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, BEAU BRUMMEL. Last week (Mch. 21) Repertoire. Seats on sale.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. TO-DAY & Wed.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
The much-talked-of laughing hit.
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., March 17, at 8:15. Aus der Ohe
SAT. Aft., March 19, at 2:30. Muriel Foster
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Ave. Hotel.) and Ditson's at reg. prices.

NEW LYCEUM NEXT MONDAY, 3 P. M.
MR. HERMANN KLEIN AND MR. DAVID BISPHAM
LECTURE RECITAL ON
The Art of Cultivating pure tone, refined accent, clear enunciation, correct diction, and perfect vocal control in song and speech.
$1.50, $1.00, & 50c., at box office & Ditson's.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinees TO-DAY & WED.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN! HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
LAST WAGNER RECITAL MME. NORDICA
with WALTER DAMROSCH & N. Y. Symphony Orch. Management Charlton.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING

MARCH 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TWO of the new books of this week relate to Matthew Arnold and his influence in letters, thus indicating the belief of experienced publishers that Arnold's influence is not only still potent, but is likely to grow with the increase of literary culture. "Matthew Arnold and His Relation to the Thought of Our Time: An Appreciation and a Criticism," was written by William Harbutt Dawson, who asserts that the "cult of Matthew Arnold" is growing and must grow. This cult, Mr. Dawson explains, is the cult of "idealism," using that word to indicate "the pursuit of perfection as the worthiest working principle of life." The book is in three parts, entitled "Culture," "Religion," and "Politics," and there are chapters on "Arnold's Philosophy of Life," "Hellenism and Hebraism," "The Three Estates," "The Critic of Dogma," "The State and the Church," "The Science of Government," and "The Party System." Mr. Dawson holds that "than Matthew Arnold no man more ardently preached the duty of opening the mind to the free play of ideas as the first step to clear and independent thought, and no man justified the precept more completely in himself." Mr. G. W. E. Russell's "Matthew Arnold" is the first volume of a new series of "Literary Lives," edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll. Mr. Russell edited two volumes of Arnold's letters for publication in 1895. His new book is not nearly so long or so formidable in appearance as Mr. Dawson's. It is divided into six chapters. It ought to serve admirably as an introduction to the systematic reading of Arnold.

There are also two new books this week treating of the life and labors of Leo Tolstoi. Mr. T. Sharper Knowlson is the author of "Leo Tolstoi: A Biographical and Critical Study." His aim has been "to trace the development of Tolstoi's ideas and to examine them in the light of modern knowledge." He thinks that the prevalent conception of his hero in England is that of "a great man gone wrong." His conclusion, after 176 pages of review of Tolstoi's career, is that the much-talked-of Russian "has sought to unite his throne with the Power that makes for Righteousness." Dr. Edward A. Steiner, of Iowa College, went to Russia, stoi, the Man." He is a fervent admirer of his subject, and he gives a graphic picture of Tolstoi as he is in the present hour.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford's "A Preacher's Story of His Work," which is also in the list of "Books Received" on another page, is a short autobiography, written in a simple and direct manner which attracts the reader from the first, and dealing largely, of course, with the upbuilding of the Protestant Episcopal parish of St. George's in this city, after it had ceased to be "fashionable," and the sons and daughters of its old parishioners had gone up town to live. Dr. Rainsford begins at the beginning with his boyhood in Ireland, and at school in Shropshire, England. When he was a lad of sixteen his father, a notable preacher in Ireland, was called to a London church, in fashionable Belgravia, and young Rainsford had a year at a Kensington school. But he fell ill and was sent first to Ireland, and then to the South of France. His first youthful ministrations were in the squalid East End of London, before he went to Cambridge. All the while he was at the university he kept up his interest in that sort of work. But this paragraph is not intended as a review of Dr. Rainsford's book.

Still another of the new books of an uncommonly busy week in the publishing business is the late Sir Leslie Stephen's "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century," made up of his Ford lectures at Oxford. This, however, is not the last work we shall have from Sir Leslie's pen, for his "Life of Hobbes," for the English Men of Letters Series, was finished before his death, and his "Some Recollections," contributed to The Atlantic Monthly, will doubtless be published in book form. His "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century" serves as a companion to his admirable "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," a third edition of which was published in 1902. He was too ill to deliver the lectures, and the proofs of the book were revised for him by his nephew, Mr. Herbert A. L. Fisher, author of "The Mediæval Empire." Considering the volume of his work, at different periods, as editor of The Cornhill Magazine and of "The Dictionary of National Biography," the bibliography of Leslie Stephen is large. The London Academy enumerates twenty titles, apart from his introductory chapters and prefaces to the works of others, and his editions of Fielding, the "Lectures and Essays" of W. K. Clifford, and the letters of the historian Green.

Jane Findlater's article in The National Review, entitled "Is Fiction Deteriorating?" is less remarkable for its rather conventional conclusion that "we need a return to nature" than for its uncommonly interesting analysis of the popularity a generation ago of the late Charlotte M. Yonge's novels and stories. Miss Yonge's enormous popularity began with the publication of "The Heir of Redclyffe" in 1853. Miss Findlater attributes this to the character of Sir Guy Morville, the hero, the type of virtue idealized. "Just as Charlotte Brontë years before had fascinated the world by a wicked hero, and created the 'Rochester type,' so Charlotte Yonge made 'Morvillism' the fashion of the hour." In other words, Miss Yonge for a time popularised virtue. Miss Findlater assumes that the type of hero now most popular is the unscrupulous, successful millionaire, instancing Ruston in "The God in the Car," Karl Althaus in "Pigs in Clover," Van Brunt in "Moth and Rust." For our own part, we fancy that the hero, good or bad, has gone out of fashion altogether.

"Pennsylvania: A Primer," written by Barr Ferree, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, with its publication under the auspices of that society. It will contain, in concise form, the facts of Pennsylvania's history, together with a chronological summary. It will be illustrated with maps and no effort

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

Many Interesting Facts and Some Mere Conjecture Concerning His Career in the Biography by Thomas Wright.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

IN his "Life of Edward FitzGerald" Mr. Thomas Wright at least disproves the assumption of Mr. William Aldis Wright, editor of the "Letters and Literary Remains," that "the mere narrative of the life of a man of leisure and literary tastes would have contained too few incidents to be of general interest." FitzGerald's brilliant personality affords an opportunity to be coveted by a biographer competent to place it in its familiar environment and surround it with the atmosphere belonging to it, and while in the present volumes the atmosphere is conspicuously absent, there is much that will interest the reader whose concern for FitzGerald is not limited to the translations from "that Persian blackguard" as Carlyle amiably designated the philosophic Omar. It requires, to be sure, a considerable effort to extract from the mass of "ana" laboriously collected by Mr. Thomas Wright, the image of FitzGerald evoked by the "Letters." There is a quantity of desultory detail sprinkled over the pages with very little regard to organic effect, and frequently with very little reference to the subject of the work, the enthusiasm of the compiler increasing, apparently, in proportion to the trouble he has taken, and not to the importance of the information he has gathered. His pervading zest for his congenial task leads him to lay as much stress upon the precise position on the street of the house of W. Kenworthy Browne, whom FitzGerald visited, or upon the binding of the scrapbook given by him to Browne as upon the hitherto unpublished letters to Mrs. Browne, in which his amazing marriage is discussed. The narrative would have been more entertaining as well as much more valuable if a reasonable amount of art had been used in rendering the relative significance of the facts so jubilantly presented. A collector of "ana" is, however, seldom artistic in his methods, and Mr. Wright has certainly some excuse for yielding to the intoxication of discovery in rich and untried fields. He has gleaned from the old companions of FitzGerald's unpremeditated daily existence certain reminiscences that greatly enhance for us the quaint charm of that pensive figure seen so often upon the high road between Woodbridge and Saxmundham, plaid shawl trailing, tall hat thrust back, boots slung over the shoulder, and head wagging; impatient, whimsical, loving, and aloof. The reader of the "Letters" will recall references to the Captain at Lowestoft, "a Gentleman of Nature's Grandest Type," whose portrait at FitzGerald's instigation was painted by Laurence and hung up "with Thackeray and Tennyson, with whom he shares a certain Grandeur of Soul and Body." This was Joseph Fletcher, familiarly called "Posh," and one of FitzGerald's several idols whom he treated almost with the extravagance of appreciation common to Ruskin whenever a new star came twinkling into his heavens. "Posh," recalling for Mr. Wright some of FitzGerald's peculiarities, seems not always to have been impressed by the greatness of the companion whose jealous friendship was sometimes embarrassing to him. The following is an instance recorded from a conversation with the Captain.

One day at Lowestoft, when it "was blowing a strong wind," FitzGerald suggested a walk on South Pier, where, accordingly, they went, FitzGerald lifting his feet high as he walked—a usual habit—which made people stare. By and by they found themselves looking at a boat on which were three or four smack boys. While FitzGerald was standing a little distance away a gentleman stepped toward Posh and asked some question about the wind and tide. Suddenly FitzGerald made up to them, and, taking Posh by the guernsey, pulled him away, saying to the stranger, "This is my guest." "He made me," commented Posh, "look a complete cake."

FitzGerald's letters to his Captain show him quite as pronounced in generosity as in eccentricity. At a time of ill-luck in the mackerel fishing he writes in the rôle of creditor: "You know that while I wish you to pay when you can, I am more inclined to help you with more than to press for what is due when you are in any difficulty," and the truth of his protestation was demonstrated many times over. The history of his boat career as a boat owner is filled with the curious exaltation occasionally felt by the man of books in adventure of a lusty sort, and his friendships among

MARCH

the letters here about them a touch of poetic unreality. In a letter to Mrs. Browne he thus describes the mood in which he sought them:

In 1850 I lived here [at Lowestoft] and used to wander about the shore of nights longing for some fellow to speak to who might give some promise of filling up a very vacant place in my heart, but only some of the more idle and worthless sailors came across me. When I got acquainted with this Captain three years ago I asked him why he had never come down to see me at the time I speak of. Well, he had often seen me, he said, among the boats, but never thought it becoming in him to accost me first, or even to come near me. Yet he was the very man I wanted, with, strangely enough, some resemblance in feature to a portrait of you may guess whom, and much in character also, so that I seemed to have jumped back to a regard of near forty years ago, and while I am with him feel young again, and when he goes shall feel old again.

The allusions in this letter to a friend whose place the Captain was to fill refer to W. Kenworthy Browne, concerning whom Mr. Wright is impressive. "It is a curious fact," he says, "that the great central circumstance of FitzGerald's life, his friendship for W. Kenworthy Browne, one of the most remarkable friendships in the history of literature, has hitherto been hardly mentioned. Take up any work you will relating to FitzGerald, and there will be found nothing about it beyond the few references in the published letters. I have laid bare the whole story." This promises dramatic revelations, but the reader who carefully sifts the information offered is certain to experience a degree of disappointment. We hear of FitzGerald in Browne's company at Bedford and of their fishing expeditions together; of Browne's marriage and FitzGerald's opinion regarding it, of the accident that caused Browne's death and of FitzGerald's visit to his death bed; but of all this we hear from FitzGerald himself in the letters. The additional items recorded have chiefly to do with Browne's personal appearance and surroundings, and with Mr. Wright's discovery that he was the original inspiration of "Euphranor," the little dialogue in which FitzGerald sought to further the combination of vigorous exercise with study in schools and colleges. It is interesting to know that this old friend unconsciously supplied FitzGerald with the moral for his utilitarian essay, but the discovery seems hardly of enough importance to justify the biographer's wordy enthusiasm over it. Apparently, also, it leads him into boggy paths of conjecture. In his preface he gives a list of "the hitherto unknown facts" relating to FitzGerald which he has recorded. Among them is "the identification of W. K. Browne as Pendennis." Apart from meticulous criticism that Browne's identification with Pendennis can hardly be called a fact relating to FitzGerald, there is a simplicity about Mr. Wright's method of coming to his conclusion that puts the wary upon their guard. "Arthur Pendennis is clearly enough Browne's double," he says, and quotes Thackeray's description of Pen's rosy face and bright hair, his fondness for fox hunting and port, art, and literature, and his political ambitions. "Such also was Browne," he declares. But Mrs. Ritchie has put on record "a rather short, good-looking young man, with a fair, placid face," who used to come to Kensington in the very early days of Pendennis. "This was a young literary man just beginning his career; his name was Charles Lamb Kenny, and we were told," adds Mrs. Ritchie, "that he was to be the hero of the new book, or rather, that the hero was to look like Mr. Kenny." Subtract Mr. Kenny and Thackeray's reminiscences of his own youth from the personality of the redoubtable Pen, and his identity with Browne is not a little marred.

The same tendency to accept without discrimination as many "facts" as he can gather in his widespread net is seen in Mr. Wright's attitude toward the two poems which he found over the signature "Edward FitzGerald" in an old copy of "The Keepsake." It was certainly not surprising that he should have been misled by the signature, and Mr. Aldis Wright's subsequent statement that the poems were written by another Edward FitzGerald was the explanation of a natural mistake. What seems unnatural in a writer familiar with FitzGerald's style is the calmness with which the poems are accepted as the work of a poet who had written "The Meadows in Spring" and the lines "On Anne Allen." The poem called "The Merchant and His Daughter" is characterized, to be sure, as having neither the vigor nor the humor of "The Old Beau," but the latter with its babbling sentiment and slipshod phrasing calls forth no question or comment upon the extraordinary lapse from the fastidious workmanship and striking individuality already characteristic of FitzGerald's poetry.

This buoyant credulity of spirit in biographising works havoc with the impression made upon the reader at points where the strictest fidelity of treatment is demanded, and one approaches with some hesitation the pages devoted to FitzGerald's long-considered marriage and hasty parting from his wife. The light thrown upon this most eccentric episode in a life of sustained eccentricity is, however, the clearest of plain daylight in which the figures of both FitzGerald and Lucy Barton appear curiously helpless and childlike under the buffeting of circumstance and their own exacting temperaments. A quotation from one of FitzGerald's letters contains the essence of Mr. Wright's elaborated version. "You know well enough," he writes to Mrs. Browne, "from your own as well as your husband's knowledge of the case that I am very much most to blame, both on the score of stupidity in taking so wrong a step, and want of courageous principle in not making the best of it when taken. She has little to blame herself for except in fancying she knew both me and herself better than I had ever and ever again said nor told the truth before marriage. Well, I won't say more. I think you will admit that she is far better off than she was, and, as I feel sure, may much have gone lifting with me. She was brought up to wait, and though I believe she would have submitted to be a slave, it would have been at too great a price to her, and I doubt no advantage to me. She now can take her own way, live where she likes, have what society she likes, &c., while every year and every day I am growing out of the world in my own way." FitzGerald's unfortunate promise to Mr. Barton to provide for his daughter was fraught with sad enough consequences, but Mr. Wright's anecdotes and quotations are singularly free from material for ill-natured gossip or criticism. Once before, Mr. Wright states "on most trustworthy authority," FitzGerald approached the danger line of marriage, but in this case it was the lady, Miss Caroline Crabbe, who took prudent counsel of her judgment and remained FitzGerald's good friend until his death.

Despite the inevitable feeling that FitzGerald would have been sorry to figure in so formless a biography as the one Mr. Wright has diligently put together, its appearance at this time is anything but matter for regret. FitzGerald has been dead more than twenty years, and every year will make it more difficult to find him in the memories of his contemporaries. Mr. Wright has broken ground, and in giving us two fat volumes of miscellaneous chronicle more or less closely connected with FitzGerald has made it impossible that these should be left as the final record of his highly individual character and temperament. There is nothing like a thoroughly commonplace account of an altogether extraordinary person to stimulate the minds upon which inadequacy has the effect of disloyalty.

The fifty-six pictures in Mr. Wright's book are nearly all new to the public and are all interesting in subject. The appendices giving genealogies, bibliographies, and so forth are sixteen in number and are supplemented by some fac simile pages from one of FitzGerald's Commonplace Books. ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

IN OLD EGYPT.

THE YOKE. A Romance of the Days When the Lord Redeemed the Children of Israel from the Bondage of Egypt. By Elizabeth Miller. 12mo. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

We had thought that Rome furnished all the material for ambitious romancers whose themes were the Dark Ages, but Miss Miller has been more daring than her fellows. She has gone back further yet; she has made the days of the Pharaohs, when the miracles of the Old Testament took place, the time of her story; she has used these miracles in the weaving of her plot; all the pageantry and pomp of Egypt with her pantheon of many gods serves her as a background, while in the foreground she has woven the story of the love of a daughter of Israel for an Egyptian nobleman. And although she has used Biblical history to serve her ends and has even introduced Moses as a character of her story, she has not laid sacrilegious hands upon old traditions, but has rather dealt with them reverently and with great faith.

The story is long, and, truth to confess, resists at the beginning. One is appalled at the start by the very wealth of her characters that form almost a cinematograph of moving figures to dazzle the mind and trick the memory, but, by and by, as the plot gains force and body in the telling, the rabble, as it were, falls back, her central figures gain strength, and then the story sweeps along and the reader rides high on the current. Therefore, we would suggest that he who is too easily discouraged be patient through the first few chapters.

Surely never was there a fuller field for the story writer than here. The days of the plague furnish her ample material, the famine, the locusts, the Nile turned to a river of blood, the three days of darkness which settled upon the land like a pall, the death of Egypt's first-born, and finally the parting of the waters of the Red Sea that the children of Israel might go forth into the promised land, are all given here as we know them from our Bible.

As for the story itself, there are plots and counterplots. Kenkenkes, the only son of the royal architect, wandering along the shores of the Nile one day, meets Rachel, a beautiful Israelite, who with others of her tribe is a slave worker in the stone quarries of Masaarah. Her beauty inspires him to violate the ritual and carve a statue in her image and dare to call it Athor, the goddess of love. For this, and for his love of Rachel, who is coveted by Har-hat, the fan-bearer and first adviser of the Pharaoh, he is thrown into prison and Rachel becomes a fugitive fleeing from the evil grip of the wicked Har-hat. As for the rest, her virtue envelops her always, the plagues which beset Egypt thick and fast protect her, and Kenkenkes, serving a term in prison for desecrating the altar of Athor with false images, ponders much on the creed of the children of Israel, turns to their God as his God, and lo, when the ban against the Egyptian first-born has fallen, Kenkenkes is not among the dead.

As for the rest, it is a pretty story and a good one, gaining strength and dignity from its setting.

Two Scribner Novels.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that they will publish March 17 Mary Tappan Wright's new novel, "The Test," and "Peace and the Vices," by Anna A. Rogers, author of "Sweethearts and Wives." The theme of each has been described in these columns.

THE LAND ROUTE.

How M. de Windt Journeyed from Paris to New York.

FOR a week, or a fortnight, to get there, the journey from Paris to New York by land is not exactly the thing. However, it leads through two regions which are at this time full of interest—Siberia and Alaska. Only one party so far has actually accomplished the journey thus, and the narrative of this party's adventures here presented graphically, if not without some touch of traveler's bravado, makes an interesting volume. Eight months was the time consumed in the business, and the discomforts and dangers of it were many. There was, by the way, a very much advertised and not extraordinarily practical purpose in the whole undertaking of ascertaining the feasibility of an overland railway line with Paris and New York for termini. The author's conclusion in the XIXth and last chapter is not favorable to this mind-inspiring scheme. To use Mr. de Windt's own words:

The De Windt expedition left Paris on Dec. 19, 1901. Preliminary notices of the journey in the French press had attracted considerable notice in Paris, and a small crowd of journalists and others had assembled at the Gare du Nord to wish us God-speed. We were three in number—myself, the Vicomte de Clinchamp, (a young Frenchman who acted as photographer) and George Harding, my faithful companion on many previous expeditions.

Three days later the party thus composed was in Moscow, where arose delays due, first, to a sudden illness assailing Mr. de Windt, (suspected of being appendicitis,) and, second, to the confiscation at the frontier of the armament sent from London. Other arms were, however, purchased in Moscow, and on Jan. 4 the adventurers took the express for Irkutsk, a train furnished by the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits, and, says the author, "truly an ambulant place of luxury. An excellent restaurant, a library, pianos, baths, and last, but not least, a spacious and well-furnished compartment with every comfort, electric and otherwise." There was only monotony to complain of, and that was beguiled with music and cards, "in the process of which a Jew civilian was mercilessly rooked." "Yet," says Mr. de Windt, "I know of but one slower railway in the world, that from Jaffa to Jerusalem."

On the tenth day out from Moscow, nevertheless, they reached Irkutsk, (the distance is 4,000 miles,) only to find the capital city of Eastern Siberia in the midst of the gambols and gayeties of the Russian New Year and fairly swimming in vodka. Perforce, since sleighs must be got for the further journey, as well as a passport from the Governor-General, Mr. de Windt and his companions lingered at the Hotel Metropole, whereof it is said that it is the only one in Irkutsk which is in any way habitable, yet a "noisome den, suggestive of a Whitechapel slum, although its prices equal those of the Carlton in Pall Mall." Later, as will be seen, Mr. de Windt slept gladly in much worse places. However, he found Irkutsk very dull in spite of its opera, its Café Chantants, and its name of the "Paris of Siberia." He relates of a certain Siberian millionaire whose perfectly appointed palace he visited: "Even my host's bedroom was daintily furnished, à la Louis XV., by a French upholsterer. And yet he slept every night, fully dressed, on three chairs." The Chief of Police was authority for the statement that a murder a day was the average in this city of 80,000 people. It was, by the way, in Yakute sleighs, got from this official, and with a very imperial passport from the Governor General, that on Jan. 19 the party set out for Yakutsk, a stage of 2,000 miles to be accomplished with post horses, the post houses as a rule not more than fifteen or thirty miles apart, and most villainous, evil-smelling places. This Yakute sleigh is a curious vehicle, like other sleighs, in having runners, but the body of it consisting of a sort of sack hung from posts. The traveler lies in this sack upon the top of his belongings. Each sleigh has three horses, hitched sometimes abreast, sometimes tandem. Always the horses went like the wind until they stuck fast in a snowdrift. Frequently they overturned the sleighs. The track, such as it was, lay partly on land and partly upon the ice of the River Lena. The mercury at times fell as low as 65 degrees (Fahrenheit.) below zero; pipe-smoking became impossible because "the nicotine frose in the pipe stem" and even cigarettes "frose fast to the lips."

Even here on the Great Lena Post Road Mr. de Windt met an acquaintance—another exploring Englishman. On Feb. 14 the party came to Yakutsk, which is asserted to be the "most immoral city in the world, (with a mental reservation regarding Bucharest.") The Governor received Mr. de Windt and his friends most hospitably, and their host during their stay was the Chief of Police. Eating seemed much the fashion, meals coming with alarming frequency, at 9 A. M., again at noon, again at 3 P. M., again at 8 P. M., yet again at midnight. In addition "a sideboard in the dining room was laid out with salt fish, ham, caviar, raw cucumber, &c., for snacks at odd moments." One is told here that the Yakutes, Mongolian natives of this region, have a language so like that of the Turks that Mr. de Windt found they could understand him when he spoke Turkish.

Now Yakutsk is the outstanding of the empire, a prosperous and populous seat of culture, with the Academic Imperiale established, and here their routine ended once and entire.

Feb. 26, in spite of pressing invitations to remain and display specimens of talents, the party left Yakutsk, this time in sledges (scarcely vehicles) and under the guidance of Stepan Rastorguieff, a Siberian Cossack, whose usual business was the convey of political exiles. This man was invaluable to the expedition and stayed with it till it reached Seattle, returning thence to his own country by way of Japan and upon a Japanese liner. The present stage of the journey was from Yakutsk to Verkhoyansk, something over 650 miles, and the caravan consisted of six narts, each with four reindeer, the adventurers, Stepan, and drivers. The deer were changed at stations called "stanciss," which might be twenty-five or forty miles apart. These stancias were more evil-smelling than the post houses of the earlier stage.

Travelers on this road are, luckily, rare, so that the post houses seldom contained any guests besides ourselves. The stancias were crowded enough as it was, with the Yakute Postmaster and his generally numerous and disgusting family, several deer drivers, and perhaps two or three cows crowded into a space about thirty feet square. We traveled throughout the twenty-four hours, and only stopped at these places sufficiently long to thaw out some food and swallow a meal.

The party carried a food supply, which was well, since the Yakute likes his deer meat and his fish in a state very offensive to the European nose and taste—but later these particular Europeans ceased to be fastidious. Thus is described the descent of the Verkhoyansk range, the climbing of which was on the other side less suddenly accomplished.

To descend, the deer were fastened behind the sleds, which we all held back as much as possible as they dashed down the incline. But nearing the valley, the pace increased until all control was lost, and we landed in a deep snow-drift half way down, men, deer, and sleds being muddled up in inextricable confusion. I remember thinking what a fortune such a snowslide would make for the proprietor of Earl's Court.

Eight days after the start from Yakutsk the party reached Verkhoyansk, which, says Mr. de Windt, "loyal Russians call the heart of Siberia and political exiles by another name beginning with 'h.' It consists of forty or fifty mud plastered huts and makes a doleful appearance. However, the travelers found M. Katcherofsky, the ispravnik, (combined Mayor and Chief of Police,) a pleasing and kindly gentleman, very companionable, with the exiles under his charge. He invited some of these exiles to meet Mr. de Windt at supper, and de Windt talked with them afterward and learned much of their hard circumstances. The next stopping place, Sredni-Kolymsk, which was a thousand miles further on, was reached early in March.

The police officials were stern-visaged individuals and our welcome was as frigid as it had been warm at Verkhoyansk. The Chief of Police had recently met his death under tragic circumstances, and I was received by the acting ispravnik, whose grim manners and appearance were in unpleasant contrast to our kind old friend Katcherofsky. Although this natural prison had no bolts and bars or other evidences of a penal system, the very air seemed tainted with mystery and oppression, and the melancholy row of huts to scrawl the word "captivity" across the desolate landscape.

From Sredni-Kolymsk the party now, with dogs as draught animals, proceeded with many hardships to Nijni-Kolymsk, a matter of 300 miles, and thence, still with dogs, descended the River Kolyma and skirted the Arctic Ocean, traveling much of the time on the ice of the sea margin. They passed for many days through an uninhabited country, and reached a village of the Tchuktchis just in time to save themselves from starvation. The fact that the village in question had just been decimated by a plague did not prevent them from buying food—paying for it with vodka. Nor did any infection follow. On May 19 they reached East Cape, on Bering Straits, 1,500 miles from Nijni-Kolymsk.

June 18 the Thetis, United States revenue cutter, ferried de Windt and his party over the strait, or nearly so; the ship could not get within six miles of the American shore for the ice, and the passage over this ice was perilous enough. At Cape Prince of Wales they found a good missionary, and the tomb of another murdered there. At Nome City they were met by eager reporters, quite as if they were landing in New York, and the following morning appeared in one of the papers of that city a picture of His Royal Highness the Duke of the Abruzzi in full naval uniform and beneath it the name of Harry de Windt. Not only so, but Nome, so warm it was and gay, and the women wearing muslin frocks, seemed to the travelers like some Italian city; electric lights, dancing, drinking, roulette, a feverish atmosphere like that of Monte Carlo. The party passed from Nome to St. Michael's, up the Yukon in a "palatial river steamer" to Dawson City, crossed White Pass by the new railway, and so came to Skagway at the head of Linn Canal, thence by water to Seattle and San Francisco, and so by rail to New York. Mr. de Windt saw, or could have seen, Brooklyn Bridge on Aug. 25. His journey was ended.

*FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK BY LAND. By Harry de Windt, F. R. G. S., Author of "From Peking to Paris by Land," "A Ride to India," "The New Siberia," &c. With Illustrations from Photographs by the Author and Maps of the Route. Second Impression. Large 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.

Italy and Mark Twain.

It is said that Mark Twain finds the air of Italy extraordinarily conducive to literary effort and accomplishment. By his own account he is always busy writing unless he is hunting for a new villa. Presumably the old villa is never perfectly satisfactory. Within the three months, or thereabout, that Mr. Clemens has been in Florence he has, besides much else, written six new short stories, all published or to be published in Harper's Magazine.

1904

OLD FURNITURE.

Esther Singleton's Book on English and French Styles.*

MISS SINGLETON, who, in her "Furniture of Our Forefathers," established a criterion of choice for the collector and a guide which the connoisseur should be glad to avail himself of, has in her latest book presented a phase of her special theme, the utility of which is broader and the artistic function of which is much more comprehensive. In appearance it is not so striking as the first book, but there is no doubt that it has been designed with a greater appreciation of the demands of utility in art, which embraces the creed of those artists and historians and critics who enthusiastically toil for the union of arts and crafts.

If the most trustworthy history of a people as a body politic may be more truly read by an appreciation of their National monuments than through their written chronicles, so it is that social and domestic life may be better understood by knowing how houses were adorned than by a mere perusal of memoirs, however lively and personal. Still, all will admit that much depends upon the interpreter. It is not every student of culture who can rebuild a society by descriptions of its furniture or reproduce the domestic life of the times by reading the messages of mural decoration. The author of "French and English Furniture" has done this, and probably with as great sincerity and patience and enthusiasm as Ruskin ever enjoyed in rebuilding Venice from its "Stones."

Miss Singleton is to be congratulated upon the arrangement of her work. From the Louis XIII. period down through the Jacobin period in England she draws her lines very distinctly and with great advantage to the amateur. She quotes freely from architectural writers and artist historians on questions of identification and from inventories to show the scope of the influences which she describes and explains. And through all her pages there is that tanciful yet always enlightening touch of the connoisseur par excellence. Very often her comments are most ingenious and striking, as, for example, when she notices in the Louis XIII. period an analogy between the general lines of the furniture and the contemporary costumes.

In the latter, as shown in Abraham Bosse's engravings, the waist line is set unusually high, giving an appearance of a short bust. This division of figure into two unequal parts, the upper one being disproportionately short, is carried into the furniture. The characteristic chair of the period is short in the back. The larger pieces of furniture follow the same general form, being divided into two bodies by a horizontal cornice, shelf, or other line at above half the total height of the piece of furniture. The cabinets, architectural in form, have greater width than height, and rest on a frame or table with legs turned spirally and connected. This style of cabinet was introduced early in the period.

She defines the English Jacobean period as one of sumptuousness in regularity. In her chapter on the style of Louis XIV. she strikes the keynote at once by declaring that the "Sun King," anxious to exhibit a magnificence unknown since the days of Rome and Byzantium, called about him the artists of the first rank and intrusted to them the designing and manufacture of furniture, as well as of other interior implements of utility or ornamentation. And we learn who these artists were, whether makers of furniture or of carpets, tapestries, or plate. It was during this period that the tapestries, not only for the walls, but for chairs and couches, coming from the Gobelins looms, reproduced "in their bold colors the pictures of Le Brun, Van der Meulen, and others." The influence of Le Brun cannot be overestimated; he not only furnished designs for weavers and painters, but for cabinetmakers and sculptors as well. In principle of form, the decorative work of this period shows a harmonious combination of straight line and curve, the perfection of which, whether from the point of view of variety or of beauty in detail, had never been reached.

The Queen Anne period, so well defined in architecture, is apt to confuse the amateur who looks for definite expression in its furniture. "When the student," writes Miss Singleton, "asks the Queen Anne devotee for a list of objects that may fitly be included in an interior of that style, he usually meets with a bewildering jumble. * * * Some scoffers have even gone so far as to deny that there is any Queen Anne style at all, but this is an extreme and unjustifiable view. The Queen Anne period, short as it was, possessed special characteristics." In showing what these special characteristics are the author falls back upon contemporary history and interprets many of the things which to the casual observer seems a "bewildering jumble" they are, in reality, truly English modifications of importations from the Far East and from France. Still, it was a period of eager development, of whimsical adaptation, of heaviness, and of grace, which may be characterized by its variety, and not by the conscientious expression of any given form. Insularly speaking, it was a period at which the lands of the Jacobean and the Georgian, garnished with French baubles, mingled chaste.

The Early Georgian period, more than any other, reflected the taste and character-sickness of the cultured English gentlemen of the time. Hideous in his dress, his talk is trustworthy reflex of his nature

and the relation it bore to society. The period of Louis XV., including, as it did, a general toning of the artistic expression so striking in the past period, the extensiveness as well as brevity, in certain cases, of private fortunes, enabled wealth to bid for works of art and inspired the artists to vie with each other for the prize. It was, perhaps, the most perfect period in the history of furniture in France—"the workers of the Regency and of the reign of Louis XV. united with an incomparable manual dexterity a grace, fancy, and caprice that is found nowhere else except, perhaps, in the best art of Japan." Between this period and the one which followed in France, the author has interpolated the Chippendale period, which, owing to its Colonial modifications, was extensively treated of in her previous book. Thomas Chippendale, whose name has of late almost become a generic term for all the mahogany furniture of the first half of the eighteenth century, was a cabinet maker who by a perfect genius of adaptation mingled with not a little originality borrowed where he saw fit, and fashioned these borrowings into those forms and impressed those forms with designs which have since borne his name. As far as wood unadorned is concerned, he exhausted its possibilities.

The Louis XVI. style is easily recognisable. In every kind of furniture, whether viewed from the full face or profile, the straight line strikes the eye. It is everywhere, in all the uprights, in the legs and backs of tables and chairs, and parallel lines are close together. Another striking object is a peculiarly slender oval that appears in medallions and vases and all kinds of ornaments. Oval medallions are to be met with on panels and wood marquetry in light tints. These medallions, in which the favorite device is a basket of flowers, are surrounded by a frame or border of a straight row of eggs, itself bordered within by a row of pearls. At the top of the medallion is a knot or bow of ribbon, from which falls on either side a little bunch of flowers.

After the description of those three periods known as the Adam, the Heppelwhite, and the Sheraton, which are interesting simply as showing the education and artistic development of the cabinetmaker, the dignity of his craft, and his power to create and to maintain a fashion, we come to the final chapter in the book, which deals with the Empire period. The term is sufficiently suggestive. In England it meant the placing of Roman ornamentations upon wooden forms—solid, substantial, uncurved—and in France these ornamentations upon gilded or enameled surfaces. Stucco work, too, was used, and wood was often painted in imitation of marble. Leather took the place of tapestry in chair covering.

The general characteristics of the Empire style are stiffness, severity, and coldness. The forms are cubic and rectangular, without projections or carvings. Round tables on tripod legs, sofas and beds with heavily scrolled ends, secretaries and desks with secret arrangements of drawers, and a great use of metal ornamentation are among the prominent details of this style. The decorative motives are all rosettes, allegorical figures, mahogany columns of cylindrical shafts, without flutings and surmounted by the Doric capital, (and often with a bronze gilt bracket,) fasces, sphinxes, wreaths of laurel, and the swan used upon the arms of chairs and sofas, the sides of beds, and for the feet of tripods.

Of a book like this, the practical value of which rests quite as much in its inventories as in their proper placing and significance, we can hardly hope to have done more than indicate its character and trace its outline. It is sufficiently technical to be a valuable guide for the modern cabinetmaker. It is comprehensive and popular enough to form a criterion of selection in the hands of an intelligent amateur. It should particularly appeal to theatrical architects and furnishers. There are forty-eight plates by H. D. Nichols, showing the furniture and decorative art of each period discussed by Miss Singleton. Almost every piece of furniture—beds, chairs, couches, candelabra, clocks, table, &c.—is shown in a number of styles in line drawings on the same plate. Even ornaments decorating cabinets, chimney pieces, &c., are drawn. The illustrations are from actual specimens in museums or private collections. The frontispiece shows a Louis XIII. interior—the sunlight coming through two latticed windows, a square table in the middle of the room, a chair on each side of it, while over the fireplace hangs a large tapestry. In one corner of the room is a sort of couch with a canopy, while under the windows chairs and settles are arranged. Other illustrations show rooms of the Georgian period, of the times of Louis XIV., Louis XI., Louis XVI., of the Adam, the Heppelwhite, the Sheraton, the Jacobean, the Chippendale, the Queen Anne, and the Empire periods. Each plate is referred to and fully described by Miss Singleton. The book, which is a large octavo of 394 pages, is bound in deep old rose buckram, with a design stamped in gold on the front cover.

Who's Who in This State.

Suggested by the English "Who's Who" and the "Who's Who in America," in fact, frankly supplementary to the latter, is a volume called "Who's Who in New York City and State." (L. R. Hamersly Co., 49 Wall St.) It contains "authentic biographies of New Yorkers who are leaders and representatives in various departments of worthy human achievement, including sketches of every army and navy officer born in or appointed from New York and now serving, of all the Congressmen from the State, all State Senators and Judges, and all Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls appointed from New York."

There are 657 pages of fine type; about 50 pages of index follow, in which the names are arranged by occupation. This index refers also to the names in the addenda of seventeen pages.

Matthew Arnold

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A Description and Analysis of the American Trust Movement, by John Moody, Editor "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities." Tells all about all the Trusts, giving the facts regarding their Formation, History, Financial Relations and General Characteristics. The entire Trust Movement Analyzed, and its many remarkable features vividly illuminated, the text being supplemented by a number of striking maps and charts. "One of the most important works of this generation," says a prominent man of affairs. A truly panoramic view of the entire Trust Movement.

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AN ENGLISH COUNTY.

Rambles in Sussex Described by Mr. E. V. Lucas.*

It is charming, in its leisurely way, and most unmistakably English, this book of memories and memorabilia in Sussex. Doubtless to the discerning British eye, even quite unaided by possible knowledge and plentiful allusions in the text, it is self-evident that none but a Sussex man could have written the thing. To an American reader this much is clear at least, that none but an Englishman could jumble so delightfully talk of cathedrals, castles, rooks, old houses, legends, noblemen, poets—and cricket. The glories of Sussex in history and legend are, to be sure, treated rather lightly, the round-backed swelling Downs inspire a noble enthusiasm, but cricket and cricketers call for heroics, with fervent thanks to his Majesty George IV. for encouraging the game, when, as the Prince of Wales and the First Gentleman in Europe, he was making Brighton "the Queen of Watering Places." Mr. Lucas hints that for this all the Prince's sins, rebuked of Thackeray and the rest, may well be forgiven him. It is, by the way, this very scale of relative values, so different from that current in cis-Atlantic places and cis-Atlantic books, which for the jaded American reader furnishes the last fine flavor to this volume. It has been hinted by at least one English reviewer that something more startlingly original was expected of Mr. Lucas when he set himself to write a species of apotheosized guide book. The truth is, anything startling would have spoiled it all. Without ceasing to be a guide book, it is, as it stands, unobtrusively (and British-ly) original, humorous, and human. Which is saying much for any book.

There was talk above of an exalted personage and Brighton, which grew famous under his roystering care in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Mr. Lucas has a chapter, delightfully allusive, and in consequence provokingly illusive of detail, on Brighton, as it was, and as it was again, and as it is. For long it was a fishing village; a hundred and odd years ago it was the centre of fashion and folly, displaying the "opulent charms" of a Royal Highness with other charms more fragile; then Mrs. Siddons was to be seen in its theatres and "Mr. Barrymore took a pair of horses up Mrs. Fitzherbert's staircase and could not get them down again without a posse of blacksmiths." Let us quote further:

Brighton was interesting then, reposing in the smiles of the Prince of Wales and his friends. But it is interesting no more—with the Pavilion a show place, the Dome a concert hall, the Steyne an inclosure, Martha Gunn in her grave, the Chain Pier a memory, Mrs. Fitzherbert's house the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Brighton Road a racing track for cyclists, motor cars, and walking stock brokers. Brighton is entertaining, salubrious, fashionable what you will. Its interest has gone.

We have spoken of meanderings. Rather Mr. Lucas gets over the county in zigzags. Our turnings must be even more angular and erratic. Read here of Cowdray, granted by Henry VIII. with Battle Abbey to Sir Anthony Browne, afterward first Viscount Montagu. Elizabeth visited there; the roll of Battle Abbey was there destroyed by fire. And other matters happened.

The fifth Viscount was a man of violent temper. On reaching mass one day and finding it half done, he drew his pistol and shot the Chaplain. The outcry all over the country was loud and vengeful, and my Lord lay concealed for fifteen years in a hiding hole contrived in the masonry of Cowdray for the shelter of persecuted priests. The peer emerged only at night, when he roamed the close walks, repentant and sad. Lady Montagu would then steal out to him, dressing in white to such good purpose that the desired rumors of a ghost soon flew about the neighborhood.

Not far away, upon the northeast slope of Black Down, is Aldworth, which was Tennyson's house; still not far is East Harting, where once the lord of the manor was John Caryll, who suggested to Pope the idea of "The Rape of the Lock." At West Grinstead, also in Sussex, and a later seat of Caryll. Pope wrote the skittish poem, they say, beneath a tree in the park. Mr. Lucas with reason thinks the place most inappropriate. About East Harting, too, were lands belonging to Gilbert White, that most delectable natural history classic, and the fact that Trotton, a village not far away, has buried in its church Elizabeth Percy, the wife of Hotspur, miscalled by Shakespeare "Kate," serves as excuse to Mr. Lucas to quote from Henry IV. the jestful dialogue between this Hotspur and his lady. Such, in fact, is Mr. Lucas's way. When he is talking of Aldworth he quotes from the dedication of "The Death of Oenone, and Other Poems," lines, he is sure, inspired by the Downs. Again, making an excursion from Brighton to Rottingdean, where Kipling once pitched his tent, he takes from the "Five Nations" the swinging verses about the turf hills thereabout, "Our blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed Downs" the poet calls them. As we have hinted already, the Downs are, next to cricket, Mr. Lucas's passion. Here's one of the passages—he has many such—in which he dwells lovingly upon their qualities:

They are the smoothest things in England—gigantic, rotund, easy; the eye rests upon their gentle contours and is at peace. They have no sublimity, no grandeur, only the most spacious repose. Perhaps it is due to this quality that the Wealden folk, accustomed to be overshadowed by this unruf-

*HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SUSSEX. By E. V. Lucas. With Illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. 12mo. Pp. 424. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

MARCH

Lecky's "French Revolution."

This volume on the French Revolution ("The French Revolution," by W. E. H. Lecky. 12mo, cloth. Pp. 585. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net) is made up of the three chapters from Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." He discusses the causes of the French Revolution and describes its progress until the outbreak of the war with England. "From this time English parties and politics assumed a new complexion, and trains of causes came into action which only attained their maturity at a much later period," says Prof. Henry Eldridge Bourne of Western Reserve University in his introduction.

Accordingly, his (Lecky's) work, save in the portions on the Irish troubles, makes no allusions to later events in France, such as the Reign of Terror, the overthrow of Robespierre, and the conquest of the "Natural Frontiers." It should also be noted that he does not treat the internal history of even the early revolution quite in the same manner or in as much detail as if this had been his principal theme. He describes it sufficiently to make clear its influence upon English politics or upon the general European situation, as this was likely sooner or later to affect England.

Besides the footnotes there are explanatory historical notes at the back of the volume, and a full index provided by Prof. Bourne. It may be recalled that the chapters in Lecky's history dealing with the American war of independence have also been published in an independent volume with the title "The American Revolution: 1763-1783."

A Swedish Romance.

A pretty romance translated from the Swedish of Viktor Rydberg is the story of "Singoalla." A legend preserved from the days of the armored knights, it may also be vested with that allegorical significance that envelops most legends. The young knight Erland, wandering through the woods surrounding his father's castle, meets and loves a beautiful gypsy girl. She is the daughter of the chief, and has been set apart to marry Assim, the son of a late chief of the tribe. But by the purling brook one evening at twilight she swears by Alako, the god of her people, to be true to the young blond knight Erland—which oath is to her a binding marriage service.

What happens to Erland, how he breaks the vows he made, even while Singoalla remains steadfast in her love; how, at last a little child led him back to her—all these things are part of the legend. It is a beautiful and melancholy tale excellently translated by Mr. Axel Josephsson. ("Singoalla." A romance written in Swedish by Viktor Rydberg and now translated into English by Axel Josephson. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25.)

SIR JOHN MOORE.

Some Passages from the Diary Edited by Gen. Maurice.

Forty-five years after the death of the famous English soldier, Sir John Moore, his diary has been brought to light and published by a distinguished member of the family. A copy of the diary was found among the papers of Mr. William Napier, the historian of Lady Napier, who was Caroline Fox, niece of the statesman, the John Moore there thought of proposing marriage to this lady. He refrained because of her youth. The diary covers the greater part of Moore's military career. He was born in 1761, most of his education was obtained on the European Continent, and at the age of fifteen years he was commissioned an ensign. He served in the American war with the regiment of the Duke of Hamilton. For some years he was in Parliament. From 1790, however, he was constantly in military service, at home and abroad, until his death at Corunna. His most brilliant services, before the Peninsular war began, were in Ireland, (in the revolution of 1798,) in Corsica, and in Egypt. His death in battle, his midnight burial, the discovery of his unmarked grave, and the erection of a memorial over it, have been made the subjects of song and story.

The highest praise is given by English reviewers to the work of Major Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice, as editor of this work. Says the reviewer of The Daily News:

There has been great contention over Moore, owing to the bitterness of partisan feeling in England. He was employed by Castlereagh and Canning against their will. To attack him, therefore, was supposed to be the duty of every good Tory, and, as usual, historian after historian has repeated the blunders and calumnies of those who have gone before them. This diary, which brings to light much that was not known before, will clear away many misconceptions and do justice to the memory of a brilliant soldier, who, but for his untimely death at the age of forty-eight, might have had a career equal to that of Wellington himself. Gen. Maurice justly says that "all comparison between the two careers is utterly ridiculous," but he does not conceal his opinion that the genius of Moore for war was equal to that of his far more fortunate brother-in-arms, and the same opinion was held by many of the Duke's ablest Captains. Of the journal itself we will only say that it could not have fallen into more able or sympathetic hands, for the purposes of edifing and elucidation, than those of Gen. Maurice.

Here is Sir John Moore's opinion of Paoli, the Corsican:

He is a politician; his ends may be good, but I am persuaded he is indifferent as to the means. When I first knew him he was so plausible I was deceived and thought him something of a soldier. I have since had frequent opportunities of observing his complete ignorance of military matters.

At the beginning of the troubles in Ireland, late in 1797, he wrote in his diary:

The measures likely to be adopted will be most odious, and whoever attempts to execute them with lenity or moderation risks giving displeasure and being ruined. Should an invasion be attempted there will be no head to direct and no previous arrangement made; the scene will be disgraceful, and I wish to retire from it.

Here follow two passages from his account of his experiences during the Irish Revolution:

The mode which has been followed to quiet the disturbances in this country has been to proclaim the districts in which the people appeared to be most violent and to let loose the military, who were encouraged in acts of great violence against all who were supposed to be disaffected. By these means the disturbances have been quelled, an apparent calm produced, but the disaffection has been undoubtedly increased. The gentlemen in general, however, still call aloud for violent measures as the most proper to be adopted, and a complete line seems to be drawn between the upper and lower orders. * * *

We found a great stir in Clogheen, a man tied up and being flogged, the sides of the streets filled with country people on their knees and hats off. The High Sheriff, Mr. FitzGerald, was, we were told, making great discoveries. He had already flogged truth out of several respectable persons, who had confessed themselves to be Generals, Colonels, Captains, &c., of the rebels. The rule was to flog each person till he told the truth and gave the names of other rebels. These were then sent for and underwent a similar operation. * * * The number flogged was considerable. It lasted all the forenoon.

Concerning the management of the campaign against Napoleon in Egypt, he wrote:

The military expeditions of France have, during this war, been planned by military men, frequently by the very Generals who were to execute them, who knew and took care to provide what was necessary. The military operations of Great Britain have been directed by Ministers ignorant of military affairs, and too arrogant and self-sufficient to consult military men. Sir Ralph Abercromby, when he received his orders at Gibraltar to attack Egypt, had from 14,000 to 15,000 infantry and artillery, 250 dismounted cavalry, not a horse for either cavalry or artillery, not a wagon or the means of conveying an article a yard from the beach. In short, there was the soldier and his sword, and thus provided he was to take the field and undertake sieges.

For the account given in this book of Moore's part in the Peninsular campaign, we quote from The London Chronicle:

Though Gen. Maurice does not repeat the story that has been told so well before, he works out Moore's personal part in the campaign with a carefulness worthy of his predecessor in office, the late Col. Henderson, whose hero Stonewall Jackson might have modeled his most brilliant exploits upon this of Moore's, as might the De Wet of a more recent day. Of the final battle, when but for Moore's death, Soult's entire army would have been involved in overwhelming defeat, Sir Charles Napier, who was present, has left a most vivid account. We can extract only a few lines:

"Again Sir John Moore returned, and was talking to me, when a round shot struck the ground between his horse's feet and mine. The horse leaped round, and I also turned mechanically, but Moore forced the animal back, and asked me if I was hurt. 'No, Sir.' Meanwhile a second shot had torn off

*THE DIARY OF SIR JOHN MOORE. Edited by Major Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice. Two volumes. London: Edward Arnold.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE MAN ROOSEVELT. A Portrait Sketch. By Francis E. Leupp. 12mo, cloth. Pp. 261. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The work of a newspaper man of experience, there is little of speculation and much of specific fact in the deductions which together form this analytical study of the character of the present President of the United States. The book is attractive, not because it presents Theodore Roosevelt in any new light, but because, showing him as he is known to be to-day, impulsive, outspoken, generally independent, yet withal what is called a "practical" politician, it makes possible a study of the causes which have resulted in these several effects.

Mr. Leupp has held well to his intention not to write a biography. The chapters are not even arranged in chronological order, but each is devoted to the consideration of some characteristic of the occupant of the White House. In order to describe the various manifestations of this characteristic, it may be necessary to jump from Panama to Albany, thence to Cuba, and again to Oyster Bay, but at the end of the chapter there can be no remaining doubt as to where Mr. Roosevelt stands on the subject which has been discussed, and no difficulty on the part of the reader in understanding why such a stand has been taken, whether it be identical with his own or not.

The fact that the author himself describes his subject as "the greatest living all-around antithesis" shows that he realised the difficulty of the task which he had undertaken. It also shows the wisdom of presenting illuminating facts in just such a manner as they are offered in the book, so that, with exhibitions of this antithesis, the reader discovers at least a partial explanation of its actions.

There is little of irrelevant anecdote; few stories which are humorous at the expense of the human. Mr. Leupp has written with a purpose, and that purpose is pursued with a directness, a conciseness of presentation, and a dignity which leave little room for levity. At the same time the work is one which holds the attention and well rewards the careful reading which it compels.

Not the least interesting portion of the book is that which treats of the President's attitude in regard to the opportunity of the negro in the United States. Here, at least, the antithesis is not visible. Mr. Roosevelt has had but one opinion on the subject, an opinion which not only has not changed materially, but has not even been modified. Mr. Leupp is able to contribute an interesting bit of history in connection with the Booker T. Washington dinner at the White House. The only report of the fact that the negro educator had been the President's guest was contained in a two-line paragraph hidden away in an obscure corner of a Washington newspaper on the morning following. This read simply: "Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., dined with the President last evening." Had this not been discovered several days later by one or two Southern papers the storm would never have broken.

Mr. Leupp's book is illustrated with half a dozen half-tones of President Roosevelt from photographs taken at various stages of his political career, and is supplemented by an excellent index.

A Little Story of Politics.

"The Duke of Cameron Avenue," by Henry Kitchell Webster, is the latest in the Macmillan Company's series of little novels by favorite authors. The story, as the title would indicate, is one of purely political interests, with only the slightest suggestion of a love element—but even though the lady in the case figures but slightly in the development of the plot, we are sorry to have to confess that the story seems in nowise lacking for the omission. One Douglas Ramsay, Warden of Carter Hall, a Settlement in the heart of the Polish district, undertakes to fight the present Alderman of the ward—Albert Gollans—in his own game of politics. Gollans was opposed to the Tenement Reform bill, which Ramsay wished to see go through the Legislature. There was no way to win the issue unless Gollans was ousted by one of Ramsay's own figureheads; at least so thought Mr. Ramsay. For the purpose a small, serious-looking person named Schmeckenbecker was selected. The worst to be said against the candidate was his name. People, unfortunately, laughed when it was mentioned. "It made him a comedian in spite of himself."

That Mr. Ramsay's suppositions proved false, that the Duke remained the Duke—albeit with slightly clipped wings, is shown in the further development of the story—how that development proceeds is the story itself. ("The Duke of Cameron Avenue," by Henry Kitchell Webster. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.)

SHAKESPEARE.

William Archer on His "Small Latin and Less Greek."

THAT learned but dogmatic English student of literature, John Churton Collins, persistently holds to the idea that Shakespeare was reasonably proficient in Latin and Greek. In his newly published book of essays, "Studies in Shakespeare," which has not yet reached this country, he reiterates this theory. William Archer, in an admirably lucid and convincing review of this book, printed in The London Chronicle, admits that Shakespeare must have known a little Latin. "It is plain," he says, "that Shakespeare could and sometimes did read Latin." Mr. Archer finds in this admission nothing inconsistent with Ben Jonson's statement that Shakespeare "had small Latin and less Greek."

He imitated Ovid, who would certainly be drilled into him at school; he had almost certainly read in Latin some of Plautus and Seneca, two authors whom he would naturally seek out as the masters of his craft acknowledged by contemporary opinion ("Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light,") and he borrowed a suggestion from Cicero and another from Plato, to both of which his attention might have been drawn by mere chance. A man whose Latin is very rusty will often take up a book (say, in a friend's study) and spell out, for the fun of the thing, this page or that, which will sink all the deeper into his mind from the labor it has cost him to construe it. In this way, or in the course of discussion with his scholar friends, Shakespeare might have come across these passages. There is certainly nothing in his demonstrable borrowings to prove that he read Latin habitually and freely.

But Mr. Collins goes much further. He insists that Shakespeare was familiar with many other Latin authors and with Latin versions of Greek tragedies. Says Mr. Archer:

> He piles parallel upon parallel, from Horace, Persius, Lucretius, Juvenal, assuring us at the same time that "so far from exhausting what he has collected, he has chosen only such as are typical of whole groups." Unfortunately he mistakes quantity for quality of evidence, and damages his case by the very profusion of his parallels. Some of them are curious—most curious. To do Mr. Collins justice, we will refer the reader to the closest of all: the parallel between Horace, "Odes" III., 7, 20-30, and the "Merchant of Venice," II., 5, 29-32. But not one of them possesses the cogency arising from a series of identities, unexplained by anything in the dramatic context. In the case just cited, Shylock's words, though they had been oddly anticipated by Horace, spring so spontaneously from his character and from the situation that we hold it far easier to accept the theory of coincidence than that of copying. If the case stood alone, or nearly so, we could the more readily believe that Shakespeare, so to speak, made a happy quotation; but when it is presented as one of innumerable borrowings, we shrink from the necessary inference that Shakespeare was as familiar with Latin literature as Mr. Collins himself, and possessed as retentive and ready a verbal memory. Is it conceivable that the poet employed his brain in piecing together the huge mosaic of classical reminiscences which Mr. Collins sees in his works? Surely the alternative theory is far simpler and easier of acceptance—namely, that the proverb, "Les grands esprits se rencontrent" is rather more abundantly exemplified than one had hitherto imagined.
>
> Equally defective, though still more ingenious and interesting, is Mr. Collins's case with regard to the Greek dramatists. He produces an enormous array of parallel passages, and indicates that he has further stores to draw upon; but he does not show one demonstrable borrowing, one series of interrelated coincidences, or one passage in which it is not far easier to conceive that Shakespeare invented the thought or phrase in question than that he remembered and quoted it. What Mr. Collins himself says in a particular instance may as fitly be said of every instance he cites: "Both poets had no doubt the same teacher and the same model—Nature." But the inconclusiveness of his parallels is no adequate measure of the weakness of his case. Is it thinkable that Shakespeare was familiar with Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and yet left no evidence beyond a multitude of verbal pilferings, that he ever heard of their existence? Mr. Collins anticipates the objection, and ingeniously counters it. Shakespeare, he says, was no pedant. Any allusion to the Greek dramatists or their works would have been Greek to his audience; and the spirit of the Elizabethan drama was so dissimilar from that of the Attic drama that the transference of any plot or scene was not to be thought of. This is a neat answer; but think what it implies! Shakespeare was admittedly uninventive in the matter of plot; he was admittedly fond of classical allusion. Yet we are asked to imagine that while he had Attic tragedy at his fingers' ends, while he was constantly weaving minute shreds of it into the tissue of his dialogue, he did not find in all that great storehouse of every element of drama a single plot, a single motive, a single sequence of two or three speeches which he could adapt and utilize. Many of the Greek stories, from that of the "Agamemnon" downward, were by no means ill-fitted for treatment according to the Elizabethan formula. But supposing Mr. Collins to be right in postulating an insuperable antagonism between Greek material and English method, can we doubt that Shakespeare might have found in the Attic dramatists scores of isolated effects, minor situations, and turns of dialogue, which, with the adaptive faculty we know him to have possessed and the prodigious memory Mr. Collins attributes to him, he might have turned to account? But while he stole hundreds of threads, he did not snip off one recognizable patch! As to allusions, again, can we imagine him sifting them as they came into his mind, and saying, "This can belongs to the common stock, and I will use it; but that other comes from the Attic repertory, and will not be understanded of the groundlings." Is it conceivable that he should not have let one such allusion slip through the sieve—one reference that could clearly be traced to the Greek drama and to no other source? For our part we cannot conceive it.
>
> Mr. Collins, we ought to add, thinks that he has discovered one scene imitated by Shakespeare from the "Ajax" of Sophocles, and one unmistakable allusion to that play. The scene is the dispute in "Titus Andronicus," I., 1, as to the burial of Mutius, which Mr. Collins thinks is evidently modeled on the contest between Teucer and Menelaus and Agamemnon over the burial of Ajax. The resemblances are there enough to lend a certain interest to the subject, if that be interesting or important enough to be worth discussing. But we cannot see that Shakespeare has done more than follow the general lines of the old story, as he found it in Livy or elsewhere. The allusion is to the effect that Ajax was killed by Hector, whereas Shakespeare knew that he was killed by Paris. Mr. Collins thinks that Shakespeare must have got this from Sophocles, and that he has here detected a "blunder" on the part of the poet. But Shakespeare's blunder is Homer's, and Homer's blunder is Sophocles's. Shakespeare knew the "Iliad" in Chapman's translation, and Chapman's translation is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Metamorphoses" in Golding's translation, and Golding's translation is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Heroides" in the original, and Ovid's "Heroides" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Virgil in the original, and Virgil is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Seneca in the original, and Seneca is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Plautus in the original, and Plautus is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Lucretius in the original, and Lucretius is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Horace in the original, and Horace is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Persius in the original, and Persius is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Juvenal in the original, and Juvenal is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Fasti" in the original, and Ovid's "Fasti" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Tristia" in the original, and Ovid's "Tristia" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Ex Ponto" in the original, and Ovid's "Ex Ponto" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Ibis" in the original, and Ovid's "Ibis" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Remedia Amoris" in the original, and Ovid's "Remedia Amoris" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Medicamina Faciei" in the original, and Ovid's "Medicamina Faciei" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Halieutica" in the original, and Ovid's "Halieutica" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Nux" in the original, and Ovid's "Nux" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Liviam" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Liviam" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Marciam" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Marciam" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Polybium" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Polybium" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Messalinum" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Messalinum" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Pisonem" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Pisonem" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Augustum" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Augustum" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Tiberium" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Tiberium" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Germanicum" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Germanicum" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Drusum" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Drusum" is full of the error. Shakespeare knew Ovid's "Consolatio ad Antoniam" in the original, and Ovid's "Consolatio ad Antoniam" is full of the error. 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"Titus Andronicus," while of imitation in detail we can find no evidence. On the other hand, there is an apparent allusion to Sophocles's tragedy in the lines:

> The Greeks upon advice did bury Ajax
> That slew himself and wise Laertes' son
> Did graciously plead for his funerals.

If Mr. Collins can show that Shakespeare could not have found this reference elsewhere than in the very text of the "Ajax," he certainly scores a point, but it is at the expense of his own argument that the poet sedulously refrained from allusions which did not come within the common knowledge of his time.

We would urge Mr. Collins to reconsider his case as to Shakespeare and the Attic dramatists in the light of his own admirable essay on "Shakespeare and Montaigne." He there shows that with a little diligence (and his own diligence is anything but little) numerous parallels could be discovered between Shakespeare and "Don Quixote"—a case in which borrowing on either side is out of the question. We will go further and state our conviction that if Mr. Collins went as minutely through the "Mahabharata" as he has gone through the Attic dramatists in search of parallel passages, he could make an excellent case for adding Sanskrit to the list of Shakespeare's acquirements.

Mrs. Dudeney's Excellent Book.

THE STORY OF SUSAN. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. With Illustrations by Paul Hardy. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 384. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The patient, tender strength of Martin Heritage, the reverent conscientiousness of his work, and his fervent Methodism suggest a composite photograph of Adam and Seth Bede, while we cannot help discerning in the shallow Susan, enamored of her own beauty, a distant kinship to Hetty Sorrel. To perceive these family likenesses but adds to the interest of Mrs. Dudeney's very original tale; while in Susan's case, as in Hetty's, the kitten-like irresponsibility of the heroine, her prettiness and lightness make more piteous her tragic history. The author's sure and skilful touch has produced a romance not easily laid aside until we have seen poor Susan safe through the tempest of troubles of her own brewing. The minor characters, too, are delightful, as Mrs. Dudeney's village folk always are, and, though we are stung by "to constantly eliminate," "to wistfully ask," and other split infinitives "with forked tongues," the style is usually of excellent quality. Somehow, we cannot exactly tell why, the atmosphere of this time of the forties—not so archaic, after all—has an eighteenth century flavor that is quite unaccountable. Indeed, many novels of an earlier period—Miss Edgeworth's and Miss Austen's, for instance—have a stronger tang of modernity. Perhaps this impression is given chiefly by the modes of speech, especially by Lady Barwell's and Miss Fanny's, which certainly cause one to become reminiscent of "The Virginians."

The most serious blot upon the book is its representation of English Methodism, of whose tenets the accomplished author seems to be so astonishingly ignorant that when her hero abjures this faith she declares "Calvinism (!) dropped from him finally." It is under Methodist influence that poor Susan becomes persuaded that she was not "of the elect," that "it was all settled, even while she lay in her cradle." Now Methodism is "an evangelical Arminianism," and Arminius is best known as the founder of the anti-Calvinistic school, a mild man of broad views, especially averse from the doctrine of election. Methodists have always emphasized "a present, free, and full salvation." Whatever may be their narrowness, it does not lie in the direction of shutting out hope from a human soul. It is only necessary to read an article on Methodism in any encyclopaedia to see how greatly Mrs. Dudeney has erred in her portrayal. Equally unfair on the other side is the chapter in which all burdens are lifted, all the paths of life made plain by a single talk with a Vicar of the Church of England. In the parish church Martin Heritage feels "a breath from old times blow over him; pious times, obedient times, and days of blessed unity, when in things both great and small all was done to the glory of God." We do not know just what times these were, but we do not seem to come upon them in the history of the Church of England—nor of any other.

It is perilously easy for a novelist to create a theological monster and then to make war upon it. In yielding to this temptation Mrs. Dudeney has disfigured a book which would else have been a delightful contribution to the fiction of the day.

A Grammarless Grammar.

English is a grammarless tongue, according to the latest pedagogues. Prof. William Nicholas Hallmann and Frederic Minley have written a text-book on "The English Language" based on this idea. Prof. Hallmann has been for many years at the head of German-American schools in Milwaukee, Detroit, and other Western cities. In his preface he says that whatever of clearness, beauty, and impressiveness may distinguish statement in English are derived directly from the speaker's mental life, not from etymological and syntactic dogma.

For these reasons the authors bring out their book under the plain title, "The English Language." (Boston: G. C. Brubard & Co.) placing stress in its pages upon the stimulation and liberation of thought and feeling rather than upon certain borrowed technicalities of speech of little or no value in Western English. Whatever grammatical technicalities are needed are introduced more or less incidentally in the first part, which is devoted to the logical and rhetorical structure of English words. These latter parts, added in the second part, [illegible]

Appreciation and Control of the English Life and Literature.

[illegible] appreciation and control of the English life and literature, but also as a sufficient preparation for its advanced study later.

New Caxtons and Mermaids.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported new volumes in their Caxton and Mermaid Series. In the Caxton they have ready Hawthorne's "New England Romances," containing "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of Seven Gables," and "The Blithedale Romance," all in one volume, and William Godwin's "Adventures of Caleb Williams." As usual, each is bound in limp lambskin, and has a photogravure frontispiece. In the Mermaid Series are the best plays of Dryden and Thomas Middleton, each in one volume. Prof. Saintsbury writes the introduction and notes to the Dryden book, while the Middleton one is edited by A. C. Swinburne.

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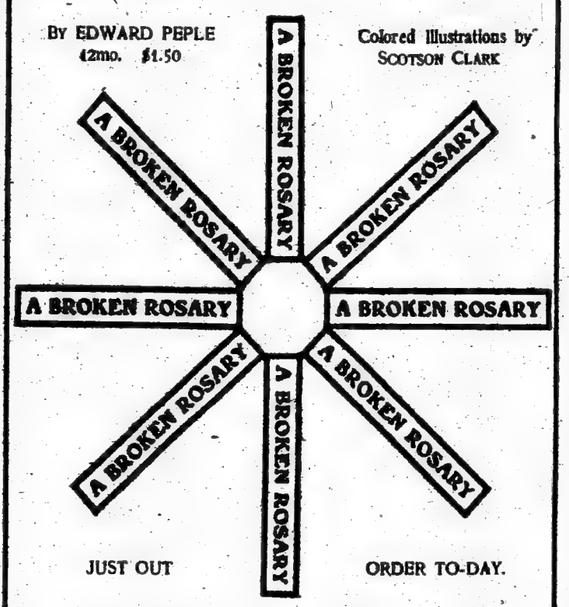

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MARCH

HENRY VILLARD.

First Volume of the Interesting Memoirs of a Distinguished Journalist and Financier.*

WE HAVE here a book of extraordinary interest. It is written with great ability, in a clear and flowing style; it details with perfect candor the incidents of a great career; it is an admirable report of great events, all of which the writer saw, and a large part of which (after 1870) he was; it exhibits the rise and growth of a rich and powerful personality and a character at once remarkable for its simplicity and its variety. As yet we have read only the first volume, the second not having yet come to hand, but the structure of the entire book is foreshadowed in the preface. We must wait for Vol. II., pp. 373, for an account of the circumstances of the book's composition. We have first a brief abstract of the story of his youth in Germany, which was written in German two years before the author's death. We have next, in the present volume, Books I., II., III., IV., bringing us to the year 1862. In the next volume we shall have three more books, which will advance the story only a year. All these are written in the first person, but Book VIII. is written in the third, and its character must prove very different from that of the others. They are written expansively; that is a compendium of the events of thirty-seven years, the most active and important of the writer's life.

It may then very well be doubted whether the interest of the second volume will equal that of the first. Its events, personal to the writer, will be of much greater public significance, but they will lose much in losing the genial latitude of presentation with which his earlier fortunes are displayed. There is, moreover, a charm attaching to the brave beginnings of a successful and efficient life, and to the formation of a powerful character, that cannot be excelled by qualities of maturer growth. Nor would it be absurd to claim that the years of this apprenticeship were the most important of the sixty-five which made up the sum of Mr. Villard's life. Their struggles and vicissitudes knit up his strength for the encounters which were to crown his life with victory and praise.

Whatever the relative value of this volume, its various attractions are beyond dispute. If, reading the abstract of the man's early history, we find ourselves craving the original autograph, we appreciate the motives in obedience to which it was withheld and the excellence of the abridged translation. His name in baptism was not Henry Villard, but Ferdinand Heinrich Gustav Hilgard. The more familiar name was chosen when, having disappointed his father's expectations by his independent choice of college studies and by some youthful escapades, he resolved to come to America and work out his own salvation. There is a picture of him at the age of thirteen, "in habit as he was," which does not give the impression of a tractable youth. The main difference between him and his father was that he inclined to literature and art and his father insisted on a course of technical training. But there were various complications. He landed in America in October, 1853, being then eighteen years old, without money in his purse or a word of English on his tongue, or a friend to look to for encouragement.

We are thus brought to the beginning of Mr. Villard's autobiography. If he chose any model for it, it was Benjamin Franklin's. It is as simple and straightforward as that, as outspoken, whether himself or another is described. Whatever there was of foible and mistake and failure is cheerfully confessed. The average note is remarkably objective, the experiences of the boy and man being more interesting to him than himself as subject to them. His first year was one of much hardship and privation, but extended his knowledge of American manners and cities a good deal. He saw something of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. He saw much of German boarding houses and did not like their cheap and sordid ways. He disdained no work that offered except that of waiter in a beer saloon. His large dealings with railroads began with his work on the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad as one of the crew on a wood train. After a year of wandering he was hunted up by a young relative and carried off to other relatives in Belleville, Ill., at the same time reopening communication with his parents, much to his own comfort and their peace of mind.

The next year was a happy one upon his uncle's farm, but too quiet for his adventurous disposition. It is impossible to follow him into the details of his experience. Wearying of the dull routine of clerical work, he began the study of law in Peoria in the office of George Trumbull, a brother of Lyman. Few aspects of his memoirs are more interesting than his early impressions of men who later became famous. We have a series of portraits remarkable for their vividness. Hardly less interesting are the pictures of Western cities in their inchoate shape, and of the inconvenience and discomfort of travel only fifty years since. His first essay in journalism gave offense to his German friends, but the notice it received was flattering and settled his determination to go to some law school, paving the way to it by literary work, taking a book agency on the way. This profited him little, and he made a business connection, at the same time plunging violently into the political campaign of 1856. In August he became editor of the Racine Volksblatt, at the same time corresponding with the Neue Zeit, a New York German sheet. The Volksblatt collapsed with Fremont's Presidential boom, and his private failure did not depress him so much as that of the new anti-slavery party. The same year witnessed the first of his attempts to promote Western enterprise. For a Kansas land company he sought National aid. There was grist in this failure also for his mill. Going to Washington he saw Stephen A. Douglas, to whom he devotes one of the most striking of his personal portraitures, though the word "small" is not well chosen, even if Douglas was "not over four and a half feet high"—a particular which we incline to doubt.

When his legal studies were suspended, with characteristic honesty he declined the money promised for them by his father. With the scant savings of his Racine editorship he made his way to New York and offered himself as a Western correspondent. Heretofore he had written in German, but now, resolved that the English language was the proper medium for a successful journalist, he gave himself unremittingly to the task of learning to write it. His method was to read English articles and reproduce them to the best of his ability. In two months he was able to write an article that was accepted by the local Republican paper. His first glimpses of Dana, Raymond, Hudson, and other New York editors brighten his page with many a lively touch. We cannot too much admire the sincerity of his recollections of more famous men. There are no prophecies post eventum, no attempts to make it appear that he was wise enough to cast the horoscope of a Lincoln or a Grant. In both of these cases he confesses his absolute failure to anticipate the greatness to which these men attained. His best fortune was with the New York Staats Zeitung, but the sudden healing of a breach, which was to have been a mine of Western news, sent him back to New York so nearly penniless that he had resort to the kindness of a poor woman who had been a servant in his father's house. To reward her in the day of his prosperity must have been one of its purest joys. A brave hope—to go to India to report the mutiny—was dashed by the financial crash of 1857, and he took refuge in schoolkeeping. But better times for him were now at hand.

They came with his commission to write up the Lincoln-Douglas campaign for the Staats Zeitung. During this campaign he was attached to Douglas's person and apparently more to his fortunes than to Lincoln's, on account of the good fight he had put up with the Buchanan Administration. His later opinion was that Douglas's untimely death debarred him from a great career. Of the great debate between Douglas and Lincoln his account is meagre as compared with that of Horace White in the Herndon Life of Lincoln. But in what he has to say of Lincoln, at this point and later, his narration reaches to a degree of interest not elsewhere surpassed. There will be honest doubts whether some of it might not as well or better have been kept unsaid—the part which aggravates the charge of Lincoln's predilection for "good stories" in the worst sense of the word. But for vividness of realization some of these pictures of Lincoln are supreme. What a scene is that presented to us by the young correspondent and the Senatorial candidate, squatting on the floor of a freight car while a thunderstorm passed over and a belated train came on, Lincoln freely pouring himself out in confidential talk! With a roar of laughter and his arms about his knees, and shaking with mirth at his wife's insistence that he would yet be more than Senator, he cried: "Just think of such a sucker as me as President!" The wife's ambition was less offensive to Villard than her itching palm, of which he became painfully aware when, her ambition gratified, she acquired the habit of receiving presents as the price of her assistance in the procurement of political favors.

A brace of chapters on the gold digging at Pike's Peak must pass unnoticed, for all their fresh glimpse of Lincoln, and a more than glimpse of Horace Greeley, in order that we may the sooner come to Chapter X., "With Lincoln at Springfield," one of the most interesting chapters in the book. Already we see Lincoln's substantial virtues gaining on his faults in his young critic's estimation. To Mr. Villard we are indebted for the preservation of Lincoln's farewell speech at Springfield, the President writing it out for him on the train, and Mr. Villard giving it telegraphic wings. An ordinary car was thought good enough for the Presidential party, the members of which are made apparent, each with some telling stroke. The inauguration and first days of the war in Washington have that vividness of personal observation which the later historian tries so hard to simulate, seldom with good success. Mr. Villard's principal connection at this time was with The New York Herald, and his portrait of the elder Bennett is another of his best. Bennett had found it convenient to readjust his sympathies, and in his anxiety to prove his loyalty offered, through Mr. Villard, a fine yacht to the Government, loading her, however, with the proviso that his son should have a naval Lieutenancy. The correspondent's first attempt to get in a good "beat" was after the battle of Bull Run. He was proud of his success when he had telegraphed his full report to The Herald. His pride was much abated when the paper came to hand with his report miserably garbled and curtailed. He had written it with such terrible frankness that the editor was afraid that it would bring his tardy loyalty into fresh disrepute.

In the later Summer Mr. Villard went to Kentucky, and for a year and more followed the wavering fortunes of war armies in the West. Arriving just after Perryville his observation coincided with a period of military uncertainty and depression, with many losses to our arms, and much movement that seemed to send nowhither. Here, as in Virginia, he endeavors to give more general impressions of the more important battles than he could derive from his personal observation, but it is always the fruit of this which has the most satisfying taste. He sees Hitie of Grant, and that little does not attract him powerfully, but those were the great Capitola's "drowsy days." His first acquaintance with Sherman coincided with that General's being suspected of insanity, because he said it would require 200,000 men to clean up the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Villard's acquaintance with this painful episode was so intimate that it throws new light upon it. Sherman looked upon press correspondents as "a nuisance and danger at headquarters and in the field." "I did not," says Mr. Villard, "agree with him at that time as to my own calling, but candor constrains me to say that I had to admit in the end that he was entirely right. If I were a commanding General I would not tolerate any of the tribe within my army lines." If not always final, young Villard's characterizations of the Generals engaged in the Western campaigns of 1862 are always fresh and strong. His use of the superlative is parsimonious. Of the horrors of the battlefield he writes with a restraint that is more affecting than could be any license of rhetorical effusion.

These memoirs end upon a note of terrible misfortune and humiliation—the battle of Fredericksburg. The history of that matter is no "fable agreed upon," but irrefragable fact, but what the historians of the war have written acquires a keener edge from these personal recollections of the ill-managed day. Mr. Villard has no personal experience to relate more vivid and intense than that of his fearful ride to Acquia Creek, the first stage of his journey to Washington after the battle. It mattered not that his tidings were such as would strike a deadly chill into the popular heart; the instinct of the competing correspondent had him in complete control. But again the caution of the editorial censor spoiled his "beat." (He was now attached to The Tribune.) So cold a douche must, it was thought, be tempered with some abridgment and delay. The President was not so spared. In company with Senator Wilson Mr. Villard went to him, upon his request, and made plain to him how Burnside's indifference to the President's advice had worked incalculable ill. It was another Lincoln than he of the freight car incident who patiently attended to the monstrous tale.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*MEMOIRS OF HENRY VILLARD, JOURNALIST AND FINANCIER, 1835-1900. In two volumes. Vol. I., 1835-1862. Pp. xi.-382. Cloth, 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

TILLIE: A MENNONITE MAID. A Story of the Pennsylvania Dutch. By Helen Reimensnyder Martin. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

It is not in the love story of Tillie that the reader will find the greatest charm of the book, nor yet is it the story of her heroic struggle against fierce odds and her final emancipation, nor still yet her religious beliefs, nor that of her father, or any of the other numerous members of the society of New Canaan; but, taking them all in all, it is because one may meet the entire assembly of villagers, from Tillie down to Mr. Wackernagle, who will have his little joke, though it chokes him, that makes the book a pleasure to read.

Still, Tillie was a plucky little person, whose love for her teacher, Miss Margaret, beginning with a personal attraction because "she sounded so nice when she talked," grew into a grand passion, and was the beacon that led her on. Tillie's father, Jake Gets, although an influential member of the School Board, was much opposed to overeducation. In this he was joined by most of the other members of the board. "My pop," said Absalom Punts, "he sayed I ain't got no need to waste my time gettin' learnt them cinnamons. Pop he sayed what's the use learning two words where means the self-same thing—one's enough."

And Miss Margaret, against these rather discouraging odds, struggled on, bent upon making something out of Tillie in spite of her father's opposition. And in her efforts Miss Margaret had a powerful assistant in "Doc," the village physician. "Doc" was a widower, who had often considered the advisability of taking the fatal step again. Miss Margaret was a most amiable person. "I don't mind if my wife is smart so long as she don't bother me any," he confided to her pointedly, planting his feet firmly on her chair rounds. And afterward, when Margaret confessed to a "previous engagement" to a Millersville professor, "Doc" felt rather a slight grievance. "I never conceited you was promised to somebody else," he said ruefully, "and you even let me set my feet on your chair-rounds." "Am I to understand," inquired Miss Margaret wonderingly, "that the permission to sit with one's feet on the rounds of a lady's chair is taken in New Canaan as an indication of her favor? • • • " "It's looked to as meanin' gettin' down to biz!" the doctor affirmed.

The doctor also had ideas on cleanliness. "It ain't healthy to wash so much and keep so clean. • • • It's weakenin'. That's why city folks ain't so hearty—they get right into them big long tubs they have built in their houses up-stairs! I see one once in at Doc Hess's in Lancaster. 'I says to him when I seen it. 'You wouldn't get me into that—it's too much like a coffin!' I says. 'It would made a body creepy to get in there!' And he says, 'I'd feel creepy if I didn't get in.' 'Yes,' I says, 'that's why you're so thin. You wash yourself away,' I says."

It was during this same visit to Lancaster that Doc put his attention into high society.

"Why, here one time I went into Lancaster city to see Doc Hess and he wouldn't have it no other way but I should stay and eat along. "Och," I says, "I don't want to. I'm so common that way, and I know your ars tony and it don't do. I'll just pick a piece at the tavern," says. But no, he says I was to come an' along. So then I did. And his missus she was wonderful fashionable, but she acted just that nice and common with me as my own mother or wife yet. And that was the first time I have eat what the poospeepers calls a course dinner. They was three courses. First they was soup and nothin' else settin' on the table. And then a colored young lady come in with a silver pan and such a flat wide knife, and she scraped the crumbs off between every one of them three courses. I felt awful funny. I tell you they was tony. I sayed to the missus, "I hadn't ought to of came here. I'm not grand enough like yous!" But she sayed, "It's nothing of the kind, and you're always welcome." Yes, she made herself that nice and common. So you see I have saw high society.

One of the principal pleasures of the Doctor's leisure moments was thwarting Jake Gets so that after Miss Margaret had resigned and the new teacher was brought to New Canaan, although he was a "Harvard gradyate," which might have been another name for heathen for all the Trustees knew to the contrary, the Doc. who was fascinated by Fairchilds's polite manner, and even forgave him his overcleanliness, stood as his good angel throughout his term of teaching as well as later; although we find it somewhat harder to forgive this same "Harvard gradyate" when in a religious discussion with his uncle, the Bishop, he says: "In a matter of this kind, uncle, you must realize that such a consideration could not possibly enter in." In fact, the doctor, who never hesitated to speak his mind and who always spoke it entertainingly, is a most interesting member of the little group of characters that appear in the story. Indeed, if the truth must be told, he almost eclipses Tillie herself in interest, and leaves Fairchilds far behind in the race. Absalom, who from an imperfect knowledge of girls—since "the only thing I took particular notice to about girls is that they are always picking lint off each other, still," was the substance of a brief composition on the subject—in his school days—becomes wiser with age in the ways of women, and takes his place as a persistent rival to the showier charms of the "Harvard gradyate."

The book is full of quaint sayings—twisted words and phrases, with little glints of humor coming always to the surface. It is a pity that we have space for no more quotations.

A Flirt by Fate.

LEAVE ME MY HONOR. By Mrs. A. G. Kintzel. 12mo. Pp. 247. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

Four men played at cards for gold, or was it five men? A beautiful lady was present. One of the men accused another of the men, who happened to be the lady's father, of cheating; then shot him dead. Next, the murderer tried to carry off the lady. But the other three men with one accord fell upon their knees and offered the lady their hands and fortunes. The lady took her choice of the three, and for some twenty years lived comfortably with him. He was rich. When she was nearly forty years old she fell in love with a fascinating young doctor, who, however, was quite incorruptible. Not long after that her husband died, leaving her explicit orders to marry the young doctor in six months. The young doctor was willing. But the lady was perverse. She wouldn't have the young doctor. She married instead the Governor of the great State of Ohio, who had been one of the unanimous three who offered themselves after the fatal card game. Then she repented of what she had done, and, the Governor being in robust health, things looked gloomy until a considerate explosion of gunpowder relieved the situation. But she could not marry the young doctor yet. There was another doctor in the plot, a most eager villain, who wanted the lady for himself. This bad person drugged her and locked her up. But of course the other doctor rescued her. One night two of the lady's previous husbands appeared to her simultaneously in a dream. They seemed friendly. It is explained that she was a constitutional flirt. She just couldn't help it. But she learned to love each of her first two husbands, and she really adored the doctor, who was the third. That isn't a half of what is in the book, but it will have to do for a notice.

Stevenson's Prayers.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Prayers Written at Vailima," which, heretofore, have appeared only in his collected works, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons this month in a small separate volume. In size and general appearance it will be like the "Aes Triplex" and the "Christmas Sermon" recently issued. These prayers, treasured by many of Robert Louis Stevenson's readers, were written for use in the family worship of the household of Vailima. Mrs. Stevenson has contributed a brief introduction, in which she tells the circumstances in which they were written.

J. S. Gale's Korean Story.

A story of Korean life is very apropos to the times. James S. Gale's "Vanguard: A Tale of Korea" has appeared just when it is likely to arouse the most interest. It was exactly three years ago that the Fleming H. Revell Company suggested to Mr. Gale that he follow up his "Korean Sketches" with a story of life in the peninsula. The manuscript of "The Vanguard" appeared at the publisher's office a few days before the war between Japan and Russia was declared. Mr. Gale is a Canadian. He has lived in Korea for the past fifteen years. At present he is in Söul preparing to stand by the guns rather than desert his work in the time of this crisis.

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Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

TOLSTOY, THE MAN. By Edward A. Steiner. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.50 net.

MATTHEW ARNOLD AND HIS RELATION TO THE THOUGHT OF OUR TIME. An Appreciation and a Criticism. By William Harbutt Dawson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY. (1807-1882.) A Retrospect. Written from Documents and Memory in 1882 and the Following Years. By the late Rev. Augustus J. Thebaud. Volume III. Forty Years in the United States of America. Octavo. New York: Published by the United States Catholic Historical Society. Monograph Series II. (Paper.)

MATTHEW ARNOLD. By G. W. E. Russell. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

HENRY J. WOOD. By Rosa Newmarch. Volume I. in Living Masters of Music Series. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN LEETH. With An Account of His Life Among the Indians. Reprinted from the Original Edition of 1831. With Introduction by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

MILITARY ROADS OF THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN. The Conquest of the old Northwest. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. VIII. In Historic Highways of America Series. 12mo. Cleveland, Ohio: The A. H. Clarke Company.

A HISTORY OF LOUISIANA. By Alcée Fortier. In four volumes: Vol. I., "Early Explorers and the Domination of the French, 1512-1768"; Vol. II., "The Spanish Domination and the Cession to the United States, 1768-1803"; Vol. III., "The American Domination, (Part I.,) 1803-1861"; Vol. IV., "The American Domination, (Part II.,) 1861-1903." Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Goupel & Co. 170 Fifth Avenue. Edition de Luxe, $60 per set.

Religion.

SEEKING THE KINGDOM. A Study. By Ernest Everett Day. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

A PREACHER'S STORY OF HIS WORK. By W. S. Rainsford. 12mo. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.25 net.

THE TWELVE APOSTLES. By George Milligan. 24mo. Temple Series of Bible Handbooks. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 30 cents.

THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC. Edited by Rev. James A. O'Connor. Vol. XX., January to December, 1903. 8vo. New York: James A. O'Connor, 142 West Twenty-first Street.

HID IN THE HEART. Scriptures That a Child of Ten Should Know. Chosen and edited by George E. How. 12mo. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publishing Society. 50 cents.

MAKING THE MOST OF LIFE. The Fourth Series of Sermons Which Have Appeared in the New York Sunday Herald. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Essays and General Literature.

THE CODE OF HAMMURABI, King of Babylon About 2250 B. C. Autographed Text Transliteratum Translation, Glossary, Index of Subjects, Lists of Proper Names, &c. By Robert Francis Harper. 8vo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $4 net.

STUDIES IN DANTE. Third Series. Miscellaneous Essays. By Edward Moore. 8vo. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde.

EASTWARD HOE. By Jonson, Chapman, and Marston, and Jonson's "The Alchemist." Edited by Felix E. Schelling. 16mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE GOOD-NATURED MAN, AND SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. By Oliver Goldsmith. Introduction, &c., by Austin Dobson. The Text Collated by George P. Baker. 16mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Fiction.

THE VANGUARD. A Tale of Korea. By James S. Gale. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

A FAILURE. By Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., ("Karl.") 16mo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE PRICE OF YOUTH. By Margery Williams. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FLOWER OF THE FORT. By Charles Hemstreet. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25.

MOONLIGHT AND SIX FEET OF ROMANCE. By Dan Beard. Illustrated. 12mo. Trenton, N. J.: Albert Brandt. $1.25 net.

THE GREAT ADVENTURER. By Robert Shackleton. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE GORDON ELOPEMENT. By Carolyn Wells and Harry Persons Taber. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

RICHARD BAXTER. A Story of New England Life of 1830 to 1840. By Edward F. Jones. Illustrated. 12mo. Published by Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

ARABY. By Baroness von Hutten. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.

Nature and Travel.

THE STILL HUNTER. By Theodore S. Van Dyke. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

MUSK OX, BISON, SHEEP, AND GOAT. By Caspar Whitney, George B. Grinnell, and Owen Wister. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

THE POULTRY BOOK. By Harriman Weir. Edited by White Grant Johnson. Complete in 16 parts. Part IX. Pages. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents net per part.

ABOUND THE WORLD WITH A KING. By William N. Armstrong. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

Poetry.

COMMEMORATIVE POEMS. By David W. Johnson. New and enlarged edition. Cloth. Gilt top, $1.25; half morocco, full gilt, $2.25. Lynn: Luther C. Parker & Co.

Foreign.

LE ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE PAR OCTAVE FEUILLET. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by James D. Bruner. 16mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF THE INVALID. A Manual for Reference, Issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Richard A. McCurdy, President. 16mo. New York: Published by the company. Given free upon application.

THE PATHOGENIC MICROBES. By H. Le Dr. Bernard. Authorized translation of Horace T. Holmes. 12mo. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel.

A HANDBOOK OF SAILING. By Clare Mitch. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Theory and Practice. By William Maxim. [illegible] Illustrated. New York: The Weaver Publishing Company. [illegible]

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. Vol. VI., Ga-Gol. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by over 500 scholars and specialists. Editorial Board [illegible] Isidore Singer. 8vo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Lord Acton's Letters.

[illegible] nounced as "Letters to Mrs. Drew," has been changed to "Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone." The text, which chronologically covers a part of the Gladstone era, deals intimately with the social and political problems of the times from the point of view of the higher circles. Many hitherto unpublished episodes are described with absolute knowledge—episodes unsuspected by the public, but nevertheless important in shaping the policy of the British Empire, nationally and internationally.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE HORSE-LEECH'S DAUGHTERS. By Margaret Doyle Jackson, Author of "A Daughter of the Fit." 12mo. Pp. 351. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In the Proverbs of Solomon it is written, "The horse-leech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give!" and these words are the sufficient text of a sermon against woman's extravagance. The sermon, of course, disguises itself as a fable; the people in it are the men who deal in stocks in Wall Street and their wives and daughters who live about Riverside Drive and the cross-town streets abutting on it, eager frequenters of the shops and the resorts of certain fashion. There is abundant cleverness of expression, no little acumen of observation in the matter of some obvious Manhattan types, and there is a daring plot. Of the knack of expression, let the following serve as a sample: A beautiful, resplendently well-groomed, and for all that most womanly young woman, is about, as George Ade might express it, "to strike the Old Man for More Dough." It was barely a week since she had done the like. This is the description of the "Old Man:"

A benevolent but sadly henpecked gentleman was Mr. Thompson Werner. Pleasant and ruddy of face, with scintillating gold-rimmed eye-glasses, and a bald spot on the top of his head, he belonged to that class of poppas who, as his daughter was wont to say, encourage one's natural rapacity by endearing willingness to be eaten.

Or again this of the same "endearing poppa," besieged by this daughter for some favor quite unreasonable: "He walked away, (after a very emphatic no,) the bald spot on the top of his head gathering more of lustre and determination the further he receded from her." Mr. Werner's handsome daughter is one kind of woman. The other woman, the real leech, is thus described in the opening paragraph:

She was smiling and self-possessed and of a deceitful languor that masked the singular effectiveness of her least movement. The smile showed to advantage her red, well-formed lips and white teeth—she would not have worn it else; and her presence affected one's senses like the rustle of silken petticoats. Her hair hung low and dark and shining over her forehead, and in her eyes was the yellowish sleepy gleam one sees in those of a tiger that has been well fed.

It is, of course, the keynote of the character, a daring and extreme conception of woman utterly selfish, a harmless, purring cat or a cruel tigress as conditions allow. One must think and hope that the type is carried here to a logical completeness of inhumanity impossible in any actual woman. In any event, sympathy stands ready to go out to the husband of this lady, especially since he married her for love. His economic province is necessarily that of an always open money bag. One's position in society must be maintained; one must have certain things. When the bag is empty, it is naturally cast aside. Equally naturally and humanly there is ready to hand a fresh, undepleted money bag. However, instead of being like the other, an honest money bag merely, he is a brute and a villain. So the door is opened to the melodrama, which in its development sweeps the incumbered stage clear of two wicked creatures and one more than innocent.

The old material of a confiding little girl and transforming insanity is kneaded together by the expedient of an automobile accident, and a "bloody whispering horror" borne out by hotel attendants is the sequel of the sacrifice. One doesn't like to be too definite in betraying the springs of the clever and ingenious author's rather cruel plot, but it is such an old plot and so ruthlessly applied to such modern material that any criticism which neglects to note at least so much of it must be inadequate. Briefly, the author pisces two persons, man and woman, who are all she thinks people ought to be, in circumstances the getting out of which requires heroic measures. There is, besides, the desire to drive home the moral of fatal selfishness and extravagance attributed to a certain type of American woman spoiled by too much consideration; to exalt the hard-working, indulgent American husband. The merit of the book lies largely in certain clever details already emphasized.

New Unit Books.

Howard Wilford Bell is issuing Nos. 3 and 5 of their Unit Books. These are Edgar Allan Poe's "Tales of Mystery" and George William Curtis's "Prue and I." The Poe volume is in twenty-one units, "Prue and I" is in eight. It has already been stated that the volumes may be had in three styles of binding—in paper, cloth, and leather. They are sold, as it were, like cloth, the page taking the place of the yard. The same publisher is also bringing out an edition de luxe of Poe's "Tales of Mystery." The volume is bound in black boards with a design stamped in gold. It includes a biography of Poe and notes on the stories. The illustrations and decorations are by Alice B. Woodward. Mr. Bell also has imported 500 copies on English hand-made paper of Miss Agnes Tobin's translation of "Lucia Sanctis," their contents [illegible] Lucia Sanctis.

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

Lux Crucis

Although the work of a new, unheralded author, and published only six weeks ago, this "tale of the Great Apostle" has attained an astonishing vogue. Many critics have remarked its superiority over the so-called "religious novels" which have followed "Ben Hur." It is an intimate picture of the times of Nero, in which the Apostle Paul quietly wields his Titanic power, and through it all runs the tale of a Roman officer's love for a Christian maid—a love story of vital power and charm.

The Jewel of Seven Stars

This new work by Bram Stoker suggests Edgar Allan Poe by its intricacies of plot, intense suspense, and enthralling mystery. The author created something of sensation several years ago in "Dracula," but his latest book bids fair to surpass its predecessor in point of novel interest. It brings ancient superstitions and mystic Egyptian arts into our life to-day with astonishing convincingness.

The Stone of Destiny

Mrs Clarence H. Mackay has laid the scene of this delightful mystic tale in Touraine, a land breathing the spirit of romance. It is the old story of love and destiny playing at cross purposes, but the appeal to real life of to-day is strong and unmistakable.

Yarborough the Premier

The intimate pictures given in this book of British social and political life are vivid and attractive. A single, overmastering ambition which sweeps all other interests aside, dominates a brilliant, fascinating young Englishman as he rises to great political power. The character of Yarborough is an interesting study in human shortcomings and achievements.

Breaking Into Society

George Ade presents a new series of clever fables—satires in slang—a kind of writing distinctly his own and so widely popular in his former volumes—"Fables in Slang," "The Girl Proposition," etc. This time our latter-day Aesop levels his satire at aspirants for social prestige, and describes "What Happens to Butters-In." Mr. Ade's humor is inexhaustible, and every page sparkles with his picturesque dialect and up-to-date metaphors.

New Books of Interest

"Business Education and Accountancy," by Charles Waldo Haskins, a practical exposition of business methods.

"In Famine Land," the record of an American missionary, Rev. J. E. Scott, who lived among the common people in India during the recent great famine.

"The Standard of Pronunciation in English," an interesting and valuable work by Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, LL. D., L. H. D., of Yale University.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1904.—16 PAGES.

MARCH

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

There is a considerable agitation in the literary circles of London about a Shakespeare memorial in that metropolis. Considering the ill-success of most of the Shakespeare memorials erected elsewhere in England, the attempt to get something seemly and appropriate out of a memorial in London is not promising. "What needs my Shakespeare for his honored bones?" poetically inquired Milton. We may be sure that his own account of what he needed would not be that which is given by any of the extant Shakespeareans. Bagehot has depicted Shakespeare as commenting upon some of the more abstruse German theories about his intentions in "Hamlet" or elsewhere, "Via Goodman Dull." Something like that disrespectful comment is what he might be expected to make about the current British attempts to honor his memory.

For, even while this project for a memorial in London is in agitation, to which one young lady contributes the pleasing detail of a garden planted exclusively with Shakespearean flowers, there is also in full blast a controversy respecting "vandalism" at Stratford-on-Avon, which is the unquestionable Mecca of the Shakespearean mythus. It is of vandalism that Miss Corelli has accused the Trustees of the birthplace, and she or somebody else couples with this charge the name of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie is vindicated, in an entertaining article, if entertaining be not tautological, by Mr. Andrew Lang, who makes it clear that all that Mr. Carnegie did was to hear and heed a Macedonian cry for a library coming up from the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, no less, who the American millionaire had a right to suppose knew his own local business. Mr. Carnegie merely drew the desiderated check, assuming, as he had a right to do, that there would be no vandalizing by these local patriots. If they have in fact vandalized, his skirts are entirely clear.

That there has been vandalizing Mr. Lang is evidently inclined to believe. Two of the houses proposed to be demolished for the Carnegie-Shakespeare or Shakespeare-Carnegie library are confessedly of no interest or value. But the other two, although their fronts are of the eighteenth century or later, seem to remount, as to their interiors, to Shakespearean times. It is intimated that a study of accessible documents might establish this. Whether it does or not, the interiors are "ancient" as that word goes even in England, and worth preserving, certainly better worth preserving than sacrificing to a modern erection which should have no more to do with Shakespeare than the Memorial Theatre of the same town which is perhaps in its actual condition the worst "dose" which the Shakespearean pilgrim has to encounter there.

The whole English-reading race has a certain proprietary interest in Stratford-on-Avon, and no vandalizing there can be foreign to it. But the experience of Stratford indicates the peculiar ineptitude of the British race, and of "Anglo-Saxon individualism" in general, to the particular function of worthy public memorializing of those whom the community delights to honor. If Shakespeare had been a Frenchman, which is of course unthinkable, he would have been sure of a far more effective and successful public commemoration than he can get at home. The English manner of commemoration, in which there is no "official" element, Carlyle has delightfully described in his pamphlet on "Hudson's Statue." Upon the whole, the most faithful Shakespeareans may desire that the project for a London memorial to Shakespeare may fall through. As for Shakespeare himself, could he be consulted, his feelings, upon learning that the project had fallen through, would probably be found to have been expressed in that one of Artemus Ward's resolutions on the birth of his twins which sets forth "that from the bottom of my heart do I thank the Baldwinsville Brass Band for giving up their intention of serenading me, both on that great night and since."

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

"An Essay in Historical Social Psychology" is not, on its face, an attractive description of a book, especially one in a foreign tongue. But those who will take the trouble to read with any care the volume thus described by Louis Cazamian, (from the "Bibliothèque de la Fondation Thiers,") will find it amply repaying. The full title of the work is "Le Roman Social en Angleterre, (1830-1850,) Dickens, Disraeli, Mrs. Gaskell, Kingsley." The introduction, in its first sentence, indicates with clearness the purpose of the writer. The object of this study of historical social psychology, he explains, is to trace a movement of opinion in a group of literary works which are at the same time the causes and the effects of this movement. The correspondence between the evolution of literature and that of society is the initial fact that justifies the study and the study, in turn, essays to throw light on this correspondence of evolution. The scheme of the work and its chronologic limits are fixed by the fact that it rests upon the history of England in the nineteenth century. The present volume we understand to be the first in a series of three, but it is complete in itself, and is extremely interesting even to those who are not especially concerned with the social theories of the author.

The field is obviously an exceedingly rich one, and M. Cazamian has cultivated it with rare patience and insight and has given us the results of his labors, well digested, in logical and engaging form, and in a loyal spirit. There is no question of the painstaking character of his research either in literature or in the history of the time, and the perspective he attains in the presentation of a vast mass of facts, in much detail, is remarkable. If an answer were needed to the charge that the French scholars do not seek to know other peoples than their own, his work is such an answer. We are acquainted with no study of the period in English, or of the writers selected, that is more full and satisfactory, and, what is more striking, none that is more sympathetic and truly appreciative. Quite apart from the professed purpose of M. Cazamian to illustrate certain theories of his own, his work as a critical historical examination of the political, social and economic, as well as intellectual conditions of a time of great importance and much complexity in the experience of a foreign people, is indubitably valuable. While there is little of purely literary criticism, which lies outside of the writer's plan, there is much that is informative and suggestive in tracing the influence upon the several writers of the circumstances of their individual lives and the conditions of the society in which these lives were passed.

The following from The Academy of London explains in brief the nature of the institution to which M. Cazamian's work owes its publication:

The literary lounger in Paris will readily call to mind that fine new building at the corner of the Rond Point Bugeaud, near the Porte Dauphine. It is the library and headquarters of the Thiers Foundation, a worthy memorial of a great man. At the death of Mme. Thiers it was found that she had left a very considerable sum of money wherewith to perpetuate the name and fame of her husband, the first President of the French Republic. Her sister and heiress, Mlle. Dosne, carried out the wishes of the founder. Fifteen young students, under twenty-six years of age, are housed, fed, and granted a yearly pension so that they may pursue their occupations or studies independently of any lack of means. They remain in the institution for one, two, or three years, during which time they are expected to make some more or less important contribution to literature. These contributions, if judged to be worthy, are printed and published at the expense of the Foundation. During its eleven years of existence some sixty pensionnaires have passed through the institution, including legal, philosophical, philological, historical, geographical, medical, mathematical, and chemical students. A list of their published working forms an important addition to contemporary scientific literature.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

F. W. Farnham, in the current number of the Catholic World, adds his contribution to the never-ending discussion about "The Portraits of Dante." The article is well illustrated. Other noteworthy articles in this number are "The Early Bards of Ireland," by Robert M. Sillard, and "The English Bible Before the Reformation," by the Rev. George Joseph Reed.

Irene Sargent has translated from the French of Jean Schopfer and Claude Anet, for the March Craftsman, an article written for that magazine on "Auguste Rodin." It is beautifully illustrated. To the same magazine Frederick S. Lamb contributes an article on "The Commercial Value of Design."

In Donahoe's Magazine for March there is an illustrated article by Anna Seaton Schmidt describing a recent visit of the famous Beguinage of St. Elisabeth in Ghent, and touching upon the lesser institutions of the same character elsewhere in Flanders, notably the charmingly situated Beguinage of Bruges.

Elbridge G. Dunnell has an article in Gunton's Magazine on "The Cotton Mill as a Civilizer," treating of the comparatively recent development of the industry in the South, and its effect on the "poor white."

Mr. Andrew D. White's article in the Atlantic Monthly on Paolo Sarpi is replied to in The Messenger this month by T. J. Campbell, S. J., who in an article called "The Terrible Friar Sarpi," declares that the recent honors paid to the memory of Sarpi represent "a species of atavistic paganism."

An account of the life of Lady Curzon (formerly Miss Leiter of Chicago) as Vicereine of India will appear in the April number of The Woman's Home Companion. Arthur Hoyt wrote it, and it will be profusely illustrated.

"Enemies of the Republic" is the title of Lincoln Steffen's contribution to April McClure's. It treats of political jobbery in Missouri. The second of Thomas Nelson Page's articles on "The Southern Negro" will appear in this number.

The Spaniards in America.

A new series of books for boys, to be called the Spanish Conquerors' Series, is to be written by Frederick A. Ober for E. P. Dutton & Co. The books will be both biographical and historical in nature, and will tell the story of America's conquest by the Spaniards, with all the interesting incidents, from the beginnings of the European invasion of the New World to the establishment of cities and governments. The author will show that it was mainly through their lust for gold that the so-called "Conquistadores" not only performed deeds of valor, but committed terrible atrocities. The moving motive in all their doings was the desire for gold. The first thing Columbus wanted to know of the natives of San Salvador was where they got their gold, and he lost his flagship through his eagerness to pursue gold on the coast of Haiti. The first fort built in the New World was for the purpose of collecting gold, and it was the cause of the first massacre of Europeans in America. The first book in the series will deal with Santo Domingo and will be entitled "The War Chiefs."

Mr. Ober is well known through his books on the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, most of them for juveniles. He has traveled much, hunting birds in Florida, in Mexico, in Spain, North Africa, South America, and the West Indies, to which islands he was Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition. During an ornithological investigation of the Lesser Antilles and the West Indies, in 1876-78 and 1880, he discovered twenty-two new specimens of birds and many types. Among his histories are "A Young Folks' History of Mexico" and "A Brief History of Spain." He also published in 1895 a volume on "Josephine, Empress of the French." His latest book is "Two Boys with Columbus," published last year. Mr. Ober was born in Beverly, Mass., in February, 1849.

Mrs. Atherton's New Novel.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's new novel, "Rulers of Kings," will be published in New York some time in the Spring by Messrs. Harper & Brothers and in London by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. In The London Athenaeum of Feb. 27 the book is described as "an audacious experiment." The plot certainly seems to justify this term. The Athenaeum sums up the elemental material of the story thus:

Mrs. Atherton blends imaginary personages with real, the Kings of her romance being the living monarchs of Germany and Austria. She invents for heroine a daughter of the Austrian Emperor, while her hero is an idealized American, born to millions, with brains to use them. The conflicts in the book are fought not with weapons, but with money on one hand and royal power and prestige on the other.

There have been before hints of American kingmakers. The possibilities of development for such a character in fiction seem great. And in the hands of a writer of Mrs. Atherton's tried audacity much may fairly be expected to come of it.

Mrs. Ward's New Novel.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, detained in England by the approaching marriage of her younger daughter, will immediately after the wedding go to Italy with design to uninterrupted work upon her new novel, the name of which has yet to be settled upon. The novel will be published serially in Harper's Magazine, following immediately the completion of Miss Mary Johnston's "Sir Mortimer." Miss Johnston, by the way, has herself gone for her health's sake to Sicily.

ADVICE TO AUTHORS.

MR. FRANCIS W. HALSEY of the literary department in the publishing house of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., has prepared a small book entitled "Of the Making of a Book," which is designed to instruct authors in the purely mechanical requirements of authorship, the preparation of manuscript, the correction of proofs, and the like. It begins with an apology to the few authors who know how these things ought to be done; but Mr. Halsey, who must be compelled to glance, at least, over some thousands of authors' manuscripts every year, undoubtedly has a clear idea of the general ignorance of writing folks in regard to their relations to the printer. He has attempted politely to put instruction within the reach of these persons. He cannot endow would-be authors with imagination, taste, or style, but a reading of his book will inform any one how to prepare manuscript for the printer so as to earn that formidable person's good-will.

Probably a manuscript thus carefully prepared stands a better chance of careful consideration than one ill written and pinned together. But of this we are not sure. It is well, however, to try to get in the good graces of a publisher as quickly as possible, and if one must write he should try to write in a clear hand and with black ink, only on one side of the paper, which should be white.

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Typewritten copy is better still, and Mr. Halsey favors it, saying that probably three-fourths of the manuscripts now submitted to publishers are typewritten. Some publishers we know of, however, are inclined to scoff at the manuscripts of authors who use the typewriting machines themselves. The most illustrious authors can play havoc with typewriting machines, and turn in copy curiously sprinkled with dollar marks and asterisks, as to ink frequently too pale or smudgily dark on alternate pages, and with words at the end of the lines sometimes strangely divided, as for instance, "th-e." But good typewritten copy is the best kind of copy these days.

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Mr. Halsey favors the use of small sheets of paper, 8 inches by 10 inches. He requires a space of half an inch between the lines, and liberal margins at the top and left-hand side of the page. He asks authors to number their pages consecutively, not to have pages sewed together, to use mucilage instead of pins, to mark paragraphs intelligibly and to have plenty of them; to carefully make all punctuation marks, and not to let the chapters run too long. They must avoid abbreviations, and provide title pages, prefaces and tables of contents and also lists of illustrations and indexes when those are required.

Moreover, he urges authors, in submitting their manuscripts to publishers, to send also brief and concise summaries of their scope and purpose. He tells unsophisticated authors all about the typesetter and his mode of work, and the trials incident to his existence, and instructs them as to the manner of correcting proof. In conclusion he gives the authors some hints as to what they may do, honorably and decently, to help direct public attention to their books. All this in the goodness of his heart. For there are plenty of authors now, and always will be, and the best win.

Dr. McConnell's Book.

Dr. Samuel D. McConnell's new book, published by the Macmillan Company, deals with "Christ." He writes of the "human" and "inhuman Christ," and the "divine" Christ; the Christian man, the Christian Church and the Christian God, and the Kingdom. In his first chapter in the volume the author gives an "independent estimate" of Christ, speaks of the uncertainty and hesitation of the Church and its consequent weakness, and describes the different Christs—the Christ of the Eastern Church and of the Western; of the Salvation Army and of the Roman mass; the Christ of theology and the Christ of the average pulpit, and "neither of these is the Christ of poetry, of art, or of popular thought." In his chapter on "Jesus Christ" Dr. McConnell writes about the rise of Christianity from Jesus' resurrection, the absurdity of death, Christians and persecution, why the Gospels were written, who and what Christ was according to the disciples, and His conception of Himself.

Dr. McConnell will be recalled as the author of "The Evolution of Immortality," a study of the history of Christian faith in immortality, in which he tells why the old fathers of the Church voiced their literal beliefs in the creeds of their day, and why we, even at this day, cannot accept as scientifically true things that we repeat with earnestness. He has been rector of All Souls' Church, this city, since 1902.

Carl Snyder in Italian.

An Italian translation of Carl Snyder's "New Conceptions in Science" (Harper's) will be published in Italy by Bocca Brothers of Torino. A German translation has already been announced.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S LOVE LETTERS TO SHELLEY'S WIDOW.
In THE SUNDAY TIMES To-morrow.

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, March 11.—There has been much curiosity about the first novel of Gilbert K. Chesterton, the brilliant, if paradoxical, essayist and biographer. Its title, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," was announced some time ago. Notting Hill is a London neighborhood, lying west of Bayswater and north of Kensington. It is a London habit to poke fun at Notting Hill. John Lane will publish the novel March 22. Mr. Chesterton will transport his reader 100 years into the future and enable him to see curious things in London. It is gravely asserted that the principal character is so drawn that there is no difficulty in discovering that it is based on the personality of Max Beerbohm, the humorist and critic. But people are asking what on earth Max could be doing in Notting Hill. He never visits further west than Lancaster Gate.

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A volume of short stories by the late Henry Seton Merriman will be published soon under the title of "Tomaso's Fortune and Other Stories." It is understood that Merriman also left a novel in manuscript, which will be published later.

***

The first two volumes of Sir Spencer Walpole's "History of Twenty-five Years: 1856-1881," will be issued on Monday.

***

Judge Edward Abbott Parry, author of novels and plays, has written a historical novel of the time of Elizabeth, the Queen being the heroine. It has to do chiefly with Elizabeth's affection for the Earl of Leicester.

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black will soon have ready a book on Venice by Mortimer Menpes and his daughter Dorothy. Mr. Menpes contributes 100 full-page illustrations, and Miss Menpes the descriptive text.

***

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish in London the letters of Mrs. Bancroft, which have been appearing serially in Scribner's Magazine. It is believed that her impressions of Macaulay, Carlyle, Peel, Hallam, Wellington, and others will be of great interest to British readers.

***

Messrs. Clark are publishing "By Nile and Euphrates," a book of discovery and adventure by Valentine Geere, who served in the American expedition that carried out the Nippon excavations.

***

"Among the Cranks," by James Greenwood, will be published by Messrs. Jarrold. The author tells of cranks he has met in London. The book will be illustrated.

***

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish early in the Summer Maurice Hewlitt's "The Queen's Quair"; the same house is publishing Ouida's story, "Helianthus," and Winston Churchill's romance, "The Crossing."

***

Percival Gibbons's novel, "Souls in Bondage," will be published by Messrs. Blackwood. The same house is publishing a novel called "The Poet and His Guardian Angel," by a woman assuming the name of Sydney Goier. W.

Pewter.

H. J. L. J. Massé's main object in writing his "historical and descriptive handbook" on "Pewter Plate," which is issued this week by the Macmillan Company, has been "the presentation of information, gathered from many sources, as to the alloy itself, its history and composition, its use both in the home and in the church, the methods of its ornamentation, its gradual decay, and attempted revival." The numerous illustrations are from photographs taken of specimens in private collections and museums. In the course of his introduction the author writes:

> Perhaps the greatest charm in pewter is the color. Compare the effect of a dresser full of pewter—dishes as a background, tankards, mugs, beakers, and flagons in the front—with a similar array of silver or silver parcel gilt, and the aesthetic sense of color will be more satisfied with the grise de perle of the pewter than with the whiter color of the silver. Silver will always look a little harder than the humbler pewter. Gilt plate somehow or other generally suggests Brass, and there is an element of distraction in its frequently ornate richness. Where the form is right and simple the suggestion of brass does not present itself. * * * The charm of early pewter depended much upon its form, and the form in the best period depended upon the use to which the article was to be put; hence the beauty of the earlier work. * * * Overambitious in the original model and consequently in the mold, a somewhat costly part of the production, makes for prohibitive cost if the metal used is to be good. Any cheapening must be, naturally at the expense of the quality. * * * A design for pewter, as for any other metal, must be made by one who knows the metal, one who has, by working in it, found out its limitations, its possibility, and its charms. One who is endowed with self-restraint, a rare enough gift, will probably succeed, where another, who is daringly original, perhaps through ignorance, will come to utter grief.

In appendices are given the different marks of pewterers, a bibliography of pewter, touches at Pewterer's Hall in London, a list of foreign pewterers, &c.

Wool Combing.

In his "Principles of Wool Combing," which is being published by the Macmillan Company, Howard Priestman tells how wool is washed, tested and softened, carded, combed, balled, etc. In his first chapter he describes the two divisions into which wool is divided—that including the various classes suitable for the worsted trade and that containing the wools used in the clothing or woolen trade. Concerning these divisions the author writes:

> It may be stated that, on the average, the worsted qualities are longer than those used for woolens; but the terms length and quality are always more or less relative, and many kinds of wool are used for cheviot woolens which are longer than most of the wool which is combed and used for thick worsted botany yarns. In Australian wools the clip from a large flock nearly always contains wool suitable for both divisions, differing on account of the age of the sheep and the length of the time the wool has been allowed to grow since the previous shearing. The same breeds of sheep living in different localities may also vary greatly as to the length and quality of the wool they produce; and the effect of suitable climate and feed go so far that the wool of a cross-bred sheep steadily improves through succeeding seasons, if it be living under the most satisfactory conditions. * * * Considering these facts, it is clear that no hard and fast tabulation can be made of the countries which produce wool suitable for the woolen and worsted trades respectively; but a comparison of the nature of the fibres in woolens and worsteds, of the mechanical structure of the two threads, and of the methods employed to augment their contrasting features, will show clearly what is essential in both classes of raw material.

And he goes on to describe the nature of material, the mechanical structure of yarns, and the different classes of wool. The author also describes the different combs used—the Lister or Nip comb, the Holden comb, the Noble comb, and others. The most recent types of machinery are taken as illustrations, and there are many diagrams. The book, Mr. Priestman points out in his preface, is not for any one who knows nothing of the machinery used in the processes described by him.

Oxen and Sheep.

The first part of the new volume in The American Sportsman's Library, which the Macmillan Company is publishing this week, on "The Musk-Ox," is by the editor of the Library, Caspar Whitney. George Bird Grinnell deals with "The Bison," and Owen Wister has written the last part, on "The Mountain Sheep and the White Goat." Mr. Whitney, the novelist, speaks of the provision question, the seasons and equipment, and the method of hunting the musk-ox. In the last chapter, on the musk-ox itself, Mr. Whitney writes:

> Although there is nothing in the appearance or in the life of the musk-ox to suggest romance, yet the Indians and the Eskimo surround it with much mystery. They say it is not like other animals, that it is cunning and plays tricks on them, and is not safe to approach, that it understands what is said.

Mr. Grinnell gives the history of the bison, his appearance, how his hide is used, his habits, the buffalo in captivity, his locality, and other interesting things. A description is given of the American bison, as well as a table of the measurements of the horns. Mr. Wister tells about the ways of the white goat and the mountain sheep, and gives the locality of several varieties. There are a number of illustrations by Carl Rungius, Philip R. Goodwin, and others, and photographic reproductions.

"The Making of English."

Henry Bradley, one time President of the Philological Society in England, is publishing in this country this week, through the Macmillan Company, a little volume on "The Making of English," which has been in preparation for some years. Owing to the author's bad health, he was only enabled to work on it from time to time. His object is "to give to educated readers unversed in philology some notion of the causes that have produced the excellences and defects of modern English as an instrument of expression." With the history of the language he deals only so far as it bears on this problem. His purpose is "merely to give some idea of the causes by which the more remarkable changes in the language were brought about and to estimate the effect which these changes have had on its fitness as an instrument for the expression of thought." In his introductory chapter Mr. Bradley deals with the likeness of German and English, the differences between German and English, and the characteristics of Old English. Then come chapters on "The Making of English Grammar"—simplification of accidence, new grammatical material, "profit and loss;" "What English Owes to Foreign Tongues;" "Word-Making in English"—composition, derivation, root-creation; "Changes of Meaning," and the book closes with a chapter on "Some Makers of English," to which the author gives "some samples of what certain literary Makers of English have done for the language."

New Testament "Introduction."

Speaking in her prefatory note to Janet Penrose Ward's translation of the second edition of Prof. Adolf Jülicher's "Introduction to the New Testament," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for publication next week, Mrs. Humphry Ward says:

> Close attention, very close attention, Prof. Jülicher does certainly ask of us. But once this has been yielded him, the animated simplicity and sincerity of his method will begin to tell upon us—the method of a man full of intellectual energy, full also of love for his subject; and we shall soon come to realize the brilliancy of much of his work. It would surely be difficult to find either in English or German a more masterly statement, within reasonable compass, of the Synoptic problem, or of the probable conditions governing the composition of the Fourth Gospel, or of the difficulties that surround the Acts, or, above all, of the History of the Canon and the Text. Everywhere we are in contact with a just and vigorous mind, dealing worthily with a great subject, avoiding indeed all merely edifying talk, and not without a certain sharp and homely plainness on occasion, but well stored all the time with feeling and imagination, and never insincere. Dr. Jülicher employs a method of perfect freedom, but his freedom is no mere cloak for critical license, and his eagerness as critic or historian does not rob him of common sense.

In the course of his "Prolegomena," Prof. Jülicher writes as follows of the scope and arrangement of New Testament Introduction:

> If * * * an Introduction to the New Testament means a history of its origin, exempt from any dogmatic preconceptions, we may at once distinguish as its main divisions, (1) the origin of the New Testament as a whole, i. e., of the collection presented by the New Testament Canon, and (2) the origin of the individual parts of this collection, i. e., of the twenty-seven books. The order in which these questions should be discussed depends entirely on practical considerations.

In the first part, the author gives a history of the Epistles; Part II., the apocalyptic literature of the New Testament; and Part III., the historical books of the New Testament.

Book Sale at Anderson's.

Among the rare American books to be offered next week in the Anderson auction rooms (March 16) is a copy of Purchas's "Pilgrimes," 1625-6, five volumes; Hawkesworth's "New Voyage Round the World," New York, 1774, with two folding frontispieces, one by Paul Revere, and a folding map by Romans; a long series of the "London Magazine," 1732-80, in forty-nine volumes, with many portraits, views, and maps relating to the French and Indian war and the American Revolution, &c.

A number of scarce Dickens and Thackeray items are to be sold. Among the theatrical items is a set of Ryley's curious "Itinerant; or, Memoirs of an Actor," the three series, complete, 1808, 1816-7, and 1827, in nine volumes, half brown calf. The first edition of the first series is very scarce. McKee's copy, with the title page of Vol. I. mounted, sold for $72. A Philadelphia sale will soon include the so-called "love letters" of John Howard Payne and Mary Shelley. Next week's sale at Anderson's includes a letter from their correspondence, written by Mrs. Shelley to Payne in 1827.

Autograph Letters at Auction.

Among the autograph letters, manuscripts, and documents to be sold in London, March 25 and 26 by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge are a number of attractive items. One of the letters, written by Keats to his close friend, J. H. Reynolds, bears the date of Aug. 25, 1819. In it he says: "I am convinced that fine writing is, next to fine doings, the top thing in the world; the 'Paradise Lost' becomes a greater wonder." A Byron letter signed "B.," and franked "Byron," is addressed to "R. C. Dallas, Mr. Murray's," to whom he gave the copyright of "Childe Harold." The letter is dated Cambridge, Oct. 25, 1811, (when Byron was preparing "Childe Harold" for the press,) and with it he sends some stanzas for the poem.

Under Swift's name is some autograph poetry, apparently unpublished, "Stella at Wood Park," (a house of Charles Ford, near Dublin,) consisting of seventy-six lines in Swift's handwriting, composed in 1723. There is a letter of Dickens to Landor, dated 26 July, 1840; another to the same, dated April 5, 1841, in which he says: "I am in fearfully low spirits to-night, bilious, behindhand in my work, and in consequence blue-devil haunted and miserable," and eight pages of the printed proof sheets of "Martin Chuzzlewit," with autograph corrections by Dickens.

A letter of Robert Browning, dated June 25, 1846, is also written to Landor: "I believe that before a very few years the age will do justice to its greatest poet." Two Browning manuscripts are offered: "Kentish Sir Byng," the first of the "Cavalier Tunes," (generally known as "Marching Along,") and "Helen's Tower," dated April 26, 1870. The latter was privately printed by Lord Dufferin, and was added to his private edition of Tennyson's "Helen's Tower," 1861. Both poems refer to the tower erected by Lord Dufferin on his estate near Belfast in Ireland in memory of his mother, Helen, Countess of Gifford. A letter of Tennyson, written to Thackeray, asks the latter to dine with him, to meet Leigh Hunt, Forster, and others. Another Tennyson item is a portion of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," in his autograph, differing from the printed version.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

Flower of the Fort
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FROM READERS.

A Long List of Books Dealing with the Far East.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

HEREWITH a list of books on the Far East, all or any of which will be of interest to the general public at the present time, and can be obtained at most any of the public libraries. The Queens Borough Library has them all, and it is likely that all of the circulating libraries have them also:

CHINA.

Ball, J. D.,		Things Chinese.
Beresford, Lord Charles,		Break-up of China.
Bishop, Mrs. I. L.,	(B.),	Among the Tibetans.
Bishop, Mrs. I. L.,	(B.),	Yangtze Valley and Beyond. (2 vols.)
Bishop, Mrs. I. L.,	(B.),	Unbeaten Tracks in Japan.
Boulger, D. C.,		China.
Bryson, Mrs. M. I.,		Home Life in China.
Callery, J. M., and Yvan, Melchior,		History of the Insurrection in China.
Carey, William,		Adventures in Tibet.
Colquhoun, A. R.,		China and the English.
Colquhoun, A. R.,		China in Transformation.
Colquhoun, A. R.,		Overland to China.
Davies, J. F.,		Chinese, (2 vols.)
Doolittle, Rev. Justus,		Social Life of the Chinese.
Douglas, R. K.,		China.
Fiebig, A. M.,		Corner of Cathay.
French, H. W.,		Our Boys in China.
Gilmour, Rev. James,		Among the Mongols.
Hart, Rev. V. C.,		Western China.
Headland, Isaac Taylor,		Chinese Boy and Girl.
Holcombe, Chester,		Real Chinese Question.
Huc, E. R.,		Journey Through the Chinese Empire.
Huc, E. R., and Gabet, M.,		Travels in Tartary, Tibet, and China.
Lander, A. H. S.,		China and the Allies. (2 vols.)
Lander, A. H. S.,		In the Forbidden Land. (2 vols.)
Lansdell, Henry,		Chinese Central Asia. (2 vols.)
Martin, W. A. P.,		Cycle of Cathay.
Mayo, E. S.,		Glimpses of China.
Nevius, Rev. J. L.,		China and the Chinese.
Nichols, F. H.,		Through Hidden Shansi.
Oliphant, Lawrence,		Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan.
Parsons, W. S.,		American Engineer in China.
Pratt, M. L.,		China.
Scidmore, E. R.,		China, the Long-Lived Empire.
Smith, A. N.,		Village Life in China.
Smith, A. N.,		China in Convulsion, (2 vols.)
Smyth, G. E., and others,		Crisis in China.
Vlaud, L. M. J., (Pierre Loti, pseud.,)		From Lands of Exile.
Vlaud, L. M. J., (Pierre Loti, pseud.)		Last Days of Pekin.
Wildman, Rounsevelle,		China's Open Door.
Will. A. S.,		World-Crisis in China.
Williams, Mrs. M.,	(N.,)	Year in China.
Wilson, J. H.,		China.

KOREA.

Hamilton, Angus,		Korea.
Bishop, Mrs. I. L.,	(B.),	Korea and Her Neighbors, 1898.
Griffis, W. E.,		Corea, the Hermit Nation.

JAPAN.

Alcock, Sir Rutherford,		Capital of the Tycoon, (2 vols.)
Arnold, Sir Edwin,		Japonica.
Babcock, Mrs. W. E., (Onoto Watanna, pseud.)		Heart of Hyacinth.
Babcock, Mrs. W. E.,		Japanese Nightingale.
Babcock, Mrs. W. E.,		Wooing of Wistaria.
Bacon, A. M.,		Japanese Girls and Women.
Bacon, A. M.,		Japanese Interior.
Bishop, Mrs. I. L.,	(B.),	Unbeaten Tracks in Japan.
Bramhall, M. St. J.,		Wee Ones of Japan.
Brownell, C. L.,		Heart of Japan.
Conway, W. M.,		Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoran-Himalayas.
Dickson, Walter,		Japan.
Faulds, Henry,		Nine Years in Nipon.
Fraser, Mrs. M.,	(C.),	Settlers from Japan.
Greey, Edward,		Wonderful City of Tokio
Greey, Edward,		Young Americans in Japan.
Greey, Edward,		Young Americas in Yezo.
Griffis, W. E.,		Japan.
Hancock, H. I.,		Japanese Physical Training.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		Exotics and Retrospectives.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		Gleanings in Buddha-Fields.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		In Ghostly Japan.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		Kokoro.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		Kotto.
Hearn, Lafcadio,		Shadowings.
Knox, T. W.,		Japan and China.
Laurie, A.,		Schoolboy Days in Japan.
Long, J. L.,		Madame Butterfly, and other stories.
Long, J. L.,		Miss Cherry-Blossom of Tokyo.
Lowell, Percival,		Noto, An Unexplored Corner of Japan.
Maclay, A. C.,		Budget of Letters from Japan.
Maclay, A. C.,		Manners and Customs of the Japanese.
Murray, David,		Story of Japan.
Norman, Henry,		Real Japan.
Pearson, G. C.,		Flights Inside and Outside Paradise.
Peery, E. B.,		Gist of Japan.
Scidmore, E. R.,		Jinrikisha Days in Japan.
Stead, Alfred,		Japan To-day, with Preface by Marquis Ito.
Taylor, Bayard,		Japan in Our Day.
Taylor, C. M., Jr.,		Vacation Days in Hawaii and Japan.
Van Bergen, Robert,		Story of Japan.
Van Bergen, Robert,		Boy of Old Japan.

RUSSIA.

Abbott, J. S. C.,		Empire of Russia.
Bain, R. N., ed.,		Cossack Fairy Tales and Folk-Tales.
Bain, R. N., ed.,		Russian Fairy Tales from the Skazki of Polevoi.
Bazan, E. P.,		Russia.
Brandes, G. M. C.,		Impressions of Russia.
Bryce, James,		Transcaucasia and Ararat.
Buckley, J. M.,		Midnight Sun; the Tsar and the Nihilist.
Colquhoun, A. R.,		Russia Against India.
Dixon, W. H.,		Free Russia.
Dole, N. H.,		Young Folks' History of Russia.
Gautier, Theophile,		Winter in Russia.
Hare, A. J. C.,		Studies in Russia.
Hyne, Cutcliffe,		Through Arctic Lapland.
Jerrmann, Edward,		Pictures from St. Petersburg.
Kinglake, A. W.,		Invasion of the Crimea.
Knox, T. W.,		Boy Travelers, Russian Empire.
Latimer, Mrs. M. E. (W.)		Russia and Turkey.
Laurie, A.,		Schoolboy Days in Russia.
Logan, Jr., J. A.,		In Joyful Russia.
Mahan, A. T.,		Problem of Asia.
Morfill, W. R.,		Story of Russia.
Morfill, W. R.,		Story of Russia, includes Story of Poland
Noble, Edmund,		Russia and the Russians
Merriman, H. S.,		Vultures.
Norman, Henry,		All the Russias.
Palmer, F. H. E.,		Russian Life in Town and Country.
Parmele, M. P.,		Short History of Russia
Procter, E. D.,		Russian Journey.
Rambaud, Alfred,		Russia.

MARCH

Vivian, E. H., Viscount, Wait and His Bought.
Wilson, Sir S. C., Scotland.

INDIA.

Bell, J. B.,		Civilization of India.
Bruce, J. P.,		British India.
Hurst, J. F.,		Indian.
Bumgarner, Mrs. John,	Dr.	Uncharted India.
Cox, T. W.,		Twice and India.
Cox, Edward,		Under Two Flags.
Lyall, Alfred,		Asiatic Studies.
Macfarlane, T. J.,		Administration of the Mutiny.
Macfarlane, T. J.,		Christianity in the Orient.
Shuttleworth, W. H.,		Pioneer in Far Cathay.
Murray, Hugh, and others,		British India.
Norman, Henry,		Peoples and Politics of the Far East.
Peery, E. C.,	Bishop of N. Y.,	The Mist of To-Day and To-morrow.
Pratt, M. L.,		India.
Roberts, Sir F. S.,	1st Earl,	Forty-one Years in India.
Shakespeare, Henry,		Wild Beasts of India.
Lilly, W. S.,		India and Its Problems.
Steel, Mrs. F. A.,		On the Face of the Waters.
Stevens, G. W.,		In India.
Taylor, Bayard,		Visit to India, China, and Japan in 1853.
Temple, Sir Richard,	Bart.,	Bird's-Eye View of India.
Vambery, Arminius,		Coming Struggle for India.
Waddell, L. A.,		Among the Himalayas.

MARY AGATHA BOWEN, Assistant Librarian, Queens Borough Library.
Long Island City, L. I., March 8, 1904.

Shakespeare Commentary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I find in this library two considerable books with the ex cathedra and uncompromising title "How to Study Shakespeare," by a Mr. (I suppose) W. H. Fleming. Here are some extracts:

Why is Miranda inattentive? Ans.—To give Prospero an opportunity to call her attention, and in so doing the attention of the spectators of the drama, to his narrative. (Vol. I., Page 401.)

Glid—Glit.—This pun intensifies the horror, and was intended by Shakespeare to do so. (Vol. I., Page 218.)

What is the purpose of Iago's aside? Ans.—To reveal his thoughts and plans. (Vol. I., Page 35.)

Why does Viola tell us she knew Orsino was a bachelor? Ans.—To reveal one cause of her interest in him and to foreshadow her love for him. (Vol. I., Page 84.)

There is no mother in this play. Why? Ans.—The action is sufficiently complicated and tragic without any. (Vol. II., Page 207.)

There is an absence of pathos in this play. Why? Ans.—Because there is an absence of anything tragic. (Vol. I., Page 300.)

What is the dramatic purpose of the lovers' quarrel about the rings? Ans.—To intensify the comic with which the play ends. (Vol. I., Page 98.)

What can we infer of Shylock's feelings to Jessica from the coarse and vulgar way in which he yells to her? (Vol. I., Page 184.)

What is the dramatic purpose which Shakespeare attains by the conversation between Lady Macduff and her son? Ans.—To awaken pathos. (Vol. I., Page 251.)

"With all my heart." Shakespeare by means of this joke evokes pathos. (Vol. I., Page 173.)

Salarino's reference to "sad and merry" is to foreshadow the union of the comic and tragic in this play. (Vol. I., Page 156.)

What dramatic purpose does Shakespeare attain by making Lysander and Hermia, and also the Athenian mechanicals, leave the city? Ans.—It enables him to remove the scene of action from the city to the woods. (Vol. I., Page 284.)

Why the change from prose to verse? Ans.—There were no drop curtains in Elizabethan theatres. Rhymed couplets were introduced to inform the audience of the end of a scene. (Vol. I., Page 35.)

Of course they were! How else were an Elizabethan audience to know when to go home, poor things? Only, in playing "Love's Labour's Lost" and "The Comedy of Errors," Mr. Fleming should have mentioned that the spectators were chained to the orchestra seats, as those plays are mostly "rhymed couplets," and it would have disconcerted the actors for the audience to be rushing out and in when "informed of the end of a scene" in every alternate line. That so interesting a fact in stage lore should have remained for so many years unsuspected only proves again that the only way to edit Shakespeare is to keep our editions, as Mark Twain kept his last will and testament—like a diary. So many unsuspected and unsuspectable things are turning up every day!

B. FRANK CARPENTER.
New York Public Library, March 7, 1904.

Books for Public Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your New Jersey correspondent, under date Feb. 22, asks if there is not some standard by which inexperienced or undiscriminating book-buying committees for public libraries may be guided in their choice of current fiction. The best remedy, I should think, would be to select an experienced and discriminating committee. People who are at all familiar with books and who know something of the variety of effects produced by any particular one will guard against the fallacy of protecting the morals of the general public by suppressing this or that novel.

As I believe I have expressed the opinion before in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Tolstoi's "Resurrection," or Hardy's "Tess," or "the pseudo-Socialistic novel," can only be harmful or beneficial, as they act or react upon the individual character. To select any one book as the subject of taboo is beyond the purpose. What should be done, and probably will when public opinion becomes sufficiently enlightened, is to select the person to fit the book. WALTER SONNEBERG.
Philadelphia, March 8, 1904.

"Letters from a Chinese Official."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS entitled "In Chinese Eyes" is certainly interesting, and complimentary to the author of "Letters from a Chinese Official," if so be that author is a Chinaman. It seemed to me when I first read the book, and seems so on re-reading, that it must have been written by a scholarly Englishman or American friendly to the Chinese, or paid by them to influence public sentiment. JOS. W. CONGDON.
Paterson, N. J., March 8, 1904.

"But That Is Another Story."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Jean Paul F. Richter's "Dr. Schmelzle's Reise nach Flatz," written, I think, in 1807, one of the characters, a dwarf, interrupts himself in the middle of a narrative with the remark, "Also, das ist ein anderes Lied." Mr. Allen in his letter to the Salisbury Review seems to think that Hipling is the only man entitled to use the expression, and must think that Hipling originated it. Would they care to know this? L. R. B.
Albany, March 7, 1904.

Books to Read Aloud.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent who desires books to read aloud could do worse than try Crothers's "The Gentle Reader," Fuller's "The Head Waiter," and "Elizabeth's Journey to Rugen." From this list she should not be deterred by the criticism of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" that appeared in the same issue. A book is partly what you read into it, and if one has sufficient sense of humor he will not consider "the man of wrath" an Achilles.
W. P. OSBORNE.
Derby Neck Library, Conn., March 8, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Has R. M. Gardner tried Anstey, or Harold Frederic, especially "The Return of the O'Mahony"? Jarrier's "Astea Treasure House" is unusually funny and extremely entertaining. Of a different character are Maurus Jokai's "Hungarian Nabob," Roberts's "Heart of the Ancient Wood," and that beautiful idyl, "My Mamie Rose," beside which most books seem mean and poor.

If it were a woman who asked I should recommend Marietta Holly's early books, especially "My Opinions and Betsy Bobbett's," which will repay more than one reading aloud. But I find that men are not so fond of her kind of humor.

He speaks of Stockton. Many, perhaps, have not read that novel of his which I like best, "Ardis Claverden." H. R. S.
Malden, Mass., March 5, 1904.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If Mr. E. M. Gardner finds satisfaction in reading aloud "The Cloister and the Hearth," he may not care for anything so enlivening as Jane Austen's novels. More recent books may be more to his taste. If so, I would recommend "Myra of the Pines," by H. K. Vielé, (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) and "A Drone and a Dreamer," by Nelson Lloyd, (Baker, Taylor & Co.) But not if he wants long descriptions and didactic disquisitions.

AN ADMIRER OF CLEVERNESS.
New York, March 7, 1904.

"The Benefactress."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A correspondent in New Orleans puts the case for the opposition very cleverly as regards the value, ethical and otherwise, of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." The point of view being styled "curious" by the editor, I deem it may not be unimportant to state that I know of others so impressed by the faulty moral atmosphere of the little book as to prize its virtues of style lightly. Readers of this class are not inclined to experiment with any further composition from the author's pen, wholesome though it might be compared with the work of that other Elizabeth, she of the "Visits.") All such I beg to read "The Benefactress," which will turn the unhappy sensation of disapproval into loving kindness, as well as enable them to move comfortably with the tide of popular opinion.

I had no intention of reading "The Benefactress" and the reviews giving a synopsis of the plot in nowise tempted me to do so. When it came to me as a gift I turned the pages over as a tribute to friendship, the type, as delightfully large as the heroine's heart, put me in a good humor—in short, I read the book, and told everybody I met to do likewise.

A year later I read it over, and wished it twice as long. Had I the memory and this paper the space, I would quote the splendid appreciation of a writer in The Critic, who dwelt especially on the underlying tragedy of the story, which the average intellect grasps as an amusing tale that "ends well."

In "The Benefactress" we certainly find others besides the admirable heroine to love, and many whom we gently pity as we laugh, rather than scorn. In Axel another knight, sans peur et sans reproche, has been added to the gallery of heroes of noble fiction. "The Benefactress" is one of the great novels of the last decade.

To tell the truth, however, I must speak of a weak spot in this admirable work—the impression conveyed to the reader through the failure of Anna's absurdly impractical plan, i. e., that it really isn't worth while doing anything for anybody; that charity had better begin at home and stay there, which view is proved false by countless shining results in this altruistic age.

Nevertheless all who have not done so, read without delay "The Benefactress"!
New York, March 7, 1904. M. L.

Another Enemy to Elizabeth.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Perhaps it may soothe the frank critic of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" to know that her "curious criticism" in your last issue but voices the opinion, privately expressed, of a wide circle of cultured women upon the first appearance of the book. The very soul of nature meets you in its pages, making it indeed "delightful," and you feel the Baltic breeze and catch the fragrance of the glorious garden; but you wonder nature had not developed more noble traits than her devotee Elizabeth displays toward humanity in general and her unfortunate guests in particular. Her attitude toward society is that of a crude, inexperienced, intensely selfish young girl, rather than that of a wife, mother, and woman of experience as she announces herself to be. No one who has gone below the surface of things in the right spirit, even to the depth of seed planting, could be so callous. It is small wonder that Elizabeth had no charming, sympathetic friend with whom she could have rejoiced in the beauty of her garden.

However, in spite of Elizabeth's bad manners and heartless selfishness, I still believe that an enthusiastic devotion to nature is an accomplish which must, breathing and quick language of flowers, be

COUNTRY LIFE.
Fordham, N. Y., March 8, 1904.

Some Natural Autobiographies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am surprised to read in your issue of March 5 the following obiter dictum from your London correspondent, Mr. Aldens: "The only natural history any man ever wrote of himself was 'Rousseau's Confessions.'" How about Benvenuto Cellini's personal memoirs, which I would place in the front rank of autobiographies? Goethe's "Wahrheit und Dichtung" has a certain naturalness in its course of narration and contains many vital germs of truth. Berlioz's autobiography is unusually frank, betraying the real man. Frederic Amiel's journal is rich in personal reminiscence and unsparing in self-analysis, recounting bare facts in his spiritual life. Franklin, Byron, and Alfieri had something interesting to say in the way of "natural" experiences, while in most important features and in rigid self-introspection the almost incomparable life of Goldoni and that of Benjamin Robert Haydon are essentially true. In most other familiar autobiographies, however, the writer is revealed as though posing for his portrait, or his story is told with an eye suspicious toward posterity.
HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.
Kinderhook, N. Y., March 9, 1904.

The Graal and Imperial Idea.

THE GRAAL PROBLEM. From Walter Map to Wagner. By J. S. Tunison, Author of "Master Virgil" and "The Sapphic Stanza." 12mo. Pp. 134. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.25.

The author of this little book has an ingenious theory of the origin of the Graal Cycle. According to him, it is not a mere fanciful grafting of Christian legend on Celtic folklore. Rather it was, in its essentials, invented by Walter Map to bolster up the pretensions of the House of Anjou and the Imperial policy of Henry II., concomitantly also to boom the doctrine of the Real Presence, which the author thinks would serve to ally the Church with Henry's ambitions. He says:

With holdings that were at the outset almost as great as those which Charlemagne obtained by force of arms, Henry had every reason to aspire to supremacy over all Christendom. The reading public of Europe had been assured by a recent book of wide renown by a Welshman, Griffith ap Arthur, (Geoffrey of Monmouth,) that a Briton had once been Roman Emperor, and had been crowned at Rome. That was surely precedent good enough for a man who, it is now said, completed the conquest of Ireland by the forgery of a Papal decree. No doubt Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote his chronicle with a very different aim from that of strengthening a line of foreign Kings in England. More likely he hoped in his own time for what was realized centuries later by the accession of the Tudors. But Henry seized the idea. Fiction was as useful to him as fact. He imitated the practice of the German King-Emperors by having his eldest son Henry crowned as his coadjutor, and the two certainly encouraged, if they did not directly inspire, the literary movement which resulted in the translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's chronicle, first by Wace into Norman French, then into English by Layamon, and parallel to this, the expansion of the story of Arthur in the romances of the Graal, of Lancelot, of Merlin, of Arthur's Death, and of Perceval. The tradition which fixes the authorship of the most of these works in the person of Walter Map, from 1162 onward, a man high in the confidence of English royalty, evinces the motive in all the earliest portions of the Arthurian romantic cycle.

Mr. Tunison goes on to develop his theme with some plausibility, noting how in thus getting made for himself a Christian-Imperial background, Henry would be advantaged, how the deeds of Alfred were borrowed for Arthur, and how the House of Anjou was identified with the support of the doctrine of the Real Presence, principally opposed by Berengar of Tours in the time of Henry's great-grandfather, Fulke of Anjou. The footnotes teem with reinforcing citations in the original tongues from Greek, Latin, and old French and German writers, from Cassiodorus, from Athenaeus, from Byzantine service books, from the Greek Testament, from the Vulgate, from chroniclers, romancers, from German savants. Then the author takes up Wolfram von Eschenbach and his Graal poem, quotes from it, and institutes a comparison with Wagner's now horizon-filling "Parsifal." After adverting to the omnivorous eclecticism of the later Arthurian Romancers, "the facility with which they grabbed everything in sight," Mr. Tunison has this:

The book which goes by the name of Sir Thomas Malory is merely an adequate conspectus of a vast body of previous literature. As between Tennyson and Wagner, it may be said that the former turned the old tales into genuine poetry, something which few impartial critics would claim for Wagner. On the other hand, the whole spirit of Tennyson is modern. Compared with the ancient tales, his work is an anachronism, while Wagner is properly mediaeval. In both there is a recrudescence of the earliest motives of the fiction, but in diverse ways. As Map had used the tales to glorify English royalty in the twelfth century, so Tennyson used them for a similar purpose in the nineteenth century. As Map had gone to the verge of blasphemy in giving to his Sir Galahad the characteristics of Jesus Christ, so Wagner has done the same thing with his "Parsifal." Those who condemn him for this should remember that he is absolutely faithful to tradition. From the mediaeval point of view, whatever may be said in censure, he is seen to be the first legitimate successor of Wolfram.

It should be noted, perhaps, that Mr. Tunison confesses lack of equipment to consider Wagner as a musician. He is concerned with him as a poet only. The book is one of curious interest, when the least is said, and those polyglot footnotes are not less variously interesting than they are formidable.

Jamaica in 1903.

With the newly aroused interest in the West Indies, the work entitled "Jamaica As It Is, 1903," by Pullen-Burry, is timely. Brentano's are the agents in this country.

BOSTON NOTES.

Lafcadio Hearn's New Book; Other Books to be Published.

EVIDENTLY Mr. Lafcadio Hearn intends that all the feminine readers of his "Kevaidan," or "weird tales," shall learn Japanese. He sets two vermilion characters on his title page and on each page of the "Kevaidan," and two more on each page of the three "Insect Studies" with which the book closes, and he says nothing at all, and this is alarmingly significant. What feminine reader can peacefully devote herself to the reading of the papers with those red characters tantalizing, dancing before her eyes? She will know the meaning of them before she begins if there be an Oriental scholar within reach, for a closed and locked door has a spell as powerful now as in the days of Fatima. The stories are of the same class as those found in "In Ghostly Japan," curious or horrible, and always strange beyond imagining. The insect studies are very different. "Butterflies" tells of beliefs about the insects, and translates many poems and one prose study. "Mosquitoes" is a serious consideration of the especially venomous species, bred in Buddhist cemeteries, in their countless receptacles for water. To exterminate these creatures with kerosene would not only be too costly for municipal enterprise, but contrary to filial piety, for the dead must have water. The third paper is on "Ants" which Mr. Hearn solemnly proclaims to be the ethical superiors of men, inasmuch as they completely realize Spencer's ideal of moral evolution, and he speculates on the possibility of future human development in the direction of ant perfection. His book will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. April 2.

***

The oldest of the Louisiana Purchase novels, "Philip Nolan's Friends," by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, has been more widely read in the Southwestern States than in the East, having found favor there during the days of its magazine publication, and the demand for it has lately been renewed. It is the longest and most elaborate piece of fiction in all Dr. Hale's work, and its presentation of two thoroughgoing American patriots by way of contrast to the Philip Nolan of "The Man Without a Country" makes it noteworthy.

***

The absence of the dialect buffoon and the dialect sage make Mr. John H. Whiton's "The Rainbow Chasers," to be published Saturday of next week, an exceptional Western novel; but without them the book contains quite enough of the Arkansas dialect, which blends African corruptions of English with Western and Eastern errors and of Kansas speech, a choice mosaic of Yankee and Missouri errors. The chief characters speak plain English, and the chief situation, the rise and fall of a town dependent upon an agricultural environment, is treated with gravity undisturbed by humor. The land speculator and the mischief wrought by him are exhibited with unsparing severity that would forever put an end to his mischief if only the class from which he draws his victims would read novels.

***

The heroes and heroines of to-day, like the young man called John when he lighted the cheroot, are afflicted with the consciousness of a former state of existence, and this trait appears in three of the personages in Mr. John R. Carling's new book, "The Viking's Skull." Poison, assassination, theft on an enormous scale, buried treasure, murder, shipwreck, and ghostly appearances also figure in it, and for those who love accumulated horrors it will be a formidable rival for "The Jewel of Seven Stars," although its ending is less symmetrical.

***

Two books have been added to the Spring list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—"Balance: the Fundamental Verity," by Mr. Orlando J. Smith, whose business responsibilities do not seem to prevent him from serious meditation, and Leeds's "Philosophy of Christian Life." The title of Mr. J. Wesley Johnston's new book, originally announced as "Paul Bedford," has been changed to "The Mystery of Miriam." It is to be published by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co.

***

Mrs. Annie M. Barnes has two books on Messrs. Lee & Shepard's list this year, and the second is intended both for boys and girls, its interest being divided between the heroine and her boy cousins. The title, "The Laurel Token; a Story of the Yamasee Uprising," indicates its scene and date, but it is not purely historical, and much of the interest depends upon the boys' jealousy of the girl and their fear that she will take their place in their mother's heart.

***

Miss Amy Brooks's second book, "Randy's Good Times," exhibits the heroine as the founder of a club, the new form of the old sewing circle, with the members' friends taking the place of the teachers as beneficiaries. The "Holiday Club" makes gifts and talks, and Randy's sister Prue assists.

***

Five more Little Cousin books for next Winter, the fourth since the American boy began to know his cousins, Canadian, German, Irish, Turkish, and Armenian are the cousins of this year, unless the Armenian should give place to "Our Little Jewish Cousin." Three volumes will be added to the "Playtime Field Friends" series—"Stories of Little Animals," "Tree Stories" and another for which the title is not yet chosen. These are published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., who also announce a new edition of Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics." It is to have a photogravure frontispiece and thirty-two duogravure illustrations after famous paintings.

***

Besides "The Watchers of the Trails," Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts has found time during the past year to write an Acadian novel of the siege of Louisburg. The manner is that of his other Acadian novels; and the title is "The Prisoner of Mademoiselle." An odd book, promising well, will appear with the title of "Stepmother Stories," showing how a farmer and his two boys appear to the farmer's second wife, who shrewdly manages them for their good. The author is S. C. Stuntze.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 10, 1904.

Harvard's Finances.

"The Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer of Harvard College for 1902-03" is an octavo of 450 pages, issued as New Series No. 116 of the university publications. Appended to the report of President Charles W. Eliot are those of the various departments. These include all the regular Faculties, such as that of arts and sciences, the college proper, the graduate school, divinity, law, medical, &c., schools; the various laboratories, the observatory, the museums, the library, and Radcliffe College.

The President reports that the death rate at Harvard is remarkably low. In 1902-03 there were only thirteen deaths in a college population of nearly 4,900—about .25 per 1,000, or far less than half of Boston's rate. It is interesting to note the increase in the number of students who get the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years; the advocates of a shorter course can find ammunition in the figures here presented. In the matter of athletics, the President points out that the games which are most interesting to the public—football, baseball, and rowing—serve less than one-sixth of the students. "The game which has been conducted at Cambridge with the least intelligence and success is football—except from a pecuniary point of view," he complains.

The Treasurer's report shows what a huge corporation such a modern college is. Harvard is worth over $15,300,000, and its income available during 1903 was $775,000. But expenses were so heavy that there was a deficit of over $40,000. Gifts during the year reached the sum of nearly $2,000,000, of which $500,000 came from John D. Rockefeller.

Anomayag.

One of the rarest of the early American publications is "The Logic Primer" of John Eliot, the missionary to the Indians. Only one copy has survived the ravages of time, and that is in the British Museum. Printed in 1672, a tiny volume of only eighty pages, it was a textbook used by Eliot in his Indian school at Natick. The text includes both the English and Indian languages, arranged in interlinear form, the last few pages being devoted entirely to the Massachusetts Indian dialect. The title page gives a clear idea of the purpose of the book. It reads:

"The Logick Primer. Some logical notions to initiate the Indians in the knowledge of the rule of reason; and how to make use thereof. Especially for the instruction of such as are teachers among them. Composed by J(ohn) E(liot) for the use of the praying Indians. The use of this iron key is to open the rich treasury of the Holy Scriptures. Prov., i., 4. To give subtility to the simple; to the young man knowledge and discretion. Printed by M(armaduke) J(ohnson), 1672." In 1889 the whole work was photographed by the late James C. Pilling of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, in an edition of six copies, and from one of these the Burrows Brothers of Cleveland have made the present reprint. The title page of the original is given in fac simile from the unique copy in the British Museum.

The reprint has been edited, with a brief introduction, by Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library, who has also supplied the notes. Mr. Eames is an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to Eliot, and his work will be appreciated by the large number of students and collectors who have known of the volume only by report. One hundred and fifty copies of the Primer were printed and the type distributed. Anomayag is the Indian word for logic.

A New Chemistry.

In "Elements of Inorganic Chemistry" Harry C. Jones, associate professor of physical chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, carries out some new ideas in the teaching of this science. The line of demarkation between chemistry and physics is very vague; more and more ground common to both is covered in the study of either. In this book Prof. Jones endeavors to bring these two still more closely together, treating the physical properties of matter rather more fully than in earlier text books. He considers it a necessity to introduce early in the study some of the several generalisations already reached which fundamentally affect the whole of this subject; among them the theory of electrolytic dissociation; that is, that the ions and not the atoms are the active chemical agents; the effect of mass on chemical activity, or the law of mass action, and the law of Faraday as the basis of chemical valence, which places the whole upon an exact physical basis and gives it definite significance and meaning to what has hitherto been dealt with in a purely [illegible] way. [illegible] are taken up after the chemical ones in order that the teacher may conveniently omit more or less of this part of the text if the pupil is not sufficiently advanced to properly appreciate its meaning. The experiments are grouped at the end of the chapters. There are about two hundred of them. By this means the text is made continuous and more readable. The book contains sixty text illustrations. The double-column index is eighteen pages long. (Macmillan, $1.25.)

French Without a Grammar.

"Conversational French" is especially intended for self-instruction, schools, families, or "Americans desirous of becoming French teachers." In the introduction the writer endeavors to show the best manner of studying French and his reasons for considering his plan the best. His method is to supply the pupil with two copy books, one entirely for French, the other entirely for English. The usual routine of each recitation should be to open the French copy book, read aloud the French lesson, translate it into English as well as possible with the master's help and then study it at home so as to be able to translate it the next day without aid. The same thing should be done with the other copy book, translating the English into French. The teacher continues the lesson by French questions taken at random out of the French copy book to which the student must reply by French answers. The book consists of twelve lessons, pronunciation, question and answer; the noun, gender, the adjective, number, case, the personal pronoun, the present tense; regular verbs, irregular verbs, other pronouns, conjugation, conversations on stories, rhymes, riddles, etc., with questions and answers. Each lesson contains a French-English and an English-French exercise, a vocabulary and model sentences. In each lesson the teacher and student carry on the conversation in English, translating into French those words which have been learned in preceding vocabularies. The twelfth lesson consists in well-known stories, rhymes, and proverbs in both languages. There is a double column index of four pages. (Philadelphia, Edward Roth.)

Gleason's Greek.

"A Greek Primer," by Clarence W. Gleason of the Roxbury (Mass.) Latin School, is published by the American Book Company. The author admits that there is no workless Greek book, even in this age of horseless carriages and wireless telegraphy; to attain the little knowledge requisite to carry on the study of Greek in school or college careful attention, common sense, and some study are necessary. Still it is possible to make it easy for the beginner, and in this course, designed for the first four months of Greek, Mr. Gleason has smoothed the way.

The second aorist, one of the stock bugaboos of the young explorer into this dead language, is met and vanquished within the first few lessons, instead of impending as a vague danger till the long-drawn-out development of the regular verb is finally passed, only to fall on the student with crushing force at last. Contracted nouns and adjectives, whose grim forms too often are a serious obstacle in the early lessons, are made to follow contracted verbs, where the student is already prepared for them; the dual is relegated to the appendix; the sentences to be rendered from English into Greek are subordinated to the translation exercises, and the number of the lessons has been increased, thus making each one easier. There are a few well-chosen pictures and fifty pages of vocabulary and index.

The Bancroft Letters.

The "Letters from England, 1846-1849," by Mrs. George Bancroft, fragments of which have appeared in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons March 26 with twenty-four full-page illustrations. This new collection recalls Mme. Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," published last Autumn. They cover the period of George Bancroft's Ministry to the Court of St. James's, from 1846 to 1849, and are in the form of a journal addressed to members of the writer's family. Mrs. Bancroft describes her journey to England in 1846, her arrival in Liverpool, a Trinity College celebration, Richmond Park and Kew Gardens, a London dinner, a Court day in 1847, a day with Lady Byron, Queen Victoria's Birthday, Audley End, and a dinner at Buckingham Palace. Among the people she met were Lord Palmerston, Lord and Lady Holland, the poet Rogers, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, William Wetmore Story and his wife, Stanley, Macaulay, Hallam, Charlotte Cushman, von Humboldt, Thackeray, and a number of other celebrities.

Mr. Huneker's New Book.

James Huneker, author of "Melomaniacs" and "Mezzotints in Modern Music," has written a new volume of essays on musical subjects, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish March 17 under the title, "Overtones: A Book of Temperaments." There are eleven essays in all; they deal with Richard Strauss, "Parsifal," Nietzsche, the rhapsodist; literary men who loved music—Turgenieff, Balzac, George Moore, Evelyn Innes, and Sister Teresa; "Anarchs of Art," "The Beethoven of French Prose, Flaubert and his Art, the Two Salammbos"; Verdi and Bizet, "The Eternal Feminine," "After Wagner, What?" the origins of the musical cult, Wagner and the French, "Isolde and Yseult." The book is dedicated to Richard Strauss, "a music master of individual style, a supreme master of the orchestra, [illegible]

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MARCH

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Flats and the Book Trade—Some Recent American Novels Published in England.

The war naturally increases the circulation of illustrated papers, and it is announced that we are to have a new illustrated daily, to be published by the proprietors of The Illustrated London News. It is to be hoped that before long some process will be invented by which a daily illustrated paper will be able to publish timely illustrations in some other way than by the cheap zinc process. If ever that day comes, the daily illustrated paper will take the position now held by the great dailies.

***

The Book Monthly is of the opinion that the growth of the custom of living in flats is a blow to the book trade. Its reasoning is as follows: There is no room in the average flat for bookcases. Consequently people who live in flats cannot keep any large number of books. They, therefore, cease to buy books, and depend for their reading on the circulating libraries. This may be true, but surely there are not enough people living in flats in all England seriously to affect the book trade. Besides, if it be true that there is not room in flats for libraries, why should not the flat dwellers buy pocket editions that will take up very little room? Perhaps, now we think of it, the recent multiplicity of pocket editions is due to the exigencies of flat life. The pocket edition is of course a misnomer. No man carries books in his pocket, for the sufficient reason that books so carried utterly spoil one's pockets. Moreover, no man wants to have a book always at hand, so that he can read it while he is waiting on the corner for a 'bus, or having his boots blacked on the sidewalk. Pocket editions must be published either in the interest of oculists and opticians, who reap a harvest from the owners of eyes that have been injured by reading fine print, or they must be designed for people who live in flats. It really looks as if the latter were the case.

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The late Mr. "Seton-Merriman" left an estate of £50,000, all of which was derived from his books alone. This is rather surprising to most people, for, although Mr. Seton-Merriman's books had, and have, a good sale, no one supposed that they had brought the author any such large sum. Of course, the sale of books written by authors of the immense popularity of Mr. Kipling or Mr. Guy Boothby must be far greater than the sale of Mr. Seton-Merriman's books, and if it was any of our business, which it assuredly is not, it would be interesting to know what the two most popular of British novelists have made from their books. Stay! I am wrong in speaking of Mr. Kipling and Mr. Boothby as the two most popular novelists. The statistics of the public libraries show that the most popular living British novelist is Mr. Le Queux. Evidently he must by this time have made a large fortune, which nobody will grudge him, painful as the prosperity of a rival novelist usually is to less fortunate rivals.

***

Among recent American novels which are having a good sale here should be mentioned Mrs. Anna Katherine Green's "Filagree Ball." I read it the other day, and certainly it is a very ingenious story of its kind. Personally, I do not care for detective stories, even when they are written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, but Mrs. Green is exceedingly clever in concocting a plot and in concealing the denouement until the end.

***

Mention might also be made of Mrs. Katrina Trask's "Free Not Bound." While it has not created a sensation, I am informed that it has met with a fair sale, and certainly it has been well spoken of by the English press. Another American book, Mr. Herman K. Viele's "Myra of the Pines," has just been published by Fisher Unwin, but it is as yet too early to speak of its reception.

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Mr. Robert Barr's share in the work of finishing the late Stephen Crane's novel, "The O'Ruddy," has been done so well that no one can tell what part of the story is Mr. Crane's and what part Mr. Barr's. It reminds one of the admirable work done by "Q" in finishing "St. Ives." It is to be wished that the same clever author would undertake the finishing of "Weir of Hermiston." This may sound sacrilegious to the Stevensonian, but nothing is more certain than that Mr. Quiller Couch could finish the book in a way that would satisfy the most ardent admirer of Stevenson, and at the same time give us some most delightful reading. Now that collaboration has become so common among living authors, why should not the living collaborate with the dead more extensively than heretofore. If I remember rightly, two or three writers undertook to finish Dickens's "last book," but those who made the attempt were quite incompetent, and consequently their efforts were not successful. But there is no reason why some competent hand should not, even at this late day, give us a completed "Edwin Drood."

***

Books on Japan seem to be about the only publications of the present moment in which publishers have much faith. Books on Russia do not seem to share the popularity of the Japan books, and yet one would think that the reading public is at least as familiar with Japan as with Russia. But the sympathies of English people are undoubtedly with the gallant little Japs, and Russia never was popular with Englishmen, except with a few of the sort who take pleasure in opposing their fellow people. Mr. John Kent is about to publish a publication of unpublished "Letters" of Napoleon. The book is now more than a hundred and sixty years old, and the publisher must have a good deal of confidence in the Japanese "boom" to risk such an undertaking as the republishing of the letters.

***

I mentioned last week that Mr. Lane is about to publish new editions of "Typee" and "Omoo." Why does not some English publisher bring out a complete edition of Melville's works? Few of them are known here, with the exception of "Moby Dick" and "Typee," but surely there is enough genius in everything that Melville wrote to make it worth while to publish a complete edition of his writings. But then, Melville has probably never been appreciated at his true worth, and the fault was partly his own, for he did not seem to know when he was writing what deserved to live (and will live as long as the language lasts) and what was dull and trivial. Witness his "Mardi," the opening chapters of which surpass anything written about the sea. But the greater part of "Mardi," which seems to have been designed to be a political and social satire, is quite unreadable.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, March 1, 1904.

Selfishness.

THE WOODHOUSE CORRESPONDENCE. By George W. H. Russell and Edith Sichel. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

There is a sneaking fancy in the reader's mind after finishing "The Woodhouse Correspondence" that the authors would "hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature," and with these studies in conceit and selfishness "pluck off our beards and blow them in our faces, tweak us by the nose," and show us ourselves for what we are.

There are two dozen letters in all, and since the predominating note of humanity is selfishness, it rings clear in these epistles. Miss Elaine Thompson, christened Ellen, seek the advice of her godfather—and incidentally his hand in matrimony. A crisis has come in her life and she decides to leave home. "My home circle stifles me; my spirit demands solitude. You are my father's oldest friend, and, besides that, you have long known all the Thompsons, though, with the exception of myself, there is really very little to know. * * * It stands to reason that to develop myself I must have room"—her family cruelly handicap her in her advancement; she is writing a novel, but in the meantime, in her fight for Truth and her soul's advancement, she would ask his advice about taking a small flat and becoming a typewriter. But above all things could her godfather tell her why "relations are always much more irritating than anybody else and why their temper is allowed to ruin domestic happiness?"

And after giving her some dismal and unpleasant advice Mr. Algernon Wentworth-Woodhouse, the godfather, thus appealed to, suggests reasons for the unpleasantness of relations. Reduced to an axiom we have it "as a brutal realism is the Destruction of Art, so is a ruthless truthfulness the Curse of the Family."

As the letters develop, the "plot thickens" and other characters creep into the fold. Algernon, being the head of his house, and, what is more to the point, being the wealthy member, is naturally flattered and besought for his advice. He is the quintessence of selfishness, also a hypochondriac, second only to a spiteful old lady who is his aunt, and he metes out his judgment with an appalling honesty that leaves little doubt that for him the milk of human kindness has long since curdled. There is a sister-in-law, poor, yet eager to "catch on" in London's smart set; a second-rate doctor and his bride, Elaine, of the artistic temperament, out to catch the wary Algernon, who, in fleeing from the peril of her embrace, takes refuge in the arms of a masseuse; a young nephew and his elderly friend, Barbara Moore, these latter the only two really sane characters in the book. Alas that we had not more of them!

In fact, as a whole, though the faults may all be human enough, they are, as must be expected in such a travesty, grossly exaggerated, and the characters which they clothe, thus gathered together in an ungodly party, all within the covers of one twelvemo book, make a most inhuman company.

The Author's Safeguards.

"Copyright," forming Pages 889 to 976 of Vol. IX. of the Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure, has been bound separately and issued by the editor of the article, Mr. Edmund Wetmore, sometime President of the American Bar Association. (American Law Book Company.)

Preceding the article itself is a synopsis over seven pages long, a syllogism of the topical heads, acting as a table of contents. This analysis is arranged in the most approved "step-up" fashion. Thus, if one wants to read up about the copyright value of stage directions, for instance, it is found to be topic (IV.) under c. What constitutes Dramatic Composition is itself a subdivision of 4. Dramatic compositions, that again of B. Subjects of copyright and this finally of I Nature and Acquisition, one of the four main parts of the entire article.

Title and Nature of Ownership, Infringement, and International Copyright are the other three chief heads. The synopsis is so printed that all co-ordinate topics are indented to the same depth. Thus an index figure (I) is always in the same column, no matter what particular sub-head it stands for. The text of the volume occupies the upper half of each page, and notes and cases are given in double column in smaller type on the lower half. As a text book it is exemplary, as a work of reference it is a complete digest of the subject, well arranged.

THE VERSIFIERS.

New Volumes of Poetry by American Writers.

There appears why some of the issues of modern poetry is so commonly ranked as a failure. If this opinion, which seems likely enough to be the right one, is correct, the chief cause lies, we think, in the subject-matter. The first poem entitled "In Romeo's Summertime," of a small volume of "Random Verses" by Herman Knickerbocker Viele, strikes that note at once. It is imagination and not memories; it tells of youth and youth's passing judgment without lack of charity or failure to simplicity; over its technical defects a certain poetic feeling hovers compellingly, and the performance is altogether worth while. Unfortunately, some of the shorter quotable poems have the same quality, and some are quite trivial, while the author chooses in others to flaunt a sturdy vulgarity of ear by admitting as rhymes "marauder" and "border," "dawning" and "morning," "reigns" and "refines," and so on. Here are some lines, however, that present an unburdened picture of charity and gratitude:

A BARBECUE.

There be twenty beggars before the door.
"They shall sup with me," said King Bahram Ghor.

Hot roast for them whom a royal star
And the thinnest thread in the rottenest rag
Shall quiver and strain itself to wing
Of the mercy of Bahram Ghor, the King.
Now God be praised, was ever before
A merrier monarch than Bahram Ghor?

Blind and rickety, crooked and stooped,
Limping and tottering, in they trooped.
Oh, carry the tidings to West and East
Of the merciful King and his merciful feast!
Had ever a creature on earth before
A heart so open as Bahram Ghor?

"But once have I known a goodlier gift,"
Said a ragged beggar without a shift;
"'Twas an ant I watched as I sat to beg,
Who gave to its fellows a locust's leg.
Now, God be praised, but the brute gave more
Than ever the good King Bahram Ghor!"

There be twenty beggars before the door.
They shall sup with me said King Bahram Ghor!"

In his preface to "The Eternal Laughter, and Other Poems," by W. Starling Burgess, Mr. Julian Hawthorne explains why it is that our contemporary poetry is so very beautiful in form and so much lacking in soul. He rather puts the responsibility on the magazine editors. Most of the poetry is first seen in the magazines, and the editor, Mr. Hawthorne tells us, "is compelled to restrict his criticisms of the product submitted to him to the body of it rather than to its soul; since, however desirable it may be that the latter should be right, it is indispensable that, for magazine purposes, the former should be correct. The natural consequence has been that the soul has gradually disappeared from the common run of magazine poetry, while the body has attained a perfection of form and adornment which the great poets might equal, but could not surpass." We had always supposed that soul could find its way into a good form as well as into a bad one, and also that a capable magazine editor would embrace with enthusiasm all the genuinely soulful verse that came to him, but Mr. Hawthorne's argument is consoling to the poetry-loving public. It is pleasant to think that poets, if they would only stop sending their poems to magazines and would publish them instead in little books at their own expense, would become more spiritual and poetic. We have seen a good deal of poetry thus brought before the public that may have been rejected by editors and that certainly has got as far as the attainment of very bad form.

Of Mr. Burgess and his group of ardent little love poems Mr. Hawthorne says: "The soul of his theme has so commanded him that he has often been heedless of the technique of form. The divine pressure of the message has often caused his mortal tongue to stammer in its delivery * * * In a rich beauty of imagery the writer brings Keats to mind; and the conception of others of his verses suggests a fellowship with William Blake. Yet he is far from being a poet of echoes; he stands on his own feet, and his head brushes his own stars. It is poetry that stirs within him, not the poets." The stars brushed by Mr. Burgess seem to us to hang pretty close to the earth; there is no apparent reason why he should not reach them easily while standing on his feet; but the patient reader will find the occasional felicitous word of which Mr. Hawthorne elsewhere speaks, and a few inspirations deserving of a better framework than the ornamental borders by which they are cruelly surrounded. Here is perhaps the least commonplace poem in the collection:

DEATH?

O the racing sea!
"What is death?" he cried.
"It goes and comes like me,"
Answered the throbbing tide.

O the mysterious night!
"What is death?" he asked;
And a voice in the dark spoke:
"'Tis life unmasked."

"Is death like thee?"
O the fallen snow!
"Yea, cold and still like me,"
Breathed the whitened floe.

Then O, of the earth
He did solution crave;
An "I'll ask mother!"
"Death, art thou there?" he cried,
O the wing of death-bat!
"Yea, I am Death!"
"Then I'll ask my own father."

In "The Testimony of the Suns and Other Poems," by George Sterling, there is an effort toward originality in other matters as well as versification, and there is at least much of personality in the book. Mr. Sterling has evidently read and pondered Poe, and does show a certain sympathy with Poe's mood and manner, but although there is a certain haunting quality in the rhythm of some of the poems, and although the longer poems are the best and the most understandable, both the following lines and a well-worn theme will sufficiently illustrate the temper of mind to which the more successful essays have been made:

EVENING.

Slowly she wanders up the river sands,
Faint as her brow the flush of Spring
dye,
She comes with Silence from the twilight
lands,
And smiles to think the dawn so far away.

Day's fragrance lingers round her. In her hair
Are they lilies trembling lest they die?
And Sleep, her child, is near, who has to care
The weariness of worlds. The ceaseless cry

Of timid voices that the day had stilled
Comes to her wandering. Are those her eyes
That gleaming with the dew, as if tear-filled,
Or keenly stare awaking in the skies?

I shall not hear until mine evening come,
And flowing shadows fall across my grave,
The gentler voices that the day made dumb,
Nor hold the plenitude of peace I crave.

In his dedicatory poem Mr. Sterling questions the right of art to exist for its own sake independent of moral and utilitarian ends:

Shall Art annul and Song disclaim
The laws that guard their deeper good?
Or hold so little understood
The larger issues of their fame?

Can Song accord the light she brings
In crypts where beauty never woke?
Share with Utility hieyoke,
Yet roam her sky on fugent wings?

The question is one that must sooner or later present itself to every serious mind by which art is seriously regarded, and Mr. Starling is not, of course, asking an answer from any but his own spirit. The doubt so sincerely and gravely expressed in his poem suggests, however, what Henry James wrote long ago in discussing the ethical equipment of Charles Baudelaire. "To deny the relevancy of subject matter and the importance of the moral quality of a work of art strikes us as, in two words, very childish * * * to count out the moral element in one's appreciation of an artistic total is exactly as sane as it would be (if the total were a poem) to eliminate all the words in three syllables, or to consider only such portions of it as had been written by candle light. It is simply a part of the essential richness of inspiration, it has nothing to do with the artistic effect. The more a work of art feels it at its source, the richer it is; the less it feels it the poorer it is." This is the clearest possible expression of the standard accepted by all great artists, and the presence of the moral quality at the source of Mr. Sterling's poetry is what gives it the note of character that promises permanence. And he has been able to deliver his message without contortions of style. In his management of his simple metres and in his discriminating use of words fitted to his thought he gives the pleasure that can be gained only from such respectful use of the intellectual instrument.

The Children's Crusade.

THE SIGN OF TRIUMPH. A Romance of the Children's Crusade. By Sheppard Stevens, author of "I Am the King," &c. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. 12mo. Pp. 337. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

"The Sign of Triumph" is a romantic, historical novel. Its author aims to give a picture of that strange crusade of little children which in the first half of the thirteenth century sought to accomplish what the best warriors of Christendom had failed in—the redemption of the Holy Sepulchre. This mad mediaeval thing left a trail of small whitening bones behind it and looked always in front for a miracle. The hero of the tale is a disinherited and expatriated Englishman, a gambler and hireling soldier, who goes along with the children for a time and finally becomes to them a sort of dry nurse. One of the misguided company in particular, a handsome boy, he grows to love with a fatherly affection. On the other hand is the young widowed mother of the boy at home in her castle all ignorant of what has become of her son. She is the picturesque noblewoman of romance who, in the absence of the men of the house disguises herself in their armor and leads her men to victory. Afterward, of course, rough soldier men tear off her helmet and when her hair falls over her mail and her sex is revealed laugh coarsely, if admiringly. There you have the two threads. You have only to weave them together to provide the snarls which make for the fanning of love's flame and equally for the interest of romances. Just so, you have "The Sign of Triumph." The name, by the way, is derived from a scar upon the hero's forehead—disgracefully got, nobly worn.

The "Satchel Guide" for 1904.

The 1904 edition of the "Satchel Guide," which is out this week, notes the fact that the new electric road to the summit of Mount Vesuvius is now completed and open for travel, and that the new route to the Engadine by way of the Albula Railway has also just been opened to the public. Dr. William J. Rolfe of Cambridge, who edits The Guide, has been elected President of the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston. He is a native of Newburyport, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1849. He is recognized as one of the foremost Shakespearean scholars of this country, and has received honorary degrees from Harvard and Amherst.

*RANDOM VERSE. By Herman Knickerbocker Viele. New York: Brentano's. $1.20.

*THE ETERNAL LAUGHTER, AND OTHER POEMS. By W. Starling Burgess. With an Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. With Drawings by Edward Lyne and Edmund H. Garrett. Boston: W. B. Clarke Company.

*THE TESTIMONY OF THE SUNS, AND OTHER POEMS. By George Sterling. San Francisco: W. M. Wood.

1904

EXPANSION.

Prof. Willis F. Johnson's History of Our Growth in a Century.*

THE purpose of this book is to prove that expansion is writ large on every page of American history and that individuals or parties who oppose our recent annexation schemes are either densely ignorant or willfully captious.

Expansion began, according to the author, with the Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe of Virginia in the year 1718. Gov. Dinwiddie carried further the good work, employing a certain up-country youth whom all the world has since come to know as the "Father of his Country" to explore the lands about the head waters of the Ohio. This early seed-sowing ripened into the Northwest Territory after George Rogers Clark's resolute work and after the close of a great war for expansion. Jefferson next takes up this course of politics and drives a shrewd bargain with France, securing to the country the vast domain of Louisiana. Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson by fair means or foul kept "hammering away" until poor Spain was forced to part with the Floridas. Texas and Oregon and California and "our arctic province" were all, in obedience to a certain "manifest destiny," acquired. Finally came the war with Spain. It was our bounden duty, it was essential "self-defense," to free Cuba, to seize the Philippines, and to make Porto Rico an American dependency. Such is the outline of Mr. Johnson's work.

But there is another purpose of this review of a century of expansion; it is to show that Federalist expansion during the early years of the Nation's growth was all justly and wisely undertaken and carried out, and that Democratic expansion was unrighteous, unholy, and unclean. If Webster recommended the immediate annexation of Hawaii it was far-seeing statesmanship; if Calhoun demanded the spreading of our constitutional blanket over Texas even on Texas's earnest petition it was the veriest conquest. This is all very well, and perhaps the view that Texas was annexed simply to satisfy the demands of an ever-growing slave power is a correct one, but it is not new, and there is at least one historical scholar of good repute who stanchly maintains that this is all entirely wrong. Some attention ought at least to have been given this recent work in American history.

As we read further on, however, it is not difficult to discover the reason for this omission. On Page 188 the author, in describing how Oregon was saved to the Union, says: "At this time Marcus Whitman perceived the need of action. The Government at Washington must be warned of the British settlements in Oregon, &c. So in the Winter of 1842-3 that devoted and indomitable man made a journey across the continent intent on saving Oregon." Then follows the whole Whitman myth which Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale has so completely exploded! This second falling into the graver error of overlooking really first-class work on topics under discussion very seriously discredits all Dr. Jonnson has to say about other subjects. And, indeed, the whole book makes the appearance of special pleading, and special pleading in such matters seldom convinces any one. We are told again and again that the outcome of the Spanish-American war needs no justification, that for our Government to have pursued any other course than it has would have been cowardly, un-American. Not to have seized the Philippines just as we did "would have been worthy only of a pirate." One wonders, then, why so much defense is thought to be necessary.

In the chapter on "Retrospect and Prospect" our author develops a very encouraging interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine:

> The Monroe Doctrine was in no sense a self-denying ordinance, excepting so far as Europe and European possessions then existing in America were concerned. * * * It does not, therefore, in either letter or spirit bar us out of Asia, unless we are to consider Asia a part of Europe, which would be absurd. * * * America, just as much as Europe, is entitled to an open door in Asia for peaceful commerce, and in emergency she has an equal right to exert physical force upon Asia for the attainment of her ends. * * * The annexation of the Philippines does not mark any 'new departure' in our Asian policy or in our international relations, but merely an extension and confirmation of principles and policies already well established.

Yet in the practical application of this broad doctrine the author can only find one-quarter of the globe in which the United States has any fair chance of still further expansion—in the West Indies. We may of right, that is the "natural right of self-defense," annex Cuba and Haiti and whatever other desirable islands we can lay hands on in that region. What a pity then that the United States rendered up Cuba to her people a little more than a year ago! Now we shall have to conquer her again under pretense of violation of some pledge or other made to our Government when undertaking so generously to chase away the Spaniard. And who knows but some first-class European power may intervene before we complete this second campaign? Thus the author is convinced that we have made a great blunder in our policy toward Cuba, first in making that self-sacrificing announcement at the beginning of the Spanish-American war and second in keeping the promise therein made in so far as good faith.

Given the point of view and the basis is not only well done; it is a suggestive and entertaining discussion, expressed in good and forceful language.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

An Early Trailmaker.

For the publication of the original texts of books on early American explorations the publishers should be thanked. They are setting before their readers a valuable and interesting amount of material which heretofore has been widely distributed and by no means readily accessible. "A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America," (beginning in 1800,) by Daniel Williams Harmon, (thick small 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., $1 net,) forms the second volume to make its appearance in the Trail Makers Series, the first of which was the history of the Lewis-Clark expedition by the participants, recently issued in three volumes under the title "The Greatest American Exploration."

Harmon, who was one of the partners of the Northwest Fur Company, was connected with that organization for nineteen years, eight of which were passed beyond the Rocky Mountains and between them and the Pacific Ocean. Although making slight pretensions to literary qualities, his journal, by the very sincerity of the motives which caused him to set down from day to day whatever seemed new and strange or perhaps important to him, is what may be termed "good reading." Moreover, the scientific value of his observations, although erroneous in some respects according to later investigation, ranks very high. The main point is that he studied the Indians while they were still wandering through the country in their native simplicity, and in many cases unconscious of the existence of other human beings save themselves. He knew their dialects, obtained by persistent questioning the origin of many of their legends, and married, ad interim, an Indian woman, and was thus able to look at the question from a domestic and most intimate point of view.

He made his diary with no thought of its ever becoming public, hence the Rev. Daniel Haskel, who prepared the material for the press in 1820, practically rewrote it and evidently added certain moral comments which are readily distinguishable from the movement of the general narrative. It is also evident that the Rev. Mr. Haskel had an "axe to grind." His main object in publishing the journal was to interest the public in the beautiful field for missionary work which the Northwest presented. To many the new issue of this book which is now presented under the editorship of Robert Waite, will appear as a revelation in regard to certain Indian customs which were unknown or ignored by Harmon's successors. For example, in one tribe woman was held very nearly as the equal of man. The brave and not the squaw performed the drudgery of the camp, while in the domestic domain of the wigwam the squaw held undisputed sway. We learn much, too, from this early journal in regard to the moral status of the Indian, and the principles which governed his conduct. Moreover, the lesson of the white invasion is brought home to the reader on almost every page; in his intercourse with the whites the Indian with his simple, impressionable nature copied the vices of the paleface without seeking to grasp his virtues, until his own elemental morality became deadened or obliterated and nothing remained of the glorious man of nature he had once been.

This new edition of Harmon's journal has an engraved portrait of the author as frontispiece. A serviceable map is provided, but it is to be regretted that there is no index. The vocabularies of Indian words which accompany the book will prove of great interest to philologists, particularly as in certain cases the numeral terms follow the Roman method of notation in periods of tens.

Pennsylvania and West Jersey.

"An account of Pensilvania and West New Jersey," by Gabriel Thomas, reprinted from the original edition of 1698, is issued in an edition limited to 750 copies by the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. Title pages, maps of each province, and text are reprinted from a copy of the original edition in the Lenox Library. Cyrus Townsend Brady gives a brief historical sketch of the book in its introduction. Thomas's historical account, or geographical description, is a very scarce book; the few copies in existence are jealously held in libraries and collections. The startling advance from $1 to $1,000, which has taken place in less than 100 years, shows the increasing interest taken in material of this kind by libraries and collectors, private and public. Even a rather indifferently executed fac simile issued in 1848 for Henry Austin Brady is very scarce.

Thomas lived in Pennsylvania between 1682 and 1697, and he was a Quaker; the book was probably written in England. He inveighed against George Fox, and in 1702 he sided with Col. Quarry against Penn. The variety and extent of his information, the general accuracy of his statements, the simplicity and clearness of his style, the pleasing quaintness of his several addresses to the reader, the admirable brevity with which he has dismissed the subjects he has allotted to himself, the absence in the main of all exaggeration, the avoidance of the legendary absurdities with which most travelers' tales of this period abound, [illegible] book a classic of its kind. [illegible]

[illegible] "might not want an interpreter on any occasion." Another point worthy of notice is the record of wages current in the colony; as these are declared to be about three times greater than the amounts paid for the same service in the mother country, they throw much light on the labor conditions in England as well. The sober slate-colored board covers contain only eighty-three pages, including the fourteen of Dr. Brady's introduction.

"St. Patrick in History."

The Very Rev. Thomas Joseph Shahan, D. D., J. U. L., etc., professor of church history and patrology and lecturer on Roman Law, at the Catholic University at Washington, author of "The Blessed Virgin in the Catacombs," "Giovanni Battista de Rossi," etc., has with Longmans, Green & Co., a volume entitled "St. Patrick in History," in which he expresses himself in fine Irish eloquence concerning the saint's position in history, legend, and myth. The author rapidly runs through the material existing concerning Ireland's patron saint, in the first part of his foreword, which he follows with a short discussion of St. Patrick's birthplace. He opens his book with a resume of the fourth to the sixth centuries A. D., when Christianity was rapidly spreading under Roman auspices. Dr. Shahan then speaks of "the great missionaries, the new conquerors, lawgivers and philosophers, the new Sargons and Alexanders," the Christian Apostles and the beginnings of Europe, and then he tells of St. Patrick, "pre-eminent among these spiritual conquerors."

He is the founder of one of the most powerful and lasting of spiritual empires, a great and kingly apparition upon the scene of Celtic society, in a time of universal wreckage, when old states and older civilizations crumbled beneath sword and flame, when the old order went out in confusion and despair:

> "With thousand shocks that come and go,
> With agonies, with energies,
> With overthrowings and with cries,
> And undulatings to and fro."

There is something grandly calm and patriarchal about this apostle. . . . Extremely old hymns of the Irish—the purest specimens of their venerable language—depict him as a man of the noblest and most intense faith, the most childlike confidence in God, the most ardent and devouring love for the people whose shepherd he had become. He accomplished one of the most far-reaching, bloodless revolutions when he made the Celt Christian, for by that act he implanted in the heart of Christian Europe a leaven of zeal and ideal devotion to religion which even yet potently permeates and vivifies vast masses of Catholicism.

Life's Origins.

A brief inquiry as to the probable place of beginning and the natural courses of migration therefrom of the flora and fauna of the earth is the subject of a monograph by Gilbert Hilton Scribner entitled "Where Did Life Begin?" (Scribners, $1.20.) This little volume of scarce more than sixty pages was published just twenty years ago, and is now reissued with scarcely any change. Mr. Scribner claims the credit for having originated his theory, and deplores the fact that it was heeded so little. Life, he says, began in some one spot which was the first on earth to be prepared for it. Admitting that this world was once a chaos of molten matter, the cooling of the earth would be most rapid at the poles; organic life could appear there first. As the earth became habitable over a larger and larger area organisms would push out also to the extreme verge of the regions that would support life. Thus the theory of circumpolar origin of life.

The theory was praised, if not unqualifiedly accepted, by such men as Prof. Asa Gray, the eminent geologist; Prof. Dolbear of Tufts College, and Dr. Wartman of Yale. "In the light of the great mass of evidence now at hand," says the latter in a paper on the eocene mammals, "it is easy to recognise and appreciate fully the extreme probability of this view. Mr. Scribner's work is all the more noteworthy when we recall the almost total lack of evidence in its favor at the time the book first appeared." So highly does he rank it among intellectual performances of a similar kind that he thinks it should be known as the "Scribnerian Theory of the Place of the Origin of Life."

Verses for Children.

There are fifteen varieties of verse in Roger Ingpen's volume of "One Thousand Poems for Children," (small 8vo. Pp. 448. Deckle edges. Decorated blue silk cloth. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net,) including rhymes for very young folks, cradle songs, nursery rhymes, fables and riddles, verses on fairyland, on the seasons, the fields and woods, home, the insects, birds, and beasts, humorous verse, verses about the Fatherland, ballads, miscellaneous verses, poems on "Girlhood," and hymns by Charles and Mary Lamb, Tennyson, Wordsworth and his sister, Poe, Southey, Emily Brontë, Robert Burns, Emerson, John Gay, Dryden, William Cowper, "Barry Cornwall," Carlyle, Bowman, Bryant, William Blake, Mrs. Browning, Ryken, Thackeray, Elizabeth Turner, Walt Whitman, Jane Taylor, Whittier, Scott, and many others. The poems have been arranged in five parts. The first group, including rhymes of the nursery, cradle songs, fables, &c., [illegible] for very young children, and the earliest interesting verses on the [illegible]

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

E. S. COOK, Franklin Square, New York City: "To what poet does Alfred Tennyson refer in 'In Memoriam,' in the following lines:

"'I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.'"

The poet referred to is Goethe. The Rev. Dr. Gatty says: "I know this from Lord Tennyson himself, although he could not identify the passage; and when I submitted to him a small book of mine on his marvelous poem, he wrote: 'It is Goethe's creed' on this very passage." Brother Azarias remarks: "Faust, in Goethe's great life-poem, emerges from the ruins of his dead self to a higher life and a broader assertion of selfhood. It is still the same self trampling upon the narrower and lower experiences of life." "The 'dead selves' of Tennyson are neither our vices nor our calamities; but, rather, our general experiences, which all perish as they happen." (Gatty.)

BENJAMIN F. LEGGETT, Ward, Delaware County, Penn.: "Please give me a list of Rowland Robinson's books, with their prices."

His books are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: "Vermont," "Sam Lovell's Boy," "A Danvis Pioneer," "Uncle Lisha's Outing," "Danvis Folks," and "In New England Fields and Woods," each $1.25.

"I. T.," Guttenberg, N. J.: "Where can I find these lines:

"'But man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,' &c?"

In Shakespare's "Measure for Measure," Act II., Scene 2.

"M. C. G.," Hartford, Conn.: "What is the value of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' first edition, two volumes; also of 'Leaves of Grass,' 1881; 'The Scarlet Letter,' second edition, 1850, and bound volumes of 'Harper's Monthly,' the first two years of its publication?"

A copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in the original cloth, sold for $40 last May. Soiled and used copies bring about one-fourth or one-fifth of this sum. "Leaves of Grass," 1881, sells for about $3.50. The second edition of "The Scarlet Letter" has the same value. Bound volumes of Harper's Monthly are worth about $1 per volume.

L. P. FRANCIS, 207 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City: "Can you give me a list of Jacob Abbott's books?"

We cannot print such a list. Abbott was far too voluminous a writer. See Allibone; Williamson's "Bibliography of Maine," (which notices the works of Maine authors,) &c. The best-known among Abbott's numerous writings are "The Franconia Stories," "Marco Paul's Adventures," "The Rollo Books," "Histories of Celebrated Sovereigns," Harper's "Story Books," &c.

E. R. CARTER, 33 Nassau Street, New York City: "What is 'the famous passage' in 'Eastward Ho,' by George Chapman, Ben Jonson, and John Marston, which gave offense to James I. and caused the imprisonment of the authors'?"

The reflections upon the Scotch in this play, for which the three authors were imprisoned by James I. in the Fleet, is as follows: "Only a few industrious Scots perhaps, who indeed are dispersed over the face of the whole earth. But as for them, there are no greater friends to Englishmen and England, when they are out on't, in the world, than they are. And for my own part, I would a hundred thousand of them were there, (Virginia;) for we are all one countrymen now, ye know, and we should find ten times more comfort of them there than we do here." This passage is to be found in a few copies of the first issue of the original edition, 1605. The leaves containing it were canceled and reprinted.

"A. L. S.," Tallahassee, Fla.: "When was Disraeli's 'Curiosities of Literature' first published?"

Volume I. appeared in 1791, Volume II. in 1793, Volume III. in 1817, Volumes IV. and V. in 1823, and Volume VI. in 1834.

LEWIS D. BURDICK, Oxford, N. Y.: "Who wrote the poem called 'The Leaf,' beginning, in Sir F. H. Doyle's version:

"'Wrenched from thy stem, dry leaf forlorn,
Where goest thou?'

and in Dante Gabriel Rossetti's version:

"'Torn from thy parent bough,
Poor leaf all withered now'?

Rossetti credits it to Leopardi. In the 'Classic French Reader,' by De Fivas, Aranult is said to be the author, and a version from him is given in full. Is it original with the French writer, or with the Italian, or do they both translate from somebody else?"

Leopardi is the author.

O. C. BILLINGS, Morristown, N. J.: "Has there ever been published an English translation of the works of Dion Cassius, the historian?"

There is no modern translation.

J. G. AUSTIN, 51 Exchange Place, New York City: "Kindly give the author of these lines:

"'The bride paced into the hall,
Red as a rose was she.'"

These lines are misquoted from the ninth stanza of the first part of Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

"The bride hath paced into the hall,
Red as a rose is she;
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy."

"W. G.," New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Where can I get Pushkin's 'Marie'?"

An English translation, by Marie H. de Zielinska, is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, at $1.

A. KNOX, Natick, R. I.: "Who said 'Truth is stranger than fiction'?"

See Byron's "Don Juan," Canto XIV., Stanza 101:

'Tis strange, but true; for truth is always strange,
Stranger than fiction.

J. RAYMOND CAMBERN, Central Park, L. I., N. Y.: "Where can I obtain a copy of the poem that appeared in Punch immediately after the assassination of Lincoln?"

This poem, probably written by Shirley Brooks, although often ascribed to Tom Taylor, is given in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," Pages 450-3, where it is erroneously attributed to Taylor. It was printed in Punch May 6, 1865.

"D. M.," Ottawa, Canada: "Where, in Sydney Smith's writings, can I find it stated that he said: 'It takes a surgical operation to get the wit into a Scotchman's'?"

In Lady Holland's "Life," Volume I., Page 15. The quotation should be given thus: "It requires a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding."

THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Osceola, Mo.: "Is there any English translation of Victor Hugo's tragedy, 'Lucrezia Borgia'?"

It can probably be found in the old acting editions of the drama; also in some of the collected editions of Hugo's works—for example, in Estes & Lauriat's edition of his "Novels, Dramas, and Other Works in Prose and Poetry," in thirty volumes, now published, we think, by Dana Estes & Co., Boston.

"DRAMA," Columbus, Ohio: "When was Dr. Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants' first published? How many other editions were issued? Did Dr. Doran write any other book on the drama?"

"Their Majesties' Servants," was first published in 1864 in two volumes. A second edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, appeared in 1865 in one volume. A new edition, edited and revised by Robert W. Lowe from the author's annotated copy, and profusely illustrated, was published in 1888 in three volumes. In 1881 a posthumous theatrical work by Dr. Doran was published under the title of "In and About Drury Lane, and Other Papers: Reprinted from the Pages of the Temple Bar Magazine," two volumes. The first edition of "Their Majesties' Servants" is now very scarce. Last season a copy sold at auction for $24.75.

J. GINSBURG, 246 Grand Street, New York City: "What is the value of a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 17, 1865, describing the assassination and death of President Lincoln."

It is interesting only as a curiosity, and its value is small.

"L. L.," Roanoke, Va.: "I wish to secure a copy of 'Whist Up to Date,' by Charles Stuart Street."

Street's book is published by Brentano's at $1.

FLORENCE WILKINSON, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City: "If 'L. B. C.,' Salem, N. Y., will send me her full address I will send her a copy of the verses asked for, beginning:

"'I was a little baby, dead,
That earthly morn.'"

Another correspondent, A. E. Hart, 110 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, New York City, has sent a copy of the macaronic verses entitled "Felis et Mures." They will be forwarded to "L. B. C." on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

"C. R.," Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.: "Please give the titles of a few good books on Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.'"

Prof. John F. Genung's "Tennyson's 'In Memoriam': Its Purpose and Its Structure," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) "Key to 'In Memoriam,'" by the Rev. Alfred Gatty, (the Macmillan Company, $1; for this work Tennyson furnished some corrections and comments;) "Prolegomena to 'In Memoriam,'" by Thomas Davidson, (Heath & Co., 50 cents;) "Tennyson: His Art and Relation to Modern Life," by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2;) Brother Azarias's "Phases of Thought and Criticism," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50;) Prof. W. J. Rolfe's edition of "In Memoriam," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Students' Series of Standard Poetry, 75 cents;) "A Companion to 'In Memoriam,'" by Elizabeth R. Chapman, "Tennyson and 'In Memoriam,'" by Joseph Jacobs, &c.

A. BROWNE, 300 West Forty-third Street, New York City: "I am anxious to find an essay on Byron, which contains the following passage: 'The day will come when Democracy will remember all that it owes to Byron. England, too, will, I hope, one day remember the mission which Byron fulfilled on the Continent: the European role given by him to English literature, and the appreciation and sympathy for England which he awakened among us. Before he came, all that was known of English literature was the French translation of Shakespeare, and the anathema hurled by Voltaire against the 'intoxicated barbarian.'"

This is quoted from Mazzini's essay on Goethe and Byron. See his "Life and Writings," (Charles Scribner's Sons, six volumes, $10.80.)

GERTRUDE S. SLADE, 71 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown, N. J.: "Where can I find this quotation:

"'I was a king in Babylon
And you were a Christian slave'?"

In W. E. Henley's "Poems," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.75.)

STEPHEN JENKINS, 42 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "In his preface to 'Satanstoe,' Cooper speaks of three books leading up to and describing the 'Anti-Rent Riots' of 1844. I have read 'Satanstoe' and its sequel, 'The Chainbearer,' but have been unable to discover the name of the third book of this trilogy."

The third book is "The Redskins; or, Indian and Injun: Being the Conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts," published in this city in 1846 in two volumes. See Prof. Lounsbury's Life of Cooper, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., American Men of Letters Series, $1.25.)

IRVING McELROY, Bellport, L. I., N. Y.: "The poem for which 'E. B. C.,' Jackson, Mich., asks in Appeals to Readers of Feb. 27, is included in a volume called 'Echoes of Memory and Emotion,' by Dr. Ralph Hoyt, published in 1859 by Stanford & Delisser, New York, and occupies twenty-eight pages, with illustrations. It was published prior to 1859 in Harper's Magazine. I have the book in my library. The lines quoted by 'E. B. C.' are the beginning of Canto II. The poem is called 'Santa Claus.' The profits of the sale of the book were applied to the rebuilding of the Church of the Good Shepherd, New York City, of which Dr. Hoyt was rector."

We thank our other friends who sent this information. One of our correspondents, Aug. Van Deventer, 2 Myrtle Avenue, offers to furnish the poem, which is quite long, for what it would cost to have it typewritten.

C. S. HUMPHREYS, 11 Wall Street, New York City: "Macaulay in a footnote to Chapter XVIII. of his 'History of England,' refers to Dryden's tragedy, 'Aureng-Zebe.' The lines beginning 'Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay,' he pronounces to be the best in the whole play. 'There are not,' he says, 'eight finer lines in Lucretius.' Can you repeat these lines for me?"

See Dryden's "Works," edited by Mitford (Harper & Brothers, two volumes, $4;) or Prof. Saintsbury's edition of Dryden, published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons (eighteen volumes, $36.) Both editions, together with Scott's edition of 1808, (or the reprint of 1821,) are probably in the Astor Library. A selection from Dryden's best plays, undoubtedly including "Aureng-Zebe," will soon be published by the Scribners in the new series of the "Mermaid" reprints of the old dramatists.

ANDREW McCLINTOCK, Lenox Library, New York City: "Who was Sarah Williams, (1841-1868,) the author of a poem entitled 'The Mark of Rank?' The first line of this poem is:

'Is it so, O Christ in heaven?'"

We know little of this writer, save that she was born in London in 1841 and died there in 1868, while engaged in preparing her poems for publication. Soon after her death there appeared a collection of her poems, entitled "Twilight Hours: A Legacy of Verse," to which the late Dean Plumptre contributed a prefatory memoir. The poem mentioned by our correspondent is called "Is It So, O Christ in Heaven?" It was printed in Queries Sept. 12, 1902.

F. Y. HADLEY, 305 Broadway, New York City: "In reply to 'J. H. T.,' in 'Queries' of March 5, I would name the following histories of St. Louis, Mo.: 'History of St. Louis City and County,' by J. Thomas Scharf, Philadelphia, 1883, two volumes, (an excellent work,) and 'Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis,' St. Louis, 1901, four volumes. Either can be had reasonably from second-hand book dealers in St. Louis."

"R.," Hotel Majestic, New York City: "Where can I get Miss Coleridge's life of Charlotte M. Yonge?"

From the Macmillan Company; price $1.25.

Y. DORRINGTON, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following lines, which refer to Christ:

"'The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer;
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit,
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.'"

These lines occur in a play by Thomas Dekker, (born about 1570, died 1641,) which was first printed in 1604.

J. M. O'NEILL, New York City: "Where can I find the following quotations:

"'I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at.'

"'Mind, mind, without whose quickening ray,
This world is a wilderness, and man's but clay.'"

The first quotation is from "Othello," Act I., Scene I. We do not identify the second one.

"G. Z.," Bayonne, N. J.: "Kindly print a list of the best plays of the Spanish writer, Lope de Vega, and inform me where I may be able to procure them in English translation."

See Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., revised edition, three volumes, $10,) or the shorter history, by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, (Literatures of the World Series, D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.) G. H. Lewes's "Spanish Drama," (Lope de Vega and Calderon,) now out of print, can probably be seen at the Astor Library. We know of no modern edition of Lope de Vega's plays. Spanish editions can be had at small cost from Madrid booksellers, or from New York dealers who handle foreign books.

F. D. JOHNSTONE, 523 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "'F. C. H.' asks for the parody of 'Excelsior,' in pidgin English. I have this in a scrapbook, and shall be happy to furnish your correspondent with a copy if she will favor me with her address."

"L. P. C.," Pittsfield, Mass.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Feb. 27, 'G. S. L.,' 113 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for a copy of verses about the 'white old hen.' I am happy to give them as far as I remember them after many years. If 'G. S. L.' should succeed in getting a more correct copy, I should be pleased to know it."

The verses will be sent to "G. S. L." on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

"B. T.," Litchfield, Conn.: "When, and by whom, was Walt Whitman first called the 'Good Gray Poet'?"

The sobriquet was given to Whitman in a pamphlet entitled "The Good Gray Poet: A Vindication," New York, 1866, written by W. D. O'Connor. Its publication was inspired by Whitman's dismissal from the Interior Department.

"G. A. D.," St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.: "Can you give me a list of books on Macaronic poetry?"

There are few books on this subject. An American compilation is J. Appleton Morgan's "Macaronic Poetry," Boston, 1872; a more extensive work, of English authorship, is J. W. Mollett's "Carmen Macaronicum," (extracts from ancient and foreign literature, mostly with translations,) published in London in two parts, 1880-90. There is an interesting article on "Macaronic Literature" in William S. Walsh's "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities."

MISS N. L. ANDRUS, Room 438, 30 Broad Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain a copy of the poem called 'I Bid Ye the Top o' the Mornin'"? It is a poem describing an Irish exile's return to his native land, and each one of the verses (some five or six in number) ends with the above. I recall the last verse closes with:

"'O Ireland, don't ye hear me shout,
I bid ye the top o' the mornin'!'"

This poem, too long to be reprinted here, was written by John Locke, being inspired by a fellow passenger bound for Ireland who had been absent in America for thirty years. The poem is called "Morning on the Coast of Ireland." A copy has been forwarded to our correspondent.

Appeals to Readers.

MRS. J. A. HOPKINS, 33 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain literature concerning mission furniture of a more or less practical nature? I should be grateful for suggestions concerning books to read bearing on the subject."

"E. C.," New York City: "Long years ago I was told that champagne had once been called 'the imprisoned laughter of the peasants.' Who said this phrase? I have searched through many books of quotations without finding it."

MRS. JOHN H. FRENCH, Holley, Orleans County, N. Y.: "Who wrote the poem entitled 'Katie Lee and Willie Gray'? The first of ten stanzas is as follows:

"'Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls;
Bare feet, white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black, and two eyes blue;
Little girl and boy were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.'

"I made an attempt several years ago to ascertain the name of the author, but was not successful."

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WANTED — ALEXANDER CHALMERS' Life of or Essays on Shakespeare; Spedding's Life and Letters of Bacon; Mary Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare; set of National Biography. State condition and price. E. C. B., Box 190 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—SPANISH AMERICAN WAR papers (Times) from April 12 to Sept. 6, 1898. President McKinley's death papers, (Times,) Sept. 8-20, 1900; also complete file Sunday Magazine Supplement New York Times from Sept. 1896, to Sept. 3, 1899. J. C., Box 102 Times Office.

BOOKS WANTED.
LEGER'S HISTORY OF AUSTRIA-Hungary, trans. by Mrs. Birbeck-Hill, London; Grattan's History of Holland and Belgium, Lardner, Cyclo. of History. Quote price to J. L. Perkins, Commonwealth Bldg., Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY A COLLECTOR, AT A reasonable price, books on Elizabethan literature, Shakespeareana, and Baconiana, and would be pleased to receive catalogues on these subjects from old book men. Collector, Box 198 Times Office.

WANTED.—COPY OF THE PILGRIM Fathers, or Mourt's Relation, by George B. Cheever, D. D., published by William Collins, London, 1848. Mrs. T. H. Boorman, Boulevard Lafayette, 173d St., New York.

DEPEW'S LIBRARY OF ORATORY, EDITION de luxe, 15 vols., ½ morocco; subscription price $60; our price $18.50. Send for bargain list. Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE.—UBER LAND UND MEER, year of 1884; vols 1 to 26 and Vols. 1 to 5 of 1885. Published by Eduard Hallberger, Leipsic and Dresden. J. R., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED.—AN OLD VOLUME OF MERry's Museum, either for 1864 or 1865. It must contain a girl's serial by Sophie May entitled "Elva Seeking Her Fortune." R. S. C., Box 193 Times Office.

WANTED.—BOOK WITH ACCURATE illustrations of ships of the rebellion; also Vols. XI. and XII. naval records; also Hawk and Owls of United States. B. K. J., Box 163 Times.

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE, 1,000 titles of celebrated persons of the civil war period, free. F. H. Meserve, 265 Edgecombe Av., N. Y.

WANTED.—PHILISTINE, ANY EARLY volumes; Dickens, household edition, any; set Index Medicus. Address John E. Scopes, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopedia, 1901 Edition, never used, with stand; cost $80; sell for $40. 118 East 54th St., N. Y.

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MAINE SUPREME COURT REPORTS, odd volumes wanted. Send for catalogue of Americana. Huston's Book Store, Rockland, Me.

SPECIAL SALE.—FUNK & WAGNALLS'S Standard Dictionaries; half Russia; $7. Keating & Pabst, 5 West Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COPY OF HAWthorne's Panshawe, first edition. Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland, Me.

WANTED — ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERIcana, published eighty-three to six. State price. F. C., 27 Union Square, N. Y.

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MARCH

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS will publish March 25 "Narratives of the Beginnings of Hebrew History: From the Creation to the Establishment of the Hebrew Kingdom," by Prof. Charles Foster Kent of Yale University. The book will form the first volume of the Student's Old Testament Series, which aims to present to readers the Old Testament and the apocryphal literature from the point of view of modern research. The forthcoming volume, however, is complete in itself. It is a translation and classification of the early narratives in the first eight books of the Bible. Short introductions and footnotes give the results of modern research. For the first time the various versions of the ancient stories are printed side by side, so that they may be read in their original form, like the gospels of the New Testament.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a volume of "Norwegian Rambles," by "One of the Ramblers." It tells of rambles through portions of Norway generally unknown by the American traveler, being unlike volumes of travel in that it is not an account of a "personally conducted" party of tourists, nor the record of "globe trotters." Its purpose is to give to the traveler as well as the stay-at-home a suggestion of the attractions of this picturesque land. It will be fully illustrated.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce that they have postponed the publication of E. Maria Albanesi's novel of English upper-class life, "Susannah and One Other," to March 28.

Few "first novels" meet with such immediate favor as Joseph C. Lincoln's "Cap'n Eri: A Story of the Coast." A. S. Barnes & Co. report that a second large edition was sent out within three days after the publication of the book, and, although it has only been out a little over a week, its career promises to add another to the list of notable successes by new authors.

Thomas Whittaker is publishing "The Papers and Speeches of the Church Congress Held in Pittsburg, 1903." The full texts of Bishop Doane on "Christian Marriage and Divorce" and of Dr. Huntington on "The Change of Name" are given among other articles.

Horatio W. Dresser's "Living by the Spirit," published in 1900 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is to be translated into German.

The Baker & Taylor Company will shortly issue "The Better New York; A Sociological Baedeker," prepared by Dr. W. H. Tolman, Director of the American Institute of Social Service, and Charles Hemstreet, the topographical historian of Old New York. The book tells how one can have a pleasant time, from the point of view of the hall bedroom man, the visitor, and those coming to New York on business. It will be illustrated by nearly 100 pen-and-ink sketches.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that the first two volumes in their new series of Literary Lives will not appear simultaneously. G. W. E. Russell's "Matthew Arnold" is ready now. In it the author considers his subject under the general heads, method, education, society, conduct, and theology. The volume on "Cardinal Newman," by Dr. Barry, will not be brought out until March 26.

Doubleday, Page & Co.'s large Gardening Manual, which Country Life in America publishes annually in March, is now ready. It covers flower and landscape gardening, and vegetable and fruit growing the year round.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is sending to press a third edition of Dr. Arthur J. Brown's "New Era in the Philippines." This edition has been revised and corrected and brought up to date.

Apropos of the foreign cable dispatches dwelling on the gravity of the European financial situation, of which the Paris Bourse is the centre, it may be profitable to make note of an article on "The Paris Bourse" by Cleveland Moffet in the March Century.

The Macmillan Company will bring out this month, in the English Men of Letters Series, the "Life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by Arthur Christopher Benson, and in the Pocket Classics the late F. T. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics." The same house also announces the publication in a few weeks of Clifton Johnson's "Old Time Schools and Schoolbooks" and a new book on Japan by Lafcadio Hearn.

D. Appleton & Co. will have ready for publication about April 1 a new novel by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) entitled "The Vineyard."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that Miss Ross E. Young's new Missouri novel, "Henderson," ran through its third thousand within three days of its publication. It is the story of a man, his wife, and his farm; of a woman's home and her loyalty to her possible ideal of the home of a gentleman which has become very subtly [illegible].

The Macmillan Company will probably bring out this month "Guns, Ammunition and Tackle," by Capt. A. W. [illegible]

on "Lawn Tennis and Lacrosse," by J. Parmly Paret, the tennis expert, and Dr. William H. Maddren. Another volume in the library, to appear probably next month, is "Yachting in America: Small Boat Sailing," by W. P. Stephens. The long delayed volume on "Musk Oxen, Bison, Sheep, and Goat," by Caspar Whitney, George Bird Grinnell, and Owen Wister, will be published next week.

Albert Brandt of Trenton, N. J., will publish immediately "Moonblight and Six Feet of Romance," by the well-known illustrator, Daniel Beard. This is the story of a strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions, with special reference to the problem of human rights. The author himself has illustrated the book with fifty pictures, and there is an introductory study by Louis F. Post, as well as an appendix.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that they have in press twelve books of fiction, eleven of which are by American authors. This is interesting in view of the circumstance that the firm was best known as publishers of the Leisure Hour Series, in which nearly all the books were by foreign authors. Mr. Holt says that their experience in this matter is but that of most American publishers, and he believes that the increased literary success of the United States is largely due to the international copyright law, of which he is a stanch champion.

Frederick S. Field has obtained from Charles Scribner's Sons the privilege of making an edition, limited to 500 numbered copies, of Eugene Field's "Love Songs of Childhood." The volume will be an exact fac simile of the songs as Field wrote them and as they appear in his own copy.

Henry Holt & Co. are publishing a second edition of Anne Story Allen's "Merry Hearts." This is the story of the experience in New York of two young women, one an artist of miniatures, the other a writer of stories. It was published last October, but its sales in February, it is stated, were the largest.

The Macmillan Company is shortly to bring out "a midsummer idyl, compiled out of the traditions of the Irresponsible Club," by Hugh T. Sheringham and Nevill Myers Meakin. This is the narrative of the adventure of a group of Englishmen, who ramble out into the country once a week for fresh air and amusement. One day they venture over a bridge into a country place, where they find a charming young woman in an arbor. They apologize so quaintly that she forgives their trespass and serves them with tea. The Poet, the Ambassador, the Man of Truth, and the Exotic return from time to time to this little paradise, where they tell stories, read poems, have a fishing contest, and other amusements. The book is entitled "The Court of Sacharissa."

John Lane announces that, owing to the large advance orders for William H. Riderings new novel, "How Tyson Came Home," the publication of that book has been postponed to March 23.

"The History of American Music," by Louis C. Elson, will be the next issue in the "History of American Art," published by the Macmillan Company. The book will be illustrated, like the former volumes, with twelve photogravures and over 100 half-tone plates and pictures in the text.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has made arrangements with an English publisher to bring out abroad an edition of Wilbur J. Chamberlin's "Ordered to China."

The World's Work will publish a large war number for April covering the whole range of the momentous struggle between Russia and Japan. It will be fully illustrated with maps and pictures.

George W. Jacobs & Co. are about to bring out the Bull Lectures for 1904 under the title "Organized Labor and Capital." These aim to present a broad view of the subject and to give a discussion of the questions involved. The lectures included are "The Past," by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden; "The Corporation," by Talcott Williams; "The Union," by the Rev. George Hodges, and "The People," by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out this week Sophocles's "Oedipus Coloneus," with a commentary, abridged from the large edition of Prof. Sir Richard C. Jebb by E. S. Shuckburgh. The present work is in the original Greek. It is provided with copious notes, a Greek and a grammatical index, and two maps.

George W. Jacobs & Co. will shortly bring out the printed text of Thomas W. Broadhurst's drama, "The Holy City."

Doubleday, Page & Co.'s late Spring publications include Booker T. Washington's new books, "Working with the Hands"; "Basketry," with over 300 colored illustrations and photographs by Prof. Otis T. Mason; Mrs. Burton Kingsland's new volume, "Social Games and Pastimes"; "Poems That Every Child Should Know," edited by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, with illustrations and decorations by Miss Blanche Ostertag; a new novel by Allen French, entitled, "The Sherlocks," and a companion volume to Frank R. Stockton's "Dolon Key to Modern American Books," entitled "A Color Key to American Book Plates."

[illegible] will issue [illegible]

EVERYBODY "SUSPECT."

THE YELLOW HOLLY. By Fergus Hume, Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Rainbow Feather," &c. 12mo. Pp. 353. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

All that there is of the most thrilling in the ferreting out of a mysterious crime, in the establishment of the rights of a splendid and wronged young man to be the heir to a wicked and noble lord, in the escape of the young man from the tempestuous passion of a Spanish dancer, in the winning for him of a perfectly lovely Christian English girl whose mother is a "nasty little cat"—all of this and infinitely more is to be found within the covers of the "Yellow Holly." As for the yellow holly itself, that is the clue and the badge of the crime; it is used to "spoil attitudes" of innocence and ignorance, and produces some startling facial contortions. The story centres about a lodging house in Amelia Square, London. The house is full of people out of Dickens, (the author says so,) and there in the dead of night, in the very beginning of the action, a woman is found stabbed through the back of the neck with a stiletto. The circumstances are elaborately inexplicable, and it is so arranged that in the course of the subsequent narrative the reader is led to suspect the criminal in every single member of the book's company except the perfectly lovely Christian English girl who is the heroine. The most diabolical tricks are concocted to throw suspicion upon the hero, upon the wicked old lord, the heroine's catty mother, the Spanish dancer, the hero's former guardian, a private detective—even upon a harmless, half-witted girl, niece of the deceased. And as fast as one black cloud of suspicion is dispelled a cloud just as black settles over the devoted head of the next victim. It is the secret of a successful detective story to lead the reader's suspicions astray. They are here lost in a very labyrinth, and the clue follows every crook and turning of the maze. Of course the murder of the woman is connected with other and past murders. Of course the fact of the marriage of the hero's mother to his father is carefully clouded with a doubt until the end. Of course the Spanish dancer, who, it is several times explained, is a perfectly proper young person, wears red, assumes picturesque attitudes at the hero's feet, talks a strange jargon in which plurals are religiously used for singulars, frightens the lovely Christian English heroine, and tries to destroy the page of the parish register bearing record of the marriage which means to the splendid hero the reversion of a peerage and a fortune. It has been said that the thing before us is a detective story. No one will expect, therefore, to find analysis of character or synthesis of the same into lifelike persons. Yet at times the wicked old lord (studied after Steyne) is made to say and do reasonably human things. The hero, the heroine, and most of the rest are quite impossible prigs, and the pictures of high life are certainly not taken from such life, but the mystery, sustained by a reckless cumulative process of false scents, is a continuous performance for three hundred and fifty-odd pages.

"Order No. 11."

The publication by the Century Company of Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley's "Order No. 11" has been postponed from March 26 to April 2. Mrs. Stanley writes with authority of the things that occurred after the issue of the Order. She was born and lived many years in Calloway and Cass Counties, Missouri. She says of her book:

I have always felt that somebody ought to write the story of "Order No. 11," and, nobody coming forward to take up the task, I have essayed to do it myself. In preparation for it I went two successive years to these border counties, visiting in different places, and systematically turning conversation upon this theme. The first result was an immediate embarrassment of riches; the second, and most important one, that I became saturated with the spirit of the time. Many of these incidents were incorporated in the book. My mother's sister went out in an improvised cart behind two yearling calves, her baby in her arms, and five little girls tucked in around her. Her husband and an older son walked beside them.

An Author of Ninety-five.

The seventieth edition of a book by a man in his ninety-sixth year seems a startlingly unlikely sort of thing. However, Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce the seventieth edition of "The Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket Book," by Charles H. Haswell, and Mr. Haswell has passed his ninety-fifth birthday. He is nevertheless still in active life, carries himself erect, dresses most faultlessly, and usually wears a carnation in his buttonhole. Mr. Haswell's recipe for longevity is given thus: Plenty of exercise, no iced water to drink, no condiments with one's dinner, and alcohol used in great moderation. He smoked also till he was ninety-one, when he gave up tobacco "on principle."

Mastelinck's New Book.

Mastelinck's new volume, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue in the Spring, will bear the title "The Buried Temple." The children will be of two kinds, namely, [illegible]

THE ANDERSON AUCTION CO.,
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Geo. D. Morse, Auctioneer.

Sales on Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, March 16, Choice and Fine Specimens of Early Printing and First Editions, including some Rare Americana.

Sales on Thursday and Friday Afternoons and Thursday Evening, March 17 and 18, Scarce Books, Book Plates and Autograph Letters.

Sale on Friday Evening, March 18, Oil Paintings, Fine Engravings, including some Rare New York Views, a few examples of Old China, Japanese Carvings, Four Fine Violins, Etc.

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We are effecting a most remarkable clearance in our enormous stock of books, mainly by means of our new Catalogue of over 1,500 entries. This list, sent free upon request, embraces works in every branch of literature, science, and the fine arts, at temptingly low terms.
A FEW BARGAINS OUT OF MANY:
Notre Dame de Paris. By Victor Hugo. Bertha Galland Edition. 18 fine portraits and plates photographed from the acting version. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth extra, finely gilt, gilt tops, gilt edges. N. Y., 1902. Pub. at $5.00. Our Price, $2.00.
Social New Yorker under the Georges, 1714-1776. By Esther Singleton. 125 choice illustrations in half-tone. 8vo, cloth gilt, gilt tops. N. Y., Appleton, 1902. Pub. at $5.00 net. Our Price, $3.75.
Roman Art: Principles and Application to Early Christian Painting. By Franz Wilkoff. 14 plates; 88 text illus. Imperial 8vo, stout buckram. Lond., 1900. Pub. at $8.00. Our Price, $3.00.
Call early, or secure our Catalogue at once, so as to take advantage of this unequalled offer. Quotations furnished on all books and lists, and mail orders promptly filled. Volumes of sets sent are on approval, and all items ordered are returnable for any cause.

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VISIT SHERWOOD'S

MARCH 1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

LUCAS MALET'S new novel, on which the author has been at work since the publication of "Sir Richard Calmady," will be issued shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title "The Paradise of Dominic." While Mrs. Harrison has given out no exact intimation of the contents of her story, it is understood that the novel deals with modern English society—more especially the intrusion into it of certain rich and vulgar people—so that the suspicion is gaining ground that the story will challenge comparison, in plot at least, with Frank Danby's "Pigs in Clover."

Edward Lee Thorndike, author of "The Human Nature Club," is to succeed Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University as editor of G. P. Putnam's Sons' Science Series. Prof. Cattell is very much occupied with his work as Professor of Psychology. Mr. Thorndike is Adjunct Professor of Psychology in the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," &c., has returned to New York after a short visit in Boston. She expects to sail about April 1 for England, where, as usual, she will spend the Spring and early Summer.

James L. Ford's "Brasen Calf" has attracted the attention of W. Robertson Nicol, the discoverer of Crockett, Barrie, and one or two other authors of lesser note. Mr. Nicol has been greatly diverted by Ford's picture of New York journalism, particularly with the chapter describing the manner in which a fashionable wedding is reported in a "yellow" newspaper. He is inclined to take the book seriously, and declares in The British Weekly that it ought to have a wide circulation in England. It is published in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Albert Frederick Pollard, author of "England Under Protector Somerset," "Tudor Tracts," several chapters in the Cambridge Modern History, &c., has been engaged on a life of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the leader of the Reformation in England. The book will be included in the Heroes of the Reformation Series, edited by Dr. Samuel Macauley, and will be published here by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

It is reported that Guy Wetmore Carryl rescued the manuscript of a new novel on which he is working from the fire that recently occurred in his home, "Shingle Blessedness," at Swampscott, Mass. Mr. Carryl will be recalled as the author of "Zut and Other Parisians" and "The Lieutenant Governor."

W. D. Foulke is preparing his "Slav or Saxon," which first appeared in 1887, for the press in a new edition which G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue. The book will be brought up to date, and in the new chapters the author will betray no little satisfaction in pointing out that history has confirmed the predictions he made in the first edition of his book concerning the international and expansion policy of Russia. Mr. Foulke will be remembered as the author of articles on history and other subjects that have appeared in the magazines from time to time. He is President of the American Woman's Suffrage Association and a member of other societies.

Louis K. Anspacher is about to issue through the press of Brentano's a tragedy in blank verse on the subject of "Tristan and Isolde."

Laurence Hutton, author of "Literary Landmarks" of Rome, Oxford, Edinburgh, Venice, Jerusalem, London, Florence, &c., is at work on a volume describing the "Literary Landmarks of the Scottish Universities." It will be illustrated from photographs and will bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Emily Makepeace has translated that famous French juvenile, "Mr. Wind and Mme. Rain," by Paul de Musset. It will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons with the original pictures by Charles Bennett.

A new book on the sentimental phase of child culture is promised by George Allen Hubbell, Vice President of Berea College, Kentucky. It will be entitled "Up Through Childhood," and will be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In his book "Greater Russia," of which the Macmillan Company will bring out a new edition next week, Wirt Gerrare tells about a secret railroad owned and managed by the Russians, which runs through Manchuria to Peking. Foreigners are not allowed to ride on it, and Mr. Gerrare had to disguise himself as a Russian to be able to board the train.

Henry Drummond, best known in America as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," left among other manuscripts an essay entitled "Going to the Father," which Dodd, Mead & Co. have in active preparation for publication in America.

Mary Stewart Cutting is writing "Little Stories of Courtship" to accompany her "Little Stories of Married Life," which have been appearing in McClure's Magazine.

A farmer in Pennsylvania, whose wonderful success was described in Prof. L. H. Bailey's series of articles in Country Life in America on "How to Make a Living from the Land," has been approached by the United States Department of Agriculture, which wishes to make his farm the subject of a bulletin on model farming. He will only make his place the Mecca of brother agriculturists for annual payments of $2,000 to be paid by the Government. When he began with fifteen acres of ground, two cows and a horse could not be supported. Now he supplies thirty-five cows and two horses with food.

Auguste Sabatier's "Religions of Authority" is being adopted by the theological seminaries as a textbook in their courses on dogmatics.

H. Irving Hancock, author of "Japanese Physical Training" for men and "Physical Training of Women by Japanese Methods," which latter is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons, is writing another book on "Jiu Jitsu." This will deal with physical training for children according to Japanese methods.

Ezra S. Brudno describes his birthplace in his novel "The Fugitive," which is being published by Doubleday, Page & Co.: "One of the commonplace, insignificant Lithuanian towns with thatched log houses set along muddy, unpaved streets and stenchy alleys, with a weatherworn brick synagogue and a high-peaked old Greek church; with a ruinous public bathhouse and a well-fortified jail; with a pond in which boys and cows alternately bathe in Summer; * * * with encompassing bluish-green forests, waving wheatfields and blossoming orchards—in short, but for the last, old, dirty, lethargic, typically Lithuanian." Mr. Brudno is at present a practicing lawyer in Cleveland.

The many admirers of Marie Corelli will be interested to know that the author has completed the manuscript of a new novel. This is said to be in the manner of "Thelma," thus being different from Miss Corelli's "Temporal Power" and "The Master Christian." Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the book in this country.

Mary Cholmondeley, author of "The Red Pottage" and "Moth and Rust," is working on a long novel which will appear next year with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

Edgar Gardner Murphy deals in his book "Problems of the Present South: A Discussion of Certain of the Educational, Industrial, and Political Issues in the Southern States," which is to be published by the Macmillan Company, with such questions as negro education and negro suffrage, the industrial revival and child labor, the significance of illiteracy, the development of the common schools, the function of the university in the South, &c. The author is said to write in the interests of the South, but from the point of view of a citizen of a nation.

Henry Harland, author of "My Friend Prospero," has left America for England. He declares that he finds it difficult to work in the atmosphere of this country, and it is understood that he returns to England to begin a new novel.

Spencer's Closing Words.

Probably nothing will be looked forward to with greater interest in Herbert Spencer's "Autobiography," to be published within the fortnight, than what he has to say in regard to matters of religion. The following paragraphs, the closing ones of the work, although but a crumb from the banquet gone before, serve to show the attitude of mind with which he approached this greatest of questions and the result of his lifelong search for truth:

Largely, however, if not chiefly, this change of feeling toward religious creeds and their sustaining institutions, has resulted from a deepening conviction that the sphere occupied by them can never become an unfilled sphere, but that there must continue to arise afresh the great questions concerning ourselves and surrounding things, and that, if not positive answers, must ever remain.

Thus religious creeds, which in one way or other occupy the sphere that rational interpretation seeks to occupy and fails, and fails the more the more it seeks, I have come to regard with a sympathy based on community of need; feeling that dissent from them results from inability to accept the solutions offered, joined with the wish that solutions could be found.

"Trusts of To-day."

Gilbert Holland Montague says in the preface to his "Trusts of To-day," which McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out March 22:

Combination as a relief from industrial warfare, however—such as the United States Steel Corporation has been shown to be—has more firmly established itself as a natural economic evolution. Certain of the evils expected from monopoly, such as the discouragement of individual initiative, have not been realized. Certain other evils of monopoly, however, such as unreasonable prices and the extortion of discriminations from the railways, have grown more conspicuous. The evils of present trust management, moreover, which have brought discredit on a great field of industry, have attained an importance transcending all other evils. How far these evils can cure themselves is now becoming evident. How far they can be cured by statute appears in the progress of the law from the overthrow of "trust agreements" to the case of the Northern Securities Company.

History of Louisiana.

Goupil & Co. of Paris, (Manzi, Joyant & Co., successors,) 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, are about to publish, by subscription only, a "History of Louisiana," in four volumes, by Prof. Alcée Fortier of Tulane University, and President of the Louisiana Historical Society. It has taken them three years to prepare it, and is expected to be an important addition to American history. A review of the work will shortly appear.

NEW MACMILLAN BOOKS

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

Christ By Dr. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL

Rector of All Souls' Church, New York.

The author of "The Evolution of Immortality" aims to substitute for the confused doctrinal notion of Christ, as present in modern thought, a clear, simple outline as the sufficient foundation of religious faith. It is a stimulating book which must compel attention and provoke discussion. *Cloth, $1.25 net (postage 10c.)*

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The real charm of all these books by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden" is in the winsome optimism, the genuine womanliness frankly disclosed underneath their vivacity. Cloth, $1.50.

The Day Before Yesterday By SARA ANDREW SHAFER

is the story of a lovably trying child. It leaves an impression on the memory of cleanness and coolness and sweet living, says the N. Y. Post. Cloth, $1.50.

A Little Traitor to the South By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

A well-told story, of which the plot is quick in action, tense and effective in its climax. The whole atmosphere is that of Charleston during the Civil War.
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The best selling novel so far this year

(first in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia—this week we have hopes of New York—) is

MY FRIEND PROSPERO

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The most popular novel in England

according to a recent popular vote held by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is

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Herbert Spencer

The ripest thought of one of the rarest minds the world ever has produced.

With illustrations, many of them from the Author's own drawings.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; winds north, becoming northeasterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,907. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THRILLS AND PERILS IN HUDSON TUNNEL

President McAdoo Takes Newspaper Men on a Weird Trip.

SUFFERING IN AN AIR-LOCK.

How It Feels to be Subjected to an Air Pressure of Twenty-one Pounds to the Square Inch.

President William G. McAdoo of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company yesterday personally conducted a party of newspaper reporters and artists through the recently completed northern heading of the new North River tunnel. The little party entered the cavernous passage on the New Jersey side shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An hour and a quarter later they stood blinking in the pale sunlight on Manhattan Island, with a sense of having been resurrected from the dead and of having passed through one of the most remarkable experiences in their careers.

There were about thirty men in the party. The start was made from Old Pier 13, at the foot of Cedar Street. President McAdoo and Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs, under whose supervision the tunnel has been constructed, joined the newspaper men there shortly after 2 o'clock. At the end of the pier the tug John Nichols was waiting to take them to the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, where the tunnel makes its plunge into the North River.

When the tug was off the foot of Morton Street Mr. McAdoo pointed to an American flag fluttering in the breeze above the New York shaft house of the company.

"That's where we will come out," he said.

"If—" interrupted one of the party.

"If—" repeated Mr. McAdoo, with mock gravity.

When the New Jersey shaft house was reached President McAdoo showed his guests about the power plant, where the large compressed air machines and the dynamos furnishing light and traction power for the tunnel were busily at work. Then he took them to the compressed air hospital, where Dr. A. J. Loomis, the medical officer of the company, was on hand with his stethoscope to test the heart action of the party. There were a number of lean reporters in the party. They were pronounced all right after a merely perfunctory examination. But when the healthiest-looking man in the lot came up Dr. Loomis looked him over and shook his head gravely. Then he listened to his heart and told him that he was too fat and that if he decided to go down in the tunnel it would be at his own risk. The fat reporter seemed chagrined, but declined to take his life in his hand, and crossed the river in a tugboat. At a collation that was served after the tour of inspection was over he turned up and made a speech, in which he thanked Dr. Loomis for saving his life.

COSTUMES FOR THE TRIP.

In an improvised dressing room the guests then divested themselves of overcoats, shoes, and hats and donned oilskins, heavy rubber boots, and sou'westers, and then posed for a picture, in which President McAdoo and Chief Engineer Jacobs were the central figures.

With a last lingering look over their shoulders at the sunshine and light of day, they climbed on board the crude elevators and were whisked down to the bottom of the shaft, 45 feet below the surface of the earth. Here they found themselves in a wide open space. Two arched passages yawn against the visitor, and in each there is a row of glittering lights. The flooring of the space is covered with a maze of tiny narrow-gauge railroad tracks. Through the northern passage the guests groped their way to a row of tiny flat cars, on which the first part of the trip, 800 feet, to the air lock, was made.

The cars were drawn by a cable, which runs the entire length of the completed tunnel, and at times attained a speed of about twelve miles an hour. When the bulkhead which marks the point where the tunnel passes from terra firma to river bottom was reached the party alighted.

With a Chesterfieldian bow President McAdoo invited the bewildered guests to enter the air lock.

"At times we have had to endure some little presure from you, gentlemen. Please have some of ours," he remarked with a smile.

The door leading into the air lock is about four feet in height. The lock itself is a steel cylinder about five feet in diameter and eight feet long. Fifteen reporters and artists with Mr. McAdoo and Chief Engineer Jacobs huddled into the little space. Then the tiny door through which they had come was slammed to with a bang.

"Now, gentlemen, close your mouths and blow your noses and swallow, and I will turn on the pressure," said Mr. Jacobs. His advice was followed, and the next moment he turned a lever and the air came rushing in with a hissing noise, as when the steam escapes from the safety valve of a locomotive.

For the next three minutes the air chamber was a veritable purgatory. Fifteen pair of angry eyes were turned on the little tube through which came the inrush of air, as the ear drums of the prisoners first began to itch, then to tingle, then as the pressure increased, to smart. One heard sounds as though a whip were cracked close to the ear every second or so, and then as if somebody were firing a rapid fusillade from a revolver, using for a target the ear drum, in which there was a stinging sensation for each imagined crack. Nose blowing, undertaken with the nostrils pinched tightly between two fingers, brought some relief, but not much. And yet, Mr. Jacobs explained, the pressure on this occasion was only twenty-one pounds per square inch, while at some stages during the work of construction the excavators had to endure a pressure as high as thirty-eight pounds in order to prevent the river from dropping into the tunnel.

It was with a sigh of relief that the guests heard the door of the little torture chamber open, and saw President McAdoo again lead the way into the region of the tunnel lying beyond. This was traversed on foot. The section on the Jersey side was begun some thirty years ago. For some reason the material excavated has not been

Continued on Page 3.

CHICAGO POLICE SHADOWED.

New York Detectives on Their Trail—Many Dismissals Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 12.—An explosion in the Police Department is expected when the findings of the New York detectives who shadowed the Chicago patrolmen on their beats to learn to what extent they neglected their duty, are made known. Within ten days a complete report will be made to the City Club, under whose auspices the investigation was carried on.

According to indications from inquiries in many places and information gathered from many sources, the discharge of 500 patrolmen will be recommended. Evidence will be submitted showing specific instances of neglect of duty, violation of the rules by loafing in saloons, and other proofs of unfitness.

It will be alleged, according to the best information obtainable, that these 500 policemen on the Chicago force are cowardly in the face of danger, are saloon loafers, are in collusion with thieves and unfortunate women to divide the spoils of crime, allow vice and crime to go unchecked for a consideration, and are indifferent to their work.

As to heads of districts and other officials, the verdict, it is said, will not be so harsh, although it will probably be stated that something is radically wrong in the way the Police Department is conducted. The Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants are likely to be held answerable for some queer conditions which are said to exist.

The 500 patrolmen referred to, however, are said to be chiefly responsible for the alleged "rottenness" of the department. The first step for the improvement of police conditions, it will probably be said, should be the cleaning out of this detrimental class and the replacing of them with good, wholesome men who are not afraid to do their duty and are of such character as to be reliable in dealing with criminals.

The investigation has been carried on by a number of New York detectives under charge of Capt. Piper.

ARTIST DIES BEFORE PICTURE.

S. Domenigo Bolivar Commits Suicide Looking on Woman's Face.

Under dramatic and carefully arranged circumstances, S. Domenigo Bolivar, a South American artist, about fifty-five years old, was found dead early last evening in his studio in the eighth floor of the Alpine apartment house, at 55 West Thirty-third Street.

The artist's body was found seated in a chair drawn up before a small table in the centre of his studio. His head was resting on his left arm, the elbow being on the table, while his right arm hung by his side. Propped up in front of his face was a small, gilt-framed portrait of a woman, apparently thirty years old, of a Spanish type of beauty.

Between the picture and the dead man's face were an undischarged revolver, a small bottle of poison, and a note, which read:

To the Curious: I take my life because I want to live no more. I have taken cyanide of potassium.

Two other letters were found. One was addressed "Mr. Arturo de Bligard, Consul of Colombia, 15-21 State Street, New York," and the other "Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister, 1,612 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

On the music rack of the piano in the studio, a few feet away from the body, was Schubert's "A la Mort."

Bolivar was last seen alive Friday afternoon in the office of the apartments, and he went to his rooms early in the evening. He made no friends among the artists in the building, where he had been living for the last two months.

About the dead artist were dozens of paintings, mostly from his own brush, the subjects being, with the exception of the woman's portrait before the artist's face, male and female figures. On an easel was evidently the last picture on which the artist had been at work. It was a full-length female figure in a reclining position, and was only partly finished.

325 EXPRESS OFFICES CLOSE.

Telegraph Operators Who Handle Southern Company Matter Go Out.

ROANOKE, Va., March 12.—As the result of a strike of the telegraph operators who have been handling express matter at the small towns along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway, 325 Southern express offices were closed at noon to-day.

The express officials refused to grant the demands of the operators for increased commissions, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers ordered the strike.

It is said that independent express offices will be opened at many of the towns affected by the strike.

NATURE DOCTOR SENTENCED.

Said He Could See Mark of Death in Patients' Eyes.

BERLIN, March 12.—A so-called "nature doctor" named Schroeter has been sentenced at Tilsit, Prussia, to two years' imprisonment after a trial which lasted a fortnight and which attracted the attention of the whole country.

Schroeter claimed to be able to diagnose disease by an examination of the eyes with a certain mirror which he said showed the "spectrum lines" of different diseases. He also pretended to see the mark of death in the eyes of patients mortally ill long before their malady appeared serious.

Schroeter had a numerous following among rich women, many of whom gave him diamond rings.

MENELIK TO ROOSEVELT.

Laughing Hyena and Ugly Lion Cub the Strenuous Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—On board the steamship Lowther Castle, Capt. Watson, which arrived to-day from the Far East, are two lively gifts of Menelik, King of Abyssinia, to President Roosevelt.

These gifts are Joe, a baby lion, and Bill, a hyena. There are also two magnificent elephant's tusks of the purest ivory—said to be worth $2,000.

The Lowther Castle also has on board a large collection of animals for the Lincoln Park "Zoo" at Chicago, consisting of elephants, monkeys, tigers, pythons, and Oriental birds. These creatures embarked at Calcutta, but the royal gifts were received at Port Said with much ceremony.

Capt. Watson says that the Roosevelt lion, while kittenish, has left the marks of his teeth on several of the crew who came near him. His comments on the behavior of the hyena lead to the belief that the President will have his hands full. The beast laughs nearly all the time.

For High-Ball or Toddy.
Usher's Glenlivet Scotch, the foremost brand.—Adv.

OLDENBURG WANTS GRAND DUKE BACK

Indignation Over His Unexpected Trip to America.

SAID TO BE IN BAD HEALTH

He Disobeys His Doctor's Orders—Is the First European Sovereign to Visit This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Oldenburg newspapers voice the general indignation felt in the Grand Duchy at the entirely unexpected trip of the Grand Duke to the United States.

A private message received here from Oldenburg says that Dr. Loehr, the body physician of the Grand Duke, when seen intimated that the Grand Duke was seriously ill through not following the doctor's orders. He smokes the strongest cigars, although his heart is affected. Dr. Loehr is much surprised at the Grand Duke's trip.

The dispatches from America announcing the arrival at New York of the Grand Duke, besides containing the first information of his voyage, also made known the whereabouts of his ex-Adjutant, Baron von Plettenberg. No one in Oldenburg had any idea that the Baron was living in America.

Baron von Plettenberg is said to have had a romantic love affair with one of the Grand Duke's relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg and Baron von Plettenberg started for Washington to-night at 8 o'clock in a private Pullman car on the Pennsylvania special. They are due at Washington at 8.46 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Both the Grand Duke and his ex-Adjutant refused to say anything to newspaper representatives while here. They arrived from New York yesterday on the Empire State Express, and wentto the Hotel Iroquoi., where the Grand Duke registered as Count Lensahn. In the evening they attended the performance of "Faust" at the Teck Theatre. To-day they visited Niagara Falls.

The quite unheralded and unexpected visit to this country of Friedrich August, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, appears to have caused a much greater sensation in Germany than in America.

It is said that the Grand Duke is the first European reigning sovereign who has ever come to the United States.

The Grand Duke arrived here on Thursday on the steamship Königin Luise of the North German Lloyd Line, from the Mediterranean. He was attended only by a valet, and traveled incognito under the name of Count Lensahn, one of his lesser titles. He was met at the pier by Gustav H. Schwab and Baron von Plettenberg, who, apparently, were the only persons in this country who had been advised of his journey. The identity of the distinguished traveler, however, leaked out on the voyage, in spite of his incognito.

It was stated on his arrival here that the Grand Duke was traveling solely for his health. He intends to sail for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. next Tuesday. He planned to visit Washington and Niagara Falls, but owing to the shortness of his stay it was doubted whether he would be able to do more than make a trip to the latter place. The telegram from Buffalo shows, however, that he means to carry out his original intention.

The Grand Duke's incognito is being strictly kept up during his stay in this country. It is therefore doubtful whether he will call on President Roosevelt.

Head of one of the most ancient royal houses of Europe, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, the Grand Duke is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. The Grand Duke was born in 1852 and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1900. He has been married twice, first in 1878 to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. She died in 1895, and fourteen months later the Grand Duke married Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sister of Queen Wilhelmina's husband. The Grand Duke has son son, the hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas, born in 1897, and three daughters, the Duchesses Sophie, Alix, and Olga.

The Grand Duke is among the wealthiest of German sovereigns. He has a civil list of $100,000, the revenue from his Crown lands is estimated at nearly $65,000 annually, and he draws a large income from private estates of his family in Holstein.

Besides being sovereign of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke is also the ruler of the principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld, which were added to the territory of the Grand Dukedom at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I. at the Congress of Vienna.

BEGGAR HAS $1,400 SAVINGS.

Apparent Physical Deformities Are Lost in the Jail.

Wellington Genschinsky, a beggar who was sentenced by Magistrate Naumer of Brooklyn to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary, was found yesterday by the agents of the Charity Organization Society to have accounts in several savings banks aggregating more than $1,400.

Genschinsky was a familiar figure about the business streets and in the best residence sections of Brooklyn. One hand was twisted and drawn up, one leg was so much shorter than the other that it could not be used, and the one foot used was clubbed. The man told a pitiful tale of paralysis, rheumatism, a trolley car accident, a wife and four children to support.

When arrested a little prodding made him let down the club foot and straighten out the twisted hand. He walked into court without difficulty, and is now doing a good day's work at the penitentiary without difficulty.

NAT GOODWIN'S GEMS STOLEN.

Accuses His Valet of Taking $1,700 Ring and a Pin—In Street Row.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—This was an exciting evening for Nat C. Goodwin, the actor. To-night he caused the arrest of his English valet, A. Mitchell, on the charge of stealing jewelry belonging to Goodwin valued at $2,000. Mitchell is in a cell at the police station. Mr. Goodwin employed Mitchell in New York four months ago and was pleased with his services until three weeks ago, when a four-karat ruby ring, valued at $1,700, disappeared while Mr. Goodwin was playing in New Orleans.

When asked about the ring Mitchell said that he lost it. A detective was employed to watch the valet, and to-day the latter was caught in the act of pawning a watch and a pearl pin belonging to Mr. Goodwin.

Subsequently to this incident, Goodwin's non-union hack driver caused a small riot in front of the Labor Headquarters to-night by keeping his horse standing there before a crowd of striking hack drivers and teamsters while Mr. Goodwin was watching the finish of a "go" between "Young" Gibbs and "Brooklyn Jack" O'Brien in Industrial Hall.

W. H. Snyder, a cowboy from Oklahoma, was the driver, and was sent to the theatre to carry Mr. Goodwin to the fight. Mr. Goodwin rushed down stairs just in time to see the cowboy draw a revolver and fire twice. A striker tried to kick the actor, who sidestepped. Four arrests were made.

THEODORE COX MARRIES AGAIN.

One Clergyman Refused to Act Because of Lawyer's Divorce.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 12.—Theodore Cox, a New York lawyer, whose wife secured a divorce from him on March 5 in White Plains, N. Y., was married again here on Wednesday last. He and his bride, Miss Norwood, also of New York, are both well known in Plainfield.

Acting on a friend's suggestion, Mr. Cox, accompanied by Miss Norwood, came to this city Wednesday afternoon and sought out the pastor of a Presbyterian Church, whose name had been given to them. The minister was preparing to unite the couple when he learned that Mr. Cox was a divorced man. Then he refused to go ahead with the ceremony.

Argument was useless, and the New Yorker and his intended bride were somewhat discouraged. After a conference they drove to the parsonage of All Souls' Presbyterian Church. There the pastor married them.

SCHEMED TO RUIN BUSINESS.

Richmond Jury Gives $30,000 in a Conspiracy Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—A verdict of $30,000 in the conspiracy suit of Busby against Dawson and others was awarded in the Law and Equity Court to-day.

J. H. Busby, a clothier, charged that Solomon Bloomberg and Luther Dawson, lawyers, and Harry Marks, a clothier, conspired to wreck his business by writing letters to Busby's Northern creditors, saying that Busby was about to fail, and urging that claims be sent to Bloomberg, so that he could control the projected receivership. The jury found all the defendants guilty.

Bloomberg is President of the lower house of the City Government.

TO WAGE WAR ON FORAKER.

Gov. Herrick and Senator Dick Plan to Drive Him from Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—"If the President really said that in all future Ohio appointments Senator Foraker would have to be looked to, I consider it an affront to every friend of Senator Hanna in this State."

This was the remark made by Gov. Herrick this afternoon. Gov. Herrick and Senator-elect Dick met in Cleveland to-day and discussed the political situation. Incidentally they laid plans intended to result in wiping Senator Foraker off the political map as far as his influence in Ohio is concerned. The order has gone out to the lieutenants of the Dickmachine in every county to fight for delegates, and a strong effort will now be made to keep Foraker from being one of the Ohio big four at Chicago.

The Cleveland Republican leaders, at a meeting to-night attended by Dick and Herrick, demanded that the Administration accord the two Senators from Ohio equal consideration in the distribution of Federal patronage, and that the lion's share should go to neither.

FIRST SUIT UNDER NEW LAW.

$30,000 Damages Claimed for Publication of Woman's Photographs.

The law which the Legislature passed last year to protect the right of privacy is to have its first test in the Supreme Court here this week. Miss Gertrude Barthold of 11A West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, an artist's model, is suing to recover $10,000 each from the Tonnele Company, photographers, of 30 East Twenty-first Street; The American Standard, and Vanity Fair, illustrated magazines, for publishing photographs which she had taken in order to illustrate her fitness to pose for painters and sculptors.

Miss Barthold, through her attorneys, House, Grossman & Voorhaus, says in her complaint that she had the pictures taken with the understanding that publicity was to be given only to a certain few illustrating athletic exercises, which the photographers told her were to be submitted to The Ladies' Home Journal, to illustrate physical culture exercises prescribed for women.

Centenarian in Business.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 12.—Mrs. Lavinia Lovett of Beekman Avenue celebrated her one hundredth birthday yesterday. She was born in Sleepy Hollow and was the daughter of William Jones, who died in 1826. She married Benjamin Lovett in 1825. She was the mother of ten children, the oldest now living being seventy.

Mrs. Lovett is still in good health. She has considerable property, and looks after it herself, collecting rents and keeping accounts of every little detail.

Railroad Essentials.

Some succeed where others fail; those who succeed are usually careful buyers of material and have a knowledge of track and roadbed that is essential to the success of any steam or electric railroad. The day has passed when men of finance are willing to place their money into bad material in railroad construction, only to be compelled to replace it by renewals or reconstruction after very little use. The best and most successful steam and electric street railroads use the rail joints of the Continuous patent type for standard track work, insulated joints, step joints, and special good electric bonding, for the reason that experience has proven it to be the best appliance of its kind ever put upon the market, as evidenced by the fact that it is in use all over the world on 20,000 miles of track. Made only by the Continuous Rail Joint Company of America, General Offices, Newark, New Jersey. —Adv

DROPS HIS BATON TO GET $500,000 LEGACY

Leader of Delmonico's Orchestra Part Heir to Uncle's Fortune.

A POOR MAN FROM ITALY.

Giacomo Imperatori, Though of Noble Birth, Had to Play the Violin for a Living.

Many of the diners at Delmonico's Fifth Avenue restaurant yesterday noticed that Giacomo Imperatori, the young leader of the orchestra who had waved the baton there every afternoon and evening during the last two years, was not in his accustomed place in the balcony, and that another was in charge of the music. The absence of the leader was so very unusual that several diners asked concerning him. All were informed that Mr. Imperatori had on Friday received news of a legacy of about $500,000 which had been left to him and that he had given up his position with the orchestra to go and secure the money. The benefactor of the young musician was an uncle who lived in Italy and whom he had not seen in many years.

Giacomo Imperatori is about twenty-eight years of age and the third son of Count Imperatori, who possessed a small estate on the shores of Lake Maggiore. Giacomo when a boy aspired to become a sculptor, and his father sent him to Rome to study art under the best masters. He also devoted much attention to music, and when on the death of his father the young man was thrown on his own resources he resolved to make his living with his violin. He secured a position with one of the orchestras of Rome, and for two years was heard frequently in that city. Two and a half years ago he came to this country, and obtained employment in various orchestras.

When Mr. Imperatori arrived here he made his home in West Forty-third Street. In the same house with him lived a Miss Taylor, to whom he became attached, and six months later they were married. Since then they have lived at 428 West Forty-third Street, which has become the gathering place for many of the well-known musicians of the city.

Of the uncle who has left him a fortune Mr. Imperatori remembered little. The uncle, who was a banker in Rome, had visited the Imperatori home when Giacomo was a child and taken a great liking to him. Mr. Imperatori had not heard from him since his boyhood days, when on Friday he received a letter from the uncle's lawyers stating that the old man had died, leaving a large fortune, $500,000 of which was bequeathed to Mr. Imperatori.

Yesterday he started for Italy on the steamship New York, taking his wife with him. Before going he said that the legacy was entirely unexpected and that he probably would devote some portion of it to forming an orchestra of his own. He did not know whether he would return to this country or not, as he understood that the legacy included a fine residence on the outskirts of Rome.

FOLK BEATEN IN PRIMARIES.

H. B. Hawes Gets 111 Out of 121 St. Louis Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Returns from the Democratic primary to-day show that delegates favorable to the nomination of Harry B. Hawes for Governor had been elected in every ward in the city except three, where, by a compromise, ten delegates were chosen favoring Joseph W. Folk.

The result gives Hawes undisputed control of 111 of the 121 delegates who will go from this city to the State Convention, which will nominate the Democratic candidate for Governor. The total vote was, Hawes, 11,062; Folk, 2,264. The other leading candidate for the honor is Mayor Reed of Kansas City, who has already secured a considerable number of instructed delegates.

C. E. CONVERSE GETS DIVORCE.

Also Has Suit for Alienation Against Paul McCormac, Co-respondent.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—Supreme Court Justice Kelly to-day confirmed the report of Referee Lyke and signed an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce in favor of Charles E. Converse against Carrie A. Converse. This case has attracted a good deal of attention because of the social prominence of Mrs. Converse, who was for a number of years well known here. She belonged to several literary clubs in Poughkeepsie, and to at least one prominent woman's club in New York. Mr. Converse is a wealthy business man.

The co-respondent in the case is Paul McCormac, who inherited a fortune from his parents several years ago, and has since then won attention by his eccentricities.

Mr. Converse also has a $50,000 suit pending against Mr. McCormac for alienation of his wife's affection. Mrs. Converse has permission of the court to see her sixteen-year-old son, Fred, once a month, but the father has the custody of the boy.

E. H. R. GREEN IN PARTY ROW.

Rival Republican Factions Use Fists in Texas Convention.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The Navarro County Republican Convention, which met at Corsicana to-day to send delegates to the State Convention to be held at Dallas on March 22, broke up in a general fight between the friends of State Chairman Cecil A. Lyon and ex-State Chairman E. H. R. Green, who is a son of Hetty Green.

An effort was made to have the convention in secret. Postmaster J. W. A. Clarke demanded closed doors and County Chairman R. L. Ferguson declared it an open convention. Clarke closed the door and Ferguson ordered him to open it. A fist fight between them followed. Finally Clarke's men retired for a caucus. Two sets of delegates were named and both factions indorsed Roosevelt.

Latest Shipping News.

CHERBOURG, March 13.—12:15 A. M.—Arrived—Steamers Moltke, New York for Hamburg; St. Louis, New York for Southampton.

FIRST ROOSEVELT DELEGATES.

Westchester Congress Convention Indorses the President's Candidacy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 12.—At the Republican Congressional Convention held here to-day resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt were adopted.

Ex-Congressman William L. Ward of Port Chester and William Archer of Mount Vernon were elected delegates to the National Convention.

The Republican convention held to-day was the first in the State to indorse President Roosevelt. The resolution was offered by State Committeeman William L. Ward. It commends President Roosevelt for his courageous stand in all administration affairs, and indorses his administration from beginning to end. It called upon the delegates of Westchester County to do all in their power to support President Roosevelt for the nomination of President and directed the delegates to cast their votes for him. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ROOSEVELT OBJECTS TO PAYN.

But Report Has It That It's Hard to Turn Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—It was stated here to-day that President Roosevelt nas endeavored to interest several of his friends in the Twenty-first Congressional District in a movement to down Louis F. Payn, who is slated to be one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention from this district, where he has long been a prominent figure in politics.

The President, it is stated on good authority, can get nobody to enter the lists for him, and Mr. Payn is still waiting for somebody to pick up the gauntlet he has thrown down.

THOSE ROOSEVELT PICTURES.

Senator McLaurin Explains the Indianola Arrests.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi, in the Senate to-day, made a personal explanation regarding a newspaper paragraph to the effect that the authorities of Indianola, Miss., are engaged in arresting peddlers for selling photographs of President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington seated together at a table. Arrests, Mr. McLaurin said, had been made at Indianola, not because the men were selling photographs of the President or of Mr. Washington, but because they were selling lewd pictures.

A 50,000 CANDLE-POWER TORCH

Steel Company's Waste Gas Lights Up the Patapsco River.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—A gigantic torch lights up the Patapsco River at the Maryland Steel Works at Sparrow's Point. Pending the time when the gas from the by-product coke ovens can be delivered to the Consolidated Gas Company of this city for general lighting purposes, the steel company is burning the surplus gas it is making.

This light burns night and day and can be plainly seen a long distance from the city up and down the river. Each twenty-four hours 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas are consumed, making a light of 50,000 candle power.

LYNCHING IN CALIFORNIA.

Mob Breaks Open a Jail and Drags a Negro Out.

MOJAVE, Cal., March 12.—An unknown negro was taken from the local jail by a mob last night, and, after being tarred and feathered, was either shot to death or killed by being struck over the head with a heavy piece of iron.

The negro was arrested yesterday for an atrocious crime and was confined in the Mojave jail preparatory to taking him to Bakersfield. It was the evident intention of the leaders of the mob to go no further than to apply a coat of tar and feathers, but the negro's resistance angered the mob, with the result that in the midst of the scuffle the negro was killed.

TEXAS OIL HIGHER.

Salt Water Causes Sudden Rise in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—Panicky conditions prevail in the Texas oil markets, particularly at Beaumont and Sour Lake. The salt water calamity which has befallen Batson, has had a tremendous effect on the market.

While oil has been very slow at prices under 35 cents per barrel, the ruling price for the past twenty-four hours has been 42 cents, and offers of 45 cents are freely declined by owners of large quantities in storage, 50 cents being demanded in many cases.

BALTIMORE BANKS FULL.

Payment of Fire Insurance Gives Them More Cash Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—There is more cash in the Baltimore National banks and trust companies to-day than ever before in their history. The many big banks that were burned out and are more or less hampered in their temporary locations are overburdened with money as a result of the millions being paid over by insurance companies to losers by the great fire.

One of these banks has notified the City Controller that it would return a large sum on deposit, being part of the money paid by the Goulds for the Western Maryland Railroad. At present the National banks are carrying 30 to 50 per cent. of their deposits in cash. The demand is light. It is difficult to place loans at 4 and 4½ per cent. in any considerable sums.

HARVARD MAN ROBBED MAIL.

Murphy Gave Himself Up—Hard Luck, He Says, Made Him Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Goaded by a guilty conscience and the delusion that officers were on his trail, James Murphy, who says that he is a Harvard graduate, appeared before Chief Postal Inspector Dickson to-day and confessed to robbing a mail pouch Dec. 2 at Jersey City.

Murphy said that after being graduated from Harvard he filled several positions, but seemed to be pursued with ill-luck. Last Fall he came to Jersey City penniless and got a job as a mail-wagon driver. He found it hard to make both ends meet, and he cut open a pouch and went through about 300 letters, securing $3 in money and stamps.

By jumping freight trains and riding on bumpers he made his way to New Orleans. There the idea that Postal Inspectors were following him became so strong that he decided to return and give himself up. Murphy was held in $500 bail for a further hearing.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 183 Fulton St., New York. —Adv

PORT ARTHUR MUCH DAMAGED BY SHELLS

Golden Hill Forts Said to Have Suffered Severely.

MORE INJURY TO RETVIZAN

Rumors in St. Petersburg That Russians Suffered Greater Loss in Naval Battle Than Was Announced.

TIEN-TSIN, March 12.—The first credible reports of the effect of the bombardment of Port Arthur from midnight on Wednesday to past noon on Thursday which have been received here arrived to-day.

Eye witnesses say that the Japanese fire, which was indifferent in previous attacks, showed marvelous accuracy. The fire came from the direction of Pigeon Bay, where the Russians reported sighting double the previous number of Japanese vessels, and it is supposed that transports of various kinds accompany the fleet.

It is reported that the Retvizan, which, it is understood, was inside the entrance of the harbor, was struck several times, and that there were fatalities among her crew.

It is also said that the Golden Hill forts were badly damaged and that there were many casualties among the remaining noncombatants in the New Town, which suffered most.

One building in the rear of the War Bureau was destroyed, and elsewhere a shell annihilated an entire family.

The Russians are suppressing the circulation of foreign newspapers, and any person suspected of being a correspondent is ordered out of their lines.

Residents of Port Arthur assert that the defenders of that place possess the delusion that British officers command the Japanese ships.

PORT ARTHUR, March 11.—Last night passed without incident. The Japanese squadron, which disappeared after yesterday's bombardment and naval fight, has not returned.

The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and returned this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight.

The New Town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidorski, a lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Col. Baron Frank. M. Sidorski and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Mme. Sidorski was wounded by fragments of the shell, and a girl named Waleritsch was wounded and died soon afterward in a hospital.

A Chinese was killed and several were wounded.

Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries.

On Golden Hill, Lieut. Wachtin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded.

A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell, and slowly withdrew.

The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12:45 P. M.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—It is understood that another official dispatch concerning Thursday's fight at Port Arthur has been received.

It is rumored that the Russians sustained greater material losses than reported, but there is no confirmation of these rumors, official or otherwise.

Admiral Makaroff's name is on every lip in St. Petersburg to-day. He is the hero of the hour. The sorrow over the loss of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer is swallowed up by the admiration caused by the daring exploit of the Russian naval Commander-in-Chief in going personally to her rescue.

There is a deep-seated conviction here that henceforth there will be a complete change of sea tactics, and that Admiral Makaroff will make the fleet at Port Arthur an aggressive force. He enjoys the reputation of being a dashing officer who delights in brilliant achievements. His ideas run counter to those generally accepted by naval experts and strategists. One of his pet aversions is armor.

The Admiral is ever outspoken in his criticism of the heavy battleship, which, he has always contended, places too many eggs in a single basket, and shows his partiality for a fleet composed of a large number of swift, unarmored cruisers armed with heavy guns and attended by an unlimited number of torpedo boats. The protected cruiser Novik, to which he transferred his flag in the attempt to rescue the torpedo-boat destroyer, is practically without armor protection.

The Admiral is not likely to give the enemy much rest while any of his cruisers or torpedo boats remain afloat.

AGAIN FAIL TO BOTTLE FLEET.

Another Attempt to Block Port Arthur Made by the Japanese.

PARIS, March 13.—The Tokio correspondent of the Gaulois reports that another unsuccessful attempt to obstruct the entrance to Port Arthur harbor has been made by the Japanese.

FIGHT IN NORTH KOREA.

Russian Scouts Retire—Few Japanese Remaining in Seoul.

SEOUL, March 12.—An engagement took place on March 8 between Russian and Japanese cavalry scouts near Ka-san, fifty-seven miles north of Ping-yang. One Japanese trooper was killed.

The Russians eventually retired.

But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All the others have gone north, and the foreign legations continue to be guarded by marines.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—A telegram received here from Gen. Zhilinsky, Gen. Kuropatkin's Chief of Staff, says that according to reports published in Korean

newspapers 18,000 Japanese have landed at Chinam-pho, and are marching to Pingyang.

Five hundred Japanese are said to have landed at Kieng-sieng, on the northeast coast of Korea, and 2,000 Japanese who reached Kieng-sieng before this detachment of 500 have started marching along the coast to Sheng-jin. Koreans from the points named, however, deny emphatically the reports of the landing at Kieng-sieng.

There are, it is declared, no Japanese troops anywhere in Manchuria, and only small patrols of the enemy are to be seen in Northern Korea.

The engagement referred to in the Söul dispatch is possibly the same as the one reported from Tokio under date of March 10, which, however, made no mention of casualties.

ARE DESERTING DALNY.

Russian Officers and Civilian Inhabitants Leaving the City.

PARIS, March 12.—Pierre Giffard, writing to the Matin from Dalny, says the city appears to have died before it was fully born, and to have been deserted by its parents. He describes it as having a desolate appearance.

The leading officers who have been stationed at Dalny have gone northward, writes M. Giffard, and the inhabitants are seeking by every available means to get away. Much murmuring and protesting is heard.

USE JAPANESE TORPEDOES.

Those at Port Arthur of Home Invention, Japanese Chemist Says.

Dr. J. Pakamine, a Japanese chemist, announced at the dinner of the Schoolmasters' Club, held last night at the St. Denis Hotel, that the torpedoes used at Port Arthur were the invention of a Japanese chemist. The much-talked of antitoxin was as much a Japanese discovery as a European discovery, he affirmed, and he also declared that it was a Japanese physician who discovered the germs of the bubonic plague.

"A great deal of the progress of modern Japan," he said, "was due to America, and it dates back to the days of Commodore Perry. In Japan we have learned that self-government is the proper system; in Russia there is no education for the masses."

Senator McCarren, who was also a guest of the club, said he usually objected to speaking on international matters, but that he had no objection to expressing himself as opposed to the methods usually attributed to a Czar in acquiring territory. This sally, which his audience apparently took as bearing a local reference, brought forth cheers and laughter.

President Lyons of the club spoke of American sympathy for Japan. Other speakers were Dr. S. Parks Cadman and William S. Hurley.

American Fatally Hurt at Port Arthur.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., March 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dwyer received a cable dispatch from Port Arthur to-day informing them that their son Thomas had been injured and would not live throughout the day. The young man was employed as a tankbuilder, and left here three years ago. It is supposed he was injured during the Japanese bombardment of the city.

SAID HE PICKED HER POCKET.

Man Arrested on Broadway Car Forgave Woman Who Accused Him.

A young man who said he was William Pettit of New Brunswick, N. J., a son of R. M. Pettit of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., at 59 Cedar Street, was subjected to much unpleasantness yesterday afternoon on a Broadway car, when, according to the police, Mrs. Lillie Williams of 244 First Avenue accused him of stealing her pocketbook, containing $1.25, which she missed when asked to pay her fare.

Mr. Pettit, who had been standing beside her, was well dressed, had plenty of money with him, and said he had enough to buy several cars like the one in which they were riding, but the woman insisted on making a complaint, and he was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station House by Patrolman Kennedy of the Broadway Squad. There he was identified by William Homan, an automobile dealer of 134 West Thirty-eighth Street, from whom he had been purchasing a touring car, and was released by Sergt. Place. He said he was not vindictive, and would not make any trouble for the woman.

CANADIAN TEAM BEATEN.

Crescent Beats Visitors in Lively Hockey Match.

The hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the seven of the Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal last evening by a score of six goals to four, after the fastest game seen this season in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Although the play was exceedingly fast, not a single man on either side was ruled off for rough play.

That the local players won on their merits was apparent to all. The defense at both ends was well-nigh perfect, Grant, the old stonewall of the Victorias, going into the game and helping the visitors considerably in this department.

At the face-off the Crescents got away quickly and in half a minute were pressing the Canadians at the goal. In their eagerness to score they got a little too close in, and Patrick, having a clear shot, took the puck past the centre of the rink. Kennedy tried to save, but the Montreal men scored the first goal within two minutes from the start. A face-off for off side gave Schiebler a chance, and he evened the score a minute later.

Patrick scored the second for the visitors with a hard cross shot.

The Crescent boys had things all their own way for the next three minutes, and Dobby, dribbling past the defense, had the goal at his mercy within two feet of him, but went an inch outside the post on the shot. Fine team play by the visitors was again broken up by Wall. This player secured a goal on an open play within the next minute, but it was disallowed on account of a forward pass. He tried again from a scrimmage, but Grant cleared. Lucas sent in a good one from the right, which Kennedy stopped, but Patrick was on him like a flash, and poked the puck through. Schiebler scored for the home team half a minute later, and just before the interval Bowie equalled the score for the Montrealers.

The Victorias kept up a fierce onslaught for a few minutes after the commencement of the second half, but an exchange of high lifts brought relief. Meagher collided with Lucas and the latter had to go off with a badly cut chin. Shirreff being ordered off to equalize. Both came back five minutes later and from a long left by Wall, which rebounded from Nichols, Schiebler scored once more. Wall then put the Crescents still further in the lead. Liffiton added another from almost the exact centre of the rink, and the last went to Montreal through Patrick. The line-up:

Victoria H. C., 4.	Position.	Crescent, 6.
Nichols	Goal	Kennedy
Grant	Point	O'Flynn
Meagher	Cover point	Wall
Howard	Forward	Dobby
Patrick	Forward	Liffiton
Bowie	Forward	Shirreff
Lucas	Forward	Schiebler

Referee—T. Hayward, Wanderers. H. C. Goal Umpires—L. Holden and G. Cheese. Goals—Schiebler, 3; Patrick, 3; Liffiton, 2; Wall and Bowie 1. Time of play—Twenty-minute halves.

JAGGERS TO BE HANGED.

Man Who Shot Mr. and Mrs. Bevans Collapsed When Sentenced.

NEWTON, N. J., March 12.—George Jaggers, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Bevans, who with her husband was shot on the night of Oct. 23 while sitting in their home in Sandyston township, was sentenced to-day by Justice A. Q. Garretson to be hanged on April 22.

The prisoner came into court smiling, but collapsed after sentence had been pronounced.

Kansas Libel Law Unconstitutional.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—The newspaper libel law enacted by the Legislature of 1901 was declared unconstitutional to-day by the State Supreme Court.

A ROUSING SEND-OFF FOR GEN. KUROPATKIN

Russian Commander in Chief Starts for the Far East.

FRENZIED ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Highest Personages of the Empire at the Railroad Station to Bid the General Farewell.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—Gen. Kuropatkin, accompanied by his entire staff, left here at 6 o'clock this evening on a special train for the Far East, where he will take command of the Russian Army.

The departure of the General was marked by demonstrations of patriotism and personal regard such as seldom have been witnessed in this capital. The thousands of persons who lined the Nevsky Prospect and the approaches to the Nicholas Railroad station vied with the highest personages of the land in honoring him.

Modestly, and without the accompaniment of music, the General drove to the station in an open carriage. He was dressed in the fatigue uniform of his rank. The short, unimposing figure of Russia's greatest General, whose grizzled beard and piercing eyes suggested a resemblance to Grant, was instantly recognized by the populace, and his passage down the broad boulevard was followed by a storm of cheers, which grew louder as the crowd grew denser near the station. Here the enthusiasm broke out into mighty shouts, and in spite of the cold the air was filled with hats thrown aloft by the frenzied people.

As Gen. Kuropatkin reached the head of the stairs leading to the Imperial waiting rooms of the station Gen. Eggrestoff, white-haired and trembling with emotion, spoke.

"I have come to bid you godspeed," said Gen. Eggrestoff. "We all wish you a safe journey, and with God's blessing we shall come here to greet your victorious return. Take this small image of Alexis, your patron saint, and wear it around your neck, and may the Almighty hold you in His keeping."

Gen. Kuropatkin knelt reverently and accepted the talisman. Then he spoke in response. His few words of thanks were uttered in so low a tone that they were hardly heard ten feet away. Thunderous cheers burst forth when the two warriors clasped each other in a strong embrace.

When the bell rang for the departure of the train Gen. Kuropatkin stepped on to the car, and as he did so every head was bared. The General remained standing at the door of his car, and from there waved his last farewell. As the train slowly gathered headway every voice in the vast multitude broke out into a roar of cheers and blessings.

Behind Gen. Kuropatkin stood his sons in cadet uniform, and through the door one caught a glimpse of the salon, filled with flowers. Amid the flowers stood the General's wife, who, with his sons, will accompany him as far as Moscow.

AMERICAN MINES SAFE.

But the Cincinnati Goes to Take Women and Children from Un-san.

SEOUL, March 12.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati will leave Che-mul-pho to-day for Chinam-pho to bring away the women and children from the American company's mines at Un-san.

The families of American missionaries south of the Yalu are not considered to be in any danger, but every precaution is being taken for their safety.

A messenger from the mines at Un-san, who left Chinam-pho on Wednesday, says everything is quiet in that vicinity.

The Japanese authorities treat foriguers very courteously, and have given United States Minister Allen permission to go on a transport to Chinam-pho, where he is expected to arrive to-day.

PLENTY OF MONEY FOR JAPAN.

She Will Be Able to Raise $250,000,000 at Home.

TOKIO, March 12.—Practically complete figures, with Formosa and some districts of Japan missing, show that the first issue of 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000) of exchequer war bonds has been subscribed four and one-half times. This proves the correctness of the estimate that the Government would be able to raise 500,000,000 yen for war purposes from domestic sources.

The Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen met to-day and decided to realize 50,000,000 yen by postponing Government undertakings and 70,000,000 yen by a war tax.

CHINESE MOB FOREIGNERS.

Frenchman Captured and Others in Shan-Si Are in Danger.

TIEN-TSIN, March 12.—Riots have occurred at Tse-Chow and Lun-Wan, on the line of the Belgian railroad, in the southern part of Shan-Si Province.

A Frenchman named Periot has been captured by a mob, and fears are entertained for his safety. Bonia, an Italian, fought his way through the same mob.

It is reported that twenty foreigners employed along the railroad are in danger.

It is apprehended that the trouble will spread and endanger all the foreigners in the vicinity.

TO TELL OF JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

Work on Anglo-American Influence in the Mikado's Land to be Prepared.

TOKIO, March 12.—Count Okuma Shigenebu, ex-Prime Minister, is heading a movement for the publication in connection with the St. Louis Exposition of a historical work entitled "Anglo-American Influence in Japan." The object is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the negotiation of the first Japanese treaty with the United States.

There will be about 100 distinguished contributors, including Count Keiki, the last of the Shoguns; Marquis Ito, and Field Marshal Yamagata.

Col. Woods, Military Attaché of the United States Legation, has planned to make the work complete historically from the time of the restoration.

MAY BE PEACEMAKERS.

Belief in Paris That America and France Will Eventually Act.

PARIS, March 12.—An informal suggestion that France and the United States act jointly as peacemakers in the Far East has been made within the past week, and, although the officials consider that any peace overtures would be futile at the present stage of the conflict, yet the suggestion leads to the belief in very high quarters that France and the United States will become the eventual peacemakers.

The suggestion came from one of the most prominent American railroad men, who has large dealings with Russia. During a recent visit here he called at the United States Embassy and strongly urged that France and the United States, by reason of their friendship toward the two belligerents, were specially qualified to initiate a peace movement.

A high official said to-day:

"The suggestion is worthy of consideration as showing that the two republics are well qualified to become the eventual peacemakers. But certainly such a movement would be most untimely now, for both parties are in hot blood, and unfortunately nothing will avail until there has been some blood-letting."

BRITISH OFFER TO JAPAN.

Naval Hospital Ship for the Use of Sick and Wounded Sailors.

TOKIO, March 12.—Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister to Japan, through Admiral Bridge to-day tendered to the Navy Department the use of the British naval hospital ship at Yokohama for the treatment of sick and wounded sailors.

Vice Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, gratefully accepted the offer on behalf of the Japanese.

HELENA MAY QUIT NIU-CHWANG.

United States Not to Make an Issue of the Gunboat's Presence.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is said here that while no orders have been issued from the Navy Department to Capt. Sawyer, commanding the gunboat Helena, to withdraw from Niu-Chwang, it may be that Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station, has given such orders.

It is of course realized that the Helena would be in a very disagreeable position if the port were bombarded, and she serves no useful purpose in her present berth.

There is no disposition to drag in the question of the neutralization of the Port of Niu-Chwang at this stage.

SYRIAN BISHOP NOMINATED.

Archimandrite Raphael Blessed by Bishops Tikhon and Innocent.

The elaborate vesper service of the Russian Church was held last night on the occasion of the nomination of the new Bishop of the Syrians and Arabs in America at the Church of St. Nicholas, 17 East Ninety-seventh Street. Bishop Tikhon of North America and the Aleutian Islands and Bishop Innocent of Alaska, assisted by Archpriest Alexander A. Hotovitzky of St. Nicholas Parish, Father Fahey and several of the secular and monastic clergy, officiated, notifying the Archimandrite Raphel, pastor of the Syro-Arabic Church in Brooklyn of his promotion, which will be completed to-day with the services to be held at his church, 301 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

The Bishops and clergy were clothed in their festival robes rich in gold and silver and brilliantly colored, vestments. The people, women to the right and men to the left, carried burning tapers and candles, brilliantly lighting the church as they reflected the jewels in the crown of Bishop Tikhon and the gold and silver ornaments of the church.

The service began with the chanting of the priests and the male chorus, the singing from the altar meeting responses of the choir in the gallery opposite. At the conclusion of vespers Bishop Tikhon bore into the body of the church the gold cross resting on a gold-embroidered cushion. The cross had about it a wreath of carnations, red and white. The Bishop placed it on an altar, where two acolytes, guarded it. He took his seat with Bishop Innocent on the throne, erected in the body of the church, the congregation kneeling in a circle about them. When the Bishops and the clergy in the order of their rank had done obeisance to the cross the people approached with their lighted candles.

The new Bishop thanked the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg and the senior Bishops who blessed him.

TWO DETECTIVES MAKE A RAID.

Happen Upon an Alleged Poolroom, Crowded, on West 35th Street.

Detectives Cohen and Reich of the West Thirtieth Street Station were walking west on Thirty-fifth Street, near Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon, when they saw several men go into a three-story brownstone house. The detectives went to the door and were admitted, they say, by Harry Larkin, twenty-seven years old, of 357 West Thirty-sixth Street, the doorman. When they got into the parlor they found about fifty men, and, according to their report, there was one man at the telephone receiving racing information and another recording bets.

The detectives were preparing to make bets, they say, when their identity was discovered, and they were requested to leave the place. They then plaed under arrest Larkin, together with William Munson, forty-four years old, who said he lived at the Holland House, and David Soloman, twenty-three years old, who gave 5 West Sixty-fifth Street as his residence. The latter two were charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom. The fifty men in the place were ordered to leave, but they protested, saying the place was a clubroom, and they were not molested.

GOT HEARING IN COURT.

"Deaf" Beggar, When Arraigned, Involuntarily Obeyed an Order.

With his left shoulder raised three inches higher than it ought to be and a kink in his right leg, a middle-aged man was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Court on a charge of being an habitual beggar.

"This man, your Honor, in addition to pretending deformity, claims also that he is deaf and dumb," explained Dr. Campbell, the Tombs physician. "He is evidently shamming, for I thoroughly examined him and found no physical defects. For the last three days he has not spoken one word, but he can speak if he wants to speak."

"What's your name?" asked Magistrate Barlow, addressing the prisoner.

The man stood staring into space and did not answer.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I'll give you the name of Joe Doe and send you to the workhouse for six months."

Still the prisoner remained silent, but it was evident from the rolling of his eyeballs that he had heard the sentence. Detective Godfrey then led the man back to the prison pen. Just before leaving the courtroom the beggar placed his hat on his head.

"Take off that hat," said Godfrey, who was just behind him, and the deaf man promptly uncovered his head, much to the amusement of the court attachés.

One More Week of Irving.

Sir Henry Irving will make his last appearance in New York this season at the Harlem Opera House during the week of March 21. He will be seen in a repertoire of his old plays. The bill on Monday and Friday evenings and at the Wednesday matinée will be "The Merchant of Venice," "Waterloo," and "The Bells" will be the double offering Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and "Louis XI." will have its only presentation Wednesday evening. Saturday, March 26, Sir Henry will sail for Europe.

Wealthy Bostonian Dies of Poison.

DIGBY, N. S., March 12.—Arthur Gorham of Boston died at his Summer residence at Joggin Bridge yesterday. Death resulted from drinking poison, but whether the poison was taken accidentally is not known. Mr. Gorham was sixty-one years of age and possessed of considerable wealth. He had brothers living in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Parker Entertained in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, was entertained today in Philadelphia at a luncheon at the Philadelphia Club. C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Western Savings Fund, was the host. It was said afterward by Mr. Patterson and others that the affair had absolutely no political significance. Other guests included William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York. Judge Parker and the other New York guests returned to that city at 5 o'clock.

ODELL BREAK WITH ROOSEVELT REPORTED

Senator Platt May Try to Control New Committee.

NO ARIZONA FOR COL. DUNN

Sheldon Declares He Does Not Intend to Resign from the National Committee.

That a break had occurred between Gov. Odell and President Roosevelt was credited generally among Republicans yesterday. When Senator Platt and Col. George W. Dunn passed several hours together it was regarded as specially significant, for the reason that they were understood to be deliberating whether they could put up a respectable fight for control of the new State committee.

It is declared that Senator Platt, just before leaving Washington Friday, had a talk with the President and discussed the attitude of Gov. Odell, because of his name being among those included in the Post Office report which has angered so many Congressmen, and because of the den sent out from Washington that the Governor had been invited to confer with the President.

According to some people close to Senator Platt, the senior Senator from New York came away from the White House believing that the President would give him his moral support in any effort he would make to maintain his position in the State Convention when the election of a new State Committee comes up.

It is the general belief that Gov. Odell was able to grasp the State leadership chiefly because of the impression that the President was behind him. The Platt men are now desirous of proving that the President is no longer occupying that position. With that impression prevailing as far as they can bring it about, they will plan to give the Governor battle in the State Committee. Some of the Platt "Old Guard" are said to be waiting only the word from Senator Platt and Col. Dunn.

It is conceded, say Senator Platt's friends, that if he can go into the State Convention as an ally of the President he can give the Governor a hard fight for control of the new State Committee.

Both Senator Platt and Col. Dunn laughed when asked yesterday about the report that Dunn would become Secretary of Arizona. They declared it without truth. The Senator called it a joke.

National Committeeman Sheldon called upon the Senator down-town in the morning, and after conferring with the Senator said he did not intend to resign his position.

THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN.

Barnum & Bailey's Animals Take a Night Trip to the Garden.

With five big trains, Barnum & Bailey's Circus arrived late last night at Mott Haven from the Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. At 12 o'clock the work of unloading the animals began, which attracted a considerable crowd. Horses hauled the cages of savage wild beasts through the streets to Madison Square Garden.

Later, when the streets were less frequented, the elephants, camels, zebras, zebus, and other four-footed creatures, small and big, were led in an odd procession through Lincoln Avenue by various streets to Harlem Bridge, after crossing which they continued along First Avenue to Twenty-seventh Street and to the Garden. When the animals arrived there they were stowed away in the quarters they will occupy during their stay in the city. Groups of people gathered at corners along the route taken by the procession to take in the sight. The elephants were on their good behavior during most of the trip, tramping noiselessly along, except a few times when they showed a little nervousness and trumpeted shrilly.

According to George Conklin, the animal trainer, Gyp, the biggest elephant, would not cross Harlem Bridge last year till he had tested it. The trainer declared that Gyp didn't stop to test the bridge this year, as he remembered that he had experimented with it before.

NEW AMERICAN RECORD.

University of Michigan Freshman Displaces Gray's Shot-Putting Mark.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 12.—Rose, a University of Michigan freshman, gave a wonderful exhibition at putting the sixteen-pound shot in the dual track meet between the First Regiment Athletic Association of Chicago and the University of Michigan to-night, tossing the missile 47 feet 6½ inches, which is a new American record for amateurs. The old mark was 47 feet, made by George R. Gray at Travers Island, N. Y., on June 7, 1890.

University of Michigan won the meet easily, scoring 42 points to 22. Schule, considered the best college hurdler in the West, was defeated handily by Steffin of the First Regiment, who ran forty yards over the hurdles in .05 3-5. The champion sprinter of Michigan also finished in the rear in the forty-yard event. Keeler, a freshman, with a handicap of three feet, landing in front.

ICE YACHTS SAILED FAST.

Michigan Boat Claimed to Have Made World's Record on Gull Lake.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 12.—Wolverine, the ice yacht owned by Commodore D. C. Olin of this city, captured the two remaining heats in the Stuart International Trophy race at Gull Lake to-day. The race was over the twenty-mile, two-point course, and the times for the two heats were 61 and 42 minutes, respectively. The time for the last heat is said to be a world's record for the distance.

Zimmermann Girls Good Rifle Shots.

The Zimmermann girls—Millie and Katie—daughters of Champion Gus Zimmermann, carried off the honors in the weekly shoot of the Ladies' Zettler Rifle Club, at the Zettler Club's ranges, 159 West Twenty-third Street, last night. Millie made the score of the night for twenty shots, at seventy-five feet, muzzle rest, but Katie broke the gallery record for women, scoring a possible 250 for ten shots. The scores follow:

	First Ten.	Second Ten.	Total.
Miss M. Zimmermann	246	248	494
Miss K. Zimmermann	250	243	493
Miss F. Muller	244	244	488
Mrs. Scheu	226	235	461
Mrs. Koch	249	244	493
Mrs. Turbell	241	238	479
Mrs. Watson	237	241	478
Mrs. Euaner	226	229	465
Mrs. Ternwith	246	243	489
Mrs. Kronsberg	216	234	450

Hospital Patient Jumps to Death.

While his nurse left his bedside for a moment, in Ward 24, in the main building at the Bellevue Hospital, late last evening, Frederick Weisberg, a German tailor, sixty-three years old, of 526 East Twelfth Street, opened the window next his bed, climbed through on to the veranda, up over the railing, and jumped or fell to the paved courtyard, three stories below. He was instantly killed. It is supposed that he was suffering from delirium caused by pleurisy, for which he was under treatment.

Two Boys Drowned Skating.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—While skating on the Connecticut River near Riverside Park this afternoon two boys, David Callahan, aged ten years, and William Barnard, aged eleven, broke through the ice and were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

$20 will give you a Spring suit or overcoat at Arnheim's. That price entitles you to the choice of hundreds of Spring woolens of the latest weaves and patterns. A crackerjack of a cutter will study your figure and design the sort of suit or overcoat that your physique needs. He'll fit you everywhere! If you're not all satisfied we'll keep the clothes. If you can't get 'round just now, let us send you samples along with pictures of the right clothes for Spring—a measuring outfit, too, in case you live out of town.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

EXPERTS IN SPORTS TALK TO STROLLERS

Discussion of Existing Conditions at Club's Dinner.

FOGIES CONTROL GOLF HERE

So Declares Findlay S. Douglas—Question of Football Brutality and Its Remedy.

Past and present champions in athletics were guests at a dinner given last night by the Strollers at their clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, where a variety of sports, including football, baseball, golf, and rowing, were discussed with much enthusiasm. Seated about the tables with Robert C. Sands, the club's President, were M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut; Alexander Moffatt, ex-Captain of Princeton's football team; Gordon Brown, Yale's football Captain in 1901 and 1902; Findlay S. Douglas, the metropolitan golf champion; Burr McIntosh, Alexander Cameron, Jr., the Yale coach; Robert D. Wrenn, for several years tennis champion of the United States, and Benoit Lockwood of Columbia.

Edward Fales Coward presided, and called first upon ex-Capt. Moffatt, who confined his remarks to what he termed the spirit of antagonism which exists between individual members of football teams.

"If," he declared, "football is to attain the place it deserves, this spirit of enmity among the individual players—not between the teams as units—must be suppressed. I believe it is due to thoughtlessness on the part of coaches in teaching their men practically to hate each other."

Mr. Douglas, speaking on golf, said there was a vast difference between the way that game is played in the United States and the way it is played abroad. "The officers of the United States Golf Association," he declared, "are old fogies in the sport. Outside of the Treasurer of a golf association, all of its officers should be real players, which is not the case with the association in this country. Golf should be managed on a sportsmanship basis purely. There should be no business mixed up with it."

Burr McIntosh, who said he had been mixed up in more "successful failures" than any other man living, spoke in high praise of college athletics. He expressed his conviction that no game was better calculated to develop true manhood than football, and said there was no more justly popular man in the world than the one who had made his mark as a college athlete.

Ex-Capt. Brown agreed with Mr. Moffatt that personal or individual hatred between the men on football teams should be avoided. "The success of the game," he said, "depends entirely on the spirit of the men, and if they are taught that they must fight each other, the game must die."

The speaker said that his "boss," who is J. P. Morgan, was not in favor of having the seats at intercollegiate football games distributed generally among the public; that he thought the seats should be occupied only by the friends and relatives of those engaged in the contests—a sentiment with which the ex-Captain himself did not entirely agree.

Mr. Cameron came next with some decided views on rowing. "There has been a great deal of agitation," he said, "in favor of reducing the rowing course from four miles to three miles. This, I believe, is a step in the wrong direction. A man is bound to exert himself to the utmost, anyway, and if he is rowing over a three-mile course, this exertion virtually comes all at one time, whereas on a four-mile course it is more equally distributed. The hardest course in the world is the one at Henley."

Mr. Lockwood told of the difficulties with which the men at Columbia University had been obliged to contend in order to make any noticeable progress in rowing. It had been necessary, he said, for them to do three times as much work to accomplish a given result as for the men of any other college in this country. Considering the inadequate training facilities at Columbia and other conspicuous drawbacks, he did not think that the rowing men of that college received as much credit for their work as was properly due them.

Mr. Wrenn, the last speaker, revived the discussion started by Messrs. Moffatt and Brown concerning the feeling existing between members of football teams, and said that, in his opinion, the newspapers were principally responsible for whatever bitterness existed.

Santos-Dumont declined to speak, offering as an excuse his poor command of the English language.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The following stock companies have been incorporated:

Anglo-American Securities Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. Wimpleburg, H. M. Schlessinger, Albany; J. F. McNally, New York.

Palmer Brothers Paper Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. A. Palmer, E. P. Palmer, Brooklyn; George Hans, New York.

Fox Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—V. N. R. Fox, E. D. Fox, New Rochelle; C. Fox, New York.

The Lanson Company, New York, (general merchandise); capital, $10,000. Directors—M. L. Lanson, B. N. Lepps, L. Lepps, New York.

Seaboard Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. V. S. Williams, A. Newworthy, Brooklyn; A. T. Cole, New York.

Excelsior Stores Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Constantine D. Vasseleades, M. A. Savaides, New York; E. H. Hecker, Brooklyn.

Stamford Iron, Steel and Metal Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. Mandalson, Stamford, Conn.; Max Cohen, New York; B. Harris, Jersey City.

Gardner Gyroscope Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. A. Gardner, Alice F. Gardner, New York; F. P. Ockley, Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Exploitation Company, New York; capital, $200. Directors—S. Rice, M. S. Bandler, E. F. Gilchrist, New York.

Reiss, Glassheim & Co., New York, (braids and trimmings); capital, $2,000. Directors—A. Hertz S. Glassheim, Ida Reiss, New York.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' Complete Outfitting.

Our specialty is providing everything the baby requires from the daintiest and most elaborate hand-made garment to the most trifling toilet accessory. Our goods are noticeable for their genuinely good quality and neat and careful workmanship.

Largest and Best Lines of Infants' Caps and Bonnets in New York City.

Among the many requisites in the Infants' Outfitting Department will be found

Layettes. *Hand-Made Dresses.*
Infants' Long Slips. *Infants' Short Dresses.*
Flannel and Cashmere Sacques,
Bassinets. *Baskets.* *Trimmed Cradles.*
Toilet Sets. *Baby-Weighing Scales.* *Nursery Ice-Boxes.*
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All the Newest Styles
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Grand Opening.
We ask your kind inspection to-morrow of the most elaborate showing of Tailored and Fancy Costumes, Coats Waists and Neckwear.
Foreign and Domestic Models.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th Street.

"77"
Cures Colds and
GRIP
Prevents Pneumonia.
"When Grip prevails, everything is Grip." It is not necessary for you to distinguish the difference between a hard Cold and the Grip; if you have Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head or Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever or any of these, then Dr. Humphreys' "77" will cure you quicker and better than any known remedy.
Jubilee Book Mailed Free.
At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
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PIANO
All great masters of the piano and all people who have kept in touch with the progress in piano manufacture during the past 50 years affirm in the most unqualified terms the incomparable superiority of the "OLD RELIABLE" STECK Piano.
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OF THE
J. B. Woolley Collection
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Ancient Chinese Porcelains, Curios, Embroideries, Ivories, Enamels and Lacquers,
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343 FIFTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE WALDORF,
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REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:15 A. M.—785 Madison Avenue; W. G. Frolich; damage, $10.

2:18 A. M.—54 Wall Street; Central Trust Company; damage, $250.

3:30 A. M.—422 West Forty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4:25 A. M.—153 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Addelman Brothers; damage, $75.

5:55 A. M.—143 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:35 A. M.—1,036 Freeman Street; Herman Thilke; damage, $5.

1:15 P. M.—512 West Forty-ninth Street; Madeline Gallagher; damage, $15.

1:50 P. M.—2,246 Seventh Avenue; Thomas O'Gara; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—137 East Seventy-eighth Street; J. Flesh; damage, $75.

7:03 P. M.—214 West Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:23 P. M.—1,363 Fifth Avenue; William Bergh; damage, $500.

7:15 P. M.—230 East Fifty-ninth Street; Wilson Brotners; damage, $200.

8:55 P. M.—480 Columbus Avenue; John Willoughby; damage, $500.

9:25 P. M.—14 Delancey Street; Isadore Losovitch; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—202 Broome Street; Beckie Foldman; damage trifling.

9:55 P. M.—31 and 33 East Tenth Street; Holman & Meister; damage, $4,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Kogoro Takihira, Japanese Minister to the United States, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Capt. C. C. Todd, Halifax, N. S.; Dr. L. M. Bingham, Burlington, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE—O. E. Robinson, Baltimore; Col. K. Lean, Bermuda; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN—L. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Eugene V. Haynes, Atlanta.

NEW YORK LIKELY TO GO FOR PARKER

Tammany Said to be in Acquiescent Mood.

TROY DEAL HILL'S LEVER

Understanding with Charles F. Murphy as to National Delegates Said to be in Sight—State Ticket Situation.

As a consequence of the practical concession by Tammany men yesterday that David B. Hill would have nearly two-thirds of the delegates to the Albany State Convention April 18, it was declared in seemingly authoritative quarters that what might be called an understanding between the supporters of Chief Judge Parker and Charles F. Murphy was definitely in sight.

According to this information, it is understood that Mr. Murphy will indorse the candidacy of the Judge and that at any rate the seventy-eight New York National delegates will be instructed for the candidate of the Hill-McCarren-Mack combination. All seventy-eight delegates are elected at the State Convention on a general slate.

It is understood that a survey of the situation by Tammany lieutenants helped to bring about the understanding, because of the somewhat unlikely prospect the Tammany Chief appeared to have of controlling the State Convention. The patching up of peace between ex-Senator Edward Murphy with ex-Senator Hill, and the consequent accession of Rensselaer County to the Hill forces were said to be potent in determining the Parker issue.

Another feature of the situation was the resumption of relations between Smith M. Weed of Clinton and Hill. This, it is understood, occurred because of the warm personal friendship existing between Judge Parker and the Clinton leader. The Rensselaer leader is also credited with feeling well disposed toward the Judge.

The Tammany men had counted on defection in Albany, but Justice D. Cady Herrick's great friendship for Parker prevented his fighting the McCabe-Wood faction, controlled by Hill, so that an amicable understanding was arranged there.

It is declared further that there are and have been fear for some time that William J. Conners, one of the two Erie leaders, would not be able to perform all that the New York County leaders hoped and expected.

With reference to Brooklyn, it is understood the strength of the district leaders the Tammany chief picked out to fight McCarren was not all that was expected. It is reported that doubt had arisen as to William A. Doyle's ability to retain control of his district, the Seventh, for the McCarren people were arranging to wage warfare against him at the primaries for the selection of a leader.

So far as the Hill men are concerned, it is said that they are agreeable to the nomination of Mayor McClellan or any other man Tammany might select for Governor, in which event they are believed to be disposed to use their influence to get the Mayoralty nomination for Controller Grout in 1905. In the light of a continued refusal of this course by Tammany men, the Hill forces are declared to be ready to urge Grout for Governor.

That Charles F. Murphy has turned down this State ticket proposed at least once, is attributed to an objection to giving up the Mayoralty to Fornes for a whole year to obtain merely the Governorship for McClellan.

Should Tammany finally fight the whole Parker plan, the Hill men are planning to instruct enough district delegates for Parker to enable him to get an instructed delegation from his own State by means of the unit rule.

HOW THE TUNNEL LOOKS.

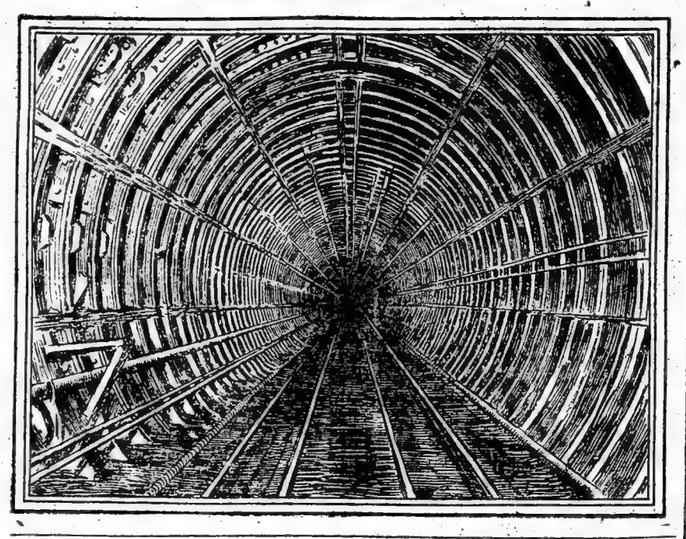

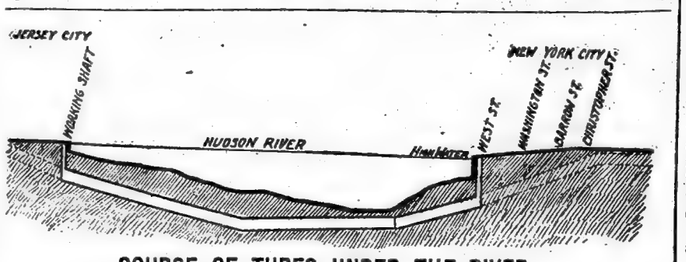

COURSE OF TUBES UNDER THE RIVER.

THRILLS AND PERILS IN HUDSON TUNNEL

Continued from Page 1.

completely removed. A large amount of it has been left on the bottom of the tube and trampled under foot. As a result the passage is so low that for a long distance one cannot walk erect through it.

A FANTASTIC CAVERN.

With its rough, damp brick walls, its soggy flooring in which knee-deep puddles occasionally were encountered, with the begrimed workers met with here and there, the fantastic play of lights and shadows, and the hollow echo awakened by the human voice, there was something in this part of the tunnel that vividly recalled Victor Hugo's description of the cavernous passages beneath the streets of Paris through which Jean Valjean passed. At the same time the sense that one was eighty feet below the realm of sunlight and ordinary human activities, with huge transatlantic steamers perhaps passing overhead, and the thought that if for a moment the compressed air machines ceased throbbing the river and its bottom might drop on all in the tunnel had something at once awing and kindling to the fancy.

It took about ten minutes' walk before the newly constructed section of the tunnel was reached. Here the walls presented a vista of tightly and neatly riveted steel segments, all the débris had been removed, and the tube had an aspect of roominess. Ten minutes more and President McAdoo could point proudly to the steel shield which was put down thirteen years ago, and has been pushed by hydraulic pressure all the way from the Jersey shore, thirty inches at a time, until it reached the point where a few days ago the workers advancing from Jersey broke into a wild cheer as they heard the voices of their confrères coming from the New York side.

"It looks disreputable enough," said Mr. McAdoo, "but it has performed its task nobly. Like a mole, it has eaten its way slowly under the river, and, what is best of all, it has afforded such complete protection to our workers that not a human life has been lost, nor has any single man, as far as I know, been maimed in the carrying out of this herculean work."

After explaining the workings of the Greathead shield in tunnelling, Mr. McAdoo asked his guests to nominate one from among their number for the honor of being the first to pass through the narrow aperture of the shield which marks the joining of the two cuts. "Nick" Biddle, veteran newspaper worker and the senior of those present, was selected by acclamation. Then, with the grimy shield as a background, the party again posed for pictures, and, after cheers for their host, proceeded.

Mr. Biddle led the way with Mr. McAdoo. The narrow opening through which the party had to crawl to reach the New York cut was only about four feet square. On all sides was seen the black mud formation of the river's bottom, which has to be cleared away before the tube can be perfected. A few minutes' walk brought the party to the New York shaft at the foot of Morton Street.

Through a narrow shaft the members were taken out of the tunnel on an elevator. At the top of the shaft there was a boilerlike contrivance where the air pressure was taken off gradually in order to prepare the guests for the ordinary atmospheric pressure. As the air was blown out, a white haze, like a snowy, chilling mist, filled the compartment, and several of the guests emerged from the chamber with their noses bleeding.

After donning their own clothing, which had been brought across the river on a tug, the members of the party celebrated their resurrection from the lower regions at a collation spread in the New York shaft house, at which congratulatory speeches were made by some of those who had enjoyed Mr. McAdoo's hospitality. Both Mr. McAdoo and Chief Engineer Jacobs in the brief remarks they made in response paid a high tribute to the daring and energy of the superintending, engineering, and working forces through whose assistance the task of joining New York and New Jersey by a tunnel under the Hudson had been accomplished.

ever would materialize. Under the guidance of William G. McAdoo, however, the feat once thought chimerical has been accomplished. The north tube of the subaqueous railway between Morton Street, this borough, and Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, is now a continuous passageway.

The tunnel is not to be used by any railroad cars, notwithstanding a popular misapprehension to that effect. It will be a trolley tunnel, solely. It never can be converted into a road for heavy trains, because it is not built on a sufficiently firm foundation. In the projected Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, with its burden of enormous engines and trains, massive artificial foundations known as screw piles are to be used. This Morton Street tunnel, on the contrary, has only the natural soil under the river to support it.

From the nearest New Jersey station to the West Street station on this side of the trolley tunnel the distance is 1 7-10 miles. The schedule time between these points will be three minutes. The cars will be as nearly fireproof as cars can be built, and Mr. McAdoo says that he will have all-steel ones if such are proved practicable in tests now progressing.

The tunnel under the river, though often mentioned as the entire enterprise, is not the whole of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company's underground road. On the Jersey side there is a spur northward to the Lackawanna station in Hoboken. On this side is a stretch of tunnel much greater than all the river section and the Jersey spur combined.

After reaching West Street from New Jersey, the underground trolley cars will reach the centre of this borough by the following route: Morton and Greenwich Streets to Christopher and West Tenth Streets; then east to Sixth Avenue, and up that thoroughfare to Herald Square. When Mr. McAdoo's company bought the old franchise two years ago the plan was to have the terminal yards at Christopher and West Tenth Streets. It was only a week ago that the Rapid Transit Commission was asked to give a permit for the extension to Herald Square. That the permit will be granted is a foregone conclusion, as the route is too deep to interfere with any possible municipal subway plans.

The history of the first North River tunnel goes back to 1874. In that year a company sought and obtained a franchise, and work was begun. The scheme was to use compressed air, but no shield. The air pressure was to support the silt soil and keep out the water. The result was a cave-in. Fourteen men died a miserable death. The project was abandoned as hopeless.

Some boring had been done by these primitive methods, however, and in 1880 a syndicate of English capitalists was formed. There was more boring. But when they struck a ledge of rock they gave up in despair, although they had scooped out 1,500 linear feet in the north tube and 570 feet in the south one.

Then came William G. McAdoo, a lawyer, and once the partner of New York's present Police Commissioner. He attacked his task with a confident smile at the disbelief that echoed from every side. His confidence must have been contagious, though. He organized his company with a Directorate of men great in the world of Wall Street, men who know what they are doing. The old franchise, rights, and property were bought in for a little more than $4,000,000 from the old Hudson River Tunnel Company, which the Englishmen had launched.

Mr. McAdoo has not boasted much. Every now and then the people have heard that a tunnel was being bored, but that was all. Many, possibly, had a very indistinct idea as to where it was. Some even believed it a myth, until last week it was spread broadcast that Manhattan Borough and Jersey City would be within walking distance within a fortnight.

Charles M. Jacobs, also engineer of the Pennsylvania's tunnel enterprise, has done the technical work of supervising the building of these trolley tubes. It is the north tube that has been opened. But the south tube is no far behind, and President McAdoo promises actual service on his trolley line before the year 1905 is half gone.

All the boring of the tubes has been done by the shield process, most of it through soft silt, but about 600 feet through the rock ledge. It is the claim of the engineers that never was compressed air work prosecuted with such speed, such freedom from accidents, or such comfort to the workmen. No animals have been allowed to enter the tunnel, to consume or defoul the air, all the hauling of materials being done by small cable cars. No gas jets or oil flames have been permitted, for the lighting has been by electric bulbs throughout.

The "sister tunnel" of this one is to be built by the Manhattan and Hudson Tunnel Company between Cortlandt Street, this city, and the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in Jersey City. Mr. McAdoo is also the head of that enterprise, which is designed to benefit those of the Pennsylvaniaa's passengers who prefer to reach down-town New York through a trolley tunnel rather than up-town New York through the railroad's own tunnel.

URGE STATE PRISON CONTROL.

New York Association Wants Unification —Idleness of Convicts Condemned.

The Prison Association of New York by its charter is required to report to the Legislature of this State every year with reference to the state and condition of prisons—"and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline." The Executive Committee of the association has just completed and submitted to the Legislature its fifty-ninth annual report. It is confined almost entirely to subjects which can be remedied only by legislative action. The whole report, which is signed by Charlton T. Lewis, Chairman, and S. J. Barrows, Corresponding Secretary, is an elaborate argument in favor of the reorganization and unification of the prison system of the State. The following are the conclusions and recommendations of the report:

1. Crime in the State can only be adequately treated by considering the problem as a whole. The present system is unequal, irregular, expensive, and ineffective. Counties are unable under existing laws or by any modification of a merely local system to grapple with a problem which belongs to the State.

2. All persons convicted of violating the State laws should be dealt with by the State and committed to its custody whether the violation be called a felony or a misdemeanor.

3. The effect of the constitutional amendment forbidding the sale of prison-made goods in the open market has been to prostrate industries in all the county penitentiaries outside of New York. The enforced idleness of prisoners sentenced to county jails is lamentable and unpardonable. Daily productive labor is absolutely necessary for the physical and moral welfare of prisoners.

4. It is an injustice to the free laborer obliged to toil for his own support to be compelled to pay taxes for the support of several thousand prisoners who are maintained in idleness.

5. The greater part of this deplorable idleness has been created by the State itself through the constitutional amendment, and can only be remedied by State action.

6. The antique system, abolished in most civilized countries, of paying Sheriffs so much a day for each prisoner they keep, still prevails in one-third of the counties of New York State. It is a method liable to the greatest abuse, for it is to the interest of the Sheriff to have as many prisoners as possible for the sake of increasing his revenue. This interferes with the operation of the probation system, and increases the expense of the county.

The transition from local to State control, which is the only remedy for the conditions described above, can be effected in New York State with comparative ease and at small expense when compared with the rank extravagance of the prison system.

Sacrificing logical to practical considerations, Greater New York may be left out of the plan of State control, but centralization in that city should, as already recommended by this association, go far enough to place all sentenced prisoners under control of the Department of Correction. For the other sections of the State unification can be secured and the existing idleness removed by the following measures:

1. It should be provided by law that after a certain date all prisoners convicted of violation of State laws shall be sentenced to institutions under control of the State.

2. To accommodate such prisoners, the State should create by law a number of houses of correction for misdemeanants. The penitentiaries of Albany, Onondaga, Monroe, and Erie Counties can doubtless be inexpensively acquired for this purpose.

3. Productive industries should be organized in the houses of correction thus established.

4. The State, through the Superintendent of Prisons, should furnish the raw material and market the product of the penitentiaries.

5. Prison labor should embrace all industries which may profitably be followed under the scheme of State use, and no exemption should be permitted of any special industry so long as the present constitutional prohibition exists as to sale in the open market.

6. The powers of the State Superintendent of Prisons and of the State Commission of Prisons may be extended by appropriate legislation.

BUILDING THE TUNNEL

William G. McAdoo's Company Succeeds Where Many Others Failed —Story of the Work.

At last it is possible for a man to walk from New York to New Jersey under the bed of the North River. Exactly thirty years have passed since the plan to tunnel this river was originated.

They were mostly years of failure. Until the New York and Jersey Railroad Company bought the rights of the old "Morton Street" syndicate there had not been more than a ray of hope that the scheme

HONOR SYSTEM AND COLUMBIA.

Students Said to Want Power to Act, Should It Be Tried.

Recent agitations at other colleges over the honor system of conducting examinations have caused Columbia's students to consider the project as a serious need to fair and honest work in the examinations on Morningside Heights, and meetings of the different classes have been held all during the past week to discuss the plan.

Undergraduate sentiment, except in the case of the seniors in the School of Applied Science, has almost uniformly favored the adoption of the scheme, but with an exception as to one phase. The idea of espionage over other men is distasteful to the great mass of the students. They feel that if a man is so regardless of the welfare of the university and its good name as to cheat at the examinations, it is his concern.

The college seniors, as well as the juniors and sophomores, have all placed themselves on record in favor of the system, which is declared to be necessary at Columbia. The science seniors appear to have voiced the sentiment of the whole Applied Science School by declaring that such a system is impracticable in that department. In most of the meetings examples of other colleges were cited, and it was made to appear that reporting dishonest students to the Faculty would be one of the last resorts. It was suggested that the adoption of the system would create a student sentiment against cheating that would force any man caught at it to leave the university before he was compelled to by the Faculty. A student committee could be formed to investigate all cases, and upon their recommendation to the Faculty, final action could be taken.

DEFENDS HOME WITH GUN.

"Squatter" Finally Surrenders What Was World's Fair Building.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A rifle and pistol duel through the barred door of the structure that once was the Delaware State Building at the World's Fair took place to-day in the suburb of Hegewisch, where the building now stands. Ellis Bennett, the owner of the "Delaware House," was defending a squatter claim to 160 acres.

Deputy Sheriff John Long attempted to enter the house. Ellis Bennett, the "squatter," greeted the officer with two rifle shots. The deputy, revolver in hand, answered with two shots through the door.

Armed with an axe, Long then went to the "castle," and proceeded to batter down the door. Entering the deputy found Bennett sitting in the corner with three guns. Bennett said he offered no further resistance, "seeing as the deputy was alone."

Church Travels Forty Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

PECK, Kan., March 12.—The Methodist Church of Andale has made the longest journey of any church on record, forty miles overland to this place in the wake of three traction engines hitched tandem. The building was placed on trucks with large wheels, and arrived at its new location without a piece of plaster disturbed, and in as good condition as when it started.

JOKER'S MESSENGER DELIVERED A "BOMB"

Then Was Hit on Neck and Narrowly Escaped Being Shot.

CRIMINAL COURTS EXCITED

Friend of Detective Reardon Sent Him the "Machine," but Did Not Call to See the Fun.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building when a strange man with a mysterious-looking package tiptoed into the County Detective Bureau until he reached the desk of County Detective Edward J. Reardon, who is ex-Superintendent of the Goddard Anti-Policy League. The man asked for the deputy chief of the bureau and mentioned Mr. Reardon's name.

"Here is a package for you," he said when Reardon informed him that he was in charge of the bureau. "It was given to me by a man who told me to deliver it to you in person."

"Thank you," replied Reardon, examining the address on the package, which read: "Edward J. Reardon, County Detective, Criminal Courts Building."

The man went away without replying, and had got down to the General Sessions floor when Reardon opened the package. The detective's eye caught a glimpse of what appeared to be a bomb, having an electrical attachment for exploding it.

"Infernal machine!" exclaimed Reardon and Capt. Farrell in chorus.

"Hold it," said Reardon, handing it over to the Police Captain. "I'll go after that fellow."

"Hold it yourself," yelled the Captain. "I'm no rack to hang bombs on."

By this time, however, Reardon had gone, and half a dozen other county detectives in the bureau had followed to overtake the stranger who had left the package. Some ran to the elevator cars, and others made for the stairways. Reardon was among those who started down the stairs. Just ahead of him he spied the man who had left the package and called on him to halt.

The man started to run instead of stopping, so Reardon dashed after him and hit him on the back of the neck. Then, as the man stopped, and turned to say something, Reardon hit him again, this time with his left fist, and drew his revolver with his right hand. He pointed the pistol at the man and commanded him to throw up his hands. The man did as was commanded, and was then led back up stairs followed by a crowd of clerks and detectives who had been attracted by the noise of the commotion.

By the time Reardon returned to the detective bureau Capt. Farrell had gotten rid of the infernal machine by tenderly carrying it to a corner of the room and carefully placing it on the floor. While the stranger was held in custody a messenger was sent to find an expert on infernal machines. In the meantime Reardon questioned the fellow, who furnished a good description of the man who had asked him to deliver the package to Reardon.

"Why, from that description the man must be Martin Waters," said the county detective. "Martin is a friend of mine and a practical joker. He is associated with Jimmy Oliver, who defends the policy cases, and I'll bet two to one that Waters decided to have some fun at my expense."

"It was Martin Waters who asked me to bring the package here," remarked the stranger.

The infernal machine expert, who soon arrived, handled the package gingerly. First he removed a piece of gas pipe with a cap on the end. As he did so a brown substance fell on the floor.

"Dynamite," whispered one of Mr. Jerome's sleuths, moving toward the door. Then three other sleuths decided they had appointments to serve subpoenas, so they got out.

"This is yellow sand," explained the expert, digging at the iron pipe with his pocket knife. "And these things are two dry batteries—common batteries, which evidently were put in the package to make it appear dangerous."

The news that an infernal machine had been sent to the Criminal Court Building soon spread through the neighborhood. When it reached the Tombs Building several Deputy Sheriffs repeated the story, and soon it was like the story of the three crows. It was then said that the machine had been intended for District Attorney Jerome, and that the capped pipe really contained giant powder. This story was denied by Reardon, who explained that he had made a further investigation, and had learned that the package of gas pipe, sand, and dry batteries had been sent to him by his friend Waters.

Edward Coppers, the keeper of the building, took charge of the "machine" and said he would use it for sinkers next Summer when the Seven Up Club goes fishing.

NO NEWS OF DR. LABAREE.

Some Doubt as to Identity of Missionary Killed in Persia.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions here received no word yesterday regarding Dr. Benjamin Labaree, the American missionary, who was murdered, according to a dispatch Friday, near Khoi, Persia. Cable inquiries were made by the Presbyterian Board, but no responses were received.

Though the dispatch stated that Dr. Labaree was slain, it is doubtful whether the murdered missionary was the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree, or the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, the former's son. The father was about seventy years old, and, owing to his age, it was impossible for him to be out much among the villages, while the son was frequently engaged in such work. In the last letter received from the younger missionary he said he was about to leave for a visit among the villages to the south of Urumia, but Khoi is a city to the north of Urumia.

Up to this time no American missionary has been killed in Persia. Some years ago a native Christian woman, who was the wife of an American missionary, was killed there. The conditions in Northwestern Persia have been much disturbed during the past year, though the native Christians have been principally affected, and the American and other missionaries have not been imperiled.

Dr. J. P. Cochran, a medical missionary in Urumia, wrote some time ago of the lawless condition of the country and said that there had been open demonstrations against the King and his administration. In Tabriz, he said, there was a demonstration which compelled the Crown Prince to remove the European Chief of Customs and his family to a neighboring town for their protection. In December Mr. Labaree wrote telling of the murder of Moshie Daniel, a native Christian, who had lived for eleven years in the United States and possessed American citizenship papers.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., March 12.—Rev. R. M. Labaree, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, and son of Dr. Benjamin Labaree, said to-day that he had not received official notice of his father's assassination, and knew nothing of the tragedy but what he saw in the newspapers. He said that his father had been a missionary for a great many years, and never held a charge in any American church. The Rev. Mr. Labaree has a brother who is also performing missionary work in Persia. His father was about seventy years old. The Rev. Mr. Labaree has dispatched a message to Persia for the confirmation of the news.

TWO ATTACHMENTS RECEIVED.

More Actions Against Union Surety and Guaranty Company.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes yesterday received two attachments against the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia, which formerly had an office in this city at 135 Broadway, in favor of the Aetna Indemnity Company for $1,348 and A. W. Andrews for $600.

The company did business in this city for several years up to Jan. 1 last. Attachments and judgments have frequently been obtained against it here, some of which have been paid and others vacated.

An attachment for $2,553 in favor of Dora Scherr on June 25 last was vacated in December. Attachments for $7,035 in favor of Alfred Skitt and for $9,928 in favor of Max and Isidore Mosson are still in force. Judgments have recently been obtained against it by the Union Pacific Tea Company for $389 and John A. Cartlidge $547.

An H, an O, two LL's and a Y

FIVE LETTERS OF MEANING to Dame Fashion's eye.

Linen Gowns,
Crepe de Chine Gowns,
Taffeta Gowns,
Louisine Gowns,

FINE WAISTS FOR Street and Evening Wear.

IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.

Over one hundred and fifty exclusive designs—comprising thousands of waists and gowns—give an unexcelled opportunity for selection.

"Fifth avenue styles and quality at half Fifth avenue prices."

SPECIAL MONDAY.

VERY ATTRACTIVE BRILLIANTINE GOWNS, in white, black, brown, and dark blue..... $12.00

LACE TRIMMED ETAMINE GOWNS $20.00

LACE TRIMMED INDIA WAISTS..... $3.75

THE HOLLY CO.,
10 West 22d St.

PLAN NEW TENNIS BODY

Indignation at Failure to Send American Team Abroad.

Methods of United States Association Severely Criticised—No Difficulty to Find Good Men.

Something akin to revolution in the affairs and management of lawn tennis is threatened. There is more than the usual amount of dissatisfaction manifested because an American team of players was not sent abroad to compete for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup. To the majority of the followers of tennis and the players in this city the failure of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to make good its promises to the Englishmen is regarded as anything but sportsmanlike. These men remember how when the trophy was first offered the Britons were asked to send over a team, and their failure to send a team after Black, Gore, and Barrett had been beaten aroused no end of adverse criticism.

With these facts in mind several of the leading players of this city have expressed their disapproval of the action of the Executive Committee in not keeping faith with the Doherty brothers after the latter had captured the cup at Newport last August. So aroused are some of the New York players that they talk of organizing a new and distinct National body to govern the sport and to put it on the same basis that it enjoys in England.

According to those who are most interested in the project the contention is made that only the "Boston crowd" is actually the National Association, and that they do not conduct matters in a way that is up to date. A player who is in a position to know says that the sending over of a team this year revolved around Malcolm D. Whitman, the National ex-champion. Because Whitman was unable to go the idea of a team was abandoned, and this despite the fact that there could have been no difficulty in getting four or even six good men to make the trip. The Englishmen wanted an American team. It surely would have been better to have kept faith with the Englishmen, is the contention of these men, than to show what will certainly be regarded as an unmistakable sign of weakness. It would not have been a disgrace to have been beaten by the Dohertys or even by the team that is expected to represent France.

The players of this city who are interested in the new movement believe that it would be well to have the headquarters of the sport here, and to have the various sections of the country fully represented on a Board of Directors. They also feel that progressive methods should be used to increase the interest in the game. Among the newer element the idea finds favor of having an official handicapper, similar to the position that B. C. Eveleigh holds to the English Lawn Tennis Association, so that the entry lists and management of tournaments and reports of the scores and the play may have an official standing and not be done in the haphazard way which has characterized some of the tournaments held in this country.

It is probable that the officers of the governing body in this country never realized the feeling of the players and their chagrin at not having an American team sent abroad this year. Just what the outcome of this first outburst of feeling may be remains to be seen, but it is safe to say that at least several reforms will surely be inaugurated or a governing body may spring into life that will place the sport in the position in which it belongs.

WANTS PERMANENT RECEIVER.

Closed Union Surety Company of Philadelphia Will Make Application.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Directors of the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, which closed its doors, 1,420 Chestnut Street, yesterday, met to-day and decided to ask for the appointment of a permanent receiver.

They waived the customary hearing before Attorney General Carson, and will at once bring the matter to the attention of the Dauphin County Court. William H. Smith, a State Bank Examiner, is the temporary receiver of the concern, which is controlled by New York capital.

FREE LECTURES ABOUT LAWYERS.

"The Professional Opportunities of the Lawyer" will be the general subject of a series of free public lectures to be given at Columbia University. The course will consist of eight lectures, to be delivered in Earl Hall on successive Wednesday afternoons, beginning March 16. The subjects and speakers have been announced as follows:

"The Corporation Lawyer," by Julien T. Davies.
"The Patent Lawyer," by Edmund Wetmore.
"The Trial Lawyer," by Austen G. Fox.
"The Admiralty Bar," by Harrington Putnam.
"Legal Journalism," by Wilbur Larremore.
"The Office Lawyer," by Edward M. Shepard.
"The Conduct of Cases from the Point of View of the Bench," by Judge Henry Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court.
"The General Practitioner," by William B. Hornblower.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

ON MONDAY, MARCH THE FOURTEENTH, We Will Present a Collection of

Sample Tailored Suits for Women.

Value $39 to $50. At $27.50

Exquisite gowns that have served their designers' purpose as exhibit models, which are now at your service at almost half their true worth. They consist of the newest styles of Eton, Blouse and Short Coat effects which express the latest ideas of the Parisian masters. Many are exact reproductions of foreign models. They are fashioned of such materials as Broadcloth, Cheviot, Heather mixtures, Mannish fabrics and Voile. Included are both Walking and Train effects.

For the Entire Week Beginning on Monday, We Will Offer a Collection of

High Grade Oil Paintings

At About Half Their True Worth.

Beautiful pictures, true to the tenets of art and (what is as vital) to the subject. They are varied and interesting. Rich Louis XIV. frames enrich them; many have shadow boxes.

Kittens at Play,	11x14,	B. Neuville, Paris,	Value $30.00, at	$15.00
Sheep and Landscape,	16x20,	C. Del Tufo, Paris,	Value 50.00, at	25.00
Homeward Bound,	12x16,	Harrison,	Value 45.00, at	25.00
Sundown,	11x14,	M. Post,	Value 40.00, at	25.00
Sunset Marine,	12x16,	Harrison,	Value 45.00, at	25.00
Off Sandy Hook,	12x16,	Harrison,	Value 45.00, at	25.00
Sunrise,	11x14,	W. M. Post,	Value 40.00, at	25.00
Summer Time,	18x25,	Dufaux, Paris,	Value 55.00, at	30.00
Sheep and Landscape,	8x10,	Chas. J. Jaque,	Value 60.00, at	30.00
An Early Call,	12x16,	Corruso, Munich,	Value 50.00, at	30.00
Sunset,	10x14,	Crane,	Value 55.00, at	30.00
Venetian Sunset,	11x14,	Duvieux,	Value 50.00, at	30.00
Sunset Marine,	20x30,	J. G. Taylor,	Value 60.00, at	35.00
A Holland Fisherwoman,	16x26,	Haquette,	Value 60.00, at	35.00
The Close of Day,	16x20,	S. S. Dustin,	Value 55.00, at	35.00
Finding Her Pets,	20x24,	J. Halpen,	Value 75.00, at	35.00
Landscape and Marine,	16x24,	J. Callowhill,	Value 60.00, at	35.00
The Golden Woods,	20x24,	M. Karr, Munich,	Value 55.00, at	35.00
Twilight,	10x14,	L. Leeds,	Value 55.00, at	35.00
A Holland Fisherwoman,	14x20,	F. Donati,	Value 70.00, at	40.00
The Sentinel,	11x15,	P. Grolleron,	Value 95.00, at	40.00
A Russian Courier,	20x30,	Ivan Ivanoff,	Value 75.00, at	40.00
Moonlight Marine,	20x24,	J. Richards,	Value 70.00, at	40.00
Venice,	20x24,	H. S. Tilox,	Value 85.00, at	45.00
Off to the Fishing Banks,	22x27,	J. Clariton,	Value 85.00, at	45.00
The Lost Rider,	20x20,	Claminson,	Value 85.00, at	45.00
The Proposal,	22x27,	A. Janot, Paris,	Value 95.00, at	45.00
Return from the Banks,	14x22,	Sanchez,	Value 75.00, at	45.00
Happy Days,	16x20,	F. Brozak,	Value 75.00, at	45.00
Off Nantucket,	20x30,	Beecher,	Value 90.00, at	50.00
Cattle and Landscape,	16x26,	Duprey,	Value 95.00, at	50.00
Oriental Interior,	20x30,	Bridgman,	Value 110.00, at	50.00
Sundown, Landscape,	20x24,	De Haven,	Value 95.00, at	55.00
Italian Coquette,	20x30,	Portigelli,	Value 110.00, at	55.00
The Shepherd's Return,	22x27,	Kirgner,	Value 110.00, at	60.00
Good Friends,	14x18,	J. H. Dolph,	Value 125.00, at	75.00
Geographical Day,	20x30,	A. Bellimo,	Value 135.00, at	90.00
Springtime,	20x30,	C. Briand,	Value 225.00, at	110.00

Fifteen paintings 8x10 and 9x12, of various subjects by clever artists. Value $18.00 to $20.00, at $7.50

WAS RUDE TO JUSTICE'S WIFE.

Mrs. MacLean Reports a Policeman for Impertinence.

It is more than likely that the patrolman who answered Mrs. Charles F. MacLean impertinently, apparently secure in the belief that nobody would ever hear of it, will regret his conduct, for instead of continuing on her journey she took the pains to go to Police Headquarters and accuse him of "unbearable insolence." Mrs. MacLean is the wife of Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, who was once a Police Commissioner, and she had a clear idea of what to do when the policeman in question was rude. She made a mental note of his number, which showed him to be attached to the Elizabeth Street Station.

Her story of her experience as she told it at Police Headquarters yesterday was as follows: She had been to the county Court House, and upon leaving the building wished to go to the bridge but not having been down town for some time, was rather unfamiliar with the location and became slightly confused. Turning to the nearest policeman she asked him to direct her to the bridge. The question, according to Mrs. MacLean's story at Headquarters, struck the policeman as ridiculous, and he answered:

"What do you take me for, a 'yap'? I've other things to do besides answering fool questions by women."

"I shall report you to Deputy Commissioner McAvoy," Mrs. MacLean said she told the policeman, "so that you may learn to answer proper questions as they should be answered."

To this remark Mrs. MacLean said the policeman made reply:

"Well, run along to Mr. McAvoy."

This final injunction Mrs. MacLean obeyed, going to Police Headquarters instead of to the bridge. On a previous occasion Mrs. MacLean made a complaint against a policeman who was impertinent to her at the Grand Central Station, but intervened in the proceedings when she discovered that he had a wife and family, and had his fine remitted.

SLEUTH ON A STRONG SCENT.

Traces Odoriferous Loot and Brings Joy to Its Anguished Owners.

Capt. McDermott of the Fifth Street Police Station was seated behind the desk yesterday afternoon when Francesco Macari of 310 East Twelfth Street came in weeping. He said that he had suffered from the visit of robbers to his store, an Italian delicatessen shop. They had selected two cheeses of great antiquity that rivaled the garlic in the daintiness of their flavor. They were a Cassiocavallo and a Gorgonzola, cheeses of immense value.

While Macari was telling his sad tale Isaac Hoffman, owner of a German delicatessen store at 320 East Eleventh Street, appeared. He was in equal distress. Some one had stolen a crate of onions. Detective Kiernan, noted as the man in the station house who growls loudest when anybody smokes a bad cigar in the back room, was called.

"Kiernan," said the Captain, "this is a case for you. You are to look up some lost odoriferous loot. This Italian and this German have been robbed, the one of cheese and the other of a case of onions. The scent is strong, the robbery recent, and your work should be easy."

Kiernan staggered, straightened up, saluted and went his way. It was not long before he returned with the stolen property and two men, whom he accused of being the thieves. They had been trying to sell their loot at another delicatessen store. The Italian and the German were quickly summoned by the Irish officer. When they had gone with their precious loads the station house windows were opened and kept open all afternoon.

FREE LECTURES AT COLUMBIA.

Two series of free public lectures have been announced by the various departments of Columbia University. Prof. John Dewey of the University of Chicago, will lecture under the auspices of the department of philosophy and psychology on the general subject, "What Do We Mean by Knowledge?" He will give six lectures, as follows: March 14, "The Meaning of the Term Knowledge"; March 15, "Familiarity and Assurance"; March 21, "Knowledge and Scientific Method"; March 22, "Knowledge as the Subject Matter of Science"; March 28, "The Psychologist's Account of Knowledge"; March 29, "Knowledge, Industry, and Art."

The series of lectures on the plastic arts will be given in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall, at 4:30 o'clock. Prof. Alfred Vance of Teachers' College will give the first two as follows: March 14, "Conventions in Painting;" March 21, "Conventions in Sculpture." Edward Robinson Smith, reference librarian of the Avery Art Library, will deliver the remaining four: March 28, "The Primitives"; April 4, "The Classicists"; April 11, "Michel Angelo"; April 18, "The Baroque Style."

Independents Shut Out of Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Independent theatrical companies will be shut out of Pittsburg hereafter. The Duquesne Theatre lease, held by Harry Williams, was to-day sold to P. J. McNulty and R. M. Gulick of the Bijou Theatre for $20,000. They take possession Sept. 1, and will play musical comedies exclusively at popular prices.

GRAPE-NUTS.

ON A RANCH

Woman Found the Food that Fitted Her.

A newspaper woman went out to a Colorado ranch to rest and recuperate, and her experience with the food problem is worth recounting.

"The woman at the ranch was pre-eminently the worst housekeeper I have ever known—poor soul, and poor me!

"I simply had to have food, good and plenty of it, for I had broken down from overwork and was so weak I could not sit up over one hour at a time. I knew I could not get well unless I secured food I could easily digest and that would supply the greatest amount of nourishment.

"One day I obtained permission to go through the pantry and see what I could find. Among other things I came across a package of Grape-Nuts which I had heard of but never tried. I read the description on the package and became deeply interested, so then and there I got a saucer and some cream and tried the famous food.

"It tasted delicious to me and seemed to freshen and strengthen me greatly, so I stipulated that Grape-Nuts and cream be provided each day instead of other food, and I literally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream for two or three months.

"If you could have seen how fast I got well it would have pleased and surprised you. I am now perfectly well and strong again and know exactly how I got well, and that was on Grape-Nuts that furnished me a powerful food I could digest and make use of.

"It seems to me no brain worker can afford to overlook Grape-Nuts after my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the miniature book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

THE NEWS OF LONDON TOLD BY "TOBY, M. P."

Weakness of British Minister Revealed—Premier Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire—The Chapel of the Pyx—Actor John Hare's Unrehearsed Comedy.

HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The return of the Prime Minister to the House of Commons arranged for Monday is looked forward to with satisfaction in both political camps. It is not merely a matter of personal liking, though in the case of Mr. Balfour that feeling is strong. What has become insupportable is a condition of affairs in which the ship drifts ahead without a Captain on the bridge. If Mr. Balfour were a vain man, and vanity is not his foible, he might be hugely gratified with the evidence of his personal potency forthcoming during his enforced absence. It happens to have occurred at a time when there was no one on hand to act as deputy. Had Sir Michael Hicks-Beach still been in the Cabinet, or were Mr. Ritchie still seated on the Treasury Bench, things would have gone pretty well.

Mr. Akers-Douglas is a leader pour rire. The House laughs accordingly, and the Home Secretary, conscious of his own infirmities, responds with a feeble smile. At any hour of the sitting to permit the eye to rest for a few minutes on the Treasury Bench is to bring to the unprejudiced mind conviction that in the absence of the Premier and the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain it is the weakest Ministry that ever carried a British Sovereign's commission.

It was noted during his flying visit to town and brief look-in at the House of Commons that the Premier is sorely pulled down by his illness. Never physically strong, influenza plays havoc with his constitution, with which it has long been familiar. I forget whether this is the fifth or the sixth time Mr. Balfour has been laid low. He is also, it appears, a chosen conductor of the fell microbe.

Grim pleasantry is made in political circles of what is called his retort courteous to the Duke of Devonshire's damaging speech in the House of Lords last Friday. Following at brief intervals upon the correspondence that accompanied the Duke's resignation, that plain, straightforward narrative was regarded as finally severing personal relations of the two statesmen. "It was like being jilted at the church door," said Mr. Balfour, talking with a friend of the manner in which the Duke, having consented to remain in the Cabinet, abruptly withdrew. The attitude assumed by the Duke Friday indicated intention of following up the jilting by forming matrimonial relations in another quarter.

PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP UNBROKEN.

So far from harboring resentment the Duke cordially fell in with a hospitable suggestion made to him that he should go down to Brighton and spend Saturday till Monday in the company of his old chief. Mr. Balfour's smiling countenance, his welcoming manner, can easily be imagined. I remember meeting him at dinner one night during the fiercest controversy around the Education bill. Opposite him at table sat Sir William Harcourt. They came on from the House of Commons where, through a long afternoon, they had, with flashing eyes, acrid tongues, and angry gesture, wrangled over clauses in the bill. At 9 o'clock, when the sitting of the House was resumed, they went back, took off their coats, and were "at it again." Through the dinner hour they chaffed each other, chatted and laughed in the fullest freedom of intimate friendship.

Doubtless the same Saturday to Monday relations existed between the Premier and the Duke of Devonshire, fresh from the House of Lords, where he had been saying some awkward things about the Cabinet rupture. Only, and here is the touch of tragedy, when on Monday the Duke returned to town he found he had taken with him Mr. Balfour's influenza, and is now confined to his bed.

The Marquis of Granby tells me that no one in the thick of the fight regards the controversy around fiscal reform with keener interest than his venerable father. If it were not for the difficulty he finds in making himself heard in the House of Lords he would have taken part in the two nights' debate raised last week by Lord Crewe. It is sixty-five years since the Duke, then Lord John Manners, entered the House of Commons as member for Newark, sharing the representation of the borough with Mr. Gladstone. To hear talk about a corn tax and other protective duties is to renew memories of the days of his young manhood. In the early forties he worked in close companionship with Disraeli and Lord George Bentinck in their determined opposition to Peel's free trade policy.

Now in his eighty-fifth year the Duke is, his son says, in really vigorous health. He rides every day, walks for a least a couple of miles, and conducts his own correspondence, disdaining the assistance of a Secretary. Now that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Villiers are dead there is no one left who has behind him such far-reaching personal experience of public life as the picturesque looking Duke of Rutland.

CHAMBER OF RELICS.

Sir Benjamin Stone, photographer extraordinary to the House of Commons, searching for fresh food for his camera, has happened upon a valuable discovery. There is a chamber in Westminster Abbey, a remnant of the original structure, that is hidden from the curious visitor. It is called the Chapel of the Pyx (pronounced Pix.) Once known as the treasury of the Kings of England, the vault was, up to last year, used for the guardianship of the gold and silver standards used every five years by the mint authorities for what is known as the Trial of the Pyx. In Plantagenet times, and before, the iron-bound vault was used for storing the most precious possessions of the State. Among its treasures were the regalia of the Saxon monarchy, King Athelstane's sword, the dagger that wounded Edward I. at Acre, and the iron gauntlet worn by John of France when taken prisoner at Poitiers.

To this day, set in a framework of iron bars facing the door, are to be seen the fragments of human skin. In the reign of Henry III. burglars in search of treasure broke into the vault. They were caught flagrante delicto, flayed alive, and portions of their skin nailed to the door by way of encouraging others.

The vault is accessible through double doors, opened only by six keys. Permission to enter requires the signature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and the Controller of the Exchequer. Having acquired it, Sir Benjamin Stone visited the chapel and found it empty save for a number of iron-bound chests lying about on the stone flooring. Opening one he found it half full of what at first sight looked like a collection of chips. On closer inspection the pieces of wood were recognized as exchequer tallies. In olden times, when reading and writing were not common accomplishments, moneys paid into the exchequer were acknowledged by a strip of wood known as a tally, half being given to the disburser of the cash, the other half retained by the exchequer authorities. The wood was notched, indicating the amount dealt with, the name of the payee being roughly scratched on its surface.

Many of the tallies Sir Benjamin Stone's enterprise has brought to the light of the twentieth century are inscribed in Hebrew. Among the names is that of the Jew of York, whom Ivanhoe knew. The mint authorities have now abandoned their occupancy of the Chapel of the Pyx, the gold and silver standards being transferred to Tower Hill.

AN UNREHEARSED COMEDY.

A comedy unrehearsed, played off the stage without accessories, was witnessed the other night by a company of distinguished actors. Mr. John Hare gave a supper at the Garrick Club, to which he bade some score of personal friends. It happened that earlier in the evening there had been a public dinner in connection with a charity concerned with the drama which many of the guests had attended. Gathering in the hall about the time named for supper the company chatted, and the host led the way to the supper room. On the guests being seated it was discovered that a chair was filled by one whom nobody knew. In such intimate company the appearance of a stranger was noteworthy. He must be somebody, or "Johnny" Hare would not have invited him. Whispered inquiry going all around the table failed to discover his identity. The most puzzled man of all was the host, who never in his life had set eyes on the stranger. Nevertheless, the latter made himself thoroughly at home, enjoying the wines, the meats, and not least the conversation.

Toward the close of the feast wags seated near the Unknown suggested that it would be a nice thing if he, on behalf of the company, would propose a toast to the health of the host. Nothing loath he rose, and in prosy fashion extolled the great actor. During the speech, loudly cheered by the wicked guests, Hare's face was a sight to see. There is nothing he detests more than speechmaking. To have the necessity of making a speech forced upon him by an intruder at his supper table was a little too much. However, entering into the spirit of the joke, he made due acknowledgment, and, the company soon after breaking up, the still Unknown went home, pluming himself on having spent a pleasant evening.

Arrangements are now completed for the meeting of the Postal Union in Rome next month. It will be attended by representatives of all the countries within the Postal Union in Europe, America, Canada, and Australasia. A determined attempt will be made to obtain acceptance of the principle of universal penny postage. Sir Joseph Ward, Postmaster General of New Zealand, will move a resolution declaring its desirability. He will be able to speak with the authority of personal and official experience, New Zealand having long established for itself penny postage, not only within its own borders, but by sea-borne mails. Five years ago, when the last conference took place at Washington, the representative of Great Britain proposed a universal twopenny postage. This failed to gain general acquiescence. But Mr. Henniker Heaton and other apostles of universal penny postage look forward with sanguine hope to the result of the Rome conference.

Mr. Sargent tells a charming story about a Chelsea pensioner. Having noted the picturesque figure of the old man as he hobbled through the grounds of the hospital with his wooden leg, the R. A. engaged him for a sitting. He looked forward with pleasure to a chat with the veteran, who would be sure to fight his battles o'er again and tell the doubtless thrilling story of the loss of his leg.

The model being posed, Mr. Sargent cheerily opened the conversation with inquiry, "And where did you lose your leg?" "Just round the corner, Sir," the veteran replied, "at Mrs. Welbank's."

It turned out on further inquiry that on serving his time in the army the old soldier, whole-limbed, had taken service with Maple, the furnisher. Delivering some heavy goods in the neighborhood of Tite Street, where Mr. Sargent lives, a wardrobe fell upon him, breaking his leg, after which he found refuge in Chelsea Hospital. But the lack of looked-for stirring romance was a sad discouragement to the painter.

KING EDWARD AT SHIRE HORSE SHOW

Ruddy English Farmers Give Him a Hearty Welcome.

HIS MARE WINS A PRIZE

Ponderous Dorothy Drew, Her Hair Crimped and Curled, Made a Striking Picture.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—"Pardon me," said the man who sat next me at the Shire Horse Show on Wednesday, "if I yield to the temptation to tell you of a discovery I have just made.

"You see," the man went on without waiting for reply, "I am an American, and some of these British things puzzle me. One of them has been puzzling me ever since I was at the Tower the other day and saw Henry VIII. in his armor. Now, the label on that iron costume avers that its weight is 100 pounds. Just add to that 100 pounds the weight of the man who used to wear the costume—say 250 pounds—and then add the armor and the trappings the horse wore—say 150 pounds more—and there you have an even 500 pounds.

"Until now I couldn't imagine a horse powerful enough to do the job for the late lamented Henry. But now I know there are over 800 just such horses in this one building."

At that moment the American was interrupted. Lusty cheers from the crowd and a spirited prancing of the shire horses, who, if they had been gifted with singing voices to match their size, would have raised the roof to the tune of "God Save the King" announced the arrival of King Edward.

As he walked to the royal box the King smiled happily at the audience of ruddy English farmers and horse breeders, and they greeted him enthusiastically. With no class of his people is the King more popular than the farmers, who have a warm spot in their hearts for the monarch who knows a horse as well as they do.

The King entered six horses from his own stud at the shows. One of them, a fine red roan mare, took a prize. She is an enormous beast with a broad back like the top of a dining room table, which looks as if it would make a capital dancing floor if the aristocratic beast could be persuaded to stand still for the performance.

This great creature rejoices in the dainty name of Dorothy Drew, and her groom has catered to her feminine coquettishness in the gayety of her fixings. Her tail is neatly braided and tied with long blue ribbons and ornamented with small hoops of plaited straw and ribbon, which are fastened to the tail and stand out straight in the air. Her mane is combed and tied with a series of tiny bows at intervals of three or four inches and two long streamers hanging down half way to the ground.

But her crowning glory, if one may be permitted such a paradox, is the beautiful hair on her feet. Shire horses have all of them great crops of hair on their ankles and feet which stand out and make each foot look like a lady in a hoop skirt. Dorothy Drew's hair is crimped and fluted and shows up like the exhibits in a hairdresser's window. In fact, the royal horse looks as if four of the Seven Sutherland Sisters had been persuaded to lend their tresses for her adornment.

The championship of the whole show was given to Lord Rothschild's four-year-old stallion Birdsall Menestrel. He is a great creature, weighing perhaps a ton—a bay with white points, a bit of white on his face and great spreading white feet, with flowing locks of pure white with a little wave in them. Lord Rothschild went to the royal box and the King presented him with a gold cup and medal which the big champion had won.

BISHOP'S ENEMIES FOOLED.

Mistook a Photographer's Shop for Masonic Headquarters.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—The debate on the naval budget having been adjourned in spite of M. Doumer's sensational threat to institute an inquiry into the state of the French Navy by the Budget Committee, M. Combes, the Prime Minister, has coolly assured his adversaries that they will not succeed in upsetting his Cabinet before he has carried out his anti-Clerical programme. He will suppress all secondary education as conducted by members of religious orders, after which, if his Ministry still survives, he will proceed to the separation of Church and State.

In the meanwhile he has brought down his strong arm to solve a rather amusing incident which has arisen between Mgr. Le Nordez, Bishop of Dijon, and the clergy of that prelate's diocese.

Mgr. Le Nordez is a worthy old bookworm engaged in profound historical researches when he is not confirming little children, and it has been his habit for years to carry old documents to a certain photographer in the Rue Cadet to have them reproduced. Opposite the photographer's abode are the offices of French Freemasonry—the Grand Orient of France—and, as the Bishop of Dijon is a sensible Republican, the priests of his cathedral dislike him, and they willingly entertained a rumor that he was a Freemason.

They set a detective upon his track, who, in the true spirit of an amateur Sherlock Holmes, mistook the photographer's studio for the Grand Orient of France, and watched the Bishop enter and leave it. Here was the proof of his episcopal backsliding.

Messengers posted off in hot haste to Rome and laid the whole dreadful charge at the feet of his Holiness the Pope. And while awaiting the fall of their recalcitrant prelate, the young candidates for ordination at the Dijon Seminary declined to allow Mgr. Le Nordez to sanctify their ecclesiastical ambitions, and left the seminary in a body.

Thereupon M. Combes promptly instructed the local commanding officer to enrol all these young men as common soldiers instead of hospital orderlies, as it was their privilege to become had they entered the priesthood. In twenty-four hours they were back again at the seminary, and, having to choose between military service of a very disagreeable kind and the promptings of their youthful consciences, they have arrived at the prudent resolve that after all the Bishop of Dijon was never a Freemason at all.

Mgr. Le Nordez has, however, handed over his entire savings, amounting to $1,000, to the Dean of the cathedral with the request that it shall be distributed among the poor of the diocese if the slightest proof can be brought forward that he is a Mason.

This incident and the Réjane-Porel lawsuit are what the Parisians are amusing themselves with just now. R. S.

MRS. J. A. ROOSEVELT ILL.

Announcement Made at Her Residence Last Night.

It was said at the home of Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night that she was very ill.

Mrs. Roosevelt is the widow of James A. Roosevelt, and is the mother of W. Emlen Roosevelt of 804 Fifth Avenue. She was Miss Elizabeth Norris Emlen before her marriage.

Mrs. Roosevelt is an aunt of the President by marriage.

KAISER'S VOYAGE BEGUN.

Emperor Will Stop at Vigo, Where He Will Meet King Alfonso.

BREMERHAVEN, March 12.—Emperor William started this morning for the Mediterranean on the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert.

On his Majesty's arrival at Vigo, Spain, he will be met by the King of Spain.

The Koenig Albert anchored in the lower bay on account of a thick fog.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Spanish Queen Mother wrote to the Emperor recently saying that she very much wished to present her son to him, and the Emperor accordingly, while on his way to the Mediterranean, will receive the young King on board the Koenig Albert at Vigo, to which place King Alfonso will go on a yacht.

The following cable was received from Bremen yesterday by Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company:

"The German Emperor embarked this morning at 7:30 with a numerous suite on board the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert at Bremerhaven for the Mediterranean. Prince Henry of Prussia, who had spent the previous evening in Director Wiegand's house, bade him goodbye. All the steamers of the North German Lloyd were dressed on the arrival of the Emperor. The Koenig Albert will touch at Vigo, Gibraltar, and Port Mahon, and will then proceed to Naples, where the Emperor will board his yacht, the Hohenzollern.

"In Vigo the King of Spain will visit the Emperor. The Koenig Albert cleared the bar at 8 A. M."

ROMAN DISCOVERY IN PARIS.

Foundations of What Was Apparently a Bathing Establishment Laid Bare.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 1.—In the ordinary course of events one would hardly look for so great a functionary as the Prefect of Police at the bottom of a well, yet that is exactly where the remarkable activity of M. Lépine led him one morning this week.

Excavations in the side of the hill of St. Genevieve overlooking Paris from the south, which were undertaken in 1898 in the work of laying a new drainage system, brought to light the existence of Roman masonry underneath the foundations of the College of France. The State Inspector of such antiquities drafted out a plan of the probable lines of these remains, in accordance with which shafts were opened at different points.

The sixth of these shafts was the one investigated by M. Lépine this week, and it has given some very interesting results. The foundations of a large building, in solid cement and brick work, have been laid bare, with a heating arrangement, which is unmistakably a hypocaust. This subterranean chamber, a kind of furnace or stove, is of a size which leads to the conclusion that the building originally constructed by the Romans on this site was a bath establishment, similar in all probability to that which may be seen at Cluny.

So little is known of the origin of the city that this addition to its history is very valuable.

POPE'S FAREWELL TO FARLEY.

Archbishop Takes Leave of Pontiff—Says His Vitality Is Wonderful.

ROME, March 12.—The Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, was to-day received by the Pope in farewell audience. For half an hour the Pope held the Archbishop in affable and friendly conversation, seated by his side.

When the Archbishop left the Pope presented to him gold, silver, and bronze medals with his head stamped on one side and his coat-of-arms on the other. The medals are in a beautiful white velvet case bearing the Papal monogram. The Pope also bestowed his benediction upon Archbishop Farley and all the institutions of the archdiocese. He conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Father Hayes, Rector of St. Joseph's Seminary. He showed perfect knowledge of the institutions of the archdiocese.

Speaking of the Pope subsequently, Archbishop Farley said:

"I was particularly impressed with the fact that the Pope appeared to be a man of great physical power, and I think that in the natural order of events he will live to a very ripe old age. His vitality and intellectuality are wonderful, and he has the physical appearance of a man of fifty. I saw no sign of the weakness or mental depression that has been spoken of. He is a healthy, strong, and clear-minded man, thoroughly fitted to fill his high position."

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT HAVANA.

He and Mr. Loomis Call on President Palma.

HAVANA, March 12.—Admiral Dewey and his party landed to-day from the auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, and with Assistant Secretary of State Loomis and Minister Squiers called on President Palma.

The Mayflower may remain here over to-morrow, and then proceed direct to Washington.

MORE CUSTOM FRAUD CHARGED.

Another Boston Merchant Arrested—Accused of Underinvoicing Imports.

BOSTON, March 12.—Charles Osgood of the cutlery importing house of Osgood, Bray & Co. was arrested to-day, charged with defrauding the Government in connection with the payment of duties on consignments of merchandise from Germany.

It is alleged that goods, which are said to have been shipped by Arthur Bray, another member of the firm, who is in Germany, were underinvoiced at the Custom House here.

STOLEN TROUSSEAU RECOVERED

Bride-Elect Cannot Get It, and Wedding May Be Postponed.

Mary Mashlekowitz, who lives at Brownsville, N. Y., was to have been married to-day to Samuel Lasarowitz of 227 West Twenty-seventh Street in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Forsyth Street. But as her trousseau is in the hands of the police of the West Twentieth Street Station and will be held by them in all probability for some days, it is doubtful whether the marriage will take place as arranged.

The trousseau and a quantity of household linen, &c., were taken to Lasarowitz's house last night by a messenger boy. In some way there was a mix-up in the delivery of the things, which were packed in a large hamper, and for a few moments they were left unprotected in the hallway.

According to the police this was the opportunity for which Thomas Sullivan of 355 Eighth Avenue and John Kelly of 243 West Twenty-seventh Street had been looking, and they took the goods.

Detective Sergeants Ware and Howard had been watching the two men, and when they saw them walking along Twenty-seventh Street they followed them. Becoming aware of this, Sullivan and Kelly tried to get away. The detectives arrested them, and, making a search for the trousseau and other articles, say they found them hidden in the hallway of a house at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. The two men were then taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station and locked up. The police say that Miss Mashlekowitz cannot get her wedding garments until the men are brought to trial, if they should be held in the police court to-day.

GILBERTIAN POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND

Continued Existence of the Present Government Causes Surprise.

THE CHAMBERLAINITES' POWER

Balfour Kept in Office by Yielding to Them—Rosebery's Bitter Attack on the Premier.

LONDON, March 12.—The continued existence of the present Government after the past eventful week in Parliament creates surprise even among its most faithful supporters. Premier Balfour kept the Cabinet in power by a majority of 46, gained at the expense of what is universally admitted to be a personal defeat for the Premier.

For the first time since the fiscal question became a live issue Mr. Chamberlain's followers showed their strength and intentions. No less than 110 members of the House of Commons put themselves on record this week as willing to turn out Mr. Balfour rather than sacrifice their adherence to Mr. Chamberlain's out-and-out protectionist principles. As a result Mr. Balfour has foregone his personal policy of retaliation, and retains office only by the support of those members of Parliament who openly uphold preferential and protective duties.

The complications within the Unionist Party came during the week to an almost Gilbertian climax. Even The Saturday Review, which supports Mr. Balfour's policy, holds that he lost more than he gained by his comparatively narrow majority of 46. On all sides it is admitted that a dissolution of Parliament alone can solve the existing complex and muddled condition of the parties in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet itself, so recently reconstructed, has been on the verge of a serious split. During the week Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Colonial Secretary Lyttleton, and several minor members of the Government threatened to resign unless Mr. Balfour withdrew his support of the motion, which denounced Joseph's Chamberlain's proposed preferential duties, based on the taxation of food. Beset without and within, Mr. Balfour gave in to the Chamberlainites and still further antagonized the Free Trade Unionists.

In addition to the tactical difficulties in which the fiscal question has involved what was known as "the strongest Government of modern times," Mr. Balfour has been subjected to a personal attack which heightened public interest in the proceedings at Westminster. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick bitterly resent the implied and even expressed criticism of their administration of the War Office as contained in the recommendations of Mr. Balfour's army reorganization committee.

Mr. Balfour's explanations of his conduct toward the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Ritchie, in connection with their resignations from the Cabinet, and his alleged suppression of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the Government are held by such a careful organ as The Spectator to be entirely unsatisfactory. This episode introduced an element of personal bitterness quite unusual in British politics, and to no little extent affected the wonderful personal influence which Mr. Balfour wields in the House of Commons, regardless of party ties. Lord Rosebery's bitter satire and comparison of Mr. Balfour with "Pretty Fanny" was a striking instance of this new feeling.

Lord Rosebery's passionate attack in the sedate House of Lords on Thursday has not yet ceased to cause a sensation, which can scarcely be realized except by those who know how hard and fast are the conventions with which the upper House is hedged. Lord Rosebery spoke with a heat which entirely banished any idea that he simulated indignation.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne to-night, referred to the incident in the House of Lords on Thursday. He said he objected to heat in controversial matters. He had for long entertained friendship and regard for Premier Balfour, but when he was called a "calumniator" there was no man in the world from whom he would accept that description of himself without violent public repudiation.

Experts in British elections give diametrically opposite forecasts of the probable result of the appeal to the country, which is now somewhat impatiently awaited by the public. The best balanced opinion is that when Mr. Balfour either ends the tenure of the present Government or it is ended for him there will be a series of seesaw political evolutions, with the Irish Party holding the scales.

SECOND BOTKIN TRIAL.

Witnesses Off for San Francisco to Testify in Poison Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Twelve witnesses from Dover and Wilmington, Del., left this city to-day for San Francisco, where they will appear in the second trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, charged with poisoning Mrs. J. P. Dunning and Mrs. J. D. Dean of Dover by means of a box of candy sent through the mails.

In the party were Harry C. Pennington, J. P. Dunning and his daughter, and Miss Lizzie Kemp, Washington, D. C.; Miss Ethel Millington, Miss Josephine Bateman, Dr. Samuel Bishop, and Dr. P. S. Downs, Dover; Joshua D. Dean, Miss Lelia Dean, Philadelphia, and Detective B. J. McVey of Wilmington.

DEATH REVEALS HER ROMANCE.

Young Stenographer, Hurt by Fall, Was Secretly Married.

A secret marriage was made public yesterday through the death in the Hudson Street Hospital of the young stenographer known to her employers as Miss Bessie D. Lazare. She fell from the eleventh to the fourth floor of the American Telegraph and Telephone Building at 15 Dey Street Friday evening.

It was learned at the hospital last night that the woman was secretly married some time ago.

It was only a few days ago that she and her husband, whose last name was given as Hull, had broken the news of their wedding to Mr. and Mrs. Lazare. Since then the young woman has been in a very nervous condition.

Mrs. Hull was not the daughter of Mr. Lazare, her mother having been the widow of Walter Hyman. Mr. Lazare married the widow when the girl was about a year old. She has, however, always gone under the name of her stepfather.

The Need of Street Corner Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issues of last year I noticed that you kept the city officials' attention to the lack of street corner signs. I am a resident of upper Seventh Avenue, and it is an outrage to the community to have such a thoroughfare without a single corner sign. There is no excuse for this lack of signs, as every corner has an up-to-date electric light pole upon which such signs could be placed.

J. A. GRANT.

New York, March 12, 1904.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Fashionable Gathering at the Bordage-Stachelberg Wedding—Reception at the American Chamber of Commerce to the French Commission to the St. Louis Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—The weather is still very unsettled, intense cold succeeding the mild, Spring-like temperature.

A large and fashionable gathering attended the wedding of Lieut. Honoré Bordage and Miss Cora Stachelberg of New York at the Eglise de l'Etoile on Monday. The bride was given away by M. de Porto-Riche. She wore white crêpe de chine trimmed with valenciennes lace and a veil of the same material surmounted with orange blossoms. There were four bridesmaids. The witnesses were Comte d'Aunay, who came especially from Cairo for the wedding; Lieut. Ludière, Lieut. Mollard, and Comte de Doriol.

About forty of Lieut. Bordage's brother officers, including Col. Parquie, Lieut. Col. Rollin, Col. Raoul Goullet, and Capt. Bonnery, were present. Among others present were Comte de Gramedo, Baron de Laveleyi, Señor and Señora Don Francisco Alvarez and Mme. Alberte Alvarez, and Mrs. Michael Stachelberg. The church was beautifully decorated with orchids and white flowers.

After the ceremony the guests, to the number of several hundred, drove to the Elysée Palace Hotel and were entertained by Mrs. Stachelberg at a wedding breakfast, and subsequently at an informal dance.

Lieut. Honoré Bordage served with much distinction during the late war in China, and was decorated. He owns a charming château near Bordeaux. Lieut. and Mme. Bordage are passing the honeymoon at Fontenay sous Bois.

A brilliant reception was tendered on Wednesday evening by Henry Cachard, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, to the French Commission to the St. Louis Exposition. The rooms of the chamber were handsomely decorated, and an orchestra led by M. Bourgeois, chef d'orchestra at the Opéra Comique, played during the evening. Among many people present were Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Second Secretary of the Embassy of the United States; Siegfried Delombre, Pierre Baudin, Sir Austin Lee, Mr. Inglis, British Consul General; Comte de Lafayette, Col. Dodge, and Messrs. Trezza de Musella, Derode, Sohier, Ancelot, Froment, Brevour, Greene, Peartree, Kimbel, Peixotto, Ingersoll, Lille, and Eisenmann.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt of New York have arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker are at the Hotel Ritz at Nice.

Last Sunday a breakfast party was given by Mrs. H. S. Van Duren in honor of Mrs. Mason, wife of the United States Consul General at Berlin. The table was decorated with white lilac and violets, and the menu cards were designed in the same colors. Among those present, besides Mrs. Mason and her mother, Mrs. Burchard, were Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Colgate, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Wistar, Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Mrs. John Wyeth, Miss Henderson, Miss Ware, Miss Krebs, and Miss Correja.

The last meeting of the Paris Skating Club was a great success. The first person on the ice was Mrs. Leishman, the President, who was warmly congratulated on the success of the new club she has founded. Among the members present were Mr. Leishman, United States Minister at Constantinople; Baron and Baroness H. de Rothschild, Marquis and Marquise de Laborde, and Mlle. de Laborde, Mlle. de Saint Sauveur, Miss Leishman, Mlle. de Pimental, Miss Taylor, M. and Mme. de Mora, Mlle. Fourtou, Mlle. de Saint Paul, Baronne and Mlle. de Tashire, Mrs. and Miss Millington Drake, Mrs. Ayres, Miss Blackington, Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Mlle. de Verlia, Andrew Williamson, Comte Lois de Gontaut-Biron, Comte de Jametel, Baron Jean de Beliet, MM. de Gunsbourg and de Rougemond, Comte de Montesquiou, Baron de Leonfino, and Vicomte de Bare.

SMALL TALK OF LONDON

Newspaper Poets on the Russo-Japanese War.

FROM THE "AGONY COLUMN"

Two Remarkable Advertisements — Hindu Pundit's Petition to the King—A Wise Cat.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The London Sun's "Man in the Street," impatient with some of the editorial comment on the war says: "I remember an action in which the counsel concerned were the late Samuel Danks Waddy, K. C., and the late learned Seymour, K. C., whom the learned Waddy would insist upon calling 'Mr. Saymore.' 'Excuse me, my friend,' said Mr. Seymour, by and by—'Seamore, not Saymore.' 'All right,' said Waddy behind his hand. 'See more and say less.' I wish that in discussing the diplomatic aspect of the war the children of the cheaper morning papers would see more and say less."

***

A well dressed Japanese entering a Tubs train the other night took a seat opposite a dusty looking navvy engrossed in the war news of an evening paper. By and by the latter looked up, his eye met that of the Japanese, and he impulsively stretched forth a large toil-stained hand, which was heartily shaken by the other.

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Dialogue in the county court between the Judge and a debtor:

Judge—What do you live on?
Debtor—The pawnbrokers mostly. Charity the rest. But I am anxious to pay the debt.
Judge—Your anxiety will not help the plaintiff much.
Debtor—That's all I have.
Judge—You'll not get very fat on that.
Debtor—I'm not very fat.

The case ended in the discharge of the debtor. "There's no blood in that turnip," the Judge sensolingly remarked to the plaintiff.

***

If you wish for long life go to an English workhouse or infirmary. That is the dictum of the Coroner who held an inquest the other day in the case of a woman who died at Hackney, aged ninety-six years. Regular living, the Coroner said, was conducive to longevity; it was excess of luxury that killed people.

***

A cat story from the London Evening News: "A cat at New Barnet, having had her kittens drowned on four occasions, made provision thereagainst for the fifth. Opposite her master's house stands a very tall old elm tree, under which it is said Bishop Latimer preached the night before he was burned at the stake. Pussy made a nest in a hollow up this ree about 60 feet from the ground, from which she regularly descended twice daily to be fed. At the end of some weeks, during a terrific thunderstorm, when the five kittens which had been born in this strange and historic place had reached the venturesome stage, Mrs. Tabby brought them down one by one, crossing the road with each tightly held in her mouth, and deposited them in the kitchen. The kittens were kept, and were eagerly sought after when the circumstances became known."

***

They are making toys out of discarded wood blocks taken from London pavements. Toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not damaged in the process of being torn up, for the purpose of making the cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors.

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The railway porter who found Lady Mount Stephen's £2,000 pearl necklace has received a £50 reward. He has been dismissed, however, from the railway's employ for not reporting his find until a reward had been offered for return of the necklace.

***

Passenger who has dined well to booking clerk at District Railway station—Firstsh-class ticketsh, please.

Booking Clerk—To what station, Sir?

Passenger—Er—whatsh stationsh have you got?

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A Mr. Flanagan from Ireland was very much pleased with London until at the Elephant and Castle his eye alighted on a baked potato can steaming from the funnel and drawn by a donkey. Turning sharply to his friend, he said: "Look at that! Why, I've seen many a lasy donkey in Ireland, but that's the first one I've seen that had to have a steam engine to push him along."

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY APPEAL.

John Sharp Williams Says Factionists Should Fall Into Line.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The Jefferson Democratic Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of Jefferson's birth tonight. The feature of the affair was a letter from the leader of the Democratic minority in the National House of Representatives, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Mr. Williams said:

"I regret very much my inability to be present. I will be with you in political spirit, at any rate. Let the Democrats get together, regardless of little factions and coteries. Let the whole world know that the Democratic Party lived before anybody now in existence and that it will live forever, after every man now in existence is dead; that it is greater than any other man or two men, and that no man must be permitted to stand as an obstacle in the pathway of Democratic opportunity.

"The Democratic Party will set up a standard to which good men can repair, will make its own platform, and nominate its own candidates. The rank and file of the party will speak for its conservatism, wisdom, and unity of purpose and policy.

"I certainly hope that internal factionals under whatsoever name they serve will fall into line and do their duty. If they do not, so much the worse for them. The party will set its standard right, and every man who looks upon it can come to the standard or go somewhere else, which ever suits him better.

"On the birthday of Thomas Jefferson it ought to be remembered that the Father of Democracy was not a self-seeker nor a factionist, but a man whose politics were as broad as the human race, and who welcomed to his camp every man who believed in his doctrine of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none'; the doctrines of equal opportunities and of equal burdens; the doctrines of non-interference with private affairs by the Government, except in so far as interference was necessary to maintain domestic tranquillity and National independence, and to protect the life and limb and pursuit of happiness for individuals.

"You cannot go far astray if you will have somebody read at your banquet the first inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson, the political 'Sermon on the Mount' of Democracy."

POLICE FOUGHT THEMSELVES.

Negro in Raided Crap Game Turned Out the Light.

Sergt. McCarthy and eight policemen of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, raided a crap game in a room over a saloon at Myrtle Avenue near Adams Street late last night and arrested five negroes. When the police entered the place there were twenty negroes in the game, but one blew out the lamp, and during the excitement that followed most of them made their escape.

In their attempts to capture the players the policemen got mixed up in the dark and fought among themselves. When the light was turned on again Sergt. McCarthy found that a Roundsman had pulled off his coat sleeve. The "tip" on which the raid was made came in at midnight through a negro who complained at the station that he had been fleeced out of $12 in the crap game.

EFFICIENCY IN THE POST OFFICE.

"2,242 Bronchitis" Promptly and Properly Translated to 2,242 Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are certain persons who hold that the New York City Post Office is inefficient. Let such heed the following, and think again:

An acquaintance of mine, while ill not long ago at Lakewood, N. J., with bronchitis, wrote to his best girl in New York City, informing her of the fact. Her address properly was, say, 2,242 Broadway, and, thanks to a good "guesser" at the General Post Office and the rare efficiency of the letter carriers at the station to which such number belongs, his letter came to her without delay or trouble, although the address ran as follows:

Miss Ella M. T.,
2,242 Bronchitis,
New York City.

Was there ever a more stupid blunder made in addressing a letter? Yet some persons say that the New York City Post Office is inefficient! UTAH.

New York City, March 8, 1904.

SEA GAVE UP HIS MESSAGE.

Judge W. W. Walling of Texas Recovers a Bottled Note.

Judge W. W. Walling, ex-Assistant Attorney General of Texas, who is stopping at the Bellechaire in this city, yesterday received what he considers convincing proof of his pet theory that all ships when in distress or in case of shipwreck should be compelled to bottle up and throw overboard messages telling of their plight. In August last Judge Walling was a passenger on the steamship Alamo from Galveston for New York, and in a beer bottle tossed this message overboard:

On board the Mallary S. S. Alamo, Aug. 7, 1903. This is written out of curiosity to see if it will be found, and, if so, where and when. If this be found and the finder will send me this paper and his name and address, I will send him a beautiful souvenior of my city. Write me.

W. W. WALLING,
206 Crockett Street, San Antonio, Tex.

When that message was thrown overboard the ship was about 300 miles off shore and 350 miles from New York. Yesterday morning Judge Walling received with other mail forwarded from his Texas home, a letter mailed at Chincoteague, Va., Feb. 29 last, enclosing the message he had sent adrift last August in the bottle. The letter read:

Ragged Point, Feb. 28, 1904.

Mr. W. W. Walling—
Dear Sir: Inclosed find letter written by you and by request the finder returns same to satisfy curiosity of sender. Found this day on Assateague Island, place known as Ragged Point, Va., by Benjamin S. Elliott. If you will acknowledge receipt of same, write to

B. S. ELLIOTT,
Chincoteague, Accomac County, Va.

AMERICAN GUNS ON MEDJIDIE.

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M'ADOO, ILL, STAYS HOME

Headquarters Rumor That McAvoy and Haggerty Will Resign.

COWAN'S ATTACK ON NAGLE

Declares He Inspired Stories That the "Lid" Was Off in Harlem—Only Handbook Gambling.

Following the resignation of Third Deputy Commissioner John F. Cowan, rumors that First Deputy Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy and Second Deputy Commissioner Harry F. Haggerty would also resign in the near future were persistent at Police Headquarters yesterday, although they could not be confirmed. Commissioner McAdoo himself did not put in an appearance during the day, but he had his secretary, Mr. Howell, with him at his residence most of the time. When Mr. Howell was asked upon his return to Headquarters whether the Commissioner had received the resignation of either of the two remaining Deputies he replied:

"Not to my knowledge."

Mr. Howell explained that the Commissioner was ill with catarrhal grip, but not too ill to transact business that could be dictated or done through him.

Commissioner McAvoy, when asked concerning the rumors current in regard to himself, declined to talk.

Mr. Cowan reached his office at Headquarters in the afternoon, and was immediately plied with questions.

"There is no mystery in my resignation," he said. "I am leaving because the work is distasteful to me. Before I took the office I thought it would be a fine thing to be connected with the Police Department; but I was soon disabused of that. A man in this office has no private life. There is a telephone in your house, and you are called up at all hours of the day and night by persons who want to talk things over with you. You are called 'Commissioner' for two years, and then you become ex-Commissioner, and those fellows are as numerous as Kentucky Colonels."

Mr. Cowan was asked if it was true that he was discontented because he could not have policemen in his district transferred to places where he wanted them to be, to which he laughingly replied:

"I asked for only one transfer, and that was made; and I feel confident that if I had asked for others, my request would have been granted. About those stories in regard to the Harlem 'lid' being off, the fact of the matter is, there was no 'lid.' There was hand-book gambling going on in that part of the city, no doubt, the same as elsewhere in the city, and I do not see just how it can be stopped, no matter how vigilant the police are. I am satisfied that my district is clean, and is not infested with gamblers, as the newspaper stories claim.

"The newspaper stories about the 'lid' being off in Harlem were inspired by Percy Nagle. I am told that he had a reporter of a certain newspaper at his house and gave him the alleged facts about the 'lid.' Then the reporter went to a hand-book man and placed a bet. Up in my district they call informers 'Nagles' now instead of 'Careys.'"

Mr. Cowan was asked about the report that Leader Charles F. Murphy had become reconciled with Percy Nagle, and that it was on account of this renewal of good feeling that the Commissioner had resigned in order that he might give more time to his district. He again laughed and said:

"If you gentlemen know Mr. Murphy you must realize what a chance Nagle would have to become reconciled with him."

There were some men mentioned during the day as possible successors of Mr. Cowan. Among them was William Astor Chanler. For Haggerty's place, in the event of his resignation, Deputy Fire Commissioner William Doyle of Brooklyn was mentioned.

ROOT MAY NAME ROOSEVELT.

Ex-Gov. Black to be Urged for Convention Chairman.

It was learned yesterday that ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root would place the name of Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago, beginning June 21.

It has been settled that Mr. Root shall be one of the two National delegates from the Thirteenth New York Congress District. Cornelius N. Bliss is on the slate to be his colleague. Mr. Root lives in the Twenty-ninth and Mr. Bliss in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

It is understood that the four delegates at large will be Senators Depew and Platt, Gov. Odell and ex-Gov. Black, and further, that ex-Gov. Black may be chosen Permanent Chairman of the National Convention.

DOYLE TO GIVE OUT A PLUM.

To Name Successor to Mark Levy in Brooklyn Combustibles Bureau.

Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle will perform his first act as Tammany's official dispenser of patronage in Brooklyn to-morrow, when he will appoint a successor to Mark Levy as cashier in the Bureau of Combustibles in Brooklyn. Levy was appointed to the place shortly after the McClellan administration came into power. He lives in Harlem and his appointment to a position in Brooklyn caused a howl to go up from the hungry faithful in that borough. Senator McCarren sought to have the appointment of the Harlem man canceled, but Fire Commissioner Hayes insisted upon Levy holding the place.

Levy sent his resignation yesterday to Commissioner Hayes, and it is believed that a place will be given to him in Manhattan. His resignation gives Commissioner Doyle a chance to do some patronage dispensing, and it is expected that one of the Commissioner's supporters will be named to-morrow for the place, the salary of which is $2,000 a year.

Mr. Doyle said yesterday that he would recommend a Brooklyn man for the place, and that the appointment would be a step in the direction of the "autonomy of the borough."

There was no apparent change in the general Democratic political situation in Brooklyn yesterday. The indications were that whatever fighting was done in the coming primaries would be confined to the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, where the McCarren forces would seek to down Doyle and Kehoe. Senator McCarren is daily receiving formal pledges of support from the district associations in different parts of the borough.

Deputy Police Commissioner Haggerty said at local Police Headquarters that he had nothing to add to his statement that he had no intention of resigning his office.

OPPOSITION FOR LAUTERBACH.

Fight for Republican Committeeman in Thirteenth Congress District.

A fight for State Committeeman in the Thirteenth Congress District is on between Edward Lauterbach and Frank H. Partridge. Both are Twenty-ninth District men. Lauterbach, with Alexander T. Mason and Senator N. A. Elsberg, control one wing of the Republican Party in the district. The other Republicans in the district are led by John H. Hammond, Frank H. Partridge, William Leary, Franklin B. Ware, and Augustus Schwartzler.

It is understood the fight against Lauterbach will be made a contest against Mason also, though it seems that Senator Elsberg's course has not excited the enmity of his colleagues' opponents.

It was reported that the Lauterbach element tried its best to keep William Leary from receiving an appointment to the State Insurance Department at $3,500 annually, but, finding Leary far too strong in his district, the effort had to be given up. For a time, it was said, the Lauterbach forces were confident that Mr. Leary and his friends knew nothing about the underground fight being made against him, but it develops that they were aware of it from the first.

The Twenty-ninth is a strong Odell district, and the opponents of Messrs. Mason and Lauterbach feel themselves as much entitled to recognition by the Governor as anybody. They profess themselves as being as friendly to Gov. Odell as their opponents, and lay particular stress that they do not recognize anybody as State leader save the Executive.

Robert C. Morris, State Committeeman from the Thirteenth, is not a candidate for the place again, but there are reports that his name is being used to cover the desires of Mr. Lauterbach.

TAYLOR FOR CLEVELAND.

Only Man Who Can Beat Roosevelt, Says Alabama Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Representative George W. Taylor of Alabama said to-day that he favored the renomination of ex-President Cleveland at the St. Louis Convention.

"Mr. Cleveland," he said, "possesses the confidence of the country, and he is perhaps the only man who can beat Roosevelt. I am strongly inclined to favor Judge Gray of Delaware, but the allegation that he voted for McKinley would, I am sure, eliminate him. Should Cleveland's nomination become impossible, I am for Senator Gorman, and, after him, Judge Parker."

RIVAL DEMOCRATS SHOOT.

Bullets Fly When Kansas City Factions Make Nominations—One Man Wounded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—The two factions of the local Democracy which split yesterday over the result of the primaries, held separate conventions to-day. One faction, supported by Mayor James A. Reed, who is a candidate for Governor, and by the police administration, nominated for Mayor William T. Kemper, a grain dealer. The other faction nominated George M. Shelley, a wholesale dry goods merchant.

At the primaries Kemper had been chosen to head the ticket, but Shelley, who formerly filled the office of Mayor, refused to abide by the result, and issued a call for a separate convention.

Before the nominations were made a shooting affray took place between partisans of Kemper and Shelley, in which Martin Crowe, sergeant at arms of the Kemper convention, was slightly wounded by Cassius Welsh, an adherent of the Shelley faction. Welsh was arrested.

HEARST DELEGATES ORGANIZE.

Rhode Island Six Declare for "Unit Rule" at St. Louis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—Six of the eight delegates to the St. Louis Convention chosen at the Democratic Convention on Thursday formally organized to-day. Resolutions were adopted supporting William R. Hearst of New York for President and declaring in favor of the "unit rule" in voting at St. Louis.

Col. Patrick Henry Quinn of Warwick and Col. Samuel R. Honey of Newport, both of whom were chosen delegates notwithstanding their opposition to Mr. Hearst, were not present.

The Rhode Island delegation will be headed by ex-Mayor George W. Greene of Woonsocket, with Dr. Thomas H. Connelly of Warren as Secretary.

DENIES SHE IS INSANE.

Mrs. Prince, Put in Sanitarium by Her Daughter, Appeals to Courts.

Mrs. Sarah Ten Eyck Prince through the courts is trying to get out of a sanitarium where she has been confined for six weeks on an order issued at the instance of her daughter and only child, Mrs. Charles Francis Bourke. Mrs. Prince is a member of the well-known Ten Eyck family of Albany and Brooklyn, and is wealthy. Her husband died twenty-five years ago.

Last Summer she returned from abroad and lived at a number of hotels in this city. Finally she went to the Martha Washington, from where early in January she was removed to the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital. During her peregrinations from hotel to hotel she attracted notice by her habit of leaving all her baggage and other effects upon her departure. Her friends also observed other eccentricities, including refusal at times to eat her meals.

After an examination at Bellevue it was decided to have her removed to Dr. McCombs's sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., where several of her old friends, including Reginald Jaffray, who had known her from boyhood, visited her and set on foot the litigation to have her removed, believing she was not insane.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis appointed Donald McLean a Commissioner to take testimony in the matter before a Sheriff's jury, and hearings have been held the past week. Dr. Charles E. Nammock swore that in his opinion Mrs. Prince was suffering from incipient paresis. Dr. Clement Cleveland and Dr. Graeme Hammond testified that in their opinion she was absolutely sane.

The hearings revealed the fact that Mrs. Prince's daughter married Mr. Bourke without consulting her mother, and that the latter saw her son-in-law for the first time when she was confined in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

The next hearing will be on Thursday.

CANNIBAL INDIAN AT LARGE.

Killed and Ate Wife and Child on Nett Lake Reservation.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—Gustave Brandon, who has been cruising between Tower and Koochiching, has arrived here on his way to Minneapolis, and confirms the reports of cannibalism on the Nett Lake Reservation.

Brandon was near Pelican Lake, when he was told authentically, he says, that an Indian had killed and eaten his wife and child. He was told that the Indian during a drunken spree killed both his wife and child and later devoured parts of their bodies to avert starvation.

A party was sent to the Indian's cabin at once and will bring him to Nett Lake if possible.

GIRL TWICE POISONED FAMILY.

Sixteen-Year-Old Colored Servant Had Been Angered by Rebuke.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., March 12.—The mystery surrounding the poisoning twice within a few days last January of the family of Postmaster J. Van Nest Stillwell has been dispelled by the confession of Alice Price, sixteen years old, a colored servant employed by the Stillwell family. Mr. Stillwell yesterday found a box of rat poison in a different place from where he usually kept his supply, and his suspicions were aroused. He questioned the girl about the matter, and it is said she finally broke down and made a confession that fully explained the mysterious sickness with which the members of the family, and on one occasion a number of guests, had been seized.

The girl had been reprimanded last January for taking a pair of Mrs. Stillwell's shoes and wearing them when she went out one evening. Enraged at the rebuke, according to her confession, she put some of the rat poison in canned succotash that she had prepared for dinner. Mrs. Stillwell and three other members of the family partook of the succotash and nearly died from the effects of the poison.

A few nights afterward, when all had recovered, Mrs. Stillwell entertained a number of friends, and the refreshments served included fried oysters. The oysters had been poisoned, and nine persons were made deathly sick by eating them. It was thought at the time that their illness was caused by ptomaine poisoning, but the girl in her confession to Mr. Stillwell admitted that she had made a second attempt to kill the family by putting poison on the oysters. All the persons affected recovered.

The girl is said to have come from the Colored Orphan Asylum in New York. Steps will be taken to have her sent to the State Home for Girls.

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO

Selection of Games from Chess Masters' Tournament.

HOW THE MOVES WERE MADE

Positions of Men on Various Boards in Last Rounds of the Great Contest.

Following is a selection of games played in the last few rounds of the international sectangular chess masters' tournament at Monte Carlo:

FIRST BOARD—EIGHTH ROUND—
RUY LOPEZ.

Marco. White.	Gunsberg Black.	Marco. White.	Gunsberg Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. K—B	B—B6
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. K—Kt	B—Kt7
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	27. R—K	B—R6
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	28. R—K2	B—Kt5
5. Castles	P—Q3	29. P—R4	B—B6
6. P—Q4	P—QKt4	30. K—R2	Kt—R3
7. PxP	PxP	31. K—R3	Kt—Kt5
8. QxQch	KtxQ	32. K—Kt4	RxP
9. B—Kt3	B—Q3	33. K—R5	R—Kt7
10. B—Kt5	Kt—K3	34. K—R6	K—B2
11. BxKt	PxB	35. KxP	RxP
12. Kt—B3	P—B4	36. Kt—Kt5ch	K—K2
13. Kt—K2	Kt—B4	37. Kt—B3	R—R6
14. Kt—Kt3	B—K3	38. K—Kt7	Kt—Q6
15. Kt—R4	P—QR4	39. P—R5	P—Kt5
16. QR—Q	B—B2	40. P—R6	R—R2
17. R—Q2	P—R5	41. P—R7	K—Q3ch
18. BxB	PxB	42. K—R6	R—R
19. KR—Q	K—K2	43. K—Kt7	R—R2ch
20. P—QKt4	PxPe.p.	44. K—R6	R—R
21. RPxP	KR—Q	45. K—Kt7	R—R2ch
22. RxR	BxR	46. K—R6	R—R
23. Kt—B3	R—R7	Drawn.	
24. R—QB	B—R4		

SECOND BOARD—EIGHTH ROUND—
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	18. Q—B3	R—B2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	19. Q—B4	QxQ
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20. PxQ	P—QR4
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	21. R—K2	P—KKt3
5. P—K3	Castles	22. K—B2	K—B
6. Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	23. K—K3	K—K2
7. R—QB	P—QR3	24. P—R3	K—Q2
8. PxP	PxP	25. KR—B	KR—B
9. R—Q3	P—B3	26. R—B3	KR—B
10. Castles	Kt—K5	27. P—QR4	KR—KKt
11. B—KB4	P—KB4	28. K—B2	KR—KB
12. Kt—K5	KtxKt	29. P—R4	P—R4
13. BxKt	B—Q3	30. KR—B3	B—B2
14. P—B4	B—K3	31. R—QKt3	R—R2
15. P—QR3	KtxKt	32. R—Kt6	K—B2
16. BxB	QxB	Drawn.	
17. BPxB	Q—Kt4		

EIGHTH ROUND—THIRD BOARD—
FRENCH DEFENSE.

Marshall. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Marshall. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	17. B—K3	Kt—B3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	18. R—QKt	QR—Q
3. PxP	PxP	19. Q—B4ch	K—R
4. P—QB4	Kt—KB3	20. Castles	Kt—R4
5. Kt—QB3	B—QKt5	21. Q—R4	P—QKt3
6. P—QR3	BxKtch	22. B—Q4	Q—K2
7. PxB	Castles	23. P—KB4	P—B4
8. Kt—B3	R—Kch	24. B—K5	Q—Q2
9. B—K	Kt—K5	25. Q—B2	Kt—B5
10. Q—B2	PxP	26. QR—Q	Q—B3
11. Kt—K5	B—B4	27. RxR	RxR
12. BxP	Kt—Q3	28. R—Q	RxRch
13. BxPch	KtxB	29. QxR	QxPch
14. QxB	Q—B3	30. KxQ	Kt—K6ch
15. Q—Q3	KtxKt	31. K—B3	KtxQ
16. PxKt	QxPch	32. P—B4	Resigns.

NINTH ROUND—FIRST GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Maroczy. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	24. RxP	QR—B
2. Q—K2	P—QB4	25. Q—R3	Kt—B4
3. P—KB4	Kt—QB3	26. B—K5	Q—Kt3
4. Kt—KB3	B—K2	27. Q—K3	Kt—R5
5. P—Q3	P—Q4	28. P—R5	Q—K5
6. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	29. QxQ	BxQ
7. P—K5	Kt—Q2	30. RxB	KtxR
8. P—KKt3	Q—B2	31. KxKt	P—KR3
9. B—R3	P—KKt4	32. B—B6	PxP
10. KtxP	BxKt	33. B—K2	R—B4
11. PxB	Kt—Q5	34. R—KKt4	K—R2
12. Q—B2	QxPch	35. RxP	RxR
13. K—Q	Castles	36. BxR	K—Kt2
14. R—K	Q—Kt2	37. B—Q3	P—B3
15. Kt—K2	KtxKt	38. B—K3	P—B4
16. QxKt	P—Kt3	39. P—Kt4	R—KB
17. R—QKt	B—Kt2	40. P—Kt5	P—K4
18. B—KKt4	KR—K	41. B—Q2	R—R
19. P—KR4	B—B3	42. B—K2	R—K
20. B—B4	P—B5	43. B—QB3	K—B2
21. PxP	PxP	44. B—B4ch	K—B
22. K—B	P—B6	45. P—R6	P—Kt4
23. Q—K3	PxPch	46. B—Kt4ch	Resigns.

NINTH ROUND—SECOND BOARD—
RUY LOPEZ.

Gunsberg. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Gunsberg. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. Kt—Q2	KR—Q
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24. KR—Q	P—B4
3. B—Kt5	B—B4	25. Kt(Q2)—B	Kt—B3
4. Castles.	Kt—B3	26. Kt—K3	Kt—Q5
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	27. K—Kt2	P—B5
6. Kt—B3	Castles.	28. P—B3	Kt—Kt6
7. BxKt	PxB	29. RxRch	RxR
8. Kt—K2	B—KKt5	30. R—Q	R—Q6
9. B—K3	B—Kt3	31. K—B2	Kt—B4
10. Kt—Q2	P—Q4	32. Kt(Kt3)—B	K—B
11. BxB	RPxB	33. K—K2	RxR
12. P—KB3	B—B	34. KtxR	K—K2
13. Q—K	Q—K2	35. Kt(B)—K3	P—QB3
14. K—R	Q—B4	36. K—Q2	P—QKt4
15. Q—B	Kt—R4	37. Kt—B2	K—B3
16. Kt—QKt3	Q—K2	38. P—KR4	K—Kt2
17. P—KKt4	Kt—B2	39. Kt—R	Kt—Kt2
18. Kt—Kt3	PxP	40. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q3
19. PxP	P—Kt3	41. K—K2	K—B
20. Q—Kt5	Kt—Q4	42. K—B2	Kt—K
21. QxQ	KtxQ	43. K—K2	Kt—Kt2
22. P—QR3	B—K3	44. K—B2	Drawn.

TENTH ROUND—FIRST BOARD—QP OPENING.

Marshall. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Marshall. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—K3	25. Q—B4	K—R
2. P—QB4	P—Q4	26. Kt—K5	Q—Kt2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	27. P—QKt3	B—Q4
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	28. BxB	RxB
5. P—K3	Castles.	29. R—KB3	K—Kt
6. B—Q3	PxP	30. R—QB	R—R
7. BxP	P—B4	31. Kt—Kt4	Kt—Q2
8. Kt—B3	P—QR3	32. Kt—R6ch	K—R
9. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	33. Kt—B7ch	K—Kt
10. Castles.	P—QKt4	34. Kt—R6ch	K—R
11. Kt—K5	B—Kt2	35. KR—B3	R—KB
12. Q—K2	PxP	36. R—B8	P—Kt4
13. PxP	R—K	37. RxRch	KtxR
14. QR—Q	Kt—B	38. Q—B7	QxKt
15. KR—K	Kt—Q4	39. R—B8	R—KB4
16. Q—R5	P—Kt3	40. Q—R7	P—Kt5
17. BxB	QxB	41. Q—Kt8	Q—B3
18. Q—R6	P—B3	42. R—Kt3	QxP
19. Kt—Kt4	P—B4	43. P—R3	PxP
20. KtxKt	BxKt	44. PxP	Q—Kt2
21. BxBP	BxRP	45. R—R8	R—B6
22. B—K4	R—R2	46. Q—Kt4	RxKtP
23. R—R	B—B5	47. RxKtch	QxR
24. R—K3	R—Q	Resigns.	

TENTH ROUND—SECOND BOARD—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Schlechter. White.	Marco. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. P—Q3	Q—B3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	18. BxKt	KtPxB
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. P—Kt5	B—Q2
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	20. PxP	BxP
5. P—K3	Castles.	21. R—Kt	P—Kt3
6. Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	22. Q—R6ch	K—K2
7. R—B	P—QR3	23. R—Kt6	K—Q2
8. P—B5	P—QKt4	24. Q—R3	Q—Kt4
9. P—QKt4	P—B3	25. KR—Kt	R—R
10. B—Q3	P—QR4	26. Q—B3	P—B4
11. P—QR3	R—K	27. RxB	KxR
12. Castles.	Kt—R4	28. KtxP	QR—Kt
13. BxB	QxB	29. Kt—B4ch	K—Q2
14. Kt—K5	KtxKt	30. R—Kt7ch	RxR
15. BxPch	K—B	31. QxRch	K—K
16. QxKt	Kt—B5	32. P—B6	Resigns.

TO WELCOME CHESS CONGRESS

Foreign Champions to Play in International Masters' Tourney.

Within three weeks from now the foreign chess champions entered for the international masters' tournament to be held at Cambridge Springs, Penn., will be en route for the scene of their contests. Upon their arrival in New York they will be entertained by the Manhattan Chess Club and other local organizations.

It is also planned to decorate the town of Cambridge Springs in honor of the visitors, and a formal reception will be held in the theatre of the Hotel Rider.

Arrangements have been made by the managers to have the daily bulletin, containing the complete scores of all the games, printed on the spot and sent out by each night's mail. Treasurer Herman Ridder (Post Office Box 1,207, New York,) acknowledges the following additional subscriptions to the tournament fund: G. A. Baumann, Melvin Brown, J. J. Burtscher, C. H. Carleton, G. D. Cooper, G. M. Hamilton, E. F. Johnson, R. P. Messiter, E. Poulson, H. M. Phillips, Princeton University, E. Stehli, and C. W. Williams.

Owing to the presence of scarlet fever in the family of Prof. Isaac L. Rice, the President of the Cambridge Springs Chess Congress, the dinner which he intended to give at his residence on Riverside Drive in honor of the masters has to be of necessity omitted from the programme of New York functions.

F. G. Naumann, chess enthusiast of London, England, has accepted the position of patron of the congress and has placed a considerable sum at the committee's disposal. The Freundschaft, a German society of this city, has also been added to the list of patrons.

William E. Napier of Pittsburg, the international player and once champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, has been giving a week's engagement at the rooms of that organization. In exhibition match games he encountered C. S. Howell, C. Curt, and A. W. Fox, the club's new champion, and won from all of them. Fox defeated both Pillsbury, the American champion, and Mieses of Germany in similar games this season. Napier will play in the masters' tournament at Cambridge Springs, and, though the youngest of the competitors, is expected to rank high.

Napier will encounter the members of the Queens County Chess Club simultaneously at their club rooms in Richmond Hill Wednesday evening.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST HAM.

Surety Company's Boston Manager Charged with Larceny of $238,000.

BOSTON, March 12.—Two indictments charging larceny were reported to-day against Wallace H. Ham, until recently manager of the Boston office of the American Surety Company of New York. One indictment alleges the appropriation of stocks, bonds, certificates, and cash, with an aggregate value of $214,000, from the American Surety Company, and the second bill alleges the larceny of $24,000 from St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, of which Ham was Treasurer up to the time of his arrest.

The indictments were reported before Justice Harris, in the Superior Court. Ham, who was present with counsel, entered a plea of not guilty. His bail was placed at $65,000.

B. Altman & Co.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF LACES ADOPTED FOR THE COMING SEASON'S FRENCH MODEL GOWNS, ALSO ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, AMONG WHICH ARE "LA GERBE" AND "LE BLÉ CROISÉ."

"FIL d'ARRAIGNÉE" ALL-OVER, NOVELTY EMBROIDERIES IN TWO CLOTH EFFECTS.

ALSO LATEST DESIGNS IN TULLE LACES, GREATLY VARYING IN STYLES—FLOUNCE AND TRIMMING WIDTHS, WITH GALOONS, INSERTINGS AND ALL-OVERS TO MATCH.

AS A PARTICULAR ATTRACTION THE FOLLOWING WILL BE OFFERED

TUESDAY, March 15th:

100 White French Hand-Embroidered Robes

(UNMADE), ON SHEER OR MEDIUM WEIGHT LINEN, AT A PRICE OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FOULARD SILKS.

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15,000 yards Printed Satin and Twilled Foulards

(THIS SEASON'S), IN A VARIETY OF NEAT EFFECTS, ADAPTED FOR SHIRT WAIST SUITS, ETC.,

REGULAR PRICES 95c. to $1.35 PER YD., at 66c.

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MADE-UP GOWNS and TAILOR SUITS.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

GOWNS IN THE NEWEST MODELS and MATERIALS, INCLUDING FANCY VEILING, TAFFETA, LOUISINE, PONGEE AND CHEFOO SILKS, CHIFFON, LACES AND FANCY NETS, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TAILOR SUITS.

WEDNESDAY, March 16th:

GOWNS OF CREPE DE CHINE—Grey, Champagne, Light Blue, Pink, Lavender, White, Havana Brown and Black; Taffeta silk lined throughout, . $45.00

TAILOR SUITS OF BROADCLOTH—Black, Blue and Brown with short blouse coat, braid trimmed; taffeta silk lined throughout, ... $38.00

With Eton Coat, fancy Vest, . 29.00

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of Black Veiling, silk trimmed and Taffeta silk lined, $19.50

WOMEN'S COTTON GOWNS.

(SECOND FLOOR)

IN SMART AND DISTINCTIVE MODELS, MADE UP OF THE FABRICS MOST FAVORED FOR THE COMING SEASON, MANY ARE TRIMMED WITH ENGLISH EMBROIDERY, VALENCIENNES, CLUNY AND REPOUSÉ LACES, AND ARE REPRODUCTIONS (MADE IN WORKROOMS ON THE PREMISES) OF RECENT DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

"HOLD THE FORT."

Some Questions for Grover Cleveland and Tammany Hall to Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of ex-President Cleveland's recent newspaper articles, some are asking who has requested Tammany Hall to "hold the fort" for him. Like Aaron Burr, Tammany Hall tries to shoot at what it aims at—not in the air. Is its so-called selection of Cleveland as the next standard bearer of the Democratic Party indicative of friendship for the man who once gave notice to the nations that the United States had ceased to be a village?

There are Republicans and Democrats who love a man that, if attacked by wrong, will stand hard by, keep steady, and fire until right is conqueror.

Such a candidate for a party may very properly be found without considering whether he hails from Princeton, N. J.; Albany, Newburg, Oyster Bay, N. Y., or any part of any other State, including that of Massachusetts.

Men must have an indicated policy to pursue, a platform fit to stand on, and the vital point of current query is: "Will any man for whom Tammany Hall is to 'hold the fort' uphold our departure from village relations among the nations or return to the days preceding our recognition as the people best fitted to do what should and must be done?"

The "forts" are held, the "guns" are manned, and Americans are behind them.

H. S. BEATTIE.

New York, March 12, 1904.

B. Altman & Co.

Wish to direct special attention to the

Third Floor

of their establishment, which is devoted to the showrooms of the following branches:

UPHOLSTERY STUFFS, HANGINGS, LACE DRAPERIES, ETC.,

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART,

ORIENTAL RUGS,

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING (Special Order),

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WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Special Announcements:

On TUESDAY, March 15th,

A NUMBER OF ORIENTAL RUGS,

consisting of Kabistan, Kazak and Guendji weaves (many pieces in unusually soft colorings), in medium sizes, will be offered at very attractive prices, as follows:

$11.50, *usual prices being* $18.00 to $20.00
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IMPORTED FABRICS and LACE HANGINGS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DECORATIONS.

Materials for Furniture Coverings, Draperies and Wall Hangings.

Printed Cretonnes, Taffetas, Reproductions of Old English Block Prints.

Dimities, Cotton Damasks, and other low priced fabrics, for Furniture Slip Covers.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, MARCH 14th:

Two Thousand pairs RUFFLED CURTAINS, for Cottage furnishing, three yards long; originally $1.25 to $1.35 per pair, at . . 78c. and 89c.

Two Hundred and Fifty pairs Embroidered PHRYGIAN CURTAINS; originally $6.75 per pair, at $3.90

Three Thousand yards of Imported Embroidered SWISS MUSLIN, for Sash and Casement Curtains; originally 28c. and 30c. per yard, at . . . 18c.

Eleven Hundred COVERED DOWN CUSHIONS; originally $2.50 and $3.50 each, at 95c. *and* $1.35

Twelve Hundred yards SILK DAMASKS; originally $2.25 to $7.50 per yard, at $1.35, 1.90, 2.85

CUSHION TOPS of same materials,
Each, 48c., 70c., $1.00

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART.

Considerable reductions have been made in the prices of various articles shown in this department, included are:

BRONZE GROUPS, BUSTS, ETC.,
PORCELAIN VASES AND PLAQUES,
TANTALUS SETS, LAMPS, ETC.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CANDIDACY.

This Man Would Not Vote for the Apostle Paul for a Third Term.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this talk about Cleveland? It is not sound Democracy. There are many "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrats like myself who believe in tradition and the "unwritten law."

I have voted for Cleveland three times. I would not vote for a man as good as the Apostle Paul for a third term.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, March 12, 1904.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Does the Legislature intend to deprive this city of the very great and manifest advantage of beginning, not next year but now, the work of extending its underground rapid-transit system? Two bills prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission have been introduced in the Legislature. One of them makes minor changes in the existing law, the other is of vital interest and importance. The law now permits the expenditure of no more than $50,000,000 for rapid-transit purposes. The present subway, costing $35,000,000, brings us so near the limit that legislative authority to spend more money is essential to the undertaking of additional subways. The commission's second bill empowers the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for an expenditure in excess of $50,000,000. That bill should without delay be enacted. It is astonishing that there should be any doubt as to its passage. Yet it is reported from Albany that there is opposition, which has taken the form of merging with the Commission bill a fantastic and perfectly unacceptable measure originating with certain agitators for municipal operation of railways. This bill failed to pass last year; it is practically certain that it cannot pass this year. To engraft it upon the Commission bill would result in the failure of all rapid-transit legislation during the present session and would postpone for twelve months a work which for reasons of the plainest public interest should be begun now.

The business of carrying passengers within the limits of this city is profitable; it is growing more profitable. Literally "there's millions in it." How profitable the business is, and how highly prized the opportunity to do it, anybody can see by the present eager rivalry of two great corporations to secure the new privileges. The Interborough Company, in behalf of the Manhattan elevated system, is asking for permission to build new lines, one crossing Broadway at Canal Street and connecting the four north and south lines in Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenues. It is also prepared to submit bids for the construction and operation of the projected new subway lines on the east and west sides. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which operates the surface lines, has informed the Rapid Transit Commission that it will submit bids for the construction of what would be practically a new subway system, and it offers to give to subway passengers free transfers to its cross-town surface cars. There is an animated competition also in which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is concerned, for the privilege of operating cars over the East River bridges and along land lines connecting them.

Out of this brisk competition the city and the public would obviously reap important advantages in the conditions which the rival bidders would be willing to accept. There has never been in the history of the city such an opportunity to make terms with transportation companies which would be highly favorable to the traveling public and to the City Treasury. Yet of this opportunity the Legislature denies to the city the right to avail itself. What does it mean?

Delay will be costly in a double sense. We shall outgrow our present facilities for carrying passengers before new facilities can be provided. That involves the vexation and discomfort of overcrowding. It retards the growth and extension of the city. Moreover, next year there may be no rivalry for the privilege of building subways. These are the days of combination. The city's present advantage of position would disappear. Some other consideration than the interests of this community must have influenced the Legislature if it has really resolved to let the session end without passing the amending acts.

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA.

One of the witnesses before the Senate committee which is considering the case of REED SMOOT testified that there were 10,000 "Elders" in the Mormon Church. That is a startling figure. Because a Mormon-Elder is to a great degree what is known in ecclesiastical language as a missionary, and in secular language as a "drummer." His business mainly is to get converts.

And the Mormon missionaries know and do their business. They are making converts all over the world, and have been for forty years and more. It is something like thirty-five years since CHARLES DICKENS was induced by curiosity to go down and look at a shipload of Mormon emigrants about to sail from London, and had to report that the emigrants were, "in their degree, the flower of England." The endeavors of the Mormon propagandists have not in the meantime relaxed. They are going on all over Europe and all over America. Only the other day Dr. PARKHURST had the pain of informing his congregation that a lady, from his account apparently a member of his own family, had been approached by Mormon propagandists with solicitations to become a Mormoness.

Add that, in addition to this missionary propaganda, Mormonism is growing faster than other sects by the natural propaganda, owing to its "peculiar institution" of polygamy. Witness President SMITH'S forty-two children. It becomes evident that its danger is growing, and that the sooner a conclusive stop is put to the pretension of a sect of lawbreakers to be recognized as one of the United States of America, the better it will be for the American people, in the present and the future.

THE SUBWAY OPENING.

The announcement that the new rapid transit subway will be ready for opening in June is extremely gratifying. We trust, however, that those in charge of the preparations for this event will see the advantage of selecting the Fourth of July for the public ceremonies. At best another day selected would have to be late in June, and, if made an occasion worthy of the public interest in the undertaking, would interfere with the business of the city to an extent difficult to justify in view of the fact that the National holiday follows it so closely.

The Fourth of July will be a holiday in any event. This year is comes on Monday, which means that for all practical purposes the holiday will begin with the close of business on Friday night of the preceding week, and last until the following Tuesday. It will be impossible for the Board of Aldermen or any other local body to make a day late in June a bank holiday, and unless this is done a certain amount of business must be carried on which will interfere with the pleasure of many who would be glad to take part in the celebration. The "Glorious Fourth" is by all means the proper date to fix upon, and what money the city wants to spend in its celebration will accomplish the double purpose of doing honor to a great municipal achievement and making the National holiday memorable.

That a work so important and presenting so many unfamiliar difficulties as our subway system can be finished materially in advance of the contract date is a cause for congratulation, reflecting credit upon all concerned. The work was begun on March 24, 1900. The contract period of four and a half years does not end until the 24th of September. The gain in time is not as great as was hoped nor as great as it would have been if the work had not been interrupted and interfered with by labor troubles which had very little excuse. To have gained nearly a quarter of a year under these adverse conditions is extremely creditable to the engineer and contractor. New York owes a great debt to the Rapid Transit Commission, and if from its admirable work our people do not realize the advantage of keeping great public undertakings wholly out of politics they could learn it from nothing.

DR. HOPKINS'S GLOOM.

It is not at all surprising that the President of Williams College, surveying his country from the window of his study in the tranquil Berkshires, by the more or less uncertain light of the daily or weekly, especially weekly, newspapers, should take a gloomy view of the advancing tide of crime and vice of which he has access to the partial record. And he may well be confirmed in such a view by the statistics of the sociologists. On the other hand it would be no more surprising if a philosopher of a more sanguine temperament, surveying the same field from an upper chamber in a New York skyscraper, with the same aids to correct opinion, and the same desire to get at the truth, should arrive at totally opposite conclusions. For the discouraging fact is that the question whether the morals of a race of eighty millions of people scattered in big cities, in small towns, and in the fields of a vast continent are improving or becoming worse is a question not admitting a definite and trustworthy answer.

Take the statement, apparently significant and convincing, that crimes increase more rapidly than the population. What does that show if it is not that more persons are criminals or that the average person commits a greater number of crimes, or both? If we analyze the statement a bit, we see that it does not necessarily show this at all. In the first place, we have to remember that the records of crime on which we must base the comparison are the records of either arrests or convictions for crime. But to make the comparison approximately accurate, the crimes should be the same. As a matter of fact they may not be so, for during many years there has been a steady increase in the number of acts declared criminal by the law, and a considerable proportion of these are treated under vague heads in the police reports. From this cause it may very well happen that what seems an increase in the number of criminals is in part only an increase in the number of acts previously unpunished which legislation has made criminal. In the second place, it must be borne in mind that the machinery for the detection and punishment of violations of law has been more highly organized in our country, and now reaches a large number of the guilty who formerly escaped, and that this machinery in various parts of the land co-operates with like machinery, so that offenders who formerly got away from the local police are now hunted from place to place. Their convictions would go to swell the number of crimes committed, but are not really proofs that the number is larger.

Again, both the official and—still more—the unofficial reports of crime are far fuller than formerly they were. It is true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true," that many newspapers give reports of crime which are disgusting to right-minded readers and stimulating to viciousness in the viciously inclined. But quite apart from that tendency the regular and unavoidable reports of crime are much more thoroughly, fully, and widely presented now than formerly. They are regarded by papers and by their readers as "news," and are supplied and demanded as such. And it is through the newspapers chiefly that the observer and student of such matters must obtain his information. Since it is more complete and careful than in former times, it seems to show an increase of actual crimes when in sober truth what it shows is improvement in reports of crimes.

A like analysis of several other grounds of discouragement would show that we can by no means be sure that we are hastening toward the awful condition of "the Rome of LIVY." Divorce is easier and more frequent, but the suffering and sin that accompanied the state of bonded concubinage possible under the old laws and customs have, probably lessened. Politics is in some places apparently more corrupt, but the corruption is more readily and fully exposed and far more widely published, so that the appearance is not necessarily in harmony with the reality. A similar inference is admissible in what Dr. HOPKINS thinks is the lowering of the standard of business honor, and our own deliberate conclusion is that the preponderance of evidence is rather in favor of the elevation of that standard. It all comes back to the fundamental principle that you can't work out an equation with any satisfaction as to the results unless you know accurately all the elements on each side. Guessing at the unknown quantities is risky. The cheerful guess may be as near right as the gloomy, and it is certainly pleasanter.

LONGEVITY AND FALSE TEETH.

The article of Dr. ROGER S. TRACY in The Century Magazine on "How to Live Long" is of exceptional value as a contribution to the literature of a subject which always has been and probably always will be of paramount human interest. It seems, however, to overlook or disregard one fact so intimately related to the habits of the middle-aged and elderly that its value in the equation of longevity is that of a prime factor. We refer to artificial dentation—not the reparative expedients of dental surgery by which teeth prematurely broken or perforated by decay may be patched and kept awhile in service, but the higher art of replacing whole sets of incisors, cuspids, bicuspids, and molars on plates which at least fit well enough in the average mouth to permit the wearer to "eat anything" without inconvenience or immediate discomfort. Among those who make a study of the causes tributary to longevity there exists a well-defined doubt as to whether, in any but exceptional instances, false teeth are advantageous to those who wear them. Even in cases where the loss of the natural teeth is suffered early in life, such loss is held by some thoughtful investigators to indicate premature decay which makes the victim "old before his time," and to call for an adaptation of habits in eating to the general failure of the powers of assimilation and digestion.

Nature starts the young human being in life without teeth. It can digest food only in liquid form and needs none other. As its teeth grow its appetite changes, and it requires as well as craves more solid food. Its maximum powers of mastication, digestion, and assimilation probably coincide with the average life of the "second teeth." As these are lost one by one, their disappearance is a signal that it is time for the adult who values health and desires long life to submit to a change of diet and eat food in the forms most easily handled by the stomach and disposed of by natural processes. The period of the loss of the teeth comes a little earlier or a little later, according to circumstances. No doubt it is hastened by causes more or less easily controlled, but to which very little attention is paid by the average person. Very hot tea and coffee, very cold water, and frozen desserts and confections, too much or too little care of the teeth, and too much or too little dentistry, are among these causes. But, however this may be, the average person in average health begins to lose teeth systematically at or about the age of forty-five, and very few retain many that are useful up to the age of sixty. The molars go first, throwing the work of mastication upon the incisors, for which they are not well adapted. Then the incisors loosen and refuse to perform their work, and at this time or earlier the person who can afford it parts with what remains of his natural endowment of teeth and gets a new set. If they fit and are practical, he finds them extremely satisfactory.

While depending upon his own imperfect array of not always coincident teeth the average man unconsciously changes his habits of eating. He finds soft foods more agreeable and declines those which he cannot masticate with comfort. Probably he does not like stews and similar predigested preparations as well as he did roasts and other forms of meat less easily eaten, and for this reason he is likely to eat more sparingly. The sensuous pleasures of the table appeal to him as strongly as ever, perhaps, but the fear of indigestion restrains him. With the acquisition of a new set of teeth his point of view changes at once. He finds he can eat strong and even tough food, and that the ability to masticate as well as ever permits him again to eat what he likes best. But new teeth do not invest him with a new stomach or rejuvenate his powers of digestion and assimilation. The result is very apt to be that the ability to masticate anything edible is mistaken for the ability to eat with safety anything the appetite craves. In the article referred to, Dr. TRACY quotes one philosopher as saying with sententious brevity, "Most men dig their graves with their teeth." That many more do this with false than with natural teeth is not surprising, when we remember that false teeth are usually provided at a time when the wonderfully complex machine of the human body is beginning to show signs of wear, and to work it to the breaking point is much easier than the man who feels that he may eat what he fancies and as much of it as he likes is usually able to realize. Just here lies the danger of artificial dentation.

PATTI'S FAREWELL.

Twenty years ago "PATTI'S farewell" was already a joke in New York. At present it is a rather pathetic reality. Mme. PATTI has left these shores, never to return, in the character of a public singer, unless she should encounter some manager of a more credulous and optimistical turn of mind than, in the light of her, and his, recent experience, seems probable.

At the same time it would be very unjust to Mme. PATTI to blame her for anything beyond assenting to the judgment of her manager as to her drawing qualities, and being willing to exhibit in public a voice which she must have been aware had "gone off," but which she may very well have been unaware to what extent. Her artistic associates on the tour, who have their own grievances, are careful to exonerate her from any responsibility for them. The fact seems to be that the veteran vocalist had been besieged with offers for an American tour, on very handsome terms, and finally yielded to the alluring promises that were made to her. The misconception of the disposition of the American public was not hers, but that of her manager. What she did was to consult a good lawyer to draw a contract which should save her from loss if the manager's expectation should turn out to be baseless. The lawyer seems to have done his work very well, to have secured the smooth of the contract for his client, and left the rough for the deluded manager. There is nothing to say except to express regret that the manager was not better advised financially and the once great artist artistically.

THACKERAY AND "AMERICA."

The delightful letters of THACKERAY which The Century Magazine has been publishing incidentally revive one ancient trouble which was always "absurd," as THACKERAY called it, and has long been forgotten. In the early numbers of "The Virginians" he had mentioned WASHINGTON, speaking in the manner of a British contemporary of the Father of His Country, as "Mr." WASHINGTON, and he had even, in the same manner, referred to him as working and fighting for American independence "with a zeal worthy of a better cause," or some such expression. The point of view was misunderstood by many American commentators. If we mistake not it was misunderstood even by so accomplished and fair-minded a commentator as the late GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, then in the "Easy Chair" of Harper's Magazine, in which the novel appeared. THACKERAY was naturally as much puzzled as hurt, and protested to his American correspondents that he loved and honored WASHINGTON "as he loved and honored no other man."

If the story had appeared all at once, instead of by intallments, the misconception would have been impossible. For the later chapters contain one of the finest eulogies of WASHINGTON that have ever been composed, and the most touching of all the accounts that have ever appeared of that famous farewell to the Generals at Fraunces's Tavern. But that the novelist should have been misunderstood, even from those earlier chapters, taken by themselves, argues a curious provincialism in the American temper of that time. We were not so thick-skinned as we had been fifteen years before when DICKENS wrote the "American Notes." But our National cuticle was still hyperaesthetic, and did not attain a normal thickness until after the civil war.

CAT AND MONKEY.

Since DARWIN propounded the theory that we are descended from the monkeys such occasional evidence of the intelligence of that animal as may have turned up has been received with satisfaction as giving token of the superior mental powers of our ancestor.

In the manifestations at large of its current generation and all others that we know anything about this is not always nor frequently given. The creature is full of liveliness and imagination, but when it comes to putting this and that together and deriving some logical result from the combination the headway it makes is not great. This is perhaps in a measure the fault of its educational discipline, which has never been thorough. The Italian minstrel wandering through the world with his barrel organ and monkey displays the animal in the most utilitarian aspect which it anywhere presents to us; it is a helpful auxiliary; hands round the cup for pennies; will at need climb the water pipe to the second story and hold forth its little receptacle to the casement that beauty may drop its tribute therein; will even bite the coins that are offered to see that no bad ones are palmed off on it. By night it will sleep in the bosom of its patron and protector; and by day ride on the top of his instrument of music tinkling its restraining chain and keeping on its feathered cap with a difficulty that renews itself in every movement. Besides this the only systematic line of education applied to the animal has been that of the showman, and this has been designed to bring out its amusing rather than its intellectual and moral qualities. Some of its larger members learn how to wear with considerable decorum a dress coat and garments to match; how to sit at table and unfold a napkin according to the rules of etiquette; and how to spill soup on their shirt fronts with the calm composure and superiority to trifles of a Tammany district leader. This is about as far as the disciplinary effort of the showman has gone, and though not much it is something, and perhaps points the way to a more extended range of social and mental culture as time goes on.

Efforts of a more ambitious kind have indeed been made toward bringing the animal into a closer intellectual relation with its descendant, and it is not so long ago that a professor of quite imposing pretensions propounded the theory that monkeys had a language—perhaps, like men, an unlimited number of them—and that if we could only get the clue to one or many of these we could talk matters over comfortably with our relation and come to some satisfying understanding of each other. To this end the enterprising professor went out into the wilds of Africa, into the very penetralium and heart of apeland, and, erecting to himself a protecting cage, sat down within it to study the simian dialects. No great headway was made, though he brought back some plausible syllabaries and an undiscouraged faith that he would get the language by the tail one of these days and thus introduce the animal into cultivated society on terms of some approach to equality.

But a candid survey of the subject under the light of all available testimonies affords little hope of this. The creature seems always about to do something showing a good standard of rationality, but always comes just short of it. Thus the other day a Jersey City monkey which had seen a chicken plucked by the housewife in preparation for the family dinner embraced the hasty generalization that it would be a good notion to try the same proceeding on the house cat, an experiment no sooner conceived than entered upon with none of the delays and pedantries of studying out the probable result. What was in one moment the glossy fur overcoat of Grimalkin became in the next a cloud of hair which darkened the kitchen and floated out through the areaway accompanied with strains of vocalism to make the policeman on his adjacent beat in paroxysms of distraction pound the pavement for reinforcements. The rapidity with which entire baldness overspread the cat hardly allowed that animal to bring into action all its resources of astonishment, but relief came with equal speed, the housewife's broomstick being thrown into the scales of conflict as the sword of Brennus was on a previous and more pretentious occasion. There should nowhere be any disposition to disparage the enterprise and courage of our humble relation as it is displayed in this occurrence, but it shows a defective quality of judgment and one to which we cannot point with pride. If it wants us to be proud of our relationship with it it must select more warily the line of animals which it desires to "snatch baldheaded," as on this the success of such adventures and the general judgment of their wisdom entirely depend.

GENERAL NOTES.

Renewed efforts are being made to raise money to complete the fund for the erection of a monument upon the grave of Rear Admiral James J. Jouett. United States Navy, at Arlington Cemetery. A committee consisting of Rear Admirals Benham, Clark, Chester, and Watson, and others has the matter in charge.

* * *

Miss Sarah M. Spooner of San Francisco, Cal., has presented to that city 1,400 articles, including rare old tapestries, ceramics, antique jewelry, water colors, laces, antique furniture, &c., valued at considerably more than $50,000. The gift is to be made one of the permanent attractions of the Memorial Museum, where many of them have been on exhibition as valued loans.

* * *

If the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Boston realizes its expectation its parade in that city on the coming St. Patrick's Day will be the biggest ever seen there. A number of large business concerns have promised to give their employes a half holiday that they may be in line.

* * *

That the forests of Canada need protection against fires and careless destruction by the axemen was the lesson urged upon the Canadian Forestry Association at its two days' annual session in Toronto last week. The Directors' report urged that the Dominion Government take steps to safeguard the forests through which the projected transcontinental railway is to pass.

* * *

Only twelve of the original members of the Pittsburg Club now remain of the sixty-one charter members who formed this, one of the most exclusive social organizations of the city. Some have removed from the town and many have died. A dinner is to be given on Tuesday evening, April 5, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club.

* * *

All dogs at large in Chicago must henceforth be muzzled all the year round. Six keen-eyed men, armed with snares and nooses and mounted in two wagons, have been ordered to patrol the city streets and impound all unmuzzled dogs they can find, sparing none.

* * *

Dr. Andrew Sloane Draper's request that his resignation of the position of President of the University of Illinois take effect on April 1, when he will assume the duties of the office of Commissioner of Education of this State, was not acceded to by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois institution, but it was voted that he be granted a leave of absence until June 1, without pay, with the understanding that he will return to perform the functions of his office as President incidental to the closing of the present university year. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the regret that the Trustees feel in severing relations which for ten years have been pleasant to them and profitable to the university.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A repetition of the attack made recently in the Senate upon the work done by Charles F. McKim, the New York architect, in designing improvements to the White House and the President's office, was narrowly averted to-day.

During the hearing on the Newlands bill to establish a building line through the Mall from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, a number of distinguished architects were present, including Messrs. McKim and Burnham. Mr. Burnham was Chairman of the commission that worked with a committee of the Senate to lay out plans for the improvement of the Mall. When he mentioned the name of Mr. McKim as having been associated with him in the work of making plans for the grouping of public buildings on the line of the Mall, Senator Scott asked: "Is that the architect who built the office building for the White House?" Mr. Burnham responded affirmatively, and said he would like to talk about that matter, but discussion of the President's office, its architecture, and cost was cut off by the observation of Chairman Gallinger that the building in question formed no part of the present hearing.

***

Joseph J. McCarty of Minnesota is the auditor of the Post Office Department, having come into that position quite recently. His offices are in the upper stories of the big department building. Mr. McCarty has been accustomed to the strong, salubrious breezes of the Northwest, and finds it difficult to accustom himself to the confined and superheated atmosphere of the public buildings here. Accordingly he has ordered that twice each day the windows shall be thrown wide open and kept open for five minutes for ventilation.

This don't agree with the clerks, who are accustomed to the high artificial temperature of the department buildings. When the first window goes up about the noon hour the clerks scamper out of their rooms and proceed leisurely to promenade the corridors. The same thing occurs in the afternoon. There is a large number of women in the auditor's office, many of whom are considered attractive, and now quite a crowd of sightseers may be found any day viewing the "beauty show" during the morning and afternoon promenades started by Auditor McCarty.

***

A Pennsylvania Representative is responsible for the following story:

"When Gen. Brooke was in Porto Rico with the invading army a portion of his command consisted of a regiment of volunteers from Pennsylvania. One day the General was riding along when one of the sentinels of the Pennsylvania regiment saw him coming, and in notifying the guard that the usual honors should be paid, called out: 'Turn out the guard for the Chief Guy of the Grand Push.' Gen. Brooke was something of a martinet, but he was so amused that he pretended not to have heard the volunteer's announcement."

***

William Alden Smith was sitting in the cloakroom talking to some friends before the House convened to-day, when Speaker Cannon came in. The Speaker walked over and contemplated Mr. Smith with an affectionate look.

"William Alden," said the Speaker at last, "I've picked out the place for you in my Administration. You shall be Secretary of State. John Hay's place for you, William; I couldn't decently do anything less."

Mr. Smith reddened and shifted uneasily in his seat. The Speaker gazed at him paternally for a few moments and then went out.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Gorman and Hearst.

Now is the time for all sane Democrats to take a firm hold on some good anti-panic remedy. There will not be the slightest reason for alarm if they do, for in that case neither of these two men will be nominated. The only possible chance for either of them is from a demoralized leadership, and that hasn't appeared yet.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times (Dem.)

If Intelligence Leads.

By trusting wisdom and moderation to govern its councils, by rising to a plane of activity and broad party spirit above personal ambitions, animosities, and factional differences, Democracy may win this year the most impressive National victory in history. It is a tremendous work cut out for the party; it is a giant plan demanding union of all forces, but the promise of success is big with certainty if intelligence is allowed the leadership—St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

Mayor McClellan.

In the confusion and perplexity which the National Democracy is experiencing in selecting an acceptable leader for its Presidential canvass this year, it is scarcely possible that a man so well worthy of flattering consideration as Mayor McClellan will be overlooked.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star (Ind.)

Mr. Cleveland.

A talk with political leaders in Washington makes one thing plain—the Cleveland wave is coming along with an irresistible sweep. "He is the only man that the Democrats can win with," is what one hears on all sides. The Chronicle's observations in recent days leads it to believe that Cleveland's nomination will be inevitable.—Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

No Need of Haste.

The duty at present incumbent upon all is to get together, to avoid bickerings, and to promote harmony whenever and wherever they can bring their influence to bear. If the New York Democrats are not in a position to make a choice, the Alabama Democrats certainly are not. Would-be leaders who have axes to grind are ever ready to declare for a man, but the rank and file should invite harmony by holding aloof until June at least. The St. Louis convention does not meet until July 6.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, (Dem.)

The Man to Carry Illinois.

One thing is evident: If the impending campaign is to be decided by Illinois—and we do not say that it is—the inevitable logic of the situation is to nominate Grover Cleveland. He is the one Democrat who would stand a fine show of adding its twenty-seven electoral votes to the Democratic column. And any Democratic candidate who shall do this will be the next President of the United States.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

Says Church Attendance Increases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "O. T. Alp," which you so thoughtfully published for our instruction and delight to-day, makes the writer think of the time when he really read such complaints seriously and was, consequently, always very much worried. The man with a grievance—or is it a woman?—is sure of finding some kindred souls who sympathize with him.

The number of those who attend church services—as statistics of investigators show—has never been proportionately greater than it is to-day.

The man who would rather take a walk on Sunday than go to church because he dreads to see the plate coming is either mean and selfish—having neither the interests of Christianity at heart nor a sense of honor in enjoying something for which he gives nothing—or he is striving to give the impression that he is worth more than he is and cannot make his offerings on Sunday bear out his pretensions. The man who feels that he would have to put a "V" or "X" on the plate to back up his pretensions of being the equal financially of any in the congregation—and who cannot do it—is the one who whines loudest about the cold formality of modern Christianity. The fault is wholly subjective—not objective. J. H. W.

New York, March 11, 1904.

TO PREVENT BRIDGE CRUSH

The Proposed Elevated Line Through Delancey Street.

Interborough Company's Plan to Carry People Across New East River Bridge, with Free Transfers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of the traveling public who for years must use the Williamsburg Bridge there should be a concerted effort by all public-minded citizens to prevent the blunder in terminal arrangements which has proved a crying disgrace at the City Hall terminal of the old bridge. Women and children are trampled on at the trolley loops every evening, and the press and the pulpit have agitated in vain for improvements. Officials make promises, but the people should see that they are kept.

Now that the city is about to settle on how the public is to be carried across the new bridge it becomes necessary for the public to make a bitter contest against any plan which "dumps" hundreds of thousands of people in a terminal station, to struggle and fight for a chance to get on surface or elevated cars crossing the structure.

Instead of making plans by which people are massed at the bridge during rush hours morning and evening, trains should be run so as to distribute traffic by elevated or subway over a large section of the city. As it would take at least three years to build a subway, it is clear that the people should be accommodated at once with an elevated line running through widened Delancey Street to connect with all lines of travel of the elevated, subway, and surface running north and south.

The offer of the Interborough Company to carry people across the new East River Bridge and give free transfers to the elevated and subway lines offers a splendid solution of the problem. The people could, if this plan was adopted, be riding across the bridge in less than six months, instead of waiting three years for a subway connection of the bridges. The people of Brooklyn would have practically free transportation across the bridge, except those using the local trains, and the twenty-five-million-dollar structure would not have to remain a footpath and almost useless while a subway and terminal were being constructed.

The importance of the proposition made by the Interborough Company to the Rapid Transit Commission does not seem to have been fully appreciated. An elevated structure running through widened Delancey Street and through Canal Street to the North River would be of inestimable benefit to the people.

By this means millions of passengers would be accommodated every year without extra fare, and connections could be made with the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue elevated lines and the subway at Elm Street, and the construction of a two-track elevated down West Street would tap all the Jersey ferries, so that people could travel through Manhattan and the Bronx to Brooklyn and to Williamsburg for a five-cent fare if President Belmont's plan was adopted. Such an arrangement should be accepted by the city at once, as the surest means of gaining quick benefits to the people without extra fares being charged.

The sentimental objection against allowing an elevated structure across Broadway at Canal Street could be raised. In Paris and Berlin the officials are now authorizing the construction of elevated roads on important thoroughfares, and handsome designs have been adopted for the arches between upright columns. The structure in widened Delancey Street and Canal Street could be made attractive in design, and, electrically operated, would do away with the greatest objections made to elevated roads in this city.

That New York must adopt some method for carrying people across town is clear. Subways are not practicable because of the short distance necessary between stations and the fact that the subways would have to be constructed below the grades of the present subway, thus making the grades in the cross-town route steep, and therefore dangerous.

A plan to place additional surface tracks across town would only cause hundreds of more blockades and vexatious delays on the main lines of travel running north and south. Any observer can see daily at Chambers, Fulton, and Canal Streets, where cross-town lines run on the surface, how the tides of travel meet and blockade each other, causing constant delays to all vehicles.

That the city must adopt some overhead plan is acknowledged by many engineers who have studied the problem. The public should discuss this matter so that some solution could be arrived at to accommodate the millions who use the East River bridges and the ferries to Jersey.

The blunder of the old City of Brooklyn, made when the bridge was completed, of buying blocks of property costing about $7,000,000 for a plaza, which is now absolutely useless, should not be repeated in connection with the terminal plans of the new East River Bridge. What is needed is not a plan to jam people in a terminal, but to carry them in trains and distribute them at main points of travel, elevated, surface, and subway, without risking danger to life and limb night and morning on the way home and to work. CITIZEN.

March 11, 1904.

Approval of The Times's War News.

Just now when there is so much discussion of the unreliability of war news THE NEW YORK TIMES is being complimented for its authentic reports concerning affairs in the Far East. THE TIMES has exclusive control in this country of the dispatches of The London Times, considered by many the authoritative newspaper of the world. The London Times has long been noted for its war news. Its correspondents are masters of their profession, and its service is probably unsurpassed by that of any other newspaper. THE NEW YORK TIMES is therefore very fortunate in being able to secure such excellent service, which, moreover, does not at all resemble the yellow journal style of war news.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

A WORD FOR THE BEAR.

A word for the bear,
For the poor little chap
Who is getting his hair
Pulled all over the map.
For the big, burly Jap
There are toasts and to spare,
So a word here, mayhap,
For the poor little bear.

A word for the bear,
For the shy little thing
Who has more than his share
Of misfortunes, I sing.
Oh, who is not stirred
At this combat unfair,
And who'll say a word
For the poor little bear?

Come! A word for the bear,
For the weak little chap
In this battle unfair
With the big, burly Jap.
So sickly and weak
He is, can you not spare
Some pity and speak
Just a word for the bear?

A word for the bear,
For the poor little cub
Who is way over there,
Miles and miles from his grub.
Is your heart not stirred
At this combat unfair?
Well, then, please say a word
For the poor little bear!

—J. W. FOLEY.

POSTAL FRAUDS POWDER FOR DEMOCRATIC GUNS

Fight Over Scandals to be Waged in House and Senate.

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Angry Congressmen Still Thronging to Post Office Department Seeking Explanations from Chiefs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The fight for an investigation of the Post Office Department by Congress has not ended. In fact it has just begun, although there is little prospect that the investigation can be secured. The House machine has headed off the danger with the McCall resolution.

The fight on the postal scandal will be kept up by the Democrats of the House as long as possible, and then the action will be transferred to the Senate. The House Democrats will follow a plan of campaign which will consist in calling attention to the scandal and the refusal of the Republicans to investigate it, and then their colleagues in the Senate will begin a fight for the appointment of an investigating committee.

So far as outlined, the plan of campaign for the immediate future is divided into two parts. The first will be put into operation next week in the discussion of the Postal Appropriation bill. The Democrats will make an attack on each item appropriating money for a division of the department which was involved in the scandal.

When the bill reaches the Postal Committee of the Senate, Mr. Clay, the ranking Democratic member of that committee, will offer an amendment roviding for a complete investigation of the Post Office Departent. It will be much the same as the Moon resolution which the House Republicans strangled yesterday with a point of order.

The keynote of the Democratic campaign in Congress will be that sounded by Mr. Clayton of Alabama in his sensational speech of yesterday—"turn thte rascals out." Although they are disappointed at their failure to get the House to investigate the Post Office Department, they have succeeded, they say, beyond their fondest hopes of two months ago.

The Speaker to-day appointed the Investigating Committee, which consists of Representatives McCall of Massachusetts, Hitt of Illinois, Burton of Ohio, and Metcalf of California, Republicans; McDermott of New Jersey, Bartlett of Georgia, and Richardson of Alabama, Democrats. The committee organized to-day, and will proceed to business on Monday at 10 A. M. None of these seven was named in the Bristow report.

Postmaster General Payne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow were both absent from the department to-day, and the duty of receiving and appeasing indignant Representatives devolved on First Assistant Wynne. There was an increase rather than a diminution in the throng, for as it was an off day in the House everybody had time to go to the department. Another busy man was C. A. Conrad, Bristow's Chief Clerk, who was working hard explaining that his chief had not had anything to do personally with the revision of the report.

To Prevent Misuse of the Flag.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A bill was passed in the Senate to-day having for its purpose the prevention of the desecration of the American flag by its use for advertising purposes.

Treaty with Menelik Ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate to-day ratified the treaty between the United States and Ethiopia, which was negotiated by Menelik II., "King of Kings of Ethiopia," and Robert P. Skinner, Consul General and Plenipotentiary. The treaty is to last ten years, and provides for trading posts, telegraphs, and means of transportation in Menelik's provinces.

Charles H. Robb Succeeds Hoyt.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Charles H. Robb of Vermont, now Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, has been selected as Assistant Attorney General, to succeed Henry M. Hoyt, appointed Solicitor General of the Department of Justice.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters:

NEW JERSEY—William M. Foster, Atlantic Highlands; Charles D. Stainton, Englewood.

NEW YORK—Fred F. Hawley, Lake George, (late Caldwell;) Charles G. Bacon, Northville; Rufus Daggett, Utica.

BRIDGE LINK CONFERENCE.

Mayor Still Favors Elevated Railway Connection—Objections to Subway.

That Mayor McClellan has not yet given up his idea of having an elevated railroad connection between the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges, as against the subway connection plan proposed by Chief Engineer Parsons and favored by the Rapid Transit Commission, was shown yesterday by the developments at the conference held in the Mayor's office. President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company also is opposed to the subway connecting plan, as he insists his company is unwilling to undertake the operation of trolley and bridge cars through a connecting subway. One of his principal points is that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars are not fireproof, and that, in view of the Paris subway disaster of last Summer, to run them through a subway would be highly inadvisable.

At the conference there were present, besides the Mayor, President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, Controller Grout, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, George S. Rice, his deputy; President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Chief Engineer Nichols of the Department of Bridges. Both President Winter and Chief Engineer Nichols are backing up the Mayor at every turn in favor of his elevated connection plan. The conference lasted from 11 o'clock until long after noon, at which time it was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

"We talked over every conceivable scheme," said the Mayor afterward, "but none of the gentlemen present appeared to be in favor of any particular plan yet presented, as against all others. They are all inclined to be convinced."

Controller Grout has been in favor of the subway plan on the theory that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people would run their cars through it. He admitted that the opposition of that company would militate strongly against the selection of the plan. The Controller expressed the idea that the parties to the conference are entirely "in the air" on the solution of the bridge congestion problem, and that one plan is as likely of adoption as another at this time.

NEW YORKERS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—The largest dinner of the season was given tonight in the Red Room by Mr. and Mrs. John Dunbar Adams of New York. The decorations and favors were elaborate. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello, Mr. and Mrs. William Painter, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. F. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Van Anden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Landstreet, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Armstead, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Thomas Wheeler, Mrs. E. A. Olds, and Mr. Edward W. Knieriem.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Watson of New York gave a dinner to ten guests in the grill room. Miss Helen Benedict entertained twelve young ladies at noon at the Breakers.

Mrs. H. P. Gifford entertained a party of twenty at a musical at the Breakers.

Mr. Frank Munsey entertained a large party at tea at Riviera.

MAY SUE TRUST DIRECTORS.

Court Names Special Counsel to Investigate Maryland Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—During the argument before Judge Dobler to-day on the proposal to name a co-receiver to assist Receiver McLane in settling up the affairs of the Maryland Trust Company, a statement was made to the effect that the court had already taken action to secure facts upon which a suit may be brought against the Directorate of the Maryland Trust Company to hold them legally responsible for the alleged reckless management of the affairs of the company.

It developed that the court had appointed Bernard Carter as special counsel to make this investigation, and that there was a probability that a suit would be brought against the Directorate by Receiver McLane.

After hearing arguments by attorneys representing various creditors of the trust company, including the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and the National City Bank of New York, Judge Dobler refused to name a co-receiver.

Counsel for the receiver made the announcement that it was proposed to reorganize the Directorate of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway so as to give the creditors who were to put up the money for the completion of the road a voice in its management.

Among the new Directors will be George F. Randolph, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio; Michael Jenkins, President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company; Henry Walters, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville, and Mr. Crawford, an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WOULD TRY TWO PLATOONS.

Fire Commissioner Hayes Is Opposed to the Plan, However.

Fire Commissioner Hayes yesterday expressed himself as opposed to the proposed two-platoon system for the Fire Department, and said he would not favor its adoption, but would be satisfied to give it a thorough trial, taking one battalion for the trial. The Commissioner said:

"I do not believe the two-platoon bill to be a good thing for the department. It will not increase the efficiency of the department in any way, but will decrease it, and a great expense will be incurred by the adoption of such a bill.

"I am willing to give the two-platoon system a thorough test in order to satisfy my mind as to the merits and demerits, and I am willing to place it in effect in one battalion of the department. Should I make the experiment with this battalion it will be made under the precise conditions required by the bill now pending before the Legislature."

PICTURE OF OLD RECORDER.

Richard Riker's Portrait Is Hung in the Supreme Court.

An oil portrait of Richard Riker, who was a Recorder of the City of New York from 1815 to 1838, was hung in the back of the court room of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday morning. It was painted by George W. Maynard, who had for a copy the portrait by James Frothingham, made in 1840.

The presentation was made by a granddaughter of Recorder Riker, Anna Riker Spring, of 434 Madison Avenue, to the Justices of the Supreme Court. At the time of Recorder Riker's service the Court of Oyer and Terminer was the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Recorder Riker was born in 1773 and died in 1842.

ART NOTES.

The portrait of the Pope by Thaddeus in the Knoedler Galleries may not be a great work of art, but it is a good likeness, and is said to have found favor in the Vatican. The pectoral cross of gold filigree, with a cameo in the centre and cabochon jewels on the arms, forms a rich point of color. On his right hand the Pope wears a very large sapphire, and in the corner of the canvas one sees his coat of arms—the lion of St. Mark above a blue sky, in which a golden star is set, and below, a grapple-anchor on a green sea. The strong, kindly face of the Pontiff is good in flesh tones, and has plenty of intelligence. A head of the British Ambasador near by strikes one as a little hard in brushwork. Another portrait by Thaddeus is that of a comely young girl in a big black hat.

⁂

Mr. Edward Gay is holding an exhibition of recent work at 28 East First Street, Mount Vernon, consisting of oils and water colors. Some of the pictures were made in Egypt, Italy, Holland, and England. The collection will be sold on Thursday evening, March 17, by George W. Bard, who calls himself an "Auxionere," thus separating himself by the spelling from the ordinary auctioneers of Greater New York. All the pictures are in "heavy, first-class, appropriate frames, especially made for them." Tuesday, March 15, is a special ladies' day. Mr. Gay is an Associate of the Academy and has taken many medals and money prizes for his landscapes.

⁂

Legend is already collecting about the way in which the Etruscan bronze chariot reached the Metropolitan Museum. According to Italian and German papers, it was found at Norcia in Umbria by a peasant who sold it for $160 to a dealer, who in turn smuggled it into France and sold it to an American Croesus for $50,000. The latter is said to have presented it to the Metropolitan. Prof. Barnabei drew the attention of the Italian Government to the loss Italy has sustained and the district inspector of antiquities has been removed from office, either for ignorance or for suspicion of worse. More authentic statements on this side of the water give a different complexion to the transaction. The chariot when found was in small pieces, the wood having disappeared from most of the chariot except the wheels, whose encasement of bronze kept the softer material together. The inspector and the museum officials, to whom the fragments were shown, considered the chariot too far gone to be worth restoring and gave permission to export it as an article which the Italian museums could not use. It was sent to Paris in boxes and thence to New York just as it was found, all in pieces. Here it was bought as it came from the ground and put together. It is not a gift from an American Croesus, but was purchased with the income from the Rogers bequest. So that if Italy has lost one of the most valuable specimens of ancient bronze work that ever came from the old haunts of the Etruscans, the blame must lie with the officials who could not discover the worth of the find in the mass of crushed and broken pieces of thin bronze. It would form one of the most important and instructive ornaments of the Etruscan Museums in Florence or in Rome.

⁂

Small sculptures by Solon Borglum and Frederick MacMonnies are shown at the St. Botolph's Club in Boston until March 20.

⁂

The paintings of Frederic Remington will be shown at the Noé Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, from March 14 to 26. Among the larger pictures is "The Last Lull in the Fight."

⁂

The portraits and landscapes by Hubert Vos at the Kraushaar Galleries will be shown for another fortnight.

⁂

For the coming third annual exhibition of the Municipal Art Society of New York at the National Arts Club there will be a private view and reception on Friday, March 18. The annual dinner of the Municipal Art Society will be held at the club on the preceding (Thursday) evening. On March 23 there will be a lecture on municipal art in Europe by Frederick S. Lamb, and on March 30 a lecture on the beauties of Japan by Toyokichi Iyenaga. The exhibition closes March 31.

A MORMON COMMITTEE PASSED ON STATE LAWS

How the Priesthood Guided "Inexperienced" Utah Legislature.

AN EX-JUDGE'S TESTIMONY

Church Authorities Prayed Six Weeks with Brigham Roberts, Who Then Recanted His Independence Principles.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—E. B. Critchlow, formerly an Assistant United States Attorney in Utah, again took the stand when to-day's session of the Smoot inquiry opened, and testified regarding Mormon dictation in State and National politics.

The witness was asked concerning a statement that a Mormon committee dictated legislation in the first session of the Legislature, and replied that Bishop Stevens had said it had been decided by Church authorities that inasmuch as the Legislature was inexperienced, it was best to have a committee of the priesthood to pass on legislation as to whether it was proper. Mr. Critchlow said that in 1895 Brigham H. Roberts refused to sign the Church rule in regard to politics. He could not say whether Roberts recanted before or after the election.

"Did he recant at all?" asked Senator Overman. "Oh, yes; there is no question about that," replied Mr. Critchlow. "It is understood, in fact it has been published in the official Church paper, that authorities of the Church labored and prayed with Mr. Roberts for six weeks, and then he announced that he had received a vision of his dead ancestors being sent to perdition because he was out of harmony with his Church."

After that, the witness said, Mr. Roberts subscribed to the Church rule and was not disfellowshipped.

That Reed Smoot could not have been elected to the United States Senate without having first been chosen as an Apostle of the Mormon Church, and that after he was so chosen he could not have been defeated, was asserted by Ogden Hiles, Assistant United States Attorney from 1886 to 1890, and later a Judge of the District Court of Utah, who was the next witness. Mr. Hiles told an interesting story of the prosecutions, and said the first cessation in the flagrant practice of polygamous cohabitation came after the passage of the Edmunds act making adultery a crime and prescribing heavy penalties for violations. Up to that time the people went to jail or paid fines, declaring it preferable to obey the laws of God rather than the laws of man. The heavy fines for subsequent convictions for adultery, he said, brought a change of view.

An interesting feature of Judge Hiles testimony was his declaration that ex-United States Senator Rawlins was still a Mormon, even though he stood out against the Church on the matter of interferende in politics.

Judge Hiles testified in regard to the cessation of prosecutions for polygamy after the manifesto of 1890. He said there was a disposition not to prosecute cases when the law was generally obeyed, but that after the manifesto it was seen the Mormons had returned to their old practices. He said this was evident from the new "crops of children" forming polygamous families which continued to spring up.

On the cross-examination Judge Hiles stated positively: "Mr. Smoot could not have been elected to the United States Senate if his candidacy had not been approved by the Mormon Church. He could not have been elected without being an Apostle. He had no standing that would entitle him to such a promotion.

"This was the general impression in both the Republican and Democratic parties. To use a common slang expression, it was said: 'Smoot wouldn't be in it if he were not an apostle.'"

The witness thought polygamy was more flagrant since Utah was admitted as a State. More polygamous children were being born, and polygamists drove through the streets more openly than before.

Chairman Burrows adjourned the session to-day subject to call. It is expected there will be a number of witnesses here within a week or ten days. Among those wanted are Apostles Merrill and Teasdale, and John Henry Smith, whose alleged plural marriages already have been recounted by witnesses.

TO FORM NON-MORMON PARTY.

Salt Lake City Gentiles Oppose Political Domination of the Church.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 12.—Representative Gentiles of Salt Lake City have taken preliminary steps toward the organization of a non-Mormon party. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan of campaign and organization to meet the conditions now existing in Utah. Another committee was appointed to prepare and submit to a future mass meeting of non-Mormons a protest to Congress against the statement of President Smith of the Mormon Church to the effect that the people of Utah have condoned the offenses against the laws of the State forbidding polygamous living.

At a meeting held by this faction Parley L. Williams, attorney for the Oregon Short Line, said that "the further domination of the Church in business, politics, and especially in the affairs of the public schools, should be opposed by every man and woman who is in favor of the true American spirit."

Similar speeches were made by several others.

MORMONS IN DEFIANT MOOD.

Elder Carlisle Defends Polygamy—Man Who Talks Loyalty Is Hissed.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, March 12.—"Congress and the entire country are persecuting the Church. If it ever comes to a conflict, I will be ready to die for President Joseph F. Smith."

This statement, which was in accord with most of the utterances made at the monthly fast meeting of the members of the Mormon Church at Logan, was uttered yesterday by Elder Heber Carlisle in a speech delivered in defense of polygamy. The feeling in the meeting was intense.

A violent demonstration was narrowly averted when W. S. Lamoreaux took issue with Carlisle and other speakers. He said he believed in loyalty to the United States Government, and was instantly requested to take his seat by First Counselor Isaac Smith. Before doing so he said that the first duty of the Church was to the Government. He was hissed for his remarks, and other speakers avowed their allegiance to polygamy, revelation, and the will of the priesthood, which receives its instructions from the quorum of apostles of which Senator Smoot is a member.

WOMEN'S ANTI-MORMON PLEA.

Petition the Mayor Not to Grant Street-Preaching Licenses.

Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, at 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor McClellan, protesting against the granting of street preaching licenses to the Mormon missionary and elder, Arthur Welling, or any elder or missionary of the Mormon Church.

"That Mayors Van Wyck and Low granted such permits," says the letter, "should have no influence over the present administration in face of the recent disclosures at Washington, and the confession of Miss Dickenson of Port Morris, a well-known convert to Mormonism, who afterward recanted."

DEATH OF OLIVER HARRIMAN.

Prominent in City's Commercial and Social Life for Many Years.

Oliver Harriman, for many years one of the best-known dry goods merchants in this city, and prominent in both financial and social life, died yesterday morning at his home in Mount Kisco. Mr. Harriman had been ill for a considerable time, and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Harriman was a native of this city, and was born Sept. 16, 1829. His business career was begun in the dry goods commission house of McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer, and he continued with them until they retired from business. The firm of Low, Harriman & Co. was then formed to succeed them, with James Low as the senior partner.

Mr. Harriman retired from active business life several years ago, having amassed a fortune which has been estimated at several million dollars. He was a trustee in the management of many prominent financial institutions, notably the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Bank of America, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Harriman married Laura Low, a daughter of his partner, James Low. She died several years ago. The Harriman family have been notable figures in social life in New York City and in Westchester County. Mr. Harriman is survived by five sons and three daughters. The sons are James Low Harriman, who married Miss Bishop, a daughter of the late Heber R. Bishop; Oliven Harriman, Jr., who married Miss Grace Carley of Louisville; J. Borden Harriman, who married Miss Florence Jaffray Hurst of Westchester; Joseph Harriman, who married Miss McLane, and Herbert M. Harriman, who married Miss Isabella Hunnewell.

The eldest daughter, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, was Miss Emmie Harriman. Her first husband was William Earl Dodge, who died several years ago.

She married Stephen H. Olin in 1903. The second daughter was first the wife of the late Samuel Sands. He died from the results of an accident on the hunting field. She then married Lewis M. Rutherfurd, who died about five years ago. In the late Spring of 1903 she was married to William K. Vanderbilt. The third daughter is the wife of William R. Travers. Oliver Harriman was the uncle of E. H. Harriman.

EX-JUSTICE DYKMAN BURIED.

Several Members of Supreme Court Bench Attend Services.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 12.—Funeral services for ex-Justice Jackson O. Dykman of the Supreme Court were held to-day at his late residence on Broadway, White Plains. The Rev. F. C. Brugler of Port Chester officiated.

Among those present were Supreme Court Justices Cullen, Wilson, Dickey, Keogh, Garretson, and Jenks, County Judge Platt, Surrogate Silkman, and large delegations of lawyers from New York and Westchester County. The burial was in the Rural Cemetery, White Plains.

FREDERICK KELLER DEAD.

Ex-Auditor of Kings County Wore Himself Out Nursing Wife.

Ex-County Auditor Frederick Keller of Kings died Friday night in the German Hospital, Williamsburg, of liver and kidney diseases. He was born in Germany forty-five years ago and at an early age he came to America and settled in Brooklyn.

He took an active part in Democratic politics of the Twenty-first Ward, and was elected a Supervisor from that ward. Afterward he was elected County Auditor, and he was re-elected for a second term.

He was twice married. His first wife died fourteen years ago and his second wife in January. Constant attendance on his second wife during her illness brought about his own illness. He lived at 21 Pulaski Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be another of the musicales given Sundays by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, and this evening another meeting of the Studio Club at the Gerrit Smith Studio in East Thirty-third Street.

⁂

Mrs. Spotswood Schenck and Miss Nathalie Schenck have returned from Europe. They have been the guests of Eugene Higgins on the Varuna and made a cruise of the Mediterranean. They afterward visited Rome and were absent about six months.

⁂

Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and Mrs. S. F. French have organized a Duplicate Bridge Club to meet on Thursdays.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have returned from Europe and have taken an apartment at 13 East Thirty-second Street.

⁂

Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, who rented their town house in East Seventy-second Street to the Reginald Vanderbilts, have been occupying an apartment at the Essex, corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

⁂

Mrs. Frederic Schuchardt, who has been ill most of the Winter at the Hotel Marlborough, with her family has moved to the Hoffman Arms, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

⁂

Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough, who has been at the Hotel Buckingham during the Winter, will sail for Europe in a few weeks. She was an invalid all Winter and unable to go out at all, but is now recovered.

⁂

One of the Lenten classes organized by young women meets every week at the residence of Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt. Its members include, among others, Miss Antoinette Erhardt, Miss Katarina Suse, and Miss Best. Men are asked in after five o'clock for tea. It sews for the Children's Day Nursery.

⁂

Miss Gertrude Pell is visiting in Philadelphia. Mrs. Paul Denkla Mills (Miss Paul) will give a dinner for her this evening. Last night Mr. and Mrs. John K. Mitchell gave a theatre party in her honor, followed by a supper.

⁂

The patronesses of the Junior Cotillion will give an Easter dance on the evening of April 5 at Sherry's.

⁂

The Wednesday Evening Card Club will meet on Monday evening, March 21, at the residence of Miss Livingston, 204 West Fifty-fifth Street.

⁂

The Castlgnier French Conference will be held at the residence of Mrs. Winslow Pierce, 19 West Fifty-eighth Street, this week.

⁂

Miss Violetta White, whose engagement to John Ross Delafield was announced on Friday last in this column, is a daughter of the late John J. White. Mr. Delafield is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield.

⁂

The Mi-Careme vaudeville entertainment organized by the members of the St. Cecilia Guild will take place at 8:30 on Saturday evening next at the Gerrit Smith studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street. It was intended to give the entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum, but it has been necessary to make a change. The studio in which the performance is to be given is one of the most picturesque and novel places in town for entertainments. Among those who are giving their services to this vaudeville show for charity are Mrs. James Duane Livingston of the Comedy Club, who will appear in a short play; Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Miss Marion Gregory, Miss Ida Beufy, Miss Anna Geauda, Jacob Wendell, Jr., James Barnes, and Henry S. Jewett. There will be an amateur orchestra of eight pieces, conducted by Thomas Safford. The proceeds of the affair will go to further the work of the guild, which is to secure employment for worthy women, clothe needy children, and aid the sick. The President of the guild is Mrs. August Zinsser, Jr.; Mrs. F. Frank K. Hollister is the Vice President, and Mrs. E. I. Horsman is the Secretary. Miss Ethel H. Quackenbush is the Treasurer. Tickets at $1 each may be procured from Miss Quackenbush, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street.

PRINCIPAL WHITE DINED BY HIS SCHOOLBOYS

He Talks to Them About the Fountain of Youth.

DEEDS OF BOYHOOD RETOLD

Justice Scott Says Wiseacres' Criticisms of the Public Schools Should Be Answered.

Jurists, lawyers, physicians, business men and politicians—more than a hundred of them—who in their youth went to school to George White, gathered at the Hotel Savoy last night and did honor to the venerable teacher who has been identified with public schools in this city for nearly half a century, and a principal for thirty-one years, and who remembers well the schoolday deeds and misdeeds of a large number of men who have become prominent since in public and private life.

Principal White got a tremendous ovation by the men, young and old, who used to plod to his school when they were boys. Eloquent tributes were paid to his learning, his devotion to duty, his always kindly and considerate treatment of his charges, and Mr. White made a happy response.

The longevity of Principal White is always the subject of much discussion at the annual reunions of the George White Alumni Association, and last night Mr. White explained the secret of what Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott, President of the association and toastmaster, called "his fountain of youth:"

"I think it was Oliver Wendell Holmes," said Principal White, "who said that it is better to be a young man at seventy than an old man at forty. How can we be young men at seventy? The problem is not difficult. It has three sides, each dependent upon the other. We must consider it gastronomically, mentally, and morally. First, then, I would say that one should avoid all such dinners as these—excepting only this one.

"Not infrequently we meet a man in the prime of life working all day and almost all night. We ask him what he is doing, and he responds 'I am getting together shekels so that when I am fifty years old I may quit business and enjoy life, travel abroad, see what is beautiful, and be contented.' And when that man reaches fifty the family physician taps him on the shoulder and says: 'Too late.' The man has shattered his health, and then of what use to him are his hoarded shekels? And as to one's morals, of course both his health and his wealth depend on them."

Mr. White told of his frequent tours in foreign countries, and said that while he saw there palaces and gardens the most artistic and beautiful in the world, he found walking along them great masses of people entirely ignorant of their possessions, people to whom the masses of people in this country are as Solomons. The school teacher, he said, was responsible for this.

Justice Scott said that the people of New York were derelict sometimes in their duty toward the schools. "Every now and then," he said, "we hear some attack on our public schools here in this city. A wiseacre pops up and says that this should be done or that should not be done. We should be ready when the necessity arises to say a word for the schools of our city against those who are prone to run them down."

Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald cited Baltimore as an example of the American spirit as distinguished from the European, saying: "After that great conflagration, did the stricken city call for help? No, it told the world that it did not want help, that it would work out its future itself. The same spirit is manifested in the individual who is taught it in our schools under such men as George White."

George Wallace, "the father of Nassau County," made a facetious speech about New York City from the viewpoint of a countryman, as he described himself. Emilio Agramonte, Jr., sang, and all the old time pupils of Principal White remained until late, telling each other old tales of their boyhood days under the now venerable teacher. Mr. White gave each of them a souvenir in the shape of a large view of some foreign place he had visited and a photograph of himself.

Among the old pupils of Mr. White who attended the dinner in his honor last night were John F. Carroll, Thomas E. Crimmins, Joseph Freidlander of San Francisco, Benjamin A. Jackson, Eugene Meeks of Florence, Italy; Charles L. Schainwald of San Francisco, Albert Schranz of Denver, Perry A. Welnberg, and George M. Wright of St. Louis. Letters and telegrams were read from Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and Chester B. McLaughlin, ex-Justice Ernest Hall, Edward Lauterbach, Randolph Guggenheimer, Abraham Gruber, Justice John H. McCarthy of the City Court, and others.

Justice Scott was re-elected President of the association for the coming year. Edward C. Schaefer was chosen Vice President.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin S. Welles.

Benjamin S. Welles, a retired dry goods merchant, died on Friday at his residence, 46 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was in his eightieth year. Mr. Welles was born in Boston, and for many years was engaged there in the dry goods business. He came to this city more than forty years ago, but did not carry on any business, as his large estate occupied much of his time. He was one of the oldest members of the Union Club. He married Miss Catherine Schermerhorn, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, of this city. He is survived by a son and two daughters. His uncle, John Welles, was one of the founders of the banking house of Welles & Co. of Paris. He was a patron and member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Botanical Gardens. The funeral will take place from Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Ex-Justice Kellogg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 12.—Ex-Supreme Court Justice Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg died at his home here to-night of intestinal cancer, after an illness of more than a year.

Ex-Justice Kellogg was born at Champlain in 1838, and was educated at Middlebury College, Vermont. He was elected District Attorney of Clinton County in 1874 and County Judge in 1881. In 1890 he was elected to the Supreme Court bench, but failing health compelled him to resign in 1903, his son, Henry T. Kellogg, being appointed to succeed him. One daughter, Mrs. William B. Rogers of Boston, and three sons, Ralph Kellogg of Buffalo and George C. and Henry T. Kellogg of this city, survive him.

William B. Rothschild.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 12.—William B. Rothschild, a prominent merchant of Hartford, Conn., died to-day at a hotel of pneumonia. Mr. Rothschild came to this State recently on a tourist excursion.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—William B. Rothschild was a member of the firm of Horsfall & Rothschild, prominent merchants in this city. He left here on Feb. 13 last with his wife and a party of friends on a tour through the West and South, and the first intimation of his illness was a telegram received to-day announcing his death. He was a native of Hartford, and forty-four years of age. Mr. Rothschild is survived by a wife and three children.

Solomon Griffith.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—Solomon Griffith, for more than thirty years Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges on the Lackawanna Railroad, died at his home, in this city, last night, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Griffith was for many years connected with the New York Central prior to 1869, when he became identified with the Lackawanna system. A widow and five grown children survive him.

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This stock is particularly attractive, having over 1,100 specially selected patterns of the very best European manufacture. The quantity of each distinct design is limited and cannot be duplicated this season, thereby insuring exclusiveness.

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Printed Voiles, Batistes, Lawns and Madras,

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An unusually fine range of pretty patterns.

N. B.—We give attentive and prompt responses to all inquiries and watch carefully all orders sent to us by mail.

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PROMISES THE CANAL TRANSFER APRIL 20

W. N. Cromwell Sails to Complete French Arrangements.

TO BRING BACK THE DEED

United States Officials Will Take Possession of Panama Strip as Transfer Is Made in Paris.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, sailed for Paris yesterday on the American Line steamship New York, to effect the transfer of all the property of that company to the United States Government. On his return to New York he will in person turn over to a representative of the President, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury the deed of the Panama Canal Company.

Before sailing yesterday Mr. Cromwell said: "I shall go direct to Paris, where I shall take an inventory of the stock of the Panama Canal Company, and I shall prepare for the turning over of all of the archives and technical studies, covering a period of more than twenty years, which have been made by the company.

"On April 20 everything will be transferred to this Government. At Paris the United States Ambassador will receive the papers of the company, while at precisely the same time at Panama the strip of land will be given over to this country. Everything has been arranged and we have now only to wait for the arrival of that time.

"After having worked on the problem for over six years and after having fought, single-handed, against all of the difficulties which had to be overcome, nobody need fear that I am going to fail in this final step. For the magnitude of such a transaction the date of the transfer is very early, but I promise that the giving of the property into the hands of the United States shall be promptly performed on the day set for it. I have arranged all preliminaries on the Isthmus, so that our plans will be carried out there without a hitch.

"The inventories of the Panama Canal Company comprise sixty volumes and represent 1,500 items, all ready to be verified by this Government. I have arranged with my representative at the Isthmus to confer with Admiral Walker when he reaches Panama early next month and to allow the members of the commission to begin this work of verification with the object of saving time. The formalities attending the transfer in two countries would have taken longer, but I anticipated most of the details of the work, and now only a few things remain to be done.

Mr. Cromwell said that no money had yet been paid by the United States to any one in connection with the Panama Canal. According to the Spooner law, he said, the President was authorized to acquire by treaty all that was necessary for the building of the canal, and that no payments were to be made until these treaties had actually been concluded. He will return early in May, he said, and then the transfer of the deed to the canal will be fittingly celebrated.

COLOMBIA REDUCES ARMY.

Hasn't Made Peace with Panama, Though, She Says.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from United States Chargé Snyder at Bogota, dated yesterday:

"The Colombian Government has just issued a decree reducing the standing army from 11,000 men to 5,000 men. Also one declaring peace in the republic, except Panama."

Obituary Notes.

MAJOR EDMUND R. NEWHARD died at his home in Allentown, Pa., Friday night. While commanding a company at Little Cacapon, West Va., in 1862, Major Newhard and his men were captured by Gen. Imboden and taken to Libby Prison, where the Major was one of the officers held as hostage by the Confederate Army.

HENRY W. JOHNSON, cashier of the Long Branch Banking Company and one of the oldest bankers of Monmouth County, N. J., died on Friday of paralysis at his home in Matawan, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Johnson went with the Long Branch Banking Company in 1875. He was before that cashier at the Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Matawan. He was a widower. Four daughters survive him.

JUAN F. PIERCE, for many years employed in the composing room of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died at his home, 279 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of Bright's disease, in the forty-first year of his age. He was a member of Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum. He leaves a widow and two children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

G. HERBERT NEWTON died on Friday at his home, 833 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was born forty-five years ago at Smithtown, L. I., and was a son of Benjamin B. Newton, one of the best-known horsemen on Long Island. For the past ten years G. Herbert Newton had been one of the proprietors of the Fleetwood Stables, in Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was the owner of a string of fast steppers and was a familiar figure on the Brooklyn Speedway. Mr. Newton is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held this afternoon.

COMMANDER COLAHAN DEAD.

Naval Officer of Long Service Is Stricken with Heart Disease.

Commander Charles E. Colahan, United States Navy, died from heart disease on Friday at Lambertville, N. J. Commander Colahan was one of the most popular men in the navy. He was fifty-four years old and entered the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1865. He served on the Juanita, Franklin, Portsmouth, Lancaster, Wasp, Ticonderoga, Potomac, Constitution, Tennessee, and Monocacy. He was Assistant Commandant at Annapolis from 1893 to 1896.

During the war with Spain Commander Colahan served on the Detroit, taking part in the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, and the blockade of Cienfuegos. He served later on the Chicago, from which post he was sent to be the Commandant of Cadets at Annapolis.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Southwest area of low pressure will move east-northeast during Sunday and cause rain in Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, the Eastern Gulf, South Atlantic States, and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States. The weather Monday will be fair, except in the Atlantic districts south of New England. It will be colder Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will continue northwest, shifting to northeast Sunday night or Monday; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh south winds will increase and shift to east Sunday.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh northwest winds, shifting to northeast.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday rain; fresh north winds, becoming northeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	42	24	26
6 A. M.	41	23	24
9 A. M.	42	24	30
12 M.	47	32	36
3 P. M.	53	33	39
6 P. M.	53	33	37
9 P. M.	50	30	34
12 P. M.	47	28	29

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31½
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1903	47
Coresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer registered 22 degrees at 8 A

This Week at the Theatres

THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

"The Ruling Power," Garrick, Monday.
"Man Proposes," Hudson, Monday.
"As You Like It," Daly's, Monday.
"Much Ado About Nothing," Princess, Monday.
"Meineidbauer," Irving Place, Monday.
"Galeotto," Irving Place, Tuesday.

In "The Ruling Power" Katherine Kennedy will make her professional début tomorrow evening at the Garrick Theatre. The story of the play turns upon the power of hypnotism. A physician hypnotizes the husband of a woman with whom he himself formerly had been in love. He starts the young husband on a course of reckless dissipation. The wife finally learns the secret of the physician's power and enters into a contest of will with him and conquers. The cast is as follows:

Hawley Harwood.....Orrin Johnson
Dr. Edward Maxwell.....Vincent Serrano
Sidney Kincaid.....Eugene Jepson
Tommy Henderson.....Frank Lander
Herman Mundy.....Frank Warwick
Col. Post.....William Herbert
Mr. Oldboy.....Emmett Shackleford
Watson, valet to Harwood.....E. S. Ford
Williams, Kincaid's butler.....Frank Battin
Mr. Bennett.....B. A. Frank
Mr. Nott.....Gilbert Douglas
Eleanor Harwood.....Katherine Kennedy
Mrs. Kincaid, her mother.....Stella Boniface Weaver
Mrs. Esther Gower, her aunt.....Rosa Rand
Muriel Dunlop, her cousin...Davenport Seymour
Mrs. Burton-Phipps.....Ethylle Earle
Mrs. Alice Selby.....Maude White
Joyce, maid at Kincaid's.....Elsie Ives
Mrs. Willing.....Irene Elton
Miss Maywood.....Dorothy Russell
Miss Vining.....Edythe Rowand
Miss Webb.....Olive Wyndham

Henry Miller will appear at the Hudson Theatre to-morrow evening in "Man Proposes." The play is by the English dramatist Ernest Denny. It is in four acts and the scenes are laid in and around London. The story is of a Dr. Leigh. He is pushed into all sorts of adventures by his younger brother, who is wild and unruly. The doctor, who is an Earl, too, gets the credit for all his brother's misdeeds. More than this, he almost loses the girl he loves on account of the same brother. Finally it turns out all right and the curtain falls on the girl in the physician's arms. The cast:

Dick, (Lord Wykeham,) formerly Dr. Leigh.....Henry Miller
Ken, his younger brother.....H. Hassard Short
Whitworth Frayne, Finch Aldin.....Dick's friends.....Frank Fraser, Morton Selten
Dr. Anthony Grayburn.....Walter Allen
M. le Comte Lavallere.....Walter Hitchcock
The Rev. Theodore Peachey.....Douglas A. Paterson
Reggie Beauchamp, Jim Vaughan.....Ken's friends.....Thomas Mills, Clifford E. Constable
Cherub Eastlake.....friends.....Charles Wentz
The Wykeham postman.....Frank Willard
Manservant at Lord Wykeham's...George Hollis
Walter at "The Wykeham Arms"...Frank Burns
Priscilla Quarich, Dr. Grayburn's sister.....Helen Tracy
Esther, her daughter.....Dorothy Hammond
Mrs. Boultbee.....Eleanor Sheldon
Agatha Thystle.....Mrs. Felix Morris
Mrs. Matt Copley.....Claire Kulp
Nina Jay, a burlesque actress...Allison Skipworth
Deborah, maid at Dr. Grayburn's.Helen Roberts

Richard Mansfield will again be seen in "Old Heidelberg." The first two evenings this week at the New Amsterdam will be devoted to it. Then, Wednesday, "Ivan the Terrible" will be given again. "Beau Brummel" will be offered for the rest of the week.

This will be a busy week for Edith Wynne Matthison at Daly's Theatre. She will play Rosalind seven times and "Everyman" three times. "As You Like It" will be presented every evening and at the Saturday matinée. "Everyman" will be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons. This week will be Miss Matthison's first appearance in New York as Rosalind in a modern production of "As You Like It." She was seen last Summer in the open-air performance of the comedy at South Field. "Ben" Greet will be seen as Jacques, a part he has played over 1,000 times. W. F. Owen has been specially engaged for Adam. The other roles will be filled by the members of Mr. Greet's Elizabethan Company.

The Century Players, under the direction of Sydney Rosenfeld, will begin their season to-morrow evening at the Princess Theatre in "Much Ado About Nothing." The company has been on the road for about two weeks now, and reports have come in to the effect that the play has given general satisfaction. The cast, which has been published several times, includes Roy Putnam, Jessie Millward, William Morris, Theodore Roberts, and Florence Rockwell.

After a long and wonderfully successful tour "The Wizard of Oz" will return to its metropolitan birthplace, the Majestic Theatre, a week from to-morrow. Since it was last in New York the extravaganza has been reinforced by some twenty new songs. Besides the new songs, Montgomery and Stone, the famous Scarecrow and Tinman, will have many new drolleries with which to shake the sides of the audiences.

The company that comes back to the Majestic is almost the same that left. Anna Laughlin is still the precocious Dorothy Gale, Bessie Wynn is the poet laureate, Miss Allene Crater is the Lady Lunatic, and Lotta Faust will still sing the "Sammy" song at the upper stage box. As the Cowardly Lion Arthur Hill will again amuse the young folk, and Joseph Shrode will act the part of the "skittish heifer."

Having entirely recovered from the effects of the operation on her ear, Viola Allen will appear at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night. She will be supported by her old company, including John Blair, John Craig, Clarence Handyside, Frank Currier, and Zeffie Tilbury.

"The Medal and the Maid" will be at the Grand Opera House this week.

The New Star Theatre's attraction for the next six days is "Queen of the Highway."

"Foxy Grandpa," a musical comedy, will be at the West End Theatre to-morrow evening. Joseph Hart will appear in the title rôle.

Brandon Tynan's thrilling romance, "Robert Emmet: The Days of 1803," will be at the Metropolis this week.

"All on Account of Eliza," a comedy by Leo Ditrichstein, will be the offering of the H. V. Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. It was produced at the Garrick a year or two ago.

"An Orphan's Prayer," a pastoral play, will make its appearance at the Third Avenue Theatre to-morrow.

Columbia University's annual show will be presented for one week at Carnegie Lyceum, beginning to-morrow evening. There will be a performance every evening and one Saturday afternoon. The play chosen for this Spring is "The Isle of Illusia," by R. C. Megrue, Roscoe Crosby Gaige, and C. J. Penney, all former students of the university. The production is being made under the direction of Robert O. Jenkins of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

For its final performance this season the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give Tuesday afternoon, at the Empire Theatre "The Good Hope," by the Dutch author Hermann Heijermans.

Ferdinand Bonn will appear to-morrow evening at the Irving Place Theatre in the title rôle of Anzengruber's comedy drama, "Meineidbauer." His wife, Mrs. Bonn, will make her début at the Irving Place in the leading female rôle in this play. Tuesday Rudolf Christians will be seen in Paul Landau's version of Eschegaray's play, "Galeotto." A few years ago Christians played a short engagement at the German theatre with Mme. Sorma. "Galeotto" will be repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, and on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Beginning to-morrow evening nine performances will be given of "My Aunt Bridget" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this week. In honor of St. Patrick an extra matinée will be given Thursday, March 17. Many new features have been added to the play since it was last seen here. The two chief parts will be taken by George Monroe and Caroline Lum.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"Babes in Toyland" will leave the Majestic next Saturday to make way for "The Wizard of Oz." "The Girl from Kay's" will reach its one hundred and fiftieth performance March 23. At the Broadway "The Yankee Consul" has finished three successful weeks. Richard Carle in "The Tenderfoot" is still at the New York. Katie Barry and her fellow singers are making merry at the Academy of Music in "A Chinese Honeymoon."

"The Secret of Polichinelle" will be at the Garden many more weeks. The crowds at "The County Chairman" are as large as ever. To-morrow night "The Other Girl" will be performed for the one hundredth time, and souvenir candlesticks will be presented. Miss Eleanor Robson in "Merely Mary Ann" is at the Criterion for an indefinite stay. "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" was performed for the one hundredth time in New York last night. It will celebrate its two hundredth night before it leaves, Mr. Belasco says. Kyrle Bellew will be at the Savoy in "Raffles" two weeks longer. William Gillette will end his New York run in "The Admirable Crichton" on April 2, but the attendance at the Lyceum has not fallen off.

"The Virginian" remains at the Manhattan. After four more weeks "The Pit" will leave the Lyric.

Forbes Robertson has decided to extend his run in "Hamlet" at the Knickerbocker to four weeks.

At the American "Out of the Fold" is still the attraction.

Keith's bill this week will include Mlle. Helene Gerard, Bellman & Moore, the Orpheus Comedy Four, the three Hickman brothers, Nora Bayes, the Romani Trio, Eva Mudge, H. B. Fitzgerald, Van Fossen and Macaulay, Irving Jones, Prof. Miett's Dogs, Alfons, the Holloway Trio, Eddie Mack, and May Evans.

Charles Klein's play, "The District Attorney," will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. The cast will be made up of the members of the regular Proctor stock company. West and Van Sicien head the vaudeville bill. Others are Irene La Tour, Fred Stuber, Henderson and Ross, W. H. Smith, Christy and Wills, and Sam Drane.

"The Lost Paradise" is this week's offering at Proctor's Harlem house. On the vaudeville list are the Schenck brothers, Ruth Nello, and the Princess Chinquilla.

The chief attraction at the Twenty-third Street Theatre this week will be "Sally in Our Alley." The rest of the bill is made up of the Three Keatons, the Dillon brothers, Marvelous Frank, Francelli and Lewis, Henry and Hoon, the Martin brothers, Charles and Ada Kalmo, and the moving pictures.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre to-morrow and will remain one week.

Pictures of the Russo-Japanese war are being shown at the Eden Musee now on the moving picture screen. There are some new groups in the "World in Wax."

Hurtig & Seamon offer the Minstrel Misses at their Harlem Music Hall this week. Others on the bill are Ethel Levy, the Musical Dumonts, Bailey and Madison, Hacker and Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne, and the Faust Trio.

Fingers, the big-fingered boy, is the star feature of Huber's Museum now. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, whose combined weight is 915 pounds, are still on hand.

The Kaufmann troupe of bicyclists will lead the bill at the Circle Theatre this week. Sam Edwards and his company will appear in the new skit, "A Pass for Two." The rest of the bill contains Howard and Bland, Charles Kenna, Herbert Lloyd, Louise Dresser, and Latina.

Reilly & Woods's Big Show will be at the Dewey this week. Matinées will be given daily.

At the Gotham the next attraction is the Thoroughbred Burlesquers. There are daily matinées.

Hammerstein has for this week's bill at the Victoria Henry Lee, who will present new impersonations of "Great Men, Past and Present," and James J. Corbett, who will tell stories about his experiences. Elfie Fay will introduce her latest song successes. Others on the bill are Charles R. Sweet, Mary Norman, the Damm brothers, the Brothers Howard, Sherman and De Forest, Carlisle's dogs and ponies, Valmore and Horton, and Rapoli.

Every afternoon and evening a good vaudeville bill is given at the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Hermann Klein and David Bispham will give a lecture recital at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the topics that will be covered in Mr. Klein's lecture are "The Singing and Speaking Voices," "The Art of Beautifying the Human Voice in Childhood, Youth, and Maturity," "The Influences of Dialect Upon Speech and Song," "The Study and Cultivation of Pure Vowel Tone in Various Languages," and "Incorrect Pronunciation of the English Language in Singing and in Declamation." Mr. Bispham will illustrate the various stages of the lecture with a series of vocal and dramatic numbers.

"The Trans-Siberian Railway, the Russian Line of Advance by Land," is the title of the lecture which Burton Holmes will deliver to-night in Carnegie Hall.

The People's Choral Union will give its annual concert at Carnegie Hall April 11. There will be sung "The Cross of Fire," the finale of Act III. of "Die Meistersinger," "The Recessional," and "O Captain! My Captain!"

Arnold Daly and his "Candida" company are going up to Poughkeepsie Friday afternoon to give a matinée performance of the Shaw play for the benefit of the Vassar girls, who have sent a letter urging Mr. Daly to give them a chance to see his play. The company will get back for the regular evening's performance at the Vaudeville Theatre.

"Oberammergau: Its People and Its Play" is the subject of the lecture that is being given during Lent by Mr. Ellsworth. It will be delivered at the Majestic Theatre to-night and at Carnegie Hall Monday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 P. M., and Saturday at 11 A. M.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

As usual, concerts will be given to-day at many of the theatres. The chief features at the different houses are as follows:

Proctor's Twenty-third Street—Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses, Fields and Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner-Crane. Fifth Avenue—Yorke and Adams, the Carmen sisters, and Haines and Vidocq. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—Harvey Comedy Company, Three Flying Rathbuns, and Hacker Lester. Fifty-eighth Street—Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, Three Keatons, and the Jack Theo Trio. Victoria—Eva Tanguay, Ed. Hayes & Co., and Mme. Herrmann. American—James R. Glenroy, Katie Rooney, and Walter C. Kelly.

Hurtig & Seamon's and Harlem Opera House—Emet Devoy & Co., Hines and Remington, and Libby and Trayer. West End—Pauline Hall, the Meredith sisters, and the Seven Reed Birds. Grand Opera House—Charles T. Aldrich, Colby and Way, and the Faust Trio. Gotham—J. J. Corbett, Stinson and Merton, and George Gaskin. Dewey—Dolan and Lenharr, Jack Norworth, and Hayes and Healy. Huber's Museum—The Victorinos, Willie Howard, and Webster and Conlin. New Star—Crawford and Manning, the Webb family, and the New York Comedy Four. Metropolis—The Marvelous Merrills, J. F. Clark, and Dan Harrington. The usual Sunday entertainment will take place at the Eden Musée.

IN BROOKLYN.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will appear at the Orpheum Theatre to-morrow afternoon. This is the beginning of his vaudeville career. He has been identified with many large and popular musical productions, the two latest being "Red Feather" and "A Chinese Honeymoon." He will be seen at the Orpheum in a comedy sketch written especially for him. Rousby's electrical sensation, "In Paris," is held over from last week. The rest of the bill is made up of the Rappo sisters, Ryan and Richfield, A. T. Rostow, Hal Stephens, Rawson and June, Lew Hawkins, Phil and Nettie, and the vitagraph.

Corse Payton is to produce at his Lee Avenue Theatre to-morrow "The Captain of the Nonesuch." This is the same play in which Charles Hawtrey is soon to appear at the Lyceum Theatre under Charles Frohman's management, but Mr. Frohman's play is called "Saucy Sally."

Dave Weis, manager of the Columbia Theatre, is negotiating with an actress now in a Broadway playhouse for the support of Melbourne MacDowell in a Spring tour to the Pacific Coast. The opening of the tour will occur in Brooklyn at the Columbia, where "Cleopatra" will be revived.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Young Men's Orchestra, Carnegie Lyceum, 3 P. M.

MONDAY—Hermann Klein and David Bispham, New Lyceum Theatre, 3 P. M. French opera company, "La Juive," Casino, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—People's Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M. French opera company, "Carmen," Casino, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—French opera company, "Mignon," 2 P. M.; "Il Trovatore," 8 P. M., Casino.

THURSDAY—Alfred Reisenauer, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Russian Symphony Orchestra, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M. French opera company, Casino, "Cendrillon," 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—Dr. Richard Strauss and Mannes Quartet, chamber concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. French opera company, Casino, "La Traviata," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. French opera company, Casino, "Cendrillon," 2 P. M.; "Les Huguenots," 8 P. M.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its fifth and last visit to New York this week, and will give its concerts on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, pianist, will be the soloist on Thursday evening, and Miss Muriel Foster, the English contralto, will make her first appearance in New York on Saturday afternoon. At the afternoon concert a novelty will be given—a "Fantastic Overture" by Gustav Strube.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Symphony in B flat, No. 1, Op. 38.....Schumann
Concerto for pianoforte, No. 1, in B flat minor, Op. 23.....Tschaikowsky
Variations.....Elgar
Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Soloist, Miss Adele Aus der Ohe.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Symphony in E flat, major (K. 543).....Mozart
Sea Pictures: Three songs from a cycle of five for contralto and orchestra, Op. 37.
(a) In Haven.....
(b) Where Corals Lie.....Elgar
(c) The Swimmer.....
Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven
Fantastic overture.....Gustav Strube
(First time in New York.)
Songs with piano.....Brahms
(a) Willst dû dass ich geh?
(b) Geheimniss.
(c) Meine Liebe ist gruen.
Overture to "Gwendolin".....Chabrier
Soloist, Miss Muriel Foster.

STRAUSS IN CHAMBER MUSIC.

At the second concert of the Mannes String Quartet, to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, the organization will have the assistance of Dr. Richard Strauss. He will play the piano in two of his chamber compositions, his sonata in F Major, Opus 6, for piano and violoncello, and his piano quartet in C minor, Opus 13. This will be his only appearance here in chamber music. The programme is as follows:

Quartet in B flat major, Op. 76, No. 4....Haydn
(For two violins, viola, and violoncello.)
Sonata in F major, Op. 6.....Strauss
(For piano and violoncello.)
Quartet in C minor, Op. 13.....Strauss
(For two violins, viola, and violoncello.)

MR. REISENAUER'S RECITAL.

Mr. Alfred Reisenauer will give his third piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Sonata appassionata, Op. 57, F minor..Beethoven
Etudes symphoniques, C sharp minor..Schumann
a Nocturne, F sharp major
b Mazurka, C sharp minor
c Berceuse, D flat major
d Valse, A minor.....Chopin
e Auf dem Wasser zu singen
f Soiree de Vienne, A minor
g Ungarischer marsch, C minor..Schubert-Liszt

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY CONCERT.

At its fifth concert on Thursday evening in Cooper Union, the Russian Symphony Society will repeat three pieces that have been performed at its previous concerts. Rachmaninoff's fantasy, "The Cliff"; ballet music by Glinka and Dargomyzhski's "Kazachok," (Cossack.) Alexander Saslavsky, concertmeister of the orchestra, will play Wieniawski's D minor violin concerto and Miss Elise Stevens will sing. The programme is as follows:

Fantaisie—The Cliff.....Rachmaninoff
(a) Song.....Rachmaninoff
(b) Aria—Dame de Pique.....Tschaikowsky
Miss Elise Stevens.
(a) Intermezzo, for strings.....Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
(b) Ballet.....Glinka
(c) Kazachok.....Dargomyzhski
Concerto for violin, (D minor).....Wieniawski
Mr. Alexander Saslavsky.
Suite—Caucasian Sketches.....Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The sixteenth biennial music festival will be given in Cincinnati on May 11, 12, 13, and 14, under the direction of Theodore Thomas. The programmes are models of what they should be on such occasions, and while they contain nothing absolutely novel, there is much that is of importance, old and new. On Wednesday evening, May 11, Bach's B minor Mass will be given, preceded by his B minor suite for string orchestra and flute. On Friday evening, May 12, Edward Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," preceded by the incidental music and funeral march from his "Grania and Diarmid," and followed by Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" and Berlioz's Hymn, Op. 26, is to be heard. The last concert, on Saturday evening, May 14, will be devoted to Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, in D major, and his Ninth Symphony.

The orchestral concerts on the afternoons of the 12th and 14th offer many interesting things. Elgar's "Variations," Op. 36, and march, "Pomp and Circumstance," for orchestra, will be on the programme of the 12th. On the 14th Bruckner's ninth symphony, Brahms's Rhapsody, Op. 53, for male chorus, alto solo and orchestra; Elgar's "Sea Pictures," (songs with orchestra,) Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," are among the pieces to be performed. The soloists include Miss Muriel Foster, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mr. William Green, and Mr. Watkin Mills.

THE FRENCH OPERA SEASON.

The Casino has opened its doors to a French opera company from Paris, via New Orleans, and those who want to will be able to hear a different opera almost every evening for three weeks. Ferdinand Charley got together this company in Paris especially for the Winter season in New Orleans. There are 218 people in it. In the company is "the new Carmen," Mme. Bressler-Gianoli. A number of new operas unknown to this city are promised in the course of the engagement. The operas and the casts for this week are as follows:

MONDAY—"La Juive." Mmes. Guinchan, Packbiers, MM. Gauthier, Lussies, Mikaelly, Launay, Marc, Verande.

TUESDAY—"Carmen." Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Packbiers, Mlle. Dartes, Dementhes, MM. Mikaelly, Montfort, Verande, Montclair, Leroux, Launay.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—"Mignon." Mmes. Packbiers, Fouquet-Verande, Mlle. Dartes, MM. Mikaelly, Labriet, Leroux, Launay, Marc, Ritter.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—"Il Trovatore." Mmes. Guinchan, Bressler-Gianoli. Mlle. Dementhe. MM. Pissoutard, Labriet, Gauthier, Layolle.

THURSDAY—"Cendrillon." Mlles. Dartes, Dementhe. Mmes. Guinchan, Mico, Duperret-Mikaelly, Packbiers, Ollivier, Fouquet-Verande, Monna, Marchand, Gervais, Seraphini. MM. Labriet, Launay, Montclair, Verande, Maillard.

FRIDAY—"La Traviata." Mme. Duperret-Mikaelly. Mlles. Ollivier, Dementhe. MM. Mikaelly, Montfort, Launay, Leroux, Verande, Marc, Driemans.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—"Cendrillon." Same as Thursday.

SATURDAY NIGHT—"Les Huguenots." Mmes. Guinchan, Duperret-Mikaelly, Mlles. Marchand, Dartes, Dementhe. MM. Leroux, Lussiez, Garoute, Layolle, Labriet, Gauthier, Launay, Verande.

OTHER CONCERTS.

The last of the People's Symphony concerts at Cooper Union will be given on Tuesday evening, March 15, when the orchestral selections will include two Wagner numbers, the "Parsifal" prelude and the fire magic music from the "Valkyr." Schubert will be represented by his unfinished symphony in B minor, and Liszt by his piano concerto in E flat, which will be played by Miss Henrietta Michelson. Mr. Edward Johnson, tenor, will sing a Tschaikowsky aria.

The extra People's Symphony concert to be given at the West End Theatre on Sunday evening, March 20, will offer the following programme: Beethoven, Overture "Leonora," No. 3; Dvorak, "New Worlds" symphony; Wagner, "Kaisermarsch"; Saint-Saëns, G minor piano concerto, played by Mr. Louis Bachner, and Gounod, aria from the "Queen of Sheba," to be sung by Mrs. Rollie Borden Low.

The first concert of the Young Men's Symphony Orchestra will take place this afternoon at Carnegie Lyceum under the direction of A. D. Volpé. The programme will include Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Mozart's G minor symphony, Gounod's "Walpurgis Night," and the Ernst orchestral arrangement of Hungarian airs, in which the solo will be played by Harry Wiesbach, concert master of the organization.

The fourth concert of the Mendelssohn Trio Club will be given to-morrow afternoon at the Hotel Majestic. Miss Kathryn McGuckin, contralto, will sing. Mr. Spross will play the piano, and trios by Mendelssohn and Tschaikowsky will make up the chief numbers of the programme.

Mr. Hermann Klein and Mr. David Bispham will give a lecture recital at the new Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on "The Singing and Speaking Voice." Mr. Klein will lecture and Mr. Bispham will give vocal and declamatory illustrations.

Miss Muriel Foster, the English contralto at the Oratorio Society's coming performance of Elgar's "The Apostles," at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 24, will sing the music of Mary Magdalen. Miss Foster created this part at the original production of Elgar's work last October at the Birmingham Festival. Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt has been engaged for the soprano solo music of "The Apostles," including that allotted to the Angel and to the Virgin Mother. The other soloists will be David Bispham, Gwilym Miles, Edward P. Johnson, and Frederick Wheeler. Frank Damrosch, who will conduct, has been perfecting the Oratorio chorus in the small details of this difficult work.

The last Symphony Concert for Young People, at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday afternoon, March 26, will illustrate modern opera. Several well-known soloists will appear, among them Mme. Lillian Blauvelt.

The last concert of the Strauss Festival, which was announced for next Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall, has been postponed until Monday evening, the 21st, when Dr. Strauss will for the first time present his latest orchestral composition, "Symphonia Domestica." Dr. Strauss will conduct the entire programme at this concert.

Mr. Campanari, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is to make a concert tour with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. Early in June he will go to Italy, where a number of operatic performances have been arranged for him. In October he is to make a trans-continental concert tour at the head of his own company.

CONCERT FOR THE Y. W. C. A.

Metropolitan Opera Artists to Sing To-morrow Night.

There is to be a grand concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening under the direction of Heinrich Conried for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian Association. Mrs. William C. Gotshall and Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels of the Executive Committee of the association have the affair in charge.

The artists selected for the concert are Pol Plançcon, Fraulein Fromsted, Herr Burgstatter, and Signor Campanari. The Metropolitan rchestra will be under the direction of Albert Herz. Seventy-five per cent. of the boxes have been taken. Tickets for the concert can be bought only at Ditson & Co.'s, 867 Broadway.

MME. NORDICA IN CONCERT.

Last of Her Three Wagner Recitals in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Nordica gave the last of her three "Wagner recitals" with Mr. Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. A large audience had gathered to hear them. The programme was similar to those of Mme. Nordica's previous concerts, and contained some effective fragments from the Wagnerian music dramas and others that seem entirely inappropriate to concert performances.

Kundry's song to Parsifal in the second act of the drama is of such a form and content that it lends itself to such performances; so, of course, does Isolde's death song at the end of "Tristan und Isolde," but the "Cry of the Valkyrie" at the beginning of the second act of "Die Walküre" is little better than an obsurdity in these surroundings.

Mme. Nordica was in good voice, and her singing of these pieces was brilliant. After the music from "Tristan" she was recalled and sang Elizabeth's air, "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser."

The orchestral selections were the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Mr. Damrosch's excellent arrangement of the processional of the Grail Knights in the first act of "Parsifal," very well played, the "Good Friday Spell," with Mr. Mannes as solo violinist, and an arrangement by Mr. Damrosch for orchestra alone of the scene of Tristan's vision and death from the last act of "Tristan und Isolde"—a passage singularly unfitted for such treatment and quite without its proper effect as an "orchestral number." There was also the introduction to the second act of "Die Walküre."

"PONY BALLET" IN COURTS.

Anna Rialta, ex-Leader, Has Dancers' Performance Enjoined.

The eight girls who are members of the "English Pony Ballet," and Anna Rialta, a fire and skirt dancer, who organized the aggregation and set it going, are engaged in a quarrel which has made its way into the Supreme Court, where Miss Rialta has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the dancers from presenting the performance which she taught them. Three of the girls are described in the papers as "infants," and they are represented in the action by a guardian.

Miss Rialta asserts that the girls left her at Lowell, Mass., on the evening of Feb. 22, because she would not pay them their salaries on Saturday night instead of the following night, when they fell due. When the girls departed from Lowell they came to New York and began an engagement at the Gotham Theatre.

The girls in their answer assert that their employer reduced their salaries, laid them off without warning and without salary, and otherwise failed to carry out her part of the contract. House, Grossman & Voorhaus, counsel for the ballet girls, have had the injunction modified so as not to interfere with their present engagement.

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MME. PATTI SAILS.

Robert Grau, Her Recent Manager, Not Present to Bid Good-bye.

Mme. Adelina Patti sailed away from this country yesterday, never to return on a professional visit, so she said. The diva was a passenger on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. With her were her husband, the Baron Cedarstrom, and the servants who came to this country with Mme. Patti.

Many persons were at the pier to see her off, but the only glimpse they caught of her was as the steamship left her pier, when Mme. Patti stood for a moment with her face against the window of her stateroom and surveyed the crowd on the pier.

Soon after 10 o'clock in the morning she drove to the pier with her husband in a closed carriage, and at once went aboard the steamship. As she passed up the gangway a photographer asked her to stop a moment so that he might get her picture. She posed before the camera, and then passed into her stateroom, which is forward on the main deck on the port side.

Robert Grau, under whose management Mme. Patti came here on her recently finished tour, was not at the pier when Mme. Patti sailed.

Sought Opera Tickets in Vain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I also went to the Opera House in a pouring rain, and in reply to my request for a seat in the balcony for "Parsifal" was informed that there were no seats left for less than $7, and those only in the omnibus box. I said to the ticket agent: "Do you mean to say that all the rest of the house (including the whole dress circle, balcony, and family circle,) is entirely sold out, six weeks before the performance?" To which he replied in the affirmative.

The public is naturally indignant at such a state of affairs. It is idle to say it cannot be prevented. Where there is a will there is a way. V.

New York, March 11, 1904.

WANTS TO HEAR FROM MR. CONRIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of Wednesday signed "Music Lover" expresses, no doubt, the feeling of many disappointed ones whose checks were returned by Mr. Conried or his manager at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It would be some slight satisfaction to hear what Mr. Conried has to say on this subject. H. M. T.

New York, March 10, 1904.

No Tickets for Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Feb. 29 I mailed Mr. H. Conried my check dated March 1, asking for two seats for "Parsifal," April 23. My check was returned after the public sale, March 3; meanwhile speculators have gobbled up the tickets. Had Mr. Conried not made the announcement I would have been able to procure the tickets, now I cannot afford the prices. I fear the speculators are one too many for him. MUSIC LOVER.

New York, March 11, 1904.

COLLEGIANS POOR THINKERS.

Prof. Baker Says They Lack Information and Imagination.

The difficulty of teaching the average undergraduate to think was considered in an address delivered yesterday before the School Teachers' Association in the rooms of the New York University Law School, by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University.

Prof. Baker declared that there was a great lack of correct information among undergraduates as to current events and matters of essential moment. Coupled with this lack of information was a singular dearth of imagination. The undergraduate seemed unable to approach a subject from another's point of view. This was demonstrated every day in the college editorial.

"The restless activity of the undergraduate," said he, "militates against the cultivation of the practice of thinking. The best men are so busy with so many things that they have no time to get to the root of the thing in hand."

Dr. Charles S. Hartwell of the Brooklyn Boys' High School said that the boy who could think came from the country. There were too many city boys at Harvard who smoked cigars or cigarettes, and whose usual attitude for study was reclining in an easy chair with feet elevated and pipe in mouth. "The best work cannot be done in an easy chair," said Dr. Hartwell.

"I was up at Columbia the other day," he continued. "They are nice fellows there, but I do not believe that young men in dress suits do as much thinking as country boys who never saw a dress suit. I don't like to be pessimistic, but I am beginning to believe that we are not getting the class of boys we did some time ago."

T. S. Mitchell of the same school defended the city boy. The class of boys to-day, he said, is better, and their knowledge better correlated. He believed the colleges were to blame for the undergraduate's inability to think.

"If the work of the undergraduate is unsatisfactory," he demanded, "why does the college give him a diploma? If Harvard and the other colleges want thinking men, they can get them by 'flunking' 75 per cent. of the undergraduates this year. That's the way they get the men they want at Annapolis and West Point. If the colleges would do this there would be a vast amount of thinking all over the country for the next year."

CONTEST MISS SHERRILL'S WILL

Relatives Charge William Milne Exercised Undue Influence.

Alleging that William Milne, cashier of the People's Bank, exercised undue influence over Marcia Sherrill when she wrote her will and made him one of the principal legatees, ten of the relatives of Miss Sherrill are seeking to upset the will. The contest will be heard before Surrogate Fitzgerald next Tuesday.

Miss Sherrill, an aged spinster, died on Sept. 12 last at Phoenicia, N. Y., where she had gone for her health. Her home was in an old family homstead on Twentieth Street, near Irving Place. Although she had seventy-five relatives, several of them in and near this city, she lived apart from them, and four women attended her as companions and nurses. She remembered all of her associates in her will.

The estate is valued at something over $100,000. The major portion of it was bequeathed to institutions connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, with which she had been affiliated. Mr. Milne was her friend and managed most of her business affairs. She willed him a large part of her stock in the People's Bank and the Pacific Bank, the amount of which is not exactly known. Only a few of her relatives received bequests.

Among the contestants are E. De Witt Mulford of Hopewell Junction, Mary E. Baker of Wilmington, Del.; Issac W. Sherrill of Poughkeepsie, Philip H. Knickerbocker of Brooklyn, and Frederick V. V. and John E. Shaw of this city. John C Shaw is attorney for the contestants.

H. A. FLEISCHMANN STRICKEN.

Seized with Heart Disease on the Exposition Grounds in St. Louis.

Word was received in this city yesterday that H. A. Fleischmann had been stricken suddenly with heart disease at the exposition grounds in St. Louis. For half an hour he was unconscious and it was believed that he could not live. Physicians finally revived him and pronounced him out of immediate danger.

Mr. Fleischmann is a member of the firm of the Fleischmann Vienna Model Bakery Company of this city and has been in St. Louis for some time arranging for a restaurant on the exposition grounds on the lines of the establishments in this city and those which the concern had at the Buffalo and the Chicago Expositions. He is an uncle of Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati. His son, Ernest K. Fleischmann, is a lawyer in this city.

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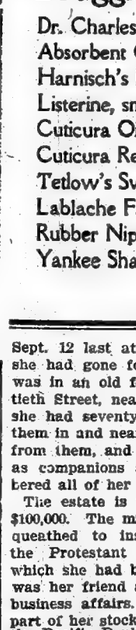

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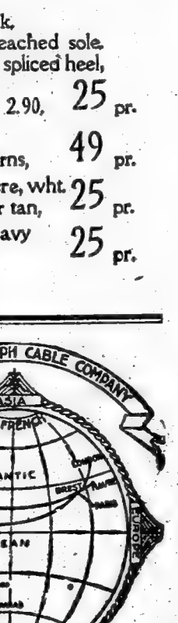

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SCHENCK BROTHERS, FRANK BOUMAN, PRINCESS CHINQUILLA AND CO., RUTH NELTO, Kalatechnoscope, &c.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Greatest Show in Harlem.

JOLLY DAN McAVOY, LIBBIE ARNOLD BLONDELL, JOE KANE, GEORGE W. LEDER-ER'S SHOW GIRLS, IRENE LA TOUR, BARRY AND JOHNSON, CAL STEWART, MARION AND PEARL, CONROY AND PEARL, STEWART AND RAYMOND, EL NINO EDDIE, &c.

20—Tremendously Good Specialties—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. To 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.

CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.

ANOTHER DRAMATIC TREAT.

First Broadway Performance of Charles Klein's and Harrison Grey Fiske's Powerful Drama of New York Life, entitled

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Presented with Careful Attention to Scenic Detail, and a Brilliant Cast, comprising MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GEORGE E. BRYANT, SOL AIKEN, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, HUGH FORD, ALBERT ROBERTS, A. S. HOWSON, PERCY BARBET, GERALD GRIFFIN, LOTTA LINTHICUM, JESSIE IZETTE, (specially engaged,) CECIELLE MAYER, MARY LEALE, etc.

Big Continuous Vaudeville Bill.

ERNST HOGAN & CO., (Vaudeville's Latest Sensation,) WEST AND VAN SICLEN, FRED STUBER, IRENE LA TOUR AND "ZAZA," HENDERSON AND ROSS, W. H. SMITH, SAM DRANE, Kalatechnoscope, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Another Splendid Continuous Bill.

HAINES AND VIDOCQ, J. K. EMMET & CO., YORKE AND ADAMS, LE ROY AND WALBY, HACKER AND LESTER, HARVEY COMEDY CO., MANNING AND HAYNES, FRED STUBER.

20—Corking Big Acts—20

58TH ST And Third Avenue 58TH ST.

Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.

GALA HOLIDAY MATINEE

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, THURS. MAR. 17

ARRAH-NA-POGUE

DION BOUCICAULT'S MASTERPIECE, BEST IRISH PLAY EVER WRITTEN.

WITH

J. K. MURRAY

AND

CLARA LANE

Same Grand Production as Seen at the Academy of Music—Hear Mr. Murray sing "Wearing of the Green," "You Are Mine," and "Can It Be We Must Part?"

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Best of All Vaudeville Shows.

MARCO TWINS, MR. AND MRS. GENE HUGHES, JACK THEO TRIO, CARTER AND BLUFORD, HATHAWAY AND WALTON, HOWARD SISTERS, SHANNON AND BROWN, JOE BELMONT, ABBOTT DAVIDSON, etc.

20—Splendid and Clever Acts—20

CASINO

B'way & 39th St. Tele. 6720—38th. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

FRENCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY

Programme for Week Beginning To-morrow.

Monday, Mar. 14.	LA JUIVE (The Jewess)
Tuesday, Mar. 15.	CARMEN
Wed. Mat., Mar. 16.	MIGNON
Wed. Eve., Mar. 16.	IL TROVATORE
Thursday, Mar. 17.	CENDRILLON
Friday, Mar. 18.	LA TRAVIATA
Sat. Mat., Mar. 19.	CENDRILLON
Sat. Eve., Mar. 19.	LES HUGUENOTS

215—ARTISTS—215

LYRIC

B'way, 7th Ave., and 42d St. Telephone 703—38th.

WILTON LACKAYE

THE PIT

FRIDAY, CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE PIT PARTY.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

WM. A. BRADY'S PRODUCTION

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises, 6:17	Sun sets....6:04	Moon rises, 4:17

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..4:57	Gov. Isl'd...5:31	H. Gate...7:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..5:28	Gov. Isl'd...6:02	H. Gate...7:55

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jefferson, Norfolk..... 3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool..... 10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
*12:00 M.
Barnard, Northern Brazil ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*10:30 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen ..... 1:30 A. M. 5:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples..... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah..... 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Alamo, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool ..... 12:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
*2:00 P. M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk..... 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Bremen, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah ..... 3:00 P. M.
Corinthian, Glasgow..... 11:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre.... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong Feb. 13, Shanghai Feb. 15, Yokohama Feb. 24, and Honolulu March 5 reached San Francisco on the Siberia and are due here Wednesday, March 16.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 13.

Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 5.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 11.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 5.
Marwa, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 5.
Prinz Adelbert, Genoa, Feb. 27.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Bluecher, Hamburg, March 5.
City of Memphis, Savannah, March 11.
Dunnatan, Para, March 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, March 7.
Kroonland, Antwerp, March 5.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Victorian, Liverpool, March 4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Astoria, Glasgow, March 5.
Germania, Naples, March 2.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, March 8.
Main, Bremen, March 5.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, March 5.
Prinz Adelbert, Naples, March 2.
Seguranca, Colon, March 8.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

El Siglo, Galveston, March 10.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 14.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 15.
Nord America, Gibraltar, March 6.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, March 10.

Arrived.

Umbria, Liverpool, March 5. Off Fire Island at 2:05 P. M.
David, Georgetown, S. C., March 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 9.
Saratoga, Tampico, March 3.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 9.
Alamo, Galveston, March 5.
Apache, Jacksonville, March 9.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 11.
Manuel Calvo, Naples, Feb. 22.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 5. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:45 P. M.
Neustria, Marseilles, Feb. 16.
Minneapolis, London. Off Nantucket Lightship at 7:40 P. M.

Sailed.

Micmac, for Havre and Dunkirk.
El Rio, for Galveston.
Pathfinder, for Arecibo.
Hekla, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Maraval, for Grenada and Trinidad.
Pretoria, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
Mexico, for Havana.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Framfield, for Santa Cruz, Cuba.
Waccamaw, for Brunswick.
Carib, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
Italia, for Leghorn and Naples.
Northman, for Port Arthur, Texas.
El Dorado, for New Orleans.
City of Augusta, for Savannah.
Olinda, for Matanzas.
San Jacinto, for Key West and Galveston.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 12, 9:30 P. M., west; fresh; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Norman Prince, at Algoa Bay, March 7.
St. Louis, at Plymouth, March 12.
Moltke, at Plymouth, March 12.
La Champagne, at Havre, March 12.
Calderon, at Liverpool, March 12.
Carpathia, at Liverpool, March 11.
Hilary, at Para, March 11.
Indrawadi, at Shanghai, March 12.
Mogul, at Hiogo, March 12.
Sicilia, at Naples, March 8.
Tiberius, at Manila, March 8.
American, at Antwerp, March 11.
Patricia, at Hamburg, March 12.
Etruria, at Queenstown, March 13.

Sailed.

Zeeland, from Antwerp, March 12.
La Savoie, from Havre, March 12.
Mesaba, from London, March 12.
Campania, from Liverpool, March 12.
Norge, from Christiansand, March 6.
Breiz Hull, from Algiers, March 8.

Passed.

Liguria, Gibraltar, for New York, March 12.
Washington, Isle of Wight, for —, March 12
Amsterdam, Scilly, for Rotterdam, March 12.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK. DOORS OPEN AT 1; EVENING EXHIBITION AT 8 O'CLOCK, DOORS OPEN AT 7, AND CONTINUING EVERY EVENING AND AFTERNOON THEREAFTER AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Doors Open an Hour Earlier for a Tour of the

MANY DEPARTMENTS CONTAINING THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Every MATINEE Precisely the SAME as the NIGHT Exhibitions.

THE ONLY CIRCUS EXHIBITING IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR.

SECOND OPENING OF THE REGULAR NEW YORK SEASON.

After a five years' triumphal tour of Europe and a wonderfully successful traveling season in America, where it was greeted throughout the whole country with a welcome unparalleled, creating in every city visited on its itinerary a perfect furore of pleasure and excitement, and

SMASHING ALL PREVIOUS FINANCIAL RECORDS OF EVERY KIND.

No such enthusiastic and genuinely sincere patronage ever hitherto bestowed upon any amusement enterprise. Conclusively proving to the most skeptical and incredulous this to be, in fact and verity,

THE PEOPLE'S MOST POPULAR FORM OF HEALTHFUL AMUSEMENT.

NOW GRANDER, LARGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Eclipsing and overshadowing all the former magnificent exhibitions WHEREVER PRESENTED.

THE ENTIRE EARTH EXHAUSTED OF ITS RAREST TREASURES

and now spread before the wondering eyes of patrons in vast amplitude of numbers, in endless kaleidoscopic variety, substantial quantity and elegant, rich and lavish profusion.

The Doors of Wonderland Wide Open and Its Marvels Bared to View.

Marvelous ATTRACTIONS, Which ONLY This Institution Can Present

Exclusive features gathered in all countries, together with original exhibits, specially designed, and in addition thereto

MANY MARVELOUS PATENTED MECHANICAL DEVICES,

All of Which Are Exhibited Solely with This Show.

The only show exhibiting more than it advertises and that dare advertise what it exhibits. The only show of any kind where patrons say, "they see too much," and where

ALL VISITORS ARE SUPERSATURATED WITH WONDER AND DELIGHT.

Where everything is superfine and nothing commonplace. Where Labor's burden lightens and Leisure applauds. Where Children are delighted and Parents are content. Where King and Serf have found equal Pleasure and Profit. Presenting this season scores of positively novel features, among which are the absolutely new, picturesque, magnificent, grand, costly representation of

THE GORGEOUS DURBAR

Just as it took place in Delhi, India, before the Viceroy and Vicereine, with fabulously rich Oriental costumes, dazzling material, bewildering features and glorious and transcendentally beautiful concomitants of men, women, children, animals, floats, insignia, regalia and paraphernalia.

ANCILLOTI, THE MODERN ARIEL

FIRST PRESENTATION in America of the Latest Parisian Sensation,

LOOPING THE GAP.

Ten times more thrilling than Looping the Loop and many times more dangerous and fascinating.

VOLO, THE VOLITANT.

His first appearance in this country in his amazing Exploit of CLEAVING the Air in a Meteoric HEADFOREMOST Flight.

SOLO AND CHICO, THE MARVELOUS UNICYCLISTS,

in an Electrically Rapid Ride Down a Precipitous Ribbed Incline on a SINGLE Wheel. One Mounted Upon the Shoulders of the Other.

CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON,

in his unparalleled Riding at Right Angles to a Perpendicular. Concluding with an extraordinary leap in space. And in addition thereto, all the thousand and one marvels, animate and inanimate wonders, menageries, circus, hippodrome, aerial, gymnastic, acrobatic, athletic, equestrian and Caledonian performances to Charm, Delight, Amaze and Instruct Children, Youths and Adults of All Classes and All Conditions in Life.

OPENING PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK

Admission to everything, including reserved seat, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private Boxes, 6 seats, $12.00 and $15.00. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., beginning next Tuesday, for advance sale of seats.

Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at Box Office only.

No seats can be secured by telephone.

KNICKERBOCKER

B'way & 38 St.

Al Hayman & Co., Proprietors.

Evening at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. at 2.

KLAW & ERLANGER Present

FORBES ROBERTSON, GERTRUDE ELLIOTT

and their London Company

in a notable revival of

SHAKESPEARE'S Immortal Tragedy,

HAMLET.

Three weeks more.

Last performances April second.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Proprs. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN EVER.

Sam. S. Shubert, Nixon & Zimmerman Present

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

NIGHTLY CROWDING THE LARGEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

THE SAME GREAT CAST:

KATIE BARRY,	FRED MACE,
JULIA SANDERSON,	BEN HOWARD,
MAY DE SOUSA,	GEO. BRODERICK,
MABELLA BAKER,	AL. FROOM,
EVELYN DUNMORE,	JOE MILLER,

& 100 OTHERS, INCLUDING THE GREAT BEAUTY CHORUS.

PRICES 25-50-75-1.00.

MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE. 8:15.

KEITH'S

14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.

DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.

E. F. ALBEE..... General Manager

Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.

HELENE GERARD
BELLMAN & MOORE
NORA BAYES, 3 HICKMAN BROS.
IRVING JONES, ROMANI TRIO
ORPHEUS COMEDY 4.

Alfonso	Cornalla & Eddy
Van Fossen & McAuley	H. V. Fitzgerald
Miet's Dogs	Eddie Mack
May Evans	Biograph

30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.

PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

MAKE PRESENTS

To the mother, but think of the daughter. Wise plan for a young man. Here's a better one—take them both to see Henry W. Savage's offering of George W. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE

COUNTY CHAIRMAN

—Mother will be pleased, daughter happy, young man delighted. Bring father, too—he likes to laugh.

"Funniest Play in town" 141st to 148th time.

WALLACK'S

30th St. and B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

BELASCO THEATRE

42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.

DAVID BELASCO

presents by arrangement with MAURICE CAMPBELL,

HENRIETTA

CROSMAN

In the New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Written by DAVID BELASCO.

101st TIME

Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."

To-morrow Night. NO SOUVENIRS.

Manhattan Theatre

Broadway and Thirty-third St.

HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager

Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.

THIRD MONTH

THE VIRGINIAN

With DUSTIN FARNUM

—100TH TIME MARCH 29—

PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c & 50c.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

LAST WEEK OF

BABES IN TOYLAND

MONDAY, MARCH 21

HOME AGAIN—SECOND EDITION.

WIZARD OF OZ

15 New Musical Numbers

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

To-night, Ellsworth's Oberammergau Lent. Lect.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN": April 18, 20, 22, 25. "PARSIFAL" Matinee, Apr. 23, at 11:30. Seats on sale.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30. Star Engagement BONN and Christians, Mon., Herr BONN in "Der Meineidbauer," with Frau Marie BONN as "Vroni." Tues., First Appearance of R. Christians, and Wed., Thurs. Evgs. and Sat. Mat., "Galeotto." Fri. and Sat. Evgs., "Die Journalisten." Sat., 10 A. M., Der fahrende Schueler im Paradies, Die Geschwister, and Unter vier Augen.

Mae Benson School | PUBLIC EXHIBITION PUPILS' WORK—MARCH 18, 154 Mad. Av. Reception 10 to 10. | of Applied Design.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE

Lex. Ave. & 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2.

MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

Evening Prices, 25—35—50.

Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.

ALL ON ACCOUNT

First appearance this season of Mr. Henry V. Donnelly as Franz Hochstuhl.

OF ELIZA

By Leo Ditrichstein.

Week of Mch. 21. THE CHARITY BALL By Belasco & De Mille.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 8th Av. Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats, 50c.

1 WEEK ONLY. Extra Mat. St. Patrick's Day.

GEO. W. MONROE AND OTHERS

in a Special Production of the Original

MY AUNT BRIDGET.

NEXT WEEK—CHARLEY GRAPEWIN in the Musical Farce, THE AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP.

MAJESTIC Theatre, TO-NIGHT | CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Mond., Thur. & Fri. at 3, Saturday Morning at 11.

OBERAMMERGAU

ITS PEOPLE AND ITS PLAY. | Original Music, Solo—1st, Cathedral Chimes | PRICES 50c, 75c.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.

CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

To-morrow Night 100th time. Handsome Souvenirs.

SEASON'S REAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

THE OTHER GIRL

AUGUSTUS THOMAS' BEST PLAY.

"A REAL DELIGHT." HERALD.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

TO-MORROW EVE., 8:15, ENGAGEMENT THREE WEEKS ONLY,

KATHERINE KENNEDY

in a new play by ELWYN A. BARRON,

THE RULING POWER

COMPANY EMBRACES Orrin Johnson, Vincent Serrano, Eugene Jepson, Rosa Rand, Maude White, Wm. Herbert, Robert Warwick, Stella Boniface Weaver, Davenport Seymour, Ethylie Earle, and Dorothy Russell.

New Lyceum B'WAY & 45TH ST.....

DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr.

At 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2.

"Delightful, cheerful, most amusing play, throughout which one laughs with a remote sense of heartache."—W. D. Howells in Harper's.

LAST WEEKS.

—CHARLES FROHMAN— presents WILLIAM—

GILLETTE

in J. M. Barrie's play,

The Admirable Crichton.

Sat., April 2—Mr. Gillette's Farewell.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evegs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY,

AS YOU LIKE IT.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON....ROSALIND
BEN GREET.....JACQUES

SPECIAL— LENTEN MATINEES Tuesday, Thurs. & Friday,

EVERYMAN.

MISS MATTHISON as EVERYMAN.

NEXT PLAY: "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

TWELFTH WEEK

SOUVENIRS 101ST TIME, MARCH 28

ELEANOR ROBSON

IN ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S COMEDY.

"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Eve. Post.

MERELY MARY ANN.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.

THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.

CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

150TH TIME MCH. 23. SOUVENIRS.

FLEETS OF LAUGHTER; BOMBARDMENT OF FUN.

CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES' Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music,

THE GIRL FROM KAY'S

WITH SAM BERNARD.

16 SONG HITS. 5,000 LAUGHS.

"SUFFICIENCY."

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Eve. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager

To-morrow (Mon.) Evg. at 8.15

CHARLES FROHMAN will present

HENRY MILLER

in THE NEW PLAY by ERNEST DENNY,

MAN PROPOSES

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat

LAST TWO WEEKS.

MARCH 15th, 154th TIME, SOUVENIRS.

Handsomely bound copies of E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Cracksman," AUTOGRAPHED BY MR. BELLEW

BELLEW as RAFFLES,

THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

THIRD MONTH

THE SEASON'S SUCCESS

PIERRE WOLFF'S SECRET OF POLICHINELLE

WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.

Management.....James K. Hackett

NEW YORK THEATRE

KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers.

THE RIGHT THING
THE RIGHT TIME
THE RIGHT PLACE
RICHARD CARLE

IN THE

TEN-DER-FOOT

MATS. WED. & SAT.

PRICES 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.

Direction Dearborn Theatre Management.

AMERICAN

THEATRE, 42d St. & 8th Ave. Eve. 8:30. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT., 25 & 50c.

2nd Week.

"A Hit."—N. Y. World.
"Tons of heart interest."—N. Y. Herald.

OUT OF THE FOLD

"Certain to be the success of the season."—Daily News.

"Much was expected and much was received, and the big audience liked it from A to Z."—Morn. Telegraph.

ST. PATRICK'S TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' CONCERT. 25, 35, & 50c. | Jas. R. Glenroy, Pat Rooney, McFarland & Murray, Daily & Devere, Katie Rooney, Roger & Belle Dolan, Walter C. Kelly, & 8 other Irish star acts.

BROADWAY

THEATRE. 41ST. ST. and B'way. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

WED. MAT., SPECIAL PRICES, 50c TO 1.50.

Enthusiastic thousands nightly applaud the biggest musical success in all N. Y.!!

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

in the new comic opera THE

YANKEE CONSUL

By Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and A. G. Robyn. Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Botti, Sally McNeel, Harry Fairleigh, Wm. Danforth, J. E. Hazzard, Hubert Wilke, and "A chorus that would win first prize at a beauty show," said the Eve. World.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S

CENTURY PLAYERS

Will inaugurate their New York Season AT THE

PRINCESS THEATRE

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

ALL OF THE PLANS HITHERTO PROMULGATED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS ORGANIZATION WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.

SAM S. SHUBERT and CHAS. E. EVANS, LESSEES & MGRS. PRINCESS THEATRE.

AD MISSION 25c. SUNDAYS

WORLD IN WAX.

EDEN MUSEE

—NEW TO-DAY—

SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.

This Afternoon and Evening,

LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.

To-morrow and all the week

POWELL THE MAGICIAN.

Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 8.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42st., B'way & 7Av.

TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c

Eva Tanguay, Riccobono's Horses, Mme. Herrmann, Ed. Hayes & Co., John Ford & Mayme Gehrue; others.

Week Beginning To-morrow Matinee. | Henry Lee, Elfie Fay, Jas. J. Corbett, Mary Norman, Chas. R. Sweet, The Great Rapoli, Sherman & De Forrest, Howard Bros., Bros. Damm, Al Carlisle's Dogs and Ponies, Valmore & Horton, New Vitagraphic Views; others.

VAUDEVILLE Seats 4 weeks in advance. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

ARNOLD DALY announces the comedy success of the year,

CANDIDA 100th PERFORMANCE MARCH 25.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. and 107th St. XTRA MAT. THURS.

To-night Queen of the Highway

Big Sunday Concert 25c. 50c. | Elinore Sisters, Frederick Bros. & Burns, 25 others.

GRAND THE MEDAL AND THE MAID

James T. Powers & Original Cast.

To-Night 25c, 50c. | CHAS. T. ALORICH BLOCKSON & BURNS, Matthews & Ashley, Colby & Way, others

METROPOLIS Souvenirs Monday Night.

Ex. Mat. St. Pat's Day

TO-NIGHT 25c & CONCERT 50c. | ROBERT EMMET Marvelous Merrills, John F. Clark, Dan Harrington and oths.

EST END This Week | Joe. Hart—Carrie De Mar —FOXY GRANDPA—

TO-NIGHT | PAULINE HALL, O'Brien & Havel, Kriesel's Animals, Reed Birds 25, 50c. March 21st—"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

COMEDY B'way, Cor. 65th. Vaudeville. Best in town. Kinetograph. Mats. Daily. Amateurs Thurs. & Sun. Concerts. All seats, 10c.

New Amsterdam

42d STREET, West of Broadway.

Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers

"The House Beautiful."

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

THIRD WEEK IN REPERTOIRE

Monday and Tuesday..... OLD HEIDELBERG

Wednesday, only time this week.. IVAN THE TERRIBLE

Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights, Saturday Matinee..... BEAU BRUMMEL

NEXT WEEK (Last Week)—Mon. & Thurs. as the Baron Chev

MILBURN TELLS SCOPE OF NEW NIAGARA BILL

Declares Proposed Grants to Power Concern Are Unprecedented.

COULD TAKE LAND AT WILL

Go Anywhere and with Consent of Local Authorities Do Anything—State at Company's Mercy.

"The most sweeping, phenomenal, radical, and unprecedented piece of legislation yet attempted," is the definition that John G. Milburn gives to the Niagara Power Company's alleged "grab" bill, which has passed the Assembly and is now before the State Senate. Mr. Milburn is from Buffalo. He was at the head and front of the Pan-American Exposition. President McKinley was taken to Mr. Milburn's house after he was shot, and died there. Mr. Milburn is now a member of the law firm established by James C. Carter. The doorplate at 54 Wall Street reads "Carter, Ledyard & Milburn."

On his way from Buffalo to New York last week Mr. Milburn stopped off at Albany long enough to make a speech to the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. He had heard, in a general way, of the Thompson bill affecting Niagara Falls, as the bill passed the Assembly. He recognized the same head, with a very much longer tail, in the L'Hommedieu bill, as it is now before the Senate. And he stopped off in Albany long enough to explain that the bill, as it stands, is "a most iniquitous measure."

"There is nothing, absolutely nothing," said Mr. Milburn to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "that guards the rights of the land owner. He is utterly powerless. The Niagara Power Company, under this bill, can condemn property all over the State at will. The only choice the owner of the property has is to sell his land at their terms or to have it condemned. A railroad company asking the same privileges would be obliged to secure the consent of the State Commission. The Niagara Company will require no such right.

"We will put aside, for the moment, the sentimental reasons for saving Niagara Falls. For upward of twenty years the State of New York has been committed to the preservation of the Falls as a natural wonder. That question was gone into very thoroughly at the time the Niagara State Commission was appointed. More than $2,000,000 has been expended by the State to preserve the Falls. Land was purchased that cost more than $1,500,000. Nearly 1,000,000 visitors go to the Falls every year, not only from every State in the Union, but from all parts of the world.

THE COMMERCIAL ASPECTS.

"But it is the commercial aspect of this bill that we must consider just now. There are two companies at present drawing power from the Falls. They are limited to 200,000 horse power. There they must stop. But there is no limit to the motive power that the new company proposes to draw from the Falls. All the company requires is 'local consent' to run electric railroads, mills, lighting plants, or anything else in every part of the State. Under the bill before the Legislature the company can string wires and even change streets and highways to suit its own purposes. There is no limit to the route, or routes, of the transmission lines. The company will have the entire State at its mercy.

"Under the bill now before the Senate the Niagara Power Company can build as many lines as it sees fit, where it sees fit, in New York State. There is no restriction whatever on its right to appropriate lands by condemnation. So far as I am aware, no such extraordinary powers of legislation are granted on our statute books. But that is not all. The company, under this bill, is empowered to cut into any street, highway, or public ground in the whole State, change its grades, and do almost anything else it may choose to do. The only limitation is that the Directors must get the consent of the local authorities, and leave the highway fit for travel. For some reason not yet quite clear, Erie Canal lands are exempt from the State property that is within reach of this octopus company.

"We have this argument to confront: Two industrial companies are now getting their power from the Falls. Why not others? Two wrongs do not make a right. I am in favor of making the companies that now get power from the Falls pay for it, the same as the companies that get power from Holyoke Falls and other sources of water power in New England are compelled to do. If water power is worth anywhere from $4 to $10 per horse power in New England, it is worth just as much in New York. Make the companies that already have the Niagara power privilege pay. But do not give further privileges that will enable any existing company, or a new company started under old auspices, the power to make Niagara a distributing power for the entire State.

"If all the water is diverted from the Niagara River above the Falls none will go over the Falls. All the water taken from above the Falls is on the American side. It is the American Falls that will suffer. Without going to the reductio ad absurdum, we don't want the tourist of the future to see water pumped over the American Falls, as they are said to do in some places in the Catskills, do we?

WOULD LIKE TO USE TH' POWER.

"The use of electric power on a vast scale is imminent. No other motive power is seriously considered just now. The problem with all railroads is, where and how to get the cheapest and the quickest motive power. There are a number of railroads centring in and around Buffalo that would like to obtain motive power from Niagara Falls. Is the State going to give the absolute right to this Niagara Power Company to sell it to them? If there is any revenue at all to be derived from selling the power of Niagara, should not the State get the benefit of it? The authority sought for by this company is simply monstrous. The company would, if this bill was passed, have the right to construct canals all over the State, and build so-called 'transmission' lines wherever it saw fit. Before the people of the State could fairly realize the danger that lurks in the power conferred upon the company the mischief would be done.

"Under this bill the Legislature is simply putting itself out of existence in the matter of franchises. The Niagara Power Company will ignore the Legislature and deal solely with local authorities. In a rural community this is not difficult. Under the power that this company seeks to deal in the stock of other corporations, it will be unusually easy. The Legislature should go slow on this bill. It is no time to talk about the conflicting interests of so-called 'power monopolies.' The immediate proposition is to save Niagara Falls. Don't turn the Falls over to a lot of speculators."

MORSES NOT ON THE OUTS.

Mr. Untermyer Says Couple Have Only Friendly Feelings.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Charles W. Dodge, said yesterday that Mr. Morse had been misquoted in a Lakewood interview which made him appear as saying that there would not be a reconciliation between himself and Mrs. Morse when the latter again was made his wife. Mr. Untermyer said that Mr. Morse and Mrs. Morse had nothing but the most friendly feeling toward each other.

At Lakewood on Friday to every question asked, Mr. Untermyer said, Mr. Morse had replied, "No, I won't be interviewed." So when he was asked several rapid-fire questions he kept making this answer, with the result that he made it when a double question was put to him, allowing a misinterpretation of his views.

From another source it was learned that Mrs. Dodge has not been in Lakewood for several weeks. Mr. Morse is now in Philadelphia, where he will remain until Tuesday.

Justice Truax will hand down his decision to-morrow in the matter of confirming the report of Referee Davies. If the report is confirmed the Dodge divorce, which was set aside, will be reinstated, and then Mr. Untermyer will apply to the Supreme Court to set aside the annulment of Morse's marriage to Mrs. Dodge. Thus far, it is said, the proceedings in connection with the case have cost Morse half a million dollars.

CHICAGO BANDITS TO DIE.

Notorious "Car Barn" Trio Sentenced to be Hanged.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Harvey Van Dine, Peter Neidermeir, and Gustav Marx, notorious as the "car barn bandits," were to-day all sentenced to be hanged. Their last exploit was an all-day battle in a dug-out near Liverpool, Ind., where the trio had taken refuge after a remarkable series of crimes, including the murder of two employes of the Chicago Street Railway, at one of the company's barns here. Robbery was the motive for all the crimes.

A confession on the part of Marx led to the discovery of the hiding place of the other bandits. Marx entered a plea of guilty and begged for mercy, while the others attempted to brazen out a plea of innocence. Epilepsy was pleaded in the case of Van Dine.

DEEDED LAND TO CHRIST.

Kansas Couple's Way of Proving Gratitude for Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBERLY, Mo., March 12.—A peculiar deed recently discovered conveys 120 acres of land near Darksville, Randolph County, to Jesus Christ. The deed was made in 1850 by Johnson Wright and Eliza Jane Wright, his wife, and has never been contested. The descendants of the couple have held the property "in trust" and have thrived upon it.

The story is that, being very pious, this old couple wished to return to the Lord the material blessings which He had conferred on them in this life.

The deed recites that the property is deeded to "Jesus Christ, King of righteousness, fountain of life."

CURB BROKERS NOT BROKE.

Their Guarantee Fund to Clean the Street Is Fat.

The "curb" is not broke. If anybody thinks it is let him apply to Treasurer J. S. Stanton, who will show him a bank account of $345.50 to the credit of the guarantee fund in the Brooklyn Bank Branch, and a list of subscribers thereto that fills three columns on a sheet of foolscap.

The guarantee fund is contributed for the purpose of cleaning the Broad Street curb, where the market holds forth, of the slips of waste paper, banana and orange skins, cigar butts, smashed hats, half-eaten "all-hots," and other débris that accumulate between the opening and close of business each day, so that the folks in 25 Broad Street can cut across the street unimpeded when they start home an hour after the "curb" adjourns. The fund is one of the most highly respected of "curb" institutions, and it is because of the esteem in which it is held that Mr. Stanton is willing to inform the public as to its condition.

It appears, however, that a combination of circumstances over which no one in particular had any control, necessitated the removal some time ago of two celebrated "curb" officials, respectively, "Detective" "Larry" Rogers and "Frank the Dago," who was Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The taking off of these two worthies has been the subject of considerable discussion in some of the many dull moments of recent weeks, and accounts differ as to the cause of their departure. The version most generally accepted is that the detective and Commissioner of Street Cleaning got too numerous even for the "curb" and met the inevitable fate of people so disposed.

Discovery of this important event was not made for some time, and when first publication was given yesterday morning it was made to appear that the two officials had left the "curb" because the brokers were not making enough money to pay their salaries. The story moved Treasurer Stanton to action, and he prepared a letter, in which he said:

I am happy to say that there are funds enough on hand to pay for sweeping the street for the curb brokers from now until the 1st of November next. The brokers, as a rule, have always responded to the appeal for funds made by the Treasurer, and, as you will notice by the inclosed list, some of the contributors are among the strongest banking houses in Wall Street. These firms realize the importance of this market and that this seems to be the only place where the business can be done.

There was distinctly a better a tone in the trading when it became known yesterday that the "curb" was not broke.

SAW HIS "PANTS" LEAVE COURT.

Grief of Mr. Milton, Who Had Caused Mr. Manchester's Arrest.

Judge Foster was on the bench in Part I. of the General Sessions and George Washington Manchester had been placed on trial on a charge of grand larceny. Inky black and of small stature, Mr. Manchester slid down in his chair until his high white collar stood up like a race track fence about a dark field. Assistant District Attorney Townsend explained to the jury that Mr. Manchester was accused of stealing clothing from a fellow-boarder in a Seventh Avenue boarding house.

The complainant, a tall, thin negro, who walked with a limp and talked with a lisp, was called to the stand and sworn.

"What is your name?" asked Prosecutor Townsend.

"Jathper Waymond Milton," answered the witness.

"What's that?" asked Mr. Townsend, and the stenographer repeated: "Jasper Raymond Milton."

Mr. Milton then told his story. He said he had purchased a "Tecthathedo coat" and a pair of "marble striped panth" for the purpose of attending the reception of the Jasomine Club on the night of Sept. 3. He wore the coat from the tailor shop but left the trousers to be altered, as he explained his left leg was two inches shorter than the right.

"What sort of trousers were they?" asked Mr. Townsend.

"A thort of Italian marble cloth with a indithectional stwipe," replied the witness. "The twoutherth wath thent to my houth but I could not find them."

The policeman was called and said he had found a stolen comb and two hair brushes beneath Manchester's bed. That closed the case for the prosecution and the defendant took the stand.

"How old are you?" asked Lawyer Coleman.

"W-a-a-i-l," drawled Manchester, in a deep voice, "Ise about twenty-seben. But I didn't steal dat man's clothes. 'Deed I didn't! He shuffled up to me an said: 'Mistah Manchester, Ah don' accuse you ob stealin', but did you take ma pants?' And I said, 'Don't you insinuate sich conversation to me, 'cause I ain't no chicken-stealin' nigger.'"

"And what did he say to that?" asked Mr. Coleman.

"He said," answered the witness, "dat if I'd jes' loan him his pants to go to dat colored reception, he'd return 'em to me, and dat reflection hurt ma feelin's worser than callin' me a thief."

"Jedge!" exclaimed Milton, jumping up excitedly and clapping his hands, "Jedge, them'th my twousers he'th wearing now!"

"Stand up!" commanded Judge Foster, addressing the witness. "Do you own those trousers you have on?"

"No," said Manchester, "I don't allege to own 'em; I hired 'em in a Baxter Street store."

"When was that?" asked Judge Foster.

"Dat were about de time Mr. Milton lost his'n. Away back in September. I fo'got de number ob de tailor's shop, so I haven't yet returned 'em. I expect some day de tailor will call at ma house."

"How will he find your number?"

"In de city directory," replied Manchester. "Ise been awaitin' for him to come around for mo'n four months, and if he don't come soon dey'll be worn out."

The jury, much to the surprise of everybody in the courtroom, returned a verdict of not guilty. And as Manchester hurried into the corridor Milton glanced after him, remarking:

"Jurwy lawth are mighty exathparatin' when they permit a gentleman's twoutherth to walk out of court that way."

Torpedo Plant Blows Up.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., March 12.—The plant of the Knightstown Torpedo Company, two miles from town, was destroyed to-day by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. Stephen Clark, an employe, was blown to pieces as were a team of horses and wagon. Glass plate in this city was broken.

Carpet Dep't Opening.

Monday and Tuesday, March 14th & 15th,

We will place on exhibition our new stock of High-Grade Carpets, which includes all the desirable weaves in a quantity of exclusive designs unequalled for variety of styles and colorings.

Two Special Offerings will be made upon this occasion:—

Best Body Brussels and Velvet Carpets, regular price $1.50, *at $1.15.*

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St. and Fifth Ave.

Horner's Furniture

EVERYTHING meritorious and fashionable in Furniture can be found at our establishment—ranging from the plainest to the most artistic—and in far greater choice than elsewhere. The recognized headquarters for Fine Furniture at moderate prices.

Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

White Enameled Bedroom Suites.

Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns and styles.

Dining-Room Suites in mahogany and all finishes in oak—Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c.—with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets, and Side Tables to match.

Exclusive designs in Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture.

Separate department devoted to Mission and Flemish Furniture.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c., at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23rd St.

BRICKLAYERS' HELPERS' STRIKE MAY WIDEN

Employers Busy Trying to Strengthen Their Forces.

BOTH SIDES STANDING PAT

Entire Building Industry Apparently Threatened with Embarrassment Through Present Trouble.

The strike of the bricklayers' laborers reached a stage yesterday which threatened to make its effects very far reaching. In anticipation of a possible struggle involving the entire building industry, notwithstanding the arbitration agreement, the Building Trade Employers' Association is preparing to strengthen its organization by bringing in the employers in the States of New Jersey and Connecticut.

It was announced at the Building Trades Club yesterday evening that for the purpose of extending the association it has been decided to establish an Industrial Improvement Committee, of which Benjamin D. Traitel of Traitel Brothers & Co. is Chairman. Mr. Traitel is President of the Grate, Tile, and Mantel Association.

This committee is in negotiation with the builders in Brooklyn and the States of New Jersey and Connecticut, with a view to extending the Building Trades Employers' Association beyond the metropolitan district to all towns and cities where New York builders have contracts. This would raise the membership to about 10,000 contractors, of whom approximately 2,500 are in Manhattan, 1,500 in Brooklyn, 1,000 in the Borough of the Bronx, 3,000 in New Jersey, and 2,000 in Connecticut. The committee has been vested with power to pass on the credentials of all applicants for membership in the association, and investigate the business standing of the applicants.

According to the employers some of the bricklayers were working yesterday with bricklayers' laborers who are Knights of Labor. The striking laborers and the employers are both determined to stand out, and the laborers were so incensed that they sent Walking Delegates Doyle, O'Neil, and Daly to the Bronx to call out all the members of the Laborers' Protective Union in that borough. The result will be that to-morrow there will be 7,000 laborers out, throwing 8,000 bricklayers idle. In a week more men will be idle, as the building laws, emphasized by the Darlington Hotel disaster, will be rigidly enforced, and the ironwork must stop when it reaches a certain height above the brickwork.

The laborers have prepared a new agreement which they say now they must have signed. This provides double wages for all overtime, including the time between 7 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M., and is to expire on April 30, 1905. The employers will have nothing to do with the agreement, and say they will only stand by their resolution to arbitrate the question of overtime.

Charles A. Cowen of the Mason Builders' Association said last evening:

"There will be no arbitration unless the strikers return to work. All the terms of our resolution, which are very reasonable, must be accepted or we will have to fill the places of the strikers."

In view of the decision of the Manhattan Council of the Bricklayers' Unions not to work with non-union laborers, this will mean a complete rupture in the friendly relations between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions unless the strikers return to work.

Stern Brothers

will show to-morrow

Their First Importations of

Wraps, Coats & Outergarments

of Chantilly, Argent, Point Bruges, Repousse and Margot Laces, Taffetas, Messaline and Peau de Soie, Pongees, Burlingham, Rajah, Plain and Embroidered Piques and Linons, comprising the latest productions of the Paris Modistes.

Also

Cloth, Leather and Silk Rubber Coats for Coaching and Motoring.

On the Second Floor, an attractive collection of

Women's Costumes

including

Afternoon and Dinner Gowns

Also a Special Offering of

Crepe de Chine Costumes, in white, brown, navy and black, trimmed with lace, and lined throughout with taffeta, at $39.50. Real value $50.00

Canvas Tailor Suits in navy, brown and black, Blouse Coat, trimmed with braid and taffeta, silk lined throughout, at $37.50. Real value $48.00

Sale of Very Desirable

Foreign Dress Fabrics for Early Spring Wear

2,000 Yds. IMPORTED FANCY VOILES, in the newest colorings, at 85c. Value $1.35 yd.

3,000 Yds. FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES, best quality, in Polka Dots, Dresden and Floral Effects, on navy blue, black and light grounds, at 39c. Value 50c to 60c yd.

Lace Departments

Paris Novelties in Point de Milan, Point Arraignee, Point d'Alençon, Point de Flandres, Bretonne, Bruges, Lierre, Ondine, Mecklin, Valenciennes and Venise Laces; Gilt and Colored Combinations in All-overs, Galloons, Insertions and Edges to Match.

And in addition to-morrow a collection of very desirable

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES, 6 to 12 in. wide, $1.25, 1.50, 1.65, 1.98. Former prices, 1.95 to 3.00 yd.

CHANTILLY, LIERRE AND VENISE LACES AND GALLOONS, in black and cream, 3 to 12 in., 20, 25, 30, 45, 60c. Former prices, 50c to $1.25

Also Black and White Lace Robes at $10.00, 17.50, 26.50, 30.00. Former prices, $15.00 to 40.00

Women's Domestic Underwear

Unusually Large Assortments of Exclusive Styles, Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers of Nainsook, Lawn, Cambric and Crystalline.

Walking and Train Petticoats of Taffeta, China and Pongee Silks, Lawn and Cambric

Matinees, Liseuses and Dressing Sacques of Surah, China and Crepe de Chine Silks, Albatross, Flannel, Cashmere, Dotted Swiss, Nainsook and Lawn

Also to-morrow a large purchase of the

Highest Class Underwear

consisting of

Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers and Petticoats Greatly Below Prevailing Prices

New Spring Styles in

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

"BUSTER BROWN" RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, an extensive assortment of new patterns in this most popular style, all with perfect fitting white collars, at $5.00

SALE OF BOYS' TOP COATS AND REEFERS, New Spring Top Coats of all-wool coverts, $3.75. Usually $5.00 to 6.50. Satin Lined Top Coats, $7.50. Usually $10.00

REGULATION REEFERS, cut extra long, all-wool coverts, serges and cheviots, $5.00. Usually $6.50

Spring Showing of Boys' Felt & Cloth Hats including advance styles in IMPORTED STRAW HATS.

Spring Designs in

Lace & Muslin Curtains

Ruffled Muslin,	95c, $1.25, 1.65 pr
Ruffled Net,	$1.95, 2.75, 3.25 "
Renaissance,	$5.50, 7.00, 9.75 "
Marie Antoinette,	$4.95, 6.50, 8.75 "
Arabian,	$8.75, 10.50, 12.50 "

At Liberal Reductions from Former Prices,

Fine Persian Rugs (Carpet Sizes)

Formerly $90.00 to 275.00

at $65.00, 110.00, 135.00, 165.00 to 195.00

The above rugs are selected pieces, in light and dark colorings, suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Library, Foyer Halls, etc.

50 SILK RUGS, Pink, Green, Red and Cream, for Hangings, Covers and Floors. Value $65.00. $38.00

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Spring Opening

TRIMMED MILLINERY, LADIES' SUITS AND WAISTS

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 15th, 16th and 17th,

An Exceptionally Beautiful Assortment of

Hats, Toques and Bonnets,

Imported Novelties; Also Original and Exclusive Designs from Our Own Workrooms.

Materials the Very Finest. Prices Always the Lowest

Ladies' Suits in imported and domestic fabrics, including voiles, broadcloths and fancy mixtures, &c.; made up in many stylish models, copies of imported samples, suitable for calling and street wear, at very moderate prices.

Walking Suits, black or blue cheviot and brown or gray mixtures, handsomely tailored; jacket collarless effect; 22 inch length, satin lined; skirt gore flare; unlined; value $20; offered as a special bargain at.....$15.00 each

Dress Skirts in voile, trimmed with taffeta, in a variety of styles, at $6.75, $10.00 and.....$13.75 each

NEW SPRING SILKS.

1,000 yards Lyons Chiffon Poplin, 21 inch; a new fabric, soft and very lustrous; suitable for waists and entire gowns; imported to sell at $1.10; for.....85c. yard

750 yards Printed Pongee, 24 inch, strong and serviceable, in blue and white and black and white only; good styles; 59c. values, for.....39c. yard

1,000 yards Messaline Peau de Cygne, all desirable shades for street and evening wear; 89c. value, for.....69c. yard

5,000 yards 19 inch Taffeta, in plain colorings; also many of the new changeable effects, bright, lustrous and excellent wearing quality; white, ivory, cream and black included; 75c. quality, for.....55c. yard

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces French Voile, in the new shades of champagne, gris, ecru, brown, navy and Parsifal blue; value 98c., for.....68c. yard

250 pieces Albatross, all shades for street and evening wear; value 48c., for.....37½c. yard

FINE LACES.

Black Chantilly Laces, 7 to 12 inches wide; values 35c. to 65c., at 25c. to.....45c. yard

Black Silk Drapery Nets, 45 inches wide; special at 98c., $1.15 and.....$1.35 yard

Black Silk Venise Edgings, Insertions and Galoons, 45c. to $1.98 yard

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Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
March 13, 1904.

AN OLD TIME LITERARY ROMANCE DISCLOSED

HOW THE AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME" WOOED THE WIDOW OF THE POET SHELLEY ONLY TO FIND HER ENAMOURED OF WASHINGTON IRVING

REMARKABLE SERIES OF LETTERS BROUGHT TO LIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE

WASHINGTON IRVING

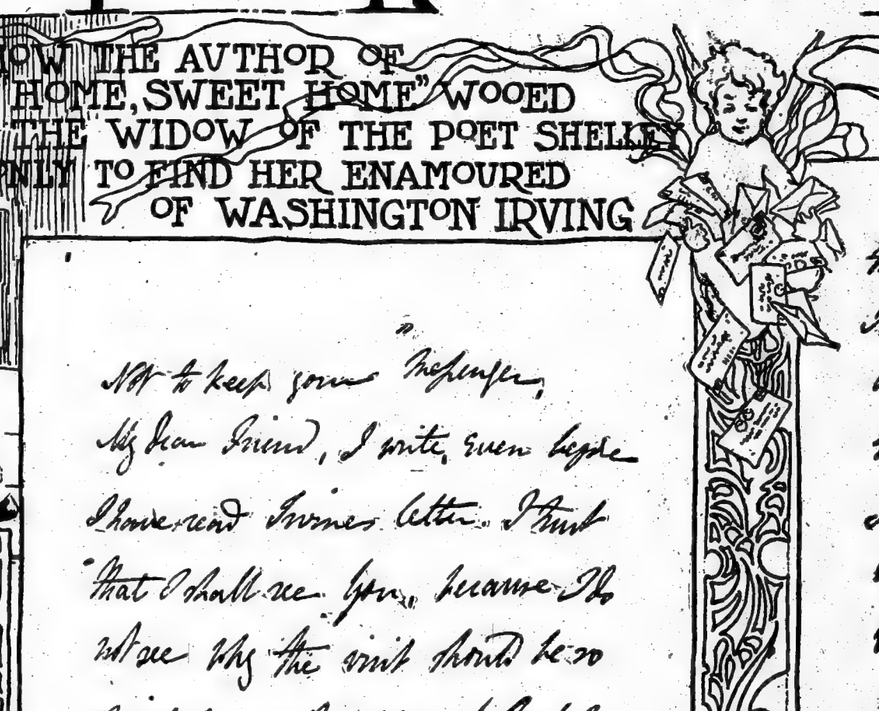

LETTER FROM MARY SHELLEY TO PAYNE

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY

LAMB'S HOUSE—ENFIELD, WHERE MRS. SHELLEY AND PAYNE FREQUENTLY MET

MRS. SHELLEY'S LETTER (CONTINUED)

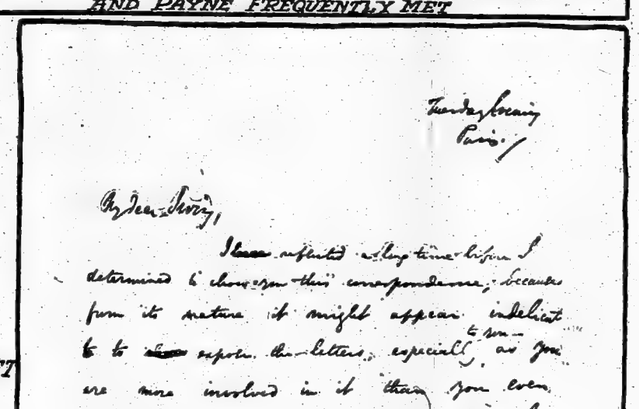

FIRST PAGE OF PAYNE'S LETTER COMMITTING CORRESPONDENCE TO WASHINGTON IRVING

BY JOSEPH F. A. JACKSON.

WHAT IS undoubtedly the most notable literary find in many years is here given to the world for the first time. It is no less than a series of love letters that passed between John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, the beautiful widow of Percy Bysshe Shelley, who was herself a novelist much read fifty years ago and is now only remembered by her strong, weird allegory, "Frankenstein," one of the most powerful tales of terror ever written.

For the most part the correspondence explains itself, yet there are certain natural queries that remain to be answered. One of these is the inevitable, "Where do the letters come from?" These letters are a part, a very small part, of a collection of Payne manuscripts soon to come under the auctioneer's hammer in Philadelphia. The collection comprises Payne's literary remains, and includes his letter books, his journals, the original manuscripts of his unpublished "History of the Cherokee Indians," his "History of Tunis," and the tragedy of "Romulus," which he wrote for Forrest, and which the latter accepted, but which the author took away for certain recommended changes which he never made. The whole collection was purchased at the sale of Payne's effects at Tunis after his death, by his successor at the United States Consulate, William Penn Chandler, from whose possession they twice passed. Stan V. Henkels is now preparing the lot for a sale at Davis & Harvey's, to take place some time during the coming Spring.

While dates are generally missing, the letters appear to have been written between early in May and July 30, 1825. They tell the love of Payne for the beautiful woman who stood loyal to her famous husband's memory, but who was attracted by the genius and perhaps by the fine presence of Washington Irving. Payne paid her court, and, finding his suit vain, pleaded the cause of his rival, all unknown to the latter, until Payne sent him the collection of letters. Irving, too, had had his disappointement; he had loved in vain the lovely Rebecca Gratz, and felt his position too keenly to have thoughts of another.

Payne Was Still Young.

Payne at the time of these letters was thirty-four years old. He had made a success, as the boy actor, on the American and London stages; he had produced a dozen plays, among them "Brutus," the best tragedy on the subject that had been written, and had written the immortal song "Home, Sweet Home."

Most of the letters were written while Payne was living at 29 Arundel Street, Strand, London. He was making a precarious living at hack writing. Once heralded as the "American Roscius," as he passed from youth to manhood he lost the grace so essential to the successful actor. He was a precocious boy, having written his first play, "Julia," at the age of fifteen. While he was appearing as a "star" in the theatres of two continents he was busy writing and adapting tragedies, comedies, farces, and operas, and when he found he had run his course as a player he naturally looked upon dramatic writing as a means of support.

Payne first went to London in 1813, during the time when this country and England were at war, and he was announced for "Young Norval" simply as "a young gentleman, being his first in London." As an actor his repertoire included twenty-two of the greatest leading parts in plays then in vogue. He was a great friend of the Lambs, and was Mary Lamb's only male escort in Paris. It is more than likely that he first met Mrs. Shelley at the Lambs', where they both visited. Payne was a many-sided genius, but lacked the genius of success. His was a more or less lonely life, although he had many acquaintances among people of station. But more than half of his life was passed abroad, and, knowing that, the reference to his exile in his poem, "Home, Sweet Home," becomes more pathetic. He wrote a volume of poems while still a boy, and during his life produced no fewer than sixty-five dramatic pieces of various kinds. Of his mass of literary endeavor only the song, "Home, Sweet Home," remains, although his "Brutus" long held a prominent position on the stage.

His intended journey to Paris, mentioned in his last letter, was made, and while in the French capital, where he met Washington Irving, he wrote his tragedy "Richelieu," which should not be confused with Bulwer Lytton's play of the same name.

Mrs. Shelley's Life Sad, Too.

While Payne's life was one of darkness, Mrs. Shelley's was also tinged with sadness. Her short married life was brought to a close by the accidental drowning of her husband, a poet whose works are among the greatest of the nineteenth century. It was due to his encouragement that his wife wrote "Frankenstein," her first effort at literature, which was immediately successful.

She was the daughter of William Godwin, known as the author of "Political Justice," several novels, and a play that was "damned." Her mother was the beautiful Mary Wollstonecraft, one of the first of the "woman suffragists," whose life was a strange romance. At the time of the letters Mrs. Shelley was twenty-seven years old, and found herself in the position of loving Washington Irving, and at the same time reverencing the memory of her famous husband. She felt a regard for Payne, too, and it will be seen that she desired him to continue as a friend, although she made it plain, as delicately as possible, that she could never be anything nearer.

I.

Payne to Washington Irving, Sending the Letters.

The letters in this collection, as they mark the rise, progress, and decline of his love affairs, Payne kept together in a roughly sewed blankbook. The first few pages contain the note to Washington Irving, which explains the whole subject:

Tuesday Evening, Paris.

My Dear Irving: I reflected a long time before I determined to show you this correspondence, because from its nature it might appear indelicate to expose the letters, especially to you, as you are more involved in it than you even appear to be. It was a long time before I discovered that I was only sought as a source of an introduction to you, and I think you will, on reading the papers, feel that I might have mistaken the nature of my acquaintance with the writer without any gratuitous vanity. But at the same time you will admit that she is a woman of the highest and most amiable qualities, and one whose wish for friendship it would be doing yourself injustice not to meet. Of course, it must be a perfect secret between ourselves that I have shown you the letters. They are at present not known to any one. You must not look upon the affair in a ridiculous light, as, if you should, I would never forgive myself for having exposed so fine a mind to so injurious a construction.

I really wish you would see and know Mrs. S. whenever you go to London. I am not in the least dissatisfied with the way in which she considered me, however difficult an affair so little flattering to one's pride and affections is to endure at first. But I felt from the beginning that I had been too deeply galled ever again to be let in among the herd, however much individuals might pity me at a distance.

No doubt it will cost you some reflection fully to appreciate the trouble I am taking to make you well acquainted with one whom I have known so well; to transfer an intimacy of which any one ought to be proud. I do not ask you to fall in love, but I should even feel a little proud of myself if you thought the lady worthy of that distinction; and possibly you would have fallen in love with her had you met her casually, but she is too much out of society to enable you to do so; and sentiments stronger than friendship seldom result from this sort of previous earnestness for intimacy when it comes from the wrong side.

The letters were generally scribbled, often scraps of paper as soon as those which prompted them came. These scrape I kept by me—accidentally—or rather most of them. When the communications grew a little serious I kept them on purpose. I have been taught great distrust of my own impressions on such matters by experience, and hence felt the propriety of retaining all the materials for a future opinion. After I found which way the current ran I copied all I could make out fairly, that you might understand the matter thoroughly. I am a little proud of having acted in the main with so much consistency.

I have felt myself in honor bound to withhold nothing from you, and you must judge of what I now do, not from your own uninterested views of the subject, but from those by which I have been guided and the strong feelings I have sacrificed.

I think the rest will explain itself. It may help your understanding of the early part to know there was some blunder made by Thomas Holcroft in a message, which for a long time stopped all correspondence with Mrs. S., who some months before had written to me frequently for orders. Yours ever,

J. H. P.

II.

The Beginning of the Correspondence.

In the very first letter from Mrs. Shelley to Payne there is an interested inquiry about his "American friend," whom, as will be seen, is Washington Irving. The little note is dated from 5 Bartholomew Place, Kentish Town, a suburb of London, and asks Payne to come over and "over a cup of Hyson drink to the better delivering of embassies." This most likely refers to the fact that Payne has consented to have Irving meet with her, whom Lamb has called playing "Bartholomew Fair."

Payne takes his fair correspondent to task for the illegible writing, having mistaken her "Sunday" for "Monday," and hence called, only to find his charmer out. She apologizes in her next for her pothooks, and up to this time the correspondence is more or less formal in character. In his third letter to the authoress of "Frankenstein," however, Payne unbosoms himself to the object of his admiration, and certainly "lays it on" with a full brush. He is sending her Cooper's latest novel, "Lionel Lincoln," and does not hesitate to say some sharp things about the state of American society in 1825. Here is the letter:

My Dear Mrs. S.: I send the remaining volumes of Cooper's last novel, which I only detained to finish reading, and hope they will arrive before you are ready for them. The early part of this work pleases me, because it reminds me of places I was familiar with when a boy, and gives a very correct view of the first movements of one of the most disinterested struggles upon record. You can scarcely share my interest in that part, and the rest may strike you as commonplace.

If, as you say, Cooper cannot describe refined life, perhaps it is because it is scarcely to be seen in America. Society there is made up of farmers, mariners, merchants, and politicians. Among the latter are most of our fine gentlemen, who, being obliged to accommodate themselves to the populace, and having no privileged class to keep them in mind of high manners, become habitually careless and abrupt, and by way of flattering for votes, sometimes a little mobocratic. But we have refined feelings. These Cooper describes very well, and these are no bad substitutes after all.

Do not think that I, like Miss Fanny Holcroft, am in a patronizing mood, if I say that your yesterday's conversations filled my mind so full of yourself that my poor pillow had but a small portion of its due. A heroine in love and friendship and duty to a parent, and to the two former almost a martyr, is to me a being so beyond all others that, even though her qualities are certainly "images" of what is promised in "heaven above," I can kneel down and worship them without dreading the visitation upon idolatry. The union of superior intellectual endowments with simplicity, fervor, elevation and purity of character is so rare that when it does exist there can be no high treason against forms in welcoming so delightful a family with some enthusiasm. To any ordinary woman I should not dare to say this. It would certainly be interpreted to my disadvantage. But I think you would never have entered upon what related to yourself with me had you been utterly indifferent to my opinion, and where we resist the world there is some satisfaction in knowing that our motives are appreciated by those for whom we have any, even the humblest, value. Be certain I feel the limit I am bound to set to the compliment of your unreserve, and that I am incapable of presuming upon it even in the wildest dreams. This would be the most despicable vanity, and though, in talking for talking's sake, you have often found me falling into vapid egotism, I can assure you I am only just vain enough to think I have no vanity—certainly none on those points. May I not then praise you, and like you, and more, much more than like you, without a box on the ear, or frowns, or wonder that I should presume to do so, or be so impertinent as to tell you I do? I can only be convinced I may by your honoring me with the preference of your commands whenever there is anything in the world I can at any time on in any way do to show with how much truth I am yours.

In the page with this letter Payne has penned the following explanation, evidently for Washington Irving's guidance:

The substance of the conversation here alluded to was the situation in which Mrs. S. and her father's family stood. She found herself excluded from the world by her devotedness to Mrs. Williams, whose history she explained. They were visited by a common calamity. Their husbands were both drowned together, and Mrs. W.'s attention had kept Mrs. S. alive. She was determined if she must give up her friend or the world to make her election against the world. She also explained herself about her father—and the devotedness to the memory of her husband.

Payne's ardent epistle brings forth the following, dated Kentish Town, Saturday morning:

My Dear Sir: Thank you for your kind attention in sending me the books—though as far as I have yet gone they grievously disappoint me. It is a melancholy consideration that the creator of Lanton, Leather Stocking, and my beloved Long Tom should consent to put Lionel Lincoln forth to the world.

You are very good to say all that you do in your letter. You put too high a price upon what was the result of the instinct, as it were, of self-preservation, which led me to cultivate the only society which could alleviate almost unendurable sorrow. But while you disclaim vanity you must not make me vain—or, perhaps, more egotistical. That is the worst part of a peculiar situation, which by making you the subject of overattention to others creates an undue estimation of self in one's own mind. But I am resolved not to allow myself to be in my own way, but to talk and think of something up near at hand. Will you not allow me to preserve this laudable determination?

I was unable to go to the theatre yesterday evening, but if "Virginius" should be acted, and the thing practicable, I should like to see it. If I do not see you before I will write concerning the arrangements for the opera. By the bye, a box would be preferable, wherever it might be, if it can be obtained.

Do not talk of frowns—you are good and kind—and deserve therefore nothing but kindness. But we must step lightly on the mosaic of circumstance, for if we press too hard the beauty and charm is defaced. The world is a hard taskmaster, and, talk as we will of independence, we are slaves. Adieu. I am truly yours,

MARY SHELLEY.

"Bartholomew Fair."

This modest demand for theatre tickets cannot be refused, so Payne in his next mentions inclosing orders for an opera box, four admissions to Drury Lane and promises tickets as soon as Macready appears in "Virginius." He also refers to the make-up of the party, and says: "If I am to meet you at the theatre, say—if I am to take the 'Bartholomew Fair' myself, leave all the rest to me." This reference is an allusion to a pun made by Charles Lamb on Mrs. Shelley, because she lived in Bartholomew Place, and was in those days divinely fair. He refers to his contract to manufacture 500 octavo pages "between this and the 25th," and then for two finely written pages plunges into a rehearsal of his little affair of the heart. He continues:

I am very fortunate in one respect. I can have your company without oppressing you with mine. You are perpetually in my presence, and, if I close my eyes, you are still there, and if I cross my arms over them and try to wave you away, still you will not be gone. This madness of my

own imagination flatters itself with the forlorn hope of a delightful vagueness in part of your note. From sheer perverseness it sees imperfectly, and calls it twilight—then plays fantastic gambols with the self-created obscurity. Amen! If the fata morgana will fling these pretty pictures over the heart, are we to shut our eyes and not rejoice in them? They are as beautiful as reality while they last, and when reality itself fades what becomes of the difference? I would not have you check my delusion. If in looking above my path at the sweet paradise of vapor I am doomed to fall into a pit, I must scramble out again as well as I can and say: "It will all be the same a hundred years hence."

Pray do not talk of being made vain, or anything but what you are. You have too much good sense to be vain, even of your great value; for, make the best we can of ourselves, the gods and goddesses are gone to live in Heaven. It is the distinction of a sterling mind never to see how high it has got, but how much higher it may go. The most distant star we see sees galaxies it cannot reach. You are perfectly estimable in every way—certainly more universally so than any one I have ever seen, and you would be doing wrong to yourself and to your chances of living for great purposes if you sacrificed any self-excitement to the dread of vanity. You may be trusted with yourself against the world. Your real character must not be sought for on the surface, and is inaccessible to any influences from without—excepting, perhaps, such as can make earthquakes. Am I not very civil to spoil paper to make you laugh? Yet, for all your smiling, I know very well what that part of your letter means, which I pretended just now not to understand. If you tread lightly on the beautiful mosaic of my day dreams, still you do tread on it, and only leave me liberty to be grateful for the grace and gentleness of the pressure—and I am grateful;—and care nothing about myself, so I may care for you, and tell you so without your being angry; which, having done, here's an end to letter writing, and the two-penny post man may go to sleep.

When are we to go to the Diaramo?

The next letter from Mrs. Shelley in the book, dated Wednesday, begins with more familiarity than the former ones, starting off with "My Dear Payne." It makes an appointment for Saturday evening, when Payne is to take Mrs. Shelley's party to the opera. He is admonished to "come early, because we are musical enough to wish to hear the overture." Referring to his outburst in his last letter, Mrs. Shelley writes:

Although you deprecate the subject, I must thank you for all favors received—and I include kind thoughts as well as kind actions—although I truly know how entirely your imagination creates the admired as well as the admiration. But do not, I entreat you, frighten me by any more interpretations, although be sure I am and always shall be your sincere friend,

MARY SHELLEY.

III.

Payne as "Escudero."

Feeling more certain of his ground, Payne's next letter, dated Thursday morning, starts out with "My Excellent Friend," with the last word underlined. It is comparatively short. Here it is in its entirety:

You will find me punctual. I was frightened at myself after I had sent that last letter, for, though all true, yet it might as well have been kept to myself. It is considerate of you to take it in such good part, and more than considerate to think of reducing my extravagance by a diet of friendship. I hope I may sometime or other be enabled to show I am not unworthy of the distinction.

With this you will receive the remaining volumes of Dallas.

Never mind my octavo pages, but let me hear from you whenever you think of anything I can do, and be certain it is impossible I should ever again frighten you with my dreams after the eight and forty hours' ague I have myself suffered from apprehension of the punishment poor little Joseph's brethren made him undergo for his. But you are too merciful to let me be transported. Ever most sincerely yours.

Payne writes again explaining that Ebers, manager of the King's Theatre, "is under some pledge to Mme. Pasta about orders on Saturdays; but I have secured Elliston's card for three persons, and have other applications out; so that if you require more they will be ready, and you may arrange for six, which shall be sent to you." He continues:

"Faustus" is to be given on Monday for the first time. Bishop has taken great pains with the music, and they all hope it will turn out a very grand affair. All the singers are in it. I have the pleasure to inclose you four admissions and places, which are taken in the name of Russell. It will gratify me to hear you have been present.

I almost envied your admiration of "William Tell," and wished it had been mine when I saw you laugh at the Abigail and weep at the trial shot. By the bye, now I am upon the subject of admiration, let me relieve myself from one construction which a phrase about that same work in your last letter may bear. If you remember the phrase pray exonerate me in your mind from the painful charge it involves. I really am innocent of so much fatuité, and being ambitious of as much of your good opinion as you can spare without inconvenience to your conscience, cannot help reverting to a subject which I meant to have buried with other children of my folly. Believe me, unalterably your friend.

Mrs. Shelley writes next the first note bearing a postmark to say that she will go to anything but "Otello," which opera she has heard in Venice, and does not want to hear again. This note bears the mark May 14, 1823. She adds:

Are you, by the bye, tired of playing the Escudero to us? It was hard work last time. But as we shall not again stay for the ballet I hope we shall be able to manage it more convenient to all parties. * * *

You refer to a short note of mine which is dismal, for I forget all I ever said in any note I ever wrote, and the sight of a letter which has been written and sent coming back on me again I fear more than a ghost. I would not accuse you of anything bordering on fatuité.

I looked out for you at D. L. [Drury Lane Theatre] but could not find you. I was greatly interested and amused. The author and actors are made for each other, the forte of both being tenderness and passion in domestic feelings.

Your note looks as if you remembered all the nonsense I talked with Jane and you and the silent man in Lamb's garden, but do you know I am rather given to nonsense, and then only half of it was nonsense—a veil—a make-believe, which means everything and nothing, if this is intelligible.

I would ask you to call early next week to arrange, but I fear octavo pages. Perhaps you will write. I am yours, ever,

M. W. SHELLEY.

A Never Weary Slave.

Payne is busy getting more "orders" for the theatre. In his next letter, of the Wednesday following the previous note, he mentions four tickets "and more, if possible. Use the orders, or give them away, whichever you may find most agreeable." He continues:

Do not imagine I can be weary of anything you may require of me. I only wish you not to think yourself bound by politeness to ask me to be your escort, if you can supply my place more agreeably to yourself and others, and I say this honestly and without affectation. I have no recollections of any particular conversation in Lamb's garden, but be certain of this: I am determined never to remember anything about you which may not be remembered with pleasure. I know this is making a virtue of necessity, but there are few in the world worthy of even such a resolution, and I am persuaded you are one of the few. Whatever you may mean, I shall always be confident you mean as kindly toward me as you can—and more than I have any right to claim.

A short note by Mrs. Shelley follows. More theatregoing is the subject, and Mrs. Godwin, her stepmother, is to be of the party, and Payne is asked to meet them at the theatre. The writer wants four admissions for Covent Garden Theatre to see Miss Foote's performance to accommodate Mrs. Williams's mother, Mrs. Cleveland. She adds, "Thank you for W. I." Evidently Payne's "young American friend" has been heard from in some manner. Payne is as good as usual, and produces the necessary tickets. He even exceeds instructions, and sends as an evidence of good faith a box order for the opera, received too late and not for "one of your operas," explaining, "It came from the lady you so much admire—Mme. Vestris."

Several minor notes, still filled with requests for tickets and thanks for past favors, follow. Then comes a similar little missive. Mrs. Shelley's "Amabilissimo Cavallere" is requested to give her Lady Morgan's address in Benvers Street. Lady Morgan was an Irish writer, whose "Life of Salvator Rosa" is still read. Referring to a Spanish cavalier in a recent play, she remarks:

I have looked but not seen a handsome Spaniard looking out in Kentish Town for two donzettas whose adventures last night were certainly very ridiculous. My head aches this morning from the result, though neither ice nor softer flame occasions it—and as yet I am still faithful to W. I.!!!

In his answer to the queer little note Payne says:

I am glad you return to Irving, for it is tantalizing to have one's heart in a state of miscellany. What I myself might have thought on Saturday, could I have presumed so far as to feel a personal interest in your fidelity—! Is ice a nonconductor? But, if it is, how do you convey impressions?

With the tenderest paternal solicitude for your inexperience, believe me, your most affectionate.

Mrs. Shelley in a Pout.

Mrs. Shelley is in a little bit of a pout at the "inexperience" Payne suggests in his note, and in her next treats him with a little curtness. It runs:

My Dear Payne: We prefer Saturday to Thursday—if we are sure of Romeo for the latter day.

I confess that the greater part of your note is inexplicable to me. Pity what you call my inexperience, and write me more intelligently; it would seem that you fancy that you began to know me better, when, in fact, you know me less than ever. It is foolish, however, to guess at an explanation, painful to me, in what I own I cannot understand.

The note is signed "Yours, ever to oblige," and causes Payne to hasten an explanation of his conduct. He writes:

I have so little recollection of the note which has excited your displeasure that it is impossible for me to enter upon a circumstantial defense. It is due to myself, however, to assure you that you wrong me if you suppose I am capable of "thought, word, or deed" which ought to make you angry. All I remember of what I wrote is that some little badinage of yours was answered by badinage, and that there was some ridiculous play upon words which I apprehend you have taken in a light I never dreamed of. At least, that is the only way in which I can account for your reproof. * * *

I believe I know you, and am sure that I value you thoroughly, and my having courted your society with a thorough conviction of the unequal terms under which it must be conferred might, I could have hoped, have protected me against constructions which, if painful to you, to me must be infinitely distressing. I have felt that there are cases where, as the Irish say, "the reciprocity must be all on one side," and this I ought never to have forgotten. For having grieved you, I most sincerely ask your pardon. I am ever, my dear Mrs. S., sincerely and respectfully yours.

Payne's letter has a soothing effect, for the very next note from Mrs. Shelley, who accuses herself, offers an apology for "looking seriously upon badinage." "I was annoyed," she adds, "at finding a picture turn into a man." This is most agreeable to the young dramatist, for he replies later with "a thousand-thousand thanks for your last note."

Payne in "a State Affair."

The suggestion in Payne's next is a little difficult of solution. He writes under the date of Friday and says:

You must not think that I have neglected you, but the fact is, besides having been very busy, I have had some information which renders it advisable I should be seen as little abroad as possible until I can accomplish certain objects—a state affair—so pray ask no questions. I have thought, of you a thousand times, though I have not been to see you. I send you a box order for "Cosi Fan Tutti" to-morrow evening. Make up your party without minding me, and if I can join you in the course of the evening shall be so much the happier. My man shall meet you at the Kentish Town coach office, if you like, and be ready with your rattletraps, as usual. Mention the hour and place at which you are to be found. You will now have an evening of perfect freedom. Are you not delighted?

This is followed shortly by this note from Payne:

On Friday last (that ever unlucky day) I sent a note to you, with some opera tickets. On Sunday I called upon you, but was not fortunate enough to find you at home. As the opera was changed, I presumed you would not go, and, therefore, did not go myself to the play the scarecrow for you. But, as the receipt of the note has not been acknowledged, I fear it may have miscarried, or that you may be ill, or that—in short, silence is always hard to be understood. I have frightened myself with so many uncomfortable conjectures that the worst truth would be a relief. Has any careless act or expression offended or vexed you? If it has, may I hope you will tell me so frankly? Perhaps it may appear that you have mistaken me or the expression. You will not quarrel with this solicitude?

Is it your wish to go to the opera when "Cosi Fan Tutti" comes out? Have you any desire to see Kean during his nights, which commence on Monday, and, if you have, in what characters?

Mrs. Shelley's silence is overcome. She hurries a reply, dated Wednesday. Here it is, inclosing a diminutive note dated Sunday:

My Dear Payne: I write in a desperate hurry with the vilest of pens, which I have not time to mend. The inclosed was waiting for you on Sunday, as I expected a call, but by mischance was not given you.

I am afraid that we shall hardly have courage to make another visit to that desperate coquette, the opera—unless it were for something very stupendous and very certain. We wish to see "Cosi Fan Tutti," but do not wish to be disappointed—but before I decide I must consult my gentle back.

Kean! Yes, truly—fire and water for him. On the stage. The characters? What will he play? Othello—Hamlet—of these I am sure. Perhaps R. III.

The inclosure is as follows:

We were altogether unlucky last night, since our opera was changed, and we did not see you—and, moreover, beheld Clari cruelly murdered. Nothing ever was managed so ill, and parts, quite different from yours, in the worst possible taste. We quitted it on an incipient trip which threatened damnation.

* * * * * * *

Lamb, I hear, is not well at all. I hope soon to see you in some manner.

IV.

Mrs. Shelley Longs for Irving's Friendship.

On the same Wednesday evening Mrs. Shelley dispatches another little note, in which she expresses a fear that in her hurry she has overlooked some matters. She asks for box admissions to Drury Lane, and for "William Tell," and asks him to go with her to Gower Place to dine with Mrs. Godwin. It appears Payne made the visit, for an explanatory note of his is inserted in the book. It is as follows:

There was a long conversation in walking home with Mrs. S. from Mr. Godwin's, in which she attempted fully and delicately to explain herself upon her sentiments with regard to our correspondence, plainly enough, but very indirectly. She said she felt herself so pleased with the world that she never could expect its distinctions, and that the high feeling she entertained for the memory of her husband forbade the hope of any future connection which should make the world indifferent to her—or rather the English world. Therefore, she was desirous of getting to Italy, and there passing the rest of her life. She added: "Having once tasted Nepenthe, what is there left for me to hope for?" The conversation then turned upon you. She said you had interested her more than any one she had seen since she left Italy. That you were gentle and cordial, and that she longed for friendship with you. I rallied her a little upon the declaration, and at first she fired at my mentioning that she talked as if she were in love. Upon her reply I answered: "What! Would you make a plaything of Mr. I.?" And then the chat sunk into mere commonplace. The scope of her remark was that whenever she formed any alliance it must be with some one whose high character and mind should be worthy of him who had drawn her from obscurity, and that her selection must not dishonor his choice. She apologized for the remarks, and I told her I thought the better of her for all she had said, and that I understood its bearing thoroughly. She seemed considerably moved at the necessity she felt of giving pain by disclosing the truth.

By the bye, in this conversation I mentioned the letter I had just rec'd from you upon Kemble's offer to me, which Mrs. S. expressed a strong wish to see, and I promised she should see it.

Criticising a Lady's Play.

Mrs. Shelley has sent Payne a play written by her friend, Mrs. Jane Williams, and in a letter, the only one dated, of Sunday, June 26, 1825, he gives the following criticism of the lady's efforts:

My Dear Mrs. Shelley: I have read your friend's play over again this morning and return it to you. My own affairs prevented me from before giving it that attention which a request from you ought always to command.

The play would not succeed if acted. Of its literary merit you may think it impertinent in me to speak. Thus much I must say, however, for it is agreeable to one's self to qualify disagreeable decision—whatever merit it has is literary. Several passages remained upon my mind after I had glanced through the whole.

Here follow some extracts from the play.

What the author seems to consider as the fault of his play would have proved one of its great advantages had its construction been more dramatic. I mean the directness and simplicity of its dialogue. If English plays are not understood by English galleries the boxes are never permitted to hear them.

Sismondi is the mere dupe of a hopeless passion to a mercenary priest. Even the congress of marble saints clattering down from their pedestals to settle the match between Sismondi and Adalita with St. Pietro could not have swayed even her superstitious mind unless her feelings had gone with her credulity. The whole affair of the Jew is an excrescence. The trick is unworthy of Saladin. Stage heroes are not expected to account for the ways in which they raise money. Mr. Rothschild would make a sorry figure in a play about the battle of Waterloo.

He discusses various characters and situations in the play, suggesting changes.

If Mrs. W. has any idea that a reconstruction of the play in this way, or any other, would be of use, it will afford me intimate pleasure to give any attention to the drudgery part of it she may think fit to require.

I have thrown these hints together only to convince you that I have not been negligent of your commission, and not to weary you with attempts at criticism upon a subject on which, as on any other, your own opinion is better than any you can receive from, my dear Mrs. Shelley, yours truly.

Coldly Received.

Payne's criticism on the lady's play is, naturally, not well received. Mrs. Shelley writes to him, over date of Nov. 25:

Mrs. Williams begs me to thank you for her for the attention you have paid to the drama. She has no idea of making the radical alterations you suggest.

I am very sorry to have seen you in such ill spirits lately. Methinks I could give you a world of good advice, but I am so little didactic that I do not know how to set about it, and then I hope that it would come too late, and that by this time you are gay and hopeful. I trust that you will see me before you leave town, if you do leave it, which I hope you will not, though this hope is, I fear, purely selfish on my part. You are good and kind to all except yourself. If you took to being bounteously, as is your wont, conscious toward yourself, I think you would arrive at being, as all other objects of your kindness are, quite in good humor with, and grateful for, your own society.

V.

Payne's Confession of Love.

There is more to the letter, but it is of little moment. The date of Mrs. Shelley's letter is Nov. 25, which, as will be seen, is her playful way of alluding to the unseasonable weather, the month really being June. Payne, after noticing the discrepancy in months, continues:

I did not send the letter because I thought I might find others which would answer your wishes quite as well, and which contained less about my petty cares, with which you have, in one or two instances, been somewhat disgusted, though you have never said so and never will. The simple truth is, you have generally seen me under the influence of feelings too deeply possessed to allow me to talk of anything which would give me the trouble of thinking, and I remember all the trash to which I have made you listen with a sort of remorse at having, as it were, thus dragged down a fine mind to the worst of commonplace, but, no doubt, it would happen again, so let it rest. I did not think these things when I mentioned the letter, which cannot strike you as it does me. I will find others for you, but I send this, lest circumstances should give a false coloring to its being withheld. To understand it it is necessary you should know that Irving's advice has been of great service to me in all literary points upon which I have had opportunities of consulting him. Since the change threw me among pens, ink and paper, he and his elder brother are the only persons who have ever boldly and unhesitatingly encouraged me with the hopes of ultimate success and prosperity, should I decidedly relinquish every other ambition. My own expectations on this head are very different from those their kindness would inspire. Still, it is a very agreeable thing to be impelled by the enthusiasm of such a mind, and to hear its praises and know they are sincere. Now you can understand the letter. It places Irving high in my estimation, because I take my impressions of character entirely from feelings and actions. Here, as far as circumstances make it possible, I discover both. I am not sure you may not have expected something more chivalric and dazzling. At any rate, it cannot touch you so nearly as to justify what I taught you to expect from it. But here it is. * * *

With you, once for all, I may be explicit and bury the subject forever. A flash, as it were, and that at a time and place of which you can form no idea, gave me a thorough impression of all which I have since found confirmed of the beauty of your heart and intellect. I then knew nothing of you but what I had heard about you as a child, excepting what had been misrepresented—so that I had the satisfaction of taking up my impression entirely unswayed. I afterward read all you have written, and heard much in your praise. I met you afterward, and left you with a determination not to trust myself to the danger of your acquaintance—with a wish, if you can understand such a wish, to pay you the same homage as I would the memory of one whom I had loved, but whose form, were it to appear, would only perplex me. This is the explanation of my long neighborship without a call, and of my wish to oblige you in every way possible without again meeting you. I did meet you again, and presumed too much on my courage, forgetting that the rein once given to feelings between the sexes, they are apt involuntarily to spurn the curb and gallop over the prescribed boundary. The error was perfectly gratuitous. I told you I knew my danger, and could laugh at it. I am afraid, now, the laugh is not on my side. * * *

I am sure you will still allow me to be your friend in a corner, and to let me see your handwriting, whenever you can find any commission for me to execute, and that you will spare me anything beyond the mere matter of fact. * * *

To return to the point at which our conversations began and have ended—Washington Irving—be assured I will act the hero in this business, and shall feel quite reconciled to the penalty to which my folly has condemned me, and which I hope I have firmness enough to make a light one, if my friendship should prove the stepping stone to one in every way so much more gratifying and desirable.

A long letter, rather unusual for her, comes promptly from Mrs. Shelley after Payne has unburdened himself. Here are some extracts from it. It will be noticed she spells Irving's name "Irvine," a sure test of his fame:

* * * I take real interest in your affairs, and moreover I am too much of an authoress, after all, not [to] listen with avidity to the detail of any of the forms of life and of the human mind. Were it new it would be the more greedily caught up; but I am familiar with difficulties and what you term petty cares.

Well, to leave my defense. W. I.'s letter pleases me greatly, as I said. I think that you will attend to his advice and be inspired by his admonitions. While you retire to "solitude and silence" to seek there "health and peace" I feel sure that you will be more than ever awake to laudable ambition and exhilarating industry and, moreover, a little economical, and then, without crossing the Atlantic in search of the dead, you may patch up a native country out of this queer England, or France. To the feelings of an English woman who never dreamt of crossing the Atlantic America appears cut off from human intercourse. It cannot be the same to you, and therefore I may be in the wrong in my repugnance to your leaving us for it. * * *

I shall be glad to see Irvine's letters, and the handwriting, crabbed after reading your distinct syllables, will become as clear to me as Lord Byron's letterless scrawl. As to friendship with him it cannot be, though everything I hear and know renders it more desirable. How can Irvine, surrounded by fashion, rank and splendid friendships, pilot his pleasure bark from the gay press into this sober, sad, and enshadowed nook?

But our conversations shall not end with W. I. If they began with him, which I do not remember, why, indeed, should they end at all, but go on and grow sober as your years increase. Nor if you desire to renew them let a long interval elapse, for I mean only to live ten years longer, and to have thirty-seven engraved upon my tomb. * * *

That is the end of the episode. More letters for "orders" and more acknowledgments of tickets received follow, and Mrs. Shelley mentions "Brutus," Payne's play, is to be revived for Kean's benefit, and she expects to have the opportunity of "seeing a play she has long wished to see." Again he is sending her the "Life of Charles Brockden Brown," another American genius whose course was too soon run. Under the date of July 29, 1825, Payne writes inclosing a letter from, he tells her, "your favorite Irving," which he says will tell her why he leaves England.

A characteristic letter from Mrs. Shelley comes quickly upon receipt of the news. It is without the usual complimentary prelude:

Not to keep your messenger, my dear friend, I write even before I have read Irving's letter. I trust that I shall see you, because I do not see why the visit should be so painful as I suppose, and truly hope that you will soon return to this country.

Now, my dear Payne, tho' I am a little fool, do not make me appear so in the Rue Richelieu by repeating tales out of school—nor mention the Antediluvians. But I am not afraid. I am sure you love me well enough not [to] be accessory in making me appear ridiculous to one whom I like to esteem, though I am sure that the time and space between us will never be shortened. Perhaps it is that very certainty that makes me, Female Quixote as I am, pay such homage to the inattainable Dulcinea in the Creva de Montinnos—i. e., Rue Richelieu.

But again, be not a telltale—so God bless you. Give my love, of course Platonic, to I.

The last letter in the book is from Payne, dated "Tuesday evening," and addressed "My Dearest Friend," saying he will be on his way to Paris when she gets the missive. It is written gaily, and he playfully asks, "Who will be your favorite escort now? Who will go with you to see plays and keep your patience from rusting for want of use? Who will love you with all his heart and not quarrel with you or with himself when you tempt him to encourage a great disposition in you to love somebody else?"

Newest Fancies for the Dinner Table

GREEN peppers are now so fine—and so cents a dozen for prime whites, 27 cents for innocent of acute mordant vice—that browns, and 23 cents for good general quality. Best butter costs 30 cents a pound.

they are acceptable table delicacies. Stewed or stuffed, they furnish a palatable and stomachic entrée. For stewing, take the seeds out of a dozen and boil them half an hour in water with just a suspicion of salt. They are done when as tender as a cooked string bean. Put them aside. In a saucepan put six medium-sized fresh tomatoes with a sliced onion, three scallions, a sprig of parsley, a clove, pepper and salt, and a pinch of paprika. Add cold water and bring to a boil. Cook them at the side of the stove until the flesh of the tomatoes is a pulp. Strain through a sieve, and put the strained tomatoes into a saucepan with butter and a tablespoonful of flour. Cook gently until this sauce thickens. Then add the peppers to simmer five minutes, and serve, taking care not to crush the peppers.

To stuff twelve peppers, clean them as directed. Make a stuffing of about altogether a pound of cooked ham with cooked fowl or veal and a little cooked soup meat chopped fine, with a grated onion, two cloves of garlic pounded to paste, and chopped parsley, pepper, and salt. Incorporate thoroughly. In a frying pan heat half a cup of milk and the crumb of a white roll. Put in the stuffing; cook from six to eight minutes. The stuffing should be stiff; stuff the peppers with it. Put them in a glazed baking dish with butter enough to prevent drying or burning. On each pepper sift rasped and sifted stale bread and a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut. Cook in oven until the peppers are tender, and watch for burning.

Those who have not eaten oxtail pie can pin faith on this receipt: Wash well two large oxtails; boil them slowly in enough water to cover them for about five hours, adding water as it reduces. Let the saucepan stand in a cool place until the next day, when skin the tails, remove the bones, and return the flesh to the saucepan and heat, adding water if the gravy is too stiff, with pepper, salt, and paprika, or cayenne pepper to season, with spice if desired. When the meat is cooled arrange in a baking dish a layer of meat, then a layer of oysters—about half a pint, breaded or not—with two hard-boiled eggs thinly sliced on them, and on top the rest of the meat. Pour on the gravy. Cover with ordinary piecrust and bake brown. Chin of beef may be substituted for oxtails.

Small comforts of the season, not to be despised, are spinach and sorrel. They are not as cheap as they will be in the Summer, but of the best of quality. Because of their merit as vegetables they are welcome changes from Winter routine to those who have learned to appreciate them. Spinach is usually served as a soggy mess of boiled "greens." Sorrel, whose virtue is mainly in the oxalic acid it contains, is little known. In preparation for cooking each should have the same attention in respect of thorough washing to get rid of grit and picking to leave only sound and bright leaves.

To prepare spinach for six persons wash and pick a peck. Put in a saucepan of boiling water with a handful of salt. When tender strain the leaves in a colander and pour cold water on them. Make a wad of the leaves, put it on a flat plate, and over the wad another plate, and press out as much water as possible. Then in a wooden bowl or on a flat and clean kitchen board chop the spinach fine. This may be put aside until required for the table. Then put butter the size of an egg in a saucepan, and when it is hot, but not even golden, add the spinach, and sauté them over a moderate fire, taking care to stir all the time. In five minutes add pepper and salt and a little cream or milk. Reduce until the vegetable is firm enough to be molded into a mound. Garnish with triangles of bread fried brown in butter, or hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters or eighths.

Sorrel is cooked in the same way to the point of pressing out the water when it is cooked, when it is pressed into a ball until needed. It is chopped in the same way. A small measure of leaves will give enough for six persons for soup or enough for three for roast veal or pork or pork chops. For serving as a vegetable, chop and cook exactly as spinach. For soup, chop the sorrel. Melt butter enough to just cover the bottom of a saucepan, add milk for six plates of soup, stir in the sorrel, and let come to a boil. At the moment of serving scatter in each plate a pinch of freshly-cut chervil. Some like a thin slice of bread scalded as the soup is put into the plate. Others consider that a pinch of cut chives with the chervil improves the soup.

The markets for fresh table supplies are becoming attractive, because of new features, tendency to lower prices, and evidence that a season of plenty at fair rates is not far off. One can almost revel in the vegetable display. In the item of quality garden produce is rarely better. Nearly everything is within the reach of those of moderate means. The ordinary run of vegetable staples is surprisingly good, and, old potatoes excepted, rates have come down with the prospect of fine weather glutting the market with every variety. Novelties and choice articles abound. Asparagus from Holland is relegated to the background by splendid asparagus from Charleston and Florida. The former is of good size and purple-stemmed, and sells for $2.50 a bunch. The Southern "grass" is in bunches which contain about four mammoth sticks, which suggest the immense, wonderful wooden fraud, to which the author of "Physiologie du Gout" devotes a chapter, with a dozen smaller stalks. This sells at $1. A like price is asked for Southern green asparagus. Peppers were never more tender or seductive. Algerian new potatoes are in the market at 10 cents a pound. They are of the small, long variety and very choice. Artichokes from Northern Africa are large and fresh. They sell at 20 cents, and will be cheaper. Spinach is down to 50 cents a half peck. Dandelion salad is in the market, white and nutty in flavor, at 25 cents a quart. So is field salad—mâches—with endive, romaine, and Boston lettuce galore. Mushrooms are dearer, 60 cents a pound. Tomatoes from Florida of excellent quality are 25 cents a pound and cheapening. Strawberries are from 50 to 75 cents a quart, according to quality. A berry of the size of a lady apple is the dearest, but a smaller variety from Florida, which sells at 40 cents, is the choicest as to ripeness and flavor.

Game features of a menu would be slim were we restricted to American fur and feather fauna. Of home varieties we have but railbirds at $2 a dozen; Wilson snipe, $2.75 a dozen, and bear meat, 50 cents a pound for legs and saddles. But foreign game is in infinite variety. It includes prime black plover $4 a dozen; French golden plover, $6; ptarmigan, $1.50 a pair; black game, $1.75 a pair; Egyptian—migratory—quail, $6 a dozen; English horseshoe partridge, $1.75 a pair; German hares, $2.50 to $3 a pair; European venison, 40 to 50 cents a pound by the carcass, and wild boar, 32 cents a pound. Poultry has not changed in price. Housewives, by the way, might well try the experiment of serving an imported Hungarian turkey. They are fatter than the American bird, of better quality, and arrive here in the pink of condition. They weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, and cost 25 cents a pound. There is little change in prices of eggs. The average cost is 33

Open weather has hit the fish market, and prices are down. Some of the Fulton Market fleet are after codfish, and the catch could not be of better quality. Some prices will show how easy the market has got to be: Codfish steaks, 15 cents; live cod, 12½ cents; large flounders, 12½ cents; Chesapeake Bay striped bass, 20 to 35 cents; Florida green bluefish, 30 cents; Spanish mackerel, 35 cents; pompano, 45 cents; fluke, 12½ cents; haddock, 8 cents; chicken halibut, 30 cents; live lobsters, 30 cents; white perch, 15 to 20 cents; North Carolina roe shad, $1.50 each. Shell and smoked fish continue to be dear. North River shad may "come in" by St. Patrick's Day. The first brook trout may be sold March 26. They will be from Long Island and gray-fleshed. Their table qualities will be, as usual, a "success of esteem." Real wild-state brook trout of epicurean merit will not be on the stands before April 16. Crawfish—écrevisses—are always with us, but little appreciated; they cost $4 a hundred. In America they are, as a rule, gray-fleshed, but they make good bisque soup and a buisson equal to any that figures at a French marriage or baptismal feast.

The hazard of getting good meat at the prices demanded by butchers who claim to deal solely in prime cut vexes every housekeeper who is jealous of her reputation as ministre de la bouche. Of course, modern cooking militates against success with the very best materials. The two salient heresies are the gas stove and the oven when roast meat is in question. A born rotisseur can fully succeed only with a spit or bottlejack to turn the joint or fowl before an ardent fire. Secondary results come of roasting that is simply baking flesh that is bathed in the water and grease in which it lies. Accepting present conditions, however, insight into what results in a chance of procuring even fair beef or mutton may be acceptable.

"It amounts to this," said an authority on the subject. "As to beef, the best comes on the hoof from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. 'State beef' is a myth. It is killed for local consumption, and there is not enough to go round. Second-grade beef comes in quarters. Live cattle are slaughtered in New York. About a score of middlemen handle our beef. To them go those who have the first pick—agents for hotels, clubs, restaurants, steamships, and the gilt-edged marketmen. Also the second-class butchers, who get what the first picking leaves—chucks, rumps, cross ribs, and navels. The first in the pick get short loins and ribs. Then, again, in the case of home-slaughtered beeves of the best grades, butchers who do not cater for customers for prime cuts buy the carcasses and sell the cuts for prime trade to dealers in residential districts, keeping the poor cuts. About the same system obtains in regard to beef that comes here in carcass—quarters. But, as you see, all these retailers get what those who have first pick leave, and prime beef is rarely left. The market, because of close figuring and organization, is seldom glutted.

"As to price, few know how small a margin of profit exists. Take a prime Illinois steer weighing on the hoof 1,400 pounds. Slaughtered you have 60 per cent meat and bone and 40 per cent. refuse. Of the meat there is but 200 pounds of short ribs and loins. Deduct 25 per cent. of bone and trimmings, and you have but 150 pounds of prime, gilt-edged meat from a beef that cost $85. The offal, with hide, may bring $15. The 500 pounds of forequarters will sell at 8 cents, or $40, and the 340 pounds of hindquarters at 10 cents, or $34. So that for the outlay of $85 you have a return of $89. It is very close figuring. There is no money in beef. The biggest profit is in the refuse. The same showing applies to mutton, from the black-faced Canada grade, to weigh 110 pounds dressed, to 'culls,' 40 to 45 pounds. But more money is made on mutton than on beef. There is less waste.

"People, however, as a rule, look rather at price than on quality. They, as in the case of spurious wine charged up to vintage grade, 'drink the label.' I was amused the other day by a story from the head waiter at a famous restaurant. He told of a wealthy man who did not have a discerning palate or a knowledge of viands who ordered real Spring lamb for himself and wife. The waiter told him that they had but fore quarters, and the patron flew into a passion when told that they were, if anything, superior to hind quarters. It was then suggested that a hindquarter could be procured and a 'roulade'—a boneless roast—be served. It was served, but it was a boned fore quarter. The patron, however, declared that it was the best lamb he had ever eaten. So it goes."

Spring lamb, unusually good this season, hold its price—$3.75 to $4.50 a hind quarter. Just now it comes from Virginia and New Jersey.

PITY FOR THE MOTORMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, but the traveling public in this city have not recognized that law this Winter, when they have gotten in a car with an almost frozen motorman, facing a blizzard with no protection from the cold and storms, with the liability of being overcome at his post, and his car, freighted with human beings, at the mercy of the crowded thoroughfares. "The inhumanity to man that makes countless thousands mourn" has certainly been exemplified in the case of the long-suffering motorman, who day after day in the past Winter has endured the most intense suffering from long trips in freezing weather. In several instances men have died from the result of exposure, and often men were taken from cars so benumbed that they were speechless, and had to be rubbed and treated before they could start out again. Is it not time that their wrongs should be redressed?

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 10, 1904.

Is New Tenement House Law a Curse?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent correspondent has said in your columns that the new tenement house law was a "curse" to tenants, because it has resulted in raising their rents over what they were paying before the passage of that law. From the side of the landlord the case seems different.

The low rents which have prevailed for the past five to ten years have caused a great loss to numerous owners of tenement property. The great number of houses built cheaply and in disregard of sanitary principles caused a large decline in rents, and the owners of such property in many cases have found it difficult to pay the interest on moderate first mortgages, not to speak of the money that was invested secondary to those liens. The tenants have benefited by these reductions, while the property owners have suffered.

It would take more than the present advance in rentals to make the investment in well-built houses profitable. The rise in the rents is therefore only doing justice by those who have erected good houses, and the low price at which four rooms can still be had does not impose too great a burden for house rent upon the laborer or mechanic at the present rate of his wages.

These considerations relieve the law from the imputation of being a "curse" to the tenants. The benefits arising from salutary construction of houses for the wage earner, which alone justfy the new law, need not be taken into consideration. The conclusion to be arrived at by any fair-minded man is that between the tenant and the landlord the present law is only doing even-handed justice.

TENEMENT HOUSE OWNER.

New York, March 10, 1904.

MAYOR NAMES MEN TO MAKE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Daniel S. Lamont to be Chairman of the Commission.

CANTOR TALKS OF ITS WORK

To Group City Buildings, Lay Out Parks and Boulevards, and Improve Water Front Aspect.

Mayor McClellan anounced his appointments yesterday to fill the Municipal Beautification Commission, which is to devise a plan for the grouping of city buildings, the laying out of parks and boulevards, arrangement of streets, and the improvement of the aspect of the water front.

Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, is made the Chairman of the commission, and his associates include George A. Hearn, Francis Key Pendleton, Harry Payne Whitney, ex-Senator La Roche, James A. Wright, Frank Bailey, Whitney Warren, John W. Alexander, Daniel C. French, Jacob A. Cantor, J. Edward Swanstrom, Louis F. Haffen, Joseph Cassidy, and George Cromwell. The last five men named were Borough Presidents under the last administration, and they are appointed in accord with the requirements of the Aldermanic resolution providing for the creation of the commission.

Mr. Pendleton is a son of the late Senator Pendleton of Ohio, who ran for Vice President on the Democratic ticket with Mayor McClellan's father in 1864.

In addition to the commission itself, the Mayor has appointed four of the present city officials to act as advisors. They are Samuel Parsons, Jr., landscape architect of the Park Department; Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; John A. Bensal, chief engineer of the Department of Docks and Ferries, and O. F. Nichols, chief engineer of the Bridge Department.

Jacob A. Cantor, who was one of the leading spirits to bring about the creation of the commission, which serves without pay, but which has $15,000 for the furthering of its work, said yesterday:

"The resolution calling for the appointment provided for a report from the commission by Jan. 1, 1905. Mayor Low, however, failed to name the commission, and so, with three months taken from our working time this year, it is doubtful if we can report before a year from Spring.

"In all probability Chairman Lamont will divide the committee into sub-committees, one having charge of the grouping of public buildings, another for the improvement of the docks and water front, a third for laying out parks and boulevards, another for the rearrangement of streets, and so on. These committees will each have the advice and guidance of the engineers of the departments, and the sub-committees will be able to make their reports, I presume, by the last of the current year.

"Then the full commission will act on the reports of the committees and prepare its report, which, of course, will be merely advisory. I think much can be done in the way of grouping fire houses, school houses, public baths, and public libraries, so that buildings for certain districts may be placed together on a single block and so aid in the reclamation of districts that have deteriorated. The commission will, I believe, follow along these general lines."

Mr. Lamont said he had accepted the appointment, but did not care to discuss it until he had called on the Mayor and been advised of the nature of his duties.

INSANE MAN'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Kills His Wife with Dumbbell and Poisons Himself.

Robert J. Gray, a middle-aged housepainter, killed his wife with a dumbbell and then killed himself by drinking oxalic acid in whisky on Friday night at their flat, 305 East Fortieth Street. He had given abundant evidence of a deranged mind, and had been placed several weeks ago under the observation of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital, who discharged him.

Dr. Flavius Packer, when questioned about the case of Gray, said the man had been discharged from Bellevue at the request of his wife, and that he had told her at the time that her husband was a paranoeic, and ought to be committed to an insane asylum. Since that time Gray managed to conceal his mental aberration so well that the

NEW RECORD IN IRISH A. A. GAMES

Flanagan Adds One Foot One and a Half Inches to His Figures for the 56-Pound Weight —Yale Relay Team Beats Pennsylvania—Big Crowd Watches Games in Madison Square Garden.

Record-breaking weight throwing by John Flanagan, in which the champion increased his mark for the 56-pound weight from 28 feet 5 inches to 29 feet 6½ inches, and the defeat of the University of Pennsylvania relay team by Yale's runners, were the features of the athletic carnival of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at the Madison Square Garden last night. Aside from these notable performances the meet was the largest and most representative athletic gathering of the local season. In addition to the pick of the local athletic organizations, the leading universities and colleges, academies, preparatory schools, high and elementary schools were all represented. In all there were nearly 500 entries. The attendance was in proportion, every seat in the large amphitheatre being filled before the games began, and over 1,000 persons were compelled to stand.

Yale's defeat of Pennsylvania was marred by an unfortunate incident, which, though it may not have affected the result of the race, made the victory of the New Haven collegians a very unpopular one and caused an outbreak of disapproval on the part of the spectators, which lasted for some minutes. There were four teams in the race, Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell, each of the four runners to go two and a half laps. In the first relay Clapp of Yale ran into Dear of Pennsylvania on the far turn and the latter was almost thrown to the ground and finished a poor third in the heat, Yale leading by twenty laps over Cornell. In the second relay Hammer of Pennsylvania gained five yards on Coats and reduced the Yale lead to fifteen yards, Columbia falling back to third place.

Sheffield, who ran third for Yale, gained twenty yards on Carmele of Pennsylvania, and had a lead of forty yards when he was succeeded by Parsons. The latter was opposed by Taylor, the colored Pennsylvania runner, who made a most plucky race. Yale had too much of a lead for even Taylor to entirely overcome, however, and though the plucky colored boy cut down the Yale lead by fully one half, he was beaten at the finish by about twenty yards.

The ten-mile run for the Amateur Athletic Union championship had twenty-two starters and was won by John J. Joyce, the former Pastime Athletic Club runner, but now representing the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association was second and F. Pierce, an Indian runner, was third.

A game of Gaelic football between the Kerrymen and the Irish Volunteers concluded the evening's entertainment. Summary:

50-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. E. Metzenthen, New York University; E. S. Brodhead, unattached, second; T. J. Delorme, Xavier Athletic Association, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Annis, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (11 feet;) E. Castleman, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (10 feet,) second; P. G. Alexander, Yale University Athletic Association, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. J. Norton, Fordham College, (22 yards;) L. P. Harford, New York University, (20 yards,) second; H. W. Corgan, Fordham College, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:51 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Special.—Won by E. B. Parsons, Yale University; C. Bacon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second; I. A. Orton, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:07 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. C. Nasmith, Greater New York Irish A. A., (75 yards;) C. B. Alcott, Yale University, (15 yards,) second; H. Cohn, Greater New York Irish A. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—4:39 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. G. Droge, Columbia University, (48 yards;) J. Naury, Star A. C., (48 yards,) second; F. A. Smith, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (42 yards,) third. Time—2:07 4-5.

Four-Lap Relay Race for Elementary Public Schools.—Won by Public School No. 103, Manhattan, (team composed of E. Gluckman, E. Lamaraux, A. Hela, and S. Reda;) Public School No. 2, Brooklyn, (team composed of G. Kelly, J. Walsh, F. Pairling, and J. McKenna,) second; Public School No. 25, Manhattan, (team composed of L. Zimmerman, E. Spielberger, A. Bernstein, and V. Rieb,) third. Time—1:33 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Relay Race for Preparatory and High School Teams of Four, Each to Run Two and a Half Laps.—Won by Erasmus Hall High School team, composed of E. J. O'Connor, R. P. McNulty, R. A. Seymour, and L. Kriesberg, (16 yards;) Boys' High School of Brooklyn team, composed of H. Starr, A. Salmon, H. E. Schradieck, and W. A. Hurshaw, (32 yards,) second; Newark High School team, composed of F. Hill, M. Brennan, A. Henderson and A. March, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:56.

One-Mile Handicap, Relay Race for Athletic Club Teams of Four, Each to Run Two and One-half Laps.—Won by St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club team, composed of W. Hornridge, J. J. O'Keefe, F. A. Breslin, and W. Horner, (32 yards;) New West Side Athletic Club team, composed of D. Frank, C. Peabody, O. F. Suders, and S. H. Lummis, (32 yards,) second; New York Athletic Club team, composed of H. A. Sedley, T. P. Pilgrim, P. A. Elmen, and G. C. Wood, third. Time—8:43 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race for College Teams of Four Men, Each to Run 2½ Laps.—Won by Yale University team, composed of E. J. Clapp, J. Cates, L. T. Sheffield, and E. B. Parsons; University of Pennsylvania team, composed of W. D. Dear, T. P. Hammer, W. J. Carmele, and J. P. Taylor, second; Columbia University team, composed of Earle, Woods, Kohler, and Taylor, third; Cornell University team, composed of F. C. Wallis, H. G. Halleck, F. J. Herr, and M. C. Overman, fourth. Time—8:43 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. Hill, Yale University; R. W. Armstrong, Yale University, second; W. S. Bossdorf, St. George's Athletic Club, third. Time—2:19.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by John W. Price, St. George's Athletic Club, (3 inches,) with 5 feet 8 inches; J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (5 inches,) second, with 5 feet 6 inches; W. A. Jack, Yale University, (2 inches,) third, with 5 feet 7 inches.

Throwing Fifty-six Pound Weight for Distance, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) with 29 feet 6½ inches; E. N. Payne, Mott Haven Athletic Club, (3 feet,) second, with 26 feet; H. J. Hines, Star Athletic Club, (3 feet,) third, with 25 feet 0 inches.

10-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union Championship.—Won by John J. Joyce, Greater New York Irish A. A.; E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., second; F. Pierce, third. Time—58:34 1-5.

CRESCENTS DEFEAT YALE.

Collegians Beaten at the Traps by Sixteen Targets.

If the shooting match between a team of five students from Yale University and probably the strongest representatives of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, at the grounds of the Crescent Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon had been at twenty-five targets instead of fifty, the score shows that the college boys would have been triumphant by the score of 96 to 93. The extra allotment, however, told on the form of the visitors, Bardon getting only 12 out of his second 25, and they were beaten in the match by a score of 201 to 185. It was not so great a defeat as was sustained by the Princeton Gun Club team, and the collegians were pleased with the record they made against what is generally considered to be the champion gun club of the country among the amateurs. L. M. Palmer, Jr., was the high scorer for the Crescents, his shooting in the last stage of the contest being almost perfect. The score follows:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

	First 25.	Second 25.	Total.
Erskine H. Lott	17	20	37
Lowell M. Palmer, Jr.	18	24	42
Frank B. Stephenson	19	22	41
George G. Stephenson	19	22	41
Henry M. Brigham	20	20	40
Grand total	93	108	201

YALE UNIVERSITY GUN CLUB.

	First 25.	Second 25.	Total.
J. Bardon	21	12	33
G. Sturgis	15	16	31
J. W. Ady, Jr.	19	21	40
F. A. Hall	19	22	41
J. P. Keneau	22	18	40
Grand total	96	89	185

MARCH CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
F. B. Stephenson, Jr.	1	24	Dr. F. C. Raynor	5	19
H. M. Brigham	0	23	G. G. Stephenson	2	18
D. C. Bennett	3	23	G. W. Hagedorn	2	18
D. V. B. Hegeman	3	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	17
T. W. Stake	4	21	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	17
Dr. C. Werleman	7	21	Capt. A. W. Money	1	17
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	20	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	16
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	4	20	W. W. Marshall	5	16
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	20	G. Notman	3	15

SAUER GUN TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
F. B. Stephenson	1	25	Dr. O'Brien	4	21
H. C. Werleman	7	25	H. M. Brigham	0	21
C. J. McDermott	6	24	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	21
Dr. Raynor	5	23	T. W. Stake	4	20
Capt. Money	1	23	D. C. Bennett	3	20
G. G. Stephenson	2	23	Dr. Hopkins	4	19
G. W. Hagedorn	3	22	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	6	18
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	22	E. H. Lott	1	18
G. Notman	3	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	18
D. V. B. Hegeman	3	21	W. W. Marshall	5	16

West Pointers Going to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The War Department has decided to send the full body of cadets from the West Point Military Academy to the St. Louis Exposition for a period of ten days. They will leave the academy May 27 under command of the Superintendent, Col. Mills, and will establish a camp in the fair grounds, giving exhibition drills each day. About 435 cadets will be present.

Seventh's Riflemen in Action.

Capt. B. B. McAlpin of Company I scored the highest total, 68, in the class match on the Seventh Regiment's rifle ranges last night. Lieut. E. S. Towle of Company D was second with 67, F. W. Perkins and R. M. Dunn, with totals of 64 and 63, respectively, led the shooters in the veterans' contest. There were eight men to qualify as sharpshooters, Privates Christy, Leggett, Dominica, Jr., Gilman, Spout, Jr., and Ley, Capt. B. B. McAlpin and Sergt. Le Boutellier. Private Pinner qualified as an expert.

CONTESTANTS IN LAST NIGHT'S BIG ATHLETIC MEET.

TOM AND JERRY PIERCE
CELEBRATED INDIAN RUNNERS

KERRYMEN'S GAELIC FOOTBALL TEAM

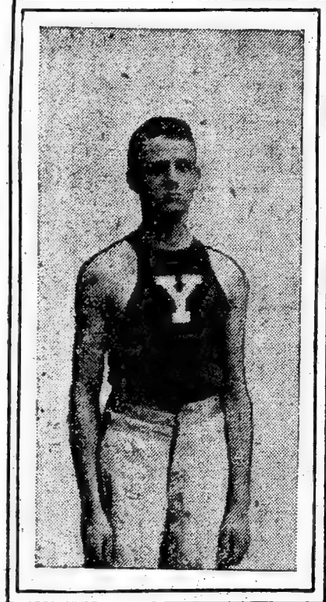

E. J. CLAPP
INTERCOLLEGIATE HURDLE CHAMPION

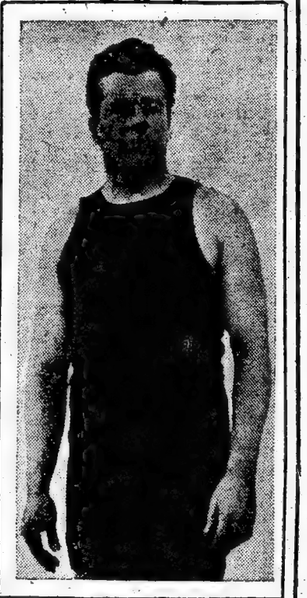

JOHN FLANAGAN
WORLD'S RECORD HOLDER
HAMMER AND WEIGHT THROWING

BASEBALL ON THE QUIET.

Ban Johnson in Town, but Won't Discuss League Affairs.

If Ban Johnson, President of the American League and Frank Farrell, Treasurer of the New York American League Baseball Club, met yesterday to have a conference regarding the change of the opening date of the New York Club in this city, the meeting was of the "gum shoe" order. To inquiries at the hotels most frequented by both gentlemen the clerks' response was "Not here." At the office of the American League Club, in the Flatiron Building, after repeated knocking the door was opened a few inches, and in answer to the question "If Mr. Johnson and Mr. Farrell were to meet and discuss the question of a change of dates," the reply was, "I guess not. Why should they?"

At 9 o'clock last night the clerk of the Criterion Hotel, where Mr. Johnson generally stops when in the city, said that the President of the American League was in the café at dinner, but when a card was sent in the report came back that Mr. Johnson was not there.

Among baseball men it was a question how Johnson and Farrell could change the time of the opening game without the consent of the other clubs. Those experienced in baseball politics said that the only way that the date could be changed was to call a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American League, and it was the opinion that this would not be done.

SCHOOLBOYS IN FORM.

Morris High School A. A. Games Well Contested on Armory Floor.

Athletic schoolboys were in excellent form last night at the games of the Morris High School Athletic Association in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. All the events were spiritedly contested, and in the sprints the finishes were uniformly close. The interclass relay race of a half-mile was won by the juniors from scratch, the seniors, with fifteen yards handicap, being second. Summary:

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Final heat—Won by Campbell, Baumgarten second, Heyman third. Time—0:27.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Final heat—Won by H. Smith, Flynn second. Time—0:28.

Public Grammar School Relay Race, Half Mile.—Won by School No. 89, (composed of Finn, M. de Voursney, B. Schaefer, and V. Tooer;) School No. 10, (Moritz Sturm, Trainer, and Rosenbaum,) second; School No. 4, third. Time—1:57 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Ex-Members of Morris High School A. A.—Won by Geis, Lenox second, Engleman third. Time—0:59 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Osborn, 85 yards;) Sanceer, (30 yards,) second; Lucas, (scratch,) third. Time—2:24 1-5.

230-Yard Dash, Grammar School Pupils.—Won by Tovar, School No. 89; Lawler, School 9 of Bronx, second. Time—0:27 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Final Heat—Won by Zoller; Baumgartner, second; Campbell, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Final Heat—Won by H. Smith; Ebel, second; Bryan, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, Sub-Junior.—Final Heat—Won by Bloom; Somerville, second; Floyd, third. Time—0:08.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Hoggett, (25 yards;) Alexander, (25 yards,) second; Toussaint, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

Potato Race.—Won by Wilson; Murray, second. Time—0:49.

Sixty-Yard Hurdle Race.—Final Heat—Won by Blackford; Van Renssaeler, second; Baumgarten, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Inter-Class Relay, Half Mile, Handicap.—Won by juniors, (scratch,) composed of Campbell, Lucas, Merserau, and William O'Day; seniors, (15 yards,) second; freshmen, (scratch,) third. Time—1:57.

Three-Legged Race.—Final Heat—Won by Siebert and McCready; Blackford and Armstrong, second; Bey and Saucer, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

High Jump, Senior.—Cerussi and Van Derhoven tied at 4 feet 10 inches. Toss up for first prize won by Cerussi.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by Price, 4 feet 7 inches; Mendelson, Goodwin, and Fisher tied at 4 feet 6 inches. Mendelson won toss up for second place.

Putting the Shot, Senior.—Won by Baumgarten, 40 feet 4¾ inches; Bryant, 40 feet, second; Parker, 35 feet 4½ inches, third.

Putting the Shot, Junior.—Won by W. Goodwin, 33 feet 4½ inches; Schwind, 31 feet 9¾ inches, second.

OSTRICH WINS BIG RACE

Captures the Crescent City Derby in Record Time.

Victory Worth Nearly $6,000 to G. L. Richards—Two Other Favorites Win at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The closing honors of the Crescent City Jockey Club's meeting fell to the Eastern contingent when Ostrich, owned by G. L. Richards, landed the prize of the season, the six-thousand-dollar Crescent City Derby. The Eastern colt's only rival in the betting was Capt. S. S. Brown's Auditor, 6 to 5 being laid against the former and 7 to 5 against the latter. These were practically the opening and closing figures. At post time a few books laid 8 to 5 against Auditor, but it was to round the book out. Rainland was next in favor, at 6, and from 10 to 1 to 20 to 1 was offered against the others. There were six starters, the other three being Conkling, Lella, and Vestria Belle.

There was a brief delay at the post, and when the barrier went up Conkling was first to the front. Auditor and Ostrich were last away. Helgesen took Auditor to the front in the first furlong, Ostrich following closely, and from that point on it was a race between the two horses. Auditor opened up a gap which Ostrich only succeeded in closing as they rounded the stretch turn and headed for the wire. It was a drive all through the stretch at the end. Ostrich, well ridden out, had a scant length the best of it. Auditor beat Conkling three lengths for the place. The time was 1:52 1-5, a new record for the track. The stake was worth $5,635 to the winner. It was a clean-run race from beginning to end.

Mr. Richards, who witnessed his colt's victory, presented Jockey Fuller with $1,000. He also gave $500 to be distributed among the stable hands, and a substantial present to the trainer, Frank Lightfoot.

Gravina and Floral King were the other winning favorites the former lowering the mile and one-sixteenth record to 1:45 4-5. The weather was ideal and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Allista, 110 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 9 to 2, won; Responsive, 110, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, second; Magdala, 110, (H. Phillips,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Hopeful Miss, Sparrow Cop, Bride, Maggie Work, and Pure Favor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Gravina, 106 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 10, won; Pronta, 106, (Sinclair,) 4 to 1, second; MacBeth, 105, (Livingston,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Wreath of Ivy, Lee King, Eclectic, and Louis Kraft also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Floral King, 100 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 9 to 10, won; Elsie L., 101, (Robbins,) 8 to 5, second; Uranium, 104, (Shaver,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Boundling, Our Lillie, Clear the Arena, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Syrilin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; the Crescent City Derby. Ostrich, 115 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, won; Auditor, 115, (Helgesen,) 8 to 5, second; Conkling, 115, (E. Walsh,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Rainland, Vestria Belle, and Lella also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Pretorius, 110 pounds, (T. Dean,) 10 to 1, won; Miladi Love, 102, (E. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Neither One, 108, (Romanelli,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Alpaca, Josette, Balm of Gilead, Caterpillar, Frank Rice, Optional, Julia Junkin, and Sabinal also ran. Balihornet was left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Burning Glass, 107 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 8 to 1, won; Albert F. Dewey, 110, (W. Hicks,) 9 to 10, second; North Wind, 110, (E. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Bengal, Circus Girl, Velos, Mintbed, Presentation, Banana Cream, and Illuminate also ran.

COLLEGE GAMES OFFICIALS.

Executive Committee Selects Judges and Timers for Big Meet.

Practically all of the details were completed yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America for the coming intercollegiate championship meeting in Philadelphia on May 27 and 28. The meeting was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. E. McP. Armstrong of Princeton presided while A. S. Draper of the New York University acted as Secretary. The most important business accomplished was the selection of the various officials for the games.

James E. Sullivan was chosen referee and Frank B. Ellis Graduate Manager, both having served in those capacities before. The inspectors chosen were Gustavus T. Kirby, Charles E. Patterson, C. H. Mapes, and Walter Camp, with H. L. Geyelin as an alternate. The judges of the finish will be Bartow S. Weeks, Harry MacMillan, A. J. Mayberg, and F. W. Rubien. The timers will be E. J. Wendell, Charles C. Hughes and Mortimer Bishop, with Charles J. Dieges and Robert Stoll as alternates. The clerk of the course is John D. Bostwick, Sidney Symes, Thomas Nevins, and L. H. Merritt.

The announcer for hammer and shot is D. C. Clegg. The starter will be S. D. See. The judges for the broad jump are J. P. Mahoney and M. J. Flynn. The judges for the high jump are Frank J. Kilpatrick and Ray Ewry. The chief scorer is G. P. Hepborn, and the other scorers are W. Keisel, L. R. Sharp, J. C. Kelly, and E. S. Peck. The judges for the pole vault are H. H. Baxter and F. J. Delaney. The judges for hammer and shot are H. E. Buermeyer and M. E. Moore.

The committee adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on April 23.

Spreckels's Arisbe Wins Belle Stakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Arisbe, carrying the colors of Adolph Spreckels, won the Belle Stakes for two-year-olds at Oakland to-day in the presence of a very large crowd. Fine weather prevailed, but the track was heavy. Six youngsters met in the stake, which was at five furlongs, with a value of $3,140. They were sent away to a good start, and Arisbe showed in front. Amy J. passed her and led until well in the stretch, where she found the route too long and stopped. Arisbe won cleverly by a length from the Schreiber colt Pinkerton. Favorites again fared badly. Nigrette, who won in a drive from Leader, was the only first choice to land.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Wissner Grand Pianos
In Upright Form.
The GRAND PIANO has always been the ideal Piano of the musician.
But its form and size have been something of an obstacle to its general acceptance in the home.
This feature has been obviated by the introduction of the
WISSNER Grand PIANOS
In Upright Form,
Completed and patented in May, 1897, after years of costly labor and experiments.
No sacrifice of quality has been sustained by the inverted form, but the volume, richness and purity of the horizontal Grand are in full measure reproduced, and the principles of Grand Piano construction are faithfully carried out.
Prices and Terms Consistent With the Highest Standard.
Warerooms, 538-540 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
NEW YORK, 25 East 14th Street.
JERSEY CITY, 138 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, 603 Broad Street.
BRIDGEPORT, 1,019 Main Street.

A. D. Matthews Sons
Have for 67 years compelled low prices.

Rogers' Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, 3c.
No mail orders. No C. O. D.
13 Rolls of Toilet Paper....25c
In Basement. No C. O. D. No mail orders.
$1.19 Kitchen 3 ft. Tables...75c
No C. O. D. No mail orders.
Butter Chips, 3c | Fruit Saucers, 3c
Pears' Scented Soap.....7c
Basement. No mail orders. No C. O. D.

Delightful Spring Millinery.

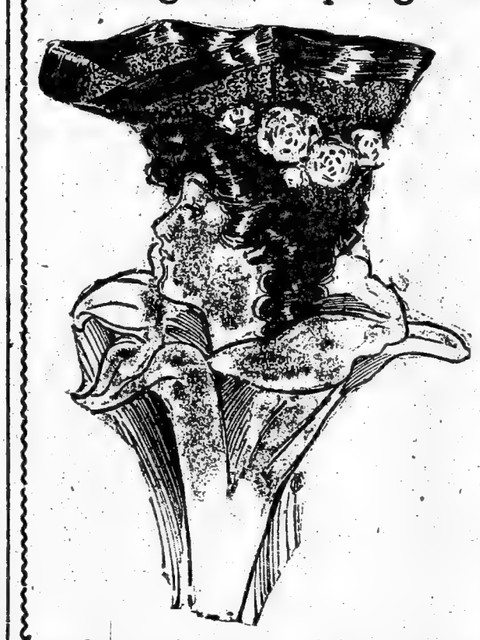

Exhibition Days,
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
March 14, 15 and 16.
A complete showing of
French Pattern Hats
and Our Own Exclusive Designs, and
EXTREME MILLINERY NOVELTIES
To pay twice and five times our prices for equal taste and beauty is your privilege—but there is no excuse for it. Suppose you see our Millinery exhibit.

More Monday Economies.
Women's $20 to $42 Choice Tailored Suits, $13.50 to $24.00.
These Are Actual Values. Why Not Save the Difference?
Paris, black spangled $65 Lace Robes for $45.00.
New Paris Shade Laces, 4½ to 14 in. width, actual 75c. to $3.00 values, 45c. to $2.25 yard.
15c. to 50c. value Embroideries, 10c. yd.
Women's $3.00 actual value Shoes, $1.48 and $1.79.
$3.25 Black and Colored Dress Hats, $1.89.
$2.48 Black Chiffon and fancy braid Hats, 98c.
38-inch Wool Etamine, 15c. yd.
Fine Colored Voiles, 10c. yd.
An actual $4.00 Rocker for $1.99.
Taffateen Silk Petticoats, $2.98.
35c. and 50c. Imported White Madras, 19c
50c. and 60c. Hemmed Sheets, 35c. & 46c.
33c. Standard Sheeting, 25c. yd.
10c. actual value Lace Stripe Lawns, 5c.
25c. value Pique Lace Stripe Lawns, 10c.
40-lb. Hair Mattress, $12.75 value for $9.98.
All Silk Crepe de Chine, 39c. yd.

The Reason Why
Volta Meteorite Electric Powder cures rheumatism and nerve troubles, while all other (so called) cures fail: The Powder is put in the stockings and absorbed through the sweat glands (or pores) of the feet, being conveyed through the system with the blood attracting and dissolving the uric acid, then eliminating it through the kidneys and back into the stockings. That's the reason it cures without destroying the organs of the stomach.
At Drug Counter, Main Floor.

Taffetaline Silk Petticoats, $2.98.
The greatest Petticoat bargain ever. Made in the most perfect manner, and they have the "swish" and rustle.
Lot 1, graduated plaited flounce, ruffle finish.....$2.98 | Lot 3, graduated plaited flounce, ruffle finish.....$3.98
Lot 2, graduated plaited flounce, ruffle finish.....$3.48 | Lot 4, graduated plaited flounce, ruffle finish.....$4.98
To distribute these Petticoats among a thousand as a memento of our small profit system, we reserve the right to limit the sale to a single customer.
Second Floor.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.
The April Edition of Peerless Paper Patterns Is Ready.

Boutonne Voile, Veilings and Albatross
At an Extraordinarily Low Price.
Actual Value 50c. per Yard, To-morrow, 39c.
Boutonne Voils is the leader. The little nubs spread over its surface lend it a very chic effect. It is wiry and crisp and will retain its freshness through all kinds of weather.
The Veilings and Albatross are soft and clinging, and will drape pleasingly. They include ivory, cream, pink, light, azure, royal and navy blues, nile, reseda, rose, tan, pearl and dove grays, castor, golden brown, cardinal, garnet, maroon, etc.

Women's Shoes and Oxfords.
AN IMPORTANT SPECIAL IN EACH.
Women's Shoes in fine grade vici kid, a variety of styles, some with light turned soles, others with heavy welted soles and extension edges all hand sewed, perfectly fitted and finished; nearly all sizes; regular $4.00 and $5.00 goods, for.....$2.50
Women's Oxfords in patent leather and patent colt, welted soles, suitable for street wear; black vici kid, with light turned soles, and Louis XV. heels not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in the lot; regular $3.50 and $4.00 goods, at.....$2.00

THREE SPECIAL VALUES in SILKS
3,000 yards of the best quality Japanese Wash Silks, in a wide variety of colors and black and white, usually the price is 49c., to-morrow.....39c
2,000 yards of guaranteed Black Taffeta Silk, 24 inches wide, a particularly fine quality that has never been sold for less than 95c., to-morrow.....69c
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD SILKS.
23 inches wide, printed in small figures and dots, principally in blue and white and black and white; an unsurpassed value at.....59c

The Leading Specials in the Suit Department Are Two Hundred.
$20 SUITS OF CHEVIOT AT $11.75
In navy, brown, black and three colorings in mixtures; 22 inch straight front, collarless jackets, finished with braid; walking length skirt, nine gore. Correct Spring style.
$15.00 Suits at $6.85.
Made of camel's hair; jacket is lined with satin and is 22 inches long and collarless. The skirt alone would be a bargain at the price
Women's Corset Jackets, With strapped seams, lined with taffeta, 22 to 30 inches long, $15.00 to $20.00
$25.00 Suits at $16.95.
Made of handsome cheviot cloths; natty jacket, collarless style, and braided, in one of the most desirable of the new styles. Brown, navy and black.
French Flannel Waists.
A pretty assortment in colors and black, reduced from $4.00 to.....$1.95

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
TO-MORROW MORNING WE WILL PLACE ON SALE 2,000 Madras, Zephyr, Cheviot, Pongee and Pure Irish Linen Shirts. Regular $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Goods. At the Surprisingly Low Price of 87c.
They comprise a variety of designs in figures, dots, stripes, etc., that cannot fail to please. Some have plaited bosoms, some have attached cuffs—others detached. All in all, it is the most advantageous offering of high class Shirts we have ever made. These are splendid goods and well worth attention. None C. O. D.

ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURE ENTHUSIASTS SHOULD AFTER EXERCISING RUB DOWN WITH THE SPINAL BRUSH.

PNEUMONIA IS PREVALENT! THE SPINAL BRUSH
by friction and stimulation increases circulation.
Invaluable to those troubled with NERVOUSNESS, INSOMNIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, LASSITUDE, EXHAUSTION, BRAIN FAG, PARALYSIS AND LACK OF ENERGY.
Also affords relief for such as suffer from FACEACHE, BACKACHE or HEADACHE.
Recommended and indorsed by the Medical Profession.
Brush, with full directions, sent postpaid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR by
THE SPINAL BRUSH CO.,
1133 Broadway (St. James Bldg.), Room 1332, New York City, U.S.A.

READY FOR COLLEGE BASEBALL

Candidates for the Big 'Varsity Teams Eager for Practice on the Diamond—Playing Season Will Open this Week—Bright Outlook at Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard.

College baseball will soon be in full sway. The coaches of all the big universities are weeding out the candidates very fast as the time for actual play grows near, and already it is possible to form an idea of the strength of some of the larger college nines. Indoor practice has been the rule for about a month in the principal colleges, and with the first indication of settled weather the candidates for 'Varsity honors will get to work on the diamond. The number of dates that have been arranged early in the season indicates that a large part of the preliminary practice in preparation for the important games of the year will be in the nature of games with weaker teams.

Both Yale and Princeton expect to have strong nines this year. Fred Clarke, Hillebrand, and Capt. Stevens have been drilling the Princeton men in the tactics of the game for nearly two weeks, and the first weeding out of the candidates recently reduced the available squad to thirty-four men.

Capt. Winslow, with Assistant Coach Murphy, has been hard at work drilling the Yale candidates, and they feel that the outlook is fairly encouraging.

Among the local colleges Columbia, Manhattan, and Fordham are all preparing for an active season. Over thirty men are practising for the Manhattan team. Capt. Duff has given the men one or two days' work in the open, and the results have been very gratifying. Capt. O'Brien of the Fordham nine has had thirty-four men trying for positions. Seven veteran players form a strong nucleus for a good team, and the men expect to be in fine shape when they meet Yale on the Fordham grounds on March 26. The principal games for the season are:

MARCH 23—Yale vs. Trinity, at New Haven. New York University vs. Princeton, at Princeton.

MARCH 25—Yale vs. Trinity, at New Haven. Conn. Brown vs. Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; Lafayette vs. North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

MARCH 26—Yale vs. Fordham, at New York. Brown vs. Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va. Princeton vs. Trinity, at Princeton, N. J. Lafayette vs. North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

MARCH 28—Brown vs. Georgetown, at Washington.

MARCH 29—Annapolis vs. Brown, at Annapolis. Lafayette vs. Trinity, at Durham, N. C.

MARCH 30—Columbia vs. Pratt Institute, at New York. Brown vs. Fordham, at Fordham, N. Y. Pennsylvania vs. Trinity, at Philadelphia. Princeton vs. Gettysburg, at Princeton. Lafayette vs. Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. Carlisle vs. Front m and Marshall, at Carlisle, Penn.

MARCH 31—Yale vs. Georgetown, at Washington. Lafayette vs. University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va. Lehigh vs. Columbian University, at Washington, D. C.

APRIL 1—Yale vs. North Carolina at Norwalk, Va.; Princeton vs. Philadelphia American League team at Richmond, Va. Annapolis vs. Cornell at Annapolis.

APRIL 2—Columbia vs. Brooklyn Polytechnic at New York; Yale vs. Virginia at Norfolk, Va.; Annapolis vs. Cornell at Annapolis; Princeton vs. Georgetown at Washington; Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle at Philadelphia. Manhattan vs. Trinity at New York.

APRIL 4—Princeton vs. Georgetown at Washington; Yale vs. Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; Annapolis vs. Lafayette at Annapolis; Cornell vs. Atlanta, Southern League at Atlanta, Ga.

APRIL 5—Yale vs. Georgetown at Washington; Cornell vs. Atlanta Southern League at Atlanta, Ga.; Princeton vs. Washington American League at Washington.

APRIL 6—Columbia vs. New York University at South Field; Yale vs. Baltimore Eastern League at Baltimore; Pennsylvania vs. Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; Brown vs. Trinity at Providence, R. I.

APRIL 7—Yale vs. Manhattan at New York; New York University vs. Trinity at Ohio Field; Pennsylvania vs. Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.

APRIL 8—Columbia vs. Trinity at South Field, New York; Cornell vs. University of North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C.; Manhattan vs. New York American League at New York; Tufts vs. Fordham at New York.

APRIL 9—Yale vs. New York National League, at Polo Grounds. Cornell vs. Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va. Brown vs. Manhattan, at Providence, R. I. Pennsylvania vs. Georgetown, at Washington. Tufts vs. Princeton, at Princeton, N. J. Trinity vs. Fordham, at Fordham, N. Y. Harvard vs. Vermont, at Cambridge.

APRIL 11—Yale vs. New York American League, at New York. Cornell vs. Baltimore League, at Baltimore. Annapolis vs. Pennsylvania, at Annapolis. Tufts vs. Manhattan, at New York. Harvard vs. Trinity, at Cambridge.

APRIL 12—Columbia vs. Yale, at New York. Annapolis vs. Cornell, at Annapolis.

APRIL 13—Columbia vs. New York National League, at Polo Grounds. Brown vs. Carlisle, at Providence, R. I. Pennsylvania vs. Gettysburg, at Philadelphia. Princeton vs. Lafayette, at Princeton. College of City of New York vs. Fordham, at Fordham, N. Y.

APRIL 14—Columbia vs. Johnstown and Gloversville, at South Field.

APRIL 16—Columbia vs. Seton Hall, at South Orange. Yale vs. Carlisle, at New Haven. Princeton vs. Fordham, at Princeton. Pennsylvania vs. Lehigh, at Philadelphia. New York University vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic, at Ohio Field. Harvard vs. Georgetown, at Washington.

APRIL 18—Harvard vs. Virginia, at Washington. Manhattan vs. Pennsylvania State College, at New York.

APRIL 19—Fordham vs. Pennsylvania State College, at Fordham. Manhattan vs. Maryland University, at New York.

APRIL 20—Annapolis vs. Harvard at Annapolis; New York University vs. Lafayette at Easton, Penn.; Columbia vs. Wesleyan at Middletown; Princeton vs. Pennsylvania State College at Princeton; Yale vs. Brown at New Haven; Fordham vs. Maryland at Fordham.

APRIL 21—Annapolis vs. Harvard at Annapolis; Princeton vs. Exeter at Exeter, N. H.; Manhattan vs. Columbia at American League Park, N. Y.

APRIL 22—Princeton vs. Andover at Andover.

APRIL 23—Columbia vs. Manhattan at New York; Yale vs. Pennsylvania at New Haven; Annapolis vs. Washington and Lee at Annapolis; Brown vs. Princeton at Providence; West Point vs. Harvard at West Point.

APRIL 25—Brown vs. Princeton at Princeton; Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

APRIL 27—Yale vs. Williams at New Haven; Pennsylvania vs. Columbia at Philadelphia; Princeton vs. Lehigh at Princeton; Lafayette vs. Fordham at Fordham, N. Y.; West Point vs. Manhattan at West Point; Harvard vs. Maine at Cambridge.

APRIL 29—New York University vs. Wesleyan at Ohio Field.

APRIL 30—Pennsylvania vs. Yale at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; Cornell vs. Princeton at Princeton; Lafayette vs. Lehigh at South Bethlehem, Penn.; Harvard vs. Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.

MAY 4—Yale vs. Tufts at New Haven, Conn.; West Point vs. New York University, at West Point; Pennsylvania vs. Georgetown, at Philadelphia; Cornell vs. Lafayette, at Ithaca; Syracuse vs. Princeton, at Princeton; Bucknell vs. Fordham College, at Fordham.

MAY 5—Harvard vs. Bates, at Cambridge, Mass.

MAY 6—Columbia vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse; Yale vs. Andover, at Andover, Mass.

MAY 7—Columbia vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; Yale vs. Brown, at Providence; Princeton vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Rutgers vs. New York University, at Ohio Field; Annapolis vs. Seventh Regiment, New York, at Annapolis; West Point vs. Lafayette, at West Point; Fordham vs. Holy Cross, at Fordham, N. Y.; Harvard vs. Williams, at Cambridge, Mass.

MAY 9—Harvard vs. Andover, at Andover, Mass.

MAY 11—Columbia vs. Fordham, at Fordham, N. Y.; Brown vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Washington and Jefferson vs. Princeton, at Princeton; New York University vs. Wesleyan, at Middletown, Conn.; Yale vs. Amherst, at New Haven; Annapolis vs. Georgetown, at Annapolis; Harvard vs. Dartmouth, at Cambridge, Mass.; Cornell vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Ithaca.

MAY 12—Yale vs. Trinity, at Hartford, Conn.

MAY 13—Fordham vs. Washington and Jefferson, at Fordham; Columbia vs. Syracuse, at New York.

MAY 14—Fordham vs. Syracuse, at Fordham; Harvard vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; West Point vs. Yale, at West Point; Brown vs. Dartmouth, at Providence; Princeton vs. Cornell, at Ithaca, N. Y.; Annapolis vs. West Point, at West Point; New York University vs. Trinity, at Hartford, Conn.; Manhattan College vs. Seton Hall College, at Orange, N. J.

MAY 17—New York University vs. Amherst, at Ohio Field. Manhattan vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse, N. Y. Fordham vs. Boston College, at Fordham, N. Y.

MAY 18—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, at New York. Wesleyan vs. Yale, at New Haven. Brown vs. Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass. Manhattan vs. Cornell, at Ithaca. Amherst vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Fordham vs. West Point, at West Point.

MAY 19—Manhattan vs. Amherst, at New York.

MAY 20—Fordham vs. Georgetown, at Fordham.

MAY 21—College City of New York vs. Columbia, at American League Park. Pennsylvania vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Union vs. New York University, at Ohio Field. Holy Cross vs. Yale, at New Haven, Conn. Cornell vs. Georgetown, at Ithaca, N. Y. Harvard vs. Colby, at Cambridge, Mass.

MAY 23—Yale vs. Georgetown, at New Haven, Conn.

MAY 25—Syracuse vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. New York University vs. Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J. Lehigh vs. Cornell, at Ithaca, N. Y. Brown vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Lafayette vs. Yale, at New Haven, Conn. Harvard vs. Georgetown, at Cambridge, Mass. Fordham vs. Franklin and Marshall College, at Fordham. West Point vs. Trinity, at West Point.

MAY 28—Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Ithaca. New York University vs. Amherst, at Amherst, Mass. Andover vs. Yale, at New Haven. Harvard vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Georgetown vs. Brown, at Providence. West Point vs. Columbia, at West Point. Fordham vs. Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass. Manhattan vs. Vermont, at Burlington, Vt.

MAY 30—Columbia vs. Amherst, at New York. Yale vs. Brown, at Providence. Georgetown vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Lehigh vs. Pennsylvania, at South Bethlehem. Cornell vs. Michigan, at Ithaca. Fordham vs. Pittsfield Athletic Club, at Pittsfield, Mass.

JUNE 1—Williams vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Harvard vs. Brown, at Providence. Fordham vs. Villanova, at Fordham, N. Y.

JUNE 3—Harvard vs. Bowdoin, at Cambridge, Mass.

JUNE 4—Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven. Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Bowdoin vs. Brown, at Providence. Fordham vs. Delaware, at Fordham, N. Y.

JUNE 6—Harvard vs. Andover, at Cambridge, Mass.

JUNE 8—Holy Cross vs. Brown, at Providence. Lafayette vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Bucknell vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Dartmouth vs. Yale, at New Haven. Harvard vs. Amherst, at Cambridge, Mass.

JUNE 11—Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass. Brown vs. Williams, at Williamstown, Mass. Fordham vs. Xavier A. C., at Fordham, N. Y. Manhattan vs. Seton Hall, at New York.

JUNE 13—Pennsylvania vs. Brown, at Providence.

JUNE 15—Amherst vs. Brown, at Providence. West Virginia vs. Princeton, at Princeton. Harvard vs. Carlisle, at Cambridge, Mass.

JUNE 16—Lafayette vs. Carlisle, at Easton, Penn.; Manhattan vs. West Virginia, at New York.

JUNE 17—Cornell vs. Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

JUNE 18—Yale vs. Princeton, at New York, (in case of a tie;) Yale vs. Crescent Athletic Club, at Brooklyn, (if no tie with Princeton;) Harvard vs. Holy Cross, at Cambridge, Mass.

JUNE 23—Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge, Mass.

JULY 28—Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven.

JULY 2—Yale vs. Harvard, at New York, (in case of tie.)

YALE WINS AT FENCING

Defeats Five Teams in Junior Contest at Fencers' Club.

Poor Showing by Columbia — Pennsylvania and Brooklyn Swordsmen Make Game Fight.

The junior fencing team of Yale University won a decisive victory in the foil competition last evening at the Fencers' Club for the J. Sanford Saltus medals. The teams represented were those of the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, the New York Turn Verein, the Brooklyn Fencing Club, and the New York Athletic Club. One of the members of the Fencers' Club team was unable to compete and the Annapolis and West Point teams failed to appear. Yale's team won twenty-two bouts out of a total of twenty-seven. The teams were:

Yale—F. E. Howland, C. L. Lawrence, and A. Mendoza.

Pennsylvania—B. O. Frick, A. C. Brand, and L. M. Fleisher.

Columbia—F. Lage, E. Kehrlein, and O. Kehrlein.

Turn Verein—A. Strauss, H. C. Berles, and J. T. Donohue.

New York Athletic Club—C. Moran, H. M. Ward, and S. McCullagh.

Brooklyn—T. A. Buys, P. W. Jones, and J. Anderson.

Yale won her match with the New York Athletic Club by a score of eight bouts to one, and then beat both Pennsylvania and the Brooklyn Club team by a score of seven to two bouts in each case. The closest contest was between the Brooklyns and the Turn Verein team. The Turn Vereins won five bouts to four for their opponents, but lost the round on the percentage basis, the Brooklyns having a percentage of 51 to 49 for the Turn Verein. The Columbia-Pennsylvania match was also exciting and very close, the Quaker representatives winning by five to four games and a percentage of 53 to Columbia's 47.

The score of the opening bouts follows:

University of Pennsylvania versus Columbia.—Lage defeated Frick, Brand defeated E. Kehrlein, Fleisher defeated O. Kehrlein, Lage defeated Brand, E. Kehrlein defeated Frick, Lage defeated Fleisher, Brand defeated O. Kehrlein, Fleisher defeated E. Kehrlein, and Frick defeated O. Kehrlein.

Yale vs. N. Y. A. C.—Howland defeated Moran, Lawrance defeated Ward, Mendoza defeated McCullagh, Lawrance defeated Moran, Howland defeated Ward, Mendoza defeated Moran, Lawrance defeated McCullagh, Mendoza defeated Ward, McCullagh defeated Howland.

Brooklyn F. C. vs. Turn Verein—Buys defeated Strauss, Berles defeated Jones, Anderson defeated Donohue, Berles defeated Buys, Strauss defeated Jones, Buys defeated Donohue, Berles defeated Anderson, Jones defeated Donohue, and Strauss defeated Anderson.

The score of the final was:

Yale vs. University of Pennsylvania.—Howland defeated Frick, Lawrance defeated Brand, Mendoza defeated Fleisher, Lawrance defeated Frick, Howland defeated Brand, Frick defeated Mendoza, Lawrance defeated Fleisher, Brand defeated Mendoza, and Howland defeated Fleisher.

Yale vs. Brooklyn F. C.—Buys defeated Lawrance, Mendoza defeated Anderson, Howland defeated Jones, Buys defeated Mendoza, Lawrance defeated Jones, Howland defeated Anderson, Howland defeated Buys, Lawrance defeated Anderson, and Mendoza defeated Jones.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DANIEL M. BROWN.—Daniel M. Brown, dealer in furniture and carpets at 47 and 49 West Fourteenth Street, is unable to meet maturing obligations on account of dull times, and has submitted his affairs to his creditors. At a meeting held in the Morton House the creditors unanimously agreed to accept a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents on April 5, and 10 cents monthly thereafter. The committee of creditors, of which M. C. Warner is Chairman, has sent a circular to the creditors who were not present at the meeting, in which they recommend the immediate acceptance of the offer. They call attention to the fact that in 1893 Mr. Brown compromised at 60 cents on the dollar and subsequently paid up the balance of 40 cents, and he says that if he can now effect a settlement at 50 cents he will make every effort to pay the balance of 50 cents in the future. The statement shows liabilities $21,000 and assets $24,000, consisting of stock $16,000, good accounts $3,500, horses, wagons, and fixtures, $4,500.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Louis J. Schneider, the promoter of the National Flax Fibre Company, Millis, Mass., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The old National Flax Fibre Company was capitalized at $3,000,000 and the stockholders lost all their holdings.

BOSTON.—Bankruptcy proceedings in the case of Dudley H. Bradlee of Medford were dissolved by Referee in Bankruptcy Warner this morning. Bradlee was a member of the firm of Bradlee, Hastings & Co., which failed in April, 1901, with liabilities of $191,000 and assets of $5,885.

BATH, Me.—John S. Jackson & Son, who are among the largest ship block makers in the country, assigned this afternoon to Mayor E. W. Hyde and H. A. Duncan. Representatives of the company said it would pay dollar for dollar.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH.—Abraham Quackenbush, residing at 244 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $112,060 and no available assets. He was formerly a builder and afterward Vice President of the Whitlock Realty Company, in which he owns five shares of stock, but it is of no value. Part of his liabilities were contracted with E. D. Alvord as guarantors of the Whitlock Realty Company, and $72,854 is accommodation paper for that company and other parties. Some of this paper is, or was, held by the following: E. O. Keeler, $15,824; Sturgis Whitlock, $12,600; Bridgeport National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., $8,500; Bridgeport Trust Company, $5,750; Pequannock Bank of Bridgeport, $6,000; Tradesmen's National Bank of New Haven, $5,000. Among the other creditors are the estate of John A. Quackenbush, $8,450; George Quackenbush, $2,000; Franklin Burt, $5,410; Whitlock Realty Company, $5,000; West Side Bank, $3,600, and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, $843.

MICHAEL ROMEO.—Michael Romeo of 161 Alexander Avenue, formerly a contractor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,449 and no assets. Among the creditors are: Orrin D. Person, $4,000; Edwin Shuttleworth, $1,600; John Jordes, $1,300, and C. H. Simonson & Sons, $1,104.

SAMUEL TAUBER.—Samuel Tauber, a clerk, of 216 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,210, contracted in 1902, and no assets. He was formerly in the men's furnishing goods business.

Caspary & Lewinson's Affairs.

The committee of creditors of Caspary & Lewinson, cloak manufacturers of 20 East Twentieth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Feb. 18, by Frank McGuire, 'a former salesman, on a claim for salary which is disputed, have received the report of the expert who made an examination into the affairs of the firm. The committee is satisfied that the assets are sufficient to pay in full within the next two or three months, and the firm has agreed, it is stated, to liquidate in a way agreeable to the committee without resorting to legal proceedings, thereby saving expenses. The assets are $40,931 and liabilities $30,660, of which $9,627 is due to relatives.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, Marguerite H.—New York Telephone Company	$39
APPLETON, Daniel S.—L. D. Garrett Company	1,129
APPELL, Charles J.—W. Saron	130
ANDERSON, George W.—M. Collins, administrator	89
BERNEY, Fanny R.—E. J. Myers and another	222
BOCK, Nathan—F. P. Thompson	50
CLARK, William A.—L. D. Garrett Company	1,346
COYNE, Edward P.—C. W. Stapleton	670
COLLERON, John, and Michael J.—V. C. and C. V. King Company	519
COLLERON, John, and Michael J.—V. C. and C. V. King Company	229
CAMPBELL, James A., and Joseph O. Clement—Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company	2,768
CASE, Charles B.—H. J. Heinz and another	109
DEWEY, William C.—New York Edison Company	447
DUNNE, Edward B.—W. M. McCord	75
DART, Edward—C. Petterson and another	643
FITZGIBBONS, Michael—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
GOUDY, Frank—C. Steinmann	33
HUME, Pearson H.—New York Telephone Company	38
HARLOW, Jeanette M., by guardian—H. B. Wellman, costs	24
HOUSMAN, Katherine—James McCreery Company	475
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—D. Guiseno	1,588
STANDARD SCALE AND SUPPLY COMPany, Limited—T. L. McIntyre, costs	147
WHITE BRICK AND TERRA COTTA Company—V. C. & C. V. King Company	276
WHITE BRICK AND TERRA COTTA Company—V. C. & C. V. King Company	292
WHITE BRICK AND TERRA COTTA Company—V. C. & C. V. King Company	426
THE CUBA SUPPLY COMPANY—W. M. Bastable	326
THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME Detector Company—Engineering News Publishing Company	40
INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company — Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company	2,766
JETTER, Christian—J. Krutisch	295
LAW, Thomas—J. Crothers and another	21
MARLE, Alexander—New York Telephone Company	24
MACLAY, Argyle—New York Telephone Company	169
MORGAN, Amber B.—O. Hitchins and another	874
MARQUETTE, Joseph R., Jr.—Western Union Telegraph Company	165
MURPHY, James—T. A. Buys	44
MERRIMAN, Lillian F., or Mrs. Eduardo Viola—New York Coal Company, Ltd.	433
MACLAY, Argyle G.—New York Telephone Company	169
McELWAIN, Charles R.—New York Telephone Company	42
McMURTY, Alden L.—W. A. Bacher	150
McMICHAEL, Hezekiah—E. A. Denham	1,542
PALMER, Harry D.—Mount Holly Paper Company	1,418
ROSENAGEL, Charles—E. L. Rothschild	193
SILVERNAIL, Jacob R.—New York Telephone Company	43
SIRE, Henry B.—M. Meyer	3,622
STRAUS, Hermine—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
STERRY, T. Hunt, and Tully W.—E. Carenou and another, costs	169
SINCLAIR, William H.—S. Tobias	16
SEYDEL, Jacob—E. Freid and another, costs	131
WIELAGE, August L.—S. R. Day	349
WARDE, Frederick—C. H. Clarke	1,733
WAGNER, Charles F.—S. Riker	172

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. C. Alley, Jan. 25, 1904	997
THE INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—City of New York, Jan. 27, 1904	100
HURNITZ, Abraham, and William A. Crane—President, &c., of the City Bank of New Haven, Jan. 9, 1904	387
PHELPS, Anna F.—J. A. Stewart and another, May 15, 1902	223
FEDER, Moses—C. Weberman, Feb 26, 1904	287
CLARK, Eliza C.—H. Batjer and another, May 17, 1902	189
CLARK, Eliza C.—H. Batjer and another, May 17, 1902	189
CLARK, Eliza C.—G. M. Fitzpatrick, Oct. 5, 1897	$81
CLARK, Eliza C.—J. Furlong and another, Oct. 23, 1897	224
JONES, Jr., LAUGHLIN—J. B. Carss and another, Feb. 6, 1904	6,254

Judgment Reversed.

MICHELSON, Sarah—S. Glaser, April 16, 1903	$2,114

Judgment Canceled.

MOLL, Isidore—F. A. Schroeder and another, Sept. 20, 1888	$304

Judgment Vacated.

CLARK, Eliza C.—S. Oppenheimer and another, May 21, 1903	$126

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

C. of Wash. Mar. 15, 1 P.M. | Seguranca, Mar. 22, 1 P.M.

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

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READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:50 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, ‡5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., ‡3:49 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) ‡4:25, ‡7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, $1.30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, ‡4:00, *5:00, †6:00, ‡7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, ‡7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‡1:00, ‖*1:20, ‡2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only; ‡4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 272 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

KOYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:25 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 272 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*‡2:55 pm.	* 1:00 pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:35 pm.	* 3:40 pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25 am.	*10:30 am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm. Buffet
Norfolk	‡12:55 pm.	† 1:00 pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II.	Mar. 15, 5 AM	Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpr's.	Mar. 22, 8 AM	Kronprinz	May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser	Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II	May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM	Kaiser	May 24, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen	Mar. 17, 10 AM	Bremen	Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main	Mar. 24, 10 AM	*Rhein	Apr. 28, 10 AM
P. Alice	Apr. 5, 10 AM	K. Luise	May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa	Ap. 7, 10 AM	P. Alice	May 10, 1 PM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Hohenz'n.	Mar. 19, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.	Apr. 23, 11 AM
Neckar	Mar. 26, 11 AM	P. Irene	May 7, 11 AM
P. Irene	Apl. 2, 11 AM	K. Albert	May 21, 11 AM
K. Albert	Apr. 9, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.	May 28, 11AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S. S. Deutschland

668¼ ft. long—23½ knots average speed. Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.

Waldersee. Mar. 19, 6 AM | *Deutsch'd. Ap. 7, 11 AM
**Bluecher. Mar. 24, 11 AM | Patricia. Apr. 9, 12:30 PM
**Moltke. Mar. 31, 10 AM | Belgravia. Apr. 16, 4 PM
Pennsylv'a. Ap. 2, 9:30 AM | A. Victoria. Apr. 21, 10 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Adelb't. Mar. 22, 9 AM | Phoenicia. May 5, 10 AM
Palatia. Apr. 4, 8 AM | Pr. Adelb't. May 12, 2 PM
Pr. Oskar. Apr. 14, 10 AM | P. Oskar. May 31, Noon

Cabin, $60, $65, $75, and upward, according to Steamer.

Around the World

By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. 4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CLARK'S FOREIGN TOURS, 1904.

March 26, SS. Republic, 50 days, $420.
April 16, SS. Koenig Albert, 65 days, $450.
April 23, SS. Canopic, 98 days, $750.
April 30, SS. Columbia, 50 days, $405.
May 14, SS. Romanic, 50 days, $475.
June 11, SS. Princess Irene, 52 days, $425.
June 8, SS. Oscar II., 45 days, $450.
June 25, SS. Koenig Albert, 52 days, $425.
June 25, SS. Columbia, 45 days, $280.
July 2, SS. Furnessia, 38 days, $240.
July 2, SS. Westernland, 38 days, $225.
July 2, SS. Hohenzollern, 62 days, $380.
July 2, SS. Canopic, 52 days, $380.
July 6, SS. United States, 35 days, $300.
Oct. 8, SS. Princess Irene, 72 days, $600.
Oct. 8, Round the World, 180 days, $2,000.
Choice Ocean berths by all lines.

F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

St. Paul. Mar. 19, 9:30 AM | St. Louis. Apr. 2, 9:30 AM
Zeel'd. Mar. 26, 10:30 AM | N. York. Apr. 9, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Krooniand...March 19 | Finland.....April 2
Zeeland.....March 26 | Vaderland.....April 9

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Mar. 15, 2 PM | Etruria, Apr. 2, 7 AM
Umbria. Mar. 19, 7 AM | Lucania. Apr. 9, 10 AM
Campania. Mar. 26, Noon | Umbria. Apr. 16, 6 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICES.

Sailings will be announced later.

Piers 51-52 North River.

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tu

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

TRADE IN AMERICAN WINES

Attention Drawn to Its Advance By the Recent Organization of Growers—New York the Leader In Value of Production, California in Quantity.

Attention was drawn to the extent of the trade in American wines by the organization a few days ago of the American Wine Growers' Association at a convention held in the Astor House. Representatives of the leading wine growers of the United States were there, and the most notable feature of the convention was the decided stand taken against the practice of selling wines grown in America under foreign labels.

Edward R. Emerson of Washingtonville, N. Y., was elected President of the new association, and he declares that he is going to devote much of his time to placing American wines in their proper light before the public.

"There is no reason," he said, "why our native wines should not be fully as good as those grown in Europe, and every reason why they should be fully as good, if not better. We have all the advantages of climate and soil that any country has, and few of the disadvantages. American wines have suffered from two things. One is the foolish practice of selling the better grades under false and fraudulent foreign labels, and the other is the fact that the market has been flooded with badly made and immature wine which has been sold under American labels. There are firms in this country, however, that are making wines as good as those made anywhere, and in time they will be recognized. They use the European method of manufacture and follow the systems of the best houses in the world throughout."

Winemaking in the Eastern States, in fact in the United States, was first established on a commercial scale fifty years ago by Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio. After the decline of the grape and wine industry in the Ohio River Valley other sections came into prominence. The foundations of the present wine industry in New York and Ohio, especially, were laid about 1870. The Hudson River Valley district then become noted, and comprises about 10,000 acres. The Lake Keuka district of Western New York grew and developed very fast from 1870 to 1880, and to-day it has some 15,000 acres of vineyards and fifteen or twenty large wine cellars.

A large quantity of American champagne is made in New York State, very little in California, and some is made in Northern Ohio. An important grape and wine section in the East is in Ohio and on the Lake Erie Islands. There are some 10,000 acres in this district and about fifteen wine cellars. There are extensive vineyards and cellars in Michigan and Missouri.

The wine industry in the Eastern States is the oldest and best known. The California wines have come up only within the past ten or fifteen years. Some idea of the extent of the Eastern grape and wine interests can be gained from the following figures: There are 50,000 acres of vines in New York State and 20,000 acres in Ohio. There are fifty wine cellars in New York and about the same number in Ohio. The amount of money invested in New York wine cellars and vineyards is about $10,000,000 and about $8,000,000 in Ohio. The annual production of wine in New York is 5,000,000 gallons and in Ohio about 4,000,000 gallons, making a total of nearly 10,000,000 gallons. The California wine output is about 20,000,000 gallons, but as it is sold at a much lower price than the Eastern product, it represents a much smaller return for the product.

BIG RUBBER SHOE YEAR

Long Winter Has Meant Millions to the Manufacturers.

United States Rubber Company Is $3,000,000 Ahead in Sales—Factories Are Rushed With Orders.

That it has been a remarkably severe Winter no one will deny, and the rubber shoe men are hugging themselves with satisfaction. The fact that for more than three months there has been almost continuous snowy or wet ground has meant millions of dollars to the makers and handlers of rubber shoes and boots. Never before in the history of the business was there such an urgent and continuous demand. The result at the end of the active selling season is that stocks in the hands of retailers are depleted, jobbers are out of goods and factories are clogged with orders.

Col. Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, in speaking of the business for the year 1903, had this to say:

"Our company did the biggest business in its history last year. We sold almost $30,000,000 worth of rubber shoes and boots, and that is a very large business. It is $3,000,000 more than our sales for the year 1902 and $5,000,000 more than our sales for 1901. Since Jan. 1 we have sold all that our factories had in stock, and the orders that have been pouring in for future delivery indicate that the country has disposed of its stocks very thoroughly and will start the new season with a clean slate."

Another official of the United States Rubber Company, going a trifle more deeply into the situation, said: "The truth of the matter is this has been the most remarkable Winter ever known since any of the men at present officials in our company have been in the rubber shoe business. Beginning in November, up to the present week it has been what we call 'rubber shoe weather.' All over the Northwest and all over the Eastern States and New England there has been snow continuously, and deep snow at that. This latter fact has resulted in a great sale of boots, storm boots, arctics, and other felt-lined goods. These are all heavy goods, and use up rubber rapidly. They are also expensive and run up the totals of sales in dollars even if they do not represent as large a margin of profit as lighter shoes. Every one, all over the country, is cleaned out of heavy goods, and our sales represent more money than ever before. There are no factory stocks; they have all been used up, and from the way the jobbers ordered in January, they, too, are entirely out of goods. In February the jobbers did not buy so freely because there was an advance in price Feb. 1 of about 7 per cent. This advance had been in a measure anticipated by the unusual January orders. Right now most of our factories have enough orders to run them four months, and new orders are coming in so freely that I do not anticipate any idle days during the entire year.

"There is another line of orders coming in tremendously that is not due to the weather. These are orders for what we call tennis shoes, by which we mean yachting, bowling, and all other kinds of sporting shoes. The old leather shoe, leather soled with rubber, glued on the bottom, has gone out, and the call is now for canvas, all rubber soled shoes. Owing to the high prices of rubber and cotton the price of this shoe to the consumer will be about 20 per cent. more than it was last year, but that is not affecting orders in the slightest. We are selling now five times as many of these sporting shoes as we did in 1900. There is only one factory that is making them, and it is absolutely swamped with orders."

As far as the retail stocks of rubber boots and shoes in the city are concerned, investigation shows that they are almost entirely exhausted. In several of the large department stores reports were made that the shelves were practically empty.

SPINNERS SHOULD BUY COTTON.

Speculators in Control of Market Says Old Dry Goods Man.

Spinners who have not yet covered on their raw cotton for the season should do so without unnecessary delay, says an old dry goods man, who has been studying the market closely. He said:

"The cotton operators throw cotton on the market every now and then, forcing prices down, and causing the wide fluctuations that are occurring. The holders of cotton do this to give the spinners an opportunity to buy. After the spinners are supplied then the shorts will be squeezed hard."

GOOD TRADE CONDITIONS

William F. King Declares the Country Is Prosperous.

Wall Street Less a Barometer of Business Than Ever—Manufacturers and Merchants in Good Shape.

William F. King of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., who returned last week from a Southern trip, during which he visited Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Miami, and Nassau, and during which he talked with business men from all sections of the country, declares that all those whom he met are unanimous in declaring that the country was never in better shape for business than it is to-day.

"The declaration which I made last Fall," he said, "that Wall Street conditions had ceased to be a reliable barometer of the business conditions in the country at large, has been fully borne out by the facts. In my trip I met bankers and business men from all parts of the country, and they are unanimous in declaring that the commercial and manufacturing interests in all sections of the country were never in better condition, financially or otherwise.

"The demand for money for legitimate business purposes is healthy, and the manufacturers are now delivering goods for early Fall selling. I am informed that a large portion of the obligations for these deliveries have already been met. In other words, the merchants of the country are in a condition to take advantage of all possible discounts. The manufacturers say that the orders placed are in good quantities, and show that the country's merchants have confidence in continuing prosperity.

"Another important factor in the health of the money market is the long, cold Winter which is just closing. Merchants in all parts of the country have cleaned up their stocks of heavyweight goods, and they have cash in hand. Then, again, the wages of the laboring class have been higher than ever before, and the people of that class, when they have money, are good spenders.

"Wall Street is cutting less and less of a figure. The daily list of transactions shows that. Cut out the room traders' business and the sales show very little trading by the public. Wall Street has got a black eye. In talking with men from every part of the country I find that there is hardly a town in the United States in which some of the people have not suffered from the enormous shrinkage in values of trust securities.

"The time is fast coming when either Congress or the State Legislatures must regulate the issuance of valueless securities. The printing presses that during the last six years have been grinding out that class of securities have brought not only ruin but also dishonesty to many.

"What is needed is a stringent law that every share of stock and every bond issued must mean actual cash paid in. England has seen the necessity of such a law, and the time has come in this country when the Nation must protect the people against unscrupulous men who foist on the public worthless securities.

"The Spring trade in New York is in very good shape. There are more buyers here than ever before, and they are buying cautiously and conservatively, but in fair quantities. The road business is also good. The merchants who have not come to town are buying liberally at home.

"The undercurrent of feeling that business must be bad in a Presidential election year is less evident than usual this year, and there seems to be little fear that there will be any change in administration or policy. No doubt a great many people feel that there ought to be a revision of the tariff, but I think that they also feel that it ought to be revised by its friends. I find a very strong feeling among business men in favor of a permanent tariff commission composed of experts."

SUGAR REFINERS ANGRY.

The cane sugar refiners are up in arms against the Secretary of Agriculture for his definition and standard of pure syrup. The objectionable clause states that "standard syrup is a syrup containing not more than 30 per cent. of water, nor more than 2 5-10 per cent. of ash." They claim that such a standard would reverse the former position of pure and adulterated syrups, as there is no possible way of refining whereby the cane syrup can be produced without the presence of ash in quantities considerably greater than the amount prescribed by the objectionable law, and that the only way in which a pure syrup could be produced according to law would be by blending syrup containing ash with glucose in such proportions as to reduce the percentage of ash within the limit. While these changes look harmless enough, it is claimed by many to be a legislative method of furthering the interests of the glucose people.

NEW SCHEDULE FOR EMBROIDERY DUTIES

Importers Discuss Plan for Ascertaining Values.

IS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

Some Declare that Certain Cheap Goods Will Be Driven Out of Market—In Effect July 1.

Importers of St. Gall embroideries and laces held a meeting early in the week to consider the new plan of the Treasury Department for fixing valuation of goods sent by the foreign manufacturers to their selling houses in this country. There being no selling price abroad, the practice has been to add to the actual cost of manufacture 5 per cent. for general expenses and 8 per cent. for profits on staple lines of goods. The change increases the addition for profits to 20 per cent. on some lines.

After a discussion it was decided to ask the department to make some modifications of its new schedule. On Tuesday a conference was held between Appraiser Whitehead, Consul General Peters of St. Gall, and several of the importers, and as a result some of the modifications suggested were adopted. As thus altered the new schedule will go into effect on July 1. It is said that the importers generally will be satisfied. Some of those who did not attend the conference said afterward that they were not sufficiently familiar with the plans as finally agreed upon to express an opinion.

The imports of many large houses will be affected. Arnold B. Heine & Co., 503 Broadway, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, having extensive works in Arbor, Switzerland, and selling through the New York house. The goods pass through the St. Gall Consulate. Klauber, Horn & Co., 504 Broadway, manufacture their goods in Switzerland, and sell here. A member of the firm was outspoken in saying that the changes as first proposed were unjust. He explained his position as follows:

"The total annual valuation of the embroideries coming to the United States from St. Gall is about 50,000,000f. Of this amount all except perhaps 8,000f. is sent by manufacturers to their own houses in New York. The small proportion of goods not handled here directly by the manufacturers is bought by jobbers. They buy in the open market the goods upon which they compete here with manufacturers who make goods abroad and sell in the United States.

"There is another important phase of the question. When the cost of imported goods, including the duty, goes beyond a certain point, the market is killed. People will find substitutes. For instance, we sell a grade of collarettes at $2.25 a dozen, enabling the retailer to sell these articles at 25 cents each. If the valuation is raised by an addition of 15 per cent., the duty would oblige us to ask $3.25 a dozen. Retailers could not get 50 cents for these collars. People who have been used to buying them for 25 cents would pay no more, and importations of these goods would cease.

"Here is a staple embroidery sold at retail at 5 cents a yard. We can afford to do this under the present system of the customs authorities, who fix the valuation by adding to the actual cost 5 per cent. for general expenses and 8 per cent. for profits. If the 8 per cent. were increased to 20 per cent., as is proposed, the duty would be increased to an extent that would drive these goods out of the market."

An importer who approved the proposition said: "Any person who knows anything about high-class novelties and fancy goods knows that the manufacturer's profit is never as low as 8 per cent. Usually it is 25 per cent. and upward, quite commonly 40 and even 50 per cent. Therefore, when the Government, in fixing its valuation, proposes to add 20 instead of 8 per cent., it is doing only what is fair. No manufacturer and no importer should object to that."

A member of the firm of Reichenbach & Co., 476 Broadway, who was at the conference, said: "The only lines to be affected will be the high-class novelties and fancy goods, not 10 per cent. of the total imports of these embroideries. All will be treated alike and so none will suffer. The staple lines will remain practically as they are, and the slight increase in cost of high-class goods will not affect consumption."

COTTON LABOR PROBLEM.

Scarcity of Negro Labor Likely to be Factor in Continued High Prices.

A selling agent in this city for one of the large cotton mills in the South has just returned from a trip through the cotton belt. He said yesterday that, despite the incredulity of many persons regarding the reports of a scarcity of the staple at the present time, he was unable to learn that planters anywhere were in possession of cotton. Continuing, he said:

"I learned that every planter who had the ground is going to increase his acreage as much as possible, and there is no doubt that there will be a much larger crop next year, but that does not necessarily mean cheaper cotton. The cotton planter is now brought face to face with the most serious problem that has ever confronted him—the labor question. I made a special effort to inquire into this matter, and, although I had a faint idea of the situation, I was, after all, ignorant of the truth. Everybody down there knows how hard it was to get colored help enough to pick the present crop, and, in fact, much cotton went to waste because there was no one to pick it. The colored people of the South are scattering. For the past few years they have found better fields for employment in the lumber district, in the cities, and at the seashore and mountain resorts, and their exodus from the Southern States during the last few months has been enormous. Who, then, is to pick all the cotton that is to be raised? No one can pick cotton but a negro; the whites cannot stand the Southern sun as it sizzles on the cotton fields. I talked with a number of cotton planters and manufacturers, and they all agreed that the labor question will be the one great problem with which the South will have to wrestle this Summer and Fall. There is talk of importing Italians for the purpose of picking next season's crop, but I do not think they can make a success of that class of labor.

"I met a Texas planter who has been accustomed to raising anywhere from 500 to 800 bales of cotton yearly, and he told me not to expect cheap cotton next year. As a strengthening argument, he declared that he had already contracted all the cotton he could deliver in October at 13 cents a pound. I have no doubt that he told the truth, for he named the mills that he sold to."

CAN'T MAKE WOOD SILK.

Fresh Failure Reported in American Experiments—Much Now Imported.

Silk manufacturers who have awaited with interest the result of experiments in Philadelphia in the making of artifical or wood silk were informed recently that little real progress has been made, and that the problem, successfully solved in France and Germany, still puzzles American chemists and textile workers. All the wood silk yarn used in the factories of this country continues to come from abroad.

To the untrained eye the yarns produced from wood have the appearance of true silk, but an expert can tell the difference at a glance. There is none of the squeak or cry that is observed in the silk worm's product.

F. A. Straus & Co., 95 Greene Street, are perhaps the largest importers of yarn made of wood, this line being incidental to their business as silk throwers. A representative of the silk, when asked for the reason why Americans cannot make artifical silk, said that the chemical formula is not known here. He believes that wood alcohol and gun cotton enter into the process as principal factors. Talking of the industry, he said:

"The wood silk is commonly used as a filling with true silk, which forms the warp. With these materials, braid is made for women's dresses, cloaks, wraps, and millinery. There is a much higher lustre to the braids made in this manner than in those of true silk, and because of this quality the use of artificial silk yarns has been more extensive in the last year than ever before. The wood yarns can be used in any of the mills that make silk braid.

"Yarns made of wood are more expensive than true silk. We sell ordinary thrown silk at $7 or $8 a pound, and wood silk at $5 a pound, but wood silk is three times the heavier, requiring three times as much yarn as is required of true silk in weaving a fabric. The wood silk lacks elasticity, and does not wear as well as true silk."

Notes of Business Men and Events

The F. J. Mannix Company, 45 Lispenard Street, has been appointed local representative of the Sweeny Company, a new corporation which is about to enter the department store field in Buffalo. J. F. Sweeny, the President of the corporation, was in the market last week accompanied by several of his department buyers. The company will begin business on May 1.

***

It was rumored in the market last week that the Japanese Government had placed an order for 100,000 yards of ten-ounce army duck at 17¼ cents a yard, but none of the local agents would admit having received it.

***

Walter Hoffman, now selling agent of the E. T. Steel & Co. mills, and George A. Busse, at present connected with the firm of Stursberg, Schell & Co., are about to form a partnership, and will handle the output of Edward T. Steel & Co., Bristol, Penn.; A. L. Sayles & Co., Pascoag, R. I., and the Fred L. Sayles Company, also of Pascoag.

***

Harvey K. Weeks, known for many years in the textile trade as a seller of woolen goods, has taken up a new calling, having associated himself with the Brotherhood Wine Company, with offices at 56 Worth Street.

***

A. G. Milne, for a long time with Charles H. Hamilton & Co., has become associated with Kenyon, Hoag & Capwell, to represent their dress goods lines.

***

Stanley H. Ray, for more than a quarter of a century with the Globe Woolen Company, as selling agent, is about to sever his connection with that house on account of ill-health.

***

The United States Rubber Company has leased the twelfth floor in the new office building 42 Broadway, and will move about April 1 from its present quarters, 15 Murray Street. This move includes all the general offices of the trust, but the stock room will remain at the old address until a suitable ground floor location can be found.

***

Smith & Kauffmann, ribbon manufacturers, now at 102 Prince Street, will soon move to the building at Prince and Mercer Streets which the Singer Sewing Machine Company is about to vacate.

***

More than thirty buyers arrived during last week from Rochester to renew supplies for the dry goods houses burned out in the recent fire. The Rochester Dry Goods Company reorganized early in the week as the Fraley-Carey Company, with William S. Fraley as President, Henry Adsit Bull of Buffalo as Vice President, and D. P. Carey as Secretary. The company will begin business to-morrow in four stores rented for temporary use. The Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company has rented two buildings for its wholesale business, and stores stretched along a couple of blocks for the retail departments.

***

R. L. Schoolfield, Treasurer and General Manager of the Riverside Cotton Mills at Danville, Va., has been in the dry goods market for the past few days looking after the selling agency of the mills. Noble A. Hamilton, who was for a number of years the New York selling agent of the Riverside, died a few weeks ago, and while here Mr. Schoolfield made arrangements with Alfred T. Cockefair to take the position. Mr. Cockefair will hereafter have the handling of the entire output of the Riverside Mills, consisting of plaids, checks, stripes, cheviots, and wide sheetings, with headquarters at 56 Worth Street.

***

Former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., has bought the patent and enamel leather establishment of T. P. Howell & Co. on New Nuttman and Wiltsy Streets, in that city. No immediate changes in the concern will be made, with the exception that Mr. Smith will take the Presidency. The present Directors are Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, David C. Leech, J. William Clark, William Mitchell, and Charles W. Willis. Mr. Smith says there is no truth in the report that he intends to consolidate the newly acquired concern with the J. H. Halsey & Smith Leather Company, of which he is also the principal owner and President.

***

That a fruit crop may come to market too early is illustrated by the Florida strawberries now reaching New York. J. W. Alvarez, who has a general store at Stark, Fla., and has been in New York placing orders in the dry goods district, said yesterday:

"Our State has a fine crop of strawberries, but they are coming a little early. It is too cold for the people of this city to think much about berries, and I believe that better prices can be obtained in April than in March."

***

Charles Bergenstein & Co., 507 Broadway, are enlarging their manufacturing and veiling department. In order to make more room the company will on Wednesday and Thursday next sell at auction its entire stock of imported laces. Field, Chapman & Co. will conduct the peremptory sale at their auction rooms, 507 Broadway. The goods are said to be of medium price, well selected, and of the latest importation.

***

To-morrow the Empress of India's raw silk cargo, comprising 1,965 bales, will be delivered to the consignees in this city.

***

The following prophecy is made by the head of the dress goods department in one of the large jobbing houses, regarding the styles in prints and sheer goods: "There is to be a radical change this Summer from the white of the last few seasons to large and showy designs, with flowered figures predominating. Buyers who a few months ago were looking only for small, neat designs now pass by such patterns and call for goods with plenty of color."

***

Wolerstein & Goldsmith, manufacturers of fine costumes, declare that the season so far has been a very successful one. Business during the last twenty days has been particularly good, and the demand has not been confined to any one class of styles or fabrics.

***

I. Adler of the Fecheimer-Fishel Company, manufacturers of men's clothing, says that his firm has had an excellent Spring season. The firm is at work now on the samples of next Fall's line. Mr. Adler says that the most notable feature about the Fall trade, as far as it has developed yet, is the continued demand for long overcoats in fancy fabrics, both in the plain and belted styles.

***

An interesting test of the validity of agreements between manufacturers and labor unions is likely to be made by the United Garment Workers of America in a suit against M. Bacharach & Co. of Philadelphia, who recently joined in the lockout of cutters by the clothiers of that city. A suit for damages is about to be instituted.

***

Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Association of Clothiers, spent three days in Boston last week and succeeded in organizing the clothiers of that city into a branch of the National Association. Twenty-five of the leading houses of Boston constitute the membership of the new association. Boston is the twelfth important clothing market to be represented in the National Association, which now includes 97 per cent. of the leading clothing manufacturers of the United States.

***

The Deimel Linen Mesh System Company has rented for a term of years three lofts at 491-493 Broadway. The tenth floor will be used for offices and salesroom and the eleventh and twelfth floors will be used for manufacturing.

***

The American Woolen Company last week opened several lines of suitings in cheviots, broadcloths, Venetians, and raincloths. Prices on most of the goods are the same as last year, and on some a little lower.

***

A new incorporation in the sugar-brokerage business is the Axtell-West-Gordon Company. The new firm is the result of a consolidation of F. P. Axtell & Co. and F. J. West, Incorporated.

***

John Kissock & Co., commission merchants, of 79 Wall Street, have admitted Benjamin H. Old as a general partner in their firm.

***

It is announced that the Federal Sugar Refining Company will have its new plant at Yonkers in operation in about two months. The capacity of the new plant is understood to be about 5,000 barrels daily, and only hard grades of sugars will be turned out.

***

Conditions now look more favorable for the establishment of a clearing house for the New York Coffee Exchange. A committee composed of President Percy B. O'Sullivan, James H. Taylor, Philip Lehman, Richard Sutro, C. H. Gostenhofer, J. R. McNulty, and C. E. Smith has been appointed to look into the matter and report their findings to the Board of Managers. While the committee has so far held only informal meetings and has not yet announced what methods would be followed in drawing up new plans, it is generally understood that the committee will endeavor to reach a compromise which will eliminate the features which might prove objectionable to many of the trade members, and at the same time leave the essential elements which constitute a Clearing House.

***

Hardware jobbers in large numbers attended the trade sale of shelf hardware and tools in the last week at E. Bissell & Co.'s auction rooms. Among the buyers were the Aydlett Brothers Company, Elizabeth City, N. C.; E. E. Ball and the Lightbower & Pond Company, New Haven; T. J. Culverwell, Boston; C. E. Johnson, Flushing; W. W. Sprague, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. C. Timmons, Morristown, N. J.

***

A. & M. Levy, manufacturers of silk ribbons, with salesrooms at Greene and Spring Streets, have within the last week completed the installation of forty additional high-speed looms in their factory at Paterson, N. J. A member of the firm said that the increased facilities were necessary to meet the growing demand for wide ribbons now being used so extensively in millinery. Among the lines which this house is putting out for the coming season are new flowered designs.

***

Ribbon manufacturers say that the war is not likely to affect their business unless hostilities are prolonged until the supplies of raw silk are curtailed. It is said that not more than 10 per cent. of the ribbons used in the United States is from abroad, and this proportion consists chiefly of high-grade novelties from France and Germany. Few Japanese ribbons come here.

***

Rudolph Nordhoff of the Nordhoff Company, which has a department store at Seattle, Washington, was in the dry goods district in the last week buying supplies for the Summer. He said: "Business at Seattle and through the West is exceptionally brisk. Many enterprises are being started in our city."

SHAW'S RULES ATTACKED

General Appraisers' Business Said to be in Tangle.

WRANGLE OVER APPLICATION

Importers and Lawyers Are Protesting Against Exactions Under New Regulations—Sharretts Defends Change.

Criticism by lawyers and importers of Secretary Shaw's new rules for the government of the Board of United States General Appraisers has been growing louder than ever during the last two weeks. It was predicted when they were first announced that they would prove impracticable, and now it is alleged, after they have been in operation for a month, that the business of the board is becoming involved in a hopeless tangle. Hardly a hearing day passes that there is not a wrangle between some of the customs attorneys and members of the board as to the application of one or another of the new rules.

The two rules that seem so far to have caused the most trouble are those requiring the calling of a calendar once a month and the calling of the calendar of suspended cases quarterly. It is alleged that this monthly call has already caused endless confusion, as, in view of the multiplicity of cases coming before the board, it is impossible for the lawyers to come prepared to plead intelligently on them.

One instance is cited of a lawyer who was notified that 300 of his cases would be called on a certain day. At the March 1 call between 700 and 800 cases were set down for trial on March 29, and most of them are being handled by one firm of lawyers.

The first call of the suspended cases will take place on April 1. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 of them, and every one of them is a case in which the principle at issue is involved in another case, which is either before the board or the courts.

Another rule which has given much trouble is that requiring that a sample of the goods must be furnished with every suspended protest. In some instances, as in the sugar cases, there are several thousand protests suspended, involving exactly the same goods and the same question of law or fact. The importers declare that it is a hardship to compel them to furnish samples in such cases, and that, moreover, if the rule is strictly carried out, the Government will have to build a new warehouse in which to store them. In some cases the samples are very expensive.

Those who are doing business with the board also declare that it is losing all its character as an independent tribunal. The Secretary of the Treasury, who appears before it in every case as a party litigant, has assumed the right to dictate to it as to how it shall manage its internal affairs. The next step, they declare, may be that he will direct it as to how cases shall be decided.

The attitude of some of the members of the board is indicated by the remark of one of the General Appraisers, at a hearing last week, who, when an importer protested against a certain course of action, replied: "Well, that is the way the department wants it done, and if we won't do it that way they will get somebody else that will."

So far the only person to come to the defense of the new rules is General Appraiser Thaddeus S. Sharretts. Gen. Sharretts declared the other day that the rules were framed by Assistant Secretary Armstrong after a conference with members of the board.

"I am as much responsible for those rules as any one," said Gen. Sharretts. "I believe in them, and I believe that they are going to be successful. The rule requiring that samples be filed with all suspended protests is a salutary one and is designed to prevent fraud. Some of these protests lie dormant for years.

"What is to prevent an undervaluer, for instance, after the examiner who originally passed on the goods has been dismissed from the service and the General Appraiser is dead, from bringing in a false sample and declaring that it is representative of the goods under consideration?

"The motive of the lawyers who are fighting the new rules is plain. Expedition is against their interest. They work chiefly on a contingent fee, and the more protests they pile up before an issue is decided the greater will be the refunds that they will recover. The Government in making these rules was working in the interest of the importers, and the new rules are going to work."

TREASURY ORDER DENOUNCED

Importers Protest Against "Original Bill" Rule Lately Promulgated.

Instructions have just been issued by the United States Treasury Department, through the customs authorities at this port, whereby importers are notified that with each invoice of foreign goods original bills must be furnished in order that correct market values may be ascertained. Where original bills are not obtainable, the manufacturer's name must be given, with substantial proof that the name supplied is that of the maker of the goods.

It was announced from Paris early this month that the American Chamber of Commerce had cabled to the State Department at Washington protesting against the order issued requiring the production of original bills by exporters of goods to the United States, and requesting the department to suspend the enforcement of the order until the authorities at Washington could consider the memorial on the subject submitted through Consul General Gowdy.

Importers in this city did not, however, fully realize the purport of the instructions issued to the American Consul at Paris until they were notified by the customs authorities at this port that all invoices must be accompanied by original bills, or the name of the manufacturer of the goods. Though there has been no absolute refusal to furnish this information on the part of importers, yet they are holding it back and awaiting developments. Meetings of the different associations closely allied with the textile trade of this port have been called to discuss the matter, and a committee will be selected to visit Washington in behalf of the importing interests.

The representative of a firm which purchases large quantities of goods through Paris commission houses said:

"It is practically impossible for us to do this, as our purchases are made through Paris commission houses. These houses purchase the goods from any number of small manufacturers, and when our goods are billed us they are billed direct from the commission house. Should we ask for an original bill from the manufacturer the request would be refused, as the commission men would immediately come to the conclusion that we were trying to take the business away from them."

Another side of the case was presented by a prominent importer of novelties, who, in discussing the order, said:

"Why should we divulge for the sake of the customs officials the names of our manufacturers, in order that they may secure so-called 'market value'? We pay the expenses of high-salaried men to visit Europe and select goods of the novelty order to sell during a season which may be five or six months off. These goods are shipped early, in order that our lines may be prepared before the season opens. They are held up by the customs authorities, who demand the original bill, with cost of goods, or the manufacturer's name. Suppose we furnish this, what happens? Our competitors are called in to verify 'market values,' they see the goods which we have spent time and money to secure, and in many instances obtain information by which they can trace the goods to the source of production. What is the result? Orders are place duplicating our goods, and by the time the season opens we discover that our competitors have similar lines ready for the trade, at perhaps lower prices, owing to later purchases. This will be denied by customs officials, but we know from bitter experience that leaks do occur, and that information has been let slip, not once, but many times."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Whisky Jugs Must Pay Duty—No Allowance for German Tax.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down a decision overruling a protest by O'Brien & Co. of Detroit against the assessment of duty on decorated earthenware jugs, containing whisky, on the ground that they were the usual coverings for whisky, and entitled to free entry. The tariff law, however, provides specifically for such jugs.

Judge Somerville also denied an appeal by G. W. Sheldon & Co. of New York, which was practically an application for a drawback on a German internal revenue tax on lentils. Judge Somerville decided that this tax was a legitimate part of the foreign market value.

Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts sustained a protest by Julius Eichenberg of Providence, R. I., against the imposition of a 45 per cent. duty on glass and paste imitations of quartz, onyx, amethyst, crocidolite, and other semi-precious stones. The importers claimed admission for them at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones.

General Appraiser De Vries denied a claim of Gardner & Co. of New York that finished cotton damask table napkins were dutiable at 40 per cent. as cotton table damask, without affirming the Collector's decision that they were dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton. He held that they were dutiable as countable cottons, but as this claim was not made the importers cannot benefit by it.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the National Express Company, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Wilder & Co., Tampa, Fla., and Kawan Brothers, Bloomingdale Brothers, F. A. Reichard, R. A. Breidenbach, George Borgfeldt & Co., S. R. Droescher, the Syndicate Trading Company, E. C. Foerster, Moeller & Littauer, Doull, Miller & Co., Merck & Co., Emil Levi, the Hills Brothers Company, (five,) R. C. Williams & Co., (five,) Hartwig & Bennett, (two,) W. H. Wiley & Co., and J. C. Wiswall & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by C. F. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia, (eighteen,) and Samuel Schiff & Co., (six,) Arguimbeau & Ramie, (four,) and Brown & Roese, New York.

Protests partially sustained were by George Riggs & Co., Samstag & Hilder Brothers, A. De Ronde & Co., W. H. Westervelt & Co., and Eugene Dietzgen & Co., New York.

COMPETITION IN GINGHAMS.

Ginghams are said to have advanced in price less than other cotton fabrics. Fancy ginghams are said to sell quite generally at substantially the same prices as a year ago, while in some staple lines there have been advances of ½ cent a yard. A manufacturer's representative, who was asked the reason why the price of ginghams has been held down, said that the reason can be found in the lively competition of Southern mills with those of the North for this business.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Having building contracts, desire to borrow money to enlarge my business. Bronze, 257 West 42d St.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Have strong advertising proposition of National character; will share same with clean, brainy man, who will furnish $15,000 additional capital; bank references. W. Wesley Miller, Ardmore, Pa.

Summer Boarding House for Sale.—Mountains of Sullivan County, N. Y.; O. & W. R. R.; 60 to 80 guests; fully furnished; 22 a. land; $10,000. Write F. Harding, Drawer D, Middletown, N. Y.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Fishing station; money-making established business; splendid location; 2 motor boats, 18 small boats; valuable lease; owner to sell account other growing business taking entire time year round; act quickly if interested. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Highest grade laundry business for sale on account some of the present partners retiring April 1st; good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. Box W 197 Times.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern wants bookkeeper, lady or gentleman, who will invest $1,000 or $2,000 in business; full security and investigation; if you are a bookkeeper and have this amount to invest, will work for fair salary and want permanent position, this is worth investigating; we have personally invested $12,000 cash in our business and need a little more; established two years. Address J., Box 201 Times.

HOW TO GET ON.

HAVE YOU $2 PER WEEK OR MORE TO INVEST?

Do you want to make this money work for you at a phenomenal rate?

We do not assure you of making large profits at once, and advise you to invest with the expectation of waiting for two or three years, but we can show to your satisfaction that many people who have invested with us have made from $200 to $150 in a few months on investments of only $16 monthly.

We can demonstrate to you the facts that

Brooklyn is now growing at the rate of 130,000 souls per annum, (five times as fast as she was growing twenty years ago;)

$340,000,000 is now spending for increased transit facilities and improvements, principally in the way of bridges and tunnels;

Borough Park is in the direct line of growth and in the only section where New York can now grow;

Over 800 houses have been built in Borough Park during the past four years;

Values in Borough Park lots have increased 200 per cent. during the past three years;

Consequently enormous profits are to be made in investment in Borough Park lots during the next few years, especially now that one of the long proposed new bridges is actually completed, the other two well on the way and the rapid transit tunnel actually digging under the water off the Battery.

Drop us a postal and we will lay our proposition before you.

WM. H. REYNOLDS,
PRESIDENT BOROUGH PARK CO.,
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I will sell to-morrow, Monday, also Tuesday and Wednesday,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
200 pieces Sheffield plate, old mahogany, Colonial Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Sideboards, Extension Tables, China Cabinets, also Chippendale Dining Room Furniture, Brass Beds and Bedding, Handsome Dining Room furniture, and 20 very fine small and large electroliers. About 100 pieces fine cutglass tableware.
For account of advance and charges. Will make satisfactory price to intending purchasers.
CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
B'way and 39th St.,
J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.

STEEL STRUCTURES
IN THE
BALTIMORE FIRE

A technical review of the fire's effect on steel structures and other types of buildings. Details of construction, showing lessons in fireproofing taught by the fire. Illustrated with 30 interior and exterior views of the principal buildings affected.

PHILADELPHIA'S INDEPENDENT HIGH PRESSURE PUMPING SYSTEM FOR FIRE SERVICE.

The demand for the editions of THE IRON AGE containing these articles having been so great as to exhaust the supply, we have prepared reprints of this matter with additions.

25c. PER COPY.

THE IRON AGE
232-238 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL transactions of the week, such as the sale of 136 Fifth Avenue and that of an upper Broadway apartment house at Eighty-seventh Street, have been more along the lines of what might be expected at this season, but the great mass of dealing has witnessed no favorable change, and there is little upon which brokers are willing to base an opinion as to what the Spring market is to bring forth.

One view, which has much to justify it, so far as conditions are concerned, is that the next two or three months will bring out an investment movement of considerable proportions in larger properties. The present stagnation in Wall Street indicates a slow return on the part of the public to securities as a form of investment, while the general status of Manhattan Island real estate has seldom been more favorable than at present for attracting investors' attention. With last year's curtailment of new construction, the city, as a whole, is better rented than it has been at least in a decade, and if the large real estate investor is not an extinct species, brokers may wait long for a better time than the present to enlist his support. The same conditions which have resulted in the sale of hundreds of flats and tenements to small investors also prevail to a very large extent in the case of more valuable properties.

Unless some investment buying develops, the entry of builders into the field is the only possible circumstance that will change greatly the character of current dealing. Purchases of vacant property still furnish a very considerable part of daily reports, but, as was the case with the two blocks at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, sold by the Interborough Company, operators continue to be the buyers in most instances. The present condition of the building material market is the only apparent reason for the deferring of builders' purchases—a condition which is especially aggravated this year by the late opening of navigation on the Hudson. Two hundred million is the estimate of the number of bricks now ready for shipment in the various yards along the river, and the releasing of this supply may be expected to go far toward relieving the present situation.

That the Bronx is to contribute its share of new construction is foreshadowed by last week's sale of nearly sixty lots on Morris Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, part of the old Fleetwood Park racecourse. In the face of the enormous amount of the cheaper grades of housings in prospect for the upper parts of Manhattan, such purchases as this only emphasize the fact that the Bronx is daily becoming more of a city by itself and that its building operations, for their success, are becoming more and more independent of any possible supply of Manhattan tenants.

The mortgage market is assuming a somewhat more favorable tone. A few 4 per cent. loans are being negotiated, and it is also worthy of mention that out of last week's filings about 60 per cent. of the money loaned was put out at a lower rate than 5 per cent. Latest advices from Albany afford slight hope for any relief through the passage of a law exempting mortgages from taxation. According to one familiar with the workings of the legislative machine, its operators are now talking in this vein: "This is Presidential year. We may make a lot of enemies by putting through any such bill as this. It has waited now for nearly ten years—better let it wait another year."

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Sigmund Wechsler has re-sold to Meyer A. Bernheimer the six-story elevator apartment house at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, 100.11 by 100.

It is reported that the plot at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 by 100, has been sold.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue for the Reliance Real Estate Company to F. Eckstein.

Weisberger & Heine have resold for a client to Solomon Boehm 141 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 100.

M. Just has sold for Helena M. Adelman the four lots on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Grand Avenue to Henry C. Raynor.

Sale of Fifth Avenue Dwelling.

M. Kayser has sold for Hamilton M. Weed to Mrs. A. Stein 1,068 Fifth Avenue, a five-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling, 25 by 100. In exchange the buyer gives to Mr. Weed 47 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, 18 by 100.5, and property at Arverne, L. I.

Collins & Collins have sold for Frieda Hart 132 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 15 by 100.5.

Buyer for West 86th Street House.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Cornelius W. Luyster 40 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 100. The same broker also negotiated the recent sale of 244 West Seventy-first Street for M. Cherry.

E. H. Wendell & Co. have resold for John C. Klock the American basement dwelling 66 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.5 to Thomas H. Smith.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Louise V. Gawtry to C. R. McBurney 18 West Eleventh Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 21.5 by 90.

S. Frothingham & Co. have sold 152 West Fourteenth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.3, for the estate of Dr. Samuel W. Moore, to Charles E. Duross. This property has not been transferred since 1852, when it was bought by Dr. Moore from Henry Brevoort.

New Loft Buildings for 17th Street.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to George H. Pigueron the plot, 90 by 92, at 127, 129, 131, and 133 West Seventeenth Street. The purchaser will erect on the site immediately two six-story loft buildings. Moritz G. Morgenthau was the broker in the transaction. The Hudson Realty Company purchased originally from various owners 220 feet of frontage on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street and has now resold it all.

Ames & Co. have sold for H. B. Berry to George Brown 544 West Thirty-ninth Street, a double tenement, 25 by 100.

H. C. Senlor & Co. have sold for Louis Moorehead 342 West Fifty-first Street, a five-story flat, 21 by 100.5.

Large Purchase on 22d Street.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for the Gable estate the plot 214 to 224 East Twenty-second Street, 147.8 by 98.9. The buyer will probably improve the property.

Louis A. Jaffer has sold for Abraham Silverson the six-story flat now in course of construction at 226 and 228 East Fifty-third Street, for about $75,000. The buyer is a client of Charles S. Rosenthal.

Profit-Taking on 116th Street.

Joseph Toch has sold through Solomon & Hausman to a Mr Hauchbaum, for $74,100, 19 and 21 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story flat, with store, 45.4 by 100.11. Mr. Toch recently bought the property from Lederer & Block for $62,500.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for Anna Dreyer to E. H. Olson 67 West Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Henry Marks has bought the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25.2 by 75. J. Scott was the broker.

East 125th Street Deal.

John R. Davidson has sold to Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll the five-story tenement, with stores, 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This house is similar to the one adjoining, which was recently purchased by the same operators through Mr. Davidson.

Adolph Miller has bought from Mrs. Frances Marx the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,873 Park Avenue.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for S. C. Baum to E. Weiss the three-story dwelling 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.

Albert Niederman has sold for A. Feller to C. Blumenthal 1,546 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 70.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. E. D. Stokes the five-story flat 230 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

John McCarthy has bought 124 and 126 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two three-story dwellings, 36 by 100.11.

Sale on Willis Avenue.

D. H. Scully has sold for Mrs. A. A. McCullom the five-story apartment house, 443 Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 104.

R. Warren Lawrence has sold for a Mrs. Doornbes to a Mr. Becker 604 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a three-story dwelling.

Big Lease on Fifth Avenue.

Joseph Fleischman has leased, for a term of twenty-one years, to L. P. Hollander & Co., of New York and Boston, the two buildings, 220 and 222 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, at an aggregate rental of $556,500.

Howells & Ralph have leased a loft in the building at 37 and 39 East Twenty-first Street for George D. Wick to S. P. Porter & Son for a term of years.

T. Scott & Son have leased for the Sterling Realty Company, 118 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling to J. Keen.

Polizzi & Co. report that they have leased 104 and 106 Sullivan Street, for Grazia Tripani, for a term of five years at a gross rental of $36,700; also, for the same owner, 326 East Eleventh Street for a term of five years at a gross rental of $16,500; also, for Well & Mayer, 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street for a term of five years at a gross rental of $18,500.

Irving P. Lovejoy reports the following leases: Building at 73 Pine Street for a term of years; offices in the Oriental Bank Building to M. & B. Levy for a term of years; lofts at 26 and 28 Frankfort Street, 257 Pearl Street, and northeast corner of Fulton and Nassau Street for a long term.

O. Godfrey Connfelt and Harold D. Stickney have formed the real estate brokerage firm of Connfelt & Stickney, with offices at 500 Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn Factory Property Sold.

The F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company have acquired property at Hamilton Avenue and Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, to replace their factory which was burned last month. Their purchase covers a plot fronting 313 feet on the canal, 173 feet on Hamilton Avenue, and 214 feet on Smith Street. The greater part of it was bought from the American Tartar Company and the remaining portion from the American Cotton Oil Company. There are several thoroughly equipped factory buildings now on the property which are suited to the needs of the purchasing company and the new plant will probably be in operation within three weeks. An artesian well on the premises supplies from 50,000 to 60,000 gallons of water a day.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Operators took the greater part of the Van Zandt estate offering on Tuesday. None of the properties was in a neighborhood of any marked present activity, and it was the general opinion that a rather low scale of prices prevailed. No. 88 University Place, 31.9 by 100.10, with an "L" extending to Twelfth Street; 46.5 by 77.11, was bought by the Municipal Realty Corporation for $80,000.

Announcements for the week cover properties of a distinctly higher class. Tuesday's list contains an executors' sale of the holdings of the Hyman Israel estate, to be conducted by L. J. Phillips & Co. Besides properties on Stanton and Henry Streets, and a row of flats on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, near Madison Avenue, there will also be sold a corner at the Bowery and Hester Street and the southwest corner of Elm and Bleecker Streets shown in the following diagram, an eight-story loft building, covering the entire plot.

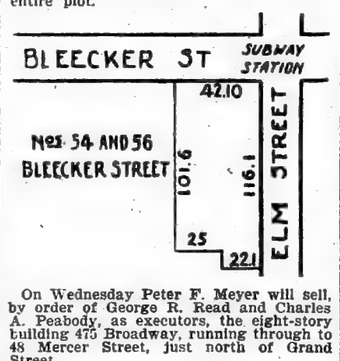

On Wednesday Peter F. Meyer will sell, by order of George R. Read and Charles A. Peabody, as executors, the eight-story building 475 Broadway, running through to 48 Mercer Street, just north of Grand Street.

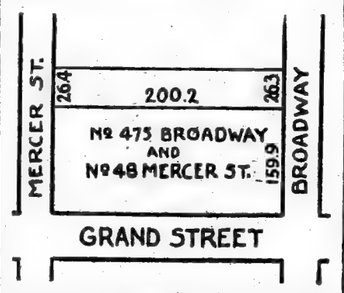

Auctioneer Kennelly's list for Wednesday includes 17 and 23 North Moore Street, the former being the northwest corner of Varick Street, and 20 Varick Street; also a large stable property at 525 to 531 East Fifteenth Street, near Avenue B.

Some of the most phenomenal prices in the history of the auction room have been developed in sales of lower Sixth Avenue properties, and any offering affecting a parcel in that neighborhood is likely to be an event of unusual interest. The property shown below is to be sold on Thursday at the stand of Peter F. Meyer.

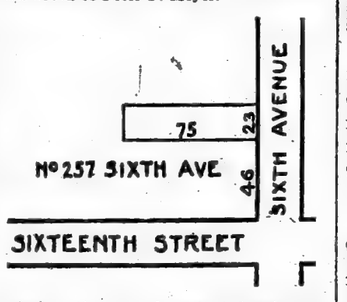

Among the more important foreclosures for the week are those of 204 and 206 Greene Street and of the hotel property at 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue—both of which sales are down for Wednesday at the stand of Joseph P. Day.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 349 mortgages, for $7,414,933; of which 120, for $1,645,318, were at 5 per cent.; 168, for $1,554,865, were at more, and 61, for $4,214,750, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 311 mortgages, for $9,401,362; of which 89, for $1,145,917, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $6,144,595, were at more, and 79, for $3,110,850, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 54 and 56 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, 42.10 by 116.1 and irregular, eight-story brick loft building; 86 and 88 Bowery, southwest corner of Hester Street, 50 by 100, six-story store and loft building, 294 and 296 Stanton Street, north side, 50.1 feet west of Lewis Street, each 24.11 by 80, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; 94 Henry Street, south side, 135 feet west of Pike Street, 25.4 by 100, leasehold, six-story front and five-story rear brick buildings; 14, 16, 18, and 20 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100, four four-story brick flats; Grant Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Garfield Street, Van Nest Park, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Martin B. Vogel, referee, 1,043 Elsmer Place, northeast side, 425 feet northwest of Marmion Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,836.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 50 by 94.5, one and two story frame buildings; all right and title of Otto H. Good on Feb. 5, 1903.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 751 and 753 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 42 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; 2,431 Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 80, three-story brick and frame tenement and store.

By Charles A. Berrian, public auction sale, Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 166.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 21.8 by 94, vacant.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 475 Broadway, west side, 159.9 feet north of Grand Street, running through to 48 Mercer Street, 26.3 by 200.2 by 26.4 by 200.2, eight-story brick and stone loft building.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 369 Broadway, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, 17 North Moore Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, 21.7 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; 23 North Moore Street, north side, 64.9 feet west of Varick Street, 21.7 by 75, four-story brick tenement and store; 20 Varick Street, east side, 50 feet south of Beach Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick building, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 525 to 531 East Fifteenth Street, north side, 220.6 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 103.3, five-story brick and stone stable.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Abraham Stern, referee, 204 and 206 Greene Street, east side, 100 feet south of Third Street, 50 by 100, six-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $35,156; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Eighth Avenue- 41.11 by 100.5 by 41.9 by 100.5, nine-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $87,778.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, William M. K. Olcott, referee, 3,500 Third Avenue, east side, 73.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 30.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,430.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.—By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, 257 Sixth Avenue, west side, 46 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 23 by 75, three-story brick building, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $50,000.

By Joseph P. Day, public auction sale, 1,201 and 1,203 Lexington Avenue, east side, 102.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, each 20 by 70, two five-story brownstone-front single flats.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, A. Welles Stump, referee, 131 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 340 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,377.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, David B. Daly, referee, Barrito Street, east side, 237.3 feet north of Spofford Street, 25 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $743.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee, 128 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,410.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Frank S. Gannon, Jr., referee, 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 524 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,958.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,010.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, 227 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 254.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,326.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 249 Bleecker Street, east side, 52.3 feet south of Cornelia Street, 15.8 by 66, three-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Alexander Wright on Oct. 4, 1892.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Gerard B. Townsend, referee, Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 100, two four-story tenements and vacant. Due on judgment, $86,177.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 86.11; Mulligan & Tierman of 514 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owners; J. H. Amsler of 675 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 409 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 10.4 by 25.10; Brown of 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 85 feet west of First Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40 by 87.11; E. J. McCondogue of 307 East Ninety-second Street, owner; L. C. Maurer of 603 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 188.4 feet east of Park Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 42.3 by 87.11; C. and H. Friedman of 22 East One Hundred and Ninth Stret, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $90,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, loft, and dwelling, 25 by 50; Charles L. Miller of 1,010 Avenue A, owner; James Hussey of 71 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Sixth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, for four two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 28; Harvey Cranmer, Tuckahoe, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 138 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame tenement, 33 by 60.6; John Davidson of 50 West Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

No. 903 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 16.8 by 50; Louis Pfaff, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 326 feet east of Blackstone Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46; Louis P. Simpson, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere of 2,703 King's Bridge Terrace, architect; cost, $425.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 205 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; William Garrett of 48 West Fifteenth Street, owner; John Davidson of 50 West Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 832 Eagle Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21.2 by 28.2; Charles Foeth of 240 Fifth Street, owner; William J. Antonius of 1,613 First Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 2,205 and 2,207 Fifth Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Steinberg & Falkenberg of 2,021 Fifth Avenue, architects; W. C. Sommerfield of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 2,162 and 2,164 Third Avenue, to two four-story brick stores; S. and A. Gutman of 12 East Eightieth Street, owners; E. I. Shire of 22 Pine Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 258 Cherry Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; S. Levy, Seabright, N. J., owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 249 East Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick furnished rooms building and stores; A. Eisner, Fifth Street and Irving Place, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $200.

No. 132 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick laundry; M. L. Harris, premises, owner; J. W. Marshall of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 678 and 680 Water Street, to a six-story and basement stable and loft building, 50 by 95; Hellmann & Crump of 662 Water Street, owners; Ebeling & Meyen of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADISH, George J., executor, to George J. Bradish, all title, 2 assignments..... 1
CONKLING, Ella S., to Rastus S. Ransom 1
HUBER, Michael, trustee, to Caroline J. Lanzer 14,179
LOCKWOOD, Edgar, guardian, to Louis C. Fortune and another, guardian..... 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Marks & Jacobson against Jacob Finelit, owner and contractor 2,350
107TH ST, 249 and 251 West; F. H. Allen & Co. against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor 276
116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; I. Reeber's Sons against Samuel Jackson, owner; D. J. Menton Company, contractor..... 52
126TH ST and 7th Av, s w corner, 100x125; John P. Kane Company against Century Realty Company, owner; George Vassars Son & Co., contractor; Wight, Easton Townsend Company, sub-contractors 1,165
166TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s e corner, 87x104; Charles E. Rieg against Walter A. Dick, owner; Pole & Schwapdtner, contractors 331

Lis Pendens.

78TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 38x82; the Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against David Levy and another. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Henry Nobel against Ford C. Woodward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 100x100; John W. Butler against Daniel Gaffney, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. Offenbach.

24TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 7th Av, 83.4x98.9x irregular; Security Mortgage Company against Anton L. Olsen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown.

71ST ST, 20 West; Hedwig Anspacher against Julia Hess and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

BLEECKER ST, 248; Leroy St, 6 and 8, and property situated in the village of William's Bridge, 24th Ward, of which Jacob C. Varian is executor, &c.; G. J. Scherer, as guardian, against Jacob C. Varian, executor, &c., (action to enjoin;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

LOT 528, westerly portion, map of the village of Wakefield, Bronx; Egbert B. Ellison and another against James H. Ellison and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

5TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 54th St, 80x125; James A. Hayes, trustee, against the Criterion Club of the Metropolis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. P. Metcalf.

183D ST, s s, 132.9 ft e of Beaumont Av, 80.8x 95x27.4x95; Bronx Borough Bank against Gustav Kaestner and another, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, E. Hall.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 12.

AVENUE B, 73 and 80, w s, 48.6x100; Abraham Greenberg to David Greenberg, (mtg $66,000) ..... Nom.
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; Philip Moersch and another to Sophie Braun, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and 100
FRANKFORT ST, n e s, at s e s of William St, 58.5x60.2x54.11x86.10; 1-8 part; 3d St, s w corner of Greene St, 22.2x46; 1-3 part; John E. De Ruyter and another to Louise Campbell, other consideration and 100
LENOX AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 118th St, 75.9 x85; Louis Cohen to Myer Cohen, ½ R. T. and L., (mtgs $53,000)..... Nom.
OGDEN AV, e s, 391.10 ft s of 162d St, runs e 216.10x n 5.2x w 218.7x n 14.7; Adalyn M. Smith to Emily C. Smith.... Nom.
PERRY AV, n e corner of 205th St, 20.5x 100x25x100.1; George D. Kingston to Mary S. Buck, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
PITT ST, 51, w s, 28x74.9; Abraham J. Levy and another to Chaya Sumer and others, all title, (mtg $18,500)..... Nom.
ROSE ST, 28, w s, 27.7x104.7x25.6x111.1; Otto Schullinger to George H. F. Schrader, other consideration and 100
ROSE ST, 28, w s, 27.7x104.7x25.6x111.1; George H. F. Schrader to A. Schrader's Son, a corporation, other consideration and 100
ROSE ST, 32, n s, 21.9x100.8x20.3x100; George H. F. Schrader to A. Schrader's Son, a corporation, other consideration and 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 171th St, 21x80; Karl Braun to Valentine Wile and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
TELLER AV, e s, 632.2 ft n of 169th St, 16.11x79.8x16.11x79.10; Charles H. Thornton and another to David Franklin, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.
WEST END AV, n w corner of 94th St, runs n 30x w 22x n 15x w 18x s 46x e 40; Charles E. Wilcox to Henry C. Wilcox, (mtg $24,800) ..... Nom.
3D AV, w s, 82 ft n of 176th St, 26x95.10; Michael Huber, executor and trustee, to Caroline J. Lanzer..... 17,500
8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x 97.6; William T. Hookey to Edward Bernstein, other consideration and..... 100
56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Arthur Ryle to Century Realty investment Company, other consideration and 100
66TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Jacob Glick to Louis Levinsohn, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtgs $28,000) ..... Nom.
98TH ST, n s, 199.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 25.1x100.11; Emanuel Gleaber to Max Cohen, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
115TH ST, n s, 211.3 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x 100.11; John D. Cooley to Eliza J. Cooley Nom.
118TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x100.11; Harry Goodstein to Israel Scheinberg and another ..... Nom.
124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100.11; Sarah M. Wilson to William F. Wilson and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.
137TH ST, 124 West, 25x99.11; Franz A. Schwarz to Thomas A. Herbert, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100 x99.11; Emanuel Doctor to Leopold Schneidler and others, (mtg $34,155).. Nom.
152D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; 149th St, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x106.6; Frederick W. Meyer to Henry B. Wesselman, ½ part ..... Nom.
169TH ST, n e corner of Grand Boulevard, 126.9x100x116.2x100; Clarke Place, s s, 205.7 ft w of Sheridan Av, 50x100; William F. Colliton to Bernard L. Touroff ..... Nom.
169TH ST, n w corner of Grand Boulevard, 126.9x100x116.2x100; Clarke Place, s s, 205.7 ft w of Sheridan Av, 50x100; Bernard L. Touroff to M. Mays..... Nom.
169TH ST, n w corner of Sheridan Av, 126.9x100x116.2x100; Martin Mays to Franklin Everhart 800

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 572; Aaron Buchsbaum to Gallagher Stores, 3 years..... 1,800
BOWERY, 24; Max Feinman to Juda Tempest and another, 3 years..... 1,680
BOWERY, 255; Henry Hollman to Ignatz Weisberg, 5 years 1,550
HOUSTON ST, 473 and 475 East; Abraham Goldberg to Louis Zimmerman and another, 3 years..... 3,250
MOORE ST, 28; Claus Bade to Isidor Stern, 3 years..... Free.
RIVINGTON ST, 170; Ernest Plath to Henry Spielvogel, 3 years 720
SOUTH ST, 8; Margaret T. Carolan, administratrix, to Herman H. Fajen and another, 5 years..... 3,600
1ST AV, s e corner of 123d St; Agnes B. Brennan to Joseph C. Thornton, 5 years. 1,200
1ST AV, 2,247; Walter Wheeler to Maria Cavallo, 5 years..... 900
5TH AV, 220; Joseph Fleischman to L. P. Hollander & Co., 4 2-12 years..... 4,500
5TH AV, 222; Joseph Fleischman to L. P. Hollander & Co., 20 2-12 years..... 15,000
6TH ST, 202 and 204; William B. Schulman to Morris Levy, 5 years..... 6,000
10TH ST, 277 East; Louis Levin to Moses Korenblut, 5 years..... 3,300
66TH ST, 211 and 213 West; Jacob Glick and another to Isaac Shapiro, 3 years ..... $2,400 and 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERNSTEIN, Edward, to William T. Hookey; 8th St, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, due Sept. 11, 1904, 6 per cent..... 15,400
DEADY, Daniel J., to Henry Thau; Fulton Av, w s, 48 ft s of 170th St, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
DIAMOND, Susan, to John J. Brennan; 183d St, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 500
DOUGHERTY, Teresa A., to Annie D. Boswell; 62d St, 227 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,900
EICHNER, Josef, to the State Bank; Stanton St, 194, secures indebtedness.... ....
FLACK, Teresa L., to Anna M. Mentges, Commissioner; 167th St, n s, 50 ft w of Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 2,500
FRANKLIN, David, to Charles H. Thornton and another; Teller Av, e s, 632.2 ft n of 169th St, prior mtg $2,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 1,300
FREEMAN, Benjamin, to Julius Kuntz and another; Week St, w s, 80 ft n of 174th St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent.... 1,000
HOLLISTER, Elizabeth A., to Mary Brereton; 77th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also 77th St, s s, 259 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also 77th St, s s, 299 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000
PENTON, Belle D., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 20th St, 354 West, due Dec. 16, 1906, 4½ per cent.... 1,000
SCHEINBERG, Israel, and another to Hannah Rosenthal and another, executors; 118th St, 277 West, 3 years.... 16,500
SCHEINBERG, Israel, and another to Herman Cohen; 118th St, 277 West, prior mtg $16,500, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,500
SCHEINBERG, Israel, and another to Herman Cohen; 118th St, 279 West, prior mtg $16,500, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,500
SCHEINBERG, Israel, and another to Mary E. Townley; 118th St, 279 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500
SANDBERG, Abraham, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Attorney St, 172, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000
WAINWRIGHT, Stuyvesant, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, 50 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000
WEINBERG, Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,355, n e corner of 106th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000
WEISS, William, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Houston St, 489 and 491, s e corner of Goerck St, 3 years 19,000

FIFTH AVENUE CHANGES.

Proposal to Remove Wall Along Central Park and Build New Driveway.

A project is now in course of development for removing the stone wall along the easterly side of Central Park and building a new driveway just inside of the present line of the wall from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street. The plan has the support of Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, John S. Phipps, Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, John D. Crimmins, Jacob Ruppert, George Ehret, and many others among the property owners along Fifth Avenue east of the Park.

Surveyors have been at work for some time getting the necessary data for carrying forward the undertaking, and Engineer Louis A. Risse is preparing tentative plans. Arrangements thus far have been in the hands of R. E. Simon of L. J. Phillips & Co., representing several of the Fifth Avenue property owners, but it is probable that there will be formed in the near future an organization of these owners for the purpose of furthering the new enterprise.

The proposed plan, it is pointed out, does not involve the taking away of any ground from the Park, but is simply a rearrangement. The present sidewalk or pathway along the easterly side of the Park will be left as it is, and a similar promenade will be laid out along the westerly side of the proposed new driveway, so that this new road, with a footpath on either side, will form the easterly margin of the Park. It is not the idea to have the new drive replace any of those now existing, and the present roads will be left as they are. Suitable crossings will be established at numerous points on the new driveway, and ornamental iron bridges will be thrown across it at intervals.

The removal of the stone wall, those favorable to the proposed plan say, will add greatly to the appearance of the Park. They call attention to the fact that few of the parks in the great cities of Europe or of those recently laid out in this country are surrounded by any sort of fence or barrier.

No estimate of the cost of the changes has been prepared, but the figures will be available within a few weeks upon the completion of Mr. Risse's plans.

ARCHITECTS' FIELD INVADED.

Decorators Taking Prominent Part in Building of Millionaires' Mansions.

From present indications it seems that there is a possibility of the so-called interior decorator supplanting the architect to a greater or less degree in the planning of the most costly private residences in this city. As is known, a well-known firm of interior decorators was commissioned to supervise the erection of Charles M. Schwab's residence at Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street. Although in this particular case an architect drew the plans, it is rumored in professional circles that the decorators controlled largely the design of the structure, seeing that its interior construction should be adaptable to the decorations to be used in the various rooms.

"Architects who cater chiefly to private individuals who contemplate erecting palatial residences are not a little exercised over the situation," said a representative architect yesterday. "It is generally known that another millionaire who recently acquired a valuable piece of property on Fifth Avenue, not far from Fifty-ninth Street, is about to start work on the erection of a big house. It is also known that this owner invited three of the leading firms of architects in the city to enter into a competition to draw plans for the structure. None of these was accepted, and rumor had it that the millionaire secured plans in Paris last Summer.

"On his return to this country he took these plans to a Fifth Avenue decorator and told him to superintend the building of the house. In other words, all the changes that may be made, all the amendments to the specifications that may become necessary as the work progresses, and all the thousand and one details which always arise during the construction of a house of this character will be left very largely to the judgment of a man familiar with the value of antiques and tapestries."

NEW CITY RAILROAD PLAN.

Board of Trade Wants Power for Board of Estimate.

A proposition is to be offered by the Board of Trade and Transportation to amend the New York Railroad Commission bill by conferring upon the city's Board of Estimate and Apportionment all the powers that under the original bill were to be given to the proposed new commission.

The representatives of the Board of Trade believe that this plan will meet the favor of many who are opposed to the creation of a municipal Railroad Commission.

HAS A MILITARY ANCESTRY.

Long Line of Fighting Men Back of William Swift

CITY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, March 22d, 1904.
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
168 AND 170 CHRYSTIE ST.,
two five-story brick Tenements, with stores, size of plots 27.11¾ and 21.9¼x82 each;
26 ALLEN ST.,
six-story brick Tenements, size of lot 25.7x75.3;
118 AND 120 LUDLOW ST.,
two five-story and basement brick Tenements, with stores, size of lots 25.3¾ and 25.6x87.6 each;
134 NORFOLK ST.,
six-story and basement brick Stable; size of lot 22x78;
5 AND 7 GOERCK ST.,
two-seven story brick Tenements, with stores, size of lots 28.11¾x100 each;
328 EAST 52D ST.,
four-story and basement brownstone single Flat, size of lot 21.6x100.5;
358 EAST 57TH ST.,
three-story brick Building, size of lot 20x80.6;
1715 LEXINGTON AVE.,
four-story and basement brownstone single Flat, size of lot 16.8x65;
324 EAST 102D ST.,
five-story and basement brick Tenement, size of lot 24.11x100.11;
TERMS EASY.
Messrs. J. J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys, 76 William st.
Bookmaps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine st.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE.
17 NORTH MOORE ST.,
N. W. Cor. Varick St.
Four-story and basement brick tenement, with store. Size of lot 21.7 1-5x75.
20 VARICK ST.
Four-story and basement brick building, with stores. Size of lot, 25x100.
23 NORTH MOORE ST.
Four-story and basement brick tenement. Size of lot 21.7 1-5x75.
C. W. BENNETT, ESQ., Attorney, 27 Pine St.
Maps, etc., with attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
335 West End Ave.
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 76TH STREET.
The handsome four-story basement and cellar bay window front stone dwelling, with three-story dining room and conservatory extension. House built to order by day's work for the owner. Woodwork very elaborate, exquisitely decorated. Exposed plumbing, hot air and steam heat, hardwood floors, etc. Size of lot, 25x100. Perhaps the best-built house on the West Side.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, March 23d, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
To close the Estate of Christian Kruse, Dec'd, by order of Christian H. Kruse and George W. Kruse, Esqs., Executors.
2300-2302-2304 BROADWAY,
BEING
NORTHEAST COR. 83D ST.
Two five-story brick apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath to each family.
Size of plot, 61.4¾x83.6¼.
229 WEST 83D ST.
adjoining the above.
The five-story brick and brownstone double apartment, six rooms and bath to each family. Size of plot, 31x102.2.
Messrs. THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executors, 256 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 16th, 1904
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. PEABODY and GEORGE R. READ, Esqrs., Executors.
The modern 8-story business building, with two lots of land,
No. 475 Broadway
running through to and being
No. 48 Mercer Street,
between Grand & Broome Streets.
60 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 4 per cent.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
No. 257 Sixth Ave.,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.
A CHOICE PARCEL,
to be sold at public auction by
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, on
MARCH 17, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars, apply to
SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Broadway, New York City.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, March 22, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF EDWARD WESTON.
CITY OF YONKERS, N. Y.
About 22 acres, fronting on both sides of
NEPPERHAN AVENUE,
adjoining the handsome residence of Mrs. Thomas Ewing; suitable for division into building plots. 70 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage at 5%, or 60 PER CENT. at 4½%, for 1, 2, or 3 years.
Messrs. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys, 49 Wall St. Maps at Auctioneer's, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor 44th St.

HARRIS B. FISHER, Auctioneer.
Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Wednesday, March 23d, 1904,
Valuable Investment Property,
11, 13 & 15 West 88th St.
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
Three 5-story brick and brownstone single apartment houses; 25x100 each, built together, the first floor being duplex, with one general plant. In excellent condition throughout.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway. Tel 5,740 Cortlandt.

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way.,
Voluntary Auction Sale,
1201 & 1203 Lexington Ave., bet. 81st and 82d Sts.
two four-story brownstone single flats.
Size of plot, 40x70.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 258 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, March 16, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
525-527-529-531 EAST 15TH STREET.
The substantial five-story and basement brick and iron fireproof stable containing over 200 stalls, and carriage or storage room. Elevator and all improvements. Size of plot, 100x103.3. Leased to one tenant.
Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, attys., 25 Broad St.
Maps, etc., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

***Safe Realty* INVESTMENTS**

The immediate increase in value of property along the line of the Underground R. R. in the upper West Side section of the city is a self-evident fact.

ON BROADWAY, ABOVE 86TH ST., WE HAVE SEVERAL IMPROVED, WELL-PAYING CORNERS, STORES AND APARTMENTS AT A PRICE WHICH WILL INTEREST ANY ONE SEEKING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Full details will be furnished on application.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2705 Broadway, 103d St.

Lenders on Mortgage
prefer dealing with Brokers of experience upon whose judgment they can rely, in the selection of propositions which warrant an outlay of valuable time for consideration.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

ROOFS
REPAIRED, PAINTED, AND GUARANTEED. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Estate sacrifice; extra wide four-family house, 18 rooms on a floor; price $35,000; only $5,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

100th St.—Five-story double cold-water flat; rents, $2,450; price, $24,000; mortgage, $14,000 at 4 per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

80th St.—5-story double flat; all improvements; rents, $4,000; price, $38,000; mortgage, $22,000 at 4½ per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

84th St.—5-story double flat; all improvements; rent, $3,800; price, $35,000; mortgage, $25,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

A desirable house and lot, No. 867 Courtlandt Av. For further particulars inquire of I. S. Lockwood, 56 East 126th St.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 50th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

RARE CHANCE.
Three elegant triple flats in Yorkville; fully rented; two years old; rent $3,700 each; owner needs money and will sell for $32,500; can prove a net 18 per cent. investment.
MAX HART, 99 Nassau St.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,500; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 33x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000, mortgage $30,000, five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

107th St.—7-story elevator apartments; guaranteed rent, $10,000; price, $95,000; estate mortgage, $55,000 at 4½ per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,500; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

90th St.—5-story triple flat; rents, $3,500; price, $33,000; savings bank mortgage, $20,000 at 4½ per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

105th St.—5-story 50-foot flat; rents, $5,000; price, $52,000; mortgage, $40,000 at 5 per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

84th St.—Five-story, 25-foot single flat; rental all on leases, $3,400; price, $29,000; mortgage, $21,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Sale!—Splendid opportunity! large factory, 75x100; central; little cash; absolute margin $4,000. Easton's, 42d.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $3,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

46th St.—Private house; lot 25x100; $16,000. John J. Hoekh, 650 9th Av.

Five-story flats and tenements; many fine bargains; call; lists. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory, $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

5-Story flat, 2 stores, 5 rooms, $22,000. John J. Hoekh, 650 9th Av.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders! Speculators!—Lots with or without loan; ready for improvement; lot prices. Polak, 174th St. and 3d Av.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 40x100; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern light lofts, 13th, near 5th, 4,000 square feet, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 23d St.—6-story fireproof tenement; price, $25,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Your Opportunity.
Small farmhouse with outbuildings; three acres of good, rich ground, suitable for raising garden truck for market; also small orchard; within few miutes' walk to trolley and R. R. depot; modern high and grammar schools and churches of all kinds; boats daily to and from New York, or fifty minutes by rail; price $800; $100 down and $10 monthly. Call or write for further particulars, 202 E. 23d St., N. Y., or COLT, Room 6, 861 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

$4,500 buys five-story double flat, 35 feet wide, 7 and 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; guaranteed rent $3,840; price, $35,000.
Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Canton, Penn.—Modern 17-room house, stable, 10 acres; price, $40,000; rent, furnished, season, $1,200, or will exchange. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, BRONX, WESTCHESTER, QUEENS, RICHMOND, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, NEW ENGLAND.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLING
—FOR SALE—
No. 38 East 75th St., near Madison Ave., 4 stories and basement, 25x85x100, with extension; handsomely decorated; parquet flooring throughout; electric lighting; finest cabinet work; 3 bathrooms and all open plumbing.
Can be seen daily from 11 to 3.

28-ft. Wide Tenements
75th Street, between 1st and 2d Aves.
at $14,500 each.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

A four-story and basement single flat, 25.1x½ block, 7th St., near 2d Av.
Four-story and basement private house; 7th St., near 2d Av.
Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 58th St., near 3d Av.
And different other improved property.
HENRY FELDMANN & SON, 103 2d Av., N. Y.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

NOS. 155 AND 157 EAST 71ST ST., TWO four-story private dwellings for sale or to rent, together or separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Second Av., near 40th—Five-story tenement, $36,000; rents, $3,924. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story tenement, 806 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 95th St.—5-story double flat; price, $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Bargain, 2 five-story tenements; $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue A, Vicinity of 11th.—5-story double tenement; $31,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, ALL FREE AND CLEAR, MUST BE SOLD TO SETTLE ESTATE.
OFFERS ACCEPTED TO MARCH 15TH.
AGENTS PROTECTED.
19th St., 425 East, 5-sty. 20-family; rents $1,800.
20th St., 344 E., 4-sty. single; rents $1,224.
31st St., 302 E., 3-family; rents $900.
2d Av., 1,032, (55th St.,) store property, 4-sty.
BRONX REALTY EXCHANGE,
1,019 Boston Road.

MURRAY HILL.
5-sty. American basement dwelling; medium size; perfect condition; price, $50,000.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
573 FIFTH AVENUE.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

16th St., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Elegant six-story and basement triple flat; rents, $5,400; asking $53,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

An attractive 4-story English basement residence, 30th, near 4th Av.; excellent order. Apply to INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th.

A LOT FOR SALE CHEAP IN SOUTH ST., RUNNING THROUGH TO WATER; 25x150. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

16th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large modern residence, Madison Av., near 69th; perfect order; $90,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 122d St.—3-family flat; rent, $3,400; price, $30,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 101st St.—Double flat; rent, $3,000; price, $26,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East 102d St.—4-family flat; rent, $2,400; price, $21,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 101st St.—Double flat; rent, $3,144; price, $28,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East 108th St.—Double flat; rent, $3,600; price, $32,000. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 116th St.—3-family, with store; rent, $3,800; price, $34,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 77th St.—3-family flat; rent, $2,724; price, $24,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 75th St.—Double flat; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East 101st St.—Double flat; rent, $2,300; price, $21,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st, near 2d, $16,750; rent, $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE residence for sale. No. 623 West 118th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

American Basement Dwelling
Edgecombe Avenue near 141st Street; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms.
at $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

Rents $10,365.
Price $90,000.
$10,000 cash, balance on mortgage.
High class apartment house, west side, near underground station.
LOUIS RODNEY BERG, 35 Nassau St.

Desirable—Business—Property.
6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.
Louis Schra, 124 W. 23d St.

Five-story triple flat, all improvements;
Rent, $3,216; price, $28,500.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

Owner, leaving city, almost gives away west side dwelling; $18,000; mortgae $9,000 at 4; owner will accept $5,000 second and leave some furniture. Claude Lasher, 140 Nassau.

161ST AND 162D STREETS.
New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated to suit; rent, $900.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

Riverside Drive.—7-story apartment house; rents, $15,000; price, $155,000; savings bank mortgage, $95,000 at 4½ per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

St. Nicholas Terrace.—5-story, 33-foot double flat; rents, $4,400; price, $40,000; mortgage, $25,000 at 4½ per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

117th St., near Lenox Av.—Five-story double; improvements; rent, $3,200; price, $33,750; terms easy.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. (10)

A Big Bargain.—Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rents, $7,400; asking $33,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

118th St., near St. Nicholas Av.—Five-story flat, $23,750; rents, $2,600; $3,000 cash.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. (4)

7th Av., near 112th St.—Two elegant double flats, with all improvements; rents, $9,600; asking $90,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Manhattan, Morningside Avs! — Choice inside and corner lots; sacrificing prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau, Manhattan.

112th Street near 7th Avenue; 5-story single apartment; must sell. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Bargain.—West Eighties; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,636; price, $32,500. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

We have a four-story tenement, full lot, West 66th St., to sell for $10,250. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

9TH AV. CORNER,
near 42d St.—Full lot; opportunity for liquor man. JOS. P. A. O'DONNELL, 141 Broadway.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

Amsterdam Avenue triple flat, large store; will be sacrificed to quick buyer; cheapest house on the heights. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Will sacrifice 116th St. corner; prominent section; all improvements; asking $60,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Builder's Chance.—Plot 62x95; neighborhood McKinley Square, Boston Road; some rock; choice for flats; only $7,500. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Elegant single flat, 116th St., near 8th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Fifth Av. Harlem flat, store over; 10 per cent., $37,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 66th St.—Two five-story tenements, $32,000; rents, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A bargain, 446 West 40th. Tenergent; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

QUEENS BOROUGH.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—7 or 8 room house; all improvements; not further north than Yonkers, Mount Vernon, or Pelham; rent, about $35 or $40; option to purchase new house preferred. Address Box 8, 1,515 3d Av.

Have you a dwelling house you wish to let? Send me particulars and I will rent it for you. O. B. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Lots For Sale
in large restricted area adjoining 137th st. subway station; see diagram in Real Estate Record of March 12th. Apply to A. H. Barney, 71 Broadway.

WEST 95TH ST.
Fine three-story house for sale, nine rooms; two blocks from underground station. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

WEST 148TH ST.
Fine three-story up-to-date dwelling for sale; underground station at 145th St. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

SACRIFICE! FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 99th St., near Central Park West.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. (9)

103d St.—31-foot double flat; all improvements; rents, $4,150; price, $40,000; terms to suit. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Sale!—Lots with factory buildings; (divide:) west central; much under value. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St., elevated station, 150x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

West 94th.—Elevator apartment; rent, $17,600; price, $150,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Four-story private, Lenox Av., 120th St.; bargain; asking $22,000. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

West 49th St.—5-story double tenement, $20,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

7th Av. extra-wide flat vicinity 116th; $43,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $20,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

West 48th St.—4-family flat; rent, $2,300; price, $19,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West 47th St.—Full lot; price, $6,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 104th St.—Three 3-family flats; rent, $12,080; price, $105,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av. corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—5-story stores and tenement; $80,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

John J. Hoeckh, Real Estate and Insurance, 650 9th Av., 45th and 46th Sts.

Amsterdam Av.—Store and flat; price, $20,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 98th St.—3-family flat; rent, $4,044; price, $34,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West 115th St.—Double flat; rent, $3,240; price, $28,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 47th St.—5-story flat, $23,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., (46th.)

West 44th St.—5-story tenement, $23,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 41st St.—4-story tenement, $16,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 66th St.—Double flat; rent, $1,950; price, $16,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

80th St. West.—Four-story private; asking $30,000; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$15,000, 121st St. West.—Fine three-story private house; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Eighties.—Cozy dwelling; price $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

Bargain in 5-story Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rental, $4,300; can be bought below $39,000. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

BROOKLYN.

Flatbush Lots, $225 each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold, $600. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Lots, $500 and upward, suitable for factory site, close to new bridge and ferries; will build for responsible tenants. Call on J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Flats and tenements wanted for prompt cash buyers. Send particulars Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Two fine eight-family flats; rent $2,500 each; Quincy St.; bargain price; also others. Call on Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Leased $2,568; price only $21,000; handsome modern 4-story double fancy brick flat, near Park Plaza. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lots 51st St., near 7th Av., on grade, $350; worth $700. Stewart, 32 Rogers.

LONG ISLAND. | LONG ISLAND. | LONG ISLAND.

One Acre, $200. $5 Down; $5 Monthly.

Who! Would Not Buy?

A City Lot, $29. $2 Down; $1 Monthly.

Our profits will be small, but we know our sales will be large. We do not expect to make a fortune quick. We want to inspire confidence in our purchasers and show them we can dispose of their investment at a good profit in a few years. When we say this, we mean what we say.

THERE IS A PROFIT TO EVERY INVESTOR.

You buy cheap at low prices, on easy terms. Investigate. See the property, see the surroundings, see the best investment and the most beautiful spot on Long Island, which is a fast growing suburban point to the City of New York.

BAY SHORE

In a thriving, pushing, fast-growing suburban town of 6,000 people, growing faster and proportionately increasing in value more so than any point outside of Greater New York. There are one hundred stores there, good schools, several churches, several hotels, and an opera house.

The rich are buying largely here. Why not the man in humble circumstance grasp the opportunity?

150 ACRES JUST OPENED FOR SALE.

800 City Lots 25 feet by 125 feet. **75 Acre Plots** 165 feet by 263 feet.

No one wants one lot; every one buys enough for a large garden or for chicken raising—a plot which represents 125 feet front by 125 feet deep.

5 LOTS FOR $125.00

$5.00 Down. $5.00 Monthly.

We want 500 hundred people to visit the property in the next week. Twice that number will go, and we want you to get there first before the choice ones are sold. Therefore, we have arranged

FOR FIVE GRAND OPENING SALE DAYS.

Wednesday, March 16th. Thursday, March 17th. Friday, March 18th. Saturday, March 19th. Sunday, March 20th

A FREE EXCURSION TO EVERY ONE TO BAY SHORE AND RETURN

every day at 10:30 from the Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, except Sunday. On that day it will be 9:00 o'clock in the morning. Whether you buy or not, we will treat you right. We want you to spend a few hours' time at our expense. We are honest when we state this is the greatest opportunity of your life.

IT IS NOT A RISK. IT IS A CERTAINTY. IT IS A GREAT PROFIT.

FREE TICKETS AND MAPS NOW READY.

We are the oldest, largest, and most successful suburban operators in this city, only buy and sell our own properties.

WATERFRONTS $450. **WM. H. MOFFITT Realty Company,** **Ideal Summer Resort.**

DOWN AT THE BAY.
$10 Down.
$10 Monthly.

155-157 Broadway.
We want ten good live hustling agents.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND

Suburban Homes.
Two story and attic frame Queen Anne; plot 40x100; 7 to 12 rooms and bath.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT. BALANCE MONTHLY.
Jno. S. Macgillivray,
311 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

AT ACTUAL COST
If sold at once, a one-family house on plot 50 x 100 feet, finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location
FOREST PARKWAY
On Jamaica Avenue, (near Richmond Hill;) paved streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner lives up State, must sell. Terms easy.
Inquire Wheeler Brothers, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, or on the property.

ROYALLY GRAND RESIDENCE,
TO BE SACRIFICED FOR QUICK SALE.
ABSOLUTELY MUST BE SOLD. PRICE, $9,500. COST $11,000. TERMS TO SUIT OR $500 NOW. REST TO SUIT.
BRAND NEW ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS.
PERFECTLY GRAND HOME, CONTAINING TEN BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS. TILED BATH. Finished in CHOICE Hardwoods, RICH, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, PARQUET FLOORS. STEAM HEAT.
HIGHEST TYPE OF A MODERN HOME, MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, FINEST HERE.
Near "L" Station, Near Ocean Av. & Flatbush Av.
WANT AN OFFER. FINE OPPORTUNITY.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

Brooklyn's handsomest row of three and four story houses, Second street, and Prospect Park West. Open daily, Sundays and evenings.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Builder.

HAVE YOU CALLED ON
Putnam Ave, near Stuyvesant; 2½-story and basement brownstone, in fine section; contains 11 rooms and bath, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 REID AVE., NEAR GATES.
OPEN EVENINGS. CALL AND CONSULT US.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on
BERGEN ST.,
NEAR NOSTRAND AV.,
at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

FLATBUSH OPPORTUNITY.
$6,000; COST $7,500.
Very pretty house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, in fine order; owner living out of the city; must sell; terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month, pays all. Can be seen any time.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

Nearer than Harlem.
$1,400 cash buys two-family brick residence; excellent location; all modern improvements; 20 minutes from Madison Square; close to ferries; $3,000 mortgage can stand; owner needs money and is losing $2,000 on this sale. Call J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

TWO-FAMILY CORNER HOUSE.
Two-story and basement brownstone, 12 rooms and 2 baths, open nickel plumbing; rents for $720 yearly; Title Company mortgage, $4,250; can be bought cheap. J. C. Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Gilt-edged Investment.—4-story single brownstone; no heat; heights; very wide; good order; never vacant; only $10,500; rent $80 monthly. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn

HOUSES TO LET FOR SALE
BEDFORD SECTION, BROOKLYN.
JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG,
80 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY. TEL. 108 JOHN & 3076 BEDFORD.

FOR SALE:
The Best 3-Story Houses Ever Built in Brooklyn.
Circular and octagon fronts; white and brownstone; all over 20 feet in width; hard wood throughout.
Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Gas.
Dining room extension and everything up to date. Two on First St., Nos. 547-551, being 300 feet from the Park; one on Carroll St., 150 feet from Eighth Av., and all for sale cheap to prompt buyers. Apply on premises or 89 Seventh Ave.
WILLIAM FLANAGAN,
Builder and Owner.

VERY SPECIAL.
Owner, anxious to get rid of them, will sell at a sacrifice the following pieces of gilt-edge investment property.
Four elegant four-story double brick flats, in a very populous section. These flats are in good order and always full. Now rented at a low rental of $5,568 per year.
Also four fine five-story double brick flats near 5th Av., in good order, and fully rented for $6,000 per

BRONX AND WESTCHESTER

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 182d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av. trolley; 19 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,550 8th Av.

WHY PAY RENT?

1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $500-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.

50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. P. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av., N. Y. City.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., Williams's Bridge; price, $5,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d ave.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Have buyer for flat property in Bronx; must be cheap; send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 135th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Sacrifice—modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Willis Av., double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Will loan on mortgages $5,500; also $6,000. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 135th St.

$8,000 10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

Bargains—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

CHALLENGE IS STILL OUT.
$11,500 buys four-story flats.
12,000 buys Third Av. business property.
15,000 buys flats showing 15%.
25,000 buys dandy corners.
7,500 buys Third Av. taxpayer.
7,000 buys equity corner flat showing 12% net.
5,000 buys tenement, free and clear.
4,000 buys lots near Boston Road.
4,500 buys dwelling near McKinley Square.
Thousands of others as cheap and desirable.
Exchanges of all kinds.
Call, write, 'phone, or shall I call?
Sieker, 3d Av. and 169th St.

Jackson Av.—2-family house; finished basement; 28 ft. front; detached; heated; must be sold; 2-family house, 13 rooms, 25x110, near office, $6,500; heated; assessment paid; Cauldwell Av., near office, private brick house, 28x100; cash $2,000; terms arranged; Fulton Av., near 170th St., frame private terrace house, 22x210, detached; three four-story double flats; steam heat, hot water; $5,500 cash; terms to suit; two-family house, near office, $5,500; cash, $1,000.
Bronx Realty Exchange,
Boston Road, 165th Street.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital. 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Attention.—One and two family houses at a sacrifice; Concourse plots, 100x125; must be sold; Unionport plot, 100x200, cheap; Webster Av. plots at a sacrifice; builders, wake up; don't sleep too long; lots ripe for improvement. O'Hara Bros., East 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Fine private house; two blocks from 149th St. "El" station; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St., and 3d Ave.

We sell, rent, exchange all kinds property Manhattan and Bronx; owners send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 135th St.

Buy from Builder, 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location; handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

Westchester Av. Corner, Near Prospect Av.—221 feet frontage; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

WESTCHESTER.

FULLY FURNISHED COTTTAGE
IN
LARCHMONT,

Beach Ave., 5 minutes from the shore grounds 100x100, house eleven rooms and bath; very best condition. Will rent for summer $800, or $1,000 for the year.

GRAY LATHAM, 31 Liberty St.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Three miles from depot, Harlem R. R., 70 minutes from Grand Central Station; 60 acres, of which 15 acres are woods, (fine timber,) remainder good tillable land; has road frontage of nearly half a mile; watered by springs and never-failing stream; plenty fruit; house 8 rooms, high ceilings, in first-class condition; fine large barn and stable, 30x70; stalls for 5 horses, stanchions for 12 cows; large hennery and other buildings; southern exposure; price $6,000. More land can be purchased if desired at reasonable price. Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

BEDFORD, N. Y.

To rent for season, gentleman's places; fully furnished; all modern improvements. Northern Westchester Realty Co., 7 East 42d St., New York.

Bargain near Mamaroneck Station; house, eight rooms; water, gas; about acre; flowering shrubs; free, clear; quick; $3,250. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

Sacrifice.—25 acres; house, seven rooms; outbuildings; horse, implements; hour Harlem Railroad; free, clear; $4,500; easy terms. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

Snap!—House, seven rooms; no improvements; barn; 50x100; near Mosher Silver Works, Pelham Station; $2,500, worth $3,500. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $84 upward; high ground; monthly payments; fare, 8c. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

Mount Vernon.

MT. VERNON N. Y.

Bargain in a beautiful home, located on South 4th Av; plot 40x100; open plumbing, open grates, cabinet mantels; large verandas; cost, $11,000; must sell. For particulars apply to
BOERUM & HENRY
409 Sumner, corner Halsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CITY OF HOMES.
Rental list, $25 to $125—Sale list, $3,000 to $50,000; carriage service, courteous treatment, complete information. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Larchmont.—For sale, new 12-room, modern, all year round house; all large rooms; fine view of Sound; lot 100x200. H. B. Downey, 20 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

The finest residence, barn, acres, in New Rochelle, cheap. Whitehead, broker, New Rochelle.

Yonkers.

YONKERS.
Two-story and attic frame house situated on south side of Sherwood Av., west of Crescent Place, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.; containing eight rooms and bath; water and gas; size of house, 28x32; lot, 25x190 feet; rear of lot facing on another street; near trolley line to Yonkers and short walk to Mount Vernon Station, on Harlem Railroad; house in first-class order and rents for $25 per month; price $3,500.
FORDHAM, N. Y. CITY.
Three two-story frame houses; all improvements, including steam heat and sewer connections; east side of Marion Av., 44 feet north of 197th St.; five minutes from Bronx Park, 3d Av. elevated and Harlem Railroad; contain nine rooms and bath; rent for $30 per month each; price, $13,500.
FORDHAM, N. Y.
A plot of land adjoining these houses, 44 feet front on Marion Av. by 110 feet on 197th St.; suitable for two small houses or an apartment house; fine view of Bronx Park; price $5,000.
WEST SIDE,
of Macomb's Dam Road, 25 feet north of 170th St., Borough of Bronx; two-story frame, with attic and basement; house about 18x20; lot, 25x112.6; cellar; first floor, three rooms; up stairs, four rooms and bath; gas fixtures; barn in rear; trolley close by; $5,000.
SHERMAN PARK.
Westchester County, on line Harlem Railroad; two-story and attic frame house; house 19x40; lot 100x100; east side of Sherman Av., about one-quarter mile south of railroad station; furnace; cemented cellar; first floor, three rooms; up stairs, four rooms; bathroom, water; fruit trees; $2,500.
Will be sold on easy terms upon payment of a moderate amount in cash; mortgage payable by monthly installments or a flat mortgage at 5 per cent.
For further particulars write to F. Hulberg, Secretary, 265 West 125th St.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.
28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; modern 12-room house; half acre and stable; sale, $16,000; lease, $900 year; also 10-room modern house, near station, $7,500; terms, $2,000 cash; also a bargain in one acre property; spacious house, stable, &c., about half cost.
HELLOWS & WAITES, Real Estate,
20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $15,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

LONG ISLAND.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 963 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Hicksville.—Attractive Modern House, eight rooms; plot, 100x125; near station; $4,000; similar house, 50x100, $3,650; "rare chance." McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Cozy house, eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Westchester County; 12 minutes from 138th St.; price, $5,500.00; $2,000 cash. Bargain, Box 115, 617 6th Av.

For Sale.—Bargain; furnished boarding house, 25 rooms, large grounds; price, $15,000; easy terms. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

Winding River.—1,500 acres woodland; great bargain; 60 acre; investigation desired. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Medford.—106 acres, 25 acres cleared; $7 acre; opportunity seldom offered. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

At Flushing; modern dwelling, A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

American-born citizens only may participate; free distribution of valuable property. "American Colony," Bellport.

For Sale.—Acreage property near trolley road. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.

$23,000 will purchase a beautifully situated all-year-round country residence, on water overlooking the Sound; forty minutes on New Haven Road; 4½ acres; house contains 15 rooms, 7 of which are bedrooms; also two bathrooms, gas, running water, and modern plumbing; large carriage house and stable, with coachman's quarters; fine old shade and fruit trees. Address Owner, J Box 200 Times Office.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

REAL ESTATE.

"WHERE TO LIVE" WITHIN YOUR INCOME, WITH ALL COMFORTS, PRIVILEGES & CONVENIENCES

ERIE

Illustrated booklet free on application at 1159 and 399 Broadway, N.Y.; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or mailed for 4 cents postage, by
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent,
1,159 Broadway, New York.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.,
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,

315 MADISON AVE. COR. 42D ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX.
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Wanted—$10,000 on first-class security, 6%. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., (46th.)

NEW YORK STATE.

ADIRONDACK CAMP
FOR RENT, FURNISHED.

Property of the late ex-President Harrison; one of the most attractive camps on Fulton Chain; 36 acres of ground; main building containing 4 large bedrooms and living room; two additional houses containing dining room, servants' dining room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, etc.; dock with boat house and four boats; rooms overhead for 3 men servants; icehouse, filled. Will rent for season or year.
Whitehouse & Porter,
No. 573 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Desirable country property for sale; finished in hardwood; place consisting of 3 acres of land, 12-room house, stable for two horses and three carriages, cow barn or poultry house, a number of fruit and large maple trees; good spring water; the property is nicely located, 5 minutes' walk from station at Pawling, N. Y., on Harlem Division of New York Central Railroad; 9 trains daily each way; commutation rate, 19c. For further information address Otis Arnold, Pawling, N. Y.

JAMES KILBY,
NYACK, NEW YORK,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR PROPERTY IN THIS SECTION, AM SURE YOU CAN BE SUITED FROM MY LIST.
3 SOUTH BROADWAY, NYACK.
MAIN ST., HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER
a very desirable gentleman's country residence, furnished complete; in Otsego Co., N. Y., on the Delaware & Hudson R. R.; stable, carriage house; ice house filled; telephone; garden planted; plenty of shaded lawns for tennis, &c.; fishing and boating; an ideal place for private family; pure spring water. For information, at 37 Nassau St., Room 303. GEO. W. L'AMOUREUX.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

To rent, furnished, in the country after April 15, large house, bathroom, large yard and garden; room for horses and carriage; one mile from station and five minutes from Dutcher House Golf Links. Address Postmaster, Pawling, N. Y.

Summer Boarding House for Sale.—Mountains of Sullivan County, N. Y., O. & W. R. R.; 60 to 80 guests; fully furnished; 22 a. land; $10,000. Write F. Harding, Drawer D, Middletown, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WIDEWATER

containing about 50 acres, with a fine water front and dock on the Hudson River at Upper Nyack, N. Y. A. P. GARRABRANT, Tremont and Hughes Av., New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A handsome American basement house, 96th St., near Central Park West, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. E. S., 33 West 94th St.

Houses, 5th Av., 3-4 stores, $1,200.
Houses, Madison Av., 4 stores, $4,500.
Houses, Waverley Pl., 4 stores, $1,500.
Houses, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, all streets.
Duross, 155 West 14th, St.

For Rent.—Two-story frame and attic detached house, at 148th St., near Mott Av.; 11 rooms; exposed plumbing; steam heat; in first-class condition; rent moderate. Olin J. Stephens, 444 East 138th St.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

Large house, 322 East 19th St.; fourteen rooms; rent, $1,100.
Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To let, 3-story dwelling, 134 W. 126; also 4-story dwelling for business, 1c W. 125. Apply Hortons, 142 W. 125.

Four-story, fifteen rooms; rent, $1,200; 2,129 5th Av., (130th.) Owner, 283 West 131st St.

REAL ESTATE
TO LET AND FOR SALE
New Jersey—New England

NEW JERSEY.

Modern Artistic House, WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

New, modern, artistic house, located on a hill-top, near station; affording a grand view of surrounding country; contains nine rooms and tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing, modern heating, gas, electric light; hardwood trim; artistically decorated; spacious verandas; ready for occupancy; price, $5,500; lot 60x107; terms to suit; refined surroundings; lots for sale; illustrated circulars free. NUTLEY REALTY CO., 99 Nassau St., New York.

Gentleman's country residence for sale, with 15 acres of land under a high state of cultivation; a house; 13 rooms; all improvements, including hardwood trim and hardwood floors, polished, and steam heat; also barn, carriage house, stables, &c.; there are 200 pear trees on the place in fine bearing condition; also about 40 large apple trees and about 50 peach trees; also cherry and plum trees, grapes, berries, &c.; this property is at North Branch, N. J.; two miles from depot; price, $12,000. Address Wm. C. Freeman, 226 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

At Upper Montclair, New Jersey.—Handsomely furnished twelve-room country house, with stable, to rent for Summer season; all modern improvements; high ground; fruit and shade trees; flower gardens, &c. John S. Griggs, Jr., 25 Broad St., N. Y.

For Sale—At a sacrifice to close an estate, a large, well-built, 13-room house, with improvements; large plot of ground, with barns, if wanted; two minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Or will rent. Address E. P. Veldran, Oradell, N. J.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

For Sale or Rent.—Elegant private residence, situated in heart of town of Union, N. J.; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; nice garden. Call at corner Hague St. and Summit Av., Jersey City. E. Fankhauser.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
24 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
7 rooms, $240; 8 rooms, $336; 6 rooms, $300; 9 rooms, $420; 8 rooms, $324; 11 rooms, $720. Some new; best locations; all improvements. Duvall P. Brown, 7 Depot Square.

Locust, on North Shrewsbury River; 10 minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; open plumbing, gas, stable; 4 acres lawn; high ground; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 32 Nassau St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Tract of land for factory sites, or building lots, near Newark; 600 feet dock front on Passaic River; large house and barn; at less than half value; terms easy; price, $7,500. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

For Sale—Three-story house, West Hoboken, N. J.; all improvements; lot, 75x129; near monastery, public schools; 20 minutes from ferry. Call, address R., 320 Washington St., New York.

Acreage, within 28 miles of this city, five minutes from large town, on Pennsylvania R. R., for sale on easy terms, for immediate improvement. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

On Palisades, near N. Y.—Attractive location and neighbors; modern 9-room house to rent, furnished, for 5 Summer months at $80 to $100. Address Box J 194 Times.

6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

Atlantic City lot, size 25x105, located on Atlantic Av., Chelsea. For particulars apply to owner, R. B. Buckley, 1,343 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

For Sale—Two new 7-room houses, with all improvements; price, $3,800; send for plan, photo and full particulars. Saimond Bros., Arlington, N. J.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Bayonne, N. J.—9 rooms, all improvements; ground, 50x114; price, $5,850; fine location. Owner, P. O. Box 1,392 New York.

Fine Farm—Good soil, buildings good order; nearly 70 acres; $8,000; terms to suit purchaser. Owner, 1,169 Broadway.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; encumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 208 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Montclair, N. J.—Cottage; grounds, 100x275; fine surroundings; $8,500; easy terms; owner resides in Connecticut. Shaw, 113 W. 125th.

Will exchange hotel property in Red Bank free and clear for improved property; add cash. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

118 acres; house; 36 miles New Jersey; 40x150, gore, railroad siding, Jersey City. Jas. Connelly, 185 Erie St., Jersey City.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND FOR RENT. DANIEL PAUL, TENAFLY, N. J.

Along the Beautiful Palisades.
Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Rutherford houses for sale or rent. A. W. Van Winkle & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

20 one, two, and three family houses far below cost. R. Lahey, Jersey City.

NEW ENGLAND.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.

Handsome residence in central and choicest part of city. A good hotel location and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds; photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS
(10,38) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

Illustrated list of 200 improved Eastern farms, bargains, 1 to 1,000 acres, $5 to $20 an acre, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, &c., free; a few with stock and tools included; on easy terms. Write The E. A. Strout Farm Agency, G Bldg., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Farms for Sale.—Send for special list of dairy, vegetable, fruit, poultry, and gentlemen's farms, village and country, vicinity City Willimantic, leading market Eastern Connecticut on main line from New York to Boston; some big prizes in this list. Tryon's Real Estate Agency, 715 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.

Unfortunate speculation compels sacrifice desirable improved real estate investment paying six per cent. upon $80,000; savings bank mortgage $55,000 can remain; unsurpassed location; permanent income. Lloyds, 320 Broadway.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.
Twenty-seven acres of very good land, between two roads, sightly situation; old house, new barn; two miles from station; $6,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale—30 acres of land; never failing stream of water; new house and barn; about ¾ of mile from Green's Farms Depot. George B. Gorham, Westport, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Residence, stable, 24 acres, fine view; price, $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Parties desiring houses or property at Greenwich, Conn., will please address E. K. Willard, the Maples, Greenwich, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$6,000,000 in 2 Years.

You probably own real estate in New York or some other city that does not produce an income sufficient to pay carrying charges, a country resort that you have no further use for or a home at the seaside. Vacant lots in New York that are eating their heads off with taxes, interest, assessments, &c. If you do, we can suggest a plan whereby you can dispose of your property and at the same time acquire in an exchange an investment in New York City Real Estate that will net you from 5% to 7% on the investment and only one tenant to deal with, and in Apartment Houses, Office Buildings, and Business Property as high as 8% to 10%.

Income vs. **Idleness**

The following are a few we offer:

Office Buildings.

14 STORY, VICINITY OF CITY HALL PARK, first mortgage, $750,000, at 4%; rent, $130,000. Equity, $750,000.

10 STORY, FRONTING ON THREE STREETS, vicinity of Liberty St. and Broadway; rent, $111,000. Equity, $600,000.

11 STORY FIREPROOF MODERN BUILDING, fronting two streets, vicinity Broadway and Cedar St.; price, $850,000; mortgage, $450,000, 4%; rent, $72,000. Equity, $400,000.

Hotels and Apartment Hotels.

WHOLE BLOCK FRONT, finest section New York City, 12½-story fireproof Hotel, nearly large as Waldorf, subject to first mortgage—leased 21 years, one tenant, at net rental of $114,000 per annum, with security. Equity, $1,000,000.

VICINITY 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., 12½-story Apartment Hotel, leased one tenant 21 years, $60,000 a year net, with security, first mortgage. Equity, $475,000.

MADISON AV., vicinity 34th St., 12-story fireproof Building, leased $30,000 year net, first mortgage 4½%; equity, $200,000; rent.....$130,000

AND A NUMBER OF SIMILAR BUILDINGS as above, at lesser values, subject to first mortgage only, at low rate of interest, paying 5% to 7% on the investment, and equities ranging from $100,000 to $300,000.

Apartment Houses.

WHOLE BLOCK FRONT, 10-story building; equity.....$600,000

TWO WHOLE BLOCK FRONTS AND ½ BLOCK, comprising five 6-story modern elevator Apartment Houses, located best section of New York; all subject to first mortgage and entirely rented to first-class tenants on an average of about $25,000 for each house. The equity in each apartment, size 100x100, averages about $125,000, or $625,000 in all. As these houses belong to one party, they can be traded singly or together.

ALSO HAVE 5 AND 6 STORY APARTMENTS, best sections of city, well rented, with equities ranging from $50,000 to $200,000.

Business Buildings.

BROADWAY, VICINITY HOUSTON ST., 11-story loft and store building, fireproof, all improvements, first mortgage, 4%; all leased 6% net. Equity, $350,000.

VICINITY 15TH ST. AND 5TH AV., 6-story business building, all leased, first mortgage, 4%. Equity, $116,000.

IMMEDIATE VICINITY 5TH AV. AND 34TH ST., 10-story fireproof Building, first mortgage, $140,000, 4½%; pays over 9% on equity of.....$110,000

The above choice properties are the best in the market and must appeal only to capitalists of large means. For those desiring smaller equities we will be glad to send special list—we have everything for sale in New York that is worth buying.

The first question you will ask yourself on reading this "ad" is, Why do owners of these properties wish to trade? If they are so good why are they not sold for cash? We will tell you why:—

First—This is Presidential year, and until capitalists and investors in high-class real estate are certain that the candidates for President are men who will govern the country on a sound financial basis they are cautious about investing large sums of cash.

Second—Men of wealth are undoubtedly carrying Railroad and other Wall St. securities at prices from 25% to 50% higher than the present market. They cannot realize now except at heavy loss, and must hold on until prices react; hence conservatism.

From the above facts you can readily see that builders of expensive properties who erected their buildings for the express purpose of marketing are more or less tied up in a tight money market, and naturally resort to an exchange, whereby they can realize some cash out of the transaction, which enables them to go ahead with other building operations and gives them a chance to realize cash at a later date on the property taken in trade.

During the past two years we have negotiated deals in exchanges for high class New York Real Estate amounting to over $6,000,000 between New York builders and bankers, capitalists and others who owned property as far away from New York as Omaha, Washington, Chicago and even Texas and Minneapolis. Of course we prefer New York property, but it makes no difference where you own, if it is in a prominent city and you can add some cash. Let us hear from you, and we will be glad to furnish you all detailed information and give the names of those for whom we have accomplished most satisfactory results on the lines suggested by this advertisement.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley,
149 Broadway, New York City.

Members of Real Estate Board of Brokers of City of New York. Business established thirty years. Telephone, 427—Cortlandt.

A handsome 12-room house, all improvements, delightfully located at Upper Montclair, N. J.; five minutes from depot; value $12,000; mortgaged $5,500; owner wishes to exchange for small cottage in good town within 45 minutes of New York, for equity he has in above property. Address Montclair, Box 196 Times office.

Exchange—$35,000 equity in 7-story boarding and livery stable near new bridge; rents $9,000, leased for $5,100; price, $60,000; want double flats or big apartment house. Full particulars Wm. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Will exchange elegant 90-room apartment building, rental $750 monthly, in St. Louis for Eastern property; price, $90,000; mtge., $35,000, is at 5% interest; make offer. A. S. Loomis, 110 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Ocean front cottage, $60,000, free and clear, and cash added, to exchange for old buildings, downtown preferred, lots, or income property. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

EXCHANGING EVERYWHERE.

E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway, New York.

Exchanging property a specialty. Submit full particulars for prompt attention. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau.

44th, 123 West.—Pleasantly located comfortably furnished apartment to rent, very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

Attractive list sublet furnished apartments; inspected; bargains. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

208 W. 80th—Completely and artistically furnished six-room flat; linen, silver, dishes; $65.

Wanted—2-3 family house; exchange for Brooklyn private dwelling. Diamond, 13 East 125th.

NEW ENGLAND.

Stamford, Conn.—Residences, water fronts, and farms; furnished and unfurnished houses for rent. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres, on Mianus River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Dutchess County.—500 acres, dairy farm, $40,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—A floor in a private house on the west side by a family of two; good neighborhood. Address W Box 113 Times Office.

$35,000 bona fide equity in modern
7-Story Elevator Apartment

bringing net income of over 12 per cent. Exchange for unincumbered property and cash.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!

I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Grower, 256 West 116th St.

Will buy for cash any property which is cheap in 21st, 22d, or 23d Sts., between 6th and 7th Avs.
LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

PRIVATE HOUSES.
Send particulars of your private houses for sale or for rent; big demand. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Wanted—One or two flats, east of 5th Av., for cash; good condition; Manhattan or Bronx. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Wanted—Houses either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$50,000 to invest in small equities in cheap flats or tenements, Manhattan or Bronx. W., Box 199 Times Office.

$25,000 to invest in tenements: Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Faruolo, 45 East Houston.

For Institution in New York City, Bronx preferred, about 25 acres, costing about $1,000 per acre. Cebrie Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway.

Wanted—Bronx lot with building loan; near "L"; send particulars. Diamond, 13 East 125.

Wanted—1, 2, 3 family dwellings; buyers waiting; send particulars. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Wanted—Above 110th St., double flat for investment. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 251.

Wanted for Sale—Tenements, cash buyers. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A fine flat; rent $21; 6 rooms, bath. 572 Union Av., East 149th St.

Broadway, Corner 66th St., No. 126.—Seven and bath; steam heat, hot water; $70.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed; 102 West 119th St.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
6 elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

$47.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$47.00
Eight large light rooms; tiled bath; steam; hot water; electric light; private house; appointments.

Exceptional opportunity for doctor or dentist in ground floor apartment; largest apartment house in the Bronx. The "MESTANIQUE," 688 East 138th St.

Physicians.—Apartment occupied fourteen years by physician; eight rooms; modern improvements; possession immediate; fire-proof building. 12 West 18th St. See janitor.

102d St., 306 West.—Fire-proof, single apartment house, 8 rooms, bath, two toilets; rooms 25 feet wide; every improvement; overlooking drive. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A LAST CHANCE.
Only one left. Finest apartment on Washington Heights; handsome 7 rooms and bath; rent only $50; 100 Convent Avenue, corner 146th Street. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th Street.

151ST. ST., 504 WEST.—SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, ALL LIGHT, IN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; HALL SERVICE; TELEPHONE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; RENTAL, $55.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; all-night elevator service; electric lights. Telephone. Superintendent.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT
557 W. 124th Street
6 and 7 elegant large rooms, $40 to $50; all improvements; elevator.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal, or telephone 3030 Harlem.

GARDEN APARTMENT.
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. S. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

BELLEMORE
Near Riverside Drive,
Overlooking Hudson River, Grant's Tomb, Columbia College,
605 & 607 WEST 115TH ST.
Just completed, 2-5-6 & 7 rooms, bath, with all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, elevator, hall service; rents moderate.

THE FLORENCE,
105 EAST 18TH ST.
New York's most substantially built Apartment House.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern; large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
38 WEST

NEW LONG ISLAND TROLLEY.

Wires Over Steam Line Through Rockaways to be Shifted.

A new trolley line is to be constructed by the Long Island Railroad Company along the Boulevard from Far Rockaway west to the newly developed section known as Bell Harbor. The main object of this is to divert traffic from the steam tracks, over which the Rockaway trolley line now runs, and thus secure a greater degree of safety for the passengers.

At present trolley wires are stretched over the rails of the steam line running through the Rockaways. Passengers can only enter or leave the cars at certain stations, as the tracks run, for the most part, between fences. During the Summer season there are many excursion trains, and the trolley cars, especially on Sundays, are crowded to overflowing. For this reason, and because, too, the change promises even a better business during the Summer, the trolley is to be changed to the Boulevard.

During the first season the conditions will remain as at present with regard to the connection between the Jamaica and Rockaway trolleys, save in so far as the opening up on the Boulevard will differ. But next year passengers will be transferred without change of cars, thus making it possible to travel from Jamaica to any part of the Rockaways without change.

Standard Oil Again Cuts Prices.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—For the third time in three weeks the Standard Oil Company to-day cut the price of high grade petroleum three cents a barrel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Army orders:

First Lieuts. George F. Connolly, Louis T. Bolseau, and Samuel S. O'Connor, Artillery Corps, will report on Aug. 27 to the commandant of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction.

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board on geographic names, vice Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, hereby relieved.

Major Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed one visit per week during March, April, and May from the Watertown Arsenal to the works of the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Company, Fitchburg, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Capt. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during the months of April, May, and June from Columbus, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture by the Westmoreland Steel Company, Crucible Steel Company, American Sheet Steel Company, and the Firth-Sterling Company in the latter city.

Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, Third Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, vice Capt. William R. Sample, Third Infantry.

Navy.

Commander C. E. Colahan died at Lambertville, N. J., March 11.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart is detached from the Newport, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Lieut. A. H. C. Smith is ordered to the Des Moines.

Boatswain T. Sullivan is detached from the Tacoma, and ordered to the Hancock, navy yard, New York, for temporary duty.

Capt. F. M. Wise is commissioned in the Marine Corps from March 3.

Capt. T. F. Lyons is commissioned in the Marine Corps from March 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie at Guantanamo, Dixie at San Juan, Mayflower at Havana, Cæsar at Lambert Point, and Wilmington at Chingkiang.

Sailed—Cleveland from Hampton Roads for Charleston, and Cincinnati from Chemulpho for Nampo.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Building to Let—5-story and basement; elevator. 8 Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

A four-story building, 53 Front St.; rent $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 166 5th Av.

Store to Let.—7th Av., near 134th St. Inquire Leopold Lowy, 306 West 129th St.

Factory, 105 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

45th St., 603 West.—Upper floors, (one concreted,) 25x75; improvements. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Ground floor, 175x40; plenty power included; low rent; bargain; central. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Jane St., 2, Corner Greenwich Av.—5 rooms, bath; desirable. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

One-story, high ceiling, central location, 75x100; power obtainable; bargain. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Bargain!—Factory, 4-story, basement, 25x100; all improvements; only $1,800. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

6th Av., 242.—Second floor, seven rooms, improvements; living or light business; elevator; showcase.

COLUMBUS AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 61ST; STORES TO LET; DIVIDED TO SUIT. $60, $150.

A light third loft—29 Beekman St; passenger and freight elevator.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

326 Canal St.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 64 William St.

6TH AV., ADJOINING 42D ST.
Store, 20x90. Exceptional opportunity.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st.

A.—46th St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; long lease; power if required. Martin Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Part of office and desk room to let on 125th St.; telephone, typewriter, stenographer; reference required. Address Desk, 157 East 125th St.

West 125th St.—Large stores and lofts to lease suitable for any business; reasonable rent. Edward D. Farrell, 164 West 125th St.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x50; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

Corner loft to let at 225 Pearl St., 25x65; rent, $400.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

111-115 Prince St. Light store and lofts with all improvements. Apply W. H. Buffett, 5-7 E. 42d. Tel. 4572 38th.

407-9 EAST 31ST ST.
Light lofts, 25x65; $600; new building.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Offices and floors, 259 William, near Chambers; electric elevator, light, power, steam heat; also store and basement; cheap rent; will separate.

2,482 2d Av., next to cor. 127th St. L Station.

—Store & House to Lease—
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two light lofts, containing 3,000 and 1,200 square feet, with or without power.
Apply Engineer, 15 Vandewater St.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A five-story 60-room house, with two stores, one door east 43d St. and 6th Av., to let for a term of years; reasonable rent; will alter to suit. Mr. Aaron, 752 6th Av.

FACTORY SPECIALISTS!
We offer over 600,000 feet factory room; entire buildings; also floors; some special bargains. Easton & Co., 206 West 42d; telephone.

CORNER FACTORY BUILDING.—Greenwich St., near Christopher, 94x100 feet; all light, strongly built; seven stories and basement; large power plant. Inquire A. Buchsbaum, 720-731 9th Av.

Store 11 West 34th St. | Opposite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 25x115; suitable for automobiles, pictures, rugs, furniture, upholstery, &c. W. J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

Best corner factory building this city! Over 50,000 feet; heavy construction, perfect light; central location; heavy power; every improvement; low rent. Easton's, 206 West 42d; Telephone 4285—38th.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. | HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

NOW OPEN.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND

AND RESTAURANT,

BROADWAY at 54TH ST.

The most luxuriously furnished Hotel in New York.

Finest specimens of Oriental rugs throughout, mahogany furniture and rich draperies.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Ideal location; near principal theatres and shops and in plain view of Central Park.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Transient rates, with bath, $2 per day and upward.
Permanent and weekly rates:—

1 Room with Bath, $14 and upward.
2 Rooms with Bath, $25 and upward.
3 Rooms with Bath, $40 and upward.

The most beautiful restaurant in New York. Fine Music.
Excellent food and sensible prices.
Sunday Evening Table d'Hote-Dinner, 5:30 to 9:30.....$1.00

EDWARD R. SWETT, Proprietor.

THE CHELSEA

West Twenty-third Street
New York City

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF — EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERATE TARIFF

Situated in the Midst of the Shopping and Theatre District

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

THE WOLCOTT,

31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST, 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Doctor's office to be vacated soon; chance for some one; desirable location. 109 East 19th St., near Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.
Two light lofts, 50x75 each, on second floor, with or without heat or power; Lincoln Av., corner East 132d St. Apply to James Montgomery & Son, Lincoln Av. and 135th St.

STORE & BUILDING TO LEASE.
Columbus Ave. Between 103d and 104th Sts. Best neighborhood for retail business. Manhattan Leasing Co. 587 Lenox Ave.

FACTORY
for sale; great bargain; heavily constructed; thoroughly equipped; rented long term responsible tenant; will net 12% on investment; we recommend this. Freeman & Son, 503 5th Av.

6th Ave. Buildings and Stores.
Large corner plot to lease; long term.
Louis Schrag, 124 West 23d St.

A.—Store and Basement,
at 150 Worth St., near Centre St., containing about 8,000 square feet; heat and elevator service; power furnished; rent, $2,600.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 51 Maiden Lane.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents, $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country,
Water front and rail.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

CORNER STORE ON
BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

BUILDINGS TO LET.
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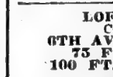

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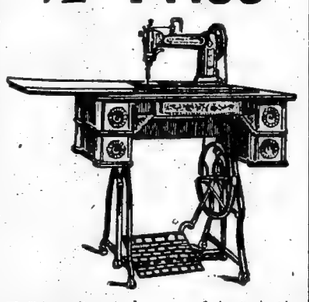

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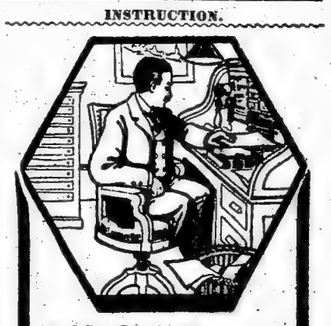

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51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home table; off Broadway, accessible; reasonable.

55D ST., 57 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

71ST, WEST END AV., 237.—Exceptionally large room and suite; private hotel service; parlor dining rooms; telephone; $10 to $20.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, with bath adjoining; electric light; gentleman; references.

112TH ST. 540 AND 542 WEST, CATHEDRAL Heights.—Delightfully situated rooms; large and small, singly or en suite, with excellent table board.

122D ST., 202 WEST.—Handsome large furnished second-story room; board; conveniences; gentlemen or couple.

128TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large light room; also hall bedroom; private house; German-American boarding.

186TH ST., 694 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

AMSTERDAM AV., 698—Private family, west side, can accommodate two gentlemen accustomed to living well, desiring comforts, privileges of well-appointed home; references essential. L. B.

LEXINGTON AV., 993.—Large sunny room, nicely furnished; running water; bath; heated; with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.

Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

Small private family spending Summer in their bungalow, on the coast of Maine, would take one or two gentlemen or ladies to board; cool climate; fishing, private pier, boats, with quiet, attractive home comforts; references required and furnished. For personal interview address F Box 158 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

44TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

122D ST., 212 WEST.—Desirable rooms, steam heat; superior bath; board optional; transients. Davis.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.

Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A YOUNG MAN, 26, WITH 11 YEARS' EXPERience in real estate and building business, who understands plans thoroughly, wishes position with real estate operator, building loan firm, or builders. Experience, Box W 213 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, expert; (28;) writing up, balancing, auditing books; highest references; fine penman. Address Reliable, J., Box 198 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler and valet; good references. Mail T. W., 650 3d Av.

CLERK and SOLICITOR.—By young man, 27, American, seven years clerk and solicitor with large corporation; moderate salary; hustler and hard worker. F. B., Times, Harlem.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 162 Times.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By young man gentleman's place; good single driver; willing to assist in house. Edward, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married, 35; no family; A1 reference; former employer disposed of horses; can be seen. Kanaby, 132 West 90th St.

CUTTER.—Young man with two years' experience as chopper and trimmer in merchant tailoring store, desires situation as assistant cutter; graduate of the Mitchell School; standard system; reference given. Box 112 Middletown, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL.—With a large contracting firm by an American; age twenty; good personality; mechanical inclination; security; A1 indorsement. Future, Box 10, 1,364 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL.—Young man, mechanical ability, in electrical company; references. H. T. P., 221 West 104th St.

GARDENER.—First-class head gardener on a gentleman's estate or architecture firm; perfect in landscaping, greenhouse, vegetables, and in every line of gardening; seven years with last employer; first-class references; can take charge at once; introducement any time before May 1. O. P., 15 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; married; life experience in greenhouses and outdoors; has 13 years' reference from last place. Address H., 159 Hickory St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Understands care of lawn, horse, cow, poultry; useful, handy; sober, steady; American; 27; single. W., Box 112 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 36th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young married man; ten years' experience; position where integrity and ability would be appreciated; excellent references. W. Young, 7 Malden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR.—Permanent position; ten years' experience, law and mercantile work; A1 references; salary, $18.00. R. A. C., 265 22d St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER.—By young man; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

WANTED—Situation as Manager for private city property; collect rents, look after repairs, &c.; 15 years' experience; highest city references and bond given. Lockbox 457, Goshen, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (27) with 5 years' real estate experience, and as a salesman, desires position of dignity in any capacity; moderate salary to start; bond furnished. W. E. C., 623 West 142d St.

Young man, single, 20 years old, wants situation as coachman; best of references from former and present employer, who can be seen. Call or address Joe Cain, 120 W. 29th St., Private Stable.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

ALTERATION HANDS.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. require experienced alteration hands on cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's Office at 10 A. M.

FITTERS WANTED.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. require experienced fitters on ready-made cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

MILLINERY—COPYISTS ON READY-TO-WEAR AND FANCY HATS; LIGHT WORKROOM; LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY; LEARNERS TAKEN. ISAAC BERG, 714 BROADWAY, 2D FLOOR.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Preparers and learners wanted. A. Hochelmer, 719 Broadway.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom, experienced operators on furniture slip covers and awnings. Apply at Superintendent's office.

SALESWOMEN.—Good saleswomen; those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our transferable sales list and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best; also would be glad to talk to those who are looking for early permanent openings in any of our various departments. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

SALESWOMEN.—Millinery showroom, high-class saleswomen; exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom. Apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning. Simpson-Crawford Co.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. have vacancies for girls writing neat hand for office work. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. require experienced mail order clerks; must write good hand. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Up-to-date men in the historical department of a publishing house; two registrations a week; $14 per week; more registrations more money; this is a splendid opportunity for a few bright and energetic men to represent an old and reliable house. Henry W. Knight Co., 150 5th Av., New York City.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 175 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—AI OPERATORS, TUCKERS, FINISHERS, HAND SEWERS ON SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN & CO., 21 WAVERLEY PLACE.

WANTED—Young lady with office experience to do copying work. Address, stating experience and salary expected, C. W., Box 115 Times Office.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 429 BROOME ST.

WANTED—Operators, experienced in pique kilts and reefers; home work. Engel & Co., 45 Lispenard.

WANTED—Attractive young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

A FEW men of good standing, with large acquaintance in the Bronx, who will devote one or two hours (day or evening,) can make good income with little effort; personal solicitation not required. For particulars address C. H. Stonebridge, 3d Av., 148th St.

AUTOMOBILE OPERATOR WANTED for electric machine. Only men having department store experience need apply. Permanent position open to right party. Give references, salary expected, etc. J. Box 193 Times.

EXPRESS PACKERS.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. require thoroughly experienced express packers for their Transfer Department. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

GRAPHOPHONE TRANSCRIBERS. — Several thoroughly experienced graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having a knowledge of stenography preferred; none but experienced operators need apply. Commercial Graphophone Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 33 Chambers St.

MEN (THREE) WANTED.—Indoor position, about $14 weekly, advancement; also two experienced salesmen; steady position. Knickerbocker Co., 19 West 24th St.

PRINTING SALESMAN WANTED—By a leading color printing house; an exceptional opportunity for an experienced man of character, industry, and ability; state volume of annual sales. J Box 202 Times Office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a competent man to act as head of stock in their men's furnishing department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. require thoroughly experienced TALKING MACHINE SALESMAN. Good position open to right party. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. require the services of young men to wrap parcels in their Grocery Department. Steady positions. Apply at Superintendent's Office at 8:30 A. M.

TAILORS WANTED.—SIEGEL COOPER CO. require experienced tailors on cloak and suit alterations. Apply at Superintendent's Office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—As general clerk or superintendent on country place, near New York, an all-round man having some knowledge of and experience in engineering, building, or contract work; familiar with farming and care of live stock; state age, former employment, and salary expected. W., Box 202 Times.

WANTED—Chandelier makers, platers, spinners, buffers, molders, lacquer, and chasers to take places of men now on strike at the William M. Webster Works, Chicago, Ill.; good wages. Apply to H. Sanford, 140 Greenwich St., one flight up, Monday, March 14, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—Agents, experienced or unexperienced; liberal contract and other advantages to industrious and respectable men for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. For particulars apply to 129 West 42d St. I. Wolffsohn, manager.

WANTED—Stenographer and operator on the Oliver machine; try to start with and good chance for advancement; young man about 18 preferred. Address American, Box W 204 Times Office.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen in silks and dress goods; men of good appearance and marked ability only. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer, using Oliver machine; neat appearance, Protestant church member, reside in Manhattan, and not wear glasses; $15 per week. Apply 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Machinists, machinists' helpers, boilermakers' helpers; for out of town; good wages. Apply to T. Chandler, 129 Cedar St., one flight up, Monday, March 14, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—Young man for double-entry bookkeeping; must have some previous experience as a solicitor. Address, stating experience and salary expected, H. W., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—Six young men of fine appearance and address for newspaper work; splendid proposition. Call 156 5th Av., Room 1,027, Mr. Robinson.

WANTED—A young man about 21 as bookkeeper, stenographer, and all-round office man; good references required. Inquire 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright boy for office work; salary, $4.00 per week. Apply, in own handwriting, stating reference, E. G., Box 69 Times Office.

WANTED — Stenographer and typewriter for Brooklyn; must be able to spell correctly. Apply ground floor, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Single man to take care of and ride saddle horses; state full particulars. A. E., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—First-class truck driver; good references required. Call N. S. Norton & Co., 694 Washington St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

A.—HAND SEWERS AND FINISHERS WANTED ON FINE SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN COMPANY, 21 WAVERLY PLACE.

CARETAKER.—By capable woman to take charge of house for the Summer. Mrs. McCabe, 228 East 74th St.

COOK, BAKER.—By middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 209 8th Av., near 23d St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman; first-class cook; city or country; reference. A. D., 305 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By good plain cook; 5 years' reference; wages $25. McCabe, 228 East 74th St.

COOK.—Take entire charge of gentleman's apartments; reference. Butler, 228 East 74th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do washing, cleaning daily; any part city; postal. C., 640 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER wants work by day; cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; employed for a month, $1.50; single day, $1.75; first-class references. A. J., Box 119 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a lady of refinement and culture, speaking perfectly French, German, and English, as governess or companion with family going to Europe; experienced with children; excellent teacher, traveler, sailor; highest references. S. B., 17 East 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant woman; competent; first-class references; no cards. Care Mrs. Heisly, 202 West 31st St.

STEEL TRUST MAKES SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Net Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31 Over $109,000,000,

BOND CONVERSION PROCESS

Last Quarter Showed Net Profits of $2,200,000 as Against $21,000,000 the Previous Year.

The second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation was made public yesterday. It is a voluminous document, full of detail, and besides the operations for the year ended Dec. 31 last it gives information on a number of matters which have not been made public heretofore, though they date back to the beginning of the corporation's existence.

The approximate figures of earnings for the year have already been published. The income account for the year shows:

Gross sales and earnings	$536,572,871.38
Manufacturing and operating expenses	*409,268,599.41
Balance	$127,304,271.97
Other earnings and rentals	1,720,043.58
Total net earnings	$129,024,315.55
Other income, (interest on investments, &c.)	3,548,550.17
Total income	$132,572,865.72
General expenses, taxes, discounts, &c	16,847,852.31
Balance	$115,725,013.41
Interest charges	6,553,861.06
Net earnings	$109,171,152.35

*Including $22,000,000 for ordinary repairs and maintenance.

From these net earnings were deducted $1,598,012 for sinking funds, $23,897,353 for extraordinary replacements, improvements, and construction funds; $60,795,490 for interest charges, $5,378,387 for depreciation, and $43,111,735 for dividends, leaving a balance of $12,304,916 as against $34,253,656 the previous year.

The exact net profits for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1903, were $2,230,775.78, comparing with $21,014,207.55 for the same quarter in 1902. The surplus fell off from $99,809,836.33 on Sept. 30, 1903, to $66,096,632.36 on Dec. 31. In 1902, during a similar period, there was an increase from $70,873,333.75 on Sept. 30 to $77,874,597.05 on Dec. 31.

The expense of converting the proposed stock into bonds was $6,800,000. Of this conversion the report says:

"Up to Dec. 31, 1903, there had been issued and were outstanding United States Steel Corporation ten-sixty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, dated April 1, 1903, for the aggregate principal sum of $152,902,500. Since Jan. 1, and up to the date of writing of this report, there have been received from J. P. Morgan & Co. $3,822,900 additional on account of the aggregate of $20,000,000 cash receivable as above, and there have been issued additional bonds of the par value of $5,097,500, making at this date (March 1) a total issue of bonds for the aggregate principal sum of $158,000,000. Thus the corporation has received from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the syndicate $11,000,000 in cash and has delivered $8,000,000 in bonds, leaving $9,000,000 cash to be received and $12,000,000 bonds to be delivered.

"The corporation has the right at its option at any time to call for the remaining $9,000,000 cash, but in order to avoid the unnecessary burden of interest upon bonds issued for money not immediately needed, arrangements have been made with J. P. Morgan & Co. whereby, until otherwise provided, the corporation will not be required to call the remaining $9,000,000 cash or to deliver bonds therefor, except when and as the cash shall be needed by the corporation."

The amount of bonds bought for cash at par by stockholders was only $12,200, while they sold to the corporation for conversion 452,000 shares of preferred stock.

There have been paid off since the organization of the corporation $30,229,885.09 of purchase money obligations and other unsecured liabilities of subsidiary companies. Capital expenditures amounted to $31,042,332.

"Commencing with January, 1904," the report says, "it has been decided to segregate the profits in question in the combined accounts of all companies, and not to take the same over into the aggregate earnings reported for all companies until such profits shall have been actually realized by the conversion of the materials involved into finished products and the sale and delivery of the latter to customers outside of the organization. This, however, does not involve any reduction in inventory values as hereinafter given.

"This plan has been adopted as conservative and safe. Although it may seem to be a radical departure in methods of accounting from those heretofore followed by this corporation and from those in very general use by organizations having several subsidiary branches, such as large mercantile concerns with manufacturing, jobbing, and retail departments, it is believed that it will prove to be most satisfactory to the stockholders of the corporation. Under this plan earnings reported for all companies will represent practically cash earnings to the organization, and will avoid the possible necessity of adjustment in a manner affecting current income of inventory valuations of materials and products produced by subsidiary companies, and sold to other subsidiary companies, but held by the latter in their inventories. Thus earnings reported during the year will not be subject to reduction for adjustment in valuation of the materials and products such as are above referred to."

The company paid out $120,763,896 in wages to 167,709 employes. Its stockholders increased by 21,328 to 78,957, of which 42,720 are preferred and 37,237 are common.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid, attendant to invalied, or courier maid; good needlewoman and packer. Apply personally or by letter at present employer's, W. W. 122 Manhattan Av.

MANAGEMENT OF HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED room house for gentlemen, or any similar responsible position by active elderly American lady; first-class executive ability. Address Physician's Widow, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman as nursery maid or for infant and child of two years. Apply Monday before noon at 640 Madison Av., northwest corner 59th St.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced and thorough, desires permanent employment in office of editor or publisher; complete knowledge typography. Caslon, 9, 153 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

Well educated Jewish lady, speaking French, German, Italian, having traveled extensively, will chaperone few young ladies on European tour for the Summer; references. Miss K., 53 East 61st St.

SECRETARY, &c.—As secretary, reader, or translator from French or German, by a lady, long resident abroad. X. C., Box 106 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, with three years' experience, competent, and A1 references, desires permanent position; salary to start, $12-$15, with chance of advancement. Miss A. M., 8 Lispenard St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young lady; competent; two years' experience in engineering and structural work; salary, $12. Miss V. M. Smith, 42 Maple Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; willing to start $10-$12, with chance for advancement. Miss Isabelle Broas, 216 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young woman, with exceptional references, office position; salary, $10.00; experienced, accurate, well educated. Address G. E. W., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR.—First-class; desires responsible office position; salary to correspond; experienced; references. Edward R. Ames, 1,215 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; accomplishments, faithfulness, expeditiousness, accuracy, neatness; exceptional reference; moderate. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; excellent references; one year's experience in publishing line; salary, $8-$9. Miss M. M. H., 339 20th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—German and English dictation; thoroughly competent; five years' experience; salary, $18-$20. Miss C. L., 415 Willis Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; with commercial house; two years' experience; salary, $8. Miss A. J. Schadler, 776 East 163d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 25; competent; eight years' varied experience; exceptionally rapid and accurate. Rosenthal, Box 110 Times.

WASHING.—By an experienced laundress, family washing at home; private house; sunny yard; moderate price; reference. 602 Lexington Av.

YOUNG GIRL.—Wishes position as maid to growing children; willing and obliging; best city references, present employers. Monday, 37 West 51st St.

CITY'S NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Municipal Department Teams to Play All Summer Long.

So many baseball teams have been formed in the various city departments in years gone by that the baseball enthusiasts in the municipal government have organized a Municipal Baseball League for the coming season. The promoters of the league held a meeting in the Controller's office yesterday, at which their organization was effected.

Charles J. Farley, Assistant Secretary of the Dock Department, presided at the meeting, at which ten city departments were represented, each having organized a team for the coming season. P. J. Daly spoke for the Department of Corrections' team, Mr. Farley for the Dock Department team, Charles Herr for the Department of Education's team, Val F. Keller for the Finance Department, John C. Turner for the Health Department, M. Kelly for the Law Department, Joseph S. Mulroney for the Park Department, G. W. Coker for the Tenement House Department, H. R. Emerson for the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and F. W. Rubin for the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, committees on grounds, rules, admissions, schedules, and protests were appointed, and the Committee on Schedules was instructed to prepare a schedule of games commencing with April 16 and extending to October. The Committee on Grounds was instructed to secure grounds for the games, including Jaspar Oval, Crotona Park, Blackwell's Island, Prospect Park, and the regular League grounds on the dates when the professional teams are absent.

Mr. Farley was made President of the league, with Mr. Mulroney as Vice President, Mr. Keller Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Emerson as chief scorer.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, the Rev. Dr. Boville, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Sears, and the Rev. Dr. H. G. Boville; 11 and 7:45.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones and the Rev. C. M. Gallup; 11 and 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

FIRST, Broadway, at 79th St.—The Rev. I. M. Haldeman; 11 and 8.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, at 111th St.—The Rev. W. J. Sinaffield; 11 and 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders; 11 and 8.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., at 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

SIXTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Avenue—The Rev. A. B. Maclaurin; 10:45 and 7:45.

WEST 33D ST., near 8th Av.—The Rev. E. S. Holloway; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson and the Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av., at 121st St.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av., at 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Silverman; 11:15.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.

HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks and the Rev. Dr. W. F. Bell; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 70th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies and the Rev. F. M. Davenport; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. George P. Eckman and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple; 11 and 8.

UNION, 46th St., Near Broadway.—The Rev. Richard E. Bell; 10:45 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. B. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Avenue at 30th St.—The Rev. Morris W. Leibert; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, President of Williams College; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards; 11, 4, and 8.

CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 4:30.

FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson and the Rev. G. H. Trull; 11 and 4:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. J. C. Bliss and the Rev. W. D. Sexton; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., at 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson and the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler; 11 and 8.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick.—The Rev. H. R. Bates and Miss Murcutt; 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH ST., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler and the Rev. W. B. Gates; 11, 4:30, and 8.

WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av., at 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 11, 4, and 8.

CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. J. L. Parks, S. T. D., and the Right Rev. Coadjutor Bishop Dr. Greer; 11, 4, and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George A. Strong; 8, 11, and 8.

DU ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Near 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. P. Morgan, the Rev. John Williams, and the Rev. C. A. Brown; 11, 4, and 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av., at 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8.

INCARNATION, Madison Av., at 35th St.—4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks; 11 and 4.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick St.—7:30, 10:30, and 7:30.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. and 2d Av.—The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—10:45 and 4.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. Houghton; 11 and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Henry Lubeck and the Rev. Dr. Rushton; 11, 4, and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Demarest and the Rev. Dr. J. D. Adam; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, at 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Avenue, at 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. R. W. Courtney; 10:30 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, at 121st St.—The Rev. Marie St. C. Wright; 11 and 7:45.

MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—The Rev. Robert Collier; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson; 10:30 and 8.

NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., Near Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL LACKS FUNDS FOR WARD

Has to Close That for Female Surgical Cases.

THIRD LIKE CASE RECENTLY

Institution's Appeal for Money to Enable Its Work to Continue Unimpaired.

As a result of lack of finances, Ward 111, the female surgical ward of Roosevelt Hospital, has been closed. This makes the third ward to be closed in large hospitals in this city within a short time. The New York Hospital was compelled to close a ward, and recently the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary closed a pavilion on account of lack of funds. At Roosevelt Hospital it was said if money was not forthcoming other wards would have to be closed.

The female surgical ward, one of the most important wards at Roosevelt Hospital, contained twenty-eight beds. In place of this ward hereafter twelve beds in a small ward, which has been the convalescent male surgical ward, will be used. The convalescent male surgical ward has been abolished.

In connection with the closing of the ward the Board of Managers has issued an appeal, telling of small endowments and making a particularly urgent appeal for funds. The appeal ends:

"At least $500,000 is required, and you are urged to help by the endowment of wards, free beds, or in such a way as you may desire. With the existing buildings and organization this charity may be extended by gifts which would be quite insufficient for the establishment of charities requiring new buildings and new organizations."

The funds of the institution, the appeal says, are wholly applied to charitable purposes, and it is absolutely necessary that money be given for the continuance of the training of nurses and doctors in the hospital schools.

Superintendent Lathrop yesterday, commenting on the lack of finances, said that a great majority of people had a wrong idea of the hospital, and believed that it was maintained entirely by the Roosevelt family. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lathrop said, while the hospital was originally founded by the will of James H. Roosevelt, who left his whole fortune of more than $1,000,000 to the establishment of the institution, the interest and principal have long since been nearly used.

Superintendent Lathrop incorporated in the appeal a comparison of the greatly increased work of the institution since its founding. In 1872 there were 730 patients treated, and the expenses were $45,000. Last year, 1903, there were 3,856 patients, of which 3,049 were treated entirely free, leaving only a small number of pay patients. Besides there were 10,159 more patients treated in the emergency institution, and 62,815 visits by patients made to the outdoor department. The expenses for 1903 were $170,000.

DISPENSARY FOR SHOP GIRLS.

Service Established by the New York Polyclinic.

A night dispensary service for shop girls has just been started by the trustees and medical staff of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital,

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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PETER F. DAILEY, who is with the Weber-Fields organization in San Francisco, has sprung out there a new joke which would not be worth while in New York. He wrote to John Considine and explained the jest as follows:

"One of the popular table waters here is Bartlett water. Everybody knows about it, so I get a laugh by asking if two men who drink Bartlett water will be a Bartlett pear."

When Considine had thought the joke over and digested it he sent the following telegram to Mr. Dailey:

"Your pear joke is a peach."

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DAVID JAYNE HILL, now United States Minister to Switzerland, used to be President of the University of Rochester. The small daughter of his mathematical colleague was very fond of him, and she had a great habit of picking up long words and making him tell her what they meant.

"What's the difference between gastronomy and astronomy?" she asked, one day.

"Astronomy," replied the President, "is the science of the heavenly bodies, Dorothy. Gastronomy is—er—well, a heavenly science of the earthly body."

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CRESWELL McLAUGHLIN recently told the story of a man who was run over by an automobile. A lady who was in the machine rushed out to him and asked:

"My poor man, are you married?"

"No, Ma'am," was his reply; "this is the worst thing that ever happened to me."

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WHEN Dr. John H. Hartwell, better known as "Josh" Hartwell, was at Yale he was asked by a professor what would happen to a patient if his temperature were to get as low as possible.

"Why, Sir," Hartwell gravely replied, "he would have cold feet."

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"I WAS at a masquerade ball in Washington the other night," Phil Thompson was saying, "and while a young man was putting a girl's slippers in his overcoat pocket I heard this scrap of talk:

"'Suppose,' suggested his friend, 'that you forgot to take them out and your wife should find them there. There would be a little fun then, wouldn't there?'

"'Yes,' he assented, 'there'd be a good deal of fun—for the neighbors!'"

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REPRESENTATIVE MUDD of Maryland sat down at a table in the House restaurant. At the same time Representatives Dovener of West Virginia and S. W. Smith of Michigan, with a guest, took seats near by. The waiter rushed up, and Mr. Mudd ordered an oyster cocktail and a cup of coffee. Mr. Dovener asked for some rice pudding and coffee. Mr. Smith ordered coffee. The guest wanted a piece of pie and coffee.

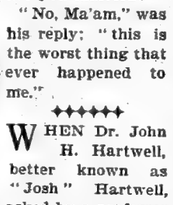

A few seconds later the waiter dashed in with Mr. Mudd's oyster cocktail and coffee, and dashed out again. Time flew. Mudd finished his repast and arose to go. The other Congressmen and their guest had hailed waiters occasionally, and had received in reply an ingratiating smile and a promise, "Ready in a minute, Sah."

"Mudd," said Dovener, "before you go tell me why it is that you can get waited on in a jiffy, while we have to wait while they send to Rio for our coffee?"

Mudd cast upon him a glance of scorn.

"What you don't know about politics, Dovener," he said, "would fill the Republican campaign book. You are too good for this world. I got all these waiters their jobs. It's the only way to avoid starvation."

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EX-JUDGE A. J. DITTENHOEFER, who defended one of the accused men in the recent silk fraud trial, perpetrated a pun in his address to the jury. Some of his friends have declared that it had much to do with the verdict of guilty against his client.

Much of the testimony related to the weight of the goods in connection with which the frauds were committed. The Government witnesses were severely technical and insisted on expressing the weights in momies. These are the Japanese unit of weight and each is equal to a one hundred and twentieth part of a pound. Mr. Dittenhoefer displayed great impatience over the attempt to impress the jury with the magnitude of what in some instances were comparatively trifling discrepancies in weight, and in his summing up he began:

"I don't wonder, gentlemen, if after all this talk of yens and momies you are completely mummified."

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A. B. FROST, the artist, is fond of a dash of red against a green background. Not long ago he wandered into an art gallery with some friends and halted ecstatically before a picture.

"Look at that girl in the red dress!" he exclaimed. "Isn't she a splendid bit of color against the green of that grass? Her dress is as fine a red as Coltaus's necktie here."

"But I would have you understand," remonstrated Coltaus indignantly, "that this particular bit of red isn't against anything green."

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A FELLOW-PASSENGER on a steamship with Mr Kurino, now Japanese Ambassador to Russia, discovered him to be a student of human nature. As an illustration of the esteem in which his countrymen were held in the United States he said:

"I met not long since a Yokohama youth who had settled in America.

"'How are you getting on?' I inquired.

"'Splendidly,' said he.

"'What are you doing now?'

"He was silent, smiled, and then replied:

"'Just at present I'm standing for a series of short stories written by a smart Yankee who can't get anything accepted under an Anglo-Saxon name.'"

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NATHAN STRAUS paid a visit to his stables recently and found a new employe dipping a spike into liniment and rubbing it against the leg of a favorite trotter.

"Why are you doing that?" inquired the merchant.

"Because it was what was in the directions on the bottle, but it's slow work," was the reply.

Mr. Straus told him he must be mistaken, and he answered aggressively:

"I'm not. It says on the bottle: 'Apply with a nail or tooth brush,' and as I had no toothbrush I thought I had better use this spike!"

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MAYOR McCLELLAN, while enjoying his rest at Lakewood, forgot his labors and had time to exchange views on various subjects with his friends. In the course of a conversation about municipal matters one old-time politician said:

"Well, Mr. Mayor, I think a business man in politics is rather an anomaly. What can he know about politics?"

"But you must admit," retorted the Mayor, "that the majority of business men would not dispose of a million-dollar franchise for a thousand or two."

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FRANCIS TREVELYAN, the turf writer, who has just returned from a brief visit to England, tells of a conversation he heard before he departed from the other side. A farmer who had bought a horse from a dealer said:

"That horse you sold me balks, bites, kicks, runs away, and tries to batter down the sides of his stall."

"Well, I can't help that," was the calm answer.

"But you told me if I got him once I wouldn't part with him for £200."

"That's right—I don't think you will."

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SENATOR DEPEW was discussing with a railroad President the difficulty of obtaining competent office help.

"Not long ago," said the railroad man, "I engaged a stenographer who was highly recommended for efficiency and accuracy, but I found she wouldn't do at all."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she wrote all my letters exactly the way I dictated them."

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THE way mothers deck their children for models has always been a sore subject with artists. J. G. Brown, painter of bootblacks and street boys, has hired many a picturesque gamin to sit for him only to find next day that his gamin had been transformed into a cherub. Upon an occasion of this sort he said to the smiling mother:

"I'm afraid your son won't do for this picture. Why, he's an angel!"

"Yes, Sir," came the sharp retort.

"What are you going to make of him when he grows up?"

"Oh, Sir! It's clear enough to me! He's that fond of babies and so handy 'round wakes, I'm going to make him an undertaker!"

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CONGRESSMAN D. WYATT AIKEN, who hails from the "old Calhoun district" of South Carolina, was telling some of his Washington friends the other day about how a queer synonym brought consternation to a Northern visitor. Down in South Carolina the dispensary law is in effect. It is very inconvenient at times to buy whisky at a dispensary.

In Spartanburg, S. C., it came to be a custom, somehow, to designate whisky by the word "umbrella." Thus, when a man wanted a drink, he would tell a negro servant to give him an umbrella, and the beverage would be produced promptly. According to the Congressman's story, a Northern man was passing through Spartanburg. When he was ready to leave his hotel he discovered that it was pouring down rain. Of course, he had left his umbrella behind. He beckoned to a negro servant.

"John," he said, "will you get me an umbrella?"

The negro bowed politely.

"W'ot kind?" he asked.

"A big one," replied the stranger.

Still the servant seemed uncertain. Then he inquired in a most matter-of-fact tone:

"Pint or half pint, Sah?"

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I HAVE just found out the especial difference between the Boston and Albany Railroad and the road of which I'm President," said President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. "A friend of mine who lives in Springfield, Mass., has shown me the difference. He says that the New York, New Haven and Hartford sells a ticket bearing the words 'Good in either direction,' while the Boston and Albany does nothing of the sort. If the ticket says Worcester to Springfield, the traveler may go from Worcester to Springfield, but not from Springfield to Worcester. My friend said that a good woman of his acquaintance once got the better of the conductor when she found herself going in the opposite direction from which the ticket read. The conductor insisted that she pay fare, because her ticket bore the words 'Springfield to Worcester,' when the woman was traveling from the latter place to Springfield.

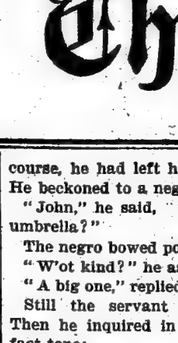

"'You are going the wrong way,' insisted the conductor. 'Your ticket's no good. You should be heading in the other direction.'

"The woman shut her lips tightly and the conductor passed on, remarking that she could think it over and he would collect her fare the next time he came through. The next time he came through he found the woman still holding out the refused ticket, but she had turned her seat over and was facing the opposite direction."

OPENING THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY TO VICTORIA FALLS

Early in April a Train-de-Luxe Will Run Into the Heart of Africa, Bearing Tourists to the Cataract That Is Three Times as High as Niagara.

EARLY in April the first railway train will run from the southernmost point of Africa—Cape Town—to Victoria Falls, 1,700 miles north, at the heart of the continent. So far has Cecil Rhodes's great plan worked itself out—the line from the Cape to Cairo. And northward, ever northward, the line is being pushed till one day it will meet the line coming southward from Khartoum.

To Victoria Falls in April by train de luxe! Victoria Falls, remember, discovered by Livingstone, and since then, till now, left pretty well alone! To Victoria Falls by a train which has a club smoking car, dining car, observation car, and compartment sleeping cars fitted with shower baths! At Victoria Falls a large and luxurious hotel will be opened when the first train arrives. Victoria Falls: a mile wide and three times as high as Niagara!

Behind this running of a train there is a story of achievement, and it begins with Cecil Rhodes.

The Story of Rhodesia.

Ten years ago Rhodesia, as it is called now, was a savage land peopled with the most warlike race of native Africans. White men looked upon the land and saw that it was good. There were 800,000 square miles of it. Cecil Rhodes, being an empire maker, came and possessed the region, to the mortification of the Continental European powers, who wanted it for themselves. Then he went to England, and, under royal grant, formed the Chartered Company, as it is popularly known. Its official title is The British South Africa Company. To it was given full charge of Rhodesia, possession of its assets, the making and administration of its laws. It undertook the development of the region; it invited the white man in.

For Rhodesia has a white man's climate. Its elevation above the sea level enables him to live there, work there, and multiply.

Ten years ago the black warriors slaughtered the white men. This had to be stopped. Civilization had got one foot forward, and she put the other down. Now the two races live at peace, flourishing towns have arisen, and there are 2,100 miles of railway in full operation and earning dividends.

Recently in my travels I passed some days with Sir Charles Metcalfe, who is the Chartered Company's chief consulting engineer in South Africa, the builder of the railways. Sir Charles was one of Rhodes's right-hand men, stood close to him in his imperial undertakings, was in his confidence till death removed the great leader. He told me many interesting facts about the country that is destined to play a large part in affairs before many years.

A Land of Promise.

The natural resources of Rhodesia are not yet fully known, the surveys are not yet complete. But enough is known for present purposes. Copper they have, and coal and iron, and tin and lead. And the coal is better than Cardiff coal, and Cardiff coal up to now has been the best in the markets of the world. Gold they have, but they are not saying much about that at present. One reason has been that they have not wished to encourage the sort of immigration that always has poured over other gold regions. And here we get a little closer to Rhodes's idea.

It was not his intention to admit to Rhodesia the riffraff of the world. Rhodes desired, for one thing, that the country should become a nation of homes. For another thing, he wished the incomers to be for some years picked men. If people were to cultivate the land they should bring a reasonable amount of capital and experience; and so with the trades and the professions. He said:

"Don't go too fast. Build for the future."

A happy example of the way Rhodesian plans have been laid out is afforded at Victoria Falls. On each side of the falls an area six miles long, and from one to two miles wide, has been set apart as a public park, a State reservation forever. And this was the first thing they did at Victoria Falls.

They can develop the horse power of the falls without spoiling the scenery. And this they propose to do. The tremendous cataract will attract travel from all countries. It is one of the wonders of the world, and will be one of the most valuable assets of Rhodesia. Then, from the utilitarian point of view, there is the mechanical possibility. They will have an electric plant there, as at Niagara. They can carry the current easily to the coal fields and to the deposits of iron and copper. Sir Charles proposes to roll steel rails for Africa in electrically driven mills. Given one sort of manufacture, others will follow. They will be encouraged.

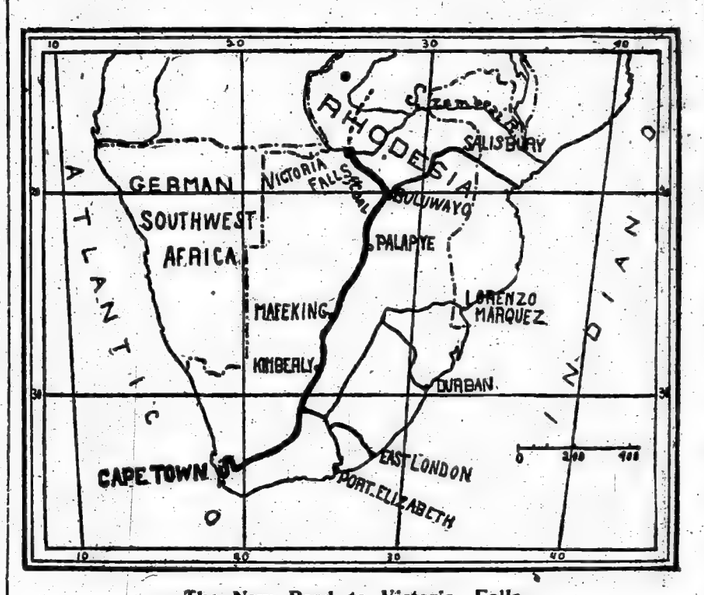

The New Road to Victoria Falls.

Early in April a Train-de-Luxe Will Run 1,700 Miles on This Completed Section of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

Where the Ground Is Fertile.

As for agriculture, they can grow anything that we can grow in the United States, including cotton. There is a native Rhodesian cotton which they claim is superior to American. Last Autumn they sent a few bales to Liverpool and sold them at an appreciable advance over the prices for the American product. Obviously this Winter's high prices for American cotton are stimulating the growers on Rhodesia's fields. Before long our Southern States will find a serious rival there.

Sir Charles visited the United States, going as far South as Alabama and as far West as Cripple Creek. He inspected railway systems and mining plants, irrigation methods, agriculture, primary education, and technical schools. He visited steel mills, electric power plants, and industrial establishments of various kinds, and his questions were always to the point. He examined our land-grant system, and, in short, looked into everything that would contribute information likely to be suggestive in the work of developing Rhodesia on the lines that have been laid down there.

He found some features of our new regions more mushroomy than his newer ones. Out there in the Dark Continent that is now becoming light—out there in Rhodesia, at all events—the railway work is more substantial than ours in our sparsely settled districts. The bridges are stone and steel; the stations, even the little ones, are brick. They have no wooden shanties nor wooden structures of any kind. They use either brick or corrugated iron. Some sections of the line have metal ties for protection against insects which destroy wood.

Not a Burden to England.

When the charter expires, many years hence no doubt, Rhodesia will be handed over to the Imperial Government of Greater Britain. And it was Rhodes's desire that when this transfer should occur the British taxpayers might find that the country had not cost them a penny. Rhodesians are imbued with this spirit. They have faith in this new country.

Bulawayo is and probably will continue to be the principal town. It is already the junction for all the railways. And a remarkable place it is when we consider that a decade ago the savage was lord there. A copy of the Christmas number of The Bulawayo Chronicle reached me the other day—a publication of nearly ninety pages, abounding in half-tone pictures and resplendent in colored covers. Think of that—shades of David Livingstone and Lo Bengula!

Rhodesian coal is now being carried by rail to Kimberley and Johannesburg. It has also been supplied to naval vessels at Cape Town, Delagoa Bay, and Beira. Tobacco and rubber are native products. The cultivation of the tobacco plant is being carried on scientifically, and a large area will be productive this season. Fruit is plentiful and fine, and foreign varieties are being introduced. Corn is most abundant, and experiments in wheat-growing promise success.

There are vast tracts that afford superb grazing for cattle. But all Africa has been unfortunate in cattle during recent years. One pest after another has swept the herds away. Rhodesia, nothing daunted, engaged Dr. Koch to come from Europe and study the problem, with the object of rendering the cattle immune. The scientist gives assurance that he will succeed. If he does Rhodesia will become a great beef-raising country.

Bars Bad Immigrants.

Perhaps they will have to lift some of the restrictions that now bar ordinary immigration. There is an increasing demand for labor, and the natives cannot be depended upon. They will not work regularly. Their needs are simple, and when these are supplied nothing will induce the black man to keep at his job. Mining he dislikes. And the white man and the black will not work side by side—not the kind of white man who emigrates to Rhodesia.

Besides, the native labor is cheap, and the white man cannot live upon such wages. So there arises an agitation in favor of Asiatic labor. Should this agitation prevail Rhodesia may have her troubles before her. Rhodes was working for a white man's country, not a yellow man's.

On this point the Rhodesians reply, vide The Bulawayo Chronicle: "The natives are childish and indolent. It will be a generation yet before they can become an economic factor here. That is why we want the Chinese. But we want them only temporarily. What is required is industrial training for the native. That alone will elevate him. He scorns now the heavy manual labor required of white laboring men in new countries. What, then, is to be done, unless we import the Asiatic while we train the young natives? You can't change the nature of a race in ten years."

One aim of the administration is to attract English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Danish, and Scandinavian settlers, as the Canadian Government has done. The chances are as good, they say, as in Canada. The climate is all that can be desired; there is a good market at hand for all kinds of produce. The mineral wealth is great, and Rhodesia must become a manufacturing country as well as an agricultural one.

The First Railway Train.

Anyway, the first train from Cape Town to Victoria Falls will run in April, and it will run full. It is bound to become a great tourist route, this from the Cape to the Falls. And that means drawing money and attention to the country. Three weeks from London, and there you are! So much for civilization versus savagery.

In the coming Summer the British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting at Victoria Falls, going out from England for that special purpose. And the scientists will travel up from Cape Town even more luxuriously than if they were on the Twentieth Century Limited bound from New York to Chicago. So says Sir Charles, the railway builder. Will it be long, I wonder, before the Pullman people borrow from Africa the shower-bath idea?

ARTHUR WARREN.

THE SINNER'S SONG

BY RICHARD MANSFIELD.

IF ONCE at bay I touched a crime
In boyhood, hot-head, heedless time,
And all my neighbors rang the chime!
Wherever I might wander,
Do you believe I could outlive
Or that my neighbors would forgive
That stretching stain of slander?

Do you believe that I could rise
And, by my doughty deeds and wise,
Wash out that blot, I wonder?
Or, if I strived in doing good,
And saving all the souls I could
Wherever I might wander,
Would that one stain upon my name
Outweigh my labor and my fame?
Alas, you know it would!
Would all my struggles, all my tears,
For days and nights, for months, for years,
Be ever understood?
My sorrow and my piteous prayer
Might reach Almighty's gracious ear,
But would my neighbor hear?

* * * * * * *

O gentle kind! O kind mankind!
O thieves and liars, deaf and blind,
But never, never dumb.
O beasts that drabble in your pen,
And beasts that wear the garb of men,
What honor to be one!

Could I have hid that early crime
And tuned my sycophantine chime
To key with pleasing lies,
And stuff beast's loathsome belly-full
And pat his elephantine hull
Or please his amorous eyes:

How good were I! How wise were I!
How well I'd live! How damned I'd die!

Richard Mansfield

"ANTARCTICA" Larger Than Europe or the United States the New Continent

The South Pole's Vast Frozen Empire, a Half-solved Problem for the Daring Explorers Who Have Braved Its Inhospitable Coasts and Barriers of Icy Mountains.

WEN geographers affirm, as they are now doing, that there is no longer any doubt of the existence of the antarctic continent, they do not mean that explorers have followed all its coast lines, determined its exact shape, and crossed it from side to side. This work has not yet been done; and it will be a task of such enormous difficulty that it may not be achieved for many years.

What they mean is simply that the evidence first supplied by Sir John Murray and strengthened by later explorers, that the land around the south pole is continental, has been so reinforced and confirmed by the work of the very latest expeditions that in their opinion there is no longer any room for doubt of the existence of a continent there.

Prof. Penck of Vienna, one of the most distinguished of geographers, voiced the opinion of many leading men of science last month, when he said that the British and German expeditions had made it perfectly clear that a continent surrounded the south pole. Since he wrote his article on this subject we have received the results of the Swedish expedition in Graham Land to the south of South America. The results of its longest sledge journey are in complete accord with those obtained by the British and German expeditions in widely separated parts of the antarctic area. They mark the Graham Land region as being what Sir John Murray long ago supposed it to be, a great peninsula of the antarctic continent.

Prof. Penck says we cannot tell how large this southern continent may be, but it is probably larger than Europe, and its area is likely to be over 4,000,000 square miles. There are reasons to believe that this is approximately correct and that the southern continent is about one-third larger than the United States.

Naming the New Continent.

Some geographers are now discussing the name that should be applied to the new continent. Dr. Ratzel years ago proposed the name Antarktis, to include the whole of antarctic nature, ice and water as well as land. It has been suggested in Germany that this name be restricted to the continent, but the idea has not met with much favor. Some years ago Sir John Murray proposed to adopt the name Antarctica for the continent which he believed to exist around the south pole. This word, in its formation, more nearly resembles the names of the other continents; and there is little doubt that the great frozen continent of the southern hemisphere will be known as Antarctica.

Modern geographers have been slow to adopt the conception of a great continent in south polar waters. They knew it had been proved that extensive masses of land existed within the antarctic circle; but the question whether this land takes the form of a vast continent or of an archipelago of islands smothered under an overload of frozen snow they have regarded as a fascinating problem for explorers to solve.

But the evidence that the continent exists has been accumulating ever since the Challenger went on its famous voyage and penetrated the Antarctic to study the sea floor there. In all of its journeys over the tropical and sub-tropical Pacific the Challenger found no fragments of continental rocks. Its dredges brought up only pumice or other fragments of volcanic rocks such as compose the larger mass of the oceanic islands.

What the Challenger Found.

As soon as the Challenger pushed among the icebergs of the Antarctic, however, it began to dredge from the bottom of the sea rounded fragments of granite and quartz. As it went southward these bits of continental rocks continued to increase in number until, at the most southerly points reached, the rocks, mineral particles, and muddy matter derived from continental land made up by far the larger part of the débris that was found scattered over the sea floor. The evidence showed that this material had been torn away from the southern land mass and had been carried out to sea by icebergs that had been launched on the coasts.

All the expeditions which have since visited antarctic lands have brought home specimens of many rocks that are characteristic of continental lands and not of oceanic islands. They have also found fossil shells, wood, and other flora like those of fossil remains found in other continents, indicating a warmer climate in the antarctic regions during some earlier geological ages. Air movements and other phenomena also have been such as to indicate a continent around the south pole.

Finally, the latest expeditions have brought home entirely new information about further discoveries of coastlines, explorations extended over parts of the interior, the nature of the interior ice and the mighty icebergs to which the land gives birth. This is the evidence that, according to Murray, Penck, and others, gives the finishing touch to the testimony showing that the land around the south pole is not composed of isolated groups of islands of volcanic origin, but is a continental mass of important extent.

In the map which Sir John Murray made in 1894 showing what he believed to be the probable position and extent of Antarctica he took into consideration not only the known coasts, but also the depths obtained by all explorers who had taken soundings in antarctic waters. The nature of the deposits found on the sea floor helped him to some approximations as to the distance of the land from these deposits.

A Tentative Outline.

Thus he outlined the probable position of the coasts as well as could be done from the scanty data existing; but of course his map is only tentative. It is reproduced in this article with a few changes, scarcely noticeable on a map of so small a scale, but which are necessitated by the most recent discoveries. The effect of these additions to the map is only to emphasize the contention that the continent exists and to strengthen the probability that in its form it resembles the shape of the continent as it appears on Sir John Murray's map.

Both the British and the Swedish expeditions have extended our knowledge of the known lands by following their coasts to the south. They have proved that Victoria Land and Graham Land are large, but they have not discovered their limits, though they have traced the coast lines far to the south.

It is too early yet to attempt to describe or discuss the scientific work of these expeditions, but some of the facts bearing on the question of the southern continent may be mentioned. The British traced the coast of Victoria Land over 300 miles south of the point where previous exploration had stopped. The coast was still trending south as far as they could see from the lofty mountain where they took their last look from the most southern point they had reached. They established the existence of a coast line of unknown length, but extending as far as it had been seen about 1,000 miles.

Vast Stretches Beyond Ken.

They also penetrated into this land mass a distance of 142 statute miles from the sea and found themselves on the top of an ice cap that completely covered the land and was apparently as thick as that which covers Greenland. They were 9,000 feet above the sea on this ice cap when they turned back, having found no indication that the land might not still extend for hundreds of miles before the opposite coasts were reached.

But the British have established another most important and significant fact. As Prof. Penck says, Capt. Scott, the leader of the British expedition, has proved that the Great Ice Barrier, discovered by Ross about sixty years ago, is not the wall of an extensive area of thick pack or sea ice, as Ross supposed it to be, but it is the edge of probably the largest glacier in the world. In other words, it is the frontage of land ice, a part of the icecap of Antarctica, with a width here of at least 700 miles. It is hundreds of feet in height, and reaches the sea by a great plain between the mountains of Victoria Land and Edward VII. Land. The front of the mighty ice cap is pushed off the land into the sea.

No theory appears to be tenable except that the manufactory of this colossal ice cap must be a land surface of continental extent.

In extending the known coast of Graham Land further to the south the Swedish expedition also discovered great ice plains that had been pushed off the land into the sea and terminated in lofty and precipitous ice walls resembling the Ross's famous ice barrier of Victoria Land; and like this barrier it is a true glacier edge and extends for scores of miles along the coasts.

On an Ice-Clad Coast.

The German expedition discovered near Wilkes Land another part of the coast line of Antarctica. They found themselves one day in front of a coast that was entirely covered with ice and was evidently the termination of an inland ice sheet that covered the land like a blanket and came down to the sea on all sides. They called it Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land and wintered in a large bay on the coast. They engaged in no inland journeys, but made, from their ship, three balloon ascents to a height of 160 feet and saw the thick ice cap covering the land for as many miles as they could see. The ice appeared to cover a hilly land, rose steeply from the sea at first, and then spread over the surface to the south, extending in gentle undulations as far as the limit of vision.

Dr. Drygalski, the leader of the expedition, is one of the leading glaciologists. His monograph on the glaciers of Greenland probably is the most exhaustive treatise that has been written on this subject. We now know the limits of Greenland, and we know that it must be classed either as the largest of the islands or as the smallest of the continents. Dr. Penck and some other geographers class Greenland as one of the continents and are already writing about Antarctica as "the seventh continent." The glaciologist who discovered Kaiser Wilhelm Land has no doubt that it is a part of the southern continent. He says that the ice and snow of this land are exactly similar in grain, structure, and other characteristics to those of Greenland.

Some day this southern land will be better known. From all that has been seen of it there is little prospect that it will be found to be of any economic importance. But it is quite certain that the ardor for exploration will not subside as long as there remains a land of continental proportions whose extent and shape have not been accurately defined

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

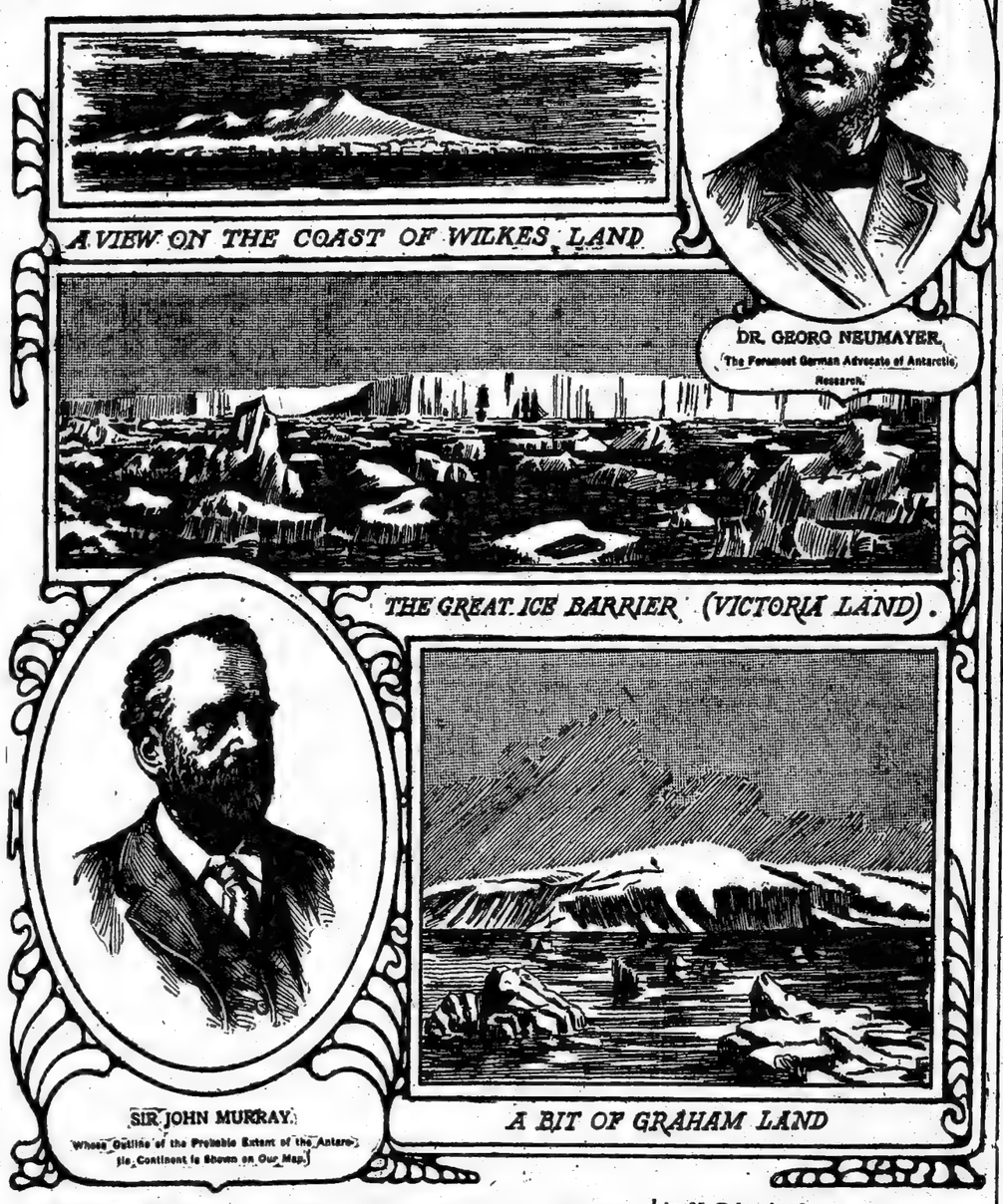

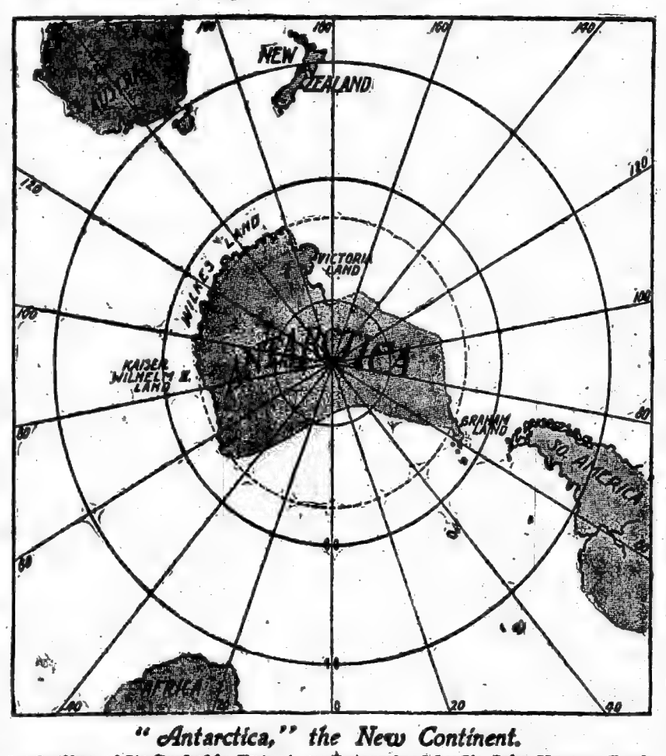

"Antarctica," the New Continent.

An Outline of Its Probable Extent, as Determined by Sir John Murray, Prof. Penck, and Other Geographers.

BRANDY THAWS THE HEART.

Sometimes It Even Makes a Frenchman Love the English.

A special edition of Le Moniteur de Cognac describes in glowing language how the coping-stone of the great Anglo-French entente cordiale was laid at Angoulême, in the Cognac country, under the genial influence of brandy.

The historic document, which recalls some touching scenes that will be read with delight and interest by posterity, is printed both in French and "English." The English is of a somewhat Parisian type.

The English M. P.'s went to Angoulême under the guidance of M. d'Estournelles de Constant, who presided, "with the incomparable maestria of a circumspect diplomat, and the tenacity of a noble mind with pacific views." Ranged before long tables, on which were gleaming rows of brandy bottles, the English members were addressed by M. Debouchand.

He spoke particularly to the members' wives, exclaiming, "Ladies, you have had a long and fatiguing journey. We hope that you will enjoy the delicacy, perfume, and exquisite flavor of the incomparable products of the Charente soil, and that they will restore your strength."

M. E. Martell was the next speaker. "You are good enough," he said, "to now and then forget your national spirits—Scotch and Irish whisky—and drink a glass of brandy, which can do you no harm."

Sir Howard Vincent, who replied for his countrymen, said that far from doing him harm, brandy always did him good. He invariably carried with him a small flask filled with very old brandy, for, said he, "it is brandy that saved my life when I was very ill."

After the report of the speechmaking the writer of the article proceeds as follows:

"At every table, in every group, our guests tasted admirable brandies offered anonymously in small bottles, and which were wanting in nothing except that they bore no label to indicate their age and the great Charente growths to which they belonged.

"Ah, these bottles of brandy! What enthusiasm we had the pleasure of seeing them call forth, although they were so destitute of ornament, on the part of our English friends, when were distributed some of them in the train which carried us to Bordeaux!

"We see that, for our neighbors on the other side of the Channel, brandy is indeed the sun in bottles which comforts and rejoices the heart of those who are deprived by a climate less cheerful than ours of the radiant orb who sends warmth and gayety in his rays."

By the time the party had reached Bordeaux the Earl of Galloway had become so enthusiastic that he exclaimed, "What! the entente cordiale? We have consecrated it to-day in a bottle of very old brandy."

The concluding passage of this stirring document reads thus:

"The greatest, the most noble, the most cordial ideas were associated with the glorification of the liqueur which is unique in the world, with cognac brandy, which we hope will again become one of the favorite drinks of the English nation."—London Mail.

Postal Inefficiency.

"There is only one commodity in the United States that cannot be had on the installment plan."

"What is that?"

"Postage stamps."

New Light Shed Upon Ancient Bookkeeping

Clay Tablets, Used for Contracts, Discovered In Assyria — Relics of Centuries Ago Dug Up in Asian Explorations.

In a posthumous work of Charles Waldo Haskins—"Business Education and Accounting," just issued by Harper Brothers, about a year after the death of its accomplished author—are found data somewhat scattered, but available if sought, respecting the methods of accounting and bookkeeping of ancient and primitive peoples. These methods must have been sufficiently exact for all practical purposes, and in a crude way must have answered the purposes of treasury, business, and private bookkeeping. To determine what they were as nearly as possible from the limited array of facts at the command of the archaeologist, is of interest to all who have to do with business accounting.

When History Began.

The earliest commercial and financial records of which we have knowledge are those of the group of nations which with the beginnings of history had a high but somewhat irregularly developed civilization—those of the countries lying in the Nile and Tigris-Euphrates valleys. Comparatively recent explorations have revealed the archive chambers and "safes" of Babylon and Assyria, with their wealth of "contract tablets" of extreme antiquity. These tablets are of baked or sun-dried clay, on which are inscribed in cuneiform characters records of the business transactions which occurred at the very beginning of history and before. Similar tablets are found in Upper Egypt, where they were doubtless borne by caravans.

The Babylonian and Assyrian tablets relating to business transactions date back to a period some four thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era. Accounting probably originated in what is commonly known as Mesopotamia, at least in written form. There also probably originated the quippa, or reckoning frame, and the sanded abacus.

A curious feature of the Mesopotamian clay records is that a study of them by learned archaeologists reveals occasional arithmetical errors, which may have been due to mistakes of the scribes, to the deliberate falsification of accounts by collusion between parties in interest, or to mere ignorance on the part of the accountants. The theory of falsification is rendered the more probable by reason of the fact that the Babylonians and Assyrians had attained to a clear understanding of the higher mathematics, and their accountants probably would not have made minor arithmetical errors unless to deceive those less learned. Crooked bookkeeping was probably a less perilous occupation than now, in the days when trial balances were unknown, and any kind of balance involved a labor not unlike that of taking stock in a brickyard.

Archives of Babylon and Nineveh.

From what we know of the magnitude, importance, and glories of Babylonia and Assyria it is safe to assume that a more or less complicated system of accounting was indispensable to the business operations there carried on in domestic and foreign trade. The City of Nineveh must have covered an area of something over 200 square miles. Babylon probably was about five times as large and populous as modern London. These two cities commanded the commerce of the ancient world, and while credits were less elastic and banking much simpler than now it was then, as now, impossible to conduct extensive commercial transactions on a strictly cash basis or without accounts.

Explorations on the sites of Nineveh and Babylon have been rewarded by the discovery of vast storehouses of miscellaneous documents which shed a flood of light upon the daily life, customs, and occupations of the people. They include not only all kinds of social contracts of bargain, sale, money lending, hiring, renting, marriage dowry, wills, the adoption of children, lawsuits, and the like, but also commercial memoranda, lists, inventories, entries of income, and other intimate details of the life and occupations of those who in their day were people of affairs. Several volumes of translations of these tablets are now in press, and some have been printed lately by the British Museum. The more we learn of the business and social activities of the people of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley the more we are prepared to agree with Prof. Lyon of Harvard that they reveal "a state of affairs not essentially unlike that in which we now live."

Durable Clay Tablets.

The durability of these very ancient records is due to the material of which they are made. Had they been on any form of paper, in any kind of ink, not a wrack would have remained of them. They were inscribed with a stylus in plastic clay and fixed by subsequent firing or sun-drying. It may be assumed that contracts were canceled, or that what was equivalent to the modern operation of recording the satisfaction piece was done by breaking record tablets. That so many remain unbroken warrants the belief that the end of Babylon and Nineveh found a great many contracts, obligations, and undertakings still unfulfilled. A typical Assyrian debt-recording tablet has been translated as follows:

Forty tetradrachma owed, Barassib, son of Bel-akhe-irib, will pay into the hands of Zir-Idin, son of Hablai, in the month Iyar, 40 tetradrachma, in the Temple of the Sun, in Babylon. Witness: Urrame, son of Ruya; Alilt, son of Airad; Kister, son of Sinam; Zir-Idin, son of Hablai, Scribe. Babylos, month of Kislev, third day, fifth year of Pacorus, King of Persia.

Here we have all the elements of a modern promissory note, with some additional safeguards. We have the debt acknowledged, (for value received,) the name of the debtor, the promise to pay "in hand," the medium of payment, the date and place of payment, and the witnesses to the engagement of the debtor. That it is still extant and intact warrants the belief that it was not well and truly paid as promised. It bears no superficial evidence of protest, but that counts for nothing. Layard, describing the brick books or tablets found by him in Nineveh, says:

"They were of six different sizes; the largest were flat and measured 9 inches by 6½. The smallest were slightly concave, and some were not more than an inch long, with but two lines of writing."

It is believed that for transient records and daily memoranda papyrus was more or less employed. This, however, is conjectural. All that remain are fictile records. Those which had great importance were impressed with the seal of the party of the first part. Herodotus tells us that the seal of the ancient Mesopotamian was as important to him as his name. The man without a seal signed his name if he could, and if he could not he made his mark with the impress of his thumb—thus anticipating by a good many centuries the erudition of Puddin'head Wilson in the finger-print identification.

Education in Mesopotamia.

In Mesopotamia education appears to have been very general and was enjoyed by women as well as men. Prof. Sayce says: "This is evident from the Babylonian contract tablets, in which we find women, as well as men, appearing as plaintiffs or defendants in suits, as partners in commercial transactions, and, when need arose, signing their names." What records we have of the educational system of Babylon have to do largely with business and accounting, from which we may conclude they were a businesslike people and had a high regard for the utilities.

Here, for example, is a school exercise tablet in which the student is taught the various uses of the word income, and how to express them in writing:

Income, his income, to his income, to his income be placed, income of Shamash, income of Shamash is fixed, the income of Shamash be increased, the income of Shamash he places, the income of Shamash he gave, the income of Shamash he returns, without increase, there is increase, there is no income, the income is that of the municipality, the increase has gone by default, the increase of the increase (compound interest,) there has been an increase of increase—and so on through the variants of the idea of profit and income.

All that is known of the educational system of ancient Babylon and Ninevah six or more centuries before Christ shows that it anticipated the suggestion of M. Lefevre, late private secretary to Baron Rothschild, who in a pamphlet published a few years ago, said: "The first, or elementary, rules of accountancy belong to the domain of primary education."

The people of Babylon and Assyria were not at all ignorant of mathematics. Prof. Budge of the British Museum says they were "essentially calculators." Their tablets are rich in suggestions of astronomy and mathematics. One tablet unearthed at Larsa contains the squares of fractional numbers correctly calculated from one-sixtieth to unity. Tables of cubes also have been found, as well as tablets covered with geometrical figures which can be demonstrated by the method of Euclid.

Complete Banking System.

There is evidence that this part of the world had a very complete banking system. The documents of a number of firms doing a strictly banking business have been found, including those of Egibi & Sons of Babylon, and Marashu's Sons of Nippur. The Egibi "books" recount banking transactions from an indeterminate period of antiquity down to about 400 B. C. They appear to have done a legitimate banking business, and probably then made a great deal of profit. That was before the days of underwriting speculation syndicates and industrial mergers.

Those who are curious in such matters may see in the Metropolitan Museum of Art a sample of Babylonian bookkeeping something over 2,500 years old. It is a tablet inscribed with a memorandum of a debt of one mina, six and one-third shekels, owed by Shalu to Belahirba in the city of Himeri, on the 25th of Shabatu, in the twelfth year of Shamash-shum-ukin. There are also others in the collection.

Of Assyrian and Babylonian business records the more important were safeguarded by clay envelopes. After baking, the record which it was especially desired to preserve was surrounded with a coating of soft clay inscribed with a copy or syllabus of the inner record, and this in turn was baked. In case of controversy or litigation the outer casing was chipped off, and the inner record read in court. The plan was by no means a bad one. It was a crude system of accounting, but it enabled a busy and enterprising people to keep tally on very extensive business transactions through many centuries, and doubtless filled its purpose very well.

Accounting in China and Japan.

In the Far East some form of record keeping and accounting has been practiced from the earliest times to which tradition points in its dateless looking backward. In China and Japan the reckoning frame has been employed from indeterminate antiquity. Written records also have been employed from a period antedating history. There doubtless orignated the ingenious and inerrant "debenture," the writing divided between the parties in interest and only made a complete record again when both parts are brought in contact along the common line of division. We have the original form of this, along with the counting frame, in the system of the Chinese laundry and its torn check. In Western Asia the counting frame with its taut wires and movable balls was supplemented by the sanded floors and collections of pebbles or counters laid along lines described in the sand with the fingers.

Egypt, the land of the papyrus, bred a nation of scribes. Everything was recorded, including monumental descriptions of the recorders. Their account book was a papyrus roll, on which they wrote in ink with pens made from Nile reeds. As their papyri were perishable, but little remains of their business accounts, but in their pictorial histories of the Pharaohs we see many figures representing accountants and bookkeepers recording everything that was done, especially in matters pertaining to receipts and disbursements of the royal treasuries.

Of business bookkeeping in Tyre and Sidon we have no knowledge. Their commerce was extensive and profitable, but as they were a literary people and invented the alphabet, it is presumable they had written records which have perished utterly. They were emulous of the learning and actuarial skill of the Egyptians, with whom they had extensive dealings.

In Central and South America.

The aborigines of Mexico and Peru kept accounts by means of cords or twisted strands of different colors with a fringe of knotted strings. The knots on these dependent strings represented numbers, and might be so combined as to signify any desired amount, while the colored strands of the cord stood for tangible objects or, in some instances, abstract ideas.

What is now designated bookkeeping, as distinguished from the mere memorandum form of entry belonging to the old notation, was described by Lucas Pacioli in 1494, in the very first book printed on arithmetic and algebra. The present system of bookkeeping and accounting is an evolution, which began in Italy under the influence of Simon Stevinus, was followed in the national accounting of Holland and France, and reached its full flower and quintescence again in Italy, in Cerboni's logismography.

J. C. B.

GOOD AFTER-DINNER SPEAKERS NOT ALL DEAD

Frank R. Lawrence, the Lotos Club's President, Thinks Enough of Them Are Left Though Scattered at More Dinners.

"DO I believe that after-dinner humor has declined? Certainly not!" said Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, a night or two ago. "I do think that the habit of after-dinner speaking has been carried to excess, and that may account for the assumption. The American people have an inordinate appetite for all kinds of speaking. The demand for after-dinner speakers has become so great that it has led a great number of men to make the effort, many of them without the qualifications to be either amusing or entertaining.

"The first requisite of the successful after-dinner speech, from my point of view, is brevity. Some of the best speakers spoil their addresses by not sitting down at the right time. Fifteen minutes is long enough, and as a rule twelve minutes is better still. I remember a very distinguished gentleman who had a principal place at the time in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. He dispersed one of the most important festive gatherings of the season by delivering from notes an elaborate treatise upon a very dry topic. His audience endured him for more than an hour; then gradually stole away. That man mistook the occasion. The address would have been admirable as a magazine article, but it was entirely out of place after dinner.

"The next essential to the successful after-dinner speech is an appearance of spontaneity. However carefully a speech may be prepared, it never should smell of the oil. The appearance of spontaneity is preserved carefully by the best after-dinner talkers. This explains why an experienced one never likes to be the first on the programme. If he comes, say, fourth or fifth, those who have spoken before him will have said something upon which he can comment. This makes his speech appear spontaneous, and then, if he has a prepared and memorized address, the skillful talker can glide into it so easily that the change from spontaneity to preparation is not noticed. That is one of the tricks of the successful after-dinner speaker.

"I think that almost the best after-dinner speech I ever listened to—certainly as good a one as I ever heard—was delivered at the Lotos Club by Robert G. Ingersoll at a dinner to Anton Seidl. I had the best of reasons for believing that it was spontaneous, for Col. Ingersoll responded only after he had been much pressed. He began to talk about literature in a general way, first drawing a picture of the poet Burns, then delivering a magnificent portrayal of Shakespeare. Then he took art for his theme, and talked of Rembrandt, Corot, and other masters of painting. He described the matchless sculptures of the Greeks, and finally came around to the subject of music, ending, of course, with an appropriate appreciation of the guest of the evening, whose funeral oration, by the way, he was called upon to deliver only a few months later.

"Another speech I recall—of widely different character—as one of the best I ever heard after dinner was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew at the semi-centennial of the St. Nicholas Society. It was contrary to the general rule. His theme was serious. He spoke probably an hour and a half, but carried his audience with him in such rapt attention that I don't think a man would have stirred if he had talked all night."

Mr. Lawrence was asked if he believed there were to-day as many good after-dinner speakers in New York as in former times.

"As a matter of fact," he replied, "although there always has been a great number of men who can make good, sound, interesting speeches, those who occupy the first line and who are to be put in a place distinctly to themselves have been comparatively few.

"I should say that twenty was a liberal estimate. The difficulty always has been that the same men are called upon over and over again, and some of them naturally get 'talked out.' We certainly have sustained some serious losses in our roster of after-dinner speakers. There was Gen. Horace Porter, for example, who was always one of our most brilliant talkers. Well, he has been abroad for seven years, and so the festive board knows him no longer. The place of William M. Evarts never has been filled. Abram S. Hewitt always was a very direct speaker, whose thought, frequently profound, was simply and admirably expressed. Robert G. Ingersoll was an intellectual giant.

"Parke Godwin was always interesting when he spoke upon his favorite topics, and Thomas B. Reed, when he could be induced to speak, was in the first rank of the after-dinner orators. No greater loss has been sustained at public dinners than through the absence of Mr. Choate abroad for four or five years.

"But despite the passing away or the absence of the men I have mentioned, I believe we still have at our command as great a number of men capable of making good after-dinner speeches as we always have had. The fact must not be lost sight of, as I have said, that the demands are far more frequent to-day than they were in years gone by, and though the supply is seemingly smaller than it was, it is not so in reality. While ten years ago one dinner was given in a night, it is no unusual thing now for several to be in progress in the same evening. In consequence the star speakers are scattered. But I could name a dozen men, if I cared to go into personalities of men I meet socially right along, who can fulfill all the requirements of the highest standard.

"An old recipe for the after dinner speech it attributed to James Russell Lowell. It is to the effect that the speech should consist of an anecdote, a commonplace, and a quotation. That is an excellent prescription to follow."

Cautious.

I do not save for rainy days,
For those I do not care;
I want my pile against the ones
The weather man calls "fair."

Their Views.

Mrs. Brown—Of course a husband owes his wife protection.

Mrs. Jones—Oh, yes, and she is also entitled to the funds necessary for free trade at the bargain counters.

Measurers who Figure in Millionths of Inches

No Calculation Too Intricate for Uncle Sam's New Bureau of Standards—How Hot is the Heat of a Candle Six Miles Away?

SUCH marvelous achievements as the measuring of candle light six miles distant or the splitting of a human hair into a thousand widths are among the accomplishments of the Government's Bureau of Standards, recently established at Washington, to supersede the Office of Standard Weights and Measures.

The bureau is under the control of the Department of Labor, and the public's evident lack of familiarity with its functions may be ascribed to the fact that it is the first institution of its kind ever authorized on this side of the ocean.

For years Germany has maintained at Charlottenburg, on the outskirts of Berlin, what is known to scientists the world over as the "Reichsanstalt," or the "Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt," an extensive laboratory where standards of weights, heat, force, purity, capacity, velocity, intensity affecting metals, minerals, fluids, and chemicals, as well as practically all manner of instruments and machines, have been determined with mathematical precision. A bureau of similar scope has existed a long time in Paris, while another is to be found in London.

Each of these institutions, although distinctive in itself and intended primarily to meet local requirements, forms part of a so-called international system of standards. The system has for its fundamental basis a series of unchangeable units. The Bureau of Standards constitutes an addition, in the Western Hemisphere, and its activities necessarily will be governed, to a large extent, by principles already evolved.

The experts of this bureau are scientists of wide experience, and they have at their command every approved means for further technical study. It is claimed that no problem within the range of their investigations is unsolvable for them. They are able, for example, to tell how many thousandths of an inch the works of a watch will expand when carried in the vest pocket and subjected slightly to the heat of the body; to measure the force of the feeblest breath, and to divide and sub-divide 100 times the wave lengths of light, each wave being about fifty-thousandths of an inch long.

Broadly stated, the bureau's functions are as follows:

To supervise the custody of all standards; to compare the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions with those adopted or recognized by the Government; to construct, when necessary, new standards, their multiplies and subdivisions; to test and ascertain the calibre of standard measuring apparatus; to solve problems which arise in connection with standards, and to determine physical constants and the properties of materials.

A Dispenser of Information.

Information concerning standards and the methods employed to secure them will be furnished for the benefit of the United States Government, any State or municipality within the United States, scenic societies, educational institutions, firms, corporations, and individuals engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits.

Prof. William Hallock of Columbia University, who was a member of the United States Assay Commission which met recently in Philadelphia and is identified with the work of the Bureau of Standards, explained the importance of the new institution.

"Many people are at a loss to understand," he said, "how the researches and tests of this bureau can be of any practical value to the average citizen. What does he care, anyway, about standards and decimal sub-divisions? Just this much: If he buys a thermometer or an incandescent lamp or a set of scales or a lens or a machine—steam, gas, electric, pneumatic, or hydraulic—or any one of a thousand contrivances in common use, he wants to know whether it is what it should be and whether it conforms with standards recognized in other parts of the world.

"To manufacturers whose products are brought into competition with those of other countries this knowledge is of the greatest importance. If American manufacturers, in offering their goods for sale in Europe, should represent them to be of a certain degree of fineness, or as fine as similar European products, and expert comparisons should show that the facts in the case had been misstated, it is easy to see what would happen.

"It has been necessary in the past for manufacturers in this country to pay individual experts fancy rates to test the quality and powers of their output, to make such tests themselves at much trouble and expense, or to ship their goods to France or Germany for inspection and measurement by foreign physicists. Now all this may be done right here, and instead of costing from $25 to several hundred dollars, the needed information may be had almost for the asking—a fee of only $2 or $3 being charged by the bureau to prevent being deluged with nonsensical requests.

What Standards Mean.

"How and where do these standards of weights and measurements originate? The whole international system is built up systematically from three fundamental units. These are the unit of time—the second; the unit of mass—the gram, and the unit of length—the centimeter. No other arbitrary units whatever are employed, all other standards being derived, directly or indirectly, from those three.

"The notion prevails in many quarters that the bureau is a scheme to compel the use of the metric system. This is a mistake. The bureau does not determine the standard units to be followed. These are prescribed by Congress, the scientists simply testing and constructing the standards already authorized. In 1866 Congress defined the meter as being 39.37 inches, and our yard has been declared to be 3600-3937 of a meter. Similarly the pound has been defined as a certain fraction of the kilogram; and if you were to send sixteen ounces of anything to Washington to ascertain if it agreed with the standard it would be compared with this fractional part of a kilogram before being pronounced a legitimate pound.

"In 1873 there was established at Paris, through the co-operation of several countries, including the United States, what was known as the International Metric Commission, whose business was to manufacture copies of the standard meter and the standard kilogram. It should be remembered that the meter and the kilogram were defined long ago by the French Acadamy, the standard meter being one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the pole to the equator, and now represented by the distance between two lines on a metallic rod preserved in the archives of the commission referred to. Two of these meter bars and two of the kilometer bars were turned over to the United States for permanent retention and are now in safe-keeping at Washington.

"To illustrate the delicacy of the processes employed by the commission:

"When comparing two kilogram blocks, their weight was noticeably affected by their relative position on the balance scale. Side by side, they weighed exactly the same, whereas, when one was placed on top of the other, the under block was the heavier, for the reason that gravitation decreases as objects recede from the centre of the earth. That process represented a delicacy in weighing of one part in one hundred million, and in order to show the difference represented by moving the blocks as indicated it would be necessary to weigh to about one ten-thousandth of a grain.

Temperature in Millionths.

"It is possible to measure temperature to a millionth of a degree. One of the recent determinations in measuring radiant heat takes as the unit the amount of heat thrown off by a candle six miles distant. The instrument used to record these radiations is an exceedingly simple affair, consisting usually of a very light mica disk delicately suspended in a bulb from which most of the air has been exhausted. When the radiations from the candle fall on this disk they heat it sufficiently to force it back.

"As a rule light lends itself very nicely to extremely fine measurements. It is no trick at all to calculate accurately to a thousandth part of the width of a minute substance that is almost invisible to the naked eye, this being possible through the interference of waves of light. If we have two system of waves which come together so that the crests of one system coincide with the crests of the other, the two systems are then in step, as we say, and help each other. On the other hand, if for any reason one of them is a trifle behind, they come in out of step and neutralize each other. If the movement of a watch were to expand twenty-five thousandths of an inch in a temperature 15 degrees above the normal, this expansion would be equivalent to about two of these waves of light.

"Suppose you are buying or are manufacturing for sale some incandescent lamps which should be, for example, sixteen candle power on a 110-volt circuit. You can send one of these lamps to the bureau and receive in return an official certificate stating whether it is or is not up to the standard. The laws define the unit of electrical strength and resistance, and also the resistance of a given column of mercury. The strength of an electrical current is determined by ascertaining the amount of silver which a specific current will deposit in a given length of time, as in silver plating. All we have to do is to weigh the silver deposited, and we have the standard of current immediately.

"From time to time I have asked the bureau to test for this laboratory different pieces of electrical apparatus, such as cells, dynamos, ratio coils, resistance boxes, and transformers. Other laboratories, as well as manufacturers, have submitted electric motors, steam engines, gas engines, microscopes, telescopes, photographic lenses, &c. The weights used recently by the Assay Commission were all standardized by the Bureau of Standards.

An Aid to Business.

"If you are about to purchase some copper for electrical purposes, and have shown to you a quantity of that metal and are told that it is of a certain conductivity, all you need do is to send it to Washington and find out if it has been correctly represented. The same thing is true as to the purity of gold and silver and all other metals. In the course of time the bureau doubtless will be able to test radium, thorium, actinium, polonium, and other radio-active substances with the same degree of skill that has characterized its other experiments. In fact, in this field alone the bureau promises to be of immense value to our citizens, since it is commonly believed that radium and like properties soon will be found in abundance in the United States.

"It frequently happens that an indirect advantage to commerce and science results from the bureau's investigations. New methods of manufacturing devices or of improving those in existence are suggested. Afterward they are adopted and become popular. Many of the instruments of great value to-day are the outgrowth of hints received during these tests.

"The necessity for an institution like the one at Washington has arisen very largely within the last few years, and particularly because of the striking developments in the application of electricity for commercial purposes. If all measurements to-day could be made with the yardstick and the bushel, we would not be likely to have much trouble, but when we have to deal with a multiplicity of electrical quantities, involving volts, ohms, amperes, and kilowatts the need of a headquarters, a kind of Supreme Court, to which we can appeal, becomes apparent.

"The Reichsanstalt has been a godsend to Germany and the rest of the world for a good many years, but it will be necessary no longer for Americans to seek abroad information relative to weights and measures, since the Bureau of Standards is thoroughly able to answer all their inquiries."

THE HORSE BLEW FIRST.

An Irishman who owned a sick horse went to see a veterinary doctor up town some days ago.

"So you've got a sick horse, Mike? Well, what's wrong with him?" said the doctor.

Mike described the beast's symptoms.

"Oh, I can fix him up all right without seeing him. Here's some powder you're to give him; but he won't lick it up. Take a piece of paper and roll it up—so—into a cornucopia. Then put the end of that between his teeth and pour in the powder; and if it doesn't go down easily, just blow in the other end."

Armed with the medicine and these instructions, Mike departed. Next day he was back at the doctor's office.

"Well, how's the horse?" inquired the veterinarian. "Better, I'll guarantee. Did you do as I told you?"

"Shure, an' Oi did, Sor; but the harse is no better, an' Oi'm none too well mesilf, Sor."

"You're not well? What's the matter with you?"

"Well, ye see, 'twuz this way, Sor. Oi fixed the pa-a-per the way yes tould me, an' shtuck it betune the harse's teeth. Thin Oi put me mouth to the other ind to blow, Sor."

"Yes; that was all right."

"Och, but it wuzn't, Sor."

"What was the trouble?"

"The harse blew first, Sor."

PICKPOCKETS USE MAILBOXES.

A NOTICE from the Post Office saying that a pocketbook containing passes made out in his name had been found was the first intimation to an old railroad man that he had been robbed. As he read the notice his hand instinctively sought his inside coat pocket. His pocketbook wasn't there.

Two hours later he visited the Post Office, described his property, and got it back. Several small bills the book had contained when it passed from his possession were missing, but otherwise nothing had been disturbed. His passes and papers were all intact. The postal officials explained that the purse had been found in a mail box late on the previous day. It was a common trick, they said, for pickpockets, after abstracting the bills, to drop wallets into the nearest mail box.

Superintendent Chase of the Inquiry Division of the Post Office says that many pocketbooks and purses are found in mail boxes in the course of the year. Nine-tenths of them, he believes, are dropped in by thieves. In some cases the wallets have been found to contain checks for large sums. If there is anything to show to whom the lost article belongs, the Post Office people immediately notify the owner.

Every Nation Has Spies at Work all the Time

Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia—Each Keeps Detail Maps of the Other's Secret Forts—Incidentally, We Know What All of Them are Doing.

"IT IS unquestionably a fact," said a retired army officer now doing business in this city, "that plans of every important fortress in this country are in the possession of the General Staff of more than one foreign Government. Our Government, in turn, has plans of the fortifications of every nation with which we are likely ever to go to war. This is part of the game. The military spy system is now a recognized institution of every army. Governments could not prevent it if they would.

"We hear a great deal of comment because, in this Russia-Japanase war, the spies caught and put to death were officers high in rank in the army disguised as common laborers. With all nations the spies are the pick of the service. While the Russians were building the fortifications in Manchuria, a British staff officer, in the guise of a Persian, worked on them for months as a day laborer, sketched every detail of the plans, and got away undetected.

"Since I was retired I have visited various countries on the other side and talked with important men in the military service. I was amazed at their intimate knowledge of our coast defenses. They told me many things I did not know, and could not have found out at home, even if I had tried. We old Loyal Legion fellows, who have allowed our knowledge of the spy system to rust since the civil war ended, have no idea of the way in which it is carried on to-day.

"Yet no precautions are rigid enough to prevent the secrets of a nation's fortifications from becoming known to a possible enemy. When works of this character are built by contract it is virtually certain that among the workmen will be foreign agents in disguise. So perfectly are these men trained for every possible contingency that detection is almost out of the question. Clever men are required, because they must make mental notes of the forts while they work and must be able to reproduce them from memory when they are in safe territory.

"The English and German Governments are, to my knowledge, particularly well posted about everything that pertains to the coast defenses, mobilization of troops, and similar matters of every nation with which they are likely to have a clash at arms. This information is gathered in scraps by diplomats, Consuls, sailors, railroad laborers, tourists with kodaks, and various other persons who may be suspected, but whose free action in any country could not be interfered with without interrupting the relations of commerce, and involving disagreeable complications.

"All these things are understood by every Government, but they cannot be stopped. The only thing to do is to reduce the danger to a minimum by punishing the offenders when caught. In times of peace, persons detected sketching fortifications are sent to prison. In war, a spy knows that arrest means death. A man who undertakes such work faces his doom just as bravely as the sailors who went down in the Japanese gunboats that were sacrificed to blockade Port Arthur.

"These spy maps, as they may be called, are under constant revision. The work never stops. I am told on the highest authority that in Berlin there are the most minutely prepared maps of England, including bridges and country cross roads. Germany also knows all about the fortifications on the north and east coasts of her neighbor across the Channel. France has the same detailed information about the south coast. England has complete information about France and Germany. All of them have looked carefully over the ground in this country. And we know all about them."

THE MILE-A-MINUTE MAN

His Hair May Grow Gray in a Night or His Life Pay for a Lapse of Judgment, but He Never Loses His Nerve.

FOR my part, I believe the reason for the recent epidemic of wrecks," said a commercial traveler in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car, "is due to the fact that the nerves of the engineers are brought to such a high tension after a number of bad accidents that they lose control of themselves."

"That's just where you are wrong," quietly said a gray-haired man with a tanned, weather-beaten face, who sat near the window smoking a cigar. "I think you will all credit me with knowing what I am talking about, as I have been a railroad engineer for the last thirty years; have run all kinds of engines, from a mine dummy to a hundred-ton passenger engine with a seven-foot wheel, and have railroaded on all the principal lines in the United States.

"The great majority of people seem to have the idea that the engineer of a fast train is always in fear of run-ins and collisions, and that he is under such a nervous strain that he sometimes has to be lifted from the cab when he reaches the end of his run. That isn't so. An engineer has too many duties, such as watching his signals, keeping water in his engine, and seeing that he is on his schedule time, to have much time to worry himself about accidents that are likely to happen. As long as he pays the proper attention to his own train he knows that is all he can do, and that if anything goes wrong it is beyond his control. So he doesn't take up any of his time worrying. Accidents will happen, no matter how much care is taken to prevent them, and sometimes there can't be found any reason for them, but you may be sure that they are never caused through the engineer losing his nerve.

Caution Not Always Winner.

"If an engineer were under half the strain most people suppose him to be he wouldn't last a dozen trips, but you will find that men live to grow old at engineering, just the same as at any other work—that is, if they are suited to the business and have no bad luck. As a rule they are men of good, strong nerves and with little imagination. Of course, I don't mean that all engineers are alike. There are good and ordinary and fast and slow engineers. And it is a curious fact that it is not always the slow, cautious man who gets along with the fewest accidents.

"One of the fastest engineers I ever knew was one of the safest, and yet he would come safely through after taking chances that would have made another man's hair stand on end. One thing he did I'll remember all my life. I was firing for him at the time and I thought that this was the last of us. We came into the station hauling an accommodation train, with the engine running on one side—that is, the gear on one side had broken down and he had disconnected it, taken off the side rods, and tied up the piston. All the power thus had to come from the good side. This doesn't interfere with an engine's speed—at least going down hill—but of course she is much more likely to give way in that condition than when she is in good order.

"The station was at the top of a steep grade and we were coming down. Our train had just five minutes to get to the next station, at the bottom of the hill, four and a half miles below, and side track for an express coming from the opposite direction.

"Well, the engineer wanted to make the run, but the conductor got off the train and said that he didn't want to commit suicide. If the engineer was bound to kill himself he would have to do it alone, said the conductor, but he finally was persuaded to get aboard, and away we went. Never before or since have I had such a ride. From the way we fell down that grade I thought we would never reach the bottom except in a pile. But we reached the side track safely, after all, and pulled into it just in time to miss the express, for it came through a moment later as fast as it could travel, as its engineer made a dash for the grade, and it didn't miss the rear end of our hind coach six inches as it was drawn into the siding.

"Yet that engineer is still running, and he has had fewer accidents than many a slower and more careful man.

"There is always a certain amount of excitement in the life of an engineer, but it gets to be just the same as any other work a man is doing year in and year out. I sometimes see pictures in magazines showing the engineer in a confab with his fireman. His train all the time supposed to be traveling at a gait of a mile a minute. You will never see anything like that in real life. An engineer always must have his hand on the throttle and his eyes glued straight ahead. The fraction of a second sometimes will make all the difference in the world, for you are likely to find a signal set against you at the most unexpected places, and it is strictly necessary that you see it just as soon as you can.

Danger! The Red Flag!.

"While going along with an express as fast as the engine could turn a wheel the other day I came suddenly upon a brakeman waving a red flag. I threw on the air and then reversed the engine, for I could tell by the way the brakeman was waving that we were close on his train. Well, we came to a stop not an engine's length from the engine of a way train that had crossed on my track to get some cars out of a siding, and hadn't time to get out of my way. The brakeman had had hard work to get up the track far enough to give me the warning, so that I would have room to stop in. If I had been having one of those chats that you see in the pictures there would have been a grand smash-up, and I wouldn't be talking to you now.

"Some years ago when Robert Garrett was Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he came to Grafton, West Va., with a number of friends in a train made up of private cars bound West. He wanted to reach Parkersburg, the end of the next division, as fast as it was possible to run there. This division—104 miles long—was the roughest on the whole road, which was saying a good deal at that time. In the 104 miles there were 24 tunnels and 48 bridges, and the road went up hill and down through the whole distance. Some of the grades were over 120 feet to the mile and 5 miles long, not to speak of the sharp curves. Of course, fast time was almost out of the question.

"George Robinet, one of the fastest engineers on the road, had charge of the special train. The first stop was to be Clarksburg, 22½ miles away. George took his train as fast as he could up the hills, and when he reached the top he would simply let it drop down the other side. He reached Clarksburg in 22 minutes with a party of thoroughly scared passengers. When the train stopped at the station Mr. Garrett came forward to the engine and thanked Robinet for his fine run, but said that he had changed his mind about being in a hurry to reach Parkersburg, and ordered him to proceed at a reduced gait. The fast run ended right there, and may be it was a good thing it did, for if he had kept on at such speed the train probably would have landed at the bottom of a ravine.

"Afterward, while Robinet was running a fast train on the Baltimore and Ohio, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, his engine jumped from the rails when it was going over the bridge crossing the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Md. Nobody to this day knows what caused the engine to leave the track. It was one of the things for which there is no explanation.

"This bridge is fully 150 feet above the surface of the water, and has no sides at one part of it. There is just the under framework, with the crossties and rails laid on top. The train was going fairly fast at the time, and after leaving the rails the engine bumped along the crossties for a hundred feet before coming to a stop, the guard rail being the only thing that saved the whole train from going over into the river. A glance out of a car window at this point is enough to make a person dizzy, so you can imagine the effect this had on Robinet. The experience caused his hair to turn snow white in a single day. But even that didn't make him lose his nerve, and to this day he is running one of the fastest trains over the same division."

At Luncheon with a Captain of Industry

The Great Man May Bid You to Talk Business Over a Bite, but an Invitation to His Home is Another Story.

THIS note was received by a young man who is pushing rapidly ahead in commercial life and wants to butt into society:

"I should be glad to have you lunch with me to-morrow between 12 and 2 o'clock. If you will be my guest, drop me a note to that effect, or telephone my office, saying exactly when you can meet me, and you will find me ready. We will decide where to go when we meet."

The recipient was delighted, for the writer was one of the National figures in finance and a leader in New York social life. An invitation from him is regarded usually as the equivalent of a command. In an ebullition of spirits the young man showed the note to a veteran of Wall Street, and said with considerable pride that he had at last accomplished a purpose long kept in view.

"To be invited to luncheon is but the entering wedge," said he. "To-morrow I shall be his guest in some club or restaurant; within a month I shall dine with his family in his residence. Am I not a lucky dog? I have been working for this ten years.

"I hate to throw cold water on youthful aspirations, but don't waste time endeavoring to attain the impossible. Up to 1890 or thereabout, when a big man of finance wanted to pay a compliment to a stranger with whom he was negotiating some business, it was second nature to invite him to dinner at home, in the bosom of his family, and after the meal to talk over the affair in hand in the smoking room. But all that is changed. Hosts nowadays do not impulsively invite men home to dinner and hastily say to their better halves: 'Please be sure to have a good dinner.' They fall back on the luncheon, and eat it at one of a score of convenient places.

"Social amenities, or obligations, are entirely unconsidered. If the banker desires to talk business with you over a luncheon that costs him $5, that fact does not indicate that he intends inviting you to his house as a guest. Sufficient unto that luncheon is the digestion thereof. If he wants to talk with you a second time, he will invite you again—to luncheon. You are not supposed to know he has a home and family. That is none of your business. He does not expect you to inquire after the health of his wife and children. If you should do so it would be resented.

"Much of the important business of financing and promoting great enterprises is accomplished at the luncheon table. Many millionaires have their own private dining rooms, either in their office suites or in some skyscraper near by. In one of the largest buildings in Broad Street, for instance, parts of two floors are given over to dining rooms, most of them public, but many private. In them from day to day the work of master minds is carried on simultaneously with the mastication of food.

"To the women at home is this new custom due. They were wearied out by repeated surprises from their husbands. The unexpected entrance of a stranger within the family circle is at all times an embarrassment. The down-town luncheon, therefore, has emancipated the woman.

"And it's a mighty nice thing for the host—this midday feed. He can say: 'Lunch with me from 1 to 2.' He means from 1 to 2. You are expected to understand that the period of your entertainment ends at 2—unless he hasn't finished talking, in which case he invites you to linger. But the point is this—the host does not feel under the necessity of lingering with you after the stated hour; whereas, if you have your legs under his citrus-wood at home he must do the agreeable as long as you care to bore him.

"When a man invites you to his home to dinner and presents you to his family, you are indeed supposed to be his social equal. But at a business bite in a down-town club or restaurant you may be a different class altogether, and yet you may be welcome and on the friendliest footing. I saw the plans of a new building the other day, and there are in them features that would surprise you. Suites for brokers, for instance, are arranged with a kitchen, a dining room, and a small apartment for sleeping. It is almost like moving the home into the financial district.

"It is bound to come to this in time. Take some brokerage and commission offices in busy times; they are going practically day and night. Look at Mr. Sully's recent experience. He and his customers ate in his office, and many of his trusted assistants not only ate but slept there. One of the oldest firms in Broad Street has followed this plan ever since it was organized, without, however, having a culinary department on the premises. In the rear of its room for customers it has a dining room where meals are served by a caterer, whose place of business is in the vicinity.

"With a kitchen in the suite expenses are not heavy. The meals of the employes are counted in the salary at a nominal charge, and the food and service are far superior to that which can be found in public resorts. Why, the saving in time alone more than counterbalances the expense of the establishment. In one place that I have in mind the two waiters are employed only from 11:30 to 1:30, after which they serve in some place uptown. Their wages are $1.25 an hour, and they are not allowed to accept tips, not even tips on the market. The cook, a German soldier, gets $25 a week. He acts as steward and washes the dishes.

"No, my friend; go ahead and lunch with your big financier, but for goodness' sake don't breathe the hope of dining at his home and meeting his family. That would be your everlasting undoing."

THE LANGUAGE AUNT HAD FINISHED.

"See here, pet," said the uncle, "I don't believe I would stand for that. Why don't you explain your side of the case to your aunt again? I believe she'd come around, if you did."

The child looked at him amazed:

"Oh," she cried, "I wouldn't dare. It's all right for you to talk back, but it would never do for me."

"Why not?" he asked.

"Well," was the reply, "you see, you don't have to live with her, as I do."

AGED 73, BUT GROWS TEETH.

OH, dear me, more teeth to ache and be filled!"

This is the wail of Mrs. Caroline Seickfell of McKeesport, Penn., aged seventy-three. She is cutting her third set of teeth—twenty-five years after losing her second. Thirteen of the new ones have appeared already and several others are almost through.

A LINCOLN ANECDOTE.

THE heroine of the following anecdote about Lincoln is now an old lady, but she declares that when she recalls the way in which she met the advances of the man who afterward became her hero it still brings the blush of shame to her cheek.

"When I was about six years old," she narrates, "Lincoln for a short time served in the 'general store' of the little Western town near which was my father's farm. In the window of this shop along with shoes, calicoes, sun-bonnets, toys, candy—all the heterogeneous stock of a country store—was displayed a bead pin-cushion, which it was the ambition of my life to own.

"Who has not at some time longed for the unattainable—the thing just out of reach—which, for that very reason, perhaps, seems to him the most desirable object the world holds? That bead pin-cushion was to me what Great Britain was to Napoleon, but, to my despair, the little ticket pinned to its centre read 'twenty-seven cents'—just twenty cents in excess of my entire bank account!

"Week after week, when I went with my mother to the store to exchange butter and eggs for sugar and other commodities which the farm did not yield, the coveted prize lay tantalizingly before my eyes. As time went on the brilliancy of the red rose which adorned its centre began to fade; flyspecks appeared here and there sullying the purity of the lilies, but never for a moment did my affections waver. Through whatever vicissitudes it might pass, they still clung round the wreck of that cushion.

"Lincoln's fellow-clerk, a fresh-complexioned young fellow, who with his red cheeks and oiled locks seemed to me a perfect Adonis, and who, if the truth were known, shared my heart with the bead pincushion, always met me with the stock pleasantry, 'Got a kiss for me to-day, little girl?' Whereupon I would be seized with a paroxysm of shyness and take refuge behind my mother's skirts.

"One evening, after the red-cheeked youth had proffered his request in vain for about the hundredth time, a tall, ungainly young man came forward, and as he handed my mother her mail said:

"Perhaps, little girl, you will kiss me."

"I shook my head most emphatically.

"'Come now, if you'll let me have a kiss I'll give you anything there is in the store,' he bribed, and, stooping from his great height, he lifted me to the counter, where my face was on a level with his.

"Anything in the store! I glanced at the desire of my heart and my resolution weakened.

"'Would—would you give me that bead pincushion?' I whispered.

"He smiled and nodded assent.

"I looked at my suitor—oh, but he was ugly—and grand, (but I didn't know that then!) No, I shook my head, the price was too high. Then, as I glanced at my blooming Adonis, who stood beside him, it occurred to me that I might strike a bargain more to my taste.

"'Well,' I drew a long breath and took my courage in both hands. 'If you'll give that cushion, I'll—I'll kiss the pretty one for it!'"

LUCKY, BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT.

ON the west side there is a man who has earned the reputation of a gadabout. His home is attractive, but he seldom stays there. Business calls him away part of the time; and when it isn't business it is something else. He himself has seemed never to realize how veritable a stranger he is beneath his own roof, but other people have commented on it freely, and recently a small niece ingenuously helped him to their point of view.

The niece lives just around the corner and spends several hours of each day with her uncle's wife, who is something of a disciplinarian. The man came home one day and found the child sulking in the corner of the hall.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

The tale of woe was couched in peppery

BREAKING UP THE SHAMROCK I.

THE valiant old cup challenger Shamrock I. is rapidly being broken up in Hawkins's shipyard, at City Island, preparatory to being sold for old iron.

The vessel, which cost Sir Thomas Lipton $250,000, was sold to a Newark firm for $17,000, and will no doubt bring twice that price in junk shops. The best of everything was used in the craft, and the material will bring the highest market price.

A crew of eighteen men have been at work on the challenger for nine weeks, and the material is all sent to Newark, whence it is shipped in different ways. The pieces of aluminum and composition are divided into sheets 10 by 5 feet, and later sawn into pieces a foot long and six inches across, so as to go into the crucible pots. The work of tearing off the aluminum decks and composition sides is accomplished with cutters operated by compressed air, as counter-sunk rivets make the task a difficult one.

The immense sails and spars were first removed, after which the vessel was hoisted high in the air, when the task of tearing away the framework was begun. The immense keel rests on the base of the dry dock. This will be melted and run into molds as pig metal, while the hull, which is found to be composed of copper, zinc, and tin, from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch thick, has already been contracted for by a manufacturing firm, and will be made into castings.

The framework of the vessel was supported by steel ribs one-quarter of an inch across. The hull alone weighs 110 tons, and the work of converting it into scrap iron is not an easy task.

The old challenger was kept for some time, with the anticipation of selling her to private parties to be converted into a pleasure craft, but no one seemed willing to pay the price that was asked by the owners, so the decision was reached to break her up.

MAIL MEN ARE STORM KINGS.

RURAL free-delivery mail carriers of Maine had a desperate battle with the weather during the past Winter, the most severe cold season for thirty years, and their ingenuity was taxed to devise methods of making the trips as comfortable as possible.

There is something of esprit du corps among the carriers, who consider it a disgrace to miss a trip. On some of the routes during or after a storm, half of the delivery boxes are buried in the snow, and the carrier must dig them out. Often the locks are frozen so a supply of "storm-proof" matches must be a part of his outfit. A few of the carriers have devised closed-in sleighs with small stoves, kerosene stoves, or patent chemical heaters, but upsets of these arrangements are too disastrous to bring them into general use.

Those who do their routes on snowshoes are numerous, and several have ridden on broncos through the worst roads. The equipment of clothing is no small mattter and makes a big inroad upon the rather small salary of the average route. When equipped for his trip in zero weather, the carrier wears the heaviest of woolen underclothing, a suit of heavy wool or corduroy, with a heavy knit sweater, sheepskin vests, a heavy wolf or bear skin coat over all; a fur cap and home-knit mittens reinforced with leather to take up the constant chafing of the reins. For the feet the felt boot, with three or four pairs of stockings and leggings coming above the knees is most used, although some prefer shoepacks or moccasins. Automobile visors and helmets are sometimes seen, and several carriers have been fortunate or unfortunate enough to be selected to try various wind and storm devices for inventors.

On the whole the free-delivery men say they much rather face the rigors of Winter than the terrible conditions of the country roads in the Spring, when there are miles and miles of mud.

"The Great Train Robbery," As Rehearsed in New Jersey.

THE Great Train Robbery" series of moving pictures has proved a thriller in nearly all the larger cities of the United States. It is, however, a source of unending wonder how photographs of such a drama could have been taken in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains. The picture play begins with a scene in the lonely telegraph station in which the operator, receiving train orders, is overcome with the butt of a pistol, bound hand and foot, gagged, and left unconscious on the floor by the desperadoes; proceeds with the capture of the train, the murder of the fireman, the killing of the express messenger, blowing open of the safe, hold-up of all the passengers and shooting of one who attempts to escape, and winds up with a horseback ride through the mountains with the bags of booty, a wild, weird dance in a log cabin, pursuit by the Sheriff and posse, and death of all the robbers.

There is an immense amount of shooting. The smoke of the pistols is plainly seen, and men drop dead right and left, but no sound is heard. Nevertheless, while witnessing the exhibition, women put their fingers in their ears to shut out the noise of the firing! That is pure realism.

More than 5,000,000 persons, it is estimated, have looked at these pictures, and many have tried to locate the scenes. Most of the railroads in the Far West have been charged with the hold-up, but if the accusers would only study the flora of the country they would see at a glance that there is nothing at all like it out in the Rockies.

Three commuters on a certain railroad running out of New York saw the show recently, and when the robbers fought the fireman on the tender one remarked: "By Jove! I know that fireman. He's on No. — on our road. I'd recognize him among a million."

Later, when the engineer was ordered to get down and uncouple the locomotive, the same speaker said: "Yes, and there's —, our favorite engineer. Wonder what those fellows were doing out in the Rockies?"

A company owning biographs, vitascopes, kinetoscopes, mutoscopes, cinematographs, &c., made the following proposition to the management of a popular line entering New York: "If you will give us every facility for getting up a train robbery on your road to be exhibited in moving pictures, we will see that you'll receive the biggest sort of advertisement out of it for your system. We will put it on every stage in the country."

The railroad folk took the matter under advisement, and agreed that to advertise a train robbery on their line would not tend to increase the number of passengers or reassure those already regularly carried. However, an arrangement was made satisfactory to both parties, the railroad company obtaining the concession of a different set of living pictures that could properly be used as an advertisement.

So, then, every picture of the "Great Train Robbery" by the machines of the vitascope company was taken on this line of road within a distance of fifteen miles of New York City. The engineer and fireman are favorite employes, and the latter has manifested a degree of histrionic ability that may yet land him on the stage. His fierce attack on his assailants, with the muzzles of six shooters in his face, could not have been better acted by any professional. His only weapon is the shovel, and he fails to brain his man by a very narrow margin.

After one of the robbers gets him down and beats his brains out with a lump of coal, his lifeless body is picked up and thrown off the tender. This part of the camera work was done with such minutiae of detail as to puzzle the sharpest critic. By clever manipulation the body of the living fireman disappears during the braining process, and its place is taken by a dummy which defies identification. It is the dummy that is thrown off the tender.

This scene was photographed just as the engine was passing upon a bridge 100 feet above a roadway in a neighboring city, and the effigy happened to fall directly in front of a trolley car packed with passengers. The motorman, seeing a man descending from the train head over heels, was panic-stricken. The car went over the prostrate form and was stopped. Passengers got out pell mell, shouting, crying, and generally showing excitement. For a little while there was intense excitement, followed by some tall swearing by the conductor and motorman when the true character of the "man" was discovered.

During the hold-up of the passengers of the robbed train it looks as though more than a hundred persons leave the several cars and form in line to be searched. The men and women are employes of a big factory in one of the Oranges, all hired for the occasion to help the picture.

The desperadoes are cowboys picked up in the streets of New York, and a tough-looking lot they are. The horses look like some of Col. Cody's broncos. They dash through the mountains—Orange Mountains—with the surefootedness of burros. The men are good riders. In the pursuit by the Sheriff one is shot in the back as he dashes madly down hill, and the manner in which he tumbles from his horse and strikes the ground leaves the spectator wondering if he, too, is not a dummy, for it does not seem possible that a man could take such a fall and live.

In most of the stirring features of the drama the action is too quick. Men drop dead too suddenly when shot—except the passenger who is killed when trying to escape. The effigy of the fireman is too hastily grabbed up and cast off the tender. The telegraph operator is apparently stone dead the instant the butt of the pistol touches his head. All this is the result of poor acting, but the results are certainly astounding. The fireman's resistance and death are superbly acted.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

IT HAS been "deadly" dull the past week. New York society is scattered, and many of its representatives are in various parts of the South. This year new resorts and new excursions have been discovered, and although it has been an excellent year for Florida, Cuba, Mexico, Arizona, and the Antilles, and even South America, have had visitors from the North. The travel abroad has hardly been as heavy as in former years. The trouble Americans find when leaving this country for the Riviera or Egypt before Easter is that there is always a season of some six weeks in which it is difficult to arrange any itinerary or to make any prolonged stay at any point. Europe has much more variety in changes of scene, but not nearly the different kinds of climate one finds in this country. On the Riviera, at present, New York is represented by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are in Paris, and the George Vanderbilts are also, according to last accounts, in the same city. Easter will bring many from the South, and, although the Easter season is more or less a fiction, the various weddings and a few belated dances and the coaching will give New York some weeks of at least quasi gayety until it will be time to go to the country or perhaps abroad.

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As Holy Week approaches there seems to be a doubling of the number of literary and musical entertainments which, in the form of conferences and afternoons, help to while away the early Spring days. Miss Leary has extremely good music every Tuesday, and on Thursday the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class meets at her house. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest continue their informal Sundays, and Mrs. William T. Bull has also the same afternoons.

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The Co-operative Club, which meets fortnightly on Sunday evenings at the Waldorf-Astoria, draws together rather a mélange of people from different sets which makes it interesting in itself and it also affords the opportunity of hearing some agreeable entertainers. French conferences have been very popular this year. Prof. Castegnier has been holding similar conferences at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Childs and other houses. Mlle. Marie Baillieux has held French conferences in the drawing rooms of Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier. Mlle. Vianzone has about concluded her lectures at various houses, and Count Visone is giving talks on literary and other topics in French at the residence of Mrs. Leggett every Monday.

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Amateur dramatics are also in vogue, and the past month has seen two notable representations. "The Jewel Maiden" will be repeated at an early date for the benefit of a charity, and there are some French plays in contemplation a little later on. Some one has said something about a Mi-Carême dance, but there is nothing very definite about it. Each year it had been the custom of Howard Constable and his sister, Miss Constable, to give a species of masquerades at their studio, but this has been abandoned. James L. Breese also gave several of these masques, but this year he is traveling in Florida. The family of the late Abram Hewitt are in mourning, and Spring passes by without an entertainment in that hospitable mansion.

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The several Lenten engagements of note, already announced, show that the foreign diplomatic force is being captured by the American girl. Following on the Riano Ward engagement came that of Mr. Grant-Duff, the British Chargé d'Affaires, to Miss Clayton; Commander de Faranmond de Lafajole to Miss Ivy Langham, and Miss Albertina Winthrop to J. H. Van Rolien of the Netherlands Legation. All of these weddings will take place some time after Easter. Other engagements are rumored, but not announced.

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THE TIMES has already published the plans and arrangements for the wedding of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and William A. M. Burden, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, which takes place at St. Thomas's Church on April 12. The young women who will take part in the bridal cortège are among the belles of the New York season. Miss Ruth Twombly, the younger sister of the bride-elect, will be maid of honor. Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, a cousin of Miss Twombly and the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, a sister of Mr. Burden; Miss Therese Iselin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., who was one of the bridesmaids of the Duchess of Roxeburghe; Miss Cornelia Bryce, the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce; Miss Pauline Robinson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson of New York, and Miss Charlotte Jones of Boston, a cousin of Miss Twombly, will be the bridesmaids. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Francis L. Higginson, Jr., and John Saltonstall, both of Boston; H. Rogers Winthrop, William Woodward, Charles Draper, James Lawrence, Jr., and William Post of New York. A large reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden are going abroad shortly after the date of the wedding. They will remain until Autumn, when they return to occupy their new residence on upper Fifth Avenue, which is being built.

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The York Ladies' Athletic and Social Club is now more than a possibility. The site of the building has been secured, and the clubhouse will be put up at once. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Anne Morgan, the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan; Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and other fashionable women are interested in this new venture. The club will be modeled after the most fashionable establishments of that kind in London. Club life there is as possible with women as it is with men. At the new club there will be a grill room and perhaps a smoking room, or smoking will be allowed in certain of the rooms. There will also be no restriction about the serving of wines. This does not indicate in the least that women are or intend to be intemperate. The club is to have all the comforts of home. Many women smoke after meals and not a few insist that it aids digestion. Those who do smoke very seldom touch any alcoholic beverages. Smoking does not produce fat. The new club will be equipped with all kinds of athletic appliances. There will be a swimming pool and a squash court. It will be conducted on absolutely modern principles.

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There will be some sailings this week. Among others who are going abroad are Capt. Phil Lydig and Mrs. Lydig. Capt. and Mrs. Lydig will go to the Riviera, and later will be in Paris and in London, returning for the Newport season. It is doubtful whether Major and Mrs. Hall will get over this Summer. They may pay a short visit to America in the Autumn.

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One of the entertainments of the Easter week will be the recital entitled "An Evening with Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson," which will be given by Mrs. Kitty Cheatham-Thompson at the Gerrit Smith studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street, on Tuesday evening, April 5. Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson will be assisted by M. Hardy-The of Paris. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, Miss Anne Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and many others are among the patronesses. Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson is from the South, where her girlhood was spent, and she will interpret in an original way the songs of the colored people, besides giving some delightful old English ballads. She will be remembered here as Miss Kitty Cheatham of Daly's. She has been living abroad recently, where she made a great success as an entertainer in drawing rooms.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb and party have returned from their Southern tour, which took them as far as Havana, where they spent two weeks. They afterward touched at Palm Beach for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. George Bird were among their guests. This week Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph start out on a yachting cruise with a party, in which will be Ralph N. Ellis, the ex-M. F. H. of Meadow Brook; Gordon Fellows, Clinton H. Crane, and Dr. W. B. Morris. The destination is the Riviera. The yacht is the Apache.

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The wedding of Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, and Colby M. Chester, Jr., will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, April 20. Miss Elsie Moore will be maid of honor and the bridesmaids the Misses Mary C. Maxwell, Louise Lee, Helen Judson, Frances Williams, Grace Knowlton, Louise Vanderhoef, Louise Carhart, and Elisabeth Newell. Lieut. Arthur T. Chester, United States Navy, will be best man, and the ushers chosen are Dr. John Staige Davis, Dr. Frederick T. Billings, Messrs.

Charles A. Moore, Jr., Hopewell L. Rogers, John R. Hall, Gilbert C. Greenway, Edward H. Brewer, Morris U. Ely, Luther G. Billings, Jr., and Burr C. Chamberlain. A large reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, at 277 Madison Avenue.

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Col. John Jacob Astor remains in Florida. The Sydney Smith and the William B. Leeds party are to be here this week. They have all been having such a good time that they have delayed their departure. Others who are lingering at Palm Beach and in the South are Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, who are in Southern California, will remain until Easter. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are also traveling in the far West.

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Bazaar and Euchre This Week.

The Mi Careme bazaar to be held at Delmonico's on March 19 for the Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind, founded by the Rev. Joseph M. Stadelman, S. J., will be one of the events of the Lenten season. Among the patronesses are Mme. Andrea, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. Edward B. Amend, Mrs. John B. Bouvier, the Misses Bouvier, Mrs. Robert D. Bronson, Mrs. Coppenhagen, Miss Ada Clarke, Mrs. T. C. T Crain, Mrs. James Devlin, the Misses Finley, Mrs. Robert Hoguet, Miss Clara Frith, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. J. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, the Misses Marie, Miss Medary, Mrs. Herman Bosch, Mrs. De Navarro, Miss Pideret, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Miss Effie Waddington, Miss Souse, Miss du Vivier, Miss Thebaud, Miss Leary, Mrs. Duncan Emmet, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Allen W. Ramsay, Miss Faye, and others.

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A progressive euchre will be given on Friday evening at the Cambridge Court Hotel, 142-146 West Forty-ninth Street, for the benefit of the Pascal Institute. Tickets may be obtained by introduction only from Mrs. J. W. Aymar, 17 Fifth Avenue.

Southern Resorts Favored by Society

Life at Palm Beach, Where Much Money Is Spent in Display, Compared with Aiken, Where Lovers of the Out-of-Doors Congregate.

IT would seem unutterably stupid to ask any one why people go to the South in the months of March and April, and especially this year, after the rigors of a record Winter. Such a query would inevitably open a conversation on the most trite of subjects—the weather.

But until some fifteen years ago Americans never dreamed of patronizing their own country when they desired climatic changes. One always read of the sunny shores of the Riviera, and yet if one ever happened to be in Nice or Monte Carlo in the early Spring, it would be brought forcibly to the mind that they were almost in the same degree of latitude as New York City, and notwithstanding the effects of the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream, that they were not so much warmer, being minus steam heat and other modern appliances. A colder or a more disagreeable walk than the Promenade des Anglais in the month of March can hardly be imagined, except perhaps Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Florida has been a favorite Winter resort for over fifteen years, but not until recently did the attractions of Palm Beach and Miami and the tropical delights of the Bahamas become universally known. In the old days Florida stopped at St. Augustine, where various New York architects had planned enormous picturesque Moorish hotels. Thomasville, in Georgia, was patronized by a few who were suffering from consumption and bronchial troubles. Others went to New Orleans for the carnival, in the hope of finding, besides the French atmosphere, orange blossoms, roses, and mocking birds in February. They sometimes discovered instead icicles and penetrating north winds such as are prevalent in New York and Boston in the beginning of April, and sleet and a suspicion once in a while of snow.

But of late years fashion has smiled on Southern excursions in the early Spring, and now a trip to the South forms a part of the yearly curriculum. Palm Beach is a revelation. It is more than semi-tropical. Miami is more Southern, and although enjoying the same climate, has never obtained exactly the like popularity. The Vanderbilts have done a great deal to make Palm Beach by their patronage. Col. John Jacob Astor has been an important factor, and the master spirit of all has been Henry Flagler. He has gathered around him two very powerful elements—the millionaires of New York and the millionaires of the Middle West. Palm Beach has been the meeting place of these two elements, and it has been the means of introducing into Newport and thence into New York society some of the wealthy aspirants of the West, and of also arranging matrimonial affairs which have been most successful.

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Practically, Palm Beach is simply a small stretch of sandy coast on the eastern shore of Florida, not far from its land's end, and within a comparatively short distance from Key West. It is said that Palm Beach was discovered in 1878. The features of the country are the same as will be found in all Florida. Here, however, is an ocean beach and a lake—Lake Worth. There was a jungle of palmettos and a few palms and tropical plants. Art has done the rest, and to-day Palm Beach in appearance is more tropical than localities far south of it.

It is an American Monte Carlo—nothing more, nothing less. It has a much better climate, and although there are no drives, simply paths through the jungles, and the means of locomotion are human, not animal—horses not being admitted to Palm Beach, and autos and a species of jinrikisha being the only land methods of conveyance—there are not the excursions to be taken which are such an attraction on the Riviera. You must commune with the wilderness or else live the hotel existence.

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This, of course, is most luxurious and most expensive. The season is very short—in reality only two weeks in March—and the fun during that time is "fast and furious." It is the ideal spot for the man who has money to spend. It represents "show" in every respect. To some it may be tawdry, but it is indeed all that it assumes. There is nothing tawdry about it. There are two hotels—the Royal Poinciana and the Breakers. These are connected by a superb avenue of cocoanut palms. The Poinciana is a great hotel buried in a garden of tropical plants. It has on the beach an unrivaled Casino with swimming pool; it has golf links, and the Florida Gun Club is really an adjunct. In fact, it has every possible attribute to make life enjoyable. Life is more or less artificial at Palm Beach. It must be made. Beyond the climate, the bathing, and the fishing, there is nothing. The ocean in front and Lake Worth in the rear, the topography suggests Rockaway and Arverne and even Seabright, and the narrow strips of coast along the New Jersey and Long Island shores. But the ruling idea at Palm Beach is that it is a place for millionaires. Here they congregate and here they are on exhibition. Private cars are sidetracked in the railroad yards. In the vicinity millionaires have built villas. Henry M. Flagler has a palace which is named Whitehall. Rêve d'Eté, another magnificent place between Lake Worth and the ocean, is owned by C. I. Cragin of Philadelphia. Here, again, are the homes of Senator Dimick, of Frederick Robert, a son of the late Christopher Robert of this city; of Guy W. Livingston, and other well-known wealthy men.

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The day passes quickly. There is bathing in the surf or there is wimming at the Casino. Again, there is golf and there are shooting matches. There are excursions to alligator farms—a species of Southern industry immensely taking with Northerners—fishing, and trips on Lake Worth. One of the places most popular is the House Boat, where a negress, Aunt Fannie, is said to cook the most delicious fried chicken and to serve it with other delicacies. In the afternoon after luncheon more golf, bridge, and the surf and the Casino until dinner. In the evening, dancing, promenading, private entertainments of all kinds, moonlight sails—when there is a moon—moonlight suppers, and various other amusements pour passer le temps. And beyond all for those who become bored—the Beach Club. In the daytime you can see its flag flying in the breeze—blue with white letters. The prospectus of Palm Beach calls it a unique establishment; perhaps it is, but it is said to remind one of Saratoga or Long Branch in the past, of a neat little secluded house at Newport. Here it stands among tall palms—transplanted as they are on the Riviera, but giving the true tropical mise en scène—a bit Moorish in architecture, and the discreet red and white awning over the doorway. It is said to be very exclusive, and it is said that the eyes of District Attorney Jerome would glitter if he knew how much was dropped on the gambling tables, where it but wants the old, familiar cry of "Faites vos jeux, Messieurs," to bring one back to Monte Carlo. And they say that this year enormous sums have changed hands—but then what can you expect under a Southern moon in a semi-tropical climate, with the ocean before you and the distant jungle over on the other side of Lake Worth? There is nothing to do in the evening hardly but play. You are tired of the distant rhythm of the Hungarian band reiterating "Amoureuse" and "Laughing Water." The turn of the wheel is fascinating to men who have nothing to do but to spend money. It is very exclusive—much more so than at Monte Carlo. One of its decorations is a great painting of the charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, the figure of Col. Roosevelt in advance.

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Palm Beach would not be Palm Beach without Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor. He has a villa here, and he has interest in West Palm Beach, a town which a few years ago was little else than a cracker settlement. To-day it has electric light, villas, an Opera House, and a hotel. It is on the shores of Lake Worth, and Mr. Jefferson has great hopes of its future. Here are the shops and the curiosity dealers. There are also shops and agents in the two hotels—the Poinciana and the Breakers. All of the great New York, Boston, and Philadelphia houses have agencies and representatives, and you can get an entire supply of clothing and necessities for a semi-tropical climate. In fact, Palm Beach is a great hotel city almost in the midst of a wilderness. It is original and unique in one social condition. It does not depend on New Yorkers for its prestige. The great West, particularly the cities of the Ohio and lake regions, are well represented here, and they vie with the New Yorkers in the magnificence and luxury of their appointments and the ability to spend money and to make it tell.

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The other Southern resorts are more or less frequented by those who have the tourist's curiosity or want to travel. Havana is slowly becoming a point for Northerners to visit each Winter. Hotel accommodations are better than under the Spanish régime, and the city has improved wonderfully during the past ten years. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb had one party in Havana this Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guiness another. Each year it is becoming more popular. Anson Phelps Stokes and the McCurdys have done much for the Bahamas. These are only twelve hours from Miami and are simply delightful. Nassau is out of the way but quaint. The society is excellent, and Sir Gilbert Carter and Lady Carter have made it quite gay this Spring, although they were absent about a fortnight.

Yet all these places, including the Antilles, the City of Mexico, and Southern California, are more or less resorts. There is one other place which is greatly in vogue among New Yorkers, and which is the Winter resort of a very exclusive colony which lives at Hempstead and in the Meadow Brook region in Autumn and Spring and spends the Summer at Newport. This is Aiken. It is not a hotel town. There is no show, neither is there any glitter. Such a place as a casino does not exist. A Hungarian band is unknown. There are no dances. Aiken is a place for those who love the open, and who want to spend a quiet and yet very jolly Winter with their friends. It is the most "aristocratic"—if one can use this term in relation to the fashionable element in New York—resort in America. There are about twenty houses and a club—and that is all. Aiken otherwise is quite a town. It has some very nice people and some very good residences. It also has a number of boarding houses, and for years had a hotel, which was burned down. There is now another hotel a little distance from the place. But of this life the "real" Aiken knows nothing. It was discovered by the Eustis family. When Miss Eustis married Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the latter opened Aiken to the Newport and New York element. William C. Whitney developed it. Aiken is in South Carolina, 117 miles from Charleston. It is in the centre of the "piney" woods region. The country is rolling and the soil is sandy. It is very dry, and although much colder than Palm Beach, it is even better for those who have the least tendency toward pulmonary complaints. A drive or ride in the early morning through the Southern pines, breathing the perfume of the resin, is one of nature's greatest healers.

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For ten years Aiken has been one of the most-discussed of Southern resorts. Those who live there during the Winter are the Hitchcocks, the Mortimer Brookses, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, the H. M. Harrimans, the C. Oliver Iselins, the Prestons and Hinkles of the West, Clinch Smith, the Waterburys, and so on. Mrs. Duncan Elliot passes nearly every Winter in Aiken, and the Havemeyers and the William Butler Duncans and their family connections have cottages at Aiken. William C. Whitney did everything for the place. He made it possible to live there, because sometimes it was most uncomfortable, without modern conveniences. To-day the Aiken Club is one of the most delightful places to pass an afternoon, if one has the time. Opposite are the squash courts, built by Mr. Whitney, and golf, polo, tennis, and other games are always being played. No one remains indoors. Not a breath of air is wasted. The men meet nearly every other morning at the most unfashionable hour of 5 for breakfast at "Tommie" Hitchcock's. Then they go out with their mounts, to hunt the red fox. There is also shooting, and some distance from the town there is good fishing. There are no roads, only the unbroken pine forest, straying up and down ravines and gullies. There is the roughest riding in the world almost, and it delights the heart of a Meadow Brook man. Every one has an enormous appetite at Aiken. After luncheon there comes golf or tennis or polo, or again trials at the race track, which Mr. Whitney had laid out. There is always the exercising of horses and trial steeplechases. And this brings one to tea at the club and a quiet hour, and then dinner, and then bridge or pit and to bed at an early hour.

It is an absolute contrast to Palm Beach. There is no display whatever. The women are gowned in rainy-day skirts and wear no fine feathers. Many of them ride astride, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., having introduced that fashion. Women play polo as well as men and join in most of the open-air sports. But they are not a mannish set, for all that. They are the type one meets in the shires in England. And it is a great place for the little ones. The life is healthy and sane. The set which patronizes Aiken goes down there after Christmas and remains until Easter. Its members have a taste of New York gayeties, and are generally quite tired of them before the Winter ends. They return for a short Spring season, the very pictures of health. The life is not artificial, even if the conditions are not such a contrast.

All through the Carolinas and Georgia are these settlements. There are numerous game clubs in the vicinity of Camden. Jekyl's Island is the retreat of numerous millionaires. Thomasville is the Winter home of Oliver Payne and other well-known capitalists. At some of the places, perhaps, which are more or less pretentious, food and music and waiters and luxuries all come via New York, but what does it matter? The east coast of Florida, from St. Augustine to Miami, is one chain of splendid hotels, and the west coast, which owes its vogue to the late Mr. Plant, has also some beautiful resorts. The Southern exodus is one of the things which the merchants of New York bear in mind, and early in January there is always a display in the different shops and among tailors and haberdashers, milliners and dressmakers, of late Spring "confections" and "creations" and novelties for the trade.

DOINGS AT THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES

THE six honor students, with the highest standing for general excellence, in the senior class at Vassar College are the speakers at Commencement. Each speaker selects her own subject. The six students who will make addresses at the closing exercises this year are: Florence Pelton of Poughkeepsie, Anna Prentice Stearns of Bangor, Me.; Mary Yost of Staunton, Va.; Emily Hamilton Welch of Brooklyn, Isabel Wheeler of Toledo, Ohio, and Alice Forman Wyckoff of Dutch Neck, N. J.

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The Italian students at Barnard have organized an Italian club, which will meet regularly for the study and discussion of the literature and life of Italy. The society has decided to arouse interest in their favorite study by giving a short play in Italian some time this Spring. The play will be selected and trials for parts held early this week.

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The Barnard Club of Whittier Hall entertained its friends at a tea and reception last Tuesday. The affair was held in the Green Room, which was tastefully decorated for the purpose.

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The junior class at Barnard has decided on an innovation to hold a class dance as a part of the closing exercises of the college during the first week in June. The affair will not be as elaborate as the annual junior ball, but will rather take the form of a farewell entertainment in honor of the graduating class.

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Barnard sophomores will present their annual play early in April. According to present plans there will be two performances, one for the college exclusively and one for the public. Eugene Sanger will superintend the coaching and staging of the production. The undergraduate committee in charge of the play will consist of Misses Rosa Fried, Chairman; Faith Chipperfield, May Newland, Irma Seligman, Grace McColl, Natalie Shinn, Elizabeth Evans, and Mary Murtha.

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The play to be presented this year by the Undergraduate Association will be "The School for Scandal." It will be presented in the Brinckerhoff Theatre on April 29 and 30. Eugene Sanger, the coach, has selected the following young ladies to fill the parts:

Sir Peter Teazle	Lizette Metcalf, 1904
Joseph Surface	Clara M. Applegate, 1904
Charles Surface	Romola Lyon, 1904
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Annie F. Fisher, 1905
Careless	Charlotte B. Fountain, 1904
Moses	Abigail Talbot, 1905
Lady Teazle	Blanche Marks, 1906
Lady Sneerwell	Jeannette Wick, 1904
Mrs. Candour	Florence Beekman, 1904
Maria	Florence Nye, 1905

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With the purpose of raising funds for the support of its room at the Stony Wold Sanatorium, Auxiliary No. 1 has decided to take Tuesday evening, March 15, of the Columbia 'Varsity show, "The Isle of Illusia," which will be presented for a week at the Carnegie Lyceum. The profits of the performance will be devoted entirely to the philanthropic work of the society. Tickets may be purchased from the committee in charge of the affair, which is composed of Mrs. Ernest Pfarrius, Chairman; Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. George Morris, Mrs. T. L. Greene, Mrs. C. F. Terhune, Mrs. J. H. Noble, and Miss Le Fevre. Boxes have been taken by Mrs. William A. Sherman, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. William H. Benedict, Mrs. Ernest Pfarrius, Mrs. Thomas E. Haardenbergh, Mrs. Henry Spadone, Mrs. T. L. Greene, Mrs. Charles G. Kelley, and Mrs. William H. Brown.

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Elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of April 17, the date of the gift of the plot of ground which will be known as "the Millbank Quadrangle" by Mrs. A. A. Anderson to the college. It has been decided to call this day "field day," and to celebrate it annually. Part of the exercises will be a basket ball tournament for women and a series of tennis games. Dean Gill has appointed a student committee to look after the celebration as follows: Helen Elting, 1904; Edith Handy, 1905; Faith Chipperfield, 1906; Emma Burchenal, 1907; Josephine Pratt, special, and Clara M. Applegate, 1904.

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Algerian hair tonic cures dandruff, stops hair falling out; price, $1.

CONVERSATIONAL CLUBLAND

CARMEN HARRIOTT BARRETT, whose engagement to Miss Llewellyn Edwardes Carroll has just been announced, is the nephew of Carmen Harriott. The Harriotts have lived in an old mansion on West Twenty-third Street for years until recently. They have entertained a great deal and have had a box at the opera. Mrs. Barrett was the elder sister. The Barretts were well known in hotel circles, and the Barrett House, now a changed name, was the property of the father of the young man.

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The old Riding Clubs which were among the Lenten diversions have disappeared from the New York curriculum of amusements. Now and then there is a special exhibition at the Riding Club, and there will be one after Easter. In Brooklyn the Riding and Driving Club has a series of Thursdays. Besides riding there are different amusements, and among them polo and bridge and jumping contests—quite a catholic selection. Among the organizers of these entertainments have been Joseph H. Seaman, Arthur Cories, Miss Marian Ward Low, and Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley.

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The Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate will begin its programme of amusements quite early. Tuesday night is going to be Cottage night at the Atlantic. There is to be a dinner and a dance and perhaps in between a vaudeville entertainment. This will be for the cottager members. S. Edward Vernon is at the head of the Entertainment Committee.

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The University Club of Brooklyn is in a most flourishing condition, and it will have its first annual dinner on March 26. Judge Hurd will act as toastmaster, and after dinner speeches will be made by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, J. Edward Swanstrom, and James McKeen.

+ + +

The Duke of Newcastle will come to New York after Easter. The Duke makes New York his Winter home as a rule and this year he has been missing. He is very fond of America and he always says that the air of New York is like a tonic and that it is full of electricity. Just now he is much interested in furnishing his new home near Windsor Castle, and he has gone to Paris for some of the fittings. The Duke and Duchess are childless, and the heir presumptive to the title is Lord Francis Hope, whose first wife was Miss May Yohe, and who very recently married a wealthy Australian young woman.

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The several St. Patrick's Clubs will hold their annual banquets of the feast day as usual. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will have a number of well-known orators to address them. The dinner of this society is always one of much importance and in times gone by many prominent speakers have delivered noted orations on these occasions. The Friends of Ireland will have their banquet at Shanley's Roman Court, Broadway and Forty-second Street, on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, Wednesday, March 16. This will be the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the club, and it will be as usual a very enjoyable affair.

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Lieut. Henry Tilghman Bull, whose wedding to Miss Sally Franklin Wainwright will take place at Washington in Easter week, is well known in New York society. He is a son of Commander James Bull and is a graduate of Harvard and an officer of the Thirteenth Cavalry. He is at present on his way from Manila. Miss Wainwright is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Wainwright and a niece of Capt. Richard Wainwright of the United States Navy.

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Washington is lamenting its exodus of young men who take a prominent part in society and in fashionable functions. Edwin Morgan is one of these. He is now in San Francisco awaiting orders from the State Department regarding his mission in the Far East. In the Diplomatic Corps the Baron Gevers, who was always a notable figure at all entertainments, has gone to his new mission. M. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, who is very well known in New York, and has been here off and on these last two Winters, and has resided in Washington for four years, has gone to The Hague to receive his promotion. Signor Montagna of the Italian Embassy will represent his country in the City of Mexico as Chargé d'Affaires, and Lieut. Fortescue, the stepson of Robert Roosevelt, has left for Japan.

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The Essex County Country Club started this past week a novel handicap—bridge, squash, and pool competitions. The affair began by a stag dinner. This is the first time that bridge has been recognized as a game for a club handicap. At the various Fifth Avenue clubs écarte and piquet are frequently made into handicaps during the season. Two years ago there were various handicaps for ping-pong, but this game has gone entirely out of vogue. There never was a fad which had such a meteoric career. Less than eighteen months ago, at many of the town clubs, a room was set apart for ping-pong. The game never had the sanction of the fashionable element in England. It was always considered middle-class and suburban, terms which seem synonymous over there. Solo is just now a form of bridge which is most popular. It has not been played in this country. Squash tennis, however, has come to stay, and many of the town residences have squash tennis courts. One of the best is that at the Poor residence in Gramercy Park. Here for two seasons, before the wedding of the daughter of the house, there were squash teas nearly every afternoon, and quite a number of the younger set assembled to play the game. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is one of the best squash players in society. T. Suffern Tailer has done much for the game at Tuxedo, where it ranks first. Pool is perennial. Pool tournaments are now going on at the different town clubs.

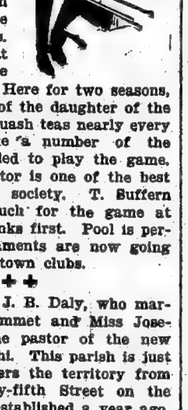

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The Rev. William J. B. Daly, who married Dr. Duncan Emmet and Miss Josephine Drexel, is the pastor of the new church of St. Malachi. This parish is just a year old. It covers the territory from Forty-fifth to Fifty-fifth Street on the west side. It was established a year ago, and services were held in a dance hall. Since then a church has been begun, and the fair, which was held under the auspices of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, netted a good sum toward its erection. Father Daly had been connected with the cathedral for some years, and is the chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in which Dr. Emmet holds a prominent position. He has overworked himself, and has been given a vacation. He has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Emmet at Palm Beach, and was last week a guest on their houseboat.

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The very late official appraisement of the estate of the late Robert L. Cutting, which was filed last week, calls attention to his two sons. Mr. Cutting left a very small fortune, and it all goes to the younger, James De Wolf Cutting, who is a member of the firm of Taylor, Cutting & Co., a singular but happy combination in the nomenclature of a business partnership. James De W. Cutting has been a most notable figure in club life and society. At one time it was reported that he was to marry Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and at another Mrs. Hugh Tevis. He is very tall and resembles his mother's family, the Moales of Baltimore. His mother was Miss Judith Moale, a sister of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. He inherited some money from his mother, and the estate of his father is so small that it would be a mere drop in the bucket, as it is composed of mortgaged property and some doubtful stocks. The other son, Robert L. Cutting, who married Miss Minnie Seligman, the actress, and was divorced from her, is a lawyer in this city. Both young men are very fond of the drama and music, and ever since they were mere lads they were always conspicuous at every first night of a production. They used to be with their father, who was also fond of theatricals. Robert L. Cutting, it will be remembered, was at one time on the stage, but he was not a very great success.

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Col. Gouraud, about whom Thomas A. Edison issued a statement last week to the effect that the Colonel was not his—Edison's—agent in London, is very well known to Americans there. He is in the electrical business, and has been a resident of Europe for some years. His two sons married mother and daughter. Jackson Gourad, who is a composer of music, became the third husband of Mrs. Gillig, who was Miss Crocker of California, and his brother married Mrs. Gillig's daughter by her first husband. The Gouraud boys are about the most spectacular of the young men around town. Jackson Gouraud's automobile and the famous dogs are stock sights on Fifth Avenue. The Gourauds are quite Bohemian in their tastes, and in Summer they have some very original entertainments at their country seat, near Larchmont. All their servants are Japanese, and there is quite a little of the Oriental in their surroundings.

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Quite a notable fishing party in Florida last week consisted of Attorney General Knox, Bishop Part of Maryland, and Mr. Frick, the Pittsburg steel magnate. Over 600 fish were caught by the three during the week. Last week Attorney General and Mrs. Knox celebrated at Palm Beach the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The wedding of Attorney General and Mrs. Knox took place in Pittsburg in 1880 on Feb. 29, consequently if the anniversary had not been celebrated this leap year they would have had to wait four years more.

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The Founders' Day dinner of the Phi Delta Theta Club of New York City will take place to-morrow evening at the Manhattan Hotel. Among the guests will be ex-Justice William A. Keener, Julius M. Mayer, Lee Fairchild, and Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry of Columbia. Judge Keener is a Southerner who lives in New York. He was born in Augusta, Ga., and is a Harvard graduate. He is an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and at one time was Professor of Law at Columbia College. He is a member of the Century, University, Lawyers', and other clubs.

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The Count de Biron, whose engagement to Miss Leishman, the daughter of the United States Minister to Constantinople, has been reported, is said to be a very young man, and the son of Countess de Biron, who was Mlle. Fitz-James. She is President of the Paris Skating Club. Miss Leishman's father was formerly Minister to Switzerland, and he comes from Pittsburg. Mrs. Leishman and the Misses Leishman have been frequently seen at the Paris Skating Club this Winter. They have remained in the gay capital, not caring to pass the Winter in Constantinople.

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There was no one to whom Harry Payne Whitney could have better leased his racing stable for the Summer than to Herman B. Duryea, who has been connected with him for several years in racing enterprises. It was Mrs. Duryea and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney who had a racing stable of their own, and during the sporting season at Saratoga the last two years, as well as at the different other races at the Long Island tracks and at Morris Park, the Duryeas and the Harry Payne Whitneys have been constantly together. Herman Duryea comes from the wealthy Long Island family. He married Mrs. Weld, who was a Miss Winchester. He has lived for some years at Westbury, L. I., where he and his wife have been notable members of that colony. He is a member of the Meadowbrook and of the Union Club. He joined the latter in 1893. Although known as Herman B. Duryea, Mr. Duryea's real name is Hermanes B. Duryea. Hermanes is a family name which has descended through several generations. The Duryeas come from Dutch and French stock, and such classical names were generally given to the male members of these old families in the past three centuries.

Mr. Duryea is quite a young man, a little over thirty, clean shaven, and somewhat boyish in appearance. He and Harry Payne Whitney have always been great friends.

Young girl's pale blue linen frock with button molds, stock bow, and cuff trimmings of dark blue linen. Folded belt of blue kid. The light blue straw hat matches the gown and is trimmed with blue taffeta chous that match the parasol.

WEDDING GOWNS AND SOME HATS

A MID-LENTEN wedding is certainly a novelty in society, and no one invited on Monday at noon to the ceremony that made Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman neglected being present in St. George's Church. The bride, a slender and pretty young woman, chataigne in coloring, wore a broadcloth gown of very pale bluish gray. The bodice was a modified 1830 design, with full sleeves, close at the tops, but falling in deep plaits at the elbows, and edged with bands of dark bluish gray cloth, and having a touch of dull gold between the folds and the sleeves. From under these full upper sleeves undersleeves of cloth and gray lace were gathered into wristbands or cuffs finished with the darker blue and touches of gold. A plastron of gray lace over chiffon and wide at the top, but narrowing into the girdle, formed the greater part of the bodice front. Overlapping this lace at each side were the side fronts of the jacket edged by a three-quarter-inch band of the dark cloth and having a half-inch band of the dull gold braid between the two shades of cloth. The stock was of lace, the darker cloth, and gold. The girdle, rather narrow and flat, was of the darker material and widened a little at the centre back. The bodice fitted smoothly at the back, and the skirt was joined to it with but little more fullness than necessary to make it fit properly around the hips. This skirt flared gradually to the floor and trailed two or three inches all around. It had narrow rib tucks that described deep zig-zagging points below the knees and another set above that point. On a line with or just above the knees five or six straight-around inch-deep tucks were stitched in. These were the least little bit apart. A huge bunch of violets was pinned to the bodice just above the waist line at the left of the centre front. Her moderately large hat of light bluish gray was trimmed with two large ostrich plumes shading from deep bluish grays to very pale.

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Mrs. David Cory, the bride's mother, was in pale gray crêpe de chine, and wore a loose gray lace coat. Her rather large, round, black lace hat had a black aigrette at the side, and flared up from her face, forming a background for her soft gray

Mauve taffeta frock trimmed with bands of dark heliotrope velvet ribbon. The chiffon ruchings match the velvet, and the crush belt is also velvet. The yoke and under sleeves are of lavender lace, and the heliotrope toque is trimmed with mauve flowers.

skirts were each formed of two sections, the upper being a bit full at the waist line, and each finished by a deep hem and stitching. The sleeves were stitched to flare a little from the shoulders to below the elbows, and also had the overlapping effect. Each of the sisters wore a large white fox boa ending at one end in the head and paws and at the other in tail and paws, and each carried a large round muff to match.

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Mrs. Jules Bache was also at the wedding. Her costume was a sweeping, plain black velvet skirt, topped by a tight-fitting, three-quarter-length velvet coat. She wore a black fur neck piece, curved in a narrow cape around the neck and having stole ends, and carried a black muff of similar fur. Her rather small oval toque was black, with touches of jet and pearl gray or white.

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Shortly before her departure for Europe front, forming a deep, V-shaped centre to the velvet corsage.

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Miss Lurline Spreckels, whose name Dame Rumor has coupled with that of M. Santos-Dumont, lunched one day during the week at Sherry's in a shirred gray chiffon velvet costume admirably adapted to her tall, slim figure. The coat was shirred in a circle around the neck; it was very full, and the five or six shirrings, perhaps an inch apart, made a finish several inches deep, reaching in round yoke style to the shoulder curve and forming a heading for the sleeves, also very full and shirred in at the wrists, where from under the ruffled edge were falls of white lace. The coat also was shirred at the bottom to a tight lining and swung out in a full puff at the top of the very deep girdle. This girdle was formed of a smooth, shaped band of the velvet that flared out below the waistline as well as above; it was six or seven inches

Black chiffon cloth dinner gown for half-mourning. It is trimmed with white chiffon cloth bands embroidered in black, and the white under sleeves, which are removable, are of white chiffon.

side and showing that it is semi-transparent, while at the right and tending a little to the front are two or three enormously wide black ostrich plumes that droop below the top of the ear. The crown is high and round, and there is no brim to speak of at the back, although it is quite wide at the front.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., is wearing a beautiful pale gray gown of some sort of delicate voile. Appliqués of the material outlined with cut steel beads form bands five inches broad around the skirt, and also both above and below these appliqués the steel beads form single fine lines an inch apart all around the skirt. These steel lines are an inch apart and an inch above the appliqués. The skirt is very full, and so is the bodice, which has wide and graceful sleeves drawn into shaped cuffs. The cut steel also ornaments the bodice and sleeves. With this she wore at Sherry's at a luncheon one of her favorite large black hats with a low crown and wide brim, shading her face. Huge ostrich plumes shading from dark gray through the gamut of grays to pearl white at the tips were placed along the right brim. Her wrap was a long coat of broadtail and a cape and muff of sable.

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Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has a plum-colored cloth gown with a tight-fitting bodice and skirt and an Eton coat of the same material. With this she wears a small plum-colored toque, irregularly curved as to the brim and having a plum feather aigrette at the left side. Narrow silk braid is used in strips on the bodice from the shoulders down, with wide spaces at the top, but nearly touching at the waistline. The skirt is plain, save for the applications of the silk braid forming narrow bands. The little coat blouses a bit and has large sleeves.

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There have been a number of millinery openings this past week, and the hats illustrated were shown at them. Tulle, maline, and other diaphanous materials are to be largely used for midsummer millinery. Chiffons and crêpe lisse are already seen, and an old-fashioned French crêpe is to be revived. In some of the hats shown flowered silk gauze is used, sometimes for the crown only, where it is employed in such a fashion as to show the floral designs, and sometimes for the brim. Chiffons with floral and other patterns are being made up into hats. Of course all of these gauzes having flower designs are used in the large hats only, while the dots and figures can be used for both large and small chapeaus.

Milan and English split straw, Leghorn and French chip are used in more serviceable hats, as are also Yeddo and satin braid straws. The moss braids are particularly attractive, but they catch dust and retain it.

French model hats show in the way of ribbon for trimmings the soft liberty satin and taffeta weaves. The latter ribbons are both lustreless and satin-finished, and many of them show ombre strips. Cloth of gold tissue ribbon shows brocaded flowers and others of the tissue have basket patterns. Some of the satin taffetas are figured in chintz designs, and have a gold tape edge. The ribbons vary from five to seven inches in width.

Very fine flowers are shown in abundance; tiny roses are seen not only in the old-time materials, but also in straw and wood fibre. Jeweled hat ornaments will be less seen in the coming season.

Another feature of the French models is the use of crinoline braid. Much of this is woven loosely, with a cord run through it, by means of which it can be shirred or fluted and combined with straw or other materials. The plain crinoline braid has so far not been in evidence.

A few of the hats shown at the late openings are of excessive size. A large number of models also show an increase in width.

When the hat brims are very wide the crowns are made larger in order that the chapeau may be proportioned properly. Some of the new crowns are square, and now and then a crown shows the torpedo shape, while a six-cornered bell shape is sometimes seen. Not only are large flowers reproduced in miniature, but small flowers are in favor.

MARIE WELDON.

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A new English sailor is made of China silk plaited and stitched so that the plaits radiate in sunburst fashion from the centre of the crown, a large cabochan forming the finish at the centre. A stitched silk band of velvet is put about the crown, and the brim is bound with velvet to match the band.

Always the most interesting sartorial news comes from Paris. There it is stated by well-known milliners that no style of hat will be the special mode, but that many shapes and colors will be worn. This, however, has always been more or less the case in the fashionable world. Many of the Parisian hats have low crowns. When the crown is high it is usually higher at the back and oval in shape. The straw hats in particular have their crowns built low. Sailor hats and toques are the Spring mode in Paris for street wear, the sailors being of large size.

The straw flowers shown this season are far superior to those of last year, as mixed chip braid is now being used altogether, this straw lending itself readily to shaping. Some toques made entirely of straw are shown. For example, a pointed toque has its crown of yellow straw and its brim of golden brown straw, while wreaths of tiny shaded yellow straw roses are set around the brim, the darkest line at the bottom, the palest at the top, and the medium shade between. The brown of the brim forms a suitable setting.

One of the new large French sailors has its broad crown formed of lilies of the valley, fastened firmly to a wire foundation, while the leaves form the sides of the crown. The brim has a rough, dull straw edge in green, veined with white, and sprays of flowers and foliage fill the space between the crown and the edge of the brim. A bandeau wider at the back and covered with a delicate shade of green velvet to match the lily leaves raise the hat slightly, and forms the foundation at the back for drooping knots and loops of green velvet ribbons and sprays of the leaves only.

MARIE WELDON.

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(No connection with 23d St. place or others in America using my name.)
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CONFIDENCES of the TEA ROOM

A WESTERN paper prints a statement to the effect that five gowns ordered by Miss Gulia Morosini, a daughter of Giovanni Morosino, the banker, to wear at last November's Horse Show, cost $3,000 each. Now $3,000 is a rather high figure for even the wealthiest of women to pay for a single frock, let alone $5,000. As a matter of fact, the gowns in question, together with the hats, hose, shoes, gloves, and all the other accessories that go to make a complete costume cost about $1,000 each, and rather under than over that amount. They were all of the princess cut, a style Miss Morosini almost invariably wears, as she has a full bust and well-developed hips and a small waist. These gowns, however, were never seen at the Horse Show, as Miss Morosini was taken ill just before it opened. For some years the Morosini box, at the left as one enters the Madison Avenue entrance to the Garden and near the rear of the arena, but most conspicuous because it is a corner box, has been a feature of the annual Horse Show. Night after night for some years Miss Morosini, magnificently gowned and glowing with jewels—notably an American flag in rubies, diamonds and sapphires fully six inches long, and used as a corsage ornament—has sat in the corner seat, invariably accompanied by her father. Mr. Morosini has snow-white hair and mustache, a white imperial, and bright, black eyes. Miss Morosini is about 5 feet 5 inches tall, with a full, very erect, and rather stiff figure. Her hair is a decided yellow, her eyes large and a bright blue, while her skin is fair and her cheeks are almost a carmine. The gowns that were prepared for the Horse Show were exquisite. One of the buyers of a New York dry goods firm got the designs while abroad last Summer from the various Parisian masters of gowning, and after they were brought here Miss Morosini examined them and decided upon certain alterations and additions. The frocks were then made up. One was of gray lace, embroidered in steel and gray paillettes; another was in white lace over satin picked out with gold thread; another showed pale-blue satin and silver lace. Others were of palest lavender with orchid designs, and in pearl gray with flounces of palest sea green tulle done in pearl embroideries.

Miss Morosini is not only a most picturesque dresser, but an excellent horsewoman, and nearly every day drives her father in her trap, with its spanking team, to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Station, where he takes the train down town. Every Saturday, from early Autumn until late Spring, she may be seen in the afternoon about 1 o'clock lunching at Delmonico's with her father. They invariably sit at a table looking out on Fifth Avenue, and it is always the same table. They go out about 2 o'clock, as it is their custom to attend the Saturday matinées together. Usually they drive to the station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and come by train to Forty-second Street. After the matinée they may generally be found for a few moments in the tea room of the station imbibing soda water or similar innocuous beverages.

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Miss Morosini is the only woman who has a permit to drive three horses abreast on the New York Speedway. She not only understands the good points of horses, but the diseases to which they are subject, how far and how fast they should be driven, and also how they should be stabled and cared for. She owns a number of horses, and has a perfectly appointed stable at Riverdale-on-Hudson. One of her most-talked-of harnesses is made of leopard skins. The blinders, headbands, and other parts of the harness are covered with leopard skin, and a whole skin covers the back of each of the two horses.

It was Miss Morosini's elder sister, Miss Vittoria Morosini, who eloped with and married one of Mr. Morosini's coachmen. Her brother, Attilo Morosini secretly married Miss Lucy Washington Bond, and the marriage was not revealed to his family until some months after it took place. Miss Bond was often spoken of, and her picture published, as the Charity Ball beauty. The first year she appeared at that ball she was remarked for her blonde beauty and Juno-like figure. It is said that at one of these balls her future husband met her. She comes of an excellent but not rich family, and is in some distant way related to the Washingtons of whom the illustrious George was the bright particular star.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet has become enthusiastic over Scotland. She has been with her daughter, the Duchess of Roxburghe, at Floors Castle and has received with her the visits of the neighboring gentry. The people are very much pleased with the new Duchess, who has been around the county and has made herself most gracious and popular. Floors Castle has been practically untenanted for years, as the Duchess of Roxburghe seldom stopped there. She was in attendance for many years on the late Queen Victoria and preferred her other residence, further south.

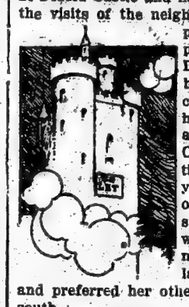

Mme. Waddington in "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" gives an excellent sketch of the Dowager Duchess, who is also known in New York, although her visit here was quite brief. The Dowager Duchess has not been at Floors Castle and has left the doing of the honors to her American relatives.

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Kathleen Clayton, who is to visit New York shortly and whose engagement to Arthur Grant Duff of England has been announced, is the daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico and the sister of the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister. The Misses Clayton were prominent in the City of Mexico and have entertained there a great deal. Mr. Duff is Chargé d'Affaires at the British Embassy in Mexico. He has been some time in diplomatic life, having been formerly stationed at Caracas and Berne. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1885, when he was in Madrid. He is a son of the Right Honorable Sir Montstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, who was at one time Under Secretary for India and Governor of Madras.

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The Countess of Castellane has taken up skating and has been made a member of the Paris Skating Club by Mrs. Leishman, the wife of the American Minister to Turkey. There was never such a vogue for skating, both in England and France, as there has been this Winter. It is still the fashionable as well as the popular amusement at Dresden and other Saxon and German cities, as well as in Holland. Every one skates in Dresden. In London there has been an ice carnival at Prince's, where the Duchess of Bedford is interested, and royalties have attended several of the entertainments given there.

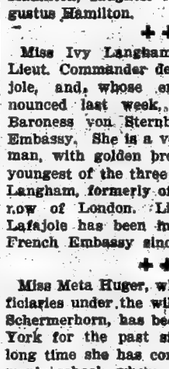

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The Ladies' Kennel Association of America, which met recently at the residence of Mrs. Perry Belmont, has decided to hold its show this year at the country seat of Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, at Hempstead. Last year it was held at The Meadows, the estate of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, but Mrs. Kernochan, having lost her husband, is in mourning this year. The show will be held in the late Spring. Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden is one of the best known of the fashionable women in the Hempstead neighborhood. She is one of the most regular attendants at all meets of the Meadow Brook hunts, and with Mrs. Kernochan she shares the reputation of being one of the best and most daring horsewomen in the country. She was Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late James Augustus Hamilton.

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Miss Ivy Langham, who is to marry Lieut. Commander de Faramond de Lafajole, and, whose engagement was announced last week, is a sister of the Baroness von Sternburg of the German Embassy. She is a very pretty young woman, with golden brown hair. She is the youngest of the three nieces of Mr. Arthur Langham, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and now of London. Lieut. Commander de Lafajole has been in Washington at the French Embassy since 1899.

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Miss Meta Huger, who is one of the beneficiaries under the will of her cousin, Miss Schermerhorn, has been a resident of New York for the past sixteen years. For a long time she has conducted a young women's school, where are received for finishing only the daughters of very well known and prominent families. Miss Huger comes from New Orleans, but the Huger family of which her father was a member are from South Carolina. They have been among the pillars of Charleston society ever since the famous St. Cecilia dancing class was established in that most aristocratic of Southern cities. The Hugers originally were Huguenots, and the name is pronounced Hugee, with the soft "g." For some years Miss Huger, like Miss Emily Mason of Maryland, took a number of young women over to Europe on a Summer trip. This was always the year before their débuts in society. The Hugers are related to the Schermerhorns on the Cottenet side of the house. Mrs. William Schermerhorn, the mother of the late Miss Sarah Schermerhorn, was a Miss Cottonet. Miss Schermerhorn left two sisters, Mrs. John Innes Kane and Mrs. Bridgeham. Her mother, Mrs. Schermerhorn, also survives. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, who is another beneficiary under the will, which was probated last week, married Miss Coster, the sister of William Coster, whose wife was Miss Maria Gray, daughter of Henry Winthrop Gray. Her mother was the first wife of Henry Gray and a daughter of the late William Travers. Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman, the goddaughter of Miss Schermerhorn, and who is to get $10,000, was a débutante of last Winter. She is the daughter of Gardiner Sherman, who married Miss Ogden. Miss Laura Post is a sister of Mrs. John Christopher O'Conor of 24 East Thirty-third Street.

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Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, who was elected last week to the Presidency of the Woman's Club at Orange, is the wife of Stewart Hartshorn of Short Hills. She and her husband live in a beautiful rural home at that place. Mr. Hartshorn was the founder of the park, and it is his knowledge of landscape gardening which has made it such a beautiful spot. Mrs. Hartshorn succeeds Mrs. Henry P. Bailey of Orange.

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Mrs. Morris Black, who has made her début at Nice as an opera singer in Gluck's "Orfeo," was one of the best-known amateur and professional drawing room singers in New York. Mrs. Black is a pretty woman of the brunette type. She came from the West, and for some years was the mezzo-soprano at Dr. Slicer's church on Fourth Avenue. She was a special protégé of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, and a great friend of Mrs. Hooper, who lives with them. Mrs. Black made a great success in ballad singing. She was especially happy with Schumann and Franz and Brahms, and she sang a great deal of Strauss. Her voice, although called a mezzo, was more of a contralto. Some two years ago she went to London, where for a time she was the guest of Mrs. Clinch Smith. She sang in many of the drawing rooms in that city during the season, and was afterward in Paris.

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Miss Cavendish Bentinck, a niece of Mrs. Ogden Mills, is completing her second year of music study in Paris. She is at present a pupil of Jean de Reszke. Mr. and Mrs. Jean de Reszke have been entertaining a great deal in Paris this Spring, and Miss Cavendish Bentinck has been present at several of their soirées. Her voice is said to be delightful. It is not true that she intends going on the stage, or even to sing in concert. She will cultivate the singing of ballads, and will be heard only in the drawing rooms of her friends.

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The wife of Boson de Perigord, the son of the Princess de Sagan, is in this country. She was Miss Helen Morton, and is the Countess de Perigord. As such she appears in the Almanach de Gotha, and her husband cannot assume the title of Duc de Valeneay. It is against the French law, or rather was, when titles were recognized, to obtain one through the possession of a château. In that case William K. Vanderbilt, who owns several estates in France belonging at one time to different noble houses, could assume any of the titles of their owners. The château de Valeneay belongs to the Talleyrand family, but Boson does not inherit it. The Countess de Perigord will remain in New York for some time as the guest of her parents.

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Miss Albertina T. Winthrop, whose engagement to J. H. Roijen, Charge d'Affaires of the Netherlands Legation at Washington, has been announced, is a daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop. Mrs. Winthrop's handsome residence stands at the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. Her sister, Miss Katharine Winthrop, was married some years ago to Hamilton Fish Kean, a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, who was Governor of New York, and a brother of Senator John Kean of New Jersey and of Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt. One of Miss Winthrop's brothers, Frederic, married Miss Dorothy Amory of Boston, and lives in that city. Beekman Winthrop, another brother, was married on Oct. 7 of last year, in St. Bartholomew's Church, to Miss Melsa Riggs Wood, a daughter of Mrs. John D. Wood. They now live in the Philippines. As Miss Winthrop is a granddaughter of the late Moses Taylor and a niece of H. A. C. Taylor, who married Miss Josephine Johnson, she is a cousin of the Countess della Gheradesca. Miss Winthrop is about thirty years of age, and always has been a belle in New York society. She is slender, but rounded in figure, of middle height, with light brown hair, which she usually wears in a pompadour, has blue eyes, and dresses remarkably well. She is refined, quiet, and aristocratic in appearance. Mr. Roijen is well known in New York, and has gone about in society here a great deal. He is very blonde, with a light mustache and blue eyes, and is of middle height and a bit inclined to stoutness. He is a little under thirty-five years of age.

These walking hats were shown during the week at one of the openings. That in the upper left hand corner is of shaded mauve and heliotrope straw, with velvet to match showing between the brim and the hair, and with velvet chous at the left side.

The centre hat is of brown straw shading to burnt orange, and is trimmed with dull yellow roses and brown leaves. Velvet matching both hat and flowers forms loops at the back.

The sailor hat is of white straw and the band and quills are dark blue.

The turban is made of dull, pale green straw with shaded green leaves and bunches of white hydrangea blossoms. The top of the hat is green tulle, and green velvet ribbon appears in two soft chous at the back.

hair. From the upturned front swung innumerable spearpoint jets. The lace coat was formed of a foundation of gray silk net, on which heavy gray lace was appliqued. It had a deep collar that was almost a cape, extending out beyond the shoulder line and drooping to form caps to full sleeves of modified kimono shape. This coat came, perhaps, twelve inches below the waist and hung in straight lines. The skirt was full, had a short train; a double skirt effect was given by the flounce at the front and sides of the upper two-thirds of the jupe. In the back the skirt hung in straight, full folds from the girdle to the hem. It was embroidered all around the bottom in an elaborate design in the same shade of gray, and the overlapping portion that formed the sides and front also hung in full folds and was finished with similar embroidery. These embroidered portions were probably ten inches wide.

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Mrs. Julien Stevens Ulman was in cream white cloth, with a tight-fitting coat and skirt, the former having a pointed cape effect, with deep caps over the sleeves, the cape then being narrowed in to the waist line and fastened to the body of the bodice. Her big picture hat was trimmed with large white ostrich plumes.

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Misses Mildred and Clara Barclay, Mrs. Ulman's sisters, were also at the wedding, and were dressed alike. Both wore immense black Duchess of Devonshire hats, and a huge white ostrich plume was wreathed about each chapeau. Their black cloth gowns were composed of waist length Eton coats, tight at the back, but blousing a little at the front, and skirts so made as to give the effect of long-skirted coats or double skirts. Each of the little coats was formed of three pieces overlapping horizontally and stitched at the edges. The

Mrs. Astor was present at an evening entertainment in a gown of rich dark mauve velvet. The trailing skirt was comparatively plain and the feature of the bodice was the way the velvet was extended up in one piece on each side and narrowed to a point on the top of the shoulders, the front points being met by other points from the back. Shoulder straps or short—very short—sleeves were thus formed by the bodice extensions. Flounces of point lace over chiffon were inserted under these points and formed full short sleeves that covered the shoulder curves and extended down the

wide and was covered with rows of gray stitching a little over a quarter of an inch apart. This arrangement at the waistline, with the shirred fullness of the jacket springing out above and the similar fullness of the skirt, made the waist itself look much smaller. The jacket closed in the front and at the top, and little corners were turned back, faced with darker velvet and embroidered. Starting from these turned-back points on each side was a narrow piece of heliotrope or deep violet colored velvet; these tapered to sharp points at the top and widened at the bottom to about two inches, and projected beyond the gray jacket; they terminated where the fullness began to be drawn in at the bottom and formed a little vest. The skirt, which was shirred around the hips, hung in very full folds, and about 24 inches from the floor a wide double fold, say five inches wide, was set on and stitched so as to leave a heading about an inch wide. A similar band was also stitched on about ten inches from the skirt's hem. Topping this gray and violet gown was a pale gray velvet and felt hat, almost flat, and having violets forming the crown and violet colored tulle spread in soft folds between the flowers and the brim. An ermine muff was carried, and an ermine neckpiece four inches wide and a little over a yard long was worn. In the centre of this neckpiece, and also some ten inches above each end, a small bow rosette of narrow black velvet ribbon with a cut steel cabochan in its centre was fastened. The blouse worn under this coat was a white mull of exquisite fineness laid in the tiniest of tucks and with exquisite handwrought work joining the shaped bands that formed the yoke that also extended out to form the tops of the sleeves.

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Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., has a black hat rising in a concave scoop at the

Hamlet in Spite of Himself

IT WASN'T really my own idea to play Hamlet," said Mr. Forbes Robertson.

"Why? Because every actor man who has fancied himself has always played Hamlet all over the shop. A great many people—my friends, of course—had urged me to try, but it always seemed to me an impertinence to make a great play the means of such personal advertisement.

An Actor Unwilling to Play Hamlet.

"When Mr. Irving also advised me to try Hamlet I began to think of the project more seriously. Miss Terry often spoke of it, and it was her generous belief in the idea that persuaded me. She argued that a pianist never hesitated to play a Beethoven sonata; that it was considered a pious and not an arrogant ambition. Putting a similar case in another art gave me a new view of the matter. Except for Miss Terry's kindness and persistence I don't suppose I should have ventured."

The only wonder is that Forbes Robertson did not venture as Hamlet a decade earlier. Even sitting in a modern drawing room in a frock coat, and smoking the usual cigarette, he suggested more of the royal Dane than many an actor man (good old London term of abuse) gets into an entire performance. His eyes are deep and divining; his large, aquiline features have in repose a pale cast of melancholy that gives way when he talks to an animation restrained only by the inherent dignity of the man of the world and the scholar. Several times, as he talked, he got up and strode about the room as he had done the night before in delivering the famous soliloquy on death, his eyes alight with meaning, his bearing erect and princely, and through it all he seems the soul of diffidence. One might even fancy that his delay in the great undertaking, like the delay of his princely hero, was the result of irresolution. From his youth up he must have been, to invert the old phrase, Hamlet without the play. Since he has come into his own he has been advertised as the greatest Hamlet since Edwin Booth; but this is one of the cases in which the precipitate press agent has been forestalled. That, or something quite as laudatory, has been the instant verdict wherever he has appeared.

"Yes, the experiment was a success. 'Hamlet' ran at the Lyceum a hundred nights, and was taken off only because my lease expired and Mr. Irving was booked for his regular season. We did good business to the last, and might have played much longer. Then people in Germany who had heard of the performance got me to make a tour through the State theatres of Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, and Amsterdam. A success? Yes. That is to say, the houses were well sold out and everybody was most kind. If it had been a German production it would have been a financial success as well. In Germany seats in the theatre sell for very little, as we should reckon it, because salaries are so low. I told one of the managers what I had to pay Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who was the Ophelia. He looked very polite, and I could see he thought I was lying. I judge he was paying his leading lady about what I had to pay the Player Queen. Still we covered expenses comfortably. Since then I have twice revived the part in England."

The Archaic Hamlet and the Modern.

Mr. Robertson's Hamlet has been described as intensely modern in feeling. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Duse and a close student of the acting and the mise-en-scène of the advanced Parisian manager Antoine. He was asked if his arrangement of the text had been made with any special view to bringing out the more refined and consistently naturalistic phases of Hamlet's character, as distinguished from the grotesque, theatric traits of the hero of Kyd's archaic tragedy of blood—the so-called Ur-Hamlet—which are still imbedded in the play as it has come down to us. He seemed surprised at the question, and asked for examples. Hamlet's fierce hatred of his old schoolfellows, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, was cited, and his cruel exultation, even after they were dead, over the manner in which he had outwitted them and caused them to be murdered; also his needless lie to Laertes in protesting that the killing of Polonius, Ophelia's distraction and death were the result of his (Hamlet's) madness.

"In the cuts I have made," said Mr. Robertson, "I have in the main followed the regular acting version, though I have restored as much as I could. If it were possible, I should play the text entire."

"But certain omissions can scarcely be a question of time. Hamlet's grotesque exclamation to the Ghost in the cellarage, 'Well said, old mole, canst work i' the earth so fast!' is only a matter of seconds, and the frenzied leap at Laertes into Ophelia's grave would take no more time than the wrestling bout above ground."

"In the scene after ghost scene," Mr. Robertson replied, "I have restored the 'truepenny,' which is not usually spoken, and the writing in the tablets, which is sometimes omitted. But the 'old mole' and the leap into Ophelia's grave I confess I feel timid about. In a large and vastly mixed audience there are always some who would laugh and spoil the effect of the scene."

"Precisely! And the theory is that Shakespeare—or was it Thomas Kyd?—intended them to appeal to a delight in the grotesque which we nowadays don't share. Kyd, even Shakespeare, lived and wrote under a very different code of aesthetics from ours. That is why the modern actor doesn't venture the 'old mole' speech, the business of leaping into Ophelia's grave, and all the rest. Even in the great scene with Ophelia, there is reason to believe, the rough satire against painting, lisps, jigs, and amblestogether with the repeated cry of 'To a nunnery' were conceived as grotesques."

Mr. Robertson looked dubious and said nothing.

An English and Two German Hamlets.

"In the German 'Hamlet,' which is probably a debased and vulgarized version of the 'Ur-Hamlet'—Kyd's lost play—Hamlet's satire upon women, while in some parts identical verbally with that in Shakespeare, is enforced with an obscene anecdote about a bridal night. 'Go to a nunnery' is followed by 'but not to a nunnery where two pairs of slippers lie at the bedside.' Of course, no one would think of interpreting out 'Hamlet' in such a spirit; and there is every reason to believe that even Kyd gave the scene vastly more dignity and character than the German 'Hamlet.' In the Middle Ages, as for example in the mystery plays, grotesque speech and action were made the vehicle of all sorts of effects from the frankest comedy to the Crucifixion; and throughout Shakespeare's plays we find this seemingly rude mingling of moods, as in Shylock's fate, which was the climax of a comedy, in the devil-pertering of that terrible scene in Macbeth, and all the excesses of speech and action about Ophelia's grave. Now, when we find all the catchwords of the great scene with Ophelia turned to comic effect in the German 'Hamlet,' doesn't it suggest that in the 'Ur-Hamlet,' which is the common source of both, they were grotesque, too, and that even in Shakespeare, what seems to us Hamlet's cruelty to the woman he loved was enjoyed by the Elizabethans for its fierce satire, its comedy of pretended madness, and the hits at the 'lawful espials'? No modern actor can play the passage without infusing into it a tenderness diametrically opposed to the spirit of every word of it."

"The only German Hamlet I've come across," said Mr. Robertson, "is a man named Kainz. One night after the death scene he came behind with his eyes streaming. He's a most emotional fellow. His hands are as delicate as a woman's, and covered with jewels. Imagine my horror when he threw his arms about me and kissed me—and my delight! He knows a little English, and what he said was most appreciative and generous. I've never seen him play the part."

"Kainz is a wonderful actor, and no doubt a very German Hamlet. Of course, you didn't hope to escape the question about Hamlet's madness?"

"As sane as anybody. Saner than most."

"You wouldn't concede that he was mad nor-norwest, even to make believe he didn't tell that lie to Laertes? Dr. Johnson said he wished Hamlet had made any other defense—that it is unsuitable to the character of a brave or good man to shelter himself in falsehood; and others have tried to whitewash him by conjecturing that the passage is an actor's interpolation, quite forgetting that it occurs in the first quarto of 1603 as well as in the final Folio text."

"I set it down," said Mr. Robertson, "as a part of the pretense of madness he puts on throughout the play whenever the Court is present.

"If further explanation is needed—and I confess I think it is—it is to be had in the theory that, together with other passages of cruelty and deception, it is an inheritance from Kyd."

Stage Business and the Art of Acting.

"And now about your restorations to the text of the modern acting version?"

"It is chiefly in the restoration of Fortinbras, and the exit of the dead Hamlet on the shields of the soldiers."

"Mr. Sothern has followed you there, and also in the use of the crown in the death scene."

"I have heard that he saw the performance in London," said Mr. Robertson.

"Mr. Ben Greet is all against people who adopt 'business' from their predecessors. I can't quite agree with him. If the business is valuable ought it not to be perpetuated for the good of the public and the glory of Shakespeare?"

"It is merely a matter of preference. There is one bit of Irving's business in the scene of the play within the play which seemed to me very striking. After the King and Queen have been routed, Irving sprang up with a shrill cry and threw himself upon the empty throne. Then, in reciting the quatrain the last rhyme of which is 'ass,' his eye caught Ophelia's peacock fan, which he still held in his hand, and for 'ass' substitutes 'peacock,' as if the fan had suggested the word. Then he threw the fan in the air and leaped about the stage. It was tremendously effective. But I didn't quite like to adopt it."

"Like so much of Irving's 'business,' don't you think it a bit theatrical—a matter of external effect, and not proceeding from the inner harmonies of the character? That matter of the throne, for instance. There's not a word in the play to suggest that Hamlet was ambitious to be King. His trouble is one of the affections and the spirit, and his fate issues from the fact that he lacks even the will and the executive force to grapple with it."

"Precisely. And that's the trouble with most stage 'business.' It always tends to increase. Each new actor adds his bit, until the value of the character is lost in a mass of trivial theatric externalities. What really matters is that the main outlines of the character should be clearly thought out, and deeply felt. When I set out to play Hamlet I avoided rather than studied the readings of other actors, and set to work to live into the character, imagining Hamlet quite apart from the stage as a real man. Irving's Hamlet of course I saw, and it seemed to me very great. But I never saw Booth."

Forbes Robertson and the Modern Drama.

The talk turned upon the modern drama and the cry of decadence, which Mr. Belasco lately raised in THE TIMES.

"There has always been that cry. I am inclined to think we are getting slowly but steadily better. A little while ago I re-read Pinero's 'Profligate.' It wasn't so long ago that we were producing it, and it was a sensational success. I had an idea of reviving it, but to-day it would be quite impossible. For one thing, the dialogue is wooden and stagy—not the talk of real life. In a short time we have all learned better. Henry Arthur Jones? A clever man! A most clever man! Yes, I think his dialogue at its best, as in 'The Liars,' is crisper and truer than Pinero's. But he has a queer streak in his mind. He will keep his eye on the gutter, and he's always picking up something particularly nasty. When he showed me the scenario of 'Michael and His Lost Angel,' the bare theme of the drama, I thought I had got a most extraordinary play, quite the best thing in the modern English theatre. But in the writing he made it unpleasant in places, almost impossible. And then the church scene, instead of occurring out at the porch, as in the scenario, was laid in the nave with all the elaborate details of the service shown on the stage. There had been churches on the stage before, and there have been since, but the public objected to this particular scene. I had to take the play off. There was a discussion about my motives for taking it off at the time. But did you ever hear of a manager throwing up a play that was succeeding? I still regard it as one of the best of the modern English plays. 'Mrs. Tanqueray'? I don't like it. I very much prefer 'Mrs. Ebbsmith.' At least she is sincere, and at heart—a good woman."

"But Mrs. Tanqueray is the truer portrait. Bernard Shaw, who made his London début haranguing from the tail of a cart, says that Mrs. Ebbsmith is not from life. Isn't Mrs. Tanqueray to be preferred, if only on the ground of truth? And the play is so perfect dramatically and technically!"

"I don't care for such subjects. What interest have I in the life of a cocotte, and whether she is able to get into society? When we were producing it we all thought we were riding for a fall. Of course it was a great success. But still I don't like it."

The talk turned upon American plays, and Fitch's "Her Own Way," in which Maxine Elliott, (Mrs. Nat Goodwin,) who is Mr. Robertson's sister-in-law, has been so popular.

"A very clever play and a very clever man! I have known Mr. Fitch for a long time. Years ago he came to me in London to read me a play. He acted it all out, and his voice rose so that the people in the house thought he was doing me some mischief. When he had gone they came anxiously to make sure I had not been done to death. His plays are charming, delightful!"

Mr. Robertson paused. It was at the door of his house, or rather of Mrs. Goodwin's house, where he and Mrs. Robertson are stopping, and he was saying good-bye.

"If you ask what I really think," he added, as if making a reluctant and important disclosure, "he writes too much.

"The only man who doesn't say that is a fellow-dramatist, Mr. H. J. W. Dam. Some one remarked that Mr. Fitch was a man of very real talent and Mr. Dam replied: 'Not talent! Genius! He is like a singing bird, and is at it morning, noon, and night. He doesn't know how or why, only that he has to sing. He writes a perfect scene, or a perfect character, and then spoils the play for the lack of common sense. Beside him other playwrights are only more or less trained musicians.'"

"Ah, that explains it!" said Mr. Robertson. "I think there are people that way!"

JOHN CORBIN.

BUILDING A COMIC OPERA

The Secret Given Away by a Man Who Knows

THE method by which a composer originates various themes that go to make up the different numbers of a comic opera is always interesting. Alfred G. Robyn of St. Louis, the composer of "The Yankee Consul," sometimes uses most novel methods.

"You will doubtless be surprised," said Mr. Robyn, "to learn that I get some of my best ideas from riding on the rear end of a railroad train. Don't laugh when I tell you that the 'chuck-ity chuck' of the cars is very inspiring to me. It suggests novel tempos, and, as you possibly are aware, about the only originality left to us is that of movement. Every possible harmony seems to have been discovered years ago.

"At least four of the numbers in 'The Yankee Consul' were written on the backs of envelopes while I was riding between St. Louis and Chicago. 'The Days of Old' song was written one blustering day last December. I was coming up from St. Louis to Chicago, and was feeling rather down in the mouth, for things had been going against me. In order to pass the time away I strolled out to the rear platform, and sat in the vestibule. There was no observation car on this line, and I was sitting right out in the air. The monotonous joltings of the wheels over the frozen steel sung a sort of refrain to me, and, little by little, a very catchy little air began to suggest itself. I jotted the notes down on the back of an envelope, and then went inside and whistled it over. When I reached Chicago I went immediately to the hotel, and finished out the song on the piano.

"The San Domingo Maid" was suggested to my mind while I was coming East the early part of the Summer. For a great many years I had spent the vacation period at Nantucket. The thought of where I was going, combined with the noise made by the cars, was responsible for that song.

"And, speaking of Nantucket, reminds me of a pretty good story. Everybody who has ever visited Nantucket will remember the little, broken-down, one-horse, narrow-gauge steam railroad that runs from Nantucket to 'Sconset. The railroad has been the butt of a great many jokes, and it is a source of constant delight to all who see it for the first time. The traveler is indeed fortunate who succeeds in making the trip from one end of the line to the other without being obliged to wait as the result of some sort of a break-down. The engineer told me confidentially that he had kept tab of all the break-downs during the season, and that they averaged four a day.

"It was in the early part of the season, and I was coming over from 'Sconset to Nantucket, preparatory to coming to Boston to see Mr. Savage upon some matters pertaining to "The Yankee Consul." Mr. Savage had told me that he should want one more topical song for the second act, and I thought I would improve my time by composing one on the way over. As usual, I sat out on the back platform. The muse was kind to me that day, and before we were well under way I was noting down the first bars of what was later to be called, "It Was Not Like That in the Olden Days." I finished the first part, and was just about to begin on the chorus when the train stopped. I waited. And I kept right on waiting for about ten minutes, but the train refused to move. I got out and walked along the bank until I reached the engine. There was no one there. Away off in the distance I could see the engineer hurrying toward me, and he seemed to be carrying something in his arms. As he approached I saw that it was wood, the broken branches of dead pine trees, of which there is an abundance on the island.

"'For goodness sake,' I began.

"'All out of wood,' gasped the engineer. 'Nothin' to burn. Cant' get up any steam; can't go till we get some fire. Give us a hand, will yer?'

"As time was precious, I acceded to his request, and in a short time we had enough wood to keep the fires going until we could reach Nantucket. As soon as the train started I resumed my seat on the rear platform, fully expecting that the interruption had frightened away the muse beyond recall. But as the cars took up their regular joltings it all came back to me, and when we reached the end of the line I had the chorus completed."

Mr. Robyn takes the true artistic delight in improvisation. Seating himself at the piano, he said: "To show you how a theme is suggested to me, I am going to ask you to give me the name of some person; your own name will do."

The reporter gave it. It was not a particularly euphonious name, but Mr. Robyn, without a moment's hesitation, played a composition that exactly carried the rhythm of the name. The theme seemed to reiterate the name again and again—first gently, as though some one were calling from a distance, then louder, then with a merry ripple as of laughter, gradually growing fainter, finally dying away in a sob.

"Surely you will save that; you will use it in some future composition!" exclaimed the reporter when the composer stopped playing.

Mr. Robyn shook his head.

"It would be impossible to repeat it exactly, and I doubt if I could even get the theme again," he replied. "An improvisatorial composition is like a fleeting dream; beautiful, but gone and forgotten before it is fully understood. It is the finest expression of the true soul of the composer; but, aside from its indication of his ability, it has little permanent value. Improvisatorial music is played without any theme becoming firmly fixed in the composer's mind. A composition is the result of a theme studied out beforehand and afterward worked out on paper or piano. Once in a great while I can secure and use one of these improvisations, but it is not certain."

A RABBIT YARN OR TWO.

DALLAS LORE SHARP, who writes about animals rather well, has a story about a rabbit who fought and put to ignominious flight a great yellow cat. Mr. Sharp saw the fight. The rabbit kept leaping over the cat, hitting the creature each time with its strong hind feet.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt tells some more rabbit stories fit to go with this. According to the General, a shepherd dog on a ranch near Pueblo was very fond of chasing rabbits, but never caught any. One day the dog was about his favorite pastime, and the particular rabbit in the case had led him a chase across a field and a dry creek bed. The dog was following the track in mad career, when all of a sudden, as he passed a large cane-cactus, the rabbit, who had doubled short, leaped out and hit him hard amidships—so hard that he rolled over and over down the hillside, and when he stopped rolling gave a despairing yelp, tucked his tail between his legs, and bolted for home. The rabbit watched him go and then "hopped back under the cactus again, squatted on his haunches, wagged his nose and washed his face with his paws." He sat upon his laurels, as it were, and was content.

In another story the rabbit was less lucky, but this was a jack-rabbit, a foolish beast, the General says, who must always circle back to his starting place. He declares that he was once riding alone on the north side of Colorado canyon, when he saw two coyotes start a jack-rabbit. Snow lay upon the ground. At first both coyotes were in howling pursuit, but after a few yards one of them dropped in the snow. The other coyote followed the rabbit as fast and as noisily as possible. He did not gain, but gradually the rabbit circled back to the starting point. When pursued and pursuer passed close to the place where the first coyote had dropped out of sight in the snow, he leaped up and took up the chase, while the second in his turn dropped out of sight and rested. This time the rabbit made a wider circle, but he came back at last. The tired coyote dropped out, and the fresh one took up the pursuit.

Once more the circle was completed, but this time the rabbit was worn out, and the mad rush of the coyote who had been resting during that turn brought him down.

SMALL FLASKS UNKNOWN.

A YOUNG attorney who had been admitted to the bar in Ohio, removed to Lexington, Ky., and, after the necessary formalities, was granted permission to practice before the courts of Kentucky.

In his first case before a jury of twelve Kentuckians, tried and true, he had occasion to demonstrate a point.

"Now will somebody kindly loan me a small flask of whisky?"

No attention was paid to the request.

"Will somebody kindly allow me the use of a small flask of whisky?" repeated the attorney.

The eighty spectators in the courtroom remained at inattention, as before.

The attorney for the defense raised on his heels and asked in a loud voice:

"Will somebody please allow me to use a small flask of whisky for a moment?"

As before there was not a response.

In discomfiture, the attorney once again appealed in hasty words:

"Will somebody please loan me a flask of whisky?"

Immediately eighty hands dove into eighty rear pockets and eighty flasks of whisky, all holding a full quart of Bourbon, were tendered.

A Wise Decision.

"Shall we play one game or more for the chess championship?"

"Better make it one; we don't want to leave a series of games for our children to finish."

Columbia in Skirts

For a Whole Week the College Boys Will Run Their Comic Opera "The Isle of Illusia."—Fun and Song and "Pretty Girls."

COLUMBIA students in tarletan skirts, with flowing blond curls and tripping in the trimmest of French boots, will hold forth to-morrow night at Carnegie Lyceum, the stamping ground of college dramatics, in their annual "'Varsity Show." There is to be a week's run. Fathers, mothers, sweethearts, and sisters will be out in force, and the patronage of a large number of prominent women will make the affair quite a society event.

This year's show is a comic opera, with all of the attributes of those on the professional stage—a tenor hero, a bewitching heroine, and an attractive chorus drawn from the slimmest and most graceful youths in college. Special scenery has been painted, original music has been written by a college man, and orchestrated by Gustav Hinrichs of the Conried opera company; the book and lyrics are the work of students. Dressmakers, costumers, and wigmakers have been busy making proper garb for the men and "girls," and rehearsals have been conducted for the past eight weeks by a professional coach. Money has not been spared. The production here and the out-of-town trips will cost about $3,500.

The play is entitled "The Isle of Illusia." It is the work of Roi Cooper Megrue, 1903, who wrote the book; Roscoe Crosby Gaige, 1903, who wrote the lyrics, and Clarence J. Penny, 1901, composer of the music. There are two acts, both laid on the mythical Isle of Illusia.

In the Land of King Naughty.

The ruler of this spot is King Naughty. His Majesty is "stone broke," and in order to replenish the treasury he is anxious to dispose of the kingdom, which he considers more or less of a useless asset, anyway. His mercenary plans are opposed, however, by his daughter, the Hochwohlgeborn Princess Naughty-Naughty, (who is nice,) for there is a law that provides that the man who buys the island, if ever it is sold, is the man she must marry. Her little Highness is already in love with a young man whom she saw for a moment only in the crowd on Twenty-third Street, while she was on a visit to New York.

But, despite the protests of the Princess, the island is sold to the Amalgamated Playwriting Syndicate, led by Clyde Pinero and Leslie Tabasco. Many heart-breaking complications ensue, but all of them cleared up happily at the end, each offender getting his just deserts.

Joseph S. Buhler, 1904, Law, probably has the most difficult part, that of the Princess. In his stage costume and make-up he has a face and figure that might well be envied by almost any girl. When seen at one of the dress rehearsals he said that he quite enjoyed being a young woman "in small doses."

"Why, sometimes I walk up the front of my skirt and almost out of the waist band," he added. "And then the French heels—they are the most infernal things that were ever invented for human use. They get tangled in my skirt and a long tear is the result. In fact, they interfere more or less with everything except my wig. I have gained a great deal of admiration for the way a girl can say, 'Oh, not at all; only a trifle,' when you step on her dress and tear it at a dance. I'd hate to repeat what I should say if a fellow stepped on mine."

The "Heroine's" Waist.

The "heroine" started out with a twenty-three-inch waist, but "she" says it will be only a few days before "she" brings it down to nineteen inches, or even less.

Julian Mitchell, author of "Babes in Toyland," refused to allow Mr. Buhler to sing Mabel Barrison's song, "I Can't Do that Sum," but Buhler wrote a burlesque of the song with special music. The following is one of the verses:

If a certain prima donna
In a certain college show
Should try an imitation of a lyric we all know,
And the manager who owns it should refuse assent thereto,
Is it strange we find it hard to
Burlesque words and music too?

Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh!
Of course, this is strictly entre nous.

Put together two and two—
Rat tat tat—rat tat tat!
Gee, but Mitchell's hard to do—
Rat tat tat—rat tat tat!
We have begged and begged and begged,
Pleaded good and strong,
But Mitchell says, "Those sums are mine,
And you sha'nt do that song."

The cast includes thirteen speaking parts, a chorus of forty, and a student orchestra of thirty-five. The principal characters are:

King Naughty	W. J. Mitchell, 1905
Clyde Pinero	W. H. Thompson, 1904
Alan Kenilworth	W. H. Adams, 1904
M. Issing Link	J. J. Kelley, 1907
Princess Naughty-Naughty	J. S. Buhler, 1904
Genevieve De You	R. K. Wupperman, 1904
Mrs. Clyde Pinero	Chalmers Wood, Jr., 1905

After the run at Carnegie Lyceum the show will be taken to South Orange, Montclair, and Albany. At Albany it will be under the patronage of Gov. and Mrs. Odell. Among the patronesses here are Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. D. Leroy Dresser, Mrs. W. C. Demarest, Mrs. Eugene Delano, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. Alexander Chenoweth, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. John C. Hazen, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. Braddon Hamilton, Mrs. Columbus Iselin, Mrs. Mary P. Jacobi, Marquise Lanza, Mrs. Augustine M. Lawrence, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence, Mrs. Robert Oliphant, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. George H. Putnam, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Henry Cady Sturges, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. John D. Townsend, Mrs. C. H. Tweed, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. W. C. De Witt, Mrs. Ormie Wilson, Mrs. John De Witt Warner, Mrs. A. F. Walker, and Mrs. Henry W. Wandless.

LIKES TO ACT ON A HORSE.

IT IS just possible that Richard Mansfield is growing a little superstitious about having horses in his plays, for he has had wonderful results with plays in which there were horses.

There was "Cyrano," wherein two white horses drew in Roxane's golden coach. This was followed by "Henry V.," in which King Harry returned to London and the centre of the stage on a gayly caparisoned beauty. Next came "Beaucaire," and again the horses were in evidence during the attack on Lady Mary Carlisle's coach. Last year there were no horses in "Julius Caesar," but it was not Mr. Mansfield's fault. He planned for them. He had chariots made, and at the dress rehearsals he had them drawn by black chargers in the triumphal return of Caesar from the Lupercal games. It was found to be impractical, however. There was not room enough for horses and chariots on the stage, so they never made their début.

The German promptbook of "Old Heidelberg" calls for no horses. At the end of the first act, however, Kammerherr Baron von Metzing enters and announces to the Crown Prince Karl Heinrich (Mr. Mansfield) that his escort is waiting. In Europe and in London the Prince simply exits as the curtain falls.)

Mansfield, however, likes to elaborate and embroider. Here he saw a chance. His scene was built with great doors leading into the courtyard. As the Baron von Metzing enters, the doors swing wide. A detachment of infantry crosses at the back to salute. Then an aide appears, sitting with military rigidity on a bay charger, and an orderly in full uniform leads into view the Prince's mount under gold-mounted trappings.

"Ivan the Terrible" has in the original play no reference to horses, but in the bread riots in the square on the banks of the River Moskva, in Act III., Mansfield again has made an equine opening. In all other plays he uses thoroughbred horses. But in "Ivan the Terrible" the scene represents the people starving in Winter; the ground is covered with snow, the carts and sledges crowd the market place, and the touch of reality is given by the poor old lean horses in the droshky. By the way, Mr. Mansfield has an odd habit for which no one about him is able to give any explanation. No matter what the horse is or how many there are, he always calls them by the same name—Rex. It is a kind of John Doe equine appellation the origin of which is a secret with the actor.

WHY LA SHELLE IS A WONDER.

D'YE KNOW, me boy, the deah old governor, Kirke La Shelle, is a man of marked originality?" observed Lawrance D'Orsay in his dressing room the other evening, between the acts of "The Earl of Pawtucket," as he looked up from a paper in his hand.

"That's true enough," responded Ernest Elton, who plays the servant Wilkins. "But what caused you to break out with that truism at this moment?"

"Why, deah boy," said D'Orsay, solemnly, with his hand on Elton's shoulder, "it's just this: Kirke La Shelle is the only prominent New York manager who has not said he would produce a version of 'Parsifal.'"

"TOMMY" ROSS, RACE HORSE.

AMONG the friends of Thomas W. Ross, who is starring in Kirke La Shelle's production of "Checkers" none is a better chum than Harry Payne Whitney. The young multi-millionaire and Ross had been on rather intimate terms for years when "Checkers" was first produced in New York, making one of the solid hits of the season. Mr. Whitney was in the theatre that night, and the cool insouciance with which "Tommy" Ross played the title rôle pleased him so much that he had to run around to the stage and congratulate him after the great race scene in the third act. As an indication of his regard for Ross he intends to name one of his most promising yearling colts "Thomas W. Ross."

"If he is worthy of his namesake in getting there, I shall be satisfied," was Mr. Whitney's remark when he declared his intention.

ONCE STAGE HAND, NOW MUSICAL DIRECTOR

FROM scene shifter to musical director in a New York theatre within a period of two years is the remarkable record of Karl Krusada, who wields the baton over the forty or more musicians at the New Amsterdam Theatre every night during the Mansfield engagement. The story of this man's rise is romantic enough for a fairy tale, and illustrates also the gentler nature of a man who has been generally accepted as more or less of a martinet and a hard taskmaster.

It was during his road tour in "Beaucaire" that Richard Mansfield one day entertained several of the women of his company at luncheon in his private car. In the course of the general conversation one of the women happened to comment on the fact that a scene shifter attached to the company always carried a violin about with him.

"Have you ever noticed him, Mr. Mansfield?" asked the actress. "No matter where he goes he has that violin with him—on the cars, in the street, and in the theatre."

Mansfield was immediately interested. He sent for his stage manager and asked him what he knew about the man and if what had been told him were true.

"I don't know anything about him except that he is one of our best workers," replied the stage manager. "I can always depend on Karl implicitly. He is Johnny-on-the-spot with the scenery he has to handle. As for his violin—well, he always has it with him; but I never heard him play."

"Send Karl to me," was Mansfield's injunction, "as soon as I get to the theatre to-night."

In the dressing room that night the actor, while engaged in making up, heard a timid knock on the door. A moment later Karl stood before him.

"Where's your violin?" asked Mansfield.

"No More Scene Shifting."

The man said he had put it in the property room for safe keeping until after his night's work of scene shifting should be finished. Mansfield sent him for the instrument, and then and there made him play, although the young man prefaced his effort with an apology.

"You see, Mr. Mansfield," he said, "my fingers are so stiff and sore from the work I do on the stage that I can't finger very satisfactorily."

When he had finished, however, the actor expressed his pleasure.

"You have ability," he said; "great ability. Would you not like to take some lessons on the violin?"

"Well, I really don't know that I care to do so now," was Karl's answer. "I have diplomas from both the Vienna and Leipsic Conservatories. I was a classmate of Kubelik."

He explained that he had come to this country lured by the idea that fortune awaited every musician who landed. He was not successful in an effort to arrange a concert tour and could not get in an orchestra, as he did not have the $100 necessary to join a musical union. So he had accepted the first work that came to hand, and it happened to be scene shifting.

Mr. Mansfield admired the man's pluck. Sending for his stage manager he instructed him to place Karl on the "list of artists" and raised his salary from $12 to $25 a week.

"Now, no more scene shifting," was his parting injunction to Karl. "Get your hands in shape, and we'll see what can be done."

In Chicago, a few weeks later, Mansfield learned that his old friend Theodore Thomas was coming to the theatre on a certain evening.

Mansfield Shows His Heart.

"Just the chance for Karl," he said to himself, and without letting the young man know his actual purpose, he instructed him to practice the minuet used in the pumproom scene of "Beaucaire."

Then he told the stage manager to fit Karl out with a costume for the scene, and it was arranged that when the curtain arose the young man should be in the centre of the stage, violin in hand, playing a solo for the assembled guests. The experiment turned out even better than Mansfield had anticipated. Karl's solo was encored over and over again. When the actor learned that Thomas's season was nearly at an end, he concluded that Karl's interests might be best served if he remained with him, as the Mansfield company was booked far into the Summer.

The solo was incorporated as a regular feature of "Beaucaire," and when "Old Heidelberg" was in preparation Karl's knowledge of German student life and song was invaluable. Now he is a full-fledged director of the orchestra, and it would be difficult to determine which is more pleased—he or the man who is responsible for his rapid rise.

HER AGE HER SECRET.

"TRUST a woman to foil a woman," said the receiving teller of an up-town bank much patronized by women who draw their own checks. "One morning when I was trying to get rid of a long line of them there came along a woman who wanted to open an account. I knew her by reputation as an actress at one time popular in New York, but who of late years had been leading a more or less retired life. I could see that most of the other women recognized her, too.

"'Your age, please?' I inquired.

"'Is that necessary?' she asked, somewhat sharply.

"'It is.'

"She hesitated a moment and glanced down that line. Every woman was 'rubbering' to catch her reply, but, taking a silver pencil case from her wrist bag, she asked me for a piece of paper. Having written her age upon it, she gave me the slip, saying:

"'Hand that back to me, please, when you have made the necessary entry.'

"I did so and she walked down the line of women with a smile of disdain that it was worth a day's work to see. All of the others looked foolish.

"The strange part of it is that she should have been so reticent. She is fifteen years younger than I thought she was."

SCRUB—DON'T MOP!

A STACK of old-fashioned, long-handled mops attracted attention in front of a West Broadway store last week.

"Reminds me of boyhood days on the farm," remarked a passerby to the dealer. "I didn't know you made such things nowadays."

"Oh, yes; mops are still in the trade, although we don't sell many of them in New York," was the answer. "The demand comes from New England principally and from west of the Mississippi River. In the South and between New York and the Mississippi nobody wants to buy mops. The servants seem to like scrubbing brushes better. I never could understand it. It was part of my duty when I was a lad to mop the floor of a country store in Massachusetts. I know the work that can be got out of a mop if it is properly handled. But the Superintendent of a large office building in Fourth Avenue, who buys his brushes here, told me that when he wanted his scrubwomen to use mops they threatened to leave in a body. They would rather get down on all fours and use the brush."

More Like It.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"None of your business, Sir," she said.

But the horse she was driving to and fro
Would have bet his carcass she didn't know.

END OF THE OPERA SEASON

What Mr. Conried Has and Has Not Accomplished in the First Year of His Management.

THE doors of the Metropolitan Opera House have finally closed upon the first season of Mr. Heinrich Conried's management, after the usual number of lingering "last" performances—the last subscription night, the last matinée, and finally the completion of the special cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" that brought the end of things over into the week just past. There are to be still further performances next month, when the opera company will return from its tour in what New York calls the provinces—another "Nibelung" cycle is to be given, and one last "Parsifal" performance will be presented for that benefit which in recent years it has been the established custom for the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House to claim for himself. These are in the nature of a supplementary season, however, and it is time now to consider what Mr. Conried's management has accomplished.

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The subscription season of fifteen weeks included sixty performances. In addition opera was given on thirteen Saturday nights at "popular" prices. There were two special performances for the benefit of special objects, (the German Press Club and the French Hospital;) the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" accounts for four more, and there were eleven representations of "Parsifal," making a total of ninety operatic representations as the work of the season now ended. In these were given twenty-six operas (counting the one act from Boito's "Mefistofele" in the number) and one ballet. The work that led in the number of representations given was, of course, "Parsifal." Next come "Cavalleria Rusticana" with eight performances and "Aïda" with six. No other had more than five. It was Mr. Conried's deliberate intention to give no performance more than once on any subscription night of the season, so that the subscribers, the great majority of whom attend one evening of each week, should have no cause for complaint at having to hear repetitions of the same opera, or envy of the more fortunate who subscribed for other evenings and were getting all the good things. There has generally been observed in previous seasons a fixed conviction on the part of subscribers for any particular night of the week that the subscribers for any of the other nights were much better treated as to the variety and choice of operas set before them. Mr. Conried has gone far toward forestalling this complaint by laying his plans so that no subscriber should be obliged to hear the same entertainment twice. It is the first time in many years that this has been true. The apparent exception made by the eight performances of "Cavalleria Rusticana" is explained by the fact that this opera was presented in different combinations with others in "double bills" and "triple bills." "Aïda," besides being heard four times in subscription performances, was given twice on Saturday nights.

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Another fact upon which Mr. Conried prides himself is that there has been no change of an opera once officially announced for any given evening. He has not a few times changed the casts in order to accomplish this, generally much for the worse. He has occasionally been hard put to find the singers who could take places suddenly left vacant. Sometimes it seemed that a change of opera would have made for better artistic results and greater enjoyment; but, such as they were, the singers were always forthcoming, and Mr. Conried has established a new record in this respect.

As has been the case for many years, Wagner stood far beyond all other composers both in the number of his works given, eight, and the number of performances of them, thirty-three. This compares with twenty-eight performances of eight of his works given last year, among which was "Die Meistersinger," which Mr. Conried has not attempted. This record, however, is of course chiefly made by the "Parsifal" representations, aided by the other performances outside the subscription series. That series shows a much smaller proportion of Wagnerian works. Of the sixty representations in it, only thirteen were devoted to Wagner, represented by five works—"Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan," "Die Walküre," and "Siegfried."

Verdi, as usual, comes second, at a considerable distance, with fourteen performances of three operas. Music lovers of different tastes will reflect with diverse emotions upon the twenty-one performances of seven of his operas given a year ago. There were eight representations of Mascagni's one surviving opera; Donizetti and Puccini each have to their credit seven representations of two operas; Gounod has six of two operas, Mozart five of two operas, Bizet four of his masterpiece, and Beethoven and Boieldieu each appear once on the list with one opera once performed. The fragment from Boito's "Mefistofele" was heard twice. It will be seen how great a preponderance the Italian school has had over that of any other nationality. French opera was especially neglected this season, and holds a much more subordinate place in the record than for many years. This is of course due to Mr. Conried's plan of postponing the appearance of his French singers to the end of the season.

The following table shows the operas that were presented, the number of times each was heard, and the date of their first appearance in the season's repertory:

Date of First Performance.	Opera.	Number of Performances
Nov. 23	Rigoletto	5
Nov. 25	Die Walküre	4
Nov. 27	La Bohème	3
Nov. 30	Aïda	6
Dec. 2	Tosca,	4
Dec. 4	Tannhäuser	5
Dec. 9	Cavalleria Rusticana	8
Dec. 9	Pagliacci	5
Dec. 12	Lohengrin	5
Dec. 23	La Traviata	3
Dec. 25	Parsifal	11
Jan. 1	Il Barbiere di Siviglia	4
Jan. 8	Lucia di Lammermoor	3
Jan. 9	Tristan und Isolde	4
Jan. 11	Die Zauberflöte	4
Jan. 20	Il Flauto Magico	
Jan. 18	Siegfried	9
Jan. 23	L'Elisir d'Amore	4
Feb. 1	Carmen	4
Feb. 6	Fidelio	1
Feb. 12	Coppelia	4
Feb. 13	Die Weisse Dame	1
Feb. 15	Faust	4
Feb. 17	Mefistofele (Prison Scene)	2
Feb. 20	Romeo et Juliette	2
Mch. 3	Das Rheingold	1
Mch. 4	Le Nozze di Figaro	1
Mch. 10	Götterdämmerung	1

It may be interesting to recall, as a matter of comparison, that in the last year of his incumbency Mr. Grau, whose season was two weeks longer, with sixty-eight subscription performances and ninety-one in all, gave thirty-two operas, which was an unusually large number. Two seasons ago there were sixty-four performances of twenty-five operas; three seasons ago eighty-two performances of twenty-eight operas.

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Mr. Conried produced no new operas during the regular season. He had promised Smetana's "Bartered Bride" in English, Maillart's French comic opera "Les Dragons de Villars," both of which are unknown to New York, and intended to revive Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." None of these things came to pass. In "L'Elisir d'Amore" and "Die Weisse Dame" he brought back to the stage works that have so long been absent from it as to have the element of novelty for many who heard them. Each one was produced for the special behoof of a singer—Donizetti's comedy for Mme. Sembrich, who, with Mr. Caruso, made it one of the greatest successes of the season; Boieldieu's for Mr. Naval, whose contract called for his first appearance in it; but it made little appeal to the taste of this generation. The experiment of reviving the ballet as a part of the operatic repertory had pleasing results in "Coppelia," but more cultivation of this kind of art will be needed before it will gain unquestioning acceptance.

It is impossible to join in Mr. Conried's satisfaction over his German opera productions. Most if not all of Wagner's works have been as well or better sung and acted. The scenic outfit for "Tannhäuser" is the handsomest that has been seen here, the most nearly corresponding to Wagner's exacting demands for his Parisian revision of the work; but it was not really shown to its full advantage for lack of proper training in its manipulation; and the performance in general suffered greatly in the beginning from insufficient rehearsal. New scenery was also provided for the "Nibelung" trilogy; but new scenery is not all that is needed. Careful preparation and much rehearsal are indispensable; and it is to be hoped that they will be granted next year. "Atmosphere" is required elsewhere than in "Parsifal."

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And as for "Parsifal," it is perhaps not necessary to say more now than has been said. Its production was Mr. Conried's daring master stroke, and its success has made the season and his incumbency memorable. But it has been generally recognized that many things have been sacrificed to it. No doubt much indulgence will be granted for this on account of the value of the achievement, even by subscribers who saw the injury done to their season without participating in any of the benefits.

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Mr. Conried came to the management of the Opera House wholly inexperienced in undertakings of this kind and in the vast financial responsibilities they entail. His record was made in the conduct of the Irving Place Theatre, which he had administered to suit a limited public of special tastes. He was unfamiliar with the general subject of operatic art, with the demands of the operagoing public of New York, accustomed for years to the ministrations of the best singers of Europe, and in certain respects one of the most exacting and fastidious publics in the world. He had no intimate knowledge of the operatic literature; little acquaintance with singers and their peculiarities and eccentricities, their manners and customs, their capabilities and limitations; with the difficulties that attend the adjustment of rôles and repertories, and with the details of mounting productions on the scale necessary at the Metropolitan Opera House, of co-ordinating the vocal, instrumental, and scenic elements that make up an operatic performance. There were difficulties confronting such a manager that might well have staggered the most resolute and ambitious.

On the other hand Mr. Conried had a great experience with the stage and with its management. He inherited a tradition of success at the Opera. He came to it at a time when it was at the floodtide of prosperity, when the public had been interested in it as never before, and its prestige had been put at a higher point than had ever been reached by any other operatic organization in this country. A high standard had been established in some things. In others there were abuses to be corrected. In an interview published in THE TIMES last week Mr. Conried gave an idea of some of the difficulties he found before him, acknowledging that he had had "a lesson to learn," and professing his belief that he had mastered it.

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He came with some highly commendable ambitions. The artistic standard was to be raised. Many technical details were to be improved. There was to be a better ensemble, an excellence that should touch all the minor factors of chorus, scenery, and costumes, and not be confined to the principal singers and the conductors. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Conried has failed to accomplish in the first season all he aimed at. That he has failed at many points has been obvious to frequenters of the Opera House. That he may have a very real sense of much remaining to be done and a sincere intention to do it is the hope of those who wish to see a real raising of the artistic standard.

He made a good beginning with the complete reconstruction of the stage; but this in itself delayed the preparations for the productions that were to follow, and has had to bear the brunt of blame for many shortcomings. There have been some new scenic outfits that have won approval. Two of the most accomplished masters of stagecraft and stage mechanism were brought over in the persons of Mr. Fuchs and Mr. Lautenschlaeger; but they found themselves bound hand and foot by the conditions prevailing behind the scenes. Of the preparatory drill that was to make each operatic performance a masterpiece of dramatic ensemble, the less said the better. There have been grotesque failures in some of Mr. Conried's ambitious productions that would have anguished the soul of the most inveterate opportunist of the old Maplesonian school of managers. When have such doings been witnessed on the Metropolitan stage as took place in more than one of the performances of "The Magic Flute"? Only less disturbing were some of the defects in the stage management and scenic manipulation in the "Nibelung" dramas. Few of the performances through the season have been free from some such deficiencies; many have been marred by ruinous solecisms.

Much was expected from the new system of lighting, and much has been accomplished. When it has been properly controlled there have been beautiful effects produced—effects never before seen at the Opera House. But—always the inevitable "but"—it has not always been properly controlled, and some absurd blunders have resulted. Of orchestral rehearsals there has been a lamentable deficiency, frequently only too evident in the quality of the performances. The old happy-go-lucky system has prevailed—in most of the productions except "Parsifal"—and difficult and complicated works have apparently been pitchforked upon the stage without due musical preparation. The orchestra has been worked unmercifully, and the bad old way of giving opera in two cities at once has helped to weary the players till sometimes they could hardly be trusted to play their notes properly.

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Mr. Conried has had one of the greatest conductors now living in Mr. Felix Mottl, and two others of admirable powers in Mr. Hertz and Mr. Vigna; but Mr. Mottl has seldom had an opportunity to show what he was really able to do. He has manifested the highest qualities in his work here and has accomplished some things that will be long cherished among the most precious memories of the Opera House. But he has more than once been in despair at the limitations that confronted him in the possibilities of preparation. Mr. Conried has explained how circumstances have brought about this state of things; but if he is really to "raise the artistic standard" he must find a way to overcome them.

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In his singers he has had good and ill fortune. He retained many of those whose hold upon the public's affection and admiration is secure. He was fortunate in obtaining Mr. Caruso, who has made a success such as few tenors have made in recent years, although it is possible that the scarcity of such voices as his has led the public to overestimate his artistic stature and to overlook some of his artistic limitations. Mme. Aino Ackté, with a reputation made at the Paris Opéra, did not reach New York standards in either vocal or histrionic art, though she had pleasing qualifications. But she is not an important addition to the list of Mr. Conried's sopranos. Nor is Mr. Fran Naval to his list of tenors, though he, too, is not without engaging qualities of a minor sort. The Americans, Miss Walker and Miss Weed, hardly made an impression here commensurate with their reputations abroad. And yet Miss Walker has a voice of great beauty, and in some parts was highly effective. Miss Weed did her best as Kundry in "Parsifal"; but in none of the parts she essayed did she reach the artistic stature required for them. Miss Olive Fremstad, also an American singer, rejoiced the hearts of the Wagnerians as an interpreter of Wagnerian parts, of beautiful presence and noble voice and of good, though not distinguished, power as an actress. The two German baritones, Goritz and Kloepfer, proved themselves valuable, and both achieved real distinction, the former through his impersonation of Klingsor, the latter through one of the best König Markes seen here for a long time.

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There were some names conspicuous by their absence from a list in which they have shone in previous seasons—names like those of Mme. Nordica, Eames, Melba, Schumann-Heink, the De Reszke brothers. The absence of some of them, as Mr. Conried has avowed, was in part at least a result of his policy as to salaries. He intends to let it be known that there is a limit to the New York scale of prices, already so vastly in excess of European scales. It is well that this should be done; and Mr. Conried has significantly mentioned that several of the singers who refused his propositions have not been singing in opera anywhere this season. This is understood to tend toward a greater willingness to listen to reason in New York in the future. Whatever Mr. Conried may accomplish in this direction is primarily, of course, the business of the Conried Opera Company, whose profits the director has swelled this season to very large figures. It also, however, concerns the public which ultimately pays the bills. If they can obtain the benefit of a more reasonable scale of cachets in a greater list of fine artists co-operating in operatic performances, Mr. Conried's course will arouse enthusiasm. But if it means that his audiences are to be confronted with as many inferior casts as was the case this season—casts that obviously meant money saving on the part of the management—there will be very little enthusiasm. The point of view of subscribers who pay their $5 for performances that (as in some cases this season) would scarcely do credit to a third-rate municipal German opera house, is likely to differ materially from that of the managers and proprietors, who see their year's profits increased thereby to unprecedented figures.

Mr. Conried is entitled to much credit for the things he has accomplished in his first season. He is also entitled to a suspension of judgment until he can conclusively establish the policy he means to carry out, and is able to bring about all that he intends to accomplish. With all recognition of the mistakes and insufficiencies that have made themselves evident in the season just closed, fairness requires a consideration of all the circumstances and of the peculiar difficulties that have presented themselves to him at the outset.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

MAGAZINE READING
A GROWING HABIT

THOSE who glance over the news stands from time to time, seeking a periodical to be read on the overhead route to Harlem or on the way to business down town, are not infrequently confronted by pretty covers and titles entirely new and strange to them. Sometimes such persons, yielding to the charm of novelty, purchase a periodical of which they have never before heard, find its contents interesting, and perhaps get engrossed in a bit of fiction, only to be halted suddenly with "continued in our next." On looking for the publication the next month he sometimes finds it conspicuous by its absence.

For many of these publications come and go, no one knows whence, no one knows where. Hardly a month that some new venture in magazine form does not find its way to the news stands. Hardly a week that some new novel weekly from one part of the United States or other does not fail to materialize. Some are always with us. Some come to stay and do stay. The amazing feature of it all to any one who goes into the subject is the tremendous number of periodicals that maintain their existence year in and year out.

The American Newspaper Directory, in its most recent issue, devotes 109 closely printed pages to the titles of class publications. The list shows that there are published and in circulation in this country some 8,000 or more. These include a widely varying kind of periodical literature—and some that may be called literature only by a wild distortion of the term.

For example, under the head "Household Publications," one finds a list of 75, of which 13 are printed in Chicago alone, 9 in Boston, and 11 in New York. That humor is as rare in periodicals as it is on the stage, for instance, is apparent in the fact that though the list is imposing in most other classifications, it contains but three titles under that head. These are the three famous humorous weeklies of New York.

"Matrimonial Publications."

Of standard monthlies, 22 names are contained in the list, and of this number 15 are published in New York. There is a classification for "Matrimonial Publications," of which there seem to be just seven in this country—published in Alabama, Illinois, and Massachusetts. These publications bear such titles as Wedding Bells, Happy Hearts, and Faithful Messenger. Of this class of periodicals New York has thus far steered clear, if the statistics on the list may be trusted.

It is rather surprising to find that although these matrimonial publications number but seven, publications that might justly be considered as contributory causes to matrimony—namely music, drama, dancing, and society—are far more numerous. There are in the United States fifty monthlies and twenty-five weeklies devoted to music, drama, and dancing, while society is represented in thirty-three weeklies.

Sports and athletics, with special magazines for bicycling, golf, and other outdoor diversions, make up a list of forty-four monthlies and forty-one weeklies, and may be accountable partly for accidents that create a demand for knowledge such as is represented in the seventy-five medical and surgical journals on the list. There is an equal number devoted to dentistry, osteopathy, nursing, and hospitals, and a similarly imposing list for the special sciences. When one goes into special university and educational publications the lists are practically endless. Every university, school, and college in the land has one or more such publications, and great institutions of learning issue their periodical literature by the ton.

Agriculture, religion, and the special publications for business and trade purposes help to swell the numbers, but though some of these publications have enormous circulations they appeal only to specialists and have little interest for the general reader.

While not all of the publications included in this list may be taken as illustrating the fact, it is nevertheless a certainty that the magazine habit in America has made enormous strides in the last ten years. People who some years ago confined their reading to books and newspapers now find it absolutely impossible to do without one or more of the standard periodicals.

Many causes contribute to this fact. To begin with, the more general dissemination of culture due to improved educational facilities has developed a large class of readers, many of whom, though they may not have time for the reading of many books, do find it possible to peruse the magazines. Then the change in the general character of matter printed in magazines has had its effect. Many of the magazines of to-day, departing from the old lines of purely literary pretense, reflect the progress of the world in matters of popular interest, and their readers are able to glean from their pages reliable information which might be obtained otherwise only by the expenditure of large sums of money for books and no end of time in their perusal.

Competent authority agrees that in the development of the magazine habit the popular-priced magazines have been largely instrumental, but T. Cadigan, who for many years has been in charge of the periodical department at Brentano's, said the other day that in ten years' experience he had never known a subscriber of the higher class magazines to discontinue his subscription in favor of the cheap publications.

Low Prices Make Readers.

"On the other hand," he added, "I have found that a good many such subscribers add one or two of the popular-priced magazines to their lists. There is no doubt in my mind that the popular magazines—by creating a taste for reading in people who heretofore have done little or no reading at all, except perhaps of newspapers—have increased the circulations of all sorts of periodical literature.

"In general terms I should say that within the last ten years there has been an increase of fully 50 per cent. in the output of periodical literature in this country. Nor does that represent all of the demand. The increase in the consumption of home publications, while it is not equaled by, is augmented by the demand for foreign publications. There has been a noteworthy increase in this country in the demand for foreign newspapers alone.

"The one thing that American readers do not seem to take to kindly is the quarterly. True, a few such publications have a steady patronage, but our people have never reached the point where they are willing to wait three months for their information."

Mr. Cadigan does not think there has been any marked increase in the periodical literature of the South—that is, so far as standard publications for general circulation is concerned.

"San Francisco gives us two or three publications," he said, "which are generally read in the East. So, too, a few publications from Boston and Chicago have a general circulation. But while certain localities no doubt have magazines of interest to their own people, they have almost no circulation generally, and cannot be classified properly with those publications which represent so strikingly the tremendous growth of the magazine habit."

An Objection.

"You're opposed to woman suffrage, then?"

"Why, yes. It would be humiliating for a man to have to change his politics every time his wife changed her mind."

THE DANGEROUS WOMAN OF THIRTY

A Few Facts Concerning the Age When, as George Moore Says, the Sex Becomes "A Terrible Malady."

IT is as trite as the eternal hills to say that there are no longer any old maids.

But one has occasionally to revive the trite in order to make the necessary background for the new.

The old maid has gone—gone with last year's snows and with the art of fainting when a proposal of marriage was received, she is as much out of it as the scoop bonnet of 1840, one sees her only in old-time pictures and hears of her in the reminiscences of the aged—that is all. Modern life has no use for her. She made herself necessary to a past generation by knitting socks and sewing lace on the edges of nightcaps, but neither socks nor nightcaps need her longer, and she no longer exists except in isolated sections of the country where the men folks are still voting for Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

The unmarried woman of to-day does not even call herself the bachelor maid, for that distinction has become flagrantly obnoxious. She does not feel called upon, apparently, to excuse herself for her choice of life and career at all, and the term bachelor maid was a transition word to carry her over a chasm which has now become filled up. She who accuses accuses, and she no longer excuses.

But there is still one subject to which she is so sensitive that you have to question occasionally whether she is as free and independent as she pretends. Whether she is not, for all her vaunted superiority to tradition, still its slave; this subject is the subject of her age. The free and independent woman of to-day is just as averse to telling her age, after she has reached and passed the twenty-five year limit, as ever was her sister who looked upon marriage as the one aim and object in life; who cried herself to sleep every night—or would have done so if she had not been afraid of spoiling her eyes—when twenty years were passed and she had still no suitor in prospect.

Seeks the Law's Protection.

Said a woman lawyer the other day: "I intend to interest myself, as a side issue to my regular work, in the question of arousing sentiment as to the desirability of forcing a woman to tell her age. There is no reason or judgment in the idea that a woman should be compelled to get up in court and tell her age when she is called as a witness, or to place the date of her birth on her marriage certificate, or in fact at any time except in the rare cases where exact information is required to settle legal matters depending thereon. A woman's age is her personal and private property; nobody should have a right to force her to reveal it, except as she is willing and ready. It should be sufficient for marital and legal questions that she is over twenty-one. When a woman looks twenty-five and feels it, to be compelled to stand up in public and announce that she is forty-five is absurd. A woman is as old as she looks—no older, and the law should protect her in that fact."

When you come to think over it calmly and deliberately, is the woman lawyer not right? The would-be feminine voter puts her claim on the ground that she has just as much right to cast a vote as mere man, and that for mere man to tell her she can't do it is immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent.

So with her age. When you realise that the majority of her sex is intent on trying to conceal this fact from the information of the other sex, and incidentally their own, to be forced to get up in public places and shout it aloud to the four winds of heaven is an outrage, nothing more, nothing less.

The woman suffragist interviewed on this subject said candidly that she thought that the attitude of indifference most of her sex displayed toward this question was due to a great extent to this custom.

When a woman makes application to cast a vote, even though it be for no more important matter than a school election, she is required before any number of people who may be gathered into a court room to tell her age, under oath. The majority of women naturally object to putting themselves on record in this solemn manner untruthfully, whatever her private opinion may be as to the undesirability of contradicting her social record by her political one.

A Woman Suffragist's Views.

Said the woman suffragist who was interviewed on this subject in conclusion:

"That is the real trouble with the anti-suffragists. They put their objections on the ground of femininity, added responsibility, and the like. The truth of the matter is that they strenuously object to coming out and telling their age. Some of the husbands don't know it—and why should the world? It isn't fair to the husbands."

The beauty doctor also had her innings on this subject. She sat in her chair surrounded on the north by a table covered with lotions for the face and neck, on the south by electric massage implements, on the east by manicure instruments, and on the west by hair dyes.

Said she: "Never before in the world have women exercised such care and attention to the physical perfection of their bodies. The woman of leisure is as much a slave to her skin as the typewriter girl is to her desk. She has her hair, her nails, and her face doctored continually. She takes exercise to reduce her weight, and subjects herself to severe courses of diet; she does with little sleep and—for what? When you come right down to it it is to give the lie to Mother Nature and steal five or ten years from the calendar according to her ability.

Stealing from Time.

"Personally I have taken a woman of fifty under my care. I have doctored her hair that was growing gray with one of my hair colorines; I have massaged her face to take out the wrinkles; I have put her through a certain gymnastic regimen and one of food, to give her the proper figure, and when I have finished with her I defy any one to prove that she is more than thirty—if that."

Think of it, actually twenty years stolen from time!

Now the law steps in and tells that woman who has sacrificed strength, time, and money to convince the world that she is younger than she really is, that she must denounce her own efforts in this direction—it is a monstrous outrage.

A woman should be allowed to benefit by her experience; that is a self-evident fact, and the law needs to be revised on this point.

Even a savings bank has it in for the woman who tries to put by an umbrella for a rainy day.

As soon as she makes her want known she is put through a severe course of questioning, her age being the focal point, and for fear she may have made a mistake she is required to tell the ages of her father and mother and other points of family history.

When a woman goes to make a purchase, no matter of what magnitude, no such requirement is met with. She is assisted to get rid of her money by every means in the power of polite salespeople; it is only when she tries to save it that she is met with what to the normal woman is a grave insult—the uncompromising interrogation as to the year, month, and day in which she was born.

Astrology as a profession is practically a dead letter, for the reason, apparently, that women anxious to know the future do not care to tell the exact hour of their birth, and as the astrological chart depends for its accuracy on the combination of planets under which one is born, the woman who falsifies her age falsifies her future at the same time. Palmistry, tea leaves, clairvoyancy, not being handicapped, are fashionable as ever, and will continue to be so long as feminine curiosity is a rampant quality.

The Greatest Thing in the World.

The woman of thirty to-day—and thirty includes the territory from thirty to fifty—is, according to general acceptance, the woman of greatest attraction in the world, not only the social world, but that of art and letters as well.

Trace this truth to its source and it may be found to yield the information that achievement is for woman, as it has been ever for man, a necessary qualification for success. Some one has said that it is not enough to be good, one must be good for something—and so it seems to be the dictum of our progressive age that a woman must be something more than a woman, she must be a successful woman either in the social field, the realm of art, in literature, professions. Even the domestic woman, if she does not desire to sink into the ditch of hopeless mediocrity, must show that her house, husband, and children are better managed than those of anybody else's.

And to achieve means experience, and experience comes only with the years.

Mr. Conried this Winter remarked to an inquiring interviewer. "Fortunately the general public are waking up to the fact that I cannot furnish a nineteen-year-old chorus girl in my productions. To be a chorus girl in grand opera means that a woman must have a répertoire of at least thirty operas, and to acquire that répertoire takes years—years of hard work and of discipline."

To be a débutante to-day means nothing. The clever up-to-date man is not long amused by the unlined mind, although he may be attracted by the unlined face. He turns to the woman of experience, of the charm that comes from the study of successive personalities, of being in conflict with the social conditions of the world. Sometimes he turns too late—after instead of before the marriage ceremony—but he is sure, like the lane, to turn at last.

A young society girl newly launched on the social world, said:

An Unhappy Being.

"There is a great deal said about the débutante, about her innocence and her charm of youth and inexperience, and all that; people have to say just so much from force of habit and the like. The truth is that the débutante is a most unhappy being. She is aware of her own limitations, and she is forever in contact and comparison with the woman of social experience, who can simply make her feel awkward, young, and gawky without apparently doing anything at all except asking her a simple question now and then before a roomful of people. How she does it I don't know, but she always does it, and the débutante has no redress. She can't even do as Kipling's débutante did—sit and think that in ten years she would be just as clever as the other woman and the other woman will be passé, for the other woman doesn't get passé and the débutante simply has to suffer until she has learned her lesson of being self-possessed. No, the rôle of débutante is not so charming as it looks.

"Men, with the exception of the fortune hunters, don't care particularly for them; sometimes they talk to them just for fun, but their eyes and minds are always busy with some older woman. Then the débutante has no tact; she knows enough to know that she is boring a man, but she doesn't know enough to release him from his duties to her, or, better still, she doesn't know enough not to bore him in the first place, as the other woman does."

Cleopatra's Charm.

Cleopatra was said to have charmed Marc Antony when she was forty. But it is pretty safe to assume that she did not look it, and safer still to assume that Marc Antony did not look up the Ptolemaic records on the subject; he left that for generations to come, who have not failed to assume this duty. If Cleopatra had had her way unchallenged she would no doubt have come down to posterity as the "woman of thirty."

It is to the woman of thirty that George Moore, the realist of realists, pays the compliment of calling her a "terrible malady."

"The disease is not extinct in these modern days," says he, "nor will it ever be so long as men shall yearn for the unattainable, and the prosy bachelors who trail their ill-fated lives from their chambers to their clubs know of and they call their malady—the woman of thirty."

A clever press agent has announced that Maxine Elliott has just celebrated a birthday, but he is too clever, says the same authority, to tell which birthday.

Which brings us to the point of the stage heroine.

No longer does the opalescent spot light follow the youthful maid as she plays Juliet, Rosalind, or Ophelia.

The modern drama is written about the woman of thirty. Look at the women who this Winter have played the star parts. A long list of them shows no one who can claim to be under the thirty-year limit, and many of them have long since passed it, if a woman ever really does pass it.

Testimony of the Stage.

Maxine Elliott, Annie Russell, Maude Adams, Elsie De Wolfe, Ada Rehan, Henrietta Crosman, Mrs. Carter, are a few out of the many that might be mentioned. All of these have reached, and a few have passed, the point where experience and charm meet at the point of perfection.

This fact the playwright has in mind when he writes for the stage to-day. The débutante is no longer in his mind's eye.

Perhaps one of the most striking plays that has engrossed the attention of the public is that one of Bernard Shaw's called "Candida." Candida was a woman, married, the mother of children, as is Ibsen's Nora, one of the most fascinating personalities in the problem play.

The stage reflects the world just as the world reflects the stage; each is dependent on the other, not alone for suggestions in regard to dress, furnishings, but for the intimate converse of mind and heart. Did the stage make epigrams popular in conversation, or did the epigrammatic style of talk creep from the social world to the stage? Both, it might be stated. Does the problem play with its subtle interrogations in regard to manners and morals attract for its dissimilarity to the problems of the study and mart, or because they have been aroused first in the latter places, and are portrayed later behind the footlights?

And does the woman of thirty attract because she is depicted on the stage, or is it because she does attract more than her sister ingenue in real life, and the stage has recognized this fact?

But what the public has apparently not recognized is the right of the actress to keep her age, certainly after she reaches the thirty-year limit, to herself; before that she may pose as an infant phenomenon, for if a woman achieves any success worth the name before that she surely comes under that class rather than any other.

In the "almanacs" which are put out every year by various establishments any one who desires may find out the ages of stage favorites, masculine and feminine, although it may be remarked en passant, with that gallantry for which our English cousins sarcastically give us credit, the feminine part of the tabulated schedules exceeds the masculine by about three to one, it being assumed with reason that the public are not so curious in regard to the latter as they are about the former.

Some Actresses' Ages.

One learns, if one is curious in the matter, by these means that Mrs. Gilbert, the veteran of the feminine stage celebrities, was born in 1820, Elsie De Wolfe in 1865, Henrietta Crosman in 1866, Maude Adams in 1872, Minnie Maddern Fiske in 1875, Virginia Harned in 1868, Isabel Irving in 1870, Lillian Russell in 1860, and Blanche Walsh in 1863.

Ethel Barrymore is, according to this unimpeachable authority, the only actress who is making a success as a star and is still under twenty-five, having been born in 1880.

Just how these ages were obtained has not been announced. That they did not come in the majority of cases from the actresses and press agents it is safe to assert, for, according to the almanacs, the ages of the actresses in many cases exceed the magic thirty. Probably they were obtained by means of those legal documents aforesaid.

The operatic stage has an age list which in point of years far exceeds that of the dramatic territory. In this Emma Eames is noted as having been born in 1868, Melba in 1866, Sembrich in 1858, and Nordica in 1858. Notwithstanding the fact that the age of the male star does not count in comparison with his feminine confrère, it is rather a shock to see in cold, black type that Jean De Reszke was born in 1850, making of the handsome Lohengrin a lover of fifty-four. So no wonder one associates him with the swan song in spite of oneself.

Vesta Tilley, the Idol of the London music halls, said that one of the differences she noted in the London and American press was the latter's discourtesy in regard to an actress's age; that when Patti came over here this last farewell trip every paper immediately announced that the fair diva was born in 1843, and rang the chances and changes on that topic, often to the exclusion of other more important ones.

In London when Patti sings no mention is made of the fact of her age. Neither do the London and English papers harp continually on the age of the Queen as do the periodicals across the pond. They recognize the fact that a woman's age is not a matter for public advertisement, and respect the illusions that she may have created in regard to it by their silence, although it may be a silence of knowledge and not of ignorance.

When Reticence Obtained.

This reticence is also shown in the chronicles of the stage of a generation ago. Long and interesting accounts are given on every subject connected with stage annals, but it is rarely that an actress's age is mentioned.

Even in the celebrated accounts of the arrival of the Swedish nightingale, which for detail far surpassed anything that had up to that time been written in that line, everything else was mentioned except the age of the fair Jenny Lind.

It was even told at length how in the flurry and enthusiasm of her arrival a man fell overboard at the Battery and was rescued by a bold swimmer—later accounts laughing over the fact that both men were hired by the indefatigable Barnum to make the event more sensational than would otherwise have been the case, but the public did not seem so far as can be gathered from reading the accounts at all interested in knowing aught about the attractive visitor except that she was young, charming, and had a voice, so those who heard her testify, so beautiful that one believed her to be an angel.

One of the most interesting items on this subject comes from the experience of a well-known undertaker. It is rare now, he says, that even on the coffin plate or gravestone is there a desire to have the age of the deceased woman placed; the date of her death is often put on—but not that of her age or birth. You seldom see, except in the case of a very young girl, "aged so and so." Even in the obituary columns, where a decade ago it was customary to print the age, now simply the date of the death is given.

This is as it should be. Who cares or should care concerning the age of a charming woman?

HOME WOODS MORE MUSICAL.

NEARLY every one who comes here to buy a mandolin or guitar," said a dealer in Union Square, "looks at me incredulously when I tell them that the best instruments for use in this climate are made of American wood, brought from the forests of Northern Michigan and Minnesota. They associate these instruments, very properly, with romantic Spain and Southern Italy.

"Now, the Spanish and Italian mandolins are all right. There's none better for the countries in which they are used, but when they are brought here the wood chips or cracks, and the cheaper grades become useless after a few weeks. Then the angry customers come around and take it out of me. In Spain and Italy mandolins and guitars are usually played out of doors and not in overheated flats and houses. That is what makes the difference."

"Why is it that mandolins and guitars predominate over all other musical instruments in pawnbrokers' windows?" was asked.

"Give it up," was his reply. "But I take it that any person who leaves a mandolin or a guitar with a pawnbroker has become discouraged in learning to play them. They never intend to take the instruments out."

VLADIVOSTOK—"CONQUEROR."

IN the course of a talk to the cadets of the Schoolship St. Mary, Capt. Mervin C. Buckey of the Artillery Corps said that the word Vladivostok explained to a nicety Russia's ambition and the cause of the present war between that country and Japan.

"The English for Vladivostok," he explained, "is 'I conquer the East.'"

Defined.

Freddie—What are these consequences you are always talking to me about?

Cobwigger—Consequences, my boy, are the debts we incur for the fun of having our own way.

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

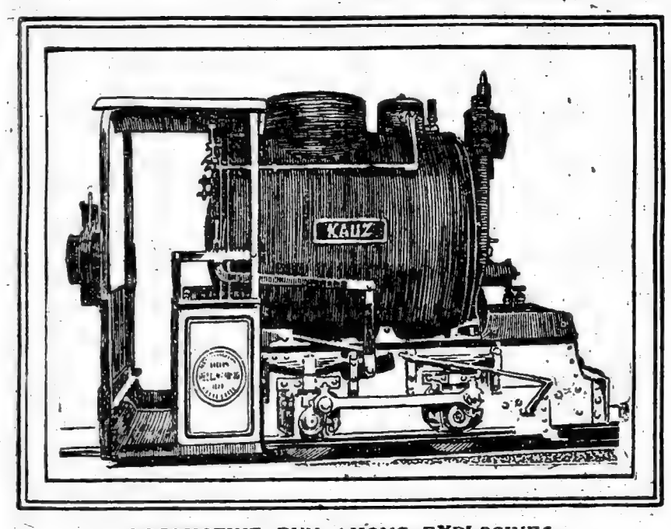

LOCOMOTIVE RUN AMONG EXPLOSIVES.

THE accompanying illustration shows a handy little locomotive that has been designed and built at the Hohenzollern Works in Dusseldorf for use in factories that are devoted to the manufacture of gun powder and high explosives. Although it is a steam engine, it has no firebox, nor does it carry fire or flame of any kind whatever. For its motive power it depends entirely upon its boiler or hot-water reservoir, which is filled with water, under a pressure of several hundred pounds to the square inch and a corresponding temperature of several hundred degrees. This is an adaptation of a system that has been in use for many years, which has found considerable favor in Germany. The boiler is charged from a stationary plant with water heated to a point far beyond the temperature at which it would boil under atmospheric pressure. When the locomotive commences to move and the steam is drawn off from the boiler, the pressure, of course, is lowered, and as soon as it falls below the point corresponding to the temperature of water the latter begins to boil, giving fresh supplies of steam. Thus, as the engine is operated there is a fall of pressure with a corresponding boiling of the water. Care is, of course, taken to thoroughly lag the boilers; steam pipes, and cylinders, and when once the boiler is charged the engine is capable of independent operation for a considerable period of time. The first warming up of the locomotive requires about thirty minutes, and an unskilled laborer can soon learn to handle it satisfactorily.

LIGHTNING AS A PHOTOGRAPHER.

AMONG the queer tricks played by flashes of lightning is that of photographing a steamboat on a plate-glass mirror. The mirror was sent from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala., by way of a Tennessee River boat, and during the night a heavy thunder shower came up. While the storm was at its height, another steamboat passed the first, and it was observed that the second boat was reflected in this mirror, which was on the lower deck of the first boat, facing the water.

No particular attention was paid to the incident until a few days ago, when the owner, standing almost parallel with the mirror, happened to glance across its surface. There he saw a perfect photograph of the river craft. It was found upon investigation that the likeness could not be removed, and could be seen only from one angle.

USES OF THE KOREAN HAT.

THE Korean does more than talk through his hat. He establishes a code of etiquette by it. In its stateliest form it is the skyscraper of headgear. Suppose a member of the Niang-pan, the nobility, meets you. He bows, and you notice his bamboo hat three feet across, seven inches high. He learns that you are an American woman; another inch or story is added of the finely split material; you turn out to be a Consul's sister and daughter of a General—quickly two more stories were annexed, and you wonder what would happen were you the great-aunt of the President.

If his hat is of buff color and of toadstool brim you are to be very sad with him; he is in mourning for wife, parent, or mayhap an ancestor he has newly found in some old graveyard.

Long strings of beads or gems running from the hat and tied under the chin indicate that he is happy, prosperous, and well married; you may borrow money of him.

When oil paper skirts appear on his hat

A DIMINUTIVE CITIZEN.

MAJOR CHARLES GANTZ of Fairfield, Iowa, is believed to be the smallest man in the United States, if not in the world, for he weighs but thirty pounds, and is only eighteen inches in height. He is now about thirty-eight years of age. He has a good common school education, writes a very plain and legible hand, is a remarkably fine business man, a good trader, and is quite well to do, owning a number of farms and much town property.

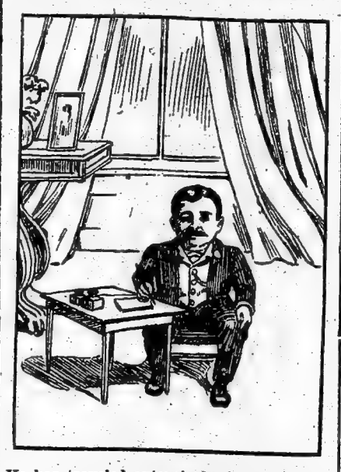

He has traveled extensively, been economical, and saved money, and states that he is now ready to get married if he can find some good-looking girl, an Iowan preferred, who will have him. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Epworth League, and takes a lively interest in all religious affairs. His father and mother and sister reside at Fairfield, Iowa, and are all of them very ordinary sized people, his mother weighing 125 pounds.

SURGERY ON A CHIMNEY.

JOSEPH H. GERHARD recently received from Egypt a letter asking him what method he used in straightening the immense chimney of the Narragansett Brewing Company last Fall. Mr. Gerhard is the Providence engineer who was called in to restore the leaning chimney to plumb. The Egyptian Government's Building Inspector wrote that a tower under construction in Cairo was settling in much the same way, and he wanted to know how to save it.

The engineer explained that he had constructed huge steel levers, with concrete foundations, on one side of the chimney, and had cut away a number of bricks on the other side. Then he drove kerosene-soaked wooden wedges into the opening made by removing the bricks and set them afire. While the wedges were burning, the levers forced the chimney back to its original upright position, and when it had reached absolute plumb the fire was extinguished and the cavity was filled with concrete.

UNIQUE POWER PLANT.

THE Everett Railway and Electric Company has commenced the construction of a power plant to generate 15,000 horse power at Lake Isabel on the Great Northern Railroad thirty-five miles east of Everett. The plant will be unique in that the head of waters used will be the greatest in the United States. The intake for the thirty-two-inch steel pipe will be thirty feet below the surface of Lake Isabel. The pipe will be carried 12,000 feet with a fall in that distance of 2,500 feet. Owing to the enormous pressure a special steel pipe has been ordered, decreasing in diameter to 22 inches near the nozzle. The diameter of the nozzle itself will be only five-eighths of an inch. Using a Pelton wheel this five-eighths stream will develop 10,000 horse power. Later another stream and wheel will be installed developing 6,700 horse power. The pressure on the steel pipe will be 1,100 pounds to the square inch. The speed of the water leaving the nozzle will be 25,000 feet, or more than four miles, per minute. The plant will cost $600,000, furnishing power for the street railways and factories of Everett. The only plant in the world exceeding this in head of water is one in Switzerland, having a head of 3,700 feet. In California there is one with a head of 1,900 feet.

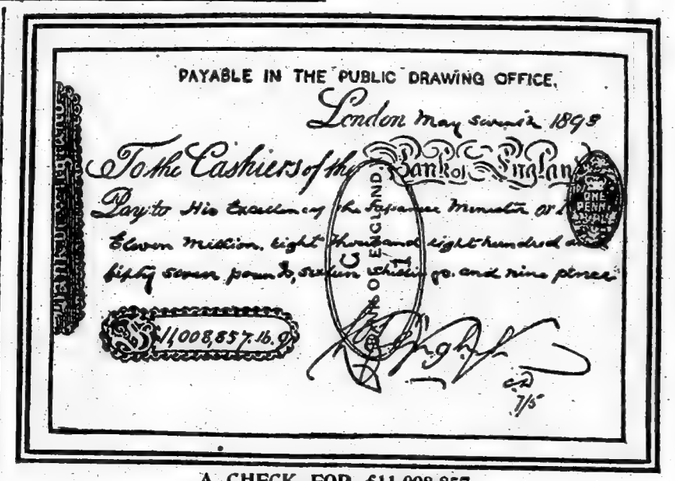

A CHECK FOR £11,008,857.

THE LONDON GRAPHIC publishes this picture of what it considers the check for the largest sum ever drawn in one draft. This amount was the Chinese final payment of the war indemnity to Japan. On May 7, 1898, Sir Halliday Macartney and Mr. T. Y. Lo, representing the Chinese Government, met the representatives of the Japanese Government. Mr. Yamaga and Mr. Kioke, in a room in the Bank of England. Sir Halliday Macartney explained that instead of paying further annual installments of the war indemnity the Chinese Government was prepared to make a single payment of the outstanding balance, and he took from his pocket a check for the entire amount—£11,008,857 10s. 9d., which he handed across the table to the Japanese representatives.

ENTOMBED IN A CORNERSTONE.

THERE is nothing especially impressive in itself about the practice of putting coins under the foundation stone of a new building, especially if the denomination of the coins is modest. Yet this harmless practice is the shadow of an older tragic custom. The money stands, theoretically, for the ransom of the human being who by ancient superstition should have been buried in its place. Otherwise, it was held, the building would not stand firm and endure.

There was a time when this particular kind of human sacrifice had a vogue extending to most parts of the world. Even in England skeletons have been found imbedded in the bases of castle walls, and there is record of one German fortress at the building of which a child was bought from its mother with hard cash and walled in to the donjon tower—the unnatural mother, according to the story, looking on the while. Effigies of human beings are still used in some parts of Europe as harmless substitutes, and in remoter and more ruthless places the old custom crops out from time to time in all its grim reality.

It was not long ago that at Mosdok, in the Caucasus, three builders were arrested for kidnapping a lad. Afterward the body was found walled into a tower they were at work upon. Within the last half century two children, a boy and a girl, were, it was reported, walled into a block house by some laborers at Duga, in Asiatic Turkey.

TURBINES OF 2,700 YEARS AGO.

THE turbine, of which we hear and expect so much in these days, is by no means an idea new in mechanics. Twenty-seven hundred years ago, in the little nation of the Chaldees, adjoining Armenia, the water turbine was known, and built, and used in milling. It was then called the "shell wheel." The wheel was used in a horizontal position, no effort being made to secure the greatest value of the water pressure. The wheel was connected to a vertical shaft which turned the stone and ground the grain into a coarse flour.

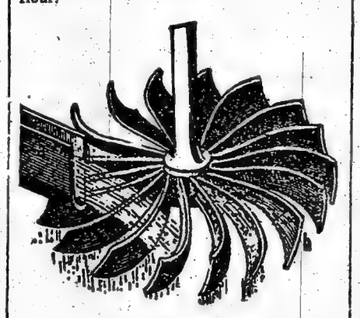

Near the city of Van, believed to have been built 2,000 years B. C., there still remain canals in a good state of preservation. One of them, sixty miles long, is now used for irrigation and power. At one time, centuries agone, there were forty mills on this canal, and to-day the remains of these ancient institutions may be seen. Flour mills, driven by these simple turbines, of the same type as was used there 2,700 years ago, are still in operation.

The Deutcher Mueller, Berlin, says: "These turbines were brought to the notice of the modern world and quite generally adopted in Europe from 1750 to 1830. These Chaldees are not to be confounded with the Chaldeans of Messopotamia."

SAVED HIS LIFE, LOST A SHAVE.

THE most devoted defender of the Raines liquor tax law is State Senator Raines himself. Its most bitter and consistent enemy is Julius Harburger, leader of the Tenth New York District, ex-Assemblyman and Under Sheriff. Soon after the Raines measure became a law, Harburger assailed its author bitterly. The worst things he could say he didn't think bitter enough.

One sleepy Summer afternoon Harburger happened into Canandaigua, the home of Senator Raines. He went to the hotel "on the hill" and thence down toward the lake to a barber's shop. The barber, a talkative individual and an ardent admirer of John Raines, soliloquized thus:

"Yes, this 'ere town's the home of Senator Raines. How they do hate him deown in New York! Why, there's a feller deown there—Harburger's his name, I believe—who has said some of the meanest things about Senator Raines any man could possibly say."

Harburger fidgeted slightly in his chair. The barber lathered and talked on:

"Why, that man Harburger, according to the newspapers, is doin' nuthin but jest sayin' mean things about the Raines law and Senator Raines."

The razor was flying over Harburger's face rapidly. He had felt a bit sleepy when he came in, owing to the heat of the day, but the talk about himself had waked him. He eyed the razor and the arm that wielded it furtively. The barber continued:

"I'd like to see that damned New York feller. I'll bet he wouldn't talk that way about Senator Raines when I wuz around. Why, if I ever laid my hands on that feller, I'd fix him. I'd give him this this way—" and with that he slashed in the air at an imaginary neck.

Harburger jumped out of the chair, snatched the towel from under his chin, wiped the lather from his face quickly, threw down 10 cents, grabbed his hat on the way out, and left the barber to wonder what possessed his patron.

Harburger has not been in Canandaigua since.

FILLER FOR FOUNTAIN PENS.

LYMAN FISK of Woodcliffe, this State, has invented a convenient device for filling fountain pens. There are two pipes which lead from the source of supply into the pen, one to carry the ink and the other to feed air into the bottle to relieve the vacuum caused by the removal of

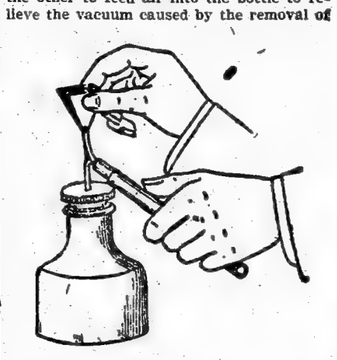

the ink. As the air to supply this vacuum is taken from inside the pen reservoir, it is obvious that when the ink has risen to a certain height a return flow of the ink will supplant the movement of air, continuing as long as ink is pumped from one holder to the other.

THE LOCOMOTIVE'S CENTENARY.

THE centenary of the locomotive was recently celebrated in England. The first test of an engine was made upon tram plates on a private tram road from the Penydaran Iron Works, near Merthyr Tydvil, to the Quaker's yard, in Glamorganshire, on Monday, Feb. 13, 1804. The test was made by Richard Trevithick, who was in charge of what would now appear to be a very strange looking locomotive. The engine in question was, in principle, more like the steam roller or traction engine of the present day than the railway locomotive, inasmuch as it had a single horizontal cylinder, a flywheel, and was moved by spur gear instead of direct action."

THE LAMBASTING OF BRUIN.

KILLING a big black bear with a club for want of a more deadly weapon was a feat accomplished one Sunday in February by John Steva, a carpenter employed at Fort Flagler. Steva got tired of waiting for the bear to depart instead of keeping tab on him from the foot of a tree in which Steva had sought refuge. When Steva had shifted his position from limb to limb until his bones ached, he cut a healthy limb from the tree, and, descending to the ground, swatted the bear over the head until bruin dropped insensible. Steva continued to club him until certain the bear was beyond resurrection. Then he and a companion named Sherlome carried the 300-pound carcass to the fort and skinned it. Steva and his companion were looking for rhododendrons when the bear emerged from behind some bushes. Sherlome fired, wounding him. Bruin gave chase, and there being no other load in the gun, both men took to their heels. A moment later they were shinning up two trees between which the bear paced to and fro, occasionally stopping to rest under one of them. Occasionally he licked his wound, growling angrily, and then looked up at the carpenters and licked his chops. Steva is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 180 pounds, all muscle. After looking the bear over carefully, he proceeded to cut a small limb with his pocket knife. While the bear was resting under Sherlome's tree Steva slid to the ground and moved forward to attack. As the bear approached Steva landed upon his head and staggered him. Then the bear went down never to rise again.

A NOVEL FENCE PAINTER.

A PITTSBURG company is offering the bristle brushes for painting wire fencing shown herewith. They have a malleable iron frame, fitted with a high-grade steel spring 6 inches long, there being an opening between extreme limits of 5¾ inches and between brushes of 1 inch. The brushes are held in position by a set screw. At the forward end of each arm is a socket to hold the brushes, the socket

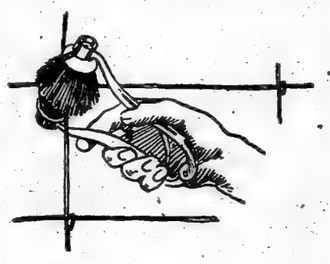

being extended into a cup to catch any drippings of paint should too much be taken. Paint is poured into the cup at the top of the arm and works down through the brushes, any surplus being caught in the brush cups and may be returned to the can. As the paint gravitates to the bottom brush, the user can readily equalize the distribution by reversing the device, using the bottom one on top. The manufacturers state that with this brush it is easy to paint 70 to 80 rods of fence a day, and do a good job, without spilling paint. The brushes are referred to as also being suitable for painting light structural work, and can be made for painting heavy structural material.

"THE GAME OF KINGS"—1845.

THAT the idea of giving the labor of learning things the fascination of mere play is somewhat older than the kindergarten, (or the Germans who invented the kindergarten,) most people know well enough. It is probable that Eve tried some such trick with rebellious young Cain and amiable Abel. Yet those card games which are intended to tempt young people to learn all sorts of difficult things, from English literature to French, are pretty generally supposed to belong to the last few decades, at all events.

Crtainly most people will be surprised to hear that as early as 1845 there was published in New York, by "Josiah Adams, Brick Church Chapel, Opposite City Hall," "The Game of Kings," along with a leaflet of instructions called "The Game of Kings Made Easy." The game was made up of thirty-six cards, each bearing upon it a queer-looking and utterly imaginary full-length portrait of a King or Queen of England, sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback. Above each cut was the name of the King, his date, his royal house, and the years of his reign, and below a verse and suggestive question. For Henry VIII., who was made very bluff and hale to look at, the questions were these:

"Wives? Sir Thomas More? Wolsey?"

The verse:

"Defender of the Faith," his forces
Seemed only set to win divorces—
Nor heeded much—his vows so plastic—
Domestic or ecclesiastic.

Elizabeth was on horseback, with her sceptre in her hand. This was her verse:

Powerful and brave when men oppose,
Weak and unjust to female foes,
Generous yet cruel—proud yet mean—
Who can unriddle the Virgin Queen?

And Victoria's ran thus:

Peel 'gainst repeal and agitation
Against the unity of the nation—
Long may Victoria's gentle hand
The warring elements command,
And through a calm and prosperous reign
The equal rights of all maintain!

The game of 1845 was played by a process of question and answer and by calling for certain cards, as in the other games of the kind.

COASTING WITH A "JUMPER."

AS AN improvement on the regular toboggan, an Englishman has invented what he calls the "jumper" for use when the snow is on the ground. It is really a sled with only one runner on which one must preserve a proper balance while going at a rapid rate down hill.

The single-runner sled is steel-shod, the runner being from one and a half to two inches in width, and the bearing on the snow is from three to four feet long, the front being given an upward curl. Just behind the centre of the length is fixed an upright upon which is firmly fastened a seat. The height of the seat is a purely arbitrary matter, but it will readily be

seen that the higher the seat the greater the skill required to balance and guide the "jumper."

Somewhat the same thing is the case with the runner, for the greater the length the harder it is to keep it going in the desired direction, as it passes over little inequalities on the track, which tend to make it swerve over. The balance is maintained by a quick movement of the hands or feet, which anticipates any impulse on the part of the "jumper" to go over to either side. A skilled coaster generally uses his feet for this purpose, and by a judicious twisting of his hands upon the seat keeps the sled in the desired direction. Although the track is usually a straight one, the "jumper" is able to negotiate curves just as easily; but the ideal track is a long, straight, snowy stretch of hill running down till it mets the level ice of a frozen lake, whereon the sled gradually slackens speed.

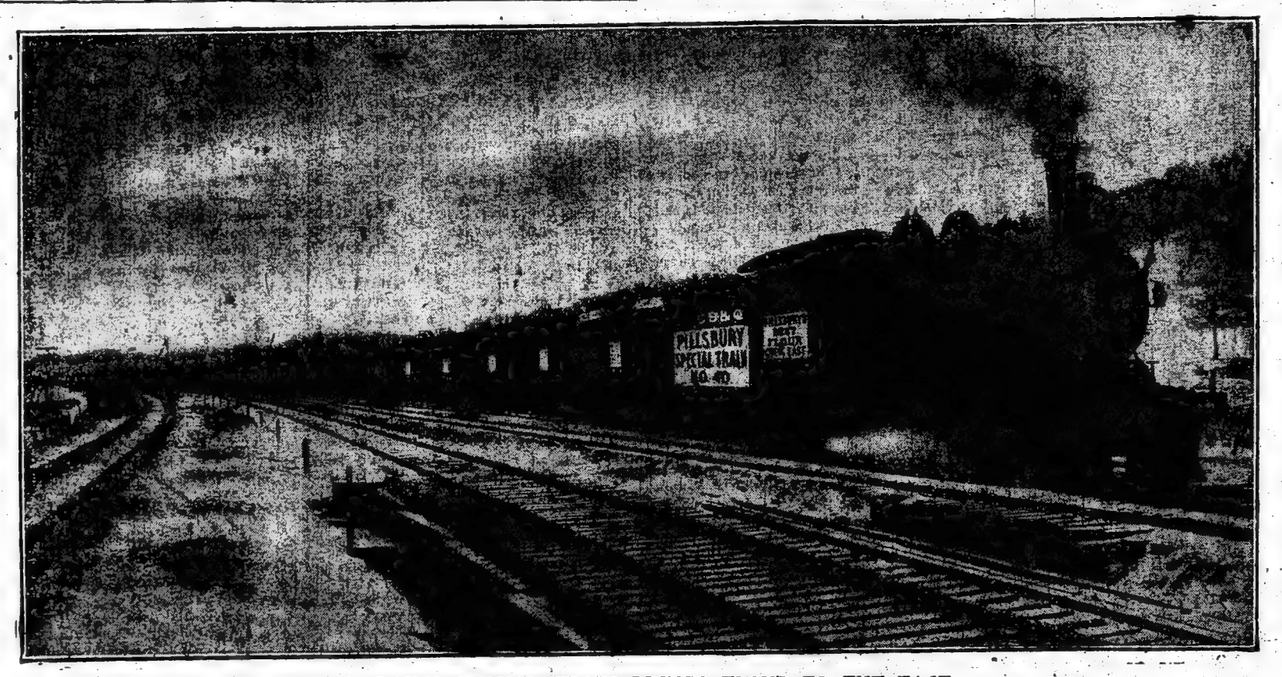

A DAILY SPECIAL TRAIN BRINGS FLOUR TO THE EAST.

AN innovation in the transportation of foodstuffs is the recent inauguration of a daily service of "Flour Specials" between the great grain centres of the West and Buffalo, the Eastern distributing centre of the millers. Through meat and cattle specials between the West and East have been in operation for years.

With the increasing magnitude of the milling business in the West, the manufacturers found themselves called upon to solve the problem of insuring prompt deliveries to their Eastern customers. It was this condition that resulted in the special train service. Prior to this the millers had often sent out specials to fill "hurry" orders, but in recent months the demand for flour has been so steady and the "hurry" orders so numerous that the daily service was found to be a necessity. The plan has been so successful that to-day it would be a difficult matter to find a miller willing to return to the old way of doing business.

In the accompanying illustration from The Flour Trade News the train is composed of 36 cars loaded with 7,200 barrels of flour, valued at $40,000. The freight paid on the shipment from Minneapolis to Buffalo was $3,500, and as there is a train every day, the weekly revenue to the railroad carrying the flour is about $25,000. This special service obviates the necessity of the millers storing large quantites of flour in Eastern warehouses to meet the demands of the trade. They deliver flour shipped from Minneapolis to customers in Buffalo and Pittsburg in five days, and to those in New York City in from six to seven days.

HE FISHES BY A FIRE ON ICE.

TO sit and bob for trout through a hole in the ice, and yet to stay warm and comfortable, is rather a difficult thing to do, but a fisherman up in New Hampshire has solved the problem. He has contrived a small one-horse sled with a snug little house of heavy canvas built upon it. A horse is hitched to it and with his two dogs the mid-winter angler goes out on many a tour sheltered from the weather and warmed by a three-burner oil stove inside his little box.

In the floor is a trap door, through which he fishes.

DOCTORS DO TASTE DRUGS.

DO doctors know how their own medicine tastes?" was a question put to a group of physicians.

"To be sure," said one, "but we have hard work to convince our patients that we do. 'If you only knew how this beastly stuff tastes, doctor, you wouldn't ask me to take it'—that is what they say. And they are hard-headed people, too, who say that—people who are by no means raving in delirium. It's hard ever to convince them that a doctor has a tasting acquaintance with his medicine.

"'How did you find out about it?' is one of their trump questions. 'You have never been laid up with all the diseases in the dictionary. How did you learn what the different remedies taste like?' It never occurs to the average patient that tasting drugs is a part of the medical student's education, and that no man is qualified to practice until he has learned the flavor of the medicines he expects to prescribe."

FIRE ENGINE COST $9,000.

FIRE fighting is a fad among the wealthy business and professional men of York, Penn., and one of the independent companies there has just had manufactured at the local plant of the American Locomotive Works one of the finest steam fire engines ever constructed. It is a machine of the first class and built after the famous Amoskeag pattern. The ordinary cost of a steamer of this type is $5,000, but this luxuriously equipped and lavishly ornamented piece of apparatus is so rich in costly embellishments that a check for about $9,000 will be necessary to settle for it. Expense, however, was not a matter to be long considered by the company which ordered the machine. Three members of the company are said to have pledged $1,000 each toward defraying the cost. It seems that the company is determined to have everything about its quarters in keeping with the character of the new machine. A handsome and commodious new engine house is now being erected, in which will be stalled three magnificent coal-black horses, to be purchased regardless of price, so long as they are perfectly matched and not marred by a single spot of white. Three black grooms will be engaged to care for these animals. The new engine is now ready for shipment, which is being delayed until the building in which it is to be housed is completed.

"AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM."

AN EXCEEDINGLY interesting animal now on exhibition at the Zoological Park is the new blue gnu, says The Scientific American. It would be hard to imagine a more fantastic-looking animal. It suggests to one coming unexpectedly upon it, and seeing it for the first time, a sort of impossible dream creature, a cross perhaps between a buffalo and a nightmare. To the buffalo belong the neck and the horns, but the tail and the hindquarters are those of a horse. The legs are a

deer's legs, but the head resembles that of no other living animal. The specimen at the park came from South Africa, where the species ranges from Orange River north to Victoria Nyanza. There seems to be no doubt that the wild grotesqueness of the appearance of the gnu is a provision of nature to protect the animal. When frightened or disturbed these remarkable antelopes go through a series of strange evolutions and extraordinary postures, in order to enhance as much as possible the oddity and hideousness of their appearance and to frighten away intruders.

HUNTING FOR INDIAN'S GOLD.

A FAMILY of Nez Perce Indians is searching an eighty-acre farm near Culdesac, Idaho, in an effort to locate $12,000 of buried gold left by Reuben Wepsheli, the father of the family and a full-blooded Nez Perce. On this farm Wapsheli lived with his squaw for sixty years. He tilled a small farm and raised many cayuses which ran at large on the neighboring range. From the proceeds of horse sales and rent received from land leased to whites he accumulated more than $13,000, which he kept buried in a secret spot. Of four children, Amos, the eldest son, was the old man's confidant, and often went with his father in the dead of night to bury more gold or secure money for some immediate use. During his later years the old Indian removed the greater part of the money to a new place known only to himself. His family always knew the amount thus buried, and he often promised that before dying he would tell the secret to Amos. Three months ago Wapsheli was taken sick. Before Amos could arrive from his ranch twenty miles away the old man died without divulging the burial place of his gold. Amos, now thirty years old, is superintending the search for the buried money.

COMING OF THE COYOTE.

FOR several years coyotes in increasing numbers have been bothering ranchers of Western Washington. Their appearance has caused much surprise, because old-timers declare that in the early days these pestiferous animals were entirely unknown in this part of the Cascade Mountains. Investigation recently made by a number of wealthy sheep ranchers disclosed that the coyotes have come into the Puget Sound region through the migration of Eastern Washington sheep, which are annually driven in flocks from the sage-brush plains of Central Washington into the grazing lands along the summit of the Cascades. The coyotes follow the flocks and easily wander down the mountain trails to the open grass country lying south of the Puget Sound basin. It is found that in a similar manner the coyotes have gradually migrated from the Rocky Mountain States to the Pacific Coast. The Puget Sound coyote is smaller and more compact than those of the sage-brush country. Instead of hunting sheep and other large game, he has degenerated into pilfering hen roosts and sometimes robs pantries and outhouses around farms. This has bred in him the cunning and duplicity of the fox. So fertile of expedient is he that one is scarcely ever seen by daylight and much less captured. His weird howlings chiefly proclaim his presence.

AN ELASTIC WHEEL.

M. ROUSSEL, a Frenchman, has invented a new wheel for heavy freight wagons. As will be seen

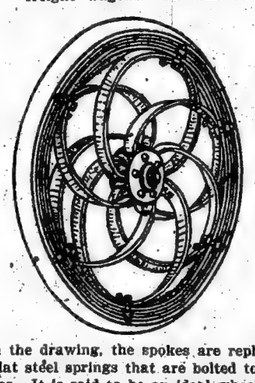

from the drawing, the spokes are replaced by flat steel springs that are bolted to the felloes. It is said to be an ideal wheel for touring automobiles.

SPANISH PRIZE SHIP COMING.

ANOTHER of the old Spanish vessels sunk by Dewey at Manila, and afterward raised by Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, now Chief of the Bureau of Construction, is on its way to the United States. She is the Don Juan de Austria. This second vessel to be recovered is due in New York in about two weeks. She is in command of Commander George W. Denfeld. Built at Cartagena in 1887, she has a speed of about fourteen knots.

"OLD BET" ELEPHANT NO. 1.

AFTER twenty years of newsgathering in and around New York I am constantly running into odd corners I never heard of before," said the reporter. "The other afternoon the trail of a man I wanted to see landed me in the little village of Somers, in Westchester. While waiting for him at the Elephant Hotel I made some remarks about a monument on the green, near by. The landlord informed me, with a great deal of local pride, that I was actually on the spot where the first elephant ever imported into this country initiated the first circus ever seen in this country, and that its owner had put up the monument sixty years ago in commemoration of the event.

"'Old Bet' was the elephant's name, and Hackaliah Bailey was her owner. His brother, who was a sea Captain, bought the beast at a bargain somewhere on the Asiatic coast and brought her to New York on his sailing vessel in 1821. It was a long and wearisome journey of many months, and 'Old Bet' didn't receive as much care during the voyage as circus elephants receive nowadays. But she was a capital sailor. When she landed in New York, Hackaliah Bailey bought her. He made her walk all the way to Somers, traveling only at night and giving exhibitions in barns during the day at 10 cents a head.

"I was told by the landlord, whose father had told him, that 'Old Bet' was the sensation of the hour. Crowds followed her at night, and greater crowds got into the barns by hook or by crook during the day. When Bailey reached Somers he rented a lot, put up a tent, and started a circus with the elephant as his only attraction. She was on exhibition for months there before he sent her on the road.

"But 'Old Bet' was overfed and otherwise spoiled by her keepers. She broke loose and killed one of them, but as it was shown that the man had angered her, she was forgiven and permitted to live. In South Carolina, in 1827, she killed another keeper and started on a run across country with mischief in her eye. The circus hands chased her for twenty miles before they got a fatal bullet into her."

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It would be useless to expend ingenuity in detailing the dullness of last week's business on the Stock Exchange. The listless days have passed without altering anything except prices, and those only fractionally. Nobody has had to sell, and nobody has wanted to buy. If the Exchange had been open only for its first and last hours daily there would have been ample time for all the business which has presented itself. A few weary pools have liquidated their ventures, and this has been about all the real selling or buying. Neither bulls nor bears have thought the time propitious for fresh adventures on any considerable scale, as both sides have wanted more light on pending questions. In a negative sort of way this shows a strong situation, for it is hard to see how any reasonable advocate of lower prices could expect things to come more his way than they have. Every unexpected thing has favored lower prices. There has been no unexpected good news. Under such conditions there must be something solid in the framework of the market to keep prices so steady.

The week has produced no developments in the factors which have been overhanging business for some time. The impending Northern Securities decision, the doubtful outlook for the crops, the fear of bituminous and other labor troubles, the check to trade reflected in bank clearings at the lowest daily average with one exception since 1898, the political agitation, the war with its sequel in disturbance of foreign money markets, the smaller exports and larger imports, the delay in the Panama payments—these constitute something like a full hand for the bears. On the other side there is little to balance. The iron trade is better. That is the testimony of all local authorities, and accounts from several centres agree to the same effect. The iron trade has some of the characteristics of a mountain torrent. From running bankful to a mere trickle in midchannel it alternates with startling suddenness. It appears to have completed just now one of its most remarkable downward turns and to be rising vigorously. Besides the improvement in the iron market there is scarcely anything else good to say except that the later reports of railway earnings are better. The decrease in gross for February is nominal, and for the fourth week of February there is once more improvement over the previous year.

This summarizes the factors which have kept the market in a deadlock so long that it is a marvel when compared with the very disturbing character of the news. The range for industrials this year has been four points, at an average equal to 1898. Surely no industrial which has survived intervening events can have any concealed weakness of constitution. This year's range for railways is eight points, and their average now equals that passed on the perpendicular climb culminating in May, 1901. In the interval prices have shrunk 25 per cent., with every accustomed sign of increased value. The shrinkage was exceptionally severe last year, which was passed in fear and trembling, and yet we now look back upon an unprecedented increase of gross earnings, and net earnings which would be satisfactory even to the greedy if repeated. Was this what Wall Street was discounting when it predicted disaster and marked down prices ruinously? Beside this phenomenon stands another even stranger. While Wall Street has been lamenting "lack of buying power" as the explanation of the boycott upon its wares there has developed unexampled activity in other markets. Speculation in commodities has been almost as wild as in stocks at the Northern Pacific corner era. On March 1 Dun's commodity index was at its maximum for twenty years. This has happened within earshot of the Stock Exchange, while from the West and the South have come tales of unexampled prosperity. For lack of business there has been leisure for theorizing about such inconsistent coincidences, which are easier to reconcile than appears at first sight.

Take Wall Street's troubles first. There can be little doubt that Wall Street will regain its business and its prestige when it becomes again a mart for the appraisal of values, and ceases to be a security factory, and medium for distribution of indigestibles. In this lies its greatest contrast with the excited commodity markets, which this year have had no difficulty in attracting plenty of business and demonstrating ample "buying power" while the stock market has been deserted. There are tricks enough on the Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, and about all of them have been played this year. Nevertheless, from the conspicuous faults of the Stock Exchange the other Exchanges have been free, necessarily rather than virtuously free, perhaps, but still measurably free, so that the lambs have had a chance for their lives, and some of them have got away with something to the good. Crops obviously cannot be created by the printing press like stocks and bonds, neither can they be "watered" in the technical sense. Securities and crops both can be lied about, but the truth about commodities can be discovered, inasmuch as it is equally accessible to all, and in the last analysis is matter of fact rather than opinion. Once each twelvemonth there is a fresh start in the commodity markets. What a blessing it would be if only once a year the volume and values of the Stock Exchange's counters were fixed indisputably, so that a fresh start fair to everybody might then be made. But stocks are never consumed, and their value always and inevitably lies in the buyer's eye, just as beauty is said to lie in the seeing eye, rather than in any absolute existence.

In other words, the value of stocks is "value in exchange," whereas the value of commodities is chiefly "value in use." That is to say, when stocks cease to have value in barter or sale they are worth nothing, and, worse yet, may be assessed. But since there are always users of commodities there are also always buyers, and speculators are never embarrassed by the alternative of sending good money after bad, or losing the amount at risk. Commodities are real things, and their values are settled ultimately by actual supply and demand, which may doubtless be manipulated, but which always tends toward a norm. Something of this quality is inherent in securities which possess certainty of yield, with potentiality of food and shelter and ease. Wall Street's troubles do not lie in this quarter. Losses are realized mostly where largest profits are sought, that is where prices are matters of opinion, and facts are almost beyond discovery until too late. Commodity markets escape this danger because everybody has some idea of what a pound of cotton or bushel of wheat is worth, and pamphlets proving they are worth excessive prices, or persuading people to pay more than they are worth for the good of the sellers, are too humorous to be dangerous. But there is something in human nature inclining it to hope that the most extravagant promise to pay will be realized, and creating a preference for the cheaper promise, despite repeated experience that the cheapness is itself a danger signal. This field for a year or two has been overworked in Wall Street, and that is the basic reason for the present stagnation. Trusted leaders have palmed off green goods, wittingly or unwittingly. Some of them were honest optimists, and are suffering with their victims; others of them knew very well what they were about. In either case putting money into Wall Street has been like pouring money down a rat hole. It has been more risky and less intellectual than playing the ponies on form. It has been more like guessing under which thimble the pea is hidden. There must be other leaders or other lambs before Wall Street can get busy again.

The entire cotton crop has been sold many times over this year. But nobody thought there were several crops of cotton, nor even that a single bale had been added to the yield by the activity of the market. But it has been different on the Stock Exchange. A year and much capital goes to the making of a bale of cotton, but a combine can be formed overnight, and the stocks floated in a few weeks, at a cost of a fraction of face values. Wall Street got into the way of thinking that the wealth lay in the paper evidences of wealth. When the prices of certificates were rising Wall Street felt wealthy, and when the prices fell Wall Street felt poor. Now it feels ruined. But when Wall Street was printing certificates—the Cotton Exchange could not print cotton, or doubtless it would—it was not building factories or railways. It has been said that our present troubles come from the excessive conversion of floating into fixed capital, of cash into plant, like buildings and railways. The reverse is almost equally true. Our present troubles may be traced largely to mobilization of fixed capital by excessive creation of floating capital or capital meant to be floating. There was no trouble about creating it, but it would not float. The difference is between burying $1,000,000 of real money in a factory and resolving that $1,000,000 so buried is in fact $2,000,000. The issue of paper for $2,000,000 on a one-million-dollar factory would not create either the second million, nor even a second factory. If there were two factories each costing $1,000,000 there might be one too many, and the second $1,000,000 of floating capital might have been unprofitably turned into fixed capital. In such cases it takes years for the situation to right itself. It is a case for the survival of the fittest, and the struggle is one of cutthroat competition for an indefinite period, with loss at the end of it. But Wall Street is not struggling to digest a surplus of factories or railways. The indigestibles are merely securities, and those who are not troubled with an excessive load of them would do very well to forget them, and thus to help Wall Street to forget them. For in truth Wall Street is hypochondriacal. It is thinking too much about itself and its troubles and too little about the 70,000,000 or more nearly 80,000,000 of us others who are not troubled by Wall Street's troubles at all, and are going right along adding to the country's real wealth while Wall Street is playing with its fool's gold.

Dealing with facts instead of theories the truth is that instead of having overbuilt our railways we have underbuilt them for several years. Instead of having sunk too much money in new roads we have not spent enough to enable them to do their work with necessary facility and economy. This is so different from the accepted view that it may be necessary to elaborate it, although a moment's thought will prove it to any one. It needs no proof that there are more of us than ever before, and that there are going to be a great many more yet. The latter is mere prophecy, but the census shows that there are 18,000,000 more of us than there were in 1890. This increase of population has increased the cultivated area and increased the annual value of farm products by $300,000,000. The increase of mineral values annually produced between 1890 and the next and last census period is another $300,000,000. The increase of manufactures is tenfold these increases, or over $3,000,000,000. The great bulk of this enormous increase needed transportation, and railways have been built. In 1890 there were 167,000 miles; now there are over 200,000 miles. But—and here's the point—the increase of railways is inadequate to the demands upon them. The population per mile of railway is larger than in 1890, that is, the supply of railways per capita now is smaller, and should be larger. Capital sunk in railway building has increased by 12 per cent. since the 1893 collapse, but gross earnings have increased fivefold, and net earnings over sixfold. Yet people are actually criticising railway administrations for trying to spend enough money to carry their traffic, and think we are back in the days when we were building trafficless roads in advance of population into the "arid region" and the "great desert" which used to be on the maps, but which have disappeared with irrigation and better knowledge of cultivation. In those desolate deserts—not to mention the new South—more wealth has been created than Wall Street has either made or lost, and because some few of our leading financial prestidigitateurs have bungled their job and are suffering from indigestion the rest of us think we have poor man's gout. Forget it. Try the mind cure. Think about the money you have rather than about the money you might have had, or the money you lost by not selling out at the top. There will be another top. This is not only a great country, but also a growing country. It is as much in its infancy now looking back from a few years ahead as it was a few years ago as compared with to-day. "Merger markets" have nothing to do with such facts as these. If the Northern Securities decision should knock down prices 5 or 10 points more or less—some doubt that it will or should move the list appreciably—it will not destroy a mile of line, nor change any man's title to what he owns, nor stop the growth of the railway industry or the revival of trade even a little bit. Except that there will be more of us we will go right along living here, producing and consuming and paying our money to the railways on an increasing sale and getting back rather more than we pay. This has nothing to do with to-morrow's market, nor with the price of any one property, but it is a bird's-eye view ranging over the decades which make centuries. If this truth is folly let the bears make the worst of it.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THAT ICE COMPANY MEETING.

Minority and Majority Stockholders May Now "Cheer Up" After Venting Their Feelings.

The annual meeting of the American Ice Company was of more value as a psychological than a financial study, but the practical results of the concourse should be of encouragement to the long-suffering stockholders of the corporation whose pocketbooks and expectations have been rifled with equal freedom during the years gone by. There was really no reason in particular why the meeting should not have been harmonious, for, as the result showed, the majority and minority interests had both the primary intention of effecting the regeneration of the company.

And the means that both wanted to pursue to this end did not differ greatly. A complete overhauling of the Board of Directors, and some changes in the by-laws making for publicity and a less centralized control of the financial policy were all that was contemplated and possible of accomplishment in the annual meeting. As it turned out, the Directors were overhauled and the way found for the changes in by-laws, without large disagreement, save in the candidacy of Mr. Greenough for the board, and in the issue whether the by-laws should be amended legally or illegally.

The trouble arose over the disposition of the majority, whose control of the meeting was assured in advance, to let bygones be bygones without explaining their motive in doing so. That motive, once explained, was quite reasonable, for obviously it could not benefit the company with respect to its future operation to have thrashed out over again a series of unwise and in some instances illegal operations, all of which antedated the preceding annual meeting. The Sleicher committee had reported pretty fully on these matters when it rendered its report in December, and it concerned the company less, after a lapse of eighteen months, to know that the $1,000,000 involved in the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company had been paid than that it was a negro rather than a white man who served as "dummy" in the operation.

But the minority would not have it so, and until expert help arrived the minority came pretty near having its way. Accordingly there was a washing of soiled linen and exchange of personalities that made the meeting notable among its kind. Presumably everybody concerned feels better at having had opportunity to vent his accumulated indignation. Additional encouragement may be found also in the frank way in which the new management is going about its work, proposing, first of all, to make a thorough audit of the properties and to tell the stockholders all about it.

AN ENCOURAGING FORECAST OF THE IRON TRADE

Sharp Changes Are Its Chief Characteristic.

IMPROVEMENT NOW APPARENT

Advances in Price and Production Have Been as Remarkable as Declines—An Upward Turn Now Due.

After fifteen months of falling prices in the American iron market trade authorities are beginning to take a more hopeful view of the outlook, and claim that they see signs of improvement. Many times during these weary months predictions have been made that the discouraging conditions confronting iron producers were about to change. It was thought several times during the past year that the reaction had run its course, and that the upward tendency in industrial conditions generally and in the iron trade in particular was about to be resumed. Each time, however, the signs of improvement have failed, the recoveries proving nothing more than brief flurries, which have quickly yielded again to the downward tendency, which in recent months has been manifested in the closing down of mills and decreased earnings of iron and steel companies nowhere more discouragingly evident than in the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation.

The rapid and it may be said unprecedented development of the iron industry in this country which began in 1898 progressed, with only a temporary interruption in 1900, until it broadened into the boom of 1902. As is usual, the first signs of impending change from the unusually prosperous conditions which had prevailed for several years appeared in pig iron prices, and not in a diminution of the iron output of the country. The price movement which had carried pig iron to a point more than twice the price of 1898 culminated about Dec. 1, 1902. Production, however, and consumption along with it continued unabated, and in fact increased for several months after the turn in prices had come. It was not until May, 1903, that the top notch in production was reached. Since then reaction has had full sway.

It is a question of deep interest to the country generally and of almost vital importance to the iron industry in particular whether or not the present signs of improvement are genuine and likely to last or only a temporary recovery which may prove as deceptive as did earlier indications of a change for the better. It is not, however, a question that any one can answer authoritatively. It is true that there is much that can be offered in support of the assertion that the turn has really come, and that from this time on the consumption of pig iron will increase in some proportion with the reduction in consumption which marked the closing months of 1903. This inevitably would mean higher prices where these have been reduced and much freer movement in such materials as have by more or less artificial means been maintained at prices entirely above pig iron parity, such, for instance, as steel rails.

The relatively large stocks of pig iron in the hands of producers which accumulated during 1903, and which were one of the sure signs that the boom was coming to an end, have been very much reduced and in some cases probably entirely used up. This has not resulted from any shifting of the supply from producers to intending consumers. A hand-to-mouth policy has been pursued by consumers throughout the country, and the supplies in the hands of consumers are exceedingly small. In recent weeks orders for quick delivery have increased on a fairly large scale, offering conclusive evidence of the fact that there is little or no iron in the hands of melters. Partly in response to these conditions and partly as a natural reaction from the excessive decline in prices which have carried them actually below cost in some sections, the iron market has become firmer, and in addition to such advances as have already taken place there are suggestions of still further improvements in the immediate future. In the very fact that prices fell below cost there was a powerful factor making for the re-establishment of normal conditions. When furnaces begin to sell below the actual cost of production—which is not likely to be done by any in a financially strong position—the production is automatically reduced because of the refusal of most producers to sell at a loss. When this contingency presents itself the alternative is invariably the closing down of furnaces and a sharp restriction of output. Under these conditions consumption, even though not on a very large scale, is very apt to catch up, and in fact to overtake production. Apparently this is what has happened in the past two months. All these facts point to the conclusion that the signs of improvement that are now becoming apparent have something more than temporary significance and that in fact they point to a change most gratifying to the interests whose profit lies in the return and maintenance of prosperous conditions in the iron industry.

On the other hand, it is essential not to lose sight of financial conditions which may work against the resumption on a large scale of undertakings from which come the chief demand for iron. It is not that for the moment money is not cheap enough, indeed, it is too cheap, but the disposition to withhold funds from investment, especially from investment in new undertakings, is a serious drawback. Even railroads, the largest consumers of iron and steel, are having difficulty in securing funds, and vast improvements which have been planned even to details have in recent months been postponed, in many cases indefinitely, owing to the impossibility of financing them. This side of the case is one which presents many difficulties and the solution of which does not yet seem possible.

So far as trade conditions, pure and simple, are concerned there is a great deal in the past record of the iron industry which seems to throw light on the present situation and on the immediate outlook. The record of the past few years in the American iron trade is a monument to the vast strides of the United States in material development. There is much in the record of very great interest and, it may be, much that at the moment is of practical application. True to its reputation as a barometer of industrial conditions the iron trade heralds both industrial activity and industrial depression, and if it is true that the change in the tide has really come, the fact is one that may well give pause to those who have adopted calamity as their creed. For the sake of the light which they throw upon the probable course of the iron trade in the near future, it is well worth while to glance at recent records.

Between 1874 and 1892 the pig iron production in the United States increased from 2,401,282 gross tons, a monthly average of 200,105 tons, to 9,157,000 tons, a monthly average of 763,083 tons. In 1893, owing to the financial troubles that unsettled the country in that year, and which continued into the succeeding year, the production of pig iron fell off very sharply. In 1894 the production amounted to only 6,657,388 tons, a monthly average of 554,782 tons, a decline of about 2,500,000 tons for the year compared with the production two years before. The very next year, however, the production passed all previous records, and from that time until the present year, with but one interruption, the iron output, which, under conditions prevailing in recent years, is practically synonymous with consumption, has increased at a rate never before equaled. The one interruption occurred in 1896 and was coincident with the free-silver agitation which for a time created mistrust and checked enterprises of all kinds. The incident is one that strongly illustrates the effect of financial conditions upon the iron industry. In 1895 the consumption of pig iron in the United States was 9,628,572 tons. In 1896 the consumption fell to 8,275,774 tons, and as if still more strongly pointing to the effect on the iron trade of the free silver agitation the production was smallest in the months which immediately preceded the election which resulted in the choice of McKinley and the affirmation of the gold standard. The very next year the production increased by more than 1,000,000 tons, and in the following years the rate of increase was even greater.

In 1903, despite the fact that during all of that year reaction was in progress, the output of pig iron was the largest in the history of the country. This was due to the fact that to meet the requirements of orders previously received the output of pig iron was carried on under great pressure, and at a rate little short of marvelous. Prices were falling, but production was still increasing, and it was not until the closing months of the year that production followed the lead of prices. When the falling off did come, it was with an abruptness which startled the country and led to tremendous liquidation in the securities of steel companies. In December of last year the output was not much more than half of what it was in May.

The violence of the fluctuations in iron production and consumption is one of the startling things which present themselves in a consideration of the conditions surrounding the iron trade, and is at the same time, from one point of view, one of the most encouraging factors in the situation. So rapidly does recovery come that vast improvement often comes suddenly as a climax to conditions which may have appeared well nigh hopeless. Conditions, it would seem, could hardly be worse than they were during the latter part of 1903. Now, many claim to see a bright outlook, and because of the rapid changes which so frequently occur there seems to be no good ground to advance the bad conditions of last fall as an argument against a speedy return of favorable conditions.

It is one of the peculiarities of the iron industry that orders from consumers cease or are resumed as if by common consent. The boom, which reached its high-water mark in 1902, had carried prices so high that they checked consumption. When this point was reached practically no new business came to the steel companies and nothing but the orders previously received kept their mills from closing. It is the completion of orders received before enterprises are checked by high prices that explains the fact that pig iron prices decline while the output is still increasing. Again, when prices have been falling for a long time consumers are very apt to rush in and buy just so soon as they become convinced that the downward movement has gone as far as is possible. When this point is reached orders are again placed in large quantities and activity follows dullness as if by a wave of the hand.

The question asked on all sides now is whether or not such a movement is in progress at present. It is stated on high trade authority that orders are being received both by the United States Steel Corporation and by independent manufacturers in quantities which are surprising even to the managers of these concerns, and with an apparent sudden desire on the part of consumers to procure material which is in striking contrast with the apathy which had been displayed for months. The recent purchase of a large quantity of Bessemer pig iron by the United States Steel Corporation has aroused widespread interest. Some trade authorities have doubted that the transaction was a purely legitimate one, prompted by actual need of the iron. It has been said that some ulterior motive was connected with the purchase, the most apparent one being of course that it was made with the intention of giving tone to the pig iron market by removing from the market a considerable amount of pig which otherwise might lead to further depression in prices. Upon this, however, all are not agreed. It is known that the Steel Corporation is negotiating for further amounts of pig iron, and in quarters where seemingly no ulterior motive could reasonably be entertained. Whatever the purpose, the result has been to strengthen the market. There can be no doubt if trade authorities are to be relied upon that iron is moving more freely than it did only a short time ago, and that to all appearances the pessimism still found among producers is gradually disappearing among consumers. Production in January was measurably larger than in December last, and during February there was an increase of more than 275,000 tons over the production of the previous month.

The vital question is, Has the reaction in prices and in production gone far enough to offset the excesses of the previous boom? In view of the fact that the price of the crude material has already fallen below cost, it would seem that the reaction in prices has gone far enough. The question as to output is a more difficult one. The fact, however, that in six months from June to December of last year the monthly production of pig iron fell from 1,755,000 to 892,500 tons, or to less than was being produced toward the close of 1897, before the boom began, would seem to indicate that the reaction has been sufficient to warrant the hope of a sustained recovery. The extent to which the recovery has already gone is strikingly shown by the accompanying chart.

Owing to the fact that just as soon as orders fell off production was curtailed, no such large stocks were piled up as might take the edge off of any recovery. In recent years consumption has kept well apace with production, sometimes actually exceeding it, and requiring large imports. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the American stocks of pig iron were important, amounting to as much as 33 per cent. of the yearly output. In recent years, however, the stocks have been insignificant, having fallen by 1890 to less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the annual production. Strong arguments are adduced against the desirability of such a condition, but the fact is that under the American system of marketing the iron production of the country, large stocks, which, if properly handled, might be of vast benefit to producers and consumers alike, have come to be considered a bugbear and an inevitable sign of impending trouble.

Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co., reviewing the situation in the iron trade at the close of the week, points to the sharp turn in the market, and says that measured by pig iron the one fact that stands out is that consumption has overtaken production, and is pulling on stocks at a rapid rate. Discussing the present demand for iron, he says:

"In view of the natural incredulity that any real improvement is due at this time, special pains have been taken during the week to learn the position of the largest melters in the country with respect to their own business in hand and in prospect. Almost without exception the reports are gratifying to a degree surprising to the concerns themselves. This applies to nearly all the consumers, except those connected with railroad supplies and equipment, although locomotive builders have been taking free orders. It has been pointed out by high authorities that if a normal demand from the railroads was added to the large general demand, we should be to-day using about all the iron and steel the country could make."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CUBA.

The report of the general auditor of Cuba for the period extending from May 20, 1902, to June 30, 1903, shows that the actual receipts of the republic, with the exception of postal money orders and minor forms of indirect taxation, amounted to $18,007,302, while the expenses of the Government amounted to but $15,933,646. The most expensive departments of the Government were those of the Interior and Public Instruction, whose expenses amounted, respectively, to $3,961,391 and $3,634,349. The expenses of the Department of State and Justice amounted to only $1,130,208, which is probably accounted for by the profitable working of the Cuban Consular service. The amount derived from postal money orders amounted to over $100,000.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Lack of Active Interest Manifested.

Owners of Shares Rarely Exercise Control Over the Management Until It Is Too Late—How They Do Things in England.

Much food for thought is offered to those interested in the welfare of shareholders by the manner in which the annual meetings of two corporations were held last week. One of the companies whose stockholders were supposed to meet for their annual conference was one of the biggest railroads in this country, the Pennsylvania Railroad. The other was the ill-reputed industrial concern known as the American Ice Company. The meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as one of its officers proudly related, only lasted eight minutes by the clock. The other meeting dragged along for hours and would probably not have been concluded that day had it not been for the timely assistance of a well-known lawyer, who took the meeting in hand and forced it to a finish. It may well be said that these two meetings represent the extremes of these annual affairs which are supposed to give those most vitally interested in a property a chance to exchange views with the active management.

It can only be deplored that this opportunity is not used to better advantage by the shareholders. The apathy shown by them so often is equaled only by the violence with which their indignation breaks forth when by their neglect the management has been allowed to enrich itself and impoverish the company by reckless, or worse, methods of administration. In this respect the American shareholder is very much like the American voter, who generally is led to the polls as sheep are led to their fold, and who gives his "proxy" to the persons to whom he is accustomed to give it, and who only breaks away from party mismanagement when he is aroused by deeds of unusual iniquity.

Perhaps nothing more remarkable in this respect has occurred for a long time than the Pennsylvania Railroad meeting in Philadelphia the other day. This railroad had during the year passed come in for a great deal of criticism for its policy of tremendous capital expansion. The collapse in the stock market had been aided and accelerated by the Pennsylvania Railroad stock and bond issues, and by its loans of millions of dollars on short-term notes. Its annual report, made public a few weeks before the meeting, proved sadly lacking in information as to how these enormous funds had been spent. Yet the annual meeting of the company was attended only by a Corporal's guard, and there was not a stockholder who cared enough to ask for some further explanation than that offered by the annual report. The meeting, in fact, was entirely a routine affair. The various resolutions, such as that for the adoption of the annual report, for the committee to confer on the nominations of Directors, for "thanks to the Chairman of the meeting for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided," were all made by the same persons who offered them at the meeting a year ago. The resolution of thanks could almost be taken for irony if it were not for the fact that the person who offered it is one of the warmest supporters of the management.

Such apathy among shareholders is not only harmful to the best interests of a property, but is a direct encouragement to despotism on the part of those who by large ownership of stock consider the management vested in themselves something after the manner in which the Kaiser contemplates his occupation of his throne "Del gratia." Some attempts have been made to overcome this apathy and to inculcate in the shareholder a conception of his own personal responsibility in the management of companies, but the success of such attempts has not been marked. Some railroads give trip passes over their lines to shareholders who desire to attend annual meetings, and in some States provision for such passes is made by statute, but as most of the shareholders do not live directly on the lines of a road this provision is of little practical effect. The Southern Pacific Company, for instance, holds its annual meeting in Beechmont, a small country town in Kentucky, the Southern Pacific being a Kentucky corporation, and obliged to hold its annual meeting within that State. There are other railroad companies whose annual meeting places are as far removed from the reach of a majority of their shareholders.

The suggestion therefore would seem only reasonable that some means should be found so to arrange the meeting places as to enable the shareholders to attend. Such a step would probably bring about a greater interest in these meetings, and it could be accomplished by laws permitting additional semi-annual meetings, as is the custom in England, to be held if necessary at some central point. In England, indeed, there is a movement on foot for quarterly stockholders' meetings in order to give shareholders a better opportunity to be in touch with their management and to air

MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN UNITED STATES 1874-1904.

Fluctuations of Average Monthly Production in Gross Tons from 1874 to 1895 and of Actual Monthly Production from 1896 to February, 1904.

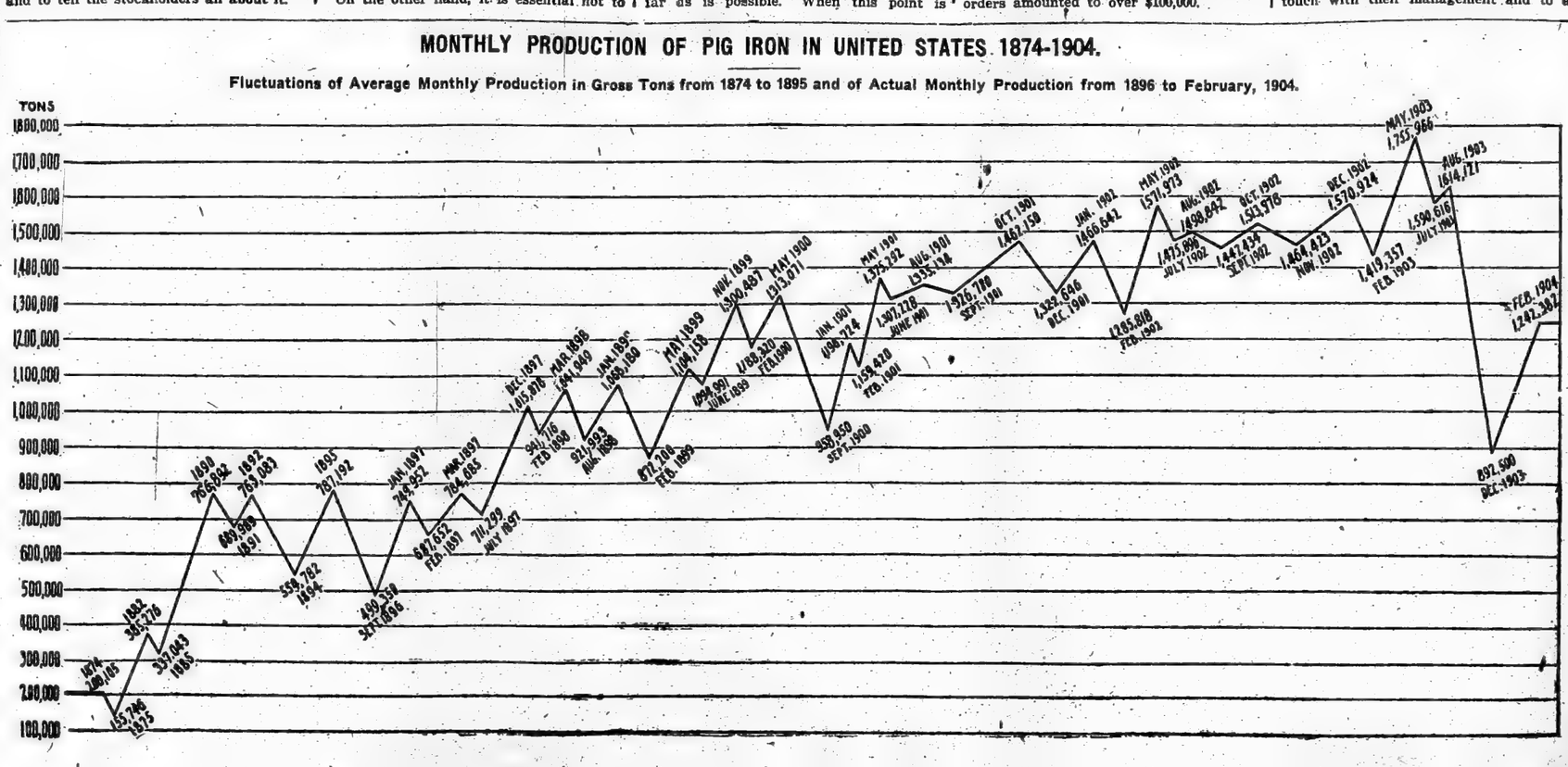

their grievances. This movement is not, however, favored by the railroad managers in England, who display a deplorable likeness to their American brethren in their endeavors to let the shareholders know as little about their properties as convenient.

Some striking incidents of the English shareholders' attitude toward the managers have just been reported from the other side. In England there has been for some time a great deal of discontent among shareholders because of the decreasing dividends. The disgruntled shareholders of the London and Northwestern organized a committee to keep an eye on the Directors, and the Chairman of this committee, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., took occasion at the annual meeting to say some very unpleasant things to the Chairman of the meeting, winding up his remarks with this statement:

"The arrangements of these meetings, the publication of the dividend and of the report so close upon the annual meeting, do not afford a body of dissatisfied shareholders time to take any definite action in view of the annual meeting, but I desire to state, on behalf of the committee, which has widened its scope, that our duty is still one of waiting, and of anxious expectation, and of anxious examination into the cause of the decline in our prosperity.

"I desire to state on behalf of the committee that we do consider it necessary to keep a watchful attention on the management, and that we are in no way satisfied with the financial results of the last year."

Mr. Coutts was supported by other shareholders, and the Chairman of the meeting had a very hard time of it answering the various complaints which turned up in the course of the debate.

At the meeting of the Midland Railway there were also present a large number of "kicking" stockholders, and their complaints were various and intricate. One of them desired to have a stop put to the wasting of the stockholders' money by the heating of passenger cars. Another objected to the management of a railroad hotel, but there were also quite a number whose suggestions on their face appeared to be reasonable.

It is of course not the intention to defend petty attacks on the management of railroads or other properties, but even the burden of a share of these would be preferable to the general apathy now prevalent. There are of course occasions even in this country when the shareholders rise in revolt, a striking event of this kind being the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley stockholders, to which the President of the road has jestingly referred as the "stockholders' field day." As a rule, however, the revolt is delayed until it is too late, and the property is sent into the hands of a receiver.

STERLING INVESTMENTS.

How Money Lenders Are Getting Around 3 Per Cent. Time Money.

Those familiar with exchange conditions say that it is a long time since the process of purchasing exchange as a speculative investment has reached the proportions which it has in the past two weeks. For this there is a double reason. In the first place, large amounts of sixty-day sight bills bought in the first week of the year have run to maturity, and the investors, satisfied with their profits, have sought to renew the venture by further purchases of bills, and, in the second place, the fact that sixty-day money could be borrowed as low as 3 per cent. has induced many holders of good securities to borrow money on them, and invest it in bills of exchange. The operation is so simple and the chance of failure to receive a good return on the investment is so small that at times like the present, when there is little profit in loaning money, many small capitalists who carry fairly large cash balances invest largely in long bills of exchange.

The operation as it was carried out in so many cases last week is as follows: An investor with plenty of good securities in his strong box would borrow on them, say, $96,750 for sixty days at 3 per cent. With this money, at last week's prevailing rate of $4.83¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day bills, he could purchase exactly £20,000 of this class of paper, which he would send abroad for "acceptance" by the drawee and return to himself. At the end of sixty days these bills would naturally fall due, and thus becoming equivalent to demand drafts, would be salable at the same rate as demand bills.

The interest which the investor would have to pay for his $96,750 for sixty days at 3 per cent. would make it necessary for him to sell the bills he had invested in, at the expiration of that time, for $97,233, in order to be even on the transaction. At the rate of $4.8615 per pound sterling his £20,000 would bring exactly that amount. So that, if in sixty days the quotation for demand sterling is as high as 4.8615 the investor stands to come out even.

But the chances are at this season of the year that two months from now demand sterling will be ruling on a considerably higher level than $4.8615. For instance, during May of last year exchange ranged between $4.87⅞ and $4.88¼, ruling above $4.88 nearly all the time. The year before that sterling averaged around $4.87½, while in May of 1901 the quotation was above $4.88 practically the whole month, opening at $4.88 and closing at $4.88⅝. During the same month of 1900 sterling never got below $4.87½, the opening quotation being $4.88¾.

Thus it appears that for the last four or five years May has been the month in which exchange has made its record quotations, and this season, in view of the disturbed situation abroad, it is reasonable to assume that even if demand sterling does not reach the high figures of May in recent years, it will nevertheless in all probability be quoted higher than $4.8615. In that case those who last week invested their money in sixty-day sterling stand to make as clear profit all the difference between $4.8615, and whatever demand bills may be selling for around the first of May.

The profits of those who invested in "sixties" around the 1st of January, and closed out last week, have been made the subject of a great deal of discussion, and in general have been much overrated. Had it not been for the high carrying charges the profits would have been much greater, but at the time the purchases were made sixty-day money was obtainable only at 6 per cent. and above, and the net profit on a twenty-thousand-pound transaction above interest charges was barely $150. Of course, money for the whole time between the first of the year and now did not average anything like 6 per cent., and consequently those who bought the bills not with money borrowed at that rate, but out of surplus, have done much better.

It takes considerable money to do much in the way of buying exchange and consequently the operation is principally limited to firms and institutions which have large funds or large amounts of securities at their disposal. This form of investment is getting to be more and more popular among banks and trust companies, especially during periods of dull money rates.

Sawmills on the Pacific Coast.

Over 125 sawmills (pine) have been put up in the coast region during the last two years. These have been built through California, Oregon, and Washington, especially in the latter two States. They have not all been upon the seaboard, but their large output has materially cheapened the cost of building material in many sections. Indeed, the comparatively low price of pine timber materially affects the lower grades of redwood. On the other hand, although only a few large redwood mills have been put up in California during the last four or five years, the output of redwood has rapidly increased, and business in general has advanced phenomenally in every section where the lumber business is of importance.—San Francisco Chronicle.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

Many Novel Points Presented Under Old Rules.

Questions Which May Affect American Commerce With the Belligerents in the Far East.

Reports last week that Russian representatives were in our markets endeavoring to buy foodstuffs for their army and navy have called renewed attention to the question of what does and what does not constitute contraband of war, a question which is of greatest importance just now to American shippers, manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally, especially in view of the attempts being made by this country to narrow the meaning of the phrase "contraband of war" so as to exempt from capture all private property at sea, even if it belong to a belligerent, provided that it be not of such a character as to be classed strictly among those goods which are liable to seizure even if found aboard a neutral vessel.

The Chamber of Commerce in this city recently adopted resolutions asking that the United States support such a proposition before the international tribunals and in its diplomacy, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives in the Congress at Washington only three weeks ago made a favorable report on a resolution empowering the President to correspond with the Governments of foreign maritime nations with a view of establishing this principle in the law of nations.

How far the present belligerents, Russia and Japan, may be willing to agree to this principle is at least open for discussion. Russia has already announced the rules of war under which it proposes to proceed during the present conflict, and they are not at all in harmony with the proposition of the Chamber of Commerce. Either of the contesting countries would probably be quite willing to have the other take as humanitarian a point of view as it might wish, provided the resulting restrictions would not work both ways. It may safely be said that no country ever established rules as to what was contraband of war for any other purpose than that pursued by the farmer who puts up a scarecrow in his cornfields.

The idea of contraband of war has existed in the minds of nations unconsciously for centuries. It was at first only one of the means taken by nations to assure their self-preservation. All vessels on the high seas and the goods they contained were then liable to seizure. The sale of arms to the enemy was prohibited in the days of the Roman Empire, and the Popes in the times of the holy wars put under the ban of the Church all Christian traders who dealt in weapons and munitions for the use of the infields. From this ban is derived our present term "contra-band."

The struggle of neutral traders on the one hand, desiring to carry on their trade without interference, and of belligerent countries on the other, endeavoring to destroy the enemy's commerce, wherever it was found, resulted in the recognition of the theory of contraband of war, first defined by Grotius and since his day reaffirmed and clarified by the highest tribunals of many countries, including the Supreme Court of the United States. According to the authorities there are to be considered three classes of merchandise. First, articles manufactured or used only for military purposes; secondly, articles which may be used either for purposes of war or peace, and thirdly, articles which are used only for peaceful purposes. Most of the disputes on the question as to what constitutes contraband of war have arisen over the classification as contraband or not contraband of articles which would come under the head of merchandise which may be used for peaceful purposes or otherwise.

Questions of this character and affecting the commerce of this country are likely to occur during the present conflict because of the attitude assumed by Russia regarding the status of various articles. Under the Russian proclamation all arms, parts of arms, armor, explosives, materials for the manufacture of these, are considered contraband of war, and to this rule no exception will be taken. In fact, all those implements used exclusively by the soldier in the field or the seaman on board a man-of-war have been generally recognized as being contraband. Horses have been considered contraband, and so has ship's machinery; in other words, motive power for forces on land or at sea. Coal has long been considered contraband; nevertheless Japan last week bought several cargoes here.

Trouble, however, may result from Russia's declaration that telegraph and telephone materials are contraband. The right to cut cables in order to interfere with the enemy's means of communication is acknowledged. That this right should be extended, for instance, to the seizure of the cable between Guam and Japan, which has already been contracted for, is not so certain.

Orders for railway supplies, amounting to $250,000, were canceled by Russia a few days ago, on the ground that their transportation over the Siberian Railroad was out of the question, while their shipment by water would subject them to seizure as contraband. This action opens up new questions as to what in the way of iron and steel products constitutes contraband of war, Russia, for instance, having also declared barbed wire and bridge trestles, both extensively manufactured in this country, to be contraband. The former has been extensively used in the most modern wars for purposes of obstruction and defense.

The most serious dispute is likely to arise over the question of food products, provisions, and clothing. There are now afloat large quantities of grain, provisions, and clothing materials destined for Russia and Japan. The United States can always maintain that such articles are not contraband, unless it can be clearly shown that they are intended for or consigned to a belligerent.

Money, if not intended for the payment for merchandise or the liquidation of a debt, when consigned to a belligerent, becomes contraband of war. It is not expected, however, that this will become a point of importance. Indeed, with the present crippled condition of the Russian fleet, there is comparatively little danger to traffic with Japan, as is shown by the announcement from England that Japan had openly purchased coal in that country. As for supplies for the Russian Army, they will probably be sent via the Siberian Railway, provided that frail bridge of rails does not collapse under the burden.

MERGED BANK APPROVED.

The National Citizens' Moved to Its New Broadway Quarters.

A telegram from the Controller of the Currency received yesterday by Cashier Henry Timse of the National Citizens' Bank approved the increase of the bank's capital to $2,550,000, also the change of title to Citizens' Central National Bank of New York. Certificates of the department authorizing the changes have been mailed.

The officers and entire working force of the bank will be in possession to-morrow morning of the quarters at 320 Broadway, previously occupied by the Central National Bank. The work of moving the books and securities was begun yesterday immediately after the close of banking hours.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

According to dispatches from Montreal, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Boston will subscribe to $1,200,000 of the new stock issue of $2,000,000 of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

A corporation to be known as "Dreamland" was incorporated in Albany during the past week. It is to be capitalized at $1,500,000, which will be used in the development of real estate and to conduct amusement enterprises. This enterprise will be the fourth of its kind, its predecessors being the Steeplechase, Luna Park, and Wonderland, all of which attracted large crowds to Coney Island, thus benefiting the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which handles a large part of the pleasure seekers who visited these resorts.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, which has been in the hands of receivers for about a year, is now said to be in a much better condition financially. The entire 1904 output of its canneries has been sold, a large part of it being purchased by the Japanese Government. The price received for its output will show an increased profit, it is stated, of $58,000 over that of 1903. At the close of last year the quotations for the stocks of the company were ½ bid and offered at ¾ for the common, and ¼ bid and offered at 1½ for the preferred. The present bids are 1 for the common and 4 for the preferred.

The fact that no balance sheet showing the exact financial condition of the International Salt Company was issued to the stockholders at the annual meeting held last week has caused a number of stockholders to ask why this was not done. The explanation of President Fuller was: "In every business corporation there are times when it is not advisable to advertise to the public its exact financial condition." One of the reasons assigned for this attitude on the part of the management is that certain lawsuits are now pending, and it would be practically impossible to give accurate details until these suits are ended.

The Queens Borough Electric Light Company, it is stated, will reduce the cost of fuel and illuminating gas 20 cents per 1,000 feet. This makes the price of illuminating gas $1.60 and fuel gas $1.40.

It is reported from Chicago that the American Can has earned during the year ending with this month a sum equal to about 10 per cent. on the preferred after deducting liberally for depreciations. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared during the past week.

The Otis Elevator Company, which has just declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, earned, it is stated, between 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. on the common stock. This dividend on the common is not an annual dividend, though a like amount was paid at the same time last year.

The Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company has completed during the past week two more of the Pintsch gas plants which it is constructing along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, one at Pittsburg and the other at Altoona. This increases the number of plants on this line to five, and another plant is to be built at Williamsport, Penn.

Orders for sixty-four locomotives have been received by the American Locomotive Company during the past week or ten days. The last order was from the Vandalia Line and was for twenty-nine locomotives. Another order was for thirty locomotives from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. New business is still coming in slowly, though conditions are better than they were some time ago.

The steel mill of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, now under construction, will, it is stated, be completed in June.

The retirement of Charles Allis from the Presidency of the Allis-Chalmers Company and the selection of B. F. Warren to succeed him, is in line with the policy followed in the acquisition of the Bullock Electric Company of entering a more general field of manufacture. The probability is that the new President will make his headquarters in New York, and a reorganization of the Board of Directors is considered a possibility.

Three sets of bonds were listed last week on the Stock Exchange, by the International and Great Northern Railroad, of which $549,000 were first, $549,000 second, and $235,000 third mortgage securities. The listings were for a branch line beginning at Navasota, Grimes County, Texas, on the line of the Fort Worth division of the International and Great Northern, and extending northeast through the counties of Grimes and Madison to Madisonville, a distance of 47.7 miles.

The $148,000 additional bonds listed on the Stock Exchange last week by the Ulster and Delaware Railroad are issued under a mortgage of $2,000,000 on a line of road from Kingston Point to Bloomfield, N. Y., and completes the authorized issue. This last $148,000 are issued for new equipment and improvements.

The bill in the Canadian Parliament providing a Government loan of $2,000,000 to the Canadian Improvement Company, through which the Consolidated Lake Superior Company is to be reorganized, has passed one reading, and the prospects are bright for its passage. The loan is secured by a general lien on the properties.

The first $5,000,000 of bonds to be listed under the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's $150,000,000 100-year mortgage, which was placed July 1, 1902, with the Central Trust Company, are to be used for general improvement and extension purposes. Further issues under the mortgage will be availed of as follows:

Seven million dollars reserved for taking up and retiring the outstanding $7,000,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold mortgage bonds, issued under a mortgage of Oct. 1, 1895; $54,065,000 for taking up underlying bonds of constituent companies, and $83,935,000, the remainder for renewing the fund of $5,000,000 created by the sale of the first listed bonds, as that may be depleted from time to time by improvements or extensions.

Developments are looked for in the Corn Products Company before a great while, as a result, so the prevailing impression is, of the friction with the New York Glucose Company, and through the latter with the Standard Oil. The Corn Products Company owns 49 per cent. of the stock of the Glucose, but the remaining 51 per cent. is tied up in a holding company, where it is safe against acquisition. This arrangement has been a continual annoyance to the Corn Products, by reason of its having a large part of its capital tied up in a company that it cannot control, and the friction that came to public attention last week, when the Vice President of the Corn Products company resigned, is taken as indicative of a condition that will produce other outbreaks before many weeks.

The February daily average of traffic of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway in Chicago increased 2½ per cent. as compared with the same month a year ago. The daily average was 112,973 passengers.

The delay in making effective the reorganization plan of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, under which new capital is to be raised, has prevented the company from starting its plants on an extensive scale. In the meantime the company is preparing for this event by piling up ore from its iron ore lands in Wyoming.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is building ten new locomotives at its own shops.

During the first five days of the present month the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company sold 35,000 tons of pig iron, and as a result of the ease with which the iron was disposed of the company raised the price from $9.25 a ton to $9.50.

Arrangements are being made for the payment in New York City of the future coupons on the Cuban revolutionary bonds, the back interest on which was recently paid by the Cuban Government. This is done to avoid the necessity of again sending the bonds to Havana, which had to be done in the course of the recent settlement of interest.

WALL STREET HARD TO PLEASE.

Complaint at Treasury Finances Contrasts Peculiarly with Past Objection to Opposite Condition.

Wall Street's proverbial disposition to complain at the money situation, whatever it happens to be at any particular time under discussion, finds specially apt illustration just now in the fears that are expressed in some quarters over the decreasing Treasury surplus. With the withdrawals of cash for the Panama payments and the prospect of another call on the banks for a portion of their remaining deposits, it is recited gloomily that last year at this time there was a surplus to date of $30,500,000 on the Government operations for the fiscal year, whereas now the surplus stands at only $5,500,000.

Yet this situation, approaching the condition in which Government receipts equal approximately expenditures, and quite in line with Secretary Shaw's prediction in his annual report that the surplus for the fiscal year 1903-4 would only be something like $14,000,000, is just about the state of things that was pictured as ideal not so long ago, when the Treasury was piling up cash. Then bankers complained that the accretions of money in the Treasury vaults represented funds taken out of circulation, and which were thereby prevented from doing their appointed work in accommodating trade. The complaint is as old almost as the financial community itself, and has had official recognition at least since the first Cleveland Administration, when was started the practice that all subsequent Administrations have continued, of depositing Treasury moneys in certain of the National banks, subject to such calls as that for the Panama payments and the second call now impending.

There is nothing mysterious about the Treasury situation. Since Jan. 1 the revenues have been $99,084,225, as compared with $99,045,298 for a like period of 1903. The Government expenditures, on the other hand, have been $102,197,326, as against $93,851,618 for 1903. The available cash balance stands at $225,898,468, and of this $168,610,204 is on deposit in the banks, leaving about $61,788,264 in the Treasury. In the immediate future there is certainty of a withdrawal of $30,000,000 from the banks and $20,000,000 from the Treasury for the Panama payments, and the likelihood of other moderately heavy Government expenditures during the Spring months. To maintain the usual working balance of $50,000,000, then, some further call on the banks would seem the natural procedure, but such a call can hardly be possessed of any peculiarly alarming prospect to stimulate the complaint prevalent over Government finances.

The querulous banker or broker, however, probably would not appreciate the objection that his present grievance was inconsistent with "past performances." More likely would he reply as did a country Justice once, when charged with having rendered conflicting decisions: "Well, I may have been wrong then, but I know that I'm right now."

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Comparatively Small Changes in Quotations of New York Companies Follow the Baltimore Fire.

It is interesting to note the comparatively small change in the quotations for the stocks of the fire insurance companies of New York which suffered, along with many companies located in other cities in this country and some foreign companies, from the fire in Baltimore in February.

The following table shows the capital of the different companies, the loss sustained, and the net changes in quotations:

Company.	Capital.	Loss.	Net Ch'nge.
Commonwealth	$500,000	$45,004	11
Continental	1,000,000	961,382	20
Empire City	200,000	13,000	..
German-Alliance	400,000	65,000	20
German-American	1,500,000	550,000	30
Germania	1,000,000	281,809	45
Hamilton	150,000	99,639	67
Hanover	1,000,000	349,751	40
Home	3,000,000	793,139	8
Nassau	200,000	45,000	25
New York	200,000	20,000	..
Niagara	500,000	267,064	45
North River	350,000	94,050	15
Pacific	200,000	22,633	20
Peter Cooper	150,000	25,000	30
Phenix, Brooklyn	1,000,000	371,000	12
Stuyvesant	200,000	30,113	5
United States	250,000	56,801	15
Westchester	300,000	180,000	..
Williamsburg City	250,000	160,450	15

Of all the New York companies but one has been obliged to go out of existence, and that one is the Greenwich, capital $200,000, which had all its risks reinsured in the Commercial Union Assurance of London, owing to its having suffered a loss of $200,000, a sum equal to its entire capital. Another company, the Hamilton Fire, has had an assessment of 53.03 per cent. levied on its stockholders, to make good the impairment of capital by the $99,639 loss sustained. The decline in the price for the stock of 67 points is consequent upon this loss, and is the largest decline in any of the stocks of the companies affected. Three stocks show no change in quotation, though the losses range from $18,000 to $180,000. The losses of two of these companies—the Empire City and the New York—amount to about 10 per cent. of their capital, and consequently the fact that no difference is shown is not strange. In the case of the other company, the Westchester, the loss is equal to 60 per cent., and it is owing to the large net surplus of $1,248,623 on Dec. 31, 1903, that the loss could easily be taken care of without seriously impairing the strength of the company, though its capital is only $300,000. Of the twenty companies in the list but six show net declines of more than 20 per cent., which, considering the heavy losses shown, is an excellent record. In the Chicago conflagration a great many companies were then forced to the wall, as it was simply impossible for a number of the companies to pay even a moderately small part of the enormous sums lost. The loss that the Continental suffered, $961,382, was the largest individual loss, and the largest comparative to its capital, which is $1,000,000, of any of the companies, and the price of the stock fell but 20 points. This is also easily explained, as the net surplus as of Dec. 31 was $6,568,428.

As a final summing up of the list, and the results to be drawn from it, it would be well to state that the total loss of all of the companies was approximately $4,500,000, and the total declines in price were about 423 points, or, in other words, about 1 point for every $10,000 of losses paid for.

"FOCALIZED NUTRITION"

Highest Finance as Illustrated by Consolidated Tobacco.

Reports of Allied Companies Show How Public Interest Can Be Eliminated from Earnings.

Sympathy must flow out freely from the most stony-hearted to the poor Consolidated Tobacco Company, which has been obliged to pass its dividend, and to its dozen or two of stockholders. Last year they received 20 per cent. on the $30,000,000 that they had invested, and this year they have received—up to the present time—nothing on $40,000,000. It is almost too sad to contemplate, particularly as the Consolidated Tobacco Company is such a young thing, scarce two seasons old, and did so well in its initial year.

On the face of the report made to the annual meeting last Wednesday, it would seem that the Consolidated Tobacco Company was a pretty healthy corporate infant, even on its second birthday. The conclusion is borne out, moreover, by an examination of the reports of its two subsidiary, or nursing corporations—the American Tobacco and the Continental Tobacco Companies, whose sole object in living is to furnish nourishment to the Consolidated. The example set by these two exemplary nurses is one that may well be studied by any skeptic who is still to be convinced of the ability of corporation specialists to improve on nature.

The problem was one of focalized nutrition. Under the ordinary natural processes the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company would be giving out their dividends to such of the general public as owned their stocks, after meeting whatever interest charges there might be, and the same stockholding public would have a distributive share in their surplus account. The waste of such a process as this was apparent two years ago, when the Consolidated Tobacco Company came into existence. It was corrected by the operation now famous, coming under the general head "holding company" in the treatises on corporation surgery, and its success in the present instance was marvelous.

The extent of such success is seen readily from a brief comparison of the theory and practice in this case. The Continental Tobacco Company, according to this year's report, has a capital of $48,844,600 preferred stock and $48,846,100 common, and an issue of $7,581,100 gold debenture bonds. Its net earnings for 1903 were $12,756,784, being an increase of $979,850 over 1902, and out of these earnings it was abundantly able, after satisfying its inappreciable bond interest of $27,669, to pay a 7 per cent. preferred dividend of $3,419,122, and a common dividend of $7,815,876—something over 16 per cent.—and have $1,522,286 left over to swell its total surplus account to $8,119,782.

The American Tobacco Company, by its corresponding report, has a capital of $14,000,000 preferred and $54,500,000 common stock, with no bonds. Its net earnings of $9,664,785 abundantly enabled it to pay a dividend of $1,120,000 on its preferred, and a dividend of $6,540,000 on its common stock, with $1,004,785 surplus left over after scrip interest of $60,283 had been paid, to swell an aggregate surplus account to $8,269,600. How wasteful it would have been, indeed, to let all this good money go out to a general public holding the stocks, and how much better the result of focalized nutrition accomplished by the "holding company" operation!

See, then, how the said operation was performed. Technically, it was as follows: The holding company was formed and named "The Consolidated Tobacco Company"—possibly because it consolidated the earnings of the other two—and the majority stock interests in the American and Continental Companies being identical with the entire stock interest in the Consolidated, voted to exchange their stock for 4 per cent. bonds of the new company. The exchange was made, and up to the present time $157,878,200 out of a grand total of $166,190,700 of the stocks of both companies have come in under it, leaving a paltry minority interest of $8,312,500 outside. The operation, from a theoretical standpoint, was successful. It remains only to inquire what the practical result was.

In 1903 the Consolidated Tobacco Company "earned"—that is, received on its $157,878,200 of stocks of the other two companies, and from its other $34,582,682 of stocks and bonds, $16,858,124, while those outsiders who had exchanged their Continental and American Tobacco stocks for the Consolidated bonds got such share of the $6,340,800 as represented interest at 4 per cent. on their holdings. It is unfortunate that the exact distribution of the $8,312,500 Continental and American Tobacco stocks outstanding between the common and preferred issues of the two companies is not disclosed, thus making it impossible to figure exactly the income to the Consolidated from its holdings of American and Continental Tobacco. But in the absence of such explicit information, it does not require a large exercise of imagination to form a conception of who the losers are in this particular process of focalized nutrition.

And there is some small comfort even in the contemplation of the Consolidated's dividendless year when it is thought that the two nurses have so capably performed their appointed task that if the doctor should decide that a dividend would be a good thing for the child, $10,017,327 would be immediately available for that purpose in the surplus account of the Consolidated Tobacco, with a combined surplus of $16,290,000 in the Continental and American to be drawn on in an emergency. Whether the doctor will come to such a conclusion or not depends of course on considerations too abstruse for the general public to understand. It doesn't matter very much, because the general public has been pretty well eliminated from Consolidated, American, and Continental Tobacco by the focalized nutrition process, and if the twoscore of stockholders with a vested interest in the dividend pap of the holding company don't want to avail themselves of the same for the time being, that is no one's business but their own.

SHIPBUILDING IN 1903.

According to published statistics of last year's shipbuilding, the number of vessels launched in the whole world was 2,441, with a tonnage of 2,679,581, and an indicated horse power of 2,352,485. For 1902 the number of vessels launched was 2,394, with a tonnage of 2,715,670, and an indicated horse power of 2,017,254. More than one-half the new tonnage of 1903 was produced within the United Kingdom, England turning out 871 vessels of 768,295 tons, Scotland 362 vessels of 484,858 tons, and Ireland 25 vessels of 158,483 tons.

With the exception of the United States, no foreign country launched an aggregate tonnage equal to the Clyde alone, which built during the year 277 vessels of 446,869 tons. The statistics show that there were decreases on the Clyde, the Tay, the Dee, the Tyne, the Wear, the Tees, the Hartlepools, the Thames, in Ireland, Germany, France, and Holland, and increases on the Forth, the Mersey, the Humber, the English Channel, in the colonies, the United States, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Japan, Denmark, Belgium, and China. The Clyde decrease was not so serious as expected, last year being a record year.—Frank W. Mahin, Consul, Nottingham, England, Jan. 16, 1904.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

THOMAS F. RYAN, according to reports from Richmond in which Wall Street was much interested last week, is likely to become one of the delegates at large from Virginia to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in July.

BENJAMIN GRAHAM of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. recently purchased an interest in the local paper of the Jersey town where he resides. Mr. Graham has since been forced more than once to explain just why he had become a part owner of that paper—a commonplace matter—in order to convince his townsfellows that he really had no thought of running for a seat in Congress or for any office for the matter of that.

BERNARD M. BARUCH was initiated last Wednesday as a member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Baruch was elected last December, but fell sick before he could attend his first meeting. His entrance upon his duties as a Governor was further delayed by his trip west.

ATWOOD VIOLETT, the cotton merchant, head of the house of Atwood Violett & Co., returned last week from a protracted stay in New Orleans. On his way home he passed through some of the best cotton country in the South, and he says the prosperity in that section has not been equaled since "befoh the war."

JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, who has been for several years Assistant Cashier of the National Park Bank, has been elected Vice President of the Mutual Bank of 1,282 Broadway.

ARTHUR ROBINSON of the Stock Exchange firm of E. & C. Randolph of 25 Broad Street is the most newly elected member of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Robinson made his initial appearance on Thursday, the dullest day that the Exchange has known for years, and the strenuousness of his "initiation" was inversely proportional to the amount of business that it was possible to transact on the afternoon of his appearance.

HENRY WALTERS, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line, and President Irwin of the same railroad have gone on an inspection trip over the lines of the company.

CHARLES S. GAUBERT has been admitted during the past week to the Stock Exchange firm of Cochran, Duryea & Co. The other members of the firm are Frederic B. Cochran, Louis T. Duryea, and Frank W. Duryea, the Exchange member. Charles S. Gaubert was Secretary of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of the City of New York up to last October, when he resigned to enter his present business.

FRANCIS L. HINE, Vice President of the First National Bank, has gone to Nassau, New Providence, on a vacation. He will be absent from the city for about three weeks.

SAMUEL C. SCOTTEN, who was a special partner in the old firm of Harris, Gates & Co., is to be President of the new grain firm of T. F. Harris & Co., which was formed to carry on the grain business of Mr. Harris when Harris, Gates & Co. dissolved. Mr. Scotten will also be President of the Richardson Company of Chicago, which T. F. Harris & Co. have absorbed.

R. C. CLOWRY, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of the allied telegraph and cable companies in the Western Union group, has gone to Cuba for a short vacation, to escape the changing weather of the next few weeks.

WESLEY M. OLER, the newly elected President of the American Ice Company, is less of a financial operator than practical ice man. His interests in Baltimore, his home city, however, are diversified, for in addition to his ice business, which he inherited from his father, he has had for a number of years a large interest in The Baltimore Herald.

HERSHELL V. JONES and CHARLES E. ANDERSON have been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of Watson & Co. of 24 Broad Street.

Sir WEETMAN PEARSON of the big engineering form of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, who will build the East River tunnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, is ill with the grip. He arrived here only about a week ago, in order to conclude the negotiations for the contract for his firm.

JOHN W. GATES is in New Orleans to meet a number of parties interested in the formation of a development company for Panama. Mr. Gates will remain South for some little time, taking a Texas trip after his New Orleans stay is over.

G. ALDER ADAMS, the cotton broker, who arranged the "cotton night" at "The Pit" on Friday evening, is credited with having cleared up $350,000 since December in the cotton market. He swore off the other day, but in the evening saw an automobile he wanted. So he came down the next day, bought 5,000 bales, sold them out two hours later, and purchased the car with the profits, which were $12,500, or almost exactly what the auto cost.

F. T. Harrington, who was senior partner in the firm of Harrington & Ellis of 74 Broadway until its recent dissolution, is to be a member of Warren, Andrews & Co. of 15 Wall Street. George A. Ellis, Jr., the other partner in the dissolved firm, is to enter the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., 35 New Street.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, Senator from Montana, has returned from Bermuda, where he went to recuperate after an operation for mastoiditis.

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, having disposed for the time being of all the important plans of the road, has gone to Aiken, S. C., to rest. He will remain there until April 3.

A. E. STILWELL, President of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, is taking a party of London and New York capitalists over the completed portions of the road, which aggregate nearly 1,000 miles.

JOHN F. O'ROURKE, head of the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, which will build the Pennsylvania Railroad North River tunnel, holds the record for quick construction work. When the Atlantic Mutual Building addition, at William Street and Exchange Place, was erected, his firm had the contract for the construction. They had six weeks' time to do it in, but the tearing down of the old building was delayed a month and quick work was necessary. Everything to the last nail had been gotten ready, and when the plot was turned over to the O'Rourke Company they were able to finish the job, for which six weeks had been considered barely enough time, in the short space of twelve days.

REAL ESTATE LOANS FOR NATIONAL BANKS

Recrudescence of Old Idea for Rural Financiers.

PENDING MEASURES UNWISE

Would Tend to Solidify Assets Unduly —Approaching Campaign Explains Their Reappearance.

The proposition contained in the bill of Congressman Lewis of Georgia to allow National banks to loan on real estate to the amount of 25 per cent. of their capital is by no means new, but in its various forms it possesses an apparent attractiveness to certain interests strong enough to demand for the measure quick condemnation by any one who has an eye to preserving the health of the National banking system. At the present time, moreover, the question is pending in the upper branch at Washington in a slightly different shape, through a bill of Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who seeks to allow National banks in cities and towns of less than 20,000 to make real estate loans to the extent of 33 1-3 per cent. of their capital and surplus.

Save as it may be varied in order to explain the introduction of the two bills at this session, the argument now pertinent against either measure does not differ materially from that which has in the end prevented the passage of similar acts in past Congresses. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the same common sense that has defeated like attempts to "monkey" with the National banking system in years gone by will assert itself when the Lewis bill, which has been covertly passed through the House Committee on Banking and Currency, comes before the House for final action, or when its sister measure comes before the Senate. But it may be wise to recall the fact that 1904 is a Presidential year, in which Congressmen and others need the good wishes of the rural constituency, and are not averse to making little hobby-horse journeys into dangerous country for the purpose of gaining such good will, provided the trips will not be extensive enough to stir up the opposition of the larger interests in the financial centres.

This is what Messrs. Nelson and Lewis seem to have been attempting in their pending bills. The animal on which they are both riding is not one that the bankers of the larger centres would give stable room, and as they are by no means likely to be allowed to reach their destination, little attention is paid them. Not so the country financiers. For them the performance well seems an attempt to better conditions now a little too stringent for comfort, and whether the Congressman and Senator fall off the hobby or whether it breaks down under them does not matter, so long as they shall have demonstrated their devotion to their respective districts. The same thing may be said for such other interior Congressmen as support the bills.

The trouble with the real estate loan proposition for National banks has its root in the nature of the National bank itself, as an institution organized to accommodate the needs of the commercial community. In this the National bank differs from such other moneyed institutions as savings banks, trust companies—in the old-fashioned and literal sense of the term—and insurance companies, all of which are primarily institutions for investment rather than for deposit and discount. Of course, the two classes of functions are bound to run into each other to a certain extent, as the trust company solicits running accounts, the National bank carries certain continuing investments in stocks and bonds, or the savings bank is obliged to give accommodation to those who carry an account with it not for the purpose of saving more money from week to week, but to take advantage of the high rate of interest allowed.

But in the main, both in theory and practice, the three classes of institutions have separate and, in some respects, exclusive functions, which demand different methods of doing business. In the case in point it will not be contended that the real estate loan within proper restrictions is not a safe investment. On the contrary, as a long time investment it is regarded as one of the safest that can be made, equally by the savings bank and life insurance men, who are availing themselves of it every day, and by the National banker, who uses it not at all. The difficulty with it for the National bank lies in the very fact of its being a time investment, which ties up the assets placed through it for an extended period.

This the National bank cannot do, since the first necessity of its business is for liquid assets, and the recognition of the fact was what moved the framers of the National Banking act to restrict the conditions under which the banks were allowed to take real estate loans so as to allow such loans only to prevent loss on loans previously contracted, with the further provision that if title were taken to real property the property must be sold within five years. In a certain sense, moreover, real estate loans by an institution doing a quick asset business do represent an undesirable investment, for the reason that a bank, pressed to realize quickly upon such loans, might readily be obliged to make a substantial sacrifice in the value of its investment, if not in the actual amount of money put in, in order to take out its needed cash.

It appears from Washington dispatches that Controller Ridgely, like Messrs. Nelson and Lewis, desires for some reason to help placate the country constituency. The Controller suggested first that real estate loans not to exceed 15 per cent. of the total loans of any given bank be permitted anywhere but in the reserve or central reserve cities, thus going one step further than Senator Nelson, who thought to confine the loans to towns of less than 20,000, and to have them placed upon improved, occupied, and cultivated farms not within the boundaries of any incorporated city, town, or village. Having heard Mr. Nelson again, Mr. Ridgely adds that the above conditions in addition to his own sound fair, and that there might still be placed upon the bill one more limitation, making the appraisal of the farm lands on the basis of the cash value of the ground exclusive of buildings or other improvements. That, thinks Mr. Ridgely, will eliminate the possibility of having the National banks benefited under the bill engage in any boom operations for suburban property.

This tame and gentle measure, then, represents the 1904 ideas of Messrs. Nelson and Ridgely, and it is supposed that Mr. Lewis would not seriously object to it as supplementary to his own. In striking contrast to their explanations comes the opinion of Deputy Controller Kane, who says that the principle was declared a dangerous one back in 1870, and has not ceased to be such to the present time. Mr. Kane recalls the fate of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, which prospered from 1865 to 1870, during which time its investments were limited to stocks, bonds, and United States

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money 1 3-4 @2 Nominal.

A Characteristic Saturday Market—The Traction Group Weak—An Indifferent Bank Statement.

Yesterday's stock market was of the sort with which this season's Saturdays have familiarized Wall Street's habitués. In part it was a reflection of disagreeable anticipations of Monday's bringing the Northern Securities decision. And in part it was a somewhat excessive open-mindedness toward the unfavorable suggestions always put about when the market is in this temper. The day's softness was most marked in the traction group, especially Metropolitan issues, for which several explanations were current. One attributed the selling to Philadelphia sources, another to Albany politicians who might be supposed to have an intelligent anticipation of their own acts and their probable effect, and still another to unfavorable auguries from the apparent lack of understanding between the various railways of this city at the critical period to follow the opening of the subway, the new bridge, and the undertaking of new construction works. At one time the market was pretty well unsettled, Pennsylvania selling below 112 and New York Central below 113, but at the close the significant changes were confined pretty well to the tractions and to Consolidated Gas and People's Gas. The volume was large, according to the standard of recent Saturdays, and although the list looked a little ragged it seemed as though the resisting power was improving.

The bank statement was indifferent. The surplus remains practically unchanged at recent ample figures. The decrease of cash was about as had been expected, but there was an unexpected decrease of loans. It would be agreeable to think that they had been really liquidated through payment in of cash. But the figures negative the idea, and the concurrent decrease of deposits suggests that the trust companies have withdrawn their deposits and that the loans are simply transferred to other lenders, the situation being unaltered. As neither the Treasury, speculation, or general trade is demanding much money it ought to be accumulating even more rapidly, and the surplus ought not to run off faster than loans and deposits. There is probably no significance in the slight extent to which this has already occurred.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar	½	Pacific Mail	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Manhattan	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Met. Securities	8
Am. Locomotive	½	Met. St. Ry.	4½
Am. Smelting	½	Norf. & West.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	North American	1
Consol. Gas	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Pressed S. Car	⅞
Det. City Gas	1	Third Avenue	2½
General Electric	½	United Fruit	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1⅝	So. Pac. of Cal. 5s, stamped	2

Bonds Declined.

Va. Mid. general	1¼	City imposts	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 12	171,059
To date this year	22,707,011
Corresponding date last year	34,461,800

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 12	$931,000
To date this year	$128,813,500
Corresponding date last year	$158,422,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2¼ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $154,771,534; balances, $7,918,803; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $265,420.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.8[illegible] for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅛. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16⅞ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94 11-16 and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40 and 40¼ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@6c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

An Active Half Day.

Not many of the net changes in yesterday's stock market amounted to very much. Most of them were declines, but the exceptions were so striking that they gave the list an appearance of weakness out of proportion with the average loss of the day. It was in the stocks of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company that the heaviest losses occurred. Elsewhere in the list most of the changes were fractional. Transactions were on a larger scale than they had been for several days, the total for the two hours being in excess of that of either Thursday or Friday. While much of the activity was attributed to the operations of the professionals, it was thought that the day's selling added at least a little to the floating supply of stocks.

Drop in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania was by far the most active stock of the day. A new low price for the present movement was reached, and the stock showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point. At 112, it was said, a large stop order was reached, the execution of which made possible the decline to 111½, the low point of the day. When this stock had been marketed the price rallied quickly to above 112.

Old Facts Served Anew.

The weakness shown by Metropolitan Street Railway on Friday increased yesterday and the downward movement became still more rapid. From 111 the stock declined to 106⅝, and closed within a quarter of a point of the lowest, with a net loss of 4½ points for the day, and a decline of 6½ from Friday's opening price. The trading in the stock amounted to about 14,000 shares. Metropolitan Securities fared even worse. There were only six sales of the stock of 100 shares each, but so easily did it decline that the price dropped 8 points on these few transactions, closing at 75, the low point of the day. Naturally, very much was said to explain the weakness of these stocks. The reasons advanced, however, were most of them in force weeks and even months ago, and therefore but poorly explained why the stock should suddenly drop so fast. Among the reasons offered were that the company might not be able to carry out its plan for the construction of additional subways; that it might not secure the privilege of crossing the new Williamsburg Bridge; that it was not earning the full 7 per cent. which has been guaranteed upon it; that the company will shortly have to begin the payment of 5 per cent. on Third Avenue stock according to the terms of its lease of that road; that the rapid transit subway would be opened in June, and then there was the position of the company in regard to the franchise tax. It was pointed out that all these were things known long ago, and the question was asked why they should suddenly become market factors sufficiently potent to cause losses of 6 or 8 points. Some believed that the fact was that some large account in the stock was being liquidated, though operators familiar with the situation were profiting by the opportunity to depress the stock.

Steel Preferred Strong.

United States Steel preferred was firmer than most other issues. It was dealt in to the extent of 11,000 shares, and ended the day with a net gain of one-quarter of a point. Some thought that a large short interest in the stock was profiting by the general weakness of the market to cover part of their sales.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Continued Absence of Activity in the Stock Market.

Price Changes Almost Devoid of Significance—Improvement in Consols—Russians Advance and Japanese Decline—Money Easy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, March 12.—Absence of activity and lack of public interest continue to characterize the stock market. Business this week was extremely light and price changes almost devoid of significance. As a rule steadiness pervaded the several departments.

Consols, which were flat at the beginning of the week, improved after the allotment of India bills and the increase in ease in the money market, and closed about one-quarter higher than last week. Other home and colonial securities sympathized with consols.

Foreign stocks were somewhat better, except Japanese, which for some reason declined, while Russians and Chinese advanced. The better outlook in the Balkans was reflected in the higher prices of Turks and Bulgarians.

Home railways were irregular, about as many stocks receding as advancing. The traffic returns were a trifle more favorable than those of the preceding weeks.

American rails were flat and dull. The continued postponement of the decision in the Northern Securities case and the talk of a strike in the bituminous coal regions tended to restrict business in this market.

Mines were heavy early in the week on account of a sharp fall in Kafirs. Continental buying on Wednesday had a favorable effect on the market, and at the close about all the shares were up to the level of last week's closing.

Money was easy all the week, and supplies were ample for all purposes. Loan rates were 2¼ to 2½ per cent. for day-to-day loans, and 2¾ per cent. for week loans. The discount rate was 3 per cent. for three months' paper, with a small demand for accommodation.

The Bank of England is strengthening its reserve and increasing its gold supply to such an extent that there is considerable expectation of a reduction in the bank rate. The reduction is doubtful, however, it being the evident desire of the bank to move with extreme caution in view of possible complications in the Far Eastern situation.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 12.—Supplies of money were abundant in the market to-day and the demand was more pronounced. An early reduction of the rate of discount of the Bank of England was much discussed, and it is thought probable that a reduction will be made after the month turn.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet. The undertone was steady, anticipation of an easy money period causing a better demand for gilt-edged securities. Consols consequently hardened. Home rails were irregular. Americans were listless and their movements nominal. Grand Trunk was flat on renewed liquidations.

Foreigners mostly were firm on Paris support.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 85 13-16; consols for account, 85 15-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 66½; Atchison preferred, 91¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 76; Canadian Pacific, 113⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 29½; Chicago and Great Western, 14¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 19⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 67¾; Erie, 23½; Erie first preferred, 63¼; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17; New York Central, 116¼; Norfolk and Western, 53½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 20; Pennsylvania, 87⅝; Rand Mines, 8⅜; Reading, 20¼; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 83½; Southern Pacific, 43⅜; Union Pacific, 74⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 50⅞; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver quiet, 26 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.97; Lisbon, 24.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £507,000, including £497,000 from India.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, became firm and strong, with an upward tendency, and closed very firm. Internationals made a general advance. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.95. Rio Tintos gained 10f.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, March 12.—Business on the Boerse to-day improved on Paris advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfenniges for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

"RIGHTS" ON NEW ISSUES.

Price Movement in "Rights" Traded in on the Curb During Present Year.

The price movements of "rights" on new issues brought on the market are invariably followed with close attention by those interested in the new issues, and less particularly by the public in general, which has, by the declines shown in nearly every "rights" recently traded in, come to the belief that "rights" are almost a certain sale.

During the past two months and a half the "rights" on five new issues were traded in on the curb. With a single exception the final sales were, if not the lowest, very near the bottom prices, with very large losses shown in two of the series.

The "rights" on the new issue of $5,000,000 of Seaboard Air Line 5s were the first brought out. The opening sale was at 1, which was top price, and after declining to ½ and again touching 1, sold off to a plain 1-32. Brooklyn Union Gas "rights" was the next on the list, and opened at 16, likewise the highest price reached. The issue appeared to be better taken than the Seaboards, as the lowest price reached was 12¼, and the final sale was made at 13. Greene Consolidated Copper "rights" were the third, and initial transactions were at $25 per 100. Later the price went soaring, and more than doubled itself, as it reached $80. Only a few sales were made at this figure, and then, after a great deal of seesawing up and down, the "rights" sold for a few days before their expiration at $1. These "rights" were the most heavily traded in of the five, and displayed the largest range in prices. The "rights" on the new issue of New York and New Jersey Telephone stock showed fewer changes in price than any other of the five. The first and highest price touched was 6, and the lowest 3⅝. The last sale was only ¼ below the top sale. The "rights" on the new Delaware and Hudson stock are the only ones still being traded in, and so far the range has been confined to 4 for the highest and 2¼ for the lowest. The results of price movements in the "rights" traded in so far this year seem to amply justify the supposition that "rights" are a sale.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United States Alloy Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Meadows, George W. Fiancke, J. Theodore Rurode.

The Pittsburg Scale Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Horace S. Grant, Henry A. Boschert, and Carroll Foley.

The Consumers' Liquid Gas Company, Jersey City; capital, $90,000. Incorporators—Diedrich Wahlers, William Imken, August Mueller, Mathias Ossenbrugger, Claus Heitmann, Henry Zohden, George Kanna, Henry F. Meyer, and August Schlech.

The Jordan Piano Company, Paterson; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—James T. Jordan, Alice Jordan, Frank G. Smith, Freeborn G. Smith, Jr., and A. Judson Powell.

The Central Hotel Company, Atlantic City. Incorporators—Felix L. Addon, Julius C. Addon, and Susan Addon.

The Standard Mica Company, Elizabeth; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Felix Brown, Mary A. Brown, and John F. Brown.

The George Varley & Sons Company, contractors, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George Varley, Richard Varley, and Harry F. Varley.

The Tilbe Drug Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—C. A. Tilbe, W. H. Carbrugh, B. A. Mick, and C. B. Burton.

WHAT POOR EARNINGS MEAN.

The Exultation of the Pessimists Not Warranted by Facts—March Returns Will Bear Watching.

We have at last passed through two months of weather the most unfavorable imaginable for railroading, and the net earnings for the first month—January—are at hand. Under the influence of temporarily demoralising conditions, a decrease in net earnings has been scored, as large as the increases used to run in the times of unmixed prosperity a year or so ago. The unfortunate fact is, however, that this decrease has come just when, in the natural order of things, railroad earnings ought to begin to decrease. For reflection of the industrial halt is due about now in the returns of those roads which traverse the Eastern manufacturing field. Hence those who had looked forward to large decreases are, too sanguinely, feeling undue satisfaction at current reports. Nevertheless, there is some considerable slackening in Eastern railroad business, which is due solely to industrial depression, and the search for the real present earning capacity is confusing, with figures at hand to prove claims either way.

In order to have as intelligent an idea as is possible of the actual situation one must remember that there is some ground for each claim, but that there is not yet at hand enough evidence to justify the position of those who claim that earnings are to be permanently lower than previous high records. For instance, the Erie figures for January, when a net decrease of $924,739 left earnings of only $187,279, or less than 25 per cent of the amount required to pay fixed charges, will hardily be looked upon by the hardiest "bears" as a reflection of actual conditions. If it were, how would it be possible to reconcile this showing with that of Union Pacific, issued on the same day, with a net gain of $308,341 bringing the seven months' net $1,616,099 ahead of the preceding year's? If more evidence is needed it will suffice merely to recall the sharp difference between earnings in December and in January to realise that such a sudden and violent slump as occurred in the northern belt was due entirely to the extraordinary weather conditions—a point upon which much stress has already been laid.

The reason that the January returns average large decreases is that a few roads have had traffic almost completely tied up, and have therefore suffered enormous losses. Aside from the large net losses of the coal roads, of which Reading's $756,929 loss for January is an example, Canadian Pacific adds $559,119 to the total of decreases, and Pennsylvania Railroad $1,607,400. These roads are all in the North. But gross earnings actually increased in January upon the majority of the railroads outside of the extreme North. Even Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio increased gross a trifle, although their mileage was too near the cold zone to admit of their escaping the toll of heavy expenses, and Wabash furnishes a like record. Louisville and Nashville gained in gross, as did all Southern roads, but expenses were so heavy upon Louisville that net lost $73,097; the explanation is made, however, that Louisville is dependent for much traffic upon its Northern connections, whose business was paralyzed by zero temperatures. How logical is this contention, that the January increases were abnormal, is seen again in the only records at hand for the extreme South. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Atlantic Coast Line, and Southern Railway all follow up gross gains with net gains. Even St. Paul, in the North, upsets the pessimists with the same sort of a showing.

There is no way of being positive when testimony is conflicting and we are likely to have the same sort of testimony in February's results. Therefore, unless again some disaster shall befall, it will be necessary to watch March results very closely. It is not unlikely that January and February of this year will be found to bear very close resemblance to February of 1902, when the most disastrous general floods played havoc with earnings, for but a single month. The resumption of normal returns will now, as then, indicate the true condition, of which it is now possible to form no unchallengeable opinion. Nevertheless the almost phenomenal increases reported for the fourth week of February, when Southern Railway gained $161,725, Louisville and Nashville $156,412, and Missouri Pacific $145,000, give pretty positive evidence of the way in which traffic has been delayed, only to crowd forward again at the first let-up in the freezing weather.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. A. Munns has been appointed special agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company for the northern portion of Illinois.

William R. Penrose has resigned as underwriting manager of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Wile, Loeb & Gutman have been appointed Chicago surplus line correspondents of the India Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis has deposited $50,000 in United States bonds with the Dominion Insurance Department at Ottawa, and has been licensed to transact a life insurance business in Canada, with headquarters at Toronto.

The Life Underwriters' Association of Wisconsin has effected an organization as follows: President—James S. Norris; First Vice President—James G. Albright; Second Vice President—Joseph Hersberg; Secretary—A. L. Saltzstein; Treasurer—Thomas G. Boggs; Executive Committee—Bruce Whitney, H. Fuller, and E. E. White.

The fire losses in the United States during the month of February are estimated to have been in the neighborhood of $87,000,000, as against $152,000,000 for the entire twelve months of 1903. Of this big February loss the Baltimore fire waste is credited with about $69,000,000, of which $33,700,000 represent the probable maximum insurance loss. Apart from the Baltimore fire, February was an unusually heavy month, with a fire waste of nearly $18,000,000 sustained by property interests during its twenty-nine days. The Rochester property loss, which exceeded $2,200,000, entailed an insurance loss of fully $1,000,000.

The Insurance Press says that the Illinois Insurance Department seriously considered, for a week or so, the question of whether it was advisable to license the United States Endowment Company, on the ground that its plan might be contrary to public policy, because it was in restraint of marriage. The endowment scheme provides for the payment of monthly indemnity to widows so long as they remain unmarried. The attorneys finally discovered decisions in the English courts, holding that, so long as the intent of an action was not in restraint of marriage, it was legal even though its action might be in restraint."

One of the consequences of the Baltimore fire has been a series of events calculated to render the fire insurance hazard in Cincinnati much less serious than it has been regarded in the past by fire underwriters. Since the Baltimore conflagration these companies have ceased to write fire insurance on Cincinnati risks: The Buffalo German Insurance Company, the Buffalo Commercial Insurance Company, the Teutonia Insurance Company of Dayton, the Columbia Insurance Company of Dayton, and the Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company of New York. Following this action, the Mayor and the Board of Public Safety of Cincinnati decided to increase the city's fire protection facilities, and made it possible for the City Council to issue $30,000 of bonds in order to obtain the funds deemed to be needed. The plan to improve the Fire Department involves new engines for the down-town business districts and three new companies of fifty firemen.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United States Alloy Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Meadows, George W. Fiancke, J. Theodore Rurode.

The Pittsburg Scale Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Horace S. Grant, Henry A. Boschert, and Carroll Foley.

The Consumers' Liquid Gas Company, Jersey City; capital, $90,000. Incorporators—Diedrich Wahlers, William Imken, August Mueller, Mathias Ossenbrugger, Claus Heitmann, Henry Zohden, George Kanna, Henry F. Meyer, and August Schlech.

The Jordan Piano Company, Paterson; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—James T. Jordan, Alice Jordan, Frank G. Smith, Freeborn G. Smith, Jr., and A. Judson Powell.

The Central Hotel Company, Atlantic City. Incorporators—Felix L. Addon, Julius C. Addon, and Susan Addon.

The Standard Mica Company, Elizabeth; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Felix Brown, Mary A. Brown, and John F. Brown.

The George Varley & Sons Company, contractors, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George Varley, Richard Varley, and Harry F. Varley.

The Tilbe Drug Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—C. A. Tilbe, W. H. Carbrugh, B. A. Mick, and C. B. Burton.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

INVITES CITY BOND BIDS.

Controller Grout Seeks Proposals for $3,008,000 Issue.

Controller Grout advertised yesterday for proposals for $3,000,000 of the city's corporate stock or bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest. The principal and interest will be paid in gold. The bids will be opened at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 24. The bonds were authorized for purposes as follows:

Docks and ferries, $1,000,000; school houses and sites, $1,200,000; high schools and sites, $75,000; parks, parkways, and drives, $150,000; new buildings for the Charities Department, $75,000; public comfort stations in Manhattan, $50,000; a heating and lighting plant in the Museum of Natural History, $50,000; to complete unfinished portions of Museum of Natural History, $50,000; Fire Department purposes, $50,000; extension of the Riverside Drive to connect with the Boulevard Lafayette, $50,000; improvement of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, $50,000; additional water supply, $100,000, and new aqueduct, $100,000.

To Increase New York Security Board.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Security and Trust Company, which recently combined with the Continental Trust Company, has been called for March 28 to consider the question of increasing the number of Trustees from twenty-four to thirty, in accordance with the merger plans. It is expected that the increase will be voted.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 57c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Caledonia sold at 1.20, 300 Dunkin at .05, 1,000 Jack Pot at .07, 500 Little Chief at .08, 100 Mexican at 1.85, 100 Portland at 1.85, 300 Savage at .73, 100 Union Consolidated at .84.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.08
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.48	.47
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.00
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	1.10	1.10
Challenge Con.	.36	.34
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.41	.40
Hale & Norcross	.90	.90
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.05
Kentucky Con.	.08	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.90	1.85
Occidental Con.	.88	.88
Ophir	4.70	4.75
Overman	.24	.24
Potosi	.25	.15
Savage	.71	.72
Sag Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.62	.51
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.86	.85
Utah Con.	.20	.19
Yellow Jacket	.35	.35
Silver Bars	.57	.57½
Mexican Dollars	46½@47½	46½@47½
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
Acacia	6	6¼	6	6¼
Anaconda	14	15	14¼	15½
C. K. & N.	19	19½	19	19½
C. C. Con.	6	7¼	6	7¼
Doctor Jackpot	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Elkton	9¼	9¾	7½	9½
El Paso	63½	65	64¼	64½
Gold Dollar	72½	73½	73	74½
Golden Cycle	5¼	5¾	5¾	5¾
Gold Sovereign	49	51	49	51
Isabella	4	4¼	3¾	4
Jackpot	30	33	32	33
Keystone	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4	4¼	4	4¼
Little Puck	2¼	2⅞	2¾	2¾
Little Bessie	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Mollie Gibson	4¾	7	4¾	7
Mary Cashen	1¼	2	1	1¾
Moon Anchor	9½	10	9¼	9½
New Haven	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾
Old Gold	9	9¾	9	9¾
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
Portland	170	180	170	180
Rose Maud	3¾	4	3¾	4
Rose Nicol	2	2¾	2¼	2¾
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Vindicator	60	61	58	65
Work	6¼	6½	6¼	6½

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Previous Prices.	Quo'ns.
0	Amory	..	121¾
0	Amoskeag	..	1800
0	Androscoggin	..	130
0	Appleton	..	116¼
80	Arlington Mills	126@128¼	126¾
0	Atlantic	..	49
0	Bates	166¼@166	165¾
0	Bavidoc Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
0	Bigelow Carpet	..	102½
0	Scott	..	575
0	Boston, (new)	..	100
2	Boston Belting	205	208
0	Boston Duck	..	1175
0	Cabot	..	65
0	Calcopee Cotton Mills	..	41¼
0	Cocheco	..	215
0	Columbian	..	101½
2	Continental	87¾	87½
0	Dwight	..	1002½
0	Edwards	..	175
0	Everett	..	108
2	Franklin	100¾	100¾
0	Great Falls	..	152
0	Hamilton Cotton	..	675
0	Hill	..	55
0	Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	..	25
0	Jackson	..	610
10	Lancaster, (new)	68	75
0	Lawrence	..	112
2	Lockwood	92½	94
0	Lowell	..	632½
0	Low Bleachery, (new)	..	100
0	Lowell Machine Shop	..	800
0	Lyman Mills	..	64
0	Manchester Mills	..	70
0	Massachusetts	..	90
0	Massachusetts Cotton of Ga.	..	97¾
0	Merrimac	..	88
0	Middlesex	..	60
0	Monadnock	..	850
0	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	48¼
4	Nashua Mfg. Co.	60½	60¼
0	New Market Mfg. Co.	..	71½
0	Otis	..	1800
0	Pacific	..	2015
0	Pepperell	..	252½
0	Plymouth	..	231
0	Queen City Cotton	..	100
11	Salmon Falls Mfg.	100¾	100
0	Stafford	..	107½
0	Stark	..	990
0	Thorndike	..	102½
0	Tremont & Suffolk	..	91
0	Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works	..	100
0	Wamsutta	..	117
0	Washington	..	129
0	York	..	855

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—Trading at the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices slightly easier. A feature of the market was the advance of 4 points in Gas stock, to 64, and the closing was strong, with 65½ to 64½. There was no explanation for the advance. The transactions aggregated 341 shares of stock and $47,200 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾
18,000	At. Coast Line 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
800	At. Coast L. new ctfs.	93	93	93
5,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Columbia & G. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼
5,000	Virginia Midland 4s	109	109	109
3,000	United Railway 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	United Railway inc.	53	53	53
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	60	60	60
9,000	Cotton Duck incomes	14	14	14
3,000	City Sub (Wash.)	90¼	90¼	90¼
9,000	Balto. City 3½s	109	109	109

STOCK.

226	Seaboard pf.	17	16¾	17
100	Consolidated Gas	64	64	64
5	United Railway com.	7½	7½	7½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Brewing	24¾	24¼	24¾
50	Crucible	4	4	4
10	Crucible pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼
15	Fire Proof pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼
75	H. W. Ref.	5	5	5
60	H. W. Ref. pf.	50	50	50
200	H. V. & H.	39	38¾	39
45	Ohio Fuel	38¼	38¼	38¼
190	Pittsburg Coal	15¾	15¾	15¾
285	Pittsburg Coal pf.	52¾	52¼	52¾
10	River Coal pf.	34½	34½	34½
20	U. S. Steel pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼
181	Westinghouse Air Brake	132	131	131
159	Electric seconds	78¼	78¼	78¼

FINANCIAL.

WE ARE OFFERING

2nd Allotment of 1,000 Shares at $50 Per Share
3rd, 4th and last allotments (1,000 shares each) to be offered at higher prices.

THE MATRIX TYPOGRAPH And MANUFACTURING CO.

Authorized Capital $2,500,000
25,000 Shares Par Value $100.

FULL PAID NON-ASSESSABLE NO PREFERRED STOCK NO BONDS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

JAMES N. GAMBLE, First Vice-President, The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.
COLONEL C. L. GREENO, President The C. L. Greeno Co., Wholesale Dealers in Upholstery Goods and Manufacturers of Steel Springs, Cincinnati.
GENERAL THOMAS T. HEATH, Cincinnati.
JOHN PEARSON, Cincinnati.
C. H. REMBOLD, Manager Cincinnati "Times-Star."

This corporation was formed to manufacture and introduce into general use the Heath Matrix Typograph and its related machines.

The Company is free from debt and has ten thousand shares in the Treasury, out of which to produce its working capital.

Many years of study and labor have been expended in bringing the Typograph and Matrix System to its present position, where it is a demonstrated success. Its present Factory, Patterns and Assets represent an expenditure of $300,000.

To provide additional machinery necessary to make Typographs in large numbers and put them upon the market as speedily as possible, the Company decided to enlarge its present plant and to offer Five Thousand shares of its Treasury stock for sale, and thus provide the necessary additional working captial.

THE LINOTYPE (Typesetting Machine) is marvellous in construction and a big money maker for its stockholders, but its achievements cannot be compared with those of **THE HEATH MATRIX TYPOGRAPH**, the latter being less complicated, more durable and its construction cost much less.

THE HEATH MATRIX TYPOGRAPH will do all that other machines can do and much that none of them attempt to do.

Parties wishing to participate in the profits of the Heath Matrix Typograph and Manufacturing Company may do so by subscribing to the stock.

Make all Checks, Drafts, &c., payable to

CHARLES W. RAY & CO., Fiscal Agents,
66 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, 6,739 Cortlandt.

Samples of the work can be seen at our New York Office and at the Factory at Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAMILton Fire Insurance Company:

In accordance with a requisition made on the 16th day of February, 1904, by Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, notice is hereby given that, owing to an impairment of the capital amounting to Seventy-nine Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Forty-six Cents, an assessment of 53.08 per cent. of the par value of your chares is required to be paid at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, No. 75 William Street, on or before the 16th day of April, 1904.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 29 Wall Street—New York, March 5, 1904.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of The Leather Manufacturers National Bank of New York is called and will be held at its Banking Office, No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: 1. To vote on resolutions to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of merger and consolidation of the said Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York. 2. To vote upon a resolution authorizing and approving the sale to the Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of the assets and business of this Bank at the book values thereof, as shown by this Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities at the date of such sale, and the assumption by the said The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of all of the liabilities of this Bank as the same

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 1
B. & N. Y. Air Line pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Calumet & Arizona	$1.50	Mar. 19	Mar. 4	Mar. 20
Canadian Pacific com.	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chicago & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Col. & Southern 1st pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
Ft. Worth & Denver City, stamped	$4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
Grand Trunk	2	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st pf.	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf.	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 3d pf.	2	April ..	.....	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Manhattan (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Manhattan (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Père Marquette com.	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 16
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie com.	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
St. Jo. So. Bend & Southern com.	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
St. Jo. South Bend & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Southern Ry. pf.	2½	April 18	Mar. 26	April 18
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
United N. J. R.R. & Canal (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 19	April 1
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
W. Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-ann.)	2½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 14	April 1
Chic. City Railway (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 20
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 11
Seattle Electric Co. pf.	$3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 6
South Side Elevated (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
United Traction & Electric Co.	1¼	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange Nat., Chic., (quar.)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 2
Fifth Avenue	25	April 1	Mar. 24	April 1
Ft. Dearborn Nat., (Chic.,) (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31

TRUST COMPANY.

Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
Equitable (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	April 1
Fifth Avenue Trust	3	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 30

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Agri. Chem. pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
American Can pf.	2½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle com.	1	Mar. 21	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	May 24
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Sugar Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 17	April 1
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Boston Belting (quarter)	½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Boston & Phil. S.S. Co. (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
Butte Electric & Power Co. (com.)	$1.50	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Cambria Iron	2	April 2	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Celluloid Co.	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	April 1
Columbus Gas Light & Heating com.	4	Mar. 17	Holders of record	Feb. 29
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 30	April 5
Consol. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Continental Tobacco com.	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
Continental Tobacco pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Daly-West Mining Co. (month)	65	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Eden Musée American Co. (quar.)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 7	Mar. 16
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 1
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf. (month)	1¾	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Mar. 8
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 2	Holders of record	Feb. 19
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 19	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
International Silver pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 3	April 2
Internat. Steam Pump com. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Laclede Gas com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 16
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	April 1
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. com. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 11	April 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 26	Mar. 16
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 31	Mar. 26	April 1
Nat. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1½	April 2	Mar. 16	April 3
New Haven Iron & Steel	15c	Mar. 21	Holders of record	Mar. 10
New York & Honduras Rosaria Mining Co. (month)	1	Mar. 19	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	Mar. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Otis Elevator com.	$2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	$1.50	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Ry. Equipment Corporation (month)	1½	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Ry. Equipment Corporation (extra)	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Railway Steel Springs com.	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 21	Mar. 11	Mar. 22
Rhode Island Dyeing & Finishing pf.	1½	April 5	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Mar. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Standard Oil Co. (quarter)	$16	Mar. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 19
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	April 11	Mar. 23	April 12
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Mar. 14	April 15
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.)	2	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2½	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Shoe Machinery com.	2	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
United States Glass Co. com.	1	April 10	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 10	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	April 12	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Wolverine Copper Co. (semi-ann.)	$3.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, March 12, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,267,000	$3,149,000	$1,444,000	$17,613,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,399,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,632,000	7,026,000	2,218,000	26,491,000	.....
2,000,000	889,100	Merchants' National	12,578,900	2,003,800	1,222,700	14,510,700	.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	13,149,000	2,114,000	1,652,000	13,713,000	.....
1,500,000	3,562,400	Bank of America	20,065,400	3,270,800	2,077,000	21,250,000	.....
1,000,000	334,700	Phenix National	3,869,000	777,000	198,000	3,557,000	47,400
25,000,000	17,403,000	National City	140,816,100	52,836,000	6,732,700	157,327,100	1,520,000
300,000	7,537,000	Chemical National	24,090,600	5,802,300	1,777,600	24,387,500	.....
600,000	360,100	Merch. Exch. National	5,342,800	944,200	464,100	5,752,500	189,100
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,717,900	806,500	551,400	8,329,400	982,000
300,000	110,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,915,900	481,300	40,300	2,239,900	44,900
700,000	346,800	Mech. & Traders' Bank	4,212,000	495,000	460,000	4,306,000	.....
500,000	537,700	Greenwich	2,288,500	395,000	363,300	2,033,400	.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,570,700	1,162,100	322,600	4,785,100	483,200
5,000,000	3,964,700	Am. Exchange National	29,904,000	3,182,000	2,014,000	22,491,000	4,527,000
25,000,000	11,359,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	150,901,300	25,624,800	8,966,100	137,125,100	11,380,400
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	25,093,000	4,266,200	1,250,500	21,889,400	1,764,900
422,700	608,500	Pacific	3,032,100	296,300	434,900	3,566,000	.....
450,000	1,069,700	Chatham National	5,986,600	642,600	842,300	5,872,800	49,000
200,000	396,000	People's	2,199,300	81,500	565,800	2,600,800	.....
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	15,881,900	2,066,200	1,424,400	14,504,500	840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	48,196,200	11,241,400	4,547,200	59,107,000	516,700
1,000,000	1,029,800	Irving National	15,940,000	2,126,000	456,400	15,163,000	244,200
1,550,000	667,900	National Citizens'	7,226,100	2,105,000	399,300	8,337,400	337,500
500,000	313,400	Nassau	2,539,000	320,800	325,900	2,960,400	.....
1,000,000	1,234,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,541,000	1,489,900	592,100	6,953,800	45,800
1,000,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,048,300	1,816,500	180,800	8,296,600	99,400
2,000,000	3,291,300	Corn Exchange	29,311,000	6,054,000	3,005,000	35,790,000	.....
750,000	1,042,000	Oriental	6,999,500	534,500	1,402,600	6,995,200	.....
1,500,000	6,579,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,745,000	4,345,000	1,212,000	22,338,000	47,500
3,000,000	6,950,600	National Park	66,344,000	16,879,000	3,936,000	76,527,000	2,878,000
250,000	136,700	East River National	1,095,900	210,700	180,500	1,261,300	49,800
3,000,000	2,980,000	Fourth National	21,186,000	3,593,300	2,717,100	24,090,600	50,000
1,000,000	573,300	Central National	9,650,000	1,790,000	874,000	11,173,000	935,000
300,000	1,378,100	Second National	8,933,000	1,112,000	1,441,000	9,704,000	252,000
10,000,000	13,830,000	First National	80,403,400	16,896,800	2,089,600	76,650,400	6,776,300
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,404,600	1,193,100	478,200	6,604,300	614,300
250,000	775,900	Bowery	2,719,000	372,000	252,000	3,030,000	.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,400,100	1,055,200	527,500	5,751,000	50,000
750,000	513,300	German-American	3,518,800	601,000	213,800	3,324,400	.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	43,349,500	12,612,000	1,708,200	52,622,800	50,000
100,000	1,745,200	Fifth Avenue	8,919,000	2,137,300	270,100	8,708,200	.....
200,000	565,500	German Exchange	2,641,900	168,000	675,000	3,335,300	.....
200,000	882,700	Germania	3,080,800	424,700	705,100	4,984,900	.....
300,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	9,804,300	704,300	1,648,200	9,844,600	247,300
1,000,000	1,242,900	Garfield National	7,076,100	1,447,700	278,000	6,963,800	49,200
250,000	377,300	Fifth National	2,347,100	455,100	185,800	2,524,400	243,000
1,000,000	1,470,700	Bank of the Metropolis	8,171,400	1,582,800	716,400	9,416,400	.....
200,000	539,200	West Side	3,179,000	646,000	351,000	3,906,000	.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	15,602,000	2,939,000	1,720,000	18,354,000	50,000
300,000	579,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,332,000	577,000	551,000	4,481,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,522,400	Liberty National	10,639,700	2,013,600	240,000	9,226,700	795,500
1,000,000	562,100	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,035,100	873,500	295,000	4,945,500	.....
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,599,500	968,400	689,100	6,541,900	100,000
350,000	566,800	Astor National	4,925,000	1,122,000	162,000	5,041,000	350,000
103,250,000	113,565,300	Total, National banks.					
12,722,700	19,592,100	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	133,097,400	Total	997,399,600	219,135,100	70,119,200	1,037268900	37,962,600

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, March 5, 1904.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 12	1,130,707
Same week last year	3,657,542
To date this year	12,707,011
Corresponding date last year	34,461,300

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$7,385,000
Same date last year	$12,704,000
To date this year	$128,813,500
Corresponding date last year	$158,422,200

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCK, (SHARES.)

	Mar. 14, '03.	Mar. 12, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,717,591	835,188	1,882,403
Industrials	939,951	295,519	644,432
Banks	111	.....	111

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Mar. 14, '03.	Mar. 12, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$11,288,000	$5,422,500	$5,865,500
Industrials	1,350,000	1,162,500	*612,500
Government	66,000	.....	66,000

*Increase.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4¼ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

STEEL CORPORATION'S OFFICIAL NEWS SERVICE.

An odd and unusual reference is made in the report to newspaper stories about the corporation. Says the report:

"Occasionally publications are made concerning the affairs or earnings or results of the business of the corporation, which are stated to be based on information derived from an 'official' or 'Director' or one identified with the corporation,' or 'from inside sources.' Obviously it would be inexpedient to undertake to contradict or explain statements of this kind, even though inaccurate and unreliable. From time to time information relating to the affairs of the corporation is given out by the officials for publication, but it is the rule in such cases to accompany the statement with the name or office of the official making the statement, and no publication should be considered authoritative unless so identified."

It is only fair to say that the information given out officially by the officers of the company—consisting mainly of denials of rumors—is generally so unreliable as to make it worthless.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 12 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$647,200.00	$17,800.00	$28,500	$43,900.00	$40,500.00	$638,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,128,900.00	37,800.00	160,000	425,100.00	450,700.00	2,922,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,115,000.00	159,000.00	108,000	306,000.00	3,500.00	3,272,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	735,384.00	10,701.00	44,449	57,468.00	.....	718,042.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,705,800.00	91,900.00	51,400	386,200.00	100,000.00	2,179,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,635,859.00	22,182.00	114,626	112,445.00	47,725.00	1,819,266.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,703,700.00	168,900.00	91,600	215,200.00	100,000.00	3,057,300.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,924,800.00	8,200.00	70,300	147,800.00	1,400.00	1,733,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,244,800.00	109,100.00	104,800	265,200.00	54,800.00	2,849,300.00
Mutual	200,000	2,450,071.00	19,764.00	192,854	269,304.00	66,666.00	2,919,460.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,285,865.00	27,530.00	116,120	269,075.00	385,580.00	1,799,800.00
Plaza	100,000	3,027,000.00	147,000.00	133,000	368,000.00	.....	3,286,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,082,424.00	14,986.00	116,650	95,971.00	99,093.00	1,236,660.00
State	100,000	7,018,000.00	439,000.00	247,000	109,000.00	939,000.00	8,306,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,510,000.00	56,000.00	207,000	129,000.00	9,200.00	1,946,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,269,900.00	62,600.00	142,700	138,600.00	93,900.00	1,593,900.00
United National	1,000,000	1,973,700.00	222,000.00	55,700	91,400.00	.....	1,218,200.00
Varick	100,000	679,000.00	6,800.00	56,400	94,000.00	50,900.00	736,400.00
Washington Heights	100,000	583,500.00	10,700.00	24,300	99,700.00	.....	498,700.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,857,700.00	47,100.00	198,700	269,000.00	1,800.00	2,075,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,538,200.00	13,500.00	105,100	127,200.00	47,900.00	1,637,200.00
Broadway	150,000	2,062,215.00	10,864.00	189,151	348,500.00	.....	2,238,331.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,445,100.00	99,100.00	61,700	225,100.00	51,000.00	1,677,800.00
Commercial	252,000	3,049,100.00	280,100.00	69,600	403,800.00	50,000.00	3,361,500.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,780,200.00	198,700.00	465,300	950,500.00	65,000.00	7,323,200.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,007,096.00	9,384.00	55,335	72,130.00	10,000.00	1,045,636.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,902,000.00	197,000.00	335,000	859,000.00	29,000.00	4,901,000.00
National City	300,000	3,276,000.00	136,000.00	319,000	1,145,000.00	210,000.00	4,522,000.00
North Side	100,000	864,299.05	10,483.41	62,644	47,990.54	214,594.45	1,039,583.49
People's	400,000	1,220,800.00	49,900.00	128,900	163,800.00	93,500.00	1,455,400.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	590,254.00	9,911.00	55,733	59,902.00	73,344.00	627,974.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,161,000.00	93,000.00	22,000	149,000.00	24,000.00	1,092,000.00
Union	200,000	1,217,700.00	49,600.00	99,300	121,700.00	240,000.00	1,421,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	743,600.00	50,500.00	27,500	52,900.00	42,900.00	740,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	712,800.00	50,200.00	10,000	171,000.00	.....	746,400.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,720,500.00	219,500.00	382,700	1,890,500.00	914,200.00	5,730,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,072,398.00	83,500.00	66,790	281,445.00	72,377.00	1,768,841.00
Second National	250,000	1,114,800.00	67,200.00	22,200	215,500.00	67,000.00	1,083,500.00
Third National	200,000	1,092,498.26	46,766.00	76,576	768,215.91	4,850.70	1,774,586.25
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,256,100.00	133,700.00	38,300	156,000.00	161,900.00	2,196,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,059,890.00	43,065.00	44,306	72,800.00	88,600.00	1,140,400.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	50,000	1,583,872.00	17,669.00	109,211	78,909.00	104,218.00	1,780,550.00

DELAWARE AND HUDSON 'RIGHTS.'

Stock Exchange Ruling as to Trading in New Shares.

The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange has ruled that all transactions in the new Delaware and Hudson stock on Friday, March 18, except for "cash," shall be "ex rights," and that certificates delivered after March 18 for contracts made prior to that time or for "cash" sales made on that date must be accompanied by an assignment of rights or a due bill.

Sales of "rights" except on transactions made specifically for cash must, according to the committee's notice, be settled on March 24, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions in "rights" on or after March 24 are directed to be for "cash" or "regular way," except on the day on which the right to subscribe expires, March 28, when transactions are to be in cash.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There were no changes of any importance in the trading in curb stocks yesterday, the only variations being a few fractional declines in some of the issues. Northern Securities continue to remain firm around 85, with the final sale at the same figure as the two previous days. Delaware and Hudson rights were weak, due to the decline in the stock on the board, selling off to 2¼.

LACLEDE GAS.—A lot of 100 shares of Laclede Gas was offered down to 80 with no bid. The last reported sale was at 99¼ on March 14, 1903. Since this sale the stock has been offered down as low as 82.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, March 12, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2,205	American Can	5	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
3,780	American Can pf.	40	38¼	38¾	— ½
110	American Chicle	*93½	90	90	— 7
1,800	Am. Turbine En.	2	1½	2	+ ⅛
200	Am. Writ. Paper.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
200	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	12	12	12	— ½
1,500	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16	.....
100	Borden's Con. M.	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
1,600	Brit. Col. Cop.	3¼	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
400	Buffalo Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
300	Con. Refrigerat.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
200	Cot. Oil & F. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— 1⅛
13,530	D. & H. rts. w. i.	3¼	2¼	2⅜	— 1⅛
100	Electric Boat	*23	*23	*23	— 2
160	El. Bt. pf., ex div.	55	54	54	+ 1
1,430	Gold Hill Cop.	7-16	7-16	7-16	.....
5,565	Greene Con. Cop.	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
940	Hack. Meadows	*20	16¼	*20	+ 1
28	Interb. Rap. Tr.	103	103	103	.....
225	Inter. Mer. Mar.	5	*4⅝	5	.....
25	Inter. M. M. pf.	19	19	19	.....
100	Internat'l Salt.	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1,526	Lt., F. & P. of West Va.	*31¾	27	28¾	— 2¼
830	Manhattan Tr.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1,150	Mon. & Pa. Coop.	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
300	N. Y. Trans.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
100	N. Am. L. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
16,150	Northern Secur.	87¼	84⅞	85	— 2½
120	Otis Elevator	35	*34⅝	35	+ 1
200	Pac. Pack. & N.	1¾	1½	1⅝	— 1⅛
100	Pac. P. & N. pf.	5	5	5	— 4½
208	Royal B. P. pf.	*100½	99½	99½	— ½
25	Santa Fé Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	.....
900	St. Louis Tran.	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4,500	Seaboard Air L.	11	9¾	9¾	— ¼
3,445	Seab. Air L. pf.	18	16¼	16½	— ½
600	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
100	Standard Milling	4½	4½	4½	— ½
100	Stand. Milling pf.	19	19	19	.....
17	Standard Oil	625	615	615	—10
1,510	Tennessee Cop.	32	31	32	+ 4
800	Tono. Min., Nev.	6¼	6	6	.....
40	Treadwell, Geo. A., Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
1,100	Union Copper	1-16	⅛	⅛	.....
100	United Box Bd.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
650	Univ. Fire Ext.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
1,830	White Knob Cop.	9	8	8½	+ ⅛
10	Worth. (H.R.) pf.	110	110	110	.....

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
$3,000	†Am. Malting 6s.	99½	99	99¼	⅛
8,000	Inter. Sil. 1st 6s.	100	100	100	+ 2
10,000	Jersey City, Hob. & Paterson 4s.	63¾	63¾	63¾	.....
22,000	N. Am. Gas 5s.	106	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
25,000	Seab. Air L. 5 year 5s. w. i.	82½	79⅝	82¼	+ 5⅜
2,000	†Stand. Mill. 5s.	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
5,000	†U. S. Shipb. 5s.	27½	27½	27½	+ 1½
2,000	U. S.

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

MARCH 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 12, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended March 12, 1,130,707.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing in Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 12, '04.
23	7	15 Feb. 13.	7 Jan. 22.	8½	12	— ⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	19	150
87½	83	64⅞ Feb. 13.	50 Mar. 11.	50	51	— 5⅞	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	53	55	50	50½	86¼	821
75⅝	33⅝	52 Jan. 2.	43½ Feb. 8.	45½	45¼	— ¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 29, '04.	½	Q	45⅝	47	44⅝	45½	73½	74,830
25⅝	12	14⅜ Jan. 18.	13¼ Feb. 25.	13	14¼	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	...	10
31½	26	21 Mar. 9.	21 Mar. 9.	.....	.....	— 6	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	...	100
41¼	17¼	21⅜ Jan. 27.	17¾ Jan. 6.	19⅛	20	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19½	19½	19	19	40	1,000
93	60½	72 Jan. 27.	67 Jan. 6.	69	71	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	69½	69½	69	69	91	960
46¼	25¼	32⅞ Jan. 25.	28½ Jan. 7.	29	30	— ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	28½	28½	28½	28½	43	122
98	82	90 Feb. 9.	89 Jan. 22.	88	93	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '03.	3	SA	88	88	88	88	...	10
235	171	195 Jan. 29.	190¼ Feb. 17.	185	190	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	$4	SA	185	190	185	190	215	84
11⅞	4	9¼ Jan. 2.	7½ Feb. 9.	7	7¼	— ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,923,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7⅜	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	2,570
42¼	16½	36½ Jan. 4.	28¼ Feb. 8.	29½	29¾	— 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	30⅞	31½	29½	29½	32	4,485
19¾	5	12 Jan. 22.	9 Feb. 24.	8¾	9	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	9	9½	9	9½	15	60
31⅝	10½	23⅜ Feb. 16.	16⅛ Jan. 6.	21⅝	21¾	— 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅛	22⅝	21¼	21¼	27½	12,615
95⅛	67½	82½ Mar. 4.	75¼ Jan. 6.	81	82¾	+ ¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	82¾	82½	81⅞	82½	94½	1,310
5½	2½	4¾ Jan. 22.	3 Jan. 8.	3¾	4	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	100
24½	14½	22 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 7.	18	20	— ⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20¾	150
62⅛	36¾	51½ Jan. 28.	46 Feb. 25.	46	46½	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1¼	Q	47⅜	47⅞	46	46	49	3,045
99¼	80¼	94½ Jan. 28.	88¾ Jan. 6.	91	91½	+ ¾	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	91	91½	90¾	91¼	93¾	810
98⅝	90	91 Jan. 13.	85 Jan. 6.	90½	92	+ 1	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	97	110
134⅝	107⅛	131⅛ Jan. 25.	122½ Mar. 7.	123	123¼	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	122¾	123	122¼	123⅜	124⅝	13,760
146	130	135 Jan. 14.	130¼ Feb. 11.	125	135	+ 3¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	134	134	134	134	...	150
80	65	72 Mar. 7.	69 Jan. 25.	72½	...	+ 2¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	72	72	72	72	70	100
123½	58	78½ Jan. 5.	61 Feb. 20.	62	64	— 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	62	65	62	62	120	600
89⅞	54	70⅞ Feb. 2.	64 Feb. 24.	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	64⅜	66	64	64½	82½	46,180
103½	84⅜	92⅜ Jan. 22.	87⅝ Jan. 6.	88¼	88⅜	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	88⅞	89	88½	88½	97½	1,267
104	71⅝	85⅞ Jan. 27.	73¼ Mar. 12.	73¼	73⅜	— ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	74⅛	75¼	73¼	73⅜	92¾	66,037
96¾	83¾	92 Jan. 28.	87⅝ Feb. 19.	87⅝	90	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	139,363,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	88	88	88	89	92	153
71⅝	29½	52¼ Jan. 2.	38 Feb. 24.	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	38⅜	41⅜	38½	39½	65¼	70,715
53	40	49⅞ Mar. 7.	47⅛ Feb. 19.	49	51	+ ⅝	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	49⅞	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	...	350
138⅜	115⅝	121¼ Jan. 22.	109¼ Mar. 12.	110¼	110½	— ¼	**Canadian Pacific**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	110¼	111	109¼	110⅜	128¾	8,810
53⅜	27¼	36 Jan. 28.	28½ Mar. 12.	28¼	28½	— 1¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	29⅛	30	28½	28½	46½	1,650
37¼	18½	40 Feb. 6.	33 Jan. 15.	38½	39¼	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	39⅛	39½	38	39	32	2,825
75½	60	85¼ Jan. 21.	75 Jan. 2.	80¾	83	— 2	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	81	82	80	80	69½	500
29⅝	13	17⅜ Jan. 22.	14 Feb. 24.	14¼	14½	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	29,921,000	.....	..	..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	24	1,515
85½	63	71 Jan. 30.	65 Feb. 25.	65½	69½	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	69½	69½	69½	69½	..	30
183½	133¼	148¼ Jan. 22.	137⅛ Feb. 24.	138	138¼	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	138¼	139⅛	137⅜	138¼	169⅜	57,483
194¼	168	179½ Jan. 22.	173 Mar. 4.	173	178	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	175	175½	175	176½	190	200
224½	153	170⅜ Jan. 23.	162 Feb. 8.	161	165	— ⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	162¼	163½	162	162	184	395
250	190	214½ Jan. 23.	207 Feb. 8.	206	208	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,855,100	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	210	210	210	210	...	50
19⅞	8	12⅜ Jan. 15.	8¼ Feb. 24.	9	9¾	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	16½	150
36	15	26½ Jan. 15.	18 Jan. 2.	18½	19	— 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	20¾	19	19	30	840
17½	3	7⅝ Jan. 4.	4½ Feb. 20.	5	6	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	6	5½	6	9½	4,500
50¾	30	33¾ Jan. 18.	29¼ Feb. 23.	31	32	+ 2¼	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '99.	1¼	..	31½	32½	31¼	32½	...	300
119	112	107½ Feb. 13.	100 Feb. 20.	102	110¾	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1½	Q	110	110	110	110	...	10
82¼	24	34½ Jan. 27.	25½ Mar. 12.	26	26¼	— 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,032,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	29½	30	25½	25½	64⅞	3,220
122	65	65 Jan. 27.	65 Jan. 27.	.....	64	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	20
31⅜	10	19 Jan. 12.	14½ Feb. 23.	17½	17¾	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	16⅝	18	16⅜	17⅜	25¾	6,080
72	44½	58½ Jan. 25.	52 Feb. 23.	51½	52	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	55	55	55	55	85½	350
48	17	28⅝ Jan. 22.	22 Jan. 2.	23½	24	— ⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	24¾	24¾	24	24	39¾	1,600
28⅞	9½	16⅜ Jan. 26.	11⅜ Feb. 27.	12	12½	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	⅛	Q	12	12½	11¾	11⅞	20	770
176	149¼	193 Feb. 16.	168 Jan. 8.	180	190	..	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	185	185	185	185	165	45
222	164	196½ Jan. 25.	185 Feb. 8.	189¼	190	2¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2	Q	190¾	193¼	189	189⅜	205½	3,310
119	94⅜	106½ Jan. 22.	101¼ Jan. 4.	105	106	+ 3½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,300	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	106	107¼	106	107	114½	1,470
35	15½	22⅞ Jan. 25.	12¾ Mar. 10.	13¼	14	— 1¾	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	14½	15⅞	12¾	13½	33¼	10,261
85½	60	74½ Jan. 23.	65 Mar. 9.	64	65¼	— 3	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	67¼	69	65	65	84	1,410
183½	149	168½ Jan. 22.	140 Mar. 12.	149¾	150	— 5	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	34,407,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	154⅛	153	149	150	171	6,080
276½	230	275 Jan. 14.	250½ Feb. 23.	250	265	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	20,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	260	260	260	260	235	200
43	18	23¾ Jan. 22.	18½ Feb. 25.	18	18¼	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18¼	38	1,000
90¼	62	74⅞ Jan. 22.	64½ Feb. 24.	65¼	66	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	65½	65½	65½	65½	86⅜	195
47¼	12	24⅜ Jan. 22.	19½ Jan. 7.	19	25	— 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	...	100
75¾	70	76½ Jan. 23.	74 Mar. 12.	.....	.....	— 1	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	74	74	74	74	...	200
38¾	14	20½ Jan. 25.	17 Mar. 2.	18	20	— ¾	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	31½	200
90	55	67½ Jan. 22.	61 Feb. 25.	63	63	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	62	62½	62	62½	85	450
34⅜	20	26½ Jan. 21.	22⅜ Feb. 29.	23¼	24	— ¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 26, '04.	1	Q	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	30	335
42⅜	23	29¼ Jan. 2.	22 Feb. 26.	22½	22⅝	— ⅛	**Erie**	100	‡12,378,900	.....	..	..	22½	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	36	21,230
74	62¼	69¾ Jan. 27.	61⅛ Feb. 29.	61½	61⅝	— ¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	62	62⅝	61½	61½	67⅜	3,060
64⅞	44	50½ Jan. 2.	37⅞ Feb. 29.	37⅝	37⅞	— ¾	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39	37½	37½	54⅜	1,270
101	93	95 Mar. 7.	94 Feb. 23.	94	100	+ 1	**General Chemical Co.** pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	...	100
204	136	179¼ Jan. 23.	156½ Feb. 24.	159	159½	— 1½	General Electric Co.	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	160	161½	159½	159½	193¼	1,480
99¼	77	85 Jan. 7.	77 Mar. 12.	77	78½	— 3	**Hocking Valley** pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	79½	79½	77	77	98¼	980
151	125⅛	134⅜ Jan. 28.	125⅜ Feb. 24.	126¼	126⅜	+ ⅛	**Illinois Central**	100	‡95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	126⅛	126⅜	126¼	126⅜	139⅞	1,968
19⅞	9	14⅝ Jan. 25.	10⅜ Jan. 6.	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	17	700
74¼	57½	67½ Jan. 22.	64½ Feb. 9.	65	65½	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	65	65	63	65	73¼	210
73	23	28 Mar. 12.	26 Mar. 1.	27⅝	28¼	+ ¼	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	28	28	28	28	55¼	100
89½	70	72 Jan. 12.	71½ Feb. 9.	71¼	78	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	...	60
82¾	62¼	69 Jan. 21.	65 Feb. 8.	65	67	+ 1	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem.** pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	79¼	100
36½	16½	21 Jan. 21.	16½ Feb. 24.	16⅜	20	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern	100	20,933,500	.....	..	..	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	31¼	200
61¼	29	38⅜ Jan. 19.	31 Feb. 20.	31	32	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	32	32½	31½	31½	55	300
53	23½	30½ Jan. 25.	26 Mar. 11.	26	28	— 1	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	26	26	26	26	43	200
130½	95	111½ Jan. 22.	101 Feb. 23.	102	102½	— ½	Louisville & Nashville	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	102	103⅜	101⅝	102	120	3,940
153½	126¼	146⅛ Jan. 22.	139⅜ Mar. 12.	140¼	140½	— ⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	Q	143	144½	139¾	140¼	140⅝	8,625
128⅞	70½	92 Jan. 21.	75 Mar. 12.	75	77	— 9	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	83	84	75	75	116	1,230
147⅛	99⅞	124 Jan. 2.	106⅜ Mar. 12.	81	82¾	— 17⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	..	113¼	115	106⅜	106⅜	133¾	24,250
38	17	17⅛ Jan. 4.	16 Jan. 15.	14	16	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	14¼	15	14¼	15	...	67
88	51½	45 Mar. 9.	45 Mar. 9.	43	45	— 6½	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	..	45	45	45	45	...	100
20	8¼	14½ Jan. 11.	9¼ Feb. 25.	10⅝	10⅞	— ½	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	.....	..	..	11¼	11¼	10¼	11	26⅜	9,250
79¼	42	67 Jan. 20.	55 Jan. 4.	59	60	— 1⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	61	61¼	59¾	59¾	71	1,580
132½	109½	129¾ Jan. 23.	117 Feb. 25.	117	118	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	117	117	117	117	126¼	100
30¼	15½	19 Jan. 21.	14⅝ Feb. 24.	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Pacific.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	15½	16⅜	15¼	16¼	26	6,255
63½	33	42¼ Jan. 22.	35 Feb. 23.	36	37½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	37¾	36¼	36½	58	1,135
115⅞	85¾	85⅞ Jan. 22.	87 Feb. 24.	87¼	87½	..	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	87⅝	88⅝	87	87½	108¾	22,355
47⅝	32	43⅜ Mar. 7.	36 Jan. 4.	42¼	42⅝	— ⅜	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	43	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	46⅜	1,120
106⅞	94	103¾ Mar. 7.	100¼ Jan. 16.	103	104	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅞	105¼	300
36	12	21 Jan. 22.	17 Jan. 5.	17½	19	+ 1½	National Enameling & Stamp. Co.	100	15,591,600	Jan. 1, '04.	1	Q	20	20	20	20	38	250
29¼	10½	16½ Jan. 21.	14⅛ Feb. 25.	14¼	14½	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	26	800
95	75	84½ Feb. 25.	80⅜ Jan. 26.	81	85	+ 3.	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	84¼	84¼	81¼	81¼	89¾	100
28½	17	21¼ Jan. 8.	15⅞ Feb. 24.	16⅜	17½	— 1	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,827,200	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	...	300
177	105	138⅜ Jan. 22.	120 Feb. 25.	117	123	— 1⅜	New York Air Brake.	100	8,912,500	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	125	126⅜	125	126⅜	162	900
156	112¾	121¼ Jan. 23.	112⅞ Mar. 12.	113⅛	113½	— ½	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	113½	114½	112⅞	113⅜	138½	10,645
45	19½	32¾ Jan. 23.	25¼ Mar. 7.	25½	27	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	‡14,000,000	.....	..	..	25½	26¼	25¼	26½	39¼	200
225¼	187½	196 Jan. 22.	182¾ Mar. 8.	190¾	191½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	78,916,500	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	189¾	190	189	190	213	425
35¼	19	24¼ Jan. 25.	19¼ Feb. 23.	19½	19⅝	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	36,175,000	.....	..	..	19½	20¼	19¼	19½	61	6,040
76½	53⅜	62⅜ Jan. 28.	53¼ Mar. 12.	53⅞	54	— 2	Norfolk & Western.	100	105,000,000	Dec. 18, '03.	1¼	SA	55¼	55⅝	53½	53⅝	71½	5,630
124½	66	90 Jan. 22.	80 Mar. 12.	80	82	— 1	North American.	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	81½	81½	80	80	103	415
42¾	17	33¾ Jan. 18.	24 Feb. 27.	25½	26	— 1	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	26½	26¾	25	25¼	36¾	1,300
157¾	116⅝	123⅝ Jan. 27.	111½ Mar. 12.	112	112¼	— ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	296,695,650	Nov. 30, '03.	3	SA	112¾	113⅝	111½	112	140¾	211,375
106⅞	87⅝	102¾ Jan. 25.	92¾ Mar. 12.	93⅜	93⅝	— 4½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	Feb. 25, '04.	1¾	Q	97⅛	98¾	92¾	93½	102	25,605
91½	74	81⅝ Jan. 23.	75 Feb. 24.	75	78	..	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	Dec. 16, '03.	1	SA	75	75	75	75	81	600
94	55	69¾ Jan. 22.	60 Mar. 8.	60	61	— ¾	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,750,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	60	60	60	60	89¾	105
65¾	22½	33 Jan. 28.	26⅛ Feb. 24.	27½	28½	— ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 29, '04.	1	Q	28	28	28	28	61	150
95	62¼	72½ Jan. 28.	69 Jan. 2.	69	69¾	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 23, '04.	1¾	Q	69½	69½	69½	69½	93	100
235⅜	196	219½ Jan. 22.	210 Feb. 20.	208	210	— ½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	2	Q	210½	210½	210	210	...	430
37	16	24½ Mar. 2.	19 Feb. 15.	22¾	23	— ¾	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	23¼	24	22¼	22½	33	2,570
90	67	78 Jan. 4.	72 Feb. 24.	72½	73¾	..	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 21, '03.	1¾	Q	74	74⅝	72¾	72½	87½	500
69¼	37⅛	48 Jan. 25.	39½ Feb. 24.	39½	40	— ⅝	Reading.	50	60,900,000	.....	..	..	39½	40¾	39⅝	39½	60⅜	11,370
89⅝	73	81 Jan. 25.	76 Mar. 1.	76	77	— ¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '04.	2	SA	76	76	76	76	84½	110
91	55¾	62 Jan. 20.	55¼ Feb. 25.	56	60	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '03.	2½	..	56	56	56	56	72¼	100
22¾	5⅝	8¾ Jan. 25.	6¾ Jan. 6.	7¼	7½	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	20¾	600
80¾	36⅜	49½ Jan. 23.	40½ Jan. 4.	42	42¼	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	41⅝	43	41⅝	42	79¼	2,020
53⅜	19¼	27⅛ Jan. 22.	19¼ Mar. 11.	18½	19¼	— ⅝	Rock Island Co.	100	33,751,000	.....	..	..	20	20⅝	19⅞	19¾	44	31,600
86	55¾	68⅝ Jan. 22.	51¾ Jan. 6.	53⅝	55½	— ⅝	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	51,190,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1	Q	50	50¾	50¼	50¼	77¼	3,200
139	120	131 Jan. 20.	121 Feb. 20.	120	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	100	10,000,000	Feb. 13, '04.	1¼	Q	122	122	122	122	...	35
30	12	22¼ Jan. 27.	17¼ Jan. 6.	18¼	19	— ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,943,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	18⅛	19	18¼	18¼	25¾	1,000
84½	60	79¾ Jan. 23.	74¾ Jan. 15.	75	77½	— 2	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,031,400	Dec. 15, '03.	2½	Q	75	76	75	76	78	315
56	32	45 Jan. 10.	36 Feb. 9.	35	38	— 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.**	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	36	36	36	36	52¼	100
78	39	49¼ Jan. 23.	39¼ Jan. 6.	41½	42	—

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 12, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 12, '04.
70⅝	67⅝	58⅛	Jan. 4.	45	Feb. 24.	...	...	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	46¼	47¼	45¼	45¼	76¼	167
104⅝	93⅞	92½	Jan. 22.	71⅝	May. 12.	12	72⅝	— ⅛	Union Pacific	100	266,772,900	Oct. 1, '03.	2	QJA	78	74	71⅝	72⅝	92¼	80,216
96⅝	85½	91⅝	Jan. 20.	86¼	Feb. 25.	86¾	87⅝	+ ¾	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,382,500	Oct. 1, '03.	4	QJA	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	91½	220
112¾	94	97½	Mar. 9.	96	Feb. 5.	97	98	+ 1	United Fruit Co.	100	12,575,500	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	97½	98¼	97	97	105¼	300
27⅝	9	12	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	9	9¼	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	19	200
94½	30	47⅜	Jan. 22.	43¼	Feb. 6.	44½	44⅝	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	69	160
15	8	9⅝	Jan. 25.	8½	Feb. 18.	..	..	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	23,185,300				8⅝	8⅝	8	8	23¾	200
15¼	6	5⅞	Jan. 25.	5⅜	Feb. 23.	6¾	7	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,000,000				7	7⅛	6¾	6¾	12⅞	1,810
98⅜	71½	79¾	Jan. 25.	75⅝	Jan. 4.	77	77½	+ ½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	78	78¾	77	77	90¾	2,080
28¾	4	9¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 15.	5¾	6	— 1⅜	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,196,000				7¼	7¾	6¾	6¾	24	3,170
73	30¾	57⅝	Feb. 8.	40	Jan. 14.	46¾	46½	— ⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,700	July 1, '03.	1½	..	39¾	39¾	45¾	45¾	46¾	9,980
10¼	7	14⅜	Jan. 27.	10¼	Feb. 9.	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	4	Q	12	12	12	12	15¾	1,161
55	30¾	54½	Jan. 27.	41	Jan. 4.	49	50	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,685,500	Jan. 21, '02.	4	..	47¼	49¾	47¼	49¾	51	2,822
33⅝	10	19⅝	Jan. 2.	9⅝	Jan. 6.	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,425,300	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	10¾	11	10¼	10⅞	28⅝	12,535
89⅝	40⅜	60	Jan. 22.	54½	Feb. 1.	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	55¾	56¼	54¾	55½	89⅝	63,908
66⅝	17½	34⅜	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	28¾	29	— 2	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	30	30¼	29	29	48	1,635
128½	80	106½	Jan. 28.	98	Jan. 7.	100	107	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	106	106	106	106	128½	10
32⅜	16⅜	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 26.	17⅞	17⅝	— ⅛	Wabash.	100	36,000,000				17¾	17⅝	17½	17⅝	26¾	475
55¼	27½	41	Jan. 25.	32⅜	Feb. 24.	33	33¼	+ ⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	45¾	2,980
93	80¼	89	Jan. 27.	86	Jan. 6.	88	89	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	89	89	88	89	96¾	1,161
221	130	173⅞	Jan. 21.	154	Feb. 23.	155	157	— 8	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,478,200	Jan. 11, '04.	1½	Q	157⅜	158⅞	157	157	205	909
35½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 24.	22½	23	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,935,500				25	25	25	25	33½	700
23¾	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16½	Jan. 4.	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,163,309				17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅞	26⅞	1,260
65¼	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	39¼	39⅝	— 1⅛	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				40⅜	40⅜	39⅜	39⅝	59⅞	1,235

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff pf.....1
Am. Woolen pf....2¼
Am. Tobacco pf....5⅞
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.2½
Chi. Union Trac....1
Chi. Un. Trac. pf...2¼
Cont. Tobacco pf....3½
Gen. Chem. pf.....1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf...5½
Am. Beet Sugar pf..6
Am. Ice pf.....1½
Am. Locomotive 1
Am. Smelt. & Ref...1½
Anaconda Copper 3
Ches. & Ohio 1¼
Chi. & Alton pf....2
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf....1
Col. Fuel & I.....4½
Consol. Gas 2½
Corn Products 1½
Corn Products pf....3
Del. & Hudson 5
Del., Lack. & W....2
Den. M. & Ft. D....2
Det. City Gas.....1
Gen. Electric 1½
Hock. Valley pf.....8
Lake E. & West.....1
Met. Securities 9
Met. Street Ry.....7⅛
Met., W. S. El., Chi., pf. 6½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M 1⅞
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf 1
N. Y. Air Brake....1⅝
Norf. & West 2
North American 1
Pacific Mail 1
People's Gas, Chi...4⅛
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.1
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.2
St. J. & G. I 1st pf.1
Southern Pac 1½
Third Avenue 2½
Union Pacific 1⅝
U. S. Realty 1⅞
U. S. Realty pf.....4⅜
Va.-Car. Chemical...2
West. El. & Mfg. ...3
Wis. Cent. pf.....1⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 5s.....2
Austin & N. W. 5s..1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc..1
Cent. of N. J. 5s...1⅛
Chi. & Alton 3½s...1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d 7s.1
Lake Shore 3½s...1¼
L. N. A. & Chi. 6s..1
Mob. & Birm. 5s....1½
Nash., Ch. & St. L. con. 5s 2¼
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s.1½
Or. Ry. & N. con. 4s.1
P. Gas, Chi. con. 6s.1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s 1⅝
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s 1
S. Air Line 4s.....3½
So. Pac. of Cal. 5s, Sta 2
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s 2
Union Pacific 1st...1
W., M. W. & N. W.5½

Bonds Declined.

C., R. I. & P. col. 5s.1
Col. F. & I. con. 5s..2
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s.....1⅝
K. City & Pac. 1st...1
Kings Co. El. 1st...1
Mil. & Nor. con. 6s.1⅝
Pac. of Mo. 2d 4s...3½
Penn. R. E. 4s.....1
Peoria & East. 1st..1½
Peoria & East. inc..1
Pitts., S. & L. E. 5s.1⅛
Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.4
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st..2
Va. Mid. gen.....1½
Wabash deb. B.....1⅝

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 14.

Capital Traction, Washington—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
H. R. Worthington Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
National Railroad of Mexico—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Staats-Zeitung—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, March 15.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Books close.
American Railways Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Cambria Iron Co.—Dividend payable April 2 to holders of record April 2.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Crown Mills of Marcellus, N. Y.—Annual meeting.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable
Eden Musée American Co.—Dividend payable.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—Books close.
National Lead Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record April 1.
Railway Equipment Co.—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Dyeing and Finishing Co.—Dividend payable April 5 to holders of record this date.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable March 31 to holders of record this date.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Oil Co.—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Co.—Books close.
United States Title and Indemnity Co.—Books close.
United States Cotton Duck Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Books close.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, March 16.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
American Snuff Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland—Annual meeting.
Electric Storage Co.—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Special meeting.
Mutual Milk and Cream Co.—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Books close.
Texas and Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Union Typewriter Co.—Annual meeting.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Wolverine Mining Co.—Books close.

Thursday, March 17.

American Surety Co.—Books close.
Central Fruit Co.—Annual meeting.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Railway Lighting and Heating Co.—Annual meeting.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Friday, March 18.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway—Books close.
Southern Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, March 19.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
Calumet and Arizona Railroad—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Books close.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co. —Books close.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Books close.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$8,541,875	$16,193,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,896,975	14,810,350	12,962,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,861,450
Jan. 23	26,672,675	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,880,775	26,625,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	19,545,975	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,506,300	9,041,675	12,456,650
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,230	666,975	3,958,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,900

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
March 14	$1,024,000	$3,112,900	$16,002,800
March 21	3,180,400	3,471,250	10,272,425
March 28	6,260,900	6,963,575	7,870,600
April 4	2,130,823	2,949,525	5,817,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,938,200
April 18	6,007,625	6,578,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,955,475	9,461,050	18,750,775
May 2	11,181,550	7,484,000	19,980,100
May 9	10,020,825	3,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,362,625	8,346,525	13,299,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,645,150	11,920,000	21,253,050
June 6	4,775,850	11,235,575	13,341,500
June 13	9,477,175	13,302,350	8,782,125
June 20	10,099,575	12,158,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,923,350	12,978,350	5,484,200
July 3	8,377,075	10,094,725	5,211,525
July 11	8,098,475	12,226,900	12,809,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,023,375
July 25	18,918,400	15,522,400	22,128,575
Aug. 1	24,080,975	13,738,125	22,165,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,631,250	20,352,950
Aug 15	21,563,575	7,125,600	18,421,300
Aug. 22	21,088,300	9,742,350	13,146,100
Aug. 29	20,677,925	9,742,775	11,919,225
Sept. 5	17,206,975	4,097,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	16,372,300	715,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,042,650	13,854,225
Sept. 26	14,569,300	3,326,625	16,293,025
Oct. 3	13,957,500	1,819,200	15,580,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,527,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,668,250	15,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,399,100	10,482,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,652,350	8,689,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	16,328,360	10,103,825
Nov. 21	3,911,350	18,020,975	14,486,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,305,300	9,973,780	6,607,575
Dec. 12	8,077,975	8,388,900	5,456,025
Dec. 19	14,685,500	8,063,800	5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$29,937,075	1896	$21,448,825
1903	1,024,000	1895	22,728,625
1902	3,112,900	1894	75,633,375
1901	16,002,800	1893	4,045,275
1900	5,676,875	1892	16,196,450
1899	23,263,000	1891	9,783,575
1898	22,721,425	1890	1,960,800
1897	52,863,500		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,981,600	$908,570,500	$836,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,992,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	236,498,900	933,395,600	941,269,600
Jan. 23	272,948,500	963,984,900	966,263,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	984,552,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	278,831,900	998,830,800	1,027,158,500
Feb. 13	276,903,400	999,369,800	1,026,857,500
Feb. 20	284,513,600	994,425,800	1,025,025,600
Feb. 27	280,130,300	980,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	280,067,200	969,915,400	1,040,086,800
March 12	289,254,300	967,890,000	1,037,368,900

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
March 14	$239,964,500	$924,380,400	$916,162,000
March 21	228,351,000	911,547,400	900,688,400
March 28	229,845,900	894,899,300	891,360,000
April 4	234,321,400	892,938,300	895,752,600
April 11	236,349,000	892,770,900	898,930,800
April 18	227,850,200	905,297,300	897,290,200
April 25	222,586,300	900,626,100	887,603,300
May 2	227,571,800	914,078,000	905,780,800
May 9	238,988,500	923,080,200	915,834,700
May 16	228,201,500	928,939,200	920,838,600
May 23	227,575,500	928,463,100	914,811,100
May 30	237,915,400	922,975,900	913,981,800
June 6	229,431,900	915,138,100	898,625,000
June 13	231,184,000	905,357,600	896,229,700
June 20	232,544,400	904,321,100	896,779,500
June 27	238,853,800	913,746,900	903,719,800
July 3	234,360,900	917,444,500	903,892,900
July 11	231,044,200	908,529,000	892,143,500
July 18	237,089,500	907,015,800	895,206,100
July 25	244,569,600	907,899,700	902,378,800
Aug. 1	251,524,500	908,984,500	902,857,700
Aug. 8	249,655,200	912,897,100	912,272,500
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,345,600	903,335,300
Aug. 22	249,503,800	917,944,500	913,782,600
Aug. 29	250,708,900	923,111,500	920,123,900
Sept. 5	246,620,800	924,415,800	918,131,300
Sept. 12	244,321,100	926,582,800	918,195,600
Sept. 19	240,544,300	922,085,800	909,485,300
Sept. 26	239,905,600	917,047,700	901,345,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	908,265,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,009,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	233,678,300	911,586,500	885,616,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,095,500	865,044,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	889,855,000	853,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,513,200	880,839,700	841,552,000
Dec. 5	217,039,400	882,067,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	$18,791,900	$80,893,800	842,855,700
Dec. 19	226,096,500	878,740,200	848,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	92,262,800	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,040,595,800, March 5, 1904; minimum, since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $999,918,400, March 5, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $290,091,-800, March 5, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 12	$964,162,962	$52,390,134
March 5	1,075,780,468	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,355,410	57,594,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,283,953
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,192,671
Jan. 30	1,277,825,923	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,230,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,249,347	72,711,540
Jan. 9	1,489,165,444	77,330,280
*Jan. 2	1,142,217,797	63,889,811
*Dec. 26	1,068,381,980	45,564,600
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,879,185
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	53,781,538
Dec. 5	1,306,382,524	54,062,336
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,792,591
Nov. 21	1,181,603,084	52,172,044
Nov. 14	1,302,441,324	53,132,827
*Nov. 7	1,071,380,164	45,302,454
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,501,059
Oct. 24	1,136,235,218	51,677,513
Oct. 17	1,125,489,183	53,081,049
Oct. 10	1,115,735,445	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,845,721	62,021,834
Sept. 26	1,039,634,434	50,544,803
Sept. 19	1,023,457,271	47,476,732
*Sept. 12	774,665,838	40,307,451
Sept. 5	974,730,325	53,302,439
Aug. 29	950,814,347	53,728,324
Aug. 22	1,105,338,488	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	50,397,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,181	58,223,449
Aug. 1	1,240,065,368	55,031,492
July 25	1,253,586,800	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,327,742	66,872,175
July 11	1,311,052,925	58,944,050
*July 3	1,370,947,509	95,482,192
June 27	1,131,255,201	72,991,390
June 20	1,272,385,537	61,219,800
June 13	1,412,765,128	65,187,161
June 6	1,516,522,685	67,576,924
*May 30	1,068,786,934	44,650,002
May 23	1,388,296,896	56,587,577
May 16	1,281,142,854	68,078,133
May 9	1,280,882,534	62,652,697
May 2	1,378,981,598	77,612,310
April 25	1,311,282,385	70,953,040
April 18	1,453,074,118	62,518,159
April 11	1,189,787,169	50,421,059
April 4	1,520,710,925	77,561,621
March 28	1,212,204,230	51,707,536
March 21	1,318,576,102	58,137,158
March 14	1,492,626,411	58,406,776

*Five days.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 12, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$809,391,129	$1,259,650,903	—35.7
Boston	91,022,454	103,559,244	—12.1
Philadelphia	74,121,741	90,785,628	—18.4
Baltimore	17,901,098	19,242,670	— 7.0
Chicago	144,223,991	140,769,556	+ 2.7
St. Louis	48,259,493	42,794,390	+15.4
New Orleans	16,550,255	13,748,867	+20.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,202,477,197	$1,679,527,168	—28.4
Other cities, 5 days	273,942,416	260,471,923	+ 5.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,476,612,613	$1,939,999,091	—23.9
All cities, 1 day	295,468,264	382,252,368	—22.7
Total, all cities, for week	$1,772,087,877	$2,322,751,359	—23.7

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*March 12	$1,772,087,877	$2,322,751,359	$2,142,482,821
Mch. 5..	1,997,625,130	2,468,100,323	2,152,162,957
Feb. 27..	1,606,681,726	1,868,672,530	2,307,274,027
Feb. 20..	1,875,675,991	2,154,189,963	1,777,359,025
Feb. 13..	1,818,429,824	2,032,725,276	2,026,498,853
Feb. 6..	2,122,944,390	2,419,958,973	2,256,527,103
Jan. 30..	2,073,456,978	2,080,056,836	2,130,092,364
Jan. 23..	2,189,119,916	2,252,661,356	2,212,096,587
Jan. 16..	2,223,397,527	2,767,616,506	2,397,124,960
Jan. 9..	2,410,047,722	2,735,522,902	2,552,703,805
Jan. 2..	1,948,947,697	2,274,869,670	2,448,428,071
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 26..	1,698,280,956	1,965,699,764	1,870,650,987
Dec. 19..	2,071,381,622	2,239,140,757	2,247,063,793
Dec. 12..	2,192,886,169	2,308,481,806	2,065,861,769
Dec. 5..	2,321,578,184	2,176,476,721	2,455,833,788
Nov. 28..	1,744,767,322	2,052,983,795	2,084,976,788
Nov. 21..	2,065,546,022	2,056,867,722	2,333,894,788
Nov. 14..	2,084,721,493	2,068,705,125	2,552,818,211
Nov. 7..	1,893,660,120	2,264,050,652	2,134,547,994
Oct. 31..	1,940,886,436	2,231,397,980	2,152,054,546
Oct. 24..	2,014,290,663	2,464,342,892	2,087,479,666
Oct. 17..	2,025,778,063	2,052,986,852	2,141,222,941
Oct. 10..	1,970,097,089	2,236,217,591	2,088,816,631
Oct. 3..	2,150,068,679	2,472,068,094	2,088,647,076
Sept. 26..	1,880,193,493	2,287,453,084	2,076,111,265
Sept. 19..	1,843,434,894	2,261,220,220	1,886,627,205
Sept. 12..	1,449,952,306	2,433,619,230	2,009,419,128
Sept. 5..	1,730,322,504	3,063,268,894	1,885,999,000
Aug. 29..	1,541,084,613	2,047,377,198	1,757,835,676
Aug. 22..	1,866,514,543	2,050,742,238	1,652,342,978
Aug. 15..	1,924,534,023	2,097,769,941	1,718,923,221
Aug. 8..	2,084,431,729	1,916,137,225	1,814,757,107
Aug. 1..	2,093,703,172	2,242,856,439	1,674,270,778
July 25..	2,071,469,533	2,218,719,424	1,928,325,939
July 18..	2,307,305,511	2,180,738,121	2,352,843,976
July 11..	2,194,066,581	2,228,511,087	2,388,224,293
July 4..	2,185,760,060	2,134,655,463	1,837,623,607
June 27..	1,946,183,406	1,960,935,278	2,225,116,951
June 20..	2,139,560,234	2,031,349,794	2,403,624,462
June 13..	2,251,523,428	1,859,197,671	2,316,780,597
June 6..	2,227,052,131	2,105,260,283	2,745,207,716
May 30..	1,746,901,453	1,674,101,070	1,817,619,387
May 23..	2,244,607,767	2,131,392,383	3,218,517,051
May 16..	2,135,544,314	2,346,166,853	2,958,150,241
May 9..	2,185,134,101	2,642,470,355	3,680,967,332
May 2..	2,325,640,747	2,810,260,662	2,314,464,708
April 25..	2,132,746,025	2,711,823,164	2,949,002,158
April 18..	2,353,953,099	2,576,305,891	2,676,788,139
April 11..	1,965,004,032	2,328,334,682	2,950,693,434
April 4..	2,330,630,394	2,321,795,827	2,459,687,415
Mch. 28..	1,983,835,550	1,856,302,216	2,307,976,769
Mch. 21..	2,123,919,565	2,159,014,256	2,464,742,727
Mch. 14..	2,320,848,521	2,142,482,821	2,148,588,898

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904	$1,772,087,877	1900	$1,611,174,221
1903	2,322,751,359	1899	1,838,769,422
1902	2,142,482,821	1898	1,228,110,843
1901	2,149,588,905		

Largest exchanges so far this year were $2,410,047,737, in the week ended Jan. 9, and the smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,309,262 in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,952,306, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges in 1902 were $2,810,200,049 in the week ended May 3; the smallest, $1,674,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,392.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, March 5 to 11.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Sarnia	Kingston	$40,000
La Lorraine	Havre	22
Sarnia	Cartagena	4,225
American Silver Coin—		
La Lorraine	Havre	1,386
Korona	St. Kitts	300
Sarnia	Kingston	1,500
Foreign Gold Coin—		
City of Washington	Colon	19,468
Pretoria	Hamilton	146
Foreign Silver Coin—		
*Jan. 2 La Lorraine	Havre	38
Sarnia	Kingston	672
Gold Bullion—		
Siberia	Cartagena	1,578
Pontabelle	Barbados	425
Coastwise	Port Limon	5,749
Total		$75,315

Exports, New York, March 7 to 12.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Mar. 9	Oceanic	London, S. B.	$320,689
Mar. 11	Lucania	London, S. B.	338,210
Mar. 11	Alene	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	1,500
Mar. 11	Maraval	Port Spain, S.C., (Mex.)	1,184
Mar. 11	Marsival	Port Spain, S

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Changes in Totals—Much Shifting of Loans and Cash.

The bank statement showed decreases in all items except United States deposits, which were $397,800 larger than last week. The big increase in United States deposits in preparation for the Panama payments will hardly appear earlier than March 26.

The slight changes in the totals of loans and cash did not indicate the extensive shifting that was disclosed by the detailed statement.

The National City Bank reduced loans by $5,522,800, and gained $7,503,000 in cash; the First National increased loans by $2,676,000, and lost $3,826,700 cash.

The general tendency was more toward an increase in loans than to contraction. Thirty-one banks had larger loan accounts than in the preceding week and twenty-four reduced loans.

The decrease in the total cash holdings was almost exactly as indicated by Friday's report of the week's currency movement.

The negative character of the statement faithfully represented the waiting attitude of Wall Street, pending the Panama payments and the Northern Securities decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There were twenty banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, eleven National and nine State. This compares with fifteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, thirty in the week ending March 14, 1903, and twenty-six in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these twenty banks was $2,142,575, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $32,079,650 instead of $29,937,075.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent., averaging 1¾ per cent. The time money market was quiet, with an easy tone. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four and five months, 4@4¼ per cent. for six months, 4½ per cent. for nine months, and 5 per cent. for one year. There was a fair inquiry for commercial paper, and the supply was light. Rates were 4½@5 per cent. for indorsement and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8655@4.8665 to 4.8670 @4.8680, closing firm at the higher rate.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2½@8 per cent., averaging 5¾ per cent. Time money was very firm at 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@ 5¾ per cent. for four to six months. There was nothing doing in commercial paper, which was nominally quoted at 7@8 per cent. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8615@ 4.8640 to 4.8675@4.8685, closing firm at the higher rate.

The statement of last week, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of March 14, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,372,700	.....	$110,222,700
Net profits	133,097,400	$32,700	122,764,400
Deposits	1,037,268,900	3,324,900	916,162,000
Circulation	37,062,600	1,206,900	42,987,700
Total	$1,323,901,600	$4,614,500	$1,192,186,800

ASSETS.

Loans	$967,389,000	$2,519,400	$924,500,400
Specie	219,135,100	57,300	164,747,800
Legal tend.	70,119,200	730,200	65,316,700
Total	$1,286,633,300	$3,306,900	$1,154,564,900
Res. held	$290,254,300	$837,500	$230,064,500
Res. req'd	259,317,225	831,225	229,940,500
Surplus	$29,937,075	$6,275	$1,024,000
U. S. Depos.	$29,535,000	*$397,800	$40,185,400

*Increase.

The surplus in 1902 was $3,112,900; in 1901, $10,002,900; in 1900, $2,686,425; in 1899, $19,074,175; in 1898, $22,721,425; in 1897, $52,883,550.

Note—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$11,312,376
Week ended March 13, 1903	15,003,054
From Jan. 1, 1904	122,112,254
From Jan. 1, 1903	134,354,529

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 8, 1904	$9,345,243
Week ended March 10, 1903	14,525,800
From Jan. 1, 1904	91,468,749
From Jan. 1, 1903	96,808,785

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$71,621		
Week ended March 13, 1903	285,838		
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,220,879		
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,334,719		

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$1,278,703		
Week ended March 13, 1903	260,677		
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,630,977		
From Jan. 1, 1903	921,595		

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$1,207,082		
From Jan. 1, 1903	413,124		

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 3, 1903	$6,221		
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,580,902		

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$3,604		
Week ended March 13, 1903	19,600		
From Jan. 1, 1904	179,654		
From Jan. 1, 1903	139,640		

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$680,998		
Week ended March 13, 1903	921,565		
From Jan. 1, 1904	9,319,051		
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,388,917		

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$677,226		
Week ended March 13, 1903	901,965		
From Jan. 1, 1904	9,148,397		
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,142,977		

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$75,225		
Week ended March 13, 1903	305,438		
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,401,533		
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,474,359		

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$1,959,701		
Week ended March 13, 1903	1,181,242		
From Jan. 1, 1904	11,950,028		
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,061,512		

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1904	$1,884,476		
Week ended March 13, 1903	875,804		
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,548,495		
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,587,153		

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Mar. 12. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	225	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	225	Jan. 6	225	Jan. 6	225	Feb. 10, 1904
220	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	Jan., 1904	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
73¾	75	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1903	3	75½	Jan. 19	72¾	Jan. 13	75½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
185	200	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	186	Dec. 7, 1903
22	28	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1903	1	25	Jan. 15	23½	Jan. 15	25	Jan. 22, 1904
6½	7	American Grass Twine	13,083,000	Jan. 2, 1903	¼	8½	Feb. 15	5½	Jan. 19	6¾	Mar. 2, 1904
3½	5	American Hide & Leather	11,273,100		..	5¾	Jan. 27	2⅝	Jan. 5	4	Feb. 29, 1904
13½	14½	American Hide & Leather pf.	12,548,300		..	18⅝	Jan. 27	11⅞	Jan. 5	15¼	Feb. 17, 1904
26½	..	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	29½	Jan. 23	28	Jan. 19	28	Jan. 25, 1904
110	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2, 1904	2½	120	Feb. 29	110	Jan. 21	120	Feb. 19, 1904
121	124	American Sugar Ref. pf.	45,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	126¾	Jan. 30	123	Jan. 4	125½	Mar. 2, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300		..	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
85	88	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	1¼	86¾	Jan. 18	82	Jan. 6	84¾	Feb. 15, 1904
121	122	American Telephone & Teleg.	127,001,900	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	130	Jan. 25	121	Feb. 16	121	Feb. 16, 1904
9	11	American Woolen	29,501,000		..	12½	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 4	10½	Mar. 4, 1904
23	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		..	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
52	56	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000		..	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21, 1904
88	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 28, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
104	..	Atlantic Coast Line	35,650,000	Jan. 10, 1904	2½	110½	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	104½	Feb. 18, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,055,000	Jan., 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jun. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,090	Oct., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 20, 1902
184	190	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	209¾	Jan. 15	190	Feb. 13	190	Feb. 16, 1904
..	5½	Brunswick City	5,000,000		..	7	Jan. 23	5¾	Mar. 1	5¾	Mar. 1, 1904
118	120	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	9,008,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	127	Jan. 12	118¼	Mar. 2	118¼	Mar. 2, 1904
132	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
63½	64½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	68¼	Jan. 2	66	Jan. 15	67¾	Jan. 28, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	125½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
153	156	Central of New Jersey	27,418,800	Feb. 1, 1904	2	163¾	Jan. 19	154½	Feb. 26	155	Feb. 25, 1904
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel.	4,917,600	Jan. 7, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	100	Dec. 28, 1903
165	166	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	*182	Jan. 14	*161	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
121	125	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11, 1904
25	29	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	9,489,100		..	31	Jan. 21	26	Feb. 24	26	Feb. 24, 1904
82	87½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	85½	Jan. 14	83½	Feb. 5	83½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 20, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 5, 1902
135	145	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1904	3	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21, 1904
165	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
74½	75½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25,000,000	Mar. 2, 1904	2	80¾	Jan. 22	74	Mar. 1	76½	Mar. 2, 1904
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000		..	..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 5, 1903
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	185	July 28, 1903
50	70	Consolidated Coal	10,550,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	80	July 17, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000		..	..	.....	..	.....	22¾	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2¼	Jan. 18, 1904
2	..	Denver & Southwest pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2¾	Feb. 10, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
9	10½	Detroit Southern	10,437,000		..	14⅞	Jan. 23	8½	Feb. 29	10½	Mar. 4, 1904
125	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,068,539		..	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	Jan. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
7	8	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000		..	10¾	Jan. 22	8	Feb. 5	8	Feb. 5, 1904
11	14½	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000		..	17¼	Jan. 22	11½	Feb. 29	12½	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	65	Jun. 18, 1903
58	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65	Feb. 2, 1904
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23, 1904
44	56	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,553,000	Apr. 1, 1903	4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52½	Feb. 4, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000		..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
43	48	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	43	Mar. 1, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*135½	Dec. 14, 1897
155	180	Great Northern pf.	124,076,700	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6	177	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 12, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,229,100	Jan. 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,300	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Apr. 18, 1903
72½	76½	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 18, 1904	1½	73¾	Jan. 22	70	Feb. 11	73¼	Feb. 16, 1904
49½	52	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Feb. 25, 1904	25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
103½	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	2	*104½	Jan. 21	*103¾	Jan. 6	*104½	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	International Steam Pump	12,262,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1	37	Jan. 30	31	Jan. 2	35	Feb. 3, 1904
..	..	Iowa Central	8,522,900		..	22⅞	Jan. 8	17	Feb. 18	20	Mar. 4, 1904
..	..	Iowa Central pf.	5,673,100	Mar. 1, 1900	1½	42	Jan. 14	32	Feb. 25	34½	Mar. 4, 1904
20	30	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			29	Jan. 21	26¾	Feb. 10	26¾	Feb. 10, 1904
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	Nov. 16, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	48	July 15, 1903
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000		..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
50	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	93¼	Mar. 14, 1903
..	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1903	2½	104	Feb. 3	96	Feb. 23	95	Feb. 25, 1904
90	110	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	95	Feb. 22	95	Feb. 22	95	Feb. 25, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	49,456,500	Jan. 29, 1904	3½	*271¾	Feb. 24	*271¾	Feb. 24	*271¾	Feb. 24, 1904
45	55	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896	1	55¼	Jan. 2	50	Feb. 6	50	Feb. 6, 1904
..	9	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	6½	Nov. 2, 1903
100	116	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1903	5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1903	7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
125	130	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	138	Feb. 26, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
56	65	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	67¾	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	61	Feb. 18, 1904
87	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25, 1904
102	105	**Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	2	124¾	Jan. 11	101¼	Feb. 24	104¼	Mar. 2, 1904
78	85	National Enameling pf.	5,546,600	Jan. 1, 1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82¼	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000		..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Jun. 9, 1901
34½	36	Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	30,063,400		..	41	Jan. 11	34¾	Feb. 23	36¼	Mar. 2, 1904
42	48	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
100	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21, 1904
59¾	65	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	3	69	Jan. 26	63	Jan. 19	65	Jan. 30, 1903
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000		..	..	.....	..	.....	20	Dec. 14, 1903
..	40	New York Dock pf.	16,000,000	Oct. 15, 1903	1	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	*395	Dec. 26, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan. 9, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
130	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
142	145	New York & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*140	Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,009,100	Jan. 11, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	38¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 19, 1904	2	89	Jan. 5	88⅝	Feb. 25	88⅝	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	100	Aug. 22, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1						
..	4	Ontario Mining	15,600,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4¼	Jan. 19	4¼	Jan. 19	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,512,400	July 2, 1889	1	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 15, 1899
50	55	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	56½	Jan. 22	51	Feb. 24	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
85	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	51	Feb. 24, 1904
60	64	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	67½	Jan. 22	61¼	Jan. 12	80	July 30, 1903
16	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			23¾	Jan. 22	20	Jan. 13	61¼	Mar. 4, 1904
..	80	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	22	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,963,400	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 22, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	83½	Jun. 23, 1903
90	99	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,542,600	Jan. 15, 1904	2	98	Jan. 22	97	Jan. 25	98	Jan. 22, 1904
177½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 5, 1904	1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Youghi. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
..	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			..	.....	..	.....	1¾	Aug. 12, 1903
..	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	4¼	Feb. 16	4¼	Feb. 16	4½	Feb. 16, 1904
86	91	R. R. Securities	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	90½	Feb. 17	85	Feb. 11	90½	Mar. 3, 1904
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	204	July 15, 1903
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1903	1	88½	Feb. 9	86½	Feb. 6	87	Feb. 16, 1904
9	11	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,609,000			14	Jan. 19	9½	Feb. 13	9½	Feb. 19, 1904
17	19	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,600,000			20¼	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 8	17	Feb. 10, 1904
60	72	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	*70	Jan. 23	*61	Mar. 1	*61	Mar. 1, 1904
151½	162	St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill ctfs.	7,046,300	Jan. 2, 1904	5	167	Jan. 23	150	Jan. 9	154	Feb. 19, 1904
..	124	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	4,157,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	123½	Jan. 23	122	Feb. 4	122½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,815,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	59	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.				..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	209	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	81	Feb. 2	77	Jan. 5	80½	Mar. 4, 1904
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	Jan., 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	⅞	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			1⅛	Feb. 24	⅞	Mar. 4	⅞	Mar. 4, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	2,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 28, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	1,645,400	July 15, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,226,500	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 8, 1902
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	4,193,300			28	Jan. 22	22	Feb. 9	27	Feb. 9, 1904
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	*18	May 28, 1902
17	20¾	Toledo, Railways & Light	12,000,000			23	Jan. 21	20	Feb. 23	20	Feb. 23, 1904
18	30	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	150	Jun. 12, 1903
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	U. S. Express	10,000,000	Nov. 14, 1903	1	115	Jan. 5	100	Feb. 24	108	Mar. 3, 1904
100	105	U. S. Flour pf.	15,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900	1	46	Jan. 22	41	Feb. 16	41	Mar. 3, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	4,645,300	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	19½	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Rub. & Mining pf.	1,043,350	Oct., 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	48	Jun. 16, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,182,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*275	Oct. 8, 1903
..	..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	1,647,600			..	.....	..	.....	13	Nov. 19, 1903
..	..	Wabash Railway	8,000,000	July 15, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	6¼	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Wabash Railway pf.	8,000,000	Nov. 16, 1903	1

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 12, 1904.

MARCH

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93½	Jan 23	92	Jan 13	92¾	Mar 12	92¾
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	100½	Jan 19	98⅜	Jan 6	100¾	Mar 12	99⅝
Do registered	AO*	100	Jan 28	99¾	Jan 27	99¾	Mar 7	..
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jan 22	87¾	Feb 15	88	Mar 12	88
Do do registered	Nov.	82½	Jan 26	82⅝	Jan 26	82¼	Jan 26	..
Do do stamped		85¾	Jan 22	87½	Jan 6	85¾	Mar 12	85½
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100	Jan 22	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	92¾	No 10, 02	..
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	..	....	..	....	95¾	De 21, 03	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	..	....	..	....	114½	Oc 8, 02	106
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94½	Feb 15	91	Mar 1	91	Mar 9	91
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	125¾	No 30, 03	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 26	112¾
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	109	Mar 9	109	Mar 9	100	Mar 9	110
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22, 01	92¼
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	91½	Oc 30, 03	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	85¼	Jan 21	92¾	Feb 23	93¼	Mar 11	93
Do do registered						94½	Ja 12, 03	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102	Jan 22	100¼	Feb 25	101¾	Mar 12	101¼
Do do registered		101¾	Feb 17	101¾	Feb 17	101¾	Mar 7	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	..	....	..	....	94	No 28, 03	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	85¾	Jan 22	87¾	Jan 8	85¾	Feb 15	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97	Feb 2	97	Feb 24	92½	Feb 24	92¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	85	Jan 20	87½	Feb 11	86½	Mar 11	86¼
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	90¼	Jy 16, 02	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105½	Mar 11	103¼	Mar 11	105¾	Mar 11	105
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oc 29, 03	98
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122	Jan 12	119¼	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	118¾
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Au 1, 03	95
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		..	....	..	....	100¾	Be 13, 03	96
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117	Jan 22	113¾	Mar 8	115¾	Mar 7	115
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	112
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¼	Mar 7	121¼	Mar 7	127¼	Mar 2	118¾
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	122½	Mar 7	122½	Feb 27	122½	Mar 2	122
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1961	JJ	80	Jan 4	97¾	Mar 11	98	Mar 11	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102¼	Mar 11	104¾	Jan 2	102½	Mar 11	102¼
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117
Do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	122½	Mr 16, 03	..
C.R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	118	Ja 27, 01	110
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	103½	Mar 7	102¾	Jan 5	103⅝	Mar 11	103¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107⅛	Jan 21	105	Mar 1	105	Mar 1	..
Do do registered	*MS	..	....	..	....	107	Au 14, 03	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92¼	Jan 11	90	Mar 8	91¾	Mar 11	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118	Jan 7	118¼	Feb 24	116½	Mar 4	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	106¾	Jan 22	106¾	Jan 4	105	Mar 12	105
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105¼	Se 18, 01	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	71½	Jan 25	68	Mar 7	66	Mar 7	66
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	23	Jan 23	29	Mar 7	29	Mar 7	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	20¼	Jan 21	18⅝	Feb 6	18⅝	Feb 6	19½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	....	..	....	92	Au 21, 02	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	103½
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	102¾
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Jy 2, 03	104¾
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	131½	Jan 26	128	Mar 3	128½	Mar 12	128
Do do registered	QJ	130½	Jan 25	128½	Mar 7	128½	Mar 8	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112½	Jan 21	111½	Jan 19	111¾	Mar 11	111¼
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	..	....	..	....	105	De 8, 03	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102	Jan 27	100	Jan 4	101	Mar 12	100
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	109½	Mar 9	108¾	Feb 3	109¾	Mar 10	109¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911		111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116¾	Feb 2	114⅜	Jan 6	116	Mar 11	115¼
Do do registered	*MN	115	Feb 10	115	Mar 1	113	Mar 1	115½
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	104	Jan 22	100¾	Mar 1	101¼	Mar 11	101
Do do registered	*MS	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 18, 01	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	112	My 14, 03	104
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	101½	Feb 5	99½	Jan 4	100⅞	Mar 3	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	94½	Jan 27	94½	Jan 27	94½	Jan 27	94½
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	106½	Oc 20, 02	107
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	....	..	....	90½	De 30, 03	84
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	84	Feb 16	81¼	Jan 5	83¾	Mar 9	83¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	77	Jan 23	74½	Jan 5	76	Mar 12	75¼
Do registered		..	....	..	....	83¾	Ap 16, 02	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	101½	Jan 15	99	Feb 3	99	Mar 1	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	93	Jan 4	91	Feb 23	92¾	Mar 12	91¾
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	91½	Mar 11	91¾	Feb 15	91¾	Mar 11	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104½	De 23, 03	110¼
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	....	..	....	109¾	No 6, 03	102
Do do do 4s, 1919	AO	..	....	..	....	106	Feb 29	104¼
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106	Jan 18	105	Feb 17	105	De 2, 03	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	De 2, 03	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	103¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 2	100¾	Feb 8	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108¼	Feb 1	103½	Jan 30	106	Mar 1	106
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115	Feb 1	114½	Jan 16	115	Feb 27	112
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	109¼	Jan 14	100¾	Jan. 6	106¼	Jan 14	106
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	..	....	..	....	129¾	Oc 22, 03	129
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	116¾	Feb 9	115¾	Jan 8	116	Feb 25	116
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 13, 03	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	113	Jan 16	112¼	Jan 4	113	Jan 16	114
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	128	Jan 14	120½	Feb 11	128½	Feb 11	125½
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	..	....	..	....	108	Jy 24, 03	108
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109	Mar 7	106	Jan 18	109	Mar 7	108½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	170	Feb 5	165
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111¼	De 15, 03	106¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	100	Jan 25	106	Mar 11	108	Mar 11	107
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 8, 02	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	93¾	Jan 15	93	Jan 15	98¾	Jan 15	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	110	Jan 28	110	Jan 28	119	Jan 28	115
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	111	Jan 14	106¾	Jan 9	110¼	Feb 23	110
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	116	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 19	115¾	Mar 10	114¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	..	....	..	....	111¾	No 23, 03	105¾
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½	Jy 18, 99	126¾
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	116½	Feb 4	116¾	Jan 29	118	Feb 16	116¼
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	103¾
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 28, 03	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113¾	Oc 28, 03	111¾
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 20, 03	103¾
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	*JJ	111	Mar 9	110¾	Jan 28	111	Mar 9	110¾
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109½
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾	Jan 15	114¼	Feb 8	114¾	Feb 8	113¾
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 27, 03	110
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114¾	Mar 11	116¼
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾	Feb	123½	Feb	129¾	Feb 4	129¾
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	100
Do do registered	FA15	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oc 9, 02	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	90	Jan 28	97¾	Mar 11	97¾	Mar 11	98
Do do registered	QF	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 15, 03	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	111¼	De 11, 03	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110	Mar 9	109½	Jan 15	110	Mar 9	110
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 30, 03	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106	Feb 8	104½	Feb 24	105	Mar 12	104½
Do do registered	MN*	104¼	Jan 21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	103½
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO13	108¾	Jan 22	108¾	Mar 3	108¾	Mar 12	108½
Do do registered	AO15	106¾	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 12	107½
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	115½	Feb 10	115½	Feb 10	115½	Feb 10	116
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	123	My 28, 01	113
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	....	..	....	106	No 5, 02	100
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	....	..	....	108	De 9, 02	103
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	....	..	....	107¾	No 17, 03	103¾
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	..	....	..	....	111¾	De 23, 03	111¾
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129	Jan 22	128¼	Feb 29	128¾	Feb 29	128¼
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 6s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 22, 03	117¾
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142¾	Fe 10, 02	129
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	....	..	....	131¾	De 5, 03	120
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107¾	Fe 21, 01	101
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	109	Se 9, 03	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	122½	Jan 22	122¼	Jan 22	122¾	Jan 22	121
Do registered	JJ*	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120¼
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	104	Jan 21	101	Jan 7	102½	Mar 11	102
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107	Ja 16, 03	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	..	....	..	....	98	Au 18, 03	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	..	....	..	....	100¾	Jy 2, 02	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	99¾	Je 30, 02	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	99½	Jy 10, 02	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	97¾	Je 28, 02	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	97	Au 7, 03	..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74½	Jan 22	66½	Jan 7	68¼	Mar 12	68¼
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	89¾	Ja 7, 03	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85	Jan 20	73	Jan 6	70¾	Mar 12	70¾
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104⅝	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104⅝	Jan 26	104¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..	....	..	....	95¼	Oc 1, 03	96
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 1, 03	92
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	96	Jan 13	96¾
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106	Mar 3	106	Mar 3	106	Mar 3	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 1, 01	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	132	Jan 20	130½	Jan 7	131	Mar 11	131½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	93	De 19, 03	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131	Jan 25	130¼	Jan 9	131	Feb 26	130¼
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	125¾	Mar 3	123¾	Mar 3	125¾	Mer 3	130¾
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	122½	Mar 8	121	Feb 25	122½	Mar 8	122½
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	82¾	Jan 27	78	Jan 4	79	Mar 11	78¼
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	109	Ap 28, 02	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 5, 03	104¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112¼	Oc 10, 00	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	..	....	..	....	113	De 22, 03	110
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	96½	Feb 29	95¾	Jan 8	98¼	Mar 11	98½
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	97	No 2, 03	..
Dc Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	101¼	Oc 8, 02	..
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	96
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	101¼	Feb 10	99¾	Feb 27	100¾	Mar 8	100¼
Do do registered	MN*	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	101
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	....	..	....	102	De 3, 02	101
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 31, 02	93
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936		101	Jan 27	100½	Mar 4	100¼	Mar 4	109
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 17, 03	110¼
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JJ	..	....	..	....	129	Jy 25, 03	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	130	De 15, 03	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	104	No 19, 01	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98	Jan 26	95¼	Jan 13	95½	Mar 9	95
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	64¼	Jan 22	60	Jan 6	63	Mar 7	63
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	112½	Feb 9	117
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	115½
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63¾	Jan 19	56	Jan 5	60½	Mar 11	60¼
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89½	Jan 26	84	Mar 7	84	Mar 12	84
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾	Jan 25	112½	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 25	109
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129½	Jan 25	129¼	Feb 11	129¼	Feb 11	129
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	Feb 16	130¾	Feb 16	130¾
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	104	Oc 26, 98	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	125¾	Mar 9	122	Jan 5	125¾	Mar 10	127¾
Do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	136¾	Se 14, 00	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114¼	Jan 28	111¾	Feb 3	111¾	Feb 3	111½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	100¼	Jan 26	100¼	Jan 26	100¾	Jan 27	101
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 8	109¾
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 1920	FA*	..	....	..	....	114¾	Oc 30, 03	102
Del. & H. 1st Penn. DIV. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¼	Jan 18	137	Feb 11	137	Feb 11	135½
Do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149	Au 5, 01	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	108	Jan 11	108	Jan 11	108	Jan 26	106¼
Do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	122	Je 8, 02	..
Do 3d, 1909	*AO	106	Mar 11	106	Mar 11	106	Mar 11	105¾
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	111¾	Fe 4, 02	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	..	....	..	....	143¾	No 10, 02	141¼
Do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	147¾	Je 18, 02	140
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	98½	Jan 28	96¾	Mar 1	97¾	Mar 12	97½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 22, 03	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	104¼	Feb 11	103	Jan 4	104¼	Feb 11	105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	97	Jan 22	94	Jan 6	96¾	Mar 10	95½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	85¼	Jan 23	83¾	Jan 22	85¾	Jan 25	81¾
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97	Ja 3, 02	90
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	56	Jan 4	55	Jan 21	55	Jan 21	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	111	Fe 28, 01	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	....	..	....	97	De 4, 03	96¾
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94	Jan 2	93¾	Mar 10	93¾	Mar 10	92
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	....	..	....	75¾	Au 25, 03	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84	Feb 26	83¼	Feb 4	84	Feb 26	80
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	111¼	Jan 25	110¾	Jan 4	111¼	Jan 26	110¾
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111	Jan 25	111	Jan 28	121	Jan 28	109¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 18	114
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	..	....	..	....	114	My 25, 03	110
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	112	No 18, 03	112
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111	Jan 14	110½	Feb 10	110¾	Feb 25	107½
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¼	Jan 11	114¼	Jan 11	114¼	Feb 15	112
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	..	....	..	....	101¾	Je 26, 03	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	MS*	135½	Jan 27	132¾	Jan 13	135¾	Feb 5	130
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	..	....	..	....	130	Au 7, 03	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	98¾	Jan 21	96¾	Feb 19	96¾	Mar 12	96¾
Do registered	*JJ	95¾	Jan 21	96¾	Jan 21	95¾	Jan 21	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1906	*JJ	85¾	Jan 26	84	Jan 6	84	Mar 9	84¼
Do do registered		85¾	Feb 4	85¾	Feb 4	85¾	Feb 4	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93¾	Jan 27	88¾	Feb 24	89¾	Mar 11	..
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	..	....	..	....	125¾	Je 17, 03	125
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	118¾	Jan 20	117¾	Jan 18	117¾	Mar 11	117½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	..	....	..	....	106	Au 5, 02	102
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	132	Mar 3	131	Feb 4	132	Mar 3	131½
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	113½	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 12	115
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	*JJ	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 25, 03	111½
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	106¾	Jan 6	103¼	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 6	100
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	111¾	Feb 10	111	Jan 4	111¾	Feb 17	111½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	110¼	Mar 8	108½	Jan 8	110¼	Mar 8	110
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	..	....	..	....	99	No 4, 03	98½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	104	Jan 19	103¾	Jan 7	104	Jan 22	100
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	113¾	Jan 8	113¾	Jan 8	113¾	Jan 8	113½
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	108	Feb 3	106½	Jan 11	108	Mar 9	106¼
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116¾	No 11, 03	115
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	..	....	..	....	103	De 17, 03	103
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	..	....	..	....	112	Je 2, 02	111
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 91	100
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	..	....	..	....	107	De 17, 03	105

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	87	..
Do do small	JJ*	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	..	....	..	....	123¾	De 21, 03	122½	125
Do 1st ext. g., 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 18	..	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	....	..	....	101½	Je 30, 02	92	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	87½	89
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	120¾	Mar 1	120	Jan 22	120¾	Mar 1	120¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115	Mar 9	112	Jan 6	116	Mar 9	112½	115
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 8s, McM., M., W. & Ald.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116	Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	75¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	74¾	Mar 12	74	75
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	110½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	96¾	Feb 19	97¾	Mar 11	97¼	98
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 27	..	....	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100¾	Mar 7	100¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	101¾	No 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 11	100¾	Mar 2	100¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	100¾	Feb 20	100½	Mar 10	100¾	Mar 10	100¼	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	99¾	No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	86¾	Mar 12	86¼	86¾
Do do registered	*FA	87½	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	86	Jan 27	85¼	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	87	Feb 11	87½	Feb 23	..	87½
Do do registered	*FA	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek ext. g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	103	Jan 8	105	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st g. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	109	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	108	Mar 11	107¾	..
Do registered	*JJ	108¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 9	107	Mar 11	107	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	99	Mar 12	98	99
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 9, 03	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1928	MS*	98¾	Mar 1	98½	Mar 1	98¾	Mar 9	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	....	..	....	139	Ja 21, 03	122½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 18	109½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	118¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	....	..	....	127	De 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	103¼	105
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	96	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	..	....	..	....	100	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115½	Mar 8	115½	Mar 8	115½	Mar 8	115	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117⅞	Feb 23	117⅜	Mar 1	117⅝	Mar 3	117⅛	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104	Jan 22	103	Jan 12	104	Mar 10	104	104½
Do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	121¾	Ap 20, 03	124	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 8, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101	Se 8, 03	101½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	..	....	..	....	106¼	My 14, 03	100½	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103½	Feb 17	101	Mar 1	101	Mar 11	..	101
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	....	..	....	100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111½	Feb 23	111¼	Feb 23	111¼	Feb 23	110¼	111¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 20, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	....	..	....	127	No 28, 03	123	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	..	....	..	....	127	No 19, 03	124	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	98	Feb 15	96½	Jan 4	97¼	Mar 12	97⅛	97⅝
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¾	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	90¾	Jan 22	87½	Feb 25	88¾	Mar 11	88¼	89
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107⅞	Jy 1, 01	104	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	100	Jan 11	99¼	Feb 26	99¾	Mar 8	..	99½
N. P. Ry. pr. lin. ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 25	101½	Jan 6	103	Mar 11	102¾	103
Do registered	QJ	101	Mar 3	101	Mar 3	101	Mar 3	101½	102½
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 22	70½	Feb 20	70¾	Mar 12	70¾	71¼
Do do registered	QF	70¼	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¼	Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97⅜	Jan 11	97¼	Jan 11	97⅜	Jan 11	97¼	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ	94	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 6	91¾	Mar 12	91¾	92
Do do registered		93¼	Feb 9	90	Jan 8	91½	Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122½	Mar 9	120½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Jy 21, 03	107½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108½	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¾	Jan 29	106¾	..
Do 1st con. 4s, 1968	*JD	..	....	..	....	96¾	No 9, 03	95	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	....	..	....	94½	Fe 19, 02	82	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	113	Feb 19	111½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	....	..	....	114½	My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	107¼	Feb 9	105	Jan 16	106¼	Feb 27	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 21, 03	101	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	106¾	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	106¾	Mar 8	107½	108¾
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	106¼	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	105	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 93	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., R.B. 1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 28, 03	89	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	90	Feb 8	90	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	95½	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	..	....	..	....	118	De 21, 03	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106¼	Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	90	Jan 8	86	Jan 8	90	Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	94	..
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	109½	Jan 4	110	Mar 8	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	110
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	....	..	....	110¼	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	..	102
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1940	FA*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	....	..	....	127⅝	Oc 21, 02	120	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	117	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	104¼	Mar 8	104½	106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	106	Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	95¼	Mar 11	95¼	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	100½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111	De 10, 03	108	109½
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	107½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	121½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	....	..	....	95	Je 18, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118¼	Jan 8	118¼	Jan 8	118½	Mar 10	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	106½	Feb 13	107⅝	Feb 8	108½	Feb 13	107¼	..
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	100½	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 16	109¼	Jan 16	108¾	110
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	118½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112½	De 18, 02	111¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 6s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	115¼	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	114¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾	Jan 20	94⅝	Jan 7	95½	Mar 12	95¼	95½
Do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96½	Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*AO	94	Mar 9	91¾	Jan 4	94	Mar 9	94	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	....	..	....	105	De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	75	Au 3, 03	63	75
Do guaranteed	JD*	..	....	..	....	92	Mr 23, 98	..	..
Rio Gd. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	87	De 21, 03	82	85
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105	Feb 6	105½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 11, 03	105¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124½	Jan 22	123	Jan 7	124½	Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	110¾	Mar 3	106½	110¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	94	Jan 12	89½	Feb 20	91¾	Mar 12	90¼	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	115½	Feb 4	113½	Feb 4	115½	Feb 4	115½	120
K.C., Ft.S. & M. rcfgtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	79	Mar 12	..	..
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	77½	Jan 13	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	94	Jan 21	92¾	Jan 8	92¾	Mar 9	93	93½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	76¾	Jan 22	72¾	Jan 13	74	Feb 11	70	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	70¾	Mar 9	70¼	71
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110¼	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	132	Mar 10	..	132
Do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	108¾	Jan 29	107½	Jan 4	107¾	Mar 5	107½	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	111	No 25, 03	110¼	111
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101½	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101½	Mar 11	101	102
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	108	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	105½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	..	....	..	....	134	Mr 16, 03	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	De 31, 03	..	117
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	115½	..
Do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..
St. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JD	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11, 03	103¾	99
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¾	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69	Mar 12	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	98½	Jan 4	90	Jan 18	97	Feb 9	96¾	98¼
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 7, 03	89½	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	De 9, 03	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	....	..	....	109¼	Fe 28, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	106	Mar 5	102	Jan 15	106	Mar 5	102¼	106
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105¾	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111¾	My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	99¾	Mar 10	97¾	Jan 8	99¾	Mar 11	99¼	100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90	Jan 25	87½	Feb 24	88¾	Mar 12	88	89¾
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 19	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 30	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	96	Mar 10	97	Feb 26	96	Mar 10	95	100
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	101¾	Jan 26	97¼	Mar 11	97¼	Mar 11	97	98
Do registered		..	....	..	....	99½	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do 2d 6s, gtd. g. 6s, Aug., 1909	JJ	..	....	..	....	114	Mar 8	3	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	*FA	84¼	Jan 27	84	Jan 6	84¼	Mar 8	84	84¾
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	102	Feb 2	100	Jan 26	102	Feb 2	103¼	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*MN	107	Jan 21	105¾	Mar 9	105¾	Mar 9	105	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	105½	Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111	Mar 11	111	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112	Jan 25	112	Jan 25	112	Jan 25	112½	112¾
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	92¼	Feb 9	90¾	Jan 5	92	Feb 9	..	..
Do W. & N. Tex. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	119½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	....	..	....	122	Se 15, 02	129	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78¼	Mar 11	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	106½	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	106¼	Mar 2	105¾	..
Do do Mex. div., 1910	JJ	107½	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107½	Mar 1	106¼	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	..	....	..	....	107⅞	De 15, 03	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 22, 03	103	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	....	..	....	106½	My 15, 03	103¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	108	Mr 2, 03	108¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	108	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	109	Mar 12	107	Jan 6	109	Mar 12	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 13	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	....	..	....	111½	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	102	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 25	113¾	Mar 12	113¾	112
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	93	Mar 10	93	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 14, 03	103¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95	Feb 2	94	Jan 4	94	Feb 10	..	91½
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	De 25, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91½	Feb 26	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116	Oc 20, 03	112½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¾	Jan 28	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾	Feb 4	117½	Jan 5	118	Mar 10	117	118½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	110½	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	108	109½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jan 7	120	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	121½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	115	Mar 8	115	Mar 8	115	Mar 8	113½	115
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	..	....	..	....	108½	De 28, 03	108	..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	....	..	....	92	Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	104½	Feb 18	103¾	Jan 5	103¾	Feb 29	103½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	112	Feb 2	110	Jan 18	110¾	Mar 12	110	111½
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	..	....	..	....	113½	My 14, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	....	..	....	112½	Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	....	..	....	112	Fe 18, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	....	..	....	108	No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	....	..	....	93	De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	114½	Jan 7	112½	Feb 19	113	Mar 4	113	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 21, 03	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115⅞	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	112¾	Feb 27	113	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 31, 03	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	..	....	..	....	100	Se 30, 03	100	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	110⅞	Feb 15	115	Feb 24	115¾	Mar 12	115¾	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	93	Jan 27	85	Feb 29	85	Feb 29	85	95
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	110¼	Jan 8	108	Jan 27	108	Feb 11	108	..
Tol. & Oh

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 12, 1904.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	107¾ May 7	106¾ Jan 22	107¾ Mar 10	107¾ ..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	108 Jan 2	104 Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ 107
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1908	JJ*	101¾ Feb 3	101 Mar 5	101¾ Mar 5	100¾ 102
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 27, 03	.. 105
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	102 Se 8, 03	.. ..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Ja 16, 03	.. ..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915	QF	97 Feb 15	97 Feb 8	97 Feb 12	96 97
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	83½ Jan 28	70 Jan 4	77¾ Mar 3	76¾ 77¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88 Jan 3	86 Jan 7	86¾ Feb 16	.. 87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	75 Mar 9	74 Jan 18	75 Mar 9	75 77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Ja 16, 03	.. ..
Consol. Tobacco 30-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	61¾ Jan 23	59¾ Feb 8	57 Mar 12	56¾ 57
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	51¾ Au 5, 03	.. ..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	68½ Jan 22	68 Jan 5	68 Mar 11	65¼ 66
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 16, 03	96½ ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	90 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	90 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106¾ Jan 8	103½ Mar 10	103½ Mar 11	103½ 105½
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	96 Feb 8	97 Feb 8	97 Feb 8	97½ ..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	93 Fe 24, 03	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	94 Mar 3	93 Jan 6	94 Mar 12	94 ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	90¾ De 21, 03	.. 89
Do sink. fund deb. g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	66 Feb 20	65¼ Feb 29	66 Feb 20	.. ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47 Jan 25	35 Jan 4	40 Mar 8	37 40
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	....	4¼ Jan 23	1¾ Jan 5	3 Mar 2	2 3
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s,1913	*MN	110 Feb 2	107¾ Jan 7	110 Mar 10	109½ 110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	79 Au 12, 03	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	75½ Jan 22	68¾ Jan 7	72½ Mar 12	72 72¾
Do registered	....	75¾ Jan 22	68¾ Jan 7	72½ Mar 10	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	53 No 2, 00	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	99 Jan 12	95¼ Mar 11	95¼ Mar 11	95 ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1913	FA*	79 Feb 4	69 Jan 5	73 Mar 7	.. 75
Do 6s Trust Co. ctfs.	....	77½ Jan 27	70 Mar 3	70 Mar 3	70 ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MS	108 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Mar 9	105 ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	.. ....	.. ....	115 Je 23, 02	.. ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,97	102½ ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	102¼ Oc 21, 03	102½ ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Fe 27, 02	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1925	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	J*	.. ....	.. ....	91 Jy 31, 03	.. ..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	102 Mar 7	102 Mar 7	102 Mar 7	101 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	103 Jan 8	101½ Jan 12	101¼ Jan 12	102 ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	.. ..
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	100½ Jan 6	100½ Jan 6	100½ Jan 6	100 102
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73 Feb 29	67¼ Feb 2	71½ Mar 1	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	96¼ Ap 29, 03	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Ap 8, 02	.. 96¾
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. 30 cok. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ No 19, 03	111¼ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jul 2, 03	106¾ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	107¼ Jan 4	105 Feb 8	107 Mar 3	106¾ ..
Do ref. and s. f. 4½s, 1950	*MN	104 Jan 25	103½ Jan 2	102¾ Mar 11	102½ 103¾
Do 6s registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Ja 23, 03	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Je 25, 03	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	102 Feb 16	102 Feb 16	102 Feb 16	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 12, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended March 12, $7,385,000

Week ended March 12, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	9
Alabama Midland 5s	108	109	109	109	1
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	106	106	106	106	1
American Dock Improvement 5s	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	7
American Thread 4s	75	75	75	75	2
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛	312½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg	90½	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	88	88	88	88	8
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	88½	88½	88	88½	6
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91¾	91¾	91	91	54
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93½	93½	93	93½	44½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅜	61
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	88½	88½	88	88½	77
Balt. & Ohio, Monongahela River 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Broadway & Seventh Ave. consol. 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	75	75	74	74½	22
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	101	101⅛	101	101¼	51
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113⅝	113½	113⅜	113½	11
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113½	118½	113½	113½	6
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	16
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103	103⅜	28
Central Branch, U. P. 4s	90	91⅝	90	91⅝	10
Central of Georgia con. 5s	105⅜	105⅝	105	105	16
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	66	66	66	66	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	29	29	29	29	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	128	129⅜	128	129⅜	57
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	128½	128½	128½	128½	5
Central Pacific 3½s	84⅝	84¾	84¼	84¼	9
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97½	97⅝	97¼	97¼	25
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	109½	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	16
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	115½	116	115½	116	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101	101¼	101	101	195
Chicago & Alton 3½s	75½	76½	75½	76	38
Chicago & Alton 3s	83⅝	83⅝	83½	83½	26
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	91¾	91⅞	286
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91½	92⅜	91½	92⅜	17
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s reg.	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	8
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107⅝	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	108	108	108	108	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & West. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, South. Minn. Div. 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	98	98	97¾	97¾	7
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	105	105	105	105	8
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	79	79	76½	76½	93
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	27
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	68½	69¾	68½	68½	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s reg.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	131½	131½	131	131	14
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	78½	79	78½	79	15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	71	71	71	71	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
Colorado Fuel 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84½	84½	84	84	14
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	56¾	57⅛	56¼	57	791
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97	97½	96¾	97½	57
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	3
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	93¾	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	1
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	65½	66	65½	66	10
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96⅜	96⅝	96½	96⅜	32
Erie 1st general 4s	84⅝	84½	84⅜	84½	11
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	89	89½	89	89½	3
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	2
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Gal., H. & San An., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	5
Green Bay debenture B	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	105	105	104¾	104⅞	13
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111	111	23
Illinois Central, St. Louis. Div. 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102¾	102¾	102½	102⅝	12
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	98	99	98	98½	112
International Paper 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	79	79¾	78¾	79	89
Kansas City Southern 3s	68½	68½	68	68¼	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	84	84	83	83	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	94	94	94	94	27
Laclede Gas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	7
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	98⅝	99	98	99	44
Lake Shore deb. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101	101	100⅞	101	30
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	93
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	44
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	4
Mexican Central 4½s	91¼	92⅜	91¼	92⅜	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	65	65	65	65	2
Mexican Central 1st income	13½	14¼	13½	13⅞	168
Mexican Central 2d income	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	10
Michigan Central 3½s	97	97	97	97	8
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	98	97¼	98	37½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅝	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	15
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	6
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119½	120	119½	120	31
Mobile & Birmingham prior inc. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	2
New York Central gen. 3½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	86
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
New York Central deb. ext. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96¼	96¾	96	96⅝	181
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	5

BONDS.

Week ended March 12, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	90¼	90⅝	90½	90⅝	11
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	42
New York & Northern 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	22
New York, Susquehanna & West. ref. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	121
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	3
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70¾	71	70½	70¾	69
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅝	103⅛	102⅝	103	316
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	99¼	100½	99¼	100½	14
Oregon Short Line 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	91⅝	33
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	122	121	121½	25
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	22
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	8
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅜	265
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	124	124	120½	120½	6
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4s, Series D.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	2
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	63	63	63	63	5
Philadelphia & Reading 7s	119½	119½	119½	119½	8
Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Reading general 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95½	94
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	94	94	94	94	3
Richmond & Danville consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113	112⅝	113	57
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85¾	86	85½	86	10
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80	81⅜	80	81⅜	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93	93	92⅜	92⅜	5
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71	71	70½	70½	28
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	131	132	131	132	45
St. Paul., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	122½	122⅝	122½	122½	7
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¼	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69⅜	69¾	69	69	3
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	18
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	15
Southern Pacific 4s	88¾	88⅞	88¼	88¾	13
Southern Pacific 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	88
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	5
Southern Railway 5s	111⅝	112	111½	111⅝	10
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	93	93	93	93	3
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	40	40	40	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	10
Third Avenue 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Third Avenue con. 4s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	15
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	86	86	86	86	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅜	103⅞	102⅜	103⅜	339
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102⅛	102⅝	102⅜	102½	5
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	95	95⅞	95	95⅝	354
United States Leather 6s	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	5
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79	79	79	79	73
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	72¼	72⅝	72	72½	974
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	72½	72⅝	72½	72½	½
Virginia Midand gen. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	6
Wabash 1st 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115⅞	10
Wabash debenture, Series B	58⅞	59⅜	58	58⅝	202
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	13
Weatherford, Min. Wells & Northwest 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
West Shore 4s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	12
West Shore 4s reg	107	107	107	107	10
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	102½	103	102½	102⅝	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	80½	80½	80¾	80½	41

Total sales.....$7,385,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 23	105½ Jan. 15	107¼	Jan. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	105⅜	Jan. 12	105⅛ Jan. 15	105⅜	Jan. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	107⅝	Feb. 19	106¾ Mar. 1	106¾	Mar. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	107 Feb. 13	107	Feb. 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	....	....	....	133¾	Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾ Feb. 6	133	Mar. 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	106⅝ Feb. 23	107¼	Feb. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	107⅛ Feb. 18	107⅛	Feb. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	....	....	....	107⅞	Nov. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	....	....	....	....	107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	7	....	....	121	Mar. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾ Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	....	....	....	104⅝	Sep. 3, 1902
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	....	....	....	102	Mar. 26, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s	J. J.	....	....	....	111	Mar. 26, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	....	....	....	106	Apr. 4, 1903
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	102 Feb. 23	102	Feb. 23, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.	....	....	....	1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	95¼	Mar. 3	95¼ Mar. 3	95½	Mar. 3, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg	....	....	....	....	95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn Settlement 3s, small	....	....	....	....	93½	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs.	....	....	....	....	117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	....	8	Jan. 22	7 Jan. 8	7½	Feb. 15, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	....	....	....	93¼	Dec. 12, 1903

POPULATION OF CHINA.

United States Commercial Agent R. T. Greener of Vladivostok, Siberia, reports that a Russian paper, quoting from a Chinese paper, says:

"According to the last census taken in China by imperial order, in view of reassessing taxes, the total number of inhabitants amounted to 426,447,325 souls. The 18 Chinese provinces proper had 407,737,305; Manchuria, 8,500,000; Mongolia, 3,354,000; Tibet, 6,430,000, and Chinese Turkestan, 420,000 inhabitants.

MARCH

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 12, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	215	225
Astor National	850,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	160
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,566,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	270
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	206	206
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	350	360
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	170
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 03	580	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1904	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	480
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	520	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	560	600
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	142	150
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	300
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	550
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1000	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	235	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	312	317
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	240
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	4	S	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	175	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	450	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	107½
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	750
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	650	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	106,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	150	160
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	315	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	200	205
Broadway Trust.	750,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1940	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	430	450
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	60
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	710	..
Eastern Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	615	640
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	320
Kings County.	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	160	170
Lawyers' Title In.	1,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	275	290
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	315	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	520
McVickar Realty.	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Dec 31, 03	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	605	625
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	890	915
Mutual Alliance.	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 04	255	285
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	110	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 16, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 4, 04	100	125
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	800	910
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	255
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Mar. 1, 04	335	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	425	435
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	215	225
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	380	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1475	1500
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	195
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	390	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Ld. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	45	49
Do pf., ex div.	8,572,900	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	87	90
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	3¾
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	98	98
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,459,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	103½	..
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	108½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. Inf con. 5s, 1936	971,200	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	88	92
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1924	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Dekalb G. & El.	2,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24	25½
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	96	99
Do pr. l. 6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	97½	98½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	94
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	103
Indianapolis ($25)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	50	55
††Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	103½	104
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1926	600,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	94	97
Jamaica Gas 1st 5s, 1948	400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	..	..
Kings Co. 1st 5s, 1937	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	..	..
Lafayette Gas 1st 5s, 1934	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	98	100

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 12, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	280	290
NewAmsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	109½	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	105	105½
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 5s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95¼
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	89	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	76	80
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6	8½
††Do 5s	6,590,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	64
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††**N. Y. & Hob.** 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	107	110
††Do con.5s,1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103½	105
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	93½	98
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	30	34
††Do 1st 5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	800	..
Empire City	200,080	8	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	155	170
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	470	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	330	360
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	30	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	332	337
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	200,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	250	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter-Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	220	234
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	40	..
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	400	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	550	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am.Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Dec 30, 03	*51½	54
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4⅞	..
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	38	38½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Feb 20, 04	88	91
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	75	80
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	5
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	96	99½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	..	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	30
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	12
††Do 1st 6s,1910	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	68½	70
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	5½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	100	111
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	152½
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117¾	118½
Do pf., ex div.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 14, 03	106	106¾
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¼	3¼
Buff.&Sus.R.R.pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 04	..	88
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	3½	7⅞
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	35	62
Celluloid	5,225,000	12½	Q	Dec 31, 03	115	117
Cent. Pieworks	1,406,150	1	M	Aug 10, 03	12	15
Central Foundry.	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	52	57
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
††Do 6s	3,365,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	50	53
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	17,725,800	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	102½	..
††Chesap'ke Tran. 5s, 1952	690,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	95	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15, 04	440	..
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	92
Do 2d pf	2,570,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*½	⅛
††Coms'k Tun. 4s	2,765,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,000	..	..	.....	..	¼
Do preferred	28,452,400	1¾	..	Sep. 15, 02	2½	3½
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1,149,500	..	..	.....	..	1¾
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1	3
††Do deb. 4s	2,350,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13½	15
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1903	102	103
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($20)	476,220	..	..	.....	*4	5
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	18½	..
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	128½	130
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	87½	90
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	..
Electric Boat.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Do pf., ex div.	2,045,900	2	Q	Jan. 1, 04	52	60
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	½	¾
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	10	18
Empire Steel	2,251,400	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	..	10
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	..	47
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	85
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	7,200,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*10¼	½
Guggenheim Expl.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	91½	10¼
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	98	105
Hyack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18	110
Do Knick.Trcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	23
††Do 4½s	202,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	20	18
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 04	85	..
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	27	95
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	75	30
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	½	40
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	29½	¾
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8½	3
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	5	S	Feb 26, 03	11	..
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	115	122
Hudson River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	82	100
Interocr. R. T	25,000,000	..	..	.....	103½	104
Int. Mercan. Mar.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9¼
Do preferred	22,000,000	..	..	.....	19	22
††Do 4½s	20,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	65
Internat. Salt	12,700,000	..	..	.....	9	11
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	**Oct. 1, 02	..	9
Internat. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	4,607,500	1	Q	Jan 1, 04	25	35
Do scrip	1,093,843	..	..	.....	25	30
Do 1st 5s	3,778,000	5	S	Dec., 1903	100	102
††Do deb. 4s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
K.Werk. Mfg. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	⅜	½
Lambs. Manf. 6s, 1911	15,000,000	..	..	.....	82	85
Do 2d pf.	15,971,400	4	..	Oct., 1903	52	55
Lan. Pipe L. & P.	4,627,300	..	..	.....	2	3
Lt., Pwr. & P. pf	..	..	..	.....	..	..
West Va.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	27⅞
P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	105	110
Mex. Central	15,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1⅝
Mex. Nat.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mex. Tramway	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mexican Gov.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	95	101
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	70	74
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1903	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5⅝	5¾
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	84⅞	85½
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	33	35
Do preferred	5,489,800	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	85	90
Pac.Fac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅝	..
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	1½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 04	332	338
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 04	197	203
Royal E. Pow	10,000,000	8	..	1903	110	120
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	90½	100½
Safety Car Heat. & Lt. ex div	4,849,000	14	Q	Dec 23, 03	180	190
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	16¾	17
Do 5s	15,000,000	..	..	.....	81	82½
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Shamaea Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅛	8
Simpson-Crawf'd.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	30
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30, 04	365	..
Standard Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 03	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	110	125
Standard Milling.	4,600,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 10, 03	19	20
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	68½	70½
Stand. Oil, ex div.	97,500,000	16	Q	Mar 15, 04	612	624
Stor. Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 4, 04	100½	101
Do 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99¼	101
Do Trusts	..	..	..	.....	5	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 20, 04	*30	31
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3½	4½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*5¾	6¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	Jan., 1893	10	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 25, 04	80	85
Do deb 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	11-16
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 03	85	88
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 03	105	105½
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 03	103	104
Unit. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	16	17
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4⅛
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	66	70
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1½
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3
**Virginia &

MARCH 1904

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

Some Figures and Comparisons in a Report to the British Company.

At the general meeting of the shareholders in the National Telephone Company, Limited, London, the Chairman said the board, in connection with its consideration of the subject of the development of the company's business, sent the general manager (Mr. Gaine) and the engineer in chief (Mr. Gill) to the United States during the Christmas holidays to examine into the condition of the telephone system there and acquaint themselves with the latest improvements and inventions. A full report, dealing with a variety of matters, had been presented to the Directors by Mr. Gaine and Mr. Gill, but he had asked the former to prepare him, for the purposes of this meeting, a short statement giving the results of his inquiries in the United States. In the memorandum on his visit to that country which Mr. Gaine had handed to him a comparison was made between the telephone service in a number of the principal cities in the United States and similar cities at home. Comparing London and New York, Mr. Gaine wrote:

"The telephone area of London covers 640 square miles, and has a population of about 6,500,000. Greater New York (which includes New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Long Island, and suburban districts) covers an area of about 400 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000. In London the company has about 65,000 lines, while the Postmaster General recently stated that the Post Office had 15,000, making together 80,000; in Greater New York the number is upward of 200,000. In Manhattan Island alone, which constituted the centre of New York, and which had an area of about 21 square miles, and was about equivalent to the area covered by the City, Westminster, and Kensington, there are upward of 110,000 lines at work. The New York service is not a cheap service. The charges are at least three times more than those which are now in operation in London, but, notwithstanding the high prices charged, the New York service is popular, and it fulfills the public requirements."

Mr. Gaine also gave particulars of the large number of lines working in proportion to the population in Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston as compared with those in Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Manchester. The unlimited service rate in Boston was £32 per annum, and in Philadelphia the scale commenced with £14 for 800 calls and rose to £30 for 3,000 calls, whereas in Liverpool and Manchester this company gave unlimited service for £10 per annum. Mr. Gaine added that he felt satisfied that if the company were in a position to canvass freely and develop its business properly the number of telephone users in this country could be more than doubled in a comparatively short time. He was of opinion that provision would have to be made for the expenditure on the telephone system of this country of upward of £10,000,000 of new capital within the next few years.—London Economist.

BRITISH INTEREST RATE RISING.

Perhaps the most serious problem with which life offices as a whole have had to grapple during 1903 has been in connection with the investment of their huge accumulations. The heavy depreciation in the value of gilt-edged securities must have been felt by many companies, although in most instances there have been considerable margins in favor of these companies, owing to the bulk of their securities of this description having been purchased at lower prices than the market values of a few years back, and having been consistently valued at cost price for purposes of bookkeeping. But not a few excellent companies, on the other hand, have had to write down their securities by substantial amounts at valuation periods, in order that they may be within market values; and there may be some who have to make their quinquennial investigations in the course of the present year who will find the depressed condition of the stock market a somewhat disturbing feature. A curious result is that offices who have adopted the most conservative methods of investment, placing their funds in gilt-edged securities, have felt the effect of depreciation in prices more seriously. The cloud is not without its silver lining. During the prosperous days of high prices the life offices were very hard put to it to find remunerative investments. Now they have no difficulty in obtaining good rates of interest for their surplus income.

The trend of interest on the funds of life offices, which for so many years was in a downward direction, shows a decidedly upward tendency, and the effect of this is highly important as regards the amount of surplus which may be dealt with on the occasion of a distribution for bonus purposes. For many years past life offices have been in many cases appropriating a large portion of their actuarial surplus to strengthening their valuation reserves, and with this view have valued their future accumulations from time to time at lower rates of interest than were formerly assumed. A valuation at 4 per cent. was not infrequent a generation ago, while 3½ per cent. was considered in many quarters quite a conservative rate to assume. It is rare now to find a company valuing at a higher rate than 3 per cent.; not a few have during the past ten or twelve years reduced their valuation basis to 2½ per cent. Four years ago it may be taken that the desire of every responsible actuary acting for a life office was in the course of time to get his company's valuation basis down to the latter figure. But most offices are now earning so much more than 3 per cent. that there seems no reason for any company valuing on that basis to change it at present for a lower rate of interest, and hence it will not be usually necessary in the case of valuations made during the present year for part of the profits made over the bonus period to be appropriated for such purposes. On the whole, therefore, although there may be exceptions, we are prepared to find that bonuses declared in 1904 are not much below previous standards of excellence.—London Economist.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SILVER.

Japanese Bankers' Views on Maintenance of Gold Standard.

In some quarters the opinion was held that the outbreak of war in the Far East would be an event of considerable importance in the silver markets of the world, it being thought that the price of the metal might advance, owing to demands for silver by Eastern countries which might follow the expenditures connected with war operations. Thus far the effect upon the silver market of the Far Eastern war has been sentimental only. The extensive buying of silver by India during recent months had brought about a sharp advance in the price of the metal, and when buying from this source ceased the price of silver declined somewhat, but advanced again as a result of more or less speculative buying of the metal on the news of the outbreak of war, although this has not thus far resulted in any actual increase in the demand. It is asserted by authorities on the subject that the supply of silver in recent months would not have equaled the demand had all those who wanted the metal purchased it coincidently with the buying by the Indian Government, and that much higher prices for the metal were avoided only by the fact that many prospective consumers withheld from the market while India was buying. It is even asserted that much as a matter of courtesy the bazzars in India, which frequently carry an aggregate of about 10,000,000 ounces of silver, sold practically all their stock in trade to the Government, placing themselves under the necessity of replenishing it as opportunity offers.

One of the things which is looked upon as a possible factor in the silver market is the possibility that the Japanese Government, owing to the drain upon its resources which might result from the war with Russia, would be obliged to abandon the gold standard and go back to a silver basis, or at all events adopt the so-called limping standard in use in the Philippines. Japanese bankers in this city, however, ridicule the idea of Japan's abandoning the gold standard. They say that only a war lasting for ten or fifteen years could bring them face to face with such a necessity.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain at night, winds variable, becoming southeasterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,908. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GRAND DUKE BACK FROM MYSTERIOUS TRIP

Oldenburg's Ruler Vanished After Leaving Buffalo.

WASHINGTON VAINLY SEARCHED

He Turns Up at His Hotel in This City and Will Sail for Home To-morrow.

Friedrich August, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, whose unceremonious departure from European shores did not meet the approval of his loyal subjects, who are clamoring for him to hurry back home, has returned to this city, having accomplished the object of his journey across the Atlantic, which was to gaze upon the wonders and beauties of Niagara, the magnificence of which he heard his friend Prince Henry describe.

The Grand Duke, accompanied by his ex-Adjutant, Baron von Plettenberg, left New York Friday on the Empire State Express. On arriving in Buffalo he put up at the Iroquois Hotel. In the evening, with Baron von Plettenberg, he went to the Teck Theatre to witness a performance of "Faust." The next morning the Grand Duke and the Baron were early out of bed, and soon were on the way to the great falls. Most of the day was spent at Niagara, which greatly impressed the Grand Duke. They returned to Buffalo, and then, so far as the public was concerned, both were lost sight of.

About this time THE NEW YORK TIMES special cable from Oldenburg was received giving the information that all Oldenburg disapproved of their sovereign's trip over the Atlantic. A telegram was sent to Buffalo asking whether he had anything to say in reply to the critical articles that had appeared in the newspapers of Oldenburg, which, according to the cable, voiced "the general indignation felt in the Grand Duchy at the entirely unexpected trip of the Grand Duke to the United States."

But the Grand Duke was not there. The answer to the telegram said that he had gone to Washington, having departed early in the evening in a private Pullman attached to the Pennsylvania Special, which was due to reach Washington at 8:46 o'clock yesterday morning.

The special reached the capital on time, but, according to those who met the train for the express purpose of seeing the Grand Duke, that person was not among the passengers. Neither was Baron von Plettenberg. Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, did not see him, according to report, and he did not register at any of the hotels under any of his big or little titles.

About noon yesterday the field of speculation was transferred to New York. The Grand Duke, it was said, was to dine at Delmonico's in the evening. At Delmonico's it was announced that the report was true and a telegram was exhibited signed by Baron von Plettenberg and dated Washington 10 A. M. requesting that a table for a dinner party of four be reserved. Of course, the table was reserved, but the party did not show up.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock last evening the Grand Duke walked into the Hotel Netherland and registered as Count Lensohn, one of his lesser titles. A little later he ordered dinner served in his apartments. At the hotel last night it was said that the Delmonico telegram must have been a mistake, and the report that the Grand Duke had been in Washington was also discredited, as it was said he had not had time to make such an extended trip as the dispatches from Buffalo and Washington would indicate.

The Grand Duke this evening will go on board the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails for Bremen at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There was a vigilant expectation in Washington today that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, with his traveling companion, Baron von Plettenberg, would make his appearance, but at none of the hotels or at the German Embassy could any information of the Duke be obtained.

The Embassy was especially wanting in knowledge of the Grand Duke's whereabouts. He was neither expected there nor had Baron von Sternburg the least suspicion that he would have the honor of a call from the ruler of Oldenburg. At none of the fashionable hotels had the bridal suite been engaged for a Duke, Baron, Count, or any other dignitary.

If the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, as Count Lensohn or under any other alias, came to Washington during the day he must have found the weather so fine that he was kept busy seeing the town and had no need of a hotel.

TOBIN SAYS HE KILLED CRAFT.

Declares He Was Not Insane and Is Ready to Pay Penalty.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 13.—James Tobin, the murderer of Capt. Craft, who is to be executed in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison to-morrow morning, admitted his guilt to-day to Warden Johnson. He also declared he was not insane, as reported by a commission appointed by Gov. Odell.

The Rev. Father Mahony and his assistant, Father Martin, were with Tobin this afternoon in prayer. Tobin said he was willing to die, and would make no scene on his way to the chair. He said that he didn't use the cleaver in cutting up Craft's body. A coincidence of Tobin's incarceration in the prison is that he was the thirteenth prisoner, and occupies Cell 13.

Chamberlain Starts for Home.

CAIRO, March 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who left London on Feb. 11 for a visit to Egypt, have started on their return to London. They are in excellent health.

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CHARGED WITH 30 MURDERS.

Pennsylvania Police Believe They Have Found a New Mafia.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 13.—The delirious ravings of an Italian boy who had been stabbed and left for dead gave a clue to what detectives here believe is the most dangerous Italian secret society in existence. Thirty murders in three counties are attributed to this society, and no conviction has been obtained in any one of the cases. Ten of these murders were committed among the Italians working on railroad improvements in this county. Every suspect arrested was able to present a strong alibi.

Besides these thirty mysterious murders, the detectives believe that the burning of a railroad camp shanty at Lilly four months ago, when twenty-eight Italian workmen were cremated, was the work of the society. The detectives think, too, that several men were stabbed at the doors as they tried to escape from the burning building and were thrown back into the flames.

While lying in the hospital in a delirium the boy who gave the clue cried out in fear, declaring that the avengers were pursuing him, but when he became rational he resolutely refused to talk.

The detectives have learned that the organization has a large Sicilian membership and that its ramifications extend all over the country. The central directing body is believed to be located in New York or in one of the suburban New Jersey cities.

SHAMROCKS IN THE MAIL.

Two-thirds of the Umbria's 1,400 Bags Come from Ireland.

The spirit of St. Patrick seemed to pervade the Post Office yesterday afternoon, when the 1,400 bags of mail brought to this country by the steamship Umbria, which arrived in the morning, were opened. Two-thirds of the letters and packages in the mail consignment were from Ireland to Irishmen and Irishwomen in this country. There were letters the addresses on which were written in green ink; there were post cards bearing pictures of shamrocks and harps; there were packages of all sizes done up in green ribbons or green cord, and there were even pieces of the old sod done up in green paper.

Most of the letters from Ireland inclosed shamrocks. This caused the Post Office a great amount of trouble, because the little greens had transferred their moisture to the envelopes, causing the mucilage on flap or stamp on many of them to give way, while the dampness made the addresses on others difficult to decipher.

An extra force of clerks was kept at work all day yesterday getting out this mail. Because of the difficulties to be overcome in handling it, it took almost twice as long to be sorted as any ordinary mail of its size. The letters are addressed not only to people who emigrated here from the old country, but to almost every well-known man in the United States.

Within the next few days two more steamships will arrive bringing Irish mail, and the Post Office is preparing for its task.

LOVES WIFE MORE THAN DOG.

Mrs. Bryan Has Trouble Proving It, but Is Happy.

Alleging her husband had turned her out of doors because she had permitted his bull dog to get out of the house and stray away, Mrs. Christiana Bryan on Saturday obtained from Magistrate Ommen in the Morrisania Court, a summons for Bryan's appearance. Yesterday Mrs. Bryan came tearfully before the Magistrate and said she guessed Bryan thought more of her than he did of the dog, for she had learned that he had gone to seek her in New Haven, where they were married.

When Mrs. Bryan obtained the summons on Saturday she told Magistrate Ommen that on Wednesday of last week, when her husband became infuriated over the loss of the dog and turned her out, he told her she could return when she had found the animal. She hunted for it diligently for three days, she said, and could do no more. In court yesterday, when she came to explain why she had not been able to serve the summons—because her husband had begun a search for her instead of for his dog—she was crying, but was very happy, nevertheless.

GUN OF THIRTY MILES RANGE.

New Process of Steel Segments and Wire Used in Its Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 13.—There is being built at the Scott Works a gun which may revolutionize the gun-making industry of the world. It is a six-inch gun, 313 inches long, weighs 20,000 pounds, and 21 miles of wire are used in winding it. It has a service velocity of 3,500 feet per second, and with a battering charge will attain the velocity of 3,900 feet. The maximum pressure is 55,000 pounds per square inch. It has a range of thirty miles at an elevation of forty-five degrees. The gun is being built under an appropriation of $41,000 made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Instead of the solid tube in cannons longitudinal steel segments are used wound with strips of metal layers of square steel wire subjected to an enormous tension, and covered with an external jacket of steel. By this process the inner core of the gun allows of a higher degree of elasticity than is possible in the larger masses of metal heretofore used in modern cannon.

MAY BE BIG COUNTERFEITER.

Boston Arrest Said to be R. P. H. Wolle, Known in Two Hemispheres.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—That "Albert Roth," arrested Saturday night on the charge of fraudulently securing $40 from Francis C. Foster of 28 State Street, is none other than R. P. H. Wolle, known in this country and abroad as the "king of counterfeiters," was to-day established by Post Office Inspector Murphy of St. Louis. Wolle admits having served sentences in the West—two for fraudulent use of the mails and one for raising the denominations of banknotes.

His presence in this vicinity is attributed to an alleged bogus collection of stamps, which, if genuine, would reach a value of $10,000. Local stamp dealers claim that he tried to swindle them by representing these stamps as rare specimens.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS AN AGED WOMAN WRITER

Mrs. Virginia Burkholder Is Struck in Central Park West.

DRIVER MENACED BY CROWD

He Is L. P. Lasher, Lumber Merchant, Whose Wife and Daughter Witnessed the Tragedy.

Just after alighting from an Eighth Avenue car at Central Park West and Eighty-third Street yesterday, Mrs. Virginia Burkholder, a magazine writer, was run down by an automobile driven by Lewis P. Lasher, a lumber merchant, with a place of business at Eleventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and living at 212 Jane Street, Weehawken, N. J. The injured woman died in Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Lasher was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Mr. Laser, in his auto, with his wife and young daughter, was going south, while another automobile and a man on horseback were going north. Mrs. Burkholder, in an effort to avoid danger, stepped directly in the path of Lasher's machine, a big double-seated touring car. Lasher, shouting to her to get out of the way, turned his steering wheel so that the auto swung sideways, but Mrs. Burkholder was struck by one of the rear wheels.

Following Lasher's automobile was Bicycle Policeman McCormick. He ran to the woman's assistance. She was unconscious and was carried into an apartment house at the corner of Eighty-third Street to await the ambulance.

Mr. Lasher said he had been using automobiles for more than four years, and had never had an accident before. He declared that he was not traveling at an excessive rate of speed yesterday when he struck Mrs. Burkholder, and in this was borne out by McCormick and other witnesses.

There was some demonstration against Lasher by the crowd that quickly gathered when Mrs. Burkholder was knocked down. It was said that lately Central Park West had been made a speedway for automobiles, and that it was extraordinary that more acidents had not occurred. Despite threats against Lasher there was no outbreak.

A card found in Mrs. Burkholder's pocket indicated that she had lived at 243 West Thirty-ninth Street, a boarding house. One of the boarders there said that Mrs. Burkholder had lived there for about five years. She wrote short stories for the magazines, and about fifteen years ago ran a paper called The Defender. She was a Southerner, about seventy years old, and had relatives living in Baltimore.

Harden L. Crawford of 41 West Fifty-seventh Street, a banker at 25 Broad Street, who called at Roosevelt Hospital to see the woman, said that he remembered his mother, who was dead, mentioning her name, and when he was married three years ago, coming across her name among some of his mother's papers, he sent her an announcement of his wedding.

Mr. Crawford said he understood that papers had been found belonging to the dead woman, which showed she had a relative, Anna Burkholder, living at 18 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lasher was released late last night on bail furnished by James Burke of 685 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. It was accepted by Coroner Jackson.

WOMAN HIT BY TROLLEY DIES.

Struck by Unlighted Car—Motorman Says He Shouted.

Elizabeth Harty, a widow of 223 East Forty-sixth Street, who was knocked down by a "dead" car Saturday night at Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, died in Flower Hospital last night. It was at first said she suffered from shock and contusions, but her skull was fractured.

Mrs. Harty, who was fifty-six years old, was crossing the avenue with her sister, Mrs. Mary McCarthy, when she was hit by a north-bound "dead" car, being pushed by another car up Third Avenue. The "dead" car had no lights. The motorman on the front platform, Charles Mills, of 241 West Forty-second Street, said he shouted to the woman. He, however, had no control of the car, and could not stop it. The woman was thrown against an elevated pillar, and refused at the time to make a complaint against the motorman.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A BOY.

Playmates of Victim Say Motorman Was Not to Blame.

Richard Downey of 167 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was killed by a south-bound Lexington Avenue car at One Hundred and Eighth Street yesterday soon after 1 o'clock.

The boy was playing with several companions, and ran in front of the car to get a marble which had rolled into the street. The motorman did not have time to stop the car, according to the other boys, and the little fellow was dragged about fifty feet before he could bring his car to a standstill. George Whelan, the motorman, of 2,845 Eighth Avenue, was arrested.

DIED IN FEAR OF NO. 13.

Man Refused to Go to Hospital Because of Date of the Day.

His superstitious fear of the number 13, the physicians believe, hastened the death yesterday at his home, 217 Avenue A, of John Reves a merchant, fifty years old. For some time Reves had been a sufferer from asthma. A few days ago he became worse, and yesterday morning looked so ill that his wife, Amelia, suggested that he go to Bellevue Hospital.

"Not to-day," said Reves. "Don't you know this is the thirteenth of the month? If I can get through to-day I will go to the hospital. I wouldn't think of going to one on this day."

Mrs. Reves called in a physician, who said that Reves was very ill and should be taken at once to Bellevue, where they had the necessary appliances to operate on him properly.

"This is the thirteenth, and I won't go," said Reves, firmly.

The physician left, but returned later in the afternoon. He told Mrs. Reves that the only hope of saving the man's life was to get him to Bellevue. The physician called for an ambulance, but just as the surgeon was going up the stairs Reves died.

Just the Right Flavor and quality has Usher's Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

LEAPS FROM BURNING CONVENT

Sister Perhaps Fatally Hurt—Girl and Rescuers Fall.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 13.—Holy Rosary Academy, maintained by the Dominican Sisters in Essexville, a suburb, was destroyed by fire at midnight, entailing a loss of $25,000, of which $12,000 is covered by insurance. The fire was of mysterious origin, apparently starting outside the building. Thirteen sisters and forty-five children were in the institution.

Sister Alexia was caught in the second story, and forced to jump from a window, sustaining a fracture of the right leg and other injuries that may result fatally. Dena Schultz, ten years old, whose home is in Gladwin, Mich., was missed during the excitement, being ill in her room on the third floor. Two men went to her rescue. They carried her to a front window, to which a ladder had been raised, and were in the act of lowering her when the ladder slipped, throwing all three to the ground. The girl had her right arm broken and was injured internally. Both men were badly hurt.

AGE LIMIT FOR MINISTERS.

Middletown Pastor Retires Voluntarily at 64, Following Army Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 13.—The Rev. Dr. William A. Robinson, pastor of the First Congregational Church, surprised his congregation to-day by handing in his resignation after thirty-nine years' service in the ministry. He said he was sixty-four years old, and as army officers were retired at that age he thought he would retire.

Dr. Robinson was President of the New York State Home Missionary Society for twelve years. He preached the memorial sermon in the John Robinson Church, Gainsborough, England, at the time of the Congregational pilgrimage in 1896, being a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Robinson, members of whose flock founded the Pilgrim Church at Plymouth, Mass.

MIKADO'S RELATIVE HERE.

Prince Nashimoto Grateful for American Sympathy with Japan.

Prince Nashimoto, the Count Tada, a relative of the Mikado of Japan, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Umbria of the Cunard Line on his way home. He has been in Paris for two years studying the French language. Accompanying him were Major Yamana, Capt. Inoine, and Mr. Usui, the Prince's secretary. The Prince was on the passenger list of the steamship as Mr. Nagai, and during the voyage to this port he did not divulge his identity to any of the passengers.

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister to Washington, was at the pier to meet the travelers, and the entire party drove to the Holland House. Major Yamana said the Prince was a Captain in the imperial bodyguard.

"He wishes to say," added the Major, "that he is much gratified by the feeling expressed for Japan by Americans in this struggle, in which Japan is fighting for the right. The fact that American sympathy is with Japan is a great aid to her, and the United States may be sure that, after such a show of feeling, Japan will take every measure to safeguard the interests of Americans in the Far East."

The party will sail for Japan by way of Vancouver or San Francisco on March 23.

WHITE CREWS ON MISSISSIPPI.

Negro Roustabout Doomed—One Line Announces Change.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.—For the first time in the history of traffic on the Mississippi River at this port steamboats will be manned by crews of white men. The change from colored to white labor among the roustabouts and deck hands on boats plying out of St. Louis has been found to be a success, and the announcement is made by the Lee Line that colored labor no longer will be employed.

A mutual understanding between the colored roustabouts who are depended on to load and unload Mississippi River packets has proved the most powerful form of organized labor that local business men ever have had to cope with. The roustabouts had no officers in their order, and no meetings were held, but they stood together and for a time held the upper hand.

There is a prospect that the ban will be placed on colored labor all along the route of the river as well as in St. Louis and Memphis. Reports from the lumber camps near Memphis say that many of the lumber firms are employing none but white labor.

TEACHER PROVES JONAH STORY

Newspaper Clipping of Similar Event Settles Scholars' Doubts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—The largest Bible class in the city at the East Liberty Presbyterian Church is convinced that Jonah was swallowed by a whale and coughed up again.

James I. Buchanan, bank President and President of the Pittsburg Orchestra, is teacher of the class. Eight years ago he read a story in a New Zealand paper to the effect that a seaman had been swallowed by a whale and spit out again alive. He questioned his cousin, George Garvis, who had sailed in New Zealand waters, on the story, who told him it was absolutely correct.

Mr. Buchanan pasted the clipping in his Bible and waited eight years before he got a chance to use it. The Jonah story was the subject of the last Sunday lesson. Mr. Buchanan said: "Every anti-believer in the whale story was brought to believe it on the strength of that newspaper clipping after having doubted the Bible story."

CARNEGIE'S ORGAN OFFER.

Will Pay Half of $3,500 If Melrose Church Gives Other Half.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—Andrew Carnegie has departed from his custom, and has offered the Methodist Episcopal Society of Melrose $1,750 for the purchase of an organ for the new church. The instrument is to cost $3,500, and Mr. Carnegie's offer is conditioned on the raising on the remaining half by the members of the church.

Mr. Carnegie has given Melrose a public library, which has just been completed.

ICE DELAYS JAPAN'S OPERATIONS ON LAND

No Great Movement to Be Attempted for Some Time.

THE TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC

Naval Successes Give Them Confidence — Russians Appear to be Withdrawing from Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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SEOUL, March 11, via Wei-hai-Wei, by The London Times's steamer Haimun.—As I suggested in a previous telegram, the rapid development of Japanese sea supremacy may be considered responsible for the present apparent delay in the military operations.

The practicable landing places are hardly yet free of ice, and the sudden return of Winter has increased the difficulties. Only last Monday did Chinampho harbor become practicable.

The Japanese have no intention of marching their main army further than is necessary over the execrable Korean roads.

The force landed on Feb. 8 (at Chemul-pho) and the following days consisted of the Twelfth Infantry Division, under Gen. Inouyé, with transport corps, engineers, and everything sufficient for the initial military requirements. This was augmented by the force which, under various pretexts, was already in Korea.

PING-YANG TO BE HELD.

These troops are sufficient to dominate the Korean forces and the Korean Government and also to seize Ping-yang, a strategic position on the Peking Road, and occupy it strongly enough to render abortive any southern movement which, as an extreme measure, the Russian General at the Yalu might contemplate.

Up to the present, it is reported, the Russians are holding the Yalu in some force, but have only detached small reconnoitring parties south of the river. Some of the latter have already come into contact with Japanese advance posts, but there has been no serious fighting.

The largest of the Russian posts is reported to be at An-ju, and to consist of Cossacks with mountain artillery.

MARCHING IN KOREA DIFFICULT.

The Japanese found marching north of Söul difficult. The roads in many places were mere rice field tracks, which became sloughs as soon as it thawed. The reason is therefore obvious why the Japanese should wait upon the weather for a better landing place than Che-mul-pho, since for the next month the condition of the Korean roads will become worse with the breaking up of Winter.

At present the Söul—Che-mul-pho line is almost denuded of Japanese troops, though as we left transports were arriving with reserves to make the deficiency good.

The troops already landed appear to be in splendid fettle. They are clothed a little heavily for marching purposes, but quite sufficiently to stand the intense cold they will meet up north. Besides a blanket, each man carries a species of Poshten blanket coat.

The enthusiasm and confidence inspired by the successes of the Japanese Navy are exhilarating to see.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, though military progress is secretly on foot, some time will elapse before any great achievement is attempted.

LANDING PERFECTLY MANAGED.

The landing of the force at Che-mul-pho proved that the General Staff of the army was as well prepared as the Naval Staff. The landing excited the admiration of all professional witnesses. Everything worked as if the troops were moving from one Japanese island to another.

Nothing was required or requisitioned locally except pilots, all of whom for the whole coast were secured. Everything came over with the invaders.

As the first brigade arrived at Söul wooden barracks and stables were constructed with mushroom rapidity. The military have taken over the communications. They have doubled the telegraphic communication between Ping-yang and Söul and have commenced at high pressure work on the railway under construction between Ping-yang and Fu-san.

WEI-HAI-WEI, March 12.—Since my last visit the appearance of Che-mul-pho has greatly changed. Where previously the anchorage was crowded with transports, there are now barely a dozen vessels, of which eight are warships.

On shore the temporary landing stages have been removed and few soldiers are visible, only pyramids of supplies remaining as evidence of the recent operations.

FEW TROOPS LEFT IN SEOUL.

Practically all the troops have marched from Söul, but three battalions, numbering 3,000, of the Fourth Division will form a permanent garrison.

From Ping-yang a Japanese observation force has marched to An-ju, where it has been in touch with the Russians. In one skirmish twenty Russians attacked a Japanese post of three men, killing one. It is believed that no other fighting has taken place.

Russians occupy the country north of An-ju. Their numbers are estimated at 1,500, with a few Cossacks and guns. It is anticipated that these are not likely to attempt to do more than impede the Japanese advance northward. This is well within the power of a small, mobile force, as the country consists either of difficult hills traversed by bridle paths or of valleys containing paddy fields covered with water.

It is reported from the point on the Korean frontier nearest to Vladivostok that Russian troops, after a brief fight with a Korean military band, turned them out of their barracks and occupied the barracks themselves. There were casualties on both sides.

Söul is perfectly quiet, the prompt action of the Japanese in deporting the pro-Russian leaders resulting in the complete restoration of confidence among both Europeans and Koreans.

TOKIO, March 13.—The Russians in the north of Korea appear to be withdrawing to the Yalu, where they are preparing to defend the passage.

The Russians in Northeast Korea appear not to be advancing.

The latest news shows that the Korean coast is entirely free from the enemy between Gen-san and Song-ching, and vessels are now plying to Unkofsky Bay.

The Japanese and Russian fronts exchanged shots on March 8 between Kasan and Chong-ju, but there were no casualties.

The Emperor of Korea has ordered the local officials and people to render assistance in building the Japanese railroads in Korea, which he considers essential instruments of the progress of the country.

CZAR TO LEAD TROOPS?

It Is Said to be Almost Certain That He Will Do So.

PARIS, March 14.—"It is almost certain," telegraphs the St. Petersburg correspondent of Gil Blas, "that the Emperor will assume command of the troops in the Far East after the first important engagements."

SLEPT OUTDOORS 30 YEARS.

Washington's Queer Man Dead—Wouldn't Sleep in a Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Charles Edward Herrell, an eccentric character well known in this city, died yesterday at Berryville, Va., of pneumonia. He was born in Loudon County, Va., seventy-five years ago, and served during the civil war with Stonewall Jackson's brigade.

For the last thirty years he had not slept in a house or in a bed, and in that period never had a day's sickness nor the service of a physician. In Summer he slept under a tree in a field, or in a graveyard, using a grave mound for a pillow. In the Winter he slept in an open shed. He contended that sleeping in badly ventilated rooms was unhealthy, and that beds breed disease. Several days ago he was found in a shed in a helpless condition and carried to a house. Pneumonia developed and death followed.

SWINDLE 200 TEACHERS.

Sharpers Change Notes, Discount Them for $2,300, and Disappear.

Special to The New York Times.

AMES, Iowa, March 13.—What promises to prove an extensive swindle came to light here to-day. Two silver-tongued men secured signatures of 200 county teachers to notes for $12.50 for payment of membership to a Summer school to be held in Ames by the National Reading Club next Summer. The members were to receive ten books besides a course of studies.

A smooth agent secured the confidence of County Superintendent Welty, who was used in deceiving their victims. The swindlers discounted the notes at the banks for $11.50, clearing up $2,300, and decamped. The swindle was first disclosed when it was found the notes were altered from a year to thirty-day notes.

DANNY MAHER LOST $800.

Pittsburg Waiter Arrested on Suspicion of Having Taken It.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Danny Maher, the jockey, who is said to have left New York for Europe last Tuesday, lost $800 in Pittsburg on Feb. 21.

Maher came here to visit members of the "Wizard of Oz" company. During the day he had a $1,000 bill changed, and received ten $100 bills. After the show that evening he gave a dinner to members of the company at the Henry Hotel. Next morning he told the proprietor of the hotel that he had lost $800 during the night.

To-day Detectives Kelley and McGough, while watching at the Union Station, arrested Joseph Butler, a negro, who is employed as a waiter at the Henry Hotel and who waited on Maher during the dinner.

Butler was buying a ticket to Chicago for a girl friend, and tendered a $100 bill in payment.

WOMAN'S HALL OF FAME.

Photographs of Society Women to Hang in World's Fair Building.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—It is announced that St. Louis is to have a Woman's Hall of Fame. The proposed institution will be established in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. It had its inception at a society of well-known New York people. The project was given the approval of the Board of Lady Managers at a recent meeting.

The requirement for the new hall will be that every woman represented must be a prominent member of fashionable societies in one of the representative American cities. Already a number of handsomely engraved invitations have been sent to some of the women representing New York society, asking that they furnish their photographs, which will be appropriately framed and hung in the Hall of Fame. Mrs. D. R. Francis will represent St. Louis.

CONEY ISLAND WIDE OPEN.

Lid Was Off and Thousands Flocked to the Resort.

Coney Island was wide open, and Coney Islanders were happy yesterday, for, according to officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company 50,000 persons were attracted by the fine weather to the glistening sands and the frankfurters. The "lid" was off, and, although the saloon keepers along Surf Avenue kept an imposing array of last year's sandwiches on the front tables, the tables in the rear contained no such ornaments.

The traffic arrangements were lamentably inadequate, and the crowds of returning holiday makers became very much mixed at the terminals. Rows and struggles were frequent, and many of the people were obliged to turn back and wait for the late cars.

PORT ARTHUR IS REPORTED FALLEN

Russians Said to Have Abandoned the Stronghold.

DALNY ALMOST DESTROYED

And the Russians Are Declared to Have Greatly Underestimated the Damage Port Arthur.

SHANGHAI, March 13.—The Japanese in Shanghai show considerable excitement over a report that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur.

TIEN-TSIN, March 13.—An unconfirmed report has reached here that Port Arthur has fallen.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says:

"It is asserted here that the Russians virtually have abandoned Port Arthur."

The rumor of the evacuation of Port Arthur is repeated this morning from different points, but it is absolutely without confirmation.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, vague rumors are current there that later telegrams describe the bombardment of Port Arthur as much more serious than has been admitted officially.

Special dispatches from Tokio and Yin-Kow also give reports of heavy Russian casualties at Port Arthur, amounting to 40 men killed and 100 wounded, but they are so conflicting in details that it is not wise to give them much credit.

In a dispatch from Tokio, dated yesterday, a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that in the latest attack on Port Arthur two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and great damage was done to the docks, forts, and arsenals, including the explosion of a powder magazine.

Dalny is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed; several guns there were dismounted, and the crews of four torpedo boats in the inside harbor are said to have deserted.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from a correspondent at Yin-Kow, who reports that the Russian battleship Retvizan, at Port Arthur, was hit five times by Japanese projectiles and that there were twenty casualties on board.

The Yin-Kow correspondent of The Daily Mail reports that serious disputes occur daily between the Russian naval and military officers at Port Arthur, the latter reproaching the former with incompetency and cowardice. The correspondent describes the floating of the battleship Retvizan, and says the dock at Port Arthur is too small to repair her.

Gen. Stoessel, (in command at Port Arthur,) has been ordered to the Yalu, the correspondent concludes, and he will be replaced by Gen. Smirnoff.

In a dispatch from Che-foo, dated March 12, a correspondent of The Daily Mail describes an inspection of Port Arthur made on Friday from a boat.

The New City seemed to be on fire; three columns of smoke were ascending from it. The Bread Hill Fort appeared to have suffered terribly; the defenses were shattered and the earthworks torn up. No guns were visible. The line of forts on the Tiger's Tail also appeared to have suffered damage. At sunrise no sign of life could be seen anywhere, and Port Arthur looked like a city of death.

The torpedo boat destroyers inside did not appear to have steam up.

Special dispatches from Port Arthur say there are rumors among the Chinese population that the projected Japanese descent on the Liao-Tung Peninsula is imminent.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reports that 10,000 Japanese are nearing Niu-Chwang.

PORT ARTHUR, March 13.—Everything is quiet here to-day.

In all probability the dispatch from Port Arthur dated yesterday was sent early in the morning, as cable messages from there have recently taken a considerable time in transmission.

Expert views regarding the impregnability or otherwise of Port Arthur are varied, but the best opinion seems to be that the place would be almost as impossible to capture from the sea side as Gibraltar. A correspondent of The London Times, in an article printed recently, said it was a moot point whether the dockyard could be damaged by high-angle fire; the works and arsenal lie so closely under Kwang-Chin Hill that any projectiles so discharged would more probably range far into the town at the back.

This opinion seems borne out by the reports of the damage wrought by the Japanese bombardments of Port Arthur last week.

As to whether the stronghold could be taken by an attack from the land side, the same expert said it appeared to him that a determined foe might very conceivably be able to rush the place by a concerted attack from several points.

Possibly the Japanese who were reported two days ago as having landed on the Liao-Tung Peninsula may have made a successful attack on Port Arthur from the land side.

A BIG SUCCESS FOR JAPAN.

Togo's Report on Thursday's Fighting—No Mention of Japanese Ship Lost.

TOKIO, March 13.—Vice Admiral Togo's report on the fourth attack on Port Arthur reached Tokio late yesterday. It is as follows:

"Our squadron, as prearranged, attacked the enemy at Port Arthur on March 10. Our two torpedo flotillas reached the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Finding no enemy, they waited until dawn, and one flotilla engaged in sinking special mines in the harbor entrance.

Notwithstanding the enemy's fire our flotilla succeeded in sinking the mines. The other flotilla met the enemy's torpedo flotilla, consisting of six boats, in the Lao-Thie-Shan Channel, south of Port Arthur, at 4:30 o'clock. A hot engagement occurred at close range for thirty minutes.

"Our fire greatly damaged the Russian

ships, one of which was badly crippled by a shot through the boilers, and another was observed to be on fire. So close were the two flotillas to each other that our destroyers, the Asashio, Kasumi, and Akatsuki, nearly touched the enemy's ships, and our crews could even hear the cries of agony of the injured men on them.

"We sustained some damage and loss. The Akatsuki had a steam pipe broken and four stokers were killed thereby. Our loss was seven killed and eight wounded. Among the latter is Chief Engineer Minamisawa of the Kasumi.

"Our other flotilla, while leaving the harbor entrance, observed two Russian torpedo boats coming from seaward, and immediately engaged them, the battle lasting one hour. After causing them severe damage one of them effected its escape, but our destroyer, the Sasanami, captured the other boat, which proved to be the Stereguschtchi.

"Notwithstanding the land batteries pouring a heavy fire on our flotilla, the captured vessel was taken in tow. Owing to the high sea the tow line soon parted, and the Sasanami found it necessary to take the crew from the Russian boat and abandon the Stereguschtchi, which finally sank at 8 o'clock."

"The enemy's cruisers, the Novik and the Bayan, steamed out of the entrance of the harbor toward us, but, observing the approach of our cruiser squadron, retired to the harbor. Our flotilla suffered some damage, but not heavy. The Sasanami and the Akatsuki had two sailors killed, and Sub-Lieut. Shima of the Akatsuki and three sailors were wounded.

"Our main and cruiser squadrons arrived off Port Arthur at 8 o'clock, and the cruisers immediately advanced toward the harbor entrance to protect the torpedo flotilla. The main squadron advanced near Lao-Thie-Shan and opened an indirect cannonade against the inner harbor from 10 o'clock to 1:40. According to the observations made by one of our cruisers facing the entrance, the bombardment was remarkably effective. During our cannonade the enemy's land batteries fired, but none of our ships suffered any damage.

"Another cruiser squadron went to Talien-Wan and bombarded the enemy's fortress at Samshantao, damaging the buildings thereon.

"The cruisers Takasago and Shiaya reconnoitred the west coast of the Port Arthur Peninsula, but did not find the enemy. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer damaged in the third attack on Port Arthur was found to be the Wnushiterinuy, (?) which had been completely sunk, the mast only being visible above the water.

"Our squadron stopped fighting at 2 o'clock and returned to the rendezvous."

Official and private reports all indicate that the attack on Port Arthur last Thursday was the most effective since the first assault of a month ago. Besides the Russian destroyer sunk, several Russian destroyers were seriously damaged.

In the closing action, the bombardment of the inner harbor by the Japanese battleships, the latter took a position southwest of Port Arthur and used only the twelve-inch guns. There were twenty-four twelve-inch guns in the squadron of six battleships, and each gun was fired five rounds, making a total of 120 huge projectiles fired at the city. In order to aid in perfecting the firing Admiral Togo stationed the cruisers in a position due east of the entrance to the harbor and at a right angle to the battleships. The cruisers observed the range and effect of the firing and signaled suggestions by wireless telegraphy.

Private reports indicate that much destruction was caused in the city, where a series of fires broke out. There also was damage to batteries.

Admiral Togo's object in sending cruisers to Talien-Wan Bay was to encompass the destruction of a signal station and mine depot at Samshantao. The buildings were demolished.

Rear Admirals Dewa and Uriu participated in the operations under Admiral Togo, the details of which became known in Japan only to-day and the news of which created intense enthusiasm. Admiral Togo is permanently numbered among the heroes of the empire.

The Japanese fleet was not damaged in the fighting.

TIEN-TSIN, March 13.—Information from an official who was an eye-witness of the bombardment of Port Arthur on Wednesday and Thursday is to the effect that the Russians had twenty-five killed on the battleship Sevastopol, twenty on the Retvizan, and twenty in the town. The Russians claim to have sunk a Japanese cruiser.

The Russians assert that their damaged cruisers have been repaired and are ready for sea. The battleship Czarevitch will, it is said, be ready shortly. There is no dock capable of taking in the Retvizan.

MEDIATION NOT DESIRED.

The Novoe Vremya Says Japan Must Be Overthrown First.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 13.—Referring to the rumors of mediation between Russia and Japan, the Novoe Vremya says the time for mediation will not arrive for many a long day. Nothing but the complete overthrow of Japan, her ejection from the continent of Asia, and the annihilation of her pretensions can induce Russia to adopt a conciliatory attitude to the prayers of the Japanese for peace.

The Novoe Vremya adds that while the Japanese put forward demands as to what Russia shall do and obstruct the natural evolution of Russia's policy in the Far East, there can be no room for discussion, mediation, or peace.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Fifteenth Army Corps at Moscow and the Tenth Army Corps at Kharkoff will start for the Far East in a few days.

After the war has ended the two corps will return to their stations, but the other troops that are already in the Orient will remain permanently in the Asiatic provinces.

URGES REFORM IN KOREA.

Japanese Minister Says It Should Be the Government's Sole Object.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 13.—The Japanese Minister at Söul has pointed out to the Korean Government that the recent changes of officials in Korea were apparently made to placate Japan instead of to promote reform, and that therefore they are injurious rather than beneficial.

The Minister urges that genuine reform ought to be the sole object of the administration.

The Korean Government has proclaimed free currency for Japan's war notes at a rate of discount not exceeding 8 to 9 per cent.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 13.—Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister here, on behalf of the English Admiral, has offered the British naval hospital at Yokohama, with the services of the surgeons, for the use of Japanese sick and wounded.

VLADIVOSTOK STILL ICE BOUND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 12.—Details of the recent operations at Vladivostok show that the Bosphorus Strait is still blocked by ice.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN KOREA.

Japanese Cavalry Reported to Have Engaged Russian Scouts at Ka-san.

TOKIO, March 13.—It is reported that a Japanese cavalry patrol engaged a party of Russian scouts near Ka-san, west of An-ju, yesterday. The Russians numbered thirty.

Confirmation of the report is not obtainable.

POWERS ARE NEGOTIATING.

Chancelleries Begin to Play the Part of "International Firemen."

PARIS, March 14.—The Figaro this morning prints an interview with "a person of much importance in the diplomatic world," who declares that although the recent rumors of probable mediation between Russia and Japan are premature, the positive denials of these rumors are equally baseless.

"I can assure you," this person says, "that, favored by the comparative calm which prevails at this moment, a most active exchange of views is going on between European Cabinets.

"The Chancelleries have begun to play the part of 'international firemen,' in other words, they are trying to restrict the spread of the conflagration and to protect adjoining States."

After referring to the wild rumors which have been circulated of late, the informant of The Figaro said in conclusion:

"One thing remains certain, namely, the new and striking affirmation of the close friendship uniting Nicholas II. and King Edward VII. Everywhere peace is desired, and governments are working for it with all their strength."

"MORE AMERICAN MEDDLING."

Novoe Vremya Took Opportunity Afforded by the Niu-Chwang Story.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The circulation here of a report to the effect that the Washington Cabinet had decided to support the protest of the commander of the United States gunboat Helena, now at Niu-Chwang, against the alleged intention of the Russian authorities to sink Chinese junks in the channel of the Liao River, and that Washington would notify Russia that the neutrality of Niu-Chwang must be respected, created something of a flurry.

The Novoe Vremya made this the subject of an editorial article entitled "More American Meddling," in which it contended that as Niu-Chwang was within Manchuria and was only six miles distant from the railroad to Port Arthur, Russia had a perfect right to take defensive measures there, and that unless the United States was seeking a cause of quarrel it would not insist upon supporting the protest of the commander.

Fortunately a denial of this story reached here to-night in time to head off what might have proved a fresh cause of irritation.

TIEN-TSIN, March 13.—Replying to the inquiry of the commander of a foreign gunboat at Niu-Chwang, the civil administrator characterized the report of Russia's intention to block the Liao River by sinking junks as calumnies.

The Russians are preparing for the defense of Niu-Chwang, finding it impossible to stop the landing of the Japanese.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

Report That They Are at Feng-Wang-Cheng Repeated.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch from Yin-Kow to The Daily Telegraph says the report of the presence of Japanese at Feng-Wang-Cheng, in Manchuria, about forty-five miles northwest of Wi-ju, has been confirmed.

JAPANESE SPY IN MOSCOW.

Incriminating Papers Found in Missing Valet's Room—Police After Him.

MOSCOW, March 13.—A Japanese valet, who was in the employ of a local merchant, has disappeared.

Documents found in the man's room indicate he was engaged in espionage, and the police are searching for him.

FIRES ACROSS BRITISHER'S BOWS

Cruiser Aslo Stops North German Lloyd Steamship North of Port Said.

PORT SAID, March 13.—The Russian cruiser Dimitri Donskoi has stopped several vessels at sea, including the North German Lloyd steamship Stuttgart, and demanded to know their destination.

She fired across the bows of the British steamship Mortlake at a point twelve miles north of Damietta, thirty-one miles northwest of Port Said, and sent officers on board to inspect the ship's papers.

DISTRESS IN MANCHURIA.

Russians Seize All the Food Supplies—Natives Leaving Interior.

PEKING, March 13.—Private Chinese reports that are being received here state that the whole of Manchuria is in a state of utter confusion owing to the Russians having seized all food supplies and other commissariat necessities.

The natives are streaming south toward the ports and are suffering great hardships.

The Military Governor of Kirin has committed suicide owing to his inability to relieve the people's distress or stop the Russian depredations.

FAMINE FEARED IN HARBIN.

HARBIN, March 13.—Harbin is threatened with a food and wood famine because of the increased prices of these necessaries.

In view of the cold weather the scarcity of wood is serious. The price of wood has increased tenfold.

CONVICTS AID RED CROSS.

BLAGOVESTCHENSK, March 13.—The convicts employed on the Amur Railroad have offered to turn over 10 per cent. of their earnings to the Red Cross Society.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S PROPHECY.

Foresaw Russo-Japanese War and Planned to Profit by It.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Hallische Zeitung has just printed a hitherto unpublished letter written by the late Chinese statesman Li Hung Chang, which shows that the great Oriental made a prophetic forecast of present events. Shortly before his death he wrote to Jung Lu:

"The Chinese Court officials often say we should not give up Manchuria to Russia, but such speeches only people can make who do not know present conditions or cannot read the future.

"If we now leave Manchuria to the Russians, it does not matter in the least, because Japan will certainly annex Korea, and as soon as the two nations meet at the boundary great differences will arise. In case of war, if Japan is defeated we shall help the Russians to crush Japan. Then out of gratitude Russia will return to us Manchuria and keep Korea.

"Should, however, Russia be defeated by Japan, we will simply drive the Russians out of Manchuria, on the plea of helping Japan, and in this way without much trouble receive back the province. At present to get back Manchuria is difficult. England places much weight on Manchuria, but we need not heed this, because England cannot accomplish anything there by force. Germany is neutral, France looks at the situation from the distance, and America is silent.

"With all these countries we therefore have nothing to do. Our Viceroys in South China who speak otherwise have no understanding of affairs. I therefore ask you to take the greatest trouble that the Empress widow does not hear the views of the Viceroys. I cannot live much longer and am near death. I hope that after my death you will follow my principles. You can allow yourself to be helped by Juan-Shi-Kai."

FORAKER ACCEPTS HERRICK CHALLENGE

Will Resist Combination to Control Ohio's Chicago Delegates.

DEMANDS FIGHT TO FINISH

Duty Calls Him to Contest, He Says, Even If Result Should Be Overwhelming Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—"When harmony can be had only on terms of abject submission it is not helpful," said Senator Foraker, replying to a statement that Gov. Herrick of Ohio and Senator Dick proposed to "wipe him (Foraker) off the face of the earth" so far as delegates to the Chicago Convention are concerned. Continuing, he said:

"It is not a question when that kind of a proposition is advanced as to the consequences, for I should consider it my duty to resist such a programme, even if I knew that the result would be overwhelming defeat, such as my friends and I are threatened with. While I expect to remain here, I do not expect to be indifferent in the slightest degree as to such performances as the papers report.

"I supposed that when Senator Hanna died there would no longer be any contention over delegates. I was very much surprised, therefore, when Gov. Herrick saw fit to announce that he purposed to carry out the so-called instructions of Senator Hanna's last letter to him to see to it that delegates to the National Convention should be selected 'only from our good friends,' especially when he announced that upon that basis it was our duty to get together on broad lines.

"It is not important to anybody whether I go to the National Convention or not, but I prefer that the Republicans of Ohio shall settle that question rather than that it shall be settled by any individual or set of individuals, who may see fit to assume control of the party. I have no time to go home and look after 'practical politics' while the Senate is in session. As long as I am a Senator I expect to stay here and attend to the duties of the office, but while I cannot go home to look after such matters, I shall insist, as well as I may be able to, that friends of mine have as much right to aspire to be delegates to the National Convention and to hold other positions of confidence and trust at the hands of the party as anybody else."

Senator Dick announced that he would wait for thirty days as a mark of respect to the late Senator Hanna before presenting himself to be sworn in as his successor.

On this point Senator Foraker said: "Senator Dick's talk about waiting thirty days out of respect to Senator Hanna's memory before entering on the duties of his new position is hardly consistent with the fact that he did not wait thirty minutes after his death before commencing his campaign to secure the succession, or with the further fact that while he was remaining away from here out of alleged respect to Senator Hanna's memory he was busily occupied with the contests which the 'organization,' or the 'regular organization,' as I observe it is now called, has been conducting throughout the State.

"I had hoped we might have entirely friendly relations, and we can have and will have if he is disposed to be only half way fair about the matters that are intrusted to us in common. This he knows as well as anybody else, and all talk from him or his friends to the contrary is without foundation or excuse of any kind."

SENTIMENT IN EUROPE.

Japanese Officers Here Tell of Their Experiences.

Thirteen Japanese officers who have been studying abroad and are hastening home to rejoin the colors, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul and went to the Hotel Majestic. Among them are Major T. Shioda, Capt. N. Date, and Lieut. K. Ohashi.

The first named has been stationed in St. Petersburg, where he has been watching the Russian army movements and studying the Russian language. When the trouble between Japan and Russia was approaching the acute stage, the Major said last night, matters were made so unbearable for him that fifteen days before the outbreak of hostilities he obtained his passports and started for Japan.

Capt. Date was stationed in Germany. He said that feeling in that country was decidedly pro-Japanese, and that Japanese residents were being dined and toasted.

Lieut. Ohashi has been in France. While in official circles the cause of Russia was espoused, he said, and France had loaned Russia a huge sum of money, yet outside of official circles one could hear on all sides words of commendation for an admiration of the Japanese nation's pluck. Everywhere in France, he said, they were treated with the utmost courtesy.

An incident which occurred during the evening was the subject of a good deal of talk among the Majestic's guests. Each Sunday evening a concert is given. Six of the Japanese were invited by Manager Townsend of the hotel to listen to the concert and accepted. On the programme was a number to be rendered by Vladislav Wyganowski, a Russian violinist. Instead of listening to the whole of the concert the Japanese left the hotel, and it was the general rumor that they had gone because of the presence on the programme of the Russian artist. When they returned, however, and were asked if that was the reason of their absence, they denied it emphatically. They said that an engagement entered into previously had been kept, and that was the sole reason they did not wait to hear the concert out.

FLEECED UNDERWEAR TRADE.

Mills Are Now Busy, but Prices Are Unsatisfactory.

Fleeced underwear mills are now turning out heavy goods for next Fall and Winter. One of the largest manufacturers said that the season has been unsettled, uncertain, and rather unsatisfactory. He added:

"All the mills are probably sold in advance. I believe the few that sold up are sorry, because they accepted rather low prices in the hope that they could get cotton later in the season at a reduction. The trade has bought more sparingly than in many years. There is no new buying, and nobody knows whether or not duplicate business will be large.

"The advance in underwear prices, made necessary by the higher cost of raw cotton, seems to have retarded trade. The standard medium qualities were sold quite generally at $3.50 a dozen when the lines opened, and a little later most manufacturers found it necessary to put up their figures to $3.75 or $3.87½, and in some cases to $4. Any manufacturer who had on hand low-priced cotton is of course making more money than most of us."

Ostrich Feathermakers' Association.

Announcement was made last week of the organization of the Ostrich Feather Manufacturers' Association of America. The membership, it is said, includes all the large houses engaged in the manufacture of ostrich feathers in the country, most of which are situated in New York. The officers are: Louis A. Green, President; Eugene Moch, Vice President; Jacob A. Stein, Treasurer, and Emil Eisman, Secretary.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—44v.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO

THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

AND THE

PACIFIC COAST

ON ACCOUNT OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Leaves April 27, 1904

Round-Trip Rate **$106** From New York

Including transportation, double berth, and all meals going on

SPECIAL TRAIN TO LOS ANGELES

and side trip to the Grand Canyon; returning, tickets cover transportation only on regular trains until June 30, 1904, and are valid to stop off at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

Detailed Itinerary will be sent upon application to Colin Studds, A. G. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent,
Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. B. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager.

WANTS DEMOCRATS TO NAME GEN. MILES

Gamaliel Bradford Says Peace or War Is the Issue.

THE GATES OF JANUS AJAR

He Assails the Foreign Policy of the Roosevelt Administration as Friendly to War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know that you mean to play the part of a "bandillero" in a Spanish bullfight, whose function it is to stick small flags with sharp points and firecrackers into the side of the bull as he enters the arena. But as the effect is similar, I trust you will allow the animal fair play.

One of the oldest devices of Government is that the rulers when they find themselves unable to control domestic affairs seek to divert public attention by foreign war. Perhaps the most notable instance is that of the first French Revolution. When the National and Legislative Assemblies had reduced internal affairs to a dead-lock the Girondists, educated and patriotic men, did exactly and avowedly this, though the Jacobins, more ignorant and violent, soon took it off their hands. But war in the hands of a mob is still harder to manage and soon evolved Napoleon. It is the same process which, as far as we have got, is taking place here.

In March, 1897, Mr. McKinley summoned an extra session of Congress. His message related almost wholly to the finances and the condition of business. There was not one word about Cuba. Five months passed, and Congress adjourned without doing anything, and it was evident that another session would pass in the same way.

As a Chicago paper said, "If the Republican Party was to have a future there must be a war," and the President's message in December, reviewing the Cuban question, said practically the same thing. I have always believed that the Maine was sent to Havana to do just what she did do, though in an unexpected way—bring on the war with Spain.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

Why, when that war was ended, we should have paid twenty millions to obtain possession of the Philippines, when we could well have afforded to pay a much larger sum not to take them, is an inscrutable mystery on any other supposition. As a guarantee for future wars they may have been worth the money.

Probably no man living did more to force on the Philippine war than the actual President, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and when he succeeded to his present office almost his first words were that we must never give up the Philippines. He sent warships flying to Beirut on a mere report that our Consul had been shot, and reluctantly withdrew them when it appeared that he had not been.

He has now a fleet near to Korea under the most notorious fire-eater of the navy, who, if so disposed, can commit the United States to war within twenty-four hours. It is said that marines have been landed to protect our interests there. What this means will appear better if we suppose that during the Franco-Prussion war we had landed our armed force to protect our interests in Paris.

The President's action in Panama does not appear to have advanced or hastened in any way the construction of the canal at that point beyond what might have been arrived at by peaceful and lawful methods. What it has done is to set up a dummy Government in a new tropical possession, just as much subject to our despotic control as the Philippines. The first steps have been taken which may add Santo Domingo to the interesting group. In his speech at the dedication of the Sherman Monument the President said:

"No man is warranted in feeling pride in the deeds of the army and navy of the past if he does not back up the army and navy of the present."

If this means anything, it is, in plain English, "No matter what you fight about, only fight."

And he is backed by men after his own heart. Moody with his one hundred millions a year for the navy, and Root with his Militia (National Guard) bill, his General Staff, and his military camps all over the country, are doing just what Vergniaud and Danton did 110 years ago, with this difference, that, being excluded from the Legislature, they cannot indulge in oratory, and, on the other hand, they are agents of an Executive as powerful and as irresponsible, unless the country takes it in hand, as any despot in Europe.

The gates of Janus are ajar. What the country has to decide next Autumn, and it will decide that and nothing else, is whether it wishes those gates flung wide open or quietly but resolutely closed, and in the former case it will be found much easier to get in that to get out again. Indeed, the decision will come much earlier, not on the 8th of November, but on the 6th of July, since the nomination will practically decide the election.

Mr. Cleveland has just written a manifesto pointing out the issues involved. Its fatal weakness is in scattering his fire. Neither the tariff nor economy, the Philippines nor the Panama Canal nor the rights of other nations; neither the trusts nor the rights of labor, nor the currency, will any or all of them be of any avail. The issue before the country is the simplest, as such, since the Constitution was adopted, and that is peace or war! Any vote cast from other considerations will simply be in favor of war.

But the contest will be simpler still. It will be a question not of platforms, but of men, as every Presidential election is tending more and more to become. The shrewd Republican leaders are troubling themselves very little about the platform, but bending all their energies to commit all their followers to the suport of one candidate, of whom a Senator said: "He has never known one whom so many people favor and so few want." The Republican Convention will therefore be a symposium of harmony, and its proceedings as smooth as the motion of well-oiled machinery, and thus the battle will be already half won.

DEMOCRATS AND CANDIDATES.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have no candidate at all. Mr. Cleveland, having declined himself, offers a platform, but nobody to stand on it. Mr. Bryan, again, makes it a condition that it shall be somebody who subscribes to the Kansas City platform, the two offering very promising elements of a dead-lock. Then there are a half dozen men "mentioned," no one of whom has any adequate National reputation, and none of them has uttered a syllable to show what policy he favors or what he proposes to do. The most prominent, Mr. Hearst, seems to rely on his money and his newspapers. But, though his money may procure the nomination, when it comes to election it will be small compared with the resources which the Republicans will wield, while the disproportion of personality is still greater. The great West has indicated no preference for anybody.

In short, everybody seems to leave the decision of that point to the convention. But it implies no disrespect to say that the convention will be simply a mob. There will be assembled at St. Louis delegates to the number of one thousand, more or less, while the crowd around them will be nearer twenty times as great. If the delegates were united they might stand their ground. But they will be very much the reverse.

After a few unsuccessful ballotings they will become demoralized and wavering. Then some man may get up with a powerful voice and persuasive oratory and set fire to the crowd, which will sweep away the delegates in a tempest of enthusiasm; and the party may find itself with a candidate of whom nobody really knows anything, and be reduced to a campaign of platforms.

And yet there is a candidate so obvious as to make it a wonder that all eyes are not turned toward him. Napoleon told his soldiers in Egypt that forty centuries looked down upon them from the pyramids. We cannot say that, but we can say that forty years of American history—and such history!—look upon us through Gen. Miles. Nor is it merely the civil war. He pacified the whole Indian country where other Generals had failed, and in such a way that his fiercest opponents, Geronimo and Chief Joseph, not only surrendered to him, but have greeted him on several occasions with expressions of respect and even affection.

His personal character stands as high as his professional. His name is known—and is it too much to say beloved?—not only in every city, but in every village and hamlet in the country. He will avoid the jealousy of locality which Mr. Cleveland deprecates, because, having been since coming of age a soldier without a home, he hails—and let us hope he will continue to hail—from Washington.

That the Administration is mortally afraid of him appears from two things, as ill-judged as the expedients of fear usually are. The brutal rebuke administered to him in December, 1901, by Secretary Root, of course with the assent of the President, might be worth hundreds of thousands of votes to him, and the manner of his retirement with a curt dismissal and order to go home, as if he were a Second Lieutenant, as compared with the fulsome eulogy of his successor, Gen. Young, would be of still higher value.

GEN. MILES'S PLATFORM.

And he has done what no other candidate has done—announced his platform in simple and unequivocal terms. Soldierlike, it brushes away all side issues and comes straight to the main point. It is in a published interview of Sept. 13 last:

"In my recent journeys across the continent I was more than ever impressed with the wisdom and tranquil virility of the people. They do not want war. They want peace. . . . We are not a meddlesome, warring people. When war comes the war spirit will respond and the brave American soldiers will make it effective. But the spirit of peace should be cultivated rather than the demon of carnage. There is no necessity to stir the passions of Americans in order to be sure they will be patriotic. They love and appreciate their liberties and will maintain and defend them against all enemies."

There we have the issues—war and platforms—complete. On the one hand Roosevelt and war, on the other Miles and peace. If the Democrats are wise they will take that to the country and stand or fall by the result. GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

PARKER WOULD RESIGN.

Ready to Leave Bench at Once If Named for Presidency, It Is Said.

Senator McCarren held a conference at the Hoffman House last night with John B. Stanchfield in regard to the Parker boom. The McCarren men expect but two serious fights in the Brooklyn primaries, those districts being the Seventh, James A. Doyle's bailiwick, and the Ninth, where James J. Kehoe, ex-Senator Coffey's representative, will be opposed by the McCarren men behind Senator James H. McCabe.

Only in Erie County, up the State, do the Parker men expect a hard contest for the instruction of delegates to the State Convention. Norman E. Mack and William J. Conners will be the contestants there.

One of the foremost Parker men said yesterday that if Judge Parker should be nominated for President at the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in July, he would resign at once from his position as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Such action would give Gov. Odell power to appoint his successor for the rest of the year. If the Governor should appoint any of the present Associate Judges, he would have power to select any one for the temporary Associate Judgeship, which appointment would hold for the end of the year. The election of a Chief Judge would have to be held in November. Judge Parker has seven years of his term yet to serve.

Offers Prize for New Yale Song.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—John C. Heald of Orange has offered a prize of $100 for the words and music of a song that will best exemplify the true Yale spirit. Mr. Heald is a graduate of Yale University, and says he has long been impressed with the belief that Yale has not a song with the true ring of college life. The competition will close in April and judges who have been selected by Mr. Heald will go over the material submitted. He is looking for something that will be to Yale what "Old Nassau" is to Princeton.

WORKING ON FALL WOOLENS.

Mills Now Busy Preparing for Heavyweight Trade.

Woolen mills have generally turned in the last week or two from light-weight to the heavy goods for next Fall and Winter. Duplicate orders for Spring and Summer goods will be filled when practicable, but buyers who hold off take chances, as the mills will not take up some lines again. It was said yesterday at the American Woolen Company's office that the company's mills are now quite generally busy on next Fall's orders.

Orders for Fall and Winter are said to call for a wider variety of goods than usual, but not for as large quantities. It is reasoned that the clothing manufacturers are feeling their way carefully, not buying any more heavily than is necessary until the public indicates, through the retailers, the fabric that will be most in demand. Both woolens and worsteds are taken in this conservative manner, and there is uncertainty as to whether or not rough goods will be as popular as in the season now closed.

THERE IS A
RIGHT WAY and a WRONG WAY
—TO BURN GAS.—

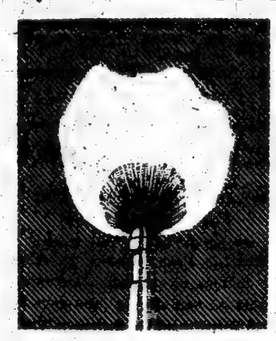

A burner with a "5-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Good light.

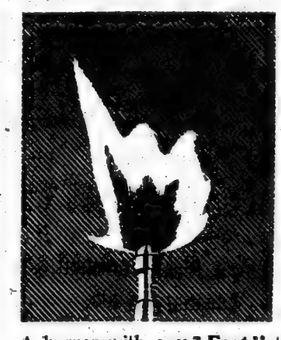

A burner with a "3-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Poor light.

If your Gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

Vantine's
Broadway @ 18th St.

A large and fine showing of
Oriental Rugs
3rd, 4th and 5th Floors
Comprising all the well known Oriental weaves and in almost any size desired.
All marked at very attractive prices.

Rest in The Vantine Tea Room—and sip a cup of Tea.

IOWA BOOMS MILES TO HEAD OFF HEARST

Democrats Confer to Counteract Movement for New Yorker.

REGARD HIM AN UNSAFE MAN

Representative Men from Hawkeye State Fear Defeat of 1896 Would Be Repeated with Him on Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 13.—Conservative Iowa Democrats fear the control of the delegation to the National Democratic Convention will fall into the hands of William Randolph Hearst. The activity of the Hearst people in perfecting an organization has led to several conferences of the conservatives, the last one being held in this city to-day. Previous conferences have been in the nature of consultations to canvass the situation and lay plans to prevent the New York newspaper proprietor from capturing the State delegation.

Gen. Miles is believed to be the most available candidate for the anti-Hearst Democrats of Iowa to unite on. Col. Al Sorter of Mason City is the moving spirit among the conservatives. Nearly all the Democratic members of the Legislative Committee contingent are with him.

Col. Sorter said the Fourth Congressional District was solid for Gen. Miles, and Representative Springer stated this morning that with the exception of Editor Murphy of Dubuque, none of the leading Democrats of the Third District was for Hearst. He said they are not in favor of instructing the delegation to St. Louis for any candidate, but would favor sending such men as would oppose Hearst under all circumstances.

Representative Springer of Independence is specially earnest in his opposition to Hearst. He said:

"There are only two Hearst men among the Democratic Representatives in the House, and only a few in the Senate. We do not believe in his methods, and do not think him a safe man for President. We feel that only a safe man should be nominated by both parties, so that the country is sure to be in good hands.

"The Hearst men, through their headquarters here, are putting money into the State in considerable quantities, and it is amusing the sort of fellows they are attracting to Hearst's banner."

Judge J. L. Husted, from Dubuque, said if Hearst was the Democratic nominee it would simply be a repetition of 1896.

Another prominent Democrat, in speaking of the much-heralded gains made in the county conventions, said: "The Hearst crowd has carried some counties along the Missouri border where Greenbackism used to flourish, and where Bryanism is the Democracy now, but they have not heard from the sections of the State where the Democrats live. It is possible Hearst may get a majority of the delegates, but unless they throttle us with the unit rule he will never get a solid delegation from Iowa.

The names of Jerry Sullivan, Democratic candidate for Governor last season; J. B. Buler of Fort Dodge, and Chairman A. E. Jackson of the Democratic State Central Committee have been suggested for delegates at large. The fourth place seems to be kept open for Congressman Wade, but in view of the fact that he has a Congressional race on his hands, with the result by no means certain, he thus far has not indicated a willingness to accept. The conservatives are not entirely satisfied with these men, for they claim Sullivan and Chairman Jackson were so close to Hearst in the last Iowa campaign that they naturally would be for him for President.

GEORGIA FORMS PARKER CLUB.

Atlanta Democrats Enthusiastic for New Yorker—McCarren's Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—The Parker Club of Georgia, the purpose of which is to promote the interests of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of New York as the Democratic nominee for President and to fight the Hearst movement has been organized in Atlanta. More than 100 well-known citizens of Atlanta were present at the meeting, which was held in the Equitable Building, and enthusiasm was at a high pitch.

Similar organizations will be perfected in every county in the State, and the charter members of the club here are confident that the strong sentiment which now exists for Parker in Georgia will sweep over the entire State.

W. C. Waddell, the Secretary of the new club, has just returned from New York, whither he was summoned by Senator Patrick H. McCarren.

"I had a long conference with Senator McCarren," said Mr. Waddell. "As you know, he and Senator Hill are running the Parker movement in New York. I was informedby Senator McCarren, and from the investigations I made myself I am satisfied that it is true, that Judge Parker will get the New York delegation to the convention solid. In fact, it will be instructed for him."

Shoes for Men.
NEW SPRING LASTS
Three Fifty.

Hard on shoes? Or are they hard on you? Either way, the cause is the same—too much mechanical, not enough hand work on the shoe. The Saks label points the way out of the trouble. It identifies a shoe that owes little to a machine. Of Oxfords we have eight styles and six of the high shoes, made of good patent colt, vici kid, or velour calf, in tan or black. You may have lace, button or blucher style.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Superior Scotch Shirtings

In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products

$4 AND $4.50 EACH.

To the person of discriminating tastes, to the ale connoisseur—the flavor of

Red Fox Ale

appeals with a force that insures life-long friendship. The simple drawing of a cork reveals the "Red Fox" argument.

AT ALL DEALERS, CAFES AND HOTELS
Brewed and bottled by the Massachusetts Breweries Co., Boston.
Wholesale Agents, THE JOSEPH BENEDICT CO., 249-255 West 17th St., N. Y.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

ANNOUNCEMENT

of our **Grand Spring Opening**

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15th and 16th.

New York's smartest showing of tailor made suits.

EXCLUSIVE creations that have the inimitable stylish effect which all smart dressers instantly recognize as the master touch that separates the ultra-fashionable from the commonplace, and the fact that these distinctively original creations cost no more here and usually less than you'll have to pay elsewhere for the factory productions makes this store buying headquarters for correct followers of fashion who admire and desire perfect ready to wear garments.

The name Simpson Crawford Co. is synonymous with the very highest expressions of the tailor's art—creations that display taste in choosing and originality in conception. In justice to yourself you cannot decide upon your new Spring garment until you have seen our showing—considered to be the largest and handsomest in New York.

To-day we inaugurate a day's selling full of interest to the saving woman who appreciates unquestioned style elegance where the very name Simpson Crawford Co. gives each creation a standing among good dressers that makes it a matter of pride to wear one of our garments.

Third Floor.

$49.50 **For Women's Tailor Made Suits**—designed for street wear, 1904 model, made of finest quality broadcloth—Eton jacket — heavy grade white taffeta lining—panel front skirt, milliners' fold of self material, the newest and latest design.

$24.75 **For Women's Dress Skirts of fine** quality voile, nine gore wide flaring, with train—neatly trimmed with straps of taffeta and made over heavy quality taffeta.

$19.75 **For Women's Dress Skirts of Excellent quality voile, black only, seven** gored, wide flaring skirt with train, box plaited on each gore and trimmed with silk braid and medallions, habit back—made over drop of heavy quality taffeta.

$24.75 **For Women's Coats for Spring—made of** extra fine quality Worumbo Covert, olive shade, 22 inches long—flat stitched collar, new sleeve, lined with soft, lustrous self-colored satin, very handsome model.

$19.75 **For Women's Coats for Spring, made** of excellent quality Worumbo Covert, tan shade, 22 inches long—lined with self colored satin—corded seams, new sleeves, trimmed with buttons of self material—a very chic and smart model.

$35 **For Women's Tailor Made Pedestrienne Suits** of excellent quality cheviot, in black, blue and brown, collar less military jacket, with epaulets, lined with heavy grade taffeta, seven gored, wide flaring skirt, kilted seams.

Misses' Spring Suits $14.75

You'll find these garments have the correct style touch that appeals to the particular miss whose dress requirements equal those of her mother; Cheviot Suits and fancy Mixtures—Eton—new style Skirts, trimmed or strictly tailor finished, sizes 14 to 16, for to-day only **$14.75**

Junior Suits, Light Weight Mixtures, Cheviots and Coverts—Norfolk, Box or Eton Coats—Skirts—juvenile in style—length 32 to 36—to-day **$14.75**

Misses' Covert Cloth Coats for Spring—in 2 models, fitted or Norfolk—flat stitched collars—trimmed with strictly tailor straps—full sleeves—lined with good grade satin—sizes 14 and 16—just for to-day at the low price of..... **$8.75**

$10 for $25 lace robes.

THREE hundred sample Robes purchased and to be sold at ¼ to ½ their actual value beginning to-day—combining all the new 1904 effects in beautiful imported lace creations, and fine, richly trimmed Linen, Wash and Summer Outing Robes—greater than our other famous sales. **Main Floor.**

At $10—worth to $25.
At $18—worth to $40.
At $24—worth to $50.
At $35—worth to $75.

In the following effects:—Esprit Nets—Voiles—Embroidered Linon—Batistes—Lace Trimmed—All Lace—Lace Ruffled Esprit—Embroidered Black—Embroidered Net—Lierre Lace—Spangled Net and French Novelty.

Extraordinary sale of laces and embroideries.

THIS great occasion for smart dressers and fashionable milliners and dressmakers starts to-day. It is exceptional in every sense of the word—a sale of the richest new 1904 imported Laces and Embroideries at less than half the regular prices. **Main Floor.**

$3.00 laces, 95c; $4.00 laces, $1.45—The season's newest ideas in fine St. Gall and Plauen Galloons and Bands—rich and exclusive designs, in tints of Ivory, Champagne and Ecru.

50c. and 95c. for net top laces in various widths, those fashionable, much admired conceits in all the correct styles and delicate shades—Ivory, Champagne and Ecru—worth a third more.

$1.50 allover laces, 95c.; $2.50 values, $1.45, and $3.50 allover laces at $2.45—those beautiful new Repousse, drop and dot effects in fine nets—22 and 44 inches wide—also splendid collection in Venise and Irish effects.

20,000 yards of 25c. embroideries at 10c. Purchased at an average reduction of less than half—the entire counter sample collection of rich imported Embroideries direct from the foremost St. Gall importer—Bandings, Flouncings, Skirtings, Edgings, Insertions, Nainsooks, Cambrics and Swisses.

10C. FOR 15C. TO 25C. EMBROIDERIES.
15C. FOR 25C. TO 35C. EMBROIDERIES.
25C. FOR 50C. TO 75C. EMBROIDERIES.
39C. FOR 75C. TO $1 EMBROIDERIES.

2,000 yards $5 embroidered chiffons, $1.73. 2,000 yards Chiffon and Silk Mulls—1,000 yards richest Lyons novelty Chiffons and Mousselines—for waists and evenings.

New dress trimmings

HERE'S remarkable bargain news—39c for $1.50 Trimmings—it's bona fide, too. **Main Floor.**

New 1904 imported dress trimmings—the much wanted sorts for Easter gowns—7,000 yards secured from an importer at a great loss to him.

Black Silk Applique, white Silk Applique, Persian Embroidered Trimmings, rich Paris Novelties, fine St. Gall Embroidered Trimmings, Lace Combination Trimmings, gold and silver effects; Embroidered Batiste Trimmings, black Silk Galloons, white Silk Effects, Novelty Braid Trimmings, Evening and Spangled Trimmings.

39c for Trimmings worth up to $1.50.
59c for Trimmings worth up to $2.00.
95c for Trimmings worth up to $3.50.

15,000 yards of new satin foulard silks at 48c.

HARDLY need to say any more, because just the mere announcement is extraordinary bargain news to all well posted silk buyers. At this unusually low price it will certainly pay you to anticipate your silk wants for the entire season, for you know Satin Foulard Silks at 48c. per yard is a revelation in silk selling. **Main Floor.**

When you stop to consider that foulard silks for the ensuing season are extremely desirable, this offering is doubly attractive. The designs are all new; every wanted color is represented in this collection.

48c Just to further impress upon you the value-giving importance of this sale we want to make this bold statement—that at no time in the annals of silk selling in this store has this great offering been equalled in point of value, so you can come here to-day with high expectations and depend upon it that we'll more than surpass them. **48c**

We do not want you to be under the impression that these silks are hackneyed styles that you wouldn't want at any price, but absolutely new and secured to meet Fashion's very latest demand.

Besides all this, you have our personal guarantee that these satin foulards are positively all silk and would, under ordinary conditions, be considered a bargain at 75c. per yard—special at 48c.

19c. for those new 1904 35c. shirt waist suitings.

THESE charming creations for smart Spring Shirt Waist Suits have been admired by throngs of discriminating women and we've sold thousands of yards. They're 19c. a yard, all regular 35c. values, and if you want one of the most fashionable costumes for the Spring of 1904 you'll surely take advantage of this exceptional offer. **Main Floor.**

19c **for 35c shirt waist suitings**—all fashionable New York turns to us this season for these fine suitings. Etamines come in plain shades, the Suiting in Scotch effects, like a woven cloth.

19c **for 35c. cotton nets—etamine** voile and entirely new cotton fabrics, and resemble in all the essential details the imported Dolly Varden printed lace net—solid colors and handsome printed effects in floral designs, &c., light and dark colors—just come in and see how handsome this new fabric is.

16c **for 35c. mercerized striped** voiles, the new striking organdy and floral effects, all light colors; the cloth is woven similar to a voile, with mercerized stripes, sheer and pretty for waists or evening gowns; it is indeed a fortunate purchase that enables this offer.

16c **for 25c. jacquard mulls**—a sheer cloth made to sell at 25c.—we bought several thousand pieces at an exceptionally low price. Solid colors only—white, champagne, helio, black, navy, mais, royal and gray.

15c **for 25c. silk mulls—do not associate** these mulls with the quality others have been offering at a similar price—just compare—that will tell the story—you'll see that ours are much silkier and softer.

Exceptional values in white goods.

35c. **Extra wide fine quality French lawns, 22c.**

35c. **French Organdies, about 2 yards wide, 25c.**

25c. **Fancy white goods, Madras and Oxfords, 12½c.**

New shirt waist ideas.

WE ARE now showing all the correct ideas in new Spring Shirt Waists — an exhibit that embraces all of fashion's favorite fancies, arranged to give you correct hints on the new shirt waist styles for 1904.

Monday—and all the week, for that matter—will be of interest to the economical woman who follows Fashion's dictates—as prices insure an unusual saving. **Second Floor.**

One of the new ideas—a lot of gray silk striped waists—assorted width—made to sell for $4.50—Monday special at..... **$3.95**

Pongee silk waists—strictly tailored—smartly piped with contrasting colors of silk—fancy silk stock—at..... **$5**

The new Dolly Varden waists—a billowy conceit of ruffles, back and front and on sleeve—one of those swell creations that will be so much in demand for evening wear—at..... **$8**

Special: Silk petticoats.

PRICE tells the story of this saving opportunity—and the name Simpson Crawford Co. guarantees the lasting worth of the silk, and that's an important thing to consider when buying silk petticoats. **Second Floor.**

$5.95 **for $8.50 Petticoats,** black and colors, of good quality taffeta made with accordeon plaited ruffle, two full ruches.

$4.95 **for $6.50 petticoats** of heavy black taffeta, graduated and accordeon plaited ruffle, trimmed with rose quilling.

Special Showing of French Lingerie.

$45 for $95 Petticoats. $42 for $87 Petticoats. $24.50 for $45 Petticoats.

$2.95 **to $47 French petticoats, of fine French lawn and** percale, trimmed with fine lace, also hand embroidery.

$4.95 **to $45 for French** hand made Night Gowns of fine Nainsook, all new models, lace trimmed and hand embroidery.

$2.25 **to $14.50 for French** Drawers of fine French nainsook, trimmed with lace and hand embroidery, all full widths.

Sale of women's shoes.

350 pairs at $1.85,

$3 to $5 values.

IT'S plain that 350 pairs will be snapped up in a hurry by the many smartly dressed women who require footwear that is correct in style and fit and made of leather of lasting worth. **$1.85**

Second Floor.

Some are samples from that great sale of 5,000 pairs—others are from our regular stocks—Shoes and Oxford Ties—but we say positively that every pair of regular $3 to $5 Shoes and Oxfords is included, at the exceptional price of $1.85.

89c. for women's $1.35 silk vests

WE'VE only 170 dozen at these special prices—all the importer had which he cared to sacrifice. They are the very finest grades of the famous Swan's Brand, made in Switzerland. They'll create a great stir at these prices.

Sale takes place on the main floor—in that new Vestibule Show Room, just to the left of the middle 6th Av. entrance—a room especially arranged to show high grade silk underwear and silk hosiery. **MAIN FLOOR.**

89c. **for $1.35 silk vests, hand** crochet fronts and shoulder straps, white, pink and blue.

$1.95 **for $3 silk vests, deep hand** crochet "V" shaped fronts, wide shoulder straps, white, pink, and blue.

$1.95 **for $3.50 to $4.50 silk hosiery,** 200 pairs of women's fast black pure silk lace hose, fine imported numbers, boot and full length.

$1.25 **for $2 silk vests, heavier** weight; hand crochet shoulders and front, white, pink, blue and heliotrope.

$2.75 **for $4 silk vests, pure thread** china silk, silk lace trimming, front, back and arms.

79c. **for black silk hosiery, 1,200** pairs women's fine quality fast black, sheer silk hosiery, all imported numbers, plain and open ribs.

49c for all wool etamine: new Spring dress fabrics

WE TELL you emphatically that our prices on new Spring dress fabrics are positively the lowest on creations of their quality, but it is the individuality and completeness of this wonderful showing that are causing so many thousands of Dame Fashion's smart adherents to turn to the Simpson Crawford Co. for material to create their new Spring and Summer costumes. **Main Floor.**

Silk and wool chenille dots on Voile grounds, embroidered Voiles and Etamines, Silk stripe lace effects, Bouton, Eolienne, figured Voiles, polka dots on Chiffon Voiles, Mistrals, silk and wool Clairette Batiste, Crepes, Tarnese, Lansdown, flowered Eolienne, Mexicans, Grenadines, Canvas Cloth, lace effects; Rice Voiles, Dentelle Crochet; Voile Carreaux, Canvas de Wool, Raye beaded Grenadine, beaded Voiles, iron frame Voiles and Grenadines, Zephyr Boucle, Poplins, Broadcloth, Cheviots.

75c **for new 1904 imported voiles—also $1.15, $1.45, and** $1.75—a charming fabric for making those new plaited skirts—50 inches—excellent grade.

9c. for lace figured voiles. 85c. for the new yarn mixed voiles.

62c **for $1 all wool chiffon batiste—all shades—46 inches** wide—50 pieces.

75c **for $1.50 silk warp chiffon mousseline de soie—for** waists, evening and street—47 inches.

49c **for 75c. all wool etamines—just 75 pieces—the finest** quality ever sold at 75c.—45 inches.

39c **for 75c. all wool nun's veiling—soft, perfect weave—** handsomely finished and in a good diversity of shades—rarely ever sells for less than 75c., but to-day we make a new departure in dress goods, selling at the price of 39c.—Monday only.

69c **for $1 melange mohairs—high grade—45 inches** wide.

Great clearing of china & dinnerware, ⅓ to ½ off.

IT is a sale that embraces all of the very finest grades of after dinner cups and saucers, regular sized Cups and Saucers, Conversation Plates, odd sets of high priced Dinnerware of which there were only a limited number of sets imported, a wide range of Bric-a-Brac, Art Ware, Bronze and Marble Busts and Figures and Clocks. **Fourth Floor.**

50c **For $2 cups and saucers—beautiful hand decorated effects that rival in elegance some** of the very highest priced china—also Tea and Bouillon Cups, with or without cases. It's an opportunity of a lifetime for collectors or those completing afternoon tea sets..... **50c**

8c. for 15c. decorated china bread and butter plates.

8c. for 15c. decorated china fruit saucers.

25c. for 45c. Mayonnaise bowls and plate.

25c. for 65c. Ramekin and plate.

$1 for $2.50 croton or bath sets.

50c. for $1 cracker jars, fancy decorated, full size.

10c. for 25c. vases; 500 in the lot.

19c. for 39c. steins, with covers.

75c. for $1.50 condensed milk jars, with plates.

$9.45 for $15 English Porcelain Dinner Sets.

$24.45 for $32.50 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces.

$14.95 for $20 Austrian China Dinner Sets.

Electroliers ⅓ off.

Entire Line of Electroliers at 1-3 off.

50c. each for $1 cut glass salts and peppers, with sterling tops.

$1.25 for $2 cut glass nappies with handles.

$3.95 for $6 cut glass celery trays.

$2.95 for $5 cut glass bowls, rich deep cuttings.

$4.50 for $6 cut glass sugar and cream sets.

69c. for $1 vases in beautiful iridescent glass.

39c. for 60c. thin blown water pitchers, two quarts.

39c. for 60c. Colonial glass candlesticks.

85c. for $1.25 fine needle etched tumblers.

For ornamental purposes—pieces that in finish, perfect modelling and appearance you could not distinguish from pieces five times their value. The subjects are taken from real bronze, terra cotta and Teplitz wares.

Here's that March sale of groceries

SEND your order by mail if you live in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Washington, D. C., and we'll prepay the freight to the station nearest your home if it is a cash order. Cartage not paid from station to customers' home and freight not paid on C. O. D. orders.

Sixth Floor.

HAMS—Armour's fine sugar cured; 10 to 12 lbs. each; per lb...12½

COFFEE—Waverly blend; dry Chestnut roast; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb.....22

COFFEE—Hotel Cecil; ground as desired; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.....28

TEA—Choice sample, mixed, consisting of all kinds; worth 35c.; special, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.....28

TEA—All 50c. English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder or Ceylon; lb.....49

FLOUR—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Best XXXX, per barrel, $6.23; ½ barrel sack.....80

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure Cream Tartar, 1 lb. can.....29

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, yellow or white, 10 lbs..22

OAT FLAKES—Kiln-dried, large white Oat Flakes, 10 lbs.....31

PEAS—Scotch Green or Yellow Split, 8 lbs.....39

SPICES—Fresh ground, Cinnamon, Ginger, Black Pepper or Mustard, lb...23

COCOANUT—Schepp's fresh cut long or desiccated; lb.....14

BEEF EXTRACT—Made from fresh beef, solid 2 ounce jar, 3 jars, $1.00; jar.....35

PEAS—"Royal Stuart" early June, 2 lb. cans, doz., $1.50; can.....13

FIGS—30,000 lbs. fancy Smyrna layer figs, worth 15c.; special, per lb.....10

CORN—"Royal Stuart" best fancy Maine, 2 lb. can, doz., $1.85; can.....16

TOMATOES—"Royal Stuart," the best Jersey tomatoes, large 3 lb. can, doz., $1.50; can.....13

TOMATOES—Extra fancy, 1 gal. cans, each.....25

SUCCOTASH—Made from creamy Lima beans, 2 lb. can, doz., $1.57; can.....14

WAX BEANS—"Royal Stuart," free from strings; 2 lb. can, doz., $1.50; can.13

STRING BEANS—"Royal Stuart," French stringless, 2 lb. can, doz., $2.25; can.19

BAKED BEANS—Baked Boston style, 3 lb. can, plain or with sauce, doz., 93c.; can.....8

SOUP—Tricolor, condensed, all kinds, 3 cans..24

LIMA BEANS—New York State or Southern, 2 lb. can, doz., $1.39; can.....12

PUMPKIN—Dry packed, well filled, 3 lb. cans, doz., 95c.; can.....8

MACKEREL—"Cameron" XXXX, no heads or tails, 10 lb. pails.....$1.30

HERRING—Imported Holland mixed, keg.....63

ASPARAGUS—Fancy California, long, sweet, tender stalks, green tips, worth 30c.; special, per picnic can.....25

SALMON—Blood Red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can, dozen, $1.60; can.....14

SARDINES—A. J. Martel imported French fish, half size can, key opener.....18

CLAM BROTH—Burnham's pint bottle, 3 bottles, 50c.; bottle.....17

SARDINES—Imported French fish, key opener, ¼ lb. can.....12

CLAM CHOWDER—Made from fresh clams, 3 lb. can, dozen, $1.08; can.....18

COVE OYSTERS—Equal to fresh; 2 lb. can, 18c.; 1 lb. can.....10

FINNAN HADDIE—Marshall's, 1½ lb. can, dozen, $1.85; can.....16

HERRING—Imported Scotch, oval, in tomato sauce, can.....15

FRENCH PEAS—Delicate flavor, moyens, can.....15

CODFISH—Selected Georges, 3 lb. wood box.37

PLUMS—Monroe Co. Green Gage, or Egg; 2½ lb. can; doz., $1.40; can.....12

PEACHES—Royal Stuart, California Lemon Cling; 2½ lb. can; doz., $3.25; can.28

PEARS—California Sugar Bartlett; 3 lb. can; doz., $2.25; can.....19

PRUNES—Carload of fancy Santa Clara Fruit, just received; 10 lbs., 48c.; per lb.....5

PINEAPPLE—Singapore, pineapple chunks, 1½ lb. can; doz., $1.95; can.....17

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara Fruit; 3 lbs.....25

EVAPORATED APPLES—Extra fancy; lb.....12

RAISINS—Royal Stuart seeded; 1 lb. package; special.....11

APRICOTS—California evaporated; lb.....15

COCOA—Royal Stuart; lb. can.....19

COCOA—French ground; bulk; lb.....25

CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart; Premium Blue Wrapper; baking; lb.....29

CHOCOLATE—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Caracas, for eating; 5 cakes.....25

PRESERVES—"Royal Stuart," whole fruit, all kinds; 1 lb. jar.....28

PRESERVES—"Royal Stuart," whole fruit, all kinds; 2½ lb. globe jar..62

CURRANTS—Royal Stuart; 1 lb. package.....10

JAM—"Royal Stuart," raspberry or strawberry; 10 lb. stone crock.....1.39

JAM—"Royal Stuart," wild cherry, apricot, red currant or strawberry; 1 lb. stone crock.....15

MOLASSES—New Orleans; gal. jug.....58

TOMATOES—3,000 cases fancy Southern pack; case of 2 doz., $1.85; doz., 95c.; can..8

JELLY—"Royal Stuart," absolutely pure, red currant; 1 lb. tumbler, 25c.; ½ lb.....15

OLIVES—Selected Manzanilla, screw top, qt. jar..22

OLIVES—Fancy large Queen, qt. Mason jar....33

OLIVE OIL—"Royal Stuart," ½ gal. can.....$1.35

APPLE BUTTER—"Royal Stuart," 5 lb. stone crock.52

PEANUT BUTTER—Jar, 15

CRYSTALLIZED GINGER, Riche's; ½ lb. can, 18c.; ¼ lb. can.....10

NUT MEATS—Jordan Almonds, roasted and salted; box.....25

BAR LE DUC—The dainty French preserves, red or white currant, jar.....25

CATSUP—"Royal Stuart," made from red ripe tomatoes; quart bot., 29c.; pint, 16c.; ½ pint.....11

SALAD DRESSING—Stuart or Yacht Club; large bottle, 41c.; medium bottle.....22

PICKLES—Royal Stuart, Gherkins, 10 oz. bottle, sweet or sour, 2 bottles..25

MAPLE SYRUP—"Cameron;" ½ gal. can.....49

SYRUP—Fancy Golden drip; gal.....55

BUTTER—Meadow Brook Creamery, fresh and sweet; 5 lb. crock, $1.33

HONEY—Orange Blossom; absolutely pure; qt.....48

POTTED HAM, or deviled tongue; ½ lb. can, 9c.; ¼ lb.....5

CORNED BEEF—S. & S. advanced brand; 2 lb. tin.21

CHOW CHOW—Royal Stuart, 40 oz. patent top bottle.....49

CORNSTARCH—"Cameron;" 1 lb. package.....5

COTTOLENE—Fairbank's; 2 lb. pails; lb.....11

LARD—Armour's "Shield" brand; 10 lb. pail.....$1.19

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Sweet and tender, doz., 85c.; can.....8

STARCH—"Cameron" Gloss; 6 lb. box.....41

STOVE POLISH—Black Jack Paste; 3 cans.....25

LYE—Climax; rotating cover; 3 cans.....25

SOAP—"Royal Stuart" Laundry; 1 lb. cake; 5 cakes.....25

PLUM PUDDING—"Royal Stuart," 2 lb. can, 39c.; 1 lb. can.....21

CHILI SAUCE—Royal Stuart; a piquant relish; pint bottle, 25c.; ½ pint.13

SALT—Ozone; free running; package.....5

SUGAR—Best granulated; all you want, per lb.....5

VINEGAR—New York State, pure cider or white wine; gallon jug.....28

VINEGAR—Crosse & Blackwell's malt; quart bottle.....17

CHEESE—Best imported Swiss, lb.....28

CHEESE—Edam, plain or in tin foil.....79

ORANGES—California, seedless, dozen.....27

MACARONI—Broken bulk, 10 lb. box.....41

GELATINE—Peter Cooper's, package.....5

JELLY—Dessert, Tryphoso, all flavors; quickly prepared; package.....10

Special sale of wines and liquors.

SHERRY WINE—The famous Amontillado—imported in wood—vintage of 1891—worth $4.00; special, gal., $2.60; ½ gal. jug..1.35

PORT WINE—Mellow and rich old Burgundy, worth $4.50; special price, gal. jug, $2.85; ½ gal. jug, $1.50; quart bottle.....83

SAUTERNE—Paul Breton & Fils Haut Sauterne, imported in glass; regular price, $8.00 case; special, case of 12 quarts.....6.98

RUDESHEIMER—Imported Rhine Wine, from Gebruder Erhardt, Frankfort a M.; case of 12 quarts.....5.95

ST. JULIEN CLARET—Vintage of 1900; special price, case of 12 quarts, $2.69

JAMAICA RUM—Old London Dock Jamaica, worth $4.00; special, gallon jug, $2.98; half gallon jug, $1.50; quart bottle.....65

KUMMEL—Genuine Getreide doppel Kummel; quart bottle.....38

HOLLAND GIN—Imported in wood; gallon jug, $2.39; half gallon jug, $1.25; quart bottle.....63

MONTICELLO PURE RYE WHISKEY; 7 yr. old; regular price $1.25; special full qt. bottle....98

CALIFORNIA WINES—Muscatel, Angelica, Tokay, Madeira, Port and Sherry, 8 years old, worth $2.75; special, gallon jug, $1.69; ½ gallon jug.....88

RYE WHISKEY—Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, 10 years old; gallon jug, $3.25; half gallon jug, $1.75; full quart.....88

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Seven years old; gallon jug, $2.50; half gallon jug, $1.25; bottle.....65

California Zinfandel, vintage 1895, gal. jug....$1.00

Spring sale of housefurnishings.

500 rolls fine table oil cloth, 3 yards for 25c.

TO-DAY we begin the greatest value giving sale of housefurnishings New York has ever known at reductions to crowd our basement salesroom.

In connection we're going to have a special sale of 500 rolls of fine 5-4 table oil cloth—white, marble and colored, at the exceptional price of 25c. for 3 yards—a generous covering for your table. This sale will create such a wonderful buying interest that we cannot fill mail or telephone orders—3 yards to a customer.

25c **25c**

Woodenware.

59c. for $1 No Sag Curtain Stretchers, nickel plated, pins one inch apart, easily set up.

69c. for $1 Clothes Dryers, hard wood; can be folded up and put away in a small space.

98c. for $1.98 Folding Sewing Tables, with yard measure, covered, varnished.

25c. for 35c. 10 lb. Sugar Buckets, with bail and cover.

39c. for 51c. 3 ft. four fold folding Clothing Bars.

49c. for 80c. Plate Racks, weathered oak, with cup hooks.

25c. for 35c. Lap Boards, nicely finished, with yard measure

39c. for 50c. nickel plated all copper Tea Kettle.

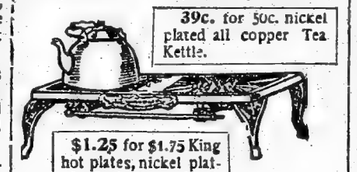

$1.25 for $1.75 King hot plates, nickel plated, flush top adjustable mixer; fit on No. 8 stove.

39c. for 60c. 4 ft. Regent Step Ladders, with bucket rests, very strong, hard wood, wide steps.

49c. for 78c. Wall Comb Case, with mirror.

69c. for $1.10 Step Ladder Chairs, very useful.

Gas stoves.

$12.98 for $15 Favorite Gas Ranges, 4 hole, needle valve burners, asbestos oven, drop door, broiler and nice nickel plated trimmings and name plates.

$1.98 for $2.75 King hot plates, clover leaf shape, needle valve burners, adjustable mixer.

3c. for 5c. Gas stove Tubing, mohair covered, patent ends.

$1.39 for $1.75 Perfection Ovens, single, made of high grade sheet iron, double wall, japanned, drop door.

Ice Cream Freezers—The "Peerless" 3 minute freezer—cedar pail—all parts easily cleaned. No doubt the most popular freezer on the market—special prices for today.

	Qts.	1	2	3	4	6	8
$1.25 for "Peerless" model for the sick room or nursery,		1.39	1.49	1.79	1.98	2.75	3.49

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

If You Are Going to Purchase a Motor Car Take a Ride In The FORD

We can tell you that the Ford has a *double*-opposed cylinder motor, which makes it ride smoothly, without the vibration so unpleasant in all other cars at its price.

But six months of talk would tell you less than six minutes of ride. And it will tell you twice as much, if you take a ride in some of the other $800 and $900 cars before you try the FORD.

Don't invest your money in any other car until you know all about the Ford.

If you are in the market for a car, let us know when and where to send a Ford to give you a trial spin.

We have Ford Motor Cars ready for immediate delivery.

Salesroom, in Basement of Main Store and at Garage, 138-40 East Fifty-seventh street.

Men's Spring Clothing to Order

You'll thank us a little later for jogging your memory now—when the warm Spring days come, and your lighter suit, your frock coat or cutaway is ready and waiting to be put on.

If you'll let us take your measure this week—today—there won't be any doubt of your being prepared for the first mild weather.

Our tailoring force, as you may already know, is composed of experts, who do the best sort of work. The fabrics we have here for you to choose from are carefully selected, distinctive, serviceable. The prices are extremely reasonable—as these details show:

English Walking Suits of fancy cheviot and neat worsted effects. The most stylish coats worn this Spring, at $27.50, $32.50, $37.50.

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Waist-coats, of special black Thibet, trimmed with pure silk Merveilleux, at $35.

Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Sack Suits—a large variety to select from—made and trimmed in first-class style, at $35.

A special line of Covert Cloth Top Coats, also black and Oxford Vicuna; silk-lined, at $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Hosiery And Knit Underwear

Just when these Spring and Summer garments are being demanded at full prices, comes this brief opportunity to secure *your* supply at a very large saving in cost.

Women's Stockings

At 25c a Pair—Fast black ribbed lisle thread; also plain black cotton or lisle thread, light weight; with double soles and high spliced heels.

At 37½c a Pair; three Pairs for $1—Fast black cotton, with unbleached soles or feet. Black lisle thread, ribbed or plain.

At 50c a Pair—Fast black lisle thread with openwork ankles, or allover openwork.

Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

At 25c a Pair—Imported fast black cotton, all black or black with unbleached soles or feet. Tan, cadet or navy blue or gray cotton, with lisle thread spliced soles; some with colored clocks.

At 50c a Pair—Fast black lisle thread, with white or colored embroidered fronts or vertical stripes; or allover openwork with embroidered fronts or clocks. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear

At 37½c Each—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; trimmed with lace. Drawers; knee length; wide at knee; trimmed with lace.

At 75c Each—Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; trimmed with lace of pretty designs; square or V-shaped necks. Swiss ribbed white mercerized cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless, with crocheted trimming.

Broadway.

Men's Underwear

At 50c Each—French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers. Shirts in short or long sleeves. Drawers, long or short inseam, seats reinforced; full in size; durable quality.

At $1 Each—Natural color French merino Shirts or Drawers. Drawer seats reinforced; long or short inseam. Shirts with long or short sleeves; exceptional value at this price.

Ninth street.

Beautiful Embroideries At Average Half Prices

Spic-and-span new Embroideries, in exquisite patterns, finely worked. Such is the offering, at half prices, or near it, right at the very beginning of the Spring season, when every woman wants all she can get of these charming goods, for shirt-waist and underwear, as well as the flounces of Lingerie Summer Dresses.

The first group is composed of the broad widths, 10 to 18 inches. The patterns are in exquisite floral, medallion, scroll and Mexican drawn designs.

Six hundred yards, **at 50c a yard, worth a dollar,** and many patterns worth very much more.

Twelve hundred yards, **at 35c a yard, worth 75c.** and upwards.

About a thousand yards **at 25c, worth 50c to 75c.**

About five hundred yards **at 18c, worth 25c to 40c.**

Another collection comprises fine *Matching Sets* of 3 to 4 widths of Edgings and 2 to 3 widths of Insertions. There are hundreds of these sets, all complete, as they come from the maker. All would sell readily in our regular stocks for a half more than they are marked today.

They are in strips of 4½, 5 and 6¾ yards, and the pieces will not be cut. They are on Swiss muslin, cambric and nainsook, in the season's prettiest new patterns.

Prices, 20c, 25c, 30c, up to $1.15 a piece.

Special aisle Counters, Broadway.

Women's Dresses Everything New and Beautiful

The new Spring Costumes present a style array that is comprehensive of all that the season has brought forth. The soft fabrics, the lace nets—all materials and trimmings are prodigally represented. Prices range from $53 to $225.

The dressy Tailor-made Suits illustrate all the new jackets and skirts, in the various smart tailoring fabrics. Prices $12 to $95.

The Walking Suits, of cheviots, tweeds, sharkskins, voiles and Sicilians, range in price from $10 to $68.

Separate Skirts, in walking and dress lengths, range in price from $4 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Black Coats *Unequaled Variety*

It is an easy matter to let so staple a stock as Women's Black Coats fall into a rut. On the other hand, it requires constant effort to keep it up to the minute in style.

We have established a record in this collection, for variety, beauty, general appropriateness, and moderate prices. It includes, besides exclusive styles in regular sizes:

Coats in In-between sizes—35, 37, 39, and so on.

Coats in Extra Stout Sizes—42 to 52.

Coats at very moderate prices—special lines at $12 and $15; others from $9.50 upwards.

The extra large coats are a special feature that is much appreciated by women who usually have difficulty in finding coats ready-made that have any semblance of style or fit. These are made specially to our order, in appropriate and handsome styles—$12 to $25.

The in-between sizes save in most cases the trouble of alteration.

And then there is the splendid regular line, to which new styles are continually being added, at prices up to $30. Second floor, Broadway.

New Lace Robes At $27 Each

It is no longer news that this is to be a lace season, with lace robes in particular favor.

Hence the unusual interest attaching to this offering of fifty fine, new Black Lace Robes at the very special price of $27 each.

Four patterns in silk Chantilly lace ground, richly appliqued with taffeta silk, outlined with silk braid. The skirts are made very full, with deep flounces; waists and sleeves to match. All are ready to fit. They were made up especially to our order, and, if priced at full value, would cost $35 each. Hence they offer a rare opportunity, at the special price *of* $27.

Broadway.

Silk Petticoats Three New Kinds

Pongee Silk Petticoats in the natural color; soft, easily washable; made with deep circular or accordion-plaited flounce, with cluster-plaited or circular ruffle at bottom. $7.50 and $10.

Gloria Silk Petticoats in gunmetal. The admixture of cotton makes a soft, rich material, that will give splendid service. Deep flounce, with ruffle at bottom. $6.50.

Jersey-top Petticoats. Avoid all semblance of bulkiness; as the top of the petticoat is made of thin silk jersey cloth. Rich circular flounce of taffeta at bottom; all seams strapped with silk. $10 and $15.

And then, the always popular group of Black Taffeta Petticoats, at $5 to $30, and Black China Silk, at $6 and $8. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's New Oxford Shoes At $1.50, worth $2.50

Twenty-one different varieties to choose from; including all the latest Spring shapes, and each style practically complete in all widths, B to E, and sizes, 2½ to 7.

That's a rare combination to find in shoes that are a dollar under-price. It is just like saving the dollar on fine new stock. There isn't a thing wrong with the shoes. The same shoes are selling as the new Spring stock in many other stores. We simply got the surplus, when the manufacturer changed his policy of carrying a stock for the dealers. Now he makes them up as he gets the orders.

And you save the dollar.

The following varieties to choose from:

Patent leather, stout welted soles.
Patent leather, medium soles.
Patent leather, thin soles.
Patent Coltskin, Colonial Blucher.
Enameled leather, stout soles.
Kidskin, kid tips, heavy soles.
Kidskin, patent leather tips, thin soles.
Box Calfskin, welted soles.
Kidskin, button, Colonial style, thin soles.
And various others—twenty-one styles in all

At $1.50 a Pair Fourth avenue.

A Spring Upholstery Event

"Spring housecleaning" has, as a secondary symptom, a general inventory of the shortcomings of the furnishings of the house. Furniture coverings, hangings, curtains, portieres, are found to be in need of replacing here and there; slip covers have to be provided, and so on.

Perhaps the city home is the one to fare thus; perhaps an early trip is made to the country house, to get it ready for Summer occupancy.

In either case these fine offerings of new Spring Upholsteries, priced at actual savings of one-quarter to a full half, will prove intensely interesting to every housekeeper:

Nottingham Curtains

50c pair, from 75c. $1.85 pair, from $2.75
75c pair, from $1. $2.25 pair, from $3
85c pair, from $1.25. $2.75 pair, from $4
$1.35 pair, from $2.

Portieres

Armures and Repps, in a variety of styles and colors; wide and narrow tapestry border, some with silk border. Reduced a quarter to one-half:

AT HALF PRICES

$2.65 pair, from $5.25. $4.50 pair, from $9
$3.10 pair, from $6.25. $5.35 pair from $10.75
$3.25 pair, from $6.50. $6.50 pair, from $13
$4.25 pair, from $8.50.

AT ONE-THIRD LESS

$4.75 pair, from $7.25. $7 pair, from $10.50
$5.85 pair, from $8.75. $7.35 pair, from $11
$6 pair, from $9.

AT ONE-QUARTER LESS

$4.25 pair, from $5.75. $7.50 pair, from $10
$5.25 pair, from $6.50. $9.50 pair, from $13
$6.35 pair, from $8.50. $11 pair, from $15
$6.75 pair, from $9.

Table and Couch Covers

Handsome imported Covers, artistic in designs and colorings; unusually odd and attractive:

Table Covers—1½ yards square, at $1.85 each, from $2.50.

2 yards square, at $2.25 each, from $3. $3.75 each, from $5. $4.75 each, from $6.25

Third floor.

Table Covers—2 x 2 yards—
$4.25 each, from $6.25. $6.50 ea., from $9.75
$4.50 each, from $6.75. $6.75 each, from $10
$4.85 each, from $7.25.

Couch Covers—58 x 108 inches—
$3.75 ea., from $5.50. $4.85 ea., from $7.25
$3.85 ea., from $5.75. $5 ea., from $7.50
$4 each, from $6. $6 each, from $9
$4.50 ea., from $6.75. $6.50 ea., from $9.50
$4.65 each, from $7. $7 each, from $10.50

Slip Covering Materials

Twelve hundred yards of 31-inch Swansdown, plain colors, at 25c yard, instead of 38c.

One thousand yards of 30-inch imported Dimities, with colored woven stripes, at 15c a yard, instead of 35c.

Fifteen hundred yards of 31-inch imported Cotton Damask, in cream, white and drab, at 20c a yard, instead of 25c.

Colored Madras

For full or half-sash curtains:

45-inch Colored Madras, in old rose, blue and yellow, at 30c a yard, instead of 40c.

30-inch Colored Madras, with double border, red, green and blue, at 45c yard, instead of 65c.

36-inch Colored Madras, in white, blue and yellow, at 20c and 45c a yard, instead of 30c and 65c.

48-inch Colored Madras, in stained glass effects, at 50c and 70c a yard, instead of 70c and $1.

48-inch Ecru Madras, at 35c and 50c a yard, instead of 50c and 70c.

The 85c Taffeta Silks at 55c

This is the best offering of Colored Taffetas that has been made in a long, long while.

There is still a fine assortment, thanks to duplicate pieces. Among them these desirable shades:

Ivory	Cream	Pink
Light Blue	Mais	Lavender
Gray	Rose	Reseda
Nile Green	Beige	Violet
Brown	Navy Blue	Prune
Orient Blue	National Blue	Cardinal
Garnet	Green	

Also many changeable effects.

55c a Yard

Then here's a trio of other fine offerings, that represent as many dozens of exceptional chances to save on desirable Silks for Spring uses:

85c Polka-dot Liberty Satins at 55c yard
Navy blue-and-white and black-and-white Imported Liberty Satins—neat dots.

$1.25 Striped Wash Silks at 65c yard
27 inches wide; made of fine quality silk; fifty different styles and colorings; all-white with colored stripes.

Yard-wide Black Taffetas
Guaranteed; in two qualities, both dependable; at 85c, worth $1; 95c, worth $1.25.

Rotunda.

New Washable Suits To Dress the Boy Smartly

The Eton collar of white linen is an attractive feature of many of the new Spring Suits for boys. Others have the regular sailor collar; all are here in a variety of neat, stylish fabrics that launder and wear well:

Washable Russian Blouse Suits, with sailor collar; sizes 2½ to 6 years, at $1.50 to $2.50. With Eton collar, sizes 2½ to 8 years, at $2.25 to $4.50.

Blouse Suits with Eton and Sailor collars in new and handsome wash fabrics; sizes 4 to 12 years, $1 to $5. Second floor, Ninth st.

Bags, Attractively Priced

Women's Shopping and Carriage Bags, well made, convenient, attractive—two styles at low prices:

Fitted Carriage Bags in tan, gray, brown, and black grain walrus, with gilt, silver and gun-metal finished mountings, $2.25.

White grain sea-lion Bags; gilt and nickel frames, moire-lined; braided handle, fitted with coin purse, $1.

Also a pretty lot of

Framed Miniatures; six different subjects; effective gilt frames; specially priced at 50c.

Leather Goods, Broadway.

REYNIER

DEPOSE DEPOSE

The Glove of Highest Excellence

By special arrangement with Mr. Reynier, who is acknowledged to be the most particular maker of fine gloves in France, we have become his representative, with one other house, for these famous gloves in New York. We are his sole representative in Philadelphia.

Since 1832, when the Reynier Glove was first made, it has had a reputation for certain rare qualities:

1. *Selection of only the finest skins, carefully prepared.*
2. *Accuracy of fit.*
3. *Beauty of color.*
4. *Exquisiteness of finish and detail.*

We open today the first shipments of the new gloves for Spring, in all the delicate tints of tan, bisque, mode, soft grays, sturdy wood brown, oak tan, pearl, black and white.

The prices for women's gloves are $1.75 and $2; for men's, $2.25. Tenth street.

Reliable Housewares At March Sale Prices

We might quote most sensational prices in the March Sale, if we would put into it the cheap stuff that is so plentiful on the market. But we offer nothing in March that we wouldn't be proud to show for the rest of the year. Then we make the prices show real economies; as illustrated by this offering of

EXTRA HEAVY TINWARE

Tea Kettles, copper bottom, No. 7, 55c, worth 85c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8, $1.25, worth $2.
Bread Pans, 15c, worth 18c.
Graduate Measures, 1-quart size, 10c, worth 12c.
Colanders, 28c, worth 35c.
Oil Cans, 4 quarts, 20c, worth 30c.
Box Graters, 5c, worth 10c.
Bread Boxes, japanned brown, 45c, worth 60c; oak grained, 60c, worth 75c.
Round Cake Boxes, 60c, worth 75c.
Dust Pans, 12c, worth 18c.
Foot Tubs, painted green, 40c, worth 60c.
Peerless Steam Cookers, $1.75, worth $2.25.
Oval Wash Boilers, all copper with tin cover, $1.90 each, were $2.75.
Toilet Paper, roll or package, 5c, worth 8c.
Oval Japanned Tea Trays, 12c, worth 18c.
Flour Boxes, 7-lb. size, 12c, worth 18c.
Sugar Boxes, 10-lb. size, 18c, worth 22c.
Steel Frying Pans, cold handle, 25c, worth 40c.
Scrub Brushes, wire drawn Tampico, 10c, worth 15c.
Copper Flour Sieves, 15c each, were 25c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 20c, worth 30c.
White Wood Pastry Boards, 15c, worth 20c.
Hardwood Bread Cutting Boards, 25c.
Cotton Clothes Lines, 10c.
Knife Cleaning Boards, 15c, were 30c.
Fancy Colored Bric-a-Brac Dusters, 10c, were 15c. Turkey Feather Dusters, 15c, worth 25c.
Rubber Bath Sprays, 75c, were $1.
Dial Scales, will weigh up to 24 lbs. by 2 oz., 85c, worth $1.25. Same, with scoop, $1, worth $1.50.
Sensible Trousers Hangers, 10c, maker's price, 25c.
Sheet Iron Roasting Pans, 11 x 16 in., 22c, worth 30c.
Paper Lap Boards, 40c, worth 50c.
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, 3 irons, stand and handle, 65c set.
Wax Tapers, dripless, 80 in. box, 3 boxes for 10c.
Frying Pans, with wire baskets, 25c, worth 40c.
Chafing Dishes on wrought iron stand, with asbestos packed lamp, porcelain lined pan, hot water pan, lamp and cover made of copper, nickel plated, were $3, now $1.75 each.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests

Well made refrigerators, of seasoned pine, in golden oak finish, well varnished. They have food-preserving qualities of the very best character; walls are thoroughly insulated; construction is excellent; and these are the very low prices:

REFRIGERATORS

Length	*Depth*	*Height*	*Price*
30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$12.50
33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$15.00
36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$16.50

Basement.

ICE CHESTS

Length	*Depth*	*Height*	*Price*
25 in.	18 in.	26 in.	$2.85
27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$4.25
29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$6.00
31 in.	22 in.	31 in.	$7.00
35 in.	23 in.	33 in.	$8.75
39 in.	24 in.	35 in.	$10.25

The MARCH CHINA SALE At Its Best Again This Morning

This March Sale has been a splendid success, in spite of the adverse weather conditions. But hundreds of housekeepers have been kept away so far; and for their benefit we announce today a collection of special offerings, quite as extraordinary as those with which we started the sale two weeks ago.

Dinnerwear offerings include new lots of the Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at Half Price. The Cut Glass includes scores of brand-new shapes and cuttings—all worth a half more than today's prices. The Bric-a-Brac collection is beautiful, varied, and remarkably low in price.

While the March Sale is at its very best today, further procrastination will be at great loss to the tardy housekeepers. Here are the special items in detail:

Dinner Sets

Twenty-eight more packages of the special *Theodore Haviland Sets* were opened on Saturday, and are on sale this morning. Several fine flower decorations, with all pieces heavily gold stippled. All sets include the full 113 pieces, of the standard fine Dinner Set.

$25 for regular $50 Sets
$27.50 for regular $55 Sets
$30 for regular $60 Sets

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in neat flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters—
At $13.50, regularly $17

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, flower decoration and all handles gilt—
At $16, regularly $22.50

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; filled-in border decoration and all pieces gilt—
At $12, regularly $17

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt—
At $10, regularly $16

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-inch, $3, $4.50 and $6.50 each, regularly $5, $6.50 and $9.
Nappies, 8-inch, $3.50 each, from $5.
Celery Trays, $3 each, regularly $4.50.

Cut Glass

Claret Jugs, $10 each, regularly $15.
Flower Vases, $2.25, $3.25 and $4.50 each, regularly $3.50, $5 and $6.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, $2.75 set, from $3.75.
Water Carafes, $2, $3 and $3.50 each, regularly $3, $4.50 and $5.
Quart Decanters with handles, $3 each, from $3.75.
Pint Decanters with handles, $2.75 each, from $3.25.
Cake Plates, $7.75 each, from $10.50.
Olive Dishes, $1.50, $2 and $2.25 each, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $3.75.
Pickle Trays, $2.50 each, regularly $3.50.
Spoon Trays, $2 each, regularly $3.
Water Jugs, $5 and $6 each, regularly $7.50 and $8.50.
Ice Tubs, $4.50 each, regularly $6.50.
Water Tumblers, $6 and $7 dozen, from $9 and $10.50.
French China Roast Meat Sets of 19 pieces—richly decorated—$15, well worth $30.
French China Chop Sets of 13 pieces—decorated in flowers and gold—$4, well worth $8.
Basement.

Fine Blown Water Tumblers

In a variety of patterns which are usually sold for $1 and $1.25 dozen—
60 Cents a dozen
Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Bric-a-Brac

In Doulton, Sevres Mounted Pieces, Royal Bonn, Curio Pieces in French Bronze and Plates.

Perfume Boxes—
At $5, from $7. At $9, from $14.
At $6, from $8. At $12, from $17.50.
At $7, from $10.

Card Trays—
At $8, from $12. At $17.50, from $22.50.
At $12, from $17.50.

Vases—
At $37.50, from $50. At $125, from $175.
At $40, from $55. At $185, from $250.
At $95, from $135.

Doulton Vases—
At $3.50, from $5. At $12, from $17.50
At $5, from $8.50. At $17.50, from $25.
At $8, from $12.

French Curio Bronzes—
At $1.50, from $2.25. At $2.50, from $3.50.
At $1.50, from $2.50. At $3.50, from $5.

Royal Bonn Pieces—
At $1.50, from $2.25. At $6, from $10.
At $2.75, from $4. At $12, from $20.

Sevres Plates—$6 each, from $12.

Art Room, Basement.

All-Wool Voiles at 50c

A clever American manufacturer has taken the French Dollar Voile as his model, and has produced a fabric so nearly like it that in wearing quality it is quite as good, and in appearance, in the finished dress, it could scarcely be distinguished from the fabric costing double.

In browns, tans, navy blues, cadet blue and black. 42 inches wide. 50c a yard. Rotunda, facing Tenth st.

We also still have ample quantities of the fifteen-thousand-yard lot of 75c Voiles, which we are selling for 50c. It is also 42 inches wide. In the following good colorings:

Cream	Dark Tan	Reseda	Cadet Blue
Brown	Light Blue	Royal Blue	Navy Blue
Cardinal	Light Gray	Light Tan	Black

Rotunda.

Framed PICTURES *Two Charming Groups*

Pictures of exceptional artistic merit, handsomely framed, and priced at important reductions from original values.

Two groups that will appeal to home-furnishers of good taste:

At $3.50, worth $5 to $7.50

Pastels, Etchings, Platino Prints, in gilt frames; fruit and landscape subjects, in wooden frames—a handsome and varied collection.

At $5, worth $8.50

Hand-colored Photogravures, in fine landscape and figure subjects, from a leading English publishing house; also a few hunting scenes; matted, in fine gilt frames; 25 x 29 in. An unusual offering. Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JEWEL SHOP BURGLARS LOOK LIKE STUDENTS

In Dropping Through Floor They Meet Policeman.

TELL OF OTHER ROBBERIES

One Admits That He Induced a Brooklyn Sunday School Girl to Leave Home.

A burglar alarm rang from the jewelry store of N. L. Rogers at 479 Sixth Avenue late yesterday afternoon, and Special Policemen Lefevre and Alkin ran there, meeting Policeman Colyer of the West Thirtieth Street Station on the way. They captured two young fellows, looking like college students, descending through a hole in the glass flooring to the cellar, with their pockets filled with jewelry and a bag of it on the floor.

One prisoner first said he was Charles Reynolds, then Gorman, a clerk, of 224 East Twenty-third Street. Later he said he lived at 334 West Twenty-fourth Street. The other man said he was John Tudor of Tenth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. He afterward said the name and address were wrong, and he refused to say more than that he lived in Brooklyn. Later May Abbott, twenty years old, of 334 West Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested as a suspicious persons. She and Gorman said they had been living there. Capt. Cottrell says the young men confessed to robbing other places and stealing goods worth $5,000.

Gorman and Tudor said they met at Thirtieth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon, after deciding to "turn off the job." Both are fairly good-looking, and they had good clothes, gold watches, and diamond rings. Gorman also had a satchel, which, according to the police, contained a brace and a bit, a "jimmy," and a candle and matches. The police say Gorman also had a revolver with blank cartridges.

The hall door of the jeweler's place is usually open, affording access to the cellar. Rogers's part of the cellar is partitioned off, and the floor of his store is of thick glass. One of the big squares of glass had been removed by the cement being chopped out.

In responding to the burglar alarm, one of the special policemen ran to the rear, one stayed in front, and Colyer went to the cellar. He found two men descending through the hole to the cellar, and he held up both of them at the point of his revolver. They threw up their hands.

A box of jewelry with goods worth about $500 in it was up stairs. The diamonds and gold watches were locked up in the safe. The police say that the young men had filled every pocket with small articles worth about $100, which they had found in the store.

According to Capt. Cottrell Tudor broke down first and said Gorman had led him on. He had been out of work, had been trying to pawn a pair of opera glasses, and, meeting Gorman, had been told by him, he said, that there was no use in pawning anything—that he could show him how to make money. Gorman later said, according to the Captain, that he had induced Tudor to join in.

Capt. Cottrell said the young men confessed to robbing the jewelry store of F. Beinfaur at 1,013 Third Avenue, about three months ago, when goods valued at $2,500 were taken; the jewelry store of Schnelte & Co. at 789 Eighth Avenue, two weeks later, and about the same time another store at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street.

A cipher letter was found in Gorman's possession written in capitals, with a dot after every letter. After a time it was made out, the cipher being the writing out in proper spelling of one word and the transposition of the next. It was signed "Black Eyes." The writer told the man she was addressing she loved him, that he must not remain away long, and admonished him to "be careful and not stumble."

Capt. Cottrell said Gorman told him he had met May Abbott in a Sunday School in Brooklyn and had induced her to leave home. The Captain sent for the woman. She said she had lived with her stepmother and had left her because she could not get along with her. The Captain says he does not believe she has any connection with the robberies.

ROBBER'S BOOTY 35 CENTS.

Missed Gold Watch — Victim, Railroad Engineer, May Die.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 13.—George Gath, an engineer on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, was held up and assaulted at 2 o'clock this morning, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. Gath was on his way to work when the assault took place, near Lincoln Park, on a large tract of vacant lots.

Gath's assailant got 35 cents, all the money he had, but overlooked a gold watch. The engineer was pounded about the head with a billy, kicked in the face and stomach, and stamped on. His body is a mass of bruises, and it is feared that he has received fatal internal injuries. His assailant escaped.

SLEPT IN PELL VESTIBULE.

When Roused from Slumber He Cried, "Woman, Begone."

John L. Phillips, forty-three years old, who says he lives at 241 East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon wandered into the vestibule of the home of Mrs. Mary B. Pell, at 6 East Thirty-sixth Street, where he went to sleep on the mat.

Mrs. Pell ordered her carriage late in the afternoon to drive in the park, and as she went out of her front door she almost stumbled over the prostrate figure of Phillips. The man arose to a sitting posture before the astounded woman, and then calmly and with a show of indignation, said:

"Madame, to whom am I indebted for this ruthless disturbance of my siesta?"

Mrs. Pell was so astonished she drew back and gasped while the man, still in a sitting posture, and with his hands folded across his knees, cried out in seeming indignation:

"Woman, begone! By what right do you disturb my peaceful slumbers? My house is my castle. Why do I pay taxes, if I am to be disturbed in this rude manner? It is an outrage, if one cannot have compensatory luxuries for the payment of taxes on one's own home."

By this time the butler had run out and called Policeman Mulcahy. Phillips had tried to resume his nap, but the policeman lugged him out to the street. Phillips protested, and the patrol wagon was summoned.

TO CARE FOR BOLIVAR'S BODY.

Artist Who Ended Life Was Nephew of the Liberator.

Arturo de Brigard, the Colombian Consul, called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night to report the receipt of a letter from S. Domenigo Bolivar, the artist who committed suicide in the Alpine, 55 West Thirty-third Street, on Friday. The letter was in Spanish, and translated reads:

Excuse me for causing you this trouble. In my pocketbook you will find $65. Be so kind as to have me buried as soon and as cheaply as possible. I am tired of living, and have decided to end it all. Everything in my apartments is my own, except the piano. My family address is Jose Isade Bolivar, Chichinquinos, Bonaca.

P. S.—At the bank you will find no money, as I sent it all to my family.

The Consul said the suicide was an able man, well known, and a grand-nephew of Gen. Bolivar, the Liberator. He came to this country in October, the Consul said, with letters of introduction to himself and others. He had obtained commissions from Spanish and Cuban officials, but had been disappointed over his failure to interest Americans.

The Consul made arrangements to have the body placed in a vault in Mount Kensico Cemetery, and he will cable the relatives as to the final disposition of the body.

BACK IN JAIL AFTER FUNERAL.

Man Accused of Murdering Wife Allowed to Attend Her Burial.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is charged with the murder of his wife, Thomas C. Smith, a negro, of 403 West Twenty-ninth Street, was permitted to attend her funeral yesterday afternoon in the custody of two policemen, after which he was taken to the Tombs prison and placed in a cell.

According to the statement Smith made to Coroner Scholer, Louise Bradley, a negress with whom he had been very friendly, tried on Feb. 9 to take a pistol from him, and during the scuffle she was shot. Clara Bradley, the sister of the dead woman, told the Coroner that the shooting was preceded by a quarrel. Later the woman was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she remained several days, but was finally discharged as being out of danger. A week ago yesterday Smith married her, and on Friday evening she died.

On Saturday night Smith went to Police Headquarters and surrendered himself, at the same time explaining that the shooting was entirely accidental. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and remanded to Coroner Scholer, who committed him to the Tombs Prison without bail.

Yesterday afternoon an autopsy was performed at the Morgue by Coroner's Physician Schultze and revealed the fact that the woman's death was caused by a bullet which penetrated the abdomen and shattered an artery near the spine. This caused an abscess, from which blood poison resulted, causing death. There was no indication of pneumonia, as had been reported by the physician who attended the woman.

Clara Bradley said that though Smith was responsible for the death of her sister, she did not think he intended to kill her, and that she would stick to him through his trouble.

END OF AN OLD HOMESTEAD.

Church to Succeed Birthplace of Applejack, Built 141 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—The old Dodd homestead, on Dodd Street, East Orange, the home of one of New Jersey's foremost families, and said to be the birthplace of Northern New Jersey's applejack, is soon to be demolished to make room for a big addition to the Bethel Presbyterian Church.

The old house was erected 141 years ago, and was in its day a very pretentious mansion. It is built solidly of hand-hewn oak, and the frame is as strong to-day as ever it was. It is probably the best of the few surviving Colonial houses in the Oranges. The old fireplaces and massive brass knobs are still intact, and the brass will probably be saved.

The house originally stood in the midst of the great Dodd estate, which included all of the First Ward of East Orange and much of Orange. The Dodds in the early days earned a snug living by the manufacture of cider. The Dodds, it is said, always sold their cider strictly fresh, but some of the neighbors discovered that it improved on standing, and later could be developed into a delectable article that soon became known to some by the name of applejack, and by others who partook freely of it of "Jersey Lightning."

The "stone fence" is said to have been the product of an East Orange farmer's attempt to temper the strength of the applejack with the addition of a little fresh cider. History records that his simple experiment was a complete success.

The mill disappeared many years ago, but the foundation it laid has never toppled. It was the largest mill in the north at one time and the product was shipped abroad to distant points and laid the foundation for the Dodd family fortune.

HER ASHES TO BE SCATTERED.

At Her Request Also There Will Be No Funeral for Mrs. Walton.

According to her wish expressed in a typewritten statement dated June 10, 1895, the body of Mrs. James Morris Walton, who died on Saturday at her residence, 251 West Eighty-seventh Street, will be cremated and the ashes thrown away. Her family will also accede to her wish to have no funeral ceremony, but they will meet in an informal way. Miss Elizabeth Walton, the daughter of Mrs. James M. Walton, showed the statement yesterday.

"Don't you consider it a rather strange desire on the part of Mrs. Walton?" she was asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "We know many people who share the view my mother took, and we shall respect it."

Mrs. Walton was deeply interested in work among the negroes, and after the civil war, being then Miss Collins of Philadelphia, she went to Norfolk, Va., and was one of the first of the women of the North to teach the newly emancipated slaves. From Norfolk, where she spent one Winter in this work, she went the following Winter to Lady's Island and continued it. In 1867 she was married to James Morris Walton, a lawyer of Philadelphia. They made their home in New York, where Mr. Walton engaged in the practice of law. After his death, four years later, his wife took up her residence in Pittsfield, Mass., but afterward returned to New York, where she founded the Mary F. Walton Free Colored Kindergarten. She was a member of the Society of Friends.

McFAUL LASHES UNIONS.

Bishop of Trenton Also Reproaches Capitalists for Greed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 13.—Bishop McFaul of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton criticised labor unions yesterday as they are being conducted in this country. He did not spare the capitalists, whose "grasping greed" he declared was in no small measure responsible for unsettled social conditions.

The Bishop declared that after capitalists had satisfied their appetites by squeezing the life blood out of their workmen they could not make restitution in their latter days by building libraries, endowing universities, or donating organs. It was the duty of the capitalists under God to give their workmen a living wage, instead of grinding workingmen down, and then hoarding their wealth, which was really not theirs. As to labor unions, the Bishop maintained that irresponsible agitations were bringing unionism to the brink of destruction.

"The great American public," said the Bishop, "will not submit to tyranny on the part of the capitalists or to mob rule on the part of the labor unions." Because of unreasonable treatment, the Bishop declared there were some Catholics becoming affiliated with Socialism, and he declared "Socialism has for its object the equal distribution of wealth, a condition that will never be realized."

The Bishop declared that he was not opposed to unionism, but believed his duty as a Catholic Bishop to deprecate the tendency toward tyranny upon the part of unions.

Massachusetts Village Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—Fire wiped out the main buildings and Methodist Church of the village of East Douglas this forenoon, entailing a loss of $50,000; insurance $20,000.

Y. M. C. A.'S $850,000 HOME IS OPENED

Crowd Inspects New Structure in West Twenty-third Street.

GYMNASIUM ON THE TOP FLOOR

Many Other Athletic Features, a Roof Garden, a Large Library, and Rooms for Evening Classes.

The new $850,000 building of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, was opened at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a meeting for men in Association Hall on the ground floor of the building. There was a large crowd present, and the magnificent structure with its splendid arrangements was the occasion of complimentary remarks from everybody present. The formal dedicatory exercises will take place next Monday night, by which time the building will be finished.

The exercises yesterday were of a purely religious nature, and the only address made was by John Willis Baer of the International Association, who made the usual Sunday afternoon talk to men. Music was furnished by the Park sisters, cornetists.

The new home of the association is said to be the finest Young Men's Christian Association building in the United States. On the top floor is the gymnasium, a large, well ventilated apartment, equipped with many modern devices for physical development. Connected with it is a marble-lined swimming pool 24 by 48 feet, and in addition eighteen shower baths, a hot air bath, and a massage room.

On the fourth and fifth floors are the bowling alleys, while on the eighth floor is a cork running track of twenty laps to the mile. The entire top of the building from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street has been made into a roof garden, affording opportunities for open air handball, Summer socials, and other diversions.

On the fourth floor is the library, a room 74 by 106, which has a capacity of 20,000 volumes, of which the association now has a nucleus of 7,000.

The association is preparing to conduct evening classes in business, languages, arts and sciences, designed especially for young men who have not been able to secure the advantages of day schools or colleges. This branch of the work will be inaugurated in October. There is already in operation a day business institute for instruction in typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, and allied subjects.

The expense of running the new building is estimated at about $60,000 annually, and the revenues from membership and other receipts are not expected to total more than $45,000. The balance will have to be obtained from persons interested in the work being done by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The executive officers in charge of the new building are: Secretary, Henry D. Dickens; Employment Secretary, C. A. Richmire; Financial Secretary, Alfred B. Dickson; Physical Director, Dr. George F. Poole; Librarian, A. A. Clarke; Religious Work Director, Allen T. Burns; Boys' Work Director, C. C. Miles.

The men's meetings will be held in the new Association Hall Sunday afternoons, and the social meetings Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Entertainments of varied character will be provided throughout the season. A special gymnasium for boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen has also been provided.

TWO BIG Y. M. C. A. GIFTS.

World's Fair Clubs to Sleep in Tents at St. Louis.

The trustees of the estate of George L. Seeley of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, will erect a building for that association to cost $50,000. The citizens of the town have met the conditions named by the trustees, which were to provide for voluntary subscriptions for maintenance for five years a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum of the amount invested in the building and improvements.

This building will be the headquarters for the college association of the Iowa Wesleyan University and will also contain a manual training department for boys as well as the usual equipment of a city Young Men's Christian Association.

By the will of Henry Congar, the Newark Young Men's Christian Association will receive 30 per cent. of the residue of his estate. A conservative estimate places the sum at $50,000. This will be applied to the endowment fund of $250,000 which the association is endeavoring to raise. Two years ago Cyrus O. Baker left this association $20,000 for endowment purposes.

World's Fair clubs are being formed all over the country by young men, who are spending an evening a week in a study of the St. Louis World's Fair, and what can be seen there with profit. These clubs will charter special cars and will sleep in tents, which are being provided near the grounds. Many of the men are saving their money and making deposits weekly with the Secretaries. Aug. 15-20 will be Association Week, when athletic events will be run off.

Concert for the Y. W. C. A.

The grand concert for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of April 4 instead of to-night, as mistakenly announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

EPIDEMIC IN THE BRONX.

More Than 550 Cases of Measles and Scarlet Fever.

An epidemic of measles and scarlet fever has taken a firm hold in the Bronx, and at the present time there are more than 400 cases of measles on record in the Bronx Board of Health and between 150 and 200 cases of scarlet fever, with a daily increase of between 30 and 40 cases. The condition during the past few days has become worse. In many instances whole families are stricken.

Sanitary Superintendent Shiel of the Bronx Board of Health said last night that every precautionary and alleviating measure is being adopted in the fight to wipe out both measles and scarlet fever.

At the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at King's Bridge Road and Sedgwick Avenue, the increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever alone since Feb. 10 is thirty-one. Measles abound in the institution. Miss Mary Egan, one of the nurses in the asylum, was stricken with scarlet fever last week as a result of her work among the suffering children. Two and three new cases develop in the orphan asylum daily.

The Department of Health in the Bronx is crippled by the need of disinfectors, there being an appropriation for the appointment of only four men to do this work. They are working day and night to keep up with their work. It is expected that additional funds will be placed at the disposal of the borough Health Board this week.

One man, the head of a little household in the Bronx, reported to Sergt. McGann, in the Morrisania Station last night, that of his five children three had measles and two had scarlet fever.

Action regarding closing the public schools may be taken this week.

Open Games in 8th Regiment Armory.

Company D of the Eighth Regiment will hold a series of indoor games at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on Tuesday evening, April 5. Most of the events will be open to all registered athletes and bicycle riders. The special feature will be a five-mile pursuit race between George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment and Oscar Goerke of the National Athletic Club. The other events are: Sixty-yard handicap, 60-yard novice, 300-yard handicap, 600-yard novice, one-mile run handicap, two-mile bicycle handicap, 880-yard run in heavy marching order, open to members of the Military Athletic League, and a medley race for teams of the Eighth Regiment.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Commissioner Tells of Proposed Line from New York to Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Charles M. Pepper, appointed by President Roosevelt as commissioner to carry out the recommendations of the second international American conference held in Mexico two years ago with regard to the Pan-American Railway, has submitted his report to the State Department.

It says that the general project of an intercontinental line, which ultimately will place New York and Buenos Ayres in through railway communication, is receiving much encouragement. At the present time about 4,800 miles are lacking, and the estimated cost of construction is placed at $150,000,000. Among the causes which have contributed to advance the intercontinental project are:

Progress at both ends as shown in simultaneous action by Mexico on the north and the Argentine Republic on the south to extend their railway lines to Guatemala and Bolivia, respectively; legislation by several of the republics with a view to offering greater inducements for foreign capital to engage in railway construction, and the determination of the Panama Canal question, which is expected to be beneficial both in the stability which will result from the influence of the United States on the Isthmus and from the overflow of private capital into railway enterprises.

A special chapter is devoted to markets and trade. Numerous instances are given of the ability of the United States to supply South America and Central America with steel rails as well as with rolling stock. The report praises the adaptability of manufacturers in the United States in meeting the special needs of local conditions and recites the marked preference shown for locomotives and cars of American make. Bridge building material, the report says, can be sold in South America as profitably as in Egypt.

Senator Tillman's Throat Better.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Tillman, who for a week has had serious trouble with his throat, is reported to be very much improved to-night. The improvement is due to the relief experienced from the lancing of another abscess, which operation was performed to-day.

URGES NEGROES TO REVOLT.

Colored Pastor Would Stop Lynchings with Bullets.

In the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Brooklyn, Dr. F. M. Jacobs, the pastor, last evening, preaching on "Some Remedies for Lynchings," declared that until the negroes of the United States resorted to bullets and the shedding of blood there would be no end of lynchings in this country.

"You should," said he, "contend unto death for your rights. No people and no race has ever been anything without the shedding of blood. If revenge was good for the American people because of the blowing up of the Maine, revenge is good for the negro. They may call this an incendiary sermon, but before the Spanish-American war every pulpit in the land was demanding vengeance for the victims of Spanish treachery. If wars are good for nations they are good for races, and if wars are good for races they are good for the negro.

"Bishop Brown of the Methodist Episcopal Church says that a war between the races here is inevitable, and that the negro will be exterminated. This is not true, for the negro is no coward. He will fight, and in a war between the races he would give as good an account of himself as he did at Fort Wagner and before Petersburg.

"They tell us to pray, but we have been praying and praying, and now the time is come for the negro to assert his manhood. Many of our lives are to be sacrificed if we are to attain to manhood in this country. The negroes of Springfield, Ohio, should have done as the whites there did—they should have burned their enemies out of business."

NO SLIGHT TO MORALES.

Fighting at Santo Domingo Prevented Admiral Dewey's Proposed Visit.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Admiral Dewey, who, with several members of the General Staff and Assistant Secretary Loomis of the State Department, are now at Havana, has telegraphed the Navy Department the reasons why he failed to call on President Morales of Santo Domingo when the party was in Santo Domingan waters, a few days ago.

There was fighting in progress in the vicinity on the day the party was there, and for that reason the Admiral did not deem it advisable to make an official visit. During the forenoon there were several casualties in Santo Domingo from the fighting then in progress. This was caused from shots crossing the river through which the boat must pass, and more fighting was expected during the afternoon. The Admiral, however, sent his respects to President Morales by United States Minister Powell.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 13.—After severe fighting, which lasted for two days, San Pedro de Macoris has been recaptured by Government forces. President Morales returned here last night from San Pedro, leaving Luis Tejera to act as Governor of the town.

The rebel leader Rodriguez escaped. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides during the fighting.

SEAL HERDS DRIVEN ASHORE.

Newfoundland Coast Folk Profit by Work of the Winds.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 13.—Large herds of seal are being carried against the northern coast line of Newfoundland by the inshore winds, thus enabling the coast folk to kill them.

Many sealing steamers passed north on Saturday, and are working through the ice floes, hoping to reach the herds.

Fall Kills Baggagemaster.

Orrin S. Ensign, fifty years old, assistant general baggage master at the Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City, fell at Plymouth and Washington Streets last night, striking his head against the curbstone. His skull was fractured, and he died while being taken to the City Hospital. As his home was with his brother at Arlington, N. J., the body was removed to the Morgue and his relatives notified.

Swimming Added to Princeton Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, March 13.—At a meeting of the men interested in the formation of a swimming team, it was decided to begin practice at once for the inter-class swimming contest, which will take place in a few weeks. It was further decided to hold an inter-class relay race and an individual championship on March 23. A dual meet will be held with Lawrenceville in the Lawrenceville tank, and an invitation has been received from Yale for a dual meet. About twenty-five men are practicing.

What They Called the Dog.

Not long since, in a Mississippi court, a colored man sued a neighoor for damages for killing his dog. Col. M., defendant's lawyer, called "Sam" Parker, a negro, to prove that the dog was a worthless cur for whose destruction no damage ought to be recovered.

"Sam, did you know this dog?" Col. M. asked.

"Yes, sah, I wer' pussonally acquainted wid dat dog."

"Well, tell the jury what sort of a dog he was," said Col. M.

"He wer' a big yaller dog."

"What was he good for?" Col. M. asked.

"Well, he wouldn't hunt; he wouldn't do gyard duty; he jes' lay 'round an' eat. Dat make 'em call him w'at dey did."

"Well, Sir, what did they call him?" asked Col. M.

"Dey called him 'Lawyer,' sah."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Even the men rave over the charms of

"Lansdowne"

The fairest Dress Fabric ever produced for the adornment of woman

ALL COLORS AND SHADES

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. F. READ

For sale at all good stores

AUTO COURSE A FAILURE

Trials on Virginia Beach Yesterday Proved Unsatisfactory.

Conditions Unfavorable for Speed, but Another Attempt Will Be Made in May or June.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 13.—After a test under decidedly adverse conditions to-day the trial of the Virginia Beach strand to ascertain its suitability as a course for the automobiles which will participate in the international cup contest ended abruptly this afternoon, and the party returned to New York to-night. Five machines started in the test at noon, but only went about six miles down the beach. F. A. Laroche's car during a spurt developed a speed of sixty miles an hour over the course, which was wet and soggy, from the easterly gale which has been blowing for several days past.

Besides Laroche's machine, those owned by Hopkins, H. W. Whipple, Alexander Fischer, and Augustus Post participated in the tests. After their conclusion Laroche stated that he did not think the beach could receive a fair trial under the present conditions, and said that he would return in about a month and make another test.

Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America, said that the test was made under the worst conditions, and though the results were not satisfactory the visitors were favorable to the beach. Another test will be made by the association here, either in May or June.

The large party of New Yorkers which has been here for the past two days to witness the test of the racing machines on the beach left this afternoon, a long string of automobiles preceding them to the steamer.

Falling Wall Imperils Churchgoers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The building occupied by the National Political Club in Anderson Street, Allegheny, was wrecked at noon to-day by the front wall caving out. On the street people were walking home from church. As the wall fell men in shirt sleeves were scrambling to get out of the building. Tables were seen on which were seltzer and whisky bottles, stacks of chips, and playing cards. Several poker games had been in progress. The cracking of the wall had given the players warning, and no one was injured, either in the street or building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:50 A. M.—88 Barrow Street; Elizabeth Kirk; damage, $5.

4:30 A. M.—353 Seventh Avenue; Dr. Canarvocoli; damage trifling.

3:45 A. M.—104 West Fiftieth Street; Mrs. E. Brown; damage, $25.

1 P. M.—211 Bleecker Street; Pedro Mosiuro; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—127 Clinton Street; Sophie Levy; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—456 East Tenth Street; Julia Schetner; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—787 Second Avenue; Morris Levy; damage, $50.

6:40 P. M.—131 East Broadway; Mr. Goldstein; damage, $2,000.

7:30 P. M.—57 First Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—340 East Thirty-second Street; Samuel Gordon; damage, $20.

8:10 P. M.—331 East One Hundred and sixth Street; M. Marino; damage, $150.

8:35 P. M.—16 Pitt Street; Albert Neidenberg; damage trifling.

8:40 P. M.—412 Cherry Ctreet; N. Berman; damage trifling.

11:45 P. P.—610 East Thirteenth Street; E. J. Rubin; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, N. Y., March 13.—Fire at the stained glass plant of Charles P. Davis Son's last night did damage to the extent of nearly $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On Free View

9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL

OLD CHINESE

ART OBJECTS

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION

Formed by the Late

Mrs. Frederic Goodridge

of 250 Fifth Avenue, New York City,

And Rare Specimens

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE

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At Unrestricted Public Sale. By Order of the Art House of

THOMAS B. CLARKE,

No. 5 East 34th Street, New York,

On the Afternoons of

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The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

H. O'Neill & Co.

For Monday, March 14th,

10,000 Yards

Crepe de Chine.

24 inches wide—all pure silk—including evening and street shades, also black and white—regularly sold at 89c. per yard—special for to-day..... 55c

(No Samples Sent.) (First Floor, Special Table No. 1.)

New Spring Dress Materials

$1.00 Values at 69c. Per Yard.

These goods are entirely new, comprising such popular weaves as Crepe Voiles, Armure and Melrose Cloths in black, and Crepe de Paris in colors and black.

Specials in Black Goods.

CREPE VOILES—a number of pieces of this stylish cloth, 50 inches wide, all pure wool—good and reliable fast black—worth $1.00 per yard; at..... 69c

ARMURE and MELROSE CLOTHS—a quantity of these favorite weaves, made from the purest fine wool and absolutely fast black—value $1.00 per yard; at..... 69c

(First Floor, Special Table No. 2.)

IMPORTED SILK and WOOL CREPE DE PARIS—in white, cream, black and colors—a special number for to-day, which is a most exceptional value—per yard..... $1.00

(Dress Goods Dept., First Floor.)

High Class Wash Fabrics,

We are showing many new lines of Imported Linen Suitings, Crepe Voiles, French Organdies, Silk Chambrays and Nub Suitings—The following are specially reduced for to-day and Tuesday:

6,000 Yards PLAIN SILK MOUSSELINE, superfine quality—good 25c value—special at..... 14c

6,000 Yards SILK DOTTED MOUSSELINE, superfine quality—good 40c value—special at..... 24c

The above are 27 inches wide and come in all desirable new spring shades; also black and white.

(First Floor, Special Tables Nos. 3 and 4.)

The New Linings.

Assortments are larger than ever before—and you'll find only the kinds we can guarantee.

Special for To-day and Tuesday.

200 Pieces IMPORTED "MERCEREN" Washable LINING—regular 35c.—special at..... 30c

150 Pieces ENGLISH MOIRE MOREEN, suitable for drop skirts, 36 inches wide—regular 28c.—special at..... 23c

250 Pieces Colored Percalines, good 15c. value—special at..... 11½c

(First Floor, Rear.)

Laces, Nets and Embroideries

At Half Regular Price and Less.

DRESS NETS—42 and 45 inches wide—all silk Chantilly, La Tosca, Filet and Brussels—plain, ring spot and figured—black, black on white, white on black, and some in the new colorings—were $1.25 to $1.48 per yard—special at..... 68c

BLACK SPANGLED NETS—27 inches wide; in many new designs—which were $1.75 to $2.25 per yard—special at..... 95c

LACES—Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Torchon, Chantilly and other desirable lace edgings, insertings, galoons and bandings—black, white, ivory, cream, butter and Arabian shades—regular price 10c. to 25c. per yard—special at

5c, 8c and 10c per yard.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES—Sample strips of Cambric Embroideries in edgings and insertings (strips 3 yards long)—worth from 20c. to 30c. per yard—special at

10c and 15c per yard.

(First Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Roast Beef.

MATERIALS:—Two or more ribs or a heavy piece of loin; salt, pepper, flour, a piping hot oven.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Add to each pint of gravy one tablespoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. The aroma and taste of gravy thus seasoned will add zest to appetite and relish to the roast. Try it and be convinced.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

See that the *Shield of Quality* is on the Box

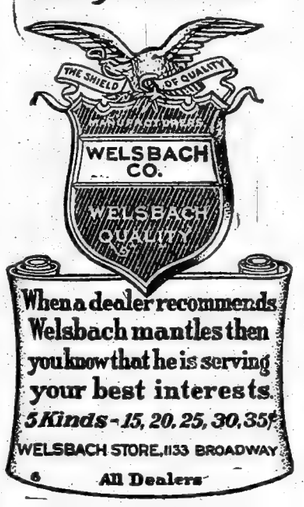

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Their NEW WALL PAPERS.

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Their JAPANESE GRASS CLOTHS

for Decorative Wall Covering are offered at 60c. a Yard.

Their NEW HUNTING FRIEZE;

Noah's Ark and Farmyard Nursery Wall Papers, are sold at $1.00 a Panel.

☞ Selections by Retail Customers may be bought by Decorators and Estate Owners.

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42d St. W. at 5th Ave.

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REYNOLD'S

GOUT Specific

Few persons need be confined by Goutor Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.

E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N. Y.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, HIS RISE AS A LEADER

How He Disciplined Unruly Democratic House Minority.

PERSUASION HIS METHOD

Brilliant Mississippi Congressman Speaks Well, Dresses Carelessly, and Writes Amateur Verses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—To have transformed a bucking, stampeding mob into a disciplined and soldierly army—to have transformed that which for six years was the Democratic minority in the House into that which is the Democratic minority to-day—is a feat of political generalship which must excite interest in the man who performed it. To have done that in the space of five days suggests the return of the age of miracles. That the man who did it was a man who never before had been suspected of talents for leadership, and whose selection for the Captaincy was the signal for head-shaking among the wiseacres, makes the event stand out boldly from all party reorganizations of the past. Hence is it that John Sharp Williams of Mississippi is one of the most interesting men in the country to-day.

The condition of the Democratic minority in the House from the time of Charles F. Crisp's death and the defeat of Bryan is a matter of National notoriety. Chaos is its best word of description. A plowing, snorting herd of Texas steers, suddenly released from all restraint, is its nearest analogue. Bailey's nominal leadership was flouted and shattered by the men he attempted to lead. Under him it was every man for himself. Richardson was recognized as leader, but under him the minority was a nerveless, wrangling, disorganized, undisciplined mob, which could not by any possibility be united for anything except the River and Harbor bill.

This condition grew worse and worse as the years went on, until the country had lost all respect for the minority and it had none for itself. On the Democratic side there was no longer a party; there was only a horde. Even the Republicans, who at first had rejoiced at the plight of their enemies, began to wish for a respectable and worthy body of opposition. There were perils for the majority in having no opposition worth the name.

AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

When Richardson retired from the leadership the only names mentioned for his place were those of Williams, De Armond, and Champ Clark. There was little interest in the fight on the part of the country, for it was assumed that whoever was elected the Democratic Party was past redemption. Williams was chosen. He had never had a chance to do any leading, and no one knew whether he could do it or not. He was known as a brilliant and magnetic speaker, and that was all. "Simply an orator," was the general comment, and it was predicted freely that he would be a second Richardson.

The only hope for the party seemed to be in the simultaneous appearance of Gorman as the head of the party in the Senate. There was such faith in the Senator's executive ability and power of leadership as amounted almost to fetich worship. He was to be the party Moses, and there was nothing he could not do.

It took Williams five days to turn the mob into the army it now is—an army better drilled and disciplined than the Republican majority. His policies may be dissented from, but of the fact that the Democrats will follow him for those policies with the coolness and indomitableness of veterans, and that they cannot be shaken or rattled for a moment there is nowhere any doubt. Nor is there any doubt that they are pressing those policies home with a sleepless vigilance and a tactical skill worthy of the best Republican days of Reed.

The five days spoken of were the days of the only fight Williams had to wage within his party. The Cuban reciprocity problem confronted him, an issue on which his party had been as hopelessly irreconcilable as a crowd of street arabs disputing over a crap game. Williams had already determined that tariff revision should be the Democratic watchword as far as he could make it, and he determined that the party must support the bill.

GUM-SHOE METHODS

The unspeakable dismay which his determination evoked among the Democratic Senators is still remembered in Washington. His position was not known until his fight was begun and under way. There were hard words, but Williams, gently and affably, and treading on no one's corns, conducted his gum-shoe campaign until, for the first time in years, the Democratic minority was presenting a united front.

After that he had no more fights to wage. The Democrats only needed the hand of a true leader to guide them. His Panama policy differed from that of many Senators, but the House minority swung into line for it like regulars. They were all split up about it when they came to Washington, and half of them were loaded to the muzzle with speeches which will never be delivered.

On the tariff, his belief is that the Republicans have injured themselves, especially in the West, by their open and cynical abandonment of the policies of Blaine and McKinley. He is determined to move the Democratic army up into that abandoned citadel. He deprecates free-trade talk; there is no horizontal reduction in his programme; moderate tariff revision, the abandoned reciprocity treaties, and the flagrancy of the Dingley rates are the burden of his song.

These principles are hammered home at every opportunity, and he makes opportunities. In one form or another bills and resolutions are continually being introduced. Now it is a resolution calling on the President to get the High Joint Commission together, now a bill for a drawback for the benefit of sufferers by the Baltimore fire. At every point the Republicans have to meet him, and the resulting campaign material is sown broadcast in the West.

A year ago the Democrats were as wildly irreconcilable on the tariff as on anything else. They are a unit now, and every speech sounds as if Williams had delivered it. John Lind, his ablest lieutenant on tariff matters, is setting the Northwest aflame.

THE FAILURE OF GORMAN.

And all this time Gorman, the much-heralded Moses, has, by common consent, failed dismally to unite the Democratic Senators on either Cuban reciprocity, the tariff, the Panama issue, or anything else. True, he had a hard situation to meet, but so had Williams. A year ago the House minority was more of a mob than the Senate minority.

Before Congress met there was a lot of talk about raising the race issue, about bills to repeal the war amendments, and about throwing down the gauntlet to the North. Williams has suppressed them. He is a Southerner and sympathizes with his section, but he does not see any good in irritating the North. He took that stand when Gorman was making his campaign on the race issue and disfranchisement in Maryland.

Williams's methods are an interesting study. He is persuasive, not domineering. He has a winning manner, and he seems to be seeking help and light from you at the very time he is bringing you around to his views. Congressmen who go into his little room in the library wing determined to let Williams understand that they will put up with no nonsense, go out pleased and flattered and inclined to help him out. On the rare occasions where it is necessary for him to show his authority the iron hand comes out of the velvet glove, and the insurgent knows what has happened without having any one tell him.

He is not an impressive man to look at; in fact, he is homely in face and careless in dress. A tangled mass of matted hair grows down to a point not far from his eyes. A straggling mustache covers a mouth of generous size and irregular outline. His manners are as easy and unpretentious as an old shoe.

He would not be a rich man in New York, but he is a rich man for Mississippi. He is a lawyer and a planter, whose father left him a fortune. But he does not look as if he had a dollar, and all the advice of his friends cannot make him spruce up.

His autobiography in the Congressional Directory says that he "received a fair education" at private schools, the Kentucky Military Institute, the University of the South, the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidelberg. Whether the words "fair education" are written in boast or modesty may be a question to strangers, but no one who knows "John Sharp," as they call him in Mississippi, and is aware of his total lack of "front," has any doubt that he meant what he said.

His election to the leadership proceeded in the first place from the fact that he was conceded to be the best speaker on the Democratic side. He has a remarkable voice. It is somewhat nasal and rather incisive, but his command of it is as perfect as that of a musician over a musical instrument. He plays upon it like a violin; it sweeps from high to low, from loud to soft, in perfect tune with the modulations of his theme. He need hardly speak above a whisper to attract the close and strained attention of the whole House in a moment.

HIS COMMAND OF SARCASM.

His command of sarcasm is, it is generally agreed, unequaled in the House except by De Armond; but De Armond's sarcasm is of the bitter sort, while Williams exposes the weak points of the enemy's armor in such a way that the enemy laughs, though ruefully, while he writhes.

He is a storyteller of wide cloakroom fame, and he likes to write verses, though he will not admit their authorship, as he has a fear of the reputation that dogs the rhyming statesman. Occasionally the temptation overpowers him, and he reads some stinging bit of versification in the House. Most famous of these occasions was his production in honor of Rear Admiral Crowninshield at the time of the Schley investigation. He read it with such unction that Democrats and Republicans alike shouted and pounded their desks in uncontrollable and hysterical mirth. It was a parody on little Peterkin's famous inquiries about the "famous victory" at Blenheim, and began:

Oh, who is Crowninshield, papa,
That he should have the best
Of everything there is to have,
And shine o'er all the rest?

The father explains that "Great Crowninshield has done a lot of glorious things," but little Peterkin presses his query:

What were the virtuous deeds he did,
That he should simply name
The things he wants for his rewards
And straight annex the same?

Being assured that Crowninshield was a great naval commander, Peterkin persists:

But when and where did Crowninshield
Stand on the bridge and show
His "bullies" how to train their guns
Against the firing foe?

At last the badgered parent replies:

Go out and chase the put, my son,
And bother me no more;
Great Crowninshield's the greatest tar
That ever stayed ashore.

Though a Southerner, Williams is exempt from the prejudices of his section. One of his most striking speeches was that in which he defended Gen. Sherman from the charge of violating the laws of war in his march to the sea. It was a remarkable address, and was listened to with breathless attention by a crowded House. One of its sentences was this:

"As an American citizen, as the son of a 'rebel' soldier, as a man who is intensely American, although he is intensely Southern, I want the world to know that when civilized men were fighting civilized men upon the American continent—one of them in behalf of the cause of the preservation of the Union as he understood it, and the other in behalf of the cause of local independence as he understood it—the watchword was chivalry and fair fight."

Recently there has been some sporadic talk of Williams for the Presidency. He has viewed it with gentle and humorous tolerance and some weariness. A newspaper man asked him earnestly what there was in the talk.

"My boy," said Mr. Williams impressively, "my boom is making tremendous strides. My private secretary is unreservedly for me, and I have hopes of securing the support of Charley Edwards, the clerk of the minority room."

BIG MAPLE SUGAR CROP.

Weather Conditions Good for Large Production This Year.

According to information received from Vermont, New York, and other producing States the outlook for a liberal maple sugar crop is exceptionally good. The snows are deep, frost has penetrated the ground deeper than it has before in years, and all indications at this time seem to point toward a larger yield than formerly.

The maple sap will not flow unless weather conditions are right. It requires freezing nights and thawing days. If there is snow about the roots of the trees, so much the better. If light snows fall after the trees are tapped it will improve the yield. If warm rains fall they benefit the sap by increasing its flow. They do not enhance its quality.

Vermont is the greatest producing State. From 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds are annually made there. New York follows with about 10,000,000 pounds. Ohio produces about as much, and other States like Pennsylvania, Michigan, and several States on the northern border produce varying quantities, but never enough to increase the output very materially. The time of making is from the early days of March until about the middle of April, depending upon the season. If it gets warm early and the leaves start, sugar making ceases. It cannot be made after the buds begin to swell.

Vermont has established a sugar exchange. All sugar submitted to the exchange is examined and the exact quality is stamped upon the package. The result of this policy has been to improve the quality of the entire output and to increase the demand to such an extent that Vermont does not produce enough to satisfy the needs of the trade. Next to Vermont New York State is the great producer. The Adirondacks and the Catskills are both heavy producers, with the largest quantity produced in the Adirondacks. The quality, if unadulterated, is quite as good as that produced in Vermont, but there is no law or exchange in New York which safeguards the industry, and unscrupulous makers are not averse to increasing their income by adulterating the maple product with some form of cheap brown cane sugar.

A Definition of "Wealth."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to define wealth as "That which supports physical existence and stimulates mental, moral, and social development." ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 9, 1904.

ODELL'S DILEMMA IN POST OFFICE SCANDAL

Barred from Scope of Investigating Committee's Inquiry.

ONLY CONGRESSMEN ELIGIBLE

Little Joke on House Concerning Bristow Report—President and Congressmen Smith, Cannon's Boomer, Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When the McCall Committee begins its investigation of the charge made in the Bristow postal scandal report there are several individuals who will not be able to step up and draw "a certificate of health," as Mr. Swanson of Virginia calls it.

The resolution provides for an investigation of the charges "so far as they relate to members." One of the persons who is not a member and cannot be vindicated is Gov. Odell of New York, and another is the Governor's friend, Justice Warren B. Hooker. Whether the McCall resolution, which was drawn up by the party leaders after a conference at the White House, was drawn purposely to exclude these cases is not known, but there is a belief that the Governor's friendship to the Administration will not be increased when the fact becomes known.

Even if the committee interpreted the resolution to cover the cases of ex-Congressmen, it would not let in Gov. Odell, for he was not a member of Congress at the time he figured in the transaction discussed in the Bristow report.

The Moon resolution, drawn up by the Democratic leaders, which the House refused to have put to a vote, would have covered these cases and all others.

The Senators mentioned in the report cannot secure vindication, either, but they do not want it. The Senate policy is to treat the Bristow report as unworthy of notice.

The Democratic members of the committee will make every effort to find out who the "editor" was. Everybody connected with the preparation of the report in the Post Office Department can be summoned before the committee to testify.

There is a joke on the House of Representatives in connection with the Bristow report which that body has not yet discovered. The man who directed the compilation is C. M. Waters, formerly an assistant of Beavers, who has been promoted to that financier's place as Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances.

The House and Senate have just raised Waters's salary $500 a year. There was an item to that effect in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which both bodies have passed. The bill is now in conference, but there is no way in which the generous provision for Waters can be stricken out without violating precedent.

Shortly after noon to-day Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, who during the debate on the postal scandals on Friday made the speech which threw the House into a delirium of enthusiasm for Speaker Cannon as a Presidential candidate, came strolling down Sixteenth Street. With him was Mrs. Smith, and they had hardly reached the Scott statue when President Roosevelt, evidently also enjoying the fine day, came striding along Rhode Island Avenue on his way home from the Dutch Reformed Church. The paths of the Michigan Representative and the President were rapidly converging, and neither took any pains to avert a meeting. In fact, the President seemed anxious to join Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and he hastened his pace to make sure of it. When he overtook them he bowed and laughed and the Smiths bowed and laughed, and all three went on laughing and talking together down the street all the way to the White House grounds.

The reference to Gov. Odell in the Bristow report was that he had used his influence to have an allowance of $200 to the Montgomery, N. Y., Post Office restored after discontinuance on the ground of its being a Summer resort. On several occasions Inspectors advised the discontinuance of the allowance, the report said, on the ground that there was no separate service performed.

Gov. Odell objected strongly to his name being included in the report, saying that when the letter was written he was not a member of Congress, had left Washington to become Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and had been elected Governor. The Governor declared that he thought he had a right to ask for an increased allowance for the Postmaster of his own county if he thought he was entitled to it.

PLATT AND DUNN LEAVE TOWN.

Tilford or Ives May Be Republican County Treasurer.

Senator Platt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Washington yesterday morning. Col. George W. Dunn also left town.

It was reported yesterday that the leaders of the Republican County organization had hopes of inducing either Frank Tilford or Brayton Ives to become Treasurer of the committee. The choice is understood to lie between these two. Neither has ever been active as a political worker.

CONKLING-BIRRELL MEN READY.

Faction Slate in Twenty-fifth District Fight Completed.

The tickets to be put in the field March 29 in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District by the Republicans led by ex-Assemblyman Howard Conkling and Henry Birrell are practically completed. It is the intention of the Birrell-Conkling men to capture the delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which will send delegates to the State Convention of next month, and the delegates to the Thirteenth Congressional District Convention, which will elect two National delegates and two alternates. Bliss and Root seem to be the ticket on National delegates of all the Thirteenth Congressional District Republicans.

This fight of the Conkling-Birrell men against the tickets to be named by Herbert Parsons and his followers will be the first of the year for the control of the Twenty-fifth District. Ever since Parsons defeated Birrell at the primaries in September the Birrell men have been planning to recapture control of the district.

Free Diphtheria Antitoxin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bill has been passed in the Assembly, and is now on its third reading in the New Jersey Legislature, authorizing the State to manufacture and distribute free to the people diphtheria antitoxin. The ravages of this dread disease during the past Winter and the exhorbitant charges made by the manufacturers of antitoxin, $5.50 per injection, (to physicians,) to which must be added the cost of administering—making it well nigh prohibitive to the men of small income—have made those conversant with the subject recognize the justice and necessity of a free distribution by the State.

The quick stamping out of diphtheria is eminently the interest and duty of the community.

The silence of the New Jersey press, or mainly so, on a subject of such vital importance to the people is strange.

The bill is opposed by druggists and some few physicians. It is not difficult to find the cause of this opposition. The manufacturers upon a charge of $5.50 for each injection after a more than generous profit can make a liberal allowance to druggists.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.

New York, March 12, 1904.

What Adam Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The backward and forward reading of Nella L. Allen and Leon Noel in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES reminds me of the first words Adam addressed to Eve when formally introduced to that lady in the Garden of Eden. Gracefully removing his broad Panama, he said, (these words prove the antiquity of the English language, philologists and scholars to the contrary notwithstanding:)

"Madam, I'm Adam." UTAH.

New York, March 12, 1904.

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No flue is required. Absolutely no odor. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

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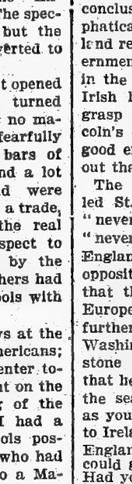

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WED., THURS., FRI. AND SAT., March 16, 17, 18 and 19, AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY.

MANILA TRADE SCHOOL IS DOING GOOD WORK

But It Is Badly Crippled by Lack of Appliances.

FILIPINOS EAGER TO LEARN

Chance for an American Philanthropist to Supply the Much-Needed Machine Tools.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Before the American occupation of Manila the Spanish had an exposition of Philippine products and ethnological specimens. This was housed in a series of buildings now known as the "Exposition Grounds and Buildings." The specimens have long since departed, but the buildings remain and are now converted to the uses of a trade school.

When the trade schools were first opened a few American teachers were turned loose in bare rooms, with no tools, no materials except some native wood, fearfully roughly hewn into slabs, a few bars of rough iron, some steam piping, and a lot of half-civilized Malay boys, and were cheerfully told to teach these boys a trade.

Almost absolute ignorance of the real needs of a trade school with respect to tools and equipment was shown by the Government officials, and the teachers had to beg, borrow, or steal the few tools with which work was commenced.

The ignorance of the Filipino boys at the start is hardly conceivable to Americans; the ignorance of the Filipino carpenter today may perhaps throw a little light on the state of affairs at the beginning of the trade school. A few days ago I had a chance to look into a kit of tools possessed by one of several Filipinos who had undertaken to build an addition to a Manila house. This is the list: A bolo, a stone like a piece of American bluestone, for sharpening the bolo; a pair of pincers, with one nose partly broken off; a glass jar, with a mixture of second-hand nails and screws; a claw hatchet, and a pot of ink, with a string attached for marking. Another had in his set a saw, but what a saw! It had a frame made of wood, and the blade was apparently made out of an old iron hoop, for every time he used it on hard wood he had to knock off and sharpen it with the most wornout three-cornered file it has ever been my luck to see.

On the night I visited the wood-working branch of the trade school there were about twenty-seven boys working. The machine tools at the disposal of the teacher, with which he was supposed to teach American methods, consisted of—nothing. There were a good number of tables with really good vises, a good supply of planes and other hand tools, and a fair amount of good material. The boys are compelled to work by methods that were rejected in civilized countries fifty years ago.

At present the teacher, with an amount of perseverance that ought to gain him a fortune, is constructing a wood lathe. It is all very well for a man placed as Robinson Crusoe was to build a lathe with wooden bearings, but is it the way to teach these young Tagals American methods? The teachers know well enough how foolish it all is, but they cannot get the machinery.

I asked the teacher what demand there might be for boys who had learned the trade of carpenter. He replied that he could find work for more boys than he could possibly teach, if they could be turned out with a knowledge of the work they really had to do in industrial establishments. He had already had lots of applications for young men who had been taught, but he had not been able to teach the use of anything more abstruse than a bench outfit.

If the wood working plant was disappointing, the iron working school, for I will not dignify it with the name of machinist school, was depressing. There were some fifteen youths, most of them between the ages of fifteen and twenty, all puttering around a fire or banging on an anvil, for the tools consist mostly of hammers and anvils. There are about a dozen good vises, a few files and chisels, a set of screw dies for pipe, and another very imperfect set for iron.

A patient-looking American, a New Englander, told me with evident reluctance that he was utterly unable to teach the boys what they needed to enable them to take the places that are crying for them in the machine shops of Manila. Inquiries have come in in numbers for boys who know something. Earnshaw & Co., engineers and machinists, Manila, have asked for boys who know enough to watch a milling machine on plain work, to work a shaper on jobs, to run a drill press, a small lathe on rough work. But none can be furnished, owing to the absence of the machinery needed from the shop.

The teacher, in reply to questions, told me that the boys were very regular in attendance, very anxious to learn something, but were beginning to get restive at the long delay in getting machine tools. They had been encouraged to hope, and had been given to understand that the machines would—some day—come. The hope has been delayed till it is making the teachers' hearts sick.

What are these Filipinos likely to think of the progressiveness of the Americans when they see in the American trade school nothing beyond what their grandfathers used out in the wilderness fifty years ago? The iron-working school could easily turn out enough merchantable work to pay for the additional material needed if it were once furnished with machine tools. It could further make the machine tools needed in trade schools in Iloilo and other provinces, which schools are very much desired not only by the inhabitants of the provinces, but by the heads of the Education Department.

This is quite in Mr. Carnegie's line. Won't Mr. Carnegie please help the Manila Trade School? It is more needed than a library for Manila. No one except a few foreigners would use a library, anyway, for the American here does not read much except light novels, and the Filipino reads even less. F. T.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

Correspondent Maintains That Trouble in the East Is a Russian-English War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your issue of to-day a letter dealing with Irish sympathy for Russia signed "An American of Irish Descent."

The tone of that letter convinces me that your correspondent is neither Irish nor American, because the Irish instinct and true American spirit are in favor of human liberty the world over, and when, as in the conclusion of his letter, he pointed so emphatically to his father's belief "that Ireland received from England as good a Government as she could get from any country in the world," he showed his ignorance of Irish history as well as his inability to grasp the meaning of the immortal Lincoln's declaration, "That there is no man good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."

The statement that his father "never led St. Patrick's Day parades," that he "never got chock-full of whisky," and "never breathed fire and brimstone against England;" carries with it an insinuation in opposition to the fact proved by statistics that the Irish are the soberest people in Europe, as well as the most moral, and it further shows his contempt for the mighty Washington, who "breathed fire and brimstone against England" so successfully that he drove the English Government into the sea, although England declared then, as your correspondent does now, in regard to Ireland, that the colonies "received from England a better Government than they could get from any country in the world." Had your correspondent lived in those days his love of England, undoubtedly, would force him to be a Tory.

Irish sympathy for Russia would cool, he declares, if Ireland were turned over to Russian rule; with such things as a Russian Governor General, a few hundred drunken Russian soldiers in the streets of Cork or Dublin, and a few hundred thousand Irishmen transported to Siberia. Well, Ireland has an English Governor General; English soldiers are stationed in Cork and Dublin, and Irishmen are driven, not to Siberia, but throughout the world. In addition to these, the land is held by Englishmen, a coercion act is in force prohibiting free speech, a free press, or the right of public meeting, and dispensing with trial by jury. Irish industries are stifled, and Irish taxes for imperial purposes are millions of dollars more than in England or Scotland. There are scores of grievances which a regard for your space prevents me from enumerating. If Russian rule could be any worse I would like to know in what way.

The present war in the East, as any man of common sense well knows, is a Russian-English war. A blow struck at England by any nation helps indirectly to break the chains of Ireland. Washington was glad to accept aid from France during the Revolutionary War without stopping to think whether French policy in other parts of the world conformed to his views or not.

Again, laying all else aside, why should anybody sympathize with Japan? What has she done to merit sympathy from liberty-loving people? What nations has she liberated? What yokes has she broken? Does the bond that unites Christians throughout the world amount to anything? Is she not simply England's tool? Did not Senator Beveridge show clearly in his admirable book, "The Russian Advance," that Russian interests in the East were our interests? And, above all, was not Russia a friend to the United States when its friendship was sorely needed to overcome English perfidy? JOHN LYSAGHT.

New York, March 7, 1904.

AN ASIATIC POSSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me there is a great deal of thoughtless sentiment expressed in the American press on what is called the "yellow peril."

There are about 400,000,000 Chinese, of splendid and hearty physique, superior in health and strength to even some of the white race nations. That they detest war and make exceedingly poor soldiers is simply and wholly due to the fact that their minds and education have been steered that way, and not at all due to any mental, moral, or physical defect on their part. Under the dictation and control of the Japanese all these characteristics can and would be reversed within the space of two generations and the Chinese developed into as good soldiers as are now found in any part of the world; to deny such result would be an expression of ignorance of physical nature or a matter of personal conceit. The pride of race is more deep-seated and inherent than the pride of nationality.

In view of these facts, which both China and Japan well know and fully appreciate, what would likely be the result if these two nations were to unite in war or under a single government? Or, further, if the entire yellow race of Asia were to stand together eventually? Numbering over a billion of people, after centuries of bondage and degradation, and suddenly finding themselves not only free, but powerful, to what heights of pride and glory would their soldierly ambitions aspire?

This can be best answered by the highly civilized and educated white race nations examining their own records; for instance the United States, England, Germany, and Russia don't appear to have lost any territory the past 50 or 100 years; on the contrary. It seems to me that all nations as well as races are actuated by the same greed for extended power and territory, except that races are more so, for pride enters more largely in the matter with them.

Is it unfair to compare nations with highwaymen? Don't they all do anything and everything they dare do if they think they can accomplish it successfully, after a judicious consideration of the favorable and orposing forces they will have to contend with? Hence the coalitions and combinations among nations for self-protection.

Conditions change with time, and just about now I think the white races should cease their earnest and conflicting desires for extending trade and commerce and act in a more friendly manner among themselves. No one ought or can deny the Japanese are a great and grand people and command the respect of the entire world, but for all that this country should not forget that Russia has been a steadfast and noble friend to us when friends were few and that she stands as a buffer nation to a great race. HENRY F. KNAPP.

Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 17, 1904.

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BLACK SILK GRENADINE, a variety of styles, 45 in. wide; reg. 75c. per yd. 49c

BLACK TAFFETA, pure silk, a superior grade and lustrous, 27 in. wide; reg. 89c. yd. 69c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, all silk, double faced, suitable for coats, 27 in. wide; reg. $1.50 per yd. 1.10

SILK CHENILLE STRIPED PLISSE, in a variety of colors and black, 20 in. wide; reg. 75c. per yd. 49c

CREPE DE CHINE, all silk, black, white and colors, 24 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd. 59c

PAILLE DE SOIE, pure silk in all the new street and evening shades, 20 in. wide; reg. 89c. yd. 67c

Spring Dress Goods.

BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR SICILIAN, extra heavy and lustrous, 54 in. wide; reg. 75c. yd. 47c

BLACK FRENCH VOILE, this season's most popular fabric, 45 in. wide; reg. 89c. per yd. 69c

BLACK ENGLISH CHEVIOT, pure worsted, an exceptionally good grade, 54 in. wide; reg. $1 yd. 79c

ALL-WOOL VOILE, the new spring colors, also black; 40 in. wide; reg. 58c. yd. 39c

ALL-WOOL MISTRAL ETAMINE, the latest shades, also black, 45 in. wide; reg. 65c. yd. 49c

SCOTCH MIXED TWEEDS, all wool, a variety of styles and colors, 54 in. wide; reg. $1.00 yd. 79c

Cotton Wash Fabrics.

TOILE DU NORD AND PLAIN OR FANCY ZEPHYRS, reg. 12½c. yd. ... 9c

SWISS PLUMETIS, a variety of embroidered stripes; reg. 19c. yd. 12c

New White Goods.

FANCY LAWNS, lace and openwork stripes, large assortment of patterns; value 18c. per yd. 11c

FANCY PIQUES, a variety of new designs, in small figures and dots; value 25c. per yd. 15c

FANCY MADRAS, Jacquard and Oxford weaves, very desirable for early spring; value 35c. to 49c. yd. 23c

BRODE WAISTINGS, yarn mercerized, our own importation; value 59c. per yd. 45c

EMBROIDERED SHIRT-WAIST PATTERNS in linen, lawns or Oxfords; a complete assortment; prices upward from 1.98

Carpets and Rugs.

RICH AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match; value $1.35 yd. ... 89c

BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, all wool, borders to match; value 90c. yd. 69c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS, Persian designs, size 9x12 ft.; value $19.50 ..... 15.50

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, Oriental designs.
Size 6x9 ft., value $14.00 ..... 10.75
Size 7.6x10.6 ft., value $21.00 .... 16.50
Size 9x12 ft., value $25.00 ..... 21.50

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, five frame—
Size 8.3x10.6 ft., value $22.50 .... 19.75
Size 9x12 ft., value $27.50 ..... 23.50

Curtains, Couch Covers, &c.

RUFFLED BOBBINET LACE CURTAINS, lace edges and insertions, full size—

Value....	$1.50	$1.95	$2.50	Pr.
At.....	1.19	1.49	1.69	Pr.

SNOWFLAKE CURTAINS, in all the new color effects—

Value....	$1.45	$1.98	$2.25	Pr.
At.....	98c	1.39	1.75	Pr.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, with appliqued borders, new color effects—

Value....	$6.00	$7.50	$8.75	Pr.
At.....	4.98	6.25	7.50	Pr.

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Oriental effects, fringed all round:

Value....	$1.50	$2.50	$2.75	Ea.
At.....	1.19	1.75	1.98	Ea.

Slip Covers— For 5-piece Suit (Turkish furniture excepted;) best quality Belgian striped damask (20 yds. 36-in. material allowed), with best cotton binding, superior workmanship guaranteed 6.98

Awnings— Order now and avoid the mid-season rush—we'll deliver them when you say. Best materials—superior work—positively lowest prices. A postal will bring our representative with samples and estimates.

Beds, Morris Chairs, Etc.

BRASS BEDS, continuous bent post, two in., with heavy husks and straight filling, or 1½ in., with handsome scroll tubing; reg. $45 ..... 35.98

BRASS BEDS, continuous bent post, full panel foot rail, straight tubing and heavy scrolls, all sizes; reg. $28.50 ..... 20.45

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, heavy posts and filling, full panel foot rail, brass top rod and vases, cast T-ball joints, either straight or bow foot; reg. $11.50. 8.45

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 3 feet wide, all-steel wire spring, extra soft-top mattress and 20x28 all-feather pillow; reg. $9.25 ..... 6.55

MORRIS CHAIRS, golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, square or sweep arms, full spring seat, velour hair-filled cushion; reg. $10.50 ..... 7.85

ALL-STEEL SLIDING COUCHES, with National springs and soft mattress; will form a full-size bed or two separate couches; reg. $9.00 ..... 6.25

Bed Spreads & Comfortables

CROCHET BED SPREADS, pure white, extra heavy, Marseilles patterns, hemmed, full size; value $1.25 ..... 89c

SATIN DAMASK SPREADS, handsome floral and scroll designs, full-bed size; value $3.25 ..... 2.25

COMFORTABLES, figured silkoline top, plain back, medium weight, full size; value $1.25 ..... 89c

SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, fancy scroll stitching, medium weight, full size; value $1.35 each 98c

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

St. John's Day Nursery Entertainment.

Great results are expected from a concert, euchre, and dance in aid of St. John's Day Nursery, at the Tuxedo, in Madison Avenue, on the evening of April 5. The institution at 223 East Sixty-seventh Street is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Last year it cared for 16,000 children and secured 2,000 days' work for their mothers. Henry J. Heidenis is the Chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment, among the patrons of which are Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, George Ehret, L. Smythe, Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, Mrs. L. de San Mazzano, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mrs. M. Breslin, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mrs. Jeremiah C. Lyons, Mrs. John Power Costello, and Mrs. William Orr.

MAY BUY GOLDEN MAXIM

Director of Thomas Stable Asked Owner to Name Price.

Four-Year-Old Has Been Entered for the Principal Stakes of the Coming Turf Season.

It is more than likely that Golden Maxim will race in the colors of E. R. Thomas this season. Yesterday Alex Shields, who directs the affairs of the Thomas racing establishment, was at Sheepshead Bay, and J. P. Kraner, owner of the Golden Garter-Miss Maxim four-year-old was asked to name a price. It has been the policy of Mr. Thomas, ever since he paid $60,000 for Hermis, to pay well for what he wants, and while Kraner's figure has not been made known, Golden Maxim will surely go to the Thomas string if the purchase is recommended by Shields. The best performance of Golden Maxim last season was in the running of the Realization, when he forced Africander to the hardest sort of a drive. Many who saw the finish expressed the opinion that with a stronger ride the result would have been reversed, and in that one race the Kraner colt created a decided sensation.

The proposed purchase of Golden Maxim would give Mr. Thomas another prominent candidate in several of the big stakes of the year, as the colt has been named for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps, as well as several fixtures of lesser importance, and would not lack for opportunity in the best company. His recognized quality is shown from the position he occupies in the big handicaps. Mr. Vosburgh has assigned 118 pounds in both the Brooklyn and Suburban, with 117 pounds in the Brighton. This impost puts him close to such four-year-olds as Savable and The Picket, winner of the American Derby and the conqueror of Africander in The September. He is within eight pounds of Africander, the champion three-year-old of last year, in the Brooklyn and Brighton, while in the Suburban the Hampton Stable colt only gives him seven pounds.

Mr. Thomas is already well represented in all of the big stakes with Hermis, Stalwart, Onatas, Buttons, St. Valentine, Hunter Raine, and Advance Guard, and the addition of this sterling four-year-old would add greatly to the strength of his entry.

SARATOGA STAKES LOSE.

While Events Are Numerically Weak the Class Is Strong.

A first count of the nominations for the Saratoga Association Stakes that closed last week would show that the total list will fall far short of the results of last year. What is lost in numbers, however, is ably made up in class, and so far as contests are concerned, the different lists are particularly promising. For the Saratoga Handicap there are 61 entries, against 101 last season. The Saratoga Cup attracted 42, against a total of 52 last season; the Merchants and Citizens' Handicap shows 65, against 89; the Champlain, 54, against 75, and the Delaware, 78, against 98.

In the selling stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, the Amsterdam has proved most popular among horsemen, and with 93 nominations in the first count, it will assuredly run over its total of 96 last year. The Catskill, selling, last of the stakes for the older division, brought out 83 nominations, against 103 last year.

For three-year-olds the feature is the Saranac, and it has been responded to by 58 entries, as against a total of 78 last year. The Huron shows 50, against 75; the Seneca, selling, shows, 61, against 90, and the Mohawk, also under selling conditions, has 48 nominations, against a total count of 74 last year.

With the exception of the Saratoga special, the best of the two-year-old fixtures, the nominations in the baby division have been more liberal than in the older stakes. The special only brought out a list of 39 against 80 last year. In point of numbers the best response came in the Albany, with 101 named as eligible. Last year this same stake topped the list with 144 entries. The Troy selling stake shows 85, against 136 last year, and the Kentucky, for fillies, and also under selling conditions, attracted 71 names, against 108 last year.

When all the returns are counted for these different fixtures there will doubtless be a very material increase, although the phenomenal list of last year can hardly be reached.

An excellent reason is found for the falling off in the different lists in the number of horsemen who have either retired from racing or have reduced their stake nominations. Among the prominent owners of other seasons who are either out or have sent fewer entries than formerly are August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Julius Fleischmann, G. B. Morris, M. H. Tichenor, Pleasance Stable, G. H. Avery, Jr.; Miles Finlen, J. J. McCafferty, P. H. McCarren, Lotos Stable, J. E. Madden, J. W. Pugh, the Pepper Stable, M. Murphy, H. M. Zeigler, and the Chelsea Stable.

Young Hebrew Association's Sports.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association's well-appointed gymnasium at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue was crowded yesterday afternoon, the attraction being a set of games held under the auspices of the Atlas Athletic Club, composed of members of the association. After the field part of the programme had been concluded the basketball team of the Atlas Club lined up against the deaf mutes, known as the "Silent Five," and notwithstanding the disparity in weights, the Atlas team averaging about 135 pounds to about 170 for the "Silent Five," the home five won by a score of 22 points to 9. The play was unusually rough upon the part of the deaf mutes, and knockdowns were numerous. Summary:

Obstacle Race.—Won by J. Hattenbach, B. Simon second.
High Jump.—Won by J. Kaufman, height 5 feet 1 inch; G. Marks, with 4 feet 11 inches, second.
Broad Jump.—Won by B. Simon, distance 16 feet 3 inches; M. Weil, with 16 feet, second; M. Schwartz, with 15 feet 11 inches, third.
Potato Race.—Won by H. Flatto.
Wrestling Bout, 140-Pound Class.—Won by L. Stern.
Wrestling Bout, 130-Pound Class.—Won by H. Schieff.
Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Cohen, (scratch,) distance 33 feet 7 inches.
Basket Ball.—Atlas A. C. defeated "Silent Five" by a score of 22 points to 9.

Entries To-day at New Orleans.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Mrs. Frank Foster, 105 pounds; Ballhornet and Safeguard, 107 each; Lady Contrary, 110; Boundling, 100; Alpaca, Frontenac, Hist, and Fitzbrillar, 110 each; Pretorius, Caterpillar, and St. Tammany, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Magdala, 87 pounds, Haldane, Hobson's Choice, Sneer, and Congress, 89 each; I Must and Young Jesse, 94 each; Arthur, Triple Silver, and Clarence, 97 each; Phiora and Sparrow Cop, 99 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Palmist and Optional, 91 pounds each; Blue Rarter, 97; Harmukis, 102; Foxy Kane, 104; Sadduccee, 107; Roue, 115; Scorpio, 126.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; $1,000 added; the Crescent Stakes. Truffle Hunter and Falbala, 100 pounds each; Dixie Lad and Delaval, 103 each; Lady Greenwood, 108; Viperine, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Antagonist, 114 pounds; Prince of Endurance, 117; Henry of Franstamah, 118; Aminte, 121; Anti-Trust, Ben Battle, Cales, and Blue Victor, 123 each; Moderator and St. Wood 126 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Colin George, 92 pounds; Regian and Establish, 97 each; Midshipman, 95; Lou Woods and Jake Weber, 102 each; Sarilla and Circus Girl, 105 each; Aules, Jack Doyle, and Bourke Cockran, 107 each; North Wind, 110.

Georgetown Crews on the Water.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Three Georgetown 'Varsity crews had their first outdoor practice of the season on the Potomac to-day. Of last year's crew, which finished second to Cornell and defeated Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Columbia at Poughkeepsie last June, six

GOLF NORTH AND SOUTH.

Atlantic City and Palmetto to Hold Big Events This Month.

Two important golf tournaments have been announced for this month. They will both be held next week, one being the annual open Spring tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club, which has been fixed for March 24, 25, and 26, while the second event will be the tournament of the Palmetto Golf Club, at Aiken, S. C. The latter will begin Monday, March 21, and will continue through the week. The chief contest will be the medal and match play event for the Southern Cross championship cup. There will be a consolation cup and handicaps. The women's club championship will be held on Tuesday of this week. The Greens Committee in charge of the tournament consists of C. M. Hinkle and Charles H. Bohlen. Many Northern golfers are now at Aiken, and the contest for the Southern Cross Cup, which is the oldest golf trophy played for on Southern links, will bring out some strong players.

Many metropolitan golfers are planning to go to Atlantic City for the three-day tournament there next week. The Philadelphians will also be present in force, and the event will practically mark the opening of the Northern golf season. The first and second sixteens will qualify for the Governor's and President's Cups, respectively, and there will be as many more cups for sets of sixteen, as is warranted by the number of competitors. The President's Cup has been in competition since November, 1902, and is to be won outright by the player who wins it three times. C. B. Fownes, Jr., of the Highland Golf Club has held it twice, and the other holder was R. D. Lapham of the Apawamis Club, at Rye. The entries will close at the club on Wednesday, March 23. A number of minor prizes will also be awarded.

FAST HORSES ON THE DRIVES.

Speedway Filled with Mud, but Central Park in Good Shape.

The warm, bright sunshine of yesterday was doubly welcome to patrons of Central Park and the Speedway. It seemed as though every prominent roadster had thawed out, for the drives were crowded from early until late. Fast driving on the Speedway, however, was out of the question on account of the mud, which was fetlock deep, but there were a few enthusiasts who managed to have a brush or two on the upper end of Seventh Avenue, where the footing was fair. A few more warm days like yesterday will bring the frost out of the ground and dry the lower stretch of the Speedway up so that it will be possible to drive a horse at speed.

Both the east and west side drives in Central Park were in prime condition, and among the many well-known horsemen noticed were:

A. B. Conway, driving his new gray trotter Benton Boy, 2:22; Frederick Grote, driving the trotter Too Quick; Andrew Crawford, driving the trotting gelding Angelus, 2:12¼; Louis Kahn, driving the black pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾; George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼; G. M. Irwin, driving the trotter Allright, 2:09¾; J. J. Timmons, driving the trotter Harry Davis, 2:23½; Louis Held, driving the trotter Parnell, 2:29½; Walter F. Kilpatrick, driving the trotter Royal Rene, 2:20; Charles C. Denton, driving a team of black trotters; William Scott, driving the trotter Gray Billy; Col. John F. Cockerill, driving the trotting mare Miss Hibbard; Alexander Newburger, driving the pacer Smilax, 2:21¼; Charles P. Sackett, driving John Crawford, 2:26½, and Jack Crawford, 2:24¾, to the pole; Christopher Hackett, driving the bay pacer King Tom, 2:19¾, and George H. Huber, driving the trotter Red George, 2:27¾.

BILLIARD MEN PLEASED.

Wide Interest Shown in Match Between Foss and French Champion.

Amateur billiardists discussed with great interest yesterday the announcement that Wilson P. Foss, the ex-American amateur champion, is going to Paris this week to meet the French amateur champion Rerolic, for the billiard championship of the world. The contest will be at 18-inch balk line, 1,200 points, 400 points to be played each night, and the initial match will be on Saturday, March 28. Foss will not have much time to practice after he reaches Paris, for although he sails on Tuesday he cannot get to Paris until the following Tuesday at the earliest, and probably not before Wednesday. At the most, therefore, he will have but four days to get in billiard trim and study Paris conditions. Foss, however, does not really require any time for practice, for he is in good billiard form throughout the year, and he has been paying particular attention to the 18-inch balk line game all Winter.

Not only will the match be an unusual event in the billiard world, but Mr. Foss has rendered it still more notable by offering to pay all of his expenses, and has stipulated that the net receipts from the match shall be given to charity. International amateur contests are a decided rarity, and the coming event will be the first meeting of prominent national amateurs for the world's championship. The French amateur is a strong player, and those who are privileged to witness the match will see some billiards of an exceptionally high quality.

POOL TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Thomas A. Plunkett Leads at N. Y. A. C. —Maturo Favorite in G. N. Y. Contest.

Thomas A. Plunkett still has an unbroken record of victories in the pool tournament of the New York Athletic Club. His nearest competitor, E. F. Crowe, has the same number of wins, but has lost two games with only one to play.

The games to-night will bring together George W. Van Vredenburg and W. A. Tilt, at 8 o'clock, and A. P. Driggs and Percy Gardner at 10 o'clock.

Record of the tournament follows:

	W.	L.	To P'y.
Plunkett	7	0	3
Crowe	7	2	3
Gardner	6	2	2
Tilt	5	2	3
Clough	5	2	3
Driggs	4	4	2

	W.	L.	To P'y.
Van Vredenburg	3	3	4
Talcott	3	5	3
*Ellis	3	7	0
*Hubbell	3	7	0
*Tanin	0	4	0

*Out of tournament.

The rather surprising defeat of Irving Long, who ruled as the big favorite in the Greater New York pool tournament, by J. Maturo, the Jersey City champion, at the Broadway Billiard Academy on Saturday night, has resulted in a general reversal of opinion as to the probable winner of the competition. Maturo's decisive victory and style of play in the game with Long has won for him many supporters who believe that he will capture the first prize of the tourney. The Jerseyman's next important engagement will be with William Dawson to-morrow night. The game to-night will be between Charles Otis and Thomas Burns.

Record of the tournament:

	W.	L.
J. Maturo	4	1
Irving Long	3	1
William Dawson	3	1
Charles Grogan	2	4

	W.	L.
Charles Otis	2	3
Thomas Burns	2	2
William Stewart	1	5

New Links for Century Golfers.

The Century Golf Club will open its new eighteen-hole course and clubhouse this Spring in Westchester County. The new quarters occupy over 100 acres of land about midway between White Plains and Elmsford, being not far from the Knollwood Country Club. The Century Club was organized in 1898, and since that time has occupied the grounds of an old private estate on the Sound below the Country Club of Westchester. Its rapid growth necessitated larger quarters, and the land was secured last Fall and nine holes laid out. The other nine holes are now being prepared for use this season. The entire playing distance will be 5,895 yards, the first nine holes being 2,880 yards and the last nine holes 3,009 yards.

It is the intention of the officers to throw open the completed course about the middle of April, and an informal members' tournament will probably mark the occasion. The clubhouse will be 86 feet long and 50 feet deep, and it will contain all the equipments of a thorough country club. The building is now entirely finished with the exception of some of the interior work,

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES

Wyanokes and Unions Have Close Race in Harlem Navy League.

Gillen and Corby Defeat Dunne and Partner at Brooklyn—Contests at Manhattanville and Jersey City.

In the annual tournament games of the Harlem Navy Handball League yesterday the Wyanoke Boat Club won six from the Dauntless Rowing Club at the Dauntless house; the Union Boat Club won six from the Metropolitan Rowing Club at the Union house, and the Crescent Rowing Club and the Lone Star Boat Club each won three and lost three at the Lone Star house. The Wyanokes still lead in the series, with thirty-six games won and seven lost, and the Unions are a close second, with thirty-five games won and eight lost. The record of the tournament follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Wyanoke	36	7	Crescent	14	28
Union	35	8	Lone Star	11	31
Metropolitan	26	16	Dauntless	4	38

The Wyanokes and the Unions will meet at the Union house next Sunday, and the result will practically decide the championship.

The scores of yesterday's games in the principal local courts follow:

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

AT DAUNTLESS ROWING CLUB.

Wyanoke	21	21	21	21	21	21
Dauntless	5	13	8	8	12	7

AT UNION BOAT CLUB.

Union	21	21	21	21	21	21
Metropolitan	20	14	2	16	12	10

AT LONE STAR BOAT CLUB.

Lone Star	21	21	19	14	11	21
Crescent	4	5	21	21	21	10

AT CASEY'S BROOKLYN COURT.

L. A. Proudfoot	14	19
William Tierney	21	21
J. Dillon and L. A. Proudfoot	17	16 19
J. Buglow and W. Tierney	21	21 21
Dr. Gillen and J. Bonner	21	21 15
R. Ladley and J. Turley	16	19 21
J. Handley and M. Swift	21	21 16 19
M. Slater and G. Dixon	10	18 21 21
J. O'Donnell and T. Malley	21	21 16
P. Schultz and E. Shelley	20	19 21
James Dunne, Jr., and J. Collins	21	18 10
P. J. Corby and Dr. Gillen	18	21 21

AT MANHATTANVILLE COURT.

D. McCarthy and J. Middleton	14	21	21
P. Ganley and P. Durkin	21	11	16
John Tynon and F. Hart	21	16	21
James Tynon and W. Howard	19	21	11 18
B. Kelly and J. Drew	21	21	21
L. Dowd and J. Brosnan	17	11	19
Martin Macy and J. Middleton	14	21	21
P. Durkin and P. Ganley	21	6	15
E. Daley and T. Cunningham	18	21	21
P. Morrissey and P. Durkin	21	16	11
C. Cashman and J. Fitzpatrick	18	21	21
C. O'Leary and T. O'Connell	21	16	12

AT MURPHY'S 125TH STREET COURT.

J. Fitzpatrick and M. Brown	21	21	21	21	21	
P. Harte and M. Cassen	18	10	19	14	20	
W. Pumphrey and G. Covert	7	21	21	16	7	
G. Woolley and H. Bowtell	21	10	18	21	21	
F. Ivernan and M. Keefe	21	21	14	19	10	
E. J. Groden	18	15	21	21	21	

AT EGAN'S JERSEY CITY COURT.

C. Cannon and G. Barber	21	21	20
J. McCourt and G. Melese	16	20	21
Hogan and Martin	11	21	20
Neese and O'Keefe	21	16	21
E. Cannon	21	19	20
P. Tuite	18	21	21
M. Dunn and P. Burns	16	21	3
P. Byrnes and J. Egan	21	18	21
McCabe and Hanlon	19	21	10
Scott and Ficke	21	17	21
J. Flaherty and G. Barber	18	21	17
P. Egan and C. Stanley	21	16	21
A. Martin	21	21	10
C. Cannon	4	2	21

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS WIN.

Alex. Smith a Southern California Champion—Low Returns to Baltusrol.

George Low, the golf professional of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., has just returned from a month's trip to Florida, where he played over most of the leading courses. One of his best matches was with James Foulis, now of Chicago and the open champion in 1896. The men met in a thirty-six-hole match at Jacksonville, and Low won by a total score of 149 strokes to 154. Low will begin work at once upon the Baltusrol course, paying chief attention to the greens, which he will endeavor to get in the best possible condition for the National amateur championship, to be played at Baltusrol early in September. The Baltusrol links are in excellenticondition, having been improved both in respect to playing distances and the condition of the greens during the last two years. The course has been open all Winter, and the regular competitive season will begin in May.

Alexander Smith, the Nassau Country Club professional of Glen Cove, will soon return from California, where he has had charge of a Southern course during the Winter. He lately won the open championship of Southern California, the match being played on the Los Angeles links. Smith did the seventy two holes in 315 strokes. His brother, George Smith, was second with 321. Alexander Smith is the present holder of the Western open golf championship, which he won at Cleveland last year. Both he and Low will enter the open championship tournament this year to be held at Glenview, near Chicago, in June.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING OUTLOOK.

Coach Goodwin Teaching Old Style Stroke—New Men for the Boat.

Columbia's crew has now reached the midway training point of the season, and within the next ten days the oarsmen will probably go on the water. Indoor work has been in progress on the rowing machines ever since the latter part of December, and the new rowing coach, Jasper T. Goodwin, has had an opportunity to size up the material. The outlook for a first-rate crew is not particularly promising. It is the policy of Coach Goodwin and the graduate rowing advisers not to try to develop a winning crew all at once, but to build up Columbia's rowing interests until, within a few years, rowing will be on the same plane as at Cornell.

Of last year's eight only one man remains in college. He is J. S. Maeder, the present Captain. Wheeler, Scott, and Cornell, the remaining members of the 'Varsity in college, are all ineligible because of conditions in their academic work. All the members of last year's four—Allen, Willis, Updike, and Mackenzie, are still available. G. S. O'Loughlin, one of the best men in the 1902 boat, has consented to row again. He did not row last season. There are several football men trying for the crew, among them being R. S. Smith, R. S. Stangland, Boyle, Sedgewick, and Aigelthinger. Paucity of good men is the main difficulty that besets Coach Goodwin. Speaking of the stroke he is teaching, Coach Goodwin says:

"I have been teaching my men the old style of stroke that we used way back in the '70s, when our Henley four won abroad. That is the stroke Cornell uses to-day, and that is also practically the same stroke with which Columbia won the Visitors' Cup at Henley. It is a long, slow reach, with the body well forward; a good, hard recover, with the hands high at the top; then using all the power in the legs to drive with, and getting the hands away from the body in clean style. The back and hips play a very important part in the stroke, and a long reach forward on the slide before the recover is a salient feature.

"Lately we have been getting the stroke on the machines a bit faster than the fifteen to the minute with which we started. As soon as the oarsmen go on the water I am going to work them very hard, so that when the warm weather comes they can take things rather easy. Our present plans provide that we shall go to Poughkeepsie about three weeks before the race. If possible we will get quarters at Red Top, on the west bank of the river. I am trying to get a good average crew with the weight

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CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Two Packs of 29 Starters in Pastime A. C.'s Competition.

R. Todd and J. Sullivan the Winners—Mohawk and Park A. C. Members Have Lively Contests.

Fair weather and the recent announcement by the Pastime Athletic Club of an open handicap run on Easter Sunday, April 3, caused the local cross-country runners to bestir themselves yesterday, and several spirited competitions were held over the roads in the upper part of the city. Of these the largest was that of the Pastimes, entries for which had been vigorously recruited at the games in the Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening. The twenty-nine starters in the event included many well-known distance runners. The course for most of the contestants was from the Jerome Hotel, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, up Jerome Avenue, a distance of three miles, and return, making a total run of six miles. The "slow pack" covered five miles.

The winner in the fast pack was R. Todd of the New West Side A. C., whose time for six miles was 36:12. "Tim" O'Connor of the Pastime A. C. was second, and J. W. Sullivan of the St. Bartholomew A. C. was third. In the slow pack, the winner was Raymond Matthews of the Young Men's Club, whose time for five miles was 31:24. George Harmon of the Calumet Wheelmen, was second, and J. H. Starr of the Institute A. C. of Newark, N. J., was third. The order and times at the finish follow:

FAST PACK— SIX MILES.

Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
R. Todd, New West Side A. C.	36:12
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	36:14
J. W. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C.	36:15
E. P. Foran, Xavier A. A.	36:18
G. Bonhag, Greater New York I. A. A.	36:22
B. Mann, Mott Haven, A. C.	36:30
A. Macheknile, Mohawk A. C.	36:32
A. Monteverde, New West Side A. C.	36:41
H. W. Schell, Star A.C.	36:44
G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C.	36:52
M. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	37:01
D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C.	37:12
J. J. Vogelius, Xavier A. A.	37:13
H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	37:14
W. E. Grady, Pastime A. C.	37:15
E. Estoppey, unattached	37:17
Rudy Pfortner, Pastime A. C.	37:18
Bob Kennedy, Star A. C.	37:20
J. J. Corley, New West Side A. C.	37:22
C. Bacon, Greater New York I. A. A.	37:42
F. Kirk, Mohawk A. C.	37:44
F. Malloy, Xavier A. A.	37:45
D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. A.	37:47
C. McCarthy, Pastime A. C.	37:49
Maurice Hymes, Star A. C.	37:52

SLOW PACK—FIVE MILES.

Raymond Matthews, Young Men's Club	31:24
George Harmon, Calumet W.	31:27
J. H. Starr, Institute A. C., Newark	31:33
E. Bromley Rodgers, Heffley School	31:45
E. J. Fagan, Twenty-second Regiment	31:50
John R. Walsh, H. C. A. A.	32:15
J. W. O'Keefe	32:27
Harold Hagan	32:29

The Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx also held a three-mile run on Jerome Avenue. The order at the finish was:

A. McKechnie, Jr., Mohawk A. C.; M. Kirk, Mohawk A. C.; M. Bailey, Mohawk A. C.; L. Haiss, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; P. Sontar, Pastime A. C.; H. Rodd, North Side A. C.; J. Zinnleder, Mohawk A. C.; H. Clapp, Mohawk A. C.; L. Doctor, Mohawk A. C. Times—17:00.

F. Lorz, J. Chapman, F. Nichols, O. C. Delmar, and H. Dorr of the Mohawks, who are training for the coming Manhattan race, ran ten miles.

The Park Athletic Club held a handicap run of six miles and a half, which had fourteen starters. It was won by P. J. Healy of the Pastime Athletic Club, who had a start of two minutes, and who won by fifty yards from D. M. Lang of the Park Athletic Club, who also had two minutes' handicap. S. K. Farrell of the Park Athletic Club, the scratch man, was third, and Ambrose Carty of the same club, who had three minutes' handicap, was fourth. The time was 36:00

MANAGER GRIFFITH FOR FIGHT.

If McGraw's Men Open at Brooklyn American League Will Change Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—Manager Clark Griffith of the Greater New York Baseball Club, said to-night that if the New York National League Club persisted in its efforts to open the season at Brooklyn the American League would revise its schedule, and the other league would be fought with conflicting dates all along the line the entire season.

Manager Griffith announced the probable batting order for the commencement of the season, as follows: Conroy, who will play third base; Fultz, centre field; Keeler, right field; Elberfald, shortstop; Anderson, left field; Williams, second base; Ganzel, first base; one of the catchers, and the pitcher.

On Saturday afternoon the players were subjected to the hardest work of the trip. The infield showed up in excellent form, while the outfield has already rounded into championship shape. Only two members of the team are missing, Chesbro and Kleinow. Chesbro will not report until March 24, but Kleinow is expected to-morrow.

McGinnity to Pitch for Iron Man Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13.—Pitcher Joseph McGinnity of the New York National League baseball team, popularly known as the "Iron Man," because of his endurance in pitching, has been asked to pitch in an exhibition game for the benefit of the Vulcan statue fund. The committee is anxious to arrange such a game, and in conferring with Manager McGraw, a special request was made that McGinnity be used in the game. This is rather significant, because the fund to be raised is for the casting of the big "iron man," which is to be exhibited at the St. Louis Fair.

Manager McGraw has arranged to use the Birmingham Athletic Club as a headquarters, and train on the local Southern League club grounds. Two exhibition games will be played this week. The first on Wednesday.

Nereid Boat Club Officers.

The Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J., has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Harry B. Clark; Vice President—Roger W. Brett; Secretary—Harold M. Perry; Treasurer—A. C. Hill; Captain—E. J. Webster; Lieutenant—F. H. Belcher; Trustees—R. W. Brett, A. C. Hill, James B. Ashorth, Louis A. Hodgkinson, James H. Stephens.

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Last week we smashed the retail price of the best creamery butter, and the result was the greatest three days' butter sale in the history of merchandising. The wires and express companies have been kept busy and we are able to extend the offer for three more days, on the finest product of the leading Western creameries:—

Best Creamery Butter, 21c a lb.

The Grocery Bill is still doing its share towards Home Adornment. Attention is directed to our liberal extra special "S. & H." STAMP OFFERS—continued for the first three days of the week.

5 GREEN STAMPS with every bottle of **Peerless Sauce,** King of table sauces. Pints, 15c.; ½ pints, 10c

5 Green Stamps with Three 1 lb. packages of **Granulated Tapioca,** for 20c

5 GREEN STAMPS with every dozen **Oranges,** 35c., 30c., 25c. and..... 20c

Butler's Famous Brands of Teas and Coffees.

30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **UNXLD TEA** Our New Importation ..... 1 lb., 50c.
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10 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **BEST MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE** ..... 1 lb., 25c.
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5 GREEN STAMPS with 3 cans of our celebrated **East View Tomatoes for 25c.**

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Rye Flour—Superior grade; 3-lb. linen bag 10c
Graham Flour—Most wholesome; 3-lb. linen bag 10c
Whole Wheat Flour—Most nourishing; 3-lb. linen bag 13c
Yellow or White Meal—From finest Indian maize; 3-lb. linen bag 10c
Rice—Fancy head Rice from Carolina; 3-lb. linen bag 25c
Sardines—Genuine French, in pure olive oil; 3 cans for 25c
Sardines—Finest Domestic, in pure oil; ½-lb. can for 5c
Mustard Sardines—"Essie" Brand; table delicacy; packed in mustard; price, per can, reduced to. 10c
Jelly Powder—"Blue Ribbon"; choicest fruit and wine flavors; delicious for desserts; a package, only... 10c
Vanilla and Lemon Extract—A bottle, "Peerless," 15c.; "Our Own," 10c.; "Eagle," only 5c
Starch—Best Gloss, 3-lb box..... 15c
Celery Salt—Household Favorite, large bottle 8c
Baking Powder—"Blue Ribbon"; pure cream of tartar; 1-lb. cans, 35c.; ½-lb., 18c.; ¼-lb..... 10c
Dates—"Blue Ribbon," finest Persian; 3 packages, 20c.; a package 7c
Beets—Ripe, red, solid packed; 3-lb. can for 12c
Codfish Tablets—Dainty and handy, each 9c
Flour—"Pride of St. Louis," from finest selected hard spring wheat, a universal favorite; 7-lb. bag for 25c
Olives—Fancy large Olives, 18-oz. bottle, 25c.; fancy Queen Olives, 10-oz. bottle, 15c.; 8-oz. bottle, 10c.; 4-oz. bottle 5c
Stuffed Olives—Fancy large Olives, stuffed with pimentos; finest qaulity; 8-oz. bottle, 10c.; 4-oz. bottle 10c

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Clenewell Washing Powder, saves lots of rubbing; 4-lb. package, 15c.; 1-lb. package, 5c.; 4-oz. package. 2c
Butler's Concentrated Ammonia, extra strong; a bottle..... 10c
Butler's Borax, pure, a wonderful labor saver; ¼-lb. box..... 4c
French Bluing, the best; 3 squares for..... 5c

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AS TO "EMPTY CHURCHES."

Clergyman Says Stay-at-Homes Are Responsible for Faults They Deplore.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your issue of to-day an interesting letter entitled "Cause of Empty Churches," and signed O. T. Alp.

Any one who attends a Sunday morning service in almost any of the New York churches could hardly receive the impression of your correspondent that attendance upon church service is decreasing, and if inquiry be made for a sitting it will be frequently found that there is not a single sitting which is not already rented, and that there is a long waiting list to the bargain.

Mr. Alp's criticism of the rendition of church services is too true. It must be acknowledged that intoning is objectionable to a great many earnest worshippers. In the great City of New York there are forms of service to suit every one, from the extremely low to the extremely high.

It also must be acknowledged that the church service, whether it be ritualistic or plain, is frequently rendered in a cold, mechanical, perfunctory manner.

Why does it continue to be so rendered? Just because so many, like the men Mr. Alp quotes, stay at home or take a walk in the Park. It is the privilege and right of the people to demand from the clergy a proper rendition of the service, and the way to do it is to stay by the church and insist on its being accomplished, instead of staying at home or taking a awlk in the Park. The clergy and laity are both to blame in this matter. ONE INTERESTED.

New York, March 11, 1904.

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THE MERGER DECISION.

Until the Supreme Court has handed down its decision in the Northern Securities case, and it may be handed down today, the public will have no certain knowledge whether the decision of the Circuit Court declaring the so-called merger to be a violation of the anti-trust act will be sustained or reversed. But there is no lack of plausibility in the rumor current in Washington that five of the Judges will sustain the lower court and four will unite in a dissenting opinion, which it is said has already been prepared by Justice WHITE.

If we go back to 1896 we find the Supreme Court holding this opinion, expressed in its decision declaring the Trans-Missouri Freight Association to be an unlawful combination:

> When, therefore, the body of an act pronounces as illegal every contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, &c., the plain, ordinary meaning of such language is not limited to that kind of contract alone which is in unreasonable restraint of trade, but all contracts are included in such language, and no exception or limitation can be added without placing in the act that which has been omitted by Congress.

This is in complete accord with the opinion of the Circuit Court in the Northern Securities case, where it was held not only that the restraint need not be unreasonable, but that in order to establish a violation of the law there need be no restraint at all, the possession of the power to fix restraining rates on competing lines being in itself a violation of the law of 1890. Unless, therefore, there have been such changes in the composition of the court as to leave room for the conjecture that its majority views have been modified, it would be hardly reasonable to expect the reversal of the decision that the Northern Securities Company is an unlawful combination.

The opinion of the court in the Trans-Missouri case was written by Justice PECKHAM; Chief Justice FULLER, Justice HARLAN, Justice BREWER, and Justice BROWN concurring, making a majority of the court. The dissenting opinion was written by Justice WHITE, and in that opinion Justice FIELD, Justice GRAY, and Justice SHIRAS concurred. Of these four Justice WHITE alone remains upon the bench. In place of Justices FIELD, GRAY, and SHIRAS, Justices MCKENNA, HOLMES, and DAY have been appointed. The five Judges who united in the opinion that even a reasonable restraint of trade is unlawful under the terms of the act, are still on the bench and have had before them the Northern Securities case. From the course of reasoning followed and the principles of law laid down in the dissenting opinion of Justice WHITE in the Trans-Missouri case it may be inferred that he will not concur in an opinion sustaining the decision of the Circuit Court. As to what views Justices MCKENNA, HOLMES, and DAY will hold it would be useless to indulge in any speculation. The large, conspicuous fact is, that the five Judges who a little more than seven years ago laid down the principles of interpretation followed in the St. Louis decision are still upon the Supreme Court bench.

IN THE SOUTH.

While it is apparent that Mr. HEARST has some friends in the South, I would regard his nomination for President as a great mistake, as his defeat would be certain and inevitable.—Representative MALCOLM R. PATTERSON of Tennessee.

There can be no doubt about that. Nor can it be doubted that the nomination of Mr. HEARST, were such a thing possible, would break up the solid South. Some of the Southern States would certainly give their Electoral votes to a Republican candidate rather than to a Democrat to whom Mr. FLOWER'S well remembered description of BRYAN as "ambitious, unsteady, unsafe" might be applied with tenfold emphasis.

The South will be the seat of the greatest industrial development which this country will witness in the next twenty years. Mr. SAMUEL SPENCER, President of the Southern Railway Company, who has just returned from a long tour in the South, reports that with the possible exception of iron manufacturing "all the industries of the South are in a really flourishing condition." It is estimated that the cotton crop this year has brought in $600,000,000 to the South. That is a tremendous factor in building up industries and trade. From the table of bank clearings all over the country printed in The Financial Chronicle of Saturday it appears that while in New York City bank clearings for the week ended March 5 were 31 per cent. below those of the corresponding week of 1903, and while the Middle States altogether show a falling off of 28 per cent., the New England States a falling off of 12 per cent., the country as a whole a decrease of 21 per cent., the Southern States record an increase of 7.2 per cent. The South is every year growing richer, its manufactures are increasing, its industries are becoming diversified. Prosperity smiles upon it as it has not before smiled since the war.

These conditions promote political stability, they implant in the minds of men sane views, they foster the adoption of safe policies. The day has gone by when crazy theories can hope to find a hospitable welcome in the South. The voters of that part of the Union want no wild experiments in National policy.

"There is no doubt," says Representative PATTERSON, "that a strong undercurrent of sentiment exists all over the country, and which may rise to a demand for the recalling of CLEVELAND from private life and again making him the nominee of the party." Mr. CLEVELAND may not be nominated, but he is the kind of President the country would be glad to see in the White House during the next four years. A statesman of his wisdom and steadiness would serve the interests of the South, would do everything to increase and nothing to disturb its prosperity, and the South knows it.

THE POLICE SITUATION.

The quitting of Deputy Police Commissioner COWAN, the trouble in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the expectation in Tammany circles that Chief Deputy Commissioner MCAVOY will soon resign, indicate that something like a crisis is pending in the Police Department. As this is by far the most important department of the City Government, the one that attracts the most attention from the best and the worst elements in the community, a serious crisis there would amount to one in the administration of Mayor MCCLELLAN.

The Mayor has succeeded in giving the impression that he was master of the situation and that he intended to use his power to build up a much better system of management in all directions, and especially in the police, than had been expected either by his opponents or his most earnest supporters. His appointment of Commissioner MCADOO and that gentleman's activity were the evidence of that intention which most impressed the public. It is no reflection on the Mayor to say that the impression was one of surprise, accompanied at first by considerable misgiving. Tammany had never permitted anything of the sort in the past, and was not believed to desire it now. If the Mayor and Mr. MCADOO were in earnest—and no one has a right to question their sincerity until the facts disprove it, as the facts have not yet done—the existing situation admits of a plausible explanation. Mr. COWAN rather naïvely suggests it in his statement of why he has given up his job. He frankly says that he found he could not do what he, as a district leader of Tammany, wished and expected to do. He does not say that he could not afford to the favored violators of the law the protection they were accustomed to receive under a Tammany Police Commissioner, but if he wished to do that, and could not, that would be an additional reason why his place proved disappointing. We do not impute to Mr. COWAN such a desire, but it would not be inconsistent with the policy of the organization to which he belongs, a policy to which he has never, so far as we are aware, offered open opposition.

From this point of view it may very well be that Mr. MCADOO and Mr. MCCLELLAN have come near to the parting of the ways. If we assume that the leaders in Tammany who organized the sale of police protection and have grown rich out of it expected that the Mayor would put a very respectable man at the head of the police practically as a figurehead, that the real power in the department would be placed in the hands of one of their own kidney, and that the system would gradually be put in operation again; if we further assume that Mr. MCADOO has turned out to be by no means the sort of man they had taken him for, and that he has insisted on knowing and shaping what was going on under him; then the disgruntlement of the Deputies and their voluntary or forced retirement can easily be understood. In that case the crisis will come when Mr. MCADOO and Mr. MCCLELLAN have to replace them. It would be hard to get men with more unpromising records or those from whom less co-operation in energetic and thorough reform was to be expected. If a high standard of character and ability is insisted on, if the present Deputies are replaced by better ones, and the police is actually administered on the lines laid down by Gen. GREENE, then the Mayor and the Police Commissioner will have to face the intense animosity of the powerful grafters in Tammany. It would be a big job; it would also be a big opportunity. The better sentiment of the community would sustain them.

INTERNECINE WAR.

Speaker CANNON probably knows that an internecine war is one that is mutually deadly, and it is not to be wondered at that he "sprang to his feet with his lips set tight and his eyes flashing and crashed his gavel down with all his strength," when that kind of a fight was started in the House on Friday and his name was used as a battle cry. The rage of the Congressmen against the President is worse than puerile; it is childish. The worst they can say of Mr. ROOSEVELT is that he or his Postmaster General has been indiscriminate in exposing to equal blame members of the House who have been involved in different degrees in a notorious, bad practice. But none of those exposed is really wholly innocent, and before the tribunal of public opinion the least guilty will not benefit by scolding at the President for allowing the light to be turned on. And shrewd, cool, experienced old "Jo" CANNON is the last man who will consent to a boom for himself in antagonism to the President on any such silly issue. So far as personal advantage goes, the howling Congressmen who went wild over the suggestion of Mr. CANNON'S candidacy for the Presidency only helped Mr. ROOSEVELT and hurt themselves in a manner that the Speaker will in no wise approve or share.

It is an encouraging sign, moreover, that The Tribune, which is a stanch Republican journal and regarded as in a degree the organ of the Roosevelt Administration in this city, points out to the Republican Congressmen that they would not have got into their present infuriating scrape if they had given up seeking favors for their friends, as the law has forced them to give up hunting the smaller offices.

It is easy enough to put in a plea in abatement for the Congressmen, so far as the facts are known. None of them seems to have been making much money out of the Government, those who are violating the law by renting buildings to the Government appearing to have received very moderate rents. The rest of them who have pressed the Post Office Department for increased allowances, larger force, higher salaries, new furniture, &c., have only been following the custom of their kind for several generations. They are probably surprised that the public takes it seriously and indignantly recall that famous and trusted statesmen in former times have done the same and no one condemned them. They contend that they are merely looking out for the interests of their districts and fulfilling the expectations of their constituents. The weak point in this plea is that this kind of business is not unselfish. It is undertaken for the most part to promote directly or indirectly the political and personal advantage of the Congressman. The favors solicited or demanded by him are for those who can repay them in the caucus or convention or at the polls. "Taking care" of his friends is generally a mode of taking care of himself. It is the consciousness of this fact that lends a peculiar sting to the criticism the Congressmen are receiving.

As is very forcibly pointed out by The Tribune, it is the survival and continuance of the same sort of traffic formerly carried on in minor appointments. Time was when an account was kept with every Congressman of the party in power, and he was allotted his share of the patronage of the departments from the chiefs of bureaus to the charwomen. The control of this patronage was largely his stock in trade wherewith he purchased his nomination and his election and fostered his promotion. The consequences were scandalous as well as mischievous, but for a long time they left public opinion entirely indifferent. Possibly the evil would have continued without substantial remedy until the present had not an office seeker, crazed with disappointment, murdered a President of the United States. The refreshing thing in the actual situation is that much less serious and revolting exhibitions of selfishness among the Congressmen have aroused more indignation, and the guilty are much more sensitive to it.

A DANGEROUS BILL.

The bill which recently passed the Assembly giving powers of an extraordinary nature and extent to the Niagara Power Company needs investigation. None is needed to show its outrageous character. That is plain on the face of it, and was exposed in THE TIMES shortly after the bill was introduced. What ought promptly and carefully to be inquired into is the means employed to secure the passage in the lower house of such a preposterous bill.

We cannot conceive it possible that the bill will not be rejected by the Senate. It contains the most amazing grants of privilege that we ever have examined, to say nothing about the possible destruction of the magnificent American Falls at Niagara, which is placed within the discretion of this company. A little while ago, when the Platt machine was in undisputed control of the Legislature, it was generally understood that all measures involving corporate privileges had to pass the censure of the leaders of the machine, and, liberal as was the policy in some ways at that time, nothing approaching this surprising and abominable scheme could have got past the committee to which it was referred on introduction. If the successors of the Platt machine hope to retain a shred of their reputation for conservative and decent legislation, they must lose no time in smashing this measure.

ARCHITECTS' FEES IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate on the purchase of a site for a building to house the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce showed one thing: an amazing ignorance on the part of distinguished Senators of the necessity of paying architects of repute as much as they earn when designing and superintending the erection of great buildings for private corporations. Senator DRYDEN of New Jersey proved a brilliant exception, as becomes a man who has erected for a great corporation a building costing many millions. To enlist cheap talent is to begin economy at the wrong end. "You cannot secure the services of any competent, experienced architect with an organization at his command sufficient to do a work of this magnitude at any such percentage."

But the surprise of the debate was to find Senators HALE and LODGE among the Philistines and Senator NEWLANDS of Nevada taking up the cudgels with a knowledge of the situation that ought to have put the New England Senators to the blush. This building, every one concedes, is a crying necessity, and it has been considered year after year, though great sums have been paid meantime for rent of properties not under Government control to accommodate the overflow from these departments. Yet Senator HALE is willing to jeopard the passage of the bill and continue the deplorable state of things because he thinks the architects' fees excessive. Senator LODGE complicates the matter by moving an amendment restricting the choice of site to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the Treasury.

Such debates explain abundantly the fact that ten, fifteen, or even seventeen years are necessary before Congress can be forced to provide quarters for departments. Crude remarks by Senators TILLMAN of South Carolina and BAILEY of Texas alternate with equally witless wanderings from the subject by others generally supposed to understand better the worth of expert knowledge, until the Senate has once more given a measure to the country of its value as a body of legislators. It is plain that the majority of Senators are not abreast of general education in matters of this sort. There is need of some outside body of experts to advise Congress how and where to place the great buildings needed in Washington. It is discouraging that, when such a body has been invoked, and has reported, Senators supposed to be men of cultivation should continue to prefer their own crude notions to its careful conclusions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One line in our report of the Brandus picture sale read as follows:

White and Brown Cow, by Emile van Marcke; Edward L. Seip.....$7,900

Of course, to express anything that may seem to savor of surprise, or even of incomprehension, at the payment of such a sum for such a picture by such an artist is to risk contemptuous denunciation not only from all people with a real appreciation of aesthetic values, but also from the vastly larger number who pretend to such appreciation and back up the pretense by a volubility and intolerance that real artists rarely show. Despite this danger, however, we venture, from behind a prudent intimation that perhaps we could answer our own questions if we chose, to ask just why it is that a picture of a white and brown cow is worth—that is, will fetch at auction—this amount of money, so much larger, no doubt, than the actual value of the cow would be even if the value of the barn in which she lived and of the pasture in which she grazed were added to it? For the cow herself, the purchaser of such a picture would have much less than no use whatever, and were she placed on exhibition, with exactly the background which the artist has copied or imagined, nobody on earth would pay a ten-cent admission fee to see her. And yet her portrait—by VAN MARCKE—sells for $7,900 at auction, and, while a few professional preachers of Discontent with Things as They Are may denounce the expenditure, recognitions of its mystery will be very few. None the less it really is mysterious, nor has it been made much less so by the not innumerous inquisitions to which the art problem of which it is an example has been subjected in the past. And this is a particularly good example, because the white and brown cow can be considered, for the purposes of this inquiry, of no value whatever, no deep psychology can be read into her eyes or lips, and the artist's name is not well enough known to the multitude to make any picture by him an object of general curiosity and interest, emotions always coinable into cash. What was it, then, that the many bidders wanted to buy and that Mr. SEIP did buy? Evidence that VAN MARCKE could paint a white and brown cow with great skill, just as most of us will pay smaller sums to see for ourselves that another man can keep ten brass balls in the air at once? The two cases are not without their analogies, and perhaps one is no more puzzling than the other.

—Another mystery, much greater than that just discussed, and one upon which, we frankly confess, we couldn't cast even the faintest gleam of light though we tried to do so ever so hard, is why people with something which, for good reasons or bad, they particularly desire should be "put in the paper"—this paper or any other—so often set about the attainment of their desire in the very way that renders that attainment either unnecessarily difficult or actually impossible. This strangely popular way is to send or carry their news item, or whatever it may be, not to the paper, but to somebody on its staff with whom they happen to be personally acquainted, with an expression or an intimation that he or she will do the sender or bringer of the item a highly appreciated favor by printing it. With a solemnity that is also entirely and sincerely in the interest of a public every member of which now and then has need of the publicity that newspapers can give, we want to announce that this method is utterly wrong—that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, instead of increasing, it decreases the chances for the publication of any news or notice except those that obviously ought not to be published at all. In the latter case "pull" might possibly accomplish on some papers what nothing else would, but if the matter to be submitted is either harmless or desirable from the standpoint of ordinarily honest journalism it will reach the office under the very best possible auspices if it comes on its merits, addressed, not to an individual, but to a position. "The Editor" is always right, and "The Managing Editor," or "The City Editor," cannot be seriously wrong, as a direction, written or spoken. That the other plan makes needless and useless trouble for the chosen intermediary is the least of its demerits, and one to which the man with an axe, good, bad, or indifferent, to grind can ascribe weight or not as he pleases; but what he should remember for his own sake is that the members of a newspaper staff do not "put things in the paper" as a favor to each other or to each other's friends, and that anything which comes to the decisive desk for that particular thing through other than the strictly regular channels is for that very reason subjected to a much severer judgment than it would receive were it allowed to speak for itself. In revealing these secrets of the journalistic prison house our course is in violation of custom and tradition, but the public can profit much from the revelation if it only will. It can also save a frightful wear and tear on journalistic tempers, and while that's not much, it's something.

—Whatever weaknesses the British may have shown recently as warriors, they certainly possess several able critics of the warfare of others, and particularly neat is the adaptation which one of The London Times's correspondents has made of the ancient figure of the camel and the needle's eye. Russia, he says, is the camel, and the Siberian railway is the needle's eye through which the camel must pass. Now why, he asks, does the camel vaunt his size when that is the very thing to which the difficulty in passing through the needle's eye is in direct ratio? The question is highly pertinent, and the Russian soldiers camped in the snow on the shores of Lake Baikal doubtless have an answer for it.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

A Time for Sober Thought.

Says THE NEW YORK TIMES, in an editorial referring to the existing political situation as it applies to the Democratic Party:

"There has been a great freeing of minds among the Democrats. It is now time for the reponsible leaders to light the council fire and sit down for serious conference. It is the universal belief that the party has, for the first time since 1892, a good chance, and something better than a good chance, to elect its candidate. The irresponsible enthusiasm of banquet halls will not elect a President, after-dinner nominations are not even a good way to evolve a candidacy. It is time for sober thought and examination of the state of the party throughout the Union."

If the Democratic Party indulges in this "sober thought and examination," and acts in accordance with conclusions thereby arrived at, there is every reason to believe that it will offer to the country candidates and principles that will achieve success at the election.—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening (Dem.)

Fits Congressman Williams, Too.

Mr. Cleveland's remarks upon Democratic duties and opportunities are timely and proper. There is not a word to which any Democratic well wisher can except—all is consistent with the paramount party harmony idea. The following passage points toward Mr. Olney. But coming from the only non-sectional President in over forty years—with the possible exception of McKinley—it fits John Sharpe Williams as well:

"At such a time as this the Democratic Party cannot with honor undertake the battle of the people except under a leader that not only represents its best traditions and purposes but fully realizes what is meant by the tremendous issues of the conflict; and his selection should not depend upon so small a consideration as the locality whence he comes."—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland in the South.

There is not the least doubt that Cleveland's nomination would result in Cleveland's election. He is the only Democrat who could be nominated with certainty of success. He is not the only good man in the party by any means, nor the only conservative man, but he possesses the confidence of the country to an extent reached by no other man, Republican or Democrat. There is no question that "the South and extreme West" could nominate and elect him. There is no other candidate who could be nominated and elected by them. We are sure that the feeling against Mr. Cleveland in the South is not nearly so bitter as it was only a few years ago.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.)

The South in the Convention.

While the nomination of Mr. Williams, or of any Southern man, is not to be expected, and while perhaps a Southern man should not be nominated for tactical reasons, there is no reason why the South should not assert itself in the coming National Convention. It should insist on having a powerful voice in the selection of the candidates and the formulation of the platform. Let the South demand a sane, conservative platform that is Democratic rather than radical, and a candidate selected more with a view to his personal and political fitness than to his sectional location. Such a platform and candidate should command the votes of all Democrats of all sections.—Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.)

No Southern Candidate.

If the South's electoral vote were uncertain it is a safe assumption that both parties would be bidding for the prize. The South sacrifices its chances in National politics for the principle that makes its vote solidly Democratic. It would be a happy circumstance that would relieve the South of the apprehension that such a sacrifice is necessary. Until that apprehension has passed away it is idle and a sheer waste of time to discuss the possibility of Southern candidates.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner (Dem.)

The Locality Question.

To have any hope of success this year the Democratic candidate should be a National figure who will be acceptible to the best Democratic and conservative sentiment of the country. The place where he resides and votes will be immaterial. If it shall be held that Mr. Olney is a Democrat who can solidify and inspire the real Democratis voters of the United States, the fact that he lives in Massachusetts, which is practically certain to vote for his opponent, ought not to stand in the way of his nomination.—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.)

GENERAL NOTES.

Many of the farmers of Michigan are condemning a proposition that started at a meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society to kill off robins as pests. It came from some of the fruit men, but the farmers generally say that the robin earns all the cherries he eats, not only by his cheerful notes, but by destroying destructive worms.

* * *

According to the Coroner's records in Chicago the number of persons who perished in the fire in the Iroquois Theatre and those who have died from the effects of injuries then received is 576. One lady died on Thursday last who, it was thought for several weeks, would recover.

* * *

Spring's first offering of a sprig in bloom of the fragrant trailing arbutus, so far as reported, came from Naugatuck, Conn., where it was discovered on Wednesday last. The local report says it was found in a small bare spot, in a field of ice and snow, on a hillside with southern exposure. The blooms were clear and fresh, and the leaves bright green.

* * *

Major William T. Harlow's retirement from the position of first assistant Clerk of the Worcester County (Mass.) Court, which he had held for thirty years, and the completion of his fifty years' practice as a lawyer were signalized on Thursday by a dinner tendered to him by the Worcester County bar, at which complimentary speeches were made by Judge Gaskill, Attorney General Parker, District Attorney Hoar, and others. Major Harlow was a member of the class of '51 at Yale.

Some Whimsical Wills.

LONDON.—There have been many will-makers more eccentric than Mr. MacCaig, the Oban banker, whose last testament will shortly come under the consideration of the Edinburgh Court of Session. Mr. MacCaig, it may be remembered, left instructions in his will that gigantic statues of himself, his brothers, and sisters, a round dozen in all, should be placed on the summit of a great tower he had commenced to build on Battery Hill, near Oban—each statue to cost not less than £1,000. A much more whimsical testator was a Mr. Sanborn, who left £1,000 to Prof. Agassiz to have his skin converted into two drumheads, and two of his bones into drumsticks, and the balance of his fortune to his friend Mr. Simpson, on condition that on every 17th of June he should repair to the foot of Bunker Hill, and, as the sun rose, "beat on the drum the spirit-stirring strain of 'Yankee Doodle.'" A Mr. Stow left a sum of money to an eminent K. C. "wherewith to purchase a picture of a viper stinging his benefactor," as a perpetual warning against the sin of ingratitude. It was a rich brewer who bequeathed £30,000 to his daughter on condition that on the birth of her first child she should forfeit £2,000 to a specified hospital, £4,000 on the birth of the second child, and so on by arithmetical progression, until the £30,000 was exhausted. My Sydney Dickenson left £60,000 to his widow, who appears to have given him a bad time during his life, on condition that she should spend two hours a day at his graveside "in company with her sister, whom I know she loathes worse than she does myself."—London Westminster Gazette.

LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Local Authorities Said to Lack Will Rather Than Power.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE TIMES of March 7, under the above heading, Mr. Carter is quoted as saying that the particular point which most interested him in the speech of District Attorney Jerome at Lotus Hall "was the evidence which Mr. Jerome presented of the fact that the law was really unenforceable." Mr. Carter, being a lawyer, of course knows what evidence is, but if he had read THE TIMES'S report of the Lotus Hall speech more carefully he would have discovered that Mr. Jerome's evidence went only to show that the local authorities would not enforce the law. It is true Mr. Jerome used the term unenforceable, but showed that he was not sure of his ground by stating "I do not say that this law could not be enforced by a State constabulary appointed at Albany." Note well this tacit admission of the District Attorney, for by it is proved the wisdom of the authors of the Liquor Tax law. Mr. Carter plainly arrived at a wrong conclusion because he based his argument on false premises. In the first place Mr. Roosevelt's effort to enforce the law was more vigorous than wise, and if our memory serves us lasted about four Sundays. Had he taken proper legal measures to convict saloon keepers for selling liquor on Sunday and thus forfeited their licenses rather than to try to force the saloons to remain closed by placing policemen on guard he might have succeeded better.

We are extremely glad even at this late date to learn where Mr. Low stood on the excise question, and we think it very unkind of Mr. Carter to keep this secret so long; for during the Low administration a certain daily newspaper of this city tried for months to ascertain where the Mayor stood on that question and failed. Mr. Carter evidently was out of town during Gen. Greene's regime.

We should be greatly pleased to have Mr. Jerome enumerate in detail just what "vigorous efforts" he has made to enforce the liquor tax law. If he in his Lotus Hall address had enlightened us, then we might have had some evidence as to whether the law was enforceable. Until he does enlighten us the weight of his present testimony seems to be that the local authorities lack will rather than power to enforce the law in question.

Mr. Carter announces the broad principle that the object of law "as administered in our courts is to allow to each individual the liberty of doing what he pleases, so long as it does not interfere with like liberties in every other person." Now, this is the very principle on which the Sunday closing law is based; the man who is financially able to buy liquor on Sunday is able to purchase it on Saturday and to provide means for keeping it in proper condition for use on Sunday. It is largely the poor laboring man who is not financially able to purchase liquor at all who frequents the saloons on Sunday.

According to Mr. Carter: "If there were a community where nine-tenths of its members never drank intoxicating drinks it might not be tyranny to prohibit the sale of liquor. A small fraction in a crowded population must yield to the views and wishes of the great majority." According to Mr. Jerome's Lotus Hall address there are "217,328 people in the city interested in the sale of liquor on Sunday." In 1900 the population of the City of New York was 3,437,202, so that you can add more than 125,000 to Mr. Jerome's estimate and still have less than one-tenth part of the population interested in such sale; therefore, according to Mr. Carter's own statement, "it might not be tyranny to prohibit the sale of liquor" on Sundays in New York City.

New York, March 10, 1904. J. S. K.

ONE VIEW OF EDUCATION.

Demand for More Common Schools Where the Masses May Be Taught.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a Government like ours it is absolutely necessary to its permanency that there should be some intelligence among the voters. With the exception of "criminals and women"—ominous conjunctions—every one has a voice in the Government, and if it were possible at this late day to do so, the ability to read and write the English language should be the only qualification.

The immense flood of ignorant immigrants constantly pouring in on us renders the public school an absolute necessity, but an expensive education in the higher branches, at the public cost, is neither desirable nor necessary. All that the public school should be required to teach is the ordinary English branches, giving what was formerly called "a common school education." Perhaps not one in a hundred of the common run of pupils derives any benefit from the expensive plant which the higher education requires, and that one could be better taken care of at a much less expense at one of the already established colleges, while the money saved could be well spent in building more schools for the masses, of which there is an absolute dearth in some localities. What is needed in our public school system is not high schools teaching the few, but plenty of common schools teaching the many.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

New York, March 12, 1904.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

Appeals to Millionaires to Provide Funds for the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me through your columns to say a few words in grateful acknowledgment of that splendid institution, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary? In the year 1882 I was afflicted with that most painful, distressing, and extremely dangerous eye disease known as "rheumatic iretus." Being but a boy at the time, and very much afraid of doctors, especially eye doctors, I at first tried all the household remedies suggested, which so aggravated my trouble that you can easily imagine my horror and distress on waking from a fitful sleep one morning to find that I was totally blind. So blind, in fact, that I could not see a lighted lamp held close to my eyes.

In this extremity I was led over to the above hospital and was put to bed under the care of Prof. Charles Stedman Bull and his assistant, Dr. Marcus E. Tully. After a six weeks' struggle, with a nurse in almost constant attendance night and day, I was discharged perfectly well. All this benefit was conferred upon me, a stranger, for the trifling sum of $5 per week. (Most of the patients pay nothing.)

My experience in this splendid hospital warrants me in saying that the streets of not only this city but many others would be filled with the blind were it not for the New York Eye Infirmary.

It would certainly be a calamity if it should close its doors to the poor, for let an epidemic of sore eyes break out in this city and the wealthiest are not immune. Surely some of our many millionaires will donate the necessary funds to enable it to continue its splendid work for humanity.

MARK MARION.

New York, March 9, 1904.

Success of the Party Paramount.

Democrats who really desire the success of the party at the next Presidential election are agreed that Mr. Cleveland would win if he should accept the nomination, and it is hoped that the demand will be so overwhelming and unanimous when the convention meets that it will not be possible for him to decline finally the office in which the people of the country would place him for the sake of the country.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.)

LADY DUDLEY'S APPEAL.

Wife of the Lord Lieutenant Asks Aid for the Sick Poor in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted through the medium of your paper to appeal to the Irish people in America for a share of their charity on behalf of an undertaking which would, I think, recommend itself to them were they better acquainted with the necessity for it? I speak of the fund for the establishment of district nurses in the poorest parts of Ireland which has been in existence for nearly a year.

In many parts of Ireland, especially those known as the "congested districts," no provision is made for nursing the sick poor in their own homes. The population is purely agricultural and acutely poverty stricken, and the Boards of Guardians in these districts cannot supply even the ordinary maternity nurses. The people assist one another, the poor supporting the destitute, but a rate in aid of the nursing fund cannot be levied in these districts, for that would merely be taxing the already overburdened population in one direction to benefit them in another. Moreover, as there are seldom any resident gentry or well-to-do inhabitants of the middle classes it is equally impossible to obtain voluntary contributions from local sources.

During the past year sufficient money has been collected to establish and endow eight Jubilee nurses. Four of these have been at work some little time; four more will be shortly. But applications from districts equally poor and necessitous are coming in constantly, and unless the fund receives further assistance the answer sent to such applications must be unfavorable.

I can, perhaps, best bring the real condition of affairs home to your readers by citing one typical case—that of Knocknalower, in a western union, which I have recently visited. In this bleak moorland district of 70,000 acres there is scarcely a dwelling of any kind except the wretched cabins of the 5,000 small landholders, and so utterly poverty stricken is the place that it is difficult to find a doctor who will remain, no less than ten appointed having resigned during the past five years.

In this district the valuation is only 12s. 2d., while the rates amount to 5s. 10d. on houses and 2s. 9d. on lands. It will, therefore, be seen that it would not be practicable to provide a nurse at the expense of the rates. In many parts of the district the people have to journey a whole day across the bogs to obtain medical relief. They have also had to be kept alive by special relief work on eight occasions in the past twenty years.

I feel confident that the work of supplying properly qualified district nurses for places like this only requires to be brought more prominently to the notice of the Irish people in America to insure for it no inconsiderable measure of support.

I shall be happy to furnish particulars of the scheme, with an account of work done, to any one who desires further information. Annual subscriptions or donations may be sent to me or to the Secretary, the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, marked "Lady Dudley's Fund for District Nurses."

RACHEL DUDLEY.

Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, March 4, 1904.

FRIENDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recognizing the great historical value of the editorial, "Gladstone vs. Gladstone," in your issue of Feb. 21, and also the interview with Frederick W. Seward, published on Feb. 22, may I ask enlightenment on the following questions?

Was not one of Napoleon's complaints against Russia, leading to his war of 1812 against that country, that Alexander would not give up some American ships blockaded in Russian Baltic ports under the Berlin and Milan decrees?

From 1823, when there was a difference as to Russian claims on the Pacific coast, was there not perfect amity and good will between the two countries until Secretary Gage raised a question about sugar bounties?

Did not Russia also send a fleet to San Francisco at or about the same time she sent one to New York?

On the other hand, did not Japanese Minister Hoshi write in July, 1897, that Japan could not see our annexation of Hawaii "with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence," as the enforcement of our navigation laws would be fatal to the interests of Japanese steamship lines to the United States?

You may or may not be able to say how far that impudent note, conveying a threat of war, was procured by Great Britain, which you remember feared our acquisition of Hawaii and was not strictly friendly until some time after the battle of Manila Bay, but I think there will be no difficulty in answering the other four questions.

EDWARD C. NORTH.

Russia and the United States.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, narrated at some length last week to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the story of Russia's friendly attitude toward the Union at the time of the civil war. It is a well-known story and fit to be kept green in the public memory. Mr. Seward's rehearsal of it is timely. When the ruling class in England hoped to see the American Republic divided, the ruling class in Russia hoped to see it hold together. Russia would join the powers in no movement that her statesmen felt to be hostile or embarrassing to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. At a critical time she sent a fleet to our shores. It lingered for months in our ports. It was then believed, and is still believed, that the intention was to put it at the service of our Government if certain apprehended interference came from Europe. When it came to the sale and purchase of Alaska, that was a transaction between friends, and so conducted. Russia has seen her interest in promoting the aspirations of this country. That her motives have been political rather than sentimental makes no difference. However mixed her motives may have been it ought not to be forgotten for a moment that she has been our friend when friends were scarce and friendship meant something.—Harper's Weekly.

The Empire State.

Who is there to assume that the Democratic Party can accomplish anything but the promotion of a threadbare and miserable schism in ignoring the Empire State? Why not be frank and recognize the truth as it stands in bold relief? Why not invite this great arbiter of the Democratic fate to set the pace for the campaign of 1904? Why not gracefully yield to her all the power and leadership which her position in the fight implies to sensible and fair men? The New York Democrats win victories. They have been the organizers and leaders in the two campaigns which have marked departures from more than a generation of Republican power. In two great combats in which New York has been set aside the party of Jefferson has gone down to disastrous defeat.—Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

THE UNINVITED GUEST.

Frank L. Staunton in Atlanta Constitution.

Trouble—well, jest any day,
Comes, an' says he's goin' to stay;
Hangs his hat up on the rack,
Takes a chair an' leans 'way back!
Brotherin', don't that beat the nation—
Comin', with no invitation!

Hear him talk!—"The way wuz long,
Folks directin' of me wrong;
But I'm glad they did, kaze I
Might 'a' passed yer dwellin' by!
From this place I'll never roam—
I'll jest make myself at home!"

But I say: "Joy's on the way;
Train's a trifle late to-day;
But he's comin'—oh, he's comin'!
Don't you hear that tune he's hummin'?"
Trouble says: "I'll go right now;
House don't suit me anyhow!"

BOY MORMON ELDERS IN PROSELYTING WORK

Emissaries Making Progress in Harlem and Brooklyn.

PLACES OF WORSHIP HERE

Eastern States Mission Has Gained 2,000 Converts in Ten Years—Polygamy Their Chief Obstacle.

Those New Yorkers who have regarded Mormonism hazily as restricted practically to the rolling prairies and snow-capped mountains of Utah and contiguous States will be surprised to know that the Mormon Church has title to consideration as an established institution in this city.

Nor will such consideration be less surprising to those others whose conception of the sect is that of an organization striving always by stealth and in deepest secrecy to increase its already tremendous power by gaining proselytes from every quarter of the world. In the first case the astonishment will consist in the mere fact that this religion has taken root so far afield from the basin of the great Salt Lake; while in the second instance the wonder will arise from the adoption by the Mormons of a method so opposed to devious and hidden ways as that involved in the regular establishment of public places of worship in a city so distant from the seat of the organization.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that Greater New York contains two regular places—one in Brooklyn and one in Harlem—set apart for the public worship of converts to Mormonism, or as they prefer to style themselves, members of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Congregations which, according to the statements of the missionary elders, are steadily growing in numbers, attend these places of worship, and the methods employed to attract public attention are similar to those in favor with other denominations—more familiar to dwellers of the metropolis. Further than this, nightly meetings are held in the streets of Harlem and the Bronx by at least one Mormon elder when the weather permits, and a systematic and widespread distribution of tracts and brochures setting forth the tenets of the religion is being conducted under the supervision of church officials. Slowly, but with a steadiness which to the casual observer seems almost uncanny, the City of New York is being canvassed day by day for converts to the religion founded upon the alleged visions of the farm boy Joseph Smith. Street by street and house by house the work goes on, and one by one the grand total of proselytes is being swelled.

THE FOUR BOY ELDERS.

In a modest apartment at 420 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street dwell four young men. Their ages average twenty-two years. Each is tall and well knit and soberly and neatly clad. They are respectively Elder Welling, Elder Ball, Elder Holt, and Elder Gray. Elders Welling and Ball are natives of Salt Lake City. Elder Holt hails from Hebron, Utah. Elder Gray is at home on the cattle ranges of Idaho and claims the town of Perry as his residence. These young men, together with eight more, as like them as brothers, a quartet each in Brooklyn and the Bronx, form what is known as the Brooklyn Conference of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church. Upon their brawny shoulders falls the task of converting the citizens of New York.

A ring of the bell at the Harlem apartment calls the four young men in a cluster to the door. They are cordial in a pleasantly breezy Western way, and they are unmistakably glad that the business of the visitor has reference to their church.

"We are all elders here," says Mr. Ball, "and our business is to explain the workings of the Church. What information we have is at your disposal," and he is as good as his word.

There is a scurrying for reports, pamphlets, tracts, brochures. The table is bestrewn with Mormon "literature"—the atmosphere surcharged with an irradiation of frankness.

"We are always glad," says Mr. Ball, "to let people know the truth. It is misrepresentation that we dislike most. We claim to represent the right religion—the Christian religion—and our greatest desire is to convince others that this is so." Unconsciously he drops into the set phrases of the exhorter, though with the manner of a courteous host.

"We were each of us called from our homes and business by the Church, to take up missionary work in New York. Our term of service is two years. When the time expires we shall return to our homes and others will take up the work where we left off. It is hard work, and it takes the freshness out of even a young man. It is work that needs new blood."

Brothers Welling and Holt and Gray nod approval. They smile encouragement, and Brother Ball continues:

"The work in New York is particularly hard because of the prejudice that exists. We cannot get people to listen to reasonable argument without tremendous effort. But we are slowly gaining. Last year we secured more converts than the year before, and this year will number more than last."

The confident cheerfulness of these young men in contemplating the task which they have undertaken is evidently the keynote of their training. Boys as they are—possessing the advantages of merely rudimentary training—the incongruity of their position as moral instructors to the great City of New York evidently does not come within their appreciation. There is apparently no question of the supreme authority of the Church in their philosophy. Their work is regarded as a perfect matter of course—they go where they are sent, and obey implicitly each command.

2,000 CONVERTS IN TEN YEARS.

The Eastern States Mission, which includes Pennsylvania, New York, the New England States, and West Virginia, was established ten years ago. Since that time 2,000 conversions have been recorded in the City of New York alone. Besides these many conversions which began in New York and were finally completed in other States, should be taken into consideration. This work has been accomplished almost entirely by young men—strong, raw-boned, clear of eye, fresh from the Western prairies. Within ten years their work has resulted in establishing two churches in New York City, the congregations of which are composed for the greater part of men and women of more than middle age.

"Here is the report for last year," says an elder. "We visited in New York City 924 families. That is, we succeeded in getting beyond the door into the home. We revisited 3,637 homes where we were not permitted to enter. We conversed with 6,815 people on the subject of the Gospel and we distributed 25,385 tracts. The number of conversions and baptisms was 20 and we ordained one Bishop. That shows slow but steady work, and it will go on.

"We have started to work in the upper portion of the city and are gradually working down. We are now visiting families in One Hundred and Tenth Street, and before long the Harlem line will be left behind. Our work is under the supervision of the President of the Eastern States Mission, Brother John G. McQuarrie. He is now in Washington and may return with President Joseph Smith."

There is a chorus of expressions of hope that Brother McQuarrie will succeed. Then Elder Welling, who is President of the conference and who preaches on the streets in Harlem, explains:

"There is much misapprehension about our work in Harlem. Members of several religious organizations have made efforts to have me excluded from the streets, but they have failed. Reports have been circulated about the Elders by these same people to the effect that they went among the Wadleigh School children and made converts. Now, the fact is that we admit no children not born in the faith into the Church. The candidate must be old enough to understand the Scriptures. Even then he must submit to a year's instruction. We do not wish people within the Church who are not well grounded and of sufficient force of character to obey its rules. No Mormon can indulge in dissipation. He must not drink. He must not smoke. He may not even indulge in such mild stimulants as tea or coffee. We wish no one in the Church who is not competent to decide whether he wishes to renounce these things.

"It is a mistake to think the basis of the Church is secrecy. We work openly. We go from house to house and offer to teach our religion. If we are welcomed, well and good; if not, we feel that the responsibility is no longer ours."

"Yes," chimes in another Elder, "we do not force ourselves, and yet it is laughable to find with what alarm we are sometimes viewed. I went to a house yesterday, and told the woman who came to the door that I was a minister of the Gospel. 'What religion?' she asked. 'The Church of Latter-Day Saints,' said I, and the words were hardly out of my mouth when the door was slammed in my face by the woman, who seemed terror-stricken. She will probably say that I tried to force my way in.

"It is the idea of polygamy that is our greatest handicap. The conception is entirely false. The Church does not sanction polygamy, and has not since 1890, yet we meet with this term as an argument against our reasoning on every hand."

LOVED HIS "TWO MOTHERS."

There was a pause. The smiling, boyish faces of the Elders grew serious. Then one of them spoke.

"I am a polygamous child," he said slowly, "and my childhood was a happy one. My father married two wives, and there were five children. Every one of us loved our father and our two mothers. There was never unkindness or jealousy. My father was as good a man as ever lived, yet he was sent to the penitentiary for two years for doing what he thought was right. This is not an argument for polygamy. To me the plural marriage is a thing which I do not wish, yet the Mormons who married plural wives did what they believed in their souls was right. We do not believe in polygamy, but we defend our fathers who did.

"It is a matter of history that the Mormon Church was organized in New York State. In the town of Fayette, in Seneca County, the first definite plans were formed. So we are working on home soil. There is another branch of our church which is also working here. It has a meeting house in Brooklyn. The head of this church is Joseph Smith, a son of the original prophet, and a cousin of the present head of the real Mormon Church. When Joseph Smith the prophet was shot to death by a religious mob, Brigham Young was at the head of the Apostles. Joseph Smith, Jr., coveted control, and when the leadership was given to Brigham Young he severed his connection with the Church and started a new branch, called the 'Reformed Church.' This branch is known to Mormons as the 'Josephite.' Its membership is scattered and not numerous.

"There are at present about 2,000 missionaries at work for the Mormon cause in all parts of the world. So you see what a small figure we twelve in New York cut. The work is long and often seems to bear little fruit, yet we are slowly gaining ground. We shall cover the city again and again. When the Battery is reached the march for the Bronx will begin again."

There is the same ring of confident cheerfulness in the voice and the same bright smile about the face. The topic and the smile are strangely at variance. The place is one of incongruities.

"Now, this is a question I should like you to look into," says an Elder as the visit comes to an end. "And here is a work on Mormonism that you will enjoy. Take it along with you, whether you read it or not, and discuss it with your friends."

Each of the boy Elders seems happy in the work of converting the City of New York.

NOT MORMON, SAYS RAWLINS.

Calls Unqualifiedly False the Charge That He Is.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 13.—Ex-United States Senator Joseph L. Rawlins to-day sent the following dispatch to Chairman Burrows of the Smoot Investigation Committee relative to the testimony of Judge Ogden Hiles of this city before the committee yesterday:

"Hon. J. C. Burrows, United States Senate, Washington.

"Judge Hiles's statement that I am a member of the Mormon Church is unqualifiedly false. I do not believe in any of its doctrines, dogmas, or revelations. Have no affiliations with it. Such has been my attitude in public and in private for thirty years. Give this publicity in your proceedings.

"J. L. RAWLINS."

READY TO WAR ON MORMONS.

W. C. T. U. Committee to Ask Mayor to Withhold Street Permits.

The first organized step in a crusade mapped out against the missionaries of the Mormon Church, who have been working in Harlem, will be taken this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at a meeting to be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, under the auspices of the Harlem Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The meeting, which will be attended by the New York County W. C. T. U., will be addressed by Miss Emilie D. Martin, National Superintendent for the promotion of W. C. T. U. work, and Mrs. Mary J. Gildersleeve.

Resolutions will be adopted protesting against the presence of the Mormons in Harlem and their missionary work, and urging means of riddance. The resolutions have been drawn up by Miss Martin. They contain a protest against the issuance of permits to Mormon elders to speak to street gatherings, and provide for a committee of 100, headed by Mrs. E. Mansfield, to call upon Mayor McClellan and urge him to decline to issue such permits in the future. The Rev. Dr. Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, and several other Harlem clergymen will be placed upon the committee. The first of these permits was issued during the Low administration.

CALLS BRIGHAM YOUNG NAMES.

Anti-Polygamy Mormons Open New Chapel in Brooklyn.

The new chapel of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, at Eastern Parkway and Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was opened formally yesterday, services being held in the morning, afternoon, and evening. F. M. Sheehy of Boston, an apostle of the Church, was the principal speaker at the services. The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, although it claims to be directly descended from the Mormon Church founded by Joseph Smith in 1830, and uses the Book of Mormon and the revelations as transcribed by Joseph Smith, along with the Bible, prefers not to be known as a Mormon church.

The people of the "Reorganized" Church deplore the practice of polygamy and declare it to be "wholly at variance with our civil laws and the order of Heaven." The little congregation in Brooklyn had held services for several years in a hall in Saratoga Avenue, but sufficient funds were raised finally to build a chapel.

About 500 persons last evening heard Apostle Sheehy declare that Brigham Young was the originator of the doctrine of polygamy, in direct opposition to the teachings of Joseph Smith, of the Book of Mormon and the revelations as transcribed by Smith. He quoted from the Book of Mormon to show that polygamy was directly opposed to the original Mormon Church: "Thou shalt love thy wife with all thy heart and cleave unto her and none else."

The speaker also quoted passages declaring that all things shall be done "in harmony with the law of the land." The polygamy "revelation" rested entirely upon the testimony of Young, "who admits that he has the right to lie."

The Utah Mormons, he said, had been "trotted out and made a spectacle for gods and men" in the recent Congress investigation, and he declared that Brigham Young was a bold and bald usurper.

The headquarters of the "Reorganized Church" is in Iowa. The chapel opened in Brooklyn yesterday is the first building of the Church to be erected in this city.

Theological Student Changes Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—Announcement was made here to-day that J. Arthur Glasier, a well-known young man of Orange who has been studying at Drew Theological Seminary, in Madison, for the Methodist ministry, has decided to renounce that faith to become an Episcopal priest. Mr. Glasier will be confirmed by Bishop Lines, in St. Mark's Church, West Orange, on Palm Sunday, after which he will enter on his new course of study.

CLERGY RISE AGAINST SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW

Proposed Legislation Denounced from Over a Score of Pulpits.

REPUBLICAN PARTY WARNED

Threatened with Defeat at Polls If Restaurant Bill Is Passed—Called an "Unspeakable Iniquity."

Acting upon a suggestion made by a joint committee appointed by the ministers' meetings of various denominations where the matter had been discussed, more than a score of clergymen protested from their pulpits yesterday against the proposed legislation to legalize the sale of liquors in restaurants on Sundays. In two churches, Calvary Methodist in Harlem and the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, the congregations, numbering about two thousand in each case, were asked to indicate their disapproval of the measure by a rising vote, and, so far as could be seen, every man and woman rose in response. Extracts from some of the addresses follow:

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, Grace Protestant Episcopal Church—Suppose we legalize, in deference to an alleged popular demand, the selling of liquor on Sundays between certain hours. The prohibited hours, though fewer in number, will yield as sure a return of hush money as before. Next will come the cry: "Let us once more cleanse the police conscience, and this time by taking off all restrictions on Sunday selling whatsoever." This done, how are we to meet the argument of dealers of all sorts? If there is to be no Sunday for the saloon, why any Sunday for the store? Thus little by alittle all that is irksome may be elliminated from the laws, and we be left to that "freedom" which is perfect bondage.

The Rev. Dr. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, Marble Collegiate Reformed Church—The people are tired of the persistent encroachments of the liquor power, and nauseated with the disingenuousness of certain Senators and Representatives who imagine that it is an easy thing to pull the wool over their eyes. If there are men at Albany who stand in with the liquor dealers, while asking the suffrage of respectable people, they will not accomplish their purpose by framing bills in the sub-cellar and rushing them through the Legislature under the pressure of caucus dictation. The people ask, not only for the enactment of just laws, but for their rigid enforcement. The statement that the excise laws cannot be enforced in New York City is without foundation. The thing has never been really tried.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.—The liquor traffic is already the most inveterate foe of public decency and social order. But it is not satisfied with debauching society and politics six days in the week, it clamors for the right to profane the Sabbath day as well. If the Republican Legislature thrusts this iniquity upon the people of this Commonwealth, it will find itself rebuked at the polls with an overwhelming defeat, for the better element of the State, Protestant and Catholic alike, will rise against any party which in this high-handed fashion dares to insult its intelligence and moral sense.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIS P. ODELL, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church—The great body of Christian people of this city can be depended on to oppose any legislation which looks toward Sunday liquor selling. They have very decided convictions concerning the sanctity of the Lord's day, which they will not surrender at the dictation of politicians. Mr. Jerome does not represent the judgment of the churches. They have no sort of sympathy with his attitude on the Sunday question.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. BITTING, Mount Morris Baptist Church—Onward flows the flood of rum! It has engulfed the word hotel, changing the name for public hospitality into a trade for miscellaneous animalism in thousands of instances. Now it threatens Sunday with a new cunning. Under the proposed action any saloon can take out a restaurant license, and the old sandwich will be put on Sunday duty. Every citizens who values the welfare of his home, his church, his city, and his own moral interest should protest.

The Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, Madison Avenue Methodist Church—From competent authority comes the assurance that our political leaders are preparing to rush through a bill to license restaurants to sell liquors on Sunday. Such a bill would be an unspeakable iniquity, a sneer at the decent Sabbath-loving citizenship of the State. If it should become law every saloon would become a restaurant and every restaurant a saloon. Every order-loving citizen should send a stern hot protest to his Representative against these proposed outrages.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY A. STIMSON, Manhattan Congregational Church—Everybody recognizes the terrible evil the Raines law is in itself by its licensing some two thousand saloons to open on Sunday with the attachment of rooms for immoral purposes and the consequent difficulty, if not impossibility, of enforcing the law as to Sunday liquor selling anywhere. But to be hoodwinked into the acceptance of amendments which still leave fastened upon us the old evils that come through the door of juggled and misleading terms of "restaurant" or "hotel," is worse.

The Rev. ALLAN MacROSSIE, St. James's Methodist Church—There is no demand for the proposed change from the great body of citizens, the Christian community makes no request for it, and in the minds of thinking men there is felt to be no need for it. The demand for it is born in a desire for dollars and cents. It is purely a matter of business, carrying with its accomplishment more or less of corruption to political life.

Bishop W. T. SABINE, First Reformed Episcopal Church—The bill which is to be introduced in the Legislature of this State to legalize the sale of liquor in restaurants on the Sabbath day will make every restaurant a rum shop and every saloon and place for the disposal of intoxicants will add a restaurant. The result is inevitable. I call upon you to do your utmost to defeat its purposes.

The Rev. Dr. ROBERT S. MacARTHUR, Calvary Baptist Church—The Republican Party in the New York Legislature, now in session in Albany, has the opportunity to do itself in the State and the Nation lasting honor by defeating the bill to open saloons in New York City on any part of Sunday. By favoring this bill, the Republican Party has an equally admirable opportunity practically to commit suicide in the State of New York.

The Rev. Dr. CORTLAND MYERS, Baptist Temple, Brooklyn—There is not soap enough in the world to wash this bill clean of its foul intent. The only excuse given for hurling this outrage into the faces of Christian people is that we cannot give the foreigner what he wants, and if he will not obey our laws we must make others to suit his ideals and life. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the respectable people in New York State are against this law.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. IGLEHART, Chairman of the General Committee appointed by representatives of various denominations and societies to prevent the sale of liquor on Sundays—It is claimed that it would be politically popular to allow the Sunday sale of liquor by law; that the man who stands against it is doomed to political death. If the party in power passes such a law tens of thousands of church people will bolt the ticket at the first opportunity. Some liquor votes might be gained, but he would be on a fool's errand who would undertake to compete with Tammany Hall for the saloon vote. Many citizens who do not care for the sanctity of the Sabbath, who have no prejudice against the liquor traffic, think that rum is unreasonable in its demands and that its privileges should be curtailed rather than enlarged.

RABBI ATTACKS MISSIONARIES.

Dr. Silverman Demands That Their Headquarters Be Closed.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, preaching in Temple Emanu-El yesterday on the subject of "The Jews and the Missionaries," observed that Christianity was a missionary religion "par excellence," and thrived in proportion to the proselytizing zeal that developed in its ranks. Speaking of the work of missionaries in America he said:

"The Jew may have the American flag that will protect him against the terrible onslaught of the Russian Czar, but not against the blandishments, the gibes, the cajolery, and implied affront of the American missionary. The Russian immigrant has escaped from the Cossack, only to be met by the evangelist. He fled from the persecutions of barbarism only to face the refined but to him still vulgar attempts at conversion.

"Perhaps these missionaries do not regard their tactics as antagonistic. What but opposition can these attempts to create defection in our ranks mean? And what methods do they use? They erect missionary stations in various parts of the city and especially in the congested districts, where immigrants are plentiful and where they suppose the most pliable material can be found. From the headquarters they issue tracts alleged to show the weakness of Judaism and the merits of Christianity. Into these camps they invite the poor victims of persecution. He may be poor and hungry and thinly clad. They offer him food, shelter, and warm garments, perhaps. Then they sing to him the blessings of the Redeemer brought to earth. And then they induce the children of this outcast immigrant to come to the mission school to get some candy and toys and clothing and a New Testament. This cant and hypocrisy of the modern missionary who, under the pretense of giving charity, filches from a child's soul its ancestral faith is a transgression that cries to Heaven for redress. It is un-American; it is unmanly; it is irreligious.

"We resent these missionary attempts because they are an insult to our intelligence. They denote an assumption of superiority that is intolerable. We demand that these missionary headquarters be closed. We demand it in the name of truth, of religion, and God—of American citizenship. It is well known that when the missionaries succeed in alienating a Jew from his faith they have not made a Christian, but an atheist, who soon falls into the ways of the Anarchist."

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Black gave a large party, accompanied by troubadors, at Munyon's Island to Miss Katherine Slee of New York.

Frank A. Munsey gave a large sailing party and tea complimentary to Mrs. Thomas Wheeler and the Misses Wheeler of New York.

Last night Julius Fleischmann gave an elaborate dinner at the Beach Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hughes of New York.

Mrs. Elihu Root gave a sailing party this afternoon to friends of Miss Root.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn, Jr., gave a pretty dinner at the Beach Club last night.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould gave a farewell dinner at the Beach Club. Miss May Winter Keane was guest of honor. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, J. S. S. Remsen, and William K. Hall.

Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll gave a dinner in the grill room to-night to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richards of New York.

Miss Caroline Harding of New York gave a launch party and luncheon at Rivera to-day in honor of Mrs. Edward Dunn of New York.

New Yorkers who arrived here to-day are Mr. and Mrs. M. W. O. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Welch, Mrs. J. M. Dyckman, Orin T. Welch, Henry Rogers Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Peck.

R. H. Schauffler Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Katherine De Normande Wilson and Robert Haven Schauffler, the latter of New York. Miss Wilson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wilson of Pittsburg.

IN THE SHOPS.

Easter ducks and chickens, the genuine article, stuffed, can be had at reasonable prices—23 cents each, and some of them with an Easter greeting in the bill.

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Little manufactured chickens and rabbits standing on fancy Easter cards cost 10 and 15 cents.

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Little egg-shaped bags of Japanese cottons, some with half an egg shell at the base, and all with the head of a tiny Japanese doll peering out of the top, are 10 cents each. They are sachets.

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A card with a painted hen coop made of wheat, in the door of which stands one tiny chicken, while another is in front, costs 23 cents at a reduced price.

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Apples and oranges with their foliage are among the trimmings for hats. Grapes are still a Spring fruit, and one really charming hat is trimmed with them. It is a dark-blue rough-straw trimmed with dark-blue and pale-green silk. The silk in the two colors is carried around the crown of the hat, and just above this, resting on the top of the crown, are bunches of green grapes.

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A pretty trimming for this season's hats is what may be called small straw roses. A dark-blue straw is trimmed with these. It is one of the large toques or turbans, somewhat pointed, with a deep rim. This rim is set closely with the straw roses, looking not much more than balls of the material. On either side of the back of the hat is a fan of dark-blue lace, standing on edge and facing toward the front of the hat, a rosette finishing each at the back.

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Exceedingly pretty hat pins which are selling at a special and reasonable price are of gilt, ball, and oval heads set at intervals with rhinestones. These stones are very brilliant, and the pins cost only 48 cents each.

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Other pretty pins, of the gilt or set with stones of different kinds and in excellent style, are selling at 50 cents.

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In the shaded effects which are so much seen in ribbons for hat trimmings, for dress trimmings, and other things, there are ostrich feather boas. These come in different colors, browns, pale-blues, heliotropes, the deepest shade at the back of the boa, shading lighter up to the ends. They are of medium length.

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Figured net waists with lace yokes, stocks, and deep cuffs are selling from $16 up. They are simple in style, rather full, and fasten in the back.

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Pretty things in batistes, swisses, and lawns are selling for 12½ cents a yard. These come in large single flower designs, in small flower patterns, and conventional designs in stripes. They are all very good in effect.

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Printed tulles they are called, printed nets they really are, come with all-over printed designs, flower effects, which are good, and cost 85 cents a yard.

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Attractive silk blouses in plaids of different kinds are made plaited yoke deep and full below, with plain stocks and cuffs, and buttoned with ball buttons of gilt. They cost $4.95. They are among the new styles just in.

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A white net gown shirred and with inserts of net is made up over a gayly flowered silk.

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A very charming material in silk and cotton twenty-seven inches wide is called French mousseline. It is thin, but not transparent, with a tiny silk figure in the materials and various pretty flower designs in colors. One of the prettiest of these is a bunche of violets with green leaves and single violets scattered over the ground. These are in a very delicate shade.

NEW BISHOP OF GREEK CHURCH CONSECRATED

Archimandrite Raphael Is Elevated to Brooklyn See.

HE IS THE THIRD IN AMERICA

Both Bishop Tikhon and Bishop Innocent Officiate at the Impressive Ceremonies.

In accordance with the decision of the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, a third Bishop was added yesterday to the Russian Orthodox Church in America, his ordination and consecration being in St. Nicholas Church, 301 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The services of the nomination were held Saturday night in St. Nicholas Church, East Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan. Raphael Hawaweeny, Archimandrite, pastor of the Syrian Arabic Church of Brooklyn, became Bishop Raphael, the first of his faith to be consecrated in America.

The little church was built originally for and occupied by a Swedish Lutheran congregation, later by the Salvation Army, and then consecrated to the service of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"There must be many gates to Heaven," said Archimandrite Toth, in telling of the church history.

At least 2,000 worshippers and sightseers were so jammed into the building that, with the heat of hundreds of burning tapers and candles and the clouds of incense, three women fainted just before the actual consecration of the new Bishop, and had to be carried to the street. To add to the discomfort of those standing through a service lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, flashlight photographers in the gallery exploded their powder at impressive moments, so that the windows had to be opened frequently to let out the fumes.

Previous to the service in the church the clergymen formed in a procession, acolytes carrying before them the cross, the Bishops' staffs, and the sacramental spear, while laymen bore the banners of the religious societies affiliated with the work of the church. The procession proceeded to 320 Pacific Street, the home given the Archimandrite by his congregation. There he was hailed with acclaim and escorted to the church for the ordination ceremonies.

Bishop Tikhon of North America and Bishop Innocent of Alaska, attired in robes heavy with gold and silver designs in needlework, and wearing their mitres of gold, studded with jewels, sat together upon a throne facing the altar. To the right, representing the Czar, head of the Church, were A. N. Bobroff, Secretary of the Imperial Russian Embassy, in a blue uniform with brilliant red collar and cuffs heavily embroidered in gold, with a short Court sword, and Count Nicholas de Lodygensky, Consul General to New York, similarly dressed.

Previous to the reading of the Gospels by Deacon Zotlikoff, Archimandrites Toth and Turkeevitch, wearing the imperial Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Ann and the medals of service, with their hands on the shoulders of the nominated Bishop, led him to the enthroned Bishops. They, taking him by the hands, led him to the Holy Table through the Royal Gates to the inner temple. There he knelt to the right with his head in his hands, while the Bishops placed their hands upon his head and invoked the Holy Ghost to descend and bless him.

The Gospels were read, the priestly choir chanting. The air had become thick with incense, so that the hundreds of candle lights flickered faintly, and it seemed as if the ceremony was being performed in a cloud, here and there pierced with beams of the sunlight pouring in through the windows. The red, white, and blue paper trimmings of the church waved indistinctly in the heat in apparently dangerous nearness to the lights. The deep tones of the male chorus chanting the liturgy were interrupted with the sobs of devotional women.

Those who could find space where they could touch the floor with their foreheads did so, while the others bowed as low as they could. Now and then there was the scuffling of feet as some one led away a fainting woman to the outer air.

As the nominated Bishop knelt at the inner Table of the Sacrament, Bishop Tikhon, bearing upon his head the Holy Gospels, placed them upon the head of the kneeling priest. He rose to be questioned three times as to his belief in the creed of the Church. His replies being satisfactory, the priests took from him the priestly vestments and robed him in the insignia of his higher office, these being seven, including the golden bracelets, called maniples, symbolic of the fetters binding Christ. His crown was placed upon his head, and he walked from the inner sanctuary through the Royal Gates to meet his fellow-Bishops, who sang in unison the Axions "He Deserveth." The three Bishops kissed one another and jointly blessed the clergy, acolytes, and assembled people, who sang the Axions.

The consecration and ordination services being completed, the new Bishop led the celebration of solemn high mass and administered the sacrament to the clergy and laity. The Senior Bishop Tikhon delivered an address of congratulation and commendation, to which Bishop Raphael replied. He then pronounced the benediction.

At the end of the services 300 persons attended a banquet in the basement of the church.

Bishop Raphael ranks as the Bishop of Brooklyn and third prelate in the Aleutian Diocese.

TOO STRENUOUS LEADERSHIP.

Dr. Parkhurst's Reflections Anent Moses's Hot-Headedness.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached last night at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on "Moses at School," and made some reflections which led some of his hearers to infer that possibly he had in mind a personage of modern times.

"Fully convinced as he was that he was the instrument by which God was going to deliver the Hebrews from bondage to the Egyptians, it is not strange that on seeing an Egyptian abusing a Hebrew Moses thought that the hour for delivering the preliminary blow had come, and that he smote the Egyptian. It was just what might have been expected from a strenuous man, who was generous enough to conceive a great purpose, but too hot-headed to go about executing it in a large and calculating way. He was consumed with the idea that he was a man of destiny, and that therefore everything he did would be certified to by preordination.

"It is a convenient notion to be seized by, particularly if, as in this and some other instances, steps seem necessary that require some extraordinary apology, but the notion is a dangerous one, and is likely, as in the case in hand, to lead to quick success terminating in long regret.

"A nation, even though no larger than the one that Moses was to stand at the head of—and still more if it is as large a one as our own—is liable to have its crises, and while a fiery spirited Captain may be competent enough to bring his ship safely into harbor in still weather, in crossing a sea that is subject to storms every one aboard feels more comfortable if the man on the bridge has achieved that evenmindedness, that exemption from volcanic precipitation, and that serene self-mastery that are the supreme qualification for the safe control of people and the statesmanly administration of their interests."

CHURCH'S ACTION CRITICISED.

Pastor Calls Effort to Keep Wine Merchant Out a Monstrous Anomaly.

In his sermon yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, criticised the recent attempt of certain members of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, that borough, to keep a wine merchant out of their church. He said in part:

"Is it any wonder that men turn from the Church rather than toward it, when, instead of the spirit of Jesus Christ, it exhibits the spirit of the Scribe and Pharisee? Behold your Church, posing as an elect company of spotless saints, whose chief function toward 'outsiders' is to judge and condemn!

"What right has the Church to peer curiously and suspiciously into the affairs of men, who, with sincere heart and pure motive and honest purpose, live the higher life, seeking the sympathy, the inspiration, and help of Christian fellowship? Shall I, as a Christian minister, dare to say to one who comes to the door of the Christian Church, in such a spirit, 'thus far shalt thou come and no farther'?

"Within the sacred pale of the Church are men and women, multitudes of them, who in all good conscience drink wine, aye, and give it to others in the exercise of the hospitality at their homes. And yet their church membership is not jeopardized. Their right to place and privilege in the Church is not questioned. Many of them are leaders in church work and are applauded givers to church charities.

"And shall a man who comes to the church's door and asks for admission be rejected for the single reason that he on the outside sells what Saints on the inside drink and put to their neighbors' lips? What a monstrous, glaringly grotesque anomaly!"

DR. W. J. McDERMOTT DEAD.

Civil War Surgeon and Friend of Lincoln and Grant.

Dr. William J. McDermott, seventy-three years old, a noted surgeon in the civil war and a personal friend of Presidents Lincoln and Grant, died Saturday at his home, 1,932 Vyse Avenue, after a lingering illness, due to a complication of diseases.

Dr. McDermott was born in Portland, Me., and received his early education in St. John, N. B. In 1853 he was graduated in medicine, and after two years of study in Europe he began practice in the village of Westchester, where he married Miss Sarah Van Giesen Thompson. Three children were born to the couple, one of whom—Mrs. J. B. Crosby—is still a resident of Westchester.

Dr. McDermott was elected to the Assembly in 1860. When the first call for troops was issued Dr. McDermott resigned from the Assembly and enlisted as surgeon and went to the front with the Sixth New York Volunteers. At the end of three months the regiment re-enlisted as the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers under Col. Joseph Pinkney.

Dr. McDermott saw much active service. He was with Col. Ellsworth when that officer was shot at Alexandria, and ran to his assistance. He assisted in the amputation of Gen. Howard's arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, being left in charge of the wounded. He was captured and sent to Libby Prison, where, after a short term, he was paroled. Shortly before the close of the war he served under Surgeon General Baxter, and was mustered out in October, 1865.

Returning to Westchester he renewed his practice. His wife died, and in 1888 he married Miss Elizabeth Hills. He was well known in Masonic circles.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Minister Trarieux Dead.

PARIS, March 13.—Joseph Ludovic Trarieux, who was at one time Minister of Justice, is dead.

M. Trarieux was Minister of Justice in the Ribot Cabinet from Jan. 25 to Dec. 29, 1895. He was born in 1840. In 1888 he was elected a Senator, and was re-elected in 1897 by an increased majority. In the Senate he was leader of the Left Centre. In Boulanger's trial before the High Court Senator Trarieux was one of the four members of the Upper House in charge of the case.

John U. Shorter.

John U. Shorter, an ex-Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, died yesterday in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, of heart disease, after a short illness. Mr. Shorter was born in Columbus, Ga., sixty years ago, and after obtaining an academic education studied law in the office of his uncle, John Gill Shorter, who afterward became the war Governor of Alabama. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Shorter discontinued his studies and entered the Confederate Army, becoming the Adjutant of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment. After the war he was admitted to the bar in Georgia and came to New York in 1868.

For a time Mr. Shorter was connected with the office of Howe & Hummel, but in 1870 he moved to Brooklyn and entered into partnership with James W. Ridgway, who had just been admitted to practice as a lawyer. When Mr. Ridgway was elected District Attorney he appointed Mr. Shorter to be his assistant. In this office Mr. Shorter continued for twelve years, and then retired to private practice. Twelve years ago he was elected an honorary member of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteers, and is said to have been the only ex-Confederate living in Brooklyn so honored. Mr. Shorter leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral arrangements are not yet completed.

John B. O'Hara.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 13.—John B. O'Hara, editor of The Street Railway Journal of New York, died in this city to-day. He was thirty-eight years old. Less than a month ago Mr. O'Hara came here to bury his wife, who died in New York, and while here he himself became ill. Death was due to heart failure.

Mr. O'Hara was well known in Rochester newspaper circles, and for a time was city editor of The Post Express. Before he became editor of The Street Railway Journal he was connected with the Western Electric Company of Chicago.

Dan Daly's Wife Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—Mrs. Daly, wife of Dan Daly, the comedian, died very suddenly of heart disease at their home in Revere to-night. She was the daughter of M. E. Mooney of Revere, and thirty-eight years of age. Besides her husband she is survived by a son of thirteen years.

Obituary Notes.

ADDISON H. CLARK died from pneumonia Saturday night at his residence on Broad Street, Westfield, N. J., aged seventy-eight years. He had been a resident of that town for forty-six years, going there from Savannah, Ga. He was Surrogate of Union County for two terms and also served two terms as a Freeholder. He was Chairman of the Council for a number of years. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. He will be buried with Masonic rites to-morrow.

Col. JACOB J. DE FOREST died yesterday at his home in Rotterdam, N. Y., aged eighty-three years. He was intimately associated with Horace Greeley during the abolition movement. When the civil war began he became a Lieutenant in an Oswego company and rose to the rank of Colonel.

WILLIAM WILCOX, one of the best-known manufacturers in Connecticut, died yesterday at his home, in Middletown, Conn. Mr. Wilcox was the inventor of the rotary key hub and the flat key now in such common use.

WOMAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Stricken While Attending Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission Service.

While attending a crowded mission service in progress last evening at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 457 West Fifty-first Street, a woman sank to the floor. Dr. Kelly, who was summoned, attended her, but the woman soon died, the doctor said probably from heart disease. Father McAleer, one of the assistant pastors, administered the last rites of the church.

The woman's body was taken to the parish house, where it was identified as that of Mrs. Sarah Hoey

ADVANCE GUARD OF CIRCUS IN GARDEN

Menagerie Installed in Its Home for Next Six Weeks.

FASTING DISPLEASES LIONS

They Lead the Carnivorae in Denouncing the Order of No Meat on Sunday.

Madison Square Garden was formally taken possession of yesterday morning by the wild birds and beasts and reptiles that constitute the menagerie of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which on Saturday evening next will begin a five weeks' engagement there.

The advance guard of the great caravan had reached Mott Haven a little before midnight, and arrived at the Fourth Avenue entrance to the Garden about 1:30 o'clock. The elephants, twenty-four in number, led. Most of these beasts have been with the show several seasons, and had been within the Garden before. According to the Superintendent of Animals, Samuel Conklin, they at once recognized their old camping ground, and straightway walked to the quarters that had been prepared. Babe, the biggest, most docile, and the cleverest of the mammoths, led the way, followed by her daughter, Columbia, the most vicious of the herd.

As soon as they had been properly arranged the big beasts began to trumpet. For an hour they kept everybody in the neighborhood awake.

After the elephants came the camels, dromedaries, horses and ponies, the trained zebras, and the various other beasts which know how to behave, and as a result are not subjected to the indignity of a cage. The lions, tigers, leopards, polar bears, monkeys, &c., followed in quick succession, and by sunrise the entire menageric was in the buildings.

The only trouble in the course of the morning occurred when the cages of the three giraffes were hauled into the main auditorium and unloaded preparatory to leading the captives to the basement, where temporary cages had been erected. Mary, Fritz, and Jenny are the names of these long-necked beasts, and though they are easily managed, as a rule, Mary, as soon as she walked out of her cage, began a disturbance. She kicked so that keepers and spectators had to do some lively side-stepping, and then started in to break a few records on the hippodrome track. Circus attaches by the score followed, trying to grab her halter and bring her to a standstill. After she had encircled the track about a dozen times, Mary was captured and led struggling into the basement, where she was pushed into the cage with Fritz and Jenny.

Soon after sunrise the lions began roaring. Then the tigers, leopards, hyenas, and other carnivorous beasts joined in with their various cries. The commotion was explained by "Tody" Hamilton, who said that Mr. Bailey made all of his flesh-eating animals fast one day in the week. As Sunday is the day set aside, he explained that the animals were simply expressing their antipathy to the custom.

Joey, the trained goose; Minty, the trained rooster, and Peanuts, the smartest of performing pigs, were conspicuous about the garden all day. Owing to their superior intelligence they were allowed the liberty of the place.

The work of setting the apparatus for the performers went on briskly all day, and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon was nearly all in place. The loop-the-gap will be finished by to-day.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 13.—The turnover in the cloth market was meagre last week, although occasional manufacturers report that a little more trade of a retail character is available, more particularly to the minor outlets, while some manufacturers are willing to operate at a fraction under the cost of production.

The India trade was confined mostly to small lots to meet pressing needs. The China demand was meagre.

Shippers to South America took moderate parcels of standard qualities where extreme rates were not insisted upon. The makers of shirtings are now talking of shutting down for several of the Summer months instead of for a short time.

The Board of Trade returns were somewhat surprising in view of the reduced output, but the statistics for March are expected to show a falling off, as contracts placed in 1903 are running out and have not been replaced.

Trade in yarns was difficult to negotiate, the further advance in the price of American cotton compelling spinners to hold out for impracticable prices.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 13.—The feature of the Stock Exchange last week was the rally in the foreign department, which affected most stocks, with the exception of Japanese; these were depressed on rumors of further borrowing. This revival was due to buying from Paris, and the fact that the midmonthly settlement revealed a much reduced speculative position.

Business generally, however, was much restricted, the American market was neglected, and business is said to have been less in quantity than at any time since the Summer of 1900.

Grand Trunks were heavy in spite of the support given at the recent meeting to the Pacific scheme.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Commander Alexander Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Legation, Washington; B. L. Winchell, St. Louis; Judge John M. Davey, Rochester.

HOLLAND—Prince Nashimoto, Major Yamane, and M. Usui, Japan.

IMPERIAL—Dr. A. M. Ward, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—J. H. Roljen, Chargé d'Affaires, Netherland Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Galusha A. Grow, Congressman from Pennsylvania.

ASTOR—Dr. George Bailey, Cambridge; Capt. R. M. D. Moser, Washington.

Does Any One Know an Older Dog?

The Rev. Robert L. Stevens, rector of Trinity Church, Vineland, N. J., contributes the following: "Can any of your readers tell of an older dog than we have here in Vineland? People have doubted Homer, in the case of Ulysses's dog, who recognized him after an absence of twenty years. The dog I refer to came to his owner twenty-two years ago this coming May, and was then apparently six months old. At twenty-two and a half years of age he has good health, a fine set of teeth, a clean hide, fairly good hearing and powers of scent. While evidently not of pure breed, he is of the poodle variety, and weighs about thirty pounds. Notwithstanding his great age he is playful with children, good-natured, and is a fine watch dog. I have owned and liked dogs all my life, but have never met or heard of one before of such an age and powers. Have any of your readers? His owner would make affidavit to these facts." —Philadelphia Record.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)

VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S

Auction Sales

OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES

ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)

AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,

150 and 152 East 13th St.,

Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.

Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

AUTOMOBILES.

"Yankee" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50, $2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS

$250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. 1903 Models, $250; New 1904 Models, $425. E. J. Willis Co. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. Agents wanted everywhere.

MEDAL FOR TRAIN SERVICES.

Gee Whiz Poet Comments on Kaiser's Honor to Railroad Man.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Observing that the popular and prominent railroad man George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had received the Order of the Crown from the German Emperor as a token of imperial esteem and recognition of train services to the brother of the Emperor during his visit to this land of the free, and that Philadelphia, the one-time cradle of our liberties and the present domicile of the bell whose clang of freedom was heard round the world, is pointing with pride to the same, may I offer these few words of warning, lest we forget?

Methinks the tyrant we abhorred,
To whom we would not bow
In long-gone Revolution days,
Is getting next just now.

The despot and his iron heel,
His sceptre and his throne,
Seem rather meaty to us now,
Though erstwhile they were bone.

If to the first illustrious George
The order of a crown
Had gone, gee whiz, how quick would he
Have chopped the darned thing down.

But in these later days—alas!
For all our brave renown—
When this illustrious George receives
The Order of the Crown,

By gosh, he sticks it on his chest
As if he didn't care,
And puffs his manly bosom out
To show the bauble there.

Alas! alack for ancient days,
For early George and what
He stood for. Say, it looks as if
The country's gone to pot.

Hoping that this patriotic sentiment will find a conspicuous place in your columns, I am yet unmarked by imperial esteem, (but willing.) W. J. LAMPTON.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ettlinger, N., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; L. Koch, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Ellasberg & Brothers, Selma, Ala.; A. Ellasberg, furnishing goods; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; J. H. Wakelin, silks; R. Nugent, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. L. Salveter, linens and white goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. L. Babb, silks and linings; A. Jungk, hosiery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; B. L. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; I. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; L. Baere, millinery and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Pidgeon-Turner Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

"Bee Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; J. B. Keys, notions and leather goods; 21 West Third Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Blankenberg, Gehrman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hoffman House.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Less, hats; Hoffman House.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; W. F. Gable, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; E. M. Frank, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Mooty, C. P., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lahr, Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lahr, domestics, laces, and house furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Power, laces; Miss Costello, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Sampliner, A. W., & J. Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Farquhar, toys; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Denis Hood.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; muslin underwear; Hoffman House.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

115—Rickert vs McWilliams
120—Currie vs Morris

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

5707—Roscoe S Prindle
6350—S M Harris
6687—Wilbert E Rathbun
6297—Hyman Lincowsky
6900—Charles E Smiley, Jr
6501—Richard Bergman
6469—Rudolf Schumacher, Jr
6364—David Gritz
6056—Samuel Barash
6021—Max Eichner
6089—Wm N Fleischman
6680—G E Zeltmacher
6492—G & A J Mackenzie
6211—Cornelius T Banta
5206—Maurice B Quincey
6238—Elbert S Hemingway

Cases under objection.

6024—Charles Winkler
6432—Samuel Kurland
6042—Nathan Frank
6512—Tobias Korn
6592—Abraham N Sadler
6523—William Brager
5210—Abraham Schiff
6312—Samuel Edelman
5770—Wm P Mitchell

Adjourned cases.

6280—Louise R McCarthy
5887—Peter Dooley
6424—Bernard Altman
6410—Morris Robinson
4004—Frank Cotter
5842—Fred H Rockfellow
5176—Orlando M Harper

Peroluntary cases.

6722—A B Baxter & Co

Motions.

In re E G Milbury & Co
In re A Kramer & Co
In re Jacob Shutzsky
In re Boltau Brothers
In re People's Co-op. Ice Co
In re Elron & Cohen
In re Jacob Malino
In re Dorothy Kuester
In re James McNeill
In re Isaac Newman
In re Nathan Machenberg
In re Napoleon Dube
In re Rodney Eccles
In re Mary Williams
In re Lester Walch
In re Henry Barge
In re John Wright
In re Edward Willis
In re Philipl Limonta
In re Louise Wagner
In re Bissell Stefano
In re Gilbert Hamilton
In re Patrick Corrigan, Patrick Scott
In re John Jackson
In re John Hartsinck, Hattie Evans

To fix a day for trial.

In re Eugene Hill
In re Philip Daly, the younger, George Chase
In re George Berry, Walter Lovejoy, James Barton, Thomas Daly, James Brennan, William Schmid, George Harmon
In re John Burke, John Stevens
In re Albert M Boyd
In re William Cook
In re Felix Bellando, Henry Seymour, George Guerin
In re Leon Stedecker, Percy A Levein
In re Samuel Stedecker
In re Leon Stedecker
In re Samuel Stedecker
In re Leon Stedecker
In re Samuel Stedecker
In re George Murray
In re Henry Stedecker
In re Ward vs Ward
In re Same vs same
In re Hansen vs Hansen
In re Clarke vs Lamar
In re Ira Fertig
In re Carey vs Harper
In re Lynch vs Elektron Mfg Co
In re Norton vs Brennan
In re Smith vs Gillies
In re Van Wyck
In re Guest vs Lowther
In re Brackett
In re Jacques Mfg Co vs Bradshaw
In re Reich vs Cochran
In re Met Life Ins Co vs Luckerath
In re Milbaur vs Larkin
In re Seaman vs Mullenbrink
In re Wilton Av
In re Edison Co of Bklyn

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STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Snow, Farlow & Co vs Griffith
2—Travis Bros vs Onward Const Co
3—O J Gude Co vs Ledwith
4—Goerlitz vs Hollender
5—Mowbray vs Mowbray
6—Cassatt vs Sproul
7—Veckman vs Kirschbaum
8—People, &c, vs N Y B L E Co
9—Barker vs Dawson
10—Baxter vs Baxter
11—Howes vs Booth
12—Hill vs Sinnott
13—Holly vs Duschness
14—Wells vs Internat Nav Co
15—Simis vs Picard
16—In re Fenlon
17—In re Von Ramdohr
18—Ward vs Ward
19—Same vs same
20—Hansen vs Hansen
21—Clarke vs Lamar
22—In re Fertig
23—Carey vs Harper
24—Lynch vs Elektron Mfg Co
25—Norton vs Brennan
26—Smith vs Gillies
27—In re Van Wyck
28—Guest vs Lowther
29—In re Brackett
30—Jacques Mfg Co vs Bradshaw
31—Reich vs Cochran
32—Met Life Ins Co vs Luckerath
33—Milbaur vs Larkin
34—Seaman vs Mullenbrink
35—In re Wilton Av
36—In re Edison Co of Bklyn
37—In re Westchester Lighting Co
38—Same
39—In re Welsbach Lighting Co
40—In re N Y & N J Globe Gas L Co
41—N Y Edison Co vs Monroe
42—Same vs same
43—United Elec, &c, Co vs same
44—Brush Elec, &c, Co vs same
45—In re May
46—Kahl vs Maloof
47—Rohowsky vs Rohowsky
48—Goldman vs Spalding
49—Herren vs Mut Bk
50—Hitchcock vs Bloch
51—Sweetser vs same
52—Furman vs Ind Order Ahawas Israel
53—Marchesini vs Menscci
54—Met Sav Bk vs Gill
55—Blodgett vs Grout
56—Norton vs Dyett
57—Glenn vs Met St Ry Co
58—Kenney vs Saunders
59—Glenn vs Met St Ry
60—Magner vs Magner
61—Imperato vs Barone
62—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (in re Collins)
63—Same vs same, (in re Bank St)
64—Same vs same, (in re Hickman)
65—Same vs same, (in re Zautowski
66—In re Brennan
67—In re Swezey
68—Gray vs Gray
69—Sloane vs Spalding
70—Bankers' Money Order Assn vs Nachod
71—Dahlender vs Wilson
72—Burt vs Hollins
73—Muirhead vs Hollander
74—Stelmann vs Worthington
75—Minor vs Herter
76—Dunham vs Howby vs same
77—In re Hubner
78—Masche vs Hubner
79—Williams vs Baker
80—Bishop vs Penn R R
81—Johnston vs Algie
82—Shepard vs Shepard
83—Fletcher vs Scileck
84—In re Bitzofsky
85—Greer vs Ocean S S Co of S
86—McElligott vs same
87—Cohen vs Witteman
88—Andrews vs Jones
89—Kenney vs Saunders
90—Rasnowitz vs Supreme Coun R A
91—Rohowsky vs Rohowsky
92—Krause vs Krause
93—Bowers vs Male
94—Humphries vs Oriental Bank
95—In re Von Ramdohr
96—City of N Y vs Burlando
97—Same vs Kouwenhoven
98—Same vs same
99—Zeltner vs Zeltner
100—Friedman vs Shimko
101—In re Radley
102—Sprague vs Stabler
103—Hall vs Kissam
104—Bunker vs Caledonian Oil Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers

432—Morse vs N Y Ev Journal Pub Co
433—Morse vs Hearst
434—Hawes vs Conried
437—Healy vs Hicks
441—Frank vs Mercantile Nat Bank
445—Sperry & Hutchinson Co vs Benedict & Macfarlane Co
447—Britton vs Grau
448—Butler vs Gen Accident Assur Corpn
449—Woodworth vs Star Co
451—Smith vs N Y Cas Co
415—Bornemann vs Bornemann

Preferred causes

3645—Le Brantz vs Conklin
4745—Wendell vs Sire
4757—Sheldon vs Sire

General calendar

3758—Hummell vs Burry

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

J—Alexander Vachon

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8824—Bermingham vs Grout
11934—Woolworth vs Woolworth
12474—Flanagan vs Susser
9028—Michel vs Delmonico
14363—Flanagan vs Muller
14901—Culver vs Culver
14336—Ziegler vs Friedman
10359—Harrison vs Wilson
14230—Waters vs Spencer
14705—Sloan vs Barton
14706—Hirsch vs Shay
14756—Morgenthau vs Campbell
14876—Juffer vs Grant

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 5175 — Patsuris vs Tsculas
5304—Kessler vs Man Ry
5501—Silberman vs Met St Ry Co
14254—Kreiling vs Inter St Ry Co
4370—Raynor vs Met St Ry Co
5017—Kraus vs Williams
5022—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
5074—Reents vs same
5055—Same vs same
5135—Twohy vs Twohy
5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker
5242—Straub vs Met St Ry Co
5243—Goulding vs same
5250—Bianchard vs same
5267—Scott vs same
5269—Oakley vs same
5271—Conroy vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5256—Boland vs Met St Ry Co
5284—Harmon vs same
5286—Fichner vs same
5208—Coyle vs same
5028—McFadden vs same
4976—Rush vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5545—Hart vs Spellman
5590—Morrison vs Michaels
5126—Wesp vs Union Ry Co
5229—Bandine vs same
5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Garber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague
5297—Perry vs Bates
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
14382—Campbell vs Emslie
5344—Greenberger vs D D, E B & B R R Co
5405—Flood vs 3d Av R R Co
5411—Corn Ex Bank vs Wolf
5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c, Co
5452—Stern vs City of New York
5479—Fay vs Wirth
1611—McGuire vs Wells-Fargo & Co
13113—City of New York vs Norton Point Land Co
7485—Same vs Boston Consol Mining Co
4909—Connelly vs S I Midland R R Co
5067½—Kirwan vs Con Gas Co
5068½—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A M
Mary E Burchard
Emma E Baker
Rebecca Kopp
Charles B Heddon
Annie E Lamb
Charles M Black

At 2:30 P M
John Miller
Lydia L Swinson
George Fischer
Eliza M Jackson

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1930—Mary Kleinschmidt
1981—Sarah Nathan

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2435—Koester vs Int St Ry Co
2455—Kurschowitz vs Epstein
1265—Cogiatle, vs Met St Ry
2443—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co

3787—Ogle vs Meehan
3183—Miller vs City of New York
3569—Fitz vs Bloom
1565—Grab vs Oussani
3417—Herzfeld vs Emsley Land Co
592—Schefer vs Ablowich
3850—Remsen vs Hyams
3848—Wolf vs Whitmore
4042—Gerschenson vs Shelkovitz
4045—Whitmore vs Wolf
4048—Rosen vs Berger
4057—Moran vs Salomon
1375—Hall vs Hoeningraus
3842—Bullowa vs Bloomingdale
3496—Angel Con Mining Co vs Hathaway
3378—Fernschild vs Fernschild
3167—Ostermayer vs Glassman
3186—Hasberg vs Mosss

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

J—Alexander Vachon

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8824—Bermingham vs Grout
11934—Woolworth vs Woolworth
12474—Flanagan vs Susser
9028—Michel vs Delmonico
14363—Flanagan vs Muller
14901—Culver vs Culver
14336—Ziegler vs Friedman
10359—Harrison vs Wilson
14230—Waters vs Spencer
14705—Sloan vs Barton
14706—Hirsch vs Shay
14756—Morgenthau vs Campbell
14876—Juffer vs Grant

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 5175 — Patsuris vs Tsculas
5304—Kessler vs Man Ry
5501—Silberman vs Met St Ry Co
14254—Kreiling vs Inter St Ry Co
4370—Raynor vs Met St Ry Co
5017—Kraus vs Williams
5022—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
5074—Reents vs same
5055—Same vs same
5135—Twohy vs Twohy
5094—Kassmeyer vs Keen
4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker
5242—Straub vs Met St Ry Co
5243—Goulding vs same
5250—Bianchard vs same
5267—Scott vs same
5269—Oakley vs same
5271—Conroy vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5256—Boland vs Met St Ry Co
5284—Harmon vs same
5286—Fichner vs same
5208—Coyle vs same
5028—McFadden vs same
4976—Rush vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5545—Hart vs Spellman
5590—Morrison vs Michaels
5126—Wesp vs Union Ry Co
5229—Bandine vs same
5237—Stahl vs City of N Y
5240—Garber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague
5297—Perry vs Bates
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
14382—Campbell vs Emslie
5344—Greenberger vs D D, E B & B R R Co
5405—Flood vs 3d Av R R Co
5411—Corn Ex Bank vs Wolf
5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c, Co
5452—Stern vs City of New York
5479—Fay vs Wirth
1611—McGuire vs Wells-Fargo & Co
13113—City of New York vs Norton Point Land Co
7485—Same vs Boston Consol Mining Co
4909—Connelly vs S I Midland R R Co
5067½—Kirwan vs Con Gas Co
5068½—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A M
Mary E Burchard
Emma E Baker
Rebecca Kopp
Charles B Heddon
Annie E Lamb
Charles M Black

At 2:30 P M
John Miller
Lydia L Swinson
George Fischer
Eliza M Jackson

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5067½—Kirwan vs Con

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The dullness of last week's market was so often spoken of that it will surprise some to learn that the total of the week's business after all exceeded a million shares by almost as much as the previous week's business fell below a million. The total of approximately 2,000,000 shares for the fortnight must be pretty near a record. The bond business exceeded $7,000,000, and makes a better showing, although it falls decidedly below any corresponding week of recent years. The tone of the bond market was pretty good and improving, whereas the tone of the stock market was pretty bad and deteriorating. Among stocks which moved so much as a point 16 advanced and 41 declined, but 21 bonds advanced among the 36 descriptions which altered their price as much as a point. Pennsylvania was the most active stock among the leading dozen, and declined ¾. The largest movement was in Metropolitan, which lost 7⅛ on the week's business. People's Gas lost 4⅛. There were specific explanations for each of these losses, and they were not fairly representative of the market. Its range better appears in the fact that among the dozen most active eight made changes of fractions, and only two advanced. In the bond market Steel 5s continued the most active, aggregate business in them falling just short of 1,000, with no change in price. Consolidated Tobacco 4s were the next active bond, and they, too, are unchanged in price despite an anual report which the company's management deems excellent, but regarding which the public wants more light. "Bonds" based upon industrial stocks, and issued by a company whose balance sheet shows conversion of $10,000,000 cash into "securities," may well be worth what they are offered to the public for, but the demonstration is not clear. It was not an interesting week in either the stock or bond markets, as both were awaiting the Northern Securities decision to-day. If it should be announced opinions are divided whether or not prices would yield, and whether or not they would be supported. In either case a weight will be taken off the list and business promises to be freer than yet this year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Capital Traction Co. of Washington.
Chicago City Railway.
H. R. Worthington Co.
National Railroad of Mexico.
Union Bag and Paper Co., preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

New York Staats-Zeitung.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	..
Allegheny & West	150	..
Allis-Chalmers	9½	12
Allis-Chalmers pf	50	51
Amalgamated Copper	45¼	45½
Am. Ag. Chem.	13	14¼
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	73¾	75
Am. Car & Foundry	19¼	20
Am. Car & Foundry pf	68	71
American Coal	185	200
American Cotton Oil	29	30
American Cotton Oil pf	88	93
American District Tel	22	28
American Express	185	190
American Grass Twine	6¼	7
American Hide & Leather	3½	5
American Hide & Leather pf	13¾	14½
American Ice	7¼	7¾
American Ice pf	29¾	30¾
American Linseed Co	8¾	9
American Linseed Co. pf	26½	..
American Locomotive	21¾	21½
American Locomotive pf	81	82¾
American Malt Co	4	8
American Malt Co. pf	18	20
American Smelting & Ref	46	46½
American Smelt. & Ref. pf	91	91½
American Snuff	110	130
American Snuff pf	86½	92
American Sugar Ref	123	123¼
American Sugar Ref. pf	101	102
American, T. & C.	85	88
American Tel. & Tel	121	122
American Tobacco pf	125	135
Am. Woolen	9	11
Am. Woolen pf	72½	..
Anaconda Copper	62	64
Ann Arbor	21	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	56
Asso. Merchants 1st pf	88	98
A., T. & S. F.	64¾	64⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf	88¼	88⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	104	..
Baltimore & Ohio	73½	73¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	87⅝	90
Boston A. L. pf	104	..
Brooklyn R. T.	39⅝	39⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	184	190
Brunswick City	5½	6¾
Buff., R. & P.	118	120
Buff., R. & P. pf	132	..
Butterick Co	49	51
Canada Southern	63½	64½
Canadian Pacific	110¾	110½
Cent. & S. A. Tel	101	..
Cent. R. R. of N. J	153	156
Ches. & Ohio	28¼	28½
Chicago & Alton	38½	39¼
Chicago & Alton pf	80¼	83
Chicago Bur. & Q	185	195
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	121	125
Chicago Great Western	14¼	14½
Chicago G. Western pf., A	65½	69½
Chicago G. Western pf., B	25	29
Chicago Great Western deb	82	87½
C., M. & St. Paul	138	138¼
C., M. & St. Paul pf	173	178
Chicago & Northwestern	185	195
Chicago & Northwestern pf	206	208
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	165	180
Chi. Term. Trans	9	9¾
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	18½	19
Chicago Union Traction	8	8
Chi. Un. Traction pf	31	32
C., C., C. & St. L	74½	75½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	102	110¾
Cleve., Lor. & W	59	60
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	..
Col. Fuel & I	26	26¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	64
Col. Southern	17½	17¾
Col. Southern 1st pf	51½	52
Col. Southern 2d pf	23½	24
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	12	12½
Commercial Cable	180	190
Consolidated Coal	50	70
Consolidated Gas Co	189¼	190
Cont. Tob. pf	105	106
Corn Products	13¾	14
Corn Products pf	64	65¼
Del. & Hudson	149⅞	150
Del., Lack. & West	250	265
Denver & Rio Grande	18	18¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	65½	66
Denver & Southwest	1	..
Denver & Southwest pf	2	..
Des. M. & Ft. D.	19	25
Des. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	9	10¼
Detroit Southern pf	18	20
Detroit United Railway	62	63
Diamond Match	125	130
Distillers' Securities	23¾	24
Dist. of Am. pf	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11	14½
Erie	22½	22⅝
Erie 1st pf	61½	61⅝
Erie 2d pf	37⅝	37¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	58	63
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	70	78
Fort Worth & Denver City	44	56
General Chemical	43	48
General Chemical pf	94	100
General Electric	159	159½
Great Northern pf	155	180
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Hocking Valley	72½	76½
Hocking Valley pfd	77	78½
Homestake	49½	52
Illinois Central	126¾	126¾
Illinois Central, L. L.	103½	..
International Paper	11¾	11⅝
International Paper pf	65	65½
International Power	27⅝	28¼
International Steam Pump	33	36
International Steam Pump pf	71¼	78
Iowa Central	17	19
Iowa Central pf	33	35
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kan. & Michigan	20	30
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	65	67
Kansas City Southern	10¾	20
Kansas City Southern pf	31	32
Keokuk & Des Moines	10	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	40	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	5	10
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	50	75
Laclede Gas pf	85	95
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	45	55
Louis. & Nash	102	102⅜
Manhattan Beach	6½	9
Man. Elevated	140¾	140½
Md. Coal pf	100	116
Met. Securities	75	77
Met. Street Ry	106⅝	107
Met. W. S. El. of Chi	14	16
Met. W. S. El. of C. pf	43	45
Mexx. Cent	10⅝	10⅞
Mich. Cent	125	130
Minn. & St. L	56	65
Minn. & St. L. pf	87	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	59	60
Mo. St. P. & S. M. pf	117	118
Mo., Kan. & T.	16½	16⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36	37½
Mo. Pac	87¼	87½
Mob. & Birm. pf	94½	101
Mor. & Essex	180	190
N. C. & St. L	102	105
Nat. Biscuit	42¾	42⅝
Nat. Biscuit pf	103	104
Nat. Enameling & S	17½	19
Nat. Enamel. & S. pf	78	85
Nat. Lead	14¼	14½
Nat. Lead pf	81	85
Nat. Railroad of Mexico pf	34½	36
Nat. Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	16⅝	17½
New Central Coal	42	48
N. Y. Air Brake	117	123
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf	95	110
N. Y. Cent	113½	113½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	25½	27
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	59¾	65
New York Dock	16	20
New York Dock pf	40	..
New York & New Jersey Telephone	142	145
New York, Lack. & Western	130	140
New York, New Haven & Hartford	190¾	191½
New York, Ontario & Western	19¾	19⅞
Norfolk & Western	53¾	54
Norfolk & Western pf	82	80
North American	80	82
Ontario Mining	4	5
Pacific Coast	50	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	60	64
Pacific Mail	25½	26
Pennsylvania Railroad	112	112¼
People's Gas, Chicago	93⅜	93¾
Peoria & Eastern	18	20
Pere Marquette	75	78
Pere Marquette pf	..	89
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	59	61
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf	90	99
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C	177½	..
Pittsburg Ft. W. & C. pf	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	27½	28¾
Pressed Steel Car pf	69	69¾
Pullman Company	208	210
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf	4½	9
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs	86	91
Railway Steel Spring	22⅜	23
Railway Steel Spring pf	72¼	73½
Reading	39½	40
Reading 1st pf	76	77
Reading 2d pf	56	60
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Rep. Iron & Steel	7¼	7½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	42	42¼
Rock Island	19¼	19¼
Rock Island pf	59⅜	59½
Rome, W. & O	130	..
Rubber Goods	18¼	19
Rubber Goods pf	75	77½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	9	11
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	35	38
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	17	19
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	60	72
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf	41¼	42
St. L. & S. Fran., C. & E. I. ctfs	151¼	162
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	..	124
St. L. S. W.	13¼	14
St. L. S. W. pf	31¾	33⅜
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	36½	38¼
Southern Pacific	42¾	42¾
Southern Railway	19¼	19¼
Southern Railway pf	81	82
Southern Ry. M. & O. ctfs	91	92⅝
Stand. R. & T.	..	1⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35	35½
Texas Pacific	22⅜	22½
Texas Pacific Land Tr	25	29
Third Avenue	117	118
Toledo, Peoria & W	17	20¼
Toledo Rys. & Light	18	20
Toledo, St. Louis & West	22	24
Toledo, St. Louis & West. pf	33	34½
Twin City Rapid Transit	87¾	89
Union Pacific	72¾	72½
Union Pacific pf	86½	87½
United Fruit	97	98
Un. Rys. Invest	9	9¼
Un. Rys. Invest. pf	44½	44⅞
U. S. Express	103	108
U. S. Leather	6⅞	7
U. S. Leather pf	77	77½
U. S. Realty & Con	5⅝	6
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	40¼	46½
U. S. Rubber	12¾	12½
U. S. Rubber pf	49	50
U. S. Steel	10½	10⅝
U. S. Steel pf	55½	55⅝
Va.-Car. Chem	28¾	29
Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	107
Va. Iron, C. & C	19	21½
Wabash	17⅜	17¾
Wabash pf	33	33¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	205	215
West. Union Tel	88	89
Westinghouse Elec. & M.	155	157
Westinghouse 1st pf	175	200
W. & L. E.	14½	16½
W. & L. E. 1st pf	44	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf	22½	23
Wisconsin Central	17⅜	17¾
Wisconsin Central pf	39¼	39⅝

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:15	Sun sets. 6:05	Moon rises. 4:51

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 5:42	Gov. Isl'd. 6:16	H. Gate. 8:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 6:12	Gov. Isl'd. 6:42	H. Gate. 8:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) MARCH 14.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 15.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Barnard, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:00 P. M.	
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 17.		
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Corinthian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Monday, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong Feb. 13, Shanghai Feb. 15, Yokohama Feb. 24, and Honolulu March 5 reached San Francisco on the Siberia and are due here Wednesday, March 16.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) MARCH 14.

Bluecher, Hamburg, March 5.
City of Memphis, Savannah, March 11.
Dunstan, Para, March 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, March 7.
Kroonland, Antwerp, March 5.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Victorian, Liverpool, March 4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Astoria, Glasgow, March 5.
Germania, Naples, March 2.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, March 8.
Main, Bremen, March 5.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, March 5.
Prinz Adelbert, Naples, March 2.
Seguranca, Colon, March 8.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

El Sigio, Galveston, March 10.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 14.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 15.
Nord America, Gibraltar, March 6.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, March 10.

Arrived.

Minneapolis, London, March 3.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 5.
Margaretha, Havarentha, March 8.
Manzanillo, Havana, March 8.
Nbra. Sagua, March 7.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 5.
Ulriken, Progreso, Feb. 27.
Iroquois, Charleston, March 10.
Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 27.
Pecine, Cienfuegos, March 5.

Sailed.

Toronto, for Hull.
St. Fillans, for Singapore, Manila, Shanghai, &c.
Anglo-Saxon, for Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, &c.
Bellagio, for Victoria, Rio Janeiro, &c.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Sarnia, for Kingston, Savanilla.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Brilliant, for Fushun.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 13, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Capella, Liverpool, March 13.
Cretic, Liverpool, March 13.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 13.
Moltke, Cherbourg, March 13.
Romanio, Naples, March 12.

Sailed.

Statendam; from Boulogne-sur-Mer, March 12
Barbarossa, from Bremen, March 12.
Campania, from Queenstown, March 13.
Montana, from London, March 13.
Wayfarer, from Liverpool, March 13.

Passed.

Manchester City, Brow Head, for Manchester, March 13.
Finland, the Lizard, for Antwerp, March 13.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 12th day of March, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$455,938,459	Gold certificates outstanding	$474,139,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	18,201,410
			$455,938,459
Silver dollars	471,356,000	Silver certificates outstanding	471,356,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,942,885		
Silver bullion of 1890	6,736,115	Treasury notes outstanding	14,679,000
Total	$941,973,459	Total	$941,973,459

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$92,099,690.52
Standard silver dollars	10,251,483.00
Silver certificates	7,028,317.00
Silver bullion	1,584,998.20
United States notes	7,728,738.00
Treasury notes of 1890	88,412.00
National banknotes	12,069,009.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,518,238.27
Fractional currency	64.53
Minor coin	833,131.63
Total	$143,112,082.15
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$155,749,992.78
To credit of disbursing officers	8,575,458.01
Total	$164,325,450.79
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	2,053,696.60
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	3,253,179.87
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	28,052.87
	169,660,980.13
Total	$312,773,062.28
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,251,358.21
Outstanding checks and warrants	8,731,327.95
Disbursing officers' balances	54,566,889.36
Post Office Department account	7,188,515.55
Miscellaneous items	1,677,953.18
	86,416,044.25
Available cash balance	$226,357,018.03

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$855,924.48	$10,355,219.13	$186,139,595.85
Internal revenue	831,314.90	7,516,149.24	164,776,385.22
Miscellaneous	38,810.92	747,052.35	33,023,689.20
Total receipts	$1,726,050.30	$18,618,420.72	$383,939,670.27
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	540,000.00	4,580,000.00	97,783,464.69
War	100,000.00	2,010,000.00	81,114,862.35
Navy	380,000.00	3,050,000.00	69,172,087.85
Indians	25,000.00	360,000.00	7,823,675.94
Pensions	500,000.00	7,490,000.00	104,125,724.54
Interest	.....	.....	17,909,120.52
Total expenditures	$1,545,000.00	$17,490,000.00	$377,928,935.89
Excess of receipts over expenditures	181,050.30	1,128,420.72	6,010,734.38
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	889,701.79	9,109,147.77	204,634,416.42
Internal revenue	623,116.90	7,309,118.72	160,697,351.88
Miscellaneous	64,649.94	708,130.38	29,452,594.88
Total receipts	$1,577,468.63	$17,126,396.87	$394,784,363.18
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	470,000.00	6,175,000.00	89,863,946.45
War	250,000.00	5,855,000.00	86,222,733.01
Navy	460,000.00	2,330,000.00	55,084,227.78
Indians	15,000.00	495,000.00	9,806,422.99
Pensions	300,000.00	5,870,000.00	100,893,097.10
Interest	.....	125,000.00	22,655,262.58
Total expenditures	$1,495,000.00	$20,850,000.00	$365,126,589.01
Excess of receipts over expenditures	82,468.63	*3,723,603.13	29,657,773.27
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,136,100.00	20,136,945.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	112,350.00	1,472,475.00	20,347,319.50
Notes received for current redemption	944,000.00	8,929,282.00	171,399,676.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	$73,297,453.00	$6,557,383.00	$79,854,836.00
This fiscal year	7,244,057.00	380,856.00	7,624,913.00
This month	330,215.00	3,050.00	333,265.00
This day	66,000.00	.....	66,600.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The Citizens Central National Bank
OF NEW YORK
320 Broadway
Successor to
The National Citizens Bank
and the Central National Bank
Capital $2,550,000.00 Deposits $20,000,000.00

OFFICERS.

Edwin S. Schenck, President. Ewald Fleitmann, Vice-President.
Henry Dimse, Cashier. Nelson A. Reynolds, Asst. Cash. Albion K. Chapman, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Stillman, John A. McCall, Woodbury Langdon,
Elkan Naumburg, Wm. Halls, Jr., Francis M. Bacon, Jr.,
Ralph L. Cutter, Wm. A. Wheelock, Edwin Hawley,
Jacques Huber, Pearson Halstead, Emil Seyil, Jr.,
Daniel A. Davis, Henry H. Stokes, Henry Sampson,
Ewald Fleitmann, Augustus F. Libby, John P. Munn,
Arthur L. Lesher, Edwin S. Schenck, Edward A. Walton,
Edwin Langdon, L. F. Dommerich, Henry Tuck,
Robt. B. Hirsch, Frederick Southack.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Bonds for Investment
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.
Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $4,000,000.00
INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,574,850.38
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. G. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus, $9,000,000
16 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 14, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M. April 13, 1904, for furnishing and delivering 150,000 gallons of Mineral Oil at this depot. Preference given to articles of domestic production. The right reserved to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for Mineral Oil," addressed to C. A. H. McCauley, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., March 5, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of April, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on March 15, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened March 15, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, 1,000,000.00
Total, $4,000,000.00
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee, Committee, Agent, &c.
Acts as Trustee for Corporations.
Acts as Transfer Agent and Registrar.
Receives Deposits Subject to Check.
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Loans Money on Approved Collateral.
Buys and Sells Investment Securities.
Rents Safe Deposit Boxes.
Receives Wills for Safe Keeping.
Executes Trusts of Every Description.
Offices, 37 Wall Street, Corner Broad.
OFFICERS.
JOHN F. VIETOR, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Vice-President.
GEO. C. VAN TUYL, Jr., Secretary.
ALEX. J. HEMPHILL, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
John F. Vietor, Geo. F. Baker, Jr., Alex. J. Hemphill,
John A. Stewart, Geo. F. Baker, Wm. Fellowes Morgan,
Geo. C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Wm. Rockefeller, Wm. H. Porter,
Edward R. Bacon, Wm. H. Macy, Jr., Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
Edward W. Sheldon, Wm. H. Newman, Geo. F. Peabody.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, $2,000,000
Undivided Profits, $1,000,000
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee, Committee, Agent, &c.
Acts as Trustee for Corporations.
Acts as Transfer Agent and Registrar.
Receives Deposits Subject to Check.
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Loans Money on Approved Collateral.
Buys and Sells Investment Securities.
Rents Safe Deposit Boxes.
Receives Wills for Safe Keeping.
Executes Trusts of Every Description.
OFFICERS.
JAMES STILLMAN, President.
FRANK TILLMAN, Vice-President.
JOHN J. McCOOK, Secretary.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
James Stillman, Frank

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A four-story building, 53 Front St.; rent $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

STORE & BASEMENT, 55 DEY ST., 25x100. RULAND & WHITING Co., 5 Beekman St.

Store to Let.—7th Av., near 134th St. Inquire Leopold Lowy, 396 West 129th St.

Factory, 103 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Why not go to Newark? Rents cheap, power reasonable. Pennoyer's, 851 Broad St.

A light third loft—29 Beekman St.; passenger and freight elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

6TH AV., ADJOINING 42D ST.
Store, 20x90. Exceptional opportunity.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st.

A.—46th St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; long lease; power if required. Martin Schimonsen, 627 9th Av.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x50; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

131-135 Prince St. Light store and lofts with all improvements. Apply W. H. Buffett, 5-7 E. 42d. Tel. 4572 38th.

407-9 EAST 31ST ST.
Light lofts, 25x85; $600; new building.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Offices and floors, 259 William, near Chambers; electric elevator, light, power, steam heat; also store and basement; cheap rent; will separate.

2,482 2d Av., next to cor. 127th St. L Station, —Store & House to Lease—

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A five-story 60-room house, with two stores, one door east 42d St. and 6th Av., to let for a term of years, reasonable rent; will alter to suit. Mr. Aaron, 562 6th Av.

Store 11 West 34th St. | Opposite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 25x115; suitable for automobiles, pictures, rugs, furniture, upholstery, &c. W. J. Boome, 11 West 34th St.

131-135 PRINCE ST.

Light store and lofts, with all improvements.
W. H. Buffett, 5 East 42d St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....extra value; 92 WILLIAM ST.

LOFTS TO LET.
Two light lofts, 50x75 each, on second floor, with or without heat or power; Lincoln Av., corner East 132d St. Apply to James Montgomery & Son, Lincoln Av. and 135th St.

FACTORY
for sale; great bargain; heavily constructed; thoroughly equipped; rented long term responsible tenant; will net 12% on investment; we recommend this. Freeman & Son, 503 5th Av.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents, $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country.
Water front and rail.
F. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

CORNER STORE ON
BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

Offices to let, single or in suites, 44 PINE STREET,
suitable for banker, broker, or insurance company.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

ROGERS BUILDING,
No. 106 Wall St., Cor. Front St.
Few choice suites and single offices to let, excellent light, suitable coffee or sugar broker. Rent reasonable
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
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OFFICES TO LET,
NO. 47 BROADWAY,
suitable for banker or broker; rent reasonable.
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No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
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2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH LOFTS TO LET,
NO. 16 WARREN STREET.
size 25x85; steam heat, modern plumbing, electric freight elevator; rent reasonable.
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2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH LOFTS,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.
25x85; excellent light, suitable for photographer or architect.
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FIRST FLOOR TO LET,
NO. 126 FRONT STREET,
suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable.
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STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT,
LAFAYETTE PLACE,
south of Astor Pl., 52x75; first-class fireproof building; rent reasonable.
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BUILDING TO LEASE
FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING,
NEAR 34TH ST.
5 years or more, $4,000 per year.
THOMAS AND ECKERSON
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Store, basement, and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, excellent light.
FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Top loft, 42x100; excellent light; steam heat, elevator, and power.
SIMMONS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary,
110 Centre St., New York.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY,
CORNER 30TH ST.
DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR,
$2,500.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

LOFTS AND OFFICES,
COOGAN BUILDING,
6TH AV., N. E. COR. 26TH ST.
75 FT. FACING 6TH AV.
100 FT. FRONTING 26TH ST.
DIVIDE TO SUIT.
GREATEST POSSIBLE LIGHT.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Large and Spacious
OFFICES TO LET.
LOCATED IN
Mutual Life Building
GROUND FLOOR.
Immediate possession.
APPLY AT 66 LIBERTY STREET.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator, janitor service. Rents, $250 to $2,400.
47 JAY STREET,
4-story building, electric elevator; rent, $2,000.
86 PARK PLACE,
Store and basement; rent, $1,000; also lofts.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent,
81 NASSAU ST. Tel., 2370 Cortlandt.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY EXPRESS.
Sale of Unclaimed Express Goods.

To All Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the property now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in offices of Wells Fargo & Co. Express at different points in the State of New York, received prior to Dec. 31, 1902, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder to pay express charges and storage, at 87 and 89 Leonard St., New York City, on April 8th, 1904, with the possibility of it extending into 9th day of April, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., unless the same in the meantime shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.
New York City, March 7th, 1904.
TOWNSEND & MONTANT, Auctioneers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Bronx.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. William E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry Kuttner sells books at auction daily, 135 Park Row; evenings, 7:30, at 66 West 125th St.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against LEHIGH POWER COMPANY, defendant.

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered in this cause on the 22d day of January, 1904, and filed in the office of the clerk of this court, as modified by an order entered in said cause and filed in said office on the 2d day of February, 1904, I, the undersigned, Special Master appointed by the said decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder in accordance with the terms and conditions of said decree at or near Uhlersville, in Williams Township, County of Northampton, State of Pennsylvania, on the property to be sold, on the 15th day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage, piece, or parcel of land, situate at or near the village of Uhlersville, in the Township of Williams, County of Northampton, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a slate monument set for a corner between lands of the Uhlersville Paper Mill Company and the Delaware Division Canal Company, and in the west side of the public road leading from Easton to Riegelsville; along the Delaware River, thence along the west side of the said public road south six degrees fifteen minutes west one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a slate monument set for a corner of the said lands; thence south one degree east three hundred and sixty-eight feet and three-tenths to a slate monument near the towing path of the canal set for a corner of the said lands; thence crossing the said towing path and the canal south forty-seven degrees west ninety-two feet and four-tenths to an iron pin set for a corner between the said lands and in the middle of the said public road; thence down the said public road south no degrees fifteen minutes east one hundred and five feet and six-tenths to the corner of said land on the west side of said public road; thence south eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east one hundred and eighty-nine feet, crossing the said canal and towing path to a point at low water mark of the said Delaware River; thence up the Delaware River and along its low water mark seven hundred feet, more or less, to a point; thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred and five feet to the place of beginning; containing two acres, more or less. Bounded on the north and south by other lands of the Uhlersville Paper Mill Company, on the West by lands of the said Delaware Division Canal Company, and on the east by the Delaware River.

Being the same premises which Samuel W. F. Draper, by indenture bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, 1900, granted and conveyed to the Lehigh Power Company.

Together with all and singular the buildings, ways, waters, water courses, rights, remedies, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever of the said Lehigh Power Company in law and equity or otherwise howsoever of, in and to the same and every part thereof.

And also all the lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, material, and property, both real and personal, owned on December 1, 1900, or thereafter acquired by the Lehigh Power Company, or connected with or used in the operating of said Lehigh Power Company, or appurtenant thereto.

And also all the rights, contracts, choses in action, credits, income, profits, rates, tolls or payments for the use of power, poles, and wires, and also all the franchises of the Lehigh Power Company whatsoever, and all leases which on December 1, 1900, or at any time thereafter thereunto belonged.

The aforesaid premises, property and franchises will be sold subject to the lien of any and all taxes, assessments and water rates levied or assessed against the property or any part or portion thereof. No bid will be received by the Special Master from any person who shall not first deposit with him a bid or check that he will make good his bid in case of acceptance the sum of $5,000 in cash or by certified check on some National bank or trust company of the City of New York or the City of Philadelphia made or endorsed payable to the order of said Special Master. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The Special Master will accept no bid for the aforesaid premises, property and franchises less than the sum of $50,000. On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the Special Master in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid at said sale the sum of $10,000 in cash or by certified check on any National bank or trust company of the City of New York or the City of Philadelphia, made or endorsed payable to the order of said Special Master, or by the delivery to said Special Master of bonds of the Lehigh Power Company issued under and secured by its mortgage to Central Realty Bond & Trust Company dated December 1, 1900, of the aggregate par value of principal of $70,000. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or represented by checks or bonds, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The purchaser shall on confirmation of the sale by the Court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash can either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled or credited the mortgage bonds and coupons of the defendant Lehigh Power Company in and by said decree adjudged to be secured by its mortgage or deed of trust dated December 1, 1900, and entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of sale, as provided in and by said decree entered in this cause, and the purchaser will be credited on account of such bonds and coupons with such sums as would be payable in cash in exchange therefor out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court may direct in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the unpaid balance of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment.

The aforesaid property, premises and franchises will be sold in one lot or parcel without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

For a more particular description of the property, premises and franchises to be sold and the terms and conditions of said sale, reference is hereby made to the said decree of foreclosure and sale entered in this cause and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Penn.

If further information be desired, apply to the undersigned.

N. B.—Upon the premises have been erected a brick power house, with boilers, engines, turbine water wheels, Stanley induction generators, General Electric motors, and other appurtenances of a power plant, to which the attention of intending bidders is called, but this description is not to be relied upon by bidders, who must examine and inspect the property for themselves.

RUSSELL C. STEWART, Special Master.
27 South Third Street, Easton, Pa., February 15, 1904.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, RICHARD C. DALE, Solicitors for Complainant.
fc15-1aw5wm

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To the creditors of the International Fire Engine Company: In pursuance of an order made on this day by the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, in a cause then pending in said court between ROBERT EDWARD HENRY, complainant, and the INTERNATIONAL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, defendant, you are required to be and appear before James Clarke and Charles E. Kimball, the receivers for the said International Fire Engine Company heretofore appointed in the above-stated cause, and prove before them under oath or affirmation or otherwise, as the said receivers shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receivers, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within three months from the date of the said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said court upon the proceeds of the effects of the said corporation.—Dated February 4, 1904.
JAMES R. CLARKE, CHARLES E. KIMBALL, Receivers, 149 Broadway, New York City.
LINDABURY, DEPUE, & FAULKS, Solicitors for Receivers Newark, N. J.
f15-1aw6wM.

SYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME SYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.
Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1904.
THOMAS E. DEELEY,
JESSIE T. SYKES,
Executors.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903.
LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d28-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Safe Realty
INVESTMENTS

The immediate increase in value of property along the line of the Underground R. R. in the upper West Side section of the city is a self-evident fact.

ON BROADWAY, ABOVE 86TH ST., WE HAVE SEVERAL IMPROVED, WELL-PAYING CORNERS, STORES AND APARTMENTS AT A PRICE WHICH WILL INTEREST ANY ONE SEEKING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Full details will be furnished on application.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2705 Broadway, 103d St.

Lots For Sale
in large restricted area adjoining 137th St. subway station; see diagram in Real Estate Record of March 12th. Apply to A. H. Barney, 71 Broadway.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A four-story and basement single flat, 25.1x1/2 block, 7th St., near 2d Av.
Four-story and basement private house; 7th St., near 2d Av.
Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 58th St., near 3d Av.
And different other improved property.
HENRY FELDMANN & SON, 103 2d Av., N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

A West side corner, Harlem
One block from elevated station, 27 by 100, five-story; rent $5,000; price $48,000, terms to suit.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A 37.6X100 APARTMENT.
7 and 8 rooms, good location.....$40,000
Rent.....$4,300
Mtge.....$30,000
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A.—BROADWAY BARGAIN.
A modern 12-story fireproof building, below Bleecker St.; a 6 per cent. investment; might take part in trade.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A GOOD SALOON CORNER.
10 per cent. net investment in six-story corner, near Broadway, below Bleecker St.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Rents $10,365.
Price $...,000.
$10,000 cash, balance on mortgage.
High class apartment house, west side, near underground station.
LOUIS RODNEY BERG, 35 Nassau St.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bath-rooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,500; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 33x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000, mortgage $30,000, five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

Estate sacrifice; extra wide four-family house, 18 rooms on a floor; price $35,000; only $5,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

16th St., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Elegant six-story and basement triple flat; rents, $5,400; asking $53,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

16th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

A Big Bargain.—Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rents, $3,400; asking $33,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

7th Av., near 112th St.—Two elegant double flats, with all improvements; rents, $9,600; asking $90,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau, Manhattan.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Bargain.—West Eighties; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,630; price, $32,500. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

We have a four-story tenement, full lot, West 65th St., to sell for $10,250. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

9TH AV. CORNER,
near 42d St.—Full lot; opportunity for liquor man. JOS. F. A. O'DONNELL, 141 Broadway.

Amsterdam Avenue triple flat, large store; will be sacrificed to quick buyer; cheapest house on the heights. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 59th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,500; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $3,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

For Sale.—Three single flats on Carnegie Hill; could easily be altered into American basements. Inquire Kassel, 51 West 13th St.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 46x100; price, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Will sacrifice 116th St. corner; prominent section; all improvements; asking $60,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A bargain, 446 West 40th. Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory, $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

A 5-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

7th Av. extra-wide flat vicinity 110th; $43,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $20,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Columbus Av. triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av. corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; ... Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Washington Heights.

Bargain in 5-story Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rental, $4,300; can be bought below $39,000. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$1,500 — Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
$1,200 — Will buy 2-story 2-family frame dwelling, with all improvements; lot 25x100.
$3,500 — For 2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements, including furnace; mortgage, $2,250.
$5,500 — 2-story and brick basement 1-family dwelling, near L station.
$22,500 — 5-story double flat, with stores, on Alexander Av.; mortgage $14,000 @ 4½%.
$8,500 — 2-story and basement brick modern, all improvements, 2-family house; mortgage $6,500; terms to suit; good location.
$33,000 — Corner on St. Ann's Avenue, five-story triple flat; mortgage, $22,000; rents, $3,564; $3,500 in cash will buy; balance on second mortgage.
$33,500 — Five-story triple corner flat; mortgage, $22,000; rents, $3,900; terms to suit.

W. F. A. KURZ,
NEAR COURTLANDT AVENUE.
608 EAST 156TH STREET.

$10,500 — Business property, 4-story brick single flat; mortgage $7,000; terms reasonable. 4-story double brick flat, lot 25x100; mortgage, $11,700; near 156th Street L.

$3,000 COTTAGES and 2-Family Houses — from $4,000 up; choice locations; lots from $800; ripe for improvements.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER,
759 Courtlandt Av.

CHALLENGE IS STILL OUT.
$11,500 buys four-story flats.
12,000 buys Third Av. business property.
15,000 buys flats showing 15%.
25,000 buys dandy corners.
7,500 buys Third Av. taxpayer.
7,000 buys equity corner flat showing 12% net.
5,000 buys tenement, free and clear.
4,000 buys lots near Boston Road.
4,500 buys dwelling near McKinley Square.
Thousands of others as cheap and desirable.
Exchanges of all kinds.
Call, write, 'phone, or shall I call?
Sieker, 3d Av. and 169th St.

Three of the finest one-family brick houses in the Bronx; situated on Mount Hope; easy terms.
Two one-family frame houses, on Washington Av., three blocks from "L" station; price, $6,000 for the two.
Two fine building lots, suitable for first-class apartment.
Under foreclosure, a one-family house, seven rooms and bath, furnace heat; can be bought at a bargain.
BRONX LAND, MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 741 Tremont Av.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital. 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av.; trolley; 19 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,530 8th Av.

WHY PAY RENT?
1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $300-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.
50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. P. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Avs., N. Y. City.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge; price, $5,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Fine private house; two blocks from 149th St. "El" station; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St., and 3d Ave.

We sell, rent, exchange all kinds property Manhattan and Bronx; owners send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Buy from Builder, 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location; handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d ave.

Builders! Speculators!—Lots with or without loan; ready for improvement; lot prices. Polak, 174th St. and 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St., elevated station, 150x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Have buyer for flat property in Bronx; must be cheap; send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 630 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Sacrifice modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Willis Av. double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Will loan on mortgages $5,500; also $6,000. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

$4,000 10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

$400. $5 MONTHLY. Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Westchester Av. Corner, Near Prospect Av.—221 feet frontage; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
315 MADISON AVE. COR. 42D ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Cozy house, eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Westchester County; 12 minutes from 155th St.; price, $5,500.00; $2,000 cash. Bargain, Box 115, 617 6th Av.

New Rochelle.

The finest residence, barn, acres, in New Rochelle, cheap. Whitehead, broker, New Rochelle.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $13,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS
For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

$4,500 buys five-story double flat, 35 feet wide, 7 and 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; guaranteed rent $3,840; price, $35,000.
Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

ROMMELSBACHER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Rommelsbacher, formerly residing in New York County and lately of Stuttgart, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1903.
HERBERT A. HEYN, Executor. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 16th, 1904
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. PEABODY and GEORGE R. READ, Esqrs., Executors.
The modern 8-story business building, with two lots of land,
No. 475 Broadway
running through to and being
No. 48 Mercer Street,
between Grand & Broome Streets.
60 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 4 per cent.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

AT ACTUAL COST
If sold at once, a one-family house on plot 50 x 100 feet, finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location
FOREST PARKWAY
On Jamaica Avenue, (near Richmond Hill:) paved streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner lives up State, must sell. Terms easy.
Inquire Wheeler Brothers, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, or on the property.

ROYALLY GRAND RESIDENCE.
TO BE SACRIFICED FOR QUICK SALE.
ABSOLUTELY MUST BE SOLD. PRICE, $9,500. COST $11,000. TERMS TO SUIT OR $500 NOW. REST TO SUIT.
BRAND NEW ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS.
PERFECTLY GRAND HOME, CONTAINING TEN BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS. TILED BATH. Finished in CHOICE Hardwoods, RICH, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, PARQUET FLOORS. STEAM HEAT.
HIGHEST TYPE OF A MODERN HOME. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION. FINEST IN THE.
Near "L" Station, Near Ocean Av. & Flatbush Av.
WANT AN OFFER. FINE OPPORTUNITY.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
DETACHED COTTAGE.
10 LARGE ROOMS.
All improvements; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; macadamized streets; cement sidewalk, curbs, and gutters; five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station (thirty minutes from City Hall, New York;) one block from trolley. Will sell on easy terms, or would exchange for free and clear Flatbush lots. STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,483 Flatbush Av., Branch of 78 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HANDS

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

SUMMER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Winter season has commenced in real earnest and hundreds of visitors, who will remain until after Easter, are arriving daily.

The Lenten season has always been famed at this popular resort, but this Winter the visiting contingent has taken possession earlier than ever before, and the attractions and resort features are all in full swing.

The entire absence of snow has kept the Golf Links in superb condition, while driving, riding, automobiling, Winter yachting, and healthy, vigorous promenades on the Ocean Boulevard, with no thought of snow and slush, and social life in the hotels, at the Casino and on the Piers, are at their height.

Many of the old-time Florida and Southern California visitors are numbered among the cottagers and all Winter guests at Atlantic City this year, preferring to remain near the business centre.

With the magnificent railroad facilities via the Pennsylvania Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey giving four through vestibuled trains daily from New York to Atlantic City, it has brought the metropolis almost within commuting distance, and many business men regularly make tri-weekly trips to and from. During this season the week-end parties are particularly in evidence, and bring much additional life to the resort from Fridays until Mondays.

PERMANENT BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION IS OPEN DAILY at 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th Sts., where illustrated booklets and all information concerning Atlantic City and its hotels can be secured. Telephone 6027—38th.

Via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, two vestibuled trains, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches, every week-day from New York to Atlantic City, leaving West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS, with parlor car, dining car and coaches, leaves West 23d Street Station 7:55 A. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8 A. M.

Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, two three-hour vestibule trains with Pullman cars and coaches, every week-day from New York, leaving Liberty Street 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 9:35 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., passing Lakewood.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LEADING HOTELS.

Write to any of them for further information, or New York office, 1364 Broadway. Phone 6027 38th.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL,
Chas. B. Prettman, Owner and Propr.

HOTEL BRIGHTON
Open all the Year. F. W. Hemsley & Son.

HADDON HALL
Open all the Year. Leeds & Lippincott.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES
Open all the Year. Newlin Haines.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
Now open. Jas. R. Keenan.

THE WILTSHIRE
Open all the Year. S. S. Phoebus.

HOTEL DENNIS
Open all the Year. Walter J. Buzby.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Open all the Year. F. P. Cook & Son

HOTEL RUDOLF
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS.
Open all the Year. Rep. 3 Park Place.
Chas. R. Myers.

THE CHALFONTE
Will Open Fireproof Hotel July 2, 1904. The Leeds Company.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Open all the Year. Josiah White & Sons.
Write, wire or phone direct to hotel.

THE DUNLOP
Open all the Year. Robert T. Dunlop.

HOTEL STRAND
Open all the Year. Rep. 3 Park Place.
Fairbairn & Williams.

GALEN HALL
Open all the Year. F. L. Young, Mgr.

THE ISLESWORTH
Now open.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE GARDEN HOTEL
White service throughout. W. I. Finch.

HOTEL RALEIGH
Open all the Year. C. C. Shinn.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Open all the Year. Traymore Hotel Co.

THE FRONTENAC.

100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity 250; modern home-like hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best; appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Broadway, Corner 66th St., No. 126.—Seven and bath; steam heat, hot water; $70.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed; 102 West 110th St.

51-55 EAST 120TH ST.
6 elegant rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, hot water, all-night elevator service; $45.

97th St., 140 East, Corner Lexington Av.—Elegant flats, 5 and 6 rooms; bath, hot water supply; private halls; rents reasonable.

$47.00—245 WEST 125TH ST.—$47.00
Eight large light rooms; tiled bath; steam; hot water; electric light; private house; appointments.

WASHINGTON,

51st St., 320 West; beautiful modern apartment, six all-light rooms, bath; electric lights, elevator; rent, $60. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ST. CHARLES COURT,

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; all-night elevator service; electric lights. Telephone. Superintendent.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT
557 W. 124th Street

6 and 7 elegant large rooms, $40 to $50; all improvements; elevator.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $90.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal, or telephone 3030 Harlem.

GARDEN APARTMENT.
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. S. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

"STUYVESANT"
27 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.

Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for booklet.

CARVEL COURT.

80 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Corner 114th St.; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; new building; convenient to all cars; $40.00, $55.00 monthly. Janitor.

LEONARD MORGAN, AGENT,

Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

THE BRAENDER

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up to date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3,455—RIVERSIDE.

Kendal Court,

517-523 West 111th St.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of

4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH
RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY

Superintendent on premises.

High Class Apartments
Just Completed.
THE
BLENNERHASSET
507-511 West 111th,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

One block from rapid transit and "L" Station, convenient to all surface lines.
Suites of 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and shower bath, handsomely appointed, embodying every up-to-date improvement, including mail chute, telephone, etc.
Rentals from $480 to $900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE ROBERT
AND
THE MILLARD,
14 to 22 West 107th St.,

Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West,
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Shower Bath.

RENTS, $520 TO $1,200.

These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniform hall attendance. R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 50th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE ST. CHARLES

Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains Open Throughout the Year.
Bell Telephone in Rooms.
Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privilege.
N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND

OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Propr.

HOTEL GLADSTONE.

Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms.
N. J. COLLINS, Propr.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Personal representative 3 Park Place daily.
S. M. HANLEY.

THE WESTMINSTER,

Kentucky Av., near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street, baths; special Spring rates.
CHAS. BUHRE.

Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.

The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley. Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY,
H. E. EDES, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 4285-38th st.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth.

17 TO 21 WEST 22D ST.,
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
Day, Month or Year.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof, and beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner of Columbus Av. For families, bachelors, and transients appreciating refinement.

50 rooms, (detached,) bath.....$ 7 per week.
30 rooms, private bath.....$ 9 " "
25 suites, parlor, bedroom, bath...$14 " "
Parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath.....$21 " "
Transients, $1.50 per day, with private bath. Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

CAMBRIDGECOURT

142-146 WEST 40TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA
APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

AT LOW RENTAL.
To Let—During the owner's absence, a five-room furnished apartment, including fine grand piano; near Central Park East; all light outside rooms; price $35. For information address Y., Box 106 Times Office.

Handsome six-room apartment, 116th St., Amsterdam Av.; completely furnished, including piano; to rent from April to Oct. 1. Particulars, Larkin-Donovan Co., Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.

44th, 123 West.—Pleasantly located comfortably furnished apartment to rent, very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

Attractive flat sublet furnished apartments; inspected; bargains. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

208 W. 80th—Completely and artistically furnished six-room flat; linen, silver, dishes; $65.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—A floor in a private house on the west side by a family of two; good neighborhood. Address W Box 113 Times Office.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Virginia Ave. and Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Capacity 600. This spacious hotel now open under new management, completely refurnished, and newly decorated; location central, adjacent to Boardwalk, Steel Pier, and all amusements. Hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors surrounding verandas and steam heated. Telephones in bedrooms. Orchestra. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Cafe attached. Rates, American plan, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $21 and up weekly; European plan, $1.50 day and up. Illustrated booklet. Coaches meet trains.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Props.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager.
Personal Representative, 289 4 Av., N.Y.City.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Av., Near the Beach.
This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing over 100 large, sunny, front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, and at all times enjoys a large and select patronage. Among its appointments are private and public baths, elevator service, 2,000 ft. of sun parlors, &c. For the Spring season special rates of $8.50, $10, $12.50 weekly, $2.00 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request.
J. P. COPE.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,

South Carolina Ave. and Beach.
An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,

Ocean end Virginia Ave.; surrounded by large open lot. Elevator to street. Steam heat. Private baths. Telephones in rooms. Tables and service kept at high standard. Moderate Spring rates. Booklet. W. B. COTTON.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
REASONABLE RATES.

HOTEL ROLAND

58th St., Bet. Madison and Park Aves.
Rooms with private bath, $1.50 per day up.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Have you a dwelling house you wish to let? Send me particulars and I will rent it for you. O. B. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, 2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, *6:00, †7:00, §9:00, §10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, 2*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||$1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington.† 8:25AM † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25AM *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25AM *11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55PM * 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..* 3:35PM * 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55PM * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 6:55PM * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers
†Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"..* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. †10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....*12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,' *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK. (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant. (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:20, *8:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
†Dining Car.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—21½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 32 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 157, 291, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 335, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

$15.10 Excursion Rates $19.90
The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley

The Blue Ridge Mountains—The Potomac—Natural Bridge—The Luray Caverns.
A perfect inexpensive Spring or Summer trip. Favorite haunts of Washington and Jefferson. Address any Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office, or Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Julius J. Frank, Nos. 52-54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1903. CHARLES H. WOODRUFF, Executor. JULIUS J. FRANK, Attorney for Executor. n16-law6mM

BELL, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BELL, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1903. THOMAS C. ENNEVER, Executor, No. 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel. s31-law6mM

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. Mar. 16, 5 AM | Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM
Kronpri's. Mar. 22, 8 AM | Kronprinz...May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 29, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II. Apl. 12, 1 PM | Kaiser...May 24, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen. Mar. 17, 10 AM | Bremen. Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Main. Mar. 24, 10 AM | *Rhein...Apr. 28, 10 AM
F. Alice...Apr. 5, 10 AM | K. Luise. May 5, 10 AM
Barbarossa. Ap. 7, 10 AM | F. Alice. May 10, 1 PM
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenz'n. Mar. 19, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. Apr. 23, 11 AM
Neckar...Mar. 26, 11 AM | F. Irene...May 7, 11 AM
F. Irene...Apl. 2, 11 AM | K. Albert. May 21, 11 AM
K. Albert. Apr. 9, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. May 28, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.
Waldersee. Mar. 19, 6 AM | *Deutsch'd. Ap. 7, 11 AM
*†Bluecher. Mar 24, 11 AM | Patricia. Apr. 9, 12:30 PM
*†Moltke. Mar. 31, 10 AM | Belgravia. Apr. 16, 4 PM
Pennsylv'a. Ap. 2, 6:30 AM | A. Victoria. Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr. Adelb't. Mar. 22, 9 AM | Phoenicia, May 5, 10 AM
Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM | Pr. Adelb't. May 12, 2 PM
Pr. Oskar. Apr. 14, 10 AM | P. Oskar. May 31, Noon
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul. Mar. 19, 9:30 AM | St. Louis. Apr. 2, 9:30 AM
Zeel'd. Mar. 26, 10:30 AM | N. York. Apr. 9, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.
Kroonland...March 19 | Finland.....April 2
Zeeland.....March 26 | Vaderland.....April 9
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Mar. 15, 2 PM | Etruria, Apr. 2, 7 AM
Umbria...Mar. 19, 7 AM | Lucania...Apr. 9, 10 AM
Campania. Mar. 26, Noon | Umbria...Apr. 16, 6 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Sailings will be announced later.
Piers 51-52 North River.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Noordam .....Mar. 22 | Rotterdam....Apr. 12
Statendam.....Mar. 29 | Ryndam.....Apr. 19
Potsdam .....Apr. 5 | Noordam.....Apr. 26
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LON

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—49th St. and 5th Av., bay horse; three white feet, fine build, 16 hands; attached to grocery delivery wagon, black top and panel, side ground red, gold lettering. John Jaegeler & Son, 884 6th Av. Red running gear; $100 reward; no questions asked if returned.

LOST.—$50 reward to finder of sable muff lost between Madison Av. and 44th St. to 5th Av. and 55th St., on March 9. Return to 695 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday night, lady's gold watch. Return 18 East 47th and be rewarded.

$50 REWARD for any person giving information leading to the recovery of big dapple gray horse and top wagon stolen from Charles Kaufmann, butcher, 859 9th Av. Tel. 1,701 Columbus Av.; no questions asked.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21ST, 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—An elegantly furnished square room, second floor, and other rooms, with board; reference.

53D ST., 57 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

186TH ST., 694 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.

Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

Small private family spending Summer in their bungalow, on the coast of Maine, would take one or two gentlemen or ladies to board; cool climate; fishing, private pier, boats, with quiet, attractive home comforts; references required and furnished. For personal interview address F Box 158 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; suitable for gentlemen; references; telephone.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

43TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

50TH ST., 129 EAST.—Delightful room; steam heated; porcelain bathtub; only $2.50 weekly for two gentlemen or one. Simmons-Cohen.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A—HAND SEWERS AND FINISHERS WANTED ON FINE SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN COMPANY, 21 WAVERLY PLACE.

MILLINERY—COPYISTS ON READY-TO-WEAR AND FANCY HATS; LIGHT WORK-ROOM; LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY; LEARNERS TAKEN. ISAAC BERG, 714 BROADWAY, 2D FLOOR.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman as nursery maid for infant and child of two years. Apply Monday before noon at 640 Madison Av., northwest corner 59th St.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Preparers and learners wanted. A. Hochelmer, 719 Broadway.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 175 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—Young lady with office experience to do copying work. Address, stating experience and salary expected, C. W., Box 115 Times Office.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 429 BROOME ST.

WANTED—Operators, experienced in pique kilts and reefers; home work. Engel & Co., 45 Lispenard.

Males.

A FEW men of good standing, with large acquaintance in the Bronx, who will devote one or two hours (day or evening,) can make good income with little effort; personal solicitation not required. For particulars address C. H. Stonebridge, 3d Av., 148th St.

CHINA SALESMEN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY BEFORE 10 A. M.

MEN (THREE) WANTED.—Indoor position, about $14 weekly, advancement; also two experienced salesmen; steady position. Knickerbocker Co., 19 West 24th St.

WANTED—Chandelier makers, platers, spinners, buffers, polishers, lacquer, and chasers to take places of men now on strike at the William M. Webster Works, Chicago, Ill.; good wages. Apply to H. Sanford, 140 Greenwich St., one flight up, Monday, March 14, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—Agents, experienced or unexperienced; liberal contract and other advantages to industrious and respectable men for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. For particulars apply to 120 West 42d St. I. Wolffsohn, manager.

WANTED—Machinists, machinists' helpers, boilermakers' helpers; for out of town; good wages. Apply to T. Chandler, 129 Cedar St., one flight up, Monday, March 14, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—Young man for double-entry bookkeeping; must have some previous experience as a solicitor. Address, stating experience and salary expected, H. W., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—Bright boy for office work; salary, $4.00 per week. Apply, in own handwriting, stating reference, E. G., Box 69 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands French, German, and English dishes; references. 152 West 52d St. Cahill.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a lady of refinement and culture, speaking perfectly French, German, and English, as governess or companion with family going to Europe; experienced with children; excellent teacher, traveler, sailor; highest references. S. B., 17 East 86th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, with three years' experience; competent, and A1 references, desires permanent position; salary to start, $12-$15, with chance of advancement. Miss A. M., 8 Lispenard St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young woman, with exceptional references, office position; salary, $10.00; experienced, accurate, well educated. Address G. E. W., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR.—First-class; desires responsible office position; salary to correspond; experienced; references. Edward R. Ames, 1,215 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; accomplishments, faithfulness, expeditiousness, accuracy, neatness; exceptional reference; moderate. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.

Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 162 Times.

COOK.—By colored man as cook; boarding house, restaurant, or boat. Fisher, 129 West 28th St.

CUTTER.—Young man with two years' experience as chopper and trimmer in merchant tailoring store, desires situation as assistant cutter; graduate of the Mitchell School; standard system; reference given. Box 112 Middletown, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

M'ADOO HINTS AT IMPENDING CHANGES

Says Police Department Is in a State of Transition.

EXPECTS QUICK DEVELOPMENTS

Announces That He Will Make Public Some News To-day—Will Not Answer Attack by Byrnes.

Police Commissioner William McAdoo will be at his office early this morning, and he will have some news to be made public before the day is over. He made this statement yesterday afternoon, but positively declined to forecast the character of the news he will give out. "I can only say," he said, "that the Police Department is in a state of transition. There may be developments in the situation throughout the week."

Mr. McAdoo was not ready to discuss the question of Mr. Cowan's successor as Third Deputy Police Commissioner. He would not say if other resignations were in prospect nor would he enter into the subject of probable transfers. In regard to an attack upon the Police Department and its management made by ex-Inspector Byrnes, in an interview published yesterday morning, he said:

"I do not intend to be drawn into any newspaper controversy at this or any other time. I have not read the Byrnes interview, nor do I propose to do so. Several of my friends who have spoken to me of it have given me an idea of what Byrnes had to say, but I do not see that there is any importance to be attached to his utterances one way or the other. I will not answer the interview now, nor will I ever dignify it with an answer."

Friends of the Police Commissioner declare that the sole purpose of Mr. Byrnes's attack was to draw him into a making a reply. That Mr. Byrnes would not be adverse to going further into the subject of the conduct of the police force was evidenced when he assumed responsibility for the interview.

"I made the criticisms attributed to me," he said, "and stand sponsor for every word of them. I think the interview covers the ground very thoroughly. There is nothing further to be said unless some one sees fit to answer my statements. If any answer is made, I may have a great deal more to say."

In Mr. Byrnes's interview the ex-Inspector characterized the police force as it stands to-day as "utterly demoralized, without discipline, inefficient, divided into warring cliques and factions, and commanded by men who are incompetent and worse." He ascribed these conditions to the fact that politics had been injected into the department. Political leaders, he said, sought to direct and control it. Of the four men who have been at the head of the department since the bi-partisan commission was abolished, three years ago, not one was fit for the position. The late Col. M. C. Murphy, the first Police Commissioner under the single-headed régime, established the three-platoon system. Col. Partridge returned to the two-platoon system. Gen. Greene changed the patrol system to a series of sections. Commissioner McAdoo has gone back to the three-platoon plan. Mr. Byrnes said he cited these changes to show that disorganization was but natural.

"Not one of the four Commissioners I have named," said Mr. Byrnes, "has given to the department an original idea for the purpose of elevating it or increasing its efficiency. On the contrary, since the single-headed commission was created by law the department has been kept in a state of demoralization. Discipline has been absolutely lacking. Men have been promoted to positions as superior officers who are wholly incompetent. In short, the department has no head. The men neither fear nor respect their commanding officers."

The ex-Inspector charged that all of the Commissioners have been "creatures of politics." They have fostered cliques and factions, he said, by taking one faction into confidence and favor. He charged that within the past few days Commissioner McAdoo asked for confidential information from a man of experience as to the personnel of the men under his command, and then violated the confidence. "Men of that calibre," he said, "do not make good public servants. A Police Commissioner who would choose as his deputies three district leaders cannot well claim to be more than a creature of politics."

He thought that to make the tenure of office for a Police Commissioner "during good behavior," or at least ten years, would have a marked effect in removing the department from politics. Commissioner McAdoo, he charged, had gone further than any of his predecessors in making a political machine of the force.

First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, when he was seen yesterday afternoon at the Tammany Headquarters of the Twenty-third District, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, would not even admit that he had seen the Byrnes interview. Neither would he talk as to his plans.

"I have nothing whatever to say," he declared, and stuck to the declaration.

SHIELDS MAN WHO SHOT HIM.

Gang Leader Hopes to Live for Private Vengeance.

"Paddy" Brock, whom the police call Fenton, and say is the leader of the "Five Points Gang," is dying in the Hudson Street Hospital from a pistol wound in the throat inflicted by an Italian in a Baxter Street saloon. Although the man knows he is dying, he refuses to give any information to the police, saying that if he gets well he will settle the matter himself, and that if he dies his friends will avenge him.

Brock was taken to Oliffe's drug store, 6 Bowery, early yesterday morning by friends, who hurried away. The druggist sent for an ambulance. The surgeon said that the first call came from the saloon of Pietro Traverso, 24 Baxter Street. Learning this the police went there, where they arrested Marenal Petro as a witness. From information gained in the neighborhood they learned that Fenton fought early in the evening with an Italian, known only as "Bootsie." This man is known to have made threats against Fenton.

The man now dying came from Boston some years ago with his brother James, who is serving a term for stabbing a man. He soon gained the leadership of the "Five Points Gang" and held it by many successful encounters with rivals.

FOUND DEAD MAN IN STREET.

Police Think He May Have Been an ex-Confederate Soldier.

Policeman Sullivan found the dead body of a man about 7 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine Street. The dead man wore a Confederate veteran's button, and had $80 in Confederate money in his pocket, which he had carried so long that it was almost unrecognizable.

It is thought that he was an ex-Confederate soldier. He also had in his pockets eight pairs of spectacles, ten pairs of scissors, a rabbit's foot, and $1.15 in silver.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Males.

OFFICE ATTENDANT, &c.—Office attendant, porter, messenger; neat young colored man; first-class references. Banks, 416 West 36th St.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced and thorough, desires permanent employment in office of editor or publisher; complete knowledge typography. Casion, 9, 153 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR.—Permanent position; ten years' experience, law and mercantile work; A1 references; salary, $18.00. R. A. C., 205 22d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—(25;) expert; eight years' varied experience; exceptionally rapid and accurate. Rosenthal, Box 110 Times.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.—By young law student, fine address and education, any position not menial; moderate compensation; has ability, first-class reference, and financially responsible. W., Box 111 Times Office.

Young man, single, 20 years old, wants situation as coachman; best of references from former and present employer, who can be seen. Call or address Joe Cain, 120 W. 29th St., Private Stable.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU CONTROL

Labor Commissioner Recommends State Supervision—Criticises Magistrates.

ALBANY, March 13.—In his third annual report, which Labor Commissioner John McMackin will transmit to-day to the State Legislature, he recommends a stricter control over employment offices, "a certain class of which," he says, "exploits the poverty of the poor by extorting fees for positions which are never obtained." The report advocates for cities of the first and second class a system of high license and State supervision, as in Illinois.

Regarding the employment of children in factories, the report says:

"The provisions of the law of 1903 restricting the employment of children in factories to nine hours a day should be extended to women and minors. At present the latter are permitted by the law to work sixty hours a week, and so long as factories run ten hours a day it is very difficult for the inspectors to make sure that children cease work at an earlier hour than their elders. As a proposition to abolish the nine-hour day for children would not be considered for a moment by the citizens of the State, the alternative is a shortening of the ten-hour schedule for women and minors."

During 1903, the report says, the factory inspectors brought 119 cases against employers for failure to comply with the various requirements of the law. All but two cases were in Greater New York, and only forty-six convictions were secured. Of this fact the Commissioner says:

"A peculiar practice prevails in the Police Magistrates' Court in the Borough of Manhattan. Our Inspectors appear and present conclusive evidence of a violation of law, which is in numerous instances admitted by the defendant; in spite of this the court arbitrarily extends time for compliance with the orders issued and adjourns the hearing, directing the Inspector to again visit the premises on the day to which the hearing is postponed, and to appear thereafter to testify as to the conditions existing at that time; if the defendant has complied with the law the Inspector is compelled to testify against his own complaint."

SAYS UNIONS ARE A MENACE.

E. J. Ingersoll's Challenge to Debate Taken Up by Delegates.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to confer with the Marine Trades Council in order to urge in concert such amendment of the eight-hour law as would give New York bidders an equal chance with outsiders to construct the five new State Island ferryboats. It was through the labor unions that the eight-hour law was passed, but it was felt that it will be a serious blow to the trades unions here if the work leaves New York.

A newspaper clipping was read dated from Utica, in which E. J. Ingersoll, represented as a man of means and wide education, issued a challenge to labor organizations in the State of New York to meet him in joint debate as to the right of labor unions to exist. Mr. Ingersoll holds that labor unions are selfish and a menace to the free institutions of this country.

Some of the delegates were indignant at the reading of this clipping. Delegate Robinson, the Financial Secretary, opposed a motion to accept the challenge, stating that the challenger was a crank. Delegate Entwistle of the Steam Fitters' Union declared that the labor unions could not afford to notice such a challenge. A motion to refer the matter to the waste basket was lost, and a motion to accept the challenge was carried. Corresponding Secretary Ernest Bohm will speak for the labor unions, the terms and date of debate to be arranged.

The question of the proposed amendments to the tenement house law, by which the regulations would be more lax, came up. A resolution was passed protesting against any change which would weaken in any way the beneficial effects of the present tenement house law.

On the motion of James Holland, delegate of the Stationary Firemen's Union, resolutions were passed condemning the present system in vogue in the Fire Department relating to the hours of duty of the members of the uniformed force, and calling for the two-platoon system.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Conference of United Garment Workers at Educational Alliance.

Under the auspices of the United Garment Workers of America a conference on tuberculosis was held last evening at the Educational Alliance on East Broadway. There was a large attendance, and Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers, presided. The speeches in Yiddish and German were delivered by Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, and Joseph Barondess.

Paul Kennaday, Secretary of the Committee on Conventions on Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, explained the object of the conference, saying:

"We are not assembled to-night to fight contractors, but to fight the greatest enemy of mankind. It is a disease which kills thousands every year, and most of its victims in this city are people of the east side. It is no more than a germ, a tiny bit of life that can only be seen through a powerful microscope. You could bring thousands of them together, and they could not be seen by the naked eye, and they are the more dangerous because they cannot be seen.

"This enemy can be successfully fought by preserving caution. We can defy this germ by keeping ourselves, our living rooms, and our workshops clean. It thrives amid dirt, and by removing uncleanliness we can emancipate ourselves from the disease."

PONGEE SILKS SCARCE.

Domestic Manufacturers Trying to Imitate the Oriental Goods.

The heavy demand for what is known to the trade as "Shantungs," or "pongees," and to the general public as pongee silks, have practically exhausted the supply in this market. As these goods are only obtainable from Japan and China, the question of future supplies is rather problematical. The American manufacturer, to make up this deficiency, is using all his ingenuity to produce similar goods, but his efforts so far have not proved very satisfactory.

The weaving has been successful, but dyers have not been able to secure that finish which the Oriental goods possess. Where the domestic product has been marketed, buyers have returned them as imperfectly dyed and unfit for retail trade. All through Pennsylvania, and to some extent in New Jersey, mills have been experimenting with the goods, but up to the present time their efforts have not been crowned with success. In the meantime prices in this market have been again sharply advanced on the imported fabric, and there is small chance of securing deliveries on late orders.

IMPORTED 10-CENT CIGARS.

Domestic Manufacturers Disturbed at Importers Change of Policy.

Domestic cigar manufacturers, especially those who use Havana tobacco, are somewhat disturbed by the recent appearance in the market of an imported 10 cent cigar which challenges their supremacy in the clear Havana cigar field at this price.

When the Cuban reciprocity treaty was passed an announcement was made that the Havana Tobacco Company, instead of reducing the prices of its imported cigars, would enlarge their size. This promise is said to have been received with much satisfaction in the trade, but this complacency has vanished with the appearance of the 10 cent cigar from Cuba. The Havana Tobacco Company is said to have changed its mind and made the reduction in price for those who may prefer cigars of the same size as before at a reduced cost.

ANARCHIST TURNER TELLS OF HIS FIGHT

Was Stared At on Ellis Island as If a Wild Animal.

TREATED BETTER IN EUROPE

May Return to This Country When Workingmen Alter the Condition of Things.

The privilege of the floor was given at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to Anarchist John Turner, who has been released in $5,000 bail, pending an appeal in his case to the United States Supreme Court. He was received with a round of applause, and began by thanking the central body for its co-operation with the Free Speech League in securing his release on bail.

"It was stated in the public press erroneously that I was arrested for making a speech in New York. This was not so. The warrant for my arrest was issued some days before I made that speech, though I was arrested at the meeting place after the speech. I had finished speaking and my speech had nothing to do with anarchy. All I said about anarchy was that I was an Anarchist, as I say now.

"I had a fine time in the pen at Ellis Island. I was stared at as if I was a wild animal in an iron-barred cage nine feet by six. A Government representing 80,000,000 of people seemed to be actually frightened at a small, insignificant man like myself, and I felt complimented. I never want to be an unwelcome guest, and I wanted to take the hint and get away. I was informed that twenty-four armed Secret Service men were guarding me, and that I would have to behave myself.

"The labor unions came to my assistance, but when it comes to action, individuals are quicker than bodies, and individuals started to work, backed by the various unions and other bodies, with the result that after fifteen days I was released, given a larger place to move around in, and a little later was released on bail. The case, which was postponed until October, was also hastened, and will be heard April 4."

Turner went on to say that when he went to other countries, which were under a monarchical government, he was better treated. When he attended the International convention of the Retail Clerks' Association in Brussels, a union which he organized, the chief of the Department of Commerce there was present and complimented him on his speech.

"Any one can come here and propagate mediaeval ideas, and nothing is said," he continued. "But let a man come with progressive ideas, and the Government gets frightened. The next thing they will be doing will be deporting Socialists. They may deport John Turner, but they can't deport the works of progressive thinkers, such as Herbert Spencer, Thoreau, Emerson, and others. In this case America has made itself ridiculous.

"Some one assassinated a President two years ago, but assassination is one of the risks of the trade when a man becomes a President, or a King, or an Emperor. If a President was assassinated by a Democrat or a Republican, Republicans or Democrats would not be debarred from coming to this country."

Wage earners, he said, had no fatherland, and the Anarchists were bringing this about. They did not trust their governments, but they trusted themselves. He believed that the Supreme Court would declare the law unconstitutional. He was sorry for it, and hated to leave such a fine country.

"All the future belongs to labor. I may be here again when the workingmen will be able to bring about a freer condition of things. I did not come here to bring my views before you. The incident of my arrest, however, will bring about a welding together of the interests of organized labor, which my only mission here was to promote."

Another round of applause followed, and Delegate Morton of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, on behalf of the committee appointed to co-operate in securing Turner's release on bail and bringing his case before the Supreme Court, said that of the $3,000 necessary for legal expenses $2,300 only had been subscribed. At Morton's request the unions were asked to contribute what they could in order to make up the remaining $700.

ONTARIO POWER REPLY.

F. D. Corey of Buffalo Defends Proposed Charter Amendments.

Frederick D. Corey, a Buffalo lawyer, who says he represents the City of Lockport, both political parties, the Lockport Board of Trade, and the citizens in that community in general, came to town yesterday and gave out a statement regarding the amendments to the charter of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company now pending before the State Senate.

"All the opposition to the measure," said Mr. Corey at the Hotel Wellington yesterday, "comes from the Niagara Power Company, which at the present time enjoys a lucrative monopoly in selling electric power from the Niagara River and hates to be disturbed. They have set up the specious plea that, if we obtained this franchise it would ruin the Niagara Falls, and have shrewdly contrived to hide in their efforts to oppose us behind scenic beauty societies, the Niagara Park Commissioners, and what not. In this connection I would like to observe that one of the Niagara Park Commissioners, ex-Judge A. K. Potter of Lockport, is also an attorney of the company.

The fact is that our charter has been copied almost verbatim from that of the Niagara Power Company, as we showed before the Senate Committee the other day. The amendments were offered in order to conciliate the Niagara Company largely and tend to curtail our powers rather than otherwise. The only additional privileges provided for by the amendments are an extension of two years for our franchise, which expires in May, and the right to transmit power beyond the Counties of Niagara, Erie, and Orleans, as provided in the original charter. The additional condemnation feature which has been so much criticised, only brings us into harmony with the general corporation laws of the State of New York."

MOTHER AND SON KILLED.

Boarder Rescued from Gas-Filled Apartment Also May Die.

Mrs. Mary Hall, sixty years old, and her son Calvin, thirty-five years old, were found dead in their rooms on the third floor of 2,352 Third Avenue yesterday morning, suffocated by illuminating gas. Charles Manning, a boarder and personal friend of Calvin Hall, was still alive when found, and revived when taken to Harlem Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Mrs. Hall, who has been an invalid for several years, usually slept in a reclining chair, and warmed the room with a small gas stove fed by a long rubber tube attached to a gas plug at the surbase. It is believed that on Saturday night she went to sleep leaving the gas stove burning, and that during the night her feet became entangled in the pipe, and, pulling it from the plug, allowed the gas to escape. Her son, who retired about 11 o'clock, occupied the room adjoining hers, and Manning had the front room. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. L. G. Low, who lives on the second floor, detected the odor of gas, which was traced to the Hall apartments and the tragedy discovered.

Policeman Elliott of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station sent a hurry call to Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Schneppel, who responded, pronounced Mrs. Hall and her son dead, and Manning so near dead that it was a question whether he could be saved.

McGibbon & Co.

Spring Upholstery Goods.

From March 7 to March 12.

Will place on sale:

Dimities, for Bedroom Furnishings, 25c. yd.
Hand-printed Chintzes, 25c yd.
Imported Cretonnes, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c yd.

Also: New Importations in Printed Taffetas.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Spring
Shoes
Shown to-day and
Sold any time: $3.50, $5, $6.

That doesn't tell anything of the many new lasts we have, the still wider popularity Oxfords are to have, the tendency toward russet leather, and the trend toward narrower toes.

It just begins the spring shoe story.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PAID $47 TO GET WISDOM

Harlemite Enjoyed His Legacy Dream for Two Weeks.

CASE OF TOO MUCH JOHNSON

Now He Is Sorry That He Recognized the Photograph of His Old Virginia Friend, Green.

According to a report lodged last night with Sergt. Wolf of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station by Samuel M. Daniels of 108 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, it cost Mr. Daniels at times during the past two weeks just about $47 to be told by a stranger that he had fallen heir to $7,000 through the death of a friend. This stranger gave the name of C. C. Johnson, and, Mr. Daniels, told the police, put in an appearance first about two weeks ago, and asked Mr. Daniels:

"Do you remember an old Virginia friend of yours by the name of Green—G-r-e-e-n? From Richmond, you know?"

"Certainly, I know him," said Mr. Daniels, somewhat surprised.

Johnson produced a photograph, which Mr. Daniels at once recognized, saying: "Yes, that is a striking likeness of Green."

"Green is dead," continued Johnson. "The circumstances connected with his death are very sad. We were in Martinique, in the West Indies, a year or so ago, and I became acquainted with Green, who often spoke of you. It was Green's good fortune to win $18,000 in the Havana lottery, and (you know his propensity for sporting) he at once set out on a jollification. News of Green's good luck got to an agent of the Havana lottery, and this agent proceeded to Martinique, and struck up an acquaintance with Green. The two became very good friends, as this agent seemed to be about as 'flush' as Green.

"Then this agent lured Green out on to a secluded cliff road one day and murdered him. The murder was committed with a view to robbery, but on searching his victim the agent discovered that Green didn't have a dollar on his person.

"In fear this agent soon afterward committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Mr. Green left a will, and appointed me executor of that will. I have just recovered from a protracted illness, or I should have presented myself to you before with the information that Mr. Green had stipulated in that will that you were to have $7,000.

"I shall have to proceed at once to Washington to execute the papers, and as I am peculiarly embarrassed I would like to ask the loan of about $17 until I return and fix up your check for the $7,000."

Mr. Daniels gave the man the $17, and the man disappeared. Three days later he appeared, and borrowed $15 more. He returned last Friday and made a third and last "touch" for $15, which he got. The stranger told Mr. Daniels that he was the Portuguese interpreter in the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, S. I., where, however, no such man is known.

MISSIONARY WAS MURDERED.

That the Rev. B. W. Labaree Was Killed in Persia Is Certain Now.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the Rev. Dr. J. Coan, a returned missionary from Persia, who is lying ill at the New York Hospital, received by cable yesterday confirmation of the news of the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, near Khoi, Persia. He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Labaree, now a missionary to Persia.

The Rev. Mr. Labaree who was murdered was born in Urumia, Persia, thirty-four years ago. He was appointed a missionary in 1893. He leaves a wife and two children. Mrs. Labaree is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, now of Cleveland, and for many years a missionary in Turkey. She has two brothers who live in New York, and an uncle, the Rev. Dr. Schauffler of the Olivet Mission in this city.

Municipal Art Society's Exhibit.

The Municipal Art Society will hold its third annual exhibition at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, from March 17 to 31, opening with the annual dinner of the society on the evening of the 17th and a reception and private view of the exhibits on the evening of the 18th. The exhibition will be open to the public on and after March 19.

CARPETS

Great Special Sale!

To stimulate an early Spring trade WE OFFER THIS WEEK

250 pieces Axminsters, Velvets, Body Brussels, at 95c yd.

Three Big Rug Values

Selected From Our Huge Assortment.

Lot No. 1—INDIAS, (Large Carpet Sizes.) In the light, delicate shades—Nile Green, Ivory, Cream, Pink, and Blue—Highly suitable for drawing room, at the uniform price of $124.50 each

Lot No. 2—Reversible shirazes and BRUSSELS. Very serviceable, size 9x12 ft., at $19.50 each

Lot No. 3—Consisting of WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, and SMYRNAS. Choice new designs, size 9x15ft., at $24.50 each. Regularly sold for $35.00.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 123d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THE WALLACH for this Spring comes out to-morrow, Tuesday—15th March. It's a Derby any man looks well in—and while it is full of style, it's not extreme—Not too high, too low, too broad or too narrow; too flat or too curled a brim. THE WALLACH for 1904 is right. $2.90, $2.40, $1.90

Silk and Opera Hats.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. 2.
Last 2 Weeks. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Last 3 Weeks.
TO-NIGHT—Curtain up at 8.
OLD HEIDELBERG
To-morrow Night, OLD HEIDELBERG.
Wed. Night, IVAN THE TERRIBLE.
Thurs., Friday, Saty night and Saty Matinee, BEAU BRUMMEL.
Next week, last week, Repertoire.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
The much-talked-of laughing hit,
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

ELMENDORF LECTURES CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Tuesdays and Wednesdays during Lent.
March 15 & 16, } "The Pacific Coast from at 3 P. M. } San Diego to Portland."
March 22 and 23, 3 P. M., "Yellowstone Park."
SPECIAL—Tuesday, March 22, at 8:30 P. M., (only evening lecture,) "Yellowstone Park."

TRIED TO 'JACK' POWER CABLES

Startling Things That Would Have Resulted According to Expert.

Alleging that if he had been allowed to continue his work grave consequences would have ensued, engineers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday morning caused the arrest of a subway contractor's foreman and his arraignment before Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court.

The man arrested was George E. Waddill, twenty-six years old, of 249 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, foreman for the Lenox Construction Company, (E. J. Farrell,) which now is doing subway work at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The complainant was Assistant Chief Inspector Ernest H. Webster of the railway company. He was accompanied by H. S. Farrar, one of the company's assistant engineers, who explained the technical aspects of the case to Magistrate Baker.

Waddill last week was warned by the company not to raise the power cables in its ducts, but there being evidences that he had received instructions to proceed with the work and was arranging to do it, officials of the company reported the case to Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who assigned men to watch the locality all of Saturday night.

Soon after 8 o'clock yesterday morning Waddill was arrested as he was directing his men to use "jacks" on the company's cables. If he had been allowed to proceed, Mr. Farrar told the court, the power from the power stations at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue and at King's Bridge would have been short-circuited, all the company's lines in that part of the city would have been tied up, 6,000 volts of deadly electricity would have been turned loose to nobody could tell where, and a direct loss of $50,000 at least would have been entailed.

Waddill said he was under orders from Contractor Farrell to "jack" the cables. He did not know what was the object of the work, and disclaimed all responsibility for attempting it. Mr. Farrar told Magistrate Baker the method proposed by the contractor or the latter's foreman was not necessary.

Waddill was held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Death Result of Baltimore Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Martin Mullin, proprietor of a large new hotel on Baltimore Street which was destroyed in the recent fire, died to-day of pneumonia resulting from exposure during the fire. Mental worry over his heavy losses also hastened the end. Just before the fire he had bought adjoining property to further enlarge his hotel. This property also was destroyed. He was fifty-eight years old.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT, 100 PERFORMANCE, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL
HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT.
HENRY MILLER in Ernest Denny's Play MAN PROPOSES
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evegs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
SIX NIGHTS & SAT. MAT.
AS YOU LIKE IT
Edyth Wynne Matthison, (Everyman) Rosalind
Ben Greet as Jacques.
LENTEN MATS. This Tues., Thurs., Fri. at 3. EVERYMAN
NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
150th Time March 23. Souvenirs.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KATHERINE KENNEDY
IN ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY,
THE RULING POWER.
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELEANOR ROBSON TWELFTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.
SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
154TH TIME TUESDAY—SOUVENIRS.
BELLEW RAFFLES, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Mats. Wed. Tele. 6726-38 | and Sat.
First Performance in This City TO-NIGHT
FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO.
Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks.
TO-NIGHT—"LA JUIVE."
Tuesday Ev., March 15th—"CARMEN."
Wed. Mat., Mch. 16th—"MI

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain; winds northeast shifting to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,909. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OUTPOSTS MEET IN NORTH KOREA

Japanese Patrol Falls Into a Russian Ambuscade.

DEFENCES AT NIN-CHWANG

But it Is Not Believed the Place Can Be Held—Russia's Fear of Chinese Hostility.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Gen. Zilinski telegraphs as follows under yesterday's date:

"On March 7 our patrol discovered four of the enemy's post on the Chong-Cheng-Ang River and a troop of cavalry acting as scouts near Patetchen, northwest of An-ju.

"A Japanese cavalry patrol fell into an ambuscade prepared by our patrol, and were dispersed, losing one killed. The Japanese left behind them a quantity of gun-cotton and some swords and blankets.

"The population of Manchuria is quiet.

"On the night of March 11 the enemy's ships explored Helena Bay and the shore opposite Senutchine with searchlights.

"According to information which has been verified the Japanese have not made any attacks north of Gen-San.

"The population along the Tumen River is favorable to us."

YIN-KOW, March 14.—The local Russian authorities are apparently incensed and manifestly much annoyed at the solicitous inquiries of the commanders of foreign gunboats regarding the projected blocking of the Liao River before the arrival of the Japanese, which latter event is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Although the blocking of the Liao and also the defense of the settlement and native town are regarded as unattainable, it is certain that a disposition of guns has been made, and that a defense plan has already been arranged.

The arrival of Gen. Kondratovitch a few days ago, however, threatened to cause the abandonment of the original intention.

The best Russian information obtainable at Port Arthur and Niu-Chwang admits the Government's intention to fall back indefinitely until it can complete the mobilization of 300,000 troops for the purpose of assaulting and opposing the Japanese, and probably 200,000 more to oppose the Chinese.

PARIS, March 14.—The Temps's correspondent at Niu-Chwang telegraphs:

"I have just returned here from a tour along the Manchurian frontier. The trains are crowded with Chinese soldiers, numbering upward of 20,000, on their way to garrison the border. A Japanese attack is expected here as soon as a thaw occurs, which will be in about ten days."

The correspondent of The Temps at St. Petersburg says:

"The Japanese thus far have captured seven Russian merchant ships whose commanders did not know war had begun.

"It is considered that the naval strength of Russia still equals that of Japan, including in the estimate the fortresses of Port Arthur and Vladivostok and the Baltic fleet."

MAKAROFF TO FIGHT HARD.

Reports of the Abandonment of Port Arthur Are Untrue.

YIN-KOW, March 14.—The best Russian information is that Vice Admiral Makaroff will fight hard. He is determined to weaken the enemy at any cost, and make the operation of the Baltic Sea fleet in the Far East feasible, though it may be necessary to fight without the Pallada, Czarevitch, and Retvizan, which, it is admitted, cannot be fully repaired within six months.

On account of the uncertainty of successfully constructing a mud dock in which to repair the Czarevitch and Retvizan, naval experts allow a year for the work.

TIEN-TSIN, March 14.—The report of the occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese is untrue, according to a telegram received here which left Port Arthur at 7 o'clock last evening.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—There is no truth in the rumors that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur.

Admiral Abaza, Secretary of the Commission on Far Eastern Affairs, authorizes The Associated Press to deny the story. He says the situation at Port Arthur is unchanged, and that nothing of importance has occurred there in the last twenty-four hours.

TOKIO, March 14.—Viceroy Alexieff's report stating that a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and the cruiser Takasago heavily damaged by the shell fire of the Russians in the fourth attack on Port Arthur is officially pronounced untrue.

The damaged Japanese torpedo boat destroyers can be repaired in one week, and it will not be necessary to dock them.

Engineer Minamisawa, the heroic officer of the torpedo boat destroyer Kasuma, has been honored for his gallantry. He has received the order of the Kyte and the Order of the Rising Sun, and has been promoted to be chief engineer. The Order of the Kyte is the Japanese equivalent of the British Victoria Cross.

Chief Engineer Minamisawa is the first to whom the Kyte has been awarded for heroism in war. It is improbable that he will survive his wounds.

Salvers working on the Variag at Chemul-pho found the bodies of two Russian sailors. They were taken ashore and the

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RUSSIAN TREASON CASE.

Capt. Leontieff Arrested for Selling List of Secret Agents to a Foreign Power.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 14.—A telegram from Lemberg says that Capt. Leontieff of the Russian General Staff was recently arrested at Warsaw for having sold to a foreign power a list of the secret agents maintained by the Russian General Staff in the frontier districts of Russia's western neighbor.

The discovery was made through the delivery of a money order to another person of the same name. Leontieff is reported to have been shot.

MEN TRIMMED THE HATS.

Women Sawed the Wood and Judges Awarded Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 14.—Two novel contests—one for young women at sawing wood and one for young men at trimming women's hats—were the features of the "reception night" entertainment given by the John Brown Club in Torrington Saturday night.

Ten young women took part in the wood-sawing match, and the first prize was awarded Miss Hattie Hitchcock, who sawed her stick in eight seconds. Fifteen men participated in the hat-trimming contest, and the judges decided that the hat decorated by Frank E. Wedge would do credit to a Paris milliner. He accordingly got first prize.

WORE PAJAMAS ON THE BRIDGE.

Barefooted and Bareheaded He Walked in the Snow.

About 1:20 o'clock this morning a few Brooklynites who were walking home from Manhattan were surprised to see as they neared the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge a young man in his pajamas, walking leisurely along the promenade apparently on his way to Manhattan. The man was barefooted and bareheaded, and although the promenade was covered with snow and a cold wind was blowing from off shore, the young fellow seemed quite content, and was proceeding on his journey when Policeman Kent of the bridge police hove in sight.

As soon as Kent spied the man in the pajamas he collared him and asked him what he meant by parading in such a costume on such a cold night. The young man's only answer was a smile. He would give no explanation, and the officer, taking him by the arm, made him do the "about face" and marched him to the police station on Washington Street.

At the station the man said he was John Keefe of Chicago, and said he was a guest of the Prospect Hotel at Prospect and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn. He had a sister in Brooklyn, he added, whom he had come to visit. At the hotel the clerk said he was surprised to hear that Keefe had left in such apparel, and said he did not know how he had left the hotel unobserved. Keefe was sent to the Cumberland Street Hospital to be treated for exposure, in the hopes of staving off a possible case of pneumonia.

HORSE'S UNLUCKY DAY.

Sat in Hot Lead, Fell Into a Trench, Stopped Man's Trip to Albany.

A great crowd of people witnessed a series of mishaps to a bay mare and a young man last evening at Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. Both were painfully injured, and the young man was arrested in the bargain.

The horse was attached to a wagon of the National Express Company and was driven by Frederick Jenkins. At Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street employes of the Edison Company had made an excavation in order to repair some conduits. On the surface was a pot of molten lead. The horse upset the pot, and the lead flowed over the pavement. Then the animal slipped and sat down in the lead.

Snorting with pain, he kicked and jumped until he broke from the traces, but just as he started to run away, slipped and fell into the excavation in such a way that he was resting on his chest with his hind feet in the air.

The big crowd that had gathered about the scene of the accident began to offer suggestions as to how to extricate the horse from his position. Among these was Samuel Mack of 218 West Twenty-fourth Street. He was bound for Albany, and had a dress suit case in one hand and an umbrella in the other. While Mack and others were making suggestions the employes of the Edison Company rigged up a small derrick and hoisted the animal out.

As the horse cleared the hole he suddenly kicked out and struck one of Mack's hands. The suit case went flying, and Mack proclaimed aloud his opinion of the horse. Whether or not the animal understood was afterward debated by the crowd. However this may be, he kicked out viciously with another leg and struck Mack's umbrella a blow that smashed it.

Then, according to Policeman Lehr, Mack began a tirade against the horse, the express company, the workmen, and the police force. He was so vehement that Lehr placed him under arrest on a charge of intoxication, and gathered up the bag and the umbrella and took them along to the station house.

The horse was not badly burned, but was walked to the stable.

COAL CO. SUES RAILROADS.

Violation of Anti-Trust and Inter-State Commerce Laws Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 14.—The Caledonia Coal Company of Gallup, N. M., has brought suit in the Territorial District Court against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Santa Fé Pacific railways, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the American Fuel Company for damages aggregating $500,000.

The complainant alleges that the defendant railroad companies have violated the Sherman anti-trust and inter-State commerce laws by having made lower rates for the Colorado and American Fuel Companies than for any other corporation.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

THIEVES AT WALDORF ROBBED FOUR GUESTS

Fashionably Dressed Man Arrested Said to Have Confessed.

CAPTURED IN A PAWNSHOP

Victims' Rooms Entered with Their Own Keys—T. F. Seacoll of Toledo Lost $600.

Charged with having entered the room of T. F. Seacoll of Toledo, Ohio, at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 5 and stealing $600 worth of jewelry, a young man who said he was William Schwartz, twenty-three years old, of 44 West Fifty-first Street, was arrested yesterday in a Sixth Avenue pawn shop by Detective Sergeants Boyle and Charlton of the Central Office. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Mayo remanded him to Police Headquarters for twenty-four hours.

A number of pawn tickets and hotel keys were found in his possession, and the police say he has confessed to having robbed four rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, and has implicated another person whom they expect to arrest shortly.

Schwartz describes himself as a vocalist, who came to this country a year ago. He had a private income, he says, but recently his remittances were delayed and, as he had no work to do in this country, he had to have money.

According to the story told by the police, he was in the Waldorf-Astoria about two weeks ago, when Mr. Seacoll approached the desk, put down his key, and walked away. Schwartz was near, and before the clerk saw it he picked up the key and placed it in his pocket. He watched to see the Toledo man leave the hotel, and then went up in the elevator to the eighth floor and, going to the room, opened it and walked in. The police accuse him of stealing several scarfpins and other jewelry.

Three similar robberies followed in rapid succession, and private detectives were called in to assist House Detective Thornhill in investigating them. The doors of the rooms were always found locked, but the keys were missing. The guest would insist that he had given the key to the clerk, and the clerk would be equally positive that he had not received the key.

Schwartz was fashionably dressed, looked like a well-bred foreigner, and was never reported as being "suspicious," although he was seen frequently about the hotel. Detectives Boyle and Charlton were in a Sixth Avenue pawn shop yesterday, looking for some stolen jewelry, when Schwartz entered. He was very pale, and appeared nervous, and at once attracted the attention of the detectives.

When he tried to negotiate several pawn tickets they made themselves known and then asked him where he got them. They placed him under arrest and searched him and say they found several Waldorf keys in his possession. They also found more pawn tickets, and one of them called for a diamond scarf pin that had been pawned on March 5, the day the Seacoll robbery occurred. The detectives charged him with the Seacoll robbery and took him to court.

Magistrate Mayo questioned Schwartz about the keys, and the young man said that he found them on the desk of the hotel. He denied, however, that he had entered any of the rooms. At the request of Boyle and Charlton, the Magistrate remanded the prisoner to Police Headquarters.

Schwartz told the police that he pawned three scarf pins and a pair of gold link cuff buttons the first day for $45. He said he didn't have a cent before he took the things, and that he had not eaten a square meal in some time. He said that with the money he went to a first-class restaurant and dined well.

Night Manager Little of the Waldorf-Astoria declined to give the names of the other guests who had been robbed, but admitted that the total amount of property stolen would make a big sum.

"These men have requested me not to mention their names," he said, "and I must respect their wishes. I think, however, that the public should know of the robberies and that they should be a warning to hotel guests. Men will go to the desk, throw down a key carelessly, and then turn away without waiting to see whether or not the clerk gets it. The clerks are nearly always busy with their routine work, and it is an easy matter for another to pick up the key and walk away with it."

The address given by Schwartz, 44 West Fifty-first Street, is the home of Gilbert G. Thorne of the National Park Bank. He said last night that he had never heard of Schwartz.

GOVERNMENT VERSUS JUDGE.

Attorney General Asks the Supreme Court for a Mandamus.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day the United States Government, through Attorney General Knox, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Francis J. Wing of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Ohio to take what it is maintained is legal action with respect to certain Chinese exclusion cases.

This is the first time in the history of the Supreme Court that the Government has sought a writ of mandamus against a Federal Judge.

Mr. Knox maintains that Judge Wing, in holding unconstitutional that part of the Chinese exclusion law which provides for the deportation of alien Chinese after a hearing before a United States Commissioner, is proceeding contrary to decisions of the Supreme Court.

According to Mr. Knox Chinese were taken taken before Commissioner Simpson and by him ordered to be deported. Their counsel then went before Judge Wing, and the Judge released them.

Subsequently Judge Wing refused to have the papers filed in the District Court which would have enabled the Government to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. He held that the proceedings before him on appeal were before him as Judge and not before the District Court.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Judge Wing, in a statement to-day, said he presumed the Attorney General wanted a ruling by the Supreme Court on the question whether the language employed in the Chinese exclusion law that appeal should be to "the Judge of the District Court for the district" meant the United States District Court.

It had, said the Judge, been intimated by some of the Federal Courts that the appeal must be taken as having been heard, not by the District Court, but by the Judge, as a person arbitrarily designed by the statute.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for coughs and colds. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

HOT OHIO REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

Foraker to be Beaten for Delegate—Dick's Lack of Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Though Senator-elect Dick refuses to answer publicly the statement made by Senator Foraker Saturday, when the latter declared war to the knife, there is all kinds of excitement in the Cox-Dick-Herrick camp.

The "organization" workers in every Congressional district have been ordered to kill off the Foraker faction, and the orders will be carried out. The Dick machine is strong enough to keep Foraker from being a delegate to the Republican National Convention from Ohio, and this will probably be done.

However, Foraker's friends say he will get even by keeping Dick from securing a single appointment during his term in the Senate unless the "organization" agrees to a compromise.

The war is now on, and it is more bitter than at any time during the Hanna-McKisson fight.

Here in Cleveland the Foraker faction is venting its spite on Postmaster Dewstoe, who looks to Burton for his reappointment. Foraker has so far held it up. Dewstoe's speech at the meeting of the "organization" men Saturday night in which he lined up with Herrick and Dick, may prevent his reappointment.

Senator Dick left for Washington this evening with a peace plan. He will propose that when the Senators cannot agree over an appointment the recommendation of the County Committee be followed. As Dick controls nearly all the County Committees, Foraker will hardly agree to such a scheme.

HUNGRY JURY REVOLTED.

Agreed to Disagree in Order to Get Something to Eat.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 14.—After trying in vain to persuade the bailiff to let them out of the juryroom that they might go home and get something to eat, twelve jurymen in the case of Schaeffer vs. Palmer tried to break out of the room, and, failing in this, hit upon another plan, which proved successful. To-day, however, they received the most severe censure ever given a jury in Lake County.

The jury went out Saturday noon, and as court adjourned at 3 o'clock, Judge Donnelly ordered a sealed verdict returned. The jury deliberated long, but were unable to reach a decision. They vainly begged the bailiff to allow them to go for something to eat. They then took the pins off the door and tried to escape, but they were headed off by the bailiff.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning a verdict was drawn up. It read thus: "We, the jury, have agreed to disagree."

The verdict was sealed, handed to the bailiff, and the men went home. The Judge to-day said he felt inclined to fine every juror $25 for contempt of court, but he let them off with a reprimand.

PROHIBITIONISTS BOOM MILES.

Claim Made That He Will Be Presidential Nominee of Party.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles probably will be the Presidential nominee of the Prohibition Party at the National Convention here June 29 and 30. Advices received here to-day satisfy party leaders that he will accept. Chairman C. E. Newlin of this city said to-day:

"As a vigorous opponent of the army canteen, an enemy of President Roosevelt, and a friend of Southern Democrats, Gen. Miles will be sure to poll 2,000,000 votes.

"The Miles boom was launched a week ago at a Venango County, Penn., prohibition meeting. The following day Gen. Miles expressed pleasure at the party's proffer, and refused to recognize the action of the Iowa Democrats who proposed him as an anti-Hearst candidate.

"'I should like no better close to my public life,' Miles is reported to have said, 'than the nomination for the Presidency as a Prohibitionist.'"

MISSISSIPPI LABOR FAMINE.

Lynching Responsible for Unwillingness of Negroes to Work in Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 14.—A labor famine exists among the cotton planters of Mississippi. Negro farmhands cannot be secured to work the lands originally intended for cotton planting the forthcoming season. The highest wages in the history of the State are being offered without satisfactory results.

These conditions were brought about by frequent lynchings and the racial extermination war being waged in the vicinity of Hattiesburg, where the blacks have been compelled to leave the adjoining counties under death threats.

The new vagrancy law is expected to alter the situation and put help into the fields, as all persons without visible means of support will be placed in jail. The negroes will be obliged to work, and the farmers will immediately hire them to cultivate the extra cotton acreage.

HEARST GETS MORE DELEGATES

Eighth Ohio District Selects Two Men Friendly to New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—In a most hotly contested convention to-day, at Urbana, Ohio, William R. Hearst of New York won the delegates to the Democratic Convention from the Eighth District. The fight was on from the start to the finish, but the Hearst men, led by W. L. Finley of Kenton, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and an ardent Johnson man, won at every point.

Finley was named as one of the delegates and W. R. Niven of Bellefontaine as the other. Finley is out and out for Hearst, and Niven, while not pledging himself, will vote for the New York editor.

W. W. Durbin, the Chairman, denounced Grover Cleveland as an arch-traitor, and was hissed by many of the delegates. A great many of the delegates did not want to indorse Hearst, but local political deals brought it about. A resolution to send a telegram of congratulations to W. J. Bryan brought out a storm of protest, but was carried. The Kansas City platform was indorsed.

MITCHELL ON HEARST TICKET.

Kentucky Followers of New Yorker Boom Labor Leader for Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—Louisville Democrats, who have declared for Hearst for the Democratic nomination for President, to-day announced that they would support John Mitchell, the labor leader, for Vice President on the same ticket.

This announcement was made by John Whallen, one of the Democratic leaders in Louisville and Kentucky. The Bandanna Club has come out for Mitchell. He has been invited to Louisville this month, when the boom will be formally started.

MAN IN BOX SHOOTS AT ACTORS ON STAGE

Treasurer Gain of the American Felled and Also Shot At.

MANAGER WEIS STOPS PANIC

Harold Hartsell, Playing in "Out of the Fold," Dives Through Property Window—Miss Bidwell Faints.

Intense excitement was caused at the American Theatre, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night, by what appears to have been a deliberate attempt to shoot one of the performers by a man who sat in a stage box. For a few moments after the shooting the audience was on the verge of a panic, but this was prevented by the prompt action of the house manager, Clarence M. Weis, who rushed out on the stage and assured the audience that no harm had been done.

The affair occurred in the third act of the play, "Out of the Fold," in which Theodore Babcock takes the part of the hero, Sylvia Bidwell that of the heroine, and Harold Hartsell is the villain. The scene takes place in a schoolroom. The children had left the stage, leaving the three performers mentioned alone.

In the stage box, on the left of the auditorium, two men occupied seats. They were the only ones in the box. In the adjoining box was Jacob Adler, the Jewish tragedian, with some friends. Mr. Weis, the house manager, left the front of the theatre to go back on the stage at about 10:15 o'clock. To reach there he had to pass the boxes. He says that he heard one of the two men in the stage box say to his companion:

"There's the —— ——; I'm going to get revenge."

Mr. Weis had scarcely closed behind him the door that leads from the body of the theatre to the stage when he heard a shot. He turned back, and was just in time to see the two men rushing out and making for an exit immediately behind the box they had occupied. At the same time, Edward Gain, Treasurer of the theatre, who had followed closely behind Mr. Weis, made for the men.

The bigger of the two struck him a blow which knocked him down, and then he kicked him. Gain struggled to his feet, and the man, pointing a revolver at him, fired a shot at close range. Gain dropped, although he was not hit, and the men got out into Forty-second Street, the man who had had the revolver dropping his weapon as he ran. Before Gain could recover himself they were far along Forty-second Street toward Broadway and disappeared.

In the theatre and on the stage the greatest excitement prevailed. The action of the play had led up to a struggle between Babcock and Hartsell, and they were just clinching when the shot was fired. The men let go of each other and Hartsell took a running dive through a scene window, landing in a heap behind the scenes. Miss Bidwell fainted, and was picked up and dragged back by Babcock.

The stage hands, hardly realizing what had happened, but knowing something serious had occurred, lowered the asbestos curtain.

The greater part of the audience had started to their feet and were standing half hesitating whether to run for the doors or not. It was at this critical moment that Mr. Weis ran back on the stage, and, getting in front of the curtain, which he had ordered to be pulled up again, shouted to the people to keep their seats; that no one had been injured, and that there was no cause for alarm.

The audience gradually resumed their seats, and talked over the incident for a few moments, and then after about fifteen minutes' delay, Miss Bidwell having been revived, the play was finished.

Examination showed that the bullet fired at the performers had gone through a blackboard used in the school scene. The one fired at Mr. Gaine had struck against one of the walls of the exit.

Soon after the performance Mr. Babcock said that he didn't know the man who had fired the shot, and felt quite sure it was not intended for him; that he had not an enemy in the world, so far as he could remember.

Miss Bidwell was equally sure that no one would think of shooting at her. According to Mr. Weis, when Mr. Hartsell was questioned, he said shortly that he didn't know whether he had an enemy or not, and wouldn't talk more about the matter.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are trying to find the man who did the shooting and his companion. Of the former they have a pretty detailed description. He is said to be of medium height, slim build, with red hair, and clean shaven. His companion was also of medium height, with light hair and complexion and smooth face. Both wore long, dark overcoats and derby hats and had the appearance of actors.

SAVED MEN FROM LYNCHING.

Military Company Rushed from Americus to Preston, Ga.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 14.—Judge Littlejohn to-day ordered the Americus Light Infantry to proceed immediately to Preston, the county seat of Webster County, to protect two white men, Henry Morgan and Sidney Harrell, from lynching at the hands of infuriated citizens.

Morgan was arrested to-day charged with causing a thirty-thousand-dollar fire in Preston yesterday. It is said he confessed and implicated Harrell, his cousin, who, it is asserted, employed him to set fire to a store.

The military company made the run from Americus to Preston, twenty-five miles, in twenty minutes, secured the prisoners, and brought them to Americus for safe keeping.

A DESPERADO SHOT DEAD.

Held Up the Sheriff, but the Latter Got Even.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 14.—The shooting of a desperado, who has been the terror on the border south of Moosejaw in Northwest Territory, and whom the authorities have tried hard to catch, is reported. The man, whose name was Jones, got the drop on the Sheriff who tried to arrest him, took the Sheriff's horse, and sent him home on foot.

The Sheriff returned with a posse of twenty-five men, took Jones by surprise, and ordered him to surrender. The desperado immediately reached for his gun, but was shot through the body and head, dying instantly.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

MYSTERY IN HEIRESS'S DEATH.

Miss De Casali Found Burned—May Have Been Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., March 14.—Miss Teresa Secchi de Casali, a wealthy Italian woman, was found burned to a crisp at her home here to-day, and the authorities claim that it was a case of suicide or murder. It first was thought that the woman's clothes had caught fire from a near-by oil heater, but later it was found that the stove had not been lighted. A physician who examined the body said: "She was dead, without a doubt, before her clothes caught fire."

When the woman was found she was sitting in a chair and had made no effort to rise. The opinion is that the old woman, who had lived alone for many years and who recently inherited a large fortune, had been murdered and her clothes set on fire to hide the crime.

Miss de Casali was one of the most prominent Italians in this State, and for many years took a leading part in charitable works for the benefit of her race. She was the daughter of Chevalier G. F. Secchi de Casali, for many years editor of La Ecco, a New York City Italian newspaper. It was through the efforts of herself and her father that Charles K. Landis was able to start the Italian colony near this city. The autopsy and inquest will be held to-morrow.

TARRYTOWN WOMEN TO VOTE.

Both Tickets Said to be Satisfactory to John D. Rockefeller.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 14.—At the election in North Tarrytown to-morrow it is expected that many women will vote upon the question whether to continue to take water from the Consolidated Water Company or purchase a supply from the village of Tarrytown. The women property owners can vote on this question. C. B. Hemmingway, Superintendent of John D. Rockefeller's estate, says Mr. Rockefeller is taking no interest in the election, as both village tickets this year are satisfactory to him.

The most spirited election in this section to-morrow will be that at Dobbs Ferry. There the question is trolley or no trolley. The poorer people and business men favor the trolley, but the wealthy residents oppose it. There are four tickets in the field. In this village the Republicans have no opposition.

SMITH MEETS HIS FAMILIES.

Mormon President Also Calls His Advisers Together in Utah.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 14.—A family reunion signalized the return to Salt Lake City to-day of Joseph F. Smith, President of the Mormon Church.

Mr. Smith went to the famous Bee Hive House and held a reception to his various families all the afternoon. Present were his five wives and some thirty-two of the forty-two children. After this formal greeting was over the President entered a carriage and made the rounds of his five homes, whither his five wives and the younger children had preceded him.

After dinner the President held a council of the apostles and the leaders of the seventies.

President Smith declined to discuss the Smoot case, but stated that he thought the country had been well informed on the merits of the discussion by this time. He added that he had been well pleased by his experiences in Washington.

PASSENGER STEAMER LOST.

Four of the Aramac's Boats, with Seventy-eight Persons, Missing.

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 14.—The British steamer Aramac was wrecked on the Break Sea Spit off Queensland yesterday morning.

Six boats were launched and two were safely landed with sixty exhausted passengers and members of the crew.

Four other boats are still missing, containing seventy-eight persons. It is believed that these boats were not provisioned.

The weather is bad and steamers sent in search of the boats have found no trace of them.

The Aramac is of 2,114 tons gross register and is 300 feet long. She was built in 1889 at Dumbarton, Scotland.

CHURCH ROW OVER SALOONS.

Pastor Accuses Liquor Sellers of Corrupting His Congregation.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—Because the pastor of East Meade Baptist Church, the Rev. Charles Leonard, prevented the establishment of two saloons near his church his congregation is bitterly divided, and yesterday when he went to hold services he found the church doors locked and the two factions drawn up in battle array. His presence added fuel to the flames, and blows were struck.

The preacher returned a second time to hold services, and again found the doors barred. The congregation of a neighboring church called to express their sympathy, and when they returned to services they found that their pastor had locked them out. Prayer was said in the street.

Mr. Leonard says the saloon keepers he fought successfully got into his church on pleas of religious fervor and then corrupted some of his congregation to oust him illegally. He says one woman member of the church stuffed the ballot box.

VETOES NEGRO SCHOOL BILL.

Gov. Vardaman Says Colored Man Needs Education for Heart and Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—Gov. Vardaman this afternoon gave vent to his radical views on the subject of negro education by sending a message to the House vetoing the appropriation for the State Normal School, a negro educational institution at Holy Springs. The Governor declares that the education offered by this institution is not suitable for negroes. In his message the Governor says:

"I wish it understood that my objection to this bill does not grow out of a spirit of race hatred. I have no such feeling for the negro. On the contrary, I wish the race well. I should like to see it developed along moral and industrial lines until it shall become a positive factor for good, rather than a menace to our civilization, a blessing rather than a curse.

"The only hope for the consummation of that wish is for the State to take matters in hand, ignore the abuse and criticism of the ignorant time servers of both the North and the South, and give to the negro that which the negro needs, education for his heart and his hands.

"Give him, if possible, a moral basis to build upon, and you will thereby help the negro and the State also."

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

The "Real Thing" in Scotch—Usher's Special Reserve White Label.—Adv.

SUPREME COURT WRECKS MERGER

Northern Securities Company an Unlawful Combination.

DECISION BY CLOSE MARGIN

Minority of Four Declare the Doctrine Enunciated Might Lead to Interference With State and Personal Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The United States Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion in the merger case of the United States versus the Northern Securities Company sustaining the contention of the Government that the railroad merger was illegal, and affirming the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision was reached only by the narrowest possible margin, the alignment of the Justices being five to four. Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, McKenna, and Day formed the majority, while Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Holmes, White, and Peckham dissented. The narrowness of the Government's victory is accentuated by the fact that though Justice Brewer assents to the judgment of the majority, he reaches his conclusion by a different course of argument and writes a separate opinion to explain his views.

The Prevailing Opinion.

The prevailing opinion was written by Justice Harlan and proceeded on the theory that Congress has a right under the Constitution to control inter-State commerce, no matter how conducted.

Justice Harlan holds that the evidence shows the Northern Securities Company to constitute such restraint of inter-State commerce as violates the Anti-Trust act and that the original purpose of the merger was to prevent competition between its constituent companies.

"The mere existence of such a combination," says Justice Harlan, "constitutes a menace" to the freedom of commerce which the public is entitled to have protected.

Justice Harlan goes on to hold that the Anti-Trust act is not limited to application in unreasonable restraints on trade and commerce, but applies to all such restraints, reasonable or unreasonable, and declares that an act of Congress, constitutionally passed, "is binding upon all as much as if it were included in terms in the Constitution itself."

It is held that the court, having found an unlawful combination, has the power to end its existence.

Justice Brewer in his separate opinion expresses the view that recent anti-trust decisions have gone too far, and holds that the anti-trust act should not be interpreted as applying to reasonable restraints on commerce, but only to unreasonable ones. He is, however, persuaded that the formation of the Northern Securities Company constitutes such an unreasonable restraint.

Views of Dissenters.

Justice Holmes, in behalf of the minority, protested against the decision on the ground that it interfered with the exercise of powers incidental to the ownership of property. He declared that such a doctrine might be extended so that "the advice or mere existence of one man might be a crime."

Justice White declared that mere ownership of stock in a State corporation could in no sense be held to be an interference with traffic between States. Such a doctrine, he asserted, would give power to Congress to control the organization of all railroads doing an inter-State business, and to abrogate every charter and every consolidation of such lines. Such power might even extend to the prevention of organization of labor associations.

"Indeed," he said, "the doctrine must in reason lead to a concession of the right in Congress to regulate concerning the aptitude, the character, and capacity of persons."

The decree of the Circuit Court which was affirmed "enjoined the Securities Company, its officers and stockholders:

"From acquiring or attempting to acquire any more of such stock.

"From exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction, supervision, or influence on the acts of either railway company by virtue of its holding of stock therein.

"From paying any dividends on such stock to the Securities Company.

"From permitting the Securities Company or its officers, &c., to exercise any control over the corporate acts of such railway companies."

An Expectant Audience.

An effort was made by the court to prevent knowledge of the fact that the opinion was to be rendered to-day from getting to the public, but when the members of the court filed into the chamber at noon they were awaited by an expectant crowd which filled every seat.

Attorney General Knox and Secretary Taft and an unusual number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives were present when Justice Harlan began the delivery of the opinion. The Justice read his opinion from a printed copy, which consumed about an hour and a quarter in its delivery.

All told, the court consumed two hours and three-quarters in disposing of the case. The fact was noted by several persons that the argument in the case was begun Dec. 14, just three months previous to the decision. For so important a case, this is considered a very brief interim between the arguments and the decision.

The case decided was originally brought by the United States against the Northern Securities Company, a corporation of New Jersey; the Great Northern Railway Company, a corporation of Minnesota; the Northern Pacific Railway Company, a corporation of Wisconsin; James J. Hill, a citizen of Minnesota, and William P. Clough, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, J. Pier-

pont Morgan, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, and Daniel Lamont, citizens of New York.

THE PREVAILING OPINION.

Justice Harlan's Statement of the Majority's Views.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Justice Harlan writes the opinion suscribed to by four out of the five Justices who constituted a majority. After announcing the origin and the purpose sought to be accomplished by the suit Justice Harlan reviews the facts as disclosed by the record in the case, showing that it had grown out of a combination of the Great Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company into the Northern Securities Company. He then summarizes briefly the allegations of the Government and the defense of the Securities Company. Of the Government's case he says:

"The Government charges that if the combination was held not to be in violation of the act of Congress, then all efforts of the National Government to preserve to the people the benefit of free competition among carriers engaged in inter-State commerce will be wholly unavailing, and all transcontinental lines, indeed the entire railway systems of the country, may be absorbed, merged, and consolidated, thus placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporation." Of the defendant's case Justice Harlan says:

"The several defendants denied all the allegations of the bill imputing to them a purpose to evade the provisions of the act of Congress or to form a combination or conspiracy having for its object either to restrain or to monopolize commerce or trade among the States or with foreign nations. They denied that any combination or conspiracy was formed in violation of the act."

Justice Harlan then comes immediately to the judicial consideration of the case and practically indicates the decision of the court in the first sentence of the opinion proper. In that sentence he says:

Act of Congress Violated.

"In our judgment the evidence fully sustains the materinl allegations of the bill, and shows a violation of the act of Congress, in so far as it declares illegal every combination or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and forbids attempts to monopolize such commerce."

He again recurs to the facts in the case and says that laying aside any minor things it is indisputable that upon the principal facts of the record under the leadership of Hill and Morgan the stockholders of the two railroad companies, having practically parallel lines of road, had combined under the laws of New Jersey by organizing a corporation for the holding of the shares of the two companies upon an agreed basis of value. Proceeding, he says:

"The stockholders of these two competing companies disappeared, as such, for the moment, but immediately reappeared as stockholders of the holding company, which was thereafter to guard the interests of both sets of stockholders as a unit, and to manage, or cause to be managed, both lines of railroad as if held in one ownership.

"Necessarily by this combination or arrangement the holding company in the fullest sense dominates the situation. Necessarily, also, the constituent companies ceased, under such a combination, to be in active competition for trade and commerce along their respective lines, and have become practically one powerful consolidated corporation, the principal, if not sole, object for the formation of which was to carry out the purpose of the original combination under which competition between the constituent companies would cease."

To Prevent Competition.

Justice Harlan says that the stockholders of the two old companies are now united in their interest in preventing all competition between the two lines, and that they would "take care that no persons are chosen Directors of the holding company who will permit competition between the constituent companies, the result being that all the earnings of the constituent companies make a common fund in the hands of the Securities Company upon the basis of the certificates of stock issued by the holding company. No scheme or device could more certainly come within the words of the act, 'combination in the form of a trust or otherwise * * * in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nations,' or could more effectively and certainly suppress free competition between the constituent companies.

"This combination is, within the meaning of the act, a 'trust'; but not, it is a combination in restraint of inter-State and international commerce, and that is enough to bring it under the condemnation of the act. The mere existence of such a combination, and the power acquired by the holding company as trustee for the combination, constitute a menace to and a restraint upon that freedom of commerce which Congress intended to recognize and protect, and which the public is entitled to have protected.

"If not destroyed, all the advantages that would naturally come to the public under the operation of the general law of competition, as between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, will be lost, and the entire commerce of the immense territory in the northern part of the United States between the great lakes and the Pacific at Puget Sound will be at the mercy of a single holding corporation, organized in a State distant from the people of that territory."

Justice Harlan agrees with the summing up by the Circuit Court of the results of the combination, which was that it places the control of the two roads in the hands of a single person, and, second, that it destroys every motive for competition between the two lines by pooling their earnings, notwithstanding both were engaged in inter-State traffic.

Anti-Trust Act's Application.

Entering upon an investigation of the authorities bearing upon the case, Justice Harlan deduces the following propositions as applied to the present case:

"That although the act of Congress known as the Anti-Trust act has no reference to the mere manufacture and production of articles or commodities within the limits of the several States, it embraces and declares to be illegal every contract, combination, or conspiracy, in whatever form, of whatever nature, and whoever may be parties to it, which directly or necessarily operates in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations.

"That the act is not limited to restraints of inter-State and international trade or commerce that are unreasonable in their nature, but is directed against all direct restraints, reasonable or unreasonable, imposed by any combination, conspiracy, or monopoly upon such trade or commerce.

"That railroad carriers engaged in inter-State or international trade or commerce are embraced by the act.

"That combinations even among private manufacturers or dealers whereby inter-State or international commerce is restrained are equally embraced by the act.

"That Congrsss has the power to establish rules by which inter-State and international commerce shall be governed, and, by the Anti-Trust act, has prescribed the rule of free competition among those engaged in such commerce.

"That every combination or conspiracy which would extinguish competition between otherwise competing railroads engaged in inter-State trade or commerce is made illegal by the act.

"That the natural effect of competition is to increase commerce, and an agreement whose direct effect is to prevent this play of competition, restrains instead of promotes trade and commerce.

"That to vitiate a combination, such as the act of Congress condemns, it need not be shown that such combination results in a total suppression of trade or in a complete monopoly, but that by its necessary operation it tends to restrain inter-State or international trade or commerce or tends to create a monopoly in such trade or commerce and to deprive the public of the advantages that flow from free competition.

"That the constitutional guarantee of liberty of contract does not prevent Congress from prescribing the rule of free competition for those engaged in inter-State and international commerce.

The State's Rights View.

"That under its power to regulate commerce among the several States and foreign nations, Congress had authority to enact the statute in question."

Justice Harlan takes up the contentions of the counsel for the Securities Company, and in presenting them said that "underlying their argument is the idea that as the Northern Securities Company is a corporation, and as its acquisition of the stock of the railroad companies is not consistent with the powers conferred by its charter, the enforcement of the act of Congress as against these corporations will be in its operation an interference by the National Government with the internal commerce of the States creating those corporations." To this objection Justice Harlan replies:

"This view does not impress us. There is no reason to suppose that Congress had any purpose to interfere with the internal affairs of the States, nor is there any ground [illegible] the contention that the Anti-Trust act regulates their domestic commerce. By its very terms the act regulates only commerce among the States and in the foreign States.

"Viewed in that light the act must be respected. By the explicit words of the Constitution that instrument and the laws enacted by Congress in pursuance of its provisions, are the supreme laws of the land, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, supreme over the States, over the courts, and even over the people of the United States, the source of all power under our governmental system in respect of the objects for which the Constitution was ordained.

Constitution and the Law.

"An act of Congress constitutionally passed under its power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign States is binding upon all, as much as if it were embodied in terms in the Constitution itself. Every judicial officer, whether of a National or a State court, is under the obligations of an oath to so regard a lawful enactment of Congress. Not even a State, still less one of its artificial creatures, can stand in the way of its enforcement. If it were otherwise, the Government and its laws might be prostrated at the feet of local authority."

He brushes aside as scarcely worth mentioning the contention on the part of the securities company that the question involved is the right of an individual to dispose of his stock in a State corporation, saying:

"It is unnecessary in this case to consider such abstract general questions. They are not here to be examined and determined, and may as well be left for consideration in some cases necessarily involving their determination."

Justice Harlan also refers to the argument that the position of the Government amounts to declaring that the ownership of stock in a railroad corporation is in itself inter-State commerce, and to other similar declarations, and, commenting upon these, he says:

"We do not understand that the Government makes any such contentions or takes any such positions as those statements imply. It does not contend that Congress may control the mere ownership of stock in a State corporation engaged in inter-State commerce. It does not contend that Congress can control the organization or mere ownership of State corporations, authorized by their charters to engage in inter-State and international commerce, but it does contend that Congress may protect the freedom of inter-State commerce by any means that are appropriate and are lawful and not prohibited by the Constitution.

The Government's Case.

"It does contend that no State corporation can stand in the way of the enforcement of the National will, legally expressed. What the Government particularly complains of, indeed, all that it complains of here, is the existence of a combination among the stockholders of competing railroads which in violation of the act of Congress restrains inter-State commerce through the agency of a common corporate Trustee designated to act for both companies in repressing free competition between them."

The opinion then takes up the right of Congress to enact such legislation as the anti-trust law, and goes into an inquiry as to how far the courts may go in order to give effect to such an act and to remedy the evils designed to be suppressed by it. Quoting the famous declaration of the court in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, that the Government ordained and established by the Constitution is, within the limits of the powers granted to it, "the Government of all; that it represents and acts for all and is supreme within its sphere of action," Justice Harlan says it is the intention of legislation of this character to prescribe a rule for inter-State and international commerce which should prevent vexation by combinations, conspiracies, or monopolies which restrain commerce by destroying or restricting competition. He then adds:

"We say that Congress has prescribed such a rule, because in all the prior cases in this court the Anti-Trust act has been construed as forbidding any combination which by its necessary operation destroys or restricts free competition among those engaged in inter-State commerce; in other words, that to destroy or restrict free competition in inter-State commerce was to restrain such commerce. Now can this court, in reason, say that such a rule is prohibited by the Constitution, or is not one that Congress could appropriately prescribe when exerting its power under the commerce clause of the Constitution?

"Whether the free operation of the normal laws of competition is a wise and wholesome rule for trade and commerce is an economic question which this court need not consider or determine. Many persons we may judicially know of wisdom, experience, and learning believe that such a rule is more necessary in these days of enormous wealth than it ever was in any former period of our history; indeed, that the time has come when the public needs to be protected against the exactions of corporations wielding the power which attends the possession of unlimited capital.

Restraint of Trade.

"Be this as it may, Congress has, in effect, recognized the rule of free competition, when declaring illegal every combination or conspiracy in restraint of inter-State and international commerce. If in the judgment of Congress the public convenience or the general welfare will be best subserved when the natural laws of competition are left undisturbed by those engaged in inter-State commerce, that must be, for all, the end of the matter, if this is to remain a Government of laws and not of men."

Taking up the contention that railroad corporations created under the laws of a State can be consolidated only with the authority of that State, Justice Harlan says that he cannot understand why this suggestion was made in this case, "for," he goes on, "there is no pretense that the combination here in question was under the authority of the States under whose laws these railroad corporations were created." In the form of an interrogation he adds:

"But even if the State allowed consolidation would it not follow that the stockholders of two or more State corporations engaged in inter-State commerce could lawfully combine and form a distinct corporation to hold the stock of the constituent corporations, and, by destroying competition between them, restrain commerce among the States and with foreign nations?" Many citations were given in response to this inquiry, all bearing upon the right of States to control their own domestic commerce.

Justice Harlan then quotes the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden to the effect that "the power over commerce with foreign nations and among the several States is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single Government having in its constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of power as are found in the Constitution of the United States."

"If a State," he continues, "may strike down combinations that restrain its domestic commerce by destroying free competition among those engaged in such commerce, what power, except that of Congress, is competent to protect the freedom of inter-State and international commerce when assailed by a combination that restrains such commerce by stifling competition among those engaged in it?"

The Anti-Trust Act.

At this point Justice Harlan announces the inadvisability of the court's concurring in the view that the Anti-Trust act is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. "The contention of the defendant," he says, "could not be sustained without in effect overruling the prior decisions of this court as to the scope and validity of the Anti-Trust act. If, as the court has held, Congress can strike down a combination between private persons or private corporations that restrain trade among the States, in iron pipe or in tiles, grates, and mantels, surely it ought not to be doubted that Congress has power to declare illegal a combination that restrains commerce among the States and with foreign nations as carried on over the lines of competing railroad companies in the exercise of public franchises and engaged in such commerce.

"Indeed, if the contentions of the defendants are sound why may not all the railway companies in the United States that are engaged, under State charters in inter-State and international commerce enter into a combination such as the one here in question and by the device of a holding corporation obtain the absolute control throughout the entire country of rates for passengers and freight, beyond the power of Congress to protect the public against their exactions?

"The argument in behalf of the defendants necessarily leads to such results, and places Congress, although invested by the people of the United States with full authority to regulate inter-State and international commerce, in a condition of utter helplessness, so far as the protection of the public against such combinations is concerned."

Coming again to the consideration of the contention that interference by the Federal Government with the affairs of a State corporation will prevent the Securities Company from exercising its functions and will be an invasion of the rights of the State under which the company was chartered, Justice Harlan says:

"We cannot conceive how it is possible for any one to seriously contemplate such a proposition." Continuing on this line, he adds:

"We reject any such view of the relations of the National Government and the States composing the Union. It cannot be given effect without destroying the just authority of the United States. Every corporation created by a State is necessarily subject to the supreme law of the land.

"And yet, the suggestion is made that to restrain a State corporation from interfering with the free course of trade and commerce among the States, in violation of an act of Congress, is hostile to the reserved rights of the States. The Federal court may not have power to forfeit the charter of the Securities Company; it may not declare how its shares of stock may be transferred on its books, nor prohibit it from acquiring real estate, nor diminish or increase its capital stock. All these and like matters are to be regulated by the State which created the company.

Powers of the Court.

"It would be extraordinary if the court, in executing the act of Congress, could not lay hands upon that company and prevent it from dong that which, if done, will defeat the act of Congress. Upon like grounds the court, without interfering with the rights of any State, can, by appropriate orders, prevent the two competing railroad companies here involved from co-operating with the Securities Company in restraining commerce among the States. In short, the court may make any order necessary to bring about the dissolution or suppression of an illegal combination that restrains inter-State commerce.

"All this can be done without infringing in any degree upon the just authority of States. The affirmance of the judgment below will only mean that no combination, however powerful, is stronger than the law or will be permitted to avail itself of the pretext that to prevent it doing that which, if done, would defeat a legal enactment of Congress, is to attack the reserved rights of the States.

"It would mean that no device in evasion of its provisions, however skillfully such device is contrived, and no combination, by whomsoever formed, is beyond the reach of the supreme law of the land, if such device or combination by its operation directly restrains commerce among the States or with foreign nations in violation of the act of Congress."

Discussing the question as to the effect of the Anti-Trust act on financial interests, Justice Harlan says the prediction had been made that disaster to business and widespread financial ruin would follow the execution of its provisions, and he adds that such predictions had been made in connection with all preceding cases under that act, "but," he says, "they have not been verified," and continues:

"It is the history of monopolies in this country and in England that predictions of ruin are habitually made by them when it is attempted, by legislation, to restrain their operations, and to protect the public against their exactions. In this, as in former cases, they seek shelter behind the reserved rights of the States, and the constitutional guarantee of liberty of contract. But this court has heretofore adjudged that the act of Congress did not touch the rights of the States and that liberty of contract did not involve a right to deprive the public of the advantages of free competition in trade and commerce.

"But even if the court shared the gloomy forebodings in which the defendants indulge it could not refuse to respect the action of the legislative branch of the Government if what it has done is within the limits of its constitutional power. The suggestions of disaster to business have, we apprehend, their origin in the zeal of parties who are opposed to the policy underlying the act of Congress or are interested in the result of this particular case.

"At any rate, the suggestions imply that the court may and ought to refuse the enforcement of the provisions of the act if, in its jnugment, Congress was not wise in prescribing, as a rule by which the conduct of inter-State and international commerce is to be governed, that every combination, whatever its form, in restraint of such commerce and the monopolizing or attempting to monopolize such commerce, shall be illegal. These plainly are questions as to the policy of legislation, which belong to the legislative department, and this court has no function to supervise such legislation from the standpoint of wisdom or policy."

The Investment Claim.

Justice Harlan sets aside as fallacious the argument that the acquisition of stock by the Northern Securities Company was in the nature of an investment, saying that there had been no actual investment in any substantial sense. In this connection he refers to Mr. Morgan as authority for the statement that the stock had been transferred to the Securities Company merely for the purpose of suppressing competition, and in support of this statement quotes the testimony of Mr. Morgan in which he had said that the Securities Company had been created a custodian because it had no other alliances.

"This," says Justice Harlan, "disclosed the actual nature of the transaction, which was only to organize the Securities Company as a holding company in whose hands, not as a purchaser or absolute owner, but simply as custodian, were to be placed the stocks of the constituent companies."

Discussing the effectiveness of the relief at the hands of the court he quotes approvingly the disposal by the Circuit Court of that point and continues:

"The Circuit Court has done only what the actual situation demanded. It could not have done less without declaring its impotency in dealing with those who have violated the law. The decree, if executed, will destroy not the property interests of the original stockholders of the constituent companies, but the power of the holding corporation, as the instrument of an illegal combination, to do that which, if done, would restrain inter-State and international commerce. The exercise of that power being restrained, the object of Congress will be accomplished; left undisturbed, the act in question will be valueless for any practical purpose."

Attention also is given to the argument that the Anti-Trust act must be strictly construed in its criminal features. Quoting a number of authorities on this subject, Justice Harlan says:

"Guided by these long-established rules of construction, it is manifest that if the Anti-Trust act is held not to embrace a case such as is now before us, the plain intention of the legislative branch of the Government will be defeated. If Congress has not, by the words used in the act, described this and like cases, it would, we apprehend, be impossible to find words that would describe them. The defendants have no just cause to complain of the decree in matter of law, and it should be affirmed." Justice Harlan in conclusion says:

"The judgment of the court is that the decree below be and hereby is affirmed, with liberty to the Circuit Court to proceed in the execution of its decree as the circumstances may require."

JUDGE THAYER'S OPINION.

Jurist Whose Decision Was Upheld Comments on Features of Case.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Judge Amos Thayer of the United States Circuit Court, whose opinion in the Northern Securities case was affirmed to-day by the United States Supreme Court, to-night said:

"The great question in this case was whether corporations could be organized that have no business of their own, save to act as a holding company for other corporations and to be formed solely for that purpose.

"It is obvious that if this could be done, one corporation could be formed to control all the industrial plants of the United States."

GOV. VAN SANT PLEASED.

Says Merger Decision Is Greatest Event Since the Civil War.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—Gov. Van Sant, when told of the decision in the merger case, was highly elated. He said:

"I am very much gratified with the result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the merger suit, for, in my opinion, the decision means more to the people of our country than any event since the civil war. It will for all time prevent the formation of illegal trusts and unlawful combinations."

MERGER DECISION'S EFFECT.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Will Operate Separately.

OMAHA, Neb., March 14.—Gen. Charles F. Manderson, general counsel for the Burlington Railroad, one of the lines affected by the Supreme Court decision in the Northern Securities merger case, said the decision would not, in his opinion, either benefit or injure the general public.

He stated that it would in no way affect the management of the three lines included in the merger—the Burlington, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific—and that each of them would continue to operate as separate and competing corporations.

MINORITY SEE PERIL IN MERGER DECISION

Dissenting Opinions Deprecate Court's View of Anti-Trust Act.

FOUR JUSTICES OPPOSED

Mr. Holmes Holds Sherman Law to be of a Criminal Nature—Rights of Property Declared Affected.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Peckham, and Holmes, who dissent from the prevailing opinion in the Northern Securities case, present two opinions giving their reasons for not agreeing with the majority of the course in the decision reached. The first of these was delivered by Justice Holmes, and the second by Justice White. Justice Holmes in his opinion contends that the anti-trust statute is of a criminal nature, and says:

"It is vain to insist that this is not a criminal proceedings. The words cannot be read one way in a suit which is to end in fine and imprisonment, and another way in one which seeks an injunction.

"I am no friend of artificial interpretations because the statute is of one kind rather than another, but all agree that before a statute is to be taken to punish that which always has been lawful it must express its intent in clear words. So I say we must read the words before us as if the question were whether two small exporting grocers should go to jail."

Justice Holmes concedes, he says, for the purpose of discussion that Congress may take steps not only to regulate commerce but also to regulate instruments of commerce or contracts, the bearing of which upon commerce will be only indirect. But the mere fact of an indirect effect on commerce not shown to be certain, he argues would not justify such a law.

Referring to the contention as to the effect the acquisition of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies would have in preventing competition between the two roads, Justice Holmes says:

"If such a remote result of the exercise of an ordinary incident of property and personal freedom is enough to make that exercise unlawful, there is hardly any transaction concerning commerce between the States that may not be made a crime by the finding of a jury or a court.

"The personal ascendency of one man may be such that it would give to his advice the effect of a command, if he owned but a single share in each road. The tendency of his presence in the stockholders' meetings might be certain to prevent competition, and thus his advice, if not his mere existence, become a crime."

Anti-Trust Act's Meaning.

Referring to the popular impression concerning the intention of the anti-trust law, Justice Holmes says:

"There is a natural feeling that some how or other the statute meant to strike at combinations great enough to cause just anxiety on the part of those who love their country more than money, while it viewed such little ones as I have supposed with just indifference.

"This notion, it may be said, somehow breathes from the pores of the act, although it seems to be contradicted in every way by the words in detail. And it nas occurred to me that it might be that when a combination reached a certain size it might have attributed to it more of the character of a monopoly merely by virtue of its size than would be attributed to a smaller one.

"I am quite sure that it is only in connection with monopolies that size could play any part. In the first place size in the case of railroads is an inevitable incident, and if it were an objection under the act, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific already were too great and encountered the law.

"In the next place, in the case of railroads, it is evident that the size of the combination is reached for other ends than those which would make themselves monopolies. The combinations are not formed for the purpose of excluding others from the field.

"Finally, even a small railroad will have the same tendency to exclude others from its narrow area that great ones have to exclude others from a greater one, and the statute attacks the small monopolies as well as the great. The very words of the act make such a distinction impossible in this case, and it has not been attempted in express terms."

He does not expect, he says, to hear it contended that Mr. Morgan could be sent to jail for buying in his individual capacity shares of stock of the two railroad companies, even if he bought them both at the same time and got more than half of the stock of each road.

"Yet," he says, "unless I am entirely wrong in my understanding of what a combination in restraint of trade means, then the same monopoly may be attempted and effected by an individual, and is made equally illegal in the case of Section 21.

"The law says nothing about competition, and only prevents its suppression by contracts or combinations in restraint of trade, and such contracts or combinations derive their character as restraining trade from other features than the suppression of competition alone."

JUSTICE WHITE'S OPINION.

Justice White's opinion was of considerable length. He bases it upon what he says are the two principal questions at issue. These, he says, are:

"Does the anti-trust act when rightly interpreted apply to the acquisition and ownership by the Northern Securities Company of the stock in the two railroads; and, second, if it does, had Congress the power to regulate or control such acquisition and ownership?"

In considering the question of power Justice White proceeds on the assumption that the anti-trust act forbids the acquisition of a majority of the stock of two competing railroads engaged in inter-State commerce by a corporation, but he holds that the point at issue really is whether Congressional supervision extends to the regulation of the ownership of stock in railroads, which is, he says, not commerce at all.

He dwells on the necessity for observing this distinction. "Does," he goes on, "the delegation of authority to Congress to regulate commerce among the States embrace the power to regulate the ownership of stock in State corporations because such corporations may be in part engaged in inter-State commerce? Certainly not, if such question is to be governed by the definition of commerce as given in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden."

Powers of Congress.

Justice White then holds that stock ownership in a State corporation cannot be said to be in any sense traffic between the States or intercourse between them. Power to control the ownership on inter-State railroads, he contends, necessarily would embrace their organization.

"Hence it would result," says the Justice, "that it would be in the power of Congress to abrogate every such railroad charter granted by the State from the beginning if Congress deemed that the rights conferred by such State charters tended to restrain commerce between the States or to create a monopoly concerning the same.

"Besides, if the principle be acceded to it must in reason be held to embrace every consolidation of State railroads which may do an inter-State commerce business, even though such consolidation may have been expressly authorized by the laws of the States creating the corporations."

Justice White says that the evil sought to be remedied in this case is the restraint of inter-State commerce. "Yet the decree," he says, "whilst forbidding the use of stock by the Northern Securities Company authorizes its return to the alleged conspirators, and does not restrain them from exercising the control resulting from the ownership.

"If the conspiracy and combination which existed was illegal my mind fails to perceive why it should be left to produce its full force and effect in the hands of the individuals by whom it was charged the conspiracy was entered into."

Ownership by an Individual.

He contends that ownership by an individual is equally repugnant to the Anti-trust act with ownership by corporation.

Justice White takes issue with the proposition of the Government that Congressional power over inter-State commerce includes authority to regulate the instrumentalities of such commerce and to regulate the ownership and possession of property if the enjoyment of such rights would enable those who possess them, if they engaged in inter-State commerce, to exert a power over the same.

This proposition he asserts only states in another form that the right to acquire the stock is inter-State commerce, and therefore within the authority of Congress, and is refuted by the reasons and authorities already advanced to the effect that the proposition, if adopted, would extend the power of Congress to all subjects essentially local. He adds:

"Under this doctrine, the sum of property to be acquired by individuals or by corporations, the contracts which they would make, would be within the regulating power of Congress. If the wage-earner organized to better his condition, and Congress believed that the existence of such organization would give power if it were exerted, to effect inter-State commerce Congress could forbid the organization of all labor associations.

"Indeed, the doctrine must in reason lead to a concession of the right in Congress to regulate concerning the aptitude, the character, and capacity of persons."

JUSTICE BREWER'S OPINION.

Thinks Anti-Trust Act Applies Only to Unreasonable Restraints of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, while concurring in the judgment ordered in the Northern Securities case by Justices Harlan, Brown, McKenna, and Day, and forming with them the majority which affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court against the railroad combination, did not accept in all points the reasoning of Justice Harlan, who wrote the prevailing opinion.

In setting forth his own reasons for affirming the judgment Justice Brewer wrote a brief opinion, in which he expresses the opinion that some of the recent decisions of the court in anti-trust cases have gone too far. After mentioning several of them he says:

"Instead of holding that the Anti-Trust act included all contracts, reasonable or unreasonable, in restraint of inter-State trade, the ruling should have been that the contracts there presented were in themselves unreasonable restraints of inter-State trade, and therefore within the scope of the act.

Intention of Congress.

"Congress did not intend by that act to reach and destroy those minor contracts in partial restraint of trade which the long course of decisions at common law had affirmed were reasonable and ought to be upheld. The purpose rather was to add a statutory prohibition with prescribed penalties and remedies to nullify those contracts which were in direct restraint of trade, unreasonable, and against public policy. Whenever a departure from common law rules and definitions is claimed, the purpose to make the departure should be clearly shown. Such a purpose does not appear, and such a departure was not intended."

Justice Brewer also holds that the general language of the act is limited by the power which the individual has to manage his own property and determine the place and manner of its investment, saying on this point:

"Freedom of action in these respects is among the inalienable rights of every citizen. If, applying this to the present case, it appeared that Mr. Hill was the owner of a majority of the stock in the Great Northern Railway Company he could not by any act of Congress be deprived of the right of investing his surplus means in the purchase of stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, although such purchase might tend to vest in him through that ownership a control over both companies. In other words, the right, which all other citizens had, of purchasing Northern Pacific stock, could not be denied to him by Congress because of his ownership of stock in the Great Northern Company."

The Transfer of Stock.

He contends, however, that the prohibition of combinations is not at all inconsistent with the right of an individual to purchase stock, and says that the transfer of stock to the Securities Company was a mere incident. He also asserts that there is by this suit no interference with State power, and on this point says:

"It is a recognition rather than a disregard of such power. This merging of control and destruction of competition was not authorized, but specifically prohibited by the State which created one of the railroad companies, and within whose boundaries the lines of both were largely located, and much of their business transacted. It has been pointed out that the work which these two railroad companies were engaged in was largely inter-State commerce, a matter over which Congress has control, and they were so situated that they were competitors in that business.

"It must also be remembered that under present conditions a single railroad is, if not a legal, largely a practical monopoly, and the arrangement by which the control of these two competing roads was merged in a single corporation broadens and extends such monopoly. I cannot look upon it as other than an unreasonable combination in restraint of inter-State commerce—one in conflict with State law and within the letter and spirit of the statute and the power of Congress, and therefore I concur in the judgment of affirmance."

GENESIS OF THE MERGER.

It Settled a Panic Problem Only to Start Trouble with the Courts.

The Northern Securities Company represented the form of settlement of the contest for the control of the Northern Pacific Railway, which was waged early in May, 1901, between the Harriman-Union Pacific and the Hill-Morgan-Great Northern interests, and which finally resulted in the Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901. A great deal of thought and legal advice were consumed before the Northern Securities Company was finally brought into being on Nov. 13, 1901. It was recalled yesterday in the Street that at the time many superstitious persons prophesied that the company would come to a bad end.

The company was at first to be formed with a small capital stock which could be held closely, but this idea was abandoned, and the capital stock authorized was placed at $400,000,000, of which $365,000,000 has been issued. It represents about 99 per cent. of Northern Pacific and 75 per cent. of Great Northern stock. On Feb. 1, 1902, the company paid its first dividend of 1 per cent. This was a quarterly dividend, and has since been increased to 1¼ per cent., equaling 4½ per cent. annually.

The formation of the company was followed at once by tremendous opposition from the people of the States through which its roads run. This opposition was so strong that the Governors of several States ordered proceedings to be brought against the company. The case of the State of Washington against the company was dismissed because of the way in which the suit was brought. Thereupon the State of Minnesota brought suit, but this case was decided in favor of the company in September last on the ground that the company did not violate the State laws. This decision was appealed, and is now before the United States Supreme Court.

The company was also mixed up in the case against the Northern Pacific, brought by Peter Power, to restrain that road from entering the combination. This case fell through.

The suit by Attorney General Knox was brought on Feb. 19, 1902, on the ground that the company violated the Sherman anti-trust law and the Inter-State Commerce act. The United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, in April, 1903, unanimously decided in favor of the Government. The company appealed, and the argument on appeal began before the United States Supreme Court on Dec. 14, 1903.

FEARS NO FURTHER SUITS.

Wall Street Said to Have Received Government Assurances.

The fear of Wall Street that this decision may be used as a basis for further suits against other companies who are a combination of several railroads, is baseless, according to information received yesterday from Washington by prominent bankers in this city. It was stated that the Government had given assurances that it did not contemplate taking advantage of its victory to upset long-established relations against which there is no public feeling.

The belief was expressed that the Government had had a narrow escape from defeat, and that it did not care to take any chances when the case was less clear.

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GREATER by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.

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GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RUN AMUCK, SAYS KNOX

Thinks Merger Decision Will Bring Soberer Business Methods.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM CREDIT

An Attempt Will Be Made by the Party in Power to Make Political Capital Out of the Government's Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The official reception of the news that the United States Supreme Court had sustained the Government's contentions in the Northern Securities case was enthusiastic. There is no doubt that the Republican Party will claim the credit for it for campaign purposes. The Sherman law under which the Government sued, was passed by a Republican Congress, while of the four Justices who dissented from the majority opinion, three are Democrats.

When President Roosevelt received the news of the Supreme Court's decision he was engaged in a conference with some friends, but put aside all else to express his satisfaction that the court had sustained the contentions of the Government. Later he will express his personal congratulations to Attorney General Knox.

The Attorney General, on being asked his views of the merger decision, said:

"My views cannot be better expressed than in the language of one of the best known railroad Presidents in the United States upon the occasion of the decision in favor of the Government in the court below.

"He said: 'The decision is sound law, good sense, for the advantage of all legitimate interests and for the country's welfare, and it voices the judgment of probably nine-tenths of the most conservative business men of the country.'

"The country is to be congratulated that the Government's protest against the first appearance of the holding company as a device to control competing inter-State railroads has not been in vain.

"One of the results of the Government's action has been to accelerate the return to more sober methods in commercial affairs. I think the danger of uncontrolled personal power in railway management has been averted.

"As to the bearing of the decision upon other railroads, I have only to say that the Government has never claimed that the law is any broader than its language plainly indicates. If between other railroads there exist contracts, combinations, and conspiracies by which inter-State commerce is restrained, then they violate the law.

"During the trial and argument the Government paid no heed to defendant's contention that the make-up of substantially all the great American systems of railroads was on trial. The Government's position then was that the question before the court was the validity of the Northern Securities device. Its invalidity is what the court has decided.

"I say this much, not because it is necessary to give the country assurances that the Government does not mean to run amuck, but because of the historical character of that part of the defendant's case.

"Looking at the decision in its possible political effects," said Mr. Foraker, "I regard it as a great victory for the administration and for the Republican Party. The effect upon the country certainly must be among all fair-minded men to give the Republican administration credit for enforcing the law which was on the statute books while the Democrats were in power, but which was never invoked by a Democratic Attorney General at the request of the Democratic Executive."

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee also believes the Republicans will reap advantages from the decision. Mr. Payne said: "The fact that since this suit was commenced there has been practically complete cessation of the exploitation of trusts, and absolutely none has been formed where the exploiters were attempting to sell wind and water for stock, is indication that the decision of to-day will put an effectual quietus on that sort of business enterprise in the future.

"If any one man is entitled to more credit than another for this result and for the success of the undertaking against the trusts it is Theodore Roosevelt.

"The decision is a ratification of the Republican policy of this Congress of 'standing pat' on legislation already enacted on the trust question."

WEIDENFELD LOSES SUIT.

Complaint Against Great Northern and Northern Pacific Dismissed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—A decision dismissing the appeal of Camille Weidenfeld in the case of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day.

Power sought to obtain an injunction restraining the Northern Pacific Company's Directors from entering into a combination with the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road to consolidate the three systems, which were alleged to be parallel and competing. The case was removed to the United States Circuit Court, where the defendants showed that Power never owned any stock in the Northern Pacific.

Camille Weidenfeld filed an intervening petition, seeking to have the Northern Pacific Company declared guilty of having unlawfully consolidated its lines with those of the Great Northern.

The decision is against the contentions of the appellant at every point.

CURB BROKERS ON QUI VIVE.

Northern Securities Shares Broke Sharply and Rallied at Once.

On the curb the market for Northern Securities opened a shade off from the close of Saturday, the first sale being at 84¾, an eighth below the previous low record for the year, made last week. The price rose to 85, and then over 2,000 shares sold at the opening figure. Subsequently the purchase of less than 1,000 shares forced the price to 87.

As soon as the report came that the Supreme Court had decided against the Northern Securities Company the price broke sharply 1¾ points to 85¼, with sales of less than 500 shares, and then almost immediately on the transfer of a smaller number the stock rallied and touched the highest figure for the day, 87¼. The stock then held firm around these figures for some little time, and it was only when the inside market began to decline that the price eased off, closing about one point above the lowest and ⅝ above Saturday's final price.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder

New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

$500 Given Away

Write us or ask an Alabastine dealer for particulars and free sample card of ALABASTINE, the Sanitary Wall-Coating. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Not a disease-breeding, out-of-date, hot-water glue preparation. Buy Alabastine in 5-lb. packages, properly labelled, of hardware, drug and paint dealers. Hints on Decorating and our artists' ideas free.

Alabastine Co., 105 Water St., N. Y., or Grand Rapids, Mich.

STOCK MARKET ERRATIC.

Net Effect of the Merger Decision Thus Far Insignificant.

With a sigh of relief Wall Street received yesterday the announcement that the Supreme Court had handed down its decision in the Northern Securities case, supporting the contention of the Government and ordering the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company. This was what had generally been expected in Wall Street for weeks, and even for months, past, which probably accounts for the fact that the net results on the stock market of this important announcement were insignificant.

Indeed, instead of being followed by any general decline in prices, there were advances in many parts of the list over the closing prices of Saturday, and even the stocks which are thought most likely to be affected as a result of the decision, such as Pennsylvania, Rock Island, and others, suffered little, if at all, from the announcement of the adverse decision.

The movements of the stock market, which resulted in such small net changes, were somewhat erratic. Early in the day they were strong, presumably on short covering. The moment the decision was announced the market broke sharply for the space of a few minutes, only to recover just as quickly and to advance higher than it had gone earlier in the day. Then another selling movement set in, causing a decline of as much as a couple of points, which in turn was followed by a recovery of sufficient importance to bring many stocks above last week's final figures.

But for the brokers at least the day's developments were not altogether unsatisfactory, inasmuch as for the first time in a long while the transactions exceeded

JAMES C. CARTER ON MERGER DECISION

A Most Anomalous and Mischievous State of Things.

RESPONSIBILITY ON CONGRESS

The Question Economic—Some Remedy by Repeal or Modification of the Law Needed.

James C. Carter, the retired corporation lawyer, whose long career as an active practitioner included participation as leading counsel for the Traffic Association in the cases of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association and against the Joint Traffic Association, was seen last night at his residence, 277 Lexington Avenue.

He was asked: "Could you give some expression of opinion concerning the decision of the Supreme Court in this case?"

"I do not feel inclined," he said, "to make any comment on that decision for two reasons; first, because I have read nothing of it, save the extracts given in the afternoon papers, and, secondly, because I could not comment upon it without commenting indirectly upon the decisions of the court in the cases of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association and against the Joint Traffic Association. That would be hardly becoming for me to do, as I was principal counsel arguing those cases for the traffic associations."

Mr. Carter was asked further: "Can you, without touching upon the merits of these decisions, state any opinion as to the consequences to which they may lead?"

He said: "It is difficult to say what the immediate and particular consequences may be. The Sherman law prohibited all combinations, agreements, or conspiracies in restraint of trade, and made them crimes punishable with fines and imprisonment. It was thought by many that the term 'contracts, &c., in restraint of trade,' had a settled meaning in the law, namely, such 'contracts, &c.,' as were in unreasonable restraint of trade.

"If this had been the meaning of Congress no harm and possibly much good would have resulted. A class of agreements of known mischievous tendency would have been more effectively repressed, but the court held in the transportation cases that any contract in restraint of trade, however reasonable that restraint might be shown to be, was nevertheless a contract in restraint of trade within the meaning of the statute.

"That decision, as I understand it, has been reaffirmed in the Northern Securities case; moreover, it was held in the transportation cases that any contract prohibiting competition was also in restraint of trade.

"The consequence is that Congress must now be regarded as having prohibited all contracts or combinations restraining competition, however reasonable such restraint may appear. Now there are multitudes of instances in which restraints upon competition have been held entirely reasonable. I do not suppose it would be possible for the railroad business in this country to be carried on for a single day without some agreement or understanding securing a certain uniformity of rates, and I suppose that this practice has obtained ever since the decisions were made notwithstanding those decisions, and that consequently the officers and managers of railroad companies are everywhere in daily violation of the law and subject to indictment and punishment. And yet the law is not enforced against them.

"This creates a most anomalous and mischievous state of things, and as the responsibility for it is now thrown on Congress, it is the business of Congress to devise some remedy by the repeal or modification of the law. The whole question is really an economic one, and yet the court says it cannot decide an economic question, but that this is the duty of Congress.

"The embarrassment of these decisions is not so apparent in the matter of forming holding companies, or in companies formed to hold the stock of competing railroad companies. Where it is, and will be most felt is in the matter of railroad rates. It will have to be decided in the near future, and by Congress, whether the necessity for uniformity of rates is not an absolute one, and unless such uniformity can be in some lawful manner secured there will be no end to discrimination with its unlimited evils."

WHAT FINANCIERS SAY.

J. J. Hill Declares Only Thing Now Is to Abide by the Decision.

Those most directly interested in the Northern Securities case were unwilling yesterday to discuss the decision.

James J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, said: "I cannot discuss the decision until I have seen it. But I don't see that it affects the values of the underlying properties. They are still there. The only thing to do now is to abide by the decision, and we will do it." Mr. Hill was in consultation during the day with John S. Kennedy, Second Vice President of the company, and others.

***

Col. W. P. Clough, Fourth Vice President and one of the counsel of the company, was in Washington yesterday. He left there during the evening, bringing a copy of the decision with him.

***

J. Pierpont Morgan, who is heavily interested in Northern Securities and its underlying properties, although not a Director, was asked if he would say anything, but he declined to commit himself.

***

The attitude of one of the largest interests in Northern Securities was expressed by one of its representatives in this way:

"We consider that the decision is as favorable an outcome as could be expected. While the decision was against the Northern Securities by five to four, yet the opinion as read by Justice Harlan, at least so far as the reasoning and argument is concerned, was only a minority opinion, as Justice Brewer dissented from the argument though not from the conclusions. This fact makes the opinion of doubtful value as a precedent and creates the impression that in a less radical case than that of Northern Securities and when there was less public sentiment and clamor involved, the result might be different. We believe that two of the Judges on the majority side were at least influenced by the political and popular phase of the case. It appears, therefore, that the Government had a narrow escape.

"The Northern Securities Company will no doubt have to go out of business, but there will be, of course, no change in the management of its underlying properties. These will be controlled by a community of interest, a gentlemen's agreement, if you please, instead of by a hard and fast corporation, which may, after all, be a better way and one which will at least not antagonize public sentiment.

"How the exchange of Northern Securities for the securities of underlying properties will be made, it is impossible to say at this time. According to the decision, the court evidently desires to have the stock returned share for share for the underlying stock. This is practically impossible."

OUTPOSTS MEET IN NORTH KOREA

Continued from Page 1.

Captains of the Hatsuse and Asama conducted burial services to-day. The Japanese Consul was present.

Eight of the twenty-three Russian wounded who were taken to the Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital are in a serious condition. Three of them lost both legs. The legs were amputated by a French surgeon, but reamputation is now necessary. One Russian has 165 wounds from steel splinters scattered over his body. Japanese surgeons are locating them with Röntgen rays and extracting them.

LONDON, March 15.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Niu-Chwang says that after the removal of the battleship Retvizan four Russian steamers, the Harbin, the Hailar, the Ninguta, and the Sungari, were anchored at the mouth of the entrance to Port Arthur in proper position and sunk, leaving only a small channel available, Vice Admiral Makaroff having previously ordered the whole fleet to remain outside with steam up, economy in coal being unnecessary.

This dispatch, which is prominently displayed in The Daily Mail, and which the correspondent says is "on Russian information," is, if true, news of the first importance, confirming the idea that Vice Admiral Makaroff will adopt the offensive and make a desperate attempt to bring together Russia's scattered naval forces and inflict damage upon the Japanese Navy.

The story must, however, be viewed cautiously, the only approach to confirmation from any other quarter being in a dispatch from a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Yin-Kow, which merely says:

"Vice Admiral Makaroff has issued orders to the effect that the saving of coal is unnecessary, but that the big gun ammunition in the forts must not be wasted. Evidently this ammunition is running short."

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent sends an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Japanese marines have landed and occupied Dalny.

It is a subject of unceasing remark and conjecture that nothing has been heard of the Vladivostok squadron, and it is beginning to be believed that it is really inside the harbor of Vladivostok.

ORDERS TO RUSSIAN PRESS.

All News as to the Army and Fleet Must Go Through Censor's Hands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 15.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the Russian press has received a number of circulars indicating the course to be observed in regard to the war news.

The first, dated Feb. 9, ordered editors to refrain from publishing accounts of demonstrations evoked by the complications in the Far East without special permission.

The second, dated Feb. 16, read:

"His Majesty the Emperor is graciously pleased to command that all articles and news relating to the activity of the army and fleet destined to appear in periodical publications shall be previously submitted to the judgment of competent military persons."

The Novoe Vremya has obeyed the Government's injunction to refrain from publishing attacks on Great Britain in so far as it has been careful to make a distinction between the British Government and the British press. But the distinction is gradually being effaced, and the St. Petersburg organ is slipping back into its old position of open hostility to Great Britain.

One reason for the Novoe Vremya's energetic anti-British campaign is that it is difficult to arouse national enthusiasm for a conflict with vague and distant foes. Great Britain happens to be the ally of Russia's enemy, and to arouse Russian patriotism in an acute form it would seem a promising expedient to play upon the existing dislike of England.

INDIGNATION IN MOSCOW.

Report of Port Arthur's Abandonment Declared to be a Concoction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 14.—The report that Port Arthur has been abandoned in a cowardly manner has aroused intense indignation.

It is declared to be a sensational concoction.

AMERICA AND YELLOW PERIL.

Russians Say Mr. Roosevelt Is Alive to the Danger.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—President Roosevelt's recent proclamation regarding the observance of neutrality by all officials is accepted by the official Gazette, settling once for all that "the American Government has taken a friendly attitude toward our aims and policies in the Far East." It adds:

"This undoubtedly marks a change in American sentiment, the people there realizing the danger of supporting Japan."

The Boerse Gazette remarks: "Theodore Roosevelt was the first ruler to respond to the warning cry issued many years ago by Emperor William against the yellow peril."

BEAT UNION LEADER ON TRAIN.

Colorado Mine Workers' Official Attacked by Masked Men.

TRINIDAD, Col., March 14.—Chris Evans, financial manager of the United Mine Workers of America, was severely beaten by three masked men with revolvers today on board a Colorado and Southern passenger train, bound for Pueblo.

The men boarded the train a mile east of Trinidad, and after attacking Evans jumped off and escaped. Evans was sent to Colorado by President John Mitchell.

FATALITIES FOLLOW GOSSIP.

Two Men Killed and One Mortally Wounded in Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 14.—As the result of a shooting Saturday evening at Philadelphia, Miss., Dr. W. W. Jones, a prominent physician, and Roy Eshe, a planter, are dead. Frank Burnett, brother-in-law of Eshe, was mortally wounded.

It is charged that Dr. Jones circulated stories about one of the Eshe family. Both Jones and Eshe drew revolvers when they met. When Burnett came up to intercede he was shot by Jones

JAPAN'S INFLUENCE SUPREME IN KOREA

Transformation Effected by the Landing of Her Army.

NATIVES BEING CONCILIATED

Rumors of Pro-Russian Intrigue, but It Is Not Thought Forcible Coercion Will Be Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SEOUL, March 12, via Wei-hai-Wei, by The Times's Steamer Haimun.—The civil influence which Japan has brought to bear in Korea is not less remarkable than the military precision for which it paved the way. From Che-mul-pho to Söul every controlling influence is Japanese—railway, police, telegraphs.

Japan must have been laying the foundation for her present occupation for many months, and it only remained for her Minister, M. Hayashi, to produce as with a magic wand sufficient backing from an armed force to defeat the more clumsy machinations of the Russian representative, M. Pavloff.

The Korean Emperor is said even now, since the signing of the protocol, to have been detected in secret communication with M. Pavloff. Any such proceeding might provide the Japanese with a welcome pretext for strengthening their hold. At present, however, their attitude is not one of overbearing coercion. On the contrary, everything is being done to conciliate the Koreans.

Forcible coercion will be a last expedient, and in my opinion it will never be necessary. Hitherto there has been no maltreatment of the inhabitants by the army of occupation.

A plot is reported to have been on foot at Söul when the Japanese troops went north for denuding the capital of the garrison, but I doubt whether, with tangible proof of Japan's power in the Russian warships sunk in Che-mul-pho Harbor, this story is worthy of credence.

But really Court plotting is practically chronic in Söul.

M. WITTE IS CONFIDENT.

Says Russia Will Win, Thanks to Kuropatkin and Makaroff.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—A St. Petersburg dispatch quotes ex-Minister of Finance Witte as follows:

"All I can say about the war is that, thanks to Gen. Kuropatkin and Admiral Makaroff, we shall eventually beat the Japanese. Gen. Kuropatkin is a strategist the like of whom does not exist in Europe. He will crush the enemy by the overwhelming forces he will be able to put in the field."

M. Witte emphatically denied the report that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, is about to resign his post, and said Count Lamsdorff enjoyed the full confidence of the Czar.

M. Witte said that he himself would never return to office. "Thanks to the Emperor," he said, "the possibility has been afforded to me of living well and dying quietly."

Many well-informed persons outside Russia, however, do not share M. Witte's opinion in regard to the impossibility of his return to office, believing that the Czar has lived to regret the somewhat summary way in which he relieved M. Witte of the duties of Minister of Finance.

KOREAN QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Weird and Picturesque Pageant—Procession Two Miles Long.

SEOUL, March 14.—The funeral of the Queen Dowager, who died in January, was held here to-day. The bier was placed on a catafalque at the west gate of the city, where United States Minister Allen and other diplomats gathered this morning.

It was a weird scene. Thousands of lantern bearers, soldiers, and civilians in white dresses gathered around a bonfire until daybreak. The Emperor, attired in straw-colored robes and headdress, arrived at 6 o'clock and performed his devotions before the body. The procession then started to the tomb, eight miles outside of the city.

The procession was two miles long and full of Oriental color. It was headed by native police, followed by lantern bearers and spearmen in fantastic attire, carrying banners and huge paper horses. Then came two biers, gorgeously colored and surmounted by dragon heads. They were borne on the shoulders of a hundred men. The first bier was empty, being intended to cheat the devil.

The populace crammed the streets and covered the roofs to witness the pageant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

La Grippe?

This Torturing Malady Can Be Prevented and Cured by a Simple Remedy Kept by Every Druggist.

You won't have to dose and drug yourself to cure la grippe if you will fortify the system against its attack by using Iron-Ox Tablets.

They embody a new principle in medicine—they both cure and prevent disease by bringing about perfect digestion and assimilation of your food; by regulating the bowels; and by flashing strength and health through every nerve fibre in the body.

They purify the blood by securing and maintaining normal, harmonious action of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, so that only the nutritive elements of the food you eat are kept in the blood and sent to strengthen the brain and muscles.

La Grippe cannot exist where the blood is pure, the food thoroughly digested and the waste products of the body disposed of as Nature intended.

Don't wait until the grippe bacillus has found a lodgment and begun breeding in your system. Iron-Ox Tablets will keep you in a state of superb health.

Any remedy which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the bodily functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Do not confound Iron-Ox Tablets with liquid preparations which are simply drugged alcohol and which create a habit which is nothing more or less than alcoholism. Iron-Ox Tablets build up the system slowly—they cannot create a "habit."

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Announcement.

To-Day and To-Morrow, March 15th and 16th,

occurs our

Grand Spring Opening

an event that is acknowledged to be New York's authoritative style show, embracing an exclusive array of

Paris Millinery,
Imported Wraps and Costumes,
Silk Waists, Silk Petticoats, Shirt Waists and Juvenile Apparel.

On this occasion will be shown the exclusive styles for the season, giving a comprehensive idea of the approved fashions as conceived by the foremost artists of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and America.
You are cordially invited to attend.

Spring opening sale of richest new 1904 imported silks.

YOU'LL delight in reading these style hints and viewing these richest of imported silks at the Grand Opening to-day and to-morrow. Here are three of Dame Fashion's favorites for the Spring of 1904:

Imported Shantung—plain and fancy—embroidered and printed effects in street shades for entire costumes, $1.00 and..... **1.25**

Imported Satin Messaline—the correct Summer silk fabric—that soft, lustrous fabric in all shades, at 78c to..... **1.25**

Imported Louisine and Satin— rich Faconne—printed effects—45 inches wide —also printed gauzes, 45 inches, $3.50 to..... **4.50**

Great 48c. sale 15,000 yards new satin foulard silks.—The original announcement of this unprecedented sale brought a throng of particular shoppers that we'll venture to say was the greatest that ever gathered to purchase silks. It's a revelation in silk selling—new Satin Foulard Silks at 48c.—an event that will surely cause you to select the lustrous fabrics you desire for the entire season. When you stop to consider that foulard silks for the ensuing season are extremely desirable, this offering is doubly attractive. The designs are all new; every wanted color is represented in this collection.

Main Floor.

48c Just to further impress upon you the value-giving importance of this sale, we want to make this bold statement—that at no time in the annals of silk selling in this store has this great offering been equalled in point of value, so you can come here to-day with high expectations and depend upon it that we'll more than surpass them. **48c**

We do not want you to be under the impression that these silks are hackneyed styles that you wouldn't want at any price, but absolutely new and secured to meet Fashion's very latest demand. Besides all this, you have our personal guarantee that these satin foulards are positively all silk, and would, under ordinary conditions, be considered a bargain at 75c. per yard—special at 48c.

Distinctive weaves in new Spring dress fabrics at the opening.

WE'LL take pride in showing you our display of exclusive dress fabrics, including all the charming new weaves, embodying European and American ideas. It is by far the richest and most expensive in New York. Read the style hint and then note the opening sale prices on three of the leading weaves for Spring.

Main Floor.

A correct style hint: new effects that have been accorded Dame Fashion's approval. Silk and wool chenille dots on Voile grounds, embroidered Voiles and Etamines, Silk stripe lace effects, Bouton, Eolienne, figured Voile, polka dots on Chiffon Voiles, Mistrals, silk and wool Clairette Batiste, Crepes, Tarnese, Lansdown, flowered Eolienne, Mexicans, Grenadines, Canvas Cloth, lace effects: Rice Voiles, Dentelle Crochet: Voile Carreaux, Bouton, Canvas de Wool, Raye beaded Grenadine, beaded Voiles, iron frame Voiles and Grenadines, Zephyr Boucle, Poplins, Broadcloth, Cheviots, Armures, Melrose Cravenette, Soleils, Nun's Veiling.

Tailor-made cloths — imported from England and Germany—in checks, plaids, stripes and fine mixtures — very handsome combinations — very fashionable confined patterns—48 and 50 inches..... $**1.75**

Handsome novelties in openwork and lace effects—46-inch, all-wool Mexican weave—cream, black and all the popular shades. Embroidered voiles, with dots or rings of silk, beautiful colorings, including cream and black. Boutonne etamine in stripes, full range of colors, all the very latest ideas from Paris, per yard..... $**2.25**

Silk warp eolienne, in brown, tan, red, gray, heliotrope, cream, light blue, Nile, white and black; extra $2.50 quality; even finish and high lustre; 49 inches wide. Per yard..... $**1.75**

New 1904 imported voiles, 75c., $1.15, $1.45 and $1.75—a charming fabric for making those new plaited skirts—50 inches wide—excellent grade—as low as 75c.

All-wool etamines—just 75 pieces—the finest quality ever sold at 75c.—45 inches wide..... **49c**

All-wool chiffon batiste, 62c—all shades—46 inches wide —50 pieces—regular $1 quality..... **62c**

Silk warp chiffon mousseline de soie, 75c.—for waists, evening and street wear—47 inches—$1.50 quality..... **75c**

Melange mohairs, 69c—the $1 grade—45 inches wide.

LACE FIGURED VOILES, 95c.
THE NEW MIXED YARN WARP VOILES, 85c.

All-wool Nun's veiling, 39c—soft, perfect weave—handsomely finished and in a good diversity of shades—rarely sells for less than 75c., but to-day we make a new departure in dress goods, selling at the price of..... **39c**

20,000 yards imported embroideries 10c to 39c; laces 95c

IT'S the greatest sale in the annals of embroidery selling, an occasion wherein we are able to offer 20,000 yards of fine imported embroideries at 10c., 15c., 25c., and 39c. a yard, the entire sample line of one of the foremost St. Gall importers.

10c. for 15c. to 25c. embroideries. **15c.** for 25c. to 35c. embroideries. **25c.** for 50c. to 75c. embroideries. **39c.** for 75c. to $1.00 embroideries.

All the desirable creations are included in this unprecedented sale—matched sets and broken and odd lots of Bandings, Flouncings, Shirtings, Edgings, Insertions, Nainsooks, Cambrics and Swisses. Thousands took part in this bargain treat Monday—discriminating women, fashionable dressmakers and milliners. Thousands of others will come to-day, and we want you to be among them.

Main Floor.

$**1.78** **3,000 yards embroidered chiffons and mulls, $1.78. Chiffons and silk mulls,** $1.48—Lyons novelty chiffons and mousselines—smartest creations for waists, evening costumes, etc., $5 and $3.50 qualities, $**1.48**

Sale of laces, 95c. and $1.45—The season's newest ideas in fine St. Gall and Plauen Galloons and Bands—rich and exclusive designs, in tints of ivory, champagne and ecru, $3 and $5 values.

Net top laces, 50c. and 95c., in various widths, those fashionable, much admired conceits in all the correct styles and delicate shades—ivory, champagne and ecru—worth a third more.

Allover laces, 95c., $1.45 and $2.45 those beautiful new Repousse, drop and do effects in fine nets—22 and 44 in. wide—Venise and Irish effects, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 values.

Unless You Have Heard
A Columbia
Graphophone
You Have Not Heard the Best.

DISC or CYLINDER for One Dollar Down.
Balance in Easy Weekly or Monthly Instalments.

Grand Opera In Your Own Home

For less than the cost of a single ticket to the Metropolitan Opera House you can hear the voices of *Sembrich, Campanari, Edouard De Reszke,* and other great artists, WHEN YOU PLEASE AND AS OFTEN AS YOU PLEASE.

COLUMBIA GOLD MOULDED CYLINDER RECORDS, 25 cents each.
COLUMBIA DISC RECORDS, 50c and $1 each.
Columbia Goods Guaranteed Best Made.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Frock Coat Is Discovered

In the discreet half-light of the drawing room, the shortcomings of the time-expired frock coat are not glaring.

But overcoatless, on the Avenue, or under fire at the Easter wedding, it must be a smart and new frock coat that will bear inspection.

Are you prepared for this critical period of the frock coat season? If not, you had better let us help you. The unusually large quanties of frock coats that we sell are a tribute to the quality and style of the coats we turn out.

The new Frock Coats for the Spring season are made quite full in the skirts, giving the effect of a small waist-line. Shoulders are squared, and the style and swing of the coats are indisputable.

We have them ready in a full line of sizes—regular, slim, and stout; so that an accurate fit is at once assured in the great majority of cases.

Compare these coats with those turned out by good custom tailors—then compare the prices:

Frock Coats and Waistcoats of black Thibet; serge-lined, silk-faced, $20. Silk-lined and faced, $25. Imported black Vicuna, silk-lined and faced, $35. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Office Chairs
Under-Price

A group of one hundred and sixty-three Office Chairs from our regular stock; only a few at each price, but the above quantity in the entire lot; all highly finished. Today at a quarter to a third below their regular fair prices; as follows:

At $7, from $10.50—Golden oak Arm Chairs; wood seat; medium high back with square spindles; highly polished quartered oak.

At $7, from $10.50—Mahogany-finished Revolving Chairs; polished wood seat and back; medium high easy arms; adjustable screw and spring with tilting seat; highly polished.

At $8, from $12—Mahogany-finished Revolving Arm Chairs; polished wood seat; medium high back with square spindles; adjustable screw and spring; polished finish.

At $8, from $12.50—Golden oak Revolving Chairs; wood seat; medium high back; adjustable screw and spring; tilting seat; polished quartered oak.

At $9, from $13.50—Mahogany-finished Arm Chairs; leather seat; medium high back; easy arms; highly polished.

At $9, from $14—Mahogany-finished Revolving Arm Chairs; leather seat and back; adjustable screw and spring; tilting seat; highly polished.

At $12.50, from $19—Mahogany Arm Chairs; leather seat and back; easy arms; highly polished.

At $13, from $20—Mahogany Revolving Arm Chairs; leather seat and back; easy arms; heavy base; adjustable seat; finest finish; highly polished. Fifth floor.

Lace Stoles and Collars
A Third Under-Price

Many of these pretty additions to the costume are being worn nowadays; so this news of about a hundred Lace Stoles and Collars, at a third below their value, will create a bit of a stir.

Five pretty patterns, in white or ecru Venise, net ground and batiste effects; which can be either worn in their present shape, or cut up and applied as *motifs* for dress-trimming.

Prices, $1.50 to $3.50
Worth $2.50 to $5

Broadway.

This Amazing Variety of WALKING SUITS

Every year the sphere of the useful Walking Suits has broadened. The severely tailored suit of several seasons ago, has little part nowadays, with the handsomely designed Walking Suits, that are almost as varied as the costumes themselves. Naturally we show them all. It is a remarkable collection.

Here are suggestions of a few:

At $13.50—Suits of canvas weave and plain cheviot; tight-fitting 25-inch Eton jackets with shoulder cape. Skirts well tailored.

At $15—A large variety of Suits of homespuns, tweeds and cheviots: Eton, and 25-inch fly-front coats, prettily trimmed or plain tailored. Stylish unlined skirts.

At $17.50 to $18.75—An assortment of stylish Walking Suits of cheviot, covert cloth and tweed: Eton and 25-inch tight-fitting jacket, prettily trimmed and well tailor-finished.

At $20—Walking Suits, of many different styles; of men's-wear materials, cheviots and various cloths; Eton and 25-inch jackets, prettily trimmed or tailor finished.

At $22.50—Suits of cheviot, mixed materials and coverts; various new style jackets and skirts.

At $27.50—Suits of cheviots and tweeds; jacket styles, with all the new fashion-touches.

At $30 to $68—Walking Suits of voiles, sharkskin, covert cloth, tweeds, men's wear mixtures, light-weight serges, cloth, Sicilians; made with Eton, blouse and 25-inch jackets; artistic trimmings and new skirts.

And a correspondingly large assortment of Tailor-made Suits, with dress-length skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Raincoats
$10, worth $15 to $20

Save a third to half on stylish, serviceable Raincoats, just at the outset of the rainy season. Isn't that a lucky bit of news? We have about fifty of these garments, a few of a kind, in handsome models, but heavier in weight than the newest arrivals. They have been $15 to $20 each—today out they go at

$10 Each

SILK NEWMARKETS. More taking in style and at a far lower price than we have ever had them before, are here. Made of black, jasper, brown or blue changeable taffeta—guaranteed—double-breasted, with detachable double military capes; belted back; and easily worth $22.50 at *$18 each.* Others at $23 and $25.

GLORIA TRAVELING COATS. Stylish and effective, with pretty triple capes, in a variety of changeable colors. Specially priced at *$18.*

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Broadcloth Suits
Ten Dollars Under-Price

A saving of ten dollars each on some handsome, well-made Broadcloth Suits for girls, that just came from the tailor's yesterday; in the prettiest and newest Spring styles! Only a small group of them, in sizes for 14 to 18 years. Made of black, gray and tan broadcloth; jaunty Eton jacket, trimmed with black and white silk braid; collarless effect. Lined throughout with best taffeta; plaited skirt, with silk drop-lining. And priced, by a special concession, at

$27.50 Each, instead of $37.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

The MARCH SALE
Continues Its Pleasing Story

Every day that this March China Sale extends its splendid opportunities to the public, will be a day interesting to hundreds of tasteful and thrifty housekeepers. But don't forget that the middle of the month is already here; and the Sale will be over before you know it.

Here is the fine news we can tell today:

Stirring News of FANCY PLATES

You have probably seen the handsome Plates that we have been previously selling in the March Sale for 75c. They include dinner, breakfast, tea, bread-and-butter sizes and soup plates, regularly worth $1 and $1.25. A very few were previously on the counters at 50c. Of course the choicest designs were picked out; but the original values cannot be discounted in the least. Today we offer the remainders of these lots

At 40c Each

They are the most remarkable plates that housekeepers ever had the chance to buy at such a little price.

Here is more news of handsome **FANCY CHINA:**

Austrian China

In several bright flower decorations with gold. Cups and saucers, breakfast, tea and bread-and-butter plates, fruit and oatmeal saucers, pin trays and pin boxes,

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each

All worth double, at least.

Fancy China at 25c

French and Austrian china, in a great variety of styles and decorations. Not a piece worth less than 50c. Breakfast, tea, bread-and-butter plates, oatmeal saucers, fruit saucers, cups and saucers, pin trays, ramikins and plates.

At 25c, worth 50c.

Fancy China
At Half Price and Less

All of the finest quality of French china, in a variety of rich decorations at straight reductions of half or more:

Salad Dishes, at 75c, from $1.50.
Celery Trays, at 75c, from $1.50.
Bread Trays, at 65c, from $1.25.
Comb-and-Brush Trays at 65c and 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Manicure Trays at 50c, from $1.
Chocolate Pots at $2.75, from $6.50.
Covered Bonbon Dishes, at $1.25, from $2.50.

Basement.

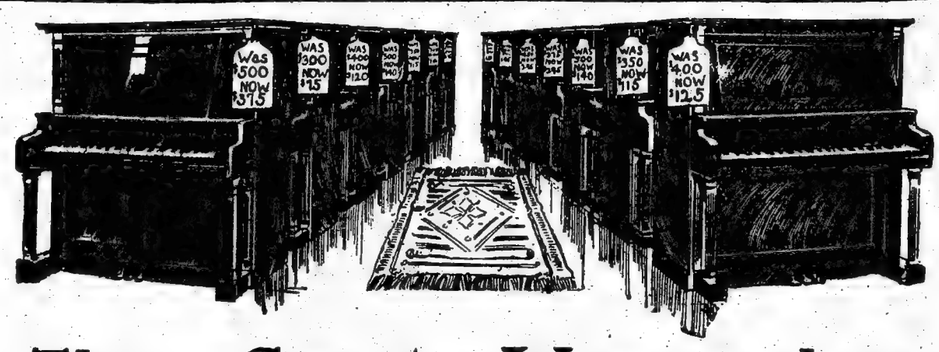

The Great Wanamaker PIANO EVENT Of the Spring Season

This offering, like all other successful WANAMAKER Piano movements of the past, is composed entirely of worthy instruments. It includes sixty-three fine pianos of regular stock; some of which have no other hurt than the crazing of the varnish on the cases; and others that have been rented a few months. All of these pianos are practically new and perfect, except for the matter of sentiment.

The balance of the offering consists of instruments that, without exception, have come to us in the regular course of our piano business. Though they are Used Pianos, they have come from private homes, where they were willing to part with very good instruments, when making their final choice of a Chickering or Vose. The common policy of buying up second-hand pianos, to make a "sale," is a thing unknown at WANAMAKER'S, and marks one of the reasons why our sales are such tremendous successes. The last instrument in the lot is a splendid bargain, at its price. And every instrument has been thoroughly gone over by our expert tuners and repairmen, before bringing it on the floor for this event.

Those who desire a piano for either their city or Summer home, have today the greatest opportunity of the Spring season, to save from fifty to several hundred dollars on the original price of a thoroughly good instrument.

All experiences of the past suggest that you be prompt this morning, before the best of the collection is picked out.

A Small Cash Sum, and Easy Monthly Payments

will be accepted on any of these instruments, if you do not wish to pay cash. Here are the items:

This first group of Pianos contains only instruments that are practically new:

Chickering Pianos

1 Chickering Quarter Grand, was $650, now $595.

Vose Pianos

3 Vose Upright Pianos, reduced to $265.
3 Vose Grand Pianos, reduced to $450.

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

13 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $450, now $350 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $600, now $425.
10 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $500, now $375 each.
3 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $500, now $350 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $600, now $375.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
2 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $450, now $375 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $275.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $550, now $395.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $325.

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos

2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750 now $600 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $800, now $650.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $700, now $575.

Kurtzmann Upright Pianos

14 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos, reduced to $225 each.
3 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos, reduced to $200 each.

The instruments that follow have been used, and taken in exchange for other instruments sold by us:

Miscellaneous Upright Used Pianos

Beerham Upright Piano, was $300, now $75.
Looshen Upright Piano, was $195, now $165.
Schumann Upright Piano, was $300, now $110.
Deihl & Zeuch Upright Piano, was $350, now $115.
Schomaker Upright Piano, was $400, now $120.
Kring Upright Piano, was $400, now $125.
Kringle Upright Piano, was $300, now $110.
New England Upright Piano, was $350, now $125.
Harrington Upright Piano, was $400, now $135.
Waters Upright Piano, was $350 now $130.
Wheelock Upright Piano, was $375, now $185.
Fischer Upright Piano, was $300, now $140.
Bradbury Upright Piano, was $500, now $140.
Decker & Barnes Upright Piano, was $350, now $145.
Wing & Sons Upright Piano, was $400, now $140.
Kohler & Campbell Upright Piano, was $190, now $140.
2 Frederick Doll Upright Pianos, were $185, now $140.
Campbell Upright Piano, was $190, now $140.
Guild Upright Piano, was $400, now $145.
Billings Upright Piano, was $350, now $145.
Fischer Upright Piano, was $300, now $145.
Estey Upright Piano, was $500, now $195.
Miller Upright Piano, was $375, now $195.
Hardman Upright Piano, was $500, now $195.
Merrill Upright Piano, was $275, now $215.
Weber Upright Piano, was $500, now $275.
Knabe Upright Piano, was $450, now $275.
Steinway Upright Piano, was $550, now $295.

Miscellaneous Upright Used Pianos

Crown Upright Piano, was $500, now $275.
Crown Upright Piano, was $375, now $295.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
Chickering Upright Piano, was $450, now $275.

Used Grand Pianos

Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $900, now $175.
Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $900, now $29.
Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $925, now $725.
Steinway Parlor Grand Piano, was $1000, now $425.
Mason & Hamlin Parlor Grand Piano, was $850, now $295.

Mason & Hamlin Used Organs

Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $50, now $25
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $100, now $40
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $180, now $140
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $225
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $900, now $260
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $350
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $400

Miscellaneous Used Organs

New England Organ, was $60, now $20.
Burdette Organ, was $75, now $35.
Needham Organ, was $75, now $35.
Estey Ogran, was $75, now $45.

Used Square Pianos

Hansen Square Piano, was $300, now $10.
Worcester Square Piano, was $300, now $10
Ihne & Sons Square, was $300, now $10.
MacDonald Square, was $300, now $15.
Bloomfield & Otis Square Piano, was $400, now $15.
Reed Square Piano, was $300, now $20.
Gold Square Piano, was $300, now $30.

Used Square Pianos

Barmore Square Piano, was $400, now $30.
Barmore Square Piano, was $400, now $35.
Benning & Klix Square, was $400, now $35.
Haines Bros. Square, was $350, now $35.
Hazleton Square Piano, was $400, now $40.
William Pond & Sons Square Piano, was $400, now $40.
Horace Waters Square Piano, was $350, now $40.
Jennings Square Piano, was $350, now $45.
Grovestein & Fuller Square Piano, was $400, now $45.
Light & Ernst Square Piano, was $350, now $50.
Grovestein & Fuller Square Piano, was $450, now $55.
Peck Square Piano, was $350, now $55.
Linderman Square Piano, was $400, now $55
Hausman Square Piano, was $300, now $55.
Smith, Albertson & Co. Square Piano, was $300, now $25.
Bradbury Square Piano, was $500, now $65.
Weber Square Piano, was $550, now $65.
Antisel Square Piano, was $300, now $65.
Steck Square Piano, was $500, now $70.
Lobbler Square Piano, was $400, now $60.
Fisher Square Piano, was $500, now $70.
Chickering Square Piano, was $500, now $95

Used Angelus Piano Players

1 Angelus, was $250, now $125.
9 Angelus, were $275, now $155.
1 Angelus, was $275, now $165.
1 Angelus, was $325, now $165.
3 Angelus, were $300, now $165.
1 Pianola, was $250, now $130.
1 Chase & Baker, was $250, now $135.
1 Cecilian, was $250, now $135.

Used Symphonies

1 Symphony, was $250, now $135.
1 Symphony, was $500, now $225.

Fifth floor.

LINENS
That Women Are Demanding For Dressmaking Purposes

Our Linen Store is not a rival of the Dress Goods Store; but the public has discovered that Linens originally made for quite utilitarian purposes make the handsomest as well as most serviceable Summer Waists and Dresses. Again, the linen manufacturers have found that a few changes in the weave work wonders in making Dress Suitings. Hence our Linen Store has found itself more largely in the public eye than ever before. And here are some of the fabrics that are compelling this broader interest:

Linen Etamines, four shades of blue; 27 in. wide, at 45c a yard; another grade in white, at 50c a yard.

Linen Suitings; natural or colored ground with mottled effect in color; 27 inches wide; at 55c a yard.

Linen Suitings, in blue or natural colorings; 30 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

Linen Suiting, in cream or blue, with black striped and dotted effects; 27 inches wide; imported to sell at 75c, now 40c a yard.

Plain Linen Suitings, in full assortment of choice colors; 36 inches wide, at 40c, 50c and 60c a yard.

Natural Color Linen Suiting; width ranging from 27 to 36 inches; prices from 18c to 35c a yard.

Crash Suitings 27 inches wide, at 25c a yd.

"Old Bleach" Linen in absolutely fast colors; 27 inches wide, at 95c a yard; 36 inches wide, at $1.25 a yard.

"Old Bleach" Linen; soft finish, heavy, like embroidery linen. Makes the very best dress goods material. 18 inches wide, at 35c a yard; 36 inches wide, at 60c, 65c and 75c a yard; 45 inches wide, at 75c, 80c and 95c a yard; up to 90 inches wide, at $2.25 a yard.

Linen Canvas Cloth, in natural and blue effects; 27 inches wide, at 75c a yard.

Plain White Linen; 36 inches wide; embroidered dot effect in white, at $1 a yard; blue or black, at $1.25 a yard.

Printed French Linens; yard wide; regularly 75c, now 50c a yard.

Linen Sheeting, grass bleached, much used for dresses; 72 inches wide, at 75c and 90c a yard; 90 inches wide, at 90c and $1 yard.

Sheer Linen Lawn or Cambric, at 25c to $2 a yard.

Butcher's Linen, bleached, 36 inches wide, 35c up; 45 inches wide, 50c up. Cream, 45 inches wide, 25c up.

Oatmeal Cloth from Germany, 36 inches wide, at 60c a yard.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Lace Curtains
On a New Basis

Lace Curtains, like silks and dress goods, arrive at the remnant stage sooner or later. In this case, sooner—the patterns are so attractive, that, after but a month or so of selling, many are down to lots of one to four pairs.

These we offer today at a sliding scale of reductions—*half* on single pairs, *a fifth* on four-pair lots, and corresponding savings between. Each lot will, of course, be sold as a whole.

Details of this very important offering:

Arabian Lace Curtains

One-Pair Lots—$10 pair, from $20; $14.75 pair, from $29.50; $20 pair, from $40; $25 pair, from $50; $28 pair, from $56.

Two-Pair Lots—$26 pair, from $40; $32.50 pair, from $50; $40 pair, from $60.

Three-Pair Lots—$6.25 pair, from $8.75; $7 pair, from $9.50; $11 pair, from $14.75; $18 pair, from $24; $55 pair, from $75.

Four-Pair Lots—$7.75 pair, from $9.75; $8.50 pair, from $10.50; $16 pair, from $20; $32 pair, from $40.

White Irish Point Curtains

One-Pair Lots—$3.25 pair, from $6.50; $5.85 pair, from $11.75; $7.25 pair, from $14.50; $9 pair, from $18; $11 pair, from $22.

Two-Pair Lots—$2.65 pair, from $4; $3.25 pair, from $5; $4 pair, from $6; $4.50 pair, from $6.75; $5.25 pair, from $8; $6.15 pair, from $9.25; $7.35 pair, from $11.

Three-Pair Lots—$2 pair, from $2.75; $2.25 pair, from $3; $4.75 pair, from $6.25; $5 pair, from $6.50.

Four-Pair Lots—$7 pair, from $8.75; $7.25 pair, from $9; $7.85 pair, from $9.25; $7.50 pair, from $9.50.

Madras Curtains

One-Pair Lots—$1.25 pair, from $2.50; $1.50 pair, from $3; $2 pair, from $4; $2.50 pair, from $5; $3 pair, from $6; $4 pair, from $8; $4.50 pair, from $9; $5.50 pair, from $11.

Two-Pair Lots—$2 pair, from $3; $2.50 pair, from $3.75; $4.15 pair, from $6.25; $5.25 pair, from $8; $5.75 pair, from $8.50; $6.25 pair, from $9.50; $8.25, from $12.50.

Three-Pair Lots—$2.85 pair, from $3.75; $3 pair, from $4; $4.50 pair, from $6; $6 pair, from $8.25; $6.50 pair, from $9; $7.50 pair, from $10.

Four-Pair Lots—$6 pair, from $7.75; $6.50 pair, from $8.5; $6.75 pair, from $8.50; $7 pair, from $9.50; $8.50 pair, from $10.75; $9.25 pair, from $12; $15 pair, from $20.

Third floor.

Paris Robe Patterns
In Choicest Styles

Much that is beautiful, exquisite, distinctive is shown in these new Robe Patterns from Paris. One could not imagine more originality and style in the productions of the most famous French couturiers, than is found in the design and trimming of these robes—that need but a little work to make them ready to put on.

Materials are varied—crepe de Chine, linen, Brussels net, voile, among them, in a splendid choice of designs and colorings. Patterns include shaped skirt, with waist material to match, and a sketch showing possible treatment.

Descriptions of a few:

At $175—Taffeta Silk Robe in white, elaborately embroidered in heavy white braid.

At $130—Silk Crepe de Chine Robe in white, elaborately embroidered in tinsel and white braid.

At $130—Linen Robe in white, elaborately trimmed with lace, and applique of tan-colored silk motifs.

At $65—Voile Robe in black, with deep lace flounce braided and appliqued in motifs of royal blue, panne velvet.

At $55—Voile Illusion Robe in white, attractively trimmed with bands of narrow ribbon and crocheted wheel motifs.

At $55—Brussels Net Robe in white, elaborately embroidered.

At $50—Silk Voile Illusion Robe in white, trimmed with deep lace insertions and gathered flounce.

At $50—Brussels Net Robe in white, elaborately embroidered.

At $45 and $48—Batiste Robes in white, elaborately embroidered.

At $40—Linen Robe in white, attractively trimmed in open lace motifs in pink and white.

Rotunda.

Low SHOES
For Men and Women

Low, or Oxford, Shoes seem to have reached their highest popularity this Spring—everybody wants them. We are provided for the demand, with the finest array of Low Shoes for men and women, that we have ever brought out. This fullness of variety extends through all the many grades of shoes in our stocks.

Today's word is of two particularly popular lines—one for men, the other for women:

Men's Patent Leather Oxford Shoes at $3.90

The "Wanamaker Special" line of $5 shoes sold by us for $3.90. It includes all the best leathers, in shapes and styles varied enough to suit all of the last five ages of man. But from the many models the special word today is confined to these two sorts:

BLUCHER OXFORDS, of patent calfskin, with soles just slightly extended; pattern and last of conservative design. A business shoe for well-dressed men. Not obtrusive or loud, and yet strictly in fashion.

OXFORD TIE SHOES of patent calfskin: made on the full round toe-last so popular just now. A shoe equally suited for dress or business wear. Soles have but little extension, and heels are of medium height.

New Low Shoes for Women at $2.60

You will never ask for prettier Spring shoes than these two new ones. Made from *Ideal kidskin*—always bright and soft; with oak-tanned soles that are welted and stitched. These Shoes are equal to the widely exploited $3.50 shoes in every practical way:

OXFORD TIE STYLE. Slim last, narrow toe, arched instep and Cuban heel; soles are closely trimmed all around.

BLUCHER OXFORD STYLE. Full high toe last; soles of medium weight and slightly extended. Smart-looking shoes for young women. Fourth avenue.

Women's Silk Waists

Silk Waists for Spring—in more new, pretty styles than you can imagine, or we can describe. There are Waists of China Silk, Louisine, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Peau de Cygne, plain and elaborate, in tailored style or trimmed with lace or embroidery. Prices, $4.50 to $32.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Hygienic Bedding

Every pound of horsehair used in the mattresses we sell, all of which are made in our own factory, is sterilized. The mattresses are perfectly hygienic, and are put together with the utmost care in workmanship and selection of materials. Some special offerings for today:

$22 Mattresses at $18

Pure white sterilized horsehair; full size, 54 x 76 in., one or two parts, 40 pounds.

$18 Mattresses at $14

Pure black sterilized horsehair; full size, 54 x 76 in., one or two parts, 40 pounds.

$12.75 Mattresses at $10

Special black mixed hair, sterilized; full size, 54 x 76 in., one or two parts, 40 pounds.

$8.50 Box Springs at $7

Upholstered top, full size; for wooden or metal bedsteads.

All of the above are made in smaller sizes at proportionate savings. Also these

Pillows and Bolsters

At $1.93, worth $2.25—Selected live geese feather Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds.

At $2.27, worth $2.63—Selected live geese feather Pillows, 22 x 30 in., 3½ pounds.

At $3.25, worth $3.75—Selected live geese feather Bolsters, 20 x 5 inches, 5 pounds.

We wish also to call the attention of housekeepers to our facilities for re-making bedding. We have established our own sterilizing plant, and all mattresses, pillows and bolsters to be renovated, are thoroughly sterilized before entering our factory—a safeguard that is sure to be appreciated. Our terms for all such work are most reasonable. A postal will bring our man for your bedding. Fourth floor.

Blankets and Comfortables
Specially Priced

This is a strongly attractive group of offerings of Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads, in Spring weights, and each of them priced less than it should be, and ordinarily is sold by us:

At $1 each—*Comfortables*, with covering of best quality silkoline; filling of good clean cotton; figured both sides; double bed size.

At $1.75 each—*Marseilles Bedspreads*, satin-finished; hemmed ready for use; in three patterns; full width.

At $2.50 a pair—*Blankets*, of white wool filling on cotton warp; 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 a pair—*Blankets*, of long staple white filling; for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5 a pair—*Blankets*, of Western make; white wool in filling and warp; 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs. Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REJECTED PLAN USED AT DARLINGTON HOTEL

Evidence Before Coroner's Jury Regarding the Disaster.

BUILDERS WOULD SAVE STEEL

Testimony of Architect Who Drew Original Specifications—Blow-Holes in Flanges.

Neville & Bagge, the architects who made the original plans for the Darlington Apartment Hotel, in Forty-sixth Street, which collapsed two weeks ago, were the principal witnesses examined at the inquest yesterday to determine the cause that led to the disaster. Their testimony was to the effect that the plans and specifications executed by them and afterward approved by the Building Department had not been followed by the contractors in charge of the construction of the building, but that other plans, which were disapproved by the Building Department, had been used. Mr. Bagge also offered testimony to the effect that Eugene C. Allison of the Allison Realty Company, which was putting up the building, had asked him not to be too extravagant in the steel construction.

The inquest was set for 3 o'clock, but it was nearly 4 o'clock before Coroner Scholer rapped for order. Previously he had discharged from arrest Eugene C. Allison and William O'Hea, who were under bonds charged with being among those responsible for the disaster. They were held, however, as witnesses. Assistant District Attorney Train questioned the witnesses, assisted every now and then by some member of the jury.

In opening the inquest Coroner Scholer said:

"This is in no sense a hearing or examination of any one charged with a crime. My functions are to inquire into the cause of death, and then, if in the course of inquiry it is apparent that any person is criminally responsible, to assume powers as a committing Magistrate and give the person charged a hearing or examination to see whether or not he shall be held for the Grand Jury.

"No lawyer representing any interest has any right to examine a witness at this time, not even the District Attorney, since this is not a prosecution. However, I have invited the District Attorney to be present and conduct the examination as a friend of the court. No other member of the bar will be allowed to ask questions or cross-examine."

Mr. Train said that he would endeavor to show what changes were made in the building plans, and if so, who was responsible for making them. He also would seek to learn whether any warning had been given by owners, architects, or builders as to whether the structure was unsafe. Thomas B. Neville of the firm of architects was then called. His examination was in part as follows:

Q.—At whose request did you draw the plans for this building? A.—Eugene C. Allison called and asked that we draw plans for a twelve-story apartment house of the steel skeleton type to cost approximately $350,000. We were to draw the plans and specifications and to secure the necessary permits from the Building Department.

Q.—What compensation were you to receive for drawing those plans, &c.? A.—$1,500, or $1,000 to prepare complete detailed plans and $200 for extra necessary changes.

Q.—Did your contract include supervision? A.—No; specifically it did not. It read "except supervision."

Q.—Did Mr. Allison describe himself as the owner of the building? A.—He said he was the Secretary of the Allison Realty Company.

Q.—Did he say that you must not be extravagant in the steel work? A.—No; not to me personally.

Q.—Did you ever have in your employ a man named O'Hea? A.—Yes; he was a draughtsman at $16 a week.

Q.—Did O'Hea have any experience in steel construction? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—When did he leave your employ? A.—Soon after we had drawn the plans for Allison. We next heard of him as working for the Allison Company.

At this point Mr. Just, one of the jurors, asked the witness several questions which brought out the fact that neither Mr. Bagge nor Mr. Neville is a civil engineer. In answer to Mr. Just's further questions Mr. Neville said that the plans had been drawn by Mr. Bagge and a draughtsman named Haviland. Haviland later left the firm's employ, he said, and O'Hea finished Haviland's part of the work. Mr. Neville also said that he supposed that it was Mr. Bagge and Mr. Haviland who had calculated the stress on the steel work.

Mr. Neville then declared that plans other than those that had been drawn by his firm had been submitted to the Building Department.

"And you signed your name to those plans?" inquired Richard Deeves, another juror. "Do you think that you had a right to do this without inspecting the plans?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Neville, "as we only signed them in order to get them before the Building Department."

Mr. Neville contended that he saw nothing wrong under certain conditions in signing plans by another architect, and said that they had done so at the request of Mr. Allison.

Mr. Train then resumed his examination.

Q.—Who was to superintend this building? A.—The owner.

Q.—When did you discover that other plans than those submitted by you were being used? A.—Some time after the building operations began.

Q.—Did you not receive various notices from the Building Department that certain plans had been disapproved? A.—Yes, that is true. About three.

Q.—Did you notify the Building Department that the disapproved plans were not yours? A.—No, we did not notify the Building Department. We notified Mr. Allison each time.

Q.—After the disapproval did you revise any plans? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive a notice on Nov. 24 that another set of plans had been submitted and were disapproved by the Building Department? A.—Yes, Sir, and we notified Mr. Allison.

Mr. Allison was then excused, but was told he would be called again later on, and his business partner, George A. Bagge, was called.

Q.—After you had submitted your original plans did Mr. Allison call on you in reference to a change in the plans? A.—Yes; he came to see me about new plans. He told me that he had been told that we could save on the structure. Mr. Allison said he had heard we were extravagant in steel and iron.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He said not to put in any more iron and steel than was absolutely necessary. He wanted to know if we could save any and I told him that we could not.

Q.—Why could you not save any? A.—Because I had got it down about right.

Q.—You told him then that the building was as light as it would be consistent to make it with safety to the iron and steel construction? A.—Yes, that is so.

Q.—Could you have made it lighter? A.—No, not and pass the Building Department.

Q.—Did you tell him the building was as light as it could be with safety? A.—Yes, I told him he could not save any more steel.

Q.—Did you refuse to sanction these new plans? A.—I did.

Q.—When you told Allison that you would not sanction the new plans, what did he say? A.—He said that the person who had drawn them considered them safe enough to guarantee them.

Q.—After approval of your plans by the Building Department did any one come to your office with reference to this building? A.—Yes, a man representing some iron firm came up.

Q.—Who was this man? A.—I did not know him.

Mr. Train then asked two men in the room to stand up, and asked Mr. Bagge if either of them was the person who had called at his office. Mr. Bagge said they were not.

Q.—Did the Allison Realty Company inform you who this man was that brought up the third set of plans? A.—No.

Q.—What did you do in regard to them? A.—I told him I would have nothing to do with them as they were not ours.

Q.—Who did this man say he represented? A.—Pole & Schwandtner.

Q.—When did you find out that the building was not being constructed according to your plans? A.—I do not know just now.

Q.—Was it in my office? A.—I do not know.

Juror Deever then asked the witness if he had any one employed in his office capable of supervising the plans for a steel constructed building. Mr. Bagge replied that he had not, and then Mr. Deever asked him what he would have done had he had the supervision of a building like the one for which he had drawn the plans. Mr. Bagge replied that he would have employed a competent engineer to superintend the work and would have depended upon him for reports as to the progress of the construction.

At this juncture it was brought out that the Darlington had been raised five stories before O'Hea, the draughtsman, left the employ of Neville & Bagge. A juror then questioned the witness as to the amount of the fee they had received for drawing plans for a building that was expected to cost $350,000, and it developed that the amount they got was $700, $500 being still unpaid. It was then developed that the architects had signed the second set of plans that had been filed and which had been disapproved, but that they were not responsible for the last set, under which the construction is believed to have been proceeding at the time of the collapse.

Mr. Bagge was then excused temporarily, and James T. Wiskeman, a civil engineer, attached to the Building Department, was called. Mr. Wiskeman said that he was a graduate of Cornell University, and that his duties were to pass upon plans submitted to the department, and then forward them to Chief Engineer Miller for his approval or disapproval. He said that the Darlington plans were filed on May 7 and approved Aug. 12. These were the original plans by Neville & Bagge. During his vacation, Mr. Wiskeman said, another set was filed on July 29, which, on his return, he disapproved. These also bore the signature of Neville & Bagge. He then told of the filing of the third set in December, and said that he had disapproved them.

"Whose plans were those?" asked Mr. Train.

"While they were not signed by them, they were the plans of Pole & Schwandtner," answered Mr. Wiskeman. "They followed the original plans closely as to girders, but there was structural differences as to the beams."

In answer to a question by Mr. Train, Mr. Wiskeman said that he had examined the ruins, and that he had reached the conclusion that the third set of plans were followed in the construction of the building. Mr. Wiskeman also said that he found as a result of his examination of the débris that the twelve-inch forty-pound girders used were 10 per cent. weak. He had found all the floorings intact, he said, thus proving that there had been no giving away at the base.

Mr. Wiskeman said he found the beams to be good material, but that many of the flanges showed blowholes and were honeycombed where they joined the columns. Mr. Wiskeman then gave a detailed account of the position the fallen beams and girders occupied in the wreck.

After he had been excused, Mr. Neville resumed the stand and said he wished to emphasize the fact that neither he nor his partner had had anything to do with the third set of plans submitted to the department. The inquest was then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected that Eugene C. Allison will take the stand.

The iron contractors, Pole & Schwandtner, still are missing, according to the subpoena servers.

WEDDING FEAST FOR 10,000.

Silk Workers to Celebrate Wedding of Employer's Daughter.

Ten thousand employes in the three factories of Julius Kayser & Co., silk manufacturers, will stop work for one hour today, when they will celebrate the wedding of the daughter of L. A. Van Praag, one of the members of the firm. The ceremony is to take place at 2 o'clock, and at that time every employe will drop what he or she is doing, and will be entertained at luncheon.

Mr. Van Praag has had general supervision over all three of the company's factories, one of which is at 222 Graham Street, Brooklyn, another at Hornellsville, N. Y., and the third at Port Jervis, N. Y. On several of his tours of inspection he was accompanied by his daughter, who came to be highly thought of by all of the employes, and when her wedding day was announced the factory hands determined to hold a celebration of their own. Mr. Van Praag heard of the plan, and then proposed the hour of leisure and feasting.

The wedding will take place at the Van Praag home, 61 West Seventy-fourth Street.

BRICKLAYERS DECLARE STRIKE.

Employers Plan to Make the Open Shop the Issue.

The union bricklayers went on strike yesterday in sympathy with the bricklayers' laborers, tying up every building in Manhattan and the Bronx on which members of the Mason Builders' Association have contracts. Three unions last week decided to stand by the laborers and refuse to work with non-union men, and later the same action was taken by the rest of the unions. The bricklayers will only recognize the Laborers' Protective Union, and a number of them who were working with Knight of Labor laborers Saturday joined in the strike yesterday.

A protracted meeting of the Mason Builders' Association was held late yesterday afternoon in the Building Trades Club, and President Otto M. Eidlitz asked later to be excused from talking on the outlook. It was learned, however, that the position of the mason builders was unchanged, and that they are likely to stand by their position.

A significant fact since the trouble was the sudden return to this city of L. K. Prince, First Vice President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who came back yesterday ahead of time from Cuba, where he had been taking a holiday. He said the association had not been asked formally to act in the matter yet.

According to the present plan of the employers, the open shop will be the issue of the general conflict threatened.

AID FOR FOREIGN NIHILISTS.

Nearly a Panic at Rally on Anniversary of Death of Czar's Assassins.

New Irving Hall, at 216 Broome Street, was crowded to the doors last night with Russians, Poles, and allied peoples at the meeting called by the Jewish Society to Aid Revolutionary Russia. The meeting was held on the anniversary of the death of the six Russian revolutionists who assassinated Alexander II, March 1, 1881, of the Julian Calendar corresponding with March 13 of the Gregorian.

The programme was long, and consisted of music and speeches, the latter in Russian, German, Jewish, and English. The evening was opened by the singing of a revolutionary hymn, set to the "Marseillaise." The speakers were M. London, E. Spargo, Abe Jonass, S. O. Polock, W. Mowcher, Abe Kahn, Dr. H. Saloborof, Louis Miller, Joseph Barondess, M. Katz, and Dr. Zalatroff. Dr. D. Ryefski presided.

In the neighborhood of $100 was raised by collections at the door and by the sale of revolutionary literature. This money will be forwarded to Revolutionary Russia, a newspaper published in the interests of the Russian Nihilists at Geneva, Switzerland.

In spite of the fact that the hall and balconies were packed nearly to suffocation, there was not a policeman in the building, and when the meeting finally broke up there was wild confusion, owing to the loose chairs and benches, which were strewn about the floor, nearly causing a panic.

SHERIFF ORDERED OUT OF JAIL.

Must Quit Unsanitary Raymond Street Prison with 200 Prisoners.

Sheriff Hesterberg of Kings County was somewhat startled late yesterday afternoon when he was served with a formal notice from the Department of Health to vacate Raymond Street Jail and take his 200 prisoners along with him. The department intimated that it didn't care a rap where the Sheriff took his prisoners; he might hire a hotel for them if he liked, or quarter them with some safe deposit company.

Several weeks ago the Kings County Grand Jury, for about the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time, declared the jail to be in an unsanitary and dangerous condition, and the Health Department joined in with an enthusiastic "me, too." The department even went to the trouble of tacking a formal notice upon the door of the jail, setting forth that it was a "public nuisance," and should be "abated." These sentiments were heartily indorsed by the 200 inmates of the institution. Sheriff Hesterberg, however, failed to "abate" the jail, and the Health Department finally ordered him to get out with his prisoners, giving him five days in which to comply with the order.

At the office of the Health Department in Brooklyn it was said that the Department of Buildings, although repeatedly requested to do so, had failed to take steps to improve the sanitary condition of the jail. It is expected that some understanding will be reached between the two departments before the five days' grace given the Sheriff expires. If the Sheriff is forced to remove the prisoners he will have to take them either to the Kings County Penitentiary or to one of the institutions on Blackwell's Island.

PLEA FOR SOUTHERNER FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Patterson of Tennessee Declares South's Time Is Here.

SAYS SECTIONALISM IS DEAD

Expresses Belief That Democratic Nominee from Southland Would Not Change Single Electoral Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Malcom R. Patterson of Tennessee today delivered a speech in the House which aroused widespread comment on the Democratic side. It was a flat-footed declaration that the time had come when the South should cease to play second fiddle in the Democratic Party, and that a Southern candidate for President would have as good a chance in the North as any one else.

The speech was delivered not so much for its effect on the House as with the view of using it in missionary work in the South between now and the meeting of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. He named Williams, Bailey, and Carlisle as men who were available as candidates, and the Democrats enthusiastically applauded all three suggestions. Incidentally, Mr. Patterson delivered two striking eulogies of Grover Cleveland and William McKinley.

He recited the pre-eminence of the South in National politics prior to the civil war and its utter exclusion since then. He said the spirit of animosity to the South had died away, and illustrated the change that has come over Northern opinion by citing Wendell Phillips's "amalgamation theory" and ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root's recent declaration that negro suffrage was a failure.

"This change," he said, "opens the door of opportunity for a re-entrance on the stage of National politics from which the South has been too long excluded. The day has come for the South to assert her political independence and resume her historical place in the Union.

"The hour is now here for the South to lift the mortgage on her electoral votes which she has paid to the uttermost farthing. The spectacle of a proud people who were willing to forfeit all claims to the highest offices in the country has all along been discouraging and dispiriting, and, in my opinion, not always necessary.

"I do not think that to nominate a Southern man for the Presidency would change one electoral vote against the Democracy. For one, I am weary of hearing the constant and subservient iteration that the South is for any man whom the North may name for President. Why should John G. Carlisle, the distinguished ex-Speaker of this House, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, be proscribed because he comes from Kentucky?

"Why should the leader of the Democratic minority upon this floor, who has exhibited such conspicuous ability and grasp of public questions, be barred from the Presidency because he lives in the State of Mississippi! Why should the eminent Texan, formerly the leader of the Democratic minority, whose intellect is of the first order, and whose knowledge and exposition of Democratic principles has given him a high and deserved reputation, not aspire to the chief office in the gift of the people?

"The question should no longer be from what State or section a possible nominee of the Democratic Convention should hail, but should be solely what are his qualifications, what his worth as measured by the high office to which he aspires."

In reviewing the banishment of the South from office since the war, Mr. Patterson said: "The only oasis in the desert of non-representation, which has been the unhappy lot of the Southern States since the termination of the great rebellion, will be found in the two Administrations of Grover Cleveland. During the eight years of his service he never hesitated to go to the South for his advisers and to represent the Nation abroad or the majesty of the law at home.

"Well may it be recalled, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, how the Northern press teemed with fierce denunciations of Southern men, and the awful spectacle was exhibited to the North of the South again being in the saddle, but Cleveland withstood this storm of protest as he has withstood every other storm that has gathered about his head, and in my opinion, in his unreserved recognition of Southern men he did more to destroy sectionalism than any other man has ever accomplished, for his appointees bore the responsibilities of high public station at home and abroad with honor and dignity, and with the single purpose of the common good of the country.

"It has always been a fact, since the surrender at Appomattox, that the South was loyal to the Union. The difficulty was either that the North did not know this fact, or would not admit it for political reasons. Next to Cleveland I think the man who did most to bring about this realization was the lamented McKinley.

"The varied and extensive knowledge of men and conditions which he gathered from eighteen years' experience as a legislator in the House of Representatives and in other fields to which his people called him, together with his kindliness of nature and integrity of purpose made him the fitting evangelist of peace and good-will between the sections."

SCHOOL TOLD TO LEAVE PIER.

Over 2,200 Children Forced to Enter Part-Time Classes.

More than 2,200 children must be placed in part time classes in the congested east side because of an order that has just reached the Board of Education from the Dock Department. This commands that the twenty-two classes, known as Public School No. 36, boys, under Principal Goldey, be removed by May 15 from the pier at the foot of East Third Street. The object of the Dock Department, is to prepare this pier as a place of recreation.

These twenty-two classes were moved upon the pier last December. They came from Public School No. 36, in East Ninth Street, which is now entirely occupied by girls. Their removal allowed for the elimination of forty-four part-time classes, with more than 2,200 pupils. For some time previous to last December the pier had been occupied by the boys of Public School No. 15. These classes are now in new Public School No. 188.

DIES AT 99 IN BELLEVUE.

Patrick McAleer, Once a Horseman, Was Long in Hospital.

Patrick McAleer, the oldest patient of Bellevue Hospital, died there yesterday from senility. McAleer was ninety-nine years old, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, his memory was clear to an unusual degree until the last few weeks of his life. Of large frame and rugged countenance, he did not show his extreme age, but recently he lost flesh rapidly and became much enfeebled.

The first time that McAleer was admitted to the institution was in 1892. He was there off and on until March 11, 1897, when he was admitted to remain the rest of his life. For seven years and three days he remained in Ward 5, suffering all the time with senility.

McAleer at one time was the owner of fast horses and was known to all the leading sporting men of the United States. When first admitted to the hospital he gave as his best friend "Miss Anne O'Leary" of 3 Fifth Avenue. That is the address of Miss Annie Leary.

FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL BILL.

Big Majority for First Section Indicates Its Early Passage.

PARIS, March 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by 318 to 231 votes, adopted the first section of the bill prohibiting members of religious orders from giving any kind of teaching, primary, secondary, or superior.

The size of the majority indicates the early passage of the measure as a whole.

BISHOP THOBURN'S LEG BROKEN

Continues His Journey to America from India Despite His Accident.

A cablegram was received at the office of the Methodist Missionary Society, at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, from Bishop David H. Moore of China, stating that Bishop James M. Thoburn of India had met with an accident and broken his right leg.

In spite of the injury, Bishop Thoburn, who had started for home, continued on his journey, and is now on his way to the United States.

ASK INTERVENTION IN TURKEY.

Macedonians in This Country Send Petition to Senator Hoar.

A petition signed by over 300 Macedonians in this country has been sent to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts with the request that he present it to both houses of Congress.

The petition refers to the resolutions of 1824 and 1895 adopted by Congress in favor of the amelioration of the lot of the Christians in Turkey, "who since 1383 have suffered the degradation of the Turkish yoke."

The petition continues: "We therefore confidently appeal to the Congress of the United States to direct its Minister at Constantinople, by action of the Chief Executive, to the effect that he lend the support of the Government of the United States to the efforts already exerted by the Governments of England and France to obtain for Macedonia the minimum of amelioration contained in the international control exercised through a Christian Governor General, so that the Government of the Sultan may not shelter itself behind the illusion that the Government and the people of this great Republic are indifferent to the sufferings of our hapless people."

Americans Presented to King Edward.

LONDON, March 14.—King Edward held the second levee of the season in St. James's Palace to-day. Ambassador Choate and other members of the United States Embassy were present. The Americans presented by Mr. Choate were Louis C. Hay of New York, Walter Neef of Chicago, Superintendent of European Agencies of The Associated Press, and Herman Kinnicutt of New York.

Sold Forged Turkish Decorations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.—In a trial concluded here to-day six persons accused of selling forged Turkish decorations to people in various countries were each sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Chief among the accused were Tahir Bey, proprietor and editor of the Servet, and an aide-de-camp of the Grand Vizier. The sale of the decorations had been going on for several years.

Reinforcements for German Africa.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger says Emperor William has ordered reinforcements to the number of 1,000 men, with 1,200 horses, to be sent to Southwest Africa. The troops will sail as soon as possible.

NEW GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

Bill Introduced in Albany Making Cruel Treatment Valid Basis.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman Siegelstein introduced a bill to-night to permit absolute divorce for cruel and inhuman treatment, and for such conduct on the part of the defendant toward the plaintiff as may render it unsafe and improper for the plaintiff to live with the defendant.

Section 1,761 of the Code is amended so as to allow the plaintiff in a divorce judgment to marry again during the lifetime of the defendant."

Section 1,762 of the Code is amended so as to permit a judgment separating the parties for abandonment of the plaintiff by the defendant; where the wife is plaintiff, the neglect or refusal of the defendant to provide for her.

ANTI-"DOCKING" BILL OPPOSED.

Armstrong Measure Recommitted to the Senate Codes Committee.

ALBANY, March 14.—A storm of protest from Manhattan Senators resulted in the recommitment of the Armstrong bill prohibiting the "docking" of horses' tails and providing that all docked horses should be registered to the Committee on Codes for another hearing. The bill met with considerable opposition at a hearing two weeks ago, and many men interested in the transportation business and in coaching appeared against the measure.

The bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Codes to-night, but with a provision that should a request be made for a hearing during the next three days the bill should go back to the committee whence it came.

Senators Russell and Dowling and other New York legislators said they had received letters from constituents requesting hearings, and it was with the understanding that a hearing should be had without delay that the bill was reported back to the Codes Committee, at the same time retaining its place on the general order calndar.

Health Certificate Before Marriage.

ALBANY, March 14.—Assemblyman T. F. Matthews will shortly introduce a bill providing that all persons must obtain a physician's certificate before a marriage license can be issued to them. "The bill," said Mr. Matthews, "is designed to make greater restrictions against the marriage of imbecile and half-witted persons, and also to prevent those having consumption and other diseases from marrying."

POISON IN NEWMAN'S BODY.

He Was a Suicide, Coroner Thinks—Rifler of His Pockets Unknown.

Prof. Rudolph Witthaus, who has been making a chemical examination of the contents of the stomach of Abraham Newman, the Bowery pawnbroker who was found dead in his office at 260 Bowery last Thursday morning, reported to Coroner's Physician Dr. Schultz last night that he had found traces of cyanide of potassium in sufficient quantities to produce death.

Coroner Scholer says that he now believes that Newman committed suicide and that his pockets were rifled afterward. He declares that it is now up to the police to catch the man or men who robbed the body. If it can be proved that any of them had purchased cyanide of potassium, it would alter the aspect of the case.

BRITISH CONTRACTOR DINED.

Successful Bidder for East River Tunnels Entertained.

Sir Weetman D. Pearson, M. P., head of the firm of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, the successful bidder for the construction of the four tunnels under the East River, to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the extension of its system from Jersey under the Hudson River, Manhattan Island, and the East River to Long Island, was entertained last night at a dinner at Sherry's.

The dinner was gotten up almost at a moment's notice, when it was learned that Sir W. D. Pearson and E. W. Moir, the latter another representative of the English firm, were to sail to-day for England. Those who were present were Sir Weetman D. Pearson, M. P.; E. W. Moir, Andrew Freedman, George W. Young, Valentine P. Snyder, De Lancey Nicoll, Anson McCook Beard, John F. O'Rourke, George Gibbs, Col. Raymond, Alfred Noble, Charles M. Jacobs, J. Vipond Davies, George W. Wickersham, John A. Bensel, August Belmont, John Carstensen, and George B. Fry.

The table was set in the form of a keystone, the trade mark of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

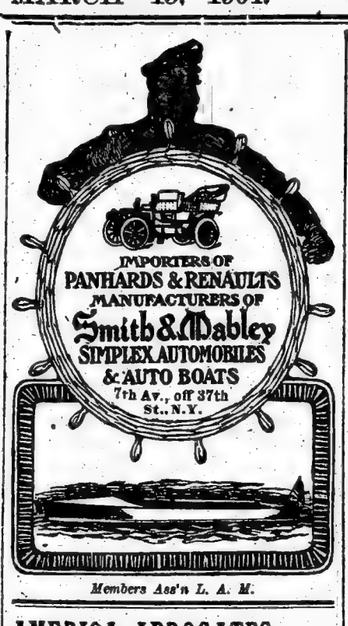

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

AMERICA ABROGATES TREATY WITH MOROS

Rights Conferred by the Bates Agreement Forfeited.

NATIVES FIGHT FOR SLAVERY

United States Troops Defeat Them and Capture Cannon and Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Congress has been saved the necessity of abrogating the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. The President and Secretary Taft have decided that the so-called Bates treaty of Aug. 20, 1899, which provided salaries for the Sultan and certain of his dattos and at the same time, it is said, sustained polygamy and slavery, was simply a modus videndi and an executive agreement.

In a telegram sent on March 2 by Secretary Taft to Gov. Wright the Governor was instructed to notify the Sultan of Sulu and the dattos that in view of their failure to discharge the duties and fulfill the conditions imposed upon them by the agreement they had forfeited all right to the annuities and "to all other considerations moving to them under the agreement"; that the treaty was abrogated and held for naught, and that as residents of the Moro Province in the Philippine Archipelago they were subject to the laws enacted therein under the sovereignty of the United States.

Nearly all the dattos have taken up arms against the United States and have resisted the advance of our forces into their territory.

Before Secretary Taft entered upon the duties of Secretary of War Secretary Root directed the Philippine Commission to take up the subject of legislation for the Moros and submit it to Washington for approval. The object was to do away with polygamy and slavery and introduce a form of trustworthy government in the Moro country.

As the Moros are Mohammedans, there is more than ordinary difficulty in governing them. It has been said that our success thus far has been due to an understanding with the Porte under which the pilgrims to Mecca have been influenced every year to go home and counsel good will toward the United States.

Acting Adjt. Gen. Hall to-day received the following cable from Major Gen. Wade, dated Manila, March 13:

"Major Gen. Leonard Wood reports an attack on a reconnoitering force east of Cottabato (in the Rio Grande de Mindanas district) by a strong party of Moros made hostile by the passage of the anti-slavery law. The Moros' position was shelled and the Moros flanked and the outworks taken. They were strong and well constructed.

"Cannon captured, twenty-one old Spanish; thirty-three Lantakas; also large quantities of ammunition and supplies. No casualties on our side."

Secretary Taft was heard to-day by the House Committee on Insular Affairs. In answer to Representative Patterson (Tenn.) he said that in his opinion the executive action already taken had put an end to the Bates agreement, but Congressional action would "make assurance doubly sure." The Secretary denied absolutely that the treaty recognized either slavery or polygamy.

"How about Article X.?" asked Representative Williams, (Ill.)

"There is no such article in the treaty," replied Secretary Taft. "President McKinley eliminated that article before he approved the treaty."

"But slavery has existed," persisted Mr. Patterson.

"Whenever a slave has presented himself he has been freed; the Moros have not gone to war on account of slavery, neither has slavery been destroyed by force of arms by the United States, but the slave trade has been suppressed just as far as it has been possible. The situation of slavery prevails wherever there are Moros," was the answer.

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) drafted a substitute for the Patterson bill abrogating the Bates treaty, and providing that the action of the President and Secretary of War unqualifiedly abrogating the treaty be confirmed and approved. The committee decided to defer action on the matter.

Secretary Taft will again be heard on Wednesday.

SENATORS DIFFER ON BOATS.

Appropriation of $250,000 for Submarine Craft Causes Hot Words.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—When the Fortifications Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Berry made a point of order against the appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of a submarine torpedo boat to be used by the School of Submarine Defense for experimental purposes.

Mr. Gallenger contended that the point was well taken, as it was special legislation for the reason that it required the purchase of a type of boat manufactured by a designated boat-building company.

Mr. Cockrell said he was astounded to think that friends of a certain boat would come into the Senate and endeavor to defeat the purchase of another type of boat.

Mr. Berry responded hotly, saying that if the Senator from Missouri meant him, he wanted to say that he did not know the friends of one boat from another.

Mr. Cockrell said he did not believe the Senator from Arkansas did know the friends of boats, and Mr. Berry interrupted to say: "Well, the Senator from Missouri knows more about friends of boats than I do."

When the chair overruled the point of order Mr. Daniel offered an amendment reducing to $200,000 the authorized expenditure for a submarine boat, and Mr. Carmack gave notice that an amendment would be offered to strike out all designation as to the type of boat to be purchased and leave the entire matter to the discretion of the Secretary of War. Neither amendment was acted on.

Mrs. T. L. Woodruff Has a Relapse.

Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has been ill for some time at her apartments, 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, suffered a relapse two days ago. It was said last night that she was quite ill, but in no danger.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of
Cut Glass and Fine China.

Heavy American Cut Glass, deep, rich design.
8 inch Bowl.....3.75 Value $5.00.
" " Fancy Shape.....4.90 Value $8.00.
Nappie.....2.25 Value $3.25.
Tall Comport.....7.25 Value $12.00.
6 inch Nappie with handle. 1.50 Value $3.25.
Celery Trays.....4.00 Value $6.00.
Quart Decanter with handle 2.50 Value $4.00.

Fine China.
Dinner Set,—thin Austrian China, with pink and violet decorations, 100 pieces, 12.00 Value $16.75.
Limoges Dinner Set,—pink decorations, 100 pieces, 17.50 Value $26.00.
Haviland's Limoges Dinner Set,—decorated with pink rosebuds, 100 pieces. 50.00 Value $65.00.
Fine China Cups and Saucers, various designs, each...25c
English Wedgwood Porcelain Plates, underglazed blue, 25c.
Wedgwood Plates, with colored decorations, 1.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Announce
An Exhibition
of
Spring Millinery
On Tuesday and Wednesday, March the 15th and 16th.

Twenty-third Street
New York

H. O'Neill & Co.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
March 15, 16 and 17.
Grand Spring Opening of
Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery,
Costumes, Wraps, Waists,
Silks, Dress Goods, Etc.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Laces —White and Cream Net Tops in Repousse and French Knot Effects.
5 inches wide 25c. yd.
8 " " 39c. "
9 " " 69c. "
Oriental All Overs at 75c. to 1.98 yd.
Bandings to match at 39c. and 69c. yd.
And Superior assortment of Valenciennes Edgings, Insertions and All Overs matched.
Silks —On Wednesday, Mch. 16th, will sell, in Black, White and Colors.
24 inch China Silk at 35c. yd.
Regularly 49c.

MORMONS AT W. C. T. U. SESSION

Elders Hear Denunciation and Swell the Collection.

A crusade against the Mormon Church and its missionaries in this and other cities throughout the United States was launched yesterday at the semi-annual meeting of the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Several hundred women attended and resolutions were adopted advocating an anti-polygamy constitutional amendment and requesting Mayor McClellan to revoke the license to preach in the streets of this city which he granted to Arthur Welling, a Mormon missionary.

Among the interested auditors were Elder Welling and his brother missionaries, Elders Gray, Ball, and Holt, who for the past couple of years have conducted regular Sunday meetings in Hawthorne Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The presence of the enemy was known to very few, if any, of the members or speakers, who used some hard terms in describing them. The Elders listened with smiling faces, and even went so far as to contribute liberally when a collection was taken up.

Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, County and National Superintendent, spoke on "The Anti-Polygamy Crusade."

"The brazen stand taken by President Smith of the Mormon Church before our Senators," said Mrs. Martin, "in which he confessed to the practice of polygamy and that polygamy was taught by some of the Mormon lecturers proves how dangerous these men are to our community. Twenty-five per cent. of them are living in open violation of the laws of our Government."

Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve, Speaker of the International Council of Women, declared that there were 300,000 Mormons in the United States, and that hundreds of converts were being made yearly.

"They are gaining headway throughout the country," declared the speaker. "The Mormons tell you they do not preach polygamy, and many Americans are so blind as to believe them. If you read their articles of faith you will find nothing to shock you, but they are simply covering the truth and trying to trap you. That they are making inroads cannot be denied, and, what is more, they never miss an opportunity to attend our churches and Sunday schools. Only last year two young women, members of the Epworth League, brought two Mormon Elders to their meetings as escorts, and both women were finally won over to the Mormon Church."

Japan Pays Gold for War Supplies.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out to New York banks $1,442,500 on a telegraphic order from San Francisco, on account of gold which was deposited in that city by Japan in payment of war supplies.

Hunyadi János
THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
FOR
THE RELIEF OF BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE AND ALL OTHER TROUBLES ARISING FROM
CONSTIPATION

GRAND DUKE, LEAVING, TELLS WHY HE CAME

"My Health," He Authorizes Baron von Plettenberg to Say.

SAILS TO-DAY ON THE KAISER

Denial That His Loyal Subjects Are Excited by His Absence — Smokes Cigars and Enjoys New York.

Friedrich August, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and Stormann, Prince of Lubeck and Birkenfeld, Seigneur of Jever and Kniphausen, Chevalier of the Orders of the Black Eagle, St. Hubert, and St. Andrew, Count of dozens of things, and the bearer of a book full of military titles, brought his American trip to a close last night, and, after spending the busiest day of his journeying in viewing the sights of New York City, greeting erstwhile subjects, and sampling metropolitan menus, started for the ferry to Hoboken. An elaborate suite had been engaged for him on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails this morning.

The Grand Duke and Baron von Plettenberg reached the steamship at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

His day in New York was not only the busiest of the five he has spent on American soil, but the pleasantest. He said so himself, through Baron von Plettenberg, when he reached the Hotel Netherland at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after having been on the go for more than seven hours.

The Grand Duke's sightseeing had included an extended drive through the residence and business sections of the city, a visit to the Chamber of Commerce, a reception at the rooms of the Oldenburg Club, and luncheon at the Lawyers' Club. The snowstorm which marked the latter part of his outing did not annoy him in the least. The Grand Duke is not unaccustomed to snow, Baron von Pletenberg explained.

When the Grand Duke reached his hotel he went at once to his apartments. He absolutely declined to receive callers, delegating that duty to Baron von Plettenberg. For the Grand Duke, the Baron made the following authorized statement:

"The purpose of the Grand Duke's trip was to secure the benefits of a sea voyage. There was absolutely no other purpose. It was his intention when he sailed for America to take the first vessel back. When he found that he would have five days to spend in this country before he could get a ship he determined to see as much of it as he could. He visited Niagara Falls and then went to Washington, where he spent five hours sightseeing. Then he returned to New York. He sails in the morning.

ADVISED BY DR. LOEHR.

"The trip was advised by Dr. Loehr, his personal medical attendant. The Grand Duke's health has been far from satisfactory, and Dr. Loehr thought that salt air would improve it. As the trip was originally planned it was not so extensive as the Grand Duke has seen fit to make it. He sailed from Bremen for Genoa, and expected to return to Oldenburg from Genoa by rail. On reaching Genoa, however, he found himself so much benefited that he determined to keep on to America. The Koenigin Luise, on which he has made his voyage to Genoa, was bound for New York, and he remained aboard."

The Grand Duke failed to communicate his decision to keep on going to the folks at home, and it was his continued absence in the face of this omission which caused the series of critical articles in the Oldenburg papers, and the statement, which was cabled to this country, that his entirely unexpected trip to America had "caused general indignation."

Baron von Plettenberg was inclined to make light of the newspaper comment in question. "The Grand Duke wishes to correct the impression," he said, "that there is general indignation or any indignation at all over his voyage, which was solely a remedial measure, taken for the sake of his health. The benefits which have accrued from the trip have come fully up to expectations, and he will return to Oldenburg much improved."

The Baron was personally positive that there could be no truth at all in these reports. The fact that the Grand Duke is seriously ill is well understood by his subjects. Dr. Loehr has officially stated that his heart is weak, the affection of that organ having been caused by "smoking too many strong cigars." The smoking habit, by the way, was not left at home. The Grand Duke brought it with him to America. He is very fond of cigars, and smoked a great many, not only aboard ship, but while in this country.

The visit to Niagara Falls was greatly enjoyed, according to Baron von Plettenberg. The Grand Duke was much impressed by the grandeur of the Falls, and had much to say of them. He was delighted with what he saw of Washington. "We were only there for a few hours," said the Baron, "but we saw the city from one end to the other."

WASHINGTON MYSTERY SOLVED.

"How was it that the Grand Duke could not be located while he was in Washington?" was asked.

"Ah," smiled the Baron. "The 'Grand Duke' was not to be found. He was traveling incognito, and while in Washington he was much on the go. He did not stay in any one place long, but spent his time sight seeing. He did not wish to be seen by any one."

"What impressed the Grand Duke most in New York?"

"He was pleased by all he saw. The busy streets, the handsome residences, and the great skyscrapers all impressed him."

At the Chamber of Commerce the Grand Duke's incognito was strictly preserved. Few persons there knew they had a reigning Prince among them when the Grand Duke and his attendant appeared on the floor. After looking about a bit, the visitors took their departure as unostentatiously as they came. Just before leaving they registered, the Grand Duke signing himself as Count Lensohn.

From the Chamber of Commerce the Grand Duke and his companion drove to the rooms of the Oldenburg Club, in Eighth Street. The club is made up exclusively of ex-Oldenburghians. As soon as the arrival in America of their former ruler was known at the club it was determined to tender him a reception, and a formal communication was addressed him, asking for the honor of a call from him. The Grand Duke gave a favorable reply.

The club rooms were crowded when the Grand Duke and his companion arrived. The club is, of course, comparatively small, but its full membership was on hand for the momentous occasion. President Reis delivered an address of welcome, expressing the delight it afforded the club to greet the Grand Duke, and the Grand Duke responded most graciously. He expressed his admiration for the land of his people's adoption and wished them all manner of prosperity. The reception was over in half an hour.

At the Lawyers' Club Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, was awaiting the Grand Duke and his companions, and the three lunched together.

"The Grand Duke was kind enough to invite me to lunch with him," said Mr. Schwab last night. "There were only three in the party."

The Grand Duke kept sedulously to his apartments in the Hotel Netherland from his return yesterday afternoon until he finally relinquished them. This was about 7 o'clock, when Baron von Plettenberg came down stairs and settled the bill, instructing the clerk to have the Grand Duke's baggage dispatched to the Kaiser Wilhelm. He hurried back up stairs and shortly before 8 o'clock he and the Grand Duke took their departure.

"We are going out to dinner," he said. "From dinner the Grand Duke is going to the steamship, which is due to sail at 5 o'clock."

A DEMOCRATIC GRAND DUKE.

The Baron was in a hurry. He directed the cab driver to go to the Waldorf-Astoria. If the Grand Duke dined at the Waldorf he did not seek a private room. He could not be found there, nor could he be found later at Delmonico's or Sherry's. The Baron had stated during the afternoon that the Grand Duke wished to dine at some typical New York restaurant. Shortly after the master drove off, the valet left in charge of the baggage.

The valet was the only attendant with the Grand Duke on his trip. The Grand Duke is democratic in his tastes, also in appearance. Yesterday he was in the regulation frock coat and wore a silk hat. His heavy overcoat was of the usual cut. A man of five feet nine inches, he weighs perhaps 180 pounds. His gray hair is cropped short. His mustache is of much darker shade. At the Hotel Netherland he created a generally favorable impression. When he arrived Sunday night he shook hands all around. His only concession to his rank was that he had all the meals he took in the hotel served in his rooms. His menus were well selected, but embraced no feature out of the ordinary.

Baron von Plettenberg, who met the Grand Duke on his arrival in America, and remained with him until he was safely aboard the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., is an attaché of the North German Lloyd offices in New York. He was in the service of the Grand Duke until two years ago, when he came to America. He is now "learning the steamship business."

When the prospective arrival of the Grand Duke was cabled to Manager Schwab of the steamship company, there came also a request for a suitable "traveling companion," one who could arrange the short trips the distinguished visitor had in view and help make his stay a pleasant one. Immediately the choice fell upon the Baron.

"I was aide de camp to the Grand Duke in Oldenburg," he said, in explaining the choice.

The Baron is young. He is handsome and thoroughly metropolitan. Under his management every incident of the Grand Duke's stay passed off smoothly. He will be at the pier this morning when the Grand Duke sails away to his 2,479 square miles of territory and his considerably less than 500,000 subjects.

NEAR DEATH ONCE A YEAR.

Young Donohue's Father Tells of Series of Misadventures.

Florence Donohue of 29 Renwick Street was placed on trial yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions on a charge of assaulting Henry Nelson of 19 Renwick Street. From the statements made by the witnesses it appears that Donohue's six-year-old son, Florence Donohue, Jr., had annoyed Nelson, who chased him into the Donohue apartments and struck him on the head. Thereupon the father of the boy attacked Nelson.

Florence Donohue, Jr., was called as a witness, and when he got comfortably seated he glanced at the crowd and burst into tears. Then he bawled so loudly that he frightened his two sisters, and they cried aloud. The mother of the boy then became hysterical and fell in a fit and had to be carried from court. Recorder Goff suspended the proceedings until the excitement subsided and then the boy witness was withdrawn.

His father, the defendant, next took the witness stand and said that he simply was protecting the boy from the attack of Nelson when the latter was injured. Donohue added that he thought the boy had had sufficient hard knocks since his birth to kill a dozen ordinary boys.

When asked to explain this statement Donohue said that the boy had met with some sort of serious injury every year of his life. When he was a year old, according to the father's story, he fell out of bed and a piece of wood was jabbed through his cheek. A year later a big piece of plate glass fell on the boy's foot, cutting off a toe. At the age of three a man threw a broken bottle which almost cut his arm off. The following year, according to the father's story, the boy fell down stairs and fractured two ribs. The same year, while celebrating the Fourth of July on the street near his home, a stray bullet from a pistol hit him in the eye, and for twenty weeks after that he lay in the hospital suffering from the effects of this accident.

"Was that all?" asked counsel.

"No," said the father of the boy, "he was hit with a brick and had his skull fractured last year. A man threw a brick at another, but it struck my boy on the head, fracturing his skull in three places."

Helen Donohue, the ten-year-old sister of the boy, was called to the witness stand, and when Recorder Goff asked her if she knew the meaning of an oath she answered:

"Yes, Sir. It's calling on God to witness the truth of what we say."

"That is the best definition of an oath I ever heard rendered in any court," commented the Recorder.

Notwithstanding the testimony of the witnesses for the defense the defendant was convicted of assault in the second degree.

FIRE PANIC IN TENEMENT.

Occupants Prevented from Throwing Trunk Down on Crowd.

Clouds of smoke pouring through the six-story double tenement at 407 East Twenty-ninth Street last evening created a panic among the tenants, most of whom were Italians.

The flames started in the kitchen of the apartment of Mrs. Ella Smith on the first floor. It was discovered by Mrs. Mary O'Brien, the janitress, on the second floor. She ran through the building, screaming as she went, to the roof. Instantly the whole building was in confusion.

When Truck No. 7 arrived Firemen Dennis Murphy, Harry Breen, and Daniel Healey put a thirty-foot ladder up to the fire-escape on the second floor and carried down Mrs. Angelena Capuchi and her daughter Marie, three years old, and John Reilly and two young children. The firemen instructed the others to run to the roof, and the police saw that the order was carried out.

In an apartment on the top floor, front, Policeman Reed found two men with a trunk which they were about to throw from the window, beneath which were many persons. He stopped them and then forced them to leave the apartment and also seek the roof. When Reed tried to return to the street he was himself cut off by the smoke and was forced to go to the roof for safety.

The firemen confined the fire to Mrs. Smith's apartment. The latter told the police that she works all day and that there was no fire in any stove of the apartment when she left it in the morning. She says that about a week ago her apartment was entered and ransacked. She expressed the belief that some one had started the fire to cover up thefts. The police are making an investigation.

LATEST BRIDGE RELIEF SCHEME

Municipal Art Society Suggests a Big Subterranean Loop.

In a circular issued by the Municipal Art Society last night, still another new plan for the relief of the traffic congestion on the Brooklyn Bridge is suggested. It is fathered by the Committee on City Plan, of which Calvin Tompkins is the Chairman.

The idea is to make a loop on Manhattan Island for the tracks now running over the bridge. It is suggested that the north or Manhattan tracks be continued by a curve to the north in descending to a subway at Reade and Elm Streets, and thence passed under the present subway and across under Reade Street to West Street, under West to Liberty, under Liberty to Broadway, under the subway in Broadway, and continuing east to Nassau, under Nassau Street and the east side of Park Row back to and over the Brooklyn Bridge as its southern track. New stations are proposed at Reade Street and Broadway, Reade Street and West Broadway, West and Warren, West and Fulton, West and Liberty, and Liberty and Nassau Streets.

In this way it is figured that the traffic from and for the bridge would be distributed over a big territory on Manhattan. No suggestions are offered, however, for overcoming the great and sudden grade in dropping the tracks from the bridge into a subway so deep at Centre Street that it would pass under the Belmont subway now being completed, nor how to overcome the grade by which the tracks would rise again in front of the Pulitzer Building.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK.

Burglars Use Eleven Charges of Explosive Without Opening Safe.

SLATERSVILLE, R. I., March 14.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by five men to rob the First National Bank of Smithfield.

The burglars blew off the outer door of the vault, but the explosion drove the inner door into such a position that at least ter other explosions were required, evidence of which was left to dislodge the door, but without effect. Persons living near the bank, aroused by the noise, saw five men leave the bank.

Harvard Students' Hospital Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 14.—A rule has just been passed at Harvard providing that students in the Cambridge departments of the university, namely, the college and Scientific School, shall pay $4 each year for the maintenance of the Stillman Infirmary. Students in the other departments of the university are not compelled to pay the fee, but can do so if they wish. The fee gives any student the right to stay in the hospital as long as he is sick.

GOV. ODELL CONFIDENT OF POWER TO CONTROL

May Allow Early Adjournment of the Legislature.

EXPECTS STATE CHAIRMANSHIP

Local Leaders Busy Preparing Slate of National Delegates for His Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Gov. Odell is not worrying over the prospect of Senator Platt putting up a fight to recover his lost laurels. In fact, so sure are the Governor and his friends that they now have a hold on the organization which cannot be shaken that there is talk of an adjournment of the Legislature early in April.

When the Governor had the date of the State Convention fixed for April 12, his purpose was to have the convention held while the Legislature was in session. In case of a close contest between him and the Senator for control, it would have been of advantage to the Governor to have all the district conventions preliminary to the State Convention held at such time as would make it difficult for the Platt men in the Legislature to abandon their posts in Albany.

He now counts confidently on having thirty-two of the members of the new State Committee. He will be elected Chairman, probably without opposition, and, besides, he expects to control two-thirds of the delegates to the National Convention and thus to be in a position to dictate who the successor of George R. Sheldon as National Committeeman shall be.

So far as the real business before the Legislature is concerned, there is absolutely no reason why the session should not be concluded in three weeks.

With the exception of the appropriation bills there is scarcely any legislation now pending which could not be wound up in short order if there was a disposition on the part of the leaders to hasten it and if such disposition was agreeable to the Governor.

There is an impression here that there is something in the report that Col. Dunn will be tendered the post of Secretary of Arizona and will accept. When Charles H. Akers of Preston held the position of Secretary, in 1897, the office was worth over $40,000 a year in fees.

Preparatory to the coming of Gov. Odell this morning, there was a conference of the Republican district leaders late yesterday afternoon at County Committee headquarters to discuss the allotment of delegates from the City Congress districts to the Republican National Convention. The meeting was called by William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who presided.

The reason for the conference is that in two or three of the uptown districts live some of the most prominent Republicans in the city, like Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Nicholas Murray Butler. It is desirable, in the minds of the Republican leaders, to send all these men as delegates, but as they cannot all go from their own districts because of but two delegates to a district being allowed, many will have to be sent from downtown districts.

The tentative list as prepared will be submitted to the Governor to-day for his approval before steps are taken to confirm it. Practically the only settlement made in the way of delegates last night was for the Nineteenth Congress District, which will be represented by Edward H. Healy and William H. Ten Eyck.

The Governor will arrive in the city before noon, and will be in conference with Chairman Murray of the State Committee and Chairman Halpin of the Executive Committee during the afternoon. In the evening he will speak at the Republican Club dinner to Elihu Root, and at the dinner to Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger at the Harlem Casino.

Want Republican Hall for Rallies.

When the Republican Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District met last night at its headquarters, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, the new leader of the district, Theodore P. Gilman, presided. Resolutions were adopted favoring the erection by the Republicans of the city of a great building where campaign meetings can be held, as well as conventions and mass meetings, and in which permanent headquarters can be maintained. A committee was named to endeavor to bring the project to a realization.

DIETRICH MAKES DENIAL.

Nebraska Senator Takes Stand in Senate Investigation of Bribery Charges.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Dietrich of Nebraska took the stand to-day before the special committee of the Senate to investigate charges against him. He said:

"I have never received a cent for the appointment of Jacob Fisher as Postmaster." Then the Senator told of his relation with Jacob Fisher and how he came to recommend him for Postmaster at Hastings instead of appointing him Oil Inspector.

In reply to a question from Senator Hoar Mr. Dietrich said that never, directly or indirectly, had the question of money been suggested to any candidate or applicant for any position while he was Governor or Senator, and said he had never received, directly or indirectly, a cent for any appointment he had made, nor had he ever expected a cent from any one so appointed.

He said that when the money that had been received by his daughter from Jacob Fisher for the rent of the back room was returned to Fisher and Francis, that he, the Senator, paid the amount, his daughter's account at the bank being overdrawn.

Other witnesses were William Dalton, John D. Mine, and Frank N. Clarke.

LAWYER SUES H. C. EVANS.

Disbarred Attorney Seeks $100,000 Damages from ex-Pension Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The pleasure of Henry Clay Evans's vacation from the arduous duties of Consul General to London is being added to by a suit brought for $100,000 damages for disbarring a pension attorney several years ago.

In the course of his administration as Pension Commissioner Attorney Philips was disbarred on what at the time seemed sufficient cause. Later Philips was reinstated by Secretary Hitchcock. Notwithstanding this action the Pension Office continued to send out notices to those who had employed the attorney to get another attorney, as Philips had been disbarred. The ex-Commissioner's defense is that he was not a party to the notices and was ignorant of their being issued.

Foraker's Notice on Gen. Wood Case.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Foraker, in executive session of the Senate to-day, gave notice that, immediately after the passage of the Fortification Appropriation bill, he would move to take up the Gen. Leonard Wood case and keep the nomination before the Senate until confirmed.

BOY STRIKERS ADMIT DEFEAT.

Chicago Messengers Say Court Injunction Was the Cause.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Messenger boys, who struck against the Western Union Telegraph Company, called the strike off to-day and ordered a return to work wherever the company would hire them.

The leaders of the walk-out admitted their defeat, and said the United States Court injunction against them was the cause.

ANDREW H. GREEN ASSOCIATION

Organization Formed for the Purpose of Erecting a Suitable Memorial.

At a meeting held last night under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, an Andrew H. Green Memorial Association was organized for the purpose of erecting a suitable public memorial in honor of Mr. Green. Walter S. Logan, who was appointed Chairman pro tem. of the meeting, was afterward elected Chairman of the association, Edward Hagaman Hall Secretary, and Isaac N. Seligman Treasurer.

It was announced that the Daughters of the Confederacy had sent the first check toward the proposed memorial through its President, Mrs. J. C. Parker, of the New York Chapter. Chairman Logan said that Secretary John B. Creighton of the Brooklyn League had given him assurance verbally that his organization would guarantee to raise $10,000 in aid of the project. Letters were read from many prominent persons expressing interest in the purpose of the meeting and giving assurance of co-operation.

The following were elected Vice Presidents of the association:

Mayor McClellan, Ex-Mayor Low, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, J. Pierpont Morgan, C. N. Bliss, F. W. Devoe, James C. Carter, Controller E. M. Grout, John Bigelow, Elihu Root, Alexander E. Orr, Bishop Potter, Morris K. Jesup, Charles V. Francis.

On the Executive Committee were:

Jacob A. Cantor, The Rev. Dr. Silverman, E. P. Cone, F. S. Lamb, Francis G. Landon, Dr. George F. Kunz, Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, J. B. Creighton, The Rev. Leighton Williams, Morney Williams, N. T. Phillips, Prof. Felix Adler, Col. A. G. Mills, Whitelaw Reid, Charles R. Miller, Chester E. Lord, Joseph Pulitzer, St. Clair McKelway, Henry E. Howland, George F. Seward, James Stillman, Charles H. Knox, G. H. Peck, Calvin Tompkins, President Fornes, Col. H. W. Sachett, President H. M. Maccracken, H. K. Bush-Brown, F. W. Halsey, Borough President Ahearn, Borough President Haffen, Borough President Cassidy, Borough President M. W. Littleton, Borough President Cromwell.

OPPOSES EXCISE REFERENDUM.

Presbytery Disapproves Legislation for Sale of Liquor on Sunday.

The report of the Standing Committee on Temperance of the Presbytery of New York disapproving any legislation or movement tending to further facilitate the sale of liquor on Sunday was adopted at the stated meeting of the Presbytery yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. Following are excerpts from the report:

We object to the so-called "referendum," this, in effect, allowing a popular vote to construe or vitiate a moral principle. It is asserting that human inclinations or professed interests can determine the validity of a Divine command. The Decalogue is not open to amendment.

We look with apprehension upon any plan that will separate this city from its natural and inevitable alliance with the rest of the State, and place its affairs, including temperance as well as other issues, under the unrestricted control of local authorities. On frequent occasions members of the Assembly from other sections of the State have been able to prevent unwise legislation for this city.

It is not to the credit of the Presbyterian Church that it has done so little, as a body, to overthrow this common enemy.

The report opposes any repeal or modification of the present system of temperance instruction in the public schools. It recommends that the churches favor the anti-canteen movement, oppose legislation for the sale of liquor in Government Soldiers' Homes, encourage pending bills which are intended to prevent the sale of liquor under Federal statute, in violation of State regulations, and, finally, to support the bill for a commission of inquiry into the alcoholic liquor traffic.

TRAPPED BY POLICEMAN'S WIFE

Aroused Husband to Capture Men in Next Flat.

Policeman Frank Cooper was asleep in his flat, on the third floor of 268 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, when he was aroused by his wife, who whispered that she was sure burglars were in the flat across the hall, occupied by Mrs. Rebecca Steen.

Cooper slipped on his trousers, grabbed his revolver, and went across the hall. He found the door open, and, entering, found two men crouching in a corner of the front room. He held them up at the point of his revolver.

While her husband was entering the Steen flat Mrs. Cooper, fearful that some harm would befall him, raised a window of her own flat and screamed "Police!" Her cries were heard by Policeman Kingston of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and he was soon in the Steen flat also. Together the two policemen arrested the two intruders. At the station they said they were Walter O'Conner of 558 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and John Porter, who refused his address. In the pockets of both men were found a lot of medals and jewelry valued in all at about $125, some of which, it was said, had been taken from the Steen flat.

The two accused men said that they had met one another in a west side gambling house. Porter explained that he was in the Steen flat because he was related to the family.

COURT GIVES CHILD TO FATHER.

Absolves Mrs. Demarest, Accused of Burning Her Daughter's Tongue.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon handed down a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings by Chester M. Demarest and his wife, Annie, of Elizabeth, to secure possession of their seven-year-old daughter Dorothy. He ordered the child, which has been in the custody of the Elizabeth Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children since last December, turned over to the father.

The child had been brought to court by Mary Ann Hart, matron of the Egenalf Day Nursery, who, with Emily B. Williamson, was defendant in the proceedings, the latter as head of the society which had seized the girl when she told a story of her mother having burned her tongue with a poker. When the decision was announced, the child sprang into her mother's arms and was smothered with kisses.

In his decision the Vice Chancellor declared no case had been made out against Mrs. Demarest, while the evidence really showed that she had great affection for the child.

MAN HURT IN BRIDGE CRUSH.

Trampled On and Shoulder Dislocated—Two Patients in Ambulance.

During the rush at the Brooklyn Bridge loops last evening Percival Spencer, seventy-five years old, of 58 St. Mark's Place, a porter, was caught at Loop No. 2 by the surging crowd, thrown from his feet, and his left shoulder dislocated.

Before he was picked up by Policeman Greene many in their haste to board a car had trampled on him, and it was all two policemen could do to extricate him and get him to the Emergency Bridge Hospital.

Surgeon Wells of Hudson Street Hospital had just placed a feeble old man in the ambulance, in Frankfort Street, when he was summoned to the bridge by a policeman. The patient in the ambulance went into convulsions while the surgeon was setting Spencer's shoulder. Spencer was thereupon hustled into the ambulance and both patients were hurried to the hospital.

LIQUOR DEALER RESPONSIBLE.

His Bond Good for Acts of Clerk in Violation of Law.

ALBANY, March 14.—The decision of Supreme Court Justice Davy that a violation of the liquor tax law by an employe of a liquor tax certificate holder does not forfeit the penalty of the latter's bond, if instructions had been given in good faith to observe the law, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department.

The action was brought by State Excise Commissioner Cullinan against John F. Burkhard, a druggist of Rochester.

The decision will prevent liquor dealers from escaping the liability on their bonds on the plea that they warned their employes not to violate the law.

TAMMANY PATCHES UP TRUCE WITH M'CARREN

Murphy Planning to Confer with Brooklyn Senator.

PROSPECT FOR PARTY HARMONY

Parker May Get Only an Indorsement, Instead of an Instructed Delegation.

Tammany has called off the fight on Senator McCarren in Brooklyn for the remainder of the present week at least. Charles F. Murphy will return from Atlantic City some time to-morrow, and Senator McCarren, who went to Albany yesterday, will return then also, when friends of both hope to bring them together and effect a resumption of harmony between the boroughs. Negotiations have been under way for three days, but Senator McCarren is greatly disturbed over the generally accepted belief that Haggerty, his own law partner, must leave the Police Department.

McCarren has made it known to his friends and to some of the Tammany leaders that he is willing to talk compromise. It is said on good authority that he is even willing to request of the Parker leaders that instead of instructing the State delegation for Parker they content themselves with passing resolutions at the State Convention indorsing Parker and expressing themselves favorably to his candidacy. This is conditioned on a demand that Murphy call off all hostilities against McCarren appointees to the municipal service, including Haggerty, and also that Murphy accept the modified Parker resolutions in the State Convention without making any fight at the primaries or at the convention.

"I had no alternative but to fight Murphy at the State Committee meeting," Senator McCarren told a Tammany district leader while they were coming down from Albany on a train last week. "Murphy went ahead and gave me only Cleveland as against Parker, and so I had to be against Tammany. If they had come to me beforehand and talked compromise, it might have been all right, but I couldn't stand for Cleveland."

The feelings of McCarren have been explained to Murphy by mutual friends who have been passing back and forth between this city and Atlantic City during the last three days. Mutual friends of the two men are of the belief that results will come of a meeting which they expect to see on Wednesday night or Thursday. If they do manage to bring the Tammany leader and the Brooklyn leader together at that time it will be their first meeting since Jan. 12. When they came to town on March 5 from Albany, after the State Committee meeting, they rode in the same Pullman car, within two seats of one another, and never spoke during the trip.

That ex-Senator David B. Hill still is of a disposition to make overtures to Murphy was the talk at the Democratic Club last night. A close personal friend of Hill is known to have seen Murphy before the latter went to Atlantic City, and to have offered Tammany the Gubernatorial nomination for McClellan if Tammany would join the Parker movement. This was turned down, but since that time it is reported on good authority Hill has sent the word to Murphy that the State Convention is certain to be for Parker for President, but that the Parker men would content themselves with merely indorsing the movement instead of instructing, if Murphy would drop his fight and help land the Presidential plum. Both Hill and Murphy Democrats generally last night were looking for an early restoration of complete harmony in the party ranks.

John A. Mason, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, was at the Hoffman House last night, and he, too, sounded the Hill note of compromise.

"I do not think it will be necessary for the early State Convention to instruct the delegates for Judge Parker," he said. "Merely a resolution of preference for the Parker candidacy would do, and on that all should be able to unite."

DOYLE HANDS OUT A PLUM.

Hayes Appoints John Fogarty Combustibles Bureau Cashier.

Fire Commissioner Hayes appointed John Fogarty of Brooklyn yesterday to the office of Cashier of the Bureau of Combustibles in Brooklyn Borough, to succeed Mark Levy, who resigned recently.

Fogarty was appointed, it is said, on the recommendation of Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle of Brooklyn.

ANTI-HOOKER TICKET WINS.

George R. Moore Elected Mayor of Fredonia.

FREDONIA, N. Y., March 14.—George R. Moore was elected Mayor to-day by a majority of 329. Party lines were obliterated in the contest, Moore heading the so-called anti-Hooker ticket. The entire Moore ticket was elected.

To-day's election was the first held here since the Republicans of Chautauqua County rebelled against the leadership of Justice Hooker because of his alleged connection with the postal scandals.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee voted to-day to hold the State Convention for the choice of delegates to the National Convention on May 5 and 6 in Hartford. The convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers will be held later.

RICHARD BUTLER ARRESTED.

Friend of Devery Is Said to Have Bought Stolen Claret.

Ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, who represented the Ninth Assembly District and who was a supporter of William S. Devery in his two campaigns, was arrested last night charged with having purchased two barrels of claret which are said to have been stolen from a truck at Thirteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, and which Butler is said to have known were stolen goods. He was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

Previous to Butler's arrest William Murphy of 811 Washington Street had been arrested charged with the theft of the barrels of claret. He denied having stolen them.

The arrest of Butler was made by Detectives Londrigan and Dolan at a saloon which Butler is fitting up, and is shortly to open, at 300 Tenth Avenue. The detectives say they found the wine in the cellar of the place. It is valued at $84.

A delegation of Butler's friends went up to Senator Plunkitt's house to obtain his assistance in furnishing bail, but the Senator was in Albany. Then they went to the home of ex-Assemblyman James Smith. Devery could not be reached, as he was in Atlantic City.

NEW VICE CHANCELLOR NAMED.

James J. Bergen of Somerset County, N. J., Appointed by Magie.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—Chancellor Magie to-day appointed James J. Bergen of Somerset County, Speaker of the House in 1891 and 1892, a Vice Chancellor.

Mr. Bergen is a son of John J. and Mary A. (Park) Bergen, and was born Oct. 1, 1847, in Somerville, where he has always resided. He attended the old brick academy in his native town and was graduated from Calvin Butler's Seminary, of the same place, in 1863. He was elected an Assemblyman in 1877, again in 1878, and still again in 1891 and in 1892.

Urge Carpenter Unions to be Moderate.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—A circular letter has been sent out by Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, requesting that all local unions and district councils be as moderate as possible in their trade movements this Spring. It is urged that the unions should husband their resources until a more favorable time.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST PROBE.

Governor to Call Special Grand Jury at Request of Jerome or Gunneen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—An investigation of the Shipbuilding Trust by a special Grand Jury, to be called by the Governor, is now a certainty. The only question about the matter is whether the prosecution on the part of the State shall be conducted by District Attorney Jerome or by the Attorney General.

If Mr. Jerome requests Gov. Odell to call a special Grand Jury to inquire into the acts of the trust, his request will be granted. The understanding here is that Mr. Jerome will make such a request. He has accumulated a mass of information in relation to the affairs of the trust, and as soon as he has had time to digest it it is expected that he will make hisapplication to the Governor for a special Grand Jury.

If, however, Mr. Jerome should decide not to ask for a special Grand Jury to take up the matter such a request will come from the Attorney General.

The motive which actuated Gov. Odell in disposing of his stock in the trust at such a great sacrifice was that he would be in a position to act upon a request from either Mr. Jerome or the Attorney General for a special Grand Jury.

The Governor is fully acquainted with the evidence which has thus far accumulated. It is confidently expected by those to whom the nature of this evidence has been revealed that it is sufficiently strong to assure the conviction of some of the trust promoters.

CAT AS A BURGLAR ALARM.

It Warns Mistress Who, with Three Dogs, Seizes Intruder.

After an exciting chase of more than a block, a man who said he was Henry Aunay, but who, beyond saying he was at one time manager of the Hotel Buckminster at Boston, would give no information about himself, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, charged with robbery.

Mrs. Charlotte Tesut, who lives on the third floor of 323 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was the complainant against Aunay. She was at work in her home yesterday afternoon when the cat startled her by running into the kitchen, spitting and with its tail bushy. Mrs. Tesut, believing that something was wrong, started toward the front of the flat. In one of the bedrooms, she alleges, she saw Aunay ransacking the bureau drawers. The woman grabbed the man by the coat collar, and three fox terriers, which also belong to Mrs. Tesut, grabbed Aunay by the trousers. The man fought with his captors and succeeded in getting away and running down the stairs, followed by the woman and the dogs.

At Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street several men who saw the man running still followed by Mrs. Tesut and her three dogs, joined in the chase, and at Eighth Avenue Mounted Policeman Neal stopped Aunay by threatening to shoot him.

Aunay was taken to Harlem Court before Magistrate Baker. Aunay said he had been playing the races while he lived in Boston, and had lost his money. He pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery, and, waiving an examination, was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

PRAYED AND STABBED NURSE.

Attacked Policeman and Only Succumbed to Six Men.

Religious mania has afflicted Paul Kauffman, a young chemist, living with his uncle, Theodore Tiedemann, at 52 West Eighty-seventh Street. After kneeling down to pray at the corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue last night, it was said he wounded his nurse, Gustave Wesgus, with a stiletto, exclaiming that it was the vengeance of God.

Then he threw a policeman bodily from the sidewalk against an elevated pillar, and was subdued after a violent struggle with six passersby, while a crowd numbering several hundred persons stood at a safe distance. Then he was bound with many yards of clothesline and taken to Bellevue. On the way to the hospital he was guarded by two policemen, and upon his arrival was placed in psychopathic ward.

Kauffman is twenty-six years old. He is a chemist and was in the employ of the Gehe Company, a large chemical house of Dresden, Germany. Kauffman came to this country seven months ago to represent the firm in some contracts with drug houses in this country and Canada.

Tiedemann, Kaufman's uncle, said the young man showed signs of religious mania about three months ago. He prayed here, there, and everywhere, and in the most unlikely places, and often in the crowded streets he knelt down to offer prayer. His ailment was so bad that Wesgus was hired to keep the man off his knees and see that he did not injure himself in his daily walks.

Kauffman was to have been taken to his home, in Germany, and was to have sailed this morning. Wesgus was attended by Dr. Van Winkle, a surgeon of the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He afterward went to Mr. Tiedemann's home. It is not known yet whether his wound is dangerous.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The car barn of the Chicago Union Traction Company, at Blue Island Avenue and Leavitt Street, was destroyed by fire to-day, including 600 Summer cars stored in the building. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Crossed electric wires caused the blaze.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:15 A. M.—70 East Fifty-second Street; Jean Lyons; damage $500.
1:05 A. M.—434 West Twenty-sixth Street; Michael Rogers; damage trifling.
1:45 A. M.—622 East Eleventh Street; J. Dogdany; damage, $10.
2:25 A. M.—314 East Eighty-second Street; Agnes Dumphy; damage, $25.
3:05 A. M.—210 Stanton Street; Julius Jockman; damage trifling.
4:00 A. M.—803 Ninth Avenue; Annie McCarthy; damage, $1,500.
5:45 A. M.—422 West Fifty-third Street; Jackoff & Howell; damage, $100.
8:10 A. M.—21 Allen Street; Nathan Greenberg; damage trifling.
8:30 A. M.—633 East Eleventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.
10:15 A. M.—176 Suffolk Street; Frank Saal; damage trifling.
11:20 A. M.—1,968 Seventh Avenue; A. H. Werneke; damage trifling.
3:15 P. M.—402 Water Street; T. Buckley; damage trifling.
4:50 P. M.—602 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; S. Hart; damage, $300.
4:50 P. M.—311 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Jane Thurston; damage, $100.
6:30 P. M.—12 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Moe Leovine; damage, $300.
7:20 P. M.—407 East Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Ella Smith; damage, $75.
7:40 P. M.—1,399 Third Avenue; L. Hodt; damage, $300.
10:30 P. M.—473 East Houston Street; Fred Weiser; damage, $500.

LEMAIRE PARIS

CHAMP CLARK BOOMS SENATOR COCKRELL

Tired of Seeing Certain States Barred from Presidency.

MISSOURI'S SONS MAKE MERRY

Possum and Sweet Potatoes the Blue Ribbon Course—Diners Sang "Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis."

The Missouri Society, composed of those who find living in New York more pleasant than in Missouri, held its fourth annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria and incidentally celebrated the birthday of Missouri's great man, Thomas H. Benton. Joseph C. Hendrix presided, and the Presidents of the Illinois, North Carolina and Maryland Societies were guests of honor.

Congressman Champ Clark, from Pike County, made the principal speech, and after proving Missouri's claim to greatness, he entered a plea for a Missouri President.

"If Gen. Cockrell is not elected President," he said, "he will be elected for his sixth term in the United States Senate. I want to say that it makes me sick and tired because six or seven States, of which Missouri is one, in the Union seem to be barred from the Presidency, and I know of no better man than Senator Cockrell."

Mr. Clark took a little fling, too, at the Post Office investigations.

"They used to fight duels in Missouri," he said. "I know that the practice isn't much approved of in these days, but I think they were better men who were so jealous of their honor that they would call a man out to fight, than those who must submit to these indictments in connection with public matters. I think that it would be a splendid idea if the duel law could go into operation in the District of Columbia for six months.

"Marse Henry Watterson said that to prove whether or not a Kentuckian were alive, offer him a drink. If he didn't accept it was proof positive that he was dead. In Missouri we ask a man to run for office. If he refuses he certainly is dead."

Eulogizing Benton, he continued: "He may not have been so great an orator as Webster, so great a leader as Clay, or so keen a logician as Calhoun, but he knew more than all three put together. If New England had done certain things that Missouri has done the world wouldn't be big enough to hold all the books written about it. We should write some books, too, and I want to say here that I am now working on a book myself—the life of Benton."

Joseph C. Hendrix, who admitted that Missouri was the greatest State in the land, told a story of Benton.

"When Benton was running for Congress an admirer in Franklin County presented him with a set of resolutions. They were:

First—That Benton is the greatest man alive.

Second—That Benton is the greatest man that ever lived.

Third—That Benton is the greatest man that ever will live.

"Benton read the resolutions carefully twice, and said: 'Go read them to the people. They only do me justice.'"

Wilson McDonald, who as a young sculptor made a bust of Benton, was a guest of honor, as also was a large bust of the famous Senator.

The principal dish on the menu was 'possum and sweet potatoes, which were received with applause. Several special songs were sung, among them a new one, 'Meet Me at St. Louis, Louis." The chorus was:

Meet me in St. Louis, Louis.
Meet me at the fair;
Don't tell me the lights are shining
Any place but there:
We will dance the Hoochee Koochee,
I will be your tootsie wootsie;
Meet me in St. Louis, Louis.
Meet me at the fair.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Pennsylvania, George H. Daniels, and the Rev. R. P. Johnston were other speakers.

HOOKER COMMITTEE NAMED.

To Consider the Charges Made Against the Supreme Court Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y. March 14.—The committee of the New York State Bar Association to investigate the charges preferred by the Jamestown Bar Association against Supreme Court Justice Hooker was announced to-day by Prof. E. W. Huffcutt, the Chairman. The full committee is made up as follows:

E. W. Huffcutt, Ithaca, Chairman; Robert A. Bascom, Fort Edward, Secretary; S. C. Huntington, Pulaski; R. M. Johnston, Albany, and James Desmond, Rochester.

The Chairman and Secretary of this committee were appointed from the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, and the other three members have been selected by Chairman Huffcutt. Messrs. Huffcutt, Bascom, and Huntington are Republicans, while Messrs. Johnston and Desmond are Democrats.

NO ADVANCES FROM CANADA.

Laurier Says It Will Not Take Initiative in Negotiating with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, said that the Joint High Commission would not meet again as far as Canada was concerned. It stood in the same position as it was when it adjourned in February, 1899.

Canada said the Premier, would not again take the initiative. If the United States did so, Canada would be glad to consider any proposition that was made. That was all. The time had come when the Dominion had decided to make no advances of any kind to the States. It would paddle its own canoe.

As to following the example of the United States on tariff matters, said Sir Wilfrid, the Government would not consider anything of the kind.

The Premier denounced the "combines and trusts and anarchy" that followed the high tariff of the United States, although he said that he was a great admirer otherwise of the States, and especially of the American people.

TOBIN PUT TO DEATH.

Three Shocks Given at Sing Sing to Murderer of Capt. Craft.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 14.—Thomas Tobin was put to death to-day in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison for the murder of Capt. James B. Craft in New York City. He walked to the chair uttering a prayer that his mother had taught him. Three shocks were given before he was pronounced dead.

The first shock consisted of 1,780 volts and 9 ampères. This was kept up about thirty seconds, and then reduced to 200 volts. After this had been continued for a minute an examination was made, and the man was found to be still alive. A second shock of 1,780 volts and 8 ampères was applied, and another examination showed a slight pulsation in the artery in the neck. After a third shock had been administered Tobin was declared to be dead. The body was removed from the chair to an adjoining room, where an autopsy was held. Afterward it was handed over to relatives.

AUTOMOBILES.

"Yankee" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50, $2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS

$250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. 1903 Models, $250; New 1904 Models, $425.
E. J. Willis Co. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. Agents wanted everywhere.

PRISONERS HELD MOCK COURT.

When the Case Was Ended "the Judge" Had Become the Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 14.—Two men, who said they were Charles Chatfield and Charles Thayer, held a mock court at police headquarters here to-day while under arrest. Chief of Police Wheeler had taken them into custody, saying that he wished to learn whether either of them was acquainted with two men wanted for robbing a house in Waterbury and the railroad station in East Litchfield last January.

While the Police Chief scanned a paper giving a description of the much-wanted men, Chatfield took the Judge's chair. Thayer pleaded for mercy thus:

"Don't be too hard on me, Judge; I've a wife and children dependent upon me for their support."

At this stage of the mock trial, Chief Wheeler, who noticed that the description of one of the burglars tallied with that of "Judge" Chatfield, stepped forward and said he would take the rôle of prosecutor, But instead of prosecuting the "prisoner" at the bar he pointed to "his Honor" and said in words which denoted that he was in earnest:

"Didn't you flee from Waterbury Jan. 13, and break into the East Litchfield Station the following night?"

The "Judge's" head dropped, and before he had time to collect his thoughts the prosecutor slipped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists. A search of his home revealed part of the plunder, and later, when confronted with the damaging evidence, the "Judge" confessed, and named as his accomplice Charles Taylor, who was captured in Harwinton later in the day.

PUGILISTS ON SKATES.

"Jack" Munroe Defeats "Gus" Ruhlin in Pursuit Race at Brooklyn.

In their half-mile pursuit skating race at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, "Jack" Munroe and "Gus" Ruhlin displayed a very slight acquaintance with this form of sport, and their evident timidity was enjoyed by the spectators. Each had much difficulty in keeping his feet, and fell several times, but Munroe proved the speedier, and won by a lap and a half. His time was 2:46.

Munroe also was referee of a hockey game between teams representing New York and Brooklyn, and put off every man who made an off-side play. The teams would soon have been so materially depleted in numbers that the game would have come to a stop for lack of players, **but for the fact** that the debarred men simply changed their sweaters and returned to the ice as soon as the referee's back was turned. The Brooklyn team won by a score of 9 goals to 6.

There were several speed races and exhibitions of fancy skating and jumping. Testimonial gifts were made to Manager Mosher and J. Allen Smith by the skaters who have competed at the rink during the season, which closed last night.

Summary:

Half Mile, Novice.—Won by J. C. Girard; S. Exiner, second; L. A. Hudson, third. Time—1:47 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap.—Won by Herbert Earle, Euclid School, (120 yards;) O. S. Eldredge, "Poly Prep" school, (100 yards,) second; H. Palliser, Euclid School, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:46 2-5.

Three Miles, Handicap.—Won by E. A. Taylor, Euclid School, (scratch;) M. Loewi, Heffley School, (150 yards,) second; H. McKeeffrey, Heffley School, (200 yards,) third. Time—9:25 4-5.

Half-mile Pursuit Race, between "Jack" Munroe and "Gus" Ruhlin.—Won by Munroe by 1½ laps. Time—2:46.

The line-up of the hockey match follows:

Brooklyn, 9.	Position.	New York, 6.
Williams	Goal	Ellison
Smith	Point	C. Smith
Jennison	Cover point	Henderson
Liffiton	Centre	Phillips
Shiebler	Forward	Russell
S. Kennedy	Forward	Hoblitz
Bullock	Forward	Cooligan

Goals for Brooklyn—Liffiton, (4,) Kennedy, (3,) Shiebler, (2.) Goals for New York—Phillips, (3,) Russell, (2,) Hoblitz, (1.) Referee—"Jack" Munroe.

DECISION IN "RUPEE CASE."

Victory for Importers—Metallic Value of the Coin Basis for Duties.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—In the case of W. F. Stone, collector, appellant, vs. Whiridge, White & Co., appellees, known as the "Rupee case," the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of the appellees.

The appellees imported from India a cargo of gunny bagging, invoiced in rupees. The Collector fixed the duty by reckoning the rupees at 32 cents. The importers protested on the ground that the basis used in reaching the value of the rupee was the exchange value of the coin, when the metallic value should have been used.

The contention of the appellees is upheld.

WHAT IS WEALTH?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of those who have discussed the question lately raised and discussed with much intelligence in your editorial columns have wholly lost sight of the real point involved in the question, and have wasted their time and your space in repeating the stock definitions of the text books on political economy, which it is presumable were as well known to the writer of the editorial article in question as to those who have attempted to set him right. Most of those who have taken part in the discussion have attempted a satisfactory definition of the term value, which is only a step in the direction of a satisfactory answer to the question, What is wealth?

In your issue of Saturday, Mr. Michael Corcoran gives a concise and admirable definition of value as "the effective equivalent in exchange." Probably this is as clear a definition as can be found, and for general purposes is sufficiently accurate to meet the requirements of newspaper discussion. Now, let us build upon this, and see "where we are at" in our attempt to answer the question, What is wealth? The State of being wealthy consists in the possession of something which at the time it is regarded as wealth has an effective equivalent in exchange. This, for example, might have been a considerable block of trust shares eighteen months or two years ago, with an exchange value of, say, 55 per cent. of par. The man having securities of that character to the par value of, say, $200,000, could exchange them for current money to the value of $110,000. This amount would be a comfortable competence for the average man if taken care of and discreetly invested. To-day the same securities are worth, say, 5 per cent. of par. The same block of securities has an effective equivalent in exchange of $10,000, which is not a competence. The owner's wealth has shrunken $100.

If a definition of wealth is insisted upon, it will not be found easy to give in few words. How would this do?

Wealth is property which has a high equivalent of exchange. Obviously this same property is subject to increment or decrement of exchange value. Consequently wealth is not the property itself, but the relation which, under favorable conditions, it happens to bear to other property. The condition of being wealthy depends upon the ability of the possessor of property to exchange it to advantage for something he wants more, or at least as much, and which has a high equivalent of exchange. Now, as exchange value fluctuates though a wide range according to circumstances over which the owner of property has little or no control, the condition of being wealthy to-day by reason of the possession of certain property which has a high equivalent of exchange may be replaced by the condition of relative poverty to-morrow or some other day when it cannot be exchanged to advantage, if at all.

From this the conclusion is inevitable that since there is no fixed standard of exchange value, there can be no fixed standard of wealth, a fact so amply confirmed by all human experience that its discussion would seem to be unprofitable.

The point of your editorial article seems to have been lost sight of in the eagerness of correspondents to talk about something else. One who has had experience in the investment of trust funds has had good reason to realize that the question, What is wealth? is one which sometimes comes between a conscientious man and his sleep in the still watches of the night and gives him many an uncomfortable hour.

TRUSTEE.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MOVES

Main Baseball Headquarters to be Established Here.

Ban Johnson Will Use Chicago as a Western Branch—Improving the Local Team's Park.

Before leaving town for Washington yesterday President Johnson made the announcement that in two or three days the headquarters of the American League, like those of the National League, would be in New York. Offices have been secured on the seventh floor of the Fuller Building, Twenty-third Street and Broadway, and all the principal business of the League will be transacted at that place. President Johnson will assume charge of the new headquarters upon his return from Washington, but it is not his intention to close the offices at Chicago, which will be used as a Western branch.

American League Park, the home of the Greater New York Baseball Club, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, now presents an almost level area. The rather deep hollow at right field has been nearly obliterated, which will increase the playing space of that portion of the park many feet.

Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburg Club, will leave here on Friday or Saturday and go with his players to their training quarters at Hot Springs, Ark. The champions will report next Monday to Manager "Fred" Clarke, who will have completed his three weeks' contract at Princeton University, and start at once for the Springs. On their return they will stop at Kansas City for four days, and are due to arrive at St. Louis on April 14. The following day they will open the National League season in that city. There are eighteen men under contract with the Pittsburgs, and of the regular team all but three—Wagner, Bransfield, and Phillippe—are married.

A Story of 12,685 Loads of Dirt.

To those acquainted with the star chamber proceedings of the various baseball owners who meet in this city from time to time to take part in scheduled or other events, the expression "What's new?" is familiar. Most of the time the newspaper men hanging around have to be satisfied with "nothing doing," but President Gordon of the local American League team always has something to give out, but it is always in the same strain.

To the time-worn query, "What's new?" President Gordon, whose pet fad for the last year has been the new American League Park at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, invariably comes back with the number of loads of dirt which have been dumped on the new park. Yesterday President Gordon was on hand with the startling though none the less important announcement that up to date 12,685 loads had been deposited on the grounds.

BILLIARD AND POOL CONTESTS.

Opening Games in Amateur Club Tournament—Dr. Douglas Busy.

Four games have been played in the 14.2 balk-line tournament for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club, 115 West Seventy-ninth Street, one on Saturday night and three last night. Dr. W. G. Douglas scored wo victories, defeating J. B. Blair by a score of 250 to 107 and lowering the colors of W. Farland by a margin of 25 points. The most exciting game of the quartet was that between F. Tobias and C. F. Kinsman, the former winning by 9 points.

The scores follow:

Dr. W. G. Douglas—0 0 1 2 1 1 13 4 5 5 5 4 5 1 8 0 0 26 2 0 0 12 9 9 0 5 31 31 2 13 7 2 0 17 0 0 3 0 0 5 2 1 3 0 0 5. Total, 250.

J. B. Blair—1 3 0 0 7 1 0 4 2 0 2 0 4 10 1 5 2 12 1 0 1 1 0 2 5 1 0 8 2 4 0 4 1 1 0 8 8 3 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 0 0. Total 107.

High runs—Dr. Douglas, 31; Blair, 12. Averages—Dr. Douglas, 5 20-46; Blair, 2 15-46.

W. Gershel, 250; F. R. White, 147. High runs—Gershel, 48; White, 18. Averages—Gershel, 4 26-56; White, 2 35-56.

F. Tobias, 250; C. F. Kinsman, 241. High runs—Tobias, 19; Kinsman, 20. Averages—Tobias, 3 13-19; Kinsman, 3 7-78.

Dr. Douglas, 250; W. Farland, 225. High runs—Douglas, 31; Farland, 21. Averages—Dr. Douglas, 4 10-60; Farland, 3 48-59.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas and J. M. Millette met last night in the billiard room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the first games of the triple tie for third place in the recent 14.2 billiard tournament. Dr. Douglas, playing 300, had no difficulty in defeating Millette, whose required limit was 225. Douglas ran out in 50 innings, making the excellent average of 6, while Millette scored but 148. Dr. Douglas will meet L. H. Sewatius to-night, and if he wins he will be awarded third prize. The scores:

Douglas (300)—0 0 7 10 5 0 3 14 0 0 0 33 9 21 1 0 1 1 3 8 0 14 6 19 3 13 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 7 9 8 0 32 12 3 2 6 17 0 6 8 13 2. Total, 300. High run, 32. Average, 6.

Millette (235)—0 0 0 5 0 15 1 4 0 11 2 11 1 6 0 0 3 0 7 0 13 0 0 7 3 0 3 11 0 0 5 0 5 5 3 8 14 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4. Total, 148. High run, 15. Average, 2 48-50.

Charles Otis was in excellent playing form in the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, 1,957 Broadway, last night. He had Thomas Burns as an opponent, but the latter was outclassed. To-night Irving Long will play Thomas Burns.

Score last night follows:

Charles Otis—12 15 5 14 0 7 15 15 8 11 2 3 7 8 1 2. Total, 125.

Thomas Burns—3 0 9 1 14 8 0 0 6 3 12 12 8 6 13 0. Total, 95.

High runs—Otis, 37; Burns, 14. Scratches—Otis, 4. Referee—P. Rogers.

FINAL BILLIARDS BY FOSS.

Will Be Elected Mayor of Haverstraw To-day—Farewell Dinner.

Wilson P. Foss, who sailed this morning on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to meet the French amateur, Rerolle, for the world's amateur billiard championship in Paris, spent the last few hours last night before going on board the steamer in practicing at the 18.2 balk-line game with George Slosson in the latter's billiard rooms on Broadway. George Slosson and a party of friends accompanied the American amateur to the boat and wished him good luck in his match with the Frenchman. Early in the evening a dinner was tendered to Mr. Foss at the Hoffman House. About a dozen friends were present, among them being George Slosson, Joseph T. Knott, Carl Jaekel, and Joseph Conklin.

A large crowd watched Foss and Slosson play their final game of billiards last night. Foss was in excellent form, but his high runs did not reach the figures he has done within the past few days, 66 being his highest single string. Foss lives in Haverstraw, N. Y., and an interesting feature in connection with his departure is that he is to be re-elected Mayor of the town at the election to-day. Mr. Foss is already Mayor of Haverstraw, and as he appears on both tickets for the present election he is sure of another term. Arrangements have been made to have the United States Consul in Paris give Foss the official notification of his election.

While in Paris Foss will endeavor to arrange a match between Slosson and Louis Cure, to be played in this city not later than May 25 next. Slosson offers to play Cure for $500 a side, the contest to be for three nights, 500 points a night, at the 18.2 balk line game. Foss will also endeavor to induce some of the best European amateurs to visit America next season to play in a special tournament against the picked amateurs of the United States. Before returning home Foss will make a trip through Scotland and Ireland.

Le Roy Columbia's Tennis President.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia University Tennis Club yesterday, Robert L. Roy, '05, was elected President of the association for the ensuing year and K. Bulkley Secretary and Treasurer. Le Roy was recently elected Captain of the team, and Bulkley, who is manager, will have the arrangement of the Spring tournaments. Meets are to be arranged with New York University, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania.

PALMA TROPHY MATCHES.

Invitations Issued for Annual Contest at Sea Girt Next September.

The National Rifle Association of America has issued invitations to the riflemen of the world to compete in the annual match for the Palma Trophy at Sea Girt, N. J., about the first of next September. This trophy, which is emblematic of the military team championship of the world, was won by the American team at Bisley, England, on July 11, 1903, in competition with teams representing Great Britain, France, Norway, Canada, Australia, and Natal.

The competition for the trophy is open to teams of eight men each, who are required to be citizens and residents of the country which they represent, except that in the case of teams representing a provincial territory of a Government, a residence in the province is sufficient. They are required to use the national military arm of the country they represent, which must be in all respects of the regular service pattern, so that the competition is a test of arms as well as marksmanship. The distances are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and each competitor has fifteen shots at each range. The time limit at each range is two hours and fifteen minutes. Besides the trophy, which is held for one year, each member of the winning team receives a bronze medal.

The Palma Trophy cost $8,000, and was first offered for international competition at Creedmoor in 1876, when it was won by the American team, with Ireland second, Scotland third, Australia fourth, and Canada fifth. It was successfully defended by the American team, and there were no more competitions until 1902, when an English team came over and carried off the prize, only to lose it last year to the visiting Americans.

The American team which captured the trophy last year, with their scores, the maximum individual score being 225, was as follows:

Sergt. J. H. Keough, Sixth Massachusetts, 206; Corp. C. E. Winder, Sixth Ohio, 193; Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Seventy-first New York, 195; Sergt. George Doyle, Seventy-first New York, 191; Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps, 194; Private George Cook, First District of Columbia, 205; Lieut. A. E. Wells, Seventy-first New York, 192; Corp. W. B. Short, Seventh New York, 194; total, 1,570.

The British team was second, with 1,555, the maximum possible team total being 1,800.

WEST POINT FENCERS STRONG.

Championship Team for Intercollegiate Meet Nearly Intact.

The next big fencing competition in this city will be the annual intercollegiate championship tournament which will be held Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2 in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. Nearly all of the preliminary work among the college fencers is now over, and only two or three more dual meets will be held before the important contest of the season. West Point holds the team championship, and from the work of the present year the military cadets will send fully as strong a team to this city on April 1 as they had last year. Only one man has been lost by graduation, S. D. Breckenridge, and Cadet Barber will probably take his place, although there has been strong rivalry for the position.

The naval cadets, who were not represented last year, expect to have an excellent team. One of their men, L. A. Micheloni, won the junior competition recently in the tournament held here under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League. Micheloni did not lose a single bout, and he has improved considerably since that time. Cornell has a much stronger team than usual. In the recent dual matches the Ithacan fencers have been very successful, and recently defeated Columbia by 7 bouts to 2. Bowman and Pino are the best Cornell fencers, and they are sure of team positions. Harvard has not appeared in so many contests as some of the other colleges, but the men have been doing good work, and the intercollegiate team will be picked from W. M. Wright, W. MacLeod, A. Tyng, R. S. Earle, W. F. Low, and R. E. Daniels.

For Columbia the team that will probably be selected will be Pitou, Head, and Withrow. The latter got third in the individual junior contest in January, while Pitou is one of the college veterans. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond has been selected as referee of the intercollegiate bouts.

CRITICISE FENCING AWARDS.

Competitive Interest Weakened by Percentage Method.

Fencers are not agreed in their approval of the present method of judging fencing bouts, for the percentage system adopted by the Amateur Fencers' League occupies more time than the old plan of giving the awards simply on the number of bouts won. The system was well shown in its practical workings at the junior team competition at the Fencers' Club last Saturday night, and while, theoretically, it aims to give every percentage of merit to the competitor, one of its chief faults is the time required to ascertain who the winner is, thus weakening the keen competitive interest.

The judges in foil competitions are required to make their awards without consulting each other, dividing 100 points between the contestants, taking into account the general bearing of the competitors, the number and value of touches, and the general form shown in defense and attack. The average of all the points so earned constitutes the award.

The tendency to make form and other technical points of prime importance in the bouts naturally tends to an exhibition of less snap and aggressiveness in the real sword work, for the fencer realizes that mere touches will not insure his victory. This fact was illustrated in the recent team match, when on one or two occasions the team winning the greatest number of bouts lost the award by the percentage basis. The ordinary spectator of a fencing contest who formerly could tell at once the victor, is, by this system, forced to remain ignorant of the final result until the total percentages of the judges are added and an average struck for each competitor.

SPORT FOR THE CADETS.

Dual Meeting Proposed Between Army and Navy at World's Fair.

Efforts are being made to arrange another big attraction during the Olympic games at St. Louis. It is proposed by James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, to have the cadets from the West Point Military Academy and the cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis to contest in fifteen events, the team winning the most number of points to receive a trophy emblematic of the academy championship. The points will be computed upon the basis of 5 to first man, 3 to second, 2 to third, and 1 to fourth. Gold Olympic medals will also be given to the winners of each event, silver medals to second, and bronze medals to third.

If the consent of Secretary of War Taft and Secretary of the Navy Moody can be secured the competition will be scheduled for the latter part of May, as on the 27th of that month the West Pointers will go into camp at the fair grounds. The proposed contest would naturally arouse much interest throughout the country, and would be the means of increasing the athletic spirit among the cadets at both academies.

Columbia's Two Track Meets.

Columbia's two most important track athletic meets this Spring—those with Princeton and Pennsylvania—have been arranged, and the dates were announced yesterday by R. H. Bradley, manager of the team. The Princeton games will be held at Princeton May 14. The Pennsylvania meet takes place in this city May 7. If it is possible to work the South Field cinder path into shape by that time, the games will be held on the campus; otherwise the meet will take place at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge.

YEAR'S STAR TURF EVENT.

Entries and Weights for the $50,000 World's Fair Handicap.

McChesney Received the High Impost—The Rich Stake Will Be Run on June 25.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Weights are announced for the fifty-thousand-dollar World's Fair Handicap, to be run Saturday, June 25, at the course of the St. Louis Fair Association. This stake, one of the richest ever raced for, is of the greatest importance both East and West, and its winner will surely be crowned best of the year. To the East goes the place of honor in point of class, for the four top weights are horses owned and raced by Eastern turfmen. E. E. Smathers's great five-year-old McChesney heads the list with an impost of 128 pounds. Next comes E. R. Thomas's sixty-thousand-dollar racer Hermis, with 126.

Africander, winner of the Suburban and the Realization last year, has received a handicap of 124 pounds, and the allotment to Irish Lad, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap of last year, is 122. With this great quartet from the East to start off the list, Dick Welles, the Western record maker, and easily the best of his year, will carry 122 as his impost, while old Gold Heels, who some time ago was retired to the stud, is considered of quality enough to carry 120. Savable, a Futurity winner, is down for 119, and The Picket, winner of the 1903 American Derby, carries 118.

Gallant heads the list of three-year-olds with 103 as his penalty, and from that impost the weights scale down to 84 pounds, allotted Hast Du Gesehen.

All interest centres in the older division in the entries, and at the weights the stake is particularly rich in promise for a memorable turf battle. Eastern horsemen will suffer some handicap in shipping to St. Louis in the hot weather, but with the assurances that have already been made little doubt is expressed of the presence of the top notchers at post time.

The handicap is at a mile and a quarter, and a complete list of the entries and weights follow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
McChesney	128	Emporium	98
Hermis	126	Sambo	97
Africander	124	Colonial Girl	97
Irish Lad	122	Harding	97
Dick Welles	122	Peter Paul	97
Gold Heels	120	Banter	96
Savable	119	Deutschland	94
The Picket	118	Don Domo	94
Runnels	115	Moharib	94
Lord of the Vale	114	Bear Catcher	94
Aceful	114	Floral King	93
Six Shooter	112	Byron Rose	93
Wilful	108	Ink	92
Injunction	108	Red Raven	92
Judge Himes	105	Monastic II	92
Gallant	103	Ed. Tierney	92
Otis	102	Old Stone	92
McGee	101	Batts	92
Linguist	101	Comrade	90
Flying Torpedo	101	Pol Roger	90
Bernays	100	Edgardo	90
Terra Firma	100	Fenian	87
Contend	100	Pathmaster	87
Hazelwood	100	Bugler	86
Ort Wells	100	Hast Du Gesehen	84
Connecticut	98		

CARTER HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

McChesney Heads List for Season's First Important Stake.

Official weights for the Carter Handicap of the Queens County Jockey Club were announced yesterday. This is the first of the stakes to be run over a New York course, and has additional interest in the fact that it is the first race at a sprinting distance for which Mr. Vosburgh has been called upon to assign the weights. The Carter is at seven furlongs, has an added value of $5,000, and will be run over the Aqueduct course April 15. Declarations may be made until April 1, just fifteen days prior to the running, and in this condition horsemen are offered every opportunity to thoroughly test the quality of their candidates.

The entries with the weights follow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
McChesney	128	De Reszke	100
Hurstbourne	120	Colonist	100
Gay Boy	120	Girdle	100
Charles Ellwood	118	Lucky and Charity	100
Young Henry	117	Venator	100
Mamie Worth	117	Payne	98
Grand Opera	116	Counterpoise	98
Unmasked	115	Peter Paul	98
Mexican	115	Ethics	98
Fire Eater	115	Boxwood	98
Burgoyne	113	Divinator	97
Masterman	112	Graziallo	97
Jack Ratlin	112	Sam Craig	96
Dixieline	111	Collector Jessup	96
Red Knight	111	Illyria	95
Captain Buckie	110	Ostrich	95
Rosetin	110	Alfoften	95
Lord Melbourne	109	Stroller	95
Rostand	108	Monet	93
Tribes Hill	108	Hopeful Miss	93
Embarrassment	107	Silver Heels	93
New York	106	Little Em	93
Ascension	106	Pretorius	92
Jockey Club	106	Fort Plain	92
Bardolph	105	Wyefield	92
Ahumada	105	Conkling	92
All Gold	105	Connecticut	92
Stevedore	105	The Bowery	92
Race King	104	King Albert	92
Lady Amelia	104	Windmere	90
Bon Mot	104	Gold Dome	90
Lem Reed	102	Monsoon	90
Hazelwood	102	Pol Roger	90
Sweet Alice	102	Auf Wiedersehen	89
Lord Badge	102	Lady Mirthful	88
The Don	100	Caqueta	88
Beldame	100	Florizel	87
Wotan	100	Spring	87
Courtmaid	100	Tomcod	87

CHARGES AGAINST BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your influential paper from time to time letters from various correspondents containing covert and open attacks on the people and Governments of the United Kingdom, will you kindly insert a retired merchant's remarks on some of these aspersions? Having exceeded the threescore years and ten, one hopes the following will be accepted in good part as founded on a long experience, dating in business from 1845 in Britain and on this continent:

On Wednesday last, 10th instant, there appeared in your journal over the pseudomyn, "Lest We Forget," this paragraph in relation to the civil war forty years ago: "England, especially, wanted to stick her nose into other people's business." Then, again, some weeks ago, there was a letter from a Mohammedan gentleman, who had the manliness to sign his name, charging Britain as absorbing an enormous amount of East Indian revenues and applying same for home use in the United Kingdom. The best reply to both of these charges is that they are fabrications made out of whole cloth, with not a shadow of foundation in either instance.

It appears to me that people would be much more profitably and wisely employed in promoting amity between nations than in stirring up strife, and surely America and the British Isles have little occasion to quarrel. There is a saying, "Keep your own doorsteps clean." The axiom applies in the present related circumstances, and I can say that Americans have much in their own country to find remedies for, just as Britain has, one is sorry to have to admit. I venture to express the opinion that your present Government is not what your noble-hearted Abraham Lincoln described as good—"of, by, and for the people." One leaves your readers to judge whether trusts oppressing home consumers, employment of little children in various works, contemptuous indifference at Washington to the Nation's true interests, are what should be submitted to quietly, in perpetuity.

I have no hesitation in stating that the inhabitants of Britain and Ireland are not merely "tame cats" to endure continuance of oppression for long. You, Mr. Editor, and your readers, will see a complete overturn of Government shortly in the United Kingdom, the Chamberlain and Balfour parties being completely "snowed under."

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Feb. 13 1904.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana Jockey Club's Spring Meeting Opens Badly for Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Unfavorable weather and a heavy track made the opening of the new Louisiana Jockey Club's Spring meeting anything but auspicious, and a general upset of the favorites did not add to the pleasure of the day. The Morris filly Viperine was the medium of the heaviest play of the day, and at 9 to 20 she was liberally played to win the Crescent Stake, the feature of the programme. The winner turned up in Delaval, who was very much at home in the muddy going, and with odds of 13 to 1 about him he made a runaway race of it, winning from end to end. Dixie was up in time to beat out Viperine for the place.

Circus Girl, at 13 to 1, won the mile and a furlong, and with the exception of Foxy Kane, in the six-furlong handicap, every public choice was bowled over.

J. J. McCafferty has signed Jockey Livingston for the coming year. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Frontenac, 110 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 5 to 2, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 105, (Romanelli,) 5 to 1, second; Boundling, 110, (Aubuchon,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Caterpillar, Hist, Alpaca, Fitzbrillar, Safeguard, Ball Hornet, and Lady Contrary also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sneer, 89 pounds, (Crimmins,) 12 to 1, won; Magdala, 97, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 5, second; Hobson's Choice, 89, (L. Wilson,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Young Jesse, Phiora, Triple Silver, Sparrow Cop, Clarence, I Must, and Haldane also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Foxy Kane, 104 pounds, (Robbins,) 7 to 5, won; Scorpio, 126, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, second; Harmakis, 102, (Livingston,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Blue Garter also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Crescent Stake; four and one-half furlongs. Delaval, 106½ pounds, (T. Dean,) 13 to 1, won; Dixie Lad, 105, (J. Matthews,) 7 to 1, second; Viperine, 115, (Fuller,) 9 to 20, third. Time—0:56. Falbala, Truffle Hunter, and Lady Greenwood also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Moderator, 126 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, won; Henry of Franstamar, 118, (Livingston,) 11 to 5, second; Prince of Endurance, 117, (Sailing,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Blue Victor, Ben Battle, Antagonist, St. Wood, Burgoyne, Claies, and Aminte also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Circus Girl, 105 pounds, (Cochran,) 13 to 1, won; Midshipman, 96, (Crimmins,) 16 to 1, second; Jake Webber, 102, (Calvit,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:57 3-5. Bourke Cockran, North Wind, Sarilla, Collin George, Establish, Raglan, and Aules also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Maggie Work, Snowcap, Spencerian, and T. G. Scarborough, 100 pounds each; Mildred L., Lora J., and Tom Olney, 105 each; Tonteau and Pistol, 107 each; Walnut Hill, Jim Ferrin, and Extralaw, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Miladi Love, 92 pounds; Dutch Carter, 103; Uranium, 93; Reckoner and June Collins, 95 each; Carl Kahler, 99; Neither One, 100; Locket and Annie Max, 101 each; Arachue, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Any Day and Allegrette, 100 pounds each; Regian and St. Caro, 102 each; Arthur and Master Prim, 105 each; Sparrow Cop, 101; McGonigle, 107; Yellow Hammer, Gus Heidorn, and Chanley, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Hymettus, 97 pounds; Ethics, 102; Laura-lighter, 106; Lev Dorsey, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Rachel Ward, 100; Plautus, 102; New Mown Hay, Thunderation, Katie Powers, Soldier of Fortune, and Lelia, 105 each; Scotch Thistle and Louis Kraft, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths; selling. Judge Coulter, Deer Hunter, Bourke Cockran,

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The Supreme Court, expressing its opinion by the pen of Justice HARLAN in the Northern Securities case, makes a fetich of competition and in effect declares that the strong arm of the Federal Government should be stretched forth to interpose the shield of the law wherever a community finds itself "at the mercy" of a single railroad corporation which has obtained an uncontested supremacy in the inter-State commerce of that region. The States and cities which lie "at the mercy" of the railroads brought into one system by the Northern Securities merger, are growing rich and prosperous. Such restraints of trade as have been imposed upon them by this railroad system have by an astonishing paradox augmented their commercial exchanges and fostered their industries, while at the same time organizing and constituting a great highway of trade between the vast fields of production in the heart of this continent and the markets of the distant East. Unrestricted competition, with the evils it engenders of the secret rebate and the rate war, would have hampered the creation of this avenue of commerce and would measurably have hindered the development of the rich and productive but comparatively new States through which run the railroads that Mr. HILL, Mr. MORGAN, and their associates have unlawfully attempted to weld into one system.

In other great commercial countries the policy of promoting competition among railroads has long since been abandoned. It has been recognized that within its legitimate field a railroad must enjoy a reasonable monopoly of traffic if it is to continue in profitable operation; and other methods have been found and successfully applied to protect the public against extortionate charges. In the process of our economic evolution we have not yet come to that stage. Indeed, Justice HARLAN declared that the mere existence of the Northern Securities combination and the power acquired by that holding company "constitute a menace to and a restraint upon that freedom of commerce which Congress intended to recognize and protect, and which the public is entitled to have protected." In previous decisions the Supreme Court has been careful to say that it was the province of Congress to declare the National policy, and, having in the Anti-Trust act declared it to be the National policy to prevent and punish all restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable, the sole function of the court was to say whether the statute in question was Constitutional and intended to apply to the cases before it. Justice HARLAN goes further, and expresses approval of the policy of the act as one safeguarding rights which the public is entitled to have protected. In this view, and in the opinion that the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals declares the Northern Securities merger to be a violation of the act, Justices BROWN, DAY, and MCKENNA, constituting with Justice HARLAN a majority of the court, concur.

This decision was expected; we may say that it was almost inevitable. The language of the law and previous decisions of the court left practically no room for doubt about the nature of the decision in this case. The language of Justice WHITE, who writes a dissenting opinion, however, is of startling plainness, but is no less remarkable for its emphasis than for its import. The principles laid down in the majority opinion he declares are "destructive of government, destructive of human liberty, and destructive of every principle upon which organized society depends." Among the Judges of the court there is no clearer mind than that of Justice WHITE, nor any better equipped with legal learning and sound comprehension of the principles of government. Justice WHITE'S language, we have said, is strong, it seems to be almost an intemperate criticism of the majority opinion. Yet is it not true that under the anti-trust law of 1890 rigorously applied to every form of inter-State commerce, whether reasonable or unreasonable, as the Supreme Court says it may and must be applied, ancient rights hitherto held to be incontestable are abridged, industrial tendencies that promote the increase of National wealth are suddenly checked, business is thrown into intolerable confusion in the channels it has chosen, and men who have supposed they were conducting lawful affairs in a lawful manner find themselves in peril of prosecution, fine, and imprisonment?

The terrible muddle into which business and the law have been thrown by the decisions under the act of 1890, may be illustrated by a reference to the dissenting opinion written by Justice HOLMES. He was unable to find that an attempt had been made to create an unlawful monopoly, and said there could be no more objection to the purchase of the stock of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Roads by the Securities Company than there could have been by the purchase of them by Mr. MORGAN himself. "I do not expect to hear it maintained," said Justice HOLMES, "that Mr. MORGAN could be sent to prison for buying as many shares as he liked of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, even if he got both at the same time and bought more than half the stock of each road." Yet that is precisely what is maintained in the opinion of Justice THAYER of the Circuit Court, now affirmed by the Supreme Court. Justice THAYER said that having in view prior decisions of the Supreme Court, it was "too plain for argument that the defendants would have violated the Anti-Trust act if they had done through the agency of natural persons what they had accomplished through an artificial person of their own creation." If the stockholders of the two companies had transferred a majority of the shares of both to a single individual or association of individuals, "the result would have been a combination in direct restraint of inter-State commerce." No doubt the Supreme Court would so rule in any case coming before it involving the acquisition, whether by inheritance, purchase, or gift, of a majority control in competing inter-State lines by a single individual.

The railroad systems now operating in violation of the law, as it has been declared and sustained by the Supreme Court, control, it is estimated, 85 per cent. of the mileage of the country. The confusion, tumult, and panic that would ensue if an attempt were made to enforce the law against all these violators of it transcend the power of imagination to picture forth. Yet it is not President ROOSEVELT that is to blame, it is not Attorney General KNOX, least of all is it the Supreme Court. That learned body was called upon to define the meaning and scope of an act of Congress declaring a National policy. The consequences of its decision were no concern of the court. The responsibility for that rested with Congress. The court did not even consider what Congress intended. It was guided only by the language of the law, and anybody who reads the act can see that the court's opinion puts upon it no strained and artificial construction. Congress has given to the country this crude, ill-considered, harsh, destructive, and dangerous statute; it is to Congress that the country must look for a remedy. The National Legislature did not know what it was doing when it passed this act. Senator HOAR and Senator EDMUNDS, who knew more about the Sherman bill than any others concerned in preparing it, have said so. They had no idea that the courts would ever give it so broad a construction. Indeed, the act was passed rather to meet a partisan emergency in a difficult campaign than as a piece of working legislation. The Democrats were making party capital by attacks upon the trusts. The Republicans in Congress sought to baffle them by this enactment, which was aimed rather at industrial combinations than at the railroads. Intending a campaign trick, they stumbled into the making of a law which, as interpreted, a Justice of the Supreme Court declares to be destructive of government, destructive of human liberty, and of every principle upon which organized society depends.

Congress has before it no business comparable in importance and urgency with the duty of providing a prompt remedy for the mischief done by this act, passed fourteen years ago. Senator FORAKER'S amendments were hustled out of sight—for campaign reasons. The business of the country, harassed and threatened by an oppressive and senseless statute, ought not to wait upon the campaign necessities of any President or any party. One of those amendments was intended to put sense and reason into the act by declaring that it should apply only to unreasonable restraints of trade. We have restraints of trade upon every hand. Copyrights and patents restrain trade, trade is restrained by the attempt of the manufacturer to get for his product more than it has cost him. All these things are lawful. But it is not lawful to attempt to create an inter-State transportation system doing business on a large scale, and sheltered from those sources of attack and of weakness which have brought innumerable railroads to bankruptcy and have caused a far more serious economic loss to the Nation than it ever has suffered, or ever will suffer, from such technical restraints of trade as were involved in the building up of the great system in the Northwest. Adequate protection for the public, about whose rights Justice HARLAN is so properly solicitous, may be secured, is already within reach, through statutes forbidding extortionate rates and unjust discriminations. From the point of view of the public, there is more virtue and efficacy in the enforcement of existing laws of that nature than in the attempt of the Federal Government to block the broad highway of industrial progress.

CAN ANYBODY EXPLAIN THIS?

The Assembly at Albany hastily passed a bill giving to a water-power company the practically unrestricted right to take water from the Niagara River above the falls, and authority to take without limit the lands needed for their purposes. The Commissioners of the Niagara Falls Reservation say that this act threatens the destruction of the falls. It is denounced by representative men all over the State as a scandalous piece of legislation. Yet the Assembly rushed it through, and it is said that the Senate will pass it also.

Some time ago the Rapid Transit Commission of this city sent to Albany a bill making provision for the urgently needed extension of the subway system in New York. The Rapid Transit Commissioners are all of them well-known men. Here are their names: ALEXANDER E. ORR, JOHN H. STARIN, JOHN CLAFLIN, WOODBURY LANGDON, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, MORRIS K. JESUP, and Mayor MCCLELLAN and Controller GROUT ex officio. The people of the city have entire confidence in the judgment and in the recommendations of the Rapid Transit Commission. The Legislature, however, appears to be indisposed to pass the Commission's bills. It rejects their application in behalf of the people and denies to the city the privileges and the relief it demands through the creation of additional rapid transit service.

Why is the Legislature so hospitable to a corporation that asks the privilege of destroying Niagara Falls, and why does it turn such a denying countenance upon the proper and reasonable request of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the City of New York? Can anybody explain it?

THE CAMPAIGN.

The extremely interesting reports from Söul and Tokio which we printed yesterday inculcate the same lesson, and that the same which all the events of the war thus far have inculcated. That lesson is that the Russians were entirely unprepared for war, even after the representatives of Russia in the Far East had done everything in their power to provoke it. They simply did not believe that Japan would fight. The elaborate and widely proclaimed preparations of Russia, naval and military, were in a great degree real. But the intention of them was not to beat Japan, but to impress upon Japan the hopelessness of a conflict.

The Japanese refused to be impressed, and events thus far have emphatically vindicated their refusal. They have managed to debark upon the Asiatic mainland a large army, perfectly equipped, and the operation had been so thoroughly thought out beforehand that the execution commands the unstinted admiration of military critics of all nations. But it is perfectly evident that such a debarkation would have been mere madness unless the "sea power" of Russia had already been neutralized, not to say nullified. The embarkation, transport, and landing of such an army would have been unimaginable in the face of a vigilant enemy strong at sea. The naval force of Russia in the Pacific is regarded by her enemy as negligible, within a month after the beginning of hostilities. And this conclusion is not invalidated by the sortie of some of the Russian ships from Port Arthur. That feat indeed showed gallantry and enterprise and vindicated the Russians from the imputation of taking up an attitude of merely passive resistance. But, as to the general progress of the campaign, it was merely episodical.

We can see no reason for accepting the rumors that Port Arthur has been evacuated. Those rumors are very likely the hasty expression of a belief that Port Arthur is untenable. And this seems to be at least a plausible military judgment. There is no question that the force which Japan will be able to push across the Korean frontier, as soon as the weather allows of active operations, will be superior, at the point of contact, to any force which Russia can bring against it on the Manchurian branch of the railway below Mukden, if not below Harbin. The reported determination of the Russians to fall back at least as far as Mukden is therefore probable. But to do that would isolate Port Arthur completely by abandoning to the enemy its sole communication with the country behind it. The place may be strong enough and well garrisoned and well provisioned enough to stand a siege of indefinite duration. Upon that point we have no sufficient knowledge. But its garrison will in that case be withdrawn from the force available for the real Russian campaign, upon which it will be a mere incubus now that, by the Japanese command of the sea, the place has ceased to be a "port" at all. Every military consideration seems to be in favor of withdrawal, and in favor of remaining only the injury, which to be sure would be very serious, that withdrawal would inflict upon Russian prestige, in the eyes not merely of Japan or of the world at large, but of Manchurians in particular and Chinese in general.

In the present aspect of affairs the boast of Gen. KUROPATKIN that, after driving the Japanese out of Manchuria and Korea, he would cross the straits and "take their islands" seems much too premature to be either impressive or dignified.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

The sketch given in THE TIMES yesterday morning of Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, reveals much more than an interesting personality and a man exceedingly tactful in his dealings with men. It discloses an active and vigorous and trained mind, dealing carefully with large questions, attaining a true perspective in complicated and obscure situations, and pursuing a worthy, definite object patiently, skillfully, and loyally. It was reserved for Mr. WILLIAMS, almost alone among the Democrats in responsible position in public life to-day, to perceive the one issue of National importance on which his party is indubitably right, and, as its leader in the House, he has devoted his efforts to unite the party with reference to that issue. He sees that the reform of the tariff in the direction of lower duties for the purpose of promoting foreign commerce, stimulating and cheapening home production, and checking monopoly is the one path the party can follow with honor and with advantage. To that he has directed his plans patiently and intelligently.

To men outside of Washington this does not seem a miracle of perspicacity. Indeed it appears that such a course should impose itself on any politician who examined the actual situation in the light of recent history. During the long period of conflict and adversity beginning with the adoption of the greenback issue immediately after the war, the Democrats have gone to inevitable defeat at every election in which the currency was involved. There were three elections in which they got away from such issues with Mr. CLEVELAND as a candidate and two of them they won. They returned to their disturbing and revolutionary tendencies in the nomination of BRYAN and incurred successive defeats more crushing than any since the bouffe contest under GREELEY. To-day their only hope is in cutting loose from the ideas which doomed them to disaster, and, having done that, in making a stand on tariff reform, as to which sensible men can rally to them. This is what men outside of Washington have seen, and what now the Democratic leader of the House sees. But he is about the only considerable Democrat in public life who has seen it. For eight years the party has been demoralized, discordant, ineffective for attack or defense. Mr. WILLIAMS has largely reunited and disciplined it by the influence of a logical principle pressed at every opportunity with skill and energy.

Of course his personal gifts count for much. They are unusual and admirable. He is a formidable debater, alert, earnest, witty, courteous, and thoroughly equipped with information that is always at his command. He disarms bitter opposition by his amiability and candor, but he inspires respect by the solidity of his knowledge and the force of his reasoning. He is a promising leader because he has worked his way to the head by force of intelligence and character, and he presents a spectacle at once pleasing and surprisingly refreshing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While it was probably a tactical error to give Mr. JOHN TURNER an excuse for posing as a free-speech martyr before those with very vague and inaccurate ideas as to what is meant by "free speech" in civilized countries, there was nothing in the remarks he made Sunday before the Central Federated Union to indicate that anything more becomes Mr. TURNER than does a gently assisted silence. There was nothing at all alarming in what he said on this occasion, but the address was obviously cautious, rather than innocent or harmless, and at several points the danger line was closely skirted. For instance, Mr. TURNER, after referring with something like levity to the death of President MCKINLEY, protested that the Anarchists should no more have been held responsible for that crime than Republicans or Democrats should or would have been if a member of one of those parties had committed it. He coolly ignored the fact that it was as an Anarchist that CZOLGOSZ slew the President, while a Republican or a Democrat would have sought in vain in the avowed principles and practices of his party for authority or exhortation to indulge in private killings. And Mr. TURNER suavely declared that "assassination is one of the risks of the trade when a man becomes a President or a King or an Emperor." The phrase is neat enough, and, of course, it contains an element of truth, but the implication that the risk is of such a kind that the victim of the assassination has only himself to thank for his fate, and the law no right to inflict punishment for the crime, is so absurd that it would be amusing if it were not also outrageous. It might be remembered, too, even by a "philosophical" Anarchist, that it is not quite the same "trade" to be a President that it is to be a King or an Emperor. But an indifference to differences that seem large to other people seems to characterize Mr. TURNER, else would he not have prophesied that the deportation of himself from the United States would be only a first step toward the deportation of the works of "HERBERT SPENCER, THOREAU, EMERSON, and others."

—Our recent explanation of what happens when a "fuse blows out" on a street car is highly praised by The Electrical Review, as calculated to do "more to avert accidents on electrical cars than any number of technical discussions," but this compliment would be more acceptable if it were not followed by a grave hint that "sharp criticism of the railway companies" does not have the same admirable tendency. "We do not mean," declares The Review, "to say that where the company is to blame, either for carelessness of its employés or for operating unsafe cars, this should be overlooked," but what it does mean to say, and say, is that "editorial criticisms of such nature unfortunately tend to make the riding public more nervous, and, therefore, more apt to go into a panic." Only when the criticism is mistaken or ineffectual, and when it is ineffectual the responsibility for the public's timidity is not on those who point out the dangers, but on those who refuse to remove them. There is no doubt, however, as to the truth of The Review's statement that "the electric car is an exceedingly safe type of vehicle—when it is properly operated," the dash in the sentence being ours. True, too, is its statement that what we said about surface cars applies to elevated trains, "for there should be ample time, in case of one car taking fire, to transfer the passengers to the others and to detach the burning car. To do this, it is necessary, of course, that the employés should not lose their heads, and it is the business of the operating company to see that it has such men. These facts cannot be stated too often, and when they are fully appreciated we may expect a marked diminution in the number of electric car accidents." Thus the whole burden falls back upon the companies, exactly where we put it, and the only help they need is that the traveling public should not get into a panic over a flash of light that means nothing except the proper working of the apparatus in an emergency, or even over the beginning of a fire that by hardly any posssibility can spread fast or far enough to put life in peril.

—Timid observers of modern methods and achievements have often expressed apprehension that the doctors and the philanthropists are doing so much in the way of keeping human weaklings alive that the stamina of the race is seriously threatened. Fears of this sort, according to The Medical Journal, are without foundation, or at any rate are much exaggerated, and it gives two reasons why the doctors and the philanthropists can safely go on with their work of patching up and helping along those who without assistance would speedily disappear. The first of the reasons is the fact that the children of the weaklings are not always, or even usually, weak. "Many a pale and frail man and woman," it says, "creatures almost always ailing, are the parents of great, sturdy boys who are the leaders in university athletics, as well as of blooming girls well calculated to become the mothers of children who will prove valuable assets to the community. All this is a manifestation of nature's constant struggle for the recovery of lost perfection—a struggle in which she far oftener succeeds than fails, if not at the first trial, almost certainly in the end. This is a natural tendency which we do very wrong to overlook or underestimate. It is as much a part of the 'vis medicatrix naturae' as is the force making for recovery in most cases of sickness." The second ground for confidence in the future is the fact that so many of the patched-up weaklings attain to something not easily distinguishable from normal strength and health, and go on with the business of life as efficiently as those who had a better start. These are grateful assurances, for the warnings of the pessimists have been numerous, and they have created a somewhat general distrust that made a good many people more or less unhappy.

—Among the deaths from pneumonia noted in the news columns yesterday were those of a man in Washington who had been sleeping out of doors for thirty years because he considered houses unhealthy, and of a man in Missouri who had not worn a hat in twenty-five years because of a theory that hats caused catarrh and baldness. Just what these deaths prove it would be hard to say. People who do sleep indoors, and who do wear hats, have been dying of pneumonia in considerable numbers of late, and it would therefore be rash to ascribe the demise of these two men to the exposure they had safely withstood for so many years. On the other hand, it is evident that there was something wrong about their ideas as to the protective effect of their respective habits. However, one of them attained the age of seventy-five and the other was "no chicken," so it is as obvious that neither was wholly wrong as it is that neither was wholly right. The chances are that both were "cranks" with good constitutions, and that their peculiarities had no demonstrable effect on their health one way or the other. The problem of longevity is in every case of almost infinite complexity, and nature is full of compensations.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The month of March thus far has distinguished itself by being particularly bad here from a meteorological standpoint. In fear that the 4th of March, 1905, may not be an improvement, the agitation for moving inauguration day on toward the days of settled weather has been revived. The resolution for making a new date for inaugurating a President of the United States was lost in the House in the last Congress. It had the support of three-fourths of all the State Legislatures and Governors, and had passed the Senate by a promising majority.

The organization that has charge of the matter will renew its efforts to get the resolution through at the next session of Congress and have the amendment to the Constitution submitted to the States. Probably nothing will be done until after the next inauguration, but the matter will be agitated and pressed to consideration.

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Representative William Alden Smith, who boomed Speaker Cannon for the Presidency on Friday, has since paid a visit to the White House without having any personal encounters. He still "stands pat," but the President is not worried.

"Smith," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I'm perfectly willing to leave the question of whether I should or should not be nominated to you and Uncle Joe."

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Representative Tawney of Minnesota, the Republican whip, possesses a combination of qualities that sufficiently account for his success in politics. He is frank and outspoken, a hard fighter, and yet an adroit politician. Ex-Representative James Young of Pennsylvania, in speaking of him to-day, said:

"When I first came to Congress and was suffering the usual humiliating experiences of a new Congressman, I was introduced to Tawney. The third time I met him he called me 'Jim,' and kept on calling me 'Jim' ever afterward. One day, after I had got into the swing and things had begun to settle down around me so that I no longer saw men as trees walking, I said: 'Tawney, how did you come to call me Jim so early in the game?'

"'My boy,' said Tawney, 'I just heard one of your friends call you Jim, and I thought, "He looks like a good fellow; I'm going to call him Jim, too."'

"But the effect of it had been to make me feel that I was all right and a pretty big man. If a man as prominent as Tawney called me Jim, I must be all the apples. If he had studied out how to make himself solid with a new Congressman he could not have found any surer way."

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Representative Bede of Minnesota was one of the guests at the dinner of the Old Second Armory Corps on Saturday night, and was assigned to speak to one of the regular toasts. He began by declaring that he was not accustomed to speak to so distinguished an assembly.

"Most of my friends," he said, "are in Congress or in the penitentiary. The other day up there—I mean in the House, not the penitentiary—the Chaplain asked the Lord to look down on us. Some of us thought that that was pretty hard, inasmuch as most men had been doing it, and we didn't see why the Lord should be asked to add to our humiliation." Speaking of the rapid growth and development of the country, Mr. Bede said by way of illustration:

"A few years ago Chicago was only a dot on the map. Now they think they own the earth out there. They are beginning to build libraries there. In a generation or two they'll begin to read them. It is natural progression, and they can't help it."

The Times's War News Service.

From The New London (Conn.) Telegraph.

There is one American newspaper which seems to be an exception to the majority in the matter of news of this war. This newspaper is THE NEW YORK TIMES. In addition to the regular facilities possessed by the others, it has the war service of The London Times, with which it some time ago made a news alliance. And The London Times is a newspaper whose specialty is war correspondence. It has on its staff some of the most experienced men in this field of newsgathering to be found anywhere in the world. With it the securing of war news is not only a business, but an art. The correspondents of The London Times get there. The Times newspapers on both sides of the ocean get the benefit of their work and the American readers reap the advantage of this combination of organization, genius, and hard work.

From The Mobile Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in association with its London contemporary of the same name and publishes that paper's elaborate news service. For accuracy and completeness THE TIMES'S news cannot be excelled.

Daughters of Revolution—Forward!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers state the exact date of the birth of Martha Washington? One authority gives the month of her birth as May, 1732, but the day of the month is not given. C. D. K.

FEARS MENACE TO BRAZIL.

Suspicion Aroused by a French Steamship Purchase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that the recent report from Paris of the purchase by a French syndicate of four steamships to carry a filibustering expedition to the territory lying between the rivers Oyapoc and Araguary will not prove to be the forerunner of international complications.

The territory appears to be beyond doubt the property of the Republic of Brazil. The title of Brazil was definitively established by the award of the Swiss Government, as arbitrator between France and Brazil, on Dec. 1, 1900, since which time the Brazilian Government has exercised authority and maintained peace and order in Cunani and all other parts of the territory in question.

The originator of the proposed expedition is understood to be a certain Mr. Brezet, a resident of Cayenne, in French Guiana, but who is now sojourning in Paris, and who is said a few days ago to have announced himself as "President of the Republic of Cunani." Too much importance should not be attached to Mr. Brezet personally, but there is reason to believe that he is acting as the representative of a numerous body of the inhabitants of French Guiana, who bitterly resented the Berne award by which the territory was adjudged to Brazil. The French Government can scarcely be believed to approve any lawless designs on the part of its colonists against the peace and territorial integrity of the Republic of Brazil, but it is important that any such designs as are reported should be positively discountenanced and suppressed.

Any forcible extension of the boundaries of a European colony in America, whether indirectly by the permitted action of the colonists themselves, or by the direct action of the European Government itself, could not but be regarded in the United States as an infringement of the letter as well as the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, as asserted and maintained by this Government, notably, in the case of Venezuela. Indeed, the case of the Brazilian territory now said to be menaced is stronger than that of Venezuela, since the title of Brazil has been solemnly adjudicated by an international award, which the French colonists are as strictly obliged as is the home Government to respect. X. Y. Z.

New York, March 12, 1904.

THE GIRLS OF BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bachelor correspondent, "Agrarian," who can find no girls in Gotham worthy his hand and heart, is evidently living on the wrong side of the bridge. He should pitch his tent in Brooklyn, the City of Homes, and the dwelling place of the "true American girl" for whom his heart yearns.

The girls of Brooklyn are not frivolous and mercenary and slangy, as he claims to find the girls of Gotham. Brother, come over. But bear in mind that this is leap year. A word to the wise, &c. E. W.

Brooklyn, Feb. 29, 1904.

Champions Mr. Hearst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a regular reader of your journal, but I do not think you refrain from printing all that is unfit to print, or you would not issue your tirade against W. R. Hearst for President, and without mentioning a single disqualifying fact against him. I have voted always for the Republican ticket. But I shall do so no longer, because the Republican Party is an organized party of plunder of the people for the benefit of a few.

I am not an admirer of the general trend of Mr. Hearst's newspaper, but it is unquestionable that his newspaper, as well as his money, have been devoted to the just championship of the people against abuses, more rampant and destructive, than any objectionable oligarchy in history.

Your article of to-day convinces me that an exceptional man is needed, away from the stereotyped politician, to deal with the greatest abuse of modern times, that of the trusts, and it is hopeful that the American people are awakening to the gravity of the situation to be bamboozled no longer.

ANTI-TRUST.

New York, March 12, 1904.

Asks "Who Is Mr. Hearst."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested but considerably mystified by your editorial in Saturday's issue anent "The Ambitions of Mr. Hearst." I have for nearly twenty years taken a deep interest in public questions, during which time I have been an inveterate reader of the daily and weekly press, but until recently never even heard the name of Hearst. He cannot be a foreigner, for surely no foreigner would be insane enough to imagine himself eligible to the Presidency. Is Mr. Hearst a Democrat or a Social Democrat, or do the Populists intend to put him in "the middle of the road"? Who is Mr. Hearst, anyway? Can any one enlighten me?

JAMES HAMILTON DILLON.

New York, March 14, 1904.

Defines Commercial Wealth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the time measured by a pendulum weighing a pound were called "a pound of time" we should get as correct an idea of time from this expression as we get of wealth when it is called "commercial wealth" because commerce busies itself with it. The true definition of "commercial wealth" is that it is an endeavor to express an immature or an addled idea.

ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, March 15, 1904.

CANDIDATES AND ISSUES.

Mr. Bryan and His Candidate.

Mr. Bryan was in Detroit yesterday, and in response to a question as to whose nomination he favored said: "I am simply insisting that the Democrats nominate a candidate in sympathy with the Democrats who vote the ticket, and not one in sympathy with the Democrats who bolt the ticket and vote with Republicans." This is good political doctrine as far as it goes; but it is incomplete. Mr. Bryan should have said that he favored the nomination of a candidate in sympathy with the Democrats who wish to vote the ticket this year, not with the Democrats who voted the ticket in 1900, or in 1896, or in 1868, or in 1856.—Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, (Dem.)

Good-bye to Mr. Hearst.

We are fully persuaded that, except as a noisemaker, the Hearst boom will cut no figure at St. Louis, and, as we have nothing of unfriendliness for Mr. Hearst personally, we shall not further concern ourselves with its tergiversation.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, (Dem.)

The Tariff Issue.

There is good ground for the belief that the Democratic Party could win this year on the tariff issue with a candidate who would command the respect of the country. There are many Republicans who would, under such conditions, give their support to the Democratic candidate.—Rochester Union, (Dem.)

Not to be Disregarded.

It is incredible that Hearst can be nominated for the Presidency, much less elected; but as a cat's-paw of Bryan and the other malcontents and wreckers in the party he is a person to be reckoned with. Preposterous as his aspirations are, they constitute a very serious peril to the Democracy.—Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

Not the Real Rhode Island Democrats.

People outside Rhode Island forget that the followers of Hearst are not "the whole State." They are the fragment of what used to be the Democratic Party, and they have eliminated from it every atom of self-respect and decency. No independents and no honor Democrats can afford to throw their votes for this gang.—Providence (R. I.) Journal, (Ind.)

PAINTINGS BY REMINGTON.

Grim Tragedies of the Plains Told in Strong Colors.

Although Schreyvogel, Russell, and others have followed Frederic Remington in the picturing of Indian combats, of cowboys and soldiers, of trappers and bad men of the plains, this artist maintains a lead by the number and variety of his scenes from the vanished life of the Far West. The little exhibition at the Noé Galleries, 353 Fifth Avenue, adds a half-dozen novel compositions to the long list. There are ten canvases in all, and they will remain on view until the 26th.

"The Coming of the Traders" gives an opportunity to paint a quiet picture. Four braves in varied costumes sit their ponies side by side on the banks of a stream where three bateaus are passing, the foremost having a big square sail. They turn their backs to the spectator, and one sees their hands engaged in the gesture language. "The Unknown Explorers" are bearded, grim men on horseback, skirting a mountain side along a bridlepath in the gathering darkness. They are like primitive Norse adventurers, bad men to meet in a ravine, gloomy of face, and ready for a fray. "A Scout" is reining in a piebald horse whose red spots look almost lilac in the strong sunshine. His long hair and drooping mustache, of a lighter tone than the flowing locks, are shaded by a capacious sombrero. Another horse in violent motion is seen in "Cold Morning on the Range"; it is a red horse bucking at a great rate. A thoroughly broken spirit is seen in the old white "Squaw Pony," with its brilliant blanket and broad saddle, standing with drooping head and half-closed eyes near a reservation settlement, the white dwelling and long red barns showing beyond the rise of the land. A desolate snowscape is seen in "Cavalry Vidette," the snow rather heavily painted.

Dated 1901 is a tragedy of the plains told with the pitiless realism of Verestchagin—"Your Soldier—He Say." At the head of a troop of cavalry a soldier has stopped near the shrunken body of a horse and the remains of a human body, of which only the grinning skull and the torso filled with arrows remain. An Indian guide kneels near this ghastly relic and holds up a spur, while the interpreter between cavalryman and Indian translates, "Your soldier—he say."

An unusual composition is "Back of Big-Oak"—smooth water with the broad, flat leaves of an aquatic lily and tall spears of water grass, a man in canoe paddling forward, trees on the bank to the right, and a hard blue sky. Here there is no story to carry the picture, and the harshness of coloring which is Mr. Remington's weakness makes its full impression.

"The Last Lull in the Fight" is a scene of plainsmen surrounded by Indians, who have killed the prostrate horses of the little gang and wounded each man more or less severely. They have drawn off for the moment, but the fate of the beleaguered is sealed—one sees this at a glance, and, though the garrison has taken the opportunity to sit up, each figure expresses the hopelessness of the situation. Here attention is so occupied by the tragedy that the hard color passes unnoticed. In the brushwork of some of these pictures, however, one notes a broader handling.

WHY WOMEN DO NOT MARRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a great deal lately in your paper regarding "Why men do not marry," and I should like to tell a few plain facts "Why women do not marry." In most instances the men who have written place all the blame on the female sex. What a vote of thanks the men should give to Adam, that he ever had Eve to blame for his weakness. The modern Adams seem to have inherited this failing.

I am writing as a woman of the well-to-do and comfortable class, who is past the twenties, and has had the experience and opportunity to judge of the opposite sex. The best of them do not prove themselves angels when they show their true character. Why is it that women are not enthusiastic over marriage these days? Men who are adapted to marriage in its truest and most sacred sense are hard to find. The average man aims at a girl who has money as his ideal. This money basis is a burning shame. It is disgraceful that marriage is regarded as the stock market.

Women, these days, are as wise as serpents, (and many are as harmless as doves,) and are not willing to throw away their freedom and lives on men who offer the remnant of their lives in marriage. Engagements and marriage are made so easy, and unmade as well, and for the most trivial offense divorce granted, that honorable women prefer freedom to carrying the title of Mrs. with notoriety attached. It is very certain that if a higher value is not put, before long, on marriage and the home, happy marriages will be almost unheard of. Even nowadays it is positively refreshing to see a true Christian marriage, as was intended for us on the earth.

Men seem to desire women to lose their individuality after marriage and become a nonentity. It is well that woman has had wisdom enough to see for herself and through the costly experience of others "why women do not marry." X. Y. Z.

New York, March 12, 1904.

Air Pressure in the Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot permit an error in to-day's paper to pass unnoticed. In your account of the completion of the tunnel under the Hudson River you say "the air pressure there is twenty times greater than that of the outer air." Roughly speaking, an "atmosphere" is equivalent to fifteen pounds to the square inch, and roughly speaking the "head" of water in feet is two-and-three-tenths times the pressure in pounds per square inch, whence it follows that a pressure of twenty atmospheres would represent a head of about 690 feet of water, or, using the exact figures, 677 feet. As the lowest point of the tunnel is only about 100 feet below the water surface, as your article correctly states, the air pressure required to overcome the water pressure is only some forty-three or forty-four pounds per square inch, three atmospheres, and not twenty.

ENGINEER.

New York, March 12, 1904.

KEEP A-CLIMBIN'.

From the Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

If the road is hard and rough,
Keep a-climbin'.
If you're feelin' pretty tough,
Keep a-climbin'.
'Taint no use to sit and pout,
'Cause the other feller's stout,
Gittin' miffed won't help you out,
Keep a-climbin',

If you're feelin' kinda' sick,
Keep a-climbin',
Make a cane from some old stick,
Keep a-climbin'.
Don't stand still if you get blue,
One more step may change your view,
Clouds will often change their hue,
So keep a-climbin'.

Don't get down into the rut,
Keep a-climbin'.
Watch the road for some short cut,
Keep a-climbin'.
Don't be gazin' at the groun',
With your face all in a frown,
Raise your head and look aroun',
But keep a-climbin'.

Don't let folks discourage you,
Keep a-climbin'.
Keep your goal always in view,
Keep a-climbin'.
If you do right things to-day,
Sometime you'll be makin' hay,
And you'll hear the people say,
"He did some climbin'."

HENRY MILLER RETURNS

"Man Proposes" Welcomed at the Hudson.

SINCERE LIGHT COMEDY

A "Cousin Kate" Kind of Play—Beautifully Staged and Ably Interpreted.

MAN PROPOSES. A comedy in four acts, by Ernest Denny.

Dick	Henry Miller
Ken	H. Hassard Short
Whitworth Frayne	Arthur Owen
Finch Aldin	Morton Selten
Doctor Anthony Grayburn	Walter Allen
M. Le Comte Lavalliere	Walter Hitchcock
The Rev. Theodore Peachy	Douglas A. Paterson
Reggie Beauchamp	Thomas Mills
Jim Vaughan	Clifford E. Constable
Cherub Eastlake	Charles Wentz
The Wykeham Postman	Frank Willard
Man servant	George Hollis
Waiter	Frank Burns
Priscilla Quaritch	Helen Tracy
Esther	Dorothy Hammond
Mrs. Boultbee	Eleanor Sheldon
Agatha Thystle	Mrs. Felix Morris
Mrs. Matt Copley	Claire Kulp
Nina Jay	Alison Skipworth
Deborah	Helen Roberts

Henry Miller returned to the metropolis last night, under the management of Charles Frohman again, and after a hearty welcome made a little impromptu speech in excellent taste, in which he convinced his hearers that he was happy in both circumstances. He intimated in passing that some of the plays in which he has lately come forth might have been more to his taste, as to the liking of his audiences, and he tactfully refrained from alluding to the qualities of "Man Proposes," thus leaving it for his hearers to say that it is vastly better than some he has been seen in here.

The qualities of "Man Proposes" are, roughly speaking, those of Hubert Henry Davies's "Cousin Kate," in which Miss Ethel Barrymore was so favorably received a few months ago. It is light in the best sense of the word; and it is a real comedy, in that it is effective theatrically, not in spite of human nature and probability, but because it is uncommonly simple and sincere.

Some unlikelihood there is in the complication and misunderstanding that form the basis of the action. An heir to an earldom, who lives incognito as the assistant of the local physician, requires very deft explaining; and a younger brother who palms himself off as the Earl in order to win a girl he has taken a fancy to, needs a very special poetic license. There are besides several loose ends in the technical conduct of the narrative. A very important passage of lovemaking occurs in an entr-acte; a duel with the wronged husband of a French chanteuse is fishy and obscure; and an I. O. U. which is essential to the action is dug up out of nowhere when the play is half over. Clearly Mr. Ernest Denny—a new English playwright—has something yet to learn of his craft. But it is all the more pleasant to recognize that in the essentials he is in precisely the path of progress and success.

Mr. Miller is the Irish physician with gentlemanly brogue who has tumbled into the Earldom, and who, having assumed an incognito to look over his new demesne, sticks to it to woo the girl who bowls him over. The part gives him opportunity for his most manly simplicity and sincerity. He falls in love deliciously and makes it with conviction. He banters and takes banter with equal grace.

When his misguided younger brother assumes his title and gets engaged (in an entr'acte) to the girl for whom he has gone a-doctoring, he meets the crisis in a stirring third act with dignity and fortitude, not losing his poise of natural manhood even in a crisis of self-sacrifice, which is in fact as simple and inevitable as such crises on the stage are usually theatric. Altogether a smooth performance, artistically modulated in light and shade.

As the weak younger brother, misled by fast associates, H. Hassard Short follows up the excellent work he did as the lordling hero of "Glad Of It," ably seconding the author in making the weakness natural and the villainy comprehensible—more so, in fact, than it would probably be in real life. Morton Selden had occasion for his chuckle and his pipe in the first act.

Miss Dorothy Hammond was the young lady who engaged herself to the false Earl while falling in love with the real Earl incog. She has come to her present prominence through apprenticeships with Forbes Robertson and Richard Mansfield, and she invested the part with a pleasant personality and natural and sincere, if not always graceful, utterance.

Alison Skipworth took the part of a burlesque actress with robust humor and unction, and sang a variety song with applause. Helen Tracy was admirably superb and embittered as the leader of a coterie of provincial gossips. The four scenes were simple and harmonious in design and beautifully executed.

WYNNE MATTHISON'S ROSALIND

Ben Greet's Highly Poetical "As You Like It" at Daly's.

Duke	George Riddell
Frederick	R. H. Foster
Amiens	S. H. Goodwyn
Jaques	Ben Greet
A Lord	Frank McEntee
Lebeau	R. Dana Tracey
Charles	Cecil A. Collins
Oliver	C. Rann Kennedy
Jaques	Henry Willis
Orlando	J. Sayer Crawley
Touchstone	B. A. Field
Sir Oliver Martext	S. H. Goodwyn
Corin	St. Clair Bayfield
Silvius	Dallas Anderson
William	Cecil A. Collins
Adam	William F. Owen
Dennis	Alice Harrington
A Person	Mildred Jones
Phebe	Beatrice Whitney
Audrey	Dorothy Mahomed
Celia	Alys Rees
Rosalind	Edith Wynne Matthison

Mr. Ben Greet's production of "As You Like It," the woodland scenes of which charmed us all last Spring in the open-air performance at South Field, Columbia, was put on last night at Daly's with the simple scenic environment which Mr. Greet (and many others) prefer to the pseudo Elizabethan setting of "Twelfth Night," which it displaces. The ensemble in the new production is as harmonious as Mr. Greet's productions always are, and the result was an evening of the rarest artistic delight. No intelligent playgoer, no lover of Shakespeare, no sane custodian of his own spirit, can afford to miss this production.

Miss Matthison's Rosalind, like her Viola, is least successful in its phases of playful comedy. There have been gayer and sprightlier Rosalinds, Rosalinds more capricious of foot and of wit. But in the deeper traits of Rosalind's comic spirit Miss Matthison's touch is warm and sure. She never failed to denote, with rich inner impulse, the glow of humor as it plays in the forest of Arden about that exquisite blending of Shakespearean blood and fancy. The performance is graciously lacking in the "points" with which mediocre actors enforce obvious effects; but it lives and breathes and moves in the manner of an authentic poetic creation, consistently, abundantly, sincerely. It is in the highest degree poetic, full of warm, spiritual emotion and fancy.

Mr. Greet's Jaques is like his Malvolio, a creation of ripe intelligence and refined histrionic feeling. It is altogether individual, with a dryness and crustiness quite Mr. Greet's own. It is the defect of this quality that it lacks the more imaginative tinges of the Shakespearean poetry of melancholy. But after all is Jaques's melancholy necessarily the subject of a profound anatomy? Much might be said for Mr. Greet's reading.

VIOLA ALLEN HERE AGAIN.

Has Entirely Recovered and Plays in Harlem.

Viola Allen has recovered from her illness and has begun a run at the Harlem Opera House. She appeared there last night in "Twelfth Night." Her ear, which was operated on, is entirely well now.

Three days last week were devoted to "brushing up" on the road. Consequently last night the company was in the same good training that was evident when it first appeared at the Knickerbocker about a month ago.

THE CENTURY PLAYERS.

A Creditable Stock Performance of "Much Ado" at the Princess.

Don Pedro	Boyd Putnam
Don John	Martin L. Alsop
Claudio	J. W. Albaugh, Jr.
Benedick	William Morris
Leonato	Theodore Roberts
Antonio	Sheridan Tupper
Balthazar	Henry Stockbridge
Borachio	Fred Eric
Conrade	Wallace Eddinger
Dogberry	Frank Hatch
Verges	Otis Sherden
Seacoal	Irving Knight
Oatcake	Philip Sheridan
Friar Francis	George C. Boniface
A Sexton	Frederic Defoe
Hero	Florence Rockwell
Beatrice	Jessie Millward
Margaret	Cora Williams
Ursula	Eugenia Flagg

There have been times during the past Winter when it seemed as if Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's Century players were fated to be of the twenty-first century; but, after something less than the wanderings of Ulysses, they last night opened to the metropolitan public, at the rehabilitated Princess Theatre, in "Much Ado About Nothing"—which the vile have already modernized into "Nothin' Doin'."

Of the merits of the performance we have already spoken, taking advantage of a dress rehearsal at the Bijou. It may be repeated that the Century players do not threaten the river with combustion, and would not even raise the insurance rate of the worst of Mayor McClellan's theatrical firetraps. Having cleared the ground from possible misconception, however, it may be added that they have done an admirable thing creditably, and bid fair to do others better.

What they pretend to do is not so much to illuminate the classics as to present them, and this they do very agreeably. It has been the mistake of the regular Broadway managers to appeal mainly to a single portion of the public. People of intelligence—and there are more of them than often go to the theatre—would rather see Shakespeare well presented for $1.50, which is Mr. Rosenfeld's modest price, than to see musical comedy of any degree of merit at a higher figure. It is the misfortune of the Century players that they open at a time when Ben Greet and Forbes Robertson are watering large and beautiful oases in the what is usually the Shakespearean desert of Broadway. It is only fair to the little new oasis at the Princess to think of it as we should—and, as we hope, shall—think of it when Broadway is its normal musical comedy self again.

The Beatrice of Miss Millward is large in manner and spirited in execution, being not unlike that of Miss Ellen Terry in its methods as well as in the mood it suggests. Miss Millward is an actress of secure art, talented, and personally of the most pleasing. As Leonato Theodore Roberts is capitally humorous and unctuous, being quite as much in his element in Shakespeare as in such Western plays as "Arizona." As Dogberry Frank Hatch elicited some applause by his contortion of the English language; the audience was in a roar of laughter when he left the stage bidding the watchmen to "be vigitant."

IN THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Bills That Were Presented at the Various Playhouses.

"Sally in Our Alley" led the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night, with Dan McAvoy in the chief rôle. At the Fifth Avenue "The District Attorney" is being performed for the first time on Broadway. In the vaudeville section at the same theatre the leading feature is Ernst Hogan and company. The stock company at Proctor's Harlem house presented "The Lost Paradise" last evening. The Schenck brothers and Frank Bouman are among te entr'acte vaudeville entertainers there. "Arrah-na-Pogue" is the offering at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street.

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Keith's bill for this week includes Helene Gerard, Bellman and Moore, Nora Bayes, the Romani Trio, Orpheus Comedy Four, Irving Jones, Cornalla and Eddy, Eddie Mack, and May Evans.

***

Powell, the magician, is now the chief attraction at the Eden Musée. Many new groups have been added to the World in Wax.

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At the Victoria last night Oscar Hammerstein's vaudeville list contained Henry Lee, Elfie Fay, James J. Corbett, Mary Norman, Charles R. Sweet, "the Great Rapoli," Sherman and De Forest, Howard brothers, Carlisle's dogs and ponies, and Valmore and Horton.

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At Huber's Museum "Fingers," the big-fingered boy, and the Albino Band are the principal attractions.

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The Kaufmann Troupe is at the Circle Theatre, with a good supporting bill.

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Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses were at Hurtig & Seamon's last night. Others were Ethel Levey, the Musical Dumonts, Bailey and Madison, Hoey and Lee, Harry Thorne and company, and the Faust Trio.

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"All on Account of Eliza" was given at the Murray Hill last night by the Henry V. Donnelly stock company. Mr. Donnelly appeared as Franz Hochstuehl.

***

George W. Monroe made a special production of "My Aunt Bridget" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last nigt. Many new features have been added since the play was first seen in New York.

***

"Queen of the Highway" is the offering at the New Star Theatre this week.

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At the Metropolis "Robert Emmet; the Days of 1803," is the week's bill.

***

"Foxy Grandpa" is at the West End. Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar have the leading parts.

***

"The Medal and the Maid" reappeared in New York last night. It drew a big crowd to the Grand Opera House.

***

"An Orphan's Prayer" was presented last night at the Third Avenue Theatre.

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At the Comedy Theatre, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, the bill includes Murphy and Nolan, Maggie Sullivan, the Moriarty sisters, and George Carroll. Souvenirs will be given on St. Patrick's Day.

***

Reilly & Wood's Big Show appeared at the Dewey yesterday afternoon. The show opened with an "elaborate scenic embellishment" called "Down at Murphy's Home."

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At the Gotham are the Thoroughbred Burlesquers, with Mlle. Capelle, the equestrienne.

***

Thomas Q. Seabrooke appeared at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, last night. He was in a comedy sketch. Rausby's electrical sensation "In Paris" is still a feature. Two others are Ryan and Richfield and Hal Stephens.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Many Frenchmen will gather at the Garden Theatre to-night to see "The Secret of Polichinelle," which is a translation from the French of Pierre Wolff. The leader of the orchestra has composed a stirring march and dedicated it to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. Boxes have been reserved for the Ambassador, who has been invited to be present with his entire suite. Others expected are Henry Gurd, President of the New York French Chamber of Commerce, and Henry Maillard, President of the French Benevolent Society.

***

"The Wizard of Oz" company got to town yesterday, and was rehearsed at the Majestic in the forenoon. The play will be presented in new form at this theatre next Monday.

Cruiser Montgomery Uninjured.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 14. — The cruiser Montgomery, which ran into Munroe's Point last night during a dense fog, was floated to-night, and an examination revealed the fact that she was not injured in the least. The accident is not attributed to the neglect of any officer, but to the fact that the navigator could not see fifty yards ahead.

STUDENTS WIN LAURELS IN OPERA BOUFFE

"The Isle of Illusia" Presented at Carnegie Lyceum.

ATHLETES AS DAINTY DAMSELS

Columbia Men Perform to an Appreciative Audience of Alumni, Undergraduates, and Their Families.

"The Isle of Illusia" was presented last night by the students of Columbia University at the Carnegie Lyceum to a delighted and sympathetic audience of alumni and undergraduates. They were accompanied, of course, by the mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts, who made it worth while to be applauded. The book of the musical comedy was by Rol Cooper Megrue, 1903; the lyrics by Roscoe Crosby Gaige, 1903, and the music by Clarence John Penney, 1901. The production was under the management of Van Rensselaer Hoff Greene, 1909. The combination was a thoroughly happy one.

In so far as there was a plot, it was suggestive of a state of mind non-academic, except that the basis of it was that King Naughty of the Isle of Illusia happened to be "dead broke." The central idea seemed to be that the best thing in life is to be burdened with riches to gratify every desire, but there was the moral that even money cannot always accomplish this. Incidentally, the industrial sides of an age of commercialism were emphasized by the song of the chorus, who declared that they would rather be waiters than Dukes or Earls, so "they struck, struck, struck." If the musical comedy had been a sermon the text would have been:

Money makes the mare go,
Money makes her stop,
Money builds our churches,
Money bribes a cop.
Money pays the ice bill,
Money pays the rent,
Money makes a lady,
Money makes a gent.
And if you'd be a gentleman,
And not a tailor's dummy,
You've got to take your coat right off,
And rustle round for money.

The management showed unusual wisdom in selecting athletes to play the feminine parts. As the costumes called for partially low-cut gowns the full chests were free from the suggestion of collar bones. The athletes were also light on their feet—a part of their training—so when during the frequently applauded song to "Mr. Moon" in the first act, one of the chorus suddenly lost "her" skirt, "she" was screened instantly by a circular formation that made escape easy. There was, however, the disadvantage that occasionally a "girl's" long gloves would slip down, showing an arm that would excite the envy of a blacksmith, one of the things that happened to "Geneve de Vou, a Queen of the Broadway Ballet," R. K. Wuppermann, 1909, a member of the crew.

"Mrs. Clyde Ritch Pinero," the terrible old woman, (Charles Wood, Jr., '05, track athlete, and member of the crew,) and "King Naughty," (W. J. Mitchell, '05, a member of the crew,) in their love scenes fell into clinches with the grace that comes of skill in boxing. "Alan Kennelworth," the hero, is another athlete, but his forte was in love-making to "The Princess Naughty," whose singing in a fine baritone was only rivaled by her daintiness and coyness. Their song was:

Flirting, flirting,
It's an awfully simple game,
And the ones who do it,
Get a simply awful name,
But of every game that I have played,
From cribbage down to chess,
Flirting, flirting,
Is the one I love the best.

As "the missing link," W. E. Kelley, by his singing and dancing, won many recalls. In every way the performance was a success warranting the calling of the whole company before the curtain at the end of the last act to hear the familiar college cry of "C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a."

SHOW WAITS ON MANSFIELD.

Manager Fears He'll Miss His Cue, So Rings Down Curtain.

To the astonishment of the audience and the actors, the curtain came down in the very middle of the first act of "Old Heidelberg" at the New Amsterdam last night. Before the play began, Paul Wilstach appeared, and on behalf of Mr. Mansfield, announced that if that actor's performance of Karl Heinrich lacked some of the buoyancy that characterized it last Fall at the Lyric, it would be because of a bad sprain his ankle had received two or three days ago. So when, after the preliminary, ominous rustle, the curtain broke off the pompous Kammerherr Von Breitenburg in the middle of his speech, the audience didn't know what to make of it.

"Mr. Mansfield's ankle pains him so he's fainted," suggested one.

"I bet he can't pull on his boot," said another.

"Something's the matter with the stage setting," guessed a third.

The audience was beginning to fear the whole affair was off when up rolled the curtain again and the dignified Kammerherr took up his lines where he had left them. Afterward it was learned that the interruption was just to give Mr. Mansfield time to come down from his dressing room, the stage manager fearing he would not be there in time for his cue.

Probably but for the announcement nobody would have noticed the lameness of Karl Heinrich. But in one or two places, where it was necessary for him to jump about in a very lively manner, he was not as light on his feet as he would have been with two good ankles. But the lack of sprightliness was so slight that his performance was practically the same finished work displayed last Fall.

The chief difference between the first New York presentation and the one last night—and it was a pretty big difference—was in the part of Kathie. This time Miss Irene Prahar is the ingenuous maiden who serves beer to the Heidelberg students. She fits the part much better than Miss Grace Elliston, who played it last Fall, though she may not be so accomplished an actress. Miss Prahar is Kathie by nature; Miss Elliston was anything else.

"THE RULING POWER."

Elwyn A. Barron's New Play Seen at the Garrick Theatre.

Elwyn A. Barron's new play, "The Ruling Power," produced at the Garrick Theatre last night, involves an interesting theme, maintained with some skill, but at rather too great length, through four acts.

The story deals with the efforts of a young wife to reclaim her husband, who has fallen a victim to the hypnotic powers of a physician, who is in love with the wife and takes this means to gain possession of her. In the telling of his story Mr. Barron skillfully avoids melodramatic climaxes, and his scenes and situations generally are kept well within the bounds of reason and nature.

The play is somewhat lacking, however, in sustained dramatic interest, and the third act fails to mark any important development in the story or progress in the action. The scenes between husband and wife and those between the two men chiefly concerned, also lose force by repetition and too great length.

Last night's production served to introduce Katherine Kennedy, a novice who now makes her first bow as a star. She exhibits some ability—more, in fact, than one often discovers in these fledglings—but there is as yet nothing amazing in either her equipment or accomplishment. An apparent sincerity seems thus far to be her best talent.

Efficient support is provided by Vincent Serrano, Orrin Johnson, and Miss Davenport Seymour.

FRENCH OPERA AT THE CASINO.

Opening of a Three Weeks' Season with Halevy's "La Juive."

On the heels of the departing company of the Metropolitan Opera House the New York public is invited to witness three weeks more of lyric drama given by the French Grand Opera Company, which opened its season at the Casino last evening. This company comes by way of several Western cities from New Orleans, which boasts, and has boasted for many years, the only other operatic establishment in this country. What sort of opera it is was shown here a couple of years ago, when a company from the same establishment gave a short season in New York. That experience was not calculated to raise high expectations of what was likely to be forthcoming at the present engagement, and there was very little in last night's representation, probably, that surpassed anybody's expectations. The audience was large, and the experienced manager sees to it that it shall be on an opening night, and gave abundant demonstrations of enthusiasm, as is frequently done on opening nights. The opera presented was Halévy's "La Juive," which used to be in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House, but disappeared from it a dozen years ago, with the end of the German régime there, though it has been heard here since in the Bowery performances of opera given three or four years ago.

The New Orleans singers are nothing if not strenuous, and the performance last evening was marked by some of the loudest singing that has been heard here in a long time; also by some of the worst. The deep-dyed tragedy of the opera was represented chiefly by stentorian utterance on the part of all concerned, in which the pitch was frequently a matter of little moment, and beauty of tone and all the graces of expression were as unconsidered trifles. The tremolo in various degrees of exaggeration is a possession of all the company. Mr. Gauthier, as the uncompromising father, Eleazar, who is on the whole the most competent of all the singers of the cast, has a powerful tenor voice of steely hardness which he hurls forth with little reserve or modification. His enunciation, at all events, is clear; and his acting has a certain intelligence, and is less stilted and mechanical than most of his colleagues. Mme. Teneski-Lussiez, as Rachel, took the place of Mme. Guainchan, who was set down for it, but who, as was announced before the curtain went up, had "made it a point to inform the management" that the fatigues of the journey hither rendered it impossible for her to sing. Her unwearied substitute has a voice of power, but of little beauty of quality, and her acting is elementary simplicity. Mr. Lussier, who sang the part of Cardinal Brogni, has a deep bass with a violent tremolo, and Mr. Mikaelly, the Leopold, is a light tenor with a fondness for falsetto. Mlle. Packbiers sang the music of Eudoxie neatly.

The performance was a long way from representing Halévy's opera, which was, to begin with, unmercifully cut, with some of its important scenes omitted. The chorus was a small and disconsolate body possessed of the prevailing disposition for shouting; and the orchestra groped perplexedly through the score with numerous breaks and false notes. The scenic equipment, upon which the opera depends for much of its effect, was of the shabbiest.

"PARSIFAL" AS A DRAMA.

Produced in Pittsburg—Staging Copied from That in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Manager Davis of the Grand Opera House to-night produced a dramatization of Wagner's "Parsifal." The dramatization is by Edward Locke, formerly of Pittsburg, and now of New York.

The staging was copied from that used in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, and Oscar Radin, the Grand Opera House orchestra leader, arranged Wagner's music for the dramatization. The Opera House was crowded.

William Ingersol acted the part of Parsifal, Mace Greenleaf that of Amfortas, and Robert Wayne that of Klingsor. Eva Taylor was the Kundry.

Most of Mr. Locke's lines are in verse. The orchestration is used to accompany the players as they recite the lines.

Mr. Davis was asked if he intended putting the piece on the road. He said he would only used it for stock purposes, and would not attempt to produce it elsewhere.

ELGAR FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

King and Queen Present at the Opening Performance.

LONDON, March 14.—An almost unique tribute to an English composer was paid to-night in the opening at Covent Garden Opera House of a three days' Elgar festival.

In the brilliant and crowded audience were King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark. Herr Richter conducted a fine performance of "The Dream of Gerontius."

The succeeding evenings will be devoted to performances of Dr. Elgar's "The Apostles" and some of his orchestral and vocal works.

MISS SAFFORD ELUDES FATHER.

While He Hurried to Brooklyn, She Was Married in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 14.—While her father was hurrying to Brooklyn to prevent her marriage, Miss Anne S. Safford, formerly of this city, more recently of the Bronx and now once more of New Rochelle, was married here Saturday evening.

Robert F. Safford, the father of the bride, and his family formerly liven in Residence Park. They removed not long ago to the Bronx. While they here, Miss Safford became engaged to Dudley H. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Brothers, marketmen of Main Street. Contrary to the usual conditions the young woman was opposed to a showy church wedding, while her father insisted it was a church wedding or none.

The young woman told her father Saturday afternoon she was coming to New Rochelle. After she left home the father, suspecting something, followed her. She came by the main line and the other by the Suburban, so that they landed at the New Rochelle depot at about the same time. Miss Safford saw her father, while he failed to observe her, and while he was on his way to Goldsmith's store on Main Street, she was using the telephone.

As a result of a brief talk on the wire Miss Safford boarded a car for Mamaroneck, and Mr. Goldsmith boarded another bound for the same place. It was then when Mr. Safford reached the Goldsmith store he met James Goldsmith, a brother of Dudley's, who "understood" that Dudley had gone to Brooklyn to be married. Mr. Safford was furious, but started on a wild goose chase to Brooklyn. While he was still traveling, his daughter and Dudley Goldsmith doubled back, as a result of telephoned information, and, being joined by James and Richard Goldsmith, went before Judge Phelps and were married.

PHI DELTA THETA DINNER.

Japanese and Russian Members Are Unable to Attend.

Business and jest were mingled at the dinner of the Phi Delta Theta Club of New York City, given last night at the Hotel Manhattan in celebration of the founding of the club in 1853. It was expected that the occasion would be enlivened by the presence of two members of the fraternity whose respective countries are now at war, namely, Nicholas Strotski, a Russian, from Cornell University, and Seizabora Yaskawa, a Japanese, from the University of Pennsylvania. Each telegraphed that he could not come. The dispatch from Mr. Strotski, which was dated from Cambridge, Mass., read:

Business prevents attendance to-night. Compliments to Brother Jap. Am not running away.

Mr. Yaskawa wired from Washington, D. C.:

Regret my inability to be present. Ordered home. Best wishes, &c.

Some of those who sat at the main table with Charles Thaddeus Terry, the club's President, were ex-Judge William A. Keener, ex-Justice Julius M. Mayer, ex-Alderman Franklin B. Ware, Dean Kirchwey of Columbia Law School, Lee Fairchild, and Francis A. Winslow, ex-District Attorney of Westchester County.

WIFE RETURNED AFTER HAVING FINE FUNERAL

Then Valente Learned He Had Buried the Wrong Woman.

ASKS CITY TO PAY THE BILL

Insists That Morgue Keeper Persuaded Him Against His Judgment as to Identity of Body.

Declaring that the city falsely notified him that his wife was dead, and saddled him with the expense of a funeral for a strange woman, Ignacio Valente, who lives at 311 East Sixteenth Street, has filed a bill for $250 against the city. The auditing bureau of the Finance Department now has it in charge.

Valente is an Italian, and about six weeks ago he quarreled with his wife, Angelico, over the way she cooked macaroni. As a result of the quarrel the wife left Valente's home, declaring she would rather die than return. When Valente's rage had cooled he became worried over his wife and started a search for her, reporting her loss to the police. He gave a careful description of the woman, and finally, on being notified that the body of a woman answering the description was at the Morgue, he went there, accompanied by his two-year-old daughter. He identified the clothing of the dead woman as belonging to his wife, but when shown the body, said he declared it had been changed.

"They all change after death," he says the Morgue keeper declared.

"This woman was better looking than my wife," Valente says he declared.

"Death beautifies them all," the Morgue man is said to have replied.

Smothering his doubts, Valente says he had the body brought to his home, and then, in response to an old request made by his wife, got out the wedding dress used by Mrs. Valente and had the strange woman attired in it. The funeral was held and Valente footed the bills, he declared.

Notice of the event was published in the Italian papers, and the real Mrs. Valente, reading it, started poste haste for her home. Valente, on arriving home, discovered the real Mrs. Valente rummaging about for her wedding dress.

"What has become of it?" she demanded, when Valente entered.

"Why, I buried you in it three days ago," Valente, in his surprise, replied.

Real trouble followed this, and, when Valente had satisfied himself it was his real wife who stood before him, and that he had buried the wrong woman, he could only restore peace by promising to buy his wife another wedding dress just like the one in which the strange woman had been buried.

Now he demands that the city pay him $100 which he spent for the funeral of the wrong woman, $40 for wages lost through grief and because of illness that followed the shock of finding his wife alive, and $110 for the bridal costume which he had placed on the corpse, and with which sum he desires to buy a new gown for the real Mrs. Valente. He asserts that he never would have accepted the body of the other woman, whose identity still is unknown, unless the Morgue keeper had forced him to believe that it was the body of his wife.

LITHOGRAPHERS NOW VOTING.

Unions Throughout the Country Will Telegraph Lock-Out Decision.

By midnight to-night it will be known whether a general lock-out of the members of the lithographers' unions throughout the country will have been averted. The members of the unions have been asked by telegraph to call emergency meetings to vote on an arbitration agreement proposed by the Employing Lithographers' Association which contains some modifications of the original arbitration agreement.

A meeting of the labor men was held at 25 Third Avenue yesterday, where it was denied that they had accepted the agreement. E. Stoddard of the Poster Artists' Association said:

"All we did was to agree to call on the unions to hold emergency meetings to vote on the new arbitration agreement of the employers without recommendation. We do not personally approve of it, and so notified the employers yesterday."

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 14.—An innovation in bridge whist was introduced this afternoon by George F. Hoyt of New York, who gave his party on an electric launch. Among the players were Samuel Babcock, Sherman Day, and W. B. Dowd of New York and March Wright of Philadelphia.

A large tea was given out of doors this afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, leave for the North to-night.

Col. J. J. Astor passed through here late last night en route for New York.

George McFadden gave a sailing party and tea this afternoon complimentary to Miss Katherine Symes of New York.

The Florida East Coast Company has decided to build an automobile road between Palm Beach and Miami, a distance of sixty-eight miles, and to complete it within the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Agnew are here for the rest of the season.

Frederick B. Dey of New York won a cup in a ten-bird shoot at the Gun Club this afternoon. J. S. S. Temsen was his runner-up.

Other New Yorkers who arrived to-day were Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Robinson, W. L. Ladford, E. R. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McClellad, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Holmes, and Miss Madeline Knowlton.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained at dinner this evening, when their guests included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Swiss Minister, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Longsworth, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Patten, Baron Bussche of the German Embassy, and M. Desportes of the French Embassy.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins entertained this evening at a dinner of twenty covers.

IN THE SHOPS.

A rose bowl, which is charming in green pottery for any roses, and in brown for yellow ones, is low, five inches high, with a lined rim around the top, the bowl bulging a little below it. It is ten inches wide.

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A nasturtium bowl is in an old-fashioned shape, the same height, but small at the base, gradually widening to the five-inch top.

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What is called a window-ledge flower pot is in acorn design, the acorns—three of them—standing on pointed ends, a triune affair, which is attractive.

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Tall stands, each large and square at the base, with a round top, come in unglazed pottery in red, yellow, and white for sun dial supports.

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A large jardinière which is charming tapers in a little just above the base, then gradually widens to the top. There are delightfully graceful lines to this, carried up the face of the jardinière like a tree trunk and spreading at the top, revealing a quaint elfin face. These come in different deep colors and white.

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Among the most satisfactory things in candle shades are pretty ones with a simple design cut by hand from sheets of brass. Used with yellow pottery candlesticks, they are charming.

Teachers College Japanese Exhibition.

The Japanese exhibition at Teachers College is attracting several hundred visitors every day, and arrangements have been made to continue it through Saturday of this week. No admission is charged, and the public is welcome. Open from 10 to 5.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With yesterday began the two last active weeks of Lent. The third will be Holy Week, during which period there will be no functions or general amusements. The meetings of many of the classes will be stopped. Just now the clubs are very active. There is a meeting nearly every day of the squash votaries in the Tennis Building. One of the popular clubs is held on Wednesday mornings and another on Saturdays. In these are many of the débutantes. This afternoon, Miss Leary will be at home with music. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue, will have a tea.

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One of the entertainments for to-morrow will be a dinner to be given by Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet. There will also be a meeting of Miss Hollins's sewing class.

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Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart has gone to Baltimore from the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, near Wilmington, N. C. She will remain there until after Easter. She has taken an apartment.

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The party entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg returned yesterday. Other New Yorkers who have been absent and who have returned are Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who were at Groton to visit their son.

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Many New Yorkers are at Augusta, at the Hotel Bon Air, en route from Florida. Among these are James Stillman and Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Prentice, Mrs. Geradius Wynkoop, and Mrs. George H. Potts.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane are booked to sail to-day for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Among others who are booked on the same ship are Prince Poniatowski, Miss Louise B. Scott, James T. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Disston and Miss Disston of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. M. B. I. Goddard of Providence, R. I.

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An engagement of interest is that of Miss Nathalie Schenck, the daughter of Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck and a granddaughter of the late Matthew Morgan, to Capt. Glen Collins of the Cameron Highlanders, British Army, retired. Mrs. Schenck went abroad with her daughter early in the Winter as guests of Eugene Higgins on the steam yacht Varuna. They returned a few days ago. Capt. Collins accompanied Mrs. and Miss Schenck to America. He is in poor health and has gone to Monterey for the remainder of the late Spring. Mrs. Schenck and Miss Schenck accompanied him. Capt. Collins met Miss Schenck in this country several months ago. They met again abroad, and two days after the second meeting Capt. Collins proposed and was accepted. The wedding will take place in the latter part of April.

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The Co-operative Entertainment Club will give a musicale this evening in the Waldorf-Astoria, the subject of which will be "An Evening in Russia." The choir of the Church of the Holy Ghost, the Russian Church of Bridgeport, Conn., will sing folk songs, and stereopticon views illustrating a non-political talk on Russia and Siberia will be shown. Mrs. Russell Hitchcock is the President of the club, and Mrs. Frederick Pierson is the Vice President. The membership of about sixty is made up of well-known members of New York society.

Miss Annie Leary's New House.

Miss Annie Leary, who now lives at 3 Fifth Avenue, and who announced recently her intention of moving to a residence further up town, is reported to have bought the dwelling 1,032 Fifth Avenue. This house is of the five-story American basement type, and stands on a lot 20 by 125, adjoining the Hamersley residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Shippen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Edward Shippen died to-day of pneumonia at his home, aged eighty years.

Since 1671 an Edward has always been the head of the family, and it was the famous Margaret or "Peggy" Shippen, who, in Revolutionary days, became the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Edward Shippen was born at Elm Hill, Lancaster County, this State, Nov. 16, 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and had been active in his profession. Mr. Shippen was married on June 28, 1849, to Augusta Chauncey Twigg, daughter of Major Levi Twiggs and a granddaughter of Commodore Stephen Decatur. There were three children, the only surviving one being Mrs. William W. Est.

Van Brugh Livingston.

Van Brugh Livingston died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Welsh, the Essex Hotel, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Livingston was a cousin of Edward Livingston, of Mrs. Ogden Mills, and of Mrs. Gerry. He had been a practicing lawyer, but retired several years ago. His home had been at the Buckingham Hotel, but three weeks ago he expressed a desire to be moved to the home of his daughter. Besides Mrs. Welsh he is survived by his widow, who was formerly Miss Ada M. Jaudon.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT A. HAYNES, a well-known business man of Cape May, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He was sixty-nine years of age. He served three years in the City Council and was for six years a member of the Board of Freeholders.

BENJAMIN T. MARTIN, who for nearly fifty years had been connected with the United States Treasury Department, died on Sunday at his residence, 72 Cleveland Street, Orange. He was born in Providence, R. I., June 7, 1834, and entered the Government employ in the Philadelphia Mint when twenty years old. In 1861 he was transferred to San Francisco, where he remained for six years, when he was assigned to the Assay Office in New York, with which he had since been connected as official melter and refiner.

JAMES M. BRADY, head of the wholesale cloak firm of J. M. Brady & Co., 743-745 Broadway, died suddenly of pneumonia at his residence, 364 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning. Mr. Brady was born in 1844 in old Greenw

LYNCHINGS TOO MUCH FOR BISHOP DERRICK

Colored Divine, Tired of America, Yearns for Africa.

SAYS NEGROES ARE OPPRESSED

In Farewell Address He Urges Them to Stand Up for Their Rights and Demand Justice.

Bishop William Benjamin Derrick, who for the past four years has been the Presiding Bishop of the New York Diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and for the past twenty-five years one of the most aggressive and active men of the colored race, is tired of America and yearns for the land of his forefathers in Africa.

The lynchings and burnings of the American negroes and the alarming prevalence of the mob spirit are too much for him, he told the members of the New York Conference yesterday at a meeting held in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, when he delivered his farewell address. The General Conference will assign a new Bishop to this diocese.

"I will shortly have to take up my bed and walk," said the Bishop, "and I am here to pay you my last visit. I believe that across the seas there is a wider and better field for me. Every manly negro must feel the weight that he has to bear, and grieve over the conditions that confront his race here.

"Two hundred thousand negroes stood up against the enemies of this country who had taken the Nation by the throat and tried to crush it to death. It was the negroes that tore the bonds of secession and the shackles of treason from the Nation. Forty-two years ago I stood ankle-deep in blood in the fight between the Merrimac and Monitor, and the blood of my comrades flew upon me as they were slaughtered in the defense of this Nation, and yet the Nation, although we fought to save the American flag, declares that we are not citizens, and affords us no protection. We cannot but help feeling badly over the situation. This is no country for us.

"I do not advocate retaliation, but we should stand up manfully and protest, and appeal to the few friends that we have left to see to it that we get justice, since we are here. When we talk of asserting our manhood rights there are certain sycophants and apologists who tell us to 'shoo,' but I am one of those who will not 'shoo.' I was a man before I was a preacher; I was a man before I was a Bishop, and I am a man now, and shall contend for the manhood rights of my people, and if I am killed they shall kill a man.

"They tell me this is a land of Christianity and of civilization, when here those who are supposed to be the leaders of religion and civilization will take a woman and burn her at the stake and then murder her husband. They may continue to tell me to 'shoo' but we are human beings. I will not say retaliate, for that will be telling you to be brutes, and I would be promoting the brutality of the white man. But we cannot win by preaching too much peace and brotherly love, for as soon as the negro shows too much of this spirit the white man says he is a coward. The manly man strikes back.

"We demand manhood rights, not black manhood rights nor white manhood rights. I do not ask for social equality or amalgamation, but for our own choice of selection as to taste and fitness. I want everything that any other man may have. But the white man cannot be just to us because he has in him none of the spirit of Christ."

The Bishop announced to the ministers that his recent visit to London to gain permission from the British Government for the admission of preachers of his denomination into the Transvaal Colony from which they had been debarred was successful.

UNITED ASIA A POSSIBILITY.

Japan's Ability to Organize the Greatest Empire Ever Seen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your demonstration that "the yellow peril" is a mere bugaboo is not conclusive. The present incapacity of the Chinese for fighting may be conceded. But their capacity for learning how to fight is overlooked, though this capacity is latent in the mildest of living creatures, and stress of circumstances never fails to develop it in greater or less degree.

The time when they must learn to fight has come, and their teacher is at hand. We are witnessing the beginning of a series of events which must, present tendencies persisting, culminate in the greatest struggle this world has ever seen—a struggle in which the white man will for the first time encounter something as big as himself.

Thus far the great conflicts of history have been waged for the most part between white peoples; the triumphs have of necessity been white triumphs, and the disasters, great as they have been, did not involve the supremacy of another race of men. The colored peoples encountered have been relatively feeble, and have been swept away or reduced to subjection without the exertion of the real strength of the white race. In Asia this may yet be reversed. Within 2,500 miles of Hongkong dwell somewhat more than half of the human race. It is easily conceivable that a couple of generations will suffice for the slant-eyed peoples to present a united and unbroken front to the Caucasian. A little longer and India could easily see where her interests lay. Japan is the nucleus of all this, and the necessity of defense against white aggression is the cohesive force which must ultimately bind them together.

Military men have professed to believe that great armies could cut and shoot their way across the populous regions of China through rivers of Chinese blood without noticeably diminishing either the population or its power of passive resistance. In extent the empire far exceeds Europe. It is as large as the United States (including Alaska) and Mexico. It contains as many people, probably, as Europe and the United States. They have a history.

The white nations have always declined to allow their citizens and subjects in China to be governed by Chinese laws, customs, and magistrates. Extra-territorial courts pass on all accusations against white men, and have even extended their jurisdiction over Chinese Christian converts, to the disgust and humiliation of patriotic Chinamen. The missionaries have failed to make themselves popular, and have added to the trouble. As a class the Caucasian has richly earned the epithet of "foreign devil." We don't allow their people to come here; why should they allow our people to live and acquire wealth in their country?

Wherever the white man sets his "civilizing" foot extinction or subjection is the portion of the native. The former will not be the fate of the Chinese, and their subjection cannot be permanent. Even the dismemberment of the empire must ultimately end in disaster. With the treatment they would get from their conquerors their hatred would rise until it leaped all bounds. Every uprising would be a military lesson. The time must come when they can and will be in a position to not only expel the foreigner and defend themselves, but, if they so desire, make a strong bid for the mastery of the world.

And Japan! Japan must be reckoned with. Already she has her Monroe doctrine as regards China. How quickly the "civilized" world doffed its hat and welcomed her to the congress of "civilized" nations as soon as she exhibited the ability to wallop somebody! Left to themselves, the Japanese will undoubtedly administer to Russia the soundest thrashing that country, so big on the map, has ever received. More power to them! And yet Japan's victory must hasten the consolidation of the slant-eyed peoples.

China is bounded on the south by India, with 300,000,000 of placid, brown people. They are already under the white man's heel, but will not always remain there. Japan is the hope of Asia. She has the brains and the organizing ability to erect the greatest empire the world has ever seen. The Asiatic islands, too, will fall to her gladly with all the force of gravitation. What will they all be doing at the close of this century?

Are we ever to awake from the dream of dominion? Is imperialism to be our permanent religion, with "The White Man's Burden" as its hymn? Can we not live and let live?

The white man has had uncounted centuries in which to erect on earth a true civilization. Will he fail, and fail, until high on the walls of his imperial structure he reads, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided and given to another"?

STEPHEN BELL.

New York, Feb. 18, 1904.

TO SETTLE IRISH QUESTIONS.

Difficulty of Adjustment Due to Ruling Classes, Not Agitators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday in reference to certain views expressed by Mr. Davitt as to the relations which should subsist between this country and England, you make the following statement: "The best minds in England are laboring patiently and in good faith to atone for the past, but such incidents show how long and hard the full performance of the task will be." You are anxious, apparently, to fix the responsibility for the effective settlement of great public questions in Ireland upon the shoulders of the Irish people. Perhaps you will kindly allow me to refer to another "incident" which emphasizes the same difficulty, but from an altogether different standpoint.

One of the greatest questions affecting the public mind in Ireland is that of affording facilities for equality in university education to Irish Catholics. For a period of over twenty years responsible British statesmen have admitted the absolute justice of the Catholic claim; Minister after Minister has acknowledged the vast importance of affording the rising generation of Irishmen a means of acquiring a higher education without sacrificing religious principles. At least three members of the present Cabinet have on several occasions not merely signified their sympathy with this legitimate demand of the Irish Catholics, but have made it clearly understood that they were anxious to make its settlement part of the policy of the present Government with reference to Irish affairs. Foremost among these is the Prime Minister himself—Arthur Balfour.

So far, so good, but observe what happens. Just three weeks ago the Marquis of Londonderry, a member of the present British Cabinet, speaking at a meeting at Belfast, stated that not a single member of the Government to which he belonged sympathized with this claim, nor was there any intention whatever of taking steps to settle what is acknowledged to be a national grievance by all thoughtful unprejudiced minds in the United Kingdom.

Apart from the absence of good taste in making a public speech of this kind, placing, as is too well known in England and Ireland, his colleagues in the Cabinet in an exceedingly awkward position, the utterance of Lord Londonderry furnishes a striking example of that intolerant bigotry which has always characterized the minority in Ireland in dealing with far-reaching questions affecting the great mass of our people. There are, therefore, two sides to this question, and the difficulty of a "final" settlement with Ireland is very much more attributable to the ruling classes than to those who have been for many years facetiously styled by certain persons "agitators."

I write as an Irish Catholic who has taken no part in Irish politics, but I have been engaged for nine years in social and economic work in Ireland and know as much about my country as most people who have lived and worked for it, and I feel I am entitled in fair play to present the "other side" of the Irish question to the American public.

P. J. HANNON.

New York, Feb. 16, 1904.

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite possible, as your correspondent, "An American of Irish Descent," suggests, that the Irish people would not be pleased with a practical experience of Russian rule. No, they do not want Russian rule and they do not want British rule.

However, they are far from believing that Russian rule is as black as it is painted by British news agencies. Now, as regards Irish sympathy for Russia in the present war, it has really nothing to do with admiration for Russia. The Irish position is simply this: Russia, the foe of England, is at war with Japan, an ally of England, which is the inveterate foe of Ireland. Therefore the Irish sympathize with Russia. That, I fancy, is plain and candid enough, and if there is anything wrong or illogical with the position, as human nature is constituted, I should like to know it.

A PRIORI.

New York, March 8, 1904.

Danger in Raised Car Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The killing of Mrs. Virginia Burkholder on Sunday by an automobile as she was alighting from an Eighth Avenue car at Eighty-third Street and Central Park West is only one of a series of accidents caused by the great number of vehicles being crowded to the west side of the narrow roadway by the rutty condition of the double car tracks on the east side of the street. Automobilists, wheelmen, and drivers have protested against those tracks without avail. The railroad company should be compelled to put down rails flush with the pavement, as has been done in other parts of the city. As they lay now, they are a menace to life and property.

L. A. W.

New York, March 13, 1904.

COURT CALENDARS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, March 24, to Monday, April 4.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

612—The Atlantic Lumber Company, petitioner, vs. L. Bulkl & Son, Lumber Company, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

604—The Western Assurance Company of Toronto, petitioner, vs. William H. Halliday et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

619—John P. Virdin, &c., petitioner, vs. The Steamer Ansgar, and 620—John P. Virdin, &c., petitioner, vs. Oscar Ellefesen, master, &c.—Petitioners for writs of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

382—The United States ex rel. Charles P. Steelmetz, plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick I. Allen, &c., Commissioner of Patents.—Mandate granted.

177—Jules S. Bache, appellant, vs. Samuel Hunt, as receiver, et al.—Argument continued for the appellant.

The day call for Tuesday: 177, 178, 181, 182, (and 183,) 453 to 475, 185, 188, 189, (and 190,) 191 142.

Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced an adjournment of court for a fortnight from next Monday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

95—Quigley vs tug C M Depew
107—Glasgow Ship Owners' Co vs Bacon
119—L & W Coal Co vs tugs Brinton and Rice

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

53—Goldsmith vs Schroeder
7—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
9—Dennison vs City of New York
15—Lowenstein vs Diamond Soda Water Mfg Co
16—Jacobus vs same
39—Engle vs Union Sq Bank
24—Muessmann vs Met St Ry Co
34—Boyd vs U S Mort & Trust Co
1—People, &c, vs Gordon
37—Topham vs Int St Ry Co
75—Brown vs Doherty
79—Smith vs Herter
82—Montanye vs Montanye
83—In re Fisher
85—Scott vs Conn

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Viladier vs Viladior
2—Kruger vs Cannon
3—Eastern Brew Co vs Weinhandler
4—Norton vs Gaffney
5—Iowa Nat Bk of D vs Washburn
6—Rauth vs Hillman
7—Barthold vs Tonnelle Co
8—Barthold vs same
9—In re Barretto St
10—Schwarz vs Cohn
11—Longacre Realty Co vs Picken
12—Price vs Ryan
13—In re N Y & H R R
14—Conlon vs Mission of Immac Virgin, &c
14½—Same vs same
15—Newman vs Bloch
16—Haight vs Haight & Freese Co
17—In re Locher
18—In re Fox
19—In re Hansen
20—In re same
21—In re same
22—Gibson vs McMulkin
23—Perry vs Perry
24—Parker vs Union Trust Co
25—David Belasco Co vs Klaw & Erlanger
26—Same vs same
27—Shepard vs Shepard
28—Same vs same
29—In re N Y State Convention of U
30—In re Walton Av
31—Bevins vs Bevins
32—Seventh Nat Bank vs Fillmore
33—O'Keefe vs Hynes
34—Bulkley vs Bulkley
35—Hale vs Little
36—Burwell vs Wynehouse
37—O'Connell vs Humphreys
38—Haffen Brew Co vs Cullinan
39—In re Coniglio
40—Constable vs O'Callaghan
41—In re Walton Av
42—In re Frew
43—In re Gaffney
44—In re 179th St
45—Haight vs Haight & Freese Co
46—In re Delatour
47—Consol Gas Co vs Wells
48—Same vs same
49—Crocharon vs Egbert
50—Zeltner vs Zeltner
51—Von Erden vs Von Erden
52—Becherer vs Crain
53—Elligott vs Ocean S S Co of S
54—Prince vs Yokel
55—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (Ershell)
56—Same vs same, (Hannann)
57—Same vs same, (Gerry)
58—Same vs same, (Fitzgerald)
59—Same vs same, (Hickman)
60—Tremont vs Met St Ry
61—Sweetser vs Bloch
62—Hitchcock vs Bloch
63—Newman vs Bloch
64—O J Gude Co vs Ledwith
65—In re Samuels
66—Bruen vs Grennan
67—Siess vs Siess

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions Demurrers.

415—Bornemann vs Bornemann
311—Beardslee vs Bradley. Preferred causes
3468—City of New York vs Simpson
4274—Same vs Jacobs
2815—Mali vs Cammann
4736—Carroll vs Lipscomb
4758—Astoria Light, H. & Power Co vs Wells
4761—Sterling vs same
4762—Collins vs same
4763—Cent Realty Bond & Trust Co vs same
4764—Lewis vs same
4771—Stillman vs same
4772—Thorne vs same
4794—Consol Gas Co vs same
4795—New Amsterdam Gas Co vs same
4800—Stillman vs same
4634—Appleby vs same
General calendar.
3756—Hummell vs Burry
3787—Ogle vs Meehan
3183—Miller vs City of New York

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Alexander Vachon. [2—Morris Healey

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

12474—Flanagan vs Sussex
14901—Culver vs Culver
14336—Ziegler vs Friedman
14876—Juffer vs Grant
13613—Melin vs Gagel
14755—Banks Law Pub Co vs City of N Y
13992—Friedman vs Demainville
14700—Gabriel vs Hilgers
14771—Bandman vs Finn
14849—Steinberg vs Wolf

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5304—Kessler vs Manry
5022—Smith vs Met St Ry Co
5135—Twohy vs Twohy
5242—Straub vs Met St Ry Co
5243—Goulding vs same
5250—Blanchard vs same
5267—Scott vs same
5269—Oakley vs same
5271—Conroy vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5256—Boland vs Met St Ry Co
5284—Harmon vs same
5286—Eichner vs same
5293—Coyle vs same
5028—McFadden vs same
4976—Rush vs same
5296—Rappaport vs same
5314—Snyder vs same
5321—Fox vs N Y C & H R R Co
5337—Meagher vs Met St Ry Co
5343—Conkling vs same
5346—Holzman vs same
5351—Burger vs same
4221—Mages vs same
4811—Fixman vs Topplitz
5208—Lecomere vs Met St Ry Co
5309—Tomb vs same
5361—Dollard vs same
5362—Hoelster vs same
5386—Genshorn vs same
5388—Algie vs same
5395—Berkowitz vs same
4705—Hanamann vs Met St Ry Co
4437—McMillan vs Leaman
4856½—Baer vs Voelcker
5042—Bauckham vs Grouse Hinds El Co
11598—Ryan vs N Y C & H R R R Co
14385—Carrigg vs Bank for Savings
5067—Sullivan vs Lentino
5406—Koch vs Met St Ry Co
5418—Wood vs same
5420—Pembroke vs same
5426—Lerssen vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar in Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 5411—Con Ex Bank vs Wolf
Inquest, 4936 — Carolan vs Yoran
5240—Garber vs South Boulevard R R Co
5241—Earle vs Clyde S S Co
5261—Turner vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
5262—Vroom vs Sage
5265—Boynton vs Sprague
5297—Perry vs Bates
3910—Meyer vs Seligman
14382—Campbell vs Emslie
5344—Greenberger vs D E B & B R R Co
5405—Flood vs 3d Av R R Co
5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c. Co
5479—Fay vs Wirth
4655—Whalen vs City of New York
5147—Glasser vs Butler
5148—Adler vs same
5206—Macdonald vs Manice
5287—House vs Whitehead
5278—Leonard vs Clyde SS Co
5518—Aleckson vs Erie R R
5533—Carlisle vs Barnes
5576—Koch vs Koch
5583—McCabe vs N Y Zoological Society
4867—Hever vs Clyde SS Co
13787—Jennings vs Supreme Council L A B A
13200—Cappe vs Fidelity Bank
3618½—Wright vs Con Gas Co
5274—N S Sav & Loan Bank vs Mbrse
5277—Sarasohn vs Isaac Goldman Co
5209—Degener vs Snow
5276—Bentelstetter vs Robitschek
5281—McMahon vs City of New York
5291—Saltzman vs Heinemann
5528—Paoli vs Hughes
5541—Lehmann vs Hall
5543—Noot vs Plock & Murray Co
5561—Sheppard vs Reis
5563—Armstrong vs Aymar
5565—D'Ajuria vs Sage
5226—Goerlitz vs Hollender

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned to March 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis T Hoyt
2—Willard R Staples
3—Stephen Philbin
4—Camille S De Got et al
5—Same
6—Conrad H Muth
7—Leonhard F Roos
8—Sybil S Terry
9—Leonard Lewisohn
10—Alexander McKenzie
11—Wladislaus Olsenski
12—Victorine Raedle
13—Emily B Davis
14—James Cunningham
15—Christian Glimm
16—Catherine Mulcahy
17—Alfred Wishlens et al
18—Philip J Kellner
19—James M McCormack
20—George A Wheeler
21—Charles H Heyzer
22—Sara Ludlow
23—Joseph Schreiner
24—Henry Muller
25—Fannie V Willett
26—Julius B Kahn
27—Henry Daily, Jr
28—Philip Weiss
29—James R MacDonald
30—William Bogardus
31—Ramon M Hernandez
32—Sabina E Wells
33—Antonio E Terry
34—Patrick Fox
35—John H Harrison
36—Morris A Loeb
37—Caroline L Macy
38—Robert Hunter
39—Margaret F Slade
40—Caroline Weinstein
41—Julie Hartz
42—Samuel M Locke
43—Nellie L Carpenter
44—Jacob Steifel
45—Lavinia L Raymond
46—Mary E Donovan
47—Beatrice F Hyslop
48—George H Hyslop
49—Mary W Hyslop
50—Herman Heyen
51—Julius B Kahn
52—Nathan Clark
53—Hannah Galvin
54—William G Toland
55—Catherine Mulcahey
56—John Fath
57—Sara Whitall
58—Henrietta Jacot
59—Potter Palmer
60—Same
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
James A Craig, Ellen E Moore, Charles S McGay, Carl Kinkeldey, Eliza Smith
At 2:30 P. M.
Lena Korner, Francis J Rywolt, George Storner

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1953—Marcia Sherrill.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1285—Cogialte vs Met St Ry
2455—Kurschowitz vs Epstein
2443—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co
7077½—Ellner vs Priestley
1072—Lowel vs Met St Ry Co
905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton
1555—Hasleton vs Int St Ry Co
1541—Crocker Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev Supply Co
1805—Stecher vs I O F S I
6950—Blass vs Ploch
2433—Winn vs Empire Life Ins Co
6183½—Steinberg vs Schlessinger
2458—Rubino vs Levy
2450—Goldberg vs Levy
1221—Lamm vs Met St Ry Co
7345—Rosenberg vs Berkowitz

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2187—McKeage vs Int St Ry
2034—Lambert vs Mut Res Life Ins Co
2346—Johnston vs same
1064—Leitner vs Met St Ry
1421—Raab vs German-Am Ins Co
2170—Schneep vs Int St Ry
1159—Garduhn vs Un Ry
2191—Simonoff vs Fox
2132—Schulich vs Katz
1232—Silverman vs Schwarz
969—Klingenstein vs Belsinger
1743—Maloof vs Zini
2257—Davis vs Byrne
2184—Fay vs Morgan
2143—Kane vs Met St Ry
1173—Van Aiken vs White
1514—Moorhead vs Int St Ry Co
2162—Minsky vs Amolsky
845—Goodman vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2420—Meyerson vs Levy
2358—Coyle vs Miner
2405—Cohen vs Man Ry Co
2390—Hammerstein vs Deimerling
2561—Murray vs Frugone
2347—Hobbs vs Catrevas
2417—Landesman vs Hauser
1147—Gottlieb vs Varick Bank
2415—Goldstein vs Furtel
2397—Goldenburg vs Downing
2016—Holmes vs Int St Ry Co
2357—Frede vs Pitelli
2437—Hedenburg vs Man Ry Co
1970—Rynes vs Met St Ry Co
2606—Schneider vs Worthen & Aldrich Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

7248—Kraner vs Fleigenheimer Bros
7332—Morris vs Kronenmeyer
6268—Britt vs Heinrich
4895—Rascover vs Goldbugh
7200—Newmark vs Kessler
6342—Miller vs Denver Chem Mfg Co
6636—Amer Metal H Co vs Maginess
7024—Borger vs Kaufman
7067—Parks & Woolson Mach Co vs Levy
7177—Sylvester vs Levy.
6091—Meade vs Stoehr
7124—Howe vs Schiller
544—Goldberg vs Schlessinger
7289—Brensky vs Samuels
6951—Cahn vs Pfaffer
7122—Brown & Fleming Con Co vs Atwell
Equity and non-jury cases
459—Rosenberg vs Hassett

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2565—Kirschner vs Hirschberg
2567—Hirsch vs Int St Ry Co
2569—Greenblatt vs same
2570—Engel vs same
2571—Rubenstein vs Schitz
2571¼—Sherr vs Garcia
2572—Tooker vs De Lesser
2573—Goldstein vs Simons
2574—Rider vs Rich
2575—Marsa vs Int St Ry Co
2576—Loser vs Gross
2577—Rubin vs Cong, &c
2579—Feldman vs Mut, &c. Light Co
2580—Oehlhof vs Solomon

Highest number reached on regular call, 2615.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train, and Deputy Attorneys General Collins and Byrne for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—William McMahon
2—Henry Gottlieb
To fix a day for trial
1—Harris Friedman
2—Golda Friedman
Pleadings
1—Kittie Smith
2—John McCormick
3—William Brown
4—Harry C Nevins
5—Frederick Williams
George Place
6—George Ross
7—Domenico Simoni
8—William S Rosenfeld
9—William Hamilton

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart, and Deputy Attorneys General Collins and Byrne for the People.

1—William J Clark
2—John D Conger
3—Max Dubier
4—John Moffett
5—Edward Lawless
6—Oscar S Rotschild
Charles M Williams
7—George Gildersleeve
8—John Fox
9—Benedetto Romero
10—Simon Haut (2)
11—Aisak Lewitt
13—Giachino Ferraro
14—Kate McGee
To fix a day for trial
1—Felix Pirkner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Iselin for the People.

1—Charles Rose
2—J Pedro Schliefer
3—Annie Schwab
4—Martin Mara
5—Micahel Ferrone
6—Louis Sliverman
7—Satie Weathires
8—George H Secor
9—Jacob Freemanzer
10—Charles Crandall
11—Frank De Notaris
Vincenzo Lauria
12—James Pittaro
13—John Wright
Edward Willis
14—James Ferris
15—Elbert Adams, James McCaffery

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—John Bartsink
Hattie Evans
2—Gulbert Hamilton
3—Louise Wagner
4—Felipe La Monta

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, March 14.—Court of Appeals calendar for March 15—575, 578, 579, 580, 581, 440, 13, 3, 172.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — O'Gorman, J. — American Audit Company vs. Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association—Joseph P. Day.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — McCall, J. — Franklin vs. Burnham—James P. O'Connor. In re Lawrence—Paul L. Kiernan. Holby vs. Duschness—F. G. Wetterau. Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Gill—Samuel Hoffman. Howe vs. Booth—Thomas F. Donnelly. Barker vs. Dawson—David L. Well. Sprague vs. Stabler—Roger A. Pryor.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 o'clock P. M.

49, (reargument)—Martin vs Gavigan
59, 60—Jones vs B H R R
62—Magar vs Hammond
73—Pearsall vs Rosebrook
76—Knight vs Morgenroth
77—Kissam vs Internat Stereotypers
78—Mills vs same
84—Matter of Cullinan
85—Huber vs Case
86—Same vs same
88—Matter of White
89—Meisen vs Rothfeld
90—Fairweather vs Burling
92—Eastmond vs Oakley
93—Redding vs American Distributing Co
94—Matter of White
101—Theall vs Village of Portchester
95—McDonald vs Holbrook
97—Lefferts vs McClellan
98—Early vs Bard
99—Clark vs Butt
100—Sawtell vs De Monde Municipal day calendar
66—Linder vs B H R R Enumerated day calendar
354—People vs Dahl
130—Brady vs B H R R
174—Colsman vs Graves Co
175—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2711—Beard vs B H R R
3790—Shippard vs same
6016—Brown vs same
3473—Nash vs same
2035—Cardinale vs same
7683—Kent vs Lewis
2684—Shaffer vs McChesney
3436—Colby vs Steamobile Co
4076 to 4080—Gallo vs B H R R
4084—Alessio vs Dry Dk & Battery R R
4089—Boden vs Scholtz
4090—Rigney vs City of N Y
4095—O'Donnell vs Kenny
4100—Wells vs B H R R
4101—Maguire vs Pollion
4103—McDermott vs B H R R
4106—Scully vs Stone
4107—McCourt vs B H R
3745—Rohrs vs B H R R
3800—Crawford vs same
3804—Lynch vs same
4045—Marinari vs Balt & O R R
4110—Helman vs Clark
4111—McClellan vs B H R R
4118—Goldstein vs same
4126—Del Operore vs Int St R R
4130—Falco vs B H R R
4133—Praczkylo vs B H R R
4132—Diflo vs City of New York
3559—Herman vs Shinkman
7199—Kinney vs McBride & Co
4051—Van Brink vs Gibson
4006—Jacobs vs B H R R
2705—Hinners vs same
3108—Siegal vs Wolff
3446—Donato vs Erie R R
4134—Diedrich vs City of New York
4135—Elec Vitazone Co vs Barnett
4138—Hewitt vs Heisler
4141—Buzzee vs Met St R R
3396—Hoey vs same
4151—Wendling vs Int St R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

4152—Kans vs N Y & Texas S S Co
4154—Casey vs Seitz
4156—Bregman vs Kress
3130—Lane vs Leswick
3549—May vs Cockle
3121—Harbison vs City of New York
3716—Cuomo vs McKeefry
8230—Linn vs Linn
7073—People ex rel Harris vs Greene
8982—Reid vs Reid
3643—Raymond vs Edison Electric Co
3672—Seery vs Int St R R
3710—Beaulosiel vs Sielken
3312—Brostrom vs N Y & N J Tel Co
3739—Peterson vs B H R R
7497—Bray vs O'Rourke
3721—Newman vs B, Q Co & Sub R R

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard vs same
3852—Tack vs same
3859—3859—Ennis vs same
3763—Esposito vs same
3922—Wootton vs Flatbush Gas Co
3941—Sharf vs Kessel
3718—Costello vs City of New York
2055—Lawrie vs Friedman
3798—Siddons vs Meyers
3497—Tracy vs Williams
2760—Gerardts vs Met St R R
3366—Bogert vs B H R R
4063—Hasrick vs same
4044—Heffenberg vs O'Brien
2149—Croll vs Kenny, Jr
3444—Ristow vs Coe Co
3274—Dollard vs Roediger
7443—Standacher vs Daly
1808—Murphy vs Thompson Pettit Co
2096—Gallagher vs Met St R R
2895—Goodwin vs same
3503—Burke vs Contencin

Highest number reached on regular call, 4158.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

986—Saylor vs B U E R R
988—Boehlert vs Boehlert
696—Neumann vs Campbell
921—McCartney vs McCartney
989, 993—Cary (5 cases) vs Kings Co E R R
995—Schwerin vs Holly
996, 998 — Calvert (3 cases) vs Kings Co E R R
999—Cheney vs Gouverneur
1000, 1001—Equit Life Assur Socy (2 cases) vs Chauncey
1002—Saul vs B U E R R
1003—Vollweiler vs same
1004—B'klyn Factory vs Levi
1005—Seitz vs Groves
1006—Hershkovitz vs Goldberg
1007—Flier vs Jowalszas
1008—Cornman vs Wertheim
1009—Kestenbaum vs Kestenbaum
981—House vs Wechsler
920—People ex rel Riegel vs Wells
852—Allen vs Edson
96—Thompson vs Kolish et al
53—Bandastak vs Kaminsky
56—Corley vs City of New York
65—Sprague vs same
73—Dunn vs Reid
85—Koppel, admr, vs Consol Fireworks Co
97—Heynen vs S I Ry
60—Broom vs Detrick
51—McWilliams vs Y Pine Lumber Co
75—Reincke vs Richmond L & Ry Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Coleman
Same vs Driscoll

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

949—Friedman vs Amer Knit Goods Mfg Co
978—Lucas vs Laragne
924—Gibbons vs B H R R
939—Von der Leith vs same
944½—Fitzsimmons vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
951—Trenaman vs Stockman
965—Fallon vs Hecla Iron Works

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

69—Herman vs Herman
242—Clark vs Manf Contracting Co
686—Popa vs Smith
241—Jones vs McCutchen
83—Clarke vs N Y C & H R R Co
73—Whitlock vs Hallock, Jr
334—Spaeth vs Man Ry Co
3—Ackerman vs Robinson
95—Fallon vs Mertz.
108—Burnett vs Burnett
216—Williamson vs West Light Co
239—Slager vs same
240—Templeton vs same
277—Dixon vs N Y & Stamford Ry Co
401—Harold vs Abendroth Bros

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

DISCUSSING SHAW'S RULES.

Will Not Be Changed, Judge Waite Says, but Will Be "Fairly Construed."

Judge Byron S. Waite and Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts, the members of the Board of United States General Appraisers, who were summoned to Washington on Saturday to discuss the criticism of the new rules recently imposed on the board by Secretary Shaw, returned to their duties in New York yesterday.

Judge Waite declared that the purpose of the conference was to discuss the routine administration of the board, and said that he did not expect that there would be any change in the rules. He said that a fair construction would be placed on the regulation requiring importers to furnish samples in all cases where protests are suspended. This is the rule that has caused most trouble.

CREDIT MEN'S NEW SECRETARY.

Charles E. Meek to Succeed W. A. Prendergast, Who Resigns.

Charles E. Meek, President of the New York Association of Credit Men, was on Saturday appointed Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, to succeed W. A. Prendergast, who resigns to become Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Agency.

Mr. Meek will assume his new duties on April 1. He will resign his position as credit man with the National Lead Company and devote all his time to the work of the association. Mr. Meeko has been connected with the National Lead Company and its predecessors for fifteen years.

Bank Consolidation Complete.

The Citizens' Central National Bank, successor of the National Citizens' and Central National Banks, began business yesterday at 320 Broadway. After the Central went out of existence Saturday a force of men went to work extending the desks and making other alterations so as to fit the rooms for the increased business of the consolidated banks. More than 100 tellers, bookkeepers, and clerks are employed in the new bank.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Better.

PARIS, March 14.—Ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, after three months' dangerous sickness, has gone to the Riviera to convalesce. He is able to walk, and it is now believed he will entirely recover.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Two or three good business men with some means can learn chance of their life addressing Pike Mfg Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

I have option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d Street.

A good opportunity for a man or woman experienced in handling agents; can be worked in connection with another business. Address T. C. Miller, 153 West 29th.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE, $6,500. VALUE, DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Fishing station; money-making established business; splendid location; 2 motor boats, 18 small boats; valuable lease; owner to sell account other growing business taking entire time year round; act quickly if interested. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern wants bookkeeper, lady or gentleman, who will invest $1,000 or $2,000 in business; full security and investigation; if you are a bookkeeper and have this amount to invest, will work for fair salary and want permanent position, this is worth investigating; we have personally invested $12,000 cash in our business and need a little more; established two years. Address J., Box 201 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

By virtue of an execution on attachment I will sell this day at public auction, 11 A. M., at 40 Burling Slip, Borough of Manhattan, contents of cigar factory, consisting of fixtures, presses, molds, cigars, and tobacco. Philip Hamburger, Marshal.

Mortgage Sale.—James M'Caulay, auctioneer, will this day sell at 9 o'clock, at No. 3,683 Third Avenue, the lease of the premises, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Samuel Neuwitter, attorney for assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Please take notice that on Thursday, March 17th, 1904, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Verley Fruit Company, Pier 14, East River, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, I will sell at public auction all the office furniture and fixtures of the said Verley Fruit Company.
Dated New York March 14, 1904.
WALTER T. STERN,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

THE FIRST HIGH CLASS HOUSEFURNISHING SALE OF THIS SEASON.
Executor's Sale.
ESTATE OF MARY E. HATCH,
at her late residence,
43 West 75th St.,
by order of
E. W. Beardsley, Esq., Executor,
Williams & Caldwell, Att'ys,
31 Liberty St.,
Wednesday, Thursday
AND FRIDAY,
March 16, 17 and 18,
commencing at 11 o'clock sharp.
Parlor and library floor will be on exhibition all day Wednesday.

This sumptuously furnished private residence contains many beautiful works of Art in Bronzes, Marble Figures, Onyx Pedestals, superb Clock Sets, imported at great cost; several Persian and Silk Rugs, many pieces of Royal Worcester, Cape de Monti, hand painted Plaques, gold Drawing Room Suit.
OIL PAINTINGS
by Eminent Artists, several well known;
A BEAUTIFUL SILK CARPET,
SIZE 9x12; MASTERPIECE OF THE EASTERN ART; USED AS A WALL DECORATION;
Leather Easy Chairs, silk Damask Couches, dainty Boudoir Desks, Tables, Chairs, mahogany, bird's-eye maple Bedroom Suites, Brass Beds, very finest; curled hair Mattresses, Linen, Blankets.
Magnificent Tubular Chime Clock,
mahogany case; nine steel tubes;
CHICKERING GRAND PIANO,
beautiful China, Fish and Game Sets; Cut Crystal, quartered oak Buffet, Table and Glass Closet;
also,
Breakfast Room, artistically furnished. The upper rooms of this house are scrupulously clean, in excellent condition and modern
Books will be sold second day in the library, which is handsomely furnished.
SUPERB DRAPERIES, CARPETS THROUGHOUT HOUSE, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
Sale Conducted by the
Standard Art Galleries,
19 and 21 West 125th.
Benj. S. Wise, Auct.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers took testimony yesterday in the featherstitch braid case, which has been reopened by the Treasury Department, after a decision by the courts in favor of the importers. The question is whether the goods are dutiable at 60 per cent. as braids or at 45 per cent. as bindings.

* * *

United States General Appraisers Charles P. McClelland and Eugene G. Hay returned to New York yesterday after two weeks' absence. Mr. Hay has been hearing customs cases in New Orleans and Louisville, and Mr. McClelland in Robinson, Ill.; Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

* * *

There will be sold at auction at the Appraisers' Stores to-morrow morning, 168 boxes and 120 half boxes of oranges from Mediterranean ports, which have not been claimed by the consignees.

* * *

A meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday at which an agreement was reached on the railroad differential question. The committee will submit its conclusions to a special meeting of the Board of Directors called for Thursday afternoon. It is understood that the committee does not approve the plan of the Merchants' Association to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but will advocate another measure for obtaining relief from the alleged discrimination against New York.

* * *

Townsend & Montant will on Thursday next, at their auction rooms, 87 Leonard Street, by order of several prominent manufacturers, sell more than 2,400 pieces of black and colored silks.

* * *

The Underwriters' Salvage Company will sell at auction to-morrow, at its warehouse, 51 Varick Street, woolen remnants and linings, the salvage stock of a manufacturer of men's and youths' clothing. Townsend & Montant will be the auctioneers.

Gerry's Porto Rican Trip.

It was learned here yesterday that J. L. Gerry, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, will sail for Porto Rico this week, ostensibly on a pleasure trip. It is supposed that he is going to inspect the work of J. H. Causten, the new Collector there, and to see how the new system of accounting, which has lately been inaugurated, works.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts;

Peter Dooley, plumber, of 403 West Fifty-ninth Street, whose liabilities were $45,227, incurred in building operations.

Roscoe S. Prindle of 202 West Forty-fourth Street, formerly President of the Prindle Pump Company, liabilities $29,242.

William N. Fleischmann of 701 Washington Street, said to be a cousin of Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati, and formerly manager of the latter's racing stable, liabilities $10,702.

Mackenzie Brothers, manufacturers of sashes, doors, &c, of 499 Southern Boulevard, liabilities $13,330.

George E. Zeltmacher, salesman, of 18 West Sixtieth Street, formerly a manufacturer of leather novelties, liabilities $13,031.

Jacob Siutzky, manufacturer of millinery novelties at 25 West Houston Street, liabilities $8,321.

Maurice B. Quincey, stock broker, of Kingston, N. Y.

Frank Cotter, a builder, of Liberty.

Elbert S. Hemingway, grocer, of Nyack, who has a suit against Charles G. Smith of New York City for $15,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

Other discharges were those of Wilbert E. Rathbun, Charles E. Smiley, Jr., Rudolph Schumacher, Jr., Richard Bergman, David Gritz, Cornelius T. Banta, William Brager, Louise R. McCarthy, and Dorothy Kuester.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAN BARTOLO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A judgment for $11,276 was entered yesterday against the San Bartolo Gold Mining Company of 32 Nassau Street by Morril B. Spaulding for salary, $1,850, as a mining engineer and on assigned claims of Otto F. Pattberg, services as mining engineer; James Yalden and Eugene Merz for money loaned to the company between October, 1901, and July, 1902. The company is a West Virginia corporation, organized six years ago, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, to work a gold mine in Salvador, Central America. James Yalden was President and Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS D. RETMAN.—Louis D. Retman of 2,650 Park Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,331 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1901 and 1902. He was formerly a manufacturer of cornices.

C. J. TILLFORD & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of C. J. Tillford & Son, bread bakers, of 522 West Thirty-seventh Street, show liabilities of $6,123 and assets of $2,420, consisting of cash in bank and proceeds of the sale of plant, materials, &c.

SHAPIRO & RUBENSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Shapiro & Rubenstein, who did business as the Champion Gas Lamp Company at 42 Bowery, show liabilities of $6,696 and nominal assets of $2,591, consisting of stock, $1,550; fixtures, $150; accounts, $865, and cash, $26.

AUGUST W. SCHMIDT.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed James B. Ludlow receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of August W. Schmidt of 71 West Broadway on the application of the Holland Pyro Art Company, a creditor. He was formerly of Muenster, Schmidt & Co., exporters of this city and Ponce, Porto Rico.

ADOLPH S. KATZMAN.—Adolph S. Katzman of 410 West Forty-sixth Street, formerly a druggist at 2,378 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,362 and assets $10 in money owing to him. Of the liabilities $1,490 are actual and $3,870 are contingent on unexpired leases of stores at 2,378 and 964 Second Avenue. He made an assignment on July 16 last.

ROTHSCHILD & WINTNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rothschild & Wintner, flour commission merchants at 2 Stone Street, by the following creditors: New York City Milling Company, $1,754; Edward Keusch, $1,214, and Neustadt & Co., $1,250. It was alleged that they are insolvent and made an assignment on Feb. 16. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed William J. Barr receiver of the assets. The liabilities are $7,104 and actual assets $6,212.

HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, at 63 Wall Street. The claims of fifty-six creditors, aggregating $185,397, were filed. H. L. Cohen of Paskus & Cohen, who represent forty of the creditors, nominated George N. Reinhardt of 697 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street for trustee, and his selection was unanimous. His bond was fixed at $30,000. It was the desire of those interested to have the matter settled up by April 10, at least, so that saloon keepers who sell the beer made by the company may know about money to be advanced for liquor licenses. The liabilities are $538,440 and nominal assets $1,053,137.

WILLIAM ISRAEL.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed at 4 o'clock yesterday against William Israel, jobber in dry and dress goods at 100 Hester Street, by Julius G. Kremer for the following creditors: Charles I. Lightstone, $102; Siegel Brothers, $141, and Joseph R. Scheinberg, $381, on an assigned claim for goods sold by the Scheinberg Woolen Company. It was alleged that Mr. Israel is insolvent, has paid claims of creditors to prefer them, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $1,000, and removed a large part of his property. After the petition was filed there was a lively meeting of his creditors at the office of Louis Brodsky at 235 Broadway. On Friday Mr. Israel's store was cleaned out by some of his creditors, it is said, and a stock which he valued at $12,000 was removed, and the creditors at the meeting would like to know who took the goods. Mr. Brodsky made an offer to compromise at 15 cents on the dollar, but the creditors laughed at it and declined to accept it. If the goods could be recovered Mr. Brodsky thought 75 cents on the dollar could be paid. The liabilities are about $17,000. Mr. Israel has been in business about four years, and used the style of the American Bargain House.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLANK, George A.—G. O. Rudolphy and another	$26
BREWSTER, Minnie L.—A. Braymer	2,798
CONLON, Martin—B. F. Jayne	225
CLARK, John T.—J. W. Waters	470
CHARLIER, Ellis S.—E. Kirkwood	847
CLARK, Charles S.—C. Phillips	71
COLEMAN, Alice—A. M. Howard	167
DOEMPKE, Emil—O. Kulbe	218
DE CORDOVA, Arthur E.—L. Williams	64
FINKELSTEIN, Abraham—F. Hart	121
FERTIG, Joseph—S. Lieber	25
FRANK, Hyman—J. R. Keenan	116
FEIN, Samuel—R. B. Sebring and another	159
FOWLER, Alexander—C. J. Appell, costs	101
FLEISCH, Charles, and Alvin Haggen—F. Hubner	1,007
FORBES, Charles E., or Irving W. Humphrey, and Lawrence F. Carroll—People of the State of New York	5,000
FITZGIBBON, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
FEINSTEIN, Benne—Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky	123
FAUSNER, Clara—I. Levy	44
FRIEDMAN, Isaac, and John P. Shimko—W. F. S. Ollivier	330
FOX, Cora E.—S. Reiss	87
GLICKSMAN, Louis—A. Periser	276
GROSSMAN, Angel—S. L. Reinhardt	28
GALLIGAN, Ellen, administratrix—T. O'Reilly, costs	153
HERRING, Frederick—A. Harawitz	40
HERSCOWITZ, William—L. Klein	29
VARICK REALTY COMPANY and National Surety Company—Crocker-Wheeler Company	1,583
CASE LAW COMPANY—H. St. C. Mullan	81
SAN BARTOLO GOLD MINING COMPANY—M. B. Spaulding	11,276
SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE of the First Regiment of Alpines—C. Calabro	165
CASE LAW COMPANY—H. H. Walker	140
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—D. C. Brown	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—D. C. Brown	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—D. C. Brown	274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—D. C. Brown	169
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—B. W. B. Brown	274
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—G. Siegel	637
JOHN T. ALLAN COMPANY—B. Weinstock	416
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. H. McGibbons	27,642
ROBERT H. MITCHELL COMPANY—A. B. Stannard	777
M. GROH'S SONS—G. Treffinger	2,498
JOHNSON, Carrie L.—W. E. Clarke	36
JAUBERT, Peter—Marguns & Lauer	155
KAPLAN, Julius—G. Miller	203
LOTTIMER, Samuel—J. Christatos	71
LOTTIMER, William A.—J. Christatos	33
LONDON, Moses M.—J. Ellstein	103
LAMONTS, Fortunato C.—G. O. Rudolphy and another	31
LEE, James—F. Erwin	104
LEVY, Raphael—B. Blosverin and another	38
LAMAR, David—D. Alcott and another	36
MATHESIUS, Alfred D., and William A. Adolph Grant & Co	293
MAHONEY, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
MEITZNER, Herman—T. F. McAvoy	23
MARSHAL, Morgan—H. H. Hahlo and another	8,002
McGAVICK, John—City of New York, costs	117
ORMSTON, George W.—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company	118
O'BRIEN, Francis X.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	113
PHILLIPS, Joseph—J. M. Slattery, costs	07
POPE, Michele—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Compagnia	557
RIVERS, Frederick—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	107
ROSENSHINE, George, and Albert—A. G. Kaufmann	2,463
RAPPAPORT, Leo—Western Union Telegraph Company	77
SEARLES, Arthur C.—George V. Blackburne Company	99
STREIFLER, Peter, and John—J. Murray and another	1,045
SMITH, Eugene F.—E. C. Schultze	229
SMITH, Anna M.—T. M. Soden and another, costs	163
TUTTLE, Eli E., and Charles H.—H. J. Park	77
TOMLINSON, Theodore E.—Brooks Brothers	73
ULLMAN, Ralph R.—W. Lowe	870
VOROSSI, Groachino, and Alessandro—V. Pettenato and another	85
VAN NOSTRAND, Charles—J. Gilbert	124
VENNEMER, Frank—G. O. Rudolphy and another	29
WEATHERED, Charles B.—New York Belting and Bottling Company, Limited	60
WILLIAMSON, Alexander B.—D. McGibbon	1,273
WEBER, Charles—M. R. Weber	285
WOLSTON, Pamelia R. B. Lawrence	10
WALL, John R.—J. McKesson and another	306

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

DURYEA, Chester B.—N. L. Duryea, March 9, 1904	$121
FRAZIER, Moses L.—S. Desowitz, Feb. 15, 1904	167
GOLDFLAM, Jacob—S. Engle, March 7, 1903	495
HULL, Matthew P., and John J. Wohltman—American Exchange National Bank, Jan. 30, 1904	69
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. F Campbell, Dec. 30, 1902.	571
McKEE, Frank, Charles Frohman, Isaac B. Rich, and William H. Harris—T. D. Sullivan and another, Feb. 20, 1904	6,679
SILO, James P.—P. H. McMahon, March 4, 1904	131
TRAVIS, Martin V. B., individually and as trustee, and another—C. M. Dresser, Feb. 16, 1904	101

Judgment Canceled.

HILLIARD, Robert—W. R. H. Martin, Feb. 5, 1904 $496

Judgment Vacated.

CROWN MUSIC COMPANY—S. Bloom, March 7, 1904 $1,433

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count E. T. Wachtmeister, Paris; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Dr. W. D. Holland, Pittsburg; C. Gordon Lennox, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Daniel C. Robinson, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. F. W. Rollins, New Hampshire.

EARLINGTON—Dr. R. Duffy of the Pittsburg Hospital.

ASTOR—Congressman A. S. Tompkins, Nyack; Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; the Rev. E. Schubert, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kleine, S., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorfer, furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Sonneborn, M., Wheeling, W. Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, prints and wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Klein, E. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, furnishing goods and cloaks; R. Soutter, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Schuderer, dry goods: Hotel Albert.
Scheuerer, S. A., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. A. Scheuerer, clothing; A. Lebenthal, trimmings; Victoria Hotel.
Vetsburg, A., Company, Savannah, Ga.; A. Vetsburg, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Moyer, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 4 Washington Place; Hoffman House.
Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Rosenberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Weil, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. M. Brickner, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss S. Jones, notions and leather goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Ray McDowell, art goods, 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, muslin underwear and corsets, 31 Union Square; Holland House.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bernardi & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. C. Bernardi, millinery and ribbons, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Krotosky Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; G. Krotosky, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fitts, C. N., & Co., Northampton, Mass.; C. N. Fitts, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hughes, J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Hughes, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Minnis, W. P., & Co., Jefferson City, Tenn.; S. P. Minnis, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Holland, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. L. Beckman, millinery; Miss N. A. Holland, millinery; Gilsey House.
Trion Manufacturing Company, Trion, Ga.; J. R. Wimberly, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; P. Brennan, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
Koch, J., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. Koch, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Belk Brothers, Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Belk, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weinbaum Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Weinbaum, notions, laces, and ribbons; 524 Broadway; Gerard House.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Warren, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; V. S. Siegler, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hunke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods and silks; R. L. Davis, toys; Belvedere House.
Crawford, Adams & Crawford, Middletown, N. Y.; G. B. Adams, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Hill, H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. Hill, dress goods and millinery; Belvedere House.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, D. Harper, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss K. Dwyer, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. P. Conway, silks and linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sweeney, J. F., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Pare, hosiery; B. F. Shuman, dress goods; D. J. Hickey, notions; H. Meyer, groceries; 45 Lispenard Street.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; W. J. Kinsella, hats and caps; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. E. Schwartz, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. Paddy, fancy goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; H. I. Robinson, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Morrell, M. G., Baltimore, Md.; silks and dress goods; Hotel York.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; William Stewart, linens, cloaks, and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; J. D. Price, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; Miss M. Stickel, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Walker, J. E., & Co., Frederick, Md.; J. E. Walker, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 6:14	Sun sets. 6:06	Moon rises. 5:22

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 6:25	Gov. Isl'd. 6:35	H. Gate. 8:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 6:48	Gov. Isl'd. 7:15	H. Gate. 9:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Barnard, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Corinthian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mars, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday Wednesday and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $10:30 P. M. Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong Feb. 13, Shanghai Feb. 15, Yokohama Feb. 24, and Honolulu March 5 reached San Francisco on the Siberia and are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 15.

Astoria, Glasgow, March 5.
Germania, Naples, March 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, March 7.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, March 8.
Main, Bremen, March 5.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, March 5.
Prinz Adelbert, Naples, March 2.
Segurança—Colon, March 8.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

El Siglo, Galveston, March 10.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 15.
Nord America, Gibraltar, March 6.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, March 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Grenada, Trinidad, March 9.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 17.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Cedric, Liverpool, March 9.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 17.
La Savoie, Havre, March 12.
Norge, Christiansand, March 4.
Pontiac, Shields, March 3.

Arrived.

La Bretagne, Havre, March 5.
Proteus, New Orleans, March 9.
City of Memphis, Savannah, March 11.
El Alba, Galveston, March 8.
Curytiba, Matanzas, Feb. 26.
Falk, Laguna, March 6.
Cervantes, Santos, Feb. 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 13.
Himeira, Kobe, Dec. 12.
Bluecher, Hamburg, March 5. Passed Nantucket at 3 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam. Passed Nantucket at 12:15 P. M.
Victorian, Liverpool, March 4. Passed Nantucket at 9:20 A. M.
Kronland, Antwerp, March 5. South of Fire Island at 9:30 P. M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Feb. 23.
Dunstan, Para, March 2.

Sailed.

Granaria, for New Orleans.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Fouyer Quertier, for Halifax.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Chicago City, for Bristol.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 14, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; snowing.

PICCARDI FIREPROOF STAIRS.

(Patented October 7, 1902.)
Especially adapted for APARTMENT HOUSES, HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, and SCHOOL HOUSES.
The construction as shown by the accompanying plate is STRONG, DURABLE, and ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
In

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Unsettled; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

Effect of Northern Securities Decision Disproportionate to Expectations—Prices and Sentiment Little Altered.

"None of these things move me," said St. Paul on his way to Jerusalem and to unknown trials. The Northern Securities decision is now no secret, and the market is as little moved as was St. Paul. The local tractions suffered more than railways supposably obnoxious to the principle of the Northern Securities litigation. Northen Securities actually rose. These movements were not altogether natural. Doubtless there was some steadying support. Doubtless some shorts helped this by covering, and other shorts put out fresh lines which will be a support on other critical days to come. But market movements are always obscured by such factors, and there is need of some further explanation of a fluctuation by eighths instead of entire points, according to the more general expectation.

There is need of some reservation from the bold statement that the decision does not decide. It is, of course, decisive regarding the Northern Securities corporation, but, billion-dollar combine though it is, its fate is insignificant and uninteresting beside the really important question whether all railway and industrial combinations shall be regulated or prohibited. Upon this question the decision throws little light. For, in the first place, the court is as evenly divided as possible, and one majority Justice explicitly dissents from the reasoning upon which the decision is based. No such authority attaches to such a judgment as to make it conclusive upon a question of the importance of this one. For in truth the Northern Securities corporation was unique in its flagrancy. Be the motives of its promoters as pure as you please and their acts as good as you please, it remains true that it was formed in evasion if not in defiance of the statute. It was not a natural growth, but a Minervalike creation, at a moment not adapted for public or official complaisance. It is as extreme a case as can be imagined, and it is open to any one to contend that in such a case as the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate, or in the Pennsylvania's parallel and competing lines from Pittsburg, the same Justices would reach a conclusion such as yesterday's minority favors. The stability shown by the market is not consistent with any general perception of expectation that the entire scheme of modern industry and commerce is overthrown, and that every combination formed during the thirteen years of the statute's existence is to be disorganized. Nobody contends that "trust" corporations should be above the law. Nobody dissents from regulation of their capitalization, from requirement of publicity, from prevention of irresponsibility by their officials to their stockholders or from enforcement of responsibility upon the corporation for compliance with public welfare. These things were not in issue, and Northern Securities is not punished for any act of omission or commission in this regard. The question was of its existence, not of the quality of its acts, and it is sentenced to dissolution because it possessed the power to do harm. But prohibition of power to do harm involves prohibition of power to do good. Unless railways have power over rates they cannot reduce them. It is only by accident, as it were, that this decision is applicable to railways at all. Such was not Congress's intention. That the statute should paralyze the best way of cheapening railway traffics is even more unexpected than that the decision should be applied in a manner not intended. The majority of the court says that such considerations are to be advanced only to Congress. It is a question of policy rather than of law, the court having no option but to expound the law as it appears in the statutes. It is, therefore, difficult to see how the question can be kept out of the campaign. For the mystery of the court's decision in this specific case is substituted the mystery of what Congress and the electorate will decide. And yesterday's apathy, implying disbelief that other specific corporations are obnoxious to the principles declared by the majority may yield to reconsideration upon acquaintance with the full decision, which was not available yesterday. Upon the whole, more questions seem to be raised than settled, and the market is very little "forrarder" because of having received the decision for which it has waited a year.

It is to be remembered that this is only one of two cases. The Minnesota case is still pending. Doubtless it will be decided along the same lines, but it raises different questions and was argued by different counsel. The greater includes the less, but this is not a question of inclusion so much as of difference. No ground exists for a second argument upon the questions settled yesterday, but a second argument has been had already, and we are yet to have the court's opinion. It is evident that within the court there are arguments and differences of opinion like those in less august quarters.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	3	Int. Pump pf	2½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
C. C. & St. L. pf.	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	People's Gas	1⅜
Consol. Gas	⅞	Rock Island pf	1⅛
Del., Lack. & West.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	So. Ry. pf.	¾
General Electric	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Pullman	1
Con. Tob. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	2
Den. & Rio Grande.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Met. Securities	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	1⅝	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	Ore. Short Line 6s.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	2	N. Y. Central, M. C. 3½s	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Chi., M. & St. P., H. D. ext. 7s	7	Wabash deb. B	1⅝

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 14	510,981
To date this year	23,217,992
Corresponding date last year	35,090,220

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 14	$2,034,500
To date this year	$130,848,000
Corresponding date last year	$160,316,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. preferred stock.
Cambria Iron Co.
International Paper Co. preferred stock.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
New York Central Railroad.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Special meeting.
Rhode Island Dyeing and Finishing Co.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railway.
United Traction and Electric Co.
United States Title and Indemnity Co.
United States Cotton Duck Co. preferred stock.
Utica and Black River Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Railways Co., Philadelphia.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. on preferred stock.
Butte Electric and Power Co.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Eden Musée Americain Co.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co. preferred stock.
Laclede Gas Co. on common stock.
National Lead Co. on preferred stock.
Père Marquette Railroad on common stock.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. on preferred stock.
Standard Oil Co.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Crown Mills, Marcellus, N. Y.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Short Interest Increased.

In the loan crowd after the close of the market yesterday there was urgent demand for many of the active stocks, resulting in some of them loaning at 1 per cent. or three-quarters per cent. below the money rate. Among the stocks most in demand were Pennsylvania, Atchison, and Union Pacific. It was thought that the short interest had been considerably extended during the day despite the covering, which was partly responsible for the sharp upward movements which occurred several times during the session.

Metropolitan Declines Further.

In yesterday's trading the course of the traction stocks and Metropolitan Street Railway in particular was apparently quite distinct from that of the market generally. Metropolitan was again unusually active, over 22,000 shares being dealt in, and last week's decline was supplemented by a further net loss of 1⅝ points. Metropolitan Securities dropped from 75 to 72¼, but recovered all but three-quarters of a point of its loss. In addition to the theory that the stock was declining as a result of a bear raid, it was asserted that a large amount of the stock was being liquidated, the source of this selling being most generally thought to be the Elkins estate. Brooklyn Rapid Transit did not decline with the other tractions, but advanced instead, showing a gain for the day of half a point. Third Avenue stock on sales of only 700 shares sold off 2½ points and lost 2 points net.

Foreign Trading Small.

London's trading in this market was as evenly as possible divided between sales and purchases. Up to noon—that is, until the Northern Securities decision was announced—about 8,000 shares, it was estimated, were sold for London account, and then on the decline that followed the announcement about as much stock was bought back. On business as small as this the foreign trading could hardly be considered a factor in the day's market.

A Broker's View of the Decision.

Among brokers one of the views of the Northern Securities decision was that if it resulted in the return to the market of the various issues combined in the company it would be a good thing for business. It was thought that with Northern Pacific and Great Northern to trade in, commissions would be more numerous than under present conditions. Reference was made to the fact that the Steel Trust, for example, had reduced the amount of trading by combining in a single security what previously had been represented by many issues.

GRAIN BROKERS DISSATISFIED.

Effort to Make Produce Exchange Seats More Valuable.

The dissatisfaction that has existed for some time past among members of the Produce Exchange at the conditions of membership in that body has taken definite form in a movement to give members a participative and transferable interest in the property of the corporation. Produce Exchange memberships have not flourished since the New York Stock Exchange members abandoned the many taken by them at advanced prices while the new Stock Exchange was building, and there has been a strong desire to put them on a more satisfactory basis.

A seat on the Stock Exchange was reported sold at $63,000 yesterday, a drop of $5,000 from the last reported sale.

BANK OF NEW YORK BIRTHDAY.

Oldest Such Institution in the City is 120 Years Old.

The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, celebrates to-day its one hundred and twentieth anniversay, having been organized in 1784. The oldest bank in New York, and second oldest in the United States, it has had an uninterrupted career.

The Bank of New York was in its early days of great service to the United States, making loans to it of various sums ranging from $20,000 to $200,000. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter of thanks, referred to the "liberal and patriotic zeal for the service of the United States which the Bank of New York has on every occasion evinced."

Federal Smelting Company Election.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company yesterday elected the following Directors: Eugene J. Barney, Peter B. Bradley, John A. Finch, F. T. Gates, George J. Gould, Edwin Packard, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles Sweeny, C. D. Warren, Richard Wilson, George W. Young, Horace G. Knowles, and E. Parmalee Prentice. The board is substantially the same as before, the only change being E. Parmalee Prentice in the place of William C. Butler. The Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of George J. Gould, F. T. Gates, John A. Finch, Edwin Packard, and Charles Sweeny. The following officers were elected: Charles Sweeny, President; Edwin Packard, First Vice President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; John A. Finch, Second Vice President; Bruce Glendening, Treasurer; E. V. Cary, Assistant Treasurer; F. J. Kilner, Secretary; E. J. Roberts, General Manager.

Hamburg-American Company's Profit.

HAMBURG, March 14.—The annual report of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, published to-day, shows a net profit for the year of $5,500,000.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Albany dispatches the American Lithographic Company of New York City has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from $4,000,000 to $6,500,000.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week, it is stated, were 261,951 head, a decrease of 31,826 from the previous week, and an increase of 16,174 over last year.

The Atlantic and Western Railroad Company of Clarksburg, West Va., has been chartered to build a road from South Cumberland, West Va., to a point on the Ohio River, near Huntington, a distance of 200 miles.

It is stated in Cleveland dispatches that plans are being considered for the organization of a State bank, to take the place of the Produce Exchange Banking Company, which recently failed.

Receipts of grain, all kinds, at Chicago, last week, amounted to 4,452,670 bushels, a decrease of 371,497 bushels from the previous week, but an increase of 69,647 bushels over the same week last year.

It is stated in Southern dispatches that one of the largest rice companies in the world is being formed in Southwest Louisiana, and that it will result in the combination of the interests of six large rice mills and several irrigation canals.

PROTEST FROM BANKERS

Trust Company Presidents Object to Pending Reserve Bill.

Plan Was Suggested by Superintendent Kilburn in His Annual Report—No Concerted Action Yet.

William C. Lane, President of the Standard Trust Company, is one of a number of bankers here who have addressed letters to Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department protesting against the bill pending in the Legislature, and this year advocated by Mr. Kilburn in his annual report, providing for trust company reserves. News that the protests had been made came out yesterday indirectly through banking interests outside of New York who had been apprised of what was being done here.

As yet there has been no concerted action against the pending bill, such as was considered by the Presidents of trust companies last year. In the letter of Mr. Lane, it is understood that an argument was advanced against the reserve proposition to the effect that practically all the deposits in trust companies now are deposits against which a reserve is held by National banks, and that, hence, the additional reserve by trust companies would simply duplicate a certain proportion of the funds tied up by the provisions of the National banking law without conferring any needed additional safeguards.

PAPER MONEY BREEDS DISEASE.

Bacteria Found on Bills by Health Commissioner Darlington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee, who is zealously pushing his bill to compel the use of clean money, asked Dr. Darlington, the Health Commissioner of New York, to make an examination of different kinds of money to ascertain to what extent disease can be transmitted by them. Dr. Darlington reports as follows:

"Coins, glass, and paper were used for the purpose of determining whether germs would live upon them any length of time. Upon the coins, copper, nickel, and silver, diphtheria bacilli all died within forty-eight hours, while upon the glass and paper they were still alive, which proves that the metal had distinct antiseptic properties, while paper did not, so that bills would probably carry disease, while coins would only do so within a short period of time.

"Dirty bills taken at random from stores show enormous numbers of bacteria upon them. Thus from the washings of one bill were obtained 135,000 bacteria, from another 126,000. Comparatively clean bills gave 2,250 and 2,000 respectively. Upon all of these staphylococci were found."

GOLD FLURRY AT WASHINGTON.

Prospectors Busy Over Specimens—Private Ownership of Mines Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The building of a trolley road to Great Falls on the Potomac has stirred up local interest in gold mining. Prospectors are at work in all directions around the falls, and several leads are being worked, one having been developed by a shaft 150 feet deep. Of late a number of fine specimens of free milling ore have been found. Gold has been panned from Rock Creek and many of the streams around the capital.

Among those who are at work on the Great Falls quartz is Capt. L. C. Burrows, an old Colorado miner. Speaking of his operations Capt. Burrows says: "There is plenty of gold under the streets of Washington, but whether it lies thick enough to be worth mining is a question."

A singular thing about the gold properties in the District of Columbia is the fact that the United States Supreme Court ten years ago decided that all gold deposits in the district belonged to the General Government by cession from the State of Maryland, having been confiscated by the Maryland Legislature during the Revolution as the property of Lord Baltimore, who was a Tory. The same decision holds that all gold mines found in Maryland belong to the State of Maryland absolutely.

NEW CORPORATION SUIT BILL.

Measure in Trenton Senate—Similar One Defeated in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—In the Senate to-night Senator McKee introduced a bill similar to the Miller bill defeated in the House last week, which provides that no suits shall be brought in the name of a corporation except with the consent of the holders of 20 per cent. of the capital stock.

Mr. McKee also introduced a bill making an appropriation of $25,000 to the Governor for a proper State display at the St. Louis Expedition.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the House to-night a petition was presented from the Hudson County Republican Committee favoring the passage of the Equal Taxation bills.

The House passed these bills: Providing for the licensing of undertakers; regulating the sale of cocaine; creating the office of Deputy Controller in Newark; permitting Cape May to make expenditures for public improvements.

The House defeated by a vote of 5 to 28 the bill making imprisonment for two years sufficient ground for a divorce.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for thirty days; 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $132,455,206; balances, $6,778,474; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $421,812.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛, demand, $4.86⅞@$4.8690; cables, $4.87¼. Commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95¼ less 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 14.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, and the demand was light. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, but the tone was mostly cheerful, mainly in sympathy with the continued recovery of consols, which was largely due to easier money and the expectation of an early reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount. Stocks closed buoyant. Home rails generally were harder.

Americans opened dull, improved slightly to parity, became idle pending the receipt of the decision in the Northern Securities case, hardened later, and closed firm. Grand Trunk recovered on better support.

Foreigners were firm on Continental support, except Japanese, which were uncertain owing to rumors of fresh borrowing. Besides, the stocks being mostly held here they lack the Continental support accorded to Russians and others. Kafirs were firm on the official explanation of the attitude of the Government toward the Chinese labor ordinance.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 86⅞; consols for account, 86 7-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 66½; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅛; Canadian Pacific, 113½; Chesapeake & Ohio, 29¾; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 68; Erie, 23½; Erie first preferred, 63½; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 104¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17; New York Central, 116¼; Norfolk and Western, 55⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 20; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Rand Mines, 9; Reading, 20½; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 19⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 83½; Southern Pacific, 43⅜; Union Pacific, 74⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 57½; Wabash, 18⅛; Wabash preferred, 34½.

Bar silver steady at 26 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅞ to 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 15-16 to 3 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.85; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened very firm, became calmer, and closed with an excellent tone. Turkish exteriors led the advance of internationals. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.85. Rio Tintos gained 6 francs.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 97½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, March 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened active and firm, but a quieter tendency prevailed later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 57c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Incorporated to-day:

Great Jones Street Realty Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Gustav Gomprecht, Maurice Gomprecht, and Benjamin Gompprecht, New York.

Athletic Park Amusement Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. F. Walter, W. H. Springer, and S. L. Robertson, Buffalo.

The Gregory Strooman Shoe Company, Franklinville; capital, $50,000. Directors—Gregory Strooiman and F. A. Zorn, Buffalo, and G. W. F. Ferris, Franklinville.

Wallach Brothers, New York, (hats, shoes, clothing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Samuel Wallach, Jacob Wallach, and Joseph Wallach, New York.

Richard L. Walsh Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—R. L. Walsh, T. P. Ryan, and Christopher Keenan, New York.

The American Travelers' Umbrella Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. A. Lundquist, A. M. Nelson, and F. Person, Brooklyn.

Economy Smokeless Coal Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. S. Schwartz, Brooklyn; S. Axelbaum and Max Model, New York.

The Construction and Supply Company, Saratoga Spa, (building and contracting;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. B. Thomas, D. B. Leddie, and G. W. Winship, Saratoga Springs.

Fremont Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. B. Davis, E. Polak, and E. N. Polak, New York.

Varney-Gordon Company, Syracuse, (picture frames;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. L. Varney, V. C. Gordon, and Ella J. Varney, Syracuse.

Republic General Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. G. Fowler, A. R. Benjamin, and W. S. Grey, New York.

Colonial Knitting Mills, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Feinberg, J. L. Shuidener, and A. Weiss, New York.

Foster-Scott Ice Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—R. J. Foster, R. E. Scott, and G. E. Miner, New York.

Rabinowitz Brothers Manufacturing Company, New York, (leather goods;) capital, $5,000. Directors—H. A. Rabinowitz, Louis Rabinowitz, and N. Abbe, New York.

Banne Coat, Apron and Towel Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—C. S. Smith, F. E. Evans, and E. C. Hopson, Brooklyn.

National Addressing and Mailing Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—W. H. Calacott, W. W. Miller, and Theron McCampbell, New York.

F. W. Moore Company, New York, (hosiery;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. W. Moore, R. Waters, and T. G. Redington, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Dairy Products Company, Jersey City; capital, $575,000. Incorporators—Otho S. Zee, Jr., Edgar E. McWhiney, John R. Turner.

Barranca Mines Company, Jersey City; capital, $450,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, Kenneth K. McLaren.

Barenz Oven Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John Mack, Joseph M. Callahan, John P. Manning.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.48	.48
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	2.05	2.00
Bullion	.09	.07
Caledonia	1.15	1.10
Chailenge Con	.35	.36
Chollar	.19	.16
Confidence	1.05	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.22	.20
Gould & Curry	.42	.41
Hale & Norcross	.90	.90
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.06
Mexican	1.90	1.90
Occidental Con.	.88	.88
Ophir	4.65	4.70
Overman	.25	.24
Potosi	.26	.25
Savage	.74	.71
Sag Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.63	.62
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.10
Union Con.	.85	.86
Utah Con.	.19	.20
Yellow Jacket	.35	.35
Silver bars	.57	.57
Mexican dollars	46½@47½	46½@47½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	8	6	6½
Anaconda	13	15	14	15
C., K. & N.	19	19½	19	19½
C. C. Consolidated	6¾	6⅞	6	7¼
Dante	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	7⅞	8	7½	9¼
Elkton	63½	65	63½	65
El Paso	72½	73½	72½	73½
Gold Dollar	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Golden Cycle	49	51	49	51
Gold Sovereign	3⅞	4¼	4	4¼
Isabella	29	32	30	33
Jackpot	8	9	6	9
Keystone	3¾	4¼	3⅝	3¾
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4	4¼	4	4¼
Little Puck	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Little Bessie	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
Mollie Gibson	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Mary Cashen	1½	2	1½	2
Moon Anchor	8	11	9½	12
New Haven	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Old Gold	9	9½	9	9⅝
Pharmacist	4	4½	4¼	4½
Portland	170	180	170	180
Rose Maud	3½	3⅝	3⅜	4
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2¾
Sunset Eclipse	2	3	2⅜	2¾
Vindicator	60	66	60	61
Work	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Mar. 14, 1904.	Increase.
Loans	$173,107,000	$144,000
Circulation	7,125,000	25,000
Individual deposits	124,157,000	1,195,000
Due to banks	59,924,000	*1,087,000
United States deposits	6,345,000	*18,000
Due from agents	30,392,000	*277,000
Exchanges	10,617,000	*270,000
Due from others	10,670,000	*494,000
Five per cent. fund	360,750	9,000
Legal tenders	4,876,000	*130,000
Specie	15,345,000	1,688,000
Reserve excess	2,389,714	1,391,000
New York excess	12,540,714	*444,000
Excess same time 1903	1,029,492	8,294,429

One year ago the loans were $135,348,000; circulation, $6,435,000; individual deposits, $136,689,000; due to banks, $55,795,000; due from agents $27,652,000; due from others $16,274,000; legal tender notes, $5,140,000, and specie, $15,247,000.

The money market, though still very dull, is much easier, especially for call money, of which there is a good supply. Time money is easier, and the market for commercial paper is a little better. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $16,038,242; balances, $1,479,393; Sub-Treasury debit, $203,518.

The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates have been advanced ¼ cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅜	
Sterling	4.87¼	4.84½
Commercial		4.83½
Francs	5.16¼	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.35⅜	.94⅞
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 14.—The stock market was more active and broader than in a long time, and prices were generally harder. Amalgamated was active and Copper Range was qute prominent, rising from 31½ to 40½, later selling off to 39½ and rallying to 40. Massachusetts Gas fell ½, to 37½, later 37⅞; preferred ¼, to 77¾. Daly West was sold freely, losing 1⅜, to 31⅜. Utah touched 34¼, later declining to 33¼, and American Telephone dropped 1¼, to 120⅜, rallying to 121¼. Planters' Compress reappeared at 1 for common and 10 for preferred. Tamarack sold at 97½, later at 90. New Haven and Hartford gained 1¼, to 190¼; Boston and Maine lost ⅝, to 165½; American Pneumatic preferred lost 1, to 17½, and United States Mining was firm at 20⅝. The market clearly took its cue from New York.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
708	Atchison	65⅛	64⅛	64½
16	Boston Elevated	138⅛	138	138
20	*Boston & Albany	244	244	244
20	*Boston & Maine	166	165¼	165¼
2	Man. & Lawrence	240	240	240
50	Massachusetts Electric	17¾	17¼	17¾
340	Mass. Electric pf.	72	71½	71½
275	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	190	191½
10	Old Colony	202	202	202
507	*Union Pacific	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
2	Vermont & Mass.	163	163	163
15	West End	91½	91	91½

TELEPHONES.

403	American	121¾	120⅝	121
2	New England	119	119	119
1	Western pf.	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

87	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	75¼	75	75¼
150	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
275	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	17½	17½	17½
831	*Am. Sugar	124⅛	123⅞	124
120	*Am. Sugar pf.	123⅜	123	123⅜
275	Am. Woolen	10¼	10	10¼
24	Am. Woolen pf.	74½	73½	74
10	Dominion Iron & Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
45	Edison	234	234	234
8	General Electric	160¼	160¼	160¼
5	Ga. Ry. & Electric pf.	75	75	75
1,830	Massachusetts Gas	38	37½	37⅝
278	Mass. Gas pf.	78	77¾	77¾
29	Mergenthaler	178	178	178
25	Planters' Comp.	1	1	1
10	Planters' Comp. pf.	15	15	15
10	Swift & Co.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
25	United Fruit	97	97	97
109	Un. Shoe Mach pf.	29½	28¾	29
173	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
965	U. S. Steel pf.	56¾	55⅞	55⅞
7	Westinghouse	79⅝	78	78

MINING.

30	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
350	Allouez	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
3,800	Amalgamated	46⅝	44¾	45½
100	Bingham	19¼	19	19¼
50	*Centennial	17	17	17
200	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
926	Copper Range	40½	39½	40
545	*Daly West	33⅛	31¼	32
100	Dominion Coal	54	54	54
350	Granby	3¼	3¼	3¼
390	Guanajuato	95c	95c	95c
200	Isle Royale	7¾	7¾	7¾
125	Massachusetts	3⅝	3½	3½
500	Mayflower	55c	50c	50c
10	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Osceola	57	57	57
50	Parrot	22½	22¼	22½
65	Phoenix	2	1 15-16	1 15-16
15	Quincy	84	84	84
25	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
250	Shannon	7⅞	7¾	7¾
50	Tamarack	97½	90	90
115	Trinity	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
802	United States	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜
811	Utah	34½	33¼	33½
100	Victoria	3	3	3
75	Winona	6	6	6
23	Wolverine	74½	74	74
50	Wyandotte	52c	52c	52c

*Ex. div. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—If the arbitrage stocks had been eliminated from to-day's trading there would have been little left of the local market. Out of a total of 20,085 shares, no less than 17,863 were of the arbitrage class. Indianapolis Street Railway stock, which has long laid dormant, developed some activity and advanced from 83 to 87, with last sales at 86—4 or 5 points above the last previous sale. Dividend talk was thought to be the stimulating factor. The dividend, however, is fixed, being 3 per cent. this year, 4 per cent. next year, 5 per cent. for 1906, and 6 per cent. after July, 1906. Philadelphia Company Consolidated 5s were weak, the selling resulting, it is said, from the fear that the company may have to purchase the Verner franchise and create a new obligation ahead of the consols. The Tradesmen's National Bank has arranged to ship $250,000 gold to South America. Bond sales, $58,400. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	45½	45½	45½
238	Cambria Steel	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
400	Con. Lake Superior	⅝	11-16	11-16
926	Erie	23½	23⅝	23
611	Indianapolis St. Ry.	87½	85	86
200	Inter. Smokeless Powder	10	10	10
31	Ins. Co. of N. America	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
55	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34	34	34
6	Lehigh Nav

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The interest in the trading in curb securities yesterday was centred in Northern Securities and few changes of more than fractional proportions were noted. American Can preferred, which advanced last week prior to the declaration of the dividend to 40, declined to 38 yesterday, which movement was predicted when the sudden rise in the stock was made. Houston Oil preferred showed a gain of a point, selling at 13. Standard Oil sold at 620, an improvement of 5 points, and Standard Milling preferred made a gain of 1 on the transfer of 100 shares at 20.

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DELAWARE AND HUDSON "rights" were fairly active, with all sales at the same figure, 2⅜, and like the stock on the board showed an unchanged quotation for the day.

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UNITED STATES STEEL preferred dividend sold at $100. This is for the next regular quarterly dividend of 1¾, and in all there were sales of the dividend on 500 shares.

The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
250	American Can pf	38⅛	38	38⅛
300	Am. Turbine Engine	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,100	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,200	Buffalo Gas	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4	4
1,140	Dela. & Hud. rts., w. i.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Houston Oil pf	13	12	13
170	Interb. Rapid Transit	104¼	103½	104¼
100	Light, Fuel & Power	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
250	Montreal & Boston	1-16	1-16	1-16
25	N. Y. Transportation	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
7,120	Northern Securities	84⅞	84⅜	85⅜
5	Seaboard Air Line	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Seaboard Air Line pf	16¾	16½	16¾
100	Shannon Copper	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Standard Milling pf	20	20	20
5	Standard Oil	620	620	620
300	Tintic Copper	4¾	4½	4¾
200	Tonopah Min. of Nev	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Union Copper	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

Sales.	Bonds.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70	70	70
1,000	†Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	114	114	114

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 14. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	51½	54	51½	54
American Can	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅜
American Can pf	38½	38⅝	38	38⅜
American Chicle	90	93	88	91
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	98	99½	98	99½
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅛	5	2⅛	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	..	40	..	40
American Turbine Engine	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
American Typefounders	..	30	..	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	10½	12	10½	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	68½	70	68½	70
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	4	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106	106¾	106	106¾
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	9	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	50	53	50	53
Chesapeake Tran. 5s	95	..	95	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	94	95	94	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	2⅛	3½	2⅛	3⅛
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4⅜	3½	4⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Con. Tobacco	210	..	210	..
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3¾	4	3	4
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	128¾	130	128½	130
Del. & Hud. rights, w. i.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	90
Dominion Securities	1	20	..	..
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	23	26	22	26
Electric Boat pf ex d.	55	60	52	60
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅞	½	⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	13	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie cons. 4s	..	87	..	87
Gold Hill Copper	..	½	..	½
Greene Con. Copper	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
Guggh'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	18	25	18	25
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	27	30	27	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3½	1	3½
Houston Oil pf	10	15	11	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	103½	104	102½	104
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅜	5⅛	5	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	..	19	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	9	11	9	11
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Silver 1st 5s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 50% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8⅜	9
Light, Fuel & Power	27½	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜
Mackey Companies	20	22	22	24
Mackey Companies pf	65	74	65	74
Maine Steamship	25	35	26	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf	95	101	95	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	55	40	55
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	4	..	4	..
Northern Securities	85½	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛
Otis Elevator	32	35	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	85	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	2	1	2
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	4	6	4	6
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	63	68½	63	68½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20½	23	20½	23
Royal Baking Powder	120	126	120	126
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	101	99½	100½
Safety Car Heating	180	190	180	190
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10	9¾	10⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅜	17	16¾	17
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	81	82½	81	82½
Seminole Mining	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 5s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4½	5	4¾	5
Standard Milling pf	15	20½	15	20
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Standard Oil	615	625	615	624
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	36	37	36	37
Tintic Copper	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6	6⅝	5⅝	6¼
Trenton Potteries	10	15	10	15
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	⅝	⅝	11-16
Union Pacific 4% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	85	88	85	88
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	105½	105	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	104	102	103
United Box Board	2½	2¾	2	2½
United Box Board pf	15	17	16	17
United Copper	6	8	6	8
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	26	28	27	28
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	26	28	27	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	102½	103	102½	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F	102½	103	102½	103
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7½	8½	8	8½

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	102	99	102
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	63	61	63
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105½	106	105½	105¾
Dublin Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	52	48	52
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76	74½	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	62½	65	64	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Railways	8	9	8	9
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	78	80	79	80½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾
St. Louis Transit	13¾	..	13¾	14
St. Louis Tr. 6s notes	90	93	87½	92½
Second Av. R. R. con.	111½	112½	111½	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	178
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	25	25	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
23d and 29th St. 5s	109¼	111	109¼	111

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105¼	Int. P. Co.	11	11½
2s, c., 1930	105	105¾	Int. Power	27⅝	28¼
3s, r., 1918	106	107	Int. St. R.	33	36
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼	Iowa Cent.	17	19
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..	Iowa C. pf.	33	36
4s, r., 1907	106½	107¼	Joi. & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼	Kan. & M.	20	30
4s, r., 1925	132¼	133	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	65	67½
4s, c., 1925	132½	133¼	Kan. C. So.	16¾	20
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	..	K. & D. M.	10	15
Philippine 4s	110¾	111¾	Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Adams Exp.	220	226	Lacl. G. pf.	85	95
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	L. E. & W.	25	28
All. & W.	150	..	L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Allis-Chalm.	8	11	Lake Shore	250	275
Allis-Ch. pf.	48	50	Long Island	46	55
Am. Ag. Ch.	13	14¼	Man. Beach	6½	9
Am. A. C. pf.	73¾	75	Md. C. pf.	100	116
Am. Coal	185	200	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Am. C. O. pf.	88	93	Chi.	13½	..
Am. D. Tel.	22	28	M. W. S. El. pf.	41	44
Am. Exp.	185	190	Chi., pf.	120	130
Am. Gr. Tw.	6¼	7	Mich. Cent.	130	135
A. H. & L.	3½	4⅛	M. & St. L.	55	65
A. H. & L. pf.	13¼	16	M. & St. L. pf.	88	95
Am. Ice Co.	7	7¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	..
Am. Lc. Co.	8½	9	M. & B. pf.	94	101
A. L. Co. pf.	20½	..	Mor. & Es.	180	190
Am. Loc. pf.	80½	82¾	N. C. & St. L.	103	105
Am. M. Co.	3	4	Nat. Enam.	17½	19
A. M. Co. pf.	18	20	Nat. En. pf.	78	85
A. S. & R.	..	..	Nat. Lead	14⅛	14½
Am. Snuff	110	130	Nat. Lead pf.	82	92
Am. Sn. pf.	86½	92	N. R. R. of N. J.	..	..
A. S. R. pf.	122	125	M. pf.	34½	36
A. T. & C.	83	87	N. Cen. Coal	42	48
A. T. & C. pf.	120	121	N. Y. A. B.	116	127
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135	N. Y., B. & M. pf.	95	110
Am. W. Co.	9½	11	Man. B. pf.	95	..
A. W. Co. pf.	73½	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	25½	27
Ann Arbor	27	27	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Ann A. pf.	52	57	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¾	65
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	104	105
All. C. L.	104	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
B. A. L. pf.	104	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¾	65
B. Un. Gas	184	190	N. Y. D. C.	16	20
B'w'k City	5½	6¾	N. Y. D. C. pf.	40	..
B., R. & P.	118	119¾	N. Y. & N. J.	141	145
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..	N. & W. pf.	83	89
Butterick Co.	49	51	North. Am.	78¾	82
Canada So.	63½	64½	Ont. Min.	4	5
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156	Pac. Coast	50	55
C. & S. A. T.	101	..	P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
C. & A. pf.	80	84	P. C. 2d pf.	60	64
C. B. & Q.	195	195	Peo. & E.	17½	20
C. G. W. pf. A	66	69½	Pere Marq.	75	78
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	25	29	Pere M. pf.	..	80
Chi. G. W. d.	82	87½	P. C. C. & St. L.	58	60
C. M. & St. P.	173	178	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	99
C. & N. W.	205	208	P. Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
C. St. P., M. & O.	135	145	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
C. & St. P. pf.	165	180	P. S. C. pf.	68½	70
Chi. U. Tr.	5¼	5⅝	Quicksilver	..	1½
C. U. T. pf.	30	32	Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
C. C. C. & St. L.	70½	75	R. R. Sec.	..	..
C., L. & W.	59	60	Ill. C. stk.	86	91
C., L. & W. pf.	..	..	ctfs.	..	..
Col. Fuel & I.	20¾	20¾	Rdg. 1st pf.	76	77½
Col. Southern	17¾	17¾	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Col. Southern 1st	22¾	23¾	R., W. & O.	13⅜	..
Col. Southern 2d	7¾	7¾	R. G. M. Co. pf.	64	77½
Con. Tob. pf.	87½	88	St. J. & G. I.	9	11
Corn Prod.	11	12½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	17	19
Corn. Cable	180	190	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	151	162
Consol. Coal	55	70	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
C. P. Co. pf.	63½	67	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	91¼	92⅜
D. & S. W.	1	..	S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..	T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25	T. P. & W.	17	20½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	T. R. & L.	18	23½
Det. South	9	11	T. St. L. & W.	62½	..
Det. So. pf.	18	20	T. St. L. & W. pf.	22	24
Del. U. Ry.	82	82½	T. St. L. & W. pf.	32½	34½
Dia. Match.	123	130	T. St. L. & W. pf.	87⅜	89
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40	T. C. R. T.	87⅜	89
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8	Un. Fruit	97	98
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14½	U. Rys. Inv.	9	9½
Ev. & T. H.	58	65	U. S. Exp.	103	108
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	100	107
Ft. W. & C.	45	59½	Va. I., C. & C.	19	21½
Den. City	45	59½	W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Gen. Ch. Co.	43	48	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
G. C. Co. pf.	94	100	W. & L. E.	14½	16½
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	47
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24
Hock. Val.	72½	76½	Wis. Cent.	17¼	18
Homestake	40½	52			
Ill. C. I. L.	103½	..			
Wabash pf.	33	33¾			
Western Union	88¼	88¼			
	178,210				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
4th week Feb.	$93,900	$85,767	$64,582
Month	258,892	205,585	203,524
From July 1	2,075,499	1,777,062	1,687,826
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week March	153,908	154,764	136,562
From July 1	5,780,962	5,316,582	5,322,166
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Feb.	173,393	158,040	139,709
Month	522,203	458,333	428,605
From July 1	4,457,864	3,857,780	3,644,317
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	581
1st week March	34,480	31,166	25,380
From July 1	1,103,471	1,053,497	860,845
DUL'TH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
1st week March	38,811	40,824	44,765
From July 1	1,765,867	1,860,016	1,812,537
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
1st week March	469,540	654,582	507,014
From July 1	23,144,930	22,416,385	20,083,200
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,355
1st week March	111,605	121,504	92,474
From July 1	5,033,307	5,014,385	4,273,445
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week March	9,872	10,765	9,613
From July 1	394,537	374,051	396,592
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
1st week March	129,800	136,123	.....
From July 1	5,361,009	5,114,018	.....

	March 14. Bid.	Asked.	March 12. Bid.	Asked.
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	53½	54½	49	53
United Traction, Prov	93	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. R. & Electric	12	13	12	13
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	44½	46	44½	46
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73½	74½	74	74¾

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	3-16	¼
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	164	165	164	169
Buffalo Gas	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	66	61	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	108½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	24	25½	24	25½
Denver Gas 5s	66	69	66	69
Denver Gas 6s	97½	98½	97½	98½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105¼	108	105½	108
Mutual Gas	280	290	280	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	102	103	106	103
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s	60	64	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	105	103½	105
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, March 14, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,840	Amal. Copper	45	46¾	44¾	45¾
60	Am. Ice pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
260	Am. Locomotive	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½
40	Am. Smelting	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
1,770	Am. Sugar	122¾	124¼	122	123⅝
6,710	Am. T. & S. F.	64¾	65⅞	64	64⅝
8,260	Balt. & Ohio	73¾	74⅞	72⅞	73½
21,670	Brook. R. T.	39¼	40⅝	39	40
180	Can. Pacific	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼
120	Ches. & Ohio	29	29½	28⅞	28⅞
90	Chi. & Alton	39	39¼	38⅞	39¼
250	Chi. Gt. West	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
15,490	C., M. & St. P.	158¾	159½	158	158⅜
70	Col. Fuel & I.	20¾	20¾	25⅞	25⅞
10	Col. Southern	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
2,030	Erie	22¾	23¾	22⅝	23½
20	Erie 2d pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
20	Ill. Central	126½	126¾	126½	126½
50	Louis. & Nash.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,130	Manhattan	140	140⅜	139⅞	140¼
6,890	Met. Street	105¾	106⅜	104⅞	105⅝
250	Mex. Central	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
20	Mo., K. & Tex.	16½	17	16½	17
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
6,350	Mo. Pacific	87¼	88½	87	87½
200	N. Y. Central	113¼	114¼	113½	113½
190	N. Y., O. & W.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
200	Norf. & West	53¾	54½	53¾	54
37,250	Pennsylvania	112	113⅜	111¾	112⅝
580	People's Gas	93⅝	94⅞	93¾	94⅝
70	Pres. Steel Car	27	27	27	27
7,040	Reading	40	40⅜	38⅞	39⅜
10	Rep. Steel pf	42	42	42	42
5,840	Rock Island	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19⅝
6,330	Southern Pac.	42	43	41⅝	41⅞
480	Southern Ry.	19⅛	19⅝	19¼	19¼
220	Tenn. Coal & I.	36¼	36⅝	35⅞	36
30	Texas Pacific	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
23,610	Union Pacific	72¼	72⅝	71⅝	71⅞
110	U. S. Leather	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
700	U. S. Steel	11	11	10⅝	10⅜
15,570	U. S. Steel pf	65¾	66¼	65¼	65⅝
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
290	Wabash pf	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛
80	Western Union	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88⅛

BIG HOTEL FOR BROOKLYN.

$1,500,000 Structure to be Called the Woodruff.

The Brooklyn Heights Realty Company and the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company yesterday signed a contract for the erection of a fifteen-hundred-thousand-dollar hotel on Brooklyn Heights.

The new hotel is to occupy the site of the old

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Safe Realty INVESTMENTS

The immediate increase in value of property along the line of the Underground R. R. in the upper West Side section of the city is a self-evident fact.

ON BROADWAY, ABOVE 86TH ST., WE HAVE SEVERAL IMPROVED, WELL-PAYING CORNERS, STORES AND APARTMENTS AT A PRICE WHICH WILL INTEREST ANY ONE SEEKING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Full details will be furnished on application.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2705 Broadway, 103d St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A four-story and basement single flat, 25.1x½ block, 7th St., near 2d Av.

Four-story and basement private house; 7th St., near 2d Av.

Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 58th St., near 3d Av.

And different other improved property.
HENRY FELDMANN & SON, 103 2d Av., N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, six stories, near this office. Bargain to quick buyer. Terms to suit.
CHAS. HUBSON & CO.,
34th Street and Lexington Avenue.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

NOS. 155 AND 157 EAST 71ST ST., TWO four-story private dwellings for sale or to rent, together or separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,500; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 25x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000; mortgage $30,000; five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

161ST AND 162D STREETS.
New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated to suit; rent, $900.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

$4,500 buys five-story double flat, 35 feet wide, 7 and 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; guaranteed rent $5,840; price, $35,000
Shaw & Co., 113 West, 125th St.

5-story, double, West 102d, near Columbus Av., $25,000; rent, $2,664; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $25,000; rent, $3,700. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th St.

Estate sacrifice; extra wide four-family house, 18 rooms on each floor; price $35,000; only $5,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St., $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 116th St.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,50o; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

16th St., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Elegant six-story and basement triple flat; rents, $5,400; asking $53,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

16th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $28,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

A Big Bargain.—Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rents, $3,400; asking $33,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

7th Av., near 112th St.—Two elegant double flats, with all improvements; rents, $9,600; asking $90,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau, Manhattan.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Bargain.—West Eighties; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,636; price, $32,500. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

A —12 lots, including two corners, within four blocks of 160th St. "L" Station, $16,000, all cash. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

We have a four-story tenement, full lot, West 65th St., to sell for $10,250. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

9TH AV. CORNER.
near 42d St.—Full lot; opportunity for liquor man. JOS. F. A. O'DONNELL, 141 Broadway.

159 | 4-story high-stoop brownstone front East | dwelling, 16.8x55x100; terms to suit. 46th St. | W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Amsterdam Avenue triple flat, large store; will be sacrificed to quick buyer; cheapest house on the heights. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 59th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $3,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

For Sale.—Three single flats on Carnegie Hill; could easily be altered into American basements. Inquire Kassel, 51 West 13th St.

Lenox Av., below 116th St., 25x100, rental $3,792, $37,500; all improvements. Louis Kempner, 231 W. 116th St.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 46x100; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Will sacrifice 116th St. corner; prominent section; all improvements; asking $60,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A bargain, 448 West 40th. Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory, $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

A 5-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

House and lot on 3d Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Nines, 20 Broad St.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,672. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

7th Av, extra-wide flat vicinity 116th; $43,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 12th St.—5-story tenement; price $16,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom's, 24 East 23d.

Builders or Speculators—Plot of 45 lots, Webster Av., $75,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Bargain, $38,000—Two 5-story tenements, East 40th St. Garvin, 49 West 125th St.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $20,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Columbus Av, triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av, corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmonsees, 527 9th Av.

9th Av., below 59th, 45x100, two six-story stores, $67,000. Kempner, 231 W. 116th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Bargain in 5-story Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rental, $4,300; can be bought below $39,000. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$1,500 — Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.

$1,200 — Will buy 2-story 2-family frame dwelling, with all improvements; lot 25x100.

$3,500 — For 2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements, including furnace; mortgage, $2,250.

$5,500 — 2-story and brick basement 1-family dwelling, near L station.

$22,500 — 5-story double flat, with stores, on Alexander Av.; mortgage $14,000 @ 4½%.

$8,500 — 2-story and basement brick modern, all improvements, 2-family house; mortgage $6,500; terms to suit; good location.

$33,000 — Corner on St. Ann's Avenue, five-story triple flat; mortgage, $22,000; rents, $3,564; $3,500 in cash will buy; balance on second mortgage.

$33,500 — Five-story triple corner flat; mortgage, $22,000; rents, $3,900; terms to suit.

W. F. A. KURZ,
NEAR COURTLANDT AVENUE.
608 EAST 156TH STREET.

$10,500 — Business property, 4-story brick single flat, mortgage $7,000; terms reasonable.

$3,000 — 4-story double brick flat, lot 25x100; mortgage, $11,700; near 156th Street L.

COTTAGES and 2-Family Houses — from $4,000 up; choice locations; lots from $800; ripe for improvements.
HENRY C. SCHAEFER,
759 Courtlandt Av.

CHALLENGE IS STILL OUT.
$11,500 buys four-story flats.
12,000 buys Third Av. business property.
15,000 buys flats showing 15%.
25,000 buys dandy corners.
7,500 buys Third Av. taxpayer.
7,000 buys equity corner flat showing 12% net.
5,000 buys tenement, free and clear.
4,000 buys lots near Boston Road.
4,500 buys dwelling near McKinley Square.
Thousands of others as cheap and desirable.
Exchanges of all kinds.
Call, write, 'phone, or shall I call?
Sieker, 3d Av. and 169th St.

Three of the finest one-family brick houses in the Bronx; situated on Mount Hope; easy terms.

Two one-family frame houses, on Washington Av., three blocks from "L" station; price, $6,000 for the two.

Two fine building lots, suitable for first-class apartment.

Under foreclosure, a one-family house, seven rooms and bath, furnace heat; can be bought at a bargain.
BRONX LAND, MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 741 Tremont Av.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital. 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av. trolley; 19 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,530 8th Av.

WHY PAY RENT?
1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $300-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.
50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. P. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av., N. Y. City.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge; price, $5,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Fine private house; two blocks from 149th St. "El" station; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St., and 3d Ave.

We sell, rent, exchange all kinds property Manhattan and Bronx; owners send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Buy from Builder, 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location; handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d ave.

Builders! Speculators!—Lots with or without loan; ready for improvement; lot prices. Polak, 173th St. and 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St., elevated station, 150x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Three-family frame flat; 17 rooms; desirable location; all improvements. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Have buyer for flat property in Bronx; must be cheap; send particulars. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Sacrifice modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Great Bargain—Bronx prominent corner flat, with stores; price $19,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Willis Av. double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Will loan on mortgages $5,500; also $6,000. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

$4,000 10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

$400, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Westchester Av. Corner, Near Prospect Av.—221 feet frontage; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Three miles from depot, Harlem R. R., 70 minutes from Grand Central Station; 60 acres, of which 15 acres are woods, (fine timber,) remainder good tillable land; has road frontage of nearly half a mile; watered by springs and never-failing stream; plenty fruit; house 8 rooms, high ceilings, in first-class condition; fine large barn and stable, 30x70; stalls for 5 horses, stanchions for 12 cows; large henneries and other buildings; southern exposure; price $6,000. More land can be purchased if desired at reasonable price. Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
315 MADISON AVE. COR. 42D ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $84 upward; high ground; monthly payments; fare, 8c Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

New Rochelle.

The finest residence, barn, acres, in New Rochelle, cheap. Whitehead, broker, New Rochelle.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $13,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,
TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
to close estate of Hyman Israel, Dec'd.
54-56 BLEECKER STREET,
Southwest Cor. Elm Street.
8-story loft building on lot 42.10x116.1 irreg.
86-88 BOWERY,
Southwest Cor. Hester Street.
6-story brick building on lot 50x100.
294-296 STANTON STREET,
Two 6-story bldgs., each on lot 24.11x80.
94 HENRY STREET.
6 and 5 story front and rear buildings.
Leasehold to May, 1919; bldgs. then to be paid for.
14-16-18 and 20 EAST 34TH ST.
Four 4-story tenements on lot 25x99.11 each.
VACANT LOT GRANT AVENUE.
Grant Av., E. S., 25 ft. north of Garfield Street.
For maps and particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys., 198 B'way, or the Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 16th, 1904
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. PEABODY and GEORGE R. READ, Esqrs., Executors.
The modern 8-story business building, with two lots of land,
No. 475 Broadway
running through to and being
No. 48 Mercer Street,
between Grand & Broome Streets.
60 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 4 per cent.
For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
No. 257 Sixth Ave.,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.
A CHOICE PARCEL,
to be sold at public auction by
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, on
MARCH 17, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars, apply to
SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Broadway, New York City.

S. DE WALL TEARSS, Auctioneer,
OFFICE, 171 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT
THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
By order of Anzonetta B. Wolfe and W. Irving Clark, as Executors, &c., of John Wolfe, deceased,
THE 12-STORY STEEL AND BRICK OFFICE BUILDING,
80 & 82 WILLIAM ST.
Size of plot, 72 feet on William Street, 32 feet on Maiden Lane and 25 feet on Liberty Street, more or less. Building covering plot.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 15, 1904,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., referee, NO. 3,431 3D AV., west side, 50 feet south of East 167th St., three-story frame brick front store and dwelling, with lot 25x80.1 feet.
NOS. 751 AND 753 EAST 164TH ST., north side, 100 feet east of Washington Av., two two-story frame houses, with plot 42x100 feet.
Maps, &c., with Langbein & Langbein, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 302 Broadway; Alonzo G. McLaughlin, defendant's attorney, No. 62 William St.; Auctioneer, No. 161 Broadway.
SAME DAY.
COURTLANDT AV., west side, 120.62 feet south of East 157th St., vacant lot, 21.8x98x23x98 feet. Maps, &c., with Auctioneer, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

AT ACTUAL COST
If sold at once, a one-family house on plot 50 x 100 feet, finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location
FOREST PARKWAY
On Jamaica Avenue, (near Richmond Hill:) paved streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner lives up State, must sell. Terms easy.
Inquire Wheeler Brothers, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, or on the property.

ROYALLY GRAND RESIDENCE,
TO BE SACRIFICED FOR QUICK SALE.
ABSOLUTELY MUST BE SOLD. PRICE, $9,500. COST $11,000. TERMS TO SUIT OR $500 NOW. REST TO SUIT.
BRAND NEW ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS.
PERFECTLY GRAND HOME, CONTAINING TEN BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS. TILED BATH. Finished in CHOICE Hardwoods, RICH, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, PARQUET FLOORS. STEAM HEAT.
HIGHEST TYPE OF A MODERN HOME, MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, FINEST HERE.
Near "L" Station, Near Ocean Av. & Flatbush Av.
WANT AN OFFER. FINE OPPORTUNITY.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
DETACHED COTTAGE.
10 LARGE ROOMS.
All improvements; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; macadamized streets; cement sidewalk, curbs, and gutters; five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station (thirty minutes from City Hall, New York;) one block from trolley. Will sell on easy terms or would exchange for free and clear Flatbush lots. STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,483 Flatbush Av., Branch of 78 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim. Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

HAVE YOU CALLED ON
Putnam Ave. near Stuyvesant; 2½-story and basement brownstone, in fine section; contains 11 rooms and bath, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 REID AVE., NEAR GATES.
OPEN EVENINGS. CALL AND CONSULT US.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on BERGEN ST., NEAR NOSTRAND AV., at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

FLATBUSH OPPORTUNITY.
$6,000; COST $7,500.
Very pretty house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim in fine order; owner living out of the city; must sell; terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month, pays all. Can be seen any time.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

TWO-FAMILY CORNER HOUSE.
Two-story and basement brownstone, 12 rooms and 2 baths, open nickel plumbing; rents for $720 yearly; Title Company mortgage, $4,250; can be bought cheap. J. C. Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY—$2,300.
3 blocks from elevated station; asphalt street; lot 25x100; house 22x50; rent of one part pays all expenses. D. E. CONWAY, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Very cheap at $4,300; 2-family dwelling, 2-story, basement; frame; 12 rooms; 2 baths; 20x45x100; first-class order; 28th Ward, near Bushwick Av. and Halsey St. L station; mortgage $2,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Flatbush Lots, $225 each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location, reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS
For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FREEPORT
is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the best property and buy now, while prices are low.

LOTS $49 25 x 125 — $5 DOWN $2 A Month Title Insured by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. Capl. $8,000,000

All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light, City Water. Best Schools. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.

Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a cottage house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Farms.—30 acres, seven rooms, barn, new 60-foot hennery, well, fruit, $2,000, installments; 45 acres rich soil, two corners, eight rooms, outbuildings, well, fruit; adjoins church, school; rural free delivery; choice property; $3,750, $1,000 cash; 72 acres, near Greenlawn; three roads front; land very rich; eight rooms, two barns, well, fruit, $90 acre, ½ cash, 20 acres more if desired; 130 fertile acres, some grove, nine rooms, outbuildings, orchard, telephone passes farm; only $50 acre; extra value; your terms; list 100 properties mailed; write your wants. Codling, Northport, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON & SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

For Sale.—Acreage property near trolley road. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Guaranteed Mortgages
The Lawyers Mortgage Company
Pays the interest the day it is due. Attends to the fire insurance, taxes and assessments. GUARANTEES WITH $4,000,000 the payment of principal and interest.
THE SALES OF **$10,000,000** OF GUARANTEED MORTGAGES during the past year demonstrates the public confidence in this company.
47 LIBERTY STREET

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

For Sale—At a sacrifice to close an estate, a large, well-built, 12-room house, with improvements; large plot of ground, with barns, if wanted; two minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Or will rent. Address E. P. Veldran, Oradell, N. J.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

Locust, on North Shrewsbury River; 10 minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; open plumbing, gas, stable; 4 acres lawn; high ground; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N. J.

Tract of land for factory sites, or building lots, near Newark; 600 feet dock front on Passaic River; large house and barn; at less than half value; terms easy; price, $7,500. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
7 rooms, $240; 8 rooms, $336; 6 rooms, $300; 9 rooms, $420; 8 rooms, $324; 11 rooms, $720. Some new; best locations; all improvements. Duvall & Brown, 7 Depot Square.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

Hackensack, Queen of Bergen County, New Jersey; down-to-date cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements; barn; price $6,500; mortgage, $3,500. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,000.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Bayonne, N. J.—9 rooms, all improvements; ground, 50x114; price, $5,850; fine location. Owner, P. O. Box 1,392 New York.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; encumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Montclair, N. J.—Cottage; grounds, 100x275; fine surroundings; $8,500; easy terms; owner resides in Connecticut. Shaw, 113 W. 125th.

Will exchange hotel property in Red Bank free and clear for improved property; add cash. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

118 acres; house; 36 miles New Jersey; 40x150, gore, railroad siding, Jersey City. Jas. Connelly, 185 Erie St., Jersey City.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

Along the Beautiful Palisades.
Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Rutherford houses for sale or rent. A. W. Van Winkle & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

20 one, two, and three family houses far below cost. R. Lahey, Jersey City.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Have you a dwelling house you wish to let? Send me particulars and I will rent it for you. O. B. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
One of the finest farms in Berkshire County. The view from this farm is unsurpassed; 120 acres, 10 of it timber, balance 110 acres finest farming land in the State; smooth and free from stones; 2 houses, 1 new, Queen style, 15 rooms, steam heater, bathroom, hot and cold water, splendid cellar; good orchard of apples and pears, large new barns and stables; running water at barns and stable; also good farmer's house; will cut 75 tons hay; 4 miles from station, 1 mile from school; very near good neighbors; stationary tubs; price way down; terms easy; title perfect. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.
Handsome residence in central and choicest part of city. A good hotel location and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds; photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS
(10,38) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

For Rent.—7 or 8 fine cottages at Ocean Beach, New London, Conn.; best and safest bathing beach on the Atlantic coast; cottages rented furnished or unfurnished; as desired; modern improvements; rentals for the season, $100 to $500. Send for circular. John McGinley, Jr., 94 State St., New London, Conn.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.
Twenty-seven acres of very good land, between two roads, sightly situation; old house, new barn; two miles from station; $5,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Cape Cod, Wychmers Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements: eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale—30 acres of land; never failing stream of water; new house and barn; about ¾ of mile from Green's Farms Depot. George B. Gorham, Westport, Conn.

Parties desiring houses or property at Greenwich, Conn., will please address E. K. Willard, the Maples, Greenwich, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!!
I have quick buyers for cheap flats.
THOS. K. MOORE, 31 Nassau Street.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Grower, 256 West 116th St.

Wanted—One or two flats, east of 5th Av.; for cash; good condition; Manhattan or Bronx. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Houses Sold in Harlem and On Upper Madison Avenue—University Place Corner in a Trade—Other Dealings—To-day's Offerings at Auction.

Warren & Skillin, in conjunction with Nichols & Lummis, have sold for Mrs. C. M. Silverman to an investor the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Miltona, at 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. Silverman has also sold the seven-story apartment house 1,433 and 1,435 Madison Avenue, 50.11 by 100; also, to Isaac and Max Schlesinger, the similar adjoining property at 1,429 and 1,431 Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.

Building Said to Have Been Traded.

The recent purchase of 136 Fifth Avenue from Dr. Reginald H. Sayre by the Empire Realty Corporation is said to be part of a trade by which Dr. Sayre will get possession of the ten-story building at the southeast corner of University Place and Twelfth Street, 50 by 93 by 82, built by the Empire Realty Corporation something over a year ago. At the office of M. & L. Hess, agents for the University Place property, no information regarding the deal could be obtained.

East Sixty-fourth Street House Sold.

Mrs. Fanny Woodleaf has sold 40 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Solomon Marx 162 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story brownstone front dwelling, 16.8 by 100.5.

A. H. Levy & Co. sold yesterday the two six-story basement tenement houses 318 and 320 East Fifty-sixth Street to Robert Freedman; also, to Isaac Lewis, the three private houses 165, 167, and 169 West Fourth Street, and then resold them.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for E. J. O'Gorman to Nathan Birchall the two two-family houses, on lot 46 by 100, situate south side of Briggs Avenue, 100 feet east of Two Hundredth Street.

Charles E. Duross has sold 228 West Twentieth Street for Emily McEwen to a client.

"Rogers Brothers" on 79th Street.

Gustave Solomon, one of the "Rogers Brothers," comedians, has sold to Charles Hammel 156 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone front dwelling, 20 by 102.2. Mr. Solomon took title in July, 1898, at $28,000. William Wolff's Son was the broker. The same broker has also sold for Charles Hammel & Co. 334 East Forty-seventh Street, a four-story flat, 20 by 100.5; also, for the same owner to Brown & Barnett, 1,862 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 75.

L. Chase has sold for C. Thoenges 303 and 305 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, two five-story flats, each 27 by 110.

Matthew F. Mulvihill has sold to Annie Mendelson and Mary E. Mulvihill, for a client, the five-story triple flat, with stores, 2,334 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Julius Bloch has sold for George Weiss the five-story flat 51 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

West 125th Street Deals.

Aaron Marcus has sold for Cohen & Glauber, to Louis Unterman, 546 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Max Marx has sold to Jacob Newberger 440 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

James A. Horne has sold to Gustav Glück, for $25,500, the five-story double flat 49 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Tompkins & Abrahams have sold for Citron & Solinsky, to Gerunstein & Mayer, 36 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Samuel Baum is the buyer of 134 to 138 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, sold recently to Charles Blauvelt through Seaver & Moore.

Sales on Fifth Avenue in Harlem.

Sarah Greenblatt has sold to Cohn & Brandt, 1,481 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25.10 by 91.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold through S. Osgood Pell & Co. 2,076 Fifth Avenue, a four-story and basement dwelling, 23.5 by 75.

William Douglas Kilpatrick has sold for August Knotz 102 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, for James S. Segrave, 179 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 96.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for Leo and Simon Straus to Annie B. Hulderman 1,770 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

S. Reinheimer has sold for John J. McNamara 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 99.11.

West Forty-eighth Street Parcel Sold.

Mortimer Levy and J. P. Kissling have sold for Christian Stiffler 544 and 546 West Forty-eighth Street, old buildings, 30 by 100.5.

Samuel Goldsticker has moved his offices from the Boreel Building, 115 Broadway, to the first floor of 163 Broadway.

Buyer for St. Mark's Place Flat.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Henry Maurer to Max Kadisch and Daniel Fraad, for $53,500, the seven-story tenement 58 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 97.6.

Charles J. F. Bohlen has resold for Henry J. Flicker to Ernest W. Morche the five-story double tenement 607 East Sixteenth Street, on lot 25 by 92.

Watts Street Corner Changes Hands.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for a client of Brooke & Georger the northwest corner of Sullivan and Watts Streets, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 50.

Sturtz & Gibbons have sold for Jacob Finelight 29 and 29½ Cornelia Street, a six-story building, 42.2 by 97.6.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Emilia Treubig 33 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 75.

Sale of Brook Avenue Property.

The Ernst-Cohn Realty Company has sold for Tobias Abraham to Max Bosch 1,458 Brook Avenue, a four-story flat, 34 by 100.

H. Van Alst & Co. have sold 992 Bergen Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 105.

George W. Rowan has sold for William C. Kronmeyer to Charles Cramer, 1,118 Intervale Avenue, 20 by 100.

S. Saxe sold for William Hughes to M. Appel 171 Fort Greene Place, Borough Brooklyn, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. The building will be improved and altered.

Day's Doings in Brownsville.

Tompkins & Abrahams have sold for A. Stecher to Louis Schneiderman and another two three-story dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100, at 359 and 361 Whatkin Street; also, to Janevy & Leipzick, the house and lot, 45 by 100, at 85 and 87 Powel Street.

Tompkins & Abrahams have bought from a Mr. Coopersmith two lots on Hopkinson Avenue, 50 by 100, 342 feet north of Sutter Avenue and Amboy Street; also, from A. Silberman, three lots on Amboy Street, between Pitkin and Sutter Avenues, 75 by 100, for improvement.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 16 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 54 and 56 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, 42.10 by 116.1 and irregular, eight-story brick loft building; 86 and 88 Bowery, southwest corner of Hester Street, 50 by 100, six-story store and loft building, 294 and 296 Stanton Street, north side, 50.1 feet west of Lewis Street, each 24.11 by 80, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; 94 Henry Street, south side, 135 feet west of Pike Street, 25.4 by 100, leasehold, six-story front and five-story rear brick buildings; 14, 16, 18, and 20 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100, four four-story brick flats; Grant Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Garfield Street, Van Nest Park, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Martin H. Vogel, referee, 1,043 Elsmer Place, Avenue, northeast side, 425 feet northwest of Marmion Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,836.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 100 by irregular, three-story frame building; all right and title of Otto H. Good on Feb. 5, 1903.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 751 and 753 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 42 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; 3,431 Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 80, three-story brick and frame tenement and store.

By Charles A. Berrian, public auction sale, Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 166.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 21.8 by 94, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 164 Bowery, for a three-story brick storage building and stores, 25 by 96 and 86; estate of A. Barth of 138 Bowery, owner; J. H. Freind of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Trinity Avenue, north side, 27 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 36.6 by 87.10; Edward A. Barry of 1,149 Boston Road, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $56,000.

Harlem River, east bank, 125 feet north of Jerome Avenue, for a two-story frame club and boat house, 50 by 84; First Bohemian Boat Club, care of A. Marounck, 1,364 Avenue A, owner; Gustave Pozzena of 360 East Seventy-second Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Green Lane, west side, 75 feet north of Glebe Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Annie Kaskel, Second Street, Westchester, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 120 and 122 West Fifty-third Street, to a two-story brick power house; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

No. 78 to 86 Trinity Place, to a seven-story brick printing house; American Banknote Company, premises, owner; Cady, Bergh & See of 6 West Twenty-second Street, architects; cost, $72,000.

No. 351 Grand Street, to a three-story brick gallery and auction room; M. & M. Friedman, premises, owners; S. Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Wills Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 62; Adam H. Garcias, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue, to a one-story and attic wood frame stable, 20 by 17; A. Traber, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 14.

ALBANY ROAD, s s, 70.5 ft w of Van Cortlandt Av, runs s 92.11 x e — x n — x w — to Nathan C. Wood of the Northwestern Construction Company, (mtg $7,000). Nom.

AV D, n w corner of 10th St, 108x205, Unionport; Michael Huber, trustee, to Caroline J. Lanzer ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 131.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x140; Ralph L. Anderton to Charles R. Faraldo, other consideration and $100

BEACH AV, e s, 174.4 ft s of 156th St, 22.10x113.9x22.5x117.2; William P. Sandford to Harry Lehr, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

BROAD ST, 40, w s, runs s 20.2x w 90.2x n w 15.2x n 18.3x e 90.10; interior gore on s s of above lot, 76.8 ft w of Broad St, runs w 13.6x s 2.7x e 13.4; John H. Johnston to James Cogan, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

BROAD ST, 40, w s, runs s 20.2x w 90.2x n w 15.2x n 18.3x e 90.10; interior gore on s s of above lot, 76.8 ft w of Broad St, runs w 13.6x s 2.7x e 13.4; James Cogan to John H. Johnston and others, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, s w corner of 171st St, 100x39.3x99.11x39.2; Leopold Hutter to James H. Rowan ..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 292, w s, 25x100; William A. Lincoln to James H. Dewey, (mtg $42,500) ..... Nom.

CROTON PL, s s, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, 50x80.4x50x87; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Thomas F. McAvoy 2,000

DELANCEY ST, 256, n s, 21.9x100; Hyman Gross to Isaac W. Romm and another, other consideration and 100

DE MILT AV, n e corner of Pell Pl, 24.1x33.4x91.4x irreg; Hamilton H. Salmon to Elizabeth R. Barry. (mtgs $3,625) ..... Nom.

EAST CHESTER BAY, on n s of Washton Av, 560 ft w of Main St, runs e 200x n 100x w 238x s 106.11, City Island; Frederick Gauss to Sophie Gauss, (mtg $5,500) other consideration and 100

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 153th St, 19.10x90; Elizabeth K. Sherwood to Margaret Ludlow, other consideration and 100

GORE lot, begins 175 ft w of 8th Av and 94.2 ft s of 133d St, runs s 5.9 x w 10 x n e 9.7; William W. Sharpe to Ella Graybill ..... Nom.

GORE lot, begins 175 ft w of 8th Av and 94.2 ft s of 133d St, runs s 5.9 x w 10 x n e 9.7; Ella Graybill to Rosina Feuchtwanger 50

GREEN LANE, e s, 200 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, Westchester; Jefferson M. Levy and another to Louis Weydanz ..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 239 and 241, west side, 25x— to Renwick St; Samuel F. Jayne, executor and trustee, to Isaac Helfer 28,350

INTERIOR LOT at centre line between 139th and 140th Sts, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, runs s 561.3 n e 31½ x s 99.8 x w 50; Mary J. Fredericks and another to John Dieckmann, other consideration and 100

LEWIS ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; David Jacobowitz to Frank Hillman and another, (mtgs $33,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 33, Block 4, map of land of Dore Lyon, part of Haight homestead, Westchester; James A. Reilly to Maria Reilly ..... Nom.

LOT 377, map of part of Hunt estate; Josephine I. Leddy to Helen M. Kelly, other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 2,785, w s, 25x74.4x25.3x79.8; Mary Rooney to John F. Rooney. Nom.

MARMION AV, n w corner of 175th St, 194x46.2x194x45.5; Max Meyers to Solomon Noveck, ½ part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 158th St, 98.2x21; Clementine M. Silverman to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $24,000) 100

MORRIS AV, w s, 105.6 ft s of 162d St, 25x105; Alexander Lott to Edward Flood and another, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

NELSON AV, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 50.1x104.1x50x107.10; Summit Av, e s, 225 ft s of 162d St, 30x95; Adalyn M. Smith to Emily C. Smith, quitclaim. Nom.

SETON AV, w s, 250 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Minnie Leavy ..... Nom.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 97.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Catharine T. O'Connell to John O'Connell ..... Nom.

SIMPSON ST, n e corner of Home St, 97.11x46.11x97.2x50.8; Catharine T. O'Connell to John O'Connell ..... Nom.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 115, n s, 25x94; Elizabeth Becker to Harris Maran, other consideration and 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, n s, 138 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94; John Becker to Harris Maran ..... Nom.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 119, n s, 25x93.10; Jacob Herrlich and others, executors and trustees, to Harris Maran 20,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25.10x92.10x22.11x99.9; Mark Ash to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25.10x92.10x24.11x90.9; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 75x97.4x75.1x93.8; Juliet M. Livingston to Mary Katz and another, (mtg $32,000)

2D AV, e s, 49.7 ft s of 34th St, 24.7x80; May R. Williams and another to Frederick Vogel, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 165th St, 52x70.7x 96.6x31.1; William Rankin to John K. McAfee ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,208 and 2,210, w s, 50.6x75; Max Fertig and another to Jacob L. Lissner, (mtgs $44,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 99.11x 100; Herman Livingston to Alexander Kahn, (mtg $78,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Avenue C, 43x92.3; Frank Hillman and another to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100

13TH ST, 241 and 243 West, 418x103.3; Samuel F. Jayne, executor and trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 29,000

14TH ST, 716 and 118 West, 50x103.3; Samuel F. Jayne, executor and trustee, to Isaac Helfer 76,500

27TH ST, 120 East, 25x98.9; Catharine Frech, executrix and trustee, to William M. O'Connor 30,000

47TH ST, 412 West, 12.6x80; John McKelvey to Margaret McKenna, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

56TH ST, 14 East, 20x100.5; Louisa L. Jeremiah to Louise F. Runk, other consideration and 100

56TH ST, 14 East, 20x100.5; Louise F. Runk to William H. S. Wood, (mtg $30,000) other consideration and 100

79TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Frederick Gebhard to Justine A. Stafford, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 515 East, 25x102.2; 81st St, 511 East, 25x102.2; Rosalie Haas and another to Rosalie Zipser, (mtgs $28,000,) other consideration and 100

89TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 50x100.5; Moritz Rosett and another to Julius Rifkin and another, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, 238 East, 25x100.11; Nathan Levy to Anna C. Storner, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 125.11x e 109.0x n e —x w 163.10; Smith Ely to Ratje Bunke ..... Nom.

106TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Morris to Rachel Aronson, ½ part, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 71 East, 25.1x100.11; Robert Loercher to Jacob Rauch and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x Wels, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Dominick Colucci to Maria Colucci, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

121ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.11; Courtlandt Irving to Vera Aleinikoff, other consideration and 100

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Dominick Colucci to Maria Colucci ..... Nom.

124TH ST, 413 West, 25x100.11; Grosvenor Realty Company to James H. Ahern, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; John A. Taylor to Mary E. Taylor, (mtg $7,000) ..... Gift.

133TH ST, 110 West, 26x99.11; Lazard Kahn to Emanuel Newberger and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, runs n 156.1 x n e 0.2½ x s — x w 50; Minna Scott to Mary J. Fredericks and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, runs e 56.3 x s 99.11 x w 70.5 x n e 18.2 x n 38.1; Isaac Helfer to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, 606 East, 38x100; Kate Dauth to Sarah Zendman, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, runs e 56.3x s 99.11x w 70.5x n e 18.2x n 88.1; John Dieckmann to Isaac Helfer ..... Nom.

142D ST, s s, 155.6 ft e of Boulevard, 17x99.11; Joseph Weinstein and others to Josephine Weinstein and others, trustees ..... Nom.

167TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Kelly St, 25x 90; George Watson to Frederick W. Siems, other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

ARTHUR AV, 2,301; Rose Dunne to Luigi Pistocco and another, 10 years, $480 and $504

BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St; Samuel Finkelstein and another to Frank F. Gerwins, 2 years 720

BROOME ST, 48; Nathan Freedman to Abraham Singer and another, 3 years. 2,450

CLINTON ST, 60; Joseph Trunkowsky to Israel Flamm, 2½ years 600

COURTLANDT AV, 550; Mary A. Donohue to Angelo Mannello, 5 years 900

COURTLANDT AV, 550; Mary A. Donohue to Angelo Mannello, 6 months 450

EAST END AV, 50; Jacob Schmitt to Willy Schaefer, 5 4-12 years 300

LUDLOW ST, 118 and 120; Nathan Cohen to George Schor, 5 years 6,268

4TH ST, 31 to 35 East; Anna M. Grossman and others, trustees, to Harry Bimberg, 2 years 7,200

5TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 25x97; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Elizabeth Hockerys, executor, 5 years. 650

24TH ST, 204 East; Robert Mook to August W. Rabe, 3 years 900

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; Hannah L. Crossley to Joseph Pozzi, 3 years 1,200

125TH ST, 102 to 106 East; Frederick H. Marjenhoff and another to Solomon Stern, 8 years ..... $5,000 and 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Julia Muhlfelder; Elm St, 206, w s, 2 years, 4½ per cent. $12,000

ALIENIKOFF, Vera, to Cortlandt Irving; 121st St, s s, 300 ft w of Park Av, due April 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 8,000

BAUER, Jacob, and another, to Amelia Loercher; 113th St, 71 East, 3 years. 7,000

BLACKMAN, John F., and another to Anderson Fowler; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 145th St, leasehold, 3 years 10,000

BOELSEN, Helmer F., to C. Frederick Dedreux; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years 3,000

BOELSEN, Helmer F., to Pauline H. Von Soosten; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 5 years 18,000

BUNKE, Ratje, to Smith Ely; 102d St, s s, 570 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 25,500

DEWEY, James H., and another to Lincoln; Central Park West, 292, 1 year. 7,500

FARUOLO, Charles B., to Ralph L. Anderton; Bathgate Av, e s, 131.6 ft n of 181st St, due March 3, 1907 7,000

GAUSS, Sophie, to Evelyn L. Wood; Washington Av, n s, at Eastchester Bay, 560 ft w of Main St, City Island, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

GAUSS, Sophie, to Frederick E. Wood; Washington Av, n s, at Eastchester Bay, 560 ft w of Main St, City Island, prior mtg $2,600, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to Isaac Heifer; 141st St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,750

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; Hudson St, 239 and 241, west side, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

HELFER, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, 116 and 118 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 53,500

HELFER, Isaac, to John Dieckmann; 141st St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,000

JACOBS, Julia M., to City Real Estate Company; 65th St, 144 East, prior mtg $50,000, due Oct. 8, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,500

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Frank Hillman and another; 9th St, 713 and 715 East, prior mtg $40,000, 4 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

JOHNSTON, George F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Southern Boulevard, e s, 200 ft s of Longwood Av; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 116.8 ft n of Leggett Av, interest and time due as per bond 40,000

KAHN, Alexander, to Herman Livingston; 8th Av, s e corner of 130th St, 3 years. 48,000

KASKEL, Sadie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, 166 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 21,000

KASKEL, Sadie, to Simeon L. Lawson; 120th St, s s, 90 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $21,000, due Feb. 9, 1909 10,000

KEITH, Monroe J., to Otis Weld; Valentine Av, n e corner of 201st St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

KING, Herman, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 601, n w corner of 39th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 25,000

LEHR, Harry, to William P. Sandford; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 155th St, installments, 5½ per cent. 1,800

LOWENFELD, Jacob, and another to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, 241 and 243 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,500

LUDLOW, Margaret, to Elizabeth K. Sherwood; Edgecombe Av, s e corner of 137th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

LYNCH, Agnes, widow, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Perry St, n s, 184 ft e of 4th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 4,500

LYONS, Julia, to Florentine M. Field; 183d St, n s, 50 ft e of Hughes Av, due June 1, 1909 4,000

MARAN, Harris, to American Mortgage Company; St. Mark's Place, or 8th St, n s, 113 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500

MARAN, Harris, to American Mortgage Company; St. Mark's Place, or 8th St, n s, 113 ft w of Avenue A, two mtgs, 1 year, each 24,000

MERCADANTE, Mary, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 120th St, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 5,000

MURPHY, John D., to Henry Bernhardt; 108th St, s s, 549.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

McARDLE, John K., to William Rankin; 3d Av, n e corner of 165th St, due April 1, 1905 26,000

NEWBERGER, Emanuel, and another to Lazard Kahn; 138th St, 119 West, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

RIFKIN, Julius, and another to Moritz Rosett and another; 89th St, 222 and 224 East, two mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each 2,000

ROMM, Isaac W., and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Delancey St, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 1 year 12,000

ROWAN, James H., to Leopold Hutter; Brook Av, s w corner of 171st St, 2 years 1,500

RUNK, Louise F., to Emily H. Pratt; 56th St, 14 East, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 30,000

SIMPSON, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; College Pl, s w corner of 164th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 9,000

STERN, Henry, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of New York City and Vicinity; 105th St, 173 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

STORNER, Anna C., and Nathan Levy; 102d St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, due July 19, 1905, 6 per cent 2,700

TEANEY, Henry F., to Irving Savings Institute; 94th St, s s, 288.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 25,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Mark Ash; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 156th St, 2 years 5,000

VOGEL, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, e s, 49.7 ft s of 34th St, 3 years 16,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to George Ricard; Lewis St, n w corner of Houston St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000

WEYDANZ, Louis, to Jefferson M. Levy and another; Green Lane, e s, 200 ft s of 2d St, Westchester, 1 year, 6 per cent. 350

WILSON, William F., to the Selected Securities Company; 124th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av; also land in Mt. Vernon; also all title in estate which William M. Wilson, died seized, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

WILHELM, Christian, to Isaac Butler; Ellison Av, w s, 325 ft n of Marrin St, Westchester, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

ZENDMAN, Sarah, to Kate Dauth; 141st St, 666 East, 2 years 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY of Metropolitan Trust Company $1

BETTS, Emily H., executrix, to John B. Robinson, executor, ½ part 1

BETTS, Emily H., executrix, to Mary H. Robinson, ½ part, other consideration and 1,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Ulster County Savings Institution of Kingston, N. Y. 31,000

BRAMAN, Hiram V. V., executor and another to George W. Bogart and another 13,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees 1

FINCKEN, Henry, executor, to Magdaline Mencke 2,900

FLANAGAN, David, to James J. Blair. 1

KOTZEN, Max, to the State Bank 1

LESE, Louis, to Isaac Lowenfeld 1

LIESKE, Frederick, to Christina Wiehe... 1

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Eleanor M. McGregor 1

MAY, Charles, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 25,500

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Company 24,000

MINSKY, Louis, to Max Wolper, assigns 2 mtgs 1

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to American Mortgage Company 1

RICARA, George, to the State Bank... 1

ROBINSON, John B., executor and trustee, to Mary H. Robinson, other consideration and 1,000

STERLING REALTY COMPANY to Charles A. Moran, trustee 13,000

STORNER, Anna C., to Nathan Levy.... 1

to Commercial Trust Company, 2 assignments 400,000

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany 13,500

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution.... 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CORNELIA ST, 26 and 27; Hyman Delinsky against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor 126

FILLMORE ST, e s, 375 ft n of Columbus Av, 50x100; Eaton & Anderson against John E. Badum, owner and contractor 1,002

77TH ST, 1 East; Herrmann & Grace against William A. Clark and another, owners; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor... 327

98TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 120x100.11; New Jersey Foundry and Machine Company against Julius H. Seibert and Robert Hoe, owners; William H. Beard, owner and contractor..... 2,545

107TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100; Samuel Klein against Edward J. Jetter and another, owners; Mary Miller, contractor 54

174TH ST and 3d Av, n e corner, 100x 89.10; Decourcy Agard against Stephen M. Anderson, owner and contractor; Christian Blinn, contractor 203

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

HOUSTON and Lewis Sts, s w corner, 100x30; George Ricard, loans to Jacob Weinstein $25,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, 47 and 49; Alfred Beyrodt against Hevilla Rizzolo and another, Jan. 2, 1904 776

PLEASANT AV, 94; Peter Raben against John G. Freeman and another, Aug. 14, 1903 50

8TH AV, 910 to 914; Stein, Cohen & Roth against Grace L. Cloos-Louger and another; Aug. 1, 1903, canceled..... 2,875

8TH AV, 2,840; John W. Quackenbush against Charles F. Lambert and another, Feb. 5, 1904 151

8TH AV, 2,840; John W. Quackenbush against New York and Long Island Realty Company and another, Feb. 27, 1904 151

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; John McKiernan, Jr., against Universal Realty Company and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

COLLEGE AV, 440; City of New York against Edward Phipps, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, 175 ft n w of Madison Av, 25x186x21x174; Isabella Knudtsen against William L. Harney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

MULBERRY ST, 249; City of New York against Eugene Keteltas and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

ST. ANN'S AV, n e s, 99.11 ft s of 146th St, 24.11x99.4; Katharine P. Newbold, executrix, against Mary McGarry and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Ménken.

3D AV and 30th St, n e corner, 98.0x100; George Lowther against Albert Lowther and another, (partition;) attorney, W. A. Boyd.

17TH ST, s s, 198.11 ft e of 10th Av, 100.10x 92, and 20th St, s s, 208.5 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x91.10; william L. Glatfelter against James C. Cady and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hastings & Gleason.

64TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 50 x100.8; William Jones against Paul B. Pugh & Co. and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 43x 100.8; John McKiernan, Jr., against Carl Fischer-Hansien and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

127TH ST, 224 East; Moses Morris, executor, against Thomas J. Robinson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander, Watriss & Polk.

137TH ST, 251 West; Sarah M. Mygatt, trustee, against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

137TH ST, 253 West; Adelaide T. Ockershausen against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

142D ST, 678 East; Mary A. McGown, executrix, and another against Samuel T. Ferguson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. J. Langbein.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN W. CORNISH, Plaintiff, against STEPHEN M. ANDERSON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harris B. Fisher, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Fordham Avenue, distant one hundred and eight (108) feet two (2) inches northerly from the northerly line or side of Fitch Street; running thence northeasterly along Fordham Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly, parallel with Fitch Street, one hundred and four (104) feet, more or less, to a point equi-distant between Madison and Fordham Avenues; thence southwesterly and parallel with Madison Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with Fitch Street, one hundred and four (104) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed by John W. Cornish and wife to Stephen M. Anderson, by deed of November 12, 1902.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1904.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ACTON CIVILL BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—49th St. and 5th Av., bay horse; three white feet, fine build, 16 hands; attached to grocery delivery wagon, black top and panel, side ground red, gold lettering. John Jaegeler & Son, 864 6th Av. Red cumming gear; $100 reward; no questions asked if returned.

LOST—$10 reward, string of gold beads, between 70th St. and 42d St., via 8th Av., 42d St. to 5th Av., to Vaudeville Theatre, and from theatre to Rector's, via 44th St., Friday evening. Address H., the Barnard, 71st St., Central Park West.

LOST—Monday afternoon, on Lenox Av., between 122d and 125th Sts., lady's black wrist bag, containing money, paper with names and addresses; reward. W., Box 1,385 Times, Harlem.

LOST—Thursday night, lady's gold watch. Return 18 East 47th and be rewarded.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21ST, 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

53D ST., 37 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

136TH ST., 604 EAST.—Two children to board; a good home; mother's care. L. V.

PARK AV., 1,790. (124TH.)—Rooms and excellent board in sunny apartment; reasonable. Bassett's bell.

Private family, west side, can accommodate two gentlemen accustomed to living well, desiring comforts, privileges of well-appointed home; references essential. L. B., 153 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.

Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

20TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; suitable for gentlemen; references; telephone.

31ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

42D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

44TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

58TH ST., 45 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice location.

77TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

59TH ST., 120 EAST.—Delightful room; steam heated; porcelain bathtub; only $2.50 weekly for two gentlemen or one. Simmons-Cohen.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A—HAND SEWERS AND FINISHERS WANTED ON FINE SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN COMPANY, 21 WAVERLY PLACE.

MILLINERY—COPYISTS ON READY-TO-WEAR AND FANCY HATS; LIGHT WORK-ROOM. LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY; LEARNERS TAKEN. ISAAC BERG, 714 BROADWAY, 2D FLOOR.

WANTED—Five young lady operators of the typewriter; must be rapid and accurate; salary $7 a week; make application in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c. R. P. D., Box 183 Times.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 175 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—CASH GIRLS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

WANTED—A young lady who is a fast operator, familiar with making out cards and card indexing; state age, experience, and salary expected. M. R. S. P., Box 179 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper for wholesale firm; good, permanent position; satisfactory service. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 429 BROOME ST.

WANTED—Operators on children's aprons with sleeves; no work given out. The E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 10 Bleecker St.

WANTED—Operators, experienced in pique kilts and reefers; home work. Engel & Co., 43 Lispenard.

Males.

WANTED—Chandelier makers, platers, spinners, buffers, molders, lacquer, and chasers to take place of men now on strike at the William M. Webster works, Chicago, Ill.; good wages. Apply to H. Sanford, 140 Greenwich St., one flight up, Tuesday, March 15, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—Agents, experienced or unexperienced; liberal contract and other advantages to industrious and respectable men for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. For particulars apply to 129 West 42d St. I. Wolffsohn, manager.

WANTED—Machinists, machinists' helpers, boilermakers, and boilermakers' helpers for out of town; good wages. Apply to T. Chandler, 129 Cedar St., one flight up, March 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—Three young men stenographers and operators of the typewriter, aged 18 to 20; salary $6 to $8 a week; apply in own handwriting, giving particulars. R. S. B., Box 182 Times.

WANTED—CASH BOYS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., 23D ST.

WANTED—Several salesmen to represent a well-known established house; make application in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c. E. G. W., Box 178 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

COMPANION.—By an American girl as companion to children of American or English family; vicinity Harlem; sleep home. J., Box 1,284 Times, Harlem.

COOK, BAKER.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 260 8th Av., near 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects; perfect fit; exceptions undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a lady of refinement and culture, speaking perfectly French, German, and English, as governess or companion with family going to Europe; experienced with children; excellent teacher, traveler, sailor; highest references. S. B., 17 East 88th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By experienced young woman as laundress or cleaning daily; postal, Conlon, 802 8th Av., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary by a young lady; is of neat appearance and has had eight years' experience in commercial and literary lines; will substitute or consider permanent position at $15 per week. Bemis, 316 West 81th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By thoroughly competent stenographer and typewriter in law or manufacturing office; accustomed to mail order work; five years' experience; salary $15. Miss D. M. Gregory, 294 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—As stenographer in a commercial office; well acquainted with English business methods, having been for several years in London; temporary position preferred; salary required, $18 per week. Stear, 104 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and typewriter, nine months' experience, bright, active, and accurate, where there is chance of advancement; salary $7, $8. Miss Carrie Ruddiman, 87 Newtown Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter of four years' experience, position in publishing and hardware business; salary $10, $12. Miss M. L. H., 85 7th Av.

MRS. DODGE-MORSE-DODGE STARTS FOR EUROPE

Mr. Morse to Follow Her in a Week or Ten Days.

ACTION FOLLOWS CONFERENCE

Meeting at Which Her Departure Was Decided Upon Held in Philadelphia —Mr. Jerome Surprised.

Mrs. Clemence Dodge-Morse-Dodge has gone to Europe, and Charles W. Morse is to sail in a week or ten days, ostensibly to meet her there. This was the news learned yesterday when Mr. Morse returned from Philadelphia, where he had been since Friday night, having gone there for the purpose of holding a conference with Mrs. Dodge before she sailed.

The conference, it is understood, was held in Philadelphia on Friday night after Mr. Morse arrived there. It is said that the principals in the case attended the conference, together with their legal representatives, and it was finally settled that Mrs. Dodge should go abroad. Thus she will escape being subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury. This will probably result in the case remaining in abeyance until Charles F. Dodge is brought back here to stand trial for perjury. A story printed yesterday that he already had made a confession was vigorously denied by all of the lawyers in the case, including Dodge's counsel, Lawyer Abraham H. Hummel.

Referee Davies, in his report, filed last week, stated that the letters found among the effects of the late Lawyer Mortimer S. Ruger were genuine Dodge letters and showed conclusively that Dodge had sworn to an untruth when he testified before Referee Hall that he had never been served with the papers in the Dodge divorce; further, that Ruger had been retained by Dodge to act as his counsel in the suit brought against him by his wife. This report may be confirmed by Justice Truax to-day, and in this event nothing will be left for Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Morse's counsel, to do but call the attention of the court to the order annulling the marriage of Mrs. Dodge to Mr. Morse. This will be done to straighten out the records, so that the court may set aside the annulment.

When District Attorney Jerome was informed yesterday that Mrs. Dodge-Morse-Dodge had gone to Europe he seemed greatly surprised and remarked that it was certainly news to him. He inquired when she had sailed, and was told that she had started from Philadelphia on Saturday. She had arranged to send a cablegram from London announcing her safe arrival there, and later to spend several months in Paris.

DEATH RATE'S BIG INCREASE.

Severe Winter Causes Many Fatal Cases of Pulmonary Disease.

According to the weekly reports of the Department of Health the severe Winter has added alarmingly to the death rate through the many fatal cases of pulmonary troubles and the diseases contributing to them. The total deaths for the week ending at noon March 14, 1903, were 1,416, the death rate being 19.79. The report for this year for the week, up to noon, March 12, showed 1,779 deaths, the rate being 24.18.

On March 14, 1903, the week's total of cases of tuberculosis pulmonalis was 279. Last week there were 455. Cases of measles, most largely contributing to pneumonia, were 290 for the corresponding week last year and 1,579 this year. In addition to this, scarlet fever is very prevalent, the report for last week being 496, as compared with 319 last year.

There were 10 deaths last week caused by influenza and 12 during the corresponding week last year. The figures for deaths by pneumonia last week were 54, and for the corresponding week a year ago 35, the figures for bronco-pneumonia for similar periods being 9, as against 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—As stenographer by a young lady with about one year's experience in commercial lines; salary $8 to start, with chance of advancement. Haase, 391 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Competent stenographer and typewriter wants position up town; three years' experience in electrical and newspaper offices; salary $12. Scarry, 363 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; accomplishments, faithfulness, expeditiousness, accuracy, neatness; exceptional reference; moderate. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and typewriter; over year's experience; rapid and accurate; salary $8. Miss Bertha Katz, 140 Lewis St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; has had three years' experience. F. Brophy, 2,161 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—By capable young woman; 10 years' experience; best references. M. T. C., 41 East 22d St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.

Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in installment business. Box C, 29 East 9th St.

CARPENTER.—Wants work; understands the building of small frame houses, or fitting up stores; is steady and reliable; city or country. D. G., No. 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 162 Times.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; willing and obliging; best references; last employer can be seen. G., 1,364 Broadway.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; five years at his last place; open for engagement after March 15. Donald, 54 Dey St.

MANAGER RESTAURANT, HOTEL, or CLUB.—By experienced man with excellent reference; last place; 5 years down town; restaurant. R. H., Box 154 Times.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced and thorough, desires permanent employment in office of editor or publisher; complete knowledge typography. Casion, 9, 153 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Expert stenographer and general office man, single, having had 10 years' business experience, desires an appointment as private secretary or in other confidential capacity where integrity, tact, energy, and personal appearance are important qualifications; best of references. Nathan, 411 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (26,) A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability and thorough knowledge of law, seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By an experienced stenographer and typewriter in engineering and commission business; salary $15. H. Stein, 36 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer; 25; expert; 8 years' varied experience; exceptionally rapid and accurate. Rosenthal, Box 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, Smith Premier, three years' experience, desires permanent position. S. J. Pawlicki, 338 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—By typewriter and office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Young man, (23,) desires position where there is a chance for advancement; neat appearance, good address, and good education. Address Box L, 102 Times.

GAS OVERCOMES FIREMEN.

Many Rescues During Fight with West Side Tenement Fire.

Two firemen were overcome by gas and two more slightly burned in a fire to which they were called early yesterday morning at 803 Ninth Avenue. The house was the home of about twenty families. Smoke from the blaze, which started in the cellar, poured through the house and made egress difficult for the residents. Many had to be carried out by firemen and policemen.

Policeman Doyle of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who discovered the fire, found the door at the top of the cellar stairs open, and the draught carrying the flames through it. Doyle cut off the draught by closing the door, and then ran up stairs and awoke everybody. He first found Bartholomew Hanaffy, a cripple, asleep on the second floor, and carried him to the street.

The firemen, arriving a few minutes later, went all through the house and took out those unable to go themselves. Mrs. Annie McCarty and a little niece, who lived in the basement, were found overcome, with the flames just breaking through the floor of their apartment.

A report was then spread that a cigar manufacturer living in the rear of the first floor had not escaped, and Fireman Ward, accompanied by another, went to get the man out. Both men succeeded in reaching the apartment, and were groping about for the object of their trouble when a back draught drove the flames into the room, scorching them and almost overcoming them. They made their escape, and found the cigar manufacturer out on the street.

When the firemen first arrived on the scene Capt. Helm of Engine 54 and several firemen went into the cellar to fight the flames. The gas meter there had melted, and the cellar was full of gas. In a moment the firemen began to feel its effect, for the Captain and Fireman Cunningham fell to the floor overcome. The fire did $1,500 damage.

CARDIFF GIANT'S TROUBLES.

Had to Sleep with Knees Near His Chin on Board La Bretagne.

A new giant, larger than anything in that line yet seen here, arrived on the steamship La Bretagne from Havre. He will be placed on exhibition with the other prodigies in the museum of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which opens at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. His name is George Auger, and he comes from Cardiff, in Wales.

Auger is but twenty-two years of age, and now stands somewhat over 7 feet 11 inches in his socks. He wears fourteen size shoes, and gloves which have no numbers on them because nothing so large is made for the trade. His shoulders are almost as broad as those of two ordinary men, and there is cloth enough in one of his suits to fit out a whole ordinary family.

With the giant was his wife, who looked like a pigmy beside him. Auger was very glad to get ashore, and on reaching the pier he gave a stretch in which he filled a large part of the inclosure. He said that he had never before been so uncomfortable as during the voyage, for he was cramped all the time. To sleep in the six-foot berth which was provided for him he had to draw his knees up under his chin, and when he sat at table he had to fold his legs up under him, because the table was so low he could not put them underneath. Whenever he walked on deck he had to go either on the upper deck or forward, because to walk on an intermediate deck he had to bend almost double.

HIS COLLAR SAVED HIS LIFE.

Man Slashed by a Negro Whom Woman Accuses of Robbing Her.

Leslie Hendricks, a negro, twenty-seven years old, who gave the police his address as Forty-first Street near Seventh Avenue, snatched a chatelaine bag containing money and jewelry valued at $100 from Mrs. Alice Brown of 134 Waverley Place shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night, as she was walking on Waverley Place.

Mrs. Brown screamed, and Thomas A. Keenan, a Post Office clerk, living at 44 Leroy Street, heard her, and started after the negro, who fled in the direction of Eighth Avenue. At the corner of Jane Street Keenan overtook the negro, and threw him to the sidewalk. Hendricks was up in an instant, however, and drawing a razor slashed at Keenan. The blow fell on his linen collar, and it was cut through, but was the means of protecting his throat. A second blow cut a piece out of Keenan's overcoat. Then Keenan closed in on his opponent, and, aided by men in the crowd that had gathered, overcame the negro.

At the Charles Street Station, where he was taken, Mrs. Brown made a complaint against the prisoner, who yesterday morning was held by Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Court in $1,000 bail for further examination.

LAW LESSON FOR LONDONER.

Magistrate Charges $5, and Mr. Grandage Pays the Fee.

Lawrence Grandage, a London merchant who is here on business, and says he is stopping at 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday accused of reckless riding.

Bicycle Policeman Kennerson testified that Grandage was galloping his horse at a furious rate up St. Nicholas Avenue in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, imperiling pedestrians.

The Londoner was indignant at his arrest and arraignment and protestly loudly. "The horse was fractious and would not go at first," he said, "but I made him, you know, and he went rather well. I did not know the laws were so strict in this country. It has such magnificent distances that I wanted to cover as much ground as possible."

"The laws here are just as good as those in London," declared the Magistrate, nettled at what seemed to him a reflection on the New York brand of legislation. "This information as to our institutions will cost you $5."

Grandage paid the tuition fee and was released.

GIRL'S SUICIDE IN STREET.

Hypnotic Influence Is Said to Have Made Her Melancholy.

A queer tale of hypnotic influence was told in connection with the suicide of Miss Mabel Ames, twenty-four years old, of 851 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, who was found dying in the street at Marcy Avenue and Halsey Street early yesterday morning. Beside the girl were found a bottle which had contained carbolic acid and an incoherent note saying: "I die with a terrible heavy blow on my heart," and "The wages of sin is death."

Miss Ames was a manicurist. She was a member of an old family of the Bedford district, and lived with her widowed mother. The girl is said to have been suffering for a long time from melancholia, and, according to the police, she once before tried to commit suicide.

Miss Anna V. Roome, a probationary officer at the Gates Avenue Court, who took an interest in the girl, said yesterday that Miss Ames's condition of mind seemed to be due to her experience with a man she met about three years ago. This man became attentive to the girl, and she expected to marry him. She discovered, however, that he was already married and had two children, and the discovery proved a great shock to her.

Although she told the man she could have nothing more to do with him, he pursued her and seemed to exercise a sort of hypnotic influence over her. Miss Roome said that Miss Ames feared the man and avoided him constantly, but appeared to be unable to free herself from the peculiar influence he exercised over her. This brought on a condition of melancholia, which is supposed to have impelled the girl to take her life.

MAYOR IS SATISFIED WITH M'ADOO, HE SAYS

Declares the Commissioner Is Doing His Duty Admirably.

McCARREN SEES McCLELLAN

Head of Police Defers Statement—Won't Be Driven Out by "Bouquets of Violets or Lyddite Shells."

Although the transitory stage which Commissioner McAdoo alluded to on Sunday as applicable to the Police Department was not materially altered yesterday, the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Haggerty of Brooklyn was not announced, as was expected, and the Commissioner's promised statement concerning the situation was deferred, the day was fraught with a good deal of suspense and interest at Police Headquarters.

Much was made of a visit which Senator McCarren, Commissioner Haggerty's law partner, paid to Mayor McClellan. Senator McCarren when asked about his visit explained that it was the "bridge problem" that he had spoken to the Mayor about. It was learned, however, from another source that Senator McCarren had gradually drifted to the Brooklyn police situation, and had been informed that that was a matter of "police administration," and would be left for Commissioner McAdoo to deal with.

The Mayor himself when asked to explain the purpose of Senator McCarren's visit would only reveal that he had spoken to him concerning the "bridge." He was then asked to settle the persistent rumors that Commissioner McAdoo himself was going to get out—asked if Mr. McAdoo was performing his duties in a manner satisfactory to him.

"He is performing his duties admirably and to my complete satisfaction," replied the Mayor.

When, a little after 4 o'clock, Commissioner McAdoo admitted the newspaper men to give them his promised statement he began by saying:

"I've changed my mind. I have nothing to say."

"Senator McCarren called upon the Mayor to-day," the Commissioner was informed. "Would you tell us whether that visit caused you to change your mind about giving out a statement!"

"No," said the Commissioner, "nothing that Mr. McCarren might say to the Mayor would influence me."

"Have you seen the Mayor to-day?"

"No."

"Have you heard from him!"

The Commissioner evaded this by remarking that queries were being fired at him so rapidly that he felt a good deal like a debtor being examined in supplementary proceedings and questioned about his worthless watch or his wife's car ticket.

Pressed to answer the question about having been in communication with the Mayor, the Commissioner said:

"I often am in communication with the Mayor."

"Will you tell us whether Mr. Haggerty has resigned or not?"

"I refuse to discuss that matter," was the Commissioner's firm reply. "The promised statement will be given you to-morrow."

Asked whether he had selected a successor for Mr. Cowan, he replied that he had not.

Earlier in the day the Commissioner gave out the following statement concerning ex-Chief Byrnes's criticism of the department:

I have not read, nor had read to me, the article. I will never be idle enough to read such effusions. I have not now, nor will I ever have, one word to say regarding it. If I ever have to take issue with such articles, either in or out of a court of law, it will be with the newspaper publishing them and not with the person whose name is associated with this printed matter.

I came here from a sense of duty, at the unsolicited request of the Mayor, and so long as I can satisfy myself I am performing my duty and have, as I know I have, the unreserved confidence of the Mayor, I will stay here, whether they are pitching bouquets of Spring violets through the windows or tossing lyddite shells through the roof, and I think you will agree with me that the odor of stale violets is almost as offensive as the smell of lyddite.

Nothing was given out concerning First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy. The latter, when asked if he had anything to say, replied, as usual, that he had not.

SERVICES FOR DR. LABAREE.

Held Here About Time of Slain Missionary's Funeral in Persia.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday received another cablegram in regard to the killing of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin W. Labaree and confirming the first information that he had been slain by robbers. According to the best information of the Board of Missions Dr. Labaree had escorted to Tabriz Miss Margaret Dean, who was bound for Jerusalem to attend the Sunday school convention there. Yesterday's cablegram said that his servant, a native who had embraced the Christian faith, was murdered with him at Salmas, sixty miles from Urumia, his missionary station. It was further stated that his funeral would be held there yesterday.

Members of the board were summoned to the mission's headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, where memorial services were held at 12:30, the difference of eight hours in time making it probable that the funeral and services in Persia were held at the same time. There was an address by the Rev. Dr. F. G. Cowan, who was an associate of the murdered missionary. He told of the work of his comrade in Persia. Prayers were said for the missionaries in Persia, where, as they are supposed to be men of wealth, they are frequently in danger, because when proceeding on a journey they must have money, and $2 is sufficient to prompt a robber to kill a missionary. In Persia a wife can be bought for $4.

POSTUM.

THIN DIET

No Nourishment In It.

It's not easy to keep up when coffee has so ruined the stomach that food won't digest.

A Missouri woman says: "I had been an invalid for two years from stomach trouble caused by coffee; got so bad I couldn't digest food, and for quite a while I lived on milk and lime water—nothing but that—a glass of milk and lime water six times a day. In this way I managed to live, but of course did not gain.

"It was about five months ago I began using Postum Food Coffee; I did not need the milk and lime water after that, for I gained rapidly, and I can now eat a good meal and drink from one to three cups of Postum each meal and feel fine.

"I would not go back to coffee for any reasonable pay. I like Postum better than coffee now, and make Postum by directions on box, and it is just fine; never found a better way to make it than on box. Now this is all true and you can easily prove it." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is a brew from field grains with all the nourishment left in. It makes red blood and rebuilds particularly well where coffee has done damage, as it does to nearly all who drink it.

A ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

On March 14 to 19

Will offer very exceptional values in their

Lace Curtain Dept.

380 prs. Point Applique Curtains in Mosaic effects at 3.75 pair.

50-inch Cottage Muslins 25c and 35c per yard.

Also: Ruffled Curtains 1.00 per pair.

The largest and best lighted department in New York.

THERE is such a wide variety in the weight and thickness of our Cravenette cloths that a man who is tired of wearing a heavy Winter overcoat can prudently slip into one of the heavier weight Raincoats without running any risk of catching cold.

They can be worn, appropriately, on all occasions, and any style of overcoat which becomes you particularly may be found exactly duplicated in the Raincoats. A good one will last a number of years.

Spring Overcoats of medium weights, if you prefer them.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

$15—$35.

"You *may* be a duck—don't be a goose."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

JOKE ON THE POSTMASTER.

Was Not Sure About a Letter for "Rev. Diet Hillis."

A few days ago a letter reached the Brooklyn Post Office from Oneonta, N. Y., addressed to the "Rev. Diet Hillis, Brooklyn, N. Y." The clerks supposed that the letter was meant for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, but not caring to take any chances they sent the usual card to the sender of the letter, asking that the proper street and number address be supplied, if possible. The letter writer had written his name on the back of the envelope. Yesterday the following answer to the card arrived:

Mr. Geo. H. Roberts, P. M.: Did you ever Hear of a man by name Henry Ward Beecher, a resitent of Brooklyn. The Rev. Diet Hillis is pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. if have showd your card here to severel men & they are all surprized that Rev. Mr. Hillis is not better known.

you Brobily dont go to church.

Respects.

"Well, the joke seems to be on me, all right," said Postmaster Roberts, when the blunt "call down" from Oneonta was shown to him.

CITY HALL FLAG AT HALF MAST.

Stuck on the Way Down and Caused Many Anxious Inquiries.

Pedestrians passing through City Hall Park last night from 6 o'clock on were astonished to see the American flag at half mast on the City Hall.

"Is Mayor McClellan dead?" anxiously inquired a man, rushing into the building a few minutes after 6. "What's the matter? Who's gone now?" inquired another, and for more than an hour, while the rush crowd was passing Brooklynward, "Marty" Keese, the keeper of the City Hall, was bothered with like questions from nearly a hundred people. The flag still is flying at half mast, and is likely to do so for some time to-day. When Keeper Keese started to take it in last night the halyard became caught in some ice that had formed between the blocks, and, work as he could, Keese could not get it more than half way down. Finally he had to give it up as a bad job, hoping for a thaw to-day.

E. M. Shepard Heads College Board.

Edward M. Shepard was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York at a meeting of the board in the college building last evening in place of Edward Lauterbach, who resigned to accept the position of Regent of the State University. A resolution thanking Mr. Lauterbach for his services on the board was adopted.

Unless men's necks grow by half-inch spurts the old system of collar making is all wrong.

A size for every half-inch and nothing between, that means comfortable collars only for men whose necks are the conventional half-inch sizes.

The rest of mankind—about half, struggles to button collars just a bit too small or else looks ill-kept in wobbly collars that gape because too large—neither of which is a comfortable state.

Yet the collar makes more difference in your looks than most any other item of dress.

So we were glad to see a first class firm have the nerve to break away from traditions, admit that collars should fit necks as they grow and make quarter sizes.

The "Cluett" and "Arrow" brands now have their sizes at quarter inch intervals; and the shapes are equally up-to-date.

"Cluett," 25 cents each.

"Arrow," two for 25 cents.

Of course collars are a small part of what we sell.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

ARGUMENT IN TIGHE'S CASE.

Appellate Division Reserves Decision Regarding the Magistrate.

The argument in the case of Police Magistrate James G. Tighe, whose removal from office was asked for by Capt. Norton Goddard, President of the Anti-Policy Society, was had before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The case was brought before the court on a motion made by Albert G. McDonald and Charles P. Blaney, lawyers for the Anti-Policy Society, for confirmation of the report of ex-Judge George B. Reynolds, the referee appointed in the matter, which was adverse to Magistrate Tighe. Decision was reserved.

Veteran Elevator Man Killed.

Thomas O'Connell, sixty-five years old, who had been employed by the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, at 43, 45, and 47 Chambers Street, for the past forty-four years, and for many years had run the freight elevator at the rear of the building, slipped last night while closing a trapdoor in the elevator shaft and was crushed to death by the car. He was a widower and lived at Mangin and Rivington Streets.

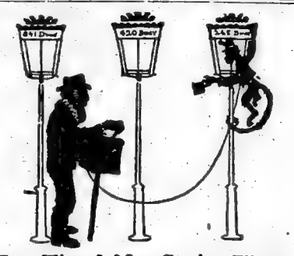

Rag Time? No; Spring Time. Mixed up weather this spring. Cravenette Overcoats are good in all kinds. Strong in General Utility. You want one. Ever see a man who didn't? Is the $50 Custom Price bothering you? Run in and see one here at $30. Still too high? Try $18 then. Boys' and Youths' sizes $10 up.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 260 Near Chambers-Street

BROOKLYN SCHOOL DILEMMA.

Superintendents Unable to Get Rid of Seventy Assistant Principals.

How to get rid of seventy Assistant Principals of Brooklyn, who annually cost the city $112,000 on their salaries of $1,600 each, is now troubling the Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education. These assistants are considered superfluous where they are, but the board has no power to transfer them to other positions or to other boroughs, without their consent, which they withhold, as they do not care to be degraded in position and for other reasons.

The old Borough School Board of Brooklyn was bound by no regulations on its power of appointment. Now the Board of Education can appoint only one assistant to schools with forty-seven classrooms. To schools of less than twenty-eight classes no assistants may be appointed. Only to schools with forty-eight or more classes may two assistants be appointed. For more than two assistants no provisions have been made. A large number of Brooklyn schools exceed the number allowed in this regulation.

AMUSEMENTS.

An Impending Event of Impressive Importance.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

COMMENCING NEXT

Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'Clock.

Evening exhibition at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 1 and 7 for an hour's saunter through the menageries, museum, stupendous gallery of living human curiosities, and see the Russian Dancers, Troupe of Midgets, etc., etc.

Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth

Presenting everything new this year but the name. A colossal amusement palace filled with wonders. 3½ hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of the Grand Oriental Pageant.

The Gorgeous Delhi Durbar

100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.

Ancilotti, the Modern Ariel,

in the latest and greatest Parisian sensation,

LOOPING THE GAP,

VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,

wheeling down a precipitous incline with stupendous leap.

Selo and Chico, the Marvelous Unicyclists,

descending a steep ladder in a carrying act.

CYCLO, the Kinetic Demon,

wheeling at right angles to a perpendicular.

3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track and Aerial Enclave, a Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother, Patriotic Exhibition of Model Warships, Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities.

Admission to everything, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors;) Reserved Seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side); Private Boxes, $12 and $15; Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office now open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—101ST PERFORMANCE. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 150th Time March 23. Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY MILLER in Ernest Denny's Play MAN PROPOSES

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. FIVE NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. AS YOU LIKE IT

Edyth Wynne Matthison, (Everyman) Rosalind Ben Greet as Jacques. LENTEN MATS. To-day, Thurs., Fri. at 3. EVERYMAN

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat KATHERINE KENNEDY IN ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY, THE RULING POWER.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON TWELFTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN 101st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 154TH TIME TO-NIGHT. SOUVENIRS. BELLEW RAFFLES, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Mats Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT, FRENCH NIGHT. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tele. 6726-38. Mats. To-morrow and Sat. FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO.

Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks. TO-NIGHT—"CARMEN." To-morrow Mat., Mch. 16th—"MIGNON." Wed. Eve., Mch. 16th—"LES HUGUENOTS." Thurs. Eve., Mch. 17th—"CINDERELLA." Fri. Eve., March 18—"IL TROVATORE."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northeast.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,910. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOT WANTS FACTIONS TO GET TOGETHER

Odell Sounds Warning Against Yellow Politics.

GOVERNOR TALKS HARMONY

Says Gossip of Differences Is a Pipe Dream—Ex-Speaker Henderson Lauds Roosevelt.

In a speech brimful of optimism, ringing with defiance, and greeted with deafening applause by members of the Republican Club and their guests, before whom it was delivered, ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root called upon Republicans in this State last night to forget factional differences and present a united front in the coming Presidential contest. The occasion was the complimentary dinner given by the Republican Club to Mr. Root.

Gov. Odell was present, and joined vigorously in the applause called forth by the ex-Secretary's remarks.

The banquet was given in the large dining room on the tenth floor of the new building, which was handsomely decorated with American flags. Beauty roses, smilax, and Spring flowers. About 250 members of the club and guests were in attendance. The guest table was placed on a raised dais at the north end of the banquet hall. Louis Stern, President of the club, was toastmaster. On his right was seater the guest of the evening; on his left Gov. Odell. The other guests at this table were:

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland,	Gen. Henry E. Tremain,
The Rev. Dr. MacArthur,	Lieut. Gov. Higgins,
John R. Van Wormer,	Ex-Speaker Henderson,
Levi P. Morton,	Gen. Daniel B. Sickles,
Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa,	Charles H. Murray,
George T. Wilson,	Henry M. Morgan,
	Irving Batcheller,
	Granville M. Dodge.

Before the speechmaking of the evening began Mr. Stern proposed a toast for the President of the United States, and the band played, not the National Anthem, but "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The members sang it with a will, after which this letter from the President was read:

It I could go to a dinner to any man it would be to the dinner the Republican Club is giving in honor of ex-Secretary Root. I am bound to him not only by ties of recognition of his great and brilliant services to the Nation and the party, but by a peculiarly close and intimate personal friendship. I wish your club and your guest all good fortune.

Senator Platt, who was absent, also wrote that he regretted that previous engagements prevented him from "mingling with the congenial spirits who belong to the club." Gov. Odell has spent most of his time at this club recently when in this city. Senator Depew in his letter of regret said:

"Mr. Root is easily, with possibly one exception, the most distinguished Secretary of War in the history of our country."

President Stern then eulogized Mr. Root, saying he would go down in history as one of the greatest characters in the history of the United States.

MR. ROOT'S APPEAL.

Mr. Root, in responding, said in part:

"I think I need not tell you how delightful it is after coming home from my exile of nearly five years to be greeted in this way by old friends. And in coming to receive your greeting to-night I feel these bonds of friendship growing close about my heart.

"I suppose the City of Washington is the worst place in the United States to really know, appreciate, and feel the sentiment of the people of the country. Like the men in a boiler shop, the noise we make ourselves shuts us off from the sounds that come from all over the broad land."

"I thought in coming home I would come into an atmosphere electric with the great issues before us. I will not deny I have been disappointed. We are on the threshold of a great struggle. I do not find any discussion of the policy in the newspapers or in private conversation. There are rumors about men, about organization, and factional strife. They tell me there is great trouble in the Republican Party in the State of New York—factional difficulties, and that we are liable to lose the State.

"I doubt if there is any real difficulty, any more than when diferent men have different views. I am not an infant in political afairs. I don't remember a time when men have not had differences of opinion. I take no stock in these factional differences. The people care but little about them. They are not concerned in the little controversies that lie on the surface of things.

"It seems to me that it is time for us to turn our attention from the surface question of party organization to the great issues of the conflict that lie before us. We live under a Government, not of men, but of law. We are on the very threshhold of a determination by the people as to which of the parties shall control our destinies for the coming years. It is time we turned our attention to that kind of policy, and get away from the chicken feed of political gossip.

"Is the United States to turn back from the policy as advanced by William McKinley in 1896? [Cries of 'No.'] Are we to withdraw our confidence from the great party, led by McKinley and by Roosevelt, which has followed a consistent policy for seven years, and embrace the policy which has been advanced by the opposition? Shall we wait until the Democrats attack us? We cannot tell where they will arise."

Mr. Root said they might attack the Coal Commission, the Northwest merger, official wrongdoing in the Post Office, or might "bob up on the other end as ultra reformers, and attack the Republican Party as the party of capital."

"Why should we care when they are so evenly balanced between those who wish to attack us on the ground that we have been too fair to labor or too fair to capital? We stand on a distinct foreign policy—a position that has put us on a plane so eminent that in the conflict in the East, over which every one holds his breath for fear there may be a general war, Germany turns to the United States and asks us to use our power to preserve the Empire of China.

"All the world recognizes the fairness and the respect won by the United States

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COURT MAKES THINGS HUSTLE.

Automobiles and a Special Train Take Witnesses to Riverhead, L. I.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 15.—A determined Nassau County Judge, who has the will and suggested the way to facilitate the gathering of absent and material witnesses, brought about a verdict to-day in a case on trial in Riverhead, which might have hung fire for many moons, had the ordinary methods of procedure been followed. A hurried search of New York City by night, a bunch of busy automobiles, and a special train from Long Island City to Riverhead all played their parts in bringing the case to a conclusion.

The case—John J. Kirkpatrick of Patchogue against the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company—nominally involved but $800, but upon its outcome depends seven other suits aggregating in amount $10,000. The trial began yesterday before Justice Garrettson. After the jury had been empanelled Edgar J. Nathan of New York and Judge Jaycox of Patchogue as attorneys for the insurance company, outlined a line of defense which shifted the burden of proof upon it. They admitted that the Abbey Press, insured by the defendant company, had sustained a loss by fire, which was sought to be recovered by the suit, but claimed that the fire had not been honest. As a result of this stand the plaintiff did not put in any testimony, waiting for the defense to prove its case.

The necessary witnesses were in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Justice Garrettson suggested that they be rounded up without delay and brought to Riverhead by special train. When the defense asked for an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning the Justice changed his suggestion into a command.

Communication was at once opened with New York. Automobiles were pressed into service, and while they were in use corralling the witnesses wanted a special train was made up in Long Island City. As the witnesses desired were found, they were mobilized aboard the train, and, their number complete, the run for Riverhead began. It took just two hours to cover the distance.

When the jury heard the witnesses thus summarily gathered it rendered a verdict for the defendant, withholding the insurance. Attorneys for the plaintiff will appeal.

COACH WRECKED BY AUTO.

Harriman's Chauffeur Smashes Carriage with Two Women Occupants.

E. H. Harriman's big red automobile, in charge of Chauffeur Lucien Martini of 229 Madison Avenue, Mr. Harriman's home, ran yesterday, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, into a coach, in which were Mrs. Frank Garvin of the Woodward Hotel, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Alice Hilliard. The chauffeur, it is said, had left the banker at his home and was running the machine up the avenue.

Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald had been chasing the automobile to warn the chauffeur he was going too fast. The automobile hit the coach in the side, knocking it against the curb and wrecking it. John Barry, the driver, was thrown from his seat into the mud, snow, and ice twenty feet away and made unconscious. The coach was broken in such a maner that Mrs. Garvin and Mrs. Hilliard were pinned inside. They shrieked once and fainted.

Fitzgerald grabbed the horse's bridle, and other people ripped away enough of the ccach to rescue the unconscious women. They were carried into a near-by residence and revived. Both suffered from shock, but Mrs. Hilliard had to be attended by a physician. Martini was arrested and fined $10 by Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court.

HUNT FOR "JACK THE SNIPPER."

Cut Curls from a Girl's Head—Police Bewildered by Derby Hat.

About all the folks living in the Parkville district of Brooklyn turned out yesterday afternoon to join the police in a hunt for a man who had attacked fifteen-year-old Olivia Hardy in the cellar of her home, at 775 Coney Island Avenue, and cut two long curls from her head with a pair of scissors.

Miss Hardy was in the habit of wearing her hair in three long heavy curls down her back, and tied at the neck with a ribbon. She was at an open window in her home yesterday afternoon when she droped a comb which she held in her hand and it fell into the cellarway. The girl went down to recover the comb and as she entered the cellar a man sprang from behind an old sofa and throwing one arm around her neck and holding his hand over her mouth to prevent her from crying out, cut the girl's curls off close to her head. The curls, however, were held by the ribbon and before the thief could secure them Miss Hardy broke from his grasp. She screamed and the fellow ran from the cellar.

The girl rushed up stairs to her mother, who fainted when told what had happened. Miss Hardy then ran out and alarmed the neighbors, and word was also sent to the Parkville Police Station. The neighbors and the police reserves turned out to hunt for a "Jack the Snipper," and a thorough search was made for him.

The only description Miss Hardy could give of the thief was that he "wore a black derby hat." So the police kept their eyes open for a stranger wearing a black derby hat. About an hour later they run across a strange man on Coney Island Avenue whose head was adorned with a tile of that description and surrounded him and made him prisoner.

"We've got you dead to rights and you may as well own up," they declared triumphantly. "You're wearing a black derby hat."

Apparently the significance of this extraordinary fact had not suggested itself to the stranger before, as he took the tile from his head and was lost in profound contemplation of it for a moment or two. Even then he didn't seem to see the point clearly.

"You're wearing a black derby hat," repeated the police.

The stranger took another long and searching look at the hat, replaced it on his head, and inquired:

"Well, wot of it?"

The police took him before Miss Hardy, but she was unable to identify either him or the hat, and both were released. The police were somewhat puzzled later when they ran across several other men wearing black derby hats, but none of the men proved to be the "Jack the Hair Snipper."

PROFESSOR'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Predecessor of Ohio State University Teacher Committed Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—Charles W. Mesloh, for six years Associate Professor of German Language and Literature at the Ohio State University, died suddenly to-day of nervous collapse.

Prof. Mesloh was in ill-health, and had worried over the fact that he was elected to the chair of German Language and Literature, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Eggers, who committed suicide about a year ago. Last Thursday he took chloroform with suicidal intent, but had apparently recovered from the effects of the drug, and had expressed regret for his act.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO ENGINEERS

A Forty-Word Note Places $1,500,000 at Their Disposal.

"UNION HOME FOR YOU ALL"

Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineers and Engineers' Club to Erect $2,500,000 Building.

Through the suggestion and generosity of Andrew Carnegie this city is soon to have a great central home for engineering. On Monda last Mr. Carnegie, who is to sail for Europe next Saturday, addressed the following self-explanatory letter to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Engineers' Club of New York:

It will give me great pleasure to devote, say, one and a half million of dollars for the erection of a suitable Union Home for you all in New York City. With best wishes, truly yours, ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The new structure will be called the Union Engineering Building and the total amount involved in the enterprise will be not less than $2,500,000. All four of the bodies mentioned have taken active steps to carry out Mr. Carnegie's munificent proposition. In addition to the sum he has named, the three National engineering societies have invested $500,000 in land on West Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, while the Engineers' Club has also acquired valuable land for its own purposes on West Fortieth Street facing the New York Public Library.

The American Society of Civil Engineers voted on March 2 not to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer to become one of the constituent societies in the occupancy and control of the proposed union building. The society has a building of its own on West Fifty-seventh Street near Seventh Avenue.

The new building, which it is hoped to have ready for occupancy in 1906, will probably be twelve stories in height, with a frontage of 125 feet. It will contain four or five auditoriums of different size—one seating from 1,200 to 1,500 persons—appropriately equipped for scientific meetings, lectures, and demonstrations. Then there will be an engineering museum and a noble library hall, where all the libraries of the societies—some 50,000 volumes—will be united in one.

The three National societies have now a total membership of more than 9,000 and are increasing in size rapidly. They administer a total income of $135,000 annually, and, in assets of all kinds, have property valued at from $250,000 to $300,000. The Engineers' Club has a membership of 1,200, and its annual budget is $120,000. While these four societies are to have their spacious headquarters in the new building, several kindred bodies, representing more than 5,000 members, have already made urgent requests for accommodations there.

The Engineers' Club building, to be separate, will flank the union building, and the two will share the same resources of light, heat, and power, and will be advantageously situated for mutual social benefit. These buildings, moreover, which will face on two streets, are to harmonize in architecture as well as in function. The present leases on the land acquired will expire about July 1, when work on the new structure will be vigorously begun, plans for the architectural part of the undertaking having been already drafted.

The representatives of the four bodies, interested as direct beneficiaries, and Trustees of Mr. Carnegie's gift are: Prof. F. R. Hutton, C. Wallace Hunt, and J. M. Dodge of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Dr. A. R. Ledoux, Theodore Dwight, and C. Kirchoff of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; C. F. Scott, Dr. S. S. Wheeler, and Bion J. Arnold of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and J. C. Kafer, W. H. Fletcher, and T. C. Martin of the Engineers' Club.

COSTLY REPUBLICAN STRIFE.

Four Villages Go Democratic in Congressman Gillett's Home County.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 15.—The contest for the Republican Congressional nomination between ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett and Congressman C. W. Gillett in this district, in which the nomination of a Republican is usually equivalent to an election, has resulted to date in Corning, Hornellsville, and Bath, all Republican strongholds, going Democratic.

To-day Painted Post, another Republican village, went Democratic. All these places are in Steuben, Mr. Gillett's home county.

DEATH IN TOY CAP EXPLOSION.

Chicago Building Wrecked and Three Fatalities Known—May Be Others.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Three persons, two of them boys, were killed and eight other employes were injured to-day by an explosion of toy pistol caps, which completely demolished the two-story brick manufacturing plant of the Chicago Toy Novelty Company, at Western Avenue and West Eighteenth Street.

The wrecked building caught fire immediately after the explosion. The building was occupied by three firms, employing nearly 100 persons, and it is believed some others may have been killed, but until the debris, which is piled twenty feet high, can be cleared away the exact number of dead cannot be asertained.

It is not known what caused the explosion, and so far as can be learned the company had no permit from the city for the manufacture or storing of explosives. The caps were of paper, and contained a composition of chloride of potash, phosphorous, and antimony.

BOUGHT BY MRS. HETTY GREEN.

Fifth Avenue House May Be Residence for Herself and Daughter.

Mrs. Hetty Green, according to a report current yesterday, is the real buyer of the dwelling 1,032 Fifth Avenue, sold recently by Mrs. Augusta E. Roosevelt. The contract for the purchase was signed by Miss Annie Leary, who, it is said, acted merely as Mrs. Green's representative in the transaction.

Mrs. Green's daughter, Miss Sylvia Green, has been living at Miss Leary's residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, for some time. Mrs. Green is said to have social aspirations for her daughter, and it is surmised that the purchase of the upper Fifth Avenue dwelling is made to afford her a suitable opportunity to entertain. It is also rumored that she may occupy the house, or part of it, herself. She has notified the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, from whom she has been renting a flat in Hoboken, that she will vacate the flat on April 1.

The house is five stories in height, and stands on a lot 20 by 125. It adjoins the Hamersley residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

GIRLS AID IN STRIKE RIOT.

Disturbances Connected with Chicago Teamsters' Troubles.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A series of riots occurred to-day between striking employes of the American Can Company and union teamsters who had refused to quit work in sympathy with the strike, the girl strikers taking prominent parts in the trouble. The first disturbance occurred on the north side of the city at once of the stables of the can company, a number of men being injured and two pickets arrested.

Two pickets were doing duty in the neighborhood when six teamsters attempted to leave the stables with teams. The pickets, by signals, summoned about twenty helpers, and the drivers were stoned and dragged from the wagons. Their assailants escaped when a patrol wagon loaded with police arrived.

A second battle started later at the company's South Side barn. Escorted by police, a number of wagons succeeded, however, in getting half way to a railway freight house, followed by threatening crowds.

At Twenty-sixth Street and Wentworth Avenue the police charged a mob that was showering missiles on the drivers and the wagons reached their destination after the police had captured four of the rioters.

The wagons, with their escort, ttopped at the Erie Railroad freight house, at Clark and Fifteenth Streets, and were attacked. Girls in the crowd tried to cut the harness and prevent the wagons leaving the freight station. Three of the teamsters armed with long whips and aided by a dozen of police and detectives drove back the throng.

Girld strikers tried to persuade the union freight handlers to refuse to handle the goods from the wagons, but the freight handlers declined to enter the fight.

HANDCUFF BRIDEGROOM IN FUN.

Boasting Man Subjected to Practical Jokes in Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Red fire, cowbells, and rockets closed the wedding of Archibald Cohen of Cincinnati at the Concordia Club in Allegheny last night. Previous to the ceremony making Miss Edna May Klein his wife, Mr. Cohen indulged in a little boasting of his ability to take care of himself and bride, and dared any of his friends to play a practical joke on him.

After the ceremony he and his bride tried to slip away, but their friends were watching them. While Cohen was trying to bribe a waiter to get him a carriage he was approached by a man wearing a policeman's badge. The fellow ordered him to hold out his hands, and before Cohen realized what had happened handcuffs were slipped on his wrists. He and his bride were then hustled into a dilapidated rig and driven to the Fort Wayne station. They missed their train.

DEATH IN OXYGEN EXPLOSION.

Fragment of Tank He Was Filling Cut Off a Man's Legs.

By the explosion of an oxygen tank which he was filling yesterday afternoon at the laboratory of the American Liquid Air Company, at 121 West Eighty-ninth Street, Edward Corliss, twenty-six years old of Bangor, Me., an employe of the Eagle Oxygen Works, was struck by flying fragments of steel which severed both legs at the knees.

William Anderson, a salesman of the company, who was in an upstairs room, ran down to the laboratory upon hearing the explosion, and quickly summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. When Dr. Westcott arrived shortly afterward Corliss had bled to death, despite the efforts of Anderson and others to stanch the flow of blood.

The only explanation that could be given for the explosion was that there was probably a flaw in the tank, causing it to burst under the pressure. Eugene C. Forster, general manager of the Eagle Oxygen Works, said that all tanks were subjected to a test pressure of 600 pounds, and subsequently while in use were never required to stand a greater pressure than 300 pounds.

When the police got on the scene they arrested Anderson and John H. Worland, the engineer at the laboratory. Capt. Lally of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station released them both after hearing their explanations.

STEAL AUTO FOR A LARK.

Barney Oldfield's Manager Arrested for Entertaining Show Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15.—As the result of a sensational chase by the police for violating the speed laws, J. E. Doorhoefer, son of a Louisville tobacco manufacturer and bookmaker at the Fair Grounds, and Col. "Billy" Thompson, manager for Barney Oldfield, formerly holder of the mile automobile record of America, were arrested here to-day.

They also answered to the charge of stealing an auto belonging to Dominick O'Malley, owner of The New Orleans Item.

The Kentuckian and Thompson wanted a second machine to take a crowd of actresses out for a morning lark, and took O'Malley's car. The police were notified, and a squad started in pursuit, but the automobilists would not stop. After a thrilling chase Doorhoefer and Oldfield's manager were arrested in the Tenderloin as they alighted from O'Malley's auto. The women escaped.

INTO RIVER FROM BOAT DECK.

Crowd, Watching Plunger's Rescue, Nearly Capsizes Ferryboat.

Hundreds of home-going Jerseyites on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Cincinnati were thrown into excitement when just as she left her slip at Desbrosses Street at 6:10 o'clock last evening a man pushed through the crowd on the forward lower deck and leaped overboard.

Capt. Post brought her to a standstill immediately, and James McManus, a deckhand, threw a line over his shoulders and hauled him aboard unconscious. Dr. Derringer of the Hudson Street Hospital revived him, and then he said he was Charles A. Nelson, fifty-eight years old, a Swede, of Chicago, Ill., but refused to say why he had jumped overboard.

The rush of the crowd of nearly a thousand people to the side from which he had leaped made the big double-decked ferryboat careen in a threatening fashion, and it was half an hour before the Cincinnati was able to proceed on her trip.

The Favorite Brand
Usher's Special Reserve White Label Scotch. —Adv.

JAN KUBELIK FLEES BEFORE GERMAN MOB

Concert of Violinist Broken Up in Austrian City.

MISSILES THROWN AT ARTIST

Carriage of District Governor Attacked and Doors of Concert Hall Forced by Rioters.

VIENNA, March 15.—German and Czech race hatred led to a serious riot at Ling, the capital of Upper Austria, where a mob of infuriated Germans in revenge for the ill-treatment of their compatriots at Prague stormed the hall in which Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, was giving a concert, compelling the artist to seek safety in flight.

The manager had been warned to cancel the engagement, owing to fears of such a demonstration, but he declined to do so.

Before the doors were opened the mob attacked the carriage of the District Governor, Count Wickenburg, with stones. The police had difficulty in protecting the Count from personal injury. While the concert was in progress a howling mob outside the hall made the music inaudible.

Some officers came out of the hall and reproached the mob for such disturbances. The mob then forced the police cordon, invaded the hall, smashed the decorative mirrors, and threw missiles at Kubelik.

The concert was then stopped, and the audience dispersed amid a fire of offensive epithets. The demonstrations were later continued outside Kubelik's hotel, and the police, aided by the Mayor, had some difficulty in dispersing the mob.

COLOR LINE IN POST OFFICE.

Fort Worth (Texas) Carrier Suspended for Refusing to Instruct Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 15.—C. W. Camp, a letter carrier in the Fort Worth Post Office, was suspended from duty to-day, charged with disobeying the orders of Postmaster Burroughs. Camp was making his rounds, when he was joined by James W. Pratt, a negro who had an order from Postmaster Burroughs to Camp, instructing him to teach the negro how to serve on the route. Camp paid no attention to the presence of the negro.

When Camp was ready to start on his afternoon delivery the Postmaster ordered him to take the negro along and instruct him in his duties. Camp refused and was suspended.

There is much ugly feeling among the carriers over the incident and trouble is likely to result.

VOTING BOOTHS PUZZLE WOMEN

In Tarrytown Election They Waited for Permission Before Leaving Them.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 15.—The election in North Tarrytown to-day resulted in a victory for the taxpayers' ticket. The question of raising $40,000 for water purposes was voted on by about sixty women in addition to the men. Up to a late hour the count on the proposition had not been completed. During the day carriages were used to bring the women to the polls, and the election officers had some curious experiences.

One of the women, after remaining ten minutes in a booth, opened the door a little and plaintively asked if it wasn't time to come out." Another insisted that she be allowed to take a second woman into the booth with her to help prepare her ballot. In Tarrytown a proposition to raise money for a library was carried.

In Dobbs Ferry the trolley ticket won by 37 majority. This was a defeat for the wealthy residents.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 15.—The Republicans carried the village election here to-day by a majority of over 100. E. L. Hopkins was elected President of the village over William C. Fignor by 122 majority. William Fitzsimmons, Republican, was elected Receiver of Taxes by 104. Chief of the Fire Department Mayhew W. Bronson ran on all tickets for Trustee, as did Joseph Bird for Treasurer.

KEPT THEIR WEDDING SECRET.

Miss White of Rahway and F. W. Burr Were Married in October Last.

Announcement was made last night of the marriage of Frank W. Burr and Miss Grace M. White of Rahway, N. J., which took place on Oct. 3 of last year. They were married by the Rev. John H. Fairchild, the pastor of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, who was a classmate of Mr. Burr's at Wesleyan University.

At the time the ceremony was performed in this city Mr. Burr exacted a promise of secrecy from Mr. Fairchild until the news of the wedding should be made public. Mr. Burr's wife, who is in her nineteenth year, is the daughter of one of the prominent Rahway families, and is a member of the United Brothers' Church.

At the time of the wedding Mr. Burr said he intended to have a civil service, performed according to the rites of her church, and that he would then make the announcement. She returned home after the ceremony performed by the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, and their parents knew nothing about the wedding until yesterday.

Frank W. Burr is twenty-nine years of age and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1896. His home is at 137 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and he is engaged in the profession of law at 257 Broadway.

ARREST RAILWAY RECEIVER.

Vardory McBee Charged with Seeking to Wreck North Carolina Road.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15.—A month ago Vardory McBee, who with his family reside at the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, came to this city and made Gov. Aycock several propositions to lease the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The State owns a majority of the stock, and Gov. Aycock, being opposed to leasing the road, would not allow the proxy of the State to go into a meeting of the stockholders and thus prevented a quorum for business.

McBee appeared with K. S. Finch of New York City, and the latter contracted for the purchase of E. C. Smith's forty shares of stock. Finch and McBee filed a bill in equity in the United States Court and Judge Purnell put the road into the hands of McBee as receiver.

McBee took charge two weeks ago and began to turn out the friends of the Governor, and this enraged the State administration, because no notice to show cause had been served before the receiver was appointed.

Yesterday Attorney General Gilmore swore out a bench warrant before Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court against McBee and Finch for conspiracy to get possession of and wreck the road. To-day McBee was bound over to answer before the Grand Jury. A clash is expected between Judge Purnell and Judge Clark. McBee is reported to represent the Gould interests.

"CO-EDS" IN MALE ATTIRE.

Tufts Girls Give a Ball and Exclude the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The Tufts College "co-eds" proclaimed their independence to-night by giving a big dance in Metcalf Hall at College Hill, and shutting the men out completely. Nearly one hundred young women gathered on this occasion, and fully one-half of them were clad in masculine attire, for, while they could dispense with the men, they had to keep up appearances.

The male impersonators appeared as athletes, students, or sports, and some of them escorted their partners home.

CANNON AGAIN NOMINATED.

Speaker Named for Seventeenth Term at Danville—Roosevelt Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 15.—The Eighteenth District Republican Congressional Convention nominated Congressman Cannon to-day for the seventeenth time. The National and State Administrations are indorsed. Horace Dollarhide of Edgar and Fenton W. Booth of Clark were appointed delegates to the National Convention and instructed for Roosevelt.

In a letter from Cannon he said: "Our progress under the leadership of McKinley met the approval of the people under the leadership of his successor."

DRIVE UNION MEN FROM TOWN.

Citizens' Alliance Members of Telluride, Col., Take Drastic Action.

TELLURIDE, Col., March 15.—One hundred members of the Citizens' Alliance, after a meeting, armed with rifles and revolvers, scoured the town and took into custody between seventy and eighty union men and sympathizers. In some instances doors of dwelling houses were broken open.

The men were herded in a vacant storeroom until all those desired had been captured, when they were marched to the station and loaded into two coaches. As the special train departed the Citizens' Alliance fired volleys of shots into the air.

A. P. Floaten, ex-Alderman and proprietor of the largest store in Telluride, is one of the victims. The mob battered in the door of his house, and, as he resisted, he was struck over the head and forced into submission. Mr. Floaten is a leader of the Socialist Party. Another of the men evicted is Stewart S. Forbes, Secretary of the Telluride Miners' Union.

J. H. TILLMAN FOR CONGRESS.

Man Acquitted of Killing Editor Gonzales Announces Candidacy.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 15.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman, recently acquitted of murder for the killing of Editor N. G. Gonzales of Columbia, S. C., announces his candidacy for Congress in an interview in The Augusta Chronicle. He will stand for the seat vacated by the death of Col. G. W. Croft.

The dead Congressman was at one time the law partner of Tillman and his leading counsel in the murder trial.

HUNDREDS IN BURNING HOUSE.

Lodgers Aroused, and Salvationist Meeting Broken Up by Cry of Fire.

Fire in the gymnasium coat room on the top floor of the Olive Tree Inn building, at 342 to 346 East Twenty-third Street, last night created plenty of excitement for a while, though the damage will not exceed $500. The inn is a lodging house for men, under the management of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and the gymnasium is used briefly by an athletic club attached to the church.

There were about 300 men in the inn, and in the gymnasium 50 boys were exercising when the fire was discovered. The boys ran pellmell down the stairs, and messengers were sent through the various floors to warn the lodgers in time for an orderly escape.

On the ground floor Capt. Mary Hester of the Salvation Army was conducting a service when a man shouted "Fire!" and the one hundred and fifty or more congregated there made a mad rush for the doors, but none was seriously hurt.

SMOOT CASE MAKES MORMONS.

Allegheny (Penn.) Couple Read Testimony and Join the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The startling testimony given in the Smoot case is making Mormon converts in Allegheny, according to a newly converted member of the Latter Day Church.

Gottlieb Gassman and his wife, who have lived in Allegheny for several years, became interested in Smoot. They had been visited on several occasions by Mormon missionaries and became interested in the doctrine of that church.

"In a week I will be sitting in the Mormon Temple of the Lord in Salt Lake with 10,000 others singing praise to God and our prophet, Joe Smith," said Gassman, as he was entering the train to take him to Salt Lake. "My wife and child are at peace with the world, and I know we will reap the fruits of the better life."

H. H. ROGERS'S GAS AGREEMENT

Witness in Boston Suit Produces a Signed Memorandum.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—In the gas suit today, Lawyer Whipple asked Robert Winsor for the agreement made with Thomas W. Lawson in reference to keeping out of the way while reorganization proceedings were going on, and Mr. Winsor produced a memorandum, which he said was signed by Mr. Rogers in his presence. He also said that "T. W. L." meant Lawson. It was as follows:

"Memo.—H. H. R. talked with T. W. L. over the telephone, and the latter agrees not to oppose the N. E. G. & C. Co. reorganization, and to do nothing nor to speculate in the securities. Hands off in every way. H. H. R. is to receive 10 per cent. of the net profits, including any of the profits on the securities. In the event of the death of H. H. R. we are to see that his share of the profits gets to T. W. L.

"March 12, 1902. "H. H. R., R. W."

Henry H. Rogers were not present to-day owing to sickness, but Thomas W. Lawson was on hand as usual.

Postmaster General Payne Has Gout.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Postmaster General Payne is still confined to his hotel. He is suffering from an acute attack of gout, and is very weak.

RUSSIANS LOSE 300 AT PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Renewed Bombardment of Stronghold Sunday.

KUROPATKIN REFUSES AID

Stoessel Must Hold Fortress With Present Garrison—Russia Denies Rumors of Evacuation.

LONDON, March 15.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Yin-Kow says that the Japanese again attacked Port Arthur March 12, as a challenge for Vice Admiral Makaroff to come out and fight. During the heavy bombardment, the correspondent says, the Japanese were in a position of safety from the guns of the fortress.

The Russian casualties amounted to 300 killed or wounded. The correspondent adds that this is authentic.

According to a correspondent of The Daily Mail at Niu-Chwang, Gen. Kuropatkin has wired Lieut. Gen. Stoessel that he must hold Port Arthur with the present garrison.

The Daily Express correspondent at Berlin gives an alleged official intimation from the Russian Ambassador, Count Osten-Sacken, that Vice Admiral Makaroff has mined all the coast of the peninsula at Port Arthur, the situation of the mines extending three miles seaward.

TIEN-TSIN, March 15.—A foreigner just arrived from Port Arthur reports that a short engagement took place between the Russian and Japanese fleets on Sunday last, the Russian protected cruiser Diana receiving some injuries. About twenty or thirty shells were exchanged.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—From the highest official quarter The Associated Press has received information that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumors persistently sent out from Tokio that the Russians are abandoning Port Arthur.

"It is the veriest nonsense," said the official informant. "Nothing has occurred there to warrant such reports. The Japanese fleet has not been seen for forty-eight hours. The motive of the Government at Tokio in spreading this story is probably to influence public feeling in Japan for the purpose of creating enthusiasm while a war loan is being floated."

The newspapers here manifest the greatest indignation over the report, the Boerse Gazette characterizing it as outrageous and a British invention. Attention is redirected to the order of the day, issued by Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, Commander at Port Arthur, in which he declared that that place would never be surrendered, as representing the Russian position. Relative to this point, a military officer said:

"This mere statement carries its own refutation, unless we meant to beat an ignoble retreat all along the line. If we abandon Port Arthur we leave our fleet there to be doomed. It is too absurd to discuss."

The report from Niu-Chwang that four Russian steamers have been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur after the removal of the battleship Retvizan is authoritatively denied here. It is announced that, with the exception of the dispatch of yesterday from Gen. Zilinsky, no official telegrams containing news of fighting have been received in the last forty-eight hours.

PORT ARTHUR, March 15.—Vice Admiral Makaroff to-day visited the torpedo boat destroyers which participated in the fight with the Japanese on March 10 and warmly thanked the officers and crew for their splendid behavior.

The Admiral distributed decorations.

TOKIO, Tuesday, March 15.—Confirmation of the reported abandonment of Port Arthur by the Russian fleet is not obtainable from any reliable source, but recent scouting in the vicinity of Port Arthur has failed to reveal the presence of any Russian warships.

It seems logical enough that the Russians should attempt a dash for Vladivostok, where it is possible to dock larger ships, effect a junction with their armored cruiser squadron, and secure a base for operations while possessing adequate land defenses.

Vice Admiral Togo is unwilling to run the risk of dividing his battleship squadron, and continues to operate the six battleships together. If the Russians should make an attempt to reach Vladivostok, it is believed they will try a dash through the Korean Straits rather than enter the Japan Sea through the Sugaru Straits.

WANT NO MEDIATION.

Neither Russia Nor Japan, It Is Said, Desires Intervention by Powers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, March 15.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg to the Paris press represent rumors of mediation, which in one instance are called "a feeler coming from Berlin," as finding no echo whatever in Russia. "Indeed," one correspondent says, "all idea of foreign diplomatic intervention is as distasteful to Russia now as it would be after the war."

A writer in this evening's Temps says what Russia and Japan want is not by any means assistance during the struggle. It is that nobody intervene after the struggle. In other words, they want to be allowed to make peace by themselves just as they have been allowed to make war by themselves."

The same writer adds that he has reason to believe that the friendly relations between England and France are regarded with satisfaction in St. Petersburg, as it is expected when the hour of

reckoning comes, the Anglo-French rapprochement may prove advantageous to Russian interests.

WARNS RUSSIAN FINANCIERS.

Calculations of All Bourses Upset, Says the Novoe Vremya.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Novoe Vremya notes that international Bourses concurred in the manner in which the course of the war threatens to upset calculations based on the expectation that military events would move rapidly, and remarks:

"The Bourse must fall into line with circumstances and rest satisfied with the same slow market before which even more important factors in the life of the State are bowing."

PATRIOTIC FUNDS GROW.

Large Subscriptions Made in St. Petersburg and Kursk.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ODESSA, March 15.—Notable subscriptions to the new fleet and other patriotic funds are those of Kursk and St. Petersburg. The Kursk Government Assembly assigned 50,000 rubles ($25,750) to the fleet fund, 100,000 rubles to the military lazarettes, and 100,000 rubles to the families of the reservists.

The St. Petersburg Credit Association, amid thunders of applause, decided yesterday to subscribe 100,000 rubles to the fleet fund and 100,000 rubles for war sufferers.

Here the South Russian Jews are testifying their loyalty by patriotic subscriptions.

SAY CHINA WILL BE NEUTRAL.

Assurances Given by Foreign Advisers of Viceroy of Chi-li.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 15.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch to the Journal says the Norwegian Colonel Munthe, aide de camp to the Viceroy of Chi-li Province, and Dr. Laville, a Frenchman who is Councilor for Foreign Affairs of the Viceroy, are going on an official mission to Admiral Alexieff. They made the following statement to-day:

"We sincerely and honestly believe that China will not intervene in the pending conflict.

"Evidently there are at the Chinese Court certain personages who are favorable to the Japanese and want to drag in China, but Yuan Shihkai, the confidential man of the Dowager Empress, the most powerful Viceroy in China, and the chief of the real Chinese Army, is too prudent and too enlightened to expose his country to the consequences of such an adventure.

"When the war broke out, the Viceroy in agreement with the powers decided that the army should be concentrated in the north for the protection of the Province of Chi-li against the aggression of one or the other of the belligerents, to maintain order, and to prevent raids by marauders and fugitives. We therefore conclude emphatically that China will remain neutral."

The correspondent says the public is somewhat skeptical and there are symptoms inconsistent with this statement.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department has received formal assurance from China that the Government of that country will insist on the observance of the strictest neutrality toward both sides during the present war on the part of Chinese subjects.

It was said to-night that the additional assurances from China were in response to an inquiry from Mr. Conger, the American Minister at Peking, who, under instructions from the State Department, asked the Chinese officials in a general way about the significance of the activity of the Chinese troops on the Manchurian border. The positive character of the assurances that China not only would observe, but would maintain, the strictest neutrality, leads to the belief that the manoeuvring of her army is for the legitimate purpose of getting it in shape to put down any disorder that may arise as the result of the war, and not for a junction with Japanese troops.

JAPANESE REFORMS IN KOREA.

Corrupt Officials Will Be Dismissed and Many Abuses Corrected.

SEOUL, March 15.—The effect of the Japanese-Korean protocol has already been felt. It was learned to-day that sweeping changes will be made in the Korean administration. Corrupt officials will be cashiered, cruel punishments will be abolished, and the postal system will be extended.

A Japanese officer is about to be appointed adviser to the War Office, and Prefects who have kept the money intended for the peasants in payment for grain bought for the Japanese will be prosecuted.

AMERICAN ATTACHE IN RUSSIA.

Lieut. McCully Will Probably Join the Russian Navy in April.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Lieut. Newton A. McCully, the United States Naval Attaché with the Russian Navy, arrived here to-day. He will remain in this city until facilities are afforded him to join the Russian squadron. The authorities have granted his credentials, but as yet they have not arranged for his transportation. Lieut. McCully probably will leave St. Petersburg early in April.

Lieut. Commander Roy C. Smith, the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg, will return to Paris March 19.

The Emperor will receive the German and Swedish military attachés who leave for the front Friday, these being the first of the foreign attachés to go.

STOPS ITALIAN CRUISER.

Russian Warship Fires Across Bow, but Apologizes—Norwegian Stopped; Too.

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 15.—The Russian armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi is actively patrolling in search of vessels carrying contraband of war. She mistook the Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo for a merchantman and stopped her by firing a blank cartridge across her bows. On discovering her mistake the Dmitri Donskoi signaled an apology.

The Dmitri Donskoi stopped the Norwegian steamer Standard this morning, but

JAPAN SEEMS READY TO STRIKE LAND BLOW

Authorities Order Newspaper Correspondents Back to Seoul.

ICE IS FAST DISAPPEARING

Russians Hurrying 14,000 Additional Troops to Reinforce the Army in the Yalu Region.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
By De Forrest Wireless Telegraphy via Wei-Hai-Wai.
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ON BOARD TIMES'S STEAMER.—I am at sea en route to Chi-nam-pho. The military developments foreshadowed in my previous telegrams should be taking place very soon, as, according to later information, the ice is disappearing fast.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 15.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the newspaper correspondents at Ping Yang and An-ju to return. They also refuse to honor the permits formerly given for correspondents to accompany troops to the front, and are holding them at Söul.

This action is regarded as significant.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—On account of the difficulty of housing the vast number of troops poured into Mukden, 14,000 have been sent forward within the last few days toward the Yalu River as reinforcements for the 7,000 troops already at Kasan and An-ju, and the stream of soldiers from European Russia is now being held at Harbin.

The housing problem will disappear with the advent of warmer weather, but in the meantime the Government is hurrying forward large numbers of portable collapsible wooden quarters, 1,800 of these having already been despatched from St. Petersburg and 3,000 from Moscow.

JAPANESE RESCUED RUSSIANS.

Survivors of Battle of Torpedo Boat Destroyers Tell of the Fight.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, March 15.—The commander of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Sazami, which captured the Russian destroyer Stereguschtshi, thinks that many of the Russian crew jumped overboard. He rescued two from the destroyer and two from the water, and would have tried to pick up a greater number, but, owing to the unceasing fire from the forts, the roughness of the sea, and the approach of the Novik, was compelled to withdraw.

Among the four rescued were two wounded, who are recovering.

All reports indicate that Port Arthur has been much damaged.

The bodies of two of the crew of the Variag have been buried at Che-mul-pho with Japanese naval honors.

PARIS, March 15.—Count Lamsdorff has asked Foreign Minister Delcassé to telegraph to the French Minister in Tokio for information regarding the fate of four officers on board the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Stereguschtshi, which foundered March 10.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 15.—A steamer bearing ten wounded and the bodies of nine of the seamen who were killed in the Port Arthur fight on the 10th inst. has reached Sasebo.

The survivors tell a story of a personal encounter between a Japanese sailor and the Captain of the Russian destroyer Stereguschtshi. When the Japanese closed on the Russians the sailor sprang aboard the cabin. Sailor and Captain sprang at each other, but the seaman was the quicker of the two and felled the Russian officer by striking him on the head with a cutlass. The Japanese sailor then kicked him overboard, and he drowned.

The Japanese say there were twenty-two dead on the two Russian destroyers.

KUROPATKIN'S PLANS LAID.

Before He Left St. Petersburg He Had Mapped Out His Campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Gen. Kuropatkin expects to reach Mukden March 26. He bears an autograph letter from the Emperor to Viceroy Alexieff, to whom he will report. It is understood that the Viceroy then will turn over the entire direction of the land operations to Gen. Kuropatkin.

Gen. Kuropatkin had his plan of campaign practically perfected before he left here for the Far East. He returned to St. Petersburg quietly from his country seat, and his presence here was not known for four days, which he devoted to the elaboration of his plans.

A superstitious idea prevails here that Gen. Kuropatkin will signalize his birthday, which occurs on March 30, and which is also his patron saint's day, with some important act.

The statement by Gen. Zilinski that the Russians found poisoned swords left by the fleeing Japanese has aroused much comment. Similar swords were used by the Chinese during the Boxer rebellion, especially in Manchuria, and the slightest wound inflicted by them proved fatal. The use of such weapons is prohibited by the Geneva and The Hague Conventions.

HEARST'S OHIO DELEGATES.

New Yorker, Backed by Johnson, May Get Buckeye Votes at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—So far W. R. Hearst, aided by the Tom L. Johnson element of the Ohio Democracy, is having easy sailing in this State. He has now secured the delegates from three Congressional Districts, all that have held conventions.

The last one held its convention to-day at Celina, and Hearst men secured the delegates from this, the Fourth District, in the persons of S. A. Hoskins and A. D. Miller, who were backed by Johnson. Hearst was the favorite of the delegates at the gathering, although the two delegates will go uninstructed. They will do Johnson's bidding, however. Harvey G. Garber was renominated for Congress.

That Mayor Johnson of Cleveland is backing Hearst's boom in Ohio seems certain, though he is probably doing it more to defeat John R. McLean than for any other reason. As Johnson is practically in control of the Democratic machine in Ohio it looks very much as if Hearst would have Ohio at his back at the St. Louis Convention. Charles P. Salen, Johnson's chief lieutenant, will be a candidate for Delegate at Large.

GRAND DUKE SAILS FOR HOME.

Will Never Return to America, Baron von Plettenberg Says.

Friedrich August, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who came to this country last week, sailed away again yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. He boarded the steamship at 1:30 o'clock in the morning.

Baron von Plettenberg, who accompanied the Grand Duke during his stay here, was delegated to answer all questions. He said that the sovereign of Oldenberg was delighted with his visit, but that never

GRUBER TICKET WINS.

West Side Republican Club Votes Down Organization Slate.

The annual election of the West Side Republican Club, composed of Republicans of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirty-first, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, was held last night at the clubhouse, on Broadway, near Eighty-third Street. There were three tickets in the field. The "organization" ticket was overwhelmingly beaten.

Assemblyman Charles F. Bostwick headed two tickets. Hector M. Hitchings, the other. The Bostwick tickets were identical, save that one bore the name of Charles H. Doud for member of the Committee on Admissions instead of that of Charles K. Carpenter.

The Hitchings ticket was the organization ticket. It was put forward by the nominating committee, which it developed was a red rag to the Gruber element. Hitchings is leading the fight on Col. Gruber for the leadership of the district.

The Bostwick ticket was put forward by Col. Gruber's friends, and was elected by a vote of 137 to 44. Mr. Doud received 25 votes. All the other candidates on the tickets were elected by from 190 votes down to the 137 received by Bostwick.

Bostwick's supporters, or the Gruber or "young man" element in the club, elec tioneered with automobiles and brought scores of members to the polls. The Hitchings people contented themselves with less strenuous work, and as a result some of the supporters of that ticket were grumbling that their candidate did not get out and hustle.

PLANS H. C. PAYNE'S DOWNFALL

Wisconsin's Governor Seeks His Defeat as National Committeeman.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet in Madison Thursday of this week to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention to elect the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention.

The fight for delegates is already on. Dane County, the home of the Governor, will be the storm centre. The Beansch leaders are straining every nerve to take Dane County away from the Governor, and thus discredit his candidacy for a third term.

Gov. La Follette's plan is said to include the defeat of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne as National Committeeman from this State and the election of a La Follette man in his place, presumably ex-Gov. William D. Hoard of Fort Atkinson.

Friends of the Governor say they have no doubt they will easily control the convention, and the four men most prominently mentioned for delegates are Gov. La Follette, ex-Gov. Hoards, Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, and Congressman H. A. Cooper of Racine.

TO FIGHT LAUTERBACH.

Opposition Primary Ticket to be Named by Plaza Club Interests.

At a meeting of the Plaza-Central Park Republican Club it was decided to place tickets in the field in opposition to those to be put out by the Lauterbach-Mason wing of the party. The voters will vote for delegates to the Assembly Convention, for the election of ten delegates to the State Convention, and for thirty-nine delegates to the Thirteenth District Congressional Convention and fifteen to the Fifteenth District Congressional Convention.

This fight between the Lauterbach-Mason men and those led by Partridge, Leary, Sheffield, Fletcher, and Schwartzler will involve Edward Lauterbach's ambition to succeed Robert C. Morris as State Committeeman from the Thirteenth Congressional District.

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

Indiana and Missouri District Conventions Instruct Delegates for Nomination.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., March 15.—Congressman James A. Hemenway was renominated to-day without opposition by the Republicans of the First Indiana District. Strong resolutions instructing for President Roosevelt were adopted.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 15.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, which to-day elected delegates to the National Convention, instructed them for Roosevelt.

KNOX, Ind., March 15.—Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District to-day renominated Representative Brick by acclamation. Delegates to the National Republican Convention were instructed for President Roosevelt.

PARKER FIGHT IN INDIANA.

National Committeeman Taggart to Lead Forces for Jurist.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A fight is to be made in Indiana to have the delegates to St. Louis instructed for Judge Parker.

National Committeeman Taggart and several other prominent Indiana politicians, who have been in New York, conferring with David B. Hill, stopped off in Washington to-day and are enthusiastic for Parker.

A combination of men prominent in different parts of the State has been formed for the purpose of pushing the Parker movement along, and it is said to be a strong one.

KEEPING DOWN HARLEM "LID."

Capt. McGlynn Guards Supposed Poolrooms and Raids One Place.

Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon devoted all of his attention and the services of half a hundred policemen and plain clothes men, with two patrol wagons, to keeping the "lid" on in Harlem. Two suspected pool rooms were put under guard and entrance thereto forbidden. A saloon in which gambling was hinted at was investigated, and an office in a bank building was raided.

It was a little past noon when patrol wagons pulled up in front of the houses 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and unloaded policemen by the dozen. Cordons were formed in front of the doors, and any one who attempted to break through was shoved back.

It was late in the afternoon when a well-dressed man finally succeeded in getting through the lines drawn up before the One Hundred and Twenty-first Street house and gained the areaway. There he stood and defied any one to remove him. Detective McAvoy, who, by the way, is no relative of the First Deputy Police Commissioner, took the dare and dragged the man back to the middle of the street. Capt. McGlynn said last night that he was Effingham Lawrence, a descendant of the Lawrence of "Don't give up the ship" fame.

While the blockade act was in full swing word came that there was gambling in a saloon on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Detectives were detailed, who investigated the report and declared it untrue.

A moment later Capt. McGlynn was informed that a poolroom was in full blast in the office of a broker in the Hamilton Bank Building, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A detail of men was sent to the office, and on being denied admittance broke in the doors. They saw no signs of gambling and made no arrests.

A delegation of men who are reputed to be interested in poolrooms called on Capt. McGlynn last night and asked him if he proposed to continue backing up patrol wagons in front of their places and driving the patrons away. Capt. McGlynn assured his callers that he proposed to follow that plan just so long as a house in his district was under suspicion. The visitors said if he tried the game again he would have more trouble than he could take care of, and left breathing all kinds of threats. After their departure the Captain said he would be on deck this afternoon with his blockading squadrons, and would endeavor to accommodate any one who was hunting for trouble.

PRESIDENT INTERVENES IN RUSSIAN MEETING

Prevents Capt. Perry of Brooklyn Navy Yard from Presiding.

SPEAKERS PRAISE RUSSIA

Dr. Schadt Gives Some Inside History—Consul General Tells of the Empire's God-Inspired Mission on Earth.

Telling in eloquent terms of the strong friendship of Russia for the United States, deprecating what they described as a misunderstanding of the Russian people by the people of this country, and calling upon all Americans to give their moral support to the Czar in his effort to fulfill what he conceived to be a great Christian mission inspired by the Almighty, the several speakers roused six hundred friends of Russia to a high pitch of enthusiasm at a gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Co-operative Entertainment Club, and there were present many prominent Americans and Russians, including the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, the Russian Consul in this city and the attachés of his office, some officers of the United States Navy, several prominent educators of this country who have traveled in Russia, and men and women prominent in private life.

It was declared by the speakers, including the American ones, that Russia has been the victim of gross misrepresentations that have threatened to sever the pacific and sympathetic moral union of the two countries, which, the Secretary of the Russian Embassy said, were destined to become each "the greatest power on its own particular hemisphere." Every appeal for a better understanding and closer union of interests and purposes of the two countries was vigorously cheered.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTERFERENCE.

President Roosevelt interfered with the plan of the club to have an officer of the United States Navy preside over the meeting. It was announced as a "non-political" affair, but the President, having heard of the intention of the club to place it in the hands of Capt. Thomas Perry, who is attached at present to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sent word that this should not be done. He called attention to the fact that as the gathering was of the friends of Russia, and was to be attended by representatives of the Russian Empire, it might appear to be a breach of the proclamation of neutrality which he issued when the war between Russia and Japan was declared.

This order from the President came late yesterday afternoon, and just before the meeting last evening Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, President of the club, had to call upon Dr. George Donaldson to preside. Dr. Donaldson was not prepared, not having had time to become familiar with the names of the speakers, and the affair was conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Hitchcock, with Dr. Donaldson as her spokesman.

Capt. Perry was present, however, and sat in the front row. With him was Mrs. Rogers, wife of Admiral Frederick Rogers, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mrs. George W. De Long, widow of Capt. De Long, who was lost with the Jeannette.

One of the features of the evening was the speech of Dr. Oliver G. J. Schadt, President of the People's College, Philadelphia, who was once a tutor in the family of Count Alexis P. Bobrinsky, grandson of Queen Catherine II. and Minister of Public Ways and Communication during the reign of Alexander II.

Dr. Schadt gave first-hand information concerning the attitude of Russia toward the United States during the civil war. He declared that Russia's act in sending her fleet into American waters was, to quote Count Bobrinsky, with the intention of "holding out its strong arms to a patient in distress." He went further, and said that it was directly upon the suggestion from Russia, and with the feeling of security born of the knowledge of the success of Alexander II. in freeing the serfs, that President Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, sent a letter saying that he was unable to be present because of the combination of official duties and the mandate of his physician, which he could not defeat. He wrote:

In your efforts to bring closer together your people and mine in that broad sympathy of thought and action which is the strongest bond two nations can have, you and your associates are performing the highest and noblest mission entrusted to a diplomat—the maintenance and cultivation of friendliness between his own and the country to which he is accredited.

Count Cassini explained the action of Russia in declining to maintain an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, saying on that point:

I am glad you have asked me the reason for my Government's decision not to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, because it gives me the opportunity I have desired to contradict as emphatically as I can the false report that it was because of resentment against the United States. My country is now at war, and the defense of the flag is the foremost thought in the minds of all my people. It was found that it would be impossible to send to St. Louis at this time an exhibit which would adequately represent the resources and industries of the Russian Empire, and for this reason alone it was thought best to abandon the elaborate governmental exhibit that had been planned.

DR. SCHADT'S REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Schadt in his address said in part:

"One day Count Bobrinsky and I were talking together in his study. I asked him to tell me about the fleet that Russia sent to American waters during the civil war.

"'Tell me something about that fleet,' I said to him. 'I want to know if it is true that it sailed under sealed order and on an uncertain mission, as has been said and written.'

"'Why, Dr. Schadt,' he said to me, 'that fleet was sent to both sides of your country—to New York and to San Francisco—as two arms held out to a helpless patient in distress.'

"This is no myth—no fabric of the historian. The Minister of Public Ways and Communications, I learned from him, was present at the Czar's counsel when the question of the attitude of that country toward the conflicting factions in the United States was considered, and the Count himself discussed it.

"The Czar heard all about Napoleon's plan for the formation of a coalition of the other powers of Europe and rejected it, holding out strongly for the continuance of the independence and the preservation of the union of States here. Then it was that it was decided to send the fleet to these waters.

"When I was in the service of Count Bobrinsky I considered that it would be a breach of confidence to make public this conversation I had with him. But the Count is dead now six years, and as his country should be set right in the eyes of the people of the United States I do not feel that I am doing wrong in telling of it.

"The fact that Russia sent the fleet to America indicates plainly her attitude at that time, and this is further illustrated by the correspondence which the Russian officials had with the members of the United States Government in those days. President Lincoln, while he was struggling with the problem that confronted him in the days just preceding the civil war, looked to the action of Alexander in freeing the serfs. He received from Russia full information concerning this action, and, while he was on his knees praying for direction of his conduct, there came to him from Russia the comforting and encouraging news of Alexander's action, and he followed the example of the Czar."

André Bobroff, representing the Russian Ambassador, said:

"It is always gratifying for Russians to realize that the real feeling of the American people for Russia is one of friendship. The traditional friendship between the two great countries which look across at one another from opposite shores of the Pacific Ocean cannot lightly cease to exist. Although the relations between nations may be more or less modified by human agencies, the result in the end will be that which their historical destiny has already determined. And it is the destiny of our country and of your country to be—each of them—the greatest power on its own particular hemisphere, and therefore they must be united by a friendship which will insure the peace and progress of the world."

The Russian Consul General, Nicholas de Lodykenski, spoke on "Russia and Its People," saying in part:

"Let me ask that judgment of my country be not based on superficial knowledge, on hearsay evidence, or on such writings as may come from those insufficiently informed. I ask that your judgment be that of mature thought based on accurate information of my country and my people. With the verdict thus formed I will be content. Know us as we are.

"If you desire to understand Russia, its soul, and its life you must judge it from a certain definite standpoint. We Russians are conscious, and we fervently hope that our friends when they learn to know us better will agree that the Russian people is a great Christian nation, designed by the Almighty to accomplish a great Christian mission on earth. All other multiple sides of national life—wars, politics, commerce, literature, and art—all these are of secondary consideration.

"The most fervent wish of the Russian people, without distinction in its Christian denominations and non-Christian faiths, without distinction of classes and of its ethnographical nationalities, I say that the whole undivided and indivisible nation of 140,000,000 has only one wish, and this is peace."

Capt. E. W. Dayton, who is on Gov. Odell's staff and who has traveled extensively in Russia, told of Russia's friendship for the United States, which he said he had found manifested in all parts of the empire, and declared that "we ought to remember this consistent friend—the one nation in Europe which has always stood steadfast in its friendship for America." He said that Russia's friendship had been indicated in recent years by her favoring the United States in commerce.

The Russian First Vice Consul, Ernest Schilling; the Rev. Dr. John A. Gutteridge, Secretary of the American University at Washington, and others also spoke.

The entertainment feature, aside from the speeches, was supplied by a chorus of twenty young Russian men and women brought here from Bridgeport, Conn. They sang several Russian folk songs and the national anthem, "God Save the Czar." Dr. Donaldson gave a lecture on a 3,000-mile tour he took through Russia, illustrating it with stereopticon views.

AGAINST TWO-PLATOON BILL.

Hayes and Croker Attack It—May Not Get Out of Committee.

ALBANY, March 15.—After the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee to-day on the Remsen Fire Department Two-Platoon bill, Senator White, Chairman of the committee, said the bill would not be reported unless further arguments were adduced in support of it.

It was stated that members of the department who favored the bill dared not appear in its support for fear of dismissal. Fire Commissioner Hayes denied this, and said that he would give permission to any fireman who wished to appear in favor of the bill.

Commissioner Hayes submitted a printed brief in which both he and Chief Croker denounced the bill unscathingly, Commissioner Hayes declaring that it would decrease the efficiency of the force, destroy discipline to a very large extent, and instead of advancing the interests of the firemen and engineers, who, it is claimed, would be benefited, it would work directly against their interests.

The men who are most competent to judge of its results by experience and service in the department, Mr. Hayes said, declare emphatically that it would ruin the effective system now in operation and upon which the great reputation of the New York City Fire Department has been built.

The bill was also sure, the Commissioner said, to increase the insurance rates, as indicated by the position taken on the question by the fire underwriters.

Mr. Hayes expressed a willingness to give the two-platoon system a trial in one of the battalion districts to show just what it would do.

Accompanying the Commissioner's brief was a statement from Chief Croker, in which he stated many objections to the bill, and declared that the measure contemplated placing an additional burden on the taxpayers of the city of from $1,200,000 to $2,000,000 per annum, and positively insured them in return a practically demoralized department.

POLICE RAID NEAR WALDORF.

Capt. Cottrell Heard That a Crooked Game Was Running.

Almost in the shadow of the Waldorf-Astoria, Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station and some of his detectives raided an alleged gambling house at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street last night, and arrested three men, whom they charge with operating a game there. The men said their names were J. P. Wilson, forty-seven, of 119 West Ninety-third Street; G. W. Lewis, thirty, of 105 West Fortieth Street, and Charles Wilson, forty-eight, of 307 West Forty-first Street.

The evidence against the place was gathered by Edward Beecher, a private detective, who was formerly employed by the Committee of Fifteen and by the District Attorney. A few days ago Capt. Cottrell received an anonymous communication which said there was gambling going on in the house, and that the game was crooked. A number of "steerers" were employed by the managers of the place, the letter said, whose duty was to get "good things" to visit the place. They would be permitted to play two or three nights, and then would be refused admission.

According to Beecher's story, he went to the house three or four night ago, was admitted, and won some money. The next night he lost twice as much as he had won. The third night he was refused admission. However, he had made a good impression on the first night and had been given a key to the front door.

On information sworn to by Beecher, Magistrate Mayo issued warrants yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court, made out for members of the "Doe" family. Armed with these Capt. Cottrell and his men went to the place last night. They had taken axes with them in case of trouble, but the key which Beecher had obtained made them useless, entrance to the place being effected with ease. There were no players present at the time of the raid, but the three men whom Beecher said were the principals were found and arrested.

The police say that J. P. Wilson is really J. P. Smith, and that he is a dealer; Lewis, they say, was the doorkeeper, and Charles Wilson, whose name, they aver, is really John W. Martin, is another dealer.

The raid took place about 11 o'clock, when there were a good many people on the streets. A crowd collected when the patrol wagon backed up in front of the house.

NEWSBOYS ON STRIKE.

No Evening Deliveries for Two Days at Hoosick Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., March 15.—Newsboys have struck against local dealer Samuel Schweizer, and nobody has had evening editions for the last two days. Schweizer wants the boys to carry bundles of papers from New York trains to his news rooms without additional pay, and the boys want one-half cent more for every five papers sold.

The boys have organized, and whip any would-be peddler. Those who buy have papers torn from their hands. They continually harass the dealer, who has called for protection from the police. The boys have the public's sympathy.

The Statendam's Boiler Damaged.

FALMOUTH, England, March 15.—The Holland-America Line steamship Statendam, which sailed from Rotterdam March 12 for New York, has returned to this port owing to her boiler being damaged.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.

J. CALVET & CIE.

Clarets Sauternes AND Burgundies

Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.

Leading Dealers.

THERE IS A RIGHT WAY and a WRONG WAY —TO BURN GAS.—

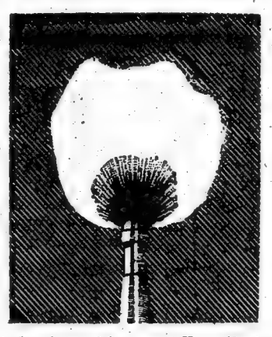

A burner with a "5-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Good light.

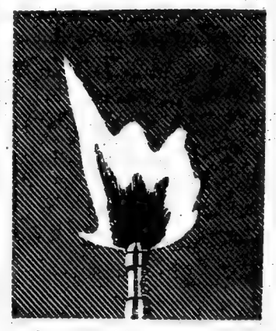

A burner with a "3-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Poor light.

If your Gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Spring Outfitting For Children.

There is one store in which, so far as the outfitting of children is concerned, you are always practically certain of finding

Everything You Want

For Infants, Boys, Girls, Youths and Misses.

The newest, prettiest, most appropriate, and most serviceable of everything—from Hats to Shoes.

60-62 West 23d Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co. 86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Men's Shirts, unlaundered.

Pure linen bosom—Utica Muslin—reinforced split neckband—felled seams, per ½ doz., $2.85. Each, 50c

Fast Black Sox.

Two thread, high spliced, double sole, per ½-doz., box, 70c. Pair, 12½c

Maco thread, imported specially, per doz., $2.90. Pair, 25c

SHERIFF SEEKS A NEW JAIL

Hesterberg, Confronted by Eviction, Cannot Find One to Let.

HIS 200 PRISONERS JUBILANT

Indorse Health Board's Sentiments That Raymond Street Prison Is a Nuisance—Second-Story Sam's View.

"Will der chail be ould?"

Through all Brooklyn this query was ringing last night, and none was there found who could answer it. With but four days between him and eviction with his 200 prisoners from the oft-condemned lockup in Raymond Street, Sheriff Hesterberg was not so cheerful that one could notice it.

On Monday the Department of Health, without offering any suggestions as to how to do it, solemnly ordered Mr. Hesterberg to get out of the jail with his charges in five days because certain sanitary improvements in the institution had not been made. All day yesterday the Sheriff was in executive session with himself considering the happy situation which would develop if the Health Department called upon the police to turn him and his 200 prisoners out into the cold. So far as he could learn nobody had a vacant jail to let, and in trying to solve he problem of what he would do with his charges if he were evicted, he found himself thinking in a circle and growing dizzy.

Last night he was clinging to the hope that the Department of Health and the Department of Public Buildings would yet come to an understanding, and that the demanded improvements would be made. If the worst came to the worst, however, and the police were ordered to chase out of the jail the people they had put into it, the Sheriff thought that he could ask Gov. Odell to call out the Twenty-third Regiment and Troop C to keep the police out of the jail and the prisoners in the place. He hoped, however, that he would not be driven to any such extreme measure.

But while the Sheriff pondered and worried over the problem which confronted him, up at the jail all was jubilation and expectation among the prisoners. After passing resolutions enthusiastically indorsing the Board of Health's sentiments that the jail was a "public nuisance" and should be "abated," most of them sent out for dress suit cases and proceeded to pack up preparatory to leaving. "Second-Story Sam," who is in merely because his pal failed to tip him off that the "cop" was coming, voicing, as he said, the ideas of the others, declared that he and they were ready to get out at a moment's notice.

"We never did like this place anyway," he added. "I've been here myself for three weeks now, and I find it very confining. The ennui is awful. The accommodations and appointments here are really horrid. Why, say, there isn't a single cell here that has a tiled bathroom connecting and none with a cuckoo clock in it. Only yesterday 'Rummy' Rawlins, down there in the first tier, was complaining because he didn't have a Morris chair to lay off in and smoke. The ventilation isn't what it ought to be, either. If they would take the bars off the windows a fellow could get more air, I think.

"There are other things I might suggest to be done to make the place cheerful and comfortable—some choice oil paintings and water colors on the walls, for one thing—but all of us fellows here are fully committed to the idea that the jail is a nuisance and should be abated."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Kid Gloves

THERE is smartness of cut and fit to our gloves that no other imported Glove can hope to have.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

NORTH CAROLINIANS BANQUET.

To Commemorate Guilford Court House and Talk of Negro.

The North Carolina Society of New York on the anniversary of the battle of Guilford Court House, that so largely contributed to the surrender of Cornwallis, held its fourth annual banquet last night at the Hotel Savoy. President Charles S. Bryan presided. To his right were Senators Lee S. Overman, the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steel, and James Edward Gaybill; to the left, the Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall, Col. Edward Owen, Lee Fairchild, and William A. Barber.

The orchestra did not make a hit with "Marching Through Georgia," but "Dixie" proved provocative of cheers. No one from North Carolina was nominatd for the Presidency, though it was strongly hinted that Mr. Roosevelt would not carry the State.

After Lee Fairchild had responded to the toast of "What the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina," Senator Lee S. Overman, in reply to the toast of "The Good Old North State," said in part:

"North Carolina is nothing if not conservative. At the same time she is progressive. She was the last to join the Confederacy and the last to go out of it. She was the last to join the States after the war of independence. Conservative, progressive, North Carolina has surmounted the horrors of the civil war and is in an era of prosperity. She has partially solved the negro question. If she is left alone she will finally solve it."

William A. Barber, ex-Attorney General of North Carolina, said in part:

"In the South every man differs politically, yet as against negro domination they gather to add their flower to the bouquet of Democracy. They hold that they are the guardians of Anglo-Saxon civilization. They know that all the influence of political schemers and misguided philanthropists cannot give the negro social equality. We believe that the ship of State should be guided by a conservative white man, and look with distrust upon the exponent of strenuosity at the helm where commercial expediency is the chart."

The Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall of Massachusetts said that the best patriot he knew was to be found among the men who had made possible the prosperity of North Carolina.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:30 A. M.—753 Tenth Avenue; William Dugan; damage, $2,000.

4:35 A. M.—232 East Thirty-seventh Street; August Mihalik; damage, $500.

4:50 A. M.—152 West Sixty-fifth Street; Edward J. Irish; damage, $500.

9:40 A. M.—26 Rivington Street; Ledeitch & Cohen; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—15 Essex Street; A. Rensselaer; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—574 Lexington Avenue; Rachel Levy; damage, $20.

4:30 P. M.—113 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—225 East Eighty-fifth Street; Mr. Mulligan; damage, $50.

6:55 P. M.—54 East Eleventh Street; Economist Skirt Company; damage, $5,000.

8:05 P. M.—973 Lexington Avenue; E. S. Hall; damage, $500.

9:35 P. M.—255 Bowery; William Gerber; damage, $300.

9:35 P. M.—16 Batavia Street; N. O. Pollis; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—343 East Twenty-third Street; owned by Calvary Church; damage, $150.

10:25 P. M.—158 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Samuel Rabinowitz; damage, $12.

BITTER ONSLAUGHT ON JEROME IN THE SENATE

"Sensational and Spectacular Course" Denounced.

ANTI-CANFIELD BILL TAKEN UP

Charge That Anti-Gambling Measure Has Been Amended in the Interest of the Gamblers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Denunciation of District Attorney Jerome and the charge by Senator Malby that the Codes Committee had reported a bill the amendments to which seemed designed to afford protection to Richard Canfield marked the consideration to-day by the Senate of the measure introduced by Senator Dowling to amend the Penal Code with regard to the privilege of witnesses.

When the bill came before the Senate to-day, Senator Dowling moved that it be referred to the committee for a further hearing on the amendment. He stated that he made this motion after consultation with District Attorney Jerome, who was anxious to make an argument to the committee against the amendment. Senators Malby and Allds wanted Senator Dowling to allow the bill to be voted upon.

"If there has been one subject that has been agitated in New York in season and out of season," said Senator Malby, "it has been the prosecution of the men who conduct gambling joints there. There has been no division of sentiment among honest men as to the necessity of giving the prosecuting attorney of the county all of the power needed to cope with this great evil.

"In looking over the amendment which has been made to this bill, it has seemed to me that it was framed so that the greatest gambler of them all shall escape. So far as I am able to judge of it, the amendment applied to no one except a gentleman in New York by the name of Canfield.

"We who believe that thieves should be punished, see no reason why legislation should be framed so as to afford protection to any man who has flagrantly violated the law."

To this, Senator Elsberg, Chairman of the Committee on Codes, replied:

"I understand the motives of the Senator from the Thirty-second as well as he does himself, and I know the ulterior purpose which he had when he made the attack he did. It is my conviction that no lawyer can afford to stand for the legal proposition involved in the Dowling bill as it came before the commnittee—namely, that it should apply to crimes heretofore committed."

Senator Elon R. Brown launched a bitter attack on District Attorney Jerome. He said:

"For my part, I cannot see why the Legislature should now study up the whole history of gambling in the past and give itself up to the pursuit of a particular criminal any more than I can see why the Legislature should exploit the personal views of a sensational and spectacular District Attorney in the City of New York, who, while he was before a committee of this Legislature, seemed to take the greatest pleasure of his life in berating a member of a respectable family in New York in such a way as to lead to such head lines as this in the New York newspapers:

"'A drunken kid loses over $100,000 in a single night.'

"Day after day this sort of unpleasant notoriety was thrust upon a large, wealthy, and respectable family, of whom all of the people of the State are proud, for the purpose of bringing this officer in a bluffing way before the people of the State and furthering his ambition.

"There is every reason why we should not lend ourselves to the manifestly improper course of the District Attorney of the City of New York. He was not elected to enact laws. He can leave that for the brief space of time until he shall become the legislator for the Legislature as it is now organized."

The Dowling bill was drawn by District Attorney Jerome to meet the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Lewisohn case, which caused the collapse of the case which the District Attorney of New York County had built up against Mr. Canfield. Under the Lewisohn decision, the testimony of a witness whose evidence might tend to incriminate himself could not be obtained. If the Dowling bill were enacted the testimony of any witness could be commanded provided the witness so testifying were promised immunity from prosecution.

The Committee on Codes reported the Dowling bill with an amendment which provided that the bill should not take effect until Sept. 1, and that nothing contained in it should be deemed applicable to any crime heretofore committed.

The bill was finally sent back to the committee for a hearing on the amendment Thursday afternoon. It is expected that District Attorney Jerome will then have a "few remarks" to offer.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Just Missed Being Dashed from a Railroad Trestle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—On the verge of the chasm spanned by Clegg's Trestle, just west of West Laurel Hill station on the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the lives of 300 passengers on an express train bound for New York were imperiled to-day.

The train, with its two engines, one a shifting engine, was running fast to make up for a long delay. Clegg's Trestle was reached about 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon, and the engines and four coaches crossed in safety. Suddenly the shifter lurched heavily and plowed its way across the north-bound tracks. J. L. Roberts, the engineer, set the brakes and started to jump from the cab window. The engineer of the locomotive behind also set his brakes, but the impetus of the train sent the big machine against the shifter, breaking its coupling.

The passengers rushed out of the cars and looked aghast at the depths into which they would probably have been hurled had the accident occurred 100 feet further north.

ROCK ISLAND GETS CHOCTAW.

Philadelphia Capitalists Sell the Last of the Road's Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Representatives of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad to-day purchased from capitalists in this city the last block of outstanding stock in the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. This gives to the Rock Island Company absolute control of the stock of this railroad company, which was organized and financed in this city.

It is the purpose of the purchasing company to make it part of its immense system now ramifying the country west of the Mississippi River. Both the purchasers and sellers decline to give the consideration.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad is a standard gauge line, 1,053 miles in length. It has 177 locomotives, 94 passenger cars, and 7,165 freight and miscellaneous cars. For some time W. B. Leeds

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
First Coach Excursion
MAY 10, 1904
Round Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Persons expecting to visit the World's Fair should get a copy of the Pennsylvania Railroad's World's Fair Booklet giving rates, train service, and information concerning hotels. Apply to Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager — GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

ROOT WANTS FACTIONS TO GET TOGETHER

Continued from Page 1.

in its diplomatic relations, a policy which in its treatment of its outlying possessions has challenged the admiration of mankind for the fairness, the disinterestedness, and the sincerity with which it has made good its pledges to poor, down-trodden Cuba. [Applause.] A policy which has made Porto Rico peaceful, prosperous, and happy; a policy which holds the aegis of American sovereignty over the Philippines and has brought about in those islands for the first time in their history a period of peace and liberty, of law, of justice, and of opportunity for national development along the lines of civilization and peace. [Applause.] A policy which in our internal affairs has fearlessly dealt with every official act that was wrongful, has not hesitated for party or political or personal or social considerations to strike where justice required that the blow should be struck; which has been fair as between capital and labor, so fair that the great masses of the people of the United States believe that the laws which they make are being administered with honesty and with justice for their benefit. [Applause.]

"We stand upon that clear and definite policy in all the different lines; the discussion of men is of minor account. The question for us to hammer out during the Summer is whether the great onward march of American civilization shall go on or shall be checked and turned back in confusion and inefficiency.

"That is the question, and it is time we addressed ourselves to it. That discussion coming four years after four years of our history has made a new model of government for the world. Let us take it up.

"It is time that the people in New York should turn their minds from little and immaterial things to that great question and prepare for that discussion which is the most dignified, the most important, the most fraught with great results for humanity of any process of civilization since the dawn of history—the discussion of a great free people; the discussion by the men who till the farms, who wield the hammer and the axe, who keep the account books and handle the goods, the men who dig in the soil and who lift and bear the heavy burdens of the great question of National policy; that discussion which has made a new model for the world to follow. [Applause.]

"This question is worthy of a forum; it is worthy of the great army of plain livers and simple and direct thinkers who will address themselves to it. Let us think it up. Let this club sound the keynote of the coming campaign—the question whether the Republican Party and its policies shall continue to rule in this land, or whether the party which knows not whether it is ultra-conservative, with Cleveland or Parker on one side, or ultra-Socialist, with Bryan or Hearst on the other, which it would follow; whether that party shall receive into its hands the control of the destinies of America. [Applause.]

"I have no fear of factional strife, personal controversy, newspapers full of gossip about individuals. That will all pass away into the background when the great and momentous issues which we have to determine come to the front, and the people of New York State will be found upon those issues standing by the party and the Administration which they believe to be honest and true."

Mr. Root was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

ODELL ON HARMONY.

Gov. Odell, who followed Mr. Root, said that "the ex-Secretary's speech—at least the latter part of it—belied his innocence of New York politics which he professed at the beginning, and that it was "easy to be seen that he had been exiled for five years. Those of us," he added, "who have continued our residence in the Empire State know that the newspaper gossip of factional differences in this great State is merely a pipe dream."

There was nothing, he said, in the Republican Party which indicated that when the time comes the "great Republican majority north of the Bronx will not be sufficient to overturn the dream of Leader Murphy of New York," and there was no reason to fear the result.

The Governor characterized the President as "the intrepid and patriotic Roosevelt," and added that while "men, and not principles," was to be the slogan of the Democratic Party in the coming campaign, "men and principles" was to be the rallying cry of the Republicans.

He declined that if the element in the Democratic Party which has secured the indorsement of the only State that has thus far instructed should be successful, there is no interest, public or private, which would be safe from attack. Capital would shrink from investment in yellow politics, were it to secure even a third of the representation in the National Convention."

"We can win in this State notwithstanding the cries that have been made by the Democratic press to the contrary if we try. [Applause.] Never since 1893 have the Democrats in this State cast a plurality of the votes. Even in 1897, when the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals failed of election, there were enough Republican votes cast, if they had been effective, to secure a Republican victory. We have issues to-day which, if properly presented, will make our candidates stronger than ever before."

HOWLAND BOOMS ROOT.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who was the next speaker, referred to the Philippine policy of Secretary Root and his reorganization of the army as things which the American people would be slow in forgetting.

"Among the men who have been and will continue to be in the van of every fight of our party is the guest of the evening," said Judge Howland. "For what he has accomplished in the Philippines and through the reorganization of the army the American people will say to him: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful in small things, I shall make thee ruler over many.'" [Tremendous applause.]

Dr. B. B. St. John Roosa and John B. Van Wormer spoke in praise of Mr. Root and then ex-Speaker Henderson was introduced. He started a boom for Roosevelt which brought the diners to their feet in a great outburst of acclamation.

"I love Root," he said in part. "I am very much surprised at one thing. No one has nominated him for President of the United States to-night. There has not been a single meeting of Republicans in New York recently but somebody has been nominated for that office. But let me tell you, there is but one name of all that have been mentioned that is worthy of consideration, and that is the name of Theodore Roosevelt. [Great applause.]

"I heard our guest of to-night when he delivered his great speech before the Union League Club. He remained loyal to his Chief, and indulged in no floundering of knees to Wall Street, though he was in New York, the capitalistic stronghold of

is gone from us now, and every Republican shed tears at his bier. But few know that one of his last acts was to appeal to Gov. Herrick and his friends in Ohio to be sure and see that they all came out for Roosevelt. The name of Secretary of War Taft has been mentioned. Taft is for Roosevelt. There is not a man whose name has been mentioned in this connection that is not for Roosevelt.

"He has been nominated now, and God help the man in the Republican Party who dares to cast any doubt upon his election. This club ought to be burned to the ground if its members did not bend their every effort to creating a mighty sentiment for Roosevelt in this city. The people want him—all honest men want him."

There was great applause when ex-Speaker Henderson concluded. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur and George T. Wilson were the last speakers of the evening.

STRASBOURGER FIGHT OFF.

Slater Accepts Peace—Gov. Odell Talks Harmony.

Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger was the guest of honor at a complimentary dinner given last night by the Republican captains of the Thirty-first Assembly District at the Harlem Casino. Gov. Odell came up from the Republican Club dinner in an automobile and delivered a few remarks, in which he denied that there were any serious differences in the Republican Party in the State.

Over 500 sat down to the banquet. A handsome silver loving cup, which everybody noticed did not have a lid, was given to Mr. Strasbourger. Henry W. Jessup was the toastmaster, and with him sat, in addition to the Governor, at the guest table ex-Justice Julius M. Mayer, the Rev. Dr. Rudolf Grossman, and Job E. Hedges. The arrival of Gov. Odell shortly after 11 o'clock was the signal for great applause. He was introduced by Chairman Jessup, and spoke in part:

"I have just come from a Republican Club dinner, where I listened to a magnificent address by one who has filled the office of War Secretary. In his speech he showed that he had been influenced by some of the newspaper stories to the effect that factionalism existed in the Republican Party in the State of New York. But I want to say here that while the Governor remains in Albany and the senior Senator in the City of New York, when the necessity arises every one in the party in the State will stand shoulder to shoulder fighting for that peerless statesman, Theodore Roosevelt. [Great applause.]

"We must not content ourselves with cheers. Every Republican in this district and every Republican in every district in the State must do everything in his power to secure victory, which we all hope for in November."

After recounting the things that the Republican Party had accomplished for the City and State of New York, Gov. Odell continued:

"There is no quarrel in the Republican Party. The leaders may differ as to means but there is no man, past or present, whose assistance will not be welcomed by the leader in the State, whoever he may be.

"I have a sincere belife in your leader and believe that the doors are wide open for those who have differed with him heretofore."

Job E. Hedges and Edward Lauterbach also spoke.

Acting on the plea and suggestions of the Governor and Edward Lauterbach for harmony, Mr. Strasbourger made known his willingness to extend the hand of friendship to Samuel S. Slater, his rival for the leadership of the district.

Mr. Slater was present and said he was willing to make up. This was made known, and the ex-Assemblyman was given the floor. He made a short address in which he said he was in favor of harmony, and that as an American and a Republican he was willing to follow in the leadership of Gov. Benjamin B. Odell.

OFFICE FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

Elected to Executive Committee of the Civic Federation.

Following out his annual custom, Oscar Straus, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, gave a dinner last night to the labor men who are members of the National Civic Federation and to a few others at his residence 15 West Seventy-sixth Street.

The members went into executive session just long enough to elect Andrew Carnegie, who was a specially invited guest, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation.

The fact that Mr. Carnegie was to attend the dinner had given rise to the rumor that a movement was to be launched having for its object the election of Mr. Carnegie to the Presidency of the National body to succeed the late Senator Hanna, but when Mr. Straus was asked about this last night he said there was no truth in the story at all.

"The duties of President of the National Civic Federation require that the holder of that office should be at hand to perform his duties almost at a moment's notice. Mr. Carnegie spends so much of his time in Europe that it would be almost impossible for him to accept the honor, if it were offered to him," he said.

Those who were entertained by Mr. Straus included Charles A. Moore, President of the Shaw Electric Crane Company; James Duncan, First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; P. H. Morrissey, Chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Edgar E. Clark, Chief of the Railroad Conductors.

William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Order of Street Railroad Employes of America was also present, as were William Weihe, an Inspector of Immigration, who was at one time at the head of the Steel Workers' Association of America; Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers; M. M. Garland, formerly President of the Amalgamated Steel Workers, now Collector of the Port of Pittsburg; James P. Archibald, National President of Painters and Decorators; Isidor Straus, brother of Oscar S. Straus; Edward Schaefer, O. S. Straus's son-in-law, and Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Carnegie was especially interested in meeting Mr. Weihe, who was one of the leading spirits in the Homestead strike of several years ago. Mr. Carnegie said that if he had been in America at the time the strike would never have taken the course it did.

SEEK SOLID OLNEY DELEGATION

Bay State Democrats Petition Committee to Indorse ex-Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—Patrick A. Collins, William A. Gaston, Josiah Quincy, Oliver Stevens, James Donovan, Charles S. Hamlin, John A. Kelliher, W. S. McNary, and 100 other Democratic leaders of Boston will to-morrow present to the State Committee at its meeting a petition in behalf of Richard Olney's candidacy for President.

It is important, the petitioners say, that the voice of the Massachusetts Democracy expressed through its delegates should be unanimous in order to give it proper weight in the convention, and we therefore urge upon the Democrats of Massachusetts the duty of attending the coming caucuses and of seeing that only delegates favorable to

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candy Special.

Peppermints — delicious, old fashioned kind — unusually fine flavor, per lb..... 20c

Easter Novelties—a vast display, including every little creation symbolic of Easter, at moderate prices. Basement Salesroom.

Great Parlor furniture movement.

A special sale without an equal.

SPRING is knocking at your door—is your City or Summer home ready for the new season? This time we're going to talk about the parlor, for we've planned for to-day the greatest values ever given in faultlessly constructed Parlor Suites—Furniture that has an artistic touch and is built to last a lifetime. Fifth Floor.

Exclusive Furniture stores ask double the prices we quote for to-day's sale—just twice as much for the same kind of furniture. Do you realize how much more you'll pay if you do not take advantage of this occasion?

We guarantee these Suites to be the finest product of one of the country's foremost manufacturers. Every piece is put together and finished under the critical supervision of experts who allow only thoroughly seasoned woods and the best materials to enter into the construction.

Elegantly upholstered 5-piece mahogany finish parlor suites.

$35.00 for $70.00 suites, tapestry.
$46.00 for $92.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$55.00 for $99.00 suites, verona velour.
$57.50 for $115.00 suites, silk damask.
$60.00 for $120.00 suites, silk damask.
$65.00 for $130.00 suites, English tapestry.
$72.00 for $144.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$47.50 for $95.00 suites, verona velour.
$50.00 for $100.00 suites, verona velour.
$74.00 for $148.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$75.00 for $150.00 suites, silk damask.
$78.00 for $156.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$81.00 for $162.00 suites, silk tapestry.
$82.50 for $165.00 suites, silk damask.

Richly covered 3-piece parlor suites.

$27.50 for $42.00 suites.
$32.50 for $65.00 suites, mahogany finish, silk damask covering.
$39.00 for $78.00 suites, mahogany finish, silk damask covering.
$70.00 for $140.000 suites, heavily carved, claw feet, silk damask covering.
$75.00 for $150.00 suites, heavily carved, silk damask covering
$75.00 for $108.00 suites, mahogany finish, three tone, imported velour covering.
$125.00 for $180.00 suites, carved mahogany (Empire), panne plush covering.
$94.00 for $188.00 suites, carved mahogany, three tone, imported velour covering.
$95.00 for $190.00—All upholstered, Turkish, silk damask covering.
$125.00 for $198.00—Carved mahogany, three tone, imported velour covering.
$105.00 for $219.00—All upholstered, Turkish, silk damask covering.
$122.50 for $245.00—Wax finish mahogany, moire silk covering.

Exceptional: Oriental rugs & carpets

YOU'LL pay just a little more than half for these rare gems from the Orient—richest designs and colorings in rugs and carpets—if you take part in this extraordinary sale. Third Floor.

$1.49 for $3.25 Anatolian Mats.
$9.75 for $15 Tebriz Rugs, finest quality.
$5.98 for $9 Ghenji and Persian Rugs.
$9.75 for $14.50 Turkish Rugs.
$11.75 for $16.50 Antique Moussul Rugs.
$16.85 for $26.50 Shirvan and Dagestan Rugs.
$21.50 for $35 Antique Persian Rug—extra sizes.
$29.50 for $50 Antique Kurdistans—very silky, soft coloring.
$37.50 for $60 Antique Kazahs—extra heavy and large.
$37.50 for $75 Turkish Silky Rugs, handsome colorings—suitable for hangings, table coverings, etc.
$57.50 for $85 to $125 Kermanshah, Tebriz and Saruh Rugs, finest Persian weaves, patterns and colorings unequalled.

Extraordinary values in fine Oriental carpets.

Kermanshah carpets
$255 for $345—10.5x6.8
$415 for $525—12x8.3
$470 for $700—15x10.5

Meshed carpets.
$335 for $425—15.1x12.9
$325 for $400—9.7x15.3
$165 for $225—11x8.4

Extra Persians.
$129 for $175—13x11.4
$135 for $185—14 5x10.2
$129 for $175—16x11

Extraordinary: dinnerware and toilet sets.

IT MEANS that you can buy $16.50 English Porcelain Dinner Sets at $10.95, and $9.00 Toilet Sets at $5.95, by far the greatest opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer China. There's a rare saving story in every item. Fourth Floor.

Dinner sets.

$10.00 for $15.00 dinner sets of 100 pieces, full gold traced and delicate spray decorations.
$10.95 for $16.50 dinner sets—fine English porcelain dinner set.
$24.45 for $32.50 dinner set — Theo. Haviland china—100 pieces.
$26.00 for $35.00 Limoges china dinner sets, gold sflppled.
All our dinner sets from $100 up ⅓ off.

$5.50 for china tea sets—neat flower decorations and full gold traced.
19c per dozen for $4.00 Limoges china cups and saucers.
10c each for Limoges china tea plates.
50c each for hand decorated china cups of all kinds—tea, coffee or bouillon—value up to $2.00.

Colonial glass.
25c for glass vases.
25c for fancy nappies.
35c for tall-footed bowls.
15c for oil bottles.

Toilet sets.

$2.95 for $3.75 toilet sets with neat spray decorations complete with every piece.
$3.95 for $5.50 toilet sets in assorted patterns and stippled edges.
$5.25 for $7.50 toilet sets in gold stippled edges and rich flower decorations every piece.
$5.95 for $9.00 toilet sets—fine gold traces and hand-painted flower decorations.

Sale of Heywood or Bloch go-carts.

DO YOU want an $8.50 go-cart at $5.98, $10.50 go-cart at $6.98, or $11.65 go-cart at $8.98; 100 strictly new styles from which to select? These are some of the many prices in this great sale—an occasion that comes right at the time baby is ready to take his first outing. They're all strongly built and have all the improvements, patent brake, enamelled gearing, best rubber tires, steel wheels, rattan bodies, cane seats; positively the greatest bargain in New York, and you'll say so, too, when you read these six examples: Basement Salesroom.

$5.98 for Bloch's $7.25 and $8.50 go-carts.
$6.98 for Bloch's $9.75 and $10.50 go-carts.
$8.98 for Heywood $11.25 and $11.65 go-carts.
$10.98 for Heywood $12.25 and $13.00 go-carts.
$11.98 for Heywood $13.50 and $14.65 go-carts.
$12.98 for $15.50 and $16.00 Heywood go-carts.

Quick clearing sale of English perambulators: great reductions.

$28.98 for $39.00 perambulators.
$37.50 for $55.00 perambulators.
$39.98 for $56.50 perambulators.
$49.98 for $72.50 perambulators.

Clearing of tapestries less than ½.

TO-DAY we will have a great final clearing sale of all tapestries and damasks left from that unprecedented $15,000 sale of richly designed materials. Prices are less than half. Fourth Floor.

Nimeo wool tapestry, heavy, durable quality, in good designs and new color effects, $5.00 value, at, per yd..... $2.35

Similie Villers gobelin tapestry..... $1.50

Pompadour broche tapestry, in small, dainty designs and soft colorings; $8.00 quality at... $3.50

Florentine armure tapestry, a solid color fabric in a very complete line of decorative colorings; a $2.25 quality at, per yard..... 98c

Philip de Salle silk gobelin tapestry, an exceptionally serviceable fabric in a complete range of popular colorings; the $4.50 grade at, per yard..... $2.25

Livonie satin damask, an exquisite specimen of the weaver's art in both colorings and design, $8.00 goods at, per yd..... $3.50

Watteau tapestry, rich personage and woodland subjects on finely toned verdure backgrounds; you would pay $3.95 for the same goods elsewhere here at, yd..... $1.50

To-day is the last day of our

Grand Spring Opening

YOU have our personal invitation to attend. It is a regal style show that is certainly worth coming to see—a time when we place on public exposition the reigning modes for the ensuing season.

It has been well said, by competent judges, that a trip to London, Paris, Vienna or Berlin could not give a more comprehensive idea of the correct style than this great showing which all fashionable New York annually awaits for authoritative hints in correct dress.

Our Grand Spring Opening further emphasizes a saying that has almost become proverbial among recognized smart followers of fashion:

"When there's anything new you'll first find it at Simpson Crawford Co."

How well we merit this distinction is exemplified in our showing during our Grand Opening.

Undoubtedly you have noticed that many houses are too conservative to venture with new things first; they wait for the demand, don't want to run any risk, so they stick to tried fashions until they are forced out of a style rut.

While we never forget current styles, we make it a point to never pass by a novelty that is up to our rigid requirements.

We are always on the lookout for something new to show you; that's why it's so interesting to look through this store—why our openings are always of so much interest to women of dress who desire to keep abreast and possess exclusive millinery and costumes that are so distinctive that they set the styles for others to follow.

Then, too, we continually originate. That's why you can see so many things that are never shown in any other store. Did we say never—well that's not so, for we know we cannot prevent imitation.

We want to impress upon you that it's not necessary for you to buy, and that this Grand Spring Opening is arranged for your special benefit—an event which you are cordially invited to attend, if for nothing more than to learn what is correct in all matters of dress.

Important sale of notions.

Dressmakers' supplies.

THE GREATEST sale of notions and dressmakers' supplies ever held—a declaration that carries with it a meaning of far greater significance than if made by any other house. Main Floor.

No store in New York can offer notions of standard qualittes at the low prices made familiar by our sales.

Dress shields.

Lowest prices ever made for warranted lines. More than 250 gross in the lot—a vast number, but at these prices they will melt away.

Light weight: Nos. 2 & 3. 5c pr. 55c doz. Nos. 4 & 5. 8c pr. 90c doz

Double covered: No. 3. 1.00 doz. No. 4. 1.29 doz. No. 5. 1.60 doz.

Silklilnen dress shields, finer in grade, cleaner in appearance, and of more enduring quality than any other shield made. These sale prices are below cost of manufacture.

No. 3, 15c pair. 1.68 doz. No. 4, 18c pair. 1.95 doz. No. 5, 21c pair. 2.25 doz.

Sewing silk and cotton.

We have made a highly important purchase of sewing silk. Think of buying a large spool of silk made by M. Heminway & Sons Co. for 35c. It is worth 60c

Queen sewing silk, large spools, made by Heminway, per box, $4, spool 35c

Sewing silk, made by Heminway, 100 yards, black, dozen spools 55c

Simpson Crawford "perfectiop" brand sewing silk, large spools, actual value 60c. each, sale price 43c.; dozen 4.60

Basting cotton, 500 yard spools, usual price, 45c. dozen, at.... 35c

Hooks and eyes and pins.

Hercules hooks and eyes, on card, gross 14c.; great gross..1.55

Horn shell hair requisites.

We acquired the most extensive and desirable stock that ever came from any factory, and so great is our price advantage that you will be amazed to see for how little you can buy a complete supply.

Horn Shell Hair Pins, 6 in box, finest quality, value, 15c.....8c
Horn Shell Hair Pins, 12 in box, regular 25c. line.....12½c
Horn Shell Hair Pins, 12 in box, larger size, regular 25c. line..17c
Horn Shell Side Combs, large variety of sizes and styles, hand finished and extra fine:
Regular 25c lines.....15c
Regular 38c and 45c lines 21c

Horn Shell Back Combs, extra heavy and finest hand finish. Come in shell, amber and white:
Regular 20c and 25c lines for 12½c
Regular 29c and 38c lines for 17c
Regular 45c and 55c lines for 25c

Horn Shell Barettes, 15c size, at 10c, 19c size..... 12½c
Horn Shell Stray Lock Holders, 15c size for 8c; 19c size..12½c

Whalebone & featherbone

1dc piece, $1.85 doz. $21.50 gr.

Grosgrain featherbone, dozen yards 1.20
Twill Covered featherbone, dozen yards 59c
Silk Collar featherbone, dozen yards 59c
Mercerized silk collar featherbone, dozen yards..... 45c

Belting biddings.

Silk Double Serge Belting—Favorite brand; piece, 55c.; dozen 6.30
Silk Double Serge Belting—Superior brand; piece, 65c.; dozen 7.60
Silk Double Serge Belting—Narrow width; piece, 50c.; dozen 5.80
Double Satin Belting—Superior brand; piece, $1.00; dozen....11.75
Silk Moire Belting—Superior brand; piece, 95c.; dozen.....11.00
During this sale we will stamp all belting for dressmakers free of charge.
Silk Prussian Binding—Favorite brand; piece, 12½c.; dozen...1.38
Silk Prussian Binding—Superior brand; piece, 16c.; dozen.....1.69
Silk Taffeta Binding—Favorite brand; piece, 7c.; doz. 79c.; box 3.85
Silk Taffeta Binding—Superior brand; piece, 11c.; doz., $1.20; box 5.85

Sale hose supporters.

Kleinert's silk hose supporters, pin-on, usual price 48c.....25c
Kleinert's silk ribboned hose supporters, usually 75c. and 98c. 48c
Kleinert's hook-on hose supporters, lisle, usually 29c.....17c
Kleinert's hook-on hose supporters, silk, usually 55c.....37c
Haley's silk supporters for misses, pin on, usually 35c.....17c
Super cotton hose supporters, pin on, black, value 10c. to 13c..5c
Haley's heavy elastic supporters, pin on, usually 25c.....15c
Haley's sew-on supporters, satin and silk, usually 55c.....37c
Haley's sew-on supporters, heavy silk elastic 37c
Sateen pad front supporters, very strong, usually 38c.....25c
Silk cable hose supporters, pin on, usually 45c.....25c
Satin and silk pad front supporters, best silk elastic.....45c
Haley's fancy elastic supporters, pin on, usually 25c.....15c

Smallwares at smallest prices.

Best American Pins, 3 papers for.....10c
Nickeled Safety Pins, 5 papers assorted sizes for.....10c
Pearl Buttons for dresses, 2 cards, 2 doz. on each, for.....10c
Sewing Cotton, 200 yards, 5 spools for 10c
Silk Garter Elastic, regular garter length 10c
Pompadour Combs, regular 15c line 10c
Dress Shields, warranted, sizes 2 and 3, 2 pairs.....10c
Shell Hair Pins, large and fancy, slightly marked, dozen.....10c
Tape Measures, double stitched, 3 for 10c
Linen Corset Laces, finest quality, 2 for.....10c
Belt Pins, on paper, assorted, 2 papers for 10c
Belt Pins on large cubes, assorted, 3 cubes for.....10c
Featherstitch Braids, assorted patterns, 2 pieces.....10c
Collar Foundations, silk chiffon, 2 for 10c
Hair Pin Cabinets, 100 in box, for 10c
Sewing Silk, 100 yards, size A, black, warranted, 2 for.....10c
Button Hooks, large, usually 8c., 2 for 10c
Hercules Hooks and Eyes, usually 5c card, 4 cards for.....10c
Mourning Pins, Kirby Beard's, 4 boxes for 10c
Majestic Waist Lengthener, usually 10c, 2 for.....10c
Kid Hair Curlers, assorted sizes, 2 bunches 10c
Cotton Belting, super grade, piece 10c
Mercerized Silk Corset Laces, 5 yards, 2 for.....10c

Large saving in these grocery items.

Sixth Floor.

PEPPER—Black, fresh ground; bulk, per lb. 19c

FIG BARS—Fresh oven baked, with Smyrna fig filling, lb. 12c

MACARONI—Broken, 10 lbs. net, wooden box 41c

COFFEE — Hotel Cecil Blend, dry roast, 4½ lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

COFFEE—Waverly Blend, chestnut roast, ground as desired, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb...22c

MILK—Borden's Magnolia Brand, 6 cans 25c

LARD—Swift's Silver Leaf, in 5 and 10 lb. pails, lb...11c

MACKEREL—Cameron, heads and tails removed, 10-lb. pail, $1.25

BUTTER—Meadow Brook creamery, 5-lb. pail $1.39

HAMS—Armour's star brand, per lb... 13½c

BARLEY — Choice Akron, medium pearl, 5 lbs. 21c

LENTILS—Best imported German, 10 lbs., 42c.; 5 lbs. 22c

LAUNDRY SOAP—Kirkman's borax, 7 cakes 29c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure Cream Tartar, 5-lb. can, $1.35; 2½-lb. can, 70c.; 1-lb. can..29c

RASPBERRIES—Preserved, red, 2 lb. can, doz. $1.75; can, 15c

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO — Dandicolle and Gaudin, imported, medium size bottle 45c.; small size 25c

BLUEBERRIES—Shongum, 2 lb. can, doz. $2.00; can..17c

PASTRY FLOUR—Royal Stuart, cake and pastry, suitable for any kind of pastry; 10 lb. bag, special 39c

JELLY—Royal Stuart, Raspberry, Strawberry, Crab Apple, Currant, Quince, or Grape, ½ lb. tumblers, 5 tumblers, 75c; each 16c

PEACHES — Marigold, California, Lemon Cling, 3 lb. can, doz. $2.00; can.18c

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara stock, 50 to 60 prunes to the lb.; 3 lbs.....23c

TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, whole, red ripe extras, large, 3 lb. can, doz. $1.50; can 13c

CHEESE—New York State, full cream, thoroughly matured, 3-lb. cut, 40c; 1 lb...15c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's crystal domino 5-lb. sealed carton 34c

BEANS—French red or white kidney, 5 lbs. 34c

STRING BEANS—First quality Southern grown, Green String Beans, 2-lb. can, doz., 81c; can.....7c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Royal Stuart, extra California, 1-lb. square can, doz., $2.90; can 25c

PUMPKIN—Royal Stuart, dry packed, 3-lb. can, doz., $1.35; can 12c

PEAS—Royal Stuart, Wisconsin grown Marrow fat, 2-lb. can, doz. $1.39; can.12c

PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, whole fruit, Apricot, Pineapple, Red Cherry, Quince, Peach, or White Cherry, 5-lb. patent glob

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

At The Sign of The Best Shirt

Our Custom Shirt organization is prepared to make for you the best fitting and the best looking shirts you ever wore.

In the first place, our shirt man personally selects the fabrics in Glasgow and Paris. Many of the designs are especially woven for us, in patterns that are particularly adapted to handsome plaited work. Then every pattern is absolutely new every year. We never carry over, or buy over, any patterns of the year before.

In the second place, our Custom Shirtmaking is in charge of one of the most expert cutters and designers in the craft. The shirts we make for you will not only fit comfortably when you put them on; but continue to fit during long service—provided only that you do not grow thin or stout yourself.

We have a beautiful array of imported shirtings to show you. These are the prices, made to your measure:

Madras Shirts, $3.50 and $4.50 each.

Cheviot Shirts, $3.50 each.

Light-weight Zephyr Shirts, $3 each.

With plaited bosoms, 50c extra on each shirt.

If not convenient for you to come to the store, let us know when and where it will be convenient to have a competent man come to you, to show samples and take measures, if you are pleased with what he shows you.

At The Sign of the Best Shirt, Broadway and Ninth street.

Stetson's $6 "Clear Nutria" Derbies

Best Derby Hats in the world, and the aristocrats of the Stetson factory. Only the favored few, among the skilled workmen, are allowed to touch them during the process of manufacture, from the "combining" of the fine fur used in making them, to the forming, pouncing, trimming, and so on.

The result is the very finest workmanship that can be bestowed upon a hat—and these "Clear Nutria" Derbies show it plainly in every line.

The Spring styles are here—several very handsome blocks, each in a full line of proportions of crown and brim, to suit every man's build.

Six dollars, in black only. Shall you join the ever-increasing number of wearers of "the best Derby in the world?"

Other Stetson hats in Spring styles are ready—Derbies, flexible and feather-weight, at $3.50 and $5; Soft Hats, from $3.50 to $15—the whole Stetson line, in fact, which can be found in no other store in New York. Second floor, Ninth st.

The Raincoat's The Thing

These be the months when a man's Raincoat "works overtime." Cut full and long, it turns aside the rain or snow propelled by a March blast that sets at naught the efforts of an umbrella to protect. Stylish and handsome, by reason of the modern tailoring, it is the ideal coat for the shower-or-shine sandwich that April serves up.

Hence we solicit your attention for our stock of

Men's Raincoats, $15 to $35
Youths' Raincoats, $15

They have the cut and style of the best light-weight, long Spring coats—made by our overcoat tailors from a variety of splendid water-proofed fabrics. Collars, buttonholes, shoulders—all show evidences of the most careful workmanship.

Come in and look at 'em.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Easter Remembrances

The pretty custom of sending Easter greetings is growing more general every year. We are supplied with an attractive variety of Easter Cards, Booklets, and similar tokens, all of which are easily mailable:

Silvered Crosses, 12c and 20c each.
Folding Cards, 4c and 12c each.
Easter Post-cards, 3c and 4c each.
Booklets, 5c to 20c each.
Flat Cards, 1c to 12c each.

For those who prefer books, we have an appropriate selection of titles, tied artistically with purple and white ribbon.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Dress---Threefold News

Here's a trio of offerings in Women's Clothing that merit every particle of the interest they will arouse, by reason of their timeliness, attractiveness and economy. They comprise Costumes, Tailored Walking Suits and Walking Skirts, all in desirable, distinctive styles.

Here are the facts in detail:

$45 to $75 COSTUMES at $37.50

Twenty-five in all; of crepe de chine and voile. A few of the former are in light colors and slightly mussed; the voiles are in blue and black; all silk-lined and prettily trimmed.

$25 to $28 TAILORED SUITS at $20

There are seventy-five of them; in men's wear mixtures, made with Eton jackets; and of cheviot, with Eton jackets and 25-inch coats. They are prettily trimmed or plain tailored; with stylish unlined skirts.

$7.50 WALKING SKIRTS at $4.50

One hundred and seventy-five Skirts of men's wear materials, in blue, gray and black; made with tailor flare; trimmed with buttons and beautifully tailor-stitched at bottom. Broadway, Second floor.

The Most Notable Performance Yet—Women's Covert Cloth Jackets, $12.50

The price isn't new. We made a decided stir last week among manufacturers and the public by offering the smartest Covert Cloth Jackets at $12.50 that had ever been seen.

But today we have bettered even that offering! We place on sale

One Hundred Jackets at $12.50

that surpass our previous effort in style and tailoring—we couldn't better the quality of cloth or lining.

The jackets are in two shades of fine covert cloth, dark and light, double-breasted, in Norfolk effect; collarless, finished with tabs of velvet or stitched cloth; large sleeves, gathered into cuffs by triple plaits; lining of plain or changeable taffeta in delicate shades; beautifully cut, stitched, stayed and finished throughout.

At a modest estimate, there is a cool ten-dollar bill to be saved on each of these coats! It is a windfall for women, coming right at the opening of the jacket season.

The same style of coat, made of finest black broadcloth, is priced at $15, and represents an equal saving at that price. Fifty of these.

The total quantity is small, compared with the hundreds of women who will want one of the coats. Second floor, Broadway.

Lucky News of Boys' Clothing

We have been able to make a very favorable deal with the manufacturer of these Boys' Double-breasted Suits, by virtue of which we are able, from time to time, to sell splendid, stylish

$6 Suits for $5

The choice of fabrics, plain colors and mixtures, is unlimited, and continually changing. Each suit has *two pairs of trousers*, and is silk-sewed and taped throughout. Sizes 8 to 16 years—and a dollar saved on each suit.

Some other economies are—

Boys' Reefers of tan covert cloth and blue serge, with handsome chevrons on sleeve; sizes 4 to 12 years. Worth $6, at $5 each.

Madras Blouse Waists, in stylish new patterns; sizes 6 to 14 years, at 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dainty Lillian Corsets

Shipments of the newest, most favorite styles of Lillians—the best of all corsets, whether foreign or domestic—are continually arriving from abroad. More are here today, corsets that mean much to the successful appearance of the Spring costume. And expert fitters are in waiting, to help you to a corset that exactly supplies your needs:

At $5—Model for average figure; French coutil; fancy braid trimming.

At $6.50—Suitable for slim and medium figures; batiste; trimmed with dainty lace and ribbon.

At $7—For full figures; reduces lines of hips and abdomen.

At $8.50—Fancy broche; low bust; long dip hips; white and blue.

At $10.50—Fancy broche; long waist; bias cut and substantially boned; Valenciennes lace, ribbon trimmed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Best WAR MAPS

To measure war news in its true light, you want to consult good standard maps. Today you are interested in Korea and Manchuria. Tomorrow it may be the Balkans; the next day Panama.

A good atlas saves guess-work. It also helps you remember historical facts. Such a valuable work is

Everybody's Atlas

Contains ninety-three pages of colored maps, showing every country and civil division on the face of the globe. Together with historical, descriptive and statistical matter, based on the latest available information, illustrated with half-tone engravings of the world's peoples. Special ready-reference list, showing all places in the United States, together with the latest census returns; 244 pages, 10½ x 14 inches, bound in cloth. 50 cents, by mail, 78 cents.

Book Store, Ninth street.

New Dressing Sacques

Of light, dainty albatross, if you're buying for now; of crisp, fine lawn, if you're looking ahead a bit. Prettily made, in a variety of new styles.

Among the Lawn Dressing Sacques there are, for instance, these:

At 75c—Plaited front, lawn ruffle.

At $1—Yoke, with Valenciennes lace, or in kimono style, with blue or pink border.

At $1.25—Full front, with yoke; embroidery ruffle.

At $1.50—Kimono style; border of faggoting, or full front, square yoke of insertion and hemstitched plaits.

Others at $1.75 to $7.50.

These styles in Albatross:

At $5—Plain colors; full front, lace medallions, pointed collar.

At $6.50—Front plaited to bust, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace.

Others handsomely hand-stitched, at $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

"Reynier" Washable Gloves for Women---$2

They combine the perfection of fit, excellence of workmanship, and style with the very desirable quality of being easily washable.

Pure soap and warm water, applied while the glove is on the hand, will prove quite effectual in renovating it.

They come in black and white, of finest kid, overseam or pique sewn. $2 a pair. Tenth street.

Spring Beauty Among Children's Wear

Never have the little ones been more lavishly provided for, in garments of charming, new design, than in this collection of Spring clothing.

Mothers will be delighted at the showing, which offers opportunity for the freest exercise of taste.

Some price-ranges:

Babies' Worsted Sacques, at 25c to $1.25.
Babies' Worsted Bootees, at 10c to 50c.
Infants' Long Slips, at 25c to 75c.
Infants' Long Christening Dresses, $1 to $5.
Babies' Lawn Caps, at 25c to 50c.
Babies' and Children's White Lawn Dresses, at 50c to $3.50.
Children's Gingham and Persian Lawn Dresses, at 50c to $4.50.
Infants' Long Christening Cloaks, $2.50 to $10.
Infants' Silk Christening Caps, at 50c to $2.
Infants' Silk, Wool and Net Veils, 25c to $3.
Children's Cloth Reefers, sizes up to 5 years, $3.25 to $15. Second floor, Fourth ave.

White Blouses---French

Some of the prettiest, daintiest Wash Blouses of the season have just come to us from Paris. Materials are organdie and handkerchief linen—so delicate and sheer, that one wonders how the fabrics can hold the exquisite drawnwork and embroidery that the blouses display. It is a charming group, that women of refined taste will greatly admire. $5 and $12 each.

French Room—Second floor, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Embroidered White Robes

A Third to Half Under-Price

The end of the importer's season—hence his readiness to take our offer for the Robes he had left. They form a beautiful assortment, in thin and heavy Linen, ecru or white Batiste, Dotted Swiss Muslin and fine Lawn, and treated with incrustations of lace, in panel and medallion effects, in combination with *broderie anglaise*.

Robes of beauty and distinctiveness, at the price of ordinary kinds:

$38, worth $75
$30 and $35, worth $50
$20 and $25, worth $35

They are cut full in the skirt, with ample waist material, and all are ready to make up.

There is also a group of

Embroidered Waist Patterns

About a hundred, of fine white lawn and linen, in pretty designs intended to retail at $4.50 and $5, now priced

At $3 Each

Decorated with Mexican drawnwork, Teneriffe work and handsome floral and vine patterns. Broadway.

Furniture Coverings

At Sharp Reductions

We want to keep our force of expert furniture repairers busy. We also want to reduce our stock of certain lines of handsome furniture coverings. Hence we make it worth the housekeeper's while to buy her materials from among these lots of fine fabrics, at the rate of three or four yards for the usual price of two; and will make tempting estimates on any sort of furniture renewing she may wish to have done promptly, moderately and well:

Cotton Tapestries

40c yd., from 80c. $1.75 yd., from $2.25
$1.35 yd., from $2. $2.75 yd., from $4.25
$1.50 yd., from $2.25.

Silk Tapestries

$1.75 yd., from $3.50. $3.75 yd., from $7.50
$2.65 yd., from $3.50. $4.50 yd., from $6.75
$3.25 yd., from $4.

Silk Damasks

$1.50 yd., from $2. $3.75 yd., from $5.50
$1.90 yd., from $2.50. $4 yd., from $5.50.
$2.65 yd., from $3.75. $5 yd., from $10.

Third floor.

$18 Sewing Machines

$18 is the price of these fine machines, not the value, which is as much again. They are the Wanamaker Metropolitan Drop-Head Sewing Machines, and are a most unusual offering at the price.

Besides the very desirable drop-head, they have high arm, ball bearings throughout, swell front, five drawers, double feed, self-threading shuttle, automatic bobbin winder and complete set of attachments. We guarantee them for five years.

In short, they are up-to-date, perfect sewing machines which will be sold, as long as the limited supply lasts, at *$18 each.* Basement.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts

Our stock of English Coaches, Baby Carriages and Go-Carts for 1904 is ready, and the advent of the warmer weather will soon make it an object of increased interest to many parents.

Special mention is due the fine showing of Bloch Go-Carts, which are better and more luxurious this season than ever. Many patented improvements have been added, increasing the comfort and safety of the child.

Prices for these Bloch Go-Carts—the best that America produces, $5 to $40.

Second floor, Fourth ave. side of Rotunda.

Lenten Literature

Our stock of Devotional and Religious Books is most complete. From a large list we select these as appropriate to the Lenten season.

Holy Orders. Rev. A. R. Witham, M.A. $1.40.
A Short History of the Book of Common Prayer. Wm. Reed Huntington, D.D., D. C. L. 38c.
The Cross and Passion. Good Friday Addresses. 75c.
The Passion of Our Lord. Rev. Charles W. Heisler, D.D. 60c.
The Key of Life. Chauncey B. Brewster, D.D. 60c.
The Consolations of the Cross. Bishop Brent. 90c.
From Sunday to Sunday. H. C. G. Moule, D.D. $1.10.
The Holy Communion. Darwell Stone, M.A. $1.40.
A Message from the Past. Charles Eaton. $1.25.
Till the Night Is Gone. The Rev. J. B. C. Murphy. $1.50.
The Altar Steps. Frank B. Reazor, M.A. 17c.
Our Risen King's Forty Days. George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. $1.25.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The PIANO SALE Continues Today :: ::

While there was lively selling among these Used Pianos yesterday, there were too many in the large collection to go out entirely in one snowy day. The list we are able to present is very much shortened; but there are still splendid instruments, offered at most decisive savings from the original prices.

Any of the pianos or organs may be bought for a small cash payment, and easy monthly payments afterward.

This first group of Pianos contains only instruments that are practically new:

Vose Pianos

1 Vose Upright Piano, reduced to $265.
3 Vose Grand Pianos, reduced to $450.

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

9 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $450, now $350 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $600, now $425.
7 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $500, now $375 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $500, now $350.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $600, now $375.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $295.
2 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $450, now $375 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $275.

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $550, now $395.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $325.

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos

2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $600 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $800, now $650.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $700, now $575.

Kurtzmann Upright Pianos

7 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos, reduced to $225 each.

These instruments that follow have been used, and taken in exchange for other instruments sold by us:

Miscellaneous Upright Used Piano

1 Frederick Doll Upright Piano, was $185, now $140.

Used Grand Pianos

Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $900, now $175.
Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $900, now $295.
Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $925, now $725.
Mason & Hamlin Parlor Grand Piano, was $850, now $295.

Miscellaneous Used Organs

New England Organ, was $60, now $20.
Burdette Organ, was $75, now $35.
Needham Organ, was $75, now $35.

Mason & Hamlin Used Organs

Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $100, now $40.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $180, now $140.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $225.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $900, now $260.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $350.
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $400.

Used Angelus Piano Players

6 Angelus, were $275, now $155.
2 Angelus, were $300, now $165.

Used Symphonies

1 Symphony, was $250, now $135.
1 Symphony, was $500, now $225.

Fifth floor.

Turquoise Blue Enamel Ware

At Half Price

This beautiful Enamel Ware has been selling at very low prices, during the March Sale, and large quantities have been handled. Naturally some of the pieces have been scratched and chipped in this hurried handling. Today, in order to clear out these pieces in a hurry, we have marked them at

Just Half Previous Prices

So many small lots are in the collection that it is impossible to give a full list of the pieces. These are in fuller quantities:

Teapots, 1 qt., 22; 2 qts., 27c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 42c; 5 qts., 50c; 7 qts., 55c.
Cooking Kettles, with enamel covers, 4 qts., 30c; 5 qts., 35c; 7 qts., 40c.
Saucepans, with lip, 1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 13c; 3 qts., 14c.
Milk or Cream Pitchers, 1 pint, 15c.
Saucepans, with enamel covers, 7 qts., 40c.
Milk Pans, 3 qts., 13c. Wash Basins, 15c.

Basement.

Combination Kitchen Tables

These essential adjuncts to the completely furnished kitchen have been especially provided for this March Sale of Housefurnishings. Housekeepers will appreciate their convenience and excellent construction at these special prices:

At $4.50, worth $6.50

Combination Kitchen Tables; maple frame, varnished, white wood top, 48 inches long, 26 inches wide; one drawer, one flour-bin.

At $8.25, worth $11

Combination Kitchen or Pastry Tables; hard-wood frame, varnished, white wood top, 48 x 26 inches; with four drawers, two pastry boards, and one divided flour-bin. Basement.

Pure Aluminum Cooking Utensils

This is the ware that delights all careful housekeepers. It is bright, beautiful and clean; and scorching in it is practically unknown. The tiresome stirring necessary to cooking in other wares, is done away with by aluminum vessels.

A demonstrator is here to show and tell you all about it.

It costs a little more than other wares; but it is practically indestructible, and is economical in the end, as well as saving many a dinner that other utensils might destroy.

Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts, $1.45; 3 qts., $1.85.
Saucepans with covers, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 60c; 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 90c; 6 qts., $1.15.
Roasting Pans, 14 in. long, $1.
Shallow Cake Pans, 8 x 12 in., 40c.
Pudding Pans, 2 pts., 35c; 3 pts., 40c; 4 pts., 50c.
Stewing Kettles, 4 qts., $1.15; 6 qts., $1.25; 8 qts., $1.35.
Tea Pots, 1 qt., $1.75; 2 qts., $1.95.
Muffin Pans, six cups, 45c.
Round Griddles, $1.60 each.
Oblong griddles, 18 in., $2.65.
Seamless Buckets, 1 qt., 65c; 2 qts., 75c.
Frying Pans, 65c, 85c and 95c.
Preserving Kettles, 8 qts., $1.05; 10 qts., $1.35.
Round Trays, 60c, 75c, 85c and $1.20 each.
Cups and Saucers, 50c pair.
Dinner Plates, 30c each.
Drinking Cups, 25c. Measuring Cups, 25.
Tubed Cake Pans, 9 in., 55c each.
Deep Pie Plates, 20c, 22c and 30c each.
Waffle Irons, $2.25. Milk Shakers, 60c.
Tea Kettles, $2.80 and $3.10.
Table Spoons, $1.25 dozen.
Table Forks, $1.25 dozen.
Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Funnels, 35c, 40c and 45c.
Shallow Stew Pans, 40c, 55c, 60c and 70c.

Basement.

Easter Stationery

Attractive Papeterie Boxes, with floral decorations and containing note-paper and envelopes, are specially designed for Easter gifts; 25c, 35c and 50c.

Artificial Flowers for Easter decorations, (paper)—Lilies, $1.20 a dozen; Carnations, red, white and pink, 50c a dozen.

Stationery Store, Tenth street.

Toilet Preparations

Our Low Fixed Prices

We carry in stock a full and complete line of standard Toilet Preparations. Whether you come today, tomorrow, next week, or any other time, you will find them bearing fixed and permanent prices which you won't be able to better elsewhere. We append a partial list:

TOILET SOAPS

Cuticura, 18c a cake
Cosmo Buttermilk, 8c a cake
Coudray's Lettuce, 28c a cake
Cashmere Bouquet, 15c and 24c a cake.
Glenn's Sulphur, 19c a cake
Kirk's Juvenile, 15c a cake
Packer's Tar, 17c a cake
Pears', 10c and 13c a cake
Pears' Shaving Sticks, 18c, 26c and 46c
Physicians and Surgeons', 7c a cake
Societe Hygienique, 18c and 35c a cake
Stiefel's Medicated, 19c a cake

DENTIFRICES

Lyon's Tooth Powder, 14c
Calder's Tooth Powder, 8c, 17c and 34c
Colgate's, 15c Sanitol, 20c
Sheffield's Paste, 14c
Dentacura Paste, 18c
Ethymol Paste, 19c
Rubifoam, 19c
Sozodont, 19c and 47c

FACE POWDERS

La Blache Powder, 35c
Pozzoni Powder, 37c
Java Powder, 24c
Fay's Velourine, 75c
Tetlow's Swans' Down, 11c
Tetlow's Gossamer, 15c

VASELINE

Pure, 1 pound tins, 25c
Blue Seal, 5c and 10c
White, 1 pound tins, 43c
White, bottles, 15c
White, perfumed, 16c
Carbolated, 13c

MISCELLANEOUS

Florida Water, 49c
Pond's Extract, 34c, 67c and $1.35
Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, 40c and 80c
Dan erine, 19c, 39c and 69c
Coke's Dandruff Cure, 62c
Hay's Hair Health, 37c
Liserine, 65c
Toilet Goods, Tenth street

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HAGGERTY REMOVED, DECLINED TO RESIGN

Difference of Opinion on Police Policy, McAdoo Explains.

M'AVOY TO BE RETAINED

Commissioner Says He Does Not Contemplate Asking for First Deputy's Resignation—No Hurry to Fill Vacancies.

The recent rumors to the effect that Second Deputy Police Commissioner Henry F. Haggerty, in charge of Brooklyn, was to resign or be obliged to submit to the forcing-out process, were borne out yesterday by the announcement that he had been removed from office by Commissioner McAdoo. Deputy Haggerty's resignation had been asked for, but he declined to give up the office, so Commissioner McAdoo took summary action. In explanation of his demand for Haggerty's resignation, the Commissioner, after the announcement of his deputy's removal, said:

"Because of a difference of opinion between Mr. Haggerty and myself as to the policy of police government in Brooklyn, which difference would prevent that sympathetic and cordial co-operation and confidence which is absolutely necessary between the Commissioner and his subordinates, I felt compelled, for this and other police reasons, which are neither political nor personal, to ask for his resignation.

"This, he says, he feels compelled to refuse. Under these circumstances there was nothing left for me but to exercise the powers vested in me by law, and the office is now vacant.

"The police government of Greater New York must be and remain, as long as I am here, uniform without reference to locality.

"Inspector McLaughlin will be in charge until I can find the proper man to take Mr. Haggerty's place. I will, however, give a good deal of personal attention to the affairs of the borough in the interim."

It was expected that after the announcement of Haggerty's removal had been made, there would be some definite statement in regard to the status of First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy.

"Mr. McAvoy's resignation has not been asked for," said the Commissioner late yesterday afternoon. "I have not asked for it, and do not contemplate such action."

Just before Mr. McAdoo made this statement Mr. McAvoy came out of the Commissioner's room looking happy.

Commissioner McAdoo said that nothing had been done so far toward filling the offices of Second Deputy and Third Deputy, now vacant. "I have quite a number of applications," he said, "and don't think that there will be any necessity to advertise in the want columns. I don't think it probable that the offices will be filled for ten days, at least, perhaps not before the beginning of next month.

"Of course, I have my own ideas as to what the appointees should be, but none as to who they shall be. The first requisite is that he shall be fully qualified properly to perform the duties of the office. As far as political affiliations are concerned they need not debar him, but that is only secondary. Everything is secondary to the necessity that he must be the right man for the place."

The Commissioner added that he intended to give considerable personal attention to Brooklyn police matters, and that probably he would take a trip to that borough to-day. The new Second Deputy, he said, would be preferably a Brooklyn man.

The fight between Murphy and McCarren, Mr. McAdoo said, had nothing to do with Haggerty's removal, but he would not say what particular methods of the Second Deputy had met with his disapproval. The Commissioner, when Haggerty first was appointed, said that the Brooklyn man had come to him highly recommended. He would not say yesterday afternoon who the men were who recommended Haggerty, "not without their permission," he said. Senator McCarren, he added, had not been at Police Headquarters for six weeks.

The rumors of the Brooklyn Deputy's impending removal began to assume definite form when Haggerty, who presided at the Brooklyn police trials, which are held on Tuesdays, announced in the morning that they had been postponed. When asked what that meant, the Deputy Commissioner said:

"The fact that I adjourned the trials has no significance whatever. I had some urgent private business which it was necessary for me to finish. My relations with Mr. McAdoo are most cordial. I have the highest regard for him."

After the fact of his removal had became known the ex-Deputy said: "I cannot at present discuss the subject. I can only say that I still regard Police Commissioner McAdoo as a valuable citizen and a good official."

It was reported yesterday that a well-known Harlem poolroom in McAvoy's district was running, and that the fact was known to the police, who had not attempted to close it. The First Deputy Commissioner was asked why it was allowed to remain open in spite of the Mayor's orders, and answered angrily:

"I have nothing to say. I have nothing whatever to say about anything in Harlem."

FORESEES FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Prof. Meade Says Reckless Promotion Must Have Its Effect.

At a meeting of the New York Society of Certified Public Accountants Monday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, Prof. E. S. Meade of the University of Pennsylvania delivered an address on the "Opportunity of the Accountant," in which he declared that out of ninety-seven active commercial stocks now listed on the Stock Exchange, nearly one-half are now quoted under 50 per cent. of their par value, a condition without parallel in exchanges in foreign countries. He considered this the effect of excessive capitalization, not based on actual value of assets or with regard to average earnings in the past.

There was no industrial depression apparent that would warrant the present condition of the money market, he said, and it was self-evident that it was purely a depression due to financial causes, arising from many reckless promotion schemes, and its effect would be felt for several years and bring on some great financial disasters.

SECOR PLEADS GUILTY.

Lackawanna Cashier Who Stole $10,166 Lost It in Wall Street.

George A. Secor, who was cashier of the freight department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for twenty-five years, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions to an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the first degree.

At the time the traveling auditor of the railroad company started to examine Secor's books, in January last, the cashier picked up his hat and left the office, saying he was going to dinner. Instead he fled to Mexico and remained there until he found the climate too disagreeable for him. Then voluntarily he returned to New York and surrendered himself to the police.

The auditor of the railroad company found that he was short in his accounts to the extent of $10,166. Secor explained that he lost his employer's money speculating in Wall Street in an effort to get money enough to make up for funds which he had loaned to friends. He will be sentenced on Friday.

Bone Chokes Boy to Death.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., March 15.—Louis Mantha, a boy of this village, swallowed a chicken bone last night while eating. It stuck in his throat and despite the efforts

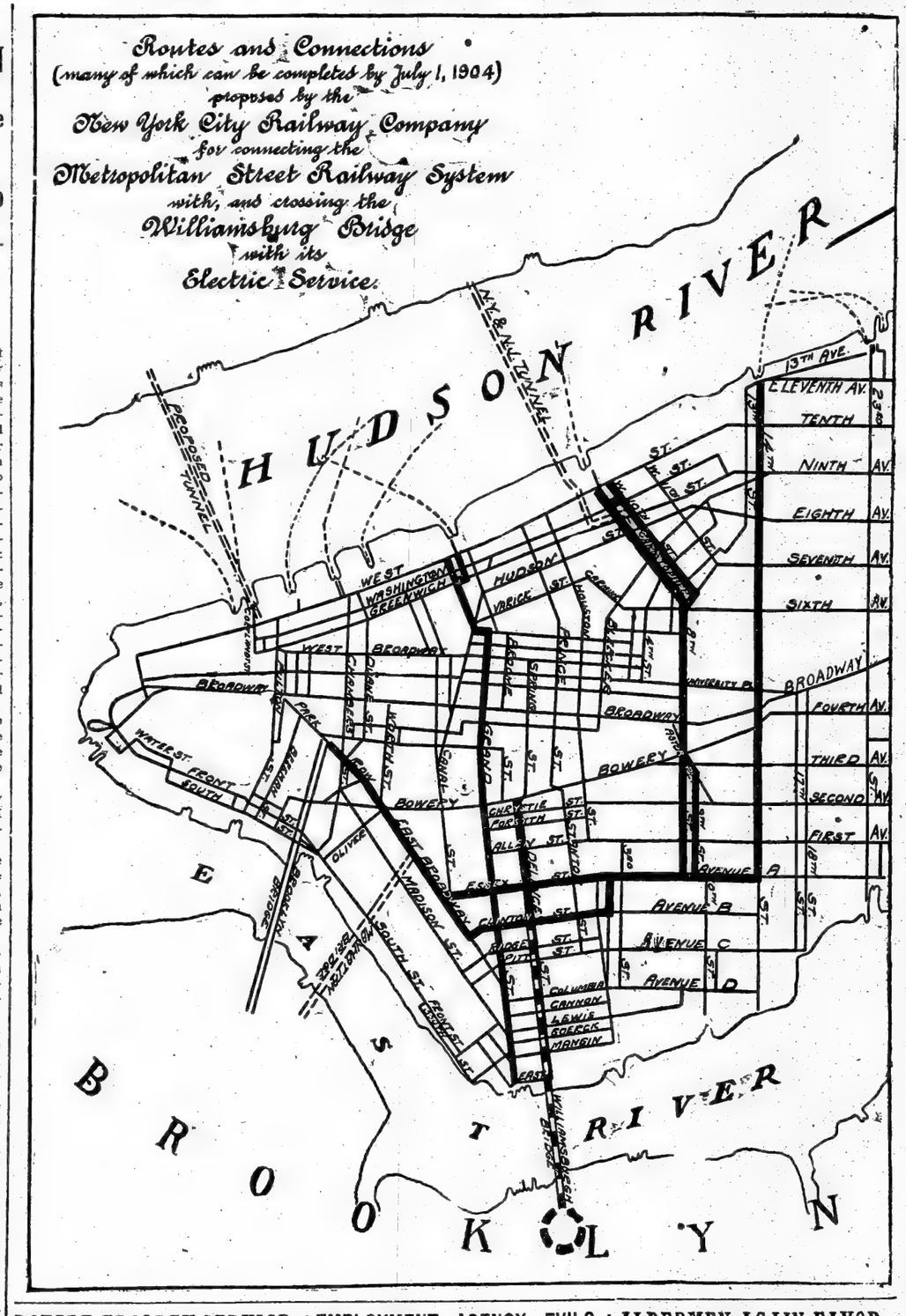

DOUBLE TROLLEY SERVICE FOR THE NEW BRIDGE

Metropolitan and the B. R. T. to Use Williamsburg Structure.

MAY RUN CARS BY JULY 1

Both Companies Will Also Operate Shuttle Cars—Trolley Service Extension in Manhattan.

As a result of the determined efforts by Mayor McClellan to have traffic facilities installed on the Williamsburg Bridge, cars of both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and of the New York City Railway Company, formerly the Metropolitan, will be running over the bridge by July 1. Both companies will operate the service, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars coming over to the Manhattan side, turning here and returning to Brooklyn, while the Metropolitan cars will run to the Brooklyn side and make their loop at the plaza there. No extra fare is to be charged. In addition, both companies will operate shuttle cars over the bridge with 3-cent fares, or two tickets for 5 cents, for the bridge trip.

Several days ago, at a conference held between President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company, President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Mayor McClellan, the latter requested the two railway Presidents to come together and submit a plan under which both lines could run cars on the structure. The Mayor yesterday received a communication embodying the above offer and announcing that the new service can be put in operation by the date mentioned, provided the work in charge of the Commissioner of Bridges is completed in time.

Expressing himself as much gratified with the action taken by the railroad Presidents, the Mayor yesterday referred the matter to Commissioner Best of the Bridge Department, who will arrange with the companies the rental terms for the bridge privilege. The Commissioner is as much pleased with the prospect of having both transit companies cross the bridge as is the Mayor, and it was stated last night that the terms will be arranged without difficulty during the present week. The arrangement does not apply in any sense to the elevated tracks on the bridge structure, but merely to the trolley cars.

Mr. Vreeland promised also to have electricity installed on the Fourteenth Street line, Manhattan, from Second Avenue to Avenue B and down Avenue A to the Williamsburg Bridge by July 1. He will also extend the electric power on the Eighth Street and East Broadway lines by that time and will have Grand Street ready by Fall. This will enable the working of a complete system of transfers on Manhattan Island.

Both Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Winter were with the Mayor for over an hour yesterday afternoon, talking over the trans-bridge traffic, and then the Mayor called in Commissioner Best, Controller Grout, Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department, Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Albert B. Boardman of counsel for the commission, and together they held another conference on the question of an elevated or subway connection, in the event of the Parsons from the Brooklyn to the Williamsburg Bridge.

President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit made it very clear that his company would have nothing to do with a subway conection, in the event of the Parsons plan being decided upon. He said that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit could not take the risk of running its cars through a subway, in the light of the Paris subway disaster of last Summer, and that it would not be worth while for the company to construct and operate fire-proof trolley cars along the entire system merely to make the bridge connections on this side. Mr. Winter also said that his people were not at all enthusiastic over the elevated connection either.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY EVILS.

Woman's Municipal League Talks About Them and Favors Finch Bill.

A conference called by the Woman's Municipal League yesterday discussed the bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Edward R. Finch for the regulation and control of employment agencies. Miss Greler, Chairman of the league's Legislative Committee, presided, and there were present representatives from many philanthropic bodies.

The Finch bill forbids the conduct of lodging houses in connection with employment agencies, and seeks to prevent the serving of disorderly houses, as well as the protection of patrons from fraud. A resolution was adopted favoring its general features, but providing for the appointment of a committee to go more carefully into its details.

Miss Kellor of the College Settlements Association said that that organization had investigated the practice of certain agencies in supplying inmates of disorderly houses. Of fifty agencies investigated—all of them, however, on the suspected list—thirty readily sent women to addresses given. She also told of the evils of the agency lodging house.

One of the representatives of the Protective Association of Employment Agencies said the police should supply all agencies with lists of disorderly houses, as very often an agency would unwittingly send a woman to an improper resort. Dr. Darlington, President of the Health Board, waxed most indignant at this.

"As a Commissioner of the present administration," he declared, "I do not believe the police could furnish such a list. Such houses do not exist openly. The 'lid is down.' Mr. McAdoo himself could not get such a list."

Tenement House Commissioner T. C. T. Crain favored the Finch bill, and addresses were also made by President Lee of the Protective Association of Employment Agencies and Miss Grace H. Dodge.

DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY BARRED.

Court of Appeals Holds Physician's Testimony Privileged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—By a bare majority the Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the action of Henrietta Meyer of New York against the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which involves the question of "privileged testimony." The point of difference was whether the testimony of a physician who declared that the plaintiff's husband, Emanuel Meyer, committed suicide should be excluded.

According to the terms of the benefit certificate held by Meyer, a recovery for death was not allowed in case of suicide.

The Court of Appeals agrees with the lower courts in deciding that the physician's testimony could not be accepted as evidence. This permits the plaintiff to recover $2,000 on the certificates of insurance.

On the trial the plaintiff succeeded in having the doctor's testimony excluded. The defendant raised the point that the section under which the trial court made its decision was not applicable to the case, inasmuch as the Knights of Pythias are not a New York State corporation, but a Federal corporation. The courts, however, decided that the laws of this State were applicable to the contract between it and Meyer, notwithstanding the fact that the defendants' headquarters were in Illinois.

OPPOSE THE PRENTICE BILL.

"Civil Employes" Against Localizing Civil Service Appointments.

A reorganization meeting was held Monday evening by 600 members of the Civil Employes' Association of New York State. This was the first quarterly meeting held since the new constitution, adopted last June, went into operation at the first of the year. Nearly thirty new councils were organized for all parts of the State. Among other cities, Albany will now have a local branch of the association.

One resolution adopted unanimously opposed the Prentice bill, now before the Senate, which proposes to localize civil service appointments to the home boroughs of the applicants. The members of the associa-

ALDERMEN AGAIN FAVOR WESTCHESTER RAILWAY

Board of Estimate Asked to Fix Compensation to the City.

GRANT ADOPTED BY 51 TO 8

Application of the Port Chester Company Ignored.

Shelving the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad, and again favoring that of the rival New York, Westchester and Boston Company for permission to cross streets of the Bronx in the construction of an electric railroad, the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday made a report to the full board sending the application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to have that body fix the compensation to the city. After a long and somewhat heated debate in the Board of Aldermen that body, by a vote of 51 to 8, sustained the report. All of the Tammany members voted in favor of sustaining the report.

The session of the Railroad Committee was held before noon, according to the call issued by Chairman Haggerty. It was announced the night before that both applications would be considered by the committee, but in the meeting no attention was paid to the Port Chester application. It was decided, however, that as one of the principal objections of Mayor McClellan to the former grant given to the Westchester Company by the Board of Aldermen, but vetoed by the Mayor, was the lack of compensation to the city, the Board of Estimate be requested at once to fix the compensation. Therefore the terms suggested by the Westchester people to the Aldermen were eliminated, and the reference was decided upon by the committee.

Chairman Haggerty made a report to this effect as soon as the board met, but protest against the report was made by Alderman Goodman, the Republican minority leader. He wanted a week's delay, so that he could present a minority report, but he was opposed by Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, who declared that no franchise was contemplated, only a grant. His asked Mr. Goodman if the minority report contemplated would be in favor of the Port Chester Company.

"It will," declared Mr. Goodman. "I desire to send both propositions to the Board of Estimate together."

On Mr. McCall's objection the Chairman ruled that as the committee has not reported the Port Chester matter, it was not before the board, and that no minority could bring up.

Gen. Sickles wanted to know if the proposed measure was the same one Mayor McClellan vetoed. Mr. Haggerty told him considerable change had been made in the ordinance.

"I think the Aldermen should go slow," Gen. Sickles said, "I congratulate the Mayor upon his veto. I am glad that I was not a member of the committee to whom was administered such well-deserved rebuke."

Vice Chairman Sullivan, after the meeting, said the reason the Railroad Committee had acted so promptly on the Westchester Company's application was because the Westchester people had demanded a public hearing. The Port Chester people, he said, have made no such request to the Aldermen or to the committee.

DARLINGTON COMPANY'S SECRETARY IN TEARS

Says Contractors Worked on Unapproved Plans of Their Own.

PROTESTS MET WITH A BLUFF

When They Threatened to Keep Other Contractors from the Work, Company, He Says, Let Them Go On.

Eugene C. Allison, Secretary of the Allison Realty Company, owners of the Darlington Hotel in West Forty-sixth Street, occupied the stand during the greater part of yesterday's hearing in the inquest into the collapse of that structure before Coroner Scholer and a jury of building experts in the West Side Court. Briefly Mr. Allison's testimony corroborated that given by Thomas B. Neville of Neville & Bagge, architects, whom he had engaged to draw the first plans for the proposed skyscraper, that the plans accepted by the Building Department had been ignored and others calling for less steel substituted. Mr. Allison, saying he was a lawyer, not a builder, did his best to throw the blame for this upon Pole & Schwandtner, the contractors, who have been sought since the night of the disaster.

"We have lost a brother," he cried at the end, "and we have lost a good deal of money. Whoever is to blame should be punished."

Tears came to his eyes and for a moment he buried his face in his handkerchief. Yet he admitted that just a few days before the collapse it had been reported to him that the building, then up to the ninth floor, had swayed eighteen inches out of plumb, and that it had been pulled back upon its foundations by cables, but the only action he had taken was to call up the Building Department and do no more when told that Inspector French was not in.

Harold Brown, whose home adjoins the Darlington site on the west, had threatened two days before the disaster to have some one arrested if the street before his door was not cleared of accumulated structural iron. About 200 tons of this material incumbered the street at the time, Mr. Allison said, and it all disappeared forthwith into the building. He had not been up to see, he said, but he believed the most of it had been heaped in one place at the foot of the derrick on the top floor.

Mrs. Emma W. Schier of 60 West Forty-sixth Street, just opposite the Darlington ruins, the first witness of the day, testified that at the first sound she ran from her basement into the street and saw the great framework crumbling at the top, slowly at first and then faster until, with a hollow, thunderous roar, it all came down.

Mr. Allison was then called. He is bald, stout, and middle aged, and seemed ill at ease all through the hearing. He said the Allison Realty Company was incorporated March 5, 1903, and that the Darlington was its first building. Henry Rowley, the President, he said, is now in London. He said he had taken a ground plan furnished by Louis Bird of 35 Nassau Street, the broker, to Neville & Bagge, and engaged them to draw plans for a bachelor apartment house similar to one they had designed for Halloran & Ahearn in Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Allison said he saw the plans before they were filed and had no recollection of any notification that they had been disapproved before. Neville & Bagge on Aug. 12 last sent to the Realty Company a duplicated notice stating that they had been accepted by the Building Department.

Several structural iron firms, however, had approached him in the meantime and said that the metal called for by Neville & Bagge's plans was excessive, and finally Guy B. Waite, who had been connected with the Building Department for eight years, informed the company that if they gave him the contract for the fire-proofing he would prepare a complete set of plans for the floor beams which would effect a saving of material and surely go through the Building Department. On Nov. 25 he received word that the Building Department disapproved the Waite plans and he canceled the contract with Waite. Mr. Allison declared that the Pole & Schwandtner contract, signed on Aug. 16, called for a building in accordance with plans "accepted by the Building Department of the City of New York as prepared by Neville & Bagge, architects."

"I wish to tell the truth," said Mr. Allison. "Mr. Schwandtner wanted to reduce the quantity of iron, and our people told him that if the Building Department would pass Mr. Waite's plan we could have no objection to his following it."

Mr. Allison said that on Nov. 25, the building then being up two tiers, Pole & Schwandtner told him that they were going ahead on plans of their own, Mr. Waite's having been disapproved.

"I told Mr. Schwandtner that he had a frightful nerve to draw extra plans without our consent or that of the Building Department," said Mr. Allison, "and two days later the company addressed a formal notice to the builders to get off the job in five days. "They threatened to put liens on the property, and to prevent any other contractor from taking the job, and finally the matter was arranged, and they were permitted to continue."

Mr. Allison said that it was on Feb. 17 or 18 that he had been told the building was out of plumb by Foreman James Halpin. He looked at it, and it seemed to him to be leaning, and telephoned to the Building Department, when he thought he spoke to Engineer Whiskeman, but was not sure that it was his voice. At noon on that day William O'Hea, the Allisons' representative, telephoned that the building was straight, and Pole & Schwandtner promised to provide wind braces at once.

Engineer named Rater, whom he consulted, told him that if any trouble was to come from the swaying of the building it would have manifested itself soon after it was pulled back into place.

"Don't you think, Mr. Allison," Juror Deeves asked, "that you would have conserved your own interests better if, instead of employing the cheapest architects, the cheapest builders, and the cheapest Superintendents, you had sought the best?"

Mr. Allison said that he had voluntarily added $200 to the $1,000 which the company agreed to pay Neville & Bagge for the plans; that no saving in steel which Pole & Schwandtner might have effected would have accrued to the benefit of the company, and that he had also hired O'Hea at $5 a day, twice what he had been getting, after they lost confidence in Pole & Schwandtner, to inspect every piece that went into the building and report to them any violation of the building laws. "Although that was really up to the Building Department," he added.

Ignatz Weltner, counsel for Pole & Schwandtner, told of a bitter November interview at which Allison and Schwandtner had called each other liars. The inquest will be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WOMAN NAMED AS RECEIVER.

First to be Appointed in Bankruptcy Proceedings Here.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Miss Anna Flynn receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Marie Barton, dressmaker of 26 West Thirty-fifth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 21 last, showing liabilities to the amount of $4,262 and assets to the amount of $625.

The bond of the receiver was fixed at $500. She is a lawyer of 99 Nassau Street, and is said to be the first woman appointed receiver in bankruptcy in this district.

CONSTIPATION

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THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain

EPPS'S

Gives Strength and Vigour.

COCOA

robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

Hats for Men.

NEW SPRING BLOCKS.

Three Dollars.

The reward of a thing done well is accumulative---it lives after the man. Two generations ago a man builded himself a little hat shop in staid old Norwalk. He builded better than he knew. Today, the son of his son, makes a three dollar hat which is a little better than the best. We maintain a full complement of his styles, including eleven flat brim effects for the young fellows; not only we but some of the pseudo-exclusive hatters have one or two of them, too. They have the courage to ask Five Dollars instead of Three.

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Now on Free View

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THE PRIVATE COLLECTION Formed by the Late

Mrs. Frederic Goodridge

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OF TIENTSIN

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

Sold by Order of the Art House of

THOMAS B. CLARKE,

No. 5 East 34th Street, New York,

On the Afternoons of Friday and Saturday of this week and Monday next Promptly at 3 o'Clock.

The Sales will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

James McCreery & Co.

Ribbons.

Chiffon Taffetas ribbon,—5¼ inches wide.

Pink, blue, black, white and all the fashionable "millinery" shades.

20c. per yard.

Black, Moire Taffetas ribbon, —5½ inches wide.

23c. per yard.

Satin Taffetas ribbon,—4 inches wide.

17c. per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Dress Trimmings.

Exhibition of Imported dress Trimmings, indicating the designs, materials, braids, embroideries and ornaments, used by the Paris Couturiers for this season.

Twenty-third Street.

"Every man should use his brains in choosing a hat to cover them."
—Beau Brummel to his valet.

WE GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT OF OURS IN HELPING YOU TO CHOOSE THE PROPER HAT.

IT TAKES BRAINS TO GET JUST THE COAT YOU WANT, TOO. COVERTS, IN NEW SHADES OF TAN, $15 to $25.

THE RIGHT LENGTHS AND CUT AS THEY SHOULD BE—SOME SILK-LINED.

B&K Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts.; 16-20 Cooper Square, } New York.
Fulton St. and DeKalb Ave. } Brooklyn.

OLD CROW RYE

Aged at Distillery

Bottled in its Purity

Drunk with Relish

No bad after effects

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In time of peace prepare for war. Recruit your wardrobe from "The Holly's" store.

Are you prepared? The approach of Easter is almost due.

Linen Gowns,
Crepe de Chine Gowns,
Louisine Gowns,
Taffeta Gowns,
Fine Waists for Street and Evening Wear.

"Fifth Avenue Styles and Quality at Half Fifth Avenue Prices."

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Welch's GRAPE JUICE

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Welch's Grape Juice is a nutrient tonic of marked dietectic and medicinal value. It puts health into the run-down system, it makes rich, red blood.

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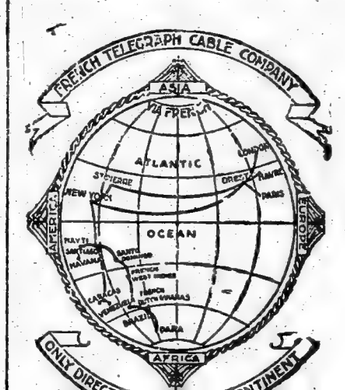

NEW POSTAL OFFICE TO CORRECT ABUSES

One of First Reforms Growing Out of Recent Revelations.

RENEWED OUTBREAK IN HOUSE

Representative Griggs Provokes Laughter by Referring to "General Roosevelt" and "Lieutenant Dalzell."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—One of the first reforms for the Post Office Department brought out in the legislation of this session appears in the pending Post Office Appropriation bill in creating the new office of Purchasing Agent for the department, at a salary of $5,000 a year. Hitherto the various purchases for the department, amounting to many millions in the course of a year, have been scattered through numerous divisions and bureaus, and have been conducted under rules devoid of good business system.

The Purchasing Agent is to be responsible directly to the Postmaster General, and he will be expected to make a special study of all lines of supplies required by the Postal Service.

It is understood that Merrit O. Chance, formerly Chief Clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General and recently private secretary to Secretary Root and Secretary Taft, is to be appointed to the new position.

That the House is still smarting from the effects of the Bristow report on the Post Office scandal was made evident today when, in the course of remarks on the pending Post Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Griggs (Ga.) referred to that document, defending its publication.

"Was there anything in it which authorized the committee to print the data under the heading 'Charges Concerning Members of Congress'?" inquired Mr. Cooper, (Wis.)

"I understand the heading was written in the Post Office Department," Mr. Griggs said in reply.

Mr. Cooper insisted that the report should not be credited to Gen. Bristow. Mr. Griggs, however, maintained that it was Bristow's report. "The United States," he said, "is too powerful and too great to convict any man by a suppression of facts. But," he said, "if the publication of all these things would convict not only men under indictment, but men higher up or lower down, the report should be taken for what it is worth."

He called attention to what he termed the "ridiculous position the House had placed itself in." "We sought to investigate the Post Office Department," he said, "and you gentlemen turned out here like hornets and insisted that the whole department from top to bottom must be investigated. Both Republicans and Democrats declared that they would tear the roof off the old thing, and," he inquired, "what did you do? The House got scared and turned tail."

He poked fun at the Republicans for voting against a departmental investigation, adopting instead "a miserable resolution investigating yourselves." The Republican organization, he said, was the finest in the world. "There is nothing like it," he continued, "from Julius Caesar down to General Roosevelt. [Laughter.] No conquering hero ever marched before better drilled hosts than does the Republican leader, Mr. Payne." Laughter broke out again when he referred to Mr. Dalzell as "Lieutenant."

Mr. Cochran (Mo.) said the scandal served the useful purpose of pointing out the defects in the American system of administration of government.

Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, he said, had misappropriated public property in using naval vessels as their private vessels. President Roosevelt, he declared, found it necessary to have two vessels, the Mayflower and the Sylph, the latter fitted out at an expense of $100,000. "The papers," he said, "refer to them as the President's yacht Mayflower and the President's yacht Sylph. With these examples before them, with this irresponsible use of public property, is there any reason why the underlings and understrappers in the departments should not feel authorized to overstep the boundary just a little now and then?"

OBJECT TO ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Secular League Says Their Employment Violates the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A remonstrance was received by the Senate to-day from Capt. James S. Cowden, representing the Secular League, urging that the Government should cease paying salaries to Chaplains in the army. The Secular League insists that to keep Chaplains in the service at Government expense is a violation of the Constitution and a mild form of union of Church and State.

Capt. Cowden, speaking for the league, says that the United States should in no way undertake to supply religious instruction to its troops, but the whole matter of teaching in this respect should be left to the wishes of the men themselves.

The point is made that many men of the cloth who get appointments in the army are unable to hold congregations in private life and are saddled on the army to furnish to the soldiers of the country a good deal of bad preaching which might well be omitted.

CORPORAL TANNER HAS A JOB.

To be Register of Wills of the District of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Corporal James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions under President Harrison and once celebrated in Brooklyn Republican politics, has got a job. President Roosevelt has nominated him for Register of Wills for the District of Columbia in place of Louis A. Dent, who in turn is nominated for Consul at Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Mr. Tanner's friends have long felt that it was time he had a job. They first boomed him for Dent's place, and then, when Gen. Longstreet died, they boomed him for the ex-Confederate's place as Railroad Commissioner. That place was a sinecure, however, and will be abolished.

WINTERS'S EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Collector Stranahan Relieved of All Responsibility for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate has passed a bill, already passed by the House, relieving Collector Stranahan and ex-Collectors Bidwell and Kilbreth of New York from responsibility for the embezzlements of Byram W. Winters.

Winters, who was appointed by Collector Magone, was placed in charge of the Customs Bureau at the New York Post Office by Collector Kilbreth. He was in that place for seven years and was embezzling all the time.

In 1902 Collector Stranahan made a change in the system by which the money passed through two men's hands instead of one. This led to Winters's discovery. On March 17, 1903, Winters pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing. Winters's defalcations amount to $8,821.34, for which the Collectors would be responsible but for the passage of the bill.

Pennsylvania Gets Camp Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on a bill providing for the establishment of four permanent camp sites for the instruction and manoeuvring of troops of the regular army biggest appropriation is that of $900,000 for the Pennsylvania site, which is to consist of 18,000 acres in the Counties of Lebanon, Dauphin, and Lancaster.

SYMONS DENIED TO CANAL.

Congressional Action Prevents His Serving on New York Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gov. Odell's request that Col. T. W. Symons of the Engineer Corps be allowed to serve on the Advisory Canal Commission of New York was refused to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The vote was 5 to 4.

Gov. Odell urged President Roosevelt to do what he could to clear the way for Col. Symons. The matter was taken up at the War Department, and received favorable action at once. Secretary Root recommended that the Governor's proposition be adopted, and this recommendation was forwarded to Congress with the President's indorsement. Senator Depew introduced the resolution in the Senate, and Representative Alexander in the House. It passed the Senate without opposition.

The reasons given by the committee for its action are: First, the resolution provided that Col. Symons's salary as an army officer should continue while he was serving the State of New York, which is without precedent; and, second, the War Department has been complaining that it is short of engineer officers, and has been importuning Congress for more. The House committee took the ground that it was inconsistent for the War Department to ask for more engineer officers while at the same time it asked Congress to let one of the efficient officers leave the army for a time.

FOR SUBMARINE BOAT.

Senate, After Long Contention, Retains Paragraph in Fortifications Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate to-day completed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. As passed by the House the bill carried $7,131,192, to which the Senate added $832,000, making a total of $7,963,192.

There was a long contention over a paragraph authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase for experimental work one submarine torpedo boat. The paragraph was retained.

The other increases are in the items for construction of guns and carriages and ammunition, defense of the insular possessions, and machinery at the arsenals. For the defense of the insular possessions the appropriation was raised to $1,226,000, nearly double the amount provided for in the House bill.

FORMING AN ITALIAN BANK.

Institution to be Known as the Italian American Trust Company.

The formation in this city of a strong institution designed to be the banking headquarters of persons of Italian descent in every part of the United States is the project with which prominent Italians—among them bankers, importers, and merchants—in New York are now earnestly identified, according to a statement given out yesterday at the Italian Savings Bank, at 48 Spring Street. The institution, to be known as the Italian American Trust Company, is to be formed under the laws of this State, and is to have a paid-up cash capital of $500,000 and a cash surplus of $50,000, individual shares to be sold at $110. Except for a few shares set aside by the organization committee for distribution among the smaller merchants and business men in the Italian colony, all the stock, it is claimed, has been subscribed.

The organization committee comprises the following: Emanuel Gerli, silk importer, 52 Greene Street; William Hartfield of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., bankers, 29 Wall Street; J. Bertschmann, broker and Swiss Consul, 18 Exchange Place; Commandatore C. Piva of 71 Greene Street; S. D. Scudder, banker, 135 Broadway; A. Starace, importer, 26 Pearl Street; J. N. Francolini, President of the Italian Savings Bank; P. Acritelli, real estate broker, 135 Broadway, and A. Cuneo, banker, of 48 Harrison Street.

A meeting of the organization committee is to be held in the near future, when a full list of the officers of the institution will be made public. It is reported that the company's President will be Mr. Gerli.

NO DAY NURSERY AT ST. LOUIS.

Miss Helen Gould Explains Why Plan Is Abandoned.

The building for a day nursery at the St. Louis Exposition, under the superintendence of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the Federation of Day Nurseries, has been given up.

"The Board of Lady Managers," said Miss Helen Gould, Chairman of the Committee on Day Nurseries, "have given up the plan because they are unwilling to put aside any part of their appropriation from Congress for the furnishing and maintenance of a nursery. They think their entire fund will be needed for the expenses of the board and hospitality. The $35,000 so generously given by the local board to the Board of Lady Managers for the building would cover the expense of that only, but not provide for furnishing and maintenance."

BEAT NON-UNION TEAMSTER.

Over 500 House Wreckers on Strike Against Three Firms.

A strike of 500 members of the House-wreckers and Second Hand Building Material Handlers' Union went into effect yesterday against Meyer Hellman, the F. W. Seagrist, Jr., Company, and the D. W. Green Company, dealers in second-hand building materials.

Two non-union men were dragged from one of the Seagrist Company's trucks and beaten, and a stranger drove the truck back to the yard. Seven out of twenty-one firms dealing in second-hand building materials signed an agreement with the union last year, and four of the firms drew out of the agreement during the year. The strike is against the other three firms.

CASE OF MRS. BERWIND SETTLED.

Philadelphia Woman Recovers Part of Goods Seized from Her.

Mrs. C. F. Berwind of Philadelphia, who arrived on Feb. 14 on the St. Paul with several trunks containing nearly $2,000 worth of dutiable articles which she had failed to declare, came over from Philadelphia yesterday and visited the Appraiser's Stores, where she picked out about half the articles seized and swore that they had been purchased in this country. These articles she will be allowed to take away, but the articles bought in Europe have been confiscated.

Mrs. Berwind will be allowed, however, to recover them on payment of the full foreign value and the duty. As she left the Custom House yesterday afternoon she declared that she would never bring another trunk into this port.

Dead Policeman Resembled Dewey.

Patrolman Thomas D. Nicholson of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who was known to all his acquaintances as "Dewey," from his striking resemblance to the Admiral, died yesterday afternoon in his home at 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street from heart disease. Nicholson was forty-eight years old, and was appointed to the force Jan. 28, 1887. He was a member of the Central Park Squad for many years, but for the past few years had been in Harlem.

Takes Jewels Worth $75,000 to Europe.

Mrs. Leicester C. Holme sailed for Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. She took with her $75,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry, which were shipped under the supervision of customs officers. This was done in order to avoid

FORAKER DEMANDS HIS SHARE OF PATRONAGE

Will No Longer Allow Discrimination Against His Friends.

SAYS HE'S BEEN NEGLECTED

Declares Gov. Herrick Reminds Him of the Irishman Who Was Afraid He'd Get Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Foraker declares that he fully approves the statement attributed to Gov. Herrick to the effect that the Federal patronage in Ohio should be divided between the two Senators. According to Mr. Foraker, little attention and no patronage worth speaking of has been extended to him during his service of seven years in the Senate. Commenting on the utterances attributed to Gov. Herrick, Senator Foraker said this afternoon.

"Gov. Herrick reminds me of the Irishman, who, when assured that he would have justice, said that was what he was afraid of.

"If I can only manage to secure for my friends one-half of the Federal appointments in Ohio, I shall be more than happy. This remark will be better appreciated when it is known that, although I have been in the Senate seven years, with one single exception, I have not been able, until the appointments of last week of Postmasters at Lima, Napoleon, and St. Mary's, to name even a fourth-class Postmaster in the entire Fourth Congressional District.

"If I were to have every appointment necessary to fill vacancies as they occur by expiration of terms of office, death, and removals for cause, it would be two or three years, maybe five years, before I would get one-half, or the number Gov. Herrick intends to insist, shall be allowed me.

"I am much obliged to him. I want just what he wants, and I can say with him, I am going to 'demand' it, too. Not that I care personally about it, but because I will no longer allow men to be discriminated against in the distribution of patronage simply because they happen to be my friends.

"Nobody has thought of treating Gen. Dick otherwise than fairly. I am sure the President has not, and I am sure I have not. He will get a fair deal, even if he does not get any offices."

Senator Dick occupied his place in the House to-day for the first time since his election to the Senate. He has not yet resigned his seat in the House, and announced that he would not do so until he had attended to certain matters of pending legislation.

ANOTHER THEATRE ORDINANCE

Aldermanic Committee Reports New Regulations for Safety.

Alderman Harburger, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings, at yesterday's meeting of the board presented a report from his committee favoring an ordinance to amend the building code in regard to theatre construction.

The amendments ordain that the front entrance shall be not less than 25 feet in width; there shall be an open court of not less than 10 feet in width in the rear in houses of less than 1,800 capacity, and not less than 14 feet where the capacity is greater; the staircase from the upper gallery shall be not less than 4 feet wide in the clear, the aggrgeate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages, and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space between seats, shall be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floors or gallery, in the ratio of 150 superficial feet of floor room for every 100 persons; on the first or main floor where the seating capacity is 500 or more there shall be at least 16 feet clear back of the last row of seats.

The report was referred for a week under the rule, as was another report from the same committee fixing 75 feet as the height beyond which buildings may not be erected unless absolutely fireproof.

PERENNIAL STREET PROJECT.

Agitation for One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Extension Renewed.

The perennial proposition to cut West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street through St. Nicholas Park to Convent Avenue was again considered yesterday by the Local Board of Improvements, Washington Heights District, Borough President Ahearn presiding. The board decided to recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the street be widened from forty to sixty feet in the park and cut through.

Practically everybody who will be reached by the assessment will oppose it when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment takes it up, while certain real estate syndicates and the Union Railway interests favor it. The work, if it is carried out, will cost about $300,000. The plea of the advocates of the plan is that it is practically impossible now to get across town between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets.

The local board's resolution favoring the work, it was explained, is only as a formality, to get the matter before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

CITY BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION.

Mr. Lamont Declines to be Chairman, Mr. Pendleton Selected.

To all the members of the "City Beautiful Commission," with the exception of Daniel S. Lamont, who was to have been the Chairman, Mayor McClellan administered the oaths of office yesterday. Mr. Lamont, unable to be present, sent a letter asking for a few days' indulgence, and it was decided not to organize the commission until he is ready.

Mr. Lamont also said that while he would be glad to serve on the commission, he would be prevented by his other business from becoming its Chairman. In view of this, the Mayor named Francis K. Pendleton, who already was a member, to be the Chairman.

Bureau of Weights Reorganized.

Changes in the Bureau of Weights and Measures were ordered by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, by which the bureau is to be known as the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures. The Mayor will have the appointment of an Inspector at $2,500 a year, and the present eighteen men known as "sealers" will become Deputy Inspectors. They will remain under civil service requirements, however.

Automobile for Fire Chief and Aids.

Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes secured favorable action in the Board of Aldermen yesterday on his request for permission to purchase, without advertising, two automobiles for the Fire Department. They are to cost not more than $4,000 each, one for the use of Fire Chief Croker in Manhattan, the other for the Deputy Chief in charge of Brooklyn and Queens. Gen. Sickles opposed the resolution, but it was passed by a vote of 60 to 4.

Easter Holidays for City Officials.

All city departments will be closed on April 1 and 2, Good Friday and the Saturday preceding Easter. The Board of Aldermen yesterday, on Alderman Higgins's mo-

NEW PLAN TO SAVE NIAGARA.

Senator Brown Would Like a Treaty with Canada to Protect the Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—A new move to preserve Niagara Falls from the injury which it is feared will be wrought if the Thompson bill be enacted was made to-day in the Senate by Senator E. R. Brown, who introduced a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to negotiate a treaty with the Dominion of Canada to prevent the diversion of the waters of the Niagara River and the destruction of the cataract. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

There was another hearing to-day on the Thompson bill, which extends the life of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company and grants it sweeping powers. The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations will vote on the bill to-morrow or Thursday, and the promoters of the measure are sanguine that it will be favorably reported.

The hearing given this afternoon was chiefly to afford A. K. Potter of Lockport an opportunity to reply to the statement that Mr. Potter, who had voted with the other Niagara Falls Reservation Commissioners in asking that the bill be killed, was also the retained attorney of the Niagara Falls Power Company. Said Mr. Potter:

"Am I any the weaker if I have two clubs with which to strike an obnoxious measure? It is true that I am attorney for the Niagara Falls Power Company, and it is also true that I am a Niagara Falls Reservation Commissioner."

Mr. Potter then spoke as a Commissioner of the Niagara Falls Reservation. "It is my duty and pleasure to stand for the commission," he said. "It is my duty to see that Niagara Falls shall not fall into the hands of vandals. This bill gives unlimited power to the Lockport Company to take water. All it has to do is to file maps. It can go on filing maps until Niagara River is drained."

HOME RULE BILLS COMING.

Five Measures Which Will Be Introduced at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—When Gov. Odell returns to Albany to-morrow there will be a conference between him and members of the sub-committee having the subject of home-rule legislation under consideration. The home-rule programme is now understood to embrace the introduction of the following measures:

A bill to permit the appointment of as many additional firemen as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may authorize.

A bill to increase the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment so as to permit of the issuance of bonds for local improvements, the immediate purpose of this measure being to enable the city to undertake the Staten Island ferry service.

A bill to enable all heads of departments in the City Government to rehear charges against dismissed officials.

A bill which enables legitimate restaurants to take out licenses to sell liquor on Sunday.

CATS AND DOGS SPREAD DISEASE

Dr. Darlington Wants Health Board, Not Cruelty Society, to License Them.

ALBANY, March 15.—Assemblyman Ellis to-day introduced in behalf of the New York City administration a bill transferring from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the City Health Department all jurisdiction over the licensing of cats and dogs in the City of New York.

The bill was prepared under the direction of Dr. Darlington, head of the Health Department of New York City. It is to be supported by arguments citing the growing belief that the suppression of the vagrant dog and cat nuisance in cities is a matter more vital to the health of the people than it is from the viewpoint of cruelty to the animals, and that contagious diseases are believed to be carried from house to house by cats.

NEW COURT HOUSE SITE.

Legislature Has a Bill Removing Limitations of Location.

ALBANY, March 15.—Assemblyman Perham to-day introduced a bill removing the limitations of location placed upon the commission which is attempting to select a site for the New York Court House building.

It further provides that "in selecting and locating a site the board shall not be limited by the amount of space to be actually occupied by said Court House, but shall provide for the necessary approaches thereto and surroundings thereof, so as to insure, as far as practicable, quiet and isolation."

WON BY TRICK, SAYS CANADA.

Dominion Riflemen Accuse Americans and Will Not Compete Again.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 15.—It is asserted by officials of the Dominion Rifle Association that, as the United States won the Palma Trophy by a sharp trick, they will follow Great Britain's example and not compete for it this year, and perhaps never again.

It is said that one of the rules is that the trophy shall be competed for with service rifles of the respective countries competing. The rifles to be used last year should have been for the United States the regulation Krag-Jorgensen rifle, for Canada the regulation Lee-Enfield, and for Great Britain the regulation Lee-Metford. It is charged, however, that the United States authorities had a special rifle constructed. The Krag-Jorgensen has in its grooving one turn to every ten inches, and the barrels of the special constructed rifle had in their groovings one turn for every eight inches, thereby giving the rifle a greater muzzle velocity, and doing away with a good deal of the wind drawback.

The Dominion Rifle Association, therefore, will not go to Sea Girt to compete.

BIG BUILDING FOR BALTIMORE.

B. and O. General Office Structure Will Occupy Whole Block.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15.—Plans for a larger building for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad general offices than the one destroyed in the recent fire are being prepared, and it is now stated that the new building will occupy a block bounded by Camden, Howard, Conway, and Sharp Streets, at Camden Station.

The building will be something on the plan of the Pennsylvania building at the Broad Street Station. The widening of Baltimore Street will take off a portion of the old site, making it impracticable to rebuild there, although the walls of the building are for the most part intact. Nearly all the records of the company were lost in the fire.

IGNORE ROOSEVELT RULE.

Minnesota Convention Fails to Instruct Delegates to Chicago Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15.—The Fifth Minnesota District Republicans today elected W. W. Heffelfinger and C. A. Smith delegates to the National Convention. The former is the famous Yale football guard. The latter is a lumberman. No instructions were given.

The County Convention, composed of the same delegates, had previously instructed

Try an Irish Highball with John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey The best yet!

TWICE SHRANK FROM DEATH.

Would-Be Suicide Finally Decided to Get Himself Arrested.

Henry E. Pollock, who said he was an insurance man residing at 210 West Forty-fourth Street, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Barlow, in the Centre Street Court, on a charge of having attempted suicide. A policeman from the City Hall Police Station told Magistrate Barlow that Pollock had walked into the station Monday night and asked to be locked up, explaining that he was afraid he would kill himself if not restrained.

"How about that?" asked Magistrate Barlow.

"Perfectly correct," answered the prisoner. "I have been up against it for the past two months."

He then told how he had made up his mind to jump off High Bridge, but when he got there he decided that shooting would be a nicer way of making his exit from the world. He bought a pistol, went to Coney Island, and shot at himself. The bullet only grazed his temple, and, being afraid to try it again, he decided to give himself up to the police, for which purpose he had returned to Manhattan.

"I'll commit you for examination as to your sanity," remarked Magistrate Barlow, and Pollock was led to the Tombs.

RUSSIAN FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

Hamburg Liners Crowded with Refugees, Who Fear the Conscription.

More than 1,000 more refugees arrived here yesterday from Russia on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Blucher. Most of them were in parties ranging in numbers from 10 to 130. They are fleeing from Russia to escape military service.

According to the stories told by many of them, steamship agents from whom they bought their tickets were instrumental in getting them out of Russia. One party of 127 people experienced terrible hardship in trying to evade the guard on the frontier, and for twelve days they were compelled to wade through deep snow drifts, and to sleep in the snowbanks at night in getting over into Germany. Another party of ten people had been able to travel only by night. With some parties there had been more people when they started out, but the Russian police and frontier guards had caught them.

All along the Russian frontier, the refugees say, are thousands of Jews and Poles waiting an opportunity to slip into Germany, and there get steamships for this country. The steerage accommodations for every steamship sailing from Hamburg for the next two months has already been engaged for these people. The steamship Pennsylvania, due here next week, will bring 2,600 of them. Several extra steamships to be run for their accommodation, are expected to bring more than 50,000 to this country.

ELECTION INSPECTOR HELD.

Fails to Identify Prisoner and Is Committed for Investigation.

Charles A. Grabert, Chairman of the Republican Board of Inspectors in the Third Election District, Fifth Assembly District, the principal witness against Edward Lawless of Coytesville, N. J., who was on trial on a charge of illegal registration in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday, was committed to the Tombs Prison for investigation by Recorder Goff, after he had failed to identify the defendant, although he had had no difficulty in so doing when Lawless was indicted by the Grand Jury.

Grabert testified before the Grand Jury that Lawless registered illegally on Oct. 10 last under the name of James Donnelly, a voter in the district named.

Lawyer Pleads Guilty of Frauds.

Michael M. Forrest, lawyer, of Arlington, N. J., yesterday pleaded guilty, in the Hudson County Sessions, to two indictments charging him with obtaining money on false pretenses from the Arlington Building and Loan Association. Judge Blair deferred sentence until March 21. Forrest was then arraigned on a third indictment, charging him with defrauding the Kearny Building and Loan Association to the amount of $3,000. To this he entered a plea of not guilty.

"Rough and Ready" Food

That's wonderful

Grape-Nuts

Rough in shape [that's to give the teeth work and bring down the saliva] and

Ready to go into the system and make Muscle, Brain and Nerves.

Over two million meals of Grape-Nuts eaten every day and no failures.

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Get the little book "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

Use of the best materials, a thorough knowledge of brewing, careful racking, bottling, and proper aging are the great factors in the production of

RED FOX ALE

We Have an Unassailable Argument

to prove its excellence. It's inside the bottle.

At All Dealers, Cafes and Hotels.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

JUST OUT

War Pictures and News

ARRANGEMENTS were made long before the declaration of war in the Far East to give the readers of HARPER'S WEEKLY the most graphic war pictures and complete war news possible to procure from a large corps of correspondents in the Far East and from the official sources which the WEEKLY has at its command. Fifteen correspondents of HARPER'S WEEKLY—artists, photographers, and special writers—are stationed at points in the Far East where hostilities are now going on and where fighting is looked for. HARPER'S WEEKLY is now receiving a novel and complete series of photographs from various scenes of action. These are published weekly. Every important phase of the war is recorded in pictures, and the story of the war, omitting as always unconfirmed rumors and giving only official and authentic records, appears in each issue.

One of the features in the current issue is "HOW AMERICA OPENED JAPAN TO THE WORLD," by Commodore Nicholson, U. S. N., commander of Perry's flagship on the expedition to Japan.

On all Newsstands. 10 Cents a Copy.

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238 5th Ave., near 28th St. Wm. B. Norman, Auct'r.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.,

ALSO THURS., FRI. & SAT., March 17, 18, & 19, at same hour.

The YAMAMOTO Collection

VALUED AT $50,000

OF RARE OLD Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, ELEGANTLY CARVED Japanese Furniture Artistically Embroidered SCREENS

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BY GREAT MASTERS.

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A NEW BOOK BY GEORGE ADE—

Breaking Into Society

A collection of crisp new fables in George Ade's ever-delightful vein. This time our latter-day Æsop levels his satire in slang at aspirants for social prestige and recounts "What Happens to Butters-In." Mr. Ade's humor is inexhaustible and his slang as droll as ever. Every page sparkles with his picturesque dialect and up-to-date metaphors.

Illustrated. Cloth. $1.00.

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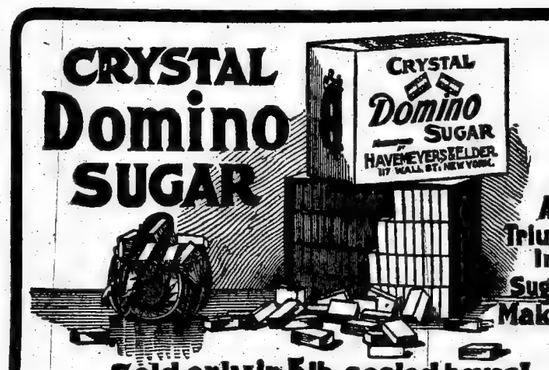

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Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you taste of it in your coffee or tea. CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR is the finest granulated sugar that can be produced.

M'CHESNEY OUT OF RACE

Smathers's Colt Will Not Start in Metropolitan Handicap.

KEENE WITHDRAWS HORSES

Unfavorable Weather and Lack of Preparation Having Their Effect on Early Track Fixtures.

McChesney will not start in the Metropolitan Handicap. The E. E. Smathers champion was yesterday declared from the opening stake of the Westchester Racing Association by Trainer Frank Taylor, and it is not thought likely that the big chestnut son of Macduff and Manola Mason will be seen until late in the Morris Park meeting. With the declaration of McChesney came word of the withdrawal of both Delhi and Israelite, the three-year-old candidates of James R. Keene. It is probable that when all the mails arrive there will be other withdrawals from this stake, and it is rumored that Hermis, who was second to McChesney in the weights, will also be an absentee at post time.

It has been the policy of Mr. Smathers to name McChesney in every big stake for which he was eligible, and his declaration from the Metropolitan Handicap does not come as a surprise, for, as Trainer Taylor said recently: "If 'Mac' keeps one-fourth of his engagements he will be a very busy horse all season."

The most unfavorable condition of the weather and the impossibility to properly prepare horses will doubtless have an effect on the early fixtures, for no trainer will send a Waterboy, a McChesney, or a Hermis in a bruising race unless he has had time to become thoroughly fitted for the effort.

McChesney has the appearance of being as close to racing condition as any of the horses that have wintered about the New York tracks, and his withdrawal is not the result of any physical ailment, but merely a change of his racing programme for the season. Mr. Keene's three-year-olds, Delhi and Israelite, were well up in the handicap division of their age, and have other stake engagements to take the place of the Metropolitan.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Lora J. and Yellowhammer Were the Only Beaten Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Leo Dorsey again demonstrated that he is one of the most consistent horses that have raced here this Winter by running away with the mile and a sixteenth handicap to-day. He was giving away weight to everything in the field, and merely romped the distance, going to the front in the first sixteenth. Hymettus was the runner-up for a mile, when he had enough, and Luralighter raced to the place.

Yellow Hammer, the Sydney Paget cast-off, was the medium of a heavy play in the third, but met with misfortune from the first stride. Off next to last, Fuller essayed to race him around his field, and caught Gus Heidorn a sixteenth from home. This effort proved too much, and in a driving finish the Poole colt won by a length.

In the first there was the surprise of the day, when Lora J., backed from 8 to 5 down to 7 to 5, was nosed out by Tom Olney, who was neglected at 30 to 1 in the betting.

Creamer tried to make a runaway race of the second with Locket, but at the head of the stretch he was through, and Miladi Love, the favorite, won rather handily from Neither One, with Reckoner third. New Mown Hay and Tancred, both at the favorite price, won handily in the fifth and sixth. In the fifth Leila, "Doc" Streett's filly, that was considered a Derby possibility, was backed from 12 down to 5 to 1, but she was never prominent, and quit after racing half a mile.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tom Olney, 105 pounds, (Galvitt,) 30 to 1, won; Lora J., 105, (Cochran,) 7 to 5, second; Jim Ferrin, 110, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Extralaw, Snow Cap, Mildred L., T. G. Scarborough, Pistol, Maggie Work, Walnut Hill, and Tonteu also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Miladi Love, 92 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 14 to 5, won; Neither One, 100, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, second; Reckoner, 95, (Robbins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Locket, June Collins, Annie Max, Armchue, Carl Kahler, and Dutch Carter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Gus Heidorn, 110 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 4 to 1, won; Yellowhammer, 110, (Fuller,) 8 to 5, second; Allegrette, 100, (Livingston,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. McGonigle, Chanley, Regian, Master Prim, and St. Caro also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, handicap. Leo Dorsey, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 2, won; Luralighter, 106, (Sethe,) 9 to 5, second; Ethics, 102, (Cochran,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Hymettus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. New Mown Hay, 105 pounds, (Livingston,) even, won; Scotch Thistle, 108, (Fuller,) 14 to 5, second; Katie Powers, 100, (J. Matthews,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Louis Krafts, Leila, Rachel Ward, Plautus, Soldier of Fortune, and Thunderation also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenth. Tancred, 105 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 2 to 1, won; John Coulter, 102, (Salling,) 7 to 1, second; Santa Teresa, 105, (L. Wilson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:02 1-5. Arden, Deer Hunter, Trio, Nimble Nag, Doctor Garrick, and Gracious also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Helen Tarwater, 93 pounds; Marionetta, 93; Hardly, Nellie Forest, and Ditto, 96 each; Heroine, 98; Miss West, Bean, Lovable, and Siah, 101 each; Lady Mistake and Hegira, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Footlights Favorite, 101 pounds; Trogon, 102; Hist and Vestry, 103 each; Claremont, 105; Sadducee, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Dorothy Osborne, 91 pounds; Antagone and Bodul, 95; Burgoyne, 97; Shogun, 99; Ermack and Balm of Gilead, 100 each; Strader, 101; Jack Doyle, Pyrrho, Frank McConnell, and Governor Boyd, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. Responsive, 90 pounds; Zama, 96, Annia Mac, 97; Malster, 100; Elsie L., 104; The Regent, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Blue Mint, 95 pounds; Dutch Carter, 97; Jake Weber, 99; Aules, Circus Girl, and Past, 102; The Guardsman, 104; Prodigal Son, 105; Velos, 104; Tancred, 107; Bengal, 108; McWilliams, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Lady Ray, 103 pounds; Overhand, Mr. Pickwick, and Wreath of Ivy, 108; Maritana, 109; Second Sight, 111; John Doyle, 112; Komombo, Shortcake, and Congress, 113; Dr. Loder, 114; Bronx, 116.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Charles Fox has returned from Memphis and was a visitor at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. He said that at Montgomery Park all the horses were in excellent condition, and that many now galloping there would ship East at the close of the meeting.

"Bud" May, who developed the champion two-year-old Highball, will not ship the Schefiel horses East until the close of the Memphis meeting. In addition to Highball, Steelmaker, Major Pelham, and some others, there will be eleven two-year-olds in th lot from which to develop another champion.

Phil J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, yesterday returned from his short visit to Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Southern visit appears to have restored Mr. Dwyer to robust health, and, with his customary energy, he will assume his duties and personally direct the many changes and improvements going forward at the Gravesend track.

H. M. Zeigler has reserved thirty stalls at Sheepshead Bay for his horses to be shipped from the Highland Farm, near Lexington. Charley Hughes, who trains the lot, will come with the horses, and permanent quarters for the Eastern campaign will be established. Don John and Wayfarer, the American Derby candidates of the string, will come with the others and will have their preparation for the Western stake at the Sheepshead course.

Race Horses on the Snow Path.

The recent snow helped rather than hindered training operations, and yesterday morning the Boulevard attendance was particularly large. All of the horses were sent along smartly, and the snow afforded an excellent cushion. Fred Burlew, always one of the first, sent Charles Elwood, Embarrassment, Hello, Twin Rose, and The Lord Rohesia in sharp galloping work. Frank Taylor had McChesney, Grand Opera, and Dick Bernard in cantering and trotting exercises, and the Hampton Stable two-year-olds, Limerick and Workman, were given a sharp canter through the snow. W. C. Daly is rushing the preparation of his Bennings lot, and Himself, his handicap candidate, was given a serious work of six furlongs.

W. Murray Starter for Memphis Meeting

William Murray, who was assistant to Starter Fitzgerald for several seasons, has been appointed starter for the Memphis meeting. The new Memphis Jockey Club made an effort to have Fitzgerald return there this Spring, but his being ordered to report at Bennings by the Jockey Club, made the Memphis meeting impossible. Murray on other occasions has started with excellent results, and with the great increase in race meetings, and the use of two starters in the East, there is every indication that Murray's days as merely an assistant are over.

TO SELECT LOCAL WRESTLERS.

Winners in Local Meet Will Be Sent to the Olympic Games.

Six classes in wrestling have been arranged for the supplementary meet to be held by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on March 24 and 26, in the gymnasium of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, East Forty-second Street. The preliminaries in each bout will be finished on the first night and the finals on March 26. This will be a very important meet for local wrestlers, as the winners in the different classes will be the men selected to send to St. Louis to compete in the Olympic championships.

Prominent wrestlers from all parts of the world will be in the World's Fair competition, and the local men are, therefore, exerting themselves to the utmost to make a strong showing in the coming meet. There are a number of strong wrestlers in the metropolitan district, and F. W. Rubin, Chairman of the Wrestling Committee, expects that some of the Olympic wrestling honors will be carried off by New York men.

In the coming contest the classes will be 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, 145 pounds, and 158 pounds. The entrance fee is $1 for each class, and entries close on March 21 with F. W. Rubin at the St. George Athletic Club, 207 East Sixteenth Street. The money secured from the entries and the admission fees will be used toward defraying the expenses of the men to be sent to St. Louis.

MANY POLO CUPS OFFERED.

Camden Gives Three Sets of Trophies for Club Tournament.

The first polo tournament of the year in the annual list of events sanctioned by the Polo Association will be held next week by the Camden Country Club at Camden, S. C. The tournament will begin Monday, March 21, and continue through the week. Three events are provided for, one of which, for individual cups presented by Otis Childs of Pittsburg, is open only to teams of three, somewhat of an innovation in competitions in the schedule of the Polo Association. The other two contests will be open to the regular teams of four under the existing handicaps, one event being for the Bohemia cups and the other for the Country Club cups, in which the team handicap is limited to sixteen goals.

There has been considerable polo playing this Winter on the Camden polo fields, and the tournament is the most ambitious ever announced by the club, which is a comparatively new one in the association. Several Northern players have been practicing at Camden, and it is expected that teams will be present from the Aiken Polo Club. The latter club will hold its tournament soon after the Camden event, and then no more tournaments will be held until after the annual meeting of the Polo Association, which will be held in this city in April. The full list of events will be arranged at that time, and in May the polo season will open in the local territory, Lakewood probably giving the first event, as that club has done for the last two years.

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY.

Columbia Grammar Wins from Berkeley in Closely Contested Match.

The hockey team of the Columbia Grammar School defeated the Berkeley School seven at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by the score of 3 to 0. One goal was made in the first period and two in the second. Cutler School now leads in the competition with two games won and none lost. Columbia Grammar School and Berkeley are tied for second and third places, each with one game won and one lost, and De La Salle is fourth, with no victories and two games lost. The line-up follows:

Columbia G. S., 3. Position.	Berkeley, 0.
Adler ..... Goal	Bateson
Mitchell ..... Point	Sedan
Lynn ..... Cover point	Adams
Piel ..... Centre	See, Malley
Bach ..... Forward	White
Basch ..... Forward	Sturges
Singer, Scholle ..... Forward	Telfair

Goals for Columbia Grammar School, 3. Referee—H. Hornfeck. Wanderes Hockey Club.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC EVENTS.

Five Teams in Exhibition Meets in This City This Week.

Columbia, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania will meet on Friday night in the Columbia gymnasium in a triple gymnastic exhibition. It will be the most important gymnastic meet of its kind this season, for all of the teams are the strongest in the intercollegiate gymnastic association, and among the competitors will be the men who are to meet one week later for the championships. Columbia holds the intercollegiate championship at present, and Manager W. F. Hills claims that the team this season is fully as strong as the victorious one last year. Several of the old men are still eligible, and the new material has been developed into several clever gymnasts.

The team has been very successful this season, its greatest triumph being the defeat of the Yale team two weeks ago at New Haven. Yale won second place in the intercollegiate meet last year, and is making a strong effort to secure first place this season. Among the Columbia men who will compete in the triple exhibit are R. C. Wilson, champion in club swinging; E. B. Lyford, C. A. A. Steegmuller, H. J. West, H. Bloch, E. Ashley, Captain of the team; A. E. Ring, F. H. Duncombe, champion in tumbling; W. L. Benham, T. H. Burch, Jr., and R. H. Wiggin.

Yale's greatest strength lies in the flying rings and the horizontal bar. Some of her best performers will be W. E. Smith, E. C. Butler, W. L. Anderson, Captain; H. R. Wakeman, W. J. Knox, D. M. Cohn, A. L. Westcott, H. H. Henry, and H. S. Frank.

The University of Pennsylvania will enter several good men, including Paul M. Kempf, the Captain, and who is relied on to win first intercollegiate honors in the flying rings; E. Krauss, F. Faust, and J. Schiener.

On the same night the New York University and Princeton will meet in an exhibition at the New York University gymnasium, and as these five teams that will be in this city on Friday night are the strongest in the intercollegiate association, the outcome will be watched with interest, as it will be possible to form a very accurate idea as to the probable winners in the big championship meeting one week later.

AMATEUR CUE CONTESTS

Dr. Douglas Wins Third Prize in Fifth Avenue Hotel Tourney.

LIVELY CLUB COMPETITIONS

Victory for Miller and Douglas in Championship Tournament—Long Defeats Burns at Pool.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won third prize last night in the 14.2 handicap billiard tournament that has been in progress in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He defeated L. H. Servatius in the final match to determine the triple tie for third place, and as he had previously beaten J. M. Millette, Dr. Douglas took third place in the tournament. He played the maximum limit of 300 points to 250 for Servatius, and won by 300 to 212. Douglas made a neat run of 21 in the second inning, but after that he ran along slowly for several innings, but finished in strong style, running out with a splendid run of 36. He made two runs of 36 in the evening. Servatius scored 32 for his best single run. Douglas made some very clever shots in open billiards, and his cushion carrom play was at times of a very high order. Servatius made a good run of 17 toward the end of the game, but he was unable to hold Douglas sufficiently to make the result at all in doubt. The scores:

Douglas, (300.)—1 21 2 0 0 0 0 0 7 1 6 8 2 0 0 1 26 0 2 0 13 6 3 0 3 16 8 0 0 4 2 1 0 6 7 6 5 1 9 12 0 0 0 36 13 5 1 0 3 19 0 0 0 2 0 3 2 1 36. Total, 300; high run, 36; average, 5 5-59.

Servatius, (250.)—1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 2 7 1 3 0 1 7 0 7 21 7 6 6 3 2 3 9 1 5 32 0 0 0 2 18 0 4 4 8 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 8 17 0 3 2. Total, 212; high run, 32; average, 3 35-59.

The winners of the first and second prizes were determined last week, C. E. White getting first, and E. O. Presby second, while F. M. Canda won the special prize for the highest single run in the entire tournament, 46.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas and Dr. Miller were the victors yesterday in the games played at the Amateur Billiard Club, 115 West Seventy-ninth Street, for the club championship at 14.2 balk line. Dr. Douglas defeated C. F. Kinsman by 250 points to 168. He secured a good lead at the start, and Kinsman was never able to tie the match. Douglas made a run of 17 in the third inning, and later he followed this up with cleverly executed runs of 22 and 25, scoring an average of 5 for the game of 43 innings. Kinsman's best single run was 19. The scores are:

Douglas—4 7 17 0 1 2 3 1 0 0 0 12 0 0 10 7 0 7 22 1 12 25 1 22 4 18 7 8 0 1 5 7 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 10 12 14 4. Total, 250; average, 5 35-43.

Kinsman—0 0 2 0 4 1 4 9 8 5 0 0 4 0 1 3 0 3 7 10 3 0 2 0 13 6 8 0 6 8 3 2 1 0 10 0 4 2 0 0 10 11 0. Total, 168; high run, 19; average, 4.

In the second game between Dr. Miller and C. F. Kinsman, Dr. Miller won handily by 250 points to 137. The game was a trifle longer than the preceding, requiring forty-eight innings. Dr. Miller's high run was 26, and his average was 5 10-48, while Kinsman's high run was 21, and his average was 2 41-48. The tournament will be continued to-day.

Irving Long, one of the three leaders in the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, defeated Thomas Burns in the fifteenth frame last night by a score of 125 to 92. The tournament proper will be concluded this week, and the first important contest on which the first prize of $200 hinges will be played to-night by J. Maturo, who has won four games and lost one, and William Dawson, whose record is three games won and one lost.

Score last night follows:

Irving Long—12 7 7 2 15 9 0 0 13 4 15 9 9 13 10. Total, 125.

Thomas Burns—3 8 8 13 0 5 18 14 2 11 0 5 5 1 4. Total, 92.

High runs—Long, 22; Burns, 14. Scratches—Long, 3; Burns, 4. Referee—Peter Rogers.

Thomas A. Plunkett kept up his winning tactics in the New York Athletic Club pool tournament last night by defeating Percy Gardner rather easily, the score being 100 to 42. Plunkett was in his usual fine form and finished play in ten frames. With no defeat to his credit and only two more games to play, Plunkett is regarded as an almost sure winner of first honors in the tournament. W. A. Till is the favorite for second place.

There will be three games to-day. At 5 o'clock George W. Van Vredenburgh and W. A. Till will be the contestants; at 8 o'clock Anthony Clough and W. A. Till will play, and at 10 o'clock Messrs. Plunkett and Van Vredenburgh will wind up the evening's sport.

Score last night:

Thomas A. Plunket—13 10 14 9 10 8 8 10 7 11. Total, 100.

Percy Gardner—1 5 1 5 4 7 6 5 8 0. Total, 42.

High runs—Plunkett, 14; Gardner, 8. Scratches—Plunkett, 2; Gardner, 3. Referee—John Schriner.

AMERICAN HENLEY EVENTS.

Entries for Schuylkill Rowing Regatta Will Close May 15.

W. P. Henderson, Secretary of the American Rowing Association, has just issued the official list of contests for the annual regatta, known as the American Henley, with the conditions governing the entries in each event. The regatta, which will be the second annual event held by the association, will be held on Monday, May 30, on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, over the same course that was used last year. There will be ten events, as follows:

1. Single sculls for the Farragut Challenge Cup. 2. Second race for single sculls, open to all amateurs in good standing who have never won this race or the Farragut Challenge Cup event. 3. Schuylkill Challenge Cup for double sculls. 4. Pair-oared shells. 5. Puritan Challenge Cup for four-oared shells. 6. Four-oared gigs, open to amateur crews, not more than one of whose members has rowed in a winning crew for the Puritan Challenge Cup, and not more than two of whose members have rowed in a winning crew in this race. 7. Stewards' Challenge Cup for eight-oared shells. 8. Second race for eight-oared shells, open to crews not more than three of whose members have rowed for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, and not more than four of whom have rowed in a winning crew in this race. 9. Franklin Challenge Cup race, open to all amateur interscholastic or schoolboy crews, all of whose members are bona fide members of preparatory schools or schools of equivalent grade. 10. Race for four sculls.

The distance for all races is one mile and 550 yards. The entries close on May 15. A number of college crews have signified their intention of entering the eight-oared races, and a larger number of boats is practically assured for the events than were in the regatta last year.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Dinner.

There was a strong muster of officers, owners, and members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club at its annual dinner held last night at the Assembly in Fulton Street, and if the good resolutions adopted are carried out the club will have one of the most prosperous seasons this year that it has ever seen. Although many yachts were lost during the severe storms this Winter, the members are brimful of pluck and enthusiasm and declare that they will replace the lost boats with new ones and do more racing than ever.

Rear Commodore A. C. Soper presided and Judge Cornelius Fergueson was the toastmaster. Secretary Charles A. Kelly, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; D. G. Whitlock, R. J. Field, Dr. J. A. Voorhees, Commodore A. C. Bellows, Dr. De Mund, and F. S. Read were among the speakers, and others present included J. E. Haviland, Walter Haviland, George E. Reiners, J. A. Sutter, Jr., A. T. Wells, W. Newton Bennington, C. H. Humphries, Charles E. Allen, C. Conklin, W. A. Maxwell, A. Donnelly, the Rev. James P. Byrnes, and Thomas J. Moore.

Individual prizes are to be offered by the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association as well as the club prizes next Summer for the races in Gravesend Bay, and some good sport is assured for all the clubs in the association.

President Pulliam's Baseball Bulletin.

President Pulliam of the National Baseball League, issued a bulletin yesterday showing that John G. Thompson had signed a contract with the Pittsburg Club, and William T. Duggleby, Charles C. Fraser, William Gleason, Fred Mitchell, and John Titus with the Philadelphia Club. In the matter of releases Edward I. Poole and William Bergen were transferred from Cincinnati to Brooklyn, and William Gleason from New York to Philadelphia.

The Backus Steam Heater is different from any other. Furnishes at the least cost just the requisite amount of heat for these days between Winter and Spring. It is as easily lighted as an ordinary gas jet. It makes a "cold room" cheerful.

Come and see it in operation. 6,000 in use in New York City. Circular sent on request.

No flue is required. No odor is discharged. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

The Backus Company
264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

NEW BASKET BALL RULES

Harvard's Team Dropped at Collegiate Association Meeting.

COLUMBIA WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Local Five Played Through the Season Without a Defeat—Barnard Girls Adopt Men's Play.

At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association two amendments were made to the Spalding playing rules. Hereafter all baskets must be backed up by wood, instead of some by wire and some by wood, so that visiting teams will not be at so great a disadvantage. The latter is to furnish an official, who will act as referee during one-half of the game and umpire the other half.

A fine of $75 will be imposed on any team forfeiting a game, and if deemed expedient such a team will be expelled.

The championship of the association was awarded to Columbia University, and in addition to individual medals to the victorious players they received through James E. Sullivan the Spalding banner. It was a brilliant campaign upon the part of the winning team, which finished with the excellent record of ten victories and no defeat.

The question whether Harvard should be represented in the association another year was voted on adversely. The delegates present, President Harry A. Fisher of Columbia, Secretary J. Boyer of Princeton, R. S. Binkerd of Yale, F. Pitchner of Cornell, and C. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, contended that it was not fair to the other universities in the association that Harvard should continue as a member, inasmuch as its Athletic Committee would not permit the team to play more than three out-of-town games in a season, thus resulting in the forfeit of two games, and the Cambridge institution was stricken from the roll of membership. Its team finished last in the championship this year, with one game won and nine lost. Of the latter three were forfeited.

The championship of the association was awarded to Columbia University, and in addition to individual medals to the victorious players they received through James E. Sullivan the Spalding banner. It was a brilliant campaign on the part of the winning team, which finished with the excellent record of ten victories and no defeat.

Girl basket ball players of Barnard College will play the game hereafter according to the men's rules. This was decided on at a meeting yesterday. The change arose in making plans for "Field Day," April 17, when the gift of Milbank Quadrangle, the Barnard athletic field, is to be celebrated. A programme of events, including a tennis tournament, running races, high and broad jumps, and basket ball games are to be decided. It was found that under the feminine rules little interest was being taken in basket ball, and, as several teams could be formed in the different classes if new rules were adopted, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, In October, 1903, the Athletic Association of Barnard College acted according to the suggestion of Dean Laura D. Gill, and adopted the women's rules for basketball, and

Whereas, It was then agreed to use these rules until Fberuary 1904, and then decide whether to maintain them or to go back to the rules which had previously been used, the Basketball Committee presents the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Barnard College Athletic Association readopt the regular men's rules for basketball, and that the game be conducted hereafter in the same manner in which it was in years previous to this.

Milbank Quadrangle is directly across from the college on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The committee in charge of "Field Day" is as follows: Miss Helen Etting of the senior class, Miss Edith Handy of the junior class, Miss Faith Chipperfield of the sophomore class, Miss Emma Burchenal of the freshman class, Miss Josephine Pratt, a special student, and Miss Clara M. Applegate, ex-officio.

New West Side A. C. Offers Banner.

A large number of local athletes of prominence on the track have entered for the indoor games to be held by the New West Side Athletic Club next Saturday night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Among the runners will be several college men, and the various branches of the Young Men's Christian Association are also well represented. A banner will be awarded to the athletic club scoring the greatest number of points, and this promises to result in keen rivalry. The indoor half-mile championship will be one of the special features of the games, and the fastest runners at that distance will start.

Manx Legislature Favors Auto Racing.

LONDON, March 15.—A bill permitting the holding of automobile races for the James Gordon Bennett Cup on the Isle of Man, but which eliminates the trial races for the selection of members of the English team, passed both branches of the Manx Legislature to-day.

MAY VETO NEGRO AMENDMENT.

Maryland's Governor Opposed to Features of Disfranchisement Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15.—State Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., representative of his father in control of the Democratic organization, and his associates in the Legislature are greatly disturbed to-night over information that Gov. Warfield, acting upon advice of Attorney General Bryan, will veto the machine's negro disfranchisement amendment.

Gov. Warfield is in favor of eliminating the negro as a political factor, but is opposed to the scheme to reduce representation of Republicans as election officials and otherwise hamper fair elections. The Governor also favors a property qualification as contained in the amendment proposed by the Attorney General. This would give many negroes the right of franchise.

NEW HALL FOR BROOKLYN.

Would Erect a $1,000,000 Academy of Music by Popular Subscription.

At a meeting late yesterday afternoon in the office of Borough President Littleton in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, of the Plan and Scope and Invitation Committees appointed by Mr. Littleton in connection with his scheme for the building of a new Academy of Music in the borough, a plan for the proposed academy was submitted by Frank Bailey, Chairman of the first-named committee.

This plan calls for the erection of a large and handsome structure in a central locality at a cost of $1,000,000. It is proposed to raise the money by popular subscription. After some discussion of the plan it was decided that ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Chairman of the Invitation Committee, should invite a thousand of the borough's leading citizens to meet in Historical Hall on March 24 to talk over the scheme and form plans for carrying it out.

The Man Who is Cigar Tired

The fellow who often says "That cigar isn't what it used to be," is the man we're talking to now. We want him to smoke a PALMA DE CUBA (Bouquet), to-day—to-morrow—next week—every day for a year and discover a variation if he can! Our reputation is behind that cigar. We make it! It's one of the reasons for the greatest cigar business in the world—a cigar so thoroughly good for 5 CENTS that no other maker can duplicate it in size or quality for less than three for a quarter. Isn't it worth a nickel to prove it for yourself.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Stores all over — One always in sight

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT — *These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.*

TRIP REVEALS MARRIAGE.

Secret Wedding of Youthful Couple Discovered a Month After Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 15.—Love, a runaway marriage, forgiveness, and happiness briefly tell the romantic story of Harvey Anderson and Rena Ashman, prominent young people of Monroe, aged respectively seventeen and eighteen. Rena, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Ashman, attended the high school, and, seeing her pass on her way to the school, young Anderson fell in love. Both families noticed the love affair, and seriously objected because of their youth.

The young couple decided otherwise, and on one of their drives were married at Chester by the Rev. Mr. Barber. They returned to their respective homes, and the young husband continued to court his wife as industriously as before.

A month later they recollected they had had no wedding trip, and decided to have one. Instead of going to school, the bride went to a friend, met her husband, and they drove to the station. The parents had an inkling of a runaway marriage, and were at the station waiting for them. The groom drove to a neighboring village, whence they went to New York. The parents of both spent the night watching each departing train.

Two events brought the romance to a happy conclusion. One was the finding of the marriage certificate by the girl's mother showing they had been married a month, and the other was a letter from the bride and groom asking forgiveness. It was granted.

LITHOGRAPHERS LOCKED OUT.

Ten Thousand Men Idle Unless They Sign Agreement.

The ultimatum of the Employing Lithographers' Association, East, West, and Pacific, went into effect at midnight last night, and the only union heard from was the New York Lithographers' Union, which rejected the arbitration agreement. If, therefore, the plan of the employers is carried out, there will be a general lock-out of 10,000 union lithographers throughout the United States to-day, and they can then only be re-employed individually on signing the arbitration agreement.

In order to leave no loophole by which the employers could be accused of rushing matters, a conference was agreed to with the committee representing the unions and a committee of the Civic Federation, at 31 Union Square West. The employers were represented by Charles Wilhelms, R. M. Donaldson, Olin D. Gray, and A. Beverley Smith. The men's conference committee consisted of Edwin Stoddard, James Pritchard, Edward Ott, Richard Tilchild, William A. Coakley, Michael Walsh, and Matthew Smith.

The conference was a repetition of previous conferences. The labor men asked for time, saying they would not hear from the unions before noon to-day. This the employers would not agree to, saying that ample warning was given

Ralph M. Easley, who, with a member of the Conciliation Committee, represented the Civic Federation, had a talk with the labor men privately. He came out, saying they could not undertake to say anything before noon to-morrow. The employers then said that the ultimatum would go into effect, and the labor men went away.

A. Beverley Smith of the employers said early in the evening that up to 2 P. M. of yesterday, in spite of the labor men's promises, not an organization in the country, except in this city, had been asked to vote on the arbitration agreement but the New York unions.

TYPHOID AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Vigorous Sanitary Measures Demanded to Wipe Out Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15.—Within a few weeks many cases of typhoid fever have developed in this city, and new cases are being reported daily at Vassar Hospital, twenty-one patients now being treated for that disease.

The situation is regarded as so grave that to-day a conservative local paper declared that the attention of the State Board of Health should be called to the epidemic, and that vigorous sanitary methods must be taken to wipe out the disease. It is further urged that the city authorities might wisely close every well and stop all sources of drinking supply except the city water, which latter is taken from the Hudson River and sand filtered.

NEW YORKER BUYS COAL LAND.

W. A. Stanton Secures 13,000 Acres in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 15.—W. A. Stanton of New York has purchased 13,000 acres of land lying on the Big and Little Coal Rivers in West Virginia, from Chilton, MacCorkle & Philton of Charleston. The tract is rich in Kanawha coal. Connected with Mr. Stanton are a number of large owners of Coal River lands. Active development will soon begin.

A company of Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists have purchased 3,500 acres in McDowell County, West Va., along the Norfolk and Western, and will erect 1,000 coke ovens.

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S FINE GOODYEAR WELT HAND SEWED PROCESS SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER

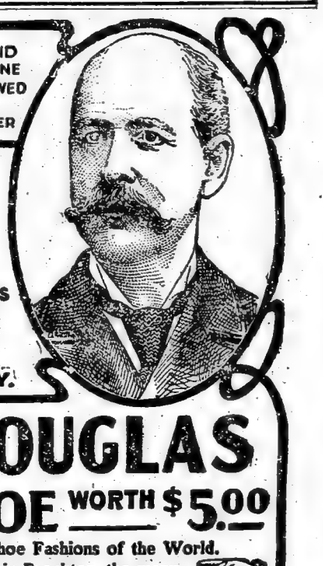

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W. L. DOUGLAS

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America Leads the Shoe Fashions of the World.

The leading styles originate in Brockton, the manufacturing centre of men's fine shoes in this country.

Styles Originated by My Expert Model Maker are Copied Everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere.

My Own Secret Process of Tanning the Bottom Soles produces more flexible and longer-wearing leather than any other tannage.

Every Gentleman should have Three Pairs of Shoes to Dress His Feet properly on all occasions.

He should have a pair of Viscolized waterproof, heavy double-sole shoes for wet weather; a pair suitable for pleasant days, and a pair of Patent Leather Button shoes for dress. Don't pay $15 to $18 for these three pairs; you can get as much style, comfort and service in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 Shoes.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

I have the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25c. extra prepays delivery. Write for illustrated Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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AS TO RUNNING AMUCK.

In his comment upon the Supreme Court decision in the Northern Securities case, Attorney General KNOX said: "During the trial and argument the Government paid no heed to defendants' contention that the make-up of substantially all the great American systems of railroads was on trial. The Government's position then was that the question before the court was the validity of the Northern Securities device. Its invalidity is what the court has decided. The Government is claiming no more now in respect to this case than it did before the bar of the court. I say this much, not because it is necessary to give the country assurances that the Government does not mean to run amuck, but because of the historical character of that part of the defendants' case and some utterances that followed the decision of the court below."

And why, pray, does the Government now falter and draw back? The Government intends to enforce the law, does it not? If the President and the Attorney General keep the obligation of their oaths to enforce the law, they must forthwith begin proceedings that in their consequences will be quite indistinguishable from those of the act happily described by the Attorney General as running amuck. The savage who runs amuck cuts and slashes on every side. That is exactly what the President and the Attorney General must do. Scores, hundreds, perhaps thousands of corporations in this country are to-day doing business in open and flagrant violation of the law of Congress just applied in all its rigor by the Supreme Court. The railroad systems controlled by the Rock Island, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Companies are operated under agreements and consolidations which constitute in the several cases a "contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States," in defiance of the Anti-Trust act. The violations of the law in these cases are as unmistakable as was the violation in the case of the Northern Securities Company. Have the people of the States within which these law-breaking railroad systems are operated no rights which the Government is bound to respect? Justice HARLAN, in writing the opinion of the court, said that the forbidden restraints upon inter-State commerce invade rights "which the public is entitled to have protected." Are the rights of the people of the Dakotas, of Wyoming, of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington more sacred than the rights of the people of New York City, for instance, who cannot travel north, south, east, or west without paying tribute to a transportation company carrying on its business in violation of the law of 1890? Is it because President HILL is more odious to the Administration than President MELLEN that the one is smitten and the other goes scot free? Has the "Government" any special tenderness for Mr. CASSATT or for the VANDERBILTS that it winks at their lawlessness while calling Mr. HILL and Mr. MORGAN to stern account?

This will not do. Nothing but the most contemptible hypocrisy and cowardice can now restrain the Administration from letting loose all the dogs of war upon the guilty restrainers of trade. President CLEVELAND and President MCKINLEY, innocent souls, did not know, for they had never measured either their powers or their duties under this law. The excuse of ignorance has been swept away from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration by his own acts, culminating in the authoritative declarations of the Supreme Court. Will his political friends advise him that an assault upon four-fifths of the railroad systems of the country would be a bad beginning for his campaign? They are evil counselors, Mr. President. Your duty as President is a duty you owe to the public. Your campaign interests are wholly private. Justice HARLAN said in his opinion that "the interests of private persons and corporations cannot be made paramount to the interests of the general public." And again he declared "that the supremacy of the law is the foundation rock upon which our institutions rest." There is the mandate of the President and of the Attorney General. They cannot disobey, they cannot refuse to heed, without running a risk of greater damage to their reputations than they ought to be willing to incur.

Standing by itself the suit against the Northern Securities Company, pressed with so much ardor, will pass for a theatrical campaign trick, a studied and carefully contrived device of the President's to win the approval and the votes of the anti-monopolists and the enemies of the corporations. That charge will be brought against him by every campaign speaker of the opposition. He can meet it, he can demonstrate his sincerity, he can prove that he has been actuated solely by a sense of public duty, only by continuing with unflinching courage and unflagging zeal the work he has so triumphantly begun. Only when he can plant his feet upon the wreck of fifty great railroad corporations will his reputation as an honest, disinterested, and fearless Executive be secure. Does THEODORE ROOSEVELT wish to have it said that he has succumbed to the threats or to the blandishments of Wall Street?

THE POLICE FERMENT.

On the face of it, the decisive action of Commissioner MCADOO in dismissing his Brooklyn Deputy, Mr. HAGGERTY, shows that the crisis in the Police Department is becoming more acute. "Difference of opinion as to policy," "which is neither political nor personal," is publicly declared by the Commissioner to be the cause of his action, and he adds that it was taken only after the Deputy had refused to resign when requested.

When Mr. HAGGERTY was appointed, it was generally understood that he was in sympathy with the better class of Tammany leaders, and certainly it was not supposed that he would be particularly disposed to laxity in the enforcement of the laws. Yet it is not easy to imagine any difference of policy between him and his principal so pronounced that resignation should be demanded and refused and be followed by dismissal unless the difference related to precisely this question of the enforcement of the law without fear or favor. That is a matter which concerns directly the conscience of the Commissioner, and he can make no compromise in regard to it and retain his self-respect. It is also a matter that concerns the politicians, and is the only one as to which they would be willing and ready to make a fight on the Commissioner. It is a fair inference that Mr. MCADOO has not received the support to which he was entitled, and is determined to have Deputies who will give it to him.

In that position he will be heartily sustained by all decent men. The Mayor has said that he has full confidence in the Commissioner, and this radical proceeding in Mr. HAGGERTY'S case followed immediately on the declaration of the Mayor. They are evidently standing together. They will have a big fight on their hands if they continue to stand together, and they will deserve the active support of all good citizens.

CAN JAPAN "WIN OUT"?

Perhaps the very commonest of the current comments of "the man in the street" upon the war between Russia and Japan is that, although the gallantry and enterprise of the Japanese are admirable, and although Japan may go on for a while conquering and to conquer, yet the resources of Russia are so vast in comparison with those of Japan that the Muscovite Empire must win in the end.

Now, no doubt, if Russia were as determined to conquer Japan as Japan is determined not to be conquered, if the Russian people were as united and as willing to make sacrifices in the cause of Russian domination to the shores of the Pacific and beyond as the Japanese people are to resist that domination, in other words, if the contest were as vital to Russia as it is to Japan, the superior resources of Russia would prevail in the end. But it has been the distinction of Russia, in her "glacial progress" across Asia thus far, that she has known how to wait, and it has been her policy, as that policy is said to have been formulated by M. WITTE, "not to anticipate events." In the present war it seems clear that she has hurried things too fast, and defied Japan before she was ready to make good the defiance, relying upon the same things upon which the critic "in the street" relies to convince herself that Japan would not fight.

Now that Japan has fought, and has won signal initial advantages, it behooves the critics to modify their conclusions, and not to befog themselves with statistics, which in such a case may be very deceptive, as has been shown from Thermopylae to the Tugela. Russia has the largest army in the world. Very well. She needs it. No army of any other Power pretending to civilization is so largely used and so largely needed for the purposes of a mere police. It will not do for Russia to reduce her police force in European Russia, her garrison in Poland or in Finland, or her "army of observation" on the Balkan frontier, in order to reinforce her expeditionary army in the Far East. And, even if she should run all these risks, how can she, within the "three or four months" which her strategists fix as the term of her preparation, forward, by means of one single-track railroad, and keep equipped and subsisted, at a distance of thousands of miles from their ultimate base of supplies, a force large enough to "overwhelm" the force, now largely outnumbering her own, which Japan has landed within a few hours' sail and a few days' march of its ultimate base, and which can be supplied and reinforced, with comparative ease and with perfect safety, so long as Japan holds what she now clearly has, the command of the sea?

All the reports indicate that the Russian commanders see but two courses open to them. One is to break out of Port Arthur and Vladivostok with their scattered squadrons, and to risk everything upon the hazard of a great sea fight, which, if they win it, will give them access and exit by the road which Japan has taken. This is the counsel which is said to commend itself to Admiral MAKAROFF. If it had been adopted at the beginning of the war, when the Russian fleets were still intact, the numerical odds would still have been against them. As things are now, it seems to be a "counsel of desperation." If Japan is not met and beaten at sea, what remains but that Russia shall fall back, at least to Mukden, and possibly further, there to await the arrival of her "overwhelming" reinforcements from thousands of miles away, over a railroad so vulnerable that it will take an army to guard it, in the meantime abandoning to Japan the whole arena of the controversy, including all of Korea, and all that is really debatable of Manchuria, including Port Arthur itself? The withdrawal would give the Japanese the opportunity to seize and fortify the route by which their enemies had retired and must advance, and to perfect their own communications with home, so that the Russian advance would encounter an enemy not merely embattled but intrenched, over the whole theatre of war, and having all the advantages of the defensive position which Russia would have abandoned.

How can anybody confidently predict, in such a situation as the present in the Far East, that the side which has thus far lost, and which is now in a most precarious position, "must" yet win in the end?

REPUBLICAN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Now that the Supreme Court has declared the sweeping application of the anti-trust law to all combinations having for their object not merely the actual restraint of trade between the States or with foreign countries, but even the attainment of the ability and opportunity to restrain such trade, we shall expect to see President ROOSEVELT denounce the combine which keeps up the absurd and oppressive tariff.

No one will deny that its object is to restrain foreign trade. This it does by extortion of money from the purchasers of foreign products or of domestic products to replace the foreign. The penalties of trying to escape the toils of the combine frequently go to the length of imprisonment as well as fines, and the extreme savagery charged against the Standard Oil Trust is matched by that of the minions charged with carrying out the decrees of the tariff combination. Nor is the tyranny confined to those of our citizens who may wish to buy goods from abroad. Only two years ago, before he had become entangled in the net of the protectionists, and while he still sought popular strength by respect for the rights of the people, Mr. ROOSEVELT traversed the West proclaiming that the tariff had become irksome, that it hampered industry by increasing the prices of raw materials, and injured the exporting trade of the farmers by closing the markets of the world to our exchanges. Thus the tariff combination interferes to restrain trade between the States as well as with foreign countries, and falls under the condemnation of the court in its narrowest sense.

We do not know exactly how Mr. KNOX would proceed in civil or in criminal suit against the tariff conspirators, but it is at least open to the President to expose them to the Congress and to ask for legislation that will defeat the success of their most despotic combinations. He might begin by urging the gradual reduction of the duties on raw materials such as the products of the Steel Trust. Here is a partial monopoly born of the tariff which demonstrates the essence of its policy by selling abroad at lower prices than it obtains at home, thus giving a definite and tangible measure of the value of its monopolistic privileges. The managers of the Northern Securities Company are not accused of raising prices. They are punished for being in a position to raise them. What, then, must be the guilt of the Steel Trust which actually extorts high prices as the result of its tariff favors? Mr. ROOSEVELT, with his talent for direct statement and for vigorous advocacy, should be able to make an effective case before Congress. He need not wait until the opening of the next session. The matter fully justifies a special message. And the people would know where he stands when the election comes on.

A PROJECT OF VANDALISM.

The American Institute of Architects has most properly and patriotically taken prompt measures to defeat a project of vandalism at the capital by making an appeal to the public. In the original plan of Washington, devised by L'ENFANT, and after consideration accepted and made his own by WASHINGTON himself, the two greatest and most impressive of the thoroughfares of the "Federal City" were intended to be Pennsylvania Avenue, connecting the Capitol with the White House, and preserving "reciprocity of sight" between the two, and the "Grand Avenue" between the Capitol and the proposed Washington Monument, half a mile to the south of it. The first of these vistas was destroyed by the erection of the Treasury Building in the line of Pennsylvania Avenue. The second has been known in Washington merely as "The Reservation," and it had been almost universally forgotten what it had been "reserved" for until the public spirit of Senator MCMILLIN procured the appointment of the Burnham-McKim commission, which rescued the original plan from oblivion.

One of the "squatters" upon the reservation was the Pennsylvania Railroad. The authorities of the road perceived the mischief which their occupation threatened to the beauty of the capital, as the capital had been meant to be, and showed a willingness to vacate. But now comes the Department of Agriculture with a proposition to destroy the possibility of carrying out the original scheme by "squatting" upon the Grand Avenue with its own building. The proposition is inappreciative to the point of brutality. It is to be hoped that every American citizen who appreciates that the capital is a National possession, and its beauty a National concern, will let his representative in Congress know his views upon this outrageous scheme.

HEALTH INSPECTORS.

An excellent bill is now before the Assembly relative to the grading of Inspectors on the staff of the Board of Health of New York, which merits the support of public-spirited citizens. It amends the charter of New York by the addition of a section providing that on and after the first day of January, 1905, all Health Department Inspectors who have been for fifteen years in that work shall be classified in the first grade; those of ten and less than fifteen years' service in the second grade; those of from five to ten years' service in the third grade, and all of less than five years' service, including all who may hereafter be appointed, in the fourth grade. Continuous and faithful service will entitle an Inspector to be advanced from a lower grade to a higher one as he passes the five, ten, and fifteen year periods respectively. The pay of the several grades is fixed as follows: Fourth grade, $1,200 per annum; third grade, $1,500; second grade, $1,800; first grade, $2,100. These salaries are subject to such deductions for sickness, absence on vacation, fines, and forfeitures as the Board of Health shall prescribe by rules applicable to all grades alike.

The work of the Health Department is a service of experts. It calls for special knowledge, and in no branch of the public work is experience more valuable. It is not to be expected that any one qualified to pass the civil service examination and undertake the duties of an Inspectorship can be had for less than $1,200 a year. He should be a physician or an engineer, and to secure promotion he must give up all opportunity for another career. If after five years he is not worth $1,500 he does not belong in the service; and if after fifteen years, by which time the average Inspector will have reached or passed forty, he cannot be sure of a salary of $2,100 at least, he has absolutely no incentive to make the work of the department more than a temporary convenience, to be abandoned as soon as any other opportunity is offered. Above all things, the faithful Inspector who attends to his duties and not to his "pull" must be protected against the injustice of remaining stationary in his position and salary while new men with more potent influence are appointed at higher salaries and put over him.

The efficiency of the public sanitary administration depends upon the judgment and experience of our Health Inspectors. If they are inefficient or corrupt the Board of Health is powerless. The salary demands of the Inspectors are extremely moderate, and the principle for which they contend in urging the enactment of the bill referred to is too sound to permit discussion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Illustration of the evils made possible by the famous "merger" is found by The Minneapolis Journal—a paper particularly eager to find such illustrations—in the fact that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways recently ordered the telephones out of their stations in a number of towns on the two lines, vastly to the inconvenience of merchants and others living in those places, who had been accustomed to telephone frequently to the stations in regard to trains and the arrival of freight. The Journal finds the significance of the episode in the failure of the roads to apply the order to towns where the "Soo" enters as a competitor, for this, it thinks, shows the public's ability to secure greater consideration from rival railways than from those working in a "merger." With a fairness the more creditable because it makes heavily against its own argument, The Journal also relates how, after the inhabitants of the towns bereaved of their railway station telephones had raised a long, loud howl of protest, in one case emphasized by a mass meeting, the obnoxious order was revoked and all the telephones were restored. This makes it look as if the issuance of the order had been the work of some overzealous subordinate whose ideas of economy were of the crudest kind, and that when the responsible officials heard of what he had done they at once remedied his absurd action. That theory, however, does not occur to The Journal, and it closes its remarks on the subject with an inference which the facts hardly seem to bear out. "It was a small point at issue," it says impressively, "and the companies yielded to the clamor of the business men; but if the matter had been more important in dollars and cents, the merchants might have protested in vain. With two railroads to patronize, and entitled to the advantage of competition, the business men of these towns are powerless to force the companies to be accommodating. They may protest, and the companies can reply with perfect indifference: 'What are you going to do about it?'" In the case under consideration, even as detailed by The Journal, protests seem to have been fairly effective.

—When the members of county and State societies, and of those made up of people from this or that part of Europe, get together for the annual dinner which is always the chief, and often the only, manifestation of life these organizations give, they seem to have an extremely good time, and all the speeches are devoted to singing, with every mark of deep sincerity, the praises of the old home, the noble deeds of its sons, and the longings of the wanderers to revisit the scenes of their youth. This is all very affecting, especially after what may be called the sequelae of the dinner get to working after their kind, but an unemotional observer—he, for instance, who reads the speeches in the morning paper—is likely, if he be at all cynical, to wonder how it is that so many people live in New York who are convinced that there is at least one other place where they would have been thoroughly happy to stay and whither they would be thoroughly happy to return. With this idea once firmly fixed in mind, the speeches delivered at these society dinners become extremely humorous, even the dullest of them, and some of them are dull, indeed, until something of this sort starts to effervescing. But there! the orators at the dinners always speak with a subconscious qualification of their lyrical periods. They love the old counties and States and countries as places from which to come away at the first opportunity, to remain as long as possible. None of them aspires to more than a short visit "home," and the chances are that to most of the wandering sons the short visit would prove a long one in everything except "elapsed time." Still, the societies of this kind are innumerable here, and there is always one of them to welcome an eminent stranger from any part of the world, even if it has to be manufactured over night for his especial benefit. Did not the Grand Duke of Oldenburg slip into the city wearing rubbers, and stepping very lightly at that, only to be pounced upon by an aggregation of his ex-subjects who were more than willing to alleviate his discomfiture with cheers and wet goods, to proclaim how their hearts turned every ten or fifteen minutes to the dear old 7 by 9 fraction of North Germany, and to ask him adroit questions as to what on earth he and the faithful Baron VON PLETTENBERG had been up to? Oh, yes, these societies are great institutions, and, when properly understood, their existence here in numbers so large is the highest of compliments to New York. For, however madly their members may eulogize the places of their nativity, they come to this city and remain in it, not from compulsion, but in preference to all the other places in the world.

—Civilized Jerseymen are in for another battle royal with the savages of that and adjoining States over the question whether pigeon shooting is again to be permitted there or not. The machine politicians, naturally, are with the would-be dove butchers, and a bill reviving the abominable "sport" is, at the command of the Republican caucus, to be reported from committee for action by the Legislature. The chances are that the action will be favorable if the antagonists of the measure do not make a good showing at a public hearing to be given in Trenton to-day, and a good showing, of course, means one calculated by the numbers and quality of those participating in it to frighten the statesmen into behaving with common decency. Strong "influences" of one kind and another have been exerted by the "sportsmen," who must have living targets on which to acquire and demonstrate skill with their guns, and the most active of them will be those who are employed by the manufacturers of firearms and ammunition. Whenever public sentiment has been thoroughly aroused on this subject by a clear presentation of the facts the barbarians have been worsted, but, unfortunately, the barbarians never tire, while their opponents have other things to think about and are apt to forget this one. That gives the pigeon slaughterers their opportunity, and they never neglect it. New York seems to have ended the abuse for good and all, but in New Jersey the fight is not yet over and it should be permitted to have only the right conclusion.

—How touching was the scene, or, rather, were the scenes, when President SMITH returned from the lands of the malignants and Mrs. SMITH assembled in the Beehive House to welcome him with chorused cheers! Mrs. SMITH extended ten yearning arms to her faithful spouse, and he took her to his heart as fast as he could. No doubt she stood in line for the affecting ceremony, and it is a great pity that we cannot know in what order the line was formed. Did seniority count, and, if so, did it count for or against? This is a very delicate question, and, being malignants ourselves, we can expect no authoritative information on the subject to be vouchsafed us. After the aggregated Mrs. SMITH had taken her turn at the welcome, her calls were scrupulously acknowledged by brief visits at her respective houses—perhaps for the purpose of auditing the domestic accounts. And then? And then, all is mystery. We can only know that the good President went home—but for him that is such a vague phrase!

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Great Obstacle to Union.

It is fully recognized that the great obstacle to a united Democracy is Mr. W. J. Bryan himself. If the placation of Mr. Bryan requires too great sacrifice, the convention may assume an attitude of defiance toward him. In this connection the opinion is commonly expressed among Democrats that Mr. Bryan by his extreme course is doing more than any friend of Mr. Cleveland's could do to make the former President a possibility for the nomination in July.—New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

Senator A. P. Gorman.

From the way in which the political situation in the Democratic ranks now presents itself it wouldn't be at all strange if Senator Gorman should be the choice of the Democratic Party for President. As stated, much depends upon the outcome of the contest between the Democratic factions in New York. If Tammany wins there will be an immediate and a very great improvement in the prospects of Senator Gorman.—Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

Judge Parker.

The probabilities seem to be growing that the strong vote and support of New York will go in the National Convention in favor of Judge Parker, and that New York, so declaring, will influence a large body of Southern delegates, as well as some delegates from the Middle States, and particularly Pennsylvania.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

New York and the Nomination.

With New York instructed for somebody else, the nomination of Mr. Cleveland is unlikely. If New York shall instruct for Judge Parker it will devolve upon the Cleveland men to find out exactly what he stands for if they can. Something besides David B. Hill's indorsement should be necessary to secure a Democratic nomination this year.—Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

E. M. Shepard and Richard Olney.

With a view of winning, the Democratic leaders must ask, What candidate could make the heaviest inroads into the independent and Republican vote? No shrewd political observer would answer this question by naming Olney or Shepard, although either of these gentlemen would probably make a good President—if he could be elected.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

The Platform Must Be Changed.

The party changed the platform at Mr. Bryan's behest. As some seem to see it, the party there and then lost that right forever and forever. The platform must be changed, or success must not be even dreamed of. The "main doctrines for which Mr. Bryan stands" must be eliminated. This will not render the declarations of the party any less Democratic.—Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

Character of the Nominee.

The duty of the Democracy is plain. Let a man calculated to appeal to the solid conservative elements of the country, one who can be trusted in crises requiring strength and tact, be offered as the candidate, and victory is assured. There never was a better opportunity for the Democracy to remain sensible and win.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

New York the Pivotal Point.

New York is the State with the largest Electoral vote. The trend which will carry that State and its immediate neighbors for the Democrats will extend, it is hoped, to enough of the West to make up a majority of the Electoral College. New York must still be looked upon, though, as the pivotal point—the storm centre of success or disaster.—Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

For Elusive Torpedo Destroyers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If torpedo destroyers were painted with irregular blotches of green, violet, blue, and dirty yellow, searchlights would not be able to pick them up so readily.

C. J. TAYLOR.

New York, March 14, 1904.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S LOVE.

Said to Have Been Centred in Matilda Hoffman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was not the editor of the interesting Payne-Shelley correspondence published in last Sunday's TIMES sadly in error in reporting that Washington Irving suffered the pangs of disappointment in having vainly loved "the lovely Rebecca Gratz, feeling his position too keenly to have thoughts of another"?

As a matter of record, abundantly attested by facts, Washington Irving's first, last, and only love was Matilda Hoffman. She and Rebecca Gratz (the prototype of Rebecca in Scott's "Ivanhoe") were fast friends, and, as the late John Sartain in his "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man" recounts, the lovely Jewess, whose portrait he etched after a painting by Thomas Sully, enfolded Matilda in her arms when she died.

After her death Irving came to Kinderhook, the guest of Judge William P. Van Ness at Lindenwald, subsequently the home of Martin Van Buren, where, in an autograph letter in my possession from Irving to the original of "Ichabod Crane" he tells how he completed in these peaceful solitudes his comic masterpiece, "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

That Irving had any strong attachment to Rebecca Gratz seems altogether improbable. She may have been an intermediary between Irving and his sweetheart in those early years and fostered his suit, but she could not have possessed his heart, buried in the coffin of his only love. Rebecca, born on the 4th of March, 1780, lived to be eighty-eight years old. She and her "beautiful sisters" were for some time the subject of toasts in the Philadelphia clubs.

That very old man, John Sartain, who knew Rebecca Gratz personally, recalls in his memoirs her great beauty and "noble qualities of character"; but his drawing from Sully's portrait is not inspiring, and the Rebecca of Sartain's portraiture could not have been possibly the Rebecca of Irving's dreams.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., March 14, 1904.

WHY HE SUPPORTS HEARST.

Believes Him an Ideal Man of the People and a Workingman by Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES asserts that "the belief is general that if Mr. Cleveland were the nominee he would be elected." On what does your great newspaper base the assertion? Is Mr. Cleveland more popular with Democracy after two elections and one defeat than Gen. Grant was with Republicans after two elections to the Presidency? Has the opposition to a third term faded since Roscoe Conkling and the Old Guard—the famous 306—failed to overcome the popular prejudice?

I have the honor to be one of the first advocates of Mr. Hearst for President, and am President of the Hearst League of New York. The advocates of Hearst are in every class of citizens but one. Every shade of honest employment and industrious endeavor from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Manitoba to Mexico hope to see him honored with the Presidency in return for the good work he has done.

What candidate's name now before the people of the United States stands for industry, energy, and ability in such vast measure as the name of Mr. Hearst?

Because Hearst as a business man championed the people's cause with unusual energy is the reason why the people are enthusiastic for him as a candidate. The aim of the working people to rise to better conditions in life is erroneously set down as "restlessness and discontent."

After more than a year hustling in the cause of Hearst for President it makes me smile to read of the lavish expenditure of money and the slings at so-called labor leaders—a much-abused term. But Mr. Hearst is appreciated for the work he has done, and in doing which he has helped thousands to help themselves. He comes nearer being the ideal man of the people because he is a workingman by choice. And who among others spoken of for the Presidency employs so many of the people at the prevailing rate of wages—or better? And who else in the category of candidates has so much property at stake, depending for its value on the "good times" and proper administration of the Government of our beloved country?

OWEN J. KINDELON.

New York, March 12, 1904.

APPEALS TO THE IMAGINATION.

Independent Republican Finds Parallel in Careers of Hearst and Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your ill-tempered and unjust criticism of William R. Hearst's candidacy in to-day's editorial leader must prompt dissent on the part of those of your readers who are in favor of the Congressman.

Admitting that the Democratic Party has been divided and defeated, very much as the Liberal Party of England has been split into Whig and Radical factions, it would seem the part of good politics and good sense to endeavor to reunite it with a progressive young man who will not awaken old animosities; one who is a liberal without being either a radical or conservative. If the fight is to be made on the trust issue, the logical candidate is William Randolph Hearst, who in his journalistic and political career has so ably and energetically fought against trust abuses. Another feature which does not seem to have been much commented upon by Hearst's partisans is his growing strength with independent Republicans. To my personal knowledge there is a considerable drift to him on the part of former Republicans who have become disgusted with the trust affiliations of their party.

Judge Parker would not draw independent votes.

Mr. Hearst is equally well known in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York; his business interests and family connections would prevent his being the dangerous man some foolish critics would have us believe; he is a gentleman of culture and wealth, who could be relied upon to do the Nation credit in the social and diplomatic matters that only a gentleman may successfully deal with. The American people have always thought well of the sons of its great families who have had the energy to take their coats off and "do things." Cornelius Vanderbilt is a case in point. William R. Hearst is another. People have watched with interest and sympathy his brilliant career. It appeals to the imagination, much as does Roosevelt's career. I think I am not far wrong in saying that Hearst is the only man who can stem the tide against Roosevelt. At any rate, if he is nominated he will get my first Democratic vote.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

New York, March 12, 1904.

THE THIRD TERM CRY.

Fear That It Would Be Enough to Defeat Mr. Cleveland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing I am and always have been a Cleveland man, a friend who also admires him and voted for him said to me the other day: "As you know, I am a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland, but it won't do to nominate him. You look surprised, but the reason is simple enough.

"That reason is that it will raise the 'third term' cry. Have you noticed that nothing has been said about it? The Republicans are lying low, but just as soon as he gets the nomination they will start out in full cry, and that cry will have its effect, too."

To my reply that so many years had elapsed since Mr. Cleveland served his second term that it really amounted to nothing, the reply was that it would surely defeat him.

I don't agree at all with my friend, but in view of Mr. Cleveland's strong following and the possibility of his being nominated, it is worth considering.

W. H. FISKE.

New York, March 15, 1904.

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

Impossible, Perhaps, but There's a Consoling Example of a Near Approach to It.

From The Newark Daily Advertiser.

The "ideal" newspaper never will successfully exist. There is not a day that every big newspaper does not print matter in its columns that its owners and editors would prefer to omit. The test is to use as little objectionable matter as possible and still be successful.

Newspapers must print the news, but there are many ways of printing it. The events of an evil description cannot be ignored, but the treatment of such occurrences can be made to assume a phase which chronicles the happenings of the day in a manner which tends to prevent imitation, rather than in the way some papers have of making heroes or heroines of the perpetrators of dastardly crimes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES several years ago reduced its price to one cent, and made great gains in its circulation and in its prestige, but THE TIMES did not lose any of its character or dignity, nor did it resort to catch-penny methods. Its publisher was a wise man who saw a field that he could occupy. He has successfully cultivated that field.

None Surpasses The New York Times.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

In addition to the extraordinary facilities enjoyed by THE NEW YORK TIMES for newsgathering in all parts of the world, it has an arrangement with The London Times, famous for its war news, by which all of the important war news received by that paper is cabled likewise to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Of all the great newspapers none surpasses THE NEW YORK TIMES in progressiveness, and few are so true to the highest ideals of the profession. THE NEW YORK TIMES is an honor to journalism.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was dollars to cents that before the subway excavations were filled in some other project would crop up to open the streets again, and we have it in the salt water mains project already.

There is no disputing the fact that we need an abundant supply of water not only for Fire Department use, but for street cleaning as well. There should be sufficient to justify its free use in flushing the streets. But, seriously, in view of the disappointments met by those cities that have experimented with the use of salt water, is it advisable to go to the expense of installing new mains with its attendant discomforts to the public when we have mains capable of carrying all the fresh water needed and when the world is not yet destitute of fresh water?

It is evident that the day is not far distant when the fresh water supply of the city must be increased irrespective of the demands of the Fire Department. Why not make one job of it and give us fresh water enough to supply all needs of the city for years to come? The expense of this salt water project would go a long way toward doing that, and we would have a medium about which there can be no dispute, as there certainly justly is about the merits of salt water.

ALEX. DOYLE.

New York, March 2, 1904.

The Location of Harlem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to put your reporters right on a subject of which they in common with those of about every other paper published in New York City seem to be ignorant—the location of Harlem and some other old-time divisions of Manhattan Island? They seem to think that anywhere north of Fifty-ninth Street, east or west, is Harlem, and so write it invariably in their reports of happenings.

Harlem is bounded on the north and east by the Harlem and East Rivers, on the south by One Hundred and Sixth Street, and on the west by Central Park to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and then by Eighth Avenue. West of Eighth Avenue the divisions are as follows: Bloomingdale, to One Hundred and Tenth Street; Manhattanville, to One Hundred and Forty-third Street; Washington Heights, to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; Fort Washington, Inwood, and King's Bridge in the order named. If I am not mistaken Harsenville was south of Bloomingdale and ended at about Fifty-ninth Street. OLD TIMER.

New York, March 12, 1904.

Abuse of Truck Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now and then I see in the papers an appeal from some kind person in the cause of the poor abused truck horse. I wait eagerly for others to follow, but the subject seems to arouse but little interest or action. Surely all must agree that it is a disgrace to a civilized city that such barbarities should be allowed with apparently no restraint.

I have never seen on the street an officer of the society which is supposed to take charge of such matters, and the only direct appeal that I have made to them resulted in more of an encouragement than a check to the man of whom I complained.

Are there not enough strong, kind-hearted men sufficiently interested to form even a small organization with a true and single-minded purpose to take active measures?

E. O. H.

New York, March 12, 1904.

Noisy Eighth Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why the Eighth Avenue cars are so much more noisy than any others? By night or day, whether they run fast or slow, they make a grinding, clashing noise, much like a wagon loaded with iron rods which can be heard for several blocks. It is very irritating to the nerves. Is there any authority which can and will stop it?

A. C. W.

New York, March 12, 1904.

Baltimore Fire Still Smoldering.

One noticeable thing is that as the cellars of the wrecked buildings are uncovered considerable fire is found. On Hanover Street, for instance, the wreckers on one lot worked in the midst of smoldering fires all day, and each barrow load of stuff brought out was smoldering. Paper and cotton goods comprised the bulk of the stuff still burning. On the lot on South Charles Street formerly occupied by Smith, Dixon & Co., paper dealers, there is apparently still a great deal of fire. No effort has as yet been made to uncover this lot.—Baltimore News, March 14.

WANTED.

From The Newark (N. J.) News.

I'm looking for a country home with roses in the path,
With six or eight steam-heated rooms, a screen porch and a bath,
I want a garden fair to see, a gently babbling brook,
An arbor where to rest at ease and read the latest book.
Perhaps you know of such a place at reasonable rate—
Say, thirty dollars for the year—B. J., 248.

I'm looking for a boarding house, where folks are never proud,
Where no one tells of better days or tries to bluff the crowd;
The boarders must be courteous, the serving staff refined,
My bed of sofest elderdown, the food of choicest kind,
The price two dollars weekly, maybe half a dollar more;
Address, inclosing reference, B. J., 244.

Although a man of leisure now, I'm willing to be placed
In some position suitable to one of nurtured taste,
A situation not confining, 10 till 2, perhaps,
With leave to go abroad each year, an hour at noons for naps
And salary commensurate with merit such as mine,
Send offers stamped and closely sealed—B. J., 249.

BALFOUR GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN COMMONS

Ministry Caught Napping and Beaten by Eleven Votes.

DECISION NOT TO RESIGN

Irish Members Laid the Plan, and with Liberal Votes Carried It Out—Wild Scenes in the House.

LONDON, March 15.—The Balfour Ministry was to-day defeated in the House of Commons by the combined Liberal and Nationalist vote. This reverse was due to the prohibition by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, of the teaching of Gaelic in the junior grades of the Irish nationalist schools.

Mr. Balfour, though defeated by a majority of eleven on this question, does not regard the vote as one of want of confidence, and on this account will not resign. His determination not to resign was strengthened by the fact that shortly after the foregoing defeat he was able to secure a majority of twenty-five.

"Those terrible Irish," as they are described for the moment by the Unionists, were entirely responsible for Mr. Balfour's defeat. On the question of Catholic education Monday night the Nationalists had voted with the Unionist Government, but even while so doing they were planning the downfall of the Conservatives.

This afternoon the mine so ingeniously laid was sprung with a success that thrilled the country. When the House of Commons met at 2 o'clock the city was steeped in its usual murky tranquillity. Scattered throughout the clubs, hotels, and restaurants the Unionist commoners languidly discussed everything but politics.

Into this serenity hordes of newsboys suddenly rushed yelling, "The Government defeated!" A wild scramble was at once made for the House of Commons, and many elderly members ran half a mile or more, while others drove recklessly to Westminster.

When the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply John Redmond made a complaint about the prohibition of Gaelic in the schools, but instead of a long speech which, on account of the size of the bunch of notes in his hand, it appeared he was to make, the Irish leader said only a few words.

The Treasury bench was almost deserted, and barely twenty supporters of the Government were in their places. Mr. Balfour chatted merrily in the Spectators' Gallery with a friend. Then the bolt fell.

No one rose to reply to Mr. Wyndham, who answered Mr. Redmond, and without a reply a division was inevitable. Only then did Mr. Wyndham and the Government whips realized how deliberately they had been outwitted.

In desperation the Government whips sent messengers in cabs and with telegrams and to the telephones, but without avail, for when the tellers of the vote returned the Clerk of the House handed Sir Thomas Esmonde the coveted little slip of paper which is given to the winning side.

In a second the members realized that the Government had been beaten, and then there arose such a cheer as Westminster has not heard for many a day. The Irish and Liberal members clambered upon the benches and yelled themselves hoarse. For nearly five minutes pandemonium reigned.

Mr. Balfour, who had been just in time to vote for the Government, sat smiling grimly. Finally there was comparative quiet, and Sir Thomas Esmonde read: "Yeas, 141; nays, 130." At this the cheering broke out afresh.

Thanks to the prolonged exuberance of the Irish members, the Government whips got the chance of summoning their absent supporters, and when, about ten minutes later, John Redmond moved to report progress on the ground that the Government had not a majority able to transact the business of the country, the Government secured the narrow majority of twenty-five.

If the division had occurred a few minutes earlier the Government evidently would have been defeated a second time and compelled to resign.

To avert this, old men who had not run for many a year came rushing into the House, painfully out of breath, while Sir Edward Henry Carson had not even waited to put on a necktie.

John Redmond thus voiced his view of the situation:

"While the general position of the Government has not been weakened, my impression is that a dissolution will follow another such blow. Naturally, we are elated. Yesterday evening, when the Nationalists voted with the Government on Catholic education in England, Mr. Balfour had a majority of 120. To-day, with the Irish against him, he had a minority of 11. The moral is that the time is at hand when Ireland will hold the balance of power."

Consols dropped 1/8, from 85⅞, on the announcement of the defeat of the Government.

Just before the suspension of the evening session a division on a motion to reduce the supplementary vote of the army estimates resulted in 128 for the motion and 226 against it, a Government majority of 98.

KAISER ON SPANISH SOIL.

King Alfonso Greets Royal Visitor at Vigo—Town En Fete.

VIGO, Spain, March 15.—The North German Lloyd steamship Keenig Albert, with Emperor William of Germany aboard, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The town and river were en fête.

The Emperor received the representatives of King Alfonso and the town authorities aboard the vessel. An hour later the Emperor boarded the cruiser Friedrich Karl, which in the meantime had arrived, and hoisted the imperial flag thereon.

King Alfonso, who did not arrive at Vigo until 4 o'clock, immediately sent the Minister of Marine to greet Emperor William, and at 6 o'clock he personally boarded the Friedrich Karl. The interview between the monarchs lasted forty-five minutes. At 7 o'clock Emperor William left the cruiser to return King Alfonso's visit.

The river is illuminated and hundreds of bonfires are burning on the surrounding heights.

STEEL TRUSTS DIVIDE EARTH.

Germans to Make Terms with American and British Combinations.

BREMEN, March 15.—The Weser Zeitung says the German steel trust is about to begin negotiations with the American and British companies toward a delimitation of their respective spheres of interest in the world's markets.

The proposed negotiation is to avoid ruinous competition with each other.

ARAMAC'S PASSENGERS SAFE.

All the Boats of the Wrecked Steamship Now Accounted For.

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 15.—All of the boats of the British steamship Aramac, which was wrecked Sunday morning on the Break Sea Spit, off Queensland, are safe.

One of the boats, which contained nearly thirty persons, was missing some time, but has finally appeared, and all the passengers are now reported safe.

LIBERAL LEADER'S SON ELECTED.

Lewis Vernon-Harcourt Chosen a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, March 15.—Lewis Vernon-Harcourt, oldest son of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, (the Liberal leader who recently announced his intention of retiring from Parliament,) has been elected, unopposed, to represent the Rosendale Division of Lancashire in the House of Commons, in succession to Sir William Mather, (Liberal,) who retired.

Lewis Vernon-Harcourt married July 1, 1899, in London, Miss Mary Ethel Burns, daughter of the late Walter Burns of New York, for many years head of the banking

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Hollins's sewing class and a few other smaller entertainments will be all to be offered to-day. From now on the list of "functions," so called, will be limited. Last evening the Co-operative Entertainment Club had a Russian Evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, and Mrs. Douglas S. Robinson gave a reception for her granddaughters, the Misses Woolrich and Whittemore.

⁂

The engagement is announced of Philip B. Jennings and Mrs. Joseph H. Outhwaite of 515 Madison Avenue. Mr. Jennings is a brother of Frederic B. Jennings, who married a sister of Trenor L. Park. Mrs. Outhwaite was formerly of Cleveland.

⁂

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Miss Fanny Campbell of Orange will go to Aiken, S. C., on Monday next, to be absent several weeks. Mr. Ulman will join her later.

⁂

Mrs. A. F. D'Oench has invitations out for a luncheon on Thursday.

⁂

The Whist Club will have its weekly meeting on Thursday evening at the Park Avenue Hotel, where Miss Linda Leggett will be the hostess. On Thursday, March 24, Mrs. W. H. Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue will be the hostess.

⁂

A Mi-Careme Bazaar in aid of the Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind, is to be held at Delmonico's on Saturday afternoon and evening. The tickets are only 50 cents, and there are to be special attractions for the children.

⁂

Miss Helen de Peyster will entertain a number of her young women friends at luncheon to-day.

⁂

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons (Miss Elsie Clews) was christened on Sunday at the Brick Church. He was named John E. Parsons, after his paternal grandfather.

⁂

Mis Matilda Emory, who has been in Washington, arrived in town Monday with Mrs. Henry May.

⁂

Mrs. Stuart Pullman West's sewing class will have a meeting at her residence, in East Fifty-eighth Street, this afternoon. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock.

⁂

Miss Leary had a busy day yesterday. She had her usual musicale in the afternoon, and in the evening she entertained the Neighborhood Club. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., gave a dinner and Mrs. Richard Gambrill a luncheon.

⁂

The coaching parade in Philadelphia is set for May 14. Among visiting drivers will be Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, and Col. William Jay of New York.

⁂

Among those who have arrived from England this week are Mrs. Graeme Harrison, who is at the Cambridge. Mrs. Sidney Appleton, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Geraldyn Redmond, and Miss Florence Colborne, the daughter of the second Baron Seaton.

THE NEWS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left this afternoon for New York.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, who were here to attend the meeting of the public school committee of which they are members, have returned to New York.

John A. Pinard is here to prepare his cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Sallie Hargus Elliott has arrived for the season, and will be the first to open a cottage this year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell Clark will open their villa Gray Crag early in April.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Finley, Miss Finley, Louis S. Bruguiere, and Mr. B. Whitman are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The British Ambasador and Lady Durand entertained a dinner company this evening, which included Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cummings, Mrs. Robeson, Miss Robeson, Miss Durand, Miss Blair, Miss Hagner, Baron Büssche of the German Embassy, Mr. Desportes and Prince de Bearn, both of the French Embassy; Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Gurhey, all of the British Embassy.

Senator Kean and Miss Kean entertained at a dinner of twenty guests this evening, in compliment to the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon.

Mrs. Francis King Wainwright and Mrs. Harris, who have been visiting Mrs. Wainwright's parents, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, returned to-day to their respective homes in Philadelphia. Mrs. Foraker gave a luncheon of twenty-two covers on Monday, in compliment to her visitors.

Senator Foraker will give a reception on the evening of Saturday, March 26, in honor of Secretary of War Taft.

Mrs. Henry May left to-day for New York, accompanied by Miss Blanche Emory, who has been making a series of visits in Washington.

PALM BEACH EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 15.—Last evening Mrs. Alfred Costello of New York gave a euchre party to thirty ladies in the ballroom of the Poinciana.

Commodore W. G. Titcomb gave a launch party and tea at Riviera complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll.

Mrs. Elihu Root gave a large sailing party this afternoon.

Mrs. Frederick Robert gave a musicale at her cottage this morning.

Mrs. E7. Gray Pendleton gave a picnic today at the inlet to twenty guests.

Robert P. Perkins gave a "search light" sail this evening.

New Yorkers who arrived to-day are Mr. G. Kenneth, Miss Kenneth, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. James Sherman, the Misses Sherman, and C. H. Farnum.

DUTY ON HIDES DENOUNCED.

Declared at Leather Association Banquet That It Injures Trade.

The first annual banquet of the Hide and Leather Association, held last night at the Drug Club, 100 William Street, was attended by a large and representative body of men of the trade. Eugene H. Conklin, resident of the association, presided.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn spoke reminiscently of the "Swamp," as he knew it forty years ago, and stated that in his belief the great progress in the manufacture of leather had been due to the tariff imposed by the Government during the civil war, which had stimulated American ingenuity and invention, till now instead of importing leather goods, the Unted States was carrying "coal to Newcastle" by exporting shoes and other leather products to England and the Continent.

A. Augustus Healy, Vice President of the United States Leather Company, took exception to this argument, and contended that the tariff on leather had proved a great injury to the trade, particularly the tariff of 1897. He said in part:

"Every tanner who buys imported hides or imports them himself has before him in dollars and cents the precise amount which the duty costs him on each invoice. But the effect which the duty has upon the price of domestic hides, held and controlled as they are very largely by a few hands, is not so apparent, but is nevertheless very real and very great. The blighting influence of this duty has gone so far as to deprive the leather and shoe interests of their share of the country's prosperity in recent years."

Mr. Healy's remarks were vigorously applauded.

Others who spoke were ex-Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn, William McCarroll, President of the Manufacturers' Association of this city, and R. C. Jacobson, editor of Hide and Leather

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL OPENED

Simple Exercises at a Meeting of the Directors.

GOV. ODELL PRAISES THE JEWS

Dedication Reception After the Ceremony Attended by Thousands—Poem by Miss Annette Kohn.

Mount Sinai Hospital's ten buildings in the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues and One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, were opened yesterday in simple manner. The formal exercises were held in the board room, being presided over by the President, Isaac Wallach. Among those present were the Board of Trustees, Gov. Odell, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, representing the Mayor, and Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the institution. Rabbi Schulman of Temple Beth-El opened the exercises with prayer. Rabbi De Sola Mendes of the West End Synagogue delivered the invocation.

President Wallach in opening the special meeting of the Board of Directors expressed his regret that the public could not be invited to the ceremonies, as had been done on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone in the Spring of 1901, explaining that it had been deemed proper to open the new hospital with prayer and go through the formality of the transference of the keys at the special board meeting. In the absence of Isaac Stern, who was kept away by illness, Joseph Fox, Vice Chairman of the Building Committee, presented the keys, saying in part as he did so:

"Our greatest thanks are due to the Jewish community of this city, whose unprecedented liberality in providing the means for the erection of this group of buildings stands as the unequaled achievement in the line of communal work, an honor to our race and a credit to the metropolis."

President Wallach in responding said:

"This key will open wide the portals of this temple, symbolizing the broad charity of the Jews of this city, who have unselfishly furnished the means that its healing, life-saving ministrations may be liberally extended without distinction to the suffering of every class and creed. This key will be the harbinger of our message to future generations, a message of love and self-sacrifice, of peace and goodwill, and of the doctrine of a broad, universal brotherhood. And now, with God's blessing, under the aegis of this free and independent Nation, in the name of those who have contributed to the erection and maintenance of these buildings, I declare the new and greater Mount Sinai Hospital formally opened for the reception of all suffering mankind, in keeping with the spirit of that divine law which came from Sinai's heights: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Gov. Odell, speaking for the State, said in part:

"Our great State has expended time and money for the alleviation of human suffering. No appeal to the Legislature or Executive has been made in vain, but these calls for humanity's sake would be fruitless if not supplemented by the work of charitable institutions like this. I have read that during the past twenty years the period of life has been lengthened by the progress of medical and surgical science. This is something to be proud of. I have no doubt that in this institution, which knows no creed or nationality, there will be found a field which will call for the greatest effort and sacrifice on your part. I have no doubt, because I know the generous impulses of your race, that whatever is demanded will be forthcoming.

"Some time ago I attended a fair at Madison Square Garden which was held under the auspices of another Hebrew hospital in this city. Before going there I had been hearing the stories of the evils of unrestricted immigration and had heard it said that because of it our great Republic was in danger. It was a great lesson to me. There I saw the immigrant and her child, and found them both to be firm in their determination to support and maintain American ideas and institutions."

President Fornes congratulated the board on their hospital. Edward Lauterbach then said among other things:

"These buildings have been erected, but there is the burden of an enormous expenditure that is still to come. There is a distressing spectacle in this city to-day, and it is that kindred institutions are threatened with diminution of their great services because of the lack of funds. That condition can never come to Mount Sinai Hospital as long as the pulse of the great Jewish community beats in unison with those of its Directors, whose sacred duty is to preserve and maintain it."

The main entrance to the hospital was elaborately decorated with palms and potted plants, as were the board room and that of the ladies' auxiliary. Thousands invited to the dedication reception crowded the big buildings, being escorted by the doctors through the wards, operating rooms, and the many departments of the great institution.

Miss Annette Kohn wrote the following lines for the dedication of the hospital:

As Sinai from the mountains round
Raised its proud head above the ground,
A pile of stone with living voice,
To bid the nations all rejoice,
So Sinai once again this hour,
A pile of stones with living pow'r,
A Revelation doth unfold
For our new world, as for the old.

At Sinai's foot, "TO DO" we swore,
And in our hands its LAW we bore,
That it might tell of moral worth,
To farthest confines of the earth;
THE LAW that is (though stern behest)
In Love's majestic beauty drest,
Whose head is decked and garlanded,
Whose feet "to paths of peace" are wed.

Four thousand years this Law of Truth
Has blossomed with eternal youth;
Has borne eternal fruit and flow'r,
Like this, full-grown this fateful hour;
Like this we consecrate to-day,
And on a twofold altar lay,
Of Love that says: "To God, Thou art mine,"
And Love that says: "MAN, I AM THINE!"

The stone we sank so deep in earth,
Like seed, this wonder-flower gave birth;
The walls we prayed might spring and rise,
Majestic stand 'neath arching skies,
The future then a hopeful dream,
The Present here doth well redeem—
So wide, ye doors!—wide open swing,
For healing angels on the wing.

Swing wide, ye doors, as Sinai's Law,
That Brotherhood proclaimed—foresaw—
Swing wide as Gates of Paradise,
That stand forever 'neath God's eyes;
Oh, swing—swing wide as Mercy is,
That Sinai taught is highest bliss—
Swing, swing, ye doors! Swing wide to-day!
Pledged to all suffering men for aye!

KAISER'S DOCTOR? WHY, NO!

Berlin Justice of Peace Puzzled by Queries About William's Health.

The Murray Hill Hotel was the Mecca of a great number of local physicians and surgeons last night, for according to some of the newspapers of last evening, Dr. Hartmann, the German Court Physician and the man who had removed the polypus from the German Emperor's throat, had arrived there, and they wished to talk with the great man.

All callers on presenting their cards were told that the great physician would be seen, and a page conducted the caller to a gentleman of rather youthful appearance, with a mustache trained like the Emperor's, and whose bearing suggested a training at an imperial Court. Besieging reporters on meeting him took out their note books and had used up most of their paper on the notes of their talk with the doctor, when he suddenly turned on one of them.

"May I ask you now, Sir," he asked, "why you ask me all these questions?"

"Because you know better than anyone else what the condition of the Emperor's health is, and what his prospects for complete recovery are," was replied.

"Ah, my dear Sir," said the doctor, "but you are greatly in error there. I know of the German Emperor only what has been printed in the papers. You have mistaken me for the great Dr. Hartmann, while I am the Justice of the Peace at Berlin."

After that, whenever any one asked at the hotel to see Dr. Hartmann, he was told that the doctor had suddenly "returned to Germany."

A SCORE OF WYANTS.

Pictures and Studies from Notable Art Collections at the Clausen Galleries.

Collectors of American landscapes will enjoy a little collection of pictures and sketches by Alexander Wyant brought together by Mr. William Clausen in his upper gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue, which opens this morning and closes March 20. There are twenty-one canvases, ranging from a big upright view of "The Flume," a ravine with trickling stream near Colden Lake, to a little "pochade" painted rapidly in the studio to fix an impression, like the "Keene Valley," which registers atmospheric effects after a storm.

One landscape of medium size lent by Mr. Frederick Bormer, called "Any Man's Land," holds the attention through the masterly rendering of rain clouds, which roll along the horizon and extend over a moorland, seeming to drop with rain. This picture harks back to the early days of the Society of American Artists, where it made its first appearance a quarter of a century ago. Bought for $500 or $600 by a dealer, its next buyer had to pay thrice the original price, and if it changed hands now the figure would be five times what the dealer gave. Here are "Moonlight and Frost," lent by Mr. George A. Hearn, fairy-like in its effects of clouded moon and shimmering landscape; "Afternoon," lent by Mr. C. B. Lawson, an early picture, intensely quiet and full of Summer haze; "Mountain and Lake," from Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades, a finished picture with bright, cumulus clouds that are turning into rain clouds above a bit of water in the middle distance. Mrs. A. L. Wyant lends five, including "Edge of a Village," a rapid sketch, very delightful in its light tone and its scattered trees, with trembling leaves like Corot's; "Entrance to the Woods" and "In the Catskills," impressionist renderings of nature greatly appreciated by artists and connoisseurs. "Newport" is an early work very different from these later pictures, rather cold and formal. It is a typical scene of gray boulders and glimpses of ocean.

Toward the close of his life Wyant was disabled, so that he had to paint with his left hand, but he gained in expression through a nice study of color values what he may have lost in exactness of brush. The pale browns of "In the Catskills," a landscape with grove to the right, water in the middle distance, faint range of hills in the background, offer a color scheme that compels admiration and has a quality that some of his earlier, more finished pictures lack. The "Wood Interior," with its silver birches; the "Clearing," from the A. C. Humphreys collection—bright clouds and gray clouds, scattered oaks and hickories, and "Clearing Through the Woods," with its depths of pale yellow foliage, are intimate notes of nature study that render the mysterious effects of woodlands and the wide sweep of moors. Wyant is a painter who belongs to Holland in his passion for cloudscapes. Even in a little affair like No. 7, another Keene Valley sketch where the light strikes athwart the wooded foreground, there are distant glimpses of sky in which the clouds play an important part. "Haytime" has a sky in heavy impasto and a foreground very charming for its delicate color values. "Stony Farm" is a bit of impressionism well restrained. In "A Grey Day," lent by Mr. Lawson, the brown oaks come forward in a slanting line to the middle distance. "Nightfall," lent by President Humphreys, is discreetly lighted up by a pale pink glow on the clouds behind a central grove. "Adirondack Vista," from the Evans collection, is a quaint bit of early work.

About one-third of these pictures and studies are for sale. The collection gives a good idea of Wyant's methods and shows that his sketches in oils were well-considered pictures which in their comparatively incomplete condition reflected his serious and somewhat reserved character.

IN THE SHOPS.

While there are shaded effects in many things this year there are as many shown with one tone of a color, and as a rule there is nothing better than this. One pretty pointed turban is of rough dark blue straw, with ragged sailors, in exactly the same shade for trimming.

⁂

A very charming green hat is in the sailor shape, with a wide rim and trimmed with a wreath of green roses set close around the crown and resting upon a flat wreath of green leaves of the same shade. In this case the hat is of a lighter green. The roses are small and dull in effect.

⁂

Another odd pointed toque has what straw there is made of wheatheads. The centre of the rim and the crown are of green leaves set on over green tulle.

⁂

A hat seen at a man's hatter's is of a mixed black and white straw, a thin soft rice straw in broad strands, in a wide sailor shape. Around the crown, tying in a large bow in front, are blue silk and black velvet, and underneath the rim at the left side is a bunch of red cherries.

⁂

A pretty lingerie hat is made, crown and rim, of many edges of rather wide "val" lace, and around the crown is tied a broad flowered sash ribbon. The broad centre, which is flowered, is a lace ribbon and the edges are of pale blue satin.

⁂

A hat of pink tulle and dotted net is made to go with a parasol and wrap all similarly draped with the two soft materials.

⁂

A charming wrap of pale blue silk has two bands of the flowered pompadour silk down either side of the front. These are outlined with quilling of pale blue ribbon.

⁂

Belt buckles have tints to match the stones set in them. One of these in something of butterfly shape has a big purple amethyst in the centre, and the metal is in a heliotrope tone.

⁂

A pongee parasol has a narrow trimming in double points set on around the edge, this finished with raised white dots.

⁂

Another parasol to go with a tan and brown suit is of silk the color of pongee, about one-quarter of it around the edge being of a deep brown.

⁂

A pretty white waist is made of net set all over with tiny pendant balls of white.

⁂

A smart belt of patent leather is made of six narrow straps finished in the front with two-inch straps, these fastening with small harness buckles.

⁂

White leather card cases, memorandum pads, photograph frames, and the like are set with small Dutch figures in gilt.

⁂

Quite as pretty as these are similar articles made of white cloth, with a pattern in fine gold thread running through them.

⁂

A beautiful pair of corsets of white silk have points of fine lace set into the tops, outlined with narrow white ribbon.

GRAIN RATES CUT AGAIN.

Railroads Make Another Effort to Maintain Philadelphia Differential.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads to-day announced another cut in the grain rates from Buffalo to Philadelphia in their effort to maintain the differential of four mills per bushel in favor of this city. This is the tenth cut announced since the differential war began on Feb. 1. The new rate goes into effect on March 21. The following table shows how the rate has been slashed:

	Feb. 1.	March 15.	M'ch 21.
Wheat and flaxseed	4.06	1.00	.01
Corn and rye	4.35	.75	.35
Barley	4.10	.05	.05
Oats	3.60	.04	.04

Railroad officials say that so far there has been no material loss to the railroads or any special benefit to the grain shippers as a result of the war, because there has been little or no grain at Buffalo for shipment to this port since the rate cutting began.

ECHEGARAY'S "GALEOTTO"

The Masterpiece of Modern Spanish Tragedy at the Irving Place.

RUDOLF CHRISTIAN'S GUEST

Berlin's Royal Playhouse Actor Appears in a Great Play That Is Ably Acted.

CAST.

Don Manuel	Julius Kobler
Donna Julia	Bertha Rocco
Don Severo	Julius Haller
Donna Mercedes	Elisabeth Ariaans
Don Miquel	Alfred Abel
Don Ernesto	
Wirthin	Lina Haensler
Arzt	Louis Koch
Diener	Constantin Ackermann
*Don Ernesto	Dudolf Christians als Gast

Rudolph Christians, the young matinée idol (so to speak) of the Royal Playhouse in Berlin, last night signalized his return to America by appearing at the Irving Place Theatre in Paul Lindau's German rendering of José Echegaray's modern Spanish tragedy, "El Gran Galeotto," and was enthusiastically welcomed by an audience that cared for a great tragedy ably acted.

Christians was last seen here some six years ago in company with Agnes Sorma, and is remembered for his slender and poetic physique. It cannot be said that his shadow has grown less. Youthful and handsome he still is; but when nature asserts that a man shall walk with his weight firm on his heels it is the beginning of the end of elastic physical grace.

The play has been several times seen. Kaing appeared in it while he was with us, and more lately John Blair revived it in English in his series of special performances some four years ago. Echegaray has somewhere confessed to writing under the influence of Ibsen. England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain—this old Norwegian mole rivals the ghost of Royal Denmark, he works i' the earth so fast! In the present piece Echegaray has produced what is generally conceded to be the masterpiece of modern Spanish drama.

Its theme is familiar—scandal mongering as the great pandar. We have given three good and sensible people, a husband, a young wife, and a young poet they have adopted into their home. At the outset no family relations could be purer. But tongues wag. The idea of Evil is planted in innocent breasts. The breaking up of the intimacy and a duel with a chatterer force matters to an issue. At the final curtain the husband is dead and the other two, whom a common persecution has taught to love each other, embrace for the first time and hurl defiant curses at the evil gossips that have been their undoing. It is the theme of a great social tragedy, and Echegaros has worked it out with inexorable simplicity and logic and sinuous dramatic strength.

Herr Christians did not greatly illuminate the part of the young poet, but he embodied it with dignity and solid authority. At times there seemed to be an excess of gesture, acquired perhaps by long association with Herr Mathowsky and Frau Poppe of the Kaiser's playhouse in Berlin, who at their worst are the great original eaters of scenery, however inspired their highest movements may be. During the invective that brought the last curtain he gathered poor Bertha Rocco under his left, and while he was launching curses with his right his frame shook with an intensity that fired the enthusiasm of the house and shook poor Fraulein Rocco like a terrier-stricken rat. That was too bad, for the lady had been playing all evening with much grace, and sympathetic feeling.

The piece will be reported to-night, Wednesday, and Thursday, and at Saturday matinée. It is a piece wonderfully worth seeing, and it is on the whole very well played.

HEIJERMANS'S 'THE GOOD HOPE'

The Tragedy of Fisher Life Given by the Empire Dramatic Pupils.

"The fish cost us dear!" Hermann Heijermans's grim and pathetic tragedy of the sea, "The Good Hope," which was played last year by all the artistic theatres of the Continent, and even in London by the Stage Society, was seen here for the first time in English yesterday afternoon at the tenth and last matinée of the Sargeant School at the Empire Theatre. Its single performance in German was at an Irving Place "Sacred Concert." It is another such study of the sorrow and misery of peasant folk as Hauptmann gave us in "The Weavers," inexorably real in a multitude of characteristic details, crushingly sad, stupendously terrible.

The main theme is of an owner of fishing smacks who knowingly risks the lives of his sailors in a coffin ship—named, with grim irony, The Good Hope—being himself protected by the underwriters. Here the play throws back to Father Ibsen himself and his "Pillars of Society." But the dramaturgic skill of Ibsen is neglected—no doubt with intention. In the academic sense of the term, "The Good Hope" is not a play at all, being without dramatic struggle and thematic development. All it aims to be is a series of pictures of life in a Dutch fishing village, unfolding the lives and the fates of certain of the sailors who are induced by the unscrupulous owner to ship on the rotten vessel, who go down in her on a stormy night, and are mourned by those left behind. As such it is full of atmosphere, redolent of the breath of the ocean, vivid with the homely details of fisher life, and beautiful with the story of large passions and simple elemental sorrow.

To entrust such a play to mere pupils of acting was a bold experiment, but it was amply successful. It is many a day since Mr. Sargeant's "children" have been seen to such advantage. Many signs of immaturity there were. Grotesque effects of character were often exaggerated. Moments of feeling were needlessly dragged out and monotonously played. But in the main the work was of a very high quality, the character acting lifelike and picturesque, the emotional passages vigorous and intense. There were times when it seemed as if it needed only a little more drilling to bring the performance up to the level of high dramatic art.

William Lambert made a strong emotional effect in the part of Barend, an imaginative, timid lad, who has conceived a horror of the sea which swallowed his father and two brothers, and is yet forced by poverty and the jeers of his family to embark on The Good Hope. At the last moment his terrors overcome him, and he has to be dragged away by the police. It is a passage of vivid, imaginative horror; and Mr. Lambert played it vigorously and sincerely, though without the modulations and the working for climax to keep it from monotony.

Charles E. Fullhart was manly and vigorous in the part of Barend's brother Geert, a lad of impetuous anarchistic mold who rages at the injustice of the fisher life. Florence Auer made a capital impression as his sweetheart.

"The Good Hope" was preceded by "Bertrandi," a play in one act by Henri de Noussane, also given for the first time in America. It was a little study in contrast of Parisian gayety and provincial piety, and the title rôle was prettily played by Marion Lorne.

The graduation exercises of this the twentieth year of the school will take place at the Empire Thursday at 3.

HER DIAMONDS FOR BAIL.

But Police Couldn't Accept Them for Chauffeur Who Went Too Fast.

A gay automobile party speeding through Central Park last evening was suddenly turned from gay to grave when an unfeeling policeman arrested the chauffeur for exceeding the speed limit. In the party were two young men—Princeton University seniors, it was said—and two young women.

They were gliding down the East Drive at a sixteen-mile clip, according to Patrolman John Murphy, when he brought them to a standstill. At the Arsenal Station Sergt. Kelly told Edmond Sire, the chauffeur, that he would have to furnish $200 bail to be released. Sire said he hadn't the money, and one of the girls took off several diamond rings and a diamond sunburst and offered them to the Sergeant. Kelly told her the rules of the department prevented.

On the way to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station Sire discovered he had a quantity of bills of large denomination, from which he was easily able to supply the amount necessary for his bail.

DOUBT ON THEATRE SHOOTING.

Affair at the American Thought to be a "Press Agent" Trick.

Somebody is likely to get into trouble over the shooting that took place in the American Theatre on Monday night, and it is not the "tall, dark man sitting in the left stage box." It is generally thought in theatrical circles that the firing of two shots from a revolver in the midst of the third act was the result of a "press agent" scheme.

Marc Klaw, who is one of the proprietors of the American Theatre, is going to sift the matter to the bottom, it is said. R. L. Crescy, proprietor of "Out of the Fold," was evidently much disturbed about the affair yesterday.

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "the shooting is just as it was described in the newspapers. I don't think it could have been a put-up job. If it was I was kept out of the secret. If I found out that any employe of mine was fool and knave enough to perpetrate such a trick it would take me about two seconds to get rid of him. I am not foolish enough to think any such publicity as my attraction got from this incident could do anything but harm."

Detective Donohue of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who went to the theatre on Monday night, could not find either of the bullets that are supposed to have come from the pistol.

"CARMEN" AT THE CASINO.

The performance of "Carmen" by the French Grand Opera Company of New Orleans, given last evening at the Casino, was in many respects as depressing as that of "La Juive" on Monday. It was not quite so vociferous, but the orchestra was as helpless, the chorus as incompetent, the stage setting as bare and squalid as then, and of the finesse and delicacy of Bizet's opera comique and the spirit of the work there were few traces. Yet there were some features of the performance that repaid attention on the part of the meagre scattering of spectators. For one thing, it was interesting to hear so many of the spoken lines restored. We are apt to forget, in listening to the work as it is given at the Metropolitan, that it is an "opéra comique" in the French meaning of that term, with long passages of spoken dialogue. All of this, except a very few lines necessary to complete the connection between certain of the musical portions, is cut out here—wisely, on the whole, because the Metropolitan Opera House is no place for spoken dialogue; but there is much of it that has a bearing on the action of the piece. And the French Opera Company speaks French a good deal better than it sings it.

Mme. Bressler Ganoll made her first appearance as Carmen. She has not much charm as a singer, nor much subtlety or seductiveness in her characterization; her conquest of Don José was made almost by main strength. But there is a crude power in it, a certain hard sensuousness, and she is in appearance and suggestion the gypsy. Mlle. Packbiers, the Micaela, was again the best of the vocalists in the cast. Mr. Montfort showed an energetic style and a high baritone voice as Escamillo. Mr. Mikaelly made a rather better impression as Don José than he did on his first appearance, but he is far from an engaging figure in the part.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The last of the fourth series of People's Symphony Concerts was given last evening in Cooper Union before an audience that was large as any of the season, completely filling the hall, and that showed the same eager interest in the music that is always to be noted at these concerts. The frequenters of these concerts hear the best music and enjoy it, if their appearance and actions count for anything. Last evening there were given under Mr. Arens's direction the prelude to "Parsifal," Schubert's unfinished symphony, and the orchestral music from the closing scene of "Die Walküre." Concerning these Mr. Arens, as usual, gave brief explanations.

Mr. Edward Johnson sang the air "Cujus Animam," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Miss Henrietta Michelson played Liszt's E flat concerto. Announcement was made of the extra concert in this series, to be given on Sunday evening at the West End Theatre, in Harlem; of the next season's continuation of the concerts, five or more, which will be given on Friday instead of Tuesday evenings, and also of the chamber concerts of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Richard Mansfield has decided to substitute "Ivan the Terrible" for "Beaucaire" on Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week. This makes the order of his plays for the next eleven days at the New Amsterdam as follows: To-night, "Ivan the Terrible"; the rest of this week, "Beau Brummel"; Monday and Thursday, "A Parisian Romance"; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, "Ivan the Terrible"; Saturday matinée, "Old Heidelberg," and Saturday night, as a farewell, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Mrs. Isabel Waldron has joined Mr. Mansfield's company to play Mme. de Targy in "A Parisian Romance." Miss Edith Barker will have the rôle of Marcella, Miss Ida Conquest that of Rosa Guerin, and Arthur Forrest will be Henri de Targy.

⁂

The Garden Theatre was full of Frenchmen last night. The national air of France was played over and over again amid thunderous applause. The theatre was decorated with French flags. The "Secret of Polichinelle" seemed to please the guests immensely.

⁂

Miss Bessie Wynn, now in "Babes in Toyland," at the Majestic, has been offered the star part in a light opera now being produced in London by Charles Frohman. She has not decided yet whether she will accept the offer or stay here and join "The Wizard of Oz" company.

⁂

There will be a special matinée of "My Aunt Bridget" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day. "The Pit" will also have an extra matinée.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Fannie Blumenberg.

Mrs. Fannie Blumenberg, well known in New York musical circles, died Monday at the home of her son, M. A. Blumenberg, the editor of The Musical Courier, in the Ormonde apartment house, in her eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. Blumenberg was a native of Germany, coming to this country more than half a century ago. She married the late Julius J. Blumenberg of Baltimore, and is survived by three daughters and two sons. The daughters are Misses Emma, Ida, and Carrie Blumenberg, the last-named being professionally known as Miss Montefiore. The sons are Marc A. Blumenberg and Louis Blumenberg, the violincellist.

Noted New Jersey Educator Dead.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 15.—Caleb Maguel Harrison, since 1880 till last year Superintndent of the Newark City Children's Home at Verona, died yesterday at Uvaldo, Texas, where he had gone in quest of health. He was born in Caldwell, where ex-President Cleveland was born, in 1838.

He began teaching in a public school in Paterson at the age of eighteen, and was Principal of schools in various cities. In

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4.

Stocks Rise Sharply, but the Reason Obscure—Further Effect of the Northern Securities Decision.

Nothing could be easier or simpler than to describe yesterday's stock market. Everything rose, with just enough exceptions to prove the rule. Perhaps the average advance is about two points, and all classes participated. Railways improved no more than industrials, and the Northern Securities group was as strong, but scarcely stronger, than others not obnoxious to the principles declared by the Supreme Court to be the indisputable law of the land. The tone left little to be desired, but the volume shrank somewhat. Apparently the demand for stocks was not inappeasable, and but for the activity and strength, which were very marked in the last hour or two, the day's record would have been of the same inanimate sort which all are too familiar with. As it turned out, the day's market took its character from business too highly concentrated to seem natural.

These being the facts, it is somewhat difficult to construct a working theory consistent with all of them. Short covering was of course pronounced, and there were evidences of support designed to prevent those signs of weakness which of themselves cause selling. There was some buying because the market had fallen so many consecutive days, and improvement was due for any reason or no reason. But of that sort of buying which should infuse real strength by bringing new money into the market, and taking away the surplus of floating stock, there was but faint sign. There are still stocks enough to go around, and there are plenty who will sell at every rise. There is no need of haste until the factors which have held the market in check are altered.

As yet nothing is altered except the legal status of the Northern Securities Company. It is at this point that obscurity begins. If the situation is so much bettered by the dissolution of Northern Securities, what a shock awaits the market upon the disclosure that it is at the old stand doing business in the old way, just as the Standard Oil, and Sugar, and the rest are doing. But if the dissolution is real, not formal, what an even greater shock is preparing by the application of this statute to all affected by it. For it must be so applied, the assurance of the Attorney General to the contrary notwithstanding. He may hold his hand under the anti-trust statute, but any busybody may intervene under the inter-State commerce law, and there are innumerable meretricious reasons why they should assume pernicious activity. Not until after election will the people's guardians slacken vigilance. It is at this point that Justice Brewer's decision becomes pertinent. He decided against Northern Securities because he esteemed it an unreasonable restraint of trade, but he served notice that it stood by itself. He abstained from the extremes indulged in by both the majority and minority, and took his stand by himself upon the platform of Senator Foraker's bill. No reasonable restraints of trade can be punished without his vote, and his vote cannot be had. Without it the majority of Monday becomes the minority of any future litigation. In other words, the Supreme Court has adopted the bill which the Administration rejected. A decision which settles nothing except that the next decision on the same subject is altogether likely to be different is not a great reliance to either bulls or bears. The list is not to be smashed by indiscriminate prosecutions, nor is there to be revival of indiscriminate merging of properties contrary to public interest. Justice Brewer's position frees us from capricious and partial enforcement of an indefensible statute for political reasons.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅜
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. Locomotive	⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting	1¼	National Lead	⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	2½	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	2	Norf. & West	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	North American	4
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Pacific Mail	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	People's Gas	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	2	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	3⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading	1⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	3	Reading 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	3	Rock Island	1¼
Con. Tob. pf.	⅞	Rock Island pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	13	St. L. S. W.	½
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	3
Det. So. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Det. Un. Ry.	½	Southern Railway	1¼
Erie	2⅝	Southern Railway pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	2¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	2⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Gen. Chemical	5⅞	Union Pacific	2½
General Electric	3	United Fruit	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Kan. C. So. pf.	2	U. S. Steel	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Manhattan	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Met. Securities	3½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	5
Met. St. Ry.	2½	Wabash	⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	Wabash pf.	1⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	Westinghouse	2
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	3	Corn Products	½
Am. Hide & L.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s.	1	Louis. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	4½
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Mex. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	3½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1⅝	Sher., Shrev. & S. 5s.	3
		Wabash deb. B.	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s. 1½ | Wh. & L. E. con. 4s. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 15	490,953
To date this year	23,708,943
Corresponding date last year	35,506,822

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 15	$1,824,000
To date this year	$132,672,000
Corresponding date last year	$161,519,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co.
American Chicle Co. common stock.
American Snuff Co. common and preferred stocks.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway preferred stock.
National Sugar Refining Co. preferred stock.
New York and Harlem Railroad common and preferred stocks.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
Wolverine Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Consolidation Coal Co., Maryland.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Mutual Milk and Cream Co.
Texas and Pacific Railway.
Union Typewriter Co.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Metropolitan Street Railway.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 15, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
8	9	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	9	9	9	9	−3
46⅝	46¾	24,910	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	45¾	46⅞	45⅞	46⅝	+1⅝
70	72	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	+2
185	190	15	Am. Express	190	190	190	190	...
6	7	400	*Am. Grass Twine	6¾	6¾	6	6	− ¼
3¾	4	200	Am. Hide & Leather	3½	3½	3½	3½	− ½
7⅝	7⅞	635	*Am. Ice Co	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
29⅝	30	110	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
22	22¼	1,600	*Am. Locomo. Co	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅞
82½	82⅝	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	+ ¼
19	20⅜	400	*Am. Malt. Co. pf.	19	20	19	20	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47½	47½	47	47½	+1¼
91	92	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	− ¼
124⅞	125	5,425	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123⅝	125⅛	123⅝	124⅞	+1½
74½	...	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+2½
66¾	66⅞	19,050	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65	66⅞	64⅞	66⅞	+2
90	90⅛	735	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88¾	90	88¾	90	+1½
73⅞	73⅝	23,525	Baltimore & Ohio	71¼	73¾	71	73⅝	+2⅝
87½	88⅛	15	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
41¼	41⅜	28,885	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅞	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+1⅜
49⅜	51	200	*Butterick Co.	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	...
111⅝	111¾	3,300	Canadian Pacific	110¾	111¾	110½	111¾	+1⅜
30	30¼	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	30¼	28⅛	30¼	+2
38⅝	39	300	Chicago & Alton	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	− ⅛
14⅜	15	720	Chicago Great Western	14⅜	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
140⅜	140½	27,845	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	138⅜	140½	138⅜	140½	+2¼
174	178	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	...
164½	166	317	Chicago & Northw.	164	164½	164	164½	+3⅝
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	208	208	208	208	−2
20	21	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
5⅞	6	1,500	Chicago Union Trac.	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞	− ¼
32	34	100	Chi. Union Traction pf.	32	32	32	32	− ½
28½	30	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	29	27	29	+3
17½	17¾	610	Colorado & Southern	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
24	24½	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	...
193	194	3,630	Consolidated Gas	192½	194	191¾	193	+3
107	108	310	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ¾
13	13¼	3,387	Corn Products Co	13½	13½	12¾	13	− ½
151½	153	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	150¾	152	150	152	+2
264	265	400	Del., Lack. & Western	255	264	255	264	+13
19⅜	20	100	Denver & R. G.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1¾
67¼	70	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	66	66½	66	66½	...
19	20	200	Detroit Southern pf.	19	19½	19	19½	+1¼
62	...	110	Detroit United Ry.	63	63	63	63	+ ½
7	8	10	*Dul., S. S. & At.	7	7	7	7	...
25¾	25⅞	46,170	Erie	23⅝	25¾	23¼	25⅝	+2⅝
64⅜	64½	5,855	Erie 1st pf.	62⅝	64⅜	62½	64½	+2½
40¾	41	7,885	Erie 2d pf.	38⅝	41	38½	40¾	+2⅝
48	48½	100	Genefal Chemical	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+5⅝
162¼	163	400	General Electric	161	163	161	163	+3
78½	79¾	700	Hocking Valley pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½	+1½
127½	127⅝	851	Illinois Central	126¾	127¾	126¾	127¾	+1
17½	20	100	Kansas City South.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
32	35	100	Kansas City South. pf.	33	33	33	33	+2
103¾	104	2,000	Louisville & Nashville	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+1½
141½	141¾	500	Manhattan Elevated	140½	141	140½	141	+1
77⅜	78	3,600	*Met. Securities	76	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+3½
107⅛	107⅜	13,500	*Met. Street Railway	107	107⅞	105⅜	107⅞	+2½
11	11⅜	2,100	Mexican Central	11	11⅜	10⅜	11	...
60⅜	61½	425	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60⅝	61	60⅜	60⅜	+1⅜
119	120	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	+1½
17⅜	17⅝	2,050	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	38	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37½	38¼	37½	38¼	+1⅜
89½	90	9,225	Missouri Pacific	88½	90	87⅞	89⅞	+2½
104½	105	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	+ ½
42⅜	43	150	*Nat. Biscuit Co	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
17½	19	15	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	...
14⅜	15	1,010	*Nat. Lead Co.	14½	15	14¼	15	+ ⅝
115	115⅜	1,350	New York Central	114¾	115¾	114¾	115⅞	+1¼
29¼	29⅝	2,000	N. Y., O. & West.	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ¾
55⅞	56	2,011	Norfolk & Western	55	56⅜	54⅞	55⅞	+1⅜
83¾	84½	650	North American	82	84	82	84	+1
26	26⅛	300	Pacific Mail	25⅜	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+ ⅜
114¾	114⅞	70,837	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅜	114¾	112⅜	114⅜	+1⅝
95⅞	95⅞	4,300	People's Gas, Chicago	93⅝	96	94⅛	95⅜	+ ⅞
30	30	600	Pressed Steel Car	27¼	29½	27¼	29½	+1½
69½	70½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ½
22¾	23	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
41	41¼	12,500	Reading	39¾	41¼	39⅝	41¼	+1⅞
75	77½	200	Reading 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	+1
77½	78	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	76	77½	77¼	77½	...
42⅛	42⅜	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
20⅝	20⅝	9,755	Rock Island Co.	20	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+1¼
61½	61¾	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61	60	61	+ ⅝
18¾	19	110	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
77	77½	50	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
9	11	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	9	9	9	9	− ½
42	42¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41	41	41	41	− ½
13⅝	14	100	St. Louis Southw.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
33½	33¾	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33	33¼	33	33	+1
38½	39	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	37¾	38⅜	37¾	38½	+1
79½	80	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	− ½
44⅜	44¾	28,115	Southern Pacific	42⅝	44¾	42½	44½	+2⅝
20⅜	20⅝	6,300	Southern Ry., ext.	19⅝	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+1¼
83⅛	83¼	1,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	82¼	83¼	82¼	83¼	+1
37⅛	38	1,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	35¾	37⅜	35¾	37⅜	+1⅜
22¼	23¼	2,775	Texas & Pacific	23	23⅞	22¾	23⅛	+ ½
88½	90	25	Twin City R. T.	88	88	88	88	...
73⅞	74	39,570	Union Pacific	72½	74	72¼	73⅝	+2¼
86⅜	88	100	Union Pacific pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
97	100	100	United Fruit Co	97½	97½	97¼	97½	+ ½
44	44¾	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	44	44	44	44	...
103	107	52	U. S. Express	103	103	103	103	...
7	7¼	200	*U. S. Leather	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
77½	78	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
6	6¼	240	U. S. Realty & Con.	5¾	6	5¾	6	...
46⅝	46½	2,768	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	45¾	46⅜	45¾	46	+ ½
49	50	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ¾
11⅛	11¼	6,075	U. S. Steel	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
56¾	56¾	33,400	U. S. Steel pf.	56¼	56⅞	55⅜	56⅞	+1¼
31	31¼	1,050	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30½	31½	30¼	31	+2
105	107¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	105	105	105	105	+5
18¾	18¼	800	Wabash	17⅝	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅞
34	34¼	1,610	Wabash pf.	33	34¼	33	34⅛	+1⅜
88¾	89	120	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88¾	89	...
159	160	2,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	158	160	158	159	+2
41¼	42	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅝

Sales..... 490,953 | *Unlisted. | †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD'S YEAR.

Net earnings of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the year ended Nov. 30 last, after allowances for depreciation, extraordinary repairs, and other items, were $1,795,640, an increase of $457,250 over the earnings of the previous year. Interest on bonded debt for the year amounted to $210,000, and dividend on the preferred stock of the company to $469,000, leaving a surplus for the year after the payment of dividends of $1,116,640. This was added to the surplus carried over from 1902, making a total surplus on Nov. 30, 1903, of $2,315,762. The current assets on that date amounted to $2,546,185, and current liabilities to $724,243, leaving a working capital of $1,821,041.

In April last, the report states, a clear title to the Lady Ensley property, which had been in litigation for a number of years, was vested in the company, and the expenses connected with the acquisition of the property were transferred from a Trustee account to the property account.

Concerning the sale of iron during the year and the stocks accumulated, President J. C. Maben says in his report to the stockholders.

The fiscal year of your company, which closed Nov. 30, 1903, was marked by extreme fluctuations in the iron market, not only in the price of pig iron, but in the demand and the urgency of delivery.

The price steadily declined from the high point at the beginning of the year until it reached $9 on the basis of No. 2 foundry, and with the declining price the demand slackened; in no month during the year until October was reached did our sales even approximate the make of iron, so that at the close of the fiscal year we were carrying over 90,000 tons in our yards.

The heavier sales having been made after the sharp decline in price, the average price for all the sales of the year was only 71 cents more than in 1901 and $1.05 less than the average for 1902.

Our deliveries of iron during 1903 were 83,633 tons less than our production, which lessened our profits for the year, as no profit is computed on iron until it is shipped.

PRODUCTS DIVIDEND PASSED.

Earnings of the Last Year Devoted to Extensive Improvements.

At their regular quarterly meeting yesterday the Directors of the Corn Products Company decided to pass the dividend on the common stock, upon which 4 per cent. was paid last year. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock. Estimates of the company's business for the year ended March 1, submitted at the meeting, showed that the year's earnings were about $5,000,000. Concerning the disposition made of these earnings the following statement was issued:

"From this amount there is to be deducted $420,000 for interest on underlying bonds; also $1,750,000 for rebuilding and remodeling plants, also for additions and repairs. This amount also includes the cost of rebuilding the Chicago plant, which was partially destroyed and rendered inoperative by fire. It has been rebuilt, modernized, and thoroughly equipped for a large production. It has been out of service for a year, but it is now in operation. Extensive additions, improvements, and repairs have been made to other plants, which increase the efficiency. All of these expenses have been paid out of the earnings. None of the subsidiary companies have any floating indebtedness, and no increase has been made to the capital or plant accounts for these improvements. No exceptional or extraordinary expenditures are anticipated for the coming year. The productive capacity of the plants has been increased, and the outlook for future business is regarded favorable."

It is explained that the common stock dividend was passed owing to the large expenses incurred during the year for these improvements.

MORE GOLD FOR ARGENTINA.

Further gold shipments to Argentina are to be made this week. The International Banking Corporation has arranged to send $500,000, and it is thought that before the sailing of Thursday's steamer further sums will bring the total to go out this week up to about $1,500,000. The gold being sent to South America is practically a shipment of the Japanese gold which recently arrived in San Francisco. The gold was deposited there and the money transferred by telegraph to New York, whence it is to be shipped to Argentina. Further shipments of Japanese gold to the International Banking Corporation will probably arrive next week, the amount expected being in the neighborhood of $600,000.

Sterling exchange was somewhat weak early in the day, but before the close the rate for demand had recovered to $4.8675, or about the price which prevailed at the close of last week.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Trading at the Baltimore Stock Exchange was good, with a constant demand for the better class of bonds, but speculative securities also received attention. To-day's improvement is explained in part by the investment of a portion of the money received from the insurance companies, these funds being placed in securities for temporary investments. Many of the bonds now being sold were among the holdings of local insurance companies, who are converting their securities into cash. The easy money market has also encouraged buying. The transactions, amounting to $143,000 of bonds and 1,987 shares of stock, were:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$31,000	Atlantic Coast Line	91½	91½	91¾
6,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	82¾	82½	82¾
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	North Carolina 6s	134	134	134
30,000	Va. Midland 1st	103¾	103⅝	103¾
15,000	West Va. Central	111	111	111
3,000	Norf. & Car. 1st 5s	115	115	115
6,000	Virginia & Weldon 5s	116	116	116
2,000	Ga. Pacific 1st	121¼	121¼	121¼
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
1,000	Northern Central 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3,000	United Railways 4s	90¾	90½	90⅝
13,000	United Railways inc.	53¾	53¾	53¾
10,000	Balt. City Pas. 5s	108	108	108
3,000	City & Suburban 5s	112½	112½	112½
1,000	Chas. Con. St. Ry. 5s	85	85	85
5,000	Brewing Co. 1st	48	47⅞	48
1,000	Brewing Co. incomes	23	23	23
8,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	80	80	80

STOCKS.

600	Seaboard pf.	17½	17	17½
550	Seaboard com.	10½	10⅛	10⅜
650	United Railways com.	7½	7⅜	7½
10	Western Bank	37	37	37
10	Bank of Baltimore	104½	104½	104½
5	Atlantic Coast Line	107	107	107
10	Consolidated Gas	63¼	63¼	63¼
100	Int. Merc. Marine	19½	19½	19½
2	Northern Central	88½	88½	88½
10	Mercantile Trust	130	130	130
2	U. S. Fidelity	100	100	100
10	Maryland Casualty	45	45	45

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,636,296
Gold	109,805,995
Silver	19,003,796
United States notes	6,486,436
Treasury notes of 1890	101,093
National banknotes	11,779,809
Total receipts this day	1,268,414
Total receipts this month	22,075,103
Total receipts this year	387,396,353
Total expenditures this day	1,000,000
Total expenditures this month	26,530,000
Total expenditures this year	380,968,930
Deposits in National banks	168,957,680

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$455,814,429
Silver dollars	471,369,090
Silver dollars of 1890	8,057,016
Silver bullion of 1890	6,594,984
Total	$941,835,429

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $17,971,400 gold certificates in Treasury	$455,814,429
Silver certificates outstanding	471,369,090
Treasury notes outstanding	14,652,000
Total	$941,835,429

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$91,834,555
Silver coin and bullion	12,090,909
Silver certificates	6,912,887
United States notes	6,486,437
Other assets	24,550,915
Total in Treasury	$141,675,703
Deposits in National banks	168,957,680
Total	$310,633,383
Current liabilities	84,997,088
Available cash balance	$225,636,295

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $170,234,572; balances, $8,823,784; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,070,508.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was slightly easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87@$4.8705. Commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying—par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 15.—Rates for money and discounts were a shade firmer in the market to-day, the condition of the Paris cheque leading to some discussion as to how much gold is likely to go there. But the position of the Bank of England is considered too strong to allow much nervousness on the subject.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm, and trading was more animated. A cheerful view was taken of the outlook, and, besides, the Continent had turned bullish. Consols were buoyant on Government purchases for sinking fund purposes and a little investment buying. They closed a fraction below the best quotations for the day. Home rails were harder.

Americans opeped dull, rallied to above parity, became inactive, and closed firm. Foreigners were firm in anticipation of continued Paris support. Japanese had a better tone. Kaffirs were strongly supported, owing to the impression that the actual introducution of Chinese labor in South Africa is only a matter of a short time, meaning a speedy return to prosperity. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86 9-16; consols for account, 86⅝; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 66⅞; Atchison pf., 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅝; Canadian Pacific, 113⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 29⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande pf., 68½; Erie, 24⅞; Erie first pf., 64; Erie second pf., 39; Illinois Central, 130¼; Louisville and Nashville, 105½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 117¼; Norfolk and Western, 56¼; Norfolk and Western pf., 89; Ontario and Western, 20¼; Pennsylvania, 57⅜; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 20⅜; Reading first pf., 39; Reading second pf., 28½; Southern Railway, 20⅝; Southern Railway pf., 84½; Southern Pacific, 44; Union Pacific, 74⅜; Union Pacific pf., 90; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel pf., 57⅜; Wabash, 18½; Wabash pf., 34½.

Bar silver dull, 26½d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.75; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 15—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened active, prices advancing on the good conditions prevailing, and so continued throughout. At the close stocks were strong. Internationals made a general advance. Industrials also gained. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 93.75. Rio Tinto gained 19 francs.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, March 15.—On the Boerse today international securities were firm upon London and Paris, giving strength to domestic industrials.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates on short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; on three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Havana City Bond Issue.

The $15,000,000 bonds of the City of Havana which have just been awarded to Farson, Leach & Co. of this city constitute the first installment of the $28,000,000 City of Havana bonds which the same firm has had a contract to take for some months past. The bankers will handle the loan themselves without the formation of a syndicate. The proceeds of this $15,000,000 are to be used in the construction of the new sewerage system for Havana. Subsequent issues of the bonds will be made for the purpose of refunding outstanding indebtedness of the city.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26½d per ounce, and in New York at 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44½c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phenix sold at .08.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Caledonia sold at 1.20, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 1,000 C., K. and N. at .18, 200 Hale & Norcross at .90, 500 Isabella at .29@.28, 100 Mexican at 2.00, 40 Ontario at 4.20, 500 Phenix at .08, 100 Portland at 1.85, and 1,000 Work at .08.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Cons

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 15, 1904.

U S 4s, coup, 1907 ... 108
5,000 ... 108

Am Hide & L 6s ... 77½
3,000 ... 77½
1,000 ... 78

Am Spirits Mfg 6s ... 82
1,000 ... 82

Ann Arbor 1st 4s ... 93
7,000 ... 93

A, T & S F gen 4s ... 100½
7,000 ... 100½
51,000 ... 100¼

Adjustment 4s ... 87⅞
2,000 ... 87⅞
5,000 ... 88¼

Stamped ... 88¼
3,000 ... 88¼

Atlantic Coast L 4s ... 91½
2,000 ... 91½
1,000 ... 91¾
5,000 ... 91¾

B & O gold 4s ... 101½
10,000 ... 101½
4,000 ... 101½

Prior in $1½, reg ... 92¼
1,000 ... 92¼

S W Div 3½s ... 88½
4,000 ... 88½

Bklyn R T ref conv 4s ... 74
5,000 ... 74

Bklyn Un Gas 5s ... 113¾
1,000 ... 113¾

Canada So 1st 5s ... 103¼
4,000 ... 103¼
7,000 ... 103½

Cent of Ga cons 5s ... 105
10,000 ... 105
9,000 ... 105¼

1st inc 5s ... 65¾
10,000 ... 65¾

Cent Pac gtd 4s ... 97½
500 ... 97½
1,000 ... 97¼

Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s ... 100½
2,000 ... 100½

Ches & Ohio con 5s ... 115¾
11,000 ... 115¾

Ches & O gen 4½s ... 101¼
10,000 ... 101¼

C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s ... 101
1,000 ... 101

Chi & Alton 3½s ... 76¼
3,000 ... 76¼
2,000 ... 76

C, B & Q 4s jt bds ... 92½
7,000 ... 92
10,000 ... 92¾
10,000 ... 92½

Neb ext 4s ... 105
10,000 ... 105

Ill Div 3½s ... 92¾
25,000 ... 92¾

C, B & Q deb 5s ... 106¼
10,000 ... 106¼

Chi & Erie 1st 5s ... 117⅞
5,000 ... 117⅞
10,000 ... 118

C, M & St P con 7s ... 170
3,000 ... 170

Gen 4s, Series A ... 107⅞
1,000 ... 107⅞

C, R I & P R R 4s ... 68¾
7,000 ... 68¾
4,000 ... 68¾
5,000 ... 68¾

Collateral trust 4s ... 69
15,000 ... 69

5,000 ... 69¼
5,000 ... 69⅝
5,000 ... 69¾
5,000 ... 69⅞
5,000 ... 69⅞
8,000 ... 70

21,000 ... 69⅞
Coll trust 5s ... 76⅛
15,000 ... 76⅛
3,000 ... 76½
2,000 ... 77

Cin, San & C 1st ... 110½
2,000 ... 110½

C, C, C & St L gen 4s ... 99
2,000 ... 99
3,000 ... 98¾

Col & So 1st 4s ... 84
23,000 ... 84
2,000 ... 84¼
10,000 ... 84

Consol Tobacco 4s ... 57
25,000 ... 57
20,000 ... 57¼
52,000 ... 57⅜
48,000 ... 57½
2,000 ... 57¼
15,000 ... 57⅜
32,000 ... 58
10,000 ... 58¼
1,000 ... 58½
47,000 ... 58

Den & R G con 4s ... 97½
2,000 ... 97½

Detroit City Gas 5s ... 97
6,000 ... 97

Dist Sec Corp 5s ... 66¼
2,000 ... 66¼
3,000 ... 67
25,000 ... 66

E T, V & G div 5s ... 113
1,000 ... 113

Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s ... 102½
7,000 ... 102½

Erie 1st con 4s ... 97
1,000 ... 97
1,000 ... 96¾
1,000 ... 97

Erie 1st gen 4s ... 84¼
1,000 ... 84¼
27,000 ... 84½
6,000 ... 84¾

G B & W deb cts, B ... 12⅜
1,000 ... 12⅜

H & T Cent 1st 5s ... 111½
3,000 ... 111½

Int & Gt N 2d 5s ... 98½
20,000 ... 98½

Iowa Cent 1st 5s ... 106¾
10,000 ... 106¾

K C, Ft S & M 4s ... 79
4,000 ... 79

Kan City So 3s ... 68¾
8,000 ... 68¾
1,000 ... 68¾

Lacka Steel 5s ... 94
1,000 ... 94

L S & M S 3½s ... 99½
10,000 ... 99½

L S & M S deb 4s ... 98½
10,000 ... 98½

Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s ... 96
1,000 ... 96

L & N unified 4s ... 98½
10,000 ... 98½

Manhattan con 4s ... 103½
1,000 ... 103½
6,000 3 ... 103⅜
15,000 ... 103½

Met St gen 5s ... 114
3,000 ... 114
10,000 ... 113¾

Met St Ry ref 4s ... 90¾
1,000 ... 90¾

Mex Cent 4½s ... 92
5,000 ... 92

Total sales ... $1,824,000

Mo, K & T 1st 4s ... 98
10,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 97⅞
2,000 ... 98

Mo, K & T 2d 4s ... 77½
3,500 ... 77½

Mo, K & T ext 5s ... 90⅜
5,000 ... 90⅜

M, K & T of T 5s ... 100½
1,000 ... 100½

Mo Pac trust 5s ... 104
3,000 ... 104
3,000 ... 104¼

Mo Pac 1st col 5s ... 104⅝
2,000 ... 104⅝
3,000 ... 105

N Y C & H R, M C col 3½s ... 85⅞
1,000 ... 85⅞

N Y, C & St L 4s ... 104½
1,000 ... 104½

N Y Dock Co 4s ... 90½
2,000 ... 90½

N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s ... 107½
5,000 ... 107½
2,000 ... 107⅝

Pur money 4s ... 90½
10,000 ... 90½
10,000 ... 90¾
17,000 ... 90½

N Y, L & W constr 5s ... 112
8,000 ... 112

N Y & Richmond Gas Co 1st 5s ... 100
10,000 ... 100

N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s ... 110¼
10,000 ... 110¼

Norf & W con 4s ... 97½
10,000 ... 97½

Focah C & C 4s ... 89
3,000 ... 89

Nor Pac gen 3s ... 70½
500 ... 70½
2,000 ... 70¾
500 ... 70½
10,000 ... 70⅝

Ore S L 4s partic bds ... 91¼
8,000 ... 91¼
5,000 ... 91⅜
5,000 ... 91½
14,000 ... 91⅝
17,000 ... 92

1st con 5s ... 112½
1,000 ... 112½
5,000 ... 112¾

Reading gen 4s ... 95⅝
9,000 ... 95⅝
16,000 ... 95¾
3,000 ... 96

Reading, J C coll 4s ... 94½
2,000 ... 94½

St L, I M & S gen 5s ... 113
1,000 ... 113
1,000 ... 112⅞
8,000 ... 113

Unifying & ref 4s ... 86
11,000 ... 86

St L & S F ref 4s ... 81¾
5,000 ... 81¾

St L S W 1st 4s ... 93¾
4,000 ... 93¾

St L S W con 4s ... 70¾
1,000 ... 70¾

Shr, Shr & So 5s ... 102½
5,000 ... 102½
2,000 ... 102⅝
2,000 ... 102⅞
10,000 ... 103

Southern Pacific 4s ... 88½
5,000 ... 88½

Southern Ry 1st 5s ... 112
1,000 ... 112

Third Av con 4s ... 94½
10,000 ... 94½
3,000 ... 94¼

Tol, St L & W 4s ... 69¼
1,000 ... 69¼
5,000 ... 70

Union Pac 1st 4s ... 103½
1,000 ... 103½

Union Pac conv 4s ... 95¾
9,000 ... 95¾
5,000 ... 95¾
10,000 ... 95⅝
2,000 ... 95⅞
3,000 ... 95⅞
8,000 ... 95⅞
22,000 ... 95⅜
1,000 ... 96
10,000 ... 95⅞
15,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 96⅛

Un R Rs of S F 4s ... 79
15,000 ... 79

U S Leather 6s ... 110
12,000 ... 110
8,000 ... 110¼

U S Steel Corp s f 5s ... 72¼
1,000 ... 72⅜
10,000 ... 72¾
2,000 ... 72¼
22,000 ... 72⅝
10,000 ... 72½
2,000 ... 72¾
16,000 ... 72¾
59,000 ... 72¼
41,000 ... 72⅜
25,000 ... 72½
15,000 ... 72⅝
15,000 ... 72⅜
5,000 ... 72⅞
4,000 ... 73
15,000 ... 73⅜
11,000 ... 72⅞
30,000 ... 72⅜
5,000 ... 72⅝
10,000 ... 72⅜
133,000 ... 72⅝

Registered ... 72⅜
500 ... 72⅜
500 ... 72⅜
500 ... 72½

Wabash 1st 5s ... 115⅝
11,000 ... 115⅝

Wabash deb, B ... 58
5,000 ... 58
10,000 ... 58⅛
5,000 ... 58
4,000 ... 59

West Shore 4s ... 105¼
4,000 ... 105¼

Registered ... 107
4,000 ... 107

W U ref & r e 4½s ... 95½
3,000 ... 95½

W & L E 1st con 4s ... 86
4,000 ... 86

Wilk & East 1st ... 107½
1,000 ... 107½

Wis Cent gen 4s ... 80¼
1,000 ... 80¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—The local money market continues dull in spite of the easier conditions. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $20,700,942. Balances, $1,295,488. Sub-Treasury debit, $27,031.

The foreign exchange market easier, though quoted rates are not changed. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅞	...
Sterling	4.87¼	4.84⅛
Commercial	...	4.83¼
Francs	5.18¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅜	.94⅞
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The feature of an otherwise strong stock market was the weakness of Daly West, which on large offerings was sold down below 29. There was no special news from the mine, but the indications were that some one was realizing, and the tape showed that something was wrong. United States Mining was quite active and strong. The other coppers were neglected. Sugar was quiet but strong.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Atchison	66¼	64⅞	65¼
2	Atchison pf	89	89	89
2	*Boston & Albany	243	243	243
18	*Fitchburg pf	138	138	138
95	Massachusetts Elec. pf	72½	72	72½
192	N Y, N H & H	190½	190½	190½
210	*Union Pacific	73	73	73
95	*Union Pacific pf	87½	87	87½
13	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

454	American	122⅝	121½	122¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	13	13	13
8	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	75	75	75
115	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	72	72	72
1,597	*American Sugar	124⅞	123⅝	124⅞
30	*American Sugar pf	123½	123½	123½
405	American Woolen	10½	10¼	10½
696	American Woolen pf	75¼	74¼	75¼
170	Dominion Iron & Steel	8¼	8	8⅜
20	Edison	235	235	235
100	General Electric	162	162	162
1,250	Massachusetts Gas	38⅛	37¾	38⅛
30	Massachusetts Gas pf	78	78	78
30	Planters' Compress	1	1	1
1	Pullman	208	208	208
25	Swift & Co.	101	100¾	101
283	United Fruit	99½	97	99
1	United Shoe Machine	46¾	46¾	46½
3	United Shoe Machine pf	29	29	29
100	U. S. Rubber pf	50	49	50
156	U. S. Steel	11	10¾	10¾
966	U. S. Steel pf	56⅞	55¾	56⅞
15	Westinghouse pf	95	95	95

MINING.

350	Allouez	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,011	Amalgamated	46¾	45¾	46¾
10	Am. Gold Dredging	1	1	1
50	Atlantic	8	8	8
220	Bingham	19¾	19¼	19¾
4	*Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
50	Centennial	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,983	Copper Range	41¼	40¾	41¼
2,073	*Daly-West	31⅞	28⅝	29
305	Dominion Coal	55	54½	54⅝
175	Franklin	7½	7⅜	7⅜
100	Granby	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Guanajuato	95c.	95c.	95c.
28	Isle Royale	57	56	57
113	Parrot	22¼	21¾	22½
65	Quincy	85	84	85
585	Shannon	7¾	7⅝	7¾
18	Tamarack	95	94	95
115	Trinity	4¾	4½	4¾
3,050	United States	21½	20⅝	21½
985	Utah	34½	33¾	34¼
...	...	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The market was firmer, more active, and business better distributed, although the arbitrage stocks continued the active leaders. Marsden was heavily dealt in, the pool in the stock taking all offerings and bidding for more. Cambria Steel was stronger in its annual report, the net income for twelve months having been $3,008,266; $1,350,000 was paid out in dividends, $400,000 set aside for the general depreciation fund, and the balance placed to the credit of the profit and loss account, the total of which is now $2,201,312. Pennsylvania Salt was one point lower, while Philadelphia Company advanced 1¼. United Gas ⅞, and Lehigh Valley ½. Total sales, 25,538 shares; $70,000 bonds, Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	66	65¼	66
600	Brooklyn R. T.	41	40⅝	40⅝
100	Cambria Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Con. Lake Superior	11-16	11-16	11-16
2,240	Erie	25½	24¼	25⅜
5	Ins. Co. of North Am.	23¼	23¼	23¼
27	Keystone Tel.	10	10	10
207	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34¾	34	34¾
10	Lehigh Navigation	67	67	67
4,272	Marsden	3 15-16	3 11-16	3⅞
2,063	Pennsylvania R. R.	57	56¾	57
16	Pennsylvania Salt	107	107	107
78	Philadelphia Traction	95½	95½	95½
489	Philadelphia Electric	5⅞	5 13-16	5⅞
838	Philadelphia Co.	39¼	38¼	39¼
4	Philadelphia Co. pf	44	44	44
9,910	Reading	20¼	19⅞	20 1-16
100	Reading 2d pf	28	28	28
600	Rock Island	20¼	20¼	20½
200	Southern R.	10⅜	10½	10⅜
313	United Gas Imp.	83¼	82½	83
130	Union Traction	47½	47½	47½
621	United States Steel	11¼	10⅞	11¼
2,310	United States Steel pf	56¾	55⅞	56¾
5	Warwick Steel	3¼	3¼	3¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—New York exchange was 10c premium. Time and call loans, 4½@5¼ per cent. One of the features of the local trading was an advance of five points in the price of West Chicago Consolidated 5 per cent. bonds to 75. Trading in general was dull. Swifts sold at 100½. Metropolitan Elevated above 42, while Can preferred, Biscuit, and Match were firm. Allis Chalmers was sold here, while it weakened in New York. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis Chalmers pf	50	50	50
200	American Can pf	38½	38	38½
100	Chicago Brewing	1	1	1
100	Chicago Brewing pf	7	7	7
50	Chicago Title & Trust	87	87	87
80	Diamond Match	128	127¾	128
25	Met Elevated pf	42½	42½	42½
450	National Biscuit	43	42½	43
68	National Biscuit pf	103½	103	103½
25	National Carbon pf	99½	98½	99½
2	South Side Elevated	90	90	90
100	Street's Stable Car	28¾	28¾	28¾
55	Swift & Co.	100¼	100½	100½
410	United Box Board	2¼	2⅛	2¼

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Write for Prospectus and Literature.

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Managers Marconi Underwriting Syndicate.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, 1903, **The First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio,** went into voluntary liquidation. All creditors are requested to present their claims for payment at once.

(Signed) OLIVER THOMAS, Cashier.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BANK MAN AS ASSISTANT CASHIER IN A BANK. ADDRESS, MENTIONING QUALIFICATIONS, TO ALERT, P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JOHN E. HEDENBERG and ERNEST H. SHAFER, under the firm name of HEDENBERG & SHAFER, 981 Third Avenue, New York City, Manhattan, expired on the 14th day of March, 1904, by mutual consent. John E. Hedenberg is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BIBER & FUHRMAN of 508 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, having been dissolved by mutual agreement on Sept. 19, 1903, notice is hereby given by HERMAN BIBER that he will not be responsible for subsequent claims. Creditors of outstanding claims please communicate with JOHN D. RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 320 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000

NEW YORK CITY 3½%

Tax Exempt Gold Bonds

(Payable in Fifty Years)

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904

OFFERED DIRECT TO INVESTORS

A legal investment for trust funds, exempt from taxation except for State purposes. No "all or none" bids received, thus giving investors the same advantage as dealers. Bonds are awarded to bidders offering the highest premium.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope, TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. It must be in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City. This deposit will, if requested, be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York

280 Broadway, New York.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. — H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. — CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

JAMES K CORBIÈRE, Vice-President — T. B. MINAHAM, Asst. Treasurer.

H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND, G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, ELIHU ROOT, JACOB H. SCHIFF, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds,

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby, bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

41	926	1772	2901	3684	4669	5252	6271	7222
50	966	1789	2903	3785	4715	5342	6300	7420
62	1008	1842	2937	3835	4779	5436	6303	7570
102	1014	2047	2957	3841	4831	5446	6304	7620
144	1123	2059	2977	3905	4841	5458	6425	7625
155	1138	2124	3163	3935	4852	5548	6446	7711
225	1282	2138	3178	3958	4854	5689	6465	7728
499	1310	2165	3222	3971	4865	5693	6580	7802
570	1373	2296	3242	4000	4940	5707	6638	7864
576	1442	2448	3311	4027	4908	5781	6639	7910
668	1526	2495	3306	4084	4986	5808	6800	7916
671	1564	2510	3367	4293	5016	5974	6905	7964
702	1603	2514	3800	4414	5032	6001	6925	8015
719	1635	2515	3616	4446	5052	6035	7134	8062
738	1665	2588	3620	4556	5174	6111	7150	
761	1736	2666	3638	4567	5192	6123	7180	
792	1737	2758	3660	4659	5201	6265	7214	150

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of March, 1904.

New York, January 29, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.

By R. S. LOVETT, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 50 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby, bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

50	687	1131	1904	2492	2716	3470		
109	697	1132	1933	2502	2728	3487		
323	770	1142	2150	2566	3097	3629		
326	790	1144	2233	2588	3139	3668		
333	802	1380	2322	2597	3341	3673		
513	854	1424	2396	2622	3376	3077		
514	970	1625	2431	2663	3463	3841		
								3839—50

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of March, 1904.

New York, January 29, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co

By R. S. LOVETT, President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building

59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000.00

Surplus & Undivided Profits . 7,350,150.56

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.

HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. — T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.

W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. — ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, Frederic Cromwell, Wm. H. McIntyre, Michael Coleman, G. G. Haven, E. W. Coggeshall, Hugh J. Grant, Ernest Ehrmann, Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.

358 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY, 100 WEST 125TH STREET, 3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.

JOSEPH. T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.

JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.

B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.

FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.

J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.

HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:

WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:

W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:

JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.

W. N. ELY, First Vice President.

A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.

CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.

EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.

GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.

Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. — Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00

INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street

Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

NOTICE.

A young man, with unquestionable references and thoroughly conversant with the business, wishes a partner with $5,000, to engage in the stockbrokerage and cotton business; an excellent opportunity for a young man with some business education, who wishes to embark in a business where the possibilities to make large profits are very great. Address Box J 180 Times.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.

The transfer books of the capital stock of this Company will be closed on the 21st day of March, 1904, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK, Treasury Department, Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16TH,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

56 shs. Bank of North America.
40 shs. Nassau Bank of New York.
$5,000 St. Paul, Eastern & Grand Trunk R. R. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1913.
$1,000 Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1917.
1 sh. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d pf.
1 sh. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. com.
$24 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st pf. scrip.
25 shs. Adams Express Co.
10 shs. International Mercantile Agency.
80 shs. Consolidated Ry. Elec. Lighting & Equipment Co.
306 shs. Gold Sand Mining & Milling Co.
100 shs. Yaryan Co.
625 shs. Mexican National Reduction Co.
$2,500 note of the Hicks Co., dated Dec. 20, 1895.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
275 shs. Poland Mining Co.
$2,500 Poland Mining Co. Arizona Special Contract 7% Gold Registered Bonds.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

$1,000 Eastern Rwy. of Minnesota 1st 5s, 1908.
$1,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Neb. Exten.) 4% Bonds, 1927.
24 shs. Warren R. R. Co., guaranteed.
12 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
20 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Rway. Co. pf.
43 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co., guar.
74 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pf.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

5 shs. Boonton Nat'l Bank of N. J.
45 shs. Federal Bank.
6,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas pf. (hypd.)
1,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. of Texas pf. (hypd.)
$16,000 Union Talc Co. 1st mtge 6% Bds., 1916.
$5,000 Jarvis Termonal Cold Storage Co. 1st 6s, 1923.
2 shs. U. S. Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
$14,000 American Cotton Co. 6% Deb. Bds., 1905.
90 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
70 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
50 shs. United Copper Co. pf.
$6,000 American Cotton Co. 6% Deb. Bds., 1905.
$30,000 Maryland Trust Co. Timber Ctfs. of the Kirby Lumber Co., Series Q and R.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1911, February, 1904, coupon.
6 shs. Nat. Citizens' Bank.
8 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
8 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co. with rights.
40 shs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
$34 American Sugar Refining Co. pfd. scrip.
$34 do common scrip.
50 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co. with rights.
8 shs. Gray National Telautograph.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. pf.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
1 share Central Trust Co.
3 shares Mercantile Natl. Bank.
120 shs. Cuba Exploration Co.
$4,000 United Lumber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
*120	Brewing	24¾	24½	24¾
70	Crucible Steel	4	4	4
114	Crucible Steel pf	29	28½	29
152	Fire Proofing pf	30	29½	30
10	Lumber Mining	9¾	9¾	9¾
105	M. L. & H.	29	28	29
50	Phila. Co.	38¾	38¾	38¾
520	Pittsburg Coal	16¾	15¾	16¾
500	Pittsburg Coal pf	54	53	54
10	West. Air	131	131	131
227	Elec. 2d	80¾	79½	80
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Brewing 6s	112½	..	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
RAILWAYS CO. GENERAL—			
Month Feb.	19,370	19,247	.....
Jan. 1-Feb. 29	38,815	40,251	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	225
1st week March	8,395	8,314	7,171
From July 1	573,028	444,372	403,081
CROSSTOWN ST. RY. of Buffalo for the quarter ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	142,580	125,422	17,158
Operating ex.	79,267	66,607	12,659
Net earnings	63,313	58,815	4,498
Total income	64,212	59,546	4,665
Surplus	18,571	14,304	4,267
INTERNATIONAL RY. of Buffalo for the quarter ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	820,966	736,771	84,195
Operating ex.	402,584	426,382	66,201
Net earnings	418,382	310,388	17,994
Total income	438,755	324,089	114,666
Fixed charges	190,824	184,358	5,466
Net income	258,331	129,731	128,600
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASH. for the fourteen months ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	15,790,912	14,341,890	1,449,013
Operating ex.	11,316,424	9,758,892	1,577,392
Net earnings	4,444,488	4,603,007	*158,579
Other income	855,421	721,957	131,463
Total income	5,299,909	5,336,910	*36,731
Charges	2,092,200	2,056,071	36,129
Balance	3,207,709	3,280,569	*72,899
Div. & ex. exp	3,207,809	.....	3,207,809
Surplus	.....	3,280,569	*3,280,569
Prev. surplus	8,562,304	281,735	3,280,569
Total surplus	3,562,304	3,562,304	.....
Prev. old accounts	.....	.....	46,922
Final surplus	3,609,226	3,562,304	46,922

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MISSOURI & KANSAS TEL. CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$1,303,795	$1,228,436	$1,056,638
Operating ex.	1,039,717	956,986	814,790
Depreciation	.....	50,000	50,000
Net earnings	264,077	221,443	191,848

SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING CO., (excluding the operations of the Pintsch Compressing Co.) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Net profits	870,419	626,182	244,237
Dividends	639,445	491,084	148,361
Surplus	230,974	135,098	95,876

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Incorporated to-day:

American Oil and Gas Company of Salamanca; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. C. Wade, M. R. Stevenson, and W. E. Stevenson of Jamaica.

Ludwig Baumann & Co. of New York, (department store;) capital, $150,000. Directors—David Frohlich, S. J. Baumann, and Joseph Fischer of New York.

Owasco Construction Company of Skaneateles, (contracting;) capital, $100,000. Directors—T. W. Downing of Moravia, H. J. Hubbard, and C. R. Milford of Skaneateles.

Ludwig Baumann & Co. of Harlem; capital, $75,000. Directors—David Frohlich, Emil Fuerth, and S. J. Baumann of New York.

The Scientific Lens Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Scully of Brooklyn, J. D. Vernino of Orange, N. J., and A. C. Strellwolf of New Brunswick, N. J.

Travers-Bailey Company of Brooklyn, (paints, oils, colors;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. Bailey of New York, J. A. Travers, and C. D. Bailey of Brooklyn.

H. K. Motley Company of New York, (dry goods;) capital, $30,000. Directors—H. K. Motley, G. F. Dailey, and R. J. Beach of New York.

Holland Development Company of New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. E. Gates, Jr., T. B. Trigge, and V. S. Lindsley of New York.

Switch Board Manufacturing Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—August Schram, Louis Freund, and Ernst Ohnell of New York.

The Republic Rubber Tire and Shoe Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. E. McEwen, M. C. McEwen, and F. N. Miller of New York.

Superior Engineer Company of New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—D. W. Krellwitz, D. G. Krellwitz of Weehawken, and D. D. Fischer of Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Pontiac and Kentucky Company, to deal in oils, Camden; capital, $200,000.

The Evelyn Hotel Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—W. Thomas Armstrong, Frederick W. Hammond, Frank L. Field.

The Boston Water Purifier Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Jared T. Kirtland, William G. Halsey, Stuart Lindsley.

The Standard Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Daley, H. O. Coughlan, R. Stafford Mantz, O. S. Lee, Jr., and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Mackegou Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles H. McWilliams, Owen J. McWilliams, Frederick T. Kellers, and James T. Gough.

The Montview Realty Company, Elizabeth; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Walter C. Sampson, J. Clifford Woodhull, Charlotte H. Woodhull, and Bertha V. Sampson.

The Petrifold Company, to manufacture and deal in soluble cotton, enamels, paints, &c., Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William H. Aborn, Albert C. Aborn, Thomas A. McCole.

SPINNERS WORK ON SHORT TIME.

Lancashire Association Decides Against Closing of Mills for Month.

MANCHESTER, March 15.—At a meeting of Lancashire cotton spinners here to-day it was resolved to continue on short time at the mills, working only forty hours each week until further notice.

The meeting rejected a proposal to close the mills for one month.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A board, to consist of Col. Samuel R. Whitall, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Major Francis J. Ives, Surgeon; Major Charles G. Woodward, Artillery Corps; Capt. William Weigel, Quartermaster; Capt. James A. Hutton, Quartermaster, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to consider the selection of suitable sites for the additional barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings to be erected at that post.

Major Medoren Crawford, Artillery Corps, is relieved from treatment at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., and will return to his station, Fort McHenry, Md.

Capt. William Weigel, Quartermaster, will make not exceeding two visits per month from Fort Sheridan to Chicago on business pertaining to construction work.

Capt. Francis P. Siverton, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Grove City College, Penn., to take effect Sept. 1.

The first class of cadets, (twenty-four members,) under the direction of the professor and five instructors of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, will proceed on or about April 23, from West Point, N. Y., to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Penn., for three days' instruction in strategy and tactics.

Navy.

Rear Admiral G. A. Converse is detached from duty as Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, March 14, and ordered to duty as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Capt. H. N. Manney is ordered to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, March 15.

Medical Director N. M. Ferebee is detached from the navy yard, Washington, D. C., and granted six months' sick leave.

A cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Cavite, March 14, announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet: Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, from Cavite Station to home; Lieut. Commander H. T. Mayo, from the Wisconsin to home; Capt. W. H. Parker, from Cavite Station to the Kentucky; Midshipman E. S. Land, from the Oregon to the Kentucky; Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cope, to the Rainbow; Acting Boatswain N. Drake, from Cavite Station to the Rainbow; Ensign J. L. Hileman, from the Rainbow to the Raleigh; Lieut. P. Washington, from the Raleigh to the Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Yankee and Brooklyn at San Juan; the Kearsarge, Alabama, Missouri, and Massachusetts at Pensacola; the Kentucky at Hongkong, the El Cano at Ningpo, the Cincinnati at Chemulpo, and the Baltimore at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—The Mayflower, from Havana for Washington; the Arethusa, from Guanatanamo for Pensacola; the Solace, from Honolulu for San Francisco.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:12	Sun sets	6:07
Moon rises	5:53		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:00	Nov. Isl'd	7:28
H. Gate	9:24		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:35	Gov. Isl'd	7:47
H. Gate	9:43		

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	3:00 P. M.	
Celtic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Corinthian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mars, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacai, & Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra supplies will be sent.) At 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong Feb. 13, Shanghai Feb. 15, Yokohama Feb. 24, and Honolulu March 5 reached San Francisco on the Siberia and are due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 16.

Astoria, Glasgow, March 5.
Germania, Naples, March 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, March 7.
Main, Bremen, March 5.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 15.
Nord America, Gibraltar, March 6.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, March 10.
Prinz Adelbert, Naples, March 2.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Grenada, Trinidad, March 9.
Jefferson, Norfolk, March 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 17.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Cedric, Liverpool, March 9.
El Dia, New Orleans, March 13.
El Monte, Galveston, March 12.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 17.
La Savoie, Havre, March 12.
Norge, Christiansand, March 4.
Pontiac, Shields, March 3.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Campania, Liverpool, March 12.
City of Macon, Savannah, March 16.
Comal, Galveston, March 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 18.
Philadelphia, Southampton, March 12.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:23 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp, March 5.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, March 4.
Seguranca, Colon, March 3.
Noordam, Rotterdam, March 5.
Victorian, Liverpool, March 4.
Dunstan, Para, March 2.
Cherokee, Azua, Feb. 24.
Blucher, Hamburg, March 5.
Soperga, Girgenti, Feb. 12.
Tjomo, Progreso, March 5.
Manitnea, Manzanillo, Feb. 28.
Larimer, Port Arthur, Texas, March 9.
Morro Castle, Havana, March 12.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 14.
El Siglo, Galveston, March 10.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, March 13.
Aragon, Georgetown, S. C., March 11.

Sailed.

Bluefields, for Baltimore.
Phyllis, for Brunswick.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen, Plymouth, and Cherbourg.
Casilda, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
Francois Arago, for sea.
Cranaria, for New Orleans.
Deutschland, for Flushing.
Manuel Calvo, for Havana and Vera Cruz.
Kennett, for Norfolk.
Lombardia, for Orange, Naples, and Genoa.
Utriken, for Caribarien.
City of Washington, for Colon.
Aurania, for Liverpool.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Nacoochee, for Savannah.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Norte, for Galveston.
Georgetown, for Georgetown.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 15, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; fair, hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Oceanic, at Queenstown, March 15.
Eastern Prince, at Pernambuco, March 12.
Calderon, at Manchester, March 13.
Consuelo, at Hull, March 14.
Tennyson, at Barbados, March 14.
Indrawadi, at Moji, March 12.
Sicilia, at Genoa, March 10.
Auchemarden, at Havre, March 10.

Sailed.

Hildebrand, from Para, March 13.
Comerense, from Barbados, March 13.
Knight Commander, from Palermo, March 7.
Kentucky, from Copenhagen, March 10.
Langford, from Malaga, March 10.
Regina Elina, from Naples, March 10.
Palatia, from Naples, March 14.
Wartenfels, from Colombo, March 11.
Gallia, from Marseilles, March 12.
Bordeaux, from Havre, March 13.

Passed.

Sikl, Gibraltar, for New York, March 15.
Matteawan, Constantinople, for Odessa, March 10.
Hudson, Gibraltar, for New York, March 14.
Prinz Adalbert, for Hull, March 15.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

622—D. N. Holden et al., petitioners, vs. J. A. Stratton, trustee.—Ordered that record in No. 38 be used as an exhibit to the petition herein. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

177—Jules S. Bache, appellant, vs. Samuel Hunt, receiver, et al.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

181—Luther B. Yaple, trustee, vs. Dahl-Millikan Grocery Company.—Submitted on briefs to be filed.

The day call for Wednesday will be: 182, (and 183,) 453 to 475, 185, 188, 189, (and 190,) 191, 142, 192, 193, 194.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

119—L & W Coal Co vs tugs Brinton and Rice; 89—Chappell vs tug D S Arnott; 68—Paltner vs Penn R R Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 608, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury term.

1—U S vs Hardt; 2—Same vs Lemham; 3—Same vs 1 hhd tobacco; 4—Same vs 67 jars tobacco; 5—Same vs 1,000 cigarette papers, &c; 6—Same vs 1 snuff mill; 7—Same vs 4,000 cigars; 8—Same vs 33 rings; 9—Same vs 1 gold watch; 10—Same vs 1 necklace; 11—Same vs 2 trunks, (Donovan); 12—Same vs 1 crepe costume; 13—Same vs 2 trunks, (Mitchell); 14—Same vs Passavant & Co; 16—Butcher vs Levy; 17—Ryttenberg vs Scheps; 18—Fink vs Zimmern; 19—Alexander vs Wechsler; 20—Inch vs Levy; 21—Inch vs Levy; 22—Alexander vs Wechsler; 23—Solomon vs Levison; 24—Cushman vs Winter Bankruptcy cases; 6561—De Moss Wall Paper Co; 6640—Brown, Lampel & Co; 6667—J & E Gerson; 6801—Thomas J Loftus; 6982—Mut Incand Light Co; 6658—Peter Schroeder; Equity suits. 15—Cazin vs Pelton Water Wheel Co; 5362—Hoelster vs same; 5386—Genshorn vs same; 5388—Algie vs same; 5395—Berkowitz vs same; 4705—Hanamann vs Met St Ry Co; 4437—McMillan vs Leaman; 5042—Bauckham vs Grouse Hinds El Co; 11598—Ryan vs N Y C & H R R R Co; 14385—Carrigg vs Bank for Savings; 5408—Koch vs Met St Ry Co; 5418—Wood vs same; 5420—Pembroke vs same; 4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker; 5439—Van Brunt vs Met St Ry Co; 5473—Perry vs same; 5486—Schafer vs same; 5402—Irwin vs same; 5507—O'Neill vs same; 5243—Goulding vs same. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar in Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

3262—Vroom vs Sage; 5205—Boynton vs Sprague; 5207—Perry vs Bates; 3910—Meyer vs Seligman; 14382—Campbell vs Emslie; 5405—Flood vs 3d Av R R Co; 5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c, Co; 5479—Fay vs Wirth; 4655—Whalen vs City of New York; 5147—Glasser vs Butler; 5148—Adler vs same; 5206—Macdonald vs Manice; 5287—House vs Whitehead; 5279—Leonard vs Clyde SS Co; 5518—Aleckson vs Erie R R; 5576—Koch vs Koch; 5583—McCabe vs N Y Zoological Society; 4867—Meyer vs Clyde SS Co; 13787—Jennings vs Supreme Council L A B A; 13200—Cappe vs Fidelity Bank; 3618½—Wright vs Con Gas Co; 5362—Hoelster vs same; 5386—Genshorn vs same; 5388—Algie vs same; 5395—Berkowitz vs same; 4705—Hanamann vs Met St Ry Co; 4437—McMillan vs Leaman; 5042—Bauckham vs Grouse Hinds El Co; 11598—Ryan vs N Y C & H R R R Co; 14385—Carrigg vs Bank for Savings; 5408—Koch vs Met St Ry Co; 5418—Wood vs same; 5420—Pembroke vs same; 4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker; 5439—Van Brunt vs Met St Ry Co; 5473—Perry vs same; 5486—Schafer vs same; 5402—Irwin vs same; 5507—O'Neill vs same; 5243—Goulding vs same. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI. Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned to March 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

George W Dickson; Henry J Desaxe; Emma J Marshall; Delia Schroeder; James Schriener; Alfred W Newton; Emmeline G Littell; At 2:30 P. M. Rosa Moss; Anders J Svogren; Laura M Thorp; Ann Lummis; Otto Sevecke; Martin L Bowles.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2455—Kurschowitz vs Epstein; 2442—McCabe vs Int St Ry Co; 7077½—Ellner vs Priestley; 1072—Lowel vs Met St Ry Co; 905—Lo Cicero vs Naughton; 1555—Hesleton vs Int St Ry Co; 1541—Crocker Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev Supply Co; 6950—Blass vs Ploch; 2433—Winn vs Empire Life Ins Co; 6183½—Steinberg vs Schlessinger; 2458—Rubino vs Levy; 2459—Goldberg vs Levy; 1221—Lamm vs Met St Ry Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2034—Lambert vs Mut Res Life Ins Co; 1064—Leitner vs Met St Ry; 1421—Raab vs German-Am Ins Co; 2170—Schneep vs Int St Ry; 1159—Gardunn vs Un Ry; 2191—Simonoff vs Fox; 2132—Schulich vs Katz; 1232—Silverman vs Schwarz; 2346—Johnston vs same; 969—Klingenstein vs Beisinger; 1743—Maloof vs Zini; 2227—Davis vs Byrne; 2184—Fay vs Morgan; 1173—Van Alken vs White; 1514—Moorhead vs Int St Ry Co; 2162—Minsky vs Amolsky; 845—Goodman vs Met St Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2405—Cohen vs Man Ry Co; 2390—Hammerstein vs Deimerling; 2561—Murray vs Frugone; 2347—Hobbs vs Catreras; 2417—Landesman vs Hauser; 1147—Gottlieb vs Varick Bank; 2415—Goldstein vs Furtel; 2397—Goldenburg vs Downing; 2016—Holmes vs Int St Ry Co; 2357—Frede vs Pitelli; 2437—Hedenburg vs Man Ry Co; 1970—Hynes vs Met St Ry Co; 2600—Schneider vs Worthen & Aldrich Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4065—Du Barry vs Morello; 7117—Am Finance Co vs Smith; 7203—McCollum vs Auating; 7259—Greenberg vs Jacobs; 7226—Kleinstuber vs Wiener; 7165—Palmer vs Palmer; 6570—Morse vs Newman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2291—Sauter vs Int St Ry Co; 2569—Greenblatt vs Int St Ry Co; 2570—Engel vs same; 2571—Rubenstein vs Schitz; 2571½—Sherr vs Garcia; 2572—Tooker vs De Lesser; 2573—Goldstein vs Simons; 2574—Rider vs Rich; 2575—Marsa vs Int St Ry Co; 2576—Loser vs Gross; 2577—Rubin vs Cong, &c; 2579—Feldman vs Mut, &c, Light Co; 2580—Oehlhof vs Solomon.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2615.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Garvan, and Deputy Attorneys General Collins and Byrne for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—William McMahon; 2—Julia Iko; 3—George H Sowter; 4—J Pedro Schlieper; 5—Julia Smith; 6—Haseeb Nehass; 7—Michael Coloe; 8—Simone Miele; 9—Marla Dayley; 10—Leo Schwartz, Lucius T Holes, Alfred T. Rhodes; 11—Henry Gottlieb; 12—James Reilly. To fix a day for trial. 1—Emanuel Seidman, Samuel Pillarsky. Pleadings. 1—William Gordon; 2—Charles Bringood; 3—Robert McKay; 4—Harry Goldman; 5—John Defino, James Marca, Antonio Russo; 6—Philip Cleary; 7—Evan S Robinson; 8—Julius Gilman; 9—Joseph R Rochelle; 10—George Ross; 11—William L Rosenfeld.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart, and Deputy Attorneys General Collins and Byrne for the People.

1—Ines Hyland; 2—Chas E Hutchinson; 3—John H Stumpf; 4—Joseph H Meyers; 5—John Meier; 6—John Cignetti; 7—Thomas Martin, John Martin; 8—Morris Cook; 9—John Moffet; 10—Edward Lawless.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Iselin for the People.

1—James McAllister; 2—Thomas Kirkman; 3—Manny Wagner; 4—Jane Murray; 5—Samuel Wright, Edward Sanders; 6—William Faldey; 7—Jesse Miller; 8—William C Wilson; 9—John Hartsinck, Katie Evans; 10—Charles Crandall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Louise Wagner; 2—Felipi Limonta.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry V. Keep vs. Sebastian Girones—William Klein, Israel L. Feinberg vs. Samuel Seifter—Edward J. McGoldrick.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re New York and Harlem Railroad—

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers' Rights to Corrected Classification—Other Decisions.

General Appraiser De Vries sustained a protest yesterday by J. H. Thorp & Co. of New York, and in doing so raised a novel point in customs law. The protest was against the assessment of 50 per cent. duty as a manufacture of silk and cotton, silk chief value, on colored cotton cloth, into which silk had been introduced to form a figure. The importer claimed that it was dutiable at 40 per cent. under paragraph No. 307 of the tariff law.

The collector in his amended report declared that the first assessment was wrong and that the goods were really dutiable at 40 per cent under paragraph No. 307 and 2 cents a square yard under paragraph No. 313. He argued, however, that as the importers had not made this claim they were not entitled to the benefit of it. Mr. De Vries ruled that as the proper classification had been clearly suggested to the Collector of the claim of the importers, they were entitled to a reliquidation at the proper rate.

Protests sustained yesterday were by Richman & Burger, A. & H. Veith, Dearberg Brothers and others, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; James F. White & Co., F. A. O. Schwartz, (8.) R. J. Waddell & Co., and Merrill & Baker, all of New York.

Protests overruled were by Lamb, Finlay & Co., (15.) J. D. Weir & Co., James F. White & Co., (9.) James Mawha, John McCann & Co., (2.) Lowenstein & Kaufmann, (5.) Smith & Kaufmann, J. B. Ryer, Son & Co.; E. R. Biddle, (7.) A. Bader & Co., F. Manassa & Co., Herman Bosch, and G. Sidenberg & Co., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I have option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d Street.

Prosperous corner grocery; good neighborhood; rare opportunity; no speculators. Price, 728 East 138th St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $4,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Wanted.—A thoroughly practical mining man to take charge of a magnificent property in Arizona; mines largely developed; 3,000 tons ore ready for treatment; $15,000 mill just completed; have photographs; must invest at least $5,000 upon same basis as owners. References required and given. Address Great West, Box 184, Times Office, New York.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern wants bookkeeper, lady or gentleman, who will invest $1,000 or $2,000 in business; full security and investigation; if you are a bookkeeper and have this amount to invest, will work for fair salary and want permanent position, this is worth investigating; we have personally invested $12,000 cash in our business and need a little more; established two years. Address J., Box 201 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on March 17, 1904, 9 o'clock, at S. W. Cor. 104th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, City New York, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Please take notice that on Thursday, March 17th, 1904, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Verley Fruit Company, Pier 14, East River, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, I will sell at public auction all the office furniture and fixtures of the said Verley Fruit Company.
Dated New York March 14, 1904.
WALTER T. STERN,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
George E. Shaw, Auctioneer,
Will sell this day, at 11 A. M., on premises, 5 West 31st St., near 5th Av.,
The assets of the American Queen, consisting of office fixtures and fittings; two Remington, one Smith Premier Typewriters; Marvin safe, quartered oak partitions, bookcases, carpets, rugs, filing cabinets, bookkeeper desks, chairs, original drawings by Strauss, pictures, &c.
By order of J. THOMAS STURDEVENT.
Assignee.
CLARENCE J. SHEARN, Attorney for Assignee.

SAMUEL LISBERGER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on Thursday, March 17th, at 9 A. M., at 242 East 52d St., Borough of Manhattan, by order of James Kenny, administrator; Warren Leslie, 206 Broadway, attorney of the estate of the late Maria McNulty, four (4) horses, five (5) single and two (2) double sets harness, five (5) express wagons, three (3) trucks, lease, and good will of business known as McNulty's Express; also the entire household effects and personal property contained in her late residence, 242 East 52d St.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
368 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-NINTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York.
FOURTH AVE. OFFICE,
279 FOURTH AVE.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 62,580 to No. 71,877, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
FIRST SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
EAST 125TH STREET OFFICE,
105 East 125th St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 1 to No. 1,757, and embracing dates of June 5th, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold
TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS,
MARCH 22 & 23 & 24, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE FIRST HIGH CLASS HOUSEFURNISHING SALE OF THIS SEASON.

Executor's Sale.
ESTATE OF MARY E. HATCH,
at her late residence,
43 West 75th St.,
by order of
E. W. Beardsley, Esq., Executor,
Williams & Caldwell, Att'ys,
31 Liberty St.,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
ALSO THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
commencing at 11 o'clock sharp.
Parlor and library floor will be on exhibition all day To-day.

This sumptuously furnished private residence contains many beautiful works of Art in Bronzes, Marble Figures, Onyx Pedestals, superb Clock Sets, imported at great cost several Persian and Silk Rugs, many pieces of Royal Worcester, Cape de Monti, hand painted Plaques, gold Drawing Room Suit.

OIL PAINTINGS
by Eminent Artists, several well known;
A BEAUTIFUL SILK CARPET,
SIZE 9x12; MASTERPIECE OF THE EASTERN ART; USED AS A WALL DECORATION;
Leather Easy Chairs, silk Damask Couches, dainty Boudoir Desks, Tables, Chairs, mahogany, bird's-eye maple Bedroom Suites, Brass Beds, very finest; curled hair Mattresses, Linen, Blankets.
Magnificent Tubular Chime Clock,
mahogany case; nine steel tubes;
CHICKERING GRAND PIANO,
beautiful China, Fish and Game Sets; Cut Crystal, quartered oak Buffet, Table and Glass Closet;
also,
Breakfast Room, artistically furnished. The upper rooms of this house are scrupulously clean, in excellent condition and modern.
Books will be sold second day in the library, which is handsomely furnished.
SUPERB DRAPERIES, CARPETS THROUGHOUT HOUSE. IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
Sale Conducted by the
Standard Art Galleries,
19 and 21 West 125th.
Benj. S. Wise, Auct.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.
(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

COURT SUSTAINS APPRAISERS.

Board as Independent of Treasury Department as Any Other Court.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Maryland, sitting in Richmond, on the famous "rupee case," which was rendered on Monday, is a severe blow to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's claim to control over the Board of United States General Appraisers. Copies of the decision were received yesterday by Albert Comstock of 56 Pine Street, counsel for Whitridge, White & Co. of Baltimore, the appellees.

The nominal issue in the suit was the method of arriving at the value of the Indian rupee for customs purposes. The law directs that the metal value, as proclaimed by the Director of the Mint, shall be the basis, but the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered that the exchange value be used. At this time the coin value was 20.7 cents, and the exchange value 32 cents. The importer appealed, and was sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The Secretary carried the case to the Circuit Court, alleging that, while the board could review the acts of a collector, it could not review the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it was merely a bureau of the Treasury Department. The Circuit Court sustained the board without passing specifically on this feature of the case, and the Secretary carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which says in the decision just made:

"We cannot agree that in exercising the powers of review vested in the Board of General Appraisers by law the board is a subordinate division of the Treasury Department. On the other hand, the members of the Board of General Appraisers are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and, acting within its jurisdiction, the board is an independent tribunal, empowered by law to pass upon certan controversies between the Government and the importer, and in this respect the board is no more subordinate to the Treasury Department than is any other court."

This makes the eleventh time the rupee issue has been decided either by the board or the courts. When he was told a little while ago that the case had been decided ten times against the Government, Mr. Shaw remarked: "Ten times wrong."

GRAND DEPOSIT COPPER DEBTS.

Schedules in Bankruptcy Filed by Nevada Company.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Grand Deposit Copper Company of 104 John Street and Muncey, Nev., show liabilities to the amount of $16,771, of which $2,956 is for wages, and nominal assets to the amount of $6,182, consisting of mining machinery, tools, &c., $5,777; cooking utensils, &c., $276; office furniture, $113, and cash, $16. There are notes and accounts to the amount of $547, but there are offsets against them.

The company has an option on a contract with Arthur M. Goslen to purchase the Moe & Cameron ranches, on which is the Grand Deposit mine at Muncey, on which $20,000 has been paid, and there is $30,000 due April 1 and $30,000 due Aug. 1 next.

If default is made in such payments the company will forfeit all sums heretofore paid. Among the creditors are John Stanton, $500; Joseph E. Gay, $500; Ricketts & Banks, $714; P. De P. Ricketts, $800, all of New York; William Burke, Shelburne, Nev., $1,939; K. C. Davis, Ely, Nev., $1,572, and Allis-Chalmers Company, Chicago, $1,-683.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,225,807, compared with $9,345,243 in the preceding week and $10,572,112 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1 $100,694,556, against $107,390,897 in the corresponding period last year.

Fire Engine Company Sale Deferred.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—Vice Chancellor Emery deferred to-day the signing of the order for the sale of the International Fire Engine Company under the reorganization plan. The Vice Chancellor said he wanted time to look into the matter, as it was the first application of the kind ever made to him. The only objector to the plan is a stockholder named Atkinson, who is said to own fifty shares of common and preferred stock.

Execution Against Cotton Concern.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution for $2,029 against the English-Greene Company, cotton and yarn commission merchants at 43 Leonard Street, in favor of the Kinston cotton mills, and a keeper was put in charge of the office.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

According to advices from the Pacific Coast, the Raisin Growers' Association is attempting to restore confidence in its prices by having bankers guarantee them. The raisin business is one of the most important in California, and is of great interest in this city, where 1,200 cars are handled annually. It has been injured by the action of the association in making prices and then cutting them.

***

To-day and to-morrow the entire imported lace stock of Charles Bergenstein & Co., 507 Broadway, will be sold in the auction rooms of Field, Chapman & Co., 427 Broadway.

***

On Thursday evening the New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, will hold a meeting in its rooms, 98 Fifth Avenue, for purposes of general discussion.

***

Enameled ware jobbers from many parts of the country attended the auction sale conducted yesterday by order of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company and the National Enameling and Stamping Company, in the auction rooms of E. B. sell & Co., 12 Murray Street. The sale will continue to-day.

Dry Goods Bank's Directors.

The Citizens' Central National Bank yesterday added to its Board of Directors the members of the directorate of the Central National Bank, which was absorbed on Saturday. The new board comprises James Stillman, John A. McCall, Edward Fleitmann, Woodbury Langdon, L. F. Dommerich, Elkan Naumburg, William Halls, Jr., Arthur L. Lesher, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Frederick Southack, Ralph L. Cutter, William A. Wheelock, Edwin Langdon, Edwin Hawley, John P. Munn, Jacques Huber, Pearson Halstead, Robert B. Hirsch, Emil Seyd, Jr., Edward A. Walton, Daniel A. Davis, Henry B. Stokes, Augustus F. Libby, Henry Sampson, Henry Tuck, and Edwin S. Schenck.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROBERT J. RATTRAY.—Robert J. Rattray, residing at 207 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,825 and no assets. He owes $137 for club fees to the old Manhattan Athletic Club; for clothing, $726; lodging, $151; legal services, $250, and a judgment, $558.

WILLIAM ISRAEL.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Lloyd M. Howell receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of William Israel, jobber in dry goods at 109 Hester Street, on the application of Moses I. Siegel, a creditor. It was stated that the stock has been removed and only a safe and fixtures, worth $1,150, were left in the place.

256 Broadway, and residing at New Rochelle, formerly in real estate business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $36,510 and no assets. Most of the debts are on account of mortgages being foreclosed. Among the creditors are Richard I. Brewster, $5,000; estate of Frances A. Skinner, $4,500, and Minna Weygandt, $3,750.

WILLIAM F. BANG.—A meeting of creditors of William F. Bang, manager of the Hotel Collingwood, at 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, was held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and William Lesser of Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, was appointed trustee, with a bond of $10,000. Mr. Lesser said that he would endeavor to set aside the transfer of the furniture and fixtures of the place to the Bradford Realty Company. His liabilities are $200,264 and nominal assets $88,152.

L. E. MCCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, knit goods and sweaters, at 56 Worth Street, show liabilities of $22,556 and assets of $13,111, consisting of stock, $5,478; accounts, $3,033; note, $3,100, on which $1,500 has been borrowed, and equity in real estate at Bayonne, N. J., $1,500.

Part of the stock has been sold by the receiver for $3,529. Among the creditors are S. Hirsch & Co., $1,000, secured Central National Bank, $2,000; Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn, $3,042, and Baldwin Palmer, $2,372.

HALLEY & CO.—Michael E. Halley, who did business as Halley & Co., brokers in stocks, grain, &c., at 25 Broad Street and in Chicago, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Feb. 10, has failed to file schedules, and yesterday Leo Oppenheimer, attorney for the petitioning creditors, filed a list of creditors whose claims aggregate $21,047, of which $1,139 are preferred. Among the creditors are Atwood, Violett & Co., $1,594; W. H. Landley & Co., Chicago, $1,173; H. R. Johnson, Americus, Ga., $2,447; Francis X. Reilly, Brooklyn, $1,504; Ignatz Martin, Brooklyn, $1,212, and W. A. Henders, Ottawa, Ill., $1,612.

EDWARD MCCANY.—Edward McCann, sometimes known as John E. McCann, a liquor dealer, formerly at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street, who resides at 152 West Eighty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,680 and assets of $158 on a debt due him. Of the liabilities, $1,600 is in favor of the State Excise Commissioner on account of Mr. McCann being a surety with Mary E. Mulvihill on an excise bond for a liquor tax certificate for the cafe at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street for Robert T. Tobin, the license for which was revoked on Oct. 17, 1902. He is also indebted to Mary Barker Fareira, $1,800, on account of rent of 38 West Twenty-ninth Street.

DAVERSA BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Dominick and Henry Daversa, who compose the firm of Daversa Brothers, manufacturers of skirts at 323 Church Street, by the following creditors: Auerbach & Barish, as the National Woolen Company, $310, and Pascal Nacht & Co., $379. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandise and accounts worth $500 to various persons, and removed a large part of their property. They began business in November, 1902, claiming to have a cash capital of $2,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Messmore Kendall receiver of the assets, estimated at $300. It was stated that the stock was removed yesterday morning, and the Messrs. Daversa could not be found there.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, March 15, the first name being that of the debtor:

BODE, Charles—J. A. Kene	491
BARISSI, John, by guardian—T. Morton and another, costs	71
BERNER, Samuel—M. Abelson	111
BURENSTEIN, Nathan—M. Silberstein and another	112
BARKELEW, Edwin A. S.—J. Wanamaker	117
BERMAN, Morris, and Joseph Moskowitz—E. B. Simons and another	600
CHURCHILL, Ernest and Mary—V. J. Welsh	248
CAVANNAH, Elizabeth—E. P. Wheeler, costs	384
COFFEY, Joseph—P. Decker	242
CERUNDA, Joseph, and Aloisis—B. Rybrary	1,484
CORRIGAN, John H.—Guarantee Construction Company	91
COHEN, Benjamin F., and Mayor S. Amsbach—M. & E. Solomon Tobacco Company	994
DEUTSCH, Bertha—M. C. Fisher and another	33
DEURSCH, Bertha—Powell Brothers Shoe Company	51
GLARDON, Edward, and Edward O. Wagner—G. R. Sutherland	1,097
GREENBAUM, Charles—D. Shapiro and another	35
GREENOUGH, John, receiver—T. Bryant, costs	113
GEISLER, John—United Wine and Trading Company	62
GRAY, James A.—H. A. Ritchie	266
HAYES, Stephen E.—New York Telephone Company	43
HATCH, Eva—G. Danker and another	181
HOUGH, Joseph C.—J. S. Seibert	1,742
HOUGH, Joseph C.—J. S. Seibert	1,709
HENRY, John F.—New York Telephone Company	88
HENKE, John—Louis H. Wenzel Company	1,118
HESS, Moses J.—M. Dantes	37
ENGLISH-GREENE COMPANY—Kinston Cotton Mills	2,029
CASE LAW COMPANY—A. P. Nichols	34
CURAT COMPANY—J. W. Dunn	900
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—G. Towers	5,418
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—A. Sheridan	524
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK of New York and Ellsworth Childs—S. M. Orvis, executrix	700
COMMERCIAL TOOL AND STAMPING Company—Zucker & Levett & Loeb Company	61
ZELLMAN-SOCOL PIANO MANUFACturing Company—C. W. House and another	164
THE POWHATAN COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	195
THE UNITED STATES BREAD COMpany—New York Telephone Company	222
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—B. Quagin, administratrix	104
TRAVELERS' TRUNK AND SUPPLY Company—Virginia Trunk and Bag Company	340
CITIZENS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY—G. O. Lord	8,602
COLE BLACK COAL COMPANY—Brown & Fleming Contracting Company	336
FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF Maryland—R. E. Westcott	2,171
KENNEDY, Michael—American Ice Company	86
KOHN, Emerich—G. O. Rudolphy and another	15
KELLY, John J.—C. J. Gallagher	867
KLUBER, John C., and John P. Ryan—Kniffin-Demarest Company	59
KING, Catherine—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
KATZ, Simon—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company	228
KNEPPER, Herman—T. E. Hayman Company, Incorporated	252
KIRBY, Charles F.—E. Horan	141
LUZZI, Nicola and Frank—G. Geaweas, costs	51
LANG, Carl—J. H. Carl	147
LIPPMANN, Israel—J. R. Grundy	337
LENNON, John D.—H. Meyer	40
LUCAS, Cordes, and Alexander H. Merritt—E. G. Pinney and another	300
MAHER, John and James S.—National Fireproofing Company	1,652
MAHER, John and James S.—National Fireproofing Company	1,142
MAHER, James—W. S. Westervelt and another	235
MORRIS, Edward W.—C. P. Drescher	68
MACHETTE, Edwin Y.—G. Danker and another	242
MacDONALD, John J., and Jennie Kind—H. Chalmowitz	123
MINOR, George E.—W. B. Sotkin	12
MCGRATH, William and John—Patterson Brothers	19
MCDERMOTT, Joseph L.—A. Gordon and another	69
MUNDAY, Elizabeth, executrix—F. W. Sommer, costs	104
MCEVOY, Henry—C. Hemberg	105
NEIBUHR, John F.—United States Mortar Supply Company	62
OPPENHEIMER, Julius—A. C. Geiger and another, costs	60
O'BRIEN, James F.—C. A. Brown	176
RODDY, John M.—V. C. Bogardus and another	180
RYLEY, Rupert A.—D. McCarthy & Sons	588
SWIFT, Charles M.—American Exchange National Bank, costs	112
STEARNS, John M., John M. Stearns, Jr., Joseph T. Owings, and Louis Stearns—M. J. Ennsmond and another	2,156
SULLIVAN, John J.—C. A. Geoghegan and another	1,056
SCHANZ, John C.—American Exchange Cigar Company	257
SKINNER, Clifford—W. L. Diver	34
SMITH, Walter M.—L. Textor	429
TREPTOW, Herman—T. E. Hayman Company	120
WOOD, Elber C.—L. Becker	43
WICKES, Walter H.—St. Hubert's Inn Company	290
YURDIN, Louis—National Tobacco Company	150
YORAN, Lillie T., and Benjamin F. Gerding—M. Carolan	612
ZIMMERMANN, Carl J.—G. F. Moore	54

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

BAB, Jacob E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Sept. 20, 1902	$68
CASE, Alfred M.—A. Roseman, Dec. 15, 1902	84
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATtanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company—A. D. Polak, May 14, 1903	391
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Connolly, Feb. 25, 1904	81
JONES, Nettie J., Cyrus P. Jones, and James T. Morris—J. H. Clapp, Dec. 7, 1894	254
JOHNSON, Frances H.—New York Telephone Company, May 22, 1902	80
JEFFREYS, Arthur—J. F. Williamson, Feb. 15, 1904	273
NEWBOLD, William M.—J. B. Overton,	

POERSCHKE, Edward R.—L. Bossert and another, March 7, 1904 101
POERSCHKE, Edward R.—L. Bossert and another, May 26, 1902 4,238
POERSCHKE, Edward R.—L. Bossert and another, March 19, 1903 100
ROBERT H. MITCHELL COMPANY—A. B. Stannard, March 14, 1904 777
STOHLDRIER, Christopher—H. Fulling, Aug. 13, 1896 220
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—C. S. H. Phillips and another, Dec. 20, 1902 1,322
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee—K. L. Livingston and another, Nov. 9, 1896 107
WARNCKE, Henry—G. T. Brown, March 11, 1902 1,275
WALKER, Fanny—S. J. Cowen, Aug. 7, 1903 169

Judgments Canceled.

CAVANNAH, Elizabeth—E. P. Wheeler, May 19, 1902	$5,474
LINDLEY, Daniel A., and Herman C. Hilmers—P. Knauth and another, Nov. 2, 1893	137,721
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—J. S. Yergason, June 28, 1901	68
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—K. H. Beach, administratrix, Nov. 4, 1897	74
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—J. Arno and another, Feb. 1, 1894	290
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—A. Bianco, July 25, 1894	106
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—J. Casio, Nov. 10, 1893	233
KANE, John P.—C. Franklyn and another, Feb. 21, 1894	1,011
KANE, John P.—F. Behrends, Jan. 15, 1894	1,055
KANE, John P.—G. S. Schultz, Dec. 23, 1893	1,456
KANE, John P.—B. J. Allison and another, Feb. 27, 1894	320
KANE, John P.—G. S. Wood, Feb. 27, 1894	199
KANE, John P.—G. S. Schultz, Dec. 23, 1893	1,587
KANE, John P.—G. S. Schultz, Dec. 23, 1893	1,865
KANE, John P.—E. Thiele, Oct. 25, 1893	1,822
KANE, John P.—E. Thiele, Oct. 25, 1893	1,581
KANE, John P.—W. T. Cobb and another, Dec. 28, 1893	640
KANE, John P.—W. T. Cobb and another, Dec. 28, 1893	1,039
KANE, John P.—W. T. Cobb and another, Dec. 28, 1893	1,109
KANE, John P.—H. Haviland, Dec. 29, 1893	1,293
KANE, John P.—W. T. Cobb and another, Dec. 29, 1893	1,909
KANE, John P.—J. M. Creighton, Dec. 29, 1893	150
SLATTERY, John—J. Phillips, March 11, 1902	348

Judgments Vacated.

PECORA, Vincenzo and Nicola—A. M. Bachrach, Feb. 26, 1904	450
NORTH SHORE BUILDING LOAN AND Savings Association—National Bank of Commerce, March 1, 1904	5,042
DEWES, Abednego—S. M. Barber, Jan. 14, 1904	$997

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Commander A. Boutakoff, Russian Embassy, Washington; Frederick Cook, Rochester; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul.

HOLLAND—Major Kennard, London.

WOLCOTT—Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, Connecticut.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Giskra of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Stephen C. Mason, Pittsburg; James L. Sutherland, Brantford, England; George S. Campbell, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Coffin, C. W., Bangor, Me.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
"Hub," The, Baltimore, Md.; B. Schliser, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. W. Chutter, ladies' neckwear; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohn, A. B., Kane, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Miller, J. M., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hanig, white goods; W. T. Mitchell, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass., clothing; Holland House.
Kirschbaum, A. K., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.
Friedman Brothers, Caldwell, Ohio; D. Friedman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, silks and dress goods; W. G. Weller, domestics; Hotel Earlington.
Carlisle, T. & L., Nahatbula, Ohio; L. T. Carlisle, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; A. Schoyer, house furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Pickett, linens; J. Wilson, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street.
Briggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, Wis.; S. G. Briggs, notions; 97 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Gilligan, gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Lipman Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; H. R. Lipman, notions and furnishing goods; 100 Bleecker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, dress goods; M. Bernheimer, silks; Criterion Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street.
Fallers, I., Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 116 Worth Street.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Smith, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, cloaks and hosiery; 43 Leonard Street.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. P. Meier, woolens; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coombs, silks; 8 Greene Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, notions, laces, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Goldenberg, N. H., Williamsport, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Booth, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Sinclair House.
Schwerdtmann Toy Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Schwerdtmann, notions; Sinclair House.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. A. Mester, linings; 45 Lispenard Street.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Haywood, silks; 45 Lispenard Street.
Ginsberg, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Ginsberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connolly, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, skirts, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Rose, H. B., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. E. Dowman, toilet articles; H. Griffith, hosiery; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; W. W. Mosher, house furnishing goods; Miss D. Blum, laces; L. W. Howland, ribbons; William Baxter, knit underwear; J. Cook, linens and flannels; R. G. Powers, books; 454 Broome Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. M. Scott, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.49
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.00
Cotton, middling	10.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

COTTON.—The market, without being particularly active, was very nervous and irregular. The news of the day had rather a bearish average as compared with that recently received, but after the early break the market showed considerable firmness, with shorts evidently possessing little confidence in their position and apprehensive, apparently, that the bull party would again become aggressive. Just before the close liquidation eased the near positions off slightly and the market was finally barely steady, with the old crop 2@5 points net lower and the new crop months unchanged to 4 points higher. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	15.99	16.10	15.99	16.02@16.04
April	16.15	16.15	16.07	16.06@16.08
May	16.20	16.41	16.08	16.32@16.33
June	16.13	16.13	16.12	16.32@16.35
July	16.18	16.44	16.10	16.35@16.36
August	15.60	15.78	15.52	15.76@15.77
September	13.78	13.78	13.78	13.85@13.86
October	12.75	12.87	12.73	12.86@12.87
November				12.62@12.65
December	12.50	12.58	12.47	12.58@12.59

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, 27,000; American, 22,000; middling upland, 8.56d. Futures opened barely steady, unchanged to 1 point decline; closed firm, net 3@4 points higher: March, 8.38; March-April, 8.37; April-May and May-June, 8.36; June-July, 8.34; July-August, 8.31; August-September, 8.04; September-October, 7.24; October-November, 6.88. Manchester—Yarns easier. Cloths—Offers too low.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The strength of the cash wheat situation throughout the country made itself felt in the wheat markets, with May as usual chiefly affected, and closing here ⅞c net higher, against ½c advance in July and ⅝c in September. No. 2 red closed $1.02, elevator, and $1.04 to $1.09 for export and choice, free on board afloat. No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10¾, free on board afloat.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1.00¾; May, 96¾c; July, 88⅝c; No. 2 hard, 92@94c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 46c; May, 46¾c; July, 49c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 45½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—No. 1 Northern, $1.03; No. 2 Northern, 98c@$1.01; old July, 94¼@94¾c. Rye—No. 1, 72c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 38@59c. Corn—No. 3, 46@47½c; July, 53¼c bid.

DULUTH, March 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.01⅝; No. 1 Northern, 99¾c; No. 2 Northern, 97¾c; May, 99½c; July, $1.00½; September, 87¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.40@$5.80; Winter straights, $5@$5.15; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large plots of lots, suitable for institutions. Well and accessibly located on high ground; $1,000 to $10,000 a lot.

A. H. BARNEY,
71 BROADWAY.

Lenders on Mortgage
prefer dealing with Brokers of experience upon whose judgment they can rely, in the selection of propositions which warrant an outlay of valuable time for consideration.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

Lots For Sale
in large restricted area adjoining 137th St. subway station; see diagram in Real Estate Record of March 12th. Apply to A. H. Barney, 71 Broadway.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A four-story and basement single flat, 25.1x½ block, 7th St., near 2d Av.
Four-story and basement private house; 7th St., near 2d Av.
Five-story and basement apartment, 25x100; three families on floor; 80th St., near 2d Av.
And different other improved property.
HENRY FELDMANN & SON, 103 2d Av., N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 622 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

A West side Corner, Harlem.
One block from elevated station, 27 by 100, five-story and cellar; $5,000; price $48,000, terms to suit.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A 37.6X100 APARTMENT.
7 and 8 rooms, good location.....$40,000
Rent.....$4,200
Mtge.....$30,000
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A.—BROADWAY BARGAIN.
A modern 12-story fireproof building, below Bleecker St.; a 6 per cent. investment; might take part in trade.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A GOOD SALOON CORNER.
10 per cent. net investment in six-story corner, near Broadway, below Bleecker St.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,500; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—3-story corner triple flat; 28 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $55,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 23x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000, mortgage $30,000, five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

$4,500 buys five-story double flat, 35 feet wide, 7 and 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; guaranteed rent $3,840; price, $35,000.
Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 4 families on floor; improvements; near Madison Av., Harlem; income $2,650 yearly; price $24,000; first mortgage $18,000. Inquire Chase, 140 West 117th.

5-story, double, West 102d, near Columbus Av., $25,500; rent, $2,664; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $25,000; rent, $3,700. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th St.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

For Sale or Rent—322 West 90th St., near Riverside, 40-foot front house, with private stable, on lot 50x100. Address Owner, Room 212, 11 Broadway.

Investors, Speculators, Attention!—Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 95 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,500; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

16th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A fine 8th Av. corner, triple flat, near 125th St.; rent $7,000; price $75,000; principals only. Box B 1,395 Times, Harlem.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 8th Av. and 116th St.—Five-story triple flat, with stores; all improvements; $33,000. Lehmann, 404 Lenox Av.

5th Av., west side, near 112th St.: 5-story double flat; all improvements. Fields, Box 100 Times Office.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 59 Nassau, Manhattan.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Bargain.—West Eighties; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,636; price, $32,500. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

We have a four-story tenement, full lot, West 65th St., to sell for $10,250. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

150 East 46th St. | 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling, 16.8x55x100; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 59th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $3,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

For Sale.—Three single flats on Carnegie Hill; could easily be altered into American basements. Inquire Kassel, 51 West 15th St.

Lenox Av., below 116th St., 25x100, rental $3,792, $37,500; all improvements. Louis Kempner, 221 W. 116th St.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 40x100; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A bargain, 446 West 40th. Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory, $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

A 5-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

7th Av., extra-wide flat vicinity 116th; $45,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Columbus Av. corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

9th Av., below 59th, 45x100, two six-story stores, $67,000. Kempner, 231 W. 116th St.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Block of lots, Fort George, near subway; very cheap. Geo. Nines, 20 Broad St.

East 12th St.—5-story tenement; price $16,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom's, 24 East 23d.

Bargain, $38,000—Two 5-story tenements, East 40th St. Garvin, 49 West 125th St.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $20,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Columbus Av. triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

Bargain in 5-story Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rental, $4,300; can be bought below $39,000. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$1,500 — Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.

$1,200 — Will buy 2-story 2-family frame dwelling, with all improvements; lot 25x100.

$3,500 — For 2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements, including furnace; mortgage, $2,250.

$5,500 — 2-story and brick basement 1-family dwelling, near L station.

$22,500 — 5-story double flat, with stores, on Alexander Av.; mortgage $14,000 @ 4½%.

$8,500 — 2-story and basement brick modern, all improvements, 2-family house; mortgage $6,500; terms to suit; good location.

$33,000 — Corner on St. Ann's Avenue, five-story triple flat; mortgage, $22,000; rents, $3,564; $3,500 in cash will buy; balance on second mortgage.

$33,500 — Five-story triple corner flat; mortgage, $22,000; rents, $3,000; terms to suit.

W. F. A. KURZ,
NEAR COURTLANDT AVENUE.
608 EAST 156TH STREET.

$10,500 — 3 business property, 4-story brick single flat, mortgage $7,000; terms reasonable.

$3,000 — 4-story double brick flat, lot 25x100; mortgage, $11,700; near 156th Street L.

COTTAGES and 2-Family Houses — from $4,000 up; choice locations; lots from $500; prize for improvements.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER,
753 Courtlandt Av.

Three of the finest one-family brick houses in the Bronx; situated on Mount Hope; easy terms.
Two one-family frame houses, on Washington Av., three blocks from "L" station; price, $6,000 for the two.
Two fine building lots, suitable for first-class apartment.
Under foreclosure, a one-family house, seven rooms and bath, furnace heat; can be bought at a bargain.
BRONX LAND, MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 741 Tremont Av.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attractive Bargains.—Splendid two-family frame, $4,250; easy terms; elegant three-family frame, $6,250; perfect two-story, basement, private brick, decorated, $7,000; equity of $10,000, three lots, business street; also, corner plot, seven lots, clear; value $55,000; exchange for flats or apartment houses. George Price, 729 East 138th St.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av. trolley; 19 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,530 8th Av.

WHY PAY RENT?
1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $100-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.
50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. P. Garrabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av., N. Y. City.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge; price, $5,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Buy from Builder. 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location; handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d Ave.

Builders! Speculators!—Lots with or without loan; ready for improvement; lot prices. Polak, 174th St. and 2d Av.

Southern Boulevard plot, near Freeman St., elevated station, 150x122; bargain. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

A.—12 lots, including two corners, within four blocks of 169th St. "L" Station, $16,000, all cash. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Sacrifice modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Great Bargain—Bronx prominent corner flat, with stores; price $19,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Builders or Speculators—Plot of 45 lots, Webster Av., $75,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Willis Av. double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$500, $5 MONTHLY, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Four acres, near Bronx River and Westchester Av.; free; will trade. Geo. Nines, 20 Broad St.

Third Avenue corner lot, extra large, near 164th Street; price low. Geo. Nines, 20 Broad St.

House and lot on 3d Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Nines, 20 Broad.

Four-family brick house, fine location; price $12,000. Kretsch, 145 Nassau St.

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JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
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FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $34 upward; high ground; monthly payments; fare, 8c. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

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At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $13,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St.
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AT ACTUAL COST
If sold at once, a one-family house on plot 50 x 100 feet, finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location
FOREST PARKWAY
On Jamaica Avenue, (near Richmond Hill:) paved streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner lives up State, must sell. Terms easy.
Inquire Wheeler Brothers, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, or on the property.

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The Best 3-Story Houses Ever Built in Brooklyn.
Circular and octagon fronts; white and brownstone; all over 20 feet in width; hard wood throughout.
Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Gas.
Dining room extension and everything up to date. Two on First St., Nos. 547-551, being 300 feet from the Park; one on Carroll St., 150 feet from Eighth Av., and all for sale cheap to prompt buyers. Apply on premises or 69 Seventh Av.
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BRAND NEW ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS. PERFECTLY GRAND HOME, CONTAINING TEN BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS. TILED BATH. Finished in CHOICE Hardwoods, RICH, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, PARQUET FLOORS. STEAM HEAT.
HIGHEST TYPE OF A MODERN HOME. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, FINEST HERE. Near "L" Station, Near Ocean Av. & Flatbush Av.
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W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
DETACHED COTTAGE.
10 LARGE ROOMS.
All improvements; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; macadamized streets; cement sidewalk, curbs, and gutters; five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station (thirty minutes from City Hall, New York;) one block from trolley. Will sell on easy terms or would exchange for free and clear Flatbush lots. STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,483 Flatbush Av., Branch of 78 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim. Grounds 100x80, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
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Putnam Ave., near Stuyvesant; 2½-story and basement brownstone, in fine section; contains 11 rooms and bath, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
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$6,000; COST $7,500.
Very pretty house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, in fine order; owner living out of the city; must sell; terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month, pays all. Can be seen any time.
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3 blocks from elevated station; asphalt street; lot 25x100; house 22x50; rent of one part pays all expenses. D. E. CONWAY, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Very cheap at $4,300; 2-family dwelling, 2-story, basement; frame; 12 rooms; 2 baths; 20x45x100; first-class order; 28th Ward, near Bushwick Av. and Halsey St. L station; mortgage $2,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Flatbush Lots, $225 each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

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RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
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HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
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East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

For Sale—At a sacrifice to close an estate, a large, well-built, 13-room house, with improvements; large plot of ground, with barns, if wanted; two minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Or will rent. Address E. P. Veldran, Oradell, N. J.

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Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE, near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

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Tract of land for factory sites, or building lots, near Newark; 600 feet dock front on Passaic River; large house and barn; at less than half value; terms easy; price, $7,500. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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7 rooms, $240; 8 rooms, $336; 6 rooms, $300; 9 rooms, $420; 8 rooms, $324; 11 rooms, $720. Some new; best locations; all improvements. Duvall & Brown, 7 Depot Square.

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I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

Hackensack, Queen of Bergen County. New Jersey; down-to-date cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements; barn; price $6,500; mortgage, $3,500. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

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Sixteen acres. Price, $2,000.
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Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; encumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

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Will exchange hotel property in Red Bank free and clear for improved property; add cash. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody anywhere.

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Rutherford houses for sale or rent. A. W. Van Winkle & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

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FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Farms.—30 acres, seven rooms, barn, new 60-foot hennery, well, fruit, $2,000, installments; 45 acres rich soil, two corners, eight rooms, outbuildings, well, fruit; adjoins church, school; rural free delivery; choice property; $3,750, $1,000 cash; 72 acres, near Greenlawn; three roads front; land very rich; eight rooms, two barns, well, fruit, $90 acre, ½ cash, 20 acres more if desired; 130 fertile acres, some grove, nine rooms, outbuildings, orchard, telephone passes farm; only $50 acre; extra value; your terms; list 100 properties mailed; write your wants. Codling, Northport, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Adjoining the Meadow Club. A very desirable plot of ten acres (will be divided;) excellent site for residence. For further particulars,
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For Sale.—Acreage property near trolley road. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location, reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Cozy house, eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Westchester County; 12 minutes from 155th St.; price, $5,500.00; $2,000 cash. Bargain, Box 115, 617 6th Av.

Modern country residence; outbuildings; 36 acres choice soil; orchard. G. I. Austen, Slate Hill, N. Y.

200 acres, improved; main road; good soil; 5,300 fruit trees. D. B. Allen, Covert, Mich.

75 acres; marble, soapstone, and gold veins; near railroad. W. H. Alger, Nasons, Va.

Southern Boulevard lots below 165th St. wanted for cash. S., 712 East 171st St.

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Four-story brownstone dwelling to let; extra wide and deep; rent low; 22d Street, bet. Broadway and 4th Av.; 22 rooms and two baths; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

161ST AND 162D STREETS, NEAR B'WAY. New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated to suit; rent, $900.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

A handsome American basement house 96th St., near Central Park West, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. E. S., 33 West 94th.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

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ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 76TH STREET.
The handsome four-story basement and cellar bay window front stone dwelling, with three-story dining room and conservatory extension. House built to order by day's work for the owner. Woodwork very elaborate, exquisitely decorated. Exposed plumbing, hot air and steam heat, hardwood floors, etc. Size of lot, 25x100. Perhaps the best-built house on the West Side.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auct'r.
BANKRUPTCY SALE
of the Leasehold Property,
91 FOURTH AV., Corner 11th St.
S. Goldsticker will sell at auction at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, Wednesday, March 23d, at twelve noon, the above
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.
For maps and particulars apply to MESSRS. FRIED & CZAKI, Attorneys, 19 William St., or the auctioneer,
S. GOLDSTICKER, 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
One of the finest farms in Berkshire County. The view from this farm is unsurpassed; 120 acres, 10 of it timber, balance 110 acres finest farming land in the State; smooth and free from stones; 2 houses, 1 new, Queen style, 15 rooms, steam heater, bathroom, hot and cold water, splendid cellar; good orchard of apples and pears, large new barns and stables; running water at barns and stable; also good farmer's house; will cut 75 tons hay; 4 miles from station, 1 mile from school; very near good neighbors; stationary tubs; price way down; terms easy; title perfect. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.
Handsome residence in central and choicest part of city. A good hotel location and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds; photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS
(10,38) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

For Rent.—7 or 8 fine cottages at Ocean Beach, New London, Conn.; best and safest bathing beach on the Atlantic coast; cottages rented furnished or unfurnished, as desired; modern improvements; rentals for the season, $100 to $500. Send for circular. John McGinley, Jr., 94 State St., New London, Conn.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.
Twenty-seven acres of very good land, between two roads, sightly situation; old house, new barn; two miles from station; $5,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

$1,500 will buy 200 acres finest farm land, Connecticut, with old buildings, close estate. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

ADIRONDACK CAMP
FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
Property of the late ex-President Harrison; one of the most attractive camps on Fulton Chain; 56 acres of ground; main building containing 4 large bedrooms and living room; two additional houses containing dining room, servants' dining room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, etc.; dock with boat house and four boats; rooms overhead for 3 men servants; icehouse, filled. Will rent for season or year.
Whitehouse & Porter,
No. 573 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JAMES KILBY,
NYACK, NEW YORK,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR PROPERTY IN THIS SECTION, AM SURE YOU CAN BE SUITED FROM MY LIST.
8 SOUTH BROADWAY, NYACK.
MAIN ST., HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Unincumbered Port Jervis lots and cash for near-by country place. Room 277, 145 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted to rent, in New Jersey, house about seven rooms, all modern improvements, about half acre ground, hennery, &c.; ten minutes or less from depot, sixty or less from Wall St.; rent $25 to $30. Adams, Box 173 Times.

Experienced real estate manager will collect and manage limited number properties above 59th St.; $5 month; highest references. B. Sanders, 71 West 110th St.

Lease Your House.
Tenements or flats; guaranteed income; security; best references. Fields, Box 100 Times Office.

Estate sacrifice; extra wide four-family house, 18 rooms on a floor; price $35,000; only $5,000 cash; balance first mort

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Large Plot on Cathedral Parkway—Buyer for West 151st Street Lots—Other Dealings—Corners on Elm Street and the Bowery Sold at Auction.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have resold for the Sonn brothers to Charles M. Rosenthal and I. M. Borenstein the plot of eighteen lots on north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street (Cathedral Parkway) extending through to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 200 by 90.11, on One Hundred and Tenth Street, and 250 by 100.11 on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, beginning 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. This plot was purchased a short time ago by the sellers from Mary A. P. Draper through the same brokers.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has sold four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a client of Frank L. Holt. This is part of the Watt block recently purchased by this company.

Purchase on West 99th Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Israel Blake to the Webster Realty Company the five-story flat 17 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. B. Sugarman and Lehman & Harlem have sold for a client of Millard Veit 275 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat with stores, 25 by 100.11.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Miss M. L. Phelan the two-story frame dwelling 33 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, to August Ruff, who owns the adjoining plot.

Fifth Avenue Deal Near 135th Street.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold to Joseph Solomon the two five-story double flats 2,222 and 2,224 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 84.

Abram Bachrach has bought the five-story triple flat 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on plot 33.4 by 99.11.

James A. Horne has sold for Gustav Gluck to Morris Neuman the five-story flat 49 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Louis Kempner has sold to I. Oppenheimer 2,455 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25.3 by 100.

D. Raffelson has sold for Otto Polinsky to Jennie Goldstein 23 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, 31 by 100.11.

Garfield & Moll have resold to Henry Hawak 310 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Mary H. Johanson 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story double apartment, 25 by 100, to an investor.

Operator Buys on 27th Street.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has purchased the five-story tenement, with stores, at 223 West Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Emily McEwen 228 West Twentieth Street a three-story dwelling, 25 by 88.7 and irregular.

James & Co. have resold for George Brown to E. Schlomowitz the five-story double tenement 544 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

West End Avenue House Sold.

Oliver C. Wilson has sold 664 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 80.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Mary H. Ely to the Whitehall Realty Company 59 West Sixty-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 75.4. The building will be altered and stores put in.

Sale of Murray Hill Dwelling.

Sarah J. Smith has sold 120 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 14 by 98.9.

Nathaniel Thayer Robb is the buyer of 40 East Sixty-fourth Street, the sale of which by Mrs. Fanny Woodleaf was reported recently. Edward Mc Vicker was the broker.

F. P. R. Wissmann has sold for the Pyle estate to Daniel B. Freedman 106 West Fifty-third Street, a two-story private stable, 25 by 100.5.

Upper East Side Dealings.

Albert Niederman has sold for C. Blumenthal 1,546 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 70.

Max Marx is the buyer of the Blythebourne apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, sold recently by Mrs. Clementine M. Silverman.

J. H. Handley is reputed to have sold to Marcus Schumacher the southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 50.11 by 95.

Herman Fennenbock, through Grauer & Rathkopf, attorneys, has purchased the brownstone-front dwelling 323 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 18 by 100.11, from Paul Wilson and Nathan J. Goldfarb.

Gussaroff & Steindler and Henry Powell have sold to Benjamin Cohen six four-story and basement triple flats, each 25 by 86 by 100, being 883 and 885 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and 896, 898, 900, and 902 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. These are the last of a parcel of eleven houses purchased by the vendors in February from Michael J. Egan. George Sachs was the broker.

Tompkins, Abraham & Co. have sold for William F. Kuntz to Gruenstein & Mayer the northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street and Park Avenue, a five-story fourteen-room house, on lot 25 by 75.

Noubeck & Busher have sold for Peter Staab to E. Kaiser 458 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, with two-story frame house.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Joseph Lauber the six-story and basement tenement 305 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on a plot 25 by 100. They have also leased, for Samuel Kempner to Louis Lesi, two five-story tenements, 517 and 519 East Fourteenth Stret, at an aggregate rental of $27,000.

Arnold & Byrne, in conjunction with T. Orthman, have sold for George Leamle to Sarah and Charlotte Mount four five-story flats, situated on the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue.

East 118th Street Flats Sold.

John Volz has sold to F. Stalzenberg 227 and 229 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

Simon & Wallach have sold for A. Hollander 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story single flat on lot 20 by 100; also, for Giuseppe Botha to A. Hollander 1,644 and 1,646 Park Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 90. Mr. Hollander has resold the latter property to William Guthman, through Brokers Marks & Mendelsohn.

Julius Bloch has sold for J. P. Dannefelser the four-story tenement 106 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.6 by 50.

W. P. Mangam has resold the two-story stable 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Upper Third Avenue Deal.

S. Marcus has sold for Solomon Mehrbach, to Moses K. Wallach, 1,681, 1,683, and 1,685 Third Avenue, three four-story flats with stores, 75 by 100.

Bernard Freund has bought, through E. Simon, from Hannah Putzel, 1,511 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 25 by 95.

Flats on 75th Street Change Hands.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Mrs. Henrietta Bennett, to Hermann Levy, the two seven-story double tenements at 436 and 438 East Seventy-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 102.2.

Herman R. Elias has sold to Rachel Isaacs and Morris Levy 216 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25.5 by 102.2.

Seaver & Moore have sold for A. Hollander 222 and 224 East Fifty-first Street, a seven-story tenement on plot 35 by 100.2.

Mrs. Martha Sullivan has sold to George M. Brastle, through Samuel Jonowitz, the property 305 East Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Operators Sell Big Tenements.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer 199 Forsyth Street, a seven-story elevator tenement, eight families on a floor, on lot 28 by 125, with an "L" 56 by 58.

The Hyman Israel estate has sold to a Mr. Diamonz 204 and 206 Stanton Street, two six-story tenements, 49.10 by 80. These

William H. Siegman to Ray Ansbacher, (mtg $17,000) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Cephas Brainerd, executor and trustee, and another to Henrietta Zoeller 22,500
ANTHONY AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 180th St, 25.1x100.5x25x97.4; John C. Sanders to Adolph Steiner, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.
ANTHONY AV, 2,088, e s, 24.8x97x24.5x95.10; Louise F. Broomfield to David C. MacBride 1
BECK ST, w s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Frederick C. Schmidt and another, (mtg $6,000) 10,000
BELMONT AV, 2,316, e s, 25x100; Joseph Leitner to Andre Wendling and another, (mtg $3,750) 100
BOWERY, 53, e s, 25x153.3x75x150; Simon Herman to Amelia Herman, (mtg $37,500) ..... Nom.
BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Henry Barker to Julia Barker (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.
CANNON ST, 135, w s, 25.2x60.2x25.1x60; Elias Diamond and wife to Elias Weiss, (mtg $16,500) 100
CANNON ST, 83 and 85, w s, 40x82; Jacob Backer and wife to Meier Deutsch, (mtg $42,500) 100
CLINTON AV, w s, 40.8 ft n of 170th St, 27.10x11x30.1; Ferdinand Hecht and wife to Ellwood Harlow 1,000
CRESTON AV, s e corner of 184th St, 96x95; Cornelia F. Sayre to Mary E. Ryan.
ESSEX ST, 39, w s, 25x87.11; William Feinberg and another to Louis Harber, (mtgs $26,000,) other consideration and.. 100
GOLD ST, 102, s e corner of Frankfort St, 22.10x56.5x22.10x54.11; Frank T. Morrill to Edith G. Edghill, (mtg $30,000)... Nom.
GOLD ST, 402, s e corner of Frankfort St, 22.10x56.5x22.10x54.11; Edith G. Edghill to Louise F. Norton, (mtg $34,500).. Nom.
GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden St, 100x100; Helena M. Adelmann to Max Just, (mtg $5,000) 100
GRAND AV, e s, 194.8 ft n of 190th St, 50x100; Elmer A. Allen to Herman F. Epple, other consideration and 100
GRAND ST, 110, n s, 25x107; Mary L. Downey to John J. Downey ..... Nom.
HENRY ST, 169, n s, 21.8x75; Jacob Cohen and wife to Congregation Lubovitz Winlesin, (mtg $12,000) 19,000
HUDSON ST, 259 and 241, and 10 Renwick St; Isaac Heifer to Leopold Hutter and another, (mtg $20,000) 1
HUGHES AV, e s, 125 ft s of 183d St, 24.9x100; Tommaso Giordano to Harry Suffin, (mtg $4,000) ..... Omitted
HUGHES AV, e s, 149.9 ft s of 183d St, 0.3x100; Tommaso Giordano to Blanche L. Herbert ..... Nom.
INTERVALE AV, 1,118, e s, 140.8 ft s of Kelly St, 20x55.11x irregular; Edmund A. Trouton to William C. Kronmeyer... 1
INTERVALE AV, 1,118, e s, 140.8 ft s of Kelly St, 20x55.11x irregular; William C. Kronmeyer to Charles Cramer.. 100
LENOX AV, 452, e s, 24.11x84; Amelia McCord to Lena Wilson, (mtg $20,000).. Nom.
LENOX AV, 450, e s, 24.11x84; Amelia McCord to Rosa Gelb, (mtg $20,000,) other considerations and 100
LENOX AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25.2x75; Reinhold Van der Ende to Henry Marks, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x19.2; Moritz Weiss to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $52,500) 100
LOT 86, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Joseph Montaperto 1
LOT 223, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; E. B. Levy to William Heckel 1
MACY PLACE, 1,039, n s, 25x100; Theodore M. Macy and others to Morris Amdur, (mtg $6,000) 9,300
MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x70; Charles Z. Cellar and others to Lena C. Niedermann, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and 100
MERCER ST, 45, w s, 25x100; George G. De Witt and another, trustees, to Caroline T. Wheaton and another ... 35,000
MULBERRY ST, 1,650, w s, 25x80; Mulberry St, 112, e s, 25x100; John Palmieri and wife to Thomas Farese, (mtg $51,000) 1
OAK ST, 30 and 32, n s, 30.8x139.6x27.6x139.6; John M. Quackenbos to Vito Claps, (mtg $22,000) 28,250
PARK AV, 1,650, w s, 25x90; Isidore Jackson to Samuel Greenberg and another; (mtg $15,000) 100
TELLER AV, 1,354, e s, 16.8x79.11x 16.8x80; Charles H. Thornton and another to Catharine A. Lane, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,306, e s, 30.4x87; Samuel Hess to Joseph Dub and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
1ST AV, ws, 76.7 ft s of 82d St, 25.7x67; Lena Jacobs to John Bacso, (mtgs $22,500,) other consideration and 100
1ST AV, s w corner of 83d St, 25.5x100; Morris Solomon and others to Morris Goldberg, (mtgs $33,000) ..... Nom.
2D AV, s e corner of 84th St, 26x100; Julia A. Groh to Albert Kaufmann and another, other consideration and 100
2D AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 54th St, 20x64; John M. Schmidt to George Oken, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and 100
2D AV, s w corner of 72d St, 102.2x59.4; George Laemmle to Charlotte A. Mount and another 100
2D AV, 1,473, w s, 25x100; Moses K. Wallach to Lesser S. Meyer, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100
2D AV, 1,471, w s, 25x100; Moses K. Wallach to Morris Morrison, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100
3D AV, 3,743, w 26.1x110.5x26.10x105.7; Julius Braun and wife to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $15,000) 1
3D AV, w s, 52.9 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 26.7x110.5x26.10x105.6; Bernard May and wife to Julius Braun, (mtg $13,000) 100
4TH ST, 254 East, 24.9x96.2; Maurice Becker to Hyman Hoffspiegel, (mtgs $31,000) ..... Nom.
4TH ST, n s, 236.6 ft e of Avenue C, 21.5x 96; Adolf Mandel to Ray Kompert, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
5TH AV, 2,188, w s, 25x85; Jeannette Gunther to George Harris, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.
5TH AV, 2,187, w s, 25x85; Jeannette Gunther to George Harris, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.
5TH AV, 2,076, w s, 23.5x75; Daniel B. Freedman to William G. Brokaw, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
5TH AV, 2,147, e s, 25x99; Simon Frankenthaler to Bernard Brindze, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100
6TH ST, 405 East, 25x90.10; August Hildebrandt to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
7TH AV, 2,200, n w corner of 130th St, 32 x74.10; Ann Collins to Protective Realty Company, (mtg $35,000) 1
7TH AV, w s, 53.7 ft n of 146th St, 27x 100; Emma B. Marcoso, executrix and trustee, to Margaret F. Downey 24,500
7TH AV, w s, 53.7 ft n of 146th St, 27x 100; Emma B. and Blanche Marcoso to Margaret F. Downey 100
9TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Elizabeth Phillips to George F. Ligenhill to Louise P. Norton, (mtg $34,500).. Nom.
11TH ST, 644 East, 25x94.9; Morris Kronovet and another to William Weiss, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100
12TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103; Nathan Silver to Mary Silver ..... Gift
12TH ST, 240 East, 24x100; Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company; West St, n e corner of 10th St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000
12TH ST, n w s, 308.2 ft n w of 2d Av, 23.4 x106.6; Charles Jackson to Herman Sirotta, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.
14TH ST, s s, Lot 76, map of division heirs of Jno. Rogers, 25x100.3; Samuel F. Jayne, executor and trustee, to David Cohen 26,500
14TH ST, 116 and 118 West, 50x103.3; Isaac Heifer to Samuel Weil, (mtg $53,500) 1
18TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 92; Ann Collins to Protective Realty Company, (mtg $7,750) ..... Nom.
26TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; George Pfister to Charles J. Hesse, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.. 100
27TH ST, 233 West, 24.10x98.9; Frederick Ohmeis to Julius B. Fox ..... Nom.
29TH ST, 526 to 530 West, 75x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Hugh Getty, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.
42D ST, 202 West, 20x100.4; Eleanor G. Finney to Sarah T. Adams, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100
44TH ST, 65 West, 19.9x100.5; the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to Andrew H. Smith, quitclaim ..... Nom.
48TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Wilhelmina Miller and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph P. Slater.... 12,750
51ST ST, 344 West, 20.8x100.5; Louise Moorhead to James Jones, (mtg $20,000) ..... Exchge.
52D ST, 319 East, 20x100.5; Sophie Helmfurter to George Sarner, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.
53D ST, s s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.5; Simon Herman to Amelia Herman, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.
54TH ST, 109 East, 18x75.5; Eliza A. Close to George Harris, (mtg $16,000).... Nom.
54TH ST, 218 to 322 East, 68.3x100.5; Isaac Lewis to Robert Friedman, (mtg $64,000) 15,000
61ST ST, 338 East, 29x100.5; Isidor Holtsberg to E. C. J. Tappen, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100
61ST ST, 222 East, 20x100.5; Nathan Blumenthal to Lillian E. Berle and another. 100
65TH ST, 309 East, 50x100.5; Peter Hassinger to Amelia M. Michel, (mtgs $28,000) 1,000
66TH ST, 333 East, 25x100.5; George G. Banister to William Neubecker, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100
75TH ST, 43 West, 22x102.2; Ethel M. Hatch, by guardian, to Boerne Young, ½ part 11,437
75TH ST, 43 West, 22x102.2; Boerne Young to Rose W. Young and another, (mtg $25,000) 1
75TH ST, 43 West, 22x102.2; Elmon W. Beardsley, trustee, to Rose W. Young and another, ¾ part, (mtg $25,000) 34,312
79TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102; Siegmund I. Herschmann to Joseph Feldman, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Robert C. Harding to Robert J. Baley, (mtgs $116,800) ..... Nom.
81ST ST, 216 East, 25.6x102.2; Nathan Lemlein to Rachel Isaacs and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100
81ST ST, 434 East; 25x102.2; Morres Kite and others to Rosco D. Otto, (mtg $12,750) 100
81ST ST., 513 East, 25x102.2; Sophia Becker to Mary Stein, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100
82D ST, 345 East, 22.4x102.2; George C. Cameron, executor, to Simon Myers.. 5,900
82D ST, 158 East, runs s 87x s 16.8x n 87x e 16.8; Collins Building and Construction Company to Tobias Greenebaum, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
93D ST, 4 and 6 West, 50x100.8; John C. Orr to Michael A. Hoffmann, (mtg $90,000) 100
98TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Adolph Helmus to Charles Selferd and another, (mtg $20,000) 100
98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; J. Newton Osorio to Dora Fayen, (mtg $25,000) 1
101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av,

102D ST, 12 West, 27x100.11; George Gerlach and wife to Louis Keplinger, (mtg $24,000) 100 2,500
102D ST, 183 West, 40x76; Jacob Chamnowitz and another to David Vandewart, (mtg $31,000) 100
106TH ST, 69 East, 25x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Barnett and Louis Horowitz 100
106TH ST, 344 East, 25.4x100.11; Giuseppa Lopinto and another to Domenico Bonomolo ..... Nom.
106TH ST, 227 and 229 East, 50x100.11; Aaron Guedalia to Julius Berkowitz, (mtgs $37,500,) other consideration and.. 100
107TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; John Kirschbaum to Abe Miller, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and.. 100
107TH ST, 245 West, 22.6x100.11; Esther A. Wheaton to William C. G. Wilson, (mtg $20,000) 1
109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Michael A. Hoffmann to John C. Orr, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
109TH ST, 82 East, 17x80.10; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Charles Harris..... Nom.
109TH ST, 157 East, 25x100.11; Louise B. Brewer to Edwin M. Madan and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.
109TH ST, 157 East, 25x100.11; Edwin M. Madan and another to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $8,000) 100
110TH ST, 127 East, 25x100.11; Doretta Schaefer to Louis Oshansky and others, other consideration and 100
111TH ST, 23 West, 31x100.11; Otto Polinsky to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100
112TH ST, 337 East, 25x100.11; Angiolina Foglia and another to Simon Lefkowitz and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100
113TH ST, n s, 52 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Jacob Goldflam to Spencer L. Hillier, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.
113TH ST, 106 East, 27x100.10; Max J. Klein to Abraham M. Lasser, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.
114TH ST, 306 West, 26x100.11; Harris Beaver to David Lubelsky, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.
115TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Sarah Joseph and others to Julia Emmerich, other consideration and 100
115TH ST, 63 East, 25x100.11; Charles Rutenberg and others to Nachim Mandelstamm, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
117TH ST, 11 East, 25x100.11; Hulda Feldbaum to Sadie Bassel, (mtg $22,500) 27,500
117TH ST, 411 East, 25x100.10; Philip H. Eichler and others to Joseph Louis, (mtgs $22,000) ..... Nom.
117TH ST, 5 West, 25x100.11; Alexander Herzog to Isidor Siegal, (mtg $20,000).. Nom.
118TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.11; Morris Levy to Israel Hoffman, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
120TH ST, 308 West, 25x100.11; Anna Schwarz and another to Theresa Turk, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100
125TH ST, 546 West, 25x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Louis Unterman, (mtg $22,000) 100
126TH ST, 548 West, 25x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Benjamin Harris, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.. 100
126TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 99.11; Helena Lederman to Hannah Wallach, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100
127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 99.11; John Hart to Samuel Grossman and others, other consideration and..... 100
129TH ST, 107 West, 25x99.11; Mary A. Stimker to John J. McGrath, (mtg $18,000) 25,000
131ST ST, 216 West, 16.8x99.11; Mary R. Grasse to Eliza M. Fisher 12,150
131ST ST, 216 West, 16.8x99.11; Eliza M. Fisher to Henry L. Buhler 1
131ST ST, 24 and 26 West, 50x99.11; Lily U. Gilman to Morris Freundlich, (mtgs $42,500,) other consideration and 100
131ST ST, 36 West, 33.4x99.11; John J. McNamara and another to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.
132D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; Selig Citron and another to Regina Moskievitz, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.. 100
133D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John Rankin to Bertha Goldstein, (mtg $17,000) 1
133D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Samuel Grodginsky and others to Isaac Silberberg, (mtgs $17,000) ..... Nom.
135TH ST, 205 to 219 West, 200x99.11; 223 to 231 West 135th St, 125x99.11; 237 to 241 West 135th St, 75x99.11; 247 West 135th St, 25x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Frank A. Seitz, other consideration and 100
136TH ST, n s, 725 ft w of Home Av, 25x100; Elias Gussaroff and others to Alvine Parbs, (mtg $12,272) 1
141ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Herman Hoops to Sarah Zendman, (mtg $25,000) 1
144TH ST, 262 and 264 West, 50.6x99.11; Jonas Weil and another to Moritz Weiss, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.
145TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Theresa Drescher to Frederick Bohn and another, (mtg $6,500) 100
146TH ST, 696 East, 25x100; Henry Schwitzer to Samuel Levy, (mtg $16,000 153TH ST, 319 East, 25x100; Ellen A. Thornton and another; Teller Av, 1,354, installments, 6 per cent. 100
154TH ST, 548 West, 25x100.11; Anna Schwarz and another to Theresa Turk, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100
155TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 99.11x irregular; Mary Moloney to Louis Waldron 1
203D ST, s s, 135 ft e of Webster Av, 25x 100; Daniel A. McCormick to Caroline McCormick 1
207TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 150x 99.11; Henry R. Hoyt to F. J. Shields (mtg $5,700) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,654, e s; Mary Riley to Frederick J. Bauman, 5 years..... $1,080
AVENUE C, 195; Charlotte M. Stegmann and another, executors and trustees, to Arthur Erpf, 5 years 780
CANNON ST, 115 and 117; Michael Kramer to Davis L. Machlowitz and another, 3 years $6,020, 6,000
CANNON ST, 86; Chone Jaffe to Sindel Perel, 3½ years..... $3,800, 3,800
CLINTON ST, 171; Leah Solomon to Zindel Peare, 5 years 2,800
EAST BROADWAY, 265; Joseph Kashowitz and another to Isaac Picker, 5 years 1,020
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 83d St; Jacob Jung to J. L. Lascoff, 5 years $1,600, 1,700
PELL ST, 19; Elizabeth Winters to Wo On and another, 5 years 2,400
PELL ST, 13; Margareth Biggio to Lee Sun, 5 years 1,800
WEST ST, 227 and 228; Paul F. O'Neill to David Leon, 5 years 1,600
3D ST, 217 East; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Max Pollak, 2 years 900
33D ST, 328 East; William Byrne to Ellen Brady, 2 years 300
76TH ST, 209 East; Ede Levenson to Max Atkin and another, 2 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Albert A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; West St, n e corner of 10th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000
ADLER, Albert A., to the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company; West St, n e corner of 10th St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000
AMDUR, Morris, to Theodore M. Macy and others; Macy Place, 1,039, n s, 3 years 2,500
BACH, Emanuel G., to Adelma T. Robert; Fordham and Pelham Avs, n s, (now included in Bronx and Pelham Parkway,) at s e s of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; also, Fordham and Pelham Avs, n e s, 462.5 ft s e of land of said railroad company, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000
BASSEL, Sadie, to Hulda Feldbaum; 117th St, 11 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000
BEHLER, Louis, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 83d St, 242 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 17,000
BERLE, Lillian E., to Annie W. Kircher; 232 East 61st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000
BOHN, Frederick, and another to Theresa Drescher; 145th St, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
BRAUN, Julius, to Bernard May; 3d Av, w s, 52.9 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 1 year 2,000
BRINDZE, Bernard, to Isaac Edelmuth; 3,147 5th Av, 2 years 6,000
BUHLER, Henry L., another to Eliza M. Fisher; 216 West 131st St, 3 years... 9,000
BUHLER, Henry L., and another to Eliza M. Fisher; 216 West 131st St, due Sept. 15, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,800
CHEVALIER, Roch, to American Mortgage Company; 125th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 17,000
CLAPS, Vito, to John M. Quackenbos; Oak St, 30 and 32, 5 years 22,000
COHEN, David, to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s w s, Lot 76, map of three heirs of John Rogers, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,500
COHEN, David, to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s w s, Lot 76, map of three heirs of John Rogers, prior mtg $18,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
COHEN, Max, and another to George Y. Renshaw; 100th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 9,000
CONGREGATION LUBOVITZ WINIESIN to Jacob Cohen; Henry St, 169, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent. 7,000
CONLON, Annie, and another to Minerva Burwell; 134th St, s s, 250 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand, 6 per cent. 30,000
CONNELLY, John D., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 99, map of St. Raymond Park Due——, 6 per cent. 346
CRAMER, Charles, to Elizabetha Ludtke; Intervale Av, 1,118, e s, 5 years..... 3,500
DEUTSCH, Meier, to Jacob Backer; Cannon St, 83 and 85, prior mtg $42,500, 10 years, 6 per cent. 14,500
DOUGHERTY, Susan, to William H. Scott; 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years..... 8,000
DOWNEY, Margaret E., to Caroline J. Reed; 7th Av, w s, 53.7 ft n of 146th St, 5 years 19,000
DUB, Joseph, and another to Samuel Hess; 1,306 1st Av, n e corner of 70th St, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 9,250
DUFFY, Annie, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 78th St, s s, 68 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000
DUNN, Alfred B., to Jefferson M. Levy; Liberty St, 98, s e corner of Trinity Place, 2 years 17,500
EDGHILL, Edith G., to Frank T. Morrill; 102 Gold St, s e corner of Frankfort St, due Sept. 15, 1904..... 4,500
EMMERICH, Julia, to Louis J. Jacobs; 115th St, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $20,000. 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
FARESE, Thomas, to John Palmieri; Mulberry St, 110 and 112, prior mtgs, 5 years, 6 per cent. 19,250
FAUST, Mathias, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Rivington St, n s, 25 ft e of Chrystie St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000
FELDMAN, Joseph, to Sigmund I. Herschmann; 78th St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 2,000
FOX, Julius B., to Frederick Ohmeis; 27th St, n s, 366.9 ft w of 7th Av, due Sept. 15, 1904 18,000
FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Isaac Lewis; 56th St, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 2 mtgs, prior $64,000, installments, 6 per cent. 17,000
GELB, Rosa, to Amelia McCord; Lenox Av, 450, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500
GINSBERG, Harris, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 114th St, 74 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000
GOLDBERG, Morris, to Morris Solomon and others; 1st Av, s w corner of 53d St, prior mtg $33,000, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000
GOLDSTEIN, Jennie, to Otto Polinsky; 111th St, 23 West, 4 years..... 5,000
GREEN, Joseph, to Louis Gordon and others; Allen St, 182 and 184, prior mtg $35,000, 7 years, 6 per cent. 12,000
GREENBERG, Samuel, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Park Av, w s, 125.11 ft n of 116th St, installments, 6 per cent. 4,090
GROSSMAN, Martin, and others to American Mortgage Company; 127th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000
GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 127th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtgs $26,900, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 24,000
GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to H. Seymour Eisman and others; 127th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,900
HARBER, Louis, to William Feinberg and another; Essex St, 39, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000
HARRIS, Benjamin, to Max Cohen and another; 125th St, 548 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,125
HARRIS, George, to Jeannette Gunther; 2,186 to 2,190 5th Av, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs $48,000, 5 years, 6 per cent., each..... 5,500
HELFER, Isaac, to John J. McNamara; 131st St, 36 West, prior mtg $26,000, installments 3,000
HOFFMAN, Michael A., to John C. Orr; 93d St, 4 and 6 West, prior mtg $90,000, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 12,000
HOFFSPIEGEL, Hyman, to Maurice Beckon; 4th St, 254 East, prior mtg $33,700, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500
HOROWITZ, Barnett, and another to Max Cohen and another; 106th St, 69 East, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 5,000
HOROWITZ, Barnett, and another to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 17,000
ISAAC, Rachel, and another to Nathan Lemlein and another; 81st St, 216 East, 4 years, 6 per cent. 3,500
KAUFMANN, Albert, and another to Henry T. Randall; 2d Av, s e corner of 84th St, 3 years 30,000
KING, Charles, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 1,408, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000
KING, Charles, and another, to Isaac Marks; 5th Av, 1,408, prior mtg $26,000, 2 years 7,000
KOMPERT, Ray, to Adolf Mandel; 4th St, n s, 236.6 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 3,500
LANE, Catharine A., to Charles H. Thornton and another; Teller Av, 1,354, installments, 6 per cent. 1,300
LEFKOWITZ, Simon, and another to Angiolina Foglia; 112th St, 337 East, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 7,000
LOUIS, Joseph, to Philip H. Eichler and others; 117th St, 413 East, 3 years..... 8,000
MADDEN, Julia, to Solomon Wertheim; 202 West 142d St, 3 years..... 5,000
MARKS, Henry, to Reinhold van der Emde; Lenox Av, s w corner of 114th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years..... 15,000
McBRIDE, David C., to Louis F. Broomfield; 2,088 Anthony Av,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$10 reward, string of gold beads, between 70th St. and 42d St., via 8th Av., 42d St. to 5th Av., to Vaudeville Theatre, and from theatre to Rector's, via 44th St., Friday evening. Address H., the Barnard, 71st St., Central Park West.

LOST—Wednesday evening, 9th Av. "L" papers in case entitled Continental Oil Co. vs. Hunter. Liberal reward for return to E. J. Mone, 15 William St., city.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bankbook No. 471,199 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank book No. 106,597, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of same has been stopped.

$10 REWARD for return of silver Cigarette Case marked "G. B. R." P. S. Barrett, 55 Ferry St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21ST, 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

53D ST., 57 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

60TH ST., 46 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

82D ST., 171 EAST.—Large rooms, with board, private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

125TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

MADISON AV., 1,999.—Superior accommodations; refined guests; modern house; select neighborhood; superior table board; references.

PARK AV., 1,790, (124TH.)—Rooms and excellent board in sunny apartment; reasonable. Bassett's bell.

Private family, west side, can accommodate two gentlemen accustomed to living well, desiring comforts, privileges of well-appointed home; references essential. L. B., 153 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.

Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

Convalescents or persons needing a quiet, healthful resting place; beautiful sunny rooms; special board; all conveniences; telephone; physicians' references. Miss Seymour, Rutherford, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

20TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; suitable for gentlemen; references; telephone.

31ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

44TH ST., 132 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room, second floor; private house; gentleman.

LEXINGTON AV., 786, 61ST ST.—Doctor's office and parlor; has been occupied by prominent dentist for six years; references required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Delightful room; steam heated; porcelain bathtub; only $2.50 weekly for two gentlemen or one. Simmons-Cohen.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

AGENTS WANTED.—Can earn $30 weekly. Suvio Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

A—HAND SEWERS AND FINISHERS WANTED ON FINE SUMMER DRESSES. WIGHTMAN COMPANY, 21 WAVERLY PLACE.

WANTED—Five young lady operators of the typewriter; must be rapid and accurate; salary $7 a week; make application in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c. T. P. D., Box 183 Times.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 175 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. E. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—CASH GIRLS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

WANTED—A young lady who is a fast operator; familiar with making out cards and card indexing; state age, experience, and salary expected. M. R. S. P., Box 179 Times.

WANTED—A Spanish and English stenographer; must be able to take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary $18 per week. Address W. H. B., 338 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper for wholesale firm; good, permanent position; satisfactory service. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 429 BROOME ST.

WANTED—Finishers on misses' and children's clothes; also fine hand sewers. Call, all week, M. G. Thompson, 116 East 54th St.

WANTED—Operators on children's aprons with sleeves; no work given out. The E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 10 Bleecker St.

WANTED—Operators on waists and Summer dresses; long season. Apply, ready for work, Weil & Grosz, 35 West 19th St.

WANTED—Operators on lace curtains. Apply Mills & Gibb, 468 Broadway, fourth floor.

Males.

A FEW men of good standing, with large acquaintance in the Bronx, who will devote one or two hours (day or evening,) can make good income with little effort; personal solicitation not required. For particulars address C. H. Stonebridge, 3d Av., 148th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—For contractor's office; must write good hand; young and Christian nationality; permanent position. 150 Nassau St., Room 1,737.

WANTED—As general clerk or superintendent on country place, near New York, an all-round man having some knowledge of and experience in engineering, building, or contract work; familiar with farming and care of live stock; state age, former employment, and salary expected. J Box 159 Times.

WANTED—Machinists, machinists' helpers, boilermakers, and boilermakers' helpers for out of town; good wages. Apply to T. Chandler, 129 Cedar St., one flight up, March 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—Three young men stenographers and operators of the typewriter, aged 18 to 20; salary $6 to $8 a week; apply in own handwriting, giving particulars. R. S. B., Box 182 Times.

WANTED—CASH BOYS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., 23D ST.

WANTED—Several salesmen to represent a well-known established house; make application in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c. E. G. W., Box 178 Times.

WANTED—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph, 62 Vesey St.

YOUNG MEN TO PREPARE FOR FIRING locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $75 monthly and become engineers, averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

A LADY of culture and refinement would like engagements by the hour to read to invalids or others, or to attend to correspondence. W. K., Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper; preferably with musical firm; $15. Pianist, Box 174 Times Office.

COMPANION.—By an American girl as companion to children of American or English family; vicinity Harlem; sleep home. J., Box 1,284 Times, Harlem.

COOK, BAKER.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Aviene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visiting Secretary, 267 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

BOTH EXONERATED IN COURT.

Charge Against William Murphy and Richard Butler Dismissed.

William Murphy, twenty-seven years old, of 811 Washington Street, who was charged with having stolen two barrels of claret and a barrel of brandy from a truck which had been left standing in a stable at Tenth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, who conducts a saloon at 309 Tenth Avenue, and was also arrested on a charge of having received the stolen liquor, were discharged from custody by Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the Magistrate dismissing the case against them.

In the case of Mr. Butler the liquor was found in the cellar of his saloon, but his counsel explained that it had been put there in the first place without his client's knowledge, and when Butler was told of the matter he ordered the liquor taken away. It was an hour after this order had been given, and before it was executed, that the police arrested him.

The claret belonged to James B. Cahill who has a wholesale liquor store at 528 West Twenty-second Street.

HOUSESMITHS NOW TIED UP.

Bricklayers' Strike Spreads to Many Buildings Partly Finished.

The effects of the bricklayers' strike began to be felt yesterday in the other trades, the first to suffer being the housesmiths, many of whom had been idle on a number of buildings where work was stopped owing to complaints that the building laws were violated.

Other trades which were thrown idle are the ship and machinery riggers, steam fitters, boilermakers, and inside iron workers. In the Metropolitan annex the electric dynamos were ready for being put in place, but the strike of the bricklayers keeps this work back. The same conditions prevail on a number of other large buildings. The housesmiths were very much incensed at being thrown out of work after a long spell of idleness through a quarrel with another union. Robert E. Neidig, President of the finishers' branch of the union, called at the Building Trades' Club yesterday. He said when seen that he had merely come for information.

"I can't but think the mason builders violated the arbitration agreement first by issuing their notice to the laborers. I am not in a position, however, to speak positively on the subject, but in any case it is rough on the iron workers."

The Mason Builders' Association put the entire blame for the bricklayers' strike on the bricklayers themselves.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; city reference. Care Mackin, 76 West 89th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her competent and trustworthy infant's nurse; wages, $25. Call Wednesday, 1,035 Madison Av.

MONOGRAMS AND ART HAND EMBROIDERY wanted on dresses, shirtwaists; Hardanger trimmings on canvas, &c.; designs and samples shown. I. R. Steiner, 925 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary by a young lady; is of neat appearance and has had eight years' experience in commercial and literary lines; will substitute or consider permanent position at $18 per week. Bemis, 316 West 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By thoroughly competent stenographer and typewriter in law or manufacturing office; accustomed to mail-order work; five years' experience; salary $15. Miss D. M. Gregory, 294 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—As stenographer in a commercial office; well acquainted with English business methods, having been for several years in London; temporary position preferred; salary required, $18 per week. Stear, 194 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and typewriter, nine months' experience, bright, active, and accurate, where there is chance of advancement; salary $7, $8. Miss Carrie Ruddiman, 87 Newtown Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter of four years' experience, position in publishing and hardware business; salary $10, $12. Miss M. L. H., 85 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—As stenographer by a young lady with about one year's experience in commercial lines; salary $8 to start, with chance of advancement. Haase, 391 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Competent stenographer and typewriter wants position up town; three years' experience in electrical and newspaper offices; salary $12. Scarry, 363 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and typewriter; over year's experience; rapid and accurate; salary $8. Miss Bertha Katz, 140 Lewis St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; has had three years' experience. F. Brophy, 2,161 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; painstaking, accurate; moderate salary to begin; references. Ready, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; moderate salary. K. Stuhrman, 536 East 13th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By capable young woman; 10 years' experience; best references. M. T. C., 41 East 22d St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.
Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT.—Will write up books and audit accounts evenings, for business or private individuals. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper, office man, age twenty-six; eight years' experience; A1 references; interview solicited. C. T. O., 218 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; best of references furnished; city or country. Charles Odel, 156 East 45th St.

CARPENTER.—Wants work; understands the building of small frame houses, or fitting up stores; is steady and reliable; city or country. D. G., No. 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—By young man, with experience; best of reference. Box F 162 Times.

COLLECTOR and BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of handling 700 tenants in real estate business; reference and security. Address D. B. L., 143 8th Av.

COLORED MAN, good education, like position in office; best references. Address J. C., 218 West 28th St.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced and thorough, desires permanent employment in office of editor or publisher; complete knowledge typography. Caslon, 9, 153 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Expert stenographer and general office man, single, having had 10 years' business experience, desires an appointment as private secretary or in other confidential capacity where integrity, tact, energy, and personal appearance are important qualifications; best of references. Nathan, 411 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (2d,) A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability and thorough knowledge of law, seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By an experienced stenographer and typewriter in engineering and commission business; salary $15. H. Stein, 36 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, Smith Premier, three years' experience, desires permanent position. S. J. Pawlicki, 338 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nineteen, active, energetic, and reliable, familiar with the details of office work; $8 to start. J. M., 176 Times.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—By typewriter and office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

WANTED.—By married man, (30,) position on gentleman's estate or farm; thoroughly posted in all branches of farming and use of all machinery; send postal. J. H. Flynn, 4,615 Third Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Situation as Manager for private city property; collect rents, look after repairs, &c.; 15 years' experience; highest city references and bond given. Lockbox 457, Goshen, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.—By young law student, fine address and education, any position not menial; moderate compensation; has ability, first-class reference, and financially responsible. W., Box 111 Times Office.

CONFERENCES FOLLOW THE MERGER UPSET

Northern Securities Directors Hold Long Session.

LITTLE TO SAY TO THE PUBLIC

James J. Hill Denies That Evasion by Means of Canadian Charter Is Intended.

The Northern Securities decision continued to be the topic of greatest interest in Wall Street yesterday, but the discussion did not centre so much on what the decision meant as on what the men who controlled the company intended to do. On this point the air was full of rumors, but no suggestion came from any official source which would give the slightest indication that they had prepared any plan of action. In the months gone by it was a favorite argument on the part of James J. Hill that no matter what the decision might be they were prepared to meet it with another plan whereby the same object would be accomplished.

Mr. Hill yesterday sought refuge again behind the statement that he had not read the decision, and that, therefore, he could not tell what they might do. Col. W. P. Clough, who had been present in Washington when the decision was rendered, also declined to make a statement. Contrary to expectations he did not bring a copy of the decision with him, and he declared that he could not say anything, because all he knew about the decision was what he had seen in the newspapers. He would prefer to wait until he could secure an official copy of the decision. The decision is said to be still in the hands of the clerk of the court, and no copies are ready as yet for distribution.

But while these officials of the company refused to discuss its future course for the benefit of the public they were less reticent among themselves. All day there were conferences among those most closely interested in the company. First there was a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company which lasted quite a long while. After the meeting Mr. Hill went over to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and had a long conference with Mr. Morgan, Francis Lynde Stetson, and several other lawyers. When he left this conference Mr. Hill was asked to confirm or deny several rumors which had been circulated in the street during the afternoon. One of these reports came from Montreal, and was to the effect that a Northern Securities Company of Canada had been formed there some time ago for the purpose of taking over the property of the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey. Of this report Mr. Hill said that it was foolish.

"We have no more idea," he said, "of evading the law through a company organized in Canada than we have of forming a company in Mars or the moon." Asked directly whether it was true that they had a plan already to substitute, Mr. Hill said: "There is no plan yet. It is our intention to carry out the decision of the court."

Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for J. P. Morgan, yesterday made a short statement which was considered significant in view of the report that he had advised against the formation of the Northern Securities Company. Mr. Stetson said:

"I have never been accused of the fathering of the company or of the conduct of it, therefore I beg to be excused from discussing it."

During the day there was also a meeting of some of the Directors of the Great Northern Railway, but what, if anything, was done at that meeting could not be learned.

The Street, however, was not satisfied with the explanation offered, and sought to reach some solution by a process of reasoning all its own. Attention was called to the fact that the Erie Railroad might be used to consolidate the properties held under the Northern Securities Company, but in reply it was pointed out that the Erie could not more hold these two competing roads than the Northern Securities Company could, as it was the combination of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific which had been adjudged a restraint of trade.

The best opinion in the Street was that no attempt would be made to form any new corporation to take over the properties or transfer them to an already existing company. It was thought that in all probability an arrangement would be made whereby the shares of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific would be turned over to their original shareholders, the largest among them being J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. When this is done it is expected some kind of a voting trust will be formed to prevent the control of the properties from being placed in jeopardy in the stock market.

The decision was responsible for another adjournment being taken in the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which had been postponed until yesterday from Feb. 2. The meeting was adjourned until May 17. The reason for the adjournment is that there is no quorum, the stock held by the Northern Securities Company being enjoined from voting and the outstanding minority stock amounting to only about 1 per cent. of the total.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 15.—Application Securities Company obtained a charter from the Dominion Government soon after the original suit was brought against the American corporation in Minnesota. The Directors named in the bill of incorporations were Canadians. The charter is still in existence, although no step has been taken to operate under it in Canada.

The powers of the charter are very large and include the right to buy, control, and operate railways as well as other enterprises both in Canada and in the United States.

At the State Department this afternoon it was stated that the legal steps necessary to complete the incorporation of the Northern Securities Company of Canada had not been taken, and, so far as the official records show, no such company exists. The incorporation of the concern under the laws of Canada met with considerable opposition in the House, and the application was withdrawn temporarily. None of the officials here has been informed that an effort will be made to complete the organization of the company.

CONGRATULATIONS POUR IN.

Many Messages Approving of the Merger Decision Received by President.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Messages of congratulation from all parts of the country are being delivered to President Roosevelt by telegraph, by mail, and in person on the Supreme Court's decision in the Northern Securities case.

President Roosevelt personally congratulated Attorney General Knox yesterday, and at the Cabinet meeting to-day he renewed his congratulations. In these he was joined by the Attorney General's fellow Cabinet members.

The Attorney General declined to indicate what action, if any, he might take in the future in following up the Supreme Court's decision. He would not say whether he had formed any plans looking to further prosecutions. Thus far he has not had opportunity thoroughly to digest the decision of the court.

EVERETT P. WHEELER'S VIEW.

Division of the Court Shows Fundamental Differences Between the Parties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that the Judges composing the majority of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case were Republicans, and that the Democratic members of the court all dissented, does not show at all that the court divided on party lines as such. It simply illustrates the fundamental difference between the two parties.

The fundamental principle of the Democratic Party is faith in freedom. It believes that it is on the whole for the good of mankind to be free from governmental restraint, particularly in the matter of making contracts, so long as these contracts or any other individual actions do not work positive injury to other individuals. Our method of dealing with the case when injury is done is to redress the injury rather than to prohibit the contract.

It is for this reason that the Democratic Party has consistently opposed the so-called protective tariff. On the other hand, the Republican Party, since the reconstruction period, has consistently favored such a tariff. On the whole, its leaders have been of the opinion that the Government knows more about the profitableness and desirability of particular industries than individuals can know, and that it is part of the business of the Government to artificially foster particular interests and thereby promote, as is supposed, the general good. It is owing to this love of Government interference that the superstition has been so diligently cultivated that the entire prosperity of the United States is due to the artificial aids and barriers created by the tariff, rather than to the energy and industry of their inhabitants and the unexampled resources of the country. The belief of a Hindu that sunshine and timely rains are the creation of his hideous idol is just as reasonable.

In like manner in dealing with combinations the Republican theory has been to prohibit them altogether. The Democratic view is really expressed in the dissenting opinions. That is to say, we would redress evils that may follow from particular combinations, but leave to individuals freedom to make them as their interests may seem to them to require.

In the Trans-Missouri case it was shown that the effect of the combination between the railroad companies concerned in that litigation was beneficial to the public, that it operated to prevent the temporary cutting of rates and the concession of rebates to individuals and to maintain rates of freight at a uniform level upon which all shippers could reckon. In it the court held that the effect of the act of Congress was to prohibit railroad companies from making such a reasonable contract. The Democratic principle would be to permit such contracts, but restrain or punish their abuse.

It must be admitted that the fallacies of Bryan and his followers have led the Democratic Party very far from the maintenance of these fundamental principles. It is probably too late to bring the party back to its bearings during the coming campaign. But the present decision of the court, which certainly does give effect to the literal language of this so-called Sherman law, admonishes all good citizens that there is a wiser method of legislation which will give freedom to the individual, and at the same time restrain the abuse of such freedom.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, March 15, 1904.

Calls Decision a Blessing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express my opinion about the merger decision, and must say that the decision by the Supreme Court is a blessing for the public at large. I know what I am talking about. I have been in Wall Street a number of years. I know all about what is going on inside the ring. There will be no more great deals, by which the public always was the loser.

The Wall Street situation will be much healthier and good values will lose nothing. The only losers by the decision will be the high financiers. A.

New York, March 15, 1904.

AN IGNORED WIDOW'S CONTEST.

Friends Supposed "Polly" Was Heyzer's Wife Till He Died.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Heyzer, whose husband, Charles H. Heyzer, a prominent Freemason, died at 407 Seventh Avenue on Feb. 8, leaving a will bequeathing all his property to "Polly Heyzer," a woman with whom, as he said, he had "lived happily for more than thirty years," gave notice in the Surrogates' Court yesterday that she and her five children would contest the will. Mrs. Heyzer is seeking to have a temporary administrator of the estate appointed.

William H. Heyzer, one of the sons, makes affidavit that he does not believe that if his father had been perfectly free and not unduly influenced he would have cut off his widow and children.

Charles F. P. Richards, executor under the will, submitted an affidavit in which he says that for more than thirty years Heyzer had not lived with his wife, although her home was but a few blocks from his residence. During this time Heyzer continued to live with "Polly Heyzer," and said he would marry her as soon as he got a divorce. He says that Mr. Heyzer's prominence "made the publicity of such a proceeding hateful to him," and that therefore it was constantly deferred.

"In time," the statement continues, "their mutual affection and devotion, and the belief of the outside world that she was his wife, obviated the necessity of a legal formality."

Magistrate Ommen, who drew the will which Heyzer signed the day before his death, made an affidavit in which he said he believed Mr. Heyzer to be of sound mind. He said, too, that during all the years he knew the testator he believed that "Polly Heyzer" was his wife, and did not know differently until he drew the will. Surrogate Thomas will render decision later.

MORE SWEAR OFF TAXES.

E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Caroline Astor and Zabriskie Heirs Non-Residents.

Among those who called at the Tax Department yesterday to change their personal property assessments were E. H. Harriman, who swore off an assessment for $500,000 on the ground of non-residence, claiming Nassau County, Long Island, as his home. Mrs. Caroline W. Astor, who was assessed for $250,000, also claimed exemption on the ground of non-residence, giving Newport as her home. Her assessment was canceled.

Counsel for the Zabriskie estate, which was assessed for $1,000,000, had the assessment canceled because all of the heirs claim England as their home.

ELKINS ESTATE TRANSFER TAX.

State Appraiser Fixes Value of New York Personalty at $63,262.

A report filed in the Surrogates' Office yesterday by Robert Mazet, a State Appraiser, shows that William L. Elkins, Jr., of Philadelphia, owned real and personal property valued at $1,221,567 when he died on March 13, 1902. Of this amount $142,435 worth of personal property was in New York State. There were made deductions from the entire estate amounting to $667,544—$651,833 for debts, $1,500 for expenses of administration, and $24,211 commissions of executors.

This left the net personal estate in New York subject to the transfer tax $63,262. By his will Mr. Elkins left his estate to his widow and two children, infants. They live in Philadelphia.

New Erie Ferryboat's Trial Trip.

The new ferryboat Arlington of the Erie Railroad made her trial trip to-day between the Battery and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and between the Battery and Staten Island. These are the routes designated by the Legislature for municipal ferries and the Staten Island route. The Arlington made the trip from the Battery to Thirty-ninth Street in twelve minutes. The run over the Staten Island route was made in twenty minutes with the tide and twenty-five minutes against the tide. The Arlington was built by the Burlee Dry Dock Company of Staten Island, from designs made by J. W. Millard, marine architect, of New York. She is 224 feet over all, 64 feet breadth, 17 feet 9 inches depth of hull. She is built of steel, of double deck type.

SPECIAL SALE of about 1000 men's and youths' medium and light weight Suits, blues and blacks, in serges and cheviots and fancy mixtures. The identical qualities we will be asking $15 to $20 for in thirty or sixty days reduced to $10.50.

Sizes 34 to 44 in something—a goodly number of stouts and longs. Highly desirable goods, and a very real bargain.

All 3 stores until sold.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

$10.50

"Worth looking into."

Broadway, at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Horner's Furniture

EVERYTHING meritorious and fashionable in Furniture—ranging from the plainest to the most artistic—and in far greater choice than elsewhere. The recognized headquarters for Fine Furniture at moderate prices.

Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites.

Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns and styles.

Dining-Room Suites in Mahogany and all finishes in oak—Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c., with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Exclusive designs in Drawing-Room and Parlor Furniture.

Separate department devoted to Mission and Flemish Furniture.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St

Wonderful how cheap comforts are nowadays.

Until lately the man whose neck-measure lay anywhere between the conventional half-inch collar sizes — but who nevertheless would have comfortable properly fitting collars, was forced to have collars made to order at extravagant prices.

All that's changed.

"Cluett" collars at a quarter each and the "Arrow" brand at two for a quarter, are both made in quarter sizes — the newest shapes too.

Thus passes another exclusive comfort of the rich.

We've also "collared" a mighty good lot of spring ideas in clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

Man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Special 30-Day Offer

A Remlik Oiler and 5 Gallons Remlik Wax Floor Oil for $3.00

10 Gallons, $5.00 Extra felt free

"Felt" free with every oil order. Write for circulars
EMPIRE OIL CO., 105 Chambers St., New York

ARREST A POSTMASTER.

Last to be Named by President McKinley Accused of Embezzlement.

Postmaster August Hauser of Hicksville, a wealthy and prominent resident of that town, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged by Post Office Inspector Charles E. Crowell with having appropriated to his own use $344.67, receipts from the Money Order Department. He was held in $1,000 bail. "I made up the shortage immediately," Mr. Hauser said, "but the Inspector of course had to report the matter to Washington, and my arrest followed. I got myself in this trouble through trying to help a friend. He is dead now, and there is no use recalling the matter."

Mr. Hauser was the last Postmaster appointed by President McKinley, receiving his nomination the day after the President was shot at Buffalo.

DOWNING WANTS ELEVATORS.

Stout Alderman Would Have Them at All Elevated Stations.

Alderman Downing of Brooklyn caused considerable amusement at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen by introducing a resolution requiring elevated railroads in the city to furnish and equip passenger elevators at each station on their lines. Alderman Downing is about 5 feet 5 inches tall and fully 5 feet 5 inches broad also, and confesses to some difficulty in ascending stairways. He refuses to admit, however, that this is the trouble underlying his presentation of the resolution.

The resolution imposes a fine of $100 for every neglect to provide elevators, and was referred to the Committee on Railroads, which, by the way, does not take it very seriously.

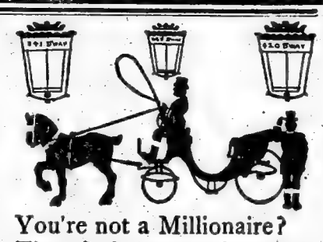

You're not a Millionaire?
Then $5 is too much to pay for your Spring Hat.
Leave $2 of it at home and bring us the rest.
All the latest blocks in Soft Hats and Derbies for $3.
If you're very economical we have the $2 kind.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av, 238, 240, 242 Bowery, 649 Eighth Av, Third Av., cor. 123d, 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

NO matter how much or how little you have been paying for your Spring Derby—Go into one of our five stores and see THE WALLACH which is JUST OUT. Go in TO-DAY and you'll get one more day's Hat satisfaction than if you wait. Style—Quality and—Wallach's Own Prices $2.90, $2.40, $1.90

Spring Gloves, too.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. 2.
In Repertoire. MR. RICHARD Last 2 Weeks.
MANSFIELD TO-NIGHT.
IVAN THE TERRIBLE
To-morrow Night, Friday, Saty Night and Saty Matinee, BEAU BRUMMEL.
NEXT WEEK—Last week—Mon. & Thurs. A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Tue., Wed., Fri. IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Sat. Mat. OLD HEIDELBERG; Sat. Night, DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
Note—Owing to the continued demand for additional performances of "IVAN THE TERRIBLE," Mr. Mansfield has decided to substitute Tolstoi's tragedy for "Beaucaire" on Wednesday and Friday of next week. Seats already reserved for these performances may be exchanged if desired.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tele. 6726-38. Mats. To-day and Sat.
FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO.
Engagement Positively Limited to 3 Weeks.
Matinee To-day—"MIGNON."
To-night—"LES HUGUENOTS."
Thurs. Eve., Mch. 17th—"CINDERELLA."
Fri. Eve., March 18—"TRAVIATA."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."
Special Mat. St. Patrick's Day. (To-morrow.)

PRINCESS THE CENTURY PLAYERS.
Evgs. 8. Mats. { Tom'w & Sat. 2 / Direction Sydney Rosenfeld. Much Ado About Nothing.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Eve. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
As VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT.
Next Week—Seats on Sale To-morrow.
HENRY IRVING
And His Company.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Monday Evening and Wednesday Matinee.
WATERLOO AND THE BELLS, Tuesday and Thursday Evenings.
LOUIS XI., Wednesday & Friday Evenings.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15.
Alan Dale says: "A Big Success." HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN 141ST TO 148TH TIME. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. Thurs. at 11. Fri. at 3.
ALASKA I.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVE. at 8:15.
PEKING.
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

AMERICAN Eve. 8:30. 25-50-75c. $1.00. Mat. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c.
OUT OF THE FOLD

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42 St., Bwy, 7 Av. 25,50,75,1.00. Daily Mts.25,50. Henry Lee, Elfie Fay, Mary Norman, others. Added Attraction, Jas. J. Corbett.

CROMWELL WINS AUTO SUIT.

Richmond's Borough President Not Liable for $10,000 Damages.

The jury in the suit brought in the Supreme Court at Richmond, S. I., by Mrs. Eliza Battanchon of Rossville against George Cromwell, President of Richmond Borough, for $10,000 damages for injuries received in an automobile accident found a verdict for the defendant. A sealed verdict was handed in Monday night, and on being opened in court yesterday it was found to be in favor of Mr. Cromwell.

The plaintiff and her husband were driving in an automobile at Garretsons on June 3, 1903, and they had to swerve the machine to one side to avoid running into a horse and dirt cart owned by Mr. Cromwell. The result was that the automobile smashed into the stoop of a store and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Battanchon was badly injured. The plaintiff alleged neglect on the part of the driver of the cart.

AMUSEMENTS.

An Impending Event of Impressive Importance.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
COMMENCING NEXT
Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'Clock.

Evening exhibition at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 1 and 7 for an hour's saunter through the menageries, museum, stupendous gallery of living human curiosities, and see the Russian Dancers, Troupe of Midgets, etc., etc.

Barnum & Bailey
Greatest Show on Earth

Presenting everything new this year but the name. A colossal amusement palace filled with wonders. 3½ hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of the Grand Oriental Pageant.

The Gorgeous Delhi Durbar.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
Ancilotti, the Modern Ariel,
In the latest and greatest Parisian sensation,
LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,
wheeling down a precipitous incline with stupendous leap.
Solo and Chico, the Marvelous Unicyclists, descending a steep ladder in a carrying act.
CYCLO, the Kinetic Demon,
wheeling at right angles to a perpend

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,911. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS WILL MAKE MERGER CASE AN ISSUE

Demand That Administration Inaugurate Anti-Trust Campaign.

LEADER WILLIAMS'S SPEECH

Refers to Attorney General's Interview on "Running Amuck" and Quotes Editorial Article from The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Attorney General Knox's declaration about the Supreme Court decision in the merger case will be the Democratic issue on the trust question. The Democrats will hold that it is the duty of the Administration to prosecute other trusts, and that if it does not do so it will be convicted of singling out one trust to prosecute so as to have a campaign issue.

In a speech on the floor of the House Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, to-day foreshadowed the line on which the House Democrats will discuss the merger decision and the trust question. He said:

"Yesterday the Supreme Court of the United States decided the Northern Securities case. Immediately afterward the Attorney General of the United States was interviewed, and was careful to tell the country that the Government 'would not run amuck' against all railroad combinations. Of course the Attorney General would not have been interviewed unless he had wanted to be interviewed, nor would he have wanted to be interviewed unless he had some object in being interviewed and in sending that particular message to the country.

"This morning THE NEW YORK TIMES comes out with an editorial headed 'As to Running Amuck.' This editorial is so felicitous a comment upon the situation, especially the part of it which seems to have called upon the Attorney General to quiet the apprehensions of trusts and combines for fear they might think that the Government was going into the business of discovering and prosecuting them miscellaneously, without political affiliations or connections with Republican policies, that I desire to have the Clerk read the article from the desk." After the editorial article had been read, Mr. Williams went on:

"The country will wait carefully to see whether this is a mere 'theatrical campaign trick' or whether it is the beginning of a general policy of 'shackling cunning' now, as we have in the past 'shackled force,' according to a celebrated utterance of the President."

Mr. Williams said later that the Democrats would insist that the Attorney General, following the decision in the merger case, should look further into combinations of railways and industries or explain why he did not do so.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the Department of Justice has received from Congress $500,000 with which to prosecute the trusts. According to the report made to Congress at this session not more than $25,000 of that sum had been expended. Mr. Williams thought there would be no excuse if the Department of Justice did not look into a few other combinations.

He thought, for instance, that it might be profitable to ascertain if the Steel Trust was receiving benefits from railroads in reduced rates on steel manufactures for export. In fact, he could see a wide field of activity for the Department of Justice if it cared to look further into combinations in restraint of trade.

DEPEW LIKES MERGER DECISION.

Says It's a Good Thing for Both People and Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Depew to-day gave an authorized interview on the merger decision to The Newark Evening News, in which he said:

"It is a good thing, both for the people and the corporations, because it quiets popular apprehension, which was very great, and might have resulted in dangerous and unnecessary legislation.

"It is a good thing for the corporations because the limits within which they can lawfully act are made reasonably certain. It is fortunate that the decision has come, as almost every enterprise was halting while waiting for the result.

"It removes the exaggerated perils, which created so much alarm, as to the far-reaching effect of an adverse decision. We now see that it does not reach and disrupt the many long-established accretions of different corporations by purchase or consolidation, like those of the New York Central or Pennsylvania Railways."

MERGER OFFICIALS CONFER.

J. J. Hill Says Outsiders Would Make Mountain Out of Mole Hill.

Lawyers representing the various interests in the Northern Securities Company were in conference yesterday with President Hill, Vice President Clough, and Directors George F. Baker and John S. Kennedy until late in the day. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia, who argued the Securities case before the United States Supreme Court, was reported to have been one of the conferrees. The others included Francis Lynde Stetson, of counsel to J. P. Morgan & Co., and R. S. Lovett, representing the Harriman interests.

Later Mr. Hill said: "We are waiting for the order of the court. Nothing can be done until we receive it. I would like to say, however, that there will be no attempt to evade the judgment of the court.

"We haven't any definite plan or plans under consideration. There has been altogether too much guesswork by outsiders. They have tried to make a mountain out of a mole hill, and there isn't even a mole hill."

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MAY PROSECUTE ROCK ISLAND.

Commissioner Says That Road and Southern Pacific Are Holding Companies.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 16.—O. B. Colquitt, member of the Texas Railroad Commission, said to-day that under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities Case, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island could be proceeded against by the Attorney General for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, as they were both purely holding companies.

It is probable that the Texas State authorities will take the preliminary steps with the view of having prosecutions against these two holding companies instituted by the Federal Government.

GUN COTTON FOR SHIRT IRONER

Package So Labeled and Addressed Alarms Elevated Station Agent.

A woman on the up-town station of the Sixth Avenue elevated line at Thirty-third Street last evening picked up a package a foot long, seven inches wide, and three inches deep. Taking it to the ticket agent the woman asked him to see that it was sent to its owner.

The agent looked at the bundle for a minute and suddenly turned very pale. He called the ticket chopper over and whispered to him, then he locked the office and ran down to the street. He returned with Policeman Snyder of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The police picked up the package and read in a large print, "Guncotton and nitroglycerine." The package was addressed to "Mr. Shannon, 1,673 Lexington Avenue." Across the upper left-hand corner was the following note:

Dear George: This is what you asked for at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday. Be mighty careful how you handle it. The bearer is my brother, a very competent person, and you can trust him with what you wish delivered. But for God's sake be careful of this package when you open it. Don't drop it.

Policeman Snyder took the package to the station house, where Sergt. Shibles was at the desk. Snyder deposited the box in front of him. When he learned what it contained he ordered the policeman to take it away.

"Shall I open it?" asked Snyder.

"Not here," yelled the Sergeant. "There are too many married men here. Take it up to the Bureau of Combustibles."

Snyder then journeyed with his package to the Fire Department Building in East Sixty-seventh Street. When he got there he found the bureau closed, so he telephoned the station. The Sergeant would not let him bring it back, and the bundle was deposited at Fire Headquarters.

David Shannon, a shirt ironer in a laundry, lives with his wife and three children on the second floor of 1,673 Lexington Avenue. Shannon was not at home when a reporter called there last night. Mrs. Shannon said she had not seen her husband since noon.

"He came home with his tools," said Mrs. Shannon, "and I thought he wanted to sit down and not work. So I quarreled with him. Then he got out, and I haven't seen him since. I never saw him use any dynamite or anything like that. He hasn't any relatives or friends in the navy that I know of."

Mrs. Shannon said she didn't know of any member of the Shannon family named George.

ATROCITIES BY HOTTENTOTS.

One Hundred and Thirteen Germans Slain in One District Alone.

BERLIN, March 16.—Letters from German Southwest Africa have arrived here giving details of the ghastly treatment of German settlers, 113 of whom were killed outright or tortured to death in the district of Okahandja alone.

Women dismembered and with parts of their bodies nailed to the doors of houses and boys mutilated and left to die slowly were frequent spectacles. The expeditionary columns, on coming in sight of a farmer's house, would see the heads of its former occupants fastened to the roof.

These sights excited the rage of the soldiers. The letters express a longing for revenge and a determination, as one writer says, "to kill everything black." This causes some papers to urge the Government to telegraph instructions to Col. Leutwein, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, that he order the soldiers to restrain themselves and conduct the war in a civilized manner.

Col. Leutwein himself comes in for criticism, as it is alleged that he left insufficient numbers of troops in the exposed district, and was misled by the temper of the natives, having frequently had at his own table chiefs who are now in rebellion and who are wearing decorations and swords of honor bestowed on them by the Governor in behalf of the Emperor.

The Tageblatt intimates that Col. Leutwein will be recalled.

CRAZED IN CAGE OF LIONS.

Animal Trainer in Florida Develops Madness During Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 16.—While in a cage with three lions this afternoon, Alfred J. F. Perrins, the animal tamer, suddenly became insane. Soon after he entered the cage Perrins struck one of the lion's a vicious blow and cried, "Why don't you bow to me, I am God's agent."

Perrins then left the cage, leaving the door open and saying, "They will not come out, as God is looking after them." He then stood on a box and called on the spectators to come up and be healed, saying he could restore sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and heal any disease by a gift just received from God.

The lions started to leave the cage and the spectators fled. The cage door was slammed by a policeman, who arrested Perrins. Physicians pronounced Perrins hopelessly crazed on religion. He has been in the show business thirty years, having been with Robinson, Barnum, and Sells.

DIED ON STATION PLATFORM.

Chase Up Elevated Road Steps Kills Brooklyn Druggist.

Adolph Schaeffer, a well-to-do druggist, sixty-four years old, living at 394 Vanderbilt Avenue, was stricken with apoplexy after running for a train on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad at Fulton Street and Alabama Avenue last evening, and died in a few minutes. Schaeffer and a group of friends were returning home, and all hands ran up the elevated stairs in the endeavor to catch an approaching train.

Schaeffer had passed through the turnstile when his friends noticed that he was staggering, and he died before he could be removed from the station platform. He was a widower.

GETS THROUGH TROLLEY LINE TO PHILADELPHIA

Public Service Corporation Buys the Last Link.

DEAL INVOLVES $2,250,000

Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company Acquired—Plans for Million-Dollar Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 16.—The Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, which has fifty miles of track in Middlesex and Somerset Counties, has been sold to the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey for $2,250,000.

The Middlesex and Somerset Traction was owned by ex-Judge Gotfried Kreuger of Newark, Andrew Radel of Bridgeport, the heirs of the late John Radel, and Edward H. Radel of this city, who all own about equal shares in the business. The officers were: President—Gotfried Kreuger; Vice President—Andrew Radel; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward H. Radel.

The buying of the local trolley system completes the Public Service's through line from New York to Philadelphia. The corporation added very recently to its through line by purchasing the line from Camden to Trenton, and is now building a road from the terminus of the Camden Road at Trenton to connect with the end of the Trenton fast line at the fair grounds. The Public Service closed the deal a short time ago for the right of way over the Trenton fast line, and, it is understood, will take over this road probably within the next thirty days.

The Public Service Corporation has already mapped out great plans for the improvement of the local system. It is understood that $1,000,000 has been set aside for the improvement of the system in Somerset and Middlesex, and also of the lines of the Raritan Traction Company, bought a few weeks ago. The price paid for the Raritan Traction Company property was $500,000, and as that system consists of only eight miles and is much smaller than this one, which has fifty-two miles, it is said on good authority that a big proportion of the $1,000,000 to be spent for improvements will be used on the Middlesex and Somerset lines.

The plans for improvements have not been fully outlined, though they will include the completion of the double-track system from this city to Bound Brook, some changes at Riverside Park, and probably the relaying of part of the tracks on the various lines. The park property is included in the deal.

The Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company was formed after the Radels came here and bought out the old New Brunswick City Railway Company. The City Railway Company then owned eight and two-thirds miles of tracks in this city and had a capital stock of $100,000. At that time its income from passengers, according to the report for the year 1899, was $41,821.22. Since then the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company has built the lines ending in Metuchen, Raritan, and South Amboy.

SAY OLD WOMAN IS A THIEF.

Detectives Declare They Saw Her Rob a Shopper's Handbag.

In a white-haired woman, who says she is Mrs. Josephine Cole, fifty-three years old, but refuses her address, and who was arrested last night at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street by Detective Sergeants Becker and Rein, the police believe that they have found the source of numerous complaints of robbery recently made by women in the shopping district. In all these losses the complainants have declared that they noticed a white-haired old woman near when they missed their valuables.

Rein and Becker were watching the homegoing crowd of shoppers and department store employes when, according to their story, they saw the woman open a handbag held by another woman and remove from it three dollars in bills. When she was searched at Police Headquarters, they say, the money was found upon her. Mrs. F. H. Voght of 131 East Fiftieth Street, who had lost the cash, went to Headquarters to make complaint.

WINS RACE WITH DEATH.

Daughter of Joseph John Kittel Arrives Just Before He Dies.

Miss M. Kittel, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Joseph John Kittel of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Riverside Drive, made a flying trip from her school in Europe to the bedside of her father, having been summoned by a cablegram announcing his serious illness, and arrived there just three hours before his death, which occurred yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Kittel was, until 1888, one of the largest dealers in china and glassware in the United States, and was popularly known to the trade as "The Napoleon of China." He was born in New York fifty-three years ago, and when twenty-five years old engaged in the china and glassware business with his father at 26 and 28 Barclay Street. He succeeded his father, built up a very large trade, and amassed a fortune. He formerly was President of the Ninteenth Ward Bank, and remained a Director of that institution until last June.

About a week ago he became ill with pneumonia. It was seen at the outset that his condition was dangerous, and a cablegram was sent for the daughter to come home at once. She hurriedly packed her trunks and came by fastest train and steamship. Arriving here, she was apprised of the serious condition of her father and hastened to the home. Three hours after her arrival there Mr. Kittel died.

G. CARNEGIE SEEKS OFFICE.

Relative of Philanthropist Seeks Nomination for State Senator of Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 16.—George Carnegie, proprietor of the Dungeness, once the home of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and nephew of Andrew Carnegie, has announced his candidacy for the Georgia Senate. He will run in the Democratic primary.

In his announcement he says he pays three-fourths of the taxes of Camden. It is said Carnegie is willing to spend $100,000 to win. He is planning a series of entertainments at Dungeness, and will transport voters there by steamer. He employs nearly three hundred men, and all have been registered.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., New York.
—Adv.

WOMEN WIN POLITICAL COUP.

Fifty of Them Really Kept a Secret Till Time Came to Act.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—Fifty women voted at the school election in North Brunswick Township yesterday afternoon, and defeated the regular ticket. Judge S. W. Vandervoert of the opposition had arranged for the women to appear at the polls in a body just before the time of closing, and then cast their ballots in such numbers that the other side would not have a chance to gather their forces to overcome them. Though fifty women were in the secret, the doomed men did not know a thing of the scheme until the women began to flock. The candidates who won by aid of the women's votes were Joseph Wildgoose, C. W. Kuhlthau, Edward Suydam, Louis Messeroll, S. W. Vandervoert, and William Hunt.

The fact that the women voted may lead to the election being set aside. Under a decision of the courts School Trustees are municipal officers, for whom only male citizens may vote.

SUPT. WHITNEY OUSTED.

Society for Excise Law Enforcement Asks for Resignation.

Secretary Edward Heaton of the New York Society for the Enforcement of the Excise Law, said last evening that during the day a meeting of the society's Board of Directors had been held and the resignation of Superintendent Edgar A. Whitney had been asked for, received, and accepted.

Asked why Whitney had been requested to resign, Mr. Heaton said the society did not care to discuss that phase. No successor to Whitney was named.

MISS HARNED WOULDN'T PLAY.

No "Bargain Day" Audience for Her—Women Hurt in the Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—A "bargain day" audience that had assembled to see Virginia Harned, who is playing this week at the Alvin Theatre, were disappointed this afternoon because the actress refused to appear. Miss Harned insisted that she never played but one matinee a week.

Fully 2,000 people, mostly women, had been seated for the performance at the usual "bargain day" price, 50 cents for any seat in the house, and when the announcement was made that Miss Harned refused to appear a grand rush was made for the box office. The theatre officials were powerless to check the scramble, and many women were slightly hurt. It is shrewdly suspected that the bargain rates had some influence on Miss Harned's action.

DRAWS RACE LINE ON GALLOWS.

White Murderer Objects to Hanging with Negro at Pittsburg Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—"You would make a fine partner for me to go dangling through the air with," said William L. Hartley, a condemned murderer, to James Edward, colored, also condemned to die May 6, as the two caught sight of each other.

Hartley had just been into the private office of Warden Lewis to hear his death warrant read by Sheriff James W. Dickson. Hartley begged Sheriff Dickson not to hang him at the same time he does the negro. He said:

"It won't make any difference to me, but I have relatives in almost every State in the Union and it would appear that I had committeed a crime in the company of a negro."

WIFE NEEDN'T COOK MEALS.

Judge Tells Husband He Couldn't Make Her Do It Anyhow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Judge Kavanagh to-day declined to order a woman to prepare her husband's meals. Paul Bakos not only wanted his wife ordered to attend to the preparation of his food, but he asked Judge Kavanagh to restrain her from leaving his home. Judge Kavanagh said:

"This passes the limit. Even if I ordered the woman to prepare food I could not compel obedience. Neither can I make her stay continually in the house. I'll sign an order against the sale of the furniture and her interference with Bakos, but that is the best I can do."

MOVES FIVE TONS OF GOLD.

Truck Takes Precious Load from Sub-Treasury to Clearing House.

Five tons of gold coin were moved in a truck from the United States Sub-Treasury to the New York Clearing House yesterday morning. The gold was to pay the debit balance of $2,734,394 that was against the Government and in favor of the banks today. This amount of money, when paid in gold, weighs 10,000 pounds.

The Sub-Treasury has been paying its debit balances in gold for some time, on account of an old law which forbids the issuance of gold certificates when the gold in the Sub-Treasury is below $100,000,000.

The gold is in the vaults of the Clearing House. Certificates were issued by the Clearing House to the banks to which the gold was due.

NOT THE BARON'S DAUGHTER.

Chicago Court Denies Mrs. Murphy's Claim to Von Glahn's Name.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The petition of Mrs. Annie Murphy to be declared the lawful daughter of the late Baron von Glahn was denied to-day by Judge Orrin H. Carter. Mrs. Murphy was contending for a reduction of inheritance tax, she having been bequeathed $10,000 by the Baron.

The case hinged on the question whether the church records in New York City had been altered to show a marriage had been solemnized between Baron von Glahn and the mother of Mrs. Murphy. The court's decision upholds the validity of a later marriage contracted in Chicago by the Baron.

Mrs. Anna Murphy, whose home is in this city, declared that she was the legal daughter of Baron August von Glahn and Mrs. Martha McCabe, and that her father, while still married, went to Chicago and married again. The Baron died over a quarter of a century ago, leaving a fortune of $300,000 in real estate. During the trial, which began in Chicago in December, evidence was produced tending to show that a forgery was committed in the entry in the records of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in this city, of the marriage of Baron von Glahn and Mrs. McCabe. The entry was made under the date of May 23, 1850.

Hard to Beat.
Usher's Famous Scotch—Special Reserve White Label.—Adv.

JAMES J. HILL WANTS CLEVELAND NOMINATED

Thinks the ex-President Would Carry the Country.

DEMOCRATS' STRONGEST MOVE

The People, He Says, Would Know What to Expect of Him—More Than Could Be Said of Others.

James J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company and of the Great Northern Railroad, yesterday expressed himself as favoring the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland as candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States. It has been known for some time to the friends of President Hill that he believed the renomination of Mr. Cleveland would mark the re establishment of the Democratic Party in the White House. It was not, however, until yesterday that he consented to express himself to this effect in public print.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES caught Mr. Hill "on the fly" just as he was about to enter the elevator on his way home from his office, where he had spent a busy day in conference with the counsel of the Northern Securities Company and with others interested in the future of that concern.

"Mr. Hill," said the reporter, "your friends say that you are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. Do you care to make any statement of your views?"

At first Mr. Hill protested.

"I am not a politician," he said. "I am just a plain business man, and my views, I think, would not have much influence on the leaders of the Democratic Party." But when he was urged on the ground that his name might have influence with the sentiment of the people, he consented to give his opinion.

"It is my belief," he said, "that Mr. Cleveland would make a very strong candidate with the people. They know him; they know his ability. He has been in that office before, and he filled it in a manner which must have impressed the people in general. He was conservative in his administration, and demonstrated unusual ability, not to say greatness.

"The people know what to expect of him, which is more than can be said of the other candidates, and which, I believe, is a strong point in his favor. I believe that his nomination would be the strongest that the Democratic Party could make, and I think the people would indorse the selection at the polls."

HEARST AND BRYAN MEET.

Conference Held in Chicago—Rumors of Its Real Meaning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—No incident of this campaign has created more of a stir among the Democrats than the unexpected appearance here to-day of William Jennings Bryan. Whether he came to Chicago for the expressed purpose of meeting William Randolph Hearst could not be learned, but it is known that soon after his arrival at the Sherman House Mr. Bryan joined the candidate for President and they were together a long time.

The news that Bryan and Hearst were having a conference quickly spread to all the Democratic centres and caused speculative comment among the politicians.

All sorts of stories were current as to the objects of the conference.

It was said that Bryan came here at the request of Mr. Hearst to talk over the situation and also to discuss the question of his taking an active part in the general management of Hearst's campaign. Neither of them would divulge the subject of the conversation, nor would they admit that there had been any kind of conference.

One of the stories afloat was that Mr. Hearst has asked the Nebraska leader to become his mouthpiece at St. Louis and present his name to the National Convention. Another was that they are trying to form a combination that will enable them to control the nomination as well as the convention.

Under the two-thirds rule they may find it impossible to dictate the naming of a standard bearer even though a majority of the delegates stand with them on organization, adoption of platform, and all other matters.

"Learning that Hearst and Bryan were in Chicago, Chairman John P. Hopkins of the State Committee came out with a denial of the report, recently exploited, that he was opposed to Mr. Hearst's candidacy, and would do everything within his power to prevent him from getting delegates in Illinois. "I have taken the position," he continued, "that the State Committee has no business to mix in these preconvention contests. I said so two years ago, when the committee made me its Chairman. I said so six weeks ago at the love feast, and I say so now. I am not opposing any candidate, nor am I going out to make a fight against Mr. Hearst. He can have the delegates if he can get them."

FAIRBANKS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Indiana Senator Declines Ohio Indorsement as Roosevelt's Running Mate.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who was born at Unionville Center, Union County, in the Seventh Ohio Congressional District, has discouraged the desire of the Republicans of the district to pass resolutions indorsing him for the Vice Presidency. The convention will be held to-morrow at Springfield. Senator Fairbanks's refusal is voiced in the following letter of March 14 to Harry M. Daugherty:

"I am in receipt of your recent favor, in which you say that your Congressional Convention will be held on the 17th inst., and that if it is not undesirable on my part your convention will indorse me as a candidate for Vice President. I am not a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. I have no desire whatever for it, and shall be very much obliged if you withhold any indorsement so far as I am concerned."

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, will probably be nominated for Congress, and resolutions will be adopted indorsing Roosevelt.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.
—Adv.

Piso's Cure will stop that cough.
It is a standard remedy. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

CLEVELAND MAY BE WILLING.

His Comment on R. B. Roosevelt's Indorsement of Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 16.—When ex-President Grover Cleveland was seen to-night in regard to the rumor abroad that he was about to become a Mason, he promptly denied the report, saying: "The nearest the report comes to any truth whatever is that a long time ago I was delicately approached on the subject, but I have never formed the intention of applying for membership in the order."

Mr. Cleveland was then asked what he thought of the report that Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt, had declared that Mr. Cleveland should be the man nominated for President by the Democratic Party. In answer to this question he said: "I am not surprised at it. There seems to be a reason for it, as Mr. Roosevelt belongs to the old-style Democracy."

On Friday Mr. Cleveland will celebrate his sixty-seventh birthday, though he does not look his age, so hearty and well preserved is he.

ANTI-AMERICAN COALITION.

Reported League of South American Republics That Fear This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—A report of the formation of a powerful protective coalition by Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Ecuador, and Chile against the United States reached here to-day from sources said to be authentic.

Those countries, it is said, fear absorption as a result of the Roosevelt Administration's policy, which they believe will eventually result in annexing the whole of South America if not checked.

The belief obtains throughout Brazil and Argentina, it is declared, that in the event of the outbreak of a revolution in any of the five republics forming the alliance, President Roosevelt will step in and recognize the revolutionary government.

It is also reported that President Zelaya of Nicaragua has forwarded a check for $100,000 to President Marroquin of Colombia, to assist that country in joining the South American coalition. Argentina, the report has it, conceived the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance of the South American countries. The matter was taken up with Brazil and Chile, which indorsed Argentina's action and afterward brought Bolivia and Ecuador into the combination. It is even stated that the republics have signed the coalition agreement, the ceremony taking place a short time after Panama established her independence.

GREAT RUN OF EVANS'S FLEET.

Squadrons Cover 8,500 Miles in Bad Mid-Winter Weather Without Repairs.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Navy Department publishes a report from Admiral Evans in which he invites attention to the record made on the recent trip of the squadron from Yokohama to Honolulu and thence to Cavite, covering a distance of 8,500 miles in midwinter. The Admiral says:

"During the run from Yokohama to Honolulu the seas were the worst I have ever experienced, and continued practically throughout the entire run. The weather conditions from Honolulu to Cavite were better. During this run of practically 8,500 miles to Cavite no repairs or overhauling were done on the engines of any of the vessels by any outside force, and only such was done by the force on board each vessel as could be taken in hand during the short time of the stay of the vessels at Honolulu when not occupied in coaling.

"The speed maintained by the battleship squadron from Yokohama to Honolulu was 12½ knots. The battleship squadron arrived in Cavite, after this run of 8,500 miles, in as good condition as when it started out from Yokohama, and was ready for any service that it might be called on to perform. The same could be said of the cruiser squadron, with the exception of the Cincinnati, which needed a new air pump rod."

FUNERAL REFUSED BY PRIEST.

But Odd Fellow's Body Is Interred in Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral services which were to have been held yesterday in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Maujer and Leonard Streets, Williamsburg, for Peter Danzer, a saloonkeeper, who died Sunday after a long illness at his home, 104 Stagg Street, were not held because the Rev. James F. Crowley, the rector of the church, learned that the dead man was an Odd Fellow.

When Danzer's family made arrangements for the services in St. Mary's they failed to mention Danzer's membership of Atlas Lodge of Newark. The family also purchased a plot in St. John's Catholic Cemetery. Their advertisements inviting the members of the lodge to attend the funeral called the matter to Father Crowley's attention. He refused to let services be held in his church, and added that Danzer could probably not be interred in St. John's Cemetery.

A daughter of the dead man hastened to Bishop McDonnell, who finally permitted the interment to take place in St. John's Cemetery, but the church service was canceled.

DOUBLE SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Two School Teachers and Their Wives Had Long Been Friends.

Supreme Court Justice Truax is pondering over a new sort of a matrimonial mixup which was brought before him yesterday. There were two actions for divorce, one being that of John R. Gardiner against Nina O. Gardiner, in which Harry B. Penhallow was named as co-respondent; the other that of Bertha F. Penhallow against Harry B. Penhallow, in which Nina O. Gardiner figured as co-respondent.

G. N. Turner appeared for Mrs. Penhallow and also for Mr. Gardiner in their respective suits, there being no defense to either. Gardiner and Penhallow are school teachers, and until last Summer, when they and their wives spent their vacations together, were strong friends.

MR. PAYNE SEVERELY ILL.

Postmaster General Confined to His Bed but Slightly Better.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Postmaster General Payne is much weaker than has been generally believed, and it is likely that he will be unable to resume his duties for several weeks. He has undergone a severe attack of gout of the knees and feet, and has suffered intense pain.

Mr. Payne is now confined to his bed, and Dr. G. L. Magruder, his attending physician, has directed absolute rest. The patient was slightly better to-day, and more free from pain.

TOGO'S FIRST BLOW ALMOST DEFEATED

Japanese Destroyers Used Russian Signal to Evade Scout.

JAPANESE DESPISE FOES

Officers Declare That They Are Less Efficient on Water Than the Chinese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—Details of the initial Japanese attack on Port Arthur that have not been permitted to pass the Japanese censor are given by The Times's correspondent in Tokio in a letter dated Feb. 19. He declares that the Japanese officers found the Russians less efficient than the Chinese in sea fighting and that the Russian projectiles and explosives were inferior. The letter says:

On Feb. 6 Japan announced her resolve to break off diplomatic relations with Russia. It is now known that on the previous day Vice Admiral Togo, who was at Sasebo in command of the standing squadron, received orders to be in readiness for immediate action.

The task that fell to him was first to convoy to Korea the advance guard of the Japanese army and secondly to secure its line of communications with Japan permanently.

To render the line of communications permanently safe Admiral Togo saw that it was necessary to strike a crushing blow at the enemy, and that in order to strike such a blow the utmost celerity in offensive action was necessary. He was determined to deliver an attack at Port Arthur simultaneously with the landing of troops at Che-mul-pho.

On the morning of the 6th he explained his purpose to his officers and ordered the four squadrons of the fleet to rendezvous at Mok-pho at noon the next day. There they met a cruiser just returned from vedette duty, which reported that the Variag and the Korietz were at Che-mul-pho.

Russians Unsuspicious.

This indicated to Admiral Togo that the Russians were unsuspicious of an early attack, else they would not have left two warships isolated. Admiral Togo at once sent Rear Admiral Uriu with the Fourth Squadron as a convoy for the transports, and with the other three squadrons he sailed for Port Arthur.

The possibility of the Russian fleet emerging from Port Arthur and attacking the transports was an absorbing anxiety to Admiral Togo, but it was necessary to take the risk.

As the sun was setting in a sky of rain and storm on Feb. 8 Admiral Togo found himself within sixty miles of Port Arthur. The eighteen destroyers then received the order:

"Go and sink the enemy's squadron. Success to you all."

The destroyers steamed in single column at a speed of 22 knots. Presently two squadrons of eight destroyers bore northward toward Talien-Wan, where two Russian ships were supposed to be lying. The remaining ten continued on their course.

Bad Mistake Nearly Made.

At midnight they could discern the Russian ships in the distance. The Russians were disposed in wedge formation coming from the harbor's mouth, the huge Czarevitch at the head of the wedge. As the destroyers drew near a Russian vessel showed up in the close distance, probably on look-out duty.

Her presence almost proved fatal, for one of the destroyers was on the point of torpedoing her. Instead of that betrayal the Russian hail received the Russian answer, and the little flotilla held its course uninterrupted.

At 600 meters the column broke in two, so that each half commanded a moiety of the Russian squadron. At 500 meters twenty torpedoes were launched. In a moment searchlights flashed, big guns boomed from the forts, and quick-firers rained a shower of shells from the ships.

The destroyers were never brought into the field of the electric blaze nor even touched by shot or shell. Immediately on discharging the torpedoes the two divisions, heading in opposite directions, steamed away at full speed.

The destroyers having been ordered to return to the point of departure, Admiral Togo had no immediate knowledge of their fate. He did not even know whether the Russian fleet was at Port Arthur. The first intimation of its presence there was obtained from a message intercepted by wireless telegraphic apparatus—a message in which the one word "Askold" was deciphered.

Presently, on the morning of the 9th, the leading division signaled that Port Arthur was in sight and reported that Russian ships were lying outside the harbor, some showing evident signs of having suffered by the torpedo attack.

Togo's Signal to His Men.

It was now nearing noon. The Admiral ordered the men to eat their dinners, and after joining the officers in drinking success to the fleet ran up a signal reminding the men that the fate of the war depended on the deeds they were now to do.

The firing commenced at 8,000 meters. The Japanese would have lessened the distance but for the heavily armed land batteries. The Russian ships clung tenaciously to the shelter of the forts.

Their gunnery was radically defective. Aided by the shore batteries, they succeeded in striking only four Japanese ships, and failed to inflict any sensible

injury. The Russians, on the contrary, had four of their best vessels crippled.

The Japanese officers describe the fighting as much easier than in the battle of the Yalu, when the Chinese were their adversaries.

Soon, no doubt, sufficient details will be forthcoming to furnish material for expert criticism. One fact must not, however, be omitted—the inferiority of the Russian projectiles and explosives. The Japanese shells appear to have proved exceptionally destructive.

DESERTING PORT ARTHUR.

Parts of New Town Destroyed by Fire—The Fortress Uninhabitable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—The Tokio correspondent of the Petit Paris telegraphs that according to all reports the last bombardment of Port Arthur was more serious than was at first supposed. The quarters of the New Town were partially destroyed by fire.

Port Arthur has apparently been deserted by a large part of the population.

By The Associated Press.

YIN-KOW, March 16.—The continued attacks of the Japanese have compelled the steady occupation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The latest bombardment of Port Arthus rendered every part of the fortress of Port Arthur unsafe. Residents assert that fragments of Japanese shells fell everywhere, and that some railway coaches and buildings were destroyed, though most of the damage on the shore was unimportant.

Foreigners choosing to remain in the interior must now sign an agreement restricting their movements and stipulating that a special pass is necessary when leaving their bounds.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—Official orders were published to-day relieving Vice Admiral Stark from the command of the Port Arthur Division of the navy, ostensibly on account of illness. No successor will be appointed, Vice Admiral Makaroff having determined to serve as squadron commander as well as Commander in Chief of the entire Russian naval forces in the Far East.

Capt. Shtchensnovitch, Commander of the battleship Retvizan, has been decorated with the Cross of St. George for repelling the last Japanese torpedo attack and sinking the Japanese fire ships.

A copy of the Novy Krai of Port Arthur, which has just arrived here, contains the Viceroy's appeal to the civilians of Port Arthur to volunteer and promising to equip them at the Government's expense. It also contains the warning issued by Gen. Stoessel, notifying the officers to refrain from the discussion of military affairs with which they are unacquainted, as irresponsible gossip was likely to lead to the dissemination of false reports, and threatening soldiers and civilians found intoxicated with imprisonment in the fortress. A similar warning was addressed to the dockyard employes.

The Novosti prints an article by an expert to prove the feasibility of the Baltic Fleet making the Northern passage, by way of the Bering Straits, to join the Pacific Squadron in the Spring.

TOKIO, March 16.—Tokio is unadvised regarding the naval plans and movements of the Russians, and is in doubt whether the remnant of their fleet is still at Port Arthur or is en route to Vladivostok.

Late this afternoon a telegram reached the Navy Department saying that seven Russian ships have been reported as passing Fort Lazareff. The report did not give the character of the ships or the direction in which they were sailing. It is anticipated that the Japanese will speedily determine the whereabouts and intentions of the Russians.

PARIS, March 16.—The Temps's correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian Army Corps is descending from Vladivostok toward Korea. He adds that Port Arthur has a garrison of 30,000 men and is provisioned for a year.

The Russian Ministry of Marine, the Temps's correspondent further asserts, claims that Japan's losses since the opening of the war are four cruisers and five torpedo-boat destroyers, and the machinery of a 12,000-ton battleship seriously injured.

The correspondent concludes his dispatch with asserting that the concentration of Russian troops at Mukden and Harbin is considered as terminating the danger from a Japanese landing in the northern part of the Bay of Korea.

PORT ARTHUR, March 16.—Everything is quiet here. There is no sign of the enemy.

Advices from Feng-Huan-Cheng, about forty-five miles northwest of Wi-Ju, say the Russian troops are showing an admirable spirit in sormounting the difficulties and hardships of the march over the frozen tracts of East Manchuria.

LONDON, March 17.—A Port Arthur dispatch says that Admiral Wittsoeft has been appointed chief of Viceroy Alexieff's naval staff and has gone to Mukden.

RUSSIAN PREDICTS LONG WAR.

Ambassador in Paris Expects No Decisive Engagement for Months.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 16.—Count Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, said to-day:

"We did not believe there would be war. When at the close of the contest the history of the preliminary negotiations is written it will be seen that nothing could justify anticipation of what has actually occurred.

"Russia sent a reply, and before receiving it the Japanese broke off diplomatic relations.

"The war will have an excellent result for us. Thanks to the large immigration of soldiers and officials, it will render Eastern Siberia more Russian than it was before; it will draw the region closer to Russia and tend toward its amalgamation with Russia.

"The war will be a long one. There must now be 200,000 to 250,000 men out there, but probably operations will only begin after another 200,000 have arrived, and there will be nothing decisive within three or four months. Eastern Siberia by that time will have become completely Russian.

"You Frenchmen have displayed a magnificent impulse of friendship, and this morning I received a telegram from the Emperor asking me to thank you all. I have thousands of letters seeking engagements and offering money and personal services. Unfortunately we cannot accept foreign enlistments. We may take physicians belonging to your Red Cross Society if our own staff is insufficient."

RUSSIA THREATENS KOREA.

As She Has Joined Japan She Will Be Treated as a Belligerent.

SEOUL, March 16.—The Korean Superintendent of Trade at Kyong-hung, on the Tumen River, has received a note from the General in command at Vladivostok, saying that, since Korea has joined Japan, Russia considers Korea as belligerent and will act accordingly.

Two thousand Korean troops now at Söul will be sent to the north next week.

RUSSIANS IN FORCE IN NORTHERN KOREA

Occupying an Area Having a Forty-Mile Base.

MAIN BODY ACROSS THE YALU

But a Strong Detachment of Artillery Is Left on the North Bank—Koreans in State of Panic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 16.—The latest reports from Korea state that the Russians are occupying an area having a forty-mile base, from Wi-ju to Chang-tong, and extending south to the Pak-chou River.

By The Associated Press.

YIN-KOW, March 16.—It is authentically reported that for a week past there has been only a small and changing military garrison at Hai-cheng, but that a large force has been stationed at the invaluable, fortified, and strategical town of Ashan-Shan, where the Japanese army concluded its advance in the war between China and Japan.

Reliable reports from the main Manchurian cities show a quiet movement along the railway. Such cities as Mukden, which are off the main line, are undisturbed. The people here are not in possession of definite news of outside events.

The chief movement on the Feng-Wang-Cheng military road is the dispatch of riders to and from the Russian advance forces.

A credible native arrived here to-day bringing a report as late as March 12 from Feng-Wang-Cheng to the effect that the main body of the concentrated forces had crossed the Yalu, leaving small bodies of troops at An-tung and other points to guard the river.

A fortnight ago a few spies visited An-tung, but since then no Japanese have been seen west of the Yalu.

SEOUL, March 16.—The Japanese have ascertained definitely that a strong force of Russian field artillery is on the north bank of the Yalu and that earthworks have been thrown up.

Advices from Chen-Ju, a town northwest of An-ju, say that the people are in a state of panic, owing to the treatment of women and the seizing of grain by the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The talk of "pyroxiline" (poisoned) swords having been left behind by the fleeing Japanese is based on the mistranslation of a Russian technical term.

Gen. Zilinski in a telegram said that pyroxylin had been found in the form of small torpedoes, which the Japanese intended to use in bestrewing the road over which the Russians were expected to pass in order that the explosions resulting from the impact of the horses' hoofs might cause a stampede. These torpedoes were disc-shaped and six inches in diameter.

As the road between An-ju and Ping-yang is a very narrow one, the hoofs of the horses of the Russian cavalry and artillery and the wheels of the wagons would be certain to explode the torpedoes, resulting in the bolting of the horses and great confusion.

The Government is building some armored trains for use on the Manchurian railroad, after the model of those used by the British in South Africa. They will not be employed so much on account of fear that the Japanese may cut the road as for their moral effect on the Chinese robber bands, who may become emboldened by the war. It is believed that when the bandits see the iron monsters they will not come near the railroad.

LONDON, March 17.—No further news of the progress of hostilities in the Far East has been received here.

Much interest is manifested in the report that the Russian main advance is crossing the Yalu, but this is not yet confirmed, and, according to The Daily Chronicle"s Ping-yang correspondent, all the Russian troops have left Northern Korea, 20,000 of them being concentrated at Kulien-cheng, north of the Yalu River.

RUSSIAN OFFICER A TRAITOR.

Capt. Ivkoff Shot for Acting as a Spy for the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—Capt. Ivkoff of the Manchurian Commissariat Service, has been summarily court-martialed and shot for acting as a spy in the pay of the Japanese.

When arrested on suspicion of espionage documents found in Ivkoff's possession left no doubt of the truth of the charges that he had long been revealing military secrets to the Japanese.

The tragic story became public through a simple announcement in the army organ this morning that Ivkoff had been excluded from the service.

CHINA BUYING ARMS.

Ordering Immense Quantities from European Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—B. H. Warner, Jr., Consul at Leipzig, writes to the State Department that an Austrian company has just received an order for so large a number of small arms for the Chinese Government that it will take the company several years to fill the order, even with additional men to whom it has given employment.

This is only one of many reports that have come to the State Department within the past six months to the effect that both in Germany and Austria the arms makers have been busy supplying the Chinese with modern arms and ammunition.

Chan-Mun-Shang, a prominent Chinese merchant of San Francisco, called on the President to-day. He is the head of the Chinese reform movement in this country. He says that 25,000,000 Chinese are already enrolled in the movement, and that the list is increasing rapidly.

FOOD DEAR IN RUSSIA.

Influence of the War on Trade More Marked Every Day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ODESSA, March 16.—The influence of the war on trade and the prices of foodstuffs is daily growing more marked. Flour, bread, beef, and other necessaries continue to rise in price.

News from Kieff, Kharkoff, Poltava, and even Astrakhan and Caucasian ports is to the same effect. Everywhere trade suffers and the prices of articles of prime necessity are rising.

MANDJUR'S CREW TO GO HOME.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 16.—It has been arranged that the crew of the dismantled Russian gunboat Mandjur shall return to Russia as passengers on a French steamship, the Russian authorities pledging that they shall take no part in the war.

JAPAN'S WAR TAX PLANS.

American Representations as to the Proposed Tobacco Monopoly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 16.—In the financial statement for submission to the Diet the Japanese Government allows £58,000,000 for war expenses, including £4,000,000 special reserve.

Of the sum required £46,000,000 is to be obtained from loans, £7,000,000 from increased taxes, and the remainder from surplus revenue.

As a final result the debt of the country will be increased by £46,000,000, and £7,000,000 will be available for the yearly service.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 16.—The Cabinet, after a conference with the Elder Statesmen and other political leaders, has decided to submit proposals for the extension of the tobacco monopoly, so as to include manufactured tobacco and the creation of a salt monopoly to a special diet convening on Friday next.

The plan will involve a heavy outlay for the purchase of private tobacco manufacturing concerns and the salt interests, but the advisers of the Government regard the expenditure at this time as wise.

The Cabinet has decided also to suggest increases in the land, income, business, wine, soy, sugar, stock exchange, mining, customs duty, and stamp taxes, and in addition the creation of new taxes upon silk piece goods, kerosene, and woolens, an estimated total amounting to 68,000,000 yen, (about $34,000,000.)

The war expenses from the commencement of hostilities to the end of March are estimated at 156,000,000 yen. Of this only 50,000,000 yen has actually been disbursed, including the payment for the cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga.

The expenditure on account of the war from April next to December, inclusive, is estimated at 380,000,000 yen, besides a special war reserve of 40,000,000 yen. The Government plans to meet these expenditures by the issuance of 280,000,000 yen in Exchequer bonds, 68,000,000 yen in war taxes, 7,000,000 yen balance on ordinary annual receipts, and 25,000,000 yen from the special fund.

United States Minister Griscom called on Foreign Minister Komura to-day and renewed his representations concerning American interests affected by the proposal of the Government to extend the tobacco monopoly so as to include manufactured tobacco.

The United States Minister urged the fair treatment of American interests and adequate compensation in the event of a monopoly being created. It is understood that Baron Komura gave him satisfactory assurances.

American capital is heavily invested in tobacco manufacturing in Japan, and the creation of a monopoly would mean the early and complete exclusion of American tobacco interests.

THE CZAR ACCUSES JAPAN.

Says She Infringed International Law—He Inspects New Battleships.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The Emperor this morning, receiving the German Attachés, Lanenstein and Tettau, who are to leave for the front on Friday, said, among other things:

"All Europe now realizes that Russia tried to avoid war and to obtain a peaceful settlement. But Japan forced the war, infringing all international law.

"Gentlemen, you will be able in the Far East to see how Russia observes humane and correct conduct during war."

The Emperor and the Grand Duke Michael visited Galernii Island this afternoon and inspected the battleships Borodino, Orel, and Andrew.

Capt. Seberiannikoff received the royal visitors on the Borodino, which the Emperor inspected, minutely examining the arrangement of her guns and torpedo tubes and manifesting special interest in the stoutness of her armor.

His Majesty conversed with the dockyard employes, told them their work would soon be finished, and requested them to exert their best efforts, promising to repeat his visit in a month.

The Czar will go to the new Admiralty yard to-morrow and later in the week to the Baltic works.

MISSIONARIES REFUSE TO GO.

Americans at Ping-yang Insist on Staying at Their Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—United States Minister Allen has cabled the State Department from Söul, under to-day's date, that the Cincinnati arrived yesterday at Che-mui-pho, with twenty-three Americans from Chi-nam-pho.

The Minister announces that the missionaries in the neighborhood of Ping-yang refused to send their women and children aboard the Cincinnati.

The attitude of the missionaries is one familiar to the State Department in connection with Oriental troubles. It has used every effort by counsel and advice, and by extending the use of naval vessels, to induce these zealous people temporarily to repair to some place of safety, but often, as in this case, in vain.

The department has made it clear to the missionary societies in this country that in case of actual war it cannot undertake to employ the United States Army and Navy in expeditions into the interior of a country which is the scene of war. If the missionaries remain after a proper warning, the United States Government cannot remove them, and they must take their chances with other civilians.

Commander Magon of the Cincinnati notified the Navy Department to-day that he had taken the twenty-three American refugees to Che-Foo.

GUNBOAT TO QUIT NIU-CHWANG.

Report That the British Vessel There Is to Leave Confirmed.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed the statements that the British station gunboat Espiègle will be withdrawn from Niu-Chwang immediately after the river is opened, as the vessel would be in considerable danger in the event of hostilities, while her presence there would afford no effective protection for either life or property.

The Secretary went on to say that the United States and British Consuls had requested that the women and children leave Niu-Chwang, and doubtless they would give similar advice to all American citizens and British subjects if circumstances rendered it advisable. His Majesty's Government has already addressed representations to the belligerents, requesting them to take the necessary steps to safeguard the interests of British subjects.

JAPANESE DISCIPLINE PERFECT.

Missionary Says the Troops Behave Like Christian Gentlemen.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Miss Eva H. Field, a missionary stationed in Söul, says in a letter dated Feb. 14, and just received here:

"The Japanese army is a credit to the nation. They behave on the streets like Christian gentlemen, the reason probably being that their discipline is so perfect."

A FALSE RUMOR IN CONNECTION WITH

BROKAW BROS.

CONTRADICTED.

The rumor having been circulated among the trade for some time that the well-known and old-established Clothing House of Messrs. Brokaw Brothers has been sold to a syndicate is most emphatically and energetically denied. The business of this House is now and has been under the same ownership for nearly half a century, and will continue so, with no thought of change in the future, younger members of the establishment coming forward to continue the business which now occupies, as it has since its inception, the highest place in the clothing trade of the United States.

BROKAW BROS.

Fourth Avenue and Astor Place.

ADDICKS MEN FOR WAR ON FOES IN THE PARTY

Boast of Their Strength with Administration.

MR. ROOSEVELT INDORSED.

Will Be Two Republican Delaware Delegations at Chicago—Addicks Sure His Will Be Recognized.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 16.—John Edward Addicks's followers in convention to-day announced that they were the Republican Party of Delaware and that all Republicans in the State must enroll under the Addicks banner or be considered bolters.

This declaration, promulgated in the platform adopted, was the keynote in a speech of United States Senator Allee, and was amplified by a statement made by Mr. Addicks himself. Furthermore, Senator Allee asserted that he knows whereof he speaks when he says that the Addicks delegates will be seated with a full vote in the Republican National Convention.

In flattering language President Roosevelt's Administration was indorsed, and the National delegates from Delaware were instructed for him. Mr. Addicks personally reserved the privilege of introducing this resolution. The platform adopted covered all the Rooseveltian ideas and also advanced a few planks which have peculiar significance when associated with Delaware and Addicks.

"Going right down the line," is the new Addicks expression. It means the nomination of a straight Addicks ticket from top to bottom in every county and hundred in Delaware. They declare there will be no deals or combinations with the "regular" Republicans. Henceforth the fight is to the finish. The almost certain election of a Democratic Governor instead of Gov. Hunn, whom they expect to renominate, does not deter them. The onus of this they hope to put upon the regulars. By this means the Addicks faction hopes to win recognition at Washington.

The six delegates to the National Convention elected are: John Edward Addicks, Senator J. Frank Allee, Gov. John Hunn, Secretary of State Dr. Caleb R. Layton, F. S. Bradley, and Dr. G. Layton Greer.

Senator Allee, State Chairman of the Addicks Republicans, in his speech in opening the convention, after declaring positively that he knew the Addicks delegates would be recognized at Chicago, said that Mr. Addicks, who represented 90 per cent. of the Republicans of the State, would see to it that his delegates were placed upon the roll.

Senator Allee declined to give his authority for saying he knew the Addicks crowd would be recognized at Chicago, but intimated that he had not been idle at Washington.

REPUBLICANS AFTER HARMONY.

Attempt to Get the Fassett and Gillet Factions Together.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 16.—The Republican County Committee of Seneca County met in Waterloo to-day and agreed upon a new Republican County Convention, to be held March 29 for the purpose of electing a new set of delegates to the Congressional and other conventions.

This convention was called under the direction of the Republican State Committee to promote Republican harmony in the district and to prevent the possible nomination of two Republican candidates for Congress.

J. Sloat Fassett's adherents have called a Congressional Convention to be held in Elmira April 9, and C. W. Gillet's supporters have called their convention, to be held in Corning, March 31. Both candidates claim the Seneca County delegates, and the candidate that gets them will be recognized by the State organization as regular.

ADMITS FORMING FAKE LODGES

Expelled Mason Says He Did It for Revenge and Revenue.

Kortright Cruger, who is seventy-two years old and lives at 71 East Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was arrested in Jersey City last night charged with fraud, the complaint being made by Frederick A. Stubaus of 346 Fourth Street. Cruger appeared in Jersey City about six months ago, so it is charged, representing himself to be the grand proxy of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio and Past Grand Master of New York and New Jersey. He interested several persons, and succeeded in organizing Temple Lodge No. 1, collecting a fee which he said would be paid over to the grand lodge.

A week ago the members learned that Cruger was not a Mason, and that their lodge had no standing. He was invited to speak at Temple Lodge, and his arrest followed. He said that he was once a Mason, but had been expelled twenty years ago. Since then he had been organizing fake lodges by way of avenging his wrongs and increasing his revenues.

CIGAR SET BALTIMORE FIRE.

Insurance Loss Committee Decides on Its Probable Origin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The General Loss Committee of the insurance companies, which has been adjusting the losses incurred by the recent big fire here, has thus far completed the adjustment and made payment in 600 cases out of 1,900 submitted. It is estimated that it will require three weeks to clear off the docket.

The special committee appointed by the General Loss Committee has decided that the fire, which started in the John E. Hurst & Co.'s building, German and Liberty Streets, on Feb. 7, causing the greatest conflagration Baltimore has ever known, was due to outside causes.

The report states that the fire must have been due to some one dropping a lighted match or a cigar or cigarette stub through a cracked or broken deadlight in the sidewalk. This fell on inflammable material, and it smoldered for hours, creating heat and smoke, which after the doors had been burst open by the firemen caused flames and the later explosions which resulted.

CONFERENCE TO SUE SKIRM.

Noted Methodist Said to Have Misused Seminary Moneys.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Gen. William H. Skirm, former Senator of Mercer County and an Ocean Grove Trustee, and for many years the most conspicuous Methodist in New Jersey, will be sued for misappropriating money while Treasurer of Pennington Seminary. Suits against Gen. Skirm were decided on at the executive session of the New Jersey Methodist Conference last night. A report of a commission to inquire into charges of misappropriating money was received.

The first specific charge of the report was that Gen. Skirm had misappropriated $1,650 of the trust funds of the seminary to his own use. The report also alleges that on March 6, 1901, Gen. Skirm misappropriated $6,000 of the common funds of the seminary and applied this amount to the payment of his own personal debts.

"I have nothing to say," Gen. Skirm said when seen this evening. "I am not talking of Pennington Seminary or of anything else."

IMPRISONED FOR DUELING.

Four German Officers Sentenced by a Court-martial.

DRESDEN, March 16.—Lieut. Von Krohn has been condemned by a court-martial to four months' imprisonment in a fortress for issuing challenges and fighting duels with his brother officers in defense of his family honor.

His opponents, Lieuts. Bax, Thorn, and Gerlach, were condemned to six, fifteen, and twenty-four months' imprisonment, respectively. All the officers belong to an artillery regiment stationed at Pirna, Saxony. The proceedings of the court-martial were held behind closed doors, "in the interest of morality and the army."

BURGLARS TORTURED FARMER.

The Latter Carried $1,100 About His Waist and Lost It.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., March 16.—Three burglars entered the home of James Pickenpaugh, a farmer living at Cheatneck, near here, early to-day, and after torturing their victim secured $1,100 in gold and silver and escaped.

Pickenpaugh had no faith in the stability of the banks, and carried the money, which represented his savings for twenty years, strapped about his waist in wallets.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 16.—The storage and transfer warehouse owned by John McArthur & Son burned to-day with all its contents. The Acme Harvester Company of Peoria, Ill., lost $50,000 on machinery stored. Other losses bring the total up to $80,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2 A. M.—201 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Samuel Schofer; damage, $50.
7:40 A. M.—886 Eighth Avenue; Meyer Libien; damage, $5.
7:45 A. M.—105 Fifth Avenue; A. Rosenthal; damage slight.
8:55 A. M.—141 East Seventy-first Street; Isaac Squires; damage, $25.
10:20 A. M.—417 Third Avenue; Bridget O'Brien; damage trifling.
11:15 A. M.—315 East Seventy-third Street; Josephine Walvey; damage trifling.
2:40 P. M.—1,073 Union Avenue, Bronx; W. C. Schwartz; damage, $20.
2:45 P. M.—497 Greenwich Street; Henry Boyle; damage trifling.
3 P. M.—535 West Fiftieth Street; Conroy Cinilaus; damage unknown.
8:00 P. M.—543 West Fiftieth Street; Thomas S. Devine; damage, $20.
8:20 P. M.—21 West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:20 P. M.—267 Fifth Avenue; Calumet Club; damage trifling.
9:30 P. M.—238 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

The principal reason why you have been paying $6 for your shoes is that you haven't known you could get distinctive and timely *style* for less.

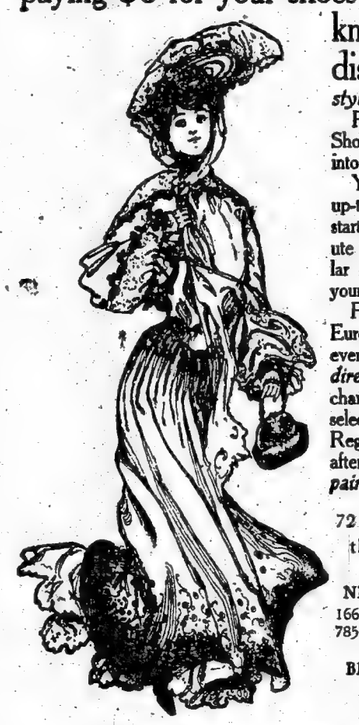

Pay $3.50 for a Regal Woman's Shoe next time and put the balance into cab-fares.

You couldn't own a shoe with more up-to-date Paris style in it if you were starting home from Cherbourg this minute with a pair of Pinet's twenty-dollar made-to-measure masterpieces in your trunk.

Pinet sets the shoe-fashions of all Europe. We copy them, and so does everybody else. But we copy them *direct* and at once, and without the change of a single line. You can select *your* fit from a full stock in Regal Stores for Women *thirty days* after M. Pinet has produced the *first pair.*

72 Regal Stores in all, 24 of them exclusively for Women.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES
166 W. 125th St. 1,339 Broadway.
785 Broadway. 338 Sixth Ave.

BROOKLYN WOMEN'S STORE
466 Fifth Ave.

Send for Style Book—Mail Orders Promptly Filled.)

Regal Shoes for Women

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Wilioughby Ave.
466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WEBER PIANOS

ENDORSED BY LEADING MUSICIANS

ALFRED HERTZ, the great conductor of "Parsifal," writes under date of March 9, 1904, as follows

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ALFRED HERTZ

"My acquaintanceship with Weber Pianos began two years ago when I visited America for the first time, and at once I was delighted with them; since then I have subjected your instruments to the most rigorous tests, using them continuously, and it is now my earnest conviction that in tone, touch and durability they are unsurpassed. Their tone is captivating and is the richest pianoforte tone I have ever heard. My compliments, gentlemen, on your great success.—Very sincerely, ALFRED HERTZ."

The Main Weber Piano Warerooms are now located at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York

A Straight Talk

Let us tell you exactly how semi-ready garments are put together.

Our expert designer gets up original but practical models—from those models patterns are drafted.

The pattern is chalked out on cloth and the shape is cut.

The fronts are hand padded on a solid back of strong shrunken canvas and haircloth; then thoroughly needle moulded, making a permanent shape, as lasting as the cloth.

Sleeves, shoulders, fronts and linings are then seamed together and worked up to the "try on" stage, remaining thus until you select your suit.

You try it on, a skilled tailor makes the changes necessary for a perfect fit.

You see how the suit becomes you before you pay a cent.

Semi-Ready when you *look* and *try on; fitted, finished* to *your order* and *delivered* in a *few hours.*

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $40.

Semi-ready Tailoring

801 Broadway Cor. 11th. 205 Broadway near Fulton.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOZODONT For the TEETH and BREATH

Kid Gloves

THERE is smartness of cut and fit to our gloves that no other imported Glove can hope to have.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

HEARST TRIES TO WIDEN HILL-MURPHY BREACH

But Parker May Try Reconciliation in Self-Defense.

HEROIC MEASURES DEMANDED

Tammany Ready to Treat with Parker, but Not with Hill—Democratic Up-State Successes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Judge Alton B. Parker may himself undertake to bring about a harmonious understanding between Hill and Tammany Leader Murphy. There is talk among influential Democrats who occupy a neutral ground, as between Hill and Murphy, of urging the Judge to this course. Unless he does see fit to take such action as will bring about a reconciliation it is thought that there will be such a row in the Democratic State Convention as will prove extremely prejudicial to the Judge's candidacy, even though his friends should triumph in their fight to secure instructions for him.

It is recognized here that the agents of William R. Hearst are doing all in their power to widen the breach between Hill and Murphy. In the division between these leaders Hearst is said to see his opportunity. Those who are working in his interest say that he now feels confident he will have a larger vote in the National Convention from States other than New York than Parker will be able to command at the outset.

If he can bring about a situation which will show that Democratic sentiment in New York is far from being unanimous for Parker he figures that he will have secured an advantage which will give him the nomination.

It is because of their knowledge of Hearst's plans in regard to New York and their apprehension that he is in a fair way to bring them to fruition unless heroic measures are resorted to that Democrats who care much about Democratic success are now urging that Judge Parker himself bring the belligerents together.

Tammany is ready to treat with Parker. That can be said with authority. But neither Mr. Murphy nor any of the Tammany leaders is willing to treat with Hill.

It is therefore "up to" Parker to say whether or not there shall be harmony on the subject of his candidacy. If he will treat with Tammany on his own initiative, harmony can be brought about, but Mr. Murphy does not feel that Tammany can afford to be placed in the attitude of knuckling down to Hill, and if that is to be the only way in which peace is to be secured there will be no peace.

Democratic gains in the village elections held in the various counties of the State in the past few days have afforded great encouragement to Democrats throughout the State, and are making more insistent the demand for harmony. Reports from Tioga County, Senator Platt's home county, say the Republicans stayed away from the polls. Republican leaders belittle the importance of the village elections from a political standpoint, but their surprise and concern is manifest.

Democratic observers say that it is plain the tide is running strong toward the Democracy in the State, and that only the failure of the leaders to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them by Republican dissension can stem it. It is this feeling, it is said, which is responsible for the demand that Judge Parker himself endeavor to adjust the differences between Hill and Murphy.

BAY STATE COLD TO HEARST.

State Committee Will Ask Convention to Instruct for Olney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—The Hearst men got little comfort from to-day's meeting of the Democratic State Committee, for the doors were shut and locked against them so far as it was possible to do so.

It was decided to hold the caucuses April 12 and the convention April 21, in Boston, and to guard against the calling of snap conventions in the districts by intrusting the power to call them to Chairman Flaherty of the Executive Committee.

It was also decided to ask the State Convention to instruct its delegates for Richard Olney. The method of representation in the State Convention is to be one delegate for every 100 Democratic votes cast last November.

When a Hearst man moved that the State Convention elect all the thirty-two delegates the motion was lost, 37 to 14.

George Fred Williams's name is not on the slate for delegates at large, and Col. Drinkwater and several others openly championed the Hearst leader and said he was too big a man to be shelved. He will fight for a place.

MURPHY AWAITS RESULTS.

Does Not Meet McCarren—Says Brooklyn Is Running Itself.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, returned yesterday afternoon from Atlantic City, but the expected conference with Senator Patrick H. McCarren, leader of Brooklyn, did not take place. The latter was not in the city.

The Tammany chief had but little to say. He said he would remain in the city two or three days, and would be at Tammany Hall this morning. Asked what the situation in Brooklyn was, the reply came:

"I don't know anything about it. Brooklyn is running itself."

Asked whether he would see Senator McCarren, Mr. Murphy said:

"I don't know anything about a proposed meeting between Senator McCarren and myself. I haven't heard from the Senator and I have no engagement to meet him."

To the question as to who would control the State Convention, with the inference pointing to the Parker men, Leader Murphy replied:

"I don't know anything about it." He then intimated he was awaiting developments.

Asked if he had anything to say with reference to the police situation, Leader Murphy answered: "Commissioner McAdoo is the man to talk on that."

The Tammany chief would not discuss either Cleveland or Parker.

FINN IGNORES TAMMANY.

Civil Justice Appoints Clerk Without Consulting the Organization.

Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn of the First District Municipal Court yesterday announced the appointment of ex-Assemblyman Dominick Mullaney to be Clerk of the Court at $3,000 a year salary. Mullaney succeeds Stephen McParland, whose term had expired.

The appointment has caused something of a stir in Tammany circles. Mullaney comes from the Third Assembly District, of which Patrick J. Ryder is the Tammany leader. Ryder is said to have been unaware of the pending appointment. Finn himself is the Tammany leader in the First District, but failed to get anything for his district from the organization in the general distribution of offices after Jan. 1. Hence he did not call on the organization to name a candidate for the clerkship, but made the naming of Mullaney a personal matter.

In the Tenth District Municipal Court yesterday Michael Skelly was named as Clerk to succeed Hugh Grant, deceased. The salary there also is $3,000 a year.

BRYAN WEAK IN NEBRASKA.

Practical Defeat in State Committee Action Calling Late Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—When the Democratic State Central Committee decided last night in favor of calling the State Convention for June 1 instead of April 1, it turned Mr. Bryan down flatly. This is acknowledged to-day by Mr. Bryan's friends. The strength shown by the anti-Bryan men was a surprise and a disappointment to Mr. Bryan and his supporters.

The anti-Bryan men declare that Nebraska is now in no position to take the lead in instructing delegates to the National Convention, but must content itself with following other States. It is an undisputed fact, now, too, that there is in the State much opposition to Mr. Bryan and the principles enunciated in the Kansas City platform, and that when the State Convention is held Mr. Bryan's leadership will be disputed.

"The action of the committee," said Dr. George L. Miller, for twenty-four years editor of The Omaha Herald and the father of Nebraska Democracy, "was a clear defeat for Bryan and a turn down of his insistent demands that the 16 to 1 platform be reaffirmed. To me it reveals a widespread desire on the part of Nebraska Democrats to express to Bryan and the country at large their dissatisfaction with the Kansas City platform."

PLATT MEN LOSE OFFICES.

Shake-Up Among County Clerk's Employes as Result of War.

As one result of the Platt-Odell factional fight in the Republican organization ranks there has been a shake-up in the County Clerk's office, and yesterday two Odell-Halpin-Hamilton men took the places of two Platt men, who were shaken out.

Isaac Newman, the Republican leader in the Thirty-second District, and ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, is one of the men to come into the office, obtaining the place of equity clerk at $3,500 a year. Joseph Krombach of the Twelfth District comes in also, being appointed chief docket clerk at $1,500 salary. Newman succeeds Benjamin F. Frey, who has been reduced to chief index clerk at smaller salary. Franklin B. Miller, the old leader of the Seventh Assembly District, who was chief index clerk, has been dismissed. Krombach, who becomes chief docket clerk, succeeds Charles E. Lewis, who has been reduced to certificate clerk, while Frank J. Berman, who was certificate clerk, has been dismissed. Berman comes from the Twelfth District.

MAY TRY TO REMOVE MORGAN.

Gov. Odell Said to be Watching Election Bureau Patronage.

If Superintendent of Elections George Wilson Morgan will conform to the wishes of Gov. Odell in two respects he may remain in his five-thousand-dollar position for some time to come, a Republican authority declared yesterday; if he does not he will be asked to resign, and failing therein, will have charges made against him and the Governor will undertake to remove him.

Gov. Odell is said to want the department to begin active work now and keep it up until after election. The Governor is of the belief that the office has been used since Morgan's incumbency for the furtherance of the interests of Senator Platt and his friends and without regard to the wishes of the Governor's friends. This the Governor, it is understood, has declared must be reversed.

Superintendent Morgan will get a certain period of grace in which to perform as the Governor desires or else retire. The head of the Election Bureau has been the target of most of the district leaders of late, particularly since most, of them, save Van Cott and two or three others, went over to the Governor bag and baggage. They want their adherents placed on the roll of 600 Deputies, to say nothing of the Deputyships specially created about election time, which they will want.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW MUST GO.

Court Rules for Man Whose Home Was Made Warm.

"They certainly made home warm for me," remarked youthful Frank Schuld of 35 Osgood Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., when arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Marsh, charged by his bride with abandonment.

"Who are 'they'?" inquired the Magistrate.

"My wife and my mother-in-law," responded the prisoner in tones that induced the sympathetic Magistrate to ask for the entire story.

Schuld was brief in what he said about his wife, merely explaining that she made nights hideous for him, whenever he had displeased her, by waiting until he got asleep, and then sprinkling pepper on his pillow.

"That ended all my sleep, of course," he told the Magistrate.

He told a slightly longer story of what his mother-in-law had done to him.

"Last Friday was my birthday," he began. "I had reached my majority, got my spunk up, and told them I was going to celebrate it. They immediately got up in arms about it, told me that if I celebrated they certainly would make things warm for me, and they did.

"I went out that night with a few friends. We had a quiet time, and I got home about 9 o'clock. The house was dark. I could hear no one moving, and I crept up to my bed, not wishing particularly to arouse any one.

"When I reached my room I found my bed cool enough, for there were hardly any covers on it. I risked awakening my wife to ask her to get me a blanket. Then, Judge, it became warm enough for me in short order. The first thing I knew my mother-in-law was after me with a lamp, my wife following up with a clothes stick. They chased me out of the house, and I went to live with my mother."

"Yes, that's it," chimed in Mrs. Schuld. "Every time he has a spat with me he goes home and tells his mamma about it."

The Magistrate broke off the testimony at this point, telling the young husband that he was by law compelled to support his wife, but not his mother-in-law, and advising Mrs. Schuld to tell her mother to get out.

"I will postpone this case for one week, he added, and then you, Mrs. Schuld, come here and let me know how things are. If, after your mother has left the house, your husband does not support you, I will either agree with him on an allowance for your support or will send him to jail."

$150,000 GIFT TO MISSIONS.

Miss Green of Trenton Also Left $10,000 for Local Mission Work.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—The will of the late Miss Helen Griswold Green, daughter of Mrs. Charles Ewing Green, who died a few weeks ago in New York, has been probated.

Miss Green left a trust fund of $10,000 to mission work in Trenton and a trust fund of $150,000 to be devoted to foreign mission work. Of this fund Henry W. Green, her brother, was made trustee.

MARRIED TEACHER SUES.

Will Seek to Test the Anti-Matrimonial By-Law.

Mrs. Jennie L. Van De Water, formerly Miss Patterson, who was dismissed a short time ago from the position of teacher at Public School 58 in Queens, has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. If this is granted, it will be necessary for the court to review the trial of Mrs. Van De Water before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Department of Education.

This will be virtually an appeal of the case and will test the legality of the by-law of the Board of Education prohibiting married women from teaching. It is understood at the hall of the board that there will be no opposition to the granting of the writ, as the Commissioners of the board are desirous that the question of the legality of the by-law be settled once for all, and the sooner the better.

COLER IS AGAINST AN INSTRUCTED DELEGATION

Now the Time to Do Away with Party Bossism.

REPUBLICAN RANKS BROKEN

Untrammeled Convention at St. Louis Can Insure Victory—Roosevelt Dangerous, Unsafe, and Illogical.

Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller and unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor in 1902, came out yesterday strongly opposed to the sending of an instructed delegation from this State to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis. He also declared that it is a time to do away with party bossism, and asserted that his defeat two years ago was due to the fact that little local bosses preferred to retain control of their local machines rather than elect the general ticket.

"The hopes and the fears of the conservative business interests of the country are to-day centred in the Democratic Party," said Mr. Coler. "In this hour of suspense and great opportunity, men may well pause in amazement at the blind folly of ambition and mediocrity that is leading and driving the party to the very brink of ruin, permanent disruption, and disintegration.

"Every announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for President is a selfish extremist, the selection of a boss or representative of a clique or faction. Vain boasting or hired shouting is not the voice of the people. An instructed delegation from a State to a National Convention is almost invariably the mouthpiece of a boss or one seeking to be a boss. This is a time for the Democratic Party to get back close to the people. There should not be one instructed delegate in the next National Convention, for each instructed delegation means purely personal politics.

"In the past we have had too many leaders who would rather lose an election than to let go of the control of a machine. In 1902, when I ran for Governor, the ticket was defeated and counted out by the vengeful tactics of small bosses and factions of the party striking at other bosses and factions and not at the common enemy, and by the connivance of little local bosses who were fighting for their local machines at the sacrifice of the ticket as a whole. The result should be a lesson to the rank and file of the party in the State and the Nation.

"At this time every self-constituted candidate and all candidates of bosses, cliques, and factions should be ordered back to the ranks. Not one of them should receive serious consideration. The views or wishes of one man or one State should not prevail in the National Convention without full discussion and consideration, untrammeled by orders or instructions. A factional fight in this State now will nullify any power or influence New York might have in the National Convention. A fight in the State Convention will be worse than folly. If the State is to present a candidate he should be the unanimous choice of the party, not the choice of the bosses or the factions.

"The Republican ranks are broken, the party leaders dismayed by the antagonistic attitude of the business interests of the country, and yet the Democratic Party to-day stands hesitating and leaderless. United, wise, and aggressive action under trusted and skilled leadership would insure a sweeping victory for Democracy.

"Great opportunities and situations produce great men. Let the rank and file of the party rise in might, with the people behind them, and unite for victory. If the party in every State will send to St. Louis wise and patriotic men free to act as seems best the Democrats will be united, a safe platform adopted, and a winning ticket nominated.

"Dangerous, unsafe, and illogical as Roosevelt may be, he has realized that the American people will not stand for a President controlled by an individual, or a faction, or simply a man with one idea. He must be met with a candidate of equal manhood but more common sense, and one who places the Constitution above personal egotism."

PALLAS'S ART DISPLAY HURT.

Vandal Smears Irish Whisky "Ad." on Library Fence.

Somebody took it upon himself to decorate the fence around the new public library building, at Bryant Park, with mud and tar last evening. This is St. Patrick's Day, and the particular object of the defacement was an advertisement for a certain brand of Irish whisky.

The advertisement in question is a large painting representing the Giants' Causeway, in Ireland, and has as its central figures two old Irish women, holding bottles of the liquor and wearing appreciative smiles.

The person who smeared the sign did it so effectually that it is almost effaced.

It was about this fence and the question of using it for advertising purposes that Park Commissioner Pallas stirred up so much dissension.

REPUBLICANS DELAY ACTION.

County Committee Fears Man Selected for Treasurer May Decline.

A meeting of the Republican County Committee will be held to-night at the United Charities Building. Contrary to general expectation, a Treasurer will not be elected.

A prominent Republican has been found for the office, the leaders say, but they are so fearful that he may get away before next week, it is understood the organization will undertake to rivet its claims upon him before an election is hazarded.

AMENDS CHILD LABOR BILL.

New Jersey Senate Reduces Age Limit to Fourteen Years.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—The Senate to-day passed an amendment to the Child Labor bill reducing the age limit from sixteen years to fourteen years. Senator Ferrell of Gloucester, who was in his early days a glassblower, made a speech saying that the amendment was essential to the glassblowing industry of South Jersey.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Hillery and other members opposed the bill intended to prevent the pollution of streams, water from which was used for drinking purposes. Mr. Hillery contended that the present laws covered the subject and that to-day's bill was too drastic, as it would include as offenders those whose land drained into the streams. The bill was defeated, 11 to 30.

The House passed the bill prohibiting the use of steam launches in the gathering of oysters. Also the bill enlarging the list of securities in which insurance companies may invest.

Gov. Murphy sent to the two houses a special message recommending that the Attorney General's powers be enlarged. He called attention to the fact that many State Departments employ special counsel. He insisted that all legal work of the State should be under the supervision of the Attorney General, and that his office should have sufficient force to handle the legal work of all the departments. The Governor's recommendations, if carried out, would mean the establishment of a law department.

INSURANCE CONCERN MAY QUIT.

Baltimore Fire the Cause—Lafayette's Reinsurance Is Reported.

It was reported last night that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York in the afternoon, at the offices of the company, 45-49 William Street, it was decided to reinsure all the concern's risks in the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The contract was executed, it was said, later by the officers of the two companies and would take effect to-day at noon.

On Jan. 1 of this year the surplus of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company was $68,786, but the company lost $59,444 in the big Baltimore fire. The Lafayette Company is declared to be perfectly solvent, but on account of its severe Baltimore loss is taking steps to protect its policyholders.

President Adams admitted yesterday that his company had named a committee to consult with the officials of other companies with a view to transferring its risks, but would not affirm or deny the report that it had made an arrangement with the Hartford concern.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

CALUMET CLUB CHIMNEY AFIRE.

Crowd on Fifth Avenue Watches Firemen Salt the Blaze.

Patrolman O'Shaughnessy, attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, was standing at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street last night when he saw smoke coming from the chimney of the Calumet Club, on Fifth Avenue, in great volume. The smoke was filled with sparks, so O'Shaughnessy ran to Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street and turned in an alarm.

Several engines, a hook and ladder, a water tower, and two battalion chiefs responded to the alarm, and excitement ran high on Fifth Avenue. The policeman stood near the box and directed the firemen to the clubhouse, at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

At the sound of the fire bells members of the club ran to the window to see where the fire was, and were greatly surprised to learn a few minutes later that their own chimney had attracted the fire apparatus. Then they were too dumfounded to grow excited, and there was no panic.

The firemen went up on the roof of the clubhouse and threw bags of salt down the chimney, and then sprinkled it with a chemical extinguisher. It is thought soot in the chimney caught from a log fire in a reading room on the second story of the Twenty-ninth Street side of the building. The damage was trifling. A big crowd gathered in the street outside the club during the excitement.

Carnegie Duplicates a Hanna Gift.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—Last December the late Senator Hanna wrote to Andrew Carnegie for a contribution to Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, an institution to which Mr. Hanna had contributed the sum of $50,000 several years ago. Mr. Carnegie has now decided to give a like sum.

"A Corset for a slender figure? F. P. No. 584, most certainly. This style is made of very fine batiste, full bias gore, four-hook model, 11-inch clasp, richly trimmed top, with Valenciennes lace and ribbon insertion. You will notice the new deep hip with patent elastic hose supporters on front and hips. They come in white only at $1. We are selling stacks of them. They are very 'Frenchy.'"

Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.

Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N. Y.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

Are Opening Their SPRING UPHOLSTERY STUFFS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES,

Decorative in Effect, Moderate in Cost.

And not to be had Elsewhere.

Colonial Muslin — Singapore Lattice
Calcutta Net — Homespun Arras
Cairo Lattice — Guildhall Tapestry and "Liberty" Chintzes, Cretonnes, Velvets and Silks

Old Style Hand Wove Rag Rugs in Unique Blendings of rare Fabrics.

Selections may be bought by Customers' own Upholsterers and Decorators

At the Sign of

The "Popular Shop."

42d St. W. at 5th Ave.

(*Trade Marks Reg'd.*)

NO SOFT COAL STRIKE.

Votes of the Miners Computed as Heavily Against It.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—At the National headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America late to-day estimates on the vote of the miners had been computed by the National officers. They are positive that the scale has been accepted and that there will be no strike.

Of the 190,000 miners in the States that are voting, it is estimated that 135,000 voted, and of these 88,500 voted for the scale and 46,500 voted against it and in favor of a strike. Maryland did not vote, not being sure it was entitled to vote.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Candy specials.

Old-fashioned chocolates, the 40c. kind, per lb..... 25c

Whipped cream chocolates, one pound box..... 25c

Easter novelties—eggs, bunnies, chicks and other creations in profusion at positively lowest prices. Basement Salesroom.

Exclusive tailor-made suits and skirts.

WE BEGAN a great Spring Sale Monday of Women's smartly tailor-made suits, skirts and coats at prices much lower than your judgment would allow you to think could be placed on these distinctive styles that individualize the Simpson Crawford Co.'s display. You should have seen the throng of women enthusiastically admiring the exclusive creations. While the garments themselves are worthy of praise, prices strongly appeal to all economically inclined women. Third Floor.

$7.75 for women's pedestrienne skirts for spring, made of gray wool crash and black cheviots—corded yoke, with hip straps of self material, seven-gored flare, habit back, superior workmanship.

$18 for women's dress skirts of black canvas etamine, plaits in clusters, trimmed with heavy silk braid, seven gore, wide flaring, long train, habit back, over drop of heavy quality taffeta.

$24.75 for women's dress skirts of fine quality voile, nine gore, wide flaring, neatly trimmed with straps of taffeta, made over drop of heavy quality taffeta.

$27.50 for women's tailored dress suits, 1904 model, made of Lymansville cheviot, in black and brown, collarless Eton jacket, double breasted, taffeta lining, trimmed with narrow bands of taffeta, postilion belt, seven gored wide flaring skirt, narrow box plaits, inverted plait back.

$25 for women's man-tailored pedestrienne suits for spring of 1904, made of high grade cheviot, in black, blue and brown, collarless Eton jacket, white taffeta lining, revers faced with silk braid and taffeta, double breasted; seven gored full flaring skirt.

$25 for women's man-tailored dress suits, 1904 model, made of fine quality broadcloth, in blue and brown, collarless Eton jacket, lined with taffeta; novelty capes, vestee of black taffeta; seven gored wide flaring skirt, inverted plait back.

$24.75 for women's coats, made of extra quality Worumbo Covert, olive shade, 22 inches long, flat stitched collar, new sleeve, lined with soft, lustrous self colored satin, very handsome model.

$19.75 for women's coats, made of excellent quality Worumbo Covert, tan shade, 22 inches long—lined with self colored satin—corded seams, new sleeves, trimmed with buttons of self material, a very chic and smart model.

Sale rich imported sample robes

To-day's great occasion.

SMART followers of fashion will flock to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store to-day to secure these beautiful imported Paris sample robes, which through a fortunate purchase of our Paris office we are enabled to offer at about half the prices at which they are usually sold. Every robe is a strictly handsome creation of Reichenbach, a noted Parisian style authority—excelling in elegance of material and style those remarkably beautiful conceits for which exclusive dressmakers are often paid more than twice our prices.

At $24.00; usually $50.00.

At $45.00; usually $90.00.

At $65.00; usually $125.00.

This rare collection excels any we have previously offered, including:

Hand-embroidered crepe de chine robes—hand-embroidered sheer linen robes—hand-embroidered sheer chiffon cloth robes—hand-embroidered pure linen robes—hand-embroidered voile cloth robes—hand-made lace robes—hand-embroidered sheer mull robes—hand-embroidered evening robes—hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed robes—robes for evening wear—robes for street wear—robes for outing wear.

That unprecedented 48c sale of 15,000 yards of foulard silks.

THOUSANDS admired our splendid exclusive showing of fine new Imported and American Silks during the opening and literally declared with one voice that it is not only unexcelled in New York, but is superior to any other—the most exclusive display in America in fact. And you should have seen them choosing from that 15,000 yard collection of new Satin Foulard Silks at 48c., as well as admiring and choosing from the numerous other beautiful weaves, including:

Imported Shantung—plain and fancys—embroidered and printed effects in street shades for entire costumes, $1.00 and..... **1.25**

Imported satin Messaline—the correct Summer silk fabric—that soft, lustrous fabric in all shades, at 78c. to..... **1.25**

Imported louisine and satin—rich Faconne—printed effects—45 inches wide—also printed gauzes, 45 inches, $3.50 to..... **4.50**

Great 48c. sale 15,000 yards new satin foulard silks.—The original announcement of this unprecedented sale brought a throng of particular shoppers that we'll venture to say was the greatest that ever gathered to purchase silks. It's a revelation in silk selling—new Satin Foulard Silks at 48c.—an event that will surely cause you to select the lustrous fabrics you desire for the entire season. When you stop to consider that foulard silks for the ensuing season are extremely desirable, this offering is doubly attractive. The designs are all new; every wanted color is represented in this collection. Main Floor.

48c Just to further impress upon you the value-giving importance of this sale, we want to make this bold statement—that at no time in the annals of silk selling in this store has this great offering been equaled in point of value, so you can come here to-day with high expectations and depend upon it that we'll more than surpass them. **48c**

We do not want you to be under the impression that these silks are hackneyed styles that you wouldn't want at any price, but absolutely new and secured to meet Fashion's very latest demand. Besides all this, you have our personal guarantee that these satin foulards are positively all silk, and would, under ordinary conditions, be considered a bargain at 75c. per yard—special at 48c.

Sale white tucked shirt waists at $1.00.

TO-DAY we introduce three new shirt waist styles made after our own exclusive ideas, and we offer them as the best shirt waist values in New York at the three respective prices. Second Floor.

Here's good news for the large woman—for these new styles embrace sizes up to 46—and they are so plain, rich and neat that they are becoming to the large as well as the slender woman.

The dollar waist is an especially good number, and we know it will meet the instant approval of fashionable dressers who desire something very stylish and exclusive.

$1.00 for Persian lawn waists—the entire front graduated pin tucked yoke with hemstitched embroidered trim fly-tucked back, sleeves, collar and cuffs.

$1.50 for Persian lawn waist—with good quality Teneriffe embroidery, graduated from shoulders, embroidered fly-tucked back, sleeves and cuffs—hemstitched stock, all sizes up to 48 bust measure.

$2.00 for Persian lawn, with narrow insertion of cluny embroidery down front, deep side plaits, box-plaited fly with embroidery, tucked back, sleeves and trimmed cuffs, all sizes.

Greatest sale ever held

Notions, dressmakers' supplies.

IT'S a broad assertion, but it's one that a trip to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store to-day will verify—the most extraordinary values ever offered in Notions and Dressmakers' supplies. Main Floor.

Exceptional sale of hose supporters.

Kleinert's silk hose supporters, pin-on, usual price 48c..... 25c

Kleinert's silk ribboned hose supporters, usually 75c., now..... 48c

Kleinert's hook-on hose supporters, lisle, usually 29c..... 17c

Kleinert's hook-on hose supporters, silk, usually 50c..... 37c

Haley's heavy elastic supporters, pin-on, usually 25c..... 15c

Haley's fancy elastic supporters, pin-on, usually 25c..... 15c

Haley's sew-on supporters, satin and silk, usually 50c..... 37c

Haley's sew-on supporters, heavy silk elastic..37c

Sateen pad front supporters, very strong, usually 38c..... 25c

Silk cable hose supporters, pin-on, usually 45c. 25c

Satin and silk pad front supporters, best silk elastic..... 45c

Super cotton hose supporters, pin-on, black, value 10c., now..... 8c

Horn shell hair requisites greatly reduced.

Horn Shell Hair Pins, 6 in box, finest quality, value 15c..... 8c

Horn Shell Hair Pins, 12 in box, regular 25c line, 12½c

Horn Shell Hair Pins, 12 in box, larger size, regular 25c line..... 17c

Horn Shell Side Combs, large variety of sizes and styles, hand finished and extra fine: Regular 25c lines for 15c Regular 38c and 45c lines, 21c

Horn Shell Back Combs, extra heavy and finest hand finish. Come in shell, amber and white: Regular 20c and 25c lines for..... 12½c Regular 29c and 38c lines for..... 17c Regular 45c and 55c lines for..... 25c

Horn Shell Barettes, 15c size at 10c; 19c size..12½c

Horn Shell Stray Lock Holders, 15c size for 8c; 19c size..... 12½c

Smallwares at smallest prices ever quoted by any store in America.

Fancy Hat Pins, 15 lines for..... 10c

Best American Pins, 5 papers for..... 10c

Nickelled Safety Pins, 5 papers, assorted sizes, for 10c

Best English Pins, 3 papers, assorted sizes, for 10c

Pearl Buttons for Dresses, 2 cards, 2 doz. on each, for..... 10c

Pin Cushions, large tomato shape..... 10c

Silk Garter Elastic, regular garter length..... 10c

Pompadour Combs, regular 15c line..... 10c

Shell Hair Pins, large and fancy, slightly marked, doz..... 10c

Tape Measures, double stitched, 3 for..... 10c

Linen Corset Laces, finest quality, 3 for..... 10c

Belt Pins on Paper, assorted, 2 papers for....10c

Featherstitch Braid, assorted patterns, 2 pieces, 10c

Collar Foundations, silk chiffon, 2 for..... 10c

Hair Pin Cabinets, 100 in box, 2 for..... 10c

Large Roll Cotton Tape, 2 pieces for..... 10c

Sewing Silk, 100 yards, size A, black, warranted, 2 for..... 10c

Button Hooks, large, usually 8c, 2 for..... 10c

Mourning Pins, Kirby Beard's, 4 boxes for....10c

Majestic Waist Lengthener, usually 10c, 2 for....10c

Bunch Tapes, large bundles, usually 10c, 2 for..10c

Kid Hair Curlers, assorted sizes, 2 bunches.....10c

Cotton Belting, super grade, per piece 10c

Mercerized Silk Corset Laces, 6 yards, 2 for....10c

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Spring Coats for Men

There seems to be a natural gravitation toward Covert Cloth Top Coats among the men who are buying Spring Overcoats this season.

And the WANAMAKER showing of these stylish coats amply justifies a man in making his selection from it.

Best grades of covert cloth are used, in fashionable shades; the coats are so well tailored that they keep the shape and style they start out with—coats that give good service in every sense.

The popular length is 34 inches, and you'll find plenty here at $12, $15 and $20—the coats at $20 being silk-lined.

Young Men's Clothing

Same kind of stylish Covert Cloth Top Coats for the young men of 16 to 20 years, as those we make for the men who have attained their majority. Serge-lined at $12; silk-lined at $15.

Spring Suits of fancy cheviots and worsteds, in some very smart patterns; single or double-breasted Sack Coats; full of correct youthful style. Sizes 16 to 20 years. $10 to $18.

Young Men's Sack Suits, in black cheviots and thibets, $8.50 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

What $7.50 Will Buy

If you want a good illustration of the buying power of $7.50, as applied to Boys' Suits, it is worth your while to see what we have accomplished in this splendid line of Spring styles. There are Sailor, Norfolk Jacket, and Double-breasted Suits, of extremely handsome materials, made up in the typically good WANAMAKER fashion.

Just the sort of clothing that parents will be proud to dress their boys in. Here's the list—all at

$7.50 a Suit

Sailor Suits of serge and cheviots; Eton and sailor collars; sizes for 4 to 12 years.

Norfolk Jacket Suits of handsome fancy mixed cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits of plain blue and fancy cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—of plain blue cheviot; sizes for 10 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Tailor-made Dresses For Women

These dresses are made with the full-length skirts, which means that they have just the slightest train, as is the correct form this Spring. They are cut on the smartest lines; and yet they are distinctly dressy in their finish.

From a stock that is most satisfyingly complete, we tell of two groups that are specially priced today:

$22.50 Dresses for $20

Tailor-made Dresses of broadcloth, with Eton jackets, prettily trimmed. Skirts with silk drop-lining, prettily tailor-finished.

$27 and $30 Dresses at $22.50

A handsome assortment of broadcloth and cheviot Suits; some silk-lined throughout; other with unlined skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Reign of the TAN SHOE

There was a sort of an interregnum for a season or two, as far as Tan Shoes were concerned. But the pendulum has swung, and they're coming back into full favor for this season's wearing.

Rightly, too, for never were there cooler, more comfortable, sightlier shoes, or easier shoes to keep clean, than those of tan Russia leather.

Our new Shoe lines are ready, and you will find plenty of the favored tan among these:

Men's Low Shoes, in Blucher and Oxford styles, at $3, $3.90 and $5.

Women's Low Shoes at $3, $4 and $5.

Children's Lace Shoes, with spring heels; welted soles; orthopædic lasts; $1.65 and $2, according to size.

And then a hint of Spring Shoes at money-saving prices:

Women's $2.50 Oxford Ties, at $1.50 pair—Plenty of good styles, in patent leather and kidskin, with thick soles or thin; practically all sizes.

Men's $1.90 Shoes—Best we ever had to sell at the price. Smooth box calf, lace, made with welted soles on a very stylish last. All sizes—in medium and broad widths. Shoes that are the equal of ordinary $3 kinds.

Fourth avenue.

The Ripest Millinery Beauty from Paris

Together With the Most Beautiful Productions From Our Own Workrooms :: :: :: ::

On Public View Today

Our Millinery representative just returned from Paris a few days ago. He stayed there until the last moment, to secure the ripest productions of the French wizards of fashion in Millinery. He knew that the earlier models had come to America to be shown and copied everywhere. Today they are common enough; and the ideas have been vastly improved by American cleverness.

These later models were produced several weeks after any others that are shown in New York City; and they represent the very latest Parisian thought. Yet, side by side with the Wanamaker Hats, their supremacy is severely challenged. Indeed, our own people cannot tell which is Parisian and which is WANAMAKER'S, except by looking at the labels in the hats.

In all, it is a most comprehensive exhibition of Millinery fashion for 1904.

We invite you to view it today.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Tenth street.

Newest Blooms in This Garden of WOMEN'S WRAPS

Every day, as the sun keeps climbing, climbing, new beauties blossom forth among the Spring Wraps. And each newest arrival is more suggestive of bright balmy days than its predecessors. Voile appear, thin taffeta coats, unlined, wraps in more delicate shades, including the destined-to-be-favorite champagne color.

Some positively ravishing coats have just arrived, of pongee or taffeta, in which fine accordion plaiting, hanging from a circular yoke, with a sort of bertha of broad silk braid, forms a full back. These are in lengths ranging from 30 to 48 inches; and priced at $24 to $32.

Here is a stylish little Taffeta Coat, hip length, collarless, with neck outlined with stitching, with double capes and half-fitted back, at $10.

Then at $18 is a remarkably pretty Eton Jacket of black taffeta; elaborately shirred and braided, with large sleeves that end in flowing lace cuffs; lining of white taffeta.

A group of Voile Coats, made over taffeta silk lining; half-fitted backs; hip length, and handsomely finished with strappings of taffeta, is likewise priced at $18.

The same price applies to some stylish, long Newmarkets of taffeta in black or colors; light in weight, but protective. Double military capes, double-breasted coat and fitted back, belted, give a very smart appearance. $18.

And these are but merest hints of the superb variety in the collection.

Second floor, Broadway.

All-Wool Solid-Colored CHALLIS at 28c a Yard

These popular fabrics are as fine as the best 37½c challis you ever saw; and the colorings are as dainty and desirable as you will find in the best goods made.

Notwithstanding the great demand there is for these goods this Spring, we have received thirty thousand yards to sell at this small price. They are in beautiful shades of the following solid colorings:—

Ivory, cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, light gray, light tan, cadet blue, light heliotrope, brown, royal blue, medium gray, medium tan, cardinal, navy blue and black.

28c a yard. Rotunda.

Shirt-Waist Suits

Pretty, Washable Kinds

These Washable Shirt-Waist Suits solve, for many a woman, the problem how to be coolly, simply, attractively and economically dressed.

There's nothing elaborate about them; but they are all extremely pretty and in good taste. A word of prices:

At $2.75—Of lawn, in white, tan or blue, with neat dots or figures; plaited waist, with seven-gored skirt.

At $3.75—Of gray cheviot; waist and skirt with straps and piping.

At $4.50—Of white cheviot: full plaited waist to bust; seven-gored skirt, with solid stitching at bottom.

At $5—Of black lawn; waist plaited front and back; plaited skirt, with fold at bottom.

At $6—Of fine white lawn; waist with broad hemstitched plaits; skirt with hemstitched folds at bottom. Second floor, Tenth st.

Brilliantine Waists

Every woman knows the neat appearance and serviceability of Black Brilliantine Waists. And these, far from being exceptions, are especially attractive, by reason of the stylish new patterns on which they're made:

At $2.25—Cluster plaited front and back; plain shirt sleeves.

At $2.50—Full front with hemstitched plaits; plaited back.

At $3.50—Front with stitched yoke effect; trimmed with crocheted buttons; plaited back and sleeves. Second floor, Tenth street.

Easter in China

And the China has just come from Germany, as you might guess by the dancing bunnies, the festive chickens, the cupids, the Easter eggs, and all the rest of the fifty-odd pretty designs that these Easter favors come in.

Some will hold a bit of candy, others are meant to tie on a candy box or put in a box of flowers. And some will do nicely for cotillion favors. 15c to $2.50 each.

Candy Store, Basement.

Artistic Japanese Bronzes Mounted As LAMPS

A Half to a Third Under-Price

These handsome Lamps are in many cases duplicates of styles that we had in our regular stock for the holidays. The importer had his samples, and some surplus pieces, which he offered to us at the handsome concessions which we now present to you.

The bodies are Japanese Vases, with scarcely two alike. Many are fine specimens of Cloisonne; others have relief designs in brass and silver, on the bronze vases. There are Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps in the collection. All have roll-top oil-founts and burners.

Now at these prices:

$15 Lamps at $8.50.
$18 to $25 Lamps at $12.50.
$20 to $28 Lamps at $14.
$30 to $35 Lamps at $17.50.
$28.50 and $38.50 Lamps at $18.
$35 and $45 Lamps at $22.50.
$37.50 and $50 Lamps at $25.
$75 Lamps at $37.50.

Basement.

The CHINA SALE

Presents the products of the world's best potteries.

Many of the under-price offerings being in new shapes and decorations, never shown before, even at regular prices.

Variety as broad in most lines as will be found in the best Chinaware store in the land, at full prices.

But the month is waning. Variety will grow less daily. Best values are being claimed, and the lots are disappearing. If you would profit by the greatest China movement of the season, you must act quickly, now.

Here are some of the day's most interesting offerings:

Dinner Sets

Theodore Haviland Special Dinner Sets in a good variety of decorations and shapes.

Full and complete 113 piece Sets, beautifully decorated, and every piece heavily gold-stippled.

$50 Sets for $25 $55 Sets for $27.50 $60 Sets for $30

Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a number of fine flower decorations and all handles gilt. At $25, worth $35.

Fine French China Dinner Sets, in a gold and flower border decoration; very rich; 114 pieces. At $75, from $100.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; pink flower decoration and all pieces gilt. At $20, from $30.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fancy border decoration and all pieces gilt. At $12, from $17.50

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat platters; flower decoration and all handles gilt. At $13.50, regularly $17.

Fancy Plates

At 40c, regularly $1 and $1.25

Enough of these fine Plates to last today, in Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-butter sizes. 40c each.

Bric-a-Brac

There are some beautiful pieces of Bric-a-brac in our Art Room, which can be bought today at great savings in price.

Doulton Vases, with pink background and scene decorations—

At $8.50, were $5. At $12, were $17.50
At $5, were $8.50. At $17.50, were $25
At $8.50, were $13.50.

Royal Bonn Vases, mostly with dark background and figure decoration—

At $1.50, were $2.25. At $9.50, were $14
At $2.75, were $4. At $12, were $20
At $6, were $9.

French Mounted Pieces—Sevres effects:

Card Trays—
At $8, were $12. At $12, were $17.50
At $9, were $14.

Perfume Boxes—
At $6, were $8. At $8, were $11.50
At $7, were $10. At $12, were $17.50

Mounted Vases—
At $37.50, were $50. At $95, were $135
At $40, were $55. At $185, were $250
At $85, were $125.

Basement.

Store Your Furs Safely

Every day that you leave your furs hanging in the closet, after wearing-time is over, you are simply running chances and courting trouble and risk. Fire, burglars, moths—all are foes of the furs, and all have to be guarded against.

Let us do it—save yourself the worry. Our care is excellent, our charges are small. And, Summer over, your furs are ready for you, in perfect condition.

And we should like to mention our facilities for

Repairing Furs

The best time to have furs remodeled or done over is while they are on storage with us. If the repairs are considerable, we make no charge for storing them, which we must do, however, if alterations are trifling.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Nottingham Curtains

New—Under-Price

Probably the most popular sort of Lace Curtains there is. And patterns are especially new and attractive, including many fine imitations of Irish Point and Brussels lace. All are fresh and in perfect condition. And in spite of that, prices have been reduced by a *quarter* to a *third:*

50c pair, from 75c. $2.25 pair, from $3
75c pair, from $1. $2.50 pair, from $3.50
90c pair, from $1.25 $2.65 pair, from $4
$1.35 pair, from $2 $3 pair, from $4.50.
$1.50 pair, from $2.25 $4.50 pair, from $6.75
$1.85 pair, from $2.75

Third floor.

This Unusual Sale of WIDE EMBROIDERIES

These offerings of the much-wanted Wide Embroideries, for flounces, corset covers and similar purposes, have evoked such enthusiasm among women, that we succeeded in pursuading the importers to give us more to sell at the same uncommonly low prices.

Hence these lots of fresh, beautiful Embroideries on Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric, in 10 to 16-inch widths—the season's newest patterns—are ready again today:

40c and 50c Qualities at 25c a Yard
60c to 75c Qualities at 35c a Yard
$1 to $1.50 Qualities at 50c and 75c a Yard.

Broadway.

Good Ginghams

At 10c a Yard

These are Chambray and Shepherd-check Ginghams that were made to sell at 12½c a yard; and are being sold at that price in many good stores. Our order was sufficiently larger than usual to secure a concession that enables us to save you two and a half cents a yard on one of the most staple fabrics that we sell.

The Chambray Ginghams are in light and dark blue, gray and reseda. The Shepherd-checks are in checks of white, with each of the following colors—light and navy blue, pink and black.

All at 10c a yard. Fourth avenue.

Separate Skirts, $5—For Girls

One group of the Skirts is made of a stylish canvas weave, in navy blue or black; and trimmed with bands of taffeta.

The other is of men's wear materials, in smart mixtures, well cut, with flare.

Lengths are 36 to 40 inches.

You'd class them at a glance as being $7.50 Skirts—and they are.

Hence your good fortune in being able to get them for

Second floor, Ninth street. *$5 Each*

Hang These Pictures

In a convenient nook on your library, parlor or dining-room wall. They are extremely attractive, varied in subjects and styles of framing, and will cost you much less to hang them up in your home than they ought to—or did, up to now:

At $1, worth $1.75—Poets, Musicians, Dutch Boys and Girls; panel pictures in wood frames; 8½x34 inches.

At $2, worth $3.50 to $5—Etchings, Fruit Pictures, Pastels, in frames of various styles.

At $5, worth $8.50—Fine Hand-colored Photogravures; figure and landscape subjects; all handsomely framed in two styles; gilt frames; 25x29 inches. Fifth floor.

"Keen Kutter Kutlery"

The best steel obtainable goes into the shears and scissors bearing this alliterative name. And it is put together in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Each pair of scissors is fitted with a patent bolt and nut which prevent the blades from working loose.

Finish is perfect, every piece is guaranteed, and "Keen Kutter Kutlery" is suitable for a wide variety of uses. Examples:

Manicure and Cuticle Scissors, various sizes, $1.

Embroidery Scissors, 3½ to 4 inches long, at 50c and 75c.

Pointed Scissors, 5 to 7 inches long, at $1 and $1.25.

Buttonhole Scissors, with or without measure, at 65c and 75c.

Blunt-end or Pocket Scissors, 3½ to 6 inches long, at 75c and $1.

Barbers' Shears, 7, 8 and 8½ inches long, at 75c, 85c and $1.

Shears, plain and japanned handles, 5 to 16 inches long, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, to $2.75.

Cutlery Counter, Main Cross Aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

M'ADOO IN BROOKLYN TO SCREW "LID" TIGHT

Commissioner Goes Across Bridge and Jars the Inspectors.

MORE TALK OF McAVOY GOING

Police Headquarters Rumors Have It That the First Deputy Will Be Out in the Near Future.

Commissioner McAdoo made a trip to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and delivered a half-hour business talk to all the Inspectors of that borough which apparently made them feel rather uncomfortable. It was closed with an injunction to each to give the screws of "the lid" an additional turn or two in the right direction.

One of the first things Commissioner McAdoo did upon reaching Police Headquarters yesterday morning was to have a talk with Senior Inspector McLaughlin of Brooklyn. In the course of that conversation the arrangements were made for the visit.

The Commissioner arrived at the borough Headquarters promptly at 3:15 o'clock. The Inspectors, with the exception of Inspector Kane, who is in charge of the Borough of Queens, and who could not be reached by the message, were all in waiting. Those in attendance besides Inspector McLaughlin were Inspectors Baldwin, Druhan, Wiegand, and Murphy.

The Commissioner's talk was delivered behind closed doors. As the Inspectors came filing out of McLaughlin's office they looked flushed and uncomfortable. McLaughlin himself was the only one who seemed serene.

"It was just a little family talk to the Inspectors regarding police matters in this borough; that is all," said the Commissioner in explanation of his visit. "I told them that I expected to have the best possible kind of police government in Brooklyn, and that I expected each and every one of them to do his full duty and leave nothing undone to enforce all the laws."

"Have you been satisfied with the way in which things have been running in Brooklyn?"

"Well, as to that I do not know that I can say anything."

"What about the 'lid,' Commissioner? Is it on tight in Brooklyn?"

"Well, I guess there are a couple of screws in it now that will hold," said the Commissioner with a smile.

It is known that Mr. McAdoo told the Brooklyn Inspectors that they had not tried to do their duty in a way to please him, and that they would have to do better in the future.

Before delivering his talk to the Inspectors, Commissioner McAdoo was closeted for a quarter of an hour with Capt. Pinkerton of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. The Commissioner made an inspection of the bureau, but would not discuss what he had learned.

Mr. McAdoo said he had not as yet considered any successor to Deputy Police Commissioner Haggerty. Earlier in the day he denied the rumor which had mentioned Charles M. Stafford, a Brooklyn lawyer and ex-United States Marshal, as slated for the place.

There was the usual report about Police Headquarters yesterday that First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy was going, making a clean sweep of all the Deputies that assumed office with Commissioner McAdoo. The latter reiterated his former denials that he had received any intimation from Mr. McAvoy that he intended to resign or that the Commissioner contemplated asking him to get out. But from a credible source, however, came information to the effect that the First Deputy certainly will go as soon as the vacancies already existing have been filled, if not before.

"LID" TIGHT IN HARLEM.

Capt. McGlynn Puts Lines of Police Around Suspected Places.

It took the entire reserve force of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station to keep the "lid" on in West Harlem yesterday afternoon, but it was kept on and held so tight that it was impossible to place a bet. Every suspected poolroom was guarded by a line of bluecoats, who warned all would-be visitors to rooms to keep away, and arrested all who attempted to break through the lines.

Capt. McGlynn was here, there, and everywhere, wearing a worried look, for there is no sign of a truce on the part of the gamblers, who declare they can hold out as long as he can, and win in the end.

"I can hold out as long as they can," said the Captain, "for they are quitters, especially when there's nothing doing, and there's nothing doing in my precinct today."

Inspector Smith made a round of the precinct in the afternoon, and last evening said that everything possible was being done by Capt. McGlynn.

Several saloons in the precinct where it is alleged hand books were made and bets taken were watched throughout the day by plain clothes men, but no arrests were made. In East Harlem matters were remarkably quiet, and a well-known bookmaker said that everything and every place was closed up as tight as a drum.

Many well-known bookmakers have been going to New Rochelle during the last week, and there is said to be a poolroom running in one of the main streets there.

LIGHTING BIDS NO LOWER.

Gas Company Alone Makes Concession to City, That a Small One.

That the illuminating companies of this city have made no material reduction in the rates to the city for street lighting, despite their apparent willingness to effect a reduction when seeking to have Mayor McClellan call off his fight on them, was shown yesterday when Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity opened the bids for the current year's contract.

The New York Edison Company makes no reduction whatever in its rates, still asking $146 a year for each of the ordinary arc lights in Manhattan. For lights of other strength and duration of use, which are less used, the prices range from $22.50 to $182.50 per year. The United Electric Light and Power Company and the Brush Electric Illuminating Company put in similar bids for Manhattan. For the other boroughs the electric prices are also maintained at the old figures.

For gas lighting the Consolidated Gas Company, which controls the situation, makes a slight cut of 25 cents per year for each gas street lamp—from $17.50 to $17.25. The prices quoted for the other boroughs are also practically unchanged from former years.

Corporation Counsel Delany will be asked to find out what relief the city can obtain before any further steps are taken.

NEW BATTALION CHIEFS WIN.

Justice Bischoff Decides Hayes's Test Case in His Favor.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday granted the application of Battalion Chief Thomas J. Hayes of the Fire Department for a mandamus commanding Controller Grout to certify his name to the pay roll for his salary as Battalion Chief during January. The salaries of six other battalion chiefs who were similarly situated at the time of the change of administration are affected by the ruling.

Hayes and the other men were promoted to the position on Dec. 31 last by Commissioner Sturgis, the promotions to take effect at 8 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 1. Nicholas J. Hayes became Fire Commissioner at noon on Jan. 1, and it was contended that Sturgis's promotions did not become operative by law. Justice Bischoff, however, holds that in the case of Hayes, the test case, it did.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND DINE.

Gift to John J. Delany, President of the Organization.

The twenty-fourth annual banquet of the Friends of Ireland was given last night in Shanley's restaurant, Forty-second Street and Broadway. A feature of the dinner was the presentation of a large cut-glass punchbowl and a cabinet filled with cut glass to Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, the President of the society.

Among those present were Supreme Court Justice James Blanchard, Recorder Goff, M. Linn Bruce, ex-Judge Julius M. Mayer, John H. McCarthy, Wauhope Lynn, R. H. Davis, the Rev. Father Charles A. McCready, Henry J. Jackson, the first President of the society; Peter McDonnell, Fire Commissioner N. J. Hayes, M. F. Donohue, Frank Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, Capt. John Cooney, Alderman P. J. Ryder, Patrick Higgins, and Police Commissioner Martin Daab of Hoboken.

The toasts were as follows: "The Day We Celebrate," Champe S. Andrews; "Our Country," M. Linn Bruce; "Our City," ex-Justice Julius M. Mayer, and "Woman," Robert H. Davis.

Mr. Delany announced that Police Commissioner McAdoo had not been able to attend the dinner, and had sent a letter of regret.

"He was chosen to respond to the toast, 'The Seats of the Mighty,'" he said, "because of his knowledge on that subject. He is now engaged in sitting on the lid, and he can't spare the time to get off to come here."

In his speech ex-Justice Mayer said that he was not Irish, but that he had only to change his name slightly to make it Maher. He said it was such a pleasant dinner to him that he thought he would get up a Friends of Israel dinner.

Mr. Mayer said there were two classes of men; one class tried to build up the city and the other criticised. He said we should all try to aid the former class, who were trying to do the best they could for their city.

Robert H. Davis spoke to the toast, "Woman," and remarked:

"My mother always told me that whenever I found 500 Irishmen together, I should announce myself as a candidate for Congress. I do so now." The crowd laughed and applauded.

AGAINST BOYS' CLUBS BILL.

Board of Education Committee Against the Marshall Measure.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Education at its regular March meeting yesterday passed a resolution opposing the Marshall bill which is now before the Legislature. In offering the resolution Chairman Harrison of the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation said:

"This bill has already passed the Senate and it is time some action be taken to oppose it. By providing $20,000 a year for each borough in order that boys' municipal clubs might be established, it is manifestly antagonistic to the Department of Education. This department maintains boys' clubs at its recreation centres, and these have turned out to be a great success. The money that would be appropriated under this bill would simply be taken from this department."

The Committee on Buildings has discovered that in order to build the proposed temporary one-story school structures under the Manhattan terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge, the sidewalks and part of the street on the south side, between Ridge and Garrick Streets, must be used. If that be permitted six structures may be erected. Other contracts prevent the erection of more.

The Mayor will be requested to aid the board in obtaining the removal of the corporation yard from its present situation to one less valuable. In case this is done, sites for ten more temporary structures will be obtained.

YOUNG TORONTO MAN SUICIDE.

Passer-by Stumbled Over His Body on a Bronx Street Corner.

While Howard Wilson of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Webster Avenue was passing the corner of Decatur Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-second Street last night he stumbled over the body of a man. It was very dark there, and Wilson did not recover from the shock for a few moments. Then he summoned Dr. S. C. Bradley of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Marion Avenue, who examined the body and then said life was extinct.

Coroner Berry was summoned by a telephone, and search was made for the identity of the man, who appeared to have died instantly by shooting himself in the head.

Frank Dudley of 310 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was found, who said that the dead man was D. J. Nealon, an expert accountant, living with him. Dudley said that Nealon and he came from Toronto, where they lived at 102 Dutchess Street, to this city two months ago, and had roomed together since then at 310 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He declared that he knew no reason why his friend should have committed suicide, as he had money in his trunk and no cause for anxiety. The body was removed to the Fordham Morgue.

IN A HURRY TO DIE.

Murderer Asks Gov. Odell Not to Delay His Execution.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Odell has received a remarkable letter from a man condemned to death for murder, requesting the Executive to prevent any attempt to delay the execution.

Frank H. Burness, a sailor, convicted in Brooklyn of the murder of George B. Townsend, the mate of his vessel, is confined in Sing Sing Prison and was to have been executed Feb. 8, but the execution was stayed by an appeal taken by his attorney without the consent of the condemned man.

His letter says that the writer believes himself deserving of the death penalty and wants it to be inflicted as soon as possible. He says he told his attorney to make no appeal, and tells the Governor that he does not want the Court of Appeals to give him a new trial, as he has a violent temper and probably would commit other crimes.

WOMEN TAKE UP RACE PROBLEM

B. T. Washington to Address Guests of Mrs. H. Kirke Porter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The wife of Representative H. Kirke Porter of Pennsylvania has arranged a reception at her home for next Friday in honor of Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Washington will deliver an address on negro colonization to Mrs. Porter's guests and discuss the feasibility of this solution of the race problem.

Mrs. Porter and a number of her friends are making a study of this subject and hope to give an impetus to the idea by the entertainment of Dr. Washington.

CLERGYMAN WINS LIBEL SUIT.

Zion's Herald Taxed $24,000 for Saying Things About Mr. Schell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—The sum of $24,000 was to-day awarded by a jury to the Rev. Edwin A. Schell of Chicago, formerly Secretary of the Epworth League, in his suit for libel against the Rev. Charles Parkshurst, editor of Zion's Herald.

The suit arose over statements printed in Zion's Herald regarding the publication by Mr. Schell in collaboration with E. O. Excell of Chicago of a sacred song book. The libel was contained in a statement that Mr. Schell had dishonestly utilized his position in the Church for his personal gain.

RUSTY SLEUTHS OBEY M'ADOO'S RAID ORDER

Headquarters Clock Winder Sent on a Poolroom Case.

BADGE POLISHER IN IT, TOO

Likewise the Guardian of Lost Babies, but Among Them They Make Five Arrests Over Tighe's Head.

Commissioner McAdoo received a tip a few days ago from a business man that a poolroom was being operated in a building in Mercer Street just off Houston Street. The Commissioner called in Borough Inspector Brooks, and ordered him to get evidence against the place. He told Brooks that he might have the aid of Inspector Titus, but gave instructions that Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station was to keep his hands off the case; that Tighe's men were "too well known."

Inspector Brooks detailed "Big John" Magner, the old six-foot-four Broadway policeman, who has had an easy berth at Headquarters since he had his foot hurt a year ago; "Little Charlie" Brewer, who winds the clocks in the Headquarters buildings and does other chores; "Bill" Sullivan, and "Charlie" Sheldon, who look after lost babies and children in the Information Bureau; Sergeant Werkle, who works in the photograph gallery, and "Cop" Barnes, who spends a good deal of time polishing brass railings and the Inspectors' badges.

With this force, augmented by Detective Sergt. Collins of Inspector Titus's staff, whose duty it is to see that none of the valuables go astray at fashionable functions, Inspector Brooks started out to get evidence against the "Noon-Day Social Club," which had rooms on the second floor of the five-story business building just south of Houston Street, in Mercer Street.

In spite of the make-up of this array of sleuths, they say they got the evidence; at least they raided the club late yesterday, found 300 men in the rooms, and arrested five of them.

Inspector Brooks and Titus led the raid, while the men behind had some small sledges. Down at the street door "Big John" Magner found Rudolph Cohen, who says his home is in "New York," and is about five feet tall. Magner picked him up and took him along up stairs. He says Cohen is the picket.

At the door on the second floor the men tried to pound open a heavy door, but it would not yield, so they cut out two thin panels at one side and crawled through into the club rooms. The four other men they wanted were arrested and the crowd was released. There was a stampede down the two flights of stairs.

The prisoners said they were Edward Solomon of 22 Second Street, Joseph Rice of 39 East Third Street, Paul Blackstone, who says he lives at the Lafayette Baths, and Cohen. All except Cohen had about $200 each when arrested, and were taken to the station house and locked up.

Capt. Tighe knew the raid was to be made last evening, but was not present. His men on patrol near by did not know, and were much concerned when the patrol wagon backed up in the course of the raid.

There were some about Headquarters who appeared to think the raid significant.

"BURGLARS" SURPRISE POLICE

Sleuths Had Shouted "Hands Up!" to Workers in Bank.

Patrolman Plump of the Oak Street Police, while passing the Staats-Zeitung Building at Tryon Row, saw two men in the bank of Henry Bischoff & Co. Visions of burglars danced before him, and in great excitement he ran over to the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and obtained the assistance of several policemen stationed there.

With his reinforcements Plump hastened across the road to find the two men calmly working away.

"Hands up!" he cried, rushing in upon them, with his revolver cocked and aimed. "Don't move or I'll shoot."

"Why, what the — is the matter?" asked one of the men in astonishment.

"Don't come that," said Plump. "Hands up, I tell you!"

The two men in forcible language informed the policemen they were employes of a detective agency which had burglar alarms in the building, and that they had been sent to fix some electric wires which had broken down. The information was found to be correct, and Plump and his companions retired crestfallen.

BOYS' FAILURES KILL FATHER.

Veteran Virginia Banker Dies After Learning of Sons' Assignment.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—John W. Lockwood, an ante-bellum banker in Orange County, died last night. Saturday the two banks of his sons in Orange went into liquidation. To the failure of the boys, of whom he was exceedingly proud, is attributed the death of the father.

In 1861 Mr. Lockwood was discount clerk of the Bank of the Old Dominion at Alexandria. He shipped the bank's gold to the South as the Federal troops approached. After the war the coin was removed from its hiding place and enabled the bank to pay depositors, redeem its circulation, and pay a dividend to stockholders—a record made by no other Southern bank, most of which surrendered their gold for Confederate securities, which were worthless when the war ended.

H. H. ROGERS'S GAS DEAL.

Witness Denies He Profited by Reorganization of Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—In the gas suit here to-day, despite the fact that he yesterday produced a memorandum interpreted to mean that H. H. Rogers was to get 10 per cent. of the net profits of the reorganization of the Massachusetts gas companies, R. W. Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., to-day denied that Mr. Rogers had any interest in the reorganization of the companies at the sale of February, 1903.

Mr. Winsor, who finished his testimony to-day, had been under direct examination for ten days. His cross-examination lasted only five minutes, and was conducted by Alfred Hemenway, counsel for H. H. Rogers.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 124 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

100 Pounds Butter Every Minute.

That is the rate at which our BEST Creamery Butter is selling since we smashed its retail price to 21 cents last Thursday. We were ready for a big run—yet the total surpasses our expectations. The first day's sales gave us an inkling of what might happen if the thing kept up, and we prepared accordingly.

Appreciating the magnificent endorsement the housekeepers of Greater New York have given to this, our latest effort on their behalf, we know of no better way to show it than by continuing to hold the price down for three more days. We are glad to be again able to sound the slogan, welcome at this season to every family—

Finest Creamery Butter 21c. a lb.

If you haven't tried it, ask your neighbor. She will tell you how good it is.

The "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps are such pronounced favorites with the ladies (and the children begin to cry for them), that we extend our line of "Extra Specials." Read them over and remember that with all other purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D. orders, we give

Green Trading Stamps to Everybody with Everything.

10 "S. & H." Stamps with 1 jar "East View" Extract of Beef, 25c
Unrivalled for soups.

10 "S. & H." Stamps with this household special: 3½ lbs. Pride of St. Louis Flour, 1 tin "Blue Ribbon" Baking Powder (pure cream of tartar) for 25c

10 "S. & H." Stamps with 2 cans French Peas. Choice quality of best brands for 25c

5 "S. & H." Stamps with lb. Cream Cheese for 15c. Prime quality, New York State.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with bottle Peerless Sauce at 15c. and 10c. World's finest table relish.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with jar of Liberty Jam. Fine quality of fruit, 10c.

Butler's Famous Brands of Teas and Coffees.

30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of UNEXLD TEA, Our New Importation ..... 1 lb., 50c.
30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of GEYLON TEA, Butler's Choicest Golden Tips ..... 1 lb., 50c.
20 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of BUTLER'S CHOICE No. 1 TEA ..... 1 lb., 35c.
10 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of BUTLER'S CHOICE No. 2 TEA ..... 1 lb., 25c.
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of BEST MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE ..... 1 lb., 25c.
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of BEST MARACAIBO COFFEE ..... 1 lb., 20c.
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of BEST SANTOS COFFEE, New Lot ..... 1 lb., 17c.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with ½ lb. Peerless Cocoa, 18c. Nutritious, rich, full flavored.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with 1 bottle Vanilla or Lemon Extract. "Peerless" at 15c. "Our Own" at 10c.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with 3 cans Stringed Beans, 25c. Fresh, tender, flavor of the garden.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with 3 Cans Tomatoes, red, ripe, solid packed, for 25c.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with ½ lb. tin of Black or white Pepper / Best English Mustard } Your choice 10c.

5 "S. & H." Stamps with Gallon Can Tomatoes, Fancy fruit, solid packed, 25c

Mackerel—Third Lenten importation finest Irish Salt Mackerel, large, fat, white, tender; favorites everywhere; 10-lb. pail 1.25
Salmon — "Hatchery" brand; Choice Red Alaska; 2 cans for 25c
Tomatoes—"East View;" finest selected large, red, ripe; 3 cans for 25c
Beets—Fancy, red, ripe, well selected, solid packed; a can 12c
Asparagus—Hudson's celebrated Oyster Bay mammoth spears, 35c.; Golden State, fancy large white spears, 28c.; choice California tender spears 23c
Granulated Tapioca—Finest for puddings, a lb. 7c
Split Peas—Delicious for soup; far superior to those in bulk; a package 10c
Rice—Fancy Carolina heads in 3-lb. linen bag 25c
Yellow or White Meal—From best selected Indian maize; 3-lb. linen bag 10c
Egg Plums—Park brand, fancy fruit, a can 12c
Prunes—Finest, thin skinned, Santa Clara, 3 lbs. for 25c
Evaporated Apples—"Blue Ribbon" brand, the best, 1-lb. cartons ..... Ribbon 10c
Evaporated Apricots—"Blue Ribbon," fancy quality; 1-lb. cartons 15c
Cocoanuts—"Peerless" quality, ½-lb. package, 10c.; ¼-lb. package 5c
Jams—"Blue Ribbon," all kinds, finest fruits, pure, 1 lb. glass jar 15c
Miller's Irish Jams—New importation from Ireland, all varieties, in stone jars, each 19c
Preserves—"Liberty" brand, all kinds, high class, 3 lb. jar 25c
Johnson's Preserves—Famous home-made, 5 lb. crock 49c
Jellies—Every variety, in Mason quart jars, each 10c
Domestic Oil—Fine flavor and body for salads, absolutely pure, qt. bot. 17c
Olives—Large, fancy, 18 oz. bottle, 25c.; fancy Queen Olives, 10 oz. bottle, 15c.; 8 oz. bottle, 10c.; 4 ounce 5c
Stuffed Olives—Large, fancy, stuffed with pimentos, 8 oz. bottle, 10c.; 4 oz. bottle 10c
Oranges—Large, ripe, juicy California and Florida fruit, per doz., 35c., 30c., 25c. and 20c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Crackers
National Biscuit Co.'s
Red Grahams, Butter Thins, Social Teas — 3 boxes for 25c
Fig Newtons, a dainty, per box 12c

Lemons
Fresh importations from Messina, Choice Selected, per doz 13c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FORGOT SHE WAS MARRIED.

Mrs. Long Imagined She Was a Spinster for Sixteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 16.—Although married sixteen years, Charlotte J. Smith of Norristown never knew it, and passed as a single woman until recently, when D. Nelson Long, a son of David Long of Upper Merion, came from Nebraska to Norristown after a protracted absence in the West and produced evidence that Miss Smith was his wife.

On St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, 1888, while coming home from school, her admirer made love to Miss Smith and proposed marriage. Shortly afterward the young man left school to accompany his parents to a newly purchased ranch in Nebraska. A short time ago Mr. Long called on Miss Smith to claim her as his wife.

She was dumfounded, and demanded an explanation. Mr. Long stated that while on that stroll on St. Valentine's Day they met at the DeKalb Street Station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway the Rev. George D. Cummings, then pastor of the Oak Street Methodist Church, who, at Long's solicitation, performed a marriage ceremony.

Said the bride this morning: "I have no recollection of the event, and never realized that I was his wife until he told me. Even to-day I fail to recall our visiting the station on that day. But as he has a certificate signed by Mr. Cummings, who was also the pastor who married my parents, I must accept it as true, though it has passed my memory."

Railroad Engineer Impaled on Fence.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 16.—William H. Peabody, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, was blown from the cab of his engine and impaled on an iron fence to-day near Tacony when the feed pipe of the locomotive exploded. An engineer on another locomotive standing near was also scalded by the escaping steam. Peabody is sixty-eight years old and is seriously hurt.

Reduced rates to
California
March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points
Proportionate reductions from other points

Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso; three times a week by way of Colorado; every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy — at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:

HAL S. RAY, G. E. P. A.,
Downtown Office, 401 Broadway,
Uptown Office, 5th Avenue and 35th Street,
New York City.

Rock Island System

FOR CONSTIPATION
Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water
Hunyadi Janos

What's the difference?

GENUINE.

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...
Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

Youths' Suits & Top Coats

Capriciousness characterizes a young fellow's taste and ideas relative to dress—sometimes with a certain element of daring. We have analyzed and expressed them in our suits and top coats for Spring service---not exaggerated but subtle. Every line and curve is defined and lends its power to the individuality of the garment entire.

Youths' Top Coats, short box and long models of covert, Venetian, Oxford, vicuna or mixed cheviot.
At $10, $12, $15.

Youths' Cravenettes of thibets, Scotch cheviot, covert or Venetian cloth, silk lined shoulders, plain belted back.
At $12, $15, $18, $20.

Youths' Single and Double Breasted long trouser suits, of cheviot, homespun, tweed, worsted, or serge.
At $8.50, $10, $12, $15.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Rich Showing of Underwear.

1.50 Ribbed Garments ..... 98c.
Light-weight Shirts or Drawers, American Silk 1.19
1.50 white and natural Merino Shirts and Drawers 75c
35c. Parisian Sox 12½c

New Freaky Straight Lasts.
Dipped Toes, High Heels, no extension on soles; in all leathers.
6.00 Shoes 3.49
7.00 Shoes 3.98
10.00 Custom Shoes 5.98
Trees fitted to every pair.

Young Men's Smart Hats.

Three Dollar Hats 1.90

Four Dollar Hats 2.75

EVERY HAT GUARANTEED.
Trimming pure silk, hand-made, and the newest of the new flat brims.
8.00 Opera Hats 3.90
Silk Hats 3.90, 4.80

ARMY REFORM

is a subject of interest to all the world in a time of war. Day after to-morrow the NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will contain an important article based on "The Problem of The Army" by L. R. Amery, an influential English writer on military affairs, which is of world-wide interest.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL'S

admirable book on "William Penn," William Garrott Brown's Essays in American History.

"THE FOE OF COMPROMISE," and THE REV. DR. RAINSFORD'S

absorbing story of his own life will be the subjects of other reviews, while for book-collectors and bibliophiles there will be an exclusive and exhaustive article, by an expert, on the wonderful library of the late

BISHOP HURST,

which is soon to be sold at auction.

ASTHMA
HAY FEVER, CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia
PROMPTLY CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
J. Espic, 20 Rue St. Lazare, Paris
E. Fougera & Co., New York, and all Druggists

A Delicious Confection!
CHOCOLATE SPONGE
The Genuine has the name Greenfield stamped on every piece
To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers.
E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N.Y.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

ROCK ISLAND PROTESTS AGAINST BANKING BILL

Declares That Measure Discriminates Against Its Bond Issue.

WOULD PREVENT INVESTMENT

Savings Banks Association Says the Bill Merely Confines Banks to Safe and Secure Operations.

ALBANY, March 16.—Counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad appeared before the Joint Committee on Banks of the Senate and Assembly to-day and vigorously protested against what they termed a proposal on the part of the Legislature to discriminate against that railroad and to reflect upon the value of its bonds for purposes of investment.

The bill objected to is Senator McEwan's, which proposes to limit the investments of savings banks in the securities of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to the first mortgage 6 per cent. and the general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. It practically prevents the investment in any bonds that were not in existence when the Legislature two years ago authorized the savings banks to invest in the bonds.

Robert Mather, for the railroad, said that the only effect of the bill was to distinguish the Rock Island Company from other companies named in the Banking act. He urged the committee not to do a great injustice to the Rock Island Company by publicly condemning its bonding scheme.

A. B. Boardman, who also appeared for the Rock Island, said that the amendment to the law would not serve any good purpose, but on the contrary would brand the bond issue and prevent outside purchasers from investing. Mr. Boardman said his company did not object to general legislation, and would acquiesce in a measure that would prohibit investment in such bonds to be issued by any of the companies mentioned in the law, so that the Rock Island Company should not be singled out.

The principal argument in favor of the bill was presented by John Harsen Rhoades, representing the State Savings Banks Association. Mr. Rhoades said:

"A bond issued by a railroad company to pay for the stock of other railroads, or a bond issued for equipment, is not regarded in the financial world as ranking as a railroad bond of the first class. From the circular issued by the company in connection with the new issue it is evident that in respect to this entire issue of bonds a large proportion of the same are really and practically equipment bonds, or bonds issued to pay for the stocks and bonds of railroads purchased.

"The members of this association are of the opinion that the bonds under the proposed issue are in no sense a bond suitable for the investment of the savings of the working people, and therefore they come to the Legislature requesting, not an extension in the line of investment securities, but a contraction, and this contraction not one of a character to injure the railroad so restricted, but simply to confine the banks to such bonds of that railroad as in their judgment are a perfectly safe and secure investments for their funds."

RAMAPO IN WATER BILL.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Attacks Mr. Smith's Measure at a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—On behalf of the City of New York, Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy, at the hearing to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee, suggested a compromise on Assemblyman J. T. Smith's water bill, which the city authorities fear to be a Ramapo measure in disguise. Mr. Guy proposed that the bill be amended so as to leave it to the Supreme Court to decide whether or not the City of New York, if it should see fit to condemn Fishkill and Wappinger Creeks for an additional water supply, would thereby ruin the industries which are now dependent upon the water of those streams for their power.

Mr. Smith refused to accept such an amendment. He said that such a compromise would still leave a cloud over the titles of the property along the streams which would be a menace to industrial enterprise.

"There is no foundation for the belief that this bill is in the interest of the Ramapo Company," said Mr. Smith. "Ramapo is a myth."

"How do you reconcile your statement that the Ramapo Company is a myth with the fact that Ramapo stock recently sold at $106?" asked Mr. Guy. "If this bill passes the only available water resources of the city will be the water rights of the Ramapo Company or the Hudson River, and the Hudson water is notoriously impure."

MORE EXPENSE FOR STATE.

Appropriation Bill Carries $754,000 Over Last Year.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Appropriation bill reported to the Senate to-day by the Finance Committee shows a total of $18,177,000, an increase of $754,000 over last year's. The bill originated with the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly and was described at that time. Speaking of the increase, Senator Malby said to-day:

"The increase in the appropriations for the State Hospital for the Insane amounts to $400,000; for the support of the common schools, $100,000; for public and educational institutions, $50,000. And there is provision made for $245,000 in excise rebates this year which was not contained in last year's Appropriation bill. So this amounts to $795,000.

"A large item in the increase is for the common schools. For every teacher $100 is appropriated, and there has been an increase of 1,000 in the number of teachers, there being 700 more teachers in New York City alone."

Krag-Jorgensens for National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Adjt. Gen. Henry received notification to-day from the War Department that the Federal Government is ready to supply the National Guard of New York with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with peep sights. The guardsmen feel that they are especially favored by having the peep sight pattern issued to them.

INFIRMARY MAY NOT CLOSE.

Subscriptions Pour Into Eye and Ear Hospital Fund.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, yesterday, announcement was made that nearly $20,000 in subscriptions had been received by the Treasurer of the hospital, since the decision of the board to close the infirmary on May 1. The subscriptions were announced as follows: President James J. Higginson's collection, amounting to about $6,000; Adrian Iselin of $5,000; John L. Riker, $5,000; other gifts, $1,000, $500, $150, six of $100 each, two of $50 each, eight of $25 each, one of $20, two of $15, sixty-nine of $10, and four of $5.

It was stated after the meeting that $5,000 more might keep the institution till October, but that an endowment of $400,000 is necessary to keep it open later. A resolution at yesterday's meeting suggested a reconsideration of the board's action taken in February to close the infirmary on May 1, but it was laid on the table for further consideration.

Overworked Official Saves Capitol.

LANSING, Mich., March 16.—The Michigan State Capitol was threatened with destruction by fire this noon. A belated official, hurrying out to lunch, discovered that the Governor's private office was in flames. The fire was extinguished before it had done any but nominal damage to the furnishings of the Governor's room.

WOMAN SUES FOR $50,000.

Miss Graves Asks Damages of S. H. Wood for Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 16.—Miss E. Gertrude Graves of Jordan, N. Y., has brought suit seeking $50,000 damages against Samuel N. Wood of Denver, Col., for alleged breach of promise. The complaint and answer, a general denial, were filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. Wood is wealthy, and he is now in Vienna, Austria, under treatment for deafness.

Miss Graves claims that in June, 1899, Wood asked her to marry him, and she agreed, the wedding to take place in the Spring of 1903. Last September Wood married Miss Luella Fryzelle, with whom he is living in Nineteenth Avenue, Denver. Wood was sued in the Federal Courts because he is not a resident of this State.

WOULD IMPRISON THE PASTOR.

Judge So Prejudiced He Refused to Try Case Against the Rev. Mr. Dorr.

Justice Dickey surprised counsel when the action brought by Mrs. Edith A. Dorr against her husband, the Rev. Henry A. Dorr, a Baptist clergyman, for a separation was called in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by saying that he was so prejudiced he could not try the case, and that he would like to have a chance to send the reverend defendant to jail.

Dorr was convicted a few weeks ago in the Special Sessions in Brooklyn of assaulting his wife, and let off with a suspension of sentence. Mrs. Dorr then brought the action for a separation, and the matter came up before Justice Dickey yesterday. Both sides were "ready," but Justice Dickey was not.

"I cannot try this case, gentlemen," he said, lifting four letters from his desk, "for the reason that four of the defendant's friends have seen fit to write me letters in which they tell me how good he is and how bad his wife is. This has so strongly influenced me that I would like to send him to jail. Some of these men are clergymen, too. To try to bias a Judge against one of the parties in proceedings before him is especially unseemly when one of the parties is a defenseless woman. If I tried this case I might do the plaintiff an injury by leaning back in my effort to be too straight."

The case went back on the calendar to be assigned to another part of the court for trial. When seen later Justice Dickey said: "Every one of those letters was addressed to 'William E. Dickey,' while all who know me know that my name is William D. Dickey, and any person with a grain of common sense could tell that they were inspired by one person. Two of the letters were written by clergymen who ought to have known better."

JUDGE DENOUNCES BUILDER.

Methods of Inspection Also Condemned in the Supreme Court.

In deciding adversely for the plaintiff a suit brought by Emil Manneck, formerly a contractor, Justice Kelley of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down an opinion yesterday afternoon, in which he sharply criticises the methods of the Building Department in its inspection of buildings in course of erection, and denounced Manneck's practices.

The action was brought by Manneck to recover money alleged by him to be due on a contract with Edith Drissler, her sister and her brother, for the erection of a building in De Kalb Avenue, near Emerson Place, Brooklyn. Manneck began his work in December, 1901, and a month later one of the walls of the building collapsed.

In his decision, Justice Kelley declares that Manneck failed to live up to his contract, and says:

"The plaintiff called as his main witnesses two Inspectors of the Building Department in the borough who attempt to give him the benefit of their approval of his methods. These men swear that they visited this property in December, 1901, and in January, 1902, saw the progress of the work, and they have the hardihood to swear to its compliance with the building law.

"This in face of the collapse of the wall, in face of the excavating of the so-called 'concrete' from under the wall and its production in court, where it is found to be a mixture of ordinary earth and lime; in face of the fact that part of the wall of this building is now standing off the line with no foundation whatever under it. The evidence shows conclusively that the plans and specifications were abandoned and the law openly violated. Such inspections are a farce and the people are directly interested in the condemnation of such methods."

WRECK MAKES AUDIENCE WAIT.

Dean Southwick of Boston Fails to Fill Middletown (N. Y.) Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 16.—Henry Lawrence Southwick, Dean of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, disappointed a large audience here Tuesday night. Mr. Southwick was to give his Shakespearean reading of "Richard the Third," and it was the event of the season in literary circles. A large audience gathered and waited patiently.

The Dean did not come. Time passed, and messengers were dispatched to find out if the train had arrived. Telegraph offices were haunted, but no message from the Dean had arrived. Finally the disappointed audience, tired and vexed, were leaving when a telegram arrived stating that the Dean was delayed by a train wreck and had been unable to reach a telegraph office.

SWARM OF MARRIAGE OFFERS.

Newark Girls Puzzled by Sudden Popularity Among Swain.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Lizzie Fagan, Annie Fridak, Annie Kouta, and Annie Zvona, ranging in ages from fourteen to eighteen years, are being deluged with proposals of marriage from all parts of the country from men whom they have never met.

The girls were at a loss to know what the avalanche of letters meant until one arrived to-day containing a clipping from a Slavish paper published in New York giving their names, ages, and addresses, and stating that they were wealthy and each wanted a husband. They have appealed to the police to aid them in ferreting out the practical "jokers."

STUBBORN STOCKHOLDER SUED

New Haven Road Tries to Make Mysterious Defendant Sell Shares.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has brought suit against a mysterious defendant whose name is not disclosed, the purpose of the suit being to get possession of the stock held by this vague person in the New Haven and Derby Railroad.

The New Haven Road operates the road under a ninety-nine-year lease executed in 1892, and recently as high as $150 has been paid for the Derby stock, and now the New York, New Haven and Hartford is said to own all the shares except a few held by the defendant, who has refused to sell.

Under the law, any railroad company having acquired more than three-fourths of the capital stock of another railroad corporation, and being unable to agree with holders of the remaining stock, may secure such stock after proper appraisal and a finding by a Judge of the Superior Court that such purchase will be for the public interest.

British Humane Medal for American.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society of England was conferred to-day upon James Pridham, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for an act of heroism Nov. 3, 1903, when he leaped into the Chicago River and rescued a would-be suicide. British Consul William Wyndham made the presentation.

SAYS HE STOLE ESTATE VALUED AT $40,000

Broker Peter Forrester Accused by Woman Relative.

LOCKED UP IN THE TOMBS

Defendant Says Missing Estate Was Invested in Mining Stock and Will Be Realized.

Peter Forrester, a broker, fifty-five years old, residing at 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday, on three indictments, charging him with the larceny of the estate of Lucinda Dougherty, amounting to $40,000. Forrester was an executor of the estate. Judge Foster fixed bail at $10,000 in the case, and as Forrester was unable to furnish this amount, he was locked up in the Tombs.

Forrester was a relative of Lucinda Dougherty, who died nine years ago. He was made executor of her estate, with power to manage it. He is accused of the larceny of the entire estate, which is placed by the District Attorney's office at $25,000 and by the police at $35,000. The three indictments were found on March 14. The charges state that on Oct. 30, 1903, Theodore M. Dougherty was twenty-eight years old, and under the will was to get $2,000.

When he made a demand for the money it is declared that the estate had vanished. Forrester also disappeared at this time, but was later found in Hackensack, N. J. He was arrested on Feb. 16 by Detective Sergeants Duggan and Kinsler and brought back after requisition proceedings.

In his defense Forrester said he had invested the missing estate in the Carson River Mining and Dredging Company. He declared that the estate would be eventually realized. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Townsend told the court that Forrester had stolen more than $25,000.

GOLDEN STAR IN COURT.

Supreme Dictator Armitage Defends Manager's Acts.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Return of the rule for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the fraternal benefit organization known as the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star was made late yesterday before Vice Chancellor Emery. James E. Howell, representing John L. Armitage, Supreme Dictator, and the Supreme Lodge of the organization, resisted the application on the allegation that the order was solvent, and that many of the members, numbering some 4,000, had withdrawn the beneficiary certificates and taken applications in the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City. The case went over by direction of the court to give counsel opportunity to show that no dues were now being collected by the Supreme Lodge officers.

In his answering affidavit, Mr. Armitage defends the sale for $65,000 of the Auditorium on Orange Street, upon which the order had expended $100,000, on the ground that the money was needed to pay policies, and the sale of lumber purchased from a corporation of which he is a stockholder, which has been criticised in the proceedings.

PLOT TO SMUGGLE CHINESE.

Texas Railroad Employe Accused of Aiding Aliens from Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 16.—The Federal authorities have been advised of the arrest of John Seamonds, an ex-railroad brakeman, at El Paso, upon the charge of aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Mexico. The United States immigration authorities are said to have secured evidence against the members of the organization, who have been conducting the operations at points along the Mexican border between Laredo, Texas, and California.

The method was to place the Chinese in railroad box cars destined for interior points in the United States, and place a false seal on the car, as though the shipment was in bond. This prevented the car from being opened at the border points by the customs officers. It is alleged that this was done with the connivance of employes of railroads leading to the border.

JUSTICE DYKMAN'S WILL.

$80,000 Divided Between Relatives—Old Servant a Legatee.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—The will of former Supreme Court Justice Jackson O. Dykman, executed in 1903, was filed for probate here to-day. It leaves to Della A. Dykman, wife of William N. Dykman of Brooklyn, and Ella C. Dykman, wife of Harry T. Dykman of White Plains, $5,000 each; to Julia K. Trowbridge, sister-in-law, $6,000; to Caroline A. Davids, sister, $1,000, and to Mary J. Lawrence, sister, $1,000.

To three grandchildren is left $15,000 in trust until they are of age, when the whole amount is to be divided equally among them. Emily T. Craighead, granddaughter, receives $5,000, and George Foster, for many years in the testator's service, $1,000. The residuary estate is to be divided equally between the testator's two sons, William N. and Harry T. Dykman. The estate is valued at $80,000.

Railroads Won't Pay for the Drinks.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The St. Louis and San Francisco and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroads will no longer allow their agents expense accounts for drinks, suppers, and other expenses incurred in preserving "policies." The reform is in line with the general rules against intoxicants that are now enforced on all railroads.

Prize Offered for Undrinkable Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Imperial Russian Minister of Finance has offered a prize of 50,000 rubles (about $25,000) to the person or persons who will invent some way of making alcohol undrinkable. The offer is reported by B. H. Warner, Jr., Consul at Leipzig, Germany, to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

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Sold by Park & Tilford and all leading dealers, in 1, 2 and 8 lb. Imported Grass Baskets. Put up by

REISS & BRADY.

MORE Than a Little Better.

AN EVIDENCE MANUFACTURER.

Witness Says He Trapped Him with Concealed Stenographer.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 16.—The alleged attempt to suborn perjury which created a sensation in the Supreme Court here yesterday has resulted in the revelation of what is believed to have been a plot to manufacture evidence for the side willing to pay the most money. A man named Morgenstein testified yesterday that he got an offer of $300 by a private detective named Weld to give evidence favorable to a railroad company in a damage suit.

When Weld took the stand to-day he testified that Morgenstein was ready to manufacture testimony for either side, and that, as a ruse, he (Weld) had him reveal his whole scheme in a private room in a hotel, and that the entire conversation was taken by a concealed stenographer and was overheard by witnesses.

Morgenstein was placed on the stand again, and on cross-examination said that he had manufactured evidence in the past. The jury awarded the plaintiff $100, but the court entertained a motion to set the verdict aside. Judge Spencer called the Grand Jury to-day and instructed them to investigate the matter.

KILLED IN A SALOON FIGHT.

Attempt Was Made to Keep the Case from Passaic Police.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 16.—In a saloon fight at 2 o'clock this morning, Michael Murry was knocked down by William Klinck, a silk weaver employed in Paterson, and killed. The row began over a game of cards. Klinck knocked Murry down twice. The second time he fell he struck his head against an iron railing of the bar.

When the men found that he did not come to they called an ambulance and sent him to the home of Martin O'Brien, in Dundee. Policeman Flynn, who followed the ambulance, found Murry's dead body in a corner of the hall in the O'Brien home. Klinck was locked up on a charge of murder by Police Judge Bowker.

POLICY MEN DEFY OFFICIALS.

Maintain That Iowa Laws Do Not Include Their Games.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 16.—For two days policy shop gamblers have defied the authorities who have sought under the State law to seize the gambling paraphernalia and close the doors. Hundreds of arrests have been made, and still the policy gamblers continue openly to do business.

It is claimed the game does not come under the present State law, and Gov. Cummins will be asked to draft an amendment for the Legislature covering that character of gambling.

SAY PNEUMONIA IS INFECTIOUS.

Rochester Board of Health Requires Report of Cases in Future.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16.—The Rochester Health Bureau has decided to treat pneumonia as an infectious disease, and to ask physicians to report all cases just as they report diphtheria and smallpox.

A new map is to be placed in the Health office, upon which is to be designated all cases of pneumonia and the sanitary conditions accompanying them. Because the cases have not been reported it is not known how many there have been in Rochester this Winter, but it is known that pneumonia has been more than usually prevalent.

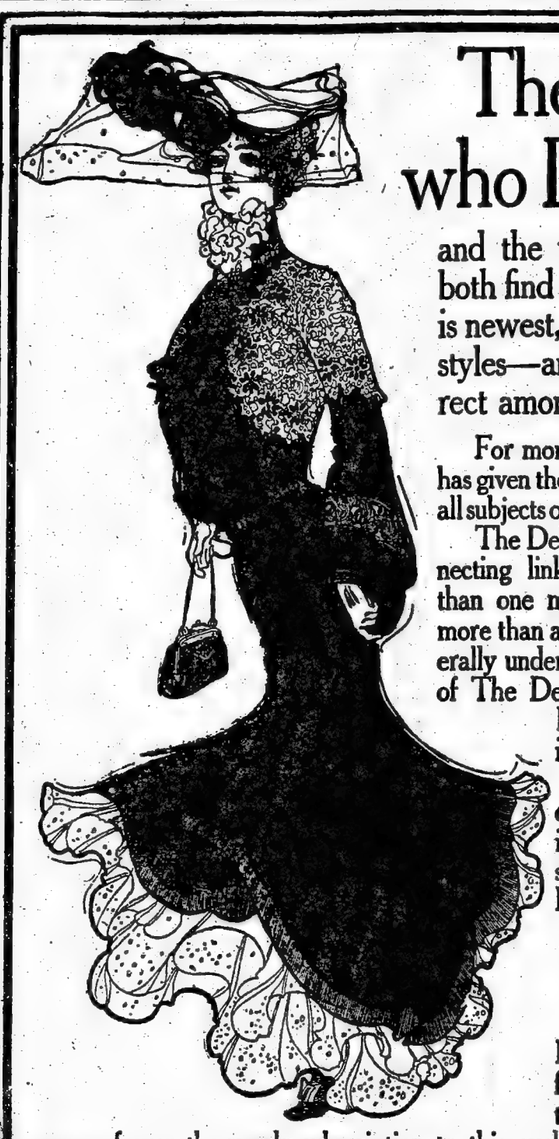

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The April number, out to-day, is of vital interest—every item of "her" dress from hat to shoes is treated as only The Delineator covers these subjects.

THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL

No woman anywhere but will find in the article on "The Fountain of Youth" a value far in excess of even the yearly subscription to this cyclopedia of woman's knowledge.

The literary features are of equal interest—notably the beginning of a serial story told by the camera, "Around the World in Eighty Pictures," being the unique souvenir album of a honeymoon trip which compassed the globe and brought back the most interesting bits of it in superb photographs. A score of other features go to prove

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—*N. Y. Herald*

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DARLINGTON'S BUILDER SURRENDERS TO CORONER

Schwandtner Gives Himself Up and Is Paroled During the Inquest.

FIRM'S ENGINEER TESTIFIES

Says as Work Progressed He Called Attention to Weakness Resulting from Following the Plans Furnished.

Paul Schwandtner, builder of the Darlington Hotel in West Forty-sixth Street, which collapsed recently, and who has been sought ever since the disaster by Coroner Scholer, appeared at the continued inquest in the West Side Court yesterday and was surrendered by Ignatius Weltner, his counsel.

Coroner Scholer did not place Schwandtner under arrest, but obtained his promise that he would be present at the coming sessions. Mr. Weltner testified on Tuesday that he had no idea of the whereabouts of his client, and advanced the theory that he might be ill from nervous trouble as a result of the fall of the building and the attendant loss of twenty-one lives.

Guy B. Waite, for years an engineer for the Building Department, was the first witness, and contradicted the testimony of Secretary Eugene C. Allison of the Allison Realty Company on the day before in several essential particulars. Mr. Waite, for instance, denied that he had approached Mr. Allison with any proposition to reduce the amount of steel to enter the Darlington's frame from that provided for in the plans of Neville & Bagge, architects, which were accepted by the Building Department. The evidence thus far has been that Pole & Schwandtner abandoned these plans and went ahead with plans of their own, which never had any official sanction.

"Allison said," testified Mr. Waite, "that he had received a letter from the Roebling Construction Company saying that if the Allison Company would use the Roebling system of fireproofing they could save them a lot on their floor beams.

"It was against my own interests to alter the construction, but I was up against the Roeblings, so I planned floor beams a little heavier and respaced them further apart, leaving the columns and girders as they were."

Mr. Waite said his plans were simply sketches and that he had never done any actual work on the Darlington, the contract having been canceled. The Allisons, he said, kept the sketches, and wanted him to pay a part of $2,000 for time lost and for extra steel and iron for which Pole & Schwandtner demanded payment because of the failure of his contemplated economies to receive the favor of the Building Department.

Julius C. Tomiek, engineer for Pole & Schwandtner, testified in German, Coroner Scholer interpreting for the benefit of Assistant District Attorney Train, who conducted the examination, and for the jury. Tomiek said he had been specially engaged to draw plans for the Darlington in September last, his pay being $23 a week. He testified that Schwandtner had given him the Waite sketches for elaboration, but did not tell him who had drawn them, save that they were by a man formerly in the Building Department. Tomiek said that he was told that the plans had passed; but, as he went ahead, called attention to their weakness and, with authority, had added about 100 beams on all the floors. He never knew, he said, that the plans had not been passed until told in the District Attorney's office after the collapse.

Building Inspector Charles French, who inspected the iron and steel work of the Darlington, said nearly fifty buildings were under construction in his district, and he was able to give only an hour or less a week to each in brief visits. He told of repeated violations placed upon the Darlington, the upper stories of which he had found two or three inches out of plumb about a fortnight before the crash, and ordered them straightened. He said he had never heard of the building having swung eighteen inches out of place and being pulled back by cables, until he read it in the newspapers afterward.

"If it had gone out eighteen inches, what would have been the effect upon the bolts and flanges when it was pulled back?" asked Mr. Train.

"It would have snapped them off," said the witness.

Inspector French said he had examined the Neville & Bagge plans at the department, and thought the building was going up in accordance with them when he observed that the columns and girders were as specified. He had been at the Darlington at 5:15 o'clock on March 1, the day before it fell, but had not noticed whether, as Mr. Allison had testified, an enormous quantity of structural iron had been hoisted to the top floor and heaped about the foot of the derrick. He had observed, however, that the columns for the eleventh story had been set up without tie beams.

Inspector John E. Peek, who looked after the masonry of the Darlington, testified that the building stood on rock in front and wet, loamy clay behind, but which afforded a sound foundation for the larger footing which he directed be planted there.

The inquest continues to-day and to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

DIDN'T HAVE HOLE WITH HIM.

Accused Contractor Had Only the Bolt Which He Said Fitted.

Herman Oppenheim of 1,917 Madison Avenue and Rudolph Tolsky of 77 Essex Street, an iron contractor, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on complaint of the Building Department, an Inspector of which charged that alterations to two five-story flathouses at 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owned by Mr. Oppenheim were being made in opposition to the provisions of Section 127 of the tenement house law, and Section 122 of the Building code.

The building is being altered to comply with the tenement house law, which provides that iron beams and columns shall replace wooden ones. The Building Department Inspectors assert that the girders used are too small for the columns, and that five-eighth-inch bolts are being used in three-quarter-inch holes.

Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, for the prosecution, stated that the contractor and owner had paid no attention to notices that had been served on them to make necessary changes. Magistrate Flammer accordingly ordered complaints drawn.

When Mr. Oppenheim, the owner of the buildings, was examined he said that he had been ill and had left the work in the hands of the contractor.

Mr. Tolsky declared that he was complying with the law, and to prove that the bolts were of the proper size he exhibited one of them.

"This bolt fits the hole perfectly," he said to the Magistrate.

"Have you got the hole with you?" asked the court.

"No, Sir."

"Then how can you prove here that the bolt fits? You should bring the hole with you if you expect to furnish proof of that kind," declared the Magistrate.

After a brief examination the defendants were paroled on their own recognizance for one week.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD SUPERVISOR.

Willetts Named Tuesday to Succeed Willis, Buried Monday.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 16.—The Town Board of North Hempstead held a special meeting last night to choose Edwin C. Willetts of Mineola to succeed County Supervisor Eugene V. Willis, whose funeral took place only last Monday. The members explain their haste by saying that they had heard that the Democrats threatened to file an application to prevent the board from filling the vacancy, and to offer a petition for a special election. The Democrats deny any such intention.

Mr. Willetts was defeated for Supervisor by Mr. Willis in April, 1903. He will serve until 1905.

DIFFERENTIAL INQUIRY LIKELY.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Would Investigate Formal Complaint.

Secretary S. C. Mead of the Merchants' Association said yesterday that a number of communications have recently been received from other commercial bodies indicating their sympathy with the movement to have an investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the question of differential railroad rates. He is confident that the commission will take up the subject.

Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Differentials of the Merchants' Association of New York, has received a reply from the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington in response to the communication which the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Differentials sent to the commission under date of March 9, asking that body to take up and investigate the entire question of port differential rates on east and west bound traffic, to the end that they might be abolished or readjusted on a more equitable basis.

The Commissioner's letter requests an assurance of co-operation from the commercial bodies of Philadelphia and Baltimore and expresses a willingness to investigate at once a formal complaint against the railroads, should one be made.

CROSSTOWN ROAD LEASED.

Metropolitan Interests Have Too Many Proxies for Minority Protests.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company held a special meeting in the Cable Building at noon yesterday and authorized the lease by the company of the Central Crosstown Railroad. The Central Crosstown Railroad Company consists of the Eighth Street and Fourteenth Street crosstown lines. The two lines have been controlled by the Metropolitan for twelve years, and the lease is for 999 years. The Metropolitan guarantees 15 per cent. on the stock of $600,000.

Some opposition to the lease developed during the meeting. Thomas Hitchcock thought the Metropolitan Street Railway could not, under the Interurban lease, contract new obligations in the way of guaranteeing the securities of other companies.

Another stockholder wanted to know who were the minority interests in Crosstown stock, and especially whether these included any large stockholders in Metropolitan Street Railway. The list of Crosstown stockholders was produced for his inspection, and reassured him, as it showed that the minority holdings were all in small lots running as low as a single share, and that they embraced no notable names.

Other stockholders made similar objections, but the management had sufficient proxies to win easily. President Vreeland was not present, nor was any other man prominent in Metropolitan Street Railway affairs in attendance.

FOR EMPLOYES' WELFARE.

"Social Secretaries" Consider a Branch of Civic Federation Work.

A conference was held yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria of "social secretaries" and others who are interested in the "welfare work" of the National Civic Federation. A "social secretary" is a person employed to look after "welfare work" in large business establishments, such work including anything whatsoever provided or done by the concern for the purpose of improving the condition of its employes.

The meeting yesterday was the first of the kind that has been held in this country, and there were only about a dozen persons present who are engaged solely as social secretaries. Fully fifty large concerns were represented, however, and several employers appeared themselves, while others sent Superintendents or other subordinates.

H. H. Vreeland, Chairman of the Welfare Department, presided, with Miss Gertrude Beeks as Secretary. The whole business of the meeting was simply to exchange experiences and suggestions—to tell how not to do as well as how to do things. This exchange, however, proved so interesting that the conference, which, it had been expected, would adjourn early in the afternoon, continued until 7 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Vreeland made an address on the general scope and method of welfare work. The point which he emphasized as being all-important was that the head of the concern should himself personally supervise the welfare work and keep personally in touch with his employes as far as possible.

N. W. Cease of the American Locomotive Works said that his company maintains a restaurant in connection with the works both in Schenectady and in Richmond, where any substantial dish is sold for 3 cents, even a steak, and a large one, being sold for that price. The company wishes to make sure that every employe shall have at least one meal each day that is of good material and well cooked. Many of the employes, however, eat there three times a day.

SEEKS REVENGE ON HOBOKEN.

Secretary of State Dickinson Thinks Too Many Democrats Get Jobs.

Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, Secretary of State of New Jersey and manager of the Republican organization in his home county of Hudson, is preparing to take novel revenge upon the municipalities that have not made room in their city halls for his party followers. He has just taken steps to wipe out the whole fabric of government in Hoboken because all the officeholders there are Democrats.

Within the last day or two lawyers in his service have begun proceedings to test the validity of the act creating the Police Board of the city. He is arranging, too, to contest the act creating the City Board of Tax Assessors. He further contemplates proceedings looking to the overturn of the Board of Education. He says he will have every act under which municipal operations are carried on in Hoboken examined by his lawyers in the hope of finding ground for attacking them. There will be nothing left of Hoboken, officially, if he succeeds in all the directions in which he is active.

The Colonel says that the Police Board recently appointed forty new policemen, "and every one of them is a Democrat." The Board of Education, which should be bi-partisan, is, he declares, all made up of Democrats. And in the local Board of Assessors there is only one Republican, and he not thoroughly orthodox, from the Colonel's standpoint.

The Democratic County Board of Freeholders recently started out to build a new $1,000,000 Court House, and the Colonel has been busy ever since in the courts and in the Legislature trying to have the work done by a commission appointed by a Republican County Judge.

NOT ASKED TO PRESIDE.

Capt. Perry Tells of Attendance at Waldorf-Astoria Entertainment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES appears an article in reference to a meeting held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Co-operative Entertainment Club which places me in such a false position I write to ask that you will correct the misrepresentations made in reference to me.

The facts are that I was present by invitation of Mrs. M. E. Hitchock, the President of the organization, and a lifelong friend, being assured that the character of the entertainment was non-political; that it was to be chiefly illustrations of Russia and Russian life, made clear with stereopticon views, and that we were to listen to some Russian folk-lore songs—an instructive entertainment, in fact, similar to a delightful evening that I recently spent in the same place, enjoying stereopticon views and a lecture on Japan.

As to presiding at the meeting, no such proposition was ever made to me, and would not have been entertained for a moment had it been. I was present simply to learn, as so many of my countrymen are desirous of doing, the condition and aspect of a country that is occupying the attention of the world just now.

THOMAS PERRY,
Captain United States Navy.
Navy Yard, New York, March 16, 1904.

EXTRADITION OF ALLEGED STAMP FORGER SOUGHT

Local Authorities Want Wolle, Arrested in Boston.

REGARDED A DANGEROUS MAN

Dealers Throughout the Country Confess Their Inability to Detect His Counterfeits.

Papers were drawn yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton asking for the extradition from Boston to this city of R. P. H. Wolle, arrested in the New England city a few days ago charged with selling counterfeit United States stamps.

According to stamp collectors, experts, and Secret Service operators, Wolle is a most dangerous individual, and stamp dealers throughout the country confess they are unable to protect themselves from his clever counterfeits. The spurious stamps alleged to have been made by Wolle are imitations of rare Federal issues.

Wolle is alleged to have gone to a Boston stamp dealer on Saturday last and offered him some very rare stamps for $160. The dealer promptly purchased them. Had they been genuine the stamps would have had a market value of about $1,500. In some way the New England Stamp Company heard of the transaction, and also that the stamps had been sold by a man answering the general description of Wolle, whom the stamp trade generally believed to be safe in the Missouri State Penitentiary, in Jefferson City, where he had been sent to serve a five years' sentence for raising two dollar bills to the denomination of twenties.

It is now believed that it was Wolle who recently sold a batch of supposedly rare United States stamps to a well-known stamp concern in Twenty-third Street, this city, for $300, and the Secret Service men say they have no doubt but that he disposed of many other stamps here, especially among private collectors. Even during his term in prison it is said he continued disposing of stamps through a confederate who was at liberty.

BOSTON, March 16.—R. P. H. Wolle, who is wanted in New York for alleged postage stamp frauds, has been held in $7,500 bail for further examination March 24. It is said that the man is wanted not only in American cities, but in foreign countries as well, in connection with stamp counterfeiting.

20,000 Plead for the Pigeon.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—A petition reaching the length of the State House and signed by 20,000 persons remonstrating against the Ant-Pigeon Shoot bill that is being held up in an Assembly committee was received here to-day. A public hearing will be given on the measure to-morrow. A big lobby has been holding the bill in committee to oblige New York and Philadelphia sportsmen.

Prinzessin's West Indian Cruise.

This cable was received at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line from Capt. Ruser of the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, which is now on a West India cruise.:

"Santiago de Cuba, March 16, 1904.
"Steamship P. V. Luise. Arrived at Santiago to-day on time. All well."

BALTIMORE REBUILDING SLOW.

Removal of Debris an Obstacle—Use of Broken Bricks Suggested.

Merchants who wish to rebuild in the burned district of Baltimore are becoming impatient at the many delays which confront them. The various committees, commissions, and municipal departments, it is reported, are working at cross-purposes, and, while all desire that the city be quickly rebuilt, no agreement by those in authority as to how the many problems are to be attacked is in sight. The question of removal of the débris, in particular, has been much agitated, but no plan of action has been adopted.

Beaumont Jarvis of the Engineering Company of America, who returned yesterday from a visit to the burned district, said:

"I would advocate utilization of much of that material which seems hitherto to have been considered as useless. I see no reason why the broken bricks, of which there are tens of thousands of tons, should be carted off at great expense. All this can be used in rebuilding.

"My plan would be to dump the broken brick and stone into a mixer, where they would be mixed with Portland cement. The resulting material, when properly manipulated, could be poured into forms or molds, and concrete monoliths would result. Concrete has come to be the accepted material for pier abutments, breakwaters, dams, &c., for when cast they are jointless and practically everlasting. To apply this plan still further, whole walls can be built by the pouring process.

"All that is necessary is to set up a framework consisting of parallel walls of boards, set at the desired distance apart, and held firmly in place by a skeleton of ordinary gas pipes. Then let the laborers come with their wheel-barrows of concrete from the mixer and pour in the material. In this way a complete wall from floor to floor can be built with one setting of the mold, and in a few days it will be to all intents and purposes a solid wall of stone.

"Tests, made recently at Columbia University, show that this construction has a crushing strength of 400,000 pounds per square foot. As the price of labor promises to be high, and as bricks have already gone up in price, this plan will, I believe, be of considerable utility. Then there is also the saving through using material hitherto considered as useless and a source of expense to remove."

EX-FIGHTER FLOOD DEAD.

Once Faced Sullivan for Eight Rounds, Bare Knuckle Contest.

John Flood, who gave John L. Sullivan one of the hardest fights of his career, died suddenly at his home, 349 Third Avenue, yesterday. The memorable fight, with bare knuckles and for $1,000, took place opposite Yonkers, on a barge which had been towed up the Hudson River, on May 16, 1881. In the eighth round Sullivan gave Flood one of those terrible right-hand swings for which he afterward became famous. Flood was "knocked out," and remained "out" for five minutes—so badly injured that he declared he would never fight again, and he never did.

Sullivan was just at that time beginning to show his championship form. Flood was twenty-six years old, and had bested every fighter of any pretensions in and about New York. The fight was witnessed by about 500 men, and was arranged and carried out so quietly that the police did not learn of it until it was over.

Since that time Flood has been conducting a hotel on East Twenty-third Street, and more recently was a private detective. He was for a time on the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He leaves a widow and four children.

CAPT. FYSH'S LOST DIAMONDS.

Tells of Himself in Mrs. Hyland's Trial for Stealing Them.

Mrs. Inez Hyland was placed on trial in the General Sessions before Recorder Goff yesterday on the charge of having stolen $10,000 worth of jewelry from Capt. John A. Fysh, a retired officer of the British Army. Capt. Fysh, as the first witness, repeated his police court story that, meeting Mrs. Hyland on Eighth Avenue on Dec. 3 last, he had given her the jewelry, consisting of a diamond necklace, two diamond rings, and a gold watch on her promise to obtain a loan on it for him on the following day, and that he did not see her again until Dec. 19, after she had been found by detectives at a changed address.

On cross-examination by Lawyer Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Mrs. Hyland, Capt. Fysh said that he was born in Connecticut. At nineteen he enlisted in the American Army, but deserted two years later. He said he went to South Africa, and left there hurriedly under the impression that he had shot a negro in a quarrel.

It was in South Africa, he said, that he had made Mrs. Hyland's acquaintance. Her husband was a civil engineer there engaged in the construction of a railway. Upon arriving in New York he was surprised to learn that Mrs. Hyland was here, employed as an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. He admitted that he once borrowed $150 from her and had not returned the money.

HONOR MEMORY OF A JUDGE.

Services in City Court for the Late Justice Fitzsimons.

Trial Term, Part III., of the City Court was crowded yesterday afternoon with jurists and lawyers who had gathered to pay tribute to the memory of the late Chief Justice of the Court, James M. Fitzsimons. All parts of the City Court adjourned at 3:30 o'clock to permit the Judges, lawyers, and court attachés to attend the services.

Charles G. F. Wahle, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, presented Chief Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court as President. Resolutions setting forth the history of the life of Justice Fitzsimons and testifying to the high esteem in which he was held by his associates were read and adopted, and eulogies of the late Justice were delivered by Michael C. Gross, Joseph I. Green, Roger Foster, Thomas W. Churchill, John F. McIntyre, and Chief Justice O'Dwyer.

Moving Last of Cathedral Columns.

The last of the huge columns for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, are being moved in sections from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the North River to the Cathedral site by W. F. Howland of Boston, the contractor. Yesterday a thirty-six-foot section of one of the columns and weighing ninety tons was being moved along Amsterdam Avenue. Three other columns now lie on the river wharf. It is expected that the columns will be on the Cathedral site May 1.

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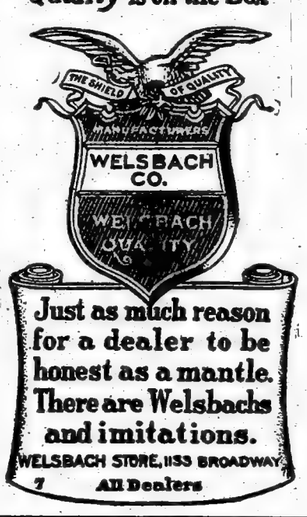

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

NULLIFICATION OR ENFORCEMENT?

IS THEODORE ROOSEVELT as President of the United States governed by other or different rules of conduct than those which guided him when he was Police Commissioner in New York City? On June 20, 1895, Mr. ROOSEVELT, then President of the Police Board, made the following statement:

We will see whether or not it is possible to enforce the excise law in this city. Of course public sentiment is against closing saloons on Sunday. But I am not dealing with public sentiment. I propose to deal with the law as it stands. The excise law is not to be enforced periodically, but constantly. It must be enforced with steadily increasing rigor on the part of the police.

Will President ROOSEVELT now "with steadily increasing rigor" enforce the anti-trust law of 1890 against the innumerable corporations engaged in inter-State commerce that are breaking and defying it? He found that law upon the statute books. He caused an action to be begun in the Federal courts against the Northern Securities Company, and as a consequence he has not only destroyed that illegal corporation but he has got from the Supreme Court an interpretation of the law which leaves no room for doubt that a multitude of transportation companies are carrying on their business under unlawful contracts and combinations in restraint of trade. Will he proceed against them, or will he prove false to his oath of office and nullify an act of Congress by permitting it to remain a dead letter upon the statute book? The Constitution of the United States declares, Section 3, Article II., that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Will he take heed of his oath and of the Constitution, or will he fail in his plain duty through fear of the consequences? Some billions of securities would be instantly and most injuriously affected should he now announce, as he announced in 1895, his stern resolve to enforce the law. There would be a stock-market panic, an industrial convulsion, a trade collapse. What has he to do with that? "I propose to deal with the law as it stands," he said, when he was President of the Police Board. We must gravely change our opinion of him if, having dealt in one way with an excise law, he now deals in an opposite way with an anti-trust law. The oath he has taken to support the Constitution and the laws leaves him no choice.

Certainly the Supreme Court has left open for him no avenue of escape. "Every contract, combination in the form of trust, or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal," says the act. The Supreme Court declares that this statute is applicable to railroads, that it applies to reasonable as well as unreasonable restraint of trade, any restraint of trade being forbidden. In the opinion of the court it is laid down "that every combination or conspiracy which would extinguish competition between otherwise competing railroads engaged in inter-State trade or commerce, and which would in that way restrain such trade or commerce, is made illegal by the act." We have no sympathy with the delusive and dangerous reasoning by which certain lawyers, a good many wise men in Wall Street, and some of our brethren of the press have sought to break the force of this decision by dwelling upon Justice BREWER'S independent concurring opinion, in which he took the ground that Congress did not intend to forbid reasonable and partial restraints of trade, but that the Northern Securities Company was organized in violation of the law because the contracts or agreements upon which it was based were themselves in unreasonable restraint of trade. Holding that opinion it might be said that Justice BREWER ought to have dissented. He did not dissent, he concurred; and his independent opinion is of no force and effect.

The President and the public must look only to the majority and controlling opinion of the court, written by Justice HARLAN. No prudent lawyer would dare to advise a client corporation that it might safely effect with another corporation a combination in restraint of inter-State trade because of the very great probability that, in view of Justice BREWER'S position, the court would overturn the law or modify its stern interpretation thereof were a fresh case presented. Nobody is permitted to speculate how the Supreme Court will decide in cases presented to it in future. We must take the law as it reads, and the court's interpretation of it as it reads. They are our only guide. So far as the Executive duty is concerned, it is settled that such contracts, agreements, and combinations as now form the basis of most of the great railroad systems in the country are unlawful. If the President respects his oath and obeys the Constitution, he must instruct Attorney General KNOX to begin proceedings against them.

The general public, and the great body of lawyers even, have not as yet come to a realizing sense of the prodigious sweep and meaning of the Anti-Trust act of 1890. It abridges individual liberty and the freedom of contract as no other American statute has ever abridged or interfered with them. To illustrate its astonishing scope and applicability, let us suppose that a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad had been owned by Mr. A. and a majority of the stock of the Great Northern Road had been owned by Mr. B. In the course of nature Mr. A. dies and leaves his Northern Pacific shares to his only son and sole heir, and Mr. B. dies and leaves his Great Northern shares to his only daughter and sole heir. If, now, the son of A. should marry the daughter of B., under the act of 1890 the contract of marriage would inevitably be declared invalid and the issue of the marriage, if any, would be illegitimate. Preposterous, defenders of the act will say. Of course it is preposterous, but that quality resides in the act, not in the illustration. It would invalidate the marriage, though, and the Supreme Court would so hold unless, appalled by the consequences of upholding so reckless a piece of legislation, it should sweep it from the statute books by declaring it unconstitutional. The court has held that competition is, in the eye of the law, extinguished and trade is restrained when the incentive to competition has been removed. Plainly, that incentive would disappear so soon as the formerly competing roads were brought into the hands of a husband and wife, who, as owners of both roads, would have a common interest, to use the language of the Supreme Court, in seeing to it "that no competition is tolerated."

Justice WHITE was well within the bounds of reason and common sense when he declared that such a law, as it has been construed by the court, is destructive of government, of human liberty, and of every principle upon which organized society depends. In any country where reason holds sway a legislative blunder of this nature would be promptly corrected. The suggestion that Congress shall now amend this monstrous act is treated by Senators and members of both parties as a "good joke." They say nothing will be done about it until after the Presidential campaign is over. It is for the interest of President ROOSEVELT, we think, that something should be done about it. If the law is not amended he must stand before the country either as a wrecker of its business and its prosperity or as a nullifier of its laws.

MR. ROOT'S "POLICY."

The ex-Secretary of War is prudent. In his speech of Tuesday evening he advised his admiring and sympathetic hosts at the Union League Club to pay as little attention as possible to anything the Democrats might say and to stick to the record the Republican Party had made outside of the country.

We stand on a distinct foreign policy—a position that has put us on a plane so eminent that in the conflict in the East, over which every one holds his breath for fear there may be a general war, Germany turns to the United States and asks us to use our power to preserve the Empire of China.

All the world recognizes the fairness and the respect won by the United States in its diplomatic relations, a policy which in its treatment of its outlying possessions has challenged the admiration of mankind for the fairness, the disinterestedness, and the sincerity with which it has made good its pledges to poor, down-trodden Cuba. A policy which has made Porto Rico peaceful, prosperous, and happy; a policy which holds the aegis of American sovereignty over the Philippines, and has brought about in those islands for the first time in their history a period of peace and liberty, of law, of justice, and of opportunity for national development along the lines of civilization and peace.

This is prudent, if it be practicable. To all intents there is no division of public sentiment as to the policy of the Government outside of our own continent. There is none at all as to its policy concerning Cuba and Porto Rico, except that most Democrats agree with the sharp censure passed by Mr. ROOT as Secretary and by Mr. ROOSEVELT on the Republican trade policy toward these islands. Concerning the larger question of the Philippines the public opinion is not divided seriously. A good many Americans think that we have a hard and unprofitable job there, but they have no idea of giving it up, and no party that could possibly succeed at the polls would radically change it. As to the policy of the Government in the general questions arising in the Orient, and especially in China, all parties unite in praising it.

If, therefore, Mr. ROOT can manage to confine discussion in the approaching campaign to matters such as these he is quite warranted in assuming that his party will have very little trouble. But he is somewhat in the condition of the Atlanta newspaper proprietor who enlisted a company for the Confederate service, promising that the Southerners could "lick the Northerners with popguns." On the morrow of his first fight, which was not successful, one of his recruits taxed the Captain with this promise. "That was all right," was the reply, "but the —— Yankees won't fight that way." The Democratic Party cannot be relied on to confine the campaign to matters which are not in issue. There are thousands of conservative and intelligent men in the country, who are not in the least anxious to change the foreign policy of the Government or its policy as to the island possessions, but who think that its commercial policy is unsound, oppressive, costly, and tending strongly to corruption. These men have voted with the Republicans once, and most of them twice, on financial issues. Those issues happily are not now under discussion. They are settled or in the way of permanent settlement. The question of commercial policy is open, and, if the Democratic Party presents it as it should, Mr. ROOT'S advice to the Republicans will be found futile.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

It seems to be fairly clear that our State Department has been moved to admonish China that, if the Powers, at our instance, guaranteed her neutrality as between Russia and Japan, the least she can do is to observe that neutrality herself. That is evidently the fact. Unless that great sheep, the Chinese Empire, is prepared to be torn in pieces between the contending wolves, it behooves her to take shelter in the sheepfold thus provided for her, and not to pretend that she is a carnivorous animal.

The rumors that the sheep was going to fight seem to have arisen from the action of the Viceroy of Pe-chi-li, the successor of LI-HUNG-CHANG. The boundaries of authority between the Imperial Government of China and the provincial Governments are as loose and ill-defined as might be expected in an empire in which war is a despised trade and fighting the last thing to be thought of. Doubtless in the past the Central Government has been held to account for things which it could not have prevented, since it seems that there are no Chinese forces, to speak of, except the provincial forces, and these under the command of the very Viceroys whom the Central Government is expected to discipline and keep in subjection.

All the same, it is a plausible explanation that the Viceroy of Pe-chi-li has mobilized his masks and matchlocks and stinkpots for the purpose of protecting his own frontiers, or of establishing upon them a corps of observation to see that the neutrality of his province was not violated, or to report to Peking, and ultimately to the guaranteeing Powers, when it was. Since Manchuria, which adjoins his province, is the theatre of war, such a procedure on his part would be highly prudent and perfectly legitimate; and no cause of complaint on the part of either belligerent. It is to be hoped that this is all he has done. For it is quite certain that that sheep which rejects the protection of the shepherd and bleats out its intention to protect itself against the fighting wolves will very shortly be mutton. Which is precisely the fate from which Secretary HAY has been endeavoring to protect China.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

The sympathetic strike of the bricklayers in Manhattan and the Bronx on account of a grievance of the Laborers' Protective Association looks very much like the beginning of the end of the agreement between the unions and the Building Trades Employers' Association. This agreement possessed none of the elements of permanence, and cannot until the unions recognize, as they do not and never have, the nature and binding character of a contract.

In the existing agreement it is provided that all grievances and differences shall be settled by arbitration and that there shall be no sympathetic strikes. Both these conditions are violated deliberately by the action of the bricklayers. Of course the men on strike claim that the employment of non-union laborers was a violation by the employers of the promise of the latter to "stand for union principles," but the appeal in that case should have been to the arbitration board and its decision should have determined the question of fact as well as the duty of the unions in the premises. The real issue on which the strike is brought appears to be a trifling disagreement as to overtime wages between the contractors for mason work and their laborers. It is exactly a case for arbitration, and that the bricklayers have made it a pretext for a strike ends the modus vivendi and restores the chaos from which relief was sought in the expedients of a year ago.

A considerable numoer of the employers in the association have never believed in the hard and fast alliance with the unions which was entered into to stop the constant trouble from which all in interest suffered so severely. They recognized in the open shop the only safety for themselves or the unions, but were willing the plan of giving the unions a monopoly of the right to work in New York should have a fair trial. This it has had. The net result is exactly what they expected. The present strike is likely greatly to increase the number of those ready to ally themselves with the open shop movement, and if not quickly and satisfactorily settled may initiate a revolution as the result of which the unions will find themselves again competing with the labor which does not choose to affiliate with them or to remain under their rules.

THE JUDGES' RETIREMENT BILL.

No more striking and offensive demonstration of the abuse of the party caucus has been seen in our political history of late than the "hold-up" in the Senate of the bill providing for the retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals. The bill passed the Assembly after it had once been voted on adversely, a very unusual occurrence and one certainly indicating a good deal of essential strength in the bill. When it went to the Senate the Republicans opposed to it resorted to the illogical and unreasonable course of making it a party measure. The actual vote in the caucus which made this declaration and opposed the bill was only sixteen. This was a majority of the Senators present, but it was not a majority of the Republicans of the Senate, who number thirty-six. To tie up a bill in this fashion by a really minority vote of the party Senators, when the bill is not in the remotest sense a political measure at all, seems very like a trick.

There is, as we have said, room for difference of opinion as to the merits of the bill, though we are convinced that it is in the interest of the dignity, independence, and impartiality of the judiciary. But there can hardly be two opinions as to the proposition that a measure of this sort, which has once received the approval of the Assembly, ought to be submitted to the votes of the Senators acting solely according to their individual judgment. It is not a matter for the caucus at all. Much less is it a matter for such determination as this has received in the Republican caucus. We should suppose that there was enough self-respect and courage in the Republican Senators to break loose from restraint so unjustifiable as this.

ENGINEERING HEADQUARTERS.

It will be a source of great gratification to all who are interested in the progress of engineering science to learn that the decision of the American Society of Civil Engineers not to participate in the enjoyment of the liberality of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE has not deprived those who are desirous of availing themselves of these facilities of the advantages of Mr. CARNEGIE'S offer. In a letter bearing date of March 14 he increases his contribution to the round figure of a million and a half, and addresses his offer to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Engineers' Club.

As usual, Mr. CARNEGIE limits his beneficence to an amount which will not wholly relieve the beneficiaries of effort to further their own interests. The total investment will probably be about $2,500,000, of which $500,000 represents the land already purchased by the three societies in eligible neighborhoods.

New York is to be congratulated upon this important addition to its array of monumental structures devoted to the arts and sciences; the three great engineering societies and the Engineers' Club are to be congratulated on the prospect of a housing perfectly adapted to their needs and to the accommodation of their libraries. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in 1906.

CARPET BEATING IN THE CITY.

The determination of Health Commissioner DARLINGTON to enforce the provision of the Sanitary Code which forbids the beating of rugs and carpets and the shaking of dusty fabrics from windows in any part of New York will no doubt be the subject of much complaint from housewives who find themselves committing misdemeanors in the performance of the usual functions of the Spring housecleaning.

However, the good citizen should remember that the public has some rights in a matter of this kind, and that one inalienable right is invaded when one's neighbor's microbes are wafted into one's doors and windows by the vagrant breeze. Rugs, carpets, pillows, and the like are favorite breeding grounds for these unicellular creatures, and shaking or beating their homes in the open air of back yards, on fire escapes, or on roofs is perhaps the surest way of disseminating them over a neighborhood. If the question is asked: What is the housekeeper who desires cleanliness to do? the answer is easy or difficult according to her ability to avail herself of the facilities offered by those who do housecleaning with scientific appliances and by approved methods. The suggestion has been made that for the benefit of the poor the Board of Health provide carpet cleaning facilities as they have sterilizing facilities for infected bedding and clothing, doing the work gratuitously or for a nominal charge. This is worth thinking of. Dirty carpets are constructively infected, at least, and if they cannot be cleaned in the only way within the means of the housekeeper they will be left dirty, and a source of increasing danger to all who live on them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a rule people who fled from their own country to escape military service, particularly in time of war, would form a class of immigrants not desirable by any other country. Whatever their physical and financial position, it could fairly be inferred that their instinct of patriotism was ill-developed if not altogether wanting, and that in moments of National emergency they would be likely to prove most untrustworthy citizens. But circumstances alter cases, and no ordinary rules apply to Russia and her inhabitants. There patriotism is to be expected only from the highest and the lowest classes—from the former out of self-interest and from the latter because of abysmal ignorance. Therefore can one view with considerable equanimity the news that thousands of Russian subjects, divided among the several races with long-standing political, economic, and religious grievances against Russia, are slipping across the frontier into Germany and thence making their way to this country. In order to escape participation in the hardships and dangers of the war with Japan. The fact that they are wanted as soldiers is evidence that they are not weaklings, and the fact that they will not serve as soldiers for Russia is not evidence that they would not risk their lives for the land of their adoption. However, it is not evidence that they would, either. The question is simply left open, to be judged without prejudice, and it behooves these fugitives to make clear just why they abandoned the Czar at a moment when his claim for their services is based upon at least the pretense of public need.

—A correspondent who says that he finds instruction in this column and then acidulates the compliment by adding that it also supplies him with amusement, "particularly in its paragraphs on the usage of words or phrases," enables us to hope that he meant nothing sarcastic by asking what we think of the common expressions, "the courage of his convictions" and "the courage of his opinions." These locutions our correspondent considers "objectionable" and "senseless," and he apparently wants us to agree with him, but we cannot do more than admit his right to exclude them from his own writing and conversation as long and as strictly as he chooses. To "the courage of his convictions" it may, of course, be objected that the phrase is what we call "stereotyped" and the French a "cliche," and certainly it is well to avoid such ready-made expressions of thought with all convenient care, but every language is full of them, and an attempt to avoid them all would not only impose an enormous amount of labor, but it would certainly be a failure in the end. Again, it may be objected that as neither convictions nor opinions have any courage, it is absurd to credit or discredit a man with as much of a quality as is possessed by an abstraction which possesses none of it. That, however, is sound argument only when based on the premise that every word must be interpreted by its etymology and every phrase by the literal meaning of its component words. The premise is false and the argument falls. Whatever "the courage of his convictions" ought to mean, there is no doubt in the world as to what it does mean. Everybody unconsciously fills up the hiatus in the phrase and catches instantly the exact idea it was the intention to convey from one mind to another. What more can be desired? Incidentally, our correspondent asks us to "deal gently with a seventy-three-year-old." Now, what can he intend to intimate by that? So far as we know, we deal gently with everybody, young and old, and a particular effort has been made by the contributors to this column to keep it full of sunshine and kindness. The suggestion that any paragraph in it has ever given even a single twinge of pain comes like a cruel blow, from which recovery will be slow and difficult.

—It grieves The Pittsburg Dispatch that we should have shown what it calls "philosophic tolerance" for the application of nitrate of silver to the faces of some Cornell freshmen, and it runs on at great length on the probability that, as we can find explanation in the nature of the young human animal for "burning figures into the faces of the victims" of hazers, we would have only mild disapproval if noses were slit or ears clipped, and that we would not begin seriously to protest until arms and legs were chopped off in manifestation of youthful hilarity. That is gently funny, but we didn't understand that any burning was done, the extent of the damage, so far as our information went, being some black marks inconveniently difficult to remove, but quite different from actual branding. But after its sarcasms, The Dispatch turns solemn, and makes two comments on "the natural play of young human animals." "One is," it says, "the inquiry whether collegiate training is not supposed to take the young of our species a little beyond the animal stage. The other is to ask why, if the fact is the fact, the young human animal exhibits this natural play only in the fashionable colleges, or those which try to ape the customs of the fashionable. There are some millions of young human animals outside of the colleges who do not haze each other. There are scores of the freshwater colleges where hazing is unheard of. The appearance of the 'natural play' only at certain points where custom has established a claim of artificial license is one of the phenomena that our philosophic contemporary should explain." The Dispatch doubtless means well, but as an observer of humanity it doesn't shine, it hardly glimmers. Beyond any question at all, rough play that corresponds to college hazing goes on in some form or other wherever the young in years or feeling are assembled on terms of unsentimental intimacy. And the colleges that know it not, if there be any—which strains our belief dangerously—are not the colleges with great reputations and famous graduates.

—One doesn't have to be an Alderman whose dimensions are five feet five by five feet five to yearn vehemently for elevators at every station of the elevated railway, but none other, probably, can at present even dream of such a blessing as that would be. And yet, why not? It wasn't so long ago that elevators in business and public buildings were unknown, and then a demand for them in all such buildings would have seemed as extravagant as does now that of Alderman DOWLING. It would cost a lot of money to equip all the elevated stations with elevators, and a lot of money to run them, but it is about as certain as anything can be that they will come in time.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 16.—"Attorney General Knox's statement that the Administration does not propose to run amuck among trusts now that the merger decision has been rendered," said Representative Williams to-day, "reminds me of a conversation I had once with an old Confederate officer. There was a Congressman who had served in this officer's regiment, and who was always telling us of his heroism on the battlefield. When I met his old Colonel I naturally began to inquire about my Congressional friend's deeds of gallantry. To my surprise the Colonel seemed to avoid the subject, and this excited my curiosity.

"'What sort of a soldier was he?' I inquired. 'How did he appear upon the battlefield?'

"'Well,' said the Colonel, hesitating, 'I should describe him as a very conservative soldier—very conservative, indeed.'"

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Secretary Taft does not pretend to be much of a soldier, and has to take a good many jokes on his incomplete knowledge of military matters. Last night at the banquet of the Virginia Military Institute men he made a speech on the War Department in which he humorously disclaimed any particular acquaintance with the ways of the army.

"When I was on my way home from Manila," he said, "I stopped in Japan, where I was invited to inspect the Japanese Army. I did so, and told the officers the army was all right. As a matter of fact I was trembling in my boots all the time for fear some one would ask me what was the calibre of a Krag-Jorgensen rifle."

Noisy Cars and the Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of this date "A. C. W." makes complaint of the fearful noise made by the Eighth Avenue cars, and asks who has authority to remedy it. I refer him to the Health Department. That department has full power. And I would also call its attention to the fearful din and racket made by the ramshackle, loosely bolted cars of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street crosstown and Columbus Avenue lines. About every car now on these lines carries its full quota of flat wheels, and the din and noise are terrific. What will it be when warm weather comes and the windows are open? Awful! Dr. Lederle, President of the Health Department preceding the present board, compelled the street railroad companies to remove all flat wheels. Why does not the present board do likewise? E. O.

New York, March 16, 1904.

Uniformity in Fire Hose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many destructive fires of late have caused comment respecting the uniformity of the size of fire hose and couplings. It appears that experiments can be made easily with the hose of the several sizes by using a separate coupling, so made as to fit the odd sizes. If successful, a gradual change to a uniform standard can be accomplished without the inconvenience and cost likely to accompany a sudden change.

H. V. D.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1904.

CITY'S UNSIGHTLY STATUES.

Figure in Madison Square a Composite of Lincoln and Seward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen in one of the New York papers lately a communication anent the unfortunate statue of Sunset Cox, which is now being held "in durance vile" in Astor Place.

This communication calls to mind some other unfortunate statues "in our midst."

The most atrocious of all is the horrible effigy of Garibaldi in Washington Square. That figure is enough to make the park sparrows quake with fear and to make the babies in their carriages cross-eyed in their endeavors to avoid seeing it. It is not my intention to speak of all the atrocities in bronze that disfigure our city, but two or three do require notice.

It has been proposed to remove the French dancing master statue of Lafayette, in Union Square, and to put in its place the noble statue of Washington. If the Washington must be removed, that site will be a good one for it. Then of course the dancing master statue must have a less conspicuous place.

Possibly few persons who see the combination statue of Seward in Madison Square know what or whom it represents. It is a combination of Lincoln and Seward. The body is that of the Lincoln statue in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, with Seward's head upon it. The statues were both made by the same sculptor, the late Randolph Rogers. The Fairmount statue was made first. Then when the Seward statue was called for, it was a great saving of time and labor to decapitate the Lincoln model and place the head of Seward on it. I know whereof I speak.

Another thing that looks very queer to some people is the fact that Bryant Park has nothing but the name to perpetuate the memory of the venerable poet, of whom we all are proud, while a very commonplace bust of Irving has been placed there.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a splendid bronze bust of Bryant by the late Launt Tompson, one of the best sculptors in the world. It is of heroic size, and was modeled from life, and intended to be placed out of doors in some conspicuous place. Why has this grand work, by an American sculptor, of an American poet, not been placed in the park named for the poet? ARTIST.

Brooklyn, March 14, 1904.

THE ANDREW H. GREEN MEMORIAL

Plea for the Subscription of Funds for a Monument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago THE TIMES reproduced a design for a beautiful monument to Andrew H. Green—proposed to be placed at the Eighth Avenue entrance to the Park.

The reproduction shows a work of rare excellence and of exquisite taste, reflecting very great credit on its designer.

"We could have spared a better man" than Andrew H. Green, and if we New Yorkers are not in our decadence and not wholly given up to materialism, the funds for this monument should be quickly raised.

But why not at the same time collect enough to finish the Washington Arch and Grant's Tomb.

These two works, as designed, were restful to the eye and heroic in their grandeur. In their present unfinished condition they are a blistering disgrace to New York. Especially the Arch, the plan of which contemplated beautiful heroic bronze adornments for its summit, and statues on the now bare pedestals. At present its sky line is simply abhorrent.

Who will start the ball and prove that republics are not ungrateful? ROMA.

New York, March 14, 1904.

LIQUOR TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Existence of the Law Condemned; Its Non-Enforcement Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contribution by J. S. K. in your issue of the 14th inst. to the question of liquor tax law enforcement would be more valuable had the last paragraph been omitted, as it is based on incorrect use of ideas expressed by Messrs. Carter and Jerome. Your correspondent says that the "tacit admission" of the District Attorney that the liquor tax law cannot be enforced locally because the local authorities do not desire to enforce it proves the wisdom of its authors. Really a remarkable proposition! Since when has it been considered wise government to enact laws only enforceable by distant authority and one not in sympathy with the wishes of the governed! That way division lies first, then revolution. Is it a wise liquor law that divides the friends of temperance?

Doubtless your correspondent regrets the local situation—approving the law and condemning its non-enforcement. For the writer's own part the existence of the law is condemned, its non-enforcement approved. On this point it may be said the liquor tax law does not stand alone. Who ever hears of the enforcement of the ordinance relating to the cleaning of sidewalks from snow, &c., although much opposition to its enforcement could scarcely be expected? Further, what may be said as to the open traffic in candy and ice cream conducted on Sundays by the stores so largely patronized by the officers and attendants of our churches and Sunday schools? Does the law allow such traffic or is the law not enforced? The fact is, the liquor tax law can be enforced if its enforcement is desired—as, indeed, could a law forbidding the sale or free distribution of milk on Sunday—but what derision and contempt would be evoked by the attempt to enforce such a law? And what kind of a State constabulary appointed at Albany would it need?

Ask any Judge, Magistrate, or one having practical knowledge of the liquor tax law for his opinion of same. I doubt whether it would be fit to print.

E. W. L. B.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1904.

Sunday Saloon Opening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The utterances of the preachers in Monday's TIMES against the proposed Sunday opening of saloons is very interesting reading. Their predictions of dire calamity to the party that would be responsible for this Sunday opening law set me thinking and wondering. I thought of the existing Raines law and how it has converted hundreds of common saloons into Raines law hotels, so that their proprietors might have the sanction of the law for keeping open house all day on Sunday.

Then I wondered why it is that the mere prospect of having a law passed which should open all saloons on the Sabbath day should throw these preachers into such a frenzy of indignation. If they can calmly view existing Raines law conditions and give the party which is responsible for those conditions loyal support, what need have the politicians to fear their threats or their indignation? They have heard these threats before. They are familiar with their church resolutions. They know that these men will line up at the ballot box all right, however they may threaten and resolve.

JAMES McNEILL.

Hudson, N. Y., March 15, 1904.

A Question of "Values."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the word "value" is used to express a quality or a property, it always usurps the place of a word which would truly and properly express the quality or property in question. It is, therefore, improperly used in designating a property or a quality.

It is one of the most efficient and effective words in our language when used to express a condition or a relation. Possibly its use is too narrowly limited when confined, (as the definition of it given by Prof. Jevons would confine it,) to the the expression or designation of "a ratio in exchange," but in this use it finds its "most congenial," if not its only proper use, in our language. ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1904.

ARCHITECTURE AS FINE ART.

Commercial Tendency Endangers Its Recognition as Such.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement—under the heading of "Architect Is an Artist"—in your issue of to-day that Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers has ruled to the effect your title indicates is interesting, it may be hoped, to most of our architectural practitioners. It certainly is not least so to one who spent not a few years of his life laboring, as a Trustee and Secretary in the American Institute of Architects, to establish conditions conducive to the recognition by the public of the fact that the architect adequately equipped by education is a professional man, entitled to professional remuneration, and whether that education be mainly acquired through a pedagogic curriculum, a practitioner's office and outdoor routine, self-culture, or a combination of any two or of all three of these advantages, concerns the public but little.

If, in addition, the architect be endowed with but a moderate share of the gift which nature alone can furnish he is unquestionably an artist—a creator and inspirer; and it is distinctly to the advantage of the more select portion of the profession in this country to be able to refer to such a dictum emanating from the judicial quarter indicated.

Judge Somerville's ruling has all the more weight in that while supporting his contention by the citation of well-known authority and examples, he does so with appropriate qualification. He officially asserts the truth that the designer of St. Peter's in Rome (in that case, however, there was, in fact, a succession of designers) or St. Paul's in London (begun and finished, on the other hand, by the one designer, Sir Christopher Wren,) "must be an artist in the truest sense of the term."

The great danger nowadays to worthy architecture and to the scrupulous practitioners of it arises far less from public inappreciation of it as a fine art than from the frequency with which it is conducted and exploited in a spirit almost wholly commercial instead of in the paramountly artistic one inseparable from the best-accruing results. A. J. BLOOR.

New York, March 12, 1904.

Merger Decision's Effect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Something like fifteen or twenty years ago the courts arose in their majesty and dissolved the Standard Oil Trust. Any one who will consider the pitiable condition now of that once great trust can see clearly just how far-reaching the effect of the Northern Securities merger decision will be. E. J. S.

New York, March 15, 1904.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Anybody to Beat Roosevelt.

As The News has said before, there will be a time when the South may reasonably demand that a Southern man head the Presidential ticket, but that time has not yet arrived. What chiefly concerns the South at this time is to have a nominee and a platform that can beat Roosevelt.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

Concerning Leadership.

On the question of leadership our contention is that the Democratic Party should lead itself, instead of following obediently in the footsteps of any particular Democrat, no matter how plausible or insistent he may be. But if Democrats want a mentor, we would suggest that they hearken more to the advice of those who have succeeded than those who have failed—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

Obliterate the Rule.

A Democratic duty: The obliteration of the odious two-thirds rule. District and State conventions should demand it.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

Should Be Ignored.

What the Democratic Party should do is to firmly refuse to consider the claims of any man who is trying to secure the nomination by any and all means within human power. That is the kind of candidate to be ignored, and we have a profound conviction that such a man will cut a poor figure when the convention meets.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith's Views.

The Herald heartily commends to the Democrats of Mississippi what Mr. Smith said: "We should protect the National Convention against such a [Hearst] delegation," from Mississippi—"his millions should not be sufficient to procure for him one delegate from the South. The State should send delegates ready to join with New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, to make a conservative platform and name as a candidate a man who will command the confidence of the American people."—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

Party Harmony Demanded.

New issues have come to the front. The rank and file of the party, if we read correctly the signs of the times, demand that bickering among our party leaders shall cease. The rank and file of the party demand that every effort possible be made in the interest of party harmony and party unity. This is true in Georgia. It is true throughout the entire country.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald, (Dem.)

A Strong New York Candidate.

It is doubtful if the delegates could select a man of greater strength in the State of New York than Judge Parker. His record is consistent and beyond reproach. No Democrat could decline to support him, and many independents would enroll under his banner.—Bath Advocate, (Dem.)

A Suggestion to Mr. Bryan.

The Democrats of this section are no longer willing to sacrifice their party at the altar of discord to tickle the vanity of any man. We would suggest in all good feeling that the gentleman from Nebraska should seek the sweets of seclusion during this campaign and see if his absence will not be conducive to party success. The temper of the Southern people is not a thing to trifle with.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal (Dem.)

The Only One Now Gaining Ground.

At present Parker is the only Democratic aspirant who may be said to be gaining ground. Whether he is gaining ground rapidly enough to cover the distance between his present status and a nomination for President before July 6 is another question. At the last minute another crown of thorns and cross of gold speech may stampede the Democratic convention as it did in 1896.—Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, (Dem.)

WHAT KUROPATKIN WILL DO TO JAPAN.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

When great Kuropatkin, so fierce and so bold,
Goes swaggering forth like a Titan of old,
Oh, the earth will be wrenched from its course, and the sea,
When he's through, will spread out where Japan used to be.

Like the cyclone that ruthlessly rips up the town,
Like the awful volcano that showers death down,
Like the thunder and lightning he threatens to go,
Leaving nothing but stains where he corners the foe.

The ships of the Japs will be strewn on the tide,
He will break them in two and look at them inside,
He will chew up their guns and kick over their forts,
And the world will be awed when he flies his reports.

The blue waves will roll where the temples now stand
On the fairy-like heights in Chrysanthemum Land,
And the Japples must soon be but air-haunting ghosts
If bold Kuropatkin's as great as his boasts.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE DEFENDS POSTMISTRESS

Committee Says Addicks Faction Had Miss Todd Removed.

MR. PAYNE'S TWO STATEMENTS

Investigators Declare That the Postmistress Has Been Unjustly Treated—"Personally Obnoxious" to Senator Allee.

Special to The New York Times.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The case of Miss Todd, the Delaware Postmistress who was removed on the allegation that she allowed politicians to congregate in her office and plot political work against Senator Allee and John Edward Addicks, has come to the surface again through a report by the Civil Service Reform League. The league's committee, appointed to inquire into the facts, finds that Miss Todd has been unjustly treated.

The league publishes with the report a letter from Postmaster General Payne in which he says that the postal Inspectors examined the charges against Miss Todd and found sufficient testimony to the fact that she allowed politicians to hold conferences in her office, which was against the department regulations.

On one occasion, Miss Todd said, according to the postal Inspector, that Senator Allee was "an ignorant man, without education, without character and principle, and that his election to such an office was a disgrace to the State." The Postmaster General said that on the strength of this finding he felt justified in having removed Miss Todd.

The league's committee, however, holds that Miss Todd was never officially informed that she was removed because of her pernicious political activity. In the course of an interview, it is declared, Mr. Payne told her that "she was particularly and personally obnoxious (or objectionable) to Senator Allee." The committee also says that no official or public mention was made of any charges of pernicious political activity until the removal of Miss Todd had been widely reported and adversely commented upon by the newspapers of the country, and that Miss Todd herself absolutely denies that she was active in politics or allowed the Post Office to be used for political meetings or discriminated against any patrons, and that the circumstantial evidence seems strongly to support her contentions.

The committee adds that it is convinced that Miss Todd's removal cannot justly be attributed to any pernicious political activity on her part, but "was probably due to the request to the Post Office Department originating within the so-called Addicks faction of the Republican Party."

PANAMA CANAL IN NINE YEARS.

Prof. Burr Outlines Sewerage System for Panama and Colon.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day further heard Prof. William H. Burr on the question of the sanitation of the Panama Canal route. The works of sanitation, he said, would be chiefly the construction of water works and a sewerage system for the Cities of Panama and Colon, and the drainage of districts between those cities.

He estimated the cost at $2,000,000. The completion of the canal, he said, could be accomplished in eight or nine years. Prof. Burr said that when men were careless in their habits, the Isthmus mortality was high.

Prof. Burr answered many questions as to the work done by the two French companies, and said that they had excavated about 7,000,000 yards, two-thirds of which was useful, leaving 100,000,000 cubic yards yet to be excavated.

COLOMBIAN LEGATION CLOSED.

Dr. Herran Going Home—He Has Been Very Popular in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Colombian Legation has been closed, and Dr. Thomas Herran, who for a long time has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires, will tomorrow leave here. Future communications between the Colombian Government and the State Department will be conducted through Consul General de Brigard at New York.

Dr. Herran, his wife, their daughter Alice, and their son Thomas Herran, Jr., will remain in New York a fortnight, and then sail for their home in Colombia. Dr. Herran has an estate in the mountain country in Bolivar.

Dr. Herran has enjoyed exceptional popularity in Washington. His course as a diplomat has been so frank and direct that he has again and again received high praise from Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt.

M. DU BUIT RAPS COLOMBIA.

Says the Trouble Over the Canal Is Only a Question of Price.

PARIS, March 16.—The case of the Republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company, to prevent the transfer of the latter's concession to the United States, was resumed to-day before the First Tribunal of the Seine. A number of Americans were present.

The ex-President of the tribunal, Maître Du Buit, concluded his argument on behalf of the company's right to sell its concession to the United States. He asked counsel for Colombia:

"Why should we solicit your consent, when your authority has ceased to exist? Let us speak frankly. It is a question of price, is it not? And it is best that we do not discuss that branch of the question."

Maître Guillaumin, representing Bonaparte Wise, the original concessionaire, pointed out that the Civil Tribunal of the Seine decided March 19, 1902, that the company could make the transfer, but limited the time until March 4, 1903. He insisted that this decision prevented the transfer to the United States after the latter date.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

M. Du Buit's statement that Colombia's consent to the transfer was "a question of price" was much commented upon.

Court Justifies H. Clay Evans's Action.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chief Justice Clabaugh to-day sustained the demurrer of ex-Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans in the suit of Henry D. Phillips for $100,000 damages for letters announcing Phillips's disbarment. The court held that the letters were within Mr. Evans's rights.

Our Torpedo Boats at Bombay.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Buffalo and the torpedo boat flotilla, commanded by Lieut. Chandler, arrived at Bombay yesterday from Aden, a run of over 1,600 miles through the Arabian Sea.

Arizona Office Not for Dunn.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Isaac T. Stoddard, whose resignation as Secretary of the Territory of Arizona has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 1, will be succeeded by an Arizona man. Political gossip has connected the name of Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, with the appointment in succession to Stoddard, but Col. Dunn has said that he would not accept the appointment.

PENSION AGE AT 62 YEARS.

Survivors of Civil War Placed on Roll Beginning April 13.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware, with the approval of Secretary Hitchcock, to-day promulgated the most important pension ruling that has been issued in a long time.

It directs that beginning April 13 next, if there is no contrary evidence and all other legal requirements have been met, claimants for pension under the general act of June 27, 1890, who are over sixty-two years old shall be considered as disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and shall be entitled to $6 a month, over sixty-five years to $8, over sixty-eight years to $10, and over seventy years to $12, the usual allowances at higher rates continuing for disabilities other than age.

Commissioner Ware, in explaining the order, said:

"There has long been in the bureau a rule fixing a maximum age limit at $12 for seventy-five years. This was made during Mr. Cleveland's Administration by Commissioner Lochren. The sixty-five year minimum limit has been a long while in force in the bureau.

"The act of Congress, which was passed in the latter part of January, 1887, and approved by President Cleveland, put all the Mexican war veterans on the pension roll thirty-nine years exactly after the end of the Mexican war. It would seem that if a Mexican war soldier was entitled to a pension at sixty-two years, that to soldiers of the civil war, who fought vastly more and longer, at least as good a rule ought to apply. The Mexican war limit of sixty-two years was probably brought about by the well-known army limit of sixty-two years, at which officers are retired."

CALLS MAIL SUBSIDY A STEAL.

Debate in House Over Post Office Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The granting of subsidies to railroads for carrying the mails was vigorously opposed by Mr. Robinson, (Ind.,) who characterized them as a stain and blot upon the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was under consideration in the House to-day.

Mr. Robinson said the Post Office Department was against the subsidy and Congressional influence was perpetuating it. The trend of events, he said, was in favor of honesty and clean administration in the Post Office Department, but he said when members put themselves on record against the Postmaster General in this matter, "how do they stand in view of his report against themselves?"

The House had been agitated, he said, and the country disturbed by the report sent in reflecting on members, "but," he said, speaking with much vigor, "here is a real scandal, a scandal that you are forcing upon the Postmaster General and his department." He closed amid Democratic applause, by asking if the House was going to "stand for it."

Mr. Sibley (Penn.) contended that to deny the subsidy would be doing a manifest injustice to the interests of the South.

Although the Louisville and Nashville Railway, one of the roads benefited by the subsidy, passed through his town, Mr. Gaines declared the subsidy to be "a legalized steal." If the provision could be donated, he said, the money intended for mail subsidies could go to raising the salaries of rural carriers and to extending the service into the jungles of the country.

SENATE PASSES SEAL BILL.

But Eliminates All but Three Sections of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After eliminating all but three sections of Senator Dillingham's Alaskan Seal bill, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized Senator Foraker to make a favorable report on the measure, and to-day the bill was passed by the Senate in the form of a joint resolution.

As passed the bill provides that the President shall negotiate with Great Britain for a revision of the rules and regulations which now govern the taking of fur seals in the open waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea with a view to restoring and preserving the fur seal industry and abating the killing of nursing mother seals on the high seas.

It is provided also that the President shall endeavor to conclude negotiations with Russia and Japan for the purpose of securing their agreement to a satisfactory revision of the rules.

NEGROES SAFER DOWN SOUTH.

Mississippian Points to Happenings in Various Northern States.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the House to-day Representative Spight of Mississippi, speaking on the Post Office Appropriation bill, took occasion to defend the attitude of the South toward the negro and to compare it with that of the North to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Spight referred to the Wilmington, Del., lynching last year, and to the subsequent attacks on the negro settlement. This never occurred in the South, he said. "When the guilty wretch has paid the penalty of his awful crime, that is an end of it," he continued; "the mob is satisfied, and does not wreak indiscriminate vengeance upon the innocent."

He also called attention to the recent race troubles in Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Spight spoke of the attempt of certain white persons to put the negro on a social equality with themselves, and, referring to the occasion when Booker Washington was entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt, said that this incident had done more to inflame the passions of the negro and give him a perverted idea of his importance than anything that had been done for the last ten years.

"The more the negroes are put on a social equality," he asserted, "the more dangerous becomes their position and the surer the death by violence that will overtake them sooner or later."

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

Charles H. Robb, Assistant Attorney General.

POSTMASTERS.

New York.—William E. Clark, Fredonia; Fred F. Hawley, Lake George.

New Jersey.—Charles D. Stainton, Englewood.

Capt. Theodore F. Jewell to be a Rear Admiral.

PATRICK KEENAN HONORED.

Many Sorts of People Help to Celebrate His Birthday.

Tammany men, Republicans, and in fact nearly every shade of political belief, gathered last night at the Jefferson Club, on Seventh Street, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan. There were present Judges, commissioners, lawyers, physicians, and city officials of varied rank, together with many men of prominence in the business world of New York.

The banquet was served, and then came a vaudeville entertainment. The celebration commenced at 9 o'clock last night, and it was continued until this morning.

$3 FOR SHELLEY-PAYNE LETTER.

Congratulatory Note Sold in an Auction Room in This City.

A two-page letter from Mary Shelley to John Howard Payne, the interesting correspondence between whom was the subject of an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, was among the items sold yesterday afternoon and evening by the Anderson Auction Company, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street.

She addresses him as "My Dear Payne," and says, "You are now, I suppose, in all the agonies of rehearsal. When crowned with triumph, you will, I trust, come to receive my congratulations." The letter sold for $3.

October Wedding Just Announced.

John Andreas of 347 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, and Miss Selma Edith Ahrens, soprano of the choir of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, yesterday announced that they were married on Oct. 14 last by the Rev. Gottlieb Andreae, pastor of St. John's German Church. The bridegroom is thirty years old and the bride twenty-four. They refused to give any reason for keeping the marriage secret.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA WILL COERCE SULTAN

Declare They Will Force Turkey to Give Macedonian Reforms.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER SPEAKS.

Says His Country and Russia Will Resort to Extreme Measures If Necessary—May Ask Other Powers to Help.

PARIS, March 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has authorized the publication of the following declarations which he made officially to the French, British, and Italian Ambassadors:

"The Russian and Austrian entente on the subject of Macedonia is firmer than ever. A perfect understanding exists on the subject of the modus vivendi in Macedonia and of Turkey's application of the reforms proposed by the two powers and accepted by the Sultan.

"Russia and Austria are determined to use all influence and even to resort to extreme measures to obtain the fulfillment of the Sultan's promises. They insist that full powers shall be accorded the heads of the international gendarmerie. The rumors that Austria is mobilizing troops are wholly unfounded."

Count Goluchowski added that he had hinted to certain powers that he would ask their aid with a view to joint action at Constantinople should the Sultan remain obstinate.

GERMANY EXPELS RUSSIANS.

Thirty Students Must Leave, but Can Select What Frontier to Cross.

BERLIN, March 16.—Thirty Russian students, several of them women, have received notices of expulsion from the police in consequence of their participation in a meeting held on Saturday to protest against the Government's action in permitting Russian police agents to watch Russian residents in Germany.

The students have from three to eight days in which to leave the country, and may select the frontier to cross, the Government not compelling them to return to Russia, as in some other instances.

About 400 Russian students met on Saturday and signed a statement reciting recent utterances in the Reichstag of Foreign Secretary von Richthofen and Chancellor von Bülow. Referring to the Chancellor's assertion that they were abusing the hospitality of Germany, the Russians said that even guests had the natural right of resenting insults flung at them by their hosts.

"Besides this," the statement continued, "he undertook by referring to the Jewish origin of part of the Russians here to arouse anti-Semitic prejudices against us. Count von Bülow, the highest official of the German Empire, has not scrupled under the protection of his privileged position to call us beggars. We regret that the twentieth century, in the land of Lessing and Fichte, witnesses such disregard for the great idea of humanity as evinced by these anti-Semitic sallies of the German Chancellor."

From the 428 persons who signed the statement thirty were selected for expulsion.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ILL.

Had Hemorrhage of the Stomach—Grave Anxiety Is Felt for Him.

LONDON, March 16.—The Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the late Queen Victoria, is in a critical condition.

Recent bulletins regarding the Duke's health have been of a reassuring nature, but this morning his Royal Highness, who has been ill a long time, was seized with a recurrence of a hemorrhage of the stomach, and an official bulletin just issued admits that grave anxiety is felt regarding the outcome of the attack.

KAISER REVIEWS SPANISH SHIPS.

Afterward Lunches with King Alfonso on the Latter's Yacht.

VIGO, Spain, March 16.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning King Alfonso and Emperor William went aboard the Spanish gunboat Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and proceeded to review the Spanish warships. As the Vasco Nunez de Balboa passed the Spanish battleship Pelayo and the dispatch boat Urania both vessels fired salutes.

The Pelayo's band played the German National anthem and the sailors who manned the sides enthusiastically cheered the two monarchs. The Vasco Nunez de Balboa was followed by more than thirty steamers.

After the review their Majesties were rowed to the Spanish Royal yacht Giralda for luncheon.

Emperor William subsequently sailed for Gibraltar on board the North-German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert. He was accompanied on that vessel by King Alfonso until outside Spanish waters.

THE MISSIONARY MURDER.

Garbled Private Cablegram Tells of Attack by Persian Bandits.

Further details of the death at the hands of Persian brigands of the Rev. Benjamin Labaree, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to Urumia, Persia, and his servant came in a delayed cable dispatch to a member of the family of the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, who was related to the deceased missionary. The telegram was so garbled as to make its meaning on some points indistinct. As nearly as it could be translated, Dr. Schauffler said yesterday, it read as follows:

"The servant was killed on the spot where the attack occurred. Ben [the Rev. Mr. Labaree] was taken to the mountains and—"

As yet the motive for the attack is obscure. The Persian Government is active and is taking the necessary steps.

POPE AGAIN SEES MGR. FARLEY.

Gives Him Last Words of Advice as to the Archdiocese.

ROME, March 16.—As an evidence of his special benevolence the Pope received Archbishop Farley again to-night.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Archbishop had already had a farewell audience, the Pontiff wished to bid him good-bye, which he did in the most affectionate manner. He gave to the Archbishop his last words of advice concerning ecclesiastical affairs in New York and asked many questions which indicated the deep interest he takes in the United States.

The Pope intrusted to the Archbishop an Apostolic benediction for the charitable institutions, the clergy, and the people in the archdiocese.

CENSURES BRITISH MINISTRY.

Another Liberal Motion Regarding the Rand Labor Ordinance.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, gave notice that he would move the following vote of censure:

"That this House disapproves the conduct of his Majesty's Government in advising the Crown not to disallow the ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal."

Sir Henry may to-morrow ask that a day be set for debate on his motion.

SOCIETY AT PALM BEACH.

Hugh J. Chisholm Entertains—New Yorkers Still Arriving.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 16.—Hugh J. Chisholm of New York gave an elaborate dinner in the red room at the Poinciana to-night. His New York guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Van Anden, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello, and Col. William Hester.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry gave an open-air dinner to-night.

Russell T. Joy of New York gave a dinner complimentary to Mrs. M. S. Winter.

Mrs. Charles B. Cory gave a largely attended musical at her cottage this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Marquand are here for the rest of the season.

Other New Yorkers who arrived to-day are Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hamilton.

Dr. Daniel Karsner won the Frederick Edy Cup at the Gun Club this afternoon in a ten-bird match, his closest competitor being David T. Dana.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is little to announce to-day except the meeting of Miss Leary's Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class. Several small entertainments have been arranged for the day and evening. A. F. D'Oench will entertain at luncheon and the Whist Club will meet at the Park Avenue Hotel, where Miss Linda Leggett will be the hostess.

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Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Robert Hunter Patton 2d of this city and Miss Katharine Lyman Sharp of Portsmouth, Va. Mr. Patton is a son of the Rev. Dr. Patton, ex-President of Princeton University and now President of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Miss Sharp is a daughter of John H. Sharp. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Patton in the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth on the evening of March 23.

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Invitations were sent out yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Whittier for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Pauline Whittier, and Ernest Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. The wedding ceremony will be performed at noon in St. Patrick's Cathedral on April 6. With invitations to the wedding were inclosed invitations to the breakfast, in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., as the breakfast will be given at the new residence of the Iselins, 711 Fifth Avenue.

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There was a meeting yesterday of Miss Hollins's sewing class at the residence of Miss Helen Peabody. The meeting of next Wednesday will take place at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street.

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On Saturday, March 26, at the residence of the Misses Horn, 13 East Fifty-third Street, there will be a sale for the benefit of the Seamen's Home, in Market Street. It is intended to fit up several rooms at this home, and also to start a coffee room in State Street for sailors.

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Miss Helen de Peyster gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Catharine Leverich. The guests included among others Miss Ellen Parks, daughter of the new rector of St. Bartholomew's, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Mary Curtis, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Mrs. John Iselin, and Mrs. Edward M. Weld.

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Among those booked on the Celtic, sailing yesterday for Liverpool, was Viscount Acheson, who came over several months ago, and who has been much entertained during his stay in New York. Mrs. J. F. Plummer and Miss Plummer were also booked on the same ship, as was George Grossmith.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs Ingraham have left Mentone and have gone to Meran. Mrs. Gibbs Ingraham had been quite ill at Mentone, but she is now convalescent. Her mother, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, is in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Tremerheere, who have been visiting Mrs. Tremerheere's mother, Mrs. George Andrews, sailed yesterday for England. Mrs. Tremerheere was Miss Jessie Van Auken, and she is a sister of Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean will go to Atlantic City to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver T. Crosby and family have returned from an extensive foreign tour, which included a journey to Africa.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell has returned from New York and assumed the charge of the German booth at the Bazaar of Nations, to be given next week at Rauscher's.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General, and Miss Helen Bird Johnson, who was her guest at Palm Beach, returned from that resort to-day.

The Secretary of Agriculture, who has been one of the recent grip victims, left to-day for the South accompanied by his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson.

Senator Scott and Mrs. Scott each entertained to-day at the New Willard, the Senator at a stag dinner in the evening in compliment to the members of the Military Committee of the Senate, and Mrs. Scott at luncheon at 1 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker entertained a dinner company at their H Street home this evening complimentary to the British Ambassador and Lady Durand.

Representative and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison have issued invitations for a ball on Monday, April 4.

The Baroness von Giskra, wife of the Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, has returned from Savannah accompanied by her cousin, Miss Elliott, who will be a guest at the von Giskra residence for some weeks.

Dr. L. L. Harban, golf champion, was married to-day to Mrs. Grace Worthington Hazell, formerly of Baltimore. The ceremony took place at the rectory of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Ernest Smith officiating.

Bishop Tikhou of the Orthodox Greek Church in New York, and the newly consecrated Bishop Raphael of Brooklyn, were the guests of the Russian Ambassador at luncheon to-day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 16.—Mrs. Perry Tiffany has rented for the Summer the Yardley cottage on Rhode Island Avenue, which she occupied last year.

Mrs. William B. Ogden has rented for the Summer the Pinard cottage which she occupied last season. All but one of these cottages have been rented for this year.

Mrs. Caroline W. Astor, who has sworn off a tax on personal property amounting to $250,000 in New York because she is a legal resident of Newport, is taxed in Newport for $100,000 personal property. The villa "Beechwood," which Mrs. Astor occupies, is taxed to the estate of the late William Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are expected here in a few days. Several servants arrived to-day to put the house at Sandy Point Farm in readiness for their arrival.

C. S. Mellen Takes Stockbridge House.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 16.—President C. S. Mellen of the Consolidated Railroad has leased the country place of Mrs. Charles Akers on West Main Street in Stockbridge, for a Summer residence. Mr. and Mrs. Mellen will occupy the cottage from June to November.

Neibel—Nevins.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 16.—In the Princeton First Presbyterian Church this afternoon the Rev. Charles L. Neibel of Pittsburg, Penn., and Miss Mary P. Nevins of Princeton, daughter of the late Major D. B. Nevins, were married. The Rev. Maitland Bartlett and President Francis L. Patton officiated at the wedding. Miss Mary P. Warner of Washington, D. C., was maid of honor, while Frank Neibel of Washington was best man.

MIGNON AND LES HUGUENOTS IN FRENCH

Singers Unequal to the Task Imposed on Them.

SOME EXCEPTIONS, HOWEVER

Mlle. Packbiers Again Proves Herself a Competent Artist—The Orchestra's Indifferent Work.

The French Opera Company gave two performances yesterday at the Casino that were of varying degrees of demerit; though neither had the vital elements that their version of "Carmen" had on Tuesday. In the afternoon "Mignon," which has not been heard in New York for a number of years, was given. These French singers are not equal to the light and brilliant music of which Thomas has put so much into his score, and the attempts at coloratura singing which it required of some of them were severe tests upon the listeners' ears.

Mlle. Packbiers again proved herself to be the most competent member of the company to cope with this kind of music, and her performance of Philine was in many ways the best that the representation afforded. Mlle. Dartes's Mignon was a serious and intelligent attempt, and Mr. Mikaelly, as Wilhelm Meister, made a better impression than in either of his previous appearances. M. Labriet, as Lothario, showed a powerful baritone voice that might have an agreeable quality if it were not so often forced. The scenes of comedy were the best features of the performance, especially the passages of dialogue, which had the further advantage of keeping the orchestra quiet for a time. Mlle. Fouquet Verande was charming as the youthful Frederic in these passages.

"Les Huguenots" in the evening was again a considerable distance beyond the capacities of the company. But as it was presented it had the interest of giving a number of scenes that are usually cut out of the more pretentious representations. Few of the singers possess the elegance and distinction of bearing that are indispensable for Meyerbeer's characters, nor are many of them able to sing the florid music with certainty. There were about as many different kinds of wrong singing and improper tone production in evidence last evening as there were singers. Distinguished among the number was M. Garoute as Raoul de Mangis.

Instead of Mme. Guinchan, put down upon the bill to appear as Valentine, Mme. Tenski-Lussiez took the part. Mme. Duperret-Mikaelly, the Marguerite de Valois, sang with a small pinched voice, and attacked the ornamental passages of the music by main strength and with some strange and weird results. Mlle. Dartes again sang after her afternoon's appearance in Mignon, this time as Urbain, and her work was not ineffective. The endurance of the New Orleans singers is remarkable, or would be, if the results were not so often disastrous. The orchestra was again unspeakably bad. It recalls the sarcasm of Hans von Bülow, who once politely requested a singer upon the stage to give the players his A; only there would have been no sarcasm if the remark had been made before the New Orleans players.

REWARD FOR THEATRE SHOOTER.

Klaw Offers $500 and Denies Trick of Press Agent.

Marc Klaw has offered $500 reward for the arrest of the man who fired the shot from the stage box of the American Theatre on Monday night. Mr. Klaw is much exercised over the affair, and says if he catches the guilty person he will have him punished severely.

"I have made a thorough investigation among the employes of the American Theatre," said Mr. Klaw, "and I am convinced that the shooting was not due to the scheme of any press agent. I think it was done by some outsider. Mr. Cresey, the manager of 'Out of the Fold,' tells me that the occupants of the box from which the shot was fired paid for five of the box seats, which makes it pretty positive that the man who fired the shots was not put there by a press agent."

"LOOP-THE-GAP" MAN FALLS.

Soto Takes a Tumble in Rehearsal at the Garden.

In "looping-the-gap" yesterday at the Madison Square Garden, Ancilotti, who is the leading sensation of the circus that is to be opened Saturday, got a bad fall. To the few spectators who had been invited to see the rehearsal it looked as if the man had been killed, but he jumped up unhurt, and was back again at his trick.

"Looping the gap" is a variation on "looping the loop," being much more difficult and dangerous. Ancilotti gets on his bicycle, starts on a long inclined runway, and is going at a terrific speed by the time he reaches the curve. Instead of the loop being continuous, there is no top to it at all. Ancilotti flies through the air head downward on his wheel and comes back safely to earth by way of the second section of the loop.

Another thrilling act in the Barnum & Bailey show is that of "Volo the Volitant," who, while on his bicycle, makes a leap of forty-six feet through midair.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Next week will be Kyrle Bellew's last at the Savoy in "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman." By the time he leaves that theatre he will have performed in the play about 170 times in New York.

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W. H. Thompson is to deliver the principal address at the graduation exercises of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in the Empire Theatre this afternoon. Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne also will speak.

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Six hundred members of the United Irish Society will attend "The Medal and the Maid" at the Grand Opera House this evening. Yesterday's matinée of this musical comedy was the largest midweek matinée in point of attendance ever held at the Grand.

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Sydney Rosenfeld probably will produce before the end of the season a new comedy of American life by Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Brownell. Mrs. Brownell is a daughter of David Lloyd, who wrote "The Senator" for W. H. Crane.

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The short preliminary out-of-town engagement of "The Two Orphans" has been canceled by A. M. Palmer, Marc Klaw, W. A. Brady, Joseph Brooks, and George Tyler, all of whom have interest in the revival. They concluded that the opening here Monday week would be doubly interesting if it were made the occasion of the first associate appearance of the many stars who will take part.

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At Charles Frohman's warehouse a thorough test of a fireproofing material was made yesterday. Two miniature canvas houses were put over a fierce fire. The non-fireproofed one promptly burned up. The other did not, but the canvas turned black, without blazing at all. Mr. Morris, who had charge of the tests, said afterward that they had proved satisfactory.

Japanese to Lecture on Japan.

In connection with the Japanese Exhibition at the Educational Museum of the Teachers College, One Hundred and Twentieth Street West, there will be a symposium lecture by four Japanese speakers to-morrow afternoon. Giroku Ikeda, manager of "The New York Japanese Weekly," will speak on "Life in Japan"; J. Aburatani of the Union Theological Seminary on "Religion in Japan and the Japanese Educational System"; Ken Hoshino of Columbia University on "The Growth of Japan," and Junkichi Hoshino, a student at Cornell University, on "The Future of Japan." The Japanese Exhibition at the college will remain open through Saturday.

POMMERY

The Standard for Champagne

QUALITY

The World Over

AT IMPORTANT DINNERS, WHERE NOTHING BUT THE BEST IN VIANDS AND WINE WILL DO, YOU ARE SURE TO FIND POMMERY.

OPERATION ON EX-GOV. SMITH.

Montana's Former Executive Doing Well in Hahnemann Hospital.

Ex-Gov. Robert B. Smith of Montana was under the surgeon's knife at Hahnemann Hospital yesterday. The operation was on the left kidney and was performed by Dr. George W. Roberts of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street and Dr. Bukk G. Carleton of 75 West Fiftieth Street. Dr. Roberts said last evening that the patient had rallied from the anesthetic and was doing very well.

Ex-Gov. Smith, who is about fifty-five years old, came to New York several weeks ago to undergo an operation. At first it appeared to be very successful, but complications set in later and the result was the second operation yesterday.

Late last night it was said at the hospital that the patient was resting well and appeared to be gaining strength, although he was still very weak.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles E. Mart.

Charles E. Mart died yesterday noon at his residence, 307 West Forty-seventh Street. With George W. Wanmaker, Frank Raymond, and Cornelius Van Cott, he was the oldest in point of service in the Republican County Committee. He became a member in 1875. Throughout his long career in New York City politics he never aspired to positions in the public service, being content to be delegate from the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Districts (the Fifteenth of to-day) to every County and State Convention since 1884. Mr. Mart was a lieutenant of Col. Joel W. Mason and James W. Perry when they were leaders in that portion of Manhattan embraced in what is now the Fifteenth District. For twenty-two years he was Treasurer of the district organization club.

Mr. Mart was a member of the Board of Governors of the Retail Coal Exchange. He is survived by a widow and a son, the latter a member of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Mart was fifty-eight years of age.

Obituary Notes.

MINTHORN D. TOMPKINS died at Mystic, Conn., yesterday. He was awarded the James Gordon Bennett medal for bravery at a fire in New York many years ago.

Dr. THOMAS MCINNES, Senator from British Columbia, and subsequently Lieutenant Governor, died at Vancouver yesterday. He was a pioneer in British Columbia.

Dr. JAMES BROWNLEE SANFORD, Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives, died at Denver yesterday of appendicitis, aged thirty-five years. He was born at Penn Yan, N. Y.

FREDERICK PLAFF, Controller of the German Savings Bank, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 32 West Twenty-fourth Street. He was seventy-nine years old.

HENRY ALONZO RAWCLIFFE, a lawyer, with offices at 132 Nassau Street, died Tuesday at his home, White Plains Road and Seventeenth Street, Wakefield. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be at Tarrytown. Mr. Rawcliffe was fifty-three years old.

IN THE SHOPS.

Spring vegetables are out for place cards. They are the ordinary printed cards in colors, but cleverly done originally, and on each vegetable is a face. They are the root vegetables as a rule, a couple of radishes with the leaves down for legs, the faces on the radish part that is up. There are turnips in pairs. A lemon and a cucumber together make an oddly assorted couple, and an apple is another fruit which is mixed up with the vegetables. There are six varieties of cards altogether, only one single vegetable—all the rest being mated. They cost $1.25 a dozen, and there are two sets included in each twelve.

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Pretty things in Easter souvenirs that they are showing at the Woman's Exchange are Spring flowers, crocuses, tulips, &c., made of paper with long stems, and in the centre of each flower an egg shell with a pretty girl's face upon it. They cost 50 cents each.

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A ten-cent Easter egg is a real egg shell made into a cradle, and lying in it two little cotton babies.

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A knitting bag, which is a beauty, is of a heavy cotton tapestry in delightfully soft colors. It is a big loose bag, with a long slit opening across the top. In the centre of this on either side, for handles, are two large metal rings, covered with a soft Gobelin blue and braid of the same shade is carried down on either side of the opening. It is one of the prettiest and most commodious of bags.

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Illustrious grandparents are valuable even in oil. A large portrait of Chief Justice Marshall is valued at $230. It is the property of one of his granddaughters, who is compelled to sell it.

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Antiques which have a little history are a set of panels which came from Italy a number of years ago, when the people who bought them were visiting the country on their honeymoon. Now they have to be sold. They represent the four seasons—four portraits, one in the centre of each. The panels are 1¼ yards long by a half wide, and $150 each is asked for them.

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Fruits are to be found in dress designs as well as in hat trimmings. One pretty lawn, plaided with heavier lines of white, has a design of apple blossoms and small apples upon it.

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Shirt-waist suits are out, and the shepherd's plaid is again to be seen. This is frequently to be found in black and white, but one pretty frock is of a warm light brown and white, trimmed with pipngs of the brown, and with tiny brown buttons. It costs $12.75.

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"Do you suppose any woman would wear a hat like that on the street?" said a well-dressed man, looking in one of the shop windows at a big hat with a five-inch deep frill of lace drooping around the edge.

"Not on your life," said the second man, "but that was a mistake, for a great number of the hats have similar frills and many purchasers.

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Those handkerchief stocks for 50 cents are very pretty. One-half of the handkerchief is plaited to make the stock, and the other half plaited into a couple of inches spaces at the front of the stock, forming one long narrow piece in front. Some of the handkerchiefs are white with colored borders and others have colored centres.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Southwest depression will move slowly northeastward Thursday, giving rain in the Mississippi Valley south of Iowa, and snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. The area of precipitation will spread eastward, reaching Atlantic Coast districts by Friday night. It will be somewhat colder Thursday in the Southwest and warmer in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. It will be warmer Friday in Atlantic Coast districts.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest to north; on the Gulf Coast fresh to brisk southeast, shifting to northwest; on Lake Michigan brisk east to northeast winds will prevail.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Thursday. Friday, rain and warmer; fresh northwest winds diminishing.

New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, fair, warmer; diminishing northwest winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Thursday. Friday, rain and warmer; fresh southeast winds.

South Dakota—Fair Thursday, except rain in southeast portion. Friday, fair.

North Dakota—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	39	35	36
6 A. M.	38	33	34
9 A. M.	41	34	41
12 M.	41	35	39
3 P. M.	43	35	35
6 P. M.	43	32	34
9 P. M.	41	27	30
12 P. M.	31	27	29

THE

NO CHANGE IN SCHEDULES

Local Baseball Clubs Likely to Open on Date Agreed Upon.

PULLIAM STANDS BY FIRST PLAN

Frank Farrell Willing, but Johnson May Alter Programme—Brooklyn's Trip South.

Baseball officials were astir yesterday about the headquarters of the National League, but nothing occurred to indicate that the schedule makers of the organization were wavering in the stand they have taken of having the opening game of the local season played at Brooklyn upon the same day, April 14, that the Greater New York and Boston nines play at American League Park. President Pulliam said that the matter required no further discussion so far as the National League was concerned; that the schedule presented at the recent joint conference in this city and subsequently adopted by his league would be lived up to without a change.

Whether the American League will adhere to its original opening date or have an earlier one will not be decided until the return of President Johnson to establish the main headquarters of the League in this city. According to Frank Farrell, however, the conflict between the two New York Clubs will not lead to serious trouble. The owner of the Greater New York Club wants no rupture between the leagues on account of the clash in the schedule. He claims that the National League committee acted unfairly, but withal that he is in favor of opening the season with the world's champions from Boston on the date agreed upon.

McGraw's Team Shuts Out Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16.—John McGraw's baseball team from the Polo Grounds had an easy time beating an abridged edition of the local Southern League club here this afternoon. The local nine was minus three of the regular players, and young pitching material had to be used in their places. The New Yorkers scored thirteen runs, while the Birmingham aggregation made nothing. Minnehan, the Manhattan College youngster, struck out four batters. The only safe hit made by the locals was in the seventh inning, while Willse was pitching. McGann and Mertes carried off the batting honors.

YALE BASKET BALL DEFEAT.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Triumphs Over Collegians in Fast Game.

Yale was beaten last night at basket ball by the team of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association by the close score of 22 to 17. The match was played in the gymnasium of the West Side Association, West Fifty-seventh Street, and was witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic members, many ladies being among the spectators. The game was very fast from the start, but it was a clean-cut match and was a splendid exhibition of exciting play devoid of the element of roughness. Line-up:

West Side		Yale.
Y. M. C. A..	Position.	
Colton	Left defense	Carter
Peck	Right defense	Donohue
Roberts	Centre	Hyatt
Cox, Ruge	Left forward	Barber
Jarrett	Right forward	Anderson

Goals—Y. M. C. A.: Cox, Jarrett, Roberts, (2;) Colton, (3;) Ruge, (2.) Goals from foul—Colton, (4.) Yale: Barber, (2;) Hyatt, (4;) Donohue, 1. Goals from foul—Hyatt, (3.) Umpire—Mr. Rogers, Yale. Referee—Dr. Louis R. Meizmeller, Y. M. C. A.

POOL VICTORY FOR DAWSON.

Wenrick Challenges Winner of Greater New York Tournament.

Considerable interest was manifested in the game of the Greater New York pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, as two of the three leaders, J. Maturo and Edward Dawson, were scheduled to compete. Maturo was the favorite, but his play was rather disappointing. On the other hand, Dawson was in fairly good form, and won by a score of 125 to 98. To-night Edward Dawson and Irving Long will be the contestants, and the leader at the finish will be proclaimed winner of the tournament.

W. Wenrick, who has been a contender in many of the principal local tournaments, has issued a challenge to the winner of the Greater New York competition to play for any part of $500. He has posted a forfeit of $100 with S. Gruhn, manager of the Academy.

The score last night follows:

Edward Dawson—14 8 7 0 15 15 12 9 1 0 0 12 8 10 13 1. Total, 125.

J. Maturo—1 7 8 15 0 0 2 6 14 13 15 3 7 4 1 2. Total, 98.

High Runs—Dawson, 30; Maturo, 20. Scratches—Dawson, 4; Maturo, 1. Referee—Peter Rogers.

LOCAL TENNIS LEAGUE.

Metropolitan Clubs Organize to Hold a Series of Yearly Contests.

An organization of the lawn tennis interests of the principal metropolitan tennis, field, and athletic clubs, to be known as the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League, was perfected at a meeting of representatives of the clubs held on Tuesday. The object of the league will be to arrange inter-club matches, with two singles and one double in each event, the competitors from each club being limited to four.

The clubs represented in the league are the West Side Tennis Club, the New York Lawn Tennis Club, Kings County Tennis Club, Montclair Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and the Englewood Field Club. O. H. Hinck of the Montclair Athletic Club was elected President for the year and Calhoun Cragin of the West Side Tennis Club and Mr. Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club were appointed to draw up a schedule of events for the year.

Plunkett Wins N. Y. A. C. Pool Tourney.

By defeating George W. Van Vredenburgh last night Thomas A. Plunkett won first place in the New York Athletic Club pool tournament. Of the ten games scheduled Plunkett won all, three by forfeit. W. A. Tilt has practically finished in second place, although booked to play E. C. Talcott to-night. The game between Plunkett and Van Vredenburgh was the best played of the tournament, and at times the excitement was intense. Van Vredenburgh surprised the large attendance of spectators by clever execution, and looked all over a winner after the twelfth frame. He had only 6 to make to 25 for Plunkett.

The scores follow:

George W. Van Vredenburgh—13 11 5 3 10 9 5 3 4 8 10 2 0. Total, 90.

W. A. Tilt—8 1 4 10 9 4 6 10 11 11 7 5 12 2. Total, 100.

High runs—Van Vredenburgh, 13; Tilt, 12. Scratches—Van Vredenburgh, 4; Tilt, 3. Referee—John Schreiner.

W. A. Tilt—2 11 10 5 7 9 2 6 11 9 10 6 12. Total, 100.

Anthony Clough—12 3 4 10 8 5 12 9 3 6 4 8 2. Total, 82.

High runs—Tilt, 12; Clough, 12. Scratches—Tilt, 5; Clough, 7. Referee—M. P. Driggs.

Thomas A. Plunkett—4 8 14 4 12 5 3 7 1 2 12 3 15 10. Total, 100.

George W. Van Vredenburgh—11 6 1 11 2 10 10 8 12 12 2 9 0 0. Total, 94.

High runs—Plunkett, 14; Van Vredenburgh, 12. Scratches—Plunkett, 8; Van Vredenburgh, 3. Referee—John Schreiner.

Two games will be played to-night. At 8 o'clock W. A. Tilt and E. C. Talcott will contest and at 10 o'clock Anthony Clough and George W. Van Vredenburgh will be the competitors.

AUTOMOBILES.

"Yankee" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50, $2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

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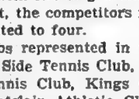

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SPRING HORSE SHOW PLAN.

Dealers to Hold a Three Days' Exhibition in Madison Square Garden.

At a meeting of local horse dealers held at the Hotel Cadillac, Forty-third Street and Broadway, last night, it was decided to hold a Spring horse show in the Madison Square Garden in May, to last three days, with a street parade on the first day. The exact date was not decided, but it will be as early in the month as possible, so as to come between the shows at Boston and at Philadelphia. The following committee was appointed to take charge of the affair: F. M. Ware, George Watson, Alexander Watson, C. T. Proctor, A. De Cernea, W. L. Burt, H. B. Carroll, T. E. Gordon, I. Fisher, T. Ryan, and C. E. Myrick.

Another meeting will be held at the same place on next Wednesday evening, at which the classes and prize list will be decided upon.

MADDEN HORSES COMING EAST.

Kentucky Turfman Ships Thirty Head to Bennings Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16.—A special train consisting of three cars, a caboose, and engine, containing the racing stable of John C. Madden, passed through here to-day from Louisville on the way to the Bennings race track at Washington. There were thirty horses aboard which will carry the Madden colors on the big Eastern tracks this season.

It leaked out here that the star of the two-year-olds this season bids fair to be the brown colt Migraine, by imported Top Gallant, out of imported Cinderella, by Tomahawk or Blue Ruin. Madden gave $20,000 for Migraine as a yearling, the same price he paid for Yankee, with which colt he won the Futurity of 1901. Migraine will, of course, not race at Bennings, as he is in all the great classic two-year-old events and is in the English Derby of 1905. If he does what is expected of him this year, Madden will ship him abroad next Autumn and start him in the Derby the year following. He is a half-brother to his own great horse, Plaudit, the noted performer Handsome, and Glenheim.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile and an eighth; purse. Snow Cap, Triple Silver, and Mooren, 102 pounds each; Regian, The Brown Monarch, Probable, and Plautus, 104 each; Rainland and Master Prim, 107 each, and Whitmore, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Bacchic, 98 pounds; Lemuel and Tangible, 101 each; Ringdove and Hemlock, 102 each; Lady Contrary, Lady Radnor, and Tommy Foster, 104 each; Prince of Endurance, 105; Hickory Corners, 107, and Henry of Franstamar, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile; purse. Golden Flower and Rose Lodge, 97 pounds each; Green Gown, Guadaloupe, The Doctress, and Dan Horne, 99 each; Winnifred Lad and Hannibal Bey, 100 each; Stella Allen, 114, and Delaval, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; $1,000 added; the St. Patrick's Handicap. Hopeful Miss, 92 pounds; Harmakis, 95; Morning Star and Malster, 98 each; Athlana, 102; Autumn Leaves, 104; Foxy Grandpa and The Reezke, 108 each; Frank Bell, 111, and Roue, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Deer Hunter, 100 pounds; Reckoner, 103; Gracious, 105; Mauser, 106; Thorneycroft and Macbeth, 107 each; Tancred, 109; Arden and Lee King, 110, and The Messenger, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Collin George, 85 pounds; Midshipman, 86; Eclectic, Eliza Dilon, and Burke Cochran, 97 each; Nimble Nag, 102; Semper Vivax, 103; Free Admission and Charles D., 105 each; Ginspray, 107; Lou Woods, 111, and Larry Wilt, 114.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Several declarations have been made from stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, to be run at the June meeting. From the Great Trial, for two-year-olds, the withdrawals are: S. S. Brown's Heir at Law, W. B. Jennings's Laidlaw and Francis Trevelyaan, J. R. Keene's Wild Mint, W B. Leeds's Merry Lark, J. E. McDonald's Sergeant Cram, Andrew Miller's Dazzle, Oneck Stable's Modest, A. R. Peabody's Toyland, and W. Schorr's Uncle Charley, Lady Maneuse, Lucius Fine Cut, and Normandy.

From the Spindrift, for three-year-olds, W. B. Jennings's Trocalaw and Sacredus are the only declarations. James R. Keene has declared Toboggan from the Advance, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has declared Lev T. from both the Beacon and Independence steeplechases.

The Chicago Jockey Club has named the following officials to serve at Hawthorne: Francis Trevelyan, Presiding Judge; M. N. McFarlane, Associate Judge and Secretary; George H. Kuhl, Associate Judge and Track Manager; J. J. Holtman, Starter; James Loughman, Patrol Judge; H. F. Moore, Clerk of the Scales; Edward Jasper, Entry Clerk, and Dr. John Casewell, Paddock Judge. The handicapping for the season will be done by a board of three selected from the officers named.

Jockey Fuller was arrested at New Orleans yesterday Fuller tried to enter the track at a gate where he was not known, and when stopped by the gateman he showed fight. A policeman took him in charge and he was unable to fill his riding engagements of the day. During the afternoon Archie Zimmer, who handles Fuller, obtained his release, but not in time for the boy to ride.

F. G. Calhoun, who will race in partnership with Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., returned from France yesterday. While abroad Mr. Calhoun bought three yearlings and a two-year-old. These purchases will be shipped to America next Fall.

Charles Littlefield arrived at Sheepshead Bay yesterday with thirty of the horses of J. B. Haggin from the Elmendorf Farm in Kentucky.

S. H. Hildreth, who some years ago was ruled off the Eastern turf, has signified his intention to seek reinstatement by The Jockey Club. The last meeting of the Stewards before the opening of the racing season will be held either Saturday of this week or Monday of next. Other efforts to have Hildreth restored to good standing have been of no avail, and there appears little hope for a favorable action at this time.

Close Finishes in Columbia Games.

Close finishes marked the two running events in the fourth of the series of novice track events for the Columbia track team candidates yesterday afternoon. The one-lap dash ended with all three place men nearly aligned at the tape, and it took considerable time to pick the order of finish. The half-mile run was won by H. W. Gerhard, a sophomore, who ran in second place throughout the first four laps. In the stretch he started a desperate sprint, which brought him up alongside the second man, L. M. Kniffin, his classmate. Only the gamest kind of work kept him on his feet the last few yards of the race, and he fell just a yard or so from the line, but slid over the finish mark, only inches to the fore. Summary:

176-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by B. M. Wronker, 1906, college; Benjamin A. Tintner, philosophy, second; Vincent S. Lippe, 1904 law, third. Time—0:21 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. W. Gerhard, 1906 college; L. M. Kniffin, 1906 science, second; A. L. Purdy, 1906 college, third. Time—2:17.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. H. Stuhrman, 1907 college, (2 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches; F. M. Wolcott, pure science, (1 inch,) with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches, second; W. R. Knakal, 1906 science, (scratch,) with a jump of 5 feet, third.

Equestrian Sports at Durland's.

Equestrian sports, including pushball, jeu-de-barre, polo, mannikin racing, and steeplechasing, formed the principal part of the programme of the sixteenth annual children's ride at Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, last night. There were also galloping manoeuvres by a squad of twenty-two youngsters, a quadrille on horseback, and exhibitions of trick and fancy riding.

In the pushball game the "Blues" team, comprising J. C. Plunderford and M. Martin, defeated the "Reds," J. R. Dimond and W. Bates, by a score of 3 to 0. The jeu-de-barre resulted in a tie between Reisenger and McGray, both of whom managed to stain their rosettes. The steeplechase, one-half mile, was won by C. Geyer, with M. Tynan second. C. Geyer won the mannikin race, with G. Mills second. In the polo game the Durland's team defeated the Dickels team by the score of 8 to 3, the first period resulting 3 to 1. The line-up follows:

Durland's, 8.	Dickels, 3.
1—Marshall Clapp.	1—Charles W. Dickel.
2—W. Montgomery.	2—Michael Ward.
3—J. Wilmerding.	3—George Rockwell.
Back—H. Brenchley.	Back—Winston May.

Washington Baseball Club Not Sold.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Tom Loftus, the manager of the Washington Baseball Club for the past two years, has been appointed to that position again for the coming season. All negotiations for the sale of the local club have fallen through, and the American League will run the team.

Munroe Wins Wrestling Match.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—Jack Munroe, the Butte miner, who recently defeated Tom Sharkey in a pugilistic encounter, won in a wrestling match here to-night with M. J. Dwyer. He outclassed the latter.

EVERY FAVORITE BEATEN

Bad Day for the Speculators at New Orleans.

DITTO THREW JOCKEY STILLE

Mr. Pickwick Played Heavily In Last Race, but Never Figured—Balm of Gilead Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—With every favorite beaten to-day, the racing was not very entertaining to the speculators. Two of the most pronounced upsets of the day were the defeat of Balm of Gilead and Vestry. Balm of Gilead was conceded to be the best in the mile and a sixteenth, and was played from 9 to 5 down to 6 to 5. Aubuchon tried to make a runaway race of it, and sent the old campaigner along three lengths in front of his field to the head of the stretch. There Gov. Boyd, who was always in striking distance, had little trouble in beating him home. The defeat of Vestry came in the six-furlong race, and she was also piloted by Aubuchon. On the turn from the back stretch the filly was crowded and interfered with and she was never able to recover. Old Sadducee, who was played from 7 to 1 down to 9 to 2, had all the speed, and nicely rated in front by McCafferty; he won with something to spare from Claremont. Vestry was just up in time to save third money from Trogon. Vestry opened at even money, and was backed to 17 to 20 at post time.

Jockey Stille had a narrow escape from serious injury in the first race. He had the mount on Ditto, who was not conceded a chance in the running. Just at the start there was a jam, and as Ditto stumbled to her knees Stille was thrown heavily. At the time of the accident the filly was in the middle of a tangled bunch, and her jockey's escape from serious injury was little short of miraculous. This race started the upsets of the day, when W. S. Brumfield's old mare Hardly easily won from her field, with 10 to 1 quoted against her in the ring. Miss West, the favorite, suffered in the early accident that unseated Stille, and could only reach third place.

The Regent won the handicap from end to end, while Elsie L., the favorite, could only reach third place at the end. Prodigal Son, who was one of the many good things in the fifth race, broke down in the running and was pulled up in last place. Circus Girl, whose previous victory was evidently forgotten, won at the handsome odds of 12 to 1, after Jake Weber, the favorite, had made all the pace.

Mr. Pickwick was the medium of the heaviest play of the day, when he was pounded down from 10 to 1 to 13 to 5 at post time. He was never a contender, and suffered from a bad ride by Salling. Wreath of Ivy, the winner, made all her own pace, and was pulling up at the finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hardly, 96 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, won; Hegira 106, (J. Matthews,) 5 to 1, second; Miss West, 101, (N. Sinclair,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Helen Tarwater, Bean, Lovable, Marionetta, Nellie Forrest, Lady Mistake, Heroine, and Slah also ran. Ditto lost her rider.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Sadducee, 114 pounds, (McCafferty,) 9 to 2, won; Claremont, 105, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, second; Vestry, 103, (Aubuchon,) 17 to 20, third. Time—1:14. Trogon, Hist, and Footlight's Favorite also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gov. Boyd, 102 pounds, (McCafferty,) 4 to 1, won; Balm of Gilead, 100, (Aubuchon,) 6 to 5, second; Jack Doyle, 102, (Cochran,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Dorothy Osborne, Pyrrho, Strader, Ermack, Burgoyne, Antagone, Shogun, Bodula, and Frank McConnell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, Handicap.—The Regent, 106 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 3 to 1, won; Annie Max, 97, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, second; Elsie L., 104, (Robbins,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:20 1-5. Malster, Responsive, and Zama also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Circus Girl, 102 pounds, (Robbins,) 12 to 1, won; Blue Mint, 95, (Aubuchon,) 20 to 1, second; Jake Weber, 99, (Livingston,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Past, The Guardsman, McWilliams, Velos, Dutch Carter, and Prodigal Son also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Wreath of Ivy, 108 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 3 to 1, won; Maritana, 109, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 5, second; John Doyle, 112, (Livingston,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Doctor Loder, Mr. Pickwick, Lady Ray, Overhand, Second Sight, Short Cake, and Congress also ran.

New Launches at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, March 16.—The contract for a cabin cruising launch has been awarded to Robert Jacob of this place, for Smith & Mabley from designs of Tams, Lemoine & Crane. The yacht will be fifty-seven feet over all, fifty feet water line, and equipped with an engine of sufficient power to develop a speed above the average cruising launch. This type of boat will differ radically from the general design cruiser, showing a neat appearing hull and light, but substantial.

At the Poucher yard the hull of a cruising launch for W. A. Brown of this city is nearing completion. The yacht is from designs of George Crouse Cook, and is 36 feet over all, 8 feet beam, 4 feet 6 inches depth, and 2 feet 9 inches draught, with a displacement of 1,200 pounds. She will be built in accordance to the United States Navy standard for launches, and equipped with a gasoline engine. The hull is constructed of oak, cedar, and pine, and fittings, including strut and rudder, will be of bronze. A speed of ten miles is expected. The boat will be used on Gardiner's and Peconic Bays during the Summer months. She will be named the "Chi Psi."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department. Detail: Col. William M. Wallace, Fifteenth Cavalry; Col. George E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster General; Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon; Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surgeon: Major Samuel W. Dunning, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, Recorder:

Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Tenth Cavalry, will report to the foregoing board.

The resignation of First Lieut. Frederick B. Kerr, Twenty-second Infantry, has been accepted.

The boards convened by Orders No. 15, Jan. 19, 1904, at stations hereinafter named, are dissolved: Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort McRea, Va.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Logan, Col.; Presidio of San Francisco; San Juan, Porto Rico; Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, upon his retirement at the Military Academy, is ordered to assume command of the Benicia Arsenal as ordnance officer of that department.

Major David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make one visit during the month of May to Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament installed at that post.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Commissary, is relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will return to Governors Island, New York.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary, Department of the East, and will report to the Commissary General.

First Lieut. George H. R. Gorman, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Tillman is ordered to the Richmond, navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre is detached from the Iowa and ordered to command the Winslow.

Lieut. C. P. Nelson is detached from the Winslow and ordered to the Iowa.

Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney, retired, is detached from the Naval Intelligence Bureau, Navy Department, and ordered to San Diego, Cal., for duty in connection with a naval coaling plant to be built at that place.

Chief Boatswain A. McCone is placed on the retired list from March 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Arrived—Hartford at Puerto Plata, Buffalo, Decatur, Dale, Barry, Bainbridge, and Chauncey at Bombay, Sterling and Illinois at Tompkinsville, Topeka at Santo Domingo City, and Nevada at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Isla de Cuba, from Singapore for Colombo; Brooklyn, from San Juan for Pensacola; Cleveland, from Charleston for Pensacola; Wilmington, from Ching-kiang for Nan-kin; New Orleans, from Shanghai for Nan-kin; Samoset, from League Island to search for wreck; Peoria, from Newport for New York.

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EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, ††7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ††11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, ††7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—4:25, 8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||$1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

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Balto.-Washington.	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25AM	*11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:25PM	* 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday, ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 162 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:55pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	††12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday, ‡Sunday only. Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M., week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant. (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:00 A. M., 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited, 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 28th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. New York Transfer Company will

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

MAHOGANY SHIPMENT RULING.

General Appraiser Sharretts Lays Down Rules for Its Classification.

Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday announced his decision in the reappraisement of a large shipment of mahogany lumber by Moffet, Robbins & Co. of Havana to Moffet, Malley & Robbins of Cleveland. The lumber was shipped to New York, there divided into lots of different qualities and shipped to Albany, Philadelphia, and Boston, where each lot was entered at the average value of the whole. It has been the custom in the lumber trade to invoice mahogany at an average value, but only in cases where the entire importation was entered at one port. All the items in the shipment were advanced from 25 to 50 per cent., and Gen. Sharretts lays down the following rules for classification of such lumber in future, these specifications and prices not intended to include logs used for veneering purposes:

Firsts—Boards, 8 or more inches in width and 10 feet and upward in length, and clear of defects, $80 per 1,000 feet.

Common—Five inches and upward in width and 8 feet and upward in length, and shall not be less than 75 per cent. free from defects, and may include the grades of mahogany known to the trade as log-run and dimension stock, $55 per 1,000 feet.

Culls—Of either of the above sizes having knots, sap, and other blemishes, $27.50 per 1,000 feet.

Mill culls—Very small and irregular shapes and inferior in other respects, $10 per 1,000 feet.

TOWNSEND-DOWNEY HEARING.

Receiver Ide's Term Extended from April 1 to July 1.

The hearing in the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company bankruptcy proceedings, set for yesterday afternoon before Referee Nathaniel A. Prentiss, in the Equitable Building, was adjourned to March 25, at 3:30 P. M., Mr. Downey, who was to have been a witness, was out of town.

Receiver Henry E. Ide, who attended the meeting, told the creditors that the work of shipbuilding at Shooter Island was being continued, and that it would be to their interests to have his term as receiver extended after April 1. The time was then extended to July 1. Mr. Ide has also been made trustee, and as receiver he wants to get the affairs of the shipbuilding company in shape for reorganization before he turns them over to himself as trustee.

Attachment Against Rubber Company.

Deputy Sheriff Altman has received an attachment for $2,771 against the Alden Rubber Company of Barberton, Ohio, which had a salesroom at 111 Chambers Street, in favor of Poel & Arnold for balance due on a note given for merchandise. The Sheriff went to 111 Chambers Street to serve it, but was informed that the company had moved some time ago. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is an Ohio corporation.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

S. B. Kennedy has been appointed special agent of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

C. C. Wright has been appointed special agent of the British America Assurance Company and the Western Assurance Company of Toronto for Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The advance in rates, suggested by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is being considered by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters. While such an advance is conceded as a necessity, there is some anxiety in Boston, lest it may increase the friction already existing over the evasions of the rule of uniform commission rates. With the tax methods that have been allowed a manipulation of commissions can be made to considerably offset an advance in rates.

Assemblyman Brosen introduced a bill at Albany yesterday extending life insurance policies upon which one annual premium has been paid. It provides that whenever the full premium for a single year has been paid upon any life insurance policy issued by a domestic company, and shall lapse, by its terms, for the non-payment of any subsequent premium it shall be in full force and binding upon the company, to the amount of the policy, for a period of six months from the time when its lapse took effect, for all purposes the same as though the premium on such policy had been paid in full for such period of six months.

DUTY ON HORSEHAIR HATS.

To be Taxed at the Same Rate as Those Made of Silk.

General Appraiser Howell sustained a protest by the Leon Rhelms Company of New York yesterday against the assessment of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem on "chapeaux crin," which are described as hats of horsehair. The Collector classified them as wool wearing apparel.

Mr. Howell points out that the courts have already declared that horsehair is not wool, and decides that, in accordance with the doctrine of similitude, horsehair hats should be taxed at 60 per cent., the same rate as that for hats made of silk, which they most resemble.

Apple Market Demoralized.

Demoralization rules the apple market. Arrivals since Monday have been nearly 25,000 barrels. The total for last week was only 29,000 barrels. Prices have declined 25 to 50 cents a barrel, and will probably go down still more. It is possible to buy good apples at wholesale for $2.50 a barrel, which is a dollar less than a month ago. Offerings yesterday were too liberal for buyers and toward the close of the day the market was dead.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The suit of the United States against Passavant & Co. to recover $98,539.63 for duties which it is alleged the firm evaded by undervaluation, which was to have been tried this week in the United States District Court, has gone off the calendar for this term.

***

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange estimates the takings of spinners during last week at 271,000 bales, against 280,000 last year. Since Sept. 1 spinners have taken 7,069,000 bales, against 7,288,000 in the same period last year.

***

The total world's visible supply of cotton, according to Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is 3,403,000 bales against 3,536,607 bales last week and 3,777,008 last year.

***

The Wadesborough Silk Company, which has mills in Wadesborough, N. C., Paterson, N. J., and Dover, N. J., is about to double the capacity of its 15,000 spindle mill at Wadesborough. It is also said to be about to move its Paterson plant to Wadesborough.

***

It was reported in the dry goods district yesterday that Japanese agents are making inquiries for khakis. Some large purchases of cotton duck, which are supposed to be for Japanese Army use, have already been made.

***

Importations of wool at the Port of New York during the week ended March 15 were 820,756 pounds, valued at $130,628.

***

The cargo of the Saperga, which arrived Tuesday with 31,000 boxes of Sicily lemons, will be sold at the West Side Auction Rooms early next week.

OVERDUE STEAMSHIP SAFE.

The Pro Patria Was Caught in an Ice Floe Several Days.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 16.—The French Line steamship Pro Patria, thought to have been lost, arrived at St. Pierre to-day. She had been out more than two weeks from St. Pierre, bound for Halifax, and was caught in the ice, where she remained helpless for several days.

News of the vessel's arrival came in a brief message from St. Pierre to the local agents. The Pro Patria sailed from St. Pierre for Halifax March 1, and should have been here March 2 or 3. There had been much anxiety, especially at St. Pierre, where most of the crew and many of the passengers have relatives. The crew consists of twenty men and the passengers numbered nearly forty.

The vessel escaped serious damage, though she had to use some of her woodwork for fuel. She struck heavy ice two hours after leaving St. Pierre and four hours later was completely hemmed in.

TRICKS OF THE FUR TRADE.

Siberian Dealers Suffer Because Cheap Skins Are Doctored in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Richard T. Greener, Consular Agent at Vladivostok, reports to the State Department that the Eastern Siberian fur dealers are much disgusted at the tricks of the manufacturers of costly fur products in Europe.

With the scarcity of fur-bearing animals the trade has fallen off over one-half in the last few years, and to cap the climax of disadvantage the manufacturers are utilizing cheap and common furs for the most expensive garments.

By peculiar processes which they have discovered they are able to tan a rabbit skin and dye it so that only the best experts can tell it from genuine sealskin. A common arctic fox pelt, which can be bought for $2.50, they handle in a way to make it look like a fifty-dollar brown or black fox skin.

The headquarters for most of this tricky work in furs, Mr. Greener states, is Leipsic. All Europe, he says, is now furnishing as a staple article of trade the skins of the common field mole, and the garmentmakers are using them to make a good imitation of sealskin.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Incorporated to-day:

Hinds, Noble & Eldridge, New York, (books;) capital, $300,000. Directors—L. L. Lewis, E. L. Thompson and W. F. Welch, New York.

United Owners Realty Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Albert O. De Verastegui, H. C. Willcox and J. W. Purdy, Jr., New York.

Amsterdam Diamond Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. J. Miller, J. H. Miller, Buffalo, and Frank Mallick, Erie, Penn.

Hotel Florence Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. F. Niertens, R. G. Ruxton and H. C. Mason, New York.

C. S. Buell Company, Brooklyn, (roofing;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. S. Buell, C. H. Buell, and Fannie A. Buell, Brooklyn.

Stone Brothers & Block Company, New York, (general merchandise;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Samuel Stone, Louis Stone, New York, and Julius Block, Jersey City.

Curtis Cook Novelty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. Curtis, W. Cook, and J. F. Everett, New York.

Manhattan Steam Dyeing and Scouring Works, Brooklyn; capital, $6,000. Directors—Adolph Arky, New York; Samuel Malter, and David Stark, Brooklyn.

International Art Metal Company, New York; capital, $4,500. Directors—Frederick Lubin, I. H. Lubin, and R. J. Peterson, New York.

Belmont Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Nathan Barber, Siegfried Weiss, and Sophie Knepper, New York.

E. L. Kosher Company, Brooklyn, (garments;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. A. McLoughlin, Troy; Max Neiman, East Orange, N. J., and E. L. Kosher, Brooklyn.

The Atlantic Skirt Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Barnet Cohen, Samuel Drapkin, and Mary Drapkin, New York.

Pennsylvania Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Paul Kaskel, J. N. Mensch, and Samuel Gross, New York.

Salasee Fibre Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. S. Baxter, Frederick Hussey, and C. R. Weeks, New York.

The Ideal Sponging Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Morris Garfunkel, Annie Garfunkel, and Nioman Korn, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Sterilized Milk Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Will H. O'Hea, Charles H. Pennoyer, and Charles H. Deshon.

The United Coal and Iron Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Henry J. Waring, Frederick G. Anderson, and F. T. Crichton.

The Excelsior Powder Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—A. A. Kelley, C. T. Willard, and H. H. Nieman.

The Boston Water Purifier Company, Orange; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—J. F. Kirkland, W. J. Halsey, and Stuart Loveridge.

The Mackelgough Company, to deal in food products, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles H. McWilliams, Frederick T. Kellers, and James T. Gough.

"Gaven Spence," to deal in jewelry, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—L. P. H. Deal, Sarah Spence, Sarah Elizabeth Spence, H. W. Blackford, and W. B. Michaels.

The Sussex County Mining Company, Sparta; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Richard Christie, Arthur Christie, Richard Christie, jr., E. J. Gardner, and James H. Davenport.

The Evelyn Hotel Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—W. T. Armstrong, Frederick W. Hammond, and F. L. Field.

The Bowen & Drake Company, merchandise, Trenton; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Frank Bowen, Frederick A. Drake, and Joseph K. Jones.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE MOORE BELDING COMPANY.—The Moore Belding Company, importers and manufacturers of lace curtains, upholstery goods, &c., at Ellenville, N. Y., made an assignment in this city yesterday to Frank D. Hoornbeek of Ellenville. The company has a salesroom at 898 Broadway, this city, but no information regarding the matter could be obtained there, as the headquarters are at Ellenville. The company was incorporated on March 24, 1903, with a capital stock of $25,000. Frank L. Moore being the President. The place of business was formerly at 473 Broadway, this city, but a fire occurred there in July last, and the business was afterward removed to Ellenville. Putney, Twombly & Putney, attorneys for the company, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $20,000 and nominal assets about $19,000, consisting of merchandise, machinery, and accounts. Everything had been turned over to the assignee for the benefit of the creditors without preference, to let the creditors decide what shall be done with the business. The assignee is the cashier of the First National Bank of Ellenville, which is a creditor of the company. Shrinkage in values and lack of cash capital were said to be among the causes of the assignment.

Out of Town.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Hickory Run Brick Company, with a plant in Carbon County, has made an assignment to Thomas F. Diefenderfer. Liabilities $75,000; assets $25,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. MYERS & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of A. Myers & Co., produce commission merchants of 315 Washington Street, show liabilities of $7,298 and assets of $693, consisting of accounts, $537; cash, $11, and safe and office furniture, $85.

PHILIP L. LIMBACHER.—Philip L. Limbacher, residing at 2,474 Cambreling Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,904 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896 when he was in the wallpaper and paint business.

MARY A. VAN ZANDT.—Mary A. Van Zandt, assistant in a boarding house at 418 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,055 and assets $639, in judgments against four persons. The debts are for merchandise and rent, among the creditors being Samuel D. Styles $2,000 for rent between 1897 and 1903.

SCHIFF BROTHERS & CO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Simon and Lawrence Schiff, who composed the firm of Schiff Brothers & Co., manufacturers of knee pants, formerly at 60 East Eleventh Street, whose liabilities were $75,170 and assets $20,962. Creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against them on Nov. 4, 1901.

HERMAN GERSTEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Herman Gersten, cloak manufacturer, formerly at 317 Canal Street, show liabilities $26,652 and no available assets. He had fire insurance policies for $7,958 on stock and fixtures, which policies have been transferred. Among the creditors are the Market and Fulton Bank, $1,200; E. Reibstein, $2,000; Julius Finkelstein, $2,850; M. Teitelbaum, $1,500, and Max Meyerowitz, $5,000, damages claimed for slander suit pending.

MARCUS NASANOWITZ.—Marcus Nasanowitz, a broker, residing at 2 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,283, and assets $477, consisting of cash $7 and accounts $470. The debts were contracted in 1902, when he was in the wholesale millinery business at 589 Broadway. Among the creditors are: the Broadway Trust Company, $1,959; B. Stearns & Co., $1,445, and I. Phillips & Co., $1,035.

PINCUS GROSSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pincus Grossman, dealer in cloaks and suits at 16 West Fourteenth Street, by the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $584. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has paid $2,500 to certain creditors to prefer them, transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,500, and permitted creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles D. Ingersoll receiver of the assets on the application of Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for the H. B. Claflin Company, who said that the assets are about $8,000, of which stock is $4,000 and accounts $2,000. Grossman began business in February, 1902.

ZELLMAN-SOCOL PIANO COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Zellman-Socol Piano Manufacturing Company of 152 and 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Doll, $872; Deegan Trucking Company, $163; Milton Piano Company, $60, and the Cheney Piano Action Company of Castleton, N. Y., $597. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Feb. 9 transferred all its assets, worth $2,000, to Nathan P. Socol without receiving any consideration, by means of a chattel mortgage for $5,806, which was dated July 29, 1903, but was not recorded until Feb. 9, 1904; was foreclosed on March 4, 1904, and the property sold to a Mr. Harper for a nominal sum. The property is still on the premises, and under the control of Mr. Socol, who was the Treasurer of the company; Joseph B. Zellman, who was President, and William D. Zellman, who was Vice President. The business was started in June, 1902, and was incorporated on March 13, 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000.

SIMON BROTHERS.—Simon Brothers, (Abraham and Leopold,) formerly merchant tailors at 238 and 240 Sixth Avenue, whose application for a discharge from bankruptcy is opposed by three creditors, are not likely to get their discharge, as Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, has recommended that a discharge be denied. They omitted from their schedules an inheritance from their father's estate in Germany, and did not save their books when they gave up business in June, 1902. They left their checkbooks, helpbook, and canceled checks on the floor of their store in a heap of rubbish, and do not know what became of them. Referee Dexter in his opinion said that the bankrupts, knowing of an inheritance from their father's estate in Germany, allowed their books to be destroyed with the intent to conceal their true financial condition, and in contemplation of bankruptcy, and they have concealed and are now concealing from their Trustee in bankruptcy an interest of substantial value in the estate of their deceased father. To allow a discharge under such circumstances would be a perversion of justice.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMANN, George—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	$38
BUETING, Edwin A.—M. McCallum	377
BOICE, Ira W.—P. W. Langstroth	207
BATAILLE, Achille—Democracy Printing Company	141
BERNSTEIN, Martha—S. Slotsky	31
BOURRET, Alphonse—J. Lippman	30
BENTEL, George E.—R. M. Black	47
BRAUNSTEIN, Hyman—S. Hershkowitz and another, costs	127
COHEN, Hyman, and Joseph Levy—C. S. Meyerson	983
CORAM, Chester D.—P. Lonergan	174
COHN, Simon E.—W. M. Cohen	513
COLTON, Charles W.—President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	905
COLTON, Charles W.—J. I. Raymond, individually, &c., costs	120
CIGNETTI, John, and Giovanni Maccaroni—People of the State of New York	500
CROSBY, Amelia — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	113
DE COSSIO, Mariano F.—J. H. Welch and another	287
DIEHLE, Hans F.—C. Geyer	29
DREHER, Anthony M.—J. W. Butler	243
ECCLESINE, Joseph B., Jr.—A. Fitch	382
ELBERT, August—A. F. Higgins and another	408
GILBERG, Lena—S. Hershkowitz and another, executor, costs	77
GRAY, Harold—Ruy Lopez Company	71
GREEN, Charles B. and Cora B.—Corn Exchange Bank	142
GREENE, Charles T.—J. M. Horton	264
GOLDBERG, Cass—J. McIlroy, costs	109
HILGERS, William—M. Gabriel and another	2,897
HOFFMAN, William G.—H. Howe	64
HALL, Blakely—D. D. Lawson	115
HOLZER, William, and Thomas A. Edison, Jr.—W. McMahon, costs	151
INTERBRAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. A. Ackerman	82
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. M. Kessler	1,912
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —J. Koester	893
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Slatow, by guardian	480
CASE LAW COMPANY—M. M. Burnet	42
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Hollander	419
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Scott	644
JOHNSON, Herman S.—C. E. Cornish and another	59
JONESCO, Jonas—E. I. Suelis	120
JACOBUS, Theodore—C. Z. Moers and another	219
KOJASSER, Leon—Ruy Lopez Company	44
KLEIN, Emil A.—Jefferson Bank	329
KILBRETH, John C.—G. C. Van Dine	234
KREISER, Samuel—Union Trust Company of New York, trustee	647
LEWEK, Leo or Leopold—M. Silverman	469
LAWRIE, Robert A.—Broadway Realty Company	220
LASPERGES, Salvator—City of New York	265
LEINING, Lewis—J. F. Halterman	294
LEVY, David—L. Bing	1,188
LEONARD, William H.—F. A. Constable and another	328
MICHEL, Thekla—J. Stein	55
METZ, Josephine—M. Edlich	324
MARKS, Chapman—J. F. Tilden	34
MOER, Samuel H.—Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, Limited	603
MOLTZ, Abraham, and Charles Rovatzos —J. Roehn	99
MULLIN, John—J. Beck and another	208
MORAN, Frank E.—Mutual Bank	224
MORAN, Frank E.—Mutual Bank	531
MOFFIT, John T.—L. Stern and another	101
MELE, Amello—G. Fabricatore	27
NICHOLSBURG, Henry and Ernestine—J. Hallahan and another, costs	166
NEWELL, Edward S., and Clarence B. Smith—A. D. Vinton	9,500
NEEDHAM, J. Gale—W. S. Weber, administrator	28
PAUL, Rudolph G.—K. Radin and another	1,002
POILLON, John J. H.—H. Bocker	79
PUTSCHILD, Louis—Ruy Lopez Company	20
RILEY, John J.—E. T. Riley	55
ROBERTSON, Frances D.—T. Leich, Jr.	44
SPIEL, Eli—S. Newman, costs	23
SHARP, Floss—W. S. Weser, administrator	33
STEINBACK, Ernest F.—C. F. Pundt	49
TUCKER, Charles F.—W. H. Hussey and another	227
TUVO, Anthony—G. W. Tooker	30
WALLACH, Leopold, receiver—G. Clark	942
WADE, Joseph M.—E. S. Moore	150
WILBUR, John A.—Merchants' Trust Company	4,780
ZAHN, Isaac—J. Bier and another, costs	70
ZIMMERMANN, Carl J.—H. M. Toch and another	310

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

CIOCIODO, Luca—Ebling Brewing Company, Feb. 15, 1904	273
EWALD, Dr. L. Anton—J. H. Kean, Dec. 2, 1903	122
EWALD, Dr. L. Anton—J. H. Kean, Dec. 24, 1903	203
HOEFLER, Hugo F.—National Lead Company, Nov. 23, 1901	116
HACKETT - HANKINSON BUILDING Construction Company—H. Pfeifer and another, Feb. 27, 1904	159
HUGHES, John, Jr.—R. J. Aderton, July 20, 1892	517
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AT THE HOTELS.

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HOLLAND—Ex-Governor N. O. Murphy, Arizona.

GRAND—Capt. James Ronayne, United States Army; P. H. McAndrews, Medical Department, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Wulfi-Plessen, German Diplomatic Service, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—M. D. Grover, St. Paul; A. M. Sonnenthal, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. C. Woolsey, Kingston.

HOFFMAN.—G. Luholi Bey, Constantinople, Turkey; W. W. Werner, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Carey, cloaks and suits; Mr. Marks, hosiery; 450 Broome Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Moore, fancy goods; Miss Nolan, fancy goods; Miss Sweeney, fancy goods; 8 Greene Street.

Colwell, I. S., Auburn, N. Y.; books; Hotel Albert.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; N. C. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Mrs. Stubbs, laces, trimmings, and buttons; Hotel York.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Brown, rugs; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. Adamson, infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, and prints; 108 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Weber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Green, W. A., & Company, Dallas, Texas; W. A. Green, linens, laces, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel York.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. Cohen, gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, ribbons; G. Brondis, silks, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, domestics, notions, gloves, corsets, jewery, and leather goods; Nathan Gutman, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Kaufman, silks, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. M. Thomson, dry goods; J. L. Thomson, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; William Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods, 454 Broome Street.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Shaw, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dodge Dry Goods Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Croker, cloaks and suits; J. E. Dodge, dry goods; W. W. Dodge, house furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. Trimble, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Davison, jewelry; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Ballerstein, millinery; Hotel Netherland.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Jones, house furnishing goods; O. Fisher, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 105 West Houston Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Rothstein, toys; 648 Broadway.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, ribbons and laces; 57 White Street.

Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Logan, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, ribbons and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; C. M. Tucker, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 530 Broadway; Morton House.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Holton, linens; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Chappell, notions; G. C. Whitney, linens; Gregorion Hotel.

Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Sager, notions and millinery; Hotel Kensington.

Moore, L. C., Company, Lawrence, Mass.; C. F. Ross, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, cloths and boys' clothing, 67 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, dress goods, silks, and ribbons; Miss K. Monsell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss L. Pierre, fancy goods; Miss L. J. Cavanagh, millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Westminster Hotel.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, cloaks; Hoffman House.

"Biddle Department Store," Knoxville, Tenn.; H. W. D. Biddle, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Hardie, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Ostheimer, I., Erie, Penn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Goodman, boys' clothing; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, dress goods and silks; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Ferrell, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Adler, woolens; M. S. Adler, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, laces and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Tyner, R. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Ross-Huntress Company, Rutland, Vt.; E. C. Ross, notions and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. L. Gotthelf, hats; Hotel Albert.

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U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN

District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SPIELHOLZ and SAMUEL BACKHAUT, composing the firm of Spielholz & Backhaut, Bankrupts.—No. 6,384.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated March 10th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 16th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX FRANKEL and SIMON ROSENBLATT, doing business under firm name of FRANKEL & ROSENBLATT, Bankrupts.—No. 5,896.

Notice is hereby given that Max Frankel, individually and as a member of the firm of Frankel & Rosenblatt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 7, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his and their debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 4th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt Frankel thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated March 16th, 1904.

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N. J. COLLINS, Propr.

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A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Props. D. P. RARTER, Manager. Personal Representative, 289 4 Av., N.Y.City.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

The Stock Market Gains Activity and Loses Tone — Northern Securities Still the Factor—Bonds Better.

Yesterday's stock market was in some respects a reversal of Tuesday's. Instead of being characterized by strength rather than activity, as on the previous day, and instead of growing stronger as the day progressed, it was rather more active than strong, and deteriorated in both respects as the day wore along, except for the usual closing rally. London also seemed in a similar mood, its earlier purchases becoming sales. The morning strength was merely the continuance of Tuesday afternoon's movement, being a mixture of short covering and bankers' support. The growing weakness was attributed both to the lack of the sustaining influence due to covering by the more timorous or more extended bears, and to a renewed selling movement, due to the usual rule to sell on good news.

The good news, of course, was the removal of the Northern Securities cloud from the large class of trusts in which it was included in general esteem, and excluded by the Supreme Court decision. Considerable corporation though it is, its individual fate has never been the Street's chief concern. Hence it followed that a decision as drastic as possible regarding the defendant coroporation, but unexpectedly favorable as regards a long respite if not permanent relief regarding all other similar corporations from which the decision distinguishes it, was little different from the result which so few had dared to hope—that is to say, a decision which should constitute a new departure by providing a golden bridge over which the court could pass to a more lenient interpretation of the statute, while preserving its consistency and standing upon its precedents. The majority decision is against only the Northern Securities, which is defunct; but the majority opinion is a reversal of the court's previous position. Hereafter the sheep and the goats among the trusts are to be separated. That a result so surprisingly encouraging should be good only for a couple of points or so, extending over only a day or two, is disappointing to all. The bears are disappointed that they were driven to cover so easily, and the bulls are disappointed to learn how many stocks are for sale, and how easily the market yields to their pressure. The biggest shot is gone from the locker of the bulls, and there is no certainly good thing to take its place among the long list of pleasing possibilities. There are still many who prefer money to shares at going prices, but some of the same frame of mind are showing an improving appetite for bonds. They are not losing tone as they gain activity, but the contrary. Wabash B's were leaders of the improvement.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2	Norf. & West	1¼
Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	⅝
Am. Smelting pf	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen pf	½	Reading 1st pf	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Rubber Goods	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Chi., G. W pf., B	1	Tex. & Pac. L. Tr.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Col. Southern	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf	1¼	Twin City	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Un. B. & P. pf	6½
Con. Tobacco pf	1	Union Pacific	⅜
Corn Products	½	U. S. Realty pf	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	1	U. S. Rubber	¾
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	3	Wabash	⅝
K., C., F. S. & M. pf	1½	Wabash pf	1½
Lake Erie & W.	1¼	Western Union	⅞
Manhattan	1	Westinghouse	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	2
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1	Wis. Central	1½
		Wis. Central pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	½	Dist. Securities	⅝
Am. Ice pf	½	Erie	⅝
American Linseed	⅝	Erie 1st pf	⅞
Anaconda Copper	½	Illinois Central	⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	North American	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Ry. St. Sp. pf	½
Detroit Southern	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Det. Un. Ry.	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P., M. Pt. 5s	3¾	Nash. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Peo. & East. Inc.	2
C., C. & I. gen. 6s	1	T. C. & I., De B. 6s	1½
	1	Tex. Pac. 2d Inc.	5
Con. Gas, Chi., 5s	2½	Third Avenue 5s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Wabash deb. B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Gulf & Ship. J. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 5s	4
Rich. & Dan. 6s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 16	591,566
To date this year	24,300,509
Corresponding date last year	36,004,862

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 16	$2,511,000
To date this year	$135,183,000
Corresponding date last year	$163,054,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Surety Co.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway preferred stock trust certificates.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad common and preferred stocks.
Seattle Electric Co. preferred stock.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway first preferred stock.
Union Ferry Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Central Fruit Co.
Consolidated Railway Lighting and Heating Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 16, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
223	226	275	Adams Express	225	225	225	225	+2
46⅞	47	26,535	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	47⅛	47¼	46½	47	+ ⅝
12½	13	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	13	13	13	13	− ¼
19½	20	300	Am. Car & F. Co.	20	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
70	71½	310	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	70	71½	70½	70½	− ½
88	93	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	...
3⅞	4¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅝	450	*Am. Ice Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
20	20¼	1,380	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	20¼	20⅝	20	20	− ½
8¾	9	450	*Am. Linseed Co	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
22	22¼	1,610	*Am. Locomo. Co	22¼	23¼	22	22¼	...
82¼	82¾	570	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	...
47½	48	2,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	47⅞	48¼	47⅝	47¾	+ ¼
91⅜	92¾	2,301	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	92	91	92	+ ⅜
124½	125	7,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125¼	125⅞	124½	124½	+ ⅜
77	78	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
62	65	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	64½	64½	64¼	64½	+ ½
68¾	69⅝	19,350	Atch., Top. & S. F.	66⅞	68⅞	66	66½	+ ½
89¼	89½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	− ⅜
76⅝	76⅞	45,620	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	77	76½	76¾	+1½
41⅞	42	55,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42	42⅜	41½	41¾	+ ⅝
184	190	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	185	185	185	185	− 5
112¾	112½	6,320	Canadian Pacific	112¾	113⅜	111⅞	112¾	+ ⅝
30¼	30½	1,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	...
39⅝	39⅞	2,300	Chicago & Alton	39	40	39	39⅝	+ ¾
80½	83	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	80¼	81	80¼	81	+1
14⅜	14⅞	550	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅝
65	69½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−2½
26	27	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27	27	27	27	+1
141	141½	31,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	141¼	141¾	140⅞	141½	+ ⅝
164½	166	200	Chicago & Northw.	165	165	164½	164½	...
9½	10	100	Chi. Term. Trans	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ¾
20	21	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
6	6¼	1,900	Chicago Union Traction	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
74½	75	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	75	75	−1½
29	29¼	620	Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29½	29	29	...
18½	18⅝	2,080	Colorado & Southern	17⅞	18¾	17⅞	18½	+ ¾
54	56	265	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	54½	55	54½	55	...
25	25½	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	24½	25½	24½	25½	+1¼
12¾	12¾	250	Col. & H. C. & I.	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ½
192¾	193½	1,070	Consolidated Gas	193½	194	193	193	...
107¾	108	349	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	107¾	108	107¾	108	+1
13⅜	13⅞	4,895	Corn Products Co	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ½
67	70	13	Corn Products Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	...
151	152	1,464	Delaware & Hudson	152½	152½	151	151	−1
67¼	67⅞	250	Denver & R. G. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	+1
20	25	50	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
10	11	200	Detroit Southern	10	10	10	10	− ½
19	20	200	Detroit Southern pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅝
61	63	1,350	Detroit United Ry.	63¼	63¼	61	61	−2
23¼	24½	210	*Distillers Securities	23	23	23	23	− ¾
12½	13½	20	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...
25	25⅜	49,310	Erie	25¾	26	24½	25⅛	− ⅝
63⅝	63⅞	4,995	Erie 1st pf	64½	64½	63⅝	63½	− ⅞
40½	40⅞	5,600	Erie 2d pf	41	41⅜	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅞
163⅜	164	700	General Electric	163	164½	163	164	+1
78	78½	500	Hocking Valley pf	80	80	78½	78½	...
127	127¼	1,353	Illinois Central	127¾	128	126¾	127	− ⅝
11	11¾	300	Internat. Paper	12	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅝
74	78	10	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
18	20	20	Iowa Central	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
37	38	500	Iowa Central pf.	35	37½	35	37½	+3
66	67½	200	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	67	67¾	67	67½	+1¼
26¾	27	200	Lake Erie & West.	27¼	27	27	27¼	+1¼
103¾	103⅝	2,600	Louisville & Nashville	104¼	104¼	103¼	103⅜	− ⅝
142	142⅛	2,000	Manhattan Elevated	141⅞	142¼	141⅜	142	+1
76	77	100	*Met. Securities	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ¼
107¾	108	11,700	*Met. Street Railway	108½	108¾	107⅞	108	+ ¼
11	11½	1,760	Mexican Central	11¼	11⅝	11	11	...
60¾	61	250	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	61¼	61¼	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
119¾	121	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅝
17⅜	17½	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	...
37½	38⅜	425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
89⅝	89¾	13,510	Missouri Pacific	89⅞	90⅜	89⅛	89⅜	− ⅛
105	110	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	...
43	43⅞	35	*Nat. Biscuit Co	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	...
103¼	104	38	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	...
17½	19	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	...
14½	15	100	*Nat. Lead Co	15	15	15	15	...
37	37¼	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	38	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
116	127	300	*New York Air Brake	125½	126½	125½	126½	− ¼
115¼	116	3,350	New York Central	115¾	116	115	115¼	...
60	65	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	63	63	63	63	+1
189¼	190	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190⅝	190	190¼	−1⅝
20¼	20⅜	4,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	...
56½	57	3,410	Norfolk & Western	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57	+1½
84	90	150	Norfolk & Western pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅜
83½	84	310	North American	84½	84½	83½	83½	− ½
26	26¼	200	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	...
114⅜	114⅞	70,490	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅝	114⅞	114¼	114½	+ ⅜
95⅞	96	8,050	People's Gas, Chicago	95¼	96½	95½	96	+ ¼
17	20	200	Peoria & Eastern	17	17	17	17	−5
61	61	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61	+1
29	30	175	Pressed Steel Car	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
70	70½	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	69	69	69	69	...
22¾	23	250	*Ry. Steel Spring	23	23	23	23	...
71	72¾	117	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	− ½
41½	41¾	11,520	Reading	41¼	42	41¼	41¾	...
78¼	78¾	310	Reading 1st pf	77½	78¾	77½	78¾	+1¾
7¼	7½	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7½	...
20⅜	20⅞	14,510	Rock Island Co	20⅞	21⅛	20½	20½	− ⅜
61	61½	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61½	60⅞	61	...
18⅞	19	500	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ¾
62	72	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	...
14	14½	500	St. Louis Southw	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
33¼	33¾	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	34	34	34	34	+1
39	40	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	38½	39¾	38½	39½	+1
80	81	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
44½	44⅝	34,290	Southern Pacific	44⅜	45⅛	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	6,700	Southern Ry., ext.	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
83⅝	84	2,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	83¼	84	83¼	83⅞	+ ⅝
¾	1¼	400	Stand. Rope & Twine	1	1	¾	¾	...
38	38⅜	3,450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	38½	39½	38	38	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅞	2,800	Texas & Pacific	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
26	29	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	28	28	28	28	+1
116	118	100	Third Avenue	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
24½	25½	700	Tol., St. L. & West.	24	26	24	26	+2
34¾	35	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅞
89⅞	90¼	910	Twin City R. T.	89¾	90	89½	90	+2½
50		100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	50	50	50	50	+6½
74¾	74⅞	48,800	Union Pacific	74½	75⅛	74⅜	74⅝	+ ¾
86½	91	25	Union Pacific pf	87	87	87	87	...
6⅞	7¼	500	*U. S. Leather	7⅛	7¼	7	7	...
77¼	77½	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78	77½	77½	...
46½	47	2,870	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	46¾	47⅞	46¾	46¾	+ ⅜
12	12⅜	510	U. S. Rubber	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
50	50¾	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+1¼
11¼	11⅜	8,160	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	...
57¼	57⅝	31,880	U. S. Steel pf	57⅛	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	+ ½
30¼	31	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30½	30½	30	30	−1
104	105	10	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
18¾	19	1,300	Wabash	18¼	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
35½	35⅝	6,975	Wabash pf	34⅜	35¾	34⅜	35⅝	+1½
88	89	250	Western Union Tel.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
159½	160	950	Westinghouse E. & M.	160	160	160	160	+1
16¾	17	585	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16	16¼	16	16½	+2
46	48	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	47	47	47	47	+1
18	19¼	120	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+1½
40	41¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+1⅝

Sales..... 591,566 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

An Interesting Opening.

Yesterday was the third consecutive day of activity in the stock market, and the total was larger by nearly 100,000 shares than on either Monday or Tuesday. The opening was an interesting one. Instead of the featureless openings to which Wall Street had been accustomed for many weeks, there was a sharp advance throughout the whole list, the first sales showing gains of from half a point to a point over Tuesday's close. The strength here followed advances in nearly all the internationals in London, which for the first time recently gave the market a substantial lead over the previous day's close. During the first hour 228,000 shares were dealt in out of total transactions for the day of 501,566 shares. The market had experienced such a long period of dullness that the early trading yesterday had about it an appearance of enthusiasm to which the Street had become altogether unaccustomed.

Further Short Covering.

It was the more or less general opinion that the continuation of the upward movement yesterday resulted principally from further covering by shorts, accompanied by a certain amount of support from important interests. The belief was expressed, however, that the very interests who were on one hand supporting the list were on the other selling whenever opportunity offered as much as possible of the stocks which had been accumulated through such assistance as had been given to the market yet during the past week, when there was considerable selling in anticipation of the Northern Securities decision. The point was made that in driving in the shorts the market's principal support was being removed; and that, therefore, its position would be actually weakened by the changes of the past few days. There was some increase in the commission business, but only on a small scale.

Erie Discontents.

Certain English holders of Erie, it was stated here yesterday, are very outspoken in their opposition to an extension of the Erie voting trust. Further, it was said that when the recent call was made on the syndicate which underwrote the $10,000,000 issue of Erie convertible bonds the English subscribers to that syndicate, before responding to the call, asked for a statement of the operations of the syndicate up to that time. J. P. Morgan & Co., managers of the syndicate, so the story runs, replied that it was not their custom to render a statement until the syndicate operations were completed. This is said to have called forth a decided and brief reply from the English subscribers to the effect that if their request for a statement was denied they would refuse to meet the 25 per cent. call on their subscriptions. As far as the English opposition to the voting trust is concerned, it may be said that certain interests here are as outspokenly opposed to the extension as are the Englishmen.

Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore and Ohio opened seven-eighths of a point above Tuesday's close, at 76½, and later advanced half a point additional. At the close, it showed a net gain of 1⅛ points. The statement of the road's net earnings for February showed a falling off of $214,823, as compared with the same month last year. In the loan crowd, after the close of the market, there was considerable demand for Baltimore and Ohio.

New York Trades Through London.

About 40,000 shares were traded in for London account, of which about 30,000 shares represented buying during the first hour, and a half, and the balance selling later in the day. The largest purchases were in Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, and Union Pacific. The trading was by no means all actual London transactions, a considerable part, at least, of the operations for London account being on orders sent from New York.

Gold Exports to Europe Suggested.

Some attention was given yesterday to the possibility of gold exports to the Continent in the near future. Sterling exchange here was quite strong, the closing price for demand being $4.8680, or a slight advance over that of the previous day. Sterling in Paris was quoted at 25 francs, 14½ to 15, and it was figured out that New York and Paris were within 3-16 of parity, so that a further advance in demand sterling at New York to a slight fraction above $4.87 might result in shipments of gold from here to Paris. At the same time, it was pointed out that exports at the moment were impossible, and that it was difficult to predict just what the movements in the exchange markets might be.

Bears Turned Bulls.

The events of the week so far have been sufficient to change the opinion of at least some of last week's bears. Evans R. Dick of Dick Brothers & Company expressed the situation as follows:

"A great many who have been very bearish are now changing their views, based on the following facts: First—The menace of the Northern Securities case has been removed. Second—The Government has made it known that it will not get after Pennsylvania, or Union Pacific, or other companies which form systems. Third—The money market is easier. Fourth—The coal strike has been averted. Fifth—The apparent impossibility of the Democrats forming a good platform presages a Republican victory. Sixth—The steel business is improving. Seventh—There is a very large and stubborn short interest that is likely to cover at higher prices."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Sons:

56 shares Bank of North America, 205.
40 shares Nassau Bank of New York, 184½.
$5,000 St. Paul, Eastern and Grand Trunk Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1913, coupons January and July, 111⅜.
$1,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company thirty-year mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1917, 100.
1 share Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company second preferred; 1 share Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company common; $24 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company first preferred scrip, $100 for the lot.
25 shares Adams Express Company, 223¾.
50 shares Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company of New Jersey, $51 for the lot.
306 shares Gold Sand Mining and Milling Company of Colorado, $2 for the lot.
100 shares Yaryan Company of New York, $13 for the lot.
625 shares Mexican National Reduction Company of Illinois, $12 for the lot.
$2,500 promissory note of the Hicks Company, dated Dec. 20, 1895, payable four months after date with interest, $2 for the lot.
30 shares Consolidated Gas Company, 193¼.
$1,000 Eastern Railway of Minnesota first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1908, coupons April and October, 104⅜.
$1,000 Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1923, coupons April and October, 106.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (Nebraska extension) 4 per cent. bond, due 1927, coupons May and November, 104⅜.
24 shares Warren Railroad Company guaranteed, 198¾.
12 shares Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company guaranteed, 232¾.
20 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company preferred, 205⅜.
43 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company guaranteed, 184⅝.
74 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company preferred, 174⅞.
$5,000 Jarvis Teminal Cold Storage Company first mortgage twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, interest February and August, 50.
6 shares Boonton National Bank of New Jersey, 185.
2 shares United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, 135.
50 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., 280.
100 shares American Bank Note Company, 52½ per share.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel and Iron Company convertible debenture bonds, due 1911, February, 1904, coupons attached, 71¾.
6 shares National Citizens' Bank, 180.
50 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 610.
8 shares Home Insurance Company, 330.
16 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad 7 per cent. preferred, 165½.
$34 American Sugar Refining Company preferred scrip, (carries dividends at 7 per cent. per annum from July, 1891, payable when surrendered in amounts of $100,) 121¼.
$34 American Sugar Refining Company scrip, (carries dividends 7 per cent. per annum from July, 1891, payable when surrendered in amounts of $100,) 121¼.
25 shares National Bank of North America, 209.
1 share Central Trust Company, 1959½.
3 shares Mercantile National Bank, 202.
$4,000 United Lumber Company, Limited, first mortgage twenty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, $400 for the lot.
1 share National Park Bank, 456.

TEXAS PACIFIC'S YEAR

Report Issued Upon President Gould's Return from West.

FEWER COTTON BALES MOVED

Conditions in Sugar-Growing Sections—Cattle Industry's Record—Immigration in the Southwest.

The annual report of the Texas and Pacific Railway for the year ended Dec. 31 last was made public yesterday on the return of President George J. Gould to this city after his trip to the Pacific coast. The condensed general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

	1903.	1902.
Cost road and equipment	$94,121,760	$91,594,497
General assets	873,593	765,949
Materials on hand	522,876	515,634
New equipment	2,140,116	2,083,513
Securities in treasury	686,109	2,024,023
Cash	351,133	250,237
Current assets	1,158,581	1,287,479
Total	$99,854,168	$98,602,292

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$38,763,810	$38,760,510
Bonded debt	54,157,910	53,141,912
General liabilities	1,833,305	1,837,981
Current liabilities	3,723,650	3,258,238
Land sales	29,387	34,367
Profit and loss surplus	1,346,106	1,569,284
Total	$99,854,168	$98,602,292

Speaking of general conditions, President Gould says in his report:

"There is good reason to believe that the cotton crop for the year 1904 will be very large. The general shortage of the crop in 1903 and the consequent advance in prices will naturally induce the cultivation of a much larger area of this staple.

"The total number of cotton bales moved was 750,788, compared with 773,982 in the previous year. Of this number the State of Texas contributed 416,276 bales and the State of Louisiana 434,512 bales. The decrease in the revenue per bale is accounted for by the larger movement of cotton to Galveston and Houston.

"In the sugar-growing sections the cane crop was hardly as large as ordinary, but the cane was rich in sugar-producing qualities, and more than the usual amount of sugar was made.

"The cattle industry, a most important one, especially on the western portions of the Texas and Pacific lines, is at present in a less prosperous condition than has been the case for several years past. It is occasioned not by unfavorable seasons, lack of rainfall, or severe Winter weather, but almost entirely to lower prices than are ordinarily obtainable for cattle.

"The immigration into the States traversed by the lines of the Texas and Pacific was even larger than usual in 1903. The several leading railway systems were particularly active during the year in inducing same, Texas in particular receiving a large immigration."

IRON TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Further improvement in the iron trade is noted by The Iron Age in its issue of today. The demand from railroads, however, has not yet increased in proportion with the increase in other quarters. The Iron Age says:

The better feeling in the iron trade continues. It has found expression thus far chiefly in a livelier buying of pig iron in all quarters, at a moderate advance in many instances. The majority of sellers have marked up their asking prices, and it remains to be seen whether or not this will check buying now that the urgent requirements for delivery during the second quarter appear to be covered.

Cast iron pipe manufacturers are studying closely the requirements which would come up if the project to supply a high pressure fire service for New York and Brooklyn should mature. It would call for about 100,000 tons, of which 80 per cent. would be needed for New York and the balance for Brooklyn.

The Pennsylvania tunnel job has made progress. Since it calls for about 300,000 tons of castings and about 25,000 tons of steel plates, the work means a good deal of employment to shops and mills.

When we turn from the lines of iron and steel products which enter into general consumption to those which are chiefly sold to the railroads the situation is less bright. In the lines which are not protected by agreements very low prices continue to prevail, while the tonnage of those products which are controlled by associations is still light. There seems little prospect of an improvement in the purchases of the railroads until they are able to market securities to better advantage than now.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, it is stated, has secured control of the G. C. Kuhlman Street Car Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, and will reorganize it.

The Williamsport Board of Trade has adopted a resolution asking the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to extend its system to Williamsport.

The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company of Pittsburg has notified the State Department of Pennsylvania of an increase of capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is reported to have secured a contract for the electrification of the works of the Carnforth Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of England.

A special meeting of stockholders of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway will be held April 26 to vote upon leasing the property to the Long Island Railroad.

The Stock Exchange announces that official notice has been received from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company that the capital stock of that corporation has been increased $1,098,000.

According to Cincinnati (Ohio) dispatches the Louisville and Nashville has purchased the Newport and Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio River from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company decreased 9,347 instruments for the month of February, making a decrease of 42,108 instruments since Dec. 20 last.

NEW HAVEN'S NEW MANAGER.

Samuel Higgins of Southern Railway Succeeds W. E. Chamberlain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—Samuel Higgins, at present Mechanical Superintendent of the Southern Railway, with headquarters at Washington, has accepted the position of General Manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in place of W. E. Chamberlain, retired. Mr. Higgins's appointment will date from April 1.

Mr. Higgins is a native of San Francisco, a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, class of 1883, and has made a reputation for himself on locomotives, cars, shops, and machinery in the course of his railroad experience.

STOCK EXCHANGE TICKET.

The

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There were few changes of more than fractional proportions in the trading in unlisted securities yesterday, and in the case of the most active stock of the day the close was about 1½ points from the top, and this was in Northern Securities. American Can preferred netted an advance of ¾ on few transactions, while the common declined from 4½, the opening sale, to 4¼.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES continued the market leader, advancing on a continuance of the good buying to 90¾. At this point selling by houses with foreign connections caused the decline to 89. The total was as large as the first two days of the week, in all over 6,000 shares selling.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT advanced 3½ points to 107 on small sales of about 900 shares. No reaction occurred, though 106½ was the best bid at the close.

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UNION TYPEWRITER declared the regular semi-annual dividends yesterday of 3 for the common, 3½ for the first preferred, and 4 for the second preferred, payable April 1. The books close March 17, and reopen April 1. The only new Directors to be elected were A. P. Hepburn, William H. Porter, and Roger H. Baldwin, who took the places of Lyman C. Smith, W. L. Smith, and Raymond White.

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STANDARD MILLING.—A dividend of 1 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock of the Standard Milling Company, payable April 11. The books close March 26, and reopen April 12. The last dividend on the preferred was paid on April 10 last year, and was the same amount as the one just declared.

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UNITED LUMBER 1st 5s were bid in at auction yesterday at 10. These bonds have been quoted as offered at 50 with no bid. The last reported sale was a few $1,000 bonds at 43 on Jan. 11 of this year.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can pf	91¾	91¼	91¼
300	American Can pf	39	39	39
300	American Turbine	2¾	2½	2½
106	Am. Writing Paper	3	2¾	2¾
1,483	Del. & Hud. rgts., w. i.	211-16	2½	2⅝
5	Dominion Securities	10	10	10
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Hackensack Meadows	20	*19½	20
200	Havana Tobacco	29¼	29	29¼
610	Interbor. Rapid Tran	107½	107	107
200	Light, Fuel & Power	28	27⅞	28
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,400	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	New Orleans Railways	9	9	9
50	New York Transport	5½	5½	5½
100	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	3½	3½	3½
6,100	Northern Securities	90⅜	89	89¼
100	Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,200	Seaboard Air Line pf	17¾	17½	17⅝
100	Shannon Copper	7½	7½	7½
2	Standard Oil	620	620	620
400	Tintic Company	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev	6¼	6¼	6¼
208	United Copper	*6⅜	6	6
225	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	White Knob Copper	8¼	8¼	8¼

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Central Foundry 6s	52	52	52
2,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	130½	130½	130½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 16. Bid.	Asked.	March 15. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote, ex-div	51	52½	51½	54
American Can	4½	4¾	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	38½	39	38¼	38¾
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	77	80	77	80
American Dis Forest	5		5	6
American Malting 6s	98	99½	98	99½
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf		40		40
American Turbine	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼
American Typefounders		30		30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11½	12½	10½	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	68	70	68½	70
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106	106¾	106	106¾
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2½	3
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Caselu Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Caselu Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	9	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	52	54	50	55
Col., R. I. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1⅛	½	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3¾	4	3¾	4
Cuba Company	$50,000		$50,000	
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 6s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	129	130½	128½	130
Del. & Hud. rights, w. i.	2⅝	2¾	2½	2⅝
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	56	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	22	26	22	26
Electric Boat pf	52	60	52	60
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅞	½	⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	¾	2	¾	2
Electric Vehicle	6½	8	7½	8½
Electric Vehicle pf	9	10	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Empire Steel		10		10
Empire Steel pf		47		47
Erie cons. 4s	85	85½	85	85½
Gold Hill Copper	5-16	⅜	7-16	⅜
Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	18	25	18	23
Hacken. Meadows, Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	13	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	31	27	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	80		80	90
H. B. Claflin	88	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1¼		1	3½
Houston Oil pf	12½	17	12½	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	106½	107	105½	108
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4⅜	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19½	18½	19½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s				89
International Salt	8½	11	8½	11
International Salt 5s		42		42
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver		9		9
International Silver pf	35	40	35	40
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, 90% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8	9
Light, Heat & Power	27¾	28¾	27½	28
Mackey Companies	20	24	20	24
Mackey Companies pf	65	74	65	74
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅞	¾	⅞	9-16
National Sugar pf	99	102	99	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	40	35	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6	5½	6
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	23	30	4	
Northern Securities	89	89½	88¾	88⅞
Otis Elevator	32	35	32	35
Otis Elevator pf	87	90	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav	1	2	1	2
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	6	4	6
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅞		⅞	⅞
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	67	68½	63	68½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20½	23	20½	23
Royal Baking Powder	110	125	110	125
Royal Bak. P. pf., ex div.	98½	100	98½	100
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	182	187	185	190
Seaboard Air Line	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	18	17½	17⅝
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82	83	82½	82⅝
Seab. A. L. certs. 30% pd.	100	115		
Seminole Mining	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7⅜	7⅝
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4¾	5	4½	4¾
Standard Milling pf	19½	20	19	20
Standard Milling 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Standard Oil	615	625	615	625
Storage Power	⅜	½	⅜	½
Tennessee Copper	30	31	30	31
Tintic Copper	4½	5	4	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Union Pacific 4% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	85	88	85	88
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	105½	105	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	105½	104	105½
United Box Board	2	2½	2¼	2½
United Box Board pfrd	15	16¾	16	17
United Copper	5½	7	6	8
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	4½	2¾	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	25	28	25	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
C. E.	103	103¾	102½	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B				
D. F.	103	103¾	102½	103
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8	8½	8	8½

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101¾	99½	101¾
Brooklyn, R. & W. E. 5s	99	101	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J	61	63	61	63
Consolidated Traction	155	160		
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry	48	52	48	52
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76	75	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63½	64	63½	63⅞
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Railways	8⅞	9	8¾	9¼
New Orleans Rys. pf	29¾	31	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	79¼	80½	78½	80
Ninth Avenue	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
St. Louis Transit	12	13	12¼	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	92	90	93
Second Av. R. R. con	111¼	112¼	111¼	112¼
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Sixth Avenue R. R	174	176	174	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	55	56½	54	55½
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash., R. & Electric	12	13	12	13¼
Wash., Ry. & Elec. pf	44½	45½	44½	46½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73¾	74½	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Brklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	164	166	164	166
Buffalo Gas	4	4½	4	4¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	66	63½	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½		106½	
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	24	25½	24	25½
Denver Gas 5s	69	69	66	69
Denver Gas 6s	97½	98½	97½	98½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105½	108	105½	108
Mutual Gas	260	280	260	280
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N.Y. & E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	5	4	5
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6¼	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s	60	64	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	106	104	105½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	96	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105¼
2s, c., 1930	105¼	105½
3s, r., 1918	106½	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107½
4s, 1918, sm.	105½	
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107½
4s, c., 1907	108½	108½
4s, r., 1925	132½	133¼
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
Isln. C. 3-65s	118	
Philippine 4s	110¾	112
Alb. & Sus	220	
All. & W	150	
Allis-Chalm., 6	8	
Allis-Ch. pf.	48	50
Allis-Ch. pf. 71	72¼	
Am. Coal	185	200
Am. C. Oil	29	30
Am. D. Tel	22	28
Am. Exp	185	190
Am. Gr. Tw.	5½	7
A. H. & L. pf	7	8
A. L. Co. pf	28½	
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4½
A. M. Co. pf	19	21
Am. Sn., ex div	107	130
Am. Sn. pf., ex div	86½	92
A. S. R. pf	123	126
A. T. & C.	84	87
A. T. & T.	122	123
Am. Tob. pf.	135	138
Am. Wr. Co.	11	13
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann A. pf.	52	57
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. Line	106	107
B. & O. pf.	87½	89½
B. & L. pf.	103	
B'k'n City	5½	6¾
B. R. & P.	115	122
B., R. & P. pf.	132	
Butterick Co.	49	49¾
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	160
C. & N. W.	161	
C. & N. W. pf.	191	
C., B. & Q.	185	195
C. & E. Ill. pf., ex div.	119½	140
C. G. W.	83	87½
C., M. & St. P.	176	177
C. & N. W. pf.	208	213
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	165	180
C. U. T. pf.	30	32½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	110¾
C., L. & W.	59	60
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	
C. F. & I. pf.		64
Com. Cable	180	190
Consol. Coal	70	75
D., L. & W.	260	265
D. & R. G.	19	20
D. & S. W.	1	
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.		100
Dia. Match.	125	130
Dis. Co. of Am. pf.	38	40
D., S. S. & A.	7	8
Erie	34	35
Erie 1st pf.	70	73
Ft. W. & Den. City	45	53½
Gen. Ch. Co.	43	49
G. C. & C. pf.	94	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	155	180
Hock. Valley	72¾	77
Homestake	49¾	52
Ill. Cent.	103½	
Int. P. Co., pf.	64	66
Int. Power	27⅝	28¼
Int. S. P.	35½	36
Kan. & M.	22	30
Kan. C. So.	18	18¾
K. C. S. pf.	33¾	34
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
L. Erie & W. pf.	50	75
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	54
Man. Beach	6½	9
Md. C. pf.	100	116
M. W. S. El.		
Chi.	14	18
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	45	48
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & St. L.	57	65
M. & St. L. pf.	80	95
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
Nat. En. pf.	78	86
Nat. L. pf.	83½	92
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17¾	18½
N. Cen. Coal	42	48
N. Y., B. & M. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	26	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	110
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	
N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	141	145
Ont. Min.	4	5
Pac. Coast	52	55
P. Coast 1st pf.	114	117
P. C. 2d pf.	62	66
Pere Marq.	75	78
Pere M. pf.		80
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
P., Ft. W. & C.	177½	
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	
Pullman Co.	208	212
Quicksilver		1½
Quicksilv'r pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	57½	60
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R. I. & S. pf.	42½	43
R. W. & O.	130½	
R. G. M. Co. pf.	76	77¼
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	38
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	19
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	155	162
St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	124
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42¼	44
So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	92	92½
So. Ry. pf.	17	20½
St. R. & L.	20	20½
Un. Fruit	98	100
U. Rys. Inv.	9	9½
U. R. I. pf.	44	45
U. S. Exp.	103	107
U. S. Realty	6¼	6⅝
Va. L. C. & C.	19	21½
W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce, and in New York at 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of bullion sold at .11@.12, 200 Confidence at 1.10, 3,500 Comstock at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 50 Daly at 2.25, 600 Gould & Curry at .45@.46, 300 Horn Silver at 1.30, 1,000 Isabella at .28, 50 Ophir at 5.00, 300 Phenix at .09, 300 Savage at .80, 100 Standard at 2.60, 200 Utah at .20.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.48	.47
Belcher	.24	.25
Best & Belcher	2.20	2.20
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	1.15	1.15
Challenge Con.	.34	.34
Chollar	.21	.19
Confidence	1.06	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.48	.46
Hale & Norcross	.90	.93
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	2.00	2.00
Occidental Con.	.88	.88
Ophir	5.00	5.00
Overman	.25	.26
Potosi	.26	.26
Savage	.88	.85
Sag Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.67	.64
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.85	.85
Utah	.19	.20
Yellow Jacket	.36	.35
Silver bars	56⅞	.50⅝
Mexican dollars	45½@46⅛	45½@46⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Bid. Wednesday.	Asked. Wednesday.	Bid. Tuesday.	Asked. Tuesday.
Acacia	11½	12½	6	6½
Anaconda	13	15	13	15
C. K. & N.	10	19½	10	19½
C. C. Consolidated	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Dante	3	3½	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	7	8	7	8
Elkton	60	63	62½	63
El Paso	73	74	72	73¾
Gold Dollar	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅜
Golden Cycle	47	49	45	50
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	4	4½
Isabella	27½	30	28	30
Jackpot	6	9	6	9
Keystone	3¾	4	3¾	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	3⅞	4½	4	4½
Little Puck	3½	4	2¾	2⅞
Little Bessie	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Mollie Gibson	4½	6½	3¼	3½
Mary Cashen	1	1½	1	1⅜
Moon Anchor	8	10	8	10
New Era	2¾	3⅜	2¾	2⅞
Old Gold	9	9½	9	9½
Pharmacist	3⅞	4⅜	4	4⅛
Portland	170	179	170	180
Rose Maud	3½	3¾	3½	4
Rose Nicol	2	2½	1¼	2
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3	2	3
Vindicator	60	66	60	66
Work	6	6½	6	6½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—The local money market is steadily working easier. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $21,482,987; balances, $1,608,754; Sub-Treasury statement, $184,806.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87¾	
Sterling	4.87¼	$4.84½
Commercial		4.85¼
Francs	5.16¼	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅜	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅝

Trading was fairly good in stocks. Sugar and Amalgamated were the most active issues. Daily-West held above 30, and Copper Range was just above and just below 41. The manipulation of Woolen preferred continued and carried that stock to 76. Telephone was strong, and there was quite a little demand for some of the railroad issues. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
854	Atchison	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
10	Atchison pf.	90	90	90
17	Boston Elevated	138½	138¼	138½
14	*Boston & Maine	165¼	165	165
10	*C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119½	119½	119½
5	*Fitchburg pf.	138	137	138
249	Massachusetts Electric	19	18	18⅞
3	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	72½	72½	72½
43	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190	190
10	*Old Colony	200	200	200
30	Rutland pf.	35	35	35
1,880	*Union Pacific	75	74⅜	74⅝
1	West End	93	93	93
93	West End pf.	109½	109½	109½

TELEPHONES.

521	American	123	122	122
10	Western pf.	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Ag. Chem.	13	13	13
10	*Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	72	72	72
1,933	*American Sugar	125¼	124⅞	125
22	*American Sugar pf.	124	124	124
1,737	American Woolen	11	10½	10⅝
343	American Woolen pf.	76	75	75¾
180	Dominion Iron & Steel	8½	8½	8½
1	Edison	234	234	234
300	General Electric	164½	163¼	163½
10	Massachusetts Gas pf.	78¼	78¼	78½
10	*Mergenthaler	175½	175½	175½
85	Swift & Co.	101	100⅝	100⅝
245	United Fruit	99¼	99	99
10	United Shoe Machine	47	47	47
330	U. S. Steel	11⅝	10⅞	11¼
1,015	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅝	56¾	57⅝
200	Westinghouse	50	50	50

MINING.

50	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
40	Allouez	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3,043	Amalgamated	47¼	46½	46⅞
50	Atlantic	8½	8	8⅛
60	Bingham	19⅝	19½	19⅝
50	Bonanza	45c.	45c.	45c.
6	*Calumet & Hecla	449	449	449
135

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

$3,000 cash, balance easy terms, buys fine paying St. Nicholas Av. single flat, near 118th St. $3,000 cash, balance easy terms, buys well-rented Second Av. corner, near 104th St.
Both very fine properties.
Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for long term (only with security)
Two five-story tenements, with stores,
WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5.
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout; &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,800; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

NOS. 155 AND 157 EAST 71ST ST., TWO four-story private dwellings for sale or to rent, together or separately, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—5-story corner triple flat; 28 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $65,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 33x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000, morigage $30,000, five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps 103 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 671 Melrose.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 4 families on floor; improvements; near Madison Av., Harlem; income $2,650 yearly; price $24,000; first mortgage $18,000. Inquire Chase, 140 West 117th.

5-story, double, West 102d, near Columbus Av., $25,500; rent, $2,664; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $25,000; rent, $3,700. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th St.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Speculators, Attention! — Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,500; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

16th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 8th Av. and 116th St.—Five-story triple flat, with stores; all improvements; $31,000. Lehmann, 404 Lenox Av.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau, Manhattan.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

150 East 46th St. | 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling, 16.8x55x100; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 59th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $1,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lenox Av., below 116th St., 25x100, rental $3,792, $37,500 all improvements. Louis Kempner, 231 W. 116th St.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 46x100; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A bargain, 446 West 40th. Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory. $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

A 5-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42 asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

7th Av extra-wide flat vicinity 116th; $43,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

9th Av., below 59th, 45x100, two six-story stores, $67,000. Kempner, 231 W. 116th St.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $8,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 12th St.—5-story tenement; price $16,500, $3,000 cash. Folsom's, 24 East 23d.

Bargain, $38,000—Two 5-story tenements, East 40th St. Garvin, 49 West 125th St.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $20,000 DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Columbus Av. triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders, Attention!—Plot, 40x102, Yorkville, well located. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Washington Heights.

Bargain in 5-story Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rental, $4,300; can be bought below $39,000. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Bargains.—Triple flat, $29,500, rents $3,500; two doubles, $60,000; rents, $6,500. Corse, 220 B'way.

Bronx.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.
50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av.; elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,028 Trinity Av.

East 175th St., between 3d Av. and Southern Boulevard.—House containing 12 large rooms; plot about 100x150; stable, greenhouse; plenty of fruit; fine garden; terms easy. A. P. Gartabrant, Tremont and Hughes Av., N. Y. City.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge, price, $5,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d ave.

A.—Brick dwelling near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A.—12 lots, including two corners, within four blocks of 169th St. "L" Station, $16,000, all cash. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Buy from Builder, 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location, handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.) below cost Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400, $5 monthly, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Sacrifice modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Great Bargain—Bronx prominent corner flat, with stores; price $19,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Builders or Speculators—Plot of 45 lots, Webster Av., $75,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Willis Av. double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Four-family brick house, fine location; price $12,000. Kretsch, 145 Nassau St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital. 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,970 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Just Completed.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 871 8th Av., Manhattan.

Attractive Bargains.—Splendid two-family frame, $4,250; easy terms; elegant three-family frame, $6,250; perfect two-story, basement, private brick, decorated, $7,000; equity of $10,000, three lots, business street; also, corner plot, seven lots, clear, value $25,000; exchange for flats or apartment houses. George Price, 728 East 138th St.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av. trolley; 19 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,539 8th Av.

WHY PAY RENT?
1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $200-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

No. 257 Sixth Ave.,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.

A CHOICE PARCEL,
to be sold at public auction by
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, on

MARCH 17, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars, apply to
SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Broadway, New York City.

S. DE WALL TEARSS, Auctioneer,
OFFICE, 171 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT
THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
By order of Anzonetta B. Wolfe and W. Irving Clark, as Executors, &c., of John Wolfe, deceased,
THE 12-STORY STEEL AND BRICK OFFICE BUILDING,
80 & 82 WILLIAM ST.
Size of plot, 72 feet on William Street, 32 feet on Maiden Lane and 25 feet on Liberty Street, more or less. Building covering plot

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

AT ACTUAL COST
If sold at once, a one-family house on plot 50 x 100 feet, finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location
FOREST PARKWAY
On Jamaica Avenue, (near Richmond Hill:) paved streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner lives up State, must sell. Terms easy.
Inquire Wheeler Brothers, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, or on the property.

ROYALLY GRAND RESIDENCE,
TO BE SACRIFICED FOR QUICK SALE.
ABSOLUTELY MUST BE SOLD. PRICE, $9,500. COST $11,000. TERMS TO SUIT OR $500 NOW. REST TO SUIT.
BRAND NEW ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS. PERFECTLY GRAND HOME, CONTAINING TEN BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS. TILED BATH. Finished in CHOICE Hardwoods, RICH, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, PARQUET FLOORS. STEAM HEAT.
HIGHEST TYPE OF A MODERN HOME, MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, FINEST HERE.
Near "L" Station, Near Ocean Av. & Flatbush Av.
WANT AN OFFER. FINE OPPORTUNITY.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
DETACHED COTTAGE.
10 LARGE ROOMS.
All improvements; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; macadamized streets; cement sidewalk, curbs, and gutters; five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station (thirty minutes from City Hall, New York;) one block from trolley. Will sell on easy terms or would exchange for free and clear Flatbush lots. STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,483 Flatbush Av., Branch of 78 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

HAVE YOU CALLED ON
Putnam Ave. near Stuyvesant; 2½-story and basement brownstone, in fine section; contains 11 rooms and bath, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 REID AVE., NEAR GATES.
OPEN EVENINGS. CALL AND CONSULT US.

FLATBUSH OPPORTUNITY.
$6,000; COST $7,500.
Very pretty house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, in fine order; owner living out of the city; must sell, terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month, pays all. Can be seen any time.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

TWO-FAMILY—$3,200.
3 blocks from elevated station; asphalt street; lot 25x100; house 22x50; rent of one part pays all expenses. D. E. CONWAY, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Very cheap at $4,300; 2-family dwelling, 2-story, basement; frame; 12 rooms; 2 baths; 20x45x100; first-class order; 28th Ward, near Bushwick Av. and Halsey St. L station; mortgage $2,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Flatbush Lots, $225 each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments, closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

2 single flats, President St., near Fifth Av. Brooklyn, $6,000 each. Monahan, 105 W. 138th.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Three miles from depot, Harlem R. R., 70 minutes from Grand Central Station; 60 acres, of which 15 acres are woods, (fine timber,) remainder good table land; has road frontage of nearly half a mile; watered by springs and never-failing stream; plenty fruit; house 8 rooms, high ceilings, in first-class condition; fine large barn and stable, 30x70; stalls for 5 horses, stanchions for 12 cows; large hennery and other buildings; southern exposure; price $6,000. More land can be purchased if desired at reasonable price. Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation, with extended view, water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 minutes from station; $30,000. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y. 100 farms and other places for sale and rent.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
315 MADISON AVE. COR. 42D ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS,
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich
and along Hudson and Sound.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $84 upward, high ground; monthly payments; fare, 8c. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $13,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Choice modern dwelling, perfect order, 15 rooms; worth $14,000; will sacrifice for $10,500. "Home," Box 157 Times, Harlem.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY | FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

HOTEL FOR RENT.
A HIGH CLASS AND SUCCESSFUL OCEAN HOTEL.
ONE OF THE FINE T ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launchs on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH,
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

For Sale.—A modern, well-constructed house, double floors, 10 nice rooms and bath, exposed plumbing; lot 35x119; convenient to Grove St. Station on Lackawanna Road; price, $5,750; this is all right. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

For Sale—At a sacrifice to close an estate, a large, well-built, 13-room house, with improvements; large plot of ground, with barns, if wanted; two minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Or will rent. Address E. P. Veldran, Oradell, N. J.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage, Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

Rare and Safe Investment.—Beautiful plot, with 4 dwellings, paying rent; 45 minutes from New York; near station; fine lawns and plenty of large trees; good society; little cash required. Bookhout, Owner, 35 Liberty St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N.J.

Tract of land for factory sites, or building lots, near Newark; 600 feet dock front on Passaic River; large house and barn; at less than half value; terms easy; price, $7,500. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
7 rooms, $240; 8 rooms, $336; 6 rooms, $300; 9 rooms, $420; 8 rooms, $324; 11 rooms, $720. Some new; best locations; all improvements. Duvall & Brown, 7 Depot Square.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $10,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

Hackensack, Queen of Bergen County, New Jersey; down-to-date cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements; barn; price $6,500; mortgage, $3,500. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,800.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; incumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Will exchange hotel property in Red Bank free and clear for improved property; add cash. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody anywhere.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

REAL ESTATE.
Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.
MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

JAMES KILBY,
NYACK, NEW YORK,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR PROPERTY IN THIS SECTION, AM SURE YOU CAN BE SUITED. UPON MY LISTINGS.
SOUTH BROADWAY, NYACK.
MAIN ST., HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Lake George.—For rent, furnished residence, with stable, near hotels, lake, and village; suitable for private, boarding, club, or sanitarium purposes. Address "Pines," Lake George, New York.

Unincumbered Port Jervis lots and cash for near-by country place. Room 277, 145 Nassau.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
One of the finest farms in Berkshire County. The view from this farm is unsurpassed; 120 acres, 10 of it timber, balance 110 acres finest farming land in the State; smooth and free from stones; 2 houses, 1 new, Queen style, 15 rooms, steam heater, bathroom, hot and cold water, splendid cellar; good orchard of apples and pears, large new barns and stables; running water at barns and stable; also good farmer's house; will cut 75 tons hay 4 miles from station, 1 mile from school; very near good neighbors; stationary tubs; price way down; terms easy; title perfect. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.
Handsome residence in central and choicest part of city. A good hotel location and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds; photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS
(10,38) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.
Twenty-seven acres of very good land, between two roads, sightly situation; old house, new barn; two miles from station; $5,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements: eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

$1,500 will buy 200 acres finest farm land, Connecticut, with old buildings, close estate. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown Mass.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location, reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Cozy house, eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Westchester County; 12 minutes from 155th St.; price, $5,500.00; $2,000 cash. Bargain, Box 115, 617 6th Av.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Fruit Farm.—50 miles from New York; large buildings; sales $2,000 per annum, with stock $11,000. J., Box 188 Times Office.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Have you a dwelling house you wish to let? Send me particulars and I will rent it for you. O B Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

Wanted—Floor in private house; housekeeping; couple. Address Private, 254 8th Av.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FREEPORT
is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the best property and buy now, while prices are low.

$5 DOWN
$2 A Month
Title Insured
by the
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Capital $8,000,000

All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light, City Water. Best Schools. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.
Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a load house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Farms.—30 acres, seven rooms, barn, new 60-foot hennery, well, fruit, $2,000, installments; 45 acres rich soil, two corners, eight rooms, outbuildings, well, fruit; adjoins church, school; rural free delivery; choice property; $3,750, $1,000 cash; 72 acres, near Greenlawn; three roads front; land very rich; eight rooms, two barns, well, fruit, $90 acre, ½ cash. 20 acres more if desired; 130 fertile acres, some grove, nine rooms, outbuildings, orchard, telephone passes farm; only $50 acre; extra value; your terms; list 100 properties mailed; write your wants. Codling, Northport, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

Suburban property for sale; beautiful furnished cottages to rent for season; lots, plots, and farms; charming section Long Island; splendid train service; macadam roads; improvements; low taxes; near salt water; boating, fishing, and gunning. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

For Sale.—Acreage property near trolley road. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, a four-story 20-ft. dwelling on Riverside, West End, or cross streets in same section, between 80th and 100th Sts.; must be a bargain; condition no object. Anderson, 45 West 125th St.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx; send particulars of property for sale or exchange. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., Room 15.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Wanted—Houses either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Farnolo, 45 East Houston.

$10,000 cash to invest in good avenue store property; mtge. only 4½; by letter only; no brokers. Calhoun, 81 Fulton St.

Wanted—To rent two-family brick house in Tremont, Fordham, with 12-14 rooms; rent $40-$45. Box L 190 Times.

Wanted—1, 2, 3 family dwellings; buyers waiting; send particulars. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Southern Boulevard lots below 165th St. wanted for cash. S., 712 East 171st St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange—$35,000 equity in 7-story boarding and livery stable near new bridge; rents $9,000, leased for $5,100; price, $60,000; want double flats or big apartment house. Full particulars Wm. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Exchanging property a specialty. Submit full particulars for prompt attention. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

161ST AND 162D STREETS, NEAR B'WAY.
New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated to suit; rent, $900.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

Three-story brick and stone dwellings, 104-106 West 41st St., rent, $2,400; ten rooms and bath each; possession May 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

A handsome American basement house 96th St., near Central Park West, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. E. S., 33 West 94th.

House to let, 239 West 45th St., near Broadway; will improve to suit tenant. Inquire C. Razzetti, 458 West Broadway, or your broker.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGECOURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

AT LOW RENTAL.
To Let—During the owner's absence, a five-room furnished apartment, including fine grand piano, near Central Park East; all light outside rooms; price $35. For information address Y., Box 106 Times Office.

Handsome six-room apartment, 116th St., Amsterdam Av.; completely furnished, including piano; to rent from April to Oct. 1. Particulars, Larkin-Donovan Co., Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.

$55.—Elegant flat, 6 and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; well furnished See janitor, 1,835 7th Av., 112th St.

Furnished, 8 rooms, corner apartment; elevator; telephone. The Washington, 2,040 7th Av., corner 122d St.

44th, 123 West.—Pleasantly located comfortably furnished apartment to rent, very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

Attractive list sublet furnished apartments; inspected; bargains. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Ground floor, reasonable rent, for light manufacturing, where electric wiring can be installed or other small power is already installed, any locality in or near New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Newark, where water front may be conveniently used, and accessible street cars or railway. Address Manufacturer, 153 6th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Four-story building, 53 Front St.; rent, $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $18 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio; top light; steam heat, water, elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70, new building; steam heat; elevator Ames, 26 West 31st.

A.—46th St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; long lease, power if required. Martin Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x80; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

Corner loft to let at 225 Pearl St., 25x65; rent, $400.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

407-9 EAST 31ST ST.
Light lofts, 25x85; $800; new building.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

6TH AV., ADJOINING 42D ST.
Store,

two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53; Charles Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner and architect; cost, $8,250.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 90; John McGrath of 1,796 Anthony Avenue, owner; James T. Meehan of 1,796 Anthony Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 517 Grand Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; G. I. Miller of 253 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 132 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Glorieux of 134 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. P. Leo of 770 St. Nicholas Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 113 and 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick synagogue; Congregation Agudath Jeshorim, premises, owner; S. E. Plonsky of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, southeast corner, to three four and five story brick tenements and stores; estate of R. A. Fogarty of 364 West Seventeenth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,336 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick loft and store building; J. Dorf of 48 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; O. Lowinson of 25 West Twenty-fourth street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 164 to 168 Canal Street, to a four-story brick loft and store building; estate of M. Schriehelsen of 18 West Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 48 and 50 West Eighth Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stores, F. Werner of 133 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, architects; cost, $3,800.

Nos. 21 and 23 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; A. Weltfisch of 61 Second Avenue, owner; M. Zipke of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 735 to 739 East Ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; W. P. Sounge & Brothers, premises, owner; H. A. Koelble of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 396 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Elsberg & Liss of 148 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 163 and 165 East Sixtieth Street, to two three-story brick dwellings and store; R. W. Crocket, Newport, R. I., owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

West and Vesey Streets, southeast corner, to a seven-story brick warehouse; P. I. Carlin, owner; W. B. Chafin of 9 East Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,038 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Charles Waldin, Jerusalem, owner; R. H. Smith of 1,418 Crotona Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Cambreling Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 31; Henry A. Kennedy of 720 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 700 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, west side, 32 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story brick hotel, 25 by 50; John Corbett of 706 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 16.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 184th St, 99.11x75; Alois Gutwillig to the Royal Realty Company, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 75th St, 25x 94; Nathan A. Eisler to E. J. Schevelk, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, e s, 225 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; John C. Heintz and another, executors and trustees, to Annie Tow..... 1,800

AVENUE C, 210 and 212, e s, 54x82.3; Samuel Samuels to Morris Eschwege, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and. 100

BROOME ST, 286, n s, 25x80; Gittel Jacob to Sarah Cann, (mtgs $22,000)..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, n s, 50x136; Alexander Pinelite to Rachel Rosenberg, all title..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38, n s, 50x136; Rachel Rosenberg to Frederick D. Weeks, all title..... Nom.

CLARKSON ST, 64, s s, Clarkson St, 46 to 52; Greenwich St, 599 and 601; Bartholomew F. Kenney to Mary E. Kenney, all liens..... 8,000

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 76th St, 102.2x100; Elizabeth B. T. Martin to William R. H. Martin, (mtgs $225,000)... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, 1,844, e s, 51.4x80; Max Marx to Samuel A. Hamel, (mtgs $15,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

CYPRESS AV, w s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 24.9x100; Sarah Magrath to Phillip Fasser, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, 171, w s, 24.8x87.6; Isaac Perlmutter to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and.. 100

FORSYTH ST, 68; Frank Hillman and another to Louis Margulies, (mtgs $31,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

GRAND AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of 184th St, 50x100; Anna F. Lavey and others, executors and trustees, to Sophie C. Hohle. 8,400

GREENWICH ST, w s, 75 ft s of Morton St, 25x91.6; E. M. Livingston to Francis G. Livingston, 1-6 part, (mtg $2,000)... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x100; Helen L. Bailey to James Lamb, other consideration and.. 100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 115th St, 100.11x100; Mannados Realty Company to Meyer A. Bernheimer, (mtg $200,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x69; Walker A. Hawes to C. H. Sinclair, (mtg $16,000)..... 50,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 100th St, 100.11x75; Charles F. Halsted to Frederic N. Gilbert, other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,657, e s, 16.8x70; Simon Solomon and another to David Klein, (mtgs $9,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 182, map of 596 lots of Lewis B. Brown at Morrisania; Edwin L. Kalish to Warren S. Bartlett, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, 135 and 137, w s, 48x86 irregular; N. Regnier, R. Hall, executor, to Jennie F. Pellegrini and another, (mtg $5,000)..... 35,500

MADISON AV, 1,509, e s, 25x83; Carl Lange to Alice M. Rosenzweig and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON ST, 174, s s, 25x100; Margaret Jaeger to Bessie Frank, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

OAKLEY ST, e s, 50 ft s Sagamore St, 25x100; Frederick Fischl to Katie Fischl Nom.

OAKLEY ST, e s, 50 ft s of Sagamore St, 25x100; Katie Fischl to Edward Fischl..... Nom.

OAKLEY ST, e s, 25 ft s of Sagamore St, 25x100, Katie Fischl to Frederick Fischl. Nom.

OLD BROADWAY, n w corner of Manhattan St, 75.1x105.7x75.1x100; Daniel B. Freedman to Edgar H. Rosenstock, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

OLD BROADWAY, n w corner of Manhattan St, 75.1x105.7x75.1x100; Edgar H. Rosenstock to Benjamin Stern, (mtgs $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ORCHARD ST, 180, e s, 26x87.9; Margaret Jaeger to Bessie Frank, (mtgs $35,875,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, 1,844 and 1,846, e s, 50.4x99; Adolph Hollander to Markus Pollak, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and.. 100

PARK AV, 1,748, w s, 25x80; Bertha Schiefer to Oscar C. Freygang, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 50.4x 99; Giuseppe Botta to Adolph Hollander, (mtgs $41,000,) other consideration and.. 100

PEARL ST, 484, 25.1x48x irregular; Herter Realty Company to Josephine Dahn, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and... 100

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 708.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100; Ann McCarthy to Annie McCarthy..... Nom.

RUTGERS ST, 52, s w corner of Monroe St, 16.10x75.4x17.1x75.4; Leah Manheim to Adolph Lifshutz, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SHERMAN AV, corner line, 350 feet n w of centre line of Dyckman St, runs s e 400 x s w 100 x n w 400 x n e 100; Ellwood St, centre line, 300 ft n w of centre line of Naegle Av, runs n e 230 x n w 100 x s w 230 x s e 100; Anthony McOwen to Max Marx, ¼ part, (mtg $4,750)..... Nom.

ST NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 159th St, 88.2x100; Max Marx to August Ellinger, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

WATTS ST, s s, 100 ft e of Varick St, 95.6x82x irregular; Edward Michling to Martha M. Sonntag, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 82d St, 39.3x100.1x 44.1x100; Jacob Jacobowitz to Charles Stern and another, (mtg $69,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x 100; Max Schaefert to Selig Carlip and another, (mtg $20,200)..... 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 105th St, runs s 75.11x w 75x s 25x w 50x n 100.11x e 125; Mary Elfring to Israel Lippmann, other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, s w c, 60.5 ft s of 52d St, 20x70; Sophia Brown to Sarah Wolfsheimer.. Nom.

3D AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, 25.3x80; Jennie Goldstein to Richard B. Schoeler, (mtgs $23,500,) other consideration and.. 100

3D AV, 4,000 and 4,002, e s, 75x100; Solomon Moses to Max Borck, (mtg $39,000,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, 471, e s, 26.5x98.4; United Trust Company, executors, to Jenny K. Stafford..... 242,500

5TH AV, 471, e s, 26.5x98.4; Marie L. Emmet and another to Jenny K. Stafford, quitclaim..... Nom.

5TH ST, s s, 228.5 ft e of 2d Av, 21.7x96; Herman Goldberger to Herman Brill, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 75.9x 100; Laura Manley to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 92.3; Max Springer to Morris Kronovet and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.3; Jonas Weil and another to Osias Karp and another, (mtgs $20,000)..... Nom.

10TH ST, 251 East, 25x94.8; Minnie Pfeiffer, widow, to Louisa Braun, B. & S., all liens..... 1

10TH ST, 251 East, 25x94.8; Charles A. Vollmer and another, executors, to Louisa Braun, (mtg $22,000)..... 28,500

11TH ST, 620 and 622 East, 50x94.8; Rosa Bach and another to Gustave A. F. Seelig, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 371.8 ft w of White Plains Av, 25.4x114; Richard E. Schoder to Martha Schroeder, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

11TH ST, 642 East, 25x94.9; Jonas Weil and another to Osias Karp and another, (mtgs $16,000)..... Nom.

16TH ST, 607 East, 25x92; Louis Tausend and another to Ernest W. Morche, (mtg $11,500)..... 100

17TH ST, n s, 107.7 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 10; Townsend Wandell and another, trustees, to Richard Deeves and others, quitclaim..... Nom.

28TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary S. Bierstadt to Daniel S. Dryer..... 22,500

28TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Percy W. and Edna M. Taylor to Theresa Weil, (mtg $14,750,) exchange. 100

41ST ST, 4 East, 20.10x95.9; Marie E. Emmet to Jenny K. Stafford..... 107,500

49TH ST, 302, s e corner of 2d Av, 75x 50.5; Patrick J. Kenedy to Myer Goldberg and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Mary J. Stuart to Carrie Teven. 100

62ND ST, 210 West, 50x100.5; Samuel F. Jayne to Herman Boymann..... Nom.

75TH ST, 132 West, 25x100.11; Thomas Latham to Emma Weiss, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

75TH ST, n s, 17.4 ft w of Park Av, 17x 102.2; Sterling Realty Company to Lydia W. Kendall, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

78TH ST, 212 East, 13.4x102.2; Henry G. Krakaur to Rosalie Haas, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

89TH ST, 215 East, 25x100.8; John Vanoni to Margaret McManus, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

92D ST, 156 and 158 East, runs s 82.6x w 9.1 x s 18.2 x w 50 x n 100.8 x e 59.1; Rosa Loeb to Samuel Levy, (mtg $50,-000)..... Nom.

92D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 21x67.7; William S. Patten to Walter J. Dean, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

92D ST, 535 East, 25x100.8; Christian C. Cramer to Sophie Becker, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

92D ST, 531 East, 25x100.5; Christian C. Cramer to Lillian Ryer and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

92D ST, 308 and 310 East, 50x100.8; William F. Kuntz to Simon Leikowitz, (mtgs $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, 160 and 171 East, 50x100.11; Milton C. Henely to Maggie E. Hessen, (mtgs $41,000)..... Nom.

99TH ST, 54 and 56 West, 50x100.11; Karl Ledermann to Hyman Solomon, (mtgs $46,000)..... 100

99TH ST, 58 and 59 West, 50x100.11; Hyman Solomon to David Steckler and another, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

100TH ST, 164 and 166 East, 50x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Isaac Perlmutter, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 311 and 313 East, 50x100.11; Karl M. Wallach to Benjamin Biederman, other consideration and..... 100

104TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Albert Greenberger to Joseph Greenberger and another..... Nom.

106TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.11; Julius Berkowitz to Benjamin Polansky and another, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and..... 100

110TH ST, 124 East, 16.8x100.11; Hannah Elliott and others to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

110TH ST, 122 East, 16.8x100.11; John A. Walker to Isidore Jackson and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

110TH ST, 122 East, 16.8x100.11; William Elliott to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11x irregular; Caroline A. Weber, widow, to Augusta C. Wolfe, (mtg $20,-000)..... 27,000

116TH ST, 77 East, 16.8x100.11; Montrose R. Richard to Mary L. Bell, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 100.11; William P. Kelly and another to Cynthia K. Wheeler..... Nom.

116TH ST, 75 East, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth H. Taylor to Mary L. Bell, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 7 West, 24.1x100.11; Aaron Smith and another to Richard M. Adler and another, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 132 West, 25x100.11; Thomas Latham to Emma Weiss, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 12 to 16 West, 100x100.11; Ritter Realty Company to Elizabeth Schlesinger, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, 17 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Unterberg and another to Barnet Turner and another, (mtg $21,500)..... Nom.

119TH ST, East, 50x100.11; Adolph Hollander to Giuseppe Botta, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 69x 400.11; the Royal Realty Company to Samuel Hirsh, (mtgs $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

127TH ST, 374 and 376 East, 24.6x74.11; Columbus Av, 3,345, e s, 24.11x75; August Jacob to Max Marx, (mtg $26,500)..... Nom.

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; Solomon Krampner to Victor A. Levor, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; John W. Chandler to Solomon Krampner, other consideration and..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, runs n 100x e 25x s 25 to beginning; Peter Korn to Samuel Epstein and another, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

137TH ST, 255 West, 18x99.11; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Metropolis Securities Company..... 16,375

139TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Immanuel Britten and another to Louis Lese and others, (mtg $3,750,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, 630 East, 25x100; John H. Burt to Carl Bohmler, (mtg $10,500)..... 100

140TH ST, 632 East, 25x100; John H. Burt to Carl Bohmler, (mtg $10,500)..... 1

147TH ST, 669 East, 27.5x½ block; Otto Hille to Henry Feuerstein, (mtgs $19,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Charles A. Landeister to Max Baron, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Josepha Laumeister to Max Baron, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 415.1 ft w of Brook Av, 25x48x25x—; Matthew Coogan to Warren S. Bartlett, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

147TH ST, s s, 415.1 ft w of Brook Av, 25.1x100, with all title to gore on rear; Warren S. Bartlett to Charles Chaplin, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 415.1 ft w of Brook Av, 25.1x104.6x25x102.2; Charles Chaplin to Harry M. Goldberg, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; J. H. Carpenter and another, trustee, to Mary Reiser, other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Mary Reiser to Morris L. Ernst and others, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

153TH ST, 554 East, 25x100; Ernest Furrer to William McCormick, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

203D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 200x 99.11; Daniel E. Seybel to Robert S. Masterton..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 152; Mitchel Lippman to Aaron Lindenauer, 2 years..... 444

CROSBY ST, 51; M. A. Smith and another, executors, to Louis Lahn and another, 5 years..... 4,000

GRAND ST, 191, Mulberry St, 150½; Francis R. Stabile to John J. Aaron, 3 years..... 3,000

LUDLOW ST, 138 and 140; Amelia Newmark to George Panckner, 4 years..... 1,020

RIDGE ST, 109; Harris Newcorn to Aaron Goldfarb and another, 5 years..... 480

PARK AV, 960; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to John H. Patjens, 11 years.. $1,800 and 2,000

PITT ST, 62; Fannie Deutsch to Reuben Glick, 7 10-12 years, $3,000 to..... 3,300

1ST AV, 18; John Beckmann to Joseph Livingston, 3 years..... 1,440

1ST AV, s s, 48.9 ft n of 8th St; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Pauline Goldstein, 5 years..... 1,000

3D AV, 1,798 and 1,800; Leon M. Hirsch to George W. Rosen, 3 1-12 years..... 4,000

3D AV, 3,683; John Massimino to Jacob Sarbacher, 6 years..... 1,020

8TH AV, s w corner of 15th St; William W. Astor to William M. Caldwell, 10 years..... 4,600

14TH ST, 133 West; Bridget Kelly to the Planters' Company, 3 1-12 years..... 2,000

103D ST, 229 East; David Belsky and another to Jacob Sattenberg, 3 1-12 years. 2,000

103D ST, 205 to 215 East; Simon Epstein and another to Tilly Saikin, 4 11-12 years..... 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to the Greenwood Cemetery; Water St, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, due March 1, 1906..... 50,000

BARON, Max, to Charles A. Laumeister; 147th St, s s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, prior mtg $14,000, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,937

BARON, Max, to Josepha Laumeister; 147th St, s s, 165 ft w of Brook Av, prior mtg, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent. 2,937

BARTLETT, Warren S., to Henry P. Bartlett; 147th St, s s, 415.1 ft w of Brook Av, 4 years..... 14,000

BECKER, Sophia, to Christian C. Cramer; 92d St, 333 East, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years..... 14,000

BELL, Mary L., to Montrose R. Richard; 116th St, 77 East, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BELL, Mary L., to Elizabeth H. Taylor; 116th St, 75 East, prior mtg $10,-000, 3 years..... 2,000

BIEDERMAN, Benjamin, to Karl M. Wallach; 101st St, 311 and 313 East, two mtgs, 5 years, each..... 10,000

BIEDERMAN, Benjamin, to Karl M. Wallach; 101st St, 311 and 313 East, prior mtgs, $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BIEDERMAN, Benjamin, to Leopold Ehrhorn; 101st St, 311 and 313 East, 15 months, 6 per cent., note..... 250

BOHMLER, Carl, and wife to John H. Burt; 140th St, 632 East, installments.. 5,000

BORCK, Max, to Solomon Moses; 3d Av, 4,000 to 4,004, 3 mtgs, 2 years, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000

BOTTA, Giuseppe, to Adolph Hollander; 118th St, 56 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BOYMANN, Herman, and wife to the American Mortgage Company; 64th St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 10,000

CAPLAIN, Charles, to Frederick P. Forster; 147th St, s s, 415.1 ft w of Brook Av, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

CLELAND, James, to Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association; Ryer Av, w s, 50 ft n of 180th St, 3 years..... 3,000

CLEVELAND, Treadwell, to Henry D. Winans; 52d St, 22 West, prior mtg $95,000, due April 20, 1904, 6 per cent. 5,000

CODNER, John, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 49th St, 328 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

CODNER, John, to Helen Van Courtlandt Morris; 49th St, 328 West, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

DEMLEIN, John B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, 1,003, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

DE VRIES, Henrietta, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79th St, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av; also gore, begins at centre line of block between 79th and 80th Sts, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 13,000

DRYER, Daniel S., to Mary S. Bierstadt; 28th St, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

ELLINGER, August, to John A. Hoebuck; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 158th St, prior mtg $72,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 8,000

EPSTEIN, Samuel, and another to Peter Korn; 135th St, 529 East, prior mtg $11,-000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ESCHWEGE, Morris, to Samuel Samuels; Avenue C, 210 and 212, s e corner of 13th St, prior mtgs $13,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 13,500

FEUERSTEIN, Henry, to Otto Hille; 147th St, 669 East, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 27th St, 253 West, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FRANK, Bessie, to Margaret Jaeger; Madison St, 174, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,562

FRANK, Bessie, to Margaret Jaeger; Orchard St, 180, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,562

GAFFNEY, James C., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Home St, n w corner of Barretto st, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 10,000

GAGAN, James D., to James T. Lee; West End Av, 669, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

GANZ, Jacob, to Gittel Smith; Broome St, 200, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Patrick J. Kenedy; 2d Av, 920 and 922, s e corner of 49th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,750

GRANLESS, Isabelle, to Mary A. Kent; 238th St, n s, Lots, 111, 113, 115, and 117, map of Hyatt farm, 3 years..... 3,000

GREGORY, Harriet, to Louis Ungrich and another; 153d St, 463 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HAMEL, Samuel A., to August Jacob; Columbus Av, 1,345, 2 years..... 2,000

HAVEMEYER, William F., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Exchange Place, 60, n e corner of New St, 1 year..... 100,000

HELFERICH, Peter, to Emilie Schwarzwalder; 41st St, n s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 47.1 ft s of 62d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,173, w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

HOHL, Sophie, and another to Annie E. Levey and others, executors and trustees; Grand Av, s e s, 150 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

KARP, Osias, and another to Jonas Weil and another, Dec. 2, 1903..... 2,398

KARP, Osias, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 11th St, 642 East, collateral security, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KARP, Osias, and another to Jonas Weil and another, 11th St, 642 East, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 3,400

KARP, Osias, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 9th St, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,400

KAYES, Annie, to Patrick Lilly; 109th St, s s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, due April 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 4,275

KRAMPNER, Salamon, and John W. Chandler; 134th St, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

KRONOVET, Morris, and another to Rosa Schoeffel; 9th St, 625 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LEKOWITZ, Simon, to William F. Kuntz; 92d St, 310 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,625

LEFKOWITZ, Simon, to William F. Kuntz; 92d St, 308 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,625

LEGGETT, Francis W., to East River Savings Institution; 125th St, n s, 170 ft w of Park Av, 6 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

LEVIN, Charles D., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 83d St, 325 West, due Dec. 31, 1905, 6 per cent..... 6,600

LEVY, Abraham J., and others to Lottie Levy; Pitt St, 51, all title, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

LEVY, Samuel, to Rosa Loeb; 92d St, 156 and 158 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $60,000, installments, each..... 4,250

LIFSHUTZ, Adolph, to Leah Manheim; Monroe St, 118 and 120, s w corner of Rutgers St, 52, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to the City Mortgage Company; 1st Av, s w corner of 105th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to the City Mortgage Company; 1st Av, s w corner of 105th St, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to the City Mortgage Company; 1st Av, w s, 38 ft s of 105th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to the City Mortgage Company; 105th St, s s, 85 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MARGULIES, Louis, to Frank Hillman and another; Forsyth St, 68, prior mtg installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MARX, Max, to Henry Moe; Sherman Av, centre line, 300 ft s w of centre line of Boulevard or Dyckman St, 3 years..... 9,000

MARX, Max, and wife to Charles H. Lester; Ellwood St, centre line, 300 ft n w of Naegle Av, 4 years..... 4,000

MASTERTON, Robert S., to the Park Mortgage Company; 203d St, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, due March 8, 1907..... 5,700

MASTERTON, Robert S., to the Park Mortgage Company; 203d St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, due March 8, 1907..... 5,700

McGOVERN, Florence M., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 7th Av, 2,150..... 15,000

McMANUS, Margaret, to John Vanoni; 89th St, 213 East, 5 years..... 5,500

NIELSEN, Otto M., to Emma Gollhoefer; Lots 72 and 73, map of Neill estate, 3 years..... 4,000

OEST, Heinerich, and another to James M. McCunn; 25th St, s w corner of 6th Av, leasehold, installments, note..... 7,000

OSHANSKY, Louis, and others to Julius April and others; 110th St, 127 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

PARSONS, William C., and another to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 50th St, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

PELLEGRINI, Jennie F., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Macdougal St, w s, 103 ft n of 3d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

PERLMUTTER, Isaac, to Jonas Weil and another; 100th St, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500

PERLMUTTER, Isaac, to Jonas Weil and another; 100th St, 166 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,500

REISER, Mary, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees; 150th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 mtgs, 2 years, each.. 8,500

REISER, Mary, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 8,000

RENNERT, Frank L., and wife to John H. Burt; 140th St, 630 East, installments..... 5,000

ROBINSON, Cornelia S., to Realty Operating Company; 89th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent.. 1,200

ROSENSTOCK, Edgar H., to Daniel B. Freedman; Old Broadway or Bloomingdale Road, n w corner of Manhattan St, prior mtg $35,000, due Sept. 15, 1904.... 15,000

ROSENZWEIG, Alice M., and another to Carl Lange; Madison Av, 1,599, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years..... 4,000

RYER, Lillian, and another to Anton William; 92d St, 331 East, prior mtgs $16,500, 3 years..... 1,000

RYER, Lillian, and another to Christian C. Cramer; 92d St, 331 East, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years..... 4,500

SATENSTEIN or Satlenstein, Reuben, to Samuel Rosenthal; Ludlow St, 49, prior mtgs $20,667, due Sept. 16, 1906, 6 per cent..... 7,390

SCHLESINGER, Elisabet, to Ritter Realty Company; 117th St, 14 West, 3 years. 25,000

SCHLESINGER, Elisabet, to Ritter Realty Company; 117th St, 12 to 16 West, three mtgs, prior mtgs $75,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 2,500

SEELIG, Gustave A. F., to Rosa Bach and another; 11th St, 620 and 622 East, two mtgs, prior mtgs $50,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 9,000

SHEPPERD, Luler R., to John McGovern; 134th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtgs $14,500, installments, 6 per cent.... 2,250

SILVERMAN, Robert M., to the United States Savings Bank; 107th St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 60x100.11, 1 year..... 75,000

SMITH, James A., and another to James C. Thomas; 134th St, 87 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 850

SOLOMON, Hyman, to Karl Lederman; 99th St, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each.. 2,500

SONNTAG, Martha M., to Edward Miehling; Watts St, s s, 100 ft e of Varick St, 5 years..... 13,000

STAFFORD, Jenny K., widow, to United States Trust Company of New York; 41st St, 4 East; also, 5th Av, 471..... 175,000

TAYLOR, Cordelia or Cordelia M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 132d St, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 8,000

TERNES, Frank T., and wife to James Dowds, w ½ of Lot 397, map of Wakefield, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

TEVEN, Carrie, and another to L. Austin Johnson; 61st St, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

TEVEN, Carrie, and another to Mary J. Stuart; 61st St, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 2 mtgs, 2 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 10,000

THE METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY to Isabella Cass; 137th St, 255 West, due March 1, 1907..... 14,000

TURNER, Barnet, and another to Abraham Unterberg and another; 118th St, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $21,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

VOSSELLER, Jane E., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 134th St, 229 West, 1 year..... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Laura Manley; 7th Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 2 years. 57,500

WOLFSHEIMER, Sarah, to Sophia Brown; 2d Av, w s, 60.5 ft s of 52d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WOLFSHEIMER, Sarah, to Sophia Brown; 2d Av, w s, 60.5 ft s of 52d St, 10 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIMER, Mayer S., and another, executors, to Lillie B. Lilienthal..... 15,000

BUHLER, William, to Caroline A. Buhler, 6 assignments..... Various amounts

GORDON, Louis, and others to Henry De F. Weekes..... 7,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Henry De F. Weekes..... 4,500

HELDERBRANT, Jacob T., to David Weil, trustee..... 1,250

HUTTER, Leopold, to Isaac Lowenfeld.. 4,000

KOBRE, Max, to the Jefferson Bank..... 1

MACDONALD, James D., to James C. McEachin..... 1

SCHOELER, Richard B., to Jennie Goldstein..... 2,150

STETSON, George W., to Realty Mortgage Company..... 29,662

TERRY, John T., and another, trustees, to David F. Merritt, trustee..... 22,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ehrick Parmly..... 165,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank..... 7,000

PURSER, George H., Jr., executor, to George H. Purser..... 3,259

UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY Company to George E. Edwards..... 1

WERNER, Samuel, to Alfred Michaud.. 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 94 and 96, and 7th St, 287 and 289 East; Nicholas Kessler against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor.. 2,600

CARMINE ST, 80 and 82; Morris Gittelson against Jacob Katz and Max Wimpie, owner and contractor..... 155

CONCOURSE, e s, 239.5 ft s of McClellan St, 50x— running through to Carroll Place, Bronx; Hickey & Dennerlein against Edward Smith, owner and contractor..... 350

FILLMORE ST, 471, Bronx; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against John E. Badum, owner and contractor..

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$10 reward, string of gold beads, between 70th St. and 42d St., via 8th Av., 42d St. to 5th Av., to Vaudeville Theatre, and from theatre to Rector's, via 44th St., Friday evening. Address H., the Barnard, 71st St., Central Park West.

LOST—Generous reward for return large bull terrier, lost Monday evening, 6th Av., 45th St.; brindle left ear; lame. San Rafael, 65 West 45th St.

LOST—Monday evening, lady's gold hunting case watch; M. S. D. engraved on front cover, owner; liberal reward. E. S. Geer, 487 Broadway.

LOST—In Third Av. "L" train, envelope containing drawings. Suitable reward upon return to Becker Bros., 24 East 15th St.

LOST—Eliza Tossie lost pocketbook, 51st St., 7th Av., with $2.50 and keys. Return to 218 West 50th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21ST. 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., THE Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

45TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

57TH ST., 57 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

57TH ST., 46 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

82D ST., 171 EAST.—Large rooms, with board, private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

83D ST., 101 WEST.—Large third floor front room, select home couples, gentlemen; references.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

125TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

PARK AV., 1,709, (124TH.)—Rooms and excellent board in sunny apartment; reasonable. Bassett's bell.

Private family, west side, can accommodate two gentlemen accustomed to living well, desiring comforts, privileges of well-appointed home; references essential. L. B., 153 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.

Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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21ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

42D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

44TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

124TH ST., 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; near L; moderate; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 786, 61ST ST.—Doctor's office and parlor; has been occupied by prominent dentist for six years; references required.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

MILLINERS, TRIMMERS, PREPARERS.—Good positions and best salary to competent hands. Mirabella, 400 5th Av.

WANTED—Two young ladies, accustomed to indexing libraries; please state, in own handwriting, qualifications and other particulars; good compensation and probably permanent employment, if satisfactory. Librarian, J 169 Times.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 225 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. E. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—Saleslady of some experience and good reference to work in bakery. Apply 9 to 11 A. M., H. B. Cushman & Co., 18 Greenwich Av., corner of West 10th St.

WANTED—A Spanish and English stenographer; must be able to take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary $18 per week. Address W. H. B., 338 Broadway.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 420 BROOME ST.

WANTED—Operators on children's aprons with sleeves; no work given out. The E. B. Kurshedt Apron Co., 10 Bleecker St.

WANTED—Operators on waists and Summer dresses; long season. Apply, ready for work, Weil & Gross, 25 West 19th St.

WANTED—Apprentices for millinery; neat, bright girls quick to learn. Mirabella, 400 5th Av., 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—Operators on lace curtains. Apply Mills & Gibb, 468 Broadway, fourth floor.

Males.

AGENTS.—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE TO REPRESENT THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE BRONX; RESIDENTS PREFERRED. EXCELLENT CONTRACT. APPLY 10-12, C. H. STONEBRIDGE, SUPT., SMITH BUILDING, 3D AV., 148TH ST.

AGENTS WANTED.—Can earn $30 weekly. Swain Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—For contractor's office; must write good hand; young and Christian nationality; permanent position. 150 Nassau St., Room 1,507.

WANTED—Stenographer; $8 to start; also office man, understanding printing business. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Boy; Christian; good habits; no smokers; $45. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph, 62 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A LADY of culture and refinement would like engagement; is willing to read to invalids or others; or to attend to correspondence. M. K., Times, Harlem.

COMPANION.—By an American girl as companion to children or American or English family; vicinity Harlem; sleep home. J., Box 1,251 Times, Harlem.

COOK.—By a first-class woman as first-class cook in private family; good references. M. C., 426 2d Av.

COOK, BAKER.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 225 5th Av., near 23d St.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visible Secretary, 257 West 125th St.

DAY'S WORK.—The Jacob A. Riis Settlement recommends Mrs. A. Keenan, 235 East 73d St., for day's work at cleaning or washing; also to do washing at home.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Cross, 940 6th Av.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—By Swiss lady, with family intending going to Europe; perfect French, German, English; music; experienced teacher; tailor, traveler; highest references. M. L. B., 1,364 Broadway.

LIBRARY POSITION WANTED—A trained librarian (woman) with several years' experience as head of a library desires executive position. Address J Box 168 Times Office.

MONOGRAMS AND ART HAND EMBROIDERY wanted on dresses, shirtwaists; Hardanger trimmings on canvas, &c.; designs and samples shown. I. R. Steiner, 925 Park Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By young lady as general office assistant; high school education; rapid writer. M. F., 193 23d St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; painstaking, accurate; moderate salary to begin; references. Ready, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent. P. L., 157 East 125th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER. Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL Clerk.—By young man, 21; low figure; excellent reference and penman. William A. Smith, 75 West 11th St.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) good appearance, in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OFFICE MANAGER of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper, office man, age twenty-six; eight years' experience; A1 references; interview solicited. C. T. O., 218 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—As butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; country preferred; best city references. Apply, 10 to 12 o'clock, at late employer's, 17 West 16th St.

CARPENTER.—Wants work; understands the building of small frame houses, or fitting up stores; is steady and reliable; city or country. D. G., No. 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; neat appearance; sober, reliable; good horse clipper; A1 written or personal references. T. D., Box 105, 1,304 Broadway.

COUPLE WANTS SITUATION WITH PRIVATE family in country; wife German descent; husband English; willing and obliging. L. P., 405 East 60th St., Basement No. 2.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST.—Superintendent, licensed engineer; handle first-class apartments; no agents; competent; strictly sober; bond if necessary; renting specialty; best references. Box 36, 1,515 3d Av.

GARDENER.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, (26,) A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability and thorough knowledge of law, seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nineteen, active, energetic, and reliable, familiar with the details of office work; $8 to start. J. M., 176 Times.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—By typewriter and office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

WANTED—Situation as Manager for private city property; collect rents, look after repairs, &c.; 15 years' experience; highest city references and bond given. Lockbox 457, Goshen, N. Y.

BUILDING TROUBLE DUE TO MISTAKES

Employers and Unions Admit Blunders Caused This Strike.

ATTACK ON NON-UNION MEN

Striking Laborers Drive Armory Excavators from Work with Bricks, Sticks, and Stones.

More housesmiths whose work had reached the limit of three stories above the fireproofing were laid off yesterday, owing to the strike of the bricklayers, and, excepting on a few non-association contracts, not a housesmith was working.

An attempt was made to put excavators to work as laborers at the Thirty-third Street end of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Fourth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and fifty of them were working when a gang of 100 striking laborers came along. They started a fight with the non-union men, who were finally routed and chased out of the building. They showed fight, and the strikers attacked them with bricks, sticks, stones, and other missiles, and routed them again, chasing them away for two blocks. There were no policemen around at the time, and so no arrests were made.

It is admitted by the leading officers of the bricklayers' unions and by the employers that the present situation has been caused by blunders, both on the side of the employers and the unions.

The members of the Building Trades Employers' Association were more than ever anxious yesterday to go on record as saying that they did not want to precipitate the open shop, and put all responsibility for any trouble on the unions. L. K. Prince, First Vice President of the Employers' Association, said:

"We want peace, and we want the arbitration agreement lived up to. We certainly will keep it, and if a new fight is forced it will be the unions that will be to blame."

Later the Employers' Association issued the following statement:

"The recent alarming prophecies in some sources that all business operations in New York are again to be stopped are utterly absurd, as neither employer nor mechanic wishes another season of idleness. The present misunderstanding with the masons' laborers, which has caused the enforced idleness of the bricklayers and a few men in other branches, we expect will be settled.

"It was for the adjustment of just such temporary differences as this one that the arbitration system was adopted. The employers in the building trades are neither seeking nor expecting another period of prolonged trouble with the unions. It is their serious purpose to perfect the arbitration plan under which the skilled organizations are now working, and to establish in New York a normal and prosperous condition in the building business.

"It is not true that the employers are aiming to establish the open-shop policy in New York. The employers and the union men are getting along satisfactorily upon an equitable business basis, and there is no desire to disturb persent conditions by attempting to inaugurate the open-shop policy. If that comes, it will be forced upon the employers as a last resort after the arbitration policy has failed.

"We believe that the common sense of both employers and workmen will, in the light of past experiences, prevent a further serious disturbance of settled conditions, and that any and all minor differences that may arise will be settled in a calm and reasonable manner as provided for in the arbitration agreement.

"The interests of the city, the interests of the employers, and the interests of the men all demand harmonious relations and steady work, instead of another Summer of fighting and stagnation."

Chairman Finn of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Union did not take such a rosy view of the situation. He admits that the bricklayers' strike was without excuse under the circumstances, but said that it looked bad for stability in the trade when its equilibrium could be so easily disturbed.

"The employers made a mistake in sending out their notices rescinding the overtime, but rescinded it and acknowledged their mistake," he said. "The laborers made the mistake of their lives by not returning to work at once when they gained an advantage. The third mistake was the strike of the bricklayers. The trouble cannot be arbitrated now, as far as I can see, except under the unlikely circumstances of all the strikers returning to work before the 18th of this month. I consider the situation very perplexing, and would not undertake to predict how it would end."

SITUATIONS WANTED

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL Clerk.—By young man, 21; low figure; excellent reference and penman. William A. Smith, 75 West 11th St.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) good appearance, in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OFFICE MANAGER of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper, office man, age twenty-six; eight years' experience; A1 references; interview solicited. C. T. O., 218 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—As butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; country preferred; best city references. Apply, 10 to 12 o'clock, at late employer's, 17 West 16th St.

CARPENTER.—Wants work; understands the building of small frame houses, or fitting up stores; is steady and reliable; city or country. D. G., No. 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; neat appearance; sober, reliable; good horse clipper; A1 written or personal references. T. D., Box 105, 1,304 Broadway.

COUPLE WANTS SITUATION WITH PRIVATE family in country; wife German descent; husband English; willing and obliging. L. P., 405 East 60th St., Basement No. 2.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST.—Superintendent, licensed engineer; handle first-class apartments; no agents; competent; strictly sober; bond if necessary; renting specialty; best references. Box 36, 1,515 3d Av.

GARDENER.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By German; middle aged; married; no children; practical life experience in and out of doors; reference A No. 1. H. N. Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, (26,) A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability and thorough knowledge of law, seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nineteen, active, energetic, and reliable, familiar with the details of office work; $8 to start. J. M., 176 Times.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—By typewriter and office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

WANTED—Situation as Manager for private city property; collect rents, look after repairs, &c.; 15 years' experience; highest city references and bond given. Lockbox 457, Goshen, N. Y.

ODELL AND JEROME AT ODDS.

Each Would Direct United States Shipbuilding Inquiry.

A difference of opinion between District Attorney Jerome and Gov. Odell as to which one shall have the controlling part in the inquiry into the United States Shipbuilding Company promotion has introduced a new element of uncertainty into that much complicated case. Gov. Odell, so it was learned in Wall Street yesterday, is desirous of having the Special Grand Jury, due to be called in the near future, take the matter up under the direction of the Attorney General's Department with a Special Attorney General appointed by the Governor to conduct the case.

It is believed that Gov. Odell would be glad to have Samuel Untermyer, who was counsel for the four complainant bondholders in the receivership suit against the shipbuilding company, act in this capacity.

District Attorney Jerome, on the other hand, is understood to intend that the investigation shall be through his office primarily, before a Special Grand Jury, to be sure, but not conducted by the Attorney General or a representative of that official.

Another point of difference between the State and county authority is learned to be the length of time that will be required before definite steps can be taken.

Gov. Odell has been avowedly desirous of immediate action ever since his own shipbuilding bonds were disposed of a week ago, and believes now that three weeks at the latest ought to see the evidence in process of submission to the Grand Jury. The District Attorney, on the other hand, has said that six weeks is a more reasonable time within which to prepare.

MAYOR TO HEAD THE PARADE.

More Than 30,000 Men in Line on St. Patrick's Day.

According to the plans for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Manhattan, between 30,000 and 40,000 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will participate in a parade, headed by Mayor McClellan and Grand Marshal Lynch. Fifty-nine divisions of the order and every Irish organization in the county will be represented, besides scores of guests, including many city officials. In the evening there will be balls, receptions, and dinners in honor of the occasion.

The paraders will meet at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, at 1 o'clock, and an hour later the parade will proceed up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, where it will be reviewed by the Grand Marshal and his aides. Following the review, the body will separate, the west side division going to the Manhattan Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and the east side division going to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. A novelty of the parade will be the first appearance in public of the Hibernian Band, composed of members of the order. In all there will be forty brass bands and nineteen fife and drum corps.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will act as an escort of honor, under command of C. Duffy, and its members will wear for the first time the new parade uniform of the National Guard of the State. Some changes, also, will be noticed in the uniforms worn by the Grand Marshal and his aides.

It is said that 10,000 men will turn out for the parade in Brooklyn, a feature of which will be the appearance of 500 youngsters in line. This parade will start at 1 o'clock from St. Patrick's Church, at Willoughby and Kent Avenues, and proceed to Ridgewood Park.

Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo are expected to speak at the dinner of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, to be held at Delmonico's this evening.

CAR TOLL ON NEW BRIDGE.

Same Arrangement as Now in Effect on Old Structure.

Speaking of the terms which the city will receive from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and from the New York City Railway Company for the running of the cars of both lines over the Williamsburg Bridge, Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges announced yesterday that the same arrangement will be made as now is in effect on the Brooklyn Bridge.

This arrangement calls for the payment of 5 cents a car for each round trip, with the proviso that either side can terminate the agreement on ninety days' notice. The city will build and own the tracks.

In addition to that plan, which will govern the trolley tracks, President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit soon will submit a proposition regarding the elevated tracks over the Williamsburg Bridge.

Speaking about the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's objection to a subway and even an elevated structure to connect the two bridges, Mr. Best said that President Winter objects to having his company stand the expense of the interest on the debt which the condemnation of property will cause, and Controller Grout is insistent on that point. Mr. Winter does not want a subway, asserting that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars will run the risk of burning up, as the non-fireproof cars did in the Paris subway.

Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department has submitted an alternative plan and a much cheaper one, for an elevated railway connection. He suggests that the route be made through Park, Worth, East Broadway, and Suffolk Streets, and says such a route will reduce the estimated $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 of cost attached to the Baxter Street route to $1,500,000. This latter suggestion is new.

NEW CAR LINE FROM BRIDGE.

To Run to West Side and Will Accommodate Shoppers.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company next Sunday will put into operation a new line, by means of which Brooklyn will be brought into more direct and rapid communication with the west side retail dry goods and theatre district in New York City. The route will begin at the Brooklyn Bridge and run over the Fourth Avenue tracks to Canal Street, west in Canal Street to West Broadway, and thence north to Amsterdam Avenue over the regular Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue roads. On the line through Canal Street at Broadway a new transfer station will be established, thus giving passengers access north over the Broadway line, and at West Broadway another transfer station will be opened, where passengers may take the Eighth Avenue lines.

The Sixth Avenue service to the Cortlandt Street Ferry will be discontinued, but extra service will be put on the Eighth Avenue line running to the Cortlandt Street Ferry. The regular Sixth Avenue service to the South Ferry will be continued, and at the Canal Street and West Broadway transfer station a person taking the Eighth Avenue car at the Cortlandt Street Ferry will be able to transfer to north-bound Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue cars.

It is expected that the opening of this new route will save many thousands of passengers who now daily use the Broadway lines the trip across the City Hall Park and bring the populations of the two boroughs into very much closer communication.

ILLINOIS IN DRY DOCK.

Collision Between Warships Damages the Battleship.

The battleship Illinois limped into the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday with her stern badly damaged, the result of a collision with the United States ship Missouri off Culebra two weeks ago. One of her propellers is damaged, one of the shafts will have to be repaired, and there is a good-sized hole in the vessel's stern, just below the water line. She was saved from sinking only by her water-tight compartments.

The officers and men aboard the ship were reluctant to talk, but they seemed unanimously of the opinion that the accident was not caused by the negligence of any of her officers. Half a dozen of the big war vessels were swinging into line, the Missouri coming up immediately in the rear of the Illinois. In some way the steering gear refused to work and the Missouri crashed into her. She will be placed in the dry dock this morning.

It's both easy and safe to blow about what you've got, when you're sure you've got it.

We've a $4 Derby which for quality is better than most hats sold at $5.

We've a $3 Derby that's better stuff than any other $3 hat we know and outwears many a hat at $5.

We've all the standard Spring blocks besides some of our own design—which oddly enough outsell the standards.

A great many men seem interested in collar comfort—and quarter size collars.

"Cluett" 25 cents each.
"Arrow" two for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

NEW FIRE-FIGHTING PLANS

Oakley Reports Details of High Pressure Service.

SALT WATER ONLY AUXILIARY

System to Cover Business District from Bowery to the Hudson, Chambers to Twenty-third Street.

Commissioner John T. Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity submitted to Mayor McClellan yesterday the plans made by the department engineers for installing mains, pumping stations, and hydrants for a high-pressure water service for fighting fires. It is planned to install the system in Manhattan Borough in the district bounded by Twenty-third Street, on the north; Broadway to Fourteenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Bowery, to Chambers Street on the south, and to the North River on the west, including some 1,350 acres.

The plans provide for three pumping stations, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons an hour each, giving a pressure of 200 pounds to each hydrant, of which there will be 1,010 for salt water. It is estimated that the cost of the proposed plant in Manhattan, with electric motors, will be $3,950,400; with gas engines it would cost $5,293,200. The plans submitted also provide for extending the system along the Brooklyn water front and to Coney Island at an estimated cost of $1,475,000. It is estimated that one year will be required to complete the work. The general idea of the engineers is to use fresh water in the main, but to have the system so arranged that salt water may be used as an auxiliary whenever necessary. The engineers who made the investigation and report are Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., chief engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, and I. M. De Varona, chief engineer for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Commissioner Oakley also calls attention to the fact that the proposed service will furnish more than three times the quantity of water now supplied at one fire by the entire Fire Department on a fourth alarm, and that the pressure will be double that now maintained. Each pumping station will furnish thirty-two streams through three-inch hose, with one and a quarter inch nozzles, and each hydrant will deliver approximately 2,600 gallons a minute.

"It is intended that by concentrating the fire-fighting forces," says Commissioner Oakley, "much time and the loss of hose due to friction will be saved, and the operations of the officers and men facilitated. You will observe that Mr. Hill reports that it is ill-advised and impracticable to combine the system of fire protection with that of street cleaning.

"In the original proposition the question of the use of salt water in fire fighting was considered. We have found, on investigation, that the distributing mains of the Croton system are sufficient to supply the several pumping stations proposed with fresh water. As the use of fresh water will remove one of the chief objections to the proposed high pressure fire service, we include in our plans the use of fresh water, augmented by the salt water when necessary. This proposition does not in any way affect the original plans, but makes them more feasible and possible."

OPEN LITHOGRAPH SHOPS.

Employers Now Seeking to Deal with the Men Individually.

The open shop was started in all the establishments of the Employing Lithographers' Association, East, West, and Pacific, both in New York and throughout the country yesterday. At midnight of Tuesday the unions and the employers formally dissolved partnership, and it is now for the employes to lock themselves out or remain at work by either accepting or rejecting the arbitration agreement.

When the 10,000 employes of the members of the Employers' Association throughout the country reported for work yesterday each one was presented with a copy of the arbitration agreement. If he signed it he held his position, if not he lost his job in accordance with the notice on the back of each printed copy of the agreement:

At the headquarters of the Employing Lithographers' Association East, 31 Union Square West, it was stated yesterday that a number of the employes signed the arbitration agreement individually. The general results in New York and other cities will not be known for a day or two.

It was learned yesterday that preparations have been under way in the lithographic establishments all over the country for some time for the open shop. A conflict on this point, it was stated, was inevitable. According to the Conference Committee of the men none of the members of the New York unions signed the arbitration agreement.

Meetings of the various unions in this city representing the various branches of the trade, according to the officers of the organization, were held yesterday, at which it was decided not to accept the arbitration agreement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Employes in the seven large lithographing establishments in this city went to work to-day after adopting a resolution not to sign the agreement submitted to them by the National Association of Lithographers. Each employer will now proceed to deal with the men individually. To each man will be presented a copy of the arbitration agreement, and if the employe does not sign it he will be notified that his services will no longer be required after this week's work is ended. By the end of this week the lockout will be complete.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Our entire Eighth Floor is now devoted to an unusually fine display of floor coverings. Every weave of Carpet: Axminsters, Tapestries, Savonneries, Velvets, Aubussons, etc. Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums, etc. New Spring patterns and colorings, many our own exclusive designs.

Spring Novelties in Artistic Furniture are daily arriving.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St. Factories: 505 to 515 West 32d St

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

On March 14 to 19

Will offer very exceptional values in their

Lace Curtain Dept.

380 prs. Point Applique Curtains in Mosaic effects at 3.75 pair.

50-inch Cottage Muslins 25c and 35c per yard.

Also: Ruffled Curtains 1.00 per pair.

The largest and best lighted department in New York.

BIG VALUES for big men. All ye who glory in waist measure, embonpoint, anything you like to call it, as long as it spells sizes 38, 40, 42 or 44, Fat—here is a chance to save a lot of money on the $10.50 Suits.

In the smaller sizes there are quite a good many shorts.

Here are Double-breasted and Single-breasted Sacks, with trousers and vest to match each coat, and Norfolks. As no such opportunity to buy $15 to $20 Spring Suits for $10.50 has been offered this season, we have naturally sold a good many—and yet there is still good fair picking.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Little—but oh my!"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

RUNAWAY HITS TWO CARS.

Boy's Ice Missile Starts Horse on Mad Race Through Williamsburg.

The lives of many children who were on their way to Public School No. 16, in Wilson Street, Williamsburg, were imperiled yesterday by a runaway horse, which ran madly along Marcy Avenue, and before it was caught had crashed into two trolley cars and knocked down and seriously injured C. Oscar Snyder, a Park Department employe.

Harnessed to a butcher's wagon belonging to Louis Bauman of Marcy and Park Avenues, the horse was frightened at Flushing and Marcy Avenues by a boy throwing a chunk of ice at it, and plunged wildly along Marcy Avenue. In front of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory the wagon struck a Marcy Avenue trolley car. At the Keap Street crossing half a dozen school children had a narrow escape from being run down. A block further on, at Rodney Street, Snyder tried to stop the runaway and was knocked down and injured for his pains.

At Division and Marcy Avenues the wagon crashed into a Tompkins Avenue car, and spread terror among the women passengers. At Division Avenue and Wilson Street it scattered another crowd of children, and knocked down two boys, who, however, escaped injury. The animal was finally stopped.

ALLOWS NO ABUSE OF GOFF.

Justice McCall Refuses to Take Murder Case Out of Recorder's Hands.

Lewis S. Chanler, counsel for Alfred Childs, who is under indictment for the murder, in May, 1902, of Patrick Maloney, a sailor's boarding-house keeper, failed yesterday in his effort to have the second trial of his client removed from the court of Recorder Goff. The first trial, before the Recorder, resulted in a conviction for murder in the second degree, and the Appellate Division set the verdict aside.

Mr. Chanler contended before Justice McCall in the Supreme Court yesterday that the Recorder's remark of the first verdict that he could not see why it had not been for murder in the first degree showed prejudice. The Justice denied the application. Assistant District Attorney Rand insisted that an attack had been made on the integrity of Recorder Goff.

"I will not permit you to say that," exclaimed Justice McCall. "I do not propose to have it go out that I sat here and permitted an attack to be made upon the integrity of any judicial officer. No such attack has been made. Facts have been laid before me."

RAILROAD FIGHTING MAYORS.

Jersey's Equal Tax Advocates Organize for Long Siege.

Mayors of all the municipalities of New Jersey interested in the movement for the taxation of railroad property for local uses at full local rates met at the office of Mayor Fagan, in Jersey City, yesterday and formed an organization to be known as "The Equal Taxation League." Mayor Fagan was elected President, Mayors Ryan of Elizabeth, Belcher of Paterson, and Nowry of Camden, Vice Presidents, and Joseph J. O'Connor, Mayor Fagan's private Secretary, Secretary.

Mayor Fagan reported that when he visited Trenton last Monday night to consult with the Legislative Committee on Railroads and Canals he received very little satisfaction.

"It is evident," he added, "that the railroads are organized to fight us, and if we wish to succeed we must fight them."

Mayors Brady, Nowry, Belcher, Doremus, Lankering, and Ryan were appointed an Executive Committee of six to make arrangements for continuing the agitation in case the present Legislature fails to pass either of the pending bills, and Mayors Kenny, Nolan, and Berger were appointed a committee to arrange for a series of public meetings throughout the State.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. 2.

In Repertoire. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Last 2 Weeks.

TO-NIGHT "BEAU BRUMMEL"

To-morrow, Saty. Night and Sat. Mat., "BEAU BRUMMEL."

NEXT WEEK—Last week—Mon. & Thurs, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Tue., Wed., Fri. IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Sat. Mat. OLD HEIDELBERG; Sat. Night, DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.

Note—Owing to the continued demand for additional performances of "IVAN THE TERRIBLE," Mr. Mansfield has decided to substitute Tolstoi's tragedy for "Beaucaire" on Wednesday and Friday of next week. Seats already reserved for these performances may be exchanged.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.

The much-talked-of laughing hit, RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tele. 6726-38. Mats. Wednesday and Sat.

FRENCH GRAND OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, first time here, "Cinderella." Fri. Eve., March 18,—"TRAVIATA."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.

WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

Special Mat. St. Patrick's Day, (To-day.)

PRINCESS Evgs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. THE CENTURY PLAYERS. Much Ado About Nothing.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Eve. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.

VIOLA ALLEN As VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT. NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HENRY IRVING

And His Company.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Monday Evening and Wednesday Matinee.

WATERLOO AND THE BELLS, Tuesday and Thursday Evenings.

LOUIS XI., Wednesday & Friday Evenings.

Prices, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50 Cents. Every Sunday Night, Big Vaudeville Bill.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

COUNTY CHAIRMAN 141st to 144th Tims. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.

Forbes Robertson in ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET

Engagement Ends April Second.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., nr. 5th Av. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.

ARNOLD DALY Announces CANDIDA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15

A CHINESE HONEYMOON

BELASCO Theatre. Eve. at 8 promptly. Mat. Sat., 2. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 42d St., Bwy. 7 Av. 25,50,75,1.00. Daily Mats. 25,50. Henry Lee, Elfie Fay, Mary Norman, others. Added Attraction, Jas. J. Corbett.

AMERICAN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. 2nd Week. OUT OF THE FOLD

Next Sunday—TED MARKS' CONCERT.

WEST END To-Night, Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar. Next Week—"In Old Kentucky." FOXY GRANDPA.

Leroy-Beaulieu's Harvard Lecture.

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, member of the French Institute, who was obliged to postpone his lectures this Winter at Harvard on account of the death of a daughter, has arranged new dates. He will deliver his series of eight lectures on "

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; brisk south winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,912. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

THREATENS H. H. ROGERS WITH CONTEMPT ACTION

Counsel in Gas Hearing Demands Letters Which Are Withheld.

SUBPOENA SERVED ON HIM

Mr. Rogers Tells of Meeting Thomas W. Lawson, but Recalls No Negotiations with Him About Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 17.—To-day's hearing on the Bay State Gas Company's litigation in the Supreme Court took a somewhat sensational turn when H. H. Rogers of New York, one of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company, was threatened with contempt proceedings because he refused to produce certain letters called for by Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for George W. Pepper, receiver of the Bay State Company, and the complainant in the suit.

Mr. Rogers had produced several. He then was asked to produce the letterbooks covering the correspondence between Jan. 1, 1900, and the present time. This he refused to do, saying these letters were not material to the gas case.

Mr. Whipple then asked the court to subpoena Mr. Rogers to produce the letterbooks in order that he might ask for contempt proceedings in the event of a refusal to comply with the subpoena. He suggested that the case go over until to-morrow morning so that the subpoena might be served on Mr. Rogers. Judge Barker ordered the crier to adjourn court until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Whipple asked James M. Beck, Mr. Rogers's lawyer, where Mr. Rogers was staying, but the information was refused. Mr. Whipple then said that he would attempt to serve the subpoena on Mr. Rogers at his hotel, but if he did not find him there to-night he would serve it in court in the morning.

The subpoena was served on Mr. Rogers at the Hotel Touraine to-night. It is returnable at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. ROGERS'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Rogers made his appearance in court to-day for the first time in two weeks, having been confined to his hotel by illness. Mr. Beck called the court's attention to this fact, and he was allowed to remain seated while testifying. Asked what his business is, Mr. Rogers replied:

"I've been in the petroleum business for forty years."

"Anything else?"

"I was trying to think if I had been in the gas business." [Laughter.]

Mr. Rogers said that he is now President of the Amalgamated Copper Company. When he was asked when he first met Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., also defendants in the case, there was some objection by his counsel. Mr. Rogers finally said they had met four or five years ago. He could not tell who introduced Mr. Winsor to him, but remembered that they talked some three years ago with regard to the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Thomas W. Lawson? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long. A.—About seven or eight years. He came to my house in New York.

Q.—About business? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you interested in the gas business in and about Boston at that time? A.—I think I was.

Q.—That is the best answer you can give? A.—I think it is a good one.

Q.—Was Mr. Lawson? A.—According to common report, he was.

Q.—You mention a "gas war" in Boston in your answer or the answer of your counsel in this case? A.—Yes; there was a question between the city government of Boston and the four Boston companies with the Brookline company intervening.

Q.—Intervening on behalf of the Boston companies? A.—No; on the part of the government.

Q.—To uphold the Government? [Laughter.] A.—Yes; to reduce the price of gas to the city by $600,000 in its gas bills.

TELLS OF COPPER DEAL.

Mr. Whipple asked Mr. Rogers when he became interested with Mr. Lawson in regard to Montana and Butte and Boston. He replied that a contract was made whereby Kidder, Peabody & Co. received the stock of Butte and Montana, and Butte and Boston, and exchanged them for Amalgamated. He could not tell whether he had met Mr. Winsor before or after that, but he supposed Mr. Winsor represented Kidder, Peabody & Co. He finally modified the word contract to agreement.

In reply to further questions, he said that A. C. Burrage represented him in the negotiations that took place at that time in regard to Boston gas. He admitted that he became an officer in all the Boston gas companies after that.

Mr. Whipple inquired if there had not been a change in the situation between the time Mr. Lawson called at his house in New York and this date, but Mr. Rogers was not clear about it.

Q.—How long were you negotiating for the sale of the Brookline Company? A.—I can tell you how long it took me to make a trade.

No more definite answer was given to this question.

Mr. Whipple asked Mr. Rogers the date of the contract for the transfer of the stock of the Brookline company to the Boston companies or when the moneys were received. Mr. Beck said the offer was signed by Mr. Rogers on Nov. 17, 1897.

THE GAS RECEIVERSHIP.

Mr. Whipple—You were the Treasurer of the company when the receiver was appointed in July, 1902? A.—Yes.

Q.—You assented to the appointment of a receiver? A.—I did not sign my assent to the appointment of a receiver. I did so on the advice of counsel.

Asked if he had sent a letter on the part of the New Jersey company, directing the Mercantile Trust Company to give a proxy for the election of certain Directors in the Boston companies Nov. 12, 1897, he was not positive about it. He adopted the statement of his counsel as his answer.

Mr. Whipple asked for the books containing the correspondence between Mr. Rogers and the other parties to the consolidation "from 1894 to date," and Mr. Beck replied with some heat: "I decline to be anticipated by Mr. Whipple. I will produce anything asked for if I have it."

Mr. Rogers, in reply to other questions, said that he thought he had seen a copy of a letter of Miss Harrison, his private secretary, or himself to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, stating that he had lent them $1,000, and also advising them that he had paid the taxes.

Mr. Rogers then explained that, as he understood it, the idea was that the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware should pay the expenses of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, and he thought that at one time he wrote a letter or instructed that one be written to the Secretary of the latter company, asking for $4,500, and, as the amount was not sent very promptly, he advanced $1,000, and a copy of that letter, he felt sure, he had seen somewhere since coming to Boston.

Mr. Beck said it was possible that he had the letter himself, but as far as he knew Mr. Rogers had never known it was in his counsel's possession.

At 3:35 came the abrupt adjournment of the hearing because Mr. Rogers refused to produce the book in which his private letters were copied. Mr. Beck and Mr. Rogers both admitted during the examination that the book in question was stored away in a trunk in the Hotel Touraine, but neither of them thought it was right to expose to the opposing counsel the private correspondence, which would in no way, they said, bring out any facts relating to the gas affairs. As the subpoenas were served, the letters are expected to be in court to-day.

Before he was called an attorney for Receiver Pepper read a letter written by Mr. Rogers to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, another defendant, showing the writer's alleged voice in the management of several local gas companies.

MISS GOULD IN THE BOWERY.

With Mrs. Sage She Visits a Mission and Gets a Hearty Greeting.

Miss Helen Miller Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage visited the Bowery last night in an automobile to take part in the services of the Bowery Mission at No. 55. The hearty reception accorded them brought tears to the eyes of Miss Gould. The hall was packed, although no public announcement had been made that either Miss Gould or Mrs. Sage was to be present.

The mission is conducted by Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, widow of Thomas Bird, and known as "Mother" Bird. She and Mrs. Sage were youthful friends, and Mrs. Sage has visited the mission before, but it was the first experience of the kind for Miss Gould.

Miss Gould, told by Mrs. Bird that she was expected to speak, held a hurried consultation with Mrs. Sage, and then, tightly clasping a Testament thrust into her hand by Mrs. Sage, said:

"My friends, I am not a public speaker. I am very glad to be with you to-night, and perhaps the best thing I can do is to read to you two beautiful verses from the Bible." She read from John iii., 16, and Matt. x., 32.

Mrs. Sage also delivered a brief address.

Miss Gould, after hearing "testimonies" and seeing the men eat the bread and drink the coffee which are given out every night by the mission, said it was one of the most enjoyable experiences of her life.

Among the "testimonies" was a speech by Gustave Gayer, formerly a patrolman and one of the "rescued" of the mission. Recalling that it was St. Patrick's Day, the presence of the distinguished visitors on the platform reminded him, he said, that five years ago to the day, a terrible calamity occurred in New York.

"Many lives were lost and scores of people injured," he continued, "and one of our guests to-night threw open her luxurious home for the accommodation of the sufferers. I need hardly tell you that this was the awful Windsor Hotel fire, and that the heroine of that occasion was Miss Helen Gould."

The applause that followed this reminiscence was emphatic, and tears trickled freely down Miss Gould's cheeks.

When she and Mrs. Sage left the hall it was amid a salute of most vigorous hand clapping.

SENATORS PLAY JAI-ALAI.

Mimic Game on Senate Floor During Consideration of Gen. Wood's Case.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senatorial dignity received a shock to-day, when the spectacle of gray-haired members of the upper house wildly swinging rackets in their hands to illustrate how the game of jai-alai is played, was witnessed on the Senate floor. Protected by the closed doors of an executive session, the members of that august body amused themselves thus for more than an hour, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the sport.

The game figures conspicuously in the charges on which is based the opposition to Gen. Leonard Wood's confirmation as a Major General. Senators Proctor, Cockrell, Quarles, Foraker, Teller, Scott, Pettus, Blackburn, and others who participated in the hearings before the Military Affairs Committee, where the game was explained by experts, were the exponents of jai-alai. The spectacle of Senators clasping the basket rackets to their hands and illustrating the manner of throwing the "pelota" ball in real play was so unusual that it came nearer holding a quorum than have any of the fiery speeches that have been made for or against Gen. Wood's confirmation.

Senators Cockrell and Foraker, who have seen the game played in Cuba, contended that gambling features are not essential to the game. Other Senators contradicted them, among these being Messrs. Blackburn, Scott, and Teller, who contended that without the betting privilege the Jai-Alai Company would not have applied to Gen. Wood for a concession.

Gen. Wood's defenders scored a point when Senator Patterson admitted that he had spent a day studying the testimony in regard to the game and had come to the conclusion that it contained nothing detrimental to Gen. Wood's conduct and no reason for opposition to his confirmation. The Senator said that a more urgent reason than that must be advanced.

Senator Alger is armed with a letter written to Gen. Wood by Senator Teller on Feb. 15, 1901, complimenting him for his "deserved promotion", on the occasion of Wood's confirmation as Brigadier General.

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NO CASH IN SIGHT, SO FRENCH SINGERS QUIT

Audience That Gathers to Hear "Cendrillon" Is Dismissed.

THEN THE COMPANY IS SORRY

Becomes Excited at Last Moment on Hearing That Manager Has Left the City.

Art and commercialism came in conflict at the Casino Theatre last night, and the money spirit came out an easy winner. Because they were about six weeks behind in their pay and had heard that their manager had suddenly left the town, the members of the French Grand Opera Company refused to sing "Cendrillon." Nobody knew anything about this decision on the part of the irate singers until 8:15 o'clock. The audience had gathered when a spokesman of the company came before the curtain and said the singers would not trill.

"It will be impossible to give 'Cendrillon' to-night," said the speaker. "The audience will please go out to the box office and have the money refunded. Some of the singers have refused to appear."

Upon which everybody arose and prepared to depart. When about half the crowd had gone, another announcement was heard, to the effect that there would be a performance after all. Then, again, when some had returned to their seats, they found out this was a mistake, and the first announcement held true.

It was said that, though most of the company has not been paid up to date, as long as the manager, M. Charley, remained here they did not seem to be uneasy. Just after the singers had reached the theatre, however, M. Verande, one of the singers and at the same time a man with a business head, told them that M. Charley had gone to New Orleans for a few days. They could not get any money to-night, M. Verande said, but if they were patient it would be forthcoming before long.

Without waiting for any more explanations the other singers began, all at once, to protest. No, indeed, they would not sing until they got their money. M. Charley gone! And they left here high and dry in this cold, strange New York, where everybody jostles you and tells you to step lively! No, they wouldn't think of singing "Cendrillon."

M. Verande, who is the right-hand man of M. Charley, and M. Gilfoy, the advance agent of the company, tried in vain to convince the angry singers that it would be best to cool down, sing to the New Yorkers out in the auditorium, and then discuss money matter to-morrow. Both the men and women had worked themselves into such an excited frame of mind that they could not be persuaded. They kept chattering, and became more positive every moment that they would not sing. Finally the two would-be peacemakers gave up. Then it was their duty to let the audience know.

The French Grand Opera Company left New Orleans Feb. 20 on its way to New York, intending to delight many cities on the way. First they tried Louisville, Ky., but the engagement there left the manager $2,000 poorer than when he arrived. Nashville, Tenn., was tried, with about the same lack of success.

After Nashville they were to have gone to Baltimore, but because the fire had left that city such a poor place for amusements they hurriedly decided to go to St. Louis. There, with only two days in which to advertise his show, M. Charley had an even worse experience than in the other two places.

Here, of course, he has had only his share of the door box-office receipts at the Casino. They were not enough to place him even with the game, and he started out day before yesterday on a canvass for New York money. The plan didn't work. The financiers he went to did not want to lend. He got the same answer everywhere. In despair, he telegraphed to his wife, in New Orleans, to raise money for him. She answered that she had got together $1,000, and could get another $1,000 if he would come and help her. So he started yesterday, leaving his friend Verande in charge.

"Cendrillon" is the opera which the French Grand Opera Company is best prepared to give, and the crowd that gathered last night was eagerly anticipating the novelty. Whether the members of the company will sing to-night is not yet known. It is likely, however, that they will. Before the house was darkened last night they had begun to cool down.

SANFORD ESTATE $5,127,469.

Largest Ever Probated in Bridgeport—Beats P. T. Barnum's by $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 17.—The inventory of the estate of the late Henry Sanford, filed in the Probate Court to-day, shows a total valuation of $5,127,469.93. This is the largest estate whose inventory was ever filed in the Bridgeport Probate District, and is about $1,000,000 larger than the P. T. Barnum estate. The value of the realty is $229,878 and the personal property $4,897,591.93.

BREAKS SIXTY-DAY FAST.

Pennsylvania Salesman Says He Feels Pretty Well.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., March 17.—V. R. Wilcox, a traveling salesman of West Fairview, Penn., who has been battling against indigestion by fasting as a method of regaining his health, broke his sixty-day fast to-day. He said:

"I am feeling pretty well, but have nothing to say as to results. I have taken a little nourishment, but cannot say what the consequence will be until later on."

EXCOMMUNICATED PRIEST WINS.

Nebraska Court Upholds Father Murphy in Dispute with Bishop.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—Bishop Bonacum of the Catholic Diocese of Lincoln was defeated in the long-pending controversy with Father William Murphy, one of the priests of his diocese, by an opinion rendered to-night by the Supreme Court. The court enjoins the Bishop from disturbing Father Murphy in the possession of the church property at Seward.

The court announces that it is unable to concur in the Bishop's contention that the Court of Rome has ruled in his favor.

Many months ago the Bishop removed the priest as pastor at Seward, and later excommunicated him, but Father Murphy, with the aid of the Trustees, retained possession of the church property and con-

HERRICK WARNS ROOSEVELT.

Asks the President to Keep Hands Off in Ohio Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—Gov. Herrick admits that he has sent a letter to President Roosevelt asking the Chief Executive not to interfere in the bitter factional contest now on between Senators Foraker and Dick.

When asked to-night for a copy of the letter Mr. Herrick said: "It is in the President's hands, and it therefore rests with the President to give it out for publication or not, as he sees fit."

The President recently appointed at Senator Foraker's request new Postmasters for Lima, Napoleon, and St. Mary's, in a section of the State that was in Senator Hanna's territory. These nominations were confirmed, although Senator-elect Dick had not taken his seat, and Senator Dick's friends are criticising Senator Foraker for not waiting.

Mr. Foraker says he has the favor of Roosevelt as to Federal appointments, and the Dick-Herrick faction threaten to retaliate on Foraker's friends out of State offices.

A fight is on in every Congressional district for control of district organizations. While delegates to Chicago are instructed to vote for Mr. Roosevelt the Dick men insist in naming the delegates, and have to date worsted the Foraker men ten to one.

A dispatch to a local newspaper says that Secretaries Hay and Taft have also warned the President against taking any action that would tend to intensify the rivalry.

MR. ROOT SEES GOV. ODELL.

But They Didn't Talk About the Gubernatorial Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Ex-Secretary Elihu Root took luncheon to-day with Gov Odell. Later, when Gov. Odell was informed that some Republican politicians thought that the visit of Mr. Root to the mansion was significant of the growth of the Root boom for Governor, the Governor said:

"The subject of the Gubernatorial nomination was not broached between Mr. Root and myself."

Abraham Gruber was here to-day and had a long conference with the Governor with regard to the Gubernatorial nomination. Col. Gruber afterward said:

"The question of who will be the nominee of the convention for Governor will not be decided until every candidate for the office has had a chance to present his claims. The field will be an open one."

Executive Chairman Barnes of the Republican State Committee admits to-night in his newspaper that Gov. Odell will be chosen Chairman of the State Committee. He says, however, that his choice "cannot take place without bad feeling and heartburn."

MINNESOTA FOR ROOSEVELT.

State Convention Indorses Him and Calls for His Nomination.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 17.—The Minnesota State Republican Convention met to-day and adopted a platform indorsing the Roosevelt Administration and calling for President Roosevelt's nomination.

While awaiting a report of the Committee on Resolutions the convention was addressed by Gov. Van Sant, who was introduced as "the hero of the merger." He declared that the party had in Roosevelt an invincible candidate. But that party must not stand still, he said. He was a believer in protection, but no tariff schedule should be so sacred that it could not be changed with changed conditions. Reciprocity, the Governor declared, was the battle cry to couple with Roosevelt.

Senators Nelson and Clapp, Gov. Van Sant, and Thomas Lowry were chosen delegates at large. The platform adopted declares for modification of the tariff schedules to suit changing conditions; declares in favor of reciprocity treaties, favors Government regulation of trusts, liberal pension laws, and continued increase of the navy.

CHURCH DEBT BIG SURPRISE.

Payment of Ephipany's $34,000 Failed to Include $13,800 Still Due.

Discussion was excited in Protestant Episcopal Church circles in Brooklyn yesterday when it was publicly stated that the Church of the Epiphany, whose strenuous and successful efforts to pay off a thirty-four-thousand-dollar mortgage about a year ago attracted the attention of the entire Long Island Diocese, was still in debt to the amount of about $14,000.

It had been generally supposed that the church, which is at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, was freed from debt when the mortgage was paid in January of last year. Bishop Burgess is said to have learned of its debt when a request was made to him by several of the Vestrymen for his consent to again mortgage the church property. The Bishop refused the request, and the church was not mortgaged.

"This talk about the church," said the Rev. Dr. Babbitt when seen last night, "is pretty much all wind. It is true that we owe about $13,800, made up by bunching together various claims after we paid the mortgage of $34,000. This was good business. Certain religionists have been trying to buy our church over our heads. We object; that's all there is in it, as I see it."

GAVE BIBLES; FORGOT BILL.

New Jersey Landlady Demanded Cash Before Allowing Boarders' Trunks to Go.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17.—Eight well-dressed young men, who came here to give away Bibles to all who would subscribe for a periodical which they were booming, tried to get out of town yesterday without paying a balance of $57 due on their board bill, according to Mrs. N. Connor of 32 Albany Street, at whose house they boarded.

The men had been so energetic in their work that they had forgotten all about their board bill, and when Mrs. Connor reminded the manager a few days ago he apologized and said he would send to headquarters at once for a check.

Yesterday a man drove up to the place for the trunks. Mrs. Connor objected. The manager offered her a check, but she demanded cash. He secured the money and paid his bill in full, and the Bible men went away.

"If they would only read the books instead of giving them all away," said Mrs. Connor, "they would make much better

ODELL AIDS M'CARREN IN FIGHT ON MURPHY

Emergency Message Puts Election Bill Through Senate.

BROOKLYN LEADER'S COUP

A Rochester Revolt Against Hill—Tammany and Hearst Working Together Against Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—An Election bill which was sent to Albany by the New York County Republican Committee was rushed through the Senate to-day on an emergency message of the Governor in the interest, it is understood, of Senator McCarren.

The bill, which was introduced by Senator Elsberg, and which has already passed the Assembly, amends the election law on the relation to election officers in cities by providing that in cities of the first class it shall be the duty of the board or the Mayor making the appointment of an election officer, to remove forthwith such officers without preferring any charges and without notice to such officer, upon the written request of the party official who certifies the name of such election officer or his successor.

It has been repeatedly charged in the past that Tammany men have secured appointment as Republican election officers. To prevent this sort of tactics on the part of Tammany was the object of the bill. But there was no particular hurry about the matter so far as the New York Republican organization was concerned.

Not so, however, with Senator McCarren. There are some scalps in Brooklyn that Senator McCarren desires before the primaries are held on March 29. He would like to make nearly a clean sweep of Election Inspectors in Doyle's and Coffey's districts.

Gov. Odell, seeing an opportunity to lighten his prospective burdens as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, decided to lend what assistance he could to the preservation of Brooklyn Democratic autonomy as well.

While the Elsberg bill will aid Senator McCarren in his present contest with Tammany it will at the same time come as a boon to Tammany's allies in Buffalo. William H. Fitzpatrick, State committeeman from Buffalo, who supported Leader Murphy in the contest between the Tammany chieftain and David B. Hill in the State Committee recently, is also the Chairman of the county committee of Erie County. Under the Elsberg bill he will be able to prevent his opponents, Norman E. Mack and William J. Connors, from having a single election inspector of their own choosing.

Murphy's lieutenants here have by no means given up hopes that Tammany will control the State Convention. While they claim that Tammany has no more interest in the candidacy of Hearst than has Hill, it is plain that the Tammany men and Hearst are working for a common purpose so far as the State Convention is concerned. Hearst is as much interested in having an uninstructed delegation as Murphy, and his agents throughout the State have had instructions to do all that they can to have Murphy backed up in the position which he has taken against Hill.

There was an open revolt against Hill in Rochester yesterday, said to have been instigated by Hearst workers. An attempt to commit the County Committee to Judge Parker's candidacy failed. The committee declared in favor of an uninstructed delegation. There is also a revolt against Hill in Onondaga County which is being helped along by the Hearst influence.

Hill men here are now openly charging that the whole secret of Leader Murphy's opposition to instructions for Judge Parker is a compact by which Hearst's support for McClellan was obtained for a pledge that Tammany would oppose instructing the State delegation to the National Convention.

CHEERED CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Students of South Carolina College Displeased Their Commandant.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C., March 17.—While the band of Clemson College played "Dixie" five hundred students recently lowered the United States flag and hoisted a Confederate flag in its place.

The commandant ordered the Confederate flag lowered. The students hid it, and several refused to tell where it had been placed. The next day the flag was again raised and the students refused to permit the commandant to take it down. Then the commandant addressed the students.

"I do not blame you for honoring the flag your ancestors fought for," he said. "Three cheers for the Confederate flag. Now, while the band plays 'Dixie' let the flag be lowered, and while the band plays 'The Star Spangled Banner' let the Union flag be raised."

The students cheered loudly as this course was followed.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY IN JAIL.

Quarantine Expert Guilty of Libeling Mobile Bay Officials.

MOBILE, Ala., March 17.—Dr. J. M. Lindsey, President of the International Quarantine Board of New York, an organization having for its object the advocacy of uniformity in State Quarantine regulations, was found guilty to-night of libeling the members of the Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay.

He was fined $100 and sentenced to ten days in jail. He is now serving the sentence.

Dr. Lindsey published in New Orleans and Mobile newspapers last Summer an article attacking the board, declaring it did not enforce its regulations faithfully and operated the quarantine for the money that was in it. He pleaded to-day that his article was addressed to the board and not to its members, and second, that its allegations were true.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER NOMINATED.

Ohio Republicans Name Him for Congress Again.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 17.—At the Congressional Convention of the Republicans of the Seventh District to-day, Gen. J. Warren Keifer was nominated for Congress to succeed Representative Kyle. Delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Roosevelt.

Gen. Keifer is not new to Congressional honors. He served in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses from Ohio, and was elected Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-eighth Congress. He made a good record in the civil war, and served as

J. J. HILL'S SON IN RUNAWAY.

Frantic Horse Dashed Down Steep Declivity Into a Dray.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—Walter Hill, the young son of J. J. Hill, the Great Northern Railroad's President, was the central figure in a wild runaway this afternoon.

Hill has a new Western horse that does not think well of pulling a smart trap around St. Anthony Hill. The horse rebelled as young Hill was driving slowly down Summit Avenue and dashed down the steep declivity at a break-neck speed. The wild race continued until the horse ran into a dray, when Hill finally regained control of the situation. The trap was ruined, but Hill was not hurt.

GOULD TO BUILD NEW HOME.

Says He Will Have a Mansion at Glenwood Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 17.—While on his recent trip to the West George J. Gould took a fancy to a sightly slope which overlooks the Hotel Colorado and the surrounding country at Glenwood Springs, and said: "From this place I can view the promised land, and also my own. I shall build a country home here."

Mrs. Gould has given her approval to the plan.

"PRESS AGENT" ARRESTED.

Accused of Instigating the Shooting at the American.

Matthew Berry, connected with the advertising department of the "Out of the Fold" company, was arrested yesterday by Detective Donohue of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on suspicion of having instigated the shooting episode at the American Theatre Monday night. Robert McCullough, a newspaper reporter, will be called as a witness.

It is said that Barry told McCullough before the shots were fired that "something lively" was going to happen. Berry gave his age as forty years and his address as the Aulic Hotel, in Thirty-fifth Street.

WOMEN CARRIED ELECTION.

Their Eleven Votes the Majority That Defeated Village Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 17.—The exercise of woman's suffrage has caused turmoil in the village of Washingtonville. Eleven women banded together, and when election day came had a respectable following, which marched to the polls to cast their ballots.

All except the original eleven, however, bolted when they saw the crowd of men gathered to see them vote for the first time, the appropriations. When the votes against the appropriation. When the votes were conted it was found there was just eleven majority against all the appropriations.

The appropriations were for the running expenses of the town for the ensuing year. As there is no money in the treasury for carrying on the village affairs, the newly elected officers talk of refusing to serve.

NEGROES BOYCOTT WHITE MAN.

Won't Cook or Wash for Legislator Who Pushed "Jim Crow" Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

SNOW HILL, Md., March 17.—Delegate William G. Kerbin of Worcester County, who has been strenuously pushing the "Jim Crow" bill in the State Legislature, has been boycotted by negroes.

Kerbin boards at a hotel here, and Monday morning when he sat down to breakfast he was informed that the colored cook had refused to prepare another meal for him. Hungry and angry, he traveled to Baltimore before obtaining food. His washerwoman, too, has refused longer to do his weekly wash.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17.—Gov. Warfield to-night signed the "Jim Crow" Car bill, which applies to railroads and steamboats in the State. The law does not affect the street or steam railways in Baltimore.

WOMAN PUT TRAMP TO FLIGHT.

Thrashed Him with a Cane, Then Menaced Him with a Pistol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., March 17.—A tramp got an unexpected reception to-day at the home of John K. Risler, a merchant living in Youmans Avenue. When Mr. Risler left the house after dinner the fellow, who had been watching, made for the house. Mrs. Risler saw him coming and observed that his pockets were bulging with packages, evidently containing victuals. Consequently when the man knocked at the kitchen door she did not answer the summons.

The fellow put his mouth to the keyhole and mumbled some words about wanting water to wash his clothes in. Getting no response he finally went to the front door and rang the bell continuously for fully fifteen minutes. This so exasperated Mrs. Risler that after arming herself with a heavy cane she opened the door and dealt the fellow a blow on the head, knocking him off the porch. She followed up her advantage by giving him a half dozen more welts.

The tramp went a short distance from the house and presently returned with a murderous looking club. Mrs. Risler was waiting for him in the doorway with a revolver, and at sight of the weapon he turned and fled.

WORE GREEN IN SCHOOL.

Torrington Pupils Sent Home for Thus Celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 17.—Seven boys and eight girls of the graduating class of the High School in Torrington celebrated St. Patrick's Day by appearing at the school radiant in green. The boys wore high collars painted green and vivid green ties, and the girls wore bright green shirtwaists, green hair ribbons, and belts.

Superintendent of Schools Edwin H. Forbes, not considering such raiment conducive to the pursuit of the higher knowledge, suspended the boys for the session and sent the girls home to change their clothing. Before the students left the school grounds they sang "Hurrah for old Ireland" on the school lawn.

The incident has caused a great deal of talk in Torrington, and Mr. Forbes is criticised for his ruling.

Chicago's Snow Record Broken.

CHICAGO, March 17.—In a furious storm to-day enough snow fell to make the total for the Winter break all previous records in Chicago. The season several weeks ago

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK FROM AN-JU

Sanguinary Outpost Fight North of There Reported.

JAPANESE TROOPS INTREPID

Marched Twenty-five Miles a Day Despite Terrible Weather—Landing May Be Made in East Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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CHI-NAM-PHO, March 16, via Wei-hai-Wei, March 17. By The London Times's steamer Haimun.—I arrived at Ping-yang Inlet on the 15th and proceeded to Chi-nam-pho. Navigation is still difficult, and the natural difficulties are increased by the drift ice floating down in large quantities.

This little-known treaty port presented an unusual spectacle. Where only 243 steamers entered last year I found anchored both warships and transports.

Disembarkation had been difficult, but the Japanese brought all the necessary appliances. Pontoon jetties were built extending some hundred yards, and the transports brought their own landing barges.

Information from the front points to the further retirement of the Russians. The Japanese are now holding An-ju and the line of the Ching-chong River.

The outposts are still in touch, and while there is no trustworthy information of their coming into contact, a sanguinary affair is reported north of An-ju.

The Military Situation.

The military situation in Korea appears to be as follows:

After the first landing a small expeditionary force landed near Hai-ju, pressed on and seized Ping-yang, and was followed there by the troops landed at Chemul-pho, which force is sufficient to secure a strategic front against a possible advance of the Russians south from the Yalu.

These troops had terrible weather, rain, frost, and a blizzard, but the infantry marched twenty-five miles a day, each man carrying nearly one hundred pounds. They did well by bivouacking in Korean villages, but it was a most severe test.

Covered by this force, a larger force is now disembarking within easier distance of the objective, while it is reported that preparations for disembarkation are also being made at the only practicable port on the east coast, though this report lacks confirmation.

Japanese Bivouack in Open.

Although the ice in Ping-yang Inlet is broken, there is much drifting. The weather is intensely cold, but such Japanese troops as are not immediately pushed forward are bivouacking with their animals in the open and sleep in turns in Korean houses, which, with fire under the floors, are warm though dirty.

Everything requisitioned is paid for, but at present the army is independent of the resources of the country. The men carry two days' cooked rations and three days' rice rations.

All the correspondents who arrived in the Korean theatre of hostilities without official licenses have been requested to withdraw on board returning transports. No correspondent has been allowed more than fifteen miles north of Ping-yang.

The Europeans connected with mining industries left on the American cruiser Cincinnati. It is reported that the Europeans met with no ill-treatment from the Cossacks, who are generally patrolling in front of the Japanese advance.

One cannot help being impressed by the selection by the Japanese of landing ports. Even if they had not been in command of the sea the difficulty of navigation in both approaches on the east coast would have simplified the problem of protecting the landing of troops.

Japanese Very Cautious.

In spite of their command of the sea every precaution is taken by the Japanese, and the Haimun has been constantly overhauled by Japanese warships.

I cannot give the numbers and designation of the various troops which have been disembarked, as that would be unfair to the Japanese, but the landings were made sufficiently long ago for general reference now not to prejudice the operations.

The weather generally is improving.

News of the fighting at Port Arthur on

that one Russian torpedo boat was destroyed.

TOKIO, March 17.—The Russian and Japanese scouts are separated only by the Ching-chong River, just north of An-ju.

The foreign correspondents leave Japan for the front on March 20 or March 23. Their destination is unknown.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY RETIRE.

Recross the Yalu—Small Force Still Occupies Chong-ju.

SEOUL, March 17—4:30 P. M.—The Japanese authorities have been advised that the Russian cavalry in Northern Korea have partly recrossed the Yalu River, and that a Cossack battery has also withdrawn.

A small Russian force still occupies Chong-ju.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SHIP SUNK.

Destroyer Skorri Strikes a Mine—Only Four of the Crew Saved.

CHE-FOO, March 17.—While entering Port Arthur yesterday, the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Skorri struck an unplaced mine and was blown up.

Four of the crew were saved.

PEKING, March 17.—A Military Attaché here considers the mechanical mines laid by the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur efficient to prevent the Russian fleet from leaving that port.

RUSSIAN FLEET MADE SORTIE.

Left Port Arthur on March 12 and Returned the Same Evening.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A cablegram received at the Japanese Legation to-night from the Japanese Consul at Shanghai says that the Captain of a Norwegian vessel which has arrived there from Port Arthur reports that the Russian fleet left Port Arthur on the morning of March 12, but returned the same evening.

A NEW RUSSIAN BASE.

Gen. Kuropatkin Is to Make His Headquarters at Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The first headquarters of the Manchurian Army after Gen. Kuropatkin's arrival will be at Liao-Yang, the General having selected that point, instead of Mukden, whence to direct the operations.

Liao-Yang is ten miles west of the railroad, being connected with the main road by a special line, which will be completed by the time Gen. Kuropatkin arrives. It has many advantages over Mukden, being a point whence both the telegraph line and the Peking Road go to the Yalu River. Liao-Yang also has the advantage of being nearer to the frontier of China in the event of punitive measures being required against the Chinese. It is also close to the Liao-Tung Peninsula, Niu-Chwang, and the mouth of the Liao-Ho.

While the Russians are mobilizing for the purpose of working out an offensive military problem they will be prepared to move heavy forces in any direction to meet the Japanese, whose command of the sea gives them great freedom in selecting their points of attack. Gen. Kuropatkin will live on a train with his staff, and be prepared to move immediately wherever his presence is required.

If the Japanese land in force on the coast of Northern Korea Gen. Kuropatkin will move his headquarters further north, along the railroad. If there is fighting along the Yalu, which now seems probable, he will go forward to Feng-Wang-Cheng.

Great precautions are being taken to guard against surprises. The Japanese have always shown a preference for night attacks, and most rigorous orders have been issued to keep up a continuous advance of scouting parties and to have heavy pickets out at night.

Gen. Kuropatkin is now near Omsk, Siberia. He is making very fast time, averaging over 532 miles per day, everything being sidetracked to get him to Mukden on March 26.

TO DEFEND NIU-CHWANG.

Russians There Say They Are Prepared for Any Emergency.

NIU-CHWANG, March 17.—The venerable Gen. Linevitch, after a survey yesterday of Niu-Chwang and its defenses, which had been prepared for his inspection, returned to his command at Liao-Yang.

Although disclaiming any apprehension of the Japanese landing here, the authorities are satisfied to have foreigners understand that the Russians are prepared for any local emergency, and the arrival of an additional battery of artillery and also 150 scouts, to-day, is significant of coming events.

The foreign managers of the railway from Shan-hai-Kwan to Niu-Chwang deprecate the baseless reports of sensational correspondents to the effect that the line between Kwang-chang-Tsu and Niu-Chwang is about to be abandoned, and also that a train is in readiness to convey the Niu-Chwang staff to Kwang-chang-Tsu.

RUSSIAN CRUISER'S ACTIVITY.

Balfour Asks Time to Reply to a Question in the Commons.

LONDON, March 17.—A question was asked in the House of Commons to-day regarding the movements of the Russian armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi in the Mediterranean, her searching of merchant vessels, &c., after repairing at Suez, and as to what steps the British Government proposed to take to stop these operations.

Premier Balfour, while admitting the great importance of the question, said he must have time to inquire into the facts before he would be able to give a complete answer.

RUSSIAN REQUEST TO CHINA.

Use of Railway Sought for the Transportation of Troops.

PEKING, March 17.—Russian commissariat officers have applied to the Chinese railway officials at Sin-min-Tun for permission to use the line in the transportation of troops and stores. The officials have replied that the matter presents many difficulties, and that they must refer the application to the authorities at Peking.

Some questions were also asked regarding the possibility of purchasing fodder and other supplies; also regarding the procuring of carts for transportation purposes should the railway not be available. Native agents of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Mukden have also approached the railroad officials upon the subject.

The Magistrates at Chin-Chou will not allow the natives to sell supplies of any kind to the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—United States Ambassador McCormick has communicated to the Government a memorandum containing the assurance received by United States Minister Conger from the Chinese authorities pledging the neutrality of China while the neutral territory is respected by the belligerents.

Satisfaction is expressed here at this new assurance of China's neutrality.

The Russians deny that they have any intention of going west of the Liao region. The railroad from Peking west of the river from Niu-Chwang and to Sin-min-Tun Russia considers neutral territory and beyond the sphere of operations unless the Japa-

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON QUITS THE FAR EAST?

Possibility that It Is on Its Way to the Baltic.

TO JOIN THE VESSELS THERE

Belief that It Would Be of Greater Service as Part of the Big Fleet to be Sent Out Later.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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MOSCOW, March 17.—I learn that in St. Petersburg naval circles the possibility of the Vladivostok squadron having left the North Pacific for the Baltic was discussed three days ago.

The conviction was expressed that the usefulness of the squadron in the Far East was temporarily gone, and it was thought that the ships would be of greater service as an adjunct to the impressive Russian fleet to be sent out later.

The question of coaling on the homeward journey was felt to be undoubtedly difficult, but not impossible.

BERLIN, March 17.—A dispatch from Kiel says Russia contemplates the immediate increase of the number of her torpedo boat destroyers.

German firms, among others, are said to have been approached with a view to the construction of vessels, of which it is proposed to build twelve.

A Japanese squadron bombarded Vladivostok on March 6, apparently with the idea of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron was within the harbor. No Russian warships were seen. The same day it was reported in Tokio that the Vladivostok squadron was at sea.

Russian official dispatches regarding the bombardment were silent in regard to the Vladivostok squadron, and not a word, official or otherwise, has appeared since then indicating its whereabouts.

ALERT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Russians Watch the Neighboring Bays Every Night.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 17.—A correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that he was obliged to leave Port Arthur, but succeeded in introducing an emissary, who sends accurate information.

The correspondent says the place is certainly very strong and in a position for indefinite resistence. The weak spots have been repaired. The guns of the Retvizan and Czarevitch are now mounted on coast batteries.

Every night marines, with squadrons of cavalry and light artillery, watch and explore the neighboring bays, where a landing by the Japanese is feared.

The Japanese failed in their attempt to destroy the vessels in the harbor by their fire. Most of the shells, though they fell in the port, missed the ships.

By The Associated Press.

PORT ARTHUR, March 17.—All is quiet here.

Military bands play twice a week in the public square.

CHE-FOO, March 17.—Viceroy Alexieff, in a dispatch, confirms previous accounts of the damage done to Port Arthur during the bombardment of March 10, but he says the story of a great fire there is a base fabrication.

CALLS JAPANESE TROOPS IDEAL

Bishop Moore, Writing in Korea, Looks for Russia's Defeat.

Letters dated Che-mul-pho Feb. 13 and 15 were received in this city yesterday from Bishop David H. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was on the Russian steamship Sungari, en route from Shanghai to Che-mul-pho a few hours before that vessel was destroyed off the latter port. The letter dated Feb. 13 was, in part, as follows:

I reached here last Monday morning in the Sungari, a Russian ship, which with two Russian cruisers, was destroyed the next night off the face of the sea. With Brothers Cable and Critchett (Methodist missionaries) and Gen. Allen of the Philippines, I witnessed it. We were not 800 yards from the Korietz when she was blown up. The Japanese have pushed their ships, and as the result of the first week have sunk, captured, or disabled thirteen Russian vessels, including three battleships. The Japanese are ready for every phase of the struggle; men, supplies, everything, everywhere. Minister Allen is looking carefully after all the missionaries. They have large supplies laid in and will stick.

The second letter, bearing the date of Feb. 15, but inclosed in the same cover as the one already quoted, was, in part, as follows:

The Japanese are landing troops and supplies constantly, and their navy is eating up the Russians. This cannot go on forever. The other side will have its inning, but I think the Japanese will win out. Operations on land will not be different. The Japanese land forces are ideal. They have everything, including a splendid Red Cross organization. In case the Russians throw over a column into Korea, the bloody field of Ping-Yang is not unlikely to be once more the scene of carnage. It is too fearfully cold to move our women and children now overland—the river to the coast at Chi-nam-pho being frozen solid. We dare not leave our property. So, if the Russians move that way, the missionaries in Soul and Che-mul-pho will go northward and bring the women and children down, leaving the Ping-Yang men to guard the property. I do not relish the idea of leaving the field when this war is on. I have told the mission and Minister Allen that if I can be of service in protecting our property and workers I will stay, and if I am called to by the authorities of the Church in the United States to stay until my successor arrives I will cheerfully do so. As an old soldier, I do not like to travel away from the sound of guns when our missionaries are exposed. Mrs. Moore is at Shanghai.

The trend of events since the letters quoted from above were written, has not been such as to make it even remotely probable, it is understood, that any suggestion that he remain in the Far East will be telegraphed to the Bishop

MARQUIS ITO IN KOREA.

Japanese Statesman Received in Seoul with Military Honors.

SEOUL, March 17.—Marquis Ito arrived at Che-mul-pho to-day. He was greeted by a delegation of high Korean officials.

M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Korea, and Gen. Ijichi, commander of the Japanese garrison here, who went to meet the Marquis, accompanied him to Söul. When the special train arrived at Söul it was received with military honors.

A Korean guard of honor saluted, and surrounded the handsome green palanquin in which Marquis Ito was carried to the mansion prepared for him by the Emperor. Thousands of Koreans witnessed his arrival.

Marquis Ito will be received by the Emperor on Saturday.

Support Japan's Fiscal Programme.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 17.—The two principal political parties decided yesterday to vote for the Government's programme for

DEATH OF DR. W. F. HOLCOMBE.

One of the Physicians Called in Gen. Grant's Last Illness.

Dr. William Frederic Holcombe died yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, where he had been ill for several days. Since 1861 he had been identified with the medical profession in this city, and he was connected with many of the leading medical societies of the country. For the last ten years he had not actively practiced his profession, but treated a few of his older patients. During his active days he was the physician of Charles Sumner and of Daniel Webster, and he was called in consultation over Gen. Grant in his last illness.

Dr. Holcombe was seventy-seven years old. His birthplace was Sterling, Mass., where his family was one of the oldest. His father was Augustine Holcombe, and his mother Lucy Bush. His early education was received at the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., whence he went to the Albany Medical College and was graduated with the class of 1850. He then went to Europe, where he studied in special courses of medicine at the universities of Paris and Prague.

On his return from Europe Dr. Holcombe joined the Faculty of the New York University Medical College and lectured to the students on diseases of the ear. The next year, in 1862, he became Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear at the New York Medical College, and a year later he entered the Ophthalmic College and Hospital as one of the staff of surgeons. He was also connected with the New York Medical College for Women. Dr. Holcombe was instrumental in the founding of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1869.

Dr. Holcombe had been a widower for fifteen years. His wife was Margaret Wanzer. He had no children.

Although Dr. Holcombe was an expert on diseases of the ear, he was himself deaf. This condition was one of the reasons for his giving up his practice when he did. For several years he was engaged in preparing the genealogical index of the Bush family, and at the time of his death he had carried it up to 1888.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday at 3 o'clock in the chapel of the Presbyterian Hospital.

VIEWED AS SERVICE PENSION.

Republicans Regard Executive Order as Obviating Need of Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Republican leaders of Congress regard the order issued by the Commissioner of Pensions yesterday, providing for pensions for veterans of the civil war who have reached the age of sixty-two years, as making a service pension. This was made clear to-day, when the Republican Steering Committee of the Senate met to decide upon an adjournment programme.

The demand among members of the House for the passage of a Service Pension bill has been regarded as one of the principal factors which might lengthen the session of Congress, and thereby increase the likelihood of Congressional investigation of the Post Office scandal.

With this obstacle removed by the President's executive order, which makes service pension legislation unnecessary, the Steering Committee found itself relieved of a troublesome question.

The steering committee decided to press appropriation bills to the front, sidetrack all legislation likely to engender party strife, and then, if the session is prolonged, place the responsibility for the delay on the Democrats. One of the members of the committee earnestly advocated adjourning by April 15, but it was agreed that this would be impossible.

The committee decided to sidetrack the general building measures, the several labor bills, the Hepburn-Dolliver liquor bill, and all similar legislation.

Conferences which the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Pensions have had with the President have led to the belief that an increase in the total of the Pension Appropriation bill will not be necessitated by the executive order.

Senator McCumber had consulted with the President before the course announced yesterday from the Department of the Interior was decided on, and it was then agreed that the plan proposed would meet the demands for a service pension bill.

BOY FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Heimberger Angry with Accomplice for Being a "Baby."

BUFFALO, March 17.—Herman Heimberger, seventeen years old, one of the four boys who on Jan. 22 killed Bernardo Balzano, a Walden Avenue grocer, was to-night found guilty of murder in the second degree. The only punishment provided by law is life imprisonment. Trueman, Draper, and Rousselet, the three lads who were indicted with Heimberger, will be tried next month.

Before Heimberger learned what his fate was he was asked if he were ready to die.

"Sure thing," he replied. "A feller's got to die sometime. Trueman ought to get the same, though. If I could take the blame off Draper and Rousselet, I'd do it, but Trueman was the leader that night, and ought to get all I get. Those fellows are both game, but Trueman—he's reading a Bible and crying. They all call him 'Baby' now."

MANHATTAN CLUB ELECTION.

Forbes J. Hennessy Defeated—Judge Parker May Speak at Banquet.

The candidacy of Forbes J. Hennessy for membership in the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club was defeated at the annual election, held last night at the clubhouse, Madison Avenue and East Twenty-sixth Street, by a vote of 109 to 221.

Mr. Henessy was the candidate of the "young man" element of the organization. His candidacy found great favor among many Tammany men now prominent in that organization, for toward the final hours of balloting they came to the club in hansoms and carriages from many St. Patrick's night celebrations in order to cast a ballot for him. The ticket elected follows:

Board of Governors (for three years)—Charles H. Truax, 248 votes; J. H. Parker, 245; John Hunter, 240; Harry Macdona, 221, and Edgar Whitaker, 237.

It is expected that many persons of note in the Democratic Party will attend the club's annual dinner, and that among the speakers will be Judge Alton B. Parker.

LITHOGRAPHERS STRIKE NOW.

Men Ordered Out to Anticipate Lock-Out Arbitration Agreement.

The lock-out of the lithographers was changed into a strike in this city yesterday. The officers of the local union went around all the shops and ordered the men on a strike. They were successful except, according to the employers, in one shop whose name they would not give.

Only fifty-five lithographers out of 2,800 signed the arbitration agreement in this city up to yesterday evening. The labor leaders said there were at least 2,500 on strike. The returns from outside cities will not be known for a day or two.

A. Beverly Smith, manager of the Employing Lithographers' Association East, whose headquarters are at 31 Union Square, would not make any predictions as to the result. He figured out that there were about 1,200 men affected in this city. It was not known to the employers yesterday in how many cities the unions had been actually asked to vote on the arbitration agreement. The only notification to that effect was from Rochester.

The fact of the men going on strike will be no bar to their re-employment individually on signing the arbitration agreement.

Stead Barred from South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, March 17.—Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, has canceled the permit granted to William T. Stead, the well-known English writer, to travel in South Africa, owing to the character of the speeches recently delivered by Mr. Stead.

ASSERTS CANFIELD HAD UNIVERSITY CLUB TOUT

Jerome Would Subpoena Union Club Members, Too.

TO REPORT GAMBLING BILL

Threats to Investigate Shipbuilding Trust If the Anti-Canfield Measure Is Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—District Attorney Jerome appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Codes and made a successful and sensationally vigorous plea for the bill which he had introduced in the Legislature for the specific purpose of enabling him to convict Richard A. Canfield of running a gambling establishment in New York City. After the hearing the committee met behind closed doors and decided by a vote of 5 to 4 to report the bill in its original form. It was agreed, however, not to announce the vote until Monday evening.

Mr. Jerome declared before the committee that if the bill were passed unamended it would enable him to compel the testimony of Reginald Vanderbilt, who he said had lost a large sum of money in Canfield's place, and Jesse Lewisohn, and by their evidence to send a certain person, presumably Canfield, to State Prison.

The District Attorney further declared that he wanted to subpoena a member of the University Club who was practically a tout for Canfield's place, and several members of his own club, the Union.

That the Anti-Gambling bill is to become the sensation of the Legislature was plainly indicated by to-day's developments.

Politicians generally doubted if the bill would be reported. It was generally recognized that, if it should be reported, its passage in its original form would be likely, because some of the leaders of the majority have announced their intention of taking this opportunity to get even with Senators Brackett and Elsberg for their actions as insurgents at last year's session.

When the secret leaked out that the committee had voted to report the bill, the politicians said that if Senator Brackett should not be able to defeat it on the floor, interesting developments would follow, involving the Shipbuilding Trust. Brackett is the attorney for some of the up-State stockholders of the trust, and Gov. Odell and Brackett are known to be determined to have an investigation of the trust.

They have been trying, it is said, to get District Attorney Jerome to ask for a special Grand Jury to investigate the trust's affairs. Mr. Jerome has not seen fit to do so as yet, and political enemies of the District Attorney assert that some of his friends would be hard hit by an investigation of the shipbuilding scandal.

Believing this to be the case, those who want to protect Canfield and the clubmen who might be compelled to testify in his case will see to it, it is said, that Jerome has to come to the front in the shipbuilding case.

At the opening of the hearing to-day Mr. Jerome undertook to show that the constitutionality of legislation to make testimony available after the commission of a crime which was not available prior to its commission had invariably been upheld by the courts.

"My objections to the bill," said Senator Elsberg, "do not arise from any effect which it is likely to have upon any person who is to be prosecuted for a crime. What I say is that a witness who knew at the time he went into the place that he could not be brought into court and compelled to testify, ought not to have his constitutional right taken away from him.

"It is so generally recognized that amendments to the Code ought not to affect pending proceedings that it has been the almost invariable custom of the Committee on Codes since I have been a member of it to make all such amendments take effect Sept. 1."

"Undoubtedly," continued Mr. Jerome, "if this bill were enacted it would seriously affect a certain individual. It would result in his indictment and sentence to State prison. I am willing to deposit my certificate of election as a wager on his conviction.

"For the Legislature not to pass this bill would let him out absolutely. Will the Senate let him out or help to convict him?"

"I don't care a rap about the man who goes into a gambling house and violates the law," said Senator Elsberg. "But under this bill, if it becomes a law, a man who went into a gambling house merely to look on could be dragged into court and compelled to testify."

"Would the Senator accept an amendment that the bill should not affect any person except those who had actually played?" asked Mr. Jerome. Senator Elsberg evaded a direct reply to this question.

"What I had in mind," he said, "was this: A few years ago we all know that gambling was run wide open at Long Branch, and that visitors to that resort who never gambled themselves went in to see the play.

"I went in to see the play at Long Branch myself. Now, while I admit that here I might not be so willing to admit it if compelled to go on the witness stand."

"I want to indict Richard Canfield and subpoena Reginald Vanderbilt, who lost money in his house, to give testimony against him," retorted Mr. Jerome.

"And you also wanted to subpoena members of the University Club who have told me that they never were in Canfield's place to play," said Senator Elsberg.

"I wanted to get a member of that club whose card got anybody into Canfield's, and who was nothing more than a tout for the establishment. I also wanted to subpoena members of my own club, the Union," replied Mr. Jerome.

"Canfield will not stand trial," added Mr. Jerome. "He will not endanger the prominent men who have patronized his resort in New York and Saratoga. Why, he has already offered to plead guilty if he could get off with a fine or a suspended sentence. But we don't propose to let down on him. State's Prison is the place for this ex-convict, and I propose to see that he is put there if that is possible."

"Now," continued Mr. Jerome, "Canfield is not the only one in New York that I am after. There are seven other just such places in New York City, where it is impossible for the police to get in, or for any one else except they secure an introduction or have a card from a 'safe' person."

"I think you misunderstand my position, Judge," said Senator Elsberg. "I would welcome a prosecution against this man Canfield."

"Then why not give me a chance to prosecute him?" answered Mr. Jerome.

"Well, that's all right, Judge, but we know that there is something of odium in merely being subpoenaed in such a case. I myself would strongly object to being held up to the community according to the methods that are in vogue in New York," said Senator Elsberg.

"If a person," said the District Attorney, "is sensitive to that extent he ought not, it seems to me, to have frequented a place where he knew a felony was being committed. Now I think that the Chairman and I are pretty well agreed upon this subject."

"We would always agree, Judge, if you would fight your battles before the committee instead of in the newspapers," said Senator Elsberg.

"Senator, when I fight I fight with every means in my power," responded Mr. Jerome. "I want to have a respect for the men who make the laws of New York, but when I find a bill like this, which can do no harm to any one except a man who has committed a criminal offense, criticised and fought, it doesn't conduce to the respect which I desire to feel for the lawmakers."

Liberals Win Another Seat.

LONDON, March 17.—The Parliamentary election yesterday in East Dorset, caused by the accession of the Hon. Humphrey N. Sturt to the Peerage on the death of his father, Lord Alington, resulted in a victory for the Liberals, C. H. Lyell, the Liberal candidate, defeating Mr. Van Raalte, Conservative, by 82 votes.

In the previous election in the East Division of Dorset Mr. Sturt defeated A. Allen, his Liberal opponent, by 96 votes.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

CLAY OPPOSES HEARST.

His Nomination Would Wreck the Party, Says Georgia Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—H. H. Cabaniss of Augusta, Ga., made public to-day a letter from United States Senator Clay, who is in Washington, in which the latter deprecates the Hearst movement and advises the nomination of Judge Parker by the Democrats. Senator Clay says, in part:

"Mr. Hearst is not regarded here by members of Congress as an available candidate. Very few members of the House favor his nomination. I am sure no Democratic Senator, so far as I have heard, believes that his nomination would be a wise one. I have talked with many leading Democrats from doubtful States, and I have never yet found a single one who thought that Mr. Hearst would make a strong Presidential candidate.

"I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Hearst. I have never met him, consequently no one can say that I am actuated by any other motives than the good of my party. I do not approve of the assaults made against his private life. I believe his nomination would result in our overwhelming defeat. We might not recover from it in twenty years.

"The general impression prevails here that Judge Parker will be nominated. If the New York delegation favors his candidacy, I believe he will be nominated practically without opposition."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Bacon of Georgia thinks the Democrats have a good chance to win the coming election, and he says that conservatism should rule not only in the making of the platform at St. Louis, but in the selection of the candidate. He said to-day:

"There should be the most pronounced conservatism in every utterance and action of the convention. We should have a thoroughly conservative man at the head of the ticket and a conservative platform in thorough harmony and accord with the character and record of such a candidate.

"Georgia, so far as I am able to judge from information received, favors the nomination of a man like Judge Parker or Senator Gorman. Either, I think, would be acceptable to the Democrats at large. Each of these gentlemen is conservative and safe. Either, in his standing in the party and before the country, combines the qualities which I think promising of success. Each could command a tremendous vote. The Democracy of Georgia could be easily organized for the support of either one of them in the convention."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS NAMED.

County Committee Plans to Secure New Election Officers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee at the United Charities Building last night was brief. The formal announcement of the appointment of Theodore P. Gilman and Louis Honinger by President Murray as leaders of the Nineteenth and Third Districts, respectively, was made, and a representative from each district except the Thirty-fifth was named to send nominees for election officers to President Murray. The President will pass upon these recommendations.

It is Gov. Odell's desire that new officers be appointed. Ex-President Bruce made appointments for the year last August. Some are Platt men and the Governor desires Odell adherents in their places. In the appointment of men to recommend election officers the Lauterbach-Mason wing of the Republican Party in the Twenty-ninth was recognized.

A resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Chairman Halpin of the Executive Committee that the committee call upon the Board of Aldermen to adopt Alderman Davies's amendment to the building code with reference to the insuring against a repetition of the Darlington disaster.

J. H. Tillman Will Not Go To Congress.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 17.—Theodore G. Croft has been nominated by the people of Aiken, S. C., for the unexpired term in Congress of his father, who recently died. Mr. Croft has accepted, and will begin a canvass of the district. Col. James H. Tillman and several other candidates have withdrawn, and will throw their influence to Mr. Croft.

TELLS OF HER TRIP TO MARS.

Miss La Viesta Details Experiences to the Cosmological Centre.

About 200 well-dressed men and women crowded into the hall known as the Cosmological Centre, at 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, last night to listen to Miss Vesta La Viesta talk of her remarkable visit to Mars and Venus, which she made one night recently. Miss La Viesta is the woman who believes that dew baths are the proper sort of baths for New York women.

"We seek the centre, the no-state, the union of being where limitations vanish and we fuse with the unlimited All," said Miss La Viesta, and it was in this state, she said, she ascended one night recently to Mars.

"Mars," she declared, "is peopled with an enthusiastic, stalwart, noble race of men, with complexions shiny and black as ebony. They are wiry fellows, muscular, taut, and supple, and play with electricity just as we would with fireworks. They have a way of flashing firelike radiations from their legs that makes their presence decidedly luminous, lively, and sometimes dazzling. They appear like huge warriors attired in atmospheric raiment of flame."

"What about the Mars women?" asked an elderly man in one of the front seats.

"Oh," said Miss La Viesta, "the Mars women are beautiful, with daintily molded forms, with very luminous complexions, and their flesh is luminous. They have Madonna-like features and have a glossy, hemp-like fibre for hair."

"The people of Mars dwell in caves of marble. These caves are marvels of art and beauty. They are carved out of the solid mountains, and they have vast circular stairways to ascend the huge cliffs. Numerous statues stand out like living figures, as if ready to step forth to welcome the stranger. At first when I got there I wondered how many ages it would take to accomplish those works of art, but I discovered that they did not do this work with their hands, but with their heads.

"This power is a soul sort of executive force projected from the head and shoulders, in an ethereal, thought-like web, eight or ten feet. In fact, they can project it as far as they please. And inside of this web they send forth from the centre of their forehead a mercurial bullet of their individual concentrated energy which sounds like a muffled mallet.

"How do the women make love?" inquired a young woman who occupied a seat near the door.

"Oh," said Miss La Viesta, "they chirp, coo, and have a peculiar whistle like that of a bird when they are love making. As to their children, the boys are born black and the girls white.

"I found Venus to be a very small place," said Miss La Viesta, "but it was beautiful and inhabited by a charming race of people, who are associated most happily."

TROLLEY IN ENGINE'S PATH.

Disaster Narrowly Averted at Newark Grade Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—An Elizabeth and Newark trolley car was momentarily stalled, through lack of power, in the path of a passenger train at the Frelinghuysen Avenue crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad last night. The car contained about seventy persons, mostly women, who made a wild dash for safety.

The motorman, realizing the danger, reversed his lever, and the car shot backward just in time to escape being crushed by an east-bound train.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, March 17.—Fire to-day destroyed business property valued at $200,000. The buildings consumed include the San Angelo Hotel and the First National Bank

THERE IS A
RIGHT WAY and a WRONG WAY
—TO BURN GAS.—

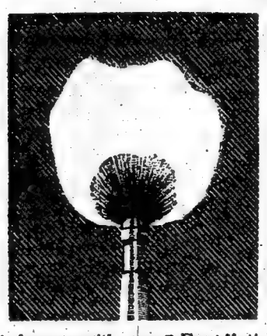

A burner with a "5-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Good light.

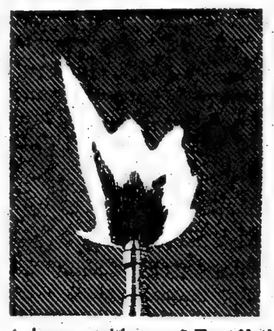

A burner with a "3-Foot" tip consuming 5 feet of Gas giving Poor light.

If your Gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

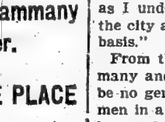

Boys' Clothing.

Points in relation to Our Boys' Clothing which are deserving of careful consideration:—

CLOTH that has been chemically and atmospherically tested.

CUTTING AND FASHIONING—done by experts.

NO CHEAPENING of minor details.

LARGEST VARIETY from which to make a choice.

PERFECT FIT—a practical certainty.

CORRECT APPEARANCE in every case.

Being, ourselves, the makers, you pay but one profit.

Our usual guarantee for satisfactory wear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

M'CARREN MEN MARKED FOR THE MURPHY AXE

Open War Now Between Tammany and Brooklyn Leader.

M'COOEY NEXT TO LOSE PLACE

Grounds to be Furnished for Each Official Decapitation—Senator Ready for Hostilities.

All suggestions of peace or of even a temporary truce between Tammany Hall and the McCarren organization in Brooklyn disappeared yesterday following the return of Charles F. Murphy from Atlantic City and of Senator McCarren from Albany.

The Brooklyn Senator's recommendation of a successor to Henry F. Haggerty as Deputy Police Commissioner for Brooklyn will be ignored, and, in the line of an agressive warfare from Fourteenth Street, the official heads of every one of McCarren's protégés who are now Commissioners or deputies in the municipal service are in danger.

The next to go, according to the best information obtainable last night, will be John H. McCooey, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at an annual salary of $6,000. Others who are apt to feel the axe at an early date are said to be James D. Bell, who draws $10,000 as Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office, and Tax Commissioner James B. Bouck, whose salary is $7,000.

Senator McCarren got back to Brooklyn soon after noon yesterday, boiling with rage over the removal of Haggerty, his law partner, from the Police Department, and saw many of his political lieutenants at his law office and at headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson Building before attending any of the St. Patrick celebrations.

"I have called the meeting of the Kings County Executive Committee for Saturday evening," said the Senator. "At that time we shall take up this entire matter and decide on a course of action. We will decide upon a candidate for the place left vacant by Mr. Haggerty's removal, and shall urge the appointment of our candidate on Commissioner McAdoo with all the force at our command. Also we shall take action—just what I cannot now say—which will put the removal of any other Brooklyn men from office in such a light that the people of the city will know and understand what is back of it all. We shall leave no doubt on that score, you can depend upon it."

"Have you any reason to believe that your recommendation of a successor to Judge Haggerty as Deputy Police Commissioner will be carried out?" was asked of the Senator.

"No, I have received no such idea from anything that has happened," was the reply. "If anything the idea has been to the contrary."

"Well, how about the removal of Haggerty? Do you regard that as a friendly act?"

"Rather to the contrary," smiled the Senator, taking some time to answer the question. "The whole affair, however, cannot change my attitude in political matters. I still am for Judge Parker for President, and shall not change, no matter what the coercion. Also, I am for an instructed delegation from this State."

From the attitude taken by Senator McCarren, and also from the information imparted by his friends and political associates, it is evident that Senator McCarren will not take the initiative in any peace moves. That Mr. Murphy is not inclined at all to the peace idea also was made plain by his friends last night, although Mr. Murphy himself would not be drawn into any discussion of the affair.

"Brooklyn will have to settle its own affairs," he remarked when seen at Delmonico's. "I guess the people over there can handle their own situation all right."

Mayor McClellan also was equally unwilling to be questioned on the situation when it was brought before him yesterday.

"Will you make any removals from office of Brooklyn men because of the factional fight now on?" he was asked.

"That question does not admit of a direct answer," said the Mayor. "I cannot foresee what may happen in the future."

"Have you decided on any such removals as yet?" was asked.

"No," he replied. "I am not here as a politician, for I am out of politics. I am here as a business Mayor of New York, and as I understand my duty it is to see that the city affairs are conducted on a business basis."

From the general understanding in Tammany and administration circles there will be no general turning out of the McCarren men in a way that will cause an upheaval, but each of the men will be, and in fact during the last two weeks has been, quietly sounded as to his position. Most of them have said they would have to stand by McCarren, and in view of that it is believed to be the plan to drop them one by one, with reasonable intervals and with reasons given for each removal outside of politics.

Charities Commissioner James H. Tully, who has been accounted a McCarren man all along, has shown signs of wavering toward Fourteenth Street. On Wednesday he called on Mayor McClellan, told him there was a $3,000 place in the Charities Department to be filled, and asked him to name the candidate. Senator McCarren was not consulted at all, but a man will be named from Tammany Hall within a few days, and Commissioner Tully will appoint the man so named.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"As You Like It" will stay another week at Daly's Theatre, instead of giving place to "She Stoops to Conquer." The attendance has increased steadily. Ben Greet was asked if he considered that Andrew Carnegie's "puff" of the play, published yesterday, had anything to do with last night's large attendance. Mr. Greet did not think so. He said he thought the people came because they wanted to see the play, not because Mr. Carnegie said it was worth seeing.

***

There will be a special professional matinée of "The Secret of Polichinelle" at the Garden Theatre next Thursday.

***

"The Dictator," by Richard Harding Davis, will enter the Criterion Theatre April 4. William Collier is the star. On the same day Wright Lorimer will come to the Knickerbocker in "The Shepherd King" and "A Venetian Romance" will open at Daly's.

***

Rudolf Christians of the Court Theatre of Berlin, will appear to-night at the Irving Place Theatre in the German comedy, "Die Journalisten," by Gustav Freytag.

***

W. H. Crane is to appear at the Academy of Music April 4 in a big revival of "David Harum." He will stay there for four weeks. The stage of the Academy is the largest in town, and will enable the prominent scenes of the comedy to be given with unusually good scenic illustrations.

***

"The Tenderfoot" will not leave the New York Theatre April 2, as intended. It will stay on indefinitely.

***

Burton Holmes will lecture at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon on Alaska. The lecture will be supplemented with moving pictures.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:50 A. M.—62 Greenwich Street; Henry Patje; damage, $500.
10:30 A. M.—27 West Ninety-sixth Street; Thomas Reynolds; damage, $500.
11:25 A. M.—572 Park Avenue; R. T. Wilson; damage, $10.
2:20 P. M.—30 Avenue B; Henry Hauser; damage, $50.
4:10 P. M.—82 Avenue D; Isaac Grossman; damage trifling.
4:25 P. M.—228 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Rose Roloff; damage, $1,000.
5:45 P. M.—232 East Sixth Street; Samuel Pfurick; damage, $100.
6:30 P. M.—319 West Thirty-ninth Street; Henry Mitchell; damage trifling.

Some can and some cannot
USE COFFEE
without dangerous harm to the body
Quit for 10 days to prove for yourself, meantime use
POSTUM

MAYOR R. NEWS PLEDGE BEFORE FRIENDLY SONS

School Seat for Every Child, He Declares at Society's Dinner.

SAYS HE LEANS ON McADOO

Tribute to Police Commissioner and John H. O'Brien, His Private Secretary.

At the one hundred and twentieth annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held last evening in Delmonico's, Mayor McClellan, who responded to the toast "The City of New York," evoked the wildest kind of enthusiasm when he said that, God willing, he would make good his pledge to the people of New York to see that every boy and girl in the city was provided with a seat in the public schools during his occupancy of the office of Mayor. In order to accomplish this he advocated the temporary use of the small parks and such private lots as the city could hire. There was another outburst of applause when the Mayor faced Police Commissioner McAdoo and said that it was on him and his secretary, Mr. O'Brien, that he leaned most at the present time.

Near the end of the banquet the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, created a mild sensation when he stated in positive terms that he considered the greatest enemies of Ireland to have been among her own sons, and finally called on the diners to rise and drink "that the great saint would confound every boodler, be he millionaire or hod carrier, in the world to-day."

When Justice James Fitzgerald, the President of the society, rapped for order every chair in the main banquet hall was occupied, while more than a hundred members and guests had to be served in the hall on the Fifth Avenue side of the building. At the guests' table there were seated, besides the Mayor and Justice Fitzgerald, United States Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee; John H. O'Brien, Private Secretary to the Mayor; Controller Edward M. Grout, the Rev. Father M. F. Fallon of Buffalo, Dr. Rainsford, Commissioner McAdoo, Charles J. Murphy, Patrick J. Hannon, Justice James A. O'Gorman, M. P. Ferris, George G. De Witt, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Theodore M. Banta, David S. McClure, Charles C. Burke, and Edward P. Meany.

Justice Fitzgerald read the following message, which evoked the applause of the diners:

Washington, D. C., March 17.
To Justice James Fitzgerald, President Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York:

Through you let me, as an honorary member, extend my cordial greetings to my fellow-members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and wish for them a most pleasant evening. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Father Fallon answered the toast "The Day We Celebrate," and his speech was a glowing eulogy of Ireland and her history.

APPLAUSE FOR THE MAYOR.

When the Mayor arose he had to wait nearly two minutes before he could make himself heard, so great was the applause. After referring pleasantly to his membership in the society and his splendid opinion of the Irish people, Mr. McClellan said:

"Our President has accused me of a predilection for the Irish. I think that if he will reflect a moment he will change his mind. It is true that I lean chiefly on McAdoo and O'Brien at the present time, but I have never yet asked them if they were Irishmen.

"However, in the moment that I am going to speak to you this evening, I wish to talk shop. In the last century there were times when a great many of the people in the United States believed that the tide of immigration was a danger to our country, yet despite their misgivings, year by year these strangers kept coming to us, until to-day there is hardly a place within the borders of this mighty land where immigrants or the sons of immigrants do not lead in political affairs and in the various lines of business.

"I believe this country is big enough, great enough to absorb every man that comes to us, provided we do our duty to him. A great many of the strangers settle in New York; the fact is, that the number that stay in this city is far greater than in any other community in the United States, and therefore our duty is greater than that of any other city.

"The most important question before us to-day is the question of free schools. Several months ago, when I was a candidate for the office I now occupy, I pledged the people of this city that if they rewarded me with their confidence and elected me to the office I sought I would see to it that every child of school age in this city should receive a full day's schooling. Now, I am one of those who believe that a pledge made to the people in a campaign is just as sacred as the pledge that is made by men in private life, and if it is possible for me to keep these pledges, I intend, God willing, to do so.

"After my tenure of office began I learned that if all the school buildings now being constructed or prepared were finished by the beginning of the next school year, that there will still be in New York 50,000 more children of school age than there are seats in the public schools.

"Then it was that I thought of the plan of constructing buildings on such lots as the city could hire and then, if it was found impossible to still seat the children, to erect temporary structures in the smaller parks. The bill for that purpose was introduced at Albany, and the members of men and women, good men and women, too, decided to oppose the utilization of one foot of the public playgrounds for the purpose desired. If this law does not go through, this great and perplexing problem will have to remain unsolved.

"I want to take this oportunity of saying to the people of New York through this society that never have I had an idea of taking one yard of the people's playgrounds permanently, or even thought of erecting a single public building in a single park except temporarily. Should the plan be used for two years, no possible harm could be done, but, on the other hand, if the children of this great number of people of foreign birth are neglected and allowed to grow up in ignorance, it will not only work a great injury to our city, but a wrong to the United States that can never be repaired."

OLIVE BRANCH VS. SHILLELAH.

Senator Carmack, who followed Mayor McClellan, said an Irishman never saw an olive branch in the hand of an Englishman, unless the Englishman had first seen a shillelah in the hand of the Irishman. He also said that some day Ireland would take her place among the free and independent nations of the world.

"Gaelic Unity" was the subject assigned to Dr. Rainsford, and he said:

"A nation which has no memories to live for is poor. The weakness of the Irish people is first, their great desire to dwell in the past, and the second to indulge in blarney. We can best help the cause of Irishmen, although we may differ, if we do what we can to remind our brother Irishmen everywhere that it does not do any good to brood on past wrongs.

"It is fitting to remember that in Irish history the greatest wrongs on Irishmen have been perpetrated by Irishmen. [Cries of 'No! No!' That is wrong.] We must remember that the advocacy of such causes as the Boer war does not bring one day nearer a Parliament at Dublin. An appeal to Irishmen to approve of the Russian terror can never benefit Ireland."

Commissioner McAdoo was introduced as an Irishman who was accomplishing successfully the duties of a very difficult office. He said in part, after the cheering that greeted him had subsided:

"There was a fine flavor of controversy in the remarks of Dr. Rainsford which he could only have learned in Ireland. I almost thought I was back in Mulberry Street. [Laughter.] But I try not only to keep the 'lid' on the town, but on my own emotions. One of the first articles of my constitution and by-laws is never to have a controversy with a newspaper, a clergyman, or a woman, because they will always be there to have the last word.

"I think there is a wrong impression abroad, which I will attempt to correct right now. The war is in Vladivostok and not in Mulberry Street. Mulberry Street is all harmony and serenity. Do you know, friends, speaking of the Police Department, that when Dr. Rainsford praised St. Patrick I was glad he was not living now, for I would certainly have a vacancy for him."

After relating a couple of stories the Commissioner said that he had just stepped off his beat to come in order to get "something off the side," and it was time for him to get down to business.

"I only want to say what I think should be characteristic of the United States. It should be characterized by moral might, [illegible] good') by a sense of justice to all people everywhere, by the illuminating example of disinterested righteousness, of more than academic love of liberty, but by the exhibition of what it is willing to do, not only for its own liberty, but for the liberty of humanity."

Commissioner McAdoo said that the blackest page in English history was written when it strove to rule Ireland, not with moral force, but with physical.

MAYOR REVIEWS REGIMENT.

Addresses Audience at Grand Central Palace—Leaves by Fire Exit.

Mayor McClellan, after leaving the banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, reviewed the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers at the Grand Central Palace. It was nearly midnight when he reached the scene of the review, and he was given a royal welcome. With him in the reviewing party were ex-Sheriff Dunn, D. F. Cohalan, Chief Justice Giegerich, James A. O'Leary, and P. J. Conway.

After inspecting the regiment he presented six medals for marksmanship to members of the command. In making each presentation he said a few complimentary words. This task concluded he was introduced to the great audience which packed the palace by Major Crowley, and delivered an address which aroused great enthusiasm.

When he had concluded everybody tried to shake hands with him at once, and it required the aid of a flying wedge of police to get him out of the hall by way of a fire exit on the Forty-third Street side of the building.

FINANCE CO.'S MISSING CHECKS.

Goslin Explains His Hurried Exit at Last Hearing.

Notwithstanding the publication of a story that various kinds of valuable evidence had been stolen at the last hearing of the case now pending before John J. Townsend, as referee, against Alfred R. Goslin, Christo Cosmides, and others of American Finance and Mortgage fame, no reference to the missing papers was made at the hearing at 45 Cedar Street yesterday, save for an admission of the description of one of them to the record by consent of counsel.

The papers alleged to have been stolen consisted of a set of canceled checks of the American Finance and Mortgage Company to the order of William H. Spencer, whom Henry C. Quinby, counsel for the complainants, has been trying to connect with the Finance Company and with the defendants, which were cashed at the Eastern Trust Company. The cashier of the trust company produced them in the last hearing and missed them shortly after the session was over just after Goslin had left the office of Mr. Townsend and had run up Cedar Street "to keep an appointment."

When asked yesterday to explain his dash, Goslin said that he had a very important engagement, which it was necessary for him to keep without fail, and had to hasten to it from the hearing. Subsequently, he said, he returned to Mr. Townsend's office and offered to submit to a search to prove that the checks were not about him.

The evidence at the hearing consisted for the most part of denials by the two defendants that they had any connection with the series of transactions complained of. This in a statement of Mr. Quinby, was alleged to constitute a method by which checks received in the American Finance and Mortgage Company's office, at 112 Wall Street, were turned over to the office of one William C. Spencer, at 78 Wall Street, sent thence to 150 Nassau Street, thence West for collection, then returned to New York where the proceeds were finally drawn through city institutions. Mr. Quinby's statement was the only thing at the hearing bearing on these transactions.

MRS. HYLAND DENIES CHARGE.

Claims She Never Had Possession of Capt. Fysh's $10,000 Diamonds.

The case of Mrs. Ines Hyland, indicted for grand larceny on a charge of retaining possession of $10,000 worth of diamonds which Capt. John A. Fysh claims he handed over to her so she might have them appraised, will go to the jury in Part II. of the General Sessions this afternoon.

The defendant, who is a comely young woman, made the Captain's acquaintance a few years ago in South Africa, and again met him in New York in December last. He produced a receipt signed by Mrs. Hyland, which he said she had given to him on Dec. 2. He met her in an ice-cream parlor, and handed over the jewels for appraisal.

Mrs. Hyland took the witness stand yesterday, and, while admitting that she had given the receipt for the jewels, said the Captain had retained possession of them and had neglected to return the receipt.

Other witnesses were Joseph Schwartz, Mrs. Ida Freeman, W. I. Faith, and Mrs. Alberto C. Fysh.

THE OLD TABERNACLE SOLD.

$2,000,000 Paid for Broadway Edifice and Abutting Property.

The old Broadway Tabernacle property, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, has been sold by Edward F. Searles through Brokers George R. Read & Co. The nominal buyer of the property is the Roxton Realty Company, incorporated recently with a capital of $10,000 by George R. Read, W. J. Van Pelt, and W. J. Kuder. Nothing with any bearing upon the identity of the real buyer could be learned yesterday.

The price paid is understood to have been in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Besides the old Tabernacle site, a plot 98.9 by 159, there was included in the sale the abutting property 68 and 70 West Thirty-fifth Street, two dwellings on plot 35.6 by 98.9. The entire plot contains 18,500 square feet. Mr. Searles bought it in February, 1902, through Broker Herbert A. Sherman, for $1,440,000—the Tabernacle itself figuring at $1,300,000 and the two Thirty-fifth Street houses at $140,000.

What disposition will be made of the property has not yet been determined, according to a statement made yesterday by an officer of the purchasing company.

The old Tabernacle for some time before Mr. Searles's purchase of it and particularly since that time, has been one of the most famous parcels of real estate on Manhattan Island, and has frequently been reported sold.

"HOME RULE," SAYS McCARREN

Whether in Brooklyn or Ireland, He Declares at Banquet.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren repeated his defiance to Charles F. Murphy in a speech delivered by him last night before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at their dinner, held in the rooms of the Germania Club, Schermerhorn Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn. He jocularly referred to the fact that the "lid" was on and declared:

"By descent and inheritance I am a home ruler, whether in Brooklyn or in Ireland. We have a pride in our locality, and we must insist on our right to govern our own home."

Referring to remarks made by a previous speaker, who said that an Irishman was never happy unless he was being persecuted, Senator McCarren said:

"I am willing to be good and happy for the rest of my life if any one will promise me that I will not be persecuted." He added: "When I came here I was mindful of the injunction that has been placed not only on me but all of the people of Brooklyn that, in spite of the good fellowship that prevails in this town to-night, the lid must not be lifted."

There were about 200 men at the dinner. The other speakers were the Rev. John L. Belford, Chaplain of the Society; Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, and Assistant District Attorney Frank X. McCaffry.

Ex-President Cleveland's Birthday.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland will pass the sixty-seventh anniversary of his birth to-morrow at his home here. He said to-night: "There will not be anything in the way of what one might call a celebration. I shall be with my family all day."

MANY RUSSIAN FLAGS IN IRISH PARADE

Procession the Largest and Most Enthusiastic in Years.

AN IDEAL ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Scenes and Incidents Along Fifth Avenue—Andrew Carnegie's House Decorated.

There were as many Russian flags in the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians yesterday as there were green ones with the harp in the centre, though the flags of the Czar were small cotton affairs, while most of the green flags that had floated in many past anniversaries of the day were of satin and silk. The fact that the Russian flags were new made them brilliant in contrast with the weather-worn banners that furnished so many shades of green that it was difficult to say which was the real green of the Irish flag.

At Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street the parade was reviewed by Mayor McClellan, and then the columns separated, some to go to Sulzer's Harlem River Park and some to the Manhattan Casino. The bluff at the end of the street was crowded with so many spectators that to avoid the possibility of any one falling over the cliff it was roped off with a detail of twenty policemen. According to the recollection of those who had seen St. Patrick's Day parades for two generations or more, there had not been such a perfect day since 1852 nor a parade that equaled that of yesterday in numbers and enthusiasm. From the Vanderbilt Hotel, on Forty-second Street, where the parade formed, to One Hundred and Twentieth Street there was an ovation for the marching host. The streets were lined with the wearers of the green, almost every one wearing a sprig of the real shamrock sent from the old country by the ton.

The best part of the parade was when, after frequent "mark-time" orders, at Fifty-ninth Street it passed the statue of Gen. Sherman and up the avenue of the millionaires. There was a great multitude there to greet them, as they came along with their green flags and the white, blue, and red mercantile flag of Russia, with an occasional flag of the Russian Navy—white crossed with blue. The first building that was decorated in honor of the day was 860 Fifth Avenue, which is being torn down. The workingmen happened to be Irish. They had spread a great American banner across the house, and then decorated every window with the flag of Erin. Michael Duffy, one of the men, who knows how to blow the bugle because he was a Tommy Atkins trumpeter at one time, waved a great green flag as he let loose in clarion tones the "call to arms" every time he saw a Russian flag.

The next house decorated was that of Andrew Carnegie. There was a splendid American flag at the front windows of his residence, at Ninetieth Street, so big and so glorious that the National Guardsmen came to a salute in passing. On the block just below Ninety-ninth Street there are a few of the old-time shanties that once added to the picturesqueness of Harlem. The one facing the avenue, the home of John Ellard, was elaborately decorated, so that the front of the house was almost entirely green. A green silk banner hung from the roof to the pavement. In the centre there was a picture of George Washington shaking the hand of Daniel O'Connor, and under it the words: "We care for the sick, we bury the dead." The old house was a centre of enthusiasm, the paraders dipping their flags and the bands bursting forth into the liveliest of Irish music, so that they had the spectators dancing clog and reel in the merriest fashion.

Every one wore green in some form or other, including a body of Columbia students who had come to participate in the ceremonies. They had captured a very black colored boy, whom they had swathed in green, and were in the lead of the procession at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, when they spied an Italian woman selling souvenirs and toy balloons. The college boys swooped down upon her wares and let loose the balloons. She was in a state of great excitement and distress until one of the boys handed her a ten-dollar bill. The police, fearing the boys would get into trouble, drove them away from the head of the procession, but not before they had decorated the four big street sweepers, who were heading the parade with their scoop shovels and making a clean pathway for the paraders.

At the head of the parade and in the place of honor was the Sixty-ninth Regiment in its new uniform. Following was a stream of carriages, the first meeting with an ovation, as in it were the Mayor, Police Commissioner McAdoo, ex-Dock Commissioner J. S. Cram, and John O'Brien. This was followed by the carriage of Controller Grout, and others occupied by the members of the Board of Aldermen.

PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Eight Thousand Men Reviewed by Public Officials.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by Brooklyn Irishmen in lively fashion, the chief feature being the annual parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which was the largest in years in the borough. Officials of the parade said that there were 8,000 men in line.

The procession started from Kent and Willoughby Avenues, where it was reviewed from a stand by Borough President Littleton, Senator McCarren, and other public officials. The line of march was through Willoughby Avenue to Myrtle, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to Ridgewood Park. At the park a big festival was held in the afternoon and evening.

At night the various Irish societies in Brooklyn celebrated the day with dinners and dances.

BROKERS CELEBRATE THE DAY.

Orange and Green Clash and Damage to Hats Results.

St. Patrick's Day was not forgotten on the different exchanges in Wall Street yesterday. On the "curb" the Irish brokers and their friends came out decorated with shamrocks, ribbons, and an occasional clay pipe in their hats. A crowd of brokers decked themselves with orange ribbon, and in the resulting mix-up many hats were smashed.

William B. Reilly, the expert on Transit, was the centre of the celebration on the Stock Exchange floor. The other brokers prepared for his coming by raising a big green flag with a harp on it over the B. R. T. trading post. When Mr. Reilly arrived he was attired in a green hat, a green cravat, fastened with a green shamrock pin, a green waistcoat, and a green bow in the upper buttonhole of his coat. In his honor there was a small St. Patrick's Day parade on the floor, then followed a strong bull movement in "Fenian Fours," a security traded in once a year.

STEAL PARADERS' HORSES.

Boys Have Fun with Two Marshals in Jersey City.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, American Board, to the number of 1,200, paraded in Jersey City yesterday, the procession being reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Fagan and other city officials. Two of the Marshals, who were mounted, narrowly escaped missing the parade.

While on their way to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, where the line formed, they stopped to see a friend. During their momentary absence two boys jumped on their horses and started on a canter up the Hudson Boulevard. An alarm was given, and the two Marshals and three policemen were soon in pursuit. The riders led them a merry chase, for five or six blocks, then they dismounted and turned the horses back. While the Marshals and police were busy catching the animals the boys made good their escape.

HARD TIMES FOR A LIAR.

Longworth Had to Bestir Himself to Get a Living.

If James Longworth had just sawed wood and said nothing he would not have been arrested yesterday by the officers of the Charity Organization Society. They had known him under the name of Longquill and also under the name of Longwill. He made it a practice to obtain a position as a hotel waiter and would make note of the names of guests and speakers at various banquets. Then he would write letters introducing himself as a poor waiter who had two starving children at home and was about to be dispossessed for non-payment of rent. In the letter he would say that he greatly admired Mr. So-and-So, whom he addressed and whom he had heard speak at the banquet of a certain society.

The Charity Organization Society heard about Longworth from a dozen different men, so Agents Flynn and Barry, who do "beggar duty," set a trap to catch the man. They made an appointment to meet him, and then gave him a job in the society's wood yard pending the time when a position as waiter could be found for him.

But he refused to saw wood. He went away and was next heard from when he wrote a letter to a member of the Bankers' Association, declaring that he had been employed as a waiter at the Waldorf-Astoria at the time the bankers held their banquet at the hotel, telling the banker the number of his table, and recalling the fact that the banker had sat between Bishop Potter and another prominent man. To a woman he wrote that he had overheard one of her conversations while serving her with luncheon and that this made him think her charitable. He wrote enough "child dead" letters to have been the father of more children than Brigham Young ever thought of.

Longworth was arrested yesterday, and then the agents unearthed more than fifty begging letters written to Madison Avenue residents. Longworth admitted having written them, saying he "had to lie awfully hard these days" to get money.

He will be arraigned in court to-morrow morning to give his victims a chance of identifying him.

WELL WITH BULLET IN HEAD.

Man Who Shot Himself Pronounced Cured—To Leave Hospital.

John M. Peters, twenty-one years old, of 249 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, is to be discharged to-day from the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, as cured, although there is a bullet in his brain. The case has aroused widespread interest among surgeons.

On the morning of Nov. 28 last Peters was found in the yard of his grandfather's old metal and junk shop, at Driggs Avenue and North Fourteenth Street, with two bullet wounds in his head, one over the right eye and the other over the forehead on top of the head. Both bullets penetrated the brain, and Peters during a conscious moment said that he had been shot by thieves. Later, when a revolver was found in his grandfather's shop, he admitted he had shot himself because he was subject to epileptic fits.

Every doctor in the hospital was interested in the case, but not one held out any hope for the man's recovery. Many doctors were awaiting Peters's death so that they could be present at the autopsy. One of the bullets was extracted, but the other could never be found. It was the general opinion that the second bullet was in the back of the head.

To the astonishment of all the doctors Peters began to gain strength, and then showed signs of improvement. He gradually got well, and yesterday appeared to be in better health than ever before. The hospital staff decided to discharge the young man to-day.

WANTS $1,000,000 FROM CITY.

Louis Lum Smith Resents Being Put In Four Insane Asylums.

Affirming that he had been persecuted by the city since last June and confined in four insane asylums when there was nothing the matter with him, Louis Lum Smith has filed a claim against the city for $1,000,000, charging conspiracy and false imprisonment. John G. Snyder, his attorney, filed notice with the Controller yesterday of his intention to sue.

Last June it became known that Louis Lum Smith had a patent on an invention by which he hoped to manufacture oil. It was said at the time that he was trying to "burn water." His invention was a process of passing water through a machine, turning it into vapor, treating it with petroleum, thus making oil.

About this time Count Morgenstern came to this country. He had a secret method of manufacturing crude petroleum. On June 3 Smith bought a half interest in Morgenstern's patent, intending to work with him in his manufacture of oil. On June 5 the foreigner disappeared. Smith says he was accused of having made away with him. On June 8 the persecution, he says, began, and between that time and January last he was confined in Bellevue, Bloomingdale, River Crest, and Ward's Island asylums for the insane. He has a theory that the Standard Oil Company got Morgenstern away in order to ruin his scheme for making oil.

FIRE DOG NOT LICENSED.

Mayor to be Asked Concerning Mascot of an Engine Company.

Mayor McClellan is to be consulted as to whether or not Sport, a mascot carriage dog belonging to Engine Company 137, in Morgan Avenue, near Rock Street, Williamsburg, should have a license at the expense of the city or no license at all. That was the decision reached yesterday by Magistrate Tighe in the Ewen Street Court, to which place a dozen men were summoned to explain why dogs they possessed were not licensed.

Among the men was James Nieblinger, a fireman of Engine Company 137, who lives at 173 Scholer Street. Sport has been the company's mascot for several years, and this animal has never been licensed. It accompanies the engine to every fire and follows Nieblinger to his home every day, where it receives its meals. When the summons against Nieblinger was called yesterday he declared to Magistrate Tighe that the dog belonged to the company.

"If that is the case," said Magistrate Tighe, "then the dog belongs to the city, because the companies all do. You ought to go before the Board of Estimate and ask for an appropriation for the dog's board. As for the license, I think the city is liable, and I should advise you to see Mayor McClellan and lay the matter before him. Meanwhile I'll adjourn this case."

Mrs. Heyzer's Petition Denied.

The application of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Heyzer, widow of Charles H. Heyzer, for the appointment of a temporary administrator of his estate pending a contest by her of his will, was denied by Surrogate Thomas yesterday. Mr. Heyzer, who was a prominent Mason, died on Feb. 6 last, leaving a will in which he gave all his property to "Polly Heyzer," a woman with whom he had lived for thirty years, but to whom he was never married. The denial of the application, the Surrogate says, is without prejudice to a renewal if the probate proceedings are not conducted with dispatch.

Woman May Head Teachers' School.

For the first time in the history of the Department of Education a woman has been nominated, and, it is expected, will be elected as the Principal of the Brooklyn Teachers' Training School. She is Miss Emma L. Johnston, now Principal of Public School No. 140, in Brooklyn. Miss Johnston is a graduate of Adelphi College and is familiar with seven languages. She was head of the English department at the Training School for ten years. The late John Gallagher was head of the Training School, and since his death Miss Sara E. Scott has acted as Principal.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

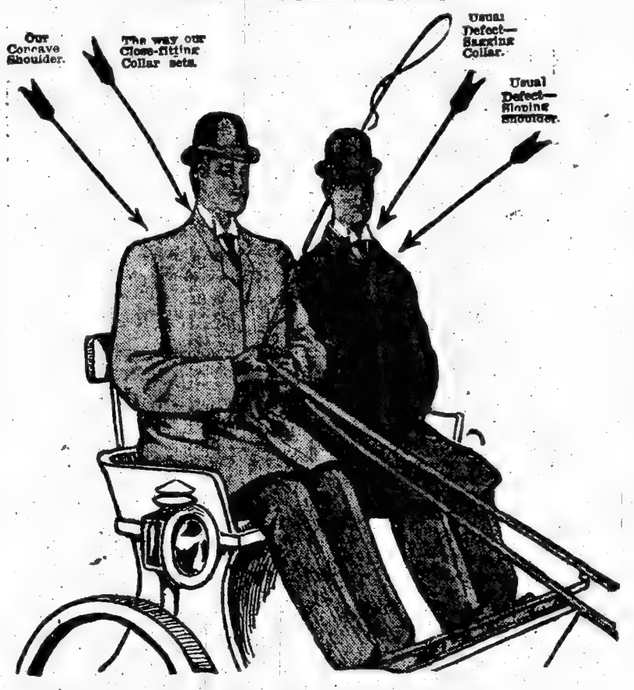

Men's Spring Suits & Overcoats.

A standard of clothes excellence is established in the Wm. Vogel & Son clothes that rivals the product of the ultra tailor shops. There can be no better examples of style and of fine workmanship than is evidenced in our new Spring Suits and Overcoats. Individuality is their passport to success. Conventionality is left behind, and there is no constraint placed upon the master designers who create them. The fullest scope is given for the play of originality. The tailormen who fashion them are adepts in their field. They are overcoats that conform to the spirit of the mode and meet the dress requirements of the most fastidious.

New Spring Suits and Overcoats at $15 with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

Box Coats in all the new models, varying in length, of new shades in Tan and Green Coverts—$15.

Regular Overcoats of Black and Oxford, undressed Worsteds and Cheviots, silk lined throughout to edge of lapels—$15.

Belted Back Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, made in the single-breasted model, of plain tone Cheviots, Whipcords and high color effects—all rainproofed—$15.

Sack suits in new single and double breasted models of Thibet, Cheviot, Tweed, Cassimere and Worsteds, in plain and fancy effects—$15.

Other Spring Suits and Overcoats up to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB BANQUET.

Calvin Tomkins's Plan for Solving Bridge Terminal Problem.

At the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, the Municipal Art Society of New York held its annual dinner last evening, the occasion also being the opening of the exhibition of the society. Calvin Tomkins, President of the society, presided at the after-dinner speaking, and in the course of his introductory remarks said:

"The terminals of the bridges are of the greatest importance, and the solution is not in loops at the Manhattan end, but the carrying on of passengers as is done at the Brooklyn end. This can best be done by running the cars into subways that shall extend from the East to the North River, making their loops there and having their connections with the means of traffic north and south.

"In this way there would need be no great crush as there is now at the Brooklyn Bridge. A matter that is greatly interesting us also is the site for a new Court House. We have always favored the site at Broadway and Chambers Streets rather than at Five Points or up town. This would in the same sort of architecture as the new Hall of Records make a splendid block back of the City Hall.

"I am glad to announce that through the liberality of a citizen who will not permit me to give his name we have $5,000 for the erection of two more electroliers like the one at Twenty-third Street."

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, Chairman of the Committee on Decoration of Public Buildings, said in part:

"The Legislature has provided that the city may spend $50,000 a year for the decoration of public buildings, but that money is not being so used because the different art societies do not seem to have the ghost of an idea as to just what should be done. What can we expect the city authorities to do if the artists cannot tell them what should be done with the money? We should take the liberty of suggesting plans for the proper application of this money. I think this could be best done by a commission of the leading societies."

George E. Bissell, Chairman of the Committee on Decoration of Public Schools, declared that the need was for object lessons in the schools, helping to civic pride and aesthetic ideas.

John Martin, Theodore Marburg of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society, Taber Sears, and Superintendent Maxwell of the Public Schools also spoke.

WAUHOPE LYNN ON IRELAND.

Goddard Also Talks at National Society Dinner.

The ninth annual banquet of the Irish National Society was held last night at the Cambridge Court, 140 West Forty-ninth Street. It was in the nature of a St. Patrick's Day celebration, and about 150 members of the club were present. The club is non-political in the affairs of this country, but it is representative of the Irish Nationalist Party in Parliament. A programme of Irish songs and Irish recitations was furnished by the members of the club.

The best known of the guests were Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who responded to the toast "The United States"; ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn, who responded to "The Day We Celebrate"; John Purroy Mitchel, a grandson of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, who spoke on "Ireland's Progress"; Recorder Goff, Deputy Tenement House Commissioner John F. Skelly, Commissioner of Charities Francis J. Lantry and his brother, Police Captain John Lantry; Police Captain Daly, Stephen McPartland, and John Brennan, the dry goods importer.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the first speaker, said in part:

"We have a Mayor with an Irish name, and a Police Commissioner who wasn't born in Germany, and in a little over two months both men have demonstrated to their political opponents, of whom I am one, that they sincerely aim to have a clean city. I hope they will continue to earn our confidence, and on this my first appearance at a St. Patrick's Day dinner I take much pleasure in sounding the praises of a New York Mayor with an Irish name and the largest Irish constituency in the world."

Judge Wauhope Lynn, the next speaker, said, in part: "Ireland stands to-night draped in mourning, with her harp unstrung. We celebrate St. Patrick, but in a dreary way. It is true he gave us the lesson of Christianity, but we follow him too blindly. We stand too close to the doctrines of the Church and not close enough to the doctrines of the scabbard. England thinks she can placate us by giving Ireland a Catholic university, but she does not understand us, and we will wander about the world, and we may die as soldiers; but we will always love that little green spot from whence we come. And we will hate and struggle against all those who attempt to harm it."

The Standard of Pronunciation in English

By Thomas R. Lounsbury, LL. D., L. H. D.
Professor of Literature at Yale.
Author of "Studies in Chaucer."

A new book that will be welcome not only for its instructive and authoritative exposition of a much discussed subject, but for its entertaining style and readableness. In this book appears for the first time a history of the pronouncing dictionary.

Post 8vo, $1.50 Net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

BRIBE JURY DISAGREED.

Missouri Senator Said He Spurned Baking Powder Man's Money.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—The jury in the case of State Senator Jesse L. Jewell, on trial on charge of soliciting a bribe of $9,000 to influence his vote and that of two other members of the Legislature to repeal a Baking Powder bill, disagreed this afternoon and was discharged.

While on the witness stand to-day Senator Jewell, in detailing an interview with J. W. Hess, the Chicago baking powder representative, testified:

"Hess said that he could get me some money and make some for himself. He said he could get $9,000 from his house to influence legislation, and that he would keep $1,500 himself and give me the rest. I should have struck him in the face, but he was smaller than I, and, besides, he was in a maudlin condition from drink." Jewell said he declined the offer.

WOMAN HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Machine Becomes Unmanageable and Jams Into Street Curb.

An automobile cab, in which were seated Miss Cornelia G. Peabody of 30 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Miss Blanche Schumacher of 26 West Fifty-third Street, became unmanageable yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and jammed into the curb.

Miss Peabody was thrown out and very slightly injured. Miss Schumacher jumped out as the machine hit the curb and was only shocked. The machine was driven by Joseph Fox, an employe of an automobile company.

Old Guard Elects Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Old Guard took place at the Old Guard Armory last evening, and resulted as follows: Major —S. E. Briggs; Captain, A Company—Capt. Belden J. Rogers; Captain, B Company—Col. H. H. Adams; Captain, C. Company—Capt. John Park; First Lieutenant, A Company—Col. George W. Laird; First Lieutenant, B Company—Major Livingston Hickey; First Lieutenant, C Company—T. K. de Chutkouski; Second Lieutenant, A Company—Capt. Benjamin S. Hart; Second Lieutenant, B Company—George H. Libbey; Second Lieutenant, C Company—Thomas W. Tiernan; Trustee, three years—Capt. Belden J. Rogers; Trustee, two years—Capt. James P. Whitfield; Trustee, one year—Capt. William Henry White.

Suits & Top Coats FOR MEN At Fifteen Dollars

True, we do tailor garments which cost twice as much, but our greatest concern is with apparel of a medium grade, such as the average man wears. Since everything is comparative, a suit or topcoat at fifteen dollars gives us a better opportunity to demonstrate the manner of tailoring which the Saks standard governs—to demonstrate that even a garment at fifteen dollars can be invested with the distinctiveness and individuality which characterize the more costly apparel which we have to offer.

Top Coats at $15.
38 and 40 inches long, of Oxford or black cheviot or vicuna, silk lined or silk lined and faced to lapels.

Box Coats at $15.
32 and 34 inches, of fine covert or whipcord; in tan, olive or brown, Italian cloth or serge lined, sleeves silk lined.

Suits at $15.
Single and Double-Breasted, of thibet, cheviot or serge, in black or blue; of worsted, tweed, cassimere or cheviot, in ten patterns of plaids, checks or stripes.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

BORAXOLOGY

A little BORAX does for water what a little kindness often does for the heart—*softens* It. The Boraxologist recommends them both.

When you soften water with BORAX you double its cleansing power. You will be surprised to see how much easier and cleaner you can wash things by adding a little BORAX to the water. Use it in the laundry and kitchen, toilet and bath.

Insist upon having 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND BORAX—It's *pure*. Sold by Grocers and Druggists, ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark

KRYPTOKS
the reading and distance SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES that restore lost confidence in the eyesight—make the eyes seem many years YOUNGER.
Made to match the old glasses (in focus) or on prescription orders. Free booklet.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Finest MILLINERY EXHIBITION That We Ever Presented

THE *Raison d'etre* for these exhibition days was the arrival from Paris of the choicest and most beautiful Hats brought out by the most famous Parisian modistes, up to the hour of the steamer's sailing.

And yet the glory of the showing has not gone to the Paris Hats. One friend who came in to rave over what Paris had sent, went into raptures over three different hats—all of which she thought were of Parisian origin. All three were from our own workrooms.

Does all this sound egotistic—common trade talk? Perhaps it does; and yet we vouch for the fact; and the woman mentioned is familiar with Millinery, French and American. The whole story goes for nothing, unless you have the same experience, yourself. If YOU see less of artistic beauty, less originality, less display of creative genius in WANAMAKER Hats, than you find in those from Paris, then we shall be glad that we took such pains to get the best and latest that Paris could send.

If you, also, like WANAMAKER Hats best, we are doubly repaid.

The exhibition has much that is original and exclusive, to delight you, and repay you for the visit, in any event.

WELCOME.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Tenth street.

The Possibilities of $15 in Wanamaker Clothing for Men

The man who has "Fifteen Dollars in his inside pocket," which he is planning to invest in clothes, is the man we especially want to interest with this story. And, in our experience, he forms a very important part of the male clothes-buying community—we should say, perhaps, the larger part.

So we make special efforts to induce him to buy his clothes—his Spring clothes—here. We have been making these efforts, increasing the inducements, season by season, until now our line of Fifteen-Dollar Clothing is without a peer anywhere, in point of style, materials, workmanship and value-for-price.

Here are four notable groups, of Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, that fill every Spring clothing need a man can have:

Black Thibet Sack Suits, $15

Single-breasted, made of a very fine quality of black thibet. Collars are hand-padded; button-holes are hand-made. Workmanship is the very best throughout. The coats are half-lined, so that they may be worn comfortably through the summer. These suits may be worn for business or on informal dress occasions; or the black coat and vest may be worn, if desired, with striped trousers, giving a stylish effect.

Cheviot and Worsted Sack Suits at $15

Sack Suits of fancy cheviot, in a great variety of stylish patterns, or gray worsted. Admirable business suits, full of style and possibilities for wear, and unusual value at the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Spring Overcoats at $15

The stylish, dressy overcoat will be of soft Oxford gray or black vicuna, such as these. Knee length, silk-lined and faced to edge. These overcoats are our special pride, and other good clothing stores would ask at least $5 more for equal quality.

Wanamaker Raincoats, at $15

Made by the same tailors who make our most stylish overcoats, and cut and finished in the most faultless way. The collars are carefully hand-padded, the shoulders are broad and concave; the coats have full backs and hang gracefully. In fact, they are coats that are intended, in style and appearance, to be worn as fair-weather overcoats as well as raincoats. Of dark Oxford gray, olive and brown. Water proofed covert cloths. $15 each. And a fine line at $18, and up to $35.

Men's $3 Soft Hats At TWO DOLLARS

This is a clear saving of a dollar on Hats that have been selling regularly at three dollars each. They are in several different shapes; in two shades of pearl, Oxford gray, and three shades of fawn; with self-color or black bands. All are in the most correct of the present season's styles. Price, $2 each; instead of $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CHICKERING

The Superlative of Pianos

The picture was drawn from one of the new Style F Chickerings, just received. It is a superb piano—the standard Chickering model—dowered with the superlative qualities that have made the name of CHICKERING greatest among pianos.

There is little reason nowadays for anyone to content himself, or herself, with anything less than the best. We have made it easy and simple for anyone to possess a Chickering. A small cash sum and easy monthly payments, bring you into full possession, all paid up, almost before you know it.

Chickering tone *satisfies* the musical ear. The possessor of a Chickering never has the desire for some other piano; for he already possesses *the best.*

The Chickering Quarter Grand is the gem of the Chickering product. It is the smallest perfect Grand Piano ever made. Full and splendid in tone; yet so small that it fits almost any home.

The Chickering Style E Upright Piano is the smallest first-class piano ever constructed. It enables the artistic dweller in a New York flat to enjoy the full musical richness of the world's best piano.

We are intensely proud of these superb instruments. And there is, after all, so little difference in the case of buying a Chickering, and the piano of lesser merit, that the prospective buyer should think twice before being satisfied with any other instrument.

Come and hear these superlative pianos; and learn how easy it is to buy them.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

"Wanamaker Special" $5 Clothing for Boys

Remarks Based on Facts

Clothing talk is apt to prove to be mostly overstatement, if you aren't sure of your store. And no boomerang ever came back more quickly than the statement about clothing quality that isn't proved by facts.

What we say about "Wanamaker Special" Boys' Clothing, you can rely on. No line of boys' clothing equals this in excellence. We test all fabrics used, to be sure that they are all wool. All seams are silk-sewed and taped, and trousers are reinforced in knees and seats—the points most subjected to wear and tear. And it is only by constant endeavor that we are able to get tailors to make this clothing up to our standards to sell for

$5 a Suit

There's a Spring appropriateness about these kinds:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits; knee trousers with double-thick seats and knees; in blue serge and fancy cheviot. Sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Sailor Blouse Suits of specially selected blue serge; trimming of narrow soutache braid. Sizes for 4 to 12 years.

Russian Blouse Suits of blue serge; sailor collar; trimmed with black, white and red soutache braid. Sizes for 3 to 6 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lawn Dressing Sacques

Fresh From Paris

The sheerest, finest lawn is used in making them, and the most delicate touches that skilled workers can supply are seen in the dainty styles.

One charming design seems surprisingly simple, after you know how—just a broad width of embroidery, box-plaited, so as to fall straight in the back; bound at neck, which is collarless, with wash ribbon beading. $9.

Two other attractive sorts:

At $5.50—Of white lawn; full front, with embroidered round collar; embroidered ruffle at bottom.

At $8—Of fine French lawn; collarless, trimmed with wash ribbon; entire sacque trimmed with fine embroidery.

French Room, Second floor, 4th ave. and 10th.

Molasses Butter Scotch 25 Cents a Pound

Crisp, fresh and delicious enough to tempt the most jaded taste for candy. The centre is of "yellow jack"—a most toothsome invention; the covering is of butter scotch. Simple, innocuous, but *so* seductive.

And at a very tempting price—*25c a pound.*

Basement.

Silk Waists Specially Priced

New Silk Waists, that will look well with the Spring walking suits; others that will afford a pleasant change in the supply of waists for afternoon or evening wear—all at interesting price-concessions:

At $3.50, formerly $5 to $5.50

Pretty Waists of Peau de Cygne, in light colors and black, plaited and trimmed in a variety of styles; buttoned in front or back; some slightly mussed.

At $4.50, worth a Dollar More

Waists of black or navy blue foulard, in snowflake or polka-dot patterns; tailored plaits front and back; unlined; suitable for traveling. Special value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Spring Suits For Women

Spring, though tardy, will be no less eagerly welcomed when she comes. Every day marks the coming of new dresses, of ever-increasing beauty; and every woman is anxiously preparing her new wardrobe against the coming of the fine days almost here.

In addition to the general good news, here is a special item of immediate interest today:

Women's New $30 to $45 Suits at $25

Handsome Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, tweed and various mixtures, in different colorings; with stylish jackets, artistically trimmed. Skirts are unlined, and finely tailor-finished. All in prettiest Spring styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

We've Upset Prices On Women's Raincoats

We have been "doing stunts" in our stock of women's wraps, lately. First, we astonished everybody, the trade and the laity, with our offerings of women's covert cloth jackets. Then we told equally surprising news of Women's Raincoats at

$16.50 Each

—equal to styles we sold last year at $20 to $22.50. Result—the first group went like a flash. More today, ready to protect half a hundred women against the March Equinoctial and frequent April showers.

These Raincoats are made of excellent waterproofed, hand-finished worsteds, in plain colors, or flecked with white, in Oxford gray, tan or olive. They have detachable double military capes, belted back, full sleeves, gathered in by turnover cuffs, and are full of style and comfort. Unusual value at $16.50 each.

Other Raincoats, in excellent variety, at *$10 to $27.50.*

Second floor, Broadway.

Underwear and Hosiery

Spring Sorts for Thrifty Buyers

The best manufacturers of hosiery and underwear in Europe ship us their products direct. We eliminate the jobber. Our public, therefore, in buying these goods of us, is put practically on the same basis with the retailer who buys from the jobber. We are continually having merchandise offered us at prices equal to those at which we are retailing equal, or better goods!

The following groups of seasonable Hosiery and Underwear, for Men, Women and Children, offer attractive economies:

Men's Half Hose—37½c pair

Of Lisle Thread; in black, or black openwork; with embroidered fronts or clocks.

In tan, with fronts or openwork clocks, embroidered.

In gray, with embroidered fronts.

In black Cotton, embroidered fronts or clocks.

Men's Underwear—$1 a garment

Shirts or Drawers, of French balbriggan, medium weight—drawers with reinforced seats; short or long inseam.

Also Shirts or Drawers in pink, sky blue or lavender mercerized cotton. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear 50c a garment

Vests, low neck and sleeveless; of white Swiss ribbed lisle thread; trimmed with lace or crocheting; or of mercerized cotton, in white, pink, sky blue or black; crochet-trimmed.

Drawers, of white ribbed lisle thread; knee length; wide at knees; trimmed with lace; regular or extra sizes.

Women's Stockings—25c pair

Fast black "Ingrain" Lisle Thread, Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed.

Black Cotton or Lisle Thread; plain, with double soles and high spliced heels.

All are full regular made.

Women's Stockings—75c pair

Black Lisle Thread, with white or colored clocks.

Black Lisle Thread, with openwork clocks; embroidered in white or colors; or openwork ankles, with clocks or embroidered fronts.

Children's Stockings—20c pair

Of fast black Cotton, fine ribbed, elastic and durable; double knees, heels and toes; spliced soles. Sizes, 5 to 7½. Same, sizes 8 to 10, at 25c pair.

Broadway.

We Thought You'd Like The CHALLIS

The response to yesterday's announcement was prompt, and enthusiastic all day long. But we had thirty thousand yards ready, and there is still plenty in all the colorings.

Securing such a bargain at this time is all the more remarkable because the manufacturer refused to accept an order for two thousand full pieces of the same goods, at a price within a few cents of what we are today selling it at.

These popular fabrics are as fine as the best 37½c challis you ever saw. They are in beautiful shades of ivory, cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, light gray, light tan, cadet blue, brown, royal blue, medium gray, medium tan, cardinal, navy blue and black. 28c a yard.

Rotunda.

The Hey-Day of the Housekeeper:

While This Housewares Sale Lasts

Suppose you only need a bread-pan to make your supply of Kitchen Utensils complete—and how many housekeepers wish that that were all that is lacking! You get a 20c sort for 15c, save your carfare, and have a utensil you can rely on to give efficient service.

And if your needs are more complex, as they probably are, the aggregate savings are important—particularly since in every case the household things you buy are perfectly trustworthy.

Soon this golden chance will end. Today, there's news of Smallwares, and a brand new lot of Enamel Ware, every piece of which is guaranteed perfect, at a third below its value.

Double-Coated Gray Enamel Ware

Body of each piece is steel, double-coated with pure enamel, making the utensils both durable and safe, at one-third less than the regular price:

Tea Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c; 3 qts., 33c; 4 qts., 38c.
Berlin Kettles, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 23c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 43c.
Berlin Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c.; 3 qts., 23c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 43c.
Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c.
Milk or Rice Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 2½ qts., 70c.
Preserving Kettles, 8 qts., 45c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 10c; 2 qts., 15c.
Tea Kettles, 7 qts., 50c.
Hanging Soap Dishes, 14c.

Housefurnishings

Steel Frying Pans, cold handle, 25c, worth 35c.
Rubber Bath Sprays, 75c, worth $1.
Bread Boards, hard wood, 2 c, worth 40c.
Toilet Paper, roll or package, 5c, worth 8c.
Whisk Brooms, enamel handle, 8c, worth 12c.
Cotton Clothes Lines, 10c hank, worth 15c.
Slop Jars, japanned, 25c, worth 35c.
Tin Dish Pans, 14 qts., 25c, worth 35c.
Tea Pot Tiles, 10c, worth 15c.
Japanned Trays, 12c, worth 18c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 12c, worth 18c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 40c, worth 60c.
Japanned Cake Boxes, round, 60c, worth 75c
Oak-grained Bread Boxes, 50c, worth 65c.
Heavy tin Bread Pans, 15c, worth 25c.
Heavy tin Colanders, 28c, worth 40c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c, worth 35c.
Japanned Coal Hods, 18c, worth 25c.
Perfect Steam Cookers, $1.75, worth $2.25.
Chafing Dishes, copper, nickel-plated, wrought iron stand, porcelain lining, $1.75, worth $3.
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c; maker's price, 25c.

Basement.

Women's Belts and Bags

Pretty Styles Costing Little

Here's a brave showing of the pretty Leather Bags that are such faithful assistants to women who shop, call or travel. Belts, too—the effective sorts of crushed leather that are one of the newest fashion notes. And mighty attractive prices rule on all.

Coin Purses of genuine mocha, in gray, tan, brown and black; with or without inside compartments; 1½ to 3-inch frames; 25c and 50c each.

Children's Wrist Bags in tan, gray, red, blue, green and black; nickel or gilt chains; with or without extra coin purse; 25c and 50c each.

Bags of grain sea lion and walrus, in black and white; 8-inch nickel or gilt frames; braided handles; with purse, or purse and card-case; $1 each.

Carriage Bags, in tan, gray, black and brown; fitted with purse, card-case and vinaigrette; nickel, gilt or gun-metal finished mountings; specially priced at $2 each.

Belts, of crushed leather in green, brown, black, white, tan and red; leather-covered buckles at 50c each.

Chatelaine Bags, of seal, in a variety of styles and sizes; leather-covered and silver-plated mounting; patent safety hooks; at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 to $4 each.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEMOCRATS ON TRAIL OF MORE POSTAL SCANDAL

House Leader Declares Committee Has Hushed Up Clues to Fraud.

BRISTOW PUT UNDER FIRE

Majority Members of Committee Choke Off Effort to Place Responsibility for Report on President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It was hinted in the House debate to-day that the Post Office Investigating Committee is attempting to hush up scandals in other departments than that of the First Assistant Postmaster General, against which the Bristow investigation was directed. During the examination of Mr. Bristow by the Post Office Committee, a vain attempt was made to get Mr. Bristow to connect the President with the special postal scandal report.

The intimation that facts are being suppressed was made by Mr. Williams, the minority leader. Mr. Williams was opposing one of the items in the Appropriation bill, and he incidentally referred to the Post Office Department as "rotten from turret to foundation stone." Mr. Payne sharply rebuked him for his language as extravagant and untrue.

"I know what I believe, and you don't," said Mr. Payne, angrily. "What corruption there was in that department has been investigated and uncovered. I say your language was extravagant."

"It is not, and the corruption has not been uncovered," cried Mr. Williams. "A member of the Post Office Committee, Mr. Moon of Tennessee, says that when Mr. Bristow was before that committee he asked Bristow if in his investigation of the First Assistant's office he had not incidentally discovered enough to convince him that the other three divisions ought to be investigated, too. He said he had."

A moment later after a consultation with Mr. Moon Mr. Williams amended his statement.

"Mr. Moon," said he, "asked Bristow the question I quoted, and Mr. Bristow asked to be excused from answering, which, in view of all the circumstances, doesn't materially change what I said."

This Mr. Overstreet denied, saying no such question and answer could be found anywhere in the committee's records.

"That is perfectly true," said Mr. Moon, "but I did have that colloquy with Mr. Bristow, and the reason it is not in the records is because the matter was discussed and it was agreed by the committee to strike it out."

The charge that the Post Office Department had diverted appropriations for rent, fuel, &c., to the payment of clerk hire was vigorously made by Mr. Williams, and he demanded to know who was responsible for that abuse and for changing the law to suit his own sweet will. He spoke of the independence of the Civil Service Commission and "its absolute contempt of the law." "It doesn't hesitate any minute," he declared, "to violate the law any time it pleases, and tells you with suavity that it was because of a construction put upon the law by somebody—God only knows who."

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, in testifying before the House special Committee on the Post Office Report, to-day claimed for himself responsibility for only the first seven pages of the report which was sent to the Post Office Committee, and said the other portions of the document were the work of other officials of the department. The night of Jan. 25 he had been stricken with the grip, and had been unable to return to his office until Monday, March 14.

"Do you know whether or not this report came directly from the hands of the Postmaster General, without going into some one else's hands for inspection or perusal before it was sent to the Post Office Committee of the House?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"I don't know; I have been told, but I have no knowledge of it," answered Mr. Bristow.

"Have you ever had any conversation with the President that would lead you to believe—" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"I don't think you ought to ask that question," interrpted Mr. Burton. "It is not within the scope of our investigation."

"Well," broke in Mr. Bartlett, "we cannot get the President here, and there have been hints in the newspapers about this."

"Ought we not to inquire into whose hands it went?" asked Mr. Richardson of Alabama.

"I understood Gen. Bristow to say he did not know. It would be only hearsay evidence," declared Chairman McCall.

"It is entirely outside of the scope of our investigation," remarked Mr. Burton.

Mr. McCall intimated that without attempting to restrain Mr. Bartlett, he thought the question should be considered by the committee in executive session. The committee then went into executive session, but the questions of Mr. Bartlett involving the President were not touched on.

In reply to questions Mr. Bristow said there was no additional information to be had concerning the lease cases of Geneseo, N. Y., involving Representative Wadsworth; at Manhattan, Kan., involving Representative Calderhead, and at Winsted, Conn., involving Representative Lilley. Mr. Bristow professed ignorance respecting the case of Representative Thompson of Georgia. As to the Lawrence (Kan.) case, involving Representative Bowersock, there had been a reduction in rent. Beyond these cases, Mr. Bristow said he knew of none in which the statute may have been violated.

DIETRICH'S FOE MUST GO.

District Attorney Summers of Nebraska Will Not Be Reappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—As a result of a long factional fight against him, United States District Attorney Summers of Nebraska is not to be reappointed. There are no charges against him as an official. He prosecuted the men who violated the fence law on Government lands and thereby drew on himself the opposition of Senator Dietrich. He prosecuted Dietrich on the charge of leasing a Post Office to the Government, and he brought out the charges against the Senator that he offered to sell a Post Office appointment. Mr. Summers is to go for the good of the Republican Party in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—H. C. Lindsay, who probably will succeed W. S. Summers as United States Attorney for Nebraska, is at the City Hospital here, too sick to hear the news of Summers's promised removal. Lindsay is Senator Dietrich's candidate for the office.

LANAI'S QUEER MALADY.

Diagnosed as Smallpox, Chickenpox, Measles, Pneumonia, Pleurisy.

Dominick A. Lanai, twenty years old, who lives at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, went early yesterday morning to the saloon at 531 Broome Street, the proprietor of which is his personal friend. While there he was taken suddenly ill, and a rash appeared on his face, hands, and body.

"Smallpox!" ejaculated the saloon keeper, retreating in fear and calling Patrolman Adams of the Macdougal Street Station.

"That's only chicken-pox," said the policeman. Whereupon he summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital.

"Measles," diagnosed the ambulance surgeon. "The case cannot go to St. Vincent's. Notify the Health Department."

"Pneumonia," said the Health Department physician when he looked at the sick man. "Send him to Bellevue."

Three hours and a half after Lanai was stricken an ambulance arrived from Belle-

WOULD SAVE NIAGARA FALLS.

Senate Passes Resolution Asking for a Treaty with Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Without a dissenting vote the Senate to-day passed the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Brown memoralizing the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of framing a treaty which shall "prevent any diversion of waters of the Niagara River injurious to Niagara Falls as they now exist."

The resolution further sets forth that the "State should so far as necessary to the final accomplishment of this purpose, cooperate with the National Government, withholding legislation likely to render such action on the part of the National Government nugatory."

Two hours after the Senate had adopted the Brown resolution the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations unanimously decided to make a favorable report on the Thompson bill extending the charter and increasing the powers of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company to an extent which would give the company the right to take water from the Niagara River in unlimited quantities and to condemn property anywhere in the State for the extension of its service.

CAT INSPECTOR A NEW JOB.

No Sinecure When All Toms and Marias Are Licensed.

Health Commissioner Darlington is of the opinion that a cat should not be permitted to kill rats unless the cat has a license. Consequently Assemblyman Ellis has introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for the licensing of cats in New York. The bill also takes the dog licensing function away from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and places the power in the hands of the Health Commissioner.

The bill makes provision for the killing of unlicensed cats, but does not state the number of times an unlicensed cat must be killed before satisfying the ambition of the cat tax collector; nor does it state whether the cat inspectors must climb slanting roofs or scale chimneys for the purpose of ascertaining the license number on the collar of a Tom who warbles at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"If the bill passes," said Dr. Darlington yesterday, "all cats must be licensed and have their names entered on the Health Board records. Then if a complaint comes in it will be turned over to a cat inspector and he will be sent out to get a sample of the cat's cries for analysis. The owner of the cat will then be notified that unless the cat stops singing at night the license will be revoked and the cat confiscated and either killed or sent to a home for aged cats, to be established in the suburbs of the city. However, the names of all the cats in New York will be entered on the records of the Health Department."

When it was suggested that 4,365,897 cats entered up under the name of Tom might cause some unforeseen entanglement in the Health Board's records, the Commissioner remarked that that was a matter yet to be considered. The same argument might be used in the name Maria, but Commissioner Darlington explained that was a bridge yet to be crossed. Another bridge in prospect was "How are we going to catch the 4 o'clock in the morning cats for the purpose of destroying them?"

However, the cats are to wear a collar on which the license number and name must be inscribed, and a cat without such a collar will be treated like a common dog.

CAPT. TIGHE GETS A POOLROOM.

Is Nicely Fitted Up, but He Doesn't Know What to Do with It.

Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station has got a newly and very nicely fitted-up poolroom on his hands, and is at a loss what to do with it. The establishment is at 34 Bond Street.

He had had the place, a basement in an old-fashioned three-story dwelling, watched for a week. When his suspicion was first directed to the premises he placed two plain clothes policemen in front of the house, with instruction that if anybody sought to enter the basement they were to follow.

Policemen Murray and Hanley were on guard yesterday afternoon when four men halted in front of the door. Hanley introduced himself, and told the men what his instructions were. The four said they had only come to fetch away a table, but were so eager to prevent Hanley and his colleague from entering that they pushed him through a glass pane in the front door, whereupon they made themselves scarce.

Capt. Tighe was sent for. Upon exploring the basement he found that the front room had been fitted up as an ordinary store. Adjoining it in the rear was a large room, and in the rear of that, in a one-story annex, another large room, such as might be used for a dance hall, and which was reached through a long, dark hallway. This room was fitted up with electric light and comfortable sofas and lounges. Behind a newly erected partition at the extreme rear were several "dope" books and a roll of race entry sheets, which plainly told for what purpose the premises were intended.

The agent of the building told the Captain the premises had been rented to a man of the name of Smith, who was to use them for a cigar store and pool parlor. In the absence of the claimant, Capt. Tighe's detectives still held the fort last night.

FIND DEAD MAN IN HALLWAY.

Telephone Call Only Clue to His Identity—Bartender Arrested.

Circumstances attending the finding of the body of a man, who appeared to have been a Swedish sailor, in the hallway of the tenement 33 Cherry Street yesterday morning caused Policeman John J. Murphy of the Oak Street Station to arrest Frank Lynch, twenty-one years old, bartender of the saloon adjoining at 319 Water Street.

Nothing of value was found in the pockets of the dead man, though a slip on which was written in an educated hand, "Larson, 301 Grand Street, 3,595 Spring, Hulzmann, Summit. Bleecker," may lead to his identification. The clothing was plastered with sawdust such as was on the saloon floor.

Lynch at first denied all knowledge of the man, but later admitted that he had begged a drink of whisky in the place. He said he saw him last in the rear room of the saloon, but the coat was over the head when the body was found, as though it had been dragged out by the feet. There were no marks of violence.

The telephone call 3,595 Spring is Pier 35 North River, occupied by the Savannah Line. No one there last night could identify the man from his description.

SAYS WOMAN PULLED TEETH.

Dental Parlor Owner Denies Charge, Claiming Employe Did Work.

Mrs. Estelle D. Stillwell, proprietress of the Stillwell Dental Parlors, at 453 Sixth Avenue, was a prisoner before Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with practicing dentistry without a license, in pulling seven teeth for Mrs. Vera Grimm of 43 West Twenty-seventh Street on Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Stillwell strenuously denied the charge, saying that, while she owned the business, all the work was done by licensed practitioners in her employ, and that one of them Dr. Carl Dillenberg, had operated on Mrs. Grimm. Dr. Dillenberg corroborated his employer.

Loris Grimm, twelve years old, son of Mrs. Grimm, who is "Buster Brown" on the stage, corroborated his mother, saying that Mrs. Stillwell had called him from an adjoining room to witness the extraction and see "how Mamma's teeth could be pulled without any pain."

Afterward Mrs. Grimm wrote to Mrs. Stillwell demanding a release from the contract, on which she had paid $25 and was to pay $55 more for the work on her teeth, and, when this was refused, reported the case to the Dental Society of New York, who prosecuted. Magistrate Mayo held Mrs. Stillwell in $500 bail for examination

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Its Last Evening Concert in Carnegie Hall.

A FAMILIAR PROGRAMME

A New Set of Orchestral Variations by Edward Elgar—Miss Aus der Ohe the Soloist.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is on its last visit to New York this season, and began its proceedings here last evening with its concert in Carnegie Hall. The programme was made up of music long familiar to New York audiences, with the exception of one number. There were Schumann's first symphony in B flat, Tschaikowsky's B flat minor piano concerto, played by Miss Aus der Ohe, and the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." The exception was Edward Elgar's "Variations on an Original Theme," Op. 36, which was given for the first time in New York.

Schumann's symphony was played with freshness, vigor, and delicacy. Mr. Gericke did not make the mistake of seeking to give it a ruggedness of accent and a depth of significance that do not belong to it, but let it deliver its own poetical message. This, while it has something of "the fire of Spring" in it, has a blossoming beauty, an untroubled radiance and charm that were a refreshment and a relaxation after the world-storming and problem-posing music of to-day.

Miss Aus der Ohe played Tschaikowsky's imposing concerto with an abundance of nervous energy, incisiveness, and driving power, yet missed something of the majesty of the opening section, the sensuousness of what follows, the melting richness of color, the languor of the andante. It was vigorously masculine playing, free from affectation, erring on the side of literalism.

Dr. Elgar's variations were awaited with much curiosity, after acquaintance with the two great choral works in which his genius seems to have found its most characteristic expression. His "Cockaigne" overture was the most important of his orchestral pieces previously made known here. This and the orchestral writing in "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles" have testified to his mastery of instrumentation, to the idiomatic and at the same time individual manner in which he writes for the orchestra.

These things are fully in evidence in the variations, which are extremely ingenious and resourceful in their workmanship. They are full of subtle touches of orchestral color and effect. They are programme music of the kind that the modern analysts must call "psychological"; yet the composer presents no key to the hidden significance that he has put into them, and wishes them to be heard as "a piece of music."

They are fourteen sketches of the idiosyncracies of fourteen of his friends, whom he has indicated by initials or symbolical names, and of whom the public can know nothing. Still more cryptic is the theme, which is "an enigma," "a dark saying." Most of all is the "other and larger theme" that goes through and over the whole set, but is not played, a sort of "spirit ditty of no tone," presumably; but how and to what purpose these things are no hint is given.

None, indeed, is needed. The piece stands by itself as music, and if the composer's suggestions stimulate the fancy of any, they are so much the better off. The variations suffer to a certain degree from monotony, especially the first six or eight. The last half-dozen have more variety and a more pregnant characteristic. The composer often misses, with all his ingenuity and skill, a really warm, heartfelt, melodic subject; while he rarely fails to interest, he does not always fire the imagination or grip the feelings in these variations.

It is music more for the head than the heart, but it is clearly the work of a strong and vigorous intelligence. There are reminders of the composer of "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles" in it, in some of the thematic outlines and the treatment, and, however it may be considered, it is clearly a highly individual expression. Mr. Gericke read it with much variety and subtlety of detail, and secured a brilliant performance from the orchestra.

TELL OF DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne and W. H. Thompson Address School Students.

Good advice in abundance was administered to the graduates from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts yesterday by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, reader and actress, and W. H. Thompson, who is now in "The Secret of Polichinelle," at the Garden Theatre. The academy held its graduation exercises at the Empire Theatre, and Mrs. Le Moyne and Mr. Thompson were the chief speakers. There were thirty-five graduates. The house was full to the last row of seats.

"The way to uphold the profession you are about to enter," said Mrs. Le Moyne, in part, "is not to seek the photograph gallery or to have your name in the newspapers, but to study and labor and strive.

"Many of the so-called managers of today, when they are not merely janitors, may simply be designated as 'lords of misurie.' Buffoons and mountebanks are now called comedians, and the matinée idol is expected to be a simpering idiot.

"One important factor is the avoiding of publicity. Be known absolutely through your work. Avoid all undue notice in the public press. If the press sees fit to notice you, let it come from them. Never seek it. Never vulgarize yourself by any false statement about yourself."

W. H. Thompson said: "If you are entering this business on a commercial basis, I will say save your money, borrow from your friends, rob your sisters and sweethearts, get out into the world and act; and, like a skyrocket, you will draw a great deal of attention. You will go up like a rocket, and you will also come down with a dull thud. That is the shooting star of to-day.

"There is but one true, honest way to get there, and that is by honest endeavor. It took four years to write 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night,' and forty for Goethe to write 'Faust.'

"Women are great students. I had rather play to matinée audiences of women than to all the men in the United States. They are students."

Eleanor Robson Going to London.

Next Fall Miss Eleanor Robson will appear for a short time in "Merely Mary Ann" at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. Liebler & Co. and Charles Frohman control the English rights to the Zangwill play, and it is their desire to give the best possible presentation in the author's own country. Consequently Miss Robson will go abroad to create the rôle in which she has been so successful here. Miss Ada Dwyer is the only one in the present company who will go with her.

COUNT DE NEUVILLE IN JAIL.

Held Till Trial of His Wife's Suit for a Separation.

Being unable to furnish bail, Maurice H. Perret, Count de Neuville, an ex-officer in the French Army, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday and will be held until his wife's suit for a separation is tried. Mrs. Perret accuses her husband of cruel and inhuman treatment. The couple were married four years ago, a week after they met at a French dinner. Their home is at 117 East Eighty-sixth Street.

The plaintiff says her husband, who claims the title of Count, had to leave the French Army, in which he was a Lieutenant, because of a duel which he fought with a fellow-officer. He came to this country with about $40,000, she says, and squandered most of it before he went into the electrical business as "Jolly & Co." at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. At present the Countess is a milliner and lives at 440 East Eighty-fourth Street, apart from her husband.

Among the exhibits is a long letter said to have been written by the Count, in which he makes profuse apologies for his conduct and all sorts of promises never to repeat his actions. After this plea she took him back, she says, but he did not reform. She asks, besides a separation, alimony of

NEW BRIDGE TROLLEY TRACKS.

Arrangements Practically Decided Upon by the Trolley Companies.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of the New York City Railway Company, operating the Metropolitan system, have practically decided on the track arrangement to be followed in the running of the cars of both companies over the new Williamsburg Bridge. It is expected that the contract between the companies and Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges will be completed with in a few days, and that the work of laying the tracks on the bridge will be under way by the first of the month. The Corporation Counsel already has approved the form of contract for furnishing the ties and rails, and this will be closed early next week.

Under the proposed track arrangement the Metropolitan cars will take the inside tracks going to Williamsburg and returning to Manhattan. There will be four trolley tracks in all, and the inside tracks will be equipped with the underground trolley system for the operation of the Metropolitan cars. The tracks will loop on the Brooklyn side and return to Manhattan in a straight line, with no loop on the Manhattan side. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars, on the outside tracks, will be operated by overhead trolley, and run on tracks that loop at both sides of the bridge. On the Williamsburg side the Brooklyn Rapid Transit loop will run around the Metropolitan loop, but on the Manhattan side the Brooklyn Rapid Transit loop will cross the straight continuing tracks of the Metropolitan. This will compel the raising of the tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at this point.

All of the shuttle cars to be run for bridge passengers only will be operated over the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tracks, and it is under consideration to form a new company, to be owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Metropolitan, and the Coney Island line, which alone in Brooklyn operates cars independently of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to run the shuttle car system. These shuttle cars are the ones on which three-cent fares, or two tickets for five cents, will be charged. However, it is declared that the same three-cent fares will be accepted on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit or the Metropolitan cars for pas-

OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS.

The Goodridge and Startseff Collections Up for Sale.

Beautiful forms and colors most delicate, fragile-looking objects, and those that seem as enduring as the bronzes they imitated may be seen just now in the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South. The larger of two collections of porcelain, pottery, and other Chinese pieces will be sold on the afternoons of to-day and to-morrow, and the smaller on the following Monday afternoon, March 21. About 600 pieces comprise both collections.

The larger collection was made by a Russian dealer in tea named Startseff, originally a moujik, who went to China and became wealthy in trade at Tien-tsin.

He died in 1900, and his collection was sold last year in London, Mr. Thomas B. Clarke and another joining to buy the greater part of the porcelains. The 404 pieces here include at least 300 from the Startseff collection.

Some of the older porcelain and glazed pottery from the periods of the Han and Sung Emperors, which will be sold this afternoon are curiously like the glazed pottery which comes from the old Egyptian and Syrian tombs. Certain of the Han vases have an iridescence with gold and silver reflections produced, it may be, by chemical changes in the glaze. Others of a rich dark green have a zone of running horses, horsemen, and extravagant beasts in low relief on the swelling of the vase body, as if the original copied in the clay had been a bronze vase with repoussé decorative frieze and handles simulating the mask of a lion.

Large vases for halls and corridors, or for mantelpieces, include a mammoth jar in blue and white with decorations of foliage and dragons of the firmament sporting among clouds with the "soul jewel" that each is trying to seize in its five-toed paws. Among the small jars having this favorite decoration is a little blue piece with slender neck, soft paste, and a crackle. A darker blue is used for the fantastic cloud on the neck, then comes a band having the so-called "Greek fret," and below are the dragons disporting themselves in clouds. By themselves are small examples of liver-colored, heliotrope, cherry red, ashes of roses, and peachblow vases, boxes and knickknacks, belonging to the eighteenth century. Some are slightly mottled with light or dark spots and even with green touches. The collection is rich in single or solid color vases, but the old cloisonné and champlevé enamels, the specimens of eighteenth century cinnabar lacquer—screens, boxes, and adornments of porcelain bowls—and the old bronzes, though not in great number, add much interest to the exhibition.

To-morrow a group of celadons come to the hammer and another set of old cloisonnés, which include a cylinder showing on its side in as many compartments the various stages of enameling as the work proceeds. Two large vases with conventional foreshortened heads of Dog Fu or a lion, profile heads that may be parrots or almost any bird, covered with rich and heavy colors and a design that has a barbaric magnificence are specimens fit for a museum. One thinks of Aztec painting on pottery. The excessive convention shown in such animal symbols recalls the colored carvings and the ceremonial masks among the Indians of our northwest coast. Very singular is the old pottery with deep horizontal incisions as a background for figures of saints and worshippers, the latter represented running along with bent heads and covered hands. It has bold composition and rich coloring.

A big porcelain bottle, nearly thirty inches high, is splendid with reds and greens; a large melon-shaped vase is decorated with vines on which various colored melons grow, attended by butterflies; a white vase with rich soft pâte has finely colored figures in five colors; a black enamel four-sided vase has a distinguished air, and is remarkable for the colors of the flowers.

The late Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, whose porcelains will be sold next Monday, got together a collection which shows her taste. There are specimens of sang de boeuf and other solid color vases in this smaller of the two collections. Of elegant shape, and distinguished by the rubbed gold decorations and a fine suggestion of other designs under the glaze, is No. 204 of this collection, and still finer in its simplicity is No. 194, a mirror-black vase. Here are cases full of yellow vases in different shades. A Kien-Lung crackled vaselet about seven inches high, (No. 17,) catches the attention through the high quality of its shape and its fine tone of green. In another case is a shallow water vessel (No. 50) delightfully quaint in shape and curious for its double row of bosses.

These must represent the rivets that secured the original vessel in wood or bronze from which it was copied many centuries ago. A gallipot (No. 56) of a peculiarly elegant form is colored like ash with a faint red tinge; but it is different from ashes of roses. Another has the so-called sang de boeuf color, and is of exquisite shape. The tea-leaf glazes are well represented in the Goodridge collection. Hawthorn and powder blue ginger jars, vases with solid colors "splashed" in another tone, mottled vases, and other rare and curious pieces from the country house at Riverdale and the city house on Fifth Avenue will meet the approval of admirers of this special art of the Chinese.

The Backus Steam Heater, using little more gas than two illuminating burners, is just the thing to furnish your heatf or the rest of the Winter and the Spring, enabling you to shut off your present heating system and not use it again until extreme weather next Winter.

Come and see them in operation. 6,000 in use in New York City. Circular sent on request.

No flue is required. Absolutely no odor. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

The Backus Company
264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

"A Gentleman always wears his clothes—he never displays them."
—Beau Brummel to his valet.

AND THE OCCASION FOR EVENING DRESS IS ABOVE ALL OTHERS THE TIME TO AVOID DISPLAY.
OUR EVENING DRESS SUITS ARE CORRECT IN THIS RESPECT AND IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
TUXEDOS AND THE RIGHT KINDS OF WAISTCOATS, HATS AND FURNISHINGS AS WELL.

Browning, King & Co.
Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts.; 16 to 26 Cooper Square. } New York.
Fulton Street, and DeKalb Ave., - Brooklyn.

I read and read of Jap and Bear,
Of their ships going up and down;
But what I need and want to wear
Is a "Holly" Easter Gown.

Nations may rise and nations may fall. The average woman's interest at this season of the year centres in gowns.

Crepe de Chine Gowns.
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M'ADOO DECLARES WAR ON POLICE "GRAFT"

Says Patrolmen Act Almost as Guards for Poolrooms.

TAKES ACTION AGAINST TWO

Orders on Trial Men Who Were Outside Mercer Street Place—Praises District Attorney's Office.

In a talk to newspaper men, Commissioner McAdoo yesterday declared war on "graft" in the Police Department and expressed his determination to suppress it.

"In regard to the raid at 191 Mercer Street," spoke the Commissioner, "I am of course highly gratified with the work done by the policemen who took part. I want to say that before an axe was struck into the partition we had good legal evidence against the place. Right here I want to say, also, that I am more anxious to catch 'grafting' policemen, either in uniform or plain clothes, who stand by and allow these places to run, than I am to catch the gamblers themselves. I have ordered the two policemen on duty outside the premises in Mercer Street to be placed on trial at once, and I am going to put on trial all the men who during the last two or three weeks have been on duty there."

"Is Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station involved in the neglect of duty?" the Commissioner was asked.

"No; I have no criticism to make of Capt. Tighe," was the reply.

"How about the plain-clothes men in the precinct—the men sent out to look up suspected places—are they to be placed on trial also?"

"I am going to investigate this matter of negligent policemen thoroughly. It will depend upon what evidence I can get. It has come to my knowledge that patrolmen who disgrace the uniform of the City of New York and bring reproach on the honest men on the force sometimes act almost as inner guards for these places, standing in the hallways and seeing people go in and come out. It is pretty hard to be talking about these men and be decorous in one's language. I have to keep the 'lid' on my own feelings, which is harder than to keep the 'lid' on the town."

Mr. McAdoo, in answer to other questions regarding the raid, said that neither Capt. Tighe nor, so far as he knew, any official attached to the precinct knew anything in advance about it, but nevertheless he declared that he would not hold the Captain to account in the matter. He said he was under great obligation to the District Attorney's office for cordial and efficient cooperation when the raid prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate in $1,000 each. It is the first time Mr. McAdoo has commented in any way on the relations between Mr. Jerome's department and his own.

Inspector Kane of the Borough of Queens, who missed the little "family talk" Commissioner McAdoo delivered to the Inspectors in Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon, was an early caller at Police Headquarters yesterday and spent ten minutes in Commissioner McAdoo's private office. Immediately afterward the Commissioner had a talk with Capt. Dooley, who is in charge at Coney Island. Capt. Dooley arrived at Mulberry Street in response to a summons from Commissioner McAdoo. His visit was one of the first matters regarding which the reporters questioned the Commissioner.

"I am glad you asked me about Capt. Dooley," he said. "He is all right. Capt. Dooley has made a fine showing, I understand. I sent for him to tell him that so long as he does his duty and I am here he will remain in charge at Coney Island. That may be of interest to the fakirs and dive keepers who are renting places there now and preparing to run wide-open places this Summer."

Owing to the absence from Police Headquarters of Deputy Commissioner Cowan the usual trials of policemen scheduled for yesterday were adjourned until next Monday.

The Apprehension of Danger

from a cough or cold can be entirely eliminated if you immediately use **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** It is remarkably effective and is pleasant to take. Sold by druggists. Take a bottle home to-day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARY JOHNSTON'S
new novel

Sir Mortimer

is just published

Readers of "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD" will welcome the distinct advance which Miss Johnston, already a master-hand in fiction, has made over her previous successes.

With frontispiece reproducing colors of original painting by F. C. Yohn, and eight other illustrations printed on india-tinted paper and mounted like photographs.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

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"Name on Every Piece."
LOWNEY'S
Chocolate & Bonbons
Every Package Warranted!
If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.; ¼ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-Me-Nots"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 35c. and 60c.
"Chocolate Molasses Brittle"	½ lb. 25c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Superior Scotch Shirtings
In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products
$4 and $4.50 Each

James McCreery & Co.
Silks.
On Friday and Saturday, March the 18th and 19th.
Twelve thousand yards of "Shirtwaist Suit Silks,"
Various, suitable weaves, and small designs.
Colors:—delft, marine and navy blue, reseda, brown and black and white.
21 inches wide.
55c. per yard.
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Gloves.
Kid or Suede,—pique sewn gloves.
$1.00 per pair.
Misses' 2 clasp Kid Gloves, white or colored.
75c. per pair.
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James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Suit Dep't.
India Silk Negligee Robes, trimmed with lace. Belted model or Empire design.
$18.50
Accordeon plaited Albatross Gowns.
$13.50
Satin Foulard Shirtwaist Suits.
$13.50 and $14.50
Twenty-third Street.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT
BILLIARDS.
Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly

BRICKLAYERS IGNORE ARBITRATION BOARD

Take No Notice of an Order to Return to Work.

CRISIS IN SITUATION TO-DAY

Walking Delegates Now Deny They Ordered the Strike — Statement by Mason Builedrs' Association.

The question of what will be done by the Building Trades Employers' Association regarding the strike of the bricklayers will only be known after to-night. The laborers have been directed by an order of the Joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions to return to work pending arbitration of all disputes, and the order of the mason builders cutting off the overtime has been rescinded.

In spite of this the bricklayers have gone on strike in sympathy with the laborers, who have made new demands instead of returning to work when the order of the mason builders as to overtime was canceled, thus violating the arbitration agreement in the most direct way. Unless all strikes are off before to-night there can be no arbitration.

The leaders of the bricklayers' unions are criticised severely for ordering the strike. Delegate Denis Doris coming in for the principal portion of the blame. For some time there has been bitter feeling among the bricklayers about being "forced," as they say, into the arbitration agreement. The walking delegates are now denying that they ordered the strike. At the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association, in the Townsend Building, it was stated yesterday that Doris, on being taxed with ordering his men on strike, said: "You can't prove that I ordered my men out."

L. K. Prince, First Vice President of the Employers' Association, said yesterday that the association was waiting quietly for developments.

"There are a number of disgruntled labor leaders," he said, "who have evidently been going around creating mischief. The arbitration agreement has cut off their power and they have been spreading the idea that the Employers' Association was endeavoring first to introduce the ten-hour day in the unskilled trades with the ultimate view of cutting the wages in the skilled trades on May 1. This sort of thing does great mischief. We could not repudiate it too strongly. We spent the whole Summer in perfecting the arbitration agreement. We will keep it. What will happen if the unions do not observe it I will not say now. I prefer to believe that the good sense and fairness of the unions will remain proof against men who may be trying to sow discord in their ranks."

The men in the other trades who have been thrown out of work are highly incensed at the action of the bricklayers. They said that some of their delegates seemed to be following the methods of Samuel J. Parks, Robert E. Neidig, President of the Finishers' Branch of the Housesmiths' Union, said:

"The bricklayers were not justified in striking in support of the laborers. They seem to be trying to bring about the old unsettled conditions in the building trades, and are using the methods which were so disastrous to the iron workers during the rule of Parks."

The bricklayers are not represented in the Board of Representatives of the Building Trades, or, according to members of the latter, they would be disciplined. Thomas McCracken, delegate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Michael Stanton of the Electrical Workers, Eugene McCabe, delegate of the Plasterers, and others who are in the Board of Representatives, all criticised the bricklayers very severely for going on strike.

The Mason Builders' Association issued a statement last night in reference to the situation. It says that there had been a lack of uniformity in the rate of payment both for regular work and overtime. The resolution passed on March 1 regulating the wages and providing a uniform rate of 80 cents an hour, including the time between 7 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. was the result. This, it says, was in some cases an increase of wages, but certain delegates raised the cry that it meant the ten-hour work day.

"Instead of making an appeal through the representatives of the Bricklayers' Unions to the General Arbitration Board, which was the usual course in case of any supposed grievances, the laborers went on strike. At the suggestion of the Bricklayers' Unions, it says, the obnoxious resolution was then rescinded and all signs pointed to a quick and peaceable solution of the difficulty. The statement continues:

"Thereupon the joint Arbitration Committee, representing the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions, at a meeting on Thursday, March 10 adopted the following:

"The Mason Builders' Association, having rescinded its resolution of March 2d, and referred the case to its Arbitration Committee with power to act for the association, the joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions agrees that the laborers shall return to work at once, the conditions of employment on each job to be restored as they existed on March 1, 1904.

"The joint Arbitration Board will convene on Monday, March 14, to arbitrate the questions in dispute.

OTTO M. EIDLITZ.
F. M. WEEKS.
JAMES McHALE."

So confident were the representatives of the Mason Builders' Association that the decision of the Arbitration Board would be complied with that a special notice was immediately mailed to all members of that association informing them that the laborers would return to work on Friday morning, and were to be re-employed under the conditions existing on March 1.

Many members of the association prepared to resume work on Friday morning, but, to their great astonishment, neither bricklayers nor laborers reported.

At a meeting of the General Arbitration Board, representatives of all trades, both employers and employes being present, held on Tuesday evening, March 15, a complaint of the Bricklayers against the Mason Builders' Association was presented. The complaint was thoroughly discussed by the General Arbitration Board, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union be ordered to comply with the agreement made by them on March 10, 1904."

The laborers and their allies, the bricklayers' unions, are still on strike. Upon them rests the responsibility for the present condition and for whatever additional evils may flow therefrom.

CONFESSED TO GET TOBACCO.

Car Bandits Made Owning Up Profitable —Solitary Confinement Followed.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The car bandits Marx, Neidermeyer, and Van Dine were today placed in solitary confinement in the County Jail, because, according to their jailer, the trio had inaugurated a remunerative system of confessing for publication.

"It had reached a point," said the jailer, "where for a chew of tobacco they were willing to confess to the most heinous of crimes."

DREW GUN INSTEAD OF CASH.

Banker Had Revolver in Money Drawer and Held Up Highwayman.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., March 17.—A man who shoved a pistol through the paying teller's window of the Security National Bank to-day and demanded cash got something else.

President Freeman put his hand in the money drawer as if to comply with the stranger's demand, and produced from it not cash, but a revolver. At the same time he wrested the would-be robber's gun away and covered him with his own revolver.

Mr. Freeman, who was alone at the time, held his man until help arrived. The highwayman is now in jail, but refuses to give his name.

AUTOMOBILES.

"Yankee" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50, $2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles.

MAJOR BEAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Army Officer Takes His Life While Wife Plays the Piano.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—Major William H. Bean, United States Army, committed suicide to-day by shooting.

Ordered to the Philippines, he had his trunks packed this morning and taken to the railroad station. Immediately afterward he asked his wife to play a melody on the piano, and while she was playing he thrust an army revolver to his right temple and fired. The bullet lodged in his brain and he died almost immediately.

At Army Headquarters it was stated that Major Bean had been suffering from an attack of stomach and nervous troubles. He had expressed a wish to go to the Far East and had arranged for Mrs. Bean to visit friends in Pennsylvania during his absence.

Major Bean was fifty years old. He was appointed to West Point from Pennsylvania in 1882. Graduating two years later, he was assigned to the Second United States Cavalry. He served with that regiment during the Spanish-American war and was promoted to a Captaincy for gallant service. He also served with Gen. Chaffee during the siege and capture of Peking, and was again promoted for meritorious service.

Major Bean had been Chief Commissary Officer at the headquarters of the Department of Missouri and was relieved of that duty only a few days ago to go to the Philippines.

FIGHT TENEMENT HOUSE BILL.

New Jersey Builders Appear Before Senate Judiciary Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Builders from Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson are opposing the passage of the proposed Tenement House bill now in the Senate. They argued before the Committee on Judiciary that if the proposed bill became a law it would increase the cost of buildings 25 per cent. They also complained that it would make drastic changes in present conditions, many of which were impractical.

Clinton Mackenzie, an architect, of Newark, defended the measure, as did Charles J. Allen, Secretary of the commission.

It is said that a meeting will be held in Newark on Saturday, when the builders will have a chance to offer certain amendments satisfactory to the commission, and the bill will then be reported as amended.

LETTER SENT TO LIPTON.

New York Yacht Club Replies to Sir Thomas Concerning Another Race.

Sir Thomas Lipton will soon receive a reply to his letter concerning another race for the America's Cup, which he sent to the New York Yacht Club last December. The committee appointed by that club, at its annual meeting on Feb. 11, mailed its answer yesterday, but Secretary George A. Cormack said it would hardly be proper to divulge the contents of the letter until after Sir Thomas had received it.

The matter may be discussed at a meeting of the club next Thursday night and some of its contents regarding a contest made known. The members of the committee who sent the letter are Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Vice Commodore Henry Walters, ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, William Butler Duncan, Jr., and Secretary George A. Cormack.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES.

Interesting Contests Mark Opening of a New Court in This City.

The increasing popularity of handball in this city was demonstrated by the opening yesterday of a new court on East Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, by Arthur Cruice, a well-known local player. It is called the Central Handball Court. Some interesting games were played there yesterday, the principal ones resulting as follows:

P. Finnerty	19	21 18
J. Blake	21	16 21
J. Johnson and D. Perry	15	21 17
A. and D. Cruice	21	19 21
P. McGurran	21	17 21
J. Jordan	14	21 15
J. Sheehan and C. Ward	21	16 21
A. Cruice and E. Groone	19	21 18
L. Manhix	24	14 21
L. Cella	14	21 16

At Murphy's court, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the following scores were made:

J. Walsh and H. McGovern	19	17 20
C. Clark and J. Werner	21	21 21
J. Walsh and M. Brennan	21	21 21
H. McGovern and T. Walsh	18	17 20
D. Duane and J. Dunn	21	18 21
Gill and R. Long	10	21 20
J. Heins and W. Gallagher	10	18 19
J. Belton and P. Hart	21	21 21
E. J. Groden	21	21 21
F. Alvin and J. Coyl	17	18 10
T. Dempsey and J. Brady	21	21 10
A. Ennis and F. Carney	6	14 21

ROOSEVELT AIDS ATHLETICS.

He Consents to Act as Honorary President of Olympic Games.

President Roosevelt has agreed to act as Honorary President of the Olympic games to be held at St. Louis this year in conjunction with the World's Fair. The President's acceptance was received yesterday by James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the Fair. It is well known that President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the development of athletics, and when the fact became known that he would fill the position of Honorary President of the Olympic games the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union and other organizations devoted to sport applauded his action.

President Roosevelt's attitude toward the games is not exceptional. When they were held at Athens in 1896 the King of Greece was present, and the members of the royal family presented the prizes to the winners. During the contests at Paris in 1900 representatives of the French Government held official positions, and much interest was manifested in the success of American athletes.

The programme for the Olympic games this year is the largest and most elaborate ever attempted at affairs of this kind. There will be championships in nearly every known sport. Especial attention has been paid to schoolboy competitions, and the cleverest youngsters in the various branches of outdoor pastimes are expected to compete. The important part of the games will be decided on the last Saturday in August, when the Olympic track and field events are scheduled. Medals and cups donated by well-known patrons of sport will be given to the winners.

Training Table for Yale Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—The Yale 'Varsity crew, which was sent to the training table to-day, was made up as follows:

Stroke, Capt. Walter Cross; 7, Morse; 6, Whittier; 5, Miller; 4, Fish; 3, Chase; 2, Scott; bow, Weeks; substitute, Whitney. Of this squad Cross, Whittier, and Miller were in the last year's 'Varsity crew; Morse, Whitney, Chase, Scott, and Weeks were in last year's freshman crew. Fish was a member of the 'Varsity four-oar crew.

Hearing on Automobile Bill.

ALBANY, March 17.—Several amendments have been made to the bill of Senator Hill amending the automobile law of the State. It is claimed by an officer of the State Association of Automobilists that one of the amendments practically gives the authorities of each municipality the right to enact special ordinances to govern the speed of those vehicles. A hearing will be requested on the measure, as the one object of the efforts of the association of automobilists has been to obtain a uniform act to govern speed throughout the entire State.

Tar and Feathers Cost $1,000.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 17.—A jury to-day awarded Claude R. George, a student at Montpelier Seminary, $1,000 for physical discomfort and injury which he sustained from a coat of tar and feathers applied by James Howard, a student at the

FAST TIME ON THE TRACK

De Reszke Takes St. Patrick's Handicap with Ease.

ONLY TWO FAVORITES WIN

Rain In Last Race at New Orleans Helps Burke Cochran, at Long Odds, to Lead the Field.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—De Reszke, M. L. Hayman's good sprinter, won the St. Patrick's Handicap to-day at 6 to 1, from a field of good horses. The five-year-old son of Lamplighter ran the six furlongs in 1:13 1-5, and was pulling up at the end, four lengths before his field. Morning Star was the public choice, but was never prominent in the running, and he finished in the ruck. Athlana and Rove were the early pacemakers, and after racing to the half in 0:47 2-5, they gave way to Frank Bell. His effort carried him to the stretch, where he was collared by De Reszke, and only lasted long enough to save the place from Rove.

In the half mile, for two-year-olds, Stella Allen, always favorite at odds about even money, again gave evidence of her class by winning handily from Delaval, the Eastern colt. In this race Green Gown, who has been the medium of several tips, was backed from 6 to 1 down to 9 to 2. She was sluggish in the early running, and in the end was beaten for third place by Golden Flower, a 60 to 1 chance.

Mose Goldblatt had Rainland in a soft place in the first race, a mile and a furlong, and he romped all the way, winning by twenty lengths from The Brown Monarch, a 40 to 1 chance. Triple Silver, at the liberal price of 12 to 1, was third. Rainland was always favorite, and 3 to 10 was considered an excellent price against him.

Tommy Foster, who was reported to have broken down in his work recently, was permitted to run loose at 6 to 1, in the six furlongs, second on the programme, and he won cleverly from Hemlock, the favorite. Seth Jacobs's Lady Radnor was considered the good thing in the field, and was played from 12 to 1 at the opening down to 7 to 1 at post time. She proved a false alarm, never being a contender.

Just after the fifth race a heavy rainstorm made possible the winning of the mile and a half by Bourke Cockran. He was 20 to 1 in the betting, and the sloppy going proved very much to his liking. Lou Woods and Midshipman, both at 2 to 1, were the runners-up at the end: Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Rainland, 107 pounds, (T. Dean,) 3 to 10, won; The Brown Monarch, 102, (Creamer,) 40 to 1, second; Triple Silver, 102, (Cochran,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Probable, Flautus, Mooren, Reglan, and Master Prim also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Tommy Foster, 104 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, won; Hemlock, 104, (J. Matthews,) 16 to 5, second; Lady Contrary, 104, (Calvit,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Whitmore, Henry of Framstamar, Hickory Corners, Lady Radnor, Baccie, Lemuel, Tangible, and Ring Dove also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. Stella Allen, 115½ pounds, (W. Hicks,) even, won; Delaval, 115, (T. Dean,) 16 to 5, second; Golden Flower, 97, (Aubuchon,) 60 to 1, third. Time—0:48 3-5. Green Gown, Guadaloupe, Dan Horn, The Doctress, and Winnifred Lad also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—St. Patrick's Handicap; six furlongs. De Reszke, 108 pounds, (J. Mathews,) 6 to 1, won; Frank Bell, 111, (Romanelli,) 11 to 2, second; Roue, 114, (Cochran,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Athlana, Autumn Leaves, Malster, Harmalis, Hopeful Miss, and Morning Star also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Macbeth, 107 pounds, (Livingston,) 9 to 2, won; Mauser, 106, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 2, second; Deer Hunter, 100, (Calvit,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Reckoner, Lee King, and The Messenger also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Bourke Cockran, 99 pounds, (Romanelli,) 20 to 1, won; Lou Woods, 111, (Cochran,) 2 to 1, second; Midshipman, 88, (Crimmins,) 2 to 1, third. Time not taken. Larry Wilt, Eclectic, Free Admission, Ginspray, Eliza Dillon, Nimble Nag, Semper Vivax, and Charles D. also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. La Cache, 102 pounds; Syrlin, 103; Miraculous and Out Out, 104 each; Irene Mac, 105; Kabyle and Siah, 106 each; Stunts, 107; Half a Hundred, 108; Lady Contrary, 109; Hist, 110, and Amorous, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; purse. Minnie Schlemmer, Nicola, and Georgia Carter, 105 pounds each, and Fair Calypso, Truffle Hunter, and Falbala, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Shortcake, Spencerian, Weird II., Zama, Docile, and Rachel Ward, 95 pounds each; Jim Ferrin, Tom O'Day, and Major Carpenter, 100 each, and Tom Collins, Ernest Parham, and Mrs. Frank Foster, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Komombo, 95 pounds; Bronx, Blue Darter, and John Doyle, 100 each; Josette, 102; June Collins, 104; Fitzbrilliar, 107; Locket and Presentation, 109 each; Icicle and Tally H., 113 each, and Frontenac, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. John Coulter, Sarilla, and Satchel, 94 pounds each; Hegira and Equalize, 95 each; Arden, 99; Dr. Carrick, 104; Bean and Safeguard, 105 each; Circus Girl and Fronta, 106 each, and Moderator, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Feronia and Chickasha, 90 pounds each; Eugenia Sebastura, Stryder, and Athola, 94 each; Miss West and Nimble Nag, 100 each; Radiant Heat and Jack Doyle, 101 each; Prince Richard, 104, and Bird Wood, 107.

McCarren Entry in the Astoria.

P. H. McCarren, who was largely responsible for the establishment of the Astoria stake of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, will have a candidate in the field, despite the fact that he has made no two-year-old nominations in any other stakes of the season. In order that he may be represented in the Astoria Mr. McCarren has leased from J. L. McGinnis the black filly Black Cat, by Faraday, out of Alta Blue. Nominations to the Astoria become due April 1, and under the conditions while each subscriber may name two candidates only one is permitted to race, it being possible to make the final selection at post time. Last year the race was won by Ocean Tide, who carried the McCarren colors, while two years ago, in the initial running, J. G. Follansbee's Astarita was returned winner.

CUTLER LEADS IN HOCKEY.

School Team Defeats Berkeley and Wins Local Championship.

The Cutler School hockey team refeated the Berkeley School seven at the St. Nicholas Rink last night in the Interscholastic Hockey League series by the score of 4 to 0, all the points being made in the second period.

This completes the schedule of the Cutler team, which has not lost a game in the series and wins the championship with a perfect record. To-morrow night the final game of the series will be played between Columbia Grammar School and De La Salle. The line-up follows:

Cutler, 4.	Position.	Berkeley, 0.
Kerr	Goal	Bateson
Washburn	Point	Sayadam
C. Broesel	Cover point	Adams
H. Broesel	Centre	Telfair
F. Richards	Forward	Sturgis
Dalley	Forward	White
Crosby	Forward	Malley

Goals for Cutler—Dalley, (2;) Richards, Crosby. Referee—H. Hornfeck, Wanderers.

New Classes for Motor Vehicle Test.

Two additional classes have been added by the Automobile Club of America for the service test of motor vehicles to be held during the week beginning April 4. With these new ones there will be eight classes. The vehicles in the seventh class will carry a dead load of 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, and those in the eighth class will carry a dead load of 8,000 to 10,000 pounds or over. The demand for these heavier classes indicates the interest that is being taken in this test for vehicles of all descriptions for commercial purposes.

These two additional classes will be used in the regular service of a local brewery concern, running over all the regular routes during the week of the contest. The entries will close at the clubhouse, Fifth Ave-

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos:

HITCHCOCK NOW PRESIDENT.

H. P. Whitney Also an Officer in Saratoga Association — Duryea's Lease Official.

F. R. Hitchcock was yesterday elected to the Presidency of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William C. Whitney. For the office of Vice President Harry Payne Whitney was chosen to succeed Mr. Hitchcock, while Clarence H. Mackay was elected to the Directorate.

The selection of Mr. Hitchcock to the first office in the Saratoga Association is looked upon as a particularly happy one by horsemen generally, and the choice is one that assures the carrying out of the intent of the late Mr. Whitney in the conduct of racing at Saratoga.

Following the meeting of the Directors of the Saratoga Association came the positive assurance that the extensive stable of the late turfman would continue in racing this season. While Harry Payne Whitney will naturally not take an active part in racing, it is officially announced that Herman B. Duryea has leased the racing qualities of the horses of the stable for the coming season, and will continue the extensive string on the turf.

While the death of Mr. Whitney, under the rules of racing, has made void many of the stake entries for horses three years old and upward, the lease includes a number of highly bred two-year-olds who remain eligible for their rich engagements, and the continuation of the racing establishment under the lease is a decided gain to the turf.

The lease transfers the five-year-old Gunfire, the four-year-old Reliable, the three-year-olds Armenia, Hortensia, Leonidas, Hippocrates, Inflexible, Mimosa, Mineola, and Mercury. In the two-year-old list are twenty-seven youngsters. They are Red Fox, Courier, Dreamer, Comet, Prince Hamburg, Sachem, Chieftain, Heart's Desire, Delusion, Tanya, Rose of Dawn, Myopia, Bumble Bee, King Cole, Anaconda, Pioneer, Bedouin, Bulwark, Onward, Taxer, Iota, Como, Artful, Princess Rupert, Cricket, a bay filly by Velasquez, from Lady Agnes, and a chestnut filly by Ayrshire, from Sister Mary.

AWARDS FOR NEW YORK DOGS.

J. P. Morgan's Collies Win Ribbons at Rochester—Bulldog Rivalry.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—The rivalry between Rodney Smasher and Taysand for the blue ribbon for bulldogs was the feature of to-day's judging in the dog show. The former is owned by C. G. Hopton and the latter by the Earlington Kennels, both of New York City. Rodney Smasher obtained the award.

Blackmail belonging to George Roosa of Saratoga, shown for the first time in the ring, won the novice for bulldogs and then beat Taysand for the tinner's reserve. J. Pierpont Morgan's collies won nearly everything in sight, Champion Moreton Hebe receiving the winner's award.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES HONORED.

'Varsity C Awarded to Basket Ball Team for First Time.

Columbia's Athletic Council has decided to grant the 'Varsity "C," the highest athletic honor of the university, to the members of the basket ball team, which has just completed its season, winning the intercollegiate championship. It has been the custom to award the "C" only to the major sports, football, baseball, rowing, and track athletics, but in view of the splendid record of this year's basket ball team the council decided to give the team the same honor. The members who will receive the letter are H. A. Fisher, F. L. O'Connell, A. Rogers, Marcus Hurley, and B. G. Vonsholly. The team monogram will be given to the above men and to C. D. Trubenbach and T. H. Allen, who were substitutes.

The team played eighteen games during the season and won seventeen. It was victorious in every game in the intercollegiate series, and only lost to the strong Washington Continentals because of the inability of two of the best players to take part.

The council also awarded the hockey monograms to the following members of the 'Varsity team: W. Duden, R. L. Von Bernuth, W. Cook, F. N. Benedict, C. S. Jackson, N. A. Callahan, and M. H. Updike. W. F. Hills, manager of the gymnastic team, was given the team monogram.

DAWSON IS POOL CHAMPION.

Wins Greater New York Tournament—Tilt Gets Second at N. Y. A. C.

Edward Dawson won the pool championship of Greater New York and a prize of $200 by defeating Irving Long in the closing game of the tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. The score was 125 to 86. Long and Maturo will play off a tie for second place to-night. The score:

Edward Dawson—11 7 2 7 10 5 12 6 15 11 6 15 10 0 5. Total, 125.

Irving Long—4 8 13 7 5 9 1 9 0 4 9 0 2 15 0. Total, 86.

High runs—Dawson, 22; Long, 15. Scratches—Dawson, 2; Long, 2. Referee—Peter Rogers.

The standing of the players in the tournament follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Dawson	5	1	Grogan	2	4
Long	4	2	Burns	2	4
Maturo	4	2	Stewart	1	5
Otis	3	3			

The pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club was finished last night with a contest between W. A. Tilt and Edward C. Talcott, the former winning quite handily by a score of 100 to 71. The victory gave Tilt second place in the tournament. No interest being taken in the other positions, it was mutually agreed to cease further playing. The score:

W. A. Tilt—9 9 11 13 11 14 5 9 9 6 2 5 1. Total, 100.

E. C. Talcott—6 5 2 2 3 1 8 10 6 8 10 9 1. Total, 71.

High runs—Tilt, 14; Talcott, 10. Scratches—Tilt, 8; Talcott, 3. Referee—John Schreiner.

This is the record of the tournament:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Plunkett	10	0	Van Vred'b'gh	3	5
Tilt	8	2	Hubbell	3	7
Crowe	7	3	Talcott	3	6
Gardner	6	3	Ellis	2	8
Clough	5	3	*Janin	0	4
Driggs	4	4			

*Dropped out.

Gaelic Football Game a Tie.

Three thousand enthusiastic celebrants of St. Patrick's Day witnessed the football game under Gaelic rules between the Kilkenny Men's Association and Division 22 of Brooklyn at Ridgewood Park yesterday afternoon. The field was in wretched condition, but the severest handicap to the players were scattering pools of water, into which many of the men were thrown. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the contest abounded in exciting plays, and at the finish each team had scored one goal and six points. The line-up:

Kilkenny.	Position.	Division 22.
O'Shea	Forward	Carey
J. Dwyer	Forward	Clancy
Spruhes	Forward	Donovan
W. Dwyer	Forward	Condon
Nolan	Half back	Murphy
J. Conlon	Half back	M. Conlon
Sullivan	Full back	Glass
T. Dowling	Full back	Brady
Cavanaugh	Quarter back	Hayes
Quinn	Quarter back	Deloughrey
Vale	Centre	Cronin
Hurley	Left side	Cleary
W. Dowling	Right side	Fogarty
Canolt	Centre	Rooney
Tobin	Centre	Rafferty
Joy	Goalkeeper	Barlow

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*0:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 401, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40. Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:08 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. (Sunday, 9:00 A. M.) Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‡Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.35, d8.00, n5.35, x5.45.

| | Lv. N.Y.,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

NEW EMBROIDERY SCHEDULE.

Percentages to be Added to Cost of Production on St. Gall Goods.

Appraiser Whitehead yesterday made public the new schedule which has been adopted as a basis for arriving at market value on St. Gall embroideries, consigned without purchase, which has been adopted at a conference in his office, at which several importers and the United States Consul General at St. Gall were present.

The schedule, which goes into effect on July 1, classifies the various goods imported and specifies the percentages to be added to the ascertained cost of production, for general expenses and profit, to make market value. It is as follows:

FIVE PER CENT. AND 8 PER CENT.—All hamburgs, cotton edgings, insertions, allovers, flouncings, "stitched and bored" by hand or schiffli machine, in ecru, white, or in colors, on cambric, nainsook, jacconat or muslin, manufactured with or without spachtel work.

TWENTY PER CENT.—All cotton embroideries, "stitched and bored" by hand or schiffli machine, on cambric, nainsook, jacconat, or muslin, which are manufactured in motifs, (parts,) with or without spachtel work, and joined by hand or machine sewing. All embroideries, "stitched and bored" by hand or schiffli machine, on foundation cloth other than cambric, nainsook, jacconat, or muslin, (except silk foundation embroideries which are provided for in schedule in effect Aug. 15, 1902.) Combinations of embroideries and laces.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.—All embroideries, "stitched and bored" by hand or schiffli machine, on foundation cloth other than cambric, nainsook, jacconat, or muslin, (except silk foundation,) which are manufactured in motifs, (parts,) with or without spachtel work, and joined by hand or machine sewing. Shirt fronts or blouses.

COLLARS.—All collars made on cambric, nainsook, jacconat, or muslin, of which the cost of production is not more than 5 francs per dozen, 15 per cent.; and if the cost of production is more than 5 francs per dozen, 25 per cent.

All collars made on foundation cloth other than cambric, nainsook, jacconat, or muslin, of which the cost of production is not more than 5 francs per dozen, 20 per cent.; and if the cost of production is more than 5 francs per dozen, 35 per cent.

WINDING UP PARTNERSHIPS.

Justice McCall of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward G. Riggs receiver of the assets of the firm of Fred C. Steimann & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelers' tools at 102 and 104 Fulton Street, in a suit brought by Henrietta Steimann, widow of Fred C. Steimann, and four other heirs of his, against the other partners, Joseph E. Worthington and Henry W. Raymond, for a dissolution of the partnership and accounting. The business was started on May 1, 1896, by Mr. Steimann and Mr. Worthington, and Mr. Raymond became a partner on Jan. 1, 1899. Mr. Steimann died on Dec. 11, 1901, and his widow continued his interest in the business until the expiration of the partnership, on Dec. 31, 1903. At that date, it is asserted, the liabilities were $10,775 and assets $69,536, and Mrs. Steimann claims that the interest of the Steimann estate in the business is $35,186.

Justice McCall of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Macklin receiver of the assets of the Hayes Horse Shoeing Company, at 1,739 Broadway, which was a partnership composed of Louis F. Cardani and Thomas F. Hayes, in a suit brought by Mr. Cardani against Mr. Hayes for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The partnership was formed on April 25, 1902, Mr. Cardani furnishing the capital, $550 cash. He alleges that on June 15, 1902, Mr. Hayes took possession of the business and has since prevented access to the books.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

I have option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d Street.

Prosperous corner grocery; good neighborhood; rare opportunity; no speculators. Price, 728 East 138th St.

Good opportunity to invest $25,000 to $50,000 in good paying business; first mortgage security. Address J., Box 170 Times Office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern wants bookkeeper, lady or gentleman, who will invest $1,000 or $2,000 in business; full security and investigation; if you are a bookkeeper and have this amount to invest, will work for fair salary and want permanent position, this is worth investigating; we have personally invested $12,000 cash in our business and need a little more; established two years. Address J., Box 201 Times.

HOW TO GET ON.

HAVE YOU $2 PER WEEK OR MORE TO INVEST?

Do you want to make this money work for you at a phenomenal rate?

We do not assure you of making large profits at once, and advise you to invest with the expectation of waiting for two or three years, but we can show to your satisfaction that many people who have invested with us have made from $200 to $350 in a few months on investments of only $16 monthly.

We can demonstrate to you the facts that

Brooklyn is now growing at the rate of 130,000 souls per annum (five times as fast as she was growing twenty years ago;)

$340,000,000 is now spending for increased transit facilities and improvements, principally in the way of bridges and tunnels;

Borough Park is in the direct line of growth and in the only section where New York can now grow;

Over 800 houses have been built in Borough Park during the past four years;

Values in Borough Park lots have increased 300 per cent. during the past three years;

Consequently enormous profits are to be made in investment in Borough Park lots during the next few years, especially now that one of the long-proposed new bridges is actually completed, the other two well on the way, and the rapid transit tunnel actually digging under the water off the Battery.

Drop us a postal and we will lay our proposition before you.

WM. H. REYNOLDS,
PRESIDENT. BOROUGH PARK CO.,
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, will sell March 19, 1904, 5:30 o'clock, at 2,398 First Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fixtures of a saloon.
By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day, at 11 A. M.,
on premises 1,980 West Farms Road, Corner Tremont Av.,
the assets of S. J. Phillips & Co., consisting of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Outing Flannels, Womens' Skirts,
Spool Cotton and Silks,
Men's, Women's, and Children's Underwear,
Ribbons, Hosiery,
Overalls, Gloves, Hats, Caps, &c.
By order of JACOB J. GOTTHELF,
Assignee.
RUTHERFORD W. KATHAM,
Attorney for Assignee.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-NINTH SALE BY AUCTION OF
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York,
FOURTH AVE. OFFICE,
279 FOURTH AVE.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 62,580 to No. 71,877, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
FIRST SALE BY AUCTION OF
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York,
EAST 125TH STREET OFFICE,
105 East 125th St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 1 to No. 1,737, and embracing dates of June 5th, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, to be sold

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Legality of Appraisers' Action Sustained —Other Decisions.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Alexander Murphy & Co. of New York, in which alleged illegal action by a General Appraiser was made the basis of the claim.

The importations affected were wool dress goods and colored cotton fabrics, and the only question at issue was the allowance of a discount of 2½ per cent. for commission. The local Appraiser added it to make market value and in that he was sustained by a single General Appraiser and again by a board of three General Appraisers.

General Appraiser Lunt overruled a protest by the Repauno Manufacturing Company of New York against the assessment of 20 per cent. duty as a coal tar preparation on a consignment of goods invoiced as trinitrotuluol and entered as binitrotuluol. The importer claimed free entry for the goods under Paragraph 524, which provides specifically for binitrotuluol.

Protests overruled were by James F. White & Co., (11,) James Camplon, L. Toplitz & Co., (2,) Hermann Boker & Co., (4,) the American Express Company, (2,) M. L. Hillier & Sons, Schlitz & Co., Johann Werner, Dearborg Brothers & Co., (11,) Worthington Smith & Co., (3,) Leon Rheims, (4,) Goldberg & Co., T. M., Duche & Sons, Adolph Strauss & Co., and Henry Pfalz, New York; Moses Norris, Baltimore; Swayne Hoyt & Co., San Francisco, (2;) May & Ellis and F. May & Co., New Orleans, and the Meier & Frank Company, Henry Jennings & Sons, and H. & E. Edwards, Portland, Oregon.

Protests sustained were by James F. White & Co., the Germania Importing Company, J. & H. Rosenberg, John Krauss, Krauss & Co., the Syndicate Trading Company, E. C. Hazard & Co., and F. H. Leggett & Co., New York; the John S. Brittain Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; and Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis.

HORSES FOR BREEDING FREE.

Ultimate Object of Importation Considered by Circuit Court.

The Board of United States General Appraisers received notice yesterday that it had been overruled by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Washington in the case of Herbert F. Page against the United States.

Mr. Page is a breeder of horses in British Columbia, and some time ago he imported a lot of Percheron stallions and mares at Port Townsend, Washington, primarily for sale, but ultimately for breeding purposes, claiming free entry for them under the provision for animals for breeding purposes. The Collector at Port Townsend assessed duty on them on the ground that they were imported for sale.

RECEIVER FOR SURETY COMPANY.

New Yorkers Among the Directors of Pennsylvania Concern in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The Dauphin County Court, at Harrisburg, to-day appointed Alexander De Haven of this city receiver for the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia. The majority of the officers and Directors of the company are New Yorkers.

The Attorney General on March 10 petitioned for a receiver for the company, alleging that the capital of the company had been impaired. Fearing a run, the Directors decided to close the doors, and no business has been transacted since March 11.

At the time the institution suspended business the money on deposit amounted to about $150,000.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It was announced yesterday that the business of J. M. Brady & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, will be carried on by Mrs. Brady and Thomas O'Brien, administrators of the estate of J. M. Brady, who died last Sunday. Mr. Brady was the sole partner in the firm.

***

It is announced that no successor to the late John Howard Sweetser in the Presidency of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., will be chosen until the annual meeting in May. Robert Lockhart will continue as Acting President.

***

The Boutelle bill reducing the alcohol tax was indorsed at a meeting held yesterday by the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

***

A representative of a large cotton duck interest said yesterday that no sales have been made for either Russian or Japanese armies. He also denied a report that large sales of cotton duck have been made for use in prisons in South Africa.

***

On Saturday the third and last of the season's excursions for buyers will begin. The Merchants' Association expects that this will bring even more buyers here than either of the earlier excursions.

***

R. J. Waddell & Co. yesterday filed notice of an appeal to the United States Circuit Court from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers assessing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on articles which the importers designate as hones and whetstones. The importers claim that the articles should be free of duty.

Against Philippine Coasting Bill.

Chairman G. L. Duval of the Merchants' Association's Ship Subsidies and Shipping Committee, yesterday sent to Washington a remonstrance against the House bill applying the coasting laws to Philippine commerce after July 1.

SEALING VESSELS CAUGHT BY ICE.

One Steamship in a Critical Condition Off Cape Breton's Coast.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., March 17.—Information was received here to-day that three sealing steamships had been caught in the vast ice fields near St. Paul's Island, fifteen miles northeast of the Cape Breton coast. One of the vessels is in a critical position.

Two of the vessels are five miles west of St. Paul's Island, but it is thought can get out of the gulf without sustaining damage. The third, the Elliot, is four miles to windward, and her escape is considered doubtful unless the wind drives the ice out of the gulf.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIUS FRANCK.—Sheriff Erlanger has received an attachment for $3,074 against Julius Franck, a merchant of the City of Mexico, in favor of A. James & Co. of this city for balance due for merchandise sold to him between Feb. 26, 1901, and March 5, 1903. It was served on a life insurance company here to attach a policy.

SWAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A judgment for $15,253 was entered yesterday against the Swan Electric Manufacturing Company in favor of William J. Wilson on five notes of the company, payable to Robert Winthrop & Co., who delivered them to Mr. Wilson. The summons was served on Daniel Nason, President, at 55 William Street. It was incorporated in August, 1901, with a capital stock of $250,000.

Out of Town.

PITTSBURG.—The receivers of the Clairton Steel Company have received leave to renew a note for $450,000, made Nov. 18, 1903, for four months and he.d by the City Trust Company of Boston. Permission was also granted to give as security 19,950 shares of the stock of the Champion Iron Company.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—H. C. Hoagland, formerly Superintendent of the Kalamazoo Valley Electric Company, who resigned some time ago, after differences with the

a petition asking for a receiver for the company and an injunction to restrain the officials from making a bond issue. The court issued a temporary injunction forbidding a bond issue.

OMAHA, Neb.—Judge Baxter in the District Court has decided to appoint a receiver for the Paxton Hotel, one of the largest in the city. The court found that James B. Kitchen, President of the hotel company, owed the minority stockholders $150,000 from undivided profits, and that he had not conducted the business properly.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Upon application of M. N. Elkan & Co. of South Carolina at Kingston, Tenn., W. J. Oliver of Knoxville, has been appointed receiver of the Tennessee Central Railroad. Elkan & Co. sue for $44,000, which they claim is due for extending the road from Emory Gap to Harriman. The bill also charges that there are other liabilities, aggregating more than $2,000,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ZELLMAN-SOCOL PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Hayne Davis receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Zellman-Socol Piano Manufacturing Company of 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on the application of Jacob Doll, a creditor. The assets are estimated at $2,000.

D. P. CRUIKSHANK & Co.—D. P. Cruikshank & Co., importers of spices at 7 and 9 Front Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 3, 1903, showing liabilities $248,395 and assets $194,872, filed amended schedules yesterday showing liabilities $251,707 and assets $183,210. The principal difference in the schedules was the valuation of the stock of merchandise.

JUDA BIRNBAUM.—Juda Birnbaum, residing at 80 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,192 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, $3,000; Mutual Brewing Company of College Point, $1,200, and the Union Brewing Company of Union Hill, N. J., $1,100.

ALFRED ARCASH & Co.—Alfred Arcash & Co., dealers in dry goods at 83 Washington Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 31 last, having failed to file their schedules, a list of creditors was filed yesterday in the United States District Court Clerk's office by Anton Simon, one of their creditors. The list gives the names of about 100 creditors, whose claims aggregate $10,531, ranging in amount from $3 to $951. It was stated that the Messrs. Arcash have left the jurisdiction of the court, and are now said to be in Egypt.

PATRICK H. J. DALY.—Patrick H. J. Daly, real estate broker, of 170 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $63,600 and nominal assets of $6,982, consisting of 67 lots at West Summit, N. J., valued at $6,700, mortgaged for $1,005, and unliquidated claim, $282. Of the liabilities $44,500 are secured by bond and mortgage and $19,169 are unsecured, the largest unsecured creditors being the estate of William M. Ryan, $9,033, on notes, and the estate of Edward F. Keating, $8,220, for plumbers' supplies.

BORNSTEIN, WEINER & ROTH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Bornstein, Harry Weiner, and Max Roth, who compose the firm of Bornstein, Weiner & Roth, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 231 Mercer Street, by the following creditors: Charles I. Lightstone, $418; A. Orenly & Co., $380, and Lester Levy, $320. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have paid $500 to creditors to prefer, and transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $500. They have been in business since May, 1903, and are reported to owe about $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, William D.—A. Lescherr & Son Rope Company	$438
BLACKLEY, John—J. D. Nagel	322
BROWN, Howard R.—C. R. Bassett	225
BERNEY, Rose—I. V. Schavrien	132
BAILEY, Samuel—W. Bergman	25
BAMBERGER, Oscar and Mary—J. Juran	209
COLLINS, John—G. Hoepfner and another	21
CASSEY, Joseph H. M.—H. Sawyer	69
CASARD, Isabel A.—S. Sonn	38
COHEN, Max—A. Gunnison & Co	193
CLARK, Ellen F.—Wasle & Co	108
CURRIER, I. Lewis—S. D. Insler	131
DWIGHT, Julia L.—E. V. Lawrence, executor, costs	46
DURFEE, Chester B.—M. L. Durfee, costs	253
FAWER, Edel—B. Glick and another	60
FRYER, Charles H.—J. A. Kirk and another	180
FISHER, Joseph—J. Cohen	123
FISHER, Joseph—J. Cohen	122
GRINSPAN, Ephraim—D. Stone	74
FISHER, Joseph—J. Cohen	123
GREENBERG, Lena—A. Gunnison	242
HOHL, Charles—F. Soukup and another	123
HAMMOND, Ethel—H. Seldner	171
HEIM, I. Julius—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co	157
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Thayer	65
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—R. Allen	65
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—P. Mosely	65
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—W. A. Johnson	65
CASE LAW COMPANY—H. D. Patton	71
BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF New York—I. Silverman	658
SWAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING Company—W. J. Wilson	15,253
SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE Company—St. James Company, costs	124
THE UNITED STATES STABLES AND Fred Pitney—J. Bohm and another	111
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Merrius	148
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. J. O'Brien, by guardian	121
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Shoenblum	4,144
KENNEDY, William H.—C. C. Halpine	248
KULBE, Otto—B. R. Bloch	79
LEWIS, St. John—H. W. Lichtenstein	101
MINER, Samuel—M. Coyle	206
MICHELSON, Lena; Samuel Klein, and Samuel Michelson—L. Goldstein	741
MURRAY, Marcus A.—F. Scukup and another	60
MUNN, Ernest M.—R. McCabe, administrator	736
McCHARY, Pierce R.—S. C. Glass	95
NELSON, Homer J.—H. C. Loew	366
NORTON, William F., and William Dalton—F. S. Wheeler, costs	121
OPPENHEIM, Louis E.—C. R. Conklin	50
POWELL, Andrew, and Mary A. Walker—Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York	2,804
QUIRK, William—F. Loeser	24
SUSSMAN, Adolph and Osias—H. B. Claflin Company	270
SCHWARZ, Henry M.—Borden's Condensed Milk Company, costs	76
TOMPKINS, William M.—Bronx Company	444
WEISS, Isadore—H. E. Stillman and another	48
WEATHERED, Charles B.—F. Mapes	365
WARD, Thomas J.—J. Fickers	29
WOOD, Frank F.—E. Myerson	287

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

BURKE, Edmund A.—J. F. Harold, June 5, 1903 214
BURKE, Edmund A.—B. B. Schiff, Sept. 30, 1902 325
CENTER, Edward C.—E. L. Keyes, Nov. 22, 1893 102
CENTER, Edward C.—R. C. Black and another, Feb. 13, 1896 170
CENTER, Edward C.—C. J. Colles, June 12, 1903 277
CENTER, Edward C.—J. L. Cavanaugh and another, March 10, 1894 473
HIRSHBOCH, Simon—A. P. Ketchum, June 13, 1903 92
HIRSCHBOCH, Simon—A. P. Ketchum, March 18, 1903 92
JOHNSTONE, Anna K. (or Daniels)—J. R. Johnston, June 23, 1903 90
LIPPMANN, Israel—J. R. Grundy, March 15, 1904 337
LITHGOW, George W.—A. D. Smith, Jan. 24, 1901 3,450
STEINMETZ, Christian—M. F. Hellemeier and another, Dec. 30, 1903 373
SCHOENTHAL, Max—E. H. Ladd and another, Nov. 30, 1892 3,979
THE MANOR PARK LAND COMPANY of Staten Island—L. Werthelmer and another, Feb. 25, 1904 213
WRIGHT, Charles—M. J. Murray, March 13, 1895 78

Judgments Vacated.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. F. Dwyer, April 18, 1903 $893
POSNER, Benjamin—L. Keller and another, March 11, 1904 279

Judgments Canceled.

COHEN, Morris, Isaac, and Rachel—T. Krakower, May 10, 1896 657
KEATOR, Thomas R.—J. Potts, Dec. 29, 1898 132
BLOCH, Morris, and John A. Wilson—W. G. Hitchcock and another, Jan. 2, 1895 $1,068
BLOCH, Morris, and John A. Wilson—H. Newman and another, Oct. 30, 1895 180
SIRE, Meyer L., Henry B., and Leander S., and William L. Stone, Jr.—J. R. Kiernan, receiver, Oct. 16, 1902 59,591
KANE, John P.—German Exchange Bank, Jan. 22, 1894 1,437
KANE, John P.—German Exchange Bank, Jan. 12, 1894 1,896
BLOCH, Morris, and John A. Wilson—G. D. Sweetser and another, May 24, 1895 291

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Henrietta Steinmann et al. vs. Joseph E. Worthington—Edward G. Riggs. Louis F. Cardam vs. Thomas F. Hayes—John J. Mackin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Hendricks vs. Rosenthal—Thomas P. Dinnean. In re Evarts—Thomas W. Churchill. In re J. B. Brewster & Co.—Richard M. Henry. Baxter vs. Baxter—Thomas F. Donnelly.
SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Wendell vs. Sire—Henry W. Bookstaver.
CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Nineteenth Ward

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Rooms with private bath, $1.50 per day up.

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.

LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor.
BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
law6mosfri.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Consolidated Trading Company."

Dated New York, N. Y., February 5, 1904.
THE MOXHAM-WESTCOTT COMPANY,
By HAYDEN B. WESTCOTT, President.

ST. JOHN, BESSIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE B. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1903. FRANK L. ST. JOHN, Administrator. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 258 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
d11-law6wF.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of G. NUSSBAUM & CO., bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 18, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shirtwaists, fine machines, fixtures, safe, desks, &c. Order of
ROBERT C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.
FRIED & CZAKI, Attorneys for Receiver, 11-19 William St., New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. T. Postlethwaite, Philadelphia; E. W. Carmack, Memphis; C. W. Littlefield, Paymaster United States Army.

HOLLAND—David L. Withington, Honolulu; Gurney Littlewood, Westbourne, Sussex, England.

IMPERIAL—F. C. Pingree, Detroit; L. M. Porter, London.

GILSEY—W. McKenzie, London.

MANHATTAN—J. Howard Temple, Liverpool; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; ex-Gov. Lippitt, Rhode Island.

MURRAY HILL—S. D. Biggar, Hamilton, Ontario.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; Louis Philipp, Rotterdam.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hosch Brothers, Gainesville, Ga.; J. Hosch, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, J. G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces; 75 Spring Street.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; R. W. Lawson, carpets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Huckberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huckberger, clothing; Hoffman House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. M. Blanchard, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, toilet articles; 57 White Street.

Levy Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; B. H. Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, and leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Liebes, cloaks; Holland House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. G. Morrissey, millinery; Mrs. L. S. Stinnis, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Miller H. T., Company, Richmond, Va.; H. T. Miller, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Enwar, F. P., Bangor, Me.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Sprague Company, South Boston, Va.; I. I. Lawson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Lobsitz, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, laces, and white goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

"Hub," Austin, Texas; A. C. Rocoe, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cody Trading Company, Cody, Wyoming; W. B. Sleeper, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Lobsitz, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; Miss Love, ribbons; Miss Gould, millinery; Miss Price, laces and veilings; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Abrams, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Jenner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, trimming; G. Galland, piece goods; 101 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; F. P. Harmon, dry goods; A. L. Schenck, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Major James B. Ayleshire, Quartermaster, will proceed to St. Louis and Lathrop, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection and acceptance of public animals to be delivered under contract at those places.

Capt. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, will repair to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the engineer member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification on official business pertaining to his proposed system of searchlights.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, is assigned to duty with the War Department General Staff in Washington, D. C.

Navy.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn is ordered to the naval station, San Francisco, with additional duty on the Pensacola.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard is detached from the Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R. I., and ordered to Cavite station via the Solace.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cincinnati at Chefoo.

Sailed—Iowa, from New York for Hampton Roads; Hartford, from Puerto Plata for Cape Haitien; El Cano, from Ningpo for Nimrod

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SERVICE PENSIONS BY "RULING."

When one comes to consider the action that has been taken by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, and the reasons which they give for it, the attempt to grant a "service pension" by proclamation may well seem one of the most remarkable and impudent usurpations of power ever witnessed in the United States.

The proclamation of the Secretary and the Commissioner sets boldly forth that "old age" is a disability within the meaning of the law, that the disability begins at the age of sixty-two, and is entitled, in the case of old soldiers, to be compensated at the rate of $6 a month, after sixty-five at $8, after sixty-eight at $10, and after seventy at $12. This is practically a service pension to every veteran of the civil war, for a boy who was seventeen in 1861 becomes sixty-one this year.

This "ruling" is a clear usurpation of legislative authority, as the proclamation itself denotes. It recites that Congress, thirty-nine years after the close of the Mexican War, pensioned every survivor of it who had reached the age of sixty-two. Therefore "that" Congress would presumably, after the same lapse of time since the civil war, similarly pension its survivors. But since "this" Congress has neglected to do that act of justice, the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior will do it on their own account of their own motion, and without authority of law.

It remains for Congress to show its resentment at this flagrant usurpation of its power. But in the meantime it is the duty of every American citizen who understands that this is a Government of law, to form his opinion of an Administration which lawlessly makes a present of the public money, to the extent of many millions a year, for the purpose of strengthening itself among the beneficiaries of this gratuity in a "campaign year." If every citizen who feels the insult and the wrong prepares to give effect to his resentment by his vote, the authors of this flagitious scheme will take nothing by their motion.

It is all very well for the authors of this precious performance to pretend to ordain that the measure "shall not be retroactive." That is not for them to say. If, as they hold, the age of sixty-two constitutes of itself a pensionable disability, then the veteran who arrived at that age five or ten or twenty years ago at that time became entitled to a pension for it, and is now entitled to a pension for it with arrears dating back to his arrival at the proclaimed age. It is inconceivable that the Commissioner, the Secretary, or the President can be innocent enough to suppose that he can head off the horde of hungry agents who will descend with these claims for arrears, claims which are every whit as just as those which are officially acknowledged, by so simple a device as that.

It is to be borne in mind that Congress has not only omitted to enact, but has distinctly refused to enact, the service pension law which these officials assume to enact by executive proclamation. President CLEVELAND'S message vetoing a Service Pension act, though that act was guarded and conservative compared with this wild performance, was so cogent that it put a quietus upon that project for seventeen years. The question whether the author of that message is or is not a fitter man for President than the man who attempts to do by indirection what could not be done directly is brought sharply up by this amazing proclamation. How can an Executive action which combines, as this does, demagogy, trickery, and usurpation, be, politically, anything but a boomerang?

INSTRUCTED DELEGATIONS.

It is not a matter of controlling importance whether the delegates from New York to the Democratic National Convention go uninstructed or go with instructions to advocate the nomination of Judge PARKER. It is important, though, that the Democratic Party begin forthwith to declare something more than a general intention to oppose the Republican candidate. The leaders and the masses of the Democracy in every State need the rallying power of a name.

Massachusetts, it appears, will send a delegation instructed for ex-Secretary OLNEY. It looks now as if New York would send a delegation instructed for Judge PARKER, and Connecticut may also instruct for him. The policy of instructing delegations has the obvious advantage of putting a stop to raids and forays for the capture of delegates in the interest of perfectly impossible candidates. It raises a flag and a name in the sight of all Democrats, and diminishes the risk that weak and easily deceived voters may be led to enroll under a banner inscribed with the symbols of class conflict and industrial turmoil.

If Judge PARKER, his candidacy being approved by the party, should receive the nomination, no man would deny that New York had done wisely in instructing its delegates. If, in spite of the efforts made in good faith by the New York delegation to make him the candidate, another name should be put at the head of the ticket, the delegation in New York would be free to cast its vote with the majority.

Democrats without number still believe that Mr. CLEVELAND would be the strongest candidate, that perhaps he is the only Democrat who could be elected. But it is plain that it would be a mistake to send Cleveland delegations to St. Louis. Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter precludes an organized effort to nominate him. If he is nominated at all it will be because the convention, after ineffectual efforts to unite upon another name, turns to him as the candidate imposed upon the party by the force of circumstances. A nomination coming in that way Mr. CLEVELAND might feel constrained to accept. He could not very well decline. Meanwhile, any State having a favorite son who is also a sound Democrat is privileged to instruct its delegates to present his name in the convention.

"LONG-ESTABLISHED ACCRETIONS."

That lion-hearted foe of corporate privilege, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, approves and applauds the decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case. "It is a good thing both for the people and the corporations," said Senator DEPEW, "because it quiets popular apprehension, which was very great, and might have resulted in dangerous and unnecessary legislation."

We have no idea what that remark means, but we are convinced that it is freighted with the wisdom accumulated in long years spent in defending the rights of the plain people against the encroachments of capital. At any rate, the New York Senator is there on safe ground, which we fear that he is not in this further observation:

> It removes the exaggerated perils, which created so much alarm, as to the far-reaching effect of an adverse decision. We now see that it does not reach and disrupt the many long-established accretions of different corporations by purchase or consolidation, like those of the New York Central or Pennsylvania Railway.

If Senator DEPEW will wait until Attorney General KNOX gets one of these "long-established accretions" into court, he will see what happens to it when the powerful solvent of the Sherman act is applied. The New York Central and Pennsylvania Companies are long-established, but beyond dispute they are "accretions," and in the process of accretion rival lines have been acquired and competition extinguished. They trust themselves upon the thinnest of ice who try to draw from the language of Justice BREWER, who concurred in the opinion, but dissented from the reasoning, of Justice HARLAN, the conclusion that there is in the eye of the law a difference between control acquired through purchase and consolidation and control established through the device of a holding company. The distinction is imaginary and delusive. The law declares unlawful "every contract" or combination or conspiracy in restraint of inter-State trade, and the court declares that it was the intent of Congress to forbid the extinguishment of competition by any means or device whatever. It makes no difference whether control of the competing transportation line was acquired by purchase, by inheritance, by marriage, by voting trust, or by gift. The law says the possession of control, however acquired, is unlawful because it is conclusive proof that the power to restrain trade exists, and that is all that is required to bring the "accretion" in conflict with the law.

Moreover, Senator DEPEW must remember that we have in the White House a man of iron resolution, who thus far in his career has never flinched in the performance of duty. Writing in The Cosmopolitan Magazine for November, 1895, of his efforts to enforce in all its rigor the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday in this city, THEODORE ROOSEVELT said:

> After carefully considering the matter, however, we came to the conclusion that it could be enforced, and that in any event we had no alternative save to try and enforce it, if we wished to retain our self-respect or obey our oaths of office. * * * We had nothing to do with putting it on the statute books. But while it was there we would in good faith enforce its observance.

Is a President who holds that view of the supremacy of law and of official duty to stay his hand because, forsooth, the breaking up of a "long-established accretion" like the New York Central Company or the Pennsylvania Company would disturb values and bring on a commercial panic? President ROOSEVELT is not a man to put his hand to the plow and look back. He set out in the Northern Securities proceeding to enforce the full rigor of the law. It can make no difference to him that it is a reckless and dangerous law. He did not put it on the statute book. That was the work of Congress. He has nothing to do with the consequences of enforcement. The responsibility for that rests with the Congress. If after this tremendously successful effort at enforcement he is convinced that it is a senseless law and full of peril, he should lose no time in recommending to Congress its amendment or repeal. So long as it stands upon the statute book he has no choice but to begin proceedings one after another against all the corporate "accretions," no matter how long established or important, that are carrying on business in violation of its provisions. A President who shirked his Constitutional duty of enforcing an act of Congress declared to be Constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court would be, we should say, a pretty vulnerable candidate if nominated to be his own successor.

"THE ANNUAL ASH HEAP."

The managers of the fire insurance companies of this country have curious ideas of the way in which their losses may be reduced. Suffering from the burdens imposed by the Baltimore, Rochester, and other fires, they have had a meeting in Philadelphia to effect an organization, the objects of which are uniform rates, uniform legislation, and uniform standards in fire insurance engineering. Said one representative member of this interest: "Had we gotten together long ago we would not now be seeing an average ash heap of $150,000,000 every year in this country."

This will not impress the average man as showing high intelligence. That the size of the annual ash heap can be reduced materially or permanently by increasing and unifying the rates of premium on unsafe and generally uninsurable risks is a mistaken view of the situation. If it is to be done, the method worked out in conspicuously successful practice by the factory mutual insurance companies of New England, of which Dr. EDWARD ATKINSON has long been the most prominent representative, shows the way. The object of this system is not the distribution of losses from preventable fires, but the protection of property against fire. We shall reduce our ash heap when fire traps are uninsurable at any price and their owners are required to carry their own risks. Until this is agreed upon, and the co-operation of the owners and tenants of buildings is secured in safeguarding combustible property, such calamities as that of Baltimore will occur periodically and the business of fire insurance will be almost as speculative as throwing dice.

CITY LIGHTING.

When the gas and electric light companies are in imminent peril from municipal competition they are ready to give any assurances required of them, (not in writing.) As soon as the danger passes, or they think they have the legislative committees "fixed" for another year, their point of view changes. The concessions they are prepared to make are very much less liberal than they had led the public to suppose they were quite ready to make. In the bids for city lighting just opened by Commissioner OAKLEY the Edison Electric Company makes no reduction whatever, still demanding $140 per year for ordinary arc lights in Manhattan. The fact that the two other companies presumably in competition with the Edison maintain their bids at the same figures suggests that possibly they may have some sort of understanding on the subject. To fancy this would not stretch the imagination beyond its elastic limit.

The Consolidated Gas Company is more liberal. It offers a reduction of 25 cents a year for street gas lights, its bid having been reduced from $17.50 to $17.25 per lamp. This microscopic sop to the Cerberus of public dissatisfaction with the whole lighting situation, municipal and private, will not accomplish any good for the company. Indeed, it would have commanded a larger measure of popular respect had it followed the plan of the electric light companies and held its price.

If all that is involved in municipal competition were street lighting, the companies might defend on business grounds the offer to the city of the alternative of accepting their price or furnishing its own lights. But that is not all of it, by any means. If the city makes its own gas and electricity and does so with economy, it will not be many weeks before the demand of the average citizen for an equal advantage in proportion to his consumption will be found irresistible, and the city will be engaged in municipal trading on a large scale as a competitor with the private companies. These companies are very strong, no doubt, and there can be no question that they are very influential, but they are not strong enough permanently to defy public opinion.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Throughout her reign Queen VICTORIA never forgot the advice given to her by the Iron Duke at the beginning of it: "Whatever you relinquish, keep the army in your own hands." She followed it by advancing first her cousin, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who has just died, and then her son, the Duke of CONNAUGHT, more rapidly than their professional merits would at all have justified. The late Duke was Commander in Chief of the British Army for a great many years, and when he was superseded on the principle of "selection" against both "seniority" and royalty, by Lord WOLSELEY, it was understood that the Queen's consent to the substitution was given on the condition, or expectation, that the place should be kept warm by the man of merit for her own son, whether he turned out to be meritorious or not.

It is only by his connection with the British Army that the late Duke offers any opportunity for public comment. That connection was not to the advantage of the British Army, as is admitted and bewailed by all the earnest officers of that army, who desire to bring it to its greatest effectiveness. The Duke did not shine as a General of division in the Crimean war, his only active service. But it may be said that he cut about as respectable a figure as any of the other British divisional commanders. None of them shine, except in the wonderful and iridescent pages of KINGLAKE. The British private appears in that war at his usual advantage, and the British officer at his usual disadvantage.

It was as the occupant of the Horse Guards in peace time that most of the Duke's professional life was spent. In that capacity he distinguished himself only by his obdurate resistance to any measures adapted to increasing the efficiency of the British Army. If he had remained at the head of that army such drastic reforms as have now been recommended would never have come to pass, not even with such an awful experience of the old order as the South African war afforded. Notwithstanding the hope entertained, at the time of Mr. GLADSTONE'S famous abolition, by the use of the royal prerogative, of promotion by purchase, that the military profession would come to be taken seriously in England, that result looks as far off as ever. The composition of the army is at least as aristocratic as ever. That, however, is not the trouble. The German and the Austrian Armies are officered by aristocrats as much as the British Army. But these aristocrats are also professionals, who take their profession seriously. The British military aristocrats are also amateurs, and, according to Gen. BADEN-POWELL, incorrigible amateurs. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE did his full share toward making and keeping them so.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A New Jersey Senator, who was once a glassblower himself, has persuaded a majority of his fellow-Senators that the existence of the glass industry in their State would be seriously imperiled, if not immediately brought to an end, if the manufacturers were not allowed to employ children less than sixteen years of age. Perhaps a more nearly accurate statement of the case would be that his assertion provided them with an excuse for lowering the age limit, if not to, at least nearer to, the point at which the glass-men would be satisfied. At any rate, the Senate changed the minimum age in the Child Labor bill before them from sixteen to fourteen years, and, though this does not settle the matter, it is a step in the wrong direction, and it apparently depends upon Gov. MURPHY to prevent the taking of as many more as are required to end the controversy for the present in favor of those who place immediate industrial expediency before the protection of human rights—rights in the maintenance of which, as it happens, industrial expediency, reasonably understood, is very closely concerned. It may pay individuals to exploit the meagre strength of child workers, but it does not advance the interests of any business as a whole, and the losses incidental to an inevitable readjustment, sooner or later, to civilized conditions are the greater the longer that readjustment is postponed. Gov. MURPHY, fortunately, is known to be sound on the child labor question, and to the extent of his power he can confidently be expected to oppose the efforts of the manufacturers of one sort and another who are eager to get as many and as small children at work for as many hours a day and for as small wages as they can. An age minimum of fourteen years is itself an important concession to enlightened opinion, and, if enforced, it would remedy most of the worst evils of the past. Sixteen would be better than fourteen, however, for, with that as the limit, the violations of the law would hardly lead to the exploitation of children of less than the lower age. Violations in greater or smaller numbers there are certain to be, and the higher the minimum the less harm will they do.

—That Pennsylvania murderer who is seeking to draw social and racial lines on the gallows strikingly illustrates the queer possibilities and, unlike most criminals of his class, is a really interesting fellow. For hanging itself he has, or at least expresses, no particular objections, and faces his doom with the composure which is none the less remarkable because condemned men who do not show it are the rarest of exceptions. But he is very much disturbed over the probability that a negro murderer, whose sentence is to be executed on the same day as his own, will be his companion on the scaffold and swing at the same time from an adjacent rope. At that prospect his haughty spirit revolts, and whenever the white killer meets or sees the black one in their carefully regulated movements about the Pittsburg Jail he views him with scorn and declares him unworthy to die in association so close with a representative of the higher race. To complicate this curious situation the white man—whenever he thinks of it—asserts that his repulsion is not on his own account, but out of regard for the sensitiveness of his numerous relatives, who will, he fears, feel deeply disgraced if a member of their family is hanged in company with a negro. This is drawing the line with exquisite and beautiful precision, and the ability to do it evidences the possession of a sentimental delicacy of mind that might well have suggested to its owner the easiest of all ways to avoid becoming the gallows mate of anybody whatever of any color whatever. If Mr. WILLIAM L. HARTLEY—it seems only fair to give so particular a man his full name—had refrained from committing murder he would not now be in danger of impairing his social dignity by making an end in company he deems unfitting. As he did not refrain, we cannot but consider that he is unnecessarily disturbed. There is a theory that death levels all ranks, and to anticipate the leveling for a minute or two in the case of a murderer can do no great harm. As for the numerous relatives, perhaps they are not quite so sensitive as Mr. HARTLEY imagines—perhaps they hold that he has already brought all possible disgrace upon them, and that murderers do not rank according to complexion. And yet association in death does involve an especial intimacy, and the absurdity of Mr. HARTLEY'S scruples is just a little pathetic.

—To find The Springfield Republican making merry over anything is such a welcome novelty that our enjoyment of the discovery is not appreciably decreased by the incidental observation that the merriment is not only due to something we printed ourselves, but to something that gives at least the semblance of an excuse for The Republican's unwonted indulgence in an emotion that is unkind without being positively savage. Its rusty risibilities were aroused by a dispatch dated on board The London Times's steamer and reading: "I am at sea en route to Chi-nam-pho. The military developments foreshadowed in my previous telegrams should be taking place very soon, as, according to later information, the ice is disappearing fast." Now, when we published that dispatch we did not ourselves regard it as the most important one that had ever reached us, and we were fully appreciative of the fact that an American reporter in the Far East would have been somewhat less autobiographical when recording his observations in those interesting waters, but it was not an American reporter who sent the dispatch, and the man who did send it has as much right to a style as anybody else. And his news did have value, all of it, including the statement of his position. It showed that he was utilizing an opportunity to see things for himself, and that had an essential bearing on his prognostication of immediate operations of moment. But of course The Republican took another view of the matter. "This," it says, in its pretty, genial way, "was thrilling news from the front. The poor fellow was at sea; he was going to Chi-nam-pho; he had heard that the ice was disappearing fast; and he would have us know that pretty soon the battles which his previous dispatches had intimated might occur could now be expected some time in the near future. This, and other evidences, apparent to an inquiring mind, lead one to think that the real struggle now going on in the Far East is not the war, but the efforts of the reporters to reach the ringside." Truly a notable conclusion! A few more like it, and The Republican can convince itself that there is no war between Russia and Japan, and that all the stories about one are the inventions of competing representatives of sensational newspapers.

—If, as is reported, the furriers of Leipsic are able so to manipulate the skins of rabbits, moles, and other common animals that the resulting productions cannot be distinguished by any except experts of peculiar skill from the sometime coverings of the rarest animals, we do not see any particular reason why these talented artisans should be treated with contumely, and several why they should be recognized as public benefactors. For a while, of course, their transmutations will result in the paying of high prices for an imitation, but that will settle itself speedily under the influence of competition, and then buyers of furs will get cheaply practically the same things to obtain which they are now obliged to separate themselves from enormous sums. For the imitation fur that is as handsome as the fur imitated is the fur imitated, for all except the experts mentioned, and they do not buy furs at any price.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee was impressing upon a fifteen-year-old acquaintance the advisability of cutting loose from "Old King Brady" and "Nick Carter" and going in for a higher class of literature. The boy protested that he did read better books and Mr. Gaines undertook to cross-examine him.

"Have you ever read any of Scott or Dickens?" he demanded severely.

"I have read a little of Scott," said the youngster, reluctantly.

"Well, what do you know of Scott? Do you know anything about 'Kenilworth'?" The boy brightened up.

"Kenilworth? Oh, yes," he said eagerly. "That's the story about where the lady fell down the dumb waiter."

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The Overstreet "indictment," which has caused such an uproar in the House, is getting scarce. Copies are being picked up as fast as they can be secured by the document mongers that infest the Capitol, and already the inquisitive buyer of choice Government literature can pay the second-hand book stores 25 cents apiece for the "indictment."

Representative Hepburn of Iowa is almost the only member of any prominence who was hit in the document who regards the little book with a feeling approaching affection. He says it is proof conclusive to his constituents that he has been serving them faithfully.

"I shall treasure this document," said Col. Hepburn to a group of members around his seat, "and send as many as I can get hold of to my people. It is a good campaign document for me. If they had only gone back further and put in more of what I have done in the last twenty-three years for my folks I should like it better.

"It makes me think of a Lincoln story. During the early part of the war there was a young man from my State who wanted a commission as a Lieutenant. He came of a highly respectable family and had indorsements enough to have put him on the Supreme Bench. Lincoln finally appointed him and the young man went to the White House to pay his respects and thank the President for the appointment.

"As he turned to go away Lincoln called after him and said, 'Here, young man, are your indorsements on my desk. You'd better keep them carefully.' The young fellow looked a little queer and protested that the indorsements had served their purpose.

"'Oh, no,' said old Abe, 'You take them along and lock them up safe. You may want to join St. John's Church some time.'"

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Conspiracy.

There is but little reason to doubt that the Hearst movement is a conspiracy against the Democratic Party devised and fostered for its overthrow by Bryan, whose resentment against the most loyal and patriotic representatives of the Democracy who refused him their support in both his Presidential campaigns is as virile and wrathful to-day as it was in the hour of his last ignominious defeat in 1900. Hearst does not know it, yet all the same he is, as a Presidential candidate, the mere cat's-paw of Bryan, for whom he is pulling the sweet chestnuts of revenge out of the fire. —Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

The Democrats of Tennessee.

The Democracy of the State, through its Central Committee, has spoken out for harmony and against a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. That sentiment seems to be general all over Tennessee and all over the South, and it behooves the party to send to St. Louis delegates who will see that it is crystallized into action and that the traditions of the party in this Sate are upheld.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

Sound Money.

The one thing to do is to declare for sound money and for such legislation as is required to make the present monetary basis permanent, thus to settle for all time one of the most important questions now before the country and before the world.—Galveston (Texas) News, (Dem.)

Richard Olney.

Massachusetts Democrats ought to be proud of an opportunity to bring forward a man so able and satisfactory as Richard Olney for Presidential honors.—Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Dem.)

The South.

It is time for the South to abandon ultra methods and policies, and to take a new departure in the direction of a broad and conservative treatment of National questions. Let us realize in the fullest manner that the South is a part of this great Nation, and let us deal with the important questions that affect the National interests, not from an insular, but from a broad and conservative point of view.—Jackson (Miss.) News, (Dem.)

A Cry of Alarm.

If the majority of Democrats in Nebraska want to humiliate Mr. Bryan, if the majority of Democrats want to repudiate the principles for which Mr. Bryan stands, then the majority has unquestionably that right, but the rank and file of the party should understand the truth in advance, should be made to know that a coterie of politicians, operating with a coterie of bolters, is seriously engaged in the effort to accomplish this result.—Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald, (Silver Dem.)

THE MERGER DECISION.

Thinks Illustration and Deduction Warranted by Facts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your illustration of the possibilities produced by the Northern Securities decision as set forth in your leading editorial this morning is exceedingly interesting. Without having read carefully the decision in the Great Northern case, but assuming that the synopses as given in the papers and by attorneys are correct, the deduction drawn in your illustration seems to be fully warranted.

If, for instance, A and B were brothers and each should die intestate, leaving C, the son of A, the sole heir of each, what would be C's position? Would the inheritance of both or either decedent, and if so, which one, escheat to the State?

ROBERT L. LUCE.

New York, March 17, 1904.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Not a Chinese Puzzle, This—Just a Query for the Ladies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lately inaugurated practice relative to stopping surface cars for discharging and taking on passengers has brought the front car door very much in evidence the past (and present!) Winter.

Now, what I am about to say is said, believe me, so kindly and so very gently. But—pray, why is it that the ladies, in so many cases—in fact, almost to a woman—they who have to sometimes endure the tortures of standing, (to the everlasting obliquy of the heartless men folks)—why, I ask, do these same sufferers of such impoliteness leave the front car door wide open after they have entered so coyly and shyly? Is this really fresh current of air which blows through the car so very necessary? Or is it designed to punish beforehand the fortunate seat-holders who will not probably give up their seats?

Here, dear ladies, is a question which is really and truly "up to you."

SHIVERS.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1904.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION REPORT.

Exception Taken to Charge from Surplus for Expenditures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just perused the second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation sent to me. As far as I can judge the business appears to have been ably and fairly managed, with one exception. It is the item of $17,234,128.58 in the balance sheet, "charged off for expenditures made since April 1, 1901, from surplus, for construction and for payment of capital liabilities."

It is suggestive that while Price, Waterhouse & Co. certify that the income account is "fair and correct," they certify only that the balance sheet is "properly drawn up." The proportionate amount of this charge should undeniably have been made to the surplus of each year's statement. To hold it up and charge the whole amount at the end of the third year was particularly unfair to holders of common stock who invested after Jan. 1, 1903.

Had the charges been made at the proper time there would now have been a smaller number of sick stockholders. I think the surplus for 1903 would have justified a continuance of ½ per cent. dividend per quarter, particularly when $5,878,837 of the year's profits had been "charged off for depreciation in inventory," &c. The holders of common stock have been not only deprived of revenue, but their stock has been very much depreciated by this unfair transaction.

A COMMON STOCKHOLDER.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1904.

DANGER OF INFECTION.

Improper Street Cleaning Thought to be More Dangerous Than Rug-Shaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an editorial in THE TIMES concerning the shaking of rugs or other household articles from windows or in back yards, I should like to suggest that Dr. Darlington first make some effort to enforce the proper cleaning of streets and so prevent the dust from entering the houses.

Now that danger of freezing is about over, why not go back to the Waring system of sprinkling before sweeping, and really gather the dirt, instead of simply disturbing it and leaving the greater part to fly with every gust of wind, sifting through windows and doors, till hardwood floors, fine furniture, and rugs are a mass of dust that never should have reached them?

Is there not more infection coming in than going out? And does this not account for the many cases of contagious diseases this Winter? JUSTICE.

New York, March 16, 1904.

ABUSE OF TRUCK HORSES.

Says S. P. C. A. Has Not Practical Ability to Act—Suggests Police as Agents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with "E. O. H." in his letter to THE TIMES on the abuse of truck horses. The S. P. C. A. is a factor hardly worthy of consideration. It may possess the willingness, but it hasn't the practical ability to act. I would suggest that the police be authorized to act as S. P. C. A. agents, and that a set of humane rules or laws in regard to truck horses be drawn up by those interested that would cover all cases. I would also suggest that such rules limit the amount of load on trucks. W. G. S.

New York, March 16, 1904.

A Question of Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an American girl, an orphan; have had three years' experience as an amanuensis, and can furnish good credentials. In all my experience have never been able to get a position at more than $4 or $5 a week, although in every instance my work has given entire satisfaction. I have asked for $7 and $8, yet was forced to take the low salary, as I could not afford to wait for a better one. How can a respectable girl live on such a salary as $4? She can only live from hand to mouth, and clothes are entirely out of the question; yet a girl is supposed to look neat in an office. Why is it that a girl having a home and parents and only a year's experience can get a position at $10 a week, while I have neither home nor parents, and yet cannot even get $8? Will not some kind reader please tell me why this is? C. N. STEVENS.

New York, March 16, 1904.

Liquor Tax Law Enforcement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very glad "E. W. L. B." in his letter in to-day's TIMES agrees with Mr. Jerome that an "unenforceable" law can be enforced I had no idea, however, that "Brooklyn" was so very far away from Albany that the Legislature has become a "distant authority." This probably accounts for the fact that "E. W. L. B." has not yet learned that "the open traffic in candy and ice cream conducted on Sundays" is perfectly lawful in the State of New York. He should consult a lawyer.

If any Judge or Magistrate over there has opinions unfit to print in regard to laws he is sworn to enforce, his resignation or impeachment would seem to be in order.

New York, March 17, 1904. J. S. K.

RAPID TRANSIT SUGGESTION.

Believes Delays Would Be Eliminated by Converting "L" Into a Belt Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the discussion of increased rapid transit facilities is again before the public, I would like to make a suggestion whereby the present service of the Manhattan "L" would be greatly increased at comparatively little cost.

The present headway of the "L" road is governed largely by the facilities for switching at the various terminals. Now, these terminals are mostly in and out; that is to say, when a train reaches a terminal the train following cannot get in until the first has wholly discharged its passengers and has backed out onto the return track. The minimum time in which this can be done is of course the quickest headway under which the trains can run. This delay through shunting is very apparent at South Ferry and at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, at the latter place especially on Sundays, when the Ninth Avenue trains run through. Now, these delays could be entirely eliminated and the headway materially quickened if the whole "L" system were converted into a belt line. This could be easily accomplished if the west side branch were extended over the Putnam Railroad bridge and run through One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Third Avenue, also a continuous track used at South Ferry.

There would be a further advantage in connecting the northern branches; the Bronx is rapidly being filled with factories, and local traffic between the Bronx and upper Manhattan east and west is rapidly increasing, but the present facilities for getting from Morrisania and Melrose to the west side of Manhattan are very poor; the east branch of the tunnel will help this to some extent. However, there are no rapid transit facilities in existence nor in sight between Washington Heights and the lower east side. A belt line through One Hundred and Sixty-first Street would go far to giving such a service. At One Hundred and Sixty-first Street alternate northbound trains might run up to Fordham, and the same arrangement made at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street with the proposed Jerome Avenue extension. Ultimately both of these branches might be connected near the city limits, making a second and larger belt.

HERBERT G. TODD.

Yonkers, March 16, 1904.

SOUTHERN MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Names Gov. McMillin of Tennessee as an Available Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES, Sept. 8, 1902, appeared a communication from me to the effect that "the time has come when a Southern Democrat should be selected by the Democratic Party as the standard bearer for the Presidency, and the most available Southern Democrat is Gov. Benton McMillin, who has been before the public many years, and was for a considerable length of time the most forceful Democratic member of the National House of Representatives."

There is no man in the country more familiar with the public service and with the needs of our country than Gov. McMillin, and he would fill the Executive chair to the credit of the Nation.

My communication in 1902 was perhaps premature, but in looking over THE TIMES of March 15 I read with interest the remarks made by Congressman Patterson in the House of Representatives on March 14 in reference to the time having come again for a Southern man as President. I also read with interest your editorial headed "The Democratic Leader."

There is no need of beating about the bush trying to find the right man for the Democratic Presidential nominee.

New York, March 16, 1904. C. C. FITE.

REAL BEEF AND COUNTERFEIT.

Comparative Cost of the Live Cow and Her Picture, with Harmonious Environment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your remarks speculating as to the forces acting upon the human mind to induce one to pay $7,500 for a painting of a black and white cow shows neither a broad view nor deep and serious thought on an important question of which the case cited is but a special one. Now, admitting the actual value of the original cow to be small, say, $50, and of the settings to be, say, $50, we have a value of the model of $100. Then a perfect representation of the cow might be valued at $100. This would seem to be about top value to one situated conveniently for keeping an original cow, and environment within easy access, but to one confined to a life in a great city how different! The cow would remain at its price of $50, but the environment could not be reproduced (in a fashionable quarter) for less than, say, $5,000. Add to these the capitalization necessary to pay, say, $500 per annum for care, or at 5 per cent., $10,000, and we find that to have at hand on Fifth Avenue to view and display to admiring friends, a black and white cow, with proper settings, would at a conservative estimate cost $15,050, showing that any attempt to upset the solid basis of commercialism upon which our life at present is grounded may easily be shown to be absurd. R. H. J.

New York, March 15, 1904.

Limits of Bloomingdale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Old Timer," in your to-day's issue, undertakes to define the limits of Bloomingdale. He seems to infer that that sectional name covered territory as far south as One Hundred and Tenth Street, by stating that Harsenville lay to the south thereof and ended at about Fifty-ninth Street.

As an old resident and occupant of a homestead which was located at Fifty-fourth Street and the river I would qualify his statement by testifying that letters to my family in the days he mentions were addressed to Bloomingdale. The additional fact that a square bearing that name was laid out at Fifty-third Street (which was discontinued on the opening of Central Park) would show that the name attached to territory as far south as that.

Harsenville was the local designation of a hamlet situated in the Seventies.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT.

New York, March 16, 1904.

THE CONGRESSMAN.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) News.

There is just a possibility
That a Congressman's utility
Is not exactly measured by the influence he boasts;
Nor e'en yet by the facility—
Though it shows his versatility—
Of building up his fences by "securing" henchmen posts.

Though he errands runs persistently,
And repeats demands insistently
That his district shall be "cared for" with the best that's to be had,
The much-talked-of mellority
May show to the great majority
That the gang's got all the good things, and the rest are to the bad.

So perhaps if he'd judiciously
Refrain from avariciously
Sandbagging the departments, all for ev'rything that's loose,
And, in his seat, attentively
Oppose bad laws preventively,
Constituents would find that he was really of more use.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD

Was the Last Surviving Grandson of King George III.

A GREAT FAVORITE IN ENGLAND

Constant Attendant at Public Functions —Court Will Go Into Mourning for Several Weeks.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge died peacefully this morning at Gloucester House, his Georgian residence in Park Lane.

The aged Duke had been confined to his house for some weeks, but until he was compelled to take to his bed he was about with his accustomed activity, being a constant attendant at functions of a national or charitable character.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra had been constant visitors to the sickroom, while the Duke's sons, Admiral and Col. FitzGeorge, were almost incessantly at his bedside. The King and Queen went to Gloucester House this afternoon to offer their condolences.

In the House of Commons to-day both Premier Balfour and the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, referred to the death of the Duke, joined in eulogizing his devotion to the service of his country, and expressed on behalf of the House sympathy for the royal family.

After a funeral service in Westminster Abbey the body of the Duke will be buried next Tuesday near that of his wife in Konsal Green Cemetery. The funeral will be an elaborate military ceremony.

Although the Duke was imbued with Old World conservatism he was undoubtedly a popular figure with the masses, and even his prejudiced opposition to the modernization and democratization of the army failed to decrease the affection with which all ranks regarded their old Commander in Chief.

The death of the Duke necessitates the postponement or cancellation of all royal functions, as the Court will go into mourning for several weeks. The visits of the King and Queen to Ireland and Denmark will not, however, be affected. The programme for the whole of the London season will have to be revised. Coming on top of several previous bad seasons this will be a hard blow to the tradesmen.

The flags on the public buildings were half-masted immediately after the death of the Duke became known.

The Duke is supposed to have been wealthy. On the death of his father (the first Duke of Cambridge and son of King George III.) Parliament gave him an allowance of $60,000 per annum. As Commander in Chief he received a salary of $22,500 until 1887, and thereafter $33,190 yearly. As Colonel in Chief of the Grenadier Guards he received $11,000 a year, while numerous other appointments brought him in good revenues.

THE DUKE'S CAREER.

Last surviving grandson of King George III., the Duke of Cambridge occupied a unique position in English public life.

Perhaps the Duke's marriage, in spite of his military career, which began in 1837 and only ended in 1895, was the best-known incident of his life. When a young man he fell in love with an actress, Miss Fairbrother, a beautiful and accomplished woman. In spite of the opposition of his family he married her.

Queen Victoria refused to give her consent to the union, and her cousin's wife was known as Mrs. FitzGeorge. She was respected by all her friends, who included many members of the royal family and the Court, always lived with her husband on the most affectionate terms, and during his illness after the battle of Inkerman went to the Crimea to nurse him. She bore him several children, whose surname is FitzGeorge, and who have an assured position in English society.

Mrs. FitzGeorge's death, in 1890, was a great shock to the Duke of Cambridge. Queen Victoria at last forgot her resentment, and sent a letter of condolence to the Duke and an equerry to the funeral.

The Duke of Cambridge was born at Hanover on March 26, 1819, so that he was only a few days short of eighty-five years old. His father was the seventh son of George III. The Duke chose the profession of arms at an early age, but his active military career was restricted to a few months in the Crimea, immediately after the breaking out of war, when he commanded the first division sent to Russia. The Duke's management of the army in the Crimea was not a great success, and was soon cut short, his ill-health being given as the reason.

Shortly after the Duke's return home, on the resignation of Lord Hardinge, he was appointed Commander in Chief, and held that post until 1895.

To anything like radical reforms in the army the Duke was bitterly opposed. He called plans for improving the service "fads," and used considerably stronger language when he talked of the various suggested changes to his brother officers.

On one occasion he reviewed a force seated on horseback and carrying an umbrella. This incident was never forgotten, and even the London comic papers, which usually leave members of the royal family alone, could not resist the opportunity of having some fun at the Duke's expense.

In appearance the Duke was the most impressive member of the English royal family. He was a tall, handsome man, of soldierly bearing, and he was always a commanding figure at public functions.

The Duke's eldest son is Rear Admiral Adolphus FitzGeorge, and another son is Col. Augustus FitzGeorge. The latter was for years private secretary and equerry to his father, and his almost constant companion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Moreau Morris.

Moreau Morris died yesterday at his residence, on East Seventeenth Street. He was born at Stillwater, June 19, 1825, and was graduated in 1848 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1866 Dr. Morris was appointed Health Commissioner, and from 1870 to 1872 served as Superintendent of the New York City Health Department and State Cattle Commissioner. In 1871 he became Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and served until 1884. Immediately following his retirement from the National Guard he was appointed Tenement House Commissioner.

Dr. Morris was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, of the American Public Health Association, of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Academy of Medicine.

Mrs. Mary B. Wilcox.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 17.—Mrs. Mary B. Wilcox, wife of Mayor George Wilcox, died this morning of pneumonia. She was prominent in religious and benevolent work. Mrs. Wilcox was the daughter of the late Rev. William Buddington, formerly of Brooklyn. She is survived by her husband and two children, Dr. Herbert Wilcox of New York and Miss Julia Wilcox, a student at Wellesley College.

Frederick Pfaff.

Frederick Pfaff died yesterday at his home, 32 West Twenty-fourth Street. For nearly forty years he was Controller of the German Savings Bank, and was connected with most of the charitable and social organizations of the city. He was a member of the Liederkranz Society for fifty years, and had been prominent in the management of the German Hospital for many years. Mr. Praff had been ill with heart trouble since the death of his wife, who was Dr. Margaret G. Whitemore, three and a half years ago. He leaves two sons and a daughter by his first wife, and two stepdaughters.

Commander William E. Sewell.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Commander William E. Sewell, ex-Governor of the Island of Guam, died this morning at the General Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., as a result of intestinal disorders contracted at Guam.

Commander Sewell was appointed to the navy from New York in September, 1867. He was made Lieutenant in 1883. Lieutenant Commander in 1899, and reached the grade of Commander in January, 1902. During the Spanish war he was the executive officer of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. In July, 1902, he was placed in command of the United States steamship Supply, and went in that vessel to Guam, where he served as Naval Governor until his return to the United States two weeks ago.

E. S. Hewson Dies in Doctor's Office.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Edward S. Hewson died suddenly last night in the office of Dr. W. S. Disbrow while consulting the physician about a slight cold. Shock resulting from a fall on the ice while he was passing across the street is thought to have induced apoplexy, which was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Hewson was born in this city sixty-four years ago, and was engaged in the brokerage business.

GEN. THOMAS DIES SUDDENLY.

Man Ousted from Chicago Appraisership Was Applying for Pension.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Gen. H. H. Thomas, who was recently ousted as Federal Appraiser at the Port of Chicago, died suddenly to-day. He was seventy years old. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

Gen. Thomas had served in the civil war, but never had made application for a pension while in receipt of other income. To-day, after ineffectual efforts to secure work, he went to a lawyer to prepare a pension application. Upon arriving at the lawyer's office he sank into a chair, out of breath.

"I have come to inquire about a pension," he said at last. He was about to speak again, when he was seized by a fainting spell. A moment later he was dead.

The removal of Gen. Thomas from office a few weeks ago was a picturesque incident. Seated under the folds of a United States flag, Gen. Thomas remained at his desk, refusing to give way until dispossessed by his successor, Luman T. Hoy. The reason assigned for the removal was the desirability of a more vigorous administration of the office, but Gen. Thomas maintained that the motive was purely political.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among the entertainments arranged for to-day is the concert for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria at 2 this afternoon. This evening there will be the Mi-Carême vaudeville entertainment at the Gerrit Smith Studio.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Helen Marion Thain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thain of 16 East Eighty-third Street, and Harold Hoyle Oddie, second son of the late John Van Schaick Oddie, has been announced. Mr. Oddie is a graduate of Columbia and a member of the New York Yacht Club, of which his father was Secretary for many years.

⁂

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a dinner last evening at her residence, on Park Avenue. She will go abroad later in the season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are booked to sail to-morrow for Europe. They are to be absent until the beginning of the Newport season.

⁂

Miss Evelyn Van Wart of London is at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she will remain during her limited visit.

⁂

Mrs. Albert Gallatin, who arrived last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., is visiting in Philadelphia.

⁂

Miss Edith Gardiner, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Norman Gardiner, and Hugh Miller are to be married on Wednesday afternoon, April 6, at 4 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church. Miss Gardiner is a niece of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. Her sister, Mrs. Alfred Toussaint, will be her matron of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Hilda Gardiner, Mabel Lavie, Helen Miller, and Margie Hurlbut. Thomas Havens will be Mr. Miller's best man, and the ushers are to be Charles O'Connor, John McCall, Bentley Gardiner, John Brower, Philip Gardiner, and Charles Clarke. A reception at the Gardiner residence, 348 West End Avenue, will follow the ceremony. The color scheme of the wedding is mauve and green in delicate tints, with touches of white.

⁂

Mrs. William Massena Benjamin (Miss Prime) left town yesterday for Garrison's, where she will remain until Monday.

⁂

The Whist Club, whose members include, among others, the Suses, Bibbys, del Garcias, Whaleys, Joneses, and Livingstons, was entertained by Mrs. Leggett last evening.

⁂

The Co-operative Entertainment Club's Russian evening on Tuesday at the Waldorf was the last of its affairs for this season. There will, however, be three in the late Autumn of this year.

⁂

The vaudeville entertainment for the benefit of the work of the St. Cecilia Guild will take place at 8:30 this evening in the Gerrit Smith Studio, 143 East Thirty-third Street. Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Miss Marion Gregory, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, James Barnes, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Henry S. Jewett will take part. Mrs. Livingston and Mr. Wendell will give the little play, "Mrs. Hilary Regrets," and Mr. Jewett will dance. The remainder of the programme will consist of recitations and music. The tickets are only $1 each. The guild's work consists in aiding the sick and destitute and in securing employment for needy women.

⁂

The guests at the small luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. A. F. D'Oench included Mrs. William H. Fanning, Mrs. Daniel McCabe, Mrs. J. F. Todd, Miss Marie Roche, and Mrs. W. H. Saddler.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Depew entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Speaker of the House, and had as his additional guests Representatives Alexander, Babcock, Bradley, Dalzell, Douglas, Draper, Flack, Foss, Gillet, Grosvenor, Hemenway, Hull, Hepburn, Olmstead, Otis, Overstreet, Payne, Perkins, Sibley, Southwick, and Vreeland; Charles G. Bennett, the Secretary of the Senate; William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and ex-Representative Lemuel E. Quigg of New York.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have dinner invitations out for Monday, March 21.

At the marriage of Miss Burton, daughter of Inspector Gen. George H. Burton, to Lieut. George Mason Lee, son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, on Monday, April 4, the bride will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Rush Wells, wife of Lieut. Wells, United States Army; Miss Anne Lee, Miss Pearl Sabine of San Francisco; Miss Helen Chaffee, and Miss Virginia Lee. The best man will be Lieut. Lewis Brown of the Seventh Cavalry, and the four ushers will also be brother officers of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Church, in the ballroom of the Highlands, where Gen. Burton is living, and will be followed by a large reception.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt arrived from New York this afternoon to make arrangements for bringing Mrs. Vanderbilt and the baby from New York next Thursday. They will take apartments at the Hill Top cottage for three or four weeks.

E. J. Berwind is here to inspect his Bellevue Avenue villa.

Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have gone to New York.

Alexander's New Play Badly Received.

LONDON, March 17.—"Love's Carnival," an English version of the German play "Rosen Montag," was produced by George Alexander at St. James's Theatre to-night as a successor to "Old Heidelberg." The scene of the play is laid in a small German garrison town and the action takes place in the officers' messroom. The play proved to be exceedingly gloomy, with a tragic ending, and was received with a storm of disapproval from the gallery.

William F. Gill Dead.

William F. Gill, a veteran newspaper man of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 112 Johnson Street, that borough. He was fifty years old, and for thirty years was employed as a reporter on different newspapers in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He served in the Spanish war as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, and was one of the organizers of W. H. Hubbell Command, Spanish War Veterans. A brother and two sisters survive him.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Gen. Miles, retired, is ill at their home in this city. Her condition has been exceedingly critical, and, although some improvement is noted to-day, no hope is held out for her recovery.

RECOVERS STOLEN JEWELS

$5,000 Worth Taken from Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades.

TWO MEN HELD, ONE CONFESSES

Stableman Says Cab Driver Gave Him Jewels to Pawn and Tells Where They Were Disposed Of.

Several articles stolen from Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., on Feb. 11, when a box containing $5,000 worth of jewels disappeared from a dress-suit case on a cab in which she was being driven to the Grand Central Station have been recovered, and John Hendricksen, the man who drove the cab, with Oliver Finley, an employe of the stable which furnished the vehicle, were arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Cooney and Summers of the Central Office, who accused them of the theft.

At the time of the robbery Mrs. Rhoades, wife of the President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, was on her way to Boston to visit a sister. Her husband accompanied her to the station from their home, 102 East Thirty-fifth Street. The dress-suit case, which was not locked, was handed to the driver when they entered the cab, and handed back by him when the station was reached. On opening the case in Boston Mrs. Rhoades found that the jewel box had vanished.

The two prisoners were employed by W. H. Seaich, a liveryman, who has the contract with the Waldorf-Astoria. When the Central Office men were first put to work on the case Hendricksen was suspected. Shortly after the report of the robbery was made several of the stolen articles were recovered in pawnshops, and an effort was made to have the driver identified by the pawnbrokers as the man who had pledged the jewels. The attempt was a failure. It was then learned that Hendricksen had been very friendly with Finley, and Finley was put under surveillance. Yesterday Finley confessed.

He said that late on the night of Feb. 11 Hendricksen asked him out to have a drink. When they were together he announced that he had found a case full of jewels and asked Finley to take charge of them. This Finley consented to do, according to his story. He held the jewels for several days, and then started pawning them.

In making his confession Finley gave a full list of the pawnshops which he had made use of, and Mr. Rhoades is confident that all the jewels stolen will be recovered. There are a number of pawnshops named by Finley which are yet to be visited for the purpose of positively identifying the articles of jewelry thought to belong to Mrs. Rhoades.

Following is a partial list of the jewels stolen:

One pearl and olivine brooch.
One pink enameled brooch, with a baroque pearl.
One gold brooch, with baroque pearl in centre and baroque pearl pendant attached.
Two gold safety pins, each set with five pearls.
Two gold safety pins, each set with a torquois matrix.
One gold safety pin, medium size, set with a torquois.
Two plain gold safety pins.
One ring set with large diamond and sapphire, cut square, No. 3,104.
One gold hoop ring, set with five diamonds, half karat each.
One gold hoop ring, set with five sapphires, half karat each.
One gold ring, set with a star sapphire.
One gold crest ring, representing a hand holding acorns and oak leaves, marked (in Welsh) "Better Death than Dishonor."
One ruby and diamond circle brooch, (probably six stones of each,) set alternately, No. 2,741.
One diamond hair brooch, shape of figure "8," set with thirty-nine stones, weighing one and an eighth karats, No. 3,867.
One pearl circle brooch.
One ring set with a star diamond.

Mr. Rhoades said last night that his first impression was, when the loss of the jewels was discovered, that the theft was committed on the train. He did not believe it possible that a man could open a dress suit case on the box of a cab while driving along the streets of New York and take anything from it. The risk seemed to be too great.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades spoke in the highest terms of the work done by the Police Department in the solving of the mystery. They believe that Finley was the victim of temptation and will do what they can for him, in view of his confession, which makes the recovery of the jewels still missing a possibility. They state, too, that great assistance in the matter was lent by the liveryman who furnished the cab.

IN THE SHOPS.

Eggs painted with faces pretty or quaint, fair ladies or colored mammies, the faces surmounted by cotton, representing powdered hair, or by dark wool and head dresses, are among the Easter trinkets. The dressing for the neck at one end of the egg makes a standard by means of which it is held upright. These cost 25 cents and are cleverly decorated.

⁂

Faces painted on cotton in paper lilies make an Easter flower which costs 15 cents.

⁂

Easter souvenirs in the form of small hats are decorated with flowers, tiny chickens, and rabbits.

⁂

Stuffed chickens and ducks stand upon egg-shaped cards in the midst of a garden of artificial field flowers.

⁂

A silver umbrella handle, which hails from Japan, is decorated with wistaria blossoms in colors.

⁂

Beautiful open-work silk stockings are sold to wear with tan shoes and slippers.

⁂

Tan suede slippers with French heels and small bows on the toes are among the prettiest offerings.

⁂

In heavier shoes in tan, which are being shown this year, are the regular Oxford tie, the Colonial shape with a military heel, and there is a low shoe with large eyelet holes through which ribbons are laced.

⁂

Among the broad belts of Oriental embroidery are a few with quaint buckles set with stones in odd shades. One of the prettiest of the belts, of gold embroidery upon a light shade of silk, has the buckle formed of three stones, square cornered, a little longer than the breadth, and set in simple brocch settings. The smallest stone, perhaps an inch square, in the centre is pink and larger stones on either side of it are green. In other belt buckles the colors are reversed and the stones are larger.

⁂

A pretty child's gown is of white dotted muslin embroidered here and there with a rather heavy tan embroidery. Tan on white is good style this year.

⁂

A child's coat of white silk is embroidered here and there at hap hazard, apparently, with semi-circles of hand work. Here and there on the coat, alternating with the embroidery, are motives of lace worked in.

⁂

Ecru straw lace is combined with white silk accordion plaitings in a child's hat. Ostrich feathers are used in the trimming.

⁂

An attractive fancy bodice is made of one of the printed nets in dark tones, black with a flower design in colors. The deep cuffs and yoke to the gown are of white.

⁂

A charming, smart but simple gown, on the shirt waist order, but a little more elaborate, is of dark blue with small ring dots of green covering it. It is trimmed with an applied embroidery of green. This is set also on to the stock, which is tight-fitting and plain, but of white lace. The buttons are small, of green and gold.

HENRY T. THURBER DEAD.

President Cleveland's ex-Secretary Succumbs to Appendicitis.

DETROIT, March 17.—Henry T. Thurber, a well-known attorney of this city, who was Secretary to President Cleveland during his second term, died to-day. He was operated on for appendicitis two weeks ago.

Mr. Thurber was born in Monroe, Mich., a little more than fifty years ago, and was graduated from the University of Michigan. Coming to Detroit in 1875, he entered the law firm of which ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson was a member. When Mr. Cleveland was re-elected for his second term Mr. Thurber was made his private secretary. It was while Mr. Thurber was in the office that it was changed from private secretary to Secretary to the President.

Obituary Notes.

EX-MAYOR JOHN LANE of West Hoboken died at his home yesterday, aged forty-three years. He was an insurance adjuster for many years.

Bishop LOUIS MARIA FINK of the Leavenworth Diocese of the Catholic Church died at his home, in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday, of pneumonia.

GIDEON C. MOODY, who was the first United States Senator from South Dakota, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, aged seventy-two years.

The Rev. ISAAC F. ALDRIDGE, pastor of St. Philip's Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday at Nyack of heart failure, following pneumonia, at the age of forty-six years. He was well-known as a worker among negroes, and had labored in North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, and Washington.

JESSE SPALDING, one of the most prominent capitalists of Chicago, died in Chicago yesterday after a long illness, aged seventy-one years. He was one of the Directors of the Union Traction Company, was Collector of the Port of Chicago under President Arthur, and was Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Ex-Justice HERMAN L. GUCK, for more than sixty years a resident of Williamsburg, died Wednesday night of paralysis at his home, 391 South Third Street. He was born in Germany seventy-five years ago, and at the age of fifteen came to America and settled in Williamsburg. He served as an Alderman and for two terms was a Civil Justice. A widow survives him.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Rain is indicated for to-morrow in New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and snow or rain in the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley. The weather will clear Saturday in Atlantic Coast districts and the lower lake region.

The winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast will be brisk south, increasing somewhat to-morrow, and shifting to west at night; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk southeast to south, becoming westerly, and on the Gulf Coast fresh northwest; on Lake Michigan the winds will shift to brisk northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh to brisk south winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain and warmer to-day; Saturday fair, brisk south winds becoming westerly.

New England, rain to-day, warmer in north portion; Saturday fair in west, clearing in east portion, brisk south winds, increasing.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	38	22	24
6 A. M.	39	20	23
9 A. M.	42	25	31
12 M.	47	31	34
4 P. M.	54	39	40
6 P. M.	55	35	41
9 P. M.	52	34	36
12 P. M.	52	34	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32½
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1903	47
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The thermometer registered 22 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 A. M., and 34 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 4:30 P. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his residence, Woody Crest, New York City, Thursday, March 17, John Schuyler Anderson, in his 81st year.
Funeral services at the Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, Ogden Av., New York City, on Saturday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BACKHOUSE.—Suddenly, on March 16, Rebecca Lefferts, widow of Edward T. Backhouse.
Funeral services at her late residence, 237 Carlton Av., on Saturday, the 19th, at 2 o'clock.

CHASE.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1904, George Cotton Chase of Caldwell, N. J., aged 70 years.
Funeral services will be held from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpen, 2,020 Broadway, on Friday evening, March 18, 1904, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.
Chicago papers please copy.

COX.—On March 17, at her late residence, 54 Audubon Av., Ann, beloved wife of Matthew Cox.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRASER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on March 16th, at his residence, 20 West 22d St., Thomas K. Fraser.
Funeral services will be held at University Place Church, corner 10th St., on Saturday morning, March 19, at 9:30 o'clock.

KITTEL.—Wednesday morning, March 16th, 1904, at his residence, Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-second St., Joseph J. Kittel, aged 53 years.
Funeral services will be held Monday, March 21st, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence. Interment private.

HOLCOMBE.—At the Presbyterian Hospital Thursday, March 17, 1904, William Frederic Holcombe, M. D., in his 77th year.
Funeral Sunday, March 20, at 3 P. M., in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Hospital.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1904, at Kinderhook, N. Y., Elbridge Gerry Howard, in his 91st year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, March 19th, at 3 P. M.

KEELER.—On Thursday morning, March 17, Jennie Louise, wife of David Bradley Keeler, Jr., and daughter of the late Gardiner Fleet, in her 66th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 167 West 81st St., on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

McDONOUGH.—Terence P. J. McDonough, beloved husband of Mary T. McDonough.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 2,031 Bathgate Av., Sunday, March 20, 2 P. M. Interment at St. Raymonds.
Dublin papers please copy.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, March 17, at his residence, 109 East 73d St., Moreau Morris, M. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On March 16, Charles E. Mott, in the 58th year of his age, beloved husband of Edna A. Mott.
Funeral services at his late residence, 307 West 47th St., on Friday, March 18, at 7 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

O'CONNOR.—Catherine O'Connor, nés Maher, wife of Jeremiah O'Connor and daughter of the late Michael and Catherine Maher, 28 Oliver St., New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKS.—Suddenly, on March 16, 1904, Anna Moore, wife of Henry S. Parks of 198 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral private. Interment Providence, R. I. Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

PEUGNET.—On March 16, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Fort, 231 West 45th St., Emseline Peugnet, daughter of the late Hyacinth and Emeline Peugnet.
Funeral and interment at Cape Vincent, N. Y.

PFAFF.—On March 16, 1904, Frederick Pfaff, in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends, also members of German Liederkranz of New York, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 32 West 24th St., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

QUIN.—On Wednesday, March 16, Henry W. Quin, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services at 4 Mount Morris Park West on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—At Balston Spa, N. Y., March 15th, Elizabeth Peck, widow of Edward Robbins, aged 71 years.
Burial at Lenox, Mass., on Friday, March 18.

SOUTHERLAND.—Suddenly, on March 17, 1904, of pneumonia, at 1 Hampton Terrace, Augusta, Ga., Almira Hanks, wife of A. F. Southerland and daughter of the late Andrew V. Stout.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SURBRUG.—On Wednesday, March 16th, at Cambridge Springs, Penn., Mrs. Mary E. Surbrug, beloved mother of Mr. J. W. Surbrug.
Funeral 11 A. M. Friday, March 18th, at Cleveland, Ohio.

WEEKS.—At the rectory of the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Conn. Thursday, March 17, 1904, Caroline Elizabeth Weeks, widow of Cyrus Weeks, M. D., in her 83d year.
Funeral in church Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 12:02 train from Grand Central Station.

WILCOX.—At Summit, N. J., March 17, Mary Budington, wife of George Wilcox, daughter of the late William Ives Budington.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery.—Undertakers and sextons should investigate. 25 Broad St.

An American Millionaire's Bride Shooting Tigers From an Automobile

Astonishingly Up-to-Date Honeymoon Trip of 4,000 Miles in Motor Cars.

The Story Told in Extracts from the Bride's Letters, Sent from India.

IN THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

A Gun That Throws a Shot Thirty Miles
Now nearing completion and soon to be fired at Sandy Hook.

The Sleeping Sickness
Africa's Plague That SLAYS Tens of Thousands

The Strenuous Hobson
He Has Taught Alabama How to Run a Political Campaign.

Building America's Greatest Warships
A Time Race for a Stake of Millions.

The Man Who "Stewartized" England
How He Taught American Methods to the Britons.

Gowns Fit For a Princess Made of Paper

Why the Catholic Church Cannot Make All the Music Gregorian

Stage Folks Who Are In Society

Latest Fashions. | Club Echoes. | Society Gossip. | Music and Theatres. | What Wall Street Talks About. | "The Man in the Street."

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

Stocks Less Active and More Buoyant, for No Particular Apparent Reason.

Our stock market seems to be playing at cross purposes with itself and with the other Exchanges of the world. Wednesday their tone was better than that here. Yesterday the London market lost its tone upon talk about further capital applications and political preoccupations. Accordingly London was a somewhat liberal seller here, and our market, which had seemed uncertain if not unsettled when London was a sustaining factor, turned almost buoyant, taking without hesitation sales upon both local and foreign account. The singular thing was that while doing so the market lost pace decidedly, sales falling many thousand shares from Wednesday, but remaining eightfold the year's low record for activity on the Thursday of the previous week.

The inference would seem to be that there was not a general enthusiastic demand for stocks at advancing prices, but that there was a well executed attempt to buy as little stock as possible and put up prices as much as the investment would permit. The significant thing is that the bad news, as it was thought, of the dissolution of Northern Securities caused no liquidation, and that the better interpretation of the decision upon better understanding of its purport has caused almost no genuine buying. The market remains professional, and the prices are important only to traders. There is as yet no sign that any large number of people outside of the Exchange are taking interest, or forming opinions about the course of values. No amount of bad news suffices to disturb the professional equilibrium, and there is no certainty regarding the good news which may develop. It is already apparent that the Northern Securities incident cannot hold the centre of the stage after this week. It is difficult to say what could do so, although it might well enough be contended that the actualities and possibilities connected with the decision give it as good qualifications as any other factor now effective. It still is uppermost, but yesterday it was compelled to divide attention with rains in the crop regions—which helped the Granger railways and depressed the produce markets—and with the well-grounded belief that the bituminous strike will be averted. Pennsylvania was said to be buying rails as though it had use for them, and Mr. Gould spoke as optimistically as might be expected. But the day's prices were discussed more than their reasons, and the price movement was an average rise exceeding a point and well distributed, the standard shares participating with the more speculative issues. The bond market was both less active and less strong, but Steel 5s and Wabash Bs retained the impetus from Wednesday better than most.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Met. Securities	1
Am. Smelting	1¼	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mexican Central	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	M. pf.	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	M. St. P. & S. S.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	M. pf.	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	Nort. & West.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¼	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	People's Gas	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞	Pere Marquette	2
Consol. Gas	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1
Corn Products	¼	Pullman	½
Corn Prod. pf.	3¼	Reading	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¾
Detroit South	½	Rock Island	¾
Detroit South. pf.	⅞	Rock Island pf.	⅞
Detroit Ter. Ry.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Dist. Securities	⅝	St. L. & W. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie	⅝	So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
Gen. Chemical pf.	1	Twin City	⅛
General Electric	¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Hocking Valley	½	United Fruit	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Kan. C. So. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
		Westinghouse	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar pf.	⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	4
Butterick Co.	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	5½	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	Nat. Mex. con. 4s	1
Int. Steam Pump 6s	3	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 17	568,712
To date this year	24,869,221
Corresponding date last year	36,600,530

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 17	$1,906,500
To date this year	$137,080,500
Corresponding date last year	$164,885,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway.
Southern Railway, Mobile and Ohio stock trust certificates.
Southern Pacific Co.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 17, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
47¾	47⅞	33,050	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46¾	47⅞	46⅝	47⅞	+ ⅝
20	20¼	500	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
71	71¾	150	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	71½	71¾	71½	71½	+1
29	30	25	Amer. Cotton Oil	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	...
3¾	4¼	100	Amer. Hide & Leather	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7⅝	7⅞	400	*American Ice Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	900	*American Ice Co. pf.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
22⅝	22½	1,400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	22	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
82½	83	50	*Am. Locomotive Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	...
48⅝	49	1,975	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48¼	49	48⅛	48⅞	+1⅛
91¾	92	480	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	91¾	92	91¾	91⅞	— ⅛
125⅝	125⅞	3,150	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	124⅝	125¾	124½	125⅝	+1⅛
124	125	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	— ¾
65	66	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	65	66	65	66	+1½
67⅝	67¾	23,310	Atch., Top. & S. F.	66¼	67⅞	66½	67⅝	+1⅛
89⅞	90	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+ ⅛
78	78⅛	31,000	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	78⅝	76⅛	78⅛	+1⅝
88½	90	250	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	89	88	89	+ ¾
42⅜	42¾	23,100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	42	42¾	41⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
181	190	113	Brooklyn Union Gas.	185	185	185	185	...
48¾	49¼	200	*Butterick Co.	49	49	49	49	— ⅞
112⅝	113	2,515	Canadian Pacific	111⅞	113	111⅞	113	+ ⅝
156	160	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	+2
30⅝	31	2,820	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛	30¾	+ ½
39½	39⅝	1,100	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
82	84	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	80½	82	80½	82	+1
15	15¾	2,000	Chicago Great Western	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
26	28	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27	28	27	28	+1
143⅛	143¼	37,760	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	141	143¼	141	143¼	+2½
177¼	178	300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	177	178	177	178	+2½
166¾	167⅜	910	Chi. & Northwestern.	164½	167⅛	164½	167⅛	+2⅝
9⅞	10	300	Chi. Terminal Trans.	9½	10	9½	10	+1⅛
20½	20¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
6¼	6½	2,300	Chi. Union Traction	6	6¼	6	6	...
76¼	77	1,000	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	75	76¼	75	76¾	+1¼
28⅜	29¼	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	18¾	2,200	Colorado & Southern	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	300	Col. & South. 1st pf.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	26¼	1,525	Col. & South. 2d pf.	25	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅞
193½	194	2,360	Consolidated Gas	192¾	194¾	192¾	193¾	+ ¾
107	109	135	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
13⅝	14	1,983	Corn Products Co.	13¼	14	13¼	14	+ ½
69	70	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1¼
152⅜	152¾	1,810	Delaware & Hudson	151	152½	151	152½	+1½
19⅝	20	400	Denver & Rio Grande	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
67¾	69	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	...
10	11	510	Detroit Southern.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
20	21	600	Detroit Southern pf.	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
62¼	62¾	395	Detroit United Ry.	61½	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
125	130	10	Diamond Match	128	128	128	128	...
23¼	24	110	*Distillers Securities	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13½	100	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	8	8	8	8	...
12¼	13½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13	13	13	13	+ ½
25¾	25⅞	21,400	Erie	24⅜	25¾	24⅜	25¾	+ ⅝
64⅜	64½	2,350	Erie 1st pf.	64½	64½	63¾	64½	+ ⅝
41¼	41⅜	2,025	Erie 2d pf.	40¾	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ⅜
95	100	100	General Chemical pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
164	165	200	General Electric	164	164½	164	164½	+ ½
170	175	300	Great Northern pf.	170	170	170	170	—5¼
74	77	100	Hocking Valley	74	74	74	74	+ ¾
79	80	100	Hocking Valley pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
128	128½	1,900	Illinois Central	127	128½	127	128	+1
11	11¾	100	International Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
36	38	100	Internat. Steam Pump	36	36	36	36	+1
19	20	350	Iowa Central	19	19¾	19	19¾	— ¼
66	67	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. ex d	67¼	67½	67	67	+ ⅜
34½	34⅞	600	Kan. City Southern pf.	33¾	34½	33¼	34½	+1½
90	100	100	Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	91	91	—4
104¼	104¾	1,350	Louisville & Nashville	103½	104½	103½	104½	+1⅝
142⅜	142½	1,025	Manhattan Elevated	142	142½	142	142½	+ ½
78⅜	75	400	*Met. Securities	77½	78½	77½	78½	+1
108¾	108⅞	7,635	*Met. St. Railway	107¼	109	107¼	108¾	+ ¾
11½	11⅞	4,100	Mexican Central	11¼	12	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
62	63	1,320	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	60⅝	63½	60⅜	62¾	+1⅞
120¼	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120¼	121½	120½	121½	+1⅞
18	18¼	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	17¼	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅜
38¾	39¼	1,425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¼	39	38¼	39	+ ½
91	91⅛	19,800	Missouri Pacific	89¼	91¼	89⅛	91⅛	+1⅝
43⅜	43⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅞
102⅜	104½	250	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104¼	104½	104	104	...
14⅞	15	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
37½	38	630	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	37⅛	38	37⅛	38	+ ½
18	19	234	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18¾	+1½
116¼	116¾	1,700	New York Central	115½	116⅝	115⅝	116¼	+1
28	29	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	27	29	27	29	+2½
189¼	190¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	190	190	190	190	— ⅛
21	21⅜	2,050	N. Y., Ont. & Western	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
57¼	57½	3,830	Norfolk & Western	57⅛	57½	56¾	57½	+ ½
83¾	84	200	North American	83⅜	83⅝	82⅝	83¾	+ ½
		300	Pacific Mail	26½	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
115⅜	115⅞	85,575	Pennsylvania Railroad	114¼	116	114¼	115⅞	+1⅝
96¾	96¾	4,350	People's Gas, Chicago	96	97	96	96¾	+ ¾
76½	77½	400	Père Marquette	76	77	76	77	+2
30½	31	750	Pressed Steel Car	30	30¾	30	30¾	+1
70½	71	240	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70	70¼	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
209	211	100	Pullman Company	209½	209½	209½	209½	+ ⅛
42	42¾	6,820	Reading	41	42½	41	42¼	+ ⅞
78	78⅜	130	Reading 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
7⅞	8	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
43½	44	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44	44	44	44	+1½
21⅜	21½	6,265	Rock Island Co.	20⅜	21⅝	20⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
61¾	62	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	61½	62	61½	61¾	+ ⅛
19	19½	720	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
76	77	100	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	...
42½	43¼	200	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	43	43	43	43	+2
14	14½	100	St. Louis Southwestern.	14	14	14	14	...
33¾	34¼	1,100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+ ½
30	30⅜	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
81	82	20	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	...
45¼	45⅝	32,660	Southern Pacific	44½	45⅝	44	45¼	+ ⅝
20¾	20⅞	3,900	South. R'way extended	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
83¾	84	775	South. R'way pf. ext.	83½	84	83⅞	84	+ ⅛
91	92⅝	230	S. Ry., M. & O. stk. ctfs.	92	92	92	92	+1
38⅛	38½	2,795	Tenn. Coal & Iron	37¾	39¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
23⅞	23⅞	3,000	Texas & Pacific	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
26½	27	2,550	Tol., St. Louis & West.	24¾	26¾	24¾	26¾	+ ⅞
35¼	36	410	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35¾	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
91	91½	245	Twin City Rapid Trans.	90¾	90⅞	90⅜	90½	+ ½
		200	*Union B. & Paper Co.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
77⅜	76	52,160	Union Pacific	74¼	76	74¼	75⅞	+1¼
98	100	100	United Fruit Co.	99	99	99	99	+1½
9	9¼	200	United R'ways Inv.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
		400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	41	41½	41	41½	+ ½
7⅝	7¼	1,900	*United States Leather	7⅛	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
78	78½	1,200	*U. S. Leather pf.	77½	78¼	77½	78	+ ¼
6	6⅜	600	U. S. Realty & Con.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	47¾	48	47½	47½	+ ⅛
48½	49¼	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	49½	49½	49	49	—1¾
11⅝	11¾	18,300	United States Steel	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	58½	61,310	United States Steel pf.	57	58⅝	56⅞	58¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅝	1,470	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	450	Wabash	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
36	36¼	3,150	Wabash pf.	35½	36¼	35¼	36	+ ⅝
87	89½	660	West. Union Telegraph	89	89⅝	89	89⅝	+ ⅛
160¾	161	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	160	161	160	161	+1
16¾	17	400	Wheel & L. Erie	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
25	27	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	...
18¼	19	100	Wisconsin Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
41⅞	42½	662	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ¼
Sales		368,712						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A Week's Change.

A week ago yesterday the trading on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 78,633 shares; yesterday the transactions totaled 568,712 shares. The increase is somewhat remarkable, notwithstanding the fact that even yesterday's activity was not large, judged by the standard which Wall Street has adopted in recent years. The day's movements were irregular, but in the final count the list almost without exception showed net gains over Wednesday's prices. In some of the active railroad stocks the gain exceeded 2 points, but the average improvement was much less than this. The fact remains that the market has been advancing steadily for several days, and in many instances prices now are a number of points above those of last Saturday. The action of the market was such that the pessimism which had been so noticeable in Wall Street during recent weeks yielded perceptibly to a more hopeful view of the outlook.

Driving in the Shorts.

Commission business was more in evidence yesterday that heretofore, though in comparison with the total trading the business of this class was probably small. The fact seems to be that the selling which preceded the handing down of the Northern Securities decision had practically left all commission houses bare of stocks, and with the inevitable desire on the part of some to be in the market just as soon as prices begin to advance, many of their customers were inclined yesterday to take back at yesterday's prices stocks which they had sold several points lower. This buying, however, came from the semi-professional trader rather than from what in a broader sense is known as the public. Besides this buying there was undoubtedly further covering by shorts against whom many believe the large interests had decided to wage an effective campaign.

Decline in Great Northern.

Great Northern preferred, the position of which is particularly interesting at present, owing to the impending dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, sold yesterday for the first time since January last. Only 300 shares were dealt in, the closing price of 170 showing a net loss since the date of the previous sale of 5¼ points.

Northern Securities Muddle.

The question of the method to be pursued in the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company was still very generally discussed, although the topic was already losing its grasp upon Wall Street attention, which seldom dwells very long on any one subject. The task of distributing the assets of the Northern Securities Company was thought by many to be one of great difficulty. From some points of view, certainly, there seemed to be numerous possible complications. Some one facetiously inclined summarized the situation by saying that the Northern Securities dissolution reminded him strongly of the position of a cook who had made an omelet and done it badly, and was required to hand back the eggs of which the omelet was made.

Selling from Abroad.

London's trading yesterday was practically the opposite of the previous day's transactions. It began the day by selling 20,000 shares or more, and subsequently bought perhaps half of this amount. Among the stocks which were purchased for London account was United States Steel preferred, the market in which on the London curb was more active than that in any other American issue.

Nearer Gold Shipping Point.

A further advance in the exchange market yesterday brought it nearer the point at which gold could be shipped to Paris, and the possibility that shipments may be made in the near future was discussed with increasing interest. Demand sterling here advanced 10 or 15 points more, to 4.8695. Sterling in Paris was slightly firmer at 25f 14¾c.

DIFFERENTIAL RATE REPORT.

Board of Trade Opposed to Arbitration—Committee's Work Indorsed.

Arbitration of the question of railroad differentials against New York is opposed in a report presented yesterday by Chairman W. H. Parsons of the Railroad Committee of the Directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation. The report was unanimously adopted by the Directors and copies will be sent to the railroad companies with terminals at the Port of New York.

It is declared that for twenty-two years, as a result of an arbitration to which New York gave consent, its competitors on the Atlantic seaboard have enjoyed the benefits of commerce naturally tributary to New York. Having possessed this arbitrary advantage so long, other cities on the coast, it is said, have come to regard the favor as a vested right.

Attention is called to New York State's large expenditures in improving its canals in order to maintain traffic with the West and to keep the business which nature has placed within our reach. The committee said that the railroads which terminate at this port should be as free as the Erie Canal, and should be so operated as to bring to this city the legitimate fruit of conditions. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That after due consideration we fully indorse the position taken by the New York Central Railroad Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Erie Railroad Company, that there shall be no discrimination by differentials or otherwise against New York in favor of other Atlantic seaports, and we protest against any arbitration through which any decision other than the total abolition of differentials may be reached.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended March 12, it is stated, were 682,203 tons; making the total for the year to date 7,327,663 tons, against 7,930,259 tons last year.

The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company has filed a mortgage for $1,000,000 in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York to secure an equal amount of bonds.

The Queensborough Bank, a State institution, with $100,000 capital, it is said, will be organized to begin business at Jamaica, L. I., about May 1.

The annual report of the Colorado Bureau of Mines gives the year's production as $38,373,099, a decrease of about $6,000,000 from the previous year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of 13 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 204.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, it is stated, has received a contract from the Midland Railway Company of England for electrical equipment.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York has been designated by the Banking Department at Albany a depository for the money reserve of the banks of this State.

According to Philadelphia dispatches it is understood that the Directors of the Welsbach Company are seriously considering the question of removing its plant from Gloucester, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y.

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. as well as the regular quarterly dividend.

Rails for the Pennsylvania Road.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have authorized the purchase of as many steel rails as President Cassatt may deem necessary for the pending improvements on the lines east and west of Pittsburg. It is understood that there will be needed for these purposes in the near future about 50,000 tons of rails.

UNDERWRITERS PLAN TO RECOUP FIRE LOSS

Committee to Survey Conditions in the Larger Cities.

MORE UNIFORM RATES WANTED

Schedule Showing Conflagration Hazard in Congested Districts to be Prepared.

The Special Committee of Twenty named by the National Board of Fire Underwriters after the Baltimore and Rochester fires, has decided to levy a small assessment upon the companies in order to spend the greater part of the year in procuring such specific information as will enable local rating boards to establish uniform fire insurance rates in the larger cities of the United States.

While this action will not be binding upon local boards, it is the belief in local fire insurance circles that greater uniformity in fire insurance rates will follow the work now planned. The committee adopted these resolutions as to the work of the sub-committee to be named:

1. They shall define the boundaries of the congested districts of the cities of this country, and by expert opinion shall determine the relative danger of conflagrations in said districts by reason of defective fire department, water supply, or of building construction.

2. They shall report to this committee at the earliest possible date, and from time to time, such action as in their judgment is desirable for this full committee to consider.

3. This subcommittee shall at the earliest possible date prepare a schedule, to be known as the congested district schedule, applicable in such congested districts, making uniform charges for area, height of buildings, as well as for vertical openings through floors and roof, open stairways, lack of standard fire shutters, blind attics, walls and floors not standard, wood sheathing, electrical equipments, and tenants in excess of two, &c., as well as a uniform and liberal allowance for the installation of automatic sprinklers and other fire extinguishing facilities. When completed a report shall be made to this committee for their approval.

4. The subcommittee shall have authority to employ such assistants as they may require for the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties.

5. Resolved, That the Committee of Twenty report to the Executive Committee of the National Board and request an appropriation for the expenses of the work contemplated by these resolutions.

Henry Evans, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"This movement is distinctly in the interest of the public. When the proposed schedule is applied in the various cities it will be found that the well-built structure will be given a low rate, while the poor one from a fire standpoint will be penalized to an extent that will force improvements and so lessen the sweeping fire danger. In short, the schedule will act as a well-conceived and enforced building law would.

"The fire underwriters are confronted with the problem of giving the merchants the insurance protection they must have in order to maintain their credit, and they seek the intelligent co-operation of those merchants, most of whom know how next to impossible it is to-day to secure any very large amount of good fire insurance, in the effort they will make to improve the conditions from a fire standpoint, particularly in the mercantile centres of our cities."

RECEIVER FOR RUNKLE.

Action Against Man Indicted with Machen in Postal Case.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Robert E. McDonnell receiver in supplementary proceedings for Maurice Runkle on the application of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, which obtained a judgment against him and the Bay State Clothing Company for $1,345 on Nov. 25, 1903.

Runkle was President of the Bay State Clothing Company, which formerly had an office at 648 Broadway and had its work done at the Catholic Protectory. The company made a specialty of furnishing mail pouches and khaki uniforms for the United States Government and clothing for the Indians.

Runkle was jointly indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury with August W. Machen and Thomas W. McGregor in the Post Office investigation, and surrendered himself before United States Commissioner Shields on Aug. 7 last, being released in $5,000 bail. The indictment charged him with conspiring with the others named to defraud the United States in connection with supplies and equipment for the free delivery service. The presentment found that on Dec. 9, 1902, Runkle had illegally given to McGregor a check for $150 on the Queens County branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

BROKER IN DIFFICULTIES.

Benjamin F. Raynor Caught by Short and Long Interests.

It was announced on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday morning that Benjamin F. Raynor, a floor trader, had failed to settle his differences in the Exchange Clearing House, and, under the rule of the Exchange twenty-four hours were given to him in which to settle his account.

The explanation of the difficulty was said to be that Mr. Raynor had accumulated a short interest in some stocks that had advanced, and a long interest in wheat, which had declined. The result was unsatisfactory. Mr. Raynor has been a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange since June, 1898. His brother, E. F. Raynor, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Laclede Gas Bonds.

Festus J. Wade and George W. Wilson, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, have arranged to purchase from N. W. Harris & Co. a large block of the $5,000,000 Laclede Gas Light Company refunding bonds recently sold to the latter firm. A public offering of the bonds will be made later by N. W. Harris & Co., New York, Chicago, and Boston, and by the Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis.

Lawyers' Mortgage Co.'s Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company yesterday a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared, the dividend rate being thus raised from 5 per cent. per annum, paid in 1903, to 6 per cent. per annum for 1904. The following new Directors were elected: Robert A. Granniss, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Emory McClintock, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and W. W. Richards, Controller of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

G. R. Howes has been appointed manager of the Minnesota bond department of the Aetna Indemnity Company.

E. L. Colburn has been appointed South Dakota and Iowa agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Des Moines, to succeed H. A. Dike.

The contract reinsuring the outstanding risks of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York in the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford went into effect at noon yesterday. At the office of the institution it was said that this did not mean that the company goes out of existence. "We will just 'mark time' for awhile," said one of its representatives. The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1856, but stopped business in 1892. In 1897 it was reorganized and went into business again. The interests in control thought that it was due to the customers of the company to reinsure, inasmuch as the surplus was cut down so that another calamity like the Baltimore fire would leave it in a position where it could not pay losses in full. A movement will be set on foot at once to get more capital and start in again.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $186,914,518; balances, $8,082,650; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,955,904.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Among the issues traded in the curb market yesterday there were but two, Electric Vehicle preferred and Seaboard stocks, that ended the day with declines, and these were only small ones. On the other hand three of the most important stocks advanced substantially. Northern Securities were weak at the opening, due to the selling by the brokers who had been the cause of the rise of the last three days, Clark, Dodge & Co., but at the end of the day their open trading on the buying and selling sides just about balanced. Later in the day the buying by Allen, McGraw & Co. helped materially the recovery in price and the net advance of 1 point. Standard Oil was more largely traded in than in weeks, over 100 shares selling, with a gain of 4. The final price was the highest for the day. A single transaction in St. Louis Transit of 100 shares at the opening at 12 marked an advance of 3¼ points. A few more sales occurred, with the final sale at a further rise of ¼.

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DELAWARE AND HUDSON rights were quite active, and showed a wide range. More than 3,500 of the rights sold with the price up 1¼.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf	39¼	*39½	39¼
500	American Turbine	2	2	2
100	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4	4
3,567	Del. & Hud. rgts., w. i.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Electric Vehicle pf	10	10	10
600	Gold Hill Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,190	Greene Con. Copper	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
519	Interbor. Rapid Transit	107⅜	107	107
300	Light, Fuel & Power	27⅜	27⅜	27¾
500	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000	Northern Securities	90½	88	90½
50	Royal Baking Pow. pf	99⅜	99	99⅜
300	St. Louis Transit	12¾	12	12¾
100	Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Seaboard Air Line pf	*17½	17¼	17¼
100	Shannon Copper	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Standard Milling	5	4⅞	5
105	Standard Oil	624	619½	624
200	Tintic Company	4½	4½	4½
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	White Knob Copper	8⅞	8	8
	Less than 100 shares.			

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	†Central Foundry 6s	53	53	53
1,000	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
10,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.i.	82½	82½	82½
12,000	†Standard Milling 5s	70¼	70	70¼

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 17. Bid.	Asked.	March 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote, ex div	51	52½	51	52½
American Can	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf	39¼	39⅝	38½	39
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	77	80	77	80
American Ice Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	98	99½	98	99½
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Amer. Steel Foundries pf	90	95	90	95
American Turbine	2	2¼	2	2¼
American Typefounders	..	30	..	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11	12	11½	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	68½	70½	68	70
Anheuser-Busch pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	116½	118	*117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106	107	106	106¾
British Columbia Copper	2⅝	3	2½	3
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7⅝	3½	7⅛
Casein Co. of Amer. pf	35	62	35	62
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	9	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	51	54	52	54
Chic. R. I. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	..	93	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3¼	3⅝	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3	4¼	3¾	4
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup.	96	98	129	130¾
Del. & Hud. rights, w. i.	2 11-16	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	25	35	25	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	22	26	22	26
Electric Boat pf	52	60	52	60
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅞	½	⅞
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	6½	8	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	9	10
Electro-Pneumatic	..	⅛	⅛	⅛
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie cons. 4s	85	85½	85	85¾
Gold Hill Copper	5-16	7-16	⅜	7-16
Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10⅜	10½	10¼
Guggenh'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	18½	23	18	23
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	31	29	31
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	3	3¼	3	3
Houston Oil pf	12½	17	12½	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	106½	107¼	106½	107
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅜	5⅝	4⅜	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19½	18½	19½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	8½	11	8½	11
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Sil. 1st 6s and Int	90	100	90	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8	9
Light, Fuel & Power	27¾	28	27¾	28½
Mackey Companies	20	24	20	24
Mackey Companies pf	65	74	65	74
Maine Steamship	32	35	35	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
National Sugar pf	99	102	99	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	40	35	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	70	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6	5½	6
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Northern Securities	90½	90½	88	89½
Otis Elevator	32	35	32	35
Otis Elevator pf	87	90	87	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav	1	2	1	2
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	4	6	4	6
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Pope Mfg	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	65	..	65	68½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	22	20½	23
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Bak. P. pf., ex div.	98½	99½	98½	100
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg.	183	187	183	187
Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10¾	10¼	10⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	17¼	17½	17½	18
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82¾	83⅝	82	84
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	105	115	106	115
Seminole Mining	⅜	¾	¼	¾
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Iberón Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	..	25	30	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4⅞	6	4⅜	5
Standard Milling pf	20	..	10⅞	20
Standard Milling 5s	70	71	69½	70¾
Standard Oil	620	624	615	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	⅛
Tennessee Copper	30	31	30	31
Tintic Copper	4⅜	4½	4½	5
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6	6¼	6	6⅜
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅞	⅝	11-16
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100½
Union Typewriter, ex div.	80	85	85	88
Un. Typew. 1st pf., ex div.	101½	102	105	105½
Un. Typew. 2d pf., ex div.	100	101½	104	105½
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2	2½
United Box Board pf	15½	16½	15½	16¾
United Copper	5½	6	5½	6
United Copper pf	70	..	70	80
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅝	4¼	2⅝	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship., 5s, new ctfs.	25	28	25	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	..	103	103½	103¾
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	..	103	103⅝	103¾
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅞	8½	8	8½

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101¾
Brooklyn, R. & W. 1st 5s	101	99	103	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	63	61	63
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	52	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff.	75	76	75	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63½	64	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Railways	8½	9	8½	9
New Orleans Rys. pf	29½	31	29½	31
New Orleans 4½s	79½	80½	79½	80½
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70½
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	20½	40	20½	39¾
St. Louis Transit	12¾	..	12	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	92	90	92
Second Av. R. R. con	111½	112¼	111½	112¼
Sixth Avenue R. R	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..

	March 17. Bid.	Asked.	March 16. Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	70
28th and 29th St. 5s	100½	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	55	56½	55	56½
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash., R. & Electric	12	13	12	13
Wash., Ry. & Elec. pf	44½	45½	44½	45½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73¾	74½	73¾	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	164	168	164	168
Buffalo Gas	3¾	4¼	4	4½
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	66	63½	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106⅛	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	24	25½	24	25½
Denver Gas 5s	86	89	86	89
Denver Gas 6s	97½	98½	97½	98½
Indianapolis Gas	60	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105½	108	105½	108
Mutual Gas	280	290	280	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s	60	64	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	106	104	105½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105¼	Kan. & M	24	29
2s, c., 1930	105½	105¾	Kan. C. So.	19	19¾
3s, r., 1918	106¼	107	K. & D. M.	10	15
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼	Keok. & D. M. pf	40	50
3s, 1918, sm.	105¾	..	Lake Ice, Chi.	5	10
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107½	L. E. & W.	50	75
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108¼	L. E. & W. pf	27	28
4s, r., 1925	132½	133¼	L. E. & W. pf	90	110
4s, c., 1925	132⅝	133½	Lake Shore	260	275
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	..	Long Island	47	50
Philippine 4s	110¾	112	Man. Beach	6½	9
Adams Exp	222	226	Md. C. pf	100	120
Alb. & Sus	220	..	Mich. Cent	125	135
All. & W	150	..	Mil. & St. L.	57	65
Allis-Chalm.	7	8	M. & St. L. pf	89	98
Allis-Ch. pf	48	50	M. & B. pf	94½	101
Am. Cag. Ch	12½	13½	Mor. & Es	180	190
A. A. C. pf	71	72¼	N. C. & St. L.	105	107½
Am. Coal	185	200	Nat. Enam. pf	17	19
A. C. O. pf	88	93	Nat. Enam.	78	85
Am. Tel.	90	28	Nat. L. pf	84	92
Am. Exp	185	190	N. Cen. Coal	42	48
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	6½	N. Y. & B.	120	127
A. H. & L. pf	14	16	N. Y. & H.	125	135
Am. Lin. Co.	9	11½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	95	110
A. C. Co. pf	28⅝	33⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	105	110
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
A. M. Co. pf	19	21	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	16	20
Am. Snuff	107½	130	N. Y. D. Co.	40	..
Am. Sn. pf	85	92	N. Y. L. & W.	130	140
A. T. & C.	85	88	N. Y. & N.	57	65
A. T. & C. pf	16	20	N. Y. & Tel.	141	145
Am. Tob. pf	133	135	N. & W. pf	85	90
Am. W. Co.	9	11	Ont. Min.	4	5
A. W. Co. pf	74½	78	Pac. Coast	52	55
Ann Arbor	24	30	Pac. Coast 1st pf	85	100
Ann Arb. pf	53	57	P. C. 2d pf	62	66
A. M. 1st pf	98	100	Peo. & E.	17	20
Atl. C. Line	106	107	Pere M. pf	..	80
B. A. L. pf	104	..	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	61
B'w'k City	5½	6⅜	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	90	97
B., R. & P.	118	..	P. & W.	..	..
B., R. & P. pf	132	..	P. & W. pf	65	69½
Canada So.	63½	64½	C. & W.	177½	..
C. & S. A.	..	..	C. Ft. W. & C.	101	..
C. & S. A. pf	..	..	C. Ft. W. & C. sp	175	..
C. St. P., M. & O.	133	145	Pittsburg	86	..
C. St. P., M. & O. pf	165	180	Quicksilver	..	1½
C. C., C. & St. L.	86	91	Quicksil'r pf	4½	9
C. C., C. & St. L. pf	102	110	R. Sec., ctfs.	23	..
C. C. & W.	59	60	Sty. St. Sp.	22⅜	23
C. L. & W. pf	75	80	St. S. S. pf	72½	72⅝
C. L. & W. pf	58	60	Stdg. 2d pf	58	60
Chicago & Alton	175	..	Stevens. & Sar.	200	210
C. & Alton pf	178	..	Tex. & O.	130	..
C. & E. I.	9	11	T. J. & G. I.	9	11
C. & E. I. pf	..	64	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	35	38
C. & H. C. & Iron	12½	12⅝	St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf	17	19
Com. Cable	180	187	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	155	160
Consol. Coal	50	70	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. 1st pf., ex div.	60	72
Del. & Hud.	270	280	St. L. & T.	⅞	1¼
D. & R. W.	1	..	T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
Den. & S. W. pf	2	..	Third Av.	115	117
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25	T. P. & W.	17	20½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..	T. P. & W. pf	70	73
Dis. Co.	38	40	Un. Pac.	86½	89
Am. pf.	65	70	Un. Pac. pf	84	84½
Erie	60	65	U. R. I. pf	44	44½
Erie & T. H.	60	65	U. S. Exp	103	107
Erie & T. H. pf	70	73	U. S. Rub	11¾	12¼
Ft. W. & Den. City	45	59½	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf	104	105½
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	49	Va. I., C. & C.	20	21½
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120	W.-F. Exp	205	215
Homestake	49¾	52	Westinghouse 1st pf	175	200
Ill. C. I. L.	103½	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf	46	47
Int. P. Co., pf	64	66			
Int. Power	27	29¼			
I. S. P. pf	74	78			
Iowa C. pf	36	38			
Jol. & Chi	175	..			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26½d per ounce, and in New York at 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Caledonia sold at 1.15@1.20, 2,500 Comstock at .08, 300 Chollar at .20@.21, 200 Consolidated Imperial at .04, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 400 Justice at .07@.08, 1,000 Potosi at .26, 500 Phenix at .09, 100 Sierra Nevada at .70, and 200 Utah at .20.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.25	.24
Best & Belcher	2.40	2.20
Bullion	.11	.11
Caledonia	1.10	1.15
Challenge Consolidated	.34	.34
Chollar	.24	.21
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. California & Virginia	1.95	1.85
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.22
Gould & Curry	.48	.48
Hale & Norcross	.90	.90
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	2.10	2.00
Occidental Consolidated	.88	.88
Ophir	5.12½	5.00
Overman	.26	.25
Potosi	.27	.26
Savage	.64	.88
Sag Belcher	.09	.10
Sierra Nevada	.67	.67
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.86	.85
Utah Consolidated	.20	.19
Yellow Jacket	.37	.36
Silver bars	56⅝	56⅝
Mexican dollars	45½@46¼	45½@46¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Anaconda	12¾	15	15	15
C. K. & N.	19	19½	19	19½
C. C. Consolidated	6½	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Dante	3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅛
Doctor Jackpot	7	7⅞	7⅛	8
Elkton	62⅜	63¼	60	63
El Paso	73	74	73	74
Gold Dollar	5¼	5½	5⅛	5¼
Golden Cycle	47	49	47	49
Gold Sovereign	4⅛	4⅜	4	4¼
Isabella	25	28	27⅝	30
Jackpot	6	9	6	9
Keystone	3⅜	4¼	3¾	4
Last Hope	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4⅛	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Little Puck	3⅜	3½	3⅛	3⅜
Little Bessie	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mollie Gibson	4½	5⅞	4¾	6½
Mary Cashen	1	1½	1	1½
Moon Anchor	8	10	8	10
New Haven	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Old Gold	1	2½	2	2½
Pharmacist	3⅝	4	3⅞	4⅜
Portland	170	180	170	170
Rose Maud	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2¾
Vindicator	66	66	66	66
Work	6	6¼	6	6½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Incorporated to-day:

International Shoe Company, Gardena City; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. C. Vaughan, E. J. Maroney, and Geoffrey Parsons, New York.

The Bedford Construction Company, Brooklyn, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Ralph Leninger, W. R. Bamister, and N. P. Hartmann, Brooklyn.

Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Isidor Mishkind, William Feinberg, and L. M. Friedman, New York.

Jermyn Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—R. S. Finney, G. T. Hancock, and F. T. Noble, New York.

The Grossemann School Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Franz Torek and Alfred Steinberger, New York, and Ferdinand Seinecke, Brooklyn.

Beauchamp Realty Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—R. M. Farries, Joseph Brewster, and Helmuth Moerchen, New York.

William J. Weggman Company, Rochester, (beds;) capital, $30,000. Directors—W. J. Weggman, F. J. Weggman, and Ida Sutter, Rochester.

Rapp Iron Works, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. M. G. Watson, J. H. Claffy, and W. J. Cox, Brooklyn.

William Clark Advertising Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—William Clark, Delhi, and James Kearney and Edmond Carrington, New York.

L. F. Higinbotham Company, New York, (artists' materials;) capital, $5,000. Directors—L. F. Higinbotham, John McConnell, and Ella McConnell, New York.

Premium Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. D. Thorner, New York; E. M. Usher, Brooklyn, and Harry Wilber, Cranford, N. J.

Loeb Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Normon Loeb and Isidore Bloch, New York, and Frederick Loeb, Du Bois, Penn.

New York Listy Publishing Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Frank Danes, J. H. Lavacek, and L. C. Frank, New York.

Grannis Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. De L. Grannis, J. P. Payne, and G. R. Cooper, New York.

Riverside Lumber Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Lammey, Brooklyn; L. P. Lasher, Weehawken, and C. R. Freeman, New York.

Tropical Plantation Company, New York; capital, $2,400. Directors—G. M. Ferguson and J. M. Sullivan, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Merritt Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughian, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Michigan Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company, East Orange; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Paul Muntur, Joseph Genwardt, Charles A. Green.

The Excelsior Powder Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—C. T. Willard, H. H. Nieman, A. H. Kelley.

The Petrifold Company, East Orange; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—W. H. Aborn, A. C. Aborn, T. A. McCole.

The Mergott Piano Company, Newark; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—James Mergott, Emma A. Netterman, L. F. Mergott.

The Raymond-Van Pragg Supply Company, Trenton; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. R. Van Pragg, H. A. Van Pragg, E. M. Spear.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, March 17, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,760	Amal. Copper	46⅝	47⅞	46⅝	47⅜
110	Am. Car & F	20½	20½	19¾	19¾
40	Am. Ice	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
230	Am. Ice pf	29	29½	28⅝	28⅝
190	Am. Locomotive	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛
10	Am. Smelting	49	49	49	49
1,780	Am. Sugar	124⅜	125¾	124⅝	125¾
3,930	A., T. & S. F.	66¼	67⅞	66½	67⅝
10	A., T. & S. F. pf	90

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large plots of lots, suitable for institutions. Well and accessibly located on high ground; $1,000 to $10,000 a lot.

A. H. BARNEY,

71 BROADWAY.

...ROOFING...

We solicit the trade of particular people, for Tin, Slate or Gravel Roofing, whether new or old; also painting and repairing old roofs by the year (guaranteeing same.)
Established since 1897.
References from the largest estates in Manhattan
Estimates cheerfully given.
N. Y. Arch tectura Metal Works.
Tel. 3361 38th 159 East 48th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A West side corner, Harlem.
One block from elevated station, 27 by 100, five-story; rent $5,000; price $48,000, terms to suit.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A 37.6X100 - PARTMENT.
7 and 8 rooms, good location.....$40,000
Rent $4,300
Mtge.....$30,000
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A.—BROA WAY BARGAIN.
A modern 12-story fireproof building, below Bleecker St.; a 6 per cent. investment; might take part in trade.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

A GOOD SALOON CORNER.
10 per cent. net investment in six-story corner, near Broadway, below Bleecker St.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

AM. BASEMENT.

Medium width, in the Fifties. Must be sold at once. $50,000. (47)
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
509 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. 25 Broad St.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for long term (only with security)
Two five-story tenements, with stores.
WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5,
MORRIS R. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,500; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—5-story corner triple flat; 25 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $65,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 33x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000, mortgage $30,000, five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 4 families on floor; improvements; near Madison Av., Harlem; income $2,650 yearly; price $24,000; first mortgage $18,000. Inquire Chase, 140 West 117th.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,888; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,000, 4½, due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Speculators, Attention! — Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

5-story, double, West 102d, near Columbus Av., $25,500; rent, $2,664; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $35,000; rent, $3,700. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th St.

South of 146th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—New 3-story American basement house, in perfect condition, $14,000. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,500; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

16th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Spring St., 207, Near Sullivan.—3-story, 21x66x70, rear 22 ft.; price $16,000; make offer to Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Three-story-and-basement dwelling, 17x64; two baths; extension; superior construction; block restricted. 546 W. 150th St.; bargain. Owner.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 8th Av. and 116th St.—Five-story triple flat, with stores; all improvements; $33,000. Lehmann, 464 Lenox Av.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; large and small sums at lowest current rates. Millard F. Kuh, Attorney, 320 Broadway.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau, Manhattan.

West 48th St., five-story tenement, $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

159 East 46th St. | 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling, 16.8x55x100; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 59th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $3,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 46x100; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING: ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A bargain, 448 West 40th. Tenement: 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory, $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

A 5-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

7th Av, extra-wide flat vicinity 116th; $43,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av, corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Block of lots, Fort George, near subway; very cheap. Geo. Niner, 20 Broad St.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $26,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Columbus Av. triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders, Attention!—Plot, 40x102, Yorkville, well located. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 165th St.

Washington Heights.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital. 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Attractive Bargains.—Splendid two-family frame, $4,250; easy terms; elegant three-family frame, $6,250; perfect two-story, basement, private brick, decorated, $7,000; equity of $10,000, three lots, business street; also, corner plot, seven lots, clear, value $25,000; exchange for flats or apartment houses. George Price, 728 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—One of the finest corners in the Bronx, 27x105, 5 story, large store, 3 families on each floor; near rapid transit and elevated station; great future; fully rented. For particulars inquire of Wm. H. Van Alst & Co., 2,780 Broadway.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av. trolley; 10 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,530 8th Av.

WHY PAY RENT?

1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $300-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.

50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av., elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge; price, $5,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d ave.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

A.—12 lots, including two corners, within four blocks of 169th St. "L" Station, $16,000, all cash. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Buy from Builder, 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location; handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

Sacrifice modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders or Speculators—Plot of 45 lots, Webster Av., $75,000. Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

Willis Av. double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family brick houses, fine location, just completed; $12,500. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Four acres, near Bronx River, Westchester Av.; free; will trade. Geo. Niner, 20 Broad St.

Third Avenue corner lot, extra large, 164th Street; price low. Geo. Niner, 20 Broad St.

Four-family brick house, fine location; price $12,000. Kretsch, 145 Nassau St.

$400, $5 monthly, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

House and lot on 3d Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

ROYALLY GRAND RESIDENCE,
TO BE SACRIFICED FOR QUICK SALE.
ABSOLUTELY MUST BE SOLD. PRICE, $9,500. COST $11,000. TERMS TO SUIT OR $500 NOW. REST TO SUIT.
BRAND NEW ON FINE LARGE GROUNDS.
PERFECTLY GRAND HOME, CONTAINING TEN BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS. TILED BATH. Finished in CHOICE Hardwoods, RICH, BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS, PARQUET FLOORS. STEAM HEAT.
HIGHEST TYPE OF A MODERN HOME, MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, FINEST HERE.
Near "L" Station, Near Ocean Av. & Flatbush Av.
WANT AN OFFER. FINE OPPORTUNITY.
H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
DETACHED COTTAGE.
10 LARGE ROOMS;
All improvements; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; macadamized streets; cement sidewalk, curbs, and gutters; five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station (thirty minutes from City Hall, New York;) one block from trolley. Will sell on easy terms or would exchange for free and clear Flatbush lots. STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,483 Flatbush Av., Branch of, 78 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School, new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

HAVE YOU CALLED ON
Putnam Ave., near Stuyvesant; 2½-story and basement brownstone, in fine section; contains 11 rooms and bath, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 REID AVE., NEAR GATES.
OPEN EVENINGS. CALL AND CONSULT US.

FLATBUSH OPPORTUNITY.
$6,000; COST $7,500.
Very pretty house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, in fine order; owner living out of the city; must sell; terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month, pays all. Can be seen any time.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

TWO-FAMILY—$3,200.
3 blocks from elevated station; asphalt street; lot 25x100; house 22x50; rent of one part pays all expenses. D. E. CONWAY, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Very cheap at $4,300; 2-family dwelling, 2-story, basement; frame; 12 rooms; 2 baths; 20x45x100; first-class order; 28th Ward, near Bushwick Av. and Halsey St. L station; mortgage $2,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Flatbush Lots, $225 each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, 86th St., Between 2d and 3d Avs.—A fine residence, all improvements; stable and ample grounds. A. Montgomery, 59 East 9th St., Manhattan.

2 single flats, President St., near Fifth Av. Brooklyn, $6,000 each. Monahan, 105 W. 138th.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation, with extended view; water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 minutes from station; $30,000. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y. 100 farms and other places for sale and rent.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
315 MADISON AVE. COR. 42D ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS,
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich
and along Hudson and Sound.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $84 upward; high ground; monthly payments; fare, 8c Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

Snap.—Cozy house, seven rooms, 50x100, near Mosher Silver Works and Pelham Station; $2,500, half cash. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $13,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Choice modern dwelling, perfect order, 15 rooms; worth $14,000; will sacrifice for $10,500. "Home," Box 157 Times, Harlem.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Come to Texas, where you can work outdoors 350 days in the year, with bountiful seasons, unprecedented harvests, and good health. Finest black waxy farms in the famous Itasca Valley, $30 to $60 per acre; never fail to make crops, corn, cotton, wheat, and oats; undeveloped lands in Western part of State as rich as the sun shines on, $3 to $8; also place farm loans, the safest on earth for investment; 15 years' experience without a foreclosure. Write for full information. Ed Wilkinson & Co., Itasca, Texas.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Fruit Farm.—50 miles from New York; large buildings; sales $2,000 per annum, with stock $11,000. J., Box 188 Times Office.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

HOTEL FOR RENT.

A HIGH CLASS AND SUCCESSFUL OCEAN HOTEL.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

For Sale—In Plainfield, N. J., 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere. Stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit. Photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6006J. Cortlandt.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence; four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location. $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 34 Dodd St., East Orange.

For Sale—At a sacrifice to close an estate, a large, well-built, 13-room house, with improvements; large plot of ground, with barns, if wanted; two minutes' walk from depot; terms easy. Or will rent. Address E. F. Veldran, Oradell, N. J.

East Orange.—Modern residence, eleven rooms, gas and electric light; steam heat; every convenience; decorated to suit purchaser; fine location, near station and trolley; $5,500 cash, balance mortgage. Leonard, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

Rare and Safe Investment.—Beautiful plot, with 4 dwellings, paying rent; 45 minutes from New York; near station; fine lawns and plenty of large trees; good society; little cash required. Bookhout, Owner, 35 Liberty St.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N.J.

Tract of land for factory sites, or building lots, near Newark; 600 feet dock front on Passaic River; large house and barn; at less than half value; terms easy; price, $7,500. Schwarz & Demouth, 854 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Attractive, healthful, and accessible modern homes for sale; various prices; one of 9 rooms Elm St., all improvements, $3,600; easy terms.
IRVING V. DORLAND.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
7 rooms, $240; 8 rooms, $336; 6 rooms, $300; 9 rooms, $420; 8 rooms, $324; 11 rooms, $720. Some new; best locations; all improvements. Duvall & Brown, 7 Depot Square.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; incumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Will exchange hotel property in Red Bank free and clear for improved property; add cash. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

JAMES KILBY,
NYACK, NEW YORK,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR PROPERTY IN THIS SECTION, I AM SURE YOU CAN BE SUITED FROM MY LIST.
3 SOUTH BROADWAY, NYACK.
MAIN ST., HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Spring Valley, N. Y.—House, barn, fruit, large lot, four minutes' walk from depot, in good neighborhood; big bargain; $2,600, cash $1,000. Scott, 2,129 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.

Handsome residence in central and choicest part of city. A good hotel location and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds; photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS
(10,38) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.
Twenty-seven acres of very good land, between two roads, sightly situation; old house, new barn; two miles from station; $5,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

$1,500 will buy 200 acres finest farm land, Connecticut, with old buildings, close estate. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, a four-story 20-ft. dwelling on Riverside, West End, or cross streets in same section, between 80th and 100th Sts.; must be a bargain; condition no object. Anderson, 45 West 125th St.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx; send particulars of property for sale or exchange. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., Room 15.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Wanted—Houses either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Farnolo, 45 East Houston.

Want east side private three-story dwelling. Send full particulars. Jackman, 129 West 125th.

Wanted—1, 2, 3 family dwellings; buyers waiting; send particulars. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange—$35,000 equity in 7-story boarding and livery stable near new bridge; rents $9,000, leased for $5,100; price, $60,000; want double flats or big apartment house. Full particulars Wm. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Exchanging property a specialty. Submit full particulars for prompt attention. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

AT LOW RENTAL.
To Let—During the owner's absence, a five-room furnished apartment, including fine grand piano; near Central Park East; all light outside rooms; price $35. For information address Y., Box 106 Times Office.

$55.—Elegant flat, 6 and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; well furnished. See janitor, 1,875 7th Av., 112th St.

Furnished, 8 rooms, corner apartment; elevator; telephone. The Washington, 2,040 7th Av., corner 122d St.

44th, 123 West.—Pleasantly located comfortably furnished apartment to rent, very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

Attractive list sublet furnished apartments; inspected; bargains. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

208 West 80th.—Completely and artistically furnished six-room flat, dishes, linen, silver, $60.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished. S. M. Long, 342 Main St., opposite depot.

REAL ESTATE.

Half Price Title Insurance

(To the amount of the former policy)
on all property title to which has previously been examined and insured by this Company.
And after doing the principal title examination business of this city for over twenty years, it has covered a very large part of all the real estate of the city.
Title Insurance is now too cheap to do without.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX.
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FREEPORT

is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the best property and buy now, while prices are low.

LOTS $49 25 x 125
$5 DOWN
$2 A Month
Title Insured
by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Capital $8,000,000
All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light, City Water. Best Schools. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.
Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 60 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Farms.—30 acres, seven rooms, barn, new 60-foot hennery, well, fruit, $2,000, installments; 45 acres rich soil, two corners, eight rooms, outbuildings, well, fruit; adjoins church, school; rural free delivery; choice property; $3,750, $1,000 cash; 72 acres, near Greenlawn; three roads front; land very rich; eight rooms, two barns, well, fruit, $90 acre, ½ cash, 20 acres more if desired; 130 fertile acres, some grove, nine rooms, outbuildings, orchard, telephone passes farm; only $50 acre; extra value; your terms; list 100 properties mailed; write your wants. Codling, Northport, L. I.

For Sale.—Fine country seat, with 50 acres excellent land in very tony neighborhood; dwelling has 19 rooms, (2 bath,) water, gas; very large carriage houses, barns, and outbuildings; plenty shade and fruit; near Great South Bay; tennis grounds and golf links very near. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

$5,500.—A very desirable country residence for sale; 11 rooms and bath; very roomy carriage houses and poultry runs; about six acres, with large variety of fruit trees; one mile from Post Office here; in full view of Great South Bay; this place is worth fully $7,500 and is a great bargain. Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

Suburban property for sale; beautiful furnished cottages to rent for season; lots, plots, and farms; charming section Long Island; splendid train service; macadam roads; improvements; low taxes; near salt water; boating, fishing, and gunning. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

30 acres of land in Queens Borough, suitable for building lots; ten minutes' walk to depot. Address Box 1, Queens P. O., Long Island.

For Sale.—Acreage property near trolley road. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

At Astoria.—Four two-story-and-extension brick dwellings; seven rooms, all conveniences; brand new; situate on De Bevoise Av., near Washington Av., Astoria, one block from trolley connecting with 34th or 72d St. ferry in 12 minutes; high ground, pleasant neighborhood; 80 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent.; immediate possession; title policy; caretaker on premises. Roe H. Smith & Co., 152 Fulton Av., Astoria.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location, reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2 700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A three story and basement dwelling to private family; hardwood trim, hat rack, mirrors, bookcase, &c. East 47th Street, near Lexington Ave.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 536 and 538 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; decorated to suit; caretaker in 556, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

A handsome American basement house 98th St., near Central Park West, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. E. S., 33 West 94th.

House to let, 239 West 45th St., near Broadway; will improve to suit tenant. Inquire C. Razzetti, 468 West Broadway, or your broker.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

STORE & BASEMENT, 55 DEY ST., 25x100. RULAND & WHITING Co., 5 Beekman St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio; top light; steam heat, water, elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st.

A.—46th St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; long lease; power if required. Martin Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x50; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

407-9 EAST 31ST ST.
Light lofts, 25x65; $600; new building.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

6TH AV., ADJOINING 42D ST.
Store, 20x90. Exceptional opportunity.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

At 26 West 26th St.—Handsome modern business lofts to let; elevator, steam heat, &c. Apply janitor, or Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Offices and floors, 259 William, near Chambers; electric elevator, light, power, steam heat; also store and basement; cheap rent; will separate.

A PROMINENT CORNER,
278 and 280 West Broadway.
Splendid light. LOW RENT.
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Store 11 West 34th St. | Opposite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 25x115; suitable for automobiles, pictures, rugs, furniture, upholstery, &c. W. J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

STORES,
STUDIOS,
OFFICES,
IN BUILDING 400 5TH AV.
SEE DUHAIN.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

A.—To rent, sixth and seventh floors in the new and attractive building 481 5th Av., near 42d Street.
Steam heat and elevator; rent $1,000 each.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broad

dred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 524 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,958.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.3 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,010.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, 227 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 254.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $18,326.

By Joseph P. Day, sale by order of the Sheriff, 249 Bleecker Street, east side, 52.3 feet south of Cornelia Street, 15.8 by 68, three-story brick tenement; all title and interest of Alexander Wright on Oct. 4, 1892.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Gerard B. Townsend, referee, Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 100, two four-story tenements and vacant. Due on judgment, $86,177.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 24 to 28 East Fifty-second Street, for three five-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, 25 by 69.2 by 20 by 69.6; J. T. & J. A. Farley of 303 West Ninetieth Street, owners; J. H. Duncan of 208 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, southwest corner, for two-story brick stores, 99.11 by 59.9; City Real Estate Company, 146 Broadway, owner; A. J. Eagleson of 51 Wall Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 163 Hester Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 36.10 by 87; H. Romyn of 42 Walker Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 90; John McGrath of 1,798 Anthony Avenue, owner; James T. Meehan, same address, architect; cost, $60,000.

Pelham Road, south side, 180 feet east of Throgg's Neck Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Mrs. Joseph Bibble, Pelham Road, Throgg's Neck, owner; Thomas L. Newman of Thirteenth Street, Unionport, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 43 Dey Street, to five-story brick salesrooms; estate of A. Ross of 21 Liberty Street, owner; L. Miller of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick hotel; H. Hothman of 245 Bowery, owner; Kurtzer & Resto of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $800.

No. 78 Carmine Street, to a six-story brick factory; J. C. Kuhn of 465 Greenwich Street, owner; F. Jacobson of 50 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 544 Pearl Street, to five-story brick lofts; C. S. Smith of 25 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. G. Hoe of 54 Gansevoort Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 10 East Eighth Street, to a four-story brick factory and salesroom; A. J. C. Anderson of 9 East Fourteenth Street, owner; J. P. Voelker of 979 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick flat and stores; Ewing Publishing Company of 62 Trinity Place, owners; C. Olsen of 2,170 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 621 East Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; W. & N. Schwetschkenbaum of 2,541 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, owners; W. Danmar of 1 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 71 Broadway, to twenty-one-story brick offices; O. B. Potter Trust, premises, owner; F. H. Kimball, premises, architect; cost, $6,000.

Park Row and Beekman Street, northeast corner, to eleven-story brick offices; O. B. Potter Trust, owner; F. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $2,000.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42; William J. Daley, premises, owner; C. Dunne of 602 Water Street, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 17, 1904.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 130th St, 49.10x100; Martin Larkin to John H. Larkin, other consideration and..... 100

BECKER AV, n e s, Lot 192, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Arthur Tormann to Katherina Houser..... 100

FOREST AV, e s, 47.6 ft n of 161st St, 29x135; John C. Barr to William Ferber and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GRANT AV, w s, 60 ft n of John St, 50x100; Nettie J. Jones to Richard J. O'Donnell..... 650

LEXINGTON AV, 370, w s, 19.8x68; City Real Property Investing Company to John W. Smyth, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 103d St, 100.11x30; Chauncey B. Graham to Simon Epstein, ½ part, all title, (mtgs $27,000)..... Nom.

LOT 39, Block A, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Michael Maloney to Joseph Engelhard, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 53, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Rose Mullin..... Nom.

LOT 432, map of Van Nest Park; Theresa A. O'Donohue to Thomas Scott..... Nom.

LOT 139, map of Van Nest Park; John J. Walsh to John B. Dosso, other consideration and..... 100

LOT 80, map of 120 lots, Daly estate; Hudson P. Rose to John V. Nelson..... Nom.

LOT 159, 2d map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill, executor, to Jacob Keller and another..... 725

MADISON AV, s e corner of 102d St, 20.10x100; Max J. Kramer to Jacob H. Horwits and others, ½ part..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,682, w s, 25x90; William Schnering to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Karl M. Wallach to Michael Josephsohn, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SPRING ST, 217, n s, 25.1x55.10x22.6x67.9; George Whitfield to Jacob J. Tabolt, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, at s corner of Lot 365, on part of farm of G. Morris, at East Morrisania; runs s 25x w 77.11x s w 50.7 x e 85.3x n 25, being part of Lots 365 and 366, same map; Maria Ruhl, executrix, to William Ferber..... 1,000

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.3x34.2x25x80.3; William Ferber and another to John C. Barr, other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 38, w s, runs w 91.10x w 27.6x e 91.10x s 27.6; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Clara A. Cox, other consideration and..... 50

WEST END AV, 20 to 34, e s, 200.10x100; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, (mtgs $100,000)..... 125,000

WEST END AV, 877, w s, 20x79.3; Frances Stiebel to Rosebel G. Schiff, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

1ST AV, w s, 38 ft s of 105th St, 37.11x85; Israel Lippmann to Martin Haase and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 132 and 134, e s, 34.6x68; Julius Shweitzer to Gerson Hyman, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 132 and 134, e s, 42.6x68; Sisters of the Divine Compassion to Julius Shweitzer..... Nom.

2D AV, 134, e s, 17.3x68; Charles N. Harris to Sisters of the Divine Compassion, (mtg $10,000)..... 15,250

2D AV, n w corner of 116th St, 20.10x70; Charles F. Irving to Margaret McEvoy. Nom.

2D AV, 1,140, e s, 28x100; Isabella Unger to Paul Chogak and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 100th St, 50.4x165; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Isaac Sokolski, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

6TH AV, 378, e s, 20x68, buildings on leasehold property; John J. McBride to Samuel V. Hoffman and others..... 9,000

2D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, 50x142x irregular, Westchester; Mary Gussman to Fannie A. Ross, other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, 238, e s, 25.8x73; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $16,000,) rerecorded, other consideration and..... 100

26TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 100x98.9; Isidore Jackson and another to Leonor Spielberger, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

30TH ST, s s, 226.5 ft w of 7th Av, 27.5x98.9; William F. Wilson and others to Sarah M. Wilson, quitclaim..... Nom.

36TH ST, 215 and 217 East, 33x98.9; Joseph A. Toscani to Ferdinand Toscani and another, ¼ part..... Nom.

39TH ST, 4 East, 25x88.9; Annie P. Burgess to Frederick Keppel, (mtg $37,000)..... 56,000

47TH ST, 334 East, 20x100.5; Charles Hammel & Co. to Isaac Geringer, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

62D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Benjamin Patterson, referee, to Henry A. Smith..... 16,500

70TH ST, 336 East, 27.6x100.4; Solomon L. Davidsohn to Louis J. Jacoves, (mtg $15,500)..... Nom.

73TH ST, 515 East, 25x95.7x25.4x99.9; William Koerber to Arpad Wellish and another, (mtgs $11,000)..... Nom.

73TH ST, 507 and 509 East, 50x100.8x50.8x116.5; William Koerber to Arpad Wellish and another, (mtgs $22,000)..... Nom.

81ST ST, 101 East, 20x102.2; Fanny M. Loeb and others to Joseph E. Fuld..... Nom.

83D ST, s s, 375.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x102.2; Louis Lesser to Louis N. Wasserstrom, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

87TH ST, s s, 80.11 ft w of Park Av, 26.10x100.8; Friederika Abele to Christian Abele..... Nom.

87TH ST, n s, 221 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Lorenz Burchardt to Charles C. Hohmeyer, (mtg $10,000)..... 6,000

93D ST, 126 East, 25x100; Max Kirschenbluth to Moses Kinzler, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

94TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 25.8x100.8; August Kuntz to Louis Willinsky, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

95TH ST, 209 East, 27x100.8; Diedrich Schlictmann to Julius Braun, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Anna Dreyer to Ernst A. Ohlsen, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11x irregular; Israel Lippmann to Edward J. McConologue, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 276.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x100.11; Mary J. Dunn to Nicholas J. Hayes..... Nom.

113TH ST, 158 and 160 East, 50x100.11; Hyman Adelstein and another to Mendel Kaufman, (mtgs $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 205 West, 25x100.11; Thomas J. Meehan to Louis S. Miller, (mtg $26,500)..... Nom.

120TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Sadie Kaskel to Bernard Galewski, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

124TH ST, 507 and 509 West, 50x100.11; Julius B. Ikelheimer to Thomas G. Barry, (mtg $60,000)..... Nom.

131ST ST, 35 and 37 West, 50x99.11; Mary S. Harvey to Charles A. B. Pratt, (mtg $66,000)..... Nom.

137TH ST, 284 West, 15.6x99.11; Lillian De F. Greenawalt and another to Henry P. De Vourney, (mtgs $13,500)..... Nom.

137TH ST, 730 East, 16.8x75; Ellen E. Dwyer to Frederick A. Duncan and another, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Home Av, 100x100; 136th St, n s, 675 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Elias Gussaroff and others to Ben Cohen, (mtgs $75,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; 139th St, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, runs s 99.11x w 25x5x n w — x n 72.3x e 50; John Dieckmann to Abraham Halprin and others, other consideration and 100

138TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 73.1x s e 69x s w 134.8x n 136.1; J. S. Page and another, executors, to James McClenahan, rerecorded..... 8,000

139TH ST, 142 West, 26x99.11; Michael Erlanger and another to William W. Davidson, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 150x99.11; Gustav J. Fleischmann and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, (mtgs $120,000)..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; William H. Flitner to Max Marx, (mtgs $32,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 200x99.11; Steffen Dieckmann to Abraham Halprin and others, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 255; Rosina H. McFarland to Charles Bockelman, 3 years..... 1,350

HOME ST, 1,207; 1,205 Hoe Av; James O'Hara to Ferdinand Tiedemann and another, 4 years..... 1,500

LENOX AV, 73 and 75; Anna S. Thees and others to Philip Lederer and another, 10 7-12 years..... $2,500 3,000

MORRIS AV, 614 and 616, e s; Francesco Fornabalo to Domiano Piaguadio, 2 years..... 240

NORFOLK ST, 50½; Lulu A. Griffin to Anna Wittig, 5 years..... 300

PEARL ST, 112; John H. Caswell and others, individually and as trustees, to Herbert S. Ackerman, 3 years..... 900

PELL ST, 19; Robert Boyd to Elizabeth Winters, 10 years..... 1,800

STANTON ST, 329 to 335; Elias Gelbwaks to Max Rosenbaum and another, 5 years..... 5,000

WEST END AV, 187; Max Raymond to Henry Machenheimer, 5 years..... 360

WILLIS AV, 243; William Schmultz to John Werner, 5 years..... 1,080

1ST AV., e s, 50.11 ft s of 108th St; Josephine J. Schmermacher to Vincenzo Russo, 10 years..... 600

1ST AV., e s, 50.11 ft s of 108th St; Richard H. Handley to Josephine J. Schmermacher, 21 years..... 600

2D AV, 2,004; David Vanderwart to Leo Katz and another, 4 4-12 years..... 1,080

3D AV, 1,112; Toney Acquavite to Roberto G. Po and another, 39 months..... 144

3D AV, n w s, 51.6 ft n e of 12th St; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Libbie O. Rykerts, 21 years, taxes and..... 600

9TH ST, 614 East; Theresa Strankamp to Leonard Bernhardi, 3 1-12 years..... 600

14TH ST, 111 East; Anthony G. Imhof to Frederick Brahin, 5 years....$1,800 to 47TH ST, 37 West; Trustees of Columbia College to Ellen D. B. Brown, 21 years. 878

82D ST, 344 to 352 East; Robert Boyd to Elizabeth Winters, 10 years..... 3,000

118TH ST, 304 and 306 West; Isidor Kaufman to Barnet Zam, 5 years..... 3,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ARGILAGOS, Sedohr R., to Kathryn L. Carroll; 127th St, n s, 216.1 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

BARRY, Thomas G., to Julius B. Ikelheimer; 124th St, 507 and 509 West, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BLEWETT, Jennie, to Charles Samuels; Intervale Av, e s, 194.3 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 4,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees; West End Av, 22 to 32, six mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent, each..... 11,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees; West End Av, 34, s e corner of 61st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees; West End Av, 2, n e corner of 60th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; West End Av, n e corner of 60th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 60,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Diedrich Schlichtmann; 95th St, 209 East, prior mtg $10,000, due May 1, 1909..... 8,000

CALLAHAN, John, to Harry B. Rosenthal; Park Row, 130 and 132, due Sept. 20, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CHOPAK, Paul, and another to Isabella Unger; 2d Av, 1,998, s e corner of 103d St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

DAVIDSOHN, Solomon L., to Matilda Davis; 70th St, s s, 132.6 ft w of 1st Av, due June 1, 1907..... 500

EISENBERG, Esther, to William Schnering; Park Av, 1,682, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ENGELHARD, Joseph, to Charles Knauf; Lot 39, Block A, map of the Mapes estate, West Farms, installments..... 200

EPSTEIN, Simon, to Laura J. Wells; Lexington Av, n w corner of 103d St, prior mtgs $27,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 900

FEDRICH, William, to the Franklyn Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,958 and 2,060, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

GERINGER, Isaac, to Charles Hammel & Co.; 47th St, 334 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HAASE, Martin, and another to Israel Lippmann; 74th Av, s, 39 ft s of 106th St, prior mtgs $36,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HAYES, Nicholas J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 111th St, s s, 276.6 ft w of 3d Av, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent., gold. 7,000

HAILPARN, Abraham, to Rachel Kaufman; 113th St, n s, 256 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HALBRIN, Abraham, and others to Anna C. W. Dieckmann; 138th St, n s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 22,000

HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to Anna C. W. Dieckmann; 138th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 22,000

HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to John Dieckmann; 138th St, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 8,750

HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to John Dieckmann; 139th St, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 8,250

HAMEL, James, to United States Trust Company of New York; Amsterdam Av, 860, n w corner of 102d St, — per cent... 15,000

HYMAN, Gerson, to Julius Shweitzer; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, due May 17, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

IKELHEIMER, Mathilde B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due March 1, 1907..... 60,000

JACKSON, Sarah, to Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s, 310 ft s of 172d St, 1 year..... 3,000

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to Karl M. Wallach; Sheriff St, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,000

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to Karl M. Wallach; Sheriff St, 118, collateral security for mtg on 114 West 90th St..... 2,000

KAUFMAN, Mendel, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 113th St, 158, 158½, and 160 East, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 25,000

KAUFMAN, Mendel, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 113th St, 158, 158½, and 160 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,500

KELLER, Jacob, and another to Edward M. Neill, executor; Lot 159, 2d map of Neill estate, due May 8, 1907..... 575

KOCH, Babetta, to Frederick C. Woehl; Creston Av, s w corner of 183d St, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 650

LEVIN, Charles D., to Joseph C. Levin, trustee; 83d St, 325 West, due Dec. 31, 1905, 6 per cent..... 9,000

LONGO, Grace L. C., to Catharine Hartigan; 8th Av, 267, n e corner of 54th St, demand..... 2,500

MACBRIDE, David C., to William F. Kelly; Anthony Av, 2,088, 3 years..... 600

McCONOLOGUE, Edward J., to Israel Lippmann; 105th St, s s, 85 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtgs $36,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,500

McEVOY, Margaret, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 2d Av, 2,261, n w corner of 116th St, 3 years..... 17,000

MOYNIHAN, Delia, to James S. Bolton, Jr., and another; Fort Schuyler Road, w s, Lot 5, map of 368 lots, part of Seton homestead, Westchester, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NEWELL, Frank E., to Daniel H. Bliss; Lots 105 and 106, Parcel 24, map of 389 lots at Woodlawn Heights, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 350

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 57th St, due Nov. 16, 1905. 60,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to William J. Casey; Madison Av, n e corner of 97th St, prior mtg $60,000, due Nov. 2, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, n w corner of 97th St, due Nov. 16, 1905.... 17,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 97th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, due Nov. 16, 1905. 14,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 97th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of Madison Av, due Nov. 16, 1905..... 14,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 97th St, n s, 254.2 ft e of Madison Av, due Nov. 16 1905..... 13,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 97th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of Madison Av, due Nov. 16, 1905..... 14,000

ROSS, Fannie A., widow, to Mary L. Arnow; 2d St, n s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, Westchester, 3 years..... 3,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 75.9 ft s of 100th St, two mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 15,000

SAXE EMBROIDERY COMPANY to Geromina Katzenmayer; 164th St, n s, 108.4 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $20,000, due April 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and others to the American Mortgage Company; 3d St, 217 East, 1 year..... 14,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and others to the American Mortgage Company; 3d St, 217 East, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and others to the American Mortgage Company; 54th St, 329 East, 3 years..... 12,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and others to the American Mortgage Company; 54th St, 329 East, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SHULMAN, Lazar, to Paul T. Kammerer; 107th St, 172 East, 5 years..... 15,000

SHULMAN, Lazar, to Accelia A. Carpenter and another, executors; 107th St, 170 East, 5 years..... 15,000

SHWEITZER, Julius, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, 3 years..... 35,000

SHWEITZER, Julius, to the Sisters of the Divine Compassion; 2d Av, 132 and 134, n e corner of St. Mark's Place, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SILVERMAN, Robert M., to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 107th St, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SIMPSON, John R., to Hyman Cohen; 134th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $26,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, to Isidor Jackson and another; 26th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 37,000

WASSERSTROM, Louis B., to Louis Lese; 83d St, s s, 355.10 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,750

WASSERSTROM, Louis B., to Louis Lese; 83d St, s s, 381.3 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,753

WILKENFELD, Hirsch, to Max Kirschenbluth; Lewis St, e s, 80 ft s of Rivington St, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WILLINSKY, Louis, to August Knatz; 94th St, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WILLIAMS, Anna C., to New York Savings Bank; 92d St, s s, 320.1 ft e of 5th Av, due June 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 42,000

WILSON Sarah M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 30th St, s s, 236.5 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

WINTERBURN, Emily, to the Havens Relief Fund Society; Riverside Drive, e s, 69.2 ft s of 83d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

YACKNOWITZ, Harris, and another to Joseph S. Wood; Briggs Av, n s, being Lots 214 and 215, map of land of J. S. Wood, William's Bridge, due Feb. 10, 1907..... 1,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY to Metropolitan Trust Company..... 1

ALSTIN, Harry M., to Mary E. Taylor.. 10,000

BESTE, Henry, and another, trustee, to Amelia Loercher..... 5,000

BUHLER, William, to Caroline A. Buhler, 2 assignments..... 11,000

DAUMONT, Benjamin D., executor, to Isabel Bauhaus, administratrix, and another..... 1

FALLON, Andrew H., trustee, to Mary McF. Jones..... 2,000

FINOMORE, Angelo, to Joseph A. Solomon..... 815

GREEN, Ruth K., to George V. N. Baldwin..... 506

HORWITZ, Hyman, to Union Exchange Bank..... 12,000

HORWITZ REALTY COMPANY to Jacob Levy..... 1

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to Karl M. Wallach..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 2 assignments and 5 mortgages, other consideration and..... 60,000

LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY to John Hinken..... 1

LAZINSKI, Abraham, to Union Exchange Bank..... 6,000

LEWIS, Isaac, to Hyman Horwitz, 2 assignments..... 20,000

MULVIHILL, Mary E., to Matthew F. Mulvihill..... 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Bank for Savings... 24,000

PEARSALL, Anna K. G., and another to Frank E. Welsh, Jr..... 250

RUSSO, Antonio, to Filippo Fascetta..... 832

SCATENA, Flora, to Charles Zerbarmi... 3,250

STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to Mary T. Parker..... 10,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Bronx Borough Bank..... 1

WILLETS, Howard, administrator, to Caroline A. Middlebrook..... 26,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST, s e corner, 77.9x105.4 x irregular; National Bridge Company against Nathan E. Clark, owner and contractor..... 2,830

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; William O'Connell against Geosue Galiani, owner; Antonio Galiani, contractor..... 400

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Peter Wilkens against Geosue Galiani, owner; Antonio Galiani and Dominick Cannell, contractors..... 90

THOMPSON ST, 228; Joseph D. Fowler against estate of Lydia M. Marquette and another, owners; Berrien & Halsey, agents and contractors..... 475

SHERIFF ST., 62 and 64; Julius Berliner against Moses Solomon, owner; Abraham Grubman, contractor..... 250

WHITE PLAINS AV, 38; August Moller against Sophie Woessner, owner; John Marx, contractor..... 125

46TH ST, 59 West; Timothy T. Scannell against Allison Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,950

107TH ST, 65 West; Criterion Gas Stove Company against Joseph C. Hesse, owner and contractor..... 210

125TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x199.10 to 126th St; Hackett Hankinson Building Construction Company against Washington Life Insurance Company and another, owners; Sullivan & Kraus, contractors..... 7,695

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

113TH ST, 158, 158½, and 160 East; Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avurtine loan to Mendel Kaufman..... 25,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; Keystone Slate and Tile Company against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 20, 1904, by bond.

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; John L. Keating & Co. against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 22, 1904, by bond..... 623

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; National Fire-Proofing Company against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 23, 1904, by bond..... 2,727

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; James Hopkins and another against Hyman Sonn and another, Feb. 11, 1904, by bond..... 104

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 25, 1904, by bond..... 103

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; the R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Company against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 30, 1904, by bond..... 528

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; August Gross and another against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 20, 1904, by bond..... 410

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; Frank Vodola against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 29, 1904, by bond

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; John Nickish against Hyman Sonn and another, Feb. 18, 1904, by bond 1,900

WASHINGTON PLACE and Mercer St, s e corner; Traitel Brothers & Co. against Hyman Sonn and another, Jan. 21, 1904, by bond..... 722

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5293—Coyle vs Met St Ry Co
5295—Rappaport vs Meeker
5337—Meagher vs Met St Ry Co
4811—Fixman vs Topkis
5388—Algie vs Met St Ry Co
4705—Hanamann vs Met St Ry Co
5321—Fox vs N Y C & H R R Co
5343—Conklin vs Met St Ry Co
5284—Harmon vs Met St Ry Co
5208—Lecomere vs Met St Ry Co
4437—McMillan vs Leaman
5042—Bauckham vs Grouse Hinds El Co
5406—Koch vs Met St Ry Co
5420—Pembroke vs Pecker
5246—Lerssen vs same
4539—Lefkowitz vs Rosenberg
5439—Van Brunt vs Met St Ry Co
5473—Perry vs same
5486—Schafer vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII. for trial.

3910—Meyer vs Seligman
5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c. Co
5576—Koch vs Koch
5583—McCabe vs N Y Zoological Society
13787—Jennings vs Supreme Council L A F
13200—Cappe vs Fidelity Bank
5209—Degener vs Snow
5291—Saltzman vs Heinemann
4810—Balto Mach Wks vs McKelsey
4962—Comstock vs Eisner
4608—Same vs Columbia Shade Cloth Co
1441—Hall vs Kissam
6558—Sweeney vs Kellogg
4998—Russell vs Hawke
5490—Abbot-Gamble Con Co vs N Y & Penn Brick Fuel Co
4866—Niagara Fire Ins Co vs Campbell Stores
5239—Carter vs Holbrook
5247—Chadband vs Williams
5263—Stephanek vs R H Wolf & Co
5272—Garvey vs Doepfner
5357—Shapiro vs Levy
5384—Dillion vs Ayles
5387—Leahey vs Otto F J Meyer & Co
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
5437—Beadleston & Woerz vs Casey
5140—Mendelson & Fink Umbrella Co vs Winter & Ball Mfg Co
4673—Darlek vs Hoffman
5274—U S Sav Bank vs Morse
5528—Paoli vs Hughes
5226—Goerlitz vs Hollender
5416—Moorehead vs McManus
5526—Raymond vs Tallman
4918—Dicker vs Baron
4632—Bachman vs City of New York
5053—Deshel vs Union Cloak & Suit Co
14644—Benedict vs Deshel
2394—Clothier vs Gorman
647—Lilienthal vs Lesser
3745—Schulhafer vs Nolan
4079—Leonard vs Leonard
636—Hance vs Citizens' Water Supply Co
2721—Heimer vs Kleinfeld
2963—Boice vs Jones
2981—Ehrenhous vs Levy
3749—Wilcox vs Equit Life Assur Society
3360—Goodman vs Maze
6485—Burrell vs Burrell
1375—Hall vs Hoeninghaus
4043—Egerton vs Davis

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Morris Healy Chas Devuono; alias Charles Mitchell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14806—Jaffer vs Grant
14755—Banks Law Pub Co vs City of N Y
14541—Rossman & Bracco vs Parsons
14663—Curtis & Ver Bermuth Mfg Co v. Wentz
14800—Merc Nat Bank vs Benolt
14724—Ger-Amer Bk vs Mills
14849—Steinberg vs Wolf
4729—Zimmerman vs Herter Realty Co
4386—Vaughan vs Guilfoil

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5507—O'Neill vs same
5243—Goulding vs same
14133—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
4394½—Barber vs Dewes
5508½—O'Neill vs Met St Ry Co
5509—Dickerson vs same
5510—Same vs same
5521—Grueninger vs same
5538—Swartz vs same
5548—Shanley vs same
5550—Friedman vs same
5557—Carmody vs same
5558—Lippman vs same
5559—Almiroty vs same
5585—Brennan vs same
4585—Herschfield vs same
11787—Brown vs Man Subway Co
4731—Tobin vs Met St Ry Co
3302—Goldkrans vs same
4306—Breen vs same
5398—Axelbrod vs same
3458—Riordan vs N Y C & H R R R Co
3958—Simon vs Met St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred cause.
4583—Rothschild

LOST AND FOUND.

DROPPED—$45, 5th Av., between 16th-18th Sts. Return Francis Aste, 21 Barrow St.; reward.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, Saturday, March 12, between 8th St. and 45th St.; reward for return of same to 54 Irving Place, one door above 17th St.

LOST—In Third Av. "L" train, envelope containing drawings. Suitable reward upon return to Becker Bros., 24 East 13th St.

LOST—Silver watch, monogram F. G. B.; Bloomingdale's or 59th; reward. Houghton, 353 West 58th.

LOST—Monday evening, beaver mitt, between 72d and 71st. Return 240 West End Av.; reward.

LOST.—BOOK 121,537, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

REWARD, $200.—Lost between Imperial Hotel and 35th St., Childs's Restaurant, a bundle of notes; four one-hundred-dollar U. S. gold notes and two ten-dollar notes; finder will please return amount less the reward to Imperial Hotel, Room 298. No questions.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

57th ST., 37 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

82d ST., 171 EAST.—Large rooms, with board, private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

92D ST., 163 WEST.—Large third floor front room; select home couples, gentlemen; references.

105TH ST, 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

125TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

PARK HILL, YONKERS.

Private family will rent on or two beautiful adjoining rooms, overlooking Hudson; high elevation; five minutes from station; 50 minutes to Rector St.; half hour and all-night service, connecting "L" expresses mornings and evenings; all convenience; excellent table; gentlemen only; references. J., Box 166 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.

Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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218T ST., 246 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; also nice large and small rooms.

311ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

447TH ST., 123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 786, 61ST ST.—Doctor's office and parlor; has been occupied by prominent dentist for six years; references required.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

CASH GIRLS.—SIEGEL-COOPER CO. HAVE VACANCIES FOR NEAT, BRIGHT GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO BRIGHT GIRLS; BRING BOARD OF HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEFORE 10 A. M.

CHAPMAN & CO., FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE CASH GIRLS; BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE WITH YOU AND APPLY AT DUFFIELD ST. ENTRANCE AT 8 A. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF BRIGHT GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED & BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M.

MILLINERS, TRIMMERS, PREPARERS.—Good positions and best salary to competent hands. Mirabella, 400 5th Av.

MILLINERY.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLINERY MAKERS WANTED. APPLY SIEGEL-COOPER CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 175 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 42 Broadway.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 429 BROOME ST.

WANTED—Operators on waists and Summer dresses; long season. Apply, ready for work, Weil & Grosz, 85 West 19th St.

WANTED—At once, thoroughly experienced milliners. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Cash boys; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

WANTED—Typists; a number; must make neat appearance and be accurate; hours, 4 to 10 P. M. Apply 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Apprentices for millinery; neat, bright girls quick to learn. Mirabella, 400 5th Av., 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—Operators on lace curtains. Apply Mills & Gibb, 468 Broadway, fourth floor.

WRAPPERS WANTED AT CHAPMAN & CO.'S, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN; THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE PREFERRED. APPLY AT DUFFIELD ST. ENTRANCE, WITH HEALTH CERTIFICATE, AT 8 A. M.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED.—Can earn $30 weekly. Silvio Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

CHAPMAN & CO., FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE BOYS TO ACT AS CARRIERS; MUST BE OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE. BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND APPLY AT DUFFIELD ST. ENTRANCE AT 8 A. M.

WANTED—In a banking house, a young lad of good address, about fifteen years of age; must be a good penman, also reside at home with parents or guardian; applicants will address in their own handwriting, naming references, salary expected, and other particulars, "Punctual," Box 164 Times.

WANTED—A few men of good standing with large acquaintance in the Bronx, who will devote one or two hours, (day or evening;) can make good income with little effort; personal solicitation not required. For particulars address C. H. Stoubridge, 3d Av., 148th St.

WANTED—Chandelier makers, brass molders, platers, spinners, buffers, lacquers, and chasers to take place of men now on strike, Chicago, Illinois; good wages. Apply to H. Sanford, 149 Greenwich St., one flight up, Friday, March 18th, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—Show case salesman on commission in every county in the United States; makes good side line. Write, with references, experience, etc., The Reid Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., F. 70. Mention this paper.

WANTED—Three each, bright, active Hebrew, Catholic and Yankee gentlemen of character, with references, $2,000-$5,000 annually. Lyon, 42 Broadway, Room 1,524.

WANTED—Boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in supply department. Underwood Typewriter Co., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer, competent; also office man; having printing business experience preferred. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Solicitor for established china and glass house; $12, $15, and commission. Rossman, 106 Fulton.

WANTED—Boy (beginner) in office of manufacturing stationery concern. Address P. O. Box 1,070.

WANTED—Boy, Christian, good habits; no smokers; $4-$5. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

YOUNG MEN TO PREPARE FOR FIRING locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $95 monthly and become engineers, averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

A LADY of culture and refinement would like engagements by the hour to read to invalids or others, or to attend to correspondence.

SAYS RUSSELL SAGE OWES HIM $25,000

Robert D. Vroom's Little Deal During the Panic of May 9, 1901.

THOUGHT HE HAD MADE MONEY

Startling Changes in Figures—Mr. Sage Answers That Mr. Vroom Is His Debtor, Not His Creditor.

Robert D. Vroom—"Pop" Vroom the curb calls him—who has been a dealer in stocks and bonds since 1870, says Russell Sage owes hom $25,000 on a deal which he put in the financier's hands on May 9, 1901, that memorable day when the stock market fluctuated as never before and the Street nearly went crazy. Mr. Sage says he doesn't, and that, on the other hand, Mr. Vroom owes him 53,750 for commissions and the use of privileges. Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court are endeavoring to settle the dispute.

Mr. Vroom testified yesterday about the transaction. He said he had bought up a lot of Mr. Sage's paper, including eleven "spreads." When the panic came on May 9, and stocks were dropping all around except in Northern Pacific, which rose to $1,000 a share, he thought it a good time to put the stock on which he had privileges. He went with Theodore S. Kent to see Mr. Sage.

"He called to his manager, Menzies, to ask what the ticker price was," said Mr. Vroom. "Menzies said, 'Rock Island, 125-130; M. K. T., 37-39; Steel common, 26-28.'

"Then Sage agreed to buy the stock, I allowing him a special commission of 2 per cent. in addition to the usual one on the par value of the stock, and he agreed to buy the Rock Island at 130, M. K. T. at 39, and Steel common at 28. Everything being settled, Kent and I left Sage's office. Trinity clock was just striking 12. I came back a little after 1, and Sage was standing at the ticker. He shouted out:

"'Hello, there, Pop. I was just waiting to see you. I bought that Rock Island at 155 all right.'

"'What's that,' I hollered, not believing my ears.

"'Why, yes, Vroom," said the old man, 'I got the 500 R. I. at 155, the 500 K. T. at from 49 to 52, and the Steel at 45½.'

"'Gee—whittaker,' I says, 'where do I come in?'

"'Oh,' says Sage, 'that was the best we could do in the market.'

"You know it was pretty well unsettled. And then we had a little more talk and I left. A few days later he told me that I owed him $3,750—$2,200 for the special commission and $1,550 for an actual loss on the privileges. That sort of unnerved me, so I brought suit for the $25,000 I could have made otherwise. As the privileges stood I could have made $13,250 on them at the figures we had agreed upon.

"Of course Sage and I have always been friends and are yet, notwithstanding this little difficulty. But I couldn't stand to lose like that."

The suit is in conversion, and Mr. Sage's defense is that the transaction was an entirely speculative one, in fact a gambling transaction, in which the conversion will not hold. As to the privileges, he says that they had merely nominal value, and could have no other until the stock was delivered.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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Females.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visiting Secretary, 263 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—By Swiss lady, with family intending going to Europe; perfect French, German, English; music; experienced teacher; sailor, traveler; highest references. M. L. B., 1,364 Broadway.

MONOGRAMS AND ART HAND EMBROIDery wanted on dresses, shirtwaists; Hardanger trimmings on canvas, &c.; designs and samples shown. I. R. Steiner, 925 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Visiting stenographer desires to know of firms who need services of a stenographer a few hours daily or two or three times a week; neighborhood of City Hall. Box J. 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; competent in every respect; accurate; high school education, references; $12. Box 1,035 Times Uptown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; painstaking, accurate; moderate salary to begin; references. Ready, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent. P. L., 157 East 125th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.

Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OFFICE MANAGER of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper, office man, age twenty-six; eight years' experience; A1 references; interview solicited. C. T. O., 218 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper and accountant; will write up books and adjust accounts evenings for business or private individuals. Moderate. Box 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; age 26; competent; good references; $12. American, Box 10 Times.

BUTLER.—As butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; country preferred; best city references. Apply, 10 to 12 o'clock, at late employer's, 17 West 16th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; can furnish unquestionable reference as regards character, trustworthiness, and every essential necessary to assure complete satisfaction. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., Box 186 J.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; neat appearance; sober, reliable; good horse clipper; A1 written or personal references. T. D., Box 105, 1,384 Broadway.

COUPLE WANTS SITUATION WITH PRIVATE family in country; wife German descent; husband English; willing and obliging. L. P., 405 East 60th St., Basement No. 2.

GARDENER.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER, &c.—Gardener and grower; life experience in and out of doors; laying out of grounds; fine carpet-like lawns a specialty. Reference at Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ITALIAN MAN, 24 years old, of good presence, with experience in commercial correspondence and bookkeeping, with some knowledge of English writing and reading, with reference, will take any position. Write to Frank Paris, Post Office, general delivery, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nineteen, active, energetic, and reliable, familiar with the details of office work; $8 to start. J. M., 176 Times.

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY.

Reasons Why Salt Water Is Not Likely to be Utilized.

Although Mayor McClellan's suggestion of an auxiliary water supply for fire-fighting purposes will be carried out in its essential details, and speedily, there is little chance that salt water will be utilized, although there will be connections with the auxiliary mains which will permit the use of salt water if desired for an emergency.

"The public seems to have the idea that a large amount of water is used for fighting fires," said Chief Engineer De Verona of the Water Department yesterday. "As engineer of the department in Brooklyn for several years it has been my duty to ascertain the proportion of water used for various purposes. All the water used in Greater New York for fire purposes in an entire year is only equal to the water used for other purposes during any two hours of the day. The daily consumption of water in this city is at the per capita rate of 120 gallons, or about 2,000 glasses of water. Add to that one more glass of water per capita per day, and you have the extra proportion needed for fire purposes. The fact that the water used for fires forms such a very small portion of the supply that its saving would not make any difference is what has led us to report against the use of salt water, especially as salt water would destroy a greater amount of property in fire cases and would at the same time do more damage to the fire hose."

MAY REJECT LIGHTING BIDS.

City Official to Confer on the Situation Created by the Trust.

So great is the dissatisfaction among the city officials over the bids of the lighting companies for the city lighting, which were opened on Wednesday by Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity that a conference has been called for this afternoon at the Mayor's office to go over the entire situation. Besides Mayor McClellan and Commissioner Oakley, there will be present Corporation Counsel Delany and Controller Grout.

It was said last night that the Mayor and Commissioner Oakley are seeking a new way out of the situation that confronts the city, and that Corporation Counsel Delany will urge the rejection of all bids. President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen declared yesterday that he would fight the lighting combination in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment just as he had fought the bids of the combine a year ago when they were rejected, thus compelling the companies to go to the courts for the 1903 lighting for which they have not yet been paid.

Mayor McClellan said that great care would be exercised before any further contract is made.

SCHOOL ANNEX IN QUEENS.

Structure with Twenty-four Classrooms to Cost $157,445.

At the cost of $157,445, an addition to Public School No. 6, Queens, will soon be erected. This structure, which will contain twenty-four classrooms and be as large as an ordinary school, will stand on the corner of Steinway Avenue and Kouwenhoven Street on a plot of ground 225 feet long by 125 feet wide. The addition is designed to do away with the necessity of keeping 244 children on part time in the main building.

There are a very large number of children on part time in Queens, and the Board of Education has had so much difficulty in obtaining extra accommodations that it has decided to lease the basement of the Reformed Church at Evergreen. This will probably provide room for more than 200.

To Ask Aqueduct Board's Removal.

Mayor McClellan is to be waited upon this afternoon by a delegation from the Merchants' Association who will present the formal charges against the Aqueduct Commissioners and ask for their removal. It has not yet been decided whether or not the Mayor has any power to act for the removal of the Commissioners. Mayor Low held that under Section 95 of the charter he had no power of removal over this board, and therefore he declined to have anything to do with the matter. The Merchants' Association contends that the Mayor should remove the Commissioners and then compel them to go into the courts to test his power of removal.

ANOTHER SLUMP IN COTTON.

Active Futures Decline 70 Points from Opening Quotations.

Cotton futures experienced another slump yesterday. The active options declined about seventy points from the opening and fifty points from Wednesday's close. The drop, it was reported, was due to a falling out between Daniel J. Sully and Col. W. P. Brown, the New Orleans bull leader. It was said that the latter had revenged himself on Mr. Sully's selling coup of a month ago by selling out his contracts while Sully thought he was buying. The story could not be confirmed, but found many believers. At any rate, the market suffered from the heavy selling, wherever it came from.

The May option sold down to 15.23, July declined to 15.30, August sold at 14.75, and October dropped to 12.35. In the afternoon there was a rally, but at the end further weakness developed and the market closed near the lowest.

LINER SINKS A FLOAT.

La Bretagne Topples Seven Loaded Freight Cars Into the Bay.

While the big French Line steamship La Bretagne was on her way down the bay yesterday morning on the start of her voyage for Havre, she ran into and sunk a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad float, on which were twelve cars loaded with general merchandise. The steamship was not noticeably damaged, and after stopping for a brief inspection she proceeded on her course. She was passing Robbin's Reef Light when the collision occurred.

The La Bretagne had left her pier at 10 o'clock and was proceeding out at half speed. The tide was running with her, and as she neared the reef the men on her bridge saw two large railroad barges, both loaded with cars, being towed by a tug which was between them, and which was trying to cross the liner's bow. It was impossible to stop the big liner in time then, so signals were sounded to give the steamship right of way. The pilot of the tug replied, and at once stopped his engines, but with the tide and the momentum of the heavy tow it drifted directly into the path of La Bretagne.

The pilot on the steamship saw that the smash was inevitable, and at once ordered full speed astern. It was too late, however, and the big vessel crashed into a float, tearing a big hole in its side. Seven of the twelve cars on the float were turned over and toppled into the river, where they sank at once. The towboat Independent, which was near by, went to give assistance, and after passing a line to the injured float, started her for the South Brooklyn shore, where she went to the bottom.

On the steamship there was great excitemen for a moment after the crash. Several of the passengers were thrown to the deck, and a few, thinking that the big vessel had been injured, ran wildly about looking to be rescued. All soon were quieted by the officers.

After the accident a great steam derrick was moved over the spot where it had occurred and started fishing for the cars that had gone to the bottom. They now are in the channel used by the big steamships, and make navigation dangerous.

Ex-Actress Sues for Divorce.

Josephine Taylor, who is described by her counsel as a daughter of the late Col. Socrates Newman, "the Gas King of the South," and "the great-granddaughter of the first man who ever made a treaty with the American Indians on behalf of King Louis XVI. of France," has brought suit in the Supreme Court on statutory grounds for an absolute divorce from her husband, William B. Taylor, an actor of the "Buster Brown" company. Mrs. Taylor used to be on the stage, and at one time was a member of the Weber & Fields company under the name of Josie Newman. The couple were married on April 3, 1899.

WARNED ALLISON OF DARLINGTON'S PERIL

Overseer of Building Says He Told of Fearing for His Life.

HOTEL 2 FEET OUT OF PLUMB

Foreman Testifies to Dragging the Skeleton Structure Into Place—Owner Superintended Work.

Technical detail occupied much of the attention of Coroner Scholer and the expert jury at the inquiry into the collapse of the Darlington Apartment Hotel in Forty-sixth Street on March 2, which was continued at the West Side Court yesterday. Evidence was presented indicating that Eugene C. Allison, Secretary of the Allison Realty Company, the owners, had received ample warning that the structure was in a dangerous condition days before it fell.

Allison was the first witness called, but did not respond, assurance being given, however, that he will attend this afternoon.

Thomas B. Neville of Neville & Bagge, the architects who drew the plans which were accepted by the Building Department, but for which others, prepared by Julius C. Tomiek, an engineer hired at $23 a week by Pole & Schwandtner, the iron contractors on the building, were substituted, was the first witness. Mr. Neville declared that he had promptly forwarded to Allison every notice of disapproval he had received from the Building Department before his plans were finally approved, and that he knew nothing of the substitution of other unaccepted plans for those of his firm until after the disaster.

"Mr. Allison has testified that from time to time he consulted with you in regard to the construction of the building, specifically so stating during the December last," said Juror Frank Conover. "Did he consult you in December, November, or October?"

"No, Sir, never after our plans were accepted," said the witness, who said he had signed the application of Guy B. Waite only to submit other plans for the flooring, and not the plans themselves, and said that an architect who would sign plans not his own to get them through the department should be prosecuted for perjury.

"If there is a system," said Juror George L. Just, "by which one architect comes into a job and starts and stops, and then another and another starts and stops so that no responsibility can be fixed, we want to know it, so that the laws may be amended so as to put an end to it."

Mrs. Barbara Guenther of 818 Sixth Avenue, with whom Frank Allison, who was killed, boarded, said that one windy night not long before the crash the young man returned home greatly worried. "He told me," she said, "that the building went over two feet, but they had got it back again."

Jacob Roth, engineer for the Building Department, denied that he had told Mr. Tomiek that the plans of Waite had been accepted, as Tomiek, who elaborated these plans, had testified. Mr. Roth said that Tomiek, who had been greatly worried by the flimsy character of the building he was drawing, might have misunderstood him as referring to the Neville & Bagge plans.

William Handlein, a conductor on the Third Avenue elevated road, witnessed the collapse. As the structure reeled he saw two men appear on the edge of the fifth floor. One started to leap, the other held him back, and both fell into the midst of the tumbling ruin.

He testified that he was looking squarely at the skyscraper when he saw the cast iron columns on the fifth floor buckle and bend in the middle without breaking, which evoked derisive laughter and cries of "impossible!" from the experts in the jury box.

William A. O'Hea, who had been hired from Neville & Bagge, where he was a daughtsman, at $16 a week to oversee the Darlington construction for the Allisons at $5 a day, swore that he was not competent to superintend iron structural work, being more familiar with ornamental plastering than anything else in the building line. He is a cripple from rheumatism, and had never been above the third floor of the Darlington. Eugene Allison appeared terrified, he said, on Feb. 17, when the Darlington was found to be anywhere from six inches to two feet out of plumb. On a windy day soon afterward O'Hea telephoned to Eugene Allison as follows:

"For God's sake get more wind braces on it. I am afraid of my life of that building."

O'Hea said all the iron which had encumbered the streets had been taken into the building three days before it fell, presumably being stored on the upper floors.

Foreman James Halpin of the ironworkers said that in eighteen years' experience he had never seen a building go so far out of plumb as the Darlington. He told of hauling it back with slings, turnbuckles, chains, and guy ropes.

"Did Eugene Allison superintend any particular part of the work?" asked Mr. Train.

"Mr. Allison was the whole thing on that job," said Halpin. "He gave everybody instructions as to how things should be done. He tried it on me, but it wouldn't work."

Timothy S. Scannell, contractor for the plumbing at $9,500, could tell little about the preliminary swaying of the building. "My men told me about it," he said.

"Where are your men?" asked Mr. Train.

"All killed," was the laconic answer.

Coroner Scholer announced an adjournment until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when Paul Schwandtner, who surrendered on Wednesday and who sat through yesterday's hearing, may be called.

ACCUSE WOMAN OF CONSPIRACY

Charged with Filing Bogus Injury Claims Against Traction Company.

Bertha Looney, who the police say has many aliases, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Summers and Brown at 34 West Sixty-fourth Street, on a warrant issued in Newark, N. J., charging her and others with defrauding the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, a street railway company, out of large amounts of money.

She is accused of having attempted to defraud the company by filing fraudulent claims against the corporation for injuries which she alleged she had received.

Magistrate Whitman, before whom she was arraigned on a charge of conspiracy, held her for thirty days, to await requisition papers.

CORONER AND JURORS CLASH.

Official's Instruction to Acquit Auto Operator for Killing Woman Disregarded.

When a jury in the Coroners' Court yesterday returned a verdict finding George Gordon, an automobile operator, guilty of causing the death of Mrs. Catherine Conway of 62 East Eighty-seventh Street, who was run over and killed at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Coroner Jackson became excited and told the jurymen they had made a mistake. The foreman of the jury intimated that the Coroner could not dictate to the jury as to the verdict, and Mr. Jackson retorted by saying that he did not want the jury to think they were the Coroner.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Conway was knocked down and injured while on her way home from church, and that the automobile was operated at a high rate of speed. Witnesses of the accident testified that Gordon was to blame.

Gordon, who was formerly in the employ of Supreme Court Justice Blanchard, produced several witnesses to show that on the day of the accident the streets were slushy and slippery, and it was due to this fact that the accident occurred.

Coroner Jackson ordered the jury to acquit Gordon. Five minutes later Foreman William Shine, a dealer in antiques at 443 Fourth Avenue, announced that the jury had found Gordon guilty of causing the woman's death.

A short debate followed, which ended by the jurors asking to be retired from further service if the Coroner attempted to overrule the verdict. Coroner Jackson held Gordon in $1,000 bail until to-day.

THE frock coat is certainly the important subject for Easter—that and the trousers to go with it. Some Men will wear their frock coat in overcoat form, and call it a Paddock or a Paletot.

Everyone said we had the handsomest Paddock (or Paletot) in town last winter—it's honest truth that we had. If you can find one more stylish or better-fitting elsewhere, bring ours right back and no questions asked—no, not one! Here's a quiet wager with you that if you try one on you'll insist on having it—that's the way they sell themselves.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"So why eat a bale of hay?"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Sale of

Men's Half Hose and Underwear.

Men's Fine Lisle Thread and Cotton Half Hose,

fancy colors and black with silk embroidered figures and clocks,

35c., 3 for $1.00, value 50c.

Men's Medium Weight Merino Shirts and Drawers

in white and grey. Shirts have regular and half sleeves. Drawers can be had with regular and short inseams,

$1.00 per garment.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

A boy in his character of Mother's Joy may look nicely in any sort of new clothes and an angel smile.

It's after he's been out in the vacant lots as a real boy that the difference shows up between really good and cheap clothing.

A difference worth paying for; but though we make only boy's high class clothes, our prices are moderate.

Spring overcoats, double-breasted and Norfolk suits, Russian and sailor suits for small boys.

Boys' furnishings, hats and shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

A Taking Idea!
We'll Take you away from your Custom tailor if you'll Take time to try on one of our better Spring Suits.
We *can* fit you.
We *can* give you Style.
We *can* give you fine materials.
Besides, we can Save you Money.
Just try a suit at, say, $25, $30 or $35.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 649 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 126th 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THE WALLACH for 1904 is one of the most becoming Hats we ever sold.

All kinds of men are coming in—and they all find just the shape they want.

It's a good deal of a thing to have Hat shapes enough to suit all shapes of men—and still preserve the style of the Hat.

Quality?

You'd best ask some one who's WORN a Wallach.

$2.90, $2.40 and $1.90

Same advantages in spring neckwear.

PERRIN

THE BEST GLOVE

16 WEST 23RD STREET

THE SATISFACTION OF WEARING GLOVES THAT FIT IS WORTH MORE THAN THE GLOVES.

PERRIN GLOVES WILL BE TRIED ON FOR YOU BY COMPETENT ASSISTANTS BEFORE BUYING.

PERRIN'S NEW STYLES FOR SPRING ARE NOW READY.

WEDDING PARTIES OUTFITTED AND GLOVES SUPPLIED FOR BRIDES, GROOMS, USHERS AND ALL INTERESTED.

Telephone 4038—Gramercy.

AUDUBON SOCIETY PROTESTS.

Decides to Fight Bill in Legislature Repealing Game Laws.

Members of the State Audubon Society are to beslege their Senators between now and next Wednesday to vote against the Hubbs bill repealing provisions of the game law which the organization has worked hard to have passed. The present law forbids the hunting of ducks, geese, and swans between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 and is opposed by many of the market hunters on the south shore of Long Island and proprietors of roadhouses having Sunday patrons who come down for a day's shooting.

William Dutcher, the legislative agent of the Audubon Society, offered a resolution protesting against the repeal of the State law at the annual meeting of the society, held at the Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon. It was passed and will be sent to Albany. A resolution was also passed protesting against the repeal of Federal Senate Bill 4,160, which will leave the birds and large game of Alaska practically unprotected.

Prof. H. C. Bumpus of the Museum of Natural History, who was yesterday elected a member of the Executive Committee of the society, gave an account of the work being done by the museum in assisting teachers in the public schools with their nature studies.

Reference was made to the continued use of aigrettes, three New York firms refusing to give them up, and to the fact that the white heron is practically exterminated in this country. A small member of the society, aged seven, has written, edited, and printed what she calls a newspaper, which was read yesterday. The contents are as follows: "Audubon and Spring fashions. Aigrettes are cruel. Nice people don't wear them."

STUDENTS GIVE MATINEE SHOW.

Performance by Scholars of Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School.

At the students' matinée of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School at the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon the bill presented was longer and more pretentious than at any other performance given by the school this season. It began with "The Point of View," described on the programme as "three sketches in one scene, by Rachel Crothers." Next came "The Flying Wedge," by Grace Livingston, and then "The Cape Mail," by Clement Scott.

"A Fool's Paradise," by Sydney Grundy, was the fourth and last number on the bill. As Sir Peter Lunt, Robert Warren easily carried off the honors, and Grace Rauworth's acting gave satisfaction to the largely feminine audience. Others in the cast were Sam Hardy, Harry Gregson, Howard Sloat, Linhart Belmont, Ethel Kaestner, Evelyn Dorian, Ida Wishart, and Alice Powers.

AMUSEMENTS.

An Impending Event of Impressive Importance.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

COMMENCING

TO MORROW Afternoon at 2 o'Clock

Evening exhibition at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 1 and 7 for an hour's saunter through the menageries, museum, stupendous gallery of living human curiosities, and see the Russian Dancers, Troupe of Midgets, etc., etc.

Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth

Presenting everything new this year but the name. A colossal amusement palace filled with wonders. 3½ hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of the Grand Oriental Pageant,

The Gorgeous Delhi Durbar.

100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.

Ancilotti, the Modern Ariel,

in the latest and greatest Parisian sensation,

LOOPING THE GAP.

VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,

wheeling down a precipitous incline with stupendous leap.

Solo and Chico, the Marvelous Unicyclists,

descending a steep ladder in a carrying act.

CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON.

3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track and Aerial Enclave, a Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother, Patriotic Exhibition of Model Warships, Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities.

Admission to everything, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors;) Reserved Seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side); Private Boxes, $10 and $15; Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office now open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—106TH PERFORMANCE. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 150th Time March 23. Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St. B'way & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY MILLER in Ernest Denny's Play MAN PROPOSES

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THIS WEEK and NEXT. AS YOU LIKE IT. LENTEN MATINEE To-day at 3. EVERYMAN

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. TO-DAY at 3—Burton Holmes on Alaska.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. KATHERINE KENNEDY In Elwyn Barron's Play, THE RULING POWER

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON TWELFTH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN. 191st TIME MARCH 28—Souvenirs.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BELLEW RAFFLES, AS THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARDEN THEA., 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke, Conductor.

Saturday After., March 19, at 2. PROGRAMME. MOZART, Symphony in E flat major (K. 543); ELGAR, Sea Pictures, Three Songs for Contralto and Orchestra; BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Coriolanus;" GUSTAV STRUBE, Fantastic Overture (first time in New York); BRAHMS, Songs with Piano; CHABRIER, Overture to "Gwendolyn." Soloist MURIEL FOSTER

Seats, $1.50 to $5., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's at regular prices.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. 2. In Repertoire. MR. RICHARD Last 2 Weeks. MANSFIELD

To-night and Twice To-morrow. "BEAU BRUMMEL"

NEXT WEEK—Last week—Mon. & Thurs

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,913. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DRAGOMIROFF FEARS RUSSIAN REVERSE

Russo-Turkish War Hero Less Confident Than Others.

BE CAREFUL AT YALU, HE SAYS.

Thinks That Army Has Not Sufficient Ammunition to Risk Being Cut Off by the Enemy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—There comes from St. Petersburg the report of an interesting conversation with Gen. Dragomiroff, the hero of the Russo-Turkish war. This officer spoke with much less assurance than some other Russian officers on the outcome of the war with Japan.

With reference to the Japanese Army he pointed out its weakness in respect to cavalry. He thinks that the numerical superiority of the Russian cavalry will give constant trouble to the Japanese. With regard to the Russian Army the General has misgivings concerning the operations on the Yalu.

"Let our troops," he said, "not forget that the Yalu is surrounded by high mountains, and when the thaw begins the river becomes very wide and produces inundations. Let them be careful.

"It is all very well to cross the Yalue; but in case of need they must be able to come back again. They have not sufficient provisions and ammunition to avoid being cut off by the enemy in case they are compelled to retreat. There should be on the left bank of the Yalu a solid bridge capable of withstanding the floods.

"To judge of all one must be on the spot, so do not attribute to me the airs of a strategist en chambre. There is no precise news on which to form a serious opinion."

JAPS STILL IN KOREA.

No Japanese in Southern Manchuria—Reported Russian Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NIU-CHWANG, March 18.—The rumors that the Japanese have established themselves in Southern Manchuria are unworthy of credence. There are no Japanese north of the Yalu River, and none of their scouts have been seen there since the beginning of March.

It is reported on the other hand that the Russians have crossed the Yalu to the south, leaving a small force to guard the river. Mounted messengers pass both ways daily.

The Russians are hesitating whether or not to defend Niu-Chwang, but since the protection of the French flag is not procurable, they are slowly reinforcing the garrison and making intrenchments.

It is stated officially that Col. Munthes's mission to assist Chinese families to leave Port Arthur was successful, over 2,000 persons having left with the aid of the Russians.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—Under today's date Viceroy Alexieff cables to the Emperor from Mukden as follows:

"Gen. Mishtchento reports that Ping-Yang is occupied by Japanese infantry with some guns and that Korean carts are carrying their supplies. The enemy's cavalry is not visible in large bodies, and only isolated horsemen are seen. Their horses are poor.

"Our patrols discovered the presence of the enemy's infantry on the banks of the Cheng-Cheng River, five versts (about 3 1-3 miles) from An-ju. The enemy opened fire and killed some of our horses."

DECISIVE ACTION NEAR.

Japan Ready for Yalu Movement—Russia's Plans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—The military correspondent of The Times says that the hour for decisive action by the Japanese land forces is at hand, and his expectation is that a forward move toward the Yalu will be made when the concentration in that quarter of Korea is complete.

With reference to the force which the Japanese will have to confront the correspondent says:

"While retaining a general intention of retreating to the interior if assailed by overwhelming strength, the Russians are growing confident as their numbers rise, and evidently propose to make a Japanese advance to Mukden a costly business.

"They seem to have intrenched themselves in a strong position near Liao-yang, their right flank protected by streams in the Liao delta, while the left flank is covered by the Yalu force, which can fall back, if outnumbered, upon the

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CHINA DEFIES RUSSIA.

Refuses to Recall Troops, It Is Said, After Russian Threat.

LONDON, March 19.—The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent says that Paul Lessar, Russian Minister to China, has renewed his protest against the dispatch of Chinese forces outside the great wall, and intimated that unless they are withdrawn Russia may be compelled to act on the assumption that China is abandoning her neutrality in favor of Japan. The Minister is also reported to have renewed his threat that on the slightest movement on China's part Russian troops will march on Peking.

It is understood that in reply to this, the correspondent adds, China refused to recall her troops.

$15,000 TO EXTRADITE DODGE.

Board of Estimate Helps Jerome in Morse Divorce Proceedings.

Through a happy address that won over the members against their own inclinations, Assistant District Attorney Rand yesterday induced the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to approve the application of District Attorney Jerome for $15,000 for the conduct of criminal action in the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle. Part of the money is needed to pay the expense of fighting for the extradition of Charles F. Dodge, who is now in Texas.

When the application came up, Borough President Ahearn wanted to know what right Mr. Jerome had to spend part of the money, which already has been expended, without authority. Mr. Rand, stepping forward to answer, referred to the money at Dodge's command since the criminal investigation started, and said the District Attorney's office has evidence that $20,000 was sent to him from this city. He told of the expense incurred in heading off Dodge's escape to Mexico, where there is no extradition for perjury, and of Dodge's house and servants and automobile in Texas, and said it might be necessary to shadow him for a year or more.

Mr. Grout explained that the District Attorney can always get the money necessary for his office if he would only apply to the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Rand replied that he was glad to hear it.

"No man," he said, "should be able to hold up the City of New York because he can command money."

"There is no question that the District Attorney has done his whole duty," Mr. Grout said; "we only complain that you did not make this application earlier, so that the money could have been appropriated before it was expended."

Mr. Rand said his office could not have anticipated such long and costly litigation.

"Now," said Mayor McClellan with a pleasant smile, "if we give you this money, won't you please come earlier when you want more?"

Mr. Rand said he would, and the roll was called.

FIRE PANIC IN BROADWAY.

Screaming Women in Blazing Building Attract a Big Crowd.

About thirty young women employed in the five-story office building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street were thrown into a slight panic last evening by a fire that started on the fourth floor, occupied by Jacob Ginsburg, a furrier and clothier. Fifteen girls were at work on that floor when the blaze started by naphtha becoming ignited. Mr. Ginsburg hurried the young women out, and then grabbing the books out of the safe followed them. Ten of the girls made their way to the street, but five of them ran into the rooms of the Senaca Club, the Tammany Hall organization, on the second floor, and climbed out on the fire escape on the Twenty-eighth Street side.

Crowds gathered about the building. The girls on the firescape, although in no danger, were screaming wildly. When Truck 24 arrived in response to the alarm the firemen put a ladder up to the firescape and carried the young women down. The crowd cheered them, for so much smoke was coming from the building that it looked as if a great fire was raging within.

The top floor of the building is occupied by H. Behrens, manufacturer of embroidery. He also employs about fifteen girls. They were alarmed by the screams of the young women on the floor below, and rushing out into the hall saw smoke filling the hallways. Without waiting to get their wraps they rushed down the stairs. One of the girls, said to be named Donohan, fainted at the second floor. She was carried down to the street by a member of the Seneca Club. According to the police, three other young women fainted after they reached the street. They were carried into the store of H. B. Kirk & Co., distillers, on the first floor, where stimulants were given to them and they were revived.

Deputy Chief Duane estimated the damage by the fire at $500.

PARKER MEN FEAR HEARST.

The Latter's Success Up State May Yet Drive Hill and Murphy Together.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Judge Parker's friends are becoming alarmed over the success which is attending the efforts of the Hearst workers to secure delegates to the State Convention. Yesterday Hearst captured the delegates from Cattaraugus County, and reports from Rochester and other points where the Hearst campaign is being most actively waged are that Hearst is making surprising headway.

What David B. Hill and other friends of Judge Parker now fear is that Hearst will capture a sufficient number of delegates to give him the balance of power in the State Convention. Reports which reach here are to the effect that his agents are making a lavish use of money.

If Hearst elects enough delegates to prevent the Parker men from controlling the convention his men will vote with Tammany to prevent instructions for Parker, and if Leader Murphy should make an attempt to secure instructions for Cleveland, which the Hearst men believe is what will be done in case Tammany should control the convention, the Hearst men will join hands with the Parker forces against the Tammany programme.

Elated by the success which he has had up State, Hearst is expected to put up a hard fight in some of the New York City districts to elect delegates to the State Convention. He figures that if he can make any kind of a showing with Hill and Tammany against him he will help his candidacy throughout the country.

Bitter as the feeling between Hill and Murphy now is, the opinion prevails here that they will come together if there appears a good chance of Hearst profiting largely by their differences.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

SENATE WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT SERVICE PENSION

Adopts Resolution Asking Secretary of Interior for Information.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEASURE

Minority Propose to Show That the President Has Overridden the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The creation of a service pension law by Executive ruling is to be seized upon by the Democrats as a fresh illustration of President's Roosevelt's encroachments upon the legislative branch of the Government, and his effort to break down the Constitutional barriers between the different branches.

Senator Overman of North Carolina today introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish information as to whether such a ruling has been promulgated, and if so to forward the ruling. While presented by Mr. Overman, this is a party measure, drawn with Mr. Gorman's knowledge, and following it the Democrats will call attention to what they regard as the President's attacks upon the Governmental system contemplated in the Constitution. The resolution, which was adopted without discussion, was as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby directed to inform the Senate:

"First—Whether an order has recently been issued enlarging the Pension Act of June 27, 1890, and amendments as to disabilities of applicants for pensions, and if so to send to the Senate a copy of said order.

"Second—By what amount, if any, will said order probably increase pensions annually, particularly when the same shall become fully operative?"

Among Senators on both sides of the chamber there has been for many months a feeling of dismay over the President's proceedings. Hardly any of them have uttered their opinions for publication, but in private they express their sentiments with the utmost freedom.

The attempt to "construe a recess" in the Wood case so as to override the provision that the President cannot make appointments while Congress is in session was a severe shock to the more old-fashioned Senators on both sides, coming as it did after many similar instances.

The President's action in forestalling the action of Congress on the Service Pension bill by creating a service pension list with an executive order has caused a feeling akin to consternation. This feeling is shared by many of the most loyal Republican supporters the President has, who privately shake their heads over his action.

The tenor of conversation about the Capitol for the last two days has been that so grave a step has never before been taken by the President, and that its gravity lies, not so much in its tremendous addition to the pension roll, as in the precedent it sets for the breaking down of the distinction between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

MAIL THIEF GOT $40,000.

Pouch Containing Checks and Currency Stolen Between Memphis and St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A mail pouch routed from Memphis to St. Louis was stolen on Feb. 27 near Poplar Bluff, Mo., and though a vigorous investigation has since been made, no trace of the pouch or thief has yet been discovered.

It was learned to-day that complaints have been received at the Post Office Inspector's office here of the loss of drafts, money orders, checks, and currency in that pouch to the amount of almost $40,000.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 18.—It is reported here that two sacks of registered mail have been stolen from a night train on the Milwaukee Road at New Lisbon, Wis. It is stated that the sacks contained several thousand dollars.

METHODIST MINISTER LOST.

The Rev. J. A. Bennett Started a Week Ago for Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Methodist Conference in session here has a mystery to solve. One of its members who left his home in apparently good health has failed to make his appearance in this city, and the visiting clergy and laymen express anxiety as to his whereabouts. The missing member is the Rev. Joseph A. Bennett of Conestoga, Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Bennett left Conestoga last Friday, ostensibly to attend the conference here. Since that time neither his family nor the members of the Conference have received any tidings of him.

Messages sent to the pastor's home elicited no information concerning him, other than that he started for Philadelphia, but did not take with him any of the conference money. Mr. Bennett's present church was part of the village of Safe Harbor, which was wholly destroyed by the recent flood in the Susquehanna River. He is married.

SAY RAILROADS PLUNDERED.

Commission Intimates Santa Fe's Income Report Was Doctored.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 18.—The Texas Railroad Commission makes sensational charges against the Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Roads in its forthcoming annual report. It says:

"It is safe to say, when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Companies have been induced to disgorge the amounts of which we believe that those systems have plundered their Texas members by one device or another for years, that the summary of the income accounts of Texas railroads will show a respectable balance on the opposite side to what it now does.

"It is simply an imposition on the credulity of the public and of this commission, that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas, on which originated 520,182 bales of the 2,828,563 bales of cotton hauled in Texas during the year ended June 30, 1902, should have reported an income from operation of only $754,880.21 for that year."

Atlantic City Popular with New Yorkers.
The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its fine train service, brings Atlantic City very close to New York; it is quite the thing to spend a day or week in its bracing atmosphere. Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave West 23d Street at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, 7:55 P. M. Sundays.—Adv

JEWELS WORTH $3,000 STOLEN.

Colored Housemaid Arrested on Suspicion, but Released.

Annie Jackson, a negro maid, was arrested by the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station yesterday on suspicion of having robbed her employer, Mrs. William K. Fertig of 265 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, wife of William K. Fertig, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Building Trades Employers' Association, of four diamond rings and a diamond pendant, valued at about $3,000.

Mrs. Fertig was dressed for the theatre and went to her bureau to get the jewels, when she found out that they were gone. She hastened to another case, in the second drawer, in which she had other jewelry valued at about $6,000, and was relieved to find it all right.

Detectives Fitzsimons and Zimmerman convinced themselves that the house had been entered either by thieves with skeleton keys or else that some one employed by the family had done the stealing. Capt. McGlynn was unable to obtain any information from the prisoner connecting her with the crime, and in the afternoon she was released.

TELLS HOW HUBBARD DIED.

"Outing" Expedition Leader Perished Only a Few Hours' Walk from Food.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, March 18.—A courier who left New River in Labrador March 1 has just reached the Atlantic Coast with some details of the ill-fated Hubbard "Outing" expedition.

The party after making a cache of their whole stock of provisions on the Northwest River pushed forward in the expectation that they would find sufficient game for subsistence, but they had very poor success, and a few days' experience showed that the plan was altogether a mistake, and they were compelled to retrace their steps, weakened and exhausted by want of food.

When within a few hours' journey of their cache Hubbard's strength failed him altogether, and his companions left him to try and procure food. They reached the depot, secured the provisions, and returned within a few hours, but were too late, as Hubbard had died in their absence. Mr. Wallace, assistant leader of the expedition, will bring Hubbard's body out to the coast.

JUDGE O'BRIEN'S SISTER INSANE

Said to Have Threatened Brother's Life and Sent to an Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 18.—Miss Katherine O'Brien of this city, a sister of Judge O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, who has recently been visiting in Watertown, the home of the Judge, was on her return examined by a commission of physicians, adjudged insane, and committed to the St. Lawrence State Hospital here.

It is said that Miss O'Brien threatened the life of her brother. She has acted strangely for many years, and has long been thought to be mentally deranged. Miss O'Brien is about sixty-seven years of age.

MICHAEL DAVITT ILL.

Couldn't Celebrate St. Patrick's Day and May Have Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 18.—Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, who arrived in this country a week ago to advise his wife in matters pertaining to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Canning, is so ill that he was unable to participate in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in San Francisco yesterday.

Mr. Davitt upon arriving in New York caught a cold and is now threatened with pneumonia.

GEN. GRANT EXPLAINS TOAST.

Denies That He Snubbed the President at a Chicago Banquet.

CHICAGO, March 18.—"Presidency and President are distinct terms," said Gen. Fred D. Grant to-day when asked if he had been correctly understood when it was reported of him that he declined to toast the President of the United States at the St. Patrick's day banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club. The General said:

"I had understood that I would not be asked to respond to any stated toast and had therefore gone to the banquet without any preparation to talk on any subject. After arriving there I found that they had assigned me to respond to the toast 'The President of the United States,' and when I rose I attempted to give an excuse for not talking on the subject.

"My excuse was that I was not permitted by the regulations to discuss the President or other civil officers, and I reminded them of the disaster that had befallen some officers who had come from the Philippines. Another was that I did not know anything about the Presidency, meaning thereby that I had not studied up the usual platitudes given to the office; and, third, that I was no orator.

"I am particularly chagrined at the way the report is put in the paper, which would draw the inference that I referred to the present President, for whom I have the warmest admiration."

AGED COUPLE DIE SAME DAY.

Married Sixty Years, Husband Passes Away Thirty Minutes After Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Shepard, aged respectively eighty-three and eighty-one years, are dead at Hancock, having died on Tuesday within thirty minutes of each other. The old couple were taken ill on the same day, and, owing to their advanced age, could not withstand the ravages of disease. They were married nearly sixty years ago, and commenced housekeeping in the same house where they breathed their last.

Mrs. Shepard died at 8 o'clock and her husband passed away half an hour later, happy in the thought of following the wife, from whom he had not been separated in sixty years. They were buried side by side in the old churchyard within sight of which they had lived.

ROBS MRS. DWYER ON TRAIN.

Atlanta Newsboy Gets New York Woman's Purseful of Valuables.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Mrs. J. A. Dwyer of New York, on her way from New Orleans to her home, while in a Pullman car in the Union Station here to-day, was robbed by a newsboy of a valuable diamond ring, a diamond encrusted watch, $75 in cash, and all her trunk check.

The young thief snatched purse, which contained these valuables from her belt while she was in the act of paying him for a paper. Mrs. Dwyer continued on her way home.

Atlantic City in Early Spring
is the most attractive resort of the East, easy of access by the two trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving West 23d Street week days at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.—Adv.

FORAKER FACTION BOLTS AFTER CONVENTION ROW

Puts Up Own Ticket in Fourth Ohio Congressional District.

HAD ENTERED HALL BY FORCE

So-Called Hanna Men Had Vainly Attempted to Bar Out a Contesting Delegation.

CELINA, Ohio, March 18.—After gaining admission to the hall of the Fourth District Republican Congressional Convention today, the Foraker faction bolted that body and nominated an independent ticket.

Those who are known as the Hanna faction's delegates, who were chosen under the call of John L. Sullivan, ex-Postmaster of St. Mary's, were given tickets to the hall, leaving the contesting Foraker delegation of Allen County out. When the doors were opened the delegates from Allen County, who had been excluded, charged the doorkeeper, and during the scuffle some of the delegates gained the hall. Those who were repulsed came in by a rear door and took seats amid great confusion.

James Halfhill of Lima, a Foraker man, attempted to introduce a resolution protesting against the manner of allotting delegates, but the Chairman to hear him.

The call of the counties was made to ascertain if there were any protests, and all delegations were protested by the Foraker faction excepting Mercer County.

Chairman Oldham then allowed Halfhill to read his resolution, and on a strict factional vote it was lost. Chairman Aldham allowed all the delegations to vote on the resolution except Allen County, notwithstanding that others had been protested. At this juncture the contesting Allen County men withdrew from the hall, taking with them twelve of the delegates from other counties.

The convention then proceeded to business. Resolutions deploring the death of Senator Hanna and commending the Administration of President Roosevelt were adopted. R. D. Kahl of Allen County was nominated for Congress and S. A. Bowen of Mercer County for Elector. W. L. Russell of Allen County and O. E. Harrison of Darke County were chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The Foraker faction convened in the Common Pleas Court room and made the following nominations:

For Congress—F. G. Conklin of Lima; Elector—C. B. Collins of Mercer County; Delegates—W. L. Russell of Allen County and H. M. Cole of Darke County.

CHICAGO PUTS UP NO CASH.

Fails to Keep Agreement on Republican Convention Guarantee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It was said to-night by a member of the Republican National Committee that Chicago had not placed to the credit of the committee any part of the $75,000 which Samuel B. Raymond, one of the local committee which secured the convention for Chicago, agreed should be put up to guarantee expenses.

Some bills having arrived for expenses of the Committee on Arrangements which recently visited Chicago, the guarantee deposit was brought to Mr. Raymond's attention, whereupon the latter replied that the local committee had been disappointed in collecting subscriptions, but Mr. Raymond requested the committee to draw on him for any expenses that might be incurred meanwhile.

This advice was not acted on, but two days ago another letter was sent directing a deposit at once of $20,000, and it is said if a response is not received that this has been done, the Executive Committee of the National Committee will be called together to decide what should be done about the matter.

SUBMARINE BOAT SUNK.

Liner Hits British Vessel and Eleven Persons Drown.

PORTSMOUTH, March 18.—The British submarine boat No. A1 was run down and sunk off the Nab lightship to-day by a Donal Currie liner, and eleven persons were drowned, including Lieut. Mansergh, the senior officer engaged in submarine work. The liner passed on and reported that she had struck a torpedo.

At the time she was struck the vessel was off the lightship engaged in the manoeuvres and was lying in seven fathoms of water waiting the approach of a battleship.

The boat was one of the newest of the fleet of submarine vessels and was built from the latest models, but she has always been a bad diver. She was inspected recently by both King Edward and the Prince of Wales.

$15,000 FOR INJURED CLERK.

Verdict Against New York Central for Lake Nelson Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., March 18.—James R. Jones, a railway mail clerk, who was seriously injured in the Lake Nelson railway accident on May 9, 1903, was awarded $15,000 damages against the New York Central Railroad, on whose line the accident happened, in the Supreme Court here this afternoon.

The verdict was given on the grounds that Jones was incapacitated for further work in the mail service; for permanent injury to his right leg; facial disfigurements, and for the loss of his position as railway mail clerk, which netted him $1,100 a year. The defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was denied.

SAVED NEGRO TO HANG HIM.

Virginia Executes Murderer Whom Troops Guarded from Mob Violence.

ROANOKE, Va., March 18.—Henry Williams, a negro, to guard whom, while he was awaiting trial at Richmond, eighteen companies of State militia were called out, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Mrs. George J. Shields.

The execution was witnessed by several hundred people who assembled in the jail yard, while thousands thronged the streets about the prison. There was no demonstration, but as a precautionary measure Acting Mayor Johnson held a local military company in its armory during the night and until after the execution.

The crime for which Williams was hanged was committed Jan. 30 last. He entered the house of George J. Shields and murdered Mrs. Shields, cutting her throat. Williams confessed to the Shields crime and also to similar crimes in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The capture, trial, and execution of Williams cost the State $15,000.

Usher's Scotch—Good at All Seasons, but especially beneficial during the March inclemencies.—Adv.

COLORADO MINERS TO ARM.

Will Put Deported Union Agitators Back by Force.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 18.—As a result of a two-hours' conference at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners this morning, it was decided to instruct the union agitators recently deported from Telluride by the Citizens' Alliance to return to Telluride in a body.

The men, fully armed, will gather at some point not yet made public, and march back to Telluride prepared for battle. If the men who drove them out wish to give them battle the returning miners will accommodate them.

"Of course, the men will be armed," said Secretary Haywood emphatically, in answer to a question, "and they will be prepared to sacrifice life if their lawful right to go back to their homes is interfered with."

LEVY ON ADDICKS'S FURNITURE.

Sheriff's Officer Attaches Property of the Gas Magnate for $350 Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18.—A Sheriff's officer has been at the home of J. Edward Addicks at Claymont and levied upon the furniture for a claim of $350 due Henry Michell, the seedsman and florist of Philadelphia, and the property will be sold unless the candidate for United States Senator from Delaware comes forward and pays the bill. It is said by friends of Mrs. Addicks that she positively refuses to settle the matter, and, so far as she is concerned, the furniture can be taken by the Sheriff.

The suit was brought in the Superior Court against Mrs. Addicks and judgment was awarded the plaintiff. The beautiful country place on the Delaware River, eight miles from here, is said to be the property of Mrs. Addicks, having been presented to her by her husband.

'LADY RAFFLES' RETURNS LOOT

Medal Stolen from Orange Jeweler Back with Letter of Apology.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 18.—Orange has a "Lady Raffles," now, who, like her male namesake, sends back some of the ill-gotten spoils. The store of William F. Lorton, on Main Street, was recently robbed of a handsome gold medal which Mr. Lorton won at a bowling contest, and a gold watch. This morning Mr. Lorton received this letter:

Inclosed find your gold medal taken by mistake. Very sorry to keep you waiting.
LADY RAFFLES.

P. S.—I "hocked" the watch; would send you the ticket, but some one "pinched" it on me.

The letter was on woman's stationery, bore the letter "B," and is believed to have been written by a woman. It was mailed in East Orange at 8 o'clock last night. The handwriting was good.

SENT POISON CANDY TO SELF.

Dakota Woman Committed Suicide and Cast Suspicion on Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—Two weeks ago Miss Rena Nelson, at Pierre, S. D., was poisoned and died from eating candy sent through the mails. Mrs. Sherman Dye of Boone, Iowa, was arrested charged with the crime.

To-day it was discovered that Miss Nelson sent herself the box of poisoned candy, preparing it in such a way that suspicion would fall on Mrs. Dye, with whose husband she was in love. Dye had disclosed to her that he had a wife who had discovered their attachment. Miss Nelson committed suicide.

The officials at Boone, Iowa, have been unable to find in Boone a candy box similar to the one received by Miss Nelson, but they have found such a one in Pierre. The cancellation stamp on the box is similar to the stamp used in the Pierre Post Office. It is said that Miss Nelson, in letters written to Mrs. Dye, had threatened to take poison.

J. L. BLAIR'S WIDOW SUES.

Begins Action Against Two New York Companies for $35,000 Insurance.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Mrs. Apolline M. Blair, widow of James L. Blair, general counsel for the St. Louis Exposition, who died recently in Florida under a cloud, to-day entered suit against two big insurance companies in New York to secure $35,000 insurance.

The suit against one company is for $10,000, the first installment of a life insurance policy of $200,000. The other suit is for $25,000 for an unpaid life insurance policy.

MINISTERS DROVE THE NAILS.

Couldn't Pay Carpenters, So Laid College Building's Floor Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 18.—Twenty Baptist ministers and a score of wealthy laymen have just completed the work of laying the soft board floor of the Colorado College for Women, in the suburb of Montclair. Ministers and parishioners of Denver and its vicinity pulled off their coats and throughout the entire day drove nails and sawed boards with energy and made their task pleasant with merry talk.

Delay in securing funds to pay carpenters caused this unusual move. Subscriptions are more plentiful as a result of the work of the ministers.

NEW YORKER IN HIDING.

Mysterious Behavior of V. R. Stowe Down in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of Victor R. Stowe, the wealthy New York yachtsman who left his lodgings here three weeks ago, has been solved in a measure.

A telegram was received to-night from H. P. French, Vice President of the Martinsburg Bank of Martinsburg Mo., saying that he has heard from the New Yorker, who acknowledged having received $300 sent by Mr. French to Stowe in New Orleans. Stowe said he was in good health, but failed to reveal his whereabouts. The letter was mailed on a train and bore no postmark.

Numerous telegrams of inquiry have been sent to him without eliciting his location. He has relatives residing in Atlanta, who have not heard from him and cannot account for his actions.

Mormon President Smith's Family.
Exclusive photograph in Sunday's World. Special California edition; 28 pages, color and halftone. Five cents.—Adv.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for cold on the lungs. All druggists. 25c.—Adv.

SULLY FAILS AND PIT IS FRENZIED

Crash in Cotton Follows Bull Leader's Suspension.

LOSS TO BE KNOWN TO-DAY

May Drops $11 a Bale in Twenty-Five Minutes — Fallen "Cotton King's" Long Holdings May be 300,000 Bales.

Daniel J. Sully, the "Cotton King," went down to bitter defeat yesterday when he was forced to announce his suspension on the floor of the Exchange which had been the scene of his many triumphs.

The effect of the failure was without parallel in the history of the cotton trade. Gray-haired men who had seen great operators come and go for fifty years declared that never had they known such excitement as that which seized the pit when the downfall of Sully was announced. Never before in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange did prices collapse as they did yesterday. Never before did the shifting market overpower its ruler so suddenly.

To the majority of the traders on the floor of the Exchange, and certainly to all of Sully's many followers through the South and East, the suspension of the firm came as a thunderbolt from clear skies. Even Mr. Sully himself is believed to have had no idea two days ago that he would not be able to make good his commitments. On the Cotton Exchange one report was that McFadden & Co. had caused his defeat by selling immense lines of cotton. That report, however, was specifically denied by John H. McFadden, and it was not credited, as George H. McFadden, the head of the firm, called on Mr. Sully in the afternoon, and the two men greeted each other in the friendliest manner.

According to others, the selling came from New Orleans. It was remembered that several weeks ago, when cotton broke from more than 17 cents to less than the thirteen-cent mark, the New Orleans leaders accused Mr. Sully of having sold out on them. However that may have been, it is certain that Mr. Sully at that time had closed out all his firm, personal, and pool commitments and was preparing to go away for a vacation.

At that time some of the big leaders in New Orleans had to be helped out of their troubles in order to save the market from utter collapse. Through the influence of powerful interests Mr. Sully was prevailed upon to stay here, and a truce between the New Orleans crowd, so called, and Mr. Sully was patched up by which the two interests agreed to stand together and to support the market. That they did with such success that on Monday last the price of the July future reached 16.64 cents, within one cent of the high price of January.

EXPECTED HIGHER MARKET.

Seventeen-cent cotton was talked of by Mr. Sully for the present week. But on the next day the market was swamped with heavy selling from New Orleans, and prices declined. The decline continued on Wednesday, when the break at one time looked dangerous, and on Thursday a further drop occurred, with the market in a very sensitive and frightened condition. All this time New Orleans had been selling here, while the Sully forces were trying to stem the tide. On Thursday Mr. Sully withdrew from the market, to all intents and purposes, leaving it entirely to the bears, but yet convinced that as soon as the selling movement would have run its course the market would go up again. Yesterday, however, he became convinced that the market would not be permitted to recover by his enemies until he had given in, and it is supposed that he thought it best to surrender while he could do so with any chance of recovering.

Consequently when 2 o'clock, the hour for making good all margins, came around yesterday he decided to send a letter to the Exchange authorities announcing his suspension. The letter reached the Superintendent of the Exchange at exactly two minutes after 2 o'clock. It was in the following words, written in Mr. Sully's own handwriting:

Regret to state that we are unable to meet our engagements, and will therefore have to suspend.

Mr. King, the Superintendent, was thunderstruck, but he at once proceeded to the floor to make the announcement. In the meantime, however, rumor had preceded him, and when he reached the rostrum the pit was already in the greatest disorder. The selling movement broke over the market like a tidal wave, and the pit could not resist its force. The prices of futures had been melting away all morning until by 1:30 o'clock new low records on this movement had been made. May was then quoted at 14.86, July was selling at 14.99, and other options were similarly depressed. The sentiment of the floor traders, which had been bullish only a few days before, had turned as strongly in the opposite direction. Big interests were known to have been sellers, and the pit was prepared for almost anything. Yet the onslaught made by the bears who had got wind of what was to come was so sudden and severe that it swept every one off their feet. Prices dwindled with fearful rapidity, and utter demoralization and panic prevailed. It was only with the greatest difficulty that Superintendent King succeeded in making himself heard. The din was so great that half the brokers failed to catch the name, knowing only that a failure was being announced.

"Who is it? Who is it?" the cry went around the room, and derisively, almost, came the answer:

"Why, Sully, of course."

ROAR SHOOK GREAT HALL.

The unexpectedness of the announcement was so great that a momentary pause ensued. Then the quiet of the ring was succeeded by a roar which shook the great hall, and, echoing and re-echoing, passed on through the big building. Brokers who were in their offices heard the noise, and, realizing that it mean disaster, ran down on the floor, which was soon a mass of seething human beings, all shouting, all excited, and all more or less scared.

The collapse of prices was by leaps and bounds. The May option was the greatest

sufferer. The reason for that was that Sully had been most heavily long of May. Within half an hour its price had collapsed from 14.86 to 12.65, or 221 points. No such decline in a similar space of time was ever heard of before. Expressed in dollars and cents this decline means that each bale of cotton at 2:10 P. M. was valued at $11 a bale less than the same bale had been worth at 1:45 P. M. July, which was the next active option, declined from 14.99, to 12.80, or 219 points. The other options suffered heavily, but as they had not been boomed quite as much as the other two months, their reactions were not as heavy. After the first selling movement was over, the market rallied about 90 points, but the close was extremely irregular and there were extraordinary fluctuations.

The following table shows the fluctuation of prices during the day:

	High.	Low.	Closing.
May	13.26	12.65	13.37@13.39
July	13.36	12.80	13.55@13.57
August	14.73	12.90	13.00@13.05
September	13.15	11.50	12.00@12.05
October	12.28	11.60	11.70@11.75

In New Orleans the decline was not as severe, although there also the market was entirely unsettled and decidedly weak. That it did not break as badly as the New York market was due entirely to the fact that the Sully interest in that city was very small.

From the high prices reached on Monday last the decline represents a loss of 384 points, or $19 a bale for the July option, and of 397 points, or practically $20 a bale for the May option.

What the liabilities of the Sully firm will be it is impossible to tell. The members will not know themselves until to-day, as their contracts on the Cotton Exchange will be closed out on the average price of to-day's market. Had the firm failed before 2 o'clock yesterday it would have had to settle on the average of yesterday. If the market should go up to-day the firm will reap the benefit thereof, but if it should go down, then its loss will be that much greater. This is the old rule of the New York Cotton Exchange, which was amended by a vote of the members on Monday last, but under the rules the amendment does not go into effect until it has been posted for ten days.

SULLY'S LONG LINE.

The extent of Sully's line of long cotton is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000 bales. Exact information on this point was not obtainable yesterday either from members of the firm or from the firm's lawyers, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter. The lawyers and Mr. Sully and his partners were in conference until late in the afternoon, but they declined to make a statement. When Mr. Sully came out of the meeting on his way to the elevator he was asked for a statement, but he merely shook his head and wiped his brow. It is believed, however, that the firm will be able to pay dollar for dollar.

The firm had accounts with several banks and trust companies in this city. One of their most active accounts was with the Corn Exchange Bank. It was opened about a year ago, and the firm's balances were often large. President Nash said:

"All we know at this time is that Sully & Co. have suspended, and that their account with us is all right. I have been told that their liabilities may be large, but I have no personal knowledge. Their relations with us were exactly the same as those of many other cotton brokerage firms."

The firm was organized last year, and began business on Sept. 1. Besides Mr. Sully, the members, some of whom were recently admitted, were S. F. B. Morse, formerly connected with the Southern Pacific; Walter S. Crandell, a nephew of Edwin Hawley; Edwin Hadley, Jr., and W. R. Fagan, the New Orleans manager for the firm, for whom Mr. Sully bought a seat on the New York Cotton Exchange only last Monday at the highest price on record. The firm also holds membership in the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Coffee Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Its capital was $500,000.

On the other Exchanges the announcement of the suspension had but a passing effect. It was made on the Stock Exchange at 2:40 o'clock. Long before that time the news had reached the Exchange, and had stimulated the bear coterie to make a drive against the bulls.

The market went off about a point on the drive, but about all the selling that took place came from the bear traders, and as little stock was offered from long account, the recovery began as quickly as the decline. The developments—or rather lack of developments—were taken as indicating the truth of the statements made by a number of the Stock Exchange houses with Cotton Exchange membership, commonly supposed to have done a good deal of business for Sully, that his interest in the stock market was virtually nil.

Interest was attracted to the Cotton Exchange as soon as the failure became noised about the Street, in view of the fact that Sully, after taking his Coffee Exchange membership early in the year, joined in an effort that the coffee bulls were making about that time to force up prices. The coffee market decline following the announcement was only from 5 to 10 points, with a rapid recovery, and, as on the Stock Exchange, the outcome was taken as indicating that Sully had practically no interest in the market, if any at all. Sully is known to have dropped a considerable amount in coffee, variously estimated at from a few hundred thousands to a million dollars, but the general understanding has been for some time past that he was "out of the market."

OUTSIDE EFFECT OF FAILURE.

New Orleans Market Slumps, but Other Centres Are Not Disturbed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The announcement of the failure of Daniel J. Sully, the "Cotton King," of New York, created the greatest panic ever seen on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Prices melted away until they were $9 and $10 a bale lower than yesterday's close, and every moment the fear was that local firms would go to the wall. When the panic was over and the commercial integrity of the local cotton trade was found intact a great sigh of relief went up from the room, although scores of small operators were wiped out and heavy longs had lost fortunes.

Soon after 1 o'clock private telegrams from New York had said: "Sully suspended," and for the next three-quarters of an hour an immense crowd of people at the windows and doors of the Cotton Exchange saw scores of the most solid and influential business men of the city engaged in a rough and tumble fight in their efforts to get nearer the ring and dump their cotton on an overloaded market. Prices tumbled downward 10 and 20 points at a time, and still the selling continued. Some of the brokers had their coats almost torn from their backs. Hats were smashed, shirts were ripped, and the chairs and stools about the ring became useless articles of furniture. So great was the roar from the ring that it could be heard for blocks above the noise of traffic around the busy corner of Gravier and Carondelet Streets.

The announcement of the failure of Sully was done in an extremely theatrical manner. Frank B. Hayne, one of the best-known bull operators, was bidding for a block of 5,000 bales of July 14.60. A messenger boy hurriedly thrust a telegram into the hands of C. P. Ellis, another well-known bull operator, who was standing near the ring. Ellis read the telegram, and then, standing on a chair, he shouted at the top of his voice:

"Sully has failed!"

Ellis's face was as white as a sheet, and he yelled at the top of his voice across the ring:

"For God's sake, Hayne, stop bidding; Sully has failed!"

In an instant the ring was in a wild uproar. From about 1:10 until 1:30 o'clock it was hard to recognize the Cotton Exchange as a commercial centre. The ring had the appearance of being the object of an attack of about 200 men, who plunged over one another to get nearer the small pit that is the centre of it.

Soon after 1:30 o'clock the officers of the Cotton Exchange posted this announcement from W. P. Fagan, the New Orleans partner of Daniel J. Sully & Co.:

"We regret to have to announce the suspension of our firm."

This added to the tumult and brokers fought the harder to dispose of their cotton. Men supposed that the frenzied brokers on either side of them were deeply involved in the failure, and that added to the anxiety to get rid of long cotton. It was not until the brokers found their books well clear of long cotton that they paused and allowed the tumult to subside. At 1:45 the panicky feeling had ceased to some extent, and brokers were able to extricate themselves from the ring and find out just what the situation was. They found prices $9 to $10 a bale lower than yesterday's close, May being 181 points down, at 13.30, and July 197 points down, at 13.50.

From the time that brokers were able to leave the ring and look around a quiet tone prevailed and prices steadied. When it was found that no local firm was embarrassed by the failure, prices showed a wonderful recovery, considering the shock the market received. At the close the tone was steady, and May showed a recovery of 13 points, while July had recovered 29 points. On the curb the recovery was even more marked. May regained 31 points more, at 13.74, and July regained 29 points, at 14.08.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Daniel J. Sully, within the last few weeks acquired membership on the Chicago Board of Trade and caused a brief sensation in the wheat pit. His operations in grain, however, are said to have been relatively unimportant. News of the failure was received here just as the closing gong sounded on 'Change. There was a slump of 2⅝ cents in wheat to-day, chiefly in the closing hour, and it is said that liquidation for Sully's account was a factor in the tremendous selling pressure.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 18.—In cotton mill circles here the suspension of Daniel J. Sully & Co. was the subject of considerable discussion. Those mill men who have small stocks of raw material on hand were confident that they would benefit through lower prices.

There was, however, some uncertainty regarding the future of both the raw material and the cotton goods markets. Manufacturers who have taken large contracts for goods and have bought liberally during the period of high prices fear that a decline in raw material may unsettle the cloth market. In such a contingency, it is said, some of the mills would lose money.

Labor union officials expressed pleasure when they heard the news of the suspension, asserting that it would benefit the operatives by calling a halt to the speculation which, they assert, has made many spindles idle within the last year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The announcement of the embarrassment of Daniel J. Sully & Co. came as a blow to the cotton trade. Mr. Sully belongs in this city, and his operations have been followed closely, many local speculators profiting largely last year. In manufacturing circles, however, there has been little sympathy with Sully, and mill owners and agents were prominent in expressing belief that the suspension would do much toward relieving the uncertain situation in the textile trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A member of the firm of George H. McFadden & Brother, cotton brokers, of this city, said: "The decline, amounting to about $13 a bale, will be beneficial to the cotton industry, because it will allow manufacturers to purchase cotton at a marketable rate. Numerous mills were closed on account of the high price of cotton. The losses will fall solely, I believe, upon the speculators, as the product is now entirely out of the hands of the producers."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—The effect of the Sully failure was not seriously felt here. It is said that none of the local brokerage firms suffered to any great extent by the sensational decline in to-day's market.

SULLY'S CAREER IN COTTON.

Fallen Bull Leader a Picturesque Figure in the Market.

Daniel J. Sully is probably the most picturesque figure that ever entered the cotton ring. A man of commanding appearance, he possesses the faculty of making many friends, and it was to a great extent owing to his large acquaintance that he was able to rule the market as he did. He was born in Providence in 1861 and has been in some branch of the cotton trade ever since he first entered business life. He began as a clerk with Stephen M. Weld & Co., who were then in Boston, but who since have moved to New York. From that firm he went to the F. W. Reynolds Company of Providence, who do a large spot cotton business. He traveled for them as a buyer in the South and also as a cotton salesman among the mills of New England, and his wide acquaintance in the cotton trade dates from that time. After several years of accumulated savings and small profits in cotton futures he was able to buy out the Reynolds firm, which he turned into a company, whose President he became.

It was in December, 1902, that he came to New York. He had then become convinced that the crop of that year would be a very small one, and that prices were bound to go up. Early in January he entered the market, trading through a brokerage firm. Within a short time he had accumulated profits of $50,000, and he thought it was about time to "cash in and go home." A Mr. Brophy, who is now his manager, persuaded him, however, to stay, on the ground that he had a good chance to make more than a mere nest egg. Mr. Sully stayed and soon began to trade for himself. Before long he was swinging a good sized line of cotton futures and was beginning to make a name for himself. His methods were aggressive and quite different from anything the Exchange had ever known before. Soon he attracted a following, and with their support he found it not difficult to bid the market up.

Before any one was aware of it he had succeeded in cornering the May option in this market. He was in a position to squeeze all the shorts, and it was then that his generosity showed itself, and many a small broker was tided over by his forbearance. So it was that when the news of his suspension came out yesterday there were everywhere words of sympathy for the fallen leader. Personally he had no enemies to speak of. But there were many who were bitterly opposed to his position in the market.

After engineering the May corner in 1903 Mr. Sully for the time being withdrew from the market. He had made a fortune variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, the first figure being probably correct, but what is more, he had made a reputation which served him in good stead in his later campaigns.

In August of last year he formed a partnership with S. F. B. Morse and began to do business as a broker as well as for his own account. He soon conceived the idea that the present crop would be a small one, and he started out not only to back up this contention in the market, but also to try to convince the world that his idea was right. He very nearly did so, but during the last few weeks his theory received some hard knocks, which rather undermined the faith of his followers.

In December last Mr. Sully got out a crop estimate which placed the crop at 9,500,000 bales. For a time many people believed with him. When the Government estimate apparently bore out his contention, even the spinners accepted it and every one began to buy. Aided by the buying of the public speculative following, the price was rapidly advanced, and the Sully firm was credited with enormous profits. That this was true at least to some extent was shown by the fact that Sully himself bought a house for his wife for which he paid $550,000. He also branched out by joining the Coffee Exchange and the Stock Exchange, and he moved into a suite of handsome new offices in the Wall Street Exchange Building. Here there was established a dining room for his clerks, who had to work overtime, and sleeping quarters were also arranged for them. A Japanese cook held sway in the kitchen.

Sully became so convinced of the accuracy of his short-crop idea that he started a "campaign of education" for the purpose of inducing the public to accept the higher prices of cotton goods as permanent and necessary. Before this he had formed a pool with Edwin Hawley, the stock operator, taking the latter's nephew into partnership.

But in the week following his famous educational campaign circular the market broke nearly 500 points. Then it became known that Sully and his pool had sold out. He was then reported to have gone short of the market, and he succeeded in putting the market up again. In the meantime he had also joined the Chicago Board of Trade.

LONDON GLAD OF FAILURE.

Newspaper Opinions Expressed Regarding Sully's Suspension.

LONDON, March 19.—The morning papers editorially express satisfaction with the suspension of Daniel J. Sully & Co. on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday, which they urge should be a further warning to foster the growth of cotton in the British Empire.

The news of the collapse only arrived after the close of business in the Manchester and Liverpool markets.

C. W. Macara, President of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners' Federation, in an interview said that the suspension was an eventuality, but that it was not even dreamed of the previous day in Manchester. No doubt, he said, it would have the effect of greatly relieving the market, but great caution must still be employed. It was Mr. Macara's belief that it will take time before confidence is again restored, but owing to the great curtailment of the production during the present and the past year, the markets of the world must be very bare of goods.

Mr. Macara thinks it possible that if there is a real scarcity of cotton, other attempts may be made to create a fresh corner, and that the short-time policy must be continued until confidence has been restored and a good demand created.

SULLY FAILURE AFFECTS GRAINS.

Wheat Down 2⅝, Corn 1¾, and Oats ½ Cent in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Mysterious selling pressure on a large scale near the close of trading on the Board of Trade to-day was only explained shortly before the final gong sounded, the announcement being made that Sully, the cotton king, had failed. Sully suddenly acquired membership on the Board of Trade only a few weeks ago.

Considerable liquidation in the late trading to-day was said to be for his account. The slump in wheat was 2⅝ cents for May and 2⅝@2¾ for July. Corn is down 1¾, oats ½@⅝, and provisions 15 to 37½ cents.

FOR A McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Assembly Bill Devoting $100,000 to Build a Buffalo Monument.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the annual Supply bill, presented to-day by Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, is a clause reappropriating $100,000 of the State's money left over from the Buffalo Exposition for the purpose of erecting at Buffalo a monument in memory of President McKinley.

One of its important features is an appropriation of $260,000 for the payment of the tuition fees of non-resident pupils of high schools, to carry out the mandates of the law enacted last year at the solicitation of Gov. Odell.

That the forest fires of last May and June were a considerable expense to the State is demonstrated by the appropriation which the bill provides to pay rebates to towns for the expenditures they made in fighting the fires. The appropriation is $92,479, as compared with an appropriation of but $5,000 last year for a similar purpose.

An appropriation of $760,740 is provided for the State Commission in Lunacy. The claims of counties for reimbursement under the State law which requires the State to participate in the care of certain highways amount to $42,972, and an appropriation of that sum is included in the bill. For the Attorney General's office $15,000 is provided, and for the Railroad Commission, for grade crossing abolitions, $150,000 in lieu of $500,000, which the board requested. The Agricultural Department gets $10,000 for enforcing the pure food laws.

MR. CLEVELAND'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulatory Telegrams and a Quiet Day at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland to-day celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday. He was the recipient of numerous congratulatory telegrams from all over the country. Mr. Cleveland spent the day very quietly with his wife and family, receiving but few visitors.

Mr. Cleveland, asked for his views on the late changes in the pension regulations, replied:

"I have noticed that the Commissioners have merely construed the law so as to make the reported change; so far as I can see, I believe the changes to be in keeping with the law."

JERSEY DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

State Committee Will Fix the State Convention Date Thursday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 18.—Secretary William K. Devereux of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee this afternoon issued a call for a meeting of the committee at the Jeffersonian Club in Newark on Thursday next, for the purpose of fixing the date for the New Jersey State Democratic Convention, which will name delegates to the National Convention, to be held in St. Louis. The date will likely be fixed for some time in April.

The four delegates at large will likely be ex-Senator James Smith, E. F. C. Young of Jersey City, State Chairman William B. Gourley, and ex-Senator Johnston Cornish. They are all anti-Bryan men, with the exception of ex-Senator Cornish, who, too, though he served as Chairman of the State Committee in the Bryan campaigns, is a warm friend of Mr. Cleveland and not an advocate of the 16-to-1 theory.

The expectation is that the convention will favor the nomination of Grover Cleveland, as both Gourley and Smith are supporters of the ex-President.

ART PRIZES AWARDED.

Society of American Artists Announces Results of Competition.

The jury of the Society of American Artists met in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building yesterday afternoon and awarded the prizes of the society as follows:

The Carnegie Prize of $500 for the most meritorious oil painting in the exhibition by an American artist, Charles C. Curran for his picture entitled "At the Piano."

The annual Webb Prize of $300 for the best landscape or marine picture in the exhibition painted by an American artist, (who shall not previously have received the prize,) Leonard Ochtman for his landscape, "Autumn Sunrise."

The Julia A. Shaw Memorial Prize of $300 for the most meritorious work of art in the exhibition produced by a woman, Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh for her small bronze group of a mother with three children, entitled "Enthroned."

NASSAU OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

Republican County Board Discharges Democratic Investigators.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 18.—Counselor Henry P. Keith and Col. Frederick A. Sawyer, who were investigating the records of the County of Nassau, were to-day removed by the Board of Supervisors. This is an outcome of the return to power in the board of the Republicans as the result of the death of Supervisor Eugene V. Willis, a Democrat, and of the appointment of Edwin C. Willetts, a Republican, in his stead.

Counselor Keith was appointed by the old board last July to investigate the records of the county and Col. Sawyer was an expert accountant.

Mississippi Senate Passes Merger Bill.

JACKSON, Miss., March 18.—The State Senate to-day pased a House bill confirming the merger of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the Southern Railroad, which took place some time ago. The fight was one of the bitterest that has taken place this session, and the bill passed the Senate by a majority of only one.

PLATT TO FIGHT ODELL FOR STATE LEADERSHIP

Senator Summons His Friends Here to a Conference.

THE GOVERNOR CONFIDENT

Odell's Friends Think Platt Could Not Make Strong Showing—Governor Controls Election Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Senator Platt is not to give up the Republican leadership without a determined struggle to regain control. He has sent telegrams to his friends all over the State requesting them to meet him in New York for a conference.

This is the information conveyed in a special dispatch from Washington printed here this evening in the newspaper of William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. As Mr. Barnes is now counted as among the supporters of Senator Platt it is presumed by the politicians here that he must have known that the information as to Senator Platt's intentions was accurate.

The Washington dispatch states further that Senator Platt will make an effort to control the coming State Convention. This is said to be as far as his plans go at present.

While the date of the conference called by the Senator is not mentioned, it is taken for granted that it will be during the coming week, as no time is to be lost if the Platt men intend to make a contest with Gov. Odell for delegates to the State Convention.

Gov. Odell and his friends have been considering the probability that Senator Platt would decide to make a contest, and they profess to be not at all alarmed over the prospect. In fact, they laugh at the idea that Senator Platt could make any kind of a showing. According to the estimates of the Governor, at least two-thirds of the delegates to the State Convention will be men who acknowledge his leadership, and his friends express confidence that at least thirty-two members of the new State Committee which will be selected by the State Convention will be favorable to the election of the Governor as State Chairman.

The Governor to-day signed the Elsberg bill which gives the County Committees of New York County and Buffalo full power over the Election Inspectors. The committee not only certifies the list of men whose appointment by the Mayor is desired, but also has absolute power of removal.

As the Republican Committee of New York County is now in the control of Gov. Odell's friends, all the election patronage will be controlled by the Governor, and undoubtedly will be used in his interest as against Senator Platt if the Senator is really determined to make a contest. The same will be true in Buffalo, where William C. Warren, the Governor's friend, is in control of the organization.

With these advantages, and the advantage which he has by reason of his veto power over all legislation now pending in Albany, Gov. Odell's friends are unable to see how it is possible for Senator Platt to make even a respectable showing in a fight with the Governor for delegates to the State Convention.

TAMMANY'S ALBANY PLANS.

Big Train Load of Braves to Attend the State Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall last night Senator George W. Plunkitt, leader of the Fifteenth District, reported on transportation facilities for the State Convention to be held at Albany on Monday, April 18.

The number of Tammany men who will make the trip to the capital is not settled, though with the 105 delegates, plus their supporters, it is believed that a train of respectable proportions will be made up for the use of the Tammany braves.

Leader Charles F. Murphy will go to Albany the previous night in company with the twelve members of the State Committee from Manhattan and the Bronx or their proxies. The delegates from the thirty-five Assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx will follow next morning about 9:30 o'clock. The convention will be called to order about 2 P. M. As it is expected the proceedings will take no more than one day, such of the Tammany men as desire hotel accommodations will shift for themselves.

The State Convention will be held in Harmanus Bleecker Hall on Washington Avenue.

It is understood that Tammany Hall will send at least 400 men to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM HINTS.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne's Suggestion for Its Main Planks.

Charles A. Towne, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota and the Populist nominee for Vice President on the Bryan ticket in 1900, has written an outline of a platform for the Democratic Party this year, which will be published in the issue of "Democracy" to-day. Mr. Towne, who now resides in New York and is a member of Tammany Hall, gives seven planks which he believes should be incorporated as the main planks of the platform to be adopted at the St. Louis Convention. They are:

First—We should reassert the verity of the Declaration of Independence, and, as a corollary, announce the purpose of the Democratic Party never to permit the permanent retention of colonies or dependencies by the United States, and should give to every people now occupying that anomalous relation to this Government a guaranty either of ultimate Statehood in the Union or of national independence, with suitable provision for our own commercial interests, as soon as such people is ready and able to assume the obligations of separate national existence.

Second—We should pledge ourselves to respect the limitations of the Constitution and to restore the co-ordinate dignity of the Congress in our system.

Third—We should declare against every form of special privilege and monopoly existing either by virtue, or by permission, of the laws.

Fourth—We should demand a revision of tariff schedules on a revenue basis.

Fifth—We should declare in favor of Constitutional amendments authorizing the direct election of United States Senators and the enactment of an income tax.

Sixth—We should pledge ourselves to economy in public expenditures and to honesty in administration.

Seventh—We should arraign the Republican Party for its recreancy to the great fundamental principles of the Republic, for its reckless departure from safe and established American policies, and for its wasteful and corrupt conduct of the Government; and we should go before the people of the country in the name of the sacred original precepts of liberty announced and vindicated by our fathers, calling on them to "restore the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

Forger Says Morphine Ruined Him.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 18.—James M. Webb, alias John Dodge, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a Government clerk at Washington and an officer in the Secret Service, pleaded guilty to forgery here to-day, and was sentenced to State prison to from seven to ten years. In court to-day he ascribed his downfall to the use of morphine.

Iowa to Build Hospital for Drunkards.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 18.—The Iowa State Senate to-day voted an appropriation of $125,000 for the location at Knoxville of a hospital for habitual drunkards. This is the first open approval of Iowa's so-called "dipsomaniac law." This law, which went into effect two years ago, has been severely criticised.

Founded 1795
OTARD DUPUY & CO
BRANDIES
Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

GRAND JURY OBJECTS TO COURT ROLL CALL

But Judge Foster Decides That the New Rule Must Stand.

A REFLECTION, SAY MEMBERS

Do Not Believe That Such a Body Should Be Kept Under Close Supervision.

When the members of the Grand Jury filed into Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday Judge Foster stated that he intended to reply to a communication which he had received from the jurors, who protested against one of the rules made by the Grand Jury Board, requiring Grand Jurors to answer roll call in court to insure the certification of their presence in doing jury duty.

The Grand Jury Board which passed this rule consists of the Mayor, the Recorder, the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and one of the Judges of the General Sessions. The rule was passed in January last. Previous to that time Grand Jurors answered the roll call of their Secretary in the Grand Jury room. Now they must come into court each day to get their names on the records as serving, else they do not get paid for the day's work.

But the matter of pay was not what worried these Grand Jurors. They wanted the old custom to prevail, so that in case one of them wanted to get away for the day, the foreman could excuse him. By going into court it compels them to apply to the Judge sitting in Part I. for a leave of absence.

Judge Foster yesterday announced that he had carefully considered their communication, and had submitted it to all of the Judges of the General Sessions for their opinions. All of these Judges, excepting Judge Cowing, who is out of the city, had expressed the opinion that the new rule should stand, for a while anyway, to see how it would work. The January Grand Jury found no fault with it, Judge Foster said, and the February Grand Jury found no fault with it.

Continuing, Judge Foster said that Foreman Rand of the present Grand Jury had visited him in chambers and asked whether the work of the March Grand Jury was satisfactory. He, Judge Foster, had replied that it was satisfactory. The only fault he ever had found with Grand Juries was that they would persist in finding indictments for first degree in assault cases. Many persons were indicted for assault in the first degree, when they had only committed simple little assaults. First degree carried with it long-term sentences.

One of the Grand Jurors said the Judge, had argued that it was not necessary for more than sixteen members out of the twenty-three to appear in court. This was a wrong idea, Judge Foster declared. It was the intention of the law that the entire twenty-three members of the Grand Jury should appear daily.

It was evident that the members of the Grand Jury were anything but pleased with this announcement. In the communication submitted to the court they had said:

The said rule is felt by us to be a reflection upon the Grand Jurors in the County of New York, whom we believe to be representatives of your best citizens, men selected for their uprightness and integrity, the majority of whom serve on the Grand Jury as a matter of pleasure and pride and under a sense of civic duty, and not for the emoluments received therefor.

And, secondly, we believe that the true criterion of the services of a grand juror on a given day is his presence in the Grand Jury room while the work of the Grand Jury is being done, and not his presence in the court when the work of the Grand Jury is over. The rule as it at present stands makes it possible for a member (the isolated case it seeks to circumvent) to shirk all the day's work, and by coming in during the last five minutes be credited with attendance.

It is understood that the Grand Jury will again discuss the matter on Monday.

ROGERS WILL PRODUCE PAPERS

Answers Subpoena of Boston Court—Case Adjourned Until Monday.

BOSTON, March 18.—A private conference between counsel in the Bay State Gas litigation and Judge Parker immediately followed the opening of the court to-day. H. H. Rogers of New York, Director in the Standard Oil Company, who was a witness yesterday and upon whom a subpoena was served last night, demanding certain books which counsel for Mr. Rogers had declined to produce, appeared promptly, but proceedings were delayed by the conference.

The conference lasted an hour and a half. When the court came in Attorney James M. Beck of New York, representing Mr. Rogers, stated to the court that in obedience to a subpoena Mr. Rogers was present to-day and prepared to produce all papers and books which might be called for, whether relating to issues pending or not. Mr. Beck asked, however, in order that the material might be prepared for inspection, that the court adjourn until Monday.

Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for Receiver George W. Pepper, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, the plaintiff in the case, agreed to the suggestion and adjournment until Monday was taken.

INDICTED FOR ROBBING DEAD.

Late Attache of St. Louis Coroner's Office Held for the Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—The February Grand Jury to-day returned twelve indictments to Judge Daniel G. Taylor of the Criminal Court in a partial report.

Dr. John B. O'Keefe and Dr. William Hayes, who last Monday were summarily discharged from the Coroner's office, are indicted upon charges of having stolen personal effects taken from dead men, ranging from shaving mugs to gold watches, of value aggregating $275. Both had previously been arrested, and each gave bond in the sum of $1,500.

The other indictments were temporarily withheld, but it is known that among them are indictments against politicians and policemen on account of misdeeds in connection with assaults upon voters during the primaries last Saturday.

ELEVATED TRACKS IN YONKERS.

Council Takes Steps to Abolish New York Central Grade Crossings.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 18.—The Common Council last night passed a resolution of much importance to the New York Central Railroad and to the public. The question of compelling the railroad company to abolish grade crossings within the city limits came up before the Council last night, and two propositions were submitted. One was that bridges be constructed at a gradual rise over the tracks and the other that the tracks be elevated. After considerable discussion the latter plan was adopted. Representatives of the company were present at the meeting.

Died in Crowded Elevated Train.

While on his way home from Manhattan late yesterday afternoon, Michael Halvey, sixty-seven years old, a confectioner of 483 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, suddenly let go of a strap to which he was clinging in a crowded Lexington Avenue elevated train and died in the car.

A FALSE RUMOR
IN CONNECTION WITH
BROKAW BROS.
CONTRADICTED.

The rumor having been circulated among the trade for some time that the well-known and old-established Clothing House of Messrs. Brokaw Brothers has been sold to a syndicate is most emphatically and energetically denied. The business of this House is now and has been under the same ownership for nearly half a century, and will continue so, with no thought of change in the future, younger members of the establishment coming forward to continue the business which now occupies, as it has since its inception, the highest place in the clothing trade of the United States.

BROKAW BROS.
Fourth Avenue and Astor Place.

GAS BILL VICTIM UPHELD.

Magistrate Announces in Freeing Prisoner That They Are Fellows.

Dr. Leo Selling of 234 East Eighty-seventh Street was summoned to the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, on complaint of an Assistant Superintendent of the Consolidated Gas Company, who would not give his name, and who charged that the physician refused to permit the gas company's agent to examine his meter.

Dr. Selling told Magistrate Flammer that he had moved into his apartments last October. Since then, he said, his gas bills have increased at an alarming rate, while there has been no increase in the amount of gas used.

The November bill was $2; in December it was $4; in January it jumped to $6.50; in February $7.80 was demanded, and the bill he received this month called for $8.10. Owing to the unaccountable increase, the physician said he had not paid the bills for three months.

"I did not know what the bill in April would be," said Dr. Selling, "and I would not let the man in to take out the meter. It is perched too high for him to reach or see, anyway."

"They don't care to read the meters," declared the Magistrate. "It makes no difference to the company what the meters read. If the bills are not high enough they send in last year's. I have had this same experience; my gas bill started at $3, now it's $8.75, and is still going up. I have not paid the bills, and I will not pay them. There's too much air pumped into the mains."

Turning to the complainant, the Magistrate said:

"You may sue this man if you will in the civil courts, but I am satisfied there is no criminal case against him. The complaint is dismissed."

Daniel W. Blumenthal, counsel for Dr. Selling, afterward said that an action would be brought to recover damages against the gas company by reason of the corporation's unlawfully attempting to forcibly enter his home and by reason of the unlawful complaint being preferred against him in the police court.

CARMACK GUEST OF MURPHY.

Tammany Leader Dines the Senator at the Democratic Club.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, gave a dinner at the Democratic Club last night in honor of United States Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee. Senator Carmack a few days ago announced through the press that he believed Judge Parker the logical Democratic candidate, and he was very strong in the South.

It was the consensus of opinion at the club that Murphy was securing information from his guest as to the real strength of Parker in the South, with a view to determining the action of Tammany Hall in the State and National Democratic Conventions.

The other guests at the dinner were John T. Oakley, John Fox, Thomas J. Dunn, J. Sergeant Cram, H. H. Vreeland, Justice O'Gorman, Senator Victor Dowling, Dr. T. C. O'Sullivan, J. J. Delany, and Robert A. Van Wyck.

RABBIT MEWED FOR MERCY.

Long Island Hunter Captured a Combination Bunny and Cat.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 18.—Farmer Walter Kessing of Holtsville, L. I., had a city friend visit him, who yesterday expressed a desire to partake for once in his life of a genuine Long Island rabbit dinner. The old farmer assured his friend that his desire should be granted and with gun in hand was soon lost in the adjacent woods.

Suddenly an animal darted across the hunter's path. He was about to shoot when it turned and faced the would-be slayer and set up a piteous crying, mewing like a cat, also showing a perfect feline face and head, but all other parts were like a rabbit, it having the regular short "cotton" tail, while it hopped about just like a bunny. Hunter Kessing captured his game alive and took it home, where he has the half cat, half rabbit on exhibition.

BEQUESTS TO INSTITUTIONS.

Six Benefit by the Will of Smith Lafayette Russel.

Smith Lafayette Russel of 121 Washington Place, who died on March 10, left a will, which was filed for probate yesterday, in which he made the following bequests: Methodist Episcopal Home, 673 Amsterdam Avenue, $1,000; New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for their Five Points Mission, $1,000; Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,000; American Bible Society, $500; Seney Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, (trust fund,) $5,000.

The testator also creates a trust of property at 121 Washington Place, 76 Bedford Street, and 27 Commerce Street, the income of which is to be used for the sustentation of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, 292 Hudson Street.

To his wife, Mary Caroline Russel, Mr. Russel gave $5,000 and the income of another trust fund composed of holdings of securities. He directs that upon her death or remarriage the principal of this fund shall go to the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church.

The executors named are the widow, Giles Russel Dart, and George Hoyt Russel. The will was executed Feb. 9, 1900. The petitioners estimated the estate to be worth $125,000 in real and $125,000 in personal property.

THE F. P. CORSET WILL SUIT THE GOLF GIRL TO A TEE.
Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N. Y.

Kid Gloves
THERE is smartness of cut and fit to our gloves that no other imported Glove can hope to have.
30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

IN THE JAIL HE HELPED FILL.

Peeks, Former Secret Service Man, Accused of Blackmail.

There were broad grins on the faces of the dozen or more Italians now confined in the Ludlow Street Jail, charged with violations of the naturalization laws, last evening when United States Marshal William Henkel walked into the prison, having with him as a prisoner E. C. Benedict Peeke, the former Secret Service operator and special agent of the Department of Justice. Half at least of the Italians now confined in the jail were arrested and locked up on the complaint of Peeke himself.

Peeke was arrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, based upon two indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury of Wilmington, Del., charging him with having, while acting in an official capacity, asked Antonio Di Leonardi for $100 to influence his official action in connection with a charge of violating the naturalization laws made against the Italian.

The second indictment charges Peeke with having conspired with Giovanni Baptista de Cillis, an Italian interpreter in his employ, to secure money from Di Leonardi. According to the indictment, Peeke sent the interpreter to Di Leonardi's relatives to ask for the money. The indictment charges that in December, 1902, Mr. Peeke and Di Cillis obtained $100 and later $70 from the Italian's family. Di Cillis is now under arrest in Wilmington, where it is said he has made a confession implicating Peeke.

Peeke was arrested at 31 Nassau Street, and Commissioner Shields later fixed his bail at $5,000 despite the prisoner's request that half that sum be named. Peeke then exclaimed:

"I know my business. I am not going to be made a football of by the Department of Justice and the Secret Service."

Majority Favors Swayne's Impeachment

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day received the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Charles Swayne of Florida. This sub-committee is composed of Representatives Palmer of Pennsylvania, Gillett of California, and Clayton of Alabama. Two of its members, Palmer and Clayton, recommend the impeachment of Judge Swayne, while Mr. Gillett does not think the charges sustained. The committee began the consideration of this report, but reached no conclusion.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:40 A. M.—108 West Forty-sixth Street; Mr. Mahoney; damage, $300.

4:45 A. M.—175 Avenue C; Charles Long; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—1,788 Broadway; Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; damage, $100.

2:50 P. M.—1,796 Clinton Avenue; Henry Carlson; damage, $2,000.

4 P. M.—

DASHING ONSLAUGHT OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS

Steamed 160 Miles in Heavy Snowstorm to Strike at Russians.

ONLY TWO FOUND ENEMY

Russians Say They Damaged Four Japanese Warships—2,000 Japanese Reported in Hospitals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—Writing under date of Feb. 19, the Tokio correspondent of The Times gives the details of the second torpedo attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur on Feb. 14.

The four Japanese destroyers assigned to make the attack had to steam 160 miles through a snowstorm so heavy that they ultimately lost sight of one another, became separated, and were no longer capable of concerted action. To turn back would have been an act of ordinary prudence, but they held on.

Only two reached their destination. The Asagiri sighted the headlands at 3 A. M. and steered direct for the mouth of the harbor. There was no lack of vigilance on the part of the Russians. The destroyer found herself in the full field of the searchlights and under a heavy fire from the batteries and the torpedo boats on outpost duty.

The destroyer held on without deviating, discharging torpedoes at warships that seemed to be getting up steam, and emerged scathless, peppering the enemy's torpedo boats as she passed. The effect of her torpedoes could not be discovered.

Two hours later the second destroyer, the Hayatori, arrived off the harbor, knowing nothing of what had taken place. Sighting the outlines of two ships, she made for them through a heavy fire and discharged her torpedoes, which were seen to burst. The Hayatori, like the Asagiri, escaped unharmed.

At the moment of writing it was uncertain in Japan what damage the destroyers wrought, but the exploit commands wonder and admiration. These are the sort of men Nelson would have loved to lead on a cutting-out expedition. But would any British Admiral take the responsibility of allowing such enterprises? Are the Japanese teaching the world new lessons in the potentialities of naval weapons?

By The Associated Press.

PORT ARTHUR, March 17.—According to information received from Russians at Shanghai, during the fighting at Port Arthur Feb. 10 and 11 the Japanese battleship Mikasa was struck by ten projectiles and seriously damaged.

Two Japanese battleships and two cruisers have been docked for repairs at Nagasaki and Saseho and 2,000 wounded men are said to be in the Japanese hospitals.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—A correspondent who has just visited Port Arthur telegraphs to-day from Mukden as follows:

"Despite the various bombardments at Port Arthur the external aspect of the city remains unchanged, although the enemy fired an enormous number of projectiles.

"The marine monsters in the harbor look like enormous black bulls and the battleships and cruisers bear marks of the fighting. The black clouds of smoke vomited from their stacks overhang the town. The cruiser Pallada is almost ready in the dock.

"Near the entrance of the harbor can be seen the charred wrecks of the Japanese fireships. Aboard one of the furthest out was found the body of a Japanese officer who had shot himself. Beside him lay a chart showing the course of the fireships and the spot where they sank.

"Six hours of firing by the heaviest guns during the last bombardment did not demolish a single building, but cost a few lives. The husband and child of the Baroness Frank, who was decapitated by fragments of shell flying in through the window, were unharmed.

"The enemy in endeavoring to stand as far as possible outside the range of the Russian batteries rendered their own fire ineffective. The people are getting used to the bombardments, and the Japanese squadron cruising in the offing causes little alarm.

"Not a few women heroically refuse to leave Port Arthur. During the height of the cannonading one woman armed with a bagful of dressing for wounds wandered about the streets ready to afford aid to the wounded. The land defenses are being strengthened every day, and the troops are eager to fight.

"During the engagement between the Russian and Japanese torpedo boat destroyers the boats came into very close quarters, being within a few fathoms' length of each other. A torpedo from the Russian destroyer Vlastini tore off the stern of one of the enemy's destroyers, her Captain standing on the bridge as she sank amid wild cries.

"Three Chinese bandits a few days ago attacked a house in the centre of the town. The master of the house killed two of them and a third was killed by the officers.

"The understanding at Port Arthur is that the Japanese are proposing to effect a landing west of the Liao River."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—Concerning the loss of the armored cruiser Boyarin at Port Arthur, a private letter received here says that the vessel was struck by a floating mine dropped by the Japanese. Naval engineers are preparing to raise the Boyarin, though it is considered doubtful if she will be fit for fighting purposes.

GAS KILLS MAN AND WOMAN.

Why Neither Detected Odor in Time Mystifies Brooklyn Police.

Peculiar circumstances surrounded the death by gas asphyxiation yesterday afternoon of William Glavin, fifty years old, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Johanna Glavin, fifty-five years old, at the latter's home, 124 Boerum Place, Brooklyn. Glavin was a widower and the woman a widow, who lived with her eighteen-year-old son William on the fourth floor of a flathouse at the Boerum Place address.

The boy was away for several hours, and when he returned found his mother and uncle in the kitchen, the woman sitting in a chair near the window and the man lying on the floor, and the room filled with gas. An ambulance surgeon found upon his arrival that both were dead—apparently from gas poisoning.

It was learned that a short time before the two were found the brother-in-law had been seen to return from a neighboring shop with some groceries, and Mrs. Glavin held in her hand a bill and some change, which he had apparently turned over to her. A rubber tube connecting a gas cooking stove with a supply pipe had become detached in some manner. A theory was that both Mrs. Glavin and her brother-in-law had a very poor sense of smell, and did not detect the odor of gas until too late.

DRAGOMIROFF FEARS FOR RUSSIAN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

Mollen-ling position, which is exceedingly strong.

"If there are 50,000 Russians within hail, and all under the hand of Linivitch, we can sympathize with his desire to try conclusions. It can easily be credited that if anything like these numbers are available, it will cost the Japanese Army dear to turn the enemy out. Nothing, however, is more unlikely than a costly frontal attack upon the intrenchments by the Japanese.

"No nation has absorbed the lessons of the Boer war more completely than Japan, and none followed all its phases with closer attention. We should rather expect to see marches and manoeuvres play a larger share than mere brutal shock of masses upon ground chosen by the enemy.

"In such manoeuvres the Japanese Army in Korea may play a prominent party. Still, on the other flank is a Chinese army of respectable strength, which must cause considerable anxiety in Russia.

"No one can say what 50,000 Russians may not accomplish on the battlefield if intelligently led, and no one should entertain any illusions concerning the severity of the ordeal confronting Japan. But if, as we are told, the Russians think that they, like the Boers, can evacuate a position and fall back at pleasure, point to point, then it is possible that the procedure is not so simple as it sounds. It has yet to be proved whether the Russian Army is superior in mobility to the Japanese."

RUSSIAN SQUADRON OUT AGAIN.

Destination of Vladivostok Fleet a Secret—Russian Finances.

PARIS, March 19.—The Petit Parisien's St. Petersburg correspondent cables as follows:

"I learn from a sure source that the Russian Vladivostok squadron has left port. The officials absolutely refuse to discuss the destination of the squadron. Seventy-two hours have passed since the ships left Vladivostok."

The correspondent has had an interview with Finance Minister Kokovzoff, who expressed surprise at the recent panic on the Paris Bourse. The Minister declared that the gold reserve in the bank was actually increasing, and that if any metal was to be sent to the seat of war it would be silver, to the use of which the Orientals were accustomed. He said the Russian mint was actually casting silver bars. He denied knowledge of any purpose on the part of Russia to float a loan in France.

SAYS STARK TRIED SUICIDE.

Unverified Rumor About Deposed Russian Vice Admiral.

PARIS, March 18.—The Petit Parisien's St. Petersburg correspondent sends a rumor to the effect that Vice Admiral Stark, who has been relieved of the command of the fleet at Port Arthur, ostensibly on account of ill-health, has attempted to commit suicide.

There is no confirmation of this rumor from any other source.

ITO MEETS KOREAN EMPEROR.

Came to Express Sympathy, He Said—No Political Object.

SEOUL, March 18.—Marquis Ito had a formal audience with the Emperor this afternoon in the Council Hall. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the court.

Tsutsuki, Secretary of the Japanese Privy Council, who accompanied Marquis Ito to Korea, told The Associated Press correspondent that the visit of the Marquis was made purely in behalf of the Japanese Emperor to express sympathy with Korea in the present troublous times, and, contrary to the general impression, it had no political object.

Marquis Ito will have several audiences with the Emperor.

American Cruiser Takes Korean Exiles.

SEOUL, March 18.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati took to Che-Foo the Korean General Yi Hak Kyumen and Chamberlain Haik Sang, both advocates of the declaration of the neutrality of Korea submitted to the powers in January, the effect of which would have been favorable to Russia. Subsequently they favored Japan's interests.

PRESENTS ARE DUTIABLE.

Judge Somerville Upsets Secretary Shaw's Personal Baggage Orders.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down a ruling which upsets Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's famous "bale of hay" personal baggage order, and his late one, promulgated a few weeks ago, to the effect that returning American tourists may bring in anything within the $100 limit, provided it is not for sale. This has been interpreted to mean presents for others, as well as personal effects.

Judge Somerville's decision yesterday laid down the rule that duty must be paid on presents, and that only personal effects are free. The decision was made on the protest of A. Obendorf of Baltimore, who brought over in his baggage several articles described as ladies' kid gloves, silk fabrics, cotton embroidery, and toys. The value of the articles was less than $100, and Mr. Obendorf declared them, and said that they were presents for members of his immediate family. The Collector at Baltimore, however, assessed duty on them, and this action is now sustained by Judge Somerville.

HOBOKEN TEACHERS DISMISSED

Refused to Submit to a Regulation of State School Board.

Miss Elizabeth Allen, who was Principal, and Miss Sherwood, Vice Principal, of the Hoboken Training School for Teachers, were dismissed to-day by Superintendent Demarest for failing to attend the lectures and write themes in connection with the College Extension Course established about three years ago by the Board of Education.

Both the women claimed the Board of Education had no right to compel them to attend the lectures and write the themes, and they say they will institute certiorari proceedings at once to secure their reinstatement.

To Promote Study of Jewish History.

In order to further the interests of the Jewish Publication Society of America, and with a view of promoting the study of Jewish history and literature, an office will be opened to-morrow at 185 East Broadway, and thereafter will be open on Sunday from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and every evening, except Friday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Ines Hyland Acquitted.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Ines Hyland, who was charged with the larceny of $10,000 worth of jewels which Capt. John A. Fysh claimed to have handed to her to have appraised, returned a verdict yesterday acquitting the woman.

Registered Trade Mark.

Linen Waists.

Linen is by far the most popular wash fabric of the season, and we now offer in our most exclusive models a very large variety of Linen Waists, including the following:

Butcher's Linen, $4.00.
Butcher's Linen (with embroidered dot), $5.50.
Shirting Linen, $4.50.
Pure Linen Lawn, $4.50.
Hand-Embroidered Linens, $8.50 and $12.50.

These Waists launder beautifully.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

COMBES MINISTRY STRONGER.

Present French Government's Preservation Important to Europe's Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—The perilous state of European politics makes the question of the maintenance of the present French Government one of such great importance that the Combes success of yesterday, even by the narrow majority of three, which was exclusive of the votes of the Ministers themselves, is a matter for congratulation.

The fact that Millerand, Combes's former Socialist colleague in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, had threatened to attack him on the delay in carrying through the proposed workingmen's superannuation measures, was known to a few politicians several days ago, but not to a majority of the Deputies.

Not much importance was attributed to Millerand's threat, for it was expected that M. Jaures would induce him to withdraw it, but to everybody's surprise he seized the bull by the horns, so that M. Rouvier's anticipations of being asked to form a new Cabinet, which I cabled to you some days ago, were within an ace of being realized. In spite, however, of the narrow shave, M. Combes's Ministry is now in a stronger position than it has been for several weeks past.

M. Combes has proved that the Deputies are afraid openly to turn him out. If it were possible for a secret parliamentary ballot to be made, the Ministry would fall at once, but M. Combes is much more popular in the provinces than is generally supposed, and Deputies in fear of their electors do not dare openly to register a vote against him.

In the opinion of those who know best, now that M. Combes has weathered yesterday's storm, it will be difficult to upset him, notwithstanding the poor figure which his Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, is cutting before the Budget Commission.

To put the matter in a nutshell, the peace of the world requires the maintenance of M. Delcassé at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The unsuspected popularity of M. Combes and his anticlerical policy with the provincial voters strongly aids the stability of the Cabinet as a whole.

BOMB FOR BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

Kills Artillery Officer Instead of Police Commissioner.

LIEGE, Belgium, March 18.—An infernal machine exploded early this morning outside the residence of Commissioner of Police Laurent, wrecking the house, killing an artillery officer, Major Papin, and seriously wounding half a dozen other persons.

When the machine was discovered Major Papin was summoned, and he was examining the package in which the machine was concealed when the explosion occurred.

Major Papin's legs were blown off, and he died shortly afterward. A policeman, who also lost his legs by the explosion, is in a precarious condition. Thousands of windows were shattered. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage, but it is believed to have been the work of Anarchists.

STRANGLE 35 KOREAN CONVICTS.

Thirteen of Them Were Accomplices in the Murder of the Queen.

SEOUL, March 18.—Thirteen accomplices in the murder of the Queen in 1895 were executed on Wednesday by strangling in the city prison.

Twenty-two highwaymen were similarly executed at the same time.

SETTLE FRENCH SHORE LINE.

Proposed Boundary Believed to be Satisfactory to Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 18.—In official circles here it is believed that a settlement of the French shore question along lines satisfactory to Newfoundland is quite likely.

The prospect of this outcome is gladly hailed, and it is expected that an official announcement will be made within a week.

Some People and Coffee don't agree

Experiment and see if that is the cause of your trouble. Try leaving it off 10 days, use

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

and if your physical ails begin to disappear you will know exactly what to do to get back to comfort and health again.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Great sale of men's furnishings for Saturday.

IF exceptional saving opportunities will appeal to men who are particular about their furnishings, this great store will be thronged all day with buyers who appreciate these exceptional values. Main Floor.

For Saturday we offer by far the greatest number of actual bargains ever offered by us or any other house—just when you need Spring furnishings.

$1.50 and $1.00 shirts, 65c.—Greatest offering of the year—final sale of men's strictly high-grade stiff-bosom fancy shirts; they are all of the best makes; patterns are desirable and neat—mostly in the favorite black and white and white and blue, attached or detached cuffs, open front and back. Materials are the finest imported and percales; many pleated madras. None worth less than $1.00; mostly $1.50 grades, at 65c. 65c

25c. half hose, 19c—Men's fast black Hermsdorf dye half hose, our own importation, just arrived, real maco yarn, double soles, heels and toes, elastic and durable, jet black. Imported and intended for a bargain at 25c. a pair, for..... 19c

$1.50 shirts at $1.10—New 1904 semi-negligee white shirts, made of excellent quality light weight cambric, hand finished and laundered, fronts with eight lap pleats each side or box pleated, attached or detached cuffs, perfect finish, cleanest and most desirable shirt on the market at $1.50, sale price..... $1.10

$1.00 neckwear at 50c.—Just 300 new Spring colorings in men's large full-sized English squares, suitable to tie as Ascot once over or four-in-hand styles, light and medium colorings and white or black; positively new; value $1.00, at..... 50c

50c. neckwear, 25c.—New Spring 1904 four-in-hands, all scarfs made of high grade pure silks and new goods, guaranteeing proper colorings, etc. They are four-in-hands, made reversible, full length, light, medium and dark colorings, including many of the favorite grays, also whites and blacks, all made as 50c. scarfs, for 25c.

Bath robes, $4.50. Values $7.00 to $12.00.

These robes are not old, but we've had them since the holidays, hence the reductions. We are preparing to receive the new summer weight robes and want to dispose of these high priced ones. They are pure wool blanket, pure wool eiderdowns and heavy weight fine imported terry; fancy colorings; the former prices were $7.00 to $12.00 each, all at..... 4.50

50c underwear, 39c.—Men's combed Egyptian yarn Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. The well-known Williams make, made with French necks, ribbed bottoms. Drawers reinforced and strapped backs, sateen bands, a beautiful soft texture, elastic and durable, all sizes; shirts and drawers of the regulation 50c. number, at... 39c

$1.50 and $1.25 underwear 89c.

These numbers of men's Spring and Summer weight shirts and drawers, fine quality high grade goods, perfect quality. They are light weight pure wools, $1.50 grade. Medium weight three-quarter natural wools, $1.25 grade. And the rose of light weight American silks, a beautiful texture finer and prettier than pure silk and better wearing—they are worth $1.50—all three lots at..... 89c

Oneita union suits.

These well-known garments for men are made with the full-length front opening; they are seconds; some have slight imperfections, hence the reduction just at the opening of the season.

$1.00 grade in light blue ribbed cotton, 65c.
$1.50 grade in ecru, real maco cotton ribbed, 79c.
$2.00 grade in ecru, real lisle thread ribbed, $1.25.

Silk suspenders, 25c. 900 pairs of men's silk non-elastic web suspenders, also light weight lisle thread elastic suspenders, both numbers beautifully made, fancy and plain colorings, unbreakable leather ends, all 50c. numbers, new goods; 25c.

Another great $10 sale of men's black Thibet suits

TO-DAY we're going to place on sale 100 of those elegantly tailored $18 black Thibet suits for men at the exceptionally low price of $10, and you can place confidence in our assertion when we say they'll create the greatest buying interest of any clothing sale ever held, for it's just the time so many men are ready to select their black suit for spring wear—every man should have at least one. Two weeks ago we had a sale of 124 of exactly the same kind—made by the same manufacturer—and they were so handsome, stylish and good fitting that we sold them all in a day. Since these are exactly the same don't you think it's reasonable to believe they'll go to-day? It's another small surplus stock of the manufacturer—who, by the way, is one of the foremost in America. He believes in clearing out every suit at frequent intervals so as to keep his journeymen tailors busy. Second Floor.

$10 Now if you want a double or single breasted black Thibet $18 suit at $10—elegantly tailored—perfect in fit—superior quality—lined with princess serge—this is your opportunity to secure one, for these meet every requirement of the particular man. They're select stock—all hand tailored. We've a complete range of sizes—34 to 44. **$10**

Famous Priestly cravenette raincoats at $11.50

At the exceptional price of $11.50 to-day we will sell 500 of these popular cravenette raincoats—every one stamped Priestly. The regular price is $18. They come in desirable mixtures—light, dark and medium—52 inches long. Just the thing for the man desiring a long coat for Spring wear—absolute protection against wind and rain—has the appearance of a smartly tailored overcoat. **$11.50** **$11.50**

Sale of men's suits $15—usually $25

Manufacturer's select surplus stock of 2500 elegantly tailored new 1904 Spring suits, embodying all the correct styles. You pay $15 for the kind of suits that usually sell for $25, equal in fit, style, finish and elegance of patterns to any made to measure $30 suit. They are single and double breasted styles in worsteds, fancy cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds—all new patterns and effects ready to make their bow to discriminating men, many of them exclusive—sizes 34 to 46—fabrics that are of highest quality and guaranteed to give excellent service **$15** **$15**

Girls' and misses' appropriate Spring apparel.

THERE'S a wealth of meaning wrapped up in that one word "appropriate," for half the garments made for growing girls and the particular miss are so inappropriate, and no one realizes it more than the "miss" herself who has her own ideas. Our apparel not only satisfies the exacting miss but the practical parent as well. Third Floor.

That's why we say to you that you'll find appropriate clothing here, and as an illustration of the saving advantages our prices afford, we quote the following for Saturday's selling. We want you to take into consideration the fine workmanship—dependable materials and excellent style characteristics.

$3.75 Here's a handsome dress—in fact, the daintiest little creation you have ever seen—such a wealth of style—and so "appropriate!" Girls' one-piece white Organdie Dress; yoke of pin tucks and lace insertion; full bertha, full skirt; broad hems and lace insertion; just the thing for little dress affairs or confirmation; 6 to 12 years; while they last, at $3.75. **$3.75**

$5.00 for misses' pedestrienne skirts, of fancy spring mixtures and solid colors, strictly tailor finish; 36 to 40.

$14.75 for misses' suits of spring-weight fancy mixtures and cheviots in two models; Eton or military jacket model, trimmed with solid color fancy braid and buttons, taffeta lined; seven-gore flare skirts; sizes 14 and 16.

$14.75 for misses' French voile skirts, trimmed with taffeta bands and fancy stitching in scroll design, over high-grade fitted taffeta drop; 14 and 16.

$19.75 for misses' suits, in a variety of models, fancy mixtures, cheviots and broadcloths, blouse and jacket effect, trimmed with silk braids in various designs; skirts narrow gored, with full flare.

$13.75 for junior suits, in light-weight fancy weaves and cheviots, Norfolk coats, flat or notched collar, some trimmed with narrow braid and self-color buttons, satin-lined; skirts youthful model; lengths 32 to 36.

$16.75 for junior suits, very dressy, in three styles of cheviots and fancy mixtures; Norfolk, box or semi-fitting coats, with shoulder capes; prettily trimmed with solid color fancy braid and buttons or strictly tailor finish; skirts lap seam or flaring; lengths 32 to 36.

$14.75 for misses' French organdie dresses, in two styles; waists prettily trimmed with lace insertion and fine tucking; skirts have graduated or full flounce trimmed with lace to match waist; sizes 14 and 16

$7.50 for misses' coats in two models, of covert or cheviot, fitted or full box, flat or notched collar; strictly tailor finished; sizes 14 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' coats of fine grade covert cloth, fitted, 22-inch length, flat collar, trimmed with tailor-stitched straps of self, full sleeves, satin lined; sizes 14 and 16.

$12.75 for misses' high grade covert coats, 22-inch length, flat stitched collar, trimmed with narrow straps and self-colored buttons, large coat sleeves, lined with good grade satin; sizes 14 and 16.

$3.50 for girls' reefers, of covert and cheviot, flat collar, full sleeves with embroidered emblem, unlined; 6 to 12 years.

$5.75 for girls' double-breasted reefers, of fine grade cheviot and covert, notched collar, belted back, satin lined; 6 to 22 years.

$8.50 for girls' double-breasted reefers, of high-grade cheviots and coverts, smart new models, some have emblem on sleeve, belted back, satin-lined; 6 to 12 years.

New importation of Easter gloves $1.00—An extraordinary offering of women's 2-clasp glace gloves with imperial point stitching—white, black and Spring tints. Main Floor Saturday..... $1.00

Special offering children's shoes.

SATURDAY is children's day in our shoe department, and we've some real surprises for you in the way of bargains. These shoes for misses at $1.45 sell regularly at $2, and you'd pay $1.50 elsewhere for these boys' shoes at $1. Second Floor.

$1.45 for misses' shoes—box kid—Goodyear welt soles—suitable for dress or school—B, C, D and E widths—sizes 9 to 2.

50c for children's shoes—up to size 8, not regular—fine Rochester made—regular $1.50 and $1.75 values.

95c for women's overgaiters—made of cloth—regular $1.50 values—new Spring shades—sizes 2 to 7.

$1 for boys' storm calf shoes. Sold elsewhere at $1.50 and $2; sizes nearly regular 10 to 3½—some are box calf—exceptional values.

$1.85 for women's sample shoes and Oxfords—also $2.35—a few left from that great sale—values 3 to $6—every desirable leather; very stylish.

39c for women's storm rubbers—best style—sizes 2½ to 8.

Special: good things to eat.

Sixth Floor.

Eggs—Strictly fresh new laid, carton of 1 doz. each, doz..... 23c

Butter—Best Meadow Brook, creamery, lb... 22c

Cream Balls—Made in our new creamery, large size, each..... 5c

Cake—Angel, our own baking, each..... 27c

Oranges—California Seedless, sweet and juicy, doz..... 28c

Chipped Beef—Thoroughly cured, chipped to order, 1 lb..... 24c

Tunny Fish—In oil, Kerouel & Co., ¼ can.. 14c

Cheese—Camembert, thoroughly matured, box..... 21c

Olives—Simpson Crawford Co.'s stuffed with red peppers, 3 bottles..... 20c

Jelly—Royal Stuart, Red Currant, individual size tumbler..... 9c

Nut Meats—Jordan Almonds, salted to order, box..... 25c

Coffee—Stuart Blend, 35c

Pure wines and table beverages.

Scotch Whiskey—Usher's Yellow Label, bottle..... 88c

Irish Whiskey—John Jameson & Son, seven years old, gallon..... 4.75

Angostura Bitters—Dr. Siegert's, pint bottle.... 65c

Champagne Cognac—Vintage 1875, case 12 bottles, 19.75; quart bottle..... 1.75

Italian Vermouth—Martini and Rossi, quart bottle..... 48c

Arrac Punch—Lindgren's Finest, quart bottle..... 1.00

Kinderlin Holland Gin—Imported in wood; full quart bottle..... 75c

Superior Riesling—Excellent Rhine wine flavor; case 12 quarts..... 2.98

Old Cognac Brandy—E. Remy Martin's vintage 1885, case 12 bottles, 13.25; quart bottle..... 1.25

Crystal Old Tom Gin—Gallon..... 2.85

Cabinet Rye Whiskey—Mellow pure rye; gallon..... 2.75

Medallion Pale Ale—dozen..... 85c

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

A Word to Men Who Want Fine CLOTHES for Spring

Maybe you've never been to WANAMAKER'S for clothing. There are still a few men who haven't.

Maybe you've never worn anything but custom-made clothing.

Maybe the second remark is true only because the first is.

The man who comes in today, and looks over the splendid array of Spring Suits and Overcoats that we are showing, is going to have an eye-opening, as to securing smart clothes, as well as saving money.

We picked out the cream of the fine woolens that the mills produced this season—and we saw them all Your custom tailor hasn't any handsomer stuffs.

The making of our finer suits is practically the same as custom work, except that the suits are ready-made. There is the same careful hand-work in building up the lining and staying which produce shapeliness. The hand-made collars and hand-worked buttonholes give the smart fit and finish that you expect only in custom work, as a rule.

Look over the handsome array of suits—the beautiful patterns. Try on the coats, and see how smart and fine-fitting they are. Then decide for yourself whether it is worth while to pay your tailor twenty dollars more.

Forget all previous opinions of "Ready-Made" Clothing; and come prepared to get some new ideas, when you see WANAMAKER Clothing.

Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, at $12.

Fancy Worsted Sack Suits, at $15.

Very stylish Worsted and Cheviot Sack Suits, double and single breasted, at $18 and $20. Other grades, at $22 to $30.

Youths' Spring Suits, of stylish fabrics, correctly cut—

Black Thibet and Cheviot Suits, at $8.50 to $20.

Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits, at $10 to $18.

Men not over 35 chest measure can be fitted in these suits.

Then here is a bit of special news today, where good luck may be shared by just about a hundred men:

Men's $15, $18 and $20 SAMPLE SUITS at $12.50

Handsome Sack Suits—the present season's samples of one of our best manufacturers—made of fancy cheviots and worsteds. About a hundred suits in all, including all regular sizes. Fine Spring Suits, now at $12.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More of the Covert Jackets

That the Trade Can't Get Through Talking About

To chop eight to ten dollars off from the regular price of the most staple and popular coats that are selling this season, is the surest thing in the world to be widely appreciated by women. It has made lively talk in the trade, and lively selling on our floor.

We're doing our best to keep up with the demand; and are prepared for large Saturday business.

These three styles—all shapely, stylish, and beautifully tailored:

At $10—Of dark and tan covert, 22 inches long—a beautiful model, with strapped seams; plain and colored taffeta silk lining.

At $12.50—Of dark and light tan covert, collarless; outlined with velvet; double-breasted, stylish patch pockets, taffeta silk lining.

At $12.50—Of dark and light tan covert; Norfolk back, collarless; finished with tabs of velvet or stitched cloth; double-breasted. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Suits and Skirts

Some Interest-Arousing News

Every bit of information about the new things for the new season is interesting to the woman who is getting ready her Spring supply of clothes. But when this news comes coupled with positive economies, its value immediately doubles.

That's the case today, when these fine offerings of Women's Tailored Suits and Separate Skirts are announced:

Women's Tailored Suits

At $15

Tailored Walking Suits of tweeds and cheviots; Eton style jackets, prettily trimmed. One style with shoulder capes; well-made skirts. Unusual value.

At $30

Voile Suits. One with walking length skirt, the other dress length. Eton or blouse waists; one style with new long shoulder effect; both styles prettily trimmed and all silk-lined throughout. An astonishing offering of such popular suits.

And a very special clear-up offering of

30 Velveteen Suits at $15, formerly $42 to $55

Handsome Suits, the last of their group; hence marked at this extraordinarily low price to clear them out quickly. They are in Eton, Princess, and jacket styles; beautifully trimmed, with unlined skirts.

WALKING SKIRTS
At $4, worth $7

Walking Skirts of men's wear materials; beautifully tailor-made; finished with gored flare. One hundred and fifty in all.

DRESS SKIRTS
At $15, worth up to $22

Voile Dress Skirts; prettily trimmed and all silk-lined throughout. Exceptional values.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Fine Offering of Beautiful Lace Collars and Stoles

Our Lace buyer had the good luck to find over in Plauen, on his recent trip, between three and four thousand dollars' worth of beautiful Lace Collars, Pelerines, Stoles and Capes, that we are able to sell for about two thousand dollars. This means that many of the pieces are at half price, some less than half, and others about a third under-price.

These lace pieces were picked up from a number of different makers—some are samples, others are the ends of lots—there may be two of a kind, or two dozens. The laces included are Point de Gene, Venise, imitation Crochet laces, and others with net or batiste grounds. The laces may be used in their present form, or cut up and adapted to any beauty-work that the feminine mind may conceive.

These general suggestions of prices:

Lace Stock Collars, 50c each; worth $1.
Lace Fronts, with stole ends, $1.75 each; worth $3.50.
Eight and Nine-inch Round Collars, $1 to $3 each; worth $1.50 to $4.50.
Pelerines, 10 to 16 inches deep, $2.75 to $3.50 each; worth $4.50 to $6.
Lace Stoles, $1.50 to $5 each; worth $2.75 to $15.
Lace Capes, $4 to $5 each; worth $6 to $10.

Broadway.

Many Fine Styles Among These Girls' Suits

The price-range, $10 to $90, gives some idea of the scope of the collection. But it fails utterly to give an adequate picture of the variety, the beauty of the various suits grouped at each price, the diversity of materials, colorings, trimmings. Those you must discover by personal inspection.

They're a charming lot, and the proper suit is here for every type of girl, dark or light, tall or petite, from 14 to 18 years. Examples:

At $10—Suits of cheviot; Eton coats with vest of white cloth.

At $15—Suits of fancy cheviot; Eton coats with long shoulder effect. Vest, collar and girdle of broadcloth.

At $17.50—Suits of cheviot and homespun, in plain and fancy mixtures; in Eton and coat effects.

At $21—Suits of cheviot; fly-front coats with collar and cuffs of white broadcloth. Well tailored and trimmed with straps of cloth.

At $27.50—Suits of broadcloth. Fancy Eton coats, trimmed with braid and buttons. Plaited skirt; lined throughout with taffeta.

At $37.50—Suits of voile; stylish blouse Eton coats; long shouldered effects. Fancy sleeves, with lace ruffle. Well cut skirt. Suit handsomely tailored and lined throughout with taffeta. Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES

That Save Your Money

Today's special word is of good and good-looking shoes—not odd lots, or job lots; but mostly new lines made up especially for us, under favorable conditions, that enable us to save for you a nice part of the price.

Men's Box Calf Lace Shoes at $1.90
Several toe-shapes, including the new narrow toe that is usually found in the higher-priced shoes only.

Men's Patent and Enamel Leather Shoes at $2.40
Well-made, good-looking Dress Shoes that come to us just in time for Easter wear.

Women's Boots at $1.90
Of kid, calf and patent leathers; in eight styles; both button and lace, with toe-shapes and heels that reflect fashions. Newest edict. Sizes range from 2½ to 8, in A to E widths.

Women's Oxford Ties at $1.50
Made to sell at $2 and $2.50. Kid, patent and enamel leathers, in a variety of styles and weights; ample to supply any Summer shoe-need.

Girls' Spring-heel Shoes at $1.20
Kidskin, with tips of kid and patent leather; both laced and buttoned. This lot comes from our regular factory to sell at less than wholesale price because of a change of last; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1;

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.20
Little Men's Shoes, so-called, because they are sturdy and shaped on the lines of a boy's foot. Sizes 9 to 13½. Made from box calf and kidskin, with stout extension soles.

Fourth avenue.

Such Good Gloves At 65c a Pair!

Women are delighted with the economy involved in these Glace Gloves for 65c a pair. Each shipment tarries but a few days, and then we are deluged with inquiries about when the next lot will arrive.

Here today, fresh and new. In pretty Spring shades, and black and white. Two-clasp; embroidered backs. Wonderfully good gloves at

65c a Pair Tenth st.

"L. R." Corsets

Best of American Make

The range of models is calculated to fit every American figure satisfactorily, and to contribute grace and style without sacrificing the comfort of the wearer. Just a few hints:

At $3.75—Of batiste and coutil; admirably adapted for full figures.

At $2.50—Of batiste. Gives extra length above and below waist-line.

At $2—Of batiste and coutil; for medium figures; long waist; short hips; perfect fitting.

At $1—Corsets and Girdles, in numberless models for all figures. Of coutil, batiste and Summer net. Second floor, Tenth street.

Rain, Rain, Go Away!

But it won't—this is March; then comes April. Surest way to keep it off, in one sense or another, is to provide yourself with an umbrella.

Here are the umbrellas you want with a substantial price-saving on each:

At $1, worth a Third More—Men's and Women's Umbrellas, with strong, serviceable taffeta-finished covering; natural wood or fancy handles.

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Men's and Women's Umbrellas of union taffeta, with fancy handles.

At $2, worth $2.75—Men's and Women's union taffeta Umbrellas, with more elaborate fancy handles. Broadway.

Spring Clothing for Boys

And Some Special Price-News

Do you want your boy to look his handsomest this Spring?

Of course you do. And we've done a whole lot of special things, in preparing handsome clothing that will make boys show up in just that gratifying way. We have all the smart clothing that you'll find being shown this season; and many particularly fine things that you'll miss seeing anywhere else. We'd like to show them to you.

But we're not too busy with the regular things to watch out for chances to save you money. Here are some specimens of what we have done in clipping off the cost of brand new Spring Suits and Top Coats. It's interesting reading:

Norfolk Jacket Suits and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, *with two pairs of trousers,* made of handsome fancy cheviots, in sizes for 8 to 16 years. You save a dollar on the price, and get an extra pair of trousers besides, because the manufacturer cut them out of his short pieces. **$5 a suit.**

About a hundred Eton Sailor Suits—no two alike; but including all sizes from 5 to 10 years; made of serges and cheviots; worth $7.50, now marked at $4.75 a suit.

Boys' Covert Cloth Top Coats—all-wool fabric, of course—all seams sewed with silk; sizes for 6 to 16 years—handsome $5 Coats, now at $4 each.

Second floor, Ninth street

Sale of MEN'S SHIRTS 35c Each; Three for $1

Thirty-six hundred well-made Negligee Shirts, of printed madras and percale—all neat patterns, on light grounds—just as carefully selected as the patterns for dollar shirts. All in full, comfortable sizes; made over one of the best-fitting models. One pair of separate cuffs with each shirt. All sizes, from 14 to 16½.

35c Each; Three for $1

It is a fine time for the thrifty man to lay in a supply of every-day Shirts for Spring and Summer wear.

Men's 50c Suspenders at 25c

Twelve hundred pairs—made after the model of the most famous of French Suspenders, of non-elastic webbing in white, or neat stripes.

Also some Silk Suspenders, with leather ends, which we have never sold for less than 50c each—today choose for 25c each. Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Soft Hats $3 Kinds at $2

They have borne, at regular prices, until just now, a three-dollar tag. For Spring wear, particularly when driving, golfing and the like, they are the ideal hats—light, with protective brims, several good shapes, in two shades of pearl, Oxford gray, and three shades of fawn, with bands of matching color or black.

Now $2 each—saving a full third. Better get your Spring hat today!

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Walking Hats

At $2 Each. Worth $3

These are the stylish ready-to-wear hats of rough straw and novelty braids that women are beginning to wear now, and will continue to wear all Summer.

They are in turbans, flares and Continental shapes, in black and various colors; and, at full prices, are easily worth $3 each.

Two hundred and fifty today at

$2 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Here's Your Season's Supply Of Hosiery and Underwear

With appropriate offerings of Hosiery and Underwear plentiful as those at WANAMAKER'S tells you of, it's really small credit to any one to be economical. That virtuous trait is practically forced upon you, willy-nilly.

Witness, for instance, these varied groups of Spring garments, stockings and socks, that are bound to meet the precise needs of many folks, of all ages, today:

Men's Underwear

At 50c each—Shirts or Drawers of genuine French balbriggan. Shirts, long or short sleeved; drawers with short or long inseam, seat reinforced. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear

At 25c each—Vests of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless; plain or lace-trimmed. Drawers of white ribbed cotton; with or without bands; knee length; lace-trimmed.

At 50c each—Vests and Drawers of medium-weight white ribbed cotton. Vests, long or short sleeves; drawers, knee or ankle length; neatly trimmed and finished with silk. Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

At 12½c a pair—Black cotton, medium weight; durable quality.

Men's Half Hose

At 25c a pair—Cotton Socks, in black, tan, cadet, navy blue or gray. Some with fancy embroidered fronts or side clocks, others with verticle stripes. Broadway.

Women's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Fast black cotton; medium weight; double soles, heels and toes; unusual value.

At 25c a pair—Imported black lisle thread; plain or ribbed. Black cotton, with unbleached feet, or all black.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Of black cotton; broad or fine ribs; quality that will stand hard wear; double knees, heels and toes. Sizes 6 to 9½. Broadway.

Thousands of Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen -:- Little Prices

Ordinary market prices for handkerchiefs cannot prevail against our buying power.

Following splendid groups of Men's and Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, made of pure linen, bear prices today that illustrate admirably the economic possibilities in such large purchases.

The handkerchiefs are all fresh and perfect, with soft finish, ready for use, and *an average third under-price:*

Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; 8c and 10c qualities, at 5c each.

Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; assorted hems; regular 12½c quality, at 8c each.

Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; sheer or regular weight Irish linen; 20c qualities, at 12½c each.

Men's plain white pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ¼ and ½-inch hems; regular 12½c qualities, at 8c each.

Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ¼ and ½-inch hems; 20c qualities, at 12½c each.

Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; ¼ and ½-inch hems; 25c qualities, at 18c each.

Broadway.

The Luxury of A Fountain Pen

Some luxuries are easy of attainment. Fountain Pens, for instance, which, in their present state of excellence, are of greatest comfort to the man who writes, yet far from expensive. We carry a varied stock of good sorts:

Wanamaker Fountain Pens, 14k gold pen, genuine iridium point, $1 and $1.25. All points, fine, medium and stub. Same, gold-mounted, $1.25.

The Waterman "Ideal" Fountain Pens, $2.50 to $10.

The Self-filling Pen, $2 to $5.

Commercial Stationery, Basement, Ninth st.

An Easter Bible

The Teachers' International Self-Pronouncing Bible is admirably adapted to the needs of those who wish to give a Bible as an Easter remembrance.

It is bound in French morocco; divinity circuit; 5½ x 8½ inches; round corners; red under gold edges; extra grained lining to the edge.

It contains, in addition to the Bible proper, 16 pages of maps, 16 plates, and 410 pages of convenient aids, by such eminent clergymen as Rev. John H. Vincent, LL. D.; Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D. D.; Rev. Hugh MacMillan, D. D., LL. D., and others.

Our specially attractive price on this valuable edition of the Bible is

$1.15; by mail, $1.44

Book Store, Ninth street.

Muslin UNDERGARMENTS

Dainty Sorts, Reduced

Chances among these attractive groups, to save as much as a third on pretty muslin underwear, made and finished in the best of taste.

We have been doing a little stock-adjusting, and these lots come out for quick dispersal at the newly reduced prices. Women will seize eagerly upon the dainty garments:

Corset Covers

At 85c, from $1—Of nainsook; round neck, with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $1, from $1.50—Of nainsook or lawn; front and back of Valenciennes insertion; lace ruffle at neck, trimmed with ribbon.

Chemises

At 85c, from $1.25—Of nainsook, five styles; round neck, with torchon or Valenciennes insertion and lace, or embroidered yoke, ribbon-trimmed.

At $1, from $1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; square or round neck, with torchon lace or embroidery, ribbon-trimmed.

Drawers

At 75c, from $1.25—Of cambric, three styles; deep ruffle of point de Paris lace or insertion.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Shirt-Waists

Kinds That Charm

Doesn't look much like Spring, as this is written. But what's the odds? Warm Spring sunshine is behind the lowering clouds—arbutus buds are swelling under the snow.

So look ahead to your personal requirements, the way you do to brighter weather. And White Shirt-Waists are some of the things you'll be needing most, presently.

85c to $10, here—surely leeway enough for all pockets. And styles enough, new and pretty, at those prices, to suit all tastes. Of which, half a dozen hints or so:

At $1—Lawn; hemstitched plaits and embroidery.

At $1.50—Linen; plaited front; insertion of drawn braid.

At $2—Lawn; cluster plaited front; lace medallions.

At $2.25—Of Persian lawn; plaited yoke, back and sleeves; Valenciennes insertion.

At $2.50—Lawn; plaits, embroidery and hemstitching.

At $2.75—Linen; tailored; broad plaits and pearl buttons.

At $3.50—Linen; broad shoulder effect; cluster plaited, with beading. Inlaid vest, trimmed with buttons.

At $3.75—Batiste: front with broad band of fine embroidery and plaits to bust. Back and sleeves plaited. Second floor, Tenth st.

Soaps and Brushes

Good News of Each

Toilet Soaps of excellent quality, Hair and Tooth Brushes that are fully dependable—all at material savings:

Violet Soap, box of three cakes; worth 25c box, at 18c box.

Heliotrope Soap, formerly 25c a box, at 15c box.

Lily of Luzon and Almond Cream Soaps, box of three cakes; formerly 25c a box, now 15c box, two boxes for 25c.

Victorian Olive, French Violet, Japonica and Heather Bell Soaps, at 10c box.

Hair Brushes, in a variety of styles; white and black bristles; worth 35c and 40c each, at 25c each.

Tooth Brushes, of French make; with 4 rows of bristles. In "Prophylactic" style, with 3 rows of bristles. 10c each. Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOOD'S NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Made a Major General by a Vote of 45 to 16.

HAD FIVE DEMOCRATIC VOTES

Senator Hanna's Death Weakened Opposition—Many Other Army Promotions to Follow.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—By a vote of 45 to 16, the Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a Major General. He takes the rank from Aug. 8, 1903, the day President Roosevelt made the appointment.

The contest against his confirmation has been a notable one, beginning Nov. 19, 1903, soon after Congress convened in special session and continuing through the present session until to-day. The late Senator Hanna was recognized as the leader of the forces opposed to Gen. Wood and had it not been for his death before the disposition of the case it is probable that the vote would have been much closer. But when death removed the late Senator from the opposition only two Republicans remained in the minority. They were Senators Scott, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, who opposed the nomination while it was pending in committee, and Senator Kittredge.

Five Democratic Senators voted with the majority in favor of confirmation. They were Senators Cockrell, Pettus, Patterson, Clarke of Arkansas, and Dubois. The negative vote on the confirmation was as follows: Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Clark, (Mont.,) Culberson, Gibson, Latimer, McCreary, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Newlands, Simmons, all Democrats, and Kittredge and Scott, Republicans.

Senator Blackburn moved to make public the testimony had before the Committee on Military Affairs, but the vote was lost.

When the Senate adjourned last night it was agreed that Senator Foraker should speak to-day in defense of Gen. Wood, and that Senator Alger should make a brief speech along the same line. Senator Teller was scheduled for a long address in opposition to Wood, and Senator Scott expected to close the contest against confirmation.

When the Senate convened to-day Senator Foraker was approached by the opponents of Gen. Wood. It was admitted then that the contest against confirmation was lost, and there was nothing to be gained by carrying the case over the day. An agreement therefore was reached whereby no more speeches were made.

Dependent upon the confirmation of Gen. Wood were 167 promotions for other army officers. These have been held up since their nomination was made by the President, but now will be confirmed without opposition. They include twenty Colonels promoted to be Brigadier Generals on the retired list, and one to be a Brigadier General on the active list, and officers ranking from Colonels down to Second Lieutenants.

All these nominations as well as that of Gen. Wood were sent to the Senate at the beginning of the special session in November and lapsed when that session closed. They were again sent to the Senate immediately at the beginning of the regular session. As all no doubt will be speedily confirmed, according to military authority they will take rank and pay from the time they were first appointed to fill vacancies.

POST OFFICE SITE SAFE.

New York Central's Lease in Postal Bill, After a Fight to Beat It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Chairman Overstreet of the Post Office Committee to-day saved the cause of better postal facilities for New York from shipwreck. It had an exceedingly narrow escape, however, and at one time seemed hopelessly gone.

The Postal Appropriation bill was under consideration, and the paragraph was reached which provided for the leasing of the New York Central site at an annual rental not to exceed $90,000. Mr. Williams of Mississippi made a point of order against it, but later, at the request of the New Yorkers, he withdrew it.

Then Mr. Stephens of Texas renewed the point of order. Messrs. Sulzer, Goldfogle, Harrison, and other members of the New York delegation pleaded with Stephens to withdraw it, and some pretty warm speeches were made, but Stephens remained firm, and the item was accordingly stricken from the bill.

The game seemed to be up, but Chairman Overstreet came to the rescue by offering a substitute identical in terms with the provision stricken out, except that it vested discretion as to the selection of the site in the Postmaster General.

Mr. Stephens immediately renewed his point, but the Chair overruled him.

This leaves the provision as a part of the bill, and, apparently, whatever happens to the Pennsylvania site, the New York Central site is safe so far as the House is concerned.

B. T. WASHINGTON ON BALLOT.

Says Race Restriction Is Injustice to White and Black.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—There was a brilliant gathering of prominent society people this morning at the residence in Lafayette Square of Representative Henry Kirke Porter of Pittsburg, to meet Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskeegee Institute. Among those present were Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador; Mrs. Depew, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. James R. Garfield, Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Eustis, and Mrs. William Slater.

Mr. Washington later took luncheon with Mr. R. H. Terrell at 326 T Street Northwest.

In the evening at the Metropolitan Church he spoke on race development, and said in part:

"On the question of the ballot, I do not favor the negro's giving up anything that is fundamental, and, which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"Unless the negroes are encouraged by just election laws to become taxpayers and intelligent producers, the white people will have an eternal millstone about their necks. Any subterfuge that gives the ignorant white man a right to express his wants at the ballot box and withholds the same privilege from the ignorant negro is an injustice to both races."

REAL CONSUL SEES MIMIC.

Mr. Simpson of Puerto Plata Sees Raymond Hitchcock Imitate Him.

A man with a long, brown beard last night entered the Broadway Theatre, where Raymond Hitchcock is playing "The Yankee Consul."

"I'm the real Consul," said the man to the ticket seller when he bought his ticket. The man in the box office didn't know what he meant, but the press agent was summoned and told of the remark. Soon the stranger was found up in a back seat in the balcony, looking intently at Abijah Booze, who is put down on the programme as "Consul at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo." It proved to be the "real Consul," sure enough. His name is Thomas Simpson, and he has been Consul for the United States at Puerto Plata for many years.

Back in this country on a sick leave, he heard that his office was being caricatured on the stage here by a merry fellow named Hitchcock. Though he has never cared for the theatre, and has not seen the inside of one for ten or twelve years, he said he couldn't miss seeing "what sort of a customer the Consul at Puerto Plata was."

After the first act the real Consul was taken behind the scenes to be introduced to Abijah Booze, (Hitchcock,) who in the play is a most irresponsible person. Mr. Simpson said this comic opera might seem exaggerated to those who had never seen Santo Domingo, but he had seen much stranger things there in real life than happen every night on the stage of the Broadway.

STRAUSS IN CHAMBER MUSIC

He Plays the Piano in His Own Compositions with the Mannes Quartet.

Dr. Richard Strauss appeared in a concert of his chamber compositions last evening in Mendelssohn Hall with the Mannes Quartet, it being the second concert in the series of that organization. His work in this department had not been unknown here before his coming, though it has not filled a large place in the programmes devoted to this kind of music. But it was appropriate that while he was in New York he should participate in a performance designed to illustrate this side of his activity, especially since he is a pianist of excellin parts.

Dr. Strauss's chamber music all belongs to the first stages of his development as a musician—stages that he has long since outgrown and passed by in his renunciation of absolute music for the ideal of objective delineation in tone. Yet it seemed clear last evening from the spirit in which he entered into the performance—from his performing them at all, indeed—that he still believes in these works. They were his sonata for piano and 'cello, Op. 6, and his quartet for piano and strings, Op. 13.

The former has been played here more than once. It is the work of a boy of eighteen—Strauss was a student at the University of Munich when he wrote it—and shows, not unnaturally, immaturity and unripeness. It is inferior, for instance, to the strong and beautiful violin sonata that came after it. But it has the exuberance of youth, and many of its ideas are vigorous and spirited. Others verge upon the commonplace, but there is evident a firm grip on the technique of composition through it all. The first theme is uncommonly breezy. The andante is serious and of an unaffected lyric charm, though not of great depth. The whole work is somewhat diffuse, but it is one that may well have been considered of much promise, and is not unworthy of the early years of a composer who occupies even so prominent a position as Dr. Strauss.

The piano quartet is a riper piece of music; the few years that had elapsed since the former was composed had plainly counted for much in the young composer's artistic growth. Its structure is more complex, the development of the thematic material more subtly wrought, and the composer attains a much more pregnant and further reaching expression. It is admirably written for the four instruments, which are treated with great independence and with a sensitive appreciation of the possibilities of instrumental part writing.

The work is not without some foreshadowings of what was to come later; there are strains of "Till Eulenspiegel" in the vivacious and tricksy scherzo, which is full of delightful touches and complex rhythms. The andante has a marked kinship with some of Dr. Strauss's sustained and deeply felt songs, such as "Allerseelen." It is a work of uncommon interest and value; of the influence of Brahms, which the commentators have professed to find in it, it is difficult to find a trace.

Dr. Strauss showed himself to be an extremely skillful and resourceful pianist in his playing of both these compositions, not as a virtuoso and not through seeking the effects of a virtuoso, but with the truly musical insight of a composer. Both are technically difficult, especially the quartet; but his mastery of all the problems presented by his own music was unquestionable, and he put great fire and spirit into the performance. Mr. Schulz played the 'cello sonata with him with beautiful finish and breadth.

The concert was begun with Haydn's string quartet in B flat, Op. 76, No. 4, which showed the evidences of careful preparation, as did the Strauss quartet; but there was a good deal of amazingly false intonation through it. There was an audience of considerable size that showed much interest and enthusiasm in the performance.

TO AID THE FRENCH SINGERS.

Two Casino Benefits for Distressed Members of Opera Company.

In order to raise funds for its distressed members, the French Grand Opera company will give two benefit performances. One of them will be "Carmen," but the other has not been decided upon yet. The Shubert Brothers have put the Casino at the disposal of the company, and the principal singers, who have funds at their disposal, have offered their services. It was at a meeting last night that this course was adopted.

Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, who created a favorable impression last Tuesday in the rôle of Carmen, will again sing. M. Mikaelly will have the leading male part.

But for the two benefit performances the Casino will be dark until a new show opens there a week from Monday. The regular programme of the French company will not be carried out. M. Charley, the manager, is in New Orleans by this time. He left matters in charge of his chief adviser, M. Verande.

The scenery and the costumes were all made in Italy and M. Charley rented them for his American tour. Only on the condition that they be returned was he able to get them into the United States without paying heavy duty. Unless they are taken to Europe the duty will have to be paid by somebody or the property will be seized by the Government.

Many of the principal singers in the troupe were going to return to France on the first boat. Others were going to New Orleans. Yesterday they were around the Casino getting their things together, all of them declaring they would leave for "la belle France" right away. They changed their minds, though, when they found out that they couldn't catch the boat they wanted until next week.

M. Charley probably will not return from New Orleans. Verande has telegraphed to him that there would be no need of his coming back, as the company had broken up. The Shuberts say they are not afraid of M. Charley's not paying all he owes them. However, outside of that they have lost about $2,000 on the deal with the French Grand Opera company.

MANSFIELD BREAKS RECORD.

More Than $10,000 for Four Performances of "Beau Brummel."

More than $10,000 will have been taken in to-night for the four performances of "Beau Brummell" this week at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The record of the large house was broken last night. Every seat was filled and the standees were three or four rows deep. Mr. Mansfield has never had in New York such a profitable week as this one. The receipts will be in excess of $17,000.

For the one performance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the New Amsterdam next Saturday night every seat has been sold, so Mr. Mansfield has decided to give a performance of this play while he is at the Harlem Opera House. It will take place Friday, March 25. The remainder of the week in Harlem will be given to "Ivan the Terrible," "Old Heidelberg," and "Beau Brummell."

"PETE" DAILEY'S FURS SOLD.

Bid In by His Sister-in-Law's Escort for a Third of Their Value.

The furs which were seized from "Pete" Dailey, the comedian, a few weeks ago because Des Jardins & Co. of Montreal, from whom he bought them, had neglected to pay duty on them before they delivered them to him in New York, were sold at auction in United States Marshal Henkel's office yesterday. They were a Persian lamb overcoat, a Siberian squirrel woman's cloak, and a muff to match.

The articles were bid in for $300 by Charles Hess, who was accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Donnelly of 224 East Fifty-second Street, who is said to be Mr. Dailey's sister-in-law. They were valued at about $900.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Forbes Robertson's closing engagement in "Hamlet" will be played at Harvard University, where he will appear on April 5 and 6. The actor received a formal request from the Faculty of the Department of English that he bring his company to Cambridge. No scenery will be employed, and the tragedy is to be given in the sixteenth century manner on the Elizabethan stage of Sanders Theatre.

***

Arnold Daly took his "Candida" company up to Poughkeepsie yesterday to give a performance for the benefit of the Vassar girls. They turned out in full force, and applauded the Bernard Shaw play so much that Mr. Daly and Miss Donnelly were kept busy answering curtain calls. The students want Mr. Daly to present the play in Poughkeepsie again.

RUSSELL SAGE MUST PAY $14,603 TO VROOM

Jury Gives Verdict Against Financier in Stock Deal Suit.

NOT PRESENT TO TESTIFY

Physician Says Defendant's Age Makes It Inadvisable for Him to Appear —Appeal to be Taken.

The suit brought by Robert D. Vroom against Russell Sage to recover $25,000 on a stock transaction which he ordered the financier to make for him on May 9, 1901, the day of the memorable panic in the local market, ended yesterday in a verdict of $14,603.50 for the plaintiff. Mr. Sage's counsel will appeal the case.

The testimony of the defense was taken yesterday. The witnesses were Charles W. Osborne, cashier in Mr. Sage's office; Homer A. Lattin, a stock broker, who represented Mr. Sage on the floor of the Stock Exchange on the day of the panic, and Dr. John P. Munn, Mr. Sage's physician.

Dr. Munn explained the absence of Mr. Sage from court, saying that he was in his eighty-eighth year, and that in his (the doctor's) opinion, it would not be safe for the aged man to appear. He said that Mr. Sage was not at his office yesterday, and had not been since Wednesday. The suit was begun on Thursday.

Mr. Osborne said that he had been in Mr. Sage's office twenty-seven years. Referring to Mr. Vroom's visit on May 9, 1901, Mr. Osborne said that Mr. Vroom had ordered the purchase of the stocks—Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Rock Island, and Steel—but denied that he had stipulated a price which should be paid. In fact, he said, he had told Mr. Sage to buy them "at the market price." The order, he said, was carried out.

Mr. Lattin told how that was done. He said that he received Mr. Sage's order for the purchase of 500 shares of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 500 of Rock Island, and 100 of Steel, over the telephone. The Exchange was in a great uproar, the amount of selling being unprecedented. He had a lot of trouble getting what he wanted, and had to rush around the floor for some time before he could find a seller. By that time the prices had gone up, but he bought them anyway, for those were his orders—to buy at the market price. Later these stocks were wiped out, and Vroom was the loser.

Henry D. Hotchkiss, Mr. Vroom's lawyer, asked Mr. Osborne if he knew that Mr. Sage bought stocks for an extra commission.

"I do not. He did not," was the reply.

"What was the regular commission?"

"One-eighth of 1 per cent."

It was recalled that Mr. Vroom had testified that he was to pay Mr. Sage 2 per cent. in addition to the regular commission, and Mr. Osborne was asked what led Mr. Sage to ask this advance.

"That," said the witness, "was an arrangement between Sage and Vroom, with which I had nothing to do."

Mr. Osborne said that Mr. Sage had no security to protect him against Vroom's losses except the privileges which he held. A large amount of other testimony was taken in explanation of the details of the transaction in question. The jury was out only a few minutes. The verdict was for $12,000 and interest, which brought it up to $14,603.50.

CHRISTIANS AS CONRAD BOLZ.

Freytag's "Die Journalisten" Pleasantly Performed at the Irving Place.

As Conrad Bolz in Freytag's "Die Journalisten," last night at the Irving Place Theatre, Rudolf Christians disclosed a very different side of his nature and artistic resources from that in his impressive but rather turgid portrait of the poet hero of Echegaray's tragedy "Galeotto." He was all buoyancy, devil-may-care humor, and easy charm; and he held his audience in spite of the slenderness of the drama and its out-moded conventions. The performance was reassuring as to his versatility and in itself delightful.

It is far from a wonderful example of technique, "Die Journalisten!" Since 1853 a great deal of water has flowed under the German bridges, and much beer and meditation have stimulated the practice of the drama. The soliloquies and asides with which Freytag abounds are no more old-fashioned than the conduct of the dramatic theme in general. But enough. It is poor sport, killing dead lions!

The signal fact about "Die Journalisten" is that in its leading character at least it is as much alive now as ever, in spite of the mid-century atmosphere that prevades the piece as a whole. One cares little for the passions and less for the politics; but in Conrad Bolz, Freytag has caught the spirit of the journalist—rough and ready address, wit, loyalty—all the gifts of immediate vogue and success, and as interpreted by Herr Christians the portrait is still lively and amusing—not so lively perhaps as the scamp journalist in Bauernfeld's Austrian satire on Byronism, but we will let that pass.

Last night's performance as a whole, while imposing no strain on the resources of this excellent German company, was admirable throughout. Franz Kierschener was the Oberst; Ida Frey was his daughter, and Camilla Dalberg Adelheid. Richard Schlaghamer was Oldendorf, Mathias Claudius Bellmaus, and Max Haenseler Piepenbrink. The play will be given again to-night.

WOULD ENJOIN BELASCO.

Grace B. Hubges Says He Took Her Play to Build Up His.

An injunction restraining David Belasco, the playwright, from continuing the play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," now running in his theatre, was asked of Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Miss Grace B. Hubges, said to be an actress.

Miss Hubges, through her counsel, John M. Gardener, declares that in May, 1903, she wrote a play known as "Sweet Jasmine" from which she alleges Mr. Belasco got the major portion of his plot and dialogue for "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." "Sweet Jasmine" never was produced.

In explaining how Mr. Belasco learned of the existence of "Sweet Jasmine" and its plot and dialogue, the complainant alleges that she has a friend, whom she names, who has an intimate friend, who is in turn a friend of the author of other plays. This friend, she alleges, not only knew of her play, but saw the manuscript, and through this chain of acquaintances Mr. Belasco is charged with having learned of the existence of "Sweet Jasmine" and its principal incidents.

Miss Hubges in her affidavit specifies 149 alleged "similarities," which, she hopes, will prove the equity of her claim.

In one of the similarities, Miss Hubges complains that in the Belasco play the color scheme is green, and that the lawn is likewise green. She calls the court's attention to the fact that the grass in "Sweet Jasmine" is also green.

Irving B. Dittenhoefer of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, representing Mr. Belasco, explained to Judge Lacombe that the comedy "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" was adapted from a book, "The Bath Comedy," written by Agnes and Egerton Castle, and that the adaptation was made with the authors' consent, and that they received a weekly royalty from Mr. Belasco.

Accident to Cruiser Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A mail report received at the Navy Department today from Rear Admiral West, commanding the coast squadron, tells of the grounding of the Columbia, near Santo Domingo, several weeks ago. No details of the accident have been made public.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Commands
a higher price
in England
than any other spirits
There must be a reason

BRICKLAYERS TO DECIDE BUILDING TRADE STRIKE

Laborers Leave the Entire Matter in Their Hands.

REJECT A NEW PROPOSITION

Employers Still Hope for Settlement of Trouble—Sixty Independents Said to Have Granted Demands.

Whether the building industry will again be paralyzed and from 40,000 to 100,000 people thrown idle now depends on the bricklayers. The laborers left the entire matter with the bricklayers' unions yesterday, and agree to abide by any decision the bricklayers come to, whether for peace or war.

In the meantime the employers do not despair, they say, of bringing about peace, and all negotiations until the end will be made with the bricklayers unless the situation within the next day or two becomes so acute that radical action has to be taken at once for violation of the arbitration agreement.

The striking laborers refused yesterday to accept a new proposition by which the conditions prior to March 1 were to be restored, provided the strikers returned to work pending arbitration of all disputes. The bricklayers persisted in standing by the laborers, and remained out in spite of the action of their own representatives in the joint arbitration board of mason builders and bricklayers, and this in a few days will throw every building trade idle.

The laborers had a very excited meeting yesterday forenoon in Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, and when the representatives of the bricklayers on the joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions called with the new proposition the laborers refused to listen to it. The new proposition provided that there should be no overtime until all matters were arbitrated. The laborers insisted on demands of their own being granted as a condition of returning to work. These were for an eight-hour workday and a uniform wage scale of 35 cents an hour. This the mason builders could not agree to, and negotiations stopped.

The committee which called on the bricklayers then made a report to the Mason Builders' Association. As the mason builders could not arbitrate with men on strike, the arbitration meeting which was to have been held last night was called off.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association was held late in the afternoon to consider the situation. The general tenor of the speeches was to the effect that while the bricklayers had violated the arbitration agreement time should be given to them to reconsider their action. The fact that a situation like the present should suddenly arise and menace the entire building industry at the beginning of the season was deplored, and there was a general disposition to try more negotiations. The question was not taken from the hands of the Mason Builders' Association, which will keep up negotiations in the meantime and report at a meeting of the Board of Governors next Wednesday. If the report shows that negotiations are useless then the Board of Governors will assume charge of the matter and take radical action against the bricklayers for violation of the arbitration agreement.

Another meeting of the strikers was held at Curry's Hall in the afternoon. James Henry, Secretary of the Laborers' Protective Union, to which the strikers belong, said after the meeting that sixty independent employers had granted their demands, and that their employes will return to work on Monday.

The Board of Representatives of the Building Trades issued a notice yesterday, in which statements condemning the strike of the bricklayers attributed to members of the board were repudiated.

BUCKING BRONCHOS ON SHIP.

Cowboys Have Trouble with a Herd Consigned to Buffalo Bill.

A herd of sixty wild broncbos was put aboard the Atlantic Transport steamship Minneapolis yesterday for shipment to-day to England, where they will become a part of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, which is about to begin its second year's tour there. The horses were in charge of cowboys.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the animals on board the vessel. The cattle cars in which they came from the West were brought over from Jersey City yesterday morning on floats and landed near the Atlantic Transport Line pier at West Street. The cowboys had no horses of their own, and walking not being in their line, they aided each other in securing mounts to conduct the other horses to the pier. One man threw a lariat over a horse's head, while another roped the animal by the hind legs. There they held him until a third man could saddle him. Then when the horse was freed he would rise with the man, who would allow him to buck a little, but otherwise would hold him well in check.

Those horses that were not saddled were led four together to the pier. In passing along West Street the animals took fright at almost everything that passed, and frequently made breaks for liberty. Cowboys rode about them all the time and prevented a single escape.

When the animals were started up the run to the deck of the steamship they objected so strongly and did so much kicking that slings finally had to be resorted to, and the struggling animals were swung from the pier right into the hold of the vessel.

So great difficulty was experienced with the horses that it was late last night before the last was aboard. The interior of the vessel has been divided into pens, and each pen has been reinforced to prevent any of the horses from kicking down the partitions and getting away in the hold.

SHAMROCK MAKES SCHOOL ROW

Police Captain Hodgins's Son Ordered by Teacher to Discard It.

The Board of Education is likely to hear a complaint from Police Captain Hodgins of the Oak Street Station, because his boy and some others were not allowed to wear shamrocks in school St. Patrick's Day. The Captain has two sons attending Public School 28 on Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, in the Bronx.

His eleven-year-old boy told him, he says, that he and Joseph White of Burnside Avenue and some other boys went to school with shamrocks in their buttonholes. Their teacher, Frederic Ernst, ordered them to remove the shamrocks. Some demurred. They were ordered to remove them or go home.

"And some of the boys," said the officer, "had to throw their shamrocks into the wastebasket."

Capt. Hodgins says that Hugh, his elder son, John Nolan, Michael Mack, and other boys in other classes wore shamrocks, but were not molested.

It is hard to overcome the inertia of a long fixed habit. A man who pays a custom shoemaker $10 or $12 a pair for shoes can't seem to realize that times have changed. He was right twenty years ago; he was right, partially, even ten years ago, but that was before the time of the Regal.

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1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Wilioughby Ave.
466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Ave., cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN.
466 Fifth Ave.

Brown Sauce.

MATERIALS:—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint boiling stock or water, salt and pepper to taste.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Before sending to the table stir in two tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. This will add a flavor which the epicure is sure to pronounce perfect.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

ANOTHER WRECK IN TUNNEL.

Central-Engine Plunges Into Smoker of Train Ahead.

Two local trains collided shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, just south of the New York Central tunnel, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. The accident resembled the one which occurred in nearly the same spot about two years ago in some particulars, but in the accident of yesterday nobody was seriously injured. It was a rear-end collision, however, just as the other one was, and the weather was almost the same—snow having fallen, and huge clouds of smoke were hanging over the car tracks. The train which was struck was, as in the other case, an accommodation from New Rochelle. The train which bumped into it was the Peekskill Local No. 82, of which C. Hall was the engineer and J. Hull the conductor.

The rear car of the New Rochelle train was most seriously damaged. This was a combination baggage and smoking car. The baggage compartment was in front, and back of it the smoker, quite well filled with men. The Peekskill local plowed the cowcatcher of the engine at least one-eighth of the way into the smoking compartment and through what before the accident was the door. The front platform of the combination car, as well as the rear end of the car just in front of it, were also badly damaged by the impact.

The passengers in all the cars, some of whom were in the previous and more serious accident, all received a severe jolt. Many of them were women, who were badly frightened. None of them was seriously injured, however. One woman, who was in the act of pulling on her coat when the shock occurred was thrown to the floor, but even she was not hurt. The most serious shock was felt in the smoker. The men were badly shaken up and their card games suddenly interrupted.

C. F. Smith, Assistant General Superintendent, issued this statement about the accident:

"At 8:25 this morning, as Train No. 207 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was coming into the yards between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, it was bumped by the New York Central train No. 82, which drew in behind it. No one was injured. The rear platform of the last car on Train No. 207 was smashed and the incoming traffic was delayed for thirty minutes. Both trains were brought in by their own engines, and Train No. 82 was sent immediately back to Peekskill behind the same engine which drew it down.

"The falling snow and the steam hanging low over the yards was the cause of the trouble, the engineer of the rear train not being able to see how close he was getting to the train in front of him."

HART NOT A JUSTICE.

Appellate Division Decides Against Supreme Bench Claimant.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment in Special Term which sustained the demurrers entered by Justices Goodrich, Garretson, Hirschberg, and Maddox, to the action brought against them collectively by Coleridge A. Hart, who asserted that he had been elected a Supreme Court Justice in Kings County in 1896. Justice Calvin E. Pratt died just three months before election day and Hart said that he had been elected in his place.

Mr. Hart brought his action to determine the right of the four defendants to hold office as Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department of the State. The lower court rendered final judgment sustaining the demurrers of the defendants, and that judgment is now affirmed.

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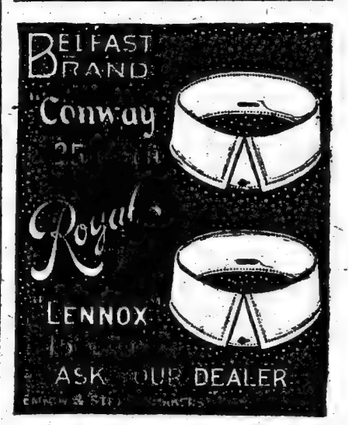

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SAW IRON PILED ON FRAME OF DARLINGTON

Visitor to Structure Tells of Condition Before Collapse.

ALLISON PLEADS WITH JURY

Declares He Did Not Know Plans Not Approved by Building Department Were Being Used.

Contradictory evidence as to the amount of iron on the top floor of the Darlington Hotel skeleton when it collapsed and killed twenty-one men on March 2 was heard by Coroner Scholer and his expert jury at the continued inquest in the West Side Court yesterday.

Eugene C. Allison, Secretary of the Allison Realty Company, the owners, has contended that the crash was caused by the reckless heaping of heavy material on the upper tier. He insisted yesterday on the stand that he had not known, until informed in that courtroom, that Pole & Schwandtner, the iron contractors, had been going ahead on plans drawn by an engineer in their employ, which had failed to meet the approval of the Building Department. Mr. Allison pleaded with the jury to examine once again the contract between his firm and the builders, written by himself, and expressly stating that the work was to be done in accordance with the plans of Neville & Bagge, which had met with official approval.

Morris Leonard of 2,265 Seventh Avenue, a personal friend of Frank Allison, who was killed, said that on the Sunday before the collapse he had climbed with him to the summit of the Darlington. He testified that he had found there, at the rear, a carelessly piled mass of iron five feet high, six feet wide, and eleven feet long. He knew, he said, because he and Frank Allison leaned against it chatting for about fifteen minutes, and it reached his shoulder. Two heaps of about half that size were lying closer to the derrick, he said.

"That's an enormous quantity of metal," said Juror Deeves. "Enough to break down any floor."

Against this was the story of Charles Gernhardt, a bridge builder, who said that he, assisted by another, had connected every piece of iron in the Darlington. He had quit work, he said, on Monday, two days before the fall, because there was no material, and he said that on the preceding Saturday, with four other men, whose names he gave, he had gone to the upper tier and distributed every piece to the place where it belonged.

Leonard was corroborated by Rocco Stefano, a laborer employed by Frank Allison, who said that the day before the building fell he had seen such heaps of iron as had been described.

Edward Moon, who ran the iron hoisting machine, told specifically of the hoisting and distributing of the last loads. He said that since the structure buckled seriously in a windstorm in the middle of February, he had heard many men say it was risky to go up in it, because it rocked so when the wind was blowing.

Charles R. Horn, agent for the foundry which supplied the columns, told of difficulties in getting payment, and said that during a stormy interview in the Allisons' office in the Park Row Building on Nov. 25, Pole & Schwandtner being present, he heard Eugene Allison exclaim: "Who told them to draw their own plans and use additional materials? Why didn't they do the work according to the plans I gave them?"

Eugene Allison said he had invested $12,500 in the realty company, and had negotiated a building loan of $250,000 on the Darlington. He told of discharging a Superintendent.

"Yes," said Juror Conover. "He had an unfortunate habit, I believe, drinking?"

"No," said Mr. Allison. "He was a delegate to the last Diocesan Convention and a total abstainer."

Chief Estimator Travis of the Roebling Construction Company testified that that concern had gone ahead with the fireproofing, knowing that Pole & Schwandtner's plans had failed of approval, on representations that they were deficient only in minor details, which soon would be rectified.

Chief Engineer Miller of the Building Department denied that he had told Eugene Allison that the plans drawn by Guy B. Waite, which had been substituted, had been approved. He said if a skeleton building was properly constructed it made no difference how high the frame was carried above the masonry. He urged legislation forbidding the use of cast iron in skyscrapers, and compelling responsible superintendence throughout the construction.

Others who testified were Superintendent Charles H. Johnson of the Roebling Company, timekeeper clerk, who was buried for hours beneath the débris, and several teamsters and ironmen, who testified as to the small quantity of superfluous material on hand.

Adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, at the Criminal Courts Building, when the case will probably go to the jury.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE ROUTINE.

High Pressure Fire Service Referred to Engineers of Boroughs.

Requesting an appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement of the small parks along Broadway, which the building of the subway has practically destroyed, delegations representing the West End Association, the Riverside Improvement Association, the Riverside and Morningside Association, and the Municipal Art Society, waited upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The delegations were so favorably received that favorable action at an early date was deemed likely.

The board laid over the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for corporate stock issues of $13,350,0000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, and authorized bonds to pay $9,000 for additional clerks to the Coroners of Queens, $10,000 for the Richmond Fire Department, and $25,000 for repairs to the fireboat Seth Low. Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity was authorized to appoint a secretary to the Deputy Commissioner at $5,000 a year, and Commissioner Woodbury got $90,000 for snow and ice removal purposes.

The communication of Commissioner Oakley favoring the high pressure fire service was referred to the engineers of all the boroughs, with instructions to return a report before the end of March.

GROUT AROUSES LITTLETON.

Warm Words for Controller Over Raymond Street Jail Repairs.

Controller Grout and Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn indulged in a lively tilt in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday over the report of Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis of the board, who had been instructed by the Controller to examine the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn. Mr. Lewis's report suggests all sorts of repairs, that will cost in the neighborhood of $300,000. When the report was submitted the Controller moved that Mr. Lewis confer with Mr. Littleton on the alterations.

"I do not need Mr. Lewis's advice," Mr. Littleton said, with much warmth. "I have engineers of my own. It seems to me the necessary improvements can be made with the money we have. I do not propose to be whipsawed between the Grand Jury and the Controller. I very much doubt if my duty calls upon me to spend $300,000 upon repairs to Raymond Street Jail when my borough needs parks and school accommodations. As for the unsanitary condition of the jail, my investigation shows that there has not been a case of serious illness in the jail in fifteen years, and no deaths from sickness contracted there."

The Mayor whispered to Mr. Grout, and the Controller withdrew his motion. Mr. Lewis's report was tabled.

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AQUEDUCT BOARD CHARGES RENEWED

Merchants' Association Asks Mayor to Remove Members.

ACCUSE THEM OF MISFEASANCE

Says Mayor Should Investigate If Only to Know That City Is Getting What It Pays For.

Renewing the demand for the removal of the appointing members of the Aqueduct Commission a committee of the Merchants' Association waited on Mayor McClellan yesterday and presented the charges. The committee was headed by George L. Duval, the spokesman, and William F. King. Mayor McClellan listened to what they had to say, took their papers, and said that he would consult with the Corporation Counsel as to his power to remove the Commissioners—Messrs. Ten Eyck, Curtis, Ryan, and Windolph.

There are nine charges involved in the papers submitted by the association, as follows:

1—Extreme delay, without reasonable excuse, to progress works at new Croton dam and Jerome Park reservoir.

2—Heavy loss to the city as a consequence of such delay.

3—Failure to resist on behalf of the city claims by the contractors for the new Croton dam in the matter of building certain roads, whereby more than twice the market price was paid, causing the city a loss of more than $85,000.

4—Neglect during many years to take possession of lands condemned for the sanitary protection of the city's watershed, and not only failure to remove the occupants of such lands, but also to collect rents from the occupants, the former owners, who collected interest from the city during the time they were enjoying the use of the property rent free.

5—Needless, wasteful, and wrongful changes in wall plans in the westerly section of Jerome Park reservoir, which have increased or will increase the cost of that section by about $175,000, for the benefit of the contractors.

6—Defective work and violation of specifications in the construction of walls in the westerly section of Jerome Park reservoir, and of embankments in the westerly and the easterly sections of Jerome Park reservoir, so that said walls and embankments are not watertight and are unsafe, the changes not being at all necessary, but all being profitable to the contractors.

7—Wasteful conduct of work at Jerome Park reservoir.

8—Extravagance in engineer's residence at new Croton dam.

9—The appointment and retention of inexperienced, incompetent, and unfaithful engineers.

In support of the charges the association submits a score of typewritten pages of argument, in which it is declared that at least two years more will be required to finish the new Croton Dam.

"Acting Chief Engineer Cook," says the report, "in an official report to the Aqueduct Commissioners made in August, 1903, states that the Jerome Park reservoir, at the then rate of progress, would not be finished in less than four years from that date, and no greater progress has since been made.

"Under these conditions we charge the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners with incapacity, neglect of duty, and misfeasance in office. We further bring to your notice that there has as yet been no proper and official investigation of these charges. Your predecessor declined to entertain the charges on the ground that he was not clothed with power to remove the Commissioners, even assuming that the charges were proved.

"While it is contended by the Merchants' Association that the Mayor has the power to hear charges against the Aqueduct Commissioners and remove them for cause subject to the approval of the Governor, the association nevertheless respectfully urges that if there be doubt on that point it is yet the duty of the Mayor, as chief Magistrate and an ex officio member of the Aqueduct Commission, to acquaint himself with its procedure and whether it has faithfully performed its duties."

JERSEY CITY BOARD OUSTED.

Court Decides Against Only Democratic Commission in the City.

Jersey City Republicans were made jubilant and Democrats downcast yesterday by a brief telegram from Trenton announcing that the Supreme Court had handed down a decision ousting the Democratic Street and Water Board elected by the people and installing in its place the Republican board appointed by Mayor Fagan on Jan. 1, 1903. The Mayor appointees were John C. Payne, Stephen Cornell, James C. Lindsay, John Doscher, and Thomas P. Connolly. Of these, two have resigned, and as Cornell was appointed for one year his term has already expired.

The ousted board consists of Col. Robert G. Smith, James S. Nolan, Ferdinand Heintze, John Sullivan, and Anthony Hanck. Their counsel, Allan L. McDermott, will appeal the case, but under an act of 1898 the present board will have to vacate and seek reinstatement through their appeal.

There are 120 Democrats holding office under the present board who will give place to Republicans as soon as the new board is organized. This does not include street laborers, of whom there are about 300.

BRIDAL PARTIES ON THE CELTIC.

Four Merry Couples Enliven the Ship's Trip from Liverpool.

The voyage from Liverpool of the Celtic, which arrived yesterday, was brightened by the presence of four bridal couples on their honeymoon. All of them were known to one another, and having met by chance in London determined to ship on the same vessel. Among them were Alonzo Potter, the son of Bishop Potter, and his wife. The other couples were Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tracy.

Bugen Mutow, a Japanese graduate of Harvard University, was also a passenger. He has been in Europe studying for two and a half years. He now comes here to study the educational system of this country and to select from it points for a system which he will aid in establishing in Japan.

Receiver for Golden Star Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—Vice Chancellor Emery late yesterday afternoon denied the application of Edward Jacobi and others for the appointment of a receiver for the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, but enjoined the officers of the Supreme Lodge from disbursing any of the funds of the order without permission of the court.

THE 20-HOUR TRAIN

Between NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED

OVER THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL-LAKE SHORE ROUTE.

"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."

Yes, it makes the time between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, and it does it every day in the year. No other train does this. See New York Central time table in daily papers.

It is called "The Busy Man's Train," "The Time Saver," "The Space Annihilator," and illustrates the progress made by the New York Central Lines in American transportation methods.

Our 52-page Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series" will be sent for a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

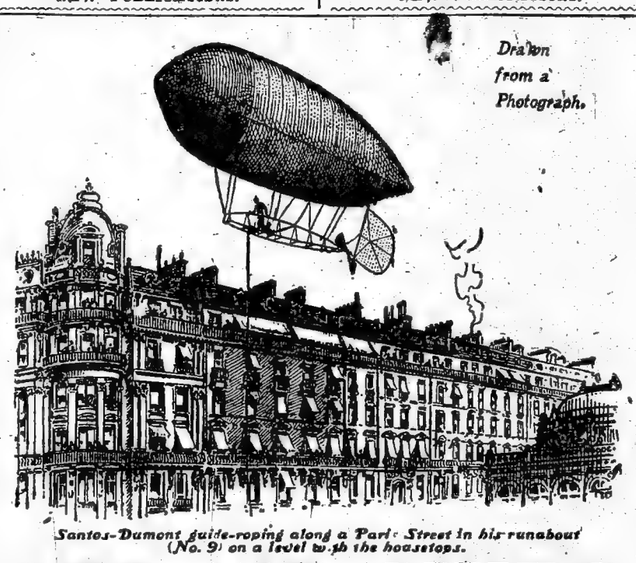

Drawn from a Photograph.

Santos-Dumont guide-roping along a Paris Street in his runabout (No. 9) on a level with the housetops.

MY AIR-SHIPS

By ALBERTO SANTOS-DUMONT

The thrilling story at first hand of this intrepid Brazilian's trials and successes in aerial navigation.

Santos-Dumont has experienced every sensation in connection with sailing in the aerial sea, from the old-time spherical balloon to his latest air-ship, with which he ascends or descends, turns or stops at will. Between these two extremes, however, lies the marvelous story of how he solved the problem of aerial navigation while he faced death in many disasters. He describes the sensations of flight into space; dining a mile above the earth; losing control of the balloon; ascending at night; descending into an unknown country; and the terrors of being launched into the midst of a thunder-storm. He also describes in detail his various air-ships, their inception, construction, and behavior. It is a vivid narrative, free from technicality, illustrated with 55 full-page pictures from photographs, which tell a graphic story in themselves.

12mo, 375 pages. $1.40 net (postage 14c.)

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK

BARONESS VON HUTTEN

Her latest novelette in

THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

For APRIL Now on Sale

SOME LOW CONTRACTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Littleton Questions $150,000 of Awards Under Swanstrom.

AHEARN GIVES GROUT SURPRISE

Tells of a $43,000 Contract in Manhattan on Which the Controller Has Paid $104,000.

Street-paving contracts let in the Borough of Brooklyn under the last administration caused some lively talk in the Board of Estimate yesterday. The outcome was the passage of a resolution calling upon the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the matter. A communication from Borough President Littleton requested an issue of corporate stock to provide for the payment of these contracts, given out by Borough President Swanstrom. In his letter Mr. Littleton said that when he assumed office he found that $150,000 worth of contracts had been given out by his predecessor in defiance of the charter provision that no such contracts shall be given until the work is authorized and the Controller has certified that the money has been provided to pay for it.

"I cannot, or I do not, desire to say who is responsible," President Littleton said. "My information is that the work was necessary and that the part of it that is completed has been very well done. I do not desire to animadvert upon anybody—"

"But your statement of the facts is a very serious animadversion," Mr. Grout put in. "The proceeding was most reprehensible—"

"I cannot help that," Mr. Littleton replied. "There was nothing for me to do but to report the facts as I found them."

"Did the contractors know the contracts were illegal?" Mr. Fornes asked.

"Some of them did I think," Mr. Littleton replied.

"It is a most extraordinary proceeding," Mr. Grout began; "an unheard-of proceeding—"

"Queer things happen in Manhattan, too," put in President Ahearn. "On Aug. 4, 1903, I find a contract for paving was given by my predecessor for $43,000. Since that time $104,000 has been paid on the work by the Controller's office."

"Impossible!" cried Mr. Grout. "No amount beyond a certification could have been paid by my office."

"If any of the present administration were guilty of such things," put in the Mayor, with a laugh, "our friend Jerome would have been after him in a minute. I suggest that we refer this whole matter to the Commissioners of Accounts for investigation."

"Other contracts in Brooklyn need investigation or something else," said Mr. Grout. "Several occurrences over there might be looked into. A contract was made for the construction of the Municipal Building that was never authorized, and an illegal voucher for $15,000 was presented to my office and refused."

The Mayor's motion that the matter be referred to the Commissioners of Accounts for investigation finally prevailed.

ADVERTISING MEN ORGANIZE.

Plans for International Federation—World's Fair Convention.

A meeting to arrange the preliminary steps toward organizing an international federation of advertising interests was held in the Marlborough Hotel yesterday afternoon. Representatives of leading advertising agents, newspaper publishers, and advertisers were present. Oct. 4, 5, and 6 were decided upon as the dates for holding the international convention in St. Louis.

After a session lasting three hours a permanent organization was agreed upon with these officers: President—H. D. Perky, Niagara Falls; Vice Presidents—George H. Hazen and Don C. Seitz of New York and Barney Link of St. Louis; Treasurer—E. J. Ridgeway of New York; Secretary—Barron G. Collier, New York; Assistant Secretary—E. J. Seward of Worcester.

It is proposed that a committee on scope shall deal with questions pertaining to foreign advertising and the preparation and issuance by the United States Consular Service of reports showing the progress of American goods in foreign countries, with facts intended particularly to enlighten the men who sell and others who buy advertising in this country. A National committee will deal with questions relating to advertising laws, the introduction of legislation, and the law interests of advertising generally. It also will arrange for the collection and compilation of reports on advertising.

BORAXOLOGY

You might say that Boraxology is a soap and water science. When you talk to people about washing scientifically they may smile if they don't know. If they do know, they'll simply see that their supply of BORAX is all right, and look happy. The question of washing is a question of chemistry; of hard water or soft water. Borax softens water and thereby doubles its cleansing power. For toilet, bath, laundry, where you use soap and water add a little Borax. But see that it's *pure*—

20-MULE-TEAM BRAND.

For sale at grocery and drug stores everywhere in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

"20-Mule-Team"—Our Trade Mark.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY AT 3:00 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOISTS:

Miss GLENN PRIEST, Violinist

Mr. S. HERVEY GROVER at the Organ.

Mr. ERNEST HUNTER at the Pianola.

THESE recitals, while given for the purpose of demonstrating the artistic possibilities of the Pianola and Aeolian Pipe Organ, will be found exceedingly interesting from an educational point of view.

Anyone who has not as yet found the opportunity to visit Aeolian Hall on these occasions will be amply repaid by attending this Recital.

PROGRAM.

(a) Etude, Op. 2, No. 6.....Henselt
(b) Scherzetto, Op. 31, No. 4..Moszkowski
PIANOLA.
Walthers' Prize Song.....Wagner-Wilhelmj
MISS PRIEST.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Das Rheingold Finale.....Wagner
Arranged for the Aeolian Pipe Organ by Felix Mottl.
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
(a) Octave Etude.....Emil Sauer
(b) Scaramouche.....Chaminade
(c) Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 6....Liszt
PIANOLA.
(a) Serenade.....Pierne
(b) Spanish Dance.....Sarasate
MISS PRIEST.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
WEBER PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Automobile Bags—half priced.
15-doz. Samples, regular values 2.00 to 15.00, marked 98 to 6.98

Boys' Suits 1.98—instead of 3.50.
A good maker's quick sale.
Only enough for three days' selling at this price.

Silk Waists—extraordinary, at $3.98
Peau de Soie; black and colors.
French knotted yoke—sleeves and cuff.
12 plaits on front length, 3 each on back and cuffs.
Would be good value at $5.00.

TURN AWAY NO PATIENTS.

Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital Not to Close Wards.

The officials of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital declared yesterday that there was no intention or no probability of the closing down of any of its wards for any purpose whatsoever.

While the institution is not a wealthy one, it has ample funds for the purpose of carrying on its work in its present location. The hospital owns the land and buildings at the corner of Forty-first Street and Park Avenue, and their present value is about $500,000. The institution has an endowment of $171,000, and the income from all sources is about $50,000 a year. About 450 patients a day are being treated, and none is sent away.

The wards for the treatment of contagious cases were established several years ago, and, while there are more applicants than there is room for in these wards, the authorities feel they have done a great work in this respect.

Dr. Van Vliet, one of the surgeons connected with the institution, said: "Our staff consists of 100, and we treated 28,000 cases last year. The number will show an increase this year. What we need is an endowment of $250,000, but we do not propose to sell the present property and increase our expenses until we feel that we can meet an additional expense. With the money that we can realize from the sale of our property, we could move to another locality and double our facilities, but that would double our expense, and we need the additional endowment to provide the income to meet this added expense."

INSURANCE MAN A SUICIDE.

Inhales Illuminating Gas in Same Room in Which Two Sons Sleep.

ALBANY, March 18.—Without any apparent motive George H. Ellsworth, fifty years old, local Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, committed suicide this morning by inhaling illuminating gas. Mr. Ellsworth is survived by a widow and four sons.

The suicide fastened a long rubber gas tube to his mouth with strings and lay down in a reclining chair in the same room where two sons were sleeping, first carefully opening a window in the room so that his sons should not be suffocated by the gas.

Stop Loss

of time and other things by subscribing for

Telephone Service

The cost is small—the service is great.

New York Telephone Company
15 Dey Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Merino Underwear.
2nd Floor.

Ladies' Sweaters, Golf Jackets, Knickerbockers and Bloomers.
For riding, gymnasium or Steamer dress.
The "Princess," the "Bertoucan," the "Duchesse," and the plain "Knickerbocker" are original models, made (on the premises) of black or white Satin or China Silk, Pongee, washable Surah Silk or brilliantine.

On Saturday, March 19th.

Black brilliantine Knickerbockers.
90c
value $1.90.

Black, washable Surah Silk Knickerbockers.
$2.50
value $3.25.

Ladies' military Blouse Sweaters.
$1.85
value $3.25.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Tailor-made Eton Suits, Jackets with braided Vest, finished and lined with silk.
Made of blue, black or fancy mixed cloth.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
$16.50.

Pedestrian skirts made of fancy mixed cloths.
Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
$3.75.

Children's figured dimity "guimpe" dresses. Full skirts with deep hem. Trimmed with lace and embroidery.
$1.75.

Blue Cheviot, collarless Box Coats. Six to 14 years.
$3.75.

Twenty-third Street.

Kennedy

12 Cortlandt St.

Young Men's Top Hats

Three Dollar Hats, 1.90 — Four Dollar Hats, 2.75

EVERY HAT GUARANTEED.

Trimming pure silk—hand made—and the newest of the new flat brims.

8.00 Opera Hats..... 3.90
Silk Hats..... 3.90-4.80

Perrin's $2.00 Gloves $1.25

Largest Sox Sale Ever Held

50c Embroidered Lisle at..... 25c
35c Fancy and Tan..... 17c
25c Brilliant Cotton..... 12c
15c Plain and Fancy..... 8c

Clean-Up Shoe Sale.

3.50 Douglass Shoes at.....2.25
4.00 and 5.00 Shoes at.....1.00
(Narrow widths; sizes 5-6-8-9-10.)
6.00 New Dipped Toes.....3.49

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

The uses of Welchs Grape Juice are many. It is indispensable in convalescence, helpful when one's strength and endurance are being overtaxed, a most grateful refreshment to offer a tired and thirsty guest, or for the housewife coming in from a shopping trip "down town." It is both food and drink and easily assimilated by the most sensitive stomach.

Be sure the label reads "Welchs." Your druggist and grocer has it. WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITIONS

Columbia Defeats Yale and Penn in Triple Meet.

VICTORY FOR N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Latter Team Shows Marked Superiority Over Princeton—Clever Tumbling and Club Swinging.

Preparatory to the intercollegiate championship gymnastic meeting to be held at New York University next Friday evening, two joint gymnastic competitions were held in this city last night, Columbia, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania competing in the Columbia gymnasium, while New York University and Princeton met at University Heights.

The triple meeting at Columia was won by the local university by a score of 27 points out of a possible 54, Yale was second with 22 points, and Pennsylvania was third with 5 points. At University Heights the New York University team won.

There was also a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, held at the Murray Hill Hotel in the afternoon, at which it was decided to invite the following athletes to act as officials at the coming championship meeting:

Robert Stoll, New York Athletic Club; Dr. Welzmiller, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, city; O. Steffin, New York Turn Verein; J. Bissinger, Jr., New York Turn Verein; Frederick Metz, Newark Young Men's Christian Association; Lieut. H. J. Koehler, United States Military Academy, West Point; E. L. Grandmont, New York Athletic Club; F. Dohs, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; L. Prentiss, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Dr. H. S. Pettitt, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. T. Hayes, Trinity School, city; C. W. Mayser, Newark Academy, Newark, N. J.; J. W. Sweeney, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.

The triple meet in the Columbia Gymnasium virtually resolved itself into a dual meet between Columbia and Yale, Pennsylvania, which had sent four men, being practically out of the contest from the start. The competition between Columbia and Yale was very close, however, and the New Haven gymnasts led until the last event on the programme, which was tumbling. At this stage Yale had 22 points, Columbia 18, and Pennsylvania 5, so that it was evident that the local team would have to take both first and second places to win the series. The local team rose to the occasion, and succeeded in taking all three places, thus winning the competition by a margin of 5 points.

The points scored counting 5 for first place, 3 for second, and 1 for third, were as follows: Horizontal Bar—Yale 6, Columbia 3. Side Horse—Yale 4, Columbia 5. Flying Rings—Yale 3, Columbia 1, Pennsylvania 5. Parallel Bars—Yale 6, Columbia 3. Club Swinging—Yale 3, Columbia 6. Tumbling—Columbia 9. Totals—Columbia 27, Yale 22, Pennsylvania 5.

The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by E. C. Butler, Yale, with 73.5 points; A. E. Ring, Columbia, with 69.5 points, second; W. L. Anderson, Yale, third, with 68.5 points. Other scores—H. R. Wakeman, Yale, 59.5; E. E. Krause, Pennsylvania, 58; H. J. West, Columbia, 56.5, and C. A. Stegmuller, Columbia, 54.

Side Horse.—Won by H. Bloch, Columbia, with 81.75 points; H. R. Wakeman, Yale, second, with 76.5 points; H. S. Frank, Yale, third, with 74 points. Other scores—H. R. Schenker, Yale, 73; W. F. Hills, Columbia, 67, and E. E. Krause, Pennsylvania, 61.5.

Club Swinging.—Won by R. C. Wilson, Columbia, with 84 points; G. E. Mix, Yale, second, with 79.5 points; A. E. Ring, Columbia, third, with 73.5 points. Other scores: H. H. Henry, Yale, 70.5; A. L. Westcott, Yale, 63; J. Hildebrand, Yale, 60, and C. A. Stewart, Columbia, 60.

Tumbling.—Won by R. H. Wiggin, Columbia, with 74 points; F. H. Duncombe, Columbia, second, with 70 points; E. B. Lyford, Columbia, third, with 63.5 points. Other scores: W. F. Smith, Yale, 61; D. M. Coen, Yale, 53.5, and G. Dieterle, Pennsylvania, 54.

Flying Rings—Won by P. M. Kempf, Pennsylvania, with 80.5 points; W. L. Anderson, Yale, second, with 71.5 points; C. T. Swart, Columbia, third, with 68 points. Other scores: W. F. Knox, Yale, 62.5; T. H. Burch, Jr., Columbia, 62.5; E. Ashley, Columbia, 61.5; H. R. Wakeman, Yale, 58.5.

Parallel Bars—Won by E. C. Butler, Yale, with 67.5 points; W. L. Benham, Columbia, second, with 66.5 points; W. L. Anderson, Yale, third, with 61.5 points. Other scores: W. F. Knox, Yale, 59; E. E. Krause, Pennsylvania, 52; H. J. West, Columbia, 49.

New York University defeated Princeton last night in a dual gymnastic contest in the University Heights gymnasium by a score of 34 to 14 points.

The result was only one point less than that by which the local college defeated the University of Pennsylvania two weeks ago. The New York team showed its superiority over the visitors in every event except the horizontal bar. Both places in this event were won by Princeton, and the work of Capt. C. W. Holzhauer was by far the best that has been seen in the local gymnasium this season. The other point winners for Princeton were Hay, on the parallel bars, who beat de Zafra of the New York team for second place by one-third of a point; Dunning, on the horizontal bar, and Sayer in the club swing, each of whom got second.

Capt. E. S. Peck and ex-Capt. Belcher of the home team divided honors equally, each scoring 8 points. The work of Peck on the side horse was exceptionally good, and makes him a strong competitor in the intercollegiate championship. Eunson carried off first place in the tumbling, with a score of 25½ points out of a possible 30. The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by C. W. Holzhauer, Princeton, with 28½ points; L. M. Dunning, Princeton, second, with 23¾ points; G. W. Bartelmez, New York, third, with 21½ points.

Side Horse.—Won by E. S. Peck, New York, with 25¾ points; W. C. Belcher, New York, second, with 21 1-3 points; W. W. Hay, Princeton, third, with 18 1-3 points.

Flying Rings.—Won by G. S. Proehazka, New York, with 25½ points; E. S. Peck, New York, second, with 24½ points; L. M. Dunning, Princeton, third, with 23¾ points.

Tumbling.—Won by C. St. C. Eunson, New York, with 25½ points; C. R. Hardy, New York, second, with 23¾ points; F. S. Gill, Princeton, with 21 points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by W. C. Belcher, New York, with 23 2-3 points; W. W. Hay, Princeton, second, with 20 2-3 points; C. de Zafra, New York, third, with 20 1-3 points.

Club Swinging.—Won by A. S. Swanson, New York, with 24¼ points; C. W. Sayre, Princeton, second, with 23 points; G. P. Meade, New York, third, with 22 points.

New West Side A. C. Games To-night.

The officers and members of the New West Side Athletic Club are much encouraged with the favorable outlook for their annual games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, to-night. The entry list is the largest ever received by the club, and in addition to teams from Columbia and Yale Universities every athletic club and regiment in New York will be represented. Besides the regular events a special race for the 880-yard indoor championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided. Among the twelve entries are Champion Valentine, P. H. Pilgrim, and J. Miller of the New York Athletic Club; Charles Bacon of the Greater New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, the junior champion for the distance; Walter Kohn, and H. Christoffers.

John Joyce, Harvey Cohn, E. P. Carr, and Robert Todd, the three-mile Amateur Athletic Union junior champion, will race against George Bonbag, the indoor champion for one mile and a half, in addition to three runners from Yale, G. G. Parkhurst, C. B. Alcott, and W. J. Hall. The latter won the two-mile event at the games of the Spanish War Veterans, from the 100-yard mark, in 9:28. Thirteen teams are entered in the one-mile relay race, and the two-mile bicycle race will have the speediest of the indoor riders.

Maturo Wins Pool Play-Off.

The tie for second place in the Greater New York pool tournament, which ended in Edward Dawson winning first prize, was played off by J. Maturo, the Jersey City champion, and Irving Long at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Maturo played in dashing style, and won by the one-sided score of 125 to 46. Summary follows:

J. Maturo—12 12 4 15 7 15 12 8 10 15 9 6. Total, 125.

Irving Long—2 3 11 0 8 0 3 7 5 0 5 1. Total, 46. High runs—Maturo, 27; Long, 11. Scratch—Long. Referee—Peter Rogers.

AUTOMOBILES.

"Yankee" Mica Spark Plugs; guaranteed for ninety days; $1.50, $2.00. Willis, 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS

$250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. 1903 Models, $250; New 1904 Models, $425.

E. J. Willis Co. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. Agents wanted everywhere.

POLO PONIES FOR CADETS.

War Department Authorizes Better Mounts for West Point.

Several strings of polo ponies are expected to arrive in the vicinity of this city within the next few weeks. There will be a big installment of ponies at the Rockaway Hunting Club, and probably at Meadow Brook. A carload of Texas ponies will arrive at Lakewood early next month, and the members of the Lakewood Polo Club will have an opportunity of trying out some new mounts before the regular season of Northern tournaments begins.

An announcement of more than customary polo interest is that the West Point cadets will also have a number of new ponies for use this Spring. Col. Treat received word a short time ago that the War Department had authorized him to secure several ponies of better quality than the customary army horse. While these new mounts will by no means be held exclusively for polo, the introduction of that sport into the Military Academy has surely been the direct means of better ponies being obtained.

OFFICIAL TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Adopted at Last Night's Meeting of National Association.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at an executive meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, arranged the dates for the various championships throughout the country. The events will comprise singles and doubles, with a consolation in the singles and possibly a small handicap. All of the competitions will be the best two in three, except in the finals, when the best three in five will prevail, and in each deuce and vantage games and sets will govern.

Those present at the meeting were President Dwight of Boston, Secretary P. E. Presbrey of Boston, P. D. Little, R. D. Wren, and Holcombe Ward of New York. Two clubs were admitted into the association, the Greenwich Casino Club of Greenwich, Conn., and the East Jersey Lawn Tennis Association, composed of seven clubs.

The schedule, which was given out by President Dwight last night, varies but little from the approximate dates of championships published in THE TIMES a few weeks ago. The important fixtures follow:

May 23—New England Intercollegiate Championships, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.

May 30—Pennsylvania State Championships for Women, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

May 30—New York Lawn Tennis Club, open tournament.

June 6—Metropolitan Championships, West Side Tennis Club, New York.

June 13—Pennsylvania State Championships for Men, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

June 20—Crescent Athletic Club, invitation tournament, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

June 21—Women's National Championships, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

June 27—Middle States Championships, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange, N. J.

June 27—Kings County Club, Brooklyn, open tournament.

July 11—Westchester Country Club, Westchester, N. Y., invitation doubles.

July 15—New York State Championships, Sedgwick Farm Lawn Tennis Club, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 8—Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., invitation tournament.

Aug. 16—National Championships, singles, East against West; doubles and championship doubles and interscholastic championships; Newport Casino, Newport, R. I.

Aug. 28—Olympic Championships, World's Fair, St. Louis.

Sept. 12—New Jersey State Championships, St. George Tennis Club, Hoboken, N. J.

Oct. 3—Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Tournament, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

Feb. 17, 1905—Indoor championships, Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Club, New York City.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN.

Regulars Defeat Mixed Team at Atlanta by One Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—With a nine composed of its own recruits and utility men of the New York American League team, the Atlantas this afternoon engaged Clark Griffiths's regulars, and the result was a close contest, ending in a score of 8 to 7 in favor of New York. The feature was the excellent batting of Unglaub and a sensational stop by the same player of a swift grounder over second. Fultz did well predicted that "Jimmy" Williams will at the bat, and promises to be one of Griffiths's mainstays this season. It is freely have to play his best to keep his place at second, with Unglaub on his trail. The same clubs will play to-morrow.

The score follows:

ATLANTA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Hayes, cf.	2	1	1	1	1	0	Conroy, 3b.	1	3	3	0	0	0
Thony, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0	0	Fultz, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	0
Bean, ss.	2	2	2	1	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Unglaub, 2b.	1	3	0	4	0	0	Elberfeld, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mellor, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0	0	Anderson, lf.	2	1	3	1	0	0
Beville, c.	0	1	1	2	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	1
McCay, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	4	1	0	0
Hardy, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	12	2	0	0
Cribbens, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ely, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Puttman, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0
McMakin, p.	0	0	0	2	0								
Total.	7	10	24	13	2		Total.	8	10	27	6	1	

Atlanta.....0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 2—7
New York.....4 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1—8

Three-base hits—Mellor, Unglaub 2, Anderson. Two-base hits—Bean, Elberfeld, Keeler, Williams, Puttman, and Conroy. Struck out—By Hughes, 6; by Puttman, 6; by Ely, 1; by McCay, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ely, 1; off McCoy, 1; off Puttman, 2. Hit by pitcher—Hayes, 2; Ganzel. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen base—Conroy. Wild pitches—Puttman, 2. Passed ball—Beville. Umpire—Torrence. Attendance, 1,500.

TO PROBE RELEASE OF THIEVES.

McAdoo to Find Out Who Is Responsible—Political Pull Charged.

Indignant at the release of the two sneak thieves who were captured red-handed in his apartments on Monday last, James Steen of 268 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street has demanded that Police Commissioner McAdoo make an investigation. It is alleged that "political pull" and money cleared the way to freedom, despite evidence that would have sent them to Sing Sing.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday requested Mr. Steen to lay the facts before Inspector Smith.

"The main point in this case," said Mr. McAdoo when questioned about it, "is that some persons who committed a burglary and had burglars' tools in their possession were let go by a Magistrate or by the police. I am going to know which, and why these men were set at liberty."

Mrs. Steen and her two sons, James and Thomas, occupy the top floor of the five-story flat 268 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Steen left the house, and a few minutes later Policeman Cooper, who lives on the same floor, discovered the thieves and held them up until the arrival of Detectives McAvoy and Brennan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who were summoned. They had forced the door open with a jimmy, ransacked the flat, and filled their pockets with medals and jewelry to the value of about $100.

At the station house they gave their names as Walter O'Connor, twenty-one, of 358 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and John Porter, whose real name is Henry. Both confessed, saying they were out of work and in absolute need of money. Friends of Henry's father, who is said to be a prominent Tammany Hall man, were notified immediately, and when the case was called in the Harlem Court on Tuesday there was a lawyer to defend him. James Steen, to whom the majority of the stolen property belonged, was not in court, but his brother Thomas asked that the case be laid over until Wednesday, in order to give him an opportunity to appear. On Wednesday morning there was no complainant present, and the Magistrate was obliged to discharge the prisoners.

James Steen now complains that he was not notified by his brother to appear on Wednesday, and no word was sent him by the police or court officials. Mrs. Steen, when seen yesterday, said that her son Thomas had written a note to James telling him to appear in court on Wednesday, but that it arrived at the house after he had left for business.

Police Captain McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station said that "political pull" had nothing to do with the case, and had the complainant appeared in court nothing could have saved the pair from going to prison, as they convicted themselves in their own confessions.

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Lightest elecsric of equal power. Speed 15 miles per hour. Noiseless running. Divided battery. New construction throughout.

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AUBUCHON'S GREAT DAY

Lightweight Jockey Pilots Home Four of the Winners.

ONLY TWO FAVORITES IN FRONT

Mrs. Frank Foster, Heavily Played, Proved Disastrous Betting for Many at the New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—With only one more day of racing to the long meeting the scramble for winners was a disastrous one this afternoon, only two of the six choices finishing in front. The weather was cloudy and disagreeable, and the track deep in mud. This condition was considered to particularly favor Fred Foster's filly, Mrs. Frank Foster, and she was the most heavily played starter of the day. Opening at 4 to 5 she was pounded down to 3 to 5 at post time, and even this price was eagerly taken in the last few minutes of booking. Robbins broke in front with the filly but she had no speed, and a bad seventh was the best she could do on the end. Docile, the S. S. Brown cast off, proved the winner, and carefully handled by Aubuchon, who rode in great form all day, winning four races, she won with 10 to 1 about her. Spencerian, at 40 to 1, found the going to his liking and was second, with Short Cake third. Tim Ferrin, who was played at 7 to 1, showed a flash of speed and was first at the head of the stretch, tiring in the final effort.

Aubuchon also had the mount on June Collins, who upset calculations by handily winning the fourth race after being backed from 15 down to 13 to 1. Bronx, the favorite, closed stoutly in the stretch, but could not reach Presentation and Josette, who finished second and third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. La Cache, 102 pounds, (C. Howell,) 15 to 1, won; Hist, 110, (Creamer,) 9 to 2, second; Half-a-Hundred, 108, (Shilling,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Lady Contrary, Amorous, Irene Mac, Stunts, Syrlin, Siah, Out Out, and Miraculous also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four furlongs. Truffle Hunter, 110 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 3 to 2, won; Falbala, 110, (Robbins,) 9 to 5, second; Georgia Carter, 105, (Livingston,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:50 4-5. Minnie Schlemmer, and Nicola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Docile, 95 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 10 to 1, won; Spencerian, 95, (Shaver,) 40 to 1, second; Short-cake, 95, (J. Hennessey,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Zama, Jim Ferrin, Weird II., Mrs. Frank Foster, Rachel Ward, Major Carpenter, and Tom Collins also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. June Collins, 104 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 1, won; Presentation, 109, (Romanelli,) 4 to 1, second; Josette, 102, (Shilling,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:10. Bronx, Blue Darter, John Doyle, Locket, and Tally H. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Circus Girl, 106 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 12 to 5, won; Safeguard, 108, (T. Dean,) 13 to 5, second; Dr. Carrick, 106, (C. Howell,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:57 4-5. Moderator, Hegira, Bean, Satchel, and Equalizer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Atheola, 94 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, won; Nimble Nag, 100, (H. Head,) 20 to 1, second; Strader, 95, (Crimmins,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Feronia, Chichasha, Eugenia S., Bird Wood, Debenture, Radiant Heat, and Prince Richard also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Maritana, Allista, Second Sight, and Lady Free Knight, 110 pounds; Neither One, Lady Contrary, Gracious, Luralighter, Mrs. Frank Foster, Josette, and Miss Gould, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; purse. Santa Teresa and Dorothy Osborne, 105 pounds; Whitmore, 107; Fearful, Potente, and Henry of Franstamar, 107; Dr. Carrick, Sea Lion, Jove, and Stunts, 110; Responsive, 90; Trocadero, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; purse. Hopeful Miss, Responsive, Our Lillie, and Bride, 90 pounds; Extralaw, 98; Miriam W., Elsie L., Lady Radnor, and Legation, 106; Caterpillar, 108; Tom Collins and Sharp Bird, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Mauser, 94 pounds; Hymettus, 95; Conundrum, 97; Rainland, 108; The Regent and Gravina, 112; Port Royal, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Optional, 92 pounds; Harmakis, 93; Katie Powers, 94; Pronta, 98; St. Tammany, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Alcom R., 83 pounds; Foxy Kane, 110; Antagonist, 96; Midshipman, 86; Deer Hunter, 100; Uranium, 101; Arden, 103; Burke Cochran, 104; Aules, 105; Lee King, 107; Moderator, 108; Tancred, 110; Rachel Ward, 80.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The death of W. C. Hayes's old jumper Draughtsman has been announced. This old gelding was in his eighth year, and for his past two seasons of racing he failed to win a purse. He was named in several of the steeplechase fixtures for this season.

Frank Van Ness, the American trainer, has accepted an excellent contract to train a string of racers in Germany this season. Last year Van Ness trained with success in Austria and Hungary, and this will be his second season abroad.

For the four-mile Trenton Stake, to be run at Oakland to-day there are only five named to go in the entries. M. J. Daly's Claude is a notable absentee in the list, although with the heavy track that is promised he would appear to have the stake at his mercy. Evidently Daly reached the conclusion that four miles through the mud was a bit too severe for his colt when there are so many rich engagements to come. Sailor Knot, who raced in the colors of Shaffer & Myers in the East last season, is the only three-year-old named to go. The others of the field are Horatius, The Way, Rio Shannon, and Veterano.

NO SEPARATE COUNTRY CLUB.

Automobilists to Secure Summer Privileges from Out-of-Town Organization.

While the Country Club Committee of the Automobile Club of America has as yet made no report regarding its choice for a Summer home, it seems to be generally understood by many of the members that no effort will be made to secure a special Summer club house this year. On the other hand, arrangements are being made with one or two regularly established country clubs which have automobile facilities, whereby the members of the Automobile Club of America may enjoy special club privileges during the season.

So large a proportion of the members is divided in the Summer between Long Island and Westchester County, along the Sound, that a separate automobile country club would probably be used by only a limited number of members. The committee, however, wants more time to decide upon a definite site, if it seems advisable to obtain a regular Summer country club, and the work will go along quietly on those lines during the Summer. Many large country clubs have ample automobile facilities, and the advantage will be a mutual one for both the club that may be selected and for the members who may avail themselves of its conveniences.

Fast Billiards by Dr. Douglas.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won a fine game of billiards last night in the 14.2 tournament for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club, West Seventy-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Dr. Douglas played F. R. White, and won by 250 to 148. The winner ran out his string in thirty-eight innings, playing a fast and brilliant game from the start, and he broke the record of the tournament for the high run, making a single run of 51, beating the former best individual run by one point. The scores:

Dr. Douglas—0 3 4 2 19 0 3 3 3 51 3 27 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 22 0 0 22 20 2 19 1 0 5 1 13 5 1 4 9. Total, 250; high run, 51; average, 6 22-38.

White—1 0 2 3 1 3 1 3 6 3 0 2 1 2 11 0 9 0 4 0 0 0 10 3 0 32 11 6 5 3 3 2 6 8 1 2 2 2. Total, 148; high run, 32; average, 3 34-38.

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AUTOS UP MT. WASHINGTON

A Two Days' Hill-Climbing Contest Planned for This Summer.

GOOD TEST FOR MACHINES

Trouble Experienced in Getting Permission to Use the Mountain Road for the Coming Competition.

Plans are being gradually perfected for the great hill-climbing contest up Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, this Summer. The arrangements have already progressed so far that there is practically no doubt of its complete success. The main difficulty has been to get permission to use the mountain road for such a purpose. As a matter of fact, through the recklessness of some automobilists, the motor vehicle is not looked upon with unalloyed pleasure in the vicinity of Mount Washington.

Stories are told of the frightening of horses pulling the big mountain stages by careless chauffeurs, so that serious accidents have been narrowly averted. As a consequence, it has taken considerable hard persuasion to get permission to use the road up the mountain. It is said by the promoters of the enterprise that an amicable arrangement has been made, and as the automobilists will be engaged in the delightful occupation of hill climbing before the busy season really opens, no trouble is expected to ensue.

The present intention is to hold the big contest during the latter part of June, although a time early in July may be chosen. The start will be made near the foot of the mountain, and the contest, which will virtually be an endurance hill-climbing test, will last two days. The machines, with their operators, will rendezvous at one of the hotels near the middle of the mountain, and only those vehicles that have come up to a required standard will be allowed to continue on the second and deciding day of the ascent. This will be the harder part of the journey, and the machines that succeed in reaching the summit will demonstrate hill-climbing abilities beyond a doubt.

This will be the most ambitious hill-climbing motor event ever attempted. Usually the hill-climbing contest consists chiefly of the ability to get beyond a certain grade. Consequently the machine is geared up to its highest possible pitch for a quick hill-climbing spurt. In the Mount Washington contest, on the other hand, a machine will have to show all-around excellence at going up grades, for it will be a constant push all the way.

CITY CANNOT DEFEND HIM.

Court Decides Beating by Policeman Was Not an Official Act.

In an opinion handed down by Justice Woodward of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, it was held that the Corporation Counsel cannot appear as attorney for a policeman in a personal action whether the case has grown out of acts done by him while he was on duty or not. The decision will have a broad effect, bearing on the acts of the city's servants in all departments.

The opinion was rendered in the suit brought by Patrick Donahue against Daniel Keeshan, a patrolman attached to the force in Long Island City, for $2,000 damages for assault. The plaintiff, Donahue, was arrested by the defendant on June 7, 1903, and claims that Keeshan, without provocation or justification, beat him severely with a club and kicked him. The policeman served an answer to the complaint by his attorney, George L. Rives, Corporation Counsel. The plaintiff secured an order to show cause by the appearance of Mr. Rives as the defendant's attorney should not be set aside and Keeshan be compelled to obtain another lawyer. This order was granted by Justice Gaynor, and the Appellate Division yesterday sustained him. Justice Woodward says:

"The City of New York has no possible interest in this controversy because it is no part of the duty of a policeman "without justification or provocation" to "willfully, maliciously, and violently" strike any person. The duty of a policeman, under proper circumstances, to make an arrest, carries with it the right to use so much of force, and no more, than is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose. When an officer goes beyond that point he ceases to act in behalf of the city, and he assumes the responsibility."

Third Suicide in One Family.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., March 18.—George C. Rockwell of Danbury, after brooding over his wife's suicide six months ago, shot himself in New Haven last night. Rockwell's father died four years ago from an overdose of poison, and his sister-in-law almost died several weeks ago from the same cause.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

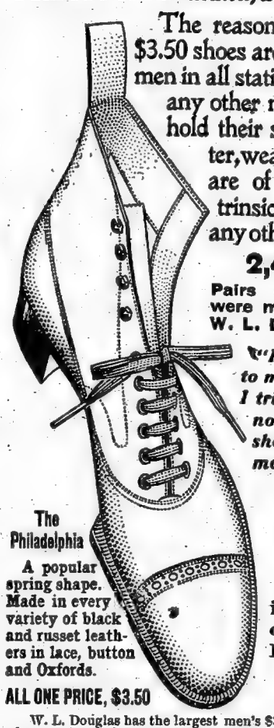

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

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Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

"For years I could not believe it possible to make a first-class shoe for $3.50, until I tried a pair of your $3.50 shoes. I am now convinced that W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best in the world for the money." MERRITT L. BROWN, with Knox, the Hatter, New York.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

The Philadelphia

A popular spring shape. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers in lace, button and Oxfords.

ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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DODGES NEGRO VOTE DECISION.

House Committee Says Supreme Court Must Pass on Disfranchising Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—House Committee on Elections No. 1 declined to pass on the validity of the laws of South Carolina whereby, it is alleged, the negro is disfranchised.

In making its report on the Dantzler-Lever contest from the Seventh South Carolina District, the committee, while deciding that Dantzler, a negro, was not elected, declines also to declare Lever elected.

The committee draws the conclusion that if it advanced a ruling on the disfranchisement of the colored vote and declared Lever not elected on that ground, the decision would be a precedent for unseating nearly every member in the House from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

The basis of Dantzler's claim was that the Constitution of South Carolina, adopted in 1895, was contrary to the Reconstruction act of June 25, 1868, which contained no provision as to educational and property qualification as fixed in the present State Constitution and laws passed under it.

The report of the committee passes over this claim by declaring it to be plain that Dantzler was not elected, but it goes on to say that if the House should declare that there was no valid election then there could be no one chosen to fill the vacancy thus created until the constitution and election laws of the State should be changed.

The committee says that the proper forum for the decision of constitutional and other judicial questions is the Supreme Court of the United States. "If the Supreme Court of the United States," it says, "shall declare in such case 'that the fundamental conditions' in the reconstruction acts were valid and constitutional and the State Constitutions are in violation of those acts, and hence invalid and unconstitutional, every State will be compelled to immediately bow in submission to the decision."

This leaves the Dantzler-Lever case as if no contest had been made.

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COURT ENJOINS IRONWORKERS.

Forbidden to Interfere with New Jersey Concern's Kansas City Operations.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—A restraining order of wide scope was issued to-night by Judge Phillips of the United States Court against the local unions of iron workers, the hoisting engineers, and the pile drivers. The members of these unions are forbidden to in any way interfere with the work now being done here by the Riverside Iron Works of New Jersey.

The injunction is a direct outgrowth of the recent wrecking of iron work which the New Jersey company had erected at the Procter & Gamble plant in Armourdale. All of the buildings on which the plaintiff company is doing work is being closely guarded.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and

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THE PENSION UKASE.

We should like to find some more respectful form of words than "stupefying impudence" in which to characterize the grant by Executive order of a service pension which Congress has refused to grant by the only lawful method. We are unable to do so. In fact, the impudence of the performance, so far from being dissembled, is made more glaring by the "reasoning" by which it is most imprudently accompanied. If the order had been confined to the simple announcement that the President had "according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth," been pleased to bestow, out of the Treasury of the United States, a great many million dollars upon the objects of his bounty, "to the praise of his glorious justice," the impudence of the usurpation would have been plain. But when the precedent is undertaken to be cited whereby the "principle" of an act of Congress of 1887 respecting the survivors of the Mexican war is sought to be extended to the survivors of the civil war, to which Congress has refused to extend it, the usurpation becomes even plainer and more palpable than it would have been if the "ruling" had been issued without any pretense of argument.

The sums of money thus proposed to be taken out of the Public Treasury are of course a mere gratuity. It is not pretended that they are anything else. And the amount of a gratuity which a nation, as an individual, may feel like bestowing will naturally be conditioned by the amount of cash on hand. In the case upon which the ruling impudently relies, the case of the service pensions for survivors of the Mexican war, the fact that they were so few was urged in the debate, and mentioned in President CLEVELAND'S message vetoing the Dependent Pension bill, though that bill was carefully guarded and limited, and this present measure is perfectly unlimited. For the former measure required that the receiver of a pension should already be dependent upon charity before he could receive the charity of the United States, and was urged by its introducer as "a charity measure," whereas this uncovenanted bounty not only falls, like all the rest of the pensions, alike upon the just and the unjust, but offers a minimum of $6 a month to every old soldier who is not too proud to take it. And this offer is made when the excess of receipts over expenditures is only five millions, with an apparent tendency to diminish. Well may Commissioner WARE exclaim, with one of his most notorious predecessors, "GOD help the surplus!"

It is not to be supposed that Congress, cowardly as Congress has always shown itself where the Belisarii of the G. A. R. were concerned, will submit to this usurpation of its prerogative. Whether it does or not, it will be the clear duty of the proper Auditor of the Treasury, on the first occasion on which it is attempted to get money out of that receptacle under this ruling, to stop payment of the warrant as without authority in law. There is no doubt at all of the result, so soon as the case is brought before any judicial tribunal. Doubtless the authors of the ukase have satisfied themselves of this. They may also have satisfied themselves that the question will not arise for some months, and that this may prove to be "a good enough ruling until after election." In any possible aspect of it, the performance is not calculated to thrill the beholder with patriotic pride.

THE SULLY FAILURE.

The collapse of DANIEL J. SULLY is not surprising, even if not expected. It does not in the least change the statistical position of cotton in the relation of supply to consumption. But it does show that to corner a great staple and hold its price above the level which such relation would establish is a greater undertaking than the most skillful manipulator is capable of carrying out. The end of such a speculation is invariably, we believe, what we see in this instance. Some are wise enough to "pull out" in time to unload upon those who have the temerity to remain as Atlases holding the market on their shoulders. But in every great speculation of this kind somebody is underneath when the crash comes, and very often it is those who began the movement and could not unload in time to save themselves.

Mr. SULLY took advantage of a fact of more than National significance, that the cotton yield of the United States was materially below what the normal consumption of the world required. His mistake was in assuming that for every one cent a pound advance which this condition warranted two cents could be tion. How the end of the corner leaves him is still a matter of conjecture. How it leaves those who followed his lead is, unfortunately, too well understood to require explanation.

THE EMBATTLED SPOILSMEN.

A perfectly typical Senatorial quarrel over the distribution of Federal patronage is now raging in Ohio and in Washington. Senator FORAKER announces that he has demanded of the President fair recognition for his friends in appointments to office in the State of Ohio, and of the proof that he is getting it he exhibits the nomination of three of his friends to Postmasterships. Whereat Senator DICK and Gov. HERRICK, in a rather unusually frank and outspoken manner, proclaim their determination to exercise and maintain that large control over Federal patronage in Ohio which the late Senator HANNA possessed. Gov. HERRICK says pretty plainly that if the President persists in his intention to recognize Foraker men to the exclusion of Hanna men there will be war in Ohio. He admits that he has written a letter to the President on the subject.

The three Post Office appointments made by the President the other day have a history. While Senator HANNA was in Ohio, just before his re-election to the Senate in January, Senator FORAKER after a visit to the White House made it known that three of his friends would be appointed to these offices. The news reached the ear of Senator HANNA at Columbus. He immediately communicated with Representative DICK, who is now the junior Senator from Ohio. Senator HANNA was taken ill very soon after his return from Ohio, and it was during his fatal illness that Mr. DICK called at the White House to see about the appointments. He observed to the President that Senator HANNA did not believe those appointments would be made without consulting him, and that as soon as he was well enough he was coming to the White House to say so. After a brief deliberation the President concluded that it would be as well to delay the appointments, and he requested Representative DICK to say to Senator FORAKER that he would have to take a little more time for consideration. Senator HANNA died, and not many days later the appointments were made. They are the fount and origin of the present trouble in Ohio.

It would be unfair to say that this was a quarrel of the President's seeking. If he had continued to recognize Hanna men he might have had trouble with Senator FORAKER. The trouble in which he has become involved with Senator DICK and Gov. HERRICK, however, has its serious aspects. "See to it that the Roosevelt delegates are chosen among our friends," wrote Senator HANNA from his deathbed to Gov. HERRICK. It was his last letter, and it was an ominous one. Gov. HERRICK now intimates that a fight will be made in every district and in the convention to secure a delegation entirely made up of the friends and supporters of the late Senator HANNA. The death of Senator HANNA put an end to the talk about defeating the President in the nominating convention at Chicago. Nobody now supposes that there will be any serious opposition. If in the course of human and Presidential events, however, fresh opposition should arise, the presence in the convention of an Ohio delegation hostile to the President, even though instructed for him, would give cause for anxiety. As it stands at the present time, the Ohio quarrel is a noble illustration of the almost ferocious zeal with which the statesmen of the upper branch of the National Legislature regard their Senatorial prerogative of control over State spoils.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND ARBITRATION

The probability that there was "another side to the story" of the sympathetic strike of the bricklayers in New York than that which could be had from the representatives of the Employers' Association led us to an inquiry which has resulted in securing the following statement from a leading member of the Bricklayers' Union, the statements of fact in which we print as received, in order to avoid the accident of such color as might be given in a paraphrase:

Bricklayers' laborers had been working peacefully until Dec. 12 last year, when the master masons sent out a notice that thereafter all time worked on Saturday afternoon, also holidays, would be paid as single time only. Even then the laborers did not go on strike, but accepted this dictum of the employers and things went on.

Whatever the bosses had in their minds on March 4, they issued an order that the laborers should work ten hours, and overtime be paid at the rate of single time, with the exception of Sunday, when time and a half was to be paid. Laborers who worked more than eight hours a day, who started before 8 in the morning or continued after 5 in the afternoon, or both, had been paid more than single time for the extra time. These laborers made up a very small percentage; they were merely a few mortar men; one or two on each job; the other laborers started ten or fifteen minutes before 8 in the morning, as much before 1 o'clock, and worked as long after 5 in order to cover up, &c., and charged nothing for the time. This system caused the bricklayers' to lose no time.

The laborers struck and told the bosses that they would not go back to work unless they were paid 35 cents per hour and double time for all overtime, with the exception of Saturday afternoon, when they would work for single time pending the decision to be made by the joint Arbitration Board of the bricklayers and master masons; at the same time they were willing to start, that is, those who had done so heretofore, ahead of the bricklayers in the morning, &c. A week later a meeting was held between the joint Arbitration Board of the master masons and bricklayers and representatives of the Laborers' Union Protective Society. Here the employers admitted that they made a mistake in acting toward the laborers in this way and causing the bricklayers to be thrown on the street. They asked that the laborers, however, return to work pending arbitration. After a lengthy discussion the members of the Arbitration Committee stated that they would carry did so, but the laborers sent back word that they would go to work only upon the terms here previously stated.

All of our local bricklayers' unions have voted to sustain the laborers in their contention.

This explains the action of the bricklayers from their own point of view; whether it excuses their sympathetic strike and their overthrowing of the whole principle of arbitration established after the protracted and profitless struggle of last year the reader will be better able to judge with reference to the terms and provisions of the joint agreement under which work was resumed. Clause 16 of this agreement provides "that the wages now paid in the unskilled trades shall not be reduced nor the hours increased for one year from the general acceptance of this agreement." If the above quoted statement is correct, it would appear that the employers violated their agreement in ordering what was in fact a reduction of wages and a lengthening of hours within the year during which they had promised not to do so. But the obligations of the agreement were mutual. Clause 8 provides: "The unions as a whole or as a single union shall not order any strike against a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, collectively or individually, nor shall any number of union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employés before the matter in dispute has been brought before the General Arbitration Board and settled."

Two wrongs do not make one right. If the employers sought to take what the bricklayers deem an unfair advantage of the laborers of that branch, their action was a case for appeal to the Arbitration Board, and this course should have been followed. By going out on a sympathetic strike as they did the bricklayers broke their agreement and brought into discredit the principle for which they have contended for twenty years and should have been satisfied with when they got it.

To say that conservative men in that and other trades deprecate their action as ill-advised and in bad faith is true. Unless the existing difficulty is quickly settled the principle of arbitration in the building trades will have been shown to be impracticable because the good faith of the signatory powers cannot be trusted.

THAT VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

That was an incredible rumor which came to us, and which we printed yesterday, about the intention of the Russian ships which were lately at Vladivostok, but the present whereabouts of which is not publicly known, to make their way back to Europe, there join the Russian fleet in the Baltic, and with this reinforcement make their way back to the Far East and overwhelm the navy of Japan.

The rumor is not credible. But the naval force in question is one concerning which incredible rumors naturally get abroad. The Russian squadron imprudently isolated at Vladivostok consists of four fast modern armored cruisers, comparable to the four Spanish cruisers under CERVERA'S command at Santiago, and of about the same strength. Yet that squadron, when it ventured out, fell an immediate victim to the force under the immediate command of Admiral SCHLEY, and the Japanese squadron awaiting the exit or appearance of the Russian cruisers is far more powerful than was Admiral SAMPSON'S fleet. The Russian commander can read his fate in that of the Spanish commander. He is safe, for the time, but not at all formidable, so long as he remains under the guns of the forts at Vladivostok. He is very unsafe if he puts to sea, especially if he puts to sea for the long voyage to the Baltic, for the first half of which he could get no neutral to supply him with coal for any other purpose than to carry him back to Vladivostok. Moreover, the fighting force of the Baltic fleet is supposed to be in the Far East already. The Statesman's Year Book so reported it even last year. But suppose the junction were effected and the combined fleet sailed back. One can hardly put the entire circumnavigation at less than a year. This would fail to synchronize with the plans of Gen. KUROPATKIN. If we understand that commander, he fixes four months as the outside date for the Russian advance in overwhelming force. That advance, when it begins, is to be steady and rapid, and is to end in driving the Japanese into the Pacific. That is when the ships will be required to prevent the Japanese from regaining their homes, and also to transport and convoy the Russian invaders on their way to capture the Japanese islands and dictate a peace at Tokio. For this combined operation ships which have to make their way from the Yellow to the Baltic Sea and back again will evidently be too late.

Upon the whole we rather prefer the rumor which attributes to the Russians the intention of taking the Black Sea fleet, skirting the northern coasts of Europe and Asia, and coming into the Pacific by way of Bering Sea. The voyage is practicable in Summer, as has often been proved; it is very much shorter than the voyage announced by the other rumor, and the ships might arrive in time to be of some use. Either of the rumors, of course, really betrays a "counsel of desperation."

THE PAY OF CARRIERS.

Since the letter carriers were placed under the merit system we think that it is the general judgment of every community that they are an unusually faithful, efficient, and hard-working class of public servants. In the larger towns they are not paid what their work is really worth, not merely as compared with men in other callings requiring equal exertion and imposing equal responsibility. We are certainly not in favor of extravagant salaries, and we think that as a rule the minor places in the Federal service are overpaid. But we are convinced that the advance of 20 per cent. for which they have memorialized Congress is deserved and in the interest of good administration.

The highest pay received by a letter carrier is $1,000. He does not obtain this until after a preliminary service of from seven to eight years, during which he gets a salary of from $600 to $800 a year. He has two weeks regular vacation, where the clerks in the departments at Washington have thirty days. He has no Sunday to himself, but is required to work every day in the year except during vacation. His hours of work, sometimes irregular, are on the average very long, at least 50 per cent. longer than those of the department clerk. There is no allowance for illness as in the case of the clerks. There is no pension attached to the work, though it is obviously wearing and exposing, and nearly all illness among carriers is found to be due to exposure. Through their National organization the carriers are seeking to put in execution a plan for pensions depending on voluntary contributions. They believe that the advance asked for will enable them to do this.

The class of public employés with whom the carriers are most often compared are the policemen. Their work, though not dangerous in the same way or degree, is probably fully as hard and about as responsible. In New York the policemen get $400 a year more than the carriers, are paid in case of sickness, and cared for by the police surgeons, and after twenty years are entitled to retire on a pension. Judged by this standard the carriers' claim is a just and moderate one. We think that it is so, judged by any reasonable standard.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—First of the correspondents to attempt our enlightenment as to why anybody should pay $7,900 for a picture of a brown and white cow is one who gets both the color of the cow and the price of her picture wholly wrong in his statement of the problem, so it's no wonder that his theory of values leaves us quite unconvinced. His idea is that, as a city man couldn't provide himself with a real cow with a real background to look at without investing at least $15,000, the price paid for the Van Marcke at the Brandus sale was not high, but low. This seems like cogent reasoning until one remembers that the purchasers of expensive pictures are usually people who live in the country as much as in the city, nowadays, and that, in distributing their art treasures between their country and city houses, they do not put in each representations of scenes and persons visible or imaginable only in or near the other. The ultimate resting place of the Van Marcke cow is as likely to be in some noble mansion many miles up the Hudson as in one close to that river's mouth. As a matter of fact, all the rich city men who like to look at cows have them to look at as much as they choose, and the having interferes in no degree with their desire to own pictures of cows painted by great artists. So the problem remains as puzzling as ever, despite our correspondent's easy assumption that he has solved it. To repeat, then, what did the purchaser of this picture get for his $7,900? Was it, really, a picture of a white and brown cow that he bought? That was the name in the sale catalogue, and it was fairly descriptive, but from the name, in this case as in innumerable others like it, nobody can figure out the relation between intrinsic and commercial value. This is almost an intimation that no such relation exists—none, that is, if intrinsic value has anything to do with the money worth of the thing painted. The portrait that a farmer might have made of a prize cow because she was a prize cow, and because he wanted to have her appearance and peculiarities in more permanent form than the cow herself, would have a very close and easily understandable relation to the cost of the portrait, but a Van Marcke cow is different, and possibly it is ignorance of or inattention to that difference that is the only basis for astonishment at the $7,900.

—If, as was stated in a letter we published yesterday, there is in this city an "amanuensis" who, despite the fact that her work has "given entire satisfaction" to several employers, "cannot find anybody who will pay her more than $4 or $5 a week," then we do not know what an "amanuensis" is. Certainly it does not mean a young woman of the kind to be found by the thousands in the stores and offices of the city, using a typewriter with more or less skill and accuracy, and usually combining with that accomplishment some knowledge of stenography. No doubt the majority of these young women begin work at salaries as low as those mentioned, but so do five or ten times as many young men when they enter upon a business career. Neither the young women nor the young men, however, remain long at those wages, or at three or four times as much, if they are able to give "entire satisfaction" to those who need their services. It is the commonest of office experiences to try half a dozen typewriters, all of whom profess competency and intelligence, before finding one who really possesses both, and with them the industry, the trustworthiness, and, most important of all, the disposition to see and do the work that needs doing without waiting for explicit orders, that open up for them the road to well-remunerated employment. Employés of this class are fortunate in that their work comes directly to the attention of their employers, and the majority of them get a fair return for their labor; perhaps fully as many get more than they are worth as get less, and those who get less usually have only themselves to thank for it. They are too easily contented, or lack the courage and enterprise to hunt up a new place. No "kind reader" will be able to answer the inquiry as to why the writer of our letter cannot find a place at a living wage, for the premises she lays down invariably bring out a conclusion unlike the one she presents.

—It is not to be assumed simply because 500 students in Clemson College, South Carolina, substituted a Confederate flag for that of the United States and indulged in vociferous cheers over the change that they are a desperately wicked lot from whose machinations the perpetuation of the Nation is in extreme peril. A little tactful persuasion from a wise professor brought the incident to a satisfactory close, with the older banner in its proper place and the students still cheering. What they did was presumably the outcome of that equally familiar and mysterious instinct that enabled most of us when we were young to take pleasure in mischief that seemed merely malicious and in destruction of property that seemed merely imbecile or insane. The Clemson boys are a chance to create excitement and make a row, and they took it. The form their exploit assumed was determined by the accident of birth, but we recently had convincing evidence that their kind will fight enthusiastically for the flag their fathers and grandfathers fought against, and, grave as their act might appear, if studied only superficially, the harm in it was probably no more serious than that in the breaking of a window by other boys a little younger. Of course, it is very, very wrong to break windows, but they are strangely forgetful of the logic and emotions of youth who do not remember that there was in it an awful joy that made up for the risks involved—at least until the risks were close at hand and unavoidable. Each individual goes through the experiences of his race, the evolutionists say, and that is a sort of excuse for passing through a period of barbarism and folly such as was illustrated by the Clemson students.

—We note with interest that Commissioner MCADOO makes public announcement that the first article in his constitution is not to engage in controversies with newspapers, clergymen, or women, his reason being that each of the three will "always be there to have the last word." While there is nothing in the composition of the Commissioner's group that gives obvious and avowable grounds for offense to any of its members, yet we suspect that all of them will be a little irritated at the company in which they find themselves. And why the general antipathy for those who get, or are supposed to get, the "last word"? Everybody wants it, and, in the long run, it always remains with those who are right. Newspapers, clergymen, and women, indeed! Well, there are worse trios—several that might be started with politicians, lawyers, and office holders, if anybody wanted to be really resentful.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Two Wisconsin members of the House were discussing the "indictment" and the unhappy effect it seemed to have on the estimate that members of the House have of Postmaster General Payne. One of them referred to the hard row that Mr. Payne has had to hoe since he entered the Cabinet.

"Why," said he, "he has had to work like a horse and take all sorts of blame for the politics of the Administration. Every time any one wants to hit Roosevelt it is Payne that gets it on the side of the head."

"Yes," said the other. "It makes me think of that old story Uncle Philetus Sawyer used to tell. Sawyer, like Payne, stayed in public life long after he would have preferred to get out. It is the same way with Payne; he would be glad to get out of public life but he can't. He has a legion of friends and must stay in to take care of them.

"Uncle Philetus used to tell how he left home at the age of seventeen to seek his fortune. 'I bought my time of my father for $100,' said Sawyer, 'and set out for Whitehall, N. Y., where I was promised a job in a sawmill. I walked the first twenty miles down Lake Champlain, and went to a tavern and got my supper. Before I went up stairs to bed I took out a half dollar and paid the tavern keeper for the supper and my night's lodging.

"'What time does the boat come along in the morning?' I asked him.

"'Two o'clock,' was the reply.

"'Well, please call me for the boat,' I said.

"'She don't stop here,' said the tavern keeper to my dismay.

"It was thirty miles to Whitehall and I had just money enough to pay my fare on the boat, and not enough to buy my meals if I should have to walk all the way.

"'She don't stop?' I said. 'I thought passengers got on here.'

"'Well, they do,' said my host, 'but we have to stop the boat by going out and hanging a lantern on the pier.'

"'All right,' I said, 'I'll pay you to go out and stop the boat.'

"'Not by a jugful,' said the man; 'I would not go out there on that rickety old pier in the dark at 2 o'clock in the morning for $25.'

"My jaw fell again. I turned to go up stairs. As I put my foot on the first step the man called out: 'Hold on, young feller, I told you right when I said I wouldn't go out there with that lantern in the dark to stop that boat for any money, but that's the way I make my living, and you just give me a quarter and I'll stop her for ye.'

"I got the boat and reached Whitehall the next day. I have thought of that man a thousand times, Uncle Philetus would say, telling the story. I stay in politics at a few thousand dollars out of pocket every year when I have enough to live on and could enjoy myself a thousand times better in other ways, but I just keep on the same old way, because I have to suit my friends and a lot of politicians."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Not to be Packed.

Georgia is perfectly willing to send an "uninstructed" delegation to St. Louis—but she will also insist that it be an "unpacked" delegation.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Concession and Harmony.

Let the prevailing Democratic motives be concession and unification. Let Democrats take the broadest view of the situation. It is a churlish and untoward spirit, indeed, which can resist the appeal for liberality and patriotism, as against mere factionalism and past dissension.—Erie (Penn.) Herald, Dem.)

President and Vice President.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi would make a strong pair for the Democratic Party to draw to next November. If the Hon. John Sharp is not acceptable—and there is absolutely no reason why he should not be—there are Bacon of Georgia, Carmack and Luke Wright of Tennessee, Bailey of Texas, and half a dozen others that might be named that would make good Vice Presidential timber.—Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

The Two-thirds Rule Again.

Whether Bryanism or conservatism shall be in a majority, the majority should rule the convention, and take the responsibility accordingly. It is a weak policy for an convention to offer a premium on a minority faction, so as to enable it to play an obstructive or dictatorial rôle. If the Democratic Party believes not in majority rule, it should change its name.—Troy Press, (Dem.)

Parker, Olney, Cleveland, and Gray.

The Landmark would be glad to see at the head of the Democratic ticket such a man as Judge Parker is understood to be. We should be glad to see Mr. Olney there, and think that he is the strongest Democrat before the country to-day, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland, who refuses to let his name be considered. Judge Gray of Delaware is a fine man, and if it is true that he did not advocate the Philippine policy, as he was at one time reported to have done, there would be no doubt of his fitness for the party's leadership.—Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, (Dem.)

To Carry New York.

New York is normally a Democratic State, and the party can carry it this year if proper efforts are made and a good man nominated on a good platform. Bryan and Kansas City cannot carry it, of course, nor can any man or platform resembling them stand a ghost of a show.—Montgomery

MERGER DECISION'S EFFECT.

Illustrates Enormous Power of One Man's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would editorially call attention to the tremendous power which in this country lies in the mere opinion of one man. Vast consequences, affecting the rights and interests of millions of people may flow from the Northern Securities decision of the Supreme Court.

The opinion of one man made that decision, for a change of one vote would have converted the minority into the majority.

I recall two similar decisions. The unconstitutionality of the income tax was decided by a single vote. In my opinion that decision had a most baleful effect, and was the distinct cause of much of the public unrest and popular feeling against wealth.

Under our tariff and internal revenue taxes the vast majority of poor people pay United States taxes, which are in effect from 5 to 10 per cent. of their entire incomes, while the very wealthy pay United States taxes which do not amount to one-one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of their incomes. The continuance of this shocking injustice was made necessary by the opinion of one member of the United States Supreme Court.

The greatest patent suit of the century, viz., the Bell Telephone and Drawbaugh case, ten or fifteen years ago, was decided in the same way, by one vote.

Since the Supreme Court is our court of last resort, we should have a feeling of sacredness about its decisions.

This cannot be when the one-man power is so manifest. Nothing less than a two-thirds vote of all the Judges hearing the case will convince the average citizen that pure justice has been done.

The remedy seems to me to be in a law that if the court cannot agree to a decision by a two-thirds vote that it should have the effect to dismiss the case of the plaintiff, and leave the status quo, as decreed by the court below. MARTIN CROSS.

New York, March 17, 1904.

WOULD UTILIZE BRIDGE TOWERS.

Plan to Employ Them for Distribution of Salt Water Throughout the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are not the bridge towers available for use in supplying the City of New York with an abundant quantity of salt water? They are nearly three hundred feet high, admirably located, and abundantly strong. Their use for this purpose would not interfere with their beauty or utility.

The suggestion is that the supply shall be pumped from the river to the tops of the towers, there received in suitable tanks that shall not mar the appearance of the structures, and allowed to flow through hundreds of pipes erected alongside the towers, leading through the streets to reservoirs in the parks, and to such water towers, standpipes, &c., as the engineers have officially proposed.

The advantage of this plan is that one pumping would suffice to supply all the water required for a large section; the water would flow of its own gravity, with great force, &c. Without the expenditure of one-tenth the amount of money required for the plans officially proposed, every section of New York might by this plan be supplied with a separate system conveying salt water in abundance. T. N. K.

New York, March 17, 1904.

COMPETITION IN BUSINESS.

Comparison Suggested by the Decision in Northern Securities Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have held the opinion that any law or combination which prevented fair and open competition in business was a public injury. It seems that I was mistaken. Here are two railroads having the same terminus. If they are under one management, how much better it would be for their own business, and how much more easily could they fleece the public.

We have in this State a corporation that has absorbed all the railroads, and some outside of the State. Indeed, it has been said that they own the State, newspapers included. It has even been hinted that this corporation has debauched Legislatures, and has not paid its legal taxes. It has also been said that it has successfully opposed the construction of competing lines, and has even gone so far as to oppose the building of electric roads, notably the one from New York to Port Chester.

As this system has worked so beautifully in Connecticut, why should it not be further extended, and it or some other corporation control and manage all the railroads in the United States, and run the General Government as it has managed this State? The time has come for us to abandon this Government of the people; it should be replaced by a Government of corporate power. We must be very careful, however, not to elect a President who is honest and fearless enough to execute the laws. It is his business to see that his friends are placed in very comfortable positions and to let the law enforce itself.

However, I say, God bless Teddy! The people will sustain him.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, March 17, 1904.

MORE BUTCHERS NEEDED.

Suggests That the Business Offers Exceptional Opportunities for Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often wondered why a greater number of our boys do not take up the butcher's business as a profession or a trade. Here is a labor field that is not overcrowded and a trade that offers promising prospects to boys who are willing to work hard; such boys, after serving an apprenticeship of five years, and during which time, by the way, their wages range higher than most boys working in down-town offices, in department stores, or at odd jobs, are able, providing they save as much as possible of their earnings, to start in business for themselves in a small way and by push, perseverance, hard work, and honest efforts make their way to the front.

I respectfully submit the idea to you and through your valued paper to the consideration of thoughtful parents who have such boys. ARTHUR BLOCH.

New York, March 18, 1904.

The Noisy Car Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is about time that some action was taken to compel the Metropolitan Traction Company to remedy the wholly unnecessary and fearful noise made by its cars. I am glad to notice that THE TIMES is giving space in its columns to complaints against the company. The cars that run through Manhattan Avenue have such badly constructed running gear that they pound and rattle in a way to suggest a boiler shop and rapid-fire guns. The horrible din and nerve-distressing racket make a continuous performance for the victims who live on the avenue mentioned. This railroad monopoly is absolutely indifferent to the rights of citizens, to say nothing of their comfort. The traction companies are influenced by one motive only, and that the collection of nickels.

It seems to me that the Board of Health should take some action on behalf of the public in this matter. There is no excuse for the noise made by most of the cars. Some glide along noiselessly, showing that the rest could do the same if the company saw fit to equip them properly.

I do not exaggerate when I say that the noises are almost unbearable, and citizens should combine to abate the nuisance by legal methods. JOHN T. WHARTON.

THE PENSION PROPOSITION.

Thinks Old Wrongs Should Be Righted Before Prerogative Is Stretched.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extraordinary legislation (?) about pensions for civil war veterans was the text for one of the most admirable of your characteristic editorials. You hammer wrong, no matter who needs the correction for perpetrating it. I would like to ask if this age pension is to be general—to supplement any other pensions for disabilities as hitherto construed? If not, there will be thousands of "honorably discharged veterans" who never saw a shot fired who will get more than the old pensioners who earned their position on the rolls by wounds or ailments caused in the line of duty.

For instance, (I know my own case better than any one else's,) I get $15 a month for two (out of six) wounds and loss of eyesight. I was a sharpshooter at Antietam and mentioned by name in sundry stories of the war. When discharged I had to be led around for nine months. I was rated at $21, but when Gen. Black was Commissioner and estimated his budget at $12,000,000 too little, which the next Congress had to make good, the unjust steward idea prevailed, and I was awarded $15 instead of $21, and denied the arrears on the ground that my main trouble was "progressive myopia," logically implying that I was a fraud and was either blind when I entered the army or not blind when I left it. It would be fairer to correct wrongs like this, and there are hundreds like it, than to cadge for votes by the preposterous stretching of prerogative which seems to have been determined on. P. C., 211,682.

New York, March 18, 1904.

ROOSEVELT AND HEARST.

Relative Position as to Trusts—A Deduction from Merger Decision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's TIMES "As to Running Amuck" hits the nail on the head exactly. The Republican leaders profess to be greatly pleased with the Supreme Court decision. To the impartial observer it places President Roosevelt between the "devil and the deep sea," as they will find out later on.

The Democratic Party is liable to want to do some "trust busting" on its own account, and, as now seems likely, William R. Hearst may be the medium chosen to clip Roosevelt's wings. After this decision it would not be strange if the conservative forces of the country preferred to have Mr. Hearst rather than Mr. Roosevelt do the job. There is no humbug about Hearst; every one knows exactly where he stands. Moreover, his immense wealth and his proved integrity and ability in handling large business interests would naturally make him the safer and more conservative President of the two.

It's up to the President now. "The Whole Hog or None" must be the battle cry from now on. "Hot air" of the Payne variety don't go, Mr. President. Actions speak louder than words. W. F. AIKIN.

Troy, N. Y., March 16, 1904.

THOSE NEAR-SIGHTED ALDERMEN.

Request to "Hit 'Em Again" on the Car-Stopping Ordinance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why on earth do not the Aldermen repeal that foolish ordinance requiring the cars to stop on the near side of the street? The people demand it, and I understand that the railroad companies are more than willing.

If it is not to be repealed, then the ordinance requiring the front platforms of the cars to be kept closed during their passage should be enforced, if there is such an ordinance; and if not, then such an ordinance should be immediately passed. The motorman has quite enough to do to attend to his motor and brake and in seeking to avoid collisions without having added to his duties that of an assistant conductor by keeping "tab" on the passengers who enter over the front platform, to say nothing of the fierce March breezes which sweep through the cars upon the opening of the front door, adding to the discomfort of the passengers and inducing colds, grip, pneumonia, and all attendant evils.

The only vigorous protests against this ordinance that I have seen in any paper have been in yours, and will you not please "hit 'em again"? J. F. H.

New York, March 18, 1904.

A JAPANESE ON JAPAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in many of our American papers that we Japanese are classed as barbarians. It is true that the percentage of intelligent, cultured Japanese is small, yet the educated people form the opinions and the destiny of any nation, not the ignorant. I am a Socialist and have been educated in this country.

I am in favor of peace, and not war, and I am surprised that so many Americans have such bellicose spirits as is evinced by our daily papers.

Our country has a code of criminal and civil law, and we have assimilated only the good in Western civilization. We have our telegraph lines, railroads, and even a female normal school. Our University of Tokio ranks high as an educational centre.

Our art and literature are distinctly our own, and original and little known or understood. If the works of such of our modern authors, as Tamje Mura, Kopam Yamu, Plana Huba, Marna Chuze, and Taky Tak, were translated, we would be placed high as a literary nation.

SUCHY UCHO.

New York, March 17, 1904.

Art and Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difference between art and business, as seen to-day, is that at present the idea prevails that the best business man gives as little as possible for his receipts, while the artist gives his best, even when he works for charity. Art is not an accident, but requires cultivation and growth, it seems to me, and so if some one will inform me (and some others) why an artist's remuneration should be limited only by what he can honestly get, I shall be obliged to him and to your courtesy. T. H. G.

New York, March 17, 1904.

A GLORIOUS PRIVILEGE.

From The Washington Star.

It's a mighty consolation, when this world's not going right,
To know there's always one thing left to keep our spirits bright;
A certain privilege that every citizen enjoys
To speak up and express himself when anything annoys.
He can put it in the paper; he can tell it on the street,
But he gets it off his mind, which is a consolation sweet.
When he finds that he's the victim of some dark, dishonest trick
It mollifies his feelings when he knows that he can kick.

So when coal gets dearer, and they raise the price of beef,
We merely have our say, and it's a wonderful relief.
It soothes the disappointment and ameliorates the pain,
And kind of settles matters till they boost the price again.
Of all the benefits which come to nations civilized,
This mental safety-valve should be most cherishingly prized,
For trouble would be simmering and boiling pretty quick
If the great good-natured public didn't

THINKS ANTI-GAMBLING BILL WILL PASS SENATE

Jerome Has No Intention of Prosecuting Players, He Says.

YOUNG VANDERBILT'S POSITION

Immunity Was Not Promised as Inducement to Testify Against Canfield—The Statute of Limitations.

District Attorney Jerome returned to his office yesterday completely satisfied with the way things were going up at Albany. He said he would return to Albany on Monday to be present Monday night, when he believes his bill to enable him to convict Richard A. Canfield of running a gambling establishment in this city will come up in the Senate for its third reading and passage. Asked what the chances were of its passage in its original form the District Attorney replied that five members of the Senate Committee would make a majority report favoring it.

"If it passes the Senate," said Mr. Jerome, "it will be all right. The persons interested in its defeat look upon the Senate as the body which will stop it for the reason that Senators are elected for larger districts than Assemblymen are, and consequently are not so well known to their constituents. The Assemblyman has got to go back to the sugar barrel philosopher at the cross roads, who'll say: 'How is it, John, that you stand back of that big gambler in New York, Canfield?' and John has got to explain to that sugar barrel philosopher."

"Do you know positively that any money has been sent to Albany to aid in defeating this bill?" Mr. Jerome was asked, and he replied:

"I have no knowledge of any kind of money sent up there against this bill."

When asked if he would mention the name of the man whom he referred to at Albany as touting in the University Club for Canfield's gambling house, Mr. Jerome replied that he would not say who the tout was.

"The direct statement that led up to that remark before the committee at Albany," explained Mr. Jerome, "was made by Mr. Elsberg in speaking of members of the University and Union Clubs having been subpoenaed."

"Do you expect Canfield to return home?"

"I'm not dealing in futures."

"Did you say he must either stay in Europe or be convicted?"

"Well, I said that before."

Mr. Jerome's attention was called to an alleged interview with Reginald Vanderbilt in which it was stated that Mr. Vanderbilt had said over the telephone that he was willing to testify in Canfield's case if the Jerome bill at Albany passed the Legislature and became a law. The District Attorney replied that he had never spoken to young Vanderbilt in his life, and then added:

"So he is not willing to do this unless the bill does go through? Now, my position in this entire matter should be thoroughly understood. I am entirely indifferent to any individual case. So far as a man like Canfield is concerned I haven't enough interest in him even to get up a feeling of antagonism. But in this case Canfield happens to stand for and illustrate a principle, namely, that the strong and rich can beat the law. That is the reason I am so eager to prosecute Dodge to the limit—not because he has committed perjury, but because apparently he is standing up and defying the law, thus tending to create a belief in the public mind that whatever our declarations are about men being equal before the law, the practice is that all men are not equal before the law."

When asked whether the statute of limitations would affect the prosecution of Canfield, Mr. Jerome said that it would not in the least, as that statute provided five years as the time in which such a matter might be taken up, as Canfield had been charged with a felony and not a misdemeanor.

In conclusion, Mr. Jerome said he had never promised Reginald Vanderbilt immunity in case he came forward to testify. It was not the intention of the District Attorney to prosecute players, but simply the principals in the game.

IN THE SHOPS.

Have your monogram or coat of arms on your fine pottery, coffee and tea sets. These are the pretty things in beautiful dark pottery, small round ball tea pots, and tall, slender coffee pots, with sugar bowls and cream jugs to match. These are bound with silver around the top, the edge of the cover, the nose, and the base held in place by tiny chains of the metal. On the sides of the different pieces are cut out initials in silver or a medallion upon which can be engraved insignia, initials, name or anything desired.

***

For the young girl's own room the linen is marked with her first name in embroidery. She will have linen towels in the various textures, according to the different purposes for which she wishes to use them, marked in white just above the hem if the towel is all white, as it will be most often, or if there is a hem of color, a pretty shade of pink or blue to match the fittings of the room, the name, Alice, Kate, or Margaret, being embroidered in color to match. Bed linen as well as lingerie is also marked in this way, and the girl who has a short name will find her embroidery bills of smaller dimensions. This does not count, however, for any one who goes in for full-name embroidery is not obliged to count the pennies.

***

Here are more little conceits for Easter. Among the prettiest of them are bonbon boxes in the form of church acolytes, pretty little figures with red or purple cassocks, short cottas and mortarboard on the head.

***

Large eggs, representing the corpulent body and jolly, painted head of a man, are set upon long, slender legs.

***

Buster Brown eggs are to be found in dainty little china egg cups, Buster Brown himself painted upon some of them and "Tige," the dog, upon others.

***

Other bonbon boxes show the Summer girl dressed in white flannels at her outdoor sports and carrying a basket of eggs in one hand.

***

A pretty Easter card has photographs of rabbits mounted on a background of white upon which are painted by hand flowers of different kinds.

***

Slender cards with a little landscape and Scripture text are for use as bookmarks.

***

Put up in little boxes with the words "Easter greeting" upon them are pencils of different kinds, and pencils and small paper cutters together. A short round pencil and small flat paper cutter or letter opener joined by a slender chain are in silver gilt, and cost $2.

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Copies of the original prints of the Declaration of Independence should be purchased to stimulate patriotism in the family. They cost $1.50 each.

***

Crosses are filling the windows of the shops for Easter gifts. There are large ones, set with amethysts, which is a favorite stone for this use, or with pale green stones, and there are innumerable crosses of pearls. There are the baroque pearls, which are set solidly into the crosses of gold, and the smallest cross is the Maltese, made of pearls alone, small ones, forming the four arms, with a round pearl in the centre.

***

Pretty ornaments in the form of hearts are opals, with a simple band of gold at the edge. A row of diamonds outlines one of the hearts, and quite the prettiest has the dark tones of the opal matrix.

***

A beautiful string of opal beads has little links of a pale green stone, blending with

TEN AMERICAN PAINTERS.

Their Show Forestalls by a Week the Society Exhibition.

In early Spring, when the precocious sparrow builds his nest while snow flurries are in the air, determined, like the clever little Britisher he is, to get the better by several months of any indigenous bird, in the Spring, just before the Society of American Artists opens its annual exhibition, the Ten American Painters make their communal nest in the Durand-Ruel Gallery and line it with the products of their fancy.

Sometimes the eggs are big, sometimes otherwise; this year they are otherwise.

There are eight contributors, and the place of the late John H. Twachtman is kept warm by one exhibit, "The Torrent," while Edward Simmons, the ninth member, has no representative. The gaps are filled by Mr. Childe Hassam, who supplies a dozen canvases, which form one-third of the entire show.

And some of these twelve do credit to the neo-impressionists whose chief apostle in America he remains. "The Church of Old Lyme, Connecticut," "Winter—Union Square," "Nocturne—Boulevard Clichy," are townscapes really delightful. "Convalescence," a comely girl in bed, reclined among her pillows, by Willard L. Metcalf, has little of the pallor and languor one expects of the sick, but, on the contrary, robustness painted in a robust style. Good portraits by Joseph de Camp are "The Blue Locket," standing profile figure of a young woman, and "Albert Baker," a bust, front face. "Gaspar" is a blue youth in half length by Mr. Robert Reid, a careful study for stained glass, the face illuminated by some light outside the picture.

Most of the canvases are of medium size; the one exception is a picture still to come, the large "In the Orchard," by E. C. Tarbell, showing girl figures under the trees. From Tarbell, already in place, are "Girl Peeping Through Blind," in which the sunlight is seen yellow on the slats of the Italian shades and its reflection on the face of the peeper; "Portrait Head," a pleasing likeness of a young girl, lent by Mr. Harold A. Streator, and "The Blue Bowl," a lady seated with a Staffordshire plate in her lap. Of the half dozen contributed by Mr. J. Alden Weir "The Rose Colored Bodice" is the most attractive, with its sober style, its faint rose color in the gown, its suggestion of the old British portraitists.

Among the four from Frank W. Benson, two are remarkable—"Child in the Sunlight," a pretty little figure near the shore, bathed in warm, moist atmosphere, and "Woman with a Black Hat," a slender young person seating herself after casting off her pink-lined outer wrap and raising both arms to doff the big black hat. The white gown and silk girdle, the tea roses in a pottery jar before her, the majestic hat, and other accessories are deftly painted without too much lingering over details; but the lady herself does nothing to assist; she is herself an accessory of less value than they. One cannot say that of the lady in Joseph de Camp's "Blue Locket," nor of the lady in Alden Weir's "Portrait"; it is true, however, of Tarbell's "Blue Bowl" and "Girl Peeping Through the Blind," for these persons are evasive as to their personality and do not count for anything; they tell us nothing of themselves; they are as little impressive as the faces in tapestries.

The decoration of a piano lid by Mr. Thomas W. Dewing shows a round of gowned figures stepping, or perhaps standing at the pause in, a minuet, while one lady sits looking on. Here the decorative intention is uppermost; they are meant to serve much the same purpose as the figures in tapestry; only, they are wrought with the preciosity of touch Mr. Dewing seeks, the kind of preciosity we find in pictures by the late Albert Moore, and further back among the eighteenth century Frenchmen. What makes this piano lid still more interesting is the example it gives to other painters to wander occasionally from the canvas and try their hand at decorating furniture. Mural painting and stained glass occupy many studios, but there is a wealth of places other than walls and windows to tempt the adventurous.

Trutnful James could not say that the coming exhibition of the Society of American Artists will be visibly poorer through the absence of these pictures. Many would not pass muster; half a dozen would take their places dignifiedly on the old walls their painters deserted.

DENOUNCES LOW THEATRES.

Bishop Greer Also Expresses His Opinion of Yellow Newspapers.

To hear the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of this diocese, denounce low theatres and yellow newspapers a crowd such as is usually seen on Sundays filled St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at noon yesterday.

"One of the most important phases of our educational life is the newspaper. It preaches every day and many times a day. It is the only church that some people know. Does it do good? Does it make for righteousness? On the contrary, we find the most successful to be low, vicious, scurrilous, scandalous, or personal and frivolous, with flashing headline type, catering to the indecency, audacity, and hunting vice, bringing it before the people morning, noon, and night, with extra meals between time. And why is all this? To make the paper sell.

"I have only words of praise for the drama and the theatre when they cater to us as educational institutions. But the theatres that seem to succeed the best have become so indecent in character as to make a man and much more a woman afraid to go, lest their feelings should be outraged by what may be portrayed or indelicately suggested."

Dr. Greer said that only the men who had gone through the wilderness and had fought the "hard fight" counted in the uplifting of the world, spiritually and intellectually.

HANNA CHAIR TRUSTEES NAMED.

Six of Twenty Men to Provide for Memorial to Dead Senator.

CLEVELAND, Oho, March 18.—Six of the twenty Trustees of the Hanna Chair for Political Science to be established at Western Reserve University, in this city, as announced, are Gov. Herrick of Ohio, United States Senator Dick, Gov. Durbin of Indiana, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, Elmer Dover, Secretary to the late Senator Hanna, and the Rev. J. S. Rutledge of Cleveland, who suggested this method of perpetuating the Senator's memory.

The remaining fourteen Trustees will be named next Friday. They include prominent men in cities from Washington to Indianapolis. The scope of the contributions, however, will be National, and $150,000 instead of $100,000, as previously stated, will be sought. It will be the purpose of the Trustees to secure the ablest man possible to fill the chair.

MACEDONIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following contributions have been received by the Macedonian Relief Committee:

Balance	$886.00	"A Friend," Elgin, Ill.	$1.00
John E. Parsons.	100.00	Mrs. T. J. Julian and others.	2.50
E. W. Nichols.	2.00	Mrs. Alexander Smith	5.00
Mrs. A. P. Sahlee	10.00		
Mrs. T. Robins.	2.00		
Westminster Pres. Church, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.25	Total	$1,014.75
Mrs. Anna M. Bliss	5.00	Expenses	22.00
Balance			$992.75

Lotos Club's Dinner to the Mayor.

Invitations have been issued by the Lotos Club for a dinner, to be held on the night of March 25 in honor of Mayor McClellan. This is in line with the long-established custom of the club to dine each new Mayor of the city. President Frank R. Lawrence, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Randolph

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Badminton Club will meet this afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and the Squash Tennis Club this morning at the Tennis Building. There will be a number of house parties at Tuxedo and Lakewood.

***

The wedding of Miss Isabel Fowler, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler of East Sixty-eighth Street, and Francis F. Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, of 922 Fifth Avenue, will be celebrated on Wednesday, April 20. The engagement was announced in this column the first of last October. Miss Fowler made her debut three years ago. Mr. Palmer is a grandson of the late George W. Quintard.

***

W. R. Sands and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Ronald Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Baker are booked to sail to-day on the St. Paul as fellow-passengers of Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig.

***

The Cedric, which arrived yesterday, brought back to this country three young couples who have been on their honeymoon trips. One of these was Mr. and Mrs. Louis Iselin. Mrs. Iselin was Miss de Neufville. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin were married in the Autumn. Another couple were Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn. Mrs. Pruyn was Miss Betty Metcalf, the daughter of Mrs. George Bird. A third couple were Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter. Mr. Potter is the son of Bishop Potter, and Mrs. Potter was Miss Elsie Nicholas. They were married about two months ago.

***

The Cedric also brought back Mrs. C. R. Roberts, Mrs. G. Desborough Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Moncrieffe, and Mrs. E. Key.

***

Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, 23 East Thirty-sixth Street, gave a birthday party yesterday afternoon to her young son, Charles F. Steinway.

***

The date of the wedding of Major Ricardo and Miss Norah Bell, the daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., was set for March 17 at Melton Mowbray, England.

***

Dr. J. Duncan Emmet and Mrs. Emmet have been in Havana, Cuba, for some days. They will not return to New York until after Easter.

***

The Count and Countess James Pourtales, who have been visiting Mrs. William B. Churchman of Philadelphia, have gone on a tour through the West. They will visit Boston before returning to Europe. The Countess was formerly Mrs. Sebastian Schlesinger of that city.

***

The entertainment for the benefit of the St. Cecilia Guild will take place at 8:30 this evening in the Gerrit Smith Studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street. As previously stated, a number of well-known society amateurs will take part.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 18.—Miss Serena Rhinelander has rented Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the Summer season. This disposes of all the cottages of the Pinard colony for this year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind arrived here this afternoon and are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Dr. D. H. Hayden of New York is a guest of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dennen.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained a dinner company this evening.

Mrs. John Davis entertained a dinner company this evening in honor of Mrs. Arthur Paget, who will be her guest for several days.

The Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmuller will entertain in Mrs. Paget's honor on Sunday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When the hair is thin and gray PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his residence, Woody Crest, New York City, Thursday, March 17, John Schuyler Anderson, in his 81st year.
Funeral services at the Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, Ogden Av., New York City, on Saturday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BACKHOUSE.—Suddenly, on March 16, Rebecca Lefferts, widow of Edward T. Backhouse.
Funeral services at her late residence, 237 Carlton Av., on Saturday, the 19th, at 2 o'clock.

COWPERTHWAITE.—At Ormond, Fla., on Thursday, March 17th, Margaret Moore, beloved wife of Montgomery B. Cowperthwaite, Yonkers, N. Y., and daughter of the late John C. and Margaret Moore.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—On March 17, 1904, at her late residence, 54 Audubon Av., Ann Kelly, beloved wife of Matthew Cox.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

DEYO.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 18, 1904, Emma Frances Coney, wife of John Deyo, M. D.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 116 First Street, Newburg, on Sunday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HOLCOMBE.—At the Presbyterian Hospital Thursday, March 17, 1904, William Frederic Holcombe, M. D., in his 77th year.
Funeral Sunday, March 20, at 3 P. M., in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Hospital.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1904, at Kinderhook, N. Y., Elbridge Gerry Howard, in his 91st year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, March 19th, at 3 P. M.

KEFLER.—On Thursday morning, March 17, Jennie Louise, wife of David Bradley Keeler, Jr., and daughter of the late J. Gardiner Fleet, in her 66th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 167 West 81st St., on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

LAWRENCE.—On March 18, at Pau, France, after a brief illness, Francis Cooper Lawrence, Jr., in the 46th year of his age.

MATSON.—At his residence on Division Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Friday, March 18, 1904, Rev. William A. Matson, D. D., in his 85th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, March 17, at his residence, 109 East Seventy-third Street, Moreau Morris, M. D.
Funeral service at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, on Monday, March 21, at 10 A. M.

VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late surgeon, Dr. Moreau Morris, (Seventh Company,) at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Monday, March 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

PERRY.—On Friday, at her late residence, Dedham, Mass., Emily C. Perry, widow of Nehemiah Perry.
Funeral Sunday.

QUIN.—On Wednesday, March 16, Henry W. Quin, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services at 4 Mount Morris Park West on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

ROSENFELD.—On Thursday, March 17, Abraham, beloved husband of Sara Rosenfeld, in the 51st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
Baltimore papers please copy.

SOUTHERLAND.—Suddenly, on March 17, 1904, of pneumonia, at Hampton Terrace, Augusta, Ga., Almira Hanks, wife of A. F. Southerland and daughter of the late Andrew V. Stout.
Funeral services will be held from the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 60th St. and Madison Av., on Sunday, March 20, 1904, at 2:30 P. M.

TUCKER.—At Hanover, N. H., March 17, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Prof. D. C. Wells, Henry Tucker, father of President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, in the ninetieth year of his age.
Interment at Norwich, Conn.

VERNON.—On March 17, 1904, at Morristown, N. J., Sarah B. Vernon, daughter of the late William Vernon of Newport, R. I.
Funeral from her late residence, 31 Maple Avenue, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, March 19, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay or Christopher Street at 1:20 P. M. Interment at Newport, R. I., on Monday.

WEEKS.—At the rectory of the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, Conn., Thursday, March 17, 1904, Caroline Elizabeth Weeks, widow of Cyrus Weeks, M. D., in her 82d year.
Funeral in church Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 12:02 train from Grand Central Station.

WILCOX.—At Summit, N. J., March 17, 1904, Mary Budington, wife of George Wilcox and daughter of the late William Ives Budington, D. D.
Funeral services from the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Monday, March 21, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the arrival of the 9:30 train from New York. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

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PALM BEACH EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 18.—The local event of the day here was the entertainment of the Fortnightly Club by Mrs. John Clarke and Mrs. Louis Clark. The entertainment consisted of a musicale followed by a tea.

Lawrence Chittenden gave a luncheon at the Breakers, complimentary to Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Wilcox, and D. Walker Gibson are here for a few days, en route for Havana.

Reports sent out from here last night to various papers concerning the narrow escape from drowning of Miss May Winter Keane are without foundation. Miss Keane was in no danger at all.

New Yorkers who arrived here to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Packhard, Miss C. H. Packhard, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chappell, William Chappell, Mrs. W. M. Humphrey, Miss Esther Sparks, Emil Schumacher, and Alex S. Theweatt.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Watson Stevenson.

LONDON, March 18.—David Watson Stevenson, the sculptor, died at Edinburgh this morning.

David Watson Stevenson was born in Ratho, Midlothian, March 25, 1842. He began his art career in 1857, under William Brodie, after completing his education at the Royal Academy. In 1868 he executed in bronze the group representing Labor, forming part of the Scottish National Prince Consort Memorial. The following year he completed "Learning." In 1876 he executed the Platt Memorial at Oldham, which he followed by a series of statues. One of these statutes is in Baltimore.

In an important competition for statuary for the Blackfriars Bridge, London, Mr. Stevenson's design was placed third. Among his most recent works are a bronze statue of Burns for Leith and a life-size statue of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Matthew J. Brennan.

Matthew J. Brennan, author and playwright, who died on Wednesday evening at St. Luke's Hospital, had been ill there for a year with consumption. He was attended during all that time by his brother-in-law and sister, ex-Coroner and Mrs. Louis W. Schultze. He was forty-eight years old, a son of the late Matthew T. Brennan, and a Harvard graduate. Previous to his illness he had lived at the Rossmore Hotel.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. HOWELL, ex-City Treasurer of Newark, N. J., is dead at the home of his son, George C. Howell, 286 Roseville Avenue, that city, aged seventy-four years. Deceased was for many years engaged in the real estate business in Newark and is survived by two sons.

GEORGE W. JUDD, who superintended the construction of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, died at Springfield, Ill., yesterday. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Judd was an intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas and Richard Yates, War Governor of Illinois.

FRANCIS COOPER LAWRENCE, Jr., of Bay Shore, L. I., died at Pau, France, yesterday. Mr. Lawrence was a lawyer with offices at 27 Pine Street. He was a graduate of Yale and a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Union, and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs and of the Yale Alumni Association. He was forty-six years of age.

WATSON AMBRUSTER, who was for nearly forty years identified with the editorial staff of The Evening Telegraph of Philadelphia, died there yesterday. He had been in failing health for some time, and on Monday he submitted to an operation. Mr. Ambruster was a native of Philadelphia, and was sixty-two years old. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1865, but did not practice, preferring to enter journalism.

JOHN SCHUYLER ANDERSON, a descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler, died of pneumonia on Thursday at the home of his cousin, William N. Clark, the President of Schieffelin & Co., at Woodcrest Park, High Bridge. Mr. Anderson was born in this city in 1823. He studied law with David Dudley Field, but went into the wholesale hardware business, from which he retired forty years ago. For years he was a School Trustee and was one of the founders of the Dutch Reformed Church of High Bridge, and was its Sunday School Superintendent for thirty years.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Rain is indicated for Saturday in the middle and lower Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys and the west portion of the lake region. There will be rain Sunday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Snow is indicated for Saturday in the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley and the west portion of the upper lake region.

It will be warmer in east and south districts and considerably colder in the Missouri Valley and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The winds along the New England and middle Atlantic coast will be fresh to brisk northwest; on the south Atlantic and Gulf coast mostly light and variable, and on Lake Michigan fresh northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Saturday; Sunday rain, fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	50	32	36
6 A. M.	48	32	36
9 A. M.	51	36	38
12 M.	55	38	42
4 P. M.	56	42	45
6 P. M.	51	42	44
9 P. M.	46	39	42
12 P. M.	43	37	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 40½
Weather Bureau..... 37
Corresponding date 1903..... 50
Corresponding date for last 25 years..... 36

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 34 degrees and at 8 P. M. 42 degrees, the maximum register being 43 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 5:30 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 96 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

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IN THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

A Gun That Throws a Shot Thirty Miles

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The Sleeping Sickness
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The Strenuous Hobson
He Has Taught Alabama How to Run a Political Campaign.

Building America's Greatest Warships
A Time Race for a Stake of Millions.

The Man Who "Stewartized" England
How He Taught American Methods to the Britons.

Gowns Fit For a Princess Made of Paper

Why the Catholic Church Cannot Make All the Music Gregorian

Stage Folks Who Are In Society

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Services at the Churches To-morrow.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY:
Madison Av. and 64th St.
Sermons by Pastor,
REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D.D.
11 A. M., "Godless Bible Study." 7:45 P. M., Organ Prelude. 8 P. M., "The Revelation of Reason."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—REV. DR. MACARTHUR, pastor, preaches 11; evening subject: "Preparation for Holy Week."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Jacob's Ladder." 7:45 P. M., "The Saviour's Last Words." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th Street,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Bible School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
B'WAY & 79TH ST.
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M., "A SHIPWRECKED PRISONER AND AN ANCHORED PREACHER." 8 P. M., "DID GOD MAKE THE DEVIL, OR DID THE DEVIL MAKE HIMSELF?" IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL SHOW THAT WHILE THE DEVIL IS THE AUTHOR OF EVIL AND HINDERS GOD, GOD IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVIL; AND THE DEVIL, THOUGH HE DOES EVIL, WOULD DO GOOD."

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Service to Kingship;" 7:45, "God's Non-remembrance of Sin."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "God's Gifts to Unconsciousness"; 7:45 P. M., "Profession or Confession?" Song service.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Special services every night except Saturday.

WEST 32D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avenues, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor. —Services 10:45, "The Second Mile;" 7:45, "Behold the Man." Thursday evening, March 24th, at 8 o'clock, ordination of Mr. Leonard F. Requa, Jr., the assistant pastor. Rev. Dr. Hitting will preside. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin will preach the sermon. Rev. Messrs. Richard Hartley, Frank M. Goodchild, Boardman B. Bosworth, Joseph Sullivan, and E. S. Holloway will also participate in the service. All invited.

Baptist.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Cor. 31st St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. W. N. CLARK of Colgate University will preach morning and evening.
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street.
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"Stabat Mater," Rossini.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 8. Preacher, morning, rector; evening, Mr. Bennett; Wednesday evening, Rev. H. P. Nichols.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4, sermon, (rector;) Passion music 8 P. M., Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Mercadante's "Seven Last Words," 4 P. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Evening prayer and address, daily, 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth Street,
Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer; preacher, Bishop Worthington. 4 P. M.—Litany; preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Confirmation; service by Right Rev. Dr. Greer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue.
Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer—Preacher, the rector.11 o'clock
Evening Prayer .....4 o'clock
"The Crucifixion" (Music by Sir John Stainer) will be sung at 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM,
Cor. Fifth Av. and 127th St.
HOLY COMMUNION, 8 A. M.
Dr. Van De Water preaches on "The Solace of Sympathy," 11 A. M.
CHILDREN'S SERVICE,
Address by Rector, 4 P. M.
STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION" Sung, and sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Parks, 8 P. M.
Dr. Van De Water preaches every Wednesday night in Lent, "Christ and Christianity."
Strangers welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison Av. and 44th St., Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The rector will preach. Confirmation service at 4 P. M. The Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
Stuyvesant Square, (16th St., East of 3d Av.)
Rev. W. S. RAINSFORD, D. D., Rector.
Passion Sunday musical service to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render "The Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

Jewish.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave. and 76th St. Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture, subject—"Jewish Charity."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Have the Ministers Failed?" All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West and 65th Street. Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF The Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Reinensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH,
West 104th St., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St.,
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Prof. S. F. Upham, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary.
8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor, "THE SACRIFICE OF GOD."
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST.
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Dr. Miller, 10:45; pastor, 7:45.
Lenten services every night; all seats free.
Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH,
76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.
REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
Morning—"Concrete Christianity."
Evening—"The Superficial Life."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A POET'S THOUGHT OF GOD."
8 P. M.—"SELLING OUT BELOW COST."
Miss Bertha L. Clark, violinist. Evening.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
10:30—"The Power of the Silent and Invisible."
7:45—"One Lesson Paul Learned."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The eleventh sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY." Preacher, the Rev. Professor Charles W. Shields, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton University. Subject: "THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday, March 20th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8.
Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M.
(Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Brian, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Minister,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant.
Services on March 20th, at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M.
Morning Topic: "Prejudice Overcome by Experience."
Afternoon Topic: "The Prayer That Justifies."
Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Wed., Mch 23, 8:15 P.M.
Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., pastor. will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Pastor,
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.
Assistant Minister,
REV. WILLIAM W. COE.
The Pastor will preach morning and evening.
Evening topic: "Worshipping God by Proxy."
Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M.
Classes for adults and children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Sts.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"When the Iron Is Hot."
4:30 P. M.—"Hints for Bible Readers."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M., song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and Seventy-third Street,
Rev. RODERICK MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly Service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick St.—Rev. Joseph W. Miller will preach 10:45; Rev. H. Sewell Bates 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches, Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St. Morning—Rev. W. D. Sexton.
Evening—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.

Presbyterian.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Stand Still and Consider."
Evening—"Alone in a Crowd."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Pathos of Being Misunderstood."
Evening—"Crossing the Rubicon; An Old Soldier's Decision."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Beautiful Gate."
Evening—"Three Types of Character."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th St. Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Evening sermon to young people on "Decision of Character." Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall will speak on Wednesday evening.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M. with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Elevation of the Life of the Senses: A Problem of Religion."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4TH AV., 20TH ST. Rev. Thos. R. Slicer, pastor. Services, 11 A. M. "The Victorious Tone"—Eighth subject in series Our Attitude Toward Life—by the pastor.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Rev. Samuel J. Barrows will preach at 11; subject, "The Ministry of Light"; at 8 P. M. Mr. Wright will speak upon "Personality—Providence—Prayer, Immortality"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Unitarian.

Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) 34th St. corner Park Ave. Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach. Subject—"Denominational Loyalty." Sunday School 10 o'clock in chapel. Entrance on Park Ave.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor, will preach. Morning subject: "Ye Must Be Born Again." Evening subject: "Mormonism." Lenten lecture Thursday, March 24, at 3:30, followed by free organ recital at 4 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 3:30 P. M. to-day, at 150 5th Av. The Rev. Andrew Gillies, D. D., teaches the lesson.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE,
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.,
Sunday night, March 20th, at 7:45; subject: "HEAVENLY MESSENGERS."
Prelude by request.
"The Bible Against Mormonism."
Half-hour song service before lecture.
All seats free.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M. Meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. & 44TH ST. —Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30, 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM. LEADER LIBERAL CHURCH. Sunday, 11:15 (only)—"REIGN OF PRIEST, MENACE TO MANKIND." Also 170 West 54th St., 8 o'clock, "HAMLET."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Av. and 30th St., Rev. M. W. Leibert, Pastor. —Services, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22d.
ORGAN PRELUDE AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Address by
REV. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.,
"THE BIOGRAPHY OF A SOUL."
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 EAST 15TH STREET.
ALL WOMEN CORDIALLY INVITED.

THROSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., near 123d St. Public lectures, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Service." Mr. Alexander Fullerton; next Tuesday evening, "Consciousness," Mr. Charles E. Birdsall.

Vedanta Philosophy: Swami Abhedananda of India, 102 East 58th, 11, Sunday, Ethics of Vedanta.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for March 27, 1904.

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SUBJECT—Review.
GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus went all about Galilee, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the Gospel of the kingdom and healing all manner of sickness.—Matthew, iv., 28.

Being born a Jew, Jesus was under obligations which would not have rested upon Him if He had been born a Roman or a Greek or of any other nation. For the Jewish law required that He should be circumcised when He was eight days old (Genesis, xvii., 9-14) and that thirty-three days later (Leviticus, xii., 3-8) He should be presented to God as "the first-born" son, to be accepted for all of the after born. It was also required by the custom of the nation, which had become a law, that when He was twelve years old He should go to Jerusalem as one who had then become personally responsible to the law—as one who must personally obey its commands and enjoy its privileges. The importance and far-reaching character of this requirement are felt even by us to-day. For it is the seed from which has sprung our "legal age of discretion," or the law which, varying in different States from twelve to fourteen years, declares the age at which a child passes out of irresponsible "infancy" into full personal legal liability for its acts, being not punishable for crimes before that age, but responsible for them after it.

NOT FOR HIMSELF ALONE.

But when the sons of Jewish parents were thus "made under the law," it was for themselves alone. With Jesus, however, it was not for Himself alone, but for us—because "in all things it behooved Him to be made like unto His brethren" (Heb., ii., 17,) to "redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Gal., iv., 5.) When He was circumcised, therefore, He became from His earliest infancy "a debtor to the whole law" (Gal., v., 3) that the very youngest child of man might find in Him an all-sufficient Saviour. When He was presented in the temple He was accepted of God as "the first born among many brethren," (Rom., viii., 29.) When He entered upon His personal obligations to the law, it was as our representative and substitute, that there might be "no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit," (Rom., viii., 1.) These things were done because they were demanded of every Jew, but the effect of doing them was for all mankind.

After they were done, the law made no other special claim but that of filial obedience upon any Jew until he was thirty years old. Then, those who were to exercise priestly functions, publicly entered upon their official work. So for eighteen years nothing is recorded of Jesus except that He went down from Jerusalem with Joseph and Mary "and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them," and that He "increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." (Luke, ii., 51-52.)

But when "Jesus began to be about thirty years of age" (Luke, iii., 23,) "the word of God came unto John, son of Zacharias, in the wilderness. And he came into all the country about Jordan preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." (ii., 2-3.) His preaching awakened the whole country. People of every class flocked to him from every direction. His special work was to "go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways, to give knowledge of salvation unto His people by the remission of their sins," (Luke, i., 76-77.) To do this he brought men face to face with the law of God, to convince them of sin and to point them to a Saviour.

All who were thus convinced "were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins," (Matt., iii., 6.) This baptism was a sign and seal of their desire and purpose to render obedience to the law of God. As he thus baptized Jesus Himself came "from Galilee to Jordan unto John to be baptized of him." (Matt., iii., 13.) Without making Himself known He took His place "among the transgressors," and heard John's earnest demand. Then He came forward with them to be baptized with the same baptism wherewith they were baptized, and took upon Himself the personal obligation "to fulfill all righteousness" (Matt., iii., 15.) for Himself and for them.

Thus when He entered publicly upon His official work He declared that He would meet the first demand of the law—the demand for obedience—and Himself become "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Rom. x., 4.) When that work was completed by His death upon the cross, He met the other demand of the law—the demand for penalty—and became "the propitiation for our sins." (I. John ii., 2.)

His meeting of the first demand was sealed by the baptism of water. His meeting of the other demand was sealed by the shedding of His own blood. Thus He "came by water and blood," (I. John v., 6,) and after His death—when He had pronounced His work finished—there flowed from His side a stream of mingled "blood and water," (John xix., 30-34,) to

"Be of sin the double cure—
Save from wrath—and make me pure."

Having taken upon Himself the obligation "to fulfill all righteousness," Jesus was then "in all points tempted," (Heb. iv., 15,) as was "the first man Adam," and as we are, to break the very law He had promised to obey. But Satan found nothing in Him, (John xiv., 30.) He was "without sin."

ALL THESE ACTS OFFICIAL.

All these acts were official. They marked at the very outset that He was legally and fully qualified, and accepted, to be our Substitute and Saviour. Having performed them, we find Him, until we come to the closing acts of His ministry, revealing to men "His glory—the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." (John i., 14.) In all of this ministry His acts were beneficial.

The most prominent of these acts was that He went everywhere preaching. In His first public instruction He announced in the synagogue of Nazareth that He was anointed "to preach the Gospel to the poor, to heal the broken heart, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord" to all. (Luke, iv., 18.) And He not only Himself preached, but He sent others also to preach that every one might know of the grace of God.

To this ministry of preaching He added the ministry of healing "that it might be fulfilled which was written by Esaias, the prophet, Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses," (Matt., viii., 17.) For when He healed He took the place of the sick, and became weak as one convalescent, while the sick at once took His place in perfect health and strength. Thus He gave Himself for them. As this was His great work on earth—giving Himself for us—He said, when He healed the paralytic, "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins," (Matt., ix., 6.)

Thus He was "a very present help in trouble," (Psa., xlvi., 1.) For He not only healed their sickness, but He claimed their fears as in the storm on the sea, delivered them from reproach, as when the Pharisees found fault with their plucking corn when they were an hungered, and strengthened their faith when they had toiled all the night and taken nothing. He also taught them concerning their relations to God and His law, to the world in which they lived, and to the final judgment. He explained the true nature of the Sabbath day, and declared that He, as "The Son of Man," was its Lord.

Besides all this, He announced that He Himself is "living bread," and that if any man comes to Him hungering after righteousness and peace he will find eternal life by feeding upon Him in His person and work. He that hears His word and does it He says is like a "wise man" who builds his house upon a rock. But if any man, like Herod Antipas, refuses to obey he is "a foolish man," building only on sand. When the storm comes, He says, that house will fall, and great will be the fall of it.

Church and Chapel Merged.

The number of Presbyterian churches in the city has been decreased by one, as the Romeyn Chapel in Fourteenth Street, near Avenue A, has been merged with the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will look after the financial needs of the merged churches. The Romeyn Chapel was organized and has been maintained by the Fifth Avenue Church. The chapel property, valued at $20,000, will be sold, and its funds applied to the work of the Fourteenth Street Church.

SEPARATION FOR MRS. DORR.

Pastor's Wife Tells of Cruel Treatment —Pudding as a Missile.

Justice Gaynor granted a separation to Mrs. Edith A. Dorr from her husband, the Rev. Henry A. Dorr, a Baptist clergyman, yesterday afternoon because of cruel and inhuman treatment. Dorr, in the Court of Special Sessions a couple of weeks ago, was convicted of assaulting his wife and sentence was suspended, despite a protest entered by Justice Keady, one of the Justices who tried him.

Mrs. Dorr testified that she had been clandestinely married to the defendant on Jan. 19, 1900. She swore that her husband had been cruel to her on several occasions. Once when they were living at 86 Newell Street, Brooklyn, she said her husband objected to her method of curling her hair, and when she replied he picked up a pudding and threw it at her, hitting her in the face. At another time he threw some cooked cabbage at her.

"One time," she said, "I sat at the table with my hands up, waiting for my husband to say grace, when I heard the noise of his knife and fork. I looked up and said, 'You didn't ask a blessing, Henry,' and he jumped up saying, 'You —— fool, ask the blessing yourself.'"

Dorr himself denied that he had struck his wife, but admitted that he had thrown a glass of water in her face when she had provoked him by throwing water at him. He testified that he had been engaged as an assistant to the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, and received a salary of $1,000 a year. He lost his place, however, and has recently been working in department stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The Rev. George S. Ropes, a Baptist clergyman from Vermont, testified that he had known Dorr since 1899 and that he had a good reputation. On cross-examination he was asked whether or not he had had Dorr arrested in Vermont for defrauding him out of $1,000.

"It was only for $300," answered the witness, "and I did not appear to prosecute him."

It developed that Dorr had pleaded guilty and that sentence had been suspended in this case.

In determining the case Justice Gaynor allowed Mrs. Dorr $100 counsel fee and $25 a month alimony.

Calls for a Trust Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Representative Hearst of New York to-day introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the trust question by a committee of five members of the House. The committee is empowered to send for persons and papers. An additional resolution states "that it is the sense of this House and it does recommend that the laws already existing against the trusts be in the meanwhile enforced by the Executive branch of this Government and the legal representatives thereof."

Would Extend Statute of Limitations.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day authorized a favorable report on the Jenkins bill extending to five years the Statute of Limitations in its application to Government officials. The extended time will not apply to any person who is now exempt from prosecution by reason of the three-year statute.

PANAMA CANAL DEBATE AT COOPER UNION

Rapid-Fire Questions Answered by Prof. A. B. Hart.

HE DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT

Argumentative Man in Audience Insists the Treaty with Colombia Was Broken, and Is Applauded.

Prof. A. B. Hart, who occupies the chair of American History at Harvard University, in a lecture on "The Diplomacy of the Panama Canal," delivered last night under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, defended the policy of the Roosevelt Administration, and afterward was called upon to answer many questions.

Prof. Hart started out by saying that no one had any right to impugn the attitude of the Administration in the Panama matter, unless it could be shown that it had been conceived in bad faith, was based on bad policy or bad laws, or had sprung from bad motives. He said that President Roosevelt's message to Congress disposed of any assertion of bad faith. The motive was one looking solely toward the benefit of mankind, and the policy was clearly in line with the one pursued by sixteen consecutive Presidents and should therefore have the approval of the entire people of the United States. In regard to the legal aspect of the matter he said in part:

"It must be admitted that the mode of procedure of the Administration in this matter was exceedingly summary, and that no justification can be found in any treaty at that time existing between the United States and Colombia for our interference, recognition of an ultimate protectory over the Isthmian republic. We must turn, rather, to international law for a precedent."

The first question asked from the audience when the period for discussion had arrived was this:

"Does it not look rather suspicious that the day before the insurrection orders were issued to commanders of American war vessels stationed near the Isthmus to be on the look-out and ready to prevent the landing of Colombian troops if the insurrection broke out?"

"The same argument would apply to a man who stepped out in the street with an umbrella in his hand when rain was expected," was his reply.

The man who wanted to know sat down with a blank expression on his face.

Another man had a number of questions to ask.

"Has the treaty of 1846 been broken or is it still in force?" he queried.

"I should say that inasmuch as the object for which the treaty was negotiated has ceased to exist, the treaty to-day is not more than so much white paper," replied Prof. Hart.

"But did not the treaty guarantee the sovereignty over the Isthmus to New Granada, and did not the United States undertake to protect the republic against any effort to overthrow this?"

"The treaty provides for protection by the United States against the invasion of the Isthmus by foreign powers, but nothing is said about protection against this country."

"But would not the republics of South America be justified in looking upon this country with distrust, as a result of its attitude in the Panama matter?"

"There is nothing in the treaty to justify or not justify the United States in the action taken."

"Well is not a treaty between nations the same as a solemn contract between individuals—made to be kept?"

"The United States could easily have gotten rid of the treaty by declaring war. That's what was done when we wanted to get the French treaty out of the way."

"My question has not yet been answered. Have we broken the treaty?"

"I don't think it was a breach of treaty. I won't admit the treaty was broken by any deliberate act of the United States. It ceased to exist because certain relations ceased to exist. Colombia has taken no action and therefore must consider that the treaty is no longer in existence."

"I still believe the treaty was broken," said the man, and he sat down amid applause.

"Colombia is a weak country," said another man. "Now I have been thinking, suppose the Isthmus had belonged, say, to Japan, what would we have done then?"

"Well," said the professor, "Japan would be financially able to build the canal herself, which Colombia could not. Japan is strong enough to maintain stable international relations, which Colombia is not."

"Then, I understand," said the man, "that we treated Colombia as we did because she was a weak nation."

"Well, if you so understand it," retorted Prof. Hart, "you ought to take the floor and deliver a lecture."

There were many more questions, and finally Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, who presided, cut them short by proposing a vote of thanks to Prof. Hart.

Rockefeller Bible Class Meetings.

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is leader, has arranged for two special meetings for men. The first is to be held in the church, 8 West Forty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening, when Robert E. Speer will discuss "What Need Has a Man Nowadays of Religion?" The second meeting is to be held in the lecture room of the church, on Monday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. The speaker will be John R. Mott, the General Secretary of the World's Student Federation, and his subject, "The Great Handicap to Success."

CARNEGIE GRATEFUL TO STANTON

$50,000 to Kenyon College a Mark of Gratitude to Lincoln's War Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, March 18.—The reason for Andrew Carnegie's gift of $50,000 to Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, was learned to-day. The gift is an expression of Mr. Carnegie's grateful remembrance of kindness shown to him years ago by Edwin M. Stanton, who, when Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet, made Mr. Carnegie assistant manager of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. Carnegie's gift will be used to establish what is to be known as the Edwin M. Stanton Chair of Economics. The steel magnate gave the money on learning that Mr. Stanton's early education had been secured at Kenyon College. The gift was partly due also to a suggestion from the late Senator Hanna, who had himself given $50,000 to the college to found a dormitory.

Southern College Gets Carnegie Library.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—Winthrop College, the State college for women at Rockhill, S. C., has received a gift of $20,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Louis for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Col. Oswald H. Ernest; Majors James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers; Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers; Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon; Capt. Llewelyn P. Williamson, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. Ernest, President of the board.

Major Webster Vinson, Paymaster, will report to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty.

Capt. William M. Williams, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at the College of the Immaculate Conception, New Orleans.

Major John Baxter, Quartermaster, is ordered to assume charge of construction work at Forts Warren, Strong, Banks, Revere, Andrews, and Standish, relieving Capt. Ira L. Fredenhall, Quartermaster, of so much of his duties as pertains to the construction work at the four first-named posts.

Capt. Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will make four visits during March, April, and May to Worcester, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make two visits during each of the months of March, April, and May to Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Arrived—Peoria at New York, Hartford at Cape Haitien, and Mayflower at Washington.

Sailed—Baltimore from Hampton Roads for Pensacola, Yankton from Norfolk to search for wreck, Yankee from San Juan for Sanchez, and Cincinnati, Newark, Detroit, and Montgomery from Pennsacola for Colon.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

197—The United States, appellant, vs. Richard Jones.—Submitted for the appellant and appellee.

198—The United States, appellant, vs.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Ware of Earth and Metal—Other Decisions.

United States General Appraiser Fischer yesterday overruled a decision by F. Behrend of New York against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty, as manufactures in chief value of metal, on evaporating pans of metal and earthenware. The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 25 per cent. as earthenware.

Protests overruled yesterday were by R. J. Goodwin's Sons, E. R. Biddle, La Manna, Azema & Farman, Shonman & Bowski, and others, American Express Company, R. F. Downing & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, W. Stursberg, Schell & Co., Alexander Murphy & Co., Wing Wo Chong, Lai Ming, Siegman & Weil, and Thomas Meadows & Co., New York.,

Protests sustained were by L. Metzger & Co., Elmer & Amend, Charles Wilderman and others, A. Steinhardt & Brother and others, E. P. Dutton & Co., Siegman & Weil, and Graham, Hinkley & Co., New York, and S. G. Altemus, Philadelphia. Protests partially sustained were by Jules & Hugo Rosenberg, H. G. Hirsch's Sons, Siegman & Weil, Deurberg Brothers, and Adolph Strauss & Co., New York.

EXPORTING FIRM FAILS.

Muntwyler & Dubler File a Petition in Bankruptcy—Liabilities, $76,279.

Herman and Max Dubler, who did business as Muntwyler & Dubler, exporters and importers at 95 Cotton Exchange Building, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $76,279 and nominal assets of $67,253, consisting of cash, $960; outstanding accounts, $64,741; acceptances, $167; office furniture, $300; merchandise, $764, consisting of egg albumen and buchu leaves, and claims, $321.

Among the creditors are Muller, Schall & Co., $2,800, partly secured; John Munroe & Co., $1,132; A. Eiskant, $2,500; S. Berg & Co. of Brussels, $1,382; Bank of Baden, Switzerland, $1,062; Albert H. Dubler, Burgdorf, Switzerland, $1,158; Mrs. Emilie Dubler, Switzerland, $1,158; International Banking Corporation of this city, $1,033; African Banking Corporation, $1,550, and Royal Bank of Canada, $2,088.

Drafts of the firm drawn on customers in South Africa, New South Wales, and New Zealand for goods sold have been discounted with bankers in this city to the amount of $55,710, the holders of which are unknown. They were discounted by the following: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, International Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, African Banking Corporation, Muller, Schall & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Corbin Banking Company, and Brown Brothers & Co.

The business was started in 1895, and Mr. Muntwyler retired on July 1, 1902. The firm exported heavy hardware and other articles to Australia, South Africa, and China, and had established agencies at Cape Town and Johannesburg.

American Cars for England.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has secured a contract from the Manchester, England, city corporation for building 200 cars for the municipal traction system. The cost of the equipment is understood to be about $250,000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

I have option on good paying investment; would like some one to join me. Write C. Robins, 10 West 23d Street.

Good opportunity to invest $25,000 to $50,000 in good paying business; first mortgage security. Address J., Box 170 Times Office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on March 21, 1904, 9 o'clock, at 720 Seventh Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Inventors, Manufacturers, and Merchants, Attention!—Greatest Industrial Exposition and Food Show ever held at Grand Central Palace; it lasts 16 days, and May 2 is limited number of stands and space to let; be quick to secure good position. Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512.

Highest grade laundry business for sale; on account of some of the present partners retiring April 1, good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. J., Box 107 Times Office.

A prominent, reliable, fully-established concern wants bookkeeper, lady or gentleman, who will invest $1,000 or $2,000 in business; full security and investigation; if you are a bookkeeper and have this amount to invest, will work for fair salary and want permanent position, this is worth investigating; we have personally invested $12,000 cash in our business and need a little more; established two years. Address J., Box 201 Times.

HOW TO GET ON.

HAVE YOU $2 PER WEEK OR MORE TO INVEST?

Do you want to make this money work for you at a phenomenal rate?

We do not assure you of making large profits at once, and advise you to invest with the expectation of waiting for two or three years, but we can show to your satisfaction that many people who have invested with us have made from $200 to $350 in a few months on investments of only $16 monthly.

We can demonstrate to you the facts that Brooklyn is now growing at the rate of 130,000 souls per annum (five times as fast as she was growing twenty years ago);

$340,000,000 is now spending for increased transit facilities and improvements, principally in the way of bridges and tunnels;

Borough Park is in the direct line of growth and in the only section where New York can now grow;

Over 800 houses have been built in Borough Park during the past four years;

Values in Borough Park lots have increased 300 per cent. during the past three years;

Consequently enormous profits are to be made in investment in Borough Park lots during the next few years, especially now that one of the long-proposed new bridges is actually completed, the other two well on the way, and the rapid transit tunnel actually digging under the water off the Battery.

Drop us a postal and we will lay our proposition before you.

WM. H. REYNOLDS,
PRESIDENT, BOROUGH PARK CO.,
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 335 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, will sell March 19, 1904, 5:30 o'clock, at 2,398 First Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fixtures of a saloon.

By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-NINTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
FOURTH AVE. OFFICE,
270 FOURTH AVE.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 62,580 to No. 71,877, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also,
FIRST SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York,
EAST 125TH STREET OFFICE,
105 East 125th St.,
of unredeemed pledges running from No. 1 to No. 1,757, and embracing dates of June 8th, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, to be sold TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS, MARCH 22 & 23 & 24, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 6 P. M. the day before the sale.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Secretary Franklin Allen of the Silk Association of America will return to his duties to-day, after a two weeks' vacation. The annual meeting of the association will be held next Tuesday.

***

The Textile Commission Company, 53 and 55 Worth Street, has secured the agency for the Madison Manufacturing Company of Huntsville, Ala., which makes print cloths, twills, and sateens.

***

The entire stock of Mme. Macheret, on East Twenty-third Street, dressmaker, who is about to retire from business, consisting of French silks, laces, and chiffons, valued at about $40,000, will be sold at auction next Friday at the salesrooms of Townsend & Montant, 87 Leonard Street.

***

By order of the American Woolen Company 185 pieces of medium and Spring weight suitings and trouserings will be sold next Tuesday at the auction rooms of Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street. On the same day, on account of other manufacturers and agents, there will be sold 515 pieces of suitings, trouserings, rain cloths, broadcloths, &c., and 140 pieces of ladies' cloths, Venetians, tricots, serges, voiles, and fancy dress goods.

***

The National Braid Company, which recently closed its factory in Brooklyn and has established a jobbing business at 10 Waverley Place, will on Tuesday next sell a number of its machines and 200 lots of braid trimmings, the remainder of its factory stock, also 3,000 pieces of brush bindings, 500 pieces of beaded lace, 400 pieces of applique made by Bose, Pergard & Co., dress trimmings and laces. The sale will be held in the auction rooms of Field, Chapman & Co., 427 Broadway.

***

Auctioneers Burling & Dole held a sale yesterday at their warehouses, 7 Greene Street, at which a number of bales of raw silk sold at $3.50 a pound. Sixty cases of Malaga hats, 60 bales of cocoa matting, 57 cases of lace curtains, all damaged by water, were sold to retailers. About 450 lots of men's, boys', and children's clothing were also disposed of.

SYREN & SHIPPING SUED.

Petition in Bankruptcy Against Marine Publication.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Syren & Shipping, (America,) Limited, a corporation which publishes The American Syren and Shipping, a weekly newspaper, at 8 and 10 Bridge Street, by the following creditors: Martin B. Brown Company, $1,577 for printing; George L. Woolley, $1,001 on a note, and Joseph B. Gomez, $25 for commissions.

It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and has transferred part of its property to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert A. Inch receiver of the assets on the application of Elek J. Ludvigh, attorney for the petitioning creditors, who said that the tangible assets are about $2,000, mostly in outstanding accounts and liabilities, $5,000. The company was incorporated under New York laws on July 14, 1902, with a capital stock of $100,000, and in June, 1903, bonds to the amount of $25,000 were issued, secured by a chattel mortgage.

Baltimore Furniture House Fails.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—William H. Scott, trading as "Great Scott," one of the largest retail furniture dealers in Baltimore, went into the hands of receivers today, upon the application of the Western National Bank, which holds Scott's notes for $9,800, Scott consenting to the receivership. Judge Sharp appointed W. Burns Tundle and Charles W. Heuisler receivers and fixed their bond at $300,000, which would indicate assets on the part of Scott of about $150,000.

Connecticut Legislator a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18.—Representative Howard N. Wakeman of Fairfield County to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court here. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, $50,000. It is understood that he lost heavily in the Southport National Bank, wrecked by Cashier Sherwood, who is now in State prison. The petition was returned for specification as to liabilities and assets.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 193 failures in the United States during the week, against 200 for the previous week, and 194, 197, 231, and 192 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 47, New England 38, Southern 25, Western 52, Northwestern 15, Pacific 13, and Territories 3. Canada had 17, against 27 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STRONG PAPER COMPANY.—A judgment for $8,898 was entered yesterday against the Strong Paper Company, a New York corporation, in favor of the Mercantile National Bank on four notes of the company made in February and April, 1903. E. L. Lincoln was President and W. T. Williams was Treasurer.

CONSUMERS' BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY.—The Consumers' Butter and Egg Company of 83 Warren Street made an assignment yesterday to Hugh F. Kenna. William Fajen is President and Herman H. Haase Secretary. The company was incorporated in February, 1902, with a capital stock of $150,000 as a co-operative scheme to buy in large quantities and distribute among subscribers to the stock of the company. The plan was to get the bakers, grocers, and retail butter and egg dealers of the city to take stock in the company and get the benefit of low prices. The company was located at 306 Greenwich Street, but a fire occurred there on Dec. 27 last and the company moved to 83 Warren Street. Frederick H. Stege was President up to two weeks ago when Mr. Fajen became President. There was a meeting of creditors held late yesterday to see what could be saved out of the assets. The liabilities were reported to be about $15,000 and the assets consisted mainly of outstanding accounts. One of the creditors said that great difficulty would be experienced in collecting the accounts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KATHERINE C. DIMOCK.—Katherine C. Dimock, dressmaker, at 101 West Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,818 and assets consisting of twenty-five shares of stock of the Commercial Development Company, value unknown. Among the creditors are Abegg & Rusch, $1,734. A. Morand, Remond & Co., $1,488, and Richard T. Lassiter, $912.

LOUIS D. KORNREICH.—Louis D. Kornreich, residing at 445 East Eighty-sixth Street, who was formerly a partner from Oct. 1, 1899, to Sept. 4, 1900, in the firm of Kornreich Brothers, dealers in furniture and carpets at 88 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities on account of that firm of $13,803 and individual debts of $2,063, and no assets. Jacob Kornreich, the other partner, went through bankruptcy in May, 1901.

ENGLISH-GREENE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the English-Greene Company, commission yarns, cloths, and cotton, at 43 Leonard Street, by the following creditors: Susie A. Baldwin and Charles C. Clark, as executors of Charles B. Alling, doing business as A. H. & C. B. Alling of Derby, Conn., $888; Eugene H. Tower, $80, and Frnk K. Ney, $247. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on March 16 suffered the Kinston Cotton Mills to obtain a judgment on which the Sheriff made a levy at the office of the company, and advertised the sale for March 21. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated in December, 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, James D.—C. G. Gunther's Sons $267
BRADY, Mathew J.—J. Rosenberg and another 81
BONDY, Henry—G. Knipe 53
BUTLER, Jacob D.—S. Adler 2,152
BRAMAN, Dwight—Morton Trust Company 1,440
BUTLER, Jacob D.—M. Glaser 1,185
BREUER, Ida—W. E. Iselin and another. 4,166
CULLEN, William A.—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company 448
CLERY, Catherine—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs 108
ELOPOULURE, George—J. Mayer 118
FIELD, Cornelius J.—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company 448
FISCHER, Barnet and Louis—A. Mojulewsky 249
GALLIGAN, James F.—Real Estate Record Association 108
GALLIGAN, James F.—Real Estate Record Association 91
GALLAUNER, Edmund—Paul E. Lindblad & Co. 76
GUILFOIL, James—J. Vaughan 171
HOUSMAN, Kate—S. A. Floy and another. 80
HOLZDERBER, John—G. Schroter 61
HOLZDERBER, John—M. V. Leit 334
HERTY, Susanna and Sarah—R. Ryan 2,606
HAYES, Thomas F., and William O'Brien —Mechanics and Traders' Bank 179
HANSEN, Harold C.—B. Gutmann 61
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York—City of New York, costs .. 121
UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY OF North Carolina—Stuyvesant Insurance Company 444
DEGNON-McLEAN CONTRACTING COMpany—C. L. Turner 694
THE STRONG PAPER COMPANY—Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York 8,898
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Mendoza, costs 291
THE INTERURBAN STREET RAILway Company—A. Lucey 5,330
FIELD CONDUIT CONTRACTING COMpany—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company. 876
PROVIDENT REALTY COMPANY OF New York—Real Estate Record Association 127
CASE LAW COMPANY—W. L. Busby 207
CASE LAW COMPANY—D. MacVicar 117
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. L. Cohen 2,208
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. Cooper and another, executors, costs .. 96
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. Cooper and another, executors, costs. 89
JOSEPHS, Joseph E.—Citizens' Steamboat Company of Troy, costs 128
JILLSON, George M.—J. W. Remer 960
KILLGALLON, Lewis—A. Elfenbein 44
KOSMAN, Joseph—O. A. Rosasisky 162
KILLGALLON, Lewis—A. Elfenbein 44
LEONARD, Alexander—P. McBride 150
LEVY, David and Emanuel M.—A. L. Sylvester and another 1,100
MUHSOLD, Bernard—T. E. Hergert 125
MURPHY, Daniel F.—E. J. Walsh 35
MORRIS, Cora—H. C. Dayton 88
MINER, Truman H.—F. Bowle 157
MCCOMB, William—American Mineral Water Machine Company 30
MATHEWS, Edward L.—W. H. Hirsch and another 440
NEHRING, Ulrich P.—L. Wolfsheim and another 82
PATTERSON, Charles B.—American Mineral Water Machine Company 74
PETERS, William K.—New York Telephone Company 32
POLETEIN, Louis—J. Blauner 47
ROSENTHAL, Samuel—Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company 46
REISE, Max G.—N. F. Kerr 206
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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises.	6:08	Sun sets....	6:10
Moon sets.	8:40		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..	8:47	Gov. Isl'd..	9:06
H. Gate..	11:02		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..	9:08	Gov. Isl'd..	9:32
H. Gate..	11:18		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 19.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sigo, Galveston	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao & Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mojomo, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germania, Naples	.....	.....
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Mars, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prince Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Cedric, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, Ciudad, Bolivar, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	10:00 A. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Rosalind, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Mails for Manila, via United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Melbourne Feb. 20, Sydney Feb. 22, Auckland Feb. 26, and Honolulu March 8 reached San Francisco on the Sonoma and are due here this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 19.

City of Macon, Savannah, March 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 18.
Norge, Christiansand, March 4.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Philadelphia, Southampton, March 12.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Barcelona, Hamburg, March 5.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 19.
Parima, St. Croix, March 13.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

El Cid, Galveston, March 15.
Mesaba, London, March 10.
Zeeland, Antwerp, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk, March 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 15.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 16.
Liguria, Gibraltar, March 12.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, March 6.

Arrived.

Monroe, Norfolk, March 17.
Comal, Galveston, March 12.
El Monte, Galveston, March 12.
Syracusa, Santos, Feb. 23.
Cedric, Liverpool, March 9.
Josef Giorgio, Sama, March 13.
Vimmeira, Matanzas, March 12.
El Dia, New Orleans, March 12.
San Marcos, Mobile, March 8.
Straits of Dover, Cienfuegos, March 9.
Parima, Demerara, March 8.
Perugia, Naples, March 1.
Emilia, Genoa, Jan. 20.
Fashoda, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 10.

The Savoie, from Havre for New York, is reported to have been in communication by wireless telegraph with the Nantucket Lightship at 6:50 P. M. She should reach her dock about 9 A. M. this morning.

The Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, is reported as having been in communication by wireless telegraph with the Nantucket Lightship at 10 P. M. She should reach her dock about 11 A. M. this morning.

Sailed.

Orono, for Montevideo, Buenos Aires, &c.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Tallahassee, for Savannah.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 18, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Victoria, at Leghorn, March 17.
Colorado, at Hull, March 18.
Il Piemonte, at Cette, March 15.
Island, at Copenhagen, March 16.
St. Bede, at Hongkong, March 16.
Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, March 16.
Peconic, at Algiers.

Sailed.

Ferb, from Palermo, March 12.
Citta di Napoli, from Genoa, March 14.
Scharzfels, from Port Said, March 15.
Amerikan, from Antwerp, March 17.
Washington, from Nienwe Waterway, March 17.
Moltke, from Southampton, March 18.
Minnetonka, from London, March 17.

Passed.

Lucania, Brow Head, for Liverpool, March 13.
Calabria, Gibraltar, for Marseilles, March 18.
Minnetonka, the Lizard, for New York, March 18.
Fert, Gibraltar, for New York, March 17.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTH CAROLINA.

LILIPUT CHANNEL RANGE FRONT POST LIGHT, NO. 4.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 156, No. 801; List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 15.)

Located on the southerly prolongation of the axis of the upper section of Liliput Channel, Cape Fear River, and to the eastward of the head of the lower section of the channel.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about April 1, 1904, the color of this light will be changed from fixed red to fixed white, without other change.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman M. E. Olmsted, Harrisburg; Judge Norris S. Barrett, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Baron K. Kaneko, J. Suzuki, and Tokutaro Sakai, Tokio; Charles M. Hays, Montreal.

MANHATTAN—Dr. R. Parker, Toronto; Dr. J. Kernblum, Pittsburg; Dr. G. Steindorff, Leipsic.

ALBEMARLE—Lady Ross, Quebec; Pierre Lozillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Philadelphia.

ST. DENIS—The Rev. Dr. Frank L. Patton, Princeton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Landauer, A., & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.: A. Landauer, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Hotel Spalding.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Doepke, dry goods; R. Doepke, dry goods, 63 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, J. & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. Jackson, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Jones & Anditte, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Anditte, dress goods, silks, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

High, J. M. Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Mockle, housefurnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Warner, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss, A. Roanoke, Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Stovall, W. N., & Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Stovall, linens, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wannamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; H. Cowperthwait, stationery; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. J. Hickey, notions and leather goods; Mr. Shuman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Weitzenkorn & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. K. Weitzenkorn, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Joseph, &

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Stocks Lose Their Early Strength Upon Announcement of a Cotton Market Failure.

The Stock Exchange resumed business yesterday with a continuance of the strong and cheerful sentiment which has characterized it ever since the Northern Securities decision. Opinions have differed regarding the genuineness or artificiality of the improvement, but its existence is the chief characteristic of the week. Toward midday business slackened, and it was said by some that the market's dullness did not reflect that increase of outside buying which should follow so considerable a rise as this week's if its continuance is to be expected.

There was activity enough upon the announcement of Mr. D. J. Sully's failure shortly after 2 o'clock. He had no Stock Exchange commitments, but his cotton speculation was upon a scale which contained wider possibilities than his own embarrassment, and which could not be calculated with any reassuring precision. It cannot be said that the announcement caused much surprise, although it would be untrue to say that it had been expected. His career has been too meteoric and his interests too diversified to command much confidence. Memberships on several Exchanges in several cities by an operator on such a scale, and younger even in experience than in years, had prepared those of sedater ways for anything which might be reported. But the incident was nevertheless unsettling. Prices ran off a fraction, and a brisk quarter of an hour followed. But there was nothing of that demoralization which was perfectly natural upon the Cotton Exchange. Upon the contrary, prices rallied almost too quickly. A market not under close and expert attention and care might have been expected to show a more serious disturbance through professional selling in the effort to exaggerate whatever alarm might have been felt, and thus precipitate a reaction which was logically overdue, the advance having been more continuous and extended than before this year, and upon facts scarcely justifying it. The upshot of a day's business of a volume approaching 600,000 shares was an advance of ⅛ in Reading, the only stock which advanced at all upon dealings of so much as 10,000 shares. Among less active stocks advances and declines were impartially distributed, making irregularity rather than weakness the day's note.

Once more it is proved that what the market lacks in strength it makes up in stability. No ordinary event can depress prices below the level reached under last year's liquidation. And of course yesterday's event is not one of the depressing sort. Personal considerations aside, excluding the element of general regret for the personal embarrassment and immediate business engagements, the general effect should be good. The sharp drop in the price of cotton, the discouragement to speedy repetition of any attempt to hold prices at an artificial level, the sympathetic weakness in the produce market, are auspicious occurrences in connection with the deterioration in our foreign trade as the Panama payments are approaching. And rightly viewed the effect upon the Stock Exchange itself should be good. Those who have been lamenting the lack of a leader such as the commodity markets have had may now console themselves for the lack and be content to make haste slowly. It is not so important that the market should make premature advance as that it shall not lose ground through any false steps during the period of recuperation now tending to improvement in the fullness of time. Every day that prices do not recede is an assurance that eventually they will advance if not goaded into an overbought condition such as that whose collapse last January put us back many weeks. With so much that is bad behind us, and with so much of possible good ahead of us, there is no reason to fear the future, provided the stock market does not develop leaders whose collapse, or the collapse of whose efforts, would put it in the position of the Cotton Exchange to-day, for Mr. Sully's commitments are to be settled on to-day's prices, not on yesterday's.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Pere Marquette	½
Am. Linseed	⅞	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	2¼
Cent. of N. J.	2	Reading 2d pf.	2
Corn Products pf.	3¾	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. cfs.	⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	Sloss-Sheff pf.	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1½	So. Ry. M. & O. cfs.	1
Gen. Electric	½	Twin City	1
Great Northern pf.	3	U. S. Express	2
Kan. City So.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Manhattan	¾	Westinghouse pf.	1
Met. W. S. Elev.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Chi. pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Car & Foun.	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
Am. Smelting	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	Nor. & Western	⅛
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Consol. Gas	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅛
Erie	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	So. Railway	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Int. Power	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1¼		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 18, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
47⅞	47¾	38,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48	48⅝	46⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
15	15¾	400	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
19½	20	200	Am. Car & F. Co.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
70½	71	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	— ½
185	192	100	Am. Express	190	190	190	190	— ¼
6	7	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3¾	4¼	100	*Am. Hide & Leather	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	835	*Am. Ice Co	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅜
28¾	28½	1,660	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	29¼	29½	28	28½	— ⅛
8½	10½	110	*Am. Linseed Co	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
22	22½	1,150	*Am. Locomo. Co.	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
82¾	83	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
47¾	47⅞	2,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48¾	49	47⅝	47⅞	— 1⅛
91⅜	92¼	852	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	92¼	91½	92	+ ⅝
125	125¼	14,550	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	126	126⅞	125¼	125¼	— ⅞
124	125	130	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	...
134	135	100	*Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	135	135	135	135	+1
65	67	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	66⅛	66⅛	66¼	66⅛	— ½
67¼	67¾	25,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67⅝	68⅛	67	67¼	— ⅜
89½	90	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90	90⅝	90	90	— ⅞
77¾	77⅜	33,035	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅜	78½	77⅛	77¼	— ⅞
42½	42⅝	38,640	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42⅝	43⅜	42¼	42⅜	...
185	190	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	190	190	190	190	...
48½	49	100	*Butterick Co	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
112⅝	113	5,000	Canadian Pacific	114	114	113	113	...
156	159	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	158	159	158	159	+2
31	31¼	1,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31	30¾	30¾	...
38⅜	39¼	100	Chicago & Alton	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
81	83	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	82	82	82	82	...
14¾	15¼	400	Chicago Great Western	15⅛	15¼	14¾	15⅛	— ⅛
142½	142⅝	43,720	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	143¾	144¾	142⅝	142⅝	— ⅝
178	179¼	122	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178⅛	178⅛	178⅛	178½	+ ¼
166	166¾	100	Chicago & Northw.	166½	168¼	166½	166¼	+1
9¾	10	100	Chi. Term. Trans	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
6	6½	350	Chicago Union Trac.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
74	76	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
28	28¼	450	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	-1
17⅞	18½	700	Colorado & Southern	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
53½	55	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	— ⅞
24½	25½	750	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	26¼	26⅝	25	25	— 1⅛
13	13½	10	Col. & H. C. & I.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
193¼	194	1,300	Consolidated Gas	192¾	194	192½	193¼	— ¼
13¾	13¾	2,175	Corn Products Co	13¼	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	72½	300	Corn Products Co. pf.	70¼	72	70¼	72	+3⅜
...	...	150	Delaware & Hudson	153	153	153	153	...
149½	150¼	1,500	Del. & Hudson, ex rts.	150½	150½	149⅞	150	+ ⅝
2⅞	3	6,449	Del. & Hudson, rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
19⅝	19½	100	Denver & Rio Grande	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
67½	68¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
20	25	150	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21	21	21	...
19	20¼	200	Detroit Southern pf.	20¼	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
62	63	100	Detroit United Ry.	63	63	63	63	+1⅛
23½	24	20	*Distillers Securities	24½	24½	24½	24⅞	...
24¾	24⅞	21,600	Erie	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	-1
63¾	64	1,650	Erie 1st pf	64⅝	64⅝	63½	63¾	— ¾
40¾	40¾	1,610	Erie 2d pf	41½	41½	41	41	— ½
165	166	1,250	General Electric	165	167	164¾	165	+ ½
172	175	100	Great Northern pf.	173	175	173	173	+3
78	79½	100	Hocking Valley pf	79	79	79	79	...
128	128¾	500	Illinois Central	128¼	128⅝	128¼	128¼	+ ¼
28½	28¾	100	*Internat. Power Co.	27	27	27	27	-1
19	20	50	Iowa Central	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
17⅞	18¾	300	Kansas City South.	18½	18½	18½	18¾	+1⅛
33⅜	34¼	200	Kansas City South. pf.	33	33	33	33	-1½
103¼	103¾	4,300	Louisville & Nashville.	104⅜	104⅝	103½	103½	-1¼
143	143⅝	5,360	Manhattan Elevated	142½	143⅝	142½	143¼	+ ¾
77	78	400	*Met. Securities	78	78½	78	78	+ ⅛
108¼	108⅝	4,100	*Met. Street Railway	109	109¼	108½	108½	— ¼
46½	50	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	46	46	46	46	+1
11¼	11½	900	Mexican Central	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
61	61¾	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	61½	61½	61½	61½	— 1¼
118	120	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	122	119⅝	119⅝	— 2½
17½	17¾	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18	18¼	17¼	17⅝	— ¾
38	38⅝	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39	39	38	38	-1
90½	90¾	21,425	Missouri Pacific	91¼	91⅝	90¼	90½	— ⅝
144	144¾	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	144⅝	147⅛	144⅝	147⅝	...
36⅞	37	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	37	37	37	37	-1
116	116¼	1,400	New York Central	116⅜	116⅝	115¾	115¾	— ½
28	29	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
141	145	10	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	145	145	145	145	...
20¾	20¾	3,910	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅞	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
56¾	57¼	2,100	Norfolk & Western	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅜
85	90	225	Norfolk & Western pf.	89	89	89	89	...
134	135	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63	63	63	63	+1½
115¾	115¾	75,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116¾	115⅝	115¾	— ⅛
96⅜	96⅞	2,200	People's Gas, Chicago	97	97	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
75	78	200	Pere Marquette	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
62	62½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	61	62	61	62	+1
29	30	260	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	29½	29½	— 1¼
70	71	125	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
200	211	25	Pullman Company	211	211	211	211	...
73½	76	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	73	74	72¾	74	+2¼
42⅜	42⅝	34,670	Reading	42¼	43¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
78½	79	300	Reading 1st pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
57	60	100	Reading 2d pf	58	58•	58	58	+2
7¾	8	670	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
43	44	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42⅝	43¼	42⅜	43½	— ½
21	21¼	7,500	Rock Island Co	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21	— ⅜
61¼	62¼	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	62	62⅝	62	62	+ ⅛
19	19½	550	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	19½	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
42½	42¾	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43½	43½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
171½	160	100	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs	159	159	159	159	+5
14	14½	200	St. Louis Southw	14¼	14¼	14	14	...
32	33	550	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34½	34½	32¾	32¾	— 1¾
39	39¾	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39½	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
80½	83	220	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	82	82	81½	81½	+1½
44¾	45	26,550	Southern Pacific	45⅞	46	44¾	44⅞	— ⅜
20⅜	20½	2,400	Southern Ry., ext.	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
83⅝	84	1,330	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	84½	84½	84	84	...
89½	92½	100	S. R., M. & O. st. c.x d.	91	91	91	91	+1
38½	39¼	3,230	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	39⅝	39	37¾	37⅞	— ½
23½	23½	1,400	Texas & Pacific	24	24	23¼	23⅜	— ½
19⅜	20	100	Tol., Ry. & Light	20	20	20	20	...
36	37	700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	36	37	35½	36	+ ¼
91¼	92	300	Twin City R. T.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91½	+1
...	...	100	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
...	...	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	50	50	50	50	...
75¾	75½	64,310	Union Pacific	76¼	76½	75¼	75½	— ⅜
86⅜	87¾	100	Union Pacific pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅜
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. p.	41¼	41½	41½	41¼	— ¼
103	108	100	U. S. Express	105	105	105	105	+2
7	7¼	100	*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
77¾	77¾	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
47½	47¾	1,600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	48	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	810	U. S. Rubber	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13	+ ¼
51	52	800	U. S. Rubber pf	51	51½	51	51½	+2½
11¼	11¼	7,065	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ¼
57⅞	58	56,726	U. S. Steel pf	58½	58⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅝
18⅞	19	100	Wabash	19	19	19	19	...
35	35½	3,500	Wabash pf	36¼	36⅝	35	35	-1
87½	88¼	25	Western Union Tel.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
163¾	162	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	161¾	163	161½	162	+1
16½	17	50	Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	...
47	49	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	+1
18⅝	19¼	100	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
42	42½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Sales.....		601,582						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Geo. Pacific 1st 6s	3½	St. L. Southwest 2d inc	3½
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Missouri Pacific 3d 7s 1⅛

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 18	601,582
To date this year	25,470,803
Corresponding date last year	37,110,975

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 18	$2,748,000
To date this year	$139,837,500
Corresponding date last year	$166,623,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co.
Continental Tobacco Co. preferred stock.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania first preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.
P. Lorillard Co., preferred stock.
Rochester Railway preferred stock.
St. Joseph Railway, Lighting and Heating Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. preferred stock.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Calumet & Arizona Railroad.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance Checked by Sully Failure.

Until the announcement of the suspension of Daniel J. Sully & Co., which for a short period unsettled the stock market, the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday presented, generally speaking, the same characteristics as on the earlier days of the week. The shorts, to all appearances, were still the principal buyers, although in some quarters a slight improvement in the outside demand for stocks was noted. During most of the day the market showed decided strength, and, notwithstanding the shock of the Sully suspension, the closing prices, where they did not show gains over Thursday, showed relatively small losses. The manner in which the stock market acted under the announcement of the cotton suspension was much commented upon, and while some saw in it a proof that the public was not in the market, if proof of that were needed, the general disposition seemed to be to accept the action of the market as a very favorable indication of the strength of the week's upward movement.

Shorts Fighting the Rise.

In some quarters it was claimed that, notwithstanding the fact that there has been heavy short covering this week, there has been relatively little reduction in the volume of the short interest for the reason that the shorts have been putting out on the advance stocks bought in a little lower down only to take them back once more higher up, and try their luck again with similar results. Carrying out this theory, there were those who predicted a sustained advance in the market, but their reasoning was by many considered far from convincing.

Transactions Largest of Week.

Transactions yesterday amounted to 601,582 shares, the largest total recorded during the present movement. The trading, however, was not large enough to make the day one of the "big days" which some predict will mark the culmination of the present movement. The trading in the stocks outside of the really active issues was small, many stocks that figured in the day's list of sales supplying only 100 or 200 shares to the total. It was among the latter issues that the advances were scored, while the declines, though none of them large, were shown by the more active securities.

Steel Bought by London.

London bought in this market probably to the extent of about 20,000 shares. Its purchases were confined to relatively few issues, which included United States Steel preferred. Since the recent turn in the market, London, whether on promptings from this side or otherwise, has been a more or less steady buyer of Steel preferred. It was the third stock in activity yesterday, and after selling as high as 58⅜, closed at 57⅜, with a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

Low Money Rates.

Loans were made yesterday on all industrial collateral for six months at 4 per cent. The time money market generally is still showing the extreme ease which has been the topic of much recent discussion. Thirty-day loans at 2½ per cent. were offered yesterday without meeting with much response. The money broker these days has a hard time in placing loans, so small is the demand in Wall Street for loans even on terms that appear very advantageous.

EXCHANGE STILL ADVANCING.

Demand sterling closed yesterday at 4.87 bid after some sales had been made as high as 4.8705. Coincidently there was a decline in the price of sterling exchange in Paris to 25f 14½c, bringing the gold export point so much nearer. The supply of commercial bills is very limited at present, the shipments of both grain and cotton being small. In their weekly review of the exchange market C. Schumacher & Co. say:

How much gold is to be exported is now the question of the hour. Will most of the Panama payments be made in gold? We think not, and believe that Europe is again becoming interested in American securities. Unless more "war panics" occur upon the European Bourses public confidence will return, and they will buy our bonds and stocks. The situation abroad is better, and now that war actually exists and the shock is over people will see that the whole world is not to be set afire, but that the war will be confined to a small area.

Owing to these circumstances we do not look for any more large exports of gold, and think by the firmness of the exchange market that it is possible France will receive her share of the Panama payments before Wall Street is aware of the fact.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of National City Bank stock at 270.

The Fore River Ship and Engine Company is said to be considering a plan to increase its capital to pay off $600,000 of floating debt and provide $500,000 working capital to carry on contracts now on hand.

Danville (Va.) dispatches state that the D. H. Spencer Sons, Incorporated, and the B. F. Gravely tobacco concerns of Henry County have consolidated, the former company taking charge.

The stockholders of the National Webster Bank and the Atlas National Bank of Boston have voted to merge the institutions.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were advanced half a cent yesterday to 4.85 for sixty days and 4.88 for demand.

According to Chicago dispatches gross sales of the Diamond Match Company for the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending with this month, are expected to show a gain of between 10 and 15 per cent. compared with a year ago.

It is announced from Chicago that the adjourned annual meeting of the Lake Street Elevated is set for Thursday, March 24.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $342,108 as compared with the previous week and $739,848 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

ASKS NEW LAW TO PROD LLOYDS INSURANCE COS.

State Superintendent Says Many Still Do Business Illegally.

PROSECUTIONS ARE IMPENDING

Insurance Companies Urged to Take Warning by the Baltimore Fire and Keep Their Reserve Funds Large.

ALBANY, March 18.—State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, in his annual report to the Legislature, made public to-day, has some harsh things to say about the methods of certain Lloyds insurance companies, which, he says, are still transacting business in violation of the law, despite the efforts that have been made to stop them. Mr. Hendricks says that the present state of the insurance laws makes it exceedingly difficult to regulate the companies that do business in illegal ways, and he wants the law changed accordingly. In the course of his report Mr. Hendricks says:

"A great many Lloyds associations were illegally organized in 1894 and 1895, when the right to transact business as Lloyds began to be of value. At that time a number of men manufactured papers of organization by means of forged signatures, false identifications, and false notarial certificates. Judgment has been secured against one of these companies, two have ceased to transact business, actions have been commenced against five, and other actions will soon be commenced.

"Judging from the continued inquiries made of this department concerning the standing and reliability of these associations, and especially of those that are irresponsible, they are still transacting considerable insurance business and particularly among the poorer classes. Many of these inquiries relate to the refusal of these associations to pay losses.

"Reports received by the department show that not to exceed one dozen of these associations had a proper amount of assets to meet liabilities, excluding in the computation the item of underwriters' liabilities. A very great number of these associations change their names and establish branches under other names to suit their pleasure, and move their offices from one city to another.

"This should not be permitted except upon approval of this department. The department ought to have authority to restrain these associations from transacting insurance business, for failure to file reports, and for false or fraudulent statements therein, and the provisions of Section 577 of the Penal Code applying to corporations ought to be extended to apply to these associations as well."

The recent conflagration in Baltimore is used as an object lesson by Mr. Hendricks to induce the insurance companies to continue their policy of accumulating large reserve funds.

"The large part of the loss, variously estimated from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000," he says, "will ultimately fall upon insurance companies, and the prudent and conservative policy followed in past years has resulted in accumulation of reserves so large that the companies, with scarcely an exception, will be able to pay their losses promptly and without embarrassment.

"From general information it would appear that the city of Baltimore was as free from danger of conflagration as any other of our large American cities; that it occurred where the construction was substantial, the Fire Department efficient, and the water supposedly adequate, justifies the fear that a similar catastrophe may happen elsewhere at any time. Such being the case, it is advisable that fire insurance companies should continue to pursue the same policy in regard to the accumulation of large reserves to meet like disasters when they occur."

Mr. Hendricks's other recommendations are that authority be given him to revoke the license of a company with an impaired capital, of another State, without making a requisition on the company; that the law of last year in relation to the additional reserve for employers' liability companies be repealed and that assessment insurance companies be prohibited from organizing or being admitted to transact business in this State.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Reviewing the movements of currency during the present week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $2,743,000 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,745,100 and sent to the interior $3,082,100. The gain from the interior was $2,363,000.

Receipts of new gold were $4,068,800, namely: $782,500 on New York Assay Office checks, $3,284,900 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly for imported Japanese gold, and $1,400 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,250,000 in coin to Argentina.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $20,344,200; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, retirement of circulation, &c., were $22,783,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,438,800.

The total gain from the interior, $2,363,000, and new gold, $4,068,800, was $6,431,800; deducting the loss by gold exports, $1,250,000, and to the Sub-Treasury, $2,438,800, in all $3,688,800, the net gain was $2,743,000.

The gain from the interior is only $59,000 less than last week, and is much larger than in the corresponding week of any prior year. The features of the interior movement are the receipt of about $1,000,000 from each of the cities of St. Louis and Baltimore and the shipment to Boston of over $1,000,000.

It begins to look as though the interior banks already have on deposit with their correspondents here money to very near the amount which they will have to turn over to the ten special depository banks on March 25, as 20 per cent. of their United States deposits called in for the Panama payments.

If they have not the money already here, next week's report of the currency movement should show a large gain from the interior.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused mainly by payments for correspondents on account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund. Customs collections were $3,403,000, a daily average of $567,300, comparing with a daily average of $591,500 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $1,823,000, comparing with $1,185,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,882,000 mutilated currency.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Incorporated to-day:

Searle Manufacturing Company, Troy, (collars, cuffs, and shirts;) capital, $250,000. Directors—W. W. Searle and G. W. Vandrear, Troy, and A. I. Walsh, Albany.

George C. Whipple Company, Rochester, (furniture;) capital, $100,000. Directors—G. C. Whipple, E. J. Sercu, and S. B. Vanness, Rochester.

Onondaga Stone Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Vanornahn, W. C. Braman, and C. A. Knickerbocker, Syracuse.

Cooper Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. J. Hart and J. W. Scott, New York, and Joseph Thomas, Newark.

Corcoran, Fitzgerald & Company, New York, (ice;) capital, $50,000. Directors—T. J. Corcoran, J. J. Fitzgerald, and L. M. Aldrich, New York.

The Alphonse Major Cement Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alphonse Major, Joseph Frazza, and W. J. Watt, New York.

Don Sign Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Smith, C. G. Smith, and John Willett, New York.

Bronx Contracting Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—F. L. Brooks, H. H. Tilley, and C. A. Greene, New York.

Economy Engineering Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—N. W. Macintosh and O. I. Lamberger, Brooklyn, and William Rosin, New York.

Mouter & Dumproff, Brooklyn, (building materials;) capital, $7,000. Directors—George Mouter, J. M. Dumproff, and T. A. Limbrick, Brooklyn.

Carbonator Service Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—F. H. Morgan, C. A. Eberhardt, and J. S. Moulton, New York.

The Shubert Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lee Shubert, J. W. Jacobs, and William Klein, New York.

Lestershire Heights Realty Company, Union, Broome County; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. D. Brewster, Syracuse; D. H. Carver, Binghamton, and G. S. Ackley, Buffalo.

Armstrong & McKinley, Brooklyn, (mineral waters;) capital, $15,000. Directors—George Rupp and David Patterson, Brooklyn, and D. R. Horter, New York.

Flatlands Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Sigmund Kantrowitz, Isaac Fodleah, and Jacob Oppenheim, New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $188,095,960; balances, $7,124,887; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,017,098.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in curb securities yesterday showed about the same amount of diversity as on the previous days of this week, but the tone was irregular. Northern Securities maintains its position of prominence, being the most active stock and the market leader, advancing at the opening to 90⅞, the highest figure reached on the present movement. The price dropped sharply to 89, with a recovery at the close to 89¾, a net loss of ⅛, on the transfer of 4,300 shares. Seaboard Air Line stocks were little traded in on the fractional declines to 10 and 17. Interborough Rapid Transit was one of the strong features of the trading, netting a rise of 1, to 108, on a few sales.

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OTIS ELEVATOR common, which advanced a few days ago on the announcement of the dividend, to 35, had an abrupt decline of 2¾, to 32¼, on the sale of 100 shares.

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ELECTRIC BOAT issues were the strongest stocks in the day's trading, the common advancing 2 points, to 25, and the preferred 6 points, on an odd lot, to 60. The reason assigned for these advances was the report that the earnings were such that a dividend would be declared in the very near future on the common.

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CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING.—The following is the showing made by the Consolidated Railway, Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, owned by the Consolidated Refrigerating: Current assets—Accounts receivable, $303,416; equipment now out on rental and material and supplies on hand, $250,634; cash, $6,419; total, $560,469. Current liabilities—Accounts payable, due and not due, $139,050; current notes payable, $22,000; notes payable to the Consolidated Railway, Lighting and Refrigerating Company, (which company owns 134,000 shares out of an issue of 160,000 shares of equipment stocks,) $110,000; total, $280,651; excess of accounts receivable, $280,417. The report further says that since the beginning of the year to March 11, 1904, sales of the company amounted to $182,897.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	4⅞	*4¼	4⅞
400	American Turbine	2	2	2
900	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Electric Boat	25	23½	25
150	Electric Boat pf	*60	54	*60
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Greene Con. Copper	10½	10⅜	10⅜
100	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
200	Houston Oil pf	14	14	14
225	Interbor. Rapid Tran	*107	106	108
100	Internat. Mer. Marine pf	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
100	Light, Fuel & Power	28	28	28
404	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1½	1½
100	New Orleans Rys	9	9	9
4,300	Northern Securities	90⅞	89	89¾
100	Otis Elevator	32¾	32¼	32¼
200	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	17	17
100	Shannon Copper	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Standard Oil	623½	623½	623½
200	Tinctic Company	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	American Malting 6s	99½	99¼	99½
1,000	International Salt 5s	39	39	39
20,000	Sea. A. L. 5-yr. 5s, w. i.	82¾	82½	82½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 18. Bid.	Asked.	March 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	51	52½
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4½
American Can pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39¾
American Chicle	90	95	90	93
American Chicle pf	78	82	77	80
American Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	98	99½	98	99½
Amer. Steel Foundries	2¼	..	2⅛	..
Amer. Steel Foundries pf	30	40	..	40
American Turbine	2	2½	2	2⅜
American Typefounders	25	30	..	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
American Writing Paper pf	10½	11	11	12
Am. Woolen Paper pf	69	70	68½	70½
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	6
Bordens' Cond. Milk	116½	118	116½	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106	107	106	107
British Columbia Copper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Cassin Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of America	59	70	50	70
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	6	7	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	52	54	51	54
Cent. R. R. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Superior	¾	¾	¾	¾
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¼	⅛	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3	4	3	4
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	96	98	96	98
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	8	20	8	20
Eastern S. S.	28	33	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	24	..	22	26
Electric Boat pf	52	..	52	60
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅝	½	⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7	8	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf	9½	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf	..	47	..	47
Erie cons. 4s	85	88	85	85¾
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	7-16	5-16	9-16
Greene Con. Copper	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	93	110	93	110
Hackensack Meadows	13½	23	13½	23
Hacken. Meadows, Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	31	29	31
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. K. Claflin	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1¼	3	1¼	3
Houston Oil pf	13	17	12½	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	108½	106½	107¼
Inter. Mercantile Marine	5	5½	4⅞	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19	18½	19½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	9	12	9	11
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	90	100	90	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Lanston Monotype	7	8	7	8
Light, Fuel & Power	27¾	28½	27¾	28
Mackey Companies	20	24	21	24
Mackey Companies pf	65	74	65	74
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C. 1st pd. off	6½	..	6½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
National Sugar pf	99	102	99	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	70	74
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6	5½	6
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	3	3½	2¾	3¼
Northern Securities	89⅛	89¾	90⅛	90¼
Otis Elevator	32	34	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	87	90	87	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	3	1	2
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	3	5	4	6
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	67½	..	65	..
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	21	..	20	22
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Safety Car Heat	182	186	182	187
Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅞	17¼	17¼	17½
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82	83	82¼	82⅝
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4¾	6	4¾	6
Standard Milling pf	20	30	20	30
Standard Milling 5s	70½	71	70	71
Standard Oil	620	622	620	624
Storage Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	29	31	30	31
Tintic Copper	4	4½	4⅜	4½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	..	6½	..	6½
Trenton Potteries	16	18	16	18
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Union Pac 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter, 1st 5s	80	85	80	85
Un. Typew. 1st pf., ex div.	102	104	101½	102
Un. Typew. 2d pf., ex div.	100	102	100	101½
United Box Board	2½	3½	2¾	2½
United Box Board pf	15½	16½	15½	16
United Copper	5½	..	5½	7
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	80	..	80
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	25	28	25	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
C. E.	103	103½	103	103½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B.				
D. F.	103	103⅜	103	103⅝
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1½	⅜	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅜	5⅞	5½	5⅝
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½

Street Railways.

	March 18. Bid.	Asked.	March 17. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101¼
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	63	61	63
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Railroad	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75¼	76½	75	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63½	64	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78½	79
New Orleans Railways	8¾	9¼	8½	9
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29¼	31
New Orleans 4½s	78½	80½	79¼	80½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39¼	40	39¼	40
St. Louis Transit	12½	13½	12½	..
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	92	90	92
Second Av. R. R. con	111½	112½	111½	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	109	111	109½	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	108	112	108	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	55½	57	53	56⅜
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash., R. & Electric	12	13	12	13
Wash., Ry. & Elec. pf	44½	45½	44½	44½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	70¾	74½	73¾	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	164	166	164	166
Buffalo Gas	4	4¼	3¾	4¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	65	63½	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	24½	26	24½	26
Denver Gas 5s	67	..	67	..
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105½	108	105½	108
Mutual Gas	260	280	260	280
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s	60	64	60	64
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	106	105	106
Peat. & 23d St. Ferry 6s	92½	96	92½	96
Union Ferry	30	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, March 18, 1904.

Atch, T & S Fe gen 4s 100½; 500 ..... 100¾; 7,000 ..... 100⅞; 500 ..... 100⅞; 17,000 ..... 100⅞; adjt 4s, stmpd 2,000 ..... 88½; Atl Coast Line 4s 10,000 ..... 92½; Atl & Dan 4s 5,000 ..... 91⅝; Balt & O gold 4s 1,000 ..... 101¾; Balt & O, S W div 3½s 4,000 ..... 88⅝; 55,000 ..... 88½; Bklyn Un Elv 1st 5,000 ..... 101¼; 5,000 ..... 101⅜; 5,000 ..... 101⅜; 13,000 ..... 101⅜; 7,000 ..... 101¼; 1,000 ..... 101¾; Cana So 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 103½; 1,000 ..... 103⅝; 9,000 ..... 103⅝; 13,000 ..... 103⅝; Canada So 2d 5,000 ..... 105; Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s 3,000 ..... 20; Cent of N J gen 5s 10,000 ..... 125⅞; Cent Pac gtd 4s 10,000 ..... 97⅞; Ches & O gen 4½s 19,000 ..... 101¼; Chi & Alt R R 3s 6,000 ..... 83⅞; Chi & Alt 3½s 28,000 ..... 76½; 5,000 ..... 76½; 5,000 ..... 76; Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds 3,000 ..... 92¼; 9,000 ..... 92⅜; 5,000 ..... 92⅜; 10,000 ..... 92⅝; C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 ..... 69¼; 2,000 ..... 69¾; 5,000 ..... 69⅞; 5,000 ..... 70; 5,000 ..... 69⅞; 5,000 ..... 69½; 11,000 ..... 69¼; C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s 7,000 ..... 78; 40,000 ..... 77⅞; C, C, C & I con 6s 1,000 ..... 128; C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st 5,000 ..... 101½; Consol Tob 4s 4,000 ..... 58; 1,000 ..... 58¼; 1,000 ..... 57⅞; 25,000 ..... 58; 20,000 s15F ..... 58; 25,000 s15F ..... 58; 10,000 ..... 57¾; 10,000 ..... 58; Den & R G con 4s 2,000 ..... 97⅞; 2,000 ..... 98; Det City Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 97½; East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 118; Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 ..... 97¼; 7,000 ..... 97¼; Erie 1st gen 4s 6,000 ..... 85; 2,000 ..... 84¾; 2,000 ..... 85; 1,000 ..... 84¾; Flint & Pere M 6s 10,000 ..... 113¾; Ga Pac 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 122; H & Tx C gen 4s 18,000 ..... 93; Int & Gt N 2d 5s 3,000 ..... 98⅝; Int Paper 6s 2,000 ..... 105½; K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000 ..... 78¼; 20,000 ..... 79; Kings Co Elv 5s 5,000 ..... 85; Lacka. Steel 5s 5,000 ..... 95; Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 106; L S & M S deb 4s 18,000 ..... 98½; L S & M S 3½s 2,000 ..... 98⅞; 5,000s5F ..... 99; 1,000 ..... 98⅞; Manhat con 4s 16,000 ..... 103¾; Mex Cent 4½s 5,000 ..... 93¾; Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000 ..... 77⅜; 11,000 ..... 77½; Mo, K & T 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 99⅜; M, K & T of Tx 5s 17,000 ..... 100¼; 5,000 ..... 100¼; Mo Pac trust 5s 8,000 ..... 105; Mo Pac 3d 7s 1,000 ..... 107⅜; N Y Dock & H R L & S coll 3½s 1,000 ..... 86⅝; N Y G, E L, H & P gen con 4s 6,000 ..... 90½; N Y O & W ref 4s 1,000 ..... 100½; Norf & W con 4s 13,000 ..... 98; Total sales $2,748,000

Norf & W Pocah C & C 4s 1,000 ..... 89; Northn Pac 4s registered 1,000 ..... 102½; Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000 ..... 71¼; 1,000 ..... 71; Ore Short Line partic 4s 3,000 ..... 92½; 1,000 ..... 92⅝; 10,000 ..... 92½; Penn conv 3½s 1,000 ..... 95½; 10,000 ..... 96; 25,000 ..... 95⅜; Peo & E 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 90½; Reading gen 4s 18,000 ..... 95⅞; 5,000 ..... 96; 1,000 ..... 95⅜; Reading Jersey Cen coll 4s 1,000 ..... 93⅝; R & Pitt con 6s 23,000 ..... 122½; St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 2,000 ..... 113¾; 1,000 ..... 113; St L & San F Ry gen 5s 2,000 ..... 110¾; St L Sthwn 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 93½; 1,000 ..... 93⅞; 2d inc 4s 2,000 ..... 77½; cons 4s 5,000 ..... 71¼; 20,000 ..... 71¼; Seab Air Line Ry refundg 5s 1,000 ..... 97; Southn Pac 4½s 10,000 ..... 100; Southn Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 89; 1,000 ..... 88⅝; 2,000 ..... 88⅞; South Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 112½; Stand R & T 6s 7,000 ..... 40; Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 116¼; 2,000 ..... 116; Tol, St L & W 4s 3,000 ..... 70; Un Pac 1st 4s 12,000 ..... 103⅞; 1,000 ..... 103⅞; Un Pac conv 4s 13,000 ..... 90¼; 23,000 ..... 90⅜; 15,000 ..... 90½; 10,000 ..... 90⅜; United Railr'ds of San Fr 4s 26,000 ..... 79½; U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s 20,000 ..... 74; 48,000 ..... 74½; 20,000 ..... 74¼; 10,000 ..... 74⅛; 35,000 ..... 74¼; 3,000 ..... 74⅜; 136,000 ..... 74¼; 80,000 ..... 74⅛; 55,000 ..... 74¼; 17,000 ..... 74⅜; 1,000 ..... 74⅝; 2,000 ..... 74⅝; 66,000 ..... 74¼; 19,000 ..... 74⅝; 66,000 ..... 74½; 3,000 ..... 74⅜; 5,000 ..... 74⅜; 9,000 ..... 74½; 12,000 ..... 74⅝; 200,000 ..... 74½; 55,000 ..... 74⅜; 58,000 ..... 74¼; 10,000 ..... 74⅜; 34,000 ..... 74⅜; 30,000 ..... 74¼; 37,000 ..... 74⅜; 18,000 ..... 74¼; 25,000 ..... 74½; 15,000 ..... 74½; 5,000 ..... 74⅝; 100,000 ..... 74½; 5,000 ..... 74⅝; 10,000 ..... 74½; registered 500 ..... 74½; 500 ..... 74⅞; Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 116; Wabash deb B 15,000 ..... 60⅜; 17,000 ..... 60½; 10,000 ..... 60⅜; 21,000 ..... 60½; 25,000 ..... 60⅝; 20,000 ..... 60¾; 1,000 ..... 61; 35,000 ..... 60⅞; 20,000 ..... 60¾; 40,000 ..... 61; 10,000 ..... 60¾; 17,000 ..... 60⅝; 3,000 ..... 60¾; 1,000 ..... 60¾; West Shore 4s 20,000 ..... 107½; W U Tel col tr 5s 5,000 ..... 107; West Un funds & real est 4½s 4,000 ..... 103½; Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000c 80¾;

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930..105		
2s, c., 1930..105½		
3s, r., 1918..106¼		
3s, c., 1918..106½		
3s, 1918, sm.105½		
4s, r., 1907..106¾		
4s, c., 1907..107¼		
4s, r., 1925..132¼		
4s, c., 1925..132¾		
Dis. C. 3-65s.118		
Philippine 4s.110¾	112	
Adams Exp..222	226	
Alb. & Sus..220	..	
All. & W...150	..	
Allis-Chalm. 7½	8	
Allis-Ch. pf. 48	50	
A. A. C. pf. 71	72	
Am. Coal....185	200	
Am. C. O. 29	30	
A. C. O. pf. 88	93	
Am. D. Tel. 22	24	
A. H. & L. pf. 15	17	
A. L. Co. pf. 28½	33½	
Am. M. Co.. 3¼	4	
Am. Co. pf. 19	20½	
Am. Snuff..112	130	
A. Snuff pf. 86	92	
A. T. & C.. 84	88	
A. T. & T. ex div....123	125	
Am. W. Co.... 9	11	
A. W. Co. pf. 74½	78	
Ann Arbor.. 24	27	
Ann Ar. pf.. 52	57	
A. M. 1st pf. 88	98	
At. C. L..106½	107	
B. & O. pf. 88½	89½	
Bos. A. L. ¼	3-16	
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s..164	166	
Buffalo Gas 4	4¼	
Buffalo Gas 5s..... 63½	65	
Cent. Union Gas 5s.....106½	..	
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s.... 88	92	
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds. 100	102	
Denver Gas 24½	26	
Denver Gas 5s..... 67	..	
Denver Gas 6s..... 98	99	
Indianapolis Gas..... 50	65	
Indianapolis Gas 6s.....105½	108	
Mutual Gas 260	280	
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.105½	106	
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s.109½	111	
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s.106	108	
N. Y. & Richmond Gas.. 34	..	
Northern Union Gas 5s..103	105½	
Ohio & Indiana Gas..... 4	8	
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s..... 93½	95¼	
St. Paul 5s 89	92	
Syracuse Gas pf..... 85	88	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s..... 94	96	
Adams Exp..222	226	
Alb. & Sus..220	..	
All. & W...150	..	
Allis-Chalm. 7½	8	
Allis-Ch. pf. 48	50	
A. A. C. pf. 71	72	
Am. Coal....185	200	
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A. C. O. pf. 88	93	
Am. D. Tel. 22	24	
A. H. & L. pf. 15	17	
A. L. Co. pf. 28½	33½	
Am. M. Co... 3¼	4	
Am. Co. pf. 19	20½	
Am. Snuff..112	130	
A. Snuff pf. 86	92	
A. T. & C.. 84	88	
A. T. & T. ex div....123	125	
Am. W. Co.... 9	11	
A. W. Co. pf. 74½	78	
Ann Arbor.. 24	27	
Ann Ar. pf.. 52	57	
A. M. 1st pf. 88	98	
At. C. L..106½	107	
B. & O. pf. 88½	89½	
Bos. A. L. ¼	3-16	
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s..164	166	
Buffalo Gas 4	4¼	
Buffalo Gas 5s..... 63½	65	
Cent. Union Gas 5s.....106½	..	
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s.... 88	92	
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds. 100	102	
Denver Gas 24½	26	
Denver Gas 5s..... 67	..	
Denver Gas 6s..... 98	99	
Indianapolis Gas..... 50	65	
Indianapolis Gas 6s.....105½	108	
Mutual Gas 260	280	
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.105½	106	
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s.109½	111	
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s.106	108	
N. Y. & Richmond Gas.. 34	..	
Northern Union Gas 5s..103	105½	
Ohio & Indiana Gas..... 4	8	
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s..... 93½	95¼	
St. Paul 5s 89	92	
Syracuse Gas pf..... 85	88	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s..... 94	96	

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—The money market does not show much change. An easy tone still obtains, but business continues very quiet. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4¼@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $18,415,311; balances, $903,414. Sub-Treasury debit, $124,758. The foreign exchange market is firm. Long sterling bills have been advanced one-quarter of 1 per cent. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅝	
Sterling	4.87¼	4.84½
Commercial		4.83½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅛

Stock market trading improved in a number of specialties and prices generally held steady. There was little of special feature. Amalgamated Copper, Steel, and Sugar were active, and the list was firm as a whole. American Telephone sold ex dividend of 1½ per cent. at 123@123¼, tantamount to an advance of ⅜. Copper Range reached 41½, but reacted to 40⅝. Dominion Coal, 58¼, a rise of 2¼, and Boston Elevated hardened ½, to 139.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,205	Atchison	68¼	67	67½
285	Boston Elevated	139	138½	139
5	*Boston & Albany	244	244	244
20	Boston & Lowell	233	232	232
365	Massachusetts Electric	20¼	18⅝	19½
165	Massachusetts Elec. pf	73	72¾	72¾
25	Mexican Central	11¼	11⅛	11¼
57	*N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	190½	190	190
4	*Old Colony	202	201½	202
825	*Union Pacific	76⅝	75¼	75⅝
67	West End pf	100½	100½	100½

TELEPHONES.

191	American	124½	124	124
225	*American	123¼	123	123

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

...ROOFING...

We solicit the trade of particular people for Tin, Slate or Gravel Roofing, whether new or old; also painting and repairing old roofs by the year (guaranteeing same.)
Established since 1897.
References from the largest estates in Manhattan
Estimates cheerfully given.
N. Y. Architectural Metal Works.
Tel. 3364 38th 159 East 48th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

AM. BASEMENT.

Medium width, in the Fifties.
Must be sold at once. $50,000. (47)
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
509 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6632-38. 25 Broad St.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for long term (only with security)
Two five-story tenements, with stores,
WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5,
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

92d St., 45 East, Near Madison Av.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; three bathrooms; electric light, steam heat throughout, &c.; will be altered to suit purchaser; brokers' commission. Apply Ernest Tribelhorn, 42 Broadway.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Comfortable home, 9 rooms, modern improvements; two lots, barn; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Absolute sacrifice; 6-story, elevator apartment house, built under new law; guaranteed rent $10,500; sell for $90,000; very easy terms; subway station within two blocks. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—5-story corner triple flat; 28 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $65,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Bargain from builder; choice five-story corner, 33x100; built under the new law; price, $40,000, mortgage $30,000, five per cent.; rent, $5,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,888; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,000, 4½ due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Speculators, Attention! — Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. GRAHAM, owner, 60 Liberty.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,500 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $124.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 5-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

5-story, double, West 102d, near Columbus Av., $25,500; rent, $2,664; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $35,000; rent, $3,700. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., near 135th St.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Investors' Opportunity—7-story modern apartment house, 100x100; rent $26,500; price $210,000; only $40,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

18th St., Near "A."—Two five-story tenements, $33,000; rents, $4,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Spring St., 207, Near Sullivan.—3-story, 21x66x70, rear 22 ft.; price $16,000; make offer to Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

98th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant Stone Dwelling in Eighties near Riverside; $28,500; bargain. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau, Manhattan.

159 East 46th St. | 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling, 16.8x59x100; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Eighth Av. flats, north of 116th St., choicest assortment; very attractive prices; particulars to principals. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder's Sacrifice—30-foot triple flat, south 50th St.; guaranteed rent $5,500; price $48,500; about $9,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West Side, Harlem.—Triple flats, 25x100; rent, $3,216; price, $28,500. M. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Double flat, all improvements, perfect order; rent $3,300; price $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern tenement, rent $2,400; price $22,000; perfect order; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Plot, Charlton St., near Macdougal, 46x100; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING: ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

A bargain, 446 West 40th. Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 14th Street, plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory, $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14.

A 5-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av; cheap; all rented; $1,800. Graham, 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand, 20.6x42; asking $9,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

7th Av, extra-wide flat vicinity 116th; $45,000; rent $4,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av. corner, (modern house,) $60,000; elegant order. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 32-foot flat, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Jones St., Near 4th.—Six-story tenement, $27,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lot 20x100, Seventh Av., near 23d St.; price, $20,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

Columbus Av. triple flat, no heat, $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders, Attention!—Plot, 40x102, Yorkville, well located. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 135th St.

Washington Heights.

Bargain in 5-story Amsterdam Av. triple flat; rental, $4,300; can be bought below $30,000. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Bargains.—Triple flat, $29,500, rents $3,500; two doubles, $60,000; rents, $6,500. Corse, 220 B'way.

Bronx.

WHY PAY RENT?

1, 2, 3 family houses, all improvements, near 3d Av. elevated, from $3,600 up.
Terms, $500-$1,000 cash, balance like rent.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726-736 Tremont Av.

JEROME AVENUE PLOT.

50x100; excavated; price only $4,600; must be sold.
CLEMENT H. SMITH, 726 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—Plot, 100x125; small house; corner 170th St. and Cromwell Av., near Jerome Av. trolley; 10 lots at Silver Lake, White Plains, on main road; near trolley; free and clear; may consider trade for investment property. Joseph E. Gould, 2,530 8th Av.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av.; elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule; hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3-family houses; near elevated, schools. WEBER, 633 East 149th, west of 3d ave.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Buy from Builder, 2 or 3 family houses, brick or frame; excellent location; handsomely finished. O'Leary, Union Av., near 169th St.

Sacrifice modern four-story flat; rent $1,650 price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Willis Av. double flat, stores, no heat, $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargains.—Choice plots, best sections of Bronx; very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

$400, $5 monthly, Bronx lots; near elevated. SHATZKIN, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

Choicest Bronx flats held by estate for years in most prominent location will be sold. Hotel properties various sections for sale or trade. Manufacturing and business buildings, water fronts. Several superior dwellings, with grounds. Also flats, showing 20% investment on capital. 1, 2, and 3-family houses; liberal terms. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

A Bargain.—Southern Boulevard, near the Grand Concourse, a new 10-room private dwelling; tile bath, open plumbing; white enamel parlor; modern in every respect, located in the best section of Bedford Park; price $7,500; mortgages $5,500; can be seen Sunday.
Apply for key to
M. JUST, at 2,975 Bainbridge Av., near 201st St.

One-family house, 7 rooms, all improvements, near elevated station;
$2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated, $500 cash; balance easy.
PETERS,
2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.
Open Sunday.

Beautiful home, nine rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 50x114, No. 3 5th St., near 2d Av., William's Bridge; price, $6,750. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

SPECIAL OFFERING.

One of the most artistic little houses we ever built in Prospect Park South is now ready for inspection. Four fireplaces, fine old hammered iron antique electric fixtures; large library with carved tiger heads at mantel; dining room in old English style, with tapestry decoration; parquet floors; porcelain fixtures; coal and gas ranges; three large bedrooms on second floor, with lavatories, cozy window seats; fine Oriental den; tiled bathroom. Third floor, three bedrooms. Lot 55x100. Best section and best bargain ever offered in Prospect Park South. Ten other houses ready.
Take Flatbush "L," Park Row to Beverley Road, right at our office.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN FLATBUSH.
DETACHED COTTAGE.
10 LARGE ROOMS.
All improvements; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; macadamized streets; cement sidewalk, curbs, and gutters; five minutes' walk from elevated railroad station (thirty minutes from City Hall, New York;) one block from trolley. Will sell on easy terms or would exchange for free and clear Flatbush lots. STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,483 Flatbush Av., Branch of 78 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements. Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim. Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

HAVE YOU CALLED ON
Putnam Ave, near Stuyvesant; 2½-story and basement brownstone, in fine section; contains 11 rooms and bath, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace; price, $8,000; terms to suit.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 REID AVE., NEAR GATES.
OPEN EVENINGS. CALL AND CONSULT US.

WANT AN OFFER.
THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE
MUST BE SOLD IN FLATBUSH.
WE ASK $9,250. Would Cost $10,500 to build.
TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
IT IS ONE year old. NEVER OCCUPIED. On Land 50x100. FINEST LOCATION HERE. Near "L" Sation, 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. House contains Large Piazza, Beautiful Large Library, with Book Cases and Fancy Seats, Large Parlor, Large, Well-lighted Dining Room, SIX Elegant Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Finished in Quartered OAK. Parquet Floors, Imported Decorations. HERE IS A SURE BARGAIN. AM GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE APRIL 1ST. WANT OFFER.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. Albemarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

FLATBUSH OPPORTUNITY.
$6,000; COST $7,500.
Very pretty house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, in fine order; owner living out of the city; must sell; terms $500 cash, balance $40 per month, pays all. Can be seen any time.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

16 FLATBUSH LOTS.
Must sacrifice part or all; $600 each; worth $1,500; unparalleled opportunity; double your money immediately; others $275, worth $650; easy payments; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY—$3,200.
3 blocks from elevated station; asphalt street; lot 25x100; house 22x50; rent of one part pays all expenses. D. E. CONWAY, 28 Court St., Brooklyn.

Very cheap at $4,300; 2-family dwelling, 2-story, basement; frame; 12 rooms; 2 baths; 20x45x100; first-class order; 28th Ward, near Bushwick Av. and Halsey St. L station; mortgage $2,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Flatbush Lots, $225 each.
Improved neighborhood; 20 minutes to bridges; easy payments; closing estate; adjoining lots sold $600. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

2 single flats, President St., near Fifth Av. Brooklyn, $6,000 each. Monahan, 105 W. 138th.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation, with extended view; water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 minutes from station; $30,000. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y. 100 farms and other places for sale and rent.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,

315 MADISON AVE. COR. 42D ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES. COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich
and along Hudson and Sound.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $34 upward; high ground; monthly payments; fare, 5c. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

Snap.—Cozy house, seven rooms, 50x100, near Mosher Silver Works and Pelham Station; $2,500, half cash. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price $13,000; rent $1,000. Wm. Richardson, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Choice modern dwelling, perfect order, 13 rooms; worth $14,000; will sacrifice for $10,500. "Home," Box 157 Times, Harlem.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

30 acres of land in Queens Borough, suitable for building lots; ten minutes' walk to depot. Address Box 1, Queens P. O., Long Island.

Richmond Hill.—Magnificent large and small residences; elegant surroundings; everything. Johnson, 932A Gates, Brooklyn.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location, reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

One of the best bituminous coal properties in the United States. The main seam is the Pittsburg Seam No. 8. Several hundred feet below are other seams known as the Hocking Valley Seams. Mine is fully developed and equipped. Complete plant of improved coal cutting machinery. 120 coal coke ovens, bee hive style. Abundant supply of best limestone, 97 per cent. pure; fire clay and cement. Price of this valuable property is $300,000, (which sum is not equal to money expended on it,) one-fourth cash, the balance mortgage at 5%. 7½% commission allowed. Abstract, perfect title supplied. Address Geo. Loeffelman, 305 Park Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Come to Texas, where you can work outdoors 350 days in the year, with bountiful seasons, unprecedented harvests, and good health. Finest black waxy farms in the famous Itasca Valley, $30 to $60 per acre; never fail to make crops, corn, cotton, wheat, and oats; undeveloped lands in Western part of State as rich as the sun shines on, $3 to $8; also place farm loans, the safest on earth for investment; 15 years' experience without a foreclosure. Write for full information. Ed Wilkinson & Co., Itasca, Texas.

To let for the Summer, Loughborough Lake, Kingston, Ontario. The Ramparts, containing sitting room, dining room, and seven bedrooms, all comfortably and neatly furnished; magnificent views from double verandas; kitchen, icehouse, double boathouse, and bathing house; best bass fishing in Ontario. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Mackie, Kingston, Ontario.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Modern American basement Dwelling, with 4 per cent. mortgage; equity of $12,000 and $10,000 per cent. mortgage; equity of $12,000 and $10,000 to $15,000 in cash to exchange for either five-story double apartment or modern six-story elevator apartment building; owners only. Gibbs & Kirby, Broadway and 103d St.

Exchanging property a specialty. Submit full particulars for prompt attention. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

HOTEL FOR RENT.

A HIGH CLASS AND SUCCESSFUL OCEAN HOTEL.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

THE OLD WAY	THE NEW WAY
A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
An appraiser's opinion on the property—SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to mistakes of judgment, changes of value, etc.	$4,000,000 TO GUARANTEE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

LAWYERS' TITLE INS. CO., 37 Liberty St.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St.
Combined Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDDENSEY
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

For Sale—In Plainfield, N. J., 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere. Stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit. Photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J, Cortlandt.

East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

For Sale.—A modern, well-constructed house, double floors, 10 nice rooms and bath, exposed plumbing; lot 35x119; convenient to Grove St. Station on Lackawanna Road; price, $5,750; this is all right. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property, northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good rental; grounds 50x175; $5,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $5,800. A. L. Watson.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hot-houses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N.J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Attractive, healthful, and accessible modern homes for sale; various prices; one of 9 rooms Elm St., all improvements, $3,600; easy terms.
IRVING V. DORLAND.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
7 rooms, $240; 8 rooms, $336; 6 rooms, $300; 9 rooms, $420; 8 rooms, $324; 11 rooms, $720. Some new; best locations; all improvements. Duvall & Brown, 7 Depot Square.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.
I have a number of modern residences for sale, elegant locations, prices ranging from $4,500 to $25,000, on terms to suit. Carl Dannheim, 3 Erie Av.

For Sale—6-room house, near factory, in Fairmount, N. J.; also house and lot on St. Mark's Av., between Troy and Schenectady Avs., Brooklyn. Address Eagle Hotel, Hackensack, N. J.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; incumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

OLIVER W. JACKSON.
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Will exchange hotel property in Red Bank free and clear for improved property; add cash. Stricker, 3,050 Third Ave.

Hoboken, N. J.—7 stalls, shed, 4 trucks and lot; convenient to ferries; altered to suit tenant; $16. A. Dingman, 154 4th St.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Spring Valley, N. Y.—House, barn, fruit, large lot, four minutes' walk from depot, in good neighborhood; big bargain; $2,600, cash $1,000. Scott, 2,129 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable house in Kingston, N. Y.; every improvement; convenient to everything. Address for details Wm. W. Bond, 87 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.

Handsome residence in central and choicest part of city. A good hotel location and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds; photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS
(10,38) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Farm bargainst in Massachusetts, Connecticut; 50 farms, 15 acres to 600, $500 to $10,000. Write J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

12th St., near Greenwich Av., 3 story	$1,100
48th St., near 7th Av., 3 story	2,000
45th St., near Broadway, 4 story	2,000
50th St., near 5th Av., 4 story	3,800
51st St., near 5th Av., 4 story	4,500

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 536 and 538 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; decorated to suit; caretaker in 556, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

3-STORY HOUSE, $1,100.
NO. 240 WEST 12TH ST.,
near Greenwich Av.; good location.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A handsome American basement house 96th St., near Central Park West, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. E. S., 33 West 94th.

House to let, 239 West 45th St., near Broadway; will improve to suit tenant. Inquire C. Razzetti, 458 West Broadway, or your broker.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FREEPORT

LOTS $49 25 x 125 $5 DOWN $2 A Month Title Insured by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. Capital $8,000,000

All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light. City Water. Best Schools. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.

Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.

Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Farms.—30 acres, seven rooms, barn, new 60-foot hennery, well, fruit, $2,000, installments; 45 acres rich soil, two corners, eight rooms, outbuildings, well, fruit; adjoins church, school; rural free delivery; choice property; $3,750, $1,000 cash; 72 acres, near Greenlawn; three roads front; land very rich; eight rooms, two barns, well, fruit, $90 acre, ⅓ cash, 20 acres more if desired; 130 fertile acres, some grove, nine rooms, outbuildings, orchard, telephone passes farm; only $50 acre; extra value; your terms; list 100 properties mailed; write your wants. Codling, Northport, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

Suburban property for sale; beautiful furnished cottages to rent for season; lots, plots, and farms; charming section Long Island; splendid train service; macadam roads; improvements; low taxes; near salt water; boating, fishing, and gunning. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for, sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

For Sale.—Acreage property near trolley road. Luke Eldert, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, a four-story 20-ft. dwelling on Riverside, West End, or cross streets in same section, between 80th and 100th Sts.; must be a bargain; condition no object. Anderson, 45 West 125th St.

Suburban Home.—I want to buy a modern house, with some ground, near station, located along the Sound or near Montclair or Orange, New Jersey; price not to exceed $25,000. Address M. T., Box 161 Times Office.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and Bronx. Send particulars of property for sale or exchange. We also lease and rent houses. Eagle Realty Company, 230 Grand St., Room 42.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx; send particulars of property for sale or exchange. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., Room 15.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th.

Wanted—One or two double or triple flats, without steam; $8,000 cash; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Wanted—Houses either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$25,000 to invest in tenements; Manhattan or Bronx; brokers protected; particulars. Farmin, 45 East Houston.

Wanted—To rent two-family brick house in Tremont, Fordham, with 12-14 rooms; rent $40-$45. Box L 190 Times.

Wanted—1, 2, 3 family dwellings; buyers waiting; send particulars. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Wanted—Single or double flats; upper west side. Begrisch, 39 Cortlandt St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGECOURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE ROBERT AND THE MILLARD,

14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West,
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
overlooking Morningside and Central Parks,
Suites of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniform hall attendance.
R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

High Class Apartments Just Completed.
THE
BLENNERHASSET
507-511 West 111th,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.
One block from rapid transit and "L" Station, convenient to all surface lines.
Suites of 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and shower bath, handsomely appointed, embodying every up-to-date improvement, including mail chute, telephone, etc.
Rentals from $480 to $900.
M. LIEBESKIND, Owner.
on premises.

Kendal Court,

517-523 West 111th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH
RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY
Superintendent on premises.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,

529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments,
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

THE BRAENDER

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up to date appointments; rents, $900 to $3,000.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3,455—RIVERSIDE.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for booklet.

CARVEL COURT.

80 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Corner 114th St.; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; new building; convenient to all cars; $40.00, $55.00 monthly. Janitor.
LEONARD MORGAN, AGENT,
Near 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

GARDEN APARTMENT.

118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. S. OTTENBERG, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
now open for inspection; possession about April 1st; suites 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE FLORENCE,

105 EAST 18TH ST.
New York's most substantially built Apartment House.
Desirable housekeeping suite; thoroughly modern; large sunny rooms; hotel service; location central. Apply Superintendent on premises.

THE WYOMING.

Exceptionally light suites of six large rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including steam heat, elevator service, hot water supply, &c.; rents moderate. 145 2d Av., northwest corner 9th St.

"TREVILLIAN"

136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveni

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 11, w s, 25.11x78; William J. Walker to Marion D. Walker ..... Nom.
PARK AV, 1,982, w s, 25x90; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
PARK AV, 1,684, w s, 25x90; Samuel K. Johnson to Anna S. Miller, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of Hilst St, 50x80; Louis Lese to Abraham Schlesinger and another, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100
PLEASANT AV, s e corner of 120th St, 40x100; David B. Cocks to Abraham Halpin and others, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, e s, 28.4x59.4x irregular; Charles Strauss, referee, to Walter Lewisohn and others, executors.. 42,000
STANTON ST, 54, n s, 17.2x90; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Gerson Krinsky, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.
VESEY ST, s s, Lot 47, map of Church Farm, 25x82; Gertie Well to Alice L. Lecouver, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
WATER ST, 82, 25x61.3x25x58.9; Andrew C. Sullivan to Isidore Jackson ..... Nom.
WEEKS ST, w s, 25 ft n of line between Lots 15 and 16, map of Mount Hope, 25x85.4; Joseph F. Donovan and others to Catharine Donovan ..... Nom.
WEST ½ of Lot 601, map of Wakefield, 50x114; James Lillis and others to Mary Schneider ..... Nom.
2D AV, 55, n w s, 24x100; Samuel Borowsky to Max Kadisch and another, (mtgs $40,000) ..... Nom.
3D AV, s e s, 104.11 ft s of Franklin Av, 57.8x90.6x62.6x90.4; Jefferson M. Levy and another to Gertrude Kane.... Nom.
5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 24.11x99; Jennie May to Morris H. Feder and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
5TH ST, n s, 325.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x103, Westchester; Abraham I. Kaplan to Fanny Levine, all title, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.
7TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews to Samuel Grossmann, (mtg $11,500) 17,250
7TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Samuel Grossmann to Machzikel Talmud Torah School, (mtg $11,500) 20,000
8TH AV, n s, Lot 602, map of Wakefield, 100x114; James Lillis and others to Arthur H. Wadick ..... Nom.
8TH AV, 2,502, e s, 25x100; Frederick C. Schelle to Valentine Wille and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and... 100
10TH ST, 374 to 378 East, 50x92.3; George Freifeld and another, executors and trustees, to Simon Myers and another, ½ part, all title 17,000
10TH ST, 374 to 378 East, 50x92.3; George Freifeld, trustee, to Simon Myers and another, ½ part, all title 17,000
12TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 75x100.3; Jacob Goldstein to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $46,000) ..... Nom.
12TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of Avenue A, 75x100.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles I. Weinstein, (mtg $46,000) ..... Nom.
17TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Henry Erdman to Max Rollnick, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.
18TH ST, 421 East, 25x92; Theresa Koehler to Matthew Goldman, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100
21ST ST, 506 West, 25x91.11; Walter Solomon to Harris Solomon ..... Nom.
21ST ST, 549 West, 21x98.9; Mary J. Peck and another to Marion J. Cummings and another, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.
54TH ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Archibald W. Speir and others to James A. McMullin, other consideration and 100
54TH ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; James A. McMullin to Wallingford Realty Company, other consideration and 100
80TH ST, s s, 123.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x98.9; 71st St, 320 West, 17.6x100.5; 71st St, 229 West, 16.8x102.2; Catharine Kennedy to Ellen F. Kennedy, all title.. Gift.
82D ST, 544 West, 25x98.9; Hyman B. Berry to Elias Schlomowitz, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.
82D ST, 544 West, 25x98.9; Elias Schlomowitz to Otto Wagner, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100
81ST ST, 222 and 224 East, 35.4x88.8x irregular; Adolph Hollander to Selig A. Kors, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100
86TH ST, 139 East, 20x100.5; Charles Bergenstein to William H. Heard, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.
86TH ST, 139 East, 20x100.5; William H. Heard to Charles Bergenstein..... Nom.
87TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; William J. Taylor to John S. Huyler; other consideration and.. 100
94TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 25x102.2; John D. Cooley to Joseph Horowitz and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
92D ST, 223 East, 25x102.2; Josephine Tiedeman and another to Albert Brandt, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.
92D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 21x67.7; Walter J. Dean to William S. Patten, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100
95TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of 3d Av, 27x100.8; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $18,000) ..... Nom.
98TH ST, 46 East, 25x100.11; Harry M. Goldberg to Celia Lazinsk, (mtgs $20,600,) other consideration and 100
101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 225x100.11; Eliaz Silverstein and others to John Katzman and another, (mtg $36,500,) other consideration and 100
104TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Ruppert and another to Edgar H. Rosenstock 100
104TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Edgar H. Rosenstock to Benjamin Stern, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
110TH ST, 120 East, 16.2x100.11; Martha Gaffney to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.
113TH ST, 106 East, 27x100.10; Abraham M. Lasser to Isador Lasser, (mtg $14,000) Nom.
113TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.11; Adolph Scheibel to Isaac Rosensweig and another, (mtg $25,500) ..... Nom.
114TH ST, n s, 196.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.4x100.11; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.
114TH ST, 123 East, 15x100.11; Louis Cohn to Max I. Lefkowitz, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.
115TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.10; Thomas G. Barry to Adolf Mandel and another, (mtgs $32,000) 100
115TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.10; Adolf Mandel and another to Henry Feuerstein, (mtgs $32,000,) other consideration and 100
119TH ST, 33 West, 12.9x104.11x14.2x102; Edward L. Clarkson to Abraham Nevins and another ..... Nom.
122D ST, 140 West, 17.4x100.11; 824 St, 751 West, 17.6x90.4x17.6x91.9; Catherine M. Botts to Ella F. Sickels ..... Nom.
123D ST, 323 East, 18x100.11; Paul Wilson and another to Ethel Fennenbock, (mtgs $7,450,) other consideration and.. 100
126TH ST, 54 East, 20x99.11; Frank M. North and another, executors, to Walter D. Starr 14,750
131ST ST, s s, 74.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.7x99.11x irregular; George F. O'Shaunessy to Paulina Ehrlich, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
134TH ST, 29 West, 25x99.11; Ellen F. Kellogg and another, trustees, to Walter L. Pate 21,500
134TH ST, 22 West, 25x99.11; Walter L. Pate to Salomon Krampner, (mtg $18,000) 21,500
134TH ST, 22 West, 25x99.11; Salomon Krampner to Victor A. Levor, (mtg $18,000) 23,500
135TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Halprin and others to Isaac Simons and another, (mtg $8,750,) other consideration and 100
138TH ST, s s, 218 ft e of Cypress Av, 25ft.2x84.11x irregular; Herbert H. Truax and others to Clarence D. Baldwin, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and.. 100
143D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Seraphina L. Burgess to Anne Doyle, quitclaim ..... Nom.
143D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Anne Doyle to Henry Mayer, (mtg $4,000) 100
164TH ST, 1,041 East, 23.7x74.7x11.7x77.9; 164th St, 1,039 East, 19.6x74.7; Margaret A. Brown to Rae Elansky..... Nom.
207TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 150x99.11; Peter J. Shields to Mary H. Lester, (mtg $5,700) 17,400

Recorded Leases.

BEAVER ST, 20; Robert W. Goelet to George A. Kessler & Co., 5 years..... 3,200
BROADWAY, 15; William H. Mairs to Michael Copins, 3 years, $3,600 to..... 4,500
CANAL ST, 386; estate of Jane Muller to W. B. McGurn, 4 7-12 years..... 1,900
CANAL ST, 386; estate of Jane Muller to W. B. McGurn, 3 years..... 2,250
CLINTON ST, n w corner of Madison St; Charles Friedman and another to Louis Abrahams, 5 years..... 1,080
HOUSTON ST, 334 East; Karolina Karm, executrix, to Soloman Fried, 10½ months 780
JONES ST, 11; Giuseppe De Benedictis to Giovanni Lazazio, 3 years..... 2,210
SULLIVAN ST, 125 and 127, e s; Louis Goldstein to John Merino and another, 3 years 4,800
WHITEHALL ST, 49, n e corner of Front St; David H. Decker to Herman H. Fajen and another, 10 years..$6,000 and 7,000
1ST AV, 1371; Albert Stark to Bernard Forges, 2 years 2,000
1ST AV, 2,169; Giovanni Rusiello to Francesco Squillanti, 3 7-12 years..... 696
1D AV, 1,443; Marx Ottinger and another to Otto F. Beese, 3 1-12 years..... 660
1D AV, 1,792; Annie Kenney to Jacob Schiff, 5 years 600
1D AV, 2,201; Martha Palmer to Isaac Blyn and others, 4 1-12 years, $3,000 and 3,300
1D AV, 3,619; Richard Damm to Christian Goepfert, 3 years, $720 and..... 780
1D AV, 2,31[illegible]; Matilda W. Bruce to Anne Thornton and another, 3 years, $2,900 and 3,000
1D ST, 121 West; Francesco Pepe to John Franklin and another, 3 years..... 1,920
6TH ST, s s, 111.4 ft e of 7th Av; Cortlandt F. Bishop and others, executors and trustees, to Levi C. Weir, 10 years 3,000
8D ST, 213 East; Hyman Harris to Louis Blatt and others, 3 years..... 1,950
56TH ST, 545 East; Jonas Weil to Lena Cohen, 3 years..... 1,650
56TH ST, 539 East; Jonas Weil to Lena Cohen, 3 years..... 1,650
56TH ST, 541 East; Jonas Weil to Lena Cohen, 3 years..... 1,650
56TH ST, 543 East; Jonas Weil to Lena Cohen, 3 years..... 1,650

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Benjamin M., to Max Schwartz; 24 Av, 2,070, n w corner of 107th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000
ADELSON, Simon, to Philip Weinberg; Cauldwell Av, 907, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500
ADLER, Aaron, to Julius Weinstein; Avenue B, 213 and 214, s w corner of 13th St, prior mtg $55,000, 7 years, 6 per cent. 16,000
AMES, Ernest, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; Katonah Av, e s, 100 ft n of 236th St; also, Katonah Av, s e corner of 236th St, demand 4,500
BLAIR, Luella B., to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; Buchanan Place, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, prior mtg $16,600, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000
BLOCH, Morris, to Wilson M. Powell; 76th St, 220 to 224 East, 3 mtgs, 3 years 13,500
BOLEN, Georgiana, to John Wenninger; 8th St, s s, Lot 162, map of Unionport, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 500
COELBO, Caroline de F., to Willis Z. Brown; Walton Av, s e corner of 176th St, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,200
COHEN, Sophie H., widow, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 51st St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000
COLLINS, Theresa F., to Johanna Fleischmann, executrix; 607 West End Av, 3 years 15,000
CUMMINGS, Marion, and another to the New York Savings Bank; 21st St, n s, 158 ft e of 9th Av, due June 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 6,000
ELLIS, Julius A., to Clara Max and another; Manhattan Av, 441 and 443, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000
ELLIS, Julius A., to Clara Max and another; Manhattan Av, 445, prior mtg $23,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Broome St, n w corner of Sullivan St, prior mtg $42,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 10th St, 410 East, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500
FEUERSTEIN, Henry, to Adolf Mandel and another; 118th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $32,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000
FRITZ, Julia, to Gustav Helbrung; 40th St, 337 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500
GERMANO, Maria A., to Matteo Melilio; Arthur Av, w s, being Lot 91, map of Powell farm, due Sept. 18, 1905, 6 per cent..... 700
GOLDMAN, Matthew, to Theresa Koehler; 18th St, n s, 315 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to David B. Cocks; Pleasant Av, s e corner of 120th St, prior mtg $8,500, 2 years..... 3,000
HEARD, William N., to Frederic P. Olcott and another, executors and trustees; 56th St, n s, 72 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 15,000
HINDES, Morris, to August Kratz; 3d St, 75 East, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500
HOROWITZ, Joseph, and another to George M. Bruestle; 74th St, 212 and 214 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000
ISRAELSON, Jacob, and another to the rector and others of Christ Church, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.; 139 Monroe St, 5 years 24,000
JACKSON, Isidore, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Water St, 82, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
KANE, Gertrude, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, s e s, 104.11 ft s of Franklin Av, 2 years..... 7,000
KATZMAN, John, and another to Joshua Silverstein and others; 101st St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $30,000, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 6,500
KIDANSKY, David, and another to Jacob Finelite; Cornelia St, 29 and 29½, prior mtgs $45,000 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
KORS, Selig A., to Adolph Hollander; 222 and 224 East 51st St, 6½ years, 6 per cent 11,000
KRAMPNER, Salamon, to Walter L. Pate; 22 West 134th St, 3 years..... 18,000
KRIMSKY, Gerson, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; Stanton St, 54, prior mtg $8,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,150
LAZINSK, Celia, to Harry M. Goldberg; 98th St, 46 East, installments, 6 per cent 1,000
LECOUVER, Alice L., to Gertie Well; Vesey St, 51, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years. 19,000
MILLER, Anna S., to Samuel K. Johnson; Park Av, 1,684, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,200
MULLER, Frederick, to New York Savings Bank; 36th St, s s, 163.8 ft w of 7th Av, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 5,500
MYERS, Simon, and another to American Mortgage Company; 10th St., 374 to 378 East, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000
MYERS, Simon, and another to American Mortgage Company; 10th St., 374 to 378 East, 1 year..... 25,000
NEVINS, Abraham, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 119th St, 33 and 35 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,000
PEASE, John S., to Robert S. Bradley; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 78,000
PRZEWORSKY, Annie, and another to the India Wharf Brewing Company; Delancey St, 168, prior mtg $26,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000
PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to the India Wharf Brewing Company; 7th St, s s, 258 ft w of Avenue C, collateral security for mortgage, covering 66 Pitt St, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000
PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to John Neadles; Delancey St, 168, installments, 6 per cent 6,000
RAUSCH, Herman, to United States Trust Company of New York; 125th St, 49 and 51 West..... 40,000
ROLLNICK, Max, to Henry Erdman; 17th St, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years 5,000
ROSENSTOCK, Edgar H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 104th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 20,000
ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Julia M. De Foster; Madison Av, s w corner of 102d St, 5 years 52,000
ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Samuel Green; Madison Av, s w corner of 102d St, prior mtg $52,000, due Dec. 28, 1906, 6 per cent..... 9,000
ROTH, John, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 157 to 161 East 31st St, 3 years..... 60,000
ROTH, John, to Stephen R. Hewlett; 157 to 161 East 31st St, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Louis Lese; Park Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 22,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Louis Lese; Park Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, prior mtg $9,000, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 6,000
STARR, Walter D., to Bertha Wagner; 126th St, s s, 210 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 12,300
STROENING, Carl, to Joseph Gamache and another; Lot 176, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $3,000, installments.... 1,000
THORP, Mary A., to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000
WADICK, Arthur H., to Margaret Nilsson; 8th Av, n s, being Lot 602, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,300
WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 12th St, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent. 12,550
WILLE, Valentine, and another to Frederick C. Scheele; 2,502 8th Av, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years..... 10,750
WOOLF, James A., and another to William Wetterer; 1,219 Hoe Av, 3 years... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, John, to Lawyers' Mortgage Company $24,000
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, 2 assignments 5,000
BACKER, George, to Leopold Hutter..... 6,000
BEINHEIMER, Meyer A., and others, executors and trustees, to Lillie B. Lilienthal, 8 assignments..... 100,000
BROWN, Augustus C., to Henry C. Brown. 36,000
COHEN, Myer, to Abraham Ruth..... 1
GARDNER, Addison, to Rose T. Levisohn. 1
HAFNER, William, and another to City Real Estate Company; Lot 77..... 17,500
JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Abraham Eydenberg 1
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Theodore F. Jackson and others, trustees 24,000
LEITNER, Joseph, to Simon T. Stern..... 1
LENTILHON, Eugene, to Florence B. B. Lentilhon 1
MADDOX, Adelaide, to Theodore P. Huffman 1
MILSTEIN, Daniel, to Hattie Weller..... 250
MOTT, Marie R., to Hermann Raegener.. 1
NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Washington Savings Bank 100,000
NORTH, John, and another, executors and trustees, to Elbridge G. Duvall..... 500
OOTHOUT, Jane E., to Theodore Bitterman 26,061
PRZEWORSKY, Annie, to India Wharf Brewing Company 1
RAEGENER, Hermann, to William H. Payne 21,000
SILLECK, Henry G., Jr., to Matilda Welsker 1
STEVENS, D. Alanson K., executor, to Grace Armstrong and others..... 2,000
THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND Association for the Benefit of Colored Children to Sigmund Grabenheimer.... 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hudson City Savings Institution 4,000
WHITESTONE, Louis, to Isidor Ginsberg. 1

Statement as to Mechanic's Lien.

The Rider-Ericsson Engine Company has issued a statement to the effect that the recent filing of a lien against the property of Marie Wimple, at the southwest corner of Avenue A and St. Mark's Place, was an error and that the lien will be satisfied immediately.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A and St. Mark's Place, s w corner, 24.8x100; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Marie Wimple, owner and contractor $200
ELDRIDGE ST, 135 and 137; Jacob Schwartz and another against Jennie Wanderer, owner; Louis Weinstein, contractor 3,754
RIVINGTON and Orchard Sts, s e corner, 25x100; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Rudolph Wallach, owner; Julius Berliner, contractor..... 147
95TH ST, 63 West; James Whelan against Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, owner and contractor; Charles L. Harrell, contractor 58
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,
PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 50x80; Louis Lese loans to Abraham Schlesinger and Herman Fenichel.....$22,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 94 and 96, and 7th St, 287 and 289 East; Nicholas Kessler against Abraham Siegel and another, March 16, 1904 ..... $2,600
BROADWAY, 2,341 to 2,347; Frederick Ruhling against Herbert Dongan and another, Sept. 19, 1903 847
CARMINE ST, s s, 58.9 ft e of Varick St; Morris Tittelson against Jacob Klatz and another, March 16, 1904..... 155
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 33; F. M. Hausling Company against estate of A. S. Rosenbaum, Dec. 16, 1903..... 86
WASHINGTON PLACE, 4 and 6; Edward Sands against Hyman and Henry Sonn and another, Feb. 15, 1904..... 20
11TH ST, s s, 320 ft e of Avenue D; F. M. Hausling Company against estate of George Hagemeyer, April 21, 1902..... 97
32D ST, 2 West; Evans, Alvinrall & Co. against Maria L. Debon and another, March 8, 1904 102
61ST ST, 847 East; Henry Zlot against Mary Sturman, March 9, 1904..... 38
87TH ST, 2 East; William Henderson against William H. Bolton and another, Feb. 3, 1904 351
107TH ST, 158 East; Samuel Klein against Edward J. Jetter and another, March 14, 1904 54

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,316 and 1,318, City of New York against John B. Ireland; Avenue B, 97 and 99, same against Max Lipman; Park Av and 117th St, s w corner, same against Max Gold; Central Park West and 66th St, s w corner, same against George Daily; Greenwich St, 682, same against Thomas Farrell; Washington St, 360 and 362, same against Hudson Realty Company; 4th St, 350 and 352 East, same against Nathan Feldman and another; 10th St, 207 and 209 West, same against Samuel Greenwald; 31st St, 6 to 10 West, same against William C. Dewey; 125th St, 158 to 164 West, same against Edward D. Farrell; 85th St, 350 West, same against Eronel Realty Company; 125th St, 258 and 260 West, same against John J. Fowler and another; 125th St, 155½ East, same against Moses Harlem and another; 133d St, 304 West, same against James E. Graybill; 42d St, 635 West, same against Amanda Holmes; 58th St, 150 and 152 East, same against Annie Goldstein, 16 actions, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

LOT 311, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, Bronx; Frank L. Kelly and another against Josephine I. Leddy and another, (partition;) attorneys, Gantz, Meier & McKinnell.

LOTS 223, 233, 234, 283 to 286, 337 to 340, on map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, Bronx; George Garner, by guardian, against Robert R. Hall and another, (amended partition;) attorney, S. P. Reynolds.

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 648 to 651, and Main St, e s, and Minneford Av, w s, Lots 359 to 362 and 369 to 372, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King; Fordham Av, e s, Lot 127, map of village of Morrisania; 8th St and Fordham Av, s e corner, 322x89 x irregular; 6th St, s w s, 124 ft s e of Fordham Av, runs s e 133.9 x s w 58 x s e 74.8 to Fulton Av x s w 74 x n w 106 x n e 133 to beginning, and Fulton Av and 170th St, s w corner, 26.5x100 x irregular; Bronx; George A. Lavelle, receiver, against Louis P. Zellner and another, (action to set aside transfer;) attorneys Paskus & Cohen.

MORRIS AV, e s, 238.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; James D. Gagan against Michael Meehan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Fleischmann.

FERRY ST, 33; City of New York against Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; West St, 509 and 511, same against Vincent C. King and another, two actions, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

1ST AV, 1,095; City of New York against Joseph A. Hyman; Allen St, 83, same against Hyman Harris; 112th St, 306 East, same against Louisa Hahner; James Slip, 2, same against John F. Farrell; 121st St, 219 East, same against James P. Flynn; 125th St, 221 East, same against James M. Fitzpatrick; 155th St, 527 East, same against Sigmund Feusti Greenwich St, 480, same against Ambrose K. Ely; 1st Av, 1,344, same against William Ebling; 70th St, 322 East, same against Max Danziger; Catharine Slip, 11, same against Laurence Drake; Eldridge St, 141, same against Solomon Cohen; 82d St, 172 East, same against Julia Chuck; 79th St, 219 East, same against Catherine Crowley; Eldridge St, 13, same against Julia Cohen; 60th St, 219 West, same against John J. Campbell; Barretto St and Intervale Av, s w corner, same against Charles Bruns; 25th St, 450 West, same against Francis McCabe; Monroe St, 229, same against George I. Miller; 28th St, 450 West, same against John McCauly; Spring St, 31, same against Henrietta A. Mittnacht; Spring St, 15, same against Henrietta A. Mittnacht; Waverley Place, 208, same against Mary A. McGuire; 55th St, 540 West, same against Jacob New; 105th St, 306 East, same, against Giovanni B. Pagano; Roosevelt St, 18 and 20, same against Samuel Shapiro; Alexander Av, 357, same against Sarah I. Sturges; 4th St, 122 East, same against Joseph Schoen; 28th St, 150 West, same against Benjamin Sire; 31st St, 334 East, same against Johanna C. Tonjes; Bowery, 217, same against the Germania Bank; 138th St and Willis Av, s w corner, same against the John Eichler Brewing Company; 2d Av, 1,134, same against Frederick W. Loew; 7th Av, 363, same against Lizzie A. Steers and another; Orchard St, 113, same against Samuel Heilner and another; Beach St, 26, same against Thomas Lewine; Park Av, 1,688, same against Wolf Lazarus, 37 actions, (violations of tenement house acts;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; City of New York against Annie Siegel; same property; same against Fannie Levy; two actions, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

47TH St, 340 East; Frederic R. Coudert, trustee, against German Kahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

83D ST, 222 East; Henry S. Kirkland, trustee, against William H. Gardiner, individually and as executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 80 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

59 Fifth Av.—Second floor; five large rooms; baths; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Building to let; whole or part; five-story and basement; elevator. Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner store, Broadway and 99th St.; double store windows; good lease; low rent. Gibbs & Kirby, Broadway and 103d St.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY. Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st.

A.—46th St., near 10th Av.—Light loft, 25x100; moderate rent; long lease; power if required. Martin Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY. Light floor, 25x50; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

At 26 West 26th St.—Handsome modern business lofts to let; elevator, steam heat, &c. Apply janitor, or Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST. Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Store 11 West 34th St.	Opposite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 25x115; suitable for automobiles, pictures, rugs, furniture, upholstery, &c. W. J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.	

STORES, STUDIOS, OFFICES, IN BUILDING 400 5TH AV. SEE DUHAIN.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

FACTORY for sale; great bargain; heavily constructed; thoroughly equipped; rented long term responsible tenant; will net 12% on investment; we recommend this. Freeman & Son, 503 5th Av.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST. Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents, $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS, Sale or lease, City or country, Water front and rail. F. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT, 25x92; NEW BUILDING. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS, LARGE AND SMALL. RENTS REASONABLE. NEW BUILDINGS. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST. Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400. HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT. 81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

BUILDING TO LEASE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, NEAR 34TH ST. 5 years or more, $4,000 per year. THOMAS AND ECKERSON 35 WEST 30TH ST. Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY. CORNER 30TH ST. DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR, $2,500. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 WEST 30TH ST. Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

CORNER STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 WEST 30TH ST. Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

Offices and floors: also store and basement, 259 William, near Chambers, new building; elevator, power, steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

Part of store; low rent; telephone and sign privilege; very light; Broadway and Walker St. Entrance 75 and 77 Walker.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wall Street Exchange Building

43 TO 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, RUNNING THROUGH TO 41 AND 43 WALL ST.

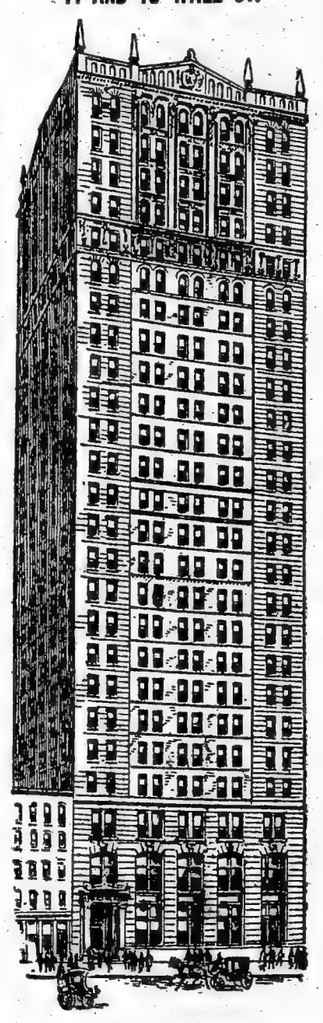

The Newest of the Modern Office Buildings.

Most centrally located building in the financial district for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, etc., with Safe Deposit Vaults in Basement.

Offices at Moderate Rentals.

Every known device for comfort and convenience. Rapid Elevators.

2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH LOFTS, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, 25x85; excellent light, suitable for photographer or architect. JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, No. 45 William Street, N. Y. Tel. 2368 John.

7 WEST 38TH ST. STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT. Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,300 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO., 5 WEST 31ST ST.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE. Store, basement, and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, excellent light. FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE. Top loft, 42x100; excellent light; steam heat, elevator, and power. SIMMONS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO., Frank H. Simmons, Secretary. 110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

LOFTS AND OFFICES, COOGAN BUILDING, 6TH AV., N. E. COR. 26TH ST. 75 FT. FACING 6TH AV. 100 FT. FRONTING 26TH ST. DIVIDE TO SUIT. GREATEST POSSIBLE LIGHT. EVERY IMPROVEMENT. SUITABLE LIGHT MANUFACTURING. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

PATENTS.

Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors; all countries; 245 B'way; advice free; send for Inventors' Guide.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. ASTOR WOODCOCK, plaintiff, against SARAH A. WISEMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Convent Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Convent Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Convent Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly side of said street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1904.

DANIEL W. PATTERSON, Referee.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 413 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street:

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—March 17, between 9 and 10 A. M., a lady's gold watch, double case, with monogram L. M. B. and drop chain, in going in 59th St. car to 3d Av. and 3d Av. car to 30th St. Finder will be rewarded by sending same to 350 West 56th St.

LIBERAL REWARD return carved gold heart, containing young lady's portrait. E. Stein, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—In Third Av. "L" train, envelope containing drawings. Suitable reward upon return to Becker Bros., 24 East 13th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

53D ST., 57 West.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large third floor front room; select home couples, gentlemen; references.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Back parlor to rent; suitable for doctor; with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COAST OF MAINE.
Parties owning an attractive, comfortable bungalow on Casco Bay would take into their family one or two boarders for the Summer; cool climate; fishing; private boat landing; price $10 per week. Personal interview in New York City arranged by addressing W., Box 103 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished; bright, sunny; all conveniences; rates to permanent party; transients.

31ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

21ST ST., 246 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

44TH ST., 121 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, one or two gentlemen; breakfast. Gagnee.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Choice of desirable square alcove or single rooms; reasonable.

135 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.—Large furnished room; running water; board optional; private house. Sharp.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished; bright, sunny; all conveniences; rates to permanent party; transients.

31ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

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43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

44TH ST., 121 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms, with use of bath, to rent very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, one or two gentlemen; breakfast. Gagnee.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Choice of desirable square alcove or single rooms; reasonable.

135 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.—Large furnished room; running water; board optional; private house. Sharp.

Females.

CASH GIRLS.—SIEGEL-COOPER CO. HAVE VACANCIES FOR NEAT, BRIGHT GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO BRIGHT GIRLS; BRING BOARD OF HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEFORE 10 A. M.

CHAPMAN & CO., FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE CASH GIRLS; BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE WITH YOU AND APPLY AT DUFFIELD ST. ENTRANCE AT 8 A. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF BRIGHT GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED & BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M.

MILLINERY.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLINERY MAKERS WANTED. APPLY SIEGEL-COOPER CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

TYPEWRITER.—Stenography not absolutely necessary; permanent position in law office; experience in law not necessary. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

WANTED—Young woman to study stenography under court reporter, qualifying her to write 175 words minute and pass Civil Service examination; permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—CASH GIRLS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; ALSO LEARNERS. SCHWARZ, KOHN, NADOHL, 429 BROOME ST.

WANTED—At once, thoroughly experienced milliners. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Typists; a number; must make neat appearance and be accurate; hours, 4 to 10 P. M. Apply 241 Broadway.

WRAPPERS WANTED AT CHAPMAN & CO.'S, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN; THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE PREFERRED. APPLY AT DUFFIELD ST. ENTRANCE. WITH HEALTH CERTIFICATE, AT 8 A. M.

Males.

AGENTS.—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE TO REPRESENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE BRONX; RESIDENTS PREFERRED; EXCELLENT CONTRACT. APPLY, 10-12, C. H. STONEBRIDGE, SUPT., SWITT BUILDING, 3D AV., 148TH ST.

AGENTS WANTED.—Can earn $30 weekly. Suvio Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

CHAPMAN & CO., FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE BOYS TO ACT AS CARRIERS; MUST BE OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE. BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND APPLY AT DUFFIELD ST. ENTRANCE AT 8 A. M.

SALESMEN wanted to manage agents of a good selling novelty; splendid opportunity for right parties; exclusive territory. Miller, 155 West 29th St.

WANTED—In lumber business, young man, with knowledge of office work and some experience in selling, making settlements, &c.; knowledge of stenography an advantage; also, a bright lad to assist in office and learn business; in both cases must be good penman and of good address. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary, references, and full particulars, to Lumber, Box 220 Times Office.

WANTED—Show case salesman on commission in every county in the United States; makes good side line. Write, with references, experience, etc., The Reid Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., F. 70. Mention this paper.

WANTED—CASH BOYS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., 23D ST.

WANTED—Three each, bright, active Hebrew, Catholic and Yankee gentlemen of character, with references, $2,000-$5,000 annually. Lyon, 42 Broadway, Room 1,524.

WANTED—Gentleman wishes butler and valet; Swiss preferred; highest references required. Call between 10 and 12, 5 West 56th St., city.

WANTED—Boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in supply department. Underwood Typewriter Co., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Cash boys; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

WANTED—Good reliable man for sexton of Presbyterian Church. W. E. C., Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visiting Secretary, 263 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; makes handsome Spring gowns, $6; evening dresses, fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

MONOGRAMS AND ART HAND EMBROIDery wanted on dresses, shirtwaists; Hardanger trimmings on canvas, &c.; designs and samples shown. I. R. Steiner, 925 Park Av.

CHILDREN MOURN BOY HERO.

Altar Cross Bought with Their Pennies a Tribute to His Memory.

There was an affecting scene in the little chapel of St. Martha at Morris Park Avenue and Graham Street, Borough of the Bronx, last evening, when a brass altar cross, bought with the pennies of the Sunday school children, was unveiled in memory of a boy hero who gave his life to save his two brothers. The main body of the chapel was filled with the friends and schoolmates of the boy, William Miller, who was killed in Westchester on Oct. 3, 1903, by a trolley car.

On the afternoon of that day Willie and his two younger brothers were in Westchester Village. Reaching the trolley car tracks, Willie took his brothers by the hand to lead them across. There was a sharp curve in the tracks and a car suddenly appeared rushing toward them at full speed. The smaller boys were paralyzed with fear. Failing in his frantic efforts to drag them back to the curb, William relaxed the grip he had on his charges and pushed them to safety. A second later he was struck by the car and his life crushed out instantly.

Several of his playmates had witnessed his brave act, and they began immediately to collect a fund for a memorial. Penny by penny it was collected until $21 had been obtained with which a plain brass altar cross, bearing the following inscription, was purchased:

To the glory of God and in loving memory of William Miller. Born Sept. 11, 1890. Departed this life Oct. 3, 1903.

The services last evening were very simple, the sermon being preached by the Rev. George F. Nelson, Archdeacon of the Diocese of New York. Many of the children brought flowers with which they decorated the chancel.

STATE PRISON FOR SECOR.

Lackawanna's Embezzling Cashier's Term Two Years and a Half.

George A. Secor, for twenty-five years cashier of the foreign freight department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was sentenced to two years and six months in State prison yesterday by Judge Newburger, in Part II. of the General Sessions.

Secor pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the company. His accounts were short over $10,000 when he fled to Mexico. Recently he returned to New York and surrendered himself.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

SEAMSTRESS.—Few more customers by the day; understands dressmaking; terms, $1.50 per day. D., Box 1,235 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive position, preferably in bank or corporation; exceptionally rapid and accurate; an expert in this line of work; American; college education and long experience as private secretary to well-known business men. Amanuensis, Box 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Visiting stenographer desires to know of firms who need services of a stenographer a few hours daily or two or three times a week; neighborhood of City Hall. Box J. 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and DOUBLE Entry Bookkeeper.—Permanent position; has had over two years' general office experience and can furnish the best references. R. McL., Box 117 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; thorough English education; exceptionally brilliant; several years' experience; permanent position. Miss Dooner, 80 West 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; competent in every respect; accurate; high school education, references; $12. Box 1,035 Times Uptown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young lady with three years' experience; accurate, neat, and capable; $12. M. P., Box 151 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; accurate and quick; salary, $7-$8. M. E. Bonnell, 45 Orchard St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, rapid; references; Smith-Premier machine; salary, $12-$14. Miss L. T. Z., 26 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; salary, $15-$18. A. G., 263 Fifth St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—4 years' experience; competent and accurate; salary, $12. E. A. J., 317 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman; ten years' experience; willing to assist in office; best references. M. T. C., 41 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent. P. L., 157 East 125th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER. Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A CULTURED YOUNG MAN SEEKS POSITION as a real estate collector, with reference and security. J., 163 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, OFFICE MANAGER of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; age 26; competent; good references; $12. American, Box 10 Times.

BY A STRONG AMERICAN BOY OF 16 SITuation with first-class commercial house where he can advance. E. D, 361 Euclid Av., Brooklyn.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; can furnish unquestionable reference as regards character, trustworthiness, and every essential necessary to assure complete satisfaction. Address M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av.

CLERICAL WORK.—By young man, clerical work of any kind in the evenings. Address J., Box 160 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; neat appearance; sober, reliable; good horse clipper; A1 written or personal references. T. D., Box 105, 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

COUPLE WANTS SITUATION WITH PRIVATE family in country; wife German descent; husband English; willing and obliging. L. P., 405 East 60th St., Basement No. 2.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern of others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER and SUPERINTENDENT. — By young man, (30;) first-class license; thorough mechanic, electrician, machinist, millwright; has a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of steam, electricity, elevators, &c.; all repairs; personal references; factory or office building. Albert Yost, 159 East 56th St.

FILE CLERK and INDEXER.—Competent to take charge typewriting force; up-to-date system. H. A. W., 2,213 5th Av.

GARDENER.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER, &c.—Gardener and grower; life experience in and out of doors; laying out of grounds; fine carpet-like lawns a specialty. Reference at Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSENGER.—By young man, twenty-two, as messenger; four years' experience; highest credentials; small salary; National or State bank. Bank, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and BOOKkeeper.—Young man, 20 years of age, with three years' New York business experience; permanent position; salary to start, $12 per week. J. C. G., 94th St. and Gelston Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man, 21; three years' business experience; permanent position; can furnish excellent references from present employer. W. S. M., store, 5,616 3d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; competent; at liberty after 5:30 P. M.; to occupy evenings. Box 1,046 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 22, with reputable concern; five years' experience; salary $15. Ebeling, 258 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

REFERENDUM ON CITY OPERATION OF TUNNELS

Rapid Transit Board for Popular Vote on Future Subways.

ELSBERG BILL CONSIDERED

Some Provisions Approved, Others Opposed—President Orr's Plea for Extending Limit of Expenditure.

At the suggestion of Controller Grout at the Rapid Transit Commission meeting yesterday a resolution was adopted to put before the people of New York the question whether they want the tunnels which are to be built hereafter not only to be constructed but operated by the city in case an acceptable tenant cannot be found. The matter came up while the board was discussing the Elsberg bill now pending in the Legislature. Controller Grout urged that the portion of the bill giving the city the right to operate its own tunnels should be indorsed by the board, or that at least the board should put itself on record as favoring it, adding:

"Public sentiment is for it, and in any event, all that my motion suggests is that a law shall give the board or the city optional power."

Mr. Claflin said he objected to going on record as approving the municipal operation of a railroad.

"I will vote for the rest of your motion, Mr. Controller," he said, "but I do not think it would be wise for the board to express an opinion on municipal operation of a railroad. We have tried ourselves regarding the building of a road, and know that we are competent and efficient in that direction. I am not so sure, however, that we would be equally competent in operating one. I think, too, that we shall be more careful in constructing a road if we know that we have to find a tenant who will pay a remunerative rental, and less likely to take chances than we should if we could operate the road ourselves."

The questions of indorsing or objecting to certain features of the Elsberg bill were in the form of two resolutions. Mr. Orr objected to the proposition that the city should have the right to operate its own tunnels if it found no suitable tenant until Mr. Grout modified it by saying he would be willing to insert a clause that the question should be left to a referendum vote. Then Mr. Orr said:

"If you will add that, I will favor your suggestion."

The two resolutions embodying the sense of the board on the Elsberg bill, with a memorial by Mr. Orr asking for an extension of the $50,000,000 expenditure limit, were then adopted. It was decided that these resolutions, with the memorial, should be placed before the Senate committee at Albany next Wednesday by George L. Rives and A. B. Boardman of counsel for the board. The resolutions contained these stipulations:

That the commission does not approve of the maximum of twenty years suggested by the Elsberg bill as the period for operating the lease; that the commission is heartily in favor of the section authorizing the construction of pipe galleries; that the commission is opposed to amending Section 32 of the law which permits granting of franchises in perpetuity; that the commission does not oppose the option to separate the contracts of construction and operation provided such separation can be made only by a vote of six in the Rapid Transit Commission and twelve in the Board of Estimate, and the commission does not oppose that part of the bill which authorizes the city to construct and operate any tunnel it deems necessary. To both of the resolutions embodying these stipulations was afterward added the clause about the referendum vote. To the rest of the Elsberg bill, which has been merged in the Rapid Transit bill, the commission agreed. The resolutions are also to be signed by the Mayor, who is said by Mr. Grout to be in favor of them.

Mr. Orr's memorial is in part as follows:

"I desire my fellow-citizens in Manhattan and the Bronx, and no less in Brooklyn, as well as the members of this board, to realize the significance of the rapid transit legislation at Albany. There is absolutely at stake the possibility of further progress in rapid transit at this time. In my opinion this is no time to stop or suspend the work. But it must for the present at least be stopped if the Legislature shall not pass one of the two bills the board has approved.

"That bill is very short, having but a single clause. It simply extends the limit of rapid transit expenditure to such amount as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall approve. The bill involves and was drawn to involve no controversial question or new theory. Every one, whatever his theory on rapid transit, agrees that this money limit must be enlarged. Every one therefore concedes the propriety of this bill; at least, no one openly objects. The bill ought therefore to be dealt with on its own separate merits. But it is sought to merge it into and make it depend upon the newer and most important proposals of what is called the Elsberg bill.

"Now, it is plain that to make the grant of power to the city to expend more money in rapid transit depend upon these new proposals—controverted as they are—may well mean the complete defeat for the present of further rapid transit. The board has not yet taken up the consideration of the Elsberg bill. But if its opinion be desired, I believe its members will feel bound to give it careful and deferential consideration, and to frankly state its conclusion to the Legislature and the people. Whatever conclusion upon its interesting proposals may be reached either by the board or public sentiment of the Legislature, no one can fail to see that they involve not only a great increase in the power and patronage of the Rapid Transit Board, but a new and very great departure from the scheme of municipal construction heretofore adopted, and a very great departure from any plan of municipal development heretofore seriously considered by the city.

"When the relatively conservative measure of municipal construction under which we are now proceeding was proposed in 1894 it was submitted to popular vote. I shall express no opinion whether the new departure ought to be submitted to popular vote, but in view of the vast interests involved, not to say the serious risks, it seems probable that a considerable time must be taken for mature consideration of the propsals and for their adequate submission to public sentiment. But three or four weeks remain, however, of the present session, and I cannot but feel that, however little they intend it, those who insist that our simple proposal for a larger limit of the rapid transit fund shall be considered only in connection with the extensive changes in rapid transit and municipal policy proposed by the Elsberg bill are, in effect, contributing to the defeat of continuing rapid transit. This result would be calamitous."

WHITE STAR'S GAMBLER WAR.

Two Suspects Refused Passage—Passengers Warned in Vain.

That the White Star Line has determined to combat the gamblers who sometimes make its vessels the scenes of their stealings from unwary passengers was learned yesterday on the arrival of the steamship Cedric. It was then announced that the Liverpool agents of the line had refused passage to Edward and Emil Levy, brothers, who have repeatedly crossed the ocean in the White Star Line vessels, and, it is said, at the expense of the other passengers.

About a month ago these men sailed from here on this same steamship. Just before the vessel left her pier two Central Office detectives warned the passengers not to play with them. Despite their warning, several of the passengers complained to the Captain during the voyage that they had been cheated at poker.

Warnings are displayed in all of the smoking rooms on board the ships, but this does not have the effect of protecting the passengers from gamblers. So the line itself has taken the matter in hand, and henceforth all men with reputations of gamblers will be barred from the vessels.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR
PALL MALL
LONDON CIGARETTES
A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

BOTTLE OF CHLOROFORM NEARLY KILLS FAMILY

Doctor Who Left It Uncorked in State of Collapse, Too.

HEAT MADE FUMES DEADLY

Three Made Unconscious in Fifteen Minutes in Small East Side Tenement Room.

Bernard Schuelbach, two years old, who lives with his father and mother at 608 East Fifth Street, had a piece of custard pie for his breakfast yesterday morning, and he washed it down with milk. Two hours later, at 9 o'clock, he was seized with convulsions. Dr. Morris Rosenbaum of 540 East Fifth Street was called, and prepared to administer chloroform. He left the bottle uncorked, though, and when Janitor Karpf went into the room, shortly before 11 o'clock, he found the doctor on the low window sill, the child and the mother in bed, and Mrs. Schuelbach's sister, Edna, on a trunk—all unconscious.

The janitor said that the doctor after working for some time over Bernard had asked him to go out and get a prescription filled, and the janitor went to the drug store at Avenue B and Fifth Street and got a bottle of chloroform for the prescription. He opened the bottle and put it on a table near the stove and went down to attend to the furnace; even then, he said, Mrs. Schnelbach and her sister seemed to be affected by something, and his own head began to swim.

Fifteen minutes later he came up stairs to look at some pipes, and opened the Schnelbach door to find out how Bernard was, saw the doctor collapsed in the window seat and the others with their heads thrown back and their eyes staring.

Dr. M. L. Polowe of 526 East Fifth Street, who was called, turned his attentions first to Dr. Rosenbaum, whose condition was the worst, and worked over him for half an hour before the doctor's eyelids flickered. In the meantime Dr. Doyle came over from St. Francis's Hospital, which is directly opposite, and Ms. Schnelbach, her sister, and little Bernard were carried over to the hospital.

The collapse of the four, Dr. Doyle and Dr. Polowe said, was not due alone to the fumes of the chloroform. The room was only 8 feet by 10 in size, the windows were tightly closed, and the fumes from a very hot coal fire burning in the stove, the doctors say, combined with the fumes from the open chloroform bottle, formed probably chlorine gas, which does its deadly work quickly.

At the hospital it was said that Mrs. Schnelbach would be able to leave in the evening. Her sister and Dr. Rosenbaum were very ill, but will recover. Little Bernard, who ate the pie which caused the convulsions that made all the trouble, is pretty nearly well because his head was under the sheet.

SEEK "AL" ADAMS'S SUCCESSOR

Policy Detectives Arrest Alleged Manager and Now Are After Principal.

Capt. Norton Goddard and Superintendent Burke of the Anti-Policy Society rejoiced yesterday in the holding for examination by Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court of Samuel Kuttner, charged with having in his possession policy slips. He is said to have acted as manager for the latest "Policy King," the successor of "Al" Adams. Kuttner, who lives at 232 East Eighty-second Street, through his counsel, Stephen O'Brien, asked for an adjournment yesterday, and was held in $1,000 bail until Tuesday.

"We exhausted every old and several new methods to catch Kuttner," said Superintendent Burke yesterday, "but our man was safe for a long time, because the twenty minutes necessary for him or one of his lieutenants to be on the street for the collection of the sheets gave us very little time. He found early that we were after him, and kept off the street himself. For some time he was safe and under cover. We then began a siege, as it were, to force him out into the open.

"One by one we gathered in his aides, until only the best men he had were left to him. We gathered these in last week, and he had to come out on the street himself to get the manifold sheets. The way he worked it was to meet 'runners' at Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue. One would bring the sheets from the district below Fifty-eighth Street and another from the territory above. With these the 'statements' could be made out, and this could be done in no other way.

"This fellow had avoided us so long and was so well aware that we were after him that he feared to trust any one to bring the sheets, because this person might prove to be a detective. It was a case of cease business or take the risk, and he took the risk. Aided by Detectives Fallon and Farley of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, we captured him last night with the sheets just handed to him. Our agents as further proof had bets placed on these sheets to which they can swear.

"We want one more man, the actual backer, who now occupies the position 'Al' Adams did—the fellow who gets the most out of it. We know who he is, and when we catch him policy will be entirely driven from New York."

AGED MAN WEDS YOUNG GIRL.

Brooklyn Widower of 63 Leads 18-Year-Old Bride to the Altar.

Business in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, was suspended yesterday while Magistrate Furlong officiated at a December and May wedding, December being represented by Mordecai Gotthelf, sixty-three years old, and May by Miss Carrie Colyer, eighteen years old. Gotthelf is a well-to-do real estate operator of the up-town section of Brooklyn, a widower, and lives at 345 Hamburg Avenue. Miss Colyer lived at 82 Arlon Street. Gotthelf and Miss Colyer had known each other for more than a year, and picked out Magistrate Furlong to perform the ceremony because he is a friend of the bridegroom. Lawyer George H. Alexander and one of the court clerks were the witnesses. The happy bridegroom invited the Magistrate and all the court attachés to be his guests at a wedding feast in a near-by restaurant, and was greatly disappointed when told they could not leave court.

"DIED FROM APPLE DUMPLINGS."

Coroner's Clerk's Record of a Woman's Sudden Death.

"Died from apple dumplings," wrote the Coroners' clerk in his record book yesterday, after receiving by telephone the police report of the sudden end of a woman up town.

"Died from apoplexy," was the way that he amended the record after the Coroner had investigated the case.

If you could REALLY know what stylish, beautiful coats our Top Coats are this Season, how splendidly they fit, and how rare it is that one requires any alteration, you would certainly try one on before purchasing elsewhere.

It will be dollars to doughnuts that you cannot go out of the store and leave the coat behind. $15—$40.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20—$40. New Spring effects in trousers, $5—$9.

Easter Shirtings, $1—$2.75. Our new and exclusive designs in Scarfs, 50c.—$2.50.

All the new Spring shapes in soft Hats and Derbies, $3 and $4.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Since you're the Doctor—take a stitch in Time."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at FlatbushAve.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

DEMANDS TRANSFERS AS FRANCHISE CONDITION

Alderman Sullivan's Plea on Union Road's Application.

BATTERY TO BRONX ONE FARE

Company at Public Hearing Expresses Willingness to Consider the Matter—Asks No Monopoly on Bridges.

During the hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, held yesterday afternoon on the application of the Union Railway Company for additional Bronx franchises, a plea was made by Alderman Sullivan for a transfer interchange between the Metropolitan lines in Manhattan and the Union lines in the Bronx. Alderman Sullivan, who is Vice Chairman of the board and also a member of the Committee on Railroads, declared that as the Union is owned by the Metropolitan, passengers should be permitted to ride for a single fare from any point in the Bronx to the Battery.

Both President Edward A. Maher of the company and Paul D. Cravath, the counsel for the corporation, were asked what they intended to do about giving transfers to Metropolitan lines in the event of the board granting the franchise to cross the Washington, Willis Avenue, New Fordham Heights, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street bridges and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct, which is a portion of what the Union Road wants. Mr. Maher replied that it was a matter of great importance and that serious consideration would have to be given to it before a reply could be made. Mr. Cravath declared that the company would be willing to take up the transfer question with the members of the Railroad Committee if that body deemed it advisable. Neither would give an affirmative answer to the direct question.

The Aldermanic chamber was filled with Bronx residents and with friends of the application when the hearing was called to order. At various times during the addresses of the speakers Alderman Sullivan interrupted to state that the application was made under false pretenses. He declared that as the Union Company is owned entirely by the Metropolitan the application should come from the latter company direct instead of the Union Company making the application under its own name. He also expressed his contempt for the handclapping of those present, which he termed "manufactured applause" for the application. Only one side was heard at the hearing yesterday—that in favor of granting the franchise. Because of the large number of speakers it was announced that the opposition would be heard at another date.

Paul D. Cravath made the principal address for the franchise, saying that the Union Railway Company was asking for franchises only in response to an urgent sentiment in favor of them on the part of the residents of the Bronx. The Union Company already had two and a half times as much mileage per population as Manhattan and many of its lines were and always had been without profit. The company had built them to develop the Bronx in the hope of future returns for capital invested, and in the present application no monopoly was asked for any of the bridges in question. The Union Company would stipulate that the right to cross the bridges and to use the tracks for 1,000 feet on either side should be reserved for other companies, which, in such an event, should divide the expense of maintaining the bridge tracks, cost of running cars on neutral tracks, and like joint expenses. President Maher, who followed, said that the work on the extensions could be commenced within three months and completed in six months.

Ex-Justice Ernest A. Hall, Henry A. Gumbleton, secretary to Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, who said he was present to represent Mr. Haffen; ex-Park Commissioner Eustis and ex-President Wells of the Tax Commission were among the speakers who favored the application, although not agreeing with the company in all matters.

CHECKS POOLROOM WATCHERS.

McAdoo Orders Detailed Reports by Men Guarding Illegal Resorts.

Following his denunciation of the manner in which some policemen assigned to watch poolrooms, gambling houses, and unlawful resorts performed their duties, Commissioner McAdoo sent out an order last night making it obligatory upon men thus detailed to make daily written reports on their doings.

"Policemen detailed to watch places of the character indicated," said the Commissioner, "must report not only what time they come on and go off duty, but must set forth in great detail how they have employed their time. They must tell the point from which they have kept the house under surveillance and how many persons they have seen enter and leave, as well as the general character of such persons."

The sending out of this order was prompted in the first place by reports which have reached the Commissioner that some policemen assigned to special duty of this kind in many cases not only allowed the places to run without interference, but not infrequently acted as look-outs for the managers.

When asked whether he had as yet considered any successor to ex-Deputy Commissioner Haggerty, Senator McCarren's law partner, the Commissioner replied:

"I heard a good man mentioned for the place at a dinner last night. A gentleman eulogized him very highly, but to my regret I found that he was dead. I think St. Patrick would have made a good man for the place. He got rid of the snakes in Ireland, and he might to good advantage have employed his energy in getting rid of the snakes here, but he died too soon. He could have my job if he wanted it and could return to earth."

The Commissioner yesterday heard that many gamblers and poolroom keepers who had been driven out of Harlem after the recent exposé had opened up in the Bronx.

"I have some information of my own on this subject," said Mr. McAdoo, when asked regarding the matter. "I cannot at this time state what my information is, but rest assured that it will be acted upon."

Commissioner McAdoo denied a report that he would ask Major Ebstein, the Brooklyn Deputy of the Low administration, to take the place left vacant by Mr. Haggerty.

Women know how to shop,
Men don't.
Men "run into the nearest store."
Save regrets by looking 'round before you buy.
Look in on Us.
Suggestions:
Top Coats, Cravenettes, Paletots
Gloves, Trousers, Underwear
Washable Waistcoats, Hats—Silk, Soft or Derby. Gloves—new shades
Shoes—Patent, Enamel or Calf.
Smart Neckwear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores
841 Corner Thirteenth Street
420 Corner Canal Street
265 Near Chambers Street

LITHOGRAPHERS' BIG TIE-UP.

Lock-Out Said to be Practically Complete All Over the Country.

Reports from the different cities throughout the United States and Canada yesterday received at the headquarters of the Employing Lithographers' Association (East) showed that the tie-up of the trade was with few exceptions complete all over the country. Ollin D. Gray of the Conference Committee of the employers said that outside of the cities and the Eastern States the lock-out had gone into effect at once without waiting for the end of the working week.

James Pritchard, General President of the Lithographers' International Association, spokesman for the striking employes in this city, said he was making preparations to open co-operative shops to work with non-association employers. According to the Strike Committee Hug & Boscowitz, Washington Street, had left the Employers' Association and settled with the union.

Just to put facts before you.
Spring's wet.
Dry Foot shoes are guaranteed waterproof and besides are stylish dry weather shoes.
$5.

Spring overcoats, spring suits, spring hats, underwear and neckwear.
For men and boys.

Is your collar a bit too tight or a bit too big?
Ever try quarter sizes?
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Eve. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN As VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT. NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE. HENRY IRVING And His Company. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Monday Evening and Wednesday Matinee. WATERLOO AND THE BELLS, Tuesday and Thursday Evenings. LOUIS XI., Wednesday & Friday Evenings. Prices, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50 Cents. GRAND CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.

NEW AMSTERDAM MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Last Nine Appearances To-day at 2, To-night at 8, "BEAU BRUMMEL" NEXT WEEK—Last week—Mon. & Thurs. A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Tue., Wed., Fri. IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Sat. Mat. OLD HEIDELBERG; Sat. Night, DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. To-day & Wed. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit, RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. COUNTY 147th & 148th Times. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE CHAIRMAN "Funniest Play in Town."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Ev

MARCH

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. JAMES MILNE, editor of The Book Monthly of London, commenting on the recent reduction in price of certain high-class London newspapers, says: "You will not fail to observe that now the two most literary dailies of the two great capitals of the English-speaking world are published at a halfpenny—The Chronicle of London and THE TIMES of New York. He who runs may to-day indeed read of all that is best in the English tongue." The literary quality of The Daily Chronicle of London has certainly not deteriorated since the reduction of its price from one penny to a halfpenny, or one cent. It is the policy of The London Chronicle to print a literary page every day, with many reviews by specialists of prominence in various fields of literature, and an interesting budget of literary news. It is the policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, while by no means ignoring the value of literary news day by day, to publish every week this SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, which for the fairness, the candor, and the scholarship in its reviews, and the variety and extent of its news concerning books and authors, is acknowledged as the foremost literary publication in this country. There is undoubtedly much to be said in favor of either policy. The results lead us to prefer our own.

In this week's Independent Mr. George P. Brett has an article on the defects of our present copyright law. He seems to think that the occasional amendment of the law will not suffice and that we should have an entirely new law prepared by a commission appointed to make a study of the whole subject of copyright. By that means, he believes, we could have a law "in line with modern knowledge, and defining, beyond peradventure, the rights of authors and the rights of the public in published works." He declares that some of the provisions or constructions of the present law are "not only uncertain as to results from the point of view of copyright owners, but may be likened in the actual working to the making of a gift with one hand and the taking of it away with the other." Mr. Brett does not believe in the extension of the term of copyright. He is inclined to believe that the present duration of copyright, twenty-eight years, with a renewal for fourteen, may be too long. Mr. Brett's idea is that the proper object of copyright is to encourage the development of literature "by holding out to authors the hope of reward for their labor." The scheme of perpetual copyright he considers "impracticable from many standpoints."

With a great war, in which the whole civilized world is deeply and painfully interested, now in progress in the Far East, no explanation is needed of the prominence we give this week to a review of Mr. L. S. Amery's new work of military criticism, "The Problem of the Army." Mr. Amery is that "military correspondent" of The Times, of London, who is so frequently quoted in the dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES relating to the Russo-Japanese war. He was the compiler of The London Times's "History of the Boer War." His book deals, of course, with the measures of reform he thinks needed in the organization of the British Army, but it is of general interest to all who are interested in modern army organization. It is written in the belief that the advance of civilization is not likely to do away with war in our time. Many estimable persons do not like to take that view; it seems that a large enough number of influential men hold to the contrary in Great Britain to make up a formidable opposition to any scheme of army reform. Their opinions do credit to their hearts, but the facts are against them.

Soon after the recent publication of the "Life of Voltaire" signed "S. G. Tallentyre," we announced that the name on the title page was the pseudonym of an English woman whose identity was strictly guarded by her publishers and her friends. Nearly every reviewer, here and abroad, has assumed that S. G. Tallentyre is a man, though Mr. Clement K. Shorter now expresses the opinion that "it should have been easy to discover" that the book was written by a woman. We have no opinion to express on that point. But, undoubtedly, S. G. Tallentyre is a woman, and that famous revealer of literary secrets, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, has now disclosed her identity. She is Miss E. V. Hall, daughter of Canon Hall, the rector of St. Clement's Church, Eastcheap, London, and she was the sister-in-law of Henry Seton Merriman, the novelist, recently deceased, who bequeathed to her $25,000 "in recognition of the literary services she had done him by her advice and criticism."

The greatly increased publication of American books in England impels The London Daily Mail to call, jokingly, for Mr. Chamberlain's assistance for English authors. Our cable dispatches have lately conveyed to our readers a good idea of the growing vogue of American authors abroad. A book that secures any sort of success here is now tolerably sure of republication in London. The other day Mr. Grant Richards, the London publisher, announced four new books, of which three were by Americans.

The Pall Mall Gazette, which had already pointed out the indebtedness of Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, for some of his ethnological and sociological theories, to the late Count de Gobineau, now announces that the vogue the Kaiser's approval gave to Mr. Chamberlain's "History of Civilization in the Nineteenth Century" has led Ernest Seillière, the Paris publisher, to bring out a new edition of Gobineau's "Pan-Aryan" works. Gobineau's theory was that the Aryans (whoever or whatever they may have been) were the best of all mankind and that the modern German is the true descendant of the Aryans. Joseph Arthur, Count de Gobineau, was born at Bordeaux in 1816 and died at Turin in 1882.

ARMY REFORM.

An Influential Work on a Subject of Urgent Importance to England and of Interest Everywhere.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ELBRIDGE GERRY DUNNELL.

IT is rarely the fortune of even the ablest and most earnest of reformers to be so promptly rewarded as Mr. Amery for his efforts to attract attention to and correct great and perilous public evils. In endeavoring to obtain an understanding of the danger to which Great Britain has awakened, it is only necessary to remember the very recent plight in which the United States found itself. When, in 1898, we discovered, in making war upon Spain, that we lacked the organization by which promptly to raise, equip, transport, and feed an army; that we were without plans anticipating any serious disturbance of the National peace, and that our War Department was destitute of the mental or physical elasticity requisite adequately to meet great emergencies, the people were chagrined and furiously indignant. There was no lack of money; no parsimonious skimping of treasure; no lack of patriotism; no lack of willing brain and muscle. But for a time the War Department, in most of its branches, particularly in those branches having to do with the fitting out, feeding, and transporting of the troops, bungled lamentably. Not so utterly, as we know from the reports of the British Royal Commission of Inquiry into the South African war, as did the British War Department in its efforts to meet and cope with the despised Boers. It was our good fortune to learn of our lack of preparedness while contending with a contemptible enemy, and we gradually organized order and efficiency out of chaos. Great Britain was aroused to her dangerous incompetency and the decadence of her army system in the face of an alert and resolute foe. Her enemy was only overcome by sheer weight of slowly and painfully accumulated forces—forces lacking the direction of the organized intelligence that is so great a factor in modern warfare, and is to be so much greater a factor in the wars of the future, and the Boers capitulated months after the time that they should have been obliged by an army wisely and skillfully directed to accept a proffer of peace.

In the United States the reforms made since 1898 were effected primarily through the efforts of Secretary Root, a lawyer without military experience, who by thorough study of the subject and a force and persistency that War Department prejudice and Congressional ignorance and indifference could not dismay, provided our army with most of the essential machinery to insure its steady development as a part of a scheme of National defense. It is a like service that Mr. Amery sought to do for Great Britain. With courage, candor, and comprehensive knowledge he has discussed the war problem as a whole, the military position of the empire, many proposed reforms, the question of ways and means, home defense, National military training, the need of a general staff, the reorganization of the War Office, the selection and training of officers and men, and the discussion makes a book that should be as fascinating to an intelligent American as it must be to every patriotic and well-informed Briton.

Great Britain's war problem was more urgent and alarming than ours. At home her peril is not imminent, for her navy, always ready for any emergency, a "first line of defense" that no nation can neglect to consider, assures her of a respite of time in which to get ready to repel invasion after an assault by sea. But the empire daily faces powers that may suddenly be converted from friends into enemies. The empire's "strategic front" stretches in a straight line from South Africa northeastwardly across the globe to the northern border of the Yellow Sea. With the naval supremacy of the empire maintained at any necessary expense, the military expenditure must be what the nation can afford after it has satisfied its naval needs. The army, whatever its size, must be disposed to be most effective in supplementing the work of the navy. Great Britain has no aggressive designs against the territory of any of the Continental powers, and cannot afford to keep up armies large enough to cope with them on grounds of their own choosing. A struggle with any of those powers or any combination of them will be decided at sea or in those outlying parts of their possessions where Great Britain may hope to fight them on land with success. But if at any time it becomes imperative for England to decide a struggle

*THE PROBLEM OF THE ARMY. By L. S. Amery, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and editor of the "Times History of the War in South Africa." 12mo, pp. 211. Illus. Cloth. [illegible]

with a European power in its own home territory it will not be with England's small regular army that she will undertake the task, but by shipping across the sea the whole manhood of the country trained to the use of arms.

"First and foremost," says Mr. Amery, "we must have a General Staff." The functions of a General Staff, now scattered among the departments of the War Office, or non-existent, must be united under a single head and given their fullest development. Its business is to prepare in peace for all the possibilities of war. In peace weapons, explosives, material generally, may undergo changes which must be observed, and, if approved, utilized in future operations. In peace the fighting spirit may wane or die out, and it is one of the functions of the General Staff to keep it alive, and not to forget, or let any one else forget, that the end for which armies exist is war. Yet the actual existence of armies is mostly one of peace—a round of housing, feeding, drilling, and paying of men. With these administrative duties the General Staff is to have nothing to do. The Prussian system, calling officers from the line to serve in the staff, and returning them again to the line to study in practice the operation of the problems submitted by the General Staff, while renewing familiarity with tactics, discipline, and all the administrative features, is psychologically sound. The influence of the General Staff is stimulating, edifying, and unifying. The officers all learn to think and act alike under like circumstances. The whole of von Moltke's conduct of the campaign of 1870 was based on the assumption that it was enough to let Generals know what he wanted, and that they and their staffs would do it in exactly the way he would have done it had he been present. In South Africa there were almost as many theories of war as there were Generals. Compared to an army like the German the British Army is still in the tribal stage of development.

There is to be no mistaken economy of money in building up the thinking part of the new British Army. Sketchy preparation will not do. The physical features of every possible field of operations, the shape of every hill and valley, the depth of every river, the whereabouts of every pool of drinkable water, the course and character of every railway, highway, and footpath, must all be set down, with information as to the resources of the country, the truck accommodations of every branch of railway, the transport animals procurable in any given district, the amount of provisions normally stored in any given village, and the current prices of the necessaries of life must all be noted. To collect this and to do much more is the task of the Intelligence Office, whose work is to be sifted, compared, and edited by the Intelligence Staff. Germany employs on its General Staff nearly 300 officers. Great Britain, confronted with problems much more complex, had, in 1894, but two or three officers on intelligence service in the Transvaal, and in 1899, when war was imminent, eight or ten special officers were sent out to the Cape, poorly equipped and followed by Boer agents, to make hurried surveys. What they did was excellent, but it was ludicrously inadequate as a preparation for war. When war broke out the whole of South Africa was for tactical purposes unmapped. Gen. Hart went astray at Colenso because his maps were inaccurate; Methuen stumbled into the Modder River battle through ignorance of the course of the Riet River; the officers who seized the summit of Spion Kop had no notion of the peculiar shape of that hill. These blunders would have been avoided if a timely survey had been mapped. Nothing seems to have been done in advance. "The whole plan of campaign was of the sort that suggests itself over the wine and the walnuts." It was not the fault of the intelligence department, but of the Government that had shamefully starved and neglected that all-important branch of the service. Four years after Colenso and Spion Kop the important task of mapping and procuring military information about Russia, India, Afghanistan, Burma, Siam, Aden, Japan, China, Central Asia, Persia, Maskat, and Sokotra was imposed upon four officers in London, and perhaps double that number abroad. Germany and the United States, with their possessions and dependencies, together with the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, are looked after by two officers. In all, nineteen officers are employed in the Intelligence Office. The Imperial Strategical Department, the duties of which comprise the military defense of the empire, including the preparation of and maintenance of plans of offensive and defensive operations, (other than within the United Kingdom,) the strategical consideration of defense schemes abroad, and the strategical distribution of military forces of the empire, in other words, the whole imperial policy, consists of one man! And Mr. Amery asks whether the Government that spends £30,000,000 a year on its army, not including India and the colonies, and makes its Strategical Department consist of one officer, deserves to exist as an empire?

Next to the importance of a General Staff, to act as brains for everything else, there should be a reorganization of the War Office, and in place of the chaotic medley between command in the field and office administration there should be a real business organization. An army board, composed of military and civil members, on the line of the Board of Admiralty, offers the best solution of this problem. The recommendation that the position of Commander in Chief be abolished and an Inspector General take his place has already taken effect. Mr. Root anticipated the action of the British authorities in taking this step for the United States Army. Among other contemplated reforms is the division of the empire into thoroughly decentralized administrative commands, the forces in which, regular or auxiliary, are to be permanent, regardless of the number of troops within them at any particular time. Army corps are disbanded, the division of 15,000, each division to be composed of troops of the same kind and under the same terms of service, so that it can always be sent abroad complete, and so that its dispatch need never interfere with the constitution of other commands or disorganize the administration, being considered as the better unit. Two divisions should be kept always in South Africa, and be considered as in the home department, South Africa being in all respects the best and most strategically convenient training ground. A detail is the proposed manning of naval garrisons and stations with reserves who have served with the colors and gained the general training which cannot be obtained in the limited quarters of a garrison post. The best of organizations must be based on sound material. Under modern conditions of warfare the quality of the individual soldier must be better, physically, intellectually, and morally, than that of the soldier of the past. The modern rifle, a weapon of precision, demands for its effective use rare skill of eye and hand. With long-range firing, loose formation, the deadly execution of the sharpshooter, prolonged absence of officers from their men, greater self-reliance and resourcefulness are essential. Stupid, listless, weak-willed, self-indulgent men have ceased to be useful as soldiers.

The officer, too, must be of better quality, for the non-commissioned officer must be something of a tactician and a leader, and Captains must be lesser Generals. So Generals and staff officers must have corresponding higher qualifications. Non-commissioned officers must be men of keen intelligence and resourcefulness, and with better pay and accommodations they must be given distinction in training colleges, with longer or shorter courses of instruction. As for the higher officers, the bar of expensiveness must be removed, and it is considered abominable that an officer must have a private income of from £100 to £250 a year to be able to enter the army as a profession, and that nothing less than the income of a General will permit an officer to marry and live in conformity with his station in life without private means.

Great Britain does not propose to maintain an army to be compared in numbers with those armies of the great powers like Germany, France, or Russia, which make military service at all times compulsory, but a regular army in peace of something like 100,000, and in war of 120,000, capable of enlargement by calling upon the reserves and militia to, say, 420,000. The changes recommended contemplate a connected system, for strategical and economic reasons, a better class of officers and men, separate schemes of local and imperial defense, the use of reserves for garrisons, and the training of recruits on wider training grounds. A new and interesting suggestion is for the establishment of a "flying division," with permanent headquarters on board a fleet of thoroughly equipped transports. It would not spend the greater part of its time at sea, but move from one strategical point to another, practicing marches and landings here and there, and being always in readiness for real service where most needed. It would be prepared at all times to effectively supplement the work of the navy. The paralyzing effect of such an invisible force of 15,000 men upon an opponent is a thing almost inconceivable.

Such, briefly and inadequately sketched, is the incomplete solution of the war problem that Great Britain is undertaking to put in operation. Under the direction of Lord Esher, Gen. Sir George Clarke, and Admiral Sir John Fisher, the work is progressing toward a realization of the ideas embodied in Mr. Amery's admirable book. Lord Esher, a civilian and an office holder of great executive ability, seems to have been the leading figure in the work of reformation, which is ably supported by the technical knowledge and experience of his associates.

ELBRIDGE GERRY DUNNELL.

Mrs. Van Vorst's Novel.

THE ISSUES OF LIFE. A Novel of the American Woman of To-day. By Mrs. John Van Vorst. 8vo. Pp. 343. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Mrs. John Van Vorst, joint author of "The Woman Who Toils," has done well to call her new book "The Issues of Life." It is full of issues, and any one of them would give an ordinary novelist sufficient material for a book. There is subject matter in this one volume for at least five problem stories of American life and one French novel. The problems are all women—and such women! If they really represented types it would have been well if the studies had been developed into the five stories and the novel. As it is, the pretty, jolly, healthy, natural girls who are to be seen in the women's colleges, the well-dressed clubwomen, and the woman who has a sound reason for bringing her children up on cereals instead of buckwheat cakes and syrup are all going to take exception to what they will be sure to call caricatures.

It is a very moral tale, according to Mrs. Van Vorst's lights, for all the wicked (i. e., college educated, "new woman," rich society girl, &c.) come to grief and the heroine of the story, after mildly tampering with the hot coals of progress, comes back to devote herself to her husband and children and live happy ever after, only suffering from a few mild misunderstandings and grief at the unhappy ends of all the different types, who met, strange to say, at one small reading club, where they discussed the coming degeneracy of man and the evolution of woman.

Of all the women characters there is only one who seems to have unselfish aims, Mrs. Lemon, "a woman without theories."

WILLIAM G. BROWN.

His New Volume of Essays on Subjects in American History.*

THIS is a collection of essays, published, all except the last, during the past two or three years, in The Atlantic Monthly. The subjects are: "The Foe of Compromise," "A Defense of American Parties," "The Task of the American Historian," and "Great Occasions of an American University." Mr. William Garrot Brown is a very interesting and thoughtful man, and whatever he has to say commands the attention and respect of his fellow-citizens in all sections of the country. He is particularly popular in the South, of which section he is a native.

In "The Foe of Compromise" the rise of the individual consciousness as a result of environment and heredity is well set forth, and from association with others of like environment and inheritance the author then develops parties and sectionalism in nations, and the resulting antagonism of interests. A sort of dualism in the patriotism of the Nation is beautifully expressed in the following quotation, which will, perhaps, best reproduce Mr. Brown's idea:

> First of all then, there is the man's own peculiar, personal vision and outlook when he thinks of his own country. * * * Parts of the whole will seem to him wrong, unfit, out of joint with the rest. Other things, and certain aspects of the whole he approves; not merely approves, but loves. There are, therefore, attractions and repulsions in the State, and these, far more than any reasoning of his about the State, will determine his ideal.

The inner life of the individual is next portrayed; its principal content and constituent is the everlasting struggle which wages in the human breast between opportunism, success, and worldly applause on the one side and devotion to an ideal, final self-effacement in one's lifework on the other. It is indeed a just and accurate description of the idealist, the foe of compromise, the author gives us on Pages 38 and 39:

> It is of his lost battles that a man must think if he would clearly understand why that longing and straining after life, which is an inevitable experience if he is set against compromise, is so great a pain. It is longing and not having, desire and not fulfillment, hunger and not repletion, that quicken most the apprehensions. Possession, ease, security, assurance—these are not the words in which a man is intensely aware of things outside himself. But if he be thrust forth from the house of his toil, barred from the visionary mansion of his hope, let loose to wander to and fro on some highway or city street of life, where beggars cry their sores, all that interior comfort he has lost and all that unhoused misery he encounters will find their right place and perspective in his tingling thought. * * * Only he, and he only if the foe of compromise be strong within him, will ever know the uttermost craving of the flesh, or the mind's agony of furthest outreach, or the fierce surging of the heart's desire. Stripped of his pride, quickened with his hurt, such a man will bare his quivering soul to life.

The "Defense of American Parties" is a discussion which shows the raison d'être of our two great political parties; it attempts to show, moreover, how and why Jefferson, Jackson, and Bryan commanded and still command the loyal support and admiration of millions of intelligent Americans, as it also explains why Hamilton and Clay and Lincoln have exercised so great an influence on the destinies of the Nation. In the one case it is the ideal, devotion to the rights of mankind, to the everlasting and unchangeable side of politics which appeals to the masses; in the other it is the practical, the understanding of present-day problems, devotion to the immediate and temporal good of the people which, in ordinary times, has gained the ascendency.

In "The Task of the American Historian" we have first a short review of the claims of the parties in that field of endeavor—the philosophic, "scientific" versus the merely literary historians. The author is decidedly favorable to the latter, as is to be expected in so thorough a Harvard man. Then follows an excellent weighing and estimating of our most important historical works. The first place in the whole field is unhesitatingly assigned to Francis Parkman. Next in importance, the author thinks, is John Fiske, despite the fact that he never became the master of any one epoch in the sense that Henry Adams and James Ford Rhodes are masters of their fields. President Wilson's recent "History of the American People" is considered as burdened with style and at the same time lacking in accuracy. The highest art in history writing is no art at all. It is this simplicity in narration which the Princeton historian lacks.

Finally, the American historian is at a disadvantage in the nature of his field of effort—the vastness of the subject to be portrayed, the minor importance of the individual, the absence of romance, all of which tend to make the work of our student of the past prosaic and uninteresting. Yet there may come a master who can show us the incorrectness of even these claims:

> Until a master hand has dealt with it [our history] we cannot know that this is true. If there were a master, he might convince us that the interest and charm of the story is only different. Perhaps, under wise tutelage, we shall come to see in the magnitude of the theme, the spaciousness of the field, the epical directness and simplicity of action, full compensation for the lack of any such dramatic intensity of interest as one finds in the history of France, let us say, or Greece.

The last essay, "Great Occasions of an American University," is not less interesting because of its rather limited scope. Harvard University is the theme, as befits the author. The "great occasions" are the visits of Gov. Hutchinson, of Gen. Washington, Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, the bicentennial of 1836, and so forth. In these pictures of great men something of the type in which they lived, of manners and dress, of the passions and prejudices of contemporaries, is given. And the effect is good. The reader, though he may never have seen Harvard College, finds every paragraph entertaining and suggestive.

On the whole two of these essays, the first and last, are decidedly philosophical in character, and the impression they leave on one's mind suggests the fatalist, though none the less pleasing and thought-provoking. There is, too, here and there, a reminder of Carlyle and of Emerson. Perhaps, Mr. Brown's Weltanschauung, if he permit himself that luxury, is something between that of Emerson and Carlyle. The other two essays are political and historical criticisms of first-rate importance. They show that the author has made wide excursions in the literature of the two fields, and that his powers of observation are indeed keen. His analogies, his judgments, and his discrimination are all of the highest order. No one can read these fascinating essays without pleasure and without genuine profit; and most readers will lay them down with regret and with a feeling that they are better and wiser men because of the reading.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

*THE FOE OF COMPROMISE AND OTHER ESSAYS. By William Garrot Brown. Cloth. Pp. 224. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

DR. RAINSFORD'S BOOK.

A PREACHER'S STORY OF HIS WORK. By W. S. Rainsford, Rector of St. George's Church, New York City. 12mo, cloth. Pp. 246. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.25 net.

An introductory note by the publishers explains that this book, compiled by them from a series of talks with Dr. Rainsford in his study, (he did not actually write the volume himself,) tells the story of the transformation of a despondent and a dying church into a living and most active agency for good in one of the most congested sections of the city.

Were this all that was told in this record of achievement, the book would be of great interest, although not necessarily of original value as history. Few of those who are likely to purchase the volume are ignorant of the wonders which have been wrought in Stuyvesant Square by a man who has come to be a prominent figure in the life not only of his parish, but of the City of New York. And yet it is safe to say that very many of those who thought they knew nearly all of interest there was to know concerning the athletic clergyman of vigorous speech and action and most unclerical garb will discover upon reading this story that they have been altogether ignorant of the real William Rainsford.

To read is to understand not only why and how certain results have been attained, but also to appreciate the fact that if these results approach the miraculous, nothing short of a miracle was to be expected. For here is disclosed the figure of one who not only has wrestled as man may wrestle with problems of desolation and degradation on Avenue A, but who has wrestled with angels, ever with the cry on his lips: "I will not let thee go except thou bless me."

It is the revelation of this spiritual life of the man, this consecration and constant confirmation of his entire energy to the service of God, which makes the book vital, that holds the attention of the reader and compels him to continue reading until the last page is reached.

It would be well-nigh impossible for the rector of St. George's to discuss the subject of personal religious experience in a conventional manner. It is extremely likely that to the majority of those who "profess religion" he is regarded as a destructive rather than a constructive force in the household of faith, whatever he may be in the world of those works without which faith is said to be dead. A reading of this book will show that no more erroneous estimate could have been entertained.

The son of a clergyman of the most extreme evangelical affiliations, brought up among surroundings which made the views of this school the only outlook possible upon the world of the soul, William Rainsford was, and is, an Evangelical. He has traveled far since the days when he distributed tracts and disturbed men at their luncheon to ask them concerning their souls. He would be classed to-day (he is no more likely to class himself than was his guide and helper, Robertson,) as the broadest of Broad Churchmen. Let him be classed as such, this book shows that he remains an Evangelical in every utterance and in every act of private life. His realization of the need of direct and personal guidance in spiritual matters, his constant return in the most matter-of-fact manner to the evangels for guidance and support in times of stress, show that the early training has but been adapted and enlarged, never abandoned.

The story of the building of the man who built the parish is really far more interesting than the story of the building up of the parish itself—although that is not without interest. But had the one not been a record of struggle and of victory it is doubtful if the other would ever have been written. More enthralling than "Robert Elsmere" or any other work of fiction is the story of the man's drop from comfortable certitude to blind, groping, questioning misery, and the continuance during the whole of a very long, black night, of that struggle with the bearer of the blessing. When Dr. Rainsford sought Phillips Brooks for help, going from Toronto to Boston solely for this purpose, the great preacher said simply: "I cannot help you; you must fight it out yourself." That answer must have sounded almost harsh at the time, but because it was made to a big, earnest, courageous man "A Preacher's Story of His Work" was made possible.

MARCH

1904

OLD NEW ENGLAND.

Graphic Pictures of Life in the "Memorials of Mary Wilder White."*

THERE could be no better introduction to the "Memorials of Mary Wilder White," no foreword which could offer more inducements to the readers to take up the book than the frontispiece portrait of its heroine. This is a reproduction of a silhouette, and one of the most charming of these not usually attractive pictures. The head and bust are given, the short-waisted gown showing the delicate outlines of the figure, the bosom covered with lace, finishing with a frill around the round throat. The deep ruffle of the mob cap, also of lace, outlines a piquant face and allows a few locks of the curly hair it covers to escape and fall over the forehead. It is by no means a classical face, but it gives the effect of vivacity and a lovable disposition which are borne out by the text of the book. It is the portrait of a young woman, for Mrs. White was only thirty when she died.

Letters form the bulk of the work, a few written by the child and young girl, Mary Wilder, others covering a short but exciting period of her life as Mary Wilder Schalkwyck in the West Indies during the uprising of the negroes there and the sickness and death of her husband and brother, and the last as Mary Wilder White. With these are other letters from her relatives and friends, with the connecting links forming them into a complete history, written by her daughter. That the woman was as charming as her portrait the memorial as a whole shows. The letters themselves are well written in the somewhat stilted style of the day, and in a spirit of deep piety, which by contrast seems so lacking in the young people of the present time. The writer tells in her letters to friends of the books she is reading, and gives her opinions upon matters and things of the day. The family letters are devoted largely to considerations of her own health and the health of those dear to her. Love letters, as a rule, are not picturesque, and those which passed between Mr. and Mrs. White, both before and after their marriage, are devoted chiefly to their considerations for each other's welfare.

For the general reader the chief interest in the book is to be found in the references to the people and habit of thought of one hundred years ago. For several years before her second marriage Mary Wilder, or Mrs. Schalkwyck, lived in Concord. Some of the letters which are reproduced were found in the attic of Hawthorne's "Old Manse," and among her friends were Susan Cabot Lodge and Mary Moody Emerson. The latter was a sister of the father of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and upon his death, a comparatively young man, she assisted his widow in bringing up her family of six children. She was a woman of strong character and many natural peculiarities, a great reader, and deep thinker.

Her thoughts dwelt much upon death, and to be ready for a last call, in case she should be among strangers, she kept a white muslin or cambric robe always ready. But in doing this Miss Emerson was more practical than others who have made similar preparations. Knowing that the garment would grow yellow with time, she wore it constantly for a morning gown. When a robe was worn out she informed her friends that she needed a new shroud, and one was bought and made for her.

To young people who were fond of books Miss Emerson was always a friend, and Mrs. White was among the number. It was through her that Mr. and Mrs. White first met, and she thought so highly of the younger woman's talents that she proposed to her a correspondence, to be published in The Anthology, the first critical and literary magazine of any note in America, and edited by the Rev. William Emerson, her brother.

In 1804 there was more time for letter writing than in the present year and century. Even the children wrote letters, and one written by little Mary Wilder to her mother opens the correspondence in the book. It is supposed that this may have been a school composition as well as a letter. It shows originality and the beginning of the reading habit, if its high moral tone seems, in these free and easy days, somewhat exaggerated for a child of nine. Here is the letter:

Lancaster, October 9th, 1789.

Hond Madm.—Your goodness to me I cannot express. My mind is continually crowded with your kindness. If your goodness could be rewarded, I hope God will repay you. If you remember, some time ago I read a story in "The Mother's Gift," but I hope I shall never resemble Miss Gonson. O Dear! What a thing it is to disobey one's parents. I have one of the best Masters. He gave me a sheet of paper this morning. I hope Uncle Flagg will come up. I am quite tired of looking for Betsey, but I hope she will come. When school is done keeping, I shall come to Sudbury. What a fine book Mrs. Chapone's Letters is: My time grows short and I must make my letter short. Your dutiful daughter, P. W.

Scraps of paper were found upon which were written about this time good resolutions concerning early rising and industry, and the little girl records a morning's occupations. She gave an hour to her devotions and the reading of Scripture, and after breakfast "dusted the parlor, sewed on my muslin handkerchief, studied my lesson, read, took a walk." The child also had a gift for composition, and a year before this wrote an elegy upon the death of her father. This did not denote an unduly serious disposition, for in the days of her widowhood in Concord Mrs. Van Schalkwyck was noted for the charm and fascination of her manners, which made her mother's house a favorite resort for the young men of the place. She was fonder of conversation than more frivolous amusements, and in a letter written at eighteen says:

Last Friday eve closed, I hope, the assemblies and balls for this season. I can say most sincerely I hope this, for I am tired of dissipation. The brilliant appearance of a full-dressed assembly, the animating notes of spritely music, and the flattering attention of the beaux certainly amuse the fancy, perhaps gratify vanity, (and who is there that is wholly free from it?) but interest not the heart, and after the charm of novelty has worn off, when sober reason takes the place of extravagant imagination, we then discover how dearly we have paid for a few hours' amusement. I am sure I have reason to say this, for I paid a fortnight's indisposition for a few hours' dancing.

She adds, naïvely, after this, however:

For this, however, I am to blame my own imprudence in going out when warm with exercise.

This letter has the same moralizing tone as that of the child of nine. The question of the respective abilities of men and women, it seems, was one much considered even 100 years ago. In a letter to a correspondent, a Mr. Rockwood, Mary Van Schalkwyck speaks of it as that "long-disputed point, the natural equality of man and woman. 'Education alone,' she adds, 'is calculated to give a decided superiority of strength to the former.' Further on in the letter she says:

I am gratified extremely to find you disposed to consider woman as "rational and human." That we do not more frequently conduct like reasonable beings is the fault of man, who, by the attention he pays to the exterior, seldom fails to convince us the more difficult attainments of moral and intellectual excellence may be easily dispensed with, provided the person be pretty and the air and dress fashionable. When one reflects a moment on the manner in which woman has been treated, it appears rather wonderful that she preserves her rank among intelligent beings than that she is often vain and trifling.

Writing to a woman friend later, she sends her a copy of Gisborne's "Female Duties," and says of it:

To me, I confess, it appears one of the best works of the kind I have ever read. He has preserved the good medium and has not thought to make us either Amazons or babies—godesses or idiots. * * * He is unquestionably superior to Fordyce, Bennet, and all that class of writers who degrade woman to infancy and allow her scarcely any real virtue except humility.

It is taken for granted that 100 years ago the average woman was a model wife and mother, but these letters do not carry out that idea. Writing to a friend who has recently come into the possession of wealth, Mrs. Van Schalkwyck says:

I think with pride and pleasure that, by your influence in the circle in which you move, it may become fashionable to be a good wife and mother, and, therefore, on the whole, though my friend may be wearied by company and disgusted by the vain and weak, I shall be well pleased with knowing she presides in a splendid mansion and rides in a coach—circumstances that will render those opinions and that conduct subject to observation and perhaps imitation, which would otherwise have passed unnoticed.

Mrs. Van Schalkwyck had numerous suitors, but refused all until she made the acquaintance of Daniel Appleton White. In answer to his proposal she writes:

Concord, Dec. 24, 1806.

Why should I hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. White's professions were received as he could wish? To his character I am no stranger—it justifies me in confessing that, in the approbation of affectionate parents, he will meet that of

MARY VAN SCHALKWYCK.

Secular occupations on the first day of the week were not countenanced 100 years ago, and Mrs. Van Schalkwyck's conscience troubled her after writing letters upon that day. This is in the early part of the month in which she is married to Mr. White, and in reply he urges her to continue the practice, saying:

On my arrival at Ipswich I found in your heavenly letter everything to elevate and cheer my heart. Hesitate not, dearest love, thus to improve your time on the Sabbath. To write thus must be a holy exercise worthy of such a day and calculated to produce in the heart which is devoted to you and aspires to be devoted to heaven the heavenly sentiments and feelings that exalt your own.

Theatregoing was not considered the most ennobling form of amusement by the New England people, and some time after his marriage Mr. White, being in Boston attending to his duties as Senator, writes his wife that he has been to see "Cooke in 'Iago,'" and receives from her the following reply:

I am glad you have seen one of the master characters of Shakespeare, since your conscience did not forbid that pleasure.

Mr. White's conscience was not quite at ease, however, and in his next letter he writes of hearing Channing preach, and adds:

Mr. Channing is certainly a most heavenly preacher, and if it will give you any satisfaction to hear it I can truly say that I received more delight from him this morning than from the celebrated Cooke. I went to see him (Cooke) almost beyond the quiet of my conscience, but I was with such men as Judge Brigham and other "grave and reverend seniors." I saw him in Falstaff and King Richard, but he did not impress me so strongly with his excellence as in Iago. He has now left Boston, and right glad am I.

To this Mrs. White responds seriously:

I, too, am right glad Cooke has left town—not that I apprehend danger to my Husband from frequenting the Theatre. I know he only saw the ideas of Shakespeare brought into action by genius. But how great is the danger to young men whose principles are unformed.

Following the closing chapter of the book is an appendix, in which are the genealogies of the Wilder, Flag, and White families, and also a list of books found among Mrs. White's papers, giving an idea of the works at the command and to be read by a bright woman of that day. It is a much more serious list than would supply the average woman reader of the present day.

*"MEMORIALS OF MARY WILDER WHITE. A Century Ago in New England. By Elisabeth Amelia Dwight. Edited by Mary Wilder Tileston. Illustrated. Pp. 285, with Index. Boston: The Everett Press Company. $2.50.

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MARCH

WILLIAM PENN.

Augustus C. Buell's Admirable Biography of the Founder of Pennsylvania.*

WILLIAM PENN, a great coloniser and a great Quaker, has not suffered from lack of biographers to hand down his name. The Quakers who have undertaken this task have generally been so partisan that their work is unreliable. We have here, however, a book written by one most certainly not a Quaker, who professes to touch on Penn's religious convictions merely as incidental to his secular activities. Mr. Buell evidently has no sympathy with the sectarian controversies in England during the seventeenth century, when, as he remarks, sects multiplied like insects. In fact, we are not sure that, if he had lived at that period, he would not have been as intolerant as those whom he condemns as bigots. Throughout this book fun is poked at the Quakers, whose manners and beliefs certainly did lend themselves to ridicule. But their central doctrine of non-combatantism, we and the author should remember, was not much more visionary and foolish than the scheme recently proposed by the Czar of that very non-Quaker empire, Russia.

The impossibility of founding and maintaining a colony on Quaker principles is shown in an interesting manner by Mr. Buell. From the point of view of sound statesmanship, William III. was undoubtedly wise in insisting on defending Pennsylvania against the French and Indians if that colony would not defend itself. The figure cut by the disciples of Fox at the mere rumor of a French invasion in 1706 would almost have justified their exclusion from participation in the affairs of State. They took to the woods and more than one-half of Philadelphia was temporarily depopulated. Their conduct was made to appear the more cowardly by the fact that not a single non-Quaker flinched. The death of King William and the friendship of Queen Anne for Penn saved proprietary government in Pennsylvania from speedy dissolution.

The early history of Pennsylvania is discussed in a lively and entertaining way. It is interesting to note that from the very beginning Philadelphia had its bosses and political leaders. The conflict between the executive and the representative elements in the Government, a conflict of which nearly all the colonies had experience, marked the history of Pennsylvania throughout. All this, of course, has been more fully treated elsewhere.

The historical importance of William Penn rests upon his work as a colonizer and lawgiver. Mr. Buell speaks of Penn's code for West Jersey as "crudely the greatest code in popular government that has fallen from the pen of mortal man." It provided for perfect democracy, as we understand the word to-day. It was far more democratic than the charter which had been recently drawn up for Carolina by the liberal philosopher John Locke. The great weakness of the Constitution of West Jersey was its noncombatant character; there was no provision for defense, and in 1702, for military reasons, it was made a royal province, thus meeting the fate—or blessing—that Pennsylvania narrowly escaped. The West Jersey system of government was more liberal, if less workable, than that provided for by the great Pennsylvania charter of 1681. The latter is analyzed by Mr. Buell, and is seen to be partly feudal, partly monarchical, partly democratic, partly aristocratic, and partly foolish. It is to be remembered, however, that Penn had to draft a charter which would be acceptable to his friend the Duke of York, and would be signed by the King. It is perhaps not going too far to assume, as Mr. Buell does, that the liberalism in the charter is Penn's, the foolishness a tribute to the tenets of George Fox, and everything else a concession to King Charles. As a product of the last years of the Stuart régime in England, the Penn charter was distinctly an advanced document.

One of the most interesting parts of this book is that which describes Penn's first visit to his province, and his relations with the natives. Of course the famous picture of the Shackamaxon Treaty between Penn and the Indians by Benjamin West is reproduced; even if it be only a "study of anachronism," it deserves a place of prominence as a National heirloom. The policy of Penn toward the savages was ever peace and good will. Mr. Buell points out that his task was an easier one than that which confronted later Indian negotiators. "Penn was not called upon to soften prejudices, allay hatreds, or remove distrust." Penn's description of the Indians, which has already been quoted in THE BOOK REVIEW, is highly interesting and valuable.

Occasionally Mr. Buell's fondness for phrase-making leads him astray. For example: "The fighting Puritans who colonized New England adopted the Cromwellian method in which they had been bred and trained. They extinguished the Indian title [to land] by the simple, sure, and irreversible expedient of extinguishing the Indian." This sounds well, but it does not accurately describe the policy of the New Englanders toward the Indians prior to the outbreak of Philip's war. Or again: "All other colonists [except Penn and Sir William Johnson] in contact with the Indians regarded them as unclean beings and noisome vermin to be disposed of in the shortest time." The mere mention of Roger Williams's name is enough to refute this last statement. Mr. Buell's violent hatred of the English Church keeps cropping up spasmodically throughout the first part of his book. The bigotry of Louis XIV. and James II. is made to appear in quite a favorable light when contrasted with the intolerant spirit of the English Churchmen. Like the hero of his biography, Mr. Buell would have been duped by James's bait of "religious toleration" had he lived in those days.

Well, he has a right to hate the Anglican establishment, but it is questionable, as a matter of taste, to speak of it as "the illicit offspring of Popery." Our author is, however, sometimes extremely happy in his phrase-making; for example, in speaking of Penn's failure to make provision for defense in his province, in accordance with good Quaker principles, he says: "It was a tremendous price to pay for nothing better than a heritage of ridicule and a birthright of contempt."

The work is, on the whole, instructive, highly interesting, and well written. It is based on documentary authority, and shows thorough familiarity with the secondary authorities as well. In particular, the previous biographies of Penn have been carefully examined. Historically Mr. Buell is at his best when concerned with political events, in the handling of which he shows considerable skill. His cocksure statements and generalizations are, however, apt to rouse feelings of suspicion in the mind of the student of history, while his religious convictions, or lack of them, make him in some respects an unsatisfactory historian of the seventeenth century. It is difficult to form a correct view of people whom you regard as bigots or fanatics, and into one or the other of these categories about every Englishman of the seventeenth century would fall, according to Mr. Buell.

*WILLIAM PENN, AS THE FOUNDER OF TWO COMMONWEALTHS. By Augustus C. Buell, author of "Sir William Johnson," "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," &c. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MAINE BIRDS.

WITH THE BIRDS IN MAINE. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo, Pp. 300. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

This addition to the already long list of books which have served to endear the name of Mrs. Miller to all lovers of birds must strike any intelligent reader as being first a remarkable record of patient, although interesting, endeavor. The author may quote Emerson, but the fact remains that these observations of feathered friends (some of whom are to be seen all too seldom) were made by no "lubberly member of an awkward race."

The sympathetic manner in which the story of bird life is told is equaled only by the charm which it creates. There is no straining after effect; no apparent effort on the part of the writer to produce prose poems or pastels. And yet, in describing the birds, the author shows how close has been her communion with them, by writing as they sing, brightly, clearly, and with here and there a particularly pleasant note.

"With the Birds in Maine" differs to some extent from the last couple of books by Mrs. Miller, in that it is addressed more directly to "grown-ups." To renew their youth, they could not do better than follow the author in her rambles through the woods. The castles built in courting days, the resolutions formed during the early days of married life, may be restored and remembered while one watches from the secret places of Nature the wooing of the songster who prepares the nest for his mate.

Habits and peculiarities of many birds, which although visitors to the Maine coast, may also be found in many parts of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are described not as the textbooks would describe them, but as a friend of the family would endeavor to tell of these same habits and peculiarities. This book must appeal to all who love the woods, whether with that love of the smell of the red earth and the fragrant balsam, there be much, little, or no knowledge of the life of the birds whose songs add the note that makes the woods a place of healing to the nations of nerve-racked and soul-weary sojourners in great cities. To read it is to gain at least a suggestion of that peace which to those who have not sought it near to Nature's heart "passeth all understanding."

Charles Wagner's New Book.

Charles Wagner, whose book, "The Simple Life," brought from President Roosevelt the comment that he wished it might be used as a tract throughout the United States, will have a new book published by McClure, Phillips & Co. March 23. It will bear the title "By the Fireside," and deals with family life and the relations of the members of the household. In his preface Mr. Wagner says:

I am going to speak here of those sacred and immortal commonplaces among which we need to refresh ourselves as in a fountain of youth. The reader will note in my book, as in life, lights and shadows. I have not tried to dissimulate the dark shadows, but I have sought to bring the luminous ones into relief. This we owe to the ideal. We shall never feel enough devotion for the hearth. I give it at least all the warmth of my heart and all my filial piety. If some of my readers should learn to love one another better in life the fruit of my labor would seem more sweet.

Mr. Wagner's aim is to preserve the home from destruction which threatens it through the continually complicating relations that modern civilization is thrusting upon us. Some of the questions which he attempts to answer are: "How shall husbands act toward wives?" "How shall sisters act toward brothers?" "How shall parents act toward children?" "How much shall one demand of others, and how much shall one sacrifice himself for their happiness?"

AUGUSTE SABATIER.

A Noteworthy Posthumous Work of the Famous French Protestant Theologian.*

THE death of M. Sabatier, in 1901, excited through a wide circle a profound sentiment of regret, especially as it was feared that we should get nothing further from his hand. His "Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion Based Upon Psychology and History" attracted much attention, and if not equal admiration, a great deal. So much being given, we naturally wanted more, and what we dared not hope for we now have in secure possession. For it seems that several months before his death M. Sabatier completed the present work. It would, he thought, take him three months to revise it, but he resolved to rest from his great task until his return from an anticipated visit to Palestine. Shortly this was prevented by another and complete break in his health. He had, however, already laid commands upon his wife to publish his book, whatever happened, and had designated his colleagues, Ménégoz and Roberty, for the work of revision. His own would have been better, especially of the second part, which is very loosely written and would bear much condensation, in accordance with the customary habit of M. Sabatier's revision of his work.

It would not be a surprising thing if the impression made by this volume, as compared with the "Outlines," were similar to that of Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion," as compared with his "Study of Religion." Many coming to the former with lively anticipations of fresh pleasure, found themselves feeling in a certain sense betrayed. The earlier book had given them a positive treatment of religious matters; to this a negative treatment, and that extremely drastic, now succeeded. M. Sabatier's two books are similarly related, and probably a good many who received the "Outlines" gratefully will find the negative aspect of the present work painful and disappointing to a degree that is not counterbalanced by the concluding part, "The Religion of the Spirit."

To whatever extent the fortunes of the book parallel those of Martineau's "Seat of Authority," it is certain that the general resemblance of the two books is very close indeed. In either case we have first an exposition and criticism of authority as vested in the Church, and then an exposition and criticism of authority attributed to the Bible, and finally a declaration that the only true seat of authority is the moralized reason of the individual mind. Were it not that M. Sabatier's book nowhere refers to Martineau's, one would be inclined to think that the great Gallican theologian had read the work of the great English theologian and been impressed by it profoundly.

Stating his problem in an introduction, M. Sabatier elaborates its principal aspects in three books, the first dealing with "The Roman Catholic Dogma of Authority," the second with "The Protestant Dogma of Authority," the third with "The Religion of the Spirit." The proportionate enjoyment of these parts will depend very much on the mental constitution of the individual reader and on the religious company he keeps. The Protestant will enjoy the criticism of the Roman Catholic dogma of authority much more than the Romanist; the Romanist will enjoy the criticism of the Protestant dogma much more than the Protestant. Much more significant is the fact that both of these criticisms will appeal to the scientific mind and taste much more powerfully than Book III., "The Religion of the Spirit." This will contrast with the two former books as a kind of "up-in-the-air balloon work." In the former the method of procedure is almost severely scientific; in the latter it is more the traditional theologian who speaks, yet not so much in the substance of his argument as in the form of his expression. Strip the substance of its attenuated survivals of theological rhetoric, and another and quite different impression might be given, while it would still perhaps be possible to conceive of a rendering of religion in more spiritual (certainly more universal) terms than those which would confront us even then. For better or worse, M. Sabatier is at a far remove from Emerson's position, "The soul knows no persons." The personality of Jesus is so much to him that he can hardly conceive of a true conception of religion that is not consciously related to Him and expressed in terms of such relationship.

M. Sabatier's Book I. has admirable chapters on the Church, Tradition, the Episcopate, and the Papacy. There is cordial recognition of the good work the Papacy has done and the naturalness of the process by which it was involved. A particular section, "The Infallible Pope," is a careful study of the development of the dogma of infallibility. "The final triumph of infallibility is the real triumph of Jesuitism in the Church." "It has sometimes, but mistakenly, been said that the true head of the Church was the General of the Jesuits. The correct statement is that since the proclamation of the new dogma the entire hierarchy has become a Jesuit society of which the Pope is General." Another section, "The Future of the Papacy," is a less flattering vision than that of Macaulay's New Zealander contemplating the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge.

It cannot be denied that M. Sabatier's criticism of the Protestant dogma of authority is as searching and as damaging as that of the Roman Catholic dogma. Not at all new, for Tholuck made this plain fifty years ago, is the contention that Biblical infallibility was one of Luther's or Calvin's or any early Protestant device, rather an eighteenth century development, but the lesson is one that will bear being brought. Very interesting and important is the criticism of the attempt to find in Jesus an organ of infallibility. The difficulty of getting at his actual words is clearly brought out, and the likelihood that in most respects, even theological, he fell in with the current conceptions of his time. There is frank rejection of the idea that the purpose of Jesus was to formulate a new theology. It need hardly be said that He is conceived in a purely humanitarian fashion. There are in the fifth chapter of Book III. some admirable paragraphs on the essential piety of the scientific spirit. Perhaps the strangest thing in M. Sabatier's book is that his ideal theology is not at all cosmological. It is merely psychological and historical. This is the play of Theology with the part of God left out. It reduces theology to a science of religious thought. "The question is no longer of theology being the queen of the other sciences, but whether they will accept her as their sister." But why may not theology still be "Scientia Scientiarum" in virtue of her co-ordination of all other sciences into one after the manner of Spencer's system of "Synthetic Philosophy," or in some more efficient or convincing way?

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*RELIGIONS OF AUTHORITY AND THE RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT. By Auguste Sabatier, late Dean of the Protestant Faculty of Theology in the University of Paris. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. Pp. xxxii.-400. Cloth, royal 8vo. McClure, Phillips & Co. $3.50 net.

THE LAMBLIKE KOREAN.

THE VANGUARD. A Tale of Korea. By James S. Gale, author of "Korean Sketches." Illustrated with photographs. 12mo. Pp. 330. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Those many hyphened names, with the stale, flat ring of the tin pan in their syllables, which stare at us all from the inkiest headlines of all the newspapers look out of the pages of this book with an odd sort of familiarity. Here a man neither hostile nor Japanese lands at Che-mul-pho, and thence proceeds to Ping-yang and to many other places in the Land of the Morning Calm, euphemistic for Korea. The man is intent on missioning unguided Orientals, but he has also an eye to see more in a Korean than a mere possible convert and an ear to catch some of the genuine unregenerate accents of the East. Next to the Japanese and the Russian, the Korean is perhaps just now the most interesting man in the world. The conclusion is unavoidable that the Rev. Mr. Gale does measurably understand the Korean, and there is no disputing the fact that he writes about him in a very lively, entertaining, and often unprofessional fashion. That "The Vanguard" is a "tale" is quite open to denial by any person fastidious of terms. It professes to be such on the title page, but the preface puts it all right; it is a record of missions and missionaries disguised under a thin veil of fiction and interspersed with Oriental episodes taken from the life transcribed from native eloquence. The book is, at all events, well worth reading, whether for the profit or for the fun of the thing. Harken to the prayer of Koreans, after piously strewing before the wooden face of the devil-god food, money, and paper: "O spirit! here is this offering; take it, eat it, inhale it, do what you like with it, only be good and give us money and rice and sons and good, brave sites and long life and nothing to do, amen." There is also Kim, one disposed toward the new Doctrine of the West, called in Korea the "wickedness of God." Kim's wife was afraid of the new thing, and being a Confucianist, and "all Confucianists resorting to the Indian God in time of trouble," she went to the temple of Buddha. Said she, "I have come to pray, make ready 80 cents worth." By the way, there is some rather striking matter in the nature of parables with reference to the Western influences that make against missionaries. That you may know wherein the book is best worth your reading, here is the story of the taking of Ping-yang by the Japanese in the last war, as told by Yang, an old Korean:

It was (said Yang) the most disgraceful business. I assure you I was myself in the greatest of danger. The Japanese put some hellish medicine before the East Gate, there were thunder and lightning and one gate lay prone. In they moved, myriads of them, step by step, rifles all pointing ahead like rafters of a house. Occasionally there was a blaze of fire and a crash. Meanwhile the whole camp of China was up, yelling like fiends. Guns were going off, some toward heaven, some toward earth some toward your humble servant; their horses, too, were loose, running wild. Men were being shot and trampled on everywhere. I stayed by my house and was in the greatest danger. Ping-yang, that used to be like heaven, was that night all the same as hell. It was too dark to see clearly, but everybody was shooting everybody. I could hear the Japanese, tramp, tramp, tramp, all together, till the ground shook. The Chinese were rushing pell-mell, shouting "Wa-hoo lung-choo!" Next morning Ping-yang was a city of dead Chinamen. I have no idea even yet what they were fighting about.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended March 10: "Adult Fiction—Ellen Glasgow's "Deliverance," Frank Norris's "Pit," John Fox, Jr.'s, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"; Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe"; Miscellaneous—John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," Bryce's "American Commonwealth," Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

BOSTON NOTES.

News About Novels, Juveniles, and Nature Books Soon to Be Published in Boston.

ALTHOUGH somewhat delayed by the printers' strike, Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens's "The Bright Face of Danger" is to appear very soon, and then shall those who knew the De Launay of "An Enemy to the King" discover him bestowing good advice upon his son, who is going forth from the home of his fathers, not because he warmly desires adventure, but because a saucy damsel has taunted him with being country bred and all unlearned in the fashions of Paris and the court.

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The middle of April will bring the third of the group of war novels by Mr. George Cary Eggleston, published by the Lothrop Company. The first two, "Dorothy South" and "The Master of Warlock," still sell well, and some of the characters in both appear as counselors and friends of Kilgariff, the hero of the new novel, "Evelyn Byrd." The title instantly suggests a Colonial book, but the propriety of representing the name as borne by a girl of forty years ago will scarcely be disputed by any one knowing the American fashion of perpetuating even ugly family names for generations. Evelyn has a story of her own, but it is somewhat overshadowed by the tale of Kilgariff's troubles and bravery, and the description of Southern devotedness in small matters and great during the last days of wonderful endurance before the coming of peace.

***

Besides Mr. Eggleston's book and Rose Cecil O'Neill's "The Loves of Edwy," the Lothrop Company has in preparation "Doris Farrand's Vocation," by Mrs. G. R. Alden, and four juvenile books—"Looking for Alice," by W. B. Smith; "Laura in the Mountains," by Mrs. Eliot; "When Grandmamma was Fourteen," by Marion Harland, and "Five Little Peppers and Their Friends," by Margaret Sidney. It seems as if every living child in the United States must already have at least two Pepper books, but nevertheless the orders for the new volume have already begun.

***

"Rebecca," Mrs. Wiggin's story, continues to elicit declarations of affection for the heroine from susceptible critics, and it is evident that the generally professed disgust for the lady with the past was genuine with them, ineffective although it was in checking the sale of her history. Mrs. Wiggin will be compelled to create a very remarkable young man for Rebecca's husband when she continues the girl's history, or she must prepare herself for bitter reproaches. "Violett," by the Baroness von Hutten, is in its fourth edition, and Mr. Winthrop Packard's "The Young Ice Whalers" is in its third. Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's "A Lieutenant Under Washington" is in its second edition and is selling steadily, for Mr. Tomlinson is one of those authors of whom boys delight to boast "I've read every book of his!" Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's "The Second Book of Birds" has just been printed for the fifth time, and the demand for all bird books begins somewhat earlier than is customary this season, thanks to the widely published appeals for food and water for birds starving in a snow-covered land. The fifth edition of Prof. George H. Palmer's "The Field of Ethics" is a really hopeful symptom for the trade, as serious books are not expected to sell well in the year of a Presidential canvass.

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Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, the author of "The Woodpeckers," is preparing a series of studies of the Maine lumberman, a figure never minutely studied, although incomplete descriptions of him may be found here and there in novels and in boys' books. Mrs. Eckstorm's material, accumulated almost unconsciously at first, through association with the brave and silent forest folk, has been augmented by more than ten years of observation, during which she has received confidences such as are not rashly or hastily given, and not given at all to any one but a trusted friend. Two or three of the stories will appear in The Atlantic Monthly before the book, which is to be called "The Penobscot Man," is published. It will represent the most Eastern link in the chain of descriptive stories published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Still another delayed announcement to be added to their list is "The Ferns of New England," by Miss Helen Eastman, an illustrated work.

***

"Master of His Fate" might have been the title of Miss Martha James's book for 1904 had not an inconsiderate novelist preempted it, but the actual name of the book will be "Jack Tenfield's Star." Jack is a youth who, finding that his father has left no estate, and that college is not for him, proceeds to let the lucky star of which his friends discourse take care of itself while he endeavors to retrieve his fortunes. Jack's sister Nannie is of sufficient prominence in the story to attract girls toward it, granting that girls need another girl to attract them to a book about boys. "The Frolicsome Four," Miss Edith L. Gilbert's book issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard last year, is to have a sequel entitled "The Making of Monte," and describing the gradual change in a rough but kind girl established in a pleasant family to care for twin children. The four watch the transformation, which is chiefly affected by a girl whose dog becomes very important to them.

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A pleasant story is connected with the acquisition of Monte by C. Page & Co. of Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston's "Just a Boy of Galilee." The book has been translated into one foreign language which rumor had exaggerated into three or four, and a statement embodying this error was seen by Mrs. Johnston, who lost no time in asking for its withdrawal. "I could not have a misstatement published about a book in which our Lord appears," she said.

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The title of "The Knitting of the Souls" has been adopted for Miss Callie Ryland's novel to be issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 18, 1904.

George Ade on Society.

Mr. Ade has gone back to slang, and his collection of "new" fables are very much after the manner of his old. His latest theme is the nouveaux riche, and in his inimitable way he has "hit the nail on the head" many times. Here we have the lady who, in her effort to enter the swim fed the legs of her "two Cases of Offspring to the Mosquitos because some one had told her that the real Delicatessen always left the Kids partly uncovered à la Parisienne." Also it was this same lady whose memory seemed to "blur in spots," and after wealth had come to the family "she couldn't have done up the Dishes to save her life."

Also there is a pathetic picture of the "Betwixt and Between" man whose Steam Yacht, alas, had only one Funnel and whose house had only seven bathrooms. His forefathers just missed sailing on the Mayflower—arriving at the landing just as the boat pulled out.

There are other legends about a country boy's metamorphosis into a college swaggerer; a deadly feud between two "first families," as well as some twenty odd others, all highly entertaining and edifying—while deep down under the "glittering surface" they are astonishingly true to life.

The illustrations are profuse and excellently done after the manner of the primitive wood cut, and show a sympathetic relation to the text. ("Breaking Into Society." By George Ade. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.)

"Pen and Ink Drawing."

Prof. George Hartnell Bartlett of the Boston Normal Art School, the well-known lecturer and teacher of art, describes "Pen and Ink Drawing," through a "series of drawings showing its perfect adaptability to the modern processes of reproduction," at the same time giving a brief history and description of the arts of drawing and engraving on wood, lithography, steel and copper plate engraving, zincography, halftone etching on copper, and the albertype, the zinc, and the three-color processes. In the appendix Prof. Bartlett deals with "Art and Art Schools" and "Nature as the Great Source of Inspiration for Composition"—covering the whole subject of art in a philosophical and practical manner.

The author explains in detail how each illustration in the book has been reproduced and how it should be drawn to give a good reproduction, especially emphasizing the light, shade, and color values. Each of the fifty-two plates is a fac simile of the original drawing, not a line, the author points out, having been tooled. Two illustrations of the same subject occur on some of the plates, in order to show how the general effect of a drawing is influenced by the scale of reduction. There are drawings of flowers, foliage, trees, buildings, persons, birds, landscapes, street scenes, and other interesting subjects. Speaking, in his chapter giving a history of the earlier arts of illustration, of Germany's part in the development of the illustrating arts, Prof. Bartlett says:

It may be justly said that to Germany more than to any other nation we are indebted for the invention and development of the illustrating arts, the printing press, and typography. There is little doubt that the principle upon which the art of engraving upon wood is founded—that is, obtaining impressions upon paper with ink from lines in projection—was practiced in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. About the beginning of the fifteenth century this principle was adopted by the Germans in making the outlines of the figures on their playing cards. These colored them by means of stenciling. * * * The art of lithography * * * was invented by Aloys Senefelder of Munich about the end of the eighteenth century.

The book, a large square quarto, printed at the Riverside Press, is durably bound in heavy boards, covered with green cloth. (New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, $7.50; half morocco, $15.)

An Absorbing Story.

THE VIKING'S SKULL. By John R. Carling. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 249. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

"The Viking's Skull" is a capital tale of mystery and detection, of crime and retribution. The ingenuity with which its intricacies are threaded is really wonderful; and romance is added by the introduction of runes, of old Norse legends, and of a modern love story. Having wound conjecture and excitement to their highest pitch, it is, perhaps, inevitable that the denouement should be the weakest part of the majority of such books, suggestive, even in Wilkie Collins, of the "Montes parturient." Certainly, in "The Viking's Skull," the ultimate revelation is brought about in a manner clumsy and melodramatic. The author seems to become suddenly aware that it is time to stop all the cunning machinery he has set a-going, and he does it without much casting about for artistic methods.

Since there seems to be a movement on foot for relegating to limbo sundry outworn phrases, we would suggest, may we not, that for some years to come lovers' lips may no more meet "in one long, clinging kiss"—not even the ends of such perils and pains as befell Herb and Isabel.

But, despite a few blemishes, a conclusion that is disappointing, and a title that is misleading, "The Viking's Skull" is one that readers who like exciting stories will enjoy. [illegible]

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MR. ALDEN'S IDEAS.

George Moore on the English Novel, Maurice Hewlett's Essays on Italy, and Other Literary Topics.

MR. GEORGE MOORE is more than usually interesting in his contribution this month to The Pall Mall Magazine. Mr. Moore is full of opinions. They are mostly wrong, but at least they interest one. He informs us that the English novel began with Fielding and ended with Jane Austen. Why then does Mr. Moore persist in pretending to write novels which cannot be novels at all, since novels ended with Jane Austen? I long ago repented in dust and ashes, or rather in London soot, of my former dislike of Jane Austen, but I shall have to return to it if I am required to believe that the English novel ended with her. Is not "Esther Waters" a novel? I rather think that Jane Austen herself would regard it as such and admire it, too. But then Mr. Moore would not be himself if he were not consistently wrong-headed.

Also Mr. Moore has a very poor opinion of Thackeray as a novelist. Perhaps this is in a measure due to "Trilby." Mr. Du Maurier showed us more plainly than ever the faults of Thackeray by his assiduous imitation of them. We found fault with him at the time because he reminded us too forcibly of Thackeray, and now we are beginning to find fault with Thackeray because he reminds us of Du Maurier at his worst. But no matter how much we may dislike the mannerisms of Thackeray, his genius is incontestable. How Mr. Moore, who admires Fielding so warmly, can be blind to the merits of "Pendennis," is explicable only when we remember that he is Mr. Moore.

It may be asked, why should we pay any attention to Mr. Moore's vagaries? Because they undoubtedly give us to think, as the French say. Mr. Moore always suggests something to the reader, even if it is nothing more than a sense of Mr. Moore's wrong-headed way of thinking. We need not believe anything he says, but he certainly wakes us up. It is at present the fashion to ridicule Mr. Moore's opinions, but possibly the day will come when we shall suspect that Mr. Moore was not the only wrong-headed person, and that we may have been a trifle wrong in persistently refusing to agree with him in anything.

***

Sir Leslie Stephen's death has given the occasion for unstinted praise of the man and his works. Certainly his "Dictionary of National Biography" is a work that will always find a place in every decent library. Certainly he wrote good English and good sense. But was he really one of the great writers of the century, as the newspapers of to-day would have us believe that he was? His late brother, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, always seemed to me to be a far abler man. His "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" was not a book that could ever become popular, for it assailed the dominant political prejudice of the century, but what a brilliant book it was! Sir Leslie Stephen never wrote anything that had the same hall mark of genius that was stamped on "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." We may cheerfully grant that he was an excellent editor; that he did good literary work, and that his death is a distinct loss to English literature, but when he is classed since his death among men of real genius, we may wonder if the desire to speak well of the dead has not resulted in overestimating the man.

***

I saw the other day that Sir Leslie Stephen was the discoverer of Thomas Hardy and Henry James. This fashion of classing authors as if they were some rare mineral like radium, or some wonderful invention like wireless telegraphy, and of giving to some editor the merit of discovering them, does not seem quite fair, when we come to examine it. Does any one suppose that if Sir Leslie Stephen had not accepted "Far From the Madding Crowd" for publication in The Cornhill we should never have heard of Hardy? Would Henry James never have made a reputation if Sir Leslie had not published certain of James's writings? The average magazine editor knows a good thing when he sees it, and if his aim—or rather the aim of the proprietors of his magazine—is to publish good things, he will accept it. Of course there are magazines that never under any circumstances publish really good work. If they did, their readers would not like it. But any magazine of the character of The Cornhill would have been glad to publish the work of either Mr. Hardy or Mr. James, and to give to one editor praise as the discoverer of a contributor who happens to send in good work is really nonsense. But the fashion of ascribing credit to editors as discoverers of clever writers will probably endure. We constantly hear that this or that author was discovered by this or that editor. Editors are useful and even necessary, but why give them credit when no particular credit is really due to them?

***

Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whose "Little Novels of Italy" showed that he is one of the very few foreigners who comprehend Italy, is writing in The Speaker a series of delightful articles concerning Tuscan roads. Last week he described the road from Florence down the Arno toward Empoli, and I, who have so often cycled over the road, can bear testimony to the fidelity of his descriptions. No testimony is needed to the beauty of Mr. Hewlett's style when he writes of things Italian. The style which, when dealing with Anglo-Saxon scenes, seems a little too "precious," is wonderfully fitted to the description of Italian landscapes, and the gentle peasantry of Tuscany. Of course Mr. Hewlett will make a book of his Speaker papers when they are finished, and the book will become indispensable to every lover of Italy who really wishes to know Tuscany.

***

The other day some one writing to one of the literary weeklies mentioned a curious freak of memory whereby the writer seemed perfectly to remember something that he had never before seen. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence, but the writer of the letter said something quite new when he suggested as a possible explanation of the phenomenon the theory that memory may prove in some cases to be hereditary. That is to say, that one's brain may inherit a memory of something known only to the brain of an ancestor. There may be something in this theory. At all events it is an interesting one, and it opens a wide field for speculation. If I can inherit the memory of things known only to my grandfather, why should I not cultivate this faculty? By so doing I may be able to live over my grandfather's past, and know things that have been forgotten since his day. History might thus be written purely by the aid of inherited memory, and it might become entirely trustworthy.

***

There is a story in Blackwood's Magazine entitled "John Chilcote, M. P.," by Katherine Cecil Thurston, which, unless I am greatly mistaken, will achieve a marked success when it comes to be published in book form. I have read only a single installment of the story, but that was quite sufficient to show that it was in more than one respect a remarkable story. Blackwood's Magazine has a happy faculty of "discovering" good serial stories, and it was only a few years ago that it brought before the public Mr. Neil Munro, with that capital story, "John Splendid," of which I remember that I ventured to prophesy brave things in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, after reading the first two chapters.

***

The Pall Mall Gazette has induced its readers, by the offer of a five-pound note to the winner, to name the ten best novels of the last year. The prize was divided between seven competitors, so that no one has amassed a large fortune from the competition. The noticeable thing about the voting is that the late Mr. Seton Merriman's novel, "Barlasch of the Guard," was given the first place, having received 81 per cent. of the votes cast. Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose" came next, but with only 65 per cent. of the votes.

The list is rather more remarkable for its omissions than for anything else. Neither Mr. Conrad's "Typhoon" nor Mr. Morley Roberts's "Rachel Marr" were "placed," as sporting men would say. Now if the competition had been limited to the ten most popular novels of the year these omissions could readily be understood, but the competitors were asked to name, not the ten most popular novels, but the ten best novels. And they actually classed Miss Beatrice Harraden's "Katherine Frensham" above such books as "Typhoon" and "Rachel Marr." This suggests that perhaps most of the competitors were women, but that evidently was not the case, for among the seven winners the name of only one woman occurs. The Pall Mall seems rather to pride itself on the result of its competition, but surely the voting does not give us a very high idea of the critical ability of the voters. And yet they doubtless represented very fairly the more intelligent part of the public.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, March 9, 1904.

New Editions.

Thomas Whittaker has just put out a reissue of a volume of sermons by the Right Rev. Dr. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of New York, entitled "From Things to God," and the ninth edition of "The History of the Episcopal Church in America," by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of All Souls' Church, this city.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have been obliged to order a third edition within ten days after publication of "Cap'n Eri," by Joseph C. Lincoln.

The second edition is reported of "Europe on Four Dollars a Day," the little booklet published by the Rolling Stone Club of Medina, N. Y., which tells with full details how two members of the club took a seventy-five-day European trip on $300 each.

Fleming H. Revell Company are issuing a second edition of "The Evolution of the Japanese," by Sidney L. Gulick.

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce that they will issue shortly a reprint of Patrick Gass's "Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition." The work will be in one volume, uniform with their library edition of Lewis & Clark, and will be edited by Dr. James K. Hosmer.

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne, which occurs July 4, Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue his "Scarlet Letter" in an édition de luxe, limited to 125 copies, on Japan paper, and one copy on vellum. The letterpress will be a fac simile of the original edition. It will have fifteen original colored illustrations, full page, by A. Romandi and C. Graham.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are printing the fourth edition of the anonymous "Letters from a Chinese Official." The publishers also announce the sixth edition of Emily Holt's "Encyclopaedia of Etiquette."

Charles Scribner's Sons report that John Fox, Jr.'s, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" has reached its one hundred and thirtieth thousand.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue with their imprint a new edition of the anonymous little pamphlet published a week or two ago on "Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidency," by "A Spectator."

Baker, Voorhis & Co. announce the publication of the fourth edition of "Walker on Patents," by Albert H. Walker of the New York bar. The book was first issued in 1883. The new edition contains, among other new matter, about 600 changes of statement of law, and 700 new cases.

ARMAGH TRADITION.

LADY ANNE'S WALK. By Eleanor Alexander. One volume. Pp. 246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

"Lady Anne's Walk" is the charmingly enigmatic and suggestive title of an effort on the part of Miss Eleanor Alexander, who lives with her father, the Archbishop, in the historic old Irish palace of Armagh, to convey to those fortunate ones who may happen on her book some acquaintance with the historic and romantic interest which attaches to her home and its neighborhood. To accomplish this her fancy has adopted the quaint conceit of embodying the spirit of the place in a certain "Lady Anne," who once lived at Armagh with a former Primate, her brother, and then weaving about her memory a pleasant picture of the people and events of a bygone day. Lady Anne was one of those happy women about whom history is wont to be silent. There is no minute record of her personality, but evidently enough of her influence has remained at Armagh to appeal to her successor's imagination and sympathy, and so to give to the shadowy portrait of her here sketched out a spirit that cannot be so very unlike the real Lady Anne.

For the background and atmosphere of the portrait Miss Alexander has drawn upon the rich fund of history and legend that belongs to this old battle ground between Celt and Dane, mingling past and present in a familiar way that is sometimes a bit confusing to the reader who is not familiar enough with Irish chronicles to follow instantly the nimble play of her wandering fancy. St. Patrick of blessed memory, of whom Lady Anne's brother was the one hundred and sixth successor, and old "Tummus," the gardener of the incumbent, enter the narrative quite on terms of equality, and later a mournful view of the funeral of the great Brian Boru, which on a day long past wound down along Lady Anne's narrow valley and perhaps through her garden and her walk, gives place without a warning word to the visit at Armagh of a company of very modern automobilists and the unpleasant impression they left on Lady Anne's very critical successor.

But perhaps it is the unexpectedness and variety of her material and the informality of its arrangement that form the chief charm of Miss Alexander's book. In it serious history runs into folk lore, and that again into even less trustworthy ghost stories from "old Tummus" and a small boy named Hughey. The centre of all the stories, however, is Armagh, and the result of them all is a pot-pourri of fact and fancy that is not only entertaining, but reveals most attractively the romance and charm of a land that is little known to the casual reader. Miss Alexander is evidently deeply appreciative of this charm, and her book has, as evidently, been written out of a mind made full by much reading and much thinking upon a subject near her heart. If it does not, as she hopes, awaken in her readers an interest in the early histories and tales out of which she has chosen only a few, it will be because those readers are highly unsusceptible or deeply prejudiced. "Lady Anne's Walk" is not history, but it is the sort of thing that makes an excellent accompaniment to history.

Spencer's Trustees.

D. Appleton & Co. have received a note from the late Herbert Spencer's literary trustees, Auberon Herbert, H. Charlton Bastian, and David Duncan, in regard to his autobiography, which, unless some unforeseen complications arise in England, will be published April 1. The note will be incorporated in the work. The autobiography, it states, is given to the public as it was left by Spencer, "with a few modifications, the most important of which relates to the division of the volumes."

The illustrations for Part I. having been of somewhat inferior execution, improved blocks have been prepared, from which the portraits have been printed. A sentence on page 118, referring to a photograph of Hinton Parsonage, taken from a drawing made by Mr. Spencer when a boy, has been omitted because the photograph could not be found. Some renumbering of parts and chapters, repagination, and a few necessary verbal corrections are the only other changes that have been made.

Concerning the question of royalties, it is stated that Spencer received from the publishers in the United States a royalty of 10 per cent. from the time of the enforcement of the International Copyright act, in 1892.

Some Fall Announcements.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured for Fall publication new novels by Amelia E. Barr, author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Maid of Maiden Lane," &c., and George Barr McCutcheon, author of "The Sherrods," "Graustark," &c. The former will be entitled "The Belle of Bowling Green," and will deal with old New York in the stirring times of the war of 1812. Mr. McCutcheon's novel will be a sequel to "Graustark." Those who have read that book will recall that Bolaroz only granted the land of Graustark ten years' extension of the loan, and that it was an unusual thing for a member of the house of Ganlook to marry one not of royal blood. Besides, it would be peculiar if a country in which so many adventures and wonderful complications occurred would settle down to a peaceful existence because the Princess married the man she loved. Both books will be illustrated.

D. Appleton & Co. announce two new books in their Business Series to follow the publication of their forthcoming May book on advertising by Ernest Elmo Calkins and Ralph Holden. They are "Modern Industrialism," by Prof. McVey, and "Credit," by William A. Brendergast. The same house has also secured for Fall publication a new Norse-American novel by O. A. Liljencrantz. The publication of the Baroness von Hutten's new novel, "He and Hecuba," has also been postponed until early Autumn.

Charles Scribner's Sons, who will publish next week Henry Seton Merriman's "Tomaso's Fortune, and Other Stories," announce that they will issue early in the Autumn "The Last Hope," the novel Mr. Merriman completed some time before his death, and the last one which will appear from his pen. It has been in the hands of the publishers since its completion, and will not first appear serially. Apropos of Mr. Merriman, it is stated that he made, during the eleven years he had been writing, over a quarter of a million dollars. The figure given is $265,000, but he had not at the time of his death received the returns on his "Barlasch of the Guard" from McClure, Phillips & Co., who report this as the best novel of the season in England and the most popular in this country of any other of his books.

Brentano's Importations.

Brentano's have received this month from abroad the following books: From Paris—Henry Bargy's "La Religion dans la Société aux Etats Unis," Frédéric Masson's "Napoléon et son fils," a translation of Theodore Roosevelt's "Ideal American," Sven-Hedin's "Vers la Ville Interdite," Tolstoy's "Conseils aux Dirigés," A. B. de Guerville's "Au Japon," Ivan Strannik's "La Pensée Russe Contemporaine un livre du grand interet sur les conditions Sociales, Actuelles, sur la Litterature Russe Contemporaines et se Politique," G. Weulersse's "Chine, ancienne et novelle, impressions et reflexions," and "Le Japon d'aujourd'hui"; from Berlin—Fr. von Bernhradi's "Unsere Kavallerie im nächsten Kriege," Hall Caine's "Die Ewige Stadt," Paul Ernst's "Der schmale Weg zum Glück," M. Pitiddemann's "Modernes Seekriegswesen," C. H. Stratz's "Der Körper des Kindes," D. Theden's "Leben um Leben"; from Madrid—P. Baroja's "La Busca," Adolfo Posada's "Socialismo y Reforma Social," J. Benavente's "Teatro," and R. Burguette's "Mi Rebeldiéa," being critical and philosophical essays; from Rome—E. de Amicis's "In America"; G. L. Ferri's "Il Castello Fantasma," Mantegazza's "Un Bacio in Tre," and Corrado Ricci's "E' Ebreo Errante."

Russia in the Far East.

In his novel, "The Queen of Quelparte," Archer Butler Hulbert gives an account of Russian intrigue in the Far East. In the new edition of the book, which Little, Brown & Co. are bringing out, the author has included a new explanatory preface, in which he says:

Although the name of Quelparte, an island province of Korea, in the Yellow Sea, is used in the title of this story, the descriptions, customs, and most of the legends are distinctly Korean, and the setting of the romance is entirely true to those wild days in Korea in the Winter of 1897-8, when Russia accomplished its bloodless conquest of the country, and temporarily withdrew in the following Spring—according to common report to pacify Japan—soon after Russia's release of Port Arthur from China was made known. * * * But there is something truer here than certain descriptions and incidents, and that is the spirit of Russian intrigue and Russian aggression. The thread of the love drama is, of course, a fiction of the author's, which all will recognize, but the record of Russian methods of intrigue in the East, of her infinite scorn of truth, of the depths of her deceit, of the intense liveliness of that old dream of Peter the Great, of Russia's purposes in acquiring possession of Korea, and of the reason for her throwing it away again, are essentially true.

Manchuria.

The latest book by the author of "Three Years in Western China," Alexander Hosie, deals with "Manchuria: Its People, Resources, and Recent History." It is believed to be the first of its kind, viewing, as it does, Manchuria, economically and politically, from a broad point of view. Mr. Hosie is well known as an authority on the practical aspects of the fatherland of the Manchu dynasty, just now the object of watchful solicitude on the part of the world. He was in the Consular Service in China as late as 1900, his last post having been Niu-Chwang. Here he had exceptional opportunities of observation which he extended by traveling into every part of the land. In his new book he describes a journey into Central Manchuria, the boundaries, physical features, and climate of the empire, the people and the administration, agriculture, and the agricultural products, the animal and mineral products and special industries, the trade of Manchuria, and there are chapters on "Recent Events in Manchuria," "To Port Arthur and Along the Eastern Frontier of Manchuria," and "On the Amur, Shilka, and Trans-Baikal Railway." Mr. Hosie has provided maps, diagrams, and other illustrations for the volume. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish it shortly.

Handwriting.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have received a volume entitled "What Handwriting Indicates," by John Rexford. This is described as "an analytical graphology." It is a handbook of the science of reading character by handwriting. The special feature of the book is a series of analytical tables which demonstrate the significance of a trick or style of handwriting.

MARCH

1904

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of Islands and Their Peoples, Their History, and Records of the Catholic Missions, &c. Translated from the Originals, and Edited by Emma Helen Blair and Joseph Alexander Robertson. With Historical Introduction and Additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Illustrated. Vol. XI. 1599-1602. 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4 net per vol.

HISTORY OF THE MOORISH EMPIRE IN EUROPE. By S. P. Scott. In three volumes. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $10 net.

EDWARD LINCOLN ATKINSON, 1865-1902. By Charles Lewis Slattery. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

C. IVLE CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO. Libri VII. Caesar's Gallic War. With Introduction, Notes, Appendix, and Vocabulary. By Harry F. Towle and Paul R. Jenks. 12mo. New York: The University Publishing Company.

MEMOIRS OF HENRY VILLARD, Journalist and Financier, 1835-1900. In two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net per set.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT THE CITIZEN. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Outlook Company. $2 net.

MEMOIRS OF MLLE. DES ECHEROLLES. Being Side Lights on the Reign of Terror. Translated from the French by Marie Clothilde Balfour. With an Introduction by George K. Fortescue. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

JUNIPER HILL. A Rendezvous of Certain Illustrious Personages During the French Revolution, Including Alexander D'Arblay and Fanny Burney. By Constance Hill. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

IRELAND IN THE NEW CENTURY. By the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75 net.

CHOPIN. By J. Cuthbert Haddon. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

BEETHOVEN. By J. S. Shedlock. GOUNOD. By Henry Tolhurst. Bell Miniature Series of Musicians. 16mo. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Essays and General Literature.

THE ANNALS OF TACITUS. Books I. and VI. An English translation, with introduction, notes, and maps. By George Gilbert Ramsay. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION. Being the Foundations of Education in the Related Natural and Mental Sciences. By Herman Harrell Horne. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

ISOPEL BERNERS. By George Borrow. The text edited, with introduction and notes, by Thomas Seccombe. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Drama, Poetry, Music, and Art.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS. New edition. Revised and enlarged under the supervision of George C. Williamson. Illustrated. Volume III., H.-M. Octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

THE HOUR-GLASS AND OTHER PLAYS. Being Volume II. of Plays for an Irish Theatre. By W. B. Yeats. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

MANUAL OF ITALIAN RENAISSANCE SCULPTURE AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE COLLECTION OF CASTS AT THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. By Benjamin Ives Gilman. 12mo. Boston: Museum of Fine Arts.

FRIENDS HITHER AND YON. Poems by L. F. S. Barnard. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

THE RADIANT ROAD. By Ethelwyn Wetherald. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

PARSIFAL'S STORY AND ANALYSIS OF WAGNER'S GREAT OPERA. By H. R. Haweis. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 40 cents net.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY. Selected from the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language and Arranged with Notes. By Francis T. Palgrave. Revised and enlarged. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IN MEMORIAM. By Alfred Tennyson, with a commentary by L. Morel. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Religion.

THE POST-EXILIC PROPHETS. By the Rev. J. Wilson Harper. The Temple Series of Bible Handbooks. Edited by Oliphant Smeaton. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 30 cents.

HYMNS OF THE CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. Compiled by Mrs. Percival Mackrell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

CHRIST. By S. D. McConnell. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

SIMON PETER FISHERMAN. By "Thomas." 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.

THE UPPER WAY. An Open-Air Discourse of the Path of Life and Process of Walking Therein. By William Curtis Stiles. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

THE MASTER AND THE CHISEL. By Alex F. Irvine. 16mo. Published by the People's Church. 50 cents net.

Travel and Description.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE FAR EAST. By Homer C. Stuntz. Cincinnati, Ohio: Jennings & Pye. $1.75 net.

FIFTEEN YEARS AMONG THE TOP-KNOTS; or, LIFE IN KOREA. By L. H. Underwood, M. D. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 296. Illustrated. New York: American Tract Society. $1.50.

Fiction.

CHEERY'S CHILD. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE FRENCH WIFE. By Katherine Tynan. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

RUNNING THE RIVER. A Story of Adventure and Success. By George Cary Eggleston. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

TO WINDWARD. By Henry C. Rowland. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING. A Tale of the Illinois Country. By Randall Parrish. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE HORSE-LEECH'S DAUGHTERS. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

CONFESSIONS OF A MALE FLIRT. Monologue. A Bachelor's Soliloquy on the Eve of His Wedding. By Lawrence D. Fogg. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 15 cents. (Paper.)

HEZEKIAH'S KORTSHIP. By Hezekiah Jones's Wife. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

A BROKEN ROSARY. By Edward Peple. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

THE TROUBLE WOMAN. By Clara Morris. 16mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 40 cents.

THE YEOMAN. By Charles Kennett Burrow. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

HOW TYSON CAME HOME. A Story of England and America. By William N. Blding. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

ORDER NO. 11. By Caroline Abbott Stanley. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 400. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE THEATRICAL TRIMMER. By Harold Anton Vivian. Illustrated. 24mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

TWISTED HISTORY. By Frank C. Tresize. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

QUINTUS OAKES. A Detective Story. By Charles Ross Jackson. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

THE MIDDLE WALL. By Edward Marshall. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

"SURE" New "Chimmie Fadden" Stories. By Edward W. Townsend. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

A DAUGHTER OF THE STATES. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE STOLEN EMPEROR. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

WHEN LOVE IS LOVE. A Novel. By Kate Langley Bosher. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE REPORTER'S MANUAL. A Handbook for Newspaper Men. By John Palmer Gavit. Introduction by George Edward Graham. 16mo. Albany: Published by the Author. $1 net.

THE ACT OF TOUCH IN ALL ITS DIVERSITY. An Analysis and Synthesis of Pianoforte Tone Production. By Tobias Matthay. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

WRITING LATIN. Book One—Second Year Work. Book Two—Third or Fourth Year Work. By John Edmund Barss. Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin Series. 2 vols. New York: The University Publishing Company.

THE MAKING OF ENGLISH. By Henry Bradley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1 net.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM. By August Bebel. Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-third Edition. By Daniel De Leon. 12mo. New York: The New York Labor News Press.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Theory and Practice. By William Maver, Jr. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 216. New York: The Maver Publishing Company. $2.

MEDICAL UNION NUMBER SIX. By William Harvey King. 16mo. Pp. 60. New York: The Monograph Press. 35 cents.

PSYCHOLOGICAL YEAR BOOK. Quotations for Every Day in the Year, Showing That the Power of Thought and a Right Use of the Will May Attain Good Results, Improve Conditions, and Bring Success. Gathered by Janet Young. 12mo. San Francisco, Cal.: Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents net. (Paper.)

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOUL; and Other Essays. By Thomson Jay Hudson. With Portrait and Biographical Sketch. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

LA PHILOSOPHIE EN AMERIQUE. Depuis les Origines Jusqu'à nos Jours. (1607-1900.) Essai Historique. 8vo. New York: The Eclectic Publishing Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EXPERIMENTS; and Tests on Direct Current Machinery. By George F. Sever. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.

THE TEACHERS' MANUAL FOR SECOND READER. Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. Standard Reader Series. 24mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

SECOND READER. Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. Standard Reader Series. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

MY AIRSHIPS. By Alberto Santos-Dumont. 12mo. Pp. 400. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.40 net.

Lenten Observances.

Herbert Thurston's volume on "Lent and Holy Week: Chapters on Catholic Observance and Ritual," to be brought out immediately by Longmans, Green & Co., is a "popular" account of those external observances by which the season of paschal preparation is marked off from the rest of the ecclesiastical year. The author treats fully of the discipline of fasting, the Lenten liturgy, and the ceremonies of Holy Week. He traces the history of certain devotions of more recent date, such as the "Quarant' Ore" and the "Three Hours." The chapters on Palm Sunday, Tenebrae, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday have appeared in the form of popular pamphlets; part of the essay on "The Devotion of the 'Three Hours,'" was prefixed to a translation of Father Messia's work on the subject, while one or two other chapters have appeared as articles in The Month. All of the old material has now been revised and lengthened. Mr. Thurston writes in his preface:

Although a devotional conception has not been excluded, the writer's principal object has been to touch upon points of historical and liturgical interest, points which often bring us into immediate relation with the practice of the early Christian centuries. * * * The book is not in any way controversial. Although written from a Catholic standpoint, it does not pretend to do more than supply a plain statement of liturgical facts, such as would be accepted by the more scientific students of every communion.

There are several illustrations showing how the different ceremonies were performed in ancient times.

Railroad Law.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Connecticut is the author of a new treatise on "American Railroad Law," including street railroads, which is announced for April publication by Little, Brown & Co. The book is the outcome of experience in railroad cases, Judge Baldwin, before his election to the bench of the Supreme Court, having been general counsel of several railroad companies. His practice in this line extended into New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, as well as Connecticut. He was also tutor, for twenty years, of railroad law in the Yale Law School.

Electricity.

J. J. Thomson, D. Sc., LL. D., Ph. D., F. R. S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge, has arranged his Silliman lectures, delivered before Yale University in 1903, in a volume with the title "Electricity and Matter," which will be published March 26 by Charles Scribner's Sons. The author, who is the highest authority in England on physics, discusses the bearing of the recent advances in electrical science made by the study of Cathode and Röntgen rays and radio-active substances on our views of the constitution of matter.

A Tragedy on Shipboard.

"Araby," by the Baroness von Hutten, is the story of a jealous girl, a fickle lover, a coquettish matron, and a [illegible] with "white and gold teeth."

It is not a gay story, nor a cheerful one. It is dramatic and all takes place on shipboard. In the steerage a deserted Italian wife stabs the girl who ran away with her husband, and afterward the same tragedy under slightly varying conditions is enacted in the first cabin. The story has the advantage of brevity and concentration, however. The author rarely finds it necessary to branch off from the main tread, and the result is a well-told if not a particularly pleasant little story. ("Araby." By the Baroness von Hutten. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.)

READY SHORTLY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ADDRESSES and PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES, 1902-1904, with an Introduction by HENRY CABOT LODGE. 8vo, with portrait, $2.00. Popular edition, 12mo, $1.25.

This volume has far more significance than that of being merely an addition to the collected works of President Roosevelt.

It throws light upon the speaker himself, upon what he has done and upon what the man who, with the gravest public responsibility resting on him, thinks and speaks in this way, may be counted upon to do in the future.

BOG-TROTTING FOR ORCHIDS

By GRACE GREYLOCK NILES. Illustrated from photographs by Katherine Lewers and the author. 8vo. With 24 colored and 48 other full-page illustrations. *Net*, $2.50. (By mail, $2.70.)

A charming description of plant life in the swamps of the Hoosac Valley (Vermont, New York and Massachusetts). Readers will be surprised at the number and rare beauty of these native flowers.

READY NEXT WEEK

MATTHEW ARNOLD

An Exposition and a Criticism

By WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON, author of "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle," etc. 8vo, with portrait, $1.75. (Ready March 26.)

A systematic attempt to show how Arnold has influenced his age at many points, and how his teaching offers the stimulus and the corrective of which the twentieth century, no less than the nineteenth, with its tendencies to haste, thoughtlessness, and materialism, particularly stands in need.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT

By Professor A. JULICHER. Translated by JANET PENROSE WARD. With a preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward. 8vo, net $4.50.

In this work Professor Julicher gives an account of each separate document of the New Testament, going into such questions as authorship, date, and the circumstances under which it was written. His standpoint throughout is that of the free historical inquirer, and he has devoted special attention to the intricate problem of the authorship of the Johannine Writings. The points of agreement and difference between him and Dr. Harnack will be found of great interest to the student.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

NEW YORK LONDON

Memoirs of Henry Villard

JOURNALIST AND FINANCIER. 1835-1900

With Photogravure Portraits and Maps. 2 vols., 8vo, $5.00 *net*. Postage, 35 cents.

Mr. Villard achieved national reputation and prominence as the successful builder of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but the interest of these Memoirs lies not alone in the record of that achievement and the ups and downs of fortune consequent upon it. His early vicissitudes as a German emigrant to this country in 1853, his varied experiences as a journalist and war correspondent, his reminiscences of Lincoln and other leaders, civil and military, during the civil war, his descriptions of the great battles of which he was a witness, and the history of his financial career, constitute a work of unique interest and value.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, Publishers.

Jacob A. Riis's *Life of* ROOSEVELT

Is Published To-Day

THIS biography, "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," is written in the same unconventional style and with the same frankness and sincerity that gave so much charm to "The Making of an American," and "How the Other Half Lives." Mr. Riis writes of the President from the thorough knowledge and with the hearty enthusiasm of a most intimate friend and a long-time associate in the fight for good citizenship and decent living in New York City and State. He describes his boyhood, his college life, his entrance into politics, his fight for civil service reform, his reformation of the police force of New York, his career as Rough Rider, as Governor, as President, his personal characteristics and his family life. Through it all he makes clear the homely virtues which have kept Theodore Roosevelt true to his ideals—patriotism, honesty, perseverance, courage, fidelity.

Illustrated. $2.00 net (by mail $2.22)

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, NEW YORK

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1904.—16 PAGES.

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

Several friendly readers have remonstrated with us upon our remarks upon the death of Sir Leslie Stephen for saying that he won, and earned, his position as an authority in English letters without having written any book that could be pointed to as the credential of that authority. And they refer us to the "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century." The implied reproach is quite just. And it is pointed by the posthumous publication of its sequel, "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century," which is just now offered to the American public through Messrs. Putnam.

A pathetic personal interest attaches to this publication. The matter it contains was originally prepared for delivery as a course of the Ford Lectures at Oxford, to have been delivered last year. As the author's preface, dated November, 1903, explains, they were delivered, but not by him. "A serious breakdown of health" compelled him to depute the actual reading of the lectures to his nephew, to whom the volume is dedicated, and to devolve upon the same relative the preparation of them for the press.

The volume would in itself abundantly vindicate the author's claim, if he had ever made any, to be recognized as an authority in his subject, which necessarily includes a knowledge of what went on, in "literature and society," before the period of his subject. The knowledge is so complete, the observation so circumspect, the generalizations, when they occur, so safe. To read the first few pages may or may not be to be seized with a passionate desire to go on. That depends upon the inclinations and the culture of the individual reader addressed. But it is to be assured that one is in good hands.

The generalization which the first of the lectures, now become chapters, is directed to making out is that for the first part of the eighteenth century the connection between literature and "society" was a connection between literature and politics. That was indeed true of the first part of the nineteenth century in England, as everybody knows who has studied, for example, the foundation of the great quarterlies which were the most pretentious organs of literary as well as of political thinking. Sir Leslie quite makes good his position, citing in its behalf a number of interesting instances. Connected with this politicalizing of literature was the prosaizing of it. No living man remembers when English fiction, for example, was not written with a view to the "young person." But an English novelist, or dramatist, as he then was, of the Restoration, had no more fear of the young person than a French novelist has now. He equally addressed an audience of cynical males or of even more cynical females. And he was consequently ashamed of the things he had least need to be ashamed of, such as, conspicuously, generous and poetic sentiment. The lecturer puts it strikingly:

> When you have written a genuine bit of love-poetry, the last place, I take it, in which you think of seeking the applause of a congenial audience would be the smoking room of your club; but that is the nearest approach to the critical tribunal of Queen Anne's day.

What an illuminating remark that is. And what a light it particularly sheds upon the "coffee house" criticism, in which, for example, "glorious John" Dryden reigned supreme and had a special chair set for him, Winter and Summer, from which he might lay down in talk the same sort of verdicts that we know in his writing.

There are many such remarks in this volume. They show an adequate knowledge always, and a truly critical temper. They make a book very well worth reading. And they help to explain why the author of them should have come to be regarded in the London of his time as a critical authority of as much weight as was ascribed to "glorious John" in the London of his. But we continue to insist that Sir Leslie has written nothing which accurately represents his body of doctrine, anything like so accurately as, for example, Dryden's prose, which is practically all criticism, represents his.

RENAN AND ELIZABETH.

Suppose we had had a portrait of "Great Elizabeth" from the hand of the French master whose vivid historic imagination restored for us such a fascinating picture of the time in which Christianity was born and of the chief figures in that tremendous birth? This, it seems from a chapter in the reminiscences of Emily Crawford, published in the latest number of The Contemporary Review, we might have had if time and opportunity had not failed M. Renan in the crowded and saddened later years of his life.

It was the misfortune of the gifted historian that his remarkable talents as an investigator and restorer of the past were devoted to the most bitterly contentious of all the subjects engaging attention in his time, and though he preserved throughout a serenity and patience and candor that won the hearts of his intimates, his work and his personality were the centres of hot and angry quarrels. And it was his further misfortune that his qualities as a historian were obscured by the extreme darkness and confusion of his field as well as by the passionate antagonisms in which it was so fruitful. Had he been free from religious polemics, and had his searching intellect, his insatiable curiosity, and his re-creating imagination been employed in the intensely interesting Elizabethan period, with the ever-puzzling figure of the Queen to dominate the canvas produced, French literature might have been richer, Renan's fame more brilliant and secure, and our knowledge of English history in the sixteenth century more nearly complete.

"I often thought," writes Mrs. Crawford, "that a book on Elizabeth simmered in Renan's mind. He felt a little nettled at the sugar-candy deistical philosophy of Caro's lectures at the Sorbonne drawing crowds of ladies, while his own on Job, the Psalms, the Prophets, and other Old Testament subjects drew only students and German and Russian studentesses. Renan longed to write something that would have a feminine interest, and he felt himself limited to theology in connection with history and philosophy. Elizabeth would have given him a subject affording scope to these three branches in which his education and literary pursuits had specialized him. She and her work haunted him from the time when he delivered the Hibbert lectures at Westminster." "Sometimes her dauntless character, wide intellectual sympathies, splendid political instincts, and extraordinary wisdom impelled him to go on his knees before her, and then qualities utterly discrepant with them vastly amused and even tickled him. She had a mind of a Woman of the age of Higher Learning, the foibles of a neurotic Florentine of her period, and an oddity that struck Renan as quite British and something in the nature of the gnarled outline of an old oak. Her Cymric origin made him feel, as it were, her clansman."

These glimpses into the mind of Renan indicate what he might have done with the subject. Nor were his impressions of the Queen the result merely of chance or superficial reading. He had studied the publications of the British State-paper office and the priceless reports of the Venetian Ambassadors of the time from London, Paris, and Madrid and much more from original sources. We can imagine from the use he made of far less distinct and trustworthy indications of character in the historical work he did produce what might have grown from these studies. Renan's merit as a theologian and philosopher is the subject of wide difference of opinion and inevitably of a good deal of prejudice on both sides. But of his rare literary power there is no doubt. No prose French writer of his day surpassed him in purity, simplicity, lucidity, and the indefinable, unmistakable charm possessed by all great writers, and never the same in any two. His point of view in surveying the times of Elizabeth would have been unique and his presentation of it most interesting.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

An extremely interesting feature of The Delineator for April will be the first installment of "Round the World in Eighty Pictures," a series of letters describing a long journey, the first stage of which begins at Montreal and ends at Vancouver. The pictures are capital. This will be an Easter fashion number, with suitable articles on dress in New York, London, and Paris. Another illustrated article which will attract much notice is "Mme. Nordica in Holiday Time," by William Armstrong.

John Corbin's article on "Playgoing in London," illustrated with pictures by Raven-Hill, of Punch, and Frank Craig, is a lively and novel contribution to April Scribner's. James Jeffrey Roche has a striking poem on Panama. In Robert Grant's serial, "The Undercurrent," another character, Gordon Perry, an "advanced" lawyer, takes the centre of the stage.

"Incognito," by Helen Sherman Griffith, is the long novel in the April Lippincott. It is a bright and not too realistic love story, with two German royal personages, visiting in New York as Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith, as a pair of heroes. Elizabeth Robins Pennell has an article entitled "The Woman Question in Utopia."

The story of the life of Thomas Nast, by Albert Bigelow Paine, is begun in the April Pearson's. There are many reproductions of Nast's early pictures.

The April number of The Popular Magazine contains a complete novel by William Wallace Cook entitled "Wanted, a Highwayman," and the beginning of a new romance by Max Pemberton, called "Beatrice of Venice."

Lindsay Swift contributes to the latest number of Printing Art an article entitled "The Atmosphere of the Past in the Art of Printing." The frontispiece is a colored reproduction of a painting by Seymour Lucas, "The Duet." There are many striking examples of modern printing by way of illustration.

The Green Bag, a magazine for lawyers, published in Boston, contains an admirable portrait of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, with a biographical sketch by McCready Sykes. "What the United States Has Done for International Arbitration" is the title of an article by the Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State.

In the April Cosmopolitan Mrs. Richard Mansfield has an exceedingly clever dialogue on "Metropolitan Audiences," which is illustrated with some striking pictures of the auditoriums of our theatres and opera houses. The speakers are the Optimist, aged sixty; the Pessimist, aged thirty, and the Girl Who Knows, aged eighteen.

Of the four new serials started in the April number of The Ladies' Home Journal, that by Anna Katherine Green is the first detective story the popular Philadelphia monthly has ever published. Gardening and Easter are two subjects to which great attention is paid in this number.

The Ethical Record, a bi-monthly edited by Percival Chubb, and published in this city, contains "A New Home Rule Issue in New York Politics," by John De Witt Warner; "The Civic Improvement in the West," by E. G. Routzalin; "A Great National Question," by Jacob Gould Schurman, and other interesting articles.

The New Thackeray.

The new Kensington edition of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray (Scribners, $2 per volume) is a treasure. The comely page with its large clear type tempts the bookman, picking up a volume for cursory examination, to read again and read through each of those most delightful works of prose fiction in the English language. There is no other novelist like Thackeray. One may have his moods for Dickens and Scott and Jane Austen, for Trollope and George Eliot. But Thackeray seems to suit all moods. The newest volumes in the Kensington edition are the three devoted to "The Newcomes." The frontispiece of Volume I. is the portrait of Thackeray reading, from a sketch by Samuel Laurence. All the original Thackeray illustrations are admirably reproduced.

Rolfe's Shakespeare.

The American Book Company's new edition of the plays of Shakespeare, edited by Dr. William J. Rolfe, for home and school use, needs no new commendation. Dr. Rolfe is a scholarly and sensible editor. His introductions and notes of comment are invaluable to the young student. The comedy of "As You Like It" and the tragedy of "King Lear" have now appeared in neat, plain, remarkably well printed duodecimos with illustrations.

Ingoldsby Land.

Mr. Charles G. Harper's "The Ingoldsby Country: Literary Landmarks of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,'" (New York: Macmillan, $2,) is largely made up of descriptions of Kent scenery and the ancient buildings of Kent towns. Kent is that country of England which, next to Middlesex and Warwickshire, traveling Americans are apt to know most about. The Rev. Richard Harris Barham, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," was born in Canterbury and dwelt in Kent most of his life. Mr. Harper writes charmingly of the old cathedral town, of the Folkestone neighborhood, Romney and Romney Marsh, Dymchurch and Hythe, Sandwich, and the Isle of Sheppey. Many of us associate pleasant memories of our childhood with "Tom Ingoldsby" and his fluent rhymes. Many more will find this volume of Kent traditions, which is profusely and beautifully illustrated, quite to their liking.

A FINE LIBRARY.

THE library of the late Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, which is to be sold this Spring in the Anderson auction rooms, is largely a library of Americana, including a variety of special collections possessing strong American interest—early Mexican imprints, 1540-1595, antedating by many years the first books printed in the English colonies; works printed in the native language of Mexico, including many items unknown to the most successful collectors of Mexican books; works in the Indian languages of North America; writings of the Mathers and other early New England divines; books printed at the earliest German presses established in America; books printed by Benjamin Franklin and his associates, and Frankliniana; early New England Primers including several editions before 1800 wholly unknown to the late Paul Leicester Ford, whose bibliography of the "Little Bible of New England" was believed to be authoritative and complete; books from Washington's library, many with his autograph and bookplate; autograph letters of Washington, including several of the finest specimens which have ever been offered for sale; Washingtoniana, &c. The remaining portion of the library includes a remarkable number of rarities and treasures, ranging from books printed by Caxton and the early Continental typographers to original manuscripts of Scott, Irving, and Poe. The library will be dispersed in a series of sales, the first of which will probably be held by Mr. Anderson some time in April.

In 1872 Harrisse referred in the "Additions" to his "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima" to a previously unknown book printed at the first Mexican press—the "Manual de Adultos," printed in 1540 by Juan Pablos with the Spanish types of Jacobo Cromberger. This book was known to Harrisse from the "fragments" which he had seen in a private collection in Madrid, Spain. A copy of this imprint—the second issue of the first printing press established in America—is in the Hurst library. It is defective, having but fifteen leaves; but no perfect example, we believe, is extant. The last leaf, containing the date and Cromberger's name, affords the first satisfactory evidence concerning the earliest printing done in America.

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Bishop Hurst's collection of books printed in the Nahuatl or Aztec language of Mexico is easily superior to any previously offered. His collection of books printed in, or relating to, the native North American languages rivals in extent and importance the greatest collections formed in the past. We can describe here but two of the most valuable items in this department—the second edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, printed in Cambridge, Mass., 1685-85, by Samuel Green, and the "Ne Orhoengene neoni Yogaraskhagh Yondereanayendaghkwa," printed in New York by William Bradford in 1715, which is commonly known as the first edition of the Mohawk Prayer Book, interesting from a linguistic as well as a typographical view-point, and the earliest effort of the English to provide the aborigines of New York with printed religious instruction. The Eliot Bible, complete in text and genuine throughout, is a fine copy of the revised and corrected edition of the first Bible printed in the New World. An early binder has slightly cut into the bottom lines of a few leaves, but the volume, which is bound in purple morocco extra by Zaehnsdorf, is otherwise in excellent condition. The Mohawk Prayer Book, also in morocco extra, by Zaehnsdorf, is a perfect copy of a great rarity. Field's copy sold for $00 in 1875, and Murphy's brought $112 in 1884; there seem to be no other auction records. Even the Brinley collection, notwithstanding its special richness in books of this character, lacked this work, notable as a liturgical curiosity and highly prized as one of the rarest of the books bearing the name of New York's first printer.

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The Mather collection, chiefly comprising books by Increase and Cotton Mather, is one of the features of the New England portion of the library. The rarest item is probably the unequaled copy of Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," 1702, from the Menzies and Ives collections, valued at $125 in 1876, and at $170 in 1891, but now valued at a much higher figure. The errata, as usual, is not present, but the two leaves of advertisements are here, the condition is immaculate from beginning to end, and the size is extraordinary—14½ by 9¼ inches on the leaf. The collection of New England Primers is the most remarkable gathering of these little books since the third Brinley sale in 1881. Here are the editions of 1763, T. & J. Fleet (not in Ford;) 1771, John Perkins (not in Ford;) 1771, Thomas Leverett; 1781 (not in Ford;) 1784, S. Hall; 1788, E. Draper (not in Ford;) 1789, E. Draper (not in Ford;) 1791, Joseph Bumsteed; 1794,

MARCH

G. Forman; 1797, T. Dobson, and 1799, T. Dobson (not in Ford.) Besides these, there are a number of undated editions, probably printed in the neighborhood of 1800, among whose titles are several not given in Ford's book. The edition of 1763 is the eighth earliest known edition, being preceded by editions dated 1727, 1735, 1737, 1738, 1746, 1754, and 1762, each of which exists in a solitary copy. Bishop Hurst's earliest copy shows use, but is perfect.

The first edition of Sauer's Bible, Germantown, Penn., 1743, is the most notable item in the collection of books printed in the colonies from German type. It bears evidence of former ownership, but is complete. The second edition, 1763, and the third, 1776, are also in the collection. They were printed by the younger Sauer, who succeeded to his father's business soon after the appearance of the first edition of this Bible, the first printed in this country in a European language. Especially noteworthy is the first German book printed here—the hymn book prepared by members of the Ephrata Cloister, which the elder Sauer printed in Germantown in 1739. Here is also the rare "Martyr Book" of 1748, printed in folio at the Ephrata Press, the largest book issued in English America before the American Revolution. The Hurst copy has the engraved frontispiece, wanting in most copies.

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One of the most attractive portions of the Franklin collection—an extensive part of the library—is the special collection of the almanacs issued by Franklin. The earliest "Poor Richard" which Brinley could find was the issue for 1736; the earliest found by Stevens was 1740, (imperfect,) his earliest perfect copy bearing the date of 1741. The Hurst library has the number for 1739, not found by the other collectors, and also the one for 1744, unprocurable by them. His other numbers are dated 1752-57, 1759, 1761-69, and 1771. There are nine of the "Pocket Almanacks"—1752-54, 1758-62, 1764, and 1766. The "Cato Major" of 1744 is represented by six copies, one of which is in sheets, uncut, with the unfortunate exception of the title page and the first leaf of "The Printer to the Reader," in which Franklin says, not altogether truthfully, that the book is "the first translation of a classic in this western world." The collection of books and pamphlets printed by Franklin and his partners, books written by him, and other Franklinians, is the largest offered in any sale catalogue since the second Brinley sale, in 1880, and the Stevens sale, in 1881. They range, in point of date, from Wollaston's "Religion of Nature," on which Franklin worked as a compositor in 1725, to Letchworth's poetical "Morning and Evening's Meditation," 1766, the last book issued with Franklin's imprint. Many of the imprints are of extraordinary rarity, and several were not in the Brinley and Stevens libraries.

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The Washington collection, one of the most valuable gatherings of the kind ever formed, contains no less than fifteen works with his autograph. Here is Washington's own copy of his "Official Letters," London, 1795, in two volumes, each containing his signature. Throughout the volumes are corrections and additions in the editor's handwriting, and at the end of the work are several pages of manuscript comments, also by him. Washington's other copy of this book, possessing less interest, sold for $1,650 in 1895. Among the other books with Washington's autograph are Buffon's "Natural History," 1792, two volumes, signature in both volumes; Volney's "Ruins," 1795; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," 1783, in six volumes, autograph cut from Volume I., but present in the other volumes, the book plate is in each volume; Coxe's "View of the United States of America," 1794; Mawe & Abercrombie's "Universal Gardener and Botanist," 1778; Fox's "Letter to the Electors of Westminster," 1793; Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," two volumes, autograph and bookplate in each volume; St. Etienne's "History of the French Revolution, 1792"; Hardie's "American Remembrancer and Tablet of Memory," 1795; Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," 1794; Moore's "View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," 1783, two volumes, autograph and bookplate in each volume; Vallancey's "Essay on Fortifications," 1757; "Sentimental and Masonic Magazine," 1792-94, in five volumes, autograph in the first volume, and "The Bee," another periodical of the period, Volumes III., V., VI., VIII.-XI., and XIV.-XVIII., autograph in each volume.

R. F. R.

Hawthorne.

"The House of the Seven Gables," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, is republished by John Lane of the Bodley Head in a serviceable little volume of pocket size. Undying interest attaches itself to the romance of Hepzibah Pyncheon of Salem and her efforts to battle with poverty. Probably the chapter describing the first day of Hepzibah's experience as a petty shopkeeper is one of the ten most famous chapters in English fiction.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, March 18.—Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will publish "The Way of the Sea," by Norman Duncan. Concerning this new writer, Frank Bullen says that, with the exception of Joseph Conrad, no writer about the sea ever probed its mysteries so deeply and faithfully.

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The Oxford University Press announces the reproduction in fac simile of the earliest quartos of all Shakespeare's works not included in the First Folio, of 1623. This means "Pericles," the poems, the sonnets, and "The Passionate Pilgrim."

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The Religious Tract Society is publishing a book by the Rev. R. C. Forsyth containing the roll of Christian workers who lost their lives in the Boxer uprising in China, 1900.

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William Heinemann published yesterday Dolf Wyllarde's new story, "Uriah the Hittite." The scene is an island off the east coast of Africa.

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The correspondence of William Cowper, arranged by Thomas Wright, is published to-day by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

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Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish Capt. Sverdrup's "Four Years in the Arctic." Sverdrup was Nansen's companion, and commander of the Fram.

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Clark Russell's new sea tale, "The Yarn of Old Harbor," has just been placed in the hands of Fisher Unwin.

***

Messrs. George Routledge & Co. are publishing what they call "The Fitness Series," the purpose of which is to instruct the people on an important phase of national efficiency. The argument is that the basis of the nation is the individual citizen, and that unless he maintains a good state of mental and physical health the nation suffers.

The same house is publishing a "Browning Primer" by Dr. Edward Berdoe, containing a hitherto unpublished poem by Robert Browning.

***

Messrs. Chapman & Hall announce a story by "Keble Howard," (John Keble Bell, editor of The Sketch,) entitled "The God in the Garden."

W.

This Week's Publications.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone," by Mrs. Drew; Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," in Macmillan's Pocket Classic Series; "The Philosophy of Education," by Herman H. Horne, Ph. D.; Vol. III. of "The Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," and new editions of Wirt Gerrare's "Greater Russia," Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "Letters from Japan" and Archibald Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific."

Longmans, Green & Co. issue "Edward Lincoln Atkinson, 1865-1902," by Charles Lewis Slattery, Dean of the Cathedral in Faribault, Minn.; "St. Patrick in History," by the Very Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, and "The Evolution of Modern Liberty," by Prof. George L. Scherger.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out "Ireland in the New Century. A Plea for a Broader View," by the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, F. R. S., in which the author gives, for the first time, a full and authoritative account of the beginning, growth, and significance of the economic, social, and educational movements in Ireland with which his name is associated, and a new version of Tacitus, which has already been described in these columns.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish "Matthew Arnold: An Exposition and a Criticism," by William Harbutt Dawson.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is issuing "Two Cadets of Gascony," the new novel by Burton E. Stevenson, author of "The Holladay Case" and "At Odds with the Regent," and "Heart of Lynn," the first long novel by Mary Stewart Cutting, author of "Little Stories of Married Life." This relates the fortunes, the courage, the temptations, and the ambitions of a household of young people who have their way to make in the world; it is illustrated with five drawings by Helen Stowe. Another book published by this house is "Teutonic Legends," by Prof. W. C. Sawyer, with an introductory essay by Prof. Schultze of Dresden, Germany. It is an illustrated volume for the lover of music and the student of folk-lore, in which is told the story of the Wagnerian operas.

Little, Brown & Co. bring out to-day the first two of their ten Spring novels, "The Viking's Skull," a new romance by John R. Carling, author of "The Shadow of the Czar," and "The Rainbow Chasers," a story of the plains, by John H. Whitson, author of "Barbara: A Woman of the West." A second edition of these books is reported.

Payne Relics to be Sold.

Some time in April Stan. V. Henkels will hold a John Howard Payne sale in Philadelphia in Davis & Harvey's auction rooms. Among the leading items are the original manuscripts of Payne's "History of the Cherokee Indians" and of his proposed "History of Tunis," written when he was Consul there, together with his play of "Romulus," written for Edwin Forrest. One rather extraordinary item is the "love letters" of Payne and Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, which has already been published in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The correspondence was sent to Washington Irving, with a letter from Payne in which he says he thought Mrs. Shelley was in love with him, but found that she had been using him only as a cat's-paw to further her acquaintance with Irving.

Botticelli.

"Sandro Botticelli," by Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Ady,) is a new volume in Duckworth's Popular Library of Art, edited by Edward Garnett. (New York: Dutton, 75 cents.) Mrs. Ady, who is an art critic of acknowledged authority, divides her narrative and criticism into five chapters. There are also a list of Botticelli's important works and a bibliography. Even more interesting to the student are thirty-seven well selected and well executed plates illustrative of Botticelli's paintings.

Practical Side of Business.

Charles Scribner's Sons are importing a pocket treatise on "Business Success," by G. G. Millar. It treats of the "Definitions of Business," the "Ethical Aspect" of business, "Business Qualities," "Business at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century," how to start business, how to select and the payment of employes, and "The Romance of Business." Mr. Millar says:

> Care has been taken to treat of the present-day practical business apart from abstractions, and, as far as possible, the controversial aspects of sociology and political economy have been avoided. Doubtless theoretical business is a fascinating subject, but, after all, success is the desideratum of the commercial man, and, though he may sometimes indulge his fancy by considering what business may be in the future, he has to act in the present and make the best of time and circumstances.

English "Sir Mortimer."

Simultaneously with the issue of the book in this country by the Harpers, Miss Mary Johnston's novel, "Sir Mortimer," will be published in London by Archibald, Constable & Co. According to the reports from the American publishers, advance orders were so large as to call for several new impressions before the day of publication.

Plays by Browning.

A new tiny volume of the Temple Classics (New York: Macmillan. 50 cents) contains plays by Robert Browning, to wit: "Pippa Passes: A Drama," "King Victor and King Charles: A Tragedy," and "Luria: A Tragedy." There are also a "bibliographical epilogue" and copious notes. The print is good and on paper not too thin. One's eyes are not overtaxed in the reading. The volume slips easily into one's pocket. "Pippa Passes" is always worth rereading. The other plays are better known to Browning enthusiasts than to the general reader. Maeterinck has acknowleged his indebtedness to "Luria" in writing "Monna Vanna."

H. G. Wells's New Book.

Charles Scribner's Sons have secured the American rights to the new book by H. G. Wells, the well-known author of "Anticipations," "The War of the Worlds," &c. "Mankind in the Making" appeared in England, where it received much attention about a year ago. It is a sort of companion volume to his "Anticipations," in which he sought solutions of certain social problems, but now he suggests a new point of view in the consideration of human concerns. He declares that the belief that "life spans unprogressively from generation to generation" is no longer valid, and that "the amazing revelation of our days is that they do not lead to nothing." The book is described as a "very practical and concrete inquiry as to the best methods of securing the physical and mental progress of the race."

Some of the subjects Mr. Wells deals with are: "The Problem of the Birth Supply," "The Man-Making Forces of the Modern States," "Love and the Cultivation of the Imagination," "Thought in the Modern State," "The Beginnings of the Mind and Language," "Schooling," "Political and Social Influences," "The Organization of Modern Education," &c.

"Middle Scots."

Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to publish "Specimens of Middle Scots," by G. Gregory Smith of Balliol College, Oxford, England. This is a general introduction to the study of the literary language of Scotland during its period of greatest renown. Dr. Smith gives much new material and criticism in his introduction and notes, and in the former he discusses the traditional view of the influence of French on the language. He has also added a bibliographical account of the early manuscript collections.

"Jarwick the Prodigal."

Through a typographical error "Jarwick the Prodigal," by Tom Gallon, announced for early publication by Ward, Locke & Co. of London, was made to read "Warwick the Prodigal by Tom Ward."

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO · 34 UNION SQUARE · NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

Mrs. John Van Vorst's New Novel

A year ago Mrs. Van Vorst, with her sister, Miss Van Vorst, published "The Woman Who Toils." It created, it will be remembered, a widespread interest and called forth the President's "race suicide" letter, which he contributed as an introduction to that book.

Mrs. Van Vorst has now written a novel

The Issues of Life

dealing with the so-called "emancipation" of women. A good description of it is published by the Evening Sun:

"It is a novel of continuous and absorbing interest, written with great power and felicitous diction. The Home never had a stouter champion than Mrs. John Van Vorst; and if her satire is severe the general verdict will be that the New Woman whom she writes about deserves to be shown in the pillory. 'The Issues of Life' is bound to be a healthy influence. It will do more good than a thousand sermons, for everybody will want to read a book so sane, sweet and earnest." $1.50.

In the Red Hills

By ELLIOTT CRAYTON McCANTS

This is the work of a new Southern writer. If the name of any of a half dozen well-known Southern authors were attached to it the sale would quickly go into the tens of thousands. Eventually it will make its way by its own merits. It is a tale of the hills of Carolina, picturesque and fresh. (Illustrated by Foley. $1.50)

South America and Panama

Several years ago Mr. Butterworth made the journey to South America to write this book. He has now written a new chapter on Panama, revising the book to the year 1904. The price is reduced from $2.00 to $1.00 net, with maps and illustrations.

NOTE.—Any of these books will be sent on approval, returned if not wanted, and to be paid for AFTER examination.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO · 34 UNION SQUARE · NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

FROM READERS.

Warm Appreciation of Clifton Johnson's Pictures of the Life of a New England Boy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THERE have been many old books, and there are several new ones treating on the boy, and so it is probable that these will multiply in number. Three such volumes have just been taken from the press, bound up and thrust upon the market, all with a ray of hope. This theme must have a considerable interest, and why should it not, for the boy in a large degree is a duplication of the man. What a boy thinks or acts is often a smaller edition of the more mature mind, and sometimes it is interesting to note the process of evolution as exhibited in this queer combination of life commonly called boy.

It was the late Charles Dudley Warner who said, "One of the best things in this world to be is a boy," and he was not wrong when he made this assertion; that is, according to the male point of view. Mr. Warner defended the chap in his "Being a Boy," and the kind words uttered by a "boy" in defense of a boy have become memorable. The rascal that masculine youthfulness is generally pictured was by him treated in a manner not to exactly laud the virtues of the youth, but to place them in a position rather prominent, so that they would more than balance his vices. This book gives an account of the trials, temptations, and struggles that go together and make up a boy's life. It is a simple story, yet it contains so much truth and common sense that it should at least command a single reading of all the boys of all ages. Really the only ones that would offer protest would be the girls, who have the right to question Mr. Warner's saying that the best luck falls to the fortune of the boy.

Clifton Johnson, in his books "The Farmer's Boy" and "The Country School of New England," deals at length with the rustic lad, and his conclusions would lead a city fellow to feel that a little hayseed is after all a boon to pleasure.

The son of a farmer, at least of New England, is of a composition much the same as his city cousin, except that he enjoys the freedom of the hills and the genuine pleasure of roaming through the woods. Of course, the supply of work around a farm is never done, and as soon as the little fellow can walk a few paces he is assigned the task of carrier of wood. And, oh, how that very thing haunts him for many years! He must carry wood, yes, until he can get some one else to haul it for him.

There is, after all, a certain similarity among all youth, and so our author tells us the rustic chap has the same difficulty of arising early as the city lad. His father is unceremonious in securing the co-operation of his son, but at length the boy arises and goes through the no less iniquitous custom of washing. If the boy had his own way, he would postpone it until the temperature should warrant such infringements of the code. Then comes a lot more work, and following it a good, wholesome breakfast. Yet this is repeated through every livelong day in Winter, with slight moderation in the Summer.

In due course of time the fellow grows, but never big enough to discard the work. Like the curse of Cain, it is written on his forehead "Thou must work." Yet his life is filled with many pleasant memories, even those separated from the old homestead. The country lad, no matter how poor he is, lives in a home, or at least a house, and that is saying more than his city friend can boast of, who is compelled to exist in an apartment. "Cops and robbers," "flat-bell ringin," all help to make the items of the urban youth, but then the officer of the law is waiting to haul him into the lock-up. Naturally the country lad has more freedom, but he, dear soul, does not know it, and looks for the time when he can get down to the centres of civilization.

If any one graphically describes the New England life, it is Mr. Johnson, and his words and photographs have received due attention. Every phase has been caught by the camera, and supplemented by the pen, until truly we have a panorama of a boy's existence, beginning on a New Year's morn and ending with the Christmas holidays. The holiday spirit and the drudgery are painted, while the pathos and humor are also snapped. A mere glance at the many views ought to bring back the cheerful yesterday. For instance, such as "The Meditations by the Streamside," "Over the Hills to the Chestnut Trees," "On the Fence Over the Brook," "The Opening of the Fishing Season," "Some Fun in a Boat," all these bring back to the heart the gospel of joy. No less interesting is the picture "In Swimming." These are ordinary and still intensely interesting scenes. To show the other side, we have "The Road to Learning," "The Boy Who Makes the Fire," "Always Willing to Do Something Other than Weed," illustrating clearly another phase of the boy's life.

We are told that he is indifferent to living pictures, and is totally negligent toward the preservation of things of nature. The ox, the horse, cow, or what not is subject to his will, and he sees to it that things are made lively. Perhaps a spirit of indifference is shown, but the boy makes up for his carelessness by his affection for his mother. To her he brings all his troubles, and sometimes he lets his eldest sister into his confidence. His life is centred around his good parent, and, success or failure, mother knows it all. Is it surprising that so many New England boys have turned out to be quite famous, and how much is due to their mother?

When this recital has been given, a little of that pure Yankee air seems to pervade yourself, and you seem to be drifting away, yea, down the Connecticut, in the land which Mr. Johnson so aptly describes. The same water you traverse, the same spots may be passed; but the difference of years makes it impossible to be a boy again, and go through that happy period of life, for time, cruel time, has made you something else.

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.

Borough of the Bronx, March 13, 1904.

"Letters from a Chinese Official."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In corroboration of the letter you published March 12 let me add that one friend (an Englishman) tells me that the author of the "Letters from a Chinese Official" is an Englishman, whose name he does not recall, but who has been connected with the editorship of the Dent Series of classics, (London.) By another I am told that the author is an Englishman and an Oxford graduate, the evidence coming through a third party, who said he met at dinner a friend of the author. Still another fairly snubbed me for doubting for an instant that the author could be other than an Anglo-Saxon, from the internal evidence of the book itself.

Might it not be a compromise—instigated by a Chinaman and written by somebody else who certainly is a master of the "King's" English?

Who cares who wrote it? For my part, I am not inquisitive as to the identity of the author, but I should value the book more highly than I do could I believe that a Chinaman were even indirectly connected with its authorship. It should also be known that the title when published in London two years ago was "Letters from John Chinaman." G. W. LEE.

Brookline, Mass., March 13, 1904.

Johann Georg Seumme.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I find in Niedersachsen the following notice by Ernest Mangold, Münden: "In 1776, at the time of the selling by Frederick II. of Hesse-Kassel of his country's children for heavy money to England, the poet Johann Georg Seumme, whose 'Where there is singing make thyself at home" and 'The Savage' are to this day sung by everybody, was also seized by Hessian recruiting officers. He, the fierce tyrant-hater, was forced to travel over Hanover-Münden down the River Weser to fight against the budding liberty of America." In his autobiography "My Life" Seumme says: "While trying to get to Paris on the third evening I lodged at Vach, and here all protest, notwithstanding the Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, the betimes great Manbroker, through his recruiting officers, took charge of my future night quarters by sending me to Ziegenhain, where comrades in sorrow from all quarters were all ready congregated to be sent the next Spring, after Fawlet's inspection, to America. While waiting at Ziegenhain the old Gen. Gore made me do clerical work, and was very friendly toward me. At last we went from Ziegenhain to Kassel and from there they sent us to Münden in Hanover. At Münden the Broker Fawlet took review of us upon the meadow, (Tanswerder,) and the Dragoons, non-commissioned officers, and Gardists gave us a few hundred bellybusters (Rippenstösse) because we would not cry loud and sarcastically enough 'Long live the King,' but I, as little fellow in the knapsack (middle) row, escaped the busters without even having to open my mouth, but my hat I had to swing nevertheless. Then we went on the so-called Bremer Böcken (canalboats) down the Weser to Bremerlehe, where the English transports awaited us."

Thus far Seumme. Mangold adds that in America Seumme wrote his ironical elegies upon camp life in America. I have Seumme's poems, but his ironical elegies are not included. Perhaps they were omitted on purpose. They should, taking the gist of his poems as a criterion, prove interesting reading. In one of them, dedicated to his friend, Boeris von Münchhausen, he recalls the time when both lay upon a rock and read Klopstock and Wieland together instead of watching the budding liberty.

I should like to get a glimpse at Seumme's elegies. Has any library of New York City his complete works, and could they be seen? A friend of mine, a native of Hesse-Kassel, promised to obtain them for me, while in Germany, but they appeared to be out of print. He procured, however, an edition of the letters and reports of Gen. and Mrs. Riedesel after much research. I understand this work has been translated by Stone of Mount Vernon. I have been unable to get hold of it, but have been told that the translation is an excellent one. I suppose Bayard Tuckerman uses it in his life of Gen. Schuyler, (reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Dec. 12, 1903.) Mrs. Riedesel's sarcastic remark to Gen. Burgoyne after the capitulation seems worth recording: "Burgoyne said to me, be without fear—all your troubles are at an end. I answered him, that I should be doing a great wrong indeed to have any further apprehensions, since our chef did not seem to enterfain any, and since he appeared upon such good footing with Gen. Gates." Her experience with the "Fish Ladies" of Boston and the Shoemaker Generals of New England makes poor Gen. Schuyler's troubles all the more comprehensible. Upon reading this book one wonders if it was not a kindly Providence after all that caused Burgoyne to be General in Chief of that Canadian army instead of Riedesel. Or is there no kind Providence? We have Bancroft's word for it that there is. F. B.

Asbury Park, N. J.

Essays by F. C. S. Schiller.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Humanism, Philosophical Essays," by F. C. S. Schiller, published in London by Macmillan & Co. last Fall, is one of the most stimulating and original volumes of philosophical essays that I have read in several years, being worthy of comparison with James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" and Howison's "Limits of Evolution." It consists of fifteen essays, most of which have previously appeared in the leading philosophical and psychological journals of England and America. However, these essays have been carefully revised and many additions made thereto for this volume, and, although on different subjects, have a thread of unity running through them, binding them pretty well together and tending to form one system. I have found all of these essays so ably written and so entertaining that it is difficult to determine which deserve to be selected for especial praise. Perhaps "The Ethical Basis of Metaphysics." "Truth," "Darwinism and Design," "On Preserving Appearances," and "The Ethical Significance of Immortality" are the most striking. "On Preserving Appearances" is a pungent criticism of Mr. Bradley's "Appearance and Reality."

The volume is dedicated to Prof. William James, whom the author calls "the humanest of philosophers."

Mr. Schiller will be recalled as the author of "Riddles of the Sphinx," which appeared anonymously in 1891, and a second edition of which was published in 1894, with the author's name on the title page. Dr. Caldecott speaks of this as a "brightly written book," and C. C. Massey in a critical review which appeared in the proceedings of the S. P. R. says that it "exhibits philosophical power of a high order."

In 1902 "Personal Idealism: Philosophical Essays by Eight Members of the University of Oxford," edited by Henry Sturt, was published. The second essay in the volume, entitled "Axioms as Postulates," as said in a review by Prof. Charles B. Upton in The Hibbert Journal, "the longest, the most daring, and the most original of the series—is from the pen of that dexterous and brilliant free-lance in philosophy, Mr. F. C. S. Schiller." All of his philosophical essays show much thought and are written in a most pleasing style. Mr. Schiller is barely forty years of age, but has already attained an enviable distinction in the philosophical world. At the present time he is a fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, at Oxford. Like his friend, Prof. William James, as well as Dr. G. H. Howison and Dr. J. E. MacTaggart, he is an idealist and pluralist, though he is not in full accord with the views of any one of them. I heartily commend "Humanism" to such of your readers as are interested along philosophical lines.

THOMAS M. SHACKLEFORD.

Tallahassee, Fla., March 14, 1904.

Natural Autobiographies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On the subject of natural biographies the following, from the preface to Charles Godfrey Leland's "Memoirs," has some bearing. Leland wrote: "It happened once in Boston, in the year 1861 or 1862, that I was at a dinner of the Atlantic Club, such as was held every Saturday, when the question was raised as to whether any man had ever written a complete and candid biography. Emerson, who was seated by me at the right, suggested the 'Confessions' of Rousseau. I objected that it was full of untruths, and that for plain candor it was surpassed by the 'Life of Casanova.' Of this work (regarding which Carlyle has said, 'Whosoever has looked therein, let him wash his hands and be unclean until even,') neither Emerson nor Lowell, nor Palfrey nor Agassiz, nor any of the others present seemed to have any knowledge, until Dr. Holmes, who was more adventurous, admitted he knew something thereof. Now, as I had read it thrice through, I knew it pretty well. I reflected on this, but came to the conclusion that perhaps the great reason why the world has so few and frank autobiographies is really because the world exacts too much. It is no more necessary to describe everything cynically than it is to set forth all our petty diseases in detail.

"Acting from this reflection, I wrote this book with no intention that it should be published; I had indeed some idea that a certain friend might use it after my death as a source whence to form a life. Therefore I wrote, as fully and honestly as I could, everything which I could remember which had made me what I am." Leland's attempt to answer Emerson's question of forty years ago, now repeated by Mr. Alden, has resulted in his "Memoirs," which certainly appear to be frank enough.

ROBERT GORDON BUTLER.

South Orange, N. J., March 15, 1904.

Books to Read Aloud.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I sympathize with E. M. Gardner in his complaint of the difficulty of finding anything among the new books suitable for reading aloud. However, here are a few, both new and old, which we have enjoyed and which others might find equally agreeable: "Points of View," by Agnes Repplier; "The Fallen Idol," by F. Anstey; John Fiske's "Critical Period of American History," Olive Thorne Miller's "Bird Ways," "Four-in-Hand," by Geraldine Anthony, and "Brigadier Gerard," by Conan Doyle. These are all written in English to which it is a pleasure and not a penance to listen, and hold the interest without too great a strain on the attention. M. W. J.

New York, March 15, 1904.

"A Drone and a Dreamer."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a letter signed "An Admirer of Cleverness" I note the book "A Drone and a Dreamer," by Nelson Lloyd, mentioned as being published by Baker, Taylor & Co. This book, as well as his first book, entitled "The Chronic Loafer," is published by J. F. Taylor & Co., and not by the firm first mentioned. D. R.

New York, March 12, 1904.

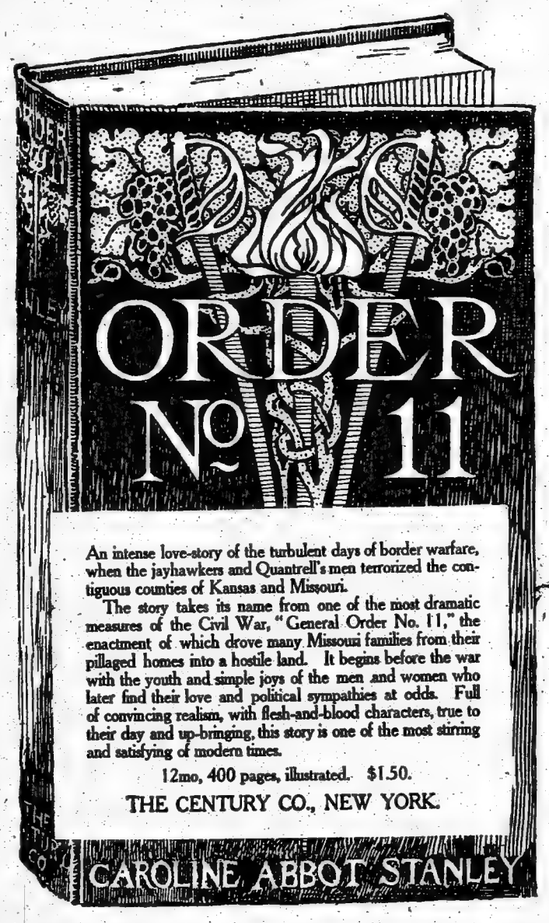

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MARCH

THE WRITERS' VIEWS.

Mr. W. H. Fleming and Mr. W. F. Johnson Reply to Criticisms.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN YOUR SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS March 12, under a caption, "Shakespeare Commentary," is a communication signed "B. Frank Carpenter, New York Public Library, March 7, 1904," in which the writer gives some "extracts" from my book, "How to Study Shakespeare."

The only one on which he offers any comment is the last, which is as follows:

Why the change from prose to verse? Ans.—There were no drop curtains in Elizabethan theatres. Rhymed couplets were introduced to inform the audience of the end of a scene. (Vol. I., Page 35.)

Of course they were! How else were an Elizabethan audience to know when to go home, poor things? Only, in playing "Love's Labour's Lost" and "The Comedy of Errors," Mr. Fleming should have mentioned that the spectators were chained to the orchestra seats, as those plays are mostly "rhymed couplets," and it would have disconcerted the actors for the audience to be rushing out and in when "informed of the end of a scene" in every alternate line. That so interesting a fact in stage lore should have remained for so many years unsuspected only proves again that the only way to edit Shakespeare is to keep our editions, as Mark Twain kept his last will and testament—like a diary! So many unsuspected and unsuspectable things are turning up every day!

This so-called "extract" from my book is both incomplete and incorrect. The play of which I was writing was "Othello." What I wrote was: "Shakespeare ends Scene 2 with a rhyming couplet, free, be; also, Scene 3, night, light. Also several other scenes in this play. Why did he change from blank verse to rhyme at the end of these scenes?

Answer—There was no drop curtain in the Elizabethan theatres. It is supposed these rhyming couplets were intended to inform the audience of the end of a scene. Cf. Abbott, Grammar, Section 515.

"Othello," Act I., Scene 2, is written wholly in blank verse, with the exception of the last two verses, which rhyme. Scene 3 is written partially in prose, the remainder in blank verse, except the last two verses, which rhyme. Hence the comparison of this play with "Love's Labour's Lost" and the "Comedy of Errors," which "Mr. Carpenter" says are mostly "rhymed couplets," does not hold good. A tyro might have perceived this.

"Mr. Carpenter" seems to be ignorant of the fact that there were no "orchestra seats" in the Elizabethan theatre. Nor was the space in front of the stage even floored. The audience in that part of the theatre stood on the ground. Shakespeare in "Hamlet," (III., 2, 12,) describes them as groundlings, because they stood on the ground.

The passage to which I refer in Abbott's "Shakespeare Grammar," Section 515, is as follows:

Rhyme was often used as an effective termination at the end of a scene. When the scenery was not changed or the arrangements were so defective that the change was not easily perceptible, it was, perhaps, additionally desirable to mark a scene was finished.

"Mr. Carpenter" is evidently one of those critics referred to by Prof. Richard Burton when he says: "Contemporary criticism proverbially walks in 'Blind Man's Alley.'"

Further comment on "Mr. Carpenter's" Shakespeare lore is unnecessary.

The following letter from Dr. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, which I have permission to publish, throws still further light on "Mr. B. Frank Carpenter":

The New York Public Library,
New York, March 15, 1904.

William H. Fleming, Esq., 60 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City:

Dear Sir—In answer to your note of the 15th inst., I have to say that there is on the staff of the New York Public Library no employe by the name of B. Frank Carpenter. Very respectfully,

J. S. BILLINGS, Director.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING.

New York, March 17, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of March 12 I find a review by Mr. William E. Dodd of my book, "A Century of Expansion." The space and place which it fills are flattering to me, and, however much Mr. Dodd's opinions and judgments differ from my own, I have no disposition to take exception to them. It is the privilege of the critic to criticise as much as of the author to write. But there are some statements of alleged fact in Mr. Dodd's review which pique curiosity and suggest inquiry for the sake of information.

"There is," says Mr. Dodd, "another purpose of this review of a century of expansion. It is to show that Federalist expansion during the early years of the Nation's growth was all justly and wisely undertaken and carried out, and that Democratic expansion was unrighteous, unholy, and unclean." May I ask Mr. Dodd, through you, when and where there ever was any "Federalist expansion," during the early years of our Nation's growth or at any other time? I have never heard of any, and certainly mention none in my book. The only expansion in the first half-century of the Nation was the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. Are we to understand that Jefferson, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson and John Quincy Adams were Federalists? When I wrote the chapters commending those acts of expansion and commending the men who performed them, I really supposed I was commending Democratic statesmanship. I mentioned the Federalists chiefly to condemn them for their happily futile opposition to such expansion, opposition which I described as "political and factional, and not patriotic or inspired by principle." Wherefore I ask, when and where was the "Federalist expansion" of which Mr. Dodd declares me to be the eulogist? And when and where was the Democratic expansion, save in the one case of Mexico, which I condemn?

Again, Mr. Dodd says, imputing the sentiment to me: "If Webster recommended the immediate annexation of Hawaii, it was far-seeing statesmanship." When on earth did Webster ever recommend any such thing? I have never heard of it. Where is there the slightest hint of it in my book? There is none. There could be none.

Mr. Dodd's next point against me is that I repeat "the whole Whitman myth which Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale has so completely exploded." If so, Mr. Dodd must give me a certificate of skill in condensation, for I devote only a single page to Whitman. It was not my intention, and is not now, to enter the controversy over Marcus Whitman. "That way madness lies." I am, however, perfectly familiar with Prof. Bourne's views upon the subject, and also with the views of other historical authorities, including many of Whitman's contemporaries. For example, there was Mr. Everett, American Minister to England, who said, "Our country owes it to Dr. Whitman and his associate missionaries that all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains and south as far as the Columbia River is not now owned by England." I make in my book no extravagant claim for Whitman as the sole "savior of Oregon." The facts which I state are that there was such a man, that he made a trip across the continent for the expressed—if not express—purpose of enlightening the Government as to the state of affairs in Oregon, and that he did confer with Webster and laid before him much information. These facts are indisputable.

Finally, Mr. Dodd says, speaking of the pledge of Congress to withdraw from Cuba after pacifying the island: "The author is convinced that we have made a great mistake in keeping the promise though made in ever so good faith." That I must challenge as absolutely and gratuitously untrue. I express no such conviction anywhere in the book. I do say that many Americans held that that act of Congress should not have been regarded as binding and that it might well have been annulled. But I also say (page 292) that "there were also many who held the renunciatory act of Congress was inexorably binding upon the United States, and must, at whatever cost, be fulfilled." The most cursory reader must see that these are not expressions of my personal conviction or opinion, but are mere records of fact concerning the various policies advocated toward Cuba. Mr. Dodd cannot point to a single phrase or word in my book that warrants him in charging me with advocating the repudiation of that promise, or with deploring the keeping and fulfilling of it.

If Mr. Dodd will specify the "Federalist expansion" of which he says I make myself the champion, and will tell when Webster recommended the immediate annexation of Hawaii, and will point out in my book some of the other things which he says are in it, he will make an uncommonly interesting contribution to American history. He will also incidentally free himself from that which—to adapt to himself the words which he applies to me—"very seriously discredits all he has to say about other subjects."

WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14, 1904.

"But That Is Another Story."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I note that Mr. Alden in his letter published recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS seems to think that Kipling is entitled to the credit of having originated "But that is another story," and that one of your readers in last Saturday's number attributes it to Jean Paul Richter, written in 1807. As a matter of fact this expression was originated by Laurence Sterne, the expression falling originally from the lips of Mr. Shandy in conversation with Dr. Slop:

"I tell thee, Trim, again quoth my father, 'tis not an historical fact, 'tis a description.—'Tis only a description, honest man, quoth Slop, there's not a word of truth in it.—That's another story, replied my father."—"Tristram Shandy," Book 2, Chapter XVII. WESTMINSTER.

New York, March 14, 1904.

Giles's "China and the Chinese."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Saturday I notice that the "List of Books Dealing with the Far East" (Page 170) omits "China and the Chinese," published in 1902 by Herbert A. Giles, LL. D., Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge.

In his preface Prof. Giles says: "It is not pretended that Chinese scholarship will be in any way advanced by this publication. The lectures, slight in themselves, were never meant for advanced students, but rather to draw attention to, and possibly arouse some interest in, a subject which will occupy a larger space in the future than in the present or in the past." The book is certainly all of that. The lectures are so beautifully written that they have all the interest of short stories, while at the same time one feels assured of the truth of the statements contained therein.

I am not competent to say that this is the best of all books on China, as I have not read all the others, but it is not only worth reading, but it is intensely interesting. The Chinese people are invested with a human interest that completely removes the feeling one generally has that they are dim and far away. K. P. G.

New York, March 16, 1904.

No Royalties on "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some schoolbooks tell about the amount of royalty earned by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe as the result of the sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." There never was any royalty paid, and the true story is as follows: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published as a serial story in The National Era, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Jewett, wife of John P. Jewett, the leading Boston publisher at that time, had read the story and told her husband that it would prove a success if published in book form. She was a bright woman, and had a good critical literary judgment. On the strength of her insistence, Mr. Jewett opened correspondence with Mrs. Stowe which resulted in a conference between Mr. and Mrs. Stowe and himself. Mr. Jewett offered to publish the book, take all the risk, and pay a royalty on each copy sold. This was refused, and a lump sum was insisted upon. Mr. Stowe at the first interview thought that if enough was realised to buy Mrs. Stowe a nice black silk dress they would be satisfied. Later on, as the result of more talk with Mr. Jewett, he enlarged his views to enough to buy a nice home. The expectations of Mr. Jewett were greatly in excess of any ideas of the Stowes. At last, when Mr. Jewett could not induce them to accept a royalty, a lump sum was agreed upon, but the amount I forget. I know, however, it was considered by the Stowes at the time quite a liberal offer. The book proved a wonderful success and made Mr. Jewett a rich man; that is, rich for those days.

Then Mrs. Stowe opened a correspondence with Mr. Jewett insisting on a royalty. This was refused, but Mr. Jewett gave her an additional $10,000, which in their condition was a very comfortable amount. Her letters were bitter and insulting, and had Mr. Jewett published them would have caused a severe shock to Mrs. Stowe's friends.

I know these facts as follows: My father, the late Sylvester Bliss of Boston, was at that time an intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, and Mr. Jewett published most of his books as the result of my father's judgment after reading the manuscripts.

One evening Mr. Jewett brought the Stowe correspondence to our house and read the letters to my father, with the idea of getting an expression of opinion as to the advisability of publishing them. Mrs. Stowe had not only written to Mr. Jewett, but to others, about him, and misstated the facts. The letters were never published, but were kept many years by Mr. Jewett.

HENRY S. BLISS.

726 West Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., March 13, 1904.

Some New Editions.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have in preparation a new edition of "What Mr. Darwin Saw," an account of Charles Darwin's observations in his journey around the world. Among the present season's books from the same house fresh editions are announced of "The Jewel of Seven Stars;" "Lux Crucis," and "The Russian Advance."

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CURRENT COMMENT.

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ANECDOTES OF SPENCER.—With all Spencer's ingenuousness, he accepted the fact of his own greatness as he accepted sunshine, and his consciousness of the one seems no more obtrusive or persistent than of the other. He talked a little of himself, as he might have talked of somebody else. Touching on the limits imposed upon his work by the ratio of its magnitude to that of the life and strength of one man, he said that he looked with surprise at his having undertaken it, poor as he was in health and resources, and having carried it along while it was exhausting his little means year by year. But now, he said, he was prospering and increasing in vigor. Yet his statement of all this was so perfectly colorless that it awakened hardly any more feeling than a glass of water awakens in the eye or tongue. Herbert Spencer seemed just the same to him that anybody else is—no more and no less.

He did not like a decimal system, preferring 12 as a radix because it has more factors than 8 or 10. He said that in his "early engineering days" (an expression that he used more than once) he often found help in dividing long numbers by seeing if 12 would "go." He was very full of illustrations where men have hung on to the "dozen," "in spite of their fingers and toes," as he expressed it, and cited 12 inches in the foot, 12-:-4 feet in the yard, 12 months in the year, 12x2 hours in the day. Yet he would prefer a decimal monetary system to the present confused English one, but a duodecimal system to either.

As we were in the country I naturally asked him whether he preferred living in country or city. He answered, the country, if he could take his friends and his club with him; but he prefaced this conclusion by saying that it was a complicated question. He did not often put things briefly, sententiously, antithetically, but ran rather to exposition—as he sometimes did in his books, further than the reader enjoys. As to his club—the Athenaeum—he expressed great attachment for it, said he was in the habit of lunching there, and deferred an appointment we proposed, because it would interfere with a meeting of the board of management, saying that his absence from two consecutive meetings was "a thing never heard of."

Two or three times he spoke of England's rich heritage of parks being a result of aristocratic institutions, the parks nearly all being old domains of the crown or great nobles. Yet he hates monarchy, or at least some of the people's habits regarding it, so thoroughly that he does not go to public dinners because he will not join in drinking the health of the sovereign.

I asked him if he did not find dictating a disadvantage in composition, because one cannot readily change and improve as one goes along. He answered: "But you should see my proofs! I tear three of them all to pieces, and even my amanuensis writes on alternate lines, so that I can readily insert changes."

He was fond of talking about his friends, and I was surprised to learn that he had been fond of visiting at the house of a man so utterly dissimilar from himself as Carlyle, though in time he got tired of the old man's diatribes. I think, from many things he said, that the real attraction was the quick wit of Mrs. Carlyle, of which he gave us some examples that it might pain the subjects or their survivors to print even now. He told us what I believe I have read elsewhere, that she never spoke when her husband was in the room.—Extracts in The Educational Review, from a private diary of 1879.

LONDON SOCIETY IN 1847.—On Saturday Mr. Hallam wrote us that Sir Robert Peel had promised to breakfast with him on Monday morning and he thought we should like to meet him in that quiet way. So we presented ourselves at 10 o'clock and were joined by Sir Robert, Lord Mahon, Macaulay, and Milman, who with Hallam himself formed a circle that could not be exceeded in the wide world. I was the only lady, except Miss Hallam; but I am especially favored in the breakfast line. I would cross the Atlantic only for the pleasure I had that morning in hearing such men talk for two or three hours in an entirely easy, unceremonious breakfast way. Sir Robert was full of stories, and showed himself as much the scholar as the statesman. Macaulay was overflowing as usual, and Lord Mahon and Milman are full of learning and accomplishments. The classical scholarship of these men is very perfect, and sometimes one catches a glimpse of awfully deep abysses of learning. But then, it is only a glimpse, for their learning has no cumbrous and dull pedantry about it. They are all men of society and men of the world, who keep up with it everywhere. There is many a pleasant story and many a good joke, and everything discussed but politics, which, as Sir Robert and Macaulay belong to opposite dynasties, might be dangerous ground. * * * After dinner we went a little before 10 to Lady Charlotte Lindsay's. She came last week to say that she was to have a little dinner on Monday and wished us to come in afterward. This is universal here, and is the easiest and most agreeable form of society. She had Lord Brougham and Col. and Mrs. Dawson-Damer, &c., to dine. * * * Mrs. Damer wished us to come the next evening to her in the same way, just to get our cup of tea. These nice little teas are what you need in Boston. * * *

On Wednesday A. and I went together to the National Gallery, and just as we were setting out Mr. Butler of New York came in and I invited him to join us. * * * While we were seated before a charming Claude who should come in but Mr. R. W. Emerson, and we had quite a joyful greeting. Just then came in Mr. Rogers with two ladies, one on each arm. He renewed his request that I would bring my son to breakfast with him, and appointed Friday morning, and then added if these gentlemen who are with you are your friends and countrymen, perhaps they will accompany you. They very gladly acceded, and I was thankful Mr. Emerson had chanced to be with me at that moment, as it procured him a high pleasure. * * *

Wednesday (evening) we went to Lady Duff Gordon's, * * * where was a most agreeable party, and among others Anderson, the Danish poet-author of the "Improvisatore." * * * He has a most striking poetical physiognomy, but as he talked only German or bad French I left him to Mr. Bancroft in the conversation way. * * * The next morning before 9 o'clock we were told that Mr. Rogers, the poet, was downstairs. I could not imagine what had brought him out so early, but found that Moore, the poet, had come to town and would stay but a day, and we must go that very morning and breakfast with him at 10 o'clock. We went and found a delightful circle. I sat between Moore and Rogers, who was in his very best humor. Moore is but a wreck, but a most interesting one.—From "Letters from England in 1846-49," by Mrs. George Bancroft, in the April Scribner's.

MISS YONGE'S VIRTUOUS HERO.—Now, how is it possible to account for this sudden fever of interest in the "Heir of Redclyffe"? Had the book really sufficient merit to account for its popularity? There are several answers to these questions; the book which attains wide popularity has not of necessity great merit; but it has, inevitably, something in it which appeals to human nature—something universal. To detect this vital spark in a book is to discover the secret of its popularity—not always a very easy matter. The great mass of "popular" authors appeal to the lower side of our universal nature; they know that, roughly speaking, every one is interested in murders, hairbreadth escapes, adventures of every kind, so they select these as their subjects. Another and quite as numerous class acknowledge the universal note that is to be found in divorces, adulteries, rivalries, every manifestation of passion; these themes always secure their audience. But it remains for more subtle minds to discover subjects which are at once universal in their interest and yet unhackneyed.

Far be it from me to name Charlotte Yonge "subtle"; yet in justice to the "Heir of Redclyffe" it must be acknowledged that she has made this very discovery—has found a hero who appeals to a huge audience as being a hero, and yet does not make his appeal through any of the lower and more obvious channels. To have done this is something of an achievement, and proves Miss Yonge to have had a higher order of literary faculty and perception than she is generally credited with nowadays. Yet the secret was an exceedingly simple one; merely the old truth of the eternal attractiveness of virtue. This was not a new discovery; to take the greatest instance of all, who has ever tried to deny the extraordinary attractiveness of the character of Christ, or the power which the story has had, and always will have, even over those who do not regard it as a divine revelation. Simple as this great principle is, Miss Yonge showed true literary intuition in applying it to popular uses; she realised that the great mass of mankind worship that perfection which they feel it impossible to attain to in their own lives, and she drew a character accordingly—she popularized virtue. It is impossible to repress a smile when we consider the many perfections and the few studied imperfections of Sir Guy Morville, the hero of the "Heir of Redclyffe," and the question puzzles us continually, "How does such an impossible character still claim our interest and credence?" For Sir Guy is, in truth, an ideal rather than a real creation: His virtues are almost touchingly ridiculous. When he goes to Oxford he excels himself: "It was first proposed that Deloraine [his horse] should go with him, but Guy bethought himself that Oxford would be a place of temptation for William, [his groom,] and resolved to leave them both at Holywell."(!) At Oxford his own recreations must have been as innocent as those he desired for William, for they were limited to music and walking: "The last, he said, might engross him in the same way, but he thought there were higher ends in music, which made it come under Mrs. Edmondstone's rule of a thing to be used guardedly, not disused." Such temperance in pleasure at eighteen is almost painful. But the same conscience pursues him through life. To counterbalance these virtues Miss Yonge had to introduce at least one fault into her hero's character, so we are told that he had a temper of terrific violence, though the only indication we have of it is "a flashing eye" and a disposition to fly to the piano and play the "Harmonious Blacksmith" whenever his feelings became too fiery to be trusted. It is all ridiculous and impossible and unreal; and yet the character of Guy Morville remains attractive, lovable, admirable, throughout—just because it is an effort to describe perfection, the thing we all long after and worship in spite of ourselves!—Jane H. Findlater in The National Review.

PROF. DOWDEN'S "ROBERT BROWNING."—In certain aspects the book before us does not disappoint expectations. The criticism, from start to finish, is admirable. Avoiding every sort of temptation—eschewing windy paraphrase and pretentious grandiloquence—it moves straight to the heart of the poetry, probing its intention and sifting its performance with great exactitude and no little subtlety of appreciation. It is, in short, true literary criticism of the highest order, making no attempt to display its own cleverness by paradox or violence, but simply setting about its business in a businesslike way, and performing its proper task with high efficiency and by no means without eloquence.

On the other hand, the biographical portion of the work strikes us as less satisfactory—a good deal less satisfactory, indeed, than we had expected. Prof. Dowden's "Life of Shelley," despite all that Matthew Arnold found to urge against it, was so full of warmth and color, so rich in the constructive faculty that builds up the picture of the man out of a collection of stray suggestions; it had, in fact, so much of the rare and incommunicable art of biography about it, that one might be excused for believing that the writer of such a book had an almost impeccable faculty for the architectonics of his art. It is therefore the more surprising to find that it is precisely in the architectonics that the present biography seems to fail; what we miss in the narrative is exactly that constructive faculty which rendered the "Life of Shelley" so glowing and so self-contained a piece of literature. The present study is always critical rather than constructive; and the critical method is not, we submit, the truest method in which to produce a living and "speaking" portrait.

Of course, we must discriminate. Browning's life grew in such opportunities as Shelley's; it is entirely lacking in the fiery impetuosity and unreasoning idealism which drove the author of "Queen Mab" along the whirling road of life before the storm of his own indomitable passions. Browning's was the life of the quiet, conscientious artist; almost one might say, of the well-bred man of the world, conventional and unashamed. But even the quietest life has its spiritual crises, and in Browning's knew at least one such crisis of searching intensity, concerning which one, at any rate, of his recent biographers has spoken with no uncertain emphasis.

Indeed, to contrast Mr. Chesterton's "Life" with Prof. Dowden's is to feel at once that, while the professor is immensely the superior of his predecessor at every turn of the literary criticism, the younger man has nevertheless succeeded in giving us a much more human and attractive picture of Browning the man as divorced from Browning the poet. Large tracts of the present biography are, to speak frankly, deserts of unrelated facts; but Mr. Chesterton's closely knit if rather frenzied narrative introduced nothing which he could not use in the elaboration of his portrait. And this, we believe, is the only true principle of biography.—London Daily Chronicle.

A PEN PICTURE OF GEORGE MEREDITH.—There are men of letters who wear a shut-up, indoor look. Their faces are like the windows of a sick-chamber; we dimly divine the invalid and delicately curtained soul within. But the very look of Meredith tells of the open sky, where the sun marches, and the winds pipe, and the thunderclouds mass their battalions. He might have sailed with Drake; he would have made a fine leader of forlorn hopes, and a fine hunter. He "blows the horn of the wild old forest."

His is the head of an orator, too—a Greek orator, like Pericles, whose words the historian might have enregistered as an everlasting possession. The great mouth opens almost four square. It is an Attic mask, a magician's cave. A spirit seems to be speaking, not with it, but through it, and on a broad scale of sound comes the voice, full, unhesitating, and distinct to the last letter, like the voice of one who has spoken much among the waves. We feel that, as Mendelssohn said of Goethe, he could shout like a hundred warriors. Perhaps his slowly increasing deafness had made his utterance even more remarkable when last I saw him; but in earlier days also his words fell rather in superb monologue than in conversation.

There is no effort about the language; the great sentences are thrown out with lavish opulence—the careless opulence of nature at her kindest. There is no pausing for figures, wit, or epigrams; they come of themselves, as water follows water from a spring. It is the style of his books. There is the same concentration, the same fullness, and the same irony; but it is all simpler because more unstudied; and whereas some pages of the books have become difficult and dark, the effect of the spoken word when first it is uttered is wholly illumination and delight.—Henry W. Nevinson in The Book Monthly, London.

DR. FURNIVALL ON SHAKESPEARE.—The London Shakespeare League, founded in 1902, is doing and has done much good work, as is clearly shown in the latest annual report of the association. The celebrations in April last were most successful, including a performance of "Twelfth Night" by the Elizabethan Stage Society, a lecture by Prof. Gollancz on "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the reading of a paper on "Shakespeare's London" by Mr. Ordish. Not the least interesting feature of the commemoration was the public dinner held in the Victoria Hall at the Criterion Restaurant. Dr. Furnivall occupied the chair and received a pretty compliment from the Dinner Committee in the shape of a handsome floral tribute. Sprigs of "rosemary for remembrance" were laid at the side of every place at the table. The speech of the Chairman was in a happily reminiscent vein. He recalled a conversation with Browning, and the poet's words—"Well, Furnivall, what possesses me more than anything else is the royal ease of the man. Here are we striving and jostling on the lower slopes, and then Shakespeare just comes in among us, and passes through and seats himself on his throne above us and we are silent." "Take your Shakespeare," exclaimed Dr. Furnivall in another passage of a most animated and eloquent discourse, "and read the plays in their chronological order—that is, in their order of production—and you will feel yourself in contact with the man himself; you will observe the growth of his mind and the increasing power of his art, as if he were a personal friend; and all this rot about Bacon, all this twaddle about cryptograms, all this silliness about ciphers, will drop off you like water!"—London Academy.

The Ancient World.

"A History of the Ancient World," by Prof. George S. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago, is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. Although a textbook, primarily for the High School, this will be, it is said, of interest to the maturer student and reader. The theme is the unity of ancient history. This is developed along the line of a single ruling idea, that of empire. The history of the ancient world, Prof. Goodspeed says, is the history of successive movements toward imperial organization. The book is divided into three divisions: the Ancient Oriental Empires, finding their climax in the Persian Empire; the movement of Greek history, culminating in Alexander's Empire; and the expansion of the Roman city in the World Empire of Rome. Not only does the author deal with the political progress of the ancient world, but with its social life. The book will have as illustrations a number of maps and pictures.

Catalogue of War Books.

Brentano's are issuing a descriptive brochure of books on the Far East dealing with Russia, China, Japan, Tibet, Korea, Manchuria, the Trans-Siberian Railroad, &c. The list includes books of travel, description, fiction, history, &c.—about 250 titles in all. There are also data about war maps and books on military tactics and strategy. The brochure may be had on application.

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HER INFINITE VARIETY. By Brand Whitlock. With Illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. Decorations by Ralph Fletcher Seymour. One volume. Pp. 167. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

"Her Infinite Variety" is a word on the woman's suffrage question from a man's point of view, and a very irritating point of view it will undoubtedly prove to those who regard that vexed question with any approach to seriousness or with any well-defined hope of its speedy settlement. With perhaps one exception, the persons who take part in Mr. Brand Whitlock's little story of love and politics, and may be supposed to be a more or less accurate picture of some corner of society that the author knows, are not of a character to lend seriousness to any subject with which they might happen to be connected.

There would be every chance that it would turn into a burlesque and that is the fate in their hands of the woman's suffrage resolution, the history of which, in a certain session of the Illinois Legislature, Mr. Whitlock sets out to tell. With "Doc Ames," the crank of the Senate, as its proposer; Senator Morley Vernon, from Chicago, as its defender, and Mrs. Overman Hodge-Lathrop and Amelia Ansley as its victorious opponents, that particular attempt to establish woman's status seems to be an unqualified joke, and at all events ends in a complete fiasco.

Senator Vernon, when at home, is very much engaged to a fluffy young lady, who abhors vulgar politics of the State variety, (though she confesses she might endure Washington as a place of residence.) She never reads the newspapers and is, generally speaking, an ideal object of avoidance for a man with a public career in mind. In Springfield, in an unguarded moment, he is allured by the beauty, intellectuality, and surprisingly modish appearance of a clever young woman lawyer, who is at the Capitol lobbying for the passage of the woman's suffrage resolution before referred to, and he is induced to range himself on her side to the extent of making an impassioned and highly sensational speech in favor of her project—a matter in which he really took no personal interest and about which he possessed little or no knowledge. The result was a short-lived popularity among his colleagues, a prominent place in the headlines of the yellow journals, and a very black mark to his credit in the diary of his fluffy Amelia at home. For a season Amelia's star seemed on the wane, as was evidenced by her letters remaining unopened in Senator Vernon's pocket, while he rode, walked, or talked with Miss Maria Burley Greene, whose commonplace name remains to the end entirely incompatible with her fascinating personality. No wonder that Amelia in her wrath insisted on "Burlaps" for the middle horror!

But Maria was not ignorant of Amelia's existence, whence a certain coldness on her part during the rides, walks, and talks; and, moreover, she agreed more or less with "Doc Ames" that the Senator's speech made woman's right to equal suffrage too much a matter of compliment and too little "a matter of cold, abstract justice." But she was too practical to endanger her cause by altogether refuting Mr. Vernon's impulsive declaration that he "could do great things with her to help him." Consequently, when Amelia justified her reputation for "infinite variety" by suddenly appearing on the scene as an aide de camp to the overpowering Mrs. Hodge-Lathrop, who invaded Springfield to lobby against his woman's suffrage resolution, the Senator found himself in a highly uncomfortable situation. He cannot be said to have extricated himself from it—he simply crawled out in a very humiliated, limp, and dishevelled state. When it came to the pinch with Mr. Vernon, he proved his masculinity by deciding in favor of the fluffy maiden after all, and poor Maria lost not only her admirer, but, worst of all, her champion in the Senate. When the suffrage resolution was voted on, he was not even in his seat, but in one of the hotel parlors, trying to make his peace with Amelia, who proved obdurate just long enough to compass his absence at the important moment—another instance of her "infinite variety."

Maria's one triumph was in a spectacular interview with the hyphenated Mrs. Lathrop. In it she scored first, last, and every time, and took her departure in a blaze of glory. The conclusion of Mr. Whitlock's story is not exciting, for Amelia becomes tender and forgiving, and the infinitely more interesting Maria is conveniently effaced from the tablets of the hero's memory. The story is illustrated to repletion by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, who gives repeated and most ludicrous proofs of the illustrator's usual condition of never having read the text.

Six Stories by "Karl."

A FAILURE. By Charles Bloomingdale, Jr. ("Karl") Illustrated. 16mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Mr. Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., ("Karl") ought really to have called his new book "The Yellow Streak" after the third story in the collection rather than "A Failure," for there is an unmistakable streak of yellow running through the book from cover to cover. The first story, which is the longest and most pretentious, is the story of a boy who from his babyhood was what the world called a failure. Nothing he attempted met with success—as we commonly know success. At school although he studied hard and faithfully, he was never at the head of his class; at college he was unsuccessful in winning the "class-day" honors; [illegible] he was unsuccessful in getting [illegible] he was unsuccessful in getting [illegible] he was unsuccessful in getting

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"SCHOOLBOY," 120 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you recommend a good book giving short biographical sketches, with lists of works of English and American authors from Chaucer's time to our own?"

Two useful books are R. Farquharson Sharp's "Dictionary of English Authors, Biographical and Bibliographical," and Oscar Fay Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors."

MRS. SARAH A. DONEY, 479 Laurel Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.: "I notice in 'Appeals to Readers' of Feb. 13 that 'E. N. R.,' 786 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is in search of a hymn beginning:

"'There is a faith that shall not fly.'

"I have a copy of the hymn, consisting of two verses. It was written in my album in New York City in 1840 by Miss Rosanna Fay of Utica, N. Y. There are no quotation marks, and I supposed she was the author. I send a copy of the hymn."

The hymn will be forwarded to "E. N. R." on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

"W. F. R.," Hoboken, N. J.: "Where can I obtain some good books on the proper care of horses and how to drive them correctly?"

Address the editor of The Rider and Driver. Questions of this nature do not come within the province of this department.

VIRGINIA VER PLANCK, 267 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York City: "I am anxious to have the whole of a certain poem, each stanza of which ends with words somewhat as follows:

"'Some call it evolution,
But others call it God.'

"I do not know the author's name, but he is a professor in a Western college."

As we have frequently pointed out, this poem is "Each in His Own Tongue," by Prof William Herbert Carruth. It was printed in Queries Dec. 20, 1902.

"SCRUTATOR," 2 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City: "Where can I procure a medium-priced modern atlas?"

Ask in any large book store.

MISS MARGARET HUTCHINSON, 78 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Feb. 27, 'F. A. E.,' 21 Walnut Crescent, Montclair, N. J., asks about a story of life in India, printed in an English magazine in 1892, in which part of the poem, 'The Eden-Rose,' is quoted. The story is Rudyard Kipling's 'Mrs. Hauksbee Sits Out.' I can give 'F. A. E.' the whole poem if wished.

K. K. GIBSON, Stanley Terrace, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "Who publishes, in America, Pierre Loti's 'Rarahu?' Who publishes the 'Letters' of Eugenie de Guerin?"

"Rarahu," reissued in France under the title of "Mariage de Loti," does not seem to be in print in this country in an English translation. We find the second book listed at $1.25 in the catalogue of the Christian Press Association Publishing Company, 54 Barclay Street, New York City.

CLARIBEL WATERBURY, Whitesborough, Oneida County, New York: "Having been told of a book called 'Over the Hills,' by Mary J. Findlater, I write to ask where it may be procured. Is the name given a pseudonym or is real name? Has she written any other books?"

"Over the Hills," by Miss Mary W. Findlater, was formerly published in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co., but is now out of print. The English publishers are Methuen & Co., London. Miss Findlater, a Scottish writer, is the daughter of the Rev. Eric Findlater. Among her other books are "Betty Musgrave," "A Narrow Way," "Tales That Are Told," &c. One of her most recent novels is "The Rose of Joy," published here by McClure, Phillips & Co. at $1.50. Her "Tales That Are Told" was written in conjunction with her sister, Jane Helen Findlater, author of "The Green Graves of Balgowrie," "A Daughter of Strife," &c.

"E. D.," Rahway, N. J.: "Where can I get Samuel Minturn Peck's 'Alabama Sketches'?"

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, 75 cents.

"BELLA A.," San Simeon, Cal.: "(1) Where can I get an English translation of the 'Life of Leon Battista Alberti'? (2) Who is the author of a poem of which these lines are a part:

"'——— the Raphael-faced young priest,
Who confessed her when she died'?

"(3) In what collection of poems (his own or another's) can I find William Cosmo Monkhouse's 'Dead March'?"

(1) We do not know. (2) These lines are from "The Portrait," by Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, ("Owen Meredith.") See his collected poems. (3) "The Dead March" was inclued in Monkhouse's first volume of poems, "A Dream of Idleness and Other Poems." It is given on Pages 277-8 of Stedman's "Victorian Anthology." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50.)

C. THOMAS, 63 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Where, and for how much, can I get Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables'? in English?"

There are numerous translations, all fairly excellent, ranging in price from 75 cents to $15. Ask in any large book store.

"W. K.," 107 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A correspondent suggests that 'Reader,' 127 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, will find the sentiment ('Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love,' &c.) in the Rev. James Russell Miller's 'Week-Day Religion.' (Presbyterian Board of Publication.) Another place is Dr. Miller's 'Glimpses Through Life's Windows.' (T. Y. Crowell & Co., 50 cents.)

"L. K.," Bay Ridge, L. I., N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem beginning:

"'As I sat at the café I said to myself,
They may sneer as they please about what they call pelf;
They may sneer as they like about eating and drinking,
But help it I cannot, I cannot help thinking
How pleasant it is to have money, heigh-ho!
How pleasant it is to have money.'"

This is the first stanza of Arthur H. Clough's long poem, "Spectator ab Extra," to be found in his "Poems," (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"BOOKBINDER," New York City: "If W. S. Bishop, 90 Vroom Street, Jersey City, N. J., will give a more detailed description of the condition of his 'old leather bindings,' perhaps a remedy may be suggested. Briefly, if the boards have parted company, a new leather back, with the old back pasted over same, would strengthen some. If sprinkled calf or sheep has been used, and the acid has eaten into the leather, doctoring will help little, for the leather is decayed and destroyed. By applying hot starch or paste rubbed over evenly with a sponge, the bindings will be rejuvenated. Vaseline rubbed into old leather is excellent, but it must be applied from time to time."

"W. T.," 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "I have read of a Spanish novel which was referred to as the 'South American' Paul and Virginia.' What is the name of this book?"

"Maria," by Jorge Isaacs. Harper & Brothers publish an English translation at $1.

R. A. ROBERTS, Middletown, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the lines beginning:

'Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?'"

The poem in question is "The Memory of the Dead," by John Kells Ingram, an Irish political economist, long a professor of Trinity College, Dublin. It was first printed in The Dublin Nation, April 1, 1843, and is now included in many anthologies.

F. W. DU BOIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "What is the address of the magazine called 'Country Life in America'?"

It is published monthly at $3 a year by Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York City.

"F. W. H.," Tarrytown, N. Y.: "I shall be greatly obliged if 'G. B. C.,' Fall River, Mass., who recently inquired concerning the authorship of 'Ships at Sea,' will be good enough to send me a copy of the poem. I had the poem many years ago, and have long been wishing for it again."

"Ships at Sea," by Barry Gray, (Robert Barry Coffin,) is given in Kendrick's "Our Poetical Favorites," which is still in print, we think, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2,) and is probably in any large public library.

HARLAN P. WRIGHT, 773 Prospect Avenue, New York City: "Can you give me any information in regard to a book entitled 'Harlan Page,' which was published about sixty-five years ago?"

The "Life of Harlan Page" was written by the Rev. William Allen Hallock, (1794-1880,) a Congregational minister, who was Secretary of the American Tract Society, 1825-70. The work referred to, one of several very popular tracts written by him, can still be obtained, we believe, from the American Tract Society; price, 40 cents.

"D. F. L." Boston, Mass.: "In addition to the works of Peter Bayne mentioned in Queries of March 5, in reply to 'Miss M. C. U.,' St. Clemens, Mich., there should be named 'The Christian Life, Social and Individual,' published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1856. Besides a discussion of current philosophical and social problems, it contains brief illustrative sketches of the lives of Thomas Chalmers, John Foster, and Samuel Budgett."

"D. F.," Utica, N. Y.: "Where can I get Bret Harte's play, 'Two Men of Sandy Bar'?"

It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.

A. S. GRAHAM, 212 Hale Street, New Brunswick, N. J.: "If 'Atlas,' White Plains, N. Y., will send me her address, perhaps I could aid her in her request."

Another correspondent writes: "If 'Atlas' will telephone to '22, Scarsdale,' she can arrange to borrow Willis's book, which she inquires about."

"J. R.," 235 Broadway, New York City: "I have an edition of 'The Works of Dr. Jonathan Swift,' in eleven volumes, printed in Dublin by George Faulkner in 1763. This edition was soon extended by additional volumes, bringing the total number up to twenty, all printed by the same printer between 1763 and 1768. The twentieth volume contains the 'Tale of a Tub.' They are all bound uniformly in leather, and are in good condition. Was any earlier edition published, and what special value is there to this one?"

Various collected editions of Swift's works appeared within the twenty years following his death. A London bookseller's catalogue recently priced at about $25 a set of his writings, in twenty-three volumes, dated 1755-68, comprising the "Works," in twelve volumes; the "Letters," &c. A London auction of three years ago included a copy of Swift's "Works," with the "Letters" and the "Supplement," in twenty-seven volumes, which sold for $15. These prices are paid for fine copies; ordinary copies bring much less.

"F.," Scarsdale, N. Y.: "Can you tell me if Edmund Morris, who wrote 'Ten Acres Enough,' ever published anything else, or if anything more is known of his life than what is contained in that book?"

The author of this book was a journalist and agricultural writer of Burlington, N. J. He was born in 1804 and died in 1874. Among his other writings are "How to Get a Farm and Where to Find One," "Farming for Boys," &c.

E. JULIAN, 67 West One Hundredth Street, New York City: "If 'Curious,' New London, Conn., will send me his name, I will forward him a copy of Barham's 'Times Left at Mr. Theodore Hook's House in 1834.'"

ROBERT G. BUTLER, Broadway and Fulton Street, New York City: "'The Open Door,' the ghost story for which Father Tabb asked on March 5, is by Mrs. Oliphant, and may be found in 'Stories of the Seen and the Unseen,' published by Roberts Brothers some eighteen years ago, and now in Little, Brown & Co.'s list."

The volume in question, published by Little, Brown & Co. at $1.25, contains "A Little Pilgrim: In the Unseen," "The Little Pilgrim: Further Experiences," "Old Lady Mary," "The Portrait," and "The Open Door."

I. BATCHELDER, 5 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.: "The book asked for by 'F. A. E.' Montclair, N. J., ('The Wreck of the Grosvenor,') was published in London in 1792 with the following title: 'A journal of a journey from the Cape of Good Hope, undertaken in 1790 and 1791 by Jacob van Reenen and others of his countrymen, in search of the wreck of the Honourable, the East India Company's ship, the Grosvenor, to discover if there remained alive any of the unfortunate sufferers, with additional notes and a map by Capt. Edward Riou.' Jacob van Reenen is referred to in Lady Anne Barnard's 'Letters from South Africa a Century Ago,' London, 1901. 'Capt. Riou,' is, I presume, of 'Battle of the Baltic' fame in Campbell's poem:

"'Brave hearts! to Britain's pride
Once so faithful and so true,
On the deck of fame that died
With the gallant, good Riou:
Soft sigh the winds of heaven o'er their graves!'"

"Miss A. T., Pennington, N. J.: "When were Samuel Lover's books first published? What is the best modern edition of his works?"

"Legends and Stories of Ireland," two series, 1831-34; "Rory O'More," 1837; "Songs and Ballads," 1839; "Handy Andy," 1842; "Treasure Trove," 1844; "Lyrics of Ireland," 1858; "Rival Rhymes in Honour of Burns," 1859; "Volunteer Songs," 1859, and "Metrical Tales and Other Poems," 1860. In addition, he is the author of a number of plays first printed in the old "Acting Editions." Lover's "Novels, Irish Legends, Plays, and Poems" were recently published in a uniform edition by Little, Brown & Co., in six volumes, $1.50 each, with an introduction by James Jeffrey Roche.

H. H. BALLARD, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass.: "W. H. Miner, Cleveland, Ohio, will find a good account of George Catlin in Youman's 'Pioneers of Science in America.'"

P. S. PRETZ, Park Row Building, New York City: "Is there any value to a book published in Washington, D. C., in 1858, under the title 'Monuments of Washington's Patriotism'? Accompanying the book is a steel engraving of Peale's Washington. I was told that a copy was sold at an art gallery not many months ago for over $100."

Several editions of this book seem to have been published. The edition of 1800, issued in Philadelphia, is valuable because of the portrait of Washington, engraved by Savage, which it contains. The edition of 18.. is possibly worth $3 or $4.

WILLIAM T. HASKELL, Box 408, New Haven, Conn.: "1. Is there a complete uniform edition of Ibsen's works? 2. Is there a complete uniform edition of his dramatic works only?"

Ibsen's earlier prose dramas, edited by William Archer, are published in six volumes, $1.25 each, by Charles Scribner's Sons. This series includes "A Doll's House," "The League of Youth," "The Pillars of Society," "Ghosts," "An Enemy of the People," "The Wild Duck," "Lady Inger of Ostrat," "The Vikings at Helgeland," "The Pretender," "Emperor and Galilean," "Romersholm," "The Lady from the Sea," "Hedda Gabler," and "Peer Gynt." Ibsen's dramatic poem, "Brand," translated by C. H. Herford, is also published by the Scribners, price $2.50. His later plays, "Little Eyolf," "John Gabriel Borkman," and "When We Dead Awaken," translated by Archer, are published by H. S. Stone & Co. of Chicago, at $1.50 each.

Appeals to Readers.

MAJOR MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Jr., Wilmington Military Academy, Wilmington, Del.: "Can any reader give me any information as to a poem commencing:

"'A King once said of a Prince, struck down,
Taller he seems in death'?

"I do not remember any more of the poem, or even its name; but it had a reference to the Lion of Lucerne."

R. KING, Albany, N. Y.: "I have somewhere seen a joke about Dr. Johnson's line having been quoted thus:

"'Superfluous Laggs, the veteran on the stage.'

"Can any one tell me anything concerning the circumstance?"

H. GODFREY TURNER, 1,215 Broadway, New York City: "Who wrote 'The Voodoo Bogey-Boo? It has been sent me from England, with no author's name attached; but is evidently of American authorship."

MRS. JOHN CUMMINGS, Melrose Plantation, Thomasville, Ga.: "For some years I have been looking for two poems. One was written by George D. Prentice on the death of his son, and was published, I think, in The Louisville Journal, possibly in the seventies. The other, written by Miss Elinor Abbott, was published in one of the magazines, I think in Harper's, about ten years ago, and was entitled 'The Song of the Man.'"

"C. H. W.," 128 Broadway, New York City: "Where can the following quotations be found:

"'Religion is a convenient scarecrow, that guards the fruit that priests and wise men taste, who never set it up to fright themselves. They know it is rags, and gather in the face of it.'

"'Conscience is our coin; we live by parting with it, and he thrives most who has the most to spare.'"

A Foretaste of Summer.

THE GORDON ELOPEMENT. The Story of a Short Vacation. By Carolyn Wells and Harry Parsons Taber. Illustrated by Frederic Dorr Steele. 12mo. Pp. 235. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

"That's good work, Jimmy," said Robert, approvingly. "It sounds uncommonly like a limerick, though." "It is a limerick," replied Jimmy. So it is. "The Gordon Elopement" is a limerick in prose. Nobody can beat Carolyn Wells when it comes to a limerick in verse; we may take that for an axiom. If you find it difficult to understand what a limerick in prose and 235 pages may be, read this book. You will not be sorry. Listen, please, as you come upon a young lady named Ethel (from Columbus, Ohio,) seated with two devoted young men upon a fallen log in the Maine woods.

"What are you doing?" you ask.

"We're playing castaways on a desert island," said Ethel, (of Columbus, Ohio,) "and I'm Robinson Crusoe."

"And I'm her man Friday," said Jimmy promptly.

"And I'm her man the rest of the week," said Stewart.

"And to-day is Saturday," said Ethel, sighing.

You will find in the front of the book, by the way, a panorama of the approximate width of four pages with pictures of all the leading characters, including four men, three women, and two diverse dogs. It is in its way an attractive company and arranged for all the world like the actors in a play when they come out to make a unanimous bow to an applauseful public. One feels pretty safe in predicting that "The Gordon Elopement" will find such a public, and quite prepared to thank the publishers for their thoughtfulness in arranging a proper tableau for the inevitable curtain call.

Possibly you want to know, after all this, what the book is about, anyway? Circumstances induce two people to elope to the Maine woods, and in that rural solitude they find a mystery and adventures. Really, it seems a pity the book wasn't saved till Summer. It ought to be read in vacation, and now, it is gravely to be feared, everybody will have read it before the perfectly appropriate time comes around.

FOR SALE.—WAKEFIELD EDITION works of Oliver Goldsmith, 12 volumes, red cloth, edited by Peter Cunninghan, limited to 500 sets, No. 227. P., 104 Times.

FOR SALE.—POETICAL WORKS OF Shelley, ¾ levant, eight volumes, edited by George E. Woodberry, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., limited edition, 250 copies, No. 230. P., 106 Times.

FOR SALE.—LARGE PAPER EDITION, writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne, 23 volumes. Limited to 500 sets, No. 423, bound in dark blue cloth, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Address Collector, "Box 109 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR papers (Times) from April 12 to Sept. 6, 1898. President McKinley's death papers, (Times,) Sept. 8-20, 1900; also complete file Sunday Magazine Supplement New York Times from Sept. 1898, to Sept. 3, 1899. J. C., Box 102 Times Office.

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Foote, Sketches Virginia-North Carolina.
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Boston Magazine, 1783-1789.
Any numbers or volumes of above.
The Juvenile Souvenir, (1828,) Token, Youth's Keepsake, Atlantic Souvenir Gift, Liberty Bell, any years.
Files of old newspapers (before 1830.)
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Old Naval prints and engravings or paintings of American ships.
Pictures of Whaling Scenes.
Old views or maps of Boston or New York City.
Old Collections of American engravings and pamphlets.
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LEGER'S HISTORY OF AUSTRIA-Hungary, trans. by Mrs. Birbeck-Hill, London; Grattan's History of Holland and Belgium, Lardner, Cyclo. of History. Quote price to J. L. Perkins, Commonwealth Bldg., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—BOSWELL'S JOHNSON, sixth edition, four volumes, London, 1811. Edited by Edmund Malone. Malone's own copy containing his autograph and several rare portraits. C. Macnamara, Arnprior, Ont., Canada.

FOR SALE.—SET OF SCRIBNER'S LIMited Japan Edition, J. M. Barrie, $125. Also set of Scribner's limited Japan, Stockton, $275. Perfect in every respect. 1,026 Broadway, Flat B, Denver, Col.

DARLEY'S COOPER.—VOLUMES WANTed: Heidenmauer, Afloat and Ashore, Miles Wallingford, Precaution; also, Audubon's Birds, in numbers, any odd parts. Box 2244, Boston, George R. Dana.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS and of a BRIGADE in the ARMY of the CUMBERLAND. 8vo. Illustrated. 506 pages. $2.50 prepaid. Address Henry J. Aten, Publisher, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE.—FAC SIMILE COPY FIRST Folio Shakespeare, edition limited 1,000, printed, Oxford, 1902, signed Sidney Lee, price $50. S. D. V. N., Box 181 Times.

WANTED.—COPIES OF PRESCOTT'S Philip II. and Charles V., Bentley, London, edition, 1855-1857. Burlington, Box 171, Times.

CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED OF AMERIcana and other rare books for sale. Sent free on application. Edwin L. Gatterer, 324 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED.—SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS, 3 volumes, edited by Gulian C. Verplanck. Published by Harper & Brothers, 1847. L. Box 206, Times.

WANTED.—SCAIFE'S "FLORENTINE Life During the Renaissance," published by Johns Hopkins University Press. Address R. B., care Box 182 Times Office.

YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE, 62 CORTlandt St., N. Y.—Good books and sets purchased; 10,000 for sale. Special 800, suitable popular library, $120.

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FOR SALE.—PRIVATE LIBRARY. AMERicana. For catalogue address Mrs. J. H. Gunn, Austin, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW MIRROR. EDITed by N. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, New York, 1843-1844. Box J, 152 Times.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Illustrated. Year, $1. Copies, 10 cents. Port Chester, New York.

RUPP'S HISTORY OF BERKS AND LEBanon Counties, Pennsylvania; good copy wanted. F., 177 Times.

WANTED.—VOL. 1. PAPERS AND MESsages of Presidents; low price required. Presidents, Times Office.

WANTED.—WILL PAY $7 FOR COPY OF March's Thesaurus in good condition. E. W. Gaillard, 538 East 76th St.

MAGNA CHARTA FAC-SIMILE, WITH seals, wanted by Mr. Parsons, 42 Luke St., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED.—OLD COPIES OF PUCK; must be cheap. J., Box 203 Times Office.

WANTED.—BOOK CALLED CHARLOTTE Temple. J. Box 208 Times.

MARCH

1904

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Authors having manuscripts in any department of literature for publication in book form should address Literary Department, Bible House Building, New York.

English lady, [illegible] Protestant, desires Patient to A. D. Sanford, 30 W. 12th St., N. Y.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE will have his "Autobiography" published in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. He is the author of "Darwinism," "The Wonderful Century," and other books. Dr. Wallace a few years before Darwin, formulated a theory of evolution which is substantially the same as Darwin's.

Brentano's have ready for publication "An Automobile Record," a book with printed headings, in which may be entered the different runs made, their length, rate of speed, condition of roads, names of the party, and other items of interest to the automobilist. The book is in a size suitable for the pocket.

Apropos of a recent note concerning Treadwell Cleveland, Jr.'s "A Night With Alessandro," which is about to be published by Henry Holt & Co., it is learned that the story does not follow the narratives of either the elder Dumas or Bardi. The lesser Lorenzino is a minor character in the novel, the whole action of which takes place before the assassination of Alessandro, while its principal figures are fictitious. They are a French gentleman on a mission from the Emperor Charles V. and the heroine. The author is said never to have seen the French play or the Italian story, and follows the advice of the German historical story teller, Von Richl, in making the principal characters of his historical story imaginary.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press "Lectures on European History, 1519-1648," by W. Stubbs, D. D., formerly Bishop of Oxford and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University. The book is made up of thirty-four lectures divided into three sections: I., Charles V., (eleven lectures;) II., The Political History of Europe from the Resignation of Charles V., (eleven lectures;) III. The Political History of Europe During the Thirty Years' War, (ten lectures.) There are also two supplementary lectures entitled "Survey of the Reigns of Louis XIII. and Philip IV." and "The Peace of Westphalia."

"The Darrow Enigma," by Melvin L. Severy, will be published next week by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a detective story. John Darrow was murdered in the presence of a number of people. These people, however, did not see the murderer or hear any cry.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported Charles W. Hawes's "In the Uttermost East," in which are described investigations among the native and Russian convicts of the Island of Sakhalin, with notes on travel in Korea, Siberia, and Manchuria. The book contains numerous illustrations and three maps.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have arranged with the London house of the Macmillan Company for the publication in England of "Napoleon, A Short Biography," by R. M. Johnston, which Messrs. Barnes recently issued in this country.

The Hobart Company will publish Gen. Charles King's new novel, "A Knight of Columbia," March 25. The hero is a graduate of Columbia College. He enlists at the outbreak of the civil war; the author tells of his fortunes in love and war. Gen. King is said to tell now, for the first time, the truth about Chancellorsville, exonerating the ill-fated Eleventh Corps, and contradicting previous accounts. The illustrations are by George Gibbs.

James Pott & Co. are about to bring out a volume entitled "Impressions of Japan," by G. H. Rittner. The illustrations are from photographs by the author.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this Spring "The Penobscot Man," by Fannie Hardy Eckstrom. Contemporary pioneers in the Maine woods form the subject of the stories in this volume, which are said to be true.

J. B. Lippincott Company are publishing "Forward," a record of her ten years' journey by Miss Lina Boegli, in a royal octavo volume illustrated with portraits. The author is a young Swiss woman who is well known for her educational work.

"The Law Relating to Buying and Selling Securities Through a Member of Stock Exchange," by Eliot Norton of the New York bar, is being published by S. A. Nelson in pamphlet form. Mr. Norton briefly summarizes the legal aspects of an order to buy or to sell, the taking and execution of the order, the notice and the performance of the contract, and shows the legal nature of the relations between the customer and broker throughout the contract.

J. F. Taylor & Co. announce the publication of new editions of "Mother Goose and Others in Wall Street," "Ten Girls from Dickens" with a new cover, the old morality play "Everyman," with illustrations and a cover showing Miss Matthison in the title role, and Nina Larré Darrow's stories of old St. Augustine and the Southern coast, "Among the Palms" with illustrations.

Vol. I. "A Presidential Make-believe and a Minister Precedent," as Contained in the Author of the Mary-Carl Stein Settlement (1885-86)," by "Alfred Tex," which is a photograph by a well-known writer for economics; "When Love is Love," by Zola Lansley-Bunce, [illegible] Building, etc., and "The Courtship of Cassandra and Other

which was published the latter part of January, has gone into a third edition.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly bring out a new and cheaper edition of W. Max Reid's "Mohawk Valley: Its Legends and its History." The book will contain the seventy illustrations from photographs by J. Arthur Maney.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation the third edition of "Popular Tales from the Norse," with an introductory essay on "The Origin and Diffusion of Popular Tales" by Sir George Webb Dasent, D. C. L., author of "Burnt-Royal," &c. The volume has been entirely rewritten and enlarged. The tales were gathered from the common people by Asbjornsen and Moe, two Norwegian authors. They have been compared with Grimm's tales and with those of Andersen.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston are publishing "The Frozen North," an account of the numerous voyages of exploration in the Arctic regions that were made during the nineteenth century, prepared by Miss Edith Horton. It will serve as an aid in the study of geography and as a supplementary reader.

Henry Holt & Co. will bring out this month "Port Argent," a new novel by Arthur Colton, author of "Tioba, and Other Stories." This is a story of business, politics, religion, and love in an Ohio city about 1890.

A new edition in two volumes of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is announced for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will be in two volumes, edited by Prof. Edwin Cannan, a well-known English authority on political economy, who has provided the notes.

It is stated by D. Appleton & Co. that Tilden Tilford's story of the Texas cattle country, "Butternut Jones," is in its fifth edition. The sale is said to have been greatest in the West and Southwest, and Texas, it is reported, has welcomed the book as the best picture of its cowboy and ranch life in recent years.

The Macmillan Company reports that Eden Phillpotts's new novel, "The American Prisoner," has gone into its fourth edition within six weeks from publication.

"Order No. 11," by Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley, is to be published to-day by the Century Company, and, consequently, not April 2, as was announced last week.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish in this country E. Philip Oppenheim's new story of London Life, "Anna the Adventuress." This is a study of character as shown in the two sisters Anna and Annabel. The latter "got herself talked about" and then passed herself off for Anna.

D. Appleton & Co. report that a recent printing of "David Harum" brought that book to 778,000 copies, 600,000 of which, forming the edition without illustrations, having been printed from a single set of plates.

Volume III. of Gould & Tucker's "Notes on the Revised Statutes and the Subsequent Legislation of Congress," to be brought out immediately by Little, Brown & Co., covers the period from 1897 to February, 1904. The annotation embraces all the late acts of Congress including those of the present session; all the decisions of both the Federal and State Courts, of the Court of Claims, and of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the opinions of the Attorney General, through Volume XXIV., recently issued.

The volume of poems by a child named Enid Welsford, announced about a month ago by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will appear with the title "The Sea Gulls, and Other Poems." It will contain an introduction by Reginald Bosworth Smith, a friend of the young poetess. The verses were written between the ages of six and ten years. Some of them were dictated to her mother, because the author could not write with ease.

Japan.

Lafcadio Hearn, besides his new book just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has with the Macmillan Company another book dealing with the life and spirit of Japan entitled "Japan: An Interpretation."

"People of the Whirlpool."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There seems to be among certain of your contributors to this page a desire for knowledge of really readable fiction. It is rather late for a word of commendation for "The People of the Whirlpool," but busy women cannot always read works of fiction when first published, nor are they, as your contributor puts it, always on the shelves of country libraries.

The author of "The People of the Whirlpool" certainly gives a true impression of the ultra-fashionable set, as no class stands so greatly in need of a real occupation. Her "twins" are everyday boys, and the book is full of plain, homely thoughts and conditions, which are of vital necessity to her story, as they are to the life of every "commuter's" wife. It is a story of sweet, sound sense, and just now, when we are eagerly looking forward to the day of pussy willows and bluebirds, and every commuter's wife who owns a garden is considering her seeds and planting; just now is a good time to read the book, if you have not already done so.

A CONSTANT READER.
Jersey City, N. J., March 15, 1904.

The Star Novel
A BROKEN ROSARY

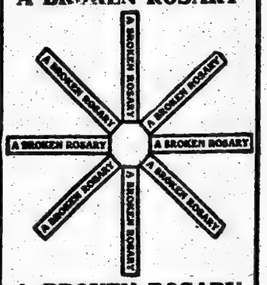

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MARCH 1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MRS. THEODORE THOMAS has written a book which is said to be something in the vein of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." It is to be entitled "Our Mountain," and is the narrative of several seasons spent by the eminent impresario and his wife at their Summer home, Felsengarten, near Bethlehem, N. H. The garden is described in the text and through photographs, and there is also the story of "how we built it with our own four hands." The book will bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Thomas Nelson Page has just gathered together his most recent brief fiction, and Charles Scribner's Sons are making a book of it, to be called after the initial story, "Bred in the Bone." Other titles in the volume are "The Spectre in the Cart," "An Old Virginia Sunday," "The Sheriff's Bluff," "The Christmas Peace," and "Long Hillside."

Albert D. Vandam left the manuscript of a book on "The Manner of the Third Republic," which will be published in this country by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Vandam showed fifteen years ago in his "Englishman in Paris" how well he knew Frenchmen.

Martin Hume, whose latest book, "The Love Affairs of Mary, Queen of Scots," has been favorably received, is engaged in revising his "Courtship of Queen Elizabeth." He is adding new chapters on the Virgin Queen's integrity. He believes he has documents and facts which prove her weakness as a woman.

Prof. Brander Matthews, author of "The Development of the Drama," &c., has compiled a new volume which will be published in the Fall with the title, "Diversions of an Anthologist," by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author here gives all that he has been able to collect of interesting literary subjects. He deals with "Carols of Cookery," "American Epigrams," &c.

Margaret Horton Potter has named her new novel, "The Flame-Gatherers." It will be published early in May by the Macmillan Company. It is a tale of India during the early years of the thirteenth century.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is writing the introduction for the new Beecher book, which is in course of preparation by Fleming H. Revell Company. It is a collection of the great preacher's illustrations, and is being edited from his published works and from certain unpublished material.

Marmaduke Pickthall, author of "Said, the Fisherman," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., is thinking of returning to Arabia for a prolonged residence.

It may or may not be a tribute to the force of a new writer that the authorship of the novel of Southern life, "The Circle in the Square," which is causing so much discussion, has been usually attributed to a man. It is understood, however, that the frequent references to "Mr." Baldwin Sears imply a misapprehension.

Miss Margery Williams, author of "The Price of Youth," is a young English girl. She is only twenty-two years old. She spent the year before last in a New Jersey village; this visit resulted in her new novel. She will be recalled as the author of "The Late Returning."

A new writer on childhood, Ellis Parker Butler, has in the April McClure's a humorous story containing "Hints to Young Mothers."

Dr. Henry C. Rowland, author of "To Windward," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., writes from a life of varied experiences at sea and ashore. He served in the United States Navy through the Spanish-American war and afterward in two separate voyages to the Philippines as a surgeon in the army. He saw service afloat and ashore in this capacity. He cruised about the islands of the archipelago and to China and Japan, later returning to practice surgery in this city.

Clove Hitch is the author of the latest volume in the Country Handbook Series, edited by Harry Roberts and bearing the imprint of John Lane. It is "A Handbook on Sailing," and contains hints to the small-boat sailor who is his own skipper. Diagrams are given showing the intricacies of sailors' knots and splices, and instructions as to their manipulation by the aspiring "salt." There are also several charts and illustrations of diverse cuts of jibs. Not only does the author treat of seamanship, but fishing, fowling, and cooking are among the topics introduced in the little volume.

Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent French political economist, author of "The Awakening of the East," published in this country by McClure, Phillips & Co., is about to make a trip to America. He has been selected to deliver the Hyde lectures before the Cercle Français at Harvard University. His book has recently been much in demand, dealing as it does with Russia, Japan, and China.

Arthur Stringer is to edit a volume of the collected poems of the late James A. Tucker, the young Canadian poet whose untimely death occurred about two months ago. In Canada Mr. Tucker was looked upon as the most promising of the younger school of writers there. Mr. Stringer, who for years was a close friend of Tucker's, will also write an introductory memoir. The volume will be brought out by the William Briggs Publishing Company.

John H. Whitson, whose new novel, "The Rainbow Chasers," is published to-day by Little, Brown & Co., is familiar with the country of which he writes. He was one of the participants in the Western Kansas land boom of 1885, and he is said to have drawn his characters partly from life. The hero, Dick Brewster, is a cowboy, land speculator, and lover.

Albert Bigelow Paine has completed his new story, "The Commuters," in which he tells how a little family founded a home. The characters in his "Van Dwellers" appear in the new story. The illustrations are by Florence Scovel Shinn. The book will be issued by J. F. Taylor & Co. before Easter.

John Edgar McFadyen, author of "Old Testament Criticism in the Christian Church," has written the new volume in "The Messages of the Bible," dealing with "The Messages of the Psalmists." The book, which is published this week by Charles Scribner's Sons, brings out the ideas which dominate the Psalter by gathering kindred Psalms into groups, such as Psalms of Adoration, Reflection, Thanksgiving, Penitence, &c.

Prof. Alfred G. Reeves of the New York Law School has with Little, Brown & Co. for publication this month a "Treatise on Special Subjects of the Law of Real Property." The author presents a complete outline of the general subject and discusses the subdivisions, such as fixtures, incorporeal hereditaments, tenures and alodial holdings, uses, trusts and powers, qualified estates, mortgages, future estates and interests, perpetuities, and accumulations. The book is the result of fourteen years' experience in teaching law.

Miss Mary E. Waller is said to have created a very original character in the hero of her new book, "The Wood Carver of Lympus." Hugh Armstrong, while felling a tree, meets with an accident and loses the use of his limbs. He finds it impossible to adjust himself to his shut-in life until a friend suggests woodcarving to him. A great change comes over him through work and love.

Frederick A. Ober, the well-known writer and traveler, who is writing the Spanish Conquerors Series for E. P. Dutton & Co., has sailed for the West Indies to gather fresh material for a work on "Our West Indian Neighbors," which will be published by James Pott & Co. the coming season.

Charles H. Bartlett has written a connected series of twelve legends and stories setting forth various phases of the old French, Anglo-Saxon, and Indian life in the region of the Great Lakes, and particularly in that part of the country now occupied by Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. The book will be entitled "Tales of Kankakee Land," and will be published next Saturday by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Bartlett has long been known as a popular lecturer on historical themes connected with this mysterious land.

Russell Sturgis has completed the re-editing and rewriting of Wilhelm Lübke's "History of Art," and the new edition will appear in two weeks through Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be in two generously illustrated volumes. Mr. Sturgis has added much new matter and explanations to the original text, besides rewriting much of it. He has brought the work down to the present time by including a section devoted to "Art in the Nineteenth Century."

Kenjiro Tokutomi, whose novel "Namiko" is in preparation by Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston, is one of the leading literary men of Japan to-day. He was born at Hijo in 1868 and was educated at Doshisha College, Kioto. He wrote the biographies of John Bright, Cobden, Gladstone, Tolstoy, and a volume entitled "The Lives of Eminent Women." The forthcoming book is his first novel. It is reported to be in its thirty-ninth edition in Japan. It deals with the social life of the higher and official class of the Japanese people.

Anna Chapin Ray, author of "A Dominant Strain," &c., has written a new novel for adults entitled "By the Good Sainte Anne," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish in April. A young Englishman, Cecil Barth, visiting Quebec on his way to a ranch; a New York physician and his daughter Nancy, a Canadian of English descent, and a young French-Canadian studying law are the chief characters of the novel. The love story has a modern Quebec setting.

Archibald R. Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific," which the Macmillan Company is issuing in a new edition, contains over 100 illustrations from original sketches and photographs by Mrs. Colquhoun, besides special maps. The book presents the impressions of the author of the various countries he visited, their peoples, their scenery, their social and political life, and their parts in the great drama of the future, which, by the way, is more or less the present.

J. Wesley Johnston, author of "Philip Yoakley," "The Riddle of Life," &c., has written a new novel entitled "The Mystery of Miriam," which will be brought out in a few days by Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston. The story deals with the supposed lives of financial magnates of to-day, into the life of one of whom comes an incident founded on fact. The scenes are laid in America and Europe. Mr. Johnston is pastor of the John Street Church, this city. He is the author of the weekly article signed "Stylus" in The Christian Advocate.

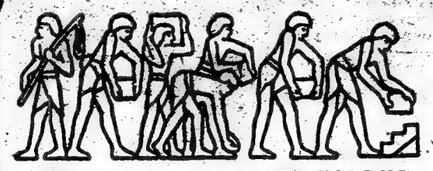

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It is a good story; well written, interesting, and of historical value.

Rev. MORGAN DIX, D.D., D.C.L., Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.
The Yoke should be very interesting to the class of readers who like the Bible histories presented in novel form. The style is clear and good, and the writer seems to be thoroughly acquainted with Egyptology. My interest has been so awakened that I purpose to read it again when leisure can be found for that purpose.

Rev. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.
The author's Rachel is a type of the purest, noblest womanhood. Her Kenkenes is an ideal lover and hero, and her Moses and Miriam are worthily majestic, colossal in mien and character. The book is in its larger meanings a history and a commentary.

Rev. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.
There are distinctive attractions about *The Yoke* to the discriminating reader. The scene traverses an untrodden territory. The plot is superior. The atmosphere is pure This book will attract.

Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, N.Y.
I regard it as a splendid piece of work and predict for it great success.

Rev. JAMES L. HEAGHER, President of the Catholic Christian Press Association Publishing Company, New York City.
Last spring I wandered over the Nile land and saw the places where with master hand and in beautiful English, the author of *The Yoke* has laid her scenes and I can testify that the descriptions are accurate.

Rev. H. ALLEN TUPPER, D. D., Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Yoke takes hold of me. It shows a knowledge of Egyptian life that is truly remarkable. It should be one of the great successes of the season

Rev. CHARLES AUGUSTUS STODDARD, D. D. Editor of "The New York Observer," Vice-President of the American Tract Society, Author of "Spanish Cities," "Beyond the Rockies," etc., N. Y.
I have read *The Yoke* carefully and with interest. Egypt, the climate and people, are accurately described The story is dramatic and moves with increasing interest to a real climax.

Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, Collegiate Reformed Church, N. Y.
In the light of recent discoveries in Egyptology, it will undoubtedly appeal to a large circle of intelligent people. The Bible student will return to the story of the Exodus with fresh interest and added knowledge.

Rev. Dr. J. LEWIS PARKS, Rector of Calvary Church, New York.
I have read *The Yoke* with attention. The authoress has succeeded in an unusual degree in making life like the far Egyptian past.

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By Josiah Flynt.
The First Japanese Naval Victory.
By Our Japanese Correspondent.
The Art of Song, Yesterday, and To-day.
By Adelina Patti.

The Independent

The Discrediting of the Navy's Guns.
By Park Benjamin.
The Need of a New Copyright Law.
By George E. Brett.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds west to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,913. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ODELL HERE TO SEE PLATT IN A HURRY

Senator Makes Him Wait Until After Dinner.

MAY FIGHT IN CONVENTION

Two-Hour Night Conference Climax of an Exciting Day—Trouble Precipitated by Barnes of Albany.

After a conference of over two hours' duration with Senator Platt Gov. Odell came down into the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 o'clock last night, and when asked whether there was to be war or peace between the Senator and himself replied:

"All I have to say, gentlemen, is that I have spent a very pleasant evening."

He refused to impart any information which he may have obtained from Senator Platt as to the purpose of the conference of his supporters, which Senator Platt has called for 3 o'clock this afternoon in his rooms.

The Governor said he would not attend the conference. He expects to return to Albany this afternoon.

Senator Platt declined to be interviewed, sending down word that he would not make any further statement as to his position until after he had conferred with his friends to-day.

While neither the Senator nor the Governor would give even a hint as to the effect upon their relations of the events of the past twenty-four hours, their supporters were more outspoken.

The Platt men said plainly that there was to be war between the two, and the Governor's friends announced that the Governor would meet any issue which the Platt men raised. That the fight between them would be carried into the State Convention seemed to be extremely probable from the day's developments.

The conference between the Senator and the Governor came as the climax of a day which had been fraught with interest to the Republican politicians who gathered in force at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GOVERNOR'S SUDDEN VISIT.

Gov. Odell had come to the city unexpectedly, his visit being impelled admittedly by the fact that William Barnes, Jr., the Albany County leader, had joined Senator Platt openly to upset the Odell programme. Barnes has been in Washington, and it was a dispatch which he sent to his newspaper in Albany which gave the first information to the public about the intention of Senator Platt to have a conference of his friends to-day for the purpose of calling a halt upon Gov. Odell's plans for the organization.

Gov. Odell, when seen shortly after his arrival in town and asked whether the fight was on between him and the Senator, said:

"I will add neither words nor fuel to an imaginary flame."

It was plain from the Governor's talk and that of his friends that he thought the whole muss had been stirred up by Barnes and that he felt fairly confident that a short talk with the Senator would be sufficient to dissipate whatever thoughts of belligerency the Senator might have entertained under the influence of Barnes or other State leaders anxious to defeat Gov. Odell's ambition to have himself elected State Chairman.

His first rude shock was experienced when he sent up word to the Senator about 5 o'clock, an hour after the Senator's arrival from Washington, that he was present in the hotel and would like to see him.

"Inform the Governor that I can't see him until after dinner," was the Senator's curt reply.

The length of the conference he subsequently held with the Senator, and the fact that at its conclusion he refused to make any statement led some to doubt as to whether his evening had been quite as pleasant as he claimed it had been.

Congressman Lucius N. Littauer was in frequent conference with the Governor throughout the day, and he and others of the Governor's friends did not hesitate to assert that a fight between the Governor and the Senator could only result in the humiliation of the Senator, and expressed the hope that it would be avoided, both for the sake of the Senator and of the party.

BARNES OUT FOR BARNES.

Congressman Ward of Westchester, one of the Governor's chief aides, reached the hotel about 6 o'clock. He had an appointment with William Barnes, who came over from Washington during the afternoon.

While Congressman Ward and Gov. Odell were seated on one of the sofas in the corridor of the hotel, Mr. Barnes came in. The Governor and he shook hands, and then Congressman Ward got up and he and Mr. Barnes went away together.

They were gone until 10 o'clock. When they returned to the hotel Congressman Ward was asked whether Barnes's fight was to keep Col. Dunn at the head of the State Committee.

Barnes was disposed to be reticent. He said he preferred that Senator Platt should make any statement that was to be made as to the situation. He said enough, however, to make it plain that he was with Senator Platt in the contest which the Senator is to make to end Gov. Odell's complete sway over the organization. Asked whether there was to be a fight, he replied:

"That is what we will meet to-morrow to find out."

Neither from the Governor, Congressman Ward, nor Mr. Barnes could definite information be obtained as to whether any demands upon the Governor had been made by the Platt men or would be made, as a result of the Platt conference to-morrow.

It was said by some that information had been conveyed to the President that Gov. Odell's fight on the Platt men in the organization and his alleged determination to get the political scalps of all of them was working great injury to the party in the State.

The adherents of both the Senator and the Governor, however, expressed the opinion that the President was taking no part in the fight and would not be dragged into it.

Among the leaders who have been invited by Senator Platt to meet him at his rooms [illegible] Gov. Woodruff, Will Dunn, J. Sloat Fassett, and Senator John Raines.

Besides Mr. Barnes, who came over from Washington, Mr. Fassett was the only up-State leader who arrived last evening. He put up at the Fifth Avenue. When asked what he understood to be the purpose of the conference, he said:

"I haven't any information about it. I am here to learn. I judge there are some differences, but what we have got to think about now is party success, rather than the personal ambition of any one. I suppose there will be the usual plays for position, but I am confident that party success will be put above all other considerations. We can permit no one to throw any broken crockery on the track which is liable to ditch the Republican train."

"Is any one manifesting such a disposition?"

"I think not."

"Then what is the meaning of the gathering of the clans?"

"Well, we have gathered rather frequently of late. It would seem that the glue we have been using is somewhat lacking in sticking quality."

When Gov. Odell had finished his conference with Senator Platt, Congressman Ward, who had been waiting in the corridor to inform him of the result of his conference with Barnes, joined him and they went up stairs together.

FREE FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

Ex-Brooklynite Arrested for Disturbing Battle Creek Vegetarians.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 19.—Policemen had to interfere to-day to stop a free fight in the church here of the Seventh Day Aventists, the largest denomination in Southern Michigan, one of whose peculiarities is that they eschew all meat, subsisting on vegetables.

Elder Miller, pastor of the church, had caused officers of the law to be picketed throughout the congregation, owing to threats of a disturbance by a small sect headed by Helge T. Nelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had just been released from jail, having served sentences for threatening to dynamite the Adventist sanitarium.

The services had progressed without interruption until Elder Vanhorn started to pray for the peace and safety of the church. Then Nelson, with three followers, walked down the aisle and into the pulpit, starting cries of "Praise the Lord" and singing hymns. Elder Miller asked him to withdraw, whereupon he cursed the elder and the Church.

Deputy Sheriffs Annis and Baker and Policeman Lewis then went after the fanatics. So fierce was the struggle that one of the fanatics had a large portion of his beard torn out of his chin. Meanwhile a patrol wagonload of policemen appeared, and the fighting fanatics, handcuffed together, were dragged off to jail.

SAVED A DOG FROM DROWNING.

"Yank Hudson" Had a Struggle with Ice Cakes in Rockaway River.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 19.—William Sullivan, better known as "Yank Hudson," risked his life early yesterday in the icy waters of the Rockaway River in order that he might rescue a dog, a yellow dog at that. "Yank" lives at Rockaway and has to cross the Rockaway River to and from his work. While returning from dinner yesterday noon he saw a small yellow cur struggling amid the icy cakes in the middle of the river. He yelped feebly as if asking for assistance.

There was no one else around, and "Yank" took it upon himself to go to the rescue of the dog. He tried to reach the cur over solid ice, but when about half way out he broke through and found himself in the swirling, eddying river amid huge icebergs and nearly crushed between their heavy, grinding masses.

But he did not turn back for the shore; the piteous whining of the dog kept him to his purpose and bravely he struggled on. He reached the dog and then they had a fight to get to the shore. It was only a short distance, less than a hundred feet, yet he was unable to reach the shore.

He was seen by some other men who were crossing the river just at the critical time. He was pulled out on the bank in a fainting condition, but he had saved the dog. To-day he is at work and says there is nothing remarkable in the exploit.

BURGLAR ALARMS ON COOPS.

Tremont Chicken Owners Are Prepared to Shoot Thieves.

Twenty residents of Tremont, headed by Abraham Monroe of 4,035 Park Avenue as spokesman, called on Capt. James Ferris at the Tremont Police Station last night to inform him that they had despaired of receiving police protection for their chicken coops from the ravages of chicken thieves, and that they had formed a Vigilance Committee and would shoot any intruder on their premises in the future.

Mr. Monroe was very strong in his denunciation of what he termed the "unexplainable inactivity of the police," and said that the residents were forced to band together for their own protection. He said they would be armed with guns and revolvers, and it would not be well in the future for any thieves to go near a chicken coop late at night.

Capt. Ferris said he had done all he could do. He advised the men not to shoot promiscuously, but they replied in a chorus that without the police protection they were entitled to it would be a necessity.

The householders of Tremont have erected stone chicken coops with doors barred with steel, and in some cases have protected them with burglar alarms, but the thieves have cut wires, picked the combination locks, and wrung the necks of scores of fowls.

Mr. Monroe said he had lost thirty good Plymouth Rock chickens two days ago from a henhouse built of stone with the latest design of lock. Charles Dwyer of 4,370 Third Avenue, Mrs. McKane of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and Mrs. Egiert of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Bathgate Avenue, also complain of the theft of more than a score of chickens apiece.

Mr. Dwyer said that the thieves had cut the wires of the electric alarm, which connected the door of his chicken house with his home.

President Pardons Brooklyn Man.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President has remitted the fine of Max Schiffern, convicted in Brooklyn of illicit distilling of liquor Oct. 12, 1903, sentenced to six months in Kings County Penitentiary, and fined $1,000 and costs. The prisoner has served his time, and the remission of the fine means his immediate release. The President exercised clemency because of the destitution of the prisoner's family.

Lynch Negroes Who Killed Negro.

CLEVELAND, Miss., March 19.—A mob of masked men took from the jail here Fayette Sawyer and Burk Harris, negroes [illegible]

SUBWAY BURROWERS MEET AT FORT GEORGE

Both Branches of Transit Tunnel Now Open All the Way.

PARSONS FIRST IN OPENING

Chief Engineer Present When the Headings Meet, and Clambers Through—Preparations for Operation.

Workmen on the west side branch of the rapid transit subway broke through the headings of the Fort George section yesterday afternoon, and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons crawled through the aperture. That marked the completing of the opening of the tunnel on both branches from the City Hall to the northern terminals. The connection was made at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, practically half way between the end of the section which runs from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to Hillside Avenue and Dyckman Street, which is 1,000 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street.

Mr. Parsons was informed early in the day that the men behind the shields were rapidly approaching each other, and he immediately went to the spot, to be the first one to pass through the opening. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the last bit of rock and earth was broken through, and then the men held back while Mr. Parsons crawled from the heading, working north to meet the men in the heading working south. The two headings came together neatly.

As the masonry and rail work have been following the shields as rapidly as possible, it is asserted that the Fort George section will be completed and ready for the operation of trains inside of three months. It is not anticipated, however, that when the road is opened for traffic in June, trains will be run as far north as this. It is now planned to have them run only to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street on the west side, until a couple of months after the formal opening.

On the east side branch the trains will run to the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-first Street. There will be a gap on the east side at the Harlem River, but this will not prevent cars from being operated from the north side of the river, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to the upper sections of the Bronx. It is the present intention to run the east side trains to the river and then transfer to the elevated trains to make the run northward to West Farms, until the completion of the tunnel work under the Harlem River.

As far as the engineers and officials of the Rapid Transit Construction Company and of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are concerned there is now nothing to stand in the way of opening the road for traffic by the middle of June, although as yet they are unwilling to set an exact day for the opening and for the celebration which will take place in conjunction with that event.

Vice President Bryan of the Interborough Company said yesterday that because of the unsettled labor conditions it would be inadvisable to make any prediction as to the date on which operation could be begun. He declared that but for labor troubles in the past the road would have been operated completely six months ago. He said that his company has many cars ready for use, and is paying demurrage on them. He also said that his company had even purchased the ticket chopping boxes and furnishings for the various stations.

"The severe cold of last Winter greatly retarded our work at the power plant," said Mr. Bryan. "It has been so cold during much of the Winter that the men could not work at winding armatures and other difficult tasks that must be done by human hands. This is notwithstanding the fact that temporary heating boilers have been put in place to relieve the men. Now that the warmer weather has come, this work can be pushed rapidly and double shifts are being worked.

"The large investment on which the company is paying interest makes us want to have the road in operation at the earliest possible date, so that we can get some return. As for the tunneling under the Harlem River there is nearly three months' work to be done there yet and it will take pretty nearly that time to complete the Fort George section.

PAYN RULES IN DUTCHESS.

President Roosevelt Ignored in Assembly District Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—At the two Republican Assembly District Conventions held in Dutchess County to-day, delegates were chosen favoring the election of Louis F. Payn as one of the National delegates from this Congress district to Chicago.

The First District Convention named these delegates to the State Convention to be held in New York April 12: Congressman John H. Ketcham, County Judge Samuel K. Phillips, Assemblyman John E. Smith, Lorin J. Eggleston, John Hunter, Myron Smith, and Edwin G. Vail. Second District—Robert H. Hunter, Court B. Cunley, C. W. H. Arnold, W. E. Hoysradt, C. M. Colwell, George Tremper, and H. F. Vandewater.

President Roosevelt's name was not mentioned at either convention.

JEALOUS HUSBAND RAN AMUCK.

Chased Wife Through the Streets and Shot at Everybody in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—Arthur Lister, aged forty, of Wappinger's Falls, became jealously enraged at his wife last night and chased her through the streets with a revolver. She eluded him, and Lister, fancying that she had sought refuge in the home of Mrs. Ella Van Voorhis, broke in the door of the house and appeared in the centre of a party of merry young people, brandishing his pistol.

The merrymakers scattered, but Lister rounded them up and shut the doors to prevent their escape. Lister then fired twice at Frank M. Rogers, but both bullets went wild, and Rogers pulled a gun and shot Lister in the hip.

The wounded man staggered to the street, where he caught sight of Chief of Police Fitzpatrick and fired at him at close range, the bullet passing through the crown of the Chief's hat. Fitzpatrick at once arrested Lister, who is now in the Dutchess County Jail. His wound is serious.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.

FIRST PARKER DELEGATES.

Fifteen Instructed for Him in Five Up-State Assembly Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Fifteen delegates to the Democratic State Convention which will elect delegates to the National Convention were chosen in five Assembly Districts in this State to-day. They are the first State delegates to be elected in the State and are all Parker men.

In Cortland County, the birthplace of Judge Parker, Parker resolutions were enthusiastically adopted and Messrs. Kellogg, Dougherty, and Wayle were elected. In Orleans County the delegates are Frederick A. Clough, John Crowley, and George B. Church. In the Second District of Cattaraugus County a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing State Committeeman Dowd to name the delegates to both the Spring and the Fall conventions. Mr. Dowd named as the delegates to the first convention Thomas H. Dowd, W. W. Henry, and Henry R. Fell, instructed for Parker.

In Montgomery County a Parker resolution was unanimously adopted and ex-Mayor William A. Gardner, A. Z. Wemple, and W. J. Roser were chosen delegates. The Chemung County Convention indorsed Judge Parker without a dissenting voice.

HEARST WINS IN ILLINOIS.

Three Counties Carried for Him by Sharp Management.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Democratic primaries in three counties to-day resulted favorably to the William R. Hearst boom. In Woodford County the anti-Hearst men assert they won a victory in the selection of W. B. Stroud for State delegate, but this is not likely, for Stroud is President of a Hearst club. When the County Convention meets at Metamora an attempt will be made to select anti-Hearst delegates. The old leaders are opposed to Hearst, but they were outgeneraled at the primaries.

A large vote was polled throughout Tazewell County. A majority of the delegates elected favor Hearst, and the ten State delegates to be chosen undoubtedly will be instructed for him.

Effingham County was also carried by the Hearst managers and at the county convention the delegation to the State meeting probably will be instructed for Hearst. Conservative Democrats are disgusted, but the Hearst managers were too sharp for them.

California Declares for Hearst.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-day it was decided to hold the State Convention at Santa Cruz May 16, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. A resolution was passed declaring it to be the sense of the State Central Committee that the delegates from this State to the National Convention shall vote for W. R. Hearst for President.

WANTS CONGRESS TO QUIT.

The President Desires Adjournment to Give Campaigners a Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Roosevelt is anxious to have Congress adjourn early, in order that the political campaign may be a long one and give ample opportunity to thrash out all pending questions before the two parties. Last week he took the opportunity on several occasions to discuss the date of adjournment with the Chairmen of the appropriation committees.

It now seems likely that adjournment will come about April 20. Although only two of the fourteen regular appropriation bills have received the President's signature, there is every indication that there will be no serious delay over the others. The bills that have been passed are the Urgent Deficiency, the Diplomatic and Consular, and the Legislation. The latter is yet to be signed by the President.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE FRIEND.

Sick Man Leaps in Front of Train and Friend Follows Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—In attempting to save the life of his friend, William Maxwell of Baltimore, who had sprung in front of an approaching train, Frank Suydam of Middletown, Del., was crushed to death with him this evening before the eyes of a score of spectators at the Middletown station.

Maxwell last night became ill and Suydam was preparing to accompany him to his home in Baltimore. They were at the railroad station and as a freight train approached, Maxwell, who appeared to be delirious, sprung in front of it.

EXCISE SCARE IN BROOKLYN.

Saloons Close at Midnight After a "Tip" from Manhattan.

For the first time in years it was a difficult matter to get a drink in Brooklyn after last midnight. About 10 o'clock last night a mysterious "tip" came over the river from Manhattan that Commissioner McAdoo was going to make good his promise of a few days ago to personally look after affairs on the other side of the river, and with this end in view was going to send across the bridge a large number of plain clothes men, strangers to the Borough of Brooklyn, to carry into effect his orders.

The result was that at 12 o'clock sharp practically all the saloons in Brooklyn closed, and a drink was not to be had for love or money. A few of the old-time all-night places were accessible, but they posted double lookouts, and the man that got in had to be a well-known patron. Strange-looking men, believed to be Manhattan policemen, were seen all over the Borough Hall district, with the result that it was as dry as dry could be.

"The lid surely is on in Brooklyn to-night," said a well-known saloon man. "And it is on tight, too," he added with a sickly smile.

Auditor Andrews After Dietrich's Seat.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 19.—A telegram was received here to-day by friends of ex-Congressman W. F. Andrews, Auditor for the Treasury Department in Washington, saying he would be a candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska. The Senator elected next Winter will succeed Sen-

KAISER AND KING SAVE BOY AFTER COLLISION

Gunboat Bearing Monarchs Collides with Fishing Steamboat.

TWO RULERS WERE IN PERIL

Kaiser's Train Derailed at Gibraltar—German Monarch Says the Rock Is Grand, Like Everything English.

BERLIN, March 20.—Emperor William and King Alfonso figure as life savers in a story told in Das Kleine Journal.

According to this paper the two monarchs were cruising about the harbor of Vigo on the gunboat Vasco Nunez de Balboa, when, owing to the awkward manoeuvring of a fishing steamboat named the Meliton, the two vessels came into collision.

A twelve-year-old boy fell between the vessels and would inevitably have been crushed but for the intervention of the monarchs, who dragged him aboard the gunboat with their own hands.

The Meliton was seriously damaged, and it is considered almost a miracle that her boiler did not explode. Had this happened the close proximity of the gunboat would have placed the lives of the two rulers in peril.

The extent of personal government in Germany is realized only when the Emperor leaves the country. The cessation of his public activities causes an immediate shrinkage of news. In all the Government departments new things must wait until the Emperor returns.

Leaving out fresh business, the Emperor must sign many papers. These are carried to him by officers of the reserve employed as messengers in the diplomatic service. Every day since the Emperor left for the Mediterranean one of these messengers has started with a bag of papers for him.

In affairs of supreme importance, if such should arise, two or even three messengers will travel in company, as a single messenger might meet with maschance.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Gibraltar to a news agency here says that while Emperor William was visiting the docks and other works at Gibraltar to-day his train was derailed. The damage was trifling.

The Emperor afterward lunched with Rear Admiral Acland.

GIBRALTAR, March 19.—Emperor William, on visiting the rock of Gibraltar to-day, said:

"It quite reached my expectations. It is grand, like everything English. I am not surprised that Gibraltar is impregnable."

TRACK SLAYER ACROSS OCEAN.

Murderer of Four Traced to Utah by Brothers of Girl Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 19.—From the banks of the Danube to the shores of the Great Salt Lake, Nicola Naronovich has been tracked by the brothers of the girl he slew in Austria, and is now in jail. He is charged with murdering Eva Mikandra, his sweetheart, in Wrabatz, Austria; Nicola Gagula, his rival, at Barlit, Austria; Rade Vidovac, and Tony Galovic, in South Chicago, Ill. The prisoner has confessed wholly to two of the murders and partially to the others.

Five years ago Naronovich was enamored of Eva Mikandra in Austria. She rejected him and he slew her. He fled and went to Chicago. Dec. 20, 1903, he became embroiled with a party of Greeks at a dance in a saloon at South Chicago. In the scuffle he killed Rade Vidovic and Tony Galovic. He returned to Austria and killed Nicola Gagula, who was his rival for the affections of Eva.

He again came to this country and began working on the Lucin cutoff, but Eva Mikaranda's three brothers in the United States were on his trail. A brother who was working in a mine at Bingham, Utah, last week went to Lucin and recognized his enemy. He returned to Salt Lake with officers, who caught the murderer.

OHIO FACTIONISTS IN FIGHT.

Fisticuffs Between Dick and Foraker Men at Convention.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Wild scenes of disorder marked the opening of the Twentieth District Republican Congressional Convention here to-day, as a result of a fight between the Dick and Foraker factions.

The trouble started when the Dick men nominated Charles Leach as Chairman, the Foraker men, or "Filipinos," as they are called, having already selected J. C. Ward of Lake County as the presiding officer. When Leach attempted to take the chair he was assaulted by the "Filipinos," and a hand-to-hand struggle followed which soon became a free fight.

The police soon arrived in force and restored partial order, after which each faction nominated its own committees and ticket. The "Filipinos" renominated Jacob A. Beidler for Congress and A. T. Spitzer and F. H. Eggers as delegates to the National Convention. The Dick delegates indorsed the Beidler and Spitzer nominations, but named J. B. Zerbe as a delegate to the National Convention.

The delegates to the National Convention were left uninstructed.

There are strong chances that George B. Cox of Cincinnati and Senator Foraker, who have been politically estranged for some time, may make up their differences and form an alliance that will place Ohio and all the Federal patronage of the State in the grasp of the senior Senator and the boss. This result, if it happens, will be due to the stand Gov. Herrick has taken on the School Code and Canal bills now pending in the Legislature.

The Governor has already announced himself as opposed to the Cox School Code, and if it passes the House may veto it, and Cox and Foraker are said to be interested in a canal bill that would give to the company in which they have an indirect interest certain rights in one of the State canals. Gov. Herrick is said to be opposed to this idea, too.

Dynamite Ice Gorge and Save Village.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 19.—Dynamiters this afternoon completed the work of saving this village from another flood by blasting a channel in the big ice gorge in the Delaware River below here—1,500 feet long and 200 feet wide. The gorge was from 10 to 50 feet high, and last week

At Your Favorite Club or Cafe
you will find Usher's Glenlivet Scotch already

$100,000,000 STEEL COMPANY.

Pacific Steel Concern Incorporated at San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 19.—Articles of incorporation of the Pacific Steel Company were filed here to-day. The company is capitalized at $100,000,000, of which $50,000,000 preferred stock has already been subscribed, this being the total of that stock.

The Directorate includes Charles W. French of Cleveland, Ohio, and local capitalists. The objects of the corporation are stated to be the construction of war ships, steamships, locomotives, and cars, and the making of armor plate. The contract for the construction of the steel plant, to cost $30,000,000, has been awarded.

PLEDGE $70,000 FOR VASSAR.

Alumnae to Endow James M. Taylor Chair of Biblical Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Vassar Alumnae Association of the West, meeting here to-day, pledged itself to raise $70,000 for the college before Founder's Day, April 29.

Of this sum $50,000 will be applied to a fund for the endowment of the James M. Taylor chair of Biblical Literature, named in honor of President Taylor. The rest will go to the general endowment fund.

TREES PREVENT A DISASTER.

Stop a Derailed Train from Falling Into the Lamoille River.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Vt., March 19.—A row of large trees at the foot of an embankment prevented what would have been a terrible railway disaster to-day.

Near Cambridge Junction a passenger train was derailed, and the engine and cars, three in number, rolled over and down the thirty-foot decline to the Lamoille river. The trees prevented the train entering the water.

Five persons were seriously injured and it is expected that Mrs. George H. Bickford of Hardwick will die. It is thought the accident was caused by spreading rails.

COUNT WEDS AMERICAN WIDOW.

Mrs. Pflaumer of Pueblo Becomes the Countess von Buelow.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., March 19.—Count Max von Buelow and Mrs. Mary Pflaumer were married this morning at the home of the bride. Count von Buelow and wife will leave here in April for an American and European tour, which will include a visit to the Count's ancestral home, near Berlin. They expect to return to the United States in October.

The bride was a widow of a prominent broker who died several years ago, and owns considerable property in Pueblo and Kansas City.

DR. ELIOT SEVENTY YEARS OLD.

He Has Been Harvard's President for Half His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—President Eliot of Harvard—the oldest college President in the country—celebrates his seventieth birthday to-morrow.

Now, as always, Dr. Eliot does the work of more than an ordinary man. He seems not to feel his age in the slightest degree. He gets up early, lives simply, and evidently enjoys the strenuous life he leads. Frequently before breakfast he takes a long ride on his bicycle.

Dr. Eliot has served thirty-five years as President of Harvard, and has passed by ten years the age when college Presidents usually are expected to retire from office.

SAUSAGE POISONER PAYS BILLS

Sold Hellebore for Pepper and the Village Suffered.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 19.—George S. Vail of Florida, Orange County, the grocer who by mistake sold a package of hellebore to the village butcher for white pepper, which the latter put in his sausage for seasoning, thereby poisoning half the residents of the village, has effected a satisfactory settlement with the butcher and the victims and is again able to sleep o' nights.

Vail paid the butcher for his sausage and personally called on the families where sickness resulted, and after asking forgiveness paid all doctors' bills. But the people of Florida have lost their appetite for sausage.

NO MORE CASH FOR LANGLEY.

Ordnance Board Refuses Further Money for Aeroplane Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Ordnance Board has refused to allow Prof. Langley any more money for experiments with his aeroplane. Prof. Langley made no formal request for further allowances, and the board did not feel justified in volunteering them.

The Ordnance Board has given Prof. Langley in all $60,000 for his experiments, and he estimates that $25,000 more would make a success of the machine.

There is not a little criticism of Prof. Langley in official circles for leaving the work of making and trying the aeroplane to subordinates and not himself applying his remarkable scientific mind directly to the problem which he so confidently predicts he can solve.

Prof. Langley thinks he can get private funds to continue his work.

BIG BROOM TRUST FORMED.

Several Companies Absorbed in $13,000,000 Maine Corporation.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 19.—The merger of several of the largest broom-manufacturing firms in the country took place to-day in the incorporation, under the laws of this State, of the National Broom Company, with a capital of $18,000,000.

The articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon by the Corporation Trust Company of Portland, which does a general incorporating business in this State, and it is understood that it acted for clients in Chicago. F. B. Locke of Alexander & Green of New York is named as attorney for the new company.

The company is one of the largest ever incorporated under the laws of Maine, the fees amounting to over $5,000.

RUSSIAN FLEETS MAY HAVE UNITED

Belief That Vladivostok Ships Made a Dash for Port Arthur.

SEVEN OF THEM IN ALL

Two Volunteer Vessels Bring the Number Up to That of the Squadron Reported as Passing Gen-san.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is a profound official secret, but there are those here who believe that the Japanese may wake up some morning to find that the two divisions of Russia's Pacific squadron have effected a juncture.

It is betraying no confidence to state that both the Admiralty and Vice Admiral Makaroff, before he left for the Far East, regarded as most unfortunate for Russia's chances of success at sea that the war found the two divisions of the squadron separated. Realizing that offensive naval operations are impossible under present conditions, it is believed that no opportunity will be neglected to repair this initial misfortune, even should it involve considerable risk.

Consequently, the report that seven Russian warships were sighted the other day off Gen-San creates much speculation here as to whether they could be the vessels of the cruiser division under Capt. Reitzenstein. The number of ships sighted apparently does not tally with that of Capt. Reitzenstein's division, as the Vladivostok squadron proper consisted of four fast cruisers and the transport Lena. It is learned, however, that the outbreak of hostilities found two ships of the volunteer cruiser fleet at Vladivostok, and there is reason to believe that these have since been fitted out with guns taken from mountain batteries.

It is therefore possible that the ships sighted were those of Capt. Reitzenstein, whose object, if he ventured so far down the coast, could hardly be anything except to slip into Port Arthur. If this is so it is calculated that the squadron must have already run the gantlet of the Korean Strait and be very close to port.

The Emperor's naval experts, who have been studying carefully the puzzle as to where Vice Admiral Togo's fleet is coaling and provisioning between its appearances off Port Arthur, are becoming more and more convinced that it is using as a base some quiet spot on the Chinese coast.

After each disappearance not a word is heard of the fleet's whereabouts until it reappears. A calculation of time and distances shows it is quite impossible for the fleet to steam to Nagasaki or Hiroshima, take on board coal and ammunition, and come back. It is also certain that the Japanese warships could not take on coal, much less heavy projectiles, at sea in the face of the prevailing rough weather.

The idea that the vessels are using Chemul-pho, Fu-san, or some other place on the Korean coast for this purpose is rejected, as it is believed that if such were the case the numerous secret correspondents and secret agents of the Russians in Korea would certainly have reported the fact.

So by process of elimination the Russians seem compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the vessels of the Japanese fleet must be refilling their bunkers in some inlet on the Chinese coast, either on the Gulf of Liao-Tung or the Shan-Tung Peninsula, so far from ports and inhabited centres that the correspondents are unable to get wind of it.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that in the last bombardment of Port Arthur two Japanese shells fell in the works of the drydock, but that they failed to explode and did not damage the dock.

The hole in the Russian protected cruiser Pallada, the repairs on which will soon be completed, was seventeen feet in diameter.

The Government has forbidden the transmission of all cipher messages throughout Russia and also abroad, as a military measure.

DISTRUSTS CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

Russia Believes the Japanese Are Being Secretly Aided.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The Government's private information is not completely reassuring as regards China's sincerity in observing a neutral attitude. Secret advices indicate that at least a powerful party in the Chinese Government is abetting the Japanese.

Although at first reluctant to credit these reports, the Russian authorities continue to receive evidence that the Japanese contemplate landing on Chinese neutral territory west of the Liao River, and 17,000 men are being held especially to await developments in that direction.

The staff orders issued at Harbin show that Chinese troops have moved much further north than was supposed, Gen. Tsu Cheng having concentrated 8,000 men at Bodune, which is only 100 miles west of Harbin; Gen. Ma having 10,000 men at Kaupan-Tze, while another 5,000 are at Tsin-Min-Tun, and 10,000 are at I-Chow, all points bordering upon the zone of Russian military operations.

These orders are also significant, inasmuch as they lay stress upon the holding aloof of the Chinese officials in Manchuria, the civil Governor at Mukden having forbidden the Chinese to supply cattle, food, or fodder to the Russians.

The Governor of Hai-Cheng, although administering the affairs of a town situated on the railroad, is also said to have ordered the people not to accept Russian money, and, according to native reports, he is organizing Boxer bands.

The native Governor of Kirin has issued a proclamation enjoining the observance of the strictest neutrality, but he refused to withdraw the troops in the neighborhood until imperatively ordered to do so by the Russian headquarters.

The text of a staff order published in Harbin has just been received here. It says Viceroy Alexieff defines the limits of the military operations in Manchuria as follows: The line of the Mongolian frontier to the intersection of the Liao River, thence to Sin-Min-Tung, thence southwest along the railroad to Koupan-Tze, thence southeast

AMERICA ASKS RUSSIA TO PROTECT JAPANESE

Requests Safe Passage from Siberia of Non-Combatants There.

IN CONSTANT DANGER OF LIFE

Minister Takahira Contrasts Russian Severity with the Moderation Shown by His People.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Russia will be asked by the United States to treat kindly the Japanese non-combatants who have been left in Siberia and to enable them to make their way back to Japan.

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department to-day and informed the officials that he had received reports that between forty and fifty Japanese non-combatants were in a suffering condition in several Siberian towns.

The Minister requested the Washington Government to use its good offices to assist the suffering Japanese to reach Berlin, where the Japanese Minister will take them in charge. The State Department acted promptly, and a cablegram has been sent to Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, inviting him to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the matter in the confident hope that the Russian officials will take immediate steps for the relief of the Japanese.

Mr. Takahira, in discussing the incident, said to-day:

"I have requested the United States Government to use their good offices to see that the Japanese residents in Siberia, who are destitute and desire to return home, shall be sent to Berlin, where my colleague there will take charge of them.

"I made this request because of his telegram received here reporting that two Japanese subjects who arrived at Berlin a few days ago from the interior of Siberia as delegates from a large number of Japanese still living there, reported to him that they were boycotted, and not only had they found it impossible to earn any living, but were in constant danger of life, and consequently were suffering great privation. In some towns, it was said, they were ordered by the police authorities to leave the place at a moment's notice without time to take their effects with them. We have therefore decided to have them sent to Japan.

"It is a notable feature of the present conflict that since its outbreak the Russians have acted in an untoward manner with the non-combatants and prisoners of our people. The Vladivostok squadron fired upon Japanese merchantmen and sunk one of them. A Japanese Major and five soldiers, who were taken prisoners in Korea, were paraded through the streets of Mukden. Japanese residents in Manchuria, many of whom were women, were subjected to indignities while on their way to a seaport to find a steamer to take them to Japan. This report from Berlin tells of the cruel treatment of innocent people by the police authorities of Siberia.

"Just think how Russians are treated in Japan. You never hear any complaints by them against the Japanese authorities and people. On the contrary, it was reported from Che-mul-pho that when the bodies of two Russian sailors were recovered from the wreck of the Variag the sailors of the Japanese men-of-war buried them with military honors, and many residents of the Japanese town at the port went to their grave to bow out of respect for their honorable death.

"I do not mean to expect of the country and people at war with us anything unusual, but I sincerely hope that they will show at least some moderation in the treatment of those innocent but unfortunate sufferers, not only for their sake, but for the sake of the good name of that great empire as one of the civilized countries."

The Minister spoke earnestly, but without excitement.

RUSSIANS CLAIM BIG VICTORY.

Say They Took 1,800 Prisoners in a Battle on the Yalu.

CHE-FOO, March 19.—A private dispatch received here from Mukden states that a battle has taken place on the Yalu.

The Russians claim to have captured 1,800 prisoners.

LIAO-YANG, Manchuria, March 19.—Troops continue to arrive here in increasing numbers.

The health of the soldiers is good.

YIN-KOW, March 19.—The German Consul at Tien-Tsin will arrive at Niu-Chwang to-night.

It is reported that the Russian officials have approached Germany with the object of engaging German protection of Russian property at Niu-Chwang, particularly the Russo-Chinese Bank, and that this is the object of the Consul's visit. It is thought unlikely that Germany will undertake the task, which, it is reported, France recently declined.

There are no Chinese laborers in the vicinity of Niu-Chwang constructing defenses. Russian infantry are conducting evolutions on the plain about the fort.

The Liao River is open for a considerable distance from its mouth.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Russian troops continue to pour into North Korea. They are in excellent condition.

It is said here that typhus fever is raging among the Japanese forces.

The army organ publishes an order of the day issued by Viceroy Alexieff threatening the most severe penalties against soldiers injuring private property or officers permitting the same. The order says:

"Such offenses not only beslur Russian honor, but are subversive of discipline. Every officer permitting excesses will thus be guilty of a grievous offense against the Emperor and the country."

A special flag has been ordered by the Emperor for Viceroy Alexieff—white, with a blue St. Andrew's cross, and in the centre a black double Russian eagle. It will be saluted by nineteen guns.

The Emperor to-day inspected a cartload of little comforts that had been collected and prepared by his daughters, the Grand Duchess Olga and the Grand Duchess Tatiana, and their playmates for wounded Russian soldiers. His Majesty caused the children much delight by the interest he manifested in their work, which was done in a room in the Winter Palace.

Later the Emperor spent two hours in going over dispatches regarding the movements of the troops and the plan of campaign.

CZAR'S SWEEPING THREAT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, March 19.—I am informed that the Czar recently told Gen. Kuropatkin, the Russian Commander in Chief in the Far East, that he would not make peace until every Japanese was out of Korea and Manchuria.

Hardly a Vote for the Russians.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 19.—Representative Head's resolution expressing sympathy for the Russians in the war with Japan was voted down by the Iowa House to-day. The vote against the resolution was

JAPAN'S SUCCESSFUL LOAN.

War Bond Issue Subscribed Nearly Five Times Over.

K. Takahashi, Vice President of the Bank of Japan, which is the official banking institution of the Japanese Government, is in New York and yesterday took occasion to deny all reports that a war loan was being negotiated or the negotiation contemplated by Japan in the market of New York, or of any other financial centre of the world. Mr. Takahashi said the success of the recent home issue of war bonds was so great that there was no possibility of Japan having to go outside her own shores to raise money, even in the event of a war of several years' duration.

Mr. Takahashi is stopping at the Majestic. His presence here at this time is explained by a custom of his bank to have the various branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, an allied institution, visited at stated periods. The New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is at 63 Wall Street. Mr. Takahashi has made several of these inspection tours in years past, on each occasion spending such time in the different financial centres as would enable him to keep pretty thoroughly in touch with the conditions.

Through his secretary, E. Fukai, Mr. Takahashi last night gave gave some hitherto unpublished details concerning the Japanese issue of war bonds. There were 100,000,000 yen, or $50,000,000, of the bonds issued, to run five years at 5 per cent. The Japanese Government fixed the minimum price at which bids would be received at 95, and on the public subscription, which amounted to 470,000,000 yen, or nearly five times the total of the issue, 33,000,000 yen were allotted at prices above 95.

But Mr. Takahashi considered more significant, as indicating the eagerness with which the great mass of people took up the issue, the fact that 51,000,000 yen were allotted to bidders who asked for amounts of 200 yen or less. Figuring these individual subscriptions at the maximum, it would mean that at least 250,000 small investors participated in the loan, leaving less than 50 per cent. to be taken by the larger interests, and almost an inappreciable amount by the very large financial institutions of the country.

The result is very encouraging to Japan, Mr. Takahashi believes, not only because of the demonstration made of the temper of the people, but because it leaves the resources of the bankers and moneyed institutions practically untouched after the initial war issues have been floated, and in such shape as to be able to take care of a considerable number of others in the event of the continuance of the struggle with Russia before any aid of any kind would be required from outside.

Mr. Fukai yesterday outlined Japan's foreign loan history as follows: The first Japanese foreign loan was placed in London in 1899. It was for 100,000,000 yen, and a very large part of it, said to be as much as 88 per cent., was taken by a syndicate of bankers. A second loan in 1902, followed closely the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and was placed without any difficulty with London interests.

NO PERMIT FOR MR. HALES.

British Minister Refuses to Indorse Correspondent's Application.

TOKIO, March 19.—The British Minister refuses to indorse the application of H. Hales, the correspondent of The London Daily News, for permission to accompany the Japanese army, giving as his reason that the reports Mr. Hales sent from the Transvaal during the Boer war were slanderous of the British army.

The Japanese Government requires that every correspondent shall have the indorsement of the resident Minister of the country he represents.

Mr. Hales will therefore be excluded from all connection with the army movements.

Mr. Hales, who is an Australian, made a great reputation at the time of the war in South Africa by his vivid letters on the campaign. His work was not usually anti-British in tone, although he described everything he saw with a frankness in contrast to the reticence of some war correspondents.

After Steevens died at Ladysmith Mr. Hales was generally regarded as a worthy successor to him as a master of descriptive style in war correspondence, and the fact that it has been deprived of his services will doubtless be much resented by the London Daily News.

That paper is a strong opponent of the present British Government.

FACTS ABOUT PORT ARTHUR.

Japan Captured It in 1894, but Was Forced to Return It to China.

Several letters asking for information in regard to Port Arthur have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Correspondents inquire if the place does not still belong to China, if, should Japan capture it, she would be allowed to keep it, why it is called Port Arthur, &c.

Port Arthur, the ancient seaport of Lu-Chung-Cheng, was until the war between China and Japan in 1894 in the undisputed possession of the Chinese. On Nov. 21, 1894, it was captured by Japanese troops. By the treaty of peace between China and Japan, signed at Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895, it was ceded to Japan with practically the whole of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including all islands appertaining or belonging thereto.

Owing to the action of Russia, supported by France and Germany, Japan was compelled to retrocede, under Article I. of a convention signed at Peking on Nov. 8, 1895, all the territory occupied by her in Manchuria, and by Dec. 31 of that year the last Japanese soldier had been withdrawn.

On March 29, 1898, China and Russia signed an agreement at Peking by which Port Arthur and Talien-Wan were leased to Russia for a term of twenty-five years, which period, by mutual agreement, might be further prolonged, and by which China allowed Russia to build branch railways through Manchuria connecting these ports with the main Siberian line. The Manchurian trouble, with the resulting war between Japan and Russia, has grown out of the Chinese-Russian railway agreements. No sooner was Russia in possession of Port Arthur than she proceeded to make it what would, it was expected, be an impregnable fortress.

Port Arthur owes the name by which it is known in Europe and America to the fact that the first white man to visit it was an English naval officer named Arthur.

LINED UP AT PISTOL POINT.

Police in Poolroom Raid Stop Crowd's Efforts to Escape.

Lined up at the point of revolvers, a crowd in the "Drummers' Club," an alleged poolroom on West Thirty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, after making desperate efforts to escape, stood meekly yesterday while detectives from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who had broken into the place with axes, picked out the men they wanted.

The prisoners taken were Charles Schofer and Joseph Hogan of 233 West Thirty-seventh Street, the alleged proprietors; James Peterson of 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, doorkeeper, and Charles Powers of 695 Sixth Avenue and Alfred Betman of 394 West Twenty-ninth Street, other assistants. They were all locked up.

The raid was made by Capt. Hussey, Detectives Rafsky and Sappe, and eight men of the reserves. The detectives learned of the existence of the place by visiting a waiters' resort on Sixth Avenue. Obtaining the countersign, which admitted them, they went around to the alleged poolroom yesterday. According to Rafsky, he placed a bet of $1 on Maritana in the first race at New Orleans, and won $4. Then he tried his luck at "stuss," but lost $2.

The police say they found a roll of $376 in bills on Schofer, and that they got bushels of chips and packages of cards, racing sheets, telephone and telegraph instruments, and books, which showed the record

SAYS ASIA'S SALVATION IS STAKE OF THE WAR

Struggle Supreme Test of Civilization, Baron Kaneko Declares.

JAPAN COMPELLED TO FIGHT

Defeat Would Mean Nullification of Fifty Years of Effort for Enlightenment—As to the "Yellow Peril."

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, who left Japan Feb. 28 and arrived here Friday, urged the cause of his country yesterday before a gathering of newspaper men in his apartments at the Holland House.

"If we fail," he said, "the work of fifty years, the struggle for enlightenment, the commercial relations with the whole world will be utterly destroyed, and the hope of the awakening to better things of Asia be gone. There are other peoples there who would follow in the footsteps of victorious Japan—Japan who has so worthily tried to be one of the proud civilized nations of the world. They would not if she were crushed by a country calling itself Christian."

Baron Kaneko, who is an LL. D. among the graduates of Harvard University, member of the House of Peers, and who has been in the Japanese Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and later in the Department of Justice, said that his coming to this country was entirely private and for observation of American economical systems. The Exposition at St. Louis would be the centre of his investigations.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 and the Chicago World's Fair, he said, had led to an amazing increase in the exports and imports between the two countries, the Northwestern States finding splendid markets for their great yields of grain. When he learned of the great fair to be held at St. Louis he took an immediate interest in it, as the cotton of the South supplies Japan, which spends annually 40,000,000 yen for cotton. Her supply of tobacco also comes from the South. His people had taken the liveliest interest in his hopes for increasing Japan's commercial relations with America, and had therefore sent him here.

They had not forgotten that the United States had awakened them to their present position by the coming of Commodore Perry. They had known nothing of the outside world, they had not even heard of the Napoleonic wars and of the amazing progress of the world outside of their land until Perry's advent. A year after his arrivel the treaty opening her ports was signed and meant the beginning of her advance to a great people. They had recognized and acknowledged their debt by erecting a statue to Perry at the spot of his landing. In the reconstruction of the empire Japan had looked to America for aid, so that her departments of Government at her own request had been directed by Americans, chosen for them by the United States Government. Continuing the Baron said:

"Why this war? I as a loyal subject of the Emperor, take the opportunity through the American press to declare that we sought no conflict, and that we are not looking for the acquisition of territory. For the sake of peace we gave up Manchuria, which we had won by loss of blood and treasure. Peace was and is the sole object of Japan. Russia, acting as police after the Boxer trouble, promised to evacuate Manchuria on Oct. 8, 1903. When the time came she sent additional forces there. We believed in her pledged word of honor. We tried in every diplomatic and conciliatory way to avoid a conflict with the great power, but she would not keep her word, and we had to fight for our honor and existence.

"The idea that there was anything irregular in the beginning of hostilities is wrong. Through the goodness of America we had trained diplomats. They had learned international law as graduates of the Harvard Law School—Mr. Kurino, our representative at St. Petersburg, and Baron Komoro, at Tokia. Baron Komoro was a classmate of your President, and Mr. Kurino was a classmate of Secretary Moody. Commander Uriu at the naval battle of Che-mul-pho, first notified the Russians to come out to the open sea for the fight, and gave them time. He signaled the neutral fleets to get out of the way if the Russians should not come out. He had learned international law, and the etiquette of warring nations at Annapolis. He was educated in the same school as Dewey and Sampson.

"You hear of the idea that it is a pagan people fighting Christians. The first Christian missionaries in Japan were Americans with the glorious result, due to their untiring, splendid work, that it was written in our Constitution that there should be perfect freedom of all religious beliefs. In our political and business life there are thousands of native Christians. I am sorry to see this remnant of the age of the Crusaders bringing us back to the Middle Ages.

"The Russian prisoners after the destruction of their vessels were cared for by our Red Cross Society, which is headed by the Empress, and every man of them testifies to his good treatment. We took nothing from them except their word of honor that they would not again bear arms against us in this struggle.

"When Mme. Rosen, the wife of the Russian representative at Tokio, was to leave, the Empress, who loved her, sent one of her Court ladies to bear a present of tender remembrance. The Russian lady could only reply with tears. Here were two good women separated by war, but who can say that the act of the Empress was not in the line of the Christian faith? They call us pagans. Our Empress fitted out two hospital ships, their names translated meaning "The Universal Love" and "The Universal Help." The Empress of Germany contributed to the Japanese Red Cross Society and ordered that the German hospital at Yokohama should be open to the Japanese wounded. There was another good woman when war appealed to her heart.

"As to the 'yellow peril,' Kublai Khan of China 500 years ago invaded Europe and Japan. The latter suffered most. We have again and again fought the 'yellow peril,' and we have been menaced by the 'white peril.' The sense of America, that has done so much for us which we have tried to deserve, should pay no attention to this. We are not asking for assistance. If we fail, we will blame no one for not coming to our help and will never take China as an ally. If we fail, all you have done for us will be wasted. But we feel that, fighting for the right, we must win. It is the supreme test of civilization in the East, and win we must."

Baron Kaneko expects to remain in New York about a week. He says he has been invited to speak to the University Club, and that he will do so if he can get the time. He expects to visit Washington and to wait upon President Roosevelt. His programme includes a trip through New England and Masachusetts to inspect the factories.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to St. Louis and report to Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon in charge of the Medical Department exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for duty as his assistant.

First Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, will repair to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the engineer of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification on official business pertaining to his proposed system of searchlights.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Arrived—Samoset, at League Island; Iowa, at Hampton Roads; Cleveland, at Key West; San Francisco, at Singapore; New Orleans, at Hongkong; Cincinnati, at Che-mul-pho.

Sailed—Hartford, from Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Glacier, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Nevada, from Hampton Roads for Pensacola.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator Charles Dick, Ohio; Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; H. Clay Evans, Consul General of the United States at London; F. J. Hecker, Panama Canal Commissioner, Detroit.

GRAND.—Congressman R. W. Emerson, Warrensburg, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. H. Benson, London; S. M. Aldrich, Providence; John D. Long, Hingham.

HOFFMAN.—S. W. Winter, St. Louis; Dennis Whitney, Paris.

ALBEMARLE.—Charles Audebert, Paris; Com-

"BIG TIM" PLANS SHAKE-UP.

May Return to State Senate and Send Chanler to Congress.

It is the plan of the Sullivans, according to a competent authority, to have a general shake-up "down town" this Fall with reference to offices more or less in their control. It is conceded that the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and under certain conditions the Fifth and Seventh Districts, would be with the Sullivan element in Tammany Hall on most any proposition. The Fourth, John F. Ahearn's district, is practically out of the question, as Leader Charles F. Murphy took him away from the Sullivan camp when he made him Borough President.

The plan as outlined includes the retirement of Timothy D. Sullivan as Congressman from the Eighth District and his return to the State Senate from the Eleventh District. The State Senate has now two ex-Congressmen as members—Daniel J. Riordan of the Tenth and John Raines of the Forty-second.

It was learned that William Astor Chanler, who broke into politics by defeating Richard Van Cott for member of Assembly from the Fifth New York District in 1897 and who in the Fall of 1898 defeated Lemuel E. Quigg for Congressman from the then Fourteenth New York District, will be selected to make the running for Congress in this impregnably Democratic Sullivan district.

The return of Sullivan to the Senate means the retirement of the man who succeeded him therein—John C. Fitzgerald, one of his own henchmen. Fitzgerald, it is declared, will succeed Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan in the Board of Aldermen as soon as the opportunity shall present itself for "Little Tim" to be elected to a Judgeship of any kind.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle of the Ninth District is credited in lower east side political circles as on the slate to retire, in order to devote himself to building fences for a judicial nomination. He has been Municipal Court Justice, and last Fall, when Kremer, Republican, was running for election in the new Thirteenth District, Goldfogle was understood to be desirous of making the race against him. The nomination went to ex-Assemblyman Leon J. Sanders of the Twelfth District, however, and Sanders was elected.

PLAN TO REMOVE MORGAN.

United States Marshal Henkel Now in the Platt Camp.

Practically all the local district leaders appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the day. Halpin of the Ninth, as the special representative of the Governor in the County Committee, was very active. After consulting with the Governor in relation to legislation desired by the local organization, he attended a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the County Committee.

More interest attached to the situation with relation to the Superintendency of the Elections Bureau than anything else local.

It is known that the Governor has asked for the resignation of Superintendent of Elections George Wilson Morgan. It is understood that, even if Superintendent Morgan shall be amenable to the local organization's wishes, as dominated and dictated by the Governor, it will avail him for little, as there is strong reason for believing that if the Governor does not force the Superintendent's resignation immediately, he will do as soon as the campaign gets in full swing.

Senator Platt had several callers. One by one they filed up to his apartments. Robert C. Morris, State Committeeman from the Thirteenth District, was in the corridor while Cornelius Van Cott conferred with Senator Platt for a long time. His son, ex-Assemblyman Richard Van Cott, was prominent among the Platt men. Frank H. Platt, William Henkel, and Ferdinand Eidman were also called into consultation by Senator Platt.

The presence of Henkel in the Platt council was something of a sensation, as no one has shouted for F. Norton Goddard for State Committeeman from the Twelfth District more than Henkel. Goddard is one of the original Odell men of New York City, and an ardent enemy of Senator Platt. It was declared, however, that Henkel's position as United States Marshal would be endangered if he should show a hand against Senator Platt at this time.

Abraham Gruber, Senator N. A. Elsberg, and Tax Commissioner Strasbourger were in conference with the Governor a considerable time. The vacant city Judgeship was again called to the Governor's attention, Mr. Gruber still being hopeful that his candidate, William S. Bennet, may be appointed to that $10,000 position for seven months. F. Norton Goddard also saw the Governor.

TOMPKINS COUNTY FOR PLATT.

Wants Him to Remain Leader, Though Indorsing Odell's Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 19.—Six delegates to the Republican State Convention were instructed for Roosevelt this afternoon by the Tompkins County Republican Convention which met here. Prof. E. W. Huffcut of the Cornell law school acted as Chairman.

A resolution was adopted approving of the Roosevelt and Odell Administrations, but containing the following clause concerning the State leadership of the party: "We earnestly extend to our Senior Senator, Thomas C. Platt, our sincerest congratulations upon his wise and successful leadership of our party in this State, and express the hope that we may long continue to have the benefit of his wisdom and guiding genius."

CARMEL, N. Y., March 19.—The Carmel County Republican Convention, held here to-day, unanimously renominated Assemblyman John R. Yale and nominated E. W. Addis for District Attorney. William H. Weeks and A. V. Porter were chosen delegates to the New York Convention for the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention. John R. Yale, E. C. Weeks, and William M. Benjamin were chosen as delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket. The Administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell were indorsed and the convention instructed for Roosevelt for President.

ADMITS HE STOLE JEWELS.

Window Cleaner Arrested on Suspicion Through a Description Confesses.

Joseph Bailey, twenty-one years old, a window cleaner, living at 321 West Forty-ninth Street, was arrested yesterday morning by Patrolman Kelly of the East Fifty-first Street Station, charged with being a "suspicious person." Kelly thought that Bailey fitted a description sent out in a general alarm for a man who on Feb. 16 robbed the home of Mrs. Marie Reute at 160 East Sixty-third Street of jewelry valued at $1,500. The man who robbed Mrs. Reute was a window cleaner, and when Kelly saw Bailey cleaning windows at 208 East Fifty-eighth Street yesterday he was reminded of the alarm.

"Come down here till I get a look at you," said Kelly.

"This is my busy day," retorted Bailey; "call again."

Kelly walked up the stoop of the house, entered an open door, and grabbed the window cleaner.

"You might not be the man I want," said Kelly; "but I don't like your looks."

Bailey was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station. After he had been interviewed by Capt. Lantry and several detectives for an hour, they say, Bailey confessed to having robbed Mrs. Reute.

The police say that Bailey said he pawned some of the jewelry and told where the rest of it could be found. Among the articles taken were a diamond sunburst, a diamond brooch, two watches, and several rings. Mrs. Reute claims she left Bailey alone in the house cleaning windows while she went down town. When she returned Bailey and the jewelry were missing.

GEN. DYE'S DAUGHTER A SUICIDE.

Grief Over Mother's Death the Cause—Her Father's Career.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Miss Annette M. Dye, a linguist in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Department, and a daughter of the late Gen. William McE. Dye, committed suicide to-day by shooting. Grief over the death of her mother is supposed to have caused the act.

Miss Dye's father was at one time military instructor to the Emperor of Korea and the Emperor's adviser. He also had been commander of the army of the Khedive of Egypt.

M'CARREN MEN GIVE M'ADOO THREE NAMES

Recommendations for Haggerty's Place Made Unanimous.

DOYLE SAYS HE DIDN'T VOTE

Arthur C. Salmon, ex-Commissioner Shea, and ex-Sheriff Melody Suggested to Test Tammany.

The Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, all but three of the twenty-one members of which have been standing by Senator McCarren in his fight with Tammany, meeting last night in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square, took action which, it is believed, will settle the question of whether the Brooklyn organization as at present constituted is to be recognized by Police Commissioner McAdoo in the appointment of a successor to Henry F. Haggerty as Deputy Commissioner in Brooklyn, as well as in other appointments to be made by Tammany office holders.

With all the members present, it was decided that Senator McCarren should in person submit to Commissioner McAdoo tomorrow the names of Arthur C. Salmon, ex-Sheriff William E. Melody, and ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, with the recommendation that he select either of these men to succeed Mr. Haggerty.

The vote to submit this list of candidates, with the recommendations of the organization, was made unanimous, Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, the anti-McCarren leader, who was present as a member of the committee, voicing no objection.

The only one of the three men recommended for the vacant Deputy Commissionership who is not a district leader is Mr. Salmon. He is a lawyer, living in the First Assembly District, and has been Treasurer of the Kings County Democratic General Committee for some years.

Ex-Sheriff Melody is the leader of the Fifth Assembly District, and Mr. Shea the leader of the Seventeenth District. Mr. Shea has apparently broken away from the old Willoughby Street circle and seems to be standing with McCarren. The fact that Commissioner McAdoo is understood to be opposed to the appointment of a district leader as Deputy Comissioner in place of Haggerty did not appear to weigh with the committee in selecting men to be recommended for the appointment.

The impression obtained that the recommendations were made more with a view to forcing Commissioner McAdoo to show his hand as affecting the Brooklyn organization than with the idea that the suggestions would prevail with him. Should the Commissioner decline to accept either of the men recommended, Senator McCarren and his lieutenants will take it as clear notice that Charles F. Murphy and Tammany will not recognize the Kings County organization as it is now made up. As one of the McCarren men said after the meeting, it will be regarded as an open declaration of war.

The members of the committee were in session only about ten minutesh. Senator McCarren, who presided, recited the fact that Deputy Commissioner Haggerty had been appointed on the recommendation of the local organization and that Commissioner McAdoo had seen fit to remove him. It then became necessary to select a man to succeed him.

"The organization," said Mr. McCarren, "should, I believe, receive all the places to which it is entitled under the charter. There is a vacancy now, and we expect that the Manhattan organization will keep faith with us by accepting our recommendations for the office."

The name of Mr. Salmon was proposed by P. H. Quinn, leader of the First District, that of Mr. Shea by Magistrate Frank E. O'Reilly, and that of Mr. Melody by William R. McGuire, leader of the Sixth District.

Mr. Doyle, who had remained silent, then got up and proposed the name of James Kane, leader of the Third District. Mr. Kane, who was present, refused, however, to allow his name to be considered in connection with the appointment. The first three names were then voted on, and there being no nays, Senator McCarren declared the vote to be unanimous.

Mr. Doyle expressed no objection to this ruling, but after the meeting he declared that he had not voted at all. He would not discuss the action of the committee. One of his lieutenants said, however, that Mr. Doyle had no candidate for the Deputy Police Commissionership and had only proposed the name of Mr. Kane to see what the committee would do. The McCarren men claim that by failing to make any objection Mr. Doyle had placed himself in the position of appearing to favor the appointment of either of the men recommended.

Senator McCarren was asked after the meeting whether he received any intimation that the recommendations of his organization would be accepted by Commissioner McAdoo.

"No," he answered. "I have received no assurances one way or the other."

Asked about the appointment yesterday of James T. O'Neill as an Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn, the Senator said he did not know anything about it until he read of it in the newspapers. The organization had not been consulted, nor had James D. Bell, Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge in Brooklyn. Asked whether the appointment of Mr. O'Neill was satisfactory to the organization, Mr. McCarren declined to make any comment on the matter.

Deputy Commissioner Doyle met Sheriff Hesterberg in the hall after the meeting adjourned and asked him point blank why he had removed Bernard Bass, a Doyle man, from the position of equity clerk in his office and replaced him with a McCarren man.

"Oh, I guess you know why I did it," was all Hesterberg said in reply.

TAMMANY BLOW AT McCARREN.

Man He Opposed Is Made Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn.

Further evidence that Tammany is carrying on an aggressive warfare in Kings County to break down the hold of Senator McCarren on the organization there came yesterday in the appointment by Corporation Counsel Delany of James T. O'Neill to be an Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn at a salary of $3,000 a year. O'Neill was recommended for the appointment by Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, the man whom Tammany and the administration are recognizing as the Brooklyn leader.

O'Neill applied to Senator McCarren in January for the place he has now received. The Senator, then in complete control in Kings County, and working in harmony with Tammany Hall, declined to recommend O'Neill for the place. When Doyle was set up as the anti-McCarren leader, O'Neill, who comes from Doyle's own district, the Seventh, went to the new leader and renewed his application, to which Doyle gave his assent.

The appointment is not only a direct slap at McCarren, but also at James D. Bell, the McCarrenite who is the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office. The appointment was made over the head of Mr. Bell, and is taken in political circles as notice to him that unless he at once stops his part in what the Tammany men term "offensive partisanship," he will lose his own $10,000 berth.

Mr. Bell has made several speeches within the last two weeks in which he attacked Charles F. Murphy and Tammany, and has pledged himself to the McCarren cause.

Senator McCarren yesterday wrested two places in the Sheriff's office, worth together $2,800 a year, from the clutches of Doyle men. William J. Connolly replaced Berened W. Bass as equity clerk, while Daniel Furey, also a McCarren man, took the place of James McMahon, a Doyle sympathizer, in the same office.

American Warships Saved a German.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day at the request of his Government officially to present its thanks for the action of the commander of the cruiser Columbia in rescuing a German merchant of Santo Domingo, named Thorn, whom the insurgents had captured. The capture of Thorn was ap-

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WOODRUFF BOOM FOR GOVERNOR LAUNCHED

Invincible Club of Brooklyn Demands His Nomination.

JUSTICE WOODWARD SPEAKS

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Not Present Because of His Wife's Illness—His Candidacy Indorsed by Resolutions.

Timohty L. Woodruff's boom for Governor of the State of New York was launched last night at a dinner given in his honor by the Invincible Club in the clubhouse, Herkimer Street near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Woodruff, because of the illness of his wife, was unable to be present, and the speakers referred feelingly to the fact. A resolution indorsing him for the nomination was enthusiastically adopted.

Lewis L. Fawcett, President of the club and Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, presented Mr. Woodruff's name, saying in part:

"Mr. Woodruff is a politician in the highest, broadest, and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. He bears the distinction of having been Lieutenant Governor of this State for three successive terms, during which time he was associated with that able, upright, and ardent Republican, Frank S. Black, that highest type of American manhood, the best-loved and best-hated man in America to-day, Theodore Roosevelt, and that forceful, energetic, and vigorous Republican, our present Governor, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr."

Talking directly of Mr. Woodruff, the speaker said:

"His political opinion is certainly well known and approved. He is well acquainted with the public affairs of this State and knows our wants and requirements of the present, and demands for the future. His experience has made him well versed in the powers, duties, and prerogatives of every department of the State.

"He is worthy of the past and prophetic of the future, and in every way fitted for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State. In conclusion, I'll say that if the Republican Party of this State is led by Timothy L. Woodruff at the head of the State ticket next Fall victory is assured."

This statement was cheered to the echo by the 200 men present.

Justice John Woodward of the Appellate Division, who was the principal speaker, also indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Woodruff. He said, in part:

"That Mr. Woodruff will never shame the confidence of his fellows we feel sure. For he has been tried, tried often, and has never yet been found wanting. He has forged to the front because he could not remain behind. His is the nature that must do or die, and it is because he has done so much that he is so much alive.

"To Mr. Woodruff, the man of affairs, I have already referred. His success is a by-word, an inspiration. His life illustrates better than precept what energy, brains, and principle can accomplish. He has never failed to prove himself master of the situation, and to this, the noble Society of Invincibles, I say: Ye do well to call him chief.

"We wish him well—health of body and peace of mind, and also the happiness which crowns only the life devoted to the welfare of our fellows."

The other speakers were Collector Stranahan, Congressman Dunwell, County Judge Belford of Suffolk County, and Lorain Andrews.

WOULD CHANGE ELECTION LAW.

Republican County Committee Now at Work on a Measure.

A meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Republican County Committee was held yesterday, and the Penal Code, wherein it relates to violations of the election law, was taken up. The organization desires that election cases be handled with greater expedition, and in order to bring this about it was proposed that many violations, now held to be felonies, shall be classed as misdemeanors.

The organization leaders hope to have a blanket measure drafted amending the code so that in future alleged violations of the election law may be taken up with dispatch, and if punishment be decided upon that it be summary. That such a measure will soon go out from the County Committee and be enacted into law is the general belief of the members of the Legislative Committee.

GRAPE-NUTS.

FOOD'S WORK

How It Cured Paralysis.

Paralysis comes from weak nerves and bad blood and is often cured nowadays by proper feeding.

"For fifteen years I was an invalid, hdven't walked a step for over twelve years, not able to move my feet, or even my toes.

"But recently a wonderful thing has happened, for I had never expected to have the use of my limbs again; a four months' diet of Grape-Nuts Food for breakfast and supper made the change, and now, just think of it—I can move my toes freely on my left foot and a little on the right foot, and can let the footpiece on my chair down and swing my feet vigorously, which I think is a wonderful improvement for the time I have used the food.

"And that is not all! My blood and my stomach are so much better I am confident my trouble came from too much rich food and an overstrain of the nerves, but my nerves are much better, my mind is clearer, and I don't forget things like I did. It must be the food, for I stopped taking medicine years ago for the paralysis.

"Of course, I have the sympathy and prayers of many Christians, but it is wonderful what good, pure food will do for one out of health, and why would it not be as good to keep one's health up? I have heard lots of others praise Grape-Nuts, but I for one cannot praise it enough." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Here was a well-defined case of paralysis which came from weakened nerves and blood trouble, and which began yielding almost immediately when proper food Grape-Nuts was substituted for improper food. There's a reason.

"Look in each package for the famous

'Twixt you and I and Bull and Bear,
Here's a tip, that's straight and square,
If ahead when they're up, don't forget when they're down.
You promised your wife a spring "Holly" gown.

She will appreciate it now more than ever, it's so near Easter.

50 DIFFERENT MODELS in LINEN GOWNS, from
$10.00 to $120.00

60 DIFFERENT MODELS in CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS, from
$35.00 to $175.00

75 DIFFERENT MODELS in ETAMINE, TAFFETA and LOUISINE GOWNS, from
$10.00 to $75.00

100 DIFFERENT MODELS in FINE WAISTS, for street and evening wear, from
$5.00 to $50.00

Special Monday.

Peau de Soie, Foulard, Taffeta and Pongee Shirt Waist Dresses	10.00
Brilliantine Gowns, very attractive model	12.00
Unlined Etamine Gowns, lace trimmed	18.50
Silk lined allover Lace Waists	7.00
India Waists, plain and lace trimmed	3.00

Fifth avenue styles and quality at half Fifth avenue prices.

THE HOLLY CO.,
10 West 22d St.

The smaller tailor must pay the penalty of his imitations. It's included in his askings to you. He'll say $30 for a Spring Suit that we'll make for $20 and his profit won't be excessive—he has to pay more to produce it. This is the giant of tailor shops. It does everything in a big way but prices. A Spring walking suit of imported Cloth $25. Covert top-coat, silk lined, $25. Frock Coat and vest of English Vicuna or imported worsteds $25. A third more away from here.

Samples mailed free on request or should it not be convenient for you to call at our store, a letter will bring an experienced cutter with a full line of samples to your office or residence.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

THAT REMINDS ME

SULLY ASSIGNS BUT MAY RESUME SOON

Creditors Object to the Assignee, J. H. Hoadley.

MAY SELECT DAVID MILLER

Fallen Cotton Leader Sends Reassuring Word to Exchange—Hopes to Be Active in a Week.

The firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co., which suspended on Friday, made an assignment yesterday. As Mr. Sully had given assurance, particularly to the members of the Cotton Exchange, that the suspension would be only temporary, the announcement of the assignment caused almost as much astonishment as the announcement of the suspension had on the day before, and the immediate effect was to cause the cotton market to sell off again.

Later, however, it became known that the assignment was caused by some complications which Mr. Sully desired to avoid in the interest of his creditors, whereupon the market took on a more cheerful tone, and, supported by big interests, turned upward, closing steady and firm.

The assignee selected by Mr. Sully is Joseph H. Hoadley of International Power fame, and this selection caused some opposition among the creditors of the cotton firm. This dissatisfaction was, however, cleared away, and it is now expected by Sully's lawyers that he will be able to resume within a week. The liabilities are not as great as they were at first believed, and the commitments on the Cotton Exchange may not exceed $1,500,000.

Mr. Sully reached his office at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and at once retired to his private office. His clerks, who had been working over the books until 2 o'clock in the morning, were just about getting breakfast when the chief appeared. The Japanese cook was busy for about half an hour, and then everybody was at work once more. Mr. Sully's first thought was to reassure his fellow-brokers that the suspension was not a permanent one, and for that purpose he sent to President McDougall of the Exchange a letter, in which he explained the situation. This letter was as follows:

While I am not prepared to make a statement of my affairs, I feel that as a member of the Exchange I owe to you and its members at least to say that the same straightforward methods with which business has always been performed between us in the past will characterize my method of dealing with my creditors. I am engaged in making a careful examination of my affairs, and at the earliest possible moment I will report the result.

Meantime I crave the patient forbearance of you all. Feeling assured that this embarrassment will be only a temporary one, and that I will be able satisfactorily to adjust my affairs very speedily, I remain,

DANIEL J. SULLY.

This letter was read by the President from the rostrum before the opening of the Exchange, and it was greeted with cheers by the assembled brokers. At the same time Mr. Sully was talking over the telephone to Mr. Hoadley, asking him if he would act as temporary assignee. The apparent incongruity of the letter to the Exchange and his request to Hoadley was explained by Mr. Hoadley in this way:

MR. HOADLEY EXPLAINS.

"Mr. Sully, who is an old friend of mine, as is Mr. Morse, [one of Sully's partners,] called me up on the 'phone shortly before 10 o'clock. He said he had got wind of an attempt to tie up certain funds of the firm by attachment, and he wanted to prevent this in the interest of his creditors, all of whom he would like to see treated on the same basis. He asked me if I would consent to act as assignee, as he had to make the assignment in a hurry, and he had no one else whom he felt like asking. I replied that I would be glad to serve him, but that I could not undertake to do any work at all, as my health is very poor and the physicians have forbidden my attending even to my own affairs. I said that if he would take me with that understanding I would accept the office temporarily. Mr. Sully agreed to this, and that is the reason I am here."

While Mr. Hoadley was talking he was reclining on a sofa, and it was evident that he was ill. What he said was confirmed by Mr. Sully.

But while these explanations were generally accepted, it was also learned that when some of the creditors of the firm heard of the selection Mr. Sully had made they entered an objection. That resulted in several conferences to select some man sufficiently acquainted with the cotton market to insure an intelligent handling of the affair. At first it was proposed to have this man act jointly with Mr. Hoadley, but then it developed that Mr. Hoadley would not care to undertake the burden of actually conducting the affairs of the suspended firm, and that plan was cast aside. It was finally decided that the selection of the assignee should be left to a meeting of the creditors to be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow. To this proposition Mr. Sully agreed, and it is probable that David Miller will be made assignee to succeed Mr. Hoadley.

Mr. Miller is one of the younger members of the Exchange, whose family has been in the cotton business for generations and who is known as a prominent floor broker. Up to the time of the first crash in prices early in February he did a great deal of business for Mr. Sully, but at that time he had a slight altercation with the leader, and since then the two men are understood to have had no business relations.

The conferences at which these steps were decided on were held in the offices of George H. McFadden & Brother, the biggest spot firm in the country, if not in the world, whose headquarters is in Philadelphia. They are the men who have bowled over many a bold speculator, and including in recent times John Inman and Theodore H. Price. It was even rumored that they had precipitated the suspension of Sully & Co. by withdrawing from that firm the support without which it could not continue. That story was, however, denied by George H. McFadden himself, just before he left here for Philadelphia.

GUESSES AT LIABILITIES.

Just what the assets and liabilities of Sully & Co. will be no one connected with the firm cared to say. Nor could any information be obtained from George S. Graham, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia, who is counsel for Mr. Hoadley. Franklin Cutcheon of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, counsel for Mr. Sully, also declined to make any estimate. All that he would say was that in his opinion Sully would be on his feet again in less than a week. Outsiders who based their information on what they knew of the business of the firm and the extent of its operations were more easily induced to make a guess. One of the creditors of the firm said:

"Sully is supposed to have been long about 200,000 bales, mostly of July. These holdings were probably bought all the way up from 13 cents, but most of them were probably acquired near the top figures. We all know that he had them margined down to about 15.25 cents, which was about the closing price on Thursday, because if they had not been so margined he would have had to suspend before. Probably if the market had gone up on Friday, instead of selling off he would have been able to get through all right. But the market slumped, and when margin time came, at 2 o'clock, he could not make good and had to suspend. Now his contracts are closed out at the average price of to-day. This has been officially established at 13.53 for May, 13.74 for July, and 13.30 for August. Most of his commitments were, however, in May. Therefore let us take that price. The difference between 15.25 and 13.53 is $8.50 a bale, and for 200,000 bales it means $1,700,000. This, then, is apparently the extent of his liabilities in the cotton market. Now, if he has anything like the spot cotton he is supposed to have, he probably will be able to pay this sum dollar for dollar. Twenty thousand bales of spot cotton at 14 cents would be worth $1,400,000. Add to this the value of his memberships in the various Exchanges, and which may be estimated at about $150,000, and there is almost enough to pay off his liabilities, so far as the cotton market is concerned. It is not believed that his liabilities outside this market amount to anything."

An official statement of the liabilities probably will be given out very soon.

No complications arose out of the order of Justic O'Gorman in the Supreme Court granting an injunction in a suit brought by S. Munn, Son & Co., against Daniel J. Sully & Co. and others which restrained the Corn Exchange Bank from paying out the sum of $30,000 on margin certificates delivered on March 18 to the order of Daniel J. Sully & Co. This amount presents differences on contracts which were due to the Sully firm from the Munn firm, which is a large cotton house, early on Friday morning, but which differences were wiped out by the day's decline, and changed into a debit balance against Sully. Under the rule these margin certificates must be given up when a demand is made, but the claim is made that Sully knew that he would have to suspend and that he took an unfair advantage. There were several other firms against whom Sully had margin claims Friday morning, but on whom no call was made and who now consider themselves that much ahead.

STOCK'S SENSATIONAL CAREER.

The interest yesterday centred, of course, in Mr. Sully and his assignee, Mr. Hoadley. The latter was described in the statement announcing the assignment as organizer of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Hoadley was also connected with the International Power Company, of which Joseph Leiter was a Director, and the stock of which some years ago made a record for pyrotechnics on the Stock Exchange, where it went up to over 200 in a few days, and then as rapidly collapsed. He was also interested in Manhattan Transit, which enjoyed a similar career on the curb.

Mr. Sully seemed entirely contented yesterday. He laughed and joked, and seemed confident of his ability to resume. According to dispatches from out of town he will never have to suffer want, even if he should not come out of his entanglement as well as he expects, because he purchased an annuity of $10,000 with his first profits. Besides, his wife owns a fine house in East Sixty-second Street, as well as other property.

The cause of the failure is still more or less of a mystery, and everybody yesterday was looking for some explanation other than the most plausible one, which is that Sully overbought himself. Talk of a coup by the New Orleans clique continued to go around, but the only basis for that idea seemed to be that New Orleans interests had sold an enormous quantity of cotton in this market since Monday. Whether this was done with deep design can only be guessed at.

One of the stories was that Theodore H. Price had arranged some statistics on the situation which he had taken to some prominent bears who had agreed to use them as the basis of a fierce attack. As Mr. Price was out of the city, no denial of this story could be obtained. Another was to the effect that Edwin Hawley had "laid down" on contracts which Mr. Sully was carrying for him. Sully is said to have gone to Hawley's office and asked him to help him out with $1,000,000 in addition to the margins due, but Hawley, who is said to have been short of cotton through other brokers, declined to do anything, asking Sully to sell out his contracts. This story was denied by Mr. Hawley.

So far as the market itself is concerned it was rather a tame affair compared with that of Friday. At the opening the letter from Mr. Sully created a better feeling, especially when it was announced that all margin contracts, aggregating $1,000,000, had been released by the Sully firm. This money would have been tied up in the banks if it had not been for this action. Its availability at this time did a great deal to help out many small brokers, who might have been seriously crippled by the loss of the money.

These announcements offset the suspension of the small firm of J. H. Garrison & Co. of 8 Old Slip, which was announced before the market opened. The firm had existed since 1880. In the absence of Mr. Garrison in the South no statement was obtainable.

In addition to other favorable developments the cables from Liverpool were not as much off as it had been expected they would be, so that when the call began quotations went up about thirty points. In the May option this gain was at once lost, but the other months continued strong until the news of the Sully assignment reached the floor, when the market weakened. A little later, however, good buying from the mills and the strong spot cotton houses caused a rally and the market closed steady at advances from the lowest of from 70 to 80 points.

Fluctuations were sometimes for 20 points at a time.

In the trading up to 11 o'clock May first advanced 37 points above the close of yesterday, to 13.90, fell off to 13.35, recovered to 13.55, fell off again to about the lowest level of the morning, and advanced to 13.87. July showed similar fluctuations, finally advancing 50 points higher than the close of yesterday. Nothing was done in the spot market. Factors covered their samples and refused to offer anything.

The cotton future market closed steady, May was 58 points higher than the close of yesterday at 14.01, July was 64 points higher, at 14.43, and October was 26 higher, at 11.78.

COTTON GOODS UNCHANGED.

Trade Expects Little Variation Due to Sully's Failure.

In the dry goods trade the opinion seemed to be general yesterday that the speculative developments in the cotton pit would have little, if any, bearing on manufacturing business or the market for cotton fabrics. From buyers came reports of a few special and high-class lines being offered at slight concessions in prices.

John C. Eames, Vice President and general manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, was emphatic in saying that no decline in prices is to be expected. He said: "Prices of fabrics are not now up to the basis of spot cotton, so that cotton cloth cannot go down."

William P. Drewry of H. J. Farbel, Drewry & Co., a commission house at 58 Leonard Street, said:

"Concessions in prices on a few lines are possible for the next two or three days, but I do not see how there can be any decline in staple lines. I would not sell goods at thirty days for the prices that we accept to-day.

"In my opinion the supply of cotton is actually below requirements, and I expect higher prices than we have had yet. It must be borne in mind that the old days in the South, when one man or one concern financed all the business in its section, have gone. Farmers now have the means to carry their cotton if they desire. Consequently buyers cannot now go there and get supplies at their own figures."

NEW ORLEANS MARKET NERVOUS.

Fluctuations Sharp, but Market Closed Steadier.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The whole short session to-day was marked by nervous and wide fluctuations. Toward noon the tone became steadier and prices commenced to go higher after every recession.

SULLY SMASH HITS LIVERPOOL.

Spot Quotations of Cotton Reduced Fifty Points.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The cotton market here this morning presented a lively appearance in view of the Sully crash in New York, which was not announced until after this market had closed yesterday. The galleries and balcony of the Exchange were filled with onlookers, and in the ring the brokers were waiting until the opening bell rang. They then gave vent to the pent-up excitement which had existed before the opening.

The market opened 26 to 44 points lower. The low point was reached in the first fifteen minutes of trading. The excitement continued, but supporting orders in the active positions were executed and a rally of about ten points followed. Trading was unusually heavy, the recorded transactions numbering more than three times the business during the same time on an ordinary day.

In the last half hour of the short session the market was quieter and prices fell away slightly, but finally closed steady at a net loss of 33 to 41 points. The official spot quotations were reduced 50 points, American middling being quoted at 7.74d.

The effect of the Sully suspension was not so great as expected. Although there was much excitement during the first few minutes, there was absolutely no panic, the market being a good one, everything considered.

Buying orders were plentiful. Spinners, no doubt, would have liked the market to have dropped further, but the feeling generally is that the Lancashire trade will probably be healthier after the excitement passes away.

ACCUSES E. A. SONNER OF GRAFT

Man Says Real Estate Dealer Took $350 to Get Him on Police Force.

Emil A. Sonner, a real estate broker well known on the upper west side of town, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of obtaining $350 from a man who alleges that he promised to have him appointed on the police force. The complainant in the case is William Hauck of 71 First Avenue, but Assistant District Attorney Kressel said yesterday that other complainants would appear later. Sonner was on his way from his home, at 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, to one of his real estate offices when he was taken into custody by Detective McConville, who is attached to the District Attorney's staff.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court Mr. Kressel said that Hauck, the complainant, had met Sonner at the home of a policeman on Dec. 2, 1902, and handed over the money. According to Hauck's story, Sonner professed to have much influence among big politicians who could bring about Hauck's appointment as a member of the police force. Thereupon, Hauck alleges, he paid over the $350 and also promised, at Sonner's demand, to pay $100 more after he received his appointment.

According to Mr. Kressel's story, Hauck first told a certain physician that he wanted to be a policeman, and the physician told him to see a certain policeman now attached to a down-town station. It was this policeman who introduced Sonner, Hauck alleges. Assistant District Attorney Kressel said the policeman would be placed under arrest.

Magistrate Whitman held Sonner in $2,000 bail for examination on Monday.

DOOLEY SAYS LID IS OFF.

McAvoy's District Rival Declares Two Games Are Running There.

John J. Dooley, who failed to get the Tammany leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly District last Fall, renewed his fight against Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy last night at a house warming which he gave at 1,944 Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets.

At this address there is a two-story Colonial dwelling, which Mr. Dooley has selected as the headquarters of his new organization, called the Annex of the United Democratic Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. There was a lively vaudeville entertainment, as well as plenty of refreshments, liquid and otherwise, but Mr. Dooley's speech was the principal matter of interest to the large number of his followers gathered there last night. He said:

"My good friend McAvoy seems to have his hands full these days and is making a great bluff in regard to keeping the lid on in Harlem, but he is not able to do it, and it will take a stronger man than he to put it on, let alone holding it down. For there were a couple of games going on to-day right in his own district. The whole trouble is there is too much grafting going on. What we want is to see the lid put on and kept on."

There were cries of "Three cheers for Dooley," which were given with a will.

JURY CENSURES THE CITY.

Absolves Firemen from Blame for Deaths in Church Rectory Fire.

The Coroners' jury which heard testimony yesterday relative to the fire at the rectory of St. Patrick's Church, in Long Island City, on the morning of Saturday, March 5, which resulted in the death of Father Herman Ernst, Mary McCue, and Margaret Brady, and the injuries of two other priests, rendered a verdict last evening exonerating the firemen from all blame for failing to save the lives of the victims and censuring the city for failing to provide the firemen in Long Island City with scaling ladders, life nets, ropes, and other apparatus carried by the companies in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

The testimony showed that by the time the first companies reached the scene the fire and smoke had possession of the building, and that to enter it was out of the question. It was also shown that the firemen lacked the equipment needed for rescues from the outside, and that all possible individual effort at rescue was made, but was useless.

Since the fire, scaling ladders and jumping nets have been provided for the companies in Long Island City.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:20 A. M.—12 Worcester Street; Durbrow & Hearne; damage, $100.

8:00 A. M.—1441 Madison Avenue; J. Michaels; damage, $500.

6:20 A. M.—246 Mercer Street; William Sharath; damage, $2,000.

10:50 A. M.—109-111 West Twenty-fourth Street; Robert J. Horner & Co.; damage, $55,000.

11:40 A. M.—28 Canal Street; Levinson & Shapiro; damage, $50.

11:50 A. M.—197 Amsterdam Avenue; Manhattan Color Company; damage, $5.

11:50 A. M.—215 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Sarah Hoffman; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—284 Madison Street; Samuel Cohen; damage, $500.

3:40 P. M.—220 West Sixty-first Street; Samuel Snyelton; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—3 Attorney Street; Otis Neidelkoz; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—24 Franklin Street; Knott & Co.; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—341 East Fortieth Street; Thomas Foley; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—387 Canal Street; Weisner Brothers; damage, $1,000.

9:25 P. M.—20 Rector Street; J. Massuth; damage, $500.

10:50 P. M.—78 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Henry Lauer; damage trifling.

BRIDGE TIE-UP UPSETS HALF OF BROOKLYN

Worst Rush Hour in the Old Span's History.

BLOCKADE HAD TWO CAUSES

First, Two Elevated Feed Wires Burned Out, and Then Trains in Collision Wrenched a Switch.

One of the worst blockades in years on the Brooklyn Bridge occurred during the "rush" hour yesterday morning, the train service being tied up for an hour, and thousands of passengers who were unable to board the already crowded trolley cars being compelled to walk across the structure from Brooklyn. The cause of the blockade, according to a report made to Bridge Commissioner Best by Engineer McLean, was double.

First, the two feed wires on the Manhattan side, supplying power to the bridge and through elevated railroad cars, were burned out by a short circuiting of the current. After working for half an hour the electricians temporarily repaired the wires, but this job had hardly been completed when two bridge trains had a light collission in switching in the Manhattan terminal, the switch there being badly wrenched. This accident caused an additional delay of nearly half an hour.

The burning out of the wires caused a complete suspension of traffic on the bridge railroad. A dozen crowded trains were stalled on the north track, while thousands of Brooklynites on their way to business in Manhattan were pouring into the Brooklyn terminal from the elevated railroad trains. In a short time there was a tremendous jam of people in the terminal, and it was getting worse as the elevated trains continued to come in and discharge their passengers. Not only the platforms but the stairways and approaches were jammed with fuming and fretting people.

There were many women in the crowd, and they received some rather rough treatment in the crush. Finally all the approaches were barred, and the crowd was gotten under something like control. When it was seen that the tie-up was likely to be long, transfers to the trolley cars were issued.

The crowd made a rush for these cars, only to find them already jammed to the steps. Men and boys jumped on trucks and wagons and rode on them across the bridge, but the bulk of the crowd took to the promenade and started to walk to Manhattan.

Soon there was a great crowd of disgusted Brooklynites trudging across the big span. They flowed in a solid stream from Brooklyn to Park Row for nearly an hour, taking up the narrow footway so completely that the few persons who tried to walk in the opposite direction were caught up and borne back by the human torrent.

In the meantime the people in the stalled bridge cars were having their taste of the joys of interborough travel as well. After sitting quietly for a while in the hope that the trains would start up again, they became restless and pushed toward the doors. They begged the conductors to run the trains close together that they might walk from car to car and thus reach the Manhattan terminal, but the conductors claimed that they could not do so, as it would be a violation of the rules. As the minutes passed the passengers on the cars became convinced that the blockade was to last a long time, and started to leave the cars.

Pushing the guards aside men opened the gates, and, climbing over the railing beside the track, dropped down to the north roadway and walked to Manhattan. Others followed their lead, men assisting women, and in a short time most of the passengers had left the cars and were walking along the roadway to Park Row. The passengers, scrambling over the railing from the bridge cars, greatly worried the motormen of the passing trolley cars, and they were forced to slow down to such an extent that the cars merely crawled across the structure.

Many Brooklynites who did not care about walking across the bridge went to the ferries, and the boats bound to Manhattan carried an unusual number of passengers. The blockade caused a congestion of trolley traffic on the streets leading to the bridge in Brooklyn, there being long lines of slowly moving cars on Washington Street, from Sands Street up to the Borough Hall.

When the burned-out wires and the wrenched switch had been repaired the rush of traffic was almost over and the line was cleared, when the through elevated trains began crossing to Park Row on the midday schedule.

Old-time policemen on the bridge said that the crowd of people crossing the structure on foot yesterday morning was the greatest they had ever seen on the bridge span.

MORAL CONDITION OF SOCIETY.

Evil Stories and Plays Said to be Responsible for a Lower Standard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every citizen interested in the welfare of his country must regret the recent publication by THE TIMES of an editorial, apparently intended to be an answer to the admirable address of President Hopkins on the "Moral Condition of Our Society." It makes light of the whole subject on the ground that perhaps things are not as bad as they are painted.

Yet, however difficult it may be to furnish perfectly balanced statements, no observer of middle age can deny that the wonderful increase in material prosperity, the astonishing discoveries made along a hundred roads of learning, and the general expansion of life have not been followed, as we were once carefully taught to believe would be the case, by a raising of the moral standard in the public mind, but rather by a distinct decline of that standard. What man fifty years old, who has lived that fifty in New York City, can deny that, judged by the usual tests, the average theatrical play is broader, the favorite novel has less respect for the Ten Commandments, manners are not so polished, and, in fact, society is coarser and louder than it was forty years ago?

When we seek to discover the cause of this deplorable condition, many men will give many reasons. But against two great sources of evil, though recognized, little seems to be done. From time immemorial stories and plays have had a tremendous influence on the human mind, and were the father of evil openly to manage the campaign, he could hardly do more than is now being accomplished. Until recently with some exceptions, it was the uneducated mind that was appealed to, by the gallant robber of the Bowery Theatre and the polite bandit of the dime novel. But now we have the gentleman burglar on the stage, and clever novels portraying all sorts of vice, to suit all sorts of tastes. The great effort seeming to be to go just as far as possible, but not too far, since the law sometimes sleeps with one eye open, and we can't be sure whether some critics have consciences or not.

The tremendous effect of written matter on the young is well known. The writer has seen a mother whose son had just robbed a house, holding in her hands a pile of dime novels. As the tears ran down her face, she said: "These are what have ruined my son." She could keep him from bad associates, but this subtle poison found him out, and made him its victim. The power of printed matter is almost magical. No one entirely resists it.

It is easier to point to these evils than to suggest the remedy, but if the honest journals will only speak freely, an aroused public opinion may help to stem the tide, and perhaps even give us laws on these matters that are of some use. S. B. C.

New York, March 18, 1904.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY WE PRESENT

A Most Important Sale of

Tailored Suits for Women and Misses

At an Average Price Concession of One-third.

Its every element—the character of the garments, the season, and the very liberal price concessions—earn for this sale the distinction of being the most important which our department has yet presented.

SUITS FOR WOMEN.

Value $28 to $42. At $21.50

A series of the latest and most distinctive Spring models in Blouse, Eton and Coat effects of Cheviot, Panama cloth, Venetian, or Scotch Mannish Fabrics in an extensive variety of colors. For the most part they are liberally trimmed with braid or silk.

SUITS FOR MISSES.

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New Box Coat and Eton models of Cheviot in blue, black, or brown, and Scotch Fabrics in quite a variety of fancy patterns in the light Spring colors. Fancy silk braid is employed for the trimming. The coats are silk lined. Sizes 14, 16 and 18.

BUILDING TROUBLE CONTINUES ACUTE

Bricklayers Say They Will Stick by the Laborers.

EMPLOYERS ALSO STAND FIRM

About 20,000 Men in Various Trades Idle Now Through the Mason Builders' Controversy.

The building strike did not show any encouraging signs to the mason builders yesterday. The bricklayers sent a committee early yesterday morning to Otto M. Eidlitz, President of the Mason Builders' Association, with a proposal indicating that they meant to keep up their support of the laborers to the last, arbitration agreement or no arbitration agreement.

The proposal was that if Mr. Eidlitz, as President of the organization, gave a letter guaranteeing that no laborers but members of the Laborers' Protective Union are employed, the strikes would be called off pending arbitration. This was refused.

"Your own representatives put their names to two agreements providing for arbitration," said Mr. Eidlitz. "You have rejected both. The resolution last submitted is what will be insisted upon before there can be any arbitration."

The committee then left and a meeting of the striking laborers was held several hours later in Cunry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street. The laborers decided that they would remain out until their union was recognized, and passed a resolution to that effect with cheers. Patrick J. O'Neill, chief delegate of the bricklayers, said after the meeting:

"The fight is now on to the finish. We have done our utmost to make peace, but our offer was refused. All we want is recognition of the union pending arbitration, and our request has been refused."

The Mason Builders' Association will stand by its orders from the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and take no radical action until Wednesday, when a special meeting of the board will be held. In the meantime the Mason Builders' Association will continue its negotiations, though yesterday the prospects for peace were not encouraging. The following statement was made last night on behalf of the Mason Builders' Association:

"For years the members of the Mason Builders' Association have been employing members of the Laborers' Protective Union, Knights of Labor, and non-union men indiscriminately as laborers. About seven years ago, owing to the agitation of the bricklayers' unions, the Mason Builders' Association granted a demand to pay a fixed rate and recognize the Laborers' Protective Union.

"The members of our association soon found that the laborers could not keep up their prices with non-association contractors, who had thus an advantage over us in bidding on contracts. The formal recognition of the union was then done away with by the consent of the bricklayers. Under the arbitration agreemenet, which does not recognize the unions of unskilled trades, because these trades formerly caused all the general strikes, the unskilled trades can appeal to the general arbitration board through the unions of mechanics in their respective trades. This is provided for in Article 16, which says that in any difficulty arising in the unskilled trades they may through the mechanics of that particular trade have representation in the General Arbitration Board."

L. K. Prince, First Vice President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said last evening:

"If the unions think there is any weakening on the part of the employers it is a great mistake. We stand by the arbitration agreement. The whole matter now rests with the bricklayers. They must reconsider their action and the strikes must be called off. The employers will consider no proposition until the laborers return to work. That is positive. In the meantime, as directed by our Board of Governors, the Mason Builders' Association will continue its negotiations until next Wednesday."

The effects of the strike began to be felt keenly yesterday in the other trades. About 20,000 men in various trades were idle through the strike yesterday.

The bricklayers now say that they are not on strike, but refuse to work with non-union laborers. This the employers say is a distinction without a difference.

Sues Union for $200,000 Damages.

JOLIET, Ill., March 19.—The Bates Machine Company of this city, which yesterday secured a writ of injunction against the Machinists' Union and its members, has brought suit for $200,000 damages against the same defendants. The writ granted by Judge Tilscher is a sweeping one, prohibiting interference of any kind by the defendants. Under its protection the Bates Company is preparing to open its plant on Monday morning.

Dismissal Worried Him to Death.

Andrew Tracy, who for twenty-five years was a conductor on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, died yesterday at the Flower Hospital. He was dismissed from the employ of the company about two months ago, and his friends say he worried so much over this that his death was hastened.

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2½x2½ yards, $4.50 each.	⅝x⅝.	$3.00 dozen.
2½x3 yards, $5.50 each.	¾x¾.	$4.50 dozen.

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Women's Neckwear

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, heavy embroidered design on light weight materials, 50c. each

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, in Chinese linen drawn work, 1.00 each

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, in Italian cut work and embroidered, 3.75, 4.75

STOCKS of brown linen, Pesant embroidery and cut work designs, 2.00

COLLARS FOR WAISTS & COATS in heavy embroidered linen, 1.00, 2.00, 3.75

New Stole Cape Ruffs, 10.00, 20.00, 30.00

Handkerchiefs.

Women's Hand Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, striped borders and plaid allovers, in white.

$3.00 to $32.00 per dozen.

Women's Colored Roll Edge Handkerchiefs,

50c. and $1.00 each.

Men's White Hand Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in striped borders and plaid allovers,

$6.00 to $18.00 per dozen.

Hosiery.

Women's real Irish Balbriggan Lisle Thread Hose, in black, with white and colored hand embroidered insteps; former price, $1.25 . . . . . 75c. per pair.

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"TOBY, M. P.," DISCUSSES HARCOURT'S RETIREMENT

Sir William Refused a Peerage in 1902, but May Accept One Now—Government's Dilemma Over the Budget Deficit—An Experience with a Tramp.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, March 5.—The retirement of Sir William Harcourt from Parliamentary life has an interest beyond the purely personal. That of itself is considerable. For more than thirty years Sir William has been a leading figure alike in the House of Commons and on the public platform.

Since in the last days of Mr. Gladstone's first administration he was made Solicitor General, he has not been omitted from the composition of a Liberal Ministry. Oddly enough, he took his seat on the Treasury bench in the position of Law Officer of the Crown, which was his first appointment. Between its date and the next meeting of Parliament Mr. Gladstone, rushing into a general election, was badly beaten, and Disraeli reigned in his stead.

Sir William gives a lively account of the efforts made by himself and the present Lord James of Hereford to evade the dignity of knighthood which goes with the Law Offices. They were Radicals in those days, and lightly held titular honors, especially one shared with Sheriffs and the like. They had a personal interview with the Premier and besought him to let them enter upon their new offices as plain Henry James and Vernon Harcourt.

HAD TO BE KNIGHTED.

Mr. Gladstone, punctilious in these matters, was inexorable. It was, he said, desirable that to the ancient offices should pertain the dignity of knighthood. The Attorney General pointed out that there was in the Government one notable exception to that rule. "What is that?" asked Mr. Gladstone sharply. "The Prime Minister," was the response. Mr. Gladstone laughed. All the same, his promising young recruits had to submit to the accolade.

In later years Henry James, growing accustomed to dignities, accepted a peerage, conferred by Lord Salisbury's hands. As everyone knows, Sir William Harcourt, more consistent, has refused a similar honor, though personally pressed upon him by his sovereign. Among the prized possessions at Malwood are two letters written in the King's own hand at the time of his coronation offering the veteran statesman a peerage.

Sir William cherishes the letters, but declined the coronet. The step was taken after consultation with his son and heir. "Lulu" showed himself equally democratic in his regard of the proposal, which, considering he had of late married a rich American girl, surprised some of his friends. It is possible, though, recalling the terms of the correspondence that passed three years ago, I think it is hardly probable that the King may renew his offer, and that Sir William may yet go to the House of Lords.

Twenty-four years ago, when, on a great wave of popular enthusiasm, Mr. Gladstone returned via Midlothian to Downing Street, it was understood that Sir William Harcourt fancied the woolsack. Clad in wig and gown, he would have made a notable figure, adding both to the dignity and the gayety of the House. But Sir Roundell Palmer, founder of the Selborne peerage, was preferred, and Sir William went to the Home Office, where presently he was greatly perturbed by Fenian outrages.

CREATED THE DEATH DUTIES.

The country has occasion to be grateful to the providence that directed his footsteps from the woolsack to the Treasury. It is as Chancellor of the Exchequer, creator of the death duties, that he will live in history. To himself it has been a subject of grim pleasantry that he, of all men, should have been the means of enabling a Unionist Government to subsidize the clergy, relieve landlords, endow denominational schools, and, above all, to go to war with the Boers.

Without the death duties none of these things would have been possible. The living taxpayer is burdened to the weight of the last straw. Only the dead hand could adjust the balance. Last year the yield from death duties approached £14,000,000. This is an increase from a sum of nearly £4,000,000 garnered in the first year of the impost. In the eight years following, close upon £100,000,000 have been paid to the service of the State from the accumulated wealth of the excessively rich.

When in 1894 Sir William Harcourt embodied the Death Duties in his budget the proposal was fought tooth and nail by the Unionist opposition. Austen Chamberlain, contemplating the task of framing a budget in this present year, must regard with mixed feeling the part he took in that stubborn, angry resistance. Things are pretty desperate. But where would he be without the £14,000,000 Sir William Harcourt provided for disbursement in the coming financial year?

That there will be a deficit the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been compelled to admit. The army estimates have been severely manipulated with the object of keeping down expenditure. But there remains a prospect of a balance of something like £4,000,000 on the wrong side. This must be met by increased taxation, a serious dilemma for a Government that has long outstayed its welcome, and cannot much further delay a fresh appeal to the country.

THE TAXATION PROBLEM.

An increase of the income tax, which still stands at the war rate of 11 pence, would profoundly irritate the class upon whom a Unionist Government chiefly depends for support at a general election. On the other hand, increase of any impost derived from indirect taxation would inevitably touch the controversy around fiscal reform which Mr. Balfour has gratefully promised shall stand aside during the existence of the present Parliament.

Discussion of the navy estimates, which has formed the almost exclusive business of the House of Commons during the week, discloses a significant change of point of view in respect to expenditure. It is still admitted that, regardless of cost, the first line of England's defense shall be maintained. But there is much grumbling at the bill and querulous inquiry as to whether the same effect might not be obtained with less outlay. While the army estimates have been cut down—as well they might be, seeing they compare with the only partially relieved war footing of a year ago—the navy estimates have gone up. This, it is explained, is necessary in order to maintain the navy in the proud position of being able to meet any possible combination of two maritime powers.

AMERICA'S SEA POWER.

The House, in melancholy mood, did not find consolation in a significant startling remark dropped by Sir Edgar Vincent. It is quaint to see this experienced financier, an administrator of proved ability, a man with wide experience of affairs at home and on the Continent, seated below the gangway on the Ministerial side addressing a Treasury Bench peopled with striplings, unripe fruit of the last reconstruction of the Ministry. However, that is a way we have, and, as the Secretary of State for India said, at a critical stage of the Boer war, we muddle along somehow.

What Sir Edgar pointed out was the possibility of a bouleversement of the existing condition of maritime powers. Suppose, he asked, the United States, untrammeled by the necessity of maintaining a standing army, were to turn her attention to the creation of a great fleet? With her vast resources she could in a short time outstrip Great Britain. In such case, compelled to take into account this new factor in the sum, the naval estimates must needs be swollen even beyond their present colossal proportions.

Recognizing that the proper study of mankind is man, I never miss an opportunity of widening my range. A particular phase of an incident that befell last Saturday baffles me. Week-ending at a Cinque port after a dreary week in Parliament, I met a man walking from the direction of Folkestone. He was a stranger, evidently of the tramp class, though rather decently dressed. He stopped, and with obsequious manner, in fawning voice, asked how far it was to Brighton. As I looked in his shifty eyes I knew they expected that, struck with sympathy for a laborer out of work, bravely bent on walking eighty miles before sundown, I would fork out a shilling, possibly half a crown. But his ruse lacked finish. If he had said Hastings, now, he might have had his shilling. Brighton was too far. I answered, civilly enough, I trust, that I did not know, and walked on.

"MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

After a brief pause the silent air was rent with a burst of horrible imprecation. "You blanketty blank" the voice screamed with rare intensity of vicious, vindictive personal hate, "you get money from the Government, you bloomin' blanketty blank." He had turned, and I heard his footsteps beating heavily in the shingle behind, while he repeated his oath and his indictment.

It was not an agreeable situation. Not a soul was in sight on sea or land. Contemplation of the back view of a citizen who "got money from the Government" had worked my anonymous friend into a state of demoniac fury. However, I did not hasten my leisurely pace, nor turn my head, nor otherwise indicate knowledge of the existence of my friend. This indifference—wholly assumed, I admit—seemed to disconcert him, and after following for two hundred yards, crying aloud my guilt, he stopped.

As I walked on I heard his shout growing ever fainter. "You bloomin' blanketty blank, you get money from the Government."

I felt then, and shall ever cherish, regret that I did not follow a first impulse, turn round, press a shilling into the horny hand of my enforced companion, and rend from him the twin secrets. What is there in my personal appearance that convinced him I was in Government pay, and why he should thus personally and bitterly resent it? I am sure he was not a taxpayer. Therefore there could be no reproach that I was fattening on tribute from his hard-earned wage.

As for the graveness of the charge, I could honestly have assured him that though I have chanced through thirty years to be more or less personally acquainted with leading members of successive Governments, I have never received a penny from any one. Regarding me with disfavor he might have said, "You killed your mother-in-law with a crowbar on Saturday night." But why, looking me up and down, should he growl, "You get money from the Government." The only solution of the puzzle that occurs to my mind is that my friend had been resident in New York during a Tammany election and had his mind impressed with scorn of "grafters." Hence his pouring it on the head of one wholly innocent.

FEW LONDON PAPERS PAYING.

The old-established London daily papers are only entering upon a struggle for life. It is marked by the reduction of two of them to the price of one halfpenny. According to the testimony of news vendors, this last resource of dwindling fortunes has had scarcely an appreciable effect upon the circulation of the elder. Of the old journals that still retain their price only one is making money. This is the actual condition of affairs as represented upon reputable authority.

Chatting with the man who is chiefly responsible for the revolution in London journalism that has taken place during the last ten years, I gather there is to be more squeezing out. "I am going to spend money now," he said. "I haven't done it hitherto." This, coming from a newspaper proprietor who admits he has dropped £100,000 in promoting a new journal, is a modest way of putting it.

What I apprehend is going to happen is that by lavish expenditure in news and literary contributions it is intended to force the pace upon other less richly endowed papers which cannot go it long.

FRIENDS OF KAISER'S SON ARE IN DISGRACE

Officers of the Crown Prince's Regiment Transferred.

VARIOUS REASONS ALLEGED

Generally Believed Kaiser Desired to Remove Evil Influences from the Heir to the Throne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—It was recently reported that several officers of the Crown Prince's regiment had been transferred to Berlin regiments, and that others had been sent to Darmstadt.

Various reasons were given for the transfers. The subject was much discussed in Potsdam, but the newspapers of that city were completely reticent. According to some persons the officers were transferred because they attended a performance of "Zapfenstreich" with the Crown Prince; according to others, because the Berlin line regiments lacked officers.

Another version is that on a trip from Potsdam to Berlin in company with a number of women the officers conducted themselves in such a way that respectable women left the cars.

It is common talk that the officers of the Crown Prince's regiment indulged in heavy gambling. It is generally believed that the officers were transferred in order to remove evil influences from the heir to the throne.

It is significant that while the Crown Prince, after recently leading his regiment before the Emperor, expected to be made a Major, this was not done. The Emperor praised the regiment generally, but the Crown Prince did not receive his expected advance in rank, although it is said the patent had been made out. This is supposed to indicate the Emperor's displeasure with the conduct of the officers of the regiment.

A recent military novel, "First Class People," by Count Baudisson, is even more sensational than the works by Lieut. Bilse and Herr Beyerlein. Count Baudisson, as a result of the publication of the book, has been ostracized in Dresden, and has gone abroad.

HOTTENTOTS TRAP GERMANS.

Seven Officers Slain; Besides Nineteen of the Rank and File.

BERLIN, March 19.—Col. Leutwein (the Governor of German Southwest Africa) reports a German reverse on March 13. The Germans were forced to retreat.

Commandant Glasenapp, with a numerous staff of officers and thirty-six cavalrymen, advanced ahead of his main body and overtook the enemy's rear guard, which unexpectedly received reinforcements. Glasenapp was forced to retire, losing seven officers and fifteen private killed and three officers and two privates wounded.

The fight occurred near Owikokorero, with the Tetjo tribe of Hereros, whom Glasenapp was pursuing. The enemy's loss is not known, but twenty dead natives were seen.

Glasenapp, whose detachment has one machine gun, is now taking measures to attack the Hereos' position in force, and he will probably ask for reinforcements from Major Estorff's column.

Col. Leutwein later cabled the names of the dead, who include Capt. von Francois, Lieut. Eggers, and Dr. Velten, a physician of Habicht. Glasenapp himself was slightly wounded in the head.

The news of the reverse made a disappointing impression in Berlin, since it involved the most severe losses the Germans have yet reported, and because it was hoped that the worst was over. In view of this latest fight it is regarded as possible that still further reinforcements will be sent to Southwest Africa.

In the Reichstag to-day Herr Bebel (the Socialist leader) again discussed the campaign against the Hereros, which, he said, had taken on a character prejudicial to Germany's interests and honor, since all Hereros were killed and no prisoners were taken.

"Therein can be seen," Herr Bebel continued, "how far, even our educated people are becoming brutalized.

"The reports of the Rhenish Missionary Society show that the Hereros spare the whites who prove to be non-Germans, like the English, Boers, and Danes. It appears, therefore, that some of our countrymen have so maltreated the Hereros that they have generated a fanatical hatred against Germans in general."

The supplementary credits for Southwest Africa were voted and the House resumed the debate on the military budget. Later the Reichstag adjourned until April 12.

POTTERY FIND IN THE FORUM.

King of Italy Inspects Vases—Discovery Most Important in Recent Years.

ROME, March 19.—King Victor Emmanuel visited the Forum to-day to inspect the vases which have recently been discovered concealed in the foundation stone of the famous equestrian statue of Emperor Domitian.

This discovery is considered to be the greatest made here of recent years.

Among the visitors present were ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York and Prof. White of Harvard University, to each of whom the King spoke in the most cordial manner. Upon leaving the Forum his Majesty said: "It is most gratifying that the Roman Forum has become the centre of attraction to and the meeting place of the scientists and thinkers of the whole world."

The importance of the discovery in the Forum lies in the fact that on account of it the ideas previously held as to the age of Roman pottery will have to be entirely revised.

Among five terra cotta vases found in the foundation stone of the Domitian statue on March 10 were three of the primitive black kind known as "bucchero," with the modeling and engraved lines usual on pottery of that character. All five vases were of a type hitherto regarded as of extreme antiquity.

POWERS' CONCESSION TO SULTAN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—The powers, it is stated, have changed the Mürzsteg programme for the reform of the gendarmerie in Macedonia. The Sultan is to have the right to dismiss the Turkish officers.

POWERS MAY SAVE ARMENIA.

Turkey Threatens Many of Them with Extermination.

PARIS, March 19.—It is the expectation in official quarters that France and the other signatories of the Berlin treaty will unite in emphatic representations to Turkey against carrying out the Sultan's plans for the suppression and probable extermination of a considerable portion of the Armenians.

The Government is in possession of much information showing the nature of the troubles and Turkey's intentions in dealing with them. This information shows that some reports of the atrocities have gone too far, but even the conservative view indicates the necessity of staying Turkey's hand within a month, as the main programme for the suppression is to commence about a month hence. The reports received give both sides of the case and show the following general situation:

The Sultan's activity is not directed against the Armenians as a whole, but against those of the Sassun district, who are a turbulent, mountainous people. Turkey asserts that the Armenian mountaineers go across the border into Russia, where they arm and equip themselves and return to commit depredations against the Turkish soldiery. Therefore it is the view of the Sultan that stern measures are necessary to repress these agitators.

The authorities here are satisfied from their own reports that Turkey's fears of the Armenian agitators are magnified and largely unwarranted. They do not share the belief in many of the recent statements of Turkish atrocities, but the authorities here have good reason to believe that such atrocities may begin in earnest in the course of another month, when the Sultan will begin the real work of repression.

It is therefore expected that the powers will act through their embassies at Constantinople, either jointly or on common lines, with the view of preventing the execution of any widespread bloodshed or the extermination of the Armenians.

Foreign Minister Delcassé will send a Yellow Book to Parliament next week. This will deal chiefly with the Macedonian situation, but incidentally with other Turkish issues.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Count Kapnist, the Russian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who is now here, in an interview on the Macedonian question, says he is convinced the Slav races and States will not move while Russia is busy in the Far East.

NO AGREEMENT AS TO MOROCCO

Britain Says France Must First Negotiate with Spain.

MADRID, March 19.—The Associated Press learns that the British Government has declined to negotiate with France regarding Morocco until France can complete arrangements concerning Moroccan affairs with Spain. Negotiations to the latter end have been resumed, but no conclusion can be expected for some time.

Hence when the pending Anglo-French treaty is published it will be found that the status of Morocco, so long one of Europe's most thorny problems, remains unchanged.

The action of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in assuring Spain that Morocco will not be allowed to enter into the Anglo-French negotiations until Spain accepts the French proposals, has created keen satisfaction in official circles.

One difficulty is the French desire to secure a port on the western coast. Spain insists upon retaining Ceuta, and in the event of a Franco-Spanish agreement being reached Great Britain's existing trading rights on the northern coast are to be guaranteed.

The present policy of Spain is to sustain the Sultan.

THE RAGPICKER'S SUICIDE.

Her Lifetime's Savings Stolen, She Hanged Herself.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—In the early morning hours, long before daylight in the Winter months, the streets of Paris are invaded by a number of aged men and women, each bearing a sack or hod on his back and armed with a long stick ending in a sharp point. These are the "chiffonniers" of Paris, and they walk down the deserted streets sticking the point of their sticks into every bit of paper or rubbish lying about, and carrying it by a dexterous gesture into the sacks on their backs.

The value of the waste collected in a morning's round and sold by the "chiffonniers" to the rag merchants provides only a very meagre living. But limited as are the resources of the ragpicker, he does occasionally succeed in amassing a sum of money, and this was the case with an old woman, now dead, who was known in her own quarter, La Villette, as Marthe, the Mother of the Ragpickers.

By dint of rigid economies she had managed from time to time to make small investments in safe stock, and the shares she sewed into the wretched mattress, which, with a rickety chair, formed the sole furniture of her garret.

Marthe had seen better days, having under the Empire borne a title, and unfortunately, as it proved for her, she made no secret of her growing wealth to her neighbors. The sum thus stored away amounted to 12,000f. A few days ago her room was broken into during her absence, and the little hoard was carried off. Then Marthe gathered herself up, and as well as the stiffness of seventy-three years would allow she fastened a rope round a rafter of the ceiling, and, mounting on the chair, passed an end of the rope round her neck. Then kicking away the chair she hanged herself, and there some hours later the Mother of the Ragpickers was found dead.

AFTER WRECKED SUBMARINE.

British Naval Authorities Not Hopeful of Saving the Vessel.

PORTSMOUTH, March 19.—The British submarine boat, No. A1, which was run down by the Donald Currie Line steamship Berwick Castle, yesterday afternoon, near the Nab Lightship, off the east coast of the Isle of Wight, still lies under 100 feet of water off the lightship.

The vessel was swung between lighters late to-night, but was not raised. Salvage operations were suspended until to-morrow. The naval authorities are not hopeful of saving the boat.

From the first there was no hope that any member of her crew of eleven men would be saved. The crew consisted of Lieut. Loftus C. Mansergh, the senior officer engaged in submarine work, and ten non-commissioned officers, engineers, and seamen. The crew were battened down, and must have met their terrible fate from suffocation in the absence of air, and owing to the fumes of gasoline, it being presumed that the Berwick Castle in striking her upset the trim of the submarine boat and spilled the gasoline in her tanks, rendering her helpless.

The boat was one of the newest of the fleet of submarine vessels, and was built from the latest models, but she had always been a bad diver. Up to the present time no explanation of the exact cause of the disaster has been made.

During the day King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent messages of sympathy to Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth.

INTERESTS OF LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

M. Donnay's New Play Deals with Russian Nihilists.

MONCKTON WINS DAMAGE SUIT

M. Carre Re-engaged to Direct the Opera Comique—French View of Germany's Diplomatic Isolation.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—M. Maurice Donnay's new play, written in collaboration with M. Descaves, and produced this week at Antoine's Theatre, places its author in the unique position of having three of his pieces running at the same time in three of the leading theatres of the capital. "Oiseaux de Passage" offers one novelty, inasmuch as the lover is a young medical student of twenty-five years, a great departure from the established feature of the modern French stage, where the lover is invariably a middle-aged man of anything between thirty-five and fifty.

The play is a careful study of character, the different rôles being sharply and dramatically contrasted. At a pension on the shores of Lake Geneva, in the years between 1870 and 1880, a French bourgeois family are brought in touch with two young girls, who carry with them an atmosphere of mysticism and mystery.

The two strangers are identified as Russian Nihilist exiles, one being the wife of a Prince now in the Siberian mines.

In contrast to the Russian idealist we have the French student who has never known disappointment or failure, and who is ready to flutter in any direction in search of new emotions or pleasures. Tatiana, Vera's companion, sees with displeasure the growing friendship between her friend and Julien, which promises to undermine Vera's zeal for the cause of the Siberian prisoners, and when the news is brought to them that the Prince has died in the mines, so that no obstacle remains to hinder the marriage desired by both, she determines to prevent what she views in the light of a betrayal.

Tatiana undertakes a hasty journey to Siberia, and finds the rumor of the Prince's death unfounded, though the man is in a serious condition in the hospital, and the end appears to be near. Tatiana returns to Vera, and her account of what she has seen rekindles the flame of enthusiasm in the Princess's soul.

She bids farewell to her lover and prepares to start immediately for her husband's sick bed in the lonely Siberian steppes. The first three acts are full of interest and highly dramatic.

The author of "La Dame de chez Maxim's" has made another bid for success with a new vaudeville, "La Main Passe," ("The Lead Passes,") produced this week at the Nouveautés. It is full of comic situations, and M. Feydeau's ingenuity finds a new use for the phonograph by making it an unexpected but truthful witness of incriminating conversation.

Lionel Monckton has won his case against the manager of La Scala Music Hall, but the jury fixed the damages at the nominal sum of 100f. The court fully admitted Mr. Monckton's claim against La Scala for introducing three of his lyrics into the play now running at that house, while at the same time refusing to assess the damages according to the tariff established by the Society of the Rights of Authors.

Three new plays are in course of preparation now from which great things are expected. The company of the Renaissance have settled down to work upon M. Anatole France's comedy, which has been called successively "M. Bergeret," "Le Panier d'Osier," and lastly and probably permanently "Le Mannequin d'Osier," ("The Wicker Dress Stand.")

At the Comédie Française M. Marcel Prévost's "La Plus Faible" ("The Weaker Side") is in rehearsal, and at the Gymnase "Le Friquet," drawn from a popular novel by "Gyp," will shortly be produced.

M. Carré, the Director of the Opéra Comique, whose term of office expires in September next, has just renewed his contract with the Minister of Public Instruction for a further term of seven years in his post. There are several new obligations imposed upon the house by the new arrangement, the principal being that M. Carré shall henceforth give a performance at reduced prices every Monday, instead of once a month, as has been his custom hitherto. Moreover, twelve new works by French composers are to be produced annually instead of eleven.

French statesmen hold that if there is one statesman in the world who can to-day quietly congratulate himself that his policy has followed a line of almost unalloyed success it is the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé. The special debt which his fellow-citizens owe him, they say, rests upon the fact that he has achieved the comparative diplomatic isolation of Germany. This he has done by the exercise of those very qualities of statesmanship and the pursuit of that same policy of appeasement which have in other fields enabled him to re-establish and solidify the cordial relations which France formerly maintained with England and Italy.

To-day, French diplomats think, Germany is in the position which, according to the prophecy of a well-known English statesman at the beginning of the Transvaal war, she was destined to occupy within twenty years from then. That she should have reached this stage more quickly than was anticipated is held to be not only in a chief measure due to M. Delcassé, but represents the crowning effort of his diplomatic work.

M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Education and Fine Arts, has given instructions to the Governor of the National Museums to institute a careful inquiry into the history of "La Belle Jardinière," the famous picture by Raphael, whose authenticity has so suddenly and unexpectedly been called in question by Mr. Marriott, the Englishman who claims to possess the original. The whole history of this picture is recorded in the State papers, and if the original ever left the Louvre it can only have been by a theft.

With the consent of the Minister of Marine, the management of the wireless telegraphy stations on the French coast has been taken over by the Minister of Commerce, Posts and Telegraphs. This is the first step toward the complete organization of the service of communication between vessels of both the merchant service and the fleet and headquarters. To further facilitate the dispatch of messages stations will be at once installed at Melun and Paris.

Out of the subscriptions received in response to the appeal of the Syndicate Press for funds to be devoted to the assistance of the Russian wounded in the Far East, the sum of 100,000f. has been handed to the committee of which Mme. de Nélidof is President. The energetic wife of the Russian Ambassador here has opened a depot for gifts in kind, while any moneys received will be laid out in France on comforts and necessaries for the sick. In this way French industries will benefit by French generosity.

Another similar work is being carried on under the auspices of the Carnot family. A field hospital of 100 beds is being equipped, for which it is calculated that no less than 60,000 bandages will be required.

At the rate at which Paris has lately indulged in the luxury of putting up statues to her departed great men, every open space in the capital will shortly be as crowded with monuments as Père la Chaise. The beautiful Place des Vosges will soon be thickly peopled by the marble figures of the representatives of the school of Romanticists, that of Georges Sand being the first to be erected. The Place de Breteuil will after next month be adorned by the statue to Pasteur, by Falguière. Now a scheme is on foot to put up another to the memory of Henry Bacque, dramatist and poet. Becque was by no means a prolific writer, his title to immortality resting, in fact, on about two and a half successful plays, "La Parisienne" and "Mishel Pauper."

MAJOR BINGHAM'S LEG BROKEN.

Army Officer Has Narrow Escape from Death at Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—A heavy hoisting derrick fell on Major Theodore A. Bingham, the United States engineer in charge of the Tenth Lighthouse District, at noon to-day at South Pier while the officer was superintending the hoisting of a launch from the water, and broke his left legt in two plabes. The derrick caught Major Bingham and Quartermaster Peter Diffley, and narrowly missed some fifteen or eighteen other Government employes, who were at work gettting the launch out of the water.

During the morning the boat building firm of Keefe & Michaels had delivered a launch at the lighthouse pier. To hoist the launch to the dock for the purpose of placing it in the lighthouse storehouse, so that a gasoline engine might be installed, a derrick was placed in position.

In some manner, owing probably to the icy condition of the pier, one prop of the derrick slipped and the heavy timber, weighing about 700 pounds, fell backward.

Some fifteen or eighteen men were at that point on the pier, all of them Government employes. There was a dash to get out of the way of the falling derrick, and all succeeded in escaping except Major Bingham and Quartermaster Diffley, who were both caught unawares.

Major Bingham was taken at once to Riverside Hospital, where an examination was made by the surgeons, who found that his left leg was broken in two places. A compound fracture was discovered about half way between the knee and the hip, and a single fracture just below the knee. The left foot appeared to have been somewhat injured, but an examination showed that no bones were broken.

While the injuries are not of a dangerous character, they will result in keeping Major Bingham in confinement several weeks, if not months. The Major's friends, however, think he had a narrow escape from death.

Quartermaster Diffley sustained a fracture of the left leg, just below the knee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Major Theodore A. Bingham was graduated at West Point in 1879. He was Military Attaché at Berlin from 1890 to 1892, and Superintendent in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington from 1897 to 1903, with the rank of Colonel. Since May 1, 1903, he has been in charge of the engineering work at Buffalo, including works on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

Major Bingham's retirement from the post of Major Domo of the White House, the official title for which is Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, was at his own request, following certain differences between himself and Mrs. Roosevelt in regard to the alterations to the White House that were designed by the architect, Charles F. McKim.

One matter was the stationing of a lot of green bay trees like sentinels on the long white terrace leading from the Executive Avenue on the east of the grounds to the mansion proper. Major Bingham carried out the McKim idea as to these trees, which were imported at great expense from Holland. Mrs. Roosevelt did not think they were suitable, and they came down.

There were some other matters of hangings and decorations in the renovation of the house that were revised by Mrs. Roosevelt. Added to this difficulty, there was a dispute over the precedence of diplomats at a state function.

MIDNIGHT BURNING OIL PERIL.

Big Fire in Elizabethport Does $100,000 Damage—Scarcity of Water.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 19.—Fire started at 11:30 o'clock last night in the cooperage and barreling establishment of the Bayway Refining Company, at Elizabethport, and spread to the buildings owned by the Pennsylvania and Delaware Oil Company, and both plants were destroyed. The combined loss to property is in the vicinity of $100,000. That of the Bayway Refining Company is about $65,000.

This was the second fire within three weeks in the same district, the Cooke Oil Company, on the adjoining site, having been wiped out by fire on Feb. 29 and the Borne & Scrymser plant being damaged at that time.

The blaze was the most spectacular witnessed for a long time. The surface of Staten Island Sound to the opposite shore was for a time covered with burning oil. The wind strove to carry the flames in one direction, while the tide forced them the opposite way.

The firemen were greatly handicapped by scarcity of water. In a distance of about a mile on South Front Street, where the fire occurred, there are but two fire plugs with which the fire engines can make connections. Only two engines could hook up to the hydrants last night. Three others that went to the fire on the second alarm were forced to pump salt water from the Sound, but the length of hose that had to be stretched from the shore to the scene of the fire was so great that the streams were rendered ineffective.

POPE CRITICISED FRANCE.

New Incident Makes It Certain Loubet Will Not Visit Vatican.

PARIS, March 19.—The Pope's caustic criticism of French policy in the course of his address to the Cardinals yesterday is receiving serious attention in the highest quarters here.

It has been regarded as sufficiently important to call for an official report. It was at first thought that the unofficial reports might be exaggerated, but the official version fully bears out the gravity of the Pontiff's remarks. They related chiefly to past and prospective laws for the suppression of teaching by the religious orders. The Pope characterized some of the steps as contrary to liberty and civilization, and he also criticised the arraignment of three French Cardinals before the Council of State for writing letters to President Loubet against the proposed extension of the law.

The remarks of the Pope make it certain that President Loubet will not make a call at the Vatican during his coming visit to Rome. The visit will be notable in breaking the long-standing custom that the visit of the ruler of a Catholic country to Rome required a visit to the Vatican.

CHOATE LAUDS HAMILTON.

Places Him Third Among the American Republic's Founders.

EDINBURGH, March 19.—United States Ambassador Choate to-night delivered an address as Honorary President of the Associated Societies in McEwen Hall before a great audience.

The Ambassador's address was on Alexander Hamilton, who, Mr. Choate said, was, next to Washington and Franklin, the most celebrated founder of the American Republic. The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, said to have been written by Hamilton, was the best statement of the objects of a free Government found in any language.

Hamilton, said Mr. Choate, displayed surpassing genius and established his fame as the greatest constitutional lawyer and statesman of that eventful era, and he commanded the everlasting gratitude of his country and of mankind.

Mr. Choate was subsequently entertained at supper by the students of the university at the Union Club.

WALKER THINKS BOHIO DAM CAN BE BUILT

But Panama Canal Commission Has Not Found Foundation Yet.

PERMEABLE STRATA REVEALED

The Commission, However, Believes Leakage Would Not Be Sufficient to Endanger the Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Opponents of the Panama route for the canal brought up the Bohio dam question again when Admiral Walker, President of the Canal Commission, had a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

While giving his views, Admiral Walker explained that the engineering feat of the whole enterprise would be the construction of the Bohio Dam. It will be necessary to go 120 feet below the sea level to get the proper foundation for this dam. Although there have been made borings for rock bottom, Admiral Walker said that many more would have to be made, because it was essential that the engineers should be absolutely certain of the proper foundation before beginning the work.

Chairman Hepburn suggested the possibility of a failure to find the proper foundation, and asked what the commission would do in this event. He wanted to know if the construction of the canal depended on this dam.

That was a question which would have to be met, was the answer. The Admiral, however, said he had no doubt that it was feasible to construct the dam.

The French engineers made twenty-one borings to ascertain the foundation for the Bohio dam. In the central part of the valley, however, they did not go down to rock, and the Isthmian Canal Commission accordingly made eighty-six new borings. All of them reached rock except seven, which were abandoned before completion on account of accidents or unusual difficulties of soil. A variety of materials was found, including hard clay, soft clay, sand, gravel, and some mixtures of sand, clay, and gravel in varying proportions.

"These materials," says the Walker report, "are found in beds of varying shape and thickness, not distributed with uniformity, and not arranged according to any general law from which can be deduced the character of the soil at points other than those actually examined. In every section constructed from the borings, strata of greater or less dimensions are found, which are permeable by water. How far these extend, and whether or not they communicate with the surface of the ground above the site of the dam are points about which information cannot be obtained in advance with certainty.

"If a dam be built with permeable strata under it there will probably be leakage, but what the amount of this will be is a question about which there is room for much difference of opinion. It would seem probable to many that the leakage will not be sufficient to endanger the water supply, and that an earthen dam is therefore feasible, but it is evident that there is a danger to be avoided if possible."

That the borings made by the French engineers and those made by the Isthmian Commission were insufficient to determine for the Bohio dam is thus frankly confessed by the Walker commission, yet it recommended a canal at Panama in preference to Nicaragua.

Its view was that even if there were permeable strata under the dam leading to leakage, a masonry dam founded throughout upon the rock, or an earth dam with a masonry core going down everywhere to rock, would close the valley completely and would leave no question open as to its future efficiency.

Further along in the hearing the question of the application of the civil service rules in the selection of Inspectors arose. Many of these will be employed by the canal commission, and they will be engineers. Admiral Walker did not want the law to require the selection of them through the Civil Service Commission.

"Admiral," asked Chairman Hepburn, "what you have said in disparagement of the Civil Service Commission has been very painful to some of the members of the committee. Don't you think it would be possible for you to select what charwomen, scavengers, and water carriers you will need through the civil service?"

"I am very sorry to be misunderstood," replied the Admiral, "because I am a thorough believer in the civil service when it does not apply to us. But I am very sure that it would not be satisfactory to the Isthmus of Panama."

Discussing the question of cost, Admiral Walker advised that no requirement of law should make it necessary to do the work by contract, as he believed contractors might combine to the disadvantage of the Government.

EX-STUDENTS' MERRY REUNION.

German University Alumni Hold Their Annual Commers.

With song, jest, and the draining of many steins the German University Students' League held its "commers" last night at the house of the Arion Society, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The "commers" was to celebrate the better understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Germany, largely due to the visit of Prince Henry to this country on the occasion of the launching of the Emperor's American-built yacht Meteor. Among the other results of the visit was the formation of the league, which includes Germans who were educated in their home universities and Americans who took their degrees in the same institutions.

The big banquet room of the Arion Society was decorated with the coats of arms and colors of the university student societies. The participants sat at long tables at the head of each being a Vice President of the league, armed with a student's dueling sword, which as an echo to the presiding officer's blows on the main table, came down in thundering raps to call the members to their feet when it was a case of "bottoms up" to such toasts as the President of the United States and the Emperor William. There was song after song, including the German and the American National anthems.

Dr. Schweitzer presided. The Vice Presidents assisting him at the head of the long tables were Dr. Pfisher, Prof. William Hallock, Wilhelm C. Albers, and Dr. Caesar von Randohr. Dr. Carl Beck, in the opening address, said that the league, like other German-American organizations, did not mean interference with American institutions, but adding to the wealth of the land of their adoption the best of the German idealism. As an illustration he quoted the Christmas tree, a German-born custom that had added greatly to the lives of American children.

Late in the evening there was a "Semester," the measurement of the time the graduates had been away from their Alma Mater. With a great rapping on the tables with the duelling swords those who had graduated in the last five years stood up to drink to the old days. Then those of ten years, fewer in number, but just as enthusiastic, stood up until at the end there were but a few sturdy old fellows, among them G. W. Maynard. He received his degree in the year 1860. He was the oldest of the native-born Americans. The others were ex-Consul to Berlin McKay, Prof. James of Miami University, Dr. J. E. Graybill, Prof. Davis of Columbia, and Ashbel P. Fitch.

The Columbia Struck Uncharted Rock.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Regarding the recent accident to the triple screw cruiser Columbia in Dominican waters, it was learned to-day that the vessel struck an uncharted pinnacle rock in the harbor of Macoris on March 4. The damage to the vessel, so far as it has been ascertained, consists of two dents in her bottom. The leaks were not large and have been stopped temporarily.

FINED FOR HAVING DYNAMITE.

Austrian Who Sailed from New York Was Arrested on Landing.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Ivan Ljubanovic, an Austrian, who reached Liverpool Feb. 11 on the White Star Line steamer Majestic, from New York, and who was arrested the following day on the charge of being in possession of dynamite with felonious intent, was acquitted to-day of felonious intent, but was fined $50 for having dynamite concealed in his trunk.

Ljubanovic and a fellow-countryman, Ivan Brozovic, were on their way to Karlstadt, Croatia, from Pittsburg, Penn., where they worked in the coal mines. Ljubanovic said he intended to use the explosive to remove rocks on his father's farm.

STEAMSHIPS CAUGHT IN ICE.

It Is Feared Vessels in Placentia Bay Will Be Crushed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 19.—The steamships Home, Liberty, and Pro Patria are frozen in an ice floe in Placentia Bay. The first-named vessel is a local mailboat and is short of coal and supplies.

The Liberty and Pro Patria are French ships from St. Pierre bound to this port for mail. The Liberty came first, and was frozen in, and the Pro Patria was sent to free her and met the same fate.

A severe blizzard is raging to-night, and it is feared the ships may be crushed.

Mormon Colony in Saxony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—At Loburg, Saxony, the American sect of Latter Day Saints has founded a colony, and is engaged in active propaganda. The local church officials are protesting.

WATER FAILS AT FIRE IN SHOPPING CENTRE

Department Unable to Save Horner & Co.'s Factory.

MEN INJURED IN ESCAPING

Mounted Police Called On to Drive Back Great Crowds Composed Principally of Women.

The failure of the water pressure is responsible, according to the police and firemen, for the destruction by fire yesterday of the furniture factory of R. J. Horner & Co. at 61-65 West Twenty-fourth Street. Four alarms had to be turned in before the firemen could get the flames under control, and even then Battalion Chief Binns had to transfer two engines to Seventh Avenue and Twenty-first Street to pump water to supply the boilers in the engines that were working directly on the fire.

An explosion of benzine on the second floor of the building at 10:30 o'clock is believed to have started the fire. Persons in the neighborhood said the explosion was plainly heard for a considerable distance and was immediately followed by a sheet of flame that burst through the windows on Twenty-fourth Street.

When Water Tower No. 2 reached the fire it was placed in front of the burning building. Six engines were attached to it, but after the tower had been hoisted it was discovered that the united efforts of all the engines were unable to drive the feeble stream into the building. Lieut. Callaghy, who was in charge of the tower, was on it, and while trying to get the apparatus to work he had his hair singed and then his coat caught fire. A stream of water was turned on him and he was able to continue at work. The water tower also caught fire, and finally had to be removed to a safe distance.

Chief Duane soon after he arrived telephoned the state of affairs to Fire Headquarters, and from there communication was had with the Water Department. Soon afterward the pressure was increased, and an hour later the flames were under control, but not until the building had been wrecked. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, covered fully by insurance.

The poor water supply was the subject of much comment in the vicinity of the fire, which was in the heart of the shopping district, and on all sides was heard censure by the business men in the district, who are now practically a unit for the establishment of the proposed salt-water mains.

The burned building is only a few doors west of Sixth Avenue, and business along that thoroughfare was at a standstill for nearly two hours. The loss in trade to the shopkeepers is estimated to have been very heavy. Street car traffic in the affected district was also at a standstill, and the cars were blocked for nearly three-quarters of a mile on either side.

When the fire engines began to arrive thousands of shoppers hurried to the scene of the fire, so that when the reserves from six stations arrived they found wedged in Sixth Avenue, for a block deep on either side of Twenty-fourth Street, thousands of people, a majority of whom were women. It was found impossible to keep the crowd in check, and Inspector Walsh sent for a detail of the mounted men from Fifth Avenue to clear the streets.

Two men were injured as a result of the fire. They were George Linder of Fort Lee and B. F. Sherwood of 202 Penn Street, Brooklyn. They had to jump from the third floor of the factory to the roof of the two-story building adjoining. Linder had both legs broken and Sherwood was badly bruised about the body. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Annie Helwig, eighteen years old, living at 454 West Fifty-second Street, was on the third floor. She became hysterical, and had to be dropped ten feet to the same roof by three of the men employed in the building. She escaped without serious injury.

A fire horse was killed in a collision between Engines Nos. 16 and 72 at Twelfth Street and Sixth Avenue. Driver Brann of No. 72, who was forced to jump for his life, was painfully bruised, but was able to take his engine to the fire with the two horses that escaped. In Maillard's candy factory, across the street from the Horner factory, 175 girls were at work. When the Superintendent of the candy works saw the extent of the fire he declared work off for the day and ordered the employes out of the building. Other establishments in the vicinity did likewise.

After the fire was under control Battalion Chief Binns said:

"Ordinarily lines from four engines will give a pressure of eighty-five pounds at the nozzle of the water tower. The normal pressure of water in this district is about twenty-five or thirty pounds. I asked Deputy Chief Duane about the pressure in the district, and he said it had always been sufficient. He could not understand it.

"When Engines No. 26 and No. 1, the first to arrive on the first alarm, hooked up to the hydrants nearest the fire on Twenty-fourth Street and the men had stretched the hose, they found they could get no water. They had to move over to Seventh Avenue, and that caused a big delay."

During the fire Inspector McClusky sent forty detectives in a hurry to the shopping district to take care of the crowd. All watched for pickpockets and petty thieves, but not a robbery was reported. Commissioner McAdoo was asked if this was an order of his own, and he said it was not. He considered it, he said, "excellent police work," and praised Inspector McClusky highly for it.

MYSTERY IN MAN'S POISONING.

Taken to Hospital by Men Who Said They Found Him Unconscious.

Much mystery surrounds the case of Samuel Williamson, twenty-two years old, who was carried into Bellevue Hospital last night by three men. He was in a dying condition, and the men said they did not know what ailed him. One of the men said he was John R. Heins, Captain of the barge John B. King, lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street in the East River. He said he didn't know where Williamson lived and that he and the others had found him unconscious.

Williamson was found to be suffering from some kind of poisoning, which the doctors could not tell last night, but there was a strong suspicion of chloral, they said. While Williamson was being taken to the ward the three men disappeared from the hospital. Detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were put on the case, and went to the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, but could not find Capt. Heins or his companions.

HORSE UNDER A TROLLEY CAR.

Held Fast by Hoof Caught in Motor-Box Mechanism.

While passing under the New York Central bridge at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Park Avenue last evening, a west-bound cross-town trolley car ran head-on into a horse and wagon owned by Camille Desire, a fruit dealer, of Morris Avenue, the Bronx.

The horse slid under the fender, and one of his hoofs got caught in the mechanism of the motorbox. A wrecking crew was sent for, and it required three hours' time to extricate the horse. The animal appeared to be in much pain, but Desire would not allow it to be shot.

MERCHANT FINED FOR SPITTING.

M. B. Jacobs Pays $3 for Absentmindedness on Elevated Station.

Martin B. Jacobs, a coal merchant, residing at the Hotel Endicott, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of spitting on the Cortlandt Street platform of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad. He had been arrested by Policeman Reilly of the Health Board Squad.

"What have you to say about it?" asked Magistrate Whitman.

"It is true," replied the coal merchant, "but it was simply a case of absentmindedness."

"Three dollars fine," said the Magistrate, and the coal merchant, paying it, hurried away.

PALMA TO ROOSEVELT.

Admiral Dewey Bears Message of Cuba's Gratitude to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—When Admiral Dewey called on President Roosevelt this morning he bore a message from President Palma, conveying the good will of himself and the Cuban people. President Palma sent word to the President that Cuba was prospering, and her people felt that they owed their prosperity to this country.

"I was pleased and surprised at the conditions I found in Cuba," said Admiral Dewey on leaving the White House. "The sugar crop this year is more than a million tons. The tobacco crop is unprecedentedly large. Excellent order prevails throughout the island. The rural guard is a fine body of men. Havana is cleaner by far than most American cities, and great care is given to sanitation."

HOW WOOD ROUTED MOROS.

Details of Mindanao Fight in Which 100 Natives Were Killed.

MANILA, March 19.—Details of the engagement on March 7 in Mindanao have just been received from Catabalo, the capital of the province.

Detachments of the Seventeenth and Twenty-third Infantry, Troop B of the Fourteenth Cavalry, and Gately's Battery, in all 450 strong, under command of Gen. Leonard Wood, attacked and captured the cotta (fort) which was held by the Datto Ali, who resists the anti-slavery law. His defensive works were destroyed and their abandonment forced by the accurate fire of the battery.

Two thousand Moros made their retreat with a loss of 100. The Americans sustained no losses.

Twenty-four cannon, forty-six lantacas, (native artillery,) and a large quantity of ammunition were captured and the fortifications reduced.

Major Truitt and Capt. MacCoy pursued and captured the Datto Iybangun and his retainers. Troops are now trailing Ali.

MISSING WILLS FOUND.

Testaments of George Shehan of Washington Misplaced Apparently by Design.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The mystery of the missing wills of George Shehan, a wealthy resident of Washington, has been partially cleared up. The lost documents have been found misplaced among other papers in the office of the Register of Wills.

Some months ago when Mr. Shehan died, three wills were filed with the Register by the representatives of his estate. Last July the three documents disappeared. It is remembered that some one came into the office and asked to be permitted to see the wills. It was supposed that they were returned to their proper place, but the next day they could not be found. The estate has been in the courts for over a year, owing to their disappearance.

To-day a clerk at work indexing papers found the Shehan wills among other papers. Mr. Dent says they evidently were put in the wrong jacket in order to hide them.

SAYS A COOK STABBED HIM.

Butler Removed to Hospital with Serious Wound in His Side.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station notified the West Forty-seventh Sreet police last night that Edward Newton, a butler employed at 149 West Forty-seventh Street, was a private patient in the Flower Hospital, suffering from the effects of an assault. The man said he was assaulted by a servant. When the hospital authorities found that he was in a serious condition they notified the police.

Detective Connolly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was sent out on the case. He learned that Newton was employed by Tracy H. Harris, an attorney, at the above address.

Mrs. Tracy Harris said she understood that the cook had assaulted Newton and had stabbed him.

"Early this morning," said Mrs. Harris, "the cook came to me with her clothing torn and said: 'Just look what the butler did to me.' I told her I did not want to hear any complaints and sent her back to the kitchen. About five minutes later Newton came to me holding his side, and said she had stabbed him. I asked what the trouble was and he said he had ordered her to do something and she had refused. I sent for Dr. Henry Ham Dearborn of 146 West Fifty-seventh Street, the house surgeon at the Flower Hospital, who had Newton removed to the hospital and said he was in a serious condition. The cook left some time during the morning after packing her trunk. No one called for the trunk during the day."

DRAGGED UNDER CAR FENDER.

Man Thrown from Wagon by Collision Narrowly Escapes Death.

Emmett Lawrence, twenty-seven years old, of 337 East Twenty-second Street, had a narrow escape from death at Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon when a road wagon in which he was driving with a friend was struck by a north-bound trolley car. The regular motorman was breaking in a green hand, and, according to the police, the new man lost control of his brake. Both Lawrence and his friend were thrown violently to the street. Lawrence was caught under the fender of the car and dragged along about ten feet until the car, which had also been dragging the road wagon and the horse, crashed the wagon into a pillar of the elevated road.

Lawrence, when extricated from under the car, was found to have two ribs broken and to be covered with bruises from head to foot. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Blackwell. During the excitement the car proceeded on its way.

Lawrence obtained the road wagon he was driving from a stable at 331 Third Avenue.

MAY USE PIER FOR SCHOOL.

Order That Would Have Affected Many Pupils Is Rescinded.

The order of Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson that the Board of Education remove the boys' school No. 36 from the recreation pier at East Third Street has been rescinded. The order of the Dock Commissioner reached the board a few days ago, and Chairman Richard H. Adams of the Committee on Buildings immediately replied as follows:

It is impossible to comply with your request without breaking the continuity of the studies of 1,200 children, now on the pier. Inasmuch as all of the schools in this part of the city now have part-time classes, the removal of the pupils from the pier would increase the number on part time by 2,400, rendering it necessary to place some of the grammar grade children on part time. Thus would a deplorable condition of affairs be introduced.

Commissioner Featherson has replied, giving the board permission to retain the pier for school purposes until June 30, when vacation begins. Last year, in order to retain the pier for the boys of Public School No. 15, a petition was drawn up and signed by many thousands of the parents of the east side.

NEW TREATY WITH HAITI.

Prescribes How Naturalized Citizen May Lose His Acquired Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Hay, and Mr. Leger, the Haitian Minister, to-day exchanged ratifications of the new Haitian naturalization treaty, which will become almost immediately effective.

The new treaty marks a distinct advance in such conventions, because it contains a clause prescribing definitely that a naturalized citizen who returns to the country of his nativity and remains there continuously for more than two years may be regarded as having abandoned the citizenship he acquired by naturalization. A great part of the correspondence of the State Department with European powers is said to be caused by the omission of some such provision as this from treaties.

RESCUED FROM A BURNING CABIN

Capt. John Grantner Saved by a Watchman.

Lamp Fell from Bracket in the Cabin, Exploded, and Set Fire to the Captain's Bunk.

That John Granter, forty-nine years old, captain of the lighter Nestor, owned by B. A. Hart & Co., agents for the Clyde Line, which is lying at Pier 45 North river, did not lose his life in a fire last night, was due to the pluck of John Reynolds, the watchman employed on the pier.

While Granter was asleep in his cabin last night a lamp fell from a bracket after a ferryboat had passed near the lighter, rocking her, and striking the floor, the lamp exploded. In a moment flames shot up and caught on the Captain's bunk. He was so sound asleep that he did not hear the explosion. It was heard, however, by Reynolds, and a minute later the watchman saw smoke issue from the cabin.

Knowing that Granter was asleep he rushed over to the lighter and down into the cabin. The flames were already near the door, but Reynolds threw his coat over his head, ran to the bunk, picked up Granter, and ran with him outside. Granter's clothing was burning and Reynolds was forced to drop him.

While Reynolds hastened to turn in an alarm a policeman summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Surgeon Sinnott found that Granter had been badly burned about the arms and legs. He was taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

The blaze in the cabin was quickly extinguished by the firemen on their arrival. About $100 damage was done to the lighter.

Consul A. D. Barlow Here to Resign.

Andrew D. Barlow, United States Consul General to the City of Mexico, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Vigilancia. He will resign his post as soon as he reaches Washington. Mr. Barlow was appointed from Missouri in 1897. The office pays about $6,000 per annum. A successor has already been selected.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	14.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	24@24½

CHICAGO, March 19.—Flour, Winter patents, $4.90@$5; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.70; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.70; Spring straights, $4@$4.20; bakers, $3@$3.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 85@97c; No. 2 red, 94⅞@96¼c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 2 yellow, 52½c; No. 2 oats, 39½@39¾c; No. 3 white, 40½@43½c; No. 2 rye, 70@71c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.13½; mess pork per bbl, $13.25@$13.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.82½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.62½@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—There was a tremendous wave of liquidation at the opening and the tone of the market was weak at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 24 points, or away below the figures warranted by the cables. On the call May, which had opened at 13.60, was forced down to 13.35, while July ruled relatively firm, opening at 13.60 and selling up to 13.70. May was the chief month under liquidation. After touching 13.35 that option rallied to 13.50, but met with such a flood of selling orders that in spite of active support, it soon eased off to 13.15. From this level it quickly reacted about 20 points, and continued to improve. July and the other months meanwhile had shown a relatively firmer tone. Private advices received from the South stated that spot cotton was being withdrawn from the market. Here large interests were evidently determined to stem the decline, and leading Philadelphia spot people were active buyers, particularly of July. Just before the close it seemed as though a concerted effort was being made to better the price and improve the average upon which Mr. Sully must settle, and the market rallied sharply, with May selling up to 13.87 and July to 14.09. The close was near the top, and very steady at a net advance of from 40 to 70 points on the active months, while the new crop was 5@15 points net higher. May closed at 13.82, or 283 points below the high figures reached since the big break early in February. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.50	13.50	13.22	13.52@13.58
April	13.35	13.50	13.35	13.55@13.60
May	13.60	13.87	13.15	13.82@13.86
June	13.45	13.95	13.45	14.00@14.05
July	13.60	14.09	13.45	14.06@14.09
August	13.00	13.71	12.98	13.70@13.73
September	12.00	12.55	12.00	12.40@12.45
October	11.85	11.85	11.45	11.75@11.80
November	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.65@11.70
December	11.60	11.70.	11.40	11.65@11.68

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, middling uplands, 7.74d. Futures opened excited, 40@44 points lower; closed steady, 33@41 points lower: March, 7.43; March-April, 7.41; April-May, 7.39; May-June, 7.38; June-July, 7.36; July-August, 7.33; August-September, 7.12; September-October, 6.49; October-November, 6.19; November-December, 6.10.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—As might have been expected, the operations in wheat yesterday were of a somewhat nervous and unsettled character, the trade not being fully assured that the big cotton failure might not drag down some house in the grain trade. Sales based on this apprehension early in the day, however, were met by a demand from quarters that felt bullish over the complaints about insufficient moisture in the Southwest, and for a time the market acted very irregular. It soon settled down into a weak condition, however, and throughout most of the forenoon was heavy at about a cent decline from the previous night on July. The market after 12 o'clock developed a strong undertone with the 1 o'clock close fully a cent above the lowest point, May being 97⅛c and July 93¾c. No. 2 red closed at $1, elevator, and $1.02@$1.05, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04¼c, free on board afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.30@$5.75; Winter straights, $5@$5.15; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.80; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal. RYE FLOUR.—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.80. CORN MEAL.—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL.—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED.—Western, Spring, March, $20; April, $18.75, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $18.75@$20, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; flour, do., $22@$22.50; red dog, $22.75@$24; city bran, $23@$23.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $24.50@$26; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, $21.50, bulk; $23, sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96¼
July	92¾	93	91 13-16	92¼
September	83⅝	84½	83⅜	83⅝
Corn—				
May	57⅜	57⅜	56⅜	57
July				54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92	93½	91¾	91¾
July	88	89	87¾	88⅞
September	82	82⅞	81½	82⅝
Corn—				
May	51⅝	52⅛	51⅜	52⅛
July	49	50⅜	49	50⅜
September	48⅝	50	48⅝	50
Oats—				
May	39¼	40⅜	39¼	40⅛
July	38¼	39	38¼	38⅞
September	33½	33 7-16	33⅛	33⅛
Lard—				
May	$6.22½	$6.97½	$6.82½	$6.97½
July	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.12½
Ribs—				
May	6.70	6.85	6.70	6.85
July	6.85	7.00	6.85	6.97½
Pork—				
May	13.15	13.30	13.07½	13.25
July	13.40	13.50	13.27½	13.47½

COFFEE.—There was considerable liquidation in coffee that was believed to originate with people interested in cotton, leading to a more active market, but offerings, as a rule, were quickly absorbed by trade demand, and the market, showing no signs of special apprehension, ruled generally steady. It opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, and closed steady, 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 123,000 bags. The spot market was quiet and unchanged with quotations on the basis of 6½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.95	4.95	4.95	5.05@5.10
April				5.75@5.20
May	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.25@5.30
June				5.40@5.45
July	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.50@5.55
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
September	5.75	5.80	5.70	5.70@5.75
October				5.80@5.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15@$15.50; family, $15.50; short clear, $14.75@$15.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, 16@$18. BEEF—HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 150 lb, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c, pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 10@11c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—$7.30; city lard, 6¾c; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound, 6⅞@7c; STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@7c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 60½c; machine-made barrels, 61c. Tar—Oil barrels, $4. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.75@$2.80; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $3; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15; W W, $4.25@$4.35.

LIVE STOCK.—Three cars of native steers sold at $4.70@$5 per 100 lb; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 6½@8½c per lb. No calves on sale; city-dressed veals, 8@12½c per lb. Sheep nominal; lambs slow and easier; the only sales, 1½ cars of lambs, at $6.40 per 100 lb; dressed mutton, 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@10c. No hogs on sale alive.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Incorporated to-day:

Heat, Light and Power Improvement Company of America, New York; capital, $600,000. Directors—James P. Lowery, Andrew Ritchie, and Charles T. Eldridge, New York.

Northern States Realty Company, Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. M. Furlong, J. C. Urquhart, and O. E. Spiechler, Rochester.

The E. C. Brown Company, Rochester, pumps; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. C. Brown, Mena D. Brown, and J. O. Ferster, Rochester.

Frontier Oil Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. R. Kenyon, B. H. Philips, and E. C. Randall, Buffalo.

Samuels, Cornwell & Stevens, New York, insurance; capital, $50,000. Directors—Levi Samuels, New York, H. C. Cornwell, Wyoming, N. J., and G. C. Stevens, Summit, N. J.

Teller, Weiss & Co., New York, stationery; capital, $5,000. Directors—Daniel W. Teller, Westwood, N. J.; D. W. Bain, Rutherford, N. J., and J. E. Weiss, New York.

Newark Telephone Exchange, Newark; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. A. Smith, J. E. Pulver, E. P. Thatcher, Newark.

Associated Security Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. E. Otis, A. J. Eames, New York; W. S. Blackmer, Salisbury, N. C.

Model Homes Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—B. B. Spiess, Rosa Spiess, Eugene Salzer, Brooklyn.

The Bertin Engineering and Contracting Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Paul Bertin, Paul Krol, M. L. McK. Hutchins, New York.

Universal Amusement Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. C. Zimmerman, J. F. Zimmerman, New York; and Francis Dedk, Belmore, L. I.

Otto Guth's Department Store, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Otto Guth, O. A. Samuels, and J. D. Goodhart.

J. Patten Company, New York, plumbers' supplies; capital, $3,000. Directors—Arthur Greenleaf, James Patten, and Julie Patten, New York.

Federal Brass and Bronze Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. E. Irving, W. K. Waterman, and E. H. Antonius, New York.

Hiss & Weekes, New York, architects; capital, $10,000. Directors—Philip Hiss, H. H. Weekes, and Helen K. Hiss, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Welvant Manufacturing Company, Plainfield; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Sturtevant, William Fullard, William E. Down, R. F. McLaren, and Frank A. Pope.

A. Weinstein & Co., to deal in tobacco, Camden; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Abraham Weinstein, Jacob H. Fine, and Charles R. Peterson.

The Murrait Chemical Company, Elizabeth; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Jean V. Skogland, Frederick W. Honas, and Thomas Grenelle.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Benjamin Sturges has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Fidelity and Casualty Company in its steam boiler, elevator, and general liability departments.

W. S. Fengado, Jersey City agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company, which went into voluntary liquidation after the Baltimore fire, has been appointed Jersey City agent of the Buffalo German Insurance Company and the Newark Fire Insurance Company.

Seymour M. Ballard, Controller of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been elected Secretary of the company, to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Charles C. Whitney. Isaac E. Gillies was promoted to the Controllership in place of Mr. Ballard.

The Ohio League, whose membership comprises the non-union field fire insurance men of the State, has chosen these officers: President—Thomas H. Smith of the German Insurance Company of Freeport; Vice President—George T. Wilson of the German Insurance Company of Pittsburg; Secretary—Charles L. Hecox of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters has deferred action for one week on the reply made to the charges of insurance experts that the city appliances for fighting fire are inadequate. The recommendation that a retaining wall be built between the pumping works and the Niagara Falls line of the New York Central is considered impracticable. As to the alleged insufficient pumping capacity, it is declared that Buffalo has more reserve capacity than the whole capacity of some of the larger cities of the State. The new boilers asked for have been ordered.

B. Altman & Co.

The Garments and Dress Fabrics for Spring and Summer, described in the following announcements, are of unusual interest:

MISSES' and GIRLS'
DRESSES, JACKETS, WAISTS, ETC.

TAILOR AND FANCY GOWNS, AND GOWNS FOR DRESS OCCASIONS, AFTERNOON OR DANCING SCHOOL WEAR.

ORDERS FILLED FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, DESIGNED AND EXECUTED IN WORKROOMS ON THE PREMISES.

JACKETS, REEFERS, SILK and MUSLIN WAISTS.

WOMEN'S OUTER GARMENTS
For Spring

NOW IN STOCK, INCLUDE IMPORTED WRAPS, PALETOTS, MATINEES, BLOUSES AND ETON JACKETS.

OF VARIOUS FABRICS, SUCH AS TAFFETA MOUSSELINE, EOLIENNES, BURLINGHAM SILK, CRÊPE DE CHINE, CANVAS CLOTH, LINON, ETC.

LACE COATS OF MALINE, MACRAMÉ, BOULE DE NEIGE, TIRELEMONT, APPLIQUÉ, POINT DE FRANCE AND BRETON LACE.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF
COLORED TAFFETA SILKS

WILL BE HELD, BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIRST,

COMPRISING A SELECTION OF OVER SEVENTY SHADES, EVENING AND STREET COLORS, (INCLUDING WHITE, IVORY AND CREAM,)

18,000 Yards at . 58c. Yard.
Regular Price, 78c. Yard. (Rear of Rotunda.)

BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS.

For Monday, March 21st:

Black Ombré Mohair, FORTY-TWO INCHES WIDE, THE REGULAR PRICE OF WHICH IS $1.25 PER YARD. WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT 72c. yard.

4,000 Yards Colored French Chiffon Voile, SILK AND WOOL, AND ALL WOOL, IN SELECTED COLORS, REGULAR PRICE $1.35 PER YARD, 95c. yard.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

For Uniformity, Brilliancy and Pleasant Drinking Qualities

Red Fox Ale

Brewery Bottling
HAS NO SUPERIOR

The brewers have put their best argument inside the bottle.

A TASTE TELLS THE STORY.

If your dealer can't supply you write to
THE JOSEPH BENEDICT CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS, 249-255 W. 17TH ST., N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to the following departments, situated on the
THIRD FLOOR
of their establishment:

UPHOLSTERY STUFFS, HANGINGS, LACE DRAPERIES, ETC.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART,

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TRIMMED MILLINERY,

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS
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Appropriate for Spring and Summer Furnishing.

INTERESTING NOVELTIES ARE SHOWN IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNES, DIMITIES, PRINTED TAFFETAS AND LINENS, ALSO REPRODUCTIONS OF OLD ENGLISH BLOCK PRINTS.

COTTON DAMASKS, LINENS, ETC., FOR FURNITURE SLIP COVERS.

LACE, SASH and BONNE FEMME CURTAINS in ruffled and plain effects.

PRINTED and DENIM PORTIÈRES.

Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers to order.

Lace Curtains cleaned and stored during the Summer months. Portières, Draperies, etc., stored and insured. Alterations made if necessary. Estimates submitted upon request.

TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES & BONNETS
FOR SPRING WEAR,

including an attractive assortment of Smart Turbans and Toques, particularly adapted for wear during the earlier part of the season.

MOURNING MILLINERY, VEILS, ETC., a special feature.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZE STATUETTES, GROUPS, Bbusts, ETC.
CABINETS FOR CURIOS, ETC.
MARBLE, ONYX and TEAKWOOD PEDESTALS,
PORCELAIN VASES, PLATES, PLAQUES, ETC.

Many of the foregoing articles have been GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES; in addition, a limited quantity of the following articles will be placed on sale on

TUESDAY, March 22d.

AT PRICES OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST:

STUDENTS OR READING LAMPS, complete with shades.

ELECTROLIERS and ELECTRIC LAMPS,

PORCELAIN VASES (Sèvres decorations),

CUT GLASS SALAD or FRUIT BOWLS,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN—A PARALLEL.

There is a curious parallel in the recent history of the two Powers locked in what for one at least is accepted as a life-and-death grapple in the Far East. Each has been impelled toward foreign war by the expansion of its population, the need of new fields of activity, and secular tradition as to adjacent territory, and they have now met in pursuance of forces which each deems irresistible.

What a quarter of a century ago the war with Turkey was to Russia the war with China ten years ago was to Japan. Control of the exit from the Black Sea and ultimate establishment in Constantinople have appeared to generations of Russian rulers and statesmen requisite to the natural growth of their nation, as control of the Japan Sea and ultimate power in Korea have appeared to the Japanese indispensable. As Russia, in the war of 1877-8 with the half-civilized Power immediately in the way, was brilliantly successful and dictated terms to the defeated Government almost at the gates of Constantinople, so Japan, after a still shorter contest and more decisive triumph, wrested from China not only the promise of non-interference in Korea, but the possession of Port Arthur, practically commanding the waters on the west of Korea. As after the treaty of San Stefano Great Britain and Germany interposed to snatch the fruits of victory from Russia, so after the treaty of Shimonoseki Russia and Germany, aided by France and unopposed by Great Britain, interposed to force Japan to surrender Port Arthur and to be content with an imperfect solution of the Korean question.

The parallel extends to the main facts of the internal and, to some degree, the foreign policy of the two nations following on these victories of war and checks in diplomacy. Japan, as well as Russia, has expended immense energy and incurred heavy debt in two directions, in the development of her army and navy and in the effort to promote industry and commerce in order to meet the strain of the war which each foresaw and, in a way, intended. Russia, under the guidance of WITTE, the most daring as well as the purest of her statesmen, linked the plans of war and peace by building railroads and inviting foreign capital to establish industries for the supply of the material, while like inducements were held out for purely domestic enterprises. Japan devoted the greater part of the indemnity received from China to the building of roads and to the promotion of commercial and manufacturing plans. Both nations spent lavishly on military preparation. Both resorted to foreign loans to strengthen their Treasuries for these purposes. Both were obliged to increase taxation to widen the field of its application and to impose heavier burdens. Each succeeded in keeping an equilibrium of ordinary expenditure and income only while extraordinary expenditure rose rapidly and was met in Russia by the steadily swelling loans and in Japan by loans and by the use of the indemnity much more extensively than was originally intended. In each country the policy of industrial stimulation, accompanied by large expenditure for Government purposes, has led to a commercial and financial expansion that has produced much embarrassment. In each country the war, however it turn, must entail tremendous sacrifice and check for at least a generation the development sought by the more intelligent statesmen.

It would be rash, however, to infer that financial difficulties will seriously interfere with the prosecution of the war on either side. Both will be able to use in actual struggle the preparation so patiently made. It would appear from the present situation that this preparation has been more efficient with the Japanese than with the Russians. They seem to have got more for their money. Certainly their navy has shown itself in better shape and has been handled by men utterly confident of themselves, while the moving of their army has seemed to foreign experts a marvel of administrative machinery. They are fighting, so to speak, at the threshold of their home and for its salvation. Defeat means practical effacement from the modern world which they have entered with such spirit and a success so wonderful. If they win, they will feel amply repaid for their sacrifice.

THE BITUMINOUS COAL SITUATION.

The value of the referendum in the matter of strike propositions was very clearly shown in the results of the vote of the bituminous coal miners on the question of accepting or rejecting the ultimatum of the operators—the issue being in fact a strike or no strike. The ballots cast reached a total of 165,887, of which 67,373 were for a strike and 98,514 against it, or, say, 40 per cent. aye and 60 per cent. no.

This is an evidence of practical good sense on the part of the bituminous coal miners, but probably no more conspicuous in that respect than would be given in nine cases out of ten if the question of a strike was left to be decided by a vote of those interested. Men will often follow hot-headed or dishonest leadership and permit themselves to be led into conflicts in which, had they had opportunity to vote upon them with deliberation, they would have refused to take part. When the anthracite strike of 1900 was ordered by the Hazleton convention, it was well known that had the question been decided by a referendum the vote against it would have been overwhelming.

In this discussion President MITCHELL may or may not have strengthened himself politically in the West, but he has certainly appeared to good advantage and gained the confidence of conservative men. In the statement to the miners for which he is officially responsible as President of the United Mine Workers the men were given the following sensible advice:

> The experiences of the past have shown us conclusively the folly of striking when the markets are going down. We are now on the eve of a Presidential election, and these years are proverbially dull because of the commercial disturbances which they produce. A two-year contract would carry us beyond the period of election and the unsettled conditions that follow in its wake. In addition to that it would cause our contracts to expire at the same time as the anthracite award and place us in a position of greater unity, if we so desired, than we could get at any other time. When we remember that the price offered us in a two-year contract is the highest price we have had for years, with the exception of the present price, we repeat that it would be the most serious mistake our organization has ever made to take the chances of losing the scale that is now offered to us.

The net result of the discussion of the wage scale is a reduction of 5.55 per cent. from the scale of last year. This is a compromise between the demand of the men for an advance or at least for a continuation of the scale of last year and the insistence of the operators that the scale should be reduced at least 15 per cent. The plan to involve the Administration in an intervention does not seem to have had much encouragement from Washington. Once seems to have been enough.

THE DEFEAT OF SUBWAY EXTENSION.

The people of this city will show themselves heedless of their own interests if they fail to admonish the Legislature that it disregards alike its duty and the welfare of four millions of persons in refusing to pass the bills sent to Albany by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. We have had mass meetings and have sent delegations of prominent citizens to the State capital for less occasions. The voice of the city ought to be heard at Albany, and the temper which the Legislature shows would justify plain speaking. The bills of the Rapid Transit Commission go before the Legislature backed by the authority of a body which not only has the full confidence of the community but is incomparably better qualified to judge of the need and manner of rapid transit extension than any other persons. But instead of paying to the commission's measures the decent respect of prompt and candid consideration, the legislators have hashed them up with a crude, ill-judged, and semi-Socialistic bill introduced and furthered by the advocates of municipal operation of railroads. By merging the commission's bills with the Elsberg bill, which is without serious and authoritative support in the city, the Legislature simply kills all amending legislation for this session. At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission on Friday Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the commission, submitted a memorial which was not only wise in its recommendations but contained these words of warning:

> But three or four weeks remain, however, of the present session, and I cannot but feel that however little they intend it, those who insist that our simple proposal for a larger limit of the rapid transit fund shall be considered only in connection with the extensive changes in rapid transit and municipal policy proposed by the Elsberg bill are, in effect, contributing to the defeat of continuing rapid transit. This result would be calamitous.

It is as plain as day that the activities of Mr. CUTTING and ex-Senator FORD in support of the Elsberg measure, and the action of the committee in combining that measure with the commission's bills, threaten the calamity to which Mr. ORR refers. The Elsberg bill gives the city the right to operate its own tunnels—that is, it authorizes the city to undertake a business which can be very much better performed by private persons. That is the real soul and substance of the bill. It is an entering wedge by which the supporters of the municipal operation fad hope to get the city committed to their theories. The commission adopted a resolution recommending that if a bill authorizing the city to operate a tunnel were passed it should become operative only by vote of six members of the Rapid Transit Commission and twelve members of the Board of Estimate, and that the people of the city should take a referendum vote upon it. That means a long delay, as Mr. ORR pointed out. It postpones a work planned to meet an actual and urgent need of the city, for no substantial reason whatever save the gratification of the visionaries who would like to see the city operate a railroad.

We ought to begin the construction of new subway lines at once. They will be needed long before they can be finished and in operation. Three or four years hence all the transportation lines we shall have will be overcrowded. The city's millions of passengers upon the subway, the surface lines, and the elevated railway will be delayed, squeezed, jammed, trampled on, and made furious just as they now are, and have been for years. For all that loss, suffering, and inconvenience the reckless and selfish advocates of the Elsberg bill will be responsible. They block the way to a great public improvement. Their bill cannot pass. It serves merely to prevent the passage of any bill. They put themselves in the position of being willing that subway extension should be put off and the city subjected to loss and injury while they attempt to force their disputable theories upon the community. President ORR speaks with higher authority, and has an incomparably better title to represent the people of New York than Mr. CUTTING or ex-Senator FORD. If the Legislature is in doubt about the needs of the city the Rapid Transit Commission is the proper body to give it information. Its bills embody its views. The limit of expenditure must be increased before new work can be undertaken. That measure is fundamental. It ought to be passed without further delay.

MR. BALFOUR'S BATTLE-DAY.

Mr. BALFOUR will join battle with his opponents to-morrow on a formal motion of "want of confidence" on the issue of Chinese labor in South Africa.

It is one of the confusing and also one of the amusing features of the present situation in the politics of England that this issue has nothing to do with the question generally agitating the public mind. The men who differ as to Chamberlainism, or as to Mr. BALFOUR'S modified form of protection, may agree as to Chinese labor, and those who differ widely as to Chinese labor may agree enthusiastically as to the tariff. It is very much as if in our country we should try to get a decision on the question of "imperialism" by taking a vote on the eight-hour law. It is idle to predict what the fate of the Government will be, but whatever it is, it will hardly be due to popular sentiment on the question raised.

If the Government be overthrown, which is not expected by the best-informed observers, the South African mine owners will have to get along without Chinese undoubtedly, but the real result will be a general election to be decided chiefly on the fiscal issue. On that it is probable that the Liberals would win. Once in a position of power and responsibility again, after their long exclusion, the Liberals would preserve a negative attitude as to tariff legislation, and would proceed to shape a policy on home questions—education, Irish land, an Irish university, and on certain questions raised by the labor unions. It will be seen, therefore, that the vote of to-morrow is an exceedingly important one in its immediate and ultimate consequences. As the lowest Government majority yet given on any important vote has been 30, its defeat would indicate great weakness in the House and before the country. If it escape defeat, however, it would hardly postpone appeal to the country more than one session.

FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CENTRES.

Doubtless those who are most interested in the scheme of replanning the city have been most disappointed at the composition of the commission selected to that end by the Mayor. The technical members of the commission, excepting, of ccurse, Mr. PARSONS and Mr. FRENCH, are far from being of the first authority. The lay members, the amateurs, are not publicly known ever to have given any attention to the subject nor to have taken any interest in it. The Mayor does not seem to have taken the matter at all seriously, but to have made up the commission, with one exception, on no better principle than that of paying a cheap compliment to personal friends or to citizens of an eminence irrelevant to the particular work in hand.

The exception is, of course, Mr. CANTOR. During his Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan Mr. CANTOR showed a warm and intelligent interest in the class of questions with which a competent commission for replanning the city would have to deal. In an interview published since the announcement of his appointment he says:

> I think much can be done in the way of grouping firehouses, schoolhouses, public baths, and public libraries, so that buildings for certain districts may be placed together on a single block and so aid in the reclamation of districts that have deteriorated. The commission will, I believe, follow along these general lines.

Evidently there is an idea in this suggestion, and it might become very fruitful. One obvious trouble with the execution of it will occur to everybody, and that is that the municipal departments which need to be housed are so completely unrelated to one another, even in the boundaries of their several districts on the map. If we had the Parisian "arrondissement," in which the "mairie" is the centre of its district for all administrative and civic purposes, the question would be very simple. Establish, at the most convenient point in your arrondissement, your mairie. Let it include not only the firehouse, schoolhouse, public bath, and public library which Mr. CANTOR mentions, but the police station and Magistrate's court which he omits. Group all these architectural requirements, and evidently you have the basis for a most impressive pile of buildings, which should also be the civic centre of its quarters. Establish this civic centre on the edge of an existing public park or condemn land for a new public park, and establish your group of civic buildings on the edge of that, and evidently you have the nucleus of a "neighborhood" which you thus tend to prevent from "deterioration." The nearest example we can cite to the "mairie" which would thus be established is Jefferson Market, which contains only a fire tower, Court House, market, and jail. But suppose twenty architectural groups in New York as successful and attractive as Jefferson Market, and clearly we should have not only a city far more attractive than it is now, but a number of neighborhoods, of each of which the attractiveness would be immensely enhanced to its own inhabitants. The improvement would tend also, by stimulating their neighborhood pride, to stimulate in turn their municipal, State, and National pride and patriotism. To take a more practical view, it would at once enhance "real estate values" in its own vicinity, very likely enough to justify the assessment of the whole cost of condemnation of the park upon the property benefited.

As we have intimated, the chief practical difficulty in the way of carrying out Mr. CANTOR'S suggestion is the fact that the districting of the city for one administrative purpose does not correspond to its districting for any other administrative purpose. The only political divisions which do correspond, in the Borough of Manhattan, are the Aldermanic and Assembly districts, and as neither of these are administrative divisions for any purpose neither requires any buildings. It would be an excellent thing for us in many ways if we could make our districts correspond, for all administrative purposes, instead of having a different division for every administrative purpose and having reduced the old division of the "ward" to absolute meaninglessness and nullity. If we had some recognized division for the purposes of education, of police, of fire service, of the petty administration of justice, we should have something corresponding to the arrondissements of Paris or to the political units constituted by the parishes of London, in the days when London was administered by "vestries" instead of by a County Council. These districts might correspond to the old and obsolescent nomenclature of "Chelsea," "Greenwich Village," "Yorkville," "Kip's Bay," or what not. Apparently some legislation would be needed to give effect to Mr. CANTOR'S interesting suggestion. But the "appropriate legislation" would be very well worth enacting.

LUNATICS AND DEACONESSES.

The wandering sinner seeking means of grace, so far as Derby, Connecticut, is concerned, is cordially invited into the tabernacle, but is admonished, when necessary, that the invitation does not include the privilege of sitting down in the lap of the first deaconess whom he chances to discover at her devotions. This is what happened in that pious town the other day, causing transient commotion in the church, and compelling the deaconess to find refuge in another pew. The masculine members of the pious band there assembled showed a disposition to rise as one and extrude the intruder, a wild-eyed man, possibly working out through his unconventional raiment and manners some private ideal of John the Baptist; but, influenced by the preacher's gestures of dissuasion, refrained from going to that length, and left the interloper exposed to the full severity of what remained of the sermon. No doubt it enlarged upon the sanctity which ought to surround the laps of deaconesses, and the great wickedness of intruding upon them, even on the pious pretense of finding a soft place to mitigate the various rigors of church attendance. The Derby intruder, grievously flattened out by the application to him of the clerical waffle irons, was discovered on examination to be a partial lunatic, with some elements, no doubt, of the lover and the poet. Being thus "of imagination all compact," he conceived that the intercessory association of a deaconess was the surest guarantee of salvation ready at hand, and made a courageous bid for it as soon as one of them drifted across his line of vision. If no good results from the incident, no great harm is done, though it may suggest the expedient of protecting in some way the pews of female deacons during service, or else of stationing a constable at the door to keep an eye out for the extremely unusual type of churchgoer likely to sit down on them.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

In The Contemporary Review a writer with a taste for actuarial inquiry, Mr. T. P. WHITTAKER, gives some figures of unusual interest which tend to show that of men in good health and of good general habits, admitting of classification as "selected lives," the expectation of life is greater among total abstainers than among those who use alcohol moderately. The comparisons are drawn from the experience tables of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, founded in 1840 to insure the lives of total abstainers exclusively. It began business in 1841. A few years later persons not strictly abstainers but known to be temperate and discreet in the use of alcohol were admitted, but in a separate class. This afforded opportunity for comparison between policy holders of the two classes, valuable as establishing the contention that the abstainer's expectation of life is longer than that of the non-abstainer, as shown by the history of about 125,000 policies, covering a period of sixty-one years.

Comparing the two sections, it appears that the mortality rate has averaged considerably lower in the temperance than in the general section. Up to the age of twenty it was greater among the abstainers, which is interesting but not especially significant, as very few men are injured by what they drink before they are twenty years old. Between the ages of twenty and seventy-four the abstainers show a decided advantage, but again, curiously, between seventy-five and ninety-five the mortality rate is greater among abstainers than among non-abstainers. The explanation of this is probably that the lower mortality rate among abstainers up to the age of seventy-four left more of them to die after that age. The general showing of the experience tables is summarized by Mr. WHITTAKER as follows:

> Taking the mortality of the abstainers and the non-abstainers as a whole, from the ages ten to ninety-five, the superior mortality of the abstainers is very marked. The total number of deaths in the temperance section was 5,124. Had the mortality in that section been at the same rate as in the general section, the deaths would have been 6,959, or 1,835 more than they really were. That is to say, the mortality in the general section was, on the average, 36 per cent. higher than in the temperance section.

The value of this comparison is somewhat increased by the fact that the mortality rate among the non-abstainers insured in this company was about one-half of 1 per cent. less than that established by the general experience tables of the principal life offices of Great Britain for the period 1863-93. Judged by the same standard the mortality among insured abstainers was 25 per cent. below the normal of average insurance experience.

Statistically these figures are of much interest. It is possible, of course, that equally curious and interesting statistics might be compiled, if the same opportunities for exact comparison existed, between those who use coffee and those who do not, between vegetarians and meat eaters, between women who drink tea and those who do not, and so on through a long line of differences of taste and habit. The same figures, studied from another point of view, might lead to somewhat different conclusions. They probably would not contradict the statistical fact, however, that total abstinence is more favorable to longevity than even the moderate use of alcoholic beverages.

RUSSIA'S BEWILDERMENT.

Russians are so poorly informed by their press that it is no wonder they are amazed at the coldness of Americans toward the war of aggrandizement the Russian Government has courted in Korea and Manchuria. They feel themselves aggrieved, they are hurt in the house of their friends. When one reflects how attractive the Russian individual is, what capital fellows are the upper classes, including the reigning house, and how kindly is the nature of the unlettered Moujik, it is sad indeed that Americans cannot follow their national impulses and wish them well in this gigantic struggle!

But this is the inevitable result of a situation in Russia which grieves their sincerest well wishers. The Government is alternately a despotism and an oligarchy that never represent the people themselves, but keep them bound in servitude and superstition while pursuing ends which are dignified with the name of patriotism.

When we read of the courage of Russian seamen and the patience in suffering of Russian soldiers it is painful to reflect that one cannot long to see their heroic efforts crowned with success. A favorable outcome for them means only a continuation of that appalling state of affairs which allows the oppression of Poles and Finlanders, the massacre of Jews and Armenians, the slaughter by soldiers of defenseless Chinese. We do not believe that the individual Russian is capable of such atrocities, yet the rulers of Russia do these things and then demand our friendly neutrality, if not our active good-will. There is a kind of madness in minds which do not distinguish more clearly between what is possible and impossible, the madness of men who have had power so long that they cannot understand the first principles of justice and fair play when their own schemes are involved, and insist on regarding as enemies those who do not applaud their misdeeds.

Russia's bewilderment over what seems so natural and inevitable to us, our disapproval of her conduct, is a measure of the depth of ignorance in which she lies. Because England and other countries have waged unjust wars and stolen lands not their own, because during our civil war Russian diplomacy made some moves that may or may not have impressed France and England, there is no reason that the United States should admire her course of late in Asia. But unfortunately this country has no means to reach the ears of the Russian masses and assure them that there is no hatred or scorn in this land for them. They are lambs led to the slaughter by the wolves they have allowed to grow fat and insolent in high places, and though TOLSTOY and others before him have striven to awaken them to the danger, the vice of misgovernment is too deeply intrenched. Only through a terrible civil war or a crushing defeat which will force the masses to change their Governmental methods can the Russians hope to win the good-will of the world which they now find turned away from them.

Cat and Dog Licenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to know that the Legislature has interested itself in behalf of the long-suffering community on the dog and cat nuisance. I have tried unsuccessfully to have legislation passed by the city authorities to eradicate this pest. My contention has been all along that the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is entirely inefficient and utterly unable to enforce the present city ordinances relative to the subject matter. And the bill introduced in the Legislature is a proper one.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, March 18, 1904.

DEFENDS ARMY OFFICER.

Says He Is Only European Officer Who Is a Real "Working Professional."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a leader entitled "Duke of Cambridge" which appeared in your paper of this morning comparisons are made in the present tense between the aristocratic officers of the German and Austrian Armies and the aristocratic officers of the British Army, to the disadvantage of the last named.

The Germans and Austrians are described as "professionals who take their profession seriously." I should be grateful for the information as to when and how they have proved themselves to be peculiarly worthy of this description in the last thirty years. It seems to me that among European officers the "professionals who take their profession seriously" are the British officers, who seriously work at their profession, being almost perpetually engaged in warfare. They learn their profession and how to work "seriously" at it, and also how to improve, from hard facts and actual experience on the battlefield.

This perpetual bickering and carping at the British officer is indulged in chiefly because he is the only European officer who is a real "working professional," and therefore the only European officer who lays himself open to criticism as such.

A. DAILY READER.

New York, March 18, 1904.

THE TIMES'S WAR NEWS.

How It Is Regarded in Contrast with False and Misleading Dispatches.

From The New York Evening Post.

After many days of false or misleading dispatches, there is, by way of The London Times boat service, substantial news of the Japanese advance in Korea.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

A Great Newspaper.—In addition to the extraordinary facilities enjoyed by THE NEW YORK TIMES for newsgathering in all parts of the world, it has an arrangement with The London Times, famous for its war news, by which all of the important war news received by that paper is cabled likewise to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Of all the great newspapers none surpasses THE NEW YORK TIMES in progressiveness, and few are so true to the highest ideals of the profession. THE NEW YORK TIMES is an honor to journalism.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

For its Eastern war news THE NEW YORK TIMES has arranged to supplement its admirable Associated Press service with the special service of The London Times. This is a combination that ought to make the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES a faithful reflex of the actual war situation from day to day.

From The Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose suggestive motto is, "All the News That's Fit to Print," is supplementing the elaborate service of The Associated Press by the service of The London Times in getting information from the field of war in the Far East. The great English newspaper has always commanded the best service possible on all world affairs of importance, and covers by special arrangements the war situation at all points from which it receives early and accurate reports.

From The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.

It's no pun to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES is abreast of the times. It's merely a statement of fact, as is shown by the acquisition by that paper of the war news of The London Times in addition to the report of The Associated Press and its own cable service.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a monument to the late Gov. William Goebel was passed by the Legislature of Kentucky at its session just closed. It passed the House by a strict party vote of those voting, but several Democrats refrained from voting.

* * *

A New Orleans friend of the Salvation Army has offered to give to that organization a centrally located three-story building in the Crescent City for a working-women's hotel and emergency home. The benefactor is a practicing physician who has been much interested in the work of the Salvation Army.

* * *

George F. Moore, Traveling Auditor of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, journeys every week from Kansas City, Mo., to Chicago to superintend a Sunday school in the latter city. The round trip is 974 miles, and this has been his regular weekly programme since Jan. 1. He will continue it as long as his headquarters remain in Kansas City.

* * *

All of the four six-masted schooners afloat have been in Boston Harbor for a day or two past. They are the William A. Douglas, the Addie M. Lawrence, the Eleanor A. Percy, and the George W. Wells, the last being the pioneer vessel of the kind.

* * *

Under a new Pennsylvania law, applications have been made to State Highway Commissioner Hunter from fifty-two places for State aid in building 106 miles of improved highway. The applications come from all parts of the State, and it is doubtful if there will be money enough available for all the demands of the first year.

* * *

There are more John Browns than any other name in the new City Directory of Philadelphia, but they lead the John Smiths by only one. There are 316 John Browns and 315 John Smiths. Among the 500,000 names recorded are 1,260 Whites, 450 Blacks, 9 Greens, 1 Red, 17 Blues, and 5 Lavenders. In the bird line there are Canary, Robin, Eagle, Crow, Hawk, Sparrow, Buzzard, Peacock, and Bantam.

* * *

An appropriation of $250,000 has been made by the Legislature of Virginia for the improvement of the State Capitol in Richmond. The Legislature does not again meet in regular session until January, 1906, and meanwhile the work on the building will be done.

* * *

Whether the people of Kentucky shall return to the system of viva voce voting is to be decided by them at the State election in 1905. During the discussion of the matter in the House of Representatives one member said that the open ballot would prevent voters from sailing under false colors, and another member retorted that it would result in the corporations getting control of the elections. Only two Democratic members of the House voted against the measure, and only one Republican voted in its favor.

* * *

Florida is turning its attention to cattle raising, in the expectation of supplying the Cuban markets, and a Southern stockmen's convention is to be held in Jacksonville on March 22, to interest other Southern States in the business. Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, and Louisiana especially are expected to participate, with a view to a share in the Northern markets. The climate and the soil are believed to be especially adapted to the production of the requisite foodstuffs.

* * *

Water Engineer Alfred M. Quick of Baltimore estimates that 50,000,000 gallons of water were thrown upon the flames during the great fire of last month in that city.

* * *

Plans have been filed in Chicago for an Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospital, to be erected in that city, and to provide and maintain an institution in memory of the victims of the Iroquois Theatre fire on Dec. 30.

THE NEW PENSION ORDER.

Lawyer Says It Is Not "a Clear Usurpation of Legislative Authority."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue on "Service Pensions by Ruling" will strike every fair-minded person who is at all familiar with the subject to be not only unfair but absolutely wrong from a legal standpoint. The order issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and presumably sanctioned by the Administration, is not in any view of the case, an "impudent usurpation of power," nor is it "a clear usurpation of legislative authority," as any lawyer will advise you.

The act of June 27, 1890, as amended, provides that a claimant shall "be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities shown to be rated."

In rating the aggregate of the disabilities the Pension Bureau has always taken into consideration the age of the applicant, inasmuch as the question to be considered and passed upon is what is the physical capacity and condition of the applicant to earn a living by manual labor. By the common and universal consent of mankind the fact has always been recognized that a man of sixty-two years of age has become physically incapacitated to perform the labor of a young man. The act of Congress passed in 1887, placing the Mexican war veterans who were over sixty-two years of age on the pension roll simply recognized this fact and said that when a man had reached that age he should be considered for that reason incapacitated to a certain extent to earn a living by manual labor.

The recent order of the Pension Bureau following this well established precedent has simply announced that in granting pensions under the act of 1890, as amended, this fact shall be taken into consideration in arriving at the rate of pension to be granted, and that this "infirmity" with all others proved, shall be duly considered.

That is the "head and front" of the alleged "usurpation."

CHARLES H. MACHIN.

New York, March 18, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

Senator John W. Daniel.

Major Daniel is one of the most eminent statesmen this country has produced, and he would honor any position to which he might be chosen. If elected to the Presidency he would be President of the whole people, and beyond temptation of any class or clique to swerve him from the plain path of duty.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

The Refuge of the Woods.

Daniel Lamont says that if it comes to a choice between Roosevelt and Hearst for the Presidency he will take to the woods. And he will find plenty of good Democratic company among the trees.—Charleston (S. C.) Post, (Dem.)

Congressman Taylor's Choice.

Congressman Taylor of Alabama has courage; he declares he is for Grover Cleveland because more than any other man he could create the enthusiasm among the people and confidence in business circles, both of which are necessary this year to a successful issue.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

Parker in Erie County.

Judge Parker is the ideal choice in the minds of all Democrats, and no better demonstration of that fact can be had than to say there is not a Democrat in this county who has declared himself as opposed to the nomination of the distinguished jurist.—Buffalo Times, (Dem.)

A Few Names Mentioned.

Where Judge Parker is best known he is strongest, and where Mr. Hearst is best known he is weakest. There are other prospective nominees, such as Gorman, Olney, and McClellan, who are well known, and who measure up to Presidential stature. There are a number of other men in the party who would be as strong as the party.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

Cleveland Clubs in Tennessee.

We are at a loss to understand why the ex-President's name is so frequently mentioned by these boomers as an objectionable candidate, unless it is true that he "is strong" with a large element of the Democratic Party and they fear that his nomination is one of the possibilities. The proof is not wanting to show that he is one of the most powerful forces in public life to-day, and our news columns have repeatedly contained notices of the formation of Clevelands clubs in the cities and towns of this State and section. Last Saturday in Robertson County over 100 farmers signed a declaration favoring his nomination, and in other counties in Tennessee, where a poll has been taken, his name has led all the rest.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

No Excuse Possible.

For the nomination of Hearst not a single valid excuse could be given.—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

Judge Parker in Tennessee.

There is no questioning the fact that Judge Parker is in the lead in this State, and sentiment is fast crystallizing around him.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, (Dem.)

Judge Parker in This State.

Such is the unifying force of Judge Parker's candidacy that it draws together and has already amalgamated, in a common cause, men who for years had not spoken; men whose antipathies were accounted beyond reconciliation. Judge Parker's nomination will be the beginning of the greatest Democratic love-feast on record.—Albany Argus, (Dem.)

Opposition to Cleveland and Gray.

The Democracy of North Carolina will not favor the nomination of Cleveland, Gray, or any other man who refused to "submit to the arbitrament of the National Convention" of 1880, or any other year.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, (Dem.)

Why It Is So Widely Read.

From The Gaelic American.

THE TIMES prints all the news, no matter what its editorial attitude may be.

A LACK AMONG HIS PURCHASES.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

He bought himself a palace and he bought himself a yacht;
When he saw a thing he wanted, he just bought it on the spot;
He bought himself a beauty—she was fairest of the fair—
And bestowed his name upon her, bought her jewels rich and rare;
He bought a string of racers, and he bought a pedigree;
He bought himself an entrance into high society.

He bought the loyal services of men of wit and force;
When he wearied of his pretty wife he purchased a divorce;
He bought all kinds of pleasure it is possible to buy;
He purchased art in carloads and he piled his treasures high;
When he saw a thing he wanted, whether bric-à-brac or fame,
He never hesitated, but stepped up and bought the same.

He bought whatever promised to afford him any fun;
He bought a Legislature, and was sent to Washington.
But he couldn't buy a moment he had wasted in the past,
And when age pressed down upon him, bringing soberness, at last,
He discerned that he'd been guilty of a sorrowful neglect
In his failure, ere the chance was gone, to purchase self-respect.

MRS. BATES-BATCHELDER TO GO ON CONCERT STAGE

European Masters Enthusiastic Over Boston Woman's Voice.

WIFE OF WEALTHY BOSTONIAN

Sails Next Month for London, Where She Will Make Her Debut—Husband Approves Her Ambition.

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batchelder, a wealthy society woman of Boston, will sail in April for London, where she purposes making her début as a concert singer. She is the only child of Theodore C. Bates of Worcester, Mass.

Previous to her marriage to Francis Batchelder, a wealthy Boston merchant, Mrs. Batchelder studied in Paris under Marchesi, who predicted great things for her, and also under Bimboni in Italy, and other masters. Mr. Batchelder, whom she married several years ago, is heartily in sympathy with his wife's desire to achieve a reputation as an artist.

Mrs. Batchelder made her first public appearance in Paris, at the Salle Erard, in 1900, when the Parisian papers said many pleasant things about her. Massenet admired her voice, and whenever possible paid her the compliment of playing her accompaniments.

She is still a young woman, about twenty-six, her voice being a high and light soprano. In appearance she is of middle height and slender, has hazel eyes, golden-brown hair, a fair complexion, and delicate features. She has been thoroughly educated, and sings fluently in Italian, German, and French, as well as English.

Mrs. Batchelder comes of distinguished New England ancestry, is a member of the Colonial Dames, and a Regent of one of the Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—Mrs. Francis Bates-Batchelder has received numerous offers to enter upon a professional musical career, and when she does so her voice will be heard on the concert stage for the first time since its owner left Boston for Italy two years ago.

The musical world is likely to be much interested to see if that two years' training in Italy shall have justified the prophecy then made by Prof. Bomboni of the Conservatory of Music when he said: "In two years not even Melba, Calve, or Eames will be her equal."

It is doubtful if any prima donna ever began her career under the same circumstances as those which surround Mrs. Batchelder. She has no need of money, since she is the wife of an exceedingly wealthy man, and love for art is the only thing which actuates her in her contemplated step. She possesses a magnificent home at 55 Commonwealth Avenue, with a Summer home almost equally sumptuous in North Brookfield, where her husband's great shoe factories are located.

Mr. Batchelder is President of the E. & A. H. Batchelder Shoe Company, with retail stores in almost every city in America.

Mrs. Batchelder had been married but a short time when her voice attracted musical experts with whom she came in social contact. She is considered a beautiful woman and her beauty and her voice were her dowry, as she was not of exceptionally well-to-do parents. She had received considerable musical training in her girlhood and was imbued with a love for music, which, until her marriage, she was unable wholly to gratify.

But her wedding to Francis Batchelder changed all this. His fortune was at her command and she commenced taking private lessons of Bimboni, who became so enthusiastic that he offered to give up his position at the conservatory if Mrs. Batchelder would go to Italy, where he could instruct her to better advantage.

The shoe manufacturer was told of what Bimboni had said. He was told that the one thing which would make his wife supremely happy was to go to Italy, there to cultivate her voice. Mr. Batchelder did not hesitate an instant when his young wife made her request. The factories were closed, and what had been the thriving town of North Brookfield became a stagnant village.

In Italy the best masters aided the Boston woman. For two years she studied assiduously until at last her teachers told her that they had done all they could, and that her voice was as nearly perfect as any they had ever heard.

It was then that Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder returned to their native land, arriving here a few weeks ago.

MALE TEACHERS' SYMPOSIUM.

President Finley Says There's Peril in Pandering to the Feminine.

The Male Teachers' Association held their March dinner last night at Shanley's Roman Court, Frederick J. Reilly, President of the association, was toastmaster.

President Finley of the City College said that in these days the readers of magazines and books were mostly feminine. Most teachers were feminine, and in some parts of the country the feminine element predominated among the students in High Schools and colleges.

"Of course," he added, "the ideals of our mothers, sisters, and sweethearts are nobler than our own, but I like to join the protest against the feminine contained in the name of this association. For there is a peril in too much pandering to the feminine and too much rolling of the responsibilities from off our own strong backs."

Dr. Austin B. Fletcher, who talked about "Training for Citizenship," said: "One thing that ought to be taught in school is truthfulness. A lawyer told me to-day that a witness he had summoned to his office asked him: 'What do you want me to testify to?' Perjury is rampant to-day, and if our institutions are to survive this evil must be wiped out."

President Ketchum of the City College Club declared strongly against corporal punishment in the schools. "But if you are going to have it back," he said, "the board ought hire some able-bodied men and station them in various parts of the city where they can be reached by telephone or telegraph, to do the work for you."

President William J. Milne of the Albany State Normal College, and Dr. Charles B. Gilbert, ex-Superintendent of Schools of Minneapolis, also spoke.

MANY GIFTS TO INSTITUTIONS.

Heirs of James Clark Carry Out His Intention.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 19.—In memory of James Clark, the leather manufacturer, who died in this city last month, his widow and Frank L. and James E. Clark have made gifts amounting to $29,000 to local charitable and religious institutions. Shortly before his death Mr. Clark gave $20,000 to Warren Chapel and the Plainfield Children's Home, and it was his intention to make gifts amounting in all to $50,000. Knowing this, his heirs determined to carry out his plans, and made the announcement to-day.

The institutions benefited, and the amounts each will receive, are as follows: Muhlenburg Hospital, $15,000 endowment; Plainfield Children's Home, $5,000 endowment; Plainfield Children's Home building fund, $3,000; Warren Chapel, $3,000; Plainfield Young Men's Christian Association, Boys' Department, $2,000; Camp Wolff, Westfield, $1,000. The latter place is maintained by private subscription to give New York children a vacation each Summer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

For Lent, yesterday was very busy socially. However, it was the feast of St. Joseph, which is commonly accepted as being the traditional Mi Careme. Among the many entertainments were a bridge dinner which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, and a meeting of the Fortnightly Bridge Club at the residence of Mrs. J. Warren Goddard. In the afternoon there was the Mi Careme Bazaar for the benefit of the Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind, and in the evening a vaudeville entertainment for the benefit of St. Cecilia's Guild at the Gerrit Smith studio.

***

According to present plans, Miss Pauline Whittier will have no bridesmaids at her wedding to Ernest Iselin on April 6, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There will be a maid of honor only, and Miss Alice Babcock will fill that position. There will be eight ushers and best man, all of whom will be selected from the intimate personal friends of Mr. Iselin. The number will include Bradish Johnson, Arthur Iselin, a cousin of the bridegroom, and possibly Robert Goelet and Alfred Vanderbilt.

***

The marriage of Miss Florence Bianca Marvin and William I. Frothingham will take place on Tuesday, April 7, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. Not many invitations have been sent out for the church, while the reception, at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, will be for relatives and intimate friends only. Miss Marvin, who is a daughter of the late Tasker H. Marvin of Brooklyn, has made here home with her sister, Mrs. Medwin Leale, in West Sixty-eighth Street, for a year or more. Mrs. Leale, who is the wife of Dr. Leale, will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Florence McD. Baylis of New York, Miss Anna M. Wilbur of Flatbush, L. I.; Miss Anna G. Chittenden of Brooklyn Heights, and Miss Juliet Baldwin of Baltimore. Lawrence P. Frothingham and Channing Frothingham, Jr., brothers of the bridegroom-to-be; E. E. D. Litchfield, William H. Cary, Clement S. Parsons, and William C. Gerrish are to be the ushers, and Clarence Hoyt Holmes will be Mr. Frothingham's best man.

***

The wedding of Miss Kate Poppenhusen, a granddaughter of the late Conrad Poppenhusen, who founded College Point, and whose engagement to Dr. William Metcalf Stone of Flushing was announced several weeks ago, is scheduled for October next. Miss Poppenhusen was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Martie Havemeyer and Mr. Willcox, and Mrs. Willcox gave a dinner and theatre party for her a few weeks ago.

***

The wedding of Miss Esther Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, and Dr. Eugene H. Pool will take place in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, on Saturday, April 30. The engagement was announced about two years ago in this column. Miss Una Soley, Miss Cornelia Barnes, Miss Edith Smalley of Englewood, and Miss Marion Whitaker are to be Miss Hoppin's bridesmaids. Miss Hoppin's brother, W. W. Hoppin, Jr., married Miss Mary Gallatin two years ago.

***

Mme. Marie Petite will give the last of her French conferences on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, in East Thirty-fourth Street. That of last Friday took place at Mrs. George T. Maxwell's, 14 East Seventy-seventh Street.

***

The wedding of Robert Hunter Patton, son of President Patton of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Miss Katherine L. Sharp will take place on Wednesday next at Portsmouth, Va. Paul R. Patton is to be the best man and Henry T. Sharp, Carroll Graves, John Crotty, United States Navy, and Lieut. Gordon Johnston, United States Navy, are to be the ushers. Miss Sharp's sister, Miss Florence Sharp, is to be her maid of honor, and the other attendants will be Miss Ray de Puy of New York, Miss Susie Grice, Miss Lois Wright, and Miss Alice Cheek of Portsmouth.

***

There was a large attendance of the members of the Badminton Club yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Mrs. William Rhinelander poured tea and numerous pretty prizes were awarded. The tournament for the de Peyster and other cups will begin on April 9.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Potts of Philadelphia have invitations out for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Helen Lanier Potts, to Wikoff Smith. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday, April 6, in the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, and a large reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets.

***

The Misses Beatrice and Gertrude de Coppet have been the guests in Philadelphia of Miss Elizabeth Sinnickson. Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge gave a dinner for them on Friday evening at Meadow Lodge, their country place at Bryn Mawr.

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The entertainment given last evening at the Gerrit Smith Studio for the benefit of the St. Cecilia Guild was a decided success. The studio, which has a seating capacity of 400, was well filled. There was an amateur orchestra, conducted by Thomas Safford. Nearly all of those taking part were well-known society amateurs. The programme was as follows:

Overture ..... Orchestra
Conductor, Thomas Safford.
Violin, Mr. Springmuhl; Violin, Mr. Auirhein; 'cello, Mr. Murchison; bass, Mr. Trainer; flute, Mr. McKnight; bassoon, Mr. Gildersleeve; piano, Dr. Gerrit Smith.
Quartet—Selections.
Mr. Murchison, Mr. Voorhees, G. Chapel, J. Lee.
Monologist ..... William Clifford Moore
Song selections ..... Mrs. Gerrit Smith
Musical recitations ..... Frederick Wendt
INTERMISSION.
Play, "Mrs. Hillary Regrets."
"Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."—Macbeth III., 4.
Comedietta by S. Thayre-Smith.
Dr. Pauer, an Irish Doctor..Jacob Vendell, Jr.
Blanche Hillary, a young widow.....
Mrs. James Dual.. Livingston
Group of Spanish songs, by the Misses Carmen de Padella and Dorlores Marcos, in costume, accompanied by Maurice Eisner.
Monologist ..... James Barnes
Recitation, A short story from George Eliot.....
Ida Benfey Judd
Song, selections ..... Miss Marion Gregory
Dance ..... Henry F. Jewett
Finale ..... Orchestra

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The sudden death of Frank Lawrance at Pau, noted in yesterday's TIMES, was a shock to a large circle of friends. His wife was Susan Willing, the sister of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. She booked to sail yesterday. The news of her husband's serious illness was cabled on Thursday. Mr. Lawrance was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Lanier. She died about twelve years ago. His mother was a Miss Garner, an aunt of the first wife of C. Oliver Iselin, and also an aunt of the Marquise de Breteuil.

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Mrs. Lloyd S. Griscom, wife of the United States Minister to Japan, sailed for Japan last week accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

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Johnston Livingston, the President of the Knickerbocker Club, is seriously ill. His daughter, the Countess de Laugier-Villars, is stopping with him. Her husband returned from France this week.

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The season of the New York Coaching Club will begin on April 18. Alfred Vanderbilt has engaged the Pioneer for the first trip and James H. Hyde for the second. The coach will run as last year between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino

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A harlequin point euchre is to be given to-morrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children. The members of the Junior League of the school are to be dressed in folly costumes and act as markers. The games are to be played in sections of forty each. Each section will have its own color, and a flag to match will be placed at the head of each section. Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish will have charge of the euchre, and will be assisted by several other women and two or three men.

***

Mrs. C. A. Spreckels and Miss Lauriine Spreckels, accompanied by Miss Lulu Scott, have sailed for Europe.

ASK STRAUSS TO SET SKYSCRAPERS TO MUSIC

Walter Damrosch's Suggestion at Dinner to Composer.

HONORED BY THE LOTOS CLUB

Visitor Says American Hospitality Exceeds All His Expectations—Menu for the German Emperor.

Dr. Richard Strauss, the composer, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by the members of the Lotos Club, in their house at Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. About two hundred diners were present, and every mention of the name of the guest of the evening was the signal for enthusiastic applause.

At the guests' table were seated the German Consul General, Carl Buenz, Walter Damrosch, Fritz Scheel, the leader of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra; Charles H. Steinway, who brought the composer to this country, Herman Klein, Chester S. Lord, Arthur von Briesen, Pablo Casals, E. Francis Hyde, and Samuel Adams Simons of Buffalo.

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, who acted as toastmaster, welcomed Dr. Strauss in English, and then introduced Mr. von Briesen, who assured the composer in German that the Lotos Club felt highly honored at the privilege of entertaining him. Mr. von Briesen's talk aroused more enthusiasm than any other speech delivered in the course of the evening, for the good reason that it was only one of the dozen delivered that Dr. Strauss understood.

"I should call the attention of the guest of the evening to the fact," said Mr. Von Briesen, "that the club has recently shown special German leanings, since it was only a little while ago that we had Mr. Conried with us, as a tribute to his devotion to the first Richard in the Empire of Music. The second Richard of that Empire we have with us to-night. Soon there will be a George, a native of Germany, and a leader among Celts among us.

"That Dr. Strauss has attained the highest rank among the composers of the day is well known. His songs live among us. His great compositions have been heard and appreciated. His operas "Guntram" and "Feuersnoth," so far as I know, have not yet been produced upon our stage, but that they will be soon is my hope.

"Dr. Strauss has come to us in a season replete with music. Our Metropolitan Opera House, under the splendid management of Heinrich Conried, has drawn hundreds of thousands of dollars, and directors from all parts of the civilized world have conducted in our midst. When Richard Strauss appeared, however, he soon proved that he was the greatest of them all. Was ever character painted as he paints it in the world of music? Was ever wit expressed musically as he expresses it? Was ever, what would formerly have been called discord, turned into lines of beauty until he came?

"We have every reason to be proud of him as our guest and friend, as well as proud of him on account of the great future that is before him. I ask you to drink to his long life and happiness."

In introducing Dr. Strauss Mr. Lawrence said that he had been requested by him to mail a copy of the elaborate menu card of the evening to the German Emperor, a request, he added, that would speedily be complied with. Dr. Strauss than made a short speech in German. He said:

"I am sorry that I cannot thank you in the manner that I would like to best, but I cannot, because I forgot to bring my baton and my orchestra. I can do nothing else but extend my heartfelt thanks for your kindness and hospitality, and in this respect I have to confess that the hospitality of America far surpasses what I had expected. I empty my glass to the future glory of this magnificent United States of America and to the prosperity of the Lotos Club of New York."

Mr. Buenz spoke next, and said he was glad that he had been selected in his official capacity as the German representative in this city to voice in behalf of his country the feeling of satisfaction and gratitude that was felt for the honor that was conferred on Richard Strauss.

Mr. Simons spoke next, and was enthusiastically received. Walter Damrosch, the last speaker, said, among other things, that he felt sure that when Dr. Strauss returned to Germany he would write a "Symphonia Americana," in which there would be the effect of great twenty-four-story skyscrapers, the roar of the elevated trains, the grandeur of Niagara, and various other sounds peculiar to America. Dr. Strauss was one of the three great musicians of Europe who had visited the United States in the last fifteen years, the other two being Tschaikowsky of Russia, and the Bohemian, Dvorak.

FOR CITY'S TRANSIT CONTROL.

Citizens' Union Committee Favors the Elsberg-Newcomb Bill.

The Citizens' Union Committee on Franchises has issued a statement urging the enactment into law of the Elsberg-Newcomb Rapid Transit measure, on the ground that it makes possible effective city control of the rapid transit system built by public funds. The provisions and benefits of the proposed legislation are thus described:

(1) That construction contracts be separated from operating ones, with such powers in the city of direct operation in case of need as to thwart any combination between private bidders—thus securing greatest competition and most favorable terms for the city.

(2) That operating contracts be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—thus safeguarding the city's credit.

(3) That operating contracts be limited, in case the operator equips, to twenty years, with one renewal; and, in case the city equips, to ten years, with one renewal—thus keeping the city able to demand the best possible service.

(4) That pipe galleries be built in connection with rapid transit subways—thus ending the now constant disturbance of our streets.

The Citizens' Union Franchise Committee is made up of Calvin Tompkins, John De Witt Warner, John Ford, A. J. Boulton, Charles B. Meyer, and Frank Moss.

TROLLEY'S TRACKLESS PATH.

Car in Tremont Avenue Jars Passengers Against Lamp Post.

Car No. 73, full of passengers, was bowling eastward along Tremont Avenue last night when it skittishly jumped the track at Morris Plains Avenue and West Farms Road. It continued its trackless way for fifty feet, when it brought up against an iron lamp post. The dashboard was broken in, all the windows smashed, most of the passengers scared, and the lamp post twisted.

Some of the passengers were cut by flying glass. The car was hauled on to the track and taken back to the barns, while the wounded feelings of the passengers were assuaged by transfers.

DEATH OF DAVID WALLACE.

Once Fellow-Clerk with Levi P. Morton and Cornelius N. Bliss.

David Wallace died of apoplexy at his city residence, 288 West End Avenue, Thursday, in his seventy-second year. Born in Perth, Scotland, he reached this country with his family at the age of six. His youth was passed in Boston in the employ of James M. Beebe & Co., dry goods merchants, his fellow-clerks being Levi P. Morton and Cornelius N. Bliss.

During and after the civil war he was senior partner of the firm of Wallace & Co. of New Orleans. Later his home was in this city, where in 1874 he married Ruth Schuyler, widow of M. Hopper Mott. The funeral will be private, and the remains deposited in the Mott plot at Greenwood.

French Civil Code Centennial.

Columbia University authorities have decided to hold exercises commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the "Civil Code" in France, which will occur on Monday, March 21. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of Earl Hall at 4:30 o'clock on Monday. Prof. George Washington Kirchwey, Dean of the Law School, will preside. Prof. Munroe Smith of the Department of Political Science, will deliver an address upon the "Code Civil or Code Napoleon." Prof. Adolph Cohn, head of the French Department, will treat of the "Code Civil as a Masterpiece of French Style." The affair will be open to the public.

SOCIETY AT PALM BEACH.

New Yorkers Are Entertaining and Being Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 19.—Mrs. Alfred Costello to-day gave a luncheon to several women, including the following New Yorkers: Mmes. Frederick Robert, Hugh J. Chisholm, Charles I. Cragin, and E. Gray Pendleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler gave an informal dinner in the grill to-night, complimentary to Mrs. B. H. Yorke.

Miss Natalie Pierce gave a large tea at Riviera in honor of Miss Mary Norton.

Mrs. James Lawrence Green gave a sailing party and tea at Riviera.

J. Lasalle and T. B. Griffin also gave sailing parties.

G. Blair Painter, Mrs. A. E. W. Painter, and W. R. Travers, who have been at Havana for several weeks, are here for the rest of the season.

The golf tournament for the championship of Florida began at St. Augustine Monday, and thither the crack golfers of Palm Beach have gone.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The ex-Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Draper entertained a dinner company this evening which included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Secretary of War, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Commander Boutakoff of the Russian Embassy and Mme. Boutakoff, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Audenried, the Countess Antonelli, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, Miss Gwynne, Gen. Crozier, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Bobroff, and Major Scribben.

Senator and Mrs. Scott gave a dinner this evening to the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon. Other guests were Senator Frye, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, Senator Warren and Miss Warren, Senator Burrows, Senator Millard and Miss Millard, Mrs. Hobart, and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

Dodd—Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—Miss Emilie Ball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ball, and Frederic Wheeler Dodd of this city were married in St. James's Episcopal Church here this afternoon in the presence of only the immediate relatives and a few friends. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father, while the officiating clergyman was the Rev. Cyrus B. Durand, rector of the church.

Engagement Announced.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Catherine Dudley, daughter of the late Bishop T. U. Dudley, to Sherman Richards. The wedding will take place in Grace Church Chapel at noon on Easter Monday. Bishop Huntington and Dr. Greer will officiate. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father there will be no cards or reception. On the day following their marriage the bride and bridegroom will sail for Italy, where they intend to spend the year.

MR. CARNEGIE CRACKS A JOKE.

Says No Speculator Can Remain Unsullied—Then Starts for Europe.

Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by his wife, his daughter Margaret, and three friends, sailed on the St. Paul yesterday to visit the Continent and his Summer home in Scotland. Mr. Carnegie would not confirm a rumor, said to have been started by a man in a position to know, that he had promised to give A. A. Hammerschlag, director of the Technical Institute of Pittsburg, $5,000,000.

"I am simply going abroad on my usual vacation, and will return some time next Fall," he said in reply to a question.

"Will you return in time to vote for the next President?" he was asked.

"I cannot say definitely," he answered, adding with a smile, "but I think it is quite likely."

Asked what he thought of the Sully failure, he replied:

"No speculator can remain unsullied."

There was a delay of twenty minutes in the sailing of the ship because the baggage of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig had not arrived at the pier when the party went on board. In the end it was discovered that the baggage had been sent to the Cunard pier, but it was then too late to get it from there.

SCHOLARSHIP NAMED FOR NEGRO.

Death Prevented Pensioning of Faithful College Servant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Albert M. Wilson, a negro, who had been connected with the University of Pennsylvania in various menial capacities for almost fifty years, died to-day of pneumonia.

Recently a movement was started to raise a fund of $5,000, the income of which was to be paid to Wilson during his life, and after his death devoted to a scholarship in the college department, under the name of the "Albert Wilson Scholarship." Half the fund has already been raised.

Aids Eye and Ear Infirmary.

A woman who is prominent socially yesterday sent her check for $500 to John L. Riker, Treasurer of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a note expressing her wishes for the uninterrupted good work of that institution. She desired that her name be not made public.

Public Lectures on German Culture.

Three public lectures on "German Culture" by Dr. Ernst Richard have been announced by the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures of Columbia University. They will be given in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, on March 23, March 30, and April 6.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The weather will clear rapidly in Northeastern districts Sunday forenoon, and fair weather will prevail generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Gulf Coast and in Texas, where thunder storms and showers are probable Sunday and Monday. Rain is indicated for Monday in the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

It will be much colder Sunday in the Ohio Valley, middle portion of the Mississippi Valley and Middle Atlantic States. It will be colder Monday in the Atlantic Coast districts. The temperature will rise rapidly Sunday over the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and it will be warmer Monday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk west, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwest, on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast to south, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England, fair Sunday, preceded by showers on the coast; Monday, fair and colder; fresh to brisk south shifting to west winds.

Eastern New York, fair Sunday, colder in interior; Monday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair Sunday; colder in north portion; Monday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	42	38	40
6 A. M.	42	34	33
9 A. M.	41	38	44
12 M.	45	45	49
4 P. M.	55	49	48
6 P. M.	51	45	46
9 P. M.	52	44	45
12 P. M.	42	44	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1903	47
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The temperature was 38 degrees and the humidity 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; the temperature at 8 P. M. was 44 degrees and the humidity 70 per cent. The maximum temperature was 50 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 5 A. M.

PIPER CALLS CHICAGO POLICE A DISGRACE

New York ex-Deputy Says Force Could Hardly Be Worse.

DEPARTMENT IS DEMORALIZED

Finds Wide-Open Gambling Houses—Patrolmen Dodge Their Duty and Commanders Are Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Chicago's Police Department has never received such an unmerciful raking in its history as is contained in the report of the investigation of local conditions made by Capt. Alexander Piper, formerly Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, which was submitted to the City Club to-day at its regular meeting.

"There is practically no discipline, and the force could hardly be in a worse state," said Capt. Piper, who has been in Chicago for seven weeks investigating the force. He goes on to say that the local police are in a disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency, and instead of protecting citizens from criminals many of the members of the force are drinking in saloons, playing slot machines, or gossiping on the streets.

Patrolmen were accused of "taking to cover" at every opportunity, instead of walking beats. Old and incapacitated men were found in "soft snaps," thus depriving the department of active men sorely needed.

Capt. Piper declared that wide open gambling houses were running, and hand books were in operation practically all over the city.

Some of the police station houses were asserted to be unfit for use and a disgrace to the city, while the administration of the criminal laws at the Harrison Street Police Station was found to be "more like mob law than order."

Capt. Piper expressed sympathy for the head of the Chicago police force, and declared Chief O'Neil to be an honest, overworked man, doing the best he could with the tools at his command. Police Inspectors and Sergeants come in for rough handling in the report.

A Police Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor and to hold office for at least five years, an increase of 2,000 more patrolmen, and the weeding from the present force of fully 400 men who are characterized as too old, incapacitated, or of bad habits, are Capt. Piper's chief recommendations.

Capt. Piper explains in the opening paragraphs of his report that his investigation was limited to "the discipline, distribution, assignment, strength, organization, and rules under which the members of the department work" and did not extend to "the graft or criminal connections of the police force." In compiling his report he ignored information which came to him from citizens or anonymous sources, and gave only what actual investigation with witnesses showed.

In addition to the recommendations above noted, Capt. Piper advises Chicago to "stamp politics out of the Police Department and keep it out."

Among the charges made against the police by Capt. Piper is the statement that they have practically no discipline, and that many of them are afraid of thieves and lack the intelligence to cope with thugs, making Chicago a harbor for these classes.

Ten per cent. of the policemen, he says, are either "too large entirely" or too decrepit from old age to be fit for duty. The entire force, he adds, is slouchy in personal appearance, while no protection in the streets is given to pedestrians and consequently hold-ups and robberies are easy.

No commendable act of personal bravery of a policeman is noted, although newspapers and other sources were watched for this purpose. Policemen at crossings, it is stated, stand like statues, no pretense being made to handle traffic, and trucks and wagons being allowed to block street car tracks.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William Agur Matson.

The Rev. Dr. William Agur Matson, who died at his home in Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Friday night, was a well-known writer and a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was eighty-five years old, and had been ill with pneumonia for a week.

Dr. Matson was ordained to the ministry in 1846 by Bishop De Lancey. From 1867 to 1877 he was Recording Secretary of the General Board of Missions, and for fifteen years he was Secretary of the Diocese of Western New York. For a time he was assistant editor of The Churchman, and besides his editorial work Dr. Matson wrote much for reviews, and brought out "The Adversary," a work on demonology, that has just been issued in a second edition. Hobart College, of which he was a graduate, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He leaves a wife, two daughters, and an adopted son, Charles T. Matson.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM PALIN JEFFERY, who was head of the toy department in Macy's store for over thirty-six years, died yesterday at the Hotel Carlton, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. He is survived by a wife and a daughter.

HARRY W. BERLIN, Secretary and Treasurer of the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company of 136 William Street, died yesterday at his residence, 301 West Eighty-ninth Street. He was a member of the Columbia Yacht and New York Athletic Clubs.

HENRY RICHARDSON, for many years the editor of The Atlanta Journal, and one of the brightest writers and speakers in the South, is dead at Atlanta. He had made addresses in Chicago, New York, Boston, and other places on various occasions, and had made many lecture tours throughout the West.

JOSEPH RUNYON VAN SYCKLE of 249 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who was engaged for many years in manufacturing decorated goods, died yesterday of heart disease at Atlantic City, where he had gone with his wife and son. Mr. Van Syckle was fifty-nine years old. He was a veteran of the civil war.

SAMUEL V. BRUEN, Chief Deputy Collector of the Fifth Internal Revenue District, died yesterday at his home, in Newark, N. J., from pneumonia. Mr. Bruen had been ill only a few days. He was fifty years old and for over forty years had been in the Custom House, raising from a minor clerkship to Chief. He never married and lived with his mother, who is eighty-six years old.

JOHN A. SCOTT, who died on Thursday at his home, 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was appointed an Inspector of public school buildings during the administration of Mayor Strong and held the position until the time of his death. He was fifty-one years old and formerly a contractor and builder. For a time he was drum major of the Seventy-first Regiment. He leaves a widow and four sons.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES C. EGBERT died yesterday at his residence, West Hoboken, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Prof. James C. Egbert of Columbia University, and the Rev. George D. Egbert of Norwalk, Conn. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at 8 P. M. at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton Avenue and Hague Street, West Hoboken.

ABIA B. THORN died Friday at his home, 127 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, of appendicitis. He was born in Manhattan sixty-nine years ago. He was an old volunteer fireman, and during the existence of the volunteer department was one of the Fire Commissioners for Brooklyn. In 1868 he was an Alderman of the City of Brooklyn, representing the First Ward. He was appointed to be Fire Marshal by Gen. Rodney C. Ward when he was Police Commissioner, and afterward reappointed. For a number of years he has been employed as an expert accountant in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. The funeral services will be private.

Le Boutillier Brothers

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.

Are showing a new line of Women's Shirt Waists—Persian Lawns, Handkerchief Linens, Batcher Linens, Mercerized Madras and Dotted Swisses—trimmed with fine laces and embroideries, including Renaissance lace—also Persian effects.

SPECIAL.

Women's White Madras Shirt Waists,

98c.

Women's White Madras Shirt Waists, Brocade effects,

$1.50

Women's Silk Mull Shirt Waists,—Black, White and Colors,

$2.00

Also Women's Muslin Underwear, comprising Night Robes, Petticoats, Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers and Dressing Sacques—trimmed with lace and embroidery.

And Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with accordion pleated flounce and ruchings.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

GREEK PLAY ON THE EAST SIDE.

Delegation from Vassar to Attend One of the Performances.

So great an interest has developed in the Greek play, the "Ajax of Sophocles, which is to be given in the new east side Clinton Hall on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, that already nearly all the seats have been sold for the opening performance on Thursday night and for the matinée on Saturday.

The cast, which numbers over forty, only two of whom are women, has been recruited from the Greek colony in the city. In music, costumes, and scenery, the endeavor will be made to preserve as much as possible of the atmosphere of the old Greek drama. Many tickets have been taken by students in the near-by colleges, and a delegation from Vassar is coming down on Saturday.

On the Committee of Arrangements are John La Farge, James H. Hyde, Dr. Felix Adler, President Butler of Columbia, Richard Watson Gilder, William Dean Howells, Augustus St. Gaudens, and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BERLIN.—On March 19, at his residence, 301 West 89th St., Harry W., beloved husband of Sarah A. Berlin.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULLOCK.—Entered into rest, Anna E. Bullock, March 19, 1904.
Funeral services at her late residence, 101 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, 21st inst., at 5 P. M.

COWPERTHWAITE.—At Ormond, Fla., on Thursday, March 17, 1904, Margaret Moore, beloved wife of Montgomery B. Cowperthwaite and daughter of the late John C. and Margaret Moore.
Funeral services private, at her late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, March 21.

COX.—On March 17, 1904, at her late residence, 54 Audubon Av., Ann Kelly, beloved wife of Matthew Cox.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

DEYO.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 18, 1904, Emma Frances Coney, wife of John Deyo, M. D.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 116 First Street, Newburg, on Sunday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

EGBERT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., March 19, 1904, Rev. James C. Egbert, D. D., beloved husband of Louise Drew and father of Prof. James C. Egbert of Columbia University and Rev. George D. Egbert of Norwalk, Conn., in the 78th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, March 22, 1904, at 8 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton Avenue and Hague Street, West Hoboken. Interment private at Morristown, N. J.

HAYWARD.—Suddenly, Saturday, March 19, Caroline H., widow of Joseph Hayward, at her late residence, 1,231 Tinton Av.
Funeral notice hereafter.

JEFFERY.—On Saturday, March 19, at his residence, Hotel Carleton, 54th Street near Broadway, William Palin Jeffery, beloved husband of Alice Jeffery.
Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

KITTEL.—Wednesday morning, March 16th, 1904, at his residence, Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-second St., Joseph J. Kittel, aged 53 years.
Funeral services will be held Monday, March 21st, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence. Interment private.

LATHROP.—At River Crest, Astoria, Saturday, March 19, in the 60th

THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES

It was just a year and two months ago that the Majestic Theatre, on the Grand Circle, opened its doors to the public, with "The Wizard of Oz" as its first attraction. To-morrow evening that jolly musical extravaganza is to come back to its old home. The two funny comedians, Montgomery and Stone, the girl from Kansas, Anna Laughlin, and all the rest of the cast except Jeanette Lowrie, the Lady Lunatic, are still in the company. Miss Lowrie's place has been taken by Allene Crater.

Many new songs, composed since the musical comedy left New York, have been added or substituted for the old ones. Some of them are "The Tale of Cassowary," "O! It Was Beautiful," "Johnny Morgan," "I'll Never Love Another Like I Love You," "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie," and an Italian dialect song called "Good-a-bye, Fedora." Lotta Faust will sing a new version of the "Sammy" song, dressed in deep mourning.

***

Richard Mansfield will end his engagement at the New Amsterdam Theatre this week. To-morrow and Thursday evenings he will be seen in "A Parisian Romance." Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings "Ivan the Terrible" will be performed. "Old Heidelberg" will be given Saturday afternoon and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Saturday night. Next week Mr. Mansfield will go to Harlem.

***

Sir Henry Irving will appear at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow evening in "The Merchant of Venice," and again in the same play Wednesday afternoon. Tuesday and Thursday evenings the double bill will consist of "Waterloo" and "The Bells." Sir Henry will appear in "Louis IX." Wednesday and Friday evenings. On Saturday he will sail for Europe.

***

Rudolf Christians will continue his short engagement at the Irving Place Theatre. To-morrow and Tuesday night he will be seen as Don Carlos in Schiller's drama of the same name. Wednesday, Herr Bonn and Herr Christians will appear jointly in a new military play, "Zapfenstreich." In Germany a special edict of the military authorities forbade the officers and soldiers to visit the theatres where this play was presented. "Zapfenstreich" will hold the boards at the Irving Place for the remainder of the week.

***

"The Charity Ball," by David Belasco, will be presented at the Murray Hill Theatre this week by the H. V. Donnelly Stock Company.

***

Andrew Mack will appear in "An Irish Gentleman" at the Metropolis Theatre this week.

***

"The Ninety and Nine" will begin to-morrow night a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House. O. J. Ashman and Marion Ballou head the cast, playing the parts originated by Edwin Arden and Katherine Grey.

***

Charley Grapewin makes his début in this city as a star to-morrow night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He will be in a musical play called "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp." Mr. Grapewin will be supported by a company of sixty comedians and vocalists.

***

"In Old Kentucky" will be at the West End Theatre this week.

***

"Born in the Blood" comes to the Third Avenue to-morrow evening. It is a thrilling melodrama.

***

At the New Star Theatre this week's play is "A Desperate Chance," from the pen of Theodore Kremer. In this play Mr. Kremer has used scenes and incidents from the lives of two Pittsburg criminals.

***

One week from to-morrow A. M. Palmer's great revival of "The Two Orphans" will be made at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The daily rehearsals, it is said, have passed with smoothness. In the cast are Kyrle Bellew, James O'Neill, Charles Warner, E. M. Holland, Jameson Lee Finney, Frederick Perry, Grace George, Margaret Illington, Clara Morris, Annie Irish, Elita Proctor Otis, and Clara Blandick.

***

William Collier is coming to the Criterion Theatre on April 4 in "The Dictator," by Richard Harding Davis.

***

The Grand Opera House is going to have a taste of the classic drama a week from to-morrow. Thomas E. Shea will appear there in "Richelieu" and in several other plays from his repertoire.

***

"Rosmerholm," by Henrik Ibsen, will be presented at the Princess Friday night by the Century Players. It has not yet been produced in America.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The County Chairman" will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth New York performance at Wallack's. William Gillette has two weeks more of "The Admirable Crichton" at the Lyceum Theatre. At the Empire Theatre "The Other Girl" is on for an indefinite stay. "The Secret of Polichinelle" will have a professional matinée at the Garden next Thursday afternoon. "Merely Mary Ann" will stay at the Criterion Theatre two weeks longer, and then go down to the Garrick. Henry Miller is at the Hudson in "Man Proposes."

***

After a phenomenal run in "Raffles" Kyrle Bellew will close his season in that play next Saturday night, and will join "The Two Orphans" company at the New Amsterdam Monday, March 28. "Raffles" is now the only play in New York that was here when it opened at the Princess.

***

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is at the Belasco. A special matinée is to be given Thursday, April 7.

***

"The Yankee Consul" will begin its fifth week to-morrow. Wednesday evening "The Girl from Kay's" will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth performance, and new songs will be introduced. "A Chinese Honeymoon" is still at the Academy of Music. "The Tenderfoot" is drawing larger crowds to the New York than have been there in months.

***

After a rather precarious career "Candida" will reach its one hundredth performance some day this week. It is at the Vaudeville now.

***

Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott will continue to appear in "Hamlet" at the Knickerbocker two more weeks.

***

"The Virginian" will be at the Manhattan indefinitely.

***

At the Lyric Theatre "The Pit" will stay on. The announcements that De Wolf Hopper would come to the Lyric April 4 were premature. Wilton Lackaye is going to appear in an Ibsen matinée soon.

***

Katherine Kenney is still appearing in "The Ruling Power" at the Garrick.

***

Ben Greet's company will continue to present "As You Like It" at Daly's Theatre this week. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons "Everyman" will be given, with Edith Wynne Matthison in the title rôle. Both plays were very successful last week.

***

The Century Players will give "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Princess Theatre Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday matinée. The remainder of the week will be given up to Ibsen's "Rosmerholm."

VAUDEVILLE.

At the Victoria Theatre this week Oscar Hammerstein will offer Paul Spadoni, Ethel Levey, Rooney and Francis, Rossow Midgets, Haines and Vidocq, the Four Lukens, Mlle. Emmy, the Empire City Quartet, Flood Brothers, and a few others.

***

"The Lost Paradise" will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week with a cast including Malcolm Williams, George Friend, and Lotta Linthicum. Aurie Dagwell is the chief entertainer on the vaudeville bill.

***

"Sally in Our Alley" was so successful at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last week that it will head the bill again this week. Other prominent acts are a sketch called "A Matrimonial Substitute," in which will appear Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, Julian Rose, and Van Sicien and West.

***

"Ships That Pass in the Night," by Justin H. McCarthy, will be the offering at Proctor's Harlem house to-morrow night and for the rest of the week. The Nelson Comiques, a troupe of four acrobats, will be at the head of the vaudeville bill.

***

"Busy Izzy," a musical comedy by George Sydney, will be at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. Carrie Weber is the leading soubrette.

***

At the Circle this week will be Riccobono's Horses, the Rappo sisters, Ryan and Richfield, Evie Stetson and Janet Melville, Charlie Case, Hal Stephens and company, and several others.

***

Mabel McKinley will be at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. She will sing "Anona," the Indian song which has of late become very popular. Others on the bill will be Canfield and Carleton, the four Nightons, Jack Norworth, the Avon Comedy Four, and Martine and Daimo.

***

In the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée a new group illustrative of the Spanish Inquisition was added last week. The afternoon and evening concerts are largely attended.

***

The Singalese Silver Dancers are absorbing most of the attention at Huber's Museum these days.

***

The Dainty Duchess Burlesquers will be the attraction at the Dewey this week.

***

The Gotham's offering for the week beginning to-morrow will be the Tiger Lilies Burlesque Company.

***

For the first time in two years Digby Bell will be seen in New York this week. He will appear at Keith's in a monologue. Cressy & Dayne are second in importance. Other features are the Holloway Trio, Felix and Barry, Arthur Buckner, Wynne Winslow, and Harry B. Lester.

***

The bill at the Comedy Theatre this week will include the Taneans, in a comedy act; Vera Marlowe, singing and dancing comedienne; Hughie Rafferty, Byron and Blanch, and the moving pictures.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Some of the principal attractions to-night are as follows:

Victoria—Henry Lee, Mary Norman, Effie Fay, and the Great Rapoli.

American—James J. Morton and Post and Clinton.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street—"Sally in Our Alley" and the Dillon brothers.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue—Ernst Hogan & Co., Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, and the four Nightons.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street—Fields and Ward and Mary Dupont & Co.

Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—Schenck brothers, Frank Bouman, and Mr. and Mrs. Crane.

Harlem Opera House and Hurtig & Seamon's—Minstrell Misses, Ethel Levey, Lawrence sisters, and Faust trio.

New Star—Rice and Cohen, Felix and Barry, Steele and Murray, and Ray Cox.

Grand Opera House—Shean and Warren, Haines and Vidocq, and Sydney Grant.

Metropolis—Gilson and Hart and the Everett trio.

Gotham—Charles Burke and Grace La Rue, Fisher and Carroll, Davis and Waller.

Dewey—Nora Bayes, Libbey and Trayer, Ed Gray, Amann and Hartley, and Purcell and Brooks.

Eden Musée—World in Wax, moving pictures, and music.

Huber's Museum—Bertine Leslie, Fred Grant & Co., and James E. Black.

IN BROOKLYN.

Louise Gunning is the headline feature at Percy Williams's Orpheum Theatre this week. Last year Miss Gunning was with De Wolf Hopper, and this season has been with Frank Daniels in "The Office Boy." Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses will be second on the bill at the Orpheum. Others on the list are the Hawthorn sisters, Goolman's cats and dogs, Shean and Warren, Howard and Bland, Stuart Barnes, Mary Dupont and company, and the Martin brothers.

***

The Broadway Theatre, just completed, will be opened to-morrow night with "Babes in Toyland." It is at the corner of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue. The cast of "Babes in Toyland" is the same as it has been for the last four months at the Majestic Theatre in Manhattan.

***

At Hyde & Behman's Adams Street house Melbourne MacDowell and Pauline Willard will appear in Sardou's "La Tosca." An added feature will be Wright Huntingdon and company in "A Stand Off."

SMITH ALUMNAE TO ACT.

Three Plays at Carnegie Lyceum to Aid Needy Students.

Both in the afternoon and evening next Saturday the alumnae of Smith College will perform on the stage of the Carnegie Lyceum. Three one-act plays will be presented at each performance. They are "Nance Oldfield," "Gringoire," by Theodore Banville, and one act of Edmond Rostand's "The Romances." It is almost superfluous to say that all the parts in these three plays will be taken by women.

The alumnae have been preparing for next Saturday's performances for many months. The costumes and scenery are the best that could be obtained, and two or three professional coachers have been busy instructing the graduates in the art of acting.

The object of the amateur theatricals is to raise money for the Smith Students' Aid Society, a benevolent organization whose purpose is to lend money to needy Smith students. Nearly every alumnae of Smith College in New York—and there are many of them—is interested in the plays either directly or indirectly. Those who have not agreed to take parts have given the others the benefit of their valuable advice. A thorough, finished presentation is anticipated.

MANSFIELD BREAKS OLD RULE.

He Decides to Give "Beau Brummel" at the Wednesday Matinée.

For Richard Mansfield to give a mid-week matinée is almost unprecedented, but he is going to break his rule this week. Wednesday afternoon he will present "Beau Brummell" once more. The New Amsterdam was so crowded at the four performances last week and the demand for more seats was so great that Mr. Mansfield's manager and Marc Klaw prevailed upon him to give a Wednesday matinée.

Mr. Klaw wrote him a note saying that if Mr. Mansfield would only consent to a Wednesday matinée he could establish a record for one week that no other actor could ever break. Whereupon the actor gave in.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Last Concert of the Season Given in Carnegie Hall.

Rafael Joseffy Appears Instead of Miss Foster, Playing Liszt's A Major Concerto—Mr. Strube's Overture.

There was a surprise in store for the audience of the last Boston Symphony concert when it gathered in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. A change in the programme was made necessary by the serious indisposition of Miss Muriel Foster, the English contralto singer, who was to make her first New York appearance at this concert, and little printed slips at the door told that Mr. Rafael Joseffy would be the soloist in her place. Miss Foster being an unknown quantity, though one of whom much has been expected, this sudden dispensation of fate that brought Mr. Joseffy back to the New York concert platform after many years of persistent absence—and it needs some such sudden wrenching of the established order of things to effect it—was as delightful as it was unexpected. He played Liszt's A major piano concerto, (not the one in E flat, as was read on the printed announcement of the change,) and the programme was also curtailed by the omission of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture.

The New York public has long been waiting to give Mr. Joseffy the greeting that was extended to him in a manner to indicate unmistakably the admiration and the warm place he holds in its heart. His playing of the concerto was an epitome of all the delightful qualities that belong to his art. It was not the heaven-storming, aggressively brilliant performance that was doubtless intended for it by the composer, accentuating all that bravura skill can accomplish with the resounding sonorities of the modern piano-forte. It was conceived on a smaller, subtler scale than that, in a poetic vein, so far as a poetic vein can be uncovered in a work so largely consisting of superficial brilliancy and lush sentimentality. He sobered and restrained this sentimentality, tempered the hard glitter of the work, and refined its aggressiveness with the gracious spirit that informed it all. His playing was crystal clear, delicately articulated, full of cool half tints and subtle shadings. There were passages where the more forcible enunciation of a phrase was missed as an indispensable expression of the musical idea. There were finish and fleetness of technique, but of technical display there was nothing. It was in its way a beautifully artistic performance. Doubt may still remain whether it is the most appropriate expression of Liszt's purposes, but it was joyfully received yesterday, and Mr. Joseffy was recalled many times.

The programme contained a Fantastic Overture by Mr. Gustav Strube, an accomplished member of the orchestra, and conducted by him, that was heard for the first time in New York. The work shows a command of the modern technique of orchestration. Mr. Strube is clearly beset with an ambition to emulate some of the most extreme instrumental effects that are at present being authoritatively set before this public by the chief master of them. The fantasticality of his overture finds expression through some strange and, as it seems, needlessly exaggerated harshness. An inveterate tendency to linger in the highest registers attainable by all the instruments is one manifestation of this. On a first hearing the musical ideas contained in the work do not impress themselves either as of unusual value or as developed into a whole of great beauty or of great significance. But it is far from commonplace in both its invention and its execution, and its structure betrays unmistakably an uncommon skill in the treatment. Chabrier's overture to "Gwendoline," which closed the concert, is a picturesque, highly colored piece, suggesting war and the dash of armed men, and containing much that is stirring, something also that is commonplace, notably the cantabile melody that enters in the middle section. The concert was begun with Mozart's E flat major symphony, whose radiant beauty and smiling serenity remain untouched and unharmed, through all the stress and strain of music of the present day. Mr. Gericke and his men played it beautifully, with finish, with proportion, and with the animation and finely poised spirit that belong to it.

LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The eighth and last public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon (March 25) and Saturday evening, (March 26.) Richard Strauss will be the conductor, and for the first time in New York he will direct an important orchestral work not of his own composition. The opening number of his programme will be Mozart's Symphony in C major, "Jupiter." Inside of six weeks in the Summer of 1788 Mozart wrote his three greatest symphonies, those in E flat, G minor, and C major. Of all his many symphonies, these three are the only ones which can be said to be familiar to the public, or even to musicians, though of late efforts have been made to restore some of the other symphonies to the active list. In the catalogue of his works which Mozart kept after the year 1784, the first of these symphonies is entered under date of June 25, the second under July 25, and the third under Aug. 10. Critics and analysts have all but exhausted their vocabularies in their efforts to do justice to this masterpiece of the imagination and learning. Herman Kretzschmar said: "In many respects it may be considered Mozart's greatest achievement in the symphonic field, and it constitutes one of the most beautiful monuments in existence to his free, strong, and opulent intellect. No other symphony of Mozart's has this broad thematic sweep, no other one unites such wealth of really golden ideas with such unity of character and harmony of representation. Something of the antique lives in it; a lofty joyousness and a sense of beauty which ennobles even its wildest outbursts of merriment."

Grove declares that "the sobriquet 'Jupiter,' which has been bestowed on this noble work, well expresses the estimate of a former generation as to the position which, in its calm, lofty, Godlike beauty, it held in the then world of instrumental music." The "Jupiter" symphony was performed for the first time in America by the Philharmonic Society on Jan. 13, 1844; the last time on Feb. 14, 1902.

The other orchestral numbers selected by Strauss will be the short love scene from his opera, "Feuersnot," and his tone poem, "Tod und Verklaerung."

The soloist will be Mr. David Bispham. He will sing Strauss's "Hymnus" and "Pilger's Morgenlied," with orchestral accompaniment, and a group of Strauss's most characteristic songs, "Sehnsucht," "Liebeshymnus," and "Steinklopfers," with the composer at the piano.

"THE APOSTLES" AGAIN.

Edward Elgar's latest choral work, "The Apostles," will be sung by the Oratorio Society on Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall, for the second time this season. Its first performance on Feb. 9 was at a special concert given for the benefit of the City History Club. Its repetition next Thursday will be at the last regular concert of the Oratorio Society's season. The interest and importance of "The Apostles" and the difficulty of grasping the work at one hearing were considered so great that the works previously announced for this concert, Brahms's "German Requiem" and Bach's cantata, "Sleepers, Awake!" were postponed until next season in order to permit another hearing of "The Apostles." No other choral novelty for many years has stirred up such conflicting musical opinions as this. The complexity of its part writing, the novelty of its style, the variety of orchestral resource expended upon it, have challenged comment, both at home and abroad.

Keen interest has been manifested by Oratorio Society subscribers in the coming of the Virgin; David Bispham will repeat Carnegie Hall presentation of "The Apostles," especially as Miss Muriel Foster, the English contralto, who studied the part of Mary Magdalen with the composer for the Birmingham production, will assume the same rôle here.

Mrs. Theodore Toedt will be the soprano soloist, singing the music of the Angel and his characteristic assumption of Judas, Gwilym Miles will sing St. Peter's music, Edward P. Johnson that of St. John, and Frederick Wheeler the music allotted to the Saviour.

Frank Damrosch will conduct. There will be an orchestra of eighty, including the Hebrew shofar, under his baton, besides a choir from the Musical Art Society and the Oratorio Chorus.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The ninth season of Symphony Concerts for Young People will end next Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme wil be devoted to works of Bizet, Gounod, Verdi, and Wagner. Frank Damrosch, founder of these concerts, will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra, and the soloists will be Mme. Lillian Blauvelt and Edward P. Johnson.

This concert will complete this Winter's series illustrating the history of music from the fourteenth century to the present day, in the course of which the work of some twenty-five composers has been represented. These concerts have a large subscription list of both young and older people, teachers and students of music, and teachers and pupils from the public schools.

Aida ..... Verdi
March.
Air "Celeste Aida."
Carmen ..... Bizet
Suite for orchestra.
Air of Micaela.
Faust ..... Gounod
Valse.
Jewel Song.
Lohengrin ..... Wagner
Prelude.
Elsa's Dream.
Tristan and Isolde ..... Wagner
Prelude and Finale.
Die Walkure ..... Wagner
Siegmund's Love Song.
Ride of the Valkyries.

DR. STRAUSS'S CONCERT.

The Symphonia Domestica to Have Its First Performance To-morrow Night.

The fourth and last of the Strauss festival concerts will be given in Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening. Dr. Strauss will conduct the entire programme, which will consist exclusively of his own compositions. The concert will be distinguished by the first performance in public of Dr. Strauss's latest tone poem, the "Symphonia Domestica," for the proper rehearsal of which the concert was postponed and upon which much pains have been expended. The programme will be as follows:

"Thus Spake Zarathustra."
"Symphonia Domestica."
(First performance in public.)
"Don Juan"—Tone Poem.

BROOKLYN CHORAL ART.

The Choral Art Society's Spring concert of its sixth season will take place on Wednesday, April 6, at Association Hall. This band of professional vocalists has been rehearsing for the last three months. The chorus has been increased from 32 to 40 voices. The chief number of the concert will be Spohr's mass, written in fifteen parts. The society will sing the Kyrie, Sanctus, and Benedictus.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Robert Grau says he has under his management for next season a song bird who will certainly make up for his losses on the Patti tour. Says Mr. Grau: "It is said that Mme. Nina David is the only singer in the world who sings 'La Perle du Bresil' as it was originally written—the only one who can. This is evidenced by the fact that even Emma Calvé at a recent concert at the Metropolitan Opera House omitted several notes in the cadenzas that Mme. David can toy with. It is my hope to present Mme. David so successfully that I will more than make good the losses that I have had with Mme. Patti.

***

Mrs. Langtry will arrive in the city to-day, and will stay at the Gilsey House.

***

Wilton Lackaye will appear in "An Enemy of the People" some afternoon during Easter week, probably Thursday. Lackaye will be seen as Dr. Stockman, Miss Oaker as Petra, A. H. Stuart as Peter Stockman, Mrs. Powhatan Gordon as Mrs. Stockman, and Hale Hamilton as Morten Kill.

***

Henry Ellsworth will lecture at the Majestic Theatre to-night on "Oberammergau, Its People and Its Play."

***

"Colonel Clay," a comedy by George Sidney, will be presented at the Princess Theatre April 4. H. Reeves Smith will have the leading rôle. The play is founded on Grant Allen's story, "An African Millionaire."

***

A. M. Palmer announces the engagement of Stanley Hawkins for one of the rôles in the coming revival of "The Two Orphans" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Mr. Hawkins will introduce a new song in the second act.

OTHER CONCERTS.

Miss Gertrude Peppercorn will give her second piano recital on Thursday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre. The programme will include the sonata in G minor by Schumann, étude of Saint-Saëns, étude of Moszkowski, four Chopin numbers, and the Sixth Rhapsodie of Liszt.

***

The programme of Mr. Deszö Nemes's popuar chamber concert to-morrow evening in Clavier Hall will include Beethoven's piano and violin sonata, Op. 96; violin solos by Tenaglia and César Cui, Hans Huber's sonata in B flat for two pianos, and songs, Mrs. Nemes and Mr. Mokrejs, pianists, and Mr. Arthur Griffith-Hughes basso, will assist.

***

The Kaltenborn Quartet will give the third of its series of three chamber concerts at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Mr. August Kalkhof, double bass, will assist, and the programme will include the quartet in D major, No. 21, by Mozart; sonata in F major, Op. 6, by Richard Strauss, for piano and violoncello, and the quintet in A major, Op. 114, (Forellen,) by Schubert.

***

At Mr. Leo Altman's violin recital, which will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, the programme will include Bruch's G minor concerto, the adagio and fugue from Bach's G minor sonata, and pieces by Wieniawski and Paganini. Mlle. d'Arte will sing the mad scene from "Lucia" and some songs.

***

The destruction by fire of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn has left the Oratorio Society in that city homeless, and, there being no hall sufficiently large to accommodate them there, they have decided to give their concert in Carnegie Hall next month. They will sing Elgar's "King Olaf," which has never been heard in this country. Until Brooklyn has a hall of its own suitable to the wants of this organization, it is its intention to give two concerts annually in this city.

***

Alfred Reisenauer will appear in Carnegie Hall at his fourth and last recital, which will be given shortly after the Easter holidays.

***

The sixth and last concert of this season of the Russian Symphony Society will be given on Thursday evening, March 31, at Cooper Union. The chief work of the concert will be Tschaikowski's "Pathetic Symphony." It is the society's purpose greatly to extend its scope, to admit classes of subscribing members, and during the 1905 season to give its regular series of concerts at Carnegie Hall, with an intermediate series of popular concerts at Cooper Union. Mr. Altschuler has received many communications from composers abroad, and several novelties are in store.

***

At the concert of the People's Choral Union at Carnegie Hall on April 11 Mrs. Shannah Cummings will be one of the soloists. It is expected that there will be about 700 voices in the chorus. Max Bruch's cantata, "The Cross of Fire," the finale of the third act of "Die Meistersinger," and some part songs will be sung. The New York Symphony Orchestra will assist.

***

David Kulinyi, violinist, will give a concert at Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday evening, assisted by Mme. Helene Bartenwerffer, Mme. Marya Blazejewicz, and T. W. Riesberg. Mr. Kulinyi will play a sonata by Rust, Vieuxtemp's second concerto, and smaller pieces.

***

On the afternoon of Maundy Thursday, March 31, a lecture-recital on the "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Dean in the Gerrit Smith studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street, for the benefit of the working fund of the University Extension Society. This recital tells the story of the hymn and is illustrated with settings, selections from which will be sung by Mrs. Dean. The University Extension Society is an organization giving free instruction in manual and domestic training and other subjects to the poor of the City of New York.

***

Mr. Alfred Reisenauer has found a large following among the lovers of pianoforte playing in New York, and at his third recital, given Thursday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, the audience room was filled. His programme included Beethoven's sonata in F minor, called the "Appassionata," Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," groups of pieces by Schubert and Chopin, arrangements of Schubert by Liszt, and Liszt's Hungarian March. Mr. Reisenauer on his second appearance did not rise to the height he reached at his first recital, nor did he Thursday, though there were many beautiful moments in his work. There were certain exaggerations in his playing of Beethoven's sonata, not to mention numerous wrong notes that were at times an annoying disfigurement.

Thus he took the "andante con moto" at a very deliberate tempo, quite disregarding the suggestion of the "con moto," and played the variations of which it is composed with a rubato that sometimes made them halt. There was here the first intimation of the introspective, delicate humor in which the pianist presented himself at this recital, and which he was disposed to inject into much of the music he played. He reveled in pianissimos, in the shading and blending of subtle color tints, in rubatos and tender sentiments.

Beautiful as all this was in its place, it was not always in place. The whole scale of the "Etudes Symphoniques" seemed reduced in Mr. Reisenauer's version from the spaciousness and bigness of outline that belong to them. Their masculine vigor was tempered and restrained. The poetry of the quieter ones was felt and reproduced, but a fuller tone would have suited many of them better. Schubert's little pieces were played with romantic feeling. Some of the Chopin numbers, especially the nocturne in F sharp, and the A minor waltz, seemed a trifle lymphatic, but they were given with very beautiful cofor of tone, and delicacy and firmness of outline. The C sharp minor mazurka, on the contrary, went with splendid vigor insistent rhythm and characteristic spirit.

***

Dr. Alfred von Overbeck and Dr. Gustav von Overbeck will give at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, Monday, March 21, at 8:30 o'clock, a recital of "melodrama," a form of art little known in this country. It is declamation with musical illustrative accompaniment. The programme will be as follows:

a. Schoen Hedwig, chivalric ballad by Hebbel.....
b. Der Haideknabe, dramatic ballad by Hebbel..... } Music by Schumann
Romance, Op. 28, No. 2..... Schumann
Piano Solo.
Die Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar, (Pilgrimage to Kevlaar.....) Poem by Heine
Music by Pohl
Lenore, (ballad)..... } Words by Buerger
Music by Liszt
See-Stueck, (sea piece,) Op. 60, No. 6..... } Philipp Scharwenka
Piano Solo.
Der Scheim von Bergen, (ballad) ..... } Words by Heine
Music by Reinecke

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY—Richard Strauss, orchestral concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Deszö Nemès, chamber concert, Clavier Hall, 8:30 P. M. Alfred and Gustav Overbeck, evening of melodrama, Carnegie Chamber Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—David Kulinyi, violin recital, Carnegie Lyceum, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY — Oratorio Society, "The Apostles," Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M. Kaltenborn String Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Miss Gertrude Peppercorn, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M. Leo Altman, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—Young People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

RAWSON TWINS AT IT AGAIN.

Elected Town Constables, They Prepare to Train Pugilists.

HILLSDALE, N. J., March 19.—The Rawson twins, Albert and Alpheus, who were re-elected Constables at the recent town election, have blossomed out as proprietors of training quarters for pugilists. The old Rawson homestead, near Woodcliff, has been fitted up for the accommodation of prize fighters, and one pugilist has already been in training there.

That men employed to safeguard the town should engage in such an enterprise is considered somewhat peculiar by the people here, but the twins as boys were noted for pranks of various kinds that kept the residents of this place speculating as to what they were going to do next.

The boys are the grandsons of Laura Keene, and among the relics of the famous actress is a dress said to have been worn by her in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the night that President Lincoln was shot. The actress was on the stage when Booth fired the fatal shot, and she entered the box where the President lay and helped care for him.

THE 20 HOUR TRAIN

Between NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED

OVER THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL-
LAKE SHORE ROUTE

This will Give a faint idea of the Twentieth Century Limited.

The only 20 hour train between New York and Chicago, every day in the year. See New York Central time table in this paper.

It is called "The Busy Man's Train," and illustrates the position reached by the New York Central Lines in passenger transportation.

Our 52-page Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series" will be sent for a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Hosiery & Underwear.

Every desirable style, weight and size will be found here. The best foreign as well as domestic makes.

Hosiery.

Cotton, Lisle Thread,
Silk and Light Weight Wool,
Sox, 3-4 and Long Hose,
Black, White and Colors.

Underwear.

Gauze, Gossamer and Super-weights,
in Merino, White and Natural Wool.
Combination Suits.
Silk and Wool Underwear.
Ribbed Underwear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

TRADE MARK
The MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
GOLD & SILVERSMITHS

will open their new building, 5th Ave. at 31st St., on Monday with a large display of Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Stationery

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

"77"
Cures Grip and
COLDS
Prevents Pneumonia.

If you have Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head or Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever or any of these, then Dr. Humphreys' "77" will cure you quicker and better than any known remedy.

Because it cures by going directly to the spot.

Because of its tonicity.

Because a cure by "77" is so certain that the mind is relieved from fear of impending danger.

Jubilee Book Mailed Free.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

TIN-PLATE MEN ACCEPT CUT.

This Makes Total Reduction of 18 Per Cent. Since Jan. 1.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—The demand of the manufacturers for a reduction in the sheet and tin plate wage scales has been conceded by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The new scale calls for a reduction averaging about 8 per cent. in addition to the 10 per cent. cut that went into effect on Jan. 1, making a total reduction of 18 per cent. in the scale of 1903-4.

It is expected that most of the many idle union sheet plants in the country will be put in operation under the new terms. The Executive Board also decided to make a reduction in the tin-plate scale amounting to about 20 per cent. The new scales will be effective until June 30.

Cable Ship a Total Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a cablegram saying that the cable ship Scotia, which on March 11 was reported ashore on the Spanish Rocks, Island of Guam, will be a total loss.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3.

To-morrow at 3 P. M. — Monday at 3 P. M.

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
By Order of the Art House of
Thomas B. Clarke
BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PORCELAINS
From the Collection Formed by the Late
Mrs. Frederick Goodridge
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
Are Now Showing
THEIR McHUGH (MISSION) FURNITURE.
(See the Morris Chair at 15.00.)
THEIR WICKER FURNITURE.
(See the Bar Harbor Chair and Cushion, 5.00.)
THEIR UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.
(See the Barnstable Wing Chair at 18.00.)
THEIR NEW WALL PAPERS.
(Some at 10c. a piece.)
THEIR JAPANESE GRASS CLOTHS
(in 8 yard rolls at 60c. a yard.)
THEIR NURSERY WALL PAPERS
(at 60c. a sheet, 20x60 inches.)
THEIR SPRING UPHOLSTERY STUFFS
(for Country Houses.)
THEIR ROYCROFT RAG RUGS
(at 1.25 a yard.)
At the Sign of
The "Popular Shop."
42d St. W. at 5th Ave.
(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

Andre, Ladies' Hair Dresser
18 West 29th St., adjoining Gilsey House.
Specialist in hair coloring, undulation, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment, facial massage; imported shell ornaments, hair goods. (Tel. 856 Madison.)
Andre's hair coloring, a harmless preparation to restore gray and bleached hair to its original color; all shades; price, $1.
Algerian hair tonic cures Dandruff, stops hair falling out; price, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST. | 125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.

Open 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.

The Real Novelty Hit of the Season!
Second week of Vaudeville's Biggest Innovation.
GEORGE W. LEDERER'S
Complete Scenic and Costume Production of
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"
(Geo. V. Hobart, author.)
As Successfully Produced for Six Months at the Broadway Theatre, with
JOLLY DAN McAVOY
And a Full Cast of Characters, Assisted by
GEORGE W. LEDERER'S SHOW GIRLS
A Production Complete in Every Detail.
Staged Under the Supervision of Mr. Lederer—In addition to the following big Vaudeville Specialists:—MR. AND MRS. GENE HUGHES, J. K. EMMET AND CO., VAN SICLEN AND WEST, THREE RIO BROS., CARMEN SISTERS, LEAH RUSSELL, THE GOTTLOBS, EL NINO EDDIE, CUNNINGHAM and BLANE, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Splendid Continuous Bill.
JOLLY DAN McAVOY, LIBBIE ARNOLD BLONDELL, GEORGE W. LEDERER'S SHOW GIRLS, FRANCELLI AND LEWIS, THREE KEATONS, DILLON BROS., MARVELOUS FRANK, TROVOLLO, HENRY AND HOON, MABEL ADAMS, CHARLES AND ADA KALMO, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
20—All Star Specialties—20

Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Eve. at 7:30.
ANOTHER WEEK OF MERRIMENT!
Continued Success of the Popular Proctor Stock Company, who this week will give the first Harlem Performance of Hon. Justin Huntly McCarthy's Farcical Comedy,
"SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT"
with a notable cast, including PAUL McALLISTER, SOL AIKEN, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, CHARLES M. SEAY, JESSIE BONSTELLE, FLORENCE REED, BESSIE LEE LESTINA, etc.
BIG ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
FOUR NELSONS' COMIQUES, CARTER AND BLUFORD, LITTLE AND FRITZKOW, LE ROY AND WALBY, HERBERT DE WITT, LYSTER AND COOK, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Greatest Show in Harlem.
PEERLESS BOB FITZSIMMONS,
SEVEN REED BIRDS, SCHENCK BROS., MR. AND MRS. JIMMY BARRY, KLEIN, OTT BROS. AND NICKERSON, MR. AND MRS. GARDNER CRANE, FRANK BOUMAN, BARNNEY REYNOLDS, KELLY AND GALLOT, PRINCESS CHINQUILLA AND CO., etc.
20—Unbeatable Specialties—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.

CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
Still Another Brilliant Production.
First Broadway Performance in Years of Henry C. De Mille's Powerful Drama, entitled
THE LOST PARADISE
Presented with Accurate Scenic Accessories and a Brilliant Cast, comprising MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRYANT, JOHN WESTLEY, VERNER CLARGES, ALBERT ROBERTS, GERALD GRIFFIN, GEORGE FRIEND, JULIAN REED, LOTTA LINTHICUM, LORETTA HEALY, ROSE STUART, MARGARET KIRKER, CECEYLLE MAYER, MARY CECIL, etc.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE BILL.
ULIAN ROSE, AURIE DAGWELL, ALF HOLT, KENYON AND DE GARMO, MABEL ADAMS, THE KALMOS, DELMORE AND DARRELL.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Unsurpassed Vaudeville Bill.
ERNEST HOGAN, MATTIE WILKES AND CO., MRS. ANNIE YEAMANS AND CO., MR. AND MRS. GENE HUGHES, PARKE HUNTER AND VESS OSSMAN, WEST AND VAN SICLEN, FOUR NIGHTONS, IRENE LA TOUR, HENDERSON AND ROSS, WENONA AND FRANK.
20—Really Great Specialists—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.

Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.
E. D. STAIR OFFERS—
THAT FUNNY LITTLE FELLOW
GEORGE SIDNEY
—IN—
BIG SECOND EDITION OF NEW FUNOSITY,
BUSY IZZY
—45— PEOPLE —20— SPECIALTIES —30— LOVELY MAIDS
Something Doing All the Time.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Best of All Vaudeville Shows.
EDMUND HAYES AND CO., FIELDS AND WARD, JENNIE EDDY TRIO, ANNA CALDWELL, LAVELLE'S DOGS, FINLAY AND BURKE, IRVING JONES, BEN WELCH, LYSTER AND COOKE, THE McBANS, EDWARDS AND CORNELL, FRED STUBER, etc.
20—Corking Big Numbers—20

42D STREET West of Broadway. In Repertoire.

NEW AMSTERDAM

Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers

"The House Beautiful." Last Week.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD

Monday and Thursday Evenings as The Baron Chevrial in **A PARISIAN ROMANCE**
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, **IVAN THE TERRIBLE**
SPECIAL (WEDNESDAY) MATINEE, "BEAU BRUMMEL."

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have the honor to announce that Mr. Mansfield has consented on account of the overwhelming demand for "Beau Brummel" to forego his established custom and will give an extra Matinee on Wednesday of this week.

SEATS READY AT NINE TO-MORROW MORNING.

Saturday Matinee, **OLD HEIDELBERG**

Saturday (Farewell) Night, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Note.—Owing to the continued demand for additional performances of "Ivan the Terrible," Mr. Mansfield decided to substitute Tolstoi's tragedy for "Beaucaire" on Wed. & Friday evenings.

SALE OF SEATS OPENS THURSDAY AT 9 A. M.
SPECIAL For a Brief Season Beginning Next Monday, **MARCH 28**
An Elaborate Revival of D'Ennery's Great Drama,
THE TWO ORPHANS
Under the Direction of A. M. PALMER,
With a Distinguished All-Star Cast, including

KYRLE BELLEW, JAMES O'NEILL, CHARLES WARNER, E. M. HOLLAND, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, FREDERICK PERRY, GRACE GEORGE, MARGARET ILLINGTON CLARA MORRIS, ANNIE IRISH, ELFIA PROCTOR OTIS, CLARA BLANDICK.

No Advance in Prices Matinees Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders, with Remittances, Received.

NEW YORK THEATRE

RICHARD CARLE
MATS. WED. & SAT. PRICES ALWAYS 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
IN THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS—THE
TENDERFOOT

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ETTIE ADLER.—Deputy Sheriff Forges has received two attachments against Ettie Adler, a fur dealer on Houston Street, one for $604 in favor of Breterman & Bershad and the other for $839 in favor of Emil Loderer for furs sold to her through her representative. It was alleged that checks were given in payment for the furs, but were returned unpaid. The Sheriff served the attachment on the Van Norden Trust Company, where it was said she had a balance of $2,50.

GARRONE BROTHERS.—Schedules in the assignment of Garrone Brothers, dealers in wines and liquors at 221 Bleecker Street, show liabilities $4,283, nominal assets $3,402, and actual assets $1,952.

Out of Town.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Attorney Howard Wakeman, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, has filed a schedule of assets and liabilities. His liabilities are $100,697.73, and his assets $75,650.50. Mr. Wakeman is said to have been involved in real estate transactions which forced ex-State Senator Sturgis Whitlock into bankruptcy.

INDIANAPOLIS.—George A. Richards of the McElwaine-Richards Company has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. His liabilities are placed at $144,740 and his assets at $600.

PITTSBURG.—In the United States District Court a petition has been presented by William Schuette & Co., the Pennsylvania Door and Sash Company, and Wilson Brothers, all of Pittsburg, asking that the People's Lumber Company be adjudged in bankruptcy. The petitioners allege the company owes them $17,056.21.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE R. J. MILLS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the R. J. Mills Company, manufacturers of store fixtures at 444 West Fourteenth Street, by the following creditors: Louis Lang, $295; George H. Storm & Co., $86; Edwin C. Parker, $60, and Alfred Stevens, $137. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and on March 11 permitted a creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and also has transferred accounts. The business was started in 1895 by Robert J. Mills, who died on June 13, 1902, and the company succeeded to the business on July 1, 1902. It was capitalized at $40,000.

THE DELEHANTY FURNITURE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against James E. Delehanty and George Small, doing business as the Delehanty Furniture Company, on Main Street, Yonkers, where they had two stores, by the following creditors: Manhattan Bedding Company, $375; John Fraas, $139, and S. R. Pierce & Son, $48. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred a large part of their assets. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Henry M. Baird, Jr., of Yonkers, receiver of the assets. It was stated that Mr. Delehanty had sold the stock in both stores, one on Feb. 23 and the other on March 2, and had not applied the proceeds to the payment of the debts of the firm. The stock was estimated worth over $1,000.

BERMAN & MOSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Berman and Joseph Moskowitz, who composed the firm of Berman & Moskowitz, real estate dealers at 393 Grand Street, by Archibald W. J. Pohl, a creditor for $837 on a judgment. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred a safe and office furniture to a Mr. Pearlman, a creditor, and gave a mortgage on property owned by Mr. Moskowitz at Driggs and Metropolitan Avenues, Brooklyn. The firm operation was the erection of a six-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, called Onyx Court, which was finished some time ago. They were unable to meet their bills, and many judgments have been taken against them. It was reported that they owed $20,000 besides the mortgages on the property.

PHILIP DIETRICH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Dietrich, liquor dealer and hotel keeper at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, by Harris Burger, a creditor for $655. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts, has assigned valuable interest in real estate and a claim in his favor aggregating many thousands of dollars. Mr. Dietrich has been in the saloon business for twelve years, and in 1897 had three beer gardens on West One Hundred and Tenth Street, where he gave vaudeville shows. A few years later, when the bicycle boom burst he disposed of them, and since has had a roadhouse.

ENGLISH-GREENE COMPANY.—Judge Hall of the United States District Court has appointed Augustus H. Skillin receiver in bankruptcy of the English-Greene Company, yarns, cloth, and cotton goods, at 43 Leonard Street, on the application of Sumerwell, Shoup & Vermilya, and fixed his bond at $25,000. The assets are estimated at $45,000, consisting of office furniture in this city and Providence, R. I., a plant known as the Standard Winding Company in Providence, a stock of cotton yarns in warehouses in Providence and Philadelphia, and outstanding accounts subject to a lien of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, and also subject to agreements with Southern mills.

SALIM MILAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Salim Milan, manufacturer of shaving brushes and dealer in Turkish tobacco at 60 Washington Street, show liabilities $13,503 and nominal assets $1,904, consisting of accounts $783 and merchandise $1,121, of which $621 is in dispute.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Stephen M.—F. Farmer	$310
ANDERSON, Stephen M., and Christian Blinn—E. S. Horan	217
ARACHTINGI, Alexander—F. Bigley	308
BUCKLEY, Daniel E., and Ambrose A. Gavigan—Fifth National Bank of the City of New York	610
CULLEN, William A.—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company	356
CLARK, Charles S.—J. D. W. Ashton	1,175
CRAWFORD, John W.—E. C. Hazard and another	868
DAUB, Frederick—A. Zuber	89
DORN, Frederick—J. J. McNamee	173
FIELD, Rowland F. and Sarah A.—A. Horandt	976
FANSHAWE, Henry E.—A. H. Davenport	1,135
GOLD, Jeremiah—G. Polack	815
GEUCKE, Edward—C. F. Flaacke	49
GRILL, Isidore, Helen and Jacob, and Meyer Berge—C. Schefer and another	166
GAVIGAN, Ambrose A.—Fifth National Bank of the City of New York	478
HAIGHT, William C.—J. Wanamaker	198
HARTWELL, John W.—C. S. Waldo and another	278
HULSKAMPFER, William H.—W. Natanson and another	218
HOUSMAN, Katharine—F. A. Constable and another	725
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILWAY Company—F. Gerber	464
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATing Company of New York—M. T. Pritchard, costs	108
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —T. Browne	68
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—K. Genshorn	554
PARKE & WOOLSON MACHINE COMpany—B. Levy, costs	123
REALTY AND PERSONALTY REPORTing Company—Z. Rosenfield and another	37
KELLY, Daniel—F. A. Constable and another	330
MENDEL, Abraham—L. Steenman	42
SIMOFF, Samuel—M. Bernstein	1,532
SFRESS, Bruno B.—I. Brinn	80
SFRESS, Bruno B.—I. Brinn	64
SIMMONS, Charles H.—A. Sbano	64
SOLOMON, Max—I. Braunberg	2,997
SCHWAB, Annie—People of the State of New York	700
WRIGHT, Clinton S.—Hamilton Dairy Company	1,900

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

NONES, Charles A.—E. W. De Leon, Jan. 15, 1904	189
BARGEBUHR, Mary—E. H. Barrett, Dec. 17, 1903	$40
FAY, John H., and August Zimmerman—A. Castellano, Feb. 10, 1903	985
WEHDEBROCK, Christian—L. W. Wehdebrock, May 15, 1902	1,183

Judgment Reversed.

SALMON, Hamilton H., and Richard Brandt—A. M. Drew, April 7, 1902	$4,009

Judgments Canceled.

KANE, John P.—J. C. Rose and another, Dec. 30, 1893	29,305
ARNEMAN, Martin.—A. Plaut and another, Sept. 19, 1902	$186
ARNEMAN, Martin—Sharp & Doehm, Sept. 23, 1902	287
MALCOLM, William H.—W. H. Cowl, April 11, 1898	30

EVERYTHING NEW AND STARTLING BUT THE NAME.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
BARNUM AND BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

NOW OPEN FOR A BRIEF SEASON IN NEW YORK CITY.
The ONLY CIRCUS to Be Seen Here This Year.
Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors open one hour earlier to visit the Menageries, Museum, Elephants, Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse, Baby Elephant, Herd of Giraffes, the Stupendous Collection of Living Curiosities and Freaks and witness the picturesque performances of the troupe of Russian Court Dancers, Mimicries and Songs of the Family of Midgets, Miniature Warships and the individual acts of the Congress of Prodigies, the whole of which are exhibited free to all patrons.

THE GREATEST SOCIAL AS WELL AS THE GRANDEST AMUSEMENT EVENT.

Crowded to the entrances with the most fashionable audiences. The entire population of the city evidently determined to see the Stupendous Spread of Extraordinary and Remarkable Displays, containing ALL A CIRCUS NEEDS TO HAVE, supplemented and augmented with scores of
NEW, HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FEATS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
Series upon series of Wonderful Acrobatic, Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances, punctuated with many amusing features and
ASTONISHING EXHIBITIONS OF FEARLESS HEROISM.

Novelties succeed novelties with such bewildering frequency and rapidity and in such endless variety as to dazzle the eye and confuse the brain. A surfeit for the eye, redundance for the mind and supersaturation of pleasurable emotions. Children in Ecstacies of Delight; Parents and Guardians in Paroxysms of Wonder.

SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS IN A BEWILDERMENT OF SPECULATION.
Presenting Everything Fit to Exhibit and Exhibiting Everything Fit to Present.
Every act better arranged, more exhaustively produced and more exciting than ever before witnessed anywhere. Vast audiences enthusiastically applauding whenever and wherever the amazing show is seen.
3 Rings, 2 Stages, 1 Racing Track, 1 Aerial Enclave, 2 Menageries, Museum, Miniature Warships, Living Human Wonders, a Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, 2 Droves of Camels, Team of 4 Zebras, Baby Elephant and Mother, Smallest Horse in the World, Cages of Wild Beasts, Droves of Animals in Leash.
100 ACTS, 300 PERFORMERS, 1,000 ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF AMUSEMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
3½ HOURS OF UNINTERRUPTED FUN, RECREATION AND SURPRISE.
STUPENDOUS INTRODUCTORY SPECTACULAR ENTREE,
with 500 Elegantly Costumed Characters, Horses, Elephants and Sacred Animals.
THE GORGEOUS DURBAR
Graphically and Truthfully Represented in All Essentials, Just As It Took Place in India Before the Viceroy and Viceroine.
VOLO, THE VOLITANT, IN A WONDERFUL AERIAL FLIGHT.
SOLO AND CHICO, THE MARVELOUS UNICYCLISTS, IN A DARING RIDE
Down a Steep Ladder, with One on the Shoulders of the Other.
ANCILLOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, IN LOOPING THE GAP.
THE NEWEST AND GREATEST PARISIAN SENSATION,
and Ten Times More Thrilling and Fascinating than Loop the Loop,
CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON.
Together with all the bewildering array of novelties and sensations comprised in the various other departments of the show.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.50, according to location (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00. Single box seats, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for sale of advance seats. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only. No seats can be reserved by telephone.

A LITTLE HOUSE

Well fill'd—a little field well till'd and a little wife well wil'd are great treasures—In Henry W. Savage's offering of George W. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
The laughs fill the house—the field of fun is well till'd—take the little wife or the big one—they will treasure the laughs.
"Funniest Play in town."
149th to 156th time.
WALLACK'S
30th St. and B'way.
Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

BELASCO THEATRE

42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
EXTRA MA. THURSDAY, APRIL 7.
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In the New Play, **SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.**
Written by **DAVID BELASCO.**
Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."

LYRIC

B'way, 7th Av. & 42d St. Telephone 703—38. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"The Pit's a Hit."—Herald.

WILTON
LACKAYE
IN
"THE PIT."
LYRIC THEATRE SPECIAL—
Thursday Afternoon, March 24
PIANO RECITAL by GERTRUDE
PEPPERCORN
Seats at Ditson's & Box Office. Knabe Piano used.

PRINCESS Mats. Thu. & Sat. The Century Players, Much Ado About Nothing

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BROADWAY THEATRE

41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Jacob Litt. Prop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A. W. Dingwall, Mgr.
50C. TO $1.50. SPECIAL PRICES 50C. TO $1.50. WED. MATS.
5TH RECORD BREAKING WEEK!! 2D TRIUMPHANT MONTH!!
"THE BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON."—*Evening Sun*
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
Raymond Hitchcock
In the New Comic Opera THE
Yankee Consul
By Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and A. G. Robyn.
SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS. Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Botti, Sally McNeel, Harry Fairleigh, Wm. Danforth, J. E. Hazzard, Hubert Wilke, and
"A CHORUS THAT WOULD WIN 1ST PRIZE AT A BEAUTY SHOW."
Said The EVENING WORLD.

Manhattan Theatre

Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
THIRD MONTH
THE VIRGINIAN
With
DUSTIN FARNUM
and AN EXCELLENT CAST.
—100TH TIME MARCH 29—
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c & 50c.

WEST END

THEATRE, 125th Street, near 8th Av.
E. D. STAIR & A. L. WILBUR, Proprietors
One Week, Beginning **TO-MORROW NIGHT**
PRICES 25, 50, 75 and 1.00. No Higher. Wednesday Mat., All Seats 25c. Saturday Matinee, 25 and 50c.
11th Annual Tour of Jacob Litt's Incomparable Company in the most popular American Play ever written.
IN OLD KENTUCKY
BIGGER, BRIGHTER, BETTER THAN EVER.
50 Rollicking, Frolicking, Comical Pickaninnies. 50
6 Kentucky Thoroughbred Horses,
The Greatest of all Horse Races,
The Famous Pickaninny Brass Band,
Winsome Bessie Barriscale as Madge,
The Strongest Cast ever employed in the play.
Buck and Wing Dancing Contest Thursday, March 24. The Kentucky Dancers challenge all comers. Three cash prizes awarded to winners.
March 28—Rose Melville, "Sis Hopkins."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.

Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
Evening Prices, 25—35—50.
Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
Belasco & De Mille's Society Drama,
THE CHARITY BALL
WEEK MAR. 28. TURNED UP Henry V. Donnelly as Carraway Bones.

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HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
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CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY TRIUMPH. 100TH TO 117TH TIMES.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
THE OTHER GIRL
ALL NEW YORK LAUGHS AT NEW YORK FUN.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' BEST PLAY.
"A REAL DELIGHT." —HERALD.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway
Eve'g's, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SECOND WEEK
KATHERINE KENNEDY
in ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY,
THE RULING POWER
NOTABLE CAST includes: ORRIN JOHNSON, EUGENE JEPSON, MAUD WHITE, VINCENT SERRANO, ROSA RAND, STELLA WEAVER, and 20 others.
•.• APRIL 4th ELEANOR ROBSON as MERELY MARY ANN, FROM THE CRITERION THEATRE.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
Eve., 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
"A 'Cousin Kate' kind of a play. A real comedy." Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
HENRY MILLER
in THE NEW PLAY by ERNEST DENNY,
MAN PROPOSES
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

New Lyceum B'WAY & 45TH ST.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr.
At 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2.
"Delightful, cheerful, most amusing play, throughout which one laughs with a remote sense of heartache."—W. D. Howells in Harper's.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
—CHARLES FROHMAN—
presents WILLIAM—
GILLETTE
in J. M. Barrie's play,
The Admirable Crichton.
Sat., April 2—Mr. Gillette's Farewell.
Beginning Monday, April 4,
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
CHARLES HAWTREY
in F. C. Burnand's Comedy,
SAUCY SALLY
SEAT SALE, THURSDAY, MCH. 31ST.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
"Every lover of the highest and the best should see this company."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.
"No lover of Shakespeare or intelligent acting should fail to profit by this treat."—Post.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
LAST SIX NIGHTS & SAT. MAT.,
AS YOU LIKE IT
Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman).....Rosalind
Ben Greet.....Jacques
LENTEN MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY at 3,
EVERYMAN
With the Original Cast.
"No intelligent playgoer can afford to miss this production."—Times.
Next Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Professional Matinee Thursday.
THE SEASON'S SUCCESS
PIERRE WOLFF'S SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.
Management.....James K. Hackett

HERALD SQ THEATRE, B'way & 35th St
At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
150th TIME WEDNESDAY HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN and GEO. EDWARDES' Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
WITH SAM BERNARD.
16 SONG HITS. 5,000 LAUGHS.
"SUFFICIENCY."
Extra Matinee Wednesday, April 6.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS HERE.
Beginning Monday, Apr. 4, at the GARRICK THEATRE.

SOUVENIRS. 101ST TIME. MARCH 28
ELEANOR ROBSON
IN ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S COMEDY.
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Eve. Post.
MERELY MARY ANN.
•.•MONDAY, APRIL 4TH,
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN RICHARD HARDING DAVIS' FARCE
"THE DICTATOR"
Sent Sale Thursday, March 31.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat
161 TO 168 TIMES IN NEW YORK.
LAST WEEK
KYRLE
BELLEW
as RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
WITH SAM BERNARD.
LAST PERFORMANCE MCH. 26.
THEATRE CLOSED WEEK OF MCH. 28.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE

125th St., Near 7th Av.
5 Nights: Beginning To-morrow Evg.
—MATINEE WEDNESDAY ONLY—
HENRY IRVING
AND HIS COMPANY.
Monday Evening and Wednesday Matinée,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Henry Irving
Tuesday and Thursday Evenings,
WATERLOO.
Corporal Gregory Brewster.....Henry Irving
—and—
THE BELLS.
Mathias.....Henry Irving
Wednesday and Friday Evenings,
LOUIS XI.
Louis XI.....Henry Irving
Prices—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
10 STAR ACTS. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS 50c AND 75c
SATURDAY NIGHT, Big Vaudeville Entertainment. Direction of Hurtig & Seamon.
MONDAY, MARCH 28, SEAT SALE THURSDAY, MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Mon., Wed. & Sat. Nights, IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Tues., (only time,) OLD HEIDELBERG; Thurs. Evg. & Sat. Mat., BEAU BRUMMEL; Fri., DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE. Prices, 50c. to $2.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38 St.

Al Hayman & Co., Proprietors.
Evening at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. at 2.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FORBES ROBERTSON, GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
and their London Company
in a notable revival of
SHAKESPEARE'S Immortal Tragedy,
HAMLET.
Last two weeks.
Last performances April second.
April 4, Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King."

KEITH'S

14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE
DIGBY BELL
GEO. FELIX AND LYDIA BARRY
HALLOWAY TRIO
MME. WYNNE WINSLOW
PETCHING BROS.
ELSIE BERNARD
Milt & Maud Wood, Arthur Buckner
Christian & Turner, Tsuda
Harry B. Lester, Roger & Belle Dolan
Two Ashtons, Biograph
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Sam S. Shubert, Nixon & Zimmerman Present
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
THE ORIGINAL CO.
Prices 25,50,75c.,$1. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2. Evgs. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND MYRTLE AV.
LEO C. TELLER.....Manager
Will Open To-morrow, March 21 With Victor Herbert and Glen MacDonough's Gorgeous Operatic Extravaganza,
Babes in Toyland.
Direct from All Season Run in New York.
With William Norris & 150 People
ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION.
Surface and "L" cars pass our door; B'way, Reid, Ralph and Myrtle Av. cars. All others transfer. Curtain rises Ev'gs at 8 sharp. Mats. at 2 sharp.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT WEEK, at POPULAR PRICES.
WARD & VOKES in
"A PAIR OF PINKS."
To Follow—Weber & Fields. All-Star Cast. April 7, 8 and 9. Seat sale now open.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** THEATRE of VARIETIES. 42d St., B'way & 7av.
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS, 50c
Week Beginning To-morrow Matinee Daily
Henry Lee, Effie Fay, Mary Norman, Howard Bros. Bros. Damm, others. Added attraction. Jas. J. Corbett.
Spadoni, Haines & Vidocq, Ethel Levey, Rossow Midgets, Harry Gilfoil, Pat Rooney & Emma Francis, Four Lukens, Mlle. Emmey, Empire Comedy Four, Charley Rossow, Flood Bros., New Vitagraphic Views, and others.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats, 50c.
2 Weeks Only—Commencing To-Morrow Night,
CHARLEY GRAPEWIN
in the New Musical Farce,
THE AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP.
40 COMEDIANS, DANCERS & SHOW GIRLS.

BURTON HOLMES Lectures. Tickets now on sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. "PEKING"

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Star Engagement BONN and Christians.
Mon. and Tues., Herr Christians in Schiller's "Don Carlos"; Wed., First Time, and Every Evg. and Sat. Mat., Beyerlein's Great Military Play, "ZAPFENSTREICH," ("TATTOO.")

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Star Engagement BONN and Christians.
Mon.

POLICE WITH AXES RAID "ALDEN SOCIAL CLUB"

Smash Their Way Into Alleged Poolroom on Eighth Street.

FOUR DOORS CHOPPED DOWN

Place Also Entered Simultaneously by Way of the Windows—200 Men Cornered and Five Arrested.

Armed with axes, a force of detectives from the Mercer Street Station swooped down on the Alden Social Club on the second floor of an Eighth Street house, not far from Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and cornered 200 men. Their advent was so sudden and unexpected that a man on guard at the outer door of the house was captured before he had time to give an alarm.

Then a door constructed of several thicknesses of heavy wood, sheet iron, and iron spikes was chopped down, disclosing a staircase, up which the raiders rushed, only to find their progress barred at the top by another heavy door. The axes were brought into play again, and the obstacle was speedily reduced to splinters. Two other doors of lighter build were encountered and demolished, and then the police found themselves in the "club," where its startled "members," white-faced and nervous, stood waiting developments.

Another force of detectives had cut off all possible means of escape by raising ladders to the second floor and smashing their way in through the windows.

The raid, which had been planned by Inspector Titus and Capt. Tighe, was a complete surprise, and this insured its success. The place, an alleged poolroom, had been raided before, but yesterday was the first time the police had been able to get what they considered good evidence against it. The police say the game of stuss was also played there; that one of the detectives was playing the game yesterday, and that a marked five-dollar bill, the number of which Capt. Tighe had taken earlier in the day, was in the "roll" of money found on one of the men captured.

Five men were arrested, the others being driven out of the place. The prisoners described themselves as folows: Harris Cohn, thirty-eight, of 195 East Ninety-sixth Street; Harry Rogers, twenty-one, of 256 Henry Street; Abram Campbell, thirty-eight, of 35 Perry Street; William Mack, thirty, of 202 Ninth Avenue, and John Madden, forty-three, of 91 Chrystie Street. Cohen is said to have had the "bank roll" which contained the marked five-dollar bill. They were all locked up charged with violating Section 351 of the Penal Code, which relates to poolrooms, &c.

CROWD THREATENS RAIDERS.

Held in Check by Detectives' Revolvers in Alleged Poolroom.

Fifteen men, caught in a raid on an alleged poolroom in West Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, by detectives of the West Thirteenth Street Station, defied the raiders, and, assaulting them in a body, tried to throw them out through the door by which they had forced entrance.

The place was on the second floor of a three-story-and-basement dwelling house, the basement and first floor of which are used as a tailoring establishment. A tip was received that a poolroom had been started there, and Capt. Cottrell sent Detectives Dockstader, McIvor, and Lang to investigate.

The detectives had learned that the place was especially frequented by waiters, porters, and other hotel and restaurant employes in the Tenderloin. Going to the door, they told the keeper that they were waiters, and at first he was inclined to admit them and partly opened the door. Then, becoming suspicious of them, he tried to close it in their faces, but they forced it in, and, taking him with them, rushed into the main room.

There, they say, they found fifteen men, who, when the detectives announced themselves, showed a threatening front and rushed toward the raiders. Dockstader, McIvor, and Lang, releasing the doorkeeper for a moment, backed up against the wall, whipped out their revolvers, and whistled for aid, whereupon the men in the place drew back.

Several patrolmen from near-by posts arrived in response to the whistle, and all of the men found inside the room were taken to the station, two trips of the patrol wagon being made. After examining them, three, who were charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom in violation of Section 351 of the Penal Code, were held, and the other twelve, who proved to be waiters and hotel employes, were allowed to go. The three locked up gave their names as William Harrington, thirty-two years old, an agent, of 5 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and John D. Brown of 14 East Twenty-eighth Street, who, the detectives say, were recording bets, and William McKiever, forty-three years old, a bartender, of 240 West Forty-fourth Street, the doorkeeper.

ENAMELED WARE FOR HOLIDAYS.

Jewish Buyers Send Up Prices at the Trade Sales.

Enameled ware trade sales conducted in the last week in E. Bissell & Co.'s auction rooms, 12 Murray Street, resulted in surprises for some of the buyers. Jewish jobbers bought largely in anticipation of the requirements of the Passover season, now approaching, when it is customary in Jewish households to replenish the furnishings of kitchen and dining room.

Buyers came from all parts of the country. Bidding was spirited from the start, and the regular attendants at these semi-annual sales quickly noted that new competitors were in the field. At none of the previous sales had there been so many Jewish buyers, and they were eager to get supplies. The offerings were disposed of more quickly than was expected and at unusually satisfactory prices. It is said that much larger quantities of goods could have been sold had they been ready.

FORNES BUSY IN IDLENESS.

As Acting Mayor He Keeps the Clerical Force on Hand.

Owing to the Friday to Monday vacation which Mayor McClellan is spending in Lakewood this week, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen went through the motions of acting as Mayor yesterday. Although there was nothing in the line of official business to which he could attend, owing to the fact that Col. McClellan had cleared away all necessary acts before leaving town, Mr. Fornes spent the day in state in the Mayor's private office.

He received a few visitors, and kept the entire clerical force on hand for the greater part of the day.

Silk Mill to be Turned Into Stores.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for enlarging and remodeling into a store building the silk mill erected in 1885 by Bernard Loth, on Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Fiftieth to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and long known to Washington Heights residents as the "Big K" mill. Two great wings, spreading north and south at an angle from the main building give the structure the shape of a gigantic letter K, an unusual plan selected to improve the lighting and ventilation of the mill. The building has been unoccupied during the last two years, and now the owner proposes to build a three-story extension covering the triangular-shaped unoccupied part of the big lot, which extension will be 72 feet deep and 157 feet in its greatest width. Two large triangular light courts will remain north and south of this extension. The remodeled building will have a new façade of brick and limestone, and a large entrance with granite columns. The cost

COURT PLAYS KING SOLOMON.

One Newswoman Had a Rich Husband, the Other Two Children.

Two women who sell newspapers at the Manhattan end of the Bridge were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace by quarreling near the north roadway. Policeman O'Neill of the Oak Street Station told Magistrate Whitman that they quarreled there so often that they even stopped automobiles and blocked traffic on the Bridge.

"What's your name?" inquired the Magistrate, turning to one prisoner.

"Mrs. Katie Brickman, and I reside at 151 Butler Street," was the answer. "This woman always interferes with me."

"Your Honor, she always interferes with me," remarked the other prisoner. "I am a respectable woman and my name is Mrs. Carrie Sueve, and I reside at 142 Butler Street, Brooklyn. I never did any harm to her. I learned the newspaper business by working for her, and then, when I started out to do business on my own hook, she became jealous and tried to prevent me from earning a living."

"That's a lie," declared Mrs. Brickman.

"Your another," snapped Mrs. Sueve.

"Ladies, ladies," said Magistrate Whitman, "this will never do. This is not an Aldermanic convention. Just let the officer have a word."

The Magistrate said he would put them under $500 bonds each to keep the peace. Mrs. Brickman smiled. Mrs. Sueve began to weep. Mrs. Brickman's husband stepped forward and offered to furnish the bonds for his wife. He said he had two deeds for Brooklyn property which he owned. Each piece of property he said was worth $5,000. In answer to questions put to him he said he was an engineer employed at a salary of $75 per month.

At this juncture Policeman O'Neill had something to say. He explained to the Magistrate that Mrs. Sueve had no property and could furnish no bondsman. She would have to go to jail, he said, although she was not the offender.

"Don't you own anything?" asked Magistrate Whitman, addressing Mrs. Sueve.

"Only two children," she sobbed.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "as I cannot accept children as bail, I'll have to send Mrs. Brickman to jail to keep you company."

It was now Mrs. Brickman's turn to weep. Seeing that her husband's property would not save her she approached Mrs. Sueve and asked her to shake hands and make up as friends. Mrs. Sueve shook hands with her rival. The Magistrate smiled. "You can both go," he said, "but never come here again."

BOY DRAWS PISTOL IN COURT.

Explains That Skull on Letter to Another Boy Signified Death.

The court officers in the Children's Court yesterday pulled down the shades, and one of them whispered to Justice Olmsted that the case to be tried was a most serious one.

"Have they the prisoner in irons?" inquired Justice Olmsted solemnly.

A dozen boys in a corner huddled closer together and began to cry. Two weeping mothers occupying orchestra seats in the third row wept louder. The court officer in charge of the youngsters picked out a comely lad and dragged him forward.

"What's your name?" inquired Justice Olmsted, and the boy at the bar replied, Ormsby Edwards. He said he was fourteen years old and resided with his parents in a flat at 606 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The Justice told him he was charged with sending a threatening letter to fourteen-year-old Willie Hansell, who resides in the flat above the Edwards family. The letter was read by the Justice, who asked what the skull and cross bones on it meant. Young Edwards answered:

"Death!"

"Why did you want to kill Willie?" asked the Justice, but Ormsby did not reply.

The Hansell boy was called up, and said that Ormsby Edwards had sent the letter to him, and later lay in wait for him in the hallway of their house and scared him by pointing a revolver at him.

"Did you have a revolver?" asked the Justice.

"Yes," replied the Edwards boy, reaching for his pocket and producing a big revolver with every chamber loaded. He refused to say where he got it, and began to snivel. Justice Olmsted delivered a severe lecture, telling him he would be sentenced to a long term in prison if ever he was caught again with a revolver in his possession. Then he was permitted to go home with his father after promising "never to do it again," and on his father's assurance that in future he would keep him beyond the temptation of Indian fight literature.

ACCUSES BOY OF BOOKMAKING.

Detective Backed Horse That Won, but Did Not Get His Winnings.

Max Marcus, a newsboy residing at 167 East Seventh Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday by Detective Lemon of Inspector Schmittberger's staff, who charged him with making a hand book and accepting wagers on horse races. The detective said the newsboy had accepted a bet of $2 from him on Friday afternoon. Detective Murphy corroborated Lemon's story.

"What have you got to say about it?" inquired Magistrate Whitman, turning to the newsboy.

"Well," said Marcus, "this man Lemon come up ter me while I was selling me papers opposite 141 Fulton Street, and he sez, 'What's good in de fort' race?' So I says ter him, 'June Collins is de only ting I kin see in dat race.' Den he asked me if I would bet $2 for him on Collins, and I said 'Yes, I'll be yer commissioner,' so he gev me de two, but I didn't git a chance ter put his coin down. De horse won at fifteen to one, and den he squealed because I didn't have $30 to give to him when he come back. Den he pinched me for spite."

The detective admitted that the horse he had played, June Collins, had won, and added that he did not collect the winnings. He said he played the horse simply to get evidence against a poolroom in the neighborhood.

"But you didn't seem to get the evidence," remarked the Magistrate, "so I'll parole Marcus until Monday for further examination."

SPRING HAT EXHIBITION.

Novelties and Revival of Old Styles—Smart Chapeaus at Bargain Prices.

Here is something for the woman who likes imported models and feels that it is an extravagance to pay the extra money they will cost. A big Sixth Avenue shop which is having its Spring opening this week will sell hats which it cost $50 to land for from $25 to $28. There are many pretty hats this season, old styles revived and new ones, and quantities of becoming lace, with flowers and feathers for trimming.

Old styles are charming, and a delightful Directoire hat of soft braids of Yeddo straw is trimmed with white plumes on the top, narrow white velvet ribbon, which also forms the strings, and underneath the rim which rounds over in something of a mushroom shape is a bit of tulle and a wreath of tiny pink roses.

"Baby" hats are the big ones made all of lace or with lace rims to straw crowns. One of these of the new repoussé lace, many wide, full edges of it, has a fold of pink ribbon carried around under each row of lace to give a bit of color. There is a cluster of small white roses at one side, with plaitings of point d'esprit on the under side of the rim. There are hats made of straw combined with lace to match, one a beauty of wine color, the straw alternating with bands of lace the same color, pink roses and pink ostrich plumes. One can get smart five-dollar hats made on the models of more expencive chapeaus, in less expensive materials, and no two alike.

There are many other hats, many gowns, coats, lingerie, everything for the Easter costume, and the shop is decorated with flocks of pigeons, an emblem of peace, the

Horner's Furniture

Famed as The Best.

Stocks Unequalled in all lines.

Prices the Lowest at which Fine Furniture can be sold.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23rd St.

CIRCUS ACTS THRILL THRONG IN THE GARDEN

The Elephant Marches 'Round, and Peanuts Are Everywhere.

STARTLING "LOOP-THE-GAP"

Volo's Leap Into Space on a Bicycle—The Freaks and the Menagerie Centres of Interest.

With the blare of music, the grunting of the elephants, the "hullo-allo-allo-allo" of clowns and the shrill laughter of children, the Barnum & Bailey circus opened in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon.

Before the actual circus began there were the wonderful sights of the freak room, the menagerie, and the other side attractions. The "barker" was there and told all about them in wonderful language to the wondering crowds.

"Remember-r-r!" he cried in thrilling tones, "this is the opportunity of a lifetime. Where is the man, woman, or child who will not travel across a continent to see Lionel—Lionel, the Lion-faced Boy! He is a human being with a face like that of the king of beasts—fascinating, almost horrifying.

"And Signor Bolarso, the fir-r-re eater-r—what words can express this living marvel, who eats and dr-rinks hissing flames as we do food and liquor?"

When the delights of the sideshows had been fully investigated one had but to force a passage over floors strewn with peanut shells and paper bags to revel in the delights of the circus proper. The vast building was crowded with an enthusiastic audience—children who were really children and those of larger growth whose hearts haven't been so young for forty years.

Bishop Potter saw the show and he even laughed in a reminiscent way when the clown said "the giraffe had a sore throat three yards long." A man who sat near the Bishop and nodded to him looked very much like the ex-Secretary of War, Elihu Root.

The features of the show which attracted the most attention were the cycle feats by Volo, "the Wizard Volitant," and Ancillotti, "the Modern Ariel."

Volo, who does the extraordinary leap into space on a bicycle, made his first public appearance yesterday. He rides down a precipitous plane with tremendous velocity, and then shoots into space, landing neatly on another plane. There was dead silence in the building as he performed this feat, but the management had provided for an unlooked-for sensation, just as he took the wild leap, in the discharge of a cannon right under the gap.

It is said that Volo was a practicing physician in Kansas City up to last Fall, when he began to practice the dangerous leap act.

Ancillotti went one better than looping the loop by cutting a swath out of the curve and looping the gap! But there was no gun, so the sensation was fully foreseen.

There was a full house at the evening performance when Barnum & Bailey entertained, besides the regular audience, 1,500 well-known persons who had been invited to fill the boxes on the first night.

Like Beautiful Marie, the Human Mountain, the show is "great."

MAY SETTLE PAINE ESTATE.

Husband of Tilden's Niece Would Accept $50,000 for Annuity.

The Supreme Court has been asked to sanction a plan of settlement of the litigation which has been in progress for several years over the disposition of the estate of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, who was a niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

Several months after the death of Mrs. Paine, in December, 1898, a will was found in which she made specific bequests amounting to about $70,000, and provided an annuity of $10,000 for her husband, Willis S. Paine, ex-Superintendent of Banks, and formerly well known in finance and politics. In order to meet this annuity the entire estate of something more than $300,000 was tied up. Relatives of Mrs. Paine, to whom the estate will revert upon the death of Mr. Paine, have offered him a lump sum for his interest, but this cannot be paid and accepted without the approval of the court.

These relatives are Col. George H. Tilden and Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., brothers of Mrs. Paine, and Caroline B. Whittlesey and Susan T. Sabin, sisters. Several creditors are interested in the settlement so far as Col. George H. Tilden is concerned. Their claims, it is said, will exceed the amount that he will receive, about $50,000, and the court will be asked to pass upon the priority of the claims.

RECEIVER FOR STEEL COMPANY.

Astoria Corporation Is Said to Have Unsecured Liabilities of $80,000.

Colby M. Chester, Jr., has been appointed receiver for the Astoria Steel Company of Astoria, L. I., in the United States Circuit Court on the application of Charles A. Moore, of Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

The company was incorporated on June 1, 1903, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $800,000, to take over the business of the New York Steel and Wire Company, which was started on March, 1899. The Astoria Steel Company manufactured steel castings, and since its organization made large improvements to the factory and plant at Astoria, and up to Jan. 1 last, it was said that debenture bonds to the amount of $225,000 had been issued. There is a mortgage of $150,000 on the real estate. The unsecured liabilities are reported to be about $80,000. J. Frederick Kernochan was President and Thomas C. Clarke Secretary and Treasurer. The company has an office at 44 Pine Street.

Mr. Chester, the receiver, is a lawyer at 43 Cedar Street. His associate, Luther G. Billings, Jr., said that Mr. Chester had gone to the works to take possession. The suspension is only temporary, and it is expected that all the creditors will be paid

Stern Brothers

will show to-morrow
Additional Lines of
Spring Outergarments
consisting of
Coats, Capes and Boleros
For Visiting, Theatre, Coaching, Motoring and Travelling

Also several New Models of
Covert and Black Cloth Coats, silk lined, at $15.75, 19.50, 25.00

Special Sale of
Tailor-made Walking Suits
of Blue and Black Cheviot Serges, new style Eton Coat, handsomely trimmed, at $25.00
Real value $38.00

Also
Women's House Gowns
of Silkoline and Crepon, at $1.95, 3.25
Of Flowered Swisses, at $2.95
Of White and Colored Lawns, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, at $5.25

To-morrow Monday
Exceptional Values in
Dress Goods and Silks

2,500 Yds.
50-inch Mixed Suitings, in the most desirable colorings, Value $1.00 yd. at 58c

3,800 Yds.
Imported Chiffon Voiles, in brown, tan, light gray, heliotrope, light blue, navy blue, cream white and black, at 69c

4,500 Yds.
Printed Satin Stripe Gauze, 42 inches wide, this season's most desirable designs, and
2,800 Yds.
Brocaded Crepe de Chine, in black, also white, Regular price $1.25 and 1.50 yd. } 85c

1,850 Yds.
Imported Black Taffetas, 23 inches wide, superior quality, at 59c

Will exhibit to-morrow new
Imported & Domestic Parasols
in exclusive colorings and designs.
Particular attention is directed to their
Extreme Novelty "La Bouquet"

Lace Departments
A large purchase of
Spangled Net Robes
in green, heliotrope, pink, blue, gray, red, brown, white and silver with colored pompadour flowers, also voile with Bruges lace combinations,
at $15.00, 18.75, 25.00, 32.50
Former Prices, $30.00 to 85.00

Ecru Venise and Black Escurial Galloons, Insertions and Edges, 2 to 6 inches wide, at 32, 45, 63, 75c
Former Prices 75c to $1.65 yd.

Unusual Values in
Misses' & Girls' Apparel

MISSES' DRESS SUITS of French Voile and Panama Cloth, full blouse, Taffeta girdle, braid trimmed, silk lined throughout, Value $32.50 — $22.50
MISSES' WALKING SUITS, New Spring Eton and Jacket Models, of neat mixtures, Special at — $19.75
MISSES' COVERT CLOTH JACKETS, New Box and Strap Seam Styles, satin lined, Real value $13.50 — $9.95
GIRLS' BOX REEFERS, New models, full sleeves, strap across back, 6 to 14 years, — $4.95, 5.45, 5.90
GIRLS' BUSTER BROWN & RUSSIAN DRESSES, one and two pieces, plain serges and mixtures, 6 to 14, Special at — $8.95

West Twenty-third Street

INTERNATIONAL SALT OFFER.

Ready to Receive National Salt Stock Not Originally Deposited.

Since the protective committee of minority stockholders of the National Salt Company recently had the sale of the company's plants set aside the International Salt Company has offered to receive additional stock, not originally deposited with it on condition that the stock be deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company with a fee of $1 a share at the time of deposit and $2 a share additional to be paid when called.

The terms of the agreement provide that the counsel for the committee, Charles Thaddeus Terry, may dispose of the deposited stock at any time for not less than $10 a share, and that, if the price obtained exceeds that amount, the difference shall be divided equally between the counsel and the respective stockholders. The shares deposited may also be exchanged for securities, and in that case counsel and the depositor are to decide the value.

The minority interest in the National Salt Company is relatively small, the great majority of the stock being held by the dominant parties who negotiated the sale. It is claimed for the protective committee that the plan of the majority would have the effect of wiping out their investment entirely, and in the event that an offer is not made for the minority shares, determined litigation is probable.

TO APPEAL MALTING CASE.

A. A. Hutchinson and Other Protesting Stockholders Not Content.

An appeal will be taken immediately from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustaining the demurrer taken by the firm of Morse & Schley in the suit brought against them by Archibald A. Hutchinson and others, stockholders of the Consolidated Malting Company, in an effort to obtain an accounting for 5,000 shares of the preferred and 77,400 shares of the common stock of the company.

It was alleged that this stock represented profits received in the course of the underwriting of the company's securities.

SOME LITHOGRAPHERS WIN.

Several Individual Employers Settle with the Unions.

The Executive Board of the lithographers' unions held a meeting yesterday at 25 Third Avenue to hear reports from cities outside New York. After the meeting William F. Long, President of the local Lithographers' Union, said that all the employers in Chicago had settled with the men and left the Employers' Association. Their employes, 1,200 in number, he said, will return to work on Monday.

It was also reported that two firms in this city, the P. E. Smith & Bergman Company and the N. L. Lee Company, had yielded to the union. All the non-association shops, it was stated, would take advantage of the situation and employ men in three shifts night and day while the strike and lockout lasts.

WILL NOT SELL MACHINERY.

National Braid Company's Changes Incident to Removal Made Already.

The statement in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the National Braid Company would sell at auction a number of its machines and the remainder of its factory stock of braid trimmings was incorrect.

The business of the company was removed from Brooklyn to 10 Waverly Place, Manhattan, where it is engaged now in the importation of raw material and the manufacture and sale of braid trimmings. Prior to its removal the company sold only such machinery as was not fitted to its changed line of manufacture, and has since added other machinery adapted to its pres-

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Offerings for Easter Wear.

We sell Silks, Laces, Millinery, Dress Goods, Suits, Underwear, Hosiery, Men's Furnishings, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Pictures, Art Furniture, etc., at lower prices than any other establishment in this city.

WALKING SUITS.

Black, Blue or Brown Cheviot, Jacket 27 inches long, collarless, finished at neck with peau de soie, trimmed with braid, taffeta lined; skirt nine gore flare strapped; value $28.00, at ..... $23.50 each

Covert Cloth Jackets; this season's best styles, lined with taffetas or satin, at $10.00, $11.50 and ..... $14.00 each

Petticoats—complete assortment of spring styles:—

Sateen, 98c. to $3.25 each; Mohair, $2.25 to $3.98 each; silk moreen, $2.65 to $3.98 each.

Japanese Silk Waists.

Fifty styles, in white or black, trimmed with tucking, hemstitching, valenciennes or mechlin lace insertion; values $5 to $8; special at..$3.98, $4.95, $5.25 and $6.75

Lace Department.

Net Top Oriental and Venise Laces, white and butter shades, 4 to 9 inches wide ..... 18c to 48c yd.

Venise Lace All Overs, white, butter and Paris shades, 65c to $1.98 yd.

Margot Laces, all overs, bandings, galloons and edgings to match, at very attractive prices.

Easter Veils and Veilings.

Tuxedo Veilings, plain and dotted ..... 15c to 75c yd.

Chiffon Veils, 1½ to 4 yds. long ..... 50c to $1.35 each

Neckwear for Women.

Latest Novelties in Stock Collars, of Real Laco, Point Venise, Point Gaze and Chiffon, in Tab and Jabot effects ..... 30c to $7.75 each

Lace Cape Collars, in black, white and ecru, 9 to 18 inches deep ..... $1.18 to $16.50 each

Also a full line of sleeve and neck ruchings, in Chiffon, Lawn and Lace.

Black Silk Petticoats.

Good quality heavy taffeta, accordeon ruffle with percaline drop, at ..... $3.98 each

Spring Sale of Corsets.

Latest models of our La Belle and Bijou, in coutil, Italian cloth, silk batiste and broche, all dainty colors, offered special at ..... $2.50, $2.98, $3.75 and $3.98 each
Formerly $4.50 to $8.00.

Rain Coats for Women

of new weave fabrics made from stylish up to date imported models. The long shoulder effect and collarless; also with the military capes. The styles are loose, half-fitting and pleated backs, full drooping puff sleeves, gauntlet cuffs. Prices range from $10.00 to $25.50 each

Note:—Extraordinary values offered on "Special Sales" tables Tuesdays and Fridays.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

IMPORTANT
RUG SALE,
Monday, March 21st,

continuing throughout the week.

Antique collectors, connoisseurs, or any one wishing to make their home beautiful, will be interested in the

Antique Oriental Rugs,

imported direct from PERSIA, which we have secured from the owner, who determined to sell the entire shipment intact, not following the usual custom of breaking the lot.

The size of the invoice being altogether too large for ordinary dealers to handle, we purchased the entire lot at prices so low that we can retail the rugs at less than wholesale price.

We offer the entire collection of

Antique Persian Carpets,
200 (large size), including the following weaves:—Antique Khorassan, Saraband, Kurdistan, Senna Kurdistan, Etc., prices range from
$275 to $750.

Antique Persian Carpets,
175 (medium size), including weaves of:—Antique Khorassan, Saraband, Kurdistan, Etc., with prices ranging from
$45 to $350.

Hearth Rugs,
250, in the following weaves: Tabriz, Kurdistan, Iran, Etc., with prices ranging from
$15 to $40.

Hall Strips and Stair Runners,
350, including weaves of:—Kurdistan, Senna Kurdistan, Camel's Hair, Hamadan, Souloulak, Saraband, Etc.; over ⅔ are in pairs; prices range from *$18.50 to $185.*

At Retail Only.

Do not expect to find the conventional rugs that everyone owns among this lot.

All Are Rare and Choice.

The occasion offers a most exceptional opportunity to those seeking something altogether out of the ordinary, at an extremely low price.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

THE SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER

of The New York Times Saturday Review of Books will be published Saturday, April 2d, 1904.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
March 20, 1904.

A Honeymoon in The Indian Jungle

Astonishingly Up-to-Date and Adventurous Wedding Trip of John S. Phipps and His Bride, Miss Margarita Grace.

A Son of Carnegie's Partner and a Niece of New York's Ex-Mayor Travel 4,000 Miles In a Motor Car, from Which She Shoots a Man-Eater

THERE have always been people who like to get married in queer places. There are those who have the ceremony performed on the stage of a theatre, others select high belfries or the top of a skyscraper, some choose to be united in a police station, while others take the fatal step in a lion's cage with only the minister's gown between them and the beasts.

But when they are once wedded, no matter where, most of the newly married hie themselves to some nice quiet place in the country—such as Washington, D. C., or Niagara Falls, where they get lost in the shuffle of many others like them, and where they can admire the scenery and the moon without fear of attracting attention from the others who are engaged in the same study. Once in a while bride and bridegroom depart for some foreign land, and there is one case on record of a Yankee sea Captain who took his bride across the Atlantic in an open boat. But never before in the history of mankind, so far as it has been brought down to us in written records, has any young woman been found brave enough to spend her honeymoon tempting the dangers of the jungles of India in an automobile—or two.

It has been reserved for a young English girl who married an American first to undertake so dangerous an experiment on her wedding trip. For that the trip was by no means lacking in adventure is attested by her experiences, which included the novel sensation of shooting a prowling king of the jungle, a beautiful big tiger, from the front seat of her automobile; to say nothing of various other exciting incidents in which the rifle as well as the motor car played an important part.

They Had Plenty of Money.

The name of the young woman was Margarita Grace, the third daughter of M. P. Grace, a brother of ex-Mayor W. R. Grace of this city, when on Nov. 4 last she was married to John S. Phipps, a son of Henry Phipps, the friend of Andrew Carnegie, who made his millions in steel. The wedding took place in Battle Abbey, the famous church which marks the spot where the battle of Hastings decided the fate of England in favor of the Norman conqueror William hundreds of years ago.

Long before the appointed day, however, "Jay,"—that is Mr. Phipps's nickname—had been thinking hard where to go on his wedding trip. Unlike most people, both he and his bride-to-be had seen a great deal of the world. Both Mr. Phipps's father and the parents of Miss Grace are immensely wealthy. M. P. Grace is the head of the English branch of Grace & Co., a firm which has interests in almost every part of the world. In the course of his business he had traveled extensively, and he had often taken his daughters with him.

Mr. Phipps, too, has more money than he knows what to do with. It is related of him that before he sailed for England the last time in order to change from a bachelor to a benedict he desired to take a present to his bride-to-be.

"Just a little memento," as he expressed it. His eye fell on a vase of more than usual beauty. So he bought it and took it away to show to some friends.

"How much did it cost?" they asked, expecting to hear some figure with not more than two zeros at the end, and probably less. They very nearly collapsed when Mr. Phipps replied in an offhand manner:

"Fifteen thousand dollars."

As for the honeymoon tour, of course, he, too, had seen the larger part of the world, and it was no easy matter to select some spot which would offer them a novelty. At his wits' end he finally submitted the case to his fiancée. She thought for a while, and then only half-seriously said:

"Let's try India."

Off to India.

Young Phipps is not slow, and he saw the possibilities at once. He immediately found out all about India from some of his friends, then he talked the thing over with Miss Grace, and the upshot of it all was that bride and bridegroom started out from Battle Abbey in the afternoon of Nov. 4 in an automobile for Dover. Here another automobile containing the servants was awaiting them, and the whole party crossed the English Channel to Calais.

From there they went to Paris, and after a short stay traveled south through France and Italy and in Naples took ship for Bombay. On the ship was a third automobile belonging to Mr. Phipps, so that when the party disembarked in India's metropolis they had three automobiles to transport Mr and Mrs. Phipps, an expert chaffeur, a maid and valet, and a native cook.

After the party had rested for a few days they plunged at once into the interior, and from that moment their whereabouts became a matter of mystery. They did not travel along the beaten path of railway lines. They hardly went near any of the larger cities. They stayed at night in the wilderness, and the only messages which reached the outer world telling of their experiences consisted of a few letters sent to their relatives and friends.

Most of the letters were written by Mrs. Phipps, and they are exceedingly bright and entertaining, although they give only a faint idea of their geographical whereabouts. Most of the places mentioned are not on the maps—that is, not on the maps of India which are in ordinary use.

The uses to which each automobile was put were strictly defined, and the rules were observed during the entire trip, until the petroleum for the motors could not be obtained any more in sufficient quantity to keep all three machines going. After that they traveled in only one motor. This, however, occurred at the very tail end of the journey on the road from Delhi to Umballa.

During the greater part of the 4,000 miles which they traversed in the course of two months and a half they had the use of all three machines. In the first, which was a fine large touring car, only Mr. and Mrs. Phipps were permitted to ride, except, and this only on occasions, the chauffeur. His presence, however, was not necessary, as both the bride and groom were experts in the handling of the automobile.

Complete Repair Outfit.

In the second car were the servants, and the third automobile was used as a freight car. In it were carried provisions, canned food, petroleum, and duplicate parts of the machines, as well as a complete repairing outfit, so that in case of accident the damage could be repaired on the spot. As it turned out, this was exceedingly necessary, for the roads were often very bad, and, of course, it was out of the question to send to Europe for missing links.

The two other cars had attachments which permitted their being transformed into a tent with which to protect the travelers from the inclemency of the weather, for it rained frequently during the nights. The seats were so arranged that they could be transformed into a sort of berth very much on the order of a sleeping car, only not half so comfortable. That they only faintly resembled a bed appears from one of the letters of Mrs. Phipps.

The Cold "Jay" Caught.

"Jay," she wrote, "has caught a bad cold, and he ought to be put to bed. But as there is no bed to put him in I don't see but that he will have to get well without it."

Often it was a relief to have even the rough berths as a refuge, as the village inns were generally unspeakably dirty. At Umballa, which is quite a town, they spent the night in what bore the proud name of a hotel.

"The thing they call a hotel," wrote Mrs. Phipps, "is nothing but a miserable shanty. The filth is beyong description, but as we have only one motor now we have to put up with it. Our petroleum has given out, which is very unfortunate. Really the motor was much more comfortable than this hotel."

At another small town they were informed that at the end of a day's journey they would reach a city where they had a really fine hotel which was famous the country round. Their hopes ran high, for they had not experienced the luxury of civilized accommodations for some time. But when they got to the place they were grievously disappointed. Not only were the rooms of the grand hotel covered with dirt an inch thick and ages old, but there was no such thing as a private room to be had, many people sleeping in one chamber. This was too much, so they went back to their automobiles and pitched tent at an inviting spot a little outside the town.

An amusing though somewhat embarrassing incident arose out of the fact that Mr. Phipps could not restrain his accustomed hospitality and forgetting that their accommodations in one of the town hostelries were limited to one small bedroom, he invited a friend, Lord D—, whom he had run across accidentally during a stroll through the town, to take dinner with them. They made the best of it, though, and the dinner was a jolly one, even if they had to sit on the bed for lack of chairs.

On the other hand, they were several times entertained by some of the numerous Maharajahs who hold court in the interior of India. One ruler took them on a tiger hunt in approved style with elephants to ride on and servants and hunters to chase up the game for them.

The Natives Wonderstruck.

Naturally they were the centre of a good deal of attention from the natives, many of whom had never seen such a thing as a self-propelling wagon. Of course, the wonder increased when the machines were put under full speed so that they whizzed by the astonished natives. That they sometimes went very fast is shown by their trip from Delhi to Umballa. Of this Mrs. Phipps says in one of her letters:

"Delhi—from there to Umballa the road was excellent. The highway was swarming with travelers, on foot and riding on camels, while every now and then we encountered drovers bringing bullocks to market. In the fields there was plenty of cattle and they all, camels and men and women and cattle, stared open-mouthed as we went by. The road was a delight, very smooth and well kept, and we autoed 123 miles in five hours and twenty seconds, stopping for hot lunch to be cooked.

"While we were going at top speed a cow strayed out on the road. We blew the horn, but she did not get out of the way. It was too late to stop, so we just went ahead, catching her on her hind quarters and throwing her ten feet. Fortunately neither we nor the cow sustained any injury. The last we saw of her she was staring after us with a rather surprised look. Then she turned and followed her herd."

Near Umballa they drove out to some tombs by moonlight. The automobile halted in the shadow of the ancient edifice while they themselves entered. Their experience Mrs. Phipps described as follows:

"The tomb was of white marble, exquisitely carved with flowers, which were inlaid with agate, jade, and other precious stones. The effect was overawing, in fact, uncanny. We entered the tomb in the right spirit to appreciate the weirdness of this ancient burying place. The effect was most appalling, vast, and eerie. Every word uttered echoed and re-echoed, while a continuous distant rumbling overhead kept one's nerves on the jump."

Shooting Wild Beasts.

But while this hour inside a tomb may have seemed most blood-curdling to the two travelers, they had other experiences which were far more dangerous. These happened when they were in the jungle proper, hunting the wild animals, from tigers and alligators down to birds and monkeys.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Phipps are excellent shots, and they had plenty of opportunity to exercise their rifles and to test their nerve in firing on beasts of prey at close range. They hunted in every approved style, but they also got in a few shots when they were not out with the express intention of trying their skill. Of course, they found it great fun to be hoisted up on the back of some big, majestic elephant, decked out in gorgeous array, and to be carried easily, though with considerable motion, right into the heart of the jungle. Here the Maharajah's hunters stirred up for them some fine specimens of the Bengal tiger, but the idea of perfect personal safety rather detracted from the sport.

It was otherwise with this most stirring adventure of their sojourn among the jungle's inhabitants. One evening they were about to pitch tent for the night, and the servants were being aided by a few natives in unloading and securing the third automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps were seated on the front seat of their automobile talking over the day's journey, and where they would be likely to get to on the morrow.

Suddenly Mrs. Phipps stopped short in the middle of a sentence and leaned forward in an attitude of listening. Her husband, just a bit startled, strained his ear to catch the sound which his wife had already noticed, when there came out of the bushes some distance ahead the cry of a wild animal, which to them was a strange sound. Could it be that there was a tiger "loose" in the neighborhood?

Mrs. Phipps Hit Tiger.

Before they had time to ask any of the natives for information these came running of their own accord to warn them that one of the big cats of the jungle could not be far away, for although the sound they had heard was not the cry of the man-eater, yet it was the cry of an animal in mortal terror of his stealthy approach, which was sending out this warning to man and beast alike. Mr. Phipps at once ordered every man to load his rifle, while he himself looked to see that both his own and that of his wife were in good condition.

Then he gallantly ordered that the first shot at the tiger should belong to his wife, as she was very anxious to achieve the honor of having slain one of the most feared of the wild animals. It was not long before the cracking of branches told of the close approach of the man-eater.

Fortunately the wind was blowing toward them, and so the big cat was not aware that any one was prepared to give him a severe reception. In another moment the animal stepped out into the open. His was a superb figure, though he was still young and not full grown. This, however, they did not learn until afterward, for at that moment there was no time for close observation.

Mrs. Phipps raised her rifle just as the young tiger turned his head toward her. She aimed but a second, and then fired. So true had been her sight that the bullet found the fatal spot. The animal made one leap, but it was an unsteady attempt. When he landed on his feet the power was already out of his great limbs, and in a few minutes the fine fellow was dead.

Of course, there was great rejoicing, but the opportunity proved to be the only one of its kind, for during the remainder of the trip they never again laid eyes on a man-eater, while traveling in their automobiles.

Not quite so exciting, but also intensely interesting, was a crocodile hunt which they enjoyed not long afterward. It is considered rather difficult to shoot a crocodile because of the resistance offered to the bullets by the skin of the saurian. Mr. Phipps was particularly desirous to get a shot at an Indian crocodile, as he had on previous occasions tried his luck at the crocodile's alligator cousins in other countries.

Crocodiles Hard to Kill.

When one day they came upon a group of large and small saurians basking in the sun they decided to take a few shots. Their success, however, was not as good as they should have liked. The big crocodiles made good their escape, and only a small young one was killed.

The only shots which they took at monkeys were snapshots with their camera, which they had taken along, well stocked with films. They expect that the photographs, when they shall have been developed, will prove to be exceedingly amusing. They happened to come across a lot of monkeys engaged in the laudable and refreshing act of taking a bath in the river. It was a very comical sight. The old monkeys seemed not at all afraid of the water, and although they of course lacked soap or other cleansing substances, they made up for it by liberal scrubbing with the muddy water of the river.

The little monkeys behaved very much like children do when they are made to bathe against their will. They shrieked and screamed as their mothers dipped them into the wet element, and they gave every evidence of being mightily displeased. They could not do much kicking, though, because their parents held them in a firm and unrelenting grip. Some of the younger monkeys, who seemed to have outgrown the fear of the water, sported around on the banks of the river, going into the water and coming out again almost like human beings.

None of the other game they bagged proved as useful, though, as several brace of partridges which they brought down just at the time when they could appreciate something good to eat, for in the matter of food they were not always as well off as they had expected they would be. This was due to the unwillingness of many of the natives to have anything to do with them.

Outside of the larger towns, where the constant rubbing of elbows with Europeans had opened the eyes of the natives to the pecuniary advantage of trading, the inhabitants seemed inclined to boycott them. This was due to the strong feeling of caste which prevails among the Buddhists, many of whom decline to have anything to do with non-believers, while others have to be persuaded with liberal presents of the worthiness of strangers.

These Natives Not Kind.

Perhaps the most unpleasant demonstration of this feeling on the part of the Hindus occurred at a time when they were particularly in need of help. It was toward evening one day, when one of the automobiles got into trouble. It may have been a stone in the road, or it may have been that the steerer of the second car was more attentive to his fellow-passengers than to the road; at any rate, the automobile left the path and ran into a bog with such force that it could not be dragged out, even with the aid of the other cars. They were some miles from any known human habitation, it was getting toward dusk, and the spot was not an agreeable one to spend the night in.

Good advice would have been welcomed, but there was no one who could think of anything better than to try to obtain help from the natives, provided there were any to be found. Mr. Phipps took one automobile and went on ahead in the hope of striking some settlement, while the chauffeur went in the opposite direction in search of friendly aid. Mrs. Phipps would not consent to have her husband go alone, so he was accompanied by one of the other servants, while the third went with the chauffeur to act as interpreter.

In that way the two women were left alone with the disabled automobile and a few good rifles. As daylight disappeared and night came on the two lone women became just a little scared, but fortunately nothing happened, and when two hours later the men returned they found "the girls" safe, but glad to welcome back their natural protectors.

With the men came a number of natives, who carried torches and seemed much interested in the plight of the foreigners, but when they were asked to lend a hand they demurred, preferring to stare at the unfortunate automobile wrecked travelers. It was only after a good deal of persuasion on the part of the interpreter and the offer of a liberal reward that they could be induced to put their shoulders to the wheels and extricate the machine from its trouble.

Summons to Come Home.

When the reports of the early travels reached the parents of the young people, they were at first vastly interested and amused. But when they heard of such adventures as the last one related, they became just a little alarmed. True, all the experiences so far had turned out most fortunately, but it might happen that the next one would have an entirely different result.

Michael P. Grace had come in the meantime to this country on business, and so he lost no time in calling on Mr. Phipps and explaining to him what his views on the continuation of this automobile tour were. He found that Mr. Phipps entertained sentiments similar to his own, and the two fathers sent a joint cablegram to their children, ordering them to return at once. As they did not know their exact location, they sent it to the last town where they had been heard from, with orders to have it forwarded by special messenger on horseback, camel's back, or elephant's back, if necessary.

The dispatch accordingly overtook them, and the young couple obeyed without any objection—which is taken by some of their friends to mean that they were about ready to come home. So they set sail for their native shores, and they are now on the high seas, bringing with them the trophies of the first wedding trip spent by any one in the East Indian jungle with automobiles as a means of transport and habitation.

MARGARITA GRACE PHIPPS

JOHN S PHIPPS

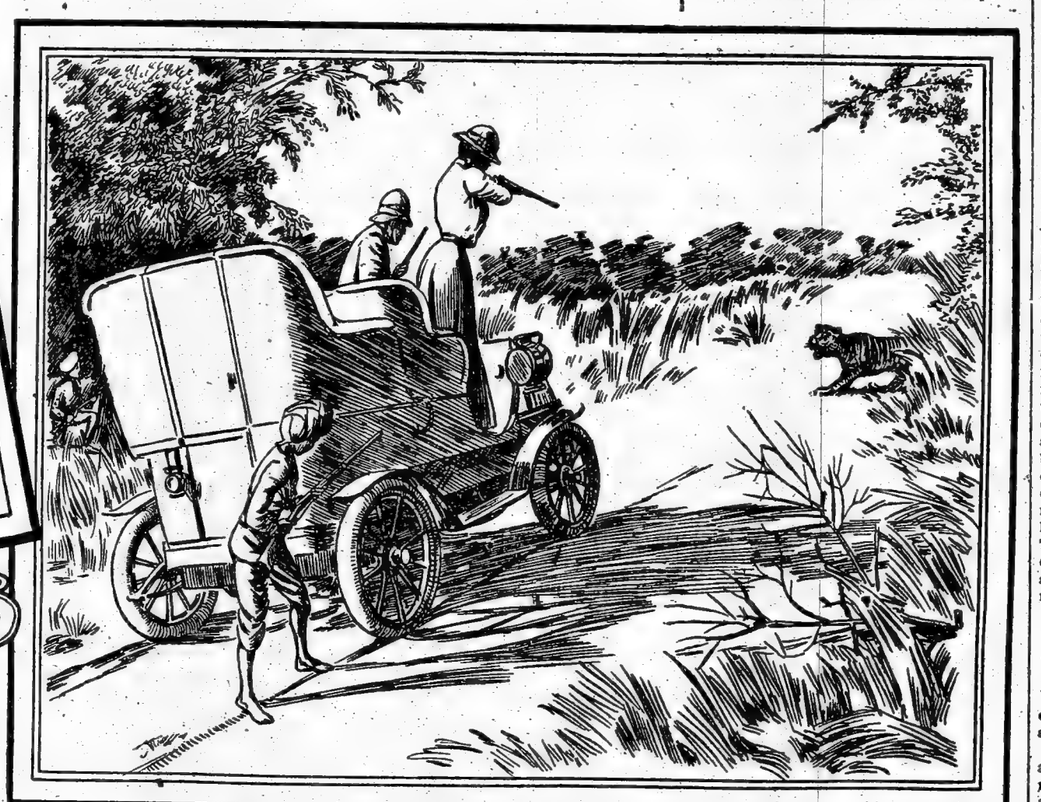

MRS. PHIPPS SHOOTING THE TIGER.

A REAL KING, BUT HARDLY NOTICED.

PERHAPS the fact that the majority of the New York papers took so little notice of the visit to America of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg—the first reigning European sovereign who has ever come to these shores—was an indication of the growing solidarity of America and Europe, of the approach of a time when royal and serene highnesses will be as thick on Fifth Avenue as in Baden-Baden. Perhaps it was due to respect for the Grand Duke's incognito. Perhaps it wes because the editors did not know who the Grand Duke was.

Whatever the cause, it seems somewhat remarkable when one considers how rare it is even for a European Prince to come to the United States that so little fuss was made over the visit of a monarch. For the Grand Duke is quite as much a monarch as, for instance, the King of Saxony or the King of Würtemburg. That he is Grand Duke instead of King makes no difference whatever. If he makes an official visit to a foreign country he is entitled to just as elaborate a salute as King Edward or Emperor William. His name is to be found in Part I. of the Almanach de Gotha, which is devoted only to "Généalogie des Maisons Souveraines d'Europe."

Apart from his position as sovereign of an independent State, the Grand Duke is interesting both on account of the great part his family has played in the history of Europe and on account of his relationship to many of the regning monarchs of to-day. His first wife, who died in 1895, was a cousin of Emperor William, and his second wife is a sister of the Prince of the Netherlands and a half-sister of the wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.

The house of Oldenburg is one of the most ancient in Europe. It claims descent from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. Count Dietrich, the Fortunate of Oldenburg, married in 1424 the daughter of Gerhard VI., the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. His eldest son, Christian, was chosen King of Denmark in 1448 and King of Norway two years later. In 1460 he also became Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

A young son of Dietrich Adolph, son of Frederick I. of Denmark, founded the ducal line of Gottorp, whose representative, Duke Charles Peter Ulrich, ascended the Russian throne in 1762 as the Czar Peter III.

A grandnephew of Peter III., Adolph Frederick, was chosen King of Sweden in 1851, while a younger brother of Adolph Frederick became the founder of the new Grand Ducal line of Oldenburg, the older line having become extinct in 1667.

The third son of Christian III. of Denmark, John the Younger, founded the ducal line of Sonderburg, and a descendant of John ascended the Danish throne in 1863 as Christian IX., the present King of Denmark.

It would perhaps be hard to pick out a European monarch, with the exception of the King of Sweden and Norway, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Servia, with whom the Grand Duke of Oldenburg is not more or less closely related, and possibly even the first-named of these exceptions, the descendant of Bernadotte, could be claimed as a connection by marriage of the Grand Duke.

Not only is the house of Oldenburg one of the most ancient in Europe, but the territory over which the head of the house rules has possessed "administrative entity," to use Secretary Hay's phrase, for a considerably longer period than the average State. The capital, the City of Oldenburg, is mentioned as early as 1108, and its celebrated Church of St. Lambert, which contains the vaults in which are the remains of the members of the reigning family, was built in the thirteenth century. The Grand Duke's palace contains a splendid collection of paintings and sculptures, and its gardens are famous throughout Europe.

ALARM WORSE THAN THE FIRE.

DO you know the way an alarm of fire is raised in a railroad town?" asked a traveling salesman. "Well, if you ever happen to hear it you'll remember it all the rest of your natural existence.

"In a good-sized railroad centre there are very often as many as a hundred locomotives at one time. The railroad men are about the only night workers, and if a fire starts in the night one of them probably is the first to discover it. The moment he catches sight of a blaze he leaps into the cab of the nearest engine, and begins to toot the whistle. Now, there is usually a town ordinance against the blowing of engine whistles in the yards except in the case of fire, and as soon as the workmen in other parts of the yards hear this tooting they know what it means, and they immediately follow suit.

"In Altoona, Penn., where are located the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, there are always from 150 to 200 engines. During a fire the men are not satisfied with blowing one engine whistle apiece, but they will climb aboard engine after engine, tie down the whistle handle, and then hunt up another one and do the same, until they have every machine in the yards giving forth awful sounds. If any of the engines are in the roundhouse the solicitous hostler is afraid they will be somewhat handicapped in a noise-producing way, so he will run them outside and give them an equal show with the others.

PRICELESS OLD CITY RECORDS RESCUED FROM THE JUNK HEAP

For $1,000 the Corporation Counsel's Office Has Recovered Minutes Kept by the Common Council During the Early Part of the Last Century.

ATTENTION was directed in a striking manner last week to the necessity of greater care in the preservation of old New York City records. Through the energy of the Corporation Counsel's office sixty-one volumes of Common Council records, running as far back as 1809, were rescued from the book store of A. S. Clark, at 174 Fulton Street, where they had been advertised for sale for the round sum of $1,000. How records of the Common Council could become private property occasioned an investigation by the Corporation Counsel, and Assistants Freedman and Boyle were directed to proceed to recover the city's property. A writ of replevin was issued, and the Sheriff seized the records, which are now in his custody awaiting further developments. Eventually they will be placed in the cellar of the City Hall.

So far as can be judged at present these records were a part of the material sold by the city when the old Hall of Records was torn down over a year ago. There is no indication that any one took the documents believing that they were worth more than old paper, but the fact that they did get out emphasizes the statement frequently made that proper custodians should be appointed to keep all the records and that city papers should be placed where there is no possibility of their being disturbed.

The records were purchased, with a mass of other paper, by an Ann Street junk dealer, after the sale had been advertised properly by the city. Mr. Clark, who is known to every old book lover in the city, while passing by the junkshop saw the dingy, leather-covered volumes being unloaded. With the instinct of the book hunter, he went in, looked over the material, and purchased the entire lot.

"I am sorry you were not here the other day," said the junkman, after the sale had been made, "for I had another lot from the same place, and sent it off to a paper mill. I had no idea that the stuff was worth anything more than the value of the paper, but if they are worth more to you, take them and welcome."

De Witt Clinton's Writing.

Mr. Clark did not inspect his find carefully until the books were taken to his store. He then discovered that the records were the rough minutes of the Common Council from 1809 to 1831, and of the Board of Aldermen from 1[illegible] to 1847.

"In looking them [illegible]r," said Mr. Clark. "I discovered that many pages—sometimes it seemed as if nearly the entire volume—were in the handwriting of De Witt Clinton. They are not signed with his name, but any one familiar with the handwriting cannot mistake it. He evidently acted as Secretary of the Council while he was Mayor. With the exception of two years he held the Mayor's office from 1802 to 1815.

"Well, I advertised them for sale at $500. I had an offer from a large library in the city, offering to buy if I would take off a discount of 10 per cent., but I didn't do it. This was last May, and the advertisement evidently attracted some attention, for a representative from the Corporation Counsel's office of the Low administration came to me about that time and tried to make me feel that I had accepted stolen goods. The junk dealer came to me, and said the officials had been after him, too.

"I want to say right here that I have been in the book business in this city for thirty-eight years, and in all that time I have never been charged with purchasing stolen property. Moreover, the junk dealer had his bill properly receipted by the city authorities, showing he had bought the stuff at a regularly advertised sale. If the city had made a mistake I was willing to meet the authorities half way, but when I was practically told that I had obtained the records illegally I raised the price to $1,000.

"Now, the curious part of the matter is that the Corporation Counsel's assistant dropped the matter entirely last year, and no further attempt was made to get the papers. The new administration has seized the records, but an amicable adjustment is likely to be made, and I have no complaint."

In his catalogue announcement of the records Mr. Clark quaintly says:

"Some interested person called the city officials' attention to the fact that this 'rubbish' had value above old paper price, and the 'junker' was asked by the city representative who interviewed him why he 'did not know enough to send them to the paper mills and have done with them?' With too little good sense to buy them back and place them where they belong and thus cover their ignorance, an attempt has been made to place me in a false position, because I had sufficient intelligence at command to be able to discern gold from Dutch metal. I can give a clear title to these records, and now offer them for sale at just twice the price they were originally advertised at by me."

Some Volumes Lost, Perhaps.

Whether the first installment of old documents purchased by the junk dealer, and which were sent off to be ground into pulp, contained any volumes of records, the persons most interested do not profess to know. It does not require a great stretch of imagination, however, to believe that some city records were irretrievably destroyed in this manner.

The narrow escape of all the records recalls a story told a short time ago by an officer of the New York Historical Society as an illustration of the lack of care that had been general in the safekeeping of old New York documents. The late Justice Charles P. Daly happened to go to the old Court House on the extreme northeastern corner of City Hall Park early one morning to complete some unfinished business, and he saw two or three trucks lined up at the entrance, while employes were loading them with musty volumes.

"What does this mean?" inquired the Judge.

"Oh, we are just cleaning out one of the basement rooms," was the reply. "There is a lot of old papers and good-for-nothing books that we are selling to a junk man."

This was during the civil war period when paper was scarce, and the junk dealer had made a good offer for the lot.

Judge Daly pulled a dusty book from the heap and saw that it contained papers relating to municipal affairs previous to the Revolution.

"Do you know what you are selling?" he exclaimed. "Records that future historians of the city will find of the greatest value! Take them all back."

And nearly a ton of New York City papers was saved.

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood of Columbia University, on behalf of the American Historical Association, made a careful study two years ago concerning the methods used in preserving records throughout the State. His report caused a sensation in many quarters, for it showed that only in a few cases was any great care taken to keep the old records properly.

HOW CROTON WATER IS WASTED.

AN interesting illustration of water waste in a private dwelling was lately brought to light by the startling record of a water meter put in by the householder to secure him a permit to use the hose for sidewalk washing and like purposes. The meter was put in on May 12, 1903. In January, 1904, a bill was rendered up to and including Dec. 30 for $203.30, on a measured consumption of 203,300 cubic feet, at $1 per cubic foot. As the citizen had not been maintaining a private yacht course in his back yard, and was not engaged in hydraulic mining or like occupation, it will be understood without explanation that this bill astonished him not a little.

The period covered was 222 days. The total measured consumption of 203,300 cubic feet, or approximately 1,524,750 gallons, called for a use of 6,572 gallons per day. As the family consisted of seven persons, including one child and two servants, it appeared that the family had maintained a per capita consumption of 935 gallons per day. It was record-breaking, at least. Allowing for the absence of the family for three months during the Summer, the per capita consumption for the days of occupation somewhat exceeded 1,100 gallons.

Such a consumption being impossible, the meter was naturally impeached. It seemed to have been racing. It was promptly removed by order of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, and tested. It was found to be 1 per cent. fast—an error of no great consequence and well within the customary variation of meters. The house was then examined. No leaks at fixtures were found. Finally the cause of the trouble was discovered in a little device known as a siphon in a pit under the cellar bottom, provided to catch any water which might enter by seepage. To empty this the owner had installed a siphon operated by the flow of Croton water through it. This flow was measured. When all the consumption of the house was stopped the meter still showed a flow of 36 cubic feet per hour. In other words, 2½ per cent. of the measured consumption of the house was for all domestic purposes and 75 per cent. to operate a siphon to drain a sump in the cellar which only occasionally had water in it. During twenty-four hours the average consumption of the house was 1,072 gallons for all purposes, or something under 154 gallons per head of family, which was certainly extremely liberal, and could have been cut in two without inconvenience. Meanwhile the siphon was passing 6,480 gallons to the sewer.

Some Secrets of the Art of the Conjurer

Developments in Dress Have Made Possible Many of the More Modern Tricks.

PROF HOFFMANN, whose book on "Later Magic" has just been published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West Twenty-third Street, is a conjuror better known in England than in America. The translator of the works of that prince of conjurors, Robert Houdin, he has himself written two octavo volumes on the art of deception in addition to the one just issued. As a consequence, the title of the new book is not a misnomer. The volume deals with the development of magic in recent years with reference to all sides of the subject, for that which is called magic has come to be something more than mere sleight-of-hand.

As is generally known, many of the tricks performed in public rely for their success on the ability of the conjuror to divert the attention of the spectators by a continuous flow of conversational comment more or less amusing—frequently less—which is known in the profession as "patter." As the tricks invented have become more and more delicate, with the risk of discovery increased, it has been necessary to improve the "patter" to correspond and meet the risk.

The Conjuror's Dress.

Of prime importance to the successful conjuror is the innocent-looking dress suit, apparently of regulation cut, which is invariably used by him during his performance. The magic of the later years has called for the development of this to a degree which must appear almost extraordinary to the lay mind, even when its secrets are disclosed.

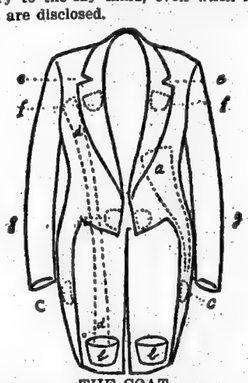

THE COAT.

"Every conjuror," says Prof. Hoffmann, is familiar with the ordinary loading-pocket within the breast of the coat. In A we have another form. The pocket (which may be duplicated on the other side) is in this case made to extend downward to the waist, or even further, tapering as it does. Its object is to hold a folding bouquet, a plume of feathers, or other articles of greater length than breadth. In some cases the mouth of the pocket is enlarged by laying it open down one side for a few inches, to facilitate the production of the object. B b are the usual profondes, and c c are pochettes under the tail of the coat, one on each side, and having vertical openings. In addition to these, there are the regular tail-pockets, opening on the outside and used without disguise for the ordinary purposes of pockets.

THE POCHETTE. (Removable style.)

"The letters DD represent a special pocket, opening under the armpit, a little above the breast pocket, and continuing downward through the whole length of the coat, being, in fact, a mere tube of silk, discharging at the bottom into the profonde, so that any object of suitable size and weight, say a watch, placed ostensibly in the breast pocket, at once secretly slips down into the profonde. Some performers have the upper openings of these pockets made on the outside of the coat, under the armpits, the article being in this case secretly slipped into the pocket under cover of the act of drawing back the coat sleeve.

"Even the coat collar has its magical uses. The outer edge of the upper part (the portion that goes around the neck) is sewn to the coat, forming a tubular pocket designed for the reception of a silk handkerchief. The ends EE are open, and an inch length of black silk thread attached to the corner of the handkerchief with a black bead at the free end enables the performer to draw it when desired, this being done under cover of his own body, while his back is turned to the audience.

"Under each lapel may be a minute pochette FF, very handy for receiving a coin, a small glass ball, or a pack of 'diminishing' cards. A 'clip' suspended on either side may be used either in substitution for the little pochette or as auxiliary thereto. Two additional pockets of small size are sometimes inserted at the points GG. These may either open vertically or have the mouth downward, in which latter case they conceal a 'clip' for holding a coin.

Secrets of the Vest.

"In addition to the everyday pockets on the outside of the vest and the customary elastic band sewn around the inside of the waist to facilitate what is known as 'vesting,' (i. e., concealing articles under the front edge,) sundry special pockets may be introduced. Thus AA are two semi-circular pockets just within the breast, adapted for the reception of small fish bowls and the like. Outside, at the back, on a flap suspended from the waist, may be a couple of similar pockets. Inside the breast are two smaller pockets, BB, opening vertically. (Similar pockets may be placed outside, but in such case the opening is brought somewhat nearer to the armpit.) In front, just inside, and above the waistband, may hang two or more clips for the reception of cards or coins.

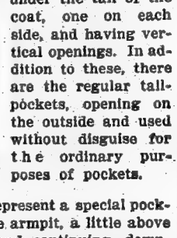

THE VEST.

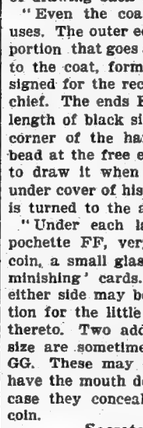

THE TROUSERS.

"A leather sheath, A, down either trouser leg provides a resting place for the staff of a flag, a Japanese sun shade, or other lengthy object. A loose-mouthed pocket (B) on either hip, placed somewhat further forward than the customary pistol pocket, forms a capital receptacle for articles to be vanished. Some performers use a single pocket about nine inches in width and seven in depth, lying over the central portion of the loins, with a vertical opening on each side. A pocket of this kind will be found extremely useful for many tricks. For card conjuring this may be replaced by a couple of oblong pockets opening vertically at the side, and designed each to hold a prepared pack of cards in a horizontal position, about an inch of the cards projecting.

"Further, the outer seam, down either leg, a little above the knee is frequently opened for about an inch in two or three places, the openings (which are invisible when the performer stands up) being in fact the mouths of tiny pockets destined for the reception of small silk handkerchiefs. A couple of rubber bands attached inside the trouser leg just above the boot may form a temporary abiding place for half a dozen playing cards to be 'passed' there in the course of the performance.

"With the pochettes situate behind the leg at c, which have formed part of the equipment of the conjuror ever since the days of Robert Houdin, it is feasible (and sometimes very useful) to have a small pocket sewn on the outside of the larger one."

The utility of shirt cuffs of special make and also of "fake" hats are discussed in similar manner by the professor.

A Ching Ling Foo Trick.

Among the many new tricks which receive attention are many which could be performed in drawing rooms by amateurs who cared to secure a few simple appliances and give a little time to the practice necessary to insure success. Many persons may be surprised to learn that among tricks of this kind is one which was introduced into America by Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese conjuror who made a great hit with New York audiences a couple of years ago.

"The trick in question," says the author of "Later Magic," "is of the simplest kind, both in effect and in execution, consisting merely of tearing a strip of paper into small pieces, rolling them between the fingers, and reproducing in a single strip as at first. But its very simplicity constitutes its charm, and it has achieved extraordinary popularity, both with the public and among performers.

"By way of introduction it may not be out of place to describe a little drawing-room trick—I believe of Japanese origin—of which the paper tearing appears to be merely a later development. In general effect it is precisely the same, save that a needleful of red cotton takes the place of the strip of paper. The performer takes this by one end between the forefinger and the thumb of the right hand; with the other hand he picks up the opposite end, and brings the two together so as to form a hanging loop. Some one is invited to snip this loop at its lowest point with a pair of scissors. The two hanging ends are picked up as before, now forming a double loop, and the thread is again cut, the cutting being repeated as long as the length of the fragments permits of their being doubled at all.

"When this point is reached the performer rolls the snippets, now only about an inch long, between the forefinger and the thumb. Presently catching hold of a loose end, he begins to draw it out, and lo! the thread appears whole as at first.

"The secret lies in the fact the performer has a second piece of thread of similar length rolled into a ball concealed from the outset between the finger and the thumb, or between the top joints of the first and second fingers of the right hand. The act of holding the thread to be cut between the same fingers and thumb completely masks the presence of this second piece. The cut pieces when rolled together form a similar ball, and at the right moment the one ball is rolled over the other, bringing the whole thread into view and concealing the fragments.

"The only drawback to the trick in this form is that from the thinness of the thread it is only visible at close quarters, hence, doubtless, the substitution of paper. This should be thin tissue paper, two strips being used, twenty to thirty inches in length, and not quite half an inch wide. The general routine of the trick is the same as where the thread is used, but there are two or three differences. The paper is torn instead of cut, and this is done by the performer himself. It is not looped up like the thread, but torn across the middle. The two fragments are then laid one on the other, and these torn simultaneously across the middle, and so on until the pieces become too short to tear.

"The method of reproduction, or rather of retaining the unbroken strip until it is needed for reproduction, varies. The method said to be used by Ching Ling Foo is to conceal it in a little 'fake' consisting of an oval-shaped piece of tin bent nearly double and colored to match the hand. This, with the piece of paper rolled up tightly within it, is inserted between the roots of the second and third fingers. With a little caution and at stage distance this little addition to the hand is not perceptible to the spectators."

But Prof. Hoffmann thinks that a false thumb of thin copper is the best mechanical aid. But using this the performer, when he takes the strip of paper to be torn between the thumb and first finger of the right hand, is able to show the left hand empty. He is then able to transfer the strip to the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and show the right hand empty. By holding the hand so that the tip of the false thumb is directed toward the spectators discovery is made almost impossible.

"The paper is then torn into pieces, as already described. These are placed in the left hand, which at the same time draws off the false thumb and thereby releases the unbroken strip. The fragments are packed into the thumb, and this is replaced in position, after which the restored strip is drawn out between the thumbs and fingers of the two hands."

The Afghan Bands Trick.

Another trick which can be used to advantage for drawing room entertainments is that known as the Afghan bands. The requirements consist merely of a pair of scissors with sharp points and three or four strips of white paper, each five or six feet long and about one inch in width, pasted together at the ends, so as to form endless bands.

THE AFGHAN BANDS.

Here are the instructions: "The performer comes forward with these bands strung on his left arm. Taking them one by one in the right hand and showing that they are all separate, he lays them on a table or chair, or if he prefers it, hangs them around his neck. Then, taking one of them he makes a hole with the scissors in the centre of its width, and, handing the paper round, says: 'I didn't want the two rings separated. I wanted them linked one between the other. You couldn't do that? You evidently are not a conjuror. If you had been a conjuror, you would just have whispered softly to yourself, Aldiborontiophosphikoformio! and the result would have been quite different. See!' With these words he takes the second band, perforates it with the scissors, and divides it lengthwise like the other. Two bands are again formed, but the one is linked with the other, as b in the illustration.

"The secret lies in the making up of the paper bands. The first is a perfectly ordinary band, one end being brought fairly round and pasted on to the other. In the second case the strip of paper is twisted half round before the ends are pasted together. In the third case it is twisted fully round before the ends are joined. If yet another twist be given to it before joining, the band, when cut, will appear as D in the illustration.

"The chief point the novice has to bear in mind in preparing the bands is to have them long enough. The longer they are the less likely is the twisting of the bands tion."

The Changing Dice.

Sleight-of-hand tricks with dice have often been seen, but "Later Magic" offers some improved methods in performing them. One of these—sleight-of-hand pure and simple—was discussed in "Modern Magic," one of Prof. Hoffmann's earlier works. He discusses his improvement of his own methods as follows:

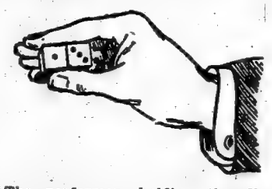

"The performer, holding the dice as shown in the illustration, was directed (in 'Modern Magic') first to exhibit the upper faces, and then (by raising the hand) the lower; then to 'change' the latter, professedly, by rubbing with the forefingers of the opposite hand, but actually by a slight upward movement of the thumb, compelling the dice to describe a half turn on their own axis, this to be done under cover of lifting the arm for the second time.

"The improvement in working consists in changing the lower faces of the dice during the first upward movement of the arm, bringing them back to their normal position as the hand descends. When the lower faces of the dice are exhibited for the second time they simply retain their position, and the performer may therefore even allow his wrist to be held and his right hand to remain perfectly motionless while he passes the forefinger over the faces of the dice to 'change' them, no further movement being required.

"Another variation in this case, in point of effect, is to suppress the points of the dice altogether, but to have them specially colored, three of the sides (one of them being that at right angles with the other two) say white, and the other three black. The working is practically the same as in the other case.

"I am indebted to Messrs. Hamley—the big London manufacturers of conjuring apparatus—for the knowledge of an ingenious expedient whereby an examined die may be made apparently to change completely from black to white, though it is in reality only of the first-named color.

The die in this case is used not in pairs, but singly. It is a neat little affair of ebony or other black wood, three-quarters of an inch square, with sunken white spots.

Changing the Colors.

"After being submitted in a casual off-hand way for examination, it is held between the forefinger and thumb on the left hand by two diagonally opposite corners, as shown in the illustration, three of its sides being thus simultaneously exposed. The performer has but to pass the finger of the opposite hand over it in an upward direction when it is seen to have changed not only points but color, being now white with black spots. Another touch of the right hand and it becomes black as before. It is immediately handed for examination; but nothing is found to explain the mystery.

"The secret lies in the fact that the solid die A is used in conjunction with a tin shell (B) which exactly fits over it, covering three of its sides. This is enameled white with black spots. After the die has been examined this is privately passed over it, and the die is arranged in the hand as shown above in such a way that only the three uncovered sides are visible.

"When the die is for a moment covered by the opposite hand it is made to perform a semi-revolution, bringing the three white faces to the front.

"When the trick is over, the die is taken in the right hand and allowed to drop out of the shell, the latter being then palmed, and the die offered for examination."

The Hat and the Glass of Wine.

One trick recently introduced by Herr Conradi of Dresden is one for beginners to form of two endless bands, the same length and looks at them sadly. This is somewhat too elaborate for an amateur to attempt, but it is so ingenious a deception that in making extracts from "Later Magic" it is impossible not to take notice of it.

To perform this trick a table of rather intricate construction is needed. A sectional view of such a table is given in the accompanying illustration: The top, A a, is of glass, about twelve inches in diameter and a third of an inch thick. It is supported by a brass column, B b, terminating at bottom in a tripod base, C c. The lower part, D d, of the column, to a height of about six inches, is double the diameter of the upper portion, and is, in fact, a hollow cylinder filled with water. The upper part of the column is likewise hollow and through it passes a slender brass rod, E e, to the upper part of which is fixed a glass disk, corresponding in diameter with that of the mouth of the glass used in the trick. The lower end of this rod terminates in a wooden plug, loosely fitting the cylinder, D d.

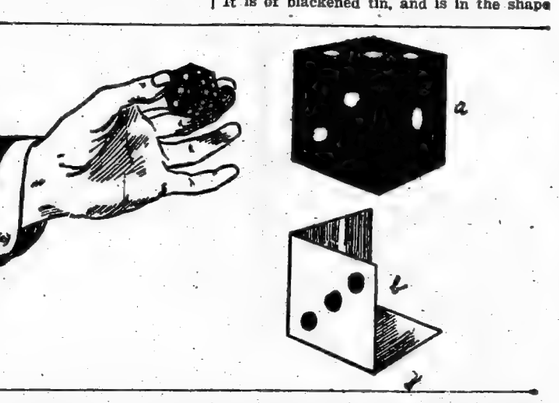

THE SPECIAL TABLE.

"There is a slot, exactly corresponding in length with the height of the glass, in one side of the tube Bb. A pin screwed at right angles into the upright rod projects through this to the extent of an inch or so, terminating in a little brass knob F. Between the knob and the side of the tube is a spring G, which, when the screw is turned, increases or diminishes the pressure of the rod against the sides of the tube and consequently the facility with which it can be moved therein.

"When the table is first seen on the stage the rod Ee is pressed down to the utmost, the disk resting flat on the table top, and so being invisible. The friction of the rod is so regulated that by placing a finger under the set screw F the disk can be readily moved upward, but will not sink down again by its own weight, though a very slight additional pressure will make it do so.

"In conjunction with the table is used a clear glass tumbler with its upper edges ground flat and having a flat lid or cover, likewise of clear glass. This is shouldered, so that when dropped upon the top of the glass it cannot shift laterally. The pressure of the air, of course, keeps this cover in position, however loosely it may fit.

"The glass is shown to the audience and marked by being sealed by any one present who has a signet ring, the performer furnishing the sealing wax. This marked glass, being filled with wine, is placed by the conjuror on the table, and a handkerchief and a tall hat are borrowed from among the audience. The glass of wine is a little in front of the glass disk, which therefore has room to rise behind it. Making the excuse that perhaps all in the audience cannot see, the conjuror moves forward the little table. In lifting it he grasps the central column, holding it very lightly immediately beneath the check screw F. The first effect of lifting the hand therefore is to force F upward, thereby elevating the disk to a level with the top of the glass. So soon, however, as F reaches its uttermost point the upward pressure of the hand operates upon the table itself, which the performer proceeds to move forward a foot or two.

"'Ah,' he says after doing this, 'I can see that some of you imagine that I have taken away the glass.'

"So saying, with his left hand he raises the handkerchief at the back, the front edge still resting on the table, and with the right hand holds up and exhibits the glass. He then replaces it, apparently in the same position, but in reality now behind the glass disk, and drops the handkerchief loosely over the latter.

"Promising to make the glass pass through the hat in full view of the audience, he places the latter crown downward on the top of the supposed glass. The extra weight on the glass disk forces it slowly downward, the water in the cylinder D d acting as a check and preventing its sinking too rapidly. When the glass disk has quite reached the level of the table the performer picks up the hat and dipping his hand into it removes and palms the glass top, and produces the glass of wine, which is identified by the seal upon it.

"In connection with tricks done with hats borrowed from persons in the audience Prof. Hoffmann explains a little illusion which has lately been introduced by some performers. Having duly "loaded" the hat they place it on a cane-bottomed chair, where it rests while a cake mixture is poured into it. No sooner, however, has this been done than, to the amusement of all present (except the owner of the hat) a stream of liquid paste is seen to trickle down from the hat through the seat of the chair and settle on the floor. The performer simulates the natural amount of distress, keeping up the agony as long as his dramatic talent will permit, but of course all comes right in the end.

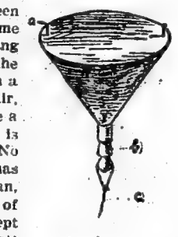

"This startling effect is produced by the aid of the little appliance shown herewith. It is of blackened tin, and is in the shape of a shallow funnel, closed at top and about three inches in outside diameter. A couple of hooks (a a) serve to attach it to the seat of the chair. The mouth, which is fairly wide, is closed by the cork, (b,) to which is attached one end of a thread, (c,) the opposite end of which is led away through a screweye fixed in the floor, to the hand of an assistant behind the scenes. The funnel is filled with a mixture of flour and water of the consistency of cream. A pull upon the thread draws out the cork with the result described."

BECAME "BROKER" FOR A DOLLAR

MAYBE you noticed," remarked William A. Brady, "that a seat on the Stock Exchange sold for $63,000 last week. That is $62,998 more than was paid for a seat the other day in the Lyric Theatre.

"But in the case up town only the man selling and the man buying are affected. For some time I noticed what seemed to me were new faces among the 'mob' in the Board of Trade scene in 'The Pit,' but there were so many of them that I wasn't sure at first, and so let the matter drop. Yesterday, however, I overheard a conversation that showed me that my surmise was correct.

"'Jack sold his seat to-day for a dollar,' said one 'broker' to another.

"'I was offered $1.10 for mine only this afternoon,' the other replied. 'We don't want to let go too cheap.'

"After hearing this much I went away and thought it over. I became convinced that my mob was slowly but surely leaving me. New and untrained men were coming in to fill the vacancies. After the work I had to break in the original mob, I was not particularly anxious to begin all over again on a new crowd. I'm now lying awake nights trying to find some way to break up the traffic in seats."

Inasmuch as the only identification the stage "brokers" have is a card with a number on it, it would seem that the lively trade in "seats" will continue so long as the demand holds out.

THE SAVING OF THE EX-ATHLETE

The Game of Squash, and Its Unique Value to the American Sportsman.

IN THE past quarter of a century the wave of enthusiasm for sport which has swept over this country from England has brought many bitterly vexed questions, but curiously enough the point at which the development of athletics in America has been on the whole most vulnerable has seldom or never been raised. It is the plight of the ex-athlete—a plight for which the remedy has only lately been found in the game of squash, which is invading city clubs and country clubs and even the backyards of private residences.

I.

For many years, about the only squash courts were in the Racquet Club, where the young bucks of racket players regarded them as the happy hunting ground of middle-aged and duffers. A few years ago the game suddenly became a fashionable fad and was taken up by country clubs. Violent as it is, it was played through the blaze of midsummer heat. There are squash courts at Tuxedo, Ardsley, the Rockaway Hunt Club, the Richmond County Country Club, and elsewhere. Private householders in the country soon began building squash courts. There is a tale, no doubt true, of a family that floated itself into society one Summer by having the only squash court in the otherwise unexceptionable community. It is in later years that the game has taken its proper place—in the city—there to be pursued as the one constantly available Winter sport. The Harvard Club is to have several squash courts in the addition it is building. Many householders have built courts in their back yards. If your neighbor has erected a long, one-story building behind his house, with arc lamps under a skylight, it is probably not—what it once was sure to be—a gallery for a private collection of pictures. Ten to one it is a squash court, and if you will watch him you will see that his face is taking a clearer tinge, his step is becoming more elastic and buoyant. He digests what he eats. Grip does not clutch him. The pneumonia microbe in his arteries is quickly slain by the gallant, clean corpuscle.

Not infrequently the city squash court is the centre of a little informal neighborhood club of young people and becomes their most constant rallying ground, for the squash habit once formed is hard to break. When the tired feeling comes, sleepless nights, indigestion, colds, or any one of the thousand natural ills that Winter flesh is heir to, the squash player runs to the telephone and does not leave it until he has got a partner for the earliest possible date. Half an hour of play, if the contestants are expert and evenly matched, will bring on a profuse perspiration and send the players sizzling into the bath. On Saturday afternoon the court is sure to be crowded from 3 till 7, and even later. Tea is served in the house, and there is a gallery of fair spectators muffled well in steamer rugs, for the chill of the court is insidious and may undo in ten minutes the good of months of regular exercise.

II.

In houses having such neighborhood squash courts there are rooms set aside for dressing and bathing. In the absence of lockers and the presence of good-fellowship there is sometimes the strangest of community ownership in sweaters, shifts, and shoes. A man watching a game was lately asked to dress and take a hand.

"I don't see how I can," he answered. "Jinks over there has on my sweater, Binks has my trousers, and Hinks is wearing out my shoes."

He was assured that there was plenty of everything up stairs, and was presently arrayed in a miscellaneous assortment of other people's clothes.

Sometimes the invasion of neighborhood squash players becomes oppressive. A couple of years ago a newly married couple built a court on the roof, and invited in their friends. The friends came and brought others. Presently the enthusiasm of the hosts waned, both as regards the game and as regards those who were turning their house into an athletic club. The moral is, look the gift squasher in the manners. Have it understood that admission among the neighborhood intimates is to be more sacredly guarded than admittance into the most select club.

It is really marvelous the sense of ownership which the invited player develops on the slightest provocation. In a certain club the host supplies unlimited squash bats and tennis balls, a spacious dressing room and bath, to say nothing of the light of six arc lamps, kept burning almost every afternoon. One man suggested, half jokingly, to another that it would be pleasant to have scales to see how much weight one was gaining or losing. A third fellow added:

"And I have suggested to Mr. —— that we might have a shower bath."

"The whole trouble would be solved," said a fourth, "if Mr. —— would only hang a slate to register kicks."

This last was ironical; but the man who wanted the shower bath never tumbled.

Not all squash players, however, are ungrateful. One squash host cherishes on the mantel of his dining room a monument the base of which is cardboard resembling marble and the figure a travesty of himself in his squash costume wielding his bat. The inscription is something like this:

"To commemorate the fame of ——, who on this spot erected and maintained a squash court for the benefit of his fellowmen and some women."

It was a joke, of course, but the sentiment was as sincere as the caricature of the host was amusing.

III.

From fourteen to twenty-two our young men are accustomed to violent exercise that in the keen competition of American life often reaches the limit of physical endurance. Heart and lungs, blood and flesh, are developed to the maximum. Then comes the plunge into business or professional activities after graduation, usually bringing a complete change of habit. The spirit of competition, to be sure, is no less keen; but it is pursued in sedentary, not physical, occupations, or at most in the feverish activities of the Street or the Stock Exchange.

What is the result? The highly developed organs of the physical being rust and disintegrate. The mind is dulled by a plethora of half-purified blood, and the disused vital tissues give lodgment to the germs of disease. As far as a man's power of routine brain work is concerned, to say nothing of creative thought, it would be better for him, for the moment, at least, if he had never accustomed himself to running, football, or rowing. As for the physical health, it is exposed to the gravest dangers. From time to time one hears of famous oarsmen and football players who succumb to typhoid or pneumonia in what should be the prime of life. The fault is not with their early athletic training, as has so often been urged, but with the lethargy of their subsequent life.

Once an athlete always an athlete; and if it is possible to evade this law, it is only by tapering off gradually, as they say in New England, from the pitch of physical development to the normal condition. In a word, it is possible to escape very damaging effects of physical training in college only by continuing for many years, if not forever, to give the physical man enough work to keep him clean and pure. The motto of the ex-athlete is, Sweat, man, or die.

This is where the rub comes in. In England, the mother of sport, the Winter is, for the most part, open and green. The grass grows soft and rank from November to April almost as from April to November. It is true that there is rain and that the night shuts down before 4. Yet no English sportsman cares much for a shower; and there are always Saturday half holidays, and many bank holidays besides. Football, both Rugby and Association, flourishes on every village common. Even the women play hockey on the grass. Hare and hounds packs course through highways and byways; there are plentiful athletic meetings; boating flourishes on the little English rivers, even though, as sometimes happens, snow is piled on the banks. If you are an aristocrat, you ride to the hounds all Winter.

In America Winter is Winter. Football ends with Thanksgiving Day. Boating cannot begin until the ice breaks up in the rivers, and even then it is the bleakest and much a sport as galley slavery. And meantime from November to April what becomes of the ex-athlete? He satisfies his physical man by eating and drinking hugely, clogging his blood and brain and overtaxing his vital organs.

IV.

This is what he used to do, at least before the advent of squash—beneficent sport with the ludicrous name! Rackets courts there have been for decades, but the little leather bullet with which the game is played is sent with such velocity by the long, swift bat or racket that even in broad daylight it is hard for the eye to calculate the angles of its swift reboundings. No combination of electric lights has ever been strong enough to make rackets possible after nightfall. And what chance has any sport in busy America that cannot be played after 4:30? Court tennis there is, to be sure, but its intricacies of chace, grille, and penthouse verge upon sacred mystery, and it takes so much room to play it that it is impossible except in clubs like the Racquet Club.

No! The humble-sounding squash is your only Winter game for busy Americans. Briefly, if not quite accurately, described, it is handball played with a tennis racket. Its full name is squashball rackets. It is played in a court half to two-thirds the size of a racket court, with a cross between a rackets bat and a tennis racket, and with a hollow rubber ball that squashes at the impact of bat or walls and therefore travels with something less than the velocity of chain lightning. In England the squash ball is usually small and of gray rubber. In America a tennis ball is oftener used because its size, and especially its white cover, make it plainer to see. Squash is rackets that can be played by electric light, and if it is inferior to rackets in rapidity and skill, it is even more prolific of sweat and physical exhilaration. A set of half an hour three times a week before dinner will keep fresh the utmost benefit of an athletic past and even create an athletic present.

JAMES SYLVESTRE.

COLLEGE GYMNASTS TO COMPETE

Nine Strong Teams Entered for the All-Around and Individual Championships This Week—Keen Fight Looked for Between Columbia, Yale, and New York University—List of Contestants.

Nine college teams will meet on Friday night in the gymnasium of the New York University, at University Heights, to contest for the intercollegiate gymnastic championship and for individual and all-around championships in the several events. Six events are to be decided—horizontal bars, side horse, flying rings, parallel bars, tumbling, and club swinging.

The teams that have entered for these contests are from Columbia, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Haverford, Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers, and the University of Minnesota. Seven of these colleges and universities will have contestants in all of the events, the University of Pennsylvania will be represented in all except the side horse, while Rutgers will compete only in the horizontal bar, rings, and club swinging.

In addition to these events, there will be a special series of gymnastic contests for the all-around intercollegiate championship, in which only the most expert men will take part. The honor was won last year by L. De Sola of Yale, but he is not in college this season, and consequently there is keen rivalry for the place among the crack gymnasts this season. Columbia, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, and the New York University will be the leading competitors for the all-around championship.

The complete list of entries from each college is:

Columbia—E. Ashley, Captain; C. A. A. Steegmuller, H. J. West, R. C. Wilson, E. B. Lyford, A. Bloch, A. E. Ring, F. H. Duncomb, W. L. Benham, T. H. Burch, Jr., E. H. Wiggin, C. T. Swart, W. F. Hills, and C. A. Stewart.

Yale—W. L. Anderson, Captain; W. H. Smith, E. C. Butler, W. R. Schneider, H. R. Wolseman, W. F. Knox, D. M. Coon, G. E. Mix, H. H. Henry, A. G. Westcott, and R. S. Frank.

Princeton—C. W. Holzhauer, L. M. Dunning, P. S. Gill, W. Wittay, F. S. Granger, C. R. Churchman, F. B. St. John, J. Grimes, and J. N. Sayre.

University of Pennsylvania—E. Krauss, P. M. Kempf, J. Schiener, F. Haust.

Haverford—J. M. S. Ewing, J. P. Edsall, A. T. Lavry, T. K. Brown, R. G. Carey, W. Carson, C. R. Haight, Captain; C. S. Lee, C. R. Haig, H. G. Burgess, and W. P. Bowbright.

Rutgers—T. A. Devan and C. P. Wilson.

Amherst—Roberts, Merchant, Pierce, Westphal, and Wheeler.

New York University—E. Stewart Peck, Captain; Carlos de Zafra, Ward C. Belcher, Archibald E. Stevenson, George S. Prochazka, Charles R. Hardy, Louis St. C. Enson, W. W. Williamson, G. W. Bartelmey, S. M. Smith, D. J. O'Brien, C. Ketcham, J. Bogert, L. St. C. Eunson, G. P. Meade, and C. Caballero.

University of Minnesota—Wallser, Strong, Haeberle, Ostwig, Tillseon, Labbitt, Woodward, Guide, Goger, and Schmidt.

The team championship is now held by the Columbia gymnasts, and many of the best men who helped to win the event last year will be seen again this week. It will be a hard fight, however, with Yale, for the latter team showed great strength in the contest with Columbia and the Quakers last Friday night, and only by securing the first three places in tumbling did Columbia win. The New York University is also stronger than a year ago and is likely to be a dangerous competitor. Yale won second team honors last year with 13 points, while the local University got third with 6 points. Columbia led easily by a total of 25 points, but even the title holders do not look for a victory this week by so large a margin.

ARMORY ATHLETIC GAMES.

Y. M. C. A. Runner Wins Championship at New West Side Meet.

R. L. Sanford, of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn ran a rather remarkable race of eight hundred and eighty yards for the Amateur Athletic Union championship at the New West Side Athletic Club games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night. It was his second effort of the season, and the easy manner in which he was defeated by George Bonhag at the Eighth Regiment games led many to believe that he would stand a poor chance against the strong field opposed to him, at the head of which was Charles Bacon, Jr., the junior champion of the A. A. U.

Sanford, however, immediately dashed into the lead after the pistol shot and never was headed. At the finish of the second lap he was ten yards ahead of Pilgrim, who was a couple of yards in front of Bacon. Sanford resisted all the efforts of Pilgrim and Bacon to overtake him and finally won by three yards. Bacon was second by a yard. The winner's time, 2:00 3-5, lowered the armory record by one and two-fifths seconds, held by Walter Kohn.

The two-mile bicycle race was an exciting contest between Devine and Beigler, the former winning by a wheel's length. Falls were numerous, but no one was hurt. The New West Side Athletic Club won the one-mile race very handily, with the West Side Y. M. C. A. second.

The banner offered to the club or organization scoring the most points during the games was won by the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Summary follows:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Arthur J. Crockett, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., (16 feet.); F. T. De Lorine, Xavier A. A., (15 feet.) second; F. H. Bevill, Yale A. A., (12 feet.) third; W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., (13 feet.) fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, Novice.—Final Heat—Won by P. M. Hubsert, New York University; Frank D. Riley, Pastime A. C., second; R. J. Wainwright, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, third; Arthur Schultz, Temple Forum, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

880-Yard Run, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by R. L. Sanford, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; Charles Bacon, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment and Greater New York Irish A. A., second; P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., third; Henry Christoffers, St. George A. C., fourth. Time—2:00 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Members of Twenty-second Regiment.—Won by C. T. Clarke, Co. A, (16 yards); Walter Kohn, Co. A, (scratch,) second; M. T. Wheeler, Co. A, (14 yards,) third; J. Bromilow, Co. I, (5 yards,) fourth. Time—0:53 1-5.

Putting Twelve-pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by John Sommerer, Jr., New West Side Athletic Club, (10 feet.) with 41 feet 3½ inches, actual; R. E. Geunbach, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) 51 feet 2 inches, second; John Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (6 feet,) 45 feet 2 inches, third; John Milton Jones, Prospect Park Y. M. C. A., (5 feet,) 45 feet 4½ inches, fourth.

Public Schoolboys' Race, 220-yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by Elmer Rudd, School No. 9; J. Brown, School No. 30, second; Edward Merrigan, School No. 77, third; Edgar Howard, School No. 5, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:27 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. G. Johns, Jr., Twenty-second Regiment, (50 yards;) F. Hamlin, Mohawk A. C., (50 yards,) second; Frederick A. Rodgers, Mott Haven A. C., (50 yards,) third; H. E. Whitney, Pastime A. C., (44 yards,) fourth. Time—2:00 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by W. E. Finley, National A. C., (24 yards;) Lawson Robertson, Greater New York I. A. A., (14 yards,) second; S. C. Northridge, Greater New York I. A. A., (16 yards,) third; C. B. Tippett, New York University, (24 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Final Heat—Won by C. S. Grace, Columbia University; John Doyle, Huntley House, second; J. L. Strawn, Central Y. M. C. A., third; T. H. Hyams, unattached, fourth. Time—1:22 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by C. P. Devine, National A. C., (90 yards;) John Beigler, Twelfth Regiment, (140 yards,) second; George Cameron, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards,) third; H. S. R. Smith, Eighth Regiment, (80 yards,) fourth. Time—4:53 3-5.

One-mile-and-a-half Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Hall, Yale University, (25 yards;) F. Lafergne, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (155 yards,) second; Harvey Cohn, Greater New York I. A. A., (20 yards,) third; R. C. Swaim, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., (130 yards,) fourth. Time—7:02 4-5.

One-mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by West Side Athletic Club, composed of R. H. Lumbis (6 yards,) M. Macks (6 yards,) R. Koch (10 yards,) O. F. Luders (6 yards,) total handicap 28 yards; West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., composed of P. J. McDowell (8 yards,) G. F. Smith (6 yards,) P. Doll, (9 yards,) A. J. Crockett (8 yards,) total handicap 32 yards, second; St. Bartholomew's A. C., composed of J. J. O'Keefe (2 yards,) W. Horner (2 yards,) F. Breslin (2 yards,) W. Hornidge (2 yards,) total handicap 8 yards, third. Time—3:32.

New York Automobilists Meet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 19.—The first annual meeting of the Directors of the New York State Automobile Association was held here to-day. Those present were Emerson Brooks and A. R. Pardington of New York; H. H. Mandy, Utica; Harry S. Woodworth, Rochester; President W. W. Hotchkiss and Augustus Knoll of Buffalo; S. C. Tallman, Auburn, and Hurlbut W. Smith and Secretary-Treasurer F. H. Elliott of this city.

The reports of the officers showed an enrollment of 1,500 since the incorporation of the club in December last. Judge Hotchkiss was re-elected President, Oliver A. Quayle Vice President, and F. H. Elliott Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW RECORD FOR YALE.

Relay Team Credited with Lowering Mark in Two-Mile Relay Race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Yale won the two-mile relay race at the Seventy-fourth Regiment indoor meet to-night, defeating teams from Cornell, Pennsylvania, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association. The last three finished in the order named. The time for the distance, 7:59, is said to establish a new record for both indoor and outdoor relay racing at the distance. The previous indoor record was 8:09 4-5, made by Yale at Madison Square Garden. F. B. Parsons of Yale covered a half mile in the remarkably fast time of 1:54 3-5. Yale's team was made up of E. J. Clapp, Captain; J. Cates, S. Burnap and F. B. Parsons.

THREE FORMIDABLE GYMNASTIC TEAMS FOR COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

BENNINGS RACE MEETING

First of The Jockey Club Tracks Opens on Thursday.

MANY STEEPLECHASE EVENTS

New Orleans and California Racers at Washington—Good Showing of Two-Year-Olds.

With the opening of the meeting of the Washington Jockey Club at Bennings next Thursday the season of sport on The Jockey Club tracks will commence. It marks the inauguration of a season that will continue through December, when, at the same course, the last of the Eastern races will be run. Never before has there been more promise at the beginning of a season. Most of the stakes have been materially increased in value, and prosperity is stamped everywhere in the Eastern racing world.

A Winter of unheard-of severity has placed the Eastern horses under a considerable disadvantage in the early racing at Bennings, but with a full realization of the difficulty in fitting their charges, many of the trainers some weeks ago moved their establishments to the course at Washington, and have made up for lost time in sending them along nicely. Other shipments were made from Winter quarters in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Carolina, and the Bennings course has had from 200 to 300 racers in active preparation for some time. The latest arrivals have come from New Orleans and California, and there is a new importance to the meeting in the high-class of the horses engaged.

In the Bennings Spring handicaps there are seventy nominations, and with few exceptions the candidates are already on the ground and close to racing condition. Others will arrive to-morrow, and it is promised that the stake will bring out a particularly large field. The first of the two handicaps marks the opening of the meeting. It is at six furlongs, and last year was won by W. C. Daiy's Himself, who is among the eligibles this year. Opinion now is that the horses from New Orleans will have more of an advantage in the matter of condition than ever before, but this is a disputed point, and several of the eligibles from the East give every promise of being sharp contenders for popular favor at post time.

One feature of particular interest in this opening of the season is the liberal provision that has been made for the cross-country horses. In the nine days of racing, for which the programme has already been issued, there are no less than eight steeplechases announced.

In the matter of two-year-old races the programme book is also well equipped and several of the big stables that have previously reserved the first effort for the tracks about New York will send candidates to the post. In this division John E. Madden is one of the most important additions. Mr. Madden will commence his season at the Bennings course, and already has an extensive stable, mostly youngsters, on the grounds.

Cornell Faculty Bars Two Students.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 19.—Because in recent hockey games with Yale and Columbia Capt. Ellis and Manager Armstrong of the Cornell hockey team allowed a student who had been dismissed from the university to play on the team under an assumed name, the Captain and manager were to-day disqualified by the University Faculty from representing Cornell in any branch of athletics.

CRESCENTS AT THE TRAPS.

A. G. Southworth in Good Form and Carries Off the Honors.

With only one more shooting day remaining before the close of the regular season, the clay target contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn indulged in a good afternoon's sport at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday. A trophy shoot at twenty-five targets had the unusual number of nineteen contestants, including nearly all the best marksmen of the club. The honors went to A. G. Southworth, who was in excellent form, his actual performance being twenty-four breaks. His nearest competitors were Erskine H. Lott and T. W. Stake, each being credited with a total of twenty-three breaks.

RACING ENDS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Mauser Won the New Louisiana Stake All the Way.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The racing season of 1903-04 wound up here to-day in dismal weather. The track was very heavy. The feature of the card was the New Louisiana Stake, usually a four-mile race, but run to-day at a mile and a quarter. Mauser was a strong favorite, and getting off in front, made all the running and lasted just long enough to beat Rainland by a head. Foxy Kane and Tancred were the other winning favorites.

The Stewards to-day restored J. F. Grefer to all privileges, rescinded the suspension of the mare Calcutta, and ordered the acceptance of the entries of J. J. Gilmore. They also ordered the suspension of Albert F. Matthews from all privileges of the turf. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Maritana, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, won; Allista, 110, (J. Matthews,) 2 to 1, second; Luralighter, 115, (W. F. Hicks,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Josette, Miss Gould, Second Sight, Lady Contrary, Lady Free Knight, Neither One, and Gracious also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Santa Teresa, 101 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, won; Potente, 107, (J. Matthews,) 5 to 1, second; Dr. Carrick, 113½, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Henry of Franstamar, Tycoderoga, Dorothy Osborne, Jove, Sea Lion, Whitmore, and Fearful also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lady Radnor, 106 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 10 to 1, won; Sharp Bird, 111, (Calvit,) 9 to 1, second; Extralaw, 95, (Livingston,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Responsive, Our Lillie, Caterpillar, Hopeful Miss, Bride, Tom Collins, and Legation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—New Louisiana Stake; one mile and a quarter. Mauser, 95 pounds, (Livingston,) 9 to 5, won; Rainland, 108, (T. Dean,) 4 to 1, second; Gravina, 112, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, third. Time—2:13. Hymettus, Conundrum, and The Regent also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Foxy Kane, 110 pounds, (Robbins,) 3 to 5, won; Katie Powers, 94, (J. Hennessy,) 8 to 1, second; St. Tammany, 103, (Shilling,) 18 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Harmckis, Optional, and Malster also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tancred, 116 pounds, (Livingston,) 9, to 5, won; Moderator, 108, (Lynn,) 30 to 1, second; Midshipman, 86, (Crimmins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Deer Hunter, Alcom R., Arden, Lee King, Bourke Cockran, Uranium, Antagonist, and Aules also ran.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Frank Regan will arrive at Aqueduct to-day with a shipment of racers from California. In the lot, both Dick Turpin and Oarsman have liberal stake engagements, commencing with the meeting of the Queens City Jockey Club. This is the first shipment from the coast, most of the stables on the other side of the Rockies having decided to race at Bennings before shipping to New York.

The Harlem Jockey Club claims the record for stake nominations in the West, having received 1,062 entries for its twelve stakes. The three big stakes are the $15,000 Harlem National, with 112 entries; the Twentieth Century, with 118, and the M. Lewis Clark, with 97. Altogether, a remarkably good showing.

Open weather yesterday brought out most of the horses training on the Long Island tracks, and it was one of the busiest days the trainers have thus far had. Although the mud at both Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay was deep, the tracks were thoroughly safe. McChesney of the E. E. Smathers string was one of the stars of the day at Gravesend, while Tom Welsh had Major Daingerfield and Hurstbourne in stiff galloping exercises. All the two-year-olds of the Welsh lot were also sent along smartly.

WOMEN IN FENCING BOUTS

New York Team Wins Tri-City Cup at Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS A CLOSE SECOND

Miss Stinson and Miss Terry Tie for Highest Individual Honors—Many Close Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Women fencers from New York, Annapolis, and this city met here to-day in a contest for the Tri-City Cup offered by a number of fencers in this city. The women from the New York Fencers' Club won the trophy after a close competition, leading Annapolis by 2½ points.

The bouts between the fair wielders of the foils were watched with interest by a large assemblage, in which the United States Navy was well represented.

New York was represented by Mrs. George Ethridge, Miss Margaret Stinson, and Miss Cornelia V. R. Delafield; Annapolis by Miss May Randall and Miss Frances Terry, while the Misses Violet Niles, Bertha Pollock, and Elizabeth Dryden formed the Philadelphia team.

Twenty-one bouts of four minutes each were fought. So close was the foil play of several of the fair fencers that a number of ties had to be run off. There was a tie for first honors for the best individual score between Miss Stinson and Miss Terry, each of whom won four bouts. Miss Terry, who is the daughter of Prof. Nathaniel Terry of the Naval Academy, was the youngest contestant, and her excellent foil play constantly called forth applause even from the friends of her opponents. She was disarmed but once and succeeded in winning the bout in which it occurred.

When the final clash of foils resounded through the room and the eager women gathered around to learn the result of the competition the officials' score showed that the New York team had 9½ bouts to their credit; Annapolis had 7, and Philadelphia, 4½, the half point being a tie between Miss Pollock and Miss Delafield.

T. A. Hawkins of New York refereed the bouts, and the judges were Lieut. A. W. Johnson, United States Army, and Naval Constructors J. W. Powell, H. M. Gleason, and J. E. Bailey.

Pinkerton Wins Santa Monica Stakes.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19.—Schreiber's colt Pinkerton to-day won the Santa Monica Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs, doing the distance in 1:02 from last position at the start, and winning by two lengths ahead of Airship.

Annapolis Won at Baseball.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19.—The Navy baseball team opened the season to-day by defeating Gallaudet College by a score of 21 runs to 5. Loose fielding, poor pitching, and poor batting on the part of both teams characterized the game. The batteries were: Navy—Needham, Hughes, and Van Aukin, (pitchers,) and Stiles and Symington, (catchers.) Gallaudet—Nugir and Curtis, (pitchers,) and Jackson, (catcher.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises. 6:06	Sun sets.... 6:11	Moon sets. 9:39

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.. 9:25	Gov. Isl'd... 9:40	H. Gate.. 11:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.. 9:47	Gov. Isl'd.. 10:01	H. Gate.. 11:45

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germania, Naples	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Mars, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prince Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seguranca, Colon	6:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Cedric, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, Ciudad, Bolivar, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	10:00 A. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Rosalind, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 8:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines, via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Melbourne Feb. 20, Sydney Feb. 22, Auckland Feb. 26, and Honolulu March 8 reached San Francisco on the Sonoma and are due here this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 20.

Barcelona, Hamburg, March 5.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 19.
Norge, Christiansand, March 4.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Philadelphia, Southampton, March 12.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 3.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

El Cid, Galveston, March 15.
Mesaba, London, March 10.
Zeeland, Antwerp, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk, March 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 15.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 16.
Liguria, Gibraltar, March 12.
Maracaibo, La Guayre, March 6.

Arrived.

Campania, Liverpool, March 12.
La Savoie, Havre, March 12.
Yumuri, Cienfuegos, March 12.
Nugoma, Guanica, March 11.
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, March 10.
City of Macon, Savannah, March 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 16.
Seneca, Tampico, March 9.

Sailed.

Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Graf Waldersee, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
Arizonan, for San Francisco, Seattle, &c.
Umbria, for Liverpool.
Minneapolis, for London.
Larimer, for Port Arthur, Texas.
St. Paul, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
Kroonland, for Antwerp.
Buenos Aires, for Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.
Pretoria, for Bermuda.
Josef di Giorgio, for Gibara.
Hohenzollern, for Genoa and Naples.
Col. E. L. Drake, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Philadelphia, for San Juan, &c.
Corinthian, for Glasgow.
Morro Castle, for Havana.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Alleghany, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
Llandaff City, for Bristol.
El Alba, for New Orleans.
El Siglo, for Galveston.
Curityba, for Matanzas, Cardenas, &c.
Athos, for Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.
Navahoe, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 19, 9:30 P. M., southwest, cloudy; light breeze.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Pomeranian, at Glasgow, March 18.
China, at Yokahama, March 19.
Indrawadi, at Kobe, March 19.
Grosser Kurfuerst, at Gibraltar, March 18.
Philadelphia, at London, March 17.
Sicilian Prince, at Naples, March 17.
Exeter City, at Bristol, March 18.
Logician, at Liverpool, March 18.
Manchester, at Manchester, March 18.
Isle de Panay, at Barcelona, March 16.
Manhattan, at Bremen, March 17.
Maygrove, at Helovet, March 17.
Oldfield, at Rouen, March 17.
Otanez, at Rotterdam, March 17.
Roma, at Naples, March 17.
Sailor Prince, at Rosario, Feb. 22.
Tiberius, at Hongkong, March 16.
Norman Prince, at East London, March 17.
Tudor Prince, at Cape Town, March 17.
Peninsular, at Fayal, March 19.
New York, at Plymouth, March 19.

Sailed.

Finland, from Antwerp, March 19.
Gaditano, from Bilbao, March 15.
Phoebus, from Cuxhaven, March 16.
Moltke, from Cherbourg, March 18.
Iris, from Shields, March 18.
Mara Kolb, from Calais, March 18.
Trinidad, from Bermuda, March 19.
La Gascogne, from Havre, March 19.
St. Louis, from Southampton, March 19.
Chesapeake, from London, March 17.
Florence, from London, March 17.
Sarmatian, from Glasgow, March 18.
Armenian, from Liverpool, March 19.
Potsdam, from Rotterdam, March 19.
St. Louis, from Cherbourg, March 19.
Tropic, from Buenos Aires, Feb. 24.
Hildebrand, from Barbados, March 18.
Columbia, from Moville, March 19.

Passed.

Rhein, the Lizard, for Bremen, March 19.
St. Andrew, Prawle Point, for Antwerp, March 19.
West Point, Scilly, for London, March 19.
New York, Scilly, for Southampton, March 19.
Totmes, Dover, for San Francisco, March 18.
Beynon, Sayres, for Singapore, March 18.
Monat, Gibraltar, for Baltimore, March 8.
Alexandra, Dunnett Head, for Copenhagen, March 19.
Prins Willem I., Ponta Ferraris, for Amsterdam, March 19.
Strabo, Prawle Point, for Rotterdam, March 19.
Yanariva, the Lizard, for Amsterdam, March 19.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 FLATBUSH AVENUE, JUNCTION FULTON STREET.

Easter Cards in pleasing variety. Peerless Paper Patterns for April.

Store opens Mondays at 8 o'clock. Other days at 8:30.

Monday's Silk Specials.

Crepe de Chine, in a great variety of colors and white, 24 inches wide; an actual 79c. quality, at..... 59c

Black Taffeta Silk, 27 inches wide, regular 85c. quality, at..... 67c

Black Peau de Soie, 27 inches wide, regularly 95c., at..... 67c

Embroideries.

Best Values Ever Shown.

Fine nainsook and cambric Edgeings, with insertions to match, up to 10 inches wide, that have been 25c. to 75c. per yard, will be on sale to-morrow at prices ranging from

9c. to 35c.

None C. O. D.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week **March 22d and 23d,** we will place on exhibition the choicest representations of the very finest **European & American Millinery.** It will be the most comprehensive **Millinery Opening** we have ever made. Distinctive style and refinement characterize every model—whether from abroad or from our own workrooms.

The New Spring Dress Goods

To which we invite your attention comprise the very finest qualities and best styles imported. There is an almost endless variety of weaves and shades. The handsomest soft, clinging textures, in a great diversity of evening and street shades, the richest fabrics for tailor made gowns and separate skirts.

In Imported Colored Silk and Wool.

Crepe Chiffon..... $1.00
Barege Eolienne..... $1.00 and $1.50
Crepe de Paris. $1.00, $1.50, $1.75
Rice Flaked Eolienne, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
Chiffon Cloth..... $1.50 and $1.75
Voile de Chine, $1.25, $1.75, $1.95.

Imported Colored Wool Fabrics.

Chiffon Gauze..... 98c
Voiles and Etamines.. 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.50
Lace figured Voiles. $1.00
Rice Baked Voiles.. $1.35
Wool Velling and Crepelines, 39c., 59c. & 75c
Wool Voiles.. 39c. & 49c

For Tailor Made Gowns.

Mannish Checks, $1.25 and..... $1.50
Scotch Tweeds..... $2.25
Heather Mixtures, $1.00 $1.25 and.... $1.50
Bourette Tweeds, 79c., $1.00 and.... $1.25
Shepherd Checks, 69c., 79c., $1.00 & $1.25
Covert Cloth, $2.50 and $3.50

Mohairs & Sicilians English Make.

Melange Check Sicilians, $1.25 and.... $1.50
Boutonne Nub Sicilians $1.25 and.... $1.50
Mannish stripe Sicilians, $1.50 and.... $1.95
Check and Plaid Mohairs, 75c., 79c. and.... 85c
Changeant Mohair.... 50c

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Of the very best and choicest weaves. Chiffon Voiles, Chiffon Eoliennes, Chiffon Grenadines, Crepe de Paris, Embroidered Etamines, Lansdowne Cheviots, Armures, etc., in great variety. To-morrow's special: Black all wool Crepe de Paris, 44 inches wide, regularly $1.25, to-morrow..... 79c

Special: Imported Black Broadcloth, the Splendid $3.00 Quality, for $2.00.

52 inches wide—a highly lustrous surface—jet black only. Used exclusively by high class dressmakers.

Our Spring Importation of **I. & R. Morley's Superior English Hosiery,**

In cotton, lisle thread and silk, is replete with the most attractive styles we have ever shown.

Two special values to-morrow:

I. & R. Morley's fast black lisle thread lace ankle Stockings, for women, worth 75c., at..... 50c

I. & R. Morley's fast black cotton Half Hose, medium weight, double soles, spliced heels..... 25c

None C. O. D.

DISTRICT SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

C. M. Daniels, a Seventeen-Year-Old Lad, Wins Metropolitan Honors in Two Events, Making New Record for 440 Yards—Yale Defeats Columbia in Water Polo.

C. M. Daniels, a seventeen-year-old school boy and a member of the New York Athletic Club, made a remarkable performance in the swimming championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at the New York Athletic Club last night, winning every event in which he competed, including the championship at 220 and at 440 yards, and making a new American record of 6:02 4-5 in the latter race. The former record was 6:05 4-5, made by Daniels, who now holds the records from 300 to 440 yards.

Daniels also swam 500 yards in 6:52, which is within two-fifths of a second of the American record of 6:51 3-5, made by Schaeffer, and he won the club relay race for his team. All his victories were won, not only with apparent ease, but by surprisingly wide margins, his lead at the finish of the 440-yard event being over 100 yards, or two complete laps of the tank.

Next to Daniels's remarkable showing the most interesting contests were the intercollegiate events, which resulted in the downfall of the Columbia swimmers after four years of aquatic supremacy. In the water polo match for the intercollegiate championship, Yale won from Columbia by the score of 5 to 2, which was a great surprise, and a cause of severe financial loss to the Columbia contingent, who had backed the hitherto invincible team very heavily. In the intercollegiate relay race, Columbia suffered an even worse defeat, being beaten by both Yale and Pennsylvania.

The plunging for distance resulted in a victory for E. H. Adams of the New York Athletic Club, who made 62 feet 6 inches on his third trial. His first two attempts were 57 feet 6 inches and 56 feet, respectively. G. W. Van Cleaf was second, with 61 feet, and W. E. Dickey, the club champion, was third, with 59 feet. Summary.

100-Yard Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union Championship.—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club; J. W. Spencer, New York Athletic Club, second; J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—1:06.

Plunging for Distance, Metropolitan Championship, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by E. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club, with 62 feet 6 inches; George W. Van Cleaf, New York Athletic Club, second, with 61 feet; W. E. Dickey, New York Athletic Club, third, with 59 feet.

250-Yard Relay Race, New York Athletic Club Championship, Teams of Five, Each to Swim 50 Yards.—Won by team composed of Crane, Adams, Handley, Kitching, and Daniels; team composed of Spencer, Bratton, Van Cleaf, Lawrence, and Goodwin, second; team composed of Ruddy, E. Wenck, Wahle, Hesser, and Ruberl, third. Time—2:32 4-5.

440-Yard Metropolitan Championship, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club; L. de B. Handley, New York Athletic Club, second; D. H. Bratton, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—6:02 2-5.

250-Yard Relay, intercollegiate championship, teams of five men. Each man to swim 50 yards—Won by Yale team, composed of Damon, Johnson, Hill, Rogers, and Meigs; Pennsylvania team, composed of McCarey, Adams, Pearce, Cowlishaw, and Weeks, second; Columbia team, composed of Halpin, Clark, Trubenach, Putnam, and Camp, third. Time—2:38.

220 Yards, Metropolitan Championship Amateur Athletic Union—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York Athletic Club, second; E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York Athletic Club, third. Time—2:50 2-5.

The line-up:

Yale, 5.	Position.	Columbia, 2.
Neal	Centre	Halpin
Cooke	Forward	Camp
Curtis, L. Lucas	Forward	Trubenach
Naething, C. Lucas	Half back	Schoenfeld
Reid	Goal	Alexander
Nuha	Goal	Thorpe

Goals for Yale—Cooke, (3,) L. Lucas, C. Lucas. Goals for Columbia—Camp, Trubenach.

A. A. U. Arranging World's Fair Sports.

The Championship Games Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held a meeting yesterday at the New York Athletic Club to make final arrangements for the events at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Those present were Walter H. Liginger, President, Milwaukee Athletic Club; E. E. Babb, Boston Athletic Association; Thomas F. Riley, Cambridge Athletic Association; Harry McMillan, Atlantic Athletic Association; Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the committee, and John J. O'Connor, Western Association. The committee will be in session several days, and propose to make final arrangements for the entire year.

Robert C. Kammerer, the representative of the German Government to the Olympic Games, presented a petition stating that it was the desire of Dr. Gebgardt, Chairman of the German Olympic Committee, to have the swimming championships held in the early part of September, and no doubt the committee will comply with the request and hold the events the first week in September, the 5th, 6th, and 7th.

WORLD'S RECORD IN SHOT PUT.

Ralph Rose Beats Old Record by 1 Foot 1½ Inches.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 19.—The University of Michigan freshman shot-putter, Ralph Rose, again demonstrated his powerful ability to-night by smashing the world's record for the 12-pound shot by one foot one and one-half inches. The feat was accomplished at the meet between the Michigan freshmen and the Detroit University School teams.

Rose hurled the shot a distance of 56 feet 3½ inches, and apparently had considerable strength to spare.

Up to to-night the world's record had been held by J. R. Gray, who in 1892 put the 12-pound shot 55 feet 2 inches.

Columbia in Olympic Basket Ball.

Harry A. Fisher, manager of the Columbia basket ball team, announced yesterday that the college team, the intercollegiate champions, will compete in three championship contests at the Olympic sports at St. Louis. As members of the Earl Hall Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the team will take part in the championship class for the Young Men's Christian Association, which will be played July 13 and 14. The Olympic championship will be contested July 15 and 16. On July 18 and 19 the National college championships will be played.

The men who will make the trip are Francis L. O'Connell, Captain and centre; Harry A. Fisher and Bernard R. Von Sholly, forwards; Marcus L. Hurley and A. Rogers, guards, as well as C. D. Trubenbach, T. H. Allen, and C. W. Cuthel, substitutes.

CONTESTANTS IN METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING MEET.

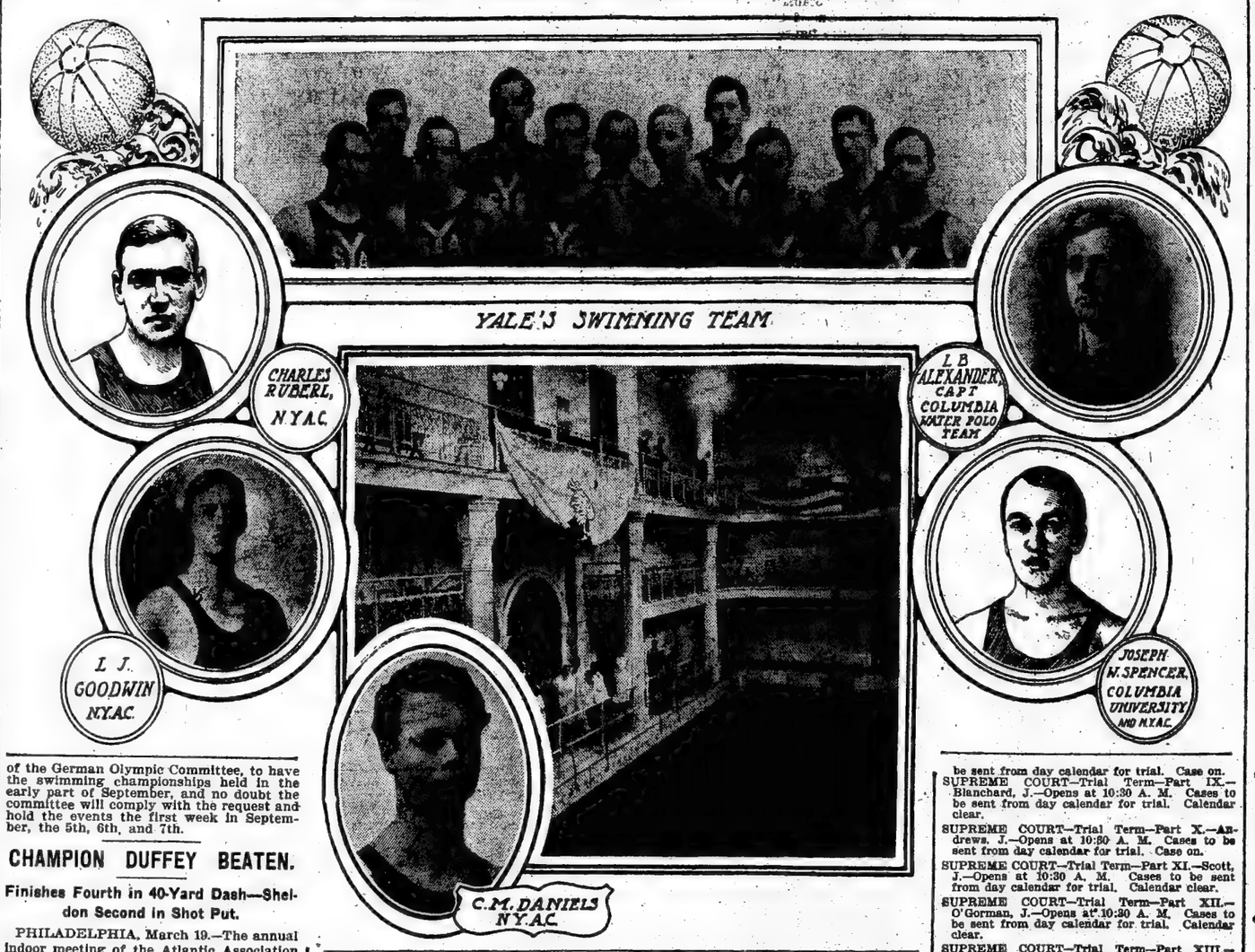

CHAMPION DUFFEY BEATEN.

Finishes Fourth in 40-Yard Dash—Sheldon Second in Shot Put.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The annual indoor meeting of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was held here to-night. Arthur Duffey, the Georgetown University sprinter, finished fourth in the forty-yards dash, which was won by Hammer, of the University of Pennsylvania, with Davis of Pennsylvania second, and Langfeld of Pennsylvania third. Time, .04:4-5. Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club, was defeated in the shot-put by Boyd, of Pennsylvania. Boyd, who had a handicap of 4 feet 8 inches, put the shot an actual distance of 41 feet. Sheldon's put was 44 feet 7 inches.

NEW YORK, (N.,) 12; BIRMINGHAM, 7

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 19.—Pitcher Leon Ames, who was discovered by Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals last season, had a busy time during the five innings he pitched in to-day's exhibition game between the New Yorks and the local Southern League team. While the visitors won by the goodly measure of 12 to 7 tallies, Ames fell from grace. He has been showing great speed in the practice and was warned not to cut loose too soon, but he could not resist speeding when the local players began to hit freely, consequently he is suffering to-night from a sore arm. Taylor, who succeeded him in the sixth inning was at his best. After his first inning when he gave a base on balls it was a case of the one two three order. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BIRMINGHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown rf	2	1	1	0	0	Duffy, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Bresnah'n,3bl	3	1	2	0		Smith, rf	2	1	2	0	0
McGann, lb.l	0	8	1	0		Lynch, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Merkes, lf	1	1	1	0		Millerick, c.2	2	3	2	1	0
McCorm'k,cf.l	2	2	0	0		Alexand'r,2b	0	1	3	0	
Dahlen, ss	2	2	4	4	1	Tamsett, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Gilbert, 2b	1	0	1	2	1	McConnell,lf	0	0	6	1	0
Warner, c	1	0	6	2	0	Wheeler, lb	0	0	8	2	4
Bowerman,c.l	0	3	0	0		Blackburn,p.l	1	0	1	2	
Ames, p	0	0	0	1	0	McGill, p	0	0	1	1	0
Taylor, p	0	1	0	0							
*Duhn	1	0	0	0	0	Total	7	6	23	12	7
Total	12	10	27	12	2						

*Batted for Ames in the fifth inning.
†McCormick called out for interference.

New York	1	0	2	0	2	2	5	0	0	—12
Birmingham	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	— 7

First base by errors—New York, 4; Birmingham, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Birmingham, 2. First base on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Taylor, 1; off Blackburn, 4. Struck out—By Ames, 5; by Taylor, 1; by Blackburn, 2. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, 2; Lynch, Alexander. Stolen bases—McCormick, Brown, Bresnahan, Dahlen. Hit by pitche—By Black burn, 1. Wild pitches—Blackburn, 1. Passed balls—Warner, Umpire—George Wood. Time of game—Two hours.

NEW YORK, (A.,) 5; ATLANTA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The New York Americans played their second game with the Atlanta Southern League team this afternoon, winning by a score of 5 to 0. Powell was in fine form, not allowing a hit; Wolfe was found for three singles. The feature of the game was a home run by Beville in the fourth, when he put the ball over right field fence. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ATLANTA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Hayes, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Fultz, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Thoney, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Mellor, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Unglaub, ss	0	1	2	2	2	Morse, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
And'son, lf	0	1	2	1	0	Hols'wth,ss	0	0	1	4	0
Williams,2b	0	0	1	4	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	4	0	1
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	15	0	0	Cargo, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Beville, c	1	1	2	2	0	McCay, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0	Hardy, p	0	0	0	2	1
Wolfe, p	0	0	0	2	0	Cribbens, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Torrence, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	5	6	27	14	2	Total	0	3	24	15	4

Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Home run—Beville. Two-base hit—Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Unglaub, McCay. Struck out—Cribbens, 1; Torrence, 2; Powell, 3. Base on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Hardy, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Torrence and Cribbens.

New Baseball Coach for Columbia.

Columbia has secured a baseball coach for the season in place of Howard Earle, manager of the Ilion team of the New York State League, who has been ill for some time. The new coach is J. H. Siegle, also of the Ilion team, who has a reputation as a pitcher and outfielder. Siegle took hold of the candidates yesterday afternoon, devoting especial attention to the twirlers. The pitching department is one which needs extra attention. Siegle expects to get good results with William R. Tyler and Harry A. Grant, both of last year's 'Varsity team, and L. R. Del Rio and H. G. Cannon of the 1906 class team. Besides these, there are two new men of great promise—W. A. Callaghan and A. Saunders. The former, who played on the hockey team this past Winter, is a Canadian, who pitched at McGill University, and Saunders played at Phillips-Andover Academy and at the University of Maine.

The first game will be with Pratt Institute on March 30.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

90—Phillips vs tug R B Little
98—Jones vs tug N Y C No 2
21—McLaren vs S S Armstor
48—In re Old Dominion S S Co
49—In re Clyde S S Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges
6361—Isaac Kahn
6653—Isabelle F Nye
6347—Emma L Chamberlin
6506—Fred T Dall
6617—Gundlach & Koch
6702—John F Reilly
6694—Walter W Myers
6715—Benno L Zander
6698—Geo F Tremain
6718—Charles H Storm
6685—Eugene Christian
6354—Wolf Buch
6719—Herman C Hilmers
6455—Courtin & Golden
6196—Thos J Finney
6713—Frank W Weiss
6016—Judson E Cleveland
6408—Frank Forman
6150—Leopold Pincus
Cases under objection
6397—James J Sullivan
6434—Samuel Sagin
6155—Weinreb & Merker
Adjourned cases
6432—Samuel Kurland
6612—Nathan Frank
6512—Tobias Korn
6624—Chas Winkler
6023—Tillie Cohen
6410—Morris Robinson
5842—F W Rockfellow
Involuntary cases
6733—Metcalf & Potter
6722—Baxter & Co
Motions
In re J A Goodrich & Co
In re Benedict Reis
In re Godel Kurasch
In re James F Brown & Co
In re A B Baxter & Co
In re Emil Scherr
In re Lazarus Rosenblum
In re Chas Altschul
In re Wm Brager.
In re S J Minkuce & Brother
In re Bolton Bros. (2)
In re Jacob Malino
In re M Robinson (2)
In re U H Wolfstein
In re McConnell Mfg Co
In re Nathan Schlessel
In re McNaboe vs Seager et al
In re A J Bernstein
In re A B Baxter & Co, (2)
In re Emil Moses
In re Zeltner Brew Co
In re C L Settis & Co
In re Grissler & Sons
In re McBride & Co
In re Harris & Son
In re Wm A Johanus
In re Dresser & Co
In re B & M Cohen
In re Nathan Burenstein
In re Edward Lang
In re Abraham Feldman
In re Isaac Monheit
In re Standard Construction R Co
In re Arthur H Page
In re Mikael Samuel
In re Willcox & Hamblin
In re Nash vs Kahn, (2)
In re Chas H Hamilton
In re Jacob Limbacher, (2)
In re Zerner Bros
In re Nash vs Kahn
In re Sternglanz & Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Merriam vs Merriam
2—Steinmann vs Worthington
3—Furniss vs Furniss
4—City of New York vs Gaffney
5—Cowles vs Cowles
6—Welsh vs Int R T Co
6½—Same vs same
7—Norton vs Brennan
8—Veckmann vs Kirschbaum
9—Gen Elec Co vs Sire
10—Friedman vs Shimko
11—Reisler vs Silbermintz
12—Wilson vs Flint
13—Groarke vs Laemmle
14—Cullinan vs Santora
15—In re Smyth
16—Sanders vs People's Co-op Ice Co
17—Tuff vs Ockendon
18—Jerome vs Jerome
19—Same vs same
20—Touhey vs Logue
21—Kip vs Hollingsworth
22—In re William A Avis & Co
23—Met Life Ins Co vs Hotchkiss
24—Metzger vs Cennon
25—Reilly vs Schwab
26—Mayer vs same
27—Safowitz vs Moss
28—Tauscher vs Graff
29—In re McGuire
30—In re Devine
31—In re Fuller
32—Vermeule vs Kinney
33—Sterno vs Moore
34—Rosinskey vs Rosinsky
35—Crawford vs Rohner
36—McRoy vs Byrnes
37—People, &c, vs Ger Am R E T G Co
38—Delanzy vs Platt
39—In re Morris Av
40—Shepard vs Shepard
41—Blum vs Whitney
42—Arnstein vs Littman
43—Lopez vs samie
44—Bowers vs Male
45—Maxwell vs Bergman
46—G F Lee Coal Co vs Meeker
47—Merc Nat Bank vs Sire
48—McElligott vs Ocean SS Co
49—In re Parker
50—Colton vs Silberstein
51—Bankers' Money Order Association vs Nachod
52—In re Edison Co of Brooklyn
53—In re Westchester Lighting Co
54—Same
55—In re Welsbach Ltg Co
56—In re N Y & N J Globe Gas Light Co
57—N Y Edison Co vs Monroe
58—Same vs same
59—Brush Co vs same
60—United, &c, Co vs same
61—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Bank St)
62—Emerson Drug Co vs Hanson Granule Co
63—Raymond vs Nat Pyrogranit Co
64—Checkman vs Bennett & Gompper Co
65—Casagrande vs Green
66—Muller vs Muller
67—Schwarz vs Ronner
68—Wilmerding vs Roberts
69—Kennedy vs Solomon
70—McMahon vs City of New York
71—Tracey vs Lynch
Preferred causes
4582—People ex rel Rothschild vs Wells
4569—Ogden vs Brandt
4380—Coleman vs Towney
2941—City of N Y vs Gaffaney
4793—People ex rel. Cent Union Gas Co vs Wells
4805—Nesbit vs Knowlton-Hall Co
4792—Schultz vs Schultz
4770—Bruce vs Hunecke
4663—Union Dime Sav Inst vs Bigley
4657—Bigley vs Hidden
4744—Culver vs Culver
General calendar.
1565—Grab vs Oussani
4048—Rosen vs Berger
4057—Moran vs Salomon
3373—Fernschild vs Fernaschild
3186—Hasberg vs Moss
2952—Heyman vs Heyman
3338—R M Haan & Co vs Robert
2786—Levine vs Sidman
3456—Hubener vs Shiels
3624—McCreedy vs Caledonian Oil Co
2394—Clothier vs Gorman
647—Lilienthal vs
Lesser vs Nolan
3745—Schulhafer vs Kleinfeld
2721—Reimer vs Boice vs Jones
2963—Boice vs Jones
2081—Ehrenhaus vs Levy
3749—Wilcox vs Equit Life Assur Society
4043—Egerton vs Davis
3331—Williamson vs Dutton
2980—Nesbit vs Braker
2183—Moses vs Underwood
3641—Reich vs Abrahamson
2223—Ericksen vs Ericksen
2202—Underwood vs Underwood
3842—Bullowa vs Bloomingdale
3496—Angel Con Mining Co vs Hathaway
3088—Sibley vs Sibley
4120—Ludwig vs N Y Telephone Co
4024—Buckley vs Buckley
4312—Stanziani vs Giovanni
4318—Eissle vs Sanders
4362—Atlanta Press vs Wells
4363—U S Trust Co vs Schneider

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

Chas Devruono, alias Charles Mitchell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14386—Ziegler vs Friedman
14849—Steinberg vs Wolf
14876—Jaffer vs Grant
14004—Graham vs Em
14755—Banks Law Pub Co vs City of N Y
Indus Sav Bank
14541—Rossman & Bracker Co vs Parsons
13733—City Trust, Safe Dep, &c, Co vs Weed
14663—Curtis & Von Bermuth Mfg Co vs Wentz
14209—Kimball vs Nat Nickel Co
14724—Ger-Amer Bk vs Mills
14826—Jewett vs Kuper
14498—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

4811—Fixman vs Toplitz
5509—Dickerson vs same
5388—Algie vs Met St Ry Co
5510—Same vs same
4705—Hanamann vs Met St Ry Co
5521—Grueninger vs same
5321—Fox vs N Y C & H R R Co
5538—Swartz vs same
5343—Conklin vs Met St Ry Co
5546—Shanley vs same
5284—Harmon vs Met St Ry Co
5550—Friedman vs same
5208—Lecomere vs Met St Ry Co
5557—Carmody vs same
4437—McMillan vs Leaman
5558—Lippman vs same
5042—Bauckham vs Grouse Hinds El Co
5559—Almiroty vs same
5406—Koch vs Met St Ry Co
5589—Brennan vs same
5420—Pembroke vs same
4785—Herschfield vs same
5246—Lerssen vs same
4539—Lefkowitz vs Pecker
5439—Van Brunt vs Met St Ry Co
11787—Brown vs Man Subway Co
5473—Perry vs same
4906—Breen vs same
5486—Schafer vs same
5398—Axelbrod vs same
5507—O'Neill vs same
3486—Riordan vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5243—Goulding vs same
4595—Sloss Ir & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Works
14133—Hardt vs Western Elec Co
13557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
4394½—Barber vs Dewes
4192—Cunningham vs Met St Ry Co
5508½—O'Neill vs Met St Ry Co
4854—Guanitr vs same
5422—Donato vs same
5652—Campiello vs same
5640—Pringle vs same
5649—Schwamm vs Inter St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5436—German-American Ins Co vs N Y Gas, &c, Co
5291—Saltzman vs Heinemann
5576—Koch vs Koch
4810—Balto Mach Wks vs McKelsey
5583—McCabe vs N Y Zoological Society
4962—Comstock vs Elsner
13787—Jennings vs Supreme Council L A A
4969—Same vs Columbia Shade Cloth Co.
14410—Hall vs Klesam
13200—Cappe vs Fidelity Bank
6558—Sweeney vs Kellogg
5209—Degener vs Snow

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1147—Gottlieb vs Varick Bank
1902—Newman vs same
2418—Goldstein vs Fortel
2356—Zabilli vs Alterman
2267—Goldenberg vs Downing
1276—Burke vs Met St Ry Co
2357—Frede vs Pitelli
1135—Wolfman vs same
2437—Hedenburg vs Man Ry Co
2564—Wagner vs Int St Ry Co
1970—Hynes vs Met St Ry Co
2560—Newkirk vs Met St Ry Co
2606—Schneider vs Worthen & Aldrich Co
1574—Nugent vs same
2440—Alley vs Mable
1575—Hubbs vs same
5515½—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
2359—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co
2322—Clancey vs Int St Ry Co
2220—Dreier vs Union Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7298—Krapf vs Simpson
7260—Sander vs Jacobs
5084—Bernheimer vs Bloch
6408—Acker vs Jordan
6080—Shimcopky vs Rathkousky
7346—Ketcham vs Spalding
5447—Goldberg vs Schlessinger
7174—Sperry vs Fanning
6051—Cahn vs Pfeffer
6669—Masor vs Osk
6571—Comstock vs Wood
7358—Wallenstein vs Perry
7144—Windman vs Weinstein
7837—Horowitz vs Cohen
7316—Bramon vs Darling
7344—Van Houten vs Oliver.
7363—Crosby vs Tobynne
Equity and non-jury cases.
7364—Same vs Straussman
480—Inkeles vs Greenfelt
7121—Duignan vs Butts
474—Hinkel vs True
7209—Boehm vs Van Cliff
478—Schachnovitz vs Levy
7277—Schaefer vs Boerman
481—Kastner vs Garafola
7336—Hummel vs Gritzky
482—Baker vs Schroeder

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2569—Greenblatt vs Int St Ry Co
2474—Lafferty vs Met St Ry Co
2574—Rider vs Rich
2475—Doherty vs same
2573—Goldstein vs Simons
2537—Dickson vs Man Ry Co
2575—Marsa vs Int St Ry Co
924—Fornbacher, vs Met St Ry Co
2576—Loser vs Gross
2515—Kelly vs N Y Life Ins Co
2579—Feldman vs Mut, &c, Light Co
1994—Patterson vs John L Eccles Co
2580—Ochlhof vs Solomon
2308—Suckno vs Olitsky
2529—Cree vs Int St Ry Co
2520—Arenson vs Morning Journal Assoc'n
2117—Tekulsky vs Blumenstiel

Highest number reached on regular call, 2625.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train and Deputy Attorneys General Collins and Byrne for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—Bartholomew Cronin, alias Thos Murphy
2—Patrick J Finn
3—Nathan Glantz
4—John Schlaumloeffel
5—Bertha Smith
6—Bertha Johnson
7—Cora Smith
8—James Mack
9—Joseph Mack
10—George Edwards
11—Charles Edwards
12—Marshall N Tucker
13—Alfred R Tong
14—Louis Knaebel, Michael O'Neill
15—Harry Miller, Max Schwartz
16—Leonard E Stubbs
17—George Gildersleeve
18—George H Sowter

Pleadings.

1—Issie White
2—William Gordon
3—David Lewis
4—Harry Miner
5—Louis Sock
6—Richard Bills
7—Charles Reynolds, John Tudor
8—Edward Clark
9—John Misch
10—Ella Jones
11—Nathan Ungerlieder
12—Hyman Rotbart
13—Oreste Molinari
14—Carmine Materazzo
15—William O Dougall
16—George Martin
17—Lewis P Hass
18—James Ready

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—William Manneman, George Ferns
2—Max Holzapfel
3—John Moffett
4—Thomas Martin, John Martin
5—Clarence Mitchell, Patrick O'Brien, Adolph Anderson, Charles Kiersted, Michael Long
6—Herman Froehlich
7—John H Stumph
8—Joseph H Meyers
10—John Ciguetti
9—John Fox

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Iselin for the People.

1—James McAllister
2—Domenico Simoni
3—James Anderson
4—Edwardo Lopez
5—Mary Williams
6—Martin Gagel
7—Frederick Williams, George Place
8—Jane Murray.
9—John Bruno
10—Samuel Wright, Edward Sanders
11—William Falvey
12—Henry Barge
13—Arthur Marx
14—Becky Serelson
15—Thomas J Bannan
16—Martin Conlon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Biselli Stefano
2—Felix Bellando, Henry Seymour, George Guerin
3—Edward Dolack
4—James H Bell
5—Robert Lee
6—Joseph Mendoza
7—Thomas Vann
8—Adolph Williams
9—Robert McKay
10—Harry Goldman
11—Edward Carroll, Thomas Murphy
12—John Defino, James Marcs, Antonio Russo
13—James Lanzillo
14—Leon Stedecker Percy A Levien
15—John Burke, John Stevens
16—William Cook
17—George Berry, Walter Lovejoy, James Barton, Thomas Daly, James Brennan, William Schmid, George Harmon
18—Felipi Li Monta

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department. Recess.

NOTICE.

The next term of this court will begin on Monday, April 11, 1904. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the Clerk for said term on or before Saturday, April 2, 1904.

JOHN E. BYRNE, Clerk.

Kings County, March 18, 1904.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Hetts, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3804—Lynch vs B H R R
3549—May vs Cockle
4111—McClellan vs same
3121—Harbison vs City of New York
4126—Del Operore vs Int St R R
3716—Cuomo vs McKeefry
7199—Kliney vs McBride
8230—Linn vs Linn
4133—Prackzyla vs B H R R
7073—People ex rel Harris vs Greene
4138—Hewitt vs Heisler
6982—Reid vs Reid
4141—Buzzee vs Met St R R
3812—Brostrom vs N Y & N J Tel Co
4156—Bregman vs Kress
3738—Davis vs B H R R
3130—Lane vs Leswick
3739—Peterson vs same
3862—Tack vs same
1696—Murphy vs Thompson Pettit Co
3785—Esposito vs same
2895—Goodwin vs Met St. R R
3902—Wootton vs Flatbush Gas Co
3718—Costello vs City of New York
2895—Goodwin vs Met St. R R
2790—Gerardts vs Met St R R
3383—Jacklitsch vs Pioneer Iron Works
3497—Tracy vs Williams
3564—Bogert vs B H R R
3574½—Reed vs N Y Produce Exchange
4062—Hasrick vs same
1931—McCormack vs City of New York
4044—Heltenberg vs O'Brien
4114—Storm vs N Y & Queens Co R R
2140—Croll vs Kenny, Jr
3424—Ruther vs Du Bois Sons Co
3444—Ristan vs Coe Co
3274—Dollard vs Roediger
3977—Pugliese vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 4220.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

489—Donovan vs Donovan
954—Miller vs Farrell
1006—Cornman vs
972—Higgins vs Greene
Wertheim
976—Cohen vs Sachs
1009—Kestenbaum vs
984—Blaustein vs Sachetti
Kestenbaum
753—Farnham vs K C E R R
970—Rose vs Rose
888—Black vs B H R R
988—Boehlert vs Boehlert
907—Sawtell vs
930—Mansfield vs Williams
De Monde
926½—Modeste vs Bk & Queens Co R R
1004—Brooklyn Factory vs Levi
1010—Muller vs Lipman
586—Canda Co vs Knight
1011—Halvorsen vs Halvorsen
982—Linder vs Carberry
1018—Glickman vs
735—Anchorstar vs Anchorstar
Bonagura
807—Elliott vs Wiciakowski

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Walsh
Same vs Torni
Same vs Davids
Same vs Cinciare
Same vs Ladone

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

941—Meyers vs Bklyn H R R
1310—Plotkin vs Piatoff
961—Ackerman vs Hopke
942—Gilligan vs Bklyn H R R
946, 946½—Spott vs B, Q Co & Sub R R

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Monday, March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

73—Whitlock vs Hallock, Jr
240—Templeton vs same
834—Speeth vs Man Ry Co
277—Dixon vs N Y & Stamford Ry Co
3—Ackerman vs Robinson
401—Harold vs Abendroth Bros
95—Fallon vs Mertz.
59—Mackrell vs Met St Ry Co
106—Burrett vs Burnett
78—Stabb vs Silver
216—Williamson vs West Light Co
98—Strausberg vs Fid Ins Co
237—Mechin vs West Elec Ry Co
144—Northrup vs West Elec R R Co
239—Stiger vs same

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

164—Zanner vs Starin
153—Blitz vs Leonard
198—Sturcke vs Montanye
367—Proctor vs O'Donnell
22—Drose vs Tarry. W P & M Ry Co
371—Amundson vs N Y Transp Co
29—Green vs Green
62—Quick vs Yonkers R R Co
77—Cohn vs Yonkers R R Co
80—Dee vs City of Yonkers
425—Tappan vs Tyson
426—Whyte vs same

COUNTY COURT—Call calendar—March Term. The following causes represent the call calendar composed of causes remaining undisposed of at the close of the January Term. These causes will be tried out before the March printed calendar is taken up.

3—Hudson River Tel Co vs Corbalis
75—Fenner vs Hine et al
6—C G Schwartz Co vs Farley
77—Gorham vs Horton and ano
7—Calnar vs Haley
81—Owens, by guard, &c, vs Haulenbeck
8—Silono, by guardian, vs Rossa
83—Car vs Sutherland and another
9—Cesario vs Rossa
86—Wilmarth et al vs Turner
15—Jenkins vs Rafferty
87—McNeilly vs City of Mt Vernon
16—Enterprise Rubber Co vs Cesario
94—Seebold vs Clark
21—Pitt vs Presstman
96—Catterson vs Howard and ano
24—Fruhlinger vs Stack
98—Roberts vs Fordham
27—Ruppert vs Russe
101—Johnson vs Bellew

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

GERMAN TRADE INVASION

Textile Manufacturers Coming to Study Our Markets.

WILL VISIT ST. LOUIS FAIR

Party of Fifty Due Here Next Month on a Campaign to Extend Their Business in This Country.

About fifty textile manufacturers of Berlin and other German cities will sail April 19 for New York, their purpose being to see the St. Louis Exposition and look into the possibilities of further development of their trade in this country. Nearly all these manufacturers already have representatives here, so that the expedition is not designed so much for the acquirement of new markets as to give an impetus to business already established.

Linens, dress goods, and other fabrics are sold in this country by the manufacturers who are about to come on this friendly visit. They will have the advantage, in their efforts to widen the demand for their goods, of having the financial end of the business, involving credits, already placed upon a satisfactory basis by the large importing houses. The visitors may give as much of their time as they desire to the direct work of stimulating the demand, as they have no reason to worry about the credits.

It is understood that the party will spend some time in the dry goods jobbing districts of New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities; the large department stores in these cities will be inspected, and information will be obtained from buyers and importers as to the conditions affecting the demand for German goods. All this will supplement the benefits that are expected from getting in touch with the trade represented at the fair. According to letters received by merchants in this city from German houses, the coming expedition is causing much stir in the textile industry of Germany. L. Shottlander, editor of the Berlin Confectionair, a paper devoted to the manufacture of garments, will have general supervision of the arrangements made to assure the comfort of the travelers and the success of their undertaking.

An exporter whose products are sold to some extent in Germany was asked if the cotton cloth manufacturers, printers, and converters of the United States would not profit by a similar fraternal invasion of Germany or some other land. He replied:

"There are two reasons, in my opinion, why we are not likely to get up such an excursion. One is that our manufacturers desire always each to work for himself in investigating foreign markets and going after trade abroad. It would be difficult to get them to go in a body, allowing each man to know what all were doing. Another reason is that we have not in Germany the system of credits which the banks and importing houses here have built up for the American trade in German goods. A manufacturer in the United States may, if he desires, sell to German merchants after looking into their financial standing, but that is a slow and troublesome method of doing business. If the banks as commission houses in Germany would guarantee the accounts our manufacturers would then stand upon the same basis with regard to exports to that country as the manufacturers there occupy toward trade here.

"When a satisfactory system of credits is arranged we are likely to build up to much greater proportions our German exports, which now embrace some lines of high-class and fancy goods."

In eleven months of 1903 the imports of German cotton cloths were valued at $564,344, while in the same time from the same country there were imported other manufactures of cotton in the form of clothing, knit goods, laces, embroideries, thread, &c., to the value of $12,417,456. The figures show a gain in comparison with the two preceding years.

In the same eleven months of 1903 exports of cotton cloths from the United States to Germany amounted to $14,813, and of wearing apparel, cotton mill waste yarn, &c., to $1,126,369. These figures indicate gains over the two preceding years, except that in the corresponding months of 1901 the exports of cotton cloths to Germany were larger than last year, being valued at $41,560.

PROPOSED DUTCH TARIFF

American Export Trade Watching Bill in Holland House.

HAS PROTECTION FEATURES

Imports Divided Into Four Classes, with Raw Materials on the Free List —Extent of Trade.

Many persons in the export trade are watching with interest the progress of the new Tariff bill recently introduced in the Dutch Chamber of Representatives by the Clerical, or Government, Party, and which, it is expected, will pass. The bill, although primarily designed to increase the revenue of the kingdom, has many protection features, and is in this respect a radical departure from the free trade policy under which Holland has prospered for the last thirty years.

The commerce between the United States and the Netherlands and its colonies is much larger than most persons suppose. In 1902 our exports to the Netherlands, including the colonies, were $75,000,000, and our imports were $19,600,000. The most important single item of export is copper, of which we sent to Holland in 1903 91,538,529 pounds, valued at $11,493,303. Next in importance was wheat, of which in the same year 12,249,097 bushels, valued at $9,247,241, were shipped by the United States to Holland. Some of the other leading items in the export account are:

Flour	$5,037,246
Corn	4,149,966
Cotton	1,846,237
Fruits and nuts	2,140,067
Leather	1,468,124
Oil cake and oil cake meal	3,861,814
Oils, (mineral)	7,105,249
Oils, (vegetable)	8,772,482
Lard	4,470,418
Oleo and oleomargarine	6,701,419
Seeds	2,192,116
Tobacco	1,740,785
Wood and manufactures of wood	1,168,408
Lumber	1,763,892

The list of our imports from the Netherlands and its colonies is a much shorter one. Diamonds and tobacco are the two items of overshadowing importance. The principal items in the list are as follows:

Diamonds, uncut	$1,725,357
Diamonds, cut but not set	7,458,733
Tobacco	4,335,644
Tin	944,304
Spices	636,165

When the extent of our export trade with Holland is realized it will readily be seen how important a change of fiscal policy, like the one that is now going on, is to American trade. The chief features of the bill have been obtained by Dr. Rene J. Jessurun, Secretary of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in America, which is composed of merchants of Dutch birth and those interested in the Dutch trade, and is in close affiliation with the Industrial Institute of Holland.

The bill divides the country's imports into four classes. The first comprises raw materials, and includes all the metals, coal, wood, wool, and cotton. This class of articles remains on the free list.

The second class includes manufactured or practically manufactured articles which serve as raw material in other industries. Articles in this class are to be taxed from 2 to 6 per cent. Included in this class are such goods as leather, planed and grooved wood, dressed stone, &c.

The third class includes articles which may broadly be classed as implements of manufacture and industry, and certain partially finished articles to be worked up in the country. In this class are iron and steel, leather ready for the last, copper, all kinds of machinery and tools, nails, screws, &c. These goods are to be taxed from 6 to 8 per cent. The last class includes entirely finished articles and luxuries which are to be taxed from 8 to 12 per cent.

The tariff to be imposed on some of the principal articles imported are as follows:

Flour	Free.
Grain	Free.
Seeds	Free.
Woods, unmanufactured	Free.
Leather	3 per cent.
Shoes	10 per cent.
Paper	8 per cent.
Canned fruit	$10 per 100 kilograms.
Tobacco	$1 per 100 kilograms.

The tax on meats will remain as at present except that for convenience salted pork and bacon, whether dried or cooked, will be placed in the same schedule as other meats. The tax on oleo and oleomargarine will also remain unchanged.

Dr. Jessurun declares that the bill has aroused bitter opposition in Holland, but as it is backed by the full force of the Government it will probably pass.

An important feature of the bill is the retaliatory clause, which permits the Government to impose retaliatory duties on the products of countries which impose unfair duties on Dutch products. It is provided, however, that retaliatory duties shall not be imposed on raw materials, implements of agriculture or industry, or on necessities.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Silks, Laces, and Carpets Among the Offerings.

Auction sales of dry goods, silks, laces, clothing, woolens, worsteds, curtains, linens, mattings, carpets, boots and shoes, and other merchandise are scheduled for this week as follows:

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 327 Broadway. Tuesday, 350 lots fine embroideries, 45,000 yards Swiss and nainsook embroidery strips, Irish point curtains, bed sets, Nottingham lace curtains, drapery goods, art novelties, dress silks, satins, housekeeping linens, hosiery, underwear, laces, handkerchiefs, veilings, cloaks, suits, skirts, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Same day, by order of the National Braid Company, machines of Brooklyn factory, stock of braid trimmings, also bindings, lace, applique, dress trimmings. Wednesday, 2,500 cartons of all silk ribbons, also millinery, gauzes, chiffons. Thursday, 1,015 rolls Chinese mattings damaged on voyage, being the importation of Messrs. W. & J. Sloane, also 2,500 rolls Chinese and Japanese mattings, strictly sound; carpets, rugs, oilcloths, and linoleums.

BURLING & DOYLE, 7 Greene Street. Tuesday, by order of the American Woolen Company, 185 pieces of medium and Spring weight woolens and worsteds; by order of other manufacturers, 515 pieces of worsteds, rain cloths, broadcloths, &c., 140 pieces of ladies' cloths, Venetians, tricots, serges, voiles, &c. Friday, woolen and dress goods and clothing.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street. Tuesday, ribbons and millinery goods; Thursday, dress goods; Friday, woolens and tailoring goods.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street. Wednesday, woolens, silks, cotton goods. Friday, stock of French silks, laces, and chiffons from the dressmaking establishment of Mme. Macheret of East Twenty-third Street, who is about to retire from business.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street. Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

E. BISSELL & CO., 12 Murray Street. Wednesday and Thursday, manufacturer's unreserved trade sale of table cutlery and kindred goods.

HIGH UNDERWEAR PRICES.

An underwear manufacturer said yesterday that there is no improvement in conditions. He added:

"Some buyers appear to believe that the advances made this season will not be maintained. As a matter of fact, I think most knitters would be obliged to shut down their works if they could not get the prices now asked. The manufacturers could not afford to make goods at any reductions off the present prices."

A hosiery manufacturer spoke in a similar vein.

No Cotton Mill Curtailment.

Reports that because of the unsettled raw cotton market the Fall River mills will curtail production are generally discredited. A representative of one of the companies said yesterday that most of the mills have sufficient cotton bought at a price which means little or no loss with cloth at 4 cents, so that there is little likelihood of any general curtailment.

PRODUCE PRICES MADE DAILY.

How Mercantile Exchange Fixes Prices on Butter, Cheese, and Eggs.

The New York Mercantile Exchange has adopted a method of making prices on butter, cheese, and eggs which is an innovation in this country, and which may be said to mark a forward step in quotation making. Instead of leaving the fixing of prices to sales, as is the case on most Exchanges, committees are appointed representing the three interests which operate on the Exchange. These committees consist of eleven members each, and they meet daily while the Exchange is in session and fix the prices of the products handled. Some may complain that this is an arbitrary scheme, that it is unjust for eleven men, no matter how well informed they may be, to say what the prices shall be, but in practice it works well, and complaints from members are too few to be considered.

The committees are selected from the important operators in the products. They are appointed from month to month, beginning on the 10th of each month, with the exception of the Cheese Committee, which holds office for three months. The plan has succeeded because it has always been the policy of the appointing power to select only the leaders in the trade represented.

The present Butter Committee, which holds office from March 10 to April 10, consists of the following: H. D. Reynolds, First Vice President of the Exchange and a member of the house of James Rowland & Co.; James H. Snyder, M. F. Fisher, C. J. Milligan, W. S. Fitch, W. A. Gude, John Scholl, W. J. Merriman, F. M. Coughlan, H. C. Nichols, and Fred Bischoff. The Egg Committee is composed of the following: W. H. Vannemann, J. K. Lasher, H. J. Mahr, E. Van Ronk, C. F. Burt, W. W. Johnston, F. Ludeke, E. E. Martin, J. A. Babcock, E. A. Fitler, and W. O. Saxton, Jr. This committee holds a meeting every business morning, and says what the price of eggs shall be for that day. The Cheese Committee, which has acted since Jan. 10, and whose term does not expire until April 10, is composed of the following cheese dealers: William Bamber F. B. Swift, E. S. Martin, George B. Turnbull, F. A. Hart, Jr., D. W. Whitmore, H. H. Mecabe, W. E. De Lamaer, John Thallon, H. J. Runyon, and S. Underhill. Exactly the same procedure is followed as with butter and eggs. A stable price is made, which holds good for twenty-four hours, and these prices regulate all trading during the time that they hold good.

An official of the Exchange, in discussing the new situation, said: "We have a basis which is established, and which represents the consensus of opinion of a company of experts in each line. Members of the trade are confident that the prices which are made by these committees are the most accurate quotations possible. All contracts are settled upon this basis, and all sales are made subject to the prices established by these committees. There has never been an attempt like it in New York, and so far it has given satisfaction to a majority of the members."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Involving No New Principle of Law.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down several decisions which involved no new principle of customs law.

Protests sustained were by E. R. Biddle, and Hawley, Green & Engel, New York; the W. J. Feeley Company, Chicago, and F. Keller, Philadelphia. Protests partially sustained were by K. Kamano, Chuck Seen, Quong Wah Yuen, Foo Fong, W. G. Irwin & Co., Limited, and Wing Wo Tai & Co., Honolulu; William Maas & Co., New York; May & Ellis, New Orleans, and the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis.

Protests overruled were by A. Henius, Providence; R. I.; Adolph Strauss & Co., and L. Metzger & Co., (8,) New York; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, (2); and F. W. Myers & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.

Expect Better Export Trade.

Brokers and others engaged in the dry goods export trade said yesterday that a revival of orders is expected within a month. It is said, however, that the war in the Far East, with the disturbance resulting in the Chinese banks and the fear of the zone of hostilities being extended to China, dashes hopes of any important business in that quarter. South American trade is impeded, it is said, by frequent changes in New York values, as a result of which negotiations are frequently broken off, only to begin all over again.

BIG APPLE PRODUCTION

Sudden Decline in Price Due to Large Receipts.

EUROPEAN DEMAND LARGE

Exports Now Averaging 90,000 Barrels a Week—3,000,000 Barrels Shipped This Season—Domestic Consumption Good.

A sudden decline in the price of apples after many months of high values has demoralized the market somewhat. Notwithstanding reiterated reports to the contrary, last year's crop was a large one. Accurate statistics are impossible, but the best information obtainable gives 45,000,000 barrels for the United States and Canada as an approximate figure.

Fortunately for American growers this year European fruit crops were practically a failure. Demand from abroad has been very heavy. Up to now it approaches 3,000,000 barrels, the largest export business ever known.

There is an organization of apple men, principally handlers, known as the International Apple Shippers' Association. They issue a circular to members every month giving the quantity of apples in store the first of the month, as compared with the previous month, and this gives them the approximate movement during the month. From the February report the following statistics are taken. The storage stocks in the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia are given as 2,450,458 barrels, against 3,124,689 barrels on Jan. 1, showing a movement from store of 674,231 barrels in a month, and that in Winter. The quantity in cold and common storage compared with the previous year is shown in the following table:

COLD STORAGE.

	Feb. 1, 1904. Barrels.	Feb. 1, 1903. Barrels.
United States	1,628,148	2,139,949
Canada	12,150	47,000
Nova Scotia	66,400	....

COMMON STORAGE.

	Feb. 1, 1904. Barrels.	Feb. 1, 1903. Barrels.
United States	589,793	748,740
Canada	107,000	170,500
Nova Scotia	44,400	18,500

The total quantity in storage in the United States Feb. 1 was 2,217,908 barrels, compared with 3,008,808 barrels on Jan. 1, a decrease of 785,900 barrels. In Canada the supply on Jan. 1 was 217,500 barrels, against 119,750 barrels on Feb. 1, a decrease of 97,750 barrels. In Nova Scotia the decrease was 105,900 barrels.

During the extreme cold weather movement was restricted, but since the weather became warmer sales have increased, and now they are unusually large. Exports are 90,000 barrels a week, and prices are high on the other side. Liberal receipts, which are around 30,000 barrels a week at this season, have forced down the market, and it is possible to buy lower than a few days ago. Low-priced citrus fruits have been strong influences in forcing the decline.

New York is the greatest apple market in the world. From this centre enormous quantities are distributed each year, besides the additional quantities which are consumed in the city. Some of the largest cold storage warehouses are located in New York and Jersey City. Other large houses are located at Rochester, which is the centre of the growing section of Western New York.

Production varies largely in different States, but is largest in New York. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio are large producing States. The Pacific Coast is also becoming an important producing section.

Apples are generally packed in barrels. Nearly all important States have laws governing the size of the barrels. Pacific Coast growers pack in boxes holding up to a bushel. The box displays best in market and packs best for transportation purposes. A determined effort is being made to have all shippers adopt the box as the standard package, but it meets with strenuous opposition on the part of friends of the barrel.

HURT BY DUTY ON HIDES

American Tanners Declare That It Injures Their Business.

Foreign Competition Encouraged by Protective Duty—Foreign Hides Preferred for Export—Shoe Trade Also Hurt.

Members of the Hide and Leather Association were urged by one of the speakers at its banquet in the Drug Club on Tuesday night to stand together when an opportune times comes in demanding the abolition of the 15 per cent. ad valorem duty on hides. It was declared that this duty has been an obstacle in the way of the full development of the tanning and boot and shoe industries in this country.

It has been alleged by tanners that the hide duty in the Dingley tariff law was largely the result of a liberal campaign contribution made by the big packing interests, with the expectation, in which they were not disappointed, that they were "to be taken care of" when the revision of duties took place.

A. Augustus Healy, Vice President of the United States Leather Company, which is the largest tanning corporation in the country, was the speaker who said that the duty should be abolished. He was asked yesterday by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter to give his reasons, and said:

"The United States does not produce nearly enough hides for the tanners, and we have to go outside for stock, chiefly to South America. There was no duty on hides until 1897 except a 10 per cent. tax for revenue during the civil war. In the twenty-five years previous to the adoption of our present tariff there was a remarkable development in the manufacture of leather and in its export.

"Ostensibly, the reason for placing the duty upon hides, which has been in force since 1897, was to protect and foster the cattle-raising industry. Really the cattle growers did not need such protection, as shown by the enormous progress in cattle raising during the period of free hides. The growers generally did not ask for the imposition of the duty.

"It is the belief in the trade that the demand for the duty came from the Chicago packers, who kill 70,000 or 80,000 cattle a week and sell the hides as a by-product. The slight increase resulting in the price of hides from the duty does not reach the farmer, but it naturally yields a large revenue to the associated packers. It is recalled that at the hearing at Washington before the adoption of the tariff a large delegation of hide and leather men appeared in opposition to this item; nobody appeared in its favor, but it went into the schedule.

"Shortly after the adoption of the tariff law came the general revival of business after the preceding depression caused by the panic of 1893. The revival continued up to last Summer, but that portion of the tanning industry which pays a duty upon its hides has not enjoyed its fair share of the general prosperity. The tanners of the lighter hides, such as calf, sheep, and goat skins, are not affected by the duty, the Treasury Department ruling soon after the tariff's adoption that these products were not hides within the meaning of the act. Hides are used for sole leather, and also quite largely for upper leather.

"Thus far it may be said that the objection of the duty has been only in years of prosperous general business. The tanners of hides may reasonably dread the condition in which they may find themselves in a possible year of depression.

"The burden upon the industry is by no means confined to the amount paid out in duties on the imports, but that which comes from the increased price of domestic hides, largely controlled by the Western packers, is probably much greater. Tanners in the United States are greatly handicapped by the duty when they buy hides in the world's markets in competition with the leather manufacturers of Canada and of Europe. Our competitors abroad can outbid us 1 or 2 cents a pound, and still get their supplies for materially less than the cost to us.

"In exporting leather our tanners have a natural tendency to use that made from foreign hides so as to get the drawback paid by the Government on such exports. Frequently these kinds of leather are not the best adapted for use in foreign countries, so that business suffers as a result. There is more or less trouble about drawbacks, which do not aid foreign trade as would free hides.

"Shoe manufacturers are injured as much as are the tanners. Through the operation of the drawback the shoe manufacturers of England and other countries can buy American-made leather for less than is paid in the United States. Our manufacturers, the most skillful in the world, and possessing machinery that gives them advantages over all competitors, have been quite successful in the strenuous efforts they have made in recent years to get business abroad. Nevertheless they are hampered by the hide duty making their raw material more costly than that of foreign manufacturers. Home consumption is also decreased by a tax which adds materially to the cost of the shoes."

Coal Trade Very Dull.

Anthracite coal dealers say that business is particularly dull now, as the trade is awaiting the announcement of the new prices to be made effective April 1. Some think that the circular of last year will be repeated, making a rate of $4.50, free on board, New York, for April, with 10 cents added each successive month until $5 is reached.

Notes of Business Men and Events

J. K. Armsby, head of the J. K. Armsby Company, Chicago, is in town for a few days. His firm is the selling agent of the Alaska Packers' Association, the largest salmon canning firm in the world, excepting the Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. He confirms the statements previously made of the large sales of cheap salmon to the Japanese Government, and adds that Japanese speculative purchasers have also been active. Mr. Armsby says that though considerable quantities of low-priced salmon are left, there will be a good demand for it and that it ought to sell at improved prices.

***

The United States Rubber Company yesterday sent telegraphic notices to the trade advancing prices on all rubber footwear 7 per cent. This action was taken largely in consequence of the advance in the price of crude rubber since the United States Rubber Company announced its prices on Feb. 1.

***

Eugene Zaiss of E. Zaiss & Co., makers of fine cloaks and suits, declares that business during March has been very poor. During January and February, however, it was much ahead of last year. The recent dullness he attributes to the lateness of Spring, and he expects that when the weather improves business will pick up.

***

It is announced that John R. Adams & Co. of Chicago have been appointed Eastern agents for Castle Brothers of San Francisco. The Chicago house will arrange for sub-agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

***

The new Board of Tea Experts, just appointed by Secretary Shaw for the coming year, consists of George Hewlett of Hewlett & Lee, New York; George H. Macy of Carter, Macy & Co., New York; F. Hellyer, Chicago; A. P. Irwin of Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co., Philadelphia; Charles B. Pratt, San Francisco, and Herbert G. Woodworth, Boston.

***

James C. Howard, formerly the New England representative of the Wanshuck Company, has associated himself with Theodore Howard, who controls several important woolen accounts.

***

F. C. Patterson has bought the five-eighths interest in the Massasoit Woolen Mills, at Huntington, Mass., formerly owned by D. N. C. Hyams. The plant, which has seven sets of cards, has been operating for the past few years on cassimeres and cheviots, and more recently on piece dyes, which are sold in this market by James Talcott.

***

The hammock trade is picking up. Some manufacturers have advanced their prices fully 10 per cent., while others who were compelled to pay higher prices for their yarn have been asking an advance of 20 to 25 per cent. A big season is looked for in hammock and awning stripes.

***

Snedecker & Orchard, 108 Franklin Street, in the last week began the sale of Eclipse and Pomona meltons, sovereign broadcloths, and Scotch lassie suitings, all of which were previously handled by Charles Hamilton & Co. The mills transferred the accounts, and notice of the change was sent out to the trade by H. A. Hicks, assignee of Charles H. Hamilton & Co.

***

A record is claimed by the American Woolen Company because of its sale of 225,000 yards of an olive drab worsted serge for the uniforms of 70,000 of Uncle Sam's soldiers, not a yard of the cloth being rejected. The delivery and acceptance of the goods took place lately, and the company's officers feel, in view of the strict army tests of cloth, that the execution of this contract in so satisfactory a manner is a feat in which they may take a little pride.

***

The Charles Horn Silk Company of Titusville, Penn., has opened an office with Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street.

***

C. J. Thurnauer, who represents J. S. Bache & Co. on the floor of the Coffee Exchange, sailed for Europe last Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

***

Wednesday, March 30, Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell will conduct at their auction rooms, 64 White Street, their first sale this season of Chinese and Japanese mattings. Choice goods and new patterns are promised.

***

C. W. Clifton, who represents the Formosa Mercantile Company in Formosa, and who has been in this country for a short visit, has started on his return journey to the plantations. He is not of the opinion that the conflict in the Far East will have any effect on the labor situation in Formosa, and thinks that the only thing which can affect prices will be a possible export duty imposed by Japan.

***

Mercerized goods have surprised the woolen trade this year, because of the preferences shown for these fabrics by buyers. The selling agent of a large woolen manufacturing interest said: "The business is slow now because the clothing manufacturers, having obtained their initial supplies, are studying the patterns and the markets with a view to learning what lines will sell best. Later duplicate orders will begin to come in."

***

One of the jobbing houses is sending out a circular to the trade saying that in prints this will be almost a Dolly Varden season, with colors in profusion, floral designs and large patterns predominating, while the neat effects of the last year will be almost neglected.

***

Ward W. Smith has been elected manager of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association for another year.

***

The Merchants' Rubber Company, now at 76 Reade Street, will move on April 1 to 139 Duane Street.

***

The Stallman & Fulton Company, importers of drugs and chemicals, have leased three additional buildings at 5, 7, and 9 Jacob Street, to be used for warehouse purposes.

***

Dr. Isaac Weil of Joseph Ullmann, importers and dealers in furs and skins, sailed for Europe last week to attend the London fur sales and to visit the firm's branch house at Leipsic. He will be gone about three months.

***

The preliminary Spring buying of ribbons is now about over, and I. Gartner of Gartner & Freidonheit declares that, while the buying has been conservative, it has been of a healthy nature. The indications are that ribbons will be extensively used this season for hats and dress purposes. The importers and manufacturers expect a good road and reorder business.

***

F. W. Woolworth & Co. have made arrangements to open twenty-seven five and ten cent stores in Chicago and other Western cities. A representative of the company, speaking of the new branches yesterday, said: "We have not heretofore entered this section of the country, and believe the venture will pay well." In describing the extensive scale on which business is transacted, he said: "You will no doubt be surprised when I tell you that the total of one day's sale of candy in our stores amounts to 2,464 tons. At the present time one of our head men is in Europe for the purpose of purchasing $2,000,000 worth of balls to be used for children's tree decorations."

***

The name of the Hay-Todd Manufacturing Company, Ypsilanti, Mich., has been changed to the Ypsilanti Underwear Company.

***

L. M. Blumenstein, conducting a department store in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has just leased the adjoining premises, and will erect a two-story and basement building as an addition to his present establishment.

***

Owing to the poor health of Mr. Fawcett of the firm of Steel & Fawcett, conducting a glove department, through Spielman & Co., at Grand and Greene Streets, the firm has decided to discontinue business.

***

The Wanskuck Company, woolen manufacturers, 59 Worth Street, recently placed S. J. Bissett in charge of its Boston office.

***

W. L. Boyce, manager of the Tefft-Weller Company's hosiery and underwear department, reports that prices are decidedly stiff on domestic goods, owing to the higher cost of cotton yarns. Mr. Boyce said: "I look for a big scarcity of goods through April and May, and buyers will have to pay advances on all new purchases. We are showing several numbers of underwear for next Fall delivery. These goods were purchased early, and could not be duplicated at the present time, even at an advance of $1 per doz."

***

Dress goods agents in this market have just been notified by their English manufacturers that they will be unable to supply any further mohairs of certain patterns which wholesale at from $1.50 to $2.50 a yard.

STATIONERS FORMING A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Convention to Launch It Will Be Held in October.

TO CORRECT TRADE ABUSES

Credit Report Bureau and Collection Department Among the Features Proposed—Names of Some of Its Advocates.

Wholesale and retail stationers in all the important cities of the country have united in a movement to form a National association of stationers. The convention to perfect the association will be held in Chicago in October. One of the principal objects of the organization will be to secure more consideration from manufacturers with regard to prices.

Henry C. Bainbridge of Charles M. Bainbridge's Sons, Brooklyn, and President of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York, and Frank D. Waterman of the L. E. Waterman Company, as well as other prominent manufacturers of stationery and allied lines in New York have expressed themselves in favor of the association. Stationers from Boston to San Francisco and from Minneapolis to New Orleans likewise are in favor of a National organization, and are working to bring it about.

Mentioned in connection with the movement are stationers of such National reputation as the Samuel Ward Company, Boston; J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg; William G. Johnson & Co., Pittsburg; Scranton, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Foreman, Bassett & Hatch Company, Cleveland; T. Fitzwilliam & Co., New Orleans; Clarke & Courts, Galveston, Texas; John Schlener & Co., Minneapolis; W. A. Webb, Cincinnati; the Lambert, Deacon & Hull Printing Company, St. Louis; Richmond & Backus Company, Detroit; A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; Pettibone, Sawtell & Co., Chicago; the J. G. Gill Company, Portland, Oregon, and the Le Count Brothers Company, San Francisco.

Local stationers' associations, or clubs, exist in most of the cities mentioned, and these will form the nucleus for the National association. The local associations in the various cities have succeeded in correcting a great many abuses. The organization at Pittsburg especially has done a great deal, not only in establishing more amicable relations among its members, but in preventing price cutting and other irregularities. It has been realized, however, that the efforts of the local associations must always remain more or less restricted and the National organization was determined on for this reason. Following are some of the objects of the National association as set forth by those who are urging its organization:

More friendly relations between members of the trade.
To promote uniformity in customs and usages of trade.
To acquire and disseminate commercial and economic information.
To protect the trade from unlawful exactions.
To establish and maintain a systematic mercantile report system.
To establish and maintain a collection department.
To establish and maintain a co-operative exchange bureau. Briefly, this is as follows: A stationer has a customer who has been buying large quantities of a certain commodity, and in view of continued consumption he purchases accordingly. The customer suddenly stops buying, and on examination it is learned that he has changed his system and therefore does not any longer require the commodity in question. Rather than demoralize the existing conditions the stationer reports the facts of the case to the Secretary, who notifies the trade to purchase all they can of this article from him. This prevents a certain commodity from being dumped on the market and corrects one of the big abuses of the trade.
To secure more consideration from manufacturers who go direct to the consumer after the stationer has spent his time and money in introducing the goods.

While the above are more specifically mentioned as among the objects of the National association and the reforms it will endeavor to bring about, it is stated that it may also endeavor to place the price of all staple articles handled by stationers on a uniform basis throughout the country. A printed catalogue of prices will be published, and its rates will be adhered to strictly by all members of the association. This, it is expected, will completely prevent price cutting, but its entire feasibility has not yet been thoroughly determined. The variation in the distance of the various cities from the large jobbing and manufacturing centres offers obstacles in freight rates that endeavors are being made to overcome.

It is believed also that the National association will become a strong champion of the net price system as advocated by the American Publishers' Association.

To Regulate Dried Apple Trade.

New York brokers, dealers, and exporters trading in evaporated apples in the last week have adopted a set of rules to govern their dealing with the sellers in the country. It is explained that misunderstandings have become frequent in regard to tender, delivery, weighing, acceptance, and other features of the business. The new rules, which are tentative and are to be submitted to the sellers for amendment or approval, are designed to establish the usages of trade. Adolph Andergren, P. A. Pincoffs, and W. S. Ryan were appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Western New York Evaporated Fruit Dealers' Association, which has headquarters at Rochester, N. Y. It is expected that the conference will be held inside of a few days.

Millinery Trade Dull.

The millinery trade at present is very dull. C. W. Farmer, Secretary of the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association, declares that fewer buyers have come to town than in recent years, and those that have come have bought conservatively. It is hoped, though, that with better weather the trade will improve. The indications are that flowers and laces will be the popular millinery materials this season.

USING MORE SHODDY.

High Prices for Wool Have Made Use of Substitute Necessary.

The discussion of the "mixed goods" bill at the recent convention of the National Wool Growers' Association at Portland, Oregon, has started the woolen goods trade to talking about the use of shoddy in the construction of fabrics. New York is the centre of the manufacture of clothing, and some of the cheapest clothing, too, that is made in the country. In the construction of these clothes there is a large quantity of material used which is known as "shoddy." By that is meant that the fabric is made of a cheap yarn woven over a cotton warp. These yarns are spun from old woolen rags chopped into waste, then carded and spun into threads of various sizes and strength. The cloth is soft, nicely finished, and attractive in appearance, and comparatively free from imperfections. The goods cost the clothier from 15 to 30 cents a yard, and a larger yardage is consumed than of any other kind of goods manufactured for men's wear.

For the past few years there has not been as much manipulation of fabrics as formerly, owing to the reasonableness of the prices for wool, but quite recently clothing wools have advanced to such a level that manufacturers have been forced to resort to the use of substitutes in order to produce a cloth that will meet the popular demand. One of the advantages of the shoddy is that it can be woven into patterns similar to those of the most expensive woolens, which is not always true with respect to pure cotton yarn, which being hard and wiry does not lend itself to soft effects.

COTTON PRICE COMPARISONS.

Rates During the Civil War and Those Ruling To-day Contrasted.

The advance in the price of raw cotton last season and the consequent rise in the price of cotton goods have set old dry goods men to recalling wartime prices. The other day a wartime price list, issued by H. B. Claflin & Co., was resurrected and a comparison made with present prices. In 1864, however, raw cotton was selling for more than $1 a pound, the high point for the year being $1.90. The civil war prices compared with the prices of the same goods to-day are as follows:

	1864.	1904.
Standard brown sheetings	72½c	7½ to 8c
New York mills 4-4 bleached	77½c	11c
Masonville 4-4 bleached	70c	8¾c
Androscoggin 4-4 bleached	71c	8c
10-4 Pepperell sheetings	$1.60	22½c
9-4 Pepperell sheetings	1.50	21c
8-4 Pepperell sheetings	1.32½	19¼c
Colored Cambrics	30c	4¼c
Massachusetts denims	50c	13c
Lewiston corset jeans	45c	8½c
Androscoggin corset jeans	43½c	7c
Cocheco prints	50c	5½c
Merrimack prints	50c	5½c
Allen prints	41½c	5¼c
American prints	45c	5 to 5½c
Amoskeag (now Harmony) prints	43c	4¾c
Lancaster ginghams	48½c	6 to 6¼c

None of the goods in this list have been advanced more than a cent or two over the prices which ruled for the last two or three years.

WEST VIRGINIA PROSPERITY.

A. S. Thomas Declares That It Is Greater Than Ever Before.

A. S. Thomas of Noyes, Thomas & Co., Charleston, West Va., was among the visitors in the textile district this week, and placed liberal orders for dry goods for the coming season. Business in West Virginia was never better than it now is, according to Mr. Thomas. He said:

"Last year was the largest in the history of our house, and up to this time 1904 has kept up with 1903. The soft coal mines are the backbone of the prosperity our State is now enjoying. The tendency of woodworkers and furniture manufacturers to establish factories near our oak and poplar forests is also bringing to us a great deal of outside capital, especially from the West.

"The Kelly Axe Works, which are to move this season from Indiana to Charleston, will employ about 1,000 men."

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Av., William B. Norman, Auctioneer. TWENTY-NINTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York. FOURTH AVE. OFFICE, 279 FOURTH AVE., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 62,580 to No. 71,877, and embracing dates of September 1st, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, FIRST SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, EAST 125TH STREET OFFICE, 105 East 125th St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 1 to No. 1,757, and embracing dates of June 5th, 1902, to November 30th, 1902, both inclusive, to be sold TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS. MARCH 22 & 23 & 24, 1904, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
238 Fifth Avenue,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

ON EXHIBITION
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, March 21st, 22d, and 23d.
FROM NINE A. M. TO SIX P. M.
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION
—OF—
Mr. Harlan A. Pierce,
The Well-Known Editor, Book and Art Collector,
gathered by him during over thirty years' connection with the Journal of Commerce, Commercial Bulletin, Commercial Advertiser, Dial, and Philadelphia Record.
COMPRISING IN PART
RARE OLD CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAINS, POTTERY AND BRONZES. A LIBRARY OF CHOICE ART BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS. Greek, Latin, and Modern Classics and Histories, including several Limited and De Luxe Editions. OIL PAINTINGS BY DIAZ, INNESS, LAMOIRINIERE, AND OTHERS, EUROPEAN PORCELAINS, ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS, A COLLECTION OF DIAMOND RINGS AND JEWELRY, ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS, A MUMMY IN CRADLE OVER 3,000 YEARS OLD, OLD VENETIAN ENAMEL ON 18k GOLD; FIRST EMPIRE AND AND MARIE ANTOINETTE, SOFT PASTE VASES, MING, KHANG-HI, AND OLD JAPANESE PORCELAINS, ONYX AND TEAKWOOD PEDESTALS, STATUARY, TEAKWOOD CABINETS, ETC.
TO BE SOLD
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, March 24th, 25th

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

IF there is any limit to the present movement in small investment properties there is nothing in current reports to indicate it. It was buying of this sort that swelled last week's news budget to considerably over 200 transactions—a circumstance which, even a year or two ago, would have been regarded about as probable as that ten million shares should be dealt in on a single day on the Stock Exchange. That some part of this enormous trading in small properties is still speculative is undoubtedly true, but it is equally certain that at bottom it is the purchases of small investors that are supporting this movement—for, if this support were not present, numerous speculators would have been forced into retirement months ago.

The marketing of several more valuable structures, such as that at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, referred to below, indicates that interest is not wholly lacking in larger investment operations and it is along this line that business is expected to show a somewhat broader tendency during the next two or three months. Besides the Riverside Drive structure there were also sold last week two new apartment houses on upper Madison Avenue and a similar property facing Mount Morris Park.

The trading of a large block of lots on Washington Heights for upper Eighth Avenue flats is significant in at least one direction. Although a part of the subway may be opened for travel by midsummer, it seems certain now that the upper sections of the road will not be ready in time to attract builders to the surrounding territory before next Spring, and it is this fact doubtless that is causing operators who are heavily loaded with vacant property on the Heights to seek opportunities to exchange a part of their holdings for improved parcels which are either more marketable or at least income-producing.

The announcement that the Broadway Tabernacle had changed hands was instrumental chiefly in creating another market mystery. Despite the statements of the buyer's representatives that nothing is settled as to the property's future, it is difficult to believe the deal is purely speculative or that the new owners will take over the property without having in view some definite use for it. If the purchase is an outright speculation it is likely to enjoy distinction for some time as the largest transaction of that kind ever undertaken in this city involving a single property. Located at the junction of three important and growing thoroughfares, the value of this corner, even for years hence, is something that few real estate prophets would care to predict, but the carrying of a two-million-dollar parcel against such time as the right buyer may come along is likewise a prospect that few real estate operators would care to contemplate.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

It developed yesterday through court proceedings that the Wallingford Realty Company, which has already taken title to 9 East Thirty-fourth Street and to 2 and 4 East Thirty-fifth Street, seeks also to acquire 3 East Thirty-fourth Street. Allen W. Evarts, as trustee for Annie Leslie and Cora Amelia Touzalin of Chicago, has applied to the Supreme Court for permission to sell the property for $265,000. The present owners of the property are nieces of Anna A. Clinch, who was the adopted daughter of Charles P. Clinch, who was a relative of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and who died on March 16, 1888. The house now on the lot was built forty-seven years ago and was used until recently as a residence. That permission to sell will be granted there is little doubt, since the petitioners direct the court's attention to the fact that the price offered is a high one and thoroughly satisfactory to them.

The City Real Property Investing Company has sold 27 East Thirty-fifth Street, a two-story brick stable, 25 by 98.9. The buyer, George Burroughs, will convert the building into a studio.

Company's Purchases in the Bronx.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. announce that the purchaser of the fifteen lots recently sold by them on Westchester Avenue, Dawson Street, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Union Avenue, being the last of the Danzig-Feuchtwanger tract, is the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. The same company is also the purchaser of the old Janes & Kirtland iron foundry property on the south side of Westchester Avenue, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, sold a few weeks ago through J. Clarence Davies.

Riverside Drive Corner Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William Rankin and W. Edgar Pruden to a client for investment the new seven-story apartment house known as Columbia Court, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on a plot of about five lots. The brokers report the price at $375,000.

George Burroughs Torrey, the portrait painter, yesterday bought the property 27 East Thirty-fifth Street from the City Real Property Investment Company, upon which he purposes building a studio and residence. The studio is to be patterned after the Parisian type. The plot is 25 by 100 feet in size. The building is to be three stories high.

William P. Mangam has sold for Mrs. Wright the three-story and basement brown-stone private house 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on lot 17 by 100.11.

Edward Kohn & Co. and Amos S. Lamphear have sold for the Keystone Realty Company the seven-story apartment house on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, on plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives property at Madison, N. J. The total amount involved in the deal is $300,000.

Builder Buys on 65th Street.

Edward J. Moloughney has sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-fifth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a builder, who will erect two apartment houses on the site.

Arnold & Byrne were the brokers in the recent sale of 141 to 145 West Ninety-eighth Street for Thomas K. Egbert and George Lowther, Jr., trustees, to M. Loeb.

St. Nicholas Avenue Deal.

Max Marx has sold through E. S. Dressler to Albert Brucker 921 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25.10 by 92.10 and irregular.

Casper Levy has bought from Maria W. Alexander, through J. Scott, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, a five-story store property, 25 by 84.

L. Klinger & Co. have resold for Weil & Mayer 47 and 49 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100, for $52,000.

Dwelling Sold on 114th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Henry T. Sloane to a client for occupancy the four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling 546 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sarah W. Downer 103 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, to Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, who will remodel and occupy the house.

To Build on West 15th Street.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the Monmouth Building and Operating Company the lot at 28 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 99. A ten-story store and loft building will be erected.

B. Flanagan & Son report the sale of 218 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for the Trustees of the Fund for Aged Clergymen of the Episcopal Church 325 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 100.5.

Louis Frankel has resold for Adolph Miller, to Max J. Klein, 1,684 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 90.

The Pennsylvania Realty Company has bought, through A. Bruder and Paul Kaskel, the two five-story brick flats 158 and 160 East Ninety-seventh Street. The sellers are John and Mary McGown.

Louis Lese sold to Morris Tunik 309 and 311 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a plot 50 by 100.11, 125 feet east of Second Avenue. A six-story flat will be erected on the property.

Lee Katz has sold to M. Mintz 218 and 220 East One Hundred and Third Street, two four-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

Sampole & Werner have resold to Liebner & Schäfert 117 and 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.8.

Leopold Hutter has sold to a Mr. Zuckerman 316 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone-front single flat, 20 by 102.2.

East 77th Street Houses Sold.

Collins & Colling have sold for Esther E. Morse to a client of Davis & Robinson 153, 155 and 157 East Seventy-seventh Street, three three-story brownstone-front dwellings, 50 by 102.2.

Cohen & Glauber have sold 66 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25.6 by 100.11; also, 157 and 159 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, two four-story flats, 50 by 100.11; also, 443 Pleasant Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a four-story flat, 25.11 by 100.

Upper East Side Dealings.

George J. Powders has sold for Sophia Dunkak to Frank A. Jaeger the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Second Avenue, 20.10 by 80.

Duff & Conger and John J. Kavanagh have sold for Levi Jacobs to Charles Gulden 107 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 102.2.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Ziegler the five-story triple flat 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100; also for a Mrs. McSorley to Louis Lese the five-story four-family tenement 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.11.

S. A. Kors is the buyer of 222 and 224 East Fifty-first Street, sold recently by A. Hollander through Seaver & Moore.

Charles Wynne has bought from Margaret Luttrell the two five-story double flats 13 and 15 East One Hundred and First Street, 50 by 88 by 100.

Operators Sell on Cherry Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold 340, 342, and 344 Cherry Street, three six-story tenements, 116.8 by 96.11.

Marcus Nathan has sold 124 Avenue C, a four-story building, 19 by 70.

Gordon & Levy & Co. have sold through Charles Goldberg to a Dr. Weinstein 102, 104, and 106 Monroe Street, three six-story tenements, 77.6 by 96.

Benjamin F. Fithian has sold to W. Eugene Hicks 107 Bedford Street, a three-story dwelling, 12.3 by 62.7 and irregular.

William Henry Folsom has sold for John S. Barclay to Myers & Aronson 199 West Tenth Street, 25 by 95.

Tremont Avenue Lots Change Hands.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Mrs. E. M. Nicholls Vermeer of Chicago the plot of six lots on Tremont Avenue, 120 feet west of Anthony Avenue and running through to Mount Hope Place; also for a Miss Husted, to Tomasso Giodano, a plot on the west side of Prospect Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 66 by 150.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Max Rosenbaum a plot on the east side of Pond Place, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street; also for the New York Catholic Orphan Asylum a plot of lots with frontages on the Grand Boulevard, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and Tremont Avenue.

Dr. C. A. Becker has sold to Francis Trainer and Adolph Rake the plot on the west side of Park Avenue, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 96 by 80.

Deal in Bay Ridge Lots.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold a plot of about thirty lots at Bay Ridge, fronting 111 feet on Second Avenue and 600 feet on Sixtieth Street.

Big Loan on Pine Street Building.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. have mortgaged their building on the north side of Pine Street, just east of Nassau Street, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for $525,000, due in three years, and bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

That the auction outlook is materially brighter was shown at Wednesday's sale of the holdings of the estate of Hyman Israel and there is abundant opportunity for some good Spring business in the salesroom, if auctioneers do not try to force matters and offer only such properties as seem to have a reasonable chance of finding buyers. It is not dullness of a natural sort that hurts the auction business nearly so much as does the putting up of nondescript properties, with bidding-in or withdrawal almost certainly awaiting them.

Of the Israel estate properties two were of special prominence—the eight-story building at the southwest corner of Bleecker and Elm Streets, sold for $176,000, and the southwest corner of the Bowery and Hester Street, 50 by 100, which brought $101,000.

A corner on upper Broadway, shown in the following diagram, is among the more important parcels in this week's list. There are now on the plot three five-story brownstone-front apartment houses. The sale, which is held by executors' orders, is down for Wednesday at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly.

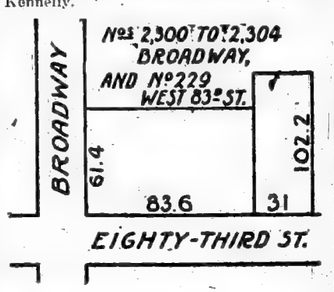

Flats on the west side, notably in the blocks adjacent to Central Park, have been in good demand lately. The properties shown below adjoin the Progress Club's new house at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street and will be sold on Wednesday by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

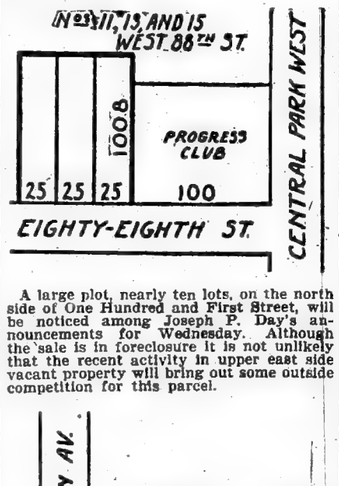

A large plot, nearly ten lots, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, will be noticed among Joseph P. Day's announcements for Wednesday. Although the sale is in foreclosure it is not unlikely that the recent activity in upper east side vacant property will bring out some outside competition for this parcel.

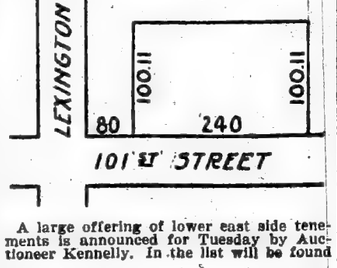

A large offering of lower east side tenements is announced for Tuesday by Auctioneer Kennelly. In the list will be found parcels on Chrystie, Ludlow, Goerck, Allen, and Norfolk Streets, as well as properties on East Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, and One Hundred and Second Streets.

It is announced that the property 369 Broadway, near Franklin Street, the sale of which has been adjourned so many times within the last few months, will positively be sold on Thursday at the stand of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

On Tuesday Herbert A. Sherman will sell a tract of twenty-two acres on Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 425 mortgages, for $5,469,829, of which 144, for $1,971,515, were at 5 per cent; 204 for $1,345,064, were at more, and 77, for $2,174,249, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 340 mortgages, for $4,752,202, of which 96, for $1,102,398, were at 5 per cent.; 193, for $1,211,515 were at more, and 102, for $2,378,289, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

West End Avenue, No. 301, west side, 26.7 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100, four-story stone dwelling, with extension; public auction sale.

By James L. Wells.

Third Avenue, east side, 289.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee; due on judgment, $14,269.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Public Auction Sale.

Chrystie Street, 168 and 170, west side, 150 feet south of Rivington Street, 27.11 and 21.9, respectively, by 82, two five-story brick tenements.

Allen Street, 26, west side, 172.10 feet south of Hester Street, 25.7 by 75.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores.

Ludlow Street, 118 and 120, west side, 200 feet north of Delancey Street, 25.3 and 23.6, respectively, by 87.6, two five-story brick tenements.

Norfolk Street, 134, east side, 78 feet north of Rivington Street, 22 by 78, six-story brick stable.

Goerck Street, 5 and 7, west side, 125 feet north of Grand Street, each 28.10 by 100, two seven-story brick tenements.

Fifty-second Street, 328 East, south side, 332 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front single flat.

Fifty-seventh Street, 358 East, south side, 75 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 80.6 by 20 by 79.1, three-story brick building.

One Hundred and Second Street, 324 East, south side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement.

Lexington Avenue, 1,715, east side, 343 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.8 by 65, four-story brownstone-front single flat.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fifty-eighth Street, 308 and 310 West, south side, 142 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 41.11 by 100.5 by 41.9 by 100.5, nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, $87,778.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, 56 West, south side, 197.7 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Samuel W. Maguire, referee; due on judgment, $35,370.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 608, east side, 129.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 89.2 by 18 by 92.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee; due on judgment, $18,266.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 1,037 East, north side, 172 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 19 by 74.6, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee; due on judgment, $10,267.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, tract of about 23 acres, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Thomas Ewing and extending to the Nepperhan River; executor's sale.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 2,300 to 2,304, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 61.4 by 83.6 by 61.2 by 82.11, five-story brick apartment houses; also, 229 West Eighty-third Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 31 by 102.2, five-story double apartment house; executors' sale.

Sixty-sixth Street, 241 West, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $16,397.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Eighty-eighth Street, 11, 13, and 15 West, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.8, three five-story single flats; public auction sale; to be sold as one parcel.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 676 and 678 East, south side, 175.7 feet east of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, two and three story frame tenements; foreclosure sale; George Burnham, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $7,058.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company.

Third Avenue, 3,500, east side, 75.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 30.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, W. M. K. Olcott, referee; due on judgment, $16,430.

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee; due on judgment, $5,530; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

Park Avenue, 4,465, west side, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 18 by 87.3 by 18 by 86.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee; due on judgment, $475; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 819.6 feet north of Cedar Avenue, 204.3 by 132.6 by 265.2 by 187.11; two-story dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee; due on judgment, $301.

By John S. Mapes.

Willow Lane Road, north side, adjoining lands of Samuel Nelson, 54.6 by 337.6 by 54 by 334; foreclosure sale, William S. Bennett, referee; due on judgment, $2,166.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Broadway, 369, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley; 25 by 200, five-story business building; partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 630, east side, 20.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 106.4 by 19 by 103.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee; due on judgment, $22,252.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-ninth Street, 313 East, north side, 185 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee; due on judgment, $1,068; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for one-story brick stores, 100.1 by 67; Slawson & Hobbs of 284 Columbus Avenue, owners; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 2,228 and 2,230 Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 67; A. E. Karpass of 20 Beekman Street, owner; C. F. Pelham of 508 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 87.11; L. Block of 17 Waverley Place, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $130,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 37.6 by 87.11; A. Newmark of 348 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $152,000.

Thirty-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 98.9; R. J. Hahn of 235 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; H. W. Howard, Jr., of 39 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Verlo Avenue, east side, 584.6 feet south of McLane Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19 by 42; John Stahl Portland and Westchester Avenues, owner; William P. Mates, White Plains Avenue, Wakefield, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 51 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; S. M. Watson, premises, owner; J. E. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 75 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Century Realty and Investment Company, Paterson, N. J., owner; H. Bacon of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Sixth Avenue, west side, Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, to a one-story brick power house; New York City Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 103 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Tuchfeld & Henig of 401 Grand Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 133 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Greenstone of 245 East Thirty-second Street, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 28 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; A. Kimmel of 87 Henry Street, owner; S. Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Fiftieth to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to three-story brick stores; B. Loth of 408 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 310 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts and stores; S. H. Stone of 135 Broadway, owner; J. E. Nitchie of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 71 Dey Street, to four-story brick lofts; A. M. Van Buernen, Paterson, N. J., owner; Pollard & Steinman of 2 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 113 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; A. Levine of 2 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

No. 627 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 71.9; Dorgetto Brothers of 493 Willis Avenue, owners; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

SOLVING A PROBLEM WITH INSIDE LOTS

An Interesting Arrangement of New Hotels on Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth Streets—Interior Courts That Will Be of Real Benefit.

Dwelling together in unity has never been a distinguishing characteristic of adjoining owners of real estate in this city. In residential districts and where land is cheap mutual agreements are sometimes made to promote the comfort and happiness of surrounding owners, but as ground becomes more valuable and is available for the more pretentious classes of structures, and when every square foot of floor space is expected to produce its proportionate revenue, then it is that finer instincts seem to be thrown to the winds. The struggle for the greatest amount of light and air with the least sacrifice of space begins in earnest, and to grab as much as possible of these two commodities from one's neighbor is looked upon as a praiseworthy accomplishment.

What can be done when these piratical methods are not followed will be well illustrated in the group of apartment hotels about to be erected in the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, shown in the accompanying diagram. It may be pointed out that this case is hardly a typical one, because the various owners interested are very closely allied in their real estate operations. This may be true, but the "layout" of these structures is none the less interesting as showing what can be done with inside lots when there is a disposition on the part of adjoining owners to yield a reasonable amount of space for mutual benefit.

What were the original rear lines of the plots in question are indicated by dotted lines, and where the walls of the completed structures will stand by heavy lines. Thus a large T-shaped court will be created, the benefits of which will be shared by three of the buildings—those to be erected by the Argyle Realty Company at 3 to 7 East Twenty-seventh Street, by L. G. Forgotston at 4 to 8 East Twenty-eighth Street, and by Charles F. Rogers running through from 9 to 15 East Twenty-seventh Street to 10 to 14 East Twenty-eighth Street. A smaller court along the easterly side of Mr. Rogers's hotel will also give it additional light and air, and at the same time benefit the bachelor apartment hotel to be built by the Wells Realty and Construction Company of Philadelphia at 17 and 19 East Twenty-seventh Street.

The important feature of these courts is that they are of sufficient area to be of some real value. In the case of the larger one, none of the abutting structures has contributed a great deal of ground, but when the three contributions have been united they make an open space of 6,000 or 7,000 square feet, which will insure an abundance of light and air for these buildings for all time and without regard for what may be built in the future on the Fifth Avenue front of the block.

It may appear at a glance that there has been a rather lavish allowance of court space in connection with this group of structures. Their owners, no doubt, have seen fit to err a little on the side of liberality in this respect, but so ingeniously has the thing been arranged that nearly 75 per cent. of the total area of the plots will be covered by the buildings. The combined area of the lots from 3 to 19 East Twenty-seventh Street, together with those at the rear, from 4 to 14 East Twenty-eighth Street, is, roughly, 32,500 square feet, while the space taken out for courts is less than 10,000 square feet. No little ingenuity was also shown in the case of the large court in fixing its lines so that each of the abutting buildings should contribute an amount of ground proportionate to the benefit which it will get from the court.

Meaning the transformation of nearly an entire block in the central part of the city, the erection of this group of hotels and apartment structures promises to be one of this year's most interesting operations. The Rogers hotel and that it be put up by the Wells Company are indirectly enterprises of the Century Realty Company, while Potter & Brother will be largely interested in the other two structures. These projects have very generally been looked upon as outgrowths of the new Hotel Brunswick enterprise, although President William H. Chesebrough of the Century Realty Company says that this is not altogether the case, and that the operations would in all probability have been undertaken even though no new hotel were to rise on the block to the south.

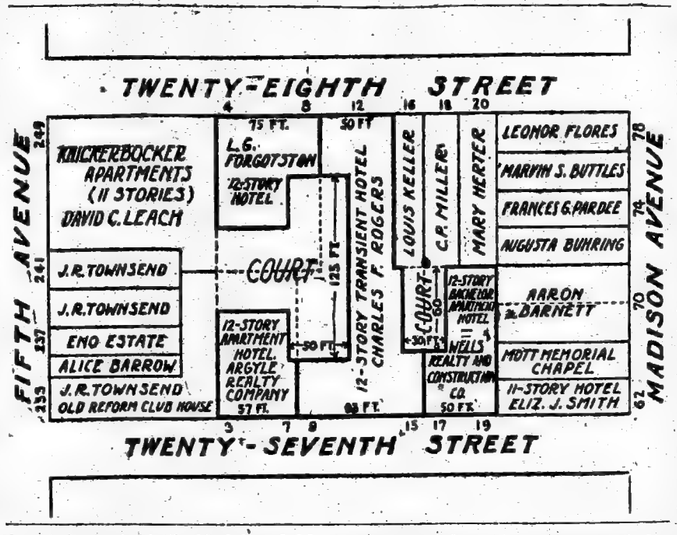

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 19.

EAGLE AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 27x90; Katharina Roth to Anton Mayer, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

FORSYTH ST, 63, e s, 25x100; Louis Margulies to Michael Bershatsky, ½ of right, title, and interest, (mtg $34,500) .. Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 175 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; Ephraim B. Levy to Nicola Ricciardi and another .. Nom.

LEWIS ST, 12, e s, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Max Goldman, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and .. 100

LOT 12, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Charles F. Tinley .. Nom.

LOT 48, map of Washingtonville; Arthur H. Hahlo to William W. Penfield .... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,480, w s, 100.11x70; Elias Rosenthal to Harry Shwitzer, (mtgs $89,000) ..... Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, 95, w s, 25.6x75; George Tillmanns to Angelo Mazzanti and another, (mtgs $19,000) ..... Nom.

PARK ST, 85, s s, 132 ft w of Mulberry St, runs s 29.2x n w 30.1x n 11.5x e 24.6; Virginia Nabile and others to Theresa Znardi, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

VILLA AV, e s, 409 ft n of Potter Place, 10x100; Thomas A. Briggs to George Thorn, (mtg $800,) other consideration .. 100

1ST AV, 274, e s, 25x94; John Roth to Frederick C. Woehr, ½ part, all title .... Nom.

2D AV, 1,330, e s, 25x74; Frank Schaefler, trustee, to Nicholas Schloeder, trustee ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,330, e s, 25x74; Nicholas Schloeder, trustee, to Louis B. Hasbrouck, trustee ..... Nom.

6TH AV, n s, 46 ft n e of 10th St, 23x75, all title to 1-6 part; 4th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 14th St, 25x93.9x irregular, 1-12 part; Charles J. Schmitt to George E. Schmitt, quitclaim ..... Nom.

38TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, —x—, being s half; Margaret D. Todd, executrix and trustee, to Annie Boylston 25

38TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, —x—, being s half; M. F. Todd and others to Annie Boylston, quitclaim ..... Nom.

65TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.4; Brevoort Real Estate Company to Edward J. Moloughney, (mtg $43,500,) other consideration and 100

65TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.4; Edward J. Moloughney to Philip Meirowitz, (mtgs $49,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; John S. Pease to Richard R. Vernon, (mtgs $95,000,) other consideration and 100

99TH ST, 44 West, 25x100.11; Jacob C. Harris to Gertrude Horwitz, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.11; H. S. Eisman and another to Robert Friedman, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10; Matilda Crawford and another to Margaret Crawford, (mtg $2,500) 6,500

118TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x100.11; Abraham Scheinberg and another to Rachel Scheinberg and another, (mtgs $40,000) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 255 West, 25x99.11; Ellenora Shepherd to Minnie G. Moeller, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Henry Lichtenberg, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and .. 100

141ST ST, s s, 312.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Louis Lichtenberg and others, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100

204TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 300x99.11; 204th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 130x99.11; Daniel E. Seybel to Peter J. Shields, other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV AV, 1,659, e s; Thomas J. McGuire to William F. Layton and another, 3 years 1,000

COURTLANDT AV, 565; Anna Marek to Dorothea Lichtenan, 3 years 324

FORSYTH ST, 147; Samuel Bloom to Joseph Feldstein, 9 years 3,400

HENRY ST, 96; Annie Wolarsky to Solomon Rosenberg, 5 years 3,100

FITT ST, 102; Isaac Cohen to Jacob Grossman, 2 years 216

2D AV, 2,269; Christian Gutmann to Michael Keller, 3 years 444

3D AV, 776; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, to Fannie Clark, 15 years ..... $3,700 to 5,000

8TH AV, 2,512; Herman Joveshof to Charles Meyer, 5 years ..... $900 to 1,200

9TH AV, 659; Pauline Greff and others to Philip Spitzhoff, 5 years 720

9TH AV, 853; Max Weitzstein to Frank Elenz, 5 years 600

38TH ST, 107 West; William H. McKinless to Julius Conn, 10 years ... $2,500 to 3,500

114TH ST, 359 East; Morris Goldberg to Luigi Banzi, 2 11-12 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARNARD, Lucy G., to Bradley L. Eaton; Mott Av, n w s, 175 ft s w of 138th St, interior plot, beginning 174.3 ft s w and 60 ft n w from s w corner of Mott Av and 138th St; also, Gerard Av, w s, 437.2 ft s of 138th St, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

DE BARBIERI, Maria, to George Tillmanns; Macdougal St, 95, installments, — per cent., notes 1,500

FOX, Julius B., to Leah Büttenwieser; Bank St, n w corner of 4th St, due April 1, 1904, 6 per cent 15,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to H. Seymour Eisman and others; 106th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GARLAND, Amelia M. A., to Emma Swedeker; 3d St, n e s, 42 ft n w of Wooster St, 1-5 part, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

GOLDMAN, Max, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lewis St, 12, prior mtg $18,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 4,000

HORWITZ, Gertrude, to Jacob C. Harris and another; 99th St, 44 West, due Sept. 15, 1907, 6 per cent 3,500

KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO. REALty Company to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Pine St, n s, 151.10 ft e of Nassau St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 525,000

LICHTENBERG, Louis, and others to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 141st St, s s, 312.6 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years 4,000

LICHTENBERG, Henry, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 141st St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, two mtgs, prior mtgs $60,000, 2 years, each 4,000

MEIROWITZ, Philip, to the City Mortgage Company; 65th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent .. 104,000

MEIROWITZ, Philip, to Edward J. Moloughney; 65th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $104,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

MOLOUGHNEY, Edward J., to Brevoort Real Estate Company; 65th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,500

PATTERNO BROTHERS to City Mortgage Company; 115th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 75,000

PENFIELD, William W., to James D. Gagan; White Plains Road, Lot 48, map of Washingtonville, installments 7,900

PEASE, John S., to Keystone Realty Company; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg $78,000, 3 years 17,000

RICCIARDI, Nicola, and another to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 175 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25, 3 years 575

SHIELDS, Peter J., to the Park Mortgage Company; 204th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, three mtgs, 3 years each 5,040

SHIELDS, Peter J., to the Park Mortgage Company; 204th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, two mtgs, 3 years, each 3,780

THORN, George, to Thomas A. Briggs; Villa Av, e s, 409 ft n of Potter Place, prior mtg $800, 1 year, 6 per cent 200

WOLFF, Solomon, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtgs $472,000, demand, 6 per cent 26,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

B

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AND TO LET

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REPAIRED, PAINTED, AND GUARANTEED. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Rents, $10,365.
Price, $91,000.

Apartment house; all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—5-story corner triple flat; 28 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $65,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Chance of Lifetime.—12 per cent. investment; client leaving city, must sell Harlem flat; private neighborhood; equity $5,000; three-year $6,000 mortgage; call Macdonald, attorney, 40 Wall St.

Property owners and others acquainted with architects, contractors, and influential men can increase income; capital or time unnecessary; investigate. 1,364 Broadway.

Builder needs money in other transactions; will sacrifice elevator apartment, well rented; will take five years' lease; pay 8% net. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Two 5-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent in condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. B., 598 9th Av.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Speculators, Attention!—Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BUILDING; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH.

84th St.—Five-story 25-foot single flat; rental all on leases, $1,400; price, $29,000; mortgage, $21,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

107th St.—Seven-story elevator apartments; guaranteed rent, $10,000; price, $95,000; estate mortgage, $55,000 at 4½%. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

90th St.—5-story triple flat; rents, $3,500; price, $33,000; savings bank mortgage, $20,000 at 4½%. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

100th St.—Five-story double cold-water flat; rents, $2,450; price, $24,000; mortgage, $14,000 at 4%. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

105th St.—5-story 50-foot flat; rents, $5,000; price, $52,000; mortgage, $40,000 at 5 per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

103d St.—31-foot double flat; all improvements; rents, $4,150; price, $40,000; terms to suit. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

84th St.—5-story double flat; all improvements; rent, $3,800; price, $35,000; mortgage, $23,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

90th St.—5-story double flat; all improvements; rents, $4,000; price, $38,000; mortgage, $22,000 at 4½%. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Sale!—Splendid opportunity! Large factory, 75x100; central; little cash; absolute margin $4,000. Easton's, 42d St.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

90th, Near Central Park.—Triple flat; rent $4,200; price $35,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

A five-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av.; cheap; all rented. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Below 23d St.—6-story fireproof tenement; price, $25,000; easy terms. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

14th St. plot, 45x103; asking $45,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double flat, Fifties, 27 feet wide; rental, $3,000; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

119th, Near Manhattan.—Five-story double flat; price only $21,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

$5,088 rent, price $47,000, 115th St., 3 stories; wide. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$9,600 rent, price $82,500, 6-story elevator apartment, west side. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Five-story flats and tenements; many fine bargains; call; lists. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Private house, full lot, fine location, $16,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

Apartment houses, flats, tenements wanted for cash buyers. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Two five-story double flats; private house block; $26,500 each. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

Below 14th Street.

BROADWAY, DOWN-TOWN.
Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

$17,500 rent; bargain price; down-town corner, business building; grand investment. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Europe, 20 2d Av.

East Side.

150 East 46th St. | 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling, 16.8x55x100; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

3D AV., S. W. cor. 56th St. | Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; price reasonable; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Bargain.—Lexington, near 72d; four-story, spacious dwelling; only $18,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

96th, Near Madison.—Five-story triple flat, $29,000; rents, $3,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A splendid corner property, Second Av., south of 57th St., well rented; will sell at $35,000. W., Box 50, 1,304 Broadway.

91st, near Park.—Elegant three-story dwelling; open plumbing; $16,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand, $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 75th St.—Double flat; rent, $1,800; price, $15,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Speculators! 5th Av., near 23d, plot 27x110, price $150,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

2d Av., corner, adjacent 116th; five stories, with stores; $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

East 17th St.—Elegant 5-story tenement, $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park dwelling, 4 stories and basement; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—6-story double tenement; elegant order; $19,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements; price for both, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Bargain, 2 five-story tenements; $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue tenement, stores; rent $2,800; price $23,000; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East Side.

ROOFING.

We do all kinds of roofing work, including the painting and overhauling of old roofs and the keeping in good order by the year.
Private residence work our specialty, and we want particular customers.
We have an estimate department which is one of the cheertul features of our business.
N. Y. Architectural Metal Works.
Established 1897.
Telephone, 3364—38th. 159 E. 48th St.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

A Bargain—Elegant new flat on plot 50x100, in the thirties, near Lexington Av.; rental over $12,000; fully rented; rents cheap; price $110,000. Chas. J. F. Bohlen, 401 East 16th St., cor. First Av.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores, Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

18th, near 1st.—Two five-story tenements, $21,500; rents, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500; only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Spring St., 207, Near Sullivan.—3-story, 21x66x70, rear 22 ft.; price $16,000; make offer to Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

3d Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant store property; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 95th St.—5-story double flat; price, $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 118th St.—5-story double flat; price, $23,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Four-story dwelling, 17th, near Stuyvesant Park, $16,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,100; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 77th St.—3-family flat; rent, $2,724; price, $24,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st., near 2d, $16,750; rent $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Fifth Av., Harlem flats, store; over 10 per cent., $37,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

88th, near Park.—Five-story triple; full lot; only $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

2d Av., below 96th.—Five-story tenement; full lot; $21,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

LARGE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE.
An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., near 144th St.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

3-story single flat, corner 170th St., west side; $6,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West Side.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 3-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

5-story, double, West 102d, near Columbus Av., $25,500; rent, $2,664; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $35,000; rent, $3,700. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th St.

South of 146th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—New 3-story American basement house, in perfect condition, $14,000. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,500 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $123.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Riverside Drive.—Seven-story apartment house; rents, $15,000; price, $135,000; savings bank mortgage, $85,000 at 4½ per cent. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Sale!—Lots with factory buildings; (divide;) west central; much under value. Easton's, 206 West 42d.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
bargain, in Eighties, at $30,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

At a bargain, a five-story double flat, 134th St., near 8th Av.; will sell at a sacrifice to quick buyer. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

Swell front single modern apartment; twenty-five frontage; yearly tenants; private surroundings; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

St. Nicholas Terrace.—Five-story 38-foot double flat; rents, $4,400; price, $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½%. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

70th, near Amsterdam.—Five-story double; rent $4,044; price $37,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

82d, Near Columbus.—Elegant three-story dwelling; price only $16,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Rent $3,700, price $34,000, mortgage $28,000, buys 6-room double flat; vicinity Broadway and 104th St. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Tenement adjacent 23d St., 7th Av.; rent $4,500; price asked $44,000; about $7,500 cash; splendid investment. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Estate sacrifice, $85,000, rent $9,500, buys two extra wide double flats; 7th Av., vicinity 116th St. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $39,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Near Morningside Park.—Five-story triple flat, 20x112; all improvements, $35,500; rents, $4,000; bargain; gas ranges. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 446 West 40th.—Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—134th St. West, double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

West Eighties.—Cozy dwelling; price $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 48th St.—4-family flat; rent, $2,300; price, $19,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

West 98th St.—3-family flat; rent, $4,044; price, $34,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

66th, Near Columbus.—Triple flat; rents $2,800; price, $25,000; terms easy. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

West 50th St.—5-story brownstone tenement; $19,000; bargain. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Manhattan Av. at 102d St.—Elegant flat, $32,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 35th St.—4-story tenement, with driveway; $14,000; bargain. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 47th St.—Full lot; price, $6,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Amsterdam Av.—Store and flat; price, $29,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

136th to 137th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., central location, 5-story, with stores; quick bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$4,400 rent, price $40,000, 106th St. West, 6 stories; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$32,000; rent, $3,600; beautiful 15-family flat, 108th St., West. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Corner Amsterdam Av.—Central location; 6 stores, 5-story; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

35th St., Near 9th Av.—Five-story tenement, $25,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Five-story triple flat, vicinity West 104th St, $26,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Two five-story flats, with stores; 9th Av., vicinity 23d. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 100th St.—Five-story 20-family flat; all improvements. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Elegant single flat, 116th St., near 6th Av.; price, $20,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Side.

Sonnabend & Gromer offer the following bargains:

16th St., near Stuyvesant Park, 6-story; rent $5,400; asking $53,000.

101st, near Columbus, extra wide 5-story flat, with stores; all improvements; 5 families on a floor; rents $6,000; asking $60,000.

116th St. corner, best section; 5-story double flat; all improvements; asking $80,000.

116th St., near Eighth Av., 5-story double flat; all improvements; price $30,000.

115th St., near Lenox Av., 5-story double flat; rents $3,140; price $28,500.

116th St. West, elegant 38-foot double flat; must sell; bargain; good for improvements.

7th Av., near 114th St., two elegant 5-story double flats; rent $9,400; asking $84,000.

7th Av., 111th St., two modern, extra wide, 5-story triple flats; asking $110,000.

Lenox Av., near 116th St., 6-story elevator apartment, 100x100; asking $250,000.

Park Av. corner, vicinity 90th, 5-story triple flat; improvements; rents $5,200; price $50,000.

8th Av., vicinity 130th, lot 100x175; corner; 5-story double flats; asking $240,000.

8th Av., north of 120th; big bargain; 5-story double flats; asking $27,000 each.

For further particulars of any of above or other properties in vicinity, communicate with

SONNABEND & GROMER,
Tel. 998 Morningside. 256 West 116th St.

$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

57th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $36,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Opportunity seldom offered; estate has two five-story, 7-room double flats, south of 23d St; sell for $31,500; worth $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Guaranteed facts; will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases $10,000, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

101st, Near Columbus.—Five-story triple flat; price only $26,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

West Side.

EASY TERMS AND CHEAP
If Sold Before April 1st.
TWO WEST SIDE FLATS, ALL RENTED, ON GOOD PAYING BASIS.
GRAY LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

UPPER WEST SIDE PROPERTIES.
We have several choice bargains which would pay you to investigate.
ALSO
MONEY TO LOAN
on Mortgage and Building Loans.
Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway. Tel. 1860 Cort.

FOR SALE.
97th, near Central Park West, 4 story and Basement dwelling, lot 20x100; price, $23,000.
APPLY TO CH. VOLZING & SON,
953 Third Avenue cor. 57th Street

BARGAINS.
113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; institution mortgage, $9,500.
132d St., west of Lenox; 66 feet; good site for large apartment; private neighborhood.
Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $90,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
D. L. NICHOLS, 36 West 116th.

7 WEST 20TH ST.,
25x92; 4-story.
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
5 East 33d Street.

6th Ave. Buildings and Stores.
Large corner plot to lease; long term.
Louis Schrag, 124 West 23d St.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

—ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE—
Three-story, 16-foot dwelling, fine condition; hardwood throughout; location best street West Harlem; possession. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

$18,000 buys 521 West 27th St., $3,000 cash, balance at 5%, three years, five-story double flat, with stores; actual rent $2,256. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,888; price, $35,000; mortgage, $26,000, 4½, due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX

Snap.—4-story corner, 34x100, near Wendover Av., triple flat, 16 rooms and baths each floor, with 2 stores; price $30,000; first mortgage $24,000, 5 years; rental $3,200; no steam heat.
$6,500 cash buys a 30-ft. corner on 3d Av., near Tremont Av., showing 10% on investment.
5-story triple flat, with 2 stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover Av.; price $25,000; rental $2,700; $4,000 cash required.
Elegant 2-story and basement brick private house, 8 rooms and bath, facing Park, half block from "L" station; can be bought on easy payment; $500 cash required.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 Third Av., Wendover Av. "L" Station. Open Sundays.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av.; elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,028 Trinity Av.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,600, $8,000.
Brooker 778 Tremont Av.

$500 CASH and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149 St., west of 3d Av.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

$500.00 down, balance easy terms, buys 7-room home; all improvements. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Plot of Bronx lots, ripe for improvement; lightly mortgaged; exchange for Bronx flats; submit particulars. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Plot, 200 feet front, Washington Av.; with or without building loan. See R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Washington Avenue triple apartment, 25x145; price, $19,500; terms to suit. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near Rapid Transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport; near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

142d St., East.—Two-story and basement 9-room dwelling; location fine; price right. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

At Cost!—New modern 2-family brick houses; open. 674 East 186th, (Washington Av.)

To be Sold at a Sacrifice.—Brick private house, within one block of car line; 7 minutes' walk from 143d St. elevated station; $5,000.
A plot of lots, 75x200, on finished street, within one block of 3d Av.; suitable for apartments; must be sold; $10,000.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,202 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot. 60x200; good future investment; price, $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 59x187x50x88 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Owners.—Have cash buyers for flats and apartments Manhattan and Bronx; send us particulars. Are you looking for a loan? Have $6,000, $5,500, or $5,000 on first mtg. Own your own home; we have them cheap. Duggan and Wall, 691 East 155th.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

Actual Bargains!—Several one and two family houses, near elevated; all improvements; terms easy.
C. E. Randrup, Owner, 140 Nassau St.

Morris Av., near 161st St.—Two-family brick house, all improvements; always rented; mortgage, $5,000; can be purchased at a bargain. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d St.

Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

4-story brick cold water house, 6 families and store; rent, $1,000; price, $10,000. C. C. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A corner plot, 150x100, 187th St., 3d Av. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

East 138th St.—4-story flat; price $12,750. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling, near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

4th Av. corner flats, with stores. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale.—10-room house; lot 50x100; near Jerome Av.; $5,500; terms. Powers, Woodlawn.

WESTCHESTER

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, 250 TO 1,000 ACRES, on line of Harlem Railway, under two hours from Grand Central Station; modern and complete building for every requirement of an up to date gentleman's farm: summer or all year home; fine water supply; elevated situation and choice neighborhood; the whole representing an expenditure of some $300,000; will sell for less than half; immediate possession.
PHILLIPS & WELLS,
(9,956.) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY.

FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE,
IN
LARCHMONT,
BEACH AV., 5 MINUTES FROM THE SHORE; GROUNDS 100x100; HOUSE ELEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; VERY BEST CONDITION. WILL RENT FOR SUMMER $800, OR $1,000 FOR THE YEAR.
GRAY LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

A first-class farm 2 miles from station, Harlem R. R.; one hour from Grand Central Station; 110 acres, of which 14 acres are woods; 6 acres apple orchard, other fruit; watered by several never failing springs; southern exposure; magnificent building site; house, 16 rooms; large barns, icehouse, hennery, other buildings; 11 head of cattle, 3 horses, wagons, harness, hay, grain, and all farming implements go with the place; for further particulars apply to Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation, with extended view; water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 minutes from station; $30,000. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y. 100 farms and other places for sale and rent.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

To Investors and Homeseekers.—Lots, 25x100, $84 upward; high ground; monthly payments; fare, 8c Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Call evenings.

Snap.—Cozy house, seven rooms, 50x100, near Mosher Silver Works and Pelham Station; $2,500, half cash. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

Builders! Speculators!—Lots with or without loan; ready for improvement; lot prices. Polak, 174th St. and 3d Av.

Mount Vernon.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Bargain in a beautiful home, located on South 4th Av.; plot 40x100; open plumbing, open grates, cabinet mantels; large verandas; cost, $11,000; must sell. For particulars apply to
BOERUM & HENRY
400 Sumner, corner Halsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15 Mount Vernon, New York.

CITY OF HOMES.
Rental list.....$25 to $125
Sale list.....$3,000 to $50,000
Carriage service, courteous treatment, complete information. Cooley & West., Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Artistic, unique, modern describes the most attractive value in a Chester Hill home to-day; less than $12,000. Cooley & West., Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 80 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON, 28 minutes from 42d St., access by west side elevated; attractive modern 10-room house; hardwood trim; near station; good neighborhood; $7,700; terms, $1,500 cash; also 12-room modern house with grounds, trees, stable, river view; rent, $900 year; sale, $16,000; also an unusual bargain in fine residence, ample grounds, stables, &c., river view, at about half cost; cost $40,000; similar place to lease, $1,500 year. Bellows & Warren, Real Estate. 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Two large modern cottages in a select and healthful neighborhood, with schools, stores, gas, water, and electric light service; one and three blocks from railroad station; 40 minutes from City Hall. Write H. P. Wheeler, Yonkers.

Almost a Gift.—Lots, $350, in City of Yonkers; gas, water, electric light; five minutes' walk from R. R. station; neighborhood healthful and restricted; terms easy. Write H. P. Wheeler, Yonkers.

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Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Choice modern dwelling, perfect order, 10 rooms; worth $14,000; will sacrifice for $10,500. "Home," Box 157 Times, Harlem.

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DON'T FAIL TO
SEE AND EXAMINE
the 1 and 2 family up-to-date houses on Eastern Parkway, near Bedford and New York Aves., prior to buying a home; location superb; lower part will rent readily for $480; upper part for $360; can be seen any time.
H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

HOMES AND HOMESITES
AT
HOMECREST
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
HOUSES from $3,750 upward.
HOMESITES from $350 upward.
HOW TO GET THERE:
Take Smith Street Trolley or Brighton Beach "L" Get off at Avenue U.
For further particulars apply to
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

WANT AN OFFER.
THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE
MUST BE SOLD IN FLATBUSH.
WE ASK $9,500. Would Cost $10,800 to build.
TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
IT is ONE year old. NEVER OCCUPIED. On Land 50x100. FINEST LOCATION HERE. Near "L" Sation, 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. House contains Large Piazza, Beautiful Large Library, with Book Cases and Fancy Seats. Large Parlor, Large, Well-lighted Dining Room, SIX Elegant Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Finished in Quartered OAK. Parquet Floors, Imported Decorations. HERE IS A SURE BARBAIN. AM GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE APRIL 1ST. WANT OFFER.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. Albermarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

Cost $12,000.
Just foreclosed.
Can sell for $7,900.
Bargain of $4,000.
Nets over 20 per cent.
on investment of $2,900.
House has 40 rooms; 4-story, 30 by 68; lot, 30x100; close to ferries to 34th St., Manhattan. Call Long Island Building Loan Assn., 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn's handsomest row of three and four story houses, Second street, and Prospect Park West. Open daily, Sundays and evenings.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Builder.

Look at Corner Store Property.
Eastern Parkway and Rogers Av.; opportunity for business or investment. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Only $5,300.—Beautiful two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; open plumbing; porcelain bath; handsomely decorated and frescoed throughout; shades, awnings, screens; furnace heat; Halsey St., near Ralph Av.; rare chance.
Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

For Sale—House, one of the handsomest two-family houses on the Park Slope; only $8,500; suitable mortgage.
THODE, Seventh Av. and Ninth St.

Lots, 51st St., near 7th Av., on grade, $350; worth $700. Stewart, 32 Rogers.

STOREHOUSE TO LET
72 WILLOUGHBY ST.
Also can be used for light manufacturing; brick building; 30x100; 4 story; 1,200 square feet floor space; wagon entrance and lift; rent, $1,200 per year; possession can be had May 1. For further particulars apply to
McNULTY & FITZGERALD CO.,
201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

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Colonial and Queen Anne residences from $4,000 to $20,000, and all bargains, saving from $500 to $2,000! This is the only DOWN-TOWN
REMEMBER! office handling FLATBUSH Property exclusively and where only real bargains are listed! Buyers thereby save both time and money, while owners, needing cash quickly, keep my list replenished with "must sell" bargains. C. M. HENDERSON,
TWO CENTURIES, MONTAGUE STREET.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 726 St.

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Great bargains, HOMEWOOD, 69th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan; single fare; houses brick and shingles, splendidly built; special prices until May 1st; easy terms. Call on F. W. BLOCK, Agent, Room 427, 150 Nassau St., New York. Telephone, 4147 John.

Look, Before You Buy a Home,
At the new, elegant, and highly finished 2-story and basement stone two-family houses; location cannot be excelled; Eastern Parkway, near New York Av.; two trolley lines within a block. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.; open every day.

22½% ON MONEY INVESTED.
Rent, $1,416; mortgage, $8,000; price, $11,500.
Four-story brick flat; always rented.

Interest	$400	Gas	$50
Tax	150	Coal	40
Water	50	Insurance	10
Janitor	72		$778

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AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ESTATE OF OBADIAH AYRES, Dec'd,

by order of Edward F. Brown, Executor,

24 AND 105 BANK ST.

Two three-story and basement brick Dwellings; size of No. 24 is 20x88.6 and No. 105 is 19.6x93.1.

B. W. B. BROWN, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 18 Wall St.

Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction

MONDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

335 West End Ave.

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 76TH STREET.

The handsome four-story basement and cellar bay window front stone dwelling, with three-story dining room and conservatory extension. House built to order by day's work for the owner. Woodwork very elaborate, exquisitely decorated. Exposed plumbing, hot air and steam heat, hardwood floors, etc. Size of lot, 25x100. Perhaps the best-built house on the West Side.

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Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, March 23d, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

To close the Estate of Christian Kruse, Dec'd, by order of Christian H. Kruse and George W. Kruse, Esqs., Executors.

2300-2302-2304 BROADWAY,

BEING

NORTHEAST COR. 83D ST.

Two five-story brick apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath to each family.

Size of plot, 61.4½x83.6½.

229 WEST 83D ST.

adjoining the above.

The five-story brick and brownstone double apartment, six rooms and bath to each family. Size of plot, 31x102.2.

Messrs. THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executors, 256 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction,

Tuesday, March 22, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF EDWARD WESTON,

CITY OF YONKERS, N. Y.

About 22 acres, fronting on both sides of

NEPPERHAN AVENUE,

adjoining the handsome residence of Mrs. Thomas Ewing; suitable for division into building plots. 70 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage at 5%, or 60 PER CENT. at 4½%, for 1, 2, or 3 years.

Messrs. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys, 49 Wall St. Maps at Auctioneer's, 9 Pine St. & 532 5th Ave., cor 44th St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, at 12 o'clock M.,

at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

211 WEST 79TH ST., between Amsterdam and Broadway, modern 4½ story American basement private residence, with bay windows and 3 story extension, including gas fixtures, mirrors, &c. Has 2 bath-rooms, is on restricted block, underground rapid transit station at adjoining corner. House can be seen anytime, including Sundays, without permit; caretaker on premises.

Liberal amount on Bond and Mortgage at 5%

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Att'ys.,

120 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

156 EAST 85TH ST.,

near Lexington Av., four-story brick double flat, in good condition, on lot about 23.3 x 102.2.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Executors' Atty., 291 Broadway. Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

HARRIS B. FISHER, Auctioneer.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, March 23d, 1904,

Valuable Investment Property,

11, 13 & 15 West 88th St.

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.

Three 5-story brick and brownstone single apartment houses; 25x100 each, built together, the first floor being duplex, with one general plant. In excellent condition throughout.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway. Tel 5,740 Cortlandt.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCTION'R.

BANKRUPTCY SALE

of the valuable Leasehold Property Corner

91 FOURTH AV., 11th St.

at auction at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. Fried & Czaki, Attorneys, 19 William St., or the Auctioneer, S. Goldsticker, 163 Broadway.

HARRIS B. FISHER, Auct'r.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Thursday, March 24, 1904,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

under direction of RANDOLPH HURRY, Esq., Ref.

Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,

OF THE

Valuable Investment Property

369 BROADWAY,

Running through to Franklin Place, between Franklin and White Sts.,

5-story brick loft building; size of lot 25x150.

KELLOGG & BECKWITH, Esqs., Attys., 52 B'way. Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway. Telephone 5740 Cort.

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A SHORE FRONT ESTATE OVER ½ MILE ON SOUND.

One of the grandest situations on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. Large mansion; also all other buildings and appointments of a gentleman's country seat. The location insures privacy, yet is easy of access by best express train service.

THE PRICE IS $150,000.

WE HAVE PERSONALLY INSPECTED THIS PROPERTY AND WILL SHOW PHOTOS, MAPS, AND GIVE FULL DETAILS TO RESPONSIBLE INQUIRERS. NO EXCHANGE CONSIDERED.

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TO RENT—30-ROOM HOTEL.

All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; nice surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; location, Westport, Conn.; one mile from finest beach on Sound.

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30 acres of land in Queens Borough, suitable for building lots; ten minutes' walk to depot. Address Box 1, Queens P. O., Long Island.

Richmond Hill.—Magnificent large and small residences; elegant surroundings; everything. Johnson, 932A Gates, Brooklyn.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 8-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

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REAL ESTATE

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AUCTIONEERS,

PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.

TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

To Let.—2 modern, 10-room cottages, with all improvements, on Barrett Av., Arrochar, restricted; parklike surroundings; near churches, schools, and beaches; 40 minutes from Battery; 10c. fare; $40 per month. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

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Illustrated list of 200 improved Eastern farms, bargains, 1 to 1,000 acres, $5 to $20 an acre, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, &c., free; a few with stock and tools included; on easy terms. Write The E. A. Strout Farm Agency, G Bldg., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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A furnished residence; Summer or all the year; never before rented; Mt. Pocono and Water Gap region, Penn.; high altitude, yet within five hours reach of mountain station Lackawanna Railroad; delightful, healthy location; house newly decorated; steam heated; fully furnished; piano, 2 parlors, library, 10 chambers, servants' rooms, piazza, shade, fruit trees, gardens, fine groves, stable, carriage house, icehouse; price, $1,000 May to November. Address Owner, 101 West 42d St.

Seashore flats and cottages, large and small; free outdoor gymnasium to tenants' children. Write Taylor, 17 29th St., Brooklyn.

STAMFORD, CONN.

$14,000 will buy a beautiful home, No. 92 Bedford St.; 12 rooms, open plumbing, lot 60x400; fine stable, very complete. Terms to suit.

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To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.

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Taylor & Golden's Agency is the place to find what you want in real estate in the beautiful town of Norwalk, Conn.; established 18 years. Address South Norwalk, Conn.

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Farm bargainst in Massachusetts, Connecticut; 50 farms, 15 acres to 600, $500 to $10,000. Write J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

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WEST SIDE AND UPTOWN Dwellings; all locations; all rents.

Call or send to either office.

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IN THE FIFTIES

Medium sized American basement dwelling recently redecorated and in perfect order throughout; five baths, open plumbing, etc. For full particulars apply

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573 Fifth Ave. (Near 47th Street.)

12th St., near Greenwich Av., 3 story	$1,100
48th St., near 7th Av., 3 story	2,000
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50th St., near 5th Av., 4 story	3,800
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J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.

149th Street, 536 and 538 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; decorated to suit; caretaker in 536, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

DWELLING FOR RENT.

Send for list.

W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., near 144th St.

3-STORY HOUSE, $1,100.

NO. 240 WEST 12TH ST.,

near Greenwich Av.; good location.

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161ST AND 162D STREETS, NEAR B'WAY. New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated to suit; rent, $900.

W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

House to let, 239 West 45th St., near Broadway; will improve to suit tenant. Inquire C. Rasnetti, 458 West Broadway, or your broker.

1,090 Franklin Av., Near 166th St. L Station.—8-room dwelling and stable; rent $45. Apply premises, or Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

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HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

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A modern, unfurnished house, Thirty-fourth to Seventy-second Street, East or West Side, eighteen to twenty-five feet wide, most desirable, strictly private, tenant for term of years.

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In or near New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, Jamaica Bay, Flushing Bay, or Sound, convenient to cars or railway; ground floor or medium building, including use of water front for individual small boat work, where electric or other small power is or may be installed, to run necessary machinery; moderate rent; state full particulars. Address Responsible, 153 6th Av.

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A HIGH CLASS AND SUCCESSFUL OCEAN HOTEL.

ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.

800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,

CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.

HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.

CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,

with Barroom, Pool and Billiards and Bowling Alleys.

Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.

For further particulars address SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City

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WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

Located on a hill-top, near station, affording a grand view of surrounding country; contains nine rooms and tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing, modern heating, gas, electric light; hardwood trim; artistically decorated; spacious verandas; ready for occupancy; price, $5,500; large plot; terms to suit; refined surroundings. Particulars, Nutley Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., New York.

COTTAGES TO LET, Elberon, New Jersey.

Several of the well-known Lyddy Cottages at Elberon, furnished, with large grounds, stables, bathing, &c.; rentals from $1,600 to $3,500. Apply for particulars to R. & T. Hodnett, care Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, 96 Broadway, New York.

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FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

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HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.

S. RUDENSEY,

REAL ESTATE,

OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,

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East Orange.—Erie and Lackawanna Railroads; beautiful corner residence, four rooms and reception hall on first floor; nine bedrooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, every improvement, charming location, $2,000 cash, balance easy; other houses. Office near Erie station, Butterworth, 84 Dodd St., East Orange.

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For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

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FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,

near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

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Attractive, healthful, and accessible modern homes for sale; various prices; one of 9 rooms Elm St., all improvements, $3,600; easy terms.

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New and Select Apartment Hotel.

SEVERAL SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Full Hotel service. Restaurant a la carte. Table d'Hote

Descriptive booklet on application.

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An Apartment Hotel, which for Location and Appointments Stands Second to None.

Convenient, Quiet, Cosey, Homelike.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of 1, 2, 3 rooms for transient guests; excellent cuisine a la carte, table d'hote.

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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

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62 MADISON AV., CORNER 27TH ST., high-class, fireproof Apartment Hotel.

For a few select families.

Handsomely furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, baths.

Private halls.

Transients accommodated; week or season.

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116-118 West 45th St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

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Elegantly furnished suites of two and three rooms and bath for permanent and transient guests. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable rates.

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EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED ON FEW REMAINING SUITES.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

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Excellent locality. Light, large, airy rooms; steam heated; hotel service; excellent table; German, French, and American cooking; rates no higher than first-class boarding houses.

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REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER SEASON.

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Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

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Several of the well-known Lyddy Cottages, at Elberon, furnished, with large grounds, stables, bathing, &c.; rentals from $1,600 to $3,500. Apply for particulars to R. & T. HODNETT, care Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, 96 Broadway, New York.

Gentleman's country residence for sale, with 15 acres of land under a high state of cultivation; a house; 13 rooms; all improvements, including hardwood trim and hardwood floors, polished, and steam heat; also barn, carriage house, stables, &c.; there are 200 pear trees on the place in fine bearing condition; also about 40 large apple trees and about 30 peach trees; also cherry and plum trees, grapes, berries, &c.; this property is at North Branch, N. J.; two miles from depot; price, $12,000. Address Wm. C. Freeman, 226 Market St., Newark, N. J.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY

The most desirable seaside resort; attractive modern cottages for rent. Office near station. Write for list and map or call.

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East Orange, Prospect St., For Sale—House, 21 rooms, including ten bedrooms and billiard room; high ceilings; unusual closet room; steam-heated; running water to third floor; grounds of two acres in condition; stable for four horses and cow; choice location; desirable neighborhood; $28,000; will take suitable mortgage. For photographs, plans, and particulars apply to Executor, Room 211, 143 Liberty St., New York.

A Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; half hour from New York; 3 minutes from station; two railroads; a fine residence, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, electric light; large plot ground with fruit and shade trees. Call or send for photo and particulars. Carl Hallberg, office near depot.

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Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

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HIGH-CLASS MODERN TWO, THREE, OR FOUR-ROOM SUITES, COLONIAL FURNISHED; ELEVATOR; INDIVIDUAL TELEPHONES; EXCELLENT CHEF; MEALS OPTIONAL; PRIVATE SERVICE; REASONABLE RATES.

A well-furnished apartment, 3d floor; 7 rooms and bath; all light; northwest corner West End Av. and 106th St. (301;) can be seen from 10:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. Young.

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A—Two apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, in high-class apartment house, 229 West 101st St., corner Broadway. Rent, $40 and $60.

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Eight large light rooms; tiled bath; steam; hot water; electric light; private house appointments.

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Suites of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

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7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

8:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,' *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palmi Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 8:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

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LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

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12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
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8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 8:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—29 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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Mauch Chunk Local	16.55 AM	17.00 AM
Buffalo Express	7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
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Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

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WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—x4.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, x5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†x4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00 *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‖4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 B'way, W'mburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

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Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.† 8:25AM † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25AM *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25AM *11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55PM * 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..* 3:35PM * 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55PM * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 6:55PM * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington: 12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....*12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,

S. S. Deutschland

686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed,
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.

*†Bluecher..Mar 24, 11 AM | Patricia..Apr. 9, 12:30 PM
*†Moltke..Mar. 31, 10 AM | Belgravia..Apr. 16, 4 PM
Pennsylv'a..Ap. 2, 6:30 AM | A. Victoria..Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Deutsch'd..Ap. 7, 11 AM | Pretoria..Apr. 23, 11 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Adelb't..Mar. 22, 9 AM | Pr. Oskar..Apr. 14, 10 AM
Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM | Phoenicia..May 5, 10 AM
*P. V. Luise..Ap. 12, 10 AM | Pr. Adelb't..May 12, 2 PM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.

*Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sight seeing.

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By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.

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DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY,
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SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpr'z..Mar. 22, 8 AM | Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 29, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II..Apl. 12, 1 PM | Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM
Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz, May 31, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

*Main..Mar. 24, 10 AM | *Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM
Barbar'sa, Mr. 31, 10 AM | K. Luise..May 5, 10 AM
P. Alice, Apr. 7, 10 AM | P. Alice..May 10, 1 PM
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..May 12, 9 AM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Neckar..Mar. 26, 11 AM | P. Irene..May 7, 11 AM
P. Irene..Apl. 2, 11 AM | K. Albert..May 21, 11 AM
K. Albert, Apr. 12, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..May 28, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Apr. 23, 11 AM | P. Irene..June 11, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CLARK'S FOREIGN TOURS, 1904:

March 26, SS. Republic, 50 days, $420.
April 16, SS. Koenig Albert, 65 days, $450.
April 23, SS. Canopic, 68 days, $750.
April 30, SS. Columbia, 50 days, $405.
May 14, SS. Romanic, 59 days, $475.
June 11, SS. Princess Irene, 52 days, $425.
June 8, SS. Oscar II., 45 days, $450.
June 25, SS. Koenig Albert, 52 days, $425.
June 25, SS. Columbia, 45 days, $280.
July 2, SS. Furnessia, 38 days, $240.
July 2, SS. Westernland, 36 days, $225.
July 2, SS. Hohenzollern, 52 days, $380.
July 2, SS. Canopic, 52 days, $380.
July 6, SS. United States, 35 days, $300.
Oct. 8, SS. Princess Irene, 72 days, $600.
Oct. 8, Round the World, 180 days, $2,000.
Choice Ocean berths by all lines.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

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TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
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Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Zeel'd..Mar. 26, 10:30 AM | N. York..Apr. 9, 9:30 AM
St. Louis..Apr. 2, 9:30 AM | St. Paul..Apr. 16, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Zeeland.....March 26 | Vaderland.....April 9
Finland.....April 2 | Krooniand....April 16

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania..Mar. 26, Noon | Umbria..Apr. 16, 6 AM
Etruria..Apr. 2, 7 AM | Campania..Apr. 23, 10 AM
Lucania..Apr. 9, 10 AM | Etruria..Apr. 30, 6 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Slavonia..Apr. 26, Noon | Slavonia..June 7, Noon
Ultonia..May 24, Noon | Pannonia..June 21, Noon

Piers 51-52 North River.

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Noordam .....Mar. 22 | *Ryndam .....Apr. 19
Potsdam .....Apr. 5 | Noordam .....Apr. 26
Rotterdam.....Apr. 12 | Potsdam .....May 10

*Will call at Plymouth.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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NOW OPEN.

AND RESTAURANT,
BROADWAY at 54TH ST.

The most luxuriously furnished Hotel in New York.

Finest specimens of Oriental rugs throughout, mahogany furniture and rich draperies.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Ideal location; near principal theatres and shops and in plain view of Central Park.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Transient rates, with bath, $2 per day and upward, Permanent and weekly rates:—

1 Room with Bath, $14 and upward.
2 Rooms with Bath, $25 and upward.
3 Rooms with Bath, $40 and upward.

The most beautiful restaurant in New York. Fine Music.
Excellent food and sensible prices.
Sunday Evening Table d'Hote Dinner, 5:30 to 9:30.....$1.00

EDWARD R. SWETT, Proprietor.

GILSEY HOUSE,

Broadway and 29th St., City.

Most Convenient Location for Families and Transient Guests.

Newly Renovated, Decorated and Fire-proofed.

Note:—Attractive rooms for commercial men at very favorable rates.

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One-half Block 5th Ave. and B'way.
The Home of Elegance and Superior Living Accommodations.
Furnished Suites by the
Day, Month or Year
A Few Choice Unfurnished 2 to 6 Rooms.
Restaurant and Cafe a la Carte.
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112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y.
CATERING TO THE ELITE.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
C. W. FERRIS, Manager.

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A New Hotel Elegantly Furnished for Transient and Permanent Guests.
SUPERB RESTAURANT.
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Oratory in all its branches, from the beginning to the highest perfection of the art, thoroughly and practically taught by Edwin Gordon Lawrence, who has had thirty years' experience as an instructor. Testimonials from the Hon. George F. Hoar, Hon. John M. Thurston, the late Hon. John P. Altgeld, and many others. Circular on application.

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All graduates placed from Institute without charge
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MISS McCABE'S

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112, 114, & 116 WEST 18TH STREET,
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SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

HOTEL WEBSTER,

40 WEST 45TH ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.

A family hotel, SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED and ABSOLUTELY fireproof, with all modern improvements.

RECENTLY COMPLETED.
ROOMS, SINGLE AND SUITES, BY DAY, WEEK OR SEASON.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR YEARLY GUESTS.
J. N. JORDAN, (of The Elberon,) Manager.

$8 per week, with private bath.
ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof, and beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner of Columbus Av.
For families, bachelors, and transients appreciating refinement.
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$14 per week
Parlor, two bedrooms, bath..... 21 per week
Transients $1.60 per day, room with bath.
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

THE WOLCOTT,

31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

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PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Seguranca, Mar. 22, 1 PM | Allianca, Mar. 29, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
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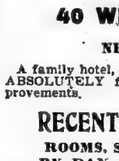

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Most Popular All-the-Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. 75 private baths. Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity, 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.

THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.

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Laurel House — Season from October to June.
Laurel-In-the-Pines — Season from November to May.

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The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

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An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York. W. F. SHAW.

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OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application.
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New York Av. Overlooking Ocean Piers. Conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern hotel. Elevator, running water in rooms, baths, &c. Steam heated. ABOVE ALL, REFINED. Booklet. Moderately priced.
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Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 3 Park Place.
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BEACH FRONT OF MARYLAND AVENUE.
Steam heat; electric elevator; etc.
SPECIAL RATES.
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Hotel Seabright, Atlantic City, N. J.—Rhode Island Av., second house from beach; extensively improved; high class, select location; excellent cuisine; open surroundings; steam heat; special Spring rates; booklet.
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Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms.
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HOTEL BREXTON.—South Michigan Ave., near Beach; new electric elevator; steam heat; sun parlor; private baths; special rates for Lenten and Easter Seasons. Booklet. J. A. MYERS, formerly of Baltimore and Cape May.

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Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street, baths; special Spring rates.
CHAS. BUHRE.

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A new, modern, homelike hotel, absolutely fireproof in the centre of the fashionable residential section. Every requirement for the comfort of refined guests. Elegantly furnished Apartment, with bath, $30 per week upward, including meals for two. Handsomely furnished Apartment, with bath, $15 per week for two. Cuisine of noted excellence; white service; transients accommodated.

Write for booklet. Telephone, 5608—38th.

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34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

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ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, 92d St. and Columbus Av., the Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D., Vicar.—Services at the usual hours. The vicar will preach at 11 and 4.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Have the Ministers Failed?" All welcome.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave. and 76th St. Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture, subject—"Jewish Charity."

LOST AND FOUND.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD and no questions asked.—Lost or stolen between Jersey City and New York, March 17, gold watch, about a 12 size, No. 5,287 hunting case; minute repeater; name on dial and engraved on back of watch; movements "C. X. Neylan"; inscription on inside box cap, "Presented by Oscar Scherer to A. G. Scherer, 1902." Apply No. 29 Spruce St., New York.

LOST.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,486, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST—Lady's handbag, between Cortlandt and Rector Sts., 8th Av. "L," about 6 P. M., 16th inst.; liberal reward for return, as contents have more than monetary consideration. Apply Crott, Room 108, 50 Broadway.

LOST—Opera Glasses, gold and pearl, at Empire Theatre last Wednesday night. Reward if returned to A. B. Fleeher, 907 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

20TH ST., 224 WEST.—Large parlor, suitable two gents or ladies; good board; reasonable.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A handsome square room, second floor, and other rooms, with board.

57TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; references; transients, permanent; Summer prices.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

63D ST., 163 WEST.—Large third floor front room; select home couples, gentlemen; references.

63D, 122 WEST.—Near station; desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

65TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

113TH ST., 542-544 WEST.—Cathedral Heights, under new management; handsome suite of rooms, with bath; also single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references given and required.

130TH, 51 WEST.—Beautiful sunny suite, handsomely furnished; other rooms; board; refined, pleasant home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

31ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Permanent parties, bachelors; home comforts; gentlemen only.

45TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large room; bath; private house.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

90TH ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, one or two gentlemen; breakfast. Gagnee.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Choice of desirable square alcove or single rooms; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 2,762.—Three desirable rooms en suite, fronting Schuyler Square; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; private family; references. Behan.

Furnished room wanted between 14th and 23d Streets and Third and Sixth Avenues; privilege of meals when desired; state price and full details. Moderate, Box 146 Times down town.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 212, (Near 116th St.)—Large bedroom, private family; bath; heat; $3. Thomas.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 18TH ST., 19TH ST., AND 6th Av., require experienced sleeve and skirt trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

CASH GIRLS.—SIEGEL-COOPER CO. HAVE VACANCIES FOR NEAT, BRIGHT GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO BRIGHT GIRLS; BRING BOARD OF HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BEFORE 10 A. M.

CASHIERS.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their millinery showrooms. Apply to Superintendent Monday, between 3 and 6 P. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced milliners for their millinery workrooms. Apply to Superintendent Monday after 4 P. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent Monday, between 3 and 6 P. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for untrimmed hats and flowers. Apply to Superintendent Monday, between 3 and 6 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF BRIGHT GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED & BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their Cloak and Suit, Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, Glove, and Ribbon Departments; apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

GOOD SALESWOMEN.—Those experienced in various lines of goods can secure immediate positions in some department and opportunity later of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best; also we have immediate openings for the right people in such departments as laces, embroidery, women's neckwear, ribbons, feathers and flowers, millinery, trimmings, waists, ladies' and misses' suits and gloves. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

H. O'NEILL & CO.
REQUIRE
WAIST HANDS
for alteration workroom.
Apply
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
between 9 and 10 A. M., Monday,
6TH AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

JUNIOR SALESWOMEN.—Bright young women, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education and appearance, but not experienced in business, can secure a chance to learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proved capable. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday, (not Monday,) to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

LADIES TO SEW AT HOME, $7 WEEKLY; goods sent; send addressed envelope. Model Co., 76 Broad St., New York.

MILLINERY SHOWROOM, High-class Saleswomen.—Exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom; also good saleswomen wanted in the untrimmed millinery salesroom. Apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning. Simpson-Crawford Co.

MILLINERY.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLINERY MAKERS WANTED. APPLY SIEGEL-COOPER CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

PIANIST.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of young lady pianist; must be good sight reader. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire omnibuses and dish washers for their restaurant. Apply to manager of restaurant, third floor.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire experienced saleswomen for their ladies' and misses' suits and jackets. Apply at Superintendent's office, Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

SALESWOMEN WANTED—Experienced saleswomen for our corset department. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton & Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Good Spanish and English stenographer; must take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary $15 to $18 a week. Address B. H. W., Box 217 Times.

WANTED—Skirt hands for alteration room. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Stenographer who understands bookkeeping; $12 start, with rapid advancement. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; quick and accurate; salary $10 to $12; hours 8 to 6. Address H., Box 123 Times.

WANTED—Pressers for women's suits. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—At once, thoroughly experienced milliners. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Girls; hand sewers on ribbon belts; good pay. Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 193 Centre St.

50 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON LADIES' WAISTS; SECTION WORK; POWER. CALL ALL WEEK. CITRON BROS., 5 BOND ST.

Males.

A FEW men of good standing, with large acquaintance in the Bronx, who will devote one or two hours, (day or evening,) can make good income with little effort; personal solicitation not required. For particulars address C. H. Stonebridge, 3d Av., 148th St.

AGENTS—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE—
TO REPRESENT
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE BRONX—RESIDENTS PREFERRED; EXCELLENT CONTRACT—APPLY 10-12.
C. H. STONEBRIDGE, SUPT.,
SMITH BUILDING, 3D AV., 148TH ST.

Agents and canvassers to sell Goldsmith's complete line of waterproof collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
James Goldsmith,
2 Astor Place, New York City.

Architect's relative can secure good income; no capital or time required. Gentleman, 1,364 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—Can earn $30 weekly. Suvio Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

EXPERIENCED FLOORMEN of good appearance and known ability can secure immediate openings by applying at their convenience Tuesday (not Monday) to the Superintendent. Simpson-Crawford Co.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN.—Silks and dress goods and men's clothing; men of good appearance and marked ability only apply to Superintendent at your convenience during the morning. Simpson-Crawford Co.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, require a number of stock boys, 16 and 17 years of age; chance for advancement; must come well recommended. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, require experienced salesmen for their dress goods and silk departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

H. O'Neill & Co. require good parcel wrappers. Apply Superintendent's Office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st Sts.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire the services of a young man as manager for their sporting goods department. Address Mr. L. A. Price by mail only; state experience and salary expected.

SALESMEN wanted to manage agents of a good selling novelty; splendid opportunity for right parties; exclusive territory. Miller, 155 West 29th St.

SALESMEN WANTED—Computing scale salesmen, city and country; earning capacity $300 to $500 monthly; bond required; apply personally. Moneyweight Scale Co., 11 East 14th St.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO. require the services in their upholstery department of a man thoroughly familiar with the work of covering walls with damask. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—In lumber business, young man, with knowledge of office work and some experience in selling, making settlements, &c.; knowledge of stenography an advantage; also, a bright lad to assist in office and learn business; in both cases must be good penman and of good address. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary, references, and full particulars, to Lumber, Box 220 Times Office.

WANTED—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly and become engineers averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Show case salesman on commission in every county in the United States; makes good side line. Write, with references, experience, etc., The Reid Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., F. 70. Mention this paper.

WANTED—Printing salesman by a leading color printing house; an exceptional opportunity for an experienced man of character, industry, and ability; state volume of annual sales. J., Box 151 Times Office.

WANTED—Man of good address; some experience in house to house soliciting, and competent to take charge of a crew; special inducements; good pay. Call after 9:30. Suite 30, 853 Broadway. Mr. Cox.

WANTED.—Salesman, advertising men, all States; something entirely new; rare opportunity, men that can do business with hotels, saloons, and solicit advertisements from merchants. Call at once, Monarch, 147 West 23d St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, young man, (Christian,) for position 30 miles from New York; hours 8 to 5:30; salary $10, with chance for advancement. Address H. A., Box 110 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; a neat, gentlemanly young man, for responsible position; must be well educated and rapid; salary $15 to $18. Address C. T., Box 218 Times.

WANTED—CASH BOYS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE. APPLY JAMES McCREERY & CO., 23D ST.

WANTED—Three each, bright, active Hebrew, Catholic, and Yankee gentlemen of character, with references; $2,000-$5,000 annually. Lyon, 42 Broadway, Room 1,524.

WANTED—Boy; one who understands typewriting preferred, not essential; Christian parentage; state salary and reference. Address J., Box 205 Times Office.

WANTED—Typewriter salesman; first-class territory; salary and commission; no "has beens." The Hammond Typewriter Co., 167 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require active young men as conductors on their delivery wagons; must have good knowledge of city; bond required; apply by letter.

WANTED—Typist, young man; must be rapid and accurate, for billing; must be willing to travel; salary $40 month and board. Address A. C., Box 115 Times.

WANTED—A young man stenographer, age 16 to 20; salary $6 to $8 per week to start; chance for advancement. Address F. M. L., Box 156 Times.

WANTED—Tailors for women's suits. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 49 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—5 first-class stenographers that operate the Oliver machine. Apply early Monday morning at ground floor, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—A neat and reliable young man as useful man. Call Monday, before 1 o'clock, 607 West 113th St., near Broadway.

WANTED—Cash boys, with certificates. Journeay & Burnham, 20 to 42 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Book agents; sure sales and large profits. Johnson, 208 West 21st St.

WANTED—Two good tabulators. Apply early Monday morning, ground floor, 391 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young person in first-class family; good sewer; neat appearance; first-class city reference. G. R., Box 160, 617 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young person as chambermaid or useful lady's maid in a first-class family; good sewer; best city reference. G. R., Box 110, 617 6th Av.

COMPANION.—As useful companion to American lady; neat seamstress; fluent English and German; city or suburban; congenial home preferred to high wages; no postals. "Advertiser," J. B., 253 West 54th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as competent cook; understands her duties thoroughly; 3 years' reference from last place; wages, $35 to $40; country preferred. 402 West 46th St., McFarland's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; coarse washing; personal reference. 1,060 3d Av., first floor.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visiting Secretary, 263 West 125th St.

CULTIVATED LADY HOLDING FOREIGN MUSICAL DIPLOMA WOULD CHAPERONE YOUNG GIRLS WISHING TO STUDY ART, MUSIC, OR LANGUAGES IN EUROPE. FOREIGN, BOX 104, 617 6TH AV.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—By Swiss lady, with family intending going to Europe; perfect French, German, English; music; experienced teacher; sailor, traveler; highest references. M. L. B., 1,364 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Canadian young lady of good family as governess, companion, or housekeeper. B., Box 156 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; best references; can be seen at present employer's on Monday and Tuesday; wages, $25. 23 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; go out by day; home preferred; first-class on ladies' waist; gents' white vest; ladies', children's fine dresses; care of janitor. 237 East 28th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Perfect French and German, very capable, desires position to one or two children not under four years of age; best references. 1,028 5th Av.

SEAMSTRESS. — By French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day. Mme. A., 176 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive position, preferably in bank or corporation; exceptionally rapid and accurate; an expert in this line of work; American; college education and long experience as private secretary to well-known business men. Amanuensis, Box 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Visiting stenographer desires to know of firms who need services of a stenographer a few hours daily or two or three times a week; neighborhood of City Hall. Box J. 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and DOUBLE Entry Bookkeeper.—Permanent position; has had over two years general office experience and can furnish the best references. R. McL., Box 117 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; competent young business woman; excellent references; $10. K. L., Box 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; thorough English education; exceptionally brilliant; several years' experience; permanent position. Miss Dooner, 80 West 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; competent in every respect; accurate; high school education, references; $12. Box 1,035 Times Uptown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young lady with three years' experience; accurate, neat, and capable; $12. M. P., Box 151 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Six months' experience; accurate and quick; salary, $7-$8. M. E. Bonnell, 45 Orchard St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, rapid; references; Smith-Premier machine; salary, $12-$14. Miss L. T. Z., 26 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; salary, $15-$18. A. G., 263 Fifth St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—4 years' experience; competent and accurate; salary, $12. E. A. J., 317 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman; ten years' experience; willing to assist in office; best references. M. T. C., 41 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — By attractive, up-to-date young lady; educated, competent, intelligent. Clarke, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.
Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A CULTURED YOUNG MAN SEEKS POSITION as a real estate collector, with reference and security. J., 163 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Expert; (28;) books written up, opened, closed, audited, balance sheets taken off; highest references. Reliable, Box 219 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; age 26; competent; good references; $12. American, Box 10 Times.

CARETAKER, VALET.—In preference where gentleman lives in house; breakfast, valeting, &c.; recommended by present employer. Caretaker, 950 6th Av.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; can furnish unquestionable reference as regards character, trustworthiness, and every essential necessary to assure complete satisfaction. Address M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av.

CARETAKER.—For country estate; owners answer only. J., Box 199 Times Office.

CASHIER, &c.—By middle-aged gentleman of good address, with experience as cashier, bookkeeper, and commercial traveler, desires business, connection with first-class house preferred to high salary; best of references as to character and ability. S. C. Morris, Box 199 Times Office.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—By young man, 20, with knowledge of drawing, with civil engineer; reference. G., Box 20, Advertising Office, 1,712 1st Av.

CLERICAL WORK.—By young man, clerical work of any kind in the evenings. Address J., Box 160 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Thorough city experience; unsurpassed personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, respectful, trustworthy. John, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2155—Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Married; good appearance; careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; wife first-class laundress; best references; country. John, 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Age 40; married; no children; seven years present place; highest references from former employers; year round in country preferred. J. Dawson, 235 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly reliable, all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 128 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—Married; one child; last employer can be seen. David Cullinan, 201 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, At habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER and SUPERINTENDENT. — By young man, (30;) first-class license; thorough mechanic, electrician, machinist, millwright; has a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of steam, electricity, elevators, &c.; all repairs; personal references; factory or office building. Albert Yost, 159 East 56th St.

GARDENER.—First-class head gardener on a gentleman's estate or architecture firm; perfect in landscaping, greenhouse, vegetables, and in every line of gardening; seven years with last employer; first-class references; can take charge at once; introducement any time before May 1. O. P., 15 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER, &c.—Gardener and grower; life experience in and out of doors; laying out of grounds; fine carpet-like lawns a specialty. Reference at Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MANAGER, &c.—By an American; 26; educated, trustworthy, progressive, competent; experienced as manager, private secretary, correspondent; English, German, stenographer, typewriter, accountant; unquestionable credentials. A. S., Box 169 Times Office.

NURSE, ATTENDANT, &c.—By refined German-American; best city references. Nurse, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and BOOKkeeper.—Young man, 20 years of age, with three years' New York business experience; permanent position; salary to start, $12 per week. J. C. G., 94th St. and Gelston Av., Brooklyn.

M'ADOO SAYS GRAFT IS INTERESTING TO STUDY

Would Like Dishonesty and Cowardice Regarded Alike.

INFORMERS ARE HARD TO FIND

Commissioner Wants New Legislation So That His Decisions Would Be Final.

"When I accepted the Police Commissionership," said Commissioner McAdoo, as he leaned back in his big desk chair at Headquarters the other day, "I thought I knew as much about the Police Department as the average New Yorker, and a little more. I did, but looking back at the fund of knowledge which I brought with me into the office I now see that I was absolutely ignorant of actual conditions.

"I was not only without technical information as to the conduct of the force, but my theory as to its government was, in many ways, untenable. I thought the police machine was, in a degree, automatic. I believed that it would fulfill its functions of itself as soon as it realized that there was an honest hand at the helm—that all that was necessary was to pull the lever and the wheels would turn, grinding out honest grist.

"I did not know that it would devolve upon the man at the helm to examine and re-examine, test and test over again, each cog and pipe, each screw and driving rod of the machine. I had not the faintest conception of the amount of personal inspection involved in the conduct of the Commissionership. It is prodigious.

"I had no idea of the amount of routine work. I did not dream of the hundreds and hundreds of papers and documents which require the personal consideration and signature of the Commissioner—papers which have to be studied and digested before conscientious compliance with the law is possible. The red tape is endless. Before I went into office I had hardly given this feature of my duties a passing thought."

It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. McAdoo had been at his desk since 9. He had seen several Inspectors, had heard reports interminable, and had given his daily talk to the newspaper men. There were half a dozen persons waiting in an ante-room to see him when he was asked:

"Have you found the duties devolving upon a Police Commissioner to be what you had pictured them before you entered into their discharge?"

He had within the past few days received the resignation of Mr. Cowan, one of his Deputy Commissioners, and had declared vacant the deputyship held by Mr. Haggerty. He had personally supervised the operation of screwing down the "lid" in Brooklyn, and tightening it in Harlem.

"To properly attend to the duties of the Police Commissionership," he said, "it is necessary to be at work at 8 o'clock in the morning and to keep actively at it until 7 o'clock in the evening. From 7 o'clock on the tension is somewhat lessened, but vigilance may not be relaxed altogether. The Commissioner must not take his hand from the helm day or night. He must be the head of the police force twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four.

"That is the only way to achieve satisfactory results. There can be no delegating of authority. The Commissioner must be as absolute in command as the Captain of a man of war. He must impress his personality to the uttermost upon the men under him. There can be no division of responsibility. It is the Commissioner alone who must bear the brunt if things go wrong. He is held sponsor for the men who are under him, by the law and by the public. I did not appreciate these facts until I got to work."

"What is the greatest difficulty you have to overcome in suppressing graft and bringing the department up to the standard you would have?"

"I should say that it was my almost absolute inability to get the police to 'detect' themselves. The honest men on the force—and I want to say right here that the honest men are in the majority—will not expose dishonesty among their fellows, even while they deplore it.

"Let an officer discover that a brother member of the force is a coward, he takes immediate action. The coward on the police force is an outcast. Every hand is raised against him. This should be true, too, of the grafter, but it isn't. I suppose that the police reason that they are not concerned in the morals of their fellows. If an esprit de corps could be established, and it would not surprise me if it was, which would place dishonesty and cowardice in the same category, the force would cleanse itself of objectionable characters.

"The word 'informer' is the shibboleth of the grafter. It may be that my countrymen [Mr. McAdoo comes from County Donegal] are largely responsible. 'Informer' isn't a nice word in Ireland. One police officer dislikes the idea of telling on another."

"Have you learned anything about grafting since you became the head of the Police Department?"

"I have had my eyes opened to a great deal since I became Commissioner. The question of graft is most interesting as a study. Its channels are almost unbelievable. Could I tell of some of the new processes of graft? Certainly not. I do not wish to show my hand. I have discovered many unsuspected avenues through which graft percolates, but I do not think it would be good policy for me to take the public into my confidence. It would never do. If I were to tell what I had learned I would close the avenues of detection which are part of my assets as Commissioner."

"As matters now stand, is the 'lid' on in Greater New York?"

"The 'lid' is on, and it is on to stay. This cannot be made too emphatic. There may be different definitions of the expression 'the lid is on,' and I cannot enter into the discussion of what I mean when I make the statement. There is a certain amount of vice which canot be suppressed altogether in a city the size of New York. It can be kept, however, out of sight. It can be prevented from vaunting itself. This is what is being done to-day in New York, and this is what will continue to be done."

"Is there any suggestion you could make which, if carried out, would render effective work possible on the part of the Commissioner?" was asked.

"I have under consideration a measure which would make the finding of the Commissioner absolute in police affairs. There should be no appeal from his decision. He should be given the power which the place demands. Of course, it will be necessary to pass new legislation before my ideas in this regard can be realized, but I am now working on a bill which will achieve the end I have in view. It is my firm opinion that when the Commissioner acts his action should be final, and only subject to revision on points of law. Such a condition would be rich in moral effect."

Mr. McAdoo said that he had as yet reached no decision as to the filling of the various Deputy Commissionerships. "The public may be sure of one thing, though," he declared. "Whoever is named will be named by me."

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man; 21; three years' business experience; permanent position; can furnish excellent references from present employer. W. S. M., store, 5,616 3d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; competent; at liberty after 5:30 P. M.; to occupy evenings. Box 1,046 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 22, with reputable concern; five years' experience; salary $15. Ebeling, 268 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Licensed engineer; renting specialty; full control; no agents; bond if necessary and best of reference. Address Box 36, 1,515 3d Av.

VALET.—Visiting for several gentlemen; competent; recommended by present employer; would also take care of house for Summer. Valet, 950 6th Av.

QUIET TIMES AT LAKEWOOD.

Lenten Season This Year in Contrast with Gay Ones of the Past.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 19.—So quiet and sedate an observance of Lent by Lakewood society people as this has been is quite in contrast to previous Lenten seasons here. There have been no gay functions or pretentious entertainments, and as Holy Week approaches there is little likelihood of any relaxation toward gayety by the cottagers.

The cottage colony and hotel patrons will turn out in large numbers next Friday evening for the concert to be given in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel by the glee and mandolin clubs of New York University. The glee club consists of twenty-five well-trained voices under the direction of Frank J. Smith, formerly leader of the Lotus Glee Club of New York.

Miss Anne Dashiel gave a tea at her home in Madison Avenue this week in honor of Mrs. D. C. Noble. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have closed their cottage in Forest Avenue and are going abroad.

Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger, theatrical managers, of New York, was among the week-end visitors at the Lakewood Hotel. He was suffering from a severe cold.

Lakewood is the favorite destination for many automobile parties these pleasant days. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Feigenspan, Miss Ella Feigenspan, and C. W. Stengel came over from Newark in Mr. Feigenspan's Panhard car on Monday and are staying at the Lakewood Hotel. A party of New Yorkers who came down on Sunday covered the ninety-mile journey in a few minutes less than four hours. The party included Edward R. Thompson, Robert G. Thompson, Albert F. Stockbridge, and Morris Worman.

Pliny Fisk, a prominent New York banker, and Mrs. Fisk have apartments at the Laurel-in-the-Pines for the Spring season.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier have formed a house party at the Laurel-in-the-Pines until after Easter. The party includes their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Clothier of Philadelphia; their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, Jr., of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Whitney. They were joined this week by Edward B. Smith, B. Frank Clyde, Wilson Catherwood, and Robert C. Drayton, who came down from Philadelphia by automobile. The Misses Clothier are accomplished equestriennes and ride frequently.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Banks of New York have taken rooms this week at the Laurel House.

Beginning with the last week in March the Country Club officials hope to arrange a series of team matches between the Lakewood golf team and near-by metropolitan clubs. The matches will occur on Saturday in addition to the usual handicap play.

John D. Rockefeller is regularly found on his private golf course in Lakewood on pleasant mornings. Mr. Rockefeller employs four caddies and calls lustily to those in front after his tee shots, which would seem to denote more than anything else his extreme interest and delight in the game. Those who do not like the Standard Oil king hint darkly at some other reason for his employing four caddies and shouting, but, whatever the reason, Mr. Rockefeller has the stride of a much younger man and his dyspepsia is practically a thing of the past.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and party have returned to Lakewood from their trip to Southern California.

GAYETIES AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Hotels Prepared to Entertain Big Easter Crowd—Coming Events.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 19.—All the hotels have very large Easter bookings, and all indications are that Eastertide will be a record breaker this year. The fine weather of the past week has filled all the leading hotels, and the Boardwalk has been crowded daily with promenaders from all sections of the country.

The Spring golf tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club is now attracting the attention of a large number of visiting players as well as members of the clubs in the United States Golf Association. The tourney will be held on the North Field links next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The new Swiss café of the Grand Atlantic Hotel and the new Dunlop café, formerly known as the Blue Cavern Grotto, are open.

Hotel and business men are taking an active interest in getting the road between Atlantic City and Pleasantville placed in such shape that it may be used by automobiles between this resort and Philadelphia and New York. Local autoists and hotel men have started a fund for the repair of the old turnpike, and already over a thousand dollars has been subscribed.

The Hotel Jackson was the scene of a brilliant function last Thursday evening, when a St. Patrick's Day dance was given.

The grotto of the Hotel Rudolf will be opened next week, and an orchestra will give daily concerts. A dance will be given in the ballroom of the hotel next Tuesday evening.

Woolton Hall has been sold to E. B. Hardt of Philadelphia, who has rented it to George Coryell. The Hotel Scarborough has been leased by Mr. Savage, also of the Quaker City, while H. Thomas of New York has taken the Oriental Hotel.

The Hotel Lelande was opened during the week under the management of its owner, J. B. Hawk.

The Hotel Mount Vernon was reopened today under the management of B. J. & F. L. Miller.

The Pennsylvania Literary Clubs Association and the New Jersey Library Association held their joint annual convention at the Hotel Rudolf yesterday and to-day. The sessions were attended by over 300 delegates.

MANY VISITORS AT PINEHURST.

Annual Influx of Guests from Resorts Further South Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 19.—The demand for accommodations here still continues, and is made even greater by the annual influx of guests from resorts further South, which is well begun.

A brilliant feature of the week was an invitation german at the Carolina. The affair was the most brilliant of the season, and many exquisite gowns were seen. Dr. A. Carleton Potter of Boston and Mrs. St. John Smith of Portland, Me., led. Miss Fannie Heffelfinger of Minneapolis and Miss Ford of Detroit presided at the favor tables.

Prominent among the week's arrivals is President Edward C. Hoyt of the United States Leather Company, who comes for a visit of several weeks with his daughter.

James Gayley, First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, is here for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Inman of New York City are here for March.

Mrs. T. F. Jeremiah of New York City is here for the season.

Among other arrivals from New York are Mr. and Mrs. John D. Schoonmaker, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kingsley, Mrs. F. Butler, Miss Ethel Butler, Palmer Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chisholm, W. Moore and Miss E. Moore, F. M. Weeks, S. M. Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Charles O. Kimball, Mrs. Van Wagner, Miss Helen L. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wade Beebe, William A. Clark, William D. Fletcher, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adriance.

Late New York State arrivals include William H. Taylor, Yonkers; Mrs. Fannie M. Drake, Miss Eleanor M. Drake, Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. William Bolton, Miss Elizabeth Bolton, Troy; the Misses Monteath, Albany; Mrs. S. B. Learned, L. A. Witherill, Fred Frazer, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Denny, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. James Plood, Mrs. C. J. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Blood, Amsterdam; George Hommel, Rochester; Mrs. A. L. Van Ostrand, Miss Kate Van Ostrand, Watertown; Dr. A. H. Wilson, Woodbury; Mrs. Frank McNulty, Buffalo; Miss Miller and Miss Florence Miller, Buffalo; B. A. Stone and L. T. Stone, Mohawk.

Asbury Park Preparing for Summer.

Asbury Park is preparting for an early season. A bureau of information has been established by the corporation, and strangers coming to the Park have no trouble in being promptly and satisfactorily located. The new Asbury Avenue Pavilion is a very handsome structure, and is to be opened April 2 with two grand concerts by Sousa's Band.

WAN

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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CY WARMAN tells a story of Judge Thomas P. Macon, a member of the Denver bar and a typical Southerner of the old school.

The writer was discussing a local political appointment with the Judge.

"Why," said he, "the man can't read writing."

"Writin'!" exclaimed the Judge. "He can't read readin'."

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GEORGE WHITE, the "Father of Nassau County," tells how a certain farmer down in Nassau branched out into the dairy business and established an office here in Manhattan. Some telephone solicitors got after him and urged him to let them install a telephone from his up-town depot to his house.

"This here's one of them there gold brick schemes," said the wary farmer. "You just bet they don't ketch me."

But when the persistent agents told the farmer that they would put in the 'phone free of cost, that he would not have to pay a cent for it unless he could talk with his wife down home through the instrument, and that they would give him a written contract to that effect, he was convinced of the honesty of the intention, though he didn't think much of the scheme itself. He told them to go ahead.

The day arrived when the connection was completed. Hiram was there, all excited over the experience he was to have. At 11 o'clock—the hour he had told Maria to be prepared—he called up the number according to the instructions of the agents, who stood by and coached him in the operation of the new-fangled machine. He waited nearly a minute. It so happened that a bolt of lightning struck the wire in that minute, carrying the current into Hiram's office with such force that the farmer was knocked half way across the room and landed on his back on the floor. As he clambered to his feet he cried:

"That telephone's all right, I reckon! It's Maria's voice."

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ONE of the favorite stories of the late Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, concerned an Irishman employed at the New Haven station. For some reason Pat was discharged. The day after losing his job he appeared at the ticket window. Smiling broadly, he laid down $3 and ordered two tickets to New York. On his way out to board the train he said to the special officer:

"There, now! I got the best of the Consolidated Road for once. I bought two tickets to New York, and I ain't goin' to use but one of 'em."

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SIR LESLIE STEPHEN did not often make witticisms, and those he did make were usually of the unpremeditated kind. Once a young Scottish author was introduced to him.

"How you remind me of R.," said Sir Leslie, mentioning the name of a world-famous philosopher, recently deceased.

The young Scot was enchanted.

"Yes," went on Sir Leslie dreamily, "R. was the ugliest man I ever knew."

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TODY" HAMILTON, the ingenious press agent of the Barnum & Bailey Show, took the newspaper men on their annual excursion to the Winter quarters at Bridgeport week before last. For their edification he arranged for a series of experiments to demonstrate how far the wild beasts would go in the consumption of strong drink. Huge pans of beer, whisky, and other intoxicants were put in the cages of the animals. Some drank the liquor and some would not go near it. As a big pan of whisky was being shoved in to the polar bear one of "Tody's" friends, inclined to bibulousness, looked appealingly at him and said:

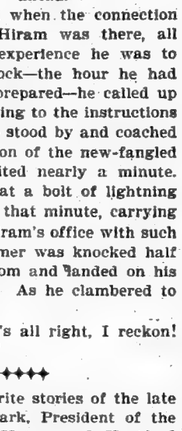

"Say, Tody, have you got an empty cage you could put me in?"

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UNDYING fame at twenty-eight—but William Marconi forgets it all the minute there comes to him the least appeal from a little child.

While coming over to America on an ocean liner, the inventor was talking to a lucky few of his triumphs, showing them how two vessels 1,200 miles apart had been in communication. By means of a certified chart he was explaining the positions of the vessels. Suddenly a small, shrill voice interrupted:

"Oh, Mr. Marconi, come up quick and see the big ship!"

The chart was thrown hastily aside, and the inventor, with one youngster on his shoulders and three others clutching at his coat, ran on deck to look at a disreputable tramp schooner.

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STATE SENATOR BENJAMIN M. WILCOX, while at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other day, told this story about a constituent of his who came to Auburn with a note for $100. The old fellow went first to a lawyer in Auburn and asked him to cash the note.

The lawyer pleaded poverty and said: "I can't cash it, but I'll tell you what I will do; I'll indorse it."

Suiting the action to the word, he turned the note over and signed his name on the back. Looking somewhat doubtful, but mumbling thanks, the farmer went out with the indorsed note and saw another friend. The latter looked at the note and at the indorsement and smiled.

"I can't cash this just now," he said, "for I haven't the money, but I'll indorse it."

He, too, affixed his signature below the first indorsement, and the old farmer went to a third friend, who, after begging off, added his indorsement to those already there.

In this shape the old man brought the note to Senator Wilcox. The Senator looked at it critically, made the same plea the farmer had heard so frequently, and turned the note over for his additional indorsement.

"Hold on there!" shouted the farmer angrily, "that's enough! This ain't no petition, it's a promissory note."

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LIEUT. POUILLON, who spent several years in the Philippines, is not enthusiastic over the natives. He says they are very stupid.

The Lieutenant tried to educate a country lad to act as his valet. With the boy he was starting on a trip to the interior, when he remembered that he had left behind him the heavy riding gloves so necessary in the thick brush. He instructed his "chico" to go back for them, describing at length the particular pair of gloves he wanted. The messenger smiled and nodded, and off he went. Imagine the disgust of the Lieutenant when he returned with a mixed pair—one heavy and one light full-dress glove.

"You blockhead! Can't you see that those two gloves are not alike? How can I wear one of each kind? Go straight back and change them."

Half an hour later the boy appeared again with the same mismates.

"Excellency," he said, with a hurt expression, "I looked everywhere, and all I could find was another pair exactly like this—one light and one heavy."

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THE purlieus of Cathedral Heights are whispering a reminiscence of President Nicholas Murray Butler's own college days.

Certain freshmen of his time made no scruple of stealing a pail of milk which a dairyman daily placed outside the door of Mr. Butler's room while the occupant was in class. In order to foil the marauders, the future President of Columbia composed one day a formidable legend, which he printed in very deep letters and placed over the pail. It read:

"I have poisoned this milk with arsenic."

Upon his return he found the milk intact, but added to his notice were these appalling words:

"So have we."

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GROVER CLEVELAND was on his way to the Grand Central Station one morning several years before he became President of the United States. At the further end of the Madison Avenue car were its only other passengers, several saucy specimens of the genus small boy. They tittered and whispered as they noticed the future President's great size. Then they became bolder and said to each other something about being "fed on yeast."

Mr. Cleveland seemed to be much amused at the impudence of the lads. Yet, as they left the car at Thirty-fourth Street, he could not resist a joke at their expense:

"It's a pity, my boys," he said, "that your mother couldn't have fed you on yeast. Perhaps you'd have been better bred."

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A CERTAIN Yale professor, who conducted the chapel services for a long time, fell into a rather stereotyped form of prayer. This he repeated morning after morning until President Hadley, the choir, and all the students knew just exactly how and when it would end.

Upon the conclusion of the prayer on Sundays it is customary for the President to come from behind the pulpit and start down the centre aisle toward the door, followed by the seniors, the organist in the meanwhile playing until the President is out of the chapel. On a recent Sunday the professor slightly varied the form of his set prayer. In the middle of it he made use of the expression that ordinarily came at the end, and which had become the cue for the auditors to get ready to leave. As he uttered the words, the President arose and made his way with dignity toward the door. The organist commenced to play, and the entire assemblage was on its feet, making its way to the exits, while the professor, with closed eyes, continued fervently to offer up the remainder of the prayer.

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CONEY Islanders will have their little joke, but generally it is at the expense of outsiders. Just now, however, Coney is laughing at the joke that Tilyou, the proprietor of Steeplechase Park, played on Huber, the brewer. Tilyou wanted to lease a piece of property from Huber, but would not pay as much as Huber wanted for it. Finally Tilyou won Huber over with this pledge:

"Let me have the lease at my price, and I'll agree that I'll never sell any other beer than Huber's there."

Huber granted the lease, and chuckled to think how he had secured a good tenant for his property and a good customer for his brewery at once. His opinion of his own shrewdness took a sad tumble, though, when a friend of his said, with a hard, cruel laugh:

"Why, don't you know that Tilyou is a rank teetotaler and never did and never will sell beer?"

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JULIAN STORY, the artist, is the authority for a story illustrative of that remarkably "human" side of the make-up of King Edward—that side which has contributed so largely to his great popularity.

The incident occurred while Mr. Story was painting his portrait of the King, who was then, however, still Prince of Wales. It had been found difficult to appoint a day, and when one had at last been set it was at such short notice that the artist was driven to paint at the highest pressure.

During the brief intervals of rest, which the royal model took advantage of to walk about the room, Mr. Story worked at the background, never once putting down his palette. The result was that his thumb went to sleep, and he was pulling it to get the blood into circulation again when Edward saw and sympathized. Next day when the Prince came for a second sitting he said:

"I didn't sleep very well last night, and I thought of you. I was worrying about that palette of yours. Couldn't you have the thumb-hole in it padded?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN COLLEGE there was one professor who was a little crusty at times," said Ulysses S. Lutz, one of the city's engineers, "and he was apt to reply somewhat impatiently to what he considered idle or haphazard questions.

"Once, while explaining to the students the difference between the true and the magnetic poles, he drew attention to the fact that the magnetic pole was located quite a distance from the true one.

"Filled with wonder, I asked: 'Why is that, professor?'

"The professor looked witheringly at me for a moment, and then replied in exasperated tones:

"'Now, how in the world do I know—I didn't place it there!'"

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SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT has often admitted to his friends that he does not consider himself a handsome man. He says he once had some pictures taken while on a visit to Owego, N. Y., the place of his birth. When the photographing operation was completed, he told the photographer, as people had done from time immemorial, that he hoped the camera would stand the shock. Anxious to reassure his distinguished patron and somewhat flustrated with the importance of the occasion, the photographer hastily replied:

"Oh, that's all right, Mr. Platt. I've taken worse faces than yours with that camera."

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HENRY M. EARLE, the lawyer, is telling his friends of a conversation between two of his office boys which he overheard last week. The lads are hard workers, ambitious, and on more than one occasion have given evidence of precocity. Mr. Earle was reading in the library, the stenographers were out to lunch, and it was unusually quiet. The boys were in the adjoining room, and the door stood ajar.

"Let's get out of this law business and make some money," said the younger, who is about fourteen.

"What'll we do?" said his associate, a boy of the same age.

"Oh, start a bank."

"What on, in Heaven's name?"

"Well, a good front."

Mr. Earle thought that the young man who understood the value of a good front was in a fair way to succeed, when he heard the other lad say:

"Don't you think a good backing would be better?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SOME one heard that De Wolf Hopper sported a hair ring. From being a dainty gold circlet with a tiny lock, it grew to a wide band with large twisted strands. There was considerable excitement about it.

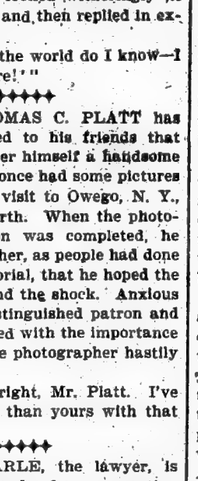

Finally a friend said to him:

"Say, haven't lost any of your immediate family?" pointing to a ring on the actor's hand.

"Not that I know of. Why?"

"Well, it's whispered on the Rialto that you wear hair in your ring, and I thought you might carry a curl around with you for sentiment."

"Oh, no," Hopper looked sadly at his friend's head, covered with baseball hair. "The hair in that ring came from the front side of my own head years and years ago, and I keep it so that I may have some to stand on end during first nights, as of old."

A GUN WITH A THIRTY-MILE RANGE SOON TO BE FIRED AT SANDY HOOK

John Hamilton Brown's Wire-Wound Breech-Loader Now Nearing Completion in the Scott Works at Reading.

WHILE John Hamilton Brown, inventor, is busy in the mechanical den at his residence in Reading, Penn., the sturdy iron and steel workers in the historic Scott Foundry of that city are busy perfecting his now famous segmental wire-wound gun. Mr. Brown is a citizen of New York, but as his guns are being made in Reading, he and his young wife and baby are living there temporarily.

The inventor says that a gun joined together like overlapped clapboards and wound with thousands of feet of the best steel wire makes the strongest and best ordnance in the world.

They are now completing a 6-inch wire gun 26 feet long, weight 20,000 pounds, and calculated to hurl a projectile thirty miles. The Government has made available about $700,000 for twenty-five 5-inch guns and twenty-five 6-inch guns, and the War Board has directed that a 6-inch one be produced for testing. Naturally Mr. Brown is an enthusiastic ordnance man, and has every confidence in his creation. He says that it is an impossibility to explode it with gunpowder, no matter what enormous pressure may be exerted upon it.

"Up to the time of the civil war," he explains, "guns were of cast iron construction, manufactured from one piece of iron. Aside from the possibility of flaws in casting, the most vital trouble was that the inner portion of the gun bore all of the strain of the discharge.

"Often the strain would cause a crack, and the fissure would extend until an explosion resulted. Then came the idea that the exterior should be protected, yet no alteration was made nor any attention paid to the main construction of the gun. A shield or protection was placed about the gun by shrinking a wrought iron band around the breech. Another explosion resulted in the loss of many lives, and it was not until the Krupp gun made its appearance that the gunner felt somewhat safe.

German Gun Paved Way.

"German invention paved the way to the newest and most scientific methods of building guns of forged steel tubes, reinforced with various hoops, bands, or rings of forged steel shrunk on the breech and even extending to the muzzle. This product met with remarkable success while subjected to a pressure of 37,000 to 40,000 pounds to the square inch and with the use of ordinary powder."

But an accident marked the advent of smokeless powder. Mr. Brown realized full well that with this powder, slow-burning as it was, the maximum pressure upon the gun naturally would be reached when the shell had gone some distance down the bore. The pressure would be sustained longer, and consequently the gun would be compelled to undergo a higher muzzle pressure. As a natural consequence the bands directly strengthened only the sides of the gun, but the longitudinal weakness remained the same. This resulted in the separation of the solid steel into a fissure which caused an explosion.

In building his gun Mr. Brown has sought to overcome this trouble. Flat sheets of steel are rolled to a thickness of one-seventh of an inch and into rectangular plates 26 inches by 308 inches. These are cut into trapezoids 21½ inches at one end and 4½ inches at the other, the length remaining the same—308 inches. Each of these plates is curved as a child rolls a funnel out of an oblong piece of paper. These plates are placed together, one overlapping another. At the muzzle the plates are seven thick; at the breech there are twenty-one overlapping layers. After these plates are tightly placed together, they are clamped firmly, and then the steel inner lining is pushed into place under an enormous hydraulic pressure.

After the sheets have been assembled into a tube, the wire-wrapping process begins. Every foot of the wire also has been tested. It is square and one-seventh of an inch thick. In this wire and the manner of wrapping it the great strength of the gun lies. By means of a special machine constructed by Mr. Brown for the purpose, 2,500 pounds is constantly on the wire while it is being wound in strands, increasing from seven at the muzzle to twenty-one at the breech. The tension on a square inch of the wire is about 125,000 pounds, which makes so great a compression that it is contended that no possible powder pressure ever will put the tube under tension.

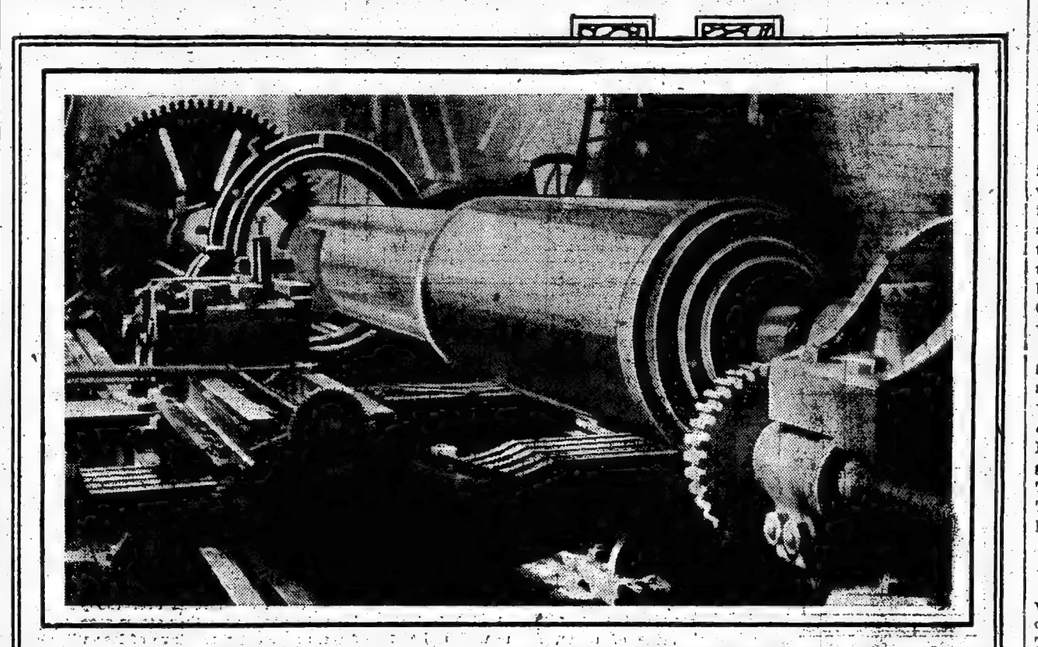

THE WIRE GUN RECEIVING THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Enormous Strength.

Over this wire is being shrunken a trunnion jacket of steel. The whole is braced together by a system of shoulders so that it is impossible to pull the gun apart. The wire used in wiring has an elastic limit of 150,000 pounds and a tension strength of 225,000 pounds to the square inch, while the sheets have an elastic limit of 80,000 and a breaking strength of 100,000. The tests of the forging show 60,000 and 100,000.

In the gun, the inventor thinks, the danger of explosion is practically eliminated, for there is said to be no unknown quantity. The principal material used in the gun, and from which it derives its great strength, is wire. Wire is the highest physical condition into which metal can be worked. The work of constructing is done under the personal supervision of Mr. Brown himself.

Col. John M. Ingalls, United States Army, retired, who is regarded as the greatest ballistic authority in the world, says that a 10-inch Brown wire gun, which will be of the same proportions as the 6-inch one now nearly completed, will have a range of more than fifty-nine miles. In it sixty pounds of powder will be used.

A navy equipped with such guns, it is contended, could bombard any city that was not over forty miles inland without having any of the war ships come within sight of the shore. One of these guns, they say, will penetrate more armor four miles from the muzzle than the best 10-inch gun now afloat or ashore will pierce at the muzzle.

The new gun will have a service velocity of 3,500 foot-seconds to a maximum velocity of 3,900 foot-seconds. This maximum requires less than 60,000 breech and 30,000 muzzle, which are well within the most reasonable limit. To attain its tremendous velocity the 6-inch gun will be subjected to a pressure of less than 60,000 pounds, whereas it can safely withstand 80,000 pounds.

About one-third of the weight of this gun is wire. Another third is of flat steel plates, which cost less than the wire. The other third is steel forgings, &c., at about the same price, which Mr. Brown claims produces the cheapest gun in America, about 21 cents a pound. The machine work is also low priced. The finest gun built at Birdsborough below Reading, is still in good shape.

To Be Fired Soon.

The gun now building will have a wire jacket wound on it with a tension of 125,000 pounds to the square inch. There are three inches of wire over the breech. This wire jacket then lapses down to one inch at the muzzle. There is a nickel steel lining tube an inch thick running through the entire length of the gun. The shot will weigh 100 pounds. The chamber is 9 inches in diameter.

Mr. Brown expects to fix his gun at Sandy Hook before long under a pressure of 60,000 pounds to the square inch, and he claims the strength of the gun at the muzzle will be even greater than that at the breach, possibly twice as great, so that there will be no danger of a repetition of a recent accident on a United States battleship. He will fire the gun with a 3,500 foot per second velocity, which is 500 to 700 feet faster than the best guns now in the service. At an elevation of 45 degrees a shot will carry for twenty-five miles.

WIRING THE BREECH OF THE BROWN GUN.

HETAI-SIN, THE TOMMY ATKINS OF JAPAN

THE combination of absolute fearlessness with unusual cleverness and quickness to learn which marks the Japanese soldier has been noted by all who have written of him. But few Americans have knowledge of the severe course of training, for officers and men alike, which produces soldiers capable of responding to any demand and personally contemptuous of death.

Hetai-Sin (for so the Tommy Atkins of the Orient is called) is a soldier by conscription, and at eighteen draws his lot for service. Theoretically, then, each Japanese is a soldier, since military service is obligatory; but in practice it is otherwise limited by circumstances. The birth rate in Japan is so large that, while the present population is only 47,000,000, the nation is likely to become the most populous in time. As a natural result, the selective system is carried to an extreme which insures to the Mikado's army men only of the most robust constitution. To the examiners of the council of revision is left the troublesome puzzle of making choice, for the largest part of the conscripts are of splendidly muscular build. To a large extent this is due to the esteem in which gymnastic feats are held among the young Japanese. In time of peace Japan's army numbers an effective fighting force of 250,000, and in eight hours this can be swelled from the reserve to 1,000,000 fighters.

In regimental life Hetai-Sin is subjected to a rigorous discipline. The army of Japan includes very few blockheads, for each understands his rôle marvelously, and all are actuated by a spirit of profound patriotism which makes that duty akin to a sacred trust.

"And Early to Rise."

At the sound of the trumpet by 5 o'clock in Winter and at 4:30 in Summer, Hetai-Sin is turned out from his slumbers. Fifteen minutes later he eats his first meal, composed of rice, vegetables, cold meat, and two cups of tea. Then he is called to assembly and started off on his day's work and exercise. The drills and manual of arms are those common to military bodies in all modern armies. To these, however, the Japanese have added gymnastics, a great deal of fencing with the bayonet, and a great deal of walking or marching. Particular pains have been directed toward showing him how to shoot, and to shoot straight at that. In target practice, in field exercises and the like he fires 250 cartridges a year; and in four years he must have to his credit between 700 and 800 placed shots.

From 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock A. M., with five-minute rests every half hour, he is drilled under the direction of officers—the non-commissioned officers being present merely to insure regularity of movement and precision of evolution. Thus between the men and the officers is bred a perfect understanding and a thorough homogeneity.

At noon Hetai-Sin eats again—the second meal being substantially like the early morning breakfast, with the exception that on alternate days fresh or dried fish replaces the meat.

After this midday meal the men rest and work indoors about their quarters until 2 o'clock, when once more they take up their outside exercises, which are continued until 6. From 6 to 7 he feeds for the last time. Wheat bread, for several years now, has entered into the military diet, and replaces rice. From 8 to 9 o'clock Hetai-Sin is free—provided he is not of the day's guard. Then he can go into the neighboring village, and, if he have the necessary few sens in his pocket, his is the luxury of a cup of tea or a glass of osaka wine. This is a fermented drink, with alcohol, and slightly sweetened.

In field work during manœuvres the life of the Japanese soldier is a rough one. No quarters. He sleeps upon the ground, in the open air, and eats a handful of rice with "cho-you" and dried fish. The "cho-you" is a fermented sauce, which constitutes a violent condiment of the first order.

Rough Life In the Field.

The officers live just as the men do, and, like them, sleep only under shelter tents. Such, in detail, are the broad lines upon which the Japanese soldier receives his instruction.

Besides this military instruction, the illiterate ones are made to attend courses of lectures in writing and in calculation, presided over by officers specially detailed for this service. These lessons are followed by competitive examinations, and in this way the hopelessly ignorant are rapidly weeded out.

The arms, clothing, and all parts of the soldier's equipment are of Japanese workmanship. The rifles, which are said to be wonderfully efficient, have been made by Arisaka, and are manufactured at Tokio, as are also the bayonets, lances, and sabres. The steel used is provided by the model foundries of Kioushiou, and are from native ores. At Osaka a magnificent arsenal operated upon the plans of the noted French engineer Bertin are made the field guns and other artillery for the service.

The cavalry is mounted on native horses, of the breeds of Kawana and Kioushiou, the Nambou breed being especially fitted for draught and artillery purposes. These animals are tough, wiry, and small feeders.

Native Manufactures Favored.

All of the clothing is of Japanese manufacture. Each soldier has two cloth uniforms for Winter wear, two white linen uniforms for Summer, and two complete suits of working clothes for exercise and rough work. Besides these, he is allowed a stiff cap for full dress, a soft cap with visor to be worn in town, and a round, visorless cap for ordinary working dress. Of military accoutrement, besides his gun, he has a sword belt, a canteen, a knapsack, two cartridge boxes, and a bayonet scabbard. The bayonet is like the Mauser short sword in use in the German Army. The cavalry sabre has a straight blade like the Derue sabre of the French cavalry.

The nearness of the domestic source of supply will have a distinct bearing upon the effectiveness of the Japanese soldier in the field.

Very rare, indeed, are the instances where the commissioned officer has risen from the ranks beyond the grade of Captain or Chief of battalion. Advancement, however, is

TENS OF THOUSANDS KILLED BY A TINY FLY

MODERN SCIENCE DISCLOSES CAUSE OF THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Scourge Which Has Swept Along the Congo River for 1,200 Miles and Puzzled Missionaries and Natives Is Likely to Be Ended by Investigation of Experts.

IT IS no exaggeration to say that the civilized nations find themselves today in the presence of a terrible evil that is beginning to oppose a powerful barrier to their colonial enterprises in tropical Africa. A malady which up to the present time has been sure death to every person attacked by it has been making fearfully rapid progress. We have heard of it for some time under the name of the sleeping sickness, but not until the past few months has the world begun to realize the appalling nature of the plague that is killing tens of thousands in Equatorial Africa.

Three years ago the disease which had slowly made its way up the Congo River for 1,200 miles suddenly appeared in Uganda, on the northern shores of Victoria Nyanza, the largest lake in Africa, in the heart of the Continent. The infected area extends for a distance of over 250 miles along the northern borders of the lake and the neighboring islands. About 30,000 persons have died of the disease. Whole districts have been almost depopulated. The most tragical aspects of the plague are witnessed on the large Buvuma Island, where a population of 22,000 has been reduced to 8,000 since the advent of the malady.

Since July, 1892, the disease in Uganda has been under the daily observation of a corps of medical experts sent there by the co-operation of the British Government and the Royal Society of Great Britain. They have thus far issued four reports, which have been published by the Royal Society. The latest report, issued in November last, says that as yet they have found no remedy. The individual who is attacked is doomed.

There have been a few cases of apparent recovery, but they are only transient, the disease remaining quiescent for some weeks or months, after which a relapse occurs and death results. The disease is still spreading around the shores of the lake and has extended some distance south along the east and west coasts.

A Triumph of Modern Science.

There may be hope, now that the cause of sleeping sickness has been discovered, and its discovery is one of the triumphs of modern science. The students of the disease got on the right track in November, 1902, and it led them straight to the solution of the mystery. The way in which they solved it is one of the most dramatic incidents of this long tragedy, and is described below; but first a brief account of the curious history of the disease, as far as it is known, will be given.

This is no new scourge suddenly sent to the earth to plague the helpless barbarians of tropical Africa. The world has scarcely heard of it, but sleeping sickness has been known for a century. The first white man to observe it was apparently Winterbottom, who in 1803 wrote a short description of it in a paper entitled "An Account of Native Africans in the Neighborhood of Sierra Leone." Little more was heard of it for many years. It was not till 1868 that the Frenchman Dumontier and the Italian Santelli observed it on the west coast of Africa and wrote independent papers about it. Physicians added two more papers to the list up to 1891, and between that time and the day when the tremendous increase of the malady compelled wide attention a number of experts wrote fairly accurate accounts of it.

What is the reason that the world at large knew nothing of it? It is apparently because it was observed only along the west coast and because the conditions there are not favorable for the spread of the disease or for the existence of the little fly which has been found to be the root of evil. All the cases found along the Atlantic border appear to be sporadic, and sleeping sickness was long in reaching the regions best adapted for its spread and development in epidemic form.

Many Thousands of Victims.

The disease has killed many thousands on the Congo, but when the missionary Bentley published his "Life on the Congo" in 1887 he had evidently never heard of it. Chapaux in his work, "Congo," of nearly 1,000 pages, published in 1894, merely gave the accepted name of the malady. It is said that sleeping sickness was formerly seen in negro slaves imported to the West Indies and Brazil, but the evidence is fragmentary and does not appear to have been conclusive.

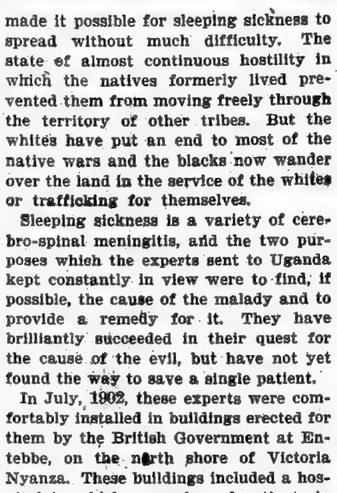

This map shows the geographic distribution of the disease. It is found along a narrow strip of the Atlantic Coast, from the Senegal River, near the Sahara, to Loanda, in Portuguese Angola. In this coastal region its very serious phases have never developed. It struck the ground where it could spread and fatten when it began to ascend the Congo. It followed the river for 1,200 miles to Stanley Falls or a little above that point. Then it suddenly appeared in Uganda, where it has been most scientifically studied and where the scourge has reached its height.

About six years ago missionaries on the Congo began to write home of a mysterious disease which was ascending the river. Its most characteristic feature was the tendency of its victims to sleep nearly all the time and gradually to grow weaker till they died. Sleeping sickness was pushing inland along the great river. Its main route in the Congo basin has been along the trunk stream, though it has ascended the Mobangi, the Kassai, and some other tributaries for a considerable distance. The deaths both in the French and the Belgian Congo have numbered thousands and account for the disappearance of many of the native settlements along the banks of the river. The mortality seems to be less at a distance from the waterways, and so many of the survivors fled to the savannas or forests a few miles back of the rivers.

How the Disease Spread.

How did the disease reach Uganda on Victoria Nyanza? A stretch of country several hundred miles wide between these centres of infection does not seem to have been touched by the disease. The only explanation offered is that it was carried across to the great lake by porters who traveled between the two regions; and it is asserted by de Zeltner that the advent of the white race has made it possible for sleeping sickness to spread without much difficulty. The state of almost continuous hostility in which the natives formerly lived prevented them from moving freely through the territory of other tribes. But the whites have put an end to most of the native wars and the blacks now wander over the land in the service of the whites or trafficking for themselves.

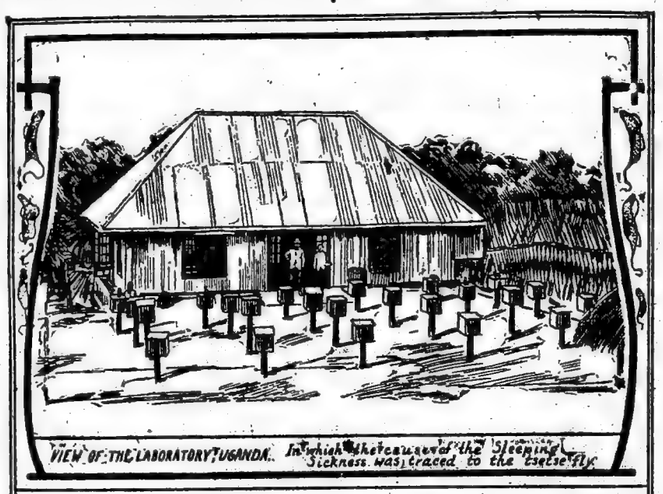
VIEW OF THE LABORATORY, UGANDA. In which the cause of the Sleeping Sickness was traced to the tsetse fly.

Sleeping sickness is a variety of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the two purposes which the experts sent to Uganda kept constantly in view were to find, if possible, the cause of the malady and to provide a remedy for it. They have brilliantly succeeded in their quest for the cause of the evil, but have not yet found the way to save a single patient.

In July, 1902, these experts were comfortably installed in buildings erected for them by the British Government at Entebbe, on the north shore of Victoria Nyanza. These buildings included a hospital in which a number of patients in all stages of the disease were kept for special observation and treatment. Another building was a laboratory, of which a picture is shown here, in which the investigations as to the cause of the disease were carried on. In this building the discovery was made that led to a series of investigations which finally determined the cause of the malady.

Discovery of the Cause.

For four months the experts were completely baffled in their search for the root of the disease. But one morning in November Dr. Castellani, while making a microscopic investigation of the cerebro-spinal fluid of a man who had just died, was surprised to find a parasite which is known as trypanosoma. Investigations were at once begun on the tentative hypothesis that trypanosomes, introduced in some way into the human system, are the cause of the disease. In a few weeks it was found that these parasites exist not only in the cerebro-spinal fluid, but also in the blood of sleeping sickness patients. They were not found in all the patients, and the fact has been established that their presence cannot be detected until the disease is considerably advanced. The question now arose as to the agency by which the trypanosoma is introduced into the system, and this problem was investigated for several months before it was solved.

The truth of the mosquito-malaria theory had already been demonstrated, and the investigators went to work in the light of this profound scientific discovery. Their theory was that the parasite was transmitted from man to man by some stinging insect. Their inquiries therefore took the direction of a study of the insect life of that region; and they also fixed the exact limits of the territory to which, up to that time, the disease had been confined.

In the course of this survey they found that the disease is strictly limited to the area which forms the habitat of one of the varieties of the tsetse fly. This fly in that region infests the islands of the lake, its shores and the lower lands along the rivers for about sixty miles back of the lake. This coincidence was very striking, and special attention was at once given to the study of the Glossina palpalis, as this variety of the tsetse fly is called.

Experiments with Monkeys.

Some perfectly healthy monkeys were selected in the effort to ascertain if the fly is the carrier of the trypanosoma of sleeping sickness. Monkeys were the most suitable animals to work with, as they are easily procured, easily fed, and keep their health perfectly in captivity. The method used was to feed tsetse flies on a sleeping sickness case, and after an interval to place the same cage of flies on the monkey. It was conclusively proved, as a result of these experiments extending over months, that the fly conveys trypanosomes from sleeping sickness cases to healthy monkeys.

Another series of experiments had most significant results. It was found that tsetse flies freshly caught and placed on healthy monkeys gave rise to the disease. The details of the experiments cover many pages, but the results are concisely stated here. It has been proved that the tsetse fly is necessary to act as intermediary between the sick and the healthy, in order to infect well persons with the disease.

The first sign of the malady is the unusual quietude of the patient. He then shows a disinclination to work, sits about and rests more than usual, and his facial aspect becomes dull, heavy, and apathetic. His speech becomes mumbling, slow, and thick, and he rarely speaks unless he is addressed. A drowsy, lethargic condition then ensues, the patient keeps to his bed nearly all the time, drowsiness gradually increases, and the patient finally passes into a complete state of coma, from which he never emerges. A month or six weeks are usually required for the various changes in the disease. Sometimes the symptoms are developed more slowly, and life is prolonged for several months, but all eventually die.

Its Different Effects.

A particularly intelligent native chief thus commented on the disease, which the natives call Mgota: "Mgota comes very slowly, it catches one man and he dies, then catches another man who dies, then another. It makes one man very fat, another very thin, and some to eat very much."

The disease is most prevalent among the inhabitants of low-lying shambas, (banana and potato plantations,) in places along the shores of Victoria Nyanza, or in wooded districts not far from the water. But even in these districts natives who live in villages, particularly if they are situated on high ground, are much less affected than those living in the shambas. It is the occupants of scattered villages in which the huts are surrounded by bananas or forest growth who suffer most. Natives of the populous towns are practically exempt, while those living on the open grass plains are free from the disease. The haunts of the tsetse fly are the lower levels near the water's edge, where there is much vegetation. They spread a long distance from the lake, but only along the water courses. The scenes in the terribly infected island of Buvuma were particularly distressing. In all the shambas a large proportion of the huts were found to be empty when the doctors first went there, owing to the death of the occupants.

The experiments of the French medical service on the Congo have independently resulted in the same conclusions. This species of the tsetse fly is regarded as the sole agent of the transmission of the disease.

The ground that has been won in establishing the cause and nature of the disease justify the strong hopes which are now entertained that the diligent efforts in progress to find a remedy for the terrible malady will meet with success.

A LOGICAL QUESTION.

BOBBY was born in the country. It was not until his fourth year that he paid his first visit to the city. His mother, who did much of her shopping in town, brought him to see the sights.

On the way Bobby kept his eyes glued to the car-window pane, and was deeply engrossed in the fleeting scenic panorama which unrolled until the train plunged into the Park Avenue tunnel. Then he couldn't understand how night had come on so suddenly. When the train had been proceeding through the tunnel for a few minutes, and the atmosphere in the car had become heavy with smoke and sulphur fumes, he began choking. Turning his face away from the window, he asked in a grave, hushed voice:

"Mamma, are we going to die now?"

CATTLE DYING BY THOUSANDS.

SPRING'S late arrival in the Dakotas is causing great suffering to the cattle and heavy losses to the owners. The animals have spent hours at a time along the water courses and pools licking the ice in a frantic search for the water that is not to be had, to relieve their parched bodies. Efforts to procure sufficient food for the large herds have proved utterly fruitless. Carcasses of thousands of cattle are strewn over the plains, and unless warm weather comes soon, the raisers say, the percentage of loss will almost equal that of the memorable Winter of 1886.

"AN UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY."

IN a love story told by a little girl of five years to her dolls was overheard this evidence of keen observation:

"The man was handsome and about thirty-five. The woman was very pretty, but was dateless. Anybody could tell how old that man was, but how long that woman had been here was an undiscovered country."

HOBSON, STRENUOUS CANDIDATE

THOSE old-fashioned politicians resident in the Sixth Alabama District, after a few weeks of poking fun at the "navy dude" for daring to enter the battle-ground of Congressman John H. Bankhead and contest his return to Congress in the Democratic primaries on April 11, have changed their front.

They are uneasy—dreadfully uneasy. Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson has proved himself a fearless debafer and a hard hitter. Bankhead and his friends some time back suggested that the "young fellow" be allowed to talk himself to death a la Bryan, and Hobson toured the district, delivering free lectures at every town. crowds greeting him and deafening applause rewarding his oratorical efforts.

Bankhead was finally summoned home, arriving about ten days ago. He and Hobson joined debate, the challenge coming from Bankhead. It is conceded that Hobson has worsted his opponent at every stand thus far, the only exception being at Fayette Court House last Monday. Fayette is Bankhead's home as well as the birthplace of Rube Burrows, the late celebrated train robber. Burrows and Bankhead knew one another in their early youth.

The women and children, it is admitted, are a unit for Hobson, his personal magnetism appearing to win them as an avalanche carries everything before it. Bankhead tried to overcome the dash of the hero of the Merrimac by referring to his war record, but it didn't go. The boys yelled all the louder for the lusty young man, who talks of a $2,000,000,000 navy with such glib tongue that they can fairly see it coming across the main.

Hobson has declared that his rival exerted himself against his retirement from the navy because he was afraid he would enter the political arena against him. He also says that Bankhead is the friend of the railroads and opposed to improvement of the Alabama waterways.

As a Stump Speaker.

"Fellow-citizens, send me to Congress and in five years I will have that big navy of which I have told you," he tells his audiences. "If I don't get my navy in a jiffy I will do a little investigation and call to the bar of public opinion those future fellow-Congressmen of mine who oppose the idea."

Congressman Bankhead, in reply, talks like this:

"This young man belongs to no party and is not even a qualified voter. If you are going to defeat me, at least send a Democrat to take my place. I am a Confederate soldier. I tell you that if Hobson's navy becomes a fact it will cost the people of Alabama alone $69,000,000. Hobson goes in bathing in silk tights with young ladies in ditto. He leads germans and dances."

Hobson retaliates:

"Yes, I do dance, and before this election is over I will make you dance."

Thereupon the small boys laugh and applaud wildly. Several times these young and enthusiastic admirers of Hobson have been called down by the hero himself, who has begged that respect be shown his gray-haired opponent. Col. Bankhead has been thrown back on his haunches a number of times, being so worsted on one occasion as to remark to the audience almost painfully:

"I never before have been treated with such lack of respect by my own people."

A Man of Many Parts.

Foremost among the political workers opposed to Capt. Bankhead's return to Congress is L. B. Musgrove of Jasper, Walker County, general manager of the Pittsburg Coal Company's Alabama mines. Mr. Musgrove was mentioned recently as a candidate for Governor, but the proposition did not warm the vitals of the Alabama voters to any manifestations, and it is presumed that Mr. Musgrove, as well as numbers of other gentlemen, want to get Mr. Bankhead out of the way so as to have an open field for themselves.

Hobson was hit upon as the bright particular instrument with which to force Mr. Bankhead from his throne. The selection has been proved to be a good one. When Hobson is not making political speeches he is lecturing in churches and schools, for the Daughters of the Confederacy and of the Revolution, and on Sundays he does the duties of a lay reader in Episcopal churches. Verily, the Captain is a man of many parts. A shrewd politician sized up the situation as related to the casting of the ballots as follows:

Bankhead majorities: Greene County, 250; Tuscaloosa, 800; Fayette, 250; Lamar, 100; Marion, 250. Total, 1,550.

Hobson majorities: Hale, 700; Sumter, 50; Pickens, 400; Walker, 250. Total, 1,400.

Majority for Bankhead, 150.

It will be seen that this margin is a very narrow one, and shows how very doubtful of success are the friends of Capt. Bankhead.

The district of this picturesque fight embraces one of the most important mineral counties in the State, two typical black-belt counties, and three "white counties," famous for wildcat stills and a paucity of agricultural or other development.

Young Hobson, who has spent all his life in upper social circles, has the quick wit and the sensitive appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. He accommodates himself to all sorts of audiences, and is as much at home in the woods as in the cities. It was freely predicted by Bankhead's friends that when he joined debate with Hobson back in the woods among the "old-timers" they would rally to his side. But they have not rallied. The naval prodigy apparently is as convincing to "sagers" and the "woolhat" boys as he is to the fluttering hearts of the young women—or of the old women, who have not forgotten that they once were young and wooed and won by handsome striplings.

The joint debates are scheduled to continue over a period of ten days more. Possibly they may be abridged on account of the wear and tear upon Mr. Bankhead, whose years do not render him able to stand the fatigue of continuous travel as well as his younger foe.

THE MAN WHO "STEWARTIZED" ENGLAND

An American Who Does Things That Make the World of Work Gasp with Wonder.

THE story of an American's wonderful work abroad, and how all England, from King to carpenter, from The London Times to The Tinman's Chronicle—if such a sheet there be—got to talking of it, is worth the telling. The man is James C. Stewart of St. Louis and Pittsburg, constructing engineer, and the work—but the story should begin in this way:

One of the great American manufacturing companies whose capital runs into many millions, and whose energies pervade the world, decided to form a British organization and to build works in Lancashire. Acres upon acres—160 of them—had been secured on the edge of Manchester. Works on the most extensive scale were to be erected thereon, according to the most up-to-date American plan, and they were to be equipped with the newest types of American machinery.

The enterprise was to give employment to many thousands of British workmen. The plans for the buildings were made by one of the most expert men in this country, Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines West of Pittsburg. The problem lay in the execution of this colossal scheme—colossal in dimensions and in difficulty. It was, and is, the only case on record of the construction of manufactories of such magnitude complete from foundations to machinery in motion. All other great works have started from moderate, even modest, beginnings. This was to start full grown.

It was the intention that British contractors should erect the buildings. And the bids came in. To say nothing of prices, the time element was of vast importance. With five years as the maximum and three years as the minimum, the bidding Britons said they could do it. Now, to wait five years, or even three, before your investment can begin to work for a dividend is a prospect unpleasing to the American manufacturer. And the payment of interest on the four or five million dollars, locked up for three years or five, during the construction of works, is an item which bulks large in the books.

So the hero of this story was summoned east from St. Louis for consultation. He signed a contract and sailed for England. In nine months he erected the buildings, saved the concern an immense sum of money, and made a snug fortune for himself. Nine months and the work was finished, and Stewart sat in the big buildings waiting for somebody to come and officially receive them at his hands!

No Wonder They Talked.

It would have been rapid work in America. But in Europe it had no parallel. No wonder they talked. There is no need of figures. They convey little to the lay mind. The Britons did not believe them when they were first quoted.

One blithering, down-pouring Manchester morning Stewart took me over the works. They were just on the point of completion, and the active man beside me told in a few straight phrases how he had accomplished his task.

"But what in the name of wonder," said I, "have you done to the British workman? Have you performed miracles?"

Thousands of tons of structural steel erected, millions of bricks laid, acres of glass put into place, tons of paint, seas of plaster, carpentering beyond the dreams of energy. One has to know how slowly such work is done in Britain in order to appreciate what Stewart did. Well, it was the difference between nine months and three years or five!

"Take an instance, now," I said. "The municipal bricklayers in London, employed in the Public Works Department of the County Council, lay 330 bricks a day, on the average. How many bricks did your men average?"

"Sixteen hundred, eighteen hundred, two thousand—in some cases twenty-five hundred. Sixteen hundred was the minimum, and that on face work."

"And were all your 4,000 workmen British?"

"Yes. And only one, as far as I know, had ever been in America. He was a foreman. There were only eight or nine Americans, besides myself. They were young men, my heads of department."

Two or three weeks later I was in Manchester again, having in the meantime given to the London papers an account of Stewart's constructive energy. The municipal mason's 330 bricks a day furnished the text and Stewart's figures the context. Here was a theme to catch public attention. Everybody had been discussing in press and Parliament and on the public platform the reasons why Britain was not gaining ground in the industrial fields. Nearly everybody had said that the British workman wouldn't work, and that the manufacturer and the capitalist had lost faith in him. Here was not a denial merely, but proof positive to the contrary—a proof so great that it occupied acres. The public interest was aroused.

Waking Up England.

It was at this time that I returned to Manchester. Stewart was at his morning mail. I handed him some newspaper clippings which criticised certain statements; and other clippings in which the writers had said, in effect: "If these things are true, then England must wake up. It is possible, however, that the American gift for exaggeration has played its part here. The fact remains, though, that at Manchester the British workman has shown what he can do. The subject is of sufficient importance to justify a request that Mr. Stewart favor the public with further information."

"Now, Stewart," said I, "here's your chance. Answer these good gentlemen."

"How? Where?" he laconically inquired.

"When you are in Rome do as the Britons do: Write a letter to The London Times."

"That's what —— says," naming a friend in London. "But that sort of thing is out of my line."

"Nevertheless, write it, and cram it with facts."

The letter went to The London Times by the afternoon mail. The Times printed it, and escorted it with a column editorial. The mightiest voice in England had spoken, and within a week Stewart found himself the most-talked-of man in the British industrial world.

That was two years ago, and they are talking of him still.

He is not a seeker of celebrity. His sudden fame did not keep him awake nights. He sailed into New York the other day and was happy in the fact that the interviewers knew him not. He was the same hearty, modest, unspoiled man of action he had ever been, ready to do any arduous engineering the world might call for, but unwilling to talk about it.

When he went to England he introduced methods new to the English, the methods he had used at home. Everybody prophesied that he would have trouble with the British workman. But he had none of any importance. He is a leader of men.

Britons Learn Thing or Two.

Every one foretold that the British workman would hang on the neck of the job and hold it back. Nothing of the kind happened. Stewart's testimony is that the British workmen worked for him as well and as rapidly as if they had been Americans in America. You see, he gave them facilities they never had before; he organized and supervised their work better than it had ever been organized or supervised before, and he paid better wages than the men had been paid before. So much for organization and encouragement.

I take it that what Stewart proved in England is that any lagging in British industry is not so much the fault of the British workman as of the British employer.

Now we know well enough that the "American workman" we talk so much about is not all American. There are tens of thousands of British workmen in the United States—English, Scotch, Welsh. They are included in the praises that we sing, and in the other things we don't sing, about "the American workman." Stewart reasoned that in their own country the Britons could work as well as they did in America, if American methods and American leadership were provided there. And he was right.

In America there may have been persons who thought that Stewart's success, and the great clamor over it, would create antagonism on the part of British artisans, manufacturers, and financiers. But the reverse was what occurred. Both camps of workmen, the union men and non-union men, were friendly. The manufacturers were pleased because, they reasoned:

"If these things can be done by the building trades, they can be done by all. The British workman, then, will enable us to compete with the on-coming German and the quick American."

The financiers were elated because the manufacturers had found a new hope.

"Rush" and Organization.

High pressure was not the only cause of Stewart's success. It was not merely the policy of "rush" that won. Organization was the root of it. Stewart is the Kitchener of the contracting world. He gets things done. He knew where every ton of material was coming from, and his men were on hand to hasten its manufacture and delivery.

Captains of Industry there are not accustomed to go about among their men with a "Good morning," or "Well done," or "That is not the way to do it. Do it this way!" They deal at second and third hand.

At first, of course, there were misunderstandings. There were fellows who thought the "Yankee Boss" had better be taught a thing or two. One morning a hulking chap dictated what was what and made a great figure before his mates. Stewart smiled that delicious, captivating smile of his that always breaks up argument. But the surly one broke into insult.

Out shot Stewart's fist, and the rebellious chap sprawled on the ground, where he thought the stars rained on him. After that the word of the "Yankee Boss" was never questioned. The one thing needful had been applied.

Stewart is in his early forties, and has the strength of an ox, and a nerve like a steel girder. He has a strong, attractive face, smooth shaven; he has blue eyes, and a smile that makes you his friend for life. When he is in action, or his wrath is aroused, opposition has to make tracks.

I have said that he was the most talked-of man in the British industrial world. The ball was at his feet. He could kick it wherever he chose. But there were times in murky Manchester when homesickness would attack him like an army with banners.

"The first ship for America after this job is finished," he would say.

But another big undertaking hove in sight, and the Britons prevailed upon him to remain awhile.

Salary, $100,000—No Joke.

The Midland Railway Company was erecting a huge and magnificent hotel in Manchester. It was to be the largest and best hotel in the kingdom outside of London. The railway company had been five years at it, and from all indications they might be five years more before they could open the hotel for business. The Directors sent for Stewart. "Undertake this work for us," said they. "Of course the contracts are let and can't be broken, but you can become our building manager, with absolute control of the work. How many years will it take you?"

"This is May," answered Stewart. "I'll have the roof on by Christmas!"

"And the plastering?"

He named another early date.

The railway Directors were amazed, but they had faith. Stewart had proved what he could do. He said he could do what they wanted in a year for a liberal salary, and a bonus of so much a month for every month to the good within that period.

"And the salary?" they asked.

"One hundred thousand dollars!"

Of course he expressed it in pounds sterling—twenty thousand pounds.

They smiled and said they were not joking.

"Nor am I," said he.

They said they would think it over. They thought it over, and in a few days agreed upon figures. Up went the walls. And the roof was on before Christmas. Stewart finished within the year and earned his bonus. British workmen again! And again British talked.

Everywhere his services were sought. He was asked to construct docks, canals, railways, public buildings. Sundry men offered to form Stewart Construction Companies. Other men fished for the chance to form them. But the energetic American wanted to come home. He stayed long enough, though, to undertake work on power house construction and equipment in Scotland, and in Birkenhead, and in London. At this moment the most important hotel extension in London—the Savoy—is proceeding under his direction, although for two months past he has been vibrating between the offices of his firm, James Stewart & Co., in New York, Pittsburg, and St. Louis.

Knows the Game All the Way.

Here, then, is a Captain of Industry after the American heart. He knows his work from foundation to turret-top. That is why, when Galveston was destroyed, they sent for him in hot haste, and, before the waters had subsided, he was clearing the way to rebuild the town. That is why his work is in demand all over the country.

In his brother, A. M. Stewart, J. C. has a perfect partner, because the two men balance each other perfectly. While J. C. was abroad, the burden of many great undertakings in America, from the Mississippi to New Jersey, was borne upon the shoulders of A. M., and borne with distinguished success. These two men are powers in the world of constructing engineering. And they have made their success by their own genius and persistent will.

The British press based on Stewart's activities a new phrase. They talked of "Stewartizing" British industry. They seemed to think he had some magic of his own. Well, he had—in a way—the magic of his own personality. But to all inquirers he would say:

"I'm doing nothing new; I'm merely working in the usual American way."

The "usual American way" proved to be a good thing for Britain. It set up new standards in output per man per day, based on facilities and leadership.

Of course everybody was curious to see this man. They expected to meet a raw-boned Yankee "hustler," who "b'goshed" and spread-eagled and wore an air of "'tarnation smartness." But they met a quiet man of delightful manner, who impressed them with tremendous reserve force. He became very popular. If he had accepted more than a minute fraction of the social invitations that came to him every day he would have had no time for work. But his work went on as regularly as the clock. Every hour had to show a result.

To-day he would be in London, to-night he would start for Germany. The next day but one he would be on his way back, and the day after that on the Clyde, or in Lancashire, or Newcastle. Now and then he would slip across the Atlantic. In the evening you would see him at the Waldorf; the next morning he would telegraph you from Pittsburg, and you would have to reply to St. Louis in order to catch up with him.

There are not so many men in the world who inspire confidence and keep it—not so many that we cannot afford to ignore them as they pass in the procession of life. But Stewart is one of them. You would pick him out easily as a man in whose nature there is no grain of meanness. He looks power, but not the power that overrides the rights of others.

"Send for Stewart," They Cry.

Over there in England his methods were new because they combined quickness with thoroughness, with economy. He knew the value of time and organization. His work was well done, speedily done, and yet it was done at far less cost than any of the British concerns would undertake to do it. It became a matter of course when large undertakings were proposed that persons in authority should say, "Send for Stewart."

Even the Government cut red tape for once in its life and "sent for Stewart." Certain dock and construction work was required to carry out a favorite new project of the King in connection with the navy. The Lords of the Admiralty offered the work to Stewart because they felt that he was the only man who could assure its successful completion at the desired time. The work was carried through, and the King expressed his pleasure.

Well, Stewart is one of the men who have made American achievement respected in the Old World. That is why he is worth writing about. He did it without bluster or parade.

Now he is enlarging the big terminal at St. Louis. Where he will go next I cannot say, but a little while ago they were wanting him in Russia to build railways, and in New York for tunnels, and in South Africa for something else, I forget what. At one time there was some mighty proposition afoot regarding India. Sir John Avid had just completed the famous dam on the Nile. Some one asked Stewart if he would dam the Ganges.

"Yes," said he, "damn the Ganges! I'm going home."

And he sailed for America.

I have traveled with him through England, across the Atlantic, and out to the Mississippi; I have known him in his home; at the head of his thousands of workmen; at his clubs, at his offices, at golf, and at grinding work, and have found him always frank, free from humbug and pose and pettiness; he is a doer, not a talker; straight, generous, and strong.

What he did in England will be long remembered there. It was an object lesson in industry, in industrial organization and management. When he went there he was unknown to the Britons. In less than a year his name was a household word. One-man-power is still potent in the world. And Stewart is a good example of it.

ARTHUR WARREN

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS -:- -:- -:- IN EVERY MAIL BAG

The Vast Business of New York's Money Order Department—To Identify Yourself Get a Baby or a Horse and Buggy.

OF COURSE I can identify myself. The very idea! You come down stairs, and I'll show you my horse and buggy."

The tall man waxed indignant as he stood at the cashier's window in the money order department on the second floor of the New York Post Office. The blue slip of paper had been politely handed back to him with a question as to his ability to furnish proper identification.

"It's fine to have a horse and buggy," admitted the cashier. "But I really haven't time to go down stairs and see them. I'm afraid you'll have to chase out and get somebody who knows you and will come up stairs and tell us so, before you can cash."

The man with the money order got real mad. He stamped about and said things.

"My word!" he stormed. "I'll have you know that the Post Office is a public institution and that it's your business to know me. I help to pay your salary. I want my money quick!"

"On your way," tersely chipped in a forward young person who was waiting his chance to reach the window." You're gummin' the game, and this is my busy day. It's your move, Percy; get a wiggle on yourself."

Perhaps the man's name was Percy. Perhaps it wasn't. At any rate he "got a wiggle on," and the forward young person proceeded to shove through the grating a bunch of money orders, which made the man behind the brass bars gasp.

"Pay me," she gurgled. "I've been sending money to myself ever since I went on the road last Fall with 'The Gaiety Girls.' It's a great scheme. Me and Wayne Maxwell have been doing the same stunt for four seasons, and the money certainly does come in handy when you get back to little old New York."

There was just $440 in the lot of orders she possessed. The first one was dated Oshkosh, Sept. 15, and the last one Dallas, Texas, Feb. 20.

"Isn't she the economical girl?" whispered the cashier under his mustache as he carefully checked over the advices which had been quickly located. Being wise in his day and generation, he then handed over the amount called for.

The Money Pours Out.

The economical one was replaced at the window by a neatly dressed young man, who presented an order from a far Southern State. The order didn't call for much, speaking in the monetary sense, but it evidently meant a great deal to the payee. He folded the dollar bills carefully and shoved them deep down in his pocket before he left. It was plain that he meant to take no chances of having his pocket picked. As he departed there passed in procession an old woman, a prosperous business man, a sporty youth dressed in the extreme of fashion, a negro, a bustling dowager, a stage-struck damsel, and, solemn of mien, a minister.

There was no halt. New York was collecting her tolls—the price she demands from the "folks at home," for the ambitions of those who have left farm and village, the city less pretentious, and the land beyond the sea to seek fame and fortune and pleasure within her walls. There was nothing unusual about the scenes. They are of daily occurrence.

Last year 4,600,747 domestic money orders were paid at the New York office, an average of more than 12,600 a day, including Sundays and holidays. In the same time but 121,114 money orders were issued. The orders paid called for $27,668,220.82, or more than $2,000,000 a month. In the whole year but $1,574,231.34 was sent away.

"These figures represent simply the business done in domestic money orders," said Joseph Elliott, for forty-seven years connected with the New York office, and for eleven years General Superintendent of the Money Order Division. "The whole volume of business done by the department in 1903 amounted to $269,505,905.71. This was an increase of $46,214,143.47 over 1902—more than 20 per cent."

Cashiers Pay on Looks.

"Are there many mistakes made in handling such an enormous lot of money?" he was asked. "Isn't there a great deal of trouble at the cashier's window about identification?"

"Not nearly as much as might be expected. The cashiers are under bond, and must pay for any mistakes they make. They use their judgment about paying orders without identification, and seldom slip up. Not long since one of the cashiers got caught for about $150, but that was not his fault, and it is the only instance I recall for some time.

"A business man who had a Post Office lock-box lost his key. Instead of reporting his loss, he went along for a month and said nothing about it. The man who picked up the key promptly put it to use. He found some money orders in the box and presented them for payment. When he was asked to identify himself he showed the key to the box and a lot of mail. The orders naturally were paid. This kept up for several weeks. Finally the man who lost the key showed up and made complaint about the payment of his money orders to the wrong man.

"His loss was made good, but the money had to come out of the cashier's pocket. That was a case where the payee was clearly culpable, and should have been made to pocket his own loss.

"Sometimes, when the cashier is in doubt as to what course to pursue, I am called in as arbitrator. Perhaps the most singular case I was ever called on to decide came up a year or so ago. A circus man who did a turn with two trained bulldogs had been, as is customary with a large percentage of actor folk, sending money orders to himself in New York, while he was on the road, until he had $2,300 worth of them.

"He reached the city at the close of the season, intending to sail the next day for Europe. He was not known to the cashier, and naturally enough, when such a large sum was involved, there was a hitch. I was sent for, and while I was soon convinced that the man was the owner of the orders I did not feel justified in instructing payment. He handed me a picture of himself and his two dogs. It showed him between the animals, his face on a line with theirs, and, to tell the truth, it was hard to tell which was the man and which were the dogs. His mouth was contorted, his hair was tousled, and altogether he presented a very formidable aspect.

He Looked Like a Dog.

"The moment I saw the picture a solution of the case presented itself to me. 'Let's see you look like a dog,' I said to him. 'When you do, you can have your money.' In a trice his hat was off, his hair rumpled up, and his face twisted out of all human semblance.

"'Give the gentleman his $2,300,' I told the cashier. The payment was made and the dog-faced man went his way rejoicing. I knew I was safe in ordering the payment. There couldn't have been two such faces on earth.

"The man who could identify himself by his horse and buggy had a prototype the other day in a woman who came to the window with a baby in her arms. When she was asked to identify herself she said: 'It's easy enough to identify me. Look—there is my baby I'm carrying.' She got her money."

The condition of affairs in the matter of domestic money orders is more than reversed when it comes to the issuing and paying of international money orders. In 1903, out of a total of $40,031,272.31 certified to and received from foreign countries at the New York Post Office, $30,373,381 more was sent across the seas than came in from other lands.

To meet the condition thus created, Superintendent Elliott purchased foreign exchange to this amount. Every business day, with the exception of Thursday, he secures bids from prominent New York banks and bankers, and buys the amount of exchange necessary from the lowest bidders. In selling international money orders the Post Office has a fixed rate or charge. When the bills can be bought at less than the rate charged the public, the department gains on the transaction.

Last year's purchases were so judiciously made that a profit of $77,247.81 was shown, in addition to the fees charged. Great Britain and the principal European countries report the payment of bills by cablegram. The other countries simply acknowledge receipt and report payment by letter.

The functions of the money order division are manifold. They hardly begin with the issuance and payment of domestic and international money orders. The department is the depository for all the surplus funds from the 280 odd sub-stations in Manhattan, the Bronx, Ellis Island, and City Island. It is also the source of supply for country offices which pay out more money than they receive. Last year it was supplying 12,000 offices whenever the occasion arose.

Aid to Provincial Offices.

To permit this the offices which occasionally need help get what are officially known as money order credits with the Postmaster in New York. During 1903 the Postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y., drew money order drafts against New York for $4,000,000. Buffalo has a standing credit of $150,000, and as fast as it is exhausted it is renewed through the office of the Postmaster General. All told, Postmaster's drafts paid last year aggregated in amount $28,242,387.76. In the same period of time remittances were received from Postmasters amounting to a total of $69,885,104.17.

The New York office is allowed a daily working balance of $300,000. When the funds in hand exceed this sum the surplus is deposited in the treasury to the credit of what is known as the Postmaster General's account. In 1903 the deposits to this account aggregated $36,578,381.37.

There was not a branch of the money order division, which did not show an increase last year. The increase in domestic money orders paid was 24 per cent.; in international money orders paid, 1¼ per cent.; in Postmasters' drafts paid, 9 per cent.; in remittances from Postmasters, 20 per cent.; in Postmaster General's account, 12 per cent.; in bills of exchange purchased, 44 per cent.; in receipts from foreign countries, 32¼ per cent.

A force of 150 men and women is employed in the office under Mr. Elliott's supervision. The hour for reporting for duty is 9 o'clock. It is seldom that the day's work is done before 6 in the evening. Great as are the transactions, a balance is taken every day—a balance of every cent received or sent out, and until it is reached there is no going home for anybody.

Superintendent Elliott went to work when fourteen years old facing up letters. In 1864 he made the first run in the first railway mail car ever operated. The experimental trip was from New York to Washington. In 1868 he was transferred to the carriers' department, and thence to the money order department. From the first his executive abilities were recognized there, and since 1892 he has been at its head. He is responsible for the system which makes its possible to handle the business which each day brings in ever-increasing volume. When he retires it will be a problem of problems to replace him.

PAPER MADE INTO BEAUTIFUL CLOTHES AND MURAL DECORATIONS

The Gown of a Princess, as Gorgeous as a Silken Robe of State—Whole Houses Lined with Wonderful Designs of Paper.

A NINE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR paper gown was the sensation of a recent cotton and paper costume ball given by the aristocracy of Brussels. This unique and costly creation was worn by a Princess of the blood royal. The trappings of the lay figures in paper pattern stores are fashioned largely of tissue, while this of their rival in the flesh was of crêpe paper, so skillfully, so deftly made that it might easily be mistaken for crêpe de chine or any of the crinkly fabrics now fashionable.

"Is it possible to put $900 into the making of a paper dress?" was asked of the largest crêpe and tissue paper manufacturer in the world, whose shop is in downtown New York.

"Not impossible in Brussels, perhaps, but hardly possible in the United States," was the reply. "The price of such a costume would depend largely upon the art with which it was fashioned and decorated rather than the intrinsic value of the paper used. There is no end, however, to the money that may be put into a fancy paper costume. The main cost is in the decoration, which is largely floral. As much art and skill and hand labor are expended these days in the making of paper flowers as in the finest outputs of muslin, silk, or velvet used in French millinery. The results artistically are rapidly becoming not a whit less beautiful, and equally as durable. The cost of finest paper flowers is scarcely less than that of hothouse American Beauties or any choice natural flower out of season, if horticulture may be said now to have any season that is not its own. The value of the paper flower for most purposes lies in its lasting quality. The Brussels dress was doubtless richly trimmed in fine flowers, with myriads of electric lights hidden in the petals, which would greatly enhance the cost, since batteries range in price from $100 to $300."

How much of the world's wealth is ON paper is pretty generally understood, but how much is literally IN paper is yet to be reckoned. Since the introduction in this country of crêpe paper, some fourteen years ago, it has made rapid strides in popular favor, largely displacing in household, theatre, and personal decoration many silk and cotton stuffs formerly deemed indispensable.

Made in America.

Crêpe paper is an American enterprise. To such perfection has it been brought by the chemist and machine power that the beautiful hand-printed paper stuffs imported from Japan may be had here now with a beauty of design and delicacy of coloring that baffle the connoisseur familiar with the art of the Orient, while the cost is within reach of modest purses. Of such sturdy fibre and exquisite texture are many of these crêpe papers, to be bought by the roll in every dry goods store or stationery shop, that they are no longer confined to the purely decorative, but are being utilized for every-day wear in the shape of kimonos, hats, or boas. The paper hat, once restricted to the stage or found in bonbons or at children's parties, is now seen on the head of fashion, not only at social functions, but in the street.

Many of the floral hats and crinkly turbans which Easter will introduce are nothing more than metamorphosed crêpe paper. The paper turbans have all the delusiveness of crinkled crêpe de chine or chiffon.

The sextet in "Floradora" first introduced to fashion's notice the possibility of the paper hat. Who will forget those huge white picture hats, with their audacious ostrich plumes? A well-known woman writer frequently wears a violet toque and boa made of crêpe paper. More white ruffs and feather boas were worn at the opera and theatre this season before the footlights than the public suspected. The delusion is more perfect in the hat than in ruff or boa. The paper's strong wood fibre renders it very durable and much more impervious to rain or moisture than chiffon or other favorite perishable stuffs.

For costume balls and children's parties, where once paper was confined to the fashioning of favors, it is now used in the making of the entire costume. The gown is cut, basted, and fitted over a slip, after the manner of the best modiste. The seams are both sewed and pasted, and the workmanship is as neat and durable as the most fastidious could desire.

A recent order that came to a New York firm was for $400 worth of paper muffs, boas, and shepherds' crooks tied with large bunches of violets.

For Church Decorations.

The extent to which paper flowers are used by florists in church and house wedding decorations is a secret of the trade. In window and ceiling decorations they are most effective and defy detection. The makers have the satisfaction of beholding the "queens of the garden" and the petted offsprings of hothouse culture wilt and perish on every side, while the products of their art reign supreme.

"At Mrs. Potter Palmer's bal poudre at Chicago," said an expert worker in paper, "a huge stalk of pink chrysanthemums in the centre of the ballroom was the talk of the town. The newspapers devoted paragraphs to speculating upon its cost, since it was long past the flowering season for chrysanthemums. Only the florist, Mrs. Palmer, and the woman whose deft fingers fashioned them knew that the flowers were of paper."

Three dollars a dozen is the price of pink roses and $21 for a dozen bunches of violets, so my lady need not sniff if paper violets be substituted for hothouse by the admirer with an eye to lasting qualities.

While no thoroughbred housekeeper would willingly sacrifice good linen for paper table decorations, the day has passed when paper napkins, doylies, and centrepieces such as modern art turns out are eschewed. Indeed, so clever is the imitation of drawnwork, Cluny, and Mechlin laces in centrepieces and tea cloths that many a housekeeper who has learned to value their beauty and utility uses them, as certain women of fashion wear paste to the opera in preference to the real diamonds in the family vault.

The decorative possibilities of paper in table and house decoration extend from lamp and electric bulb shades to lambrequins and curtains.

Used in the Theatre.

The decorations in one of the most effective acts in "The Marriage of Kitty" are made almost entirely of crêpe paper—curtains, draperies, table and couch pillow covers, lamp shades, and cut flowers. What a wealth of suggestion in crêpe paper this act offers to the woman in quest of artistic, cool, and inexpensive decoration for Summer country houses. Unhappily, photography is yet unable to reveal the beauty of coloring in the bedroom shown in the illustration. The color scheme is white and pink. The entire bed coverings, spread, canopy, and drapery, are of crêpe paper. The design is pink and pale yellow chrysanthemums broaded on white background having all the bas-relief richness of the costliest satin brocade. The brocade comes in ten-foot rolls, forty-two inches wide. Three strips the length of the bed are ample to make a cover for a double bed.

By cutting one strip in two and crinkling the edges by pulling it through the hands, a narrow ruffle effect is secured. In the illustration a strip of this description is adjusted down the centre of the cover. The strips are put together with paste specially made for the purpose. It dries quickly and is as strong and durable as machine sewing. The deep flounce or valance hanging from the frame of the bed meets the spread, giving the finishing touch to the whole. The flounce is made of plain pink paper. The plain paper also comes in ten-foot rolls, but is only twenty inches wide. The canopy is draped in the plain pink with the brocade, forming the lambrequin effect over the top. The bolster roll is covered with one width of the brocade and tied with bunches of wide pink satin ribbon.

To make the curtains for ordinary bedroom windows cut a strip of the brocade the length of the window, then split it into three parts. Likewise cut the plain pink into three strips. By deftly pulling the edges through the fingers a ruffle effect is secured. Hang the plain pink over white scrim or lace curtains. Then over the plain pink, leaving the ruffle effect exposed, hang the brocade. In the same way, as taste may dictate, drape the plain pink and brocade over the top of the window to form the lambrequin in keeping with the draped curtains. The three windows of the room shown in the photograph are done in this way with charming effect. The table lamp and gas jets are likewise decorated.

The entire decoration of this room, the apartment of an original Brooklyn girl whose skilled hands work miracles in paper and paste, was made out of six rolls of the decorative and eight rolls of the plain crêpe paper. Aside from the bed and curtains for three windows there were two pillows, two table covers, and odd bits. The whole cost of the material was $2.50. With reasonable care it will stand six months' wear without becoming soiled or shabby looking. In climates where coal is not used it will remain clean much longer. Aside from the saving of laundry bills, the whole is easily folded up and laid away, and in travel takes up very little space in a trunk. Therein lies its great utility to college girls or women on the move who cannot live without a touch of the decorative and homelike in their surroundings. A college girl could fit up her room in her favorite color or flower, and have flag decorations of any color or fraternity she might choose, for the pennants of all college clubs are to be had in crêpe paper.

The brocade crêpe papers in violets, daisies, or American Beauty roses offer all sorts of possibilities in decorating dressing tables or cozy corners. A fire-proof paper has not yet been found. These decorative papers, while as durable, in some instances, as certain decorative stuffs of silk or cotton, will, like the latter fabrics, succumb when a match is applied to them. As most modern apartments have electric lights, there is less danger than formerly.

When it comes to paper flowers, that's another story. The home-made product is not encouraged in this kind of decoration. To be effective paper flowers must be fashioned by skilled hands, and their making is truly in these days an art which the amateur can no more hope to master than the secret of the making of a French hat whose beauty lies in "the touch that costs."

A Bedroom of Paper.

Men Who Save Money By Owning Private Cars

Large Amount of Business Transacted While Traveling Has Made Them Necessities Rather Than Luxuries

FOUR fine private palace cars, furnished as luxuriously as the lavish expenditure of money permits, were within a few feet of one another in the shed for outgoing trains at the Grand Central Station last week. Within the hour each of them was to start on a transcontinental journey to occupy from six to eight weeks. One was bound straightway for the Pacific Coast, thence by more leisurely stages to the frozen mountains of Alaska. This was a business trip pure and simple. The men who hired the car expected to work just as hard every day as though they were in their offices—"hell's acre," as a Congressman recently described the business district that clusters around the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. Stenographers, typewriters, and a telegraph operator were in the party.

Another car was bound for Chicago, there to pick up three capitalists who are interested with New Yorkers in the development of certain industries in the South. Plenty of work was planned for this trip also. A third car was at the disposal of a rich man who was taking his son to the Newfoundland coast by orders of the family doctor. Before its departure the car was surrounded by young men and women in New York's upper social set, who had come to wish their friend a safe journey and a speedy recovery; but it was evident from the manner in which many of them shed tears that they never expected to see him again. The fourth car was awaiting the orders of a young society matron, the wife of the multimillionaire who owned it, and who had invited some friends from this city and from her former home in Cleveland to accompany her on a Lenten trip to the Florida beaches and back.

Ten years ago the departure of four private cars in one forenoon from any railway station in New York would have been the subject of a newspaper article. But the use of private cars has become so common now that nobody pays any attention to them. They are not even good material for the press agent of a popular actress. In the days when Adelina Patti, Mary Anderson, and Mrs. Langtry first began to use them, the movements of these private cars were telegraphed to New York newspaper offices by country correspondents all over the land. They would not be mentioned to-day unless the private car happened to run off the track or to catch fire.

No Longer a Luxury.

There are twenty private cars in use on all the big railway systems to-day, where there was one in use ten years ago. Once they were considered only as a luxury for the rich. They are to-day an absolute necessity for the business man, enabling him to save both time and money. Instead of keeping merely one or two private cars for the use of the President and officers of the road, or for the Directors to make occasional tours of inspection, the trunk lines keep from eight to a dozen of them, which are in constant demand, for hire to private parties by the day, the week, or the month. The rich man who does not occasionally use a "special" is an exception.

In the first private cars built, intended primarily for the benefit of railway Presidents and theatrical stars, luxury and comfort were the first considerations. A railway journey was looked upon as a time for reading and idling any way. No facilities were arranged for work. The modern palace car has office equipments. There are roll-top desks and typewriters. Important deals consummated within cry of Trinity steeple in the afternoon were thought out and planned by the "boss" after breakfast the same morning, while he was getting away from the turmoil of the "Street" as fast as ever his private car on the "Limited" could carry him. The facilities offered for correspondence and the handling of commercial details on a modern office car are an annihilator of distances.

"Business men have told me," said an official at the Grand Central, whose duty it is to look after the private car service, "that special cars save them a great amount of money on their trips. They make appointments, days ahead, with men whom they want to meet on business in various cities. Instead of going to a hotel, and having to wait hours for connecting trains, the appointment is made for a certain hour in the private car at the station. If it is necessary to uncouple the car, shunt it on a siding for an hour or so, and then take it along by a special engine to a junction, that can be arranged. Under such circumstances a man lives aboard his car just as he would at a hotel or at home. He has his bath, and his valet to shave him. I know of one instance where a New York man worked so hard during a three weeks' trip on a private car that his physician ordered him to Newport for a rest the day he got back."

The Office on Wheels.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes three or four journeys each week from Philadelphia to New York and back in his private car. He thinks no more of it than men who live in Brooklyn think of their daily trip over the bridge. Between the Broad Street Station, in Philadelphia, and Jersey City, Mr. Cassatt puts in more than enough work to defray the cost of the journey many times over. His secretary and two stenographers and typewriters usually accompany him. A great deal of work is accomplished during the two hours' run. If Mr. Cassatt is not going back the same day, the special car is taken back to Philadelphia on the next train leaving the Jersey City terminal. The stenographers have the correspondence all transcribed by the time they reach their offices. It would be an immense loss to the President of the road to lose the four hours out of a business day that he would have to lose every time he goes to and from New York if he did not have a special car.

Charles W. Bunting, a Western millionaire, was one of the first men to use a private car for business purposes. He paid $35,000 for his own car, and was rebuked by his friends for his extravagance.

"Why," he replied to one of them, "that car more than paid for itself before I had it two months."

The late President Newell of the Lake Shore Railroad is credited with being the first man to introduce a kitchen in a private car. Collis P. Huntington went him "one better" by the introduction of a refrigerator. It was liberally written up at the time. To-day these are mere details in private cars that cost anywhere from $30,000 to $50,000, and which afford every luxury to their occupants, be they three, ten, or twenty.

It is a noticeable fact that some of the greatest kings of finance do not own private cars. J. P. Morgan and J. W. Gates hire them when they want them. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is about the only man in his family without a private car. He uses No. 101, one of the handsomest of the New York Central's compartment cars, when he can get it. This is known to the employes of the road as "Willie K.'s car." Compartment Car No. 493 is also much used by members of the Vanderbilt family. Reggie and Alfred Vanderbilt have their own private cars.

Mr. Westinghouse, the air-brake inventor, does not own his private car. He leases the "Glen Eyre" from the Pennsylvania Railroad whenever he wishes to travel. Harry Payne Whitney has taken possession of the handsome private car formerly owned and used by his father. It is fitted out with polished mahogany and chiselled leather. The door-knobs are of silver and the rugs expensively Turkish. The President's car on the New York Central is said to be one of the finest in the land. The two most expensive belong to Charles M. Schwab and Adolphus Busch of beer fame. The latter is said to have cost $50,000. It was a gift from friends. This car has a porcelain bathtub and a shower. Mr. Schwab's has a hand-painted ceiling, Louis XV. furniture, and brass bedsteads in the staterooms that cost $1,000 each.

The amount a man will pay for a leased private car depends upon how badly he wants it. Sometimes it is necessary to buy off the date of another man who has engaged the car, but who will defer his trip for a consideration. Under ordinary circumstances a leased car costs $50 a day, exclusive of food and the usual transportation charges. The latter item approximates $1.50 a mile, which with a reasonable allowance for meals would mean a total cost of $800 for the run between New York and Chicago. For a party of average size this is not considered extravagant.

Sending Telegrams Along a Barbed Wire Fence

It is Easy Enough, if One Knows How to Paint the Posts and Build a Tin Can Battery.

WIRELESS telegraphy is not the only sort that does away with the expense of stringing wires to convey the electric current, but probably most people don't know that this item of original expenditure was removed, so far as short lines were concerned, more than ten years ago, and the method then employed is as feasible to-day as it was then.

A couple of young ingenious New Englanders solved the problem. Both of them, at the ages of eighteen and nineteen years, were masters of the key. One lived in Wilmington and the other in North Wilmington, Mass., their homes being a mile and a half apart. Each had a cheap telegraph outfit set up in his house, and practiced during leisure hours, but this form of solitary amusement soon grew monotonous, and there arose the question whether a line could not be established between their residences.

"The most serious obstacle to such a scheme," said one of the men recently, "lay in procuring the wire, which, at the lowest estimate, would cost about $20. Then batteries would be needed—perhaps a dozen or more of them—and the market price of a single battery was from 60 cents to $1. Poles could be made out of trees, while insulators cost but a trifle. But where were we to get $30 for wire and batteries?

"In considering the matter we hit upon a novel idea. About 100 feet east of my house was a barbed wire fence which, we found on investigation, extended to within only a few rods of my friend's home. The fence didn't follow a straight line by any means—there were several short breaks in it. Here and there it surrounded a cow pasture, or a hennery, or described a semi-circle back of a dwelling. But these irregularities, we thought, did not matter. We were determined to utilize that fence.

Wiseacres Don't Know.

"Wiseacres to whom we confided our proposition laughed at it. 'Twould never succeed, they said, because, in the first place, nine-tenths of the current applied would escape to the ground by way of the posts and trees to which the fence was attached. Secondly, they argued, that a barbed wire fence was unsuited, anyway, for transmitting electricity, because of the poor quality of the wire itself. Thirdly, there were too many crooks and turns in the fence.

"Stoutly ignoring all such discouragements, we set about executing our plans. We knew that paint—ordinary house paint, —was a good non-conductor of electricity. My friend's father had just built and painted a new barn, and he had three or four quarts of the paint left over. This was more than enough for our needs.

"With a small brush we applied a daub at every point where the barbed wire strand we decided to use was fastened. We were careful to see that the oily substance got in between the wire and the post, or between the wire and the trees, as the case might be. When the first coat had become thoroughly dry, we applied another in order to make the insulation as complete as possible.

"With a few hundred feet of covered wire we obtained from the railroad station agent we connected the ends of the fence at roads and other places where it was broken, burying the connecting wire slightly in the soil, so that nothing would interfere with it. Before this wire was laid it also was subjected to a heavy coating of paint, so that the moisture in the soil might not penetrate the covering and 'ground' the circuit.

"Having finished the metallic part of the line, we proceeded to sink a short section of iron rail six feet in the earth at each end of the line—to act as a ground plate and enable us to use the earth as a return wire in the usual way.

"Then arose the question of batteries. Why, we asked ourselves, were glass cells necessary? Would not any sort of self-insulating receptacles of suitable size answer the purpose? If so, there were enough half-gallon paint pots at our disposal to furnish a complete outfit of 'crowfoot' batteries. We tried one, by way of experiment, and found that it worked admirably.

Junk Batteries the Thing.

"How to secure zinc plates and coppers for the batteries was next to be considered. We already had four zincs, but at least three times that number would be needed. I suggested that we make some ourselves, by collecting and melting a quantity of old zinc sheeting which the farmers in the neighborhood had used to protect their orchards from caterpillars.

"By making an impression in some molders' sand with one of our old zincs, we were able to turn out a dozen plates without any trouble. The coppers—second-hand, to be sure, but none the less serviceable—we obtained from our good friend the station agent, who never hesitated to discard as useless to himself anything likely to be of value to us. A few pounds of blue vitriol would suffice to generate the current, and for this we had to pay, as I remember it, about $1.

"Well, after giving those batteries from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in which to acquire their full strength, our instruments—cheap and clumsy, as they were—responded perfectly. The only difficulty we experienced was in rainy weather, when the water, trickling down the fence posts, robbed us of 'fluid' by partially grounding the circuit. Even this annoyance might have been overcome by using relays.

"Was the line of any real benefit to us? Perhaps you can answer that for yourself when I tell you that we used it for three years and became expert telegraphers."

WIDOWS, SAD AND OTHERWISE.

AMONG the nondescript types to be seen at a Coroner's inquest the black-hooded widow is a pathetic and a frequent figure. There are among the widows women of all sorts, from the grief-stricken to the heartless and calculating ones whom lawyers have excited to hopes of a large redress from the husband's employer, and to whose interest it is to prove the fatal accident due to the employer's negligence.

Many a dramatic battle, at least many an important skirmish, is fought out in the presence of the Coroner, with the widow's lawyer and the employer's attorney as opposing champions. If may be an illegal and disgraceful scene, owing to the Coroner's complaisance and the jury's proverbial stupidity. The field is practically free for the lawyers and the widow may be forced to shed tears of chagrin, if not of sorrow, under the keen legal thrusts.

"Refresh your memory Madam," said a lawyer in one such case. How many days before your husband's death did he say that scaffolding was insecure?"

"Oh, it was a few days, Sir."

"Perhaps four?"

"Well—I—"

"Wasn't it, as a matter of fact, a week before?"

"I object!" shouted the other lawyer.

The objection is overruled upon the suave assurance that the questioner wished to get at the truth for the benefit of all concerned.

"Now, Madam, on your oath—was it not a week?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Your Honor and gentlemen!" exclaimed the triumphant lawyer, "I will now prove that the scaffolding from which this man met his death was erected within three days of the accident."

The pathos of an inquest is to be seen most often in grotesque or homely forms. The garrulity of the poor Irish woman does not mean a lack of sorrowing affection. She may relate frankly the evil traits of her "man" and yet preserve his image in the warmest corner of her heart. Doubtless many widows of the toiling class venerate the Coroner and his court as they would the confessional. They are oblivious to the presence of curious spectators and the sordid mechanism of the court itself.

The routine taking of the oath is to them a solemn function in an indefinite way connected with the rites of the dead. To some of them it is a part of the pomp and circumstance of grief not inferior to the array of candles and procession of many carriages—the legal side of a duty which in its earlier stages has been social and religious.

"Ah!" exclaimed a stout widow, as she emerged from the Coroner's Court, "I did not think Moike was that famous to have all these illigant gintelmen inquiring into his death. 'Tis proud he would have been to have lived to witness the day."

In the Cozy Corner.

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD

IT is but seven days to Palm Sunday and the beginning of Holy Week. Lent is nearly over and yet Mi-Careme, which is at best but a legend, has just been celebrated. Mi-Careme, after all, is really St. Joseph's Day, the 19th of March. The Roman Catholic Church allowed weddings to be quietly celebrated on that feast, and hence the tradition. As it is a fixed anniversary and Easter is movable, it cannot always fall in the very middle of Lent. The Mi-Careme was celebrated this year by a few charity performances. The old frolic at the Constable studio or workroom, has been given up. It was also customary to have an entertainment of some kind at the Waldorf-Astoria in commemoration of the opening of the first of the two hotels. Owing to a domestic affliction Mr. Boldt, the proprietor, had made no arrangements this year, except for the concert and vaudeville performance yesterday. This coming week the sewing classes continue and bridge waxes fast and furious. In the latter there will be no let up, even in Holy Week. Stakes can be arranged so that a modicum will go for charities, and it is certainly a delightful way of passing an afternoon, and it may do as much practical good, from a point of view, as sewing. Miss Leary will have her musicale this Tuesday, but she never entertains during Holy Week.

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There is not very much about which to gossip this last seven days. People are slowly coming home from the South, where it is just now very warm and the Spring has set in there in good earnest. There is but a week more of the Florida season and many of the hotels at the resorts close at Easter. From the last accounts, Nassau seems to be very popular. Mrs. W. Lanman Bull and Col. John Jacob Astor have been among the prominent New Yorkers there within the week. Col. Astor goes heart and soul into all amusements and is the life of every party. Many of those who have been in the far South are advancing to the still half frozen North with the approach of Spring and the first violets. Aiken is delightful at present writing and there have been few departures for New York from the pines of South Carolina. The fruit trees are in blossom and the woods are carpeted with wild flowers. Old Point will be a tarrying place for others and Washington has always a little Spring season, as it is much warmer than New York.

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Society is still discussing the engagement of Miss Nathalie Schenck and Capt. Charles Glen Collins. It is very romantic. They met, it seems, at Lakewood. Capt. Collins was a great friend of Peter F. Collier. The acquaintance was made in the hunting field on the other side. The family of Capt. Collins is very wealthy. Capt. Collins and his brothers have served with distinction in South Africa. It is the purpose of the future husband of Miss Schenck to purchase an estate in one of the shires—it is rumored Yorkshire—and go in for Parliament. He is not an invalid as reported, but his health was seriously impaired during the late war. Miss Schenck and her mother and Capt. Collins are now at Monterey.

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Since her return from the West Mrs. George Gould will remain at Lakewood. Polo games are to begin at Georgian Court with April, and several large house parties will be given there this year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gould were delighted with their trip to the West. Mrs. Kingdon's health is much improved.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has left New York and is stopping over in Washington for a week before going to Arizona to meet her daughter, Miss Leila Paget, who has been passing the Winter there. The Cassinis entertained Mrs. Paget on Thursday evening at a dinner in Washington. The Countess and her father come on next week to New York, as they are to take part in the elaborate Easter celebrations at the Greek Church in this city and their Holy Week will be during our Easter time, so that the Countess and her father may be unable to participate in any of the first post-Lenten gayeties. Mrs. Paget, by the way, will sail in April. She is to be quite a figure at one or two of the June bazaars in London. Of course, Court functions and other entertainments of that character have been put off for a short time until the period of mourning is over for the Duke of Cambridge. The Court goes into deep mourning for several weeks. Among the drawing rooms abandoned will be those of April. Consequently there will be one or two drawing rooms less, and some of the presentations will have to be postponed until next year.

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The death of the Duke of Cambridge interferes a great deal with the plans of the London season. The Duchess of Roxburghe was to have been presented on her marriage, this Spring. She has been in England and Scotland nearly the entire Winter, and just a week ago went to join her mother, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and the latter's sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Cannes. Several American women who have taken houses in London for the season are much distressed over the prospect. The Duke of Cambridge was so nearly affiliated to the royalties that even if mourning is lightened, they will take no conspicuous part in the gayeties, and that is almost fatal for the London season. The Duke himself will be much regretted by many Americans who have met him at Homburg and at Cannes. He was always especially friendly with them. He has been entertained by F. Diodati Thompson, by Mrs. Bell, and other well-known New Yorkers.

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A wedding of the week which was of much interest to Americans took place at Melton Mowbray on St. Patrick's Day. It was that of Francis Ricardo of the Friary, Old Windsor, and Miss Norah Bell, the granddaughter on one side of the late Isaac Bell and on the other of the late James G. Bennett of this city. Owing to its being Lent there was only a gathering of relatives and of intimate friends. The Count and Countess d'Aramon, who sailed recently from New York after a visit of several weeks, were at the wedding. The Countess d'Aramon is the sister of the bride.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and little Miss Vanderbilt are to be in Newport this week. Their cottage is not yet ready, and they will board for a few weeks before they go to housekeeping. They are to celebrate at Newport in April the first anniversary of their wedding. It took place in the Easter week of last year. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will come to town for a short season in April.

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It has been rumored at Newport that Lord and Lady Curzon are coming over for a short season. This is not a new story. Lady Curzon's health has been very poor and the Viceroy has sailed from India to join his wife in London. Mrs. Leiter is with her daughter at her residence, on Carlton Terrace.

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In the matter of Lenten entertainments for this coming week, Dr. Alfred von Overbeck and Dr. Gustav von Overbeck will give a melodrama recital at Carnegie Chamber Hall on Monday evening; there will be the usual number of conferences and sewing classes, and on Thursday and Friday Mrs. Edward Leverich has two large bridge parties. In Washington the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a dinner on Monday evening. To-day there will be another of the musical afternoons at the residence of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest. Tuxedo is to be quite gay with house parties. There is very little else on the programme for the rest of Lent.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman returned this week from Palm Beach. They are to open their Newport cottage quite early, as they have much to do in the matter of furnishing and arranging before the season really opens. Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lydig are to have a cottage also, but they sailed yesterday for Europe, to be absent until very late in July. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to have parties at Garrisons during the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to be at Staatsburg until very late in the Spring. They will then go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and their eldest daughter are in Paris. Miss Bentinck is taking singing lessons from Jean de Reszke.

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The first very large wedding of the Easter season will be that of Miss Louise Scribner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, to George R. D. Schieffelin at St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday, April 5. As already announced, the wedding of Ernest Iselin and Miss Whittier will take place on Thursday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It will be a very simple ceremony at midday, and will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.

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The wedding of Miss Esther Hoppin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, and Dr. Eugene H. Pool will take place at the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, on Saturday, April 30. The bridesmaids will be Miss Edith H. Smalley of Englewood, N. J., Miss Una Howland Soley, Miss Marion Ludlow Whittaker, and Miss Cornelia R. Barnes. Another wedding of Easter week will be that of Miss Edith Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Norman Gardiner, and Hugh Miller on April 6 at St. Thomas's Church.

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The Portia Club, organized in the Fall of 1901 by the graduates of the woman's law class of the New York University, expects to give a luncheon to its friends on April 12 at the Buckingham Hotel. Dean Ashley and Prof. Russell of the New York University, the lecturers of the woman's law class, will be among the speakers. Other invited guests are Mrs. A. P. Munn, Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Mary Isabella Pettus, and other members of the alumnae.

On Thursday next at 6 o'clock, at the residence of her father, School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal, 53 East Eighty-third Street, Miss Josephine Blumenthal will be married to Louis Cohn. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, assisted by the Rev. David Cahn of the Sixty-third Street Temple, of which Mr. Blumenthal is President.

Leopold Zimmerman, senior member of the firm of Zimmerman & Forshay, will act as best man. Simon B. Blumenthal, Jr., junior member of the firm of Zimmerman & Forshay; Daniel W. Blumenthal, Maurice B. Blumenthal, and Samuel Wolf will act as ushers. Miss May Cora Blumenthal will be bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Cohn will spend their honeymoon in the South. The bride will wear a white Irish point lace robe, and the bridesmaid will wear a white hand-painted dress. The wedding will be attended by relatives only.

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At the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Englewood, the marriage of Miss Elsie Morse and Charles A. Fry will be solemnized on Wednesday, April 27. Miss Morse, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Morse, will be attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Morse, as maid of honor. Mr. Fry has selected for his best man Charles H. Hewitt. The ushers will include A. E. Downer, Athol Morse, Kern Dodge, and William H. McIntyre.

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Mrs. George Bancroft Ashley, who is at the Laurel in the Pines, Lakewood, will sail for Italy on the Koenig Albert on April 12.

Euchre at the Waldorf.

The Harlequin Point euchre to be given at the Waldorf to-morrow evening will be unusual in many features. The markers are all members of the Junior League of the school and their friends. Many of them will be dressed in the "Folly" costume. The game will be played in sections of forty. Each lady having charge of a section will be decorated with the color of her section, and a flag of the same color will be at the head of the section.

Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish will have charge of the euchre, assisted by Edward Davis Jones and Whitney Tryon, Mrs. Edwin Whaley and Mrs. Harry Dyer. William French and Harry Dyer will have charge of the prizes, which will be valuable. Seventy-five prizes will be distributed. Mrs. Edward Davis Jones and Mrs. Hugh Reid Lawford will be the cashiers.

THE COMRADESHIP OF HIGH ART AND LENT

HOW tired the housewife grows of objets d'art!

What a satire on shopping, the thought of the abandoned superfluities of the artistic object! The relief is like a lyric to Lenten joys. Shops, dwellings, galleries, theatres, streets—all are incumbered with objects, articles, trinkets, accessories. It is like the spectacles "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Parsifal" mingled in one nightmare of memory, the mountains of mere things we are compelled to look at!

In their supreme incongruity they have but one aim in common. This aim is to attract purchasers.

From a Waldorf-Astoria bazaar presided over by pretty spinsters, to an art shop, with its exhibition of bronzes by a miniature master; from a Bowery pawnshop to a Harlem exchange for women's work, the race for the artistic achievement is running madly.

The goal of such a race seems to vanish in an old memory, the memory of a strip of faded rag carpet. A sincere old chair soothes the tired inner eye—the memory of a time when housewives dyed their homespun linens and cottons with indigo for blue, with saffron for yellow.

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High art and Lent are inseparable comrades. Both are garbed in modest severity, in pure aims. Music is at its best, the picture shows really begin. The Winter revelry of buying is over. A woman of taste and leisure is able to indulge in liberated senses, in artistic joys, in contemplation of matters of true art or of any form of perfection.

After its lavish masquerade the beautiful has cast off false adornment. There is a holy lull between the festivities of the New Year and the coming festals of the birth of the New Life.

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Bronze has such distinction as a metal that one loses discrimination in regarding it. A real bit of bronze need not be a good piece of work to command a passing look. In what other material should one tolerate such atrocities on a respectable mantelpiece? For if not always beautiful in workmanship it is always expensive.

But when bronze has the beauty of high design, when it is mellowed by use to a warm mahogany color, when time tricks it out in accrued green upon frosty green under the slow filmy breath of the years, what is more wonderful to look upon? A simple bronze saucer 2,000 years old greets the soul of man through the eye.

And our contemporary use of bronze?

Lily stems wavering under the weight of the white bulb of blossom—attractive as they are we forget, we forgive the delicacy of flower and shaking stem perpetuated in so stern a metal.

But they are becoming common, these devices for electric lighting, and the common is the bête-noir of American fashion.

Consider the painting of iron work to imitate old bronze, so prevalent in New York. How unconvincing these door and window frames, these pretty handles of pale green, these filigree edges on glass awnings. We wonder why a material must be decked out to pretend to be another!

It is a mercy when an ugly and horrible fashion is overthrown because of commonness! It is a wonder when the quality of the common is united to that of lasting beauty!

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Even a butcher may be aesthetic. Call to mind the frippery of the window shows of sausage shops abroad. They make confections in meat jellies, decorative designs in boiled beets, supremely pure roses of waxy mutton fat. They treat a joint with the reverence due to millinery!

And how magnificent a sight is the carcass of a great black bear, stretched out before a New York game shop!

But, it may be argued, before butchers can reform must not the ultra-refined person lead the way? It jars to see a dainty and scornful young dame devouring fish off a plate where through the food she may distinguish the scales, fins, eyes, and tail of a pictured fish swimming in water. The thought of the smell of raw fish can hardly appeal to the fancy of a delicate taste at dinner. And the plate showing reed birds or the wild duck—one does not care to disentangle edible morsels from a painting of feathers and feet!

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When hats have been worn low and broad they begin after a while to repent. They atone for their sins of exaggeration by becoming high and narrow. Conscience may show in anything.

Also a knowledge—or ignorance—of complementary colors may show anywhere.

At a function recently a woman mounted the stage to sing for the spectators. Her hat was a horrible blue with a fur edge. Back of her hung a deep red rug. Her complexion was sallow.

But no one would have suspected that her hat was blue. Color managed for itself an effect for the eyes of the audience fixed on the performance, and its law mingled the red and blue into the most ethereal, aerial of purple—an effect to delight the soul of the scientist in color.

LADIES HAVING THIN HAIR
Need No Longer Worry.

If your hair is too scant to arrange prettily, do not sacrifice your appearance on that account. The deficiency is easily remedied by getting one of our

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"LENOX" TRANSFORMATIONS,
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CLUBS AND CLUBMEN

VARIOUS compilations of club statistics issued recently in England show most interesting results. E. C. Austin Leigh has brought out his club annual, covering London, the provinces, the colonies, the Continent, America, and the Orient. The club first established in London, a little less than a century and a half ago, has almost become like the mustard seed in the parable, and without any desire to be profane or irreverent, it would seem in miniature as if a mighty tree had sprung up and the fowls of the air had nested in the branches. To go into cold statistics, to-day there are 1,984 leading clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, and 945 in foreign countries and British colonies. The oldest clubs in London are Arthur's, 69 St. James Street, Southwest, established in 1765, with now 600 members; Boodle's, established in 1760, now at 28 St. James Street, with 650 members; Brook's, 60 St. James Street, established in 1764, now with 650 members; the Cocoa Tree, 64 St. James Street, now with 700 members; the Royal Thames Yacht, 7 Albemarle Street, West, with 1,000 members, established in 1775, and two smaller clubs of less note, merely local, the Bishopgate Ward, 142 Palmeston Buildings, E. C., established in 1790, now with 127 members, and the Smithfield, at 12 Hanover Square, West, established in 1798, now with 1,053 members. As may be supposed, all these were originally coffee houses, where the nobility and wits of the eighteenth century were wont to assemble. There is still another very fashionable club of about the same era, "White's," at 37 St. James Street. No statistics are ever given by the Secretary, W. A. R. Coleridge. The other famous clubs of London were established early in the nineteenth century, and some in the thirties and forties. The oldest of this second and third batch are the United Service, 1815; the Travellers, 1819; the Portland, 1816; the Oriental, 1824; the Junior United Service, 1827; the Guards, 1815; the Athenaeum, 1824, and the Garrick, 1831. The Carleton, which is a great Conservative club, was established in 1832. The two oldest sporting clubs, not taking into consideration the Royal Thames Yacht, are the Marylebone Cricket, which was established in 1797, and the Leander Boat, which was founded in the twenties. The University Clubs are also quite old. The Oxford and Cambridge was established in 1830, and the United University, 1 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, Southwest, 1822. A very old club also is the Union, which is on Trafalgar Square. It was established in 1822, and it has a thousand members. In nearly all of these old clubs the entrance fee is £30, and the subscription is either ten or eleven guineas. This is much less than any of the fashionable New York, Philadelphia, or Washington clubs.

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The latter forties and the beginning of the fifties found Americans entering into club life, so that they were not very much behind their British cousins. The oldest clubs in this country are in New York, the Century, established in 1847; the New York Yacht, established in 1844, and the Union, in 1836. In Boston there is the Somerset, established in 1852. In Philadelphia, the Philadelphia was established in 1834, preceding the Union in this city by two years. In New Orleans, the Elkin, now a ghost, was organized in 1832. It was a famous dining place, where John R. Grymes and Mr. Slidell gave wonderful dinners, with the Madeira of 1830 as one of the wines. In 1843 was established the Pelican, also deceased, and in 1850 the Orleans. From these clubs have sprung the Boston, organized in 1845, and the Pickwick, in 1857.

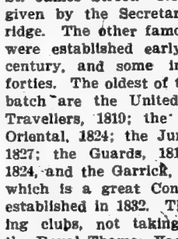

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The Maryland Club, in Baltimore, dates from 1857. It is famous for its good living, and especially its wines and terrapin. Nearly all the clubs in various cities in the United States are, however, of comparatively modern origin. Very few of them date back fifty years. Outside of London, the University Union Society at Cambridge was established in 1815. The County of Cork Club is of the date of 1819. It is at Cork, but it is devoted to golf. In Scotland some of the golf clubs date back to the eighteenth century. At Cowes the Royal Yacht Squadron bears the date of 1812. The very oldest of all clubs is in Dublin. It is the Hibernian Catch, at 112 Grafton Street, in that city, which was established in 1680. It has only eighty members. It is only a society, however, and not a club according to the statistics which place the Kildare Street Club as the first in Ireland. This was established in 1788, while the Sackville Street was founded in 1794. The Kildare Street Club is very expensive. It demands an entrance fee of £20, and there is a ten-pound-a-year subscription. There are 750 members, and D. Henry Bailey of the Irish Baileys, who spell their names with the "i" and are very particular about it, is the Secretary.

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The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society bears the date of 1735. It has an eighteen-hole course and is most exclusive, and for Scotland very expensive. It has now 700 members. The Brunstfield Links Golfing Society is a little younger, having been founded in 1761 in the same city, and the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers dates back to 1740. There is a dignity in the game of golf played in such goodly company. The New Club in Princes Street in Edinburgh is famous. It was established in 1787. The Secretary is Lieut. Col. Montagu Wynyard. There are 950 members, and it takes 35 guineas and a pedigree which goes back to Adam also to get in. There are several golf clubs in Scotland which go back to 1760 and thereabouts, and the famous St. Andrew links were established in 1754 and bear the becoming title of the Royal and Ancient Golf. In Oxford the oldest club is Loder's, very aristocratic, and that dates back only to 1814.

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The Union in Paris dates back to the early twenties. The Cercle Agricole, which is the Knickerbocker and Union combined, of Paris, is a decade or more younger, and so, likewise, is the Jockey Club. There are few other clubs on the Continent of very old origin. They are all British affectations. In Asia, however, the Londoner took his club with him, and there is not a town or post of importance where the British are in any numbers that there is not merely one club, but also golf links. In Columbo, in Ceylon, there are five flourishing clubs. There is an excellent club at Che-foo, in China, and there are two at Dalny, both of which are probably now destroyed by the recent bombardment. One of them is the Service and the other is the Yacht, both typical. Shanghai has three, including the Country, where Chinese boys act as caddies on the golf course. Hongkong has six, one of which, the Hongkong, was established as long ago as 1846. The Bengal Club in Calcutta antedates it. It was established in 1822, and the Golf, on the Maidan, in 1829. Bombay has many, but comparatively modern clubs. The Madras Club at Madras is on the Woods Road, Royapetta. It has a membership of 2,000 and is of the 1832 vintage. There are two English clubs at Irkutsk in Siberia—the Civil and the Military—and the Naval Club at Vladivostok is famous. One looks around in vain for visions of the Arabian Nights at Bagdad, when one has to think of tees, and sticks, and the course at the Golf Club there. There are links in Cairo and at the Pyramids, and at Assouan, at Khartoum, and at Luxor, and also a little "East of Sues."

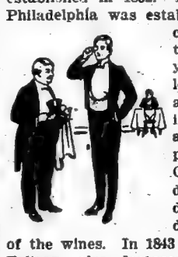

The English Club at Manila was established in 1850, and the Penang a few years later in the Straits Settlements. There is the Pavilion at Singapore, which has existed since 1847. The Club de Residentes Extranjeros, in Buenos Ayres, is older than any in New York except the Union and the New York Yacht. The Noumea is a flourishing club in New Caledonia, and there are over twenty-five clubs in Sydney, New South Wales, and many in the Australian cities and in New Zealand. The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club was brought into existence in 1847. The Canadian clubs are of very recent date. The Club des Marchands in Quebec, the St. James in Montreal, the Rideau in Ottawa, and the Royal Canadian Yacht in Toronto are the oldest. The Pacific in Honolulu dates from 1853. Greenland's Icy Mountains and the Holy Land are as yet free from golf courses or clubs, but it is all a question of time.

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The various Catholic societies of college alumni are to enter into a federation. The proposition was made recently by Judge Albert Reynaud at the recent annual dinner of the New York Club of Seton Hall College. The idea is to get together the graduates of different Roman Catholic colleges in this country, so that they can discuss system and properly present all matters of Catholic educational interest in any public issue, and also promote the welfare of the Catholic University.

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A curious fact about the house which J. Pierpont Morgan has bought in London is that, although it is a freehold, the garden is a leasehold, and it is held from Lord Ellesmere. This was not known until the question of the sale made it necessary to go into title deeds. It had been forgotten for many years. A Londoner, commenting on this fact, states that there is a house in Kensington which has been closed for many years and which apparently belongs to no one, as its owner cannot be traced. He was last heard of in Paris at the time of the burning of the Bazar de Charité.

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The statement by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., that he would not be in Newport this Summer, and that he had declined to enter into any scheme for the laying out of a motor track, is not surprising. Mr. Vanderbilt in the first place is completing his Long Island home and is building there a motor track which is to be one of the best in the world. He will also be abroad for several of the motor trials and races over there. Newport is not the place for motoring. The streets, with the exception of the famous Ocean Drive, are too narrow, and there are too many motors and too much vigilance on the part of the authorities to entrap Vanderbilts and Astors and fine them. The experiences at Newport last year of automobilists were the reverse of agreeable, and there will never be an automobile parade at that place, nor will motors take any important part in the functions of the Summer. The Automobile Club has taken no steps to have a station or a garage even. Col. John Jacob Astor, who was also invited to inspect the track, is quietly remaining in Florida.

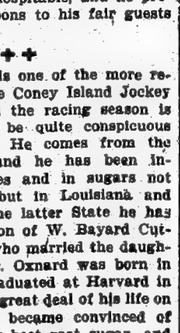

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Among the boxholders at Covent Garden for the opera season is J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan expects to go abroad within a short time and occupy his new residence in London. The American list of boxholders is quite a long one. The season will begin the first week in May. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will retain their box, and another American boxholder will be J. Henry Smith. Alfred Rothschild will keep, as usual, his box. Mr. Rothschild is very hospitable, and he presents boxes of bonbons to his fair guests at the opera.

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Henry T. Oxnard is one of the more recent members of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and now that the racing season is coming on he will be quite conspicuous in racing matters. He comes from the "Sugar" family, and he has been interested in refineries and in sugars not only in Brooklyn, but in Louisiana and in California. In the latter State he has in his employ the son of W. Bayard Cutting, a young man who married the daughter of an Earl. Mr. Oxnard was born in France, and was graduated at Harvard in 1882. He has spent a great deal of his life on the other side, and became convinced of the great future for beet root sugar, and at the town of Oxnard, in South California, he maintains a large refinery. He is devoted to the turf. In New York he is a member of the Union and University Clubs. His brother, Benjamin A. Oxnard, lives in New Orleans, and another brother resides in New York. Henry T. Oxnard is about forty-four years old.

SOCIETY'S OPEN DOOR FOR THE JAPANESE

Subjects of the Mikado Get a Warm Welcome from New York Hostesses.

THE war between Russia and Japan has had the effect in London and in the larger cities of America of cultivating socially the Japanese and of giving to Japanese art and to Japanese methods of life a revival which is much stronger than the first craze during the infancy of the aesthetic movement. Then perhaps "all that is Japanese" in the West was only in the crudest state, and the result was much that was spurious. "The Mikado," that whimsical opera of Gilbert and Sullivan's, was responsible for many false impressions of Japan, and the few travelers who lectured and the few books which were written upon these wonderful and alert little people did not tend in the least to throw any real light on their characteristics. The impression made was a jumble of screens and fans, of Geishas and Pitti Sings, and cherry blossoms and kimonos.

It has only been recently that outside of Washington and of cities where there is a special diplomatic service the Japanese have figured socially and there has been given something like a true representation of their manners, morals, and habits. The Japanese in New York have been mostly of the servant class, with here and there a few merchants. Many of those who were said to be domestics were really educated, and made a sojourn in this country, engaging in menial capacities, for the purposes of learning the language and of obtaining funds sufficient to pursue studies. They were of the lower middle class, however, and very few were really persons of any position in their own country. As servants they have become most useful adjuncts in many houses, and within the past two years Japanese butlers have been quite in vogue. At one time it was not considered "smart" to have Japanese servants where English or French or Swedish domestics could be obtained, but the prejudice has died out, and there is a great demand this Winter for them.

A Fashionable Craze.

But it was for a few people who had lived in Japan to take the initiative and meet the visiting Japanese on an equal social footing. Perhaps George Morgan, the nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, has been somewhat responsible this Winter for a fashionable Japanese craze. He brought his little Japanese wife from the Orient, insisted that she wear only the native dress, and introduced her around among his family and his friends. It was the first time that a Japanese lady was seen at the Metropolitan Opera House arrayed in the dress of her own country. Her first appearance there was all the more picturesque from the fact that a Chinese woman, a lecturer, Mme. Tomei Kin, was the guest the same evening of Miss Anne Morgan, and that she also had elected to appear in native costume, which is very similar to that of the Japanese. Also on that same occasion four young Japanese artists were the guests of the Misses Welles in the grand tier.

The presence of so many representatives of the yellow race in one evening at such a place as the Metropolitan Opera House gave rise to the query as to whether the Japanese in this country were acquiring, with other things, a social position. So far as the Chinese Ministers have been concerned, of late years they have always been welcome guests at different large and semi-public functions. The late war in China, however, and the presence of so many Chinese of the lower class in different cities had rather militated against their having a universal reception.

Last Winter Joseph Minot, who had lived a number of years in Japan, gave several Japanese dinners to which the fashionable set was asked. The one in particular given in honor of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was a great success and was talked about the rest of the Winter. New York does not have many very original entertainments, and when a host or hostess can evolve something which will be remembered for a few months after it has occurred, a triumph is achieved.

Cherry Blossom Festivals.

Later in the Spring, it was rumored that several hostesses in Westchester intended to hold a cherry blossom festival in regulation Japanese style. Mrs. Marion Story has a wonderful collection of cherry trees which were imported from Japan and which are in blossom in the late Spring. It was found that it was extremely easy to obtain a complete corps of Japanese attendants, and even the dancing girls were forthcoming as well as a number of Japanese musicians who could render native music. Only some unforeseen circumstance prevented this affair, which may now be one of the entertainments of the coming Spring.

Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, whose husband is Minister to Japan, has been here this Winter and she has done much to introduce many Japanese customs. She is very enthusiastic concerning life in that part of the Orient. Mrs. Griscom was Miss Bronson, the daughter of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and a cousin of Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Her husband had been formerly Minister to Persia, and she has traveled a great deal in Asia. Mrs. Griscom has had occasion to visit that most aristocratic of Japanese cities, Kioto, and has been entertained by some of the old families there, and has therefore seen a great deal of Japanese life in the short time she has been in the Orient. F. Diodati Thompson, who also lived in Japan, has been active in bringing into notice the mode of living among the better classes.

This Winter the fad for China and Japan in drawing rooms has been accentuated by the success of the series of lectures by Mme. Yamei Kin. This lady, who studied medicine in New York, has a large circle of friends, and her talks have been under the patronage of Miss Anne Morgan. It is true that China and Japan are very different in many characteristics. The Chinese being the older nation, claim that the Japanese have imitated them in their arts and in their civilization.

Lectures Stimulate Interest.

Society has flocked to these lectures, and in consequence of the growing interest in products of the Orient, where there were two Japanese shops on Fifth Avenue last year there are over twenty now. In fact, the Japanese, and in a lesser degree the Chinese, are invading every walk of life, and at Coney Island, which would be considered the last resort of anything which might pertain in the least degree to the fashionable world, Japanese shops were the special attractions last Summer.

In New York society has found out that there is a Japanese Consul, Sadazuchi Uchida. At many of the large club dinners the Japanese Consul has been a notable figure. This past week four Japanese dignitaries arrived in New York. These were Messrs. T. H. Yokoyama, H. M. Hishida, S. C. Rokaku, and K. Okakura. The latter is a member of the Archaeological Commission of the Japanese Government and President of the Nipon-Bijitsuin, which is the Japanese Fine Arts Academy of Tokio. The visitors have already received numerous invitations, and there is a desire on the part of New Yorkers to offer hospitality to any visiting Japanese of note.

This has extended, as already suggested, to the Chinese of the better class, and last Winter the Chinese Minister and his family were present at several functions in New York during a short visit to the city.

The warm feeling toward these people of the East had its beginning in the visit some years ago of Li Hung-Chang, and was only interrupted by the unfortunate rising of the Boxers.

Following London's Lead.

So far, with the exception of Washington, social intercourse has been limited, owing to the few Japanese of position who are at present in this country. But New York takes its fashions from London. There the Japanese fad, in particular, has become the fad of the hour. The receptions at the Japanese Embassy are crowded, and notable hostesses are vying with one another in entertaining the Japanese Ambassador and his wife. In all the fashionable pictorials there are portraits of this lady and of other Japanese women who, being connected with the Diplomatic Service through their hubands, have an official position.

All this is quite worthy of note, because only a few years ago the yellow races in this country and in England were people apart. Except the high dignitaries in diplomacy, no attention whatever was paid to the better class of Oriental residents in this country. They had no caste whatever.

The present Japanese craze and the desire for objets d'art from China has broadened considerably during the past two years, owing to the many tourists who go yearly to these countries. A visit to Japan is in the itinerary of the fashionable globe trotter. When Americans return to their country they bring with them better impressions and truer conceptions of the lands which they have visited. As a result, there is no market for the trashy, spurious articles which a few years ago were quite the rage. In the theatre, Mr. Belasco has given in "The Darling of the Gods," with a few exceptions, a really correct idea of Japan, as different from the old operatic "Mikado" and "Geisha" myths as day is from night.

Plays That Were Insults.

There have seldom been more direct insults to the Japanese nation that these two cockney manufactured travesties. In one of them there is employed as chief motif, a song which is so ribald that any one heard playing it in Japan is arrested and committed to what corresponds here to the police station. The very tune is associated with the most abandoned revels of the lowest classes. And yet not five years ago the Japanese Minister was greeted in a metropolitan theatre with this tune, supposedly as being the national anthem of Japan.

In Washington the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is M. Kogoro Takahira, and the First Secretary is the Count Hirokichi Mutso. All the attachés of the legation are great favorites in Washington society.

Two fashionable fads of the year imported from Japan are the employment in gardens and in table and house decoration of the many Japanese plants, including those wonderful ferns and diminutive trees clipped into curious shapes, and the study and practice of Jiu Jitsu, or Japanese wrestling. This latter diversion has been already introduced into a few of the drawing rooms by the physical culture teachers. In London it is all the rage, and it is almost a rival of bridge as a Lenten amusement. In this country President Roosevelt has started officially the fashion, and teachers and trainers are in great requisition. Some one suggested in London that cards should be made out for afternoons with the words Jiu Jitsu and tea in one corner.

With this desire for things Oriental there have established themselves in New York several teachers and professors of Japanese and Chinese. Clarence Cary, who is a noted linguist, has been one of the clubmen who is taking instructions in these tongues. There is in New York recently established a syndicate which is interested in the development of Chinese railways, and another which has for its object various Japanese enterprises. There is a great deal of capital subscribed, and a number of young men are being sent out to the Orient as employes and clerks, and these must be in some way conversant with the language.

Thus in one way and another New York is at present deeply interested in an Oriental renaissance. Perhaps the sympathy existing between England and this country may have something to do with it.

OMAR AT THE SPRING OPENINGS.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

As one with Nerve prepared for Anything,
I went to see the styles of which they Sing—
Among a Sea of Women I was tossed,
Yet saw the fashions that are sprung this Spring.

Some gorgeous as a Bird of Paradise,
Yet All and each were voted "Cute," and "Nice."
And those which got the very highest Praise
I found were marked the very highest Price.

Yet this was not the Thought that came to Me.
I did not mock at this Frivolity;
Nay, nay my Meditations were upon
The kinds of Donkey that a Man can be.

For here, methought, are Hat, and Dress, and Glove,
And Plumage of the Ostrich and the Dove,
And Silk and Satin, Lace and Etamine—
It is with These that all Men fall in Love.

One sees a Gown at Forty Ninety-eight
Upon a Maid, and then with Heart elate
He noteth all the Beauty of the Dress,
And sayeth: "Here, at last, I meet my Fate!"

Affection finds its birth in Fashion's knack
Of sending Grecian Bend or Habit Back.
Men plight their Troths to Sunday's gay Attire,
And get Divorce from Monday's Dressing Sack.

It is the Rustle of the silken Frock
That makes the Heart within your Bosom knock—
Ah, take the Dress and let the Woman go!
And you will have Dan Cupid beat a Block.

These are the thoughts that came into my Mind
While gazing on the Fashions new designed—
And, knowing all the Foolishness, I left;
But what was it that made me look Behind?

'Twas this: I saw a rich creation there—
It made me sigh: "For thee alone I care."
And so I needs must take a backward Look
To see what Woman chose that Gown to wear.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

GOTHAM'S GOWNS continue to show evidence of the transition state between cold and warm weather fashions. Spring hats, which are by no means similar to the chapeaus that will be purchased in April, are seen in conjunction with Winter frocks and those of the previous Autumn. The Lenten season is, despite its lack of dances and large dinners, by no means a dull one in the fashionable set, who find no little excitement in the selection of gowns or materials for the hats, parasols, and the thousand and one accessories that go to make up the completed toilette of the smartly gowned woman.

There have been numerous millinery openings in the past few days at several smart shops, but it is a fact well known to the initiated that the hats so exhibited are never the truly chic creations which are kept from the vulgar gaze of the general public to delight the eyes of certain favored customers who desire exclusive styles and combinations. Nothing is more distasteful to a woman who prides herself on her gowning than to meet another woman with a similar chapeau or gown, and when she sees either one or the other on some woman quite out of her own select social circle—but who may be quite as well bred and frocked as herself—the pangs endured are much more severe.

Models for Summer millinery are yet to arrive from Paris. There is no doubt, however, that the large hats will be the dernier cri and that pastel tints in flowers and trimmings will be the correct thing. The large hats will be a necessity for the

Lounging robe of white mousseline, embroidered in pink dots. The flounces are edged with lace and the bands are satin ribbon, bordered with pink and having large ovals of pink through the centre.

1830 gowns, which, in modified form, are sure to obtain in large numbers. Plumes will be little seen, as the coming season in millinery will be one of flowers and laces. Valenciennes, Plauen, and applique laces will be used in to make up entire hats, and many long veils of the same laces fastened to the hat and forming trailing ends at the back are promised.

With the advent in quantities of the 1830 frocks there will be the further exploitation of the tall, thin woman, for who else can carry them? The woman with a figure like a stick can array herself in one of these gowns and present attractive and even graceful outlines, while the shorter woman of rounded outlines is too often transformed into a dumpy object suggestive of many pounds of flesh in excess of the proper proportion. The short woman or plump woman will be wise if she declines to make a fright of herself, and will still adhere to modes more in harmony with her type. For the consolation of the small woman the oft-told truth may be repeated that she almost invariably excels her tall, large sisters in beauty and form and grace of carriage. Tall women do not usually carry themselves well, and the fact that they are conspicuously tall calls attention to every defect of carriage or figure. The woman who is graceful and tall, who, while slender is far from being thin or bony, will look well in any fashion ever created. This, however, cannot be truthfully said of the short woman. That there are a hundred graceful short women to one tall one ought to be a source of much consolation to the latter despite the freaks of Dame Fashion.

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In the Spring millinery exhibited there is nothing new or striking. Smart little toques can always be obtained. Slight variations and irregularities in the crowns or brims and cachepeigne effects in velvet loops, applied in original ways, at the back or a shade to one side of the back are about the only midifications. Coque plumage and the other small feathers made up into side plumes are entirely old. Toques made of straw combined with tulle and velvet all in one color, but often in slightly different shades, are smart for the street and general wear, and are not too elaborate for plain tailored gowns, nor too plain for the trailing carriage frock.

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Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, whose daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, married Robert H. McCormick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormick of Chicago and New York, and a nephew of Ambassador McCormick, has a black broadcloth carriage gown in which scalloped bands of black velvet form the only trimming. The skirt trails a trifle in the back, and lies on the floor at the front and sides. The upper part is cut perfectly plain, and ends at about the knee line in a scalloped tunic, the scallops being perhaps eight inches across and not over three inches deep in the centre. The scalloped tunic jupe overlaps the first of a series of three black velvet bands, the lowest of which in turn overlaps the eight-inch cloth edge of the skirt. These velvet bands are each about six inches deep with scallops matching those of the tunic in size. The tight coat with a blousing front shows the overlapping scallops in the wide bishop sleeves and about the neck.

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Miss Cameron, a daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, has a beautiful violet costume of broadcloth and chiffon. The skirt is gored to fit smoothly about the hips, and closes at the back under a single flat and scant box plait, stitched from the waistline to some little distance down the skirt, which is the same length all the way around, lying on the floor perhaps an inch, and finished with a deep hem. The bodice is of a lighter shade of violet chiffon shirred smoothly at top and bottom to a tight lining. A violet velvet girdle is a bias strip perhaps four inches wide, and projects an inch or more below the waistline over the skirt; it is matched by the stock and cuffs of velvet half-covered by heavy white lace. Similar lace forms at the back a round yoke that extends to the top of the sleeves only. The ends of this yoke piece start from the top of the shoulders and begin at the shoulder seams to narrow into rounding tabs perhaps eight inches long; these tabs are brought down the front of the waist nearly to the bust line. The sleeves are shirred in two groups of three ruched tucks each between the shoulders and elbows, and a little above the elbows droop loosely into sagging puffs. With this gown she wears a large, round dark violet velvet hat with a plume to match running out from across the crown over the left ear. The other day she wore as a wrap a full-length coat of tiger skin. This coat hung almost straight at the back. The stripes of the fur ran up and down, but at the bottom the sixteen-inch border was formed of eight stripes, four light and four dark, running around the coat. The kimono-shaped sleeves had turned back bands with the stripes going around, while those in the sleeve themselves run vertically. It had a deep collar and two large revers with the stripes running across, and was lined with brocaded satin.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, mother of Mrs Reginald Vanderbilt, was lunching at a fashionable restaurant in a black velvet street costume, topped by one of the French sailor hats—a large, round sailor of black, the brim partially covered by a scarf of white lace that extended up against the crown for an inch or so and was carried under the brim at the back, where it formed draped ends perhaps five inches long. At each side of the crown near the front a soft, light green wing was fastened in a style suggestive of Mercury wings. Her furs were superb specimens of fox skins, ranging from a reddish at the centre through darker shades to much lighter and almost pale grayish tan at the sides. The huge muff was round and the large neckpiece was very wide, showing the paws. The long tail at each end of the stole was tipped with white.

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Lunching with Mrs. Neilson was her great friend, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, mother of Mrs. Peter Donohue Martin. Mrs. Oelrichs wore a black broadcloth Eton coat and trailing skirt, topped by a small and smart black toque. She carried a round and rather small ermine muff, and a scarf of this snowy, black-tailed fur was twisted around her neck in the four-in-hand or cravat style of the day. This scarf was four or five inches wide at the back and six or seven inches wide at the pointed ends.

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Miss Julia Chester Wells, whose pearls are quite famous, lunched at Sherry's a few days ago in a pale-gray cloth walking costume trimmed with very wide silk braid of the same color. The coat was an Eton that bloused a little above the belt, an Eton that bloused a little above the belt, to which it was attached; the girdle was made of the silk braid, and straps of the braid terminating in picket points were applied vertically on both the body and sleeves of the little garment. The skirt cleared the ground a couple of inches, was close at the top, and boxplaits released at the bottom gave fullness there. The silk braid was used on these box plaits in a fashion similar to its application on the jacket. A turban, nearly round, of gray velvet and cloth, was also worn. In her ears were her huge solitaire pearl earrings.

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Miss Lurline Spreckels, a granddaughter of Claus Spreckels, the "Sugar King," also lunched at Sherry's the same day. With her were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., who was Miss Mary Daly, one of the daughters of Marcus Daly of Montana, and another member of the party was Mrs. James B. Haggin, second wife of James B. Haggin, also, but some time since, of the Far West, and a famous millionaire and owner of blooded and racing stock. Miss Spreckels, who is a tall girl with a slender figure, wore a light, tan covert coat and skirt. There were a red velvet collar and gold buttons on this coat, and these were matched by her red velvet hat trimmed with gold braid. This hat was of medium size, short at the back, narrow at the right side, and rolling high at the left and toward the front. It was so placed on the head as to project beyond and upward from the forehead. Red coque feathers were wreathed around the crown and showed at the back above the brown hair. At the left side two flat rosettes of red velvet were fastened; they were fluted rosettes, and inch-wide dull gold braid, fluted to match the velvet, bordered each. The coat of Miss Spreckels's costume was tight-fitting, with coat sleeves, and was single-breasted, closing with a single row of large bullet-shaped gold buttons. The coat's skirts were rounded at the front, and at the back two of the gold buttons were placed at the waist line. Three smaller and similar buttons were placed on the outside seam of the sleeves at the wrists. The red velvet collar had rows of stitching forming a quarter-inch border around it. The skirt swept the floor and was plain at the top. An applied side-plaited flounce effect some twelve inches deep at the back, finished the bottom of the skirt. These side plaits were, say, three inches wide, and were in groups of three, the first (from the front) of each three being some three inches shorter than the third, and the second midway between the two in depth. Three pinch tucks, several inches apart, outlined the tops of these plaits.

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Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., was in a sweeping skirt and blousing Eton coat of moleskin velvet, the velvet having the "broadtail" finish. The skirt was plain with a full sweep at the bottom. The Eton coat bloused a very little at the back and a trifle more at the front, where it closed from the rounded-out neck to the attached girdle. Rows of stitching were used as a neck finish, and at each corner of the fronts a cabochan to match, overlaid with a spiderweb design in silver white, formed a harmonizing bit of decoration. The bishop sleeves also showed similar overlaid cabochans on the band cuffs. Her hat was built along the lines of nearly every one of her chapeaus—that is, no brim at the back, but from that point, beginning at the side backs, gradually widening to a breadth of, say, five inches at the front. This hat was plain at the left side, and had several very wide and full ostrich plumes crossing from the crown out beyond the right ear and drooping half way to her shoulders. Both hat and plumes were the color of moleskin, and exactly matched her costume. Mrs. Gerard's furs accompanying this costume were of moleskin, and were sufficiently out of the ordinary to deserve detailed description. The pelerine had a deep point in the back, and broadened to the shoulder tops, from which it slanted at its outer edges into the centre waist line with stole ends from that point. This pelerine was laid in three deep plaits or folds, which formed the V-shaped back, and, growing narrower with the rest of the cape, extended to the ends of the stole.

A silk chenille fringe six inches deep, of single heavy strands, each finished by an inch-long bullet-shaped ornament of gray silk passementerie, went around the outer edge and across the ends of the pelerine. The muff was flat and about sixteen inches wide by eleven deep. The opening for the hands extended down only about five inches on each side from the top. Cords of gray silk passementerie were draped across the upper part of the muff and terminated at the tops on each side in eight-inch chenille strands, ending, like the fringe on the neckpiece, in bullet-shaped passementerie ornaments.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin wore an all-brown costume that has been described before. It was a rich golden brown cloth, very full and sweeping, topped by a large plumed brown hat, and with it she wore her beautiful sable furs.

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For those who are tall and narrow-shouldered, who can therefore properly wear the cape costume, there are still varieties of this style shown in the street costumes for early Spring. The cape touch is now passé, so far as the strictly fashionable women of Gotham are concerned, but there are a few to whom it is becoming and who cling to it, while the semi-fashionables will continue to wear it until Summer. Some of the new costumes having capes are so cut that the cape may be worn either with or without a bolero jacket, and is convenient in that the bolero alone may be worn when the days are warm, and when cold winds prove penetrating the cape may be added. The cape is joined to the jacket by tiny hooks, and the silk loops into which they are caught are concealed by passementerie ornaments or silk braid. One such costume is made of golden brown panne velvet; the round skirt is shirred into a hip yoke of solid gathers, and brown silk braid with touches of gold is used as a band perhaps four inches above the skirt's hem. The bolero or Eton is short enough to disclose a deep stitched pointed girdle of the velvet, and swings out beyond it. This jacket is trimmed with narrow bands of the brown and gold braid around its edges. The sleeves end half way between elbow and wrists in kimono shape over full flounces of cream-colored mull, bordered with rich yellow lace. The cape falls in fluted folds, is bordered with the braid, and has turned-back pieces at each side of the front, showing embroidery in the finest of golden traceries on a cream-colored satin ground. Brown and gold braid runs down at the outside of these panels, and extends around the bottom. Deep epaulets, widening where they fall over the arms, extend out from this cape, which has a smart little military collar, the jacket being collarless. These epaulets, as well as the collar, have centres of cream satin worked in gold, and are bordered with the brown and gold braid. The cape is lined with cream-colored satin. This costume is distinctive in that it has a military standing collar, and is not attached to the coat.

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An unusually handsome coat and skirt costume was seen at the Waldorf within the week. The foundation was a rich brown broadcloth having appliques of dark chestnut leaves. The burrs, almost life size, were of lustrous brown satin, flecked with tiny knots of a lighter hue. These chestnuts were stuffed and raised in the most realistic way. The long, tightfitting coat had an unusual collar arrangement. This collar extended only half way from the neck to the shoulder seams, but swung loose down the back nearly to the waist line. It was half covered with the velvet leaves and satin chestnut burrs.

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Mrs. James C. Bishop has a somewhat original gown of pale gray broadcloth trimmed with strip appliques of Irish crochet lace, and with this gown she wears a long coat of gray cloth matching the frock, lined with white fur and covered with Irish crochet in a most exquisite design of fern leaves. These curved fern leaves, perhaps eight inches long, are arranged with graceful irregularity, and between them are smaller leaves, round in outline, with long stems, and now and then a snowdrop blossom. This coat comes to the hem of her frock. The gown is tight-fitting, with a bodice and skirt but princess outlines in that the crochet lace strips on the bodice are so arranged as to seem an extension of those on the skirt. The skirt is tight around the hips, and is gored to flare at the bottom, but has no folds or superfluous fullness even there.

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Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt made her first appearance since her illness at Sherry's a few nights ago. Her dinner gown was a pale-gray cloth topped by a gray-plumed hat. Her wrap was a short sable box coat. One of her new and beautiful evening wraps is lined with white fur, covered with white lace, and has blue satin and chiffon inserted between the fur lining and the lace. The upper sleeves end at the elbows, from which fall immense flaring sleeves lined with blue chiffon. Squirrel fur forms a deep border about the outer edges, and large cut-steel buttons are used down the front.

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One of the violet toques of the Spring has the brim of purple violets, with loose clusters of white violets at the left and back. The crown is made of fine folds of pale-lavender tulle.

A huge picture hat is formed of scanty overlapping ruffles of Valenciennes lace, with drooping edges. The crown, made of small white roses set closely together, has a spray of pinkish buds in the centre. A twelve-inch flounce of the lace is caught at the front and right, and this is flung back carelessly from the edge and veils the rose crown. The brim is faced underneath with fine green leaves.

A hat more notable for its eccentricity than its beauty is made of black lace ruffles, and rises in a huge round scoop suggestive of a Salvation Army bonnet, but in this example it also scoops at the sides. A black lace bandeau forms the foundation of the hat. About the crown are large black velvet poppies with deep yellow centres. The back fits close to the head, and ends in a narrow lace ruffle.

MARIE WELDON.

White linen frock, with flounces embroidered at edges in dark blue. Underblouse of thin white linen, with coral pattern in dark blue. Parasol matching gown and white hat, wreathed with small blue flowers.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts
Beautiful Hair Goods
Such as cannot be found elsewhere, in fine quality, superior workmanship and novel designs. The assortment is too large to mention in detail, but I keep
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability; my methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping, and hair coloring to any desired shade, assure your entire satisfaction.

Told in Her Boudoir

MISS EVELYN VAN WART, who last week arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria, is a striking-looking woman who loves to entertain. She is very wealthy, being one of the heirs of the late Marshall O. Roberts. She lives abroad, having a house in London, where she gives many dinners and musicales during the season. She is greatly interested in different missions and in settlement work in London and has been the hostess at a number of dinners for poor children and is a patroness of many charities. In England she is the special patroness of the American Beauty rose. These she has sent over to her packed in ice each week. At all her entertainments the American Beauty is the flower most generally used in table and other decoration. Miss Van Wart had as guest last year Miss Huntington of this city. Each season she invites one or two young women to be her guests during the Spring and early Summer in London, and afterward takes them to the different watering places on the Continent.

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The Duchess of Roxburghe served in the capacity of godmother recently in London. She stood as sponsor for the infant daughter of the Villiers. Lady Victoria Villiers, the mother, has always been a very dear friend of May Goelet, even before there was any prospect of the latter becoming her sister-in-law. Lady Victoria Villiers is the second daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe. She married Capt. Charles Hyde Villiers in 1901. The child was christened at the Chapel Royal St. James's Palace, and received the name of Victoria Angela Mary. Charles Hyde Villiers is a relative of the Earl of Clarendon.

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Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, has been receiving many letters and telegrams of condolence and sympathy the past fortnight from America as well as from England. Two weeks ago she lost her fourth son, the Hon. Reginald Ward, who was best man of the Duke of Roxburghe at the latter's wedding with Miss Goelet last November. Capt. Ward was ill three weeks, and underwent an operation for appendicitis. He was very robust, and it was not thought for a moment that he would have succumbed some days afterward. At the same time that he was so ill, stopping at the house of his sister, Lady Wolverton, his elder brother, the Hon. John Hubert Ward, was preparing to undergo a most serious operation for a specfes of carbuncle, and his brother-in-law, Lord Wolverton, was very ill with influenza. Capt. Ward was taken ill at Newmarket, and from there brought to London. The Countess of Dudley was the daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, and the second wife of the first Earl of Dudley. Her eldest son, whose health is also most precarious, is Viceroy of Ireland. He married Miss Rachel Gurney, who is a relative of the new Third Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington. The Dowager Countess of Dudley is a Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, of which order J. J. Van Alen was made a Knight.

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The greatest Roman Catholic heiress in England is Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, the only sister of the Marquis of Bute. The father of the Marquis of Bute was the original study for Disraeli in "Lothair." He was so very wealthy that he was able to leave his daughter an enormous fortune without diminishing the large revenues of the marquisate. Lady Margaret cares little for society, and is very fond of yachting. Her yacht, the Zaza, is well known in the Riviera, and she has many American friends at Cannes and at Nice. Each year she visits the Holy Land. Her father invested a great deal of money in Jerusalem, and a part of Lady Margaret's legacy consists in ground rents in that historical holy city. It is said that she contemplates building there a very modern hotel and some up-to-date apartments. A flat in Jerusalem would be something of a novelty, but not more so than that which was proposed recently by some English people of having a golf course laid out there, and a suggestion was made of the Garden of Olives if it could be procured, or a part of a very sacred mountain just out of the city.

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Mme. Emma Eames Story, who is said to have completely recovered her health, will appear in public for the first time in a year and a half in London on June 8, when she will sing at a concert. Mme. Story has been residing at her Paris hotel, in the Place des Etats Unis, this Winter. Her husband is on this side of the water, completing some portraits. Mme. Story's hotel was let to Mrs. Gibbs and Miss George Gibbs last year. Mrs. Gibbs and Miss Gibbs are here this Winter at the Essex.

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There is another woman's club added to the list of the many now existing in London. This is called the Lyceum. It only admits women who have achieved renown and success in some pursuit, and it excludes certain members of the fashionable set who have done nothing, and yet it does not open its doors indiscriminately. Lady Frances Balfour is Chairman. She is the sister of the Marquis of Lorne and a niece of Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, who describes her wedding in this quaint way: "When will my nephews and nieces cease to marry and to be given in marriage? This time it was Frances Campbell's turn, who has taken to husband a tall, dark, good-looking youth named Eustace Balfour. They were wed at a Presbyterian Church near Campden Hill. Dean Stanley performed a portion of the rites, which consisted of a mercifully condensed form of the Scottish marriage ceremony. Bride and groom are great contrasts as to color and height." Balfour is a Colonel in the British Army, an architect, and an antiquarian, and a brother of Arthur Balfour, and consequently member of the family of the late Marquis of Salisbury on his mother's side, she having been a sister of the ex-Premier. The Vice Chairman of the club is Mrs. Moberly Bell, the wife of the assistant manager of The London Times. Among the members of the club are the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Feodora Gleichen, Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Duchess of Leeds, and John Oliver Hobbes.

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Mrs. Andrew Carnegie cares little or nothing for jewels. When she goes out to a function or to the opera she sometimes wears pearls, but these are not of fabulous size or price. They are extremely modest and afford quite a contrast to the jewels which some women wear. At best Mrs. Carnegie does not care for functions or society in general. She makes a delightful hostess at Skibo Castle, where she has received royalty. She is very simple and unaffected, and these are qualities which always win with the higher classes abroad.

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Engagement rings always interest the fair. Any departure from the conventional diamond solitaire is talked of, and when the solitaire makes its usual appearance its size and brilliancy are also discussed by all the friends and acquaintances of its wearer. Miss Edna Loew, who is now Mrs. Howard Brokaw, was given her favorite stone, an emerald, for her betrothal ring. This stone is a superb specimen, fully three-quarters of an inch long and nearly as broad, and cut with square corners. Mrs. Brokaw, then Miss Loew, was always proud of and frankly enthusiastic about it. Miss Louise Scribner, whose marriage to George Schieffelin is set for April 5, has two good-sized rubies, one each side of a diamond, as her engagement ring. Rubies are her birthstone, and, therefore, are supposed to bring good luck. Miss Madeleine Johnson was given by her fiancé, Lyle Evans Mahan, a large diamond set with a border of tiny diamonds; these small stones are placed in juxtaposition with the large one without the intervention of gold. The effect of the smaller facets added to the larger stone gives much greater brilliancy than a single stone the size of the cluster. Miss Anita Boulton, who is to be married next month to John Grenville Bates, is wearing a large solitaire, and the majority of the other young women are also wearing single diamonds.

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Mme. Chang, the wife of the present Minister to England from China in London, has taken a modern house and is going to give crush teas and receptions this season. The residence is Richmond House. Mme. Chang is said to be very handsome in the Mongolian style, and she dresses in native fashion most richly. Chang is the equivalent for Smith or Jones in China, and is a very common name.

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Hollis Hunnewell, who married Mrs. Belle Neilson Kemp, was graduated from Harvard in the class of '90. At college Maximilian Agassiz was his particular chum, and later Frederick Paine, Harry McVickar, and Center Hitchcock were special friends. He has a fad for going hatless and has, consequently, acquired a skin the color of bronze, and his hair and eyes are black, and with his stature 6 feet 2 inches, with breadth to match, he attracts much attention wherever he goes. His hair is not only black, but curly, and some of his friends tell a story to the effect that he was once requested, while in the South, to leave a certain car because "whites only" were allowed to ride therein. This story, however, should be taken with several grains of salt. He is an expert polo player, and is one of the crack players of the Brookline Country Club. In his younger days he had a taste for carpentering, and together with one of his chums built a series of kennels for the latter's blooded dogs. They were well-built kennels, too, quite good enough for the canines which were worth several thousand dollars.

At the time Mr. Hunnewell married Mrs. Kemp it was stated that they were to start almost immediately upon a tour around the world and would spend some time in Japan. As a matter of fact, after their marriage at Newport in November they went to the Hunnewell country place, Hill Hurst, at Wellesley, Mass., and there they have since remained. Mr. Hunnewell is a brother of Mrs. Victor Sorchan of this city and Newport and a nephew of Mrs. Clermont L. Best, also of Newport and New York. He had two children by his first wife, Maud, named after her mother, who is eleven years of age, and Louise, who is nearly ten.

No. 1. Large hat of dead white straw trimmed with white poppies, with black centres and black velvet ribbon. No. 2. Light blue toque with rim of darker blue, blue quills and cabochans. No. 3. Cream colored hat trimmed with brown knots and light cream plume, shading to deeper cream at tip. No. 4. Large hat with brim of ruffled lace, crown of snowdrops, and white osprey spray at side. No. 5. Hat formed of white lace draperies over tucked pink chiffon, large wild roses of pink velvet, with foliage on crown. No. 6. Light yellow straw hat with insertions of yellow lace trimmed with knots of cowslip blossoms. No. 7. Poke bonnet of shirred white Brussels net, with strings of net, and pink rosebuds under brim and around crown. No. 8. Green turban with dull blue crown. Peacock feather quill and knot of changeable blue and green ribbon at side.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHURCH MUSIC

INSTRUCTIONS Issued by Pope Ordering Use of the Gregorian Chant Will Entail Radical Changes in Catholic Choirs

POPE PIUS X. has ordered that the music now in use in the Catholic Church be superseded by Gregorian music, or music which approaches in movement, inspiration, and savor the Gregorian form. His instructions provide that the change be made as quickly as possible, and the necessary steps to carry out instructions emanating from such a source may not be dilatorily taken.

In the Archdiocese of New York the clergy are awaiting the return of Archbishop Farley, who is now in Rome, to learn what is to be done to carry out the directions of the Pope. It is not believed, however, that any sweeping change will be ordered immediately in the character of the music. The change in its entirety is one which cannot be made, say the choirmasters, in a month, or, in some cases, in a year. The consensus of clerical opinion is that it will come gradually, and that in some of the churches it will be at least two years before the music of to-day is supplanted by the music of the time of Pope Gregory the Great.

That this opinion is not unjustified, so far as the Archdiocese of New York is concerned, was indicated when, two weeks ago, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, at his quarterly conference, laid the instructions of the Pope before his clergy and admonished them that they were to be carried out as rapidly as possible. Bishop McDonnell fixed no limit for the fulfillment of the papal commands. He realized that the situation demanded the making of haste slowly, and contented himself with commanding all diligence.

With the conference less than three weeks passed, however, three churches in his bishopric have made a start by dismissing the women singers in their choirs, and the chant will be heard within their walls as soon as their boy singers can be perfected in Gregorian singing. Just when this will occur may not be accurately forecast, but it is not at all unlikely that the chant will be heard across the bridge before it is regularly sung in Manhattan.

Orders Exclude Women.

When the orders of Pope Pius have been carried out in all the churches there will not be a woman singer in any Catholic choir. Under the new régime singers in the church will have a real liturgical office, and it follows that women, being incapable of exercising such office, will be excluded. Whenever it is desired to employ the acute voices of sopranos and contraltos, boys must be secured. "Finally," the Pope directs, "only those are to be admitted to form part of the musical chapel of a church who are men of known probity and piety of life, and these should, by their modest and devout bearing during the liturgical functions, show that they are worthy of the holy office they exercise. They shall wear the ecclesiastical habit and surplice and shall be hidden behind gratings when the choir is excessively open to the public gaze."

In promulgating his instructions Pope Pius laid down these principles:

"Sacred music, being a complementary part of the solemn liturgy, participates in the general scope of the liturgy, which is the glory of God and the sanctification and edification of the faithful. Sacred music should consequently possess, in the highest degree, the qualities proper to the liturgy, and precisely sanctity and goodness of form. It must be holy, and must, therefore, exclude all profanity not only in itself, but in the manner in which it is presented by those who excuse it.

"These qualities are to be found in the highest degree in the Gregorian chant, which is, consequently, the chant proper to the Roman Church, the only chant she has inherited from the ancient fathers, which she has jealously guarded for centuries in her liturgical codices; which she directly proposes to the faithful as her own; which she prescribes exclusively for some parts of the liturgy, and which the most recent studies have so happily restored to their integrity and purity.

Music Worthy the Temple.

"On these grounds the Gregorian chant has always been regarded as the supreme model for sacred music, so that it is fully legitimate to lay down the following rule:

"The more closely a composition for church approaches in its movement inspiration and savors of the Gregorian form, the more sacred and liturgical it becomes, and the more, out of harmony it is with that supreme model, the less worthy it is of the temple.

"The ancient, traditional Gregorian chant must, therefore, be largely restored to the function of public worship, and everybody must take for certain that an ecclesiastical function loses nothing of its solemnity when it is accompanied by no other music but this."

Although music other than Gregorian is not forbidden, the employment of many musical instruments now in use in the Church is proscribed. It is provided that the chant should always have the principal place, and that the organ and such instruments as are specially licensed shall merely sustain and never oppress it. It is not permitted to have the chant preceded by long interludes or interrupted by intermezzos. The employment of the piano is forbidden in terms, as is also that of noisy or frivolous instruments, such as drums, cymbals, and bells. No bands may play in the church, and great care must be taken in the licensing of wind instruments by the diocesan ordinaries.

In issuing his instructions Pope Pius enjoins the clergy to favor with all zeal these reforms, long desired, and demanded with united voice by all, "so that the authority of the Church, which herself has repeatedly proposed them and now inculcates them, may not fall into contempt."

Pending the training of choirs properly to render the Gregorian chant the lighter form of music will be abandoned. Indeed, this has already been done in the majority of churches, the musical programme being selected with an eye to the Pope's wishes.

Because of the general lack of information regarding the Gregorian form of music the following explanation of its character by Father John B. Young of St. Francis Xavier's College, a deep student for many years of ecclesiastical music, and one of the recognized authorities on the subject, is particularly valuable at this time when the whole musical systetm of the Catholic Church is to be changed.

"The new regulations were first sent over by the Holy Father to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome. They form a new body of laws on church music, superseding all other rules. The Holy Father in issuing the new regulations was actuated by the objectionable character of the music in general use in the churches, which was secular and worldly, and more suggestive of the concert than the church. It was too dramatic, and lacked the devotional. In effect it was opposed to the spirit of the services. The character of the church music in Rome was the same as in other cities, and the Pope, being Bishop of Rome, sent his instructions to his Cardinal Vicar to be applied first in this city. He instructed the Cardinal Vicar to see that they were carried out as soon as possible, and the vesper service was changed at once.

"To begin with, the instructions provide for the more general use of Gregorian music, according to the manner of rendition revived within the last two decades by the French Benedictine monks. The use of the chant is urged before all other Church music, that it may be availed of in churches where there are no means of having figured music or where there are choirs which are unable to render every part of the service artistically in figured music.

Must Be Done Artistically.

"Even the Gregorian chant must be rendered artistically. This is now possible after the success attendant upon researches which have been going on for twenty years past among old manuscripts. The proper rhythm of the chant, lost for centuries, was discovered again by the researches, and when the discovery was made its re-establishment was not only rendered possible, but a matter of policy, inasmuch as it had never ceased to be the music of the Church, but had merely fallen into disuse because of the impossibility of its correct rendition.

"Gregorian music is a unison chant which has been in use from the very beginning, and which was perfected by Pope St. Gregory in the seventh century. It is a free recitation of the text, with cadences, especially at the end of sentences. Its elements are either single notes or groups of two or three notes. Each syllable receives either a single note or one or more groups. In ancient notation the grouping was clearly indicated by what is called a neuma, resembling very much a shorthand character. While this notation best represented the rhythmical movement, it very imperfectly indicated the pitch, so that often great confusion arose. This neumatical writing was replaced, about the eleventh century, by notation on a staff of four lines, the form of the notes being either square or diamond shaped. No doubt before the invention of printing, when only manuscript copies could be made, there was diversity in the translation of the neumas into the more modern notation. The rhythm was preserved by daily use among the many monastic orders. As these orders became less numerous the clerics were replaced by secular chanters, and even the rhythm was lost sight of.

"The Gregorian chant is based on eight different scales, or modes, so that where modern music has only two modes of expression, the major and the minor, the Gregorian has four times as many, differing as to the placing of the two semi-tones of the scales. Four of these scales are called authentic, or original—the first from D to D, the third from E to E, the fifth from F to F, and the seventh from G to G. The authentic scales are purely diatonic—that is to say, without sharps or flats. The other four scales, the plagal, are related to the original, having the same keynotes, but ranging a fourth lower. They are to the authentic scale what the modern minor scale is to its relative major. Just as in modern music they are often combined.

"With the eight scales a far richer variety of expression is possible.

Dominated by Earnestness.

"The general effect of Gregorian music is earnestness—gravity, if you please. The construction of the scales produces the effect of solemnity. Gregorian music expresses without exaggeration. It breathes sadness without despair, joy without extravagance. As compared with the music we know it is like the music of another nation.

"That it is difficult of rendition may not be gainsaid. The monks who composed it were men of deep learning, men of prayer, replete with devotion. They composed it for rendition by themselves. It is essentially the music of the house of God. Above all it is reverential.

"The Gregorian chant, of all forms of musical expression, is best adapted to the liturgy, the ceremonial at the altar. With it all the devotional movements which should accompany the text of the liturgy—the bowing of the head, the bending of the knee—are included. It is no wonder therefore that the Holy Father insists on the general use of the Gregorian music, since he wishes to secure everywhere for the ceremonial of the Church its full liturgical beauty.

"It is because of the characteristics of Gregorian music that its introduction means the abolition of the mixed choir. With Gregorian music in use the proper place for the choir is in the sanctuary, to which women are not admitted. The choir must follow the movements of the chant as well as the music. The singers are supposed to be clerics, but in their absence boys and men can be employed.

"The Holy Father does not exclude, however, such figured music as in character resembles the liturgical chant. There is the polyphonic music, which is in use in his chapel. It has ever been considered the ideal music of the Church. Palestrina and his followers took their themes from the Gregorian chant, and that is why the compositions evolved breathe the same spirit of devotion. It was composed for voices alone. No doubt there are very few choirs at present which could render this music.

"Modern music is not excluded by the instructions of the Pope, so long as it resembles in spirit the ideal at which he aims. It must be devotional, and, above all, as the Council of Trent declares, it must have nothing that is light, sensual, or theatrical.

"The change to Gregorian music is generally regarded as approaching the impossible. It is not, but it is possible only on condition that sight reading and voice training be taught in all Catholic schools, so that every child by the age of ten or eleven years should be a fit member of a choir.

"Just now a great difficulty which has to be overcome is the absence of accompaniments for the organists in modern notation. All the editors of the liturgical books of the new chant, however, are bringing out complete editions in modern notation, with full organists' accompaniments."

"Will the priests be able to render the Gregorian music without a special training?" was asked.

"They will have to be taught just as any one else," replied Father Young.

JAPAN'S GREATEST CRITIC TELLS OF JAPAN'S ART

On His Way to See Rare Boston Collection, Mr. Okakura Stops Over in New York with Three Noted Bijitsuin Artists—They Are of the School That Upholds Native Ideals Despite the Westernized Notions of the Mikado's Government.

JAPAN says little, very little, but we feel the war deeply. For some time all social gayety has ceased—balls, parties, receptions. The theatres are closed. The greatest economy is being practiced among the wealthy classes throughout the empire. All conditions of natives are making heroic sacrifice to contribute to the war fund."

So spoke K. Okakura, one of the Mikado's most distinguished subjects.

"We of Japan," he added, "appreciate America's sympathy and the attitude of its press. So outspoken was the sympathy at the Century Club Saturday evening that I told the members I felt I owed it, in courtesy, to be pro-Russian!"

Mr. Okakura smiled knowingly. Picturesque in his native dress, he thoughtfully rolled a cigarette, while his alert brown eyes shifted somewhat wistfully from the cozy window seat in his hostess' drawing room to Gramercy Park, bathed in March tears.

"Do you know," he said at length, his smile revealing a set of glistening teeth, "so great is the desire of our Japanese woman to see Russia whipped that they are making every sacrifice—not even buying new gowns?"

Here Mr. Okakura's fear of the press for a moment was overcome. He remembered he was talking to a woman. Forthwith his commanding body doubled at the waist line. For, in keeping with "mere man" from the equator to the north pole, this fascinating Orientalist believes that nothing to feminine gray matter can be more indicative of the real sacrificial spirit than courage to forego a new gown! As he has a clever wife and beautiful daughter, recently married, (and during which ceremony she changed her costume five times, each costume comprising three separate garments,) his resort to the sartorial to convince a Western sister of his countrywomen's patriotism was accepted without protest.

American Tour for Study.

Mr. Okakura is one of the world's greatest critics and authorities on the art and archaeology of China, Japan, and India. His opinion is sought by collectors throughout the world. He has come to America to study and classify the Japanese prints and paintings in the Boston Museum—prints reputed to form the rarest collection outside the British Museum. He is accompanied by three Bijitsuin artists—T. Yokeyama, landscape and figure painter; S. Hishida, and Shisui Rokkaku, one of the greatest laquer workers of Japan. The trio will remain in this country until after the World's Fair. They will open studios in New York or Boston, and if their art finds recognition will remain indefinitely. Mr. Okakura has been dividing his visit between Boston and New York.

"I am anxious to see the Whistler exhibition," he said before leaving for "the Hub" last week.

During their ten days' stay in New York the painters were the recipients of many social attentions in exclusive art and literary circles. Mr. Okakura was the guest of Miss Emma Thursby, whom he entertained in Tokio during her recent visit to Japan with Mrs. Ole Bull. It was in the singer's drawing room that he was inveigled to speak of Japan's new school of art, and the Okura Museum offered for sale in Europe and America, the proceeds to be donated to Japan's war fund.

"No, I have no impressions," he said with the reticence of the knowing Japanese, as he dodged the camera poised to catch his picturesque personality. "I have been to the Metropolitan Museum, the Architectural League, and several art exhibits, but one must go many times and study much before one gathers anything worth while repeating."

Mr. Okakura not only speaks but has written a book in English. The purity of his writing is praised by the London Academy. His "Ideals of the Orient," recently published in England, soon will be reprinted on this side.

"My impressions," he continued cautiously, "are limited as yet to the skyscrapers. It is sixteen years since my first visit to New York, and then there were no such high buildings."

"Japan Has Naught to Learn."

It was in 1888 when the Japanese Government sent M. Okakura to study the art of Europe and America. He was then Director of the Imperial Academy at Tokio, where he met many American painters and scholars. It was the purpose of New Japan to modify its art schools to conform with those of the Western World. Mr. Okakura, with the insight of the scholar and the fearless conviction of the erudite critic, reported that Japan had nothing to learn from the art of the Western World. On the contrary, it behooved the Government to preserve Japan's priceless inheritance and enlarge upon it in the lines upon which enduring fame had been achieved.

New Japan, eager to affiliate with the world to which its commerce had been so recently opened, rejected the Director's report. He resigned in consequence from the Imperial Academy, and with him went thirty-eight members, who founded, some seven years ago, the Bijitsuin, or Hall of Fine Arts, of which their leader is the President. It is the only art school of Japan not under Government patronage.

"I know well the Okura Museum offered for sale to raise a war fund," said he.

"Is it worth $1,000,000?"

"All of that sum," was the reply. "Like all art collections, private or public, it has much that is not really good, but on the whole there is much truly rare and valuable. The war, I greatly fear, will rob Japan of many of her finest collections. Some went during the Chinese war. The feeling in my country is so deep and universal that any sacrifice will be made to raise war money.

"It was quite like Mr. Okura to offer his museum for sale for the benefit of Japan. No, he is not a man of any particular culture or scholarship, but he is enormously rich and very public-spirited. He bought a temple of two hundred years ago and has filled it with the art of that period. The temple is inclosed in a large modern building, where he has grouped and classified much that is rare and curious in Tibetan, Chinese, Siamese, Korean, and Japanese idols."

"How did Mr. Okura make his money?"

"During the Chinese war he supplied the armies. He is a contractor. He owns nine railroads. His business enterprises are manifold. He spends money as lavishly as he makes it. He's always doing something for the people. Not long ago he gave land in Tokio and $500,000 for the erection of a commercial school."

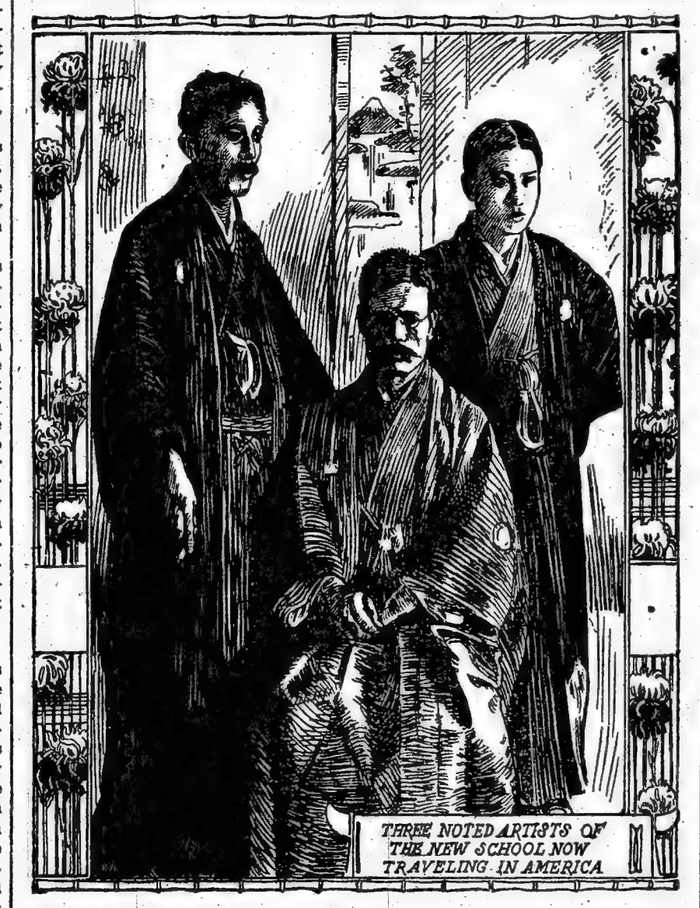

THREE NOTED ARTISTS OF THE NEW SCHOOL NOW TRAVELING IN AMERICA

He Is Anti-Academic.

Mr. Okakura has little sympathy with the academic, the cut-and-dried rule of schools. He does not take kindly to exhibitions.

"Educational to the masses they undoubtedly are," he said, "but to the artist they are of little or no service. Art exhibitions do not tend to develop individual talent. Every painter knows who will win the prizes at the expositions in Paris, Japan, or New York, does he not? Every one knows what to expect in this work. The man who misses a medal, even if his painting be poor, may have more individuality in his work than has the prize winner. The Bijitsuin Hall of Fine Arts is in Uyeno Park, Tokio. It is the centre of a colony of ateliers to which artists come from all parts of Japan after the manner of the Barbizon school. Attendance varies from 100 to 500. Rules are so few that students are scarcely conscious they exist.

"Millet is well known in Japan. No, I cannot say we had the Barbizon school in mind when we laid out the colony at Uyeno Park. At the time of Japan's restoration there were two schools of painters. One clung to the ancient traditions, the other affected the art of the Western world. The Bijitsuin strives to preserve the best in the art of Old Japan, vitalizing it with the new life, the new conditions that now exist. Here is my friend, Shisui Rokkaku. He has brought about a revolution in lacquer work. Until he began to experiment, all the schools of Japan did fine decoration in gold on lacquer, all after the same manner. Rokkaku does bold work in various metals, giving the art a breadth and scope until now unknown.

"It is our purpose to let an artist work out, in the Bijitsuin school, his own individuality in favorable environment, without conforming to any set rules or methods. That is the only way art should be expressed, through a painter's individuality—what is in him, the man, and not what any school declares must be in him or his work to meet that school's or popular approval.

Some Bijitsuin Ideas.

"The Bijitsuin painters exhibit twice a year in Tokio. Goho, the greatest landscape painter to-day in Japan, will have ten landscapes at the World's Fair. I have met two of our artists in New York. Mr. Shishida is a bronze worker in Newark. He has been six months in this country.

"I dislike having a certain time for everything and a certain way in which things must be done. I know rule and system are necessary for commerce and society, but they are ruinous to art. Now, here in America, one must eat at a set time, sleep at such an hour, or go to a reception or a dinner—everything has its appointed time, and there seems to be no getting away from it."

And before the mental retina of the man who would at all times be his own simple, modest self in his beloved Tokio, where time was made for slaves, passed the social whirl in which his New York days had been consumed. There was a Delmonico dinner with his old friend John La Farge—then the Century Club, Round Table, a luncheon at Mrs. Underhill Johnson's, a dinner at Mrs. Francis Leggett's, and visits to Prof. Bean of Columbia University, Howard Mansfield, and Mary Mapes Dodge, where with his compatriots he sang the national hymn of Japan. There were theatres, too, and Wagnerian concerts, which he found too noisy.

So tenacious are the Bijitsuins, that since the Mikado's Court has adopted European dress Mr. Okakura has not been to Court, refusing to discard the picturesque haori, kimono, hakama, and setta. Embroidered in the black silk haori, which each painter wears over his kimono, is his family coat of arms. He has never been photographed, and, next to the newspaper interviewer, nothing has for him more terror than a camera.

"But when Japan has whipped Russia," he declared, keeping his face in the shadow while his companions lined up before the camera, "I'll have my picture taken."

Fine Art Work in Metal

ONE of the most fascinating lines of work in which women are engaged is that of art metal work. This department of art work at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, is going to send a fine exhibit to the St. Louis Exhibition, and after that there may be a deluge of young women gold and silver smiths. The institute was, as far as is known, the first school of its kind to open such a department. The director, Walter S. Perry, felt that with the increasing good taste of the people in fine arts there was a constantly growing demand for original work in art metal, and that by means of it both men and women could be fitted to put their talents to practical use, the men to go into trade work and the women to open studios.

In 1900 he fitted up a room with all the appliances, engaged a practical man from

FANCY CHAIN AND BROOCHES.

one of the best known establishments in this line of work as instructor, and went off for a vacation, leaving a single student taking advantages of the opportunities offered. When he returned the place was filled. The work brings into play all lines of art work, together with a delicate mechanical ability, and the finished articles are of a kind that delights the hearts of all women.

Not all of the women who have taken up the work so far have done so with a preconceived intention. They came to sculpture, and they stay to apply their original designs to gold and silver, in chasing, modeling, engraving, enameling, and die-sinking. There is a two years' course with five working days in each week. Drawing, designing, and modeling are special lines in which instruction is given, and the practical workman gives the students instruction in applying the designs.

Such a line of work as this cannot be graded, and to a certain extent the students follow their own fancy. They furnish the material and work from their own designs as a rule, though they may take others. In this work if a girl wishes a pretty ring she sets to work and makes it. If she has a longing for a silver tea set, that she will make also, or she will turn out something artistic in copper or brass. One of the most delightful tea pots known to the institute is one made by one of the art metal workers of copper and lined with silver. Orders can be taken by the students, and, except that it is necessary to have sufficient capital to invest in the material—which is expensive if it happens, as it frequently does, to be eighteen or twenty-two carat gold—they can be filled without trouble as a

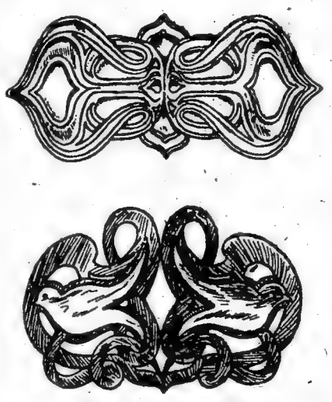

SOME ARTISTIC CLASPS.

part of the school course, and the worker finds from the proceeds that she has money enough to pay her tuition.

One of the most beautiful pieces of work done recently is a chain with an ornament, which is the work of Miss Ellen P. Day of Brooklyn. It is in Egyptian design, the sun disc with drooping wings, combined with lotus blossoms done in green tones, and set with emerald matrix and small pearls. The chain is of fancy design, one long and three small links and two small lotus flowers are set on either side of the large pendant, as well as two, one smaller than the other, at the lower end of it. Two more lotus flowers are on either side of a circular piece of the emerald matrix in the upper part of the ornament, and a long narrow piece of the stone is wired in the centre. An S-shaped clasp fastens the chain securely at the back. To do the work with good effect a fine twenty-carat gold was used for the pendant, backed with the eighteen carat, and the chain is made of fourteen-carat gold. The workwoman in setting a price upon a piece of work like this estimates the cost of her material and the length of time required to finish it, allowing so much per day. If she miscalculates the amount of work when she gives her estimate in taking the order, that is her misfortune, and she fills the contract as any workman would.

Another pretty thing upon which Miss Day was working the other day was a man's ring made of eighteen-carat gold. The back of the ring is broad and deep, and upon it in relief is the coat of arms of the man for whom it is being made. There is the shield with every detail perfect, and below this a ribbon band with a motto. A ring like that is worth $50, and the owner has something that is entirely distinctive.

People who get these handmade pieces, whether in gold or silver, or, equally artistic if less expensive, in copper or brass, take an increasing delight in them, it is said. There is something intimate in the hand work which gives them a particular charm aside from their original beauty. So far the Pratt Institute girls have charged for the work and the material alone, and made the design to please the purchaser. New designs are not always the most attractive. Reproductions of the old pieces are fascinating, and the young woman who made a dozen old-time tea or slender coffee spoons after an old design was paid $40 for them with great delight. Quaint little silver slipper buckles that cost $5 are other pretty reproductions.

Spoons are always attractive, and one which pleased the fancy of many people was an olive spoon with a small bowl and long, slender handle pointed at the end that the refractory olive may be speared if necessary. A spoon like that will cost perhaps $4, and a more elaborate berry spoon $8 or $10. Tiny spoons for mustard are made, some of them with jewels set in the handle. A charming little round silver bowl has a simple design chased around the outer edge, and is set on small ball feet. Last Christmas the girls made a number of things that found their way into Christmas stockings—hatpins that would sell for 75 cents and delightful things in the way of copper that sold for $2.

One of the best things that has been made is a copper tray with a Persian design around the edge and a Persian inscription running through the centre. This was finished in green tones. Some of the simplest brooches made are Scotch pebbles set in silver, and others are made with all degrees of elaboration and set with stones of different kinds. A beautiful buckle or coat clasp which is to remain at the institute is done in cloisonne work. The buckle is shaped in two pieces of metal, and then silver and enamels do the rest. A coil of wire is capable of many variations in the hands of a skillful workwoman. It is hammered out into the flat pieces of silver which, standing on edge, form the outlines of the designs into which the powdered enamels are poured to produce the finished result. It is hammered down to a very fine wire and twisted, and small balls of silver which have the effect of pearls are made of it. The enamel work is fascinating, as it gives the opportunity for the combination of color. The enamels come in lumps, are reduced to a powder in agate mortars, the powder is made into a paste and applied, and then the work goes into a small kiln to melt, and the process is frequently repeated to fill all the crevices to a level. Many pretty fantasies can be developed in colored stones. One chain was set with different stones and an exceptionally pretty chain and pendant were set with coral.

Many different tools are used in this art metal work. Miss Day made six new tools for the ring with the coat of arms, which required exceptionally fine work. She has 100 tools now, odd little things that look all alike to the inexperienced eye. Mr. Aranyi, the instructor, has 1,000. The number of tools increases with the variety of the artisan's work, and they are

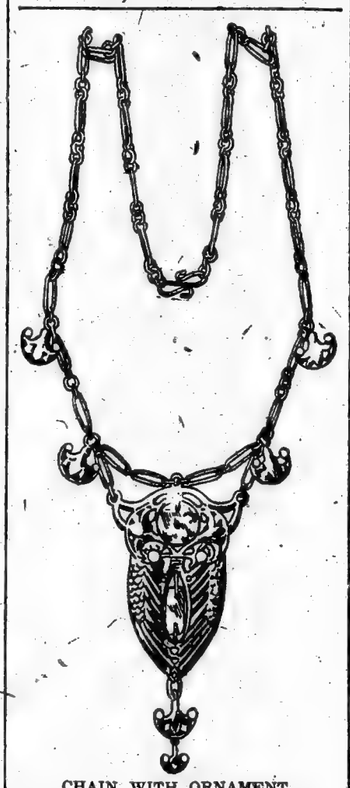

CHAIN WITH ORNAMENT.

usually made for the particular piece of work for which they are to be used.

Among the expert workwomen of the school are Miss Ellen W. Davis, Mrs. Ava M. Froehlich, Miss Emily F. Peacock, Miss Mary S. Pearson, Mrs. K. P. Wright, and Miss Edith Vail, as well as Miss Day, already mentioned. Two of the number have a private studio. The students come from different parts of this country and Canada. There are a few men in the day classes, but the evening classes are composed of male students almost exclusively.

VERSES BY TOM MOORE FOUND AMID OLD PAPERS.

H. J. H. PETRY of Trinity College School, Port Hope, has sent to The Toronto Globe a copy of some verses by Thomas Moore—hitherto unpublished.

"I found them," he says, "some little time ago among the papers of my uncle, the late Wentworth G. Petry of Quebec, together with a memorandum to the effect that they had been copied for him in 1870 by Major Johnston, to whom they had been given by Moore. Major Johnston was a British officer who lived for some time in Quebec, and who, after he left the army, was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in that city. He was a nephew of Lord Pulmerston."

When Time, who steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures, too;
The memory of the past will stay
And half our joys renew.
Then, Chloe, when thy beauty's flower
Shall feel the wintry air,
Remembrance shall recall the hour
When thou alone wert fair.
Then talk no more of future gloom,
Our joys shall always last;
For hope shall brighten days to come,
And memory gild the past.

Come, Chloe, fill the genial bowl;
I drink to love and thee!
Thou never canst decay in soul,
Thou'lt still be young to me.
And as my lips the dear drops chase
Which on your cheeks they find,
So hope shall steal away the trace
Which sorrow leaves behind.
Then fill the bowl, away with gloom;
Our joys shall always last;
For hope shall brighten days to come,
Whilst memory gilds the past.

But mark, at thought of future years,
When love shall lose its soul;
My Chloe drops her timid tears,
They mingle with my bowl.
How like this bowl of wine, my fair,
Our loving life shall fleet,
Tho' tears may sometimes mingle there,
The draught shall still be sweet.
Then fill the bowl, away with gloom;
Our joys shall always last;
For hope will brighten days to come,
Whilst memory gilds the past.

NOT THE ONLY HORSE-CAR TOWN.

"WELL, there is hardly another city or horse-car in service," remarked an town in this country which has a ex-theatrical manager as he noticed one of the aged boxes of the Duane Street line crossing Broadway.

"The only horse-car town I know is Lake Charles, in Louisiana. There is a little more than a mile of track. The service consists of a single car, a tiny affair on the old 'jigger' order. One horse pulls it, and the driver acts as conductor. As it is necessary under the laws of the State to furnish separate compartments for whites and blacks there is a partition near the rear, so that the rear third and the back platform is left to the blacks."

THEIR HEADS ALIKE.

JUSTICE JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE of the Supreme Court was holding court a few afternoons ago in one of the badly ventilated rooms of the County Court House. Before him was a lawyer whose head was almost as devoid of hair as that of the Justice himself—and the latter comes near to holding a record in that way.

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I must request that the window over on the other side of the room be closed more tightly. I feel the draught on my head."

"The court sympathizes with you perfectly," said the Justice. "The court has the same kind of a head."

Endowing Dramatic Art At the Box Office

Mr. Andrew Carnegie on Shakespeare in the Library, the University, and the Theatre.

"YOU are right," Henry James once said, speaking of a young acquaintance; "he has a great deal of taste. It is a pity so much of it is bad." Mr. Andrew Carnegie has opinions on a great many subjects, and they are all interesting opinions. But his recent utterances in The Herald on the much-mooted question of endowing the drama—it is instructive to note the contrasting complexions of those who have sided with him and against him.

Every Playgoer His Own Carnegie.

"I do not believe in endowed theatres," Mr. Carnegie is reported as saying. "They are not a success and never can be. The only way to endow a theatre is to buy a ticket at the box office. * * * We should not need an endowed theatre if those who clamor for it would support acting of the highest standard when it is presented to them." Lives there an intelligent playgoer whose heart does not swell at the thought of doing as much for the drama as Andrew Carnegie? Even the members of what Mr. Huneker has called the critical chain gang must have had difficulty in restraining themselves from rushing forth to buy tickets—tickets that only yesterday stood for a command to drag the weary ball in that hard-worked company another night along the Rialto.

And listen to the acclamations Mr. Carnegie's dictum called forth from the managers! "I agree completely" said Marc Klaw. "The only way to endow a theatre is through the box office." Will Marc never forget Nat Goodwin's Midsummer Pipe Dream, which has been called "Bottom's Dream," because, as Shakespeare remarked in the text, with divine prescience, it had no Bottom? David Belasco, whose aspirations of becoming a theatrical magnate were rudely awakened of late by the combination of the high-priced and low-priced houses throughout this broad land of theatres, dissembled his love of box-office endowment by delivering another blow at his skindicating rivals. "Under the present commercial methods of theatrical management," Mr. Belasco is reported as saying, "I cannot conceive that it [an endowed theatre] would prove anything but a dismal failure." There's a Q. E. D. for you! Dramatic art is in the toils of the octopus; ergo, it's no use to raise the Muse, with one signature in the check book, to Olympian freedom! It reminds one of the schoolgirl's solution of that momentous question for amateur debate: Which is the more useful orb, the sun or the moon? "The moon, to be sure," was her blithe reply; "for it shines in the night when it is dark. The sun only shines by day."

Then Daniel Frohman came to judgment. "An endowed theatre is only a fad. It is for a class, and not the masses. * * * A play that does not appeal to the masses would not be a success. Yes, Mr. Carnegie is right; the box office is the only place to endow the theatre. If a play is worth supporting, the theatre will not need any endowment." Still a Daniel, says mocking Gratiano! This last is a sad blow, for all along we have been deluding ourselves with the notion that brother Daniel, and even brother Charles, has an ambition—not to be always providing good shows gratis, which is too expensive—but to educate the masses by appealing to their intelligence and better feelings, which requires some sacrifice of box office receipts, perhaps, but gives the rich cake of financial success a frosting of unsubstantial but none the less delectable sweetness. No more tears shall we shed at the failure of "The Benefit of the Doubt," "Whitewashing Julia," and "Little Mary"! Never more shall we praise the managers who risked them! In London they were works of admirable art, for the public became Carnegies in a mass and endowed the box office. Here they were bad, for the public stayed away. It only remains to blame the business sense of the brothers Daniel and Charles.

Hitting the Managerial Nail.

Another voice was heard in the land, however, for there are managers to whom financial success has little charm without artistic fame. Ben Greet seems to have been softened by Mr. Carnegie's praise of his Jaques; he spoke more in sorrow than in anger. "Mr. Carnegie hit at the right nail; but he did not quite hit it on the head. * * * Would it not have been a very good thing if Sir Henry Irving had had an endowed theatre to play in, instead of worrying his head over its business management?" That was softly said! Mr. Carnegie hit at the right nail, perhaps; but what he hit was the nail of the intelligent manager's directing finger.

Sir Henry was equally gracious in his acknowledgment of Mr. Carnegie's praise of his acting. But there was a clearly discernible undercurrent of irony. In view of the fact that the London Lyceum, which his genius has rendered forever illustrious, has only just been sold out for a song under the desecrating hammer of the auctioneer, it may even seem that his irony is tinged with melancholy. "I should like," he said, "some day to chat over that matter of subsidy—of course, purely as an academic theme—with Dr. Carnegie. One of us might convince the other. I think that I am justified in holding my theory of subsidy, for I myself subsidized the Lyceum Theatre for more than twenty years." Will that friendly chat ever come off? Mr. Carnegie has given us a hint as to the nature of his intercourse with actor-managers. "Mr. Greet knows his Shakespeare. So do I. So does Henry Irving. We traveled together all over England, and I recited Shakespeare to him. The next time I do it he will see an improvement." But from Land's End to John o' Groat's, through comedies, histories, and tragedies, will he see a check for an endowed Lyceum? Happy thought! The crying need of the time is an endowed theatre in which Sir Henry, Forbes Robertson, Ben Greet, and the rest may assemble to hear Mr. Carnegie recite Shakespeare.

Endow Libraries and Universities, But Not the Theatre!

In this matter of endowing the theatre, are we not all more or less wandering in a Boeotian fog? The case is, however, a very simple one. In seventeenth-century England the ruling power was Puritanism, which abominated royalty and abhorred the theatre as the devil. Both royalty and the drama survived the Puritan revolution in a radically modified form, (though the devil remains much as he was.) On the Continent in the seventeenth century royalty flourished and established the artistic theatre as an institution of public education and the enlargement of good manners. The fortunes of royalty there have been various, but love and appreciation of the national theatre is more alive than ever, and the cost to the public is far less than is usually stated. In France the subventioned theatres receive annually from $10,000 to $48,000—this last being the sum received by the Théâtre Français. But most or all of this—perhaps more—flows back through the channels of trade. Thousands yearly visit the cities attracted by the education and the enjoyment of the great theatres, and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars while they are there. A municipal theatre costing $10,000 a year amply rewards the community that subsidizes it. On the Continent they realize, as we seldom realize, the truth of the saying that art pays.

In a word, England has never recognized the theatre as anything more than the home of the passing show. Shakespeare, Dryden, Wycherley, Congreve, Sheridan, and Goldsmith are books to read. On the Continent Corneille, Racine, Molière, and the rest down to Rostand, Hervieu, and Brieux, are playwrights to be acted. Witness, now, the deeds of Mr. Carnegie! It was his love for Shakespeare that first roused his mind to thoughts above his anvil; but Shakespeare to him was a book. Did he show his gratitude to Shakespeare by proclaiming that the way to patronize him was to buy of the publishers? Not he! He established libraries.

For a long time he was all against colleges and college men; but some new thought—perhaps the necessity of peopling the world with folk to use his libraries—changed the spirit of his dreams. He began to see the value of educational establishments. Did he proclaim that the way to patronize the universities was to go and pay tuition fees? Hoot, mon! He gave ten million dollars to the universities of Scotland. All this came out of his early love of Shakespeare! Now one of the very few things we know about Shakespeare is that he wrote his plays to be acted, and never turned his hand to put them in shape to be read. He knew his plays, and he was a man of the theatre! Merely to read them in the library is like photographing a statue, playing Wagner on a piano. But will Mr. Carnegie do by the Shakespearean theatre what he has done by literature and education? Not he! The way to patronize Shakespeare is for clerk and saleswoman, lawyer and millionaire, to patronize the box office! Which one of the delectable people of Molière was it who, posing as a man of liberal culture, proclaimed that he patronized the arts, but not the artists?

Of those interviewed by The Herald Mr. Bronson Howard alone struck the nail on the head. "The Dark Age of the English drama seems to be at hand," said he. "If we do not have some kind of an endowed theatre soon, either by popular subscription or the gift of wealth, the English dramatic classics will be lost to us. The average business man more than fifty years old, who goes to the theatre, is familiar with them, but his thirty-year-old son and his daughter know nothing about them. All the beautiful masterpieces of English dramatic literature, from Shakespeare's time down to the middle of the nineteenth century, have been utterly neglected for the last ten or twenty years. I can't believe that we shall let these gems be lost. The only way to preserve them is in an endowed theatre. There is really no answer to Mr. Carnegie, because his statements are not logical."

The Scotchman in the Woodpile.

Not quite so fast! Something must be allowed for the expansiveness of Mr. Carnegie's humor; something also, perhaps, for the distortions of a reporter in search of striking interviews. Here is a passage, quite neglected in the many discussions, which in Mr. Carnegie's mind was probably the foundation of all his airy persiflage: "The endowment of a theatre means so much more than the endowment of anything else. There are so many side issues, so many bristles sticking out in all directions. I should not care to be tied up with an enterprise that had so many ramifications." There you have the Scotchman in the woodpile!

If you endow a library, you have always the building and the books. If you endow a university, you have always the invested funds. Bad management and misfortune can do much, but they cannot quite wipe out the solid cash value. But a theatrical venture is now and forever in the nature of a speculation. Let the management decline in energy or in intelligence, and in a few years the reputation and the popularity of the playhouse have vanished. No doubt these are "bristles" Mr. Carnegie had in mind. The subventioned theatres of the Continent have been built up through generations of vested authority, and have in turn built up a public loving and appreciating the art of the theatre. There are good years and bad years, good managers and bad managers, good companies and bad companies; but in the end the popular will asserts itself—the subventioned theatre renews its youth. In France or in Germany there are at all times many men who by intelligence and experience are capable of managing an artistic theatre on both its business and its aesthetic side. To-day in America to our knowledge there is not one such man, if we omit Mr. Conried, whose experience is almost wholly with the German repertory. Mr. Ben Greet could do the job, and so could Sir Henry. We should here commend them to Mr. Carnegie if it did not seem so certain that in the course of time and authority they would be reduced to heavy thinking parts, giving the centre of the stage to the Hamlet of the Highlands, the Falstaff of Fifth Avenue, the Henry V. of Homestead.—But let us not mock!

Suppose Mr. Carnegie were willing to give the necessary million or million and a half. To whom should he intrust the enterprise? That is the question! We have in America to-day a playgoing public richer and larger and of a higher average of intelligence, than in any other modern nation. We have theatres in plenty, and a body of playwrights every year improving. But the state of affairs in which a subventioned repertory theatre is immediately possible has not yet come. If Mr. Carnegie were to bend to the problem the intelligence, energy, and shrewdness he has put into the founding of libraries, there is little reasonable doubt that in a very few years the intelligent public could be so organized as to be a permanent support for a good theatre well managed; and such a theatre, instead of being an expense, might be made an actual source of profit to the community. The gist of Mr. Carnegie's recent utterances is that he has not enough ambition, and perhaps not enough information as to the problem at stake, to make the start. But there are other rich men of intelligence and public spirit. The time is coming, if not yet at hand, when Shakespeare will be given his fitting monument, which is not a library, but a theatre.

JOHN CORBIN.

Theatrical Managers ARE Shopkeepers, Says Frohman

"Napoleon of the Drama" Discusses Need of Good Plays and the Particular Kind Approved by Americans.

THE infrequency with which Charles Frohman submits to the interviewer lends added interest to the opinions which he expressed to a representative of The London Telegraph immediately upon his arrival in England.

Manager Merely a Shopkeeper.

"We in America are in a sense still in rather a childlike stage," he said. "What we ask for is a simple, straightforward story. But if it is to do any good, it must have heart—it must strike a genuinely human note. Lay the action where you will, it matters not one jot whether it takes place in the green lanes of old England or the Blue Mountains of Oregon, provided the fable makes a powerful appeal to the emotions. The kind of piece I am always ready to acquire is the one which a young fellow takes his best girl to see in order to make her think that he is just the same sort of dashing, big-hearted order of fellow as the hero, while his sweetheart devoutly hopes that he will carry away the impression that she herself is exactly modeled on the lines of the beautiful and self-sacrificing heroine. If you can appeal successfully to these two unsophisticated natures you can depend on filling your theatre for weeks and months to come. Here I'd like to say that for any 'problem' play to succeed in America is well-nigh an impossibility. There is no 'problem' today that, so far as I am aware, the American public wishes to have discussed on the stage, unless, of course, some great actor comes along, and by sheer force of magnetic power awakens interest in a subject which would otherwise be passed over with absolute indifference.

"Of equal interest, perhaps, are two opinions regarding the depression in American theatricals during the present season.

Increase of Theatres.

"Putting aside the question of universal disquietude and unrest, I attribute the slump in great measure to the want of plays. And when I say plays I mean plays likely to attract the public, who are willing as ever they were to patronize the theatre. A friend once asked me, 'Why did you produce such a bad piece?' and I could only reply, 'Well, I didn't write it, and I can only give you what I have.' A manager, after all, is merely a shopkeeper, and if the manufacturers can't or won't supply him with the goods suitable to his market, what is he to do? There is, by the by, one important point I should like to make here. It is that I am anxious English playwrights should not get into a habit of underrating American requirements and of overestimating the importance of a London success.

"The season, as a whole, has not, I am constrained to admit, been up to the average standard, but it now looks as if we were likely to end better than we began. Since the turn of the year things have appreciably improved, and altogether the situation is more hopeful. There is a story of two managers meeting at a moment when times were rather bad. 'Glad to hear your business has gone up,' said one rather skeptically to the other. 'It has,' replied his companion, 'it's gone up as high as the gallery, and seems to have settled down there exclusively.' Well, we're in rather better case than that, and when eventually the balance comes to be taken I am persuaded it will be on the right side.

"When I spoke of the scarcity of plays I ought, perhaps, to have coupled the circumstance with the rapid and constant increase in the number of theatres. Everywhere these are springing up around us, and manifestly, in the absence of suitable material, it becomes more and more difficult to provide them with attractions. Whether or not we are in danger of being overstocked with theatres is a problem we shall soon have to face. Meanwhile, I feel that with six months before me I need not despair for next season. I wish it to be known, however, that when I come to England it is as much for business as for pleasure, and that, in addition, America during the last twelvemonth has shown no traces of shrinkage; if anything, it is even a trifle bigger than before.

American Appreciation of Irving.

"My principal object while here is to secure plays and players for the other side. This year, it is true, we are confronted with the Presidential election, which has always a disturbing influence on things generally, but even that event need not alarm us too seriously. My French acquisitions are not very numerous, but I have been rash enough to buy several plays which have been failures in Paris, apparently because they happen to be clean and wholesome plays, and I am confident the French verdict will be reversed on appeal in America.

"Every playgoer will be pleased to learn that the financial result of Sir Henry Irving's tour has exceeded both his and my expectations. The curious thing is, moreover, that Sir Henry's chief successes have been secured with old plays, which the public never seem to tire of witnessing. Just before I sailed from New York I opened up negotiations with him for a further tour during the season after next, to extend over not twenty, but thirty weeks. I hope I shall be able to persuade Sir Henry to agree to that proposal, for I have not the shadow of a doubt that the venture will turn out prosperously, and I want him to venture on this occasion as far west as California. Let me take this opportunity to say that, if there is one feeling more firmly imbedded than another in the hearts of the American public, it is that of combined admiration, enthusiasm, and devotion with which they regard England's greatest actor.

Theatre Goers of France and America Contrasted

By WM. H. THOMPSON

THE success of "The Secret of Polichinelle" in New York comes from very different lines of thought and appreciation here than it did in Paris. The points which receive vociferous approbation in Paris are passed unheeded in New York and vice versa.

The season for this is first, because of the difference in the temperament of the people of the two cities; secondly, the difference in the object they seek when they attend a theatrical performance. In Paris everybody more or less goes to the theatre. They are accustomed to good acting, and they do not look for action so much as for construction, the enunciation of the player, and the lines of the author.

I play M. Jouvenel in the piece in a materially different manner from the actor who created the rôle in Paris. The American people demand more action. It is a corollary of the activity and bustle of the life which the American leads. He can see no enjoyment in sitting quietly in his seat and watching an actor's expression or noting the change in the tone of his voice. To use a slang phrase, there must be "something doing", all the time to hold an American audience. This desire both Mr. Ferguson and I try to supply.

In "The Secret of Polichinelle" the principal motif throughout the play hangs upon the overwhelming love of the grandfather for his grandchild. The old fellow's capers, grimaces, and foolishness amuse an American audience and make it laugh, because the actions of this full-grown man, a keen, shrewd, clever business man, who has amassed a fortune which would enable him to retire from active business and live in luxury, seem childish.

In Paris, on the other hand, the exclamations of delight, the ill-concealed triumph, the pride and joy which the old man feels when he finds that he has a grandson, are to the average Parisian mind only the natural outcome of such a state of affairs. This is due more, I think, to the fact that children in France are becoming rarer and rarer with each day that passes, and that a man who is a grandfather of a manly little boy has every cause for self-approbation and self-congratulation, than it is to the difference in the temperament of the two people.

In Paris the average theatregoer is a student of the drama. He knows much about the construction of a play and the business which should accompany certain scenes and situations. He goes to the theatre to study these things. He knows the methods of the actors and his ear is quick and likewise his eye to detect any false note or move. The story is to him far more important than the characterization of the actor.

In America, and particularly in New York, it is the business and action of the piece which are paramount in importance. The people do not go to the theatre here to analyze or criticise or study a play. They go to be amused or to pass away the time, if nothing more, and it is the effect which the whole play generalized has upon them which counts. In Paris, if you ask persons who have seen a play the night before whether they like it or whether they do not, they will have reasons, and good analytical ones, too, for their likes or dislikes. In New York, on the contrary, most theatregoers say "It's great" or "rotten," as the case may be, but when pressed for a reason they will be unable to do so, and in nine cases out of ten will change the subject.

Just Imagine!

"I SAW a funny sign down the street just now," said Jack Flaherty, manager of the Majestic Theatre. "The sign read, 'All Kinds of Shoes Repaired While You Wait.'"

"What's funny about that?" asked Julian Mitchell.

"Well, just imagine a man sitting down and waiting while the cobbler repaired all kinds of shoes."

STAGE FOLK WHO ARE "IN SOCIETY."

Some of the Few Who Have Time for Pleasure.

IS THERE an aristocracy of the theatrical profession?

One does not ordinarily associate the idea of a social "Four Hundred" with actors, and yet the fact remains that there is such within the theatre. It is doubtless true that with actors, as with most other artistic folk, the spirit of comradeship is so strongly developed that generally no hard and fast lines are drawn in the ordinary daily social intercourse. But there are exceptions to the general rule.

The players' social set is not a "Four Hundred"—that number is far too large to describe it properly. It is extremely limited, but, strange as it may seem, its membership is largely determined by the individual player's relative position in the original "Four Hundred." Oddly enough, too, in several instances the actor's rights to social laurels have been handed down for several generations.

Every now and then one hears that the ban which once prevailed in the case of people of the stage has been lifted, and that they are to-day free to come and go in any and all circles of society which may appeal to them. This is undoubtedly true in a measure. The actor has ceased to be the pariah in society that he once was. With his transition from the vagabondage stage that once prevailed by reason of the fact that he was ever a wanderer on the face of the earth, he has had opportunity to impress himself upon others and taken a new position in the estimation of people in other walks of life. Doors that once were shut in his face now swing open at his approach, and wherever culture and intelligence are looked upon as badges of respectability the actor is made at home.

That the people of the theatrical profession are not more largely represented in the lists of social functions, that the names of prominent people in the profession are usually absent from the roster of the society set, may not be taken as any indication of the actor's unfitness. It is due rather to his own lack of interest in social affairs, for his ambitions are more concentrated in his own set of people and his own line of work than in the more ephemeral pleasures of the social existence. There is no class of people more self-centred than the actors—no class which is so entirely absorbed in its own immediate affairs to the exclusion of everything else in the world. Meet the actor in his dressing room, in his club, on the Rialto, and the ordinary affairs of current gossip have no part in his conversation. Instead he discourses upon his part in the new play—or the old, as the case happens to be; he dilates with enthusiasm upon the "hit" he has just made, or comments knowingly upon the reason of this or that person's failure to "make good" in a part recently acted.

Non-professional Friends.

Individual actors, of course, have their little circle of non-professional friends, much the same as the lawyers or the doctors, who find time to dine occasionally or enjoy the hospitality of folk who are not directly concerned in the professions of which they are members. But there is this difference: No matter how successful the actor may be, his actual residence in a given place is apt to be brief. The lawyer, the doctor, and the merchant have fixed places of abode from one year's end to the other. The actor, on the other hand, after a New York engagement of greater or less duration, is forced to go upon the road, and each season is likely to find him visiting places new and strange to him.

Now the actor is just as much in need of social intercourse as any other man. He finds himself again and again in a new and strange environment. He is isolated from the ordinary social life of the places he visits, and though the hotel clerk may know him, and an occasional resident of the town he visits may in time come to be his friend, he is generally forced to confine himself to the society of his immediate professional associates. In consequence he forms habits that are not easily shaken off. When he returns to New York his natural impulse is to associate with the people who were his companions on the long tours away from home. The men and women who gave him the solace of their companionship in the desolate railroad hotels of the Far West have become a necessity to him now that he is once more in an environment where he might pick and choose other friends did he choose to do so.

But these other people seldom appeal to him. His mind is more or less absorbed in his calling, and when he has leisure from his professional duties he enjoys gossipping with others of his craft about the multitudinous details of his very varying and all-absorbing profession. And again the fact that his work is done at night, the time usually given up to the ordinary social enjoyments, is in itself a preventive of the actor's participation therein.

When it is noted, therefore, that the actor does not go much into society, it is unfair to assume that it is because he is unwelcome there. It is rather because, like other men, his tendency is toward that circle where his natural sympathies are best met and satisfied.

In Exclusive Drawing Rooms.

Familiarity with the lives of some players also reveals the fact that though a few of them have come to be recognized as actual figures in the social life of the day they become less and less so as time goes on. This is because of the engrossing nature of the work they are engaged in. Actresses who have been welcomed in drawing rooms the most exclusive find, as time goes on, that it is impossible to serve two masters. They realize before they have gone very far that either their professional or their social position must be sacrificed. The woman who has a new part to learn, who is engrossed in the thousand and one details necessary to the preparation for an opening night, cannot hold herself accountable for the ordinary courtesies of the social life. She soon finds that she cannot pay her calls with the regularity necessary to a maintenance of strictly good form. She is forced to decline invitations again and again, and eventually the invitations cease to come. As a consequence, with the passage of years, she finds herself drifting further and further away from the life of the drawing room.

But it is the exception, here as elsewhere, that proves the rule. And that the actor is judged individually, rather than collectively, in the social sphere, is made evident in the fact that a number of the best known of American players, despite the hampering condition of their own lives, do maintain social positions, which are either of their own individual making, or have been handed down as a heritage of continued family prestige.

It is a peculiar fact, is it not, that when one speaks of actors or actresses who "go into society" the name of Drew at once suggests itself? And, incidentally, one thinks, too, of Ethel Barrymore, who is niece of the present John Drew, and the fifth in descent of a notable theatrical family. Partly, no doubt, because of her distinguished ancestry, but more by reason of her own attractive personality, Miss Barrymore has found the doors of society swung open freely at her approach. Few American actresses have been so welcomed in exclusive sets. And yet no actress on the stage to-day is more conspicuous as an example of talent through heredity. Her father, Maurice Barrymore, was an actor whose brilliancy too soon was obscured; her mother, Georgie Drew Barrymore, was a most delightful comedienne; her brothers, Lionel and John, are both actors, the latter having only recently thrown down the pencil and brush to take up the sock and buskin.

What theatregoer does not remember Ethel Barrymore's grandmother, Mrs. John Drew, mother of the comedian, who to-day, with his daughter Louise and niece Ethel Barrymore, maintains the family prestige in polite and fastidious drawing rooms?

Miss Barrymore Entertains.

When in this city Ethel Barrymore lives in an apartment in the Central Park section, and there, when time permits, she entertains pleasingly. She does not go out socially nowadays as much as she did in the earlier days of her stage career, for leisure has become a rarer luxury. That perhaps is not the only reason. Like many another woman of brains, she quickly tired of that phase of social life which was merely a round of chatter and small talk. And the big social affairs, even though she had time and inclination to attend them, never have made an appeal to her.

"I never could be content with what is generally understood as 'society life,'" she said recently. "I could never be content without my profession, and the necessities of my profession preclude the possibility of my leading such a life, even if I would. I have my friends, as every one must have friends—sometimes I take luncheon or dinner with my friends—sometimes my friends take luncheon or dinner with me. One must have one's meals, you know, and it does not interfere with work to enjoy them with friends. But when there are rehearsals for a new play it is not possible to steal enough time even for such social pleasures as these; and that is all there is about it."

At the end of each season Miss Barrymore usually goes abroad, not infrequently, however, prefacing her voyage with a visit to Mrs. Richard Harding Davis at Marion, Mass. Another home in which she is welcomed and where a part of her Summers have been spent is that of the Maxfield Parrishes at Windsor, Vt., where in an environment of literary and artistic people she finds the kind of relaxation most to her liking.

Drew, "Society Actor."

John Drew has always been known as a "society actor," and he is one of the few of the profession to whom New York clubs and Newport drawing rooms alike have been open. It was quite natural, therefore, that his daughter, Louise, should take her place among the aristocrats of the theatre. Miss Drew, after a period of schooling in this city, had a course of studies in a private school in Philadelphia, and later at a convent in that city. When her father went abroad with the Daly company, he took her with him, and she was placed at a convent school in Boulogne, later being sent to the "finishing school" of the Marquise San Carlos de Pedroso, in Paris. Then she studied music for a year in Dresden.

By this time John Drew's position as a star was pretty well established, and he was able to look upon a New York residence for a part of the year as a surety. He rented a house on Twenty-first Street, and there he and his wife arranged to introduce their daughter into the social set where they had long been welcome. Among the families with whom the Drews have been intimate are the Hewitts and the Cuttings. They were frequently guests at the Assembly Balls, and in Newport the exclusive cottages welcome them.

The Drews have been entertained by the Dowager Duchess of Manchester (Consuelo Yznaga) and Lady Dorothy Nevil, one of the brainiest women in the London smart set. In the Summer the Drew family lives at Easthampton, L. I., in an unpretentious house of colonial style. There they entertain and are entertained.

Maude Adams has never been projected as essentially a favorite of the smart set. Yet she, too, enjoys the entrée into fashionable drawing rooms when she cares to avail herself of that privilege. That is not often, by the way, for she has a few intimates of whom she is very fond, and to whom she devotes the little spare time at her command. Her hobby is her farm at Ronkonkoma, L. I., and there much of her leisure is spent. One of her most intimate friends is Mrs. Thomas Hastings, who before her marriage was Miss Helen Benedict, and who is a daughter of E. C. Benedict, the friend of Grover Cleveland. Miss Adams was at one time a frequent visitor to the beautiful Summer home of the Benedicts, at Indian Harbor.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield, though no longer active on the stage, as she was under the name of Beatrice Cameron, was always a welcome visitor in circles not ordinarily entered by the professionals. Indeed, it was at the Summer home of Miss Georgia Gibbs, daughter of the late Edwin S. Gibbs, that Richard Mansfield courted and won her. The actor was then living at Portchester, and the Gibbs home was at Rye, only a short distance away. The wonderful Mansfield baby, about whom no end of bright stories have been told, is named after Miss Georgia Gibbs.

The Mansfields and Others.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield have numerous friends in the set determined "exclusive." They have never cultivated society, but their friends have come to them in the natural course of events. Mr. Mansfield's position as an actor and his gifts as a host and Mrs. Mansfield's irresistible charm of character and manner endear them to dwellers within a circle that is not easily entered. A more or less unconventional exchange of social amenities is almost always on between the Mansfields and the George Goulds, the Clarence Mackays, the Douglas Robinsons, the Henry Howlands, and others of their set. Mrs. Mansfield often accepts invitations, but, with less leisure, Mr. Mansfield rarely goes out. He is not less fond of his friends or the social side of life, but society indulges him in his disposition to draw people to his own house rather than to go elsewhere.

The Mansfields have a superbly appointed home on Riverside Drive, where the 8 o'clock Sunday evening dinners and the 10 o'clock "at homes" are famous. Their entertainments more nearly represent a salon than anything else we have. Here are gathered leading representatives of the beau monde, the arts, literature, drama, music, the diplomatic service, and the army and navy, both American and foreign.

They have a beautiful country place at Pequod Point, New London, which they deserted one Summer, however, for the sea bathing at Southampton. Mr. Mansfield owns one of the fleetest yachts afloat, the Amorita, and is a member of the Royal Channel Yacht Club of England, which privileges him to fly the blue burgee and gives him all dock privileges enjoyed by the British Navy. Mr. Mansfield is a member of comparatively few town clubs, but he is affiliated with a number of the yacht, driving, and country clubs on Long Island and between New York and New London.

Julia Marlowe's leanings have been rather toward the literary and artistic set than that of so-called smart society. She likes to have about her people who have brains, and, though she has occasionally sipped tea and exchanged the commonplaces of polite society when it was necessary, she admits to no liking for that particular sort of thing. Nor does Annie Russell, who at her home in New York, and her Pemaquid (Me.) Summer place, finds her best pleasures in books and running brooks.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

SIR HENRY IRVING ON NATURALISM IN ACTING

SIR HENRY IRVING, who will end his sixth American tour at the Harlem Opera House this week, declares that nothing has interested him so much for a long time as the recent controversy concerning the province of naturalism in dramatic art.

"In England," says the distinguished actor, "it has been too much the custom, I believe, while demanding naturalism in art, to expect a false inflation in tragedy. But there is no reason why an actor should be less natural in tragic than in lighter moods. Passions vary in expression according to molds of character and manners, but their reality should not be lost even when they are expressed in the heroic forms of the drama. A very simple test is a reference to the records of old actors.

"What was it in their performances that chiefly impressed their contemporaries? Very rarely the measured recitation of this or that speech, but very often a simple exclamation that deeply moved their auditors, because it was a gleam of nature in the midst of declamation. The 'Prithee, undo this button!' of Garrick was remembered when many stately utterances were forgotten. In our day the contrast between artificial declamation and the accents of nature is less marked, because its delivery is more uniformly simple, and an actor who lapses from a natural into a false tone is sure to find that his hold upon his audience is proportionately weakened. But the revolution which Garrick accomplished may be imagined from the story told by Boswell.

"Dr. Johnson was discussing plays and players with Mrs. Siddons, and he said: 'Garrick, Madam, was no declaimer; there was not one of his own scene shifters who could not have spoken, To be or not to be, better than he did; yet, he was the only actor I ever saw whom I could call a master, both in tragedy and comedy, though I liked him best in comedy. A true conception of character and natural expression of it were his distinguished excellencies.'

"There are many causes for the growth of naturalism in dramatic art, and among them we should remember the improvement in the mechanism of the stage. For instance, there has been a remarkable development in stage lighting. In old pictures you will observe the actors constantly standing in a line, because the oil lamps of those days gave such an indifferent illumination that everybody tried to get into what was called the focus—the 'blaze of publicity' furnished by the 'float,' or footlights. The importance of this is illustrated by an amusing story of Edmund Kean, who one night played Othello with more than his usual intensity. An admirer who met him in the street the next day was loud in his congratulations: 'I really thought you would have choked Iago, Mr. Kean—you seemed so tremendously in earnest.' 'In earnest!' said the tragedian, 'I should think so! Hang the fellow, he was trying to keep me out of the focus!'

"It would not be safe to recommend actors to allow their feelings to carry them away like this, but I think one would be wise to avoid the theory expounded with brilliant ingenuity by Diderot that the actor never feels. When Macready played Virginius, after burying his beloved daughter, he confessed that his real experience gave a new force to his acting in the most pathetic situations of the play. Are we to suppose that this was a delusion, or that the sensibility of the man was a genuine aid to the actor? Bannister said of John Kemble that he was never pathetic, because he had no children. Talma says that when deeply moved he found himself making a rapid and fugitive observation on the alteration of his voice, and on a certain spasmodic vibration which it contracted in tears.

"It would seem to me that the actor who can thus make his feelings a part of his art has an advantage over the actor who never feels, but who makes his observations from the feelings of others. It is necessary to this art that the mind should have, as it were, a double consciousness, in which all the emotions proper to the occasion may have full swing, while the actor is all the time on the alert for every detail of his method. It may be that his playing will be more spirited one night than another. But the actor who combines the electric force of a strong personality with a mastery of the resources of his art, must have a greater power over his audiences than the passionless actor who gives the most artistic simulation of the emotions he never experiences."

Her Impression.

"Did you ever make anything by getting into the swell set, Mrs. Parvenue?"

"Of course I did. I'm told that shortly afterward I made a beautiful faux pas—whatever that is."

BUILDING AMERICA'S GREATEST BATTLESHIPS A TIME RACE FOR A STAKE OF MILLIONS

Contestants: The United States Government and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The Rivals Must Show, Within a Time Limit of Forty-five Months, Whether the Navy Department or the Corporation Is the Best Builder of the Nation's Sea-Fighting Machines.

WAS there ever before a contest, either of mind or matter, for a prize of millions?

Such a struggle, a race in which two thousand men and the best brains of shipbuilding science are matched against each other, is in progress to-day. The contestants are the United States Government and a great shipyard. The test is the speed of construction on two battleships of exactly similar type, each to cost about $4,000,000, and the question at issue is whether the Government or the private corporation is the best builder of fighting vessels.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard the battleship Connecticut is taking shape, and the man who has been delegated to make the race with her building is Constructor William J. Baxter of the United States Navy. In the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Newport News, Va., the sister ship Louisiana is being constructed. The time allowance is forty-five months from the start, and the judges who will award the laurels of victory are the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and the two houses of Congress.

The Struggle Begins.

It is a race against time, and its result, according to the plan of the Congress that authorized it, will be to show in exact terms the efficiency of our navy yards. The National legislators demanded proof that the Government could build its own ships at less expense than private companies, equally as well, and in as short a time. The Navy Department accepted the challenge.

"A difference of opinion makes horses race," some one has said, and it is the same sort of difference that is responsible for this novel and unprecedented race against time.

Late in 1902 Congress authorized the building of the two mammoth battleships from the same plans. They were to represent the highest degree of the development in naval construction reached at that time. Early in 1903 the contract for building the Louisiana was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company on their bid of $3,990,000, and on Feb. 7 of the same year her keel was laid. To the Brooklyn Navy Yard was allotted the task of building the Connecticut in less time and for less money, and on March 10 work was begun by the employes of the Government. The contest was on.

When an interviewer sought out the chief Government racer last Thursday—the anniversary of the laying of the Connecticut's keel—he found Naval Constructor Baxter half hidden by a mass of blue prints and plans that formed paper walls all around his desk. But, busy as he was, the Constructor smiled amiably. Evidently his big job had not "gotten on his nerves." And when he talked the listener decided that this was just the sort of man to build one of the greatest fighting machines ever projected, just the sort of man to lead this race of races.

"Now, I've always maintained that there should be no feeling of rivalry between the men who are building the Louisiana and myself," he began with another reassuring smile. "There is, properly speaking, no contest with them—it is a race against time. We are, each of us, building what is designed to be a great battleship, and my task is to complete the Connecticut within the limit of both time and money set for the Newport News Company in building the Louisiana. It is merely a test of the navy yard—not one of the Newport News people.

"As to whether we shall win there is a grave question. We are making an uphill fight. The Government yards are at a disadvantage in competing with private concerns for several reasons. For one thing the private yards get ten hours' labor in a day for the same price that the Government pays for eight hours' work. There is, you see, a difference of something like 25 per cent. in favor of the private yards in so far as labor is concerned. In addition, one must take into consideration the twenty holidays within a year when no work is done in Government yards, but for which, nevertheless, the men are fully paid. So much for labor.

A Race of Obstacles.

In the matter of material it is well known that the method of Government purchases is cumbersome. A private concern can buy at less cost almost all the material that goes toward the equipment of a battleship. So you must realize that we have a hard race to make.

"In the matter of time we are also at a disadvantage. When the fleet is at sea we can devote all our time to the Connecticut, but when the ships come in, demanding repairs, we are compelled to give them the preference, and then all work upon the big battleship is practically at a standstill."

"But, at the present time, when the ships have been building a year, how does the contest stand?" was asked.

He touched a bell, and in the door there appeared a man in uniform and at attention.

"Bring me the report on construction for the Connecticut and Louisiana."

Then, after a consultation over a mass of intricate figures, he continued:

"On Feb. 1 28 per cent. of the construction of the Connecticut's hull had been completed, and at the same time the percentage of construction on the Louisiana was 31. They lead us just a trifle, but you must consider that they began work one month earlier than we.

"On the first of this month the percentage was still in favor of the Louisiana—40 per cent. is their estimate, while 31 is ours. In the work on the engines, however, we lead with 31 per cent. to their 20. Their advantage isn't great, and we hope to overcome it.

The Backbone of a Navy.

"It is accepted at present by naval experts that the battleships of a navy form its backbone, as it were. It was with this idea in mind that the planners of the Connecticut and Louisiana worked in forming their designs. Their idea was to combine armament with speed—to couple the speed of a cruiser with the strength of a battleship of the earlier type. The English navy has several ships of 16,000 tons' displacement, which is to be that of the Louisiana and Connecticut, but their batteries do not equal those which will be placed on our vessels. One feature of importance in our batteries is the submerged torpedo tube. The Connecticut and Louisiana will each be equipped with four of these. In the old type of battleship the torpedo tubes were above the waterline, but it was found that this construction rendered them more dangerous to the ships on which they were placed than to those of the enemy.

"In the event of a shot crashing through the comparatively vulnerable superstructure and striking a torpedo the ship undoubtedly would be blown to atoms. The present arrangement, however, makes such a disaster all but impossible, for a shot that strikes a ship below the waterline does little or no damage. The submerged tube discharges the torpedo into the water from below the line, and all the apparatus and explosive matter in connection with the tube is stored in the depths of the ship.

A Metal Monster.

"Some idea of the immensity of a battleship may be formed from the fact that we already have placed 7,500,000 pounds of metal in her, although the mere shell is barely completed. The total displacement of 16,000 tons includes the weight of the ship when everything is in place—the guns, armor, engines, coal, and incidental furnishings. It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the tremendous power for destruction of such a vessel when hurled forward by the momentum of her engines upon an adversary.

"Although the Connecticut and Louisiana are being built from the same plans, it is not to be expected that they will be equal in efficiency, or exactly the same in any particular. One may be immeasurably superior to the other, with absolutely no apparent difference in construction. Two engines built from the same plans are never the same, neither are two ships. It is in this indefinable particular that the skill of the builder shows itself, and this is another condition of the contest in which we are engaged.

"The two ships are each to be 450 feet long on the load waterline, with an extreme breadth of 76 feet 10 inches. Each is to have twin-screw vertical expansion engines, and yet one may be faster than the other by several knots, and immeasurably superior in a heavy sea. The utmost skill of the best mechanic cannot produce perfectly identical results.

"So far as we have gone, the most efficient fighting machine is the battleship of the type represented by the Connecticut—but have you been aboard her?" he asked, halting abruptly.

When one stands in the shadow cast by the huge hull of the Connecticut, a row of houses, five stories high, and extending a full long block, conveys approximately the same sense of size as does the hull itself as it lies in its huge cradle at the water's edge. On each side, from the ground to the bulwarks, temporary companionways have been constructed, and up and down these swarm continuously two passing streams of humanity—the men who are making the race, 1,000 of them altogether. But one must scale the shaky companionway and stand upon the deck—as yet rough plates of steel—in order to realize the magnitude of the ship and of the task which is being accomplished so quietly by Naval Constructor Baxter. In the basin to the right the big battleships Iowa and Indiana, laid up for repairs, seem toy boats by comparison.

The Armor Almost Impregnable.

"They are hardly pigmies," said the Constructor, "but they don't compare with the Connecticut.

"On this steel shell, which represents the ship proper, the armor will be buckled from the water line up. It will vary in thickness. Over the more vital parts it will measure 11 inches. In other portions it will be 9, and in still others 4 inches thick. The barbettes will be incased in armor 10 inches thick for the heavier guns and 6 and 4 inches for the smaller ones. There will be two military masts, and here"—indicating a cavernous opening—"will be the three funnels. We are supposed to give her a speed of better than 18 knots, and the indicated horse power is 16,500."

He was talking at a rate of speed which would have put to shame the potential 18 knots of the Connecticut, but remonstrance had little effect.

"The battery of the Connecticut is to be one of the heaviest in existence. In the bow and stern turrets the four twelve-inch guns will be placed—two in each. To the port and starboard of these will be the turrets for the eight-inch guns—four turrets in all, and two guns in each. Disposed at points between the eight-inch turrets will be the twelve guns of seven-inch bore—something new in the armament of our ships. The secondary battery will include twenty rapid-fire guns of three-inch bore, twelve semi-automatic three-pounders, and eight automatic one-pounders. With the four submarine tubes the Connecticut will be able to give any ship afloat a very unpleasant quarter of an hour."

His speed was still terrific, and his prodigality of technical terms alarming.

The mean draught, he said, was to be 24 feet 6 inches and the coal supply 900 tons. Twenty-six feet nine inches was the maximum draught, and if a shot should pierce the hull beneath the water line, a layer of cornpith, placed between the outer and inner shells, would swell and effectually stop the leak. The ship's complement was to include 42 officers and 761 men.

He led the way into the bottom part of the great ship, and the rattle of pneumatic hammers driving home the red-hot bolts was deafening. A boiler shop would have been silent by comparison. Workers swarmed on every hand. It was the thick of the contest. No contest of horse or automobile could furnish the grilling excitement of this thundering race against time and money.

"At Newport News—do they work harder and faster than this?" he was asked.

"They are working pretty hard and pretty fast," he answered grimly, "but I think we stand a good chance to win."

U.S. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WM. J. BAXTER

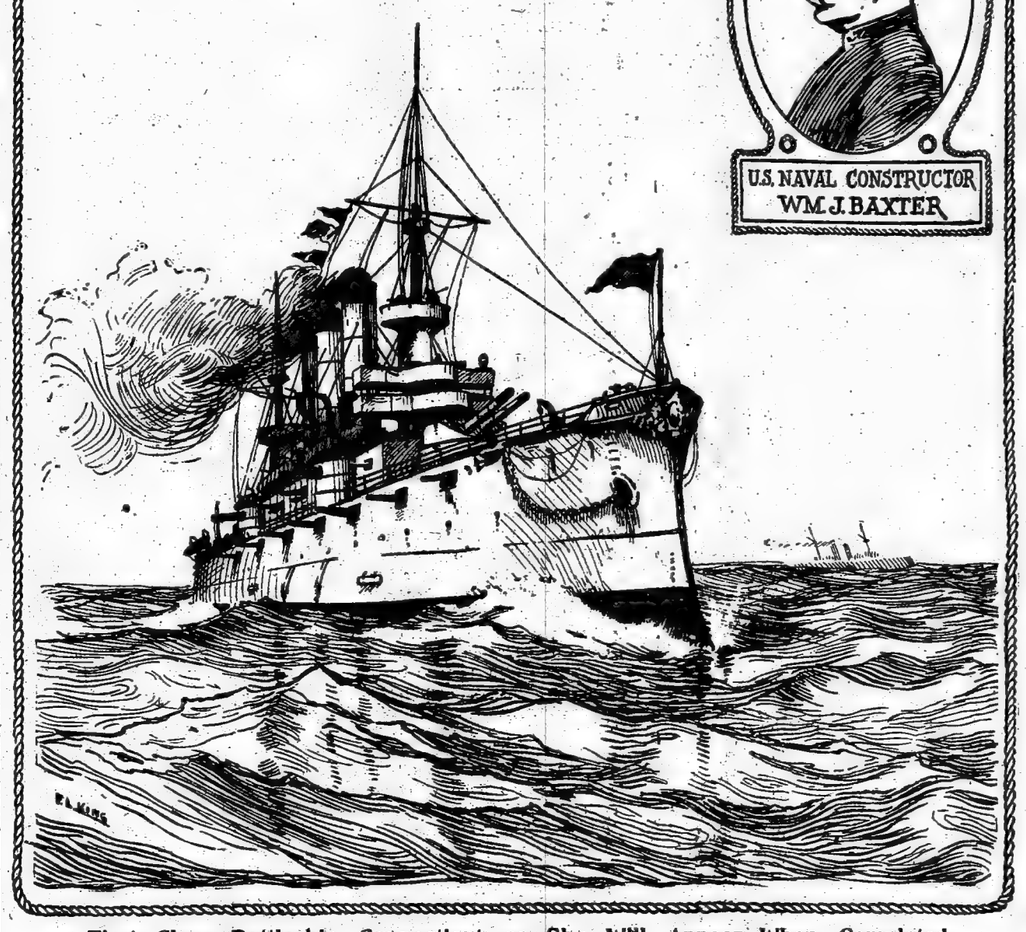

First Class Battleship Connecticut as She Will Appear When Completed.

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

THE AUTOMOBILE BRAIN.

A DEBATE recently took place in Paris between a brain specialist and an eminent physician as to the effect high-speed auto racing had upon the brain. There was a marked disparity in the views set forth, and this has led to much discussion on the subject.

The brain specialist predicted that motor maniacs will be represented in the insane asylums in the near future. There are a few already there, and he contended that many more should be confined although driving their cars unmolested at the present time.

The Autoist's Brain. The Normal Brain.

It remains to be proved how fast the brain is capable of traveling; if it cannot acquire an eighty-mile speed per hour, then an auto running at the rate of eighty miles per hour is running without the guidance of the brain, and the many disastrous results are not to be marveled at.

If this be true, it must be said that automobiles run remarkably well alone and without the aid of a guiding brain, for even at their best speed not more than 20 per cent. of them meet with accidents, and a large percentage of these are due to defective machinery. The brain specialist predicted that the future high-speed automobilist will have an elongated brain as compared with the normal brain, as shown in the illustrations.

MAP MADE OF NEWSPAPERS.

AN interesting and unique addition to Wyoming's exhibit at St. Louis will be furnished by Netta Green, Principal of the public schools at Meeteetse, Wyoming, says The Chicago Inter Ocean. It is a relief map of the State, 12 feet square, topographically correct, made from all the newspapers in Wyoming. The paper is reduced to a pulp, and while still moist is molded and placed. The map is almost completed and accurately locates every mountain and stream in the State.

A QUEER KOREAN GAME.

EVERY country has its national game. With Americans it is baseball. The Koreans prefer stone fighting or throwing. Travelers soon learn of the art acquired by stone fighters, though there is but one day in the year given over to it. If any one offend a Korean, he answers with a stone. During the Chinese-Japanese war, the latter found their greatest difficulty in dodging missiles from roof tops and trees. All classes indulge the habit. It is said of a Korean woman that she never fails to throw a stone straight. Within bounds she is as expert as a man. The childhood pleasure of skipping stones along the surface of streams is as well known to the Korean as to the Yankee. On stone-throwing day, however, she is restricted to curfew time for her pleasure as upon other days. In the Land of the Morning Calm women are allowed on the streets only during curfew time, between twilight and early forenoon. During the day they are in seclusion.

In anticipation of the stone-throwing fête the natives save all shapes and kinds of rocks. Even the smallest child has his stone pile and takes pride in it. They practice diligently, aiming at different targets. Often a hemp man like a scarecrow is rigged up, and the entire family use him for a fake enemy to be demolished by stones. Other targets are mandarin ducks, good-luck geese, and foreign soldiers made of cotton wool paper.

In preparing for the fête towns and villages put aside a goodly sum of money for the wounded, and to buy prizes for the champions. Queer bands, composed of strange instruments, mostly drums and moon fiddles, announce the opening of the festival. The participants are drawn up in two sides like an army in battle. At the signal stone throwing begins, and soon the rules are laid aside, and the game becomes hot and furious. It is called on by some member of the squire-noble class, a village elder or a court official.

"A DIAL FROM HIS POKE."

A WRITER in English Country Life describes a curious timepiece which a friend of his picked "out of a deal of old iron." It is a brass circle of about two inches diameter. On the outer side are engraved letters indicating days and the months with graduated divisions, and on the inner side the hours of the day. The brass circle itself is to be held in one position by a ring, but there is an inner slide in which there is a small orifice, this slide being moved so that the hole stands opposite the division of the month where falls the day of which we desire to know the time; the circle is held up opposite the sun, the inner circle is of course then in shade, but the sunbeam shining through the little orifice forms a point of light upon the hour marked upon the inner side.

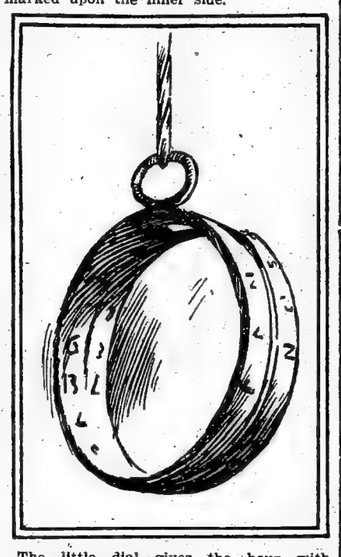

The little dial gives the hour with great exactness. It seems probable that this was the kind of dial alluded to in Shakespeare's "As You Like It":

And then he drew a dial from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, "It's 10 o'clock;
Thus may we see," quoth he, "how the world wags;
'Tis but an hour ago since it was nine;
And after an hour more 'twill be eleven;
And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot,
And thereby hangs a tale." When I did hear
The motley fool thus moral on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative;
And I did laugh, sans intermission,
An hour by his dial.

DESPISE BULL, FEAR COW.

ALTHOUGH the bull is regarded by the Spanish and Latin-American people as the king of beasts," said a New Yorker the other day, the matadors and picadors think no more of fighting him than they do of eating their dinners. Yet, brave and skillful as these men are, no amount of persuasion or reward would induce one of them to meet a cow of the fighting breed in the centre of the arena.

PIPE LIGHTER OF BYGONE AGE.

THIS strange thing of wood and iron, with the look of a combination chafing dish and sieve, is a bi-metallic three-legged stove. It belongs to a collection of curios owned by a man in Tarrytown, and was used by the old Knickerbockers to light their pipes. They called it a "comforter." Filled with live coals, it furnished lights for many a curled-paper taper a century ago. It is made of copper, with the upper works of brass, and decorated with an apple seed pattern.

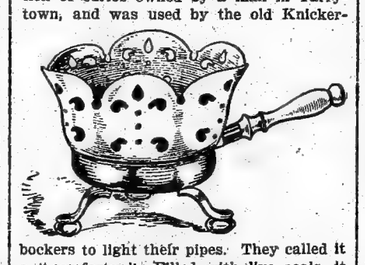

THE WINDMILL WHIRLIGIG.

A BRIGHT west side clubwoman has conceived the idea of the windmill whirligig, which is expected to be the "biggest attraction" at Summer resorts. It was snapped up in practical fashion by an electrical engineer. He calls it the newest thing in shocks.

The whirligig consists of a series of half-covered chairs inclosed in an enormous wheel run by a windmill electric dynamo. And there's the joy of it! Though the wind blows not, the mill goes on carrying its music box in the middle, grinding out popular ditties.

THE CODE OF HOBO-LAND.

IN the Municipal Lodging House, at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, there was added recently to a varied collection of captured curios a slip of wrapping paper upon which are scrawled the signs by which passing tramps let their following hungry comrades know what sort of treatment to expect.

The signs and their meanings are written in a careful, clear hand, and they evidently were given by an experienced tramp to some comrade serving his novitiate.

Here are the symbols, with their meanings as given:

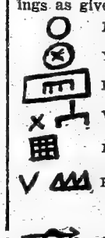

No use.

You can get food here.

Dog in the garden.

Work here.

Handed over to police.

Pick a yarn. Three women in house.

Get out of town quick as possible.

Indian picture writing is no more ingenious than these novel hieroglyphs. The rectangle for the garden, with the straight line body and the four legs of the dog; the cross bars of the prison cell to suggest the police; the doubled flying arrow to enjoin a hasty departure—all express their respective ideas cogently and graphically. When this key is in the "hobo's" possession, the gatepost and stone stoop markings so frequently seen in city and in country will indicate to him what prospect he has for getting a "hand-out."

RADIATOR AS INCUBATOR.

WHILE carrying on a series of experiments in his laboratory with chicken life during the embryonic stages, Dr. Counter, a young dentist of Toledo, succeeded in hatching a chicken by means of an ordinary steam radiator. The egg was placed in a small paper box and hung from the radiator during the period of incubation. At the end of the twenty-one days the chick was hatched, and has since been kept in a paper suit box, about 3 by 1½ feet, with a little shelter in one corner of it. The box is hung near the radiator, and its inmate, now three weeks old, is as strong and vigorous as one could expect a chicken to be raised under natural conditions.

ORCHID HAS BABY'S PICTURE.

IT has been noticed frequently that plants, and especially orchids, bear curious resemblances to animals. This "baby orchid" is in a New Rochelle greenhouse. In India there is an orchid which resembles a butterfly, with coloring enough like that of a moccasin snake to be protected from its natural enemies.

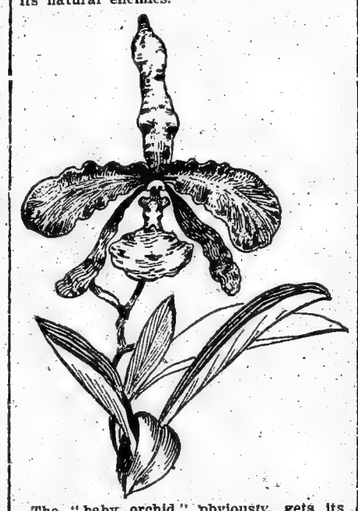

The "baby orchid," obviously, gets its name from the fact that on the curves of the centre leaf, or petal, is the almost perfect likeness of a baby, partly molded, and in a measure made by the coloring on the petal, which has a light yellow ground, with spots and lines of a rich brown. The little infant also has a canopy over its head. The orchid averages about three inches in width, and blooms in January.

PICKS UP COPY OF BIBLE OF 1534.

AN old German Bible, a copy of the one translated by Martin Luther in 1534, was purchased recently at a paltry price by a Seattle man from a stranded German sailor. The book is said to be of priceless value. The present owner is a reader of the Scriptures. He has been offered a large sum for the book, but refuses to part with it until he has read it through.

The volume was printed in Nuremberg in 1720. It is a foot thick, and is printed on very heavy paper. Despite its age, it is well preserved, and the type is as clear as if it had been set yesterday. The many illustrations, splendidly made from old-fashioned wood-cuts, are copies of old paintings.

THE BIRTH OF A GEYSER.

NEAR the famous and erratic geyser of Waimangu, in New Zealand—so whimsical in its spoutings and times of quiet that the oldest Maori in the region can give the visitor no schedule of these performances—there has lately been born a new geyser. A few hours before the birth a passer-by had stopped to look at a placid little lagoon ringed about with gentle green slopes. Then dwellers in the region were notified of something doing by a salvo of earthquakes, more than thirty shocks in half as many minutes. The next man who walked that way found, instead of the placid green ringed lagoon, a boiling, bubbling caldron over which hovered and soared and rolled into fantastic shapes a dense cloud of steam. The older and more famous geyser looks placid enough, too, sometimes, then it wears a feathery foamy cap, again it belches out water and stones and mud to immense heights and with immense noise.

A PULLMAN AUTOMOBILE.

AN automobile, costing $35,000 and equipped with an engine of 308 horse power, said to be the largest automobile in the world, has just been built for Louis D. Schoenberg of Cleveland. In its appointments it is probably the finest automobile in the world, the interior of its Pullman body being made of mahogany and upholstered in leather. There are sleeping-car berths at each side of an aisle, separated from each other by curtains. The automobile is lighted and heated by electricity furnished by a seven horse power dynamo on board. There are also a dining room and kitchen and cupboards.

MAKING CANDLES IN OLD TIMES.

FROM the electric light bulb back to the candle molds is a big jump. The careful housewife of eighty years ago had just as definite a way of making lights as we of to-day, and she had her troubles, too. Though the hot tallow did not kill, it left a bad burn when, in filling her molds,

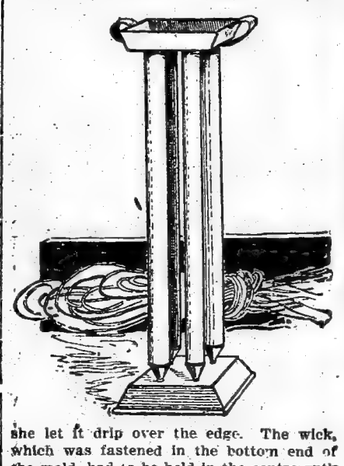

she let it drip over the edge. The wick, which was fastened in the bottom end of the mold, had to be held in the centre with one hand, while with the other she filled the mold with the melted tallow from a dipper. When the tallow had cooled, the candles were pulled out backward by the free ends of the wicks.

THE SMALLEST ODD FELLOW.

THE smallest Odd Fellow in the world is said to be Rufus Milroy Lowe of Zionsville, Ind. Mr. Lowe, who is twenty-three years old, joined Zionsville Lodge, No. 285, I. O. O. F., on June 19, 1901. He is only 3 feet 11 inches in height, weighs 88 pounds, but wears a 7¼ hat.

HAULED BY A THIN CABLE.

WASHINGTON State will send the famous "Gray's Harbor Toothpick" to the World's Fair at St. Louis. This is a log 271 feet long and almost 12 feet in diameter at the base. But the log itself, interesting as it is, is not nearly as interesting as the story of how it was brought out of the woods for shipment. This was done by means of steel ropes only three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with which the tree was dragged three miles through the forest. These ropes when three-fourths of an inch in diameter have a breakage strength of 100,000 pounds.

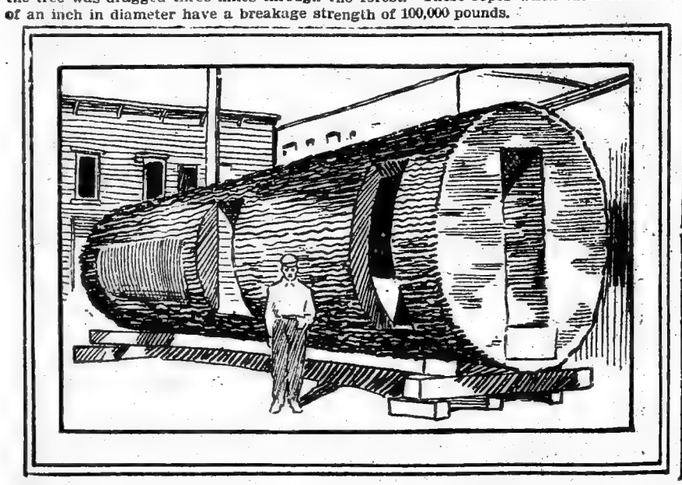

FAT MAN, FAT FARE.

IT TAKES Western people to look out for themselves and give every man a fair show, even in rapid transit. If is not probable that in Pueblo, Col., there is the trouble with overcrowding in street cars that is to be found in New York, but on the Pueblo Valley Railroad every man pays according to his weight. If the corpulent mine-owner and his fur coat envelop the slim strip of a counter-jumper sitting next him the C. J. does not meditate with wrath upon bloated bondholders and their monopolies, for he knows that the bulky individual is paying at least twice the amount of his own fare. That is the way they do it on the Pueblo Valley. Every passenger is weighed, and pays according to his avoirdupois. Before he enters the car he steps upon a weighing machine, his weight is automatically stamped upon a slip of paper, which he gives to the conductor, who charges him accordingly. The moral effects of this system are far-reaching, and New York officials may take notice.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week prices regained what they had lost in the previous three weeks. That is to say, the list as a whole is now almost precisely where it was a month ago. Industrials have still a couple of points to go before reaching January's high record, and railways are five points below their best of the year. The chief stimulating factor has been that from which disaster had been feared. Something upon this head will be said below. Co-operating with the favorable reception of the Northern Securities decision were several minor factors. The bituminous strike is averted; the iron trade impovement continues; railway earnings are better; rains have improved the outlook for the next crops, and broken the price for those now in the market, to the regret of none but speculators; and the embarrassment of the leading cotton bull has removed the chief obstacle to more generous consumption and export of this staple also. Smaller bank clearings, local labor troubles, and possibility of gold exports are about the only unfavorable factors necessary to mention.

Since the week had a sole dominating topic which will be a staple for months to come, it is necessary to try to find something unsaid about it, even though ideas have been exhausted by consecutive daily discussion. It seems fruitful to discuss how differently, and with what different results, politicians and financiers have treated the problem involved in the Northern Securities case. All the trouble is due to the politicians, and all the good done was done by the financiers. This is such a hard saying that it needs development.

To begin with the politicians—the statute dates back to the time of wild-eyed Granger fury against railways, which, in Mr. Hill's bitter phrase of last week, are even yet thought guilty of something presumptively villainous when they are not fighting themselves into bankruptcy. The demand was for competition, the more destructive the better, since a bankrupt railway gives cheaper service than a sound concern charging remunerative rates, and therefore the more bankrupts the better. Railways have faults enough, and not a word will be said here against punishing any bad act, by any man or corporation. But this act was not designed to remedy faults characteristic of the trust era—overcapitalization, lack of proper publicity, sundry stock-jobbing vices too numerous to specify, and so on. It was intended to prevent restraint of trade. There had been trade for a thousand years, and there was a well-settled body of law declaring within what limits it was right or wrong that trade should be restrained. For not all restraint of trade is wrong. Certain restraints of trade are reasonable, lawful, commendable. This statute would have none of that. It took its cue not from the wisdom of the ages but from the crass and crude anti-capitalistic sentiment of the moment. There was nothing good possible to be done by any combination. All co-operation was conspiracy; "every" act, "every" combination, reasonable or unreasonable, was in restraint of trade. In order that bad men should not do wrong others were to be denied the power to do good. Lest excessive rates should be charged, it was forbidden to assume the power to cheapen traffic and reduce rates. If anybody took such power and actually reduced rates and stimulated business, nevertheless they were to be declared dead in law, and sentenced to dissolution, which process Northern Securities is undergoing.

There are not a few who will dissent from this statement of the case. It is impossible that the statute's purpose could have been so stupid. It was intended to remedy a great wrong, and to punish unreasonable restraints of trade, such as prevented competition, and levied excessive tribute upon patrons of railways and consumers of trust products. This will not do. It is but a few days ago that President Roosevelt put up Attorney General Knox to repudiate Senator Foraker's bill to exempt reasonable restraint of trade from the statute's operation. The statute was not defective in this respect or any other. It was a good statute, and he would enforce it under his Executive oath. He was opposed to all restraint of trade, Bryan was not more opposed, no man should say that he had succumbed to the money power. He was bold, oh, how bold, for trusts have few votes, and haters of trusts were thought to have many. And why should he not take this position? There had been not one but repeated constructions of the statute by the highest authority in the land, and the united Nation had applauded each interpretation. Especially was it the doctrine of the President's party. Republicans enacted it, Republican Judges had construed it, and a Republican President would show how a Democratic President had bowed the knee to Baal by letting the law lie dead. Capitalists were drunken with money-making mania, the trusts were on horseback, ruin threatened unless billion-dollar combines were checked, and this statute enabled him to save the people.

Do not lose sight of the statute. The evils in the situation are too conspicuous to be overlooked, but they are not the present point. The point is the statute, because we must live under it unless it be amended, and the point to be suggested is whether or not the statute is worse than the evils. They were few who thought so on last Sunday, but lo! on Monday the court condemned the statute which it had upheld for half a generation. Now, women may change their minds without reproach, and men without much reproach, but Judges change their minds both with difficulty and great reproach. When a Justice of the Supreme Court changes his construction of a statute it is one of the seven wonders. For the Revised Statutes are the court's gospel, and it is not permissible that the exegesis should vary. Yet that is precisely what happened. Justice Brewer said he had changed his mind. He had previously decided, according to the statute's language, that reasonable restraints of trade were unlawful. This was his error. Only unreasonable restraints were unlawful. Northern Securities was unlawful because its restraint of trade was unreasonable.

Now this was the extremest case which had ever risen, or perhaps which ever can arise. Northern Securities is the perfect flower of the trust mania. It was big, it restrained trade, it craftily evaded the statute, it epitomized and emphasized every fault that revolts all true friends of the people and offends all sound economic instincts. And the court was unanimous in condemning it? And the Attorney General is already moving against other trusts? Not at all. The Attorney General did not sleep before he announced he would not "run amuck" among the country's industries. Why this sudden conservatism? Because only four Justices condemned the corporation as above set forth. Four Justices defended its right to exist no less warmly. And Justice Brewer argued with the minority, but voted with the majority. If the case had been only a shade or a hair less flagrant, the decision would have been in favor of the corporation. The Supreme Court has changed its mind. The Grangers had previously changed their minds. Possibly it may be said that city and country are agreed, for the Justices who now favor trusts which reasonably restrain trade come from, even if they do not technically represent, great cities. When the Supreme Court changes its mind it is no error to say that the man in the street had changed his long previously.

This marvel has occurred although events have conspired to the contrary. It is true that the statute no more caused than remedied the financial debauch which has been experienced during its life; the undoubted excesses called and call for a remedy, but instead of a true remedy public opinion was induced to rally around this statute. What has been said before in this place may be said again, in different words. In morals this country long suffered the reproach of enduring the existence of twin relics of barbarism. In economics we have been tortured by other twin relics of economic barbarism and Bourbonism—the Sherman silver law and the Sherman anti-trust law. We have rid ourselves of the one reproach; we are ridding ourselves of the other. All help to this end is acceptable, but before admitting the recruits to enroll themselves under Justice Brewer's banner of freedom of trade, and no restraints in the name of preventing restraints, they must pay his penance. No man who last Sunday defended the statute should ever be heard to say he meant something else until, like Justice Brewer, he has manfully said he sees and recalls his error. From the White House to the tenement there should be no exception. This is not said in partisanship or bitterness, but because it is necessary under party government. We have had two Presidential elections which altered nothing. The voters voted for tariff and currency reforms, but we have the same tariff and currency, and we will have the same unreasonable anti-trust laws, and the same Peter Powers in and out of office, unless voters are made to see where the right lies, and to demand that they get what they vote for.

What has been the practical working of this politician's piece of jobwork, and how does it compare with the work done in the same direction by practical financiers? When this statute was passed there were an even dozen trusts. There was published this week a book, reviewed elsewhere in this impression, which specifies 440 trusts. Those who will may argue that this shocking growth proves the need of this statute and more like it. For the acceptance of all who approve it the contrary proposition is offered, that this domain is unsuitable for legislation at all, except to prevent frauds, deceits, and so on. Incidentally it may be said that the statute directed against capitalists has proved most effective against the laboring class. The Pullman strike and the Chicago strike each sent wage earners to jail for restraint of trade, with general approval. They had restrained trade unlawfully. But even Mr. Hill will not go to jail under it, although the defenders of the right of labor to restrain trade by bludgeon and bullet are demanding that he shall be indicted for restraining trade by investing several hundred millions in railways and steamships—for the purpose of not carrying commerce, presumably, or to carry as little as possible, since his rates for the service are ruinously small in comparison with those of effete European countries where they have no Sherman statute to promote commerce by punishing those who restrain it in Mr. Hill's manner.

The total capitalization of our trusts is $20,379,162,511. The mere total proves how wicked they are. Everything big is bad and dangerous, this being a billion-dollar country only for the sake of appropriations. It is true that sugar, oil, steel, railway traffic, and other goods and services supplied by trusts are as a rule both good and cheap, but that only shows the craftiness of the trusts. When we are fairly in their power they will demand what they please. There are economic reasons why this is not so. Trusts are formed because commercial profits are so small that they must be aggregated. Standard Oil is as rich as Croesus on a percentage of profit which would ruin a smaller business selling at the same price. It takes an inch of decimals and the infinitesimal calculus to cipher out the profit on a ton of freight. There would be no profit whatever if the business were to be done in the Sherman statute manner, and where there is no profit sooner or later there will be no railways. But it is necessary to hasten along. Something must be taken for granted, and it may be admitted that twenty billions of capital are not invested without economic reasons different from those of the century when a monopolist bought thirty quarters of oats, and, for selling them at 2 shillings profit, suffered a fit penalty, such as is now threatened against our modern monopolists.

It would be a pleasure to demonstrate that a monopoly, like a reasonable restraint of trade, may be an excellent and necessary thing. But space fails. The point is how did the practical men of finance deal with the job of trust busting which the politicians botched so discreditably? They fairly lynched the trusts which deserved it, and in less than fourteen years, too. There are fifty trust stocks more or less on the list selling for less than half their face. There is not much water left in Steel at 10. There is not enough of the Shipbuilding Trust left to quote at all. These are not examples of how such faults should be remedied. It would be much better that they should be prevented and suffering of the innocent averted. But anti-trust legislation and litigation gave no help whatever. Trusts have thriven under the statutes against them. But in the market, with no help by law, financiers of large and small degree and their victims have been taught an old lesson anew. It is a bitter lesson, but at intervals it becomes necessary to teach afresh that fire burns. The statute now in process of dissolution along with the trust it condemned was not even a little help to anything except to get votes. Are the floaters of bad stocks at this moment more in dread of a statute which is negligible, or of being unable to sell their wares? Are not the deserted brokers' offices and the idle Exchange the best proof that the people can and do and should protect themselves better than any law can? Is it possible that there is another campaign in an attack on capital, as there once was said to be in the tariff, and again in the currency? Undigested laws, and undigested decisions, are worse than even undigested securities. Some uncertain portion of twenty billions of capital, and the fate of the economic system which is this dawning century's fruit now hang on an obiter dictum. Friends and critics of the statute must be equally displeased with the situation.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

DELAWARE & HUDSON REPORT.

An Annual Statement That Is Well Arranged, Clear, and Intelligible.

In these days, when various railroad companies have taken on the habit of publishing lengthy and voluminous documents with a bewildering mass of figures and tables, it is agreeable to call attention to a report which is so clearly arranged as to bring out the salient facts and make it possible for stockholders who have only a limited knowledge of railroading to get an idea about the condition of the property.

Reference is here made to the annual report of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which has just been issued complete in pamphlet form. This report, besides a concise statement of traffic statistics such as ton mileage, average rates, average car and train loads, as well as information about equipment, motive power, mileage, &c., contains an analytical balance sheet and an analytical income account, with comparisons with the previous year. These unusual features in a railroad report are nothing more or less than a balance sheet and income account with explanatory remarks and references, which make these parts of the report easily intelligible to any one who has the slightest knowledge of and acquaintance with financial documents.

Although this is the second year that the Delaware and Hudson has followed this plan, the importance of making an annual report clear without omitting any salient features cannot be emphasized too much. Especially so at a time when almost every such document issued is overloaded with more or less unimportant details, which are of little value even to railroad men and of none at all to the investing public, while important information bearing directly on the earning power of the property and on its financial status are often omitted. The Pennsylvania report was a recent example of volume without value, an example of the diplomatist's skill of using many words without saying much. The Missouri Pacific report, per contra, contained a mass of statistics, a wealth of figures, giving a great deal of valuable information. But they were not arranged in a manner calculated to invite the attention of the average investor. That person on encountering that document would probably have exclaimed with the German that there were so many trees he could not see the woods.

FACTS ABOUT RAILROAD BONDS.

The publishers of Poor's Manual of Railroads have issued a supplementary pamphlet entitled "Facts About Railroad Bonded Indebtedness," which contains all important information bearing on the bonded indebtedness of railroads and their investment values. The pamphlet will be found valuable by all interested in railroad bonds.

UNITED STATES STEEL'S PRICES AND EARNINGS

Significant Relations Between Market Values and Income.

BENEFIT OF ADVANCE NEWS

What the Annual Report Shows—Employes as Stockholders—Railroads Controlled by the Company.

The discussion aroused last week by the Northern Securities decision eclipsed somewhat the interest in the annual statement of the United States Steel Corporation which was published last Sunday morning. But with the first excitement over the decision passed away, the Steel report will probably come in for a little more consideration than it has received, but which it is deserving of. In fact, the report contains very many interesting and instructive features. Among other tables there is a statement of the net earnings of the corporation for every month since its organization. Reducing these tables to a chart and including in a parallel line a graphic picture of the movement of the price of the preferred stock of the company during the same period, as has been done in the accompanying illustration, some significant conclusions may be arrived at.

In the first place, nothing could more clearly demonstrate the fact that the company was heavily overcapitalized than the course of the stock quotation as compared with the earnings of the company. The course of the stock from the very first was downward. Of course, there were fluctuations, but the general trend was to a lower level. If the stock had approximately represented the value of the property, then the heavy increase in earnings in the second year of the company's existence should have carried the price of the shares to a level above their first quotations.

A still more remarkable deduction is to be found in the fact that whatever influence the earnings did have was shown by the movement of the stock in advance of the earnings. The earnings, it must be remembered, are not made public every month, but only every quarter. The only people who know what the earnings are each month are the insiders. But not only do they know what the monthly earnings will show ahead of the public, they also have means to inform themselves as to what the earnings during the coming quarter will probably be, as they can be guessed at approximately from the orders on hand. In other words the coming events in the way of earnings did cast their shadows before in the course of the stock market. The only explanation is that some of the insiders took liberal advantage of their advance knowledge to speculate in the market. This speculation must have been mostly on the selling side, otherwise the general course of the stock could not have been downward.

So, for instance, it appears that although the earnings declined from October, 1901, to January, 1902, as usual during the Winter season the stock began to rise during the Winter in anticipation of the big rise of the Spring, 1902, which culminated in the boom of the Summer of that year. But while the earnings kept up steadily all through the seven months ending October of that year the stock began to decline gradually, foretelling a decline. In December, 1902, and in January, 1903, the stock rose anticipating an improvement in earnings, but in April, 1903, the stock sold off again. It had evidently become apparent that the remarkable performance of the Summer of 1902 could not be repeated and the conviction was growing among the insiders that the Fall would see a serious drop in earnings.

In explaining the rapid rise in earnings shown by the chart for the months of September to October, 1901, it should be said that this was due to the settlement of the big strike of the Amalgamated Association of steel workers which had broken out in the previous July. The only period in the history of the company when the earnings remained steadily at a high level occurred in the boom times of 1902, when for seven months they fluctuated within $1,000,000 of the high mark. During the drop of the first Winter the decline of earnings had no very marked effect on the market, and during the second Winter the effect was comparatively slight, due to the knowledge that the Summer months would bring an improvement. Remembering, then, that the price of the stock has for short periods indicated the course which the earnings would take later, it may be not going too far to expect a slight improvement over present conditions in the steel trade, provided the rise in the price of the shares should not give way at once to a decline.

It was not feasible to include in the chart as a third line the course of the surplus of the company for the same period. The figures in the report show, however, that the accumulation of two years, amounting to something like $60,000,000, was cut in half in the short period of three months ended Dec. 31, in spite of the fact that dividends were cut 50 per cent. It may be urged in explanation that this decrease was due to the writing off of over $5,000,000 from the inventory account and over $17,000,000 from the property account, as well as to the expenditure of nearly $7,000,000 for the conversion of the preferred stock into bonds. While the latter item will not of course be repeated, it is not so certain that further sums will not have to be written off for various accounts. The stockholders would not be unreasonable if they should desire to know why the amounts now written off were not deducted from the earnings of the respective years in which the capital outlays were made, by the failure of which action the surplus was permitted to appear larger than it really was.

So far as the statement of earnings and expenses is concerned, it appears that, although gross earnings decreased $24,000,000, operating expenses decreased only $2,200,000. This means that, while gross earnings declined 4.27 per cent., operating expenses declined only 0.52 per cent. In other words, it cost just as much to transact the smaller business of 1903 as it did to swing the heavy business of 1902.

Among the curious features of the report is a statement regarding the increase in the number of shareholders. It appears from this that the number of preferred stockholders increased by 10,921. This would indicate that there had been a very substantial increase in the number of public investors in United States Steel. But under the head of employes' subscriptions it appears that 10,248 employes subscribed under the new offer of stock. As it is not to be supposed that the employes who subscribed at the higher prices only to see the stock decline subscribed again it must be presumed that most of these employes represented new subscribers. If this be so, then the number of new investors among the outside public was a very small one. But however that may be, the number of employes holding preferred stock equals about 25 per cent. of the entire number of preferred shareholders.

The tremendous extent of the properties of the United States Steel Corporation and the varieties of business enterprises in which it is interested are not generally appreciated. Besides the strictly steel-producing properties, the coal and coke companies, and the railroads, the corporation has an interest in natural gas companies, water companies, supply companies, and it even controls a hotel, which it runs through the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and which is called the Exposition Park Hotel.

Its railroad properties, while not representing a trunk line, but rather a series of branch roads which run from the works to junctions with large systems, nevertheless foot up the respectable length of 780 miles of main line 276 miles of branches and spurs, 152 miles of second tracks, and 505 miles of sidings. The roads also have trackage rights over 179 miles of track. The four largest roads controlled are the Duluth and Iron Range, 161 miles long; the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern, 131 miles long; the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, 192 miles long, and the Bessemer and Lake Erie, 210 miles long. Over the various railroads the corporation operates 548 locomotives, 59 passenger cars, and 27,727 freight cars of all kinds. The total number of locomotives and cars owned by the corporation is 28,309.

Still more clearly will the size of the corporation become apparent when the income and the liabilities of the corporation are compared with those of the United States. It appears that while the assets of the United States Steel Corporation are $1,583,845,298, the amount of cash in the United States Treasury is $1,413,110,668. The combined capital stock and the bonded indebtedness of the Steel Trust are $1,436,722,135, while the interest-bearing debt of the United States is $901,470,950. The combined dividend and interest payments of the Steel Corporation amounted last year to $68,748,392. The interest payments of the United States Government were $28,556,348. The gross earnings of the company were $536,372,871, and the income of the United States was $560,396,674. The operating expenses of the Steel Trust were $409,268,599, and the expenses of the United States Government were $477,542,659. The year's surplus was $12,304,916 and the estimated surplus of the Government will be $14,000,000.

TWO EXTREMES.

Imports of Merchandise in 1903 Vary from $618,705,662 at New York to $1 at Kennebunk, Me.

The total imports and exports of merchandise of the United States for the year 1903, amounting to $2,445,860,916, were divided between 141 ports, the insignificance of some of which as centres of commerce is such that they seldom or never are heard of. The volume of imports of merchandise at the various ports for the year 1903 varies all the way from $617,705,662 for New York to $1 for the Port of Kennebunk, Me., a decidedly interesting gambit. The duties collected on the imports at New York amounted to $178,852,021, but the $1 of imports at Kennebunk, although classed as dutiable, did not, so far as the official reports show, yield any return to the Government either for revenue or for the protection of the infant industries of the neighborhood which were threatened by the admission free of duty of so vast a quantity of foreign merchandise. But Kennebunk did better in the matter of exports. Its total under this head was $3,168, which compares with New York's exports amounting to $505,829,694. It would be interesting to see the profit and the loss account of the Port of Kennebunk, Me.

TRUSTS AND THE LAWS

Combinations Flourish in Spite of Legislation Against Them.

PRACTICAL RESULTS ARE NIL

Former Decisions Along Similar Lines and What the Outcome of the Present Case Will Be.

Henry Wollman, the well-known corporation lawyer, in discussing the effect of the Northern Securities decision so far as actual tangible results are concerned, expressed the following views for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The question is asked on all sides: 'What will be the substantial, the real, the practical effect of the decision in the Northern Securities case?' The answer is: 'Nothing.'

"A large majority of lawyers not connected with the case will admit the correctness, from a legal standpoint, of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case. The public will be delighted that the law has been vindicated, and the defendants will undoubtedly lose little sleep as to the real effect of the decision upon them.

"When trusts are spoken of the public thinks, and correctly, too, not only of the pooling of stocks in the hands of trustees, which practically was the original trust, but also of corporations which control large competing interests, either through ownership of the plants and properties themselves, or through the ownership of their capital stock.

"When trusts were first 'invented' the public looked upon them as horrible monsters designed to impoverish, if not to devour, the people. It was prophesied that every economic ill would come from them. Therefore almost every lover of his people racked his brain to evolve some means or measure to prevent, suppress, or annihilate them, as every good citizen would endeavor to prevent or put down a pestilence. The great danger anticipated was the raising of prices. Laws were enacted in every State to exterminate combinations tending to raise prices. If a law was found weak, a stronger and more stringent one was put in its place, but all this bore no fruit that was gatherable. Then it was said that the danger was not so much with combinations tending to elevate prices as those which tended to reduce them, and thus freeze out competition. The legislative guns and cannons were trained on that sort of combinations, but still without result. In the face of all this legislation, the most bitter, vitriolic, and drastic that the lawmakers could devise, trusts have multiplied and grown beyond the wildest dreams of the 'father of trusts,' whoever he may have been. To-day, notwithstanding all the legislation that we have had, there is no place in this country where trusts find any real difficulty in doing business.

"One might imagine from the foregoing that the courts have come under the shadow of corporate influence, and have favored trusts and combinations by failing to give judicial sanction to the legislative enactments, or by placing obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the legislative will, but the contrary is the truth. In almost every State the pronouncements of the courts against trusts have been radical, resulting in decrees intended to be destructive, but the trusts seem to have found the judicial poison designed to accomplish their death fattening food.

"In New York one of the early cases resulted in 1890 in a decree dissolving the Sugar Trust. The Court of Appeals, in passing that solemn death sentence, said:

"'In this State there can be no partnerships of separate and independent corporations, whether directly or indirectly through the medium of a trust; no substantial consolidations which avoid and disregard the statutory permissions and restraints, but manufacturing corporations must be and remain several as they were created, or one under the statute.

"That decree, which was hailed with delight as the salvation of the people, unwittingly pointed the way to a vast corporation accomplishing the precise thing which the decree intended to render impossible. Out of the ashes in the urn in that judicial crematory there sprang a new and mighty corporation, and the Sugar Trust of 1904 can look at the Sugar Trust of 1890 as a giant looks upon a boy.

"In 1892 the Supreme Court of Ohio, in dissolving the Standard Oil Trust, said:

"'Its object was to establish a virtual monopoly of the business of producing petroleum and of manufacturing, refining, and dealing in it and all its products throughout the country, and by which it might not merely control the production, but the price at its pleasure. All such associations are contrary to the policy of our law and void.'

"It is notorious that that decree did not dissolve the Standard Oil Trust. The present yearly dividends of the Standard Oil Company would make a respectable percentage of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Trust of 1892.

"The highest court of Texas forfeited the right of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the then local name of the Standard Oil Company of the Southwest, to do business in Texas, and that decision was affirmed by the Federal Supreme Court. The Texas agents of the company were arrested, and they appealed in vain to the Supreme Court at Washington for relief. One would naturally think that that would have put an end to that mighty corporation as far as Texas was concerned, but a new Standard Oil Company was organized under the laws of Texas, and is doing business in that State, and it is well known that the Standard Oil interests are almost dominant in the newly discovered Texas oil fields.

"In Illinois a decree abolishing the Whisky Trust was hailed as a great victory for the people. A new company was immediately formed to take its place, and I believe by the very men who brought about the proceedings which resulted in its dissolution, and the present Whisky Trust is stronger and more powerful than the old one was.

"Some two or three years ago corporate interests were driven into a cold perspiration by the sensational opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois against the Glucose Trust, because of the fear that on account of that being a corporation, no combination under whatever form, could thereafter do business in that State, and yet the Corn Products Company, which absorbed it and other similar interests, seems to be running along in Illinois at a steady gait, and every other American trust is doing business in Illinois without a particle of real friction.

"The Supreme Court of the United States a few years ago 'unsettled the market' for a few days by deciding in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, that an agreement between inter-State railroads for making rates contravened the Federal law known as the Sherman act, and yet it is notorious that such agreements are in effect to-day to a greater extent than ever before.

"These cases are merely samples. The highest courts of nearly every State in the Union have rendered opinions against trusts and combinations, regardless of their form, in language that was eloquent of the wrongs of the people, and in almost every instance the decision was adverse to the combination. The Federal courts have shown them no friendliness. The Supreme Court at Washington has almost uniformly been unsparing of them. But whether the case was in the State or Federal court, there has always been the same net result—nothing.

"In every instance, the real result attained in the end, not the nominal result, but the tangible result, has been very much like the 'finding' of the Indiana Justice of the Peace in favor of the widow who sued the bank. After the Justice had wiped away the tears inspired by the powerful appeal of the widow's lawyer, he said, 'The judgment must be for the bank, but the record of the court will show that the plaintiff has the sympathy of the court.' In the case of trusts and combinations the courts have always shown their 'sympathy for the people' by rendering decisions in favor of the people, but these decrees have uniformly turned out to be impossible of genuine enforcement.

"Therefore, if we may judge of the future by the lessons and experiences of the past, it would seem that the objects sought to be accomplished by the Northern Securities Company will be attained in one form or another, and that the sun will continue to shine for its projectors."

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT.

English Measure Looking to Specific Provision for False Statements by Officers.

Mr. Balfour's bill amending the British Companies act so as to make it possible to prosecute such cases as that of Whittaker Wright without proceeding under the larceny statute, appears to have general approval on the other side, except in one detail. The amendment provides that any "Director, manager, Secretary, or other officer of a company, or auditor, whether he be an officer or not," who willfully circulates, publishes, makes or prepares, or concurs in publishing or circulating a false statement or report on the company's financial condition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for two years, or by a fine of £500, or both.

The point on which exception is taken lies in the word "willfully," and it is claimed that a loophole is left here for evasion of the penalties laid down in the act. That the penalty is less severe than under the larceny statute is not unfavorably commented upon, for it is held that two years' sentence is adequate to the majority of cases of the kind, considering that the proposed law does not make it necessary to prove fraudulent intent on the part of officers or managers guilty of violation.

The corresponding statute of the State of New York, Chapter 611 of the Penal Code, appears to have a little the better of the English bill in theory, for it not only does not contain the word "willfully," which the Englishmen complain of, but does specifically provide that every officer, Director, &c., "shall be deemed to have such a knowledge of the affairs of the corporation or association as to enable him to determine whether any act, proceeding, or omission of its Directors is a violation of this chapter." If present at a meeting at which a violation occurs, the New York Director or officer is considered as assenting thereto unless he causes his express objection to be entered on the minutes. If absent, his assent is postulated if, remaining an officer or Director for six months thereafter, he does not have his objection entered on the minutes.

Where the English and New York laws do differ, however, is in the matter of their enforcement. In the English courts prosecutions such as that of Whittaker Wright are expected to be the natural sequence of gross violations of the statutes. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the reverse is the rule on this side of the water.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES STEEL EARNINGS AND COURSE OF ITS PREFERRED SHARES.

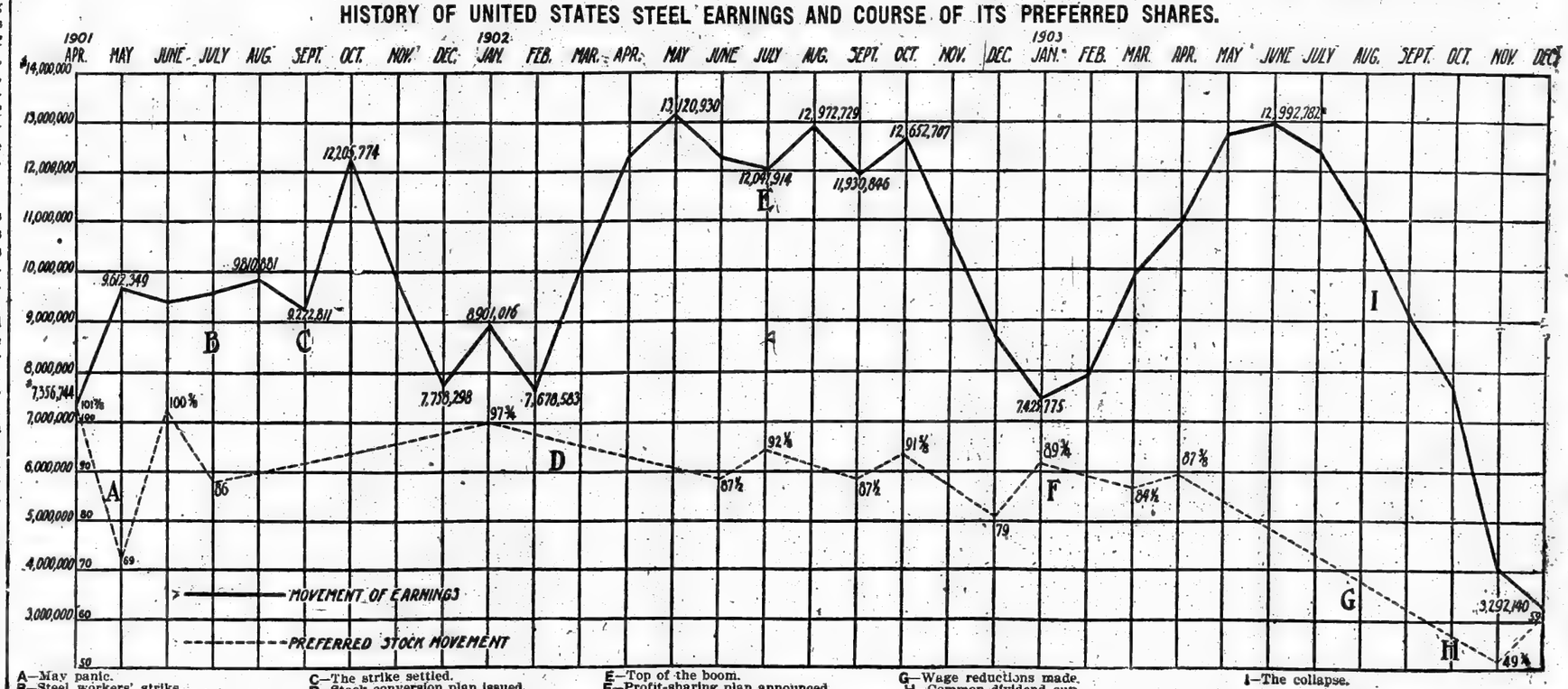

A—May panic.
B—Steel workers' strike.
C—The strike settled.
D—Stock conversion plan issued.
E—Top of the boom.
F—Profit-sharing plan announced.
G—Wage reductions made.
H—Common dividend cut
I—The collapse.

"TRUTH ABOUT TRUSTS"

Statistical Work of Reference by Author of Moody's Manual.

An "Attempt to Turn on the Light" and Exhibit Phenomena Known as the Trust Movement.

"The Truth About the Trusts. A Description and Analysis of the American Trust Movement." By John Moody, editor of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities."

This is a volume of five hundred-odd pages in which, according to the author, "a serious attempt is made in a broad and general way to turn on the light, and exhibit to the public view not merely one phase or side, but the general phenomena which go under the general name of the trust movement." The writer makes "no attempt to draw on his imagination nor to moralize or sentimentalize regarding the justice or injustice from the standpoint of equity of this or that condition." He attempts rather "to indicate, with frankness and common sense for guidance, the evolution of our National growth along this line."

The scheme chosen for the carrying out of this somewhat ambitious programme appears rather unusual. By way of introduction, two pages are devoted to a definition of "a trust," four and one-half pages to "monopoly," by way of definition and explanation, something less than one page to "watered capital," and two and one-half pages to certain considerations about "the investing public and the trusts." For the conclusion of the whole matter the reader must pass to Page 483, and find between that and the hindermost cover of the book, which closely follows page 500, a "general review of the trust movement," made up, arithmetically, as follows: Chapter I., four pages, "The Magnitude of the Trusts"; Chapter II., four pages, "The Dominating Influences in the Trusts"; Chapter III., three pages, "Chief Characteristics of the Trusts"; Chapter IV., three pages, "Review of So-Called Remedies"; Chapter V., "Conclusion," pages 500-502.

It is not the intention here to gauge the value of the book merely on the basis of the space devoted to the general topics mentioned above, for between the introduction and this "general view" are contained data of large usefulness by way of reference, providing its correctness is in all cases postulated, on the following groups of combinations:

The Greater Industrial Trusts—Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting and Refining, American Sugar Refining, Consolidated Tobacco and affiliated corporations, International Mercantile Marine, Standard Oil, and the United States Steel Corporation.

The Lesser Industrial Trusts—About three hundred smaller combinations listed in the various corporation manuals.

Important Industrial Trusts in Process of Reorganization—The American Malting Company, the General Asphalt Company, The International Salt Company, the New England Cotton Yarn Company, the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the United States Realty and Construction Company, and the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Greater Franchise Trusts—American Telephone and Telegraph, Western Union, United Gas Improvement, Boston L, Interborough Rapid Transit, Metropolitan, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Consolidated Gas, and the like.

Greater Railroad Groups—The Vanderbilt Group; Pennsylvania Group; Morgan Group; Gould-Rockefeller Group; Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb Group; Moore Group.

Classified Statistics of All the Trusts.

These particularized treatments, so far as they apply to the industrials, are made up of very complete statistical information, and, following that, such outline of the history of the companies concerned as can be fashioned together out of official circulars and statements, clippings of the standard financial journals, dailies, and periodicals, with the interstices filled in, as it were, by the author, just as a mason building a wall with rough-hewn stones might close up with his mortar now a three-cornered space, now a round one, and again a jagged gap that had no describable shape at all. The result to the reader seeking a comprehensive view either of the general subject or of the underlying influences in the case of some particular combination or group of combinations is at best confusing, for, having gone through in full the mass of statistics, he is hardly prepared to be dumped, for his further enlightenment, into the very middle of some preliminary prospectus, annual report, or statement to the Stock Exchange, unexplained and uninterpreted, and then to be as abruptly yanked out of this financial swamp through the agency of a chance newspaper editorial and brief summary by the author. The reader is grateful for the escape, but his mind is quite too confused to retain any coherent idea of what he has seen and heard.

The above, however, applies to only a single phase of the work. For the seeker after statistical information, or the one who, caring simply for the chronology of a given combination, the book is of great worth. Particularly may this be said of the chapter giving in tabulated form for convenient reference classified statistics of all the trusts as regards date, the State of incorporation, controlled plants, and capital.

These groups are extremely interesting. The seven greater industrial trusts, all New Jersey corporations, and, with the exception of one, the American Sugar Refining, all organized in present corporate form not earlier than 1899, are shown to have an aggregate capital of $2,862,752,100, and to operate a total of 1,528 individual plants. Out of 298 lesser industrial trusts, 149 are New Jersey corporations. Thirty-four hundred and twenty-six plants are operated by the entire number, and their aggregate capital is $4,055,039,433.

Thirteen important industrial trusts, all but one organized in New Jersey and all but three formed not earlier than 1899, are found to be in process of reorganization. The number of plants concerned in the readjustments is 334, and the aggregate capital $528,551,000, making a grand total of $7,246,342,533 capital involved in a total of 318 combinations. To these might be added thirty-seven disintegrated "trusts," twenty-three of them New Jersey corporations, with a capitalization of $603,579,600.

In the group "Franchise Trusts" there are 1,336 plants operated, with an aggregate capital of $3,735,456,071; in the "Great Steam Railroad" group, 790 lines, with an aggregated capital of $9,017,086,907, and in the "allied independent or lesser systems" group, 250 lines, with a capital of $380,277,000, making a total of $13,132,819,978 for the "Tranchise or Transportation" trusts, and a grand total of capital of all trusts reaching the enormous figure of $20,379,162,511.

For the concise presentation of this and other statistical information "Truth About Trusts" is a whole clipping bureau in itself with a "Moody's Manual" attachment, but as an analysis of the "American trust movement" it must be classed as "undigested" literature.

Texas Is Lending to New York.

Texas is lending money to New York. That is a fact, and it astounds the people of the whole country. If we have a good crop this year, the railroads running to Texas will be unable to haul the people who want to come. More than this, capital will seek it by the millions. While on this matter it is not out of the way to say that Northern owners of securities of different kinds are writing to Texas every day asking if the Texans don't want to invest some of their money in such securities.—Galveston (Texas) News.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

Because the city authorities have refused to consent to the closing up of an unused street the Burlington Road has put off its plan of building a $1,000,000 roundhouse at Cicero, one of the suburbs of Chicago.

Officers of the Chicago and Alton declare that the business between Kansas City and Chicago is showing heavy increases every month.

Lackawanna officials deny the report that theirs is the only road which still clings to the defunct anti-pass agreement. They declare that the Lackawanna was one of the first trunk lines to realize that the anti-pass agreement was dead, and that the road has been acting accordingly for the last year.

The annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation will be held April 18 at noon in Hoboken at the offices of the Hudson Trust Company. Eight Directors are to be elected and several amendments to the by-laws will be voted on.

Last week nearly 4,000 loaded freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad were moved over the Reading system under a special arrangement in order to break up the traffic blockade on the Pennsylvania lines.

The De Kalb and Great Western Branch of the Chicago Great Western is to be extended to Peoria, and thence to St. Louis.

The Canadian Pacific has decided to increase the number of mechanics at its shops, in order to be able to work them to their fullest capacity and to keep the motive power in the best condition. Because of inability to do this, some of the road's older locomotives had to go out of commission during the Winter.

On March 24 the stockholders of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf will vote on a lease of three subsidiary lines. As the Rock Island Company now owns all the stock of the Choctaw, there can be no doubt about the outcome.

The Atchison has bought two river steamers to carry fruit and produce from the Sacramento Valley for shipment east. This traffic has been heretofore going over the Southern Pacific.

Work on the Wabash improvements recently authorized by the Pittsburg City Council will be commenced at once, as the plans are all ready. A branch elevated line will run to the Jones & Laughlin works, and the warehouses which the Wabash will establish. The Mingo Junction bridge and the new passenger station will be completed by May 1. By May 15 the tunnel under Mount Washington will be finished.

About $500,000 of moneys already appropriated for improvements by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company remains to be expended. This will bring the total amount spent on improvements and addition to properties since 1900 up to about $5,100,000, and will complete the plans formed several years ago for the general betterment and rounding out of the company, for which purposes the dividends on the common stock was suspended. Other plans are under consideration to be undertaken in the future when opportunity offers, but it is not true, as reported during the week past, that it has been determined to devote the entire earnings to improvements for several years more, as has been done during the past three years.

The report of the Cambria Steel Company for the year 1903 showed net earnings of $3,048,755 as compared with $5,084,260 in 1902. Owing principally to the fact that during the past year smaller allowances were made for depreciation and improvements the total deductions from income were $2,250,000 instead of $4,325,000 in 1902, so that the decrease in the amount carried to the credit of profit and loss was much smaller than that in the net earnings. The total surplus as of Dec. 31, 1902, was $2,201,312, an increase for the year of $718,991.

During the month of February the American Telephone and Telegraph Company produced 84,402 instruments, as compared with 91,844 in the same month in 1902. The instruments returned amounted to 37,093, leaving the net output of the month 47,309 instruments. This makes the total number outstanding 3,880,616.

The net profits of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company for the year 1903 were $859,397, compared with the previous year's earnings of $609,935, and being larger by about $200,000 than the earnings of any other year in the company's history. The amount to the credit of the profit and loss account at the end of the year after the payment of fixed charges and the dividends on the common and preferred stocks was $685,642.

At the annual meeting of the Union Typewriter Company, held in Jersey City last week, only the customary verbal statement was made. President Seamans said in part: "Our sales during the year were larger than those of any previous year. Owing, however, to the increased cost of selling machines we were not able to show a proportionate increase in profits. Large sums were spent for new plants and manufacturing facilities, about $1,250,000 having been spent out of earnings and cash on hand for these purposes, thus reducing our cash on deposit. The increased business of 1903 was done during the first ten months, and so far this year the sales have been less than in the corresponding period of 1903."

The Chino-Japanese war appears to be benefiting the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, as it is stated that the company has received, in addition to the $100,000 contract for tools awarded by the Russian Government, an even larger order from Japan.

Although no sales in the open market thus far this year have been reported in the securities of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, the different bonds of the company have had substantial advances, and the stock is now quoted about four points above the Jan. 1 bid. The first convertible 5s were 62 bid, and the prior lien 6s were 87 bid, while the quotations as they now stand are bids of 67 for the former and 98 for the latter.

Usually the effort on the part of persons interested in a stock is to see that the quotations for the stock are as high as possible, but in the case of the Hackensack Meadows Company the opposite end is apparently desired, as recently sales have been reported as low as 16¼, but when certain people endeavored to purchase stock around these figures they found none for sale within about five points of this price.

St. Louis Transit Company common stock has been advancing during the past week, and at the close was 12⅛ bid. A short while ago the price, which had been sagging off for more than a year, had reached 5 in St. Louis, though the lowest price recorded here was 8¾. Last year the price advanced from 27 in January to 30 in the following month, but from then on the decline was persistent until at the year's close the figure was at 11¾.

When George W. Pepper was named receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware he found the outstanding issue of stock to be $250,000,000, of which $75,000,000 had been improperly issued. Immediate steps were taken to have this stock returned, and it is stated that one-half has been returned, and the prospects of securing the balance are bright.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the American Woolen Company, payable April 15, will be the twentieth consecutive quarterly dividend on the preferred, so that the total sums disbursed to the shareholders of this issue amounts to $7,000,000.

Chicago dispatches state that the Corn Products Company has advanced the prices of glucose and grape sugar 25 cents per hundredweight, due to the prospects of a soft coal strike. This company has been selling glucose in the East at $1.70 per hundredweight, while its price now is $1.97. This advanced price was made when May corn reached 56 cents.

The report of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company after deduction of charges and dividends shows a surplus for the year ended Feb. 1, 1904, of $35,934, as compared with $69,894 for the previous year.

The Rock Island system will to-day withdraw the cartage tariff put in force a week ago in order to avoid cause for another big rate war.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad has awarded contracts to the Taylor Signal Company and the Pneumatic Signal Company for the installation of fifteen interlocking signal plants on its St. Louis Division.

The National Steel and Wire Company now controls a majority of the stock of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company.

During last year the Lackawanna Railroad spent nearly $1,000,000 in and around Scranton, Penn. This road is building immense car shops at Keyser Valley, and thus far almost $800,000 has been expended on them and the work is not complete. These shops, when finished, will be among the most efficient in the country and will greatly facilitate and cheapen the work of repairing the company's freight equipment. They will also enable it to construct some of its new equipment on a favorable basis of cost. Large sums remain to be spent in the purchase of expensive machinery required for such shops.

The Lackawanna's coal department has devoted $330,000 to improvements and new work on its collieries around Scranton. One item of $129,999 was for electric haulage at the various collieries. Additions to boiler plants, opening new shafts, driving tunnels, and sinking a water shaft in Keyser Valley are some of the other improvements made by the company.

LEATHER TRUST'S REPORT.

Some Items of the Annual Statement Criticised—Marking Up Assets.

By the publication recently of the annual statement of the United States Leather Company Wall Street's attention was drawn anew to the various readjustments which during the past year were made in the accounts of the Leather Trust. The item in the recent statement which attracted most attention was that of the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, which was included in the list of the company's assets on one hand and appeared among the liabilities as an increase in the surplus as compared with the previous year. This change as well as others in the accounts of the company was made at about the time when the plan for an adjustment of the company's finances with special reference to the back dividends upon the preferred stock was presented to the stockholders. The plan has since been abandoned because of the failure to secure sufficient support for it.

In explanation of the Central Pennsylvania item, it is pointed out by the officers of the company that some time ago the lumber interests of the subsidiary companies of the trust operating in Pennsylvania were sold to the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company and payment made by it in its own stock and bonds. These in turn were turned over to the trust by the subsidiary companies in settlement of advances made to them by the parent company, which had been standing for some time. It is explained that this method of adjustment was made possible by the fact that the lumber lands of these companies had been carried on their books at original valuations, although during the time that has elapsed since their purchase they have very largely increased in value. In the trade it is said that these lands are very valuable and have been rendered more so by the system adopted by the Leather Trust since their acquisition. It is said that after acquiring by purchase the best available tan bark properties the trust, instead of drawing upon them to any extent, purchased its supplies of bark in the open market, with the result that the supply has been materially reduced and the value of its own lands proportionately increased.

The new valuation set upon the lumber lands as a preliminary step to their transfer to the Central Pennsylvania Company was determined by the officers of the company at the request of the Executive Committee. In some quarters there has been considerable criticism of the method pursued in the matter, criticism which has in no way undertaken to judge of the correctness of the valuation, but merely of the method employed in fixing it. It is claimed that the interest of all concerned would be better served by allowing independent experts to examine the property and report upon it, and by using their report as the basis for the valuation of the property. It is pointed out that a question of policy might easily enter into the decision of the officers of the company, whereas, the matter is one that called for entirely impartial consideration.

It appears to be the present belief among auditors that, in addition to the examination of the accounts of a new company, or one that proposes any capital readjustment, there should be a physical expert examination. The following from an article contributed some weeks ago to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Thomas L. Greene, Vice President of the Audit Company, seems to apply to the Leather report, allowing for such changes as may be called for by the special application of general statement:

"Future underwriters and purchasers should go further than this, [the examination of accounts and records,] and ask also for such a physical or engineering examination of the property as will show first its cost value as a basis for bonds or preferred shares, (particularly in industrial enterprises,) and next its condition, as this may affect its earning capacity. Not enough of such appraising has been done in the past."

SELLING METHODS FOR NEW YORK BOND ISSUES

Dowling Bill Seeks to Remove Undesirable Restrictions.

"ALL OR NONE" BIDS ALLOWED

This Addition to Fractional Bidding Is Expected to Satisfy Dealers and Bring Higher Offers Than Have Prevailed.

Savings banks, investment houses, and the bond community generally, in addition to the Controller's office, are behind the Dowling bill, now pending in the upper branch at Albany, which seeks to afford relief from the present restricted method of disposing of the city's corporate stock. The bill provides that in addition to the "all or any part" bids possible under the present regulation, "all or none" bids may be submitted, if with every such bid an "any part" bid is made also.

The existing scheme of conducting city bond sales has been a fruitful source of dissatisfaction to almost everybody concerned ever since the Charter Revision Commission substituted it for the "all or none" system of bidding, which alone was permitted under the old law. That, to be sure, was also complained of, and strenuously, by both private investors and self-constituted public advisers of the city on the ground that it threw the control of the bond issues into the hands of the larger interests, and by the elimination of competition in the bidding brought about a lower price to the city and a higher price to such of the public as took the syndicated offerings at their ultimate market rate.

There was, no doubt, some reason for such objection. It was true that the system permitting "all or none" bids shut the general public, or, more strictly speaking, a few individual investors, out of the competition, and had the effect of placing the control of the various issues in the hands of some large banking institution or syndicate. The price argument entering into the question that came before the Charter Revision Commission, that, under an "all or any part" system, the city would realize more handsomely on its stock by reason of keener competition, was not, however, justified by the results. Consistently through nearly all the subsequent issues the price has declined, and this in spite of the fact that the interest allowed on the bonds has been at the rate of 3½ per cent., as against 3¼ up to two years ago, when the higher prices were prevailing.

In this connection the following table on issues of the last eighteen months is of interest:

Date.	Amount.	Maturity.	Average Price.	Income Return.
Nov. 12, 1902..	$7,500,000	1942	106.162	3.21
June 26, 1902..	4,667,000	1951	104.899	3.29
Jan. 22, 1903..	7,000,000	1953	104.563	3.31
March 5, 1903..	2,500,000	1953	104.891	3.32
May 12, 1903..	3,000,000	1953	104.330	3.32
April 9, 1903..	2,500,000	1952	103.278	3.36
July 22, 1903..	8,500,000	1953	102.000	3.41
Nov. 19, 1903..	7,500,000	1953	101.500	3.45
Jan. 20, 1904..	10,000,000	1953	100.230	3.49

It is not contended, of course, that the method of disposing of the bonds has been responsible for these and all prior declines since the charter revision took place; but that it has been one of the influences is believed by both Controller Grout and the bond interests that handle the great bulk of the corporate stock as issued.

The Dowling bill was drawn by Deputy Controller Stevenson on the lines of the scheme followed in the award of the Philippine bonds by the Federal Government. For the purpose of illustrating the benefits claimed for it by practically all the parties in interest, its modus operandi may be briefly stated here. On a specimen issue of $5,000,000 corporate stock a combination "all or none" and "any part" bid would be as follows:

"For any part of the $5,000,000 tax exempt corporate stock bearing 3½ per cent. interest, maturing in fifty years—102."

"For all or none of the above issue, —104."

Supposing, now, that 104 bid were the highest of the "all or none" bidders, the allotment would be after this fashion: If the average of the "any part" bids figured at more than 104, the Controller would allot to the respective bidders the amounts for which they bid down to 102, and the house submitting the above bid would get the remainder at that figure. If, however, 104, as the highest of the "all or none" bids, was more than the average of the "any part" bids, the 104 bidder would get the entire issue at that price. In this way the city would be insured of the highest price, whether that were determined by a single "all or none" bid above the average of the "all or any part" bids, or by the average of the latter, itself higher than the highest "all or none bid," and the sale of the entire issue would be assured.

It is held, and without substantial disagreement, that the combination system of bidding outlined above would inure to the benefit of all three classes of interests affected—the individual buyers, the dealers, and the city. Data on the participation of the first mentioned in bond issues in New York City and elsewhere is peculiarly pertinent to the inquiry how they fare if left to take their investments through a syndicate controlling an issue, instead of directly from the original allotment. On the recent issue of Philippine bonds, the successful "all or none" bid was 107.577, and the syndicate offer to the public, 111, while the first public sale occurred at 111¾. Yet the individual bids for fractional parts of the issue, made by single investors wanting from $1,000 to $100,000 of the bonds, averaged considerably over 111, and in one instance ran up to 119.10.

The same result is reached from an examination of the records of bond awards in New York under the "all or any part" provision, the only difference being that here the individual investors got what they bid on at the advanced price, whereas in the case of the Philippine bonds they were able to subscribe at the declared market price, considerably lower, in most instances, than the bids they made to the Government. And the objection does not lie that the city, for shutting out the higher individual bids, must lose, for, as shown in the example noted above, the award under the combination system can only be on an "all or none" bid when that bid, highest of the "all or none," is itself higher than the average of all the "any part" bids.

The case of the dealer in the present instance rests upon the testimony of a score or more of leading bond houses and savings banks that the combination system would be greatly preferred to that now in vogue, and would at the same time result in a higher run of bids to the city. The dealer's argument is the same that was made when the Charter Revision Commission proposed to change from the old system of "all or none" bids exclusively to the "all or any part" system that has been followed up to the present time. It is simply that where an issue of bonds cannot be controlled by a bidder in its entirety, the bidder cannot afford to pay so much for the part he takes, because in the making of his market he is obliged to compete with the other bidders who have also taken fractional portions of the issue. Sufficient evidence on this point is found in the Philippine award already referred to, on which the "all or none" bids ran two full points above the fractional bids.

So it remains to see how the city fares. On the basis of the avowed preference of the dealers noted above, and of the evidence of the way in which such preference works out afforded by the Philippine bond issue, it would appear that the city must be a sure gainer under the proposed new process of allotment. At any rate, the city cannot lose, for, as has been indicated, the scheme insures the sale of the entire issue at the highest average price of the fractional bids if that is above the highest "all or none" bid. How much this will accomplish by way of actual raising of price remains, of course, to be determined, for other elements than an unpopular method of sale have operated to depress the operations of the last few years.

Of these, the first in point of time was the act passed two years ago imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the capital and surplus of trust companies, to supplant the former tax by the municipality. Under a municipal tax, a tax-exempt bond was obviously a desirable investment to an institution whose capital could be invested only in municipal, State, or United States bonds or in real estate mortgages not exceeding one-half the value of the property, but such desirability faded when the tax exemption feature was removed by a change from municipal to State taxation.

A more important influence, however, making for the depression of city bond prices was exerted by the market conditions themselves—conditions which cannot be determined or governed by modes of selling bonds. Here two elements appear, one the general declines in securities of all kinds during the two years past, and the other the vast quantities of New York City bonds put out since the advent of the Low administration, a little over two years ago. The discussion of these with a view to finding out in what relative strength they have operated on the decline in prices is a matter for another writing. It may be only alluded to here as a thing to be weighed in judging of the success of the Dowling bill when that shall have passed the Legislature, as it seems likely to do.

HENRY PHIPPS, the steel magnate, has gone to Cuba with some of the members of his family. He expects to return early in April.

SAMUEL CURRIE of the firm of Currie & Gwynne, one of the best known of the "curb" houses, has just returned from his honeymoon trip of a little over a month's duration. Mr. and Mrs. Currie visited, among other places, the Virginia Hot Springs and New Orleans, where they spent a number of pleasant days. Mr. Currie received a most enthusiastic welcome from his fellow-brokers when he took up his accustomed post on the "floor" of the Broad Street "curb."

CLARENCE J. HOUSMAN left last Thursday for a week's stay at Old Point Comfort. This is the first time in six years that Mr. Housman has been absent from his office for a single business day. He is said to be one of the most punctual of Wall Street men, arriving at his desk, as it were, by clockwork at 9 each morning, and that after having taken a two-mile walk through Central Park.

HENRY SCHAEFER of Siegfried, Gruner & Co., Vice President of the Cotton Exchange, has been elected a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

THOMAS J. MAJORS, one of the leading cotton merchants of New Orleans, who was in the city for a few days last week, returned home Friday night. Mr. Majors was here for the purpose of being initiated into membership of the New York Cotton Exchange. In spite of the big drop in quotations during the last week, he declares he is still a believer in higher prices for the white staple.

VERYL PRESTON, formerly Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, but who resigned that position several months ago, has been elected President of the Eastern Steel Company of Pottsville, Penn.

CHARLES M. HAYS, Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has returned from London, where he went to attend the half-yearly meeting of the road's stockholders and also to assist in making the financial arrangements for the Western extension of the Grand Trunk to the Pacific Coast.

C. B. PARSONS of the firm of B. T. Petty & Co. has been nominated for the Presidency of the Maritime Exchange. Charles R. Norman of the Tidewater Oil Company is the nominee for Treasurer.

LYMAN J. GAGE, President of the United States Trust Company and formerly Secretary of the Treasury, is among the many New Yorkers recently returned from the South. Mr. Gage, who had been at Palm Beach and other Florida resorts, returned to his office yesterday.

JAMES SPEYER, who left for a tour through Mexico last week with Mrs. Speyer and a party of friends, is traveling in one of the finest special trains that ever went out of New York. It is composed of five private cars, and there is not an ordinary sleeping car in the train. The party will take on board six Mexican railroad officials with their secretaries and stenographers. Mr. Speyer expects to remain away for a month.

W. R. FAGAN, the New Orleans member of the suspended firm of D. J. Sully & Co., was formally introduced on the various Exchanges here where his chief had a membership, just in time to "get in" on the failure. The same bulletin of the Stock Exchange that contained the announcement of his membership in the firm of D. J. Sully & Co. contained on the next line above it the ominous statement: "Suspended—D. J. Sully & Co." Mr. Fagan was on his way here when the failure occurred and returned at once to New Orleans on hearing the news.

LINDSLEY TAPPAN is the latest broker to make application for membership in the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Tappan has arranged for the purchase of the seat formerly held by William C. Kellogg, deceased, and it is understood that the consideration agreed upon was $63,000, $5,000 below the highest price paid on the recent advance in seats.

J. BRUCE ISMAY and CHARLES STEELE, who as the executive head of the International Mercantile Marine, and the member of J. P. Morgan & Co. handling the affairs of the underwriting syndicate, respectively, have the fortunes of the giant shipping combination pretty much in their own hands, are expected to return together from England, where both went shortly after Mr. Ismay's election, early in April. Important developments in the ship combine are expected soon after their return, for the talk of the Street has it that neither is abroad for his health.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, who went in with E. T. Bedford of the Standard Oil to bring order out of the very mixed-up affairs of the American Ice Company just before the annual meeting, has been rewarded by some thoughtful friend. On a shelf above Mr. Barney's desk in the Knickerbocker Trust Company's office there is a large toy ice-wagon, and it is understood that suitable presentation exercises were performed one day not long after the ice company meeting.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of E. & C. Randolph, in 25 Broad Street, is away on a three months' vacation in Bermuda, after a steady grind at the ticker since the close of last Summer's vacation season. Mr. Randolph is the second member of his firm to take a vacation this year, as H. K. Evans, who went abroad late in the Fall, has been back from his extended European trip only about a month.

ARTHUR B. LEACH of the banking firm of Farson, Leach & Co. is making an extended stay in Havana in connection with the $28,000,000 City of Havana loan which his firm contracted for some two years ago. The loan has been delayed on account of the Cuban national loan of $35,000,000, but $15,000,000 of it, intended for installing a modern sanitary system in Havana, was formally awarded last week. Mr. Leach will probably remain in the Cuban capital until definite arrangements have been made covering the prospective award of the remainder.

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and prominently mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, has been elected to the Directorate of the Western Union Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Crane is by no means an unknown figure in financial affairs here, although his principal business interests are in Western Massachusetts, where he resides.

GRANT B. SCHLEY, the Exchange member of the Stock Exchange firm of Mooré & Schley, has returned after making an extensive tour of the Southwestern States and Mexico. He made on his trip minute examinations of copper and other mining properties in which his firm has an interest.

LYMAN C. SMITH, President of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company of Syracuse, who had been a Director of the Union Typewriter Company, was not reelected at the meeting of the latter company held last week. In connection with this, it is said that Mr. Smith has been disposing of large blocks of his holdings in the Union Typewreter Company, and now owns only about one-third of his original shares.

JAMES STILLMAN is back from his trip to the South, during the course of which he visited Palm Beach and other resorts. Mr. Stillman usually takes a month's vacation at this season, but this year he returns to his desk after an absence of between two and three weeks.

AS DONE IN BRITISH COURTS.

Example of Double-Edged Justice in Suit Over Brokers' Commission.

A very good illustration of the British temper regarding certain classes of business transactions comes to light in a report of the case of two brokers, Powell and Thomas, by name, against Evan Jones & Co., shipowners, to recover £1,400 commission claimed for placing £70,000 of debenture bonds of the Field Line of steamers with the Law Guarantee Society.

The commission was contested on the ground that the brokers, in placing the bonds, arranged to pay one Cowperthwaite, an agent for the Law Guarantee Society, a commission for taking the bonds, when the latter was also receiving another commission from the society for the work he did for it. The defendants set up that the brokers did not earn their commission when they allowed a secret "take off" to a third party for arranging to place the issue.

The court held, and naturally enough, that the plaintiff brokerage firm was entitled to its stipulated commission, but added to this an order, which appears a bit unusual from the American point of view, that the defendants were entitled to recover from the agent, Cowperthwaite, whatever sums he might have received from the brokers in negotiating the sale. Ethically, as regards the double commission of the agent, the decision appears to be substantially just and could be improved on in point of equity only if the court had power to declare vacant the place of this particular employe of the Law Guarantee Society.

There may be in such doctrine also a practical deterrent to brokerage firms against the practice of "fixing" employes of other houses when a contract is being negotiated on behalf of a client. If any such is found in the process by which Messrs. Powell and Thomas virtually make restitution to the shippers in the amount they actually paid the agent, the moral of the tale becomes of quite general application.

PIG IRON SELLING PRICES.

Large Producers Seldom Get Top Prices —Sloss-Sheffield Company an Illustration.

In the annual report of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company recently published there is an interesting statement of the average prices at which the company's output of iron has been sold during the four years that the company has been in operation. It shows that the average price realized in 1903 was $13.66 a ton; in 1902 $12.25 a ton; in 1901 $10.51 a ton, and in 1900 $13.78 a ton. These figures show how far below the top prices of a year iron producers dispose of their output. At about this time last year No. 2 Southern iron was selling in Cincinnati at about $22 a ton, the equivalent of about $19.50 at the Southern furnaces, and yet the average price received by the Sloss-Sheffield Company was under $14 a ton. Of course the decline in pig iron toward the end of the year accounted in large measure for the relatively low average, but another factor in the case is that the extreme prices for iron are as often as not secured only by the smaller producer, while the larger concerns which have their output sold considerably ahead are selling not at the top prices, but at those prevailing when the orders were taken possibly many dollars a ton below the high price. The rule might be all right if it worked both ways, but though producers generally live up to their contracts it often happens that the consumer, though unwilling to pay more than the order price for his iron when the market advances no matter how violently, often insists that he be allowed a discount from the order price in the event of a sharp decline in the market after his order has been placed.

AMERICAN FOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following summary from the last statistical abstract of the United Kingdom shows the food imports from the United States for 1870 and 1902 compared:

	1870. Pounds.	1902. Pounds.	Increase. P. C.
Wheat	3,460,937,648	9,072,250,000	165
Flour	538,037,800	2,171,270,200	300
Corn	1,676,769,700	4,883,215,700	193
Bacon	60,126,500	570,046,300	900
Hams	3,595,800	166,016,100	4,840

The population of the United Kingdom in 1870 was 31,000,000, while in 1902 it was 43,000,000, or an increase of 40 per cent. There must naturally be an increased demand for such staples in future from the United States.—H. Clay Evans, Consul General, London, England.

ROCK ISLAND BONDS AND SAVINGS BANKS

Refunding 4s Not Wanted on the Investment List.

Object of Opposition Not Discrimination, but to Keep Issues of a Collateral Trust Order in Their Proper Place.

The McEwan bill now before the joint Committee on Banks of the Senate and Assembly at Albany, seeking to limit the investment of savings banks in the securities of the Rock Island system to the first mortgage sixes and the general mortgage fours, brought out last week an interesting contest between the allied savings bank interests of the State, represented by John Hansen Rhoades, President of the State Savings Banks Association, and the railroad company. The bill of Senator McEwan applies most directly to the new refunding fours of the Rock Island, which claim admission to the savings bank list of railroad bonds as the case stands now.

This is an issue not to exceed $168,000,000, of which $15,000,000 are to be issued immediately as a first lien on the terminal property of the Rock Island in St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis, on new equipment and shops at Moline, Ill., and on railway lines aggregating 1,148 miles; also a junior lien on all other lines of the system of the Rock Island Railway Company, aggregating, exclusive of leased lines and trackage, 5,698 miles. In addition to the $15,000,000 to be issued forthwith, $82,025,000 are reserved to retire on maturity all bonds of the railway system falling due in thirty years, and also $29,500,000 of the underlying fours of 1898, issuable for improvements, $13,500,000 are reserved to provide 75 per cent. of the purchase price of securities hereafter acquired to be pledged as further security; $27,475,000 are reserved to be issued at the rate of not over $2,500,000 yearly from Jan. 1, 1904, for future improvements, betterments, and equipment, and $25,000,000 to acquire property, permanent improvements, betterments, or equipment as desired.

Issue was joined by Mr. Rhoades and counsel for the railroad on a very simple proposition. The former argued that a bond issued for equipment or for the acquisition of the stock of a line proposed to be controlled, was not regarded by the savings banks as one in which it was desirable to invest the earnings of the wage-earners of the State. The attorneys for the railroad, on the other hand, contended that the bill was in effect a discrimination against the Rock Island. There was no more reason, claimed the attorneys, why the Rock Island should be singled out than there was for similar action against any other road.

The law of the case appears to be with Mr. Rhoades, at least on the matter of discrimination claimed by the railroad, for the successive acts admitting certain railroads for savings bank investments have dealt with the issues of railroads other than lines wholly or for the most part within the limits of New York State, specifically and by name, laying down certain conditions under which the bonds of the roads mentioned in the several enactments must come in order to have place on the list. Thus in a class next following the so-called New York State roads noted there are the mortgage bonds of:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Boston and Maine, Maine Central, Chicago and Alton, Morris and Essex, Central Railroad of New Jersey, United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

These all are admitted to the list, together with bonds of controlled or leased lines guaranteed by the controlling line on the following terms:

Provided that they are first mortgage bonds on all or any of the lines, or bonds to retire all prior mortgage debts; provided the road has at no time within ten years defaulted interest on any of its mortgage indebtedness; has paid at least 4 per cent. on its capital stock for five years preceding, and that its capital is equal to at least one-half of all its mortgage indebtedness.

Quite distinct from this class of roads, and by an amendment to the act passed in 1902, the mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Rock Island Roads were admitted to the savings bank list. It appears, therefore, that the only claim of discrimination possible to be made under the proposed bill as regards St. Paul, would arise in case that road undertook to carry out a general refunding mortgage in terms like that of the Rock Island. It would appear common sense as well as good law that charges of such discrimination cannot lie in the absence of any evidence of intention on the part of the St. Paul to follow Rock Island's lead.

But even further than this, there appears at least a fair question whether Mr. Rhoades could not have gone further and urged that the Rock Island refunding 4s are not admissible to the savings bank list under the spirit of the present law. The mortgage bonds of the Rock Island and St. Paul Roads are allowed for savings bank investment under the following conditions:

So long as the road continues to earn 4 per cent. on all its stock and its capital is equal to at least one-third of its entire bonded indebtedness, provided the bonds are secured by a mortgage that is either a first mortgage on some part of the railroad or railroad property actually in the possession of and operated by the company, or that such bonds are of an issue to retire all debts of the railway company.

The amendment bears evidence of having been drawn with care, particularly in two respects, namely, the dividend provision and the provision contained in the last line regarding the issuance of bonds for the retirement of all "debts." The Rock Island in 1902 looked back only to 1897 in order to see a time when a dividend of less than 4 per cent. was paid, and, as appears in the circular accompanying the issue of the refunding bonds, a good portion of the "debts" which it is proposed to retire are not mortgage debts at all, but range from $22,410,000 collateral bonds issued for the acquisition of stock, as in the case of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, to $4,500,000 6 per cent. notes of D. R. Francis and John Scullin, and $2,360,000 Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf equipment trust certificates. These it would be difficult to refund within the savings bank law if the Rock Island were in the same class with the group first mentioned in the matter of bond issues for retiring its "mortgage" indebtedness.

In spite of this care, however, it may be seriously questioned whether an issue of bonds, $13,500,000 of which are "reserved to be issued to provide 75 per cent. of the purchase price of securities of other companies hereafter acquired to be pledged as further security," comes within the term "mortgage," as contained in the act, and the two amounts of $27,475,000 and $25,000,000 noted at the outset, which are in part reserved for "equipment" purposes, make the question still wider. In reply it would probably be claimed that these bonds when issued would be for the purpose of retiring their outstanding "debts," but the answer is as readily made that the proposition to place on the savings bank list covers not the $15,000,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 3-4, Nominal.

The Market Makes Further Improvement, Without Improvement in Conditions.

The volume of Saturday's market was full, and the tone was strong, the combined influences carrying the list to the highest prices of the week. Between Monday, when the Northern Securities decision was announced, and Saturday, when the effect of the Sully failure was felt in full, nothing else of importance happened; but industrials rose something less than three points, and railways something more than four points. The advance was interrupted only on Friday, having followed an equally long and severe fall. Whether these technical conditions warrant further rise or renewed fall is a problem to be solved only on technical conditions, for conditions underlying values have not altered. The Securities decision settles nothing except the fate of the company; the Sully failure alters nothing in the cotton situation which does not result from the more or less complete elimination of his personality. His spirit survives in other quarters, but there is no alteration in the relation of supply and demand. And so the roll might be called of all the various good and bad factors which enter into the situation. The week's news leaves them unaltered, and next week will begin with a considerable impetus. Will outside buyers be drawn in if prices are still further advanced? Will prices fall when the bears all have been compelled to cover? These are the points on the tip of the tongue in Wall Street. That very fact is a warning, except to those who delight in danger, and who are as much enticed as affrighted by the rocketlike cotton market.

If there is scarcity of meritorious reasons for the advance, there are some strong meretricious reasons. There is no lack of buying power in the limited circles in control of the situation in default of any general buying or selling movement. The market can be advanced if it is bought strongly enough in the Sully manner, and this is the best reason to suppose that likely enough it will advance in the immediate future, whatever its ultimate direction. This week's enticing prices will be scattered throughout the country over Sunday, and it would not be surprising if those with stocks to sell should find a buying temper on Monday. If the market were natural the technical reasoning would be for free selling and a fall. It would be said that in time and extent the rise is adequate at least, and perhaps that it is excessive, in consideration of the limited change in intrinsic conditions. But under artificial conditions, such as are now apparent, the presumption is that the rise will be nursed as long as any buying sentiment is discoverable. When the boomers find themselves accumulating much stock on balance their prudence is likely to develop with corresponding rapidity. Mr. Sully found no difficulty in accumulating cotton at advancing prices. In the present money market there is no sort of difficulty in accumulating stocks at advancing prices. It was the distribution of his accumulation—the burial of his "corpse"—which embarrassed the cotton king. There is no king in the stock market at present, although there is gossip about ambitious princelings. The courtiers are still asking, with more force than grammar, "Who will they sell 'em to?"—and there is no present answer.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Grass Twine	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1½
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Amer. Sugar	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Norf. & Western	⅝
At., Top. & S. Fe.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	People's Gas	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	1
Can. Pacific	1½	Reading	2
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅞	Rock Island	⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	⅝	So. Pacific	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	⅞	South. Railway	⅝
Erie	⅞	South. Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Third Avenue	4½
Gen. Electric	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	Twin City	⅝
Int. Paper	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	3
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Realty	⅝
Met. Securities	1¼	U. S. Realty pf.	3½
Met. St. Ry.	3½	U. S. Rubber	½
Mexican Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅝	Wabash pf	1⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1	Westinghouse	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Detroit City Gas	½
Col. & Alton	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. con 7s.	3	Wilkes. & East 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s.	1¼	Det. So., O. So. 4s.	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 19	341,727
To date this year	25,812,727
Corresponding date last year	37,360,633

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 19	$1,036,500
To date this year	$140,874,000
Corresponding date last year	$168,050,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $190,475,248; balances, $12,688,136; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $565,-032.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 19	3,105,716
Same week last year	2,899,333
To date this year	25,812,727
Corresponding date last year	37,360,633

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$12,060,500
Same date last year	$9,628,000
To date this year	$140,874,000
Corresponding date last year	$168,050,200

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCK, (SHARES.)

	Mar. 21, '03.	Mar. 19, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	1,920,463	2,409,278	488,815
Industrials	978,870	696,438	*282,432
Banks	21	63	42

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Mar. 21, '03.	Mar. 19, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$8,197,500	$7,691,000	*$506,500
Industrials	1,385,000	4,346,000	2,961,000
Government	45,500	17,500	*28,000
State		6,000	6,000

*Decrease.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3¾@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 19, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
7	8	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	8	8	8	8	−1
48⅞	48¾	34,670	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜	+1⅝
13	...	100	Am. Agricult. Chem. Co.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
19⅜	20½	100	Am. Car & Foundry	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	...
70½	71½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	...
0⅞	1⅝	200	*Amer. Grass Twine	⅞	7	⅞	7	+ ½
7⅞	7⅞	90	*American Ice Co.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½	...
28½	28¾	410	*American Ice Co. pf.	28⅜	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	22¾	700	*Am. Locomotive Co.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
82¼	83	520	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	− ⅛
48½	49	500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+1
91¾	92½	100	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
127⅜	127¾	8,750	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	126	127¼	125¾	127¼	+2
67	68	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	+1⅛
68¼	68⅝	18,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67½	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+1⅛
88⅝	90	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	− ⅞
78¾	78⅞	12,110	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅜	78⅞	77⅜	78⅞	+1⅝
43⅜	43⅝	12,470	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	42¾	45⅞	42¾	43⅞	+1¼
114⅜	114½	2,370	Canadian Pacific	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	+1½
31⅝	31⅞	910	Chesapeake & Ohio	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
38½	39	300	Chicago & Alton	38⅜	39⅜	38½	39	− ⅛
15⅛	15¼	600	Chi. Great Western	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
144½	145⅝	31,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	143	144½	143	144½	+1⅝
166	167	100	Chi. & Northwestern	166½	166¾	166¼	166¾	+1⅝
20⅝	21	100	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	20½	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
5⅞	6⅜	300	Chi. Union Traction	6	6	6	6	...
54	55	25	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	− ⅛
25¼	25½	431	Col. & South. 2d pf.	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	100	Columbus & H. C. & I.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+1
104½	104¾	1,000	Consolidated Gas	104	104½	103⅝	104	+ ⅜
13⅞	14	610	Corn Products Co.	13⅝	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
150⅜	151	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	150	150⅞	150	150⅞	+ ⅞
...	...	2,295	Del. & Hudson rights	2⅞	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Detroit City Gas	73½	73½	73½	73½	− ⅛
10	11	100	Detroit Southern	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
25⅜	25¾	6,400	Erie	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	1,210	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	64⅜	63¾	64⅝	+ ⅛
41½	41¾	700	Erie 2d pf.	41	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
166¼	168	200	General Electric	166	166	166	166	+1
77	77	25	Hocking Valley	73	73	73	73	...
120⅞	120¾	1,163	Illinois Central	120½	120¼	120¼	120¼	+1
12	12½	500	International Paper	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66⅞	− ⅛
34⅛	34½	900	Kan. City Southern pf.	34	34½	34	34½	+1½
104⅜	104⅝	2,700	Louisville & Washville.	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+1½
143⅜	143½	1,300	Manhattan Elevated	143⅛	143½	143⅛	143⅜	+ ⅛
78	79¼	600	*Met. Securities	79	79¾	79	79¾	+1¼
111½	112	9,550	*Met. Street Railway	109	111⅜	109	111⅜	+3¼
11⅝	11⅞	1,200	Mexican Central	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
62⅜	63	710	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	61½	63	61½	63	+1⅞
18	18¼	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
39	39⅝	420	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38½	39	38½	39	+1
91⅝	91¾	8,800	Missouri Pacific	91	91⅞	91	91⅞	+1⅝
14⅞	15	100	*National Lead Co.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
84½	92	130	*National Lead Co. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	− ⅛
38¾	39	600	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	38¼	37½	38¼	+1½
19	19½	400	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18½	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
116¾	116⅞	998	New York Central	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+1⅛
21¾	21⅞	3,300	N. Y., Ontario & West.	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
57½	57⅝	625	Norfolk & Western	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
84	84½	100	North American	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
20	27½	10	Pacific Mail	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	...
117¾	117¾	45,390	Pennsylvania Railroad	117⅜	117¾	115⅞	117⅞	+1⅝
97⅞	98	1,810	People's Gas, Chicago	97¼	97⅝	97	97⅝	+1
62	62½	100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+ ¼
30½	31	860	Pressed Steel Car	29	30½	29	30½	+1
74	75	100	*Railway Steel Sp. pf.	74	74	74	74	...
44⅛	44¼	34,850	Reading	42⅞	44¼	42⅜	44¼	+2
7⅞	8	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	...
43⅜	44¼	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ½
21⅜	21⅝	4,520	Rock Island Co.	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
62⅝	62⅞	1,690	Rock Island Co. pf.	62	62½	61⅞	62½	+ ⅛
44⅛	44½	1,400	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	43¼	44½	43	44½	+1⅝
46¾	46¾	12,900	Southern Pacific	45¼	46⅞	45¼	46⅞	+1⅝
20⅞	21	1,300	South. R'way extended	20½	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
84⅝	84¾	1,100	South. R'way pf., ext.	84⅛	84½	84⅛	84½	+ ⅛
38½	38⅞	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
24	24⅜	600	Texas & Pacific	23⅞	24⅓	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
119½	120	300	Third Avenue	118	120	118	120	+1½
36¾	37	800	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	36½	37¼	36½	36½	+ ⅛
91¾	92¾	100	Twin City Rapid Trans.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
50	60	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	53	53	53	53	−3
76⅝	76⅝	22,200	Union Pacific	75½	76⅝	75½	76⅝	+1⅛
87½	88¼	10	Union Pacific pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
7⅞	7½	700	*U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	...
78¼	78½	350	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
7	7½	600	U. S. Realty & Con.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
51¼	52	2,950	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	48	51½	48	51¼	+3½
13½	13⅝	300	U. S. Rubber	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
52	52½	600	U. S. Rubber pf.	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	11⅝	9,200	U. S. Steel	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	58⅞	15,975	U. S. Steel pf.	58	58¾	57⅞	58⅝	+ ⅛
30½	30⅞	300	Va-Caro. Chemical	30	30	30	30½	...
19	19⅛	150	Wabash	19	19	19	19	...
36⅝	36¾	2,400	Wabash pf.	35½	36¾	35½	36¾	+1⅜
103	104	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	162	163	162	163	+1
47	48	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	...
42½	42⅝	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	− ⅛

Sales.....341,727 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

More Converts to Bull Side.

Yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange made more converts to the bull side of the market, although recent experiences have resulted in a spirit of conservatism which at times is forgotten by bull and bear alike. The strength of the market following the cotton failure was a matter of much satisfaction and was viewed with surprise in some quarters where it was though the failure might prove embarrassing to many other firms. The bank statement was far from what had been predicted but despite its relatively unfavorable character it did not check the market in the least. The closing prices in the active stocks were practically at the best of the day and in many instances they were the highest prices of the week. The net gains in a number of prominent issues exceeded one point and not a single one of the stocks in which the trading amounted to as much as a thousand shares failed to show some net gain over Friday figures.

The Public and the Market.

The prediction was made by some that yesterday's market would go a long way toward inducing the entrance of the public on a larger scale and that Monday would probably see a considerable increase in the orders from out of town. The public is the one thing that the market needs and the one thing which all recent efforts have failed to secure. There was some suggestion in yesterday's trading of a resumption of the January leadership which at that time met with such poor results. The Westerners were reported to be quite active in the market and Charles G. Gates & Co. were active in some of the stocks most prominent in the day's trading, notably in St. Paul.

London Not Important Factor.

The prices for American stocks sent over from London were irregular, but with a preponderance of advances. The foreign trading in this market was insignificant, amounting to only a few thousand shares, most of which were sales. London sold Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific, and bought Southern Pacific. That the market for the internationals, as well as for other issues, is influenced very little these days by the London trading in them is shown by the fact that the advances in the stocks which London sold were as large as the gains in the issues which London bought.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading for the week in unlisted securities shows an improvement in nearly all issues in which transactions were reported, with sharp advances in a number. The largest gain was in Northern Securities, which sold as high as 90⅞, with the close 7¼ above the previous week's final figure. Interborough Rapid Transit was another stock that showed an improvement of some proportions with a gain of 5½. Standard Oil advanced 8½, St. Louis Transit 3½, and Otis Elevator preferred 1½. In the bond list the greatest gains were in the Cuban 6s of 1896, 5½, and the new Seaboard Air Line's 5s, 5⅝.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	..American Can	4⅛	4¼	4¼
700	..American Can pf.	39¼	39	39
100	..Am. Writing Paper pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	..Bay State Gas	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	..Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4	4	4
50	..Electric Boat pf.	58	58	58
250	..Electric Lead Reduction.	*1⅛	1	1
20	..Electric Vehicle pf.	11	11	11
340	..Greene Con. Copper	10⅝	10½	10⅝
200	..Interb. Rap. Tran.	108½	108½	108½
400	..Int. Mer. Marine.	5	5	5
10	..Int. Mer. Marine pf.	19	19	19
50	..Light, Fuel & Power	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
200	..Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
200	..N. O. Rys., seller 20 flat	9	9	9
100	..New York Transport.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,400	..Northern Securities	90¼	89¼	90⅞
200	..Otis Elevator	33½	33	33½
100	..Otis Elevator pf.	87	87	87
280	..Seaboard Air Line.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	..Seaboard A. L. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	..Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	..United Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, March 19, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,650	..American Can	4½	4⅜	4¼	− ⅛
2,065	..American Can pf.	39½	38	39	+ ⅝
2,000	..Am. Turbine	2¼	1⅞	2	...
100	..Am. Writ. Paper	3	2¾	2¾	...
100	..Am. Writ. P. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ...
3,000	..Bay State Gas.	7-32	3-16	7-32	+1-32
100	..Brit. Col. Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1,400	..Buffalo Gas	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
400	..Cot. Oil & F. pf.	4¼	4	4	− ⅛
7,490	..D. & H. rts., w.i.	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	..Dominion Secur.	10	10	10	+ 5
400	..Electric Boat	25	23½	25	+ 2
200	..Electric Boat pf.	60	54	58	+ 4
50	..Electric Vehicle.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
220	..Elec. Vehicle pf.	*11	10	10	− 1
2,000	..Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅜	⅜	−1-16
5,730	..Greene Con. Cop.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
150	..Hack. Meadows.	20	*19½	20	...
300	..Havana Tobacco.	30	29	30	+ ¾
200	..Houston Oil pf.	100	94	94	− 2
1,649	..Interb. Rap. Tr.	108⅝	103⅛	108½	+ 5⅛
500	..Inter. Mer. Mar.	5⅝	5	5	...
110	..Inter. M. M. pf.	*19	18⅜	18⅝	− 1⅛
950	..Lt., F. & P., W. Va.	*28⅜	27½	28	− ⅜
1,554	..Man. Transit	1⅝	1½	1½	...
2,150	..Mon. & Bos. Cop.	9-16	¼	9-16	...
200	..Nat. Sugar pf.	100	100	100	+ 1
400	..NewOrleans Rys.	9	9	9	+ ⅛
215	..N. Y. Trans.	*8	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
200	..N. Am. L. & P.	3½	2⅜	2⅜	...
25,170	..Northern Secur.	90⅞	84⅝	90⅛	+ 7⅜
343	..Otis Elevator	*34⅜	32½	33¾	− 1⅜
255	..Otis Elevator pf.	*85	85½	87	+ 2
50	..Royal Bak. P. pf.	99½	99	99⅜	− ⅛
300	..St. Louis Tran.	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
1,465	..Seaboard Air L.	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
3,550	..Seab. Air L. pf.	17⅜	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
600	..Shannon Copper.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
700	..Standard Milling	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
100	..Stand. Milling pf.	20	20	20	+ 1
132	..Standard Oil.	624	619½	623½	+ 8½
1,200	..Tintic Co.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
500	..Tono. Min., Nev.	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1,100	..Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
308	..United Copper	*6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	− 1¼
525	..Univ. Fire Extg.	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
300	..Wash. Ry. & E. pf.	45	45	45	− 1½
500	..White Knob Cop.	8⅜	8	8	− ⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
$2,000	†Am. Malting 6s.	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
1,000	†Am. W. Pap. 5s.	70	70	70	+ ½
3,000	†Brook. Un. Gas deb. 6s, cfs.	165	165	165	...
10,000	†Cent. Foun. 6s.	53	52	53	...
2,000	†Cub. 6s of 1896.	130½	130½	130½	+ 5½
1,000	†Internat. Salt 5s	39	39	39	+ ½
1,000	†Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 5s.	114	114	114	...
1,000	..N. Amster. G. 5s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	...
31,000	..Seab. Air L. 5-year 5s, w. i.	82⅝	82	82½	+ 5⅝
12,000	†Stand. Mill. 5s.	70¼	70	70¼	...

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for one week:

Shares.		Prices.	Previous Quotations.
...	—Amory	..	121⅝
...	—Amoskeag	..	1,800
...	—Androscoggin	..	130
...	—Appleton	..	116½
...	—Arlington Mills	..	128¾
...	—Atlantic	..	49
5	—Bates	166	166½
...	—Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	70½
...	—Bigelow Carpet	..	102½
5	—Scott	250	575
...	—Boston, (new)	..	100
...	—Boston Belting	..	205
...	—Boston Duck	..	1,175
1	—Cabot	85	85
...	—Chicopee	..	41¼
...	—Cocheco	..	215
...	—Columbian	..	1,012½
...	—Continental	..	37⅝
...	—Dwight	..	1,002½
...	—Edwards	..	75
...	—Everett	..	108
...	—Franklin	..	100⅝
...	—Great Falls	..	152
...	—Hamilton Cotton	..	675
...	—Hill	..	55
...	—Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	..	25
...	—Jackson	..	610
...	—Lancaster, (new)	..	68
...	—Lawrence	..	112
2	—Lockwood	93½	94
...	—Lowell	..	182½
...	—Lowell Bleachery, (new)	..	100
...	—Lowell Machine Shop	..	800
...	—Lyman Mills	..	64
12	—Manchester Mills	70@70½	70
...	—Massachusetts	..	90
...	—Massachusetts Cotton of Ga.	..	97⅝
32	—Merrimac common	67¼	67
...	—Middlesex	..	60
...	—Monadnock	..	850
10	—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	48	48½
4	—Nassau Manufacturing Co.	602½	601½
...	—New Market Mfg. Co.	..	71¾
...	—Otis	..	1,800
3	—Pacific	2,002½@2,002½	2,015
9	—Pepperel	253	252½
...	—Plymouth Cordage	..	231
...	—Queen City Cotton	..	100
...	—Salmon Falls Manufacturing	..	100½
...	—Stafford	..	1071½
...	—Stark	..	990
...	—Thorndyke	..	1,062½
62	—Tremont & Suffolk	91¼@91	91
...	—Waltham Bleach. & Dry Works	..	100
...	—Wamsutta	..	117
...	—Washington	..	129
...	—York	..	355

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Unexplained All-Round Improvement in the Stock Market.

Consols in Demand—Foreigns, Including Stocks Affected by the War, Advance—American Rails Higher—Money Rates Stiffen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, March 19.—For reasons which nobody seems able to fathom, the stock market shook off its dullness and despondency early this week and became decidedly active and buoyant. Prices advanced in every department.

Consols, which had been flat for weeks, came into demand at much better figures than had been quoted for a long time. A story was circulated that the Government broker was in the market buying on account of the sinking fund, but this was not confirmed. Other Government and colonial securities with a few exceptions followed the lead of consols.

Foreigners advanced, including stocks directly affected by the Far Eastern war. It is assumed that the bear scramble in Paris had considerable to do with this improvement, which was especially noticeable in what are known as inter-Bourse stocks. Spanish bonds led the way with an advance of 2⅞.

Practically all the British railway stocks advanced, although the traffic returns in a majority of cases showed slight decreases in comparison with those of a year ago.

All the quoted American railway stocks were higher. Erie common, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific attracted most attention, but the biggest rises were in Baltimore and Ohio and Milwaukee, followed by Atchison, Southern Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville.

Mines improved, but probably through professional trading, it being doubtful if the public had a large share in the trading.

Money was less abundant owing to revenue collections, and though the demand was quiet rates stiffened considerably. Next week it is expected that ease will be promoted through Government disbursements.

The Bank of England's condition improved through the addition of £250,000 gold.

The price of gold bars advanced somewhat on account of French buying.

Discount business has not been large, and in view of the expected ease of money, rates were a trifle lower than last week.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 19.—Despite the increase of supplies of money in the market to-day discounts were steady. Prices on the Stock Exchange mostly were quietly steady. Consols were easier on the approaching issue of the Irish land stock.

The feature was the weakness of Americans at the opening, owing to the Sully failure. Prices afterward

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	1
B. & N. Y. Air Line pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Buffalo & Susquehanna com. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific com.	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chicago & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Cleve., Akron & Columbus	1	Mar. 25	Holders of record	Mar. 17
Col. & Southern 1st pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Ft. Worth & Denver City, stamped	$1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
Grand Trunk	2	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st pf	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf	2½	April ..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 3d pf	2	April ..	.....	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Manhattan (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Manhattan (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Norfolk & Southern (extra)	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie com.	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi., regular	1¾	April 5	Mar. 12	April 6
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago special	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Pitts., Youngs. & Ashtabula com.	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 17	Mar. 25
Pitts., Youngs & Ashtabula pf.	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 17	April 2
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Southern Ry. pf.	2½	April 18	Mar. 26	April 18
So. Ry., Mob. & O. col. tr. stock cfs. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
United N. J. R.R. & Canal (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 19	April 1
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

Capital Traction, Washington, D. C. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 14	April 1
Chic. City Railway (quarter)	2¼	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 20
Detroit United R'way (quarter)	1	May 2	April 16	May 3
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 24	April 16
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Rochester Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Savannah Electric pf.	$3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Seattle Electric Co. pf.	$3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 6
South Side Elevated (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Union Traction of Indiana pf.	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
United Traction & Electric Co.	1¼	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Washington Water Power, Spokane, (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
West End Street Ry. (Boston) com.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange Nat., Chic., (quar.)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 2
Fifth Avenue	25	April 1	Mar. 24	April 1
Ft. Dearborn Nat., (Chic.,) (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
National Bank of Commerce (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
Equitable (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	April 1
Fifth Avenue Trust	3	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 23	April 1
Mercantile (quarter)	5	April 1	Mar. 24	April 1
Real Estate, Pittsburg, (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Agri. Chem. pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
American Bank Note	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14	April 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
American Can pf.	2½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle com.	1	Mar. 21	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 24
American Pipe Mfg. Co. (quarter)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
American Screw	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 5	April 21
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 5	Mar. 23	April 6
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Sugar Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 17	April 1
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 18	April 2
Amer. Type Founders Co. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
Amer. Type Founders Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
American Woolen pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 1	April 16
Bell Telephone, Phila., (quarter)	1½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Boston Belting (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Boston & Phil. S.S. Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Mar. 22	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Cambria Iron	2	April 2	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Celluloid Co.	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 1	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 15	April 1	April 16
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	April 1
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 30	April 5
Continental Tobacco com.	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 11	Mar. 26	April 11
Cumberland Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Dee Long Hook & Eye Co. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	April 15	April 4	April 16
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 1
Exploration Co. of New York	1¾	April 5	Mar. 25	April 6
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 2	Holders of record	Feb. 19
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 26	April 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 19	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
International Silver pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 3	April 2
Internat. Steam Pump com. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Lawyers' Mortgage Insur. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	April 1
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. com. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 31	Mar. 26	April 1
Nat. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1½	April 2	Mar. 16	April 3
New Haven Iron & Steel	15c	Mar. 21	Holders of record	Mar. 10
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (quar.)	10c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (extra)	20c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Dock pf. (semi-annual)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal (semi-ann.)	3	April 15	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	.....	.....
Otis Elevator com.	$2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	$1.50	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 19	April 1
Procter & Gamble pf.	2	April 15	*Holders of record	Mar. 31
Railway Steel Springs com.	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	Mar. 21	Mar. 11	Mar. 22
Rhode Island Dyeing & Finishing pf.	1½	April 5	Holders of record	Mar. 15
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Standard Milling pf.	1	April 11	Mar. 26	April 12
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 11	Mar. 23	April 12
Tefft-Weller pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 2	April 12	May 4
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 14	April 15
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.)	2	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2½	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Typewriter com.	3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 1
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	April 1	Mar. 17	April 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Shoe Machinery com.	2	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
United States Glass Co. com.	1	April 10	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Mar. 19	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Wolverine Copper Co. (semi-ann.)	$3.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 19 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$637,400.00	$19,100.00	$22,900	$33,700.00	$66,100.00	$822,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,163,300.00	47,500.00	183,800	491,300.00	319,700.00	2,876,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,215,000.00	157,000.00	102,000	218,000.00	3,500.00	3,201,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	715,374.00	9,890.00	43,783	55,045.00	.....	694,196.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,710,800.00	90,400.00	72,500	335,100.00	100,000.00	2,140,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,666,298.00	16,497.00	107,378	174,577.00	73,325.00	1,892,254.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,729,200.00	162,300.00	91,100	142,700.00	125,000.00	3,022,100.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,961,100.00	8,900.00	61,200	147,900.00	1,400.00	1,774,600.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,248,800.00	116,400.00	175,000	275,000.00	54,800.00	2,865,600.00
Mutual	200,000	2,532,470.00	21,211.00	204,436	145,000.00	16,000.00	2,623,332.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,362,783.00	34,081.00	115,206	259,336.00	327,835.00	1,781,561.00
Plaza	100,000	3,027,000.00	148,000.00	137,000	215,000.00	.....	3,227,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,072,337.00	14,756.00	106,736	112,837.00	132,780.00	1,256,418.00
State	100,000	7,125,000.00	433,000.00	240,000	87,000.00	845,000.00	8,291,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,513,000.00	54,000.00	208,000	124,000.00	9,200.00	1,926,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,321,600.00	51,200.00	135,700	114,700.00	112,200.00	1,630,300.00
United National	1,000,000	1,994,500.00	220,100.00	57,500	81,900.00	.....	1,225,100.00
Varick	100,000	670,900.00	6,900.00	53,800	64,200.00	30,900.00	715,000.00
Washington Heights	100,000	358,126.00	10,071.00	24,750	85,209.00	.....	486,100.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,866,300.00	34,600.00	199,500	297,300.00	1,800.00	2,098,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,528,600.00	20,400.00	111,900	113,000.00	49,700.00	1,621,500.00
Broadway	150,000	1,749,032.00	12,577.00	178,777	251,672.00	.....	2,165,340.00
Brooklyn	300,000	2,082,366.00	162,200.00	55,700	349,800.00	24,400.00	1,679,200.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,879,400.00	290,100.00	72,900	691,900.00	50,000.00	3,537,100.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,811,900.00	195,900.00	559,800	944,800.00	65,000.00	7,434,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,005,294.00	10,167.00	49,517	44,581.00	10,000.00	1,011,504.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,972,000.00	196,000.00	317,000	838,000.00	19,000.00	5,255,000.00
National City	300,000	3,283,000.00	135,000.00	333,000	594,000.00	234,000.00	4,016,000.00
North Side	100,000	976,397.85	10,549.36	63,587	40,640.25	230,427.78	1,071,735.74
People's	100,000	1,203,900.00	37,900.00	129,200	161,600.00	104,200.00	1,432,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	595,843.00	8,958.00	58,372	64,038.00	56,678.00	622,843.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,142,000.00	103,000.00	24,000	156,000.00	25,000.00	1,077,000.00
Union	200,000	1,174,900.00	44,000.00	88,000	155,400.00	294,300.00	1,450,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	745,900.00	45,300.00	24,900	42,400.00	53,600.00	732,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	721,800.00	57,200.00	10,000	156,700.00	.....	748,200.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,700,000.00	204,700.00	274,700	1,561,000.00	1,049,300.00	5,108,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,090,975.00	75,485.00	64,640	210,346.00	65,125.00	1,747,495.00
Second National	250,000	1,108,100.00	64,100.00	10,800	272,400.00	67,000.00	1,120,500.00
Third National	200,000	1,086,953.21	46,934.00	75,755	650,400.50	4,850.70	1,634,281.26
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,208,900.00	139,900.00	34,300	181,000.00	200,600.00	2,193,500.00
Second National	125,000	1,064,803.00	40,043.00	37,805	55,100.00	79,500.00	1,106,916.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,522,508.00	18,036.00	108,324	138,073.00	137,073.00	1,810,066.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½
2s, c., 1930	105½	105¾
3s, r., 1918	106¼	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107½
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108½
4s, r., 1925	132½	133¼
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
Dis. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	112
Adams Exp.	222	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
All. & W.	150	..
Allis-Chalm.	7½	8
Allis-Ch. pf.	48	50
A. A. C. pf.	71	72
Am. Coal	185	200
Am. C. O.	29	30
A. C. O. pf.	88	93
Am. D. Tel.	22	28
Am. Exp.	189	192
A. H. & L.	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	14	16
Am. L. Co.	8½	9¼
A. L. Co. pf.	29½	33½
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4
A. L. Co. pf.	19	20½
Am. Snuff.	112	120
Am. Sn. pf.	86½	92
A. S. R. pf.	124	126
A. T. & C.	84	88
Am. Tob. pf.	130	135
Am. W. Co.	10	11
A. W. Co. pf.	74½	78
Ann Arbor.	24	27
Ann A. pf.	53	56
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. L.	106	107
B. & O. pf.	89½	89½
B. & L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas.	187	190
B'w'k City.	5½	6¾
B. R. & P.	119	122
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	43½	49½
Canada So.	63½	64½
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	160
C. & S. A.	101	..
C. & A. pf.	81	83
C. B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140
C. G. W. pf. A.	66	69½
C. G. W. pf. B.	27¾	28
C. G. D.	83	87½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	173	178½
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	145
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175
C. & N. W.	9¾	10¼
C. Un. Trac. pf.	31	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	75½	76½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	110¾
C. L. & W.	59	60
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
C. & Pitts.	178	..
C. F. & I.	28¼	28¾
C. F. & I. pf.	64	..
Col. South.	18¾	18¾
Com. Cable.	176	186
Consol. Coal.	60	70
Cont. T. pf.	107	108
C. P. Co. pf.	72	73
D., L. & W.	262	270
D. & R. G.	19¾	20
D. & R. G. pf.	67¾	69
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. So. pf.	19½	20¼
Det. Un. Ry.	62¾	63¾
Dia. Match.	127	130
Dist. Sec.	23½	24
D. Co. of A. pf.	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A.	8¼	10
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	15
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	80
Ft. W. & Den. City.	45	59½
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	49
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	95	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	175
Hock. V. pf.	79	80
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C.	163½	..
Int. P. Co. pf.	64	66
Int. Power.	26½	28
In. S. Pump.	36	38
In. S. Pump pf.	74	78
Iowa Cent.	19	20
Iowa C. pf.	36	38
J. & N.	105	..
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	24	29
Kan. C. So.	18¾	19
K. & D. M.	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
K. I. C. pf.	50	75
Lac. Gas pf.	..	100
L. E. & W.	27	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
Lake Shore.	250	275
Long Island.	47	50
Man. Beach.	6½	9
Md. C. pf.	100	120
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	15	15½
Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	47½	50
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & St. L.	50	65
M. & St. L. pf.	88	98
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119¼	123
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	105	107½
Nat. Biscuit.	43¼	44
N. Bis. pf.	104	104½
Nat. Enam.	17	19
Nat. En. pf.	78	85
N. Cen. Coal.	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	120	127
N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	189¾	190
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27	29¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	141	145
N. & W. pf.	85	90
Ont. Min.	4	5
Pac. Coast.	53	56
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	63	67
Peo. & E.	17	20
Pere Marq.	75	78
Pere M. pf.	80	90
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
P., Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
P. S. C. pf.	70	71
Pullman Co.	209	211
Quicksilver.	..	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., W. Va. stk.	86	91
Ry. St. Sp.	22¾	23
Rdg. 1st pf.	78½	79
Rdg. 2d pf.	59	60
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R., W. & O.	139	..
R. G. W. Co.	10½	10½
R. Gds. Mfg. Co. pf.	75½	77½
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	38
St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	17	19
St. L. & S. F. S. E. I. ctfs.	154	160
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	72
St. L. S. W. pf.	14	14½
St. L. S. W. pf.	33½	34½
S.-S. S. & I.	39	39¾
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80	83
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	89½	91
S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	20	20½
Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	27
Unit. Fruit.	99	100
Un. R. Inv.	9	10
U. S. Rys. I. pf.	44	45
U. S. Exp.	103	108
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	103	105
Va. Iron C. & C.	20	24
W.-F. Exp.	205	215
W. U. Tel.	87½	88¼
Westingh'se 1st pf.	180	200
W. & L. E.	10¼	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	25	27
Wis. Cent.	18¾	19¼

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, March 19, 1904.

Am H & Y 6s 2,000 ..... 70¾
Atch. Top & S Fe gen 4s 5,000 ..... 100⅞ 500 ..... 100¾ 8,500 ..... 100⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s 5,000 ..... 92½
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s 500 ..... 94¼ gold 4s 5,000 ..... 102 3,000 ..... 101¾ S Wn div 3½s 3,000 ..... 88⅝
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s 10,000 74
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 9,000 102
Cent Pac gtd 4s 3,000 ..... 97⅞
Ches & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 116¼ 12,000 ..... 116⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s 36,000 101
Chi & Alt 3½s 5,000 ..... 76¼ 1,000 ..... 76½
Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds 11,000 ..... 92⅝ 5,000 ..... 92¾ 104,000 ..... 93 10,000 ..... 93⅛ 5,000 ..... 93¼ Ill div 3½s 2,000 92
Chi, Mil & St P con 7s 2,000 173
C & P Wn 5s 10,000 115
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 103
C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 ..... 60½ 7,000 ..... 60¾ 6,000 ..... 60⅞
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s 5,000 ..... 78¼
C, C, C & St L St L div 1st 5,000 ..... 101½ 5,000 ..... 101¾
Col & So 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 85½
Consol Tob 4s 13,000 ..... 58 10,000 ..... 57⅞ 10,000 ..... 58 20,000 ..... 57⅝ 10,000 ..... 57¾ 10,000 58
D & Rio G con 4s 1,000 ..... 98 impvmt 5s 2,000 ..... 104⅜ 3,000 ..... 104¾
Det South, Ohio So div 4s 5,000 ..... 79½
Erie Penns coll tr 4s 2,000 90
Flint & Pere M 6s 8,000 ..... 118¾
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 1,000 16
Hocky Val 4½s 2,000 ..... 105½
H & Tx C con 6s 1,000 ..... 112¾ 3,000 ..... 112⅜
Inter Paper 6s 4,000 ..... 105½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000 79
Kings Co Elv 4s 14,000 85
Lacka Steel 5s 1,000 ..... 95½
Laclede Gas 1st of St L 1st 5s 6,000 106
L S & M S deb 4s 11,000 ..... 98½
Louis & Nash unified 4s 2,000 99
Met St Ry ref 4s 10,000 91
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 2,000 ..... 77½
N Y Cen & H R. L S col 3½s 2,000 87
M C col 3½s 10,000 86
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s 5,000 ..... 90¾
Nor & W con 4s 10,000 ..... 98½
Nor Pac 4s 5,000 ..... 103½
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds 2,000 ..... 92½ 2,000 ..... 92¾
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 106
Penn conv 3½s 1,000 ..... 96¾ 19,000 96
Reading gen 4s 1,000 ..... 96 1,000 ..... 95⅞ 2,000 96
Rio Gde Wn 1st 5,000 ..... 96¼
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 1,000 ..... 113⅜ unify & ref 4s 2,000 86
St L & S F R R refundg 4s 6

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 19, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Mar. 19, 3,105,716.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 19, '04.
235	220	225 Jan. 6.	225 Jan. 6.	222	226	+ 2	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Ex	225	225	225	225	...	275
23	7	15 Feb. 13.	7 Jan. 22.	7	8	− 4	Ailis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8	8	19	200
75⅝	33⅝	52 Jan. 2.	43¼ Feb. 8.	48⅝	48¾	+ 3⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	163,887,900	Feb. 20, '04.	½	Q	45	48¾	44⅝	48¾	73⅛	183,735
25⅝	12	14⅜ Jan. 13.	13 Mar. 16.	13	...	+ ⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	17,215,000	.....	..	..	13	13½	13	13½	...	700
41⅜	17¼	21⅜ Jan. 27.	17⅜ Jan. 6.	19⅜	20¼	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19	20¼	19	19⅝	40⅜	1,300
93	60½	72 Jan. 27.	67 Jan. 6.	70½	71½	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	69	71½	69	71	91⅞	1,067
46¾	25¼	32⅞ Jan. 25.	25½ Jan. 7.	29	30	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30½	44	60
96	82	90 Feb. 9.	89 Jan. 22.	88	93	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,000	Dec. 1, '03.	3	SA	88	88	88	88	94	30
235	171	195 Jan. 29.	190 Mar. 18.	189	192	− ¼	American Express Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	4	SA	190	190	190	190	212	115
29⅝	6	8½ Feb. 15.	5½ Jan. 19.	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,300	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6¼	7	6	7	18	700
11¼	2¼	5½ Jan. 27.	2⅝ Jan. 5.	4	4½	− ¾	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	8⅛	500
11⅞	4	9¼ Jan. 2.	7 Mar. 18.	7⅜	7⅝	..	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	..	..	7¼	7⅝	7	7⅛	8	2,410
42¾	16½	36½ Jan. 4.	28 Mar. 18.	28½	28¾	− ¾	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,827,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	29⅞	29⅞	28	28¾	33½	5,175
19¾	5	12 Jan. 22.	8½ Mar. 16.	8½	9½	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8½	9	15½	550
31⅝	10½	23⅜ Feb. 16.	16⅛ Jan. 6.	22⅝	22¾	+ 1⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	28⅝	6,470
83⅜	67½	82⅞ Mar. 18.	75½ Jan. 6.	82¼	83	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	82¾	82⅞	82	82¾	94	1,820
24½	14¼	22 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 7.	19	20¼	+ ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	19	20	19	20	21	400
52⅞	36¾	51½ Jan. 28.	46 Feb. 25.	48½	49	+ 2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1½	Q	46	49	46	48⅝	49⅜	7,475
99½	80½	94½ Jan. 28.	88¾ Jan. 6.	91¾	92½	+ ½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	91¼	92½	91	92	94½	3,833
134⅝	107⅛	131⅝ Jan. 25.	122¼ Mar. 7.	127⅛	127¼	+ 3½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	123⅛	127¼	123⅜	127¼	126	43,975
123	116	126⅜ Jan. 30.	123 Jan. 4.	124	126	− 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	124	124	124	124	121	230
140	130	135 Jan. 14.	130¾ Feb. 11.	130	135	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	135	135	135	135	...	160
80	65	75 Mar. 16.	69 Jan. 25.	74½	78	+ 3	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	74½	75	74½	75	79	400
125½	58	78½ Jan. 5.	61 Feb. 20.	67	68	+ 5½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	64	67¾	64	67½	123½	1,150
89⅞	54	70⅞ Feb. 2.	64 Feb. 24.	65½	66⅝	+ 4⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	64⅜	66⅝	64	66⅝	83⅞	138,110
103½	84⅝	92⅜ Jan. 22.	87⅜ Jan. 6.	89¾	90	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	88⅛	90¼	88½	89⅞	98¾	3,935
104	71⅝	85⅞ Jan. 27.	72⅞ Mar. 14.	78¾	78⅞	+ 5¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	73¾	78⅞	72⅞	78⅞	94⅜	176,530
96¾	82⅝	92 Jan. 28.	87⅝ Feb. 19.	88	89¼	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	88	89	88	89	94	290
71⅜	29½	55¼ Jan. 2.	38 Feb. 24.	43¾	43⅞	+ 4⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	43⅞	39⅛	43⅞	67½	157,065
225	170	200⅜ Jan. 15.	185 Mar. 16.	187	190	− 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	..	185	185	185	185	211	323
65	40	49⅞ Mar. 7.	47⅞ Feb. 19.	48½	49½	− 1⅛	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	49⅜	49⅞	48⅝	48⅝	...	420
138¾	115⅞	121¼ Jan. 22.	109½ Mar. 12.	114⅝	114½	+ 4⅛	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	110	114½	110	114½	131⅞	22,115
190	153	163⅜ Jan. 19.	154½ Feb. 20.	155	160	+ 4	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	†27,418,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	157	159	157	159	181¼	300
53⅝	27¼	36 Jan. 28.	28¾ Mar. 14.	31⅝	31¾	+ 3⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,733,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	28⅝	31⅝	28½	31⅝	47½	11,280
37¼	18½	40 Feb. 6.	33 Jan. 15.	35½	39	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	39	40	38⅜	39	23	4,700
75½	60	85¼ Jan. 21.	75 Jan. 2.	81	83	+ 2	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	80¼	82	80¼	82	70	600
138¼	105	124 Feb. 11.	124 Feb. 11.	120	140	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	124	124	124	124	...	110
29⅝	13	17⅜ Jan. 22.	14 Feb. 24.	15½	15¾	+ 1	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,000	.....	..	..	14½	15¼	14	15½	25⅜	5,170
85½	63	71 Jan. 20.	65 Feb. 25.	66	69½	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	67½	67½	67½	67½	80¼	100
46¾	24	31 Jan. 21.	26 Feb. 24.	27⅝	28	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	27	28	27	28	41¾	300
183½	153¾	148¼ Jan. 22.	137⅝ Feb. 24.	144½	144⅝	+ 6¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	138¼	144⅝	138	144½	171½	206,170
194½	168	170½ Jan. 22.	173 Mar. 4.	178	178½	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	177	178¼	177	177½	189	432
224½	153	170⅝ Jan. 23.	161⅛ Mar. 14.	166	167	+ 4½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	161⅛	167⅛	161⅛	166⅝	187½	1,727
250	190	214½ Jan. 23.	207 Feb. 8.	...	...	− 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	.....	..	..	208	208	208	208	...	100
19⅞	8	12⅜ Jan. 15.	8¾ Feb. 24.	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	8⅜	10¼	8⅜	10¼	18	510
36	15	26½ Jan. 15.	18 Jan. 2.	20⅞	21	+ 1¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	19	20¾	19	20¾	31½	700
17¼	3	7⅝ Jan. 4.	4½ Feb. 20.	5⅞	6⅛	..	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	6¼	5½	6	...	6,050
59⅝	30	33⅝ Jan. 18.	29¼ Feb. 23.	31	32	− ½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	...	100
99⅝	66	80¾ Jan. 22.	74 Mar. 1.	75½	76½	− ⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	75	76⅝	75	76⅝	83⅜	1,600
119	112	110½ Mar. 14.	100 Feb. 8.	102	110⅝	+ 3	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¼	Q	110½	110½	110½	110½	...	100
82½	24	34½ Jan. 27.	25½ Mar. 12.	28¼	28¾	+ 2⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	25⅝	29½	25⅝	28¾	60½	2,370
31⅜	10	19 Jan. 12.	14½ Feb. 23.	18¼	18⅝	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	17½	18⅞	17½	18⅝	28	7,325
72	44½	58½ Jan. 25.	52 Feb. 23.	52	55	− 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	54½	55	54	54	67½	790
48	17	28⅝ Jan. 22.	22 Feb. 23.	25¼	25⅝	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	24	26⅜	24	25⅜	42	4,126
28⅛	9½	16⅞ Jan. 28.	11⅝ Feb. 27.	13¼	13⅜	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	12⅜	13⅞	12⅜	13⅜	20	360
222	164	196½ Jan. 25.	185 Feb. 8.	194⅛	194½	+ 4⅞	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	Q	188¼	194⅝	188¼	194	208¼	13,410
119	94⅜	103½ Jan. 22.	101½ Jan. 4.	107	108	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	106¼	108	106¼	108	115¾	994
35	15½	25⅜ Jan. 25.	12¼ Mar. 15.	13⅜	14	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	13⅜	14	12¼	13½	34⅜	14,070
85½	60	74½ Jan. 23.	65 Mar. 9.	72	73	+ 7	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	68¼	72	68¼	72	84½	503
183½	149	168½ Jan. 22.	149 Mar. 12.	150⅝	151	+ 3⅜	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,100	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	150	152½	149⅞	150⅝	172	8,854
...	...	3 Mar. 19.	2⅝ Mar. 18.	...	...	...	Delaware & Hudson rights.	...	...	.....	..	..	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	...	8,744
276½	230	275 Jan. 14.	250½ Feb. 23.	262	270	+ 4	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	20,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	251	264	251	264	252	535
43	18	23⅜ Jan. 22.	18 Mar. 14.	19⅝	20	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	.....	..	..	18	19¾	18	19½	38¼	1,000
90½	62	74⅞ Jan. 22.	64½ Feb. 24.	67⅜	69	+ 3	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	65⅞	68½	65⅝	68½	87½	950
47¼	12	24⅜ Jan. 22.	19½ Jan. 7.	20	25	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	45	200
75¾	70	76¼ Jan. 23.	73½ Mar. 10.	...	...	− ¼	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	73½	73¼	73¼	73¼	...	100
20⅝	7⅜	14⅜ Jan. 23.	8½ Feb. 29.	10	11	− ⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	10	10½	10	10⅜	16¼	810
39⅜	14	29½ Jan. 25.	17 Mar. 2.	19½	20¼	+ 2¼	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	19	20¾	19	20½	33¼	1,200
90	55	67½ Jan. 22.	61 Feb. 25.	62¾	63¾	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	63	63¼	61	63	83½	1,995
140	132	128 Jan. 21.	128 Jan. 21.	127	130	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 12, '04.	2½	Q	128	128	128	128	137¾	10
24⅜	20	26½ Jan. 21.	22¾ Feb. 25.	23¼	24	− ⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 26, '04.	1	Q	23	23⅝	23	23⅜	31½	360
19½	7	10⅝ Jan. 22.	8 Feb. 5.	8½	10	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	.8	8	8	8	17	110
29⅜	10	17¼ Jan. 22.	11½ Feb. 29.	12½	15	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	25½	120
42⅝	23	29¼ Jan. 2.	22 Feb. 26.	25⅜	25⅞	+ 3	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	22⅝	26	22¼	25⅝	36⅜	151,720
74	62⅛	69⅜ Jan. 27.	61½ Feb. 23.	64½	64½	+ 2⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	61½	64⅜	61½	64⅜	68½	17,060
64⅞	44	50½ Jan. 2.	37¾ Feb. 29.	41½	41⅝	+ 4	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅜	41½	37⅜	41½	56	18,340
72	51	53½ Jan. 14.	43 Mar. 1.	44	49	+ 5⅜	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	69¼	100
101	95	96 Mar. 17.	94 Feb. 23.	95	100	+ 1	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	98⅜	100
204	136	179¼ Jan. 23.	156½ Feb. 24.	166¼	168	+ 6½	General Electric Co.	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	160¼	167	160	166	196⅜	3,050
209	160	177 Jan. 6.	170 Mar. 17.	170	175	− 2¼	Great Northern pf.	100	124,109,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	170	173	170	173	...	400
106¼	62	77⅛ Jan. 22.	70 Feb. 11.	74	77	+ ¾	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	74	74	74	74	103⅜	125
89¼	77	85 Jan. 7.	77 Mar. 12.	79	80	+ 2	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	77	80	77	79	99¾	1,600
151	125⅛	134⅜ Jan. 28.	125⅜ Feb. 24.	128⅝	129⅜	+ 2⅞	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	126⅜	129¼	126⅝	129¼	141¼	6,003
19⅞	9	14⅝ Jan. 25.	10⅝ Jan. 6.	12	12½	+ ⅞	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	12	12	11½	12	17½	900
74¼	67½	67½ Jan. 22.	64½ Feb. 9.	64	66	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	72⅝	146
73	23	28 Mar. 12.	26 Mar. 1.	26½	...	+ 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	27	27	27	27	...	100
46¼	28	37 Jan. 30.	31 Jan. 2.	36	38	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	36	36	36	36	44	100
89½	70	74 Mar. 14.	71½ Feb. 9.	74	78	+ 2½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	74	74	74	74	...	100
48	16	22⅞ Jan. 8.	17 Feb. 18.	19	20	− ¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	38¾	420
77⅜	30½	42 Jan. 14.	32 Feb. 25.	36	38	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	.....	..	..	35	37½	35	37½	67	500
82¾	62¼	69 Jan. 21.	65 Feb. 8.	66¾	67	+ 1⅞	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	67	67¼	66½	66⅞	80¾	700
36¼	16½	21 Jan. 21.	16½ Feb. 24.	18¾	19	+ 1¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	21,983,500	.....	..	..	17	18¼	17	18¼	32	400
61¼	29	38¾ Jan. 19.	31⅛ Feb. 29.	34¼	34½	+ 3	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	31	34½	31	34½	56	1,810
110	97⅝	104 Feb. 3.	91 Mar. 17.	...	100	− 4	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2½	SA	91	91	91	91	109⅞	100
53	23½	30½ Jan. 25.	26 Mar. 11.	27	28	+ 1¼	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	27	27¼	27	27¼	46	200
130½	95	111½ Jan. 22.	101 Feb. 23.	101½	104¾	+ 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	102½	104¾	102⅛	104¾	123¾	14,350
155½	126¼	146⅛ Jan. 22.	130¾ Mar. 12.	143⅜	143⅞	+ 3¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	Q	140	143½	139⅜	143⅞	141¼	15,015
128⅞	70½	92 Jan. 21.	72½ Mar. 14.	78	79¼	+ 4½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	74	79¼	72¾	79¼	117⅜	13,845
142⅜	99⅝	124 Jan. 2.	104⅜ Mar. 14.	111½	112	+ 4⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	106	111⅝	104⅝	111⅜	138¾	60,735
88	51½	46 Mar. 18.	45 Mar. 9.	47½	50	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	..	46	46	46	46	...	100
29	8½	14½ Jan. 15.	9¼ Feb. 25.	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¾	Mexican Central.	100	47,053,100	.....	..	..	10¾	12	10⅝	11⅜	29⅛	11,840
79¼	42	67 Jan. 20.	55 Jan. 4.	62¾	63	+ 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	59¾	63½	59	63	74	3,305
132½	109½	126⅜ Jan. 28.	117 Feb. 25.	119¼	123	+ 2⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	7	..	117½	122	117¼	119⅜	128½	960
30¼	15⅜	19 Jan. 21.	14⅝ Feb. 24.	18	18¼	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,700,300	.....	..	..	16⅞	18¼	16⅝	18	26¼	11,025
63½	35	42¼ Jan. 22.	35 Feb. 23.	39	39⅝	+ 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	36½	39	36½	39	58	4,683
115⅞	86⅜	95⅜ Jan. 22.	87 Feb. 24.	91⅝	91⅞	+ 4⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	87⅜	91⅞	87	91⅞	110	84,310
133½	85	124¼ Jan. 11.	101½ Feb. 24.	105	107½	+ ½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	108	300
47⅝	32	43⅜ Mar. 7.	36 Jan. 4.	43¼	44	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	42⅝	43	42½	43	47	1,536
106⅞	94	104½ Mar. 17.	100¾ Jan. 16.	104	104½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	104	104¼	104	104	108	388
36	12	21 Jan. 22.	17 Jan. 2.	19	19	..	National Enameling & Stamp. Co.	100	15,591,900	Jan. 1, '04.	1	Q	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19¾	33¾	25
29½	10½	16½ Jan. 21.	14½ Feb. 25.	14⅞	15	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	14⅞	15	14¼	14⅝	27½	1,810
95	75	84½ Feb. 23.	80¾ Jan. 26.	84½	92	+ ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	84½	84½	93½	130
47⅝	34½	41 Jan. 11.	34⅝ Feb. 25.	38¾	38¼	+ 1¾	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600	.....	..	..	38	38¼	37	38¼	37¼	1,830
28½	17	21⅞ Jan. 8.	15⅞ Feb. 25.	19	19½	+ 2	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,827,200	.....	..	..	17	19	17	19	...	500
177	105	139⅜ Jan. 22.	120 Feb. 25.	120	127	− ¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	123½	126¼	123½	126½	163½	300
156	112⅝	121½ Jan. 23.	112⅞ Mar. 12.	116⅜	116⅞	+ 3½	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	113¼	116⅞	113¼	116⅞	138	12,513
45	19½	32¼ Jan. 23.	25½ Mar. 7.	27	29¼	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	.....	..	..	27	29¼	27	28¼	39¾	1,100
87	50	68 Jan. 26.	63 Jan. 19.	60	65	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	63	63	63	63	81	200
223¼	187½	196 Jan. 22.	180¼ Mar. 8.	180⅝	190	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	78,602,000	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	190¼	191½	190	190	212	1,000
165½	147½	*150 Jan. 14.	*140 Feb. 25.	141	145	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	Q	145	145	145	145	...	10
35¾	19	24½ Jan. 25.	19⅝ Mar. 14.	21¼	21⅝	+ 2⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	19⅜	21⅝	19⅜	21⅝	31⅜	19,660
70¼	53¾	62¾ Jan. 28.	53½ Mar. 12.	57½	57⅝	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	Dec. 18, '03.	1½	SA	54	57⅝	53¾	57⅝	72⅞	12,476
93½	85	89 Jan. 5.	88⅜ Feb. 25.	85	90	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 19, '04.	2	SA	89	89	89	89	90	383
124½	88	90 Jan. 22.	80 Mar. 12.	84	84½	+ 4	North American.	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	82	84¼	82	84	108	1,200
75	50¼	67⅞ Jan. 22.	61¼ Jan. 12.	63	67	+ 1½	**Pacific Coast 2d pf.**	100	3,014,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	63	63	63	63	72¾	100
42⅝	17	33½ Jan. 15.	24 Feb. 27.	26	27¼	+ 1½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '96.	1½	..	27	27	25½	26⅜	38⅝	1,010
117⅝	110⅝	123⅜ Jan

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 19, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 19. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 19, '04.
94½	60	79⅝	Jan. 22.	74⅝	Jan. 15.	76½	77½	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,053,400	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76	76	76	76	78½	150
15¼	7	14	Jan. 19.	9	Mar. 15.	9	11	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000									
58	32	45	Jan. 19.	36	Feb. 9.	35	38	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	9	9	9	9	...	100
88	38	*70	Jan. 28.	*61	Mar. 1.	69	72	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	34	34	34	34	...	19
78	39	49¾	Jan. 23.	39¼	Jan. 6.	44¼	44¾	+ 3	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	70	70	62	62	85	65
170	148½	167	Jan. 28.	150	Jan. 9.	154	156	+ 5	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,040,300	Jan. 2, '04.	5	Q	41¼	44¼	41	44¼	72½	2,700
30	12	16¾	Jan. 22.	12⅞	Mar. 9.	14	14¼	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				159	159	159	159	...	100
36	24	30⅝	Jan. 21.	25½	Feb. 24.	25½	26½	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				15¾	14¼	13¼	14	25¼	1,300
72	22¾	39¾	Mar. 18.	31¼	Jan. 7.	39	39½	+ 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				32	32	32	32½	35¼	2,350
97½	67	82	Mar. 18.	77	Jan. 5.	80	83	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	26¾	26¾	26	26	62	2,400
68½	38⅝	52¼	Jan. 22.	41⅛	Mar. 14.	43⅝	45¼	+ 4	Southern Pacific.	100	197,332,100				80	82	80	81½	95	940
36⅞	16½	23¼	Jan. 27.	15⅝	Feb. 24.	20⅞	21	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,309,000				42	46¾	41¼	45¼	64½	163,195
36	20½	28½	Jan. 22.	17⅝	Jan. 6.	24¾	24¾	+ 2	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 30, '03.	2½	SA	19¼	23	19	21	25¼	22,100
96½	85	92	Jan. 20.	90	Feb. 25.	89½	91	+ 2	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	5,632,600	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	83½	84½	81¼	84½	85¼	6,815
6¼	⅝	1⅞	Feb. 24.	⅝	Mar. 4.	¾	1¼	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				92	92	91	91	...	300
															1	1	⅝	⅝	6¼	400
68⅝	23⅞	41	Jan. 27.	34½	Feb. 24.	38⅝	39⅝	+ 2	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	36	39¼	36	36	67⅜	11,375
43⅝	20¼	27⅝	Jan. 22.	21½	Feb. 23.	24	24½	+ 1⅝	Texas Pacific.	100	28,780,000				22¼	24½	22½	24½	39	19,925
40⅝	22	29	Jan. 22.	27	Feb. 9.	25	29	+ 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,955,500				28	28	28	28	36	100
123⅞	100	124½	Jan. 13.	115	Mar. 14.	119¾	120	+ 2½	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 20, '99.	1½	..	117	120	115	120	124	1,100
37⅝	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	20	Feb. 22.	20	20½	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				20	20	20	20	33	100
31⅛	15	23½	Jan. 21.	22	Feb. 20.	24½	27	+ 2⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,035,600				24	26¾	24	26¾	27¼	3,250
48	24	39⅝	Jan. 18.	32	Feb. 24.	36¾	37	+ 2⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	18,000,000				34½	37¼	34½	36¾	44½	2,110
122¾	79	95⅝	Jan. 21.	87⅛	Feb. 23.	91½	92½	+ 4½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1½	Q	89¾	92	89¾	92	117	1,580
15	4½	5¾	Jan. 20.	4⅝	Mar. 10.	..	..	+ ⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	18,000,000				4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼	12⅝	300
79¾	57⅞	58¾	Jan. 4.	45	Feb. 24.	50	60	+ 9¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	50	53	50	52	...	300
104⅝	85½	85½	Jan. 22.	71	Mar. 14.	76⅝	76⅝	+ 4½	Union Pacific.	100	103,732,900	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	72	76⅝	71	76⅝	94⅝	276,915
95¼	83½	91⅞	Jan. 29.	85¼	Feb. 25.	87½	88¼	— ¾	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,562,100	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	87	87	86⅝	86⅝	97½	245
110¾	94	99	Mar. 17.	96	Feb. 5.	99	100	+ 2	United Fruit Co.	100	12,575,500	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	97¼	99	97⅞	99	103¾	200
22⅜	9	12	Jan. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	9	10	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	30,000,000				9⅝	9¾	9¼	9¾	19	100
64½	30	47⅝	Jan. 22.	43½	Feb. 6.	44	45	— ⅞	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1¾	SA	44¼	44¼	44	44	56¾	300
55	33	46	Jan. 22.	41	Feb. 16.	..	..	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	41	41¼	41	41¼	53	300
150½	95	110	Jan. 4.	100	Feb. 24.	106	108	+ 2	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	135	152
15¾	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6⅝	Feb. 23.	7⅞	7¼	+ ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,999,800				6¾	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	12⅝	4,600
96⅞	71½	79¾	Jan. 25.	75¾	Jan. 4.	76½	78¾	+ 1½	United States Leather Pref. Co.	100	42,269,800	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	67	79¾	77	79¾	91¾	2,050
28½	4	9⅝	Jan. 21.	5¾	Jan. 15.	7	7⅛	+ 1¼	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03.	1½	..	5⅝	7	5⅝	7	23⅞	2,440
73	39¼	57⅝	Feb. 3.	40	Jan. 14.	51½	52	+ 5⅞	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03.	1½	..	45⅞	51⅝	45⅝	51½	69	14,788
19¼	7	14⅞	Jan. 27.	10¼	Feb. 6.	13¼	13½	+ ⅞	United States Rubber Co.	100	29,986,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	12⅞	13¼	12	12⅞	18	2,020
58	30¼	54½	Jan. 27.	41	Jan. 4.	52	52¼	+ 2⅝	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,325,800	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	50¾	52⅝	49	52⅝	53	2,085
39⅞	10	12⅝	Jan. 2.	9⅝	Jan. 6.	11½	11⅝	+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30 '03.	¼	..	10¾	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	37¼	52,725
89⅝	49⅝	60	Jan. 22.	54½	Feb. 1.	56⅝	56⅝	+ 3¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	55½	56⅝	55¼	56⅝	87⅝	230,926
66⅜	17½	26⅝	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	30¼	30⅝	+ 1¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	29	31½	28¾	30½	64⅝	3,830
128½	80	106¾	Jan. 28.	98	Jan. 7.	105	105	+ 5	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	105	105	105	105	126	110
32⅜	16⅝	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 24.	19	19½	+ 1¼	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				17⅜	19	17⅜	19	29¾	2,900
55¾	27½	41	Jan. 25.	32⅜	Feb. 24.	36⅝	36⅞	+ 3⅞	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				33	36⅜	32⅜	36⅜	50⅝	19,135
93	80¾	89⅝	Mar. 17.	86	Jan. 6.	87½	88¼	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 10, '04.	1½	Q	86¼	89⅝	85¼	89⅝	85⅝	1,375
221	130	173¾	Jan. 21.	154	Feb. 23.	163	164	+ 6	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,472,300	Jan. 11, '04.	2½	Q	157	163	157	163	206	5,150
27½	12	19¼	Jan. 22.	14¼	Feb. 23.	16½	17	+ 1⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				16	16⅞	16	16⅞	24⅝	1,035
62	40¼	52⅝	Jan. 22.	42	Feb. 24.	47	48	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				47	48	47	48	53	300
38½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 24.	25	27	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				25	25	25	25	33¼	100
29¾	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16¼	Jan. 4.	18⅝	19¼	+ 1	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,103,800				18⅝	19⅜	18⅛	18⅝	26¼	320
55½	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	42¾	42⅝	+ 2⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200				39½	42¼	39⅝	42⅝	50⅜	1,962

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2	Missouri Pacific	4⅝
Amal. Copper	3⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¾
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	2	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	2
Am. Locomotive	1⅜	N. Y. Central	3½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Woolen pf.	3	N. Y., Ont. & West.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Norf. & West.	3½
Anaconda Copper	2½	North American	3
At., Top. & S. F.	4½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	5½	Pennsylvania	5½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	4⅛
B'klyn R. T.	4⅝	Pere Marquette	2½
Can. Pacific	4½	P. C., C. & St. L.	2½
Cent. of N. J.	3	Pressed S. Car	2½
Ches. & Ohio	3½	Ry. St. Spring pf.	1¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	2	Reading	4⅜
Chi. Gt. West.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2¾
Chi. Gt. West pf., B.	2	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	6¼	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Rock Island.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	4½	Rock Island pf.	3½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	Rubber Goods	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Southern Pacific	2¾
Col. Fuel & I.	2¾	Southern Railway	1¼
Col. Southern	1½	Southern Railway pf.	5¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3
Col. & H. Coal	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	4⅝	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2½
Con. Tob. pf.	1	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	7	Southern Pacific	4
Del. & Hudson	3⅝	Southern Railway	1⅞
Del., L. & W.	4	Southern Ry. pf.	3
Den. & R. G.	1	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	3	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Erie	3	Texas Pacific	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2⅞	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1
Erie 2d pf.	4	Third Avenue	2½
General Chemical	1⅝	Toledo, St. L. & W.	2⅝
Gen. Chemical pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
General Electric	6½	Twin City R. T.	4½
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Union Bag pf.	9½
Ill. Central	2⅞	Union Pacific	4⅝
Int. Steam Pump	1	United Fruit	2
Int. S. P. pf.	2½	United Fruit 1st pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	3	U. S. Express	2
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Kan. City So.	1⅜	U. S. Realty	1¼
Kan. C. So. pf.	3	U. S. Realty pf.	5½
Lake Erie & West.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	U. S. Steel.	1¼
Manhattan	3¼	U. S. Steel pf.	3¼
Met. Securities	4½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Met. St. Ry.	4⅞	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	5
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1	Wabash	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3⅞	Wabash pf.	3½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2¾	Westingh'se E. & M.	6
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
		Wis. Central	1
		Wis. Central pf.	2⅜

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	4	Col. South. 1st pf.	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Gt. Nor. pf.	2¼
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Int. Power	1
Butterick Co.	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	4
Chi. G. W. pf.	2½	Leo. & Eastern	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F., adj. 4s	1	Kings Co. Elv. 1st	2
Atl. Coast Line 4s	1½	Lack. Steel 5s	1½
Bk. R. Tr. con. 5s	2	Long Dock 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Mex. Central 4½s	1½
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	1⅞	N. Chat. & St. L. 7s	1½
C., Mil. & St. P. con. 7s	3	Nat. R. R. Mx. con. 4s	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. M. P. Div. 5s	1⅜	N. Y. Dock 4s	1
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s	1⅝	Nor. & West. con. 4s	1
C., R. I. & P. 5s	1½	Ore. Sh. L. part. 4s	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Peop. Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	3
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2
Col. Southern 4s	1½	St. L. Southw. 1st	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1	St. L. Sthw. inc	3½
Con. Gas, Chi. 5s	2½	Sher. S. & So. 5s	3
Det. So. Ohio S. 4s	2½	So. Ry. con. 5s	1½
Geo. Pacific 1st	3½	T. C. & I. deb. 6s	1½
H. & Texas gen. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Int. Pump 6s	3	Third Avenue 5s	1
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
		U. S. Steel 5s	2⅜
		Wabash deb. B	2⅝

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	2	Gulf & S. I. 5s	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	1	M., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	2½
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	1½	Mo. Pacific 3d 7s	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. term. 5s	2¼	Va. Mid. gen. 5s, sta.	⅞
C., M. & St. P. I. & D. ext. 7s	7		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 21.

American Can Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Co.—Books close.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.—Books close.
City and Suburban Homes Co.—Special meeting.
Detroit City Gas Co.—Special meeting.
General Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
International Steam Pump Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
New Haven Iron and Steel Co.—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Co.—Annual meeting.
Pont De Nemours Powder Co.—Annual meeting.
Railway Steel Springs Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Books close.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Books close.
Trust Co. of America—Books close.
Union Traction Co. of Indiana—Dividend payable on preferred April 1 to holders of record this date.
Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane—Books close.
Western Gas Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 22.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Corn Products Co.—Annual meeting.
Equitable Trust Co.—Books close.
New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual election.
Wabash Railroad—Special meeting.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close.

Wednesday, March 23.

American Smelting and Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Books close.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
Water Paint Co. of America—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 24.

American Iron and Steel Association—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred April 22 to holders of record this date.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
Mercantile Trust Co.—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.

Friday, March 25.

Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Exploration Co. of New York—Books close.
Homestake Mining—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Electric Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
S. Andargyros Company—Annual meeting.
Tefft-Weller Co.—Books close for dividend, on preferred.
United States Cotton Duck Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Stone Co.—Special meeting.

Saturday, March 26.

Corn Products Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—Books close for dividend.
National Licorice Co.—Books close.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Standard Milling Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 19	$1,111,169,982	$56,789,430
March 12	964,162,982	52,390,134
March 5	1,075,780,466	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	40,344,210
Feb. 20	1,080,385,410	57,604,753
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,858
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,825,928	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,290,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,560
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,330,250
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,889,911
*Dec. 26	1,006,381,889	45,564,009
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,879,185
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	53,781,538
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,092,330
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,792,591
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,292,441,326	52,133,227
*Nov. 7	1,071,900,194	48,602,424
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,659
Oct. 24	1,136,235,218	51,977,513
Oct. 17	1,125,459,188	53,961,049
Oct. 10	1,115,733,445	57,162,961
Oct. 3	1,227,945,721	62,021,626
Sept. 26	1,039,634,434	50,544,903
Sept. 19	1,023,487,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,855,632	40,807,651
Sept. 5	974,730,325	53,802,489
Aug. 29	939,514,947	43,726,524
Aug. 22	1,105,332,486	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	50,987,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	65,222,488
Aug. 1	1,240,985,598	65,081,492
July 25	1,253,585,603	61,634,110
July 18	1,423,327,742	64,872,176
July 11	1,211,052,965	56,944,689
*July 3	1,370,947,509	95,466,183
June 27	1,131,255,101	72,901,230
June 20	1,272,855,327	61,218,801
June 13	1,412,702,128	68,187,181
June 6	1,316,522,635	67,576,824
*May 30	1,068,734,934	44,650,602
May 23	1,288,294,088	56,597,377
May 16	1,231,142,954	63,078,133
May 9	1,230,882,534	62,982,497
May 2	1,378,961,066	77,312,210
April 25	1,311,282,385	70,958,040
April 18	1,453,074,116	62,515,189
April 11	1,189,787,189	50,421,689
April 4	1,539,710,635	77,561,631
March 28	1,213,304,250	51,797,056
March 21	1,318,576,102	58,187,153

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,350	$7,515,775
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,956,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,067,456
Jan. 23	28,072,675	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,069	27,890,775	26,623,356
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,286,225
Feb. 13	20,376,225	15,526,675	13,580,850
Feb. 20	27,566,600	9,041,675	12,456,650
Feb. 27	32,150,200	6,961,969	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,350	981,975	3,954,625
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,490	3,471,250

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
March 21	$3,160,400	$3,471,250	$10,272,425
March 28	6,280,900	6,965,575	7,970,500
April 4	3,130,825	2,649,525	5,817,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,938,200
April 18	6,007,050	6,578,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,365,475	9,461,050	16,750,775
May 2	11,181,550	7,484,000	10,980,100
May 9	10,020,825	3,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	3,922,625	6,340,525	12,296,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,645,150	11,929,000	21,253,050
June 6	4,775,950	11,285,575	13,341,500
June 13	9,477,175	13,302,350	8,782,125
June 20	10,089,575	12,158,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,923,850	12,978,350	5,484,200
July 3	5,377,675	10,084,725	5,211,525
July 11	8,008,475	12,226,900	12,809,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,799,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,915,400	15,502,400	23,125,575
Aug. 1	24,060,075	13,738,125	22,185,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,031,250	20,952,950
Aug 15	21,563,575	7,126,600	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,058,300	6,745,250	16,148,199
Aug. 29	20,677,925	5,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,097,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	715,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,650	13,654,225
Sept. 26	14,569,300	3,236,625	16,293,025
Oct. 3	13,937,500	1,819,200	15,580,075
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,827,350	17,485,175
Oct. 17	17,435,250	5,608,250	15,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,731,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,359,100	10,483,700
Nov. 7	5,384,225	17,852,350	8,089,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	18,326,350	10,103,825
Nov. 21	3,911,350	19,523,975	14,468,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,305,300	2,973,750	8,097,975
Dec. 12	6,077,975	6,396,900	5,625,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	5,093,600	5,788,325
Dec. 26	12,574,425	6,549,300	7,891,350

*Decrease.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$27,310,575	1896	$19,042,675
1903	3,180,490	1895	14,146,500
1902	3,471,250	1894	77,392,300
1901	19,272,425	1893	6,039,125
1900	2,036,425	1892	16,199,700
1899	19,074,175	1891	9,055,375
1898	28,000,950	1890	3,416,425
1897	48,168,975		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,550, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,066,600	$908,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	247,115,300	915,982,300	905,713,300
Jan. 16	256,493,300	934,395,600	941,286,900
Jan. 23	272,983,500	965,064,900	986,303,300
Jan. 30	253,115,000	994,852,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	278,631,500	986,856,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,600	995,569,900	1,028,857,500
Feb. 20	284,513,900	994,438,800	1,028,025,600
Feb. 27	289,130,300	990,200,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,500	990,916,400	1,040,582,800
March 12	289,254,300	997,389,000	1,037,288,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,013,700

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
March 21	$228,351,900	$911,547,400	$909,682,400
March 28	229,845,900	904,598,200	894,260,000
April 4	224,321,400	902,994,900	893,762,300
April 11	224,948,000	902,772,500	894,830,800
April 18	227,630,200	906,397,300	897,290,200
April 25	232,888,300	910,625,100	897,693,300
May 2	237,621,900	914,079,000	905,780,200
May 9	236,968,500	923,080,200	915,824,700
May 16	238,201,500	928,323,200	920,535,900
May 23	237,575,500	923,463,100	914,611,100
May 30	237,915,000	922,975,900

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Increase in Loans—Decreases in Cash, Deposits, and Surplus.

The bank statement was again of a negative character. The small increase in loans was accounted for by three of the large banks—Merchants' National $1,041,400, National City $2,442,900, and National Bank of Commerce $2,000,800. Twenty-two other banks reported small increases in loans, and twenty-nine had decreases in this item.

Instead of the estimated increase in cash, a decrease appeared of $2,690,300. This seems to have been caused by local withdrawals for pay rolls.

By the merger of the National Citizens' and Central National Banks into the Citizens' Central National the number of Clearing House banks is reduced to 54. There was little difference between the statement of the new bank and the combined statements of the two banks of the preceding week, except a decrease of $928,500 in circulation, representing the retirement of the Central National's notes in liquidation.

The cash in the banks is $58,213,000 more than at this time in 1903, deposits are $136,331,300 more, loans are $87,371,400 higher, and the surplus is $24,130,175 greater.

There were twenty banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, eleven National and nine State. This compares with twenty banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-six in the week ending March 21, 1903, and twenty-five in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these twenty banks was $2,296,925, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve, the surplus would have been $29,607,500, instead of $27,310,575.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent. The time-money market had an easier tone. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for three months, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 4 per cent. for six months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper at 4½@5 per cent. for the best names and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8675@$4.8685 to $4.8695@$4.8705, closing firm at the higher rate. There was exported to Argentina $1,250,000 gold coin.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 4@7 per cent., averaging 6 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months. There was little doing in commercial paper, which was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8690@$4.87 to $4.8725@$4.8735, closing with an easy tone at $4.8720@$4.8730.

The items in last week's statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of March 21, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,572,700	.....	$110,322,700
Net profits.	133,097,400	.....	122,764,400
Deposits ...	1,037,013,700	$255,200	900,682,400
Circulation..	36,913,800	1,048,800	42,863,500
Total.....	$1,322,597,600	$1,304,000	$1,176,633,000

ASSETS.

Loans	$998,918,800	*$1,519,800	$911,547,400
Specie	217,239,600	1,895,500	163,692,500
Legal tender.	69,324,400	794,800	64,758,500
Total.....	$1,285,482,800	$1,170,500	$1,139,998,400
Reserve held.	286,564,000	$2,690,300	$228,351,000
Reserve req'd	250,253,425	63,500	225,176,600
Surplus	$27,310,575	$2,626,500	$3,180,400
U. S. depos..	$40,488,700	*$963,700	$40,225,400

*Increase.

The surplus in 1902 was $3,471,250; in 1901, $10,272,425; in 1900, $5,817,700; in 1899, $18,557,425; in 1898, $28,060,060; in 1897, $48,168,975.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, March 12 to 18.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Zulia	Curacao.	$440
Caracas	Curacao.	1,300
Philadelphia	Curacao.	785
Patria	Oporto.	830
Patria	Fayal.	2
American Silver Coin—		
Zulia	Curacao.	170
Philadelphia	Curacao.	3
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg.	1,000
Patria	Oporto.	119
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Segurança	Colon.	29,196
Cherokee	Sanchez.	300
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Sanchez.	300
Zulia	Curacao.	40
Gold Bullion—		
Segurança	Colon.	5,498
Citta di Messina	Barbados.	1,440
Flandria	Puerto Colombia.	3,775
Alleghany	Puerto Colombia.	4,588
Alleghany	Greytown.	1,250
Alleghany	Barranquilla.	2,857
Cherokee	Puerto Plata.	500
Total		$54,396

Exports, New York, March 14 to 19.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Mar. 14	Caslida	Buenos Ayres, G. C., (U. S.)	$500,000
Mar. 15	Celtic	London, S. B.	325,160
Mar. 17	Havana	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	7,000
Mar. 18	Umbria	London, S. B.	290,000
Total			$1,122,160

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Mar. 13	Talisman	Demerara, S. C., (Mex.)	$960
Mar. 11	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	2,392
Mar. 12	Zulia	Maracaibo, G. C. (U. S.)	44,000
Grand total			$1,169,512

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 18, 1904	$13,666,226
Week ended March 19, 1903	12,934,377
From Jan. 1, 1904	135,178,780
From Jan. 1, 1903	143,228,406

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 15, 1904	$9,225,807
Week ended March 17, 1903	10,372,112
From Jan. 1, 1904	100,094,556
From Jan. 1, 1903	107,230,327

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 19, 1904	$52,764
Week ended March 20, 1903	232,226
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,273,643
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,967,935

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 19, 1904	$851,020
Week ended March 20, 1903	61,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,612,774
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,388,349

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1904	$498,236

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 20, 1903	572,213
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,358,360
From Jan. 1, 1903	114,580

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1904	$1,632
Week ended March 20, 1903	120,263
From Jan. 1, 1904	172,286
From Jan. 1, 1903	266,525

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1904	$616,512
Week ended March 20, 1903	705,720
From Jan. 1, 1904	17,356,078
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,997,666

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1904	$615,880
Week ended March 20, 1903	581,857
From Jan. 1, 1904	11,110,290
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,731,164

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1904	$54,396
Week ended March 20, 1903	760,096
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,445,929
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,234,457

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 19, 1904	$1,122,512
Week ended March 20, 1903	766,720
From Jan. 1, 1904	18,968,852
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,386,015

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 19, 1904	$1,122,116
Week ended March 20, 1903	6,624
From Jan. 1, 1904	14,523,422
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,654,851

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Mar. 19. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
48	50	Allis-Chalmers pf	16,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1¾	64⅞	Feb. 13	50	Mar. 11	50½	Mar. 11, 1904
71	72	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,133,000	Oct. 1,	1903 3	75½	Jan. 19	72¾	Jan. 13	75½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	.....	27	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
185	200	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	186	Dec. 7, 1903
22	28	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15,	1903 1	25	Jan. 15	23½	Jan. 15	25	Jan. 22, 1904
14	16	American Hide & Leather pf	12,548,300	.....	.....	18⅜	Jan. 27	11⅛	Jan. 5	15¼	Feb. 17, 1904
20½	33⅞	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900 1¾	23½	Jan. 23	28	Jan. 19	28	Jan. 25, 1904
3½	4	American Malting	14,500,000	.....	.....	4⅜	Jan. 22	3	Jan. 8	3⅜	Mar. 7, 1904
112	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	Jan. 2,	1904 2½	120	Feb. 29	110	Jan. 21	120	Feb. 19, 1904
86½	92	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	91	Jan. 13	85	Jan. 6	90	Mar. 7, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,363,300	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
84	88	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 1½	86¾	Jan. 18	82	Jan. 6	84½	Feb. 15, 1904
..	..	American Telephone & Teleg	127,061,900	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	130	Jan. 25	121	Feb. 16	121	Feb. 16, 1904
9	11	American Woolen	29,501,000	.....	.....	12⅛	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 4	10½	Mar. 4, 1904
24	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	.....	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
53	56	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	.....	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21, 1904
88	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 28, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
106	107	Atlantic Coast Line	35,650,000	Jan. 10,	1904 2½	110¼	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	104½	Feb. 18, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Jan.,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jun. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct.,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
5½	6¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	.....	7	Jan. 23	5¾	Mar. 1	5¾	Mar. 1, 1904
119	122	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904 3	127	Jan. 12	118¼	Mar. 2	118¼	Mar. 2, 1904
132	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
63½	64½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	63¼	Jan. 2	66	Jan. 15	67⅝	Jan. 26, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
101	..	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,900	Jan. 7,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Dec. 28, 1903
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2,	1904 1¾	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
83	87½	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	85½	Jan. 14	83¼	Feb. 5	83½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 29,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 5, 1902
135	145	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om	21,402,200	Feb. 20,	1902 3	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21	145	Jan. 21, 1904
165	175	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904 3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1893 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 5, 1903
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1,	1904 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	185	July 28, 1903
..	64	Colorado Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903 4	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27, 1904
176	186	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	193	Feb. 16	168	Jan. 8	191	Mar. 5, 1904
60	70	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	80	July 17, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	22⅜	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2⅛	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2⅛	Jan. 18, 1904
2	..	Denver & Southwest pf	7,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2⅜	Feb. 10, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1,	1903 7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,068,539	.....	.....	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
38	40	Dist. Co. of America pf	3,522,491	Jan. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	65	Jun. 18, 1903
60	65	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901 1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65	Feb. 2, 1904
70	80	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903 2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23, 1904
45	50½	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1903 4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52½	Feb. 4, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
110	120	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Jan.,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,820,100	Jan. 15,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*88	Apr. 18, 1903
49½	52	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Feb. 25,	1904 25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
103½	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 2	*104½	Jan. 21	*103½	Jan. 6	*104½	Jan. 21, 1904
24	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	.....	29	Jan. 21	26¾	Feb. 10	26⅝	Feb. 10, 1904
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Nov. 16,	1903 2	..	.....	..	.....	48	July 15, 1903
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Mar. 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
5	10	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901 1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
50	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3	55	Mar. 8	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
90	110	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2	95	Feb. 23	93	Feb. 23	95	Feb. 23, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	49,460,500	Jan. 29,	1904 3½	*271⅞	Feb. 24	*271⅜	Feb. 24	*271⅜	Feb. 24, 1904
47	50	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar. 2,	1896 1	55½	Jan. 2	50	Feb. 6	50	Feb. 6, 1904
6½	9	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6½	Nov. 9, 1903
100	120	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31,	1903 5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 27, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31,	1903 7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
15	15⅛	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	.....	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
125	133	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29,	1904 2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	138	Feb. 26, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
50	65	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	67¾	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	61	Feb. 18, 1904
88	98	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3½	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25, 1904
78	85	**National Enameling** pf	8,546,600	Jan. 1,	1904 1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82½	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Jun. 9, 1901
42	48	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
105	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	15,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 5	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20	Dec. 14, 1903
40	..	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15,	1903 1	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	*395	Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 9,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
130	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¾	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	88⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,262,300	Jan. 15,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	190	Aug. 28, 1903
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
4	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,312,400	July 2,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
53	56	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	56½	Jan. 22	51	Feb. 24	51	Feb. 24, 1904
85	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1,	1904 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	80	July 30, 1903
..	80	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 10,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	26,953,000	Feb. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	83½	Jun. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
90	97	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,542,600	Jan. 15,	1904 2	98	Jan. 22	97	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 22, 1904
177½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 5,	1904 1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
..	1⅛	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1⅛	Aug. 13, 1903
4½	9	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8,	1903 ½	4½	Feb. 16	4½	Feb. 16	4½	Feb. 16, 1904
86	91	**R. R. Securities**	8,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 2	90½	Feb. 17	85	Feb. 11	90½	Mar. 3, 1904
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	204	July 15, 1903
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Og	10,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904 1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15,	1903 1	38½	Feb. 9	36½	Feb. 6	37	Feb. 16, 1904
17	19	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	.....	20¼	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 8	17	Feb. 10, 1904
..	124	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,157,700	Jan. 2,	1904 1½	123½	Jan. 23	122	Feb. 4	122½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,225	Jan.,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	168	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 ½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15,	1903 2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*28	May 20, 1903
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	150	Jun. 12, 1903
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co**	21,240,400	Jan. 9,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
..	..	U. S. Pipe	12,106,300	.....	.....	8⅝	Jan. 25	6¾	Feb. 18	8	Mar. 7, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,915,800	July 1,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	104	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1,	1903 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	48	Jun. 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Jan. 2,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
20	24	**Va. Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,641,600	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	18	Nov. 18, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Nov. 20,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	70	Sep. 14, 1903
205	215	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 4	*212	Jan. 6	*205	Jan. 30	*205	Feb. 15, 1904
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,129,000	Nov. 15,	1903 ⅝	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
190	200	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	3,996,700	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	194	Jan. 18	192	Jan. 8	194	Jan. 19, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 19, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93¼ Jan 23	92 Jan 13	93 Mar 15	92¾ 93¼
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	101 Mar 17	98½ Jan 6	100⅝ Mar 19	100⅝ 100¾
Do registered	AO*	100 Jan 28	90½ Jan 27	99¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90 Jan 23	87½ Feb 13	89 Mar 17	88½ 89½
Do do registered	Nov.	83¾ Jan 28	82½ Jan 28	82¾ Jan 28	.. ..
Do stamped	..	89¾ Jan 29	87½ Jan 8	88½ Mar 18	88 89
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100 Jan 22	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 1	98¼ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	92⅞ No 10, 02	.. 96
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g 4s, 1928	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	93¾ De 21, 03	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	114½ Oc 5, 02	100 ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94¼ Feb 15	91 Mar 1	92¾ Mar 19	.. 92¼
Do registered	..	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	.. ..
Bay., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	125¼ No 30, 03	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	112¾ Jan 26	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 26	112¾ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	100 Mar 9	100 Mar 9	100 Mar 9	110 ..
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	87 Au 22, 01	92¼ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	91½ Oc 30, 03	91½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼ Jan 21	92¾ Feb 23	93¾ Mar 16	93¾ 94
Do do registered		92¾ Mar 16	92¾ Mar 15	92¾ Mar 16	92¾ ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102 Jan 22	100¾ Feb 25	101⅛ Mar 19	101⅛ 102
Do do registered		101⅜ Feb 17	101¼ Feb 17	101⅛ Feb 17	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	94 No 23, 03	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	89¾ Jan 22	87½ Jan 8	89⅜ Feb 15	.. ..
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. reg. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97 Feb 2	92½ Feb 24	92⅝ Feb 24	93½ ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	89 Jan 20	87¾ Feb 11	88⅝ Mar 19	88½ 88¾
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	100⅜ Jy 16, 02	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105½ Mar 11	105½ Mar 11	105⅜ Mar 11	105 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Oc 28, 03	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122 Jan 12	119¼ Mar 7	119¼ Mar 7	120 ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 1, 03	95 100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		.. ....	.. ....	100¼ Fe 13, 03	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117 Jan 22	113¾ Mar 7	114 Mar 17	113¾ 114¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	112 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	118½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	122½ Mar 2	121¼ Feb 27	122½ Mar 18	122½ ..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99 Jan 4	97¼ Mar 7	98 Mar 17	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102¾ Mar 14	101¾ Jan 2	102⅝ Mar 14	102¼ ..
Do registered		101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	117 Jan 19	117 Jan 19	117 Jan 19	117 120
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	120¼ Mr 16, 03	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	118 Ja 27, 01	110 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	103⅝ Mar 6	102½ Jan 5	103⅝ Mar 18	103¼ 103⅝
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107½ Jan 21	105 Mar 1	105 Mar 18	104 105
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 14, 03	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92¾ Jan 11	90 Mar 8	91¼ Mar 14	.. 92
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	107 Mar 2	107 Mar 2	107 Mar 2	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118 Jan 7	116½ Feb 24	116¾ Mar 4	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	106⅝ Jan 22	103¾ Jan 4	106 Mar 17	105½ 106
Do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	71¼ Jan 25	65¾ Mar 15	65¾ Mar 15	65½ ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	32 Jan 23	28 Mar 2	29 Mar 18	28 29¼
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	20¾ Jan 25	18 Mar 17	18 Mar 17	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	92 Au 21, 02	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	203½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 30	102½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103 Jy 2, 03	104¾ ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	131½ Jan 20	128 Mar 3	128⅞ Mar 18	128½ 129¾
Do do registered	QJ	130½ Jan 25	128½ Mar 7	128½ Mar 8	128½ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	111½ Jan 21	111¼ Jan 19	111¾ Mar 11	111¼ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 8, 03	104½ ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102 Jan 27	100 Jan 4	100⅞ Mar 14	100⅞ 102
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	103⅛ Mar 9	108¾ Feb 3	103⅛ Mar 10	109 110½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111 Jan 2	111 Jan 2	111 Jan 2	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116¼ Feb 2	114¾ Jan 6	116¼ Mar 19	116 116¾
Do do registered	*MN	115 Feb 10	113 Mar 1	113 Mar 1	.. 115¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	104 Jan 22	100½ Mar 1	101 Mar 19	.. ..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	112 My 14, 03	104 108
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	101¼ Feb 5	99¼ Jan 4	101 Mar 15	101 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	94½ Jan 27	94½ Jan 27	94¼ Jan 27	94½ 96½
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Oc 29, 02	.. ..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	90⅝ De 30, 03	84 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	84 Feb 16	81¼ Jan 5	83⅞ Mar 18	83¼ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	77 Jan 23	74½ Jan 5	76⅞ Mar 19	76 77
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	83¾ Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	101½ Jan 15	99 Feb 3	99 Mar 1	99¼ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	93 Jan 4	91 Feb 23	92 Mar 19	92 93
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	91½ Mar 11	91¼ Feb 15	91⅞ Mar 11	.. ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	100¼ De 23, 03	110½ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	100½ No 6, 03	102 ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar 15	104½ 105
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	100 Jan 18	105 Feb 17	105 De 2, 03	.. ..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	100⅜ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	100¾ Feb 8	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	107 Mar 14	105¾ Jan 30	100¼ Mar 15	106 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	115 Feb 1	114½ Jan 16	115 Feb 27	112¾ ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	106⅛ Jan 14	106⅛ Jan 6	106⅛ Jan 14	106⅛ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	122¾ Oc 22, 03	230 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 22, 03	.. ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	116¾ Feb 9	115¾ Jan 8	116 Feb 25	116 116½
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Ap 13, 03	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	113 Jan 16	112¾ Jan 4	113 Jan 16	114¼ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	128 Jan 14	126½ Feb 11	126¼ Feb 11	126¼ 128
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Jy 24, 03	.. ..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	100 Mar 7	108 Jan 18	100 Mar 7	108⅞ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	173 Mar 19	169 Mar 14	173 Mar 19	172 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	109 Jan 25	107¾ Mar 15	107¾ Mar 15	107¼ 107¾
Do do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 8, 02	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ Jan 15	98 Jan 15	98⅝ Jan 15	.. 97¼
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	115¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	111 Jan 14	109¾ Jan 9	110¼ Feb 23	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	116 Jan 30	114¾ Jan 19	115 Mar 19	114¾ 115½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	111½ No 25, 03	106¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	137½ Jy 18, 99	127¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	119 Feb 16	116¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118½ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 29	118 Feb 16	116¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106 Jan 15	106 Jan 15	106 Jan 15	105¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	169 Mar 14	169 Mar 14	169 Mar 14	172 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 28, 03	112¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	*JJ	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 16	106⅝ 107
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Mar 9	110¾ Jan 28	111 Mar 9	107⅝ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	102¾ Feb 2	102¾ Feb 2	102¾ Feb 2	103¾ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾ Jan 15	114 Mar 17	114 Mar 17	113¾ 115
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	113 Oc 27, 03	111 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	115 ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	104 Jan 2	104 Jan 2	104 Jan 2	100 ..
Do do registered	FA15	.. ....	.. ....	106⅞ Oc 9, 02	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	90 Jan 28	97¾ Mar 11	98 Mar 14	.. 98
Do do registered	QF	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19, 98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	113⅜ De 15, 03	111 ..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ De 11, 03	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110 Mar 9	109¾ Jan 15	110 Mar 9	110¾ 112
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Mr 30, 03	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106 Feb 5	104¾ Feb 24	105 Mar 14	105 107
Do do registered	MN*	104¼ Jan 21	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104½ ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108⅞ Jan 22	108¼ Mar 3	108⅜ Mar 12	109¼ ..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾ Jan 22	108¾ Mar 3	108¾ Jan 12	107⅝ ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	116 Mar 16	115¾ Feb 10	116 Mar 16	116¾ ..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	123 My 28, 01	113¾ 117¾
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	106 No 5, 02	100 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 9, 02	103 ..
Outum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 17, 03	103¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ De 23, 03	111¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129 Jan 22	128¾ Feb 29	129¾ Mar 19	129½ 130½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	117¼ Mar 14	117¼ Mar 14	117¼ Mar 14	117¾ ..
Dc Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	142¾ Fe 10, 02	120 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ De 5, 03	120 ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Fe 21, 01	101 ..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 9, 03	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	122¾ Jan 22	122¼ Jan 22	122¾ Jan 22	121¼ ..
Do registered	JJ*	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	120½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	104 Jan 21	101 Jan 7	103 Mar 19	102½ ..
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	107 Ja 16, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 18, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	100⅝ Jy 2, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. G, 1917	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	99¾ Je 30, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	99½ Jy 10, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	99⅜ Je 28, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	87 Au 7, 03	.. ..
C. R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾ Jan 22	66½ Jan 7	69¾ Mar 19	69¼ 69½
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	88¾ Ja 7, 03	.. ..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85 Jan 20	73 Jan 6	78½ Mar 19	77¾ 78¼
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	103⅞ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	104½ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	95¼ Oc 1, 03	96 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	90 Oc 1, 03	91¼ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 13	96 ..
Kenkuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106 Mar 3	106 Mar 3	106 Mar 3	104¾ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	132 Jan 20	130½ Jan 7	132½ Mar 16	130¾ 132½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	93 De 19, 03	.. ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131 Jan 23	130½ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	130½ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	128¾ Mar 3	128¾ Mar 3	128¾ Mar 3	128¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	122½ Mar 9	121 Feb 25	122½ Mar 9	122¾ 123½
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	82¾ Jan 27	78 Jan 4	80 Mar 16	.. 80
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	110 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	110½ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 28, 02	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ De 5, 03	104¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 22, 03	112¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	QJ	96 Mar 15	95¾ Jan 8	96 Mar 16	99 ..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Oc 8, 02	.. ..
Do C., V. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 2	99 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	101¾ Feb 19	99¾ Feb 27	101¾ Mar 19	101 101¾
Do do registered	MN*	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	.. 101
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 9, 02	91 100
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Au 31, 03	93 ..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 109
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101 Jan 27	100¾ Mar 4	100¾ Mar 4	.. ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	110½ Mar 15	110¼ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	110⅜ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	129 Jy 28, 03	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 18	.. 128½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	104 No 19, 01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98 Jan 20	95½ Jan 13	98⅛ Mar 16	96 97
Do income 4s, April, 1990		63 Mar 16	60 Jan 6	65 Mar 16	63 ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¼ Feb 9	111¼ Feb 9	112½ Feb 9	.. 117
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	115½ ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	95¼ Jan 19	96 Jan 5	93½ Mar 11	.. 90½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89½ Jan 26	84 Mar 7	85½ Mar 19	85 85½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Ask'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	108¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129½ Jan 25	129½ Feb 11	129½ Feb 11	129 130½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	130¾ Feb 16	130¾ Feb 16	130¾ Feb 16	130¾ ..
Do do registered	JD	.. ....	.. ....	104 Oc 28, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	125¼ Mar 9	127 Jan 5	125¼ Mar 10	127½ ..
Do registered	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114½ Jan 28	113¾ Feb 6	112 Mar 15	112 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	100¾ Jan 28	100¼ Jan 26	100¼ Jan 27	101½ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	109¾ Feb 8	109¾ Feb 8	107⅞ Feb 8	100¾ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 2, 02	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¼ Jan 12	137 Feb 11	137 Feb 11	135¾ ..
Do registered	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106 Jan 11	106 Jan 11	106 Jan 26	106¾ ..
Do registered	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	122 Je 6, 02	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106 Mar 11	106 Mar 11	106 Mar 11	106 106½
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ Fe 4, 02	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	143¾ No 10, 02	141¼ ..
Do registered	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	147¾ Je 12, 02	140 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	96¼ Jan 28	96¾ Mar 1	98 Mar 19	97½ 98¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ My 22, 03	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	104¾ Mar 19	106 Jan 6	104¾ Mar 19	104 105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	97 Jan 22	96 Jan 6	96¾ Mar 19	96 96¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	85¼ Jan 23	83¼ Jan 22	85¼ Jan 25	81½ ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. L. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	.. ....	.. ....	97 Ja 3, 02	90 ..
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	36 Jan 4	35 Jan 21	35 Jan 21	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Fe 28, 01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 4, 03	96¾ ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94 Jan 2	93¾ Mar 10	93¾ Mar 10	92 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	.. ....	.. ....	75¼ Au 25, 03	.. ..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84 Feb 26	79¼ Mar 19	79¼ Mar 19	75¼ 82
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	111¼ Jan 25	110¼ Jan 4	111¼ Jan 25	110¼ 112¾
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	100¼ ..
Elgin., Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115 Jan 13	115 Jan 13	115 Jan 18	114 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mr 25, 03	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 18, 03	112 115
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111 Jan 14	110¾ Feb 10	110¾ Feb 25	107 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114½ Jan 11	114¼ Jan 11	114¾ Feb 15	112¼ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 26, 03	100 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	MS*	135¼ Jan 27	132¾ Jan 13	135¾ Feb 19	130½ 131¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	130 Au 7, 03	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	98½ Jan 21	96¾ Feb 19	97¼ Mar 18	97 97¾
Do registered	JJ	98½ Jan 21	96½ Jan 21	96½ Jan 21	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	86¼ Jan 26	84 Jan 5	84¾ Mar 18	84½ 85
Do do registered		85½ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93½ Jan 27	85¾ Feb 24	90 Mar 19	89½ 90
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	125¼ Je 17, 03	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	118¾ Jan 20	117½ Jan 18	118 Mar 16	117¾ 118¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 5, 02	104 ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	132 Mar 3	131 Feb 4	132 Mar 17	132½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	113½ Jan 12	113¼ Jan 12	113¼ Jan 12	115 ..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ No 25, 03	112¾ ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	108¼ Jan 6	108¼ Jan 6	108¼ Jan 6	105 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	111¾ Mar 17	111 Jan 4	111¾ Mar 17	111¾ ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	110¼ Mar 16	100½ Jan 8	110¾ Mar 17	110 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	99 No 4, 03	95¼ 102
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	104 Jan 19	103¼ Jan 7	104 Jan 22	100 103
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	113½ Jan 8	113¼ Jan 8	113½ Jan 8	113¼ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	108½ Mar 19	106½ Jan 11	106¼ Mar 19	.. 108¼
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ No 11, 03	115 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	AO	.. ....	.. ....	103 De 17, 03	103¼ ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	112 Je 2, 02	112 ..
Do Sul. Co

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	87	..
Do do small	..	..	..	..	..	90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	123¾	De 21, 03	..	..	123¾	De 21, 03	122½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	119	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	..	93
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 18	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101½	Je 30, 02	92	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	87	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	122	Mar 16	120	Jan 22	122	Mar 16	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115	Mar 9	112	Jan 6	115	Mar 16	112½	..
Do 1st s. fd. Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb	*JJ	..	..	..	..	116	Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	..	..	..	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R'd of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	76	Mar 17	75	76
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	110½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	96¾	Feb 19	97¾	Mar 17	97⅛	97¾
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100¾	Mar 7	100⅜	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	..	..	..	101¾	No 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100⅜	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100⅜	Mar 2	100⅜	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995	*MN	100⅜	Feb 29	100½	Mar 10	100⅜	Mar 16	100⅜	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	No 8, 02		..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	87	Mar 10	86½	..
Do do registered	*FA	87½	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	86	Mar 14	85½	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	85¼	Mar 14	88	Mar 19	85¾	87
Do do registered	*FA	..	..	..	..	91	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 8	105	Jan 8	105	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	105½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	100	Jan 26	100¾	Jan 4	107⅛	Mar 18	107⅛	108
Do registered	*JJ	108¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 9	107	Mar 15	..	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	98⅝	Mar 18	98	99
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	98¾	De 9, 03	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	98½	Mar 1	98½	Mar 1	98¼	Mar 19	98¾	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	....	..	....	139	Ja 21, 03	125½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 18	109⅞	..
Do 6s, 1931	MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	118½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	..	..	..	127	Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	..	..	..	110	De 7, 01	103¾	106
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 14	..	97
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¾	Mar 8	115½	Mar 8	115¾	Mar 8	115½	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117½	Feb 23	117⅛	Mar 1	117⅞	Mar 16	117⅞	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	..	..	..	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104½	Mar 15	103	Jan 12	104½	Mar 17	104	..
Do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	103⅜	De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	..	....	131⅜	Ap 29, 03	124	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	..	..	....	122½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	..	..	....	101	Se 8, 03	101⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, 1906	JJ	..	..	..	....	106¼	My 14, 03	100⅝	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103½	Feb 17	100½	Mar 18	104½	Mar 18	100	101
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	..	..	..	100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111½	Feb 23	111½	Feb 23	111½	Feb 23	111¾	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 30, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	..	..	..	127	No 28, 03	123	126½
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	..	..	..	..	127	No 19, 03	123½	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	98½	Mar 19	96½	Jan 4	98¾	Mar 19	98	98½
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96¾	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JJ*	90¾	Jan 22	87⅝	Feb 25	89	Mar 18	88¾	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 1, 01	104	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	100	Jan 11	99¼	Feb 26	99¾	Mar 8	..	99¾
N. P. Ry. pr. lien ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103⅜	Jan 25	101¾	Jan 6	103⅝	Mar 19	103¼	103⅝
Do registered	QJ	102½	Mar 18	101	Mar 3	102½	Mar 18	101½	102½
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 22	70¼	Feb 20	71	Mar 18	71	..
Do do registered	*F	70¼	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¼	Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	91¾	Jan 11	87¾	Jan 11	91¾	Jan 11	91¼	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94	Jan 26	90½	Jan 6	93¼	Mar 19	92½	92¾
Do do registered	JJ*	93¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	91¼	Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	120½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 03	108	..
Do 1st 5s, 1917	AO*	106½	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¾	Jan 29	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	..	..	..	..	96¼	No 9, 03	95⅝	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	..	..	..	94½	Fe 19, 02	82	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	113	Feb 19	112	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	....	..	....	114¼	My 4, 03	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	107	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	107¼	Feb 9	105	Jan 16	106	Mar 19	106	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 21, 03	101	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108⅞	Mar 8	107½	108⅝
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	106¼	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	105	108½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B. 1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92½	De 28, 03	89	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	96	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	96	Feb 8	94	96½
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	..	....	..	....	118	De 21, 03	118¾	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	100½	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 29	106¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	....	..	....	116½	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	89	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	....	..	....	127⅜	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	..	..
Do 2d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	104½	Mar 8	104½	106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	106	Au 28, 03	108	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	96	Mar 19	95¾	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	100½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111	De 10, 03	..	100½
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	107½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	123¾	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	121½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	....	..	....	95	Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118¾	Mar 18	118¼	Jan 8	118¾	Mar 19	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	108½	Feb 13	107⅝	Feb 19	108½	Feb 13	107⅝	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	109½	Jan 4	109¼	Jan 16	109¾	Jan 16	109½	110
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	118¼	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112½	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	114⅞	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾	Jan 26	94⅜	Jan 7	96	Mar 19	95⅞	96
Do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96¾	Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*AO	94½	Mar 15	91⅜	Jan 4	93¾	Mar 18	93¼	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119½	Mar 7	119⅜	Mar 10	119⅝	Mar 16	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	....	..	....	105	De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	75	Au 3, 03	63½	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	....	..	....	92	Mr 25, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	87	De 21, 03	82	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105	Feb 6	103½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 11, 03	103¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124½	Jan 29	122¾	Mar 14	122¾	Mar 14	122	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	110¾	Mar 18	110	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	*JJ	84	Jan 12	70¾	Feb 20	81¾	Mar 19	81½	82
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	119½	Feb 4	119¼	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	120	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	79	Mar 19	78½	..
Do do registered	..	78½	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 13	78¼	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	94	Jun 21	92½	Jan 6	93⅞	Mar 18	93½	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	77¾	Mar 18	72½	Jan 13	77¾	Mar 18	74	77
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	71⅝	Mar 19	71	71½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110½	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	110¾	Feb 26	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	132	Mar 10	130½	132
Do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	108¾	Jan 29	107½	Jan 4	107⅝	Mar 16	107⅜	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	111	No 25, 03	110¼	111
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101½	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101½	Mar 16	..	102
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 05	103⅜	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	..	....	..	....	134	Mr 16, 03	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114½	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	..	..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	115½	..
Do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	....	..	....	113⅜	De 11, 01	102¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69	Mar 17	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	93½	Jan 4	90	Jan 18	97	Mar 19	..	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 7, 03	89½	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	106	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106¾	Fe 23, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	106	Mar 5	102	Jan 18	102½	Mar 17	..	103
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	103½	Feb 25	106½	Feb 25	106¾	Feb 25	103½	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111½	My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	100	Mar 18	97⅞	Jan 8	100	Mar 18	99½	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90	Jan 26	87½	Feb 24	88⅝	Mar 18	88½	89
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 18	83¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aug. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	98	Mar 10	97	Feb 26	98	Mar 10	95	100
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	101¾	Jan 26	97¼	Mar 11	97¾	Mar 19	97½	98½
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	96½	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	85½	Jan 27	84	Jan 6	84¼	Mar 8	84	84½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	..	....	..	....	110¼	Fe 27, 03	105⅝	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
De 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	102	Feb 2	100	Jan 26	102	Feb 2	103½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	107	Jan 21	105⅞	Mar 9	105⅞	Mar 9	105½	..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	105¼	Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111¼	Mar 15	111	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112¾	Mar 19	112	Jan 25	112⅜	Mar 19	..	112⅞
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	93	Mar 18	90½	Jan 5	93	Mar 18	92¼	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	116½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	....	..	....	122	Se 15, 02	130½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78	Mar 19	..	..
S. F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	106½	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	106½	Mar 2	105¾	..
Do do M. & rch, 1910	JJ	107½	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107½	Mar 1	106½	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	..	....	..	....	107⅞	De 15, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 22, 03	103⅜	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	....	..	....	106½	My 15, 03	103½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	108	Mr 2, 03	108½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	108	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	103	Mar 12	107	Jan 6	108	Mar 12	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	....	..	....	111½	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	100	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 25	112¾	Mar 10	112½	112¾
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	93	Mar 10	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1896	JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 14, 03	103	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95	Feb 2	93½	Mar 17	93½	Mar 17	..	93¾
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	De 25, 01	106½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91¾	Mar 18	89	91¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116	Oc 20, 03	114½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¼	Jan 28	113	Mar 15	113	Mar 15	112½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾	Feb 4	117½	Jan 4	118	Mar 18	118	118½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	110½	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	108	109½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	122	Mar 18	118¾	Jan 7	122	Mar 18	121	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	121	123
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	JJ*	115	Mar 8	114	Mar 16	115	Mar 17	114¼	115
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	..	....	..	....	108½	De 28, 03	109	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	....	..	....	92	Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	104¼	Feb 18	103½	Jan 5	103⅜	Feb 26	104	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	112	Feb 2	110	Jan 18	110¾	Mar 12	110¼	112½
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	110¾	Mar 16	110⅜	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	110½	112½
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	....	..	....	112½	Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	....	..	....	112	Fe 18, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 6, 03	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	....	..	....	108	No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	....	..	....	93	De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	114½	Jan 7	112¼	Feb 19	113	Mar 4	113½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 21, 03	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115⅞	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	112½	Feb 27	113½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	..	....	..	....	107⅞	De 31, 03	..	..
**Tex. & Pac., E

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 19, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	107⅞	Mar 7	106¼	Jan 22	107⅞	Mar 10	106¾	..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	106½	Mar 16	104	Mar 5	108⅝	Mar 16	104½	107
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	103⅝	Feb 2	101	Mar 5	101	Mar 5	100⅝	102
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	..	....	..	....	100	No 27, 03	..	105
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	109	Fe 8, 01	103½	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Ja 16, 01	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	97	Feb 15	95	Mar 14	95	Mar 14	95	97
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	81½	Jan 28	70	Jan 4	78⅝	Mar 19	76¾	78⅝
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88	Jan 8	82	Mar 15	82	Mar 15	82½	87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	75	Mar 9	74	Jan 18	75	Mar 9	75	77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 16, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	61⅝	Jan 23	53¾	Feb 8	56	Mar 19	57½	58
Do registered		57⅝	Mar 16	57⅝	Mar 16	57⅝	Mar 16	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	68½	Jan 22	68	Jan 5	66	Mar 17	65½	66
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	98½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	99	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	90	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106⅜	Jan 8	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 19	105	105½
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	100	Mar 17	97	Feb 8	100	Mar 17	97½	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	93	Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	95½	Mar 19	93	Jan 6	95½	Mar 19	95	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	90⅞	De 21, 03	..	89
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	66	Feb 29	65½	Feb 29	66	Feb 29	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47	Jan 23	35	Jan 4	40	Mar 18	37	40
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	4½	Jan 23	1¾	Jan 5	3	Mar 2	2	8
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	110½	Mar 15	107⅜	Jan 7	110¼	Mar 15	110	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	..	....	..	....	79	Au 12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	75¼	Jan 22	68⅜	Jan 7	75	Mar 19	74⅜	74⅞
Do registered		75⅜	Jan 22	68⅜	Jan 7	74⅜	Mar 19	..	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	96	Jan 12	95¼	Mar 11	95¼	Mar 11	96	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	75	Feb 4	60	Jan 5	71	Mar 7	..	75
Do do Trust Co. ctfs.		77½	Jan 27	70	Mar 3	70	Mar 3	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	95	Feb 26	195	Feb 26	195	Mar 9	195	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	115	Je 23, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	102½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	102⅝	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	103¾	Fe 27, 02	97½	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 28, 03	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	91	Jy 31, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	102	Mar 7	102	Mar 7	102	Mar 17	102	104
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	106	Jan 8	101½	Jan 12	101½	Jan 12	103	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 23, 03	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	102	Mar 16	100¼	Jan 6	102	Mar 16	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73	Feb 29	67½	Feb 2	71	Mar 17	70	71½
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	90½	Ap 29, 03	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	100½	Ap 8, 02	85	90
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	108	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	110⅛	No 19, 03	111½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jul 2, 03	107	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	107½	Jan 4	105	Feb 8	107	Mar 18	106⅝	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	104	Jan 25	101½	Jan 2	103⅝	Mar 19	103⅛	103⅝
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	..	....	103½	Ja 28, 03	105½	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	Je 23, 03	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. *A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 19, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Mar. 19, $12,080,500

Week ended March 19, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams' Express 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	95	95	95	95	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	77⅞	78	76⅞	76⅞	8
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	82	82	82	82	1
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	93	93	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¼	101	100	100⅞	135
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	87⅝	89	87⅝	89	30
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	88½	89½	88½	89½	10
Atlantic & Danville 4s	91¼	92½	91¼	92½	38
	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	3
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93½	94	93⅜	94	32½
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s reg	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101½	102	101⅝	101½	161⅛
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	79
Broadway & Seventh Ave., consol. 5s	113⅝	114	113½	114	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	74	74½	74	74	42
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	101	102	101	102	108
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113¾	114	113½	114	7
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	17½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s reg	101⅜	101¾	101⅜	101¾	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	45
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Central Branch, U. P. 4s	91	91½	91	91½	2
Central of Georgia con. 5s	105½	106	105	106	35
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	66	66	65¾	65¾	11
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	9
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	18	18	18	18	15
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	129	129	128⅞	128⅞	18
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	127	127	127	127	½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97½	98	97¼	97⅝	61½
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	115¾	116⅛	115¾	116⅛	53
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101¼	101¼	101	101	119
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	75½	76⅜	75½	76⅜	47
Chicago & Alton 3s	83¾	84⅛	83¾	83¾	6
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P. Gt. N. jt. 4s	91½	93½	91½	93½	340
Chi., Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	106⅛	106⅛	21
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	92⅝	92½	92	92	34
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117¼	118½	117¼	118½	46
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & West. 5s	115½	115½	115	115	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, consol. 7s	169	173	169	173	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa & Dak. ext. 7s	169	169	169	169	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, terminal 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	98	98	98	98	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	78⅝	78¼	76¼	78¼	147
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	102½	103	102¼	103	12
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	68⅝	70½	68¼	69⅝	284
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Cincin., Sandusky & Cleveland 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98⅝	99	98⅜	99	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	13
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	128	128	128	128	6
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	85⅞	84	85½	100
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	56⅞	58⅞	56⅜	58	968
Consolidated Tobacco 4s reg	57¾	57¾	57⅜	57⅜	1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	22
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97¾	97	97½	20
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	5
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	66	67	65½	66	53
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia 1st con. 5s	118	118	118	118	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divi. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Edison El. Ill of N. Y. conv. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	7
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96⅝	97½	96⅝	97¼	71
Erie 1st general 4s	84½	85	84¼	84⅝	86
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	18
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅝	22
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Green Bay debenture B	12¾	13	12¾	13	10
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	104⅞	105½	104⅞	105½	10
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	4
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	93	93	93	93	18
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98½	98¾	98½	98⅝	42
International Steam Pump 6s	100	100	100	100	1
International Paper 6s	105½	105½	105⅛	105½	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110	110	109½	109½	12
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	78½	79	78½	79	87
Kansas City Southern 3s	68¾	69	68¾	69	29
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	84¼	85	84¼	85	46
Lackawanna Steel 5s	94½	95½	94	95½	25
Laclede Gas 5s	106	106	106	106	21
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	99½	99¾	98¾	98¾	9
Lake Shore deb. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	42
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	8
Long Dock 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Long Island gen. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	91¼	96	91¼	96	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98½	99	98½	99	85
Louisville & Nashville, St. L. Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	66
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90⅝	91	90⅛	91	12
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114	114	113	113	54
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Mexican Central 4½s	92	93⅞	92	93¾	25
Mexican Central consol. 4s	65	65	65	65	4
Mexican Central 1st income	13¾	14	13½	14	2
Michigan Central 3½s	97	97	97	97	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	98	97¾	98	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	14
Missouri Pacific coll. trust 5s	105½	105½	104⅝	105½	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104¼	105	104	105	22
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	122	122	122	122	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	4
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	76	75	76	29
New York Central gen. 3½s	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	111
New York Central deb. ext. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	85¼	86	85¼	86	41
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	87	87	86½	87	53
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg	86	86	86	86	19
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	7
New York Dock 4s	90½	91	90⅝	91	41
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107½	107½	107	107	15
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur mon. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	84
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	112	112	112	112	8
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	2
New York & Richmond Gas Co. 5s	100	100	100	100	10
New York, Susquehanna & West. ref. 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	13
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	98½	97⅝	98¼	173
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	89	89	89	89	4
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	71	81½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103½	96
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	13
Oregon Short Line 4s	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92⅜	137
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	95½	96	95½	96	681½
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	123½	124	123½	124	58
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96	96½	96	96½	5
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	65	65	65	65	30
Philadelphia & Reading 7s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	11
Reading general 4s	95⅜	96	95⅜	96	138
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	94	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	11
Richmond & Danville consol. 5s	114	115	114	115	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	9
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	23
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜	18
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	86	86¼	86	86	24
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	91¼	91½	91	91	25
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80¾	81⅞	80¾	81⅞	72
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅞	27
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	70½	71⅜	70½	71⅜	304
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	67½	67½	67½	67½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	26
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. Cent. 5s	114¼	114½	114½	114½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75½	75⅝	75	75	16
Seaboard Air Line 4s	60	60	60	60	3
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	97	97	97	97	3
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	102½	103	102½	103	19
Southern Pacific 4s	88¼	89	88½	88⅝	37½
Southern Pacific 4½s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	26
Southern Railway 5s	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	33
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	20
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	39	40	39	40	11
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116	116¼	116	116	11
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Third Avenue 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Third Avenue con. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	35
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	69½	70	69½	70	37
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	354
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	95⅝	96½	95¼	96⅜	321
United States Leather 6s	110	110¼	110	110¼	20
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79	79⅝	79	79⅝	132
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	72	75	72	75	3,343
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	14
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	71	71	71	71	10
Wabash 1st 5s	115⅞	116	115⅝	115⅞	38
Wabash debenture, Series B	58¼	61	56⅞	61	1,258
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	107	106½	107	5
West Shore 4s	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	61
West Shore 4s reg	107	107	107	107	6
Western Union col. trust 5s	107	107⅜	107	107	9
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	102⅝	103⅜	102¾	103⅜	46
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	86	86⅜	86	86⅜	6
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½	4
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	6
Total sales					$12,037,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, registered, 1907	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
United States 4s, coupon, 1907	108	108	108	108	8½
United States 3s, registered	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
United States of Mexico 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Total sales					$17,500

STATE BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	4
Total sales					$6,000
Grand total					$12,060,500

ENGLISH STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES.

From The London Bankers' Magazine valuation of 325 representative Stock Exchange securities it appears that between Jan. 20 and Feb. 20 there was a decline of nearly £84,000,000 on a total of £2,980,000,000, or 2.8 per cent., and the present figures are the lowest recorded since the table was revised ten years ago. The depression has mainly been caused by the outbreak of war in the Far East, and has been accentuated by the fact that foreign securities, which have kept wonderfully steady in face of adverse conditions in all other markets, have now succumbed to the nervousness of Continental investors, Paris and Berlin are the great markets of these stocks, and they were quite unprepared for war, so that they have felt its effects all the more severely. Thirty foreign Government securities of a total face value of £928,539,000, have lost £36,000,000, or an average of 4.3 per cent. British and Indian funds have fallen £16,648,000, or 2.3 per cent., railway ordinary stocks 2.9 per cent., American railroad shares 3.9 per cent., foreign railway obligations 7.2 per cent., and ten mines (chiefly South African), with a face value of £8,810,000, have dropped no less than £5,468,000, or 11.8 per cent. of their valuation of £46,191,000 on Jan. 20. It is a dismal record which must impose a very severe strain on dealers and financial institutions generally.

MARCH

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $1 00 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 19, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	215	225
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	770	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	725	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	330	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	..	..	.....	140	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	268	273
Colonial	180,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Com'ce (Nat.) ex d	25,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	201	203
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	350	360
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	170
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	580	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	290	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1886	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	285
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	520	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	550	590
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	142	150
Leather Mfrs. National	600,000	26	S	Jan. 2, 04	265	280
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	560
Lincoln National	300,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	235	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	305	315
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	350
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1893	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	4	..	.....	110	120
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	285	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	450	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	95	105
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	750
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	650	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	325	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 04	155	162
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,080,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	315	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	200	205
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1940	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	430	450
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	320	340
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	615	640
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	300	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	160	170
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	270	290
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	315	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Dec 31, 03	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	600	630
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	890	915
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 04	255	265
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	150	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	125
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	675	725
North American	2,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 03	245	335
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar. 1, 04	325	340
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	425	435
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	210	220
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	370	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1470	1500
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	192½	197½
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	395	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	45	49
Do preferred	8,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	87	90
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	63½	68
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	105½	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,800	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	88	92
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	800,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver G. & El. ††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	24½	28
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	67	..
Do pr. l. 6s, 1918	1,080,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	98	99
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	93	94
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Dec., 1903	57½	58½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	36	38
††Do 1st 6s, 1948	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	105½	108
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	44	48
Jackson Gas Imp. 5s, 1937	310,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	..	100
††Lafayette Gas 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	90	94

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 19, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	103½	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	103	105½
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 5s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95¼
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,587,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	89	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	76	80
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	62
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	107	110
††Do con.5s,1946	3,380,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103	..
10th & 23d St.	1,080,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	32½	36
Union ex div.	3,000,000	¼	Q	Jan. 2, 04	30	33
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	92
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1904	900	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	155	170
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	480	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	330	380
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	30	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	328	335
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	160
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	105	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	229	234
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	40	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	165	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	400	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	550	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	Mar 30, 04	52	54
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do pf., ex div.	41,233,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	36	37
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Mar 21, 04	90	95
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	76	80
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	*..	5
††Amer. Mail. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	98	100
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 04	85	90
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12⅞
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	69	70½
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger-Dr. Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	5½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	108	112
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,088,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	152½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	116¼	118
Do pf., ex div.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 04	106	107
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,099,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	3
Buff.&Sus.R.R.pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 04	..	86
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,600,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer	5,492,000	..	..	.....	3½	7½
Do preferred	1,900,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	50	70
Celluloid	5,325,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 03	113½	116
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	3	S	Aug 16, 03	12	15
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	52	57
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
††Do 6s	2,563,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	52	54
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	102¼	..
††Chesap'ke Tran. 5s, 1952	600,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	95	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15, 04	400	430
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf.	2,600,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,600	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*½	½
††Coms'k Tun. 4s	2,750,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,600	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	28,452,400	1¾	..	Sep. 15, 02	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1,140,500	..	..	.....	½	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	..	Dec., 1900	1	3
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13½	15
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1903	102	103
Cotton Oil & Fibre ($25)	476,220	..	..	.....	*3	4¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	18½	..
††Cuban 6s of 1896 ex coupons	3,000,000	..	..	.....	95	100
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,999,600	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 04	54	60
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	7	8
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	9½	11
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5	10
Do preferred	2,300,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	30	45
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	85	88
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	7-16
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	7,200,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*10⅝	10⅞
Guggenheim Expl.	12,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 5, 04	91½	106
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	95	110
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	23
Do Knick. T. rcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
††Do 4½s	202,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1903	20	..
Hall Signal	1,553,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 04	85	95
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	½	2½
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	2¾	4
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	3
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	reb 26, 03	13	17
Hudson Realty	3,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	115	125
Hudson River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	92	100
Interber. R. T.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	106¾	106⅞
Int. Mercan. Mar.	46,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred	52,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16
††Do 4½s	50,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	98
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	9	12
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	..Oct. 1,02	..	42
Internat. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	.....	..	9
Do preferred	9,407,500	1	Q	Jan. 1, 04	..	25
Do scrip	1,095,343	..	..	.....	16	..
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	99	100
††De deb. 6s	2,800,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Lackaw. Steel 90% paid	25,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do full paid	25,971,400	4	..	Oct., 1899	52	60
Lan. M'fgrs ($20)	4,857,300	..	..	.....	*8	9
Lt. Fuel & P. of West Va.	2,800,000	..	..	.....	*27⅞	28¼
L. Leg'lated gas	1,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 04	22	..
Man. Trans. ($50)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	15

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 19, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	3	4¼
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*	3½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	17½	Q	Dec 31, 03	174½	175½
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1904	100½	101
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*9-16	⅝
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	99	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	35	42
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	71½	74
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1903	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5½	5⅝
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3½
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	90¾	90⅞
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	33	35
Do preferred	5,488,800	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	85	90
Pac. Fac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 04	332	338
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 04	197	202
Royal B. Powr.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	110	120
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	99	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lt. ex div.	4,840,000	13	Q	Apr. 1, 04	182	186
Seaboard Air L.	22,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	10¼
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	17⅞	17½
Do 5s	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	82	82½
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Shannon Cop.($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅛	8
Simpson-Crawf'd	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	20
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30, 04	365	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 03	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	110	125
Standard Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	6
Do preferred	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 10, 03	21	25
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	70½	71½
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,500,000	16	Q	Mar 15, 04	620	624
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅜
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 4, 04	100¾	101
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99¼	101
Do rights					5	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*20	21
Tnnic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	4½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*6¼	6⅝
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	10	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 25, 04	80	85
Do deb 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Un. Typew'r, ex d	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 03	80	85
Do 1st pf., ex d	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 03	102	104
Do 2d pf., ex d	4,015,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 03	100	102
Unit. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	15½	16½
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	850,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	4¼
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	66	70
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1½
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....

MARCH 1904

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST

Increases Except in Cotton Exports.

Growth of Our Commercial Power in the Scene of War—Stimulating Effect of the Russo-Japanese Conflict.

Some interesting facts are contained in a series of pamphlets published by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics, in which the commercial conditions of Japan, China, Russia, and Korea are discussed. It appears that the total commerce of the territory which may be said to constitute the theatre of war aggregates about $600,000,000 annually, of which nearly three-fifths is made up of imports, all the countries, with the exception of Japan, importing more than they export. So far as the imports are concerned, the United States is from year to year gaining on the other countries in supplying the wants of its Asiatic customers, while of the exports it consumes more than any other single purchaser. Tea, raw and manufactured silk, rice, and mattings are taken more largely by the United States than by any other country. The most important exports from this country are petroleum, flour, lumber, cotton, and cotton goods, tobacco, and manufactures of iron, steel, and leather.

Japan is the chief consumer of raw cotton, but the market there is largely influenced by the surplus of cotton in India, where the staple is inferior and therefore cheaper. When the crop in India is large the amount of raw cotton bought for Japanese account in this country is comparatively small. For cotton manufactures China is the largest customer, but the consumption of imported cotton manufactures in China has fallen off materially because of the increased domestic manufacture of cotton goods in China and because of the unsettled political conditions.

Kerosene exports from this country have to compete with exports from Russia and Sumatra. The total of mineral oils exported from this country to China in 1901 was 27,000,000 gallons, in 1902 it was 57,000,000 gallons, and in 1903 it was 20,000,000 gallons.

The exports of flour over which President Hill of the Great Northern has grown so enthusiastic, hardly deserve this attention, as they are neither large nor of rapid growth. The total in 1903 was only $7,165,000, or less than 10 per cent. of the entire amount of flour exported by the United States.

According to the table of figures showing the growth of the United States export trade to the Far East there was a period of great expansion following the war between China and Japan in 1895. Exports to China increased from $3,702,022 in 1895 to $9,839,316 in 1896 and $15,225,294 in 1899, while exports to Japan increased from $5,356,454 in 1895 to $10,145,000 in 1896 and $26,492,111 in 1900. The question then arises whether the present war will have a similar stimulating effect, especially so far as the trade with Japan is concerned. In this connection it is of interest to note some figures on the export and import trade of Japan which were recently sent to the State Department in Washington by United States Consul Lyon at Kobé, Japan. These figures, it is true, concern themselves only with that part of the Japanese trade which is controlled by Japanese merchants. The percentage of the foreign trade of Japan exploited by native merchants has been growing very heavily during the last few years, the percentage of increase in the export trade averaging 11 per cent. per annum, and that of the import trade 8 per cent. This would mean that in 1903 the Japanese native merchants handled about 43 per cent. of the imports and about 41 per cent. of the exports. Exact percentage figures for the year 1903 are not available, as no official estimates have as yet been made. But as total exports from Japan amounted to $144,751,241 and total imports to $158,554,482, it will be seen that the native merchants' share reached the respectable amounts of $59,547,992 exports and $68,178,392 imports, a total of $127,726,384.

That the necessity and desire for service in the army and navy of the Flowery Kingdom will materially interfere with the business of its merchants is a forced conclusion, and it would appear that with the expressed idea that the trade of the Pacific should belong to America, American merchants should benefit from this enforced diminution of activity on the part of the native Japanese merchants.

The import trade figures reveal at least one interesting fact—namely, that although the exports of cotton yarns increased $5,758,595, the imports of raw cotton decreased $5,133,438. This was no doubt due to the high prices for cotton which prevailed in the Spring, Summer, and late Fall of 1903. The question arises how much falling off there will be in the present year, when prices are still higher and the country of Nippon is in a state of war.

RUSSIAN RUBLES DEPRECIATING.

While successive denials of loan operations on the part of Russia, and the artificial scarcity which certain French and German banking institutions have created in Russian bonds, have contributed to the remarkable stability shown by the existing quotations for the various loan issues, the true index of the financial position of Russia, viz., the valuation placed upon its currency, has exhibited a slow but steady decline. On Oct. 1 last, before the negotiations with Japan had reached a critical stage, three months' sterling bills were quoted at St. Petersburg rubles 93⅝ (for £10,) on Nov. 7 the quotation had risen to 93.70, on Dec. 29 to 93.80, and last week it reached rubles 94.00. Purchases of war material in Western Europe and in the United States may be partly responsible for this deterioration of the ruble, but many well-informed judges attribute the gradual return of the gold premium to the increase in the note issue, which does not appear to have been accompanied by a corresponding strengthening of the metallic reserve.—London Standard.

A LONG-DISTANCE TRADE.

Criss-Cross of London's Orders in New York Stock Market.

London's increased activity in the New York stock market was one of the features of last week's trading. After having done little or nothing in this market for days, and, in fact, for weeks, London last week was credited daily with trading in 25,000 to 40,000 shares. There was, however, a strong suspicion, later confirmed by positive statement, that a part and perhaps a large part of London's activity was dictated from this side of the water.

In the old days of Wall Street's prosperity, putting the market up in London for its effect upon the opening here was a favorite tactic of the bulls. Seemingly a similar plan was employed on some days last week. In the trading between London and New York there is often considerable work at cross purposes, orders crossing each other in curious fashion. The other day two orders in Union Pacific were executed here, one a buying and the other a selling order. The brokers who made the trade discovered by a casual exchange of notes that both had been trading for London, which at the same moment was both buying and selling the same stock. The London buyer and the London seller might better have made their trade at home and have saved the 12,000 miles of cabling.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 19, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$920,894,742	$1,094,968,544	—15.9
Boston	97,072,501	104,721,287	— 7.3
Philadelphia	85,279,084	91,858,864	— 7.2
Baltimore	19,182,145	17,742,127	+ 8.1
Chicago	138,152,961	139,684,258	— 1.1
St. Louis	47,455,628	37,790,901	+24.5
New Orleans ..	17,174,725	10,713,295	+60.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,324,612,328	$1,496,528,176	—11.5
Other cities, 5 days	265,499,874	271,414,283	— 2.2
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,590,112,202	$1,767,942,459	—10.0
All cities, 1 day	321,998,641	357,521,313	— 9.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,912,110,843	$2,125,466,772	—10.0

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Mch.19.	$1,912,110,843	$2,125,466,772	$2,159,014,256
Mch. 12.	1,756,673,020	2,123,474,907	2,142,482,821
Mch. 5..	1,937,625,130	2,465,109,321	2,152,102,957
Feb. 27..	1,606,681,726	1,866,672,530	2,307,274,027
Feb. 20..	1,875,078,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,359,035
Feb. 13..	1,816,429,324	2,032,765,276	2,026,498,333
Feb. 6..	2,123,944,360	2,419,958,973	2,256,827,105
Jan. 30.	2,078,456,978	2,090,056,536	2,130,092,394
Jan. 23.	2,169,119,916	2,252,601,358	2,212,098,537
Jan. 16..	2,225,301,578	2,787,615,506	2,397,124,989
Jan. 9..	2,410,047,737	2,733,523,992	2,582,793,805
Jan. 2....	1,945,647,000	2,274,809,619	2,448,428,071
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 26.	1,686,260,298	1,905,699,786	1,870,650,987
Dec. 19.	2,071,691,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,793
Dec. 12.	2,191,509,109	2,208,461,503	2,508,681,780
Dec. 5..	2,231,572,194	2,275,478,731	2,435,853,782
Nov. 28.	1,744,767,383	2,093,393,725	2,026,676,703
Nov. 21.	2,065,545,022	2,058,995,733	2,532,864,783
Nov. 14.	2,094,721,408	2,098,708,125	2,552,618,317
Nov. 7..	1,975,000,130	2,294,680,532	2,134,947,094
Oct. 31..	1,940,858,438	2,231,257,090	2,153,064,845
Oct. 24..	2,014,850,556	2,454,742,982	2,087,479,576
Oct. 17..	2,023,778,069	2,602,894,582	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10..	1,978,067,838	2,556,817,201	2,068,916,681
Oct. 3..	2,229,006,679	2,672,065,004	2,098,347,093
Sept. 26..	1,863,109,462	2,357,653,024	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19..	1,842,434,384	2,331,782,280	1,952,682,231
Sept. 12.	1,449,952,306	2,433,019,520	2,089,419,157
Sept. 5.	1,739,332,504	2,085,258,504	1,658,809,609
Aug. 29.	1,541,094,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,606,614
Aug. 22.	1,566,814,548	2,050,742,238	1,852,542,978
Aug. 15.	1,924,534,022	2,097,789,941	1,715,928,221
Aug. 8.	2,050,431,729	1,916,137,325	1,814,787,107
Aug. 1.	2,003,703,172	2,242,936,439	1,874,270,275
July 25.	2,071,466,533	2,275,719,424	1,928,325,052
July 18.	2,307,265,811	2,180,738,121	2,352,943,570
July 11.	2,194,096,581	2,226,511,087	2,368,224,931
July 4.	2,185,790,000	2,134,655,462	1,837,025,807
June 27.	1,946,198,406	1,960,935,278	2,225,116,951
June 20.	2,139,560,574	2,031,349,794	2,403,024,465
June 13.	2,251,855,428	1,889,197,671	2,310,780,897
June 6.	2,327,053,131	2,103,266,283	2,745,297,718
May 30..	1,746,901,453	1,674,101,010	1,817,619,381
May 23..	2,244,007,767	2,131,392,362	3,218,517,051
May 16..	2,133,544,314	2,346,186,863	2,956,150,541
May 9..	2,135,134,101	2,642,479,355	3,680,967,392
May 2..	2,226,740,747	2,810,200,649	2,314,464,706
April 25.	2,132,746,026	2,711,823,164	2,949,002,135
April 18.	2,353,953,699	2,576,705,591	2,876,788,139
April 11.	1,965,004,032	2,229,394,682	2,950,893,434
April 4.	2,336,630,884	2,321,796,837	2,459,687,416
Mch. 28.	1,983,835,550	1,856,392,218	2,307,976,759
Mch. 21.	2,123,919,565	2,159,014,256	2,464,742,727

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904 *.....	$1,912,110,843	1900	$1,660,021,108
1903.....	2,125,466,772	1899.....	1,877,021,244
1902.....	2,159,014,256	1898.....	1,286,761,930
1901.....	2,150,343,107		

Largest exchanges so far this year were $2,410,047,737, in the week ended Jan. 9, and the smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262 in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,952,306, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges in 1902 were $2,810,200,649 in the week ended May 3; the smallest, $1,674,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,392.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest to north, becoming variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,914. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KILLS A POLICEMAN, WOUNDS ANOTHER

Burglar When Cornered Seeks Suicide in Vain.

HAD STOLEN CRATE OF EGGS

Second Avenue Neighborhood Roused by Shooting and Running Chase —Italian Who Drove Wagon for Burglar Arrested.

Policeman Hugh J. Enright, one of the younger men of the force, was killed and Patrolman Joseph Bachman was seriously wounded early yesterday morning in a running fight with a burglar on East Fifty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The burglar, Jacob Hüter, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering with a self-inflicted shot in the forehead, which will probably not prove fatal. Bachman is in Flower Hospital, where his recovery was hoped for last night.

Policeman Enright, who lived at 1,510 Lexington Avenue, leaves a young wife and two babies. Bachman, who is a bachelor, lives at 204 East Fifty-fourth Street. Enright was appointed to the force in September, 1902. Bachman was appointed in May, 1896. Both men had well-earned reputations for daring and bravery among their friends of the East Fifty-first Street Station and at the adjoining fire engine house, Bachman having gained his good repute in the nearly eight years of his service and Enright in his short career of a little over a year and a half.

THE BURGLAR A BAKER.

Hüter, who is a baker, but seldom was employed, because he was quarrelsome and given to drink, went Saturday evening to see Joseph Pesci, an Italian coal peddler at 426 East Seventeenth Street, saying that he wanted to hire his wagon to remove some goods in the morning. He said that he wished him to drive the wagon, and that he would not want his services for more than two hours. The Italian, who knew Hüter, said that he could not undertake the job, as he would not work for nothing.

"You think I have no money," said Hüter, producing a five-dollar bill. "I have a new scheme for making money, and if you are wise, you'll join me and make money easier than in peddling coal."

Pesci agreed that he would do the work for the bill, and would have his horse harnessed at 4 o'clock in the morning. He was ready for Hüter at the appointed time, but refused to start on the journey until he was paid. The men quarreled, and the Italian commenced to take off the harness. Hüter handed him $3, saying he had drunk up the rest, but that in the evening he would give him the remaining $2. Even then the Italian hesitated, not trusting Hüter, but as he had risen early, and there was at least $3 for him, he decided to go.

The two men mounted the box of the wagon and drove over to Third Avenue and thence up on the east side of the street to the bakery and lunchroom of Paul Scheel, at 901 Third Avenue. Hüter told the Italian to mind the horse, while he went down into the basement. The Italian heard a pane of glass break, and when later Hüter appeared carrying a crate of eggs, which he placed in the wagon Pesci asked what he was up to. He explained that in the darkness he had shoved his elbow through a window pane, and that the "boss" would have it in for him for being so clumsy.

ROUSED A NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Henry Bechman of 234 East Fifty-fifth Street, a night watchman, noticed the wagon standing before the bakery. It was then 5 o'clock, but still quite dark, the morning being cloudy, so that there was not even starlight. Bechman thought the presence of the wagon odd, although bakers get to work early. Coming up to the wagon he heard the burglar at work in the basement, and, leaning over, peering into the darkness, he asked the man what he was about.

"Moving some things for the boss over to the west side store in time for customers," was the reply.

"But I don't know about it. The boss ought to be here himself, or you ought to have an order from him."

"Don't worry about the boss, he's asleep, all right, while I'm working. He is a hard boss."

Bechman started away and when he had gone half a block toward Fifty-fifth Street he remembered that he had never heard of Scheel having another place on the west side. He walked a little further where he met Policeman Enright, and told him there was something suspicious going on at the bakery.

The officer started hurriedly in that direction, and heard the burglar shout to the Italian to run for his life. Pesci, alarmed, disappeared in the darkness, but the policeman could see Hüter running ahead. They turned the corner running in the direction of Second Avenue.

Suddenly the burglar swung around and, stopping, fired at the policeman three times, the third shot striking him in the abdomen. As he fell the officer fired twice, missing his man. The burglar fired twice in return, and started running again, as Bechman, who was not as fleet as either of the men, came hurrying to the assistance of his friend.

The officer, mortally wounded, managed to raise himself to his elbows and before he fainted, fired twice at the fleeing burglar. Patrolman Bachman, attracted by the shooting, hurried from Second Avenue to the place of the shooting almost running into the burglar. Hüter stopped and fired deliberately at him, the bullet striking the third button on the left side of his coat, shattering the button and nearly knocking the officer down. Taking careful aim and standing his ground, the burglar fired again, missing. The officer shot four times at him rapidly and missed each time.

Hüter reloaded his pistol as he ran. Then he turned again and shot twice, deliberately, missing the first shot and dropping the officer with the next, the bullet hitting him in the right groin. As the policeman fell, William Wanamaker, who lives at 333 East Fifty-fifth Street, who had seen the other officer shot, rushed after the fleeing burglar. Wanamaker, who is a little man and is fleet of foot, was close to the burglar when they reached the corner of Second Avenue.

Suspecting that the man would turn there and fire on him, Wanamaker stopped for a second, and then peeked out to see what he might expect. The burglar had disappeared. Wanamaker kept guard until the arrival of Roundsman John Faulkner and Policeman John Carroll, who came running from Fifty-seventh and Fifty-third Streets, where they had been on duty. Wanamaker told them of the shooting, and declared the man must be in hiding near by, probably in the basement of 1,029 Second Avenue. Faulkner struck a match and the burglar fired. It was his last cartridge. The officers jumped back, and then bombarded the basement. There was no response, and with drawn clubs they descended, to find the burglar unconscious. Bringing him to the light, they saw that he had been shot between the eyes.

In the meantime the neighborhood was awakened by the fusilade, the people putting their heads out of the windows and shouting anything that came into their heads. Some yelled "Burglars!" while others shouted "Murder!" and still others "Fire!" Men, hastily dressing, rushed out into the streets, and when they heard that two policemen had been shot by a burglar and learned the two that had been wounded they were in a state approaching frenzy.

Unknown to the crowd, the wounded burglar was lying on the sidewalk around the corner, under the guard of two policemen.

Patrick Tully of 204 East Fifty-sixth Street and Joseph Bauer of 401 East Fifty-sixth Street, who had seen the shooting, dragged the wounded officers to near-by stoops, and the watchman, Bechman, telephoned to the Flower Hospital for ambulances. The two officers were first hurried away, the wounded burglar following in the second ambulance.

Policeman Enright regained consciousness as he was being taken out of the ambulance. He saw the white face of his fellow and senior officer, Bachman, who had helped trim the last Christmas tree for his little children.

"So you got it, too, old man," he said. "Glad you have no wife and babies."

ENRIGHT BIDS WIFE GOOD-BYE.

The physicians found that there was no hope for Enright after they had him on the operating table. The bullet, passing through the abdominal cavity, had torn and lodged in the kidney.

He was told then that his chance was small, and begged that his wife be sent for. He asked after Bachman, and seemed pleased to learn that his chances of recovery were pretty fair. He then slept until the coming of his wife. He could just see her as she bent over him. She heard him ask God to bless her and the little ones, and saw him close his eyes. He died at 3:40 o'clock.

The examination of Patrolman Bachman showed that the skin just above his heart was bruised by the impact of the bullet, even through his thick clothing, and that only the button on his coat had saved him from instant death. The wound in the groin proved serious, but the abdominal cavity had not been punctured, the bullet having struck at an angle so that it just missed the intestines. The doctors said that there was every hope of his recovery.

Hüter shot himself in the frontal bone just above and between the eyes. The skull was slightly fractured, but the doctors said that there was no reason why he should not speedily recover. He said that he tried to kill the officers to save himself from prison. He had served two years in the Trenton (N. J.) Penitentiary for burglary, and another term in Elmira for breaking open freight cars and stealing from them.

Joseph Pesci, the Italian driver, who was locked up during the day as a suspicious person at the East Fifty-first Street Station, is not believed by the police to have been implicated in the robbery that led to the shooting. He is being held as a witness.

R. LEELAND, ACTOR, A SUICIDE.

Son of a Salt Lake Banker Estranged from His Family.

DETROIT, March 20.—Robert Leeland, an actor and writer of several melodramas, was found dead to-day in his room in a lodging house on Columbia Street. He had committed suicide by stuffing up every crack and crevice in the room and then turning on the gas. Leeland, who was thirty years of age, is said by one of his friends to be the son of a wealthy banker and insurance broker in Salt Lake City, Utah, named Smedley.

Leeland was last seen alive last Thursday morning, and it is believed that he turned on the gas and died Thursday afternoon. His preparations had been most careful. He even removed the tip from the gas jet to insure a rapid flow. He left a note on the table in the room saying:

"My only request is that I be buried here at the expense of the city. I have no money. I have spent many hundreds of dollars while here as a member of various theatrical companies. Don't notify my parents; it is unnecessary.

"I am very well connected," he wrote, "probably better than any one in the theatrical profession. Last season I played a leading rôle in 'The Chaperones.'"

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 20.—Robert Leeland's real name is William Burns Smedley. He is the son of William E. Smedley, a wealthy banker and insurance man of this city.

Smedley was known both as an actor and a playwright. During the past year he has been starring in "Her Fatal Sin," a play written by himself. The young man's father has directed the authorities at Detroit to send the body here for burial.

New Yorkers Robbed at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 20.—The strong boxes of Mrs. Charles Dabb and Miss Louise Burns of New York, guests at the Palm Beach Hotel, were broken open and robbed of their valuables yesterday. Jewels to the value of $2,000 were stolen. A New York detective is at work on the case, but so far no clue to the robber has been discovered.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Tennyson, from Rio Janeiro March 1, with passengers, mails, and merchandise, anchored at Quarantine last night. The steamship Watson, from Banes March 15, with merchandise, also anchored at Quarantine.

SCILLY, March 21—1 A. M.—Passed—Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (German,) Hogeman, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

Atlantic City in Early Spring
is the most attractive resort of the East, easy of access by the two trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving West 23d Street week days at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.—Adv.

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ODELL AND PLATT BURY THE HATCHET

Governor to be Chairman of State Committee.

SENATOR HAILED AS LEADER

Sensational Day at Fifth Avenue Hotel—Depew the Spokesman of the Peacemakers.

Adherents of Senator Platt gathered in numbers yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in response to a general call sent out by the Senator. Followers of Gov. Odell were not so much in evidence, and the Governor conferred with the entire Platt camp alone.

After the conference between the Platt men on one side and the Odell man the Governor—on the other, it was announced that Senator Platt was to be recognized by all Republicans in the State as the State leader; that Gov. Odell was to be elected Chairman of the State Committee without opposition from any quarter; that neither he nor Senator Platt was to take hand in district fights for leadership in any part of the State, and further, that the Governor was now and would continue to remain absolutely neutral with respect to the candidacy of Senator Depew for re-election to the United States Senate next year.

It was the general impression that the Platt men had come together to plan warfare against Gov. Odell, and when they had finished they had made unanimous the desire of Gov. Odell to become State Chairman, and that altogether they had not gained a point in their halfday conference, save the empty concession of the Governor in so many words that Senator Platt was still the State leader, unless it may have been the understanding that all matters of party policy, which includes appointments, should be brought before Senator Platt for consultation.

As the situation now stands, a showdown is avoided at the State Convention with respect to the election of a Chairman of the State Committee, the Platt men and the Odell men having agreed to all cast their ballots for Odell. Also, the Governor obtains control of all the State Committee machinery without an effort. He is putin the place that he sought with all hands helping him to attain that end. He is committed, of course, to following the procedure of consulting with Senator Platt on all work connected with the State Committee, and very probably to anything that may connect with the patronage of the State between now and Dec. 31.

On the surface there have been concessions on both sides. All are supposed to be satisfied. The Odell men and the Platt men are apparently together to work for the success of the National ticket and the State ticket this Fall, and the break which was threatened has been avoided.

The presence of James S. Clarkson and William J. Youngs, Collector of the Port of New York and United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, respectively, both personal lieutenants of President Roosevelt, was regarded as significant.

It is known that when 3 o'clock came—the hour of meeting—Senator Platt was angry. He complained bitterly of the way the Odell people had been acting. He was strongly bent upon carrying a fight into the State Convention and opposing the election of Gov. Odell to the Chairmanship. It was hinted to him that he might not win against the Governor in such a contest. The Senator is understood to have conceded the possibility of defeat, but to have declared that he would fight to the finish and go down in defeat, if need be.

Senator Platt is understood to have conferred with the President just preceding his leaving Washington on Friday and to have obtained from the President the promise that he would keep his hands off in the event of the Senator making a fight on the Governor. That was all Senator Platt wanted, it is understood, for he felt confident that with Roosevelt neutral he could dispose of Gov. Odell and all his followers.

Every one of the forty-odd leaders in Senator Platt's apartments were all apprised of how the Senator felt. It was all of an hour before his advisers prevailed upon the Senator sufficiently to cool him off.

Finally it was agreed that Senator Depew, Collector Stranahan, and Timothy L. Woodruff should wait upon the Governor. Before doing this they went into the hotel lobby and informed the waiting crowd that they were about to call upon Gov. Odell to learn where he stood with reference to the political fortunes of Senator Platt.

With that the committee went to Gov. Odell's apartments and stated the case as they viewed it. Senator Depew acted as spokesman. He said, among other things: "Gov. Odell, we are here friends of Senator Platt. Recognizing your ability for political management and capacity for campaign work and believing you to be, as Senator Platt believes you to be, his chief ally in the Republican Party of the State of New York, we tender to you the support of Senator Platt's friends for the Chairmanship of the State Committee. The position, however, has its limitations. We hope to see all campaign work this Fall done with reference to the weal of the Republican Party.

"Reports have come to Senator Platt that you were contemplating non-recognition of his position in the affairs of the party in the State, and that you planned to eliminate him from the councils of the party. Personally, I have never believed these things. Reports have also come to the ears of some of my friends and Senator Platt's friends that you were contemplating my retirement from the Senate and the election of some one else by the Legislature of 1905, if it be Republican, to be junior Senator from New York after March 4, 1905. Personally, I have had no faith in such reports. The reports regarding Senator Platt, however, reached the Senator and caused him much worry.

"Senator Platt is a man who has been the recognized leader of the State of New York in the Republican Party for twenty years. In that time he has conducted four National campaigns and eight Gubernatorial campaigns. He has lost but one National

Continued on Page 2.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Shock the Most Severe Since Great Disturbance of 1884.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—An earthquake this morning caused a tremor throughout the entire eastern section of New England. Beginning at St. John, N. B., the seismic vibrations traversed the State of Maine, causing some slight damage to buildings in Augusta, Bangor, and Portland. The shock was felt plainly as far south as Taunton in this State. Reports from Manchester, N. H., and Springfield, Mass., say that the vibrations were felt distinctly in those two cities.

At Augusta, Me., lamp chimneys were shaken down and crockery was smashed. The vibrations lasted several seconds and in nearly every instance occurred about four minutes after 1 o'clock.

The earthquake shocks are said by officials of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory to have been the most severe experienced in this section of the country since the memorable seismic disturbance of 1884.

The vibrations were noticed at four minutes and ten seconds after 1 o'clock, and the earth waves were very perceptible. In the photographic darkroom of the observatory the water tanks, which were nearly filled, were shaken to such an extent that a considerable quantity of water was precipitated upon the floor.

EARTHQUAKE CHANGES RIVERS.

Striking Physical Transformations in Extreme Northwest Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., March 20.—Indians arriving to-day at Hoquiam on Gray's Harbor bring news of strange happenings along the shore of the Pacific Ocean north of Quinault Indian reservation from earthquake. They declare that last Wednesday night's shocks threw several rivers out of their channels, forming several large lakes on the adjacent lowlands.

The beds of the Queets, Quinault, Wishkah, and Hoh Rivers, according to the Indians, were raised twenty to thirty feet, throwing a flood of water into the valleys lying between the Olympic mountain range and the Pacific Ocean. That section is very thinly inhabited, owing to lack of transportation and heavy annual rainfall. The new lakes vary from a few acres to some which the Indians say are several miles in extent.

Several scores of settlers are opening stock ranches in that region, and it is feared that some of them were drowned. Several days will elapse before authentic details can be obtained from white men. Indians of Quinault reservation are badly frightened and fear that the entire country is going to be flooded.

HEWITT'S HALF HOUR IN CELL.

Ex-Mayor's Son Accused of Speeding His Auto on Fifth Avenue.

Edward R. Hewitt, son of the late Abram S. Hewitt, of 127 East Twenty-first Street, spent half an hour in a cell in the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon, after he had been arrested by Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer on a charge of driving his automobile in Fifth Avenue at a speed not sanctioned by the corporation ordinances. He took his arrest and incarceration nonchalantly, and when he was bailed out by a friend, James O. Green of 13 Lexington Avenue, he remarked that he had been tired and was quite rested by his stay in the cell.

Mr. Hewitt had been up to Riverside Drive alone in a small runabout, and was returning home. Coming down the avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirtieth Streets, Rensselaer timed him and says that he was then going seventeen or eighteen miles an hour. Mr. Hewitt stopped at Twenty-ninth Street when the policeman hailed him, and drove his machine alongside the policeman to the station. He told the Sergeant that he did not think he had been exceeding the speed limit, but was willing to take Rensselaer's word for it. He sent a note to Mr. Green, and while awaiting the latter was placed in a cell.

When Mr. Green arrived, he asked if cash bail would do. The Sergeant was willing, so Mr. Green produced $200 in gold. The Sergeant said that would be sufficient, and then decided that $100 would be enough. Weighing the matter for a moment, Mr. Green remarked facetiously that he did not know whether Mr. Hewitt was worth $100.

"Couldn't you make it $75?" said he.

"He's not worth any more." Mr. Hewitt, who was listening to this depreciation of his value, in the hands of the doorman, suggested that "thirty cents" was about his price, but Mr. Green finally left $100 to secure his friend's appearance in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

WEDS ACTOR 70 YEARS OLD.

Bride Once Took Poison When Forbidden to Meet Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—There was a quiet wedding at the Continental Hotel to-night when Miss Virginia Anna Arlund of St. Paul was married to Atkins Lawrence, an actor, seventy years of age, by Magistrate Frank S. Harrison.

The story of how Miss Arlund took poison because her parents forbade her meeting Mr. Lawrence after their acquaintance began in St. Paul last November, and finally how they consented to the marriage, has been published lately.

While Magistrate Harrison and the two principals were waiting for the arrival of some friends to witness the ceremony the only woman guest suggested that Mr. Lawrence recite "Sheridan's Ride." So seated on a bed the actor recited that poem, sometimes in stentorian tones that made the chandelier jingle. Everybody quietly tapped their hands, while Miss Arlund smiled at the actor.

"I guess we have waited long enough," then said Mr. Lawrence, and the Magistrate married them.

WOMEN WEEP FOR MORMONS.

Elder Arthur Welling Holds His First Open-Air Services.

Arthur Welling, the Mormon Elder whose license to preach in the streets, granted by Mayor McClellan, was the subject of a recent protest by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held his first open-air services last night at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

A large crowd gathered, and at the end of his sermon Elder Welling asked all those who were interested in the Latter Day Saints to follow him. About 200 men and a dozen women fell in behind the Elder, and he led them to Hawthorne Hall, at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There an address was made by Elder Stevenson, who is about to return to Utah after a long period of missionary work in the East. Elder Welling also made a speech, in which he defended the Mormon religion and protested against what he termed the persecution directed against it.

Some of the women who had followed the missionary in from the street wept as he pictured the injustice to which the followers of Mormonism were subjected.

Sold Wherever the Best Is Kept,
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THE NEW YORK IN TWO MISHAPS IN A DAY

American Liner Hits Coast and Crashes Into Troop Ship.

BOTH ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY

British Ship Assaye Carried 500 Soldiers—The Vessels at Southampton, Seriously Injured.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 20.—The American Line steamship New York, Capt. Young, from New York March 12 for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton, met with two mishaps to-day, grounding off Cape la Hague, France, in the early morning and later coming into collision in the English Channel with the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Assaye, under contract to the British Government, and used as a troopship bound for Bombay with 500 troops on board.

The New York grounded while approaching Cherbourg at 2:30 o'clock this morning during a fog. The sea was smooth and the tide was rising. Favored by these conditions, an hour and a half after she grounded the vessel was floated without assistance. Her bottom was damaged, and there was water in the holds, but she was able to proceed.

A dense fog descended again during the voyage up the Channel. When off Hurst Castle, England, the Assaye suddenly loomed up near at hand, and it was found impossible to avoid a collision. The New York's bow crashed into the Assaye's starboard bow, tearing a great gap in that vessel. The New York's bowsprit and figurehead were carried away, and the latter was smashed into fragments.

There was great excitement, but no panic on either vessel. The boats of the Assaye were lowered and the troops were mustered, but the bulkhead of the troopship saved her. Both vessels were able to enter Southampton, and the New York was docked at 4:30 o'clock for temporary repairs. Nobody was injured.

It will be impossible to estimate the damage to the New York until she has been put into drydock.

It is believed that both vessels have been somewhat seriously injured. Another troopship will replace the Assaye.

When the New York grounded at Cape la Hague the passengers who were asleep hardly felt the shock.

Describing the collision with the Assaye, James Sellers, a passenger on the New York, says that at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon while he was at luncheon there was a grating noise, followed by a tremendous shock. Every one, he says, ran to the deck, and it was found that the New York's bow was firmly fixed in the side of the Assaye.

Mr. Sellers was close enough to observe the marvelous discipline aboard the troopship. Not a second was lost and there was no sign of a hurry, and while the boats were being prepared for launching the soldiers were mustered with the precision of an ordinary drill.

"As the vessels parted," concluded Mr. Sellers, "we saw a gaping hole in the Assaye ten feet wide, and sticking on our stem was a portmanteau and other portable property. There was no panic on our boat. Had we struck the Assaye amidships she would have sunk."

The American liner New York of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which sailed from New York for Southampton a week ago last Saturday, had on board only about twenty-five cabin passengers, fifteen of whom were from this city. These were William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cromwell, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Warren L. Green and Miss Marguerite Green, Misses Elizabeth B. and D. L. Higginson, Miss Edith Lawrence, Miss Malnery, Otto Pulaski, Miss Sands, and J. R. Woone. The Countess Pappenheim and Countess Pauline Pappenheim, and George L. Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia were also on board.

The New York is a sister of the Philadelphia, and it was less than a year ago that she re-entered the service of the American Line after having been rebuilt by the Cramps. She was remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is considered one of the finest vessels in the transatlantic trade. It required nearly a year and a half to rebuild her.

The New York was originally constructed in 1888 at the yards of J. & G. Thomson of Glasgow, Scotland, who also built the Philadelphia, which was named the Paris. The liner is a twin-screw vessel of 10,708 tons, and has a transatlantic schedule of one week from New York to Southampton, England, via Cherbourg, France.

Prior to these accidents the most serious experience of the New York was in March, 1901, on the voyage that ended at New York Sunday night, March 17. On this voyage the liner came into port with one propeller useless, the shaft having been broken in midocean. On the following day twenty-six of her passengers and stewards were seriously affected and two later died as a result of the escape of ammonia fumes from her refrigerating plant.

CREW GOES DOWN WITH SHIP.

Twenty-two Men Perish After a Collision Off Dublin Bay.

DUBLIN, March 20.—The German bark Mona came into collision with the English ship Lady Cairns off Dublin Bay this morning.

The Lady Cairns sank in a few minutes. Her crew of twenty-two were drowned. The Mona, which was much damaged, was assisted into Dublin Harbor.

STORK VISITS LADY CURZON.

A Daughter Is Born to the Former Miss Leiter.

LONDON, March 20.—A daughter was born in London to-day to Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor General of India. Mother and child are doing well.

Atlantic City Popular with New Yorkers.
The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its fine train service, brings Atlantic City very close to New York; it is quite the thing to spend a day or week in its bracing atmosphere. Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave West 23d Street at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days 7:55 A. M. Sundays.—Adv.

W. R. GRACE CRITICALLY ILL.

Ex-Mayor Suffering from Exhaustion, Following Attack of Pneumonia.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace is lying in a critical condition at his home, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Grace is ill from exhaustion following an attack of pneumonia, from which he recovered only to suffer a relapse due largely to his age. His family, summoned three days ago, are in the house or within easy communication. Dr. E. L. Keys and his son, Dr. E. L. Keys, Jr., are in constant attendance.

The members of the family who spent last night at Mr. Grace's home are his wife, his brother, M. P. Grace; his sons, Joseph P. and William R. Grace, Jr., and his three daughters, Mrs. A. F. D'Oench, Mrs. G. E. Kent, and Miss L. Grace.

CO-EDS ANGER PROF. GAYLEY.

He Tells Them They Are Giggling Girls and Quits Them.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Cal., March 20.—Prof. Charles Mills Gayley, head of the English department, who has been given prominence recently on account of his pronounced stand against co-education, has taken his poetry class of 100 young women severely to task.

Prof. Gayley was trying to tell the class about the glories of some new poetry, but they were apparently not interested. The professor paused, then said sharply:

"If God Almighty or the Angel Gabriel wrote a poem it would not interest you. You are nothing but giggling girls. Half of you ought to be made to pay tuition. Class dismissed."

Then Prof. Gayley tossed his books into a hand grip and left the classroom.

GIRL SUES FOR LOST LEG.

Miss Anita Page Kelly Asks $53,397.60 Damages for Elevator Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.—To make an elevator insurance company pay $53,397.60 for the leg of a wealthy new York man's niece will be the aim of a lawsuit coming up for trial in the United States court in this city to-morrow.

It is the sequel of an accident in the Potter Hotel elevator, which resulted in the amputation of one of the legs of Miss Anita Page Kelly, who was visiting Santa Barbara a year ago with her uncle, Louis Givernaud, a silk importer of New York.

Miss Kelly rang for the elevator and stepped into it with her right foot, when the car suddenly shot up with great velocity, throwing her forward into it. Her left leg was caught and crushed between the knee and hip. That night the leg had to be cut off. The doctor's bills were $2,050. The allegation is that the Japanese boy in charge was not competent to manage an elevator.

MISS CASTLEMAN TO WED.

Louisville Beauty Engaged to C. E. Raibey, an Expert Whip.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20.—The engagement is announced here to-night of Miss Elise Castleman, daughter of Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, and C. Elmer Railey, son of the thoroughbred breeder, Charles Railey of this city. Miss Castleman and her sister, Mrs. Augustus Hone of New York, have a reputation for their beauty.

The courtship of the couple began two years ago in Florida and has been continued since that time at the Louisville and Kentucky River homes of the Castleman family.

The groom-to-be is an expert whip, having conducted riding classes at the academy in New York for several years. He is the owner of an extensive racing string of his own breeding which he races on the metropolitan tracks. The wedding of this young couple will take place at the Castleman home early in April.

KILLED IN BULL RING.

"Cucko," Country's Most Famous Matador, Caught Off His Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 20.—"Cucko," a celebrated matador, was killed by a bull in the amphitheatre at Juarez, Mexico. Three thousand Americans, including many women, saw the accident.

"Cucko" was the most popular matador in Mexico, and generally accounted one of the most daring. He had dispatched three bulls this afternoon when he was killed by the fourth he encountered. He had plunged his short sword into the animal's body and had turned to receive the plaudits of the crowd, when the animal quickly rose, caught him off guard, and impaled him on his horns.

FIGHT IN LOUISVILLE CHURCH.

Factional Row Over Pastor Leads to Personal Encounters.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—The troubles in the East Meade Baptist Church, one of Louisville's leading congregations, came to an exciting climax this morning when the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Leonard, was barred from the edifice by angered members of his flock.

He slipped around to the side and entered the church by a window, being just in time to escape his pursuers. He opened the doors and called on his followers to enter and have services.

There were fights at the door as Leonard's supporters entered, but they got in and heard him preach. Six policemen were detailed to the scene, and they were kept busy separating combatants when the services were over. One man attacked the pastor, but was dragged away.

HILL ON PARKER'S STRENGTH.

Says If Jurist Gets New York the Worry Will Be Over.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 20.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill came to Binghamton Saturday to attend the funeral of I. G. Perry, late Capitol Commissioner, and after the funeral he met a number of leading Democrats and held a political conference at the Arlington. None of the present county organization was on hand, but the older men heard ex-Senator Hill say:

"It is time there is a change. We hear talk of Cleveland and his candidacy, but Cleveland is not a candidate. When he ran for President I supported him. He is an excellent man, but don't let the cry of Cleveland divert you from the main issue.

"Parker is a clean, honest man, with a splendid record. There is not another man in the party that can go to the people with the labor question as he can. Don't worry about Parker in the Nation. He is all right. What we want is to look out for him in New York State, and if Parker gets New York State, don't worry about what will happen afterward."

DESPERATE FIGHTS OF TORPEDO CRAFT

Wireless Account of the Battles Off Port Arthur.

FOES RIVALS IN HEROISM

Japanese the Victors—Port Arthur Still Closely Blockaded —Japanese Skill at Vladivostok.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
By De Forest Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wai.
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WITH THE JAPANESE FLEET, March 20.—Admiral Togo has been comparatively passive since Feb. 25, and a respite has been given to Port Arthur, although the cruisers and destroyers are keeping a close blockade.

Since Admiral Makaroff's arrival at Port Arthur the defensive tactics of the Russians have become more active and their destroyers more alert and enterprising.

At 4 A. M. on the 10th inst. the first division of the Japanese destroyer flotilla, under command of Capt. Asia, while reconnoitring southwest of the Liao-thie-Shan Peninsula, attacked six Russian destroyers.

A fierce engagement ensued, lasting fifty minutes. Early in the fight two Russian destroyers were very severely damaged. They drew off and made for Port Arthur. The others, still fighting, retreated until under the protection of the guns of the forts, and they also reached the harbor.

Threw Explosive on Ship.

The contest was so fierce at times that the opposing vessels were within a few yards of each other. So close were two of them that Russian bluejackets threw a charge of explosive on the bridge of a Japanese destroyer. Fortunately it did not detonate. The charge is kept as a memento.

All the vessels engaged were more or less damaged. A Japanese destroyer received a shell in one of the stokeholds, which burst a steam pipe, a stoker and a petty officer being scalded to death.

The Russian casualties are not known, but they must have been considerable. The Japanese losses were six killed and eight wounded.

That the Russians were defeated in spite of their superior numbers was due to the superior shooting of the Japanese combined with the fact that most of the Russian destroyers were armed with three-pounders while the Japanese were armed with six-pounders.

The three-pounder, while perforating the hull, does less damage to the vessel and crew than the six-pounder.

Second Fierce Fight.

Three hours later a third division of Japanese destroyers, under Capt. Tsuehiya, sighted two Russian destroyers fifteen miles south of Port Arthur. They immediately gave chase and came up with the Russians, and an even fiercer fight took place.

The Russians fought with desperation and the Japanese with the confidence born of past victories and superior numbers.

One Russian commander was killed early in the fight and a Lieutenant took command, only to fall, shot in both legs. The command devolved on a sub-Lieutenant, who also was killed after taking the wheel himself when the coxswain fell.

This vessel was captured by the Japanese, while the other escaped.

One Japanese destroyer was hit on the waterline and two compartments were flooded. As the quick-firing ammunition was wet, the vessel was unable to participate further in the action. Her officers had a narrow escape. A Lieutenant, a sub-Lieutenant, and a signalman were on the bridge when a shot from a twelve-pounder struck her twelve-pounder platform just in front of them. One man was killed.

The shell exploded and the bridge was swept with splinters. The binnacle and the engine room telegraph were injured.

The same vessel received a three-pounder projectile through her hull, but no material damage was done. The davits were shot away and other marks of shot and splinter damage were seen on the funnels and deck fittings.

Four days later, however, all the damage had been repaired.

Last Russian Officer Killed.

On the Sazanami a man was killed while carrying an armful of ammunition. This vessel took the captured Russian in tow under a heavy fire from the shore batteries. The Russian had almost reached safety when her last officer was killed.

The Japanese Lieutenant who boarded her to make fast the tow rope said he had never seen a more horrible sight. Thirty dead, terribly mutilated by shell, were lying on the deck. As the Japanese approached, two Russian bluejackets rushed from the conning tower and locked themselves in the cabin. Two stokers jumped overboard and were picked up by the Japanese. These, with two wounded, were the only survivors of the complement of fifty-five.

After two hours' towing the Russian vessel sank, the men who had locked

themselves in the cabin going down with her.

This fight lasted nearly an hour. Again the weakness of the Russian destroyer armament proved fatal. The Japanese concentrated their fire at first on the twelve-pounder Russian gun and put it out of action early, leaving her only three three-pounders against their own twelve-pounder and six-pounders.

At times the combatants were within 300 yards of one another. The Japanese had three killed and four wounded.

Port Arthur Bombarded.

Again that day the Russians were destined to suffer at the hands of the Japanese. At about 9:30 A. M. Admiral Togo, with his battleships and protected cruisers, approached the Liao-thie-Shan Peninsula.

The battleships took up positions clear of the fire of the forts and began a long-range bombardment of Port Arthur, which continued nearly three hours. They fired 150 twelve-inch shells, and over 110 fell in the town.

The amount of the damage is not known, but the effect of the great shells, 850 pounds in weight, must have been appalling. An outbreak of fire was seen and an explosion was heard, which, it is surmised, occurred in the magazine of one of the forts.

The attack was carried out with the usual thorough scientific methods of the Japanese. It was undertaken at a range admirably suited to the twelve-inch guns and from a position unassailable by the Russians. While the battleships were firing the cruisers were in line with the town at right angles to the line of fire.

Great Naval Battle Possible.

Reports have reached us that the civic population is deserting Port Arthur en masse. Admiral Makaroff has had a warm greeting, and will probably increase his strenuous efforts to get the fleet fit for sea again.

It is reported that he is making good progress with the repairs, so that unless Admiral Togo locks him in we may yet witness the fleet's action at sea.

Admiral Kamimura's bombardment of Vladivostok on the 6th inst. was carried out by the cruiser squadron. The vessels opened fire on the port at 1:30 P. M., and the bombardment lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

Japanese Admiral's Skill.

The little affair was marked by evidence of the same skill and clearly defined plan of attack which have distinguished all the Japanese naval operations. Admiral Kamimura brought his ships into range opposite the dead point of the forts at the northeast entrance, thus avoiding their fire and also that of the forts at the opposite side.

Viceroy Alexieff's report that the Japanese ships were not within range of the forts is incorrect. The truth is that the forts were not able to reply, although the ships came within the limit of range of their guns, owing to the fact that the position Admiral Kamimura took up was well beyond the arc of training of the guns. The ships fired at a range of about 7,000 yards.

The extent of the damage is unknown, but an outbreak of fire was seen in the eastern harbor. The only object of the operation was to harass the enemy and induce the cruisers to come out of the harbor.

On the 7th inst. Admiral Kamimura again approached the entrance of the harbor and menaced the forts, but failed to draw their fire. After searching Amur Bay without result, he steamed southward the same day.

MAKING NIU-CHWANG STRONGER.

Russians Adding to the Defenses—Reinforcements Arriving.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 20.—The Russian plans for the defense of Niu-Chwang have been frequently changed.

The fort has been strengthened with sand bags as high as Chinese ramparts and other defenses are being improvised. Field pieces have been landed from the gunboat and reinforcements are arriving by the railway.

The newspaper correspondents are hampered by official restrictions. Access to the Russian settlement is forbidden; also to other places outside the wall of the Chinese town.

TELLS KOREA NOT TO WORRY.

Japan Says Officials Should Take No Notice of Russian Threats.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SEOUL, March 19.—Information has reached here that a Russian Boundary Commissioner south of the Ussuri three days ago, under instructions from his Government, informed the Governor of Ham-heung Province that as assistance was being given to the Japanese troops by the Koreans, Russia thereafter would treat Korea as a belligerent.

It is understood that the Japanese authorities have requested Korea to inform the Northern Government officials that they must ignore this and further communications of a similar nature.

NO NEWS OF A BATTLE.

Report That the Russians Have Won a Victory on Land Discredited.

LONDON, March 21.—Nothing has reached here to confirm the report that a battle has taken place on the Yalu in which, it is said, the Russians claim that they captured 1,800 prisoners.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency, dated yesterday, says there has been no change in the situation, and that all is quiet on both land and sea. Between the Russian line from Ping-yang to the Yalu River and the Japanese line to Gen-san there have been slight skirmishes between scouts, but no battle has taken place, as the distance between the opposing armies is great.

The bulk of the Russian forces, the dispatch adds, has not yet passed the Yalu River.

LIAD-YANG, March 19.—Gen. Linevitch is securing a friendlier attitude on the part of the Chinese by his stringent observance of property rights. He has ordered the Russian troops to treat the natives with consideration and to pay cash for everything. Purchases of provisions, cattle, and forage are now made without difficulty.

The bulk of the Chinese troops have moved to the west of the Liao River, and the population is reassured.

Beresford Entertains the Kaiser.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Channel Squadron, entertained Emperor William at dinner on board his flagship today, the squadron in the meanwhile displaying brilliant illuminations and searchlights.

VLADIVOSTOK FEARS CAPTURE BY JAPANESE

The Ice Considered the Only Real Protection.

POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN

Supply of Provisions Getting Short—Experiences of Two Jewish Refugees.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 20.—Information has reached here to the effect that the reason Vladivostok failed to reply to the Japanese attack was that the batteries were without guns. Since then men have been working day and night to place new guns in position.

The bombardment destroyed the Linevitch battery. The Russian losses were small because the batteries were deserted.

There are the same conditions at Vladivostok as at Port Arthur. The supply of provisions is getting short and the population is panic-stricken.

The ice is considered the only real protection.

By The Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 20.—The Russian military plans are proceeding satisfactorily here along the main coast and at Sakhalin Island.

Many inhabitants continue to migrate to Khabarovsk and Nikolsk, and some women and children are returning to Russia.

The first detachment of the Red Cross from Russia has arrived, and has been distributed among the field hospitals. More than a hundred nurses have been sent from here to Manchuria and Korea.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 20.—Two Jewish merchants, refugees from Vladivostok, arrived here to-day on the Boston Steamship Company's steamer Shawmut, from Manila via China and Japan. They are August Libby and Cornelius Hoff.

After the disaster at Port Arthur they received twenty-four hours' notice from the Russian military authorities to leave the country. As egress by sea was blocked and the railway between Vladivostok and Harbin was destroyed for a considerable length, they were compelled to travel by sledge more than 1,000 miles to a port on the Korean coast.

They were arrested at the Manchuria-Korean frontier but released. No sooner had they got into Korea than they encountered the special service officers of the Japanese War Department. They endured many hardships until they joined the Shawmut at Yokohama. All the time the two merchants were in Japan they were shadowed by special service men.

Messrs. Libby and Hoff say that the Winter at Vladivostok has been exceptionally mild. The sea has been frozen only six miles out from the harbor entrance, the ice breakers clearing a channel every day. Coasting vessels were running in and out without difficulty.

Mr. Libby says that before he left the entire Vladivostok squadron of the Russian fleet was anchored in the harbor and had not stirred out of it for a long period. The Russians just before the war had forces at work on the fortifications, making new intrenchments, building bombproof storehouses, and placing big guns. The garrison in January amounted to about fifteen to twenty thousand men of all arms, mostly artillery.

The Russian warships in the harbor always seemed to have steam up ready for sea.

The Russians appeared to be greatly worried when it was learned that the railway between Vladivostok and Harbin had been torn up and dynamited. Apparently no attempt was being made to repair the damage.

The Shawmut encountered Japanese torpedo boats and destroyers. The whole ocean around the islands for hundreds of miles seemed to be patrolled by these little craft, which, on sight of a strange vessel, bore down on her at thirty knots an hour. In the ports the Japanese military police exercised extraordinary vigilance.

MIKADO OPENS PARLIAMENT.

Declares Russia's Want of Sincerity Made War Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 20.—The Emperor opened the Diet to-day. In his speech from the throne, he said:

"It is with profound satisfaction that we announce that our relations with the treaty powers grow steadily in amity and good understanding.

"Desiring to maintain permanent peace in the East, we instructed our Ministers to open negotiations with Russia, but, unhappily, owing to want of sincerity in her peaceful professions, we were compelled to appeal to arms.

"This step taken, there can be no pause until the object of the war is achieved.

"Our forces, in the presence of hardship and suffering, are displaying loyalty and valor, and we trust that all our subjects will co-operate in perfect unity to enhance the country's glory."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 20.—With stately ceremony the special session of Parliament convened to provide the money needed to wage the war against Russia was opened this morning. The Emperor drove to the Parliament House, and personally read his address to the peers and Representatives. For the first time the Crown Prince attended the ceremony.

The diplomatic gallery was filled. Minister Griscom and the other members of the United States Legation were present.

In view of the extraordinary reply to the Throne, passed at the opening of the session in December, when the House condemned the policy of the Cabinet, the House appointed a committee to prepare a response to to-day's speech by the Emperor. It says in part:

"This empire has invariably endeavored to maintain the peace in the Far East, but Russia, which lacks the sincerity to respect peace, has violated its treaty with China and its repeated declarations to the powers.

"We are extremely impressed with the fact that your Majesty has declared war. The executive arms at the front are repeatedly obtaining victories. This is solely due to your Imperial Majesty's influence.

"It shall be our constant endeavor to bring to the discharge of our legislative functions the utmost care and circumspection so that your Majesty's august instructions may be obeyed and the important trust reposed in us by the nation may be complied with."

ITO HOPEFUL FOR KOREA.

Says the People Realize That Japan Is Able to Do Much for Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SEOUL, March 19.—The Marquis Ito held a large reception to-day, which was attended by the foreign legation officials.

Afterward, in conversation, the Marquis assured me that his mission was entirely of an informal character, the object being to cement the treaty by personal representations of good will on the part of Japan toward Korea.

Marquis Ito expressed inability to understand Russian diplomatic methods, which, he perceived, were no less devious in Korea than elsewhere. Under Japanese guidance, Marquis Ito believed, Korea would advance commercially and intellectually, it being Japan's intention so to use her influence that the Koreans would never regret their connection with her.

The Marquis said he was rejoiced to find that the Koreans realized that in these respects Japan was able to do for their country what it was never within the power or even the wish of the Russians to do.

Marquis Ito returns to Japan on March 25.

ANOTHER MOVE BY WIRENIUS.

Russian Admiral in Mediterranean Sails for Unknown Destination.

CANEA, Crete, March 20.—The Russian battleship Oslabya, with Admiral Wirenius on board, sailed at 11:30 o'clock this morning for an unknown destination.

Three torpedo boats followed the battleship.

The Russian armored cruiser Dimitri Donskoi arrived here this afternoon.

ODELL AND PLATT BURY THE HATCHET

Continued from Page 1.

campaign, and but one Gubernatorial campaign.

"Now, Governor, we recognize that you can control the State Committee and can control the State Convention and also the primaries, but it is one thing to win at the primaries and another to win at the polls.

"If it be the intention to eliminate Senator Platt from the councils of the Republican Party of the State of New York it will be resented."

The remark is then understood to have been made: "We love the old Senator."

Gov. Odell replied that contrary to general report he had not interfered in districts and had not interfered with conditions in the Ctate Committee. He declared that neither was he interfering nor had he interfered in any way with political conditions in Congressional districts.

He also assured Senator Depew that he had not given any pledges to anybody with reference to the United States Senatorship, and that reports to the contrary effect were false. He further intimated that he would continue neutral so far as the Senatorship was concerned.

The committee then escorted the Governor to the waiting Platt clansmen in the apartments of the Senator. There the Governor made a speech beginning:

"I would feel like a cat in a strange attic were a conference of Republicans to take place in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and I not to be in it."

This sally was productive of good feeling at once. He practically reiterated to the crowd of leaders what he had told its committee of three, which was received with great elation.

Senator Depew reported the result of the labors of the committee in a few remarks, closing with "and everybody said 'amen and hallelujah.'" As this report was made by the Senator himself to the waiting crowd in the lobby, it was at once believed that there was some basis for the murmurings of "harmony, harmony, harmony, nothing but harmony," which swept about the corridors following the breaking up of the conference.

Gov. Odell came down stairs and in answer to questions fired at him from every direction and at all ranges, declared that Senator Platt was the recognized State leader, and that the report that he would be consulted in reference to party affairs by all leaders was true. Further, that all hands were satisfied, and that harmony prevailed.

Some of the Platt men were for insisting that the Governor pledge himself to resign as Governor if elected unanimously to the State chairmanship, and they declared they would make bold and put the proposition to the Governor at the conference. This procedure, which if carried out would make Frank W. Higgins Governor until Dec. 31, is understood to be something of an administrative idea, proposed by some Roosevelt men and quickly taken up by some of the Platt followerers.

Asked if this proposition was put to him by any of the Platt conferees, the Governor declared that it was not.

Chairman George W. Dunn stated at the conference, when the Governor had been brought in, that the duties of Chairman were too onerous and took too much of his time to make it desirable to hold the position and also perform the duties of Railroad Commissioner.

The action with relation to the Governor's new position means the retirement of William Barnes, Jr., as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Among the men who came at the Senator's call were Francis Hendricks of Onondaga, John W. Dwight of Tompkins, Timothy L. Woodruff, Nevada N. Stranahan, Chauncey M. Depew, Hamilton Fish, William Barnes, Jr., George N. Southwick of Albany, George W. Dunn, Robert C. Morris, Lemuel E. Quigg, Frank H. Platt, Cornelius Van Cott, John T. Mott, F. S. Witherbee and Harry A. Hanbury.

Among other leaders with either Odell or Platt tendencies who conferred with the Senator and who may have been sent for or who came of their own accord, were J. Sloat Fassett, J. B. H. Mongin, George R. Manchester, William Halpin, George W. Wanamaker, Reuben L. Fox, Ernest Hall, James L. Wells, William Henkel, William Leary, Frederick Haldy, Jotham P. Allds, Louis W. Emerson, Michael J. Daly, Abraham Gruber besides the representatives of the Administration, Col. Lovell H. Jerome, James S. Clarkson, and William J. Youngs.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL'S HOME.

Newspaper Moves Into a New and Model Building.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20.—The Kansas City Journal has moved into its new building, a model, up-to-date newspaper workshop, three stories high, and modern in every respect.

The building, which was erected solely for the use of The Journal, occupies an entire block opposite the Post Office, on Eighth Street, between McGee and Oak Streets.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

RUSSIA FILES PROTEST.

Japan Accused of Firing at Quarantine Station in Port Arthur Attack.

PARIS, March 20.—The Russian Embassy has received from St. Petersburg and has handed to Foreign Minister Delcassé for transmission to the French Minister at Tokio, who is intrusted with the protection of Russian interests in Japan, a protest against an alleged infraction of the laws of war.

It appears that during the attack on Port Arthur March 10 the Japanese fired over fifty projectiles at the quarantine station on the Island of San-Shan-Tao, resulting in the injury of numerous persons.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, considers this to be a violation of the laws of war, notably of the twenty-fifth clause of The Hague Convention, to which Japan was a signatory. The Minister therefore asks France to call Japan's attention to the matter, apart from the general protests contained in the recent Russian note to the Powers.

The French Government has already transmitted to Tokio Russia's protest against the seizure of Russian whaling vessels wintering at Nagasaki before the expiration of the date fixed for the departure of Russian vessels from Japanese ports. To this Japan replied that a prize court having already passed upon the question, it was no longer a diplomatic one, but that the owners had a right to appeal to a superior court. Russia refuses to take this view of the matter, and asks France to renew the protest.

SUBMARINE STILL IN SEA.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Raise Boat—Berwick Castle Denies Hitting Her.

PORTSMOUTH, March 20.—Attempts were made to-day without success to raise the British submarine boat No. A1, which was run down by the Donald Currie Line steamer Berwick Castle Friday afternoon. The principal damage appears to have been done to the conning tower, which shows the marks of the collision.

It has now been ascertained that the submarine's hull was also pierced. The boat will be salvaged first by repairing and then filling it with compressed air, the position in which she lies and the currents having compelled a suspension in the attempts to lift her.

The divers report that it is impossible to see inside the submarine. The opinion is that the boat filled with water immediately.

The disaster to the No. A1 has created a most painful impression in all classes. Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, and the chiefs of the Admiralty have sent messages of sympathy to the relatives of the victims. Admiral Fisher in an official signal to the fleet expressing sorrow says:

"Practically our gallant comrades died in action. Their lives were not thrown away, if we consider their splendid example of cheerful and enthusiastic performance of duty, involving all the risks of war."

HAMBURG, March 20.—The Donald Currie Line steamship Berwick Castle, which ran down the British submarine boat No. A1, near Portsmouth Friday afternoon, arrived here to-day undamaged. The officers of the vessel declined to give any information concerning the accident pending an official statement.

LONDON, March 21.—The Daily Mail's Hamburg correspondent says the Captain of hte Berwick Castle persists in his assertion that it is impossible that his ship could have collided with the submarine No. A1, as the shock would have been much more violent. He says he only felt two very slight shocks, and that the atmosphere was clear and he saw no submarine boat.

WHERE THE HOSTILE ARMIES ARE CONCENTRATED IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA.

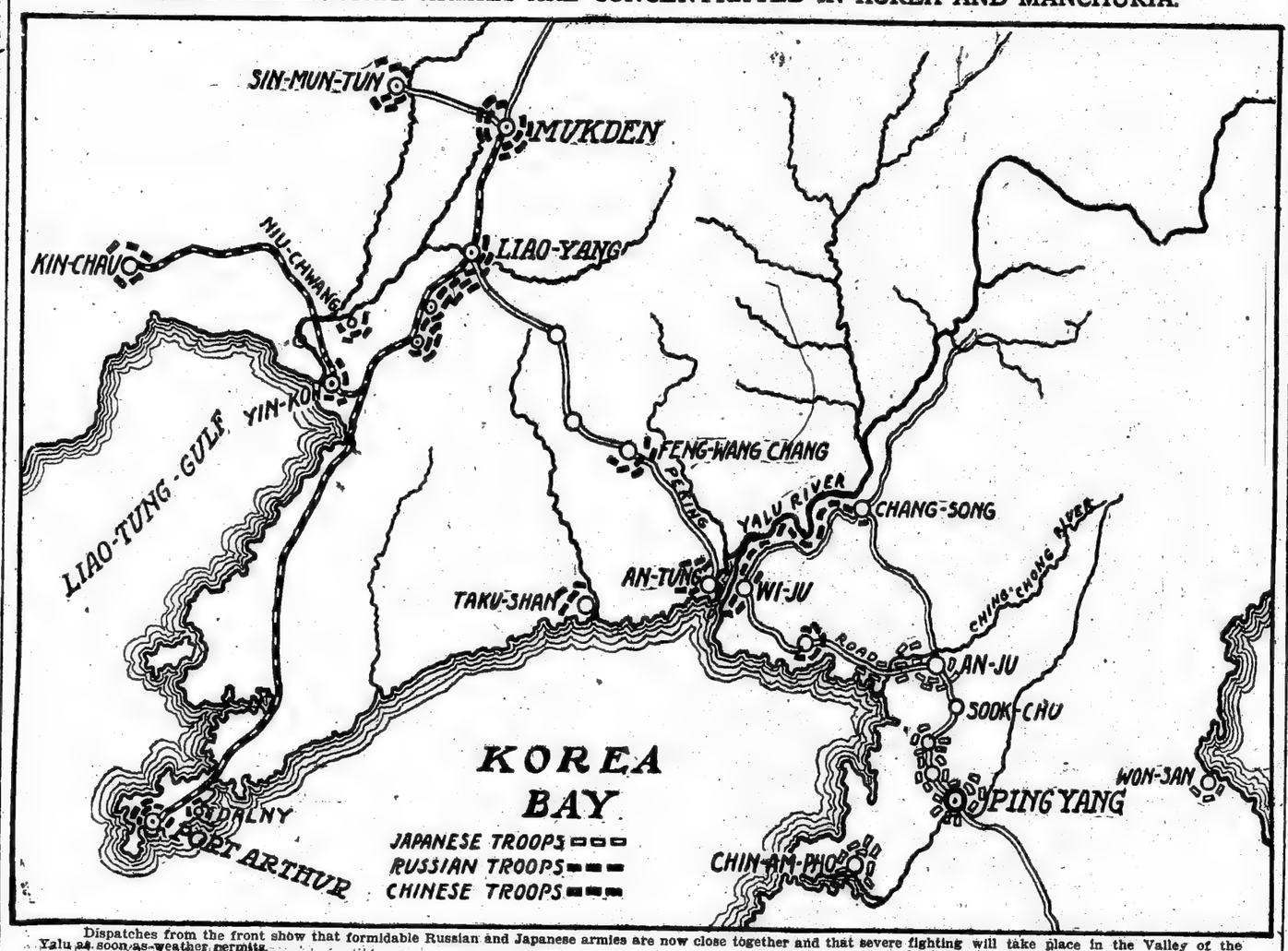

Dispatches from the front show that formidable Russian and Japanese armies are now close together and that severe fighting will take place in the Valley of the Yalu as soon as weather permits.

The Japanese have concentrated a big army at Ping-yang, and another is at Won-san, (Gen-san,) to guard its flank or reinforce it if necessary. The Ping-yang force has already begun its advance, having seized An-ju, which was occupied by 1,000 Cossacks and a battery.

This army will follow the Peking road leading along the coast and probably the road to Chang-song in its march to the Yalu. Russian forces are said to be posted along both to harass their foes, and the Russians are officially reported to be holding the line of forty miles from Wi-ju to Chang-song, on the south shore of the Yalu.

To the north the Russians are holding An-tung and Taku-shan, the latter a port where the Japanese might land a flanking force. If defeated they would make another stand at Feng-wang-Cheng. Their principal stand, however, for the protection of the railroad leading to Port Arthur and of Mukden, will be on the fortified line from Liao-yang to Hai-cheng. Forces at Yin-kow and Niu-chwang will protect the rear.

To the west, on the line of railway leading from Kin-Chow to Sin-min-Tun, are considerable forces of Chinese troops, many trained on European principles. In case the Russians are hard pressed, it is feared they will make common cause with the Japanese.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

An Easter Exhibition of VASES of FAVRILE GLASS LAMPS OF BRONZE, with FAVRILE GLASS SHADES, DESK FURNISHINGS IN GLASS AND METAL, with many other ornamental and artistic furnishings.

333 to 341 Fourth Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

H. O'Neill & Co.

An Unusually Fine Showing of Spring Wool Dress Goods.

We are now exhibiting complete lines in every section of our black and colored Dress Goods Departments. We particularly invite an inspection thereof, because it is the widest and most varied assortment of stylish Dress Materials to be seen anywhere—and the prices, as heretofore at O'Neill's, are the lowest.

Broadcloths, Mixed Suitings (Scotch effects), Fancy Nub Suitings and Mohairs still hold their popularity, while the Sheer Weaves and kindred materials—Crepes, Voiles, Eolienne, Veilings, &c.—are almost universal favorites. We present a wonderful display of these latter weaves.

Special for Monday.

100 pieces VENITIAN CLOTH—All pure wool, in solid colors. Also 115 pieces of other popular weaves and styles—Special per yard 69c

Many of these are worth double.

(First Floor—Special Table No. 2.)

Silks—Three Splendid Specials
For Monday, March 21.

Louisines.
4,000 yards All Silk Broche polka dot Louisines—pink, light blue, nile, white, ivory and cream—value 90c. per yard—Special at..... 50c

Black Taffetas.
2,500 yards extra heavy and bright—recommended for wear—Special for Monday at..... 45c

Fancy Taffetas.
Another offering of All Silk Taffetas in stripes and various size checks—the most popular silk fabric for the new shirt waist costume—Special at, per yard..... 48c

(First Floor, Special Table No. 1.)

Fascinating Styles in Laces and Nets for Spring.

We show a great variety of the latest and best creations of St. Gall, Plauen, Lyons, Calais and Brussels in the various style laces for which these towns are famous. They come in edgings, insertings, galoons, bandings and demi flouncings.

Special for Monday and Tuesday.

The entire stocks of three large importers of all Silk Drapery and Dress Lace Nets at about half their cost to land in this country.

ALL SILK DRAPERY and DRESS LACE NETS, 42 and 45 inches wide, in Chantilly, La Tosca, Filet and Brussels—plain, figured, velvet and ring dots and squares—in black, white, cream, ecru, beige and various combinations.

At 45c., 68c. and 98c. Yard.

Regular prices were 98c., $1.35 and $2.25.

LACE INSERTINGS—135 pieces Wood Fibre Lace Insertings, hand made, in black, white and champagne color—regular prices, 45c., 55c. and 75c. per yard.

Reduced to 25c., 30c. and 35c. Yard.

(First Floor.)

The Newest Dress Trimmings.

Our stock of Trimmings for Spring is now at its very best, and shows a fine variety of choice effects in Linen, Persian and Chiffon. Garnitures also are displayed in generous assortment.

Special for Monday.

PERSIAN LINEN AND CHIFFON DRESS TRIMMINGS in all the latest effects, from 1 to 3½ inches wide—value 85c. to $1.69 per yard; at..... 59c

(First Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AEOLIAN HALL

LECTURE RECITAL

"BEETHOVEN"

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, at 8:15 P. M.

Mr. W. J. HENDERSON,
Lecturer
Author of "The Story of Music," etc.

Illustrated by excerpts from the works of the master played on the Pianola and the Aeolian Pipe Organ.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Cards of admission to this Lecture Recital will be given by us gratuitously and are *not sold*. To prevent their sale by others, each ticket will admit only the person to whom it is issued and will not be transferable. These tickets can be obtained only by personal application at our warerooms.

The Aeolian Company, 362 Fifth Ave., Near 34th St.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

On Monday, March 21st.

Ten Thousand yards of Shantung Pongee Silk.

Colors:—Ficelle, pink, grey, reseda, ecru, cardinal, light, royal, marine and navy blue; black, and oyster white.

75c. per yard.
Value, $1.15.

Twenty-third Street.

Extra: Women's pure silk vests, 89c.

HERE'S another sale of those splendid imported Silk Vests for women at 89c.—they sell for $1.35 in many stores—all made in Switzerland of the finest grade silks—the famous Swan brand. They have hand crochet fronts and shoulder straps—white, pink and blue.

89c 89c

Silk Room, Main Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Extra: Women's silk hosiery, 75c.

NO need to remind you that this is an exceptional bargain—why, these splendid quality silk Hose sell regularly at $1.25—all imported, of course, and fast black—Hermsdorf dye. Light weight—plain or open ribs—double heels and toes, best bargain in New York.

75c 75c

Main Floor.

Our grand Easter opening, New York's greatest style show, starts to-day.

PASSING the portals of this great store to-day you'll change from the chill of lingering Winter of the outside world to an atmosphere freighted with the fragrance of palms, blossoming lilies, flowers and the breath of Spring. As the scene meets your gaze it will remind you that the gladsome Eastertide is close at hand.

Admiring the splendor of this scene, you will approach the great Rotunda—a bower of Easter lilies that twine their slender stalks and immaculate blossoms into twenty massive pillars that extend to the fourth floor, some forty-five feet high. In the centre of the Rotunda you will see a great bank of flowers forty feet long and six feet wide, and as your vision drinks in the picturesqueness of this artistic scene you'll catch the fragrant odor of Springtime that will remind you of a budding meadow-land, where the distilled sweetness of new mown hay and fragrant flowers fills the dew-laden air.

THIS picture that awaits you to-day—the green and beauty of the blossoms that are bursting into bloom—is not only a picture of natura Springtime glories soon to appear, but reflects the charm of the goods that now fill the great store.

For the little ones—the boys and girls—there's a picture for them, too—one that's worth coming to see. Just at the end of the bank of flowers in the Rotunda is a broken egg—18 feet long and 10 feet high—that nestles in a bower of flowers. In the centre of the egg is a rabbit that sits up and turns its head. Bring the children to see this big bunny; they'll laugh at its funny antics, and the ripple of their hearty laughter will complete the picture of Spring.

Our gathering of Easter apparel is a style show in itself that is not surpassed by any other exhibit in America, one to which smart dressers can turn for correct hints—besides, our prices insure a positive saving, and you're sure of receiving something you'll be proud to wear.

Special sale spring jackets, $13.75

EASTER is only two weeks away and it's advisable to select your Easter costumes while the gathering of exclusive creations is at its best. Here you'll find a bewitching style show, depicting every idea of the world famous modistes at home and abroad—strictly tailor made apparel. It is by far the smartest showing in America as well as the most comprehensive, and the selection of your spring suit or Easter gown from our salons insures you that you will not see a more admirable creation than yours.

Third Floor.

To-day we begin a very important special sale of women's exquisite tailor made jackets, with such exceptional prices as $13.75—an exceptional quality covert cloth, 22 inches long, coat collar, fly front, corded seams, lined with self colored satin.

$13.75

Remember it is time now to don your spring suit and time to prepare for your Easter gown—if from the Simpson Crawford Co.'s showing it will have all those new smart style attributes—all the charm and grace of the smart creations of exclusive modistes. You'll take particular delight in viewing those stunning imported gowns for Easter. One is a beautiful chiffon of rich opal tint trimmed with Renaissance lace.

$22.50 for women's spring jackets of high grade covert cloth, tan shade, lined with self colored taffeta, flat collar, trimmed with silk braid on white broadcloth, fly front, 22 inches long, very jaunty.

$22.50 for women's spring jackets, new model, made of excellent quality Worumbo covert, lined with heavy self colored taffeta, coat collar, fly front, strapped seams.

$7.75 for women's pedestrienne skirts of gray wool crash and black and blue cheviots, seven gored, wide flaring model, hip straps, panel front and habit back.

$19.75 for women's silk lined dress skirts of fine quality French voile, black only, box plaits on each gore, trimmed with guipure lace over drop of heavy taffeta.

$29.50 for women's pedestrienne suits, new model, made of very neat mixtures in gray, blue and brown; collarless Eton jacket, blouse effect; belt of stitched taffeta; lined with contrasting colored taffeta; seven gore full flaring skirt, ankle plaits, inverted plait back.

$27.50 for women's pedestrienne suits of light weight mixtures in tan and green shades, collarless double breasted Eton jacket, lined with taffeta, trimmed with contrasting shade of broadcloth around neck and sleeve, nine gored wide flaring skirt.

$35 for women's silk lined dress suits of finest quality English broadcloth in black and blue; collarless Eton blouse jacket, bolero effect; novelty capes; seven gored wide flaring skirt with train, plaited on front and side gores; inverted plait back, made over drop of heavy taffeta.

A noteworthy glove sale.

THIS great sale of 5,000 pairs of these elegant Spring Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves on our main floor is attracting widespread interest—pure lisle weave—white, black and colors—the most extraordinary value of the season, at..... **59c**

SPECIAL IMPORTATION GLACE GLOVES, 88c., $1 and $1.25. To-day you choose from this entirely new and untouched importation of fashionable glace gloves at the very unusual prices of

88c **$1.00**

88c., $1 and $1.25. New Spring embroideries—white, black and Spring tints.

Infants' silk capes, 50c.

THESE dainty little capes for baby are just the kind for which you would ordinarily pay 75c. An exceptional bargain at 50c.

Second Floor.

50c Made of lustrous Louisine silk, with a pretty lace ruche—a really unusual bargain at 50c. **50c**

Infants' Long Cloaks—handsome garments for Spring wear, made of Bedford cord—deep circular collar—trimmed with braid—specially priced in this sale at..... **$1.95**

New models of the famous

Lyra corset

THE construction of the Lyra is based upon the prevailing fashions in gowns, with due consideration of hygienic principles, and they possess every feature essential to the building of a perfect form. Made only of the very choicest fabrics.

Second Floor.

Prices: Five dollars—and more

American Lady is the name of the best popular priced corset on the market.

One dollar up.

Correct styles: Spring millinery

THE many thousands that attend our Grand Spring Opening with one accord are saying:—"Don't think of buying your Easter Hat until you have seen Simpson Crawford Co.'s showing—every creation is a masterpiece—so original—so different from the hats shown elsewhere."

Let us add to this that we are splendidly prepared to show the most superb gathering of fashionable millinery to be found in this country, whether it be a trimmed dress Hat, Turban, Toque or Bonnet—a stiff Trimmed Hat or an Untrimmed Hat, either of French or American origin.

Third Floor.

French flowers, true to nature, Rosebuds and Button Roses, all sizes; Crush Roses or the full blown Roses, Marguerittes, in black, white, yellow; blowawavs, thistles, lily of the valley, &c.

Novelties in straw braids and Paillette Trimmings, Laces, Malines, thousands of pieces of Straw Braids, all foreign dye.

Ostrich plumes, black, white and the most beautiful shadings to harmonize with any hat.

Ribbons for dress and Millinery Trimmings—all the newest weaves and colorings for Spring.

Special values for to-day.

Adjoining Showroom, Second Floor.

400 stiff trimmed turbans and continentals—in black only—made of silk braid, with jet cabachon and quills; special..... **$2.35**

500 straw continentals—black, brown and navy—made on wire frames—special **78c**

Special for milliners:—2,000 pieces straw braids—12 to 13 yards in a piece—good colors; sold elsewhere at 39c, our special price..... **29c**

50 cartons imported French rose Montures (4 roses, 3 buds)—beautiful in the richest colorings; regular price 50c., special..... **29c**

Here's a handsome silk waist, $3.95.

THEY were not made to sell at $3.95—not by any means, for you know ordinarily $3.95 wouldn't buy a very good silk waist.

Second Floor.

$3.95 A backward Spring has made it exceedingly dull for manufacturers, and we found one who was willing to fill in the dull period at half ordinary prices. **$3.95**

We furnished the silks, prescribed the style and had them made up, and if you could duplicate them elsewhere at $5 would get a splendid silk waist bargain. Makes this the most exceptional value you ever heard of.

Pin striped taffeta silk waists, made with cluster of tucks, strictly tailor made, with the new sleeve effect, light and dark grounds with black or white stripes, to-day at..... **3.95**

6,000 yards of canvas voile, 87½c.

TO-DAY begins this remarkable sale that is bound to create the greatest buying interest among smart dressers ever occasioned by any sale—6,000 yards of all wool Canvas Voile, 47 inches wide, at the exraordinarily low price of 87½c.—62½c. less than the regular price of $1.50. You'll see a crowd here to-day such as you never saw before at the dress goods counters of any store, for canvas voile is one of the favorites for Spring of 1904.

Main Floor.

It's that high quality French fabric—all the rage in Paris and other style centres of the world.

87½c It comes in every desirable shade for the new season, such as ivory, cream, reseda, champagne, tan, onion skin, castor, brown, electric, royal, navy, red and black; very sheer. **87½c**

We start this sale with 6 000 yards, and it's hard to tell how long it will last, for it's certain that there are thousands of women who, if they could see how rich and desirable it is, would want enough for at least one Spring and Summer Costume, and we wouldn't have enough to last a day. Wish we could hand you a sample, but then you'll be sure to come and see the many beautiful hues.

59c. for new importation of French Challies, neat patterns.

59c. for Nun's Veiling, 38 and 46 in., all good shades—usually sells for 85c. and $1.00.

98c. for Tailor Made Suitings, just received from Germany, beautiful combinations—usually $1.25.

55c. for 52 inch Black Sicilian pure Mohair, even weave, extra finish, high lustre—usually $1.00.

45c. for 46 inch Pure Mohair, 3,000 yards, high lustre and good black—usually sells for 75c.

Sheer 25c. dress lawns at 12½c.

WHEN you realize that these exquisite embroidered and Printed Dress Lawns usually sell at 25c. you'll be sure to want a costume.

Main Floor.

12½c It's that sheer Summer fabric—embroidered and printed in floral effects—that charming material for waists and shirt waist suits. Time you were having yours made up. **12½c**

18c For Printed Tussah, Like a Silk Foulard, Same Designs, in Dots of Various Sizes, white and black, black with white, navy with white, in checks, white with blacks, in small, neat figures in Black and Blue.

25c For Fine Organdies, with Handsome Floral Effects, Sheer Materials, in white with Pink, Blue, Green, Yellow, Helio. Organdies were never more popular than this season, and this sale is sure to create great interest.

35,000 yds. black taffeta silks.

YOU'LL appreciate the importance of this sale when we say that prices are actually lower than wholesale—all the fabrics are new and desirable weaves—in fact, it's an offering that is positively without a precedent.

Main Floor.

65c BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—24 INCHES WIDE, A SUPERIOR $1 QUALITY—TO-DAY AT 65c. **65c**

48c That great sale of printed Silks at 48c. will be continued to-day with a new assortment added—embracing the season's most desirable weaves—particularly adapted for Spring and Summer costumes—regularly sold at 75c.—special at 48c. **48c**

65c. for Pongee Silk, 24 in. wide, all silk, a superior dress quality—usually sells for $1.

48c. for black Liberty satin, 24 in. wide, all silk, excellent quality.

78c. for black Peau de Soie, 27 in. wide, excellent quality—usually sells for $1.10.

49c. for black Peau de Cygne, all silk, very desirable weave—usually sells for 75c.

48c. for black Taffeta, imported, very fine—usually sells for 65c.

Household linens are reduced.

THEY'RE not the kind of household linens you usually buy at these prices, though—they're of the finest quality, and that's what makes this sale unusual. You should select your Spring supply at these prices.

Main Floor.

All linen pattern table cloths—heavy damask.

2x2 yds.; value $2.25, at $1.75.
2x2½ yds.; value $2.75, at $2.25.
2x3 yds.; value $3.50, at $2.75.

Napkins at exceptional prices.

Breakfast size; value $2.00, at $1.50 a dozen.
Luncheon size; value $2.50 at $1.95 a dozen.
Dinner size; value $3.50, at $2.75 a dozen.

Prices are reduced on towels.

Huckaback towels, hemmed ends, at 12½c. each.
Larger sizes, hemmed or hemstitched, at 19c. each.
Rough Turkish bath towels, 25c. and 35c. each.

Another great lace occasion.

THEY are all of the new style laces, too—the kind that's a veritable fad with smart dressers. Here's a strong statement, but it's absolutely true. This is the greatest sale we've ever held, with several new attractions. It practically means new 1904 Laces at half.

Main Floor.

This is indeed a rare opportunity for Dressmakers and Milliners and all admirers of very fine rich Laces.

50c and 95c for laces you'd have to pay at least $2 for elsewhere. The season's newest lace ideas—all are represented—dainty Net Tops, handsome Venise Bandings and Galloons, Paris Novelty Laces, Lyons and Calais effects in Silk Laces, Plauen and St. Gall Laces.

$1.45 and $1.90 for the handsomest collection of new 1904 Laces in New York. They are of special interest to dressmakers. Every creation represents the season's newest styles—St. Gall, Plauen and French Novelty Fandines, Galloons, Medallions, Garlands; worth from $2.50 to $5.

Sample robes, imported from Paris, at ½.

THESE richly fashioned sample Robes are the product of Reichenbach, that famous Parisian style authority. Our Paris office purchased them at half price, and that's the way we're going to sell them to-day.

$24 for $50 robes, $45 for $90 robes, $65 for $125 robes.

This rare collection excels any we have previously offered, including:—

Hand embroidered crepe de Chine robes, hand embroidered sheer linen robes, hand embroidered sheer chiffon cloth robes, hand embroidered pure linen robes, hand embroidered voile cloth robes, hand made lace robes, hand embroidered sheer mull robes, hand embroidered evening robes, hand embroidered and lace trimmed robes, robes for evening wear, robes for street wear, robes for outing wear.

Main Floor.

Extraordinary values in boys' suits.

for Spring, Easter and confirmation.

IT IS an impressive sight to witness a class of boys go forward to receive the sacred rite of confirmation, and of course they must be smartly dressed for the occasion. For the boys we've provided these splendid Norfolk Suits, with bloomer trousers, at the very special prices of

$3.95 $4.95 $5.95 $7.50

The sizes are 7 to 14, and they're made of very fine serges in navy blue and Thibet cloth in blue—a timely sale with Easter so near at hand.

Second Floor.

SPECIAL: Boys' spring suits $2.85; Usually $5—a manufacturer's sample line of double breasted and Norfolk Suits—very nobby effects—fine $5 suits at..... **$2.85**

Splendid values: carpets and rugs.

AT NO other time or place during the season will you be able to secure carpets and rugs of equal quality at these exceptionally low prices.

Third Floor.

95c. For body brussels carpets—guaranteed to be best $1.50 quality—best sold. **95c.**

59c For Ingrain carpets—best grade—all wool—usually 75c.

80c For tapestry Brussels carpets—best quality, new patterns—usually $1 to $1.10.

$1.17 For Axminster carpets—extra quality—spring designs and colorings—usually $1.50.

$1.25 For Wilton velvet carpets—best wearing—usually $1.65.

$27.50 for one piece Wilton velvet rugs in rich Oriental effects, 9x12 feet; usually $35.

Axminster Rugs—new 1904 patterns—handsomest domestic rugs made—high pile—fine texture—exceptional values as follows:

$25.50 for 9 x 12 Rugs.
$22.50 for 8.3 x 10.6 Rugs.
$15.50 for 6 x 9 Rugs.
$4.25 for 3 x 6 Rugs.
$2.45 for 27 x 54 Rugs.
$1.10 for 18 x 36 Rugs.

Handsome parlor furniture at half

ANOTHER Spring furniture movement starts to-day, when we place on sale our vast stock of richly upholstered Parlor Suites at half price. It's the most artistic and elegantly finished furniture manufactured.

Fifth Floor.

Richly upholstered 3-piece suites.

$32.50 for $65 suites, mahogany finish.
$75 for $150 suites.
$39 for $78 suites, mahogany finish.
$27.50 for $42 suites.
$70 for $140 suites, $75 for $108 suites, mahogany finish.

5-Piece mahogany finish parlor suites.

$35 for $70 suites.
$46 for $92 suites.
$47.50 for $95 suites.
$50 for $100 suites.
$55 for $99 suites.
$57.50 for $115 suites
$60 for $120 suites.
$65 for $130 suites.
$72 for $144 suites.

Houseturnishings' special prices.

JUST about half—that's the bargain trend in our basement salesroom. Your saving's enormous if you attend this great Spring sale, and it's just the time to buy house needs, too.

7c. for 15c. Gas Mantles for Welsbach lights.

49c. for 90c. Welsbach reading LAMPS, complete with dome, shade, cup and chimney; ready to light exactly as illustration.)

25c. for 45c. Welsbach LAMPS, upright burner, chimney, shade, mantle.

23c. for 40c. Welsbach LAMPS, complete with burner, mantle and bulb; clear or opal glass.

9c. for 15c. Bulbs; pear or round shape; clear or opal glass.

8c. for 15c. Corrugated Shades; white, opal.

SPECIAL.

35c. for 60c. 12-yard piece of Shelf Oilcloth; pretty patterns; also white and marble. (No mail or telephone orders, and 6 yds the limit.)

98c. for $1.50 No. 6 Galvanized Ash Cans, 17x21.

10c. for 14c. Suit Hangers; complete suit can be put on same.

5c. for 10c. Welsbach Chimneys; clear glass; frosted bottom.

85c. for $1.50 Welsbach reading LAMPS, with green dome, shade and cup, ready to light.

10c. for 15c. Gas Lighter, Iron Key; polished handle, with a box of 30 dripless wax tapers; all complete for..10c

95c. for $1.50 Bathroom Outfit; nickel plated; towel bar, toilet paper holder, soap dish, round or square, and soap dish to fasten to bathtub.

23c. for 35c. Parlor Brooms, 6 sewed extra long and heavy, wire neck, painted handles.

10 rolls Toilet Paper for 25c. 500 sheets to the roll; nice quality paper; not more than 10 rolls to any one customer.

March grocery sale:

The greatest saving opportunity of the year.

IT ISN'T alone the lowest prices that are crowding the Model Food Market. Faultless quality has a great influence and those who buy know that it means the best for their tables as well as a great saving. Send your order by mail if you live in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Washington, D. C., and we'll prepay the freight to the station nearest your home if it is a cash order of $5 or more. Cartage not paid from station to customers' home and freight not paid on C. O. D. orders.

Sixth Floor.

BUTTER—Meadow Brook; fresh and sweet; 5 lb. pail.....$1.25

COFFEE—Hotel Cecil Blend, Mocha and Java; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

TEA—Princess Blend, Blue Label, Indian Ceylon; a rich, mellow flavored tea; 1 lb. air tight can, 50c; ½ lb. can...26c

FLOUR—Simpson Crawford Co.'s XXXX; ¼ barrel sack, ...78c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart, pure Cream of Tartar; 5 lb. can, $1.35; 1 lb. can, 29c; ½ lb., ...15c

NAVY BEANS—New York State, hand picked; 5 lbs...25c

ROLLED OATS—Best kiln dried, white flakes; 10 lbs..32c

BARLEY—Choice Akron Pearl, medium; 5 lbs.....21c

HOMINY—F. S. Southern Granulated; 5 lb. carton...17c

PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, Strawberry, Raspberry, Green Gage, Pineapple or Red Cherry; 1 lb. glass jar.....27c

JELLY—Royal Stuart, Red Currant, Quince, Crabapple, Grape or Blackberry; ½-lb. tumbler 15c

LARD—Armour's Shield, 5 lb. pail 55c

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's sugar cured lean strip, lb....12c

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara Valley, 3 lbs.....25c

FIGS—Choice Smyrna Layer; 15c. quality; special, per lb..9c

MACKEREL—Cameron XXXX, Fancy Fish, no heads or tails; 10 lb. pail.....1.33

SALMON—Red Alaska, 1 lb. tall can; dozen, $1.57; can.14c

PEAS—Early June, sweet and tender, 2-lb. can, dozen, 83c.; can 7c

PEAS—Royal Stuart, Wisconsin grown, early June, delicious flavor, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.55; can 14c

TOMATOES—Southern red ripe, 3 lb. can, dozen, 95c.; can 8c

TOMATOES—Southern packed, solid meat, gallon can, each.25c

PUMPKIN—Royal Stuart, dry packed, 3 lb. can, dozen, $1.15; can 10c

PEACHES—Marigold California, Lemon Cling, in sugar syrup, 2½ lb. can, $2.00; can 18c

MUSHROOMS—Louis Mondron & Co., Hotel, dozen, $2.00; can 18c

CERRO FRUTO—The Fruit and Wheat Flaked breakfast food, regular 15c. package, special package 5c

CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart, for baking and cooking, lb..28c

OLIVES—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Manzanilla, stuffed with red peppers or selected Queen Olives, bottle.....25c

LAUNDRY SOAP—B. T. Babbitt's, 10 cakes.....37c

LAUNDRY STARCH—Best gloss bulk, 6 lbs.....27c

SUGAR—Best granulated, 10 lb. cloth bag.....49c

CRACKERS—National Biscuit Co. In-Er-Seal, Five o'Clock Tea, Butter Thin, Graham, or Oat Meal, 6 packages, assorted 50c

SMOKED BEEF TONGUE—Swift's Premium, lb.....16c

HAMS—Swift's or Armour's sugar cured, lb.....12½c

SARDINES—A. J. Martel, imported French Fish, ½ size can, key opener, special.....18c

Table wines and beverages.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT—E. & J. Burke's, imported in glass, dozen $1.70

CHAMPAGNE COGNAC—Vintage 1875, gallon, $6.75; bottle $1.75

CHAMPAGNE—G. H. Mumm & Co., White Seal, qts., $2.50; pints $1.28

LONDON TAWNY PORT—Travers & Co., London, very old, rich, fruity wine, case 12 bottles, $20.00; bottle...$1.75

PURE RYE WHISKEY—T. V. B., 12 years old, in demijohns, $2.25; gallon.....$8.00

IRISH WHISKEY—Burke's 3 star, imported in glass; bottle 85c

MONTICELLO PURE RYE WHISKEY—7 years old; gallon, $3.75; full quart bottle...$1.00

OLD TOM GIN—Sir Robert Burnett; imported, in glass; bottle 70c

PORT, SHERRY—Muscatel or Angelica; vintage 1895; gallon, $1.75; full quart bottle...50c

PORT, SHERRY—Muscatel, Angelica, or Tokay, vintage 1897; superior quality; gallon $1.38

MT. REISLING—Fine California Rhine Wine; case, 12 quarts, $3.50 and.....$2.95

ST. JULIEN—Fine Table Wine; gallon, 85c; and....65c

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The MEN'S SUITS We Make to Order for $25

There is no occasion for extravagance, even if you are particular about how you want your clothes made, and having them cut to your own figure.

Our Custom Tailoring organization is not here to make fancy profits out of men who happen to want carefully fitted clothes. We charge only the fair price for the extra service; and we render service of the most careful and expert character, at the very lowest cost. As an example—

Men's Business Suits, To Order, for $25

You choose from a splendid assortment of fancy cheviots and worsted suitings, or black and blue cheviots. Coats made in sack style, first-class in every respect; and the fit guaranteed, of course. It means getting custom service at the price of ready-made.

We have a fine collection of *Spring Overcoatings*—covert cloths, black and Oxford Vicunas, which we will make to your measure, and line throughout with pure silk Merveilleux, for $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Voile Dress Goods

Voiles have been elected by acclamation as the leading dress fabric of the Spring season. In black Voiles alone we show about a hundred different varieties, from the sheerest Mousseline Voiles to the coarse open weaves that seem like meshes of grocer's twine.

The price story can only be glanced at here.

Sheer, soft-finished Voiles at 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.
Sheer, crisp-finished Voiles, at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25 a yard.
Crisp twine Voiles at 37½c to $2.25 a yard.
Silk-and-wool Voile Illusions at $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50 a yard.

There here are many popular weaves that we have secured at less than regular prices:

At 37½c—50c All-wool Voile, 38 in. wide.
At 50c—75c All-wool Voile, 42 in. wide.
At 37½c—50c All-wool Batiste, 38 in. wide.
At 50c—75c Mohair Sicilian, 50 in. wide.
At 50c—75c All-wool Crepe de Paris, 45 in. wide.
At 50c—$1.25 All-wool Lace Etamine, 45 in. wide.
At 75c—$1 Mohair-and-wool Mistral, 42 in. wide.
At 75c—$1 All-wool Fancy Granite, 44 in. wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Well-earned Supremacy in Women's Black Coats

We have a remarkable series of coat-selling achievements to our credit this season. First, women's Covert Cloth Coats, then Raincoats, now *Black Cloth Jackets*—the standard, popular coats of each succeeding season.

You know the general story pretty well, if you follow our advertising—Black Coats in regular sizes, in between sizes, large sizes. You ought to know the stock—the superb variety that confronts you at every price from $9.50 to $27.50.

But the particular burden of our remarks today is these two specially priced models—by far the handsomest coats you'll find in New York for the price—two tailoring triumphs:

Black Coats at $12

Of black broadcloth, handsomely tailored, collarless, outlined at neck with velvet; double-breasted, lined with black taffeta or white peau de cygne.

Black Coats at $15

Two styles, of finest black broadcloth—the first same as above, the difference being in the quality of the cloth. The second in Norfolk effect; double-breasted; collarless; outlined at neck with stitched cloth and finished with silk tabs; lined with black or white silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's New Spring Tailor-made SUITS

With Five to Twelve-Dollar Savings

We're bringing in new style ideas every morning, these days; and we're proud of our splendid showing. But our eyes are wide open for stylish suits that we can save you money on. Today's two groups will appeal to thrifty women, who have the buying of a handsome new suit in mind this morning.

$27 and $30 Suits for $20

Handsomely tailored suits of broadcloth and cheviot, with Eton and military coats, prettily trimmed with braiding or silk. Some have unlined skirts; others are silk-lined throughout.

$35 to $42 Suits for $30

Very stylish suits of broadcloth and cheviot, with Eton or blouse jackets, trimmed in various pretty ways. Some with unlined skirts, others silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Black Silks Half Price, or Less

A quartette of Fancy Black Silks of excellent quality, now offered at half the price at which they were made to sell. Worth $1.25 to $1.50, now

65 Cents a Yard

They are in handsome designs, and suitable for a variety of fine dress purposes:

Black Figured Silks of excellent quality, in a variety of designs; suitable for skirts and entire gowns.

Black Satin Brocades—fine imported silks, in many medium designs; adapted for dress or fine linings; very serviceable silks.

Black Dotted Liberty Satins, 24 inches wide; a durable light-weight silk for all dress uses.

Black Moire Francaise, in unusually good quality, and an exceptionally low price.

Rotunda.

Some Dainty New Hosiery for Women

Pretty floral effects, as befit the coming season. Starting with attractive designs printed on black lisle thread, at 37½c a pair, the collection includes charming floral patterns hand-embroidered in silk on insteps or ankles of the lisle thread or silk stockings, up to $12. Some are all-black, others have a deft touch of white or gold to relieve them.

They are styles that are certain to be in favor this Summer, and new and charming enough to make them admired by women of good taste.

Descriptions:

At 37½c a pair—Black Lisle Thread Stockings; various colored flowered designs. These resemble the high-priced hand-painted stockings of which so much has been written.

At 50c a pair—Lisle Thread Stockings, embroidered in neat flower effect; openwork designs, with printed flower patterns.

At $1 a pair—Stockings of black lisle thread, heavily embroidered with black silk at the ankles. Others with black-and-white silk embroidery. Also pretty embroidered effects in buds and other flowered patterns on open-work ankles.

At $1.50 a pair—Light-weight Lisle Thread Stockings, with black, white, and black-and-white, or two and three-colored embroidery designs. White Lisle Thread Stockings, handsomely embroidered with white and black silk.

At $2.50 a pair—Stockings of fine lisle thread, heavily embroidered with black and white and colored silk.

At $5 a pair—Black pure Silk Stockings; some embroidered with roses, others in openwork medallion effects, or openwork ankles, silk-embroidered. Some with pretty patterns of lace insertions, and pretty flower designs.

At $6.50, $8, $9 and $10 a pair—Black pure Silk Stockings, in various patterns and embroidery.

At $12 a pair—Nine patterns in black-and-white and white Silk Stockings. They are heavily embroidered with roses, fleur-de-lis, as well as openwork ankles, prettily embroidered. One in white silk, is side-clocked in a flower effect, which makes a striking and handsome design.

Broadway and Ninth.

Beautiful Waists of Lace and Silk A Bevy of Attractive Offerings

Three separate groups of very handsome and dressy Lace Waists, made over silk lining, one group, of stylish Checked Taffeta Waists, and another of China Silk Waists; all in newest, prettiest designs, all just out of their boxes, and a specially low price set on each one.

What a fine opportunity, to be sure, for women to secure fresh, attractive Waists in Spring styles, for their Easter outfit! Details:

Lace Waists at $7

Of allover Oriental net; silk-lined; full-front, buttoned at side, and trimmed with Oriental medallions in ball effect.

Lace Waists at $8

Of allover Valenciennes lace; silk-lined; full front with heavy yoke of Venise lace; buttoned in back.

Lace Waists at $10

Of allover Oriental net, with repousse figure, trimmed with Venise lace; silk-lined; buttoned in front.

Checked Taffeta Waists at $5

Of taffeta in black-and-white or blue-and-white checks; front with broad plaits; back and sleeves plaited; fancy stock collar and tie in contrasting color.

China Silk Waists at $3.75

Of white China silk; front and back of broad tailored plaits; new full sleeves, plaited at top.

Second floor, Tenth street.

FOOTWEAR

For Finely Dressed Women

The making of fine shoes for women is entirely a matter of the skilful hand-work done upon them—after passing a certain point. Of course our "Wanamaker-Reliable" Shoes at three dollars are made from the best leathers that are made; and higher priced shoes are not more serviceable.

But hand labor, though costly, gives a beauty of finish, and easy, good-fitting shapeliness that machine work cannot equal. And women, particular in matters of dress, are willing to pay the small extra cost to secure it. In fact, many women pay fancy and extravagant prices, quite unnecessarily.

This hand-worked fineness and style-beauty distinguishes our

Five Dollar Shoes for Women

Then, too, they are shown in all the ultra as well as conservative new models, to fit every taste, as well as every foot.

For instance, here is a Blucher cut low shoe, made with the toe narrowing and dipping, so that the toe touches the ground. But this dainty Oxford Tie, with a slim-looking toe and gracefully arched instep, will probably find favor with more women.

Oxford Shoes, with welted soles, made very light, will be deservedly popular, for they hold the shape better than the thinner turned sole.

The tan Russia leather Oxford is shown at its best in these high-class shoes. It is really an aristocratic leather, and deserving of fine treatment.

The Priscilla Pump—a low slipper-like shoe, with high Cuban heels and extended soles, is a practical novelty, and looks well on a pretty foot.

The Boots are being shown in fine kid to a greater extent, though patent and other japanned leathers are here in ample assortment.

The increasing sale of these shoes is gratifying, as an evidence of appreciation from our public; for, in spite of the betterment of the lower-priced lines, we never sold so many $5 shoes as during the past season.

Fourth avenue.

Albatross PETTICOATS

From France—Reduced

Prices on these ideal Short Petticoats for early Spring wear have been nearly cut in half. The albatross is light, but sufficiently warm to give the desired protection. The petticoats have deep umbrella flounces trimmed with torchon lace and hand stitching, or hand-embroidered ruffle. Some of the prettiest styles Paris sends over. Formerly $3.75 to $6, now

$2.25 to $3.50 Each

French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

New White Goods 12½c a Yard

Mercerized Striped Madras, Piques, Hemstitched and Lace-striped Lawns, Embroidered figured Swiss Muslins, sheer Plaid Lawns—all the white goods, in short, that will be in greatest demand this Summer.

They are worth 18c to 30c a yard, and many of them have been in our own stock at those prices. Today

12½c a Yard

because they are the clearance of a busy mill—the remaining odd lots of the season's business; in quantities ranging all the way from 10 yards to 150. Forty handsome patterns in all—a regular find, at this time of the year.

Broadway.

Easter Poultry

Japanese—and they have a cocky air about them that is certainly in keeping with their nationality and the present situation.

But theirs is a peaceful mission—they are meant to bear Easter greetings in the shape of candy, instead of an early morning crow.

Importers brought over too many—hence,

50 Cents a Pair

instead of their former price of $1 a pair.

Basement.

Fine Furniture for the Bedroom Worth a Third More Than Today's Prices

One of our regular manufacturers is changing his lines and sends us all he has on hand, of certain Bedroom Furniture, to close it out for him, quickly. We had some of the same lines on our own floor, and our stock goes with his—two carloads in all, at this very handsome saving to you who buy it.

There are chiffonniers, dressing tables, wardrobes, washstands and bedsteads; Colonial in design, with straight tops and corners, tapered legs, plain standards; best quality of French plate mirrors of suitable sizes and patterns. The various pieces are inlaid with holly, in very artistic effects. The mahogany pieces have glass knob drawer-pulls; the oak pieces have pulls of solid brass. Construction and finish are of the best throughout.

Today at these liberal reductions on the prices:

At $18, from $25—Golden oak Dressing Tables; selected quartered oak, one long drawer, top 34 x 20 in., beveled edge French plate mirror 20 x 24 in. Two to sell.

At $20, from $27—Two golden oak Dressing Tables same as above, but different pattern.

At $32, from $43—Three golden oak Chiffonniers; top 34 x 20 in., two small and three large drawers, pattern plate mirror 22 x 18 in., brass knob drawer-pulls, selected quarter-oak, highly finished.

At $30, from $40—Two quartered golden oak Chiffonniers similar to above.

At $37.50, from $50—Seven quartered golden oak Dressers; top 48 x 22 in., two small and two large drawers, pattern plate mirror 36 x 28 in., solid brass drawer-pulls, highly finished.

At $35, from $48—Seven quartered golden oak Dressers similar to above.

At $45, from $60—Two quartered golden oak Wardrobes; two doors, two outside drawers, inlaid lines, French plate mirror in each door, highly finished.

At $42, from $56—Four mahogany Wardrobes; single door, one outside drawer, French plate mirror panel.

At $92.50, from $125—Mahogany Bedroom Suite of three pieces; bureau top 48 x 22 in., two small and two large drawers. French pattern plate mirror 34 x 28 in.; 3 ft. 6 in. twin bedsteads, head-board 60 in. high, foot-board 38 in. high. Two suites to sell.

At $67.50, from $90—Two mahogany Bedroom Suites, same style as above, with bureau and one full-sized double bedstead.

At $33, from $45—One mahogany Chiffonnier to match above suite.

At $21, from $29—Two mahogany Dressing Tables to match above suits.

At $100, from $137—One mahogany Bedroom Suite; bureau and 3 ft. 6 in. twin bedsteads, bureau top 48 x 22 in., two small and two large drawers, pattern plate mirror 36 x 28 in., glass knob drawer-pulls, bedstead head-board 60 in. high, foot-board 38 in. high.

At $72, from $97—Two mahogany Bedroom Suites same as above; bureau and one full-sized double bedstead.

At $42, from $57—Four mahogany Dressers same as above.

At $35, from $48—Two mahogany Chiffonniers same as above; top of chiffonnier 34 x 20 in., two small and three large drawers, pattern plate mirror 22 x 18 in.

At $78, from $105—Nine mahogany Bedroom Suites: bureau 48 x 22 in. top, shaped standards, pattern plate mirror 34 x 30 in., two large and two small drawers, full sized double bedstead, head-board 64 in. high, foot-board 37 in. high.

At $45, from $60—Three mahogany Dressers same as above.

At $37.50, from $50—Eight mahogany Chiffonniers same as above.

At $24, from $32—Four mahogany Dressing Tables same as above; top 20 x 34 in., fancy pattern plate mirror 20 x 24 in., one drawer.

At $32, from $43—Two mahogany Cheval Mirrors same as above; shaped standards, four legs, plate 18 x 48 in.

Fourth floor.

Children's Muslin Underwear

Specially-Priced Offerings

Several good lots of children's nightgowns that, because mussed from handling, bear sharply reduced prices. Other groups of underwear, brand new, bought at a special price, and sold the same way. Good news for mothers, in both cases:

At 25c, from 50c—Nightgowns of good quality muslin; bishop and yoke styles with plaits; sizes for 2 to 8 years.

At 50c, from 85c—Nightgowns of muslin; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; some in bishop effect; sizes for 2 to 8 years.

At 75c, from $1.50—Nightgowns of cambric and nainsook; trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion and ribbon; sizes for 4 to 12 years. All slightly mussed from handling.

At 25c and 50c—Drawers of cambric, with hemstitched plaits, or lawn umbrella ruffle with embroidery, or lace edge and insertion; some with hemstitched hem and featherstitching; sizes for 2 to 16 years.

At 50c to $1—Petticoats with lawn umbrella ruffle, hemstitched plaits or featherstitching, or trimmed with deep embroidery flounce; sizes for 6 to 18 years.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Blankets and Comfortables

Here are proper bed-coverings for the Spring months—Blankets and Comfortables to use from now on, until you put them aside altogether.

Of course, you'll need them all Summer long, if your country home happens to be at the seaside or in the mountains—we are already supplying provident housekeepers with their Summer equipment.

Truthful details:

BLANKETS

At $2.50 a pair—Strong, well made, white wool filling, cotton warp; 70 x 82 inches.

At $3.50 a pair—Long staple wool filling, light cotton warp; for single beds, 60 x 80 in.

At $4.25 a pair—Four parts wool and one part cotton; 70 x 82 inches.

At $5 a pair—Fine long gray wool warp and filling; extra size, 80 x 90 inches.

At $6 a pair—Made of the finest long wool in warp and filling; 72 x84 inches.

COMFORTABLES

At $1 each—Silkoline covering, figured both sides; good cotton filling.

At $1.50 each—Silkoline covering, with sateen border or insertion.

At $2 each—All-wool filling, figured silkoline both sides.

Third floor.

TRUNKS

The Fine Samples of a Manufacturer A Third Under-Price

These sample trunks come from one of the best manufacturers of trunks in the United States. There are about a hundred in all—no two alike—men's trunks, women's trunks, steamer trunks, hat trunks; in the complete variety made by this manufacturer. All are in good condition; and offered today at a third below their regular prices, as follows, with many prices between:

$3.50,	from $5.25	$12,	from $18
$4.50,	from $6.50	$13.50,	from $20.25
$6,	from $8.75	$15,	from $22.50
$6.50,	from $9.50	$16.75,	from $25
$7,	from $10.50	$18,	from $27
$7.50,	from $11.25	$20,	from $30
$8.50,	from $12.75	$25,	from $37.50
$9,	from $13.50	$30,	from $45
$10,	from $15	$38,	from $57
$11,	from $16.50	$46,	from $69

Basement.

Fine News of Portieres Couch and Table Covers

Its interest lies in the fact that the Portieres and Covers offered are all bright as a new pin—this season's goods, in designs, colorings, and fabrics; and that all are marked at price-concessions of

One-third to One-half

It's a chance for house-beautifying that home owners should not neglect:

Portieres

Two hundred pairs, fresh and new—Armures, Repps and Mercerized goods in solid colors; edges trimmed, borders of tapestries and damasks. A fine assortment of patterns and colorings at each of the following prices:

$2.65 a pair, worth $5.25
$4.25 a pair, worth $8.50
$4.75 a pair, worth $7.25
$5.75 a pair, worth $8.75
$6 a pair, worth $9
$8.75 a pair, worth $11.75
$9.50 a pair, worth $13.

Reversible Table and Couch Covers

Imported Reversible Tapestries, only recently arrived; artistic in design and rich in colorings. Excellent variety of styles and colors, *one-third under-price*:

COUCH COVERS, 58 x 108 in.—

$4.75, worth $6.85	$5.75, worth $8.50
$4.85, worth $7.25	$6, worth $9
$5, worth $7.50	$6.25, worth $9.50

TABLE COVERS, 72 x 90 in.—

$4.25, worth $6.25	$6, worth $9
$4.50, worth $6.75	$6.50, worth $9.75
$4.85, worth $7.25	$6.75, worth $10

Third floor.

We've Prepared Big Things for Monday In the CHINA SALE

If we could spread out here before you, the splendid dinner sets offered today; if we could set the exquisite, sparkling cut glass in array on this page, and tell you how little the prices are today, our China Store couldn't take care of the business that would come like an avalanche as fast as housekeepers read the news.

The dainty Fancy China, the fancy and other imported and domestic Glassware that are on sale at such insignificant prices, will be picked out as rapidly as tasteful housekeepers can get their hands on it.

This March Sale has brought the largest variety, the newest and handsomest pieces, and the lowest prices that we have ever known—and no real competition to our semi-annual China sales has ever appeared in this city.

Here are as many of the details as we have space to print.

DINNER SETS

The day's most stirring news is of this group, consisting of *one set of a kind*; perfect complete sets of which we have sold many this month at the March Sale prices named, though worth much more. These new concessions to clean up the loss quickly:

1 set, Austrian China, 102 pieces; $10.50, from $16.
1 set English Porcelain, 118 pieces; $15, from $20.
1 set English Porcelain, 100 pieces; $12.50, from $18.
1 set, French China, 101 pieces; $17.50; from $25.
1 set, French China, 101 pieces; $22.50; from $37.50.
1 set, French China, 113 pieces; $20, from $35.
1 set, French China, 114 pieces; $50, from $75.

Many of the above are worth a half more than the former prices quoted.

More of the *Theodore Haviland Special Dinner Sets*, fully 113 pieces: all pieces fully gold-stippled and fine flower decorations. This may be the last call on any of these three values.

$25, regularly $50. $27.50, regularly $55. $30, regularly $60.

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in fine flower decoration and all handles gilt; at $13.50, regularly $17.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; all gilt, and in fine filled-in decoration; soup tureen and three large platters. Up to this March Sale this set has never sold for less than $17.50, and well worth it—now $12.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two pink spray decorations with all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large meat dishes; two shapes. These sets have never been sold for less than $15—today $12.

Fine Imported Table Glassware

A close-out price on two lines to make room for new goods. One line optic shaped, with rich rock crystal work and cut stems; the other, a closely cut scroll pattern with cut stems. The assortment in each consists of Water Tumblers, Champagne Tumblers, Claret, Sherry and Burgundy Glasses, etc.

Of a few of the items we have less than a dozen. The prices have been upto today $8 to $16 a dozen. Today 50c each. Basement.

Fancy China at 10c, 12c, 15c each

Two large shipments just opened, containing some of the best values we have ever given in this class of goods. New flower decorations on Austrian china; all pieces gilt. Tea Cups and Saucers, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Pin Trays, Pin Boxes, Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs.

10c, 12c and 15c each; worth double.

Fancy China at 25c Each

These decorations are particularly bright, good and new. Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Salad Bowls, Tea Cups and Saucers, and After-dinner Coffee Cups.

25c Each, worth 50c

Basement and Ninth st. aisle.

Fancy China At Half Prices and Less

Finely decorated Fancy Pieces—all fine French china:

Salad Bowls, 65c and 75c, from $1.25, $1.50.
Celery Trays, 75c, from $1.50.
Covered Bonbon Boxes, $1.25, from $3.75.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 65c and 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Manicure Trays, 50c, from $1.
Punch Sets, consisting of Punch Bowl and twelve Cups, $10 a set, from $24.

Basement and Ninth street aisle.

Glass Steins and Jugs, Half Price

With German crests and quaint pictures. Very suitable either for use or decorative purposes:

Uncovered Steins, 65c and 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Covered Steins, $3.75, from $7.50.
Jugs, $2.50, from $5.

Basement.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 7 in., $3, from $6; 8 in., $4.50, worth $6.50.
Celery Trays, $4, from $6.
Water Carafes, $2 and $3.50, worth $3, $5
Handled Decanters, 1 qt., $6, from $10.
Pickle Trays, $2.50, worth $3.50.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $3, worth $5.
Claret Jugs, $9, worth $15.
Ice-cream Trays, $6, worth $10.50.
Vases, $2.50, worth $3.50; $3, worth $5; $4, from $6; $6, from $10.50.
Water Tumblers, $3 a dozen, worth $4.50.
Punch Cups, $4.50 a dozen, worth $6.
Flower Centers, $7, worth $10; $8, worth $12; $10.50, worth $15; $15, worth $20.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, from $2.50.
Water Jugs, $5, worth $8.50.

Basement.

Table Glassware

At half prices and less:
Berry Bowls, 10c, from 20c and 25c.
Celery Holders, 10c, from 20c.
Covered Butter Dishes, 10c, from 25c.
Spoon Holders, 5c, from 12c.
Cream Pitchers, 5c, from 12c.
Sugar Bowls, 10c, from 20c.
Oil Bottles, 10c, from 25c.
Water Bottles, 25c, from 50c.
Lemonade Cups, 36c a dozen, from 70c.
Jelly Saucers, 30c dozen, from 60c and 75c.
Peppers and Salts, 5c and 10c each, from 15c and 20c.
And a large number of other items at similar reductions.

Ninth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

VICTOR HERBERT ANGRY AT PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA

Says Organization Is Trying to Steal His Musicians.

CALLS CONTRACTS ILLEGAL

President Buchanan, Chairman of Orchestra Committee, Says Herbert May Be Next Conductor.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Victor Herbert, who closed his engagement here yesterday, is angry because some of his players signed an option on their services for the season of 1904-5 to the Pittsburg Orchestra. He said:

"It's an outrage on the community. It is a disgrace; a gold brick. It is the same as trying to steal my musicians. I am glad to say not one of my men will recognize the contracts. Some of the players who cannot speak English signed the papers without understanding what they were doing. There is nothing binding about the contract, in the first place. Others, when they were told the meaning of the contracts, were very plain in telling the management what they thought of the procedure. These contracts cannot become legal until they are signed by a conductor. They are not worth the paper they are printed on."

J. J. Buchanan, President of the Orchestra Committee, was asked: "How about the fact that the regular contract must be signed by the Chairman of the committee and approved by the next conductor?"

"Well, I am the Chairman of the committee, and I will sign every contract optioned. As for the conductor, whoever may be selected will first be required to agree to approve every contract optioned before we will consider his election."

"Do you not expect that you will encounter some difficulty in getting any great conductor to agree to that?"

"No, Mr. Herbert stands as good a chance of being the conduetor as any other man. Many of the players have demanded the return of the options, alleging they did not know the meaning of the papers."

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

American Jewish Historical Society Told There Are Over 1,000,000.

The American Jewish Historical Society, whose object is to collect and publish data relative to the achievements of Jews in this country, held the first session of its twelfth annual meeting last night in the vestry room of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, at Seventieth Street and Central Park West.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, the society's President, introduced William B. Hackenburg of Philadelphia, who told of the increase in the Jewish population in America, and of the efforts made to determine accurately the numerical strength of the race. He said that thirty years ago it was found that 230,000 Jews were affiliated with religious organizations on this side of the water, and that, allowing for those not associated with any religious body, their population at that time was probably about 250,000. Now it ranged somewhere between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

Other papers read were "The History of the Jews of Mobile," by the Rev. Alfred G. Moses of Mobile, Ala.; "Edward Woolf, Musician and Author," by I. S. Isaacs of New York, and "Isaac de Pinto," by Leon Hühner of New York.

The concluding sessions of the society will be held at 10 o'clock this forenoon and at 2:30 this afternoon in the vestry room of the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

SHOT DOWN, MAN MAY DIE.

Mob Menaced Police Who Arrested Three Men After Street Fight.

During a fight between four Italians at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and First Avenue last night Alexandro Sico, twenty-four years old, whose address is not known to the police, was shot in the abdomen and right shoulder, and is now in the Harlem Hospital. The physicians say he will probably die. Sergt. Hulse and Policeman Nehill of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who heard the shots fired, arrested Vincenzo Maresco, forty-five years old, of 342 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, whom they charge with the shooting, and Vincenzo Biaso, eighteen years old, and Biaggio Refino, thirty-two years old, both of 342 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who are held as "suspicious persons." The police say that Sico identified Maresco at the hospital as the man who shot him.

A great crowd had collected in the street after the shooting, and when the policemen started to take their prisoners they were met by a threatening mob of Italians. Sergt. Hulse left Nehill to guard the prisoners while he ran to a telephone and called the reserves, who speedily dispersed the crowd.

POLICEMAN UNDER ARREST.

Held in Connection with Charge Against Real Estate Broker Sonner.

Policeman Ralph Beyers of the Mercer Street Police Station was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Cornell, in connection with the charges made by William Hauck of 72 First Avenue, who says that he paid $350 to Emil A. Sonners, a real estate broker, of 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, in September, 1902, on Sonners's representations that he could secure for him appointment on the police force. Sonners was arraigned in the Tombs Court on Saturday afternoon, before Magistrate Whitman, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

Hauck stated that the money was paid to Sonners in the presence of Beyers at Beyers's home, and the policeman was arrested Saturday night. Magistrate Cornell paroled him in the custody of Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station for further examination to-day. Beyers admitted that he knew Sonners tried to get Hauck appointed on the force, but denies that he had any knowledge of the monetary transaction.

"PROGRESSIVE POLYGAMY" EVIL.

The Rev. Dr. McKim Compares Society Divorces with Mormon Practices.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—"Some Ugly Features of Our National Life, and What to Do About Them," was the subject of a Lenten sermon to-night by the Rev. Dr. McKim of the Epiphany Church. Dr. McKim made a direct, forcible attack on the "almost conscienceless extravagance and passion for display," that "has spread downward among the people."

He drew a vivid picture of the "progressive polygamy" of society divorces, as compared with the polygamy of the Mormons, and made a caustic reference to the "graft from top to bottom of society," and "even the dark and portentous shadow of the betrayal of public trust lying across the legislative halls of the Nation."

SIR CAVENDISH PROMOTED.

Transferred from Newfoundland to Governorship of Mauritius.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 20.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor of Newfoundland, has been promoted to the Governorship of Mauritius. This is one of the most important of the British Colonial Governorships, and carries a salary of $25,000 a year as against $10,000 paid to the Governor of Newfoundland.

The promotion is due to Sir Cavendish Boyle's tactful handling of French shore matters during his incumbency of the present post. He will leave here early in May.

HONOR ELIOT'S 70TH BIRTHDAY.

Loving Cup Presented by Harvard Faculty—Event Observed by Students.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University since 1868, celebrated his seventieth anniversary in happy mood to-day. In the afternoon he was invited to University Hall, where he met the Faculty and was presented with a loving cup. In accepting the cup Dr. Eliot said:

"I have received many tributes of affection, but none so dear as those from the departments of the faculty. I owe to the university all that I have accomplished, and am myself a product of the university and the influence of the two governing boards."

The cup, which is appropriately inscribed, is of Greek design, fifth century B. C., and was modeled after a vase in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Later President Eliot attended a family party at the home of his son, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, where he spent the evening. The anniversary was recognized by the student body in various ways.

BOY ATE STICK OF DYNAMITE.

Youngster Was Handled Very Gently After His Unusual Meal.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 20.—The little mining village of Sterling Junction, N. Y., is at present speculating as to what is going to happen to Antonio Colone, six years old, who is lying in a serious condition in his father's hut near the iron mine there. Last Thursday Antonio ate a stick of dynamite.

According to the story told by the boy's father, Guiseppe Colone, he and some other laborers were employed at the junction on Thursday afternoon unloading a car of dynamite consigned to the Sterling Iron and Mining Company. Little Antonio sat by watching the operations.

The boy got hold of a stick of the explosive, and it is supposed that he took it for some kind of candy, for he ate it. He was still chewing the stuff when his father noticed the stump of the cartridge in the boy's hands. He took it away from him and carried the boy very gently to the hut. There Antonio became unconscious.

The father knew only one thing about dynamite, and that was its explosive property. He dared not move the child for fear of an immediate disaster, so he sent to Sloatsburg for Dr. J. M. Gillett.

The physician found the boy in a state of coma, his temperature very high, and his heart beating at top speed. The latter symptom he attributed to the effect of the nitroglycerine contained in the dynamite. The doctor said the boy would certainly die.

PISTOL ENDS KENTUCKY ROW.

Brother of Feud Leader, Claude Jones, Killed Over Card Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20.—In a fight over a card game near Shelby's Gap, in Letcher County, to-day, Harvey Jones, brother of the famous feud leader Claude Jones, met death from pistol shots fired by Henry Kelley.

The two men entered a saloon together on the best of terms, and within ten minutes after the game had started hot words took place, and Kelley began firing. As Jones staggered to his feet and reached for his pistol Kelley fired a shot through his heart, killing him instantly. After Jones was dead Kelley stepped forward and fired several bullets into his body.

Both men were considered dangerous, and as soon as the firing began the bystanders scattered, but in the mad rush to get out two of the men were struck by stray bullets. Kelley, who was slightly wounded, gave himself up to the officers and was placed in jail.

TWO WANT V. R. STOWE'S BAG.

More Mystery in the Strange Absence of a Wealthy New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—A serious problem confronts Proprietor L. A. Jordan of the Park View Hotel as to whom he shall deliver the valise left by Victor R. Stowe, the wealthy New Yorker whose mysterious disappearance have created considerable uneasiness. The hotel owner has been requested by Mrs. Wallace, Stowe's cousin at Atlanta, Ga., to deliver the baggage to her, but a letter received from Clarence Buel of Louisiana, Mo., directs Mr. Jordan not to part with the grip or its contents except to the Missourian.

Stowe has acknowledged payment of $300 remitted by the Martinsburg, Mo., Bank without revealing his whereabouts. The communication had been mailed on a train and bore no postmark.

SAYS SOUTH IS TOO MODEST.

Grosvenor Knows Southerners Who Would Get Ohio and New York Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20.—Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio made a remarkable speech at the banquet to members of Congress by the Jamestown Exposition Company at Fort Monroe, Va., last night. He arraigned the South for her political self-abnegation.

"Too many of your great men are dead," said the General. "Put some of your living ones to the fore. Your whole idea that you cannot elect a Southern man to a great office is a mistaken one. I can name many a man from the South for whom Ohio and New York would freely vote. Virginia would have built a monument at Jamestown fifty years ago had she not realized that such a work belonged to the Nation at large."

FOR NEW JERSEY DELEGATES.

Republican State Committee Will Meet To-day to Issue Call.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The Republican State Committee will meet here to-morrow night, when a call for the State and District Conventions to elect delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for a President and Vice President will be made.

The meeting will be largely attended by Republicans from all parts of the State, including United States Senators Dryden and Kean, Gov. Murphy, and ex-Senator Stokes, who in all probability will be chosen as the four delegates at large. The District Conventions will be held some time in May.

WILLIAMS SUPPORTS HEARST.

Massachusetts Leader Will Make a Contest for New Yorker.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—In a signed statement, copies of which were sent to the press to-night, ex-Congressman George Fred Williams announces his indorsement of W. R. Hearst's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Williams adds that he intends to wage a contest in this State in behalf of the candidate of his choice.

Kansas Wheat Crop Is Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 20.—Heavy rains to-day and to-night over Kansas insures a big yield of wheat. The growing crop has been in a critical condition. Elevator and grain men who have been inspecting conditions for the New York and Chicago Boards of Trade say to-night that to-day's rain has checked the drought and saved the crop.

DR. SCHURMAN'S VIEW OF NATIONAL GREATNESS

Power of Right as Exemplified by the Northern Securities Case.

LAXITY IN RESPECT FOR LAW

Increase in Lawlessness During the Recent Years Attributed to a Certain Amount of Race Depreciation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, March 20.—President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University addressed the People's Forum here to-day on "The True Element of National Greatness," touching in the address on current issues. He picked from history, times, and peoples examples of the dominating power of force, right, ideas, and ideals, dwelling at some length on the fact that this Nation should be distinguished for the latter qualification.

"Last week we had in this country a splendid example of the respect we have for law and right," he said. "The great issue of capital and labor came up. In the case of the Northern Securities Company the Judges were called upon to decide whether unreasonable corporations were lawful. Hitherto there were those who believed that all corporations were unlawful. The decision has shown us that unreasonable combinations are unlawful. The country accepted this dictum with remarkable serenity and equipoise. That is a characteristic of this Nation. When a great question like that is settled, no matter whom it hurts, the country accepts it and goes right on. It is an exemplification of the power of right with us. I tell you the majesty of the law is no idle term. It is the essence of right.

"We have just now an illustration of another power in the war which is just now being waged in Asia. Right and ideas and ideals do not seem to enter into it. It is a conflict of force. Russia has been steadily working her way to the Pacific. Once she stood on the brink of the Mediterranean, but was stopped. The fact that she was stopped is now considered an error, one of England's statesmen recently declaring that England, regarding that matter, had 'bet on the wrong horse.' In the modern world Russia stands for force. England, France, and the United States are illustrations of the power of ideas.

"In area, only Russia can be compared with the United States. In population we will soon reach the 100,000,000 mark, and no one who has watched the steady increase of our population but will be ready to predict that it will not be many years before that number is doubled and trebled. So far as physical power is concerned, our Nation leaves almost nothing to be desired. Now in regard to our respect for law and our regard for the rights of others.

"There has been in the last few years more lawlessless than those living in the present generation can remember. Lynching seems to go on apace. There are reasons given for this, as a matter of course. Some say that it is because our children are not taught religion in the schools; others that it due to the great immigration to our shores. To me there seems to be an entirely different reason for it. It is due, I think, to a certain amount of race depreciation—I will not say race hatred, which somehow seems to be still very potent in our blood. We still talk a great deal of the superiority of the white race. With an excess of passion we still talk of the inferiority of the people with dark skins. It appears that the tiger is still in our blood, and woe to the man who stirs him up!

"We seem already to have forgotten some of the great principles for which our fathers died, and we have been compelled to hear in the last few years derisive remarks about the Constitution."

FIGHT ON DOYLE STARTS.

District Captains Plan Meetings at Which McCarren Will Speak.

It was made certain yesterday that Senator McCarren would carry his fight into the district of Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, Charles F. Murphy's designated lieutenant in Brooklyn. A meeting of election district Captains of Doyle's district was held in the clubhouse of the Bay Ridge District Democratic Club, known as Luke Stapleton's club, yesterday afternoon, and arrangements were made for a series of meetings, at which Senator McCarren is to speak, throughout the district.

A meeting will be held Tuesday night in Betzold's Hall, 465 Third Avenue; Wednesday night another will be held in Pabst's Loop Hotel, Coney Island; Thursday night at Parshall Hall, Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and on Friday at Karn's Hall, 708 Third Avenue. Meetings will be held also in Bath Beach, Borough Park, Bay Ridge, and Sheepshead Bay between now and March 29, when the Spring primaries will be held. It is claimed by Senator McCarren's friends that Doyle will be defeated by a large majority.

When asked whether he thought Police Commissioner McAdoo would appoint any one of the men recommended for the place of Brooklyn Deputy Commissioner or not Senator McCarren smilingly answered yesterday:

"I have received no assurances from Mr. McAdoo whatever, as I have not seen him for six weeks. I did not think it was necessary to advance any candidates unless the Executive Committee had met and taken some action. Of course, I do not expect that Commissioner McAdoo will break faith."

"Do you think," he was asked, "that it is possible that the Commissioner will refuse to accept your recommendations as the representative of Brooklyn Democrats?"

"I don't know," laughed the Senator; "they cannot take away my citizenship, however, and they may listen to me as a plain citizen."

PALMER CASTS IN PERIL.

Disposition of Models of the Sculptor's Work an Unsolved Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Nearly all of the plaster casts of the famous work of the late Erastus Dow Palmer, the sculptor, remain in his studio in this city, exposed to the danger of being destroyed by fire.

Mr. Palmer during his last years thought over the disposition of these models, but never reached a conclusion. He once thought of giving them to the Albany Historical and Art Society, but the fear that the society might be dissolved and the fact that the society's building is not fire-proof deterred him. He also thought of placing them in the care of the Regents of the university, but the discussion on unification caused him to hesitate.

At a recent meeting of the Historical and Art Society steps were taken to find a suitable and safe repository for the valuable casts.

Walter Launt Palmer, the landscape artist, who will probably dispose of the models of his late illustrious father, leans toward presenting the State with them, under the custody of the Regents.

TRACT SOCIETY'S WORK.

Published 2,738,900 Periodicals in 158 Languages Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held this afternoon in the Church of the Covenant, Justice Brewer presiding. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, gave an interesting account of progress in the Philippines, relating particularly to the need of an abundance of Christian literature for distribution.

The Secretary of the society said the grand total of publications issued since the organization is 749,315,572; the number of periodicals printed and distributed within the last twelve months reaches 2,738,900, and the total number of languages and dialects in which the society has published is 158.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Aids the Stomach,
Relaxes the Nerves,
Cheers the Mind.

DENOUNCE NIAGARA BILL AS A "GRAB"

People's Institute Calls on Senate to Defeat Power Grant.

WOULD INVADE STATE'S RIGHTS

Dr. Thomas R. Slicer Speaks at the Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Organization.

The exercises in connection with the sixth anniversary celebration of the People's Institute, held last night in Cooper Union, were halted long enough to allow for the adoption of the following resolution:

The people of New York, assembled at the annual meeting of the People's Institute, regard with amazement the proposition contained in the amendment to the act to incorporae the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company.

Such a bill, if it became law, would grant to a private corporation the plenary power to invade and use private and public property throughout the State without defense on the part of the individual or due compensation to the public, "a cession of the State's sovereign rights to a private corporation unprecedented and flagrantly undemocratic.

Condemning this measure as an audacious attempt to use the power of the State for private advantage, we, 1,600 citizens of New York City, look to you, our elected representatives in the Senate, and to your associates, similarly chosen to defend and promote the interests of their respective localities, to defeat this measure with such unanimity of action as shall demonstrate to all who would hereafter invade or use for private advantage the sovereign rights of the State that they, to whom the people have intrusted the safeguarding of their interests, intend to be true to that solemn trust.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the People's Institute and Chairman of the meeting last night, in bringing up the resolution, declared that the People's Institute would fall short of its purpose if it failed to raise its voice in vigorous protest against the alleged "grab." He then introduced Henry Cohen, a lawyer, who spoke briefly on the resolution.

"This is the worst 'grab' measure that has ever been before the Legislature at Albany," said he. "It is a 'grab' ten times bigger than anything Ramapo ever dreamed of. It gives the company the right to do business in any part of the State, and in defining the rights of the company, overrides anything in the charter of any municipality it wants to enter. It can acquire land in any part of the State without any compensation whatever except such as might be awarded through condemnation proceedings.

"I understand that an unlimited amount of money is being spent in furtherance of this measure, and that champagne flowed like water at the Ten Eyck on the day last week when the Senate committee reported the bill favorably. There is no doubt it will pass the Senate unless a protest is forthcoming from every part of the State."

Cooper Union was crowded at the meeting, and the entire audience rose in favor of the resolutions when the matter was put to a vote.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, in speaking to the topic "The People's Institute and Religion," said the organization had succeeded where the Church had failed, by permitting perfect freedom of expression on religious and ethical questions.

Dr. Slicer said that while the People's Institute admirably filled the part of the Church's purpose relating to religious and ethical teaching, it had overlooked another part, the worship. He said that though diverse creeds might be represented in the membership, there must be some common form of worship that might be acceptable to all and offensive to none—even if but a silent prayer at the beginning of the Sunday night meeting.

"I often have to go to churches myself where everything seems one long, bitter mythology to me," he said. "How do I stand it? Why, I assume a devout attitude and let the wave of worship pass over me."

John De Witt Warner and John Brooks Leavitt also spoke.

CHARGE IROQUOIS FIRE FRAUD.

New Yorker Arrested Accused of Claiming Body for Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, March 20.—John Mahnken, charged with claiming the body of Mrs. Frank R. Greenwald, an Iroquois fire victim, and burying it as that of his aunt, has been arrested and locked up at the Central Station. It is alleged that he assumed the name of John Kounthes and was preparing to sue the theatre company.

The day after the Iroquois fire Mahnken went to a morgue to claim the body of Mrs. Mueller of Milwaukee, which was numbered 34. On the woman was found $500, which, it is asserted, Mahnken endeavored to secure.

Before the man's return from the Coroner's office Mrs. Mueller's relatives found her body and it was removed. Mahnken then, it is charged, took possession of Mrs. Greenwald's body and had it buried in Elmwood Cemetery. Mahnken gave his residence as 907 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

The address 907 Amsterdam Avenue is a public school. Nobody in the neighborhood knows anything of a man of the name of Mahnken.

WALDORF GUESTS SEE CAR AFIRE.

Vehicle Burns Amid a Brilliant Electric Display.

Guests in the dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were treated last evening to the spectacle of a car burning amid a brilliant electric display. The car belonged to the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line and stood in the middle of the Fifth Avenue crossing.

The blaze in the car, which was in charge of Motorman Patrick Murray, started, presumably, from defective insulation, at Second Avenue, on the trip west. Murray stopped, ordered the passengers to take the following car, and left the blazing front platform himself. The burning car was pushed by the following one to Fifth Avenue, where Policeman Xenodochius of the West Thirtieth Street Station tried to summon help by ringing an alarm from the box at Thirty-fifth Street. After ten or fifteen minutes, during which the windows of the Waldorf were crowded with interested spectators, it became evident that the box was out of order, for no engines appeared.

Murray, deciding that if he didn't do something his car would burn up where it stood, pushed it over to Broadway, where a bucket brigade of policemen and street railway employes, led by Peter Farrell, a fireman off duty, who was on the rear car, put out the flames. The car was practically wrecked.

Found Dying from Stab Wound.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 20.—Sigmund Nagy, a Hungarian, was found unconscious in the roadway near Keasbey's early this morning, having been stabbed in the left breast. He died within half an hour. The police have arrested three other Hungarians, and are detaining them as witnesses, but they expect to charge one of them with murder.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock---Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

The Above Illustrations Represent Some New Easter Gowns at the Big Store.

Easter Fashions.

In the Realm of Women's Wear---Special Display Days To-Day, To-Morrow and Wednesday.

A Most Important Style Function.

Glorious styles. Fresh as newly blossomed roses.
Splendidly varied gatherings of COSTUMES, TAILOR-MADE SUITS, SEPARATE SKIRTS, COATS FOR THE STREET, COATS FOR DRESS OCCASIONS and the ever serviceable RAIN COATS.

The Smartest Ideas in Artistic Tailoring and the Newest Fabrics in Great Diversity.

In short, a brilliant fashion show. An exposition worthy of the immediate attention and favor of the most discriminating women. An event sparkling with interest, and abounding with the most advantageous opportunities for shoppers.

Jaunty Tailored Suits for ruhabout or traveling purposes range in price from 9.75 to 45.00

Brilliant Effects in Dinner and Evening Gowns range in price from 55.00 to 200.00

The New "Hanging Full" Skirts range in price from 5.00 to 50.00

The Popular Covert Coats in numerous styles range in price from 4.85 to 45.00

Behind every garment stand reliability in making, correctness in style, and popularity of fabric. The prices asked are the lowest that can be named. It is an event that will appeal with fervor to women who want fashionable Easter garments without having to pay extravagant prices.

(Second Floor, Front.)

The Big Store.

"SULLY TOO SMART TO QUIT."

Assignee Joseph H. Hoadley's View of Cotton Bull's Present Position.

Expert accountants were at work all yesterday in the offices of Daniel J. Sully & Co., endeavoring to find out where the firm stood. Late last night Joseph H. Hoadley, Mr. Sully's assignee, said that the accountants had not finished their work, but that he was certain that they would be in a position to give out a definite statement as to the condition of affairs some time to-day.

Mr. Hoadley said that he would insist on being relieved of his duties as assignee to-day, as he was in no condition physically to perform the work. He had no idea who would be selected to take his place at the meeting of creditors that will be held this afternoon.

When asked if he could give an approximate figure of the assets and liabilities of the Sully firm he said he could not. He also said that he knew nothing of a conversation that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston was reported to have had with Sully, in which the Boston man advised Mr. Sully to rest on his winnings and let the market alone.

"This affair is not Sully's fault at all," said Mr. Hoadley, "and to-morrow when the facts become known they will make interesting reading." Mr. Sully was too smart to quit at this stage of the game, he added.

BROOKLYN "LID" WORKS LOOSE

By Midnight Police Feared It Would Fall Over on Them.

The "lid" went down with a bang in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and some spots in the borough where the Raines law hotel does not flourish were as so many miniature Saharas for dryness during the greater part of the day. The Brooklynite with a thirst and a familiarity with the side-door signal code could get within reaching distance of a high ball or a glass of the dark or light brew, but the stranger within the borough's gates wigwagged in vain for admittance to most back rooms.

From the hour when churchyards yawned on Saturday night till the call of the church bells brought forth the godly of Brooklyn into the Springlike day, the "lid" held tight; then cautiously was pried open so that a slender crack showed, which had widened to a hand's breadth when twilight time had come. By midnight last night the "lid" was about half up, with the police sitting on it in a strenuous effort to prevent it from falling over on them.

Raines law hotel proprietors were careful to serve the familiar sandwich with all drinks ordered. Since the first of the year these sandwiches had been stored away in moth-proof chests. Yesterday morning they were taken out, the surface of the bread rubbed with pumice stone to freshen its appearance, and the layers of ham and corned beef revarnished. This work of renovation was so well done in one place on Myrtle Avenue that a patron thought the sandwiches were really edible, and precipitated a row by actually trying to eat one of them.

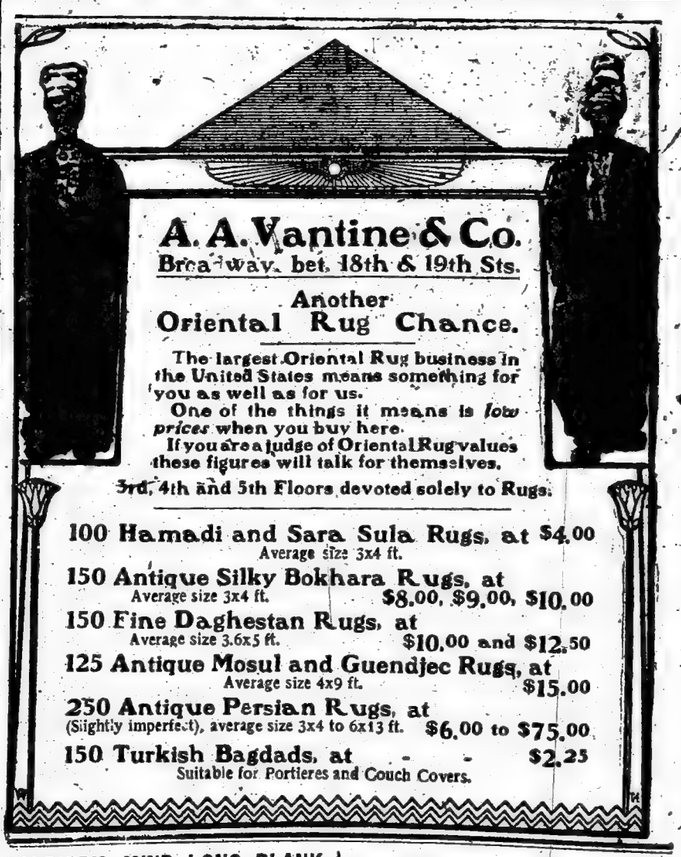

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

Another Oriental Rug Chance.

The largest Oriental Rug business in the United States means something for you as well as for us.
One of the things it means is *low prices* when you buy here.
If you are a judge of Oriental Rug values these figures will talk for themselves.
3rd, 4th and 5th Floors devoted solely to Rugs.

100 Hamadi and Sara Sula Rugs, at $4.00
Average size 3x4 ft.
150 Antique Silky Bokhara Rugs, at
Average size 3x4 ft. $8.00, $9.00, $10.00
150 Fine Daghestan Rugs, at
Average size 3.6x5 ft. $10.00 and $12.50
125 Antique Mosul and Guendjec Rugs, at
Average size 4x9 ft. $15.00
250 Antique Persian Rugs, at
(Slightly imperfect), average size 3x4 to 6x13 ft. $6.00 to $75.00
150 Turkish Bagdads, at - - - $2.25
Suitable for Portieres and Couch Covers.

SOLDIER'S MIND LONG BLANK.

Sergeant, Posted as Deserter, Returns After Three Months.

Timothy Driscoll, posted as a deserter at Fort Schuyler since December, walked up to the sentry there last Monday and surrendered. Courtmarshaled on Friday he told a story for which only his splendid record earned attention. "As you know," he said, "I left the fort on leave Christmas Eve. I came to New York and met some friends on the Bowery. I told them that I was afraid I was going to have a touch of Cuban fever, which I contracted during the Spanish war, and that I had found the only thing that helped me at such times was aguardiente—a Cuban drink.

"They told me where I could get some aguardiente. I took one class of it. The next thing I remember was coming to myself on the Bowery last Monday. I was penniless and hungry. I felt like a man who had just been through a long sickness. As to my experiences for the three months which have passed since I left Fort Schuyler, I can remember nothing. My mind is a blank.

After hearing Driscoll's story decision was taken under advisement. At the time of his desertion he was a Second Sergeant and had $275 in the post treasury. The fact that he did not draw out this money before his desertion made the case a mystery, even before his voluntary return and strange statement.

Driscoll served through the Spanish war as First Sergeant of the Twenty-eighth Coast Artillery. When the war was over he left the service, drawing $800 of his savings from the post treasury, and coming to New York, where he went into business. He was given a letter, when he left the army, by his Colonel, commending him for bravery and ability. The business venture was not successful, and about a year ago he went back to the army.

LONG ISLAND'S TROUT SEASON IS NIGH

Hordes of Fit Beauties Hungry for Grub Worms.

WHERE FISHERMEN MAY GO

Anglers, Native and Expert, Preparing to Aid Amateurs Who Can't Go Home Without a String.

In the brooks of Long Island there are hordes of hungry trout, eager for the good things that come down in the way of grub worms, washed out from the banks with the Spring freshets. They are not lean. In fact, they are very fit through their Winter sojourn under the ice in the places where there is much to eat along the bottoms. Occasional thaws have let through the air holes dainty morsels.

The shiners over six inches have, of course, had the best of the feeding, so that they are in splendid condition for the frying pan. In the luxury of their growth and with no knowledge of the laws made for the preservation of their species with the breaking up of the ice covering they are as eager for the Spring diet as the men who hunt them are for the vegetables of the Springtime.

Now that the trailing arbutus is poking its rose-colored blossoms where snowdrifts are exposed to the south sunlight, the boys in the schools of Long Island are planning excuses of illness that may let them cast their hooks into the brooks where the trout are eager to bite. Their fathers pay little heed to their preliminary preparation in seeing to it that their own rods and reels are in perfect order. The fathers realize that a host of city fishermen will come in perfect fishing attire, persons who dare not go home without a goodly string and are only too eager to use the silver hook as bait through the exchange of their half dollars and dollars for fish captured by natives.

PREPARING GRUB WORMS.

While the trout are getting more eager for the Spring freshet feast, the youngsters and their elders have been secreting grub worms they have dug up in the gardens and about the stables in the white sand, where chameleon-like they rapidly take on the color of their surroundings and partially bleached are most tempting to the trout, because they are almost of the color of the line meant to draw them to the scene of frying or broiling.

Through the amendment of the law, changing the arbitrary date from March 26, which naturally came sometimes on Sunday, an illegal day for fishing, an occupation interfering with prayer, so that the first day of trout fishing is now the first day after the last Friday in March, it happens that the fishermen are free to gather in such of their finny tribe as may rise to their bait on Saturday, March 25.

The scholboys, their fathers and grandfathers on Long Island, where centenarian fishermen are not as rare as the men who say they caught trout weighing more than any other of their species, have great hope that the "silver hook" of the past will prove a golden one, because they are informed that in the favorite fishing grounds north of New York City the streams have been so solidly frozen over that the fish there must have perished.

One of the most ancient of the citizens who can recall Winters which would make this look like Spring, when interviewed on this subject said that since men of means had lost interest in Wall Street he expected that many would come with diamond darts at the end of their hooks for better luck, and that he was of the idea that the diamonds would be bartered later in exchange for gold bricks.

"I went to New York two years ago," he said, "and there I met a nice-looking young man who said he was Mr. Russell Sage. He was so nice that I forgot that Mr. Sage could not be so youthful, and then he introduced me to other gentlemen at a hotel near the Brooklyn Bridge. They all had big names. When one of them, in a burst of confidence, let me into a scheme that would make it easy to buy a house on Fifth Avenue, I gave up all I had with the exception of my ticket home. I am looking for a city man up here to teach him how to catch trout. I'll persuade him that the story about all the trout being dead in New York and New England States because they are refrigerated in the ice is as true as the story that Jonah swallowed the whale to cure himself without any surgical operation of appendicitis."

The clever boys and men of Long Island, who will be eager to assist fishermen from the city in catching trout, have organized to see to it that the law shall not be disobeyed by those eager to capture trout less than five inches long from the streams that are unrestricted through private ownership.

WHERE TO GO FISHING.

For the benefit of the skillful and for the guidance of those who must pay higher prices than are charged in the New York markets, the following list of open streams has been selected by an angler employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, after consultation with Superintendent Walters of the Hatchery, State Game Protector John E. Overton, B. Frank Wood of the State Fish Commission, and many anglers whose information is accurate:

Jamaica has the trout stream nearest to Manhattan or Brooklyn. The fishing there is not good after the first two or three days of the season, as the swarm of anglers quickly remove the available trout. The stream runs beside the road running from Jamaica to Springfield, and is one mile distant from the local Post Office.

The stream of first importance is the Nissequogue River at Smithtown, where there are seven miles of fishing. Smithtown is forty-seven miles from Long Island City. Especially large trout have been taken there at the mouth of the river, where the tide backs up twice a day. A milipond near there affords good trout fishing for at least a couple of weeks after the season begins. The river itself is not fished out during the season.

There is half a mile of good fishing below the hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor. It is particularly interesting there that there are many fish with a fin missing, due to the hungry fish from below the hatchery, eager and hungry to eat even graduates from the institution of their incubation. The weakened fish, if it can escape from its fellows, quickly recovers, but being as lopsided as a battleship with only one propeller, is easily caught by the least skillful angler. Cold Spring Harbor is only one hour distant from Long Island City, if the traveler is on time for his train.

Huntington, thirty-five miles from Long Island, has a good trout stream, but the local anglers with city visitors have been busy there during the intermission of "planting" during the past two years. Twenty-nine miles from Long Island City is Massapequa, where there are the ponds and feed streams of the Brooklyn water works. There is splendid trout fishing. Permission must first be obtained from the city, and that is not difficult, as the necessary permit may be obtained by any reputable person addressing the Superintendent of Water Works, Brooklyn, and inclosing a return postage stamp.

There is fair fishing west of Babylon in the stream known as "The Brook." There are many good trout to be caught in the two streams of Bay Shore. The same is true at Sayville, in Browns River. This is fifty miles distant from the Long Island station in Brooklyn. Patchogue has two streams that may be fished for two miles, the distance being fifty-four miles from Long Island City.

There are five miles of good fishing in Carmen River. Part of the stretch belongs to private interests, but these are easy to see, being properly designated. Yaphank and Brookhaven on the Long Island Railroad are the nearest stations. They are approximately sixty miles from Brooklyn. There is good fishing at Mastic, but most of it is in private preserves. Trout Pound, three miles north of Southampton, is a good place for those who are willing to pay for the privilege of fishing. There are many fish in the dammed ponds at Glen Cove which are open to any one.

EXPLOSION INJURES EIGHT.

One Employe at the Roebling Works in Trenton Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The explosion of a boiler at the works of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company injured eight persons to-night.

The men were taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was found that one of them was fatally hurt. The others will recover. All the men were foreigners, none of them being able to speak English.

EMBALMED SAUSAGE IMPORTED

Government Expert Finds Adulterant in All Samples from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Adulteration has been found by Government chemists in imported sausage since the enforcement of the new law barring food products was enacted. A harmful chemical, aluminum acetate, was detected by the leading expert of the Department of Agricultural Bureau of Chemistry, E. M. Chace. He says that he has found this adulterant in all samples of sausage imported from Germany.

Mr. Chace says that the basic aluminum acetate is evidently injected into the sausage after it is put into the case on very much the same plan as ordinary embalming is done. Aluminum acetate is indigestible, and is harmful even in this small quantity to the human stomach.

BURIED IN HIS OWN COFFIN.

Chicago Atheist Painted It Blue, with Red and White Trimming.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The funeral, unique from the fact that the coffin was made by the man who was placed in it, and because the service was arranged by the same man, of Dr. Jehu Barr was held this noon from his late residence, 1,121 West Lake Street. The body was laid in a vault which he built in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, and another coffin of his manufacture will be used at his widow's funeral. Both coffins were painted blue, with red and white trimmings.

Dr. Barr was sixty-nine years old and an author and a follower of Robert G. Ingersoll's atheistic teachings. In Barr's book, "The Logical Eye Will See," were marked passages, which, by Dr. Barr's direction, were read at the funeral. The pall bearers whom he chose all wore badges made by the author.

SON KIDNAPPED, SHE SAYS.

Mrs. Hendricks of Brooklyn Finds Him in Boston and Accuses Father.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—The climax to a kidnapping case will come this morning when Mrs. Charles C. Hendricks, wife of Dr. Hendricks, prominent in the famous Laura Bigger case, will appear before Judge Baker, in the Supreme Court, to lay claim to her son Thomas, whom she found in Boston Saturday, after a search of three months.

The five-year-old boy, whom Mrs. Hendricks says the doctor kidnapped in January from her home in Brooklyn, was found in the House of the Angel Guardian, on Vernon Street, Roxbury.

Some one in Boston furnished the clue to Mrs. Hendricks, and she and her attorney, Charles W. Russell, came on from New York Saturday and attempted to take the boy away. The authorities at the house refused to allow Mrs. Hendricks to take the boy. Mrs. Hendricks and her counsel then obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Baker ordered the boy into the custody of Sheriff Sievey until the case was settled.

Dr. Hendricks is now believed to be in Chester, Vt., which is the home of Laura Bigger. He is out on bail from the New York courts in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Hendricks. He is also under conviction for alleged conspiracy in the Bennett will case, where he testified regarding the birth of a child to Miss Bigger at his sanitarium in Bayonne, N. J.

START ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADE

Memphis Camp of Confederate Veterans Take Stand for Reform.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—A dispatch from Grenada, Miss., says:

An anti-lynching crusade has been inaugurated by the W. R. Barksdale Camp, United Confederate Veterans, of this city. The following significant resolutions were unanimously adopted at a largely attended meeting of the camp:

"First—That we are unalterably opposed to the lynching of a human being, save perhaps for the one unmentionable crime.

"Second—That as Confederate veterans and law-abiding citizens of Mississippi and of the United States, we are violently, vehemently, and eternally opposed to the practice of burning human beings for any crime whasoever.

"Third—That we appeal in thundering tones to all Confederates, their wives and daughters, and to that great and glorious organizations, the Daughters of the Confederacy, one and all to arise in their might and by precept and example, voice and pen, moral force and influence, help put a stop to this diabolical, barbaric, unlawful, inhuman, and ungodly crime of burning human beings.

"Fourth—That we heartily approve of and applaud the action of Gov. Vardaman in his recent successful efforts to save a criminal from a mob bent on burning."

IMPORTED CHINA FIGHT.

Domestic Manufactures Trying to Shut Out Importers' Goods.

Domestic manufacturers of china, glass, and pottery are conducting a bitter campaign against the importers of these goods, and in their effort to obtain control of the market in this country they have enlisted the aid of the Treasury Department to such an extent that the importers have been seriously harassed. The guns of the domestic men have been particularly trained on the firm of George Borgfeldt, which is the largest importer of these goods in the United States.

All sorts of charges of undervaluation and of attempts to evade the customs laws have been made, but none of them has been substantiated. Secretary Shaw has been persuaded to send special agents to Europe to investigate importations at their place of origin, and the only result has been that the invoice values have been maintained. In fact, in some cases it was shown that the prices paid in Europe by the importers were higher than those paid by European merchants for the same goods.

One of the most determined attacks has been made by the domestic interests on a line of plain white chinaware of the cheapest quality which is now being imported by George Borgfeldt from Holland. The domestic manufacturers enjoyed a monopoly of this business until about a year ago, when Borgfeldt began to bring in the Dutch goods. The local Appraiser was induced to advance the goods 10 per cent., and the case is now before the Board of United States General Appraisers on appeal. There have been several hearings at which testimony was taken, and an attempt was made by the domestic people to show that the goods were undervalued, but so far they have been able to produce no evidence to support their contention. On the contrary, the reports of Mr. Shaw's special agents in Europe have shown that the goods were, if anything, invoiced at a little more than market value.

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CHESS AT MONTE CARLO

Some of the Games in the International Tournament.

HOW MARSHALL WON AND LOST

Details of the American's Defeats by Swiderski and Schevé, and His Victories Over Mieses and Marco.

A first selection of games, played in the recent international Rice gambit tourney at Monte Carlo, is hereby appended:

FIRST ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Swiderski. White.	Marshall. Black.	Swiderski. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	27. RxB	KtxR
2. P—KB4	PxP	28. QxKt	KR—B7
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	29. B—Q5	KR—B7
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	30. Q—Kt7	K—Q
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	31. Q—Kt8ch	K—B2
6. B—B4	P—Q4	32. P—F	K—Q
7. PxP	B—Q3	33. Q—Kt8ch	K—B2
8. Castles	BxKt	34. Q—Kt7	K—Q
9. R—K	Q—K2	35. P—R5	Kt—Kt3
10. P—B3	P—Kt6	36. B—B3	R—B8ch
11. P—Q4	Kt—Kt5	37. K—R2	RxBP
12. BxP	BxB	38. Q—Kt5ch	K—B2
13. RxQch	KxR	39. Q—K7ch	K—B
14. Q—B3	P—K6ch	40. B—Kt4ch	K—Kt
15. K—R	(a)	41. QxQPch	K—Kt2
	P—B5	42. P—R6	Kt—B5
16. Kt—R3	P—B5	43. Q—K7ch	K—R3
17. Kt—B2	Kt—B7ch	44. B—K2	R—Kt8
18. K—Kt	B—Kt5	45. Q—Kt7	K—R4
19. P—Q8ch	PxP	46. BxKt	RxB
20. QxPch	Kt—Q2	47. P—RX	P—R3
21. KtxB	PxKt	48. P—R8(Q)	R—B7
22. R—K	QR—QKt	49. Q—Q8	R—Kt7
23. RxPch	K—Q	50. Q—B8	R—Kt4
24. Q—Q5	RxP	51. Q(B6)xRch	RxQ
25. RxP	R—B	52. P—R4	Resigns
26. Q—Kt5ch	K—B2		

(a) Black should avail himself of the perpetual check offered. The move made will receive a thorough analysis in the next number of The Wiener Schachzeitung.

FIRST ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Marco. White.	Scheve. Black.	Marco. White.	Scheve. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. P—B4	K—Kt
2. P—KB4	PxP	25. P—B5	P—B3
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	26. P—Q6	K—R2
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	27. B—Kt2	Kt—B3
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	28. Kt—K6	R—B2
6. B—B4	P—Q4	29. Kt—Kt5	K—B
7. PxP	B—Q3	30. R—K7	QR—Q
8. Castles	BxKt	31. BxKt	RxB
9. R—K	K—B	32. Kt—B7	R—KB
10. RxB	Kt—B3	33. Kt—K5	B—K3
11. P—Q4	KtxR	34. KtxPch	K—R
12. PxKt	Kt—R4	35. Kt—K5	P—B6
13. P—K6	P—KKt	36. B—K4	R—B7ch
14. Kt—B3	PxP	37. K—B	R—QKt
15. Q—Q4	Q—Q8	38. P—B6	B—B
16. Kt—Kt5	P—K4	39. P—Q7	BxP
17. KtxQ	PxQ	40. PxB	R—Q8
18. Kt—Kt5	R—Kt2	41. KtxP	R—Q
19. P—QKt3	K—K	42. K—Kt3	P—KR4
20. R—R3	P—QR3	43. B—B5	K—K5
21. K—Kch	K—Q	44. Kt—B7	K—B2
22. KtxQP	B—Q2	45. KtxQR	Resigns
23. B—Q3	K—B		

SECOND ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Scheve. White.	Marshall. Black.	Scheve. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	12. Kt—R3	B—B4(a)
2. P—KB4	PxP	13. Kt—Kt5	Kt—R3
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	14. P—Q6	PxQP
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	15. PxB	QPxP
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	16. Kt—Q6ch	K—B
6. B—B4	P—Q4	17. KtxB	Q—B4ch
7. PxP	B—Q3	18. B—K3	QxB
8. Castles	BxKt	19. Q—Q6ch	K—B2
9. R—K	Q—K2	20. Q—Q7ch	K—Kt3
10. P—B3	Kt—R4	21. Kt—Q8	Q—Q6
11. P—Q4	P—KB3	22. QxPch	Resigns

(a) 12— P—QR3 is the correct move here, as shown in the published play.

THIRD ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Swiderski. White.	Marco. Black.	Swiderski. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. P—Q5	Kt—K4
2. P—KB4	PxP	19. B—B2	P—KB3
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	20. P—Kt3	B—Q2
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	21. Q—Q4	Q—K2
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	22. B—R6	KR—K
6. B—B4	P—Q4	23. B—K4	Kt—Kt3
7. PxP	B—Q3	24. P—Q6	QxP
8. Castles	BxKt	25. Kt—Q5	RxB
9. R—K	Q—K2	26. QxP	P—B3
10. P—B3	P—B6	27. Kt—B3	R—K
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	28. Q—B2	Q—K4
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	29. R—QB	P—KB4
13. KxB	QxR	30. R—B	B—B3
14. P—KKt3	Castles	31. Kt—Q5	BxKt
15. B—Q3	QxP(Q5)	32. PxB	Q—R4
16. P—B4	Q—Q(a)		Rsaigns
17. Kt—B3	Kt—B5		

(a) The best move and, Marco believes, should lead to a win.

THIRD ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Marshall. White.	Mieses. Black.	Marshall. White.	Mieses. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. RxP	Kt—Q2
2. P—KB4	PxP	26. R—Kt2	Kt—B3
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	27. B—Kt2	P—Kt4
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	28. Kt—R2	BxKt
5. K—K5	Kt—KB3	29. RxB	R—Q
6. B—B4	P—Q4	30. P—B4	PxP
7. PxP	B—Q3	31. RxP	KtxP
8. Castles	BxKt	32. K—Kt3	Kt—K2
9. R—K	Q—K2	33. K—B4	P—B3
10. P—B3	P—B6	34. R—R6	Kt—Q4ch
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	35. BxKt	RxB
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	36. RxP	RxPch
13. KxB	P—Kt6ch	37. K—Kt5	R—Q4ch
14. KxP	QxR	38. K—K4	R—QB4
15. PxP	R—Kt6ch	39. R—R7	K—Kt2
16. B—Kt5	Q—K6	40. K—Q4	R—B7
17. Kt—R3	P—KR3	41. P—Kt4	K—B3
18. Q—KB	RxBch	42. P—R4	K—K3
19. PxR	QxKtPch	43. R—B7	R—Q7ch
20. K—R2	B—K4	44. K—B4	R—B7
21. Q—Kt2	P—R3	45. RxPch	K—K2
22. QxQ	PxQ	46. P—R5	RxP
23. R—Kch	K—B	47. P—R6	K—Q2
24. R—K5	B—Kt3	48. R—QKt8	Resigns

FOURTH ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Marco. White.	Marshall. Black.	Marco. White.	Marshall. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	39. B—K5	B—B5
2. P—KB4	PxP	40. B—Q7	R—Q
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	41. B—QB6	R—QB
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	42. K—Kt7	R—B
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	43. B—B5	B—K8ch
6. B—B4	P—Q4	44. K—Kt3	P—Kt5
7. PxP	B—Q3	45. B—R4	K—R4
8. Castles.	BxKt	46. B—Kt2	B—B5
9. R—K	Q—K2	47. B—QB6	B—K7
10. P—B3	P—B6	48. B—B4	R—Q
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	49. B—K5	K—Kt4
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	50. B—K4	R—KB
13. KxB	QxR	51. B—Q6	R—B2
14. B—KKt5(a)	P—Kt6ch	52. B—Kt4	B—B6
15. K—R	PxPch	53. B—Q2ch	K—R4
16. K—Kt	Castles.	54. B—Q3	R—R2
17. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt3(b)	55. B—R4	K—R7
18. Q—B3	B—B4	56. B—Q8	B—Q6
19. KxP	P—KR3	57. B—KB4	R—K8
20. B—B4	Kt—Q2	58. P—Kt4	R—Kt8ch
21. R—KKt	Kt—B3	59. K—R2	R—Kt8
22. QxP	K—R2	60. B—Q6	R—K8
23. QxQch	PxQ	61. B—KB4	K—Kt3
24. P—K6(c)	QR—K	62. B—Q6	R—B4
25. RxR	KtxR	63. B—Kt7	R—QB8
26. B—Kt3	P—QRt4	64. K—Kt3	R—B6
27. K—B3	Kt—Q3	65. K—B2	B—K5
28. K—K3	R—Kch	66. P—Q5	R—B6ch
29. B—K5	P—Kt4	67. K—K2	P—Kt6
30. PxP	PxP	68. K—K5	R—R6
31. K—B3	K—Kt3	69. B—B8ch	K—Kt4
32. P—B4	PxP	70. P—Q6	R—R7ch
33. KtxP	B—K5ch	71. K—K	B—B6
34. K—Kt4	BxP	72. P—Q7	P—Kt7
35. KtxKt	PxKt	73. B—Q6ch(d)	K—Q5
36. B—B2ch	K—R3	74. B—R2	R—K7ch
37. BxP	P—K3ch	75. K—Q	K—B6
38. B—B5	BxP	Resigns.	

(a) Marco considers this white's best move here.

(b) 17. . Q—Kt5 is probably better.

(c) The capture of the QBP deserves consideration now.

(d) Of course, if 73 P queens, R—K7 ch; 74 K—Q, R—KB7 dis. ch., followed by the queening of the pawn and mate. If 73 B—Q4ch, K—B5; 74 B—R6, R—R8ch and wins. An unusually fine ending.

FOURTH ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Fleischmann. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Fleischmann. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. RxKt	QxR
2. P—KB4	PxP	14. BxP	P—QB3
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	15. P—Q6	K—Kt2
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	16. Q—R2	R—B
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	17. Q—K7	Kt—Q2
6. B—B4	P—Q4	18. Kt—Q2	P—Kt4
7. PxP	B—Q3	19. B—K6	P—Q
8. Castles.	BxKt	20. BxP	QxB
9. R—K	Q—K2	21. P—R6ch	K—Kt
10. P—B3	P—K6	22. QxQch	PxQ
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	23. P—Q7	Resigns.
12. RxKt	B—R7ch		

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1891—13th Anniversary Sale—1904

A gala event in our history—each year we celebrate our removal to 125th street—and we do it thoroughly. At other times and on other occasions we hold important special sales in certain departments. On this occasion we hold our biggest sale of the year—in every department. It is literally true that no matter what merchandise you want, you can buy it here during this Anniversary Week at a very great saving. For such a comprehensive sale adequate publicity is impossible. These few items from hundreds:

Trimmed Millinery.

The name Koch & Co. stands for the best that is possible in Millinery. The press and the public unite in proclaiming our this year's Exhibit the richest yet made. Paris contains no finer examples than those we brought from there. New York creates nothing to quite equal the products of our own workroom. In point of value this week's Anniversary Offerings are unapproached and unapproachable.

Lace Bebe Hats.

THE NEW LACE BEBE HAT, the most popular hat of this season for ladies and misses, Chartilly lace shirred on a silk-covered frame, with chiffon facing, black or cream, value $4.48, for Monday and Tuesday. 2.79

Tirmmed Ready-to-Wear Hats.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS, a variety of new shapes and styles, made of Fancy Jap straw braids, trimmed with velvet and silk, all colors, value $2.98, for Monday and Tuesday, 1.98

Taffeta & Louisine Silks. A Sale.

2,000 YARDS OF BLACK AND WHITE AND BLUE AND WHITE CHECKED OR STRIPED TAFFETAS AND LOUISINES, the most desirable silk of to-day, equal quality cannot be obtained downtown for less than 75c., for Monday and Tuesday, 49c

Ladies' Suits, Coats, Waists.

LADIES' HIGH-CLASS TAILORED SUITS, of all wool mannish cloths, mixtures, cheviot or broadcloth, Eton, military and coat effect prettily trimmed or plainly tailored, newest unlined skirts, reg. $34.50 to $39.00, for Monday and Tuesday, 22.75

LADIES' SPRING COATS, the smartest effect of this season in broadcloth or coverts, lapped or stitched strap seams, fly front, with or without collars, reg. $15.00, for Monday and Tuesday, 9.75

LADIES' SILK WAISTS, of checked taffeta, made very full, with large side plaits, full sleeve, pretty soft crush collar and cuffs, colors black and white, blue and white and brown and white, value $5.00, for Monday and Tuesday, 3.95

Dress Goods—Much Reduced.

3,000 YARDS OF ALL WOOL VOILES, SERGES, CREPE EGYPTIANS AND CRASH SUITINGS, in all the newest Spring colorings, also black; equal quality selling downtown for 59c., for Monday and Tuesday, 39c

Upholstery Department 4th Floor.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, dotted or figured centres, value $1.00, pair, 75c

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY CURTAINS, heavy tassel fringe top and bottom, reg. $5 pair, 3.25

LOUNGING CUSHIONS, covered both sides with tapestry, finished with tassels, value $1.00, each, 69c

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, in Oriental stripes, value $1.35, each, 98c

Slip Covers for 5-piece suit (Turkish furniture excepted,) best quality Belgian striped damask (20 yards 36 in. material allowed,) with best cotton binding, superior workmanship guaranteed, 6.98

Awnings—Order now and avoid the midseason rush—we'll deliver them when you say. Best materials, superior work, positively lowest prices. A postal will bring our representative with samples and estimates.

Colored Wash Fabrics—At Cost.

5,000 YARDS COTTON WASH FABRICS—PRINTED BATISTE DIMITY AND EMBROIDERED SWISS MULLS, in all the newest and daintiest designs, regularly 19c. to 25c., for Monday and Tuesday, 11c

Carpets and Rugs—Below Cost.

VELVET CARPETS, value $1.10 per yard, 79c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, value 80c. per yard, 55c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS, medallion and floral designs, 9x12 ft., value $19.50, 15.50

AXMINSTER RUGS, Persian designs, size 9x12 ft., value $25.00, 18.75

Beds, Couches, Pillows. 4th Floor.

BRASS BEDS, 1⅛ inch continuous bent post, heavy straight tubes and rich scroll panel in head and foot, reg. $40.00, 28.85

BOX COUCHES, covered with blue, green or red denim, best steel tempered springs, patent self opener, reg. $11.00. 8.40

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, either straight or bow foot rail, with large brass top rod, full mounts, spindle and vases, all sizes, reg. $5.25, 3.95

PILLOWS, size 20x28, 3½ lbs. weight, all pure feathers, strictly odorless, covered with A. C. A. ticking, reg. $1.00, 69c

MORRIS CHAIRS, WILLOW AND "CREX" GRASS FURNITURE, a complete line at manufacturer's prices.

Fine White Goods—Big Values.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NOVELTIES IN FINE WHITE GOODS, comprising Lace Lawns, Satin Stripes and Checks, Etamines, Dimities, Mercerized Oxfords, Barathea Cloths, etc., downtown prices 15c. to 25c. yd., Monday & Tuesday, 11c

A Sale of Framed Pictures.

ETCHINGS in gilt frames, size 14x28 in.; GAME PRINTS in oak frames, size 17½x23½ in.; COLORED ANIMAL SUBJECTS in wooden frames, with straps and buckles, every one the newest and most desirable subject, reg. 85c. to $1.25, for Monday and Tuesday, 59c

COLORED OR UNCOLORED LIFE SUBJECTS, in black or gilt frame, with gold burnished matched corners, size 21x25 in.; FRUITS AND HUNTING SCENES, in Mission frames, size 19x33 in.; COLORED SPORTING GIRLS, in brown oak frames, size 21x25 in.; all this season's most popular productions; regular $1.50 to $2.25, for Monday and Tuesday, 95c

For 3 Days Engraved Cards—Below Cost.

VISITING CARDS.—Engraving full name on copper card plate, in the latest fashionable style of script and printing 50 of the best quality visiting cards, reg. 95c., for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 65c

PRINTING VISITING CARDS from your own plate on 50 best quality cards, reg. 39c., for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 29c

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

FIFTH ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Marshall. White.	Fleischmann. Black.	Marshall. White.	Fleischmann. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. BxR	PxB
2. P—KB4	PxP	19. Q—K3	Kt—B3
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	20. Q—K8ch	K—Kt2
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	21. QxP	B—Q2
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	22. B—K3	R—K
6. B—B4	P—Q4	23. Kt—Q2	Q—K3
7. PxP	B—Q3	24. R—K	P—KB4
8. Castles.	BxKt	25. Q—Kt2	QxP
9. R—K	Q—K2	26. P—Q5	Kt—Q
10. P—B3	P—B6	27. B—Q4ch	K—B2
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	28. RxR	BxR
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	29. P—B4	Q—R3
13. KxB	QxR	30. Q—B2	B—Q2
14. P—KKt3	Castles.	31. Q—B3	Q—K3
15. B—Q3	QxP(Q5)	32. B—Kt3	Q—K2
16. Q—Q2	R—K	33. Kt—K4	K—K.
17. Q—R6	R—K7ch	34. Kt—B6ch	Resigns.

SIXTH ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Mieses. White.	Marco. Black.	Mieses. White.	Marco. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. Q—K3	Kt—B3(a)
2. P—KB4	PxP	20. Q—K8ch	K—Kt2
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	21. QxP	B—Q2
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	22. P—K3	R—K
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	23. Kt—Q2	Q—K3
6. B—B4	P—Q4	24. R—K	QxP(b)
7. PxP	B—Q3	25. P—Kt3	Q—B7
8. Castles.	BxKt	26. Q—B2	Q—Q6(c)
9. R—K	Q—K2	27. Kt—B4	P—Kt4
10. P—B3	P—B6	28. Kt—Kt5	R—Kt4
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	29. PxKt	BxKt
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	30. BxP	Q—B3
13. KxB	QxR	31. BxQ	B—B3
14. P—KKt3	Castles.	32. P—Kt4	R—Q
15. QxQP(Q5)	R—K	33. K—R3	K—Kt2
16. P—B4	Q—Q(a)	34. B—Q4	
17. Kt—B3	Kt—B5	Drawn.	
18. Q—Q2	PxB		

(a) In case of 19, P—Kt4, white answers 20 P—B4, PxP; 21 Kt—B3, &c., 20 QxBP would invite a mate, viz.: 21 Q—Kt8ch, K—B; 22 Q—Q8ch, B—R8ch, &c.

(b) In the Marshall-Fleischmann game of this round the latter adopted the inferior 24. . P—B4 and lost.

(c) An error would be 26 QxP, because of 27 P—Q5.

FIFTH ROUND—RICE GAMBIT.

Marshall. White.	Swiderski. Black.	Marshall. White.	Swiderski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. BxKt	PxB
2. P—KB4	PxP	18. Q—Kt5	Castles.
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	19. KtxP	P—KR4
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	20. Kt—Q6	K—R
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	21. P—KB	P—B3
6. B—B4	P—Q4	22. KtxP	Q—Q
7. PxP	B—Q3	23. QR—K	Kt—Q2
8. Castles.	BxKt	24. Kt—K4	QxQ
9. R—K	Q—K2	25. KtxQ	Kt—Kt3
10. P—B3	P—Kt6	26. Kt—B7ch	K—Kt
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	27. B—Kt3	P—Q4
12. Kt—Q2	B—R7ch	28. P—KB	QR—K
13. KxB	QxR	29. RxP	B—K7
14. P—KKt3	Castles.	30. RxKt	PxR
15. P—Kt4	Q—Q	31. BxP	BxR
16. Kt—Kt5	P—KR4		

Man, Poisoned, Found in Park Row.

Policeman Miller of the Elizabeth Street Station last night found a man about thirty-five years old lying unconscious on the sidewalk in front of 160 Park Row and sent to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance. Surgeon Wells, who responded, could not revive the man and said that he had taken some kind of a drug. There were no papers in the patient's pockets by which his identity could be learned, but there was a one-ounce vial marked "paraldehyde." It was empty. The man was taken to the hospital and at a late hour was still unconscious. Paraldehyde is a poison containing either nitric acid or sulphuric acid.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

Thousands of men will be interested in this little talk on Spring overcoats. Hundreds have not waited for

AUTO RECORDS IN DANGER

New Figures Likely in Trials of Gordon Bennett Racers.

FAST CARS GOING TO ORMOND

Americans Have Purchased the German Cars for the Big Event—Will Race at Florida Next Year.

When the eliminating automobile trial tests are held on the Ormond Beach, Florida, next month, to determine the fitness of the American representatives to compete in the Gordon Bennett international race to be held this year in Germany, there will probably be a number of other automobiles at Ormond than the three machines that are entered for the big event. The occasion will be taken advantage of by many owners of fast machines to engage in special races, and it is expected that Barney Oldfield and other professional chauffeurs will be there. Oldfield is particularly anxious to establish a fast record, for he was badly disappointed with his lack of success in the big race meet there in January. His machine broke down before he had time to give it a thorough trial, and all the leading records went to the credit of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Provided the officials of the Automobile Club of America, under whose auspices the eliminating trials will be held, allow other machines to compete, the latter will appear in a special set of races. They will probably not run with the Gordon Bennett entries, for while the latter will undoubtedly try for mile records, they will be run 100 miles or more for the purpose of ascertaining their all-round reliability and speed conditions for long distances.

The question has been asked by some automobilists, Why have any eliminating trials at all? Only three machines are entered, and it is not definitely known whether all of these three will really appear at the trial meet. The competitors pay their own expenses, and have to bear all the financial burden, and if three Americans are willing to do this, there is a general impression that they might as well go and do their best without the necessity of trial contests.

There is really no necessity, as is the case abroad, especially in France, where a number of machine manufacturers are anxious to be selected for the honor of representing their country. Here it is merely a test for the general satisfaction of the owners and club members. The Ormond run will give the competing machines the only real hard trial of endurance that they probably will have in this country. All the conditions are so perfect there for high speed, continued for a long distance, that it will be possible to tell something of the ability of the vehicle itself. There will, of course, be no elimination, in the true sense of the word. The trial will serve to show any defects of mechanism, and it may lead to improvements in minor particulars before the cars leave this country for Germany.

With the timers and officials of the Automobile Club at Ormond, the opportunity will be good for other vehicles to obtain official times, and this fact has led to a desire on the part of many racing enthusiasts to go to Ormond and do a little fast running themselves. There will, therefore, be considerable automobile activity apart from the mere tests of the competing Gordon-Bennett cars.

Plans are already well under way for the big race meet at Ormond next January, coming immediately after the Automobile Show in this city, as was the case this year. It may be of interest to know that every one of the especially constructed racing machines that are being built to represent Germany in the coming international event have already been bought by Americans. Four of these German racing cars are being built. They are all from the same factory. Of course, only three will take part in the race, as three is the limit for each country. As they are all the same kind of machine, their speed qualities are supposedly equal. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. C. Bowden, and S. B. Stevens, all of whom figured prominently in the races at Ormond last January, have bought three of these machines, and it is said that their chief reason for the purchase was to be represented at Ormond next season by the fastest racing automobile that human ingenuity has thus far been able to devise. As Germany now holds the Gordon Bennett Cup, the German machines of the same make that won the trophy last year in Ireland are naturally given first place in the prospective results this season. Should a French or English car win in June the plans of some of the American purchasers may be considerably upset, but the faith that they have in the German-made cars is shown by their willingness to purchase every one of the Gordon Bennett racers even before the cars were finished.

The Gordon Bennett race will start from Hamburg on June 17.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Mott Haven Athletic Club Man Won the Pastime's Event.

Over two-score runners, representing the principal local athletic clubs, competed in the second cross-country run, promoted by the Pastime Athletic Club, in preparation for its handicap competiton on Easter Sunday, which was held over a six-mile course in the upper part of the city yesterday afternoon, and the winner was F. P. Devlin of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, whose time was 36:30. "Tim" O'Connor of the Pastime Athletic Club was second, and J. Van Ihren of the Brooklyn Athletic Club was third.

The going was very heavy, on account of the recent rain and snow and the subsequent thawing, but the pack, under the guidance of D. J. Brennan, J. H. Kelly, and J. C. Lynch of the Pastimes, kept well together until near home, when the race for the finish began. The order and the times at the finish follow:

Name and Club.	Time. M.S.
F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	36:30
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	36:33
J. Van Ihren, Brooklyn A. C.	36:35
J. Gregory, New West Side A. C.	36:39
J. McAvoy, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	36:43
R. Matthews, Young Men's Club	36:45
W. J. Buhrendorf, Mohawk A. C.	36:56
B. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	37:01
R. P. Humphries, New West Side A. C.	37:09
J. Gahan, New West Side A. C.	37:13
F. Jaskolsy, Boys' Club	37:14
J. C. Chapman, Mott Haven A. C.	37:29
A. P. Hunt, Young Men's Club	37:36
G. Andrews, Xavier A. A.	37:59
W. Otto, Mohawk A. C.	38:04
R. J. Betts, Young Men's Club	38:16
H. W. Schell, Star A. C.	38:29
J. O'Neill, Xavier A. A.	38:44
J. A. Sweeney, Pastime A. C.	38:52
S. Jaskolsy, Boys' Club	39:27
G. Demoreat, Young Men's Club	39:29
M. Ochsmann, Boys' Club	39:33
H. Miecist, Young Men's Club	40:06
F. Troeckel, Mott Haven A. C.	40:15
S. Holley, Boys' Club	40:22

AUTOMOBILES.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS

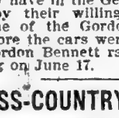

$250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. 1903 Models, $250; New 1904 Models, $425.

F. J. Willis Co. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. Agents wanted everywhere.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout cob; also Kentucky bred saddle cob; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four.) Lenox trap. Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private stable, 65 Madison Av. near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

YACHT RACING RULE.

New Measurement Plan Proposed by Long Island Sound Association.

A dozen or more amendments to the racing rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound are proposed for consideration at the next meeting of the association. Nearly all the amendments, however, are merely adjustments of phraseology, only one being of vital importance. That one is a proposition to adopt a measurement rule in form like that adopted a year ago by the New York Yacht Club and similar to that adopted a few weeks ago by the Atlantic Yacht Club. It is a rule to ascertain racing measurement by multiplying the length by the square root of sail area and dividing the product by 5.5 times the cube root of displacement.

While the formula proposed for the Yacht Racing Association is the same as that of the New York and Atlantic Clubs, the length factor is different. The association proposes to measure the load water line length of a yacht; to measure the load water line beam at points one-eighth of the load water line from its fore end and from its after end, and also at its greatest point; then to add to the load water line length any excess of the sum of the two-eighth-end beam measurements over the greatest beam, this last sum to be the length factor in the formula.

It is comparatively easy to calculate the New York and Atlantic measurements from the plans of a yacht, but exceedingly difficult to take the actual measurements on the hull itself. It is said in favor of the association's proposed measurement that it is not a difficult matter to ascertain the hull measurement.

Another point of difference between the proposed association rule and the New York rule is that the displacement is calculated from the midship section, instead of from five sections.

The New York Yacht Club contemplates changing its divisor factor from five times the cube root of the displacement to 5.5 times the cube root. Still another point of difference is that the Yacht Racing Association proposes to retain the spar measurement of sails—that is, the area of sail that can be spread upon spars of certain length.

The schedule of races for the coming season to be presented at the meeting shows no changes in the sequence of races. The first race will be given some time in May by the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The season will be formally opened by the Harlem Yacht Club on Decoration Day, and will be closed by the Riverside Yacht Club late in September. There will be twenty-one race days and about forty races.

SUMMER RESORT MOTOR BOATS

Many Hotels Will Provide Launches for Their Guests—Use on Lakes.

Motor boats at Sumer resorts will be seen in greater numbers this season than formerly. Of course, most of the boats of this description that will be in use for Summer pleasure purposes will not be of the unusual racing type, nor would the Summer tourists wish for undue speed when it would certainly interfere with the accommodations for a genial boating party. High speed means less comfort in the launch and fewer passengers. The Summer resort boats will be chiefly from 15 to 25 feet long, capable of carrying from ten to fifteen persons. The larger boats will be fitted with awnings. At the recent motor boat show in this city inquiries were made from a Texas association that runs a string of hotels on the Gulf of Mexico for the most serviceable boats for Summer use. It was stated that orders for about fifty boats were to be placed and the boats were to be delivered in May or June. These boats will probably attain a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour.

In many Summer resorts motor boats will be used for regular trips up and down a lake, taking the place of old-fashioned little steamers that are sometimes seen on the larger lakes, while smaller lakes that formerly had no public means of conveyance beyond the rowboat will witness the introduction of motor boats for the first time. Some of the large hotels will keep one of two boats to rent for the day or more to boating parties. The ease with which they can be managed together with their greater cleanliness over the steam launch are great factors in their popularity.

A street railway company in Ohio has adopted the novel plan of placing a motor boat on one of the popular lake resorts. The boat is 41 feet long and will carry thirty-five passengers. A charge of 25 cents will be made for a trip around the lake, which will make an hour's run. This plan will doubtless be followed in many other quarters this season.

Larchmont Yacht Club Races.

The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club is at work upon the schedule of races for the coming season. There will be twelve race days, as usual—a Spring regatta, on June 18; the annual regatta, on July 4; seven days of racing in race week, from July 16 to July 23, both inclusive; a special race on Sept. 3; the Fall regatta on Labor Day, Sept. 5, and the schooner race for the Larchmont Cup, on Sept. 10. The details of the race week programme have not been worked out as yet, but it is said that there will be a series of races for about ten classes, and Tuesday of that week will be given up to launch, gig, and dinghy races and water sports, as usual.

PREPARING FOR LACROSSE.

American Champions Will Begin Play at Bay Ridge on April 2.

A week from next Saturday, April 2, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will begin its lacrosse season with the team of the College of the City of New York. From that date until the American champions go to St. Louis in July to play in the World's Fair tournament, they will be engaged in defending their title against some of the strongest teams in the East on their grounds at Bay Ridge. Unfortunately, the team that the Crescents desired to play, probably above all others—the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore—has not as yet shown an inclination to meet the champions, but there is a possibility that the two teams may meet later in the season.

Four Canadian teams will visit Bay Ridge, including the Thistles of Fergus, Ontario, the intermediate champions of Canada, who defeated the Crescents by a score of 6 goals to 4 last year. Toronto University twelve will play the champions two games, and the strong teams from Orilla and Bradford will be the other visitors from the Dominion.

The Crescent team will again be Captained by Robert Wall. He will have nearly all of last year's players at his command, with the addition of one or two ex-college men. O'Flynn, who played on the Crescent's hockey team during the late championship season, will be one of the lacrosse regulars. He is expected to strengthen the attack portion of the line, for a few years ago he was one of the most valuable members of the Toronto University team.

James S. Garvin, a veteran player, will act as an advisory coach, which is a new position in lacrosse at the Crescent Club. Efforts will also be made to develop a strong second team under the management of B. Kelley.

The schedule follows:

April 2, College of the City of New York; 9th, Stevens Institute of Hoboken, N. J.; 16th, Interclub teams; 23d, Columbia University; 30th, Swarthmore; May 7, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; 10th, Hobart College of Geneva, N. Y.; 14th, Harvard University; 21st, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; 28th and 30th, Toronto University; June 4, Thistles of Fergus, Ontario; 11th, Orilia of Orilia, Ontario; 18th, Bradford of Bradford, Ontario; July 5, 6, and 7, World's Fair games, St. Louis.

McClane Makes Record at Bowling.

William McClane, a member of the Nassau Bowling Club of Brooklyn, performed the unusual and difficult feat of making a perfect score of 300 on three alleys at Joseph McLaughlin's Hotel, 272 Washington Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. It is an uncommon occurrence to bowl 300 even on one alley, and is considered a rather extraordinary performance to make the score on two alleys, therefore it is claimed that McClane's four strikes on each alley is a record in Brooklyn bowling.

The feat was accomplished in an open game, and was witnessed by many well-known residents of the borough, who are willing to vouch for the accuracy of the score. Only a short time ago McClane made the high score, 290, in the Universal tournament at the Columbia. Alleys, and finished with an average of 232, only a small margin separating him and Egelhoff, the leader.

THOROUGHBREDS TRAINING

Racers Have a Busy Day on the Brooklyn Boulevard.

McCHESNEY HARD TO HOLD

Major Daingerfield and Hurstbourne Have Useful Gallops—Daly's Horses Off for Bennings.

Sunday, usually a dull day about training establishments, was a decidedly busy one yesterday, and all during the morning hours the Boulevard at Brooklyn was crowded with galloping thoroughbreds. The weather conditions were ideal, and a crowd of spectators along the roadside thoroughly enjoyed the forenoon exercises. The Boulevard has been of incalculable benefit to trainers this Spring, and it has made possible a comparatively forward condition of many horses that would have been impossible if their exercises had been confined to the tracks.

At both Sheepshead and Gravesend the courses have not been in a safe condition for anything but the slowest sort of work on account of the holes that naturally resulted from the horses galloping just when the frost was leaving the ground. On the Boulevard all this is changed, for there is a firm, level foundation everywhere, and the little top surface of loose loam affords ample cushion to make speed possible with safety.

Frank Taylor has missed as few days as any of the Gravesend trainers, and before noon yesterday he brought out every one of the E. E. Smathers racers. McChesney, the star of the stable, was sent along with Grand Opera, and they both begin to show excellent results from their galloping. The big chestnut physically is so robust that a strong stable boy had his hands full preventing him from making his own pace. Later Stevedore, Witchcraft, and Dick Bernard, also of the Smathers lot, were cantered briskly. Of this trio the three-year-old Dick Bernard appears particularly promising.

Tom Welsh gave Major Daingerfield and Hurstbourne useful gallops, and they promise to be ready for their many engagements. The big string of two-year-olds handled by Welsh was sent along, and no youngsters about Gravesend show more quality. Fred Burlew enjoys the reputation of being an early trainer, and when his lot came to the Boulevard yesterday there was a decided improvement in pace. Burlew, of course, has been unable to send horses along as he did at this time a year ago, but the work was decidedly smart, and all the racers in his charge thoroughly relished the task. Charles Elwood, whose feet were under suspicion last season, attracted the most attention, and the confident manner in which he stepped along gives every promise of his being as good a colt this year as he was last, when he won the Brighton Derby. Embarrassment is another of the Burlew lot who shows great improvement, and, with his many engagements, he should be a factor in the high-class division.

"Jack" Odom, who is handling the horses of James R. Keene, leased to Matthew Corbett, had Dalesman and Hurst Park in useful gallops. Dalesman is one of the best-looking horses about Gravesend, and bears a striking resemblance to his sire, Ben Brush, although a horse of more size. Many others from Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend swelled the list on the Boulevard, while "Charley" Oxx and William Lakeland, from Brighton Beach, sent several along in the morning gallops. A number of owners were out to see their horses perform, and altogether it was the busiest Sunday since the races closed at Jamaica last Fall.

W. C. ("Father Bill") Daly, who has been the pacemaker in the training operations, was not on hand yesterday, and the reason was explained when he loaded nine horses for Bennings. In the lot were Himself, his Bennings Handicap candidate; Ilyria, Tomcod, and several two-year-olds. As the train pulled out a negro stable hand thought a shower of rice was the proper caper, and as he hurled it into the car he shouted a hearty good luck to "Father Bill" and his outfit.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES.

Union Boat Club Obtains First Place in Harlem Navy League.

By their defeat of the Wyanoke Boat Club team yesterday the Union Boat Club players obtained first place in the tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League, and are now practically certain to win the championship, as they have only two more matches to play, and these are with tail-enders in the series. The Wyanokes are second in the competition, three games behind the Unions, and the Metropolitans are third.

The match between the Union and the Wyanoke teams was played at the Union house, and was witnessed by a crowd of several hundred spectators. The Union players won five of the six games played. At the Dauntless Rowing Club the home team won three games from the Lone Star Boat Club and lost three, while the Metropolitan Rowing Club won six games from the Crescent Rowing Club at the Metropolitan house. The standing of the teams in the league is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Union Boat Club	40	8
Wyanoke Boat Club	37	11
Metropolitan Rowing Club	32	16
Crescent Rowing Club	14	34
Lone Star Boat Club	14	34
Dauntless Rowing Club	7	41

The principal matches on the various local courts yesterday resulted as follows:

Jersey City Handball Club.—J. Flaherty and J. McCannon beat J. McCourt and T. Kelly, 21—17, 19—21, 21—19; J. Moran beat J. Egan, 21—4, 21—18, 21—16; P. Burns and P. Byrne beat J. Egan and P. Egan 21—15, 6—21, 21—18; P. Eckhoff and J. Delaney beat T. Hogan and J. Dobbins, 21—15, 18—21, 21—18; P. Scott and E. Ficke beat J. Hanlon and T. McCabe 21—15, 21—18, 18—21, 21—10; G. Neese and G. Dobbins beat G. Cannon and J. Dobbins, 7—21, 21—14, 21—11.

Sheehan's Third Avenue Court.—E. Lynch and T. Hurley beat H. Cruger and E. Byrnes, 21—19, 18—21, 21—11; J. Kelly and T. Cooney beat M. Sheehan and M. Walsh, 21—16, 18—21, 21—13; J. Foley and J. Bell defeated S. Foley and G. Durkin, 21—20, 21—18, 16—21, 18—21, 21—19; J. Brennan and M. Kunney beat J. Engle and A. Zero, 21—18, 17—21, 21—11, 21—19, 21—20; J. Fitton and T. Healey beat T. Hunt and J. Crowley, 21—19, 21—18, 16—21; D. Crowley and T. Dillon beat L. Flanagan and P. McGrath, 21—18, 21—20, 19—21.

Murphy's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Court.—W. Ryan and T. Walsh beat W. Wall and J. Walsh, 21—20, 18—21, 21—18; J. Murphy and J. Lennon beat J. Scanlon and M. Cassan, 21—19, 21—20, 21—10, 10—21, 4—21; M. Landy beat L. O'Connell, 7—21, 21—10, 21—20; Dr. Mascall and C. O'Neill beat B. Cullen and M. Trussman, 21—18, 19—21, 21—17; W. Murphy and J. Scanlon, Jr., beat Joseph Murphy, Jr., and T. Murphy, 21—19, 17—21, 21—20; E. J. Groden beat M. Hurst and J. Coyne, 21—6, 21—15, 21—18; M. Landy and J. Lennon beat T. Lyman and J. Scanlon, 10—21, 21—19, 21—18; McGovern and E. Ellerman beat J. Jones and A. Gill, 21—18, 21—19, 21—20.

Central Handball Court—D. Clery and J. Kennedy beat J. Johnson and D. Cruise, 21—18, 16—21, 21—5; D. Harrigan and J. Coffey beat J. Lawless and P. Mannix, 14—21, 21—18, 21—20; D. Clery and J. Brettmann beat J. Ward and P. Kelly, 21—15, 18—21, 21—19; J. Dunn and P. Durkin beat W. Gallagher and J. Quinn, 21—12, 10—21, 21—15; P. Durkin and P. Dunn beat P. Walsh and J. Brennan, 21—19, 21—15, 21—18.

Cashman's Manhattanville Court.—J. Fitzpatrick and J. O'Leary beat C. Cashman and J. Donelly, 21—20, 16—21, 21—18; J. Cunningham and J. Middleton beat B. Kelly and J. Boyle, 18—21, 21—14, 21—9; J. Coleman and D. McCarthy beat Cavanagh and F. Dowd, 21—16, 21—14, 21—20; M. O'Rourke and M. Walsh beat P. and J. Dunne, 21—14, 21—19, 21—20; E. Mulcahy and J. Carroll beat W. Kelly and P. Durkin, 16—21, 21—7, 21—14; M. O'Connell and M. Jones beat P. Dunne and J. Drew, 21—18, 21—14, 21—12.

Brooklyn Handball Club.—Proudfoot and Flaherty beat Bower and Rogers 21—19, 16—21, 21—20; Slater and Ladley beat McEvoy and Proudfoot 21—10, 21—17, 21—10, 21—18; E. Shelley beat H. Redgan, 21—19, 21—16, 21—18; Slater and Connolley beat Murphy and Shelley 21—20, 21—8, 21—18; T. Dunne and Gillen beat Murphy and J. Dunne, Jr., 21—14, 21—16, 21—18.

For the Entire Week.

To-Measure Shirts

For Men,

At $2.75.

Instead of $4.00.

Would you learn the full value of comfort? Let us fashion a shirt for you to insure it—a shirt of proportions true to yours absolutely. If you elect any day this week for the fitting you will be "paid while learning." We will make for you a shirt (the fit of which we guarantee) of imported French Madras, in latest Spring designs, on light or dark grounds, plaited, negligee, stiff or plain bosom, attached or detached cuffs, at $2.75 instead of four dollars, which is our regular price.

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HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN

Crews Begin Outdoor Training for the Season's Races.

ATALANTA'S JUNIOR EIGHT OUT

Meeting Called for Sunday to Arrange for Water Carnival, Which Opens Real Rowing Season.

The mild weather of yesterday resulted in the informal opening of the local rowing season at an unusually early date by the appearance upon the Harlem River of half a dozen crews from some of the rowing clubs along "Scullers' Row." The Metropolitan Rowing Club had the largest number of boats afloat, being represented by two quadruple sculls, a triple sculls, two doubles, and several singles. The Atalanta Boat Club had out an eight and several smaller boats. But for the attraction of the handball game between the Union and the Wyanoke teams at the Union Boat Club, which practically decided the handball championship of the river, the number of boats out would probably have been even larger than it was.

The three Dunns, father and two sons, of the Metropolitan Boat Club, who have been rowing every Sunday for a month past, formed the crew of the triple shell which is the only boat of its type in these waters, and later, with Mr. Magnolia, manned one of the quadruple shells. The crew of the other "quad" consisted of Corbett, Jewett, Nelson, and Robert Emerson. The doubles were both intermediate crews, and consisted of Handy and Heuer and O'Neill and Eller, respectively.

Chairman John O'Regan of the Committee on Arrangements for the annual water carnival of the Harlem navy has called a meeting, to be held at the Metropolitan Rowing Club house next Sunday afternoon, at which the date will be decided upon and sub-committees appointed to begin the active work of preparation for the event. It is likely that Sunday, May 15, will be selected as the date for the parade, as the Road Drivers' Association will hold its annual parade on the Speedway on the day before, and will, as usual, have a grand stand erected alongside the Speedway. By holding the water parade of the rowing clubs on the following day, this grand stand could be utilized for viewing that spectacle also, as was done last year.

CLING TO MATCH PLAY.

Western Golfers Discard Medal Play for Their Championship.

Notwithstanding the recent action of the United States Golf Association in returning to the medal play qualifying round, there will be no uniformity in the method this year of conducting big tournaments. The West, where the all-match play system has shown particularly strong vitality, is not disposed to give up the all match play method, and the officers have just voted to retain that method for the coming amateur championship of the Western Golf Association. This event will be played from Aug. 15 to 20 on the links of the Exmoor Country Club, near Chicago. The qualifying round was dropped in the event last year, but although there is a marked tendency to return to the medal play qualifying round this season by most of those organizations who gave the all-match play a trial last year, the Westerners are anxious to prolong the experiment. The regular rounds will be 18 holes, match play, except the final, which will be 36 holes.

The Westerners have also shown their desire for novel effects in golf by changing the accepted plan of conducting the open championship. The Western open championship, which will be played at Grand Raids, Mich., on June 30, July 1 and 2, will start with a qualifying round in which sixteen will be picked to continue at match play. The qualifying round will be 36 holes and the match play rounds will be 18 holes. This is the first time in the history of this country, or in the world, for that matter, that the open golf championship has been played in any other way than the long-established one of a two-day event of 72 holes. The new plan will necessitate an extra day. For the few amateur contestants it will be virtually a return to the customary plan of conducting the amateur championship.

Baseball at Erasmus Hall School.

The players who will represent the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn on the baseball field this year have a busy season mapped out for them. According to the schedule, which has just been arranged, they will play the first game with the Westfield (N. J.) High School nine on the latter's grounds, April 16, and until May 30, when they close the season with the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, they will face some of the strongest school nines in Greater New York. The schedule is as follows:

April 16, Westfield (N. J.) High School at Westfield; 20, Latin School at Brooklyn; 23, open; 27, Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn; 30, Centeri at Hackettstown, N. J.; May 4, Commercial High School at Prospect Park; 7, De Witt Clinton High School at Brooklyn; 11, Adelphi Academy at Adelphi Field, Brooklyn; 14, Poly Prep. at Brooklyn; 18, St. John's College at Brooklyn; 20, Jamaica High School at Prospect Park; 21, open; 25, Newark Academy at Newark, N. J.; 27, Long Island Business College at Prospect Park; 30, Boys' High School at Brooklyn.

Girls Want Basket Ball League.

Efforts are being made to organize a league of the strongest girls' basket ball teams in this city. Mabel Rockwell, Captain of the Sigma Tau five of Normal College, is the leader of the movement, and she is being ably assisted by Coach Pulvermacher. The Sigma Tau representatives have made a brilliant record at the sport this season, losing only one game out of eleven played. It is Capt. Rockwell's opinion that a league would simplify the making of a schedule, lead to greater interest in the game, if each contest counted toward a final standing, and place girls' basket ball on a higher plane.

Others who have signified their willingness to join the league are Capt. Hilda Rothfeld of the Sach's Alumnae team, Capt. Elsie Williams of the West End Church team, Capt. Dolores Pulvermacher of Madison Academy, Capt. Alice M. Hirsch of Ethical Culture High School, Capt. Leonora Hart of the Hoboken (N. J.) High School, and Capt. Minnie E. Barker of Grace Church.

Trial Wrestling for Olympic Games.

F. W. Rubien, Chairman of the Wrestling Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, is striving hard to make the Olympic trial meeting to be held on Thursday and Saturday, at the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club gymnasium, a splendid success. The New West Side Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, Mott Haven Athletic Club, St. George's Athletic Club, and many other clubs have entered the pick of their wrestlers. Among the entries in the 105-pound class are John Hines of the Boys' Club, present champion; Robert Curry of St. George's Athletic Club, W. Karl of the Pastime Athletic Club, and J. Priester of the Grace Athletic Club. These boys have all met before, but none of them has ever succeeded in throwing another, decisions having always been given by the referee on general work. Entries for the meet close to-day with F. W. Rubien of the St. George's Athletic Club, 207 East Sixteenth Street.

SAYS "BILLY" TOOK $55.

Saloon Keeper Tells How a Friend Helped Himself—"Billy's" Only Regret.

William Tompkins, thirty-three years old, a driver, of 452 West Thirty-seventh Street, was arrested at the home of his aunt, at 487 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night by Detective Connolly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with grand larceny by Henry Battyler, Jr., a saloon keeper at 598 Tenth Avenue.

Battyler says he was sitting in his saloon Saturday morning counting out $55 from his receipts which he was to give to the brewery collector when Tompkins entered.

"Good morning, Henry," said Tompkins.

"Good morning, Billy," said Battyler. "I'm counting out the money for the brewery man."

Battyler alleges that "Billy" picked up the pile of bills and remarked:

"Oh, this is easy; I'll take this myself." Then he walked out of the saloon.

"I said to myself," said Battyler last night, 'Oh, Billy is a good fellow and he'll come back right away.' But he didn't come back, and then I got worried and told the police about it."

When Tompkins was searched $11.15 was found on him. He told Detective Connolly, the detective says, that it was "a shame to arrest him before he had spent all the money."

Tapioca Still Advancing.

Tapioca has again shown an advancing tendency during the last week. Prices have advanced from 1-16-to ⅛ cent per pound, and if present conditions continue another rise in prices may be looked for. Sales have been made during the last few days of medium pearl ex dock at 2 3-16 cents per pound, and spot quotations for that grade are now 2¼ to 2⅜ cents. The reasons for the present strong situation are the small available supplies here and the decreasing volume of shipments from the East.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Besides the low prices, as a further inducement for our great army of stamp collectors to trade with us on MONDAY, TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY of this week we will on these days give

DOUBLE "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

on all purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D. Orders.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

The Shortest Cut from Producer to Consumer

is distinctively our method. Everything we sell is placed with the housekeeper shorn of every cent of extra profit. The many middle profits under the old retail system remain in the pocketbooks of our customers. They approve of these profits, tell their friends and neighbors, and our business constantly expands. The continuous expansion increases our gains. The co-operative system pays us as well as every one of our customers. That is why we fight all the time to hold prices down. We present a very few sample offerings from our mammoth stock of groceries, food and household supplies, to illustrate how low our prices are.

Don't forget the DOUBLE Trading Stamps on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of this week,

Baker's Cocoa Sold Elsewhere for 20 Cts. Our Price, 16c.

"Pride of St. Louis" Flour. Famed for its excellence and purity, From the finest selected hard spring wheat. 7-lb bag..... 25c

Swift's "Eagle Brand" Bacon. The famous boneless lean strip, tender and appetizing. Sugar cured. Acknowledged best of all bacons. A lb..... 13c

Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Perfectly balanced self-raising mixture of flour, corn, and rice; makes the finest of cakes and muffins; a package..... 10c

"Blue Ribbon" Self-Raising Flour—Best and most economical for crisp pastry, tea biscuits, etc.; a package..... 10c

"Blue Ribbon" Dates—Fresh Importation of best Persian; 3 packages, 20c.; a package..... 7c

"Blue Ribbon" Jelly Powder—Choicest fruit and wine flavors; strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange, port, Madeira and sherry; most delicious dessert maker; a package, only.. 10c

Bromangelon—A famous jelly powder; a package..... 11c

Golden Drip Syrup—Quality unexcelled; a bottle..... 12c

Plain Buckwheat—Makes breakfast cakes like mothers'; 3-lb. linen bag..... 12c

Butler's Teas.

Unrid Tea—Choicest new importations in Oolong, Mixed, English Breakfast and Indian Teas, a lb..... 50c

Ceylon Tea—Choicest Golden Tips, a lb..... 50c

Choice No. 1 Tea—Oolong, Formosa Black, etc., a lb..... 35c

Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea, a lb..... 25c

Butler's Coffees.

Best Mocha and Java, a lb... 25c

Best Maracaibo, 20c.; Best Santos, a lb..... 17c

Graham Flour—So wholesome and easy of digestion; 3-lb linen bag..... 10c

Rye Flour—Superior quality, healthful and nutritious; 3-lb. linen bag..... 10c

Starch—Finest English gloss; a pound..... 4c

Molasses—"Peerless," the family favorite; a bottle..... 12c

Molasses—"Blue Ribbon," genuine old-fashioned New Orleans sugar-cane extract; a bottle..... 15c

Honey—Strained; nothing sweeter; 1-lb. bottle, 15c.; ½ lb..... 10c

Honey—In combs from white-clover hives; in glass sections.. 19c

Maple Syrup—From the Green Mountain groves; pints, 15c.; ½ pints..... 10c

Chloride of Lime—In zinc cans; each..... 5c

Triumph Metal Polish—Warranted to shine; a box..... 5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Willing Workers For the Weekly Wash Day.

Butler's Best Borax Soap—Softens the water and removes the dirt; surpasses all other soaps in cleansing power; 7 cakes for only..... 25c

Fairy Soap, oval cakes, each..... 4c

Xler Washing Fluid, a bottle..... 8c

Butler's Concentrated Ammonia, a bottle..... 10c

Good Strong Ammonia, large bottle..... 5c

Butler's Potash Concentrated Lye, ½ lb. can..... 5c

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STORES ALL OVER—124 Retail Branches—TAKE THE NEAREST.

GREAT MASS MEETING

For those interested in

Victims of Drink or Drugs

AT CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday Afternoon, March 27, At 3 o'clock

SPEAKERS:

Bishop C. H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D. Rev. John Rhey Thompson, D.D.
Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D., LL.D. Mrs. Isabella C. Davis.

SPECIAL MUSIC—The Brotherhood of St. Luke will occupy the platform.

Meeting under auspices of the Woman's National Auxiliary of the Oppenheimer Institute of New York.

ADMISSION BY TICKET

THIS COUPON GOOD FOR TWO TICKETS

Cut out and mail to the Executive Office, Oppenheimer Institute, 170 Broadway, New York, and tickets will be sent by return mail. Name..... Address.....

DETECTIVE SHOT INTO MOB.

One Man Probably Fatally Wounded in a Battle in the Bronx.

Backed up against the wall of a saloon at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Arthur Avenue, Detective Sergeant Loewer held a mob of Italians at bay last night with his revolver. Three times they tried to rush the detective. Twice he fired over the heads of the assailants, but the third time he fired point blank and one man fell, probably mortally wounded.

Loewer had entered the saloon seeking violations of the excise law, when he was recognized and attacked. He was knocked down and kicked, but succeeded in struggling to his feet, and, seizing one man, fought his way with him to the sidewalk. There the mob had gathered, and in a moment the prisoner was wrenched from the policeman's grasp.

With his back against the wall and his revolver menacing the angry crowd, the detective blew his whistle for help, but none came. Then began the successive rushes, and just as the detective was forced to fire to hit some one, Mounted Policeman May rode up.

The two policemen were able to partly disperse the crowd, and saw four men carrying a fifth into the saloon. They dashed forward and captured the wounded man, and while May guarded him Loewer telephoned for the reserves and for an ambulance from Fordham Hospital.

The wounded man was taken there a prisoner. He said his name was Joseph Sadonette, and that he lived over the saloon. His condition is critical.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1.20 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $25.

1:20 A. M.—44 Walker Street; Jacob Maryanov; damage, $3,000.

4.00 A. M.—15 Bowery; Meyer London, damage trifling.

10:41 A. M.—580 Washington Street, Soden & Son; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—188 East Tenth Street; —— Kirchiner; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—945 Fifth Street; John Schultz; damage $2.

2:40 P. M.—1867 Washington Avenue; Alexander Bertran; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—97 Sheriff Street; Samuel Feru; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—100 Greenwich Street; John Kelly; damage, $100.

5:45 P. M.—285 First Avenue; Howe & Hutton; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—16 Stanton Street; M. Benesalla; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—61 East Fourth Street; Ephraim Oghet; damage, $100.

8:10 P. M.—162 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Jacob Steinberg; damage, $100.

8:20 P. M.—53 Montgomery Street; Isaac Cohen; damage trifling.

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MADISON SQUARE WEST

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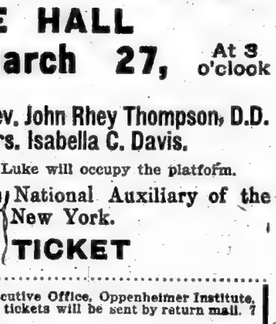

SHOT TO DEATH IN STREET.

Italian, Fatally Wounded, Ran Three Blocks—An Arrest Made.

An unidentified Italian, evidently a laborer, about forty years

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

"ROOSEVELT AND RECIPROCITY."

This is the alliterative war cry proposed by Gov. VAN SANT of Minnesota for the Republicans in the approaching campaign. We doubt if its artful aid to the fortunes of the candidate will amount to much. The two terms of the resounding phrase are almost mutually destructive. Mr. ROOSEVELT is no friend of reciprocity, or, what is worse, he is a recreant friend who has abandoned the cause. When he took up the office and promised to take up the policy of MCKINLEY he associated himself closely and ardently with the idea of reciprocity. He saw in it what his lamented predecessor had seen, a means of adjusting the protective tariff to the changed conditions and the advancing needs of a great and expanding commercial and industrial Nation, but the leaders took alarm. They called him to account, and it soon became plain to them and probably to him that the price of a nomination to the Presidency was retreat from the ground MCKINLEY had announced and ROOSEVELT had adopted. Whatever his motive, and we do not pretend to judge his motive, the fact is that reciprocity has been dropped from the public utterances of the President, and he aspires to be the candidate of a party that will have nothing to do with it.

The simple fact is that the plan of reform of the tariff "within the party" is hopeless. It has been repeatedly tried and has every time resulted only in riveting still more tightly the tariff chains. The protected favorites of the tariff are too powerful, too rich, too crafty, and too intensely inspired by selfishness to loosen their grip on the machinery of the party. The only hope for real reform, rational, practical, gradual but effective, is in the election of an opposition Administration, and when the Democratic Party has finally sloughed off the blighting influence of Bryanism that much-to-be-desired consummation will become possible.

MR. HEARST IN RHODE ISLAND.

The case of Rhode Island furnishes a good illustration of the injury done to the Democratic Party by Mr. HEARST'S active chase after delegates. Mr. HONEY, a true Democrat and a trusted leader of true Democrats, lost the control of the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention the other day. It was captured by ex-Mayor FITZGERALD of Pawtucket, a strenuous agitator, who forthwith announced that six of the eight delegates would vote for Mr. HEARST in the St. Louis Convention.

In consequence of this factional division the Republicans of the First Congressional District in Rhode Island are preparing to recapture the seat in Congress which they lost two years ago. In the election of 1900 Mr. MELVILLE BULL, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, received 16,986 votes to 9,881 cast for Mr. CHARLES E. GORMAN, his Democratic competitor. In 1902 Mr. BULL was again the Republican candidate, receiving 14,535 votes. The Democratic candidate, Mr. D. L. D. GRANGER, had 15,198 votes and was elected. Mr. BULL will run for Congress this Fall and expects to make the district Republican again. Mr. HEARST has scattered firebrands enough in the State to justify the Republican hope.

Although Mr. HEARST is not a representative of Democratic principles, and the party without the stimulating suggestion of his expenditures would in no part of the country have expressed a desire for his nomination, he may get a good deal of private satisfaction out of his well-advertised candidacy. The Democracy gets out of it nothing but damage and discredit.

COMMISSIONER M'ADOO'S TASK.

Commissioner MCADOO, in the very frank statement made to a representative of THE TIMES, and published yesterday, touches the worst spot in the police system of the city when he says that almost any improvement would be possible if dishonesty were regarded by the policemen with the same scorn they visit upon cowardice.

This has been the most serious obstacle to sound administration encountered by honest Commissioners, as much by Mr. ROOSEVELT and Gen. GREENE in their time as by Mr. MCADOO now. It is easier to account for it than to remove it. The difference in the way the policemen regard the two vices is due mainly to the fact that cowardice disgraces and imperils the force and dishonesty does not necessarily do either. Moreover, cowardice is more conspicuous and detestable in the higher ranks than in the lower; dishonesty has been notorious up to the very highest positions, and has by no means always been disadvantageous to the guilty. Its fruits have been shared with the powerful politicians who largely guide public affairs, and even the decent members of the force, who would take no profit from it themselves, have been compelled to tolerate and sometimes to aid it in their superiors.

Mr. MCADOO is evidently making a stiff and honorable fight against corruption. It is no secret that he is hampered by the opposition of men of influence in his party organization. He says that he is also hampered by the lack of complete power in shaping and applying his policy, and he asks that legislation be passed to give him greater liberty of final action. The merits of such a proposition cannot, of course, fully be judged until it takes definite form, but the principle is a sound one. We cannot have the distinct responsibility we need without corresponding independence and discretion. It is plain that the only possible hope of real reform in the police force at the present time rests with Mr. MCADOO, supported as he is by the Mayor. He should have all the power actually needed. If he does not use it properly—we believe that he will—we shall know where the blame lies.

WITH THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Our dispatch from The London Times's correspondent with the Japanese fleet not only gives the details of several interesting minor engagements, but pretty clearly disposes of the story that Admiral MAKAROFF'S fleet has escaped from Port Arthur and has joined or is trying to join the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

It is plain, however, that a wholly new spirit animates the Russian naval operations since the arrival of Admiral MAKAROFF. It is no news that her sailors are as brave and faithful as are their foes, but under the new leader their conduct is far more enterprising and aggressive. So far the Japanese have been better equipped, better prepared, better organized, and more intelligently alert. The advantage they have secured is real and important, but it cannot yet be taken as decisive. Obviously operations intensely interesting may at any moment occur.

NEGRO LABOR.

Recent reports are practically agreed that there is a serious shortage of needed labor in the South, not only in the cotton fields and in other planting regions, but also in the mills and in general industries. A correspondent of THE TIMES in a recent number recounted observations and experience in the valley of the Mississippi showing possibilities of great profit destroyed by the lack of negro labor and by the inefficiency and irregularity of that which can be obtained. Conditions vary considerably in different sections, but it is plain that there is a definite and somewhat extensive tendency of the negroes to move into the towns or to migrate to the North.

There can unfortunately be no doubt that this tendency is largely strengthened by the frequency of mob murders of negroes and by the feeling which the more or less accurate accounts of these arouse among the negroes. Nor can it be questioned that the outrages have in the past few years taken on a more horrible and horrifying character and have been occasioned by much less serious offenses and alleged offenses than formerly. Only recently an account was published by The Vicksburg Evening Post, a Democratic paper, of the maiming, burning, and killing of a negro accused only of murder in the course of a quarrel, and his wife, whose offense was that she had fled with him into the swamps, was subjected to the same savage treatment. A still more striking evidence of the spread of the brutal spirit is found in the account we published yesterday of the lynching by whites of negroes who had lynched two of their own race. Here was wanton cruelty of the wildest sort shared by the race which hitherto has furnished only the victims.

Clearly it is impossible for this thing to go on without very costly consequences to the whites of the South, and they can have no more imperative and pressing duty than to combine to suppress it. Much has been done, and various Governors in that section are showing admirable courage and firmness in the matter, but their efforts and example will be in vain unless supported by a concerted and vigorous manifestation of public sentiment. If there could be organized in each State a Law and Order League with constituent associations in every considerable community pledged on the one hand to oppose all interference with the law and on the other to promote the utmost efficiency and dispatch in the execution of the law, it would be worth millions to the industrial progress of the Southern States. We do not say this in any sectional spirit, for we know that like outrages, far more inexcusable, take place in the North, but while the disgrace is even greater here, the economic results are not so serious.

THE HOMELESS POOR OF A GREAT CITY.

The London County Council is now "considering" the results of a census made by direction of its Public Health Committee, which showed that on the night of Jan. 29 about 2,000 persons were homeless in London. On that night 23,442 persons slept in the common lodging houses of the city. These practically homeless ones had "the price of a bed" at least, and were able to sleep in such comfort as it afforded. The 2,000 had not even this, but either walked the streets all night or slept in such shelter as the hallways and stairs of tenements, the arches of the bridges, and like places offered.

It is a curious fact that a large proportion of the homeless poor do not appear to sleep at all when the weather is good. The early part of the night of Jan. 29 was fair and dry. While it remained so the arches and stairways had but few tenants. Some were quite empty and others had only one or two occupants. About 4 o'clock in the morning it began to rain, and 1,797 persons came from somewhere to the usual haunts of somnolent tramps. Had the rain held off it is probable they would have continued wandering. It is the habit of their class to travel in couples, often walking long distances into the suburbs and returning in the early morning hours to seek a meal at the Salvation Army barracks or some other well-known established charity. As they have no chance to sleep anywhere during the day it is an interesting problem how such a life of constant effort on the feet, with insufficient and precarious nutrition, can be sustained.

Of what use is it to consider a problem of this kind along the usual and conventional lines of out-door poor relief? More than a century ago, in Bavaria, one of the ablest and cleverest of Americans, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, better known as Count RUMFORD, solved a like problem simply, completely, and practically. He banished mendicancy and homeless poverty from the kingdom and did it so quickly and easily that it seemed a miracle. But it was nothing of the sort. It will never be solved in any other way than that found by RUMFORD, and why his method has not since been followed is a question for which the only answer would seem to be that no such man as RUMFORD has lived since his time. The difficulties with which he had to contend do not now exist; but the fact remains that with an object lesson in how to suppress vagrancy, extinguish mendicancy, and make the homeless poor comfortable and happy, posterity has not had the good sense to even attempt to follow it.

AMERICAN WINES.

The wine growers of the United States have formed an organization which commends itself to the approval of every public-spirited American citizen. Whether it shall continue to merit such approval will depend upon the zeal and honesty of the association referred to in carrying out the objects for which it is formed. Among these are the prevention of adulteration and sophistication, and the effective discouragement of the fraudulent sale of American wines under foreign labels.

Whether this country can produce wines of a flavor as delicate and of a quality as high as some of those which it is possible to procure in Europe is a question the discussion of which is wholly academic from the point of view of the average consumer. Not once in a year, and frequently not once in a lifetime, does he have opportunity even to taste anything which in the country of its growth would interest a connoisseur in the least. He can buy some choice wines if he goes about it in the right way and is indifferent to price; but the price he pays, if high, may be for a fraudulent label, and the wine he gets may be doctored with chemicals to give it the flavor imitated, and more or less loaded with soluble antiseptic salts which are likely to arrest the natural processes of digestion and do great harm to his stomach. The effort of the chemists of European cellars to make the product of each year, by artificial means, resemble as nearly as possible in color and flavor that of the exceptional years which give a name great prestige and make a château or a district famous is perfectly understood in the trade. It has been a very profitable industry for a long time, and the only people who have been indifferent to or ignorant of it have been the consumers.

In describing the movement undertaken by the American wine growers in this instance, the gentleman chosen President said:

> This country is producing to-day as good wines as can be made anywhere. We raise as fine fruit and we have brought over from Europe its best experts, so there is no reason why we should not succeed. Because of prejudice many call for foreign wines, and often American wines are sold to them under foreign labels. This is a fraud and, therefore, should be stopped. We feel also that when our wines are all sold for just what they are, native products, we will soon eradicate the prejudices that now restrict our business. It is said that Ohio furnishes most of the wine that bears deceptive labels, but the men from that State were among the first to agree that the practice must cease.

It is unimportant whether one agrees with this valuation of American wines or not. The fact remains that we use them largely and pay annually for almost enough to float the United States Navy under fraudulent imitations of foreign labels, at prices which are supposed to cover the duties which they do not carry, having never passed through the Custom House. For those our people use habitually, like very much and would consume more freely if they were cheaper, the American growers get no credit. Few know how good some native wines really are. Most of those sold ostensibly as American wines are bad enough to create a general distrust of the whole native product.

To stop wholly the practice of false labeling is perhaps impossible. It will continue as now until a demand is created which makes unprofitable the practice as at present followed. The gainful fraud may then take the shape of making cheap and inferior foreign wines masquerade under domestic labels. However, the practice may be discouraged, and a little well-directed zeal in acting on the assumption that wines sold as imported which have not paid duty are smuggled would restrict it within very narrow limits. Meanwhile, confidence in the assurance of the growers that every form of hurtful adulteration will be prosecuted under the laws of the State in which it is practiced and under Federal statutes which apply will be worth a great deal to those engaged in this industry. To make their product known under guarantees which will be convincing should not be difficult to the heads of a business representing an investment of twenty or thirty millions of dollars and established more or less firmly in nearly two-thirds of the States of the Union.

SENDING CONGRESS HOME.

The notion of Mr. ROOSEVELT that it will contribute to an enlightening campaign if Congress adjourns the last of April and its members take up public discussion from political platforms, is not a sound one, or one that the opposition should consent to. It is a part of the policy of dodging the real issues and trusting to partisan cries.

The best place for real discussion of the questions of the day is in Congress, and, thanks to the energy, intelligence, and persistence of the Democratic leader in the House, a good deal of it is going on there. It is not very fully reported in the daily press, but its points are noted and its substance will reach the people in time. Such discussion has the great merit, for the most part, of relating to actual legislation or proposed legislation. A great deal of it is real debate, attack and defense by men who share the responsibility for action. It is far more informing than partisan appeals from the platform. We do not wonder that the Administration does not wish any more of it than can't be helped, but it is a good thing for the country, and the Democrats should insist on as much of it as possible.

SECRET SEAPORTS.

The Japanese are taxing the ingenuity of the St. Petersburg experts to account for their movements, or, rather, for their ability to move. It is only fair to observe that these experts are of the "homekeeping" sort who traditionally have "homely wits." It is quite possible that the responsible naval men of Russia in the East are equal to the solution of a puzzle that baffles the bureaucrats at home.

The latter, according to a cablegram from St. Petersburg, figure out that the Japanese fleet cannot go home for its coal and ammunition, because it is too far, cannot take it on board at sea because the weather is too rough, and cannot get it in Korea without the Russian spies finding it out. They are, therefore, "becoming more and more convinced that it is using as a base some quiet spot on the Chinese coast—either on the Gulf of Liau-tung or the Shan-tung peninsula, so far from ports and inhabited centres that the [Russian] correspondents cannot get wind of it."

The notion that a naval base so secure as to warrant the storing of enough coal and ammunition to keep a large fleet supplied for six weeks or more of active operations can be hidden away from the knowledge of the Russian information department is a pretty wild one. The port must be large, it must have a considerable and safe harbor adequate to the handling of big warships, and it must be capable of reasonable defense from land and sea. Such a seaport is not easily hidden. The story recalls the instructions said by a newspaper writer to have been given to the detectives stationed along the Canadian border, when it was supposed that TWEED had fled in that direction, to search every Yankee schoolma'am crossing the line and make sure that she did not have him concealed about her person. The St. Petersburg theory is an equally sharp, though unintended, satire on the detective department of the Russian service.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Why not be a butcher? This question, earnestly addressed by one of our correspondents to boys who are looking for chances to enter a business that gives some little promise of a "future," not composed entirely of wages by day or week, is interesting for several other than directly practical reasons. Writing from knowledge, apparently, the questioner asserts that the butcher's trade is not crowded; that the pay is something more than fairly good, and that in it industry, economy, and ordinary intelligence will carry the practitioner, with an approach to certainty, to the glittering goal of "a business of his own," large or small, as the case may be. This is a description that would have attractions for vast multitudes of young men at the outset of their careers, but the very attractiveness of the picture is proof that, even if it be accurate, so far as it goes, it doesn't go far enough to tell all the truth about butchering as a lifework. And a part of the truth is usually rather falser than an out-and-out misstatement. The elided fact, perhaps, is that the butcher's work, while nowhere held dishonest or dishonorable, yet is everywhere viewed a little askance. One doesn't have to be a vegetarian—a health crank or a zoophile—to feel in one's bones that the killing of animals and the trafficking in their dead carcasses is an occupation a good deal more necessary than admirable. The incidental operations are just a bit dreadful, and, while we who daily consume butcher's shop wares cannot logically escape any moral or sentimental disapproval that falls upon the butcher himself, yet we can and do escape the actual doing of his bloody deeds, and that, we are able to persuade ourselves, makes a lot of difference. The very name of "butcher" is of sinister import, and it is never applied to a man not a butcher except to bring upon him horror and contempt. Now, nothing tells more about the actual meaning of a word than the use that can be made of it in metaphor and simile without exciting disagreement or failing of instant comprehension. So it is not so very mysterious, after all, that a boy does not yearn to be a butcher as he yearns to be a circus rider, for instance, or that, when the time comes for him to go to work, he looks for something else than butchering unless his own special circumstances are such as to draw him strongly in that direction. And if it be true that butchers are now rather few, the indications are that they are likely to become fewer still. Personal objections to blood-letting of any kind not strictly surgical are getting commoner and commoner as time goes on.

—As nobody was killed or injured in Friday morning's collision in the Park Avenue tunnel, and as the property loss was not only trivial, but fell entirely on one or the other or both of the two railways concerned, the affair is sure to be very speedily forgotten by all except a few commuters, and there is hardly the slightest chance that the public will hear a word more about it. Yet the accident was an extremely significant one, and it deserves, perhaps, an investigation even more searching than that which followed the tragic disaster of two years ago. For the two collisions, the tragedy apart, were, so far as the layman could see, exactly alike, and this means, not, of course, that the precautions now taken in the tunnel are sure to prove inadequate whenever the atmospheric and meteorological conditions are as they were on these two occasions, but that the possibilities of 1902 are the possibilities of 1904. Which, considering all we have heard about improved signals, is surprising as well as disquieting. According to the formal statement of a responsible railway official, "the falling snow and the steam hanging over the yards were the cause of the accident, the engineer of the rear train not being able to see how close he was getting to the train in front of him." But how about the block system? Do the New York Central and the New Haven engineers go ahead until they see the train in front of them? Everybody—who really knew nothing about the matter but had a credulous mind and a commendable confidence in his fellow-men—had supposed that engineers nowadays go ahead until they are informed by sights or sounds that a train is somewhere in the "block" ahead, and that they wait outside that "block" until informed in the same way that it is clear. The formal statement of the responsible railway official seems to hint that there is an element of inaccuracy in this supposition.

—No adjectives are available for an adequate expression of the sympathetic attention with which a very large fraction of New York's millions will wait to see what happens to the Eighty-seventh Street doctor who has had the moral courage not only to refuse payment of a gas bill he knew was wrong, but actually to allow himself to be dragged to a police court—people are always "dragged" there, we understand—rather than permit the gas company's agent to "read his meter." There is something more than human in this course; it is at least heroism raised to the highest power, and multitudes who would not dream of imitating Dr. SELLING will gladly proclaim the splendor of his audacity. That refusal to permit the reading of the meter, on the ground that its position was so dark that it couldn't be read if the agent had tried to do it, and that the agent wouldn't have tried, anyhow, is simply superb—illogical, irrelevant, incomprehensible, and illegal, to be sure, but so well calculated to stagger the gas company and to inspire it with lively apprehensions that the very foundations of its business are crumbling fast. A mere complaint that one's gas bills have been advancing a dollar or two monthly without any increase of consumption or of price would never make a doctor or anybody else famous. Most of us have said that, and all of us could—and much good it has ever done! But to exclude the man who goes thrpugh the form of "reading the meter" is a different matter—a deed without precedent and full of possibilities imaginable and unimaginable. Of course the Magistrate before whom Dr. SELLING was dragged hailed him as a noble champion of human rights which no gas company had ever felt the need of respecting, and gave him hearty godspeed as he turned him loose to fight the new issue in the civil courts. What will happen there we must all wait to see, but the waiting will be a fearful trial to the patience.

—Japan may still be "on probation" as a member of the leading nation group, but she will not be so long. That second attack of the destroyers on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur was one of the things that simply cannot be beaten. Four of them started through the storm for their huge antagonists; two reached them. If the two had delivered assault together it would have been sufficiently creditable for any nation, but they came one by one and they attacked one by one! That means not that the Japanese Navy has one young officer with a hero's dash, but that—or almost that—such reckless courage combined with professional efficiency is a characteristic of the Japanese service.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A Sane, Safe Man.

In their efforts to find a sane, safe man upon whom all factions of the party can unite, the present drift of the Democratic leaders seems to be toward Judge Parker.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

If New York Leads.

If it becomes generally known that Judge Parker is New York's choice there will be a movement for him in all parts of the country.—Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

Mr. Hearst Will Not Do.

Mr. Hearst's unprecedented methods to get the nomination are in themselves enough to turn away from him intelligent, self-respecting Democrats who have the interests of the party at heart, and who appreciate the importance of putting at the head of the ticket an honest, broad-minded man of statesmanship and patriotism.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

Not to be Bought.

The Democrats desire success; they probably need a campaign fund, but thank God the party has not sunk so low that it will bid off its nomination to the ambitious man of greatest riches, nor is it willing to wink at such a corrupt use of money as such an offer would portend.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, (Dem.)

Justice to Mr. Cleveland.

Our people are not in the habit of going back on a friend, and Cleveland was all of that. He did more to obliterate sectionalism, to unite the sections, and to give full recognition to the patriotism and statesmanship of the South than has been done by all the other Presidents since Buchanan, yet all that was forgotten by many in whose hearts it should have remained forever. In short, if it is thought best, let Mr. Cleveland be left out of the equation, but for the good name of the Southern people let not base ingratitude continually assail him from those who owe him most.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

Olney, the Massachusetts Candidate.

Massachusetts presents the man who will best satisfy the longings of the American people who desire a change from existing strange and forbidding conditions, and if the Democratic Party is great enough for its splendid opportunity it will voice these longings and will accept the standard which is offered to it.—Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Name the Man Who Can Win.

The Constitution is for the man who can win! Of the doubtful States the one most needed, and the one without which Democratic success is impossible, is New York. Fortunately, the Democratic Convention of that State meets early in April—before the date of the Georgia primary election.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Dem.)

Col. James Kilbourne.

Col. James Kilbourne, a leading manufacturer and one of Ohio's most prominent Democratic leaders, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. The activity of the friends of William R. Hearst in the interest of his Presidential candidacy, as shown at the first three district conventions in Ohio, is probably responsible for the announcement of Col. Kilbourne's candidacy at this time. Col. Kilbourne was a candidate for Governor in Ohio in the Fall of 1901, and, although defeated, secured the largest vote ever cast in Ohio for a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate. Notwithstanding his effective support of the National Democratic ticket and platforms in 1896 and 1900, Col. Kilbourne retains the entire confidence of the conservative and business elements of his party and the country.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, (Rep.)

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

Petty Fines and Laxity of Police Incentives to Law Breaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Police Commissioner McADOO has said recently that if he could control the City Magistrates he could reduce the police force one-half. If there is anything which the Magistrates can reasonably do even to render unnecessary a further increase of the police force for some time to come, that itself would be a great public benefit, as Mr. McADOO asserts that under present conditions 2,000 additional police are absolutely necessary, the expense of which would be at least $6,000 a day.

It is probably true that the Magistrates could very materially lessen the difficulties which the police encounter in preventing crime, if they would, in certain classes of cases at least, impose heavier penalties, and discharge fewer persons whose guilt has been proved. The penalties inflicted for some offenses are now probably, as a rule, severe enough. The penalty for theft, for instance, is generally such that while many thefts are committed, yet most persons are very much afraid of being caught stealing; but the penalties inflicted for committing some other offenses are usually so light, and offenders are so often let off without any punishment, that people seem to have little or no fear at all of committing these offenses, some of which are being committed constantly in full view of the public. If persons committing these offenses are asked to desist they are likely to answer with insults, and go right on violating the law; whereas, if the same persons were caught committing theft, they would try to escape or beg for mercy. Few persons, even the poorest, have little fear of one, two, or three dollar fines, which are imposed in so many cases, where any penalty at all is inflicted.

Some of the laws which people seem to have no fear of being caught violating are among the most salutary laws on the statute books, and their violation causes great harm to many persons, perhaps greater harm than is caused by the violation of the laws against theft.

The great number of violations of law that are committed are due in large measure to the fact that there are so many crimes committed for which the offenders are not so much warned, though the police could easily arrest the offenders and get evidence to convict them. A large part of all offenses that are committed, particularly petty offenses, which in the aggregate cause an immense amount of injury, and themselves cause more serious offenses, are committed because offenders know there is so little chance of being even so much as reprimanded by an officer, or because they do not know they are violating the law, for there are many people who are not likely to even know that a law is in existence unless it is enforced.

The city can't keep a policeman at the elbow of each would-be law breaker ready to hold his hands when he starts to commit a crime. The only way to prevent crime, or to reduce the number of crimes to a minimum, is to make punishments sufficiently certain and sufficiently severe so that people generally will feel that they are quite sure to lose more than they will gain by violating the law.

A proper enforcement of all laws would have prevented the tragedy by which more than 600 people were burned to death in the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago. A proper enforcement of the laws would probably have prevented the Hotel Darlington tragedy, and would certainly prevent countless other tragedies and impositions by which an immense amount of loss and suffering is inflicted upon innocent people, while it would prove a priceless boon to many by turning them at once from a career of crime, or by preventing them from starting upon such a career. PROGRESS.

New York, March 18, 1904.

MISTAKEN FOR A SPECULATOR.

Experiences of One Man Who Tried to Buy Circus Tickets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it about time the ticket speculators were squelched for good and all?

Seeing in the papers that tickets were on sale at the box office for Barnum & Bailey's Circus, I determined to secure tickets in advance and play the part of "the early bird." Tuesday evening I presented myself at the office and demanded tickets for the evening performance on the 26th inst. I was informed by the individual behind the bars that I must get my tickets next week. A lady followed me to the window, and with no difficulty whatever secured seats in advance. Somewhat mystified I returned to the window to argue and remonstrate, and finally losing all patience to threaten and swear. But the man was obdurate and offered no explanation.

Finally, crossing over to the smaller office on the left, I secured tickets without further difficulty.

I was told that the man in the larger office mistook me for a speculator and refused to sell me tickets for that reason.

As I left the office a sleek looking individual accosted me, requesting me to buy four tickets for him inside. My reply was more forcible than polite.

Was the ticket man incompetent or intoxicated? Is it the fault of the management? Or are the police responsible? What's the answer? R. M. WILEY.

New York, March 15, 1904.

UTILITY VERSUS SENTIMENT.

One View of the Assembly's Action in Granting the Niagara Water Power Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that in your editorial on the subject of Niagara Falls and the bill now before the Legislature in connection with them, you overlook the fact that this is a Nation of cold, hard-headed business men, and that the sickly sentimentalist has small place in our National life.

Do you think that when God created Niagara he did not mean that the power should be utilized to the fullest extent? Do you think that He created such a stupendous work merely that gushing poets and young girls should see something beautiful in it? Beauty is all right so long as it does not interfere with utility, but no longer.

The sentimentalist "saved" the Palisades, and had them taken away from legitimate business enterprise. Now they want to do the same thing with Niagara. The chances are that they will not. It looks as if we had a business Legislature and a business Governor.

EUGENE DALE.

New York, March 15, 1904.

POLICEMAN'S BAD MANNERS.

In Uniform and with Helmet On, He Smoked in Theatre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express through your paper my opinion about the Police Department. From close personal observation I think I can honestly say that the Police Department has never been so demoralized as it is at present. A walk through the streets of Greater New York will demonstrate the fact that to our "efficient" Police Commissioner.

And isn't it disgusting to see policemen on duty, in full uniform, with their helmets on, sitting in the last rows of the orchestra in the theatres, and two of them smoking, as I noticed the other day at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

A DISGUSTED CITIZEN.

New York, March 14, 1904.

THE ABUSE OF HORSES.

Some Questions for the Consideration of the S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank "E. O. H." for his letter in this morning's TIMES on the abuse of the truck horse. But there are other horses.

There is the high-bred horse, his neck bent back by the checkrein, his mouth painfully curbed, the lash on his back to make him prance, frothing in a state of nervous agony. The truck horse, sworn at, beaten, his mouth jerked now this way, now that, until he is reduced by ill-treatment and the fear of slipping down to a state of bewildered despair that makes it very difficult to manage him—as I have found sometimes, when I tried to lead a horse whose driver could not drive him. Then there is the starving horse of the petty "express," "special delivery," or moving van; I saw one drop dead in his tracks not long ago, and there are others that look quite as well off.

Most dangerous to the city is the grocer's horse. Have you noticed how many accidents, some fatal, he has caused by running away? He is driven by a reckless, ignorant boy, whose only way to hasten or stop him is to yank the reins. I have seen him dash round a corner, head thrown back and mouth open to avoid the yanks, jerked up at a door, started off with a rush, in a state of excitement that made him, at the least extra fright, a runaway.

What is the society doing that is supposed to prevent all this? Why is this patient, useful servant allowed to be tortured into becoming a wild beast?

I would gladly join "E. O. H." or any one else in an effort to stop these things before our streets become as notorious as those of some foreign cities.

E. J. WHEELER.

New York, March 16, 1904.

AS TO FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

Thinks It Bad Policy to Force an Infant to Walk Before His Legs Are Strong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the writer has been greatly averse to your unjust, bitter, and incessant criticism of our good, honest President, he is only too ready to co-operate in commending such an editorial as appeared in a recent issue of your valued paper, entitled "The Philippines for the Filipinos."

With all due respect to the eminent committee which is spreading petitions to be sent to both political parties, guaranteeing to the Filipinos their independence in the same manner as that accorded to the Cubans, the proposition to promise independence to the Filipinos before they are ready to receive it is like forcing an infant to walk before its legs are strong enough to carry him; you are willing to make him bow-legged just because you are enthusiastically anxious to have him know that some day he is to walk. 'Tis a case of being too good too quickly. Would this committee vitiate all the good that has been accomplished?

The writer entirely agrees with THE TIMES when it places ex-Gov. Taft's opinion above those of all the representative men whose names appear on the petition.

Let us not bluster about a good deed of the remote future, but hand over the Philippines to the Filipinos when the time comes with as little fuss as possible. S. H. E.

New York, March 16, 1904.

INHUMAN CAB DRIVERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"E. O. H.," who appeals for some protection for the truck horse in your edition of this date, certainly sounds a note that should bring forth a loud response.

In no city in the world does the horse suffer more as a result of the break-neck speed at which humanity is living in this age. All through the Winter which is now closing I have seen fine, noble animals, as well as poor, decrepid old wrecks, straining and pulling upon slippery pavements, and in nine cases out of ten terribly overburdened.

God help the poor horse, anyhow, even under the best conditions.

A few evenings ago I was leaving the New Amsterdam Theatre, after the performance, with a friend, and I never have beheld a more shameful display of brutality than that practiced by the cabmen at the entrance to that theatre. They were all fighting for the first place and were cutting and slashing their horses unmercifully, at the same time holding them entirely under control. Something, certainly, should be done, and done quickly, to bring these brutes to account.

A FRIEND OF THE HORSE.

New York, March 16, 1904.

TO SEND NEGROES TO AFRICA.

Plan Suggested by Which the Government Might Aid the Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our Government is willing to do a great and just work for Africa and the Africans in our country it could obtain possession of a large tract of land in Africa and give the negroes a chance to have a government of their own, where they are wanted, and needed, in their own land. The educated ones could be leaders there, in office, school, and church matters. Every man could have a portion of land and make money, in cotton fields, gold mines, export of fruit, and many other ways. It could thus be tested whether the race has the talent which its ambitious leaders claim for it.

The money for outfit could be advanced by the Government or by patriotic rich men, and be repaid as the negroes made a success of it. I say, give them a trial in their own country, among their own people.

Berthof Hartzell says 250,000 laborers are needed at once in South Africa. Why not let the negroes improve the opportunity?

LAWRENCE FIELD.

New York, March 14, 1904.

Civil Code of Puerto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The efforts of the late David Dudley Field and many prominent members of the New York bar failed to secure and establish a Civil Code. The invaluable service of the Penal Code, one would have thought, would have hastened the completion and adoption of the former. Porto Rico is more fortunate. Its Civil Code, written in clear Spanish, possesses many fine features. The work consists of four books, sub-divided into titles and chapters, and embracing altogether 1,876 sections. I. O.

New York, March 13, 1904.

CHARGE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BRIGADE.

(From published accounts of the reception of the Bristow report.)

Oh, the wild charge they made,
When the reports were laid,
Every one seemed afraid,
Every one wondered,
Wondered if he was blamed,
Wondered if he was named,
Angry, but not ashamed,
Angry two hundred.

Up through the aisles they dashed,
Angry eyes glared and flashed,
Words in a torrent splashed,
Volleyed and thundered;
Bristow they gave him Cain,
Adjectives fell like rain,
Was it he? Was it Payne?
Which one had blundered?

Oh, the wild speeches made,
When will their memory fade,
Invective and tirade
Flowing, unstinted,
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reck deny,
Theirs but to query: "Why,
Why was it printed?"

J. W. FOLEY.

NEW THEORY RAISES AGRICULTURAL ROW

State Experts Demand Scalps of Two Federal Scientists.

DENY UTILITY OF FERTILIZERS

State Agriculturists Cling to Old View—Encroachment of Federal Department Also an Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—War has been declared between the Department of Agriculture and the entire body of outside agricultural scientists of the country. The cause of this widespread controversy is a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Soils which combats the time-honored theory of the utility of fertilizers in crop production. A demand has arisen throughout the country for the removal of the experts who wrote the bulletin.

At the bottom of the trouble is a deep-seated feeling of resentment on the part of the various State agricultural stations toward the Federal department for its encroachment upon what have been regarded as State fields of inquiry, and its tendency to exercise greater control over these stations. The situation is becoming critical, and what the outcome will be cannot be foretold.

Milton Whitney and Frank K. Cameron of the Federal Bureau of Soils are the authors of the obnoxious pamphlet, whose heads are demanded by agricultural scientists. As the result of extensive soil surveys in all parts of the country, Messrs. Whitney and Cameron last Fall published what is known as Bulletin No. 22 of the Bureau of Soils. Under the title "The Chemistry of the Soil as Related to Crop Production" they made the broad statement that manures and chemical fertilizers have little to do with the production of crops, but that climate and rainfall and physical conditions are the factors that yield results.

This bulletin with its reactionary doctrines raised a storm of condemnation throughout the agricultural press of the country. It was taken up by the experiment station authorities and the professors of agricultural science in every State in the Union, and the general consensus of criticism was against the conclusions of Messrs. Whitney and Cameron.

Prof. Hopkins of the Illinois State Experiment Station first denounced the offending bulletin and issued a bulletin of his own to counteract its heresies. The following quotation from Bulletin 22 set forth the new theory of agriculture:

"It appears that practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yield, that this supply will be indefinitely maintained, and that this actual yield of plants adapted to the soil depends mainly, under favorable climatic conditions, upon the cultural methods and suitable crop rotation, a conclusion strictly in accordance with the experience of good farm practice in all countries."

Mr. Whitney will not talk about the matter. Mr. Cameron says he wrote the bulletin, but that it was the joint work of himself and Mr. Whitney. Secretary Wilson, while he holds an opposite theory in regard to soil fertility, does not undertake to interfere in the controversy.

The rivalry between State and Federal departments has complicated the situation. The State stations are in many instances abundantly provided for by the State appropriations. At the same time, on the ground of annual allowance from the Federal Treasury amounting to $30,000 a year, the Federal department is gradually assuming to exercise a general control of station work and to dictate, it is said, as to lines of experimentation in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

This has been the gradually growing policy of the department for years. It has now assumed proportions where the stations are beginning to resent it, and this new departure in scientific beliefs as to fertility has furnished a text that is being made the most of by the leading agriculturists.

NEW CHAPEL DEDICATED.

Services in East Orange Catholic House of Worship.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 20.—The handsome new chapel of St. John's Church, which was built on Brighton Avenue, East Orange, at a cost of $20,000, was formally dedicated to-day, the Rev. M. J. McDonald having been delegated by Mgr. John A. Sheppard, Acting Bishop of the Newark Catholic Diocese, to conduct the service.

A solemn high mass was sung this morning by the Rev. Nicholas Marnell of St. John's Church. Those assisting in the ceremony were the Rev. Thomas O'Shea and the Rev. John F. Boylan of Orange, the Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, Chancellor of the Newark Diocese, and the Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Callahan of the Faculty of Seton Hall College. The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Kelley of Hoboken preached the dedicatory sermon.

Y. M. C. A. OCCUPIES A JAIL.

Burned Out of Quarters in Alaska—Buckets of Beer Checked Fire.

Treadwell Island, Alaska, Young Men's Christian Association lost its building by fire a few weeks ago, but is now occupying the jail for temporary quarters. Since the association was organized a year or more ago and every one of the miners on the pay roll of the company (some 200) became members, the saloons and gambling places have lost their business, and the jail has had but one or two occupants.

During the conflagration, in which several buildings were burned and the destruction of the entire town was threatened, there was a scarcity of water, but the bucket brigade used the beer to stay the flames in one of the big saloons on the edge of the town.

IN MEMORY OF LOUIS GANS.

Services Held in the Chapel of the Montefiore Home.

Services were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Montefiore Home for Incurables, Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, in memory of Louis Gans, who was Vice President of the institution. The services were largely attended.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise delivered the opening prayer. Isidor Straus read a cable dispatch from Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home, regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Schiff is now in Rome. Mr. Straus then delivered a eulogy of Mr. Gans, and Henry Solomon read a letter from Mr. Schiff, in which the life of Mr. Gans was reviewed. The Rev. Dr. Schulman of the Temple Beth-El also delivered a eulogy.

New Dormitory at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—Harry A. Hill of Trenton will break ground this week for a new dormitory at Princeton. It will be strictly a private enterprise, the university being neither the owner nor controller of it. It is to accommodate students unable to secure rooms on the campus. This private dormitory will be built opposite Little Hall. It will be on the Spanish Mission style, arranged on the plan of the campus dormitory.

Staten Islander Dead in St. Louis.

Word was received on Staten Island yesterday that Patrick Sullivan, one of the oldest employes of the Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville, had dropped dead at St. Louis, where he had gone in connection with the display the department is to make at the fair. Mr. Sullivan was fifty-five years of age. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a boy. He leaves a wife and four children.

SPRING SMILES ON THE CITY.

Parks and Outdoor Resorts Awaken to Cheerfulness and Animation.

Make me over, Mother April,
When the sap begins to flow.

So sang the springiest of all Spring poets, Bliss Carman, and so everything seemed to sing in Central Park yesterday afternoon, for the breath of April was upon the land.

From noon right on through the glorious afternoon the Park was filled with crowds of people, who felt the mystic restlessness of the season tingling in their veins. The seats were fully occupied, while at the main carriage entrance to the Park there was a continual stream of vehicles in and out.

Except for the ice on the lake and the gaunt, leafless trees, the Park was full of the animation of Springtime. The sun shone bravely; the sparrows kept up a continual twittering; the squirrels saucily played with the children; the monkeys in the menagerie fought for the place of vantage in the corner of the cage where the sunlight fell. Every creature seemed happy, except the hippopotamus and the polar bear.

Hippo said it wasn't quite Summer yet, and plunged with a disgruntled splash into his tepid bath. The polar bear complained that it was just a little too warm, and sulkily retired to his lair of ice under the rocks.

Central Park, however, was not the only place that felt the touch of Mother April. The cars and trains running over the bridge bore witness to the Spring fever that was drawing hundreds to Coney Island and the beaches.

On the west side of the city, too, there was a general outing. Riverside Drive was crowded, while the Fort Lee ferryboat carried a full complement of passengers on every westward trip and came back all but empty. The woods above Fort Lee were splashed with color, for many girls and women discarded their sombre Winter colors.

MACHINE DREW THE LINE.

Declined to Weigh Stout Woman with a Thin Husband.

Ma and Pa and their daughter climbed the steps of the elevated station at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street on Saturday afternoon. Pa was little, Ma was great, and the daughter looked as if some day she might achieve greatness.

The trio evidently had been to the circus. Pa smoked a cigar with the band on, Ma cracked peanuts, while the young woman put pennies into the chocolate machine.

"Let's do something silly," said the daughter.

"Hain't we been friv'lous enough all day?" queried Ma.

"Let's get weighed?" said the young woman, pausing before a slot machine. "Bet you a chocolate Pa ain't more'n half your weight, Ma."

"Don't talk so everybody can hear," said Pa.

"Well, I'll shout it next time if you don't get on an' be weighed," insisted the daughter, disrespectfully.

Pa groaned and mounted the platform. The pictured female on the dial pointed mockingly to 125. Ma laughed uproariously. Pa grew hot all over.

"It's all very well for you t' laugh," said he, "but I weigh more'n 125. That machine at the depot said 131. This machine's no good."

"What do you weigh, Ma?"

"Me? Oh, I ain't a giddy, friv'lous thing to get on a machine," said Ma. "I know what I weigh. Grocer's scale said I was 190 las' week."

"Well, you get on an' you'll see that majest six pounds short o' 190."

"Jest six younds short or' 190."

The idea evidently pleased Ma. She was just as anxious to get rid of six pounds as Pa was to gain them. But she had misgivings, seemingly. Suppose the machine was accurate, after all, and the truth came out? Pa insisted, however, while the daughter coaxed; so Ma got on the machine.

The moment the penny was through the slot and the crank turned, there was a strange whirring of wheels and a confused line of whirling numbers. When the machine finally stopped, the figure with the arrow was pointing to a blank.

"'Clare to goodness, I don't weigh nothin'," Ma gasped. "That's what comes o' bein' friv'lous."

The machine gave a melancholy click as she stepped heavily off it.

METHODIST $1,000,000 FUND.

Only $29,000 Needed to Complete It—Probable Changes in Pastorates.

At the two conferences of the Methodist Church to meet on April 6—the New York Conference in St. Paul's Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, and the New York East Conference, in the Simpson Church, Brooklyn—the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, Executive Secretary, will report on the Metropolitan Thank Offering movement.

This movement started three years ago with the purpose of raising $1,000,000 for metropolitan Methodism. Of this amount $700,000 was to go to pay debts on various churches, $100,000 to endow St. Christopher's Home, $100,000 to the Home for Deaconesses, and $100,000 to the fund for superannuated ministers. Dr. Tipple will report that the entire sum has been raised, with the exception of $19,000 for the Deaconess Home and $10,000 for the superannuated ministers' fund, and that there is good reason to expect these two amounts to be secured before the meeting of the General Conference in May.

Some of the changes in pastorates that are expected in New York include the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple to the pastorate of Grace Church on West One Hundred and Fourth Street, an appointment which he held some years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, who came to Grace Church from Cleveland several years ago, is to leave the pastorate and enter temperance and evangelistic work. His home will be in Nyack.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Reed is to leave the Washington Square Church, and will be succeeded by the Rev. G. E. Strobridge, who comes from Trinity Church. Trinity will have a new pastor in the Rev. C. H. Grubb from Lakeville, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell leaves Calvary Church, Harlem, to go to Germantown, Penn., and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell leaves the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, to become the new Calvary pastor. Dr. Goodell will be succeeded in the Hanson Place Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke from Buffalo.

The pastor of the Simpson Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Henderson, is to be transferred to Manhattan, to enter evangelistic and missionary work, making his headquarters at the Willett Street and Forsyth Street churches. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Thompson from Newtonville, Mass.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Schiller's romantic tragedy, "Don Carlos," will be presented to-night at the Irving Place Theatre, with Rudolf Christians from the Court Theatre in Berlin in the leading part. Camilla Dahlberg will play the part of Princess Eboli, Bertha Rocco that of Elizabeth de Valois, Alexander Rottmann that of Marquis Posa, while Julius Haller will be seen as King Philip. "Don Carlos" will be repeated to-morrow. Wednesday evening "Zapfenstreich" will have its first American performance. Ferdinand Bonn and Rudolf Christians will have the two main rôles.

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Nearly every stage celebrity in New York will be present at the professional matinée of "The Secret of Polichinelle" next Thursday.

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Richard Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica." will have its first public performance to-night at Carnegie Hall.

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Henry Miller, who is playing at the Hudson Theatre, will be seen on Wednesday evening in the one-act play, "Frederic Lemaitre," by Clyde Fitch. This will precede "Man Proposes," the comedy in which Mr. Miller is now appearing.

OLD MASTERS OF ITALY

Novel Exhibition of Canvases by Early Italian Painters.

Noble Specimens of Dolci, Titian, and Albertinelli with Curious Works by Lesser Masters.

Collectors of old paintings in this country have been so partial to masters of the Netherlands that an exhibition exclusively confined to early Italians comes as a surprise. Such a show is to be seen at the Enrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street, where it will remain for the next fortnight.

After American collectors have paid attention to the Hollanders and to those French and English works that have their intellectual ancestry in Holland, such as the British and French romantic landscape painters, the pendulum seems to be swinging again toward the old Italians. A good many Americans besides Mr. Bernhard Berenson are studying abroad—in museums of the northern nations as well as in Italy—the primitive art of painters before Raphael. Their efforts count for something in the turn of the tide, but they are rather an effect than a cause. We are getting fine examples of old Italians in our private collections, and the museums and public art galleries will soon follow. For there is in this work of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries a feeling for composition, for grace and line, and for exquisite colors within narrow limits which extends from works by masters of the first rank to that by men of the second and third. They have style. Although the subjects are apt to be hackneyed, swinging to and fro between religious scenes and the classic mythological, they possess so much beauty of one sort or another that they cannot be overlooked.

Among thirty old canvases, panels, and paintings on copper three stand out preeminent as examples of Carlo Dolci, Albertinelli, and Titian. The Carlo Dolci is a Madonna Dolosa kneeling in the clouds with hands outstretched in supplication for the sins of the naughty down below. The type of woman is a beautiful one, but refined; she represents the educated lady of high birth who might be abbess of a strict convent in those days of convents far from straight-laced. The modeling of sensitive face and hands cannot fail to win even those who usually reject this master because of his soft sensuous coloring and almost too lovely figures. The eyes darkened by tears that have been shed, the mouth reddened with prayers are wrought by a master's hand. The materials of her gown and cloak are given in exquisite gradations of tone. There are no accessories to carry the eyes away from this one figure of a woman who has forgot that she is elegant and beautiful in the longing to obtain the good of others.

The Albertinelli is another view of the Madonna—for we must suppose the figure to be the Virgin—the Virgin of the Annunciation turning her head to gaze timidly, but not afraid, on some angel beyond the canvas. Face and color scheme are more primitive, stronger, more powerful. The face is also more that of the woman of the people which grows beautiful as one gazes. The head is gently inclined. One hand is brought inward toward the breast with a gesture of surprise, as if to say: "Is it indeed I who am chosen?" The other turns more away to ask sympathy for the unexpected news. The dark blue of the robe is a feast for the eyes, the color scheme reminding one of the splendid blues, low-toned yellows, and deep garnet reds that John La Farge gets in his stained glass windows. What a splendid figure this would be for translation into our modern glass, to be placed in a cathedral!

The Titian is a replica of the famous Entombment of the Imperial Gallery at Vienna, in which the Virgin and Joseph of Arimathia are laying the dead Christ, a stalwart, bearded man, wonderful in muscular perfection, into a stone sarcophagus which seems too small. The Magdalen, her brown hair flowing over her shoulders, gazes fascinated by the spectacle from the rear. A man whose face cannot be seen has the feet in his arms; his bald head is relieved against the dark robe that covers the head of the Madonna and forms a conspicuous high light somewhat in tone with the cadaverous color of the Christ. There are slight differences in color between this replica and the Vienna painting, but we have here the masterly foreshortening of the nude figure, the look of awe on the face of the Magdalen, the singularly difficult and successful management of a very complicated group.

Two specimens of Ludovico Caracci, a curious painting on copper by Carlo Cignani, (1628-1719,) showing three stout baby boys wrestling with and overcoming as many bawling Cupids; a fourteenth century picture full of Greek mottoes and speeches issuing from the mouths of figures, representing St. Michael weighing the good and bad deeds of a dead man under his feet—an angel to one side, a most devilish black devil to the other—each bringing written Greek reports in their hands—are some of the quaint and curious things in this collection. Lorenzo Lotto, Moroni, Mattia Bordone, Baroccio, Procagni, Caravaggio, Sassoferrato, and Guercino are represented.

ART NOTES.

A largish painting by the late Arnold Böcklin of Switzerland, "Castle Set on Fire by Pirates," has been bought for $16,250, by the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, in Cologne. In the foreground are the boats of the pirates moored to the stone piers and the robbers are bringing female captives and booty from the towering castle, out of which flames are rising. The picture suggests Delacroix in its strong movement and romantic effects of light and shade.

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The Château de Malmaison, where the Empress Josephine lived, has been accepted by the French Government from M. Osiris, who announced his gift a good many months ago. There are inventories extant showing the contents of Malmaison in 1806, and the various palaces belonging to the State are found to have many pieces. These are to be collected and replaced, notably those found at Compiègne and the Trianon.

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Art critics are looking up. A monument designed by Roussel is to be erected to the memory of Gustave Larroumet, whose daughter the sculptor married. It is proposed to find a site near the Théâtre Française, where Francisque Sarcey has his monument.

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The longevity of Academicians is a standing joke in France. Figaro notes that since 1783 the chair occupied by Gérôme has had but three tenants. Baron Regnault occupied it till 1829, François Josephe Heine until 1864, and then Gérôme held it during forty years.

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For the proposed Society of British Sculptors, the author of the Victoria Monument in front of Buckingham Palace, Thomas Brock, R. A., has been elected President, Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge Treasurer, and F. L. Jenkins Secretary.

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Mr. Anders Zorn, who is now in this country painting portraits, is having his biography written by Mr. Frederick Hovey Allen, the lecturer and writer on art.

SLEEPY SAM BIT HIS OWN LEG.

Aquarium Frog Chewed Off Two Toes in Mistake for a Fish.

Sleepy Sam, a big green frog that for more than a year has occupied one of the exhibition tanks on the ground floor of the Aquarium, is nursing a sore leg, a misfortune that Sam can blame only on himself, since he chewed the leg while laboring under the delusion that that important part of his anatomy was a killie. Mr. Spencer, of the Aquarium staff, who is Sam's special guardian, tells the story of the unhappy event.

"The other morning," Mr. Spencer said, "we gave Sam his usual breakfast of killies. Now you must remember that he is about the sleepiest frog in captivity, as well as the largest. The fact is Sam slumbers so much that many persons who see him squatting on his rock think at first that he is one of the big iron ornamental fellows that you sometimes see on sale in the curiosity shops.

"The killies are given to Sam alive, and he has to wake up and do a little chasing in order to catch them. This particular morning he was sound asleep when the three little fish were dropped into the tank. He woke up later and sat for a few minutes watching the fish swim around the tank. At last, when one of the little fellows passed directly under him, he made a dive for it. He missed the killie and hit bottom. For the next few minutes he was kept busy getting the gravel out of his mouth. Then another little fellow swam leisurely past, and he made another dive, with a similar result.

"Sam was mighty angry when he made his lenxt lunge. However, he missed the killie again, but instead of getting a mouthful of sand and gravel he caught his own foot in his mouth. The frog was so mad that he did not realize that the foot was not a killie, and straightway began to chew in the most vicious fashion. It must have hurt him, but he continued to chew, and at the same time tried to get his foot out of his mouth.

"For at least five minutes the frog, who, by the way, was wide awake for once in his life, continued to chew on the leg, and at the same time redoubled his efforts to get it out of his mouth. At last he gave a vicious jerk, and the leg came out. But there were two toes missing, and that is why Sleep Sam looks so glum to-day."

STRIKING CHOIR BOYS SING.

Heavenly Rest Choirmaster Blames Dime Novels for the Trouble.

The striking choir boys of the Church of the Heavenly Rest were all in their places yesterday morning in spite of their threat of last Sunday to picket the church for the purpose of keeping two of the boys out who were accused of accepting cut wages for last Sunday afternoon's services.

After yesterday morning's services Choirmaster Henry E. Duncan lined the boys up and told them that as their friend he would advise them not to continue their actions, and as their choirmaster he would stand for no disturbance in his choir, especially in the absence of the rector. He then began at the head of the line, and, going to each boy, said: "Will you promise to be here this afternoon?"

All but two of the boys—Louis Sorg and Master Allen—promised that they would sing at the 4 o'clock services.

The pay which the boys are to receive for singing yesterday afternoon is to be decided upon on the return of the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

Choirmaster Duncan says that the real cause of this demonstration on the part of the boys is dime novel reading, coupled with their growing imaginations. "Sorg and Allen are really the leaders in the mischief," said Mr. Duncan. "My choir boys are really under military discipline, and I will stand for no funny business among any of them. Every boy who does not want to come and sing may stay away, but that ends his connection with my choir."

IN THE SHOPS.

White elephants are not always objectionable. The head of one of them forms the handle of a smart white parasol—a plain silk one, of the coaching order.

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Something new in the collar and cuff line is warranted not to wear out. There are sets of deep turnover collar and cuffs, made straight and stitched on the edges and of leather in different colors. They are to be found in red, dark green, blue, and pink, and they cost $1.50 a set.

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Those pretty things in the way of toasts, engraved on squares of brass and mounted on squares of black wood, have come down in price. Pretty ones with the brass about five inches square cost only 25 cents now. The words are old and familiar. One toast is; "To woman—when she is pretty, when she is witty, when she is not too wise." Another is "To the fool—who is generally the wisest man in the room disguised." There is a donkey's head with this.

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There are really beautiful things in batiste gowns this year. There is nothing more expensive than a white wash frock. A woman with moderate means cannot afford it if she can afford the first cost. That will be more than double in the course of a season in the cleaning and laundering, and a white gown is in the worst of bad taste if it is not always immaculate. One charming gown is tucked and shirred as well as embroidered.

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Displays of hats make it look as if this was to be a season of green and purple, and that every other woman would wear one or the other color. They will not be noticeable, however, when they are distributed among different wearers. There are many lilacs shown among the hats of purple tone, some exactly matching the straws with which they are worn and others contrasting. One pretty lilac-trimmed hat is of a soft mauve pink.

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A fluffy looking green straw hat has half a dozen little green owls' heads looking up curiously from it. Another green hat has an ostrich feather band around the crown and peeping out from this at intervals large pink roses.

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A smart toque of soft mixed straw is in wood tones and at the side, as if growing on a tree, a cluster of small rosy cheeked apples.

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A large flat hat of blue net is oddly trimmed with little clusters of blue forget-me-nots in different tones, each set upon a circle of green leaves. These little floral medallions are set at intervals around the rim.

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Yellow and white hair braids, a pompadour braid, the hair raised in ripples, are in a hat of marquise shape, on the order of the three-cornered. This is trimmed at one side of the front with a white ostrich feather pompon and aigrette, and at the back, where it turns down over the hair, is a wreath of tiny rosebuds.

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Many red hats are trimmed with red currants. Entire crowns are made of the fruit, and one pretty hat of a fancy red straw has a band of them around the crown.

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Lilacs are on pottery as well as hats, and a pretty toilet set for a Summer house shows this design upon a cream ground.

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Embroidered batiste capes are beautiful. One of them is embroidered with a leaf design, this outlining the edges of the cape, the interstices filled with Valenciennes lace. A solid leaf design in larger size is carried up on to the body of the cape, these filled with little embroidered four-petaled blossoms. In the front of the cape two small lapels of the "Val" lace are turned back, with pretty effect.

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The linen embroidered capes are also smart for wearing with a different style gown. One of them is finished with lines of a narrow braid with pendant balls at the ends.

SUGGESTS A SEPARATE STATE FOR NEGROES

The Rev. Dr. Brooks's Solution of the Race Problem.

DEPRECATES RETALIATION TALK

Declares That Not Only Afro-American But Anglo-Saxon Civilization Is on Trial.

Before a colored congregation that filled the pews and lined the walls of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Fifty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks preached last night on "Christianity Versus Racial Antagonism; or, Shall We Retaliate?" He argued that the negroes of this country should not take retaliatory measures against the white men, but form leagues among themselves to spot out bad men who bring dishonor and disgrace on the race and drive them from society, or, if possible, turn them over for the law to deal with.

Dr. Brooks said that if a State or Territory could be set aside for negroes, where they could work out their future under the Stars and Stripes, with the encouragement and aid of the highest ideals of Christianity, he for one would favor the plan, provided the race was not absolutely shut out from any other section of the country.

The speaker declared that the negro people had been rebuffed at every step since they received their freedom, being humiliated in one State and rejected in another, "snubbed in the North and slain in the South."

"Every wholesale charge made against us as a race has been disproved," he continued. "What is the purpose and the motive of our oppressors? Judging from their actions, they shut the door of opportunity in our face, drive out friends from us as so many lepers and force us to remain in the southland stripped of every vestige of our rights. Not only is Afro-American civilization on trial, but Anglo-Saxon civilization.

"The white man has in his hands the law, the courts, Congress, the army, the navy, and immense resources of all kinds; and yet how is he superior to the Turk in the treatment of a colored culprit? If his Christianity does not restrain his bloodthirsty passion, in what is he superior to the half-clad African?

"We are pointed out as untrained and lawless individuals of passions because in these forty years of freedom we have not come up to his expectations. But what of this man with thousands of years of civilization? What of the burning at the stake of a woman and fighting for her ears as savages? And what was the crime of this woman? Simply her loyalty to her husband. And what was the crime of this man? He gave shelter to his brother, and when the white men came to take his brother away he shot them.

"I believe that every culprit should have the treatment that belongs to his crime, but that his punishment should not be determined by his color of his skin. I appeal to the American people—I appeal from Caesar drunk to Caesar sober. Our remedy is not in retaliation. We must be strong enough to resist every impulse to retaliation. If the white man's religion is defective, let the black man show the way. Those who preach emigration have lost faith and heart. The ship is not to be deserted because of stormy weather. If we cannot go forward, let us mark time. Here we have toiled, here our dead lie sleeping, and we have no other home. But we claim here more than food and clothing—we claim the right to be honest and industrious."

VAIN HUNT FOR WIFE'S BODY.

Husband Gives Up Business to Drag River Into Which She Fell.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 20.—Driven almost insane by grief, Harry Anderson of Walden walks up and down the banks of the Wallkill River, hoping that the waters will give up the body of his bride, who fell into the torrent of ice and water two weeks ago while the young couple were watching an ice gorge.

Anderson has given up his business and spends his entire time at the river. He has advertised large rewards to any one finding his wife's body, and has spent large sums in hiring parties to carry on the search. Several experts have been engaged, but have failed so far. Networks of barbed wire have been strung across the river in several places, and large quantities of dynamite have been exploded in vain.

It is said that friends are trying to get the bereaved husband to give up the search, as it is feared his mind may give way under the strain.

NEW MASS FOR NIGHTWORKERS.

Musical Service at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi.

A mass for printers and other night workers was celebrated for the first time at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, in West Thirty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue. The attendance was very large for that early hour, numbering fully 500 persons. A volunteer choir rendered an elaborate musical programme, including the "Cujus Animam" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," sung by Thomas McQueen of The New York Herald. The pastor, the Rev. Father Eusebius Schlingmann, preached a short sermon.

This is the third early Sunday morning service inaugurated in this city for the convenience of night workers, the others being celebrated in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane Street, and St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler gave an old-fashioned Southern oyster roast in honor of Frank A. Munsey of New York under the palms. The oysters were opened by negro boys, who sang plantation melodies as they worked. Among the guests were Mrs. B. H. Yorke, Mrs. J. D. MacLennan, and Frederick T. Martin.

This afternoon Frank A. Munsey entertained the members of the Flagler house party by a sailing party and a tea.

Dr. and Mrs. John Duncan Emmett are at Havana for a short visit.

The New York colony at Nassau has been enlarged by Herbert L. Satterlee, Henry C. Rouse, and John Clinton Gray, Jr.

A. W. Husted gave a sailing party and luncheon complimentary to Mrs. M. MacDonald of New York.

Louis Round entertained a party on the lake in Miss May Winter Keane's honor.

P. George McFadden gave a tea at Riviera this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Weir and Miss Leanor Weir of New York are at the Poinciana.

Rodman—Castelberg.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The marriage of Miss Stella Castelberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Castelberg, 2,416 Eutaw Place, to Dr. Harry Rodman of New York took place this afternoon at Lehmann's Hall, the Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttmacher performing the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Belle Rodman of New York, sister of the bridegroom, and his brother, Joel Rodman, was best man.

Little Miss Carolyn Myers of New York and Robert Wildman of Baltimore, niece and nephew of the bride, in picturesque costumes, attended her as flower girl and page. The ceremony was followed by a general reception.

"Love's Carnival" a Failure.

LONDON, March 20.—George Alexander makes the announcement that, in consequence of the failure of "Love's Carnival," an English version of the German play, "Rosen Montag," which was produced at St. James's Theatre last Wednesday night, it will be withdrawn to-morrow and be replaced by "Old Heidelberg," which ran for 200 nights prior to the opening of "Love's Carnival."

SAYS FROGS OUTDID JONAH.

Aquarium Official Proud of Specimens That Lived in a Loon.

Five frogs that are known to have lived for at least twenty-four hours in the body of a dead loon arrived at the Aquarium on Friday. Three of them are now in a glass tank on the west side of the building. The other two died Saturday. Mr. Spencer, who has charge of such creatures in the Aquarium, averred yesterday that the experience of the frogs undoubtedly outdid that of Jonah in the whale, since they had not only been transported under water, but also through air, inside the loon that had swallowed them.

Dr. J. Morton Hills of Willimantic, Conn., donor of the frogs, is a frequent contributor to the collection of fishes, amphibians, &c., to be seen in the Aquarium, and he always sends a little history of the gift. Concerning the frogs, he said that in the latter part of February a young man of Willimantic, Mitchell Larimo by name, shot a loon on a small pond about two miles south of Willimantic. It was a fine specimen and Larimo decided to have it mounted.

The next day, twenty-four hours after it had been shot, the loon was cut open preparatory to being mounted, and five spotted frogs were taken out. All the frogs apparently were dead, but they soon revived, and an hour after their release were hopping about in the liveliest manner possible.

The frogs became the talk of Willimantic, and for the next few weeks were objects of wonderment to everybody in the vicinity. They were placed on exhibition in a drug store, and Dr. Hills decided to acquire them for Mr. Spencer. All five were sent to New York, but two of them died soon after being removed from the tank in which they had been shipped. Mr. Spencer entertains hopes that the survivors will live to a ripe old age.

DEATH OF C. W. THOMPSON.

Alabama Congressman Who Sought to Obliterate Sectionalism Passes Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The death of Representative Charles W. Thompson of the Fifth Alabama District took place this afternoon. Pneumonia was the cause of death. He had been sick a week, having been attacked last Sunday.

Accompanied by the Rev. F. J. Prettyman, the pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles W. Thompson, a son, and the Congressional Committee, the remains will leave here to-morrow night for Tuskegee, where the interment will take place on Wednesday.

If Col. Thompson had lived he probably would have been the next Governor of Alabama. He was one of the leading candidates for that office. He was born in 1860, and represented the Fifth Alabama district. He was serving his second term.

Col. Thompson was a man of wealth, and at the time of his death was President of the Bank of Tuskegee, which he organized. When he came to Congress it occurred to him that it would be an educational experience for his Southern friends to see some Northern Congressmen and discover for themselves that the Yankee politicians did not have horns and tails, but were pretty good fellows, after all. He also thought it would be a good plan for some of the Northern Republicans to see the South under a Southern man's auspices, for the softening of their prejudices.

Accordingly, at his own expense, he fitted up an excursion of Northern Congressmen and took them first to his own State of Alabama, and then through the other States as far as Tennessee. At every point he had his Republican friends make speeches to the Southerners, and devoted himself to making both sides see each other as he saw them. It was a novel and successful trip, and a new way of breaking down sectional divisions that was thoroughly characteristic of Col. Thompson.

DIED.

BARTON.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday, March 20, 1904, Elizabeth Purdy, widow of Samuel Purdy Barton, and daughter of the late Benjamin H. and Millicent Halstead Purdy of Harrison, N. Y.

Funeral services from Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, March 22, at 10 A. M.

BERLIN.—On Saturday, the 19th, at his home, 301 West Eighty-ninth Street, Harry W., beloved husband of Sarah A. and only son of Henry C. Berlin.

Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Av., on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BULLOCK.—Entered into rest, Anna E. Bullock, March 19, 1904.

Funeral services at her late residence, 191 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, 21st inst., at 5 P. M.

COBB.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 20, 1904, Adele Bisbee, wife of Oren Cobb.

Funeral services at 673 Amsterdam Av. on Tuesday, March 22, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COWPERTHWAITE.—At Ormond, Fla., on Thursday, March 17, 1904, Margaret Moore, beloved wife of Montgomery B. Cowperthwaite and daughter of the late John C. and Margaret Moore.

Funeral services private, at her late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, March 21, at 10 A. M.

TALCOTT.—Suddenly, on March 19, Arthur Whiting Talcott, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services and interment at convenience of the family.

VAN SYCKLE.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on Saturday, March 19, Joseph Runyon Van Syckle, in his 59th year.

Funeral on Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. from his late residence, 240 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Jersey City papers please copy.

WILCOX.—At Summit, N. J., March 17, 1904, Mary Budington, wife of George Wilcox and daughter of the late William Ives Budington, D. D.

Funeral services from the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Monday, March 21, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the arrival of the 9:30 train from New York. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WOOLSEY.—At Jersey City, March 20, Herbert Wallace, only child of the late Herbert W. and Virginia Maud (née Stainsbie) Woolsey, and grandson of the late Charles A. Woolsey, aged 13 years and 8 months.

Funeral services from his late residence, 114 Summit Av., Tuesday, March 22, at 8 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEISBUSCH.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Tony Geisbusch, who died March 21, 1903.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres. Send for illustrated pamphlet. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

The Backus Steam Heater, using little more gas than two illuminating burners, is just the thing to furnish your heatf or the rest of the Winter and the Spring, enabling you to shut off your present heating system and not use it again until extreme weather next Winter.

Come and see them in operation. 6,000 in use in New York City. Circular sent on request.

No flue is required. Absolutely no odor. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

The Backus Company
264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

THE SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published SATURDAY, APRIL 2D, 1904.

In accordance with the established custom of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, there will be full and carefully compiled lists of the New Spring Books in every branch of Literature. These lists, which will include all the important books published in the United States since February 1st, and all to be published before July 1st, will be conveniently classified and arranged. Accompanying them will be a comprehensive and interesting article on the outlook in the book trade, based on the observations of leading publishers and booksellers.

THE ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of the date named will be greatly enlarged, affording ample room for the classified lists, without crowding any of the regular Departments of News, Criticism, and Gossip, or the Comments on Literary Topics by Readers, and the page on Queries, which has lately been growing in interest and importance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Counselman.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Charles Counselman, head of the commission house of Counselman & Co. of Chicago, died to-day at Hot Springs, Va., of Bright's disease.

Four months ago Mr. Counselman went to California in search of health, and when he left for Virginia two weeks ago it was believed he had completely recovered. Mr. Counselman, who was fifty-five years of age, was one of the most prominent brokers in Chicago.

George Merritt Clark.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 20.—George Merritt Clark of Buffal

NEW SITE SUGGESTED FOR CITY BUILDINGS

Proposition to Take Both Sides of Centre Street Up to Worth.

BOULEVARD A PART OF PLAN

Six Public Structures Could Be Erected on the Property, Valued at $6,000,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The urgent necessity of adequate quarters for our municipal Government is beyond doubt, and the aggregation of the various departments in buildings consistent with the dignity and wealth of this vast and beautiful city is equally requisite. This desideratum is more fully realized by those who have the most occasion to transact business with the city officials and the numerous bureaus, and who appreciate and suffer the inconvenience by reason of the

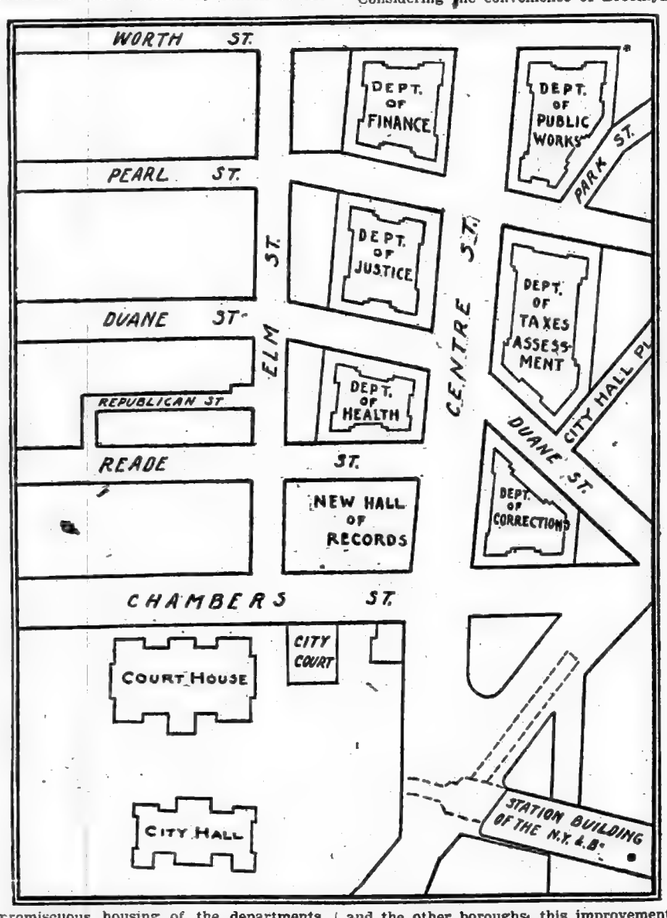

promiscuous housing of the departments which are at present scattered throughout the city.

By comparison with business corporations there is stagnation apparent in the matter of suitable establishments that is at once both astounding and difficult of explanation, considering the fact that the city, according to Controller Grout's recent statement, is paying annually the sum of $600,000 for rent, which sum would more than pay the interest on bonds for suitable structures.

The several propositions submitted have the serious disadvantage of acquiring improved and costly property and at the same time offering little if any improvement as against the present status. One of these plans, which suggests the acquisition of the square bounded by Chambers and Reade Streets and Broadway and the new Hall of Records, includes within its boundaries the Stewart Building, Emigrants' Savings Bank, and other valuable buildings which it is estimated would cost approximately $10,000,000. Should this plan be carried out our public offices would be in very ordinary mercantile buildings, and in the course of a few years be as inadequate as to space as it now is inappropriate.

By acquiring the property as shown on the accompanying diagram—i. e., fronting on both sides of Centre Street from the present bridge entrance to Worth Street, and extending through to Elm Street on the west, about 200 feet to the east of Centre Street, and adding to the present width twenty feet on either side, we would have a street 100 feet wide, which should be laid out as a boulevard of a character in keeping for the erection on each block of a four-story structure, architecturally suited to the age we live in, would afford accommodations sufficient for many years to come and at a cost very little in excess, if any, of the proposed Chambers Street improvement; and there would be no dissenting opinion as to which would be the better arrangement. The consummation of this plan would so improve the surrounding neighborhood that the increase in taxes would in a very few years pay the interest on the entire cost of this much-needed improvement, the property facing it becoming an important business centre, as that facing City Hall Park now is.

The annexation of the several boroughs has extended the area of the city by many miles, mainly to the south and east, and the physical annexation through the medium of numerous bridges, as in London, Paris, and other great cities, is rapidly progressing in our own city through the spans across the East River. The geographical centre as well as the centre of population will be toward the easterly side of Manhattan.

Considering the convenience of Brooklyn and the other boroughs, this improvement would be as near central as it is possible to make it, being as accessible by every railroad and bridge as any spot in New York; indeed, all surface and elevated roads converge within a short distance and all municipal buildings would become central to every part of the city.

One of these buildings might be used for a plant to furnish heat and light and whatever power might be needed for the buildings hereby proposed, as well as to existing buildings in the neighborhood, thus causing an additional saving.

The common comment that our city has within its limits some of the most beautiful buildings in the world is undisputed, and it is to be regretted that so few of our citizens realize the fact. It is no doubt owing, in a large measure, to their inappropriate surroundings, the buildings, in many cases, being so situated that their proportions are entirely lost to view.

The grouping of the public buildings would lend to the dignity of our city, and at the same time effect a considerable saving to the municipality and to many of its citizens individually.

The value of the property necessary to be condemned for the purpose as herein suggested would be $6,000,000, excluding the establishments of the New York Life Insurance Company and the New York Edison Company, neither of which it would be necessary to disturb. They are the only two costly buildings in this district.

J. B. BLOOMINGDALE.

New York, March 14, 1904.

CALLS IT "ANGLOPHOBIA."

Study of Immigration Statistics Suggests Misplaced American Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the United States census taken in 1900 we learn that there were then living in this Republic 424,372 native-born Russians, 154,424 Russian Poles, and 63,440 Russian Finns, or a total from Russia of 642,236. There were also 685,360 born of Russian parents and 400,000 in round numbers born of Polish parents from Russian Poland, or a grand total of 1,727,596 of Russian descent direct. At this time no doubt the number exceeds 2,000,000, as 107,347 came in 1902 and 136,093 in 1903. As the census was taken April 1, 1900, before immigration ships arrived, we must add the number arriving during 1900 and 1902. We have received a sufficient number to test the quality of their citizenship. The fact that no member of either branch of Congress has been so insane as to propose a law to exclude them is prima facie evidence that they become good average Americans, or, to say the least, are desirable immigrants. From my study of crime and pauperism I find that they are neither criminals nor paupers after they have settled in this country. No writer of prose or poetry has ever called them heathen. They do not nor have not treated the Hebrews any worse than we have treated and do treat the Afro-Americans at the North as well as at the South.

In 1900 there were in this land of freedom 106,659 Chinamen and 51,590 Japanese. Why have so few of them come to this country, when the supply is unlimited? The latest census of the two empires, China and Japan, show a population of 472,707,664. If we open our ports to them as freely as we do to Russians they will come and dig and delve for us by the million if not by the tens of millions. We will not let them come here and reside and wash our dirty linen to say nothing of citizenship. If the Japanese are better qualified to govern Manchuria and Korea than the Russians, why do we pass severe laws and enforce them rigidly to prevent them from coming here? In San Francisco, where some Chinamen have resided for years, there is an intense prejudice against them. In Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia the same sentiment prevails. Our sympathy with the Japanese in the present contest is a manifestation of Anglophobia not creditable to our people. We antagonize Russia, our friend in distress, from the President down because we suffer from Anglomania.

Great Britain subjugated the Boers, and like the priest and Levite we stood by and saw it done. Great Britain, that is, the monarchical party of the empire, cheered us while we subjugated the Christian Filipinos in the name of "benevolent assimilation," when they were struggling for the self-government which we enjoy and of which we boast as the creator of our progress and prosperity. Russia, I regret to say, has persecuted the Hebrews. They are a good people under our free institutions, and I am glad that they prosper here. They have a good many votes in this city, they are men of wealth, education, culture, and great constructive ability in finance and commerce. How many of them will vote the Republican ticket because from the President down so many shout against Russia? I am free to admit that I detest monarchical England, but not the democrats of Great Britain and Ireland.

I have no anxiety about the result of the war between Japan and Russia if we remain strictly neutral. Russia will have Manchuria and Korea. We who levy a duty of nearly 100 per cent. on the poor man's clothing should not condemn the customs tariff of Russia. We who subjugated the Filipinos should not condemn Russia for subjugating Manchuria and Korea. The power which has done the most to maintain the intolerable Turk in Europe and is now trying to subjugate Tibet should not cast any stone at Russia.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

New York, March 14, 1904.

MOTIVES OF CHURCH-GOERS.

Do They Worship God or the Preachers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in O. T. Alp's article on "The Cause of Empty Churches." His criticism of "cold, formal, artificial service" is sadly true in many places, and this does partly account for depleted church services. But the criticism concerning the collection is questionable.

Do those who really go to church to worship God object to worshipping Him with their offerings? The man who worships the dollar more than God strongly objects to every call to extend the cause of God in his own or any other land.

There was a time when a man would engage in secular pursuits on Sunday at the risk of his reputation, but now almost all kinds of sports are indulged in on that day. Those who are lovers of pleasure more than worshippers of God naturally do not care much for church. It looks as if the people were becoming less religious.

Is there not a danger that churches are becoming so secularized in their efforts to reach the masses that the distinctive worshipful element is being omitted?

Is it the popular preacher with non-religious subjects who gains the ear of the multitude? Shall the people be given what they need or what they want?

Do the people really want anything else but what appeals to a deep religious consciousness?

Not to worship the preacher because he is a fluent and brilliant man, not to be entirely taken up with the music because it is entertaining and appeals to an aesthetic nature; but to meet God, to learn of Him, and to acknowledge His goodness—is that the motive which possesses the average church attendant?

F. A. CUNNINGHAM.

Bangall, N. Y., March 14, 1904.

Street Cleaner Wastes Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Passing by a certain street to-day I saw a pump being opened by a street cleaner. On my return in half an hour the water was still pouring forth at its greatest force, with the street cleaner busy at his work, not giving the water a thought. It is true that the streets must be cleaned with water, but it is not profitable to have it cleaned with the waste of a vast amount of water.

BERNARD E. SURSTEIN.

New York, March 18, 1904.

Wants Car-Stop Ordinance Repealed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not renew the agitation to have changed the ordinance compelling the street cars to stop on the near side of the cross streets? It is certainly a great exposure to every one to be obliged to get off the cars into a wet, dirty street, and I for one fail to see any advantage gained.

G. M. SWIFT.

New York, March 18, 1904.

ENFORCING EXCISE LAWS.

Many Instances Affirming the Fact Cited by Opponent of Sunday Saloon Opening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. James C. Carter thinks that when a large majority of people in a certain locality are opposed to a law which they claim cannot be enforced it should be repealed. He cites no precedents, probably because there are none, or few, if any. On the contrary, there are plenty of precedents pointing the other way. Some of them are worth mentioning.

One was Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts in 1787. The military was called out and the rebellion collapsed. In this State back in the forties, we had an anti-rent excitement. There was a general local sentiment against paying more rents to the patroon and other landholders. The anti-renters killed a Sheriff or two to emphasize their opposition, burned some barns, and did other bad things, but the State did not accept this as a good way to settle law points and called out the military. That ended the violence. When Washington was President certain Pennsylvanians got up a genuine Whisky Rebellion. The immortal George called out soldiers and put it down by a show of force. Washington seems not to have regarded such questions from the standpoint of "home rule," Mr. Carter not being there to instruct him.

Some other instances belong more to modern history. In 1863 a large class of men got up what is known as the "draft riots." What they did is historic matter. It was all in the interest of "home rule"; but home rule was not granted. Bayonets and cannon ended the trouble.

Since then we have had most of the Mormon troubles. The Mormons were pretty unanimous for home rule and polygamy. In support of it they claimed (and claim) revelations direct from the Almighty. For the present that beats the Sunday openers, but if the Mormon claim is allowed, no doubt the liquor men can get a revelation also—or half a dozen a day—on short notice. But instead of indorsing polygamy because so strongly supported, it has been made as infamous as law can make it—and the end is not yet.

But towering above and beyond all these instances in which home rule was the remedy for imagined evils is the case of the slaveholders' rebellion. Not simply the corner of a State demanded it, but eleven whole States and parts of others. The demand was: "Give it to us or we fight." Gen. Scott said, "Erring sisters, go in peace"; but the North couldn't see it in that light. They didn't go in peace—or in any other way. Was it an outrage, Mr. Carter?

Who wants the Sunday closing law abrogated? Not Christians, certainly; not quiet, orderly people who spend Sunday in religious work; not wives and children of drunkards; not philanthropists working to uplift society; not those who by prayer and self-sacrifice seek the public good. But instead nearly every vicious man is for it; every thief and highwayman; every politician who depends on saloon votes; every infidel who wants to see the Sabbath desecrated; every lawyer who looks at the question through the lens of appetite or interest; and these are reinforced by a few pastors of very fashionable churches.

But is the law not enforceable? Indeed! When did a New York Mayor in good faith ever try to enforce it? When did he ever appoint heads of departments with that view, and direct them, on pain of removal, to weed the police of every man not in sympathy with that purpose? On finding some phase of power lacking, when did a Mayor ever ask the Legislature to give him the power needed to enforce the law? Never. Should he do that, Mr. Carter thinks he could not be re-elected, nor any other man elected pledged to his policy. Why should he think so when it has never been tried?

The city's so-called "reform" Mayors have been open frauds on this question. Having won nobody's confidence, they went down, of course. Good men feel that if a town or city must be misgoverned, let the enemy do it—not false friends. But if a good Mayor should fail of support, the chances for reform are not exhausted. The Legislature can establish a metropolitan police, as it did when Mayor Wood ruled and ruined—and New York was pretty well governed then. It can establish a State constabulary. It can extend a good Mayor's term to ten years, or twenty, or during good behavior. If the present State Constitution is in the way, submit an amendment to the people with the purpose of reforming New York City, and see if it is rejected.

Finally, should there be a rebellion against law enforcement, as a last resort, when all this is done, the State militia would be glad to take a hand in the scrimmage to settle the matter—as Washington did the Whisky Rebellion. The State has lots of power in reserve for enforcing order in any corner of any municipality where its laws are defied.

PHILIP SNYDER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 17, 1904.

A HINT TO PLATT.

Odell Named for President, with a Suggestion for Stampeding the Convention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. Odell has done more real good for the people of this State than any one since the days of De Witt Clinton. The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus and the discovery of Odell by Mr. Platt are great events of history. But who discovered Mr. Platt on the tail of a United States Express wagon and made him senator? That surely was not the discovery to be celebrated by the ringing of bells or the booming of cannon, for history fails to record so far any great measure engineered through the American Congress by his individual act. Suppose we get up a pamphlet of the voters showing how valiantly Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew have fought against the interests of the United States Express Company and the New York Central Railroad. Where do the people really come in?

All of our good men have been killed off. Mr. Platt had the gravestone all ready for Odell. He told the old gravediggers to dig deep, for Benjamin B. was a big subject, and everything was ready and Chairman Dunn ringing the cemetery bell, but the old hearse wouldn't back up! And from all parts of the State came reports to the Amen Corner that there wasn't going to be any funeral.

We might do worse than make Odell President. There is only one man for the Democrats who can carry this State, and that is Gen. Miles, and there is only one Republican General who has outgeneraled all the rest of them who can carry it for the Republicans, and that is Gen. Odell.

The old political hacks will not go this year. The people are actually sick and tired of reading about them. Men with feet almost in the grave who have been greatly honored and wisely are trotted out as show horses, as if they were the only things coming down the pike. In this Nation of eighty million souls are we indeed short of material. But here is a hint to Mr. Platt:

Get up a few pictures of Mr. Odell in his overalls making an honest living in his business in Newburg, a few of him some years afterward honored by his fellow-citizens and elected their Governor, with the people of the Empire State behind him, and you could not hold the delegates of that National Convention from getting up a war dance that would not be down on the programme. There is one man who is not figuring all the time to see how he is to benefit himself by what he does, who does things for the good of his State no matter where it hits; who does not fight Wall Street one minute and love it the next, and who is recognized to-day as one of the squarest politicians and wisest statesmen. Mr. Platt has heard of him. He is not in the White House.

THEODORUS VAN WYCK.

New York, March 14, 1904.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

UNION LABEL FOR BUILDINGS.

Effect of the Proposition as It Appears to One Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems rather impertinent and unjustified that the Building Trades Council should propose the union label for buildings. In this latest proposition it can readily be discerned that the labor unions are preparing themselves for future conflicts with employers. With the buildings of a city bearing union labels, it would facilitate and accentuate labor union discrimination in case of a general strike, for not only would deliveries thereto be refused, but the necessary services therein would be curtailed and stopped. Furthermore, if labor should pursue the same tactics as it has in the past as regards stores all union men entering a non-union building would either be placed under surveillance or expelled. And it is perfectly logical and rational to conclude that business and professional men observed entering and departing from such a building would be discriminated against, and sustain loss thereby, although their acts may have been unpremeditated. And finally the unions would demand that its members should seek employment in buildings of union construction only, and thus compel prospective builders to comply with their demands. Accordingly, in time we would find that the city had been completely unionized, and in case of disagreements between labor and capital the labor union could produce business stagnation.

J. CHRISTIAN RINK.

New York City, March 1, 1904.

A DISRUPTED DEMOCRACY.

The Parts Played by Cleveland and Bryan in That Result.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems quite evident that in the present factional crisis it is as easy to mix castor oil and water as it would be to harmonize Bryanism and Clevelandism in one political party. Such being the case, it is idle to exert any fruitless efforts and waste precious time in that direction.

Cleveland's popularity rises when he is a private citizen and diminishes to a deplorable degree while Chief Magistrate, and Bryan on the stump is the people's heroic champion, recognized as such until the casting of ballots on election day.

Cleveland, when elected, turns his back in withering contempt upon the party which helped him to power, goes out into the woods searching in the camp of the enemy for Cabinet advisers, and further ignores his political friends and adherents in the distribution of his luscious plums of office.

This is not "genuine Democracy," nor even good politics. It smatters of "turncoatism," if not abject ingratitude to misguided friends. This is originally the cause of the present disrupted condition of Democracy—Bryanism is merely the effect.

Cleveland was nominated and elected upon a platform of tariff revision in 1892, but he failed to recognize his contract with the common people and forgot to deliver the goods.

Aside from the silver plank, which is now a "dead issue," there is much good for the masses in the Kansas City platform, though the selfish, commercial wing of Democracy cannot allow anything which touches their bulging pockets to benefit a real Democracy. In this there is hardly any difference between them and the trust-fed Republicans.

The parting of the ways appears to have been reached, and only by complete reconstruction can the Simon-Pure Democracy again become a blessing and a relief. The present factional, suicidal strife can only be completely ended by taking Cleveland at his word and allowing him to retire, and letting Bryan pursue the tenor of his eloquent way upon the lecture platform or through the columns of his Commoner.

T. B. H.

New York, March 13, 1904.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator John F. Dryden, New Jersey; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; J. N. Beckley, Rochester.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

GRAND—Dr. John McMullen, Hongkong; Major George O. Squire, United States Army.

WOLCOTT—Col. H. H. Richards, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—C. L. F. Robinson, Newport; G. M. Eckels, Chicago; Dr. H. A. Kelly, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; George W. Dunn, Binghamton; Gov. Odell, Albany.

EARLINGTON—Ex-United States Senator John L. Wilson, Seattle, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Petersen's, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, notions and fancy goods; A. L. Petersen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Plaut, J. D. & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; St. Paul; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Alexander Leith, cloaks, 55 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; John Porteous, dry goods; 55 White Street.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George L. Kaufman, woolen piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul; Leo Goodkind, fancy goods; 459 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakalin, ladies' suits; Miss A. Collins, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Campbell & Moulton, Watertown, N. Y.; A. Campbell, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; M. J. Donahoe, domestics; E. E. Moulton, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Joseph Stein, domestics; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore; P. Plitt, toys; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Seed, James, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. James Seed, ladies' wear; Miss M. Wald, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago; Louis Herzog, linens, laces, &c.; H. B. Schreber, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.

Mann & Anker, Albany; Fred L. Anker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert Knox, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Ebert-Keal Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill.; C. E. Ebert, cotton piece goods; Hotel York.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

McKibben & Co., St. Paul; Joseph McKibben, hats; Holland House.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; Jack Coleman, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, draperies; J. B. Mosby, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis; William Folz, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland; S. N. Kohn, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, L., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; M. J. Epstein, dry goods; 365 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Dougherty, Ward, Little & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Redwine, notions, cloaks, linens, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldstein, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions; Hotel Albert.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

To Avoid All Business Troubles

Use all the Manifolding Business Systems made by Hano. We make everything a banker, wholesale or retail merchant needs in duplicating schemes, and we go anywhere for business. Write or 'phone. PHILIP HANO & CO., 806 Greenwich St.
Phone 248 Chelsea.

Our Word To Smokers

CIGARS UNITED

Better Cigars—Less Money.—We promised this when we started this great business of ours with but two or three stores. Our plan was new to the cigar business. Simply to cut out the in-between profits from factory to smoker. It was reasonable—successful. Judges of good cigars at once recognized the unusual quality that we could offer at unusual prices and the business grew. To-day it's the greatest cigar business in the world. We are constantly offering excellent cigars at very low prices. We would like you to try our

Palma de Cuba
(LONDRES)
6c each. $6.00 per 100.

A full-size Londres Grande—of pure Havana tobacco inside, outside, and all Cuban hand work. Each cigar honestly worth 10 cents in the regular retail way.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

Stores All Over **One Always in Sight.**

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. We prepay express or postage on orders of 100 cigars or over. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DYCKMAN, SUSAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZA P. DYCKMAN, William A. Dyckman, Francis H. Dyckman, Henry M. Dyckman, Naomi Isabelle Dyckman, Helen W. Dyckman, Eliza Dickson, Mary Lang, the heirs and next of kin of SUSAN DYCKMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Theodore H. Silkman of Yonkers, New York, and Daniel P. Seybel of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Susan Dyckman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of April, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6wM

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Julius J. Frank, No. 52-54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1903. CHARLES B. WOODRUFF, Executor. JULIUS J. FRANK, Attorney for Executor. n16-1aw6mM

BELL, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BELL, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1903. THOMAS C. ENNEVER, Executor. F. T. TRAUTMANN, Att'y for Executor, 806, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s21-1aw6mM

ROHE, THEKLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEKLA ROHE, sometimes called Theckla Rohe or T. Rohe, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o19-1aw6mM

ROMMELSBACHER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Rommelsbacher, formerly residing in New York County and lately of Stuttgart, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1903. HERBERT A. HEYN, Executor. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME SYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1904.

THOMAS E. DEELEY, JESSIE T. SYKES, Executors.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d28-1aw6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,827.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. WORLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick W. Worley of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Frederick W. Worley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 18th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CROSS & GRAY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Cross, John Cross, and Margaret J. Gray, individually and composing the firm of Cross & Gray, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 15th, 1904, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 4th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MARGARET E. COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 19th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THERESA WEISS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Theresa Weiss, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 11th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 18th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,710.—BERNARD WOOLF, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Woolf, of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 24, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 3d, 1904.

NO. 6,413.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ACHILLE MARX, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Achille Marx of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said Achille Marx was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 17, 1904.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1904.

FREDERICK E. GUNNISON, Executor.

HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh21-1aw6mM

STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1904. JENNIE K. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. f1-1aw6mM&au1

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6mM

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE M. POLLOCK, plaintiff, against LOUIS WIRTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One H

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Not for a long time has there been so cheerful and congenial task as the present review of last week's stock market. The accustomed formula has been to specify an advance or two and to say that the rest fell. Last week there was not a single decline among the dozen most active and representative properties. There were nearly a half million shares sold of Pennsylvania alone, at an advance for the week of 5⅛. The largest advance among the dozen was St. Paul's 6¼. The smallest rise among these leaders was 3 for Erie, and an advance larger by one-quarter was all that saved Steel preferred from being at the bottom of the list. This is singular, for the advance in Steel has all along been thought to reflect the improvement in the iron trade, which has been among the most substantial factors of the market's improved temper. Two reasons have been assigned for this—one, the immense volume of Steel, which makes it hard to move in either direction; the other, that Steel is not receiving its full share of the trade's improvement, the independents taking more than their quota.

In the list at large 131 stocks moved a full point, and only 11 fell. Among the bonds 9 fell and 39 advanced. The volume of business was thrice the previous week, and larger than last year, but below the extreme activity of 1901 and 1902. The bond business shows a large increase, but not so large proportionately as the stock market, nor would it be natural if it did so. An increase of $5,500,000 to nearly $13,000,000, $3,000,000 larger than last year, is a substantial contribution in support of the hope of many that substantial improvement in the stock market would be accompanied if not preceded by similar conditions in the bond department. Looking at the year's aggregate there is much leeway to be made up before the volume of trade can be said to be normal. On this standard the larger deficiency is in the bond business, its transactions not being one-half of last year. The year's volume of stock business is smaller by about one-third. The most active bond was Steel 5 per cents, which rose 2⅞ upon sales of 3,441, doing better than the stock. Consolidated Tobacco 4s was the only other description to sell up to 1,000 bonds, and its rise was 1, somewhat disparaging remarks upon its financial methods having no effect upon the confidence of its friends.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Can Co. preferred stock.
American Screw Co.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Central Realty. Bond and Trust Co.
General Chemical Co. preferred stock.
International Steam Pump Co. common stock.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Trust Co. of America.
Union Traction Co. of Indiana preferred stock.
Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

New Haven Iron and Steel Co.
Railway Steel Springs Co. on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Otis Elevator Co.
Pont de Nemours Powder Co.
Western Gas Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

City and Suburban Homes Co.
Detroit City Gas Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	222	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	..
Alle & Western	150	..
Allis-Chalmers pf	7	8
Allis-Chalmers pf	48	50
Amalgamated Copper	48⅜	48¾
American Agricultural Chem	13	..
American Agricultural Chem. pf	71	72
Am. Car & Foundry	19¾	20¼
Am. Car & Foundry pf	70½	71½
American Coal	185	200
Am. Cotton Oil	29	30
Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	93
Am. District Telegraph	22	28
American Express	189	192
Am. Grass Twine	6¾	7¾
Am. Hide & Leather	4	4½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	14	16
American Ice	7⅜	7⅝
American Ice pf	28½	28¾
American Linseed Co	8½	9½
American Linseed Co. pf	29½	32½
American Locomotive	22⅜	22¾
American Locomotive pf	82½	83
American Malting Co	3¼	4
American Malting Co. pf	19	20½
Am. Smelting & Refining	48½	49
Am. Smelting & Refining pf	91¾	92½
American Snuff	112	120
American Snuff pf	86½	92
American Sugar Ref	127⅛	127¾
American Sugar Ref. pf	124	126
American T. & C	84	88
American Tobacco pf	130	135
American Woolen	9	11
American Woolen pf	74½	78
Anaconda Copper	67	68
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann Arbor pf	53	56
Associated Merchants 1st pf	88	98
At., Topeka & Santa Fe	68½	68¾
At., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	89¾	90
Atlantic Coast Line	106	107
Baltimore & Ohio	78¾	78¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	88	89½
Boston A. L. pf	104	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43¾	43⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	187	190
Brunswick City	5½	6¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	119	122
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	132	..
Butterick Company	48½	49½
Canada Southern	63¾	64½
Canadian Pacific	114⅜	114⅝
Central & South Am. Telephone	101	..
Central R. R. of New Jersey	155	160
Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅝	31¾
Chicago & Alton	38½	39
Chicago & Alton pf	81	83
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	180	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	120	140
Chicago Great Western	15⅛	15½
Chicago Great Western pf., A	66	69½
Chicago Great Western pf., B	27⅝	28
Chicago Great Western deb	83	87½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	144½	144⅝
Chi., M. & St. Paul pf	178	178½
Chicago & Northwestern	166	167
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	135	145
C., St. P., M. & O. pf	165	175
Chicago Term. Trans.	9¾	10¼
Chicago Term. Trans. pf	20⅞	21
Chicago Union Traction	5⅞	6⅛
Chicago Union Traction pf	31	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	73½	76½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	102	110⅝
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling pf	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	28¼	28¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	84	88
Col. Southern	18¼	18¾
Col. Southern 1st pf	54	55
Col. Southern 2d pf	25½	25½
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	13¾	13⅝
Commercial Cable	176	186
Consol. Coal	60	70
Con. Gas Co	194¼	194¼
Cont. Tobacco pf	107	108
Corn Products	13⅜	14
Corn Products pf	72	73
Del. & Hudson	150¾	151
Del., L. & W	262	270
Den. & R. G	19⅝	20
D. & R. G. pf	67⅝	69
Den. & Southwest	1	2
Den. & Southwest pf	..	..
D. M. & Ft. D	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	10	11
Detroit Southern pf	19½	20½
Detroit United Ry	62¾	63¾
Diamond Match	127	130
Distillers' Sec	23½	24
Dist. of Am. pf	38	40
Dul., S. S. & A	8¼	10
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12½	15
Erie	25⅝	25¾
Erie 1st pf	64½	64½
Erie 2d pf	41½	41¾
Evans. & T. H	60	65
Evans. & T. H. pf	70	80
Ft. W. & Den. City	45	50½
General Chemical	44	49
General Chemical pf	95	100
General Electric	166¼	168
Great Northern pf	170	175
Gold & Stok. Tel	110	120
Hocking Valley	74	77
Hocking Valley pf	79	80
Homestake	49½	52
Illinois Central	128¾	129¾
Illinois Central, l. l	103½	..
International Paper	12	12½
International Paper pf	64	66
International Power	26½	28
International Steam Pump	36	38
International Steam Pump pf	74	78
Iowa Central	19	20
Iowa Central pf	36	38
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kan. & Mich	24	29
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	66¾	67
Kan. C. So	18⅝	19
Kan. C. So. pf	34½	34½
Keok. & D. M	10	15
Keok. & D. M. pf	40	50
Knick. Ice, Chic	5	10
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	50	75
Laclede Gas pf	..	100
L. E. & W	27	28
L. E. & W. pf	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	50
Louisville & Nashville	104¾	104¾
Manhattan Beach	6½	9
Manhattan Elevated	143⅝	143¼
Maryland Coal pf	100	120
Metropolitan Securities	78	79¼
Metropolitan Street Railway	111½	112
Met. W. S. El. of Chi	15	15⅝
Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	47¼	50
Mexican Central	11⅜	11¾
Michigan Central	125	135
Minn. & St. L	50	65
Minn. & St. L. pf	88	98
M., St. P. & S. S. M	62¾	63
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	119¼	123
Mo., Kan. & Texas	18	18¼
Mo., Kan. & T. pf	39	39¾
Missouri Pacific	91⅝	91¾
Mobile & Birmingham pf	94½	101
Morris & Essex	180	190
N. C. & St. L	105	107½
National Biscuit	43¼	44
National Biscuit pf	104	104½
National Enameling & S	17	19
National Enameling & S. pf	78	85
National Lead	14⅞	15
National Lead pf	84½	92
Nat. Railroad of Mexico pf	38¼	38½
National Railroad of Mex. 2d pf	19	19½
New Central Coal	42	48
New York Air Brake	120	127
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf	95	110
New York Central	116¾	116¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	27	29¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	106	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
New Yory Dock	16	20
New York Dock pf	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	141	145
N. Y., L. & W	130	140
N. Y., N. H. & H	189¾	190
N. Y., Ont. & West	21½	21⅝
Norfolk & Western	57½	57⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	85	90
North Am	84	84½
Ont. Mining	4	5
Pacific Coast	53	56
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	63	67
Pacific Mail	26	27½
Pennsylvania Railroad	117⅛	117¾
People's Gas, Chicago	97⅛	98
Peo., & East	17	20
Pere Marquette	75	78
Pere Marquette pf	..	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	62	62½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	97
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	177½	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	30½	31
Pressed Steel Car pf	70	71
Pullman Co	209	211
Quicksilver	..	1¼
Quicksilver pf	4½	9
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs	86	91
Railway Steel Spring	22⅝	23
Railway Steel Sping pf	74	75
Reading	44¼	44¾
Reading 1st pf	78½	79
Reading 2d pf	59	60
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7½	8
Republic Iron & Steel pf	43¾	44¼
Rock Island	21⅜	21¾
Rock Island pf	62⅜	62¾
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	130	..
Rubber Goods	19½	19½
Rubber Goods pf	76½	77¼
St. Joseph & Grand Island	9	11
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	35	38
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	17	19
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	60	72
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	44½	44½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	154	160
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	..	124
St. Louis Southwestern	14	14½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	33½	34½
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	39	39¾
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	80	83
Southern Pacific	46¾	46¾
Southern Railway	20⅞	21
Southern Railway pf	84¾	84½
Southern Railway M. & O. ctfs	89½	91
Standard R. & T	..	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38½	38⅝
Texas Pacific	24	24⅞
Texas Pacific Land Tr	25	29
Third Avenue	119½	120
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	20	20½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	24½	27
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	36¾	37
Twin City Rapid Transit	91½	92½
Union B. & P. pf	50	60
Union Pacific	76⅝	76¾
Union Pacific pf	87½	89¼
United Fruit	99	100
United Railways Investment	9	10
United Railways Investment pf	44	45
United States Express	103	108
United States Leather	7¼	7½
United States Leather pf	78¼	78½
United States Realty & Con	7	7½
United States Realty & Con. pf	51½	52
United States Rubber	13¼	13½
United States Rubber pf	52	52½
United States Steel	11½	11⅝
United States Steel pf	58⅝	58⅞
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	30½	30⅝
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pf	103	105
Virginia Iron, C. & C	20	24
Wabash	19	19½
Wabash pf	36⅝	36⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	205	215
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88¼
Westinghouse El. & M	163	164
Westinghouse 1st pf	180	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	47	48
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	25	27
Wisconsin Central	18⅝	19¼
Wisconsin Central pf	42¼	42⅝

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 20.—The cloth market was depressed and inactive during the week, being influenced by the decline in the price of cotton. Transactions were on a smaller scale than usual, despite the daily inquiry for light fabrics.

Offers from India were largely impracticable. China is waiting for lower prices. Most of the shipping houses are limiting themselves to pressing requirements for sorting up purposes.

Some of the South American offers were at limits on which it was difficult to work.

Yarns were irregular and considerably lower than they were a week ago, incessant fluctuations at Liverpool making business difficult.

Yesterday not being a market day, the effects of the failure of Sully & Co. of New York and the collapse in the price of cotton are not yet apparent, though the events in America are looked upon as removing the cause of disturbance and as paving the way for more reasonable business conditions.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 20.—The Stock Exchange has been much more active and stronger, especially in the early part of the week, owing to the cheapness of money and the absence of serious news of the war in the Far East.

The new Irish loan, issued in accordance with the terms of the Irish Land Purchase act, is considered attractive for investors and will easily be covered.

Business during the week continued to be of small volume, but there was no pressure to sell, and the report that the Government was buying consols for the Sinking Fund had a reassuring effect.

The American market was fairly strong at the beginning of the week, but was weaker afterward, on the news of the Sully collapse in New York.

NEW STATEN ISLAND BANK.

Richmond Borough National to Replace Defunct Institution.

The committee of fifteen depositors which has been considering propositions to replace the defunct Bank of Staten Island has decided in favor of the offer of J. W. Place & Co. Place & Co. will finance a new National bank, taking all of the capital stock not subscribed for locally. The people having accounts with the Bank of Staten Island will be dealt with so that they can realize a part of their claims, and those owing the bank will be enabled to adjust matters.

The bank will be known as the Richmond Borough National Bank, and will be capitalized at $100,000. It will probably occupy the building owned by the Bank of Staten Island, and eventually will purchase the property.

WORLD'S COTTON CROP TO DATE.

Government Estimate 17,179,765 Bales Valued at $750,082,450.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The world's cotton crop for 1902-1903 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 17,179,765 bales, valued at $750,082,451. This is based on the latest data available, the figures in most instances representing the cotton appearing in commercial channels.

With the exception of 2,687,813 bales of the East India crop, which averages 400 pounds per bale, the bales given are of an average weight of 500 pounds. The total includes estimates of the Chinese and Korean crops.

DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRES.

Large Areas Are Burned Over in the Nebraska Range Country.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., March 20.—Disastrous prairie fires have swept the range country. The ground being dry the fire burned the roots of the grass in the ground, destroying it for grazing for three years.

One strip burned is six by twelve miles; another is more than twenty miles long and very wide, while another strip, still burning, north of the Niobrara River, seems to have been more extensive.

Ranch sheds, barns, groves on timber claims, and property along the railroad have been destroyed. Several narrow escapes from death are reported from the ranches.

Mexican Central Loses Guggenheim Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 20.—Advices from Mexico state that the Guggenheim Exploration Company has declined to renew its contract with the Mexican Central Railroad for carrying its ores to the trust smelters in that country. This contract expired a few weeks ago. Negotiations are pending between the National Railroad of Mexico and the Guggenheim interests for handling this business, or as much of it as can be reached by the lines of the Consolidated National system.

WORLD'S GRAIN CROP FIGURES.

Condition of Cereals as Reported by Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The foreign crop as given by the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Austria.—Official estimates of wheat crop of 1903, 46,014,058 bushels of 60 pounds each; rye, 81,157,628 bushels of 56 pounds; barley, 73,872,512 bushels of 48 pounds; oats, 128,328,181 bushels of 32 pounds, and maize, 16,055,098 bushels of 56 pounds.

Australasia.—Wheat crop of 1903-1904 undoubtedly very large, and will leave an unusual quantity available for export.

Argentina.—Visible wheat supply about 56 per cent. greater than a year ago, and double that at a corresponding date in 1902. The surplus available for export out of 1903-1904 crop is unofficially estimated at over 90,000,000 bushels.

Roumania.—Wheat area sown in the Fall of 1903 officially estimated at 4,110,719 acres; rye area, 326,923; barley, 81,494, and rape, 145,557.

Russia.—Official estimates: Wheat area for 1903, 57,266,718 acres; production, 621,457,659 bushels of 60 pounds; rye, 912,007,655 bushels of 56 pounds; oats, 798,872,316 bushels of 32 pounds, and barley, 357,470,561 bushels. Live Stock: Horses, 28,070,500; cattle, 44,251,500; sheep and goats, 541,200, and swine, 13,782,100.

Hungary.—Crops officially reported satisfactory.

Turkey.—German Consul General reports grain crops of European Turkey extraordinarily good.

Italy.—Crop conditions fairly good.

France.—Officially preliminary estimates of 1903-1904 crop area is as follows: Wheat, 15,920,428 acres; rye, 3,236,439; barley, 360,099; oats, 2,021,078. The Winter wheat area is over 3 per cent. less than a year ago. Condition of cereals stated as falling somewhat below "good."

Netherlands.—Weather too mild and wet.

Portugal.—Wheat crop larger than at first supposed, and requirements from abroad estimated at 3,000,000 bushels.

Uruguay.—Wheat crop, a medium yield but of excellent quality.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises. 6:04	Sun sets... 6:12	Moon sets. 10:39

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 10:02	Gov. Isl'd. 10:16	H. Gate.. 12:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 10:32	Gov. Isl'd. 10:47	H. Gate.. 12:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germania, Naples	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Mars, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prince Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seguranca, Colon	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Cedric, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, Ciudad, Bolivar, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	10:00 A. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Rosalind, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Messina, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fintoretto, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:30 A. M.	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to commence with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 21.

Barcelona, Hamburg, March 5.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 18.
El Cid, Galveston, March 15.
Nubia, Gibraltar, Feb. 29.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 3.
Zeeland, Antwerp, March 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk, March 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 15
Lampasas, Galveston, March 16.
Liguria, Gibraltar, March 12.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, March 6.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Alliance, Colon, March 16.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 16.
Mesaba, London, March 12.
Neckar, Naples, March 10.
Regina Elina, Naples, March 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

California, Gibraltar, March 11.
Citta di Milano, Gibraltar, March 13.
Patria, Naples, March 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 12.

Arrived.

Norge, Copenhagen, March 2.
Uller, Demerara, March 9.
Valencia, Port au Prince, March 7.
Fricka, Bordeaux, March 2.
Sveriand, Tampico, March 16.
Jefferson, Newport News, March 19.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 18.
J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur, Texas, March 14.
Oneida, Philadelphia.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
26 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NOTICE.
For Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the
New York Security and Trust Company
New York, March 9, 1904.
To the Stockholders of the
New York Security and Trust Company
and the
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.

Please take notice that in accordance with the agreement for the merger of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York into the New York Security and Trust Company, a special meeting of the stockholders of the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY (*the Consolidated Company*) will be held at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on **Monday, the 28th day of March, 1904,** for the purpose of electing a full Board of Trustees for the Company; also to consider and determine whether the number of Trustees to constitute the Board of Trustees shall be increased from twenty-four, (24,) the present number, to thirty (30) and, if it shall be so determined to increase said Board of Trustees to thirty, (30,) to elect a full Board of thirty (30) Trustees; also to consider and act upon any and all such other matters and things as may be brought before said meeting for its consideration.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 25th day of March, 1904, and will remain closed until the opening of business on the 29th day of March, 1904.

Stockholders are particularly requested to exchange their old certificates of stock for the new certificates of stock of the New York Security and Trust Company before the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of March, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 29 Wall Street.—New York, March 5th, 1904.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of The Leather Manufacturers National Bank of New York is called and will be held at its Banking Office, No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: 1. To vote on resolutions to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of merger and consolidation of the said Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York. 2. To vote upon a resolution authorizing and approving the sale to The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of the assets and business of this Bank at the book value thereof, as shown by this Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities at the date of such sale, and the assumption by the said The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of all of the liabilities of this Bank as the same shall appear upon its books at the time of the merger. 3. To vote to authorize if necessary the making of such payments and such allowances and adjustments of compensation or salaries in order to enable the proposed consolidation and merger to be accomplished as the officers and directors of the Bank may seem proper.

In general to approve and authorize the proposed merger and consolidation of this Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, and to authorize and empower the officers and directors of this Bank to do any and all acts necessary and proper to effect such consolidation and merger. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 12th, 1904 until 10 A. M. April 12th, 1904. This meeting is authorized and called and this notice is given by order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1904, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 281 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the increase of the capital stock of the company from the present amount thereof, to wit, $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $4,000,000, to consist of 400,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, being an increase of $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, March 2d, 1904.
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY,
By ELGIN R. L. GOULD, President.
G. W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO.
The third Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Railroad Company of Mexico, for the election of fifteen Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 11 A. M., Monday, April 4th, 1904, at the office of the Company, 852 Deseret News Annex, Salt Lake City, Utah. Books for the transfer of the stock will be closed at 3 P. M. Monday, March 14th, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

James Steuart MacKie, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK,
20-22 AVE. A.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Thursday, March 31st, 1904, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M., at the banking room, 20-22 Ave. A, New York.
The transfer books will be closed from March 21st to March 31st, both inclusive.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 56 CEDAR STREET.
New York, March 21st, 1904.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Cedar Street, on Monday, April 4th, 1904. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

W. H. CHENEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 4, 1904, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

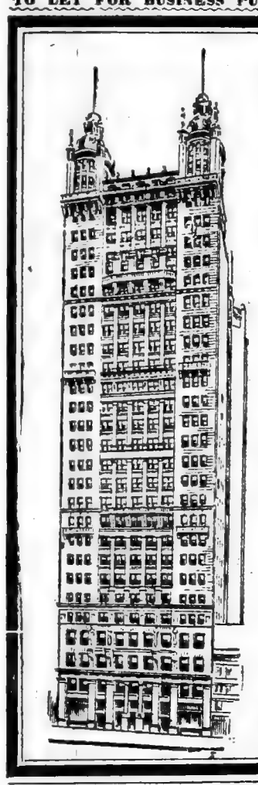

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DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN & CO.,

On the premises or 160 Broadway.

The four-story building 53 Front St. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Why not go to Newark?—Low rents, cheap power. Pennoyer's, 851 Broad St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Corner store in new building, corner 178th St. and 3d Av. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Building to let; whole or part; five-story and basement; elevator. Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localites. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Top loft to let, with or without steam power; freight elevator; size of loft, 77x57; all light, high ceiling; new building. Thomas Todd, 36th St. and 1st Av.

Desirable Lofts to Let.—16 Spruce, near Nassau; 29 Beekman, near Nassau; 50 Beekman, through to Ann St.; 225 Pearl, corner of Platt. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

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STUDIOS,
OFFICES,
IN BUILDING 400 5TH AV.
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City or country.
Water front and rail.
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2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH LOFTS,
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25x85; excellent light, suitable for photographer or architect.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

Offices to let, single or in suites,
44 PINE STREET.
suitable for banker, broker, or insurance company.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

OFFICES TO LET,
NO. 47 BROADWAY,
suitable for banker or broker; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

BUILDINGS TO LET.
264 Spring, 25x88; 7 stories; elevator; possession now.
77-79 Beach, 42x100; five stories; elevator; possession May 1st.
210 Water, 25x95; five stories; possession May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 Beekman Street.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Store, basement, and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, excellent light.
FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
Top loft, 42x100; excellent light; steam heat, elevator, and power.
SIMMONS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

Large and Spacious
OFFICES TO LET.
LOCATED IN
Mutual Life Building
GROUND FLOOR.
Immediate possession
APPLY AT 66 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.

A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.

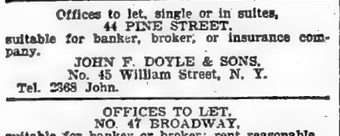

50

Pianos

AT PUBLIC AUCTION
at the
Wise Piano Warerooms,
866 Broadway,
Between 17th and 18th Sts.,
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at
Auction
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, AFT'N,
AT 2 P. M. SHARP,
50 HIGH GRADE PIANOS
(slightly used,)
including
Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Steck, Everett, Lindeman, Estey, Francis Bacon and various other prominent manufacturers
in
Uprights, Grands, Squares
and
BABY GRANDS
EXHIBITION
THIS DAY. (MONDAY,)
FROM 9 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY EXPRESS.
Sale of Unclaimed Express Goods.

To All Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the property now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in offices of Wells Fargo & Co. Express at different points in the State of New York, received prior to Dec. 31, 1902, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder to pay express charges and storage, at 87 and 89 Leonard St., New York City, on April 8th, 1904, with the possibility of it extending into 9th day of April, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., unless the same in the meantime shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.
New York City, March 7th, 1904.
TOWNSEND & MONTANT, Auctioneers.
F. J. HICKEY, General Agent.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on March 21, 1904, 9 o'clock, at 720 Seventh Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Henry Kutner sells books at auction daily, 135 Park Row; evenings, 7:30, at 66 West 125th St.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Modern, large 4th loft; passenger and freight elevators, 50x100x75; low rent; all sides light.

---

3 large, heated rooms for business; central location; rent, $45.00 Duross, 155 West 14th.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Offices and floors; also store and basement, 259 William, near Chambers, new building; elevator, power, steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

A 6-STORY BUILDING, 60 ROOMS, 2 stores, near 43d St., 6th Av., to lease for five years; suitable for storage, hotel, or boarding house. Inquire Owner, 752 6th Av., (Clothing Store.)

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

---

169 West 23d St., store and basement.....$1,000
385 6th Av., near 26d St., store and bsmt... 3,600
13 West 26th St., store and basement..... 2,700
15 West 26th St., store and basement..... 1,500
11 West 34th St., store..... 5,000
William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT,
LAFAYETTE PLACE,
south of Astor Pl., 32x75; first-class fireproof building; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

ROGERS BUILDING,
No. 109 Wall St., Cor. Front St.
Few choice suites and single offices to let, excellent light, suitable coffee or sugar broker. Rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET,
NO. 126 FRONT STREET,
suitable for coffee or sugar broker; rent reasonable.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
No. 45 William Street, N. Y.
Tel. 2368 John.

CORNER STORE ON
BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH ST.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1,795 Madison Square.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGA[illegible], AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

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7 WEST 38TH ST.
STORE AND LOFTS FOR RENT.
Spacious, light floors for rent in fire-proof building now being erected; ready for occupancy May 1; steam heat, elevator service; each floor contains about 2,500 square feet; well arranged for division. Apply
RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.,
5 WEST 31ST ST.

AT 1,227 BROADWAY,
CORNER 30TH ST.
DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR,
$2,500.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.
Telephone, 1795 Madison Square.

A—A—A.
A—A—A.
MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU ST.
Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide off to suit tenant.
ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT.
Register's office in building.
CONVENIENT TO CITY COURTS
AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, Premises.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 3,500 THIRD AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC W. DEVOE, as Trustee under the last will of Jennie M. Cathcart, deceased, plaintiff, against CAROLINE ZELTNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the No. 127 on the "Map of the Village of Morrisania, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10, 1858," and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third (formerly Fordham) Avenue, where the boundary line between said lot No. 127 and lot No 128 on said map intersects said avenue, said point being one hundred and thirty-three feet southerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street before widening, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said boundary line between said lots Nos. 127 and 128 one hundred and twenty-one feet; thence southerly to a point in said boundary line between said lots Nos 127 and 128 distant one hundred and twenty feet easterly from Third Avenue thirty feet and six inches, and thence westerly along said boundary line one hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,893.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $536.88, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $2,520 and interest from October 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, December 26, 1903.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 2d day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.
New York, January 20, 1904.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to the 16th day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.
New York, March 2, 1904.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to the 23d day of March, 1904, at same hour and place.
New York, March 16, 1904.
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
West End Avenue, No. 301, west side, 26.7 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100, four-story stone dwelling, with extension; public auction sale.

By James L. Wells.
Third Avenue, east side, 289.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, John W. Russell, referee; due on judgment, $14,259.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large plots of lots, suitable for institutions. Well and accessibly located on high ground; $1,000 to $10,000 a lot.

A. H. BARNEY,

71 Broadway.

ROOFING.

DID YOUR ROOF LEAK?
Why not send for us to look it over and give estimate on keeping it in good order by the year. Remember that private residence work is our specialty. We employ careful mechanics, and the work is done under our personal supervision.
N. Y. Architectural Metal Works.
Established 1857.
Telephone, 3364—38th St. 169 East 48th St.

BARGAINS.
113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; institution mortgage, $9,500.
132d St., west of Lenox; 56 feet; good site for large apartment; private neighborhood.
Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $90,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
D. L. NICHOLS, 36 West 116th.

BROADWAY, DOWN TOWN.
Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—5-story corner triple flat; 28 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $65,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

A Bargain—Elegant new flat on plot 50x100, in the thirties, near Lexington Av.; rental over $12,000; fully rented; rents cheap; price $110,000. Chas. J. F. Bohlen, 401 East 16th St., cor. First Av.

$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

—ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE—
Three-story, 18-foot dwelling, fine condition; hardwood throughout; location best street West Harlem; possession. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,888; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,000, 4½, due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

57th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $36,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Guaranteed facts; will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases, $10,600, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder needs money in other transactions; will sacrifice elevator apartment, well rented; will take five years' lease; pay 8% net. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Two 5-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent in condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. B., 508 9th Av.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Speculators, Attention! — Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

We will sell a Lexington Av. corner in Seventies for appraisal value; 4-story and basement stores. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 3-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,500 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $123.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

$17,500 rent; bargain price; down-town corner, business building; grand investment. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

---

159 East 46th St.	4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling, 16.8x55x100; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.
3D AV., S. W. cor. 56th St.	Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; price reasonable; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand, $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $33,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500, only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
bargain, in Eighties, at $30,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $39,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham. (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 446 West 40th.—Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—134th St. West, double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

136th to 137th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Avenue tenement, stores; rent $2,600; price $23,000; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Europe, 20 2d Av.

A five-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av.; cheap; all rented. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS
of
West Side Dwellings
WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
"Selling Prices"
by consulting
Fred'k Zittel,
286 COLUMBUS AV.
List mailed on application.
Three story Houses, $20,000 and upward.
Four story Houses, $25,000 and upward.
American basement, $25,000 and upward.
ALSO GREENWICH, CONN., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

Swell front single modern apartment; twenty-five frontage; yearly tenants; private surroundings; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bronx.

Snap.—4-story corner, 34x100, near Wendover Av., triple flat, 16 rooms and baths each floor, with 2 stores; price $30,000; first mortgage $24,000, 5 years; rental $3,200; no steam heat.
$6,500 cash buys a 30-ft. corner on 3d Av., near Tremont Av., showing 10% on investment.
5-story triple flat, with 2 stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover Av.; price $25,000; rental $2,700; $4,000 cash required.
Elegant 2-story and basement brick private house, 8 rooms and bath, facing Park, half block from "L" station; can be bought on easy payment; $500 cash required.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 Third Av., Wendover Av. "L" Station. Open Sundays.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; good future investment; price, $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 50x187x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Owners.—Have cash buyers for flats and apartments Manhattan and Bronx; send us particulars. Are you looking for a loan? Have $6,000, $5,500, or $5,000 on first mtg. Own your own home; we have them cheap. Duggan and Wall, 691 East 155th.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av.; elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,023 Trinity Av.

Morris Av., near 161st St.—Two-family brick house, all improvements; always rented; mortgage, $5,000; can be purchased at a bargain. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d St.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,600, $8,000.
Brooker
778 Tremont Av.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

$500.00 down, balance easy terms, buys 7-room home; all improvements. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Plot of Bronx lots, ripe for improvement; lightly mortgaged; exchange for Bronx flats; submit particulars. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Plot, 200 feet front, Washington Av.; with or without building loan. See R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Washington Avenue triple apartment, 25x145; price, $19,500; terms to suit. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Builders! Speculators!—Lots with or without loan; ready for improvement; lot prices. Polak, 174th St. and 3d Av.

Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

$500 Cash and Upward.—1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

4-story brick cold water house, 6 families and store; rent, $1,000; price, $10,000. C. C. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near Rapid Transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport; near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

142d St., East.—Two-story and basement 9-room dwelling; location fine; price right. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

At Cost!—New modern 2-family brick houses; open. 674 East 186th, (Washingtoon Av.)

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling, near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

4th Av. corner flats, with stores. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

House and lot on 3d Av., near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

For Sale.—10-room house; lot 50x100; near Jerome Av.; $5,500; terms. Powers, Woodlawn.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation, with extended view; water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 minutes from station; $30,000. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y. 100 farms and other places for sale and rent.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15 Mount Vernon, New York.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House; fine river view; 18 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $13,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Choice modern dwelling, perfect order, 15 rooms; worth $14,000; will sacrifice for $10,500. "Home," Box 157 Times, Harlem.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

Come to Texas, where you can work outdoors 350 days in the year, with bountiful seasons, unprecedented harvests, and good health. Finest black waxy farms in the famous Itasca Valley, $30 to $60 per acre; never fail to make crops, corn, cotton, wheat, and oats; undeveloped lands in Western part of State as rich as the sun shines on, $3 to $8; also place farm loans, the safest on earth for investment; 15 years' experience without a foreclosure. Write for full information. Ed Wilkinson & Co., Itasca, Texas.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

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JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

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VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

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PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00 *9:00, †10:00, *11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, †7:00, ‡8:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.

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Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
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*P.V.Luise..Ap.12,10 AM | Pr.Adelb't..May13, 2 PM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward, According to Steamer.

*Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sight seeing.

Around the World By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. 4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY, and the principal SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers. Send for programmes. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

North German Lloyd. Fast Express Service. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronpri's..Mar.22, 8 AM | Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 29, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II..Apl. 12, 1 PM | Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM
Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprins..May31, 7 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

*Main..Mar. 24, 10 AM | *Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM
Barbar'sa..Mr.31,10 AM | Koenigin Luise..May 5, 10 AM
P. Alice..Apr. 7, 10 AM | P. Alice..May 10, 1 PM
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..May 12, 9 AM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Neckar..Mar. 26, 11 AM | P. Irene..May 7, 11 AM
P. Irene..Apl. 2, 11 AM | K. Albert..May 21, 11 AM
K. Albert..Apr.12,11 AM | Hohens'n..May 28, 11AM
Hohens'n..Apr.23, 11 AM | P. Irene..June 11, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken. OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Zeel'd..Mar.26, 10:30 AM | N.York..Apr. 9, 9:30 AM
St.Louis..Apr.2, 9:30 AM | St.Paul..Apr.16, 9:30AM

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS. Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Zeeland.....March 26 | Vaderland.....April 9
Finland.....April 2 | Kroonland....April 16

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania..Mar.26, Noon | Umbria..Apr. 16, 6 AM
Etruria..Apr. 2, 7 AM | Campania..Apr.23, 12 M
Lucania..Apr. 9, 10 AM | Etruria..Apr. 30, 6 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Slavonia..Apr. 26, Noon | Slavonia..June 7, Noon
Ultonia..May 24, Noon | Pannonia..June 21, Noon

Piers 51-52 North River. Apply 29 Broadway, New York. VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Noordam .....Mar. 22 | *Ryndam .....Apr. 19
Potsdam .....Apr. 5 | Noordam .....Apr. 26
Rotterdam.....Apr. 12 | Potsdam .....May 10

*Will call at Plymouth. Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Atlantic Transport Line. NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MESABA.....Mar. 26, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Apr. 2, 7 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Apr. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 16, 6 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried. FOR RATES, &c., APPLY AT 9 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic...Mar. 16, 4 PM | Oceanic, Apr. 6, 10 AM
Cedric..Mar. 23, 9 AM | Teutonic..Apr.13, 10 AM
Majestic..Mar.30, 10 AM | Celtic..Apr. 15, 5 PM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa, Bolognese. Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS. New York to New Orleans. Elegant New Passenger Steamships.

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday. Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday. For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE.

Seguranca, Mar.23,1 PM | Allianca, Mar. 29, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40. INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH. Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va. Connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

Oceanic Steamship Co. (SPRECKELS' LINE.)

A. & A. Line—From San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. ROUND THE WORLD, $632.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,696.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. J. TILFORD & SON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of C. J. Tilford & Son of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Charles J. Tilford and Charles W. Tilford, individually and as members of the firm of C. J. Tilford & Son and said firm, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 18th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK H. J. DALY, Bankrupt.—Number 6,853.

To the creditors of Patrick H. J. Daly of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Patrick H. J. Daly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 18th, 1904.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., E
12:10	A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.	
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL—Stops at all important stations.	
8:30	A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.	*12.40 PM
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.	*12.50 PM
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.	*2.10 PM
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.	*3.40 PM
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.	*4.10 PM
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:50, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.	*5.20 PM
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.	*3.40 PM
2:45	P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.	*4.40 PM
3:30	P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.	*5.40 PM
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.	*5.40 PM
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.	*5.40 PM
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.	*8.00 PM
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.	*6.00 PM
7:00	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.	*7.00 PM
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.	*7.40 PM
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.	*8.00 PM
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. —P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.	*9.20 PM
9:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. —Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.	*9.30 PM
11:30	*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.	*11.30 PM

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light. Ticket offices at 107, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY. Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, z5.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., E
Mauch Chunk Local	†8.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*e8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*2.55 PM	*2.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*z5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1,238 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 370 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

$15.10 Excursion Rates $19.90 The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley The Blue Ridge Mountains—The Potomac—Natural Bridge—The Luray Caverns. A perfect inexpensive Spring or Summer trip. Favorite haunts of Washington and Jefferson. Address any Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office, or Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

JOY LINE PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M. BOSTON DIRECT. $2.25. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,377.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of I. FAJANE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of I. Fajane Electrical Construction Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said I. Fajane Electrical Construction Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, exam

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lady's handbag, between Cortlandt and Rector Sts., 6th Av. "L," about 6 P. M., 16th inst.; liberal reward for return, as contents have more than monetary consideration. Apply Crott, Room 108, 30 Broadway.

LOST—Opera Glasses, gold and pearl, at Empire Theatre last Wednesday night. Reward if returned to A. B. Fletcher, 907 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

20c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

20TH ST., 334 WEST.—Large parlor, suitable two gents or ladies; good board; reasonable.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

58D ST., 16 WEST.—Large third floor front room; select home couples, gentlemen; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Near station; desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

113TH ST., 542-544 WEST.—Cathedral Heights, under new management; handsome suite of rooms, with bath; also single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21ST ST., 246 W.—Elegant furnished large and small rooms.

31ST ST., 39 EAST.—Furnished rooms, for men only; permanent; references.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Permanent parties, bachelors; home comforts; gentlemen only.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

75TH ST., 228 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

[illegible] ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, one or two gentlemen; breakfast. Gagnee.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Choice of desirable square alcove or single rooms; reasonable.

HELP WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their millinery showrooms. Apply to Superintendent Monday, between 4 and 6 P. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced milliners for their millinery workrooms. Apply to Superintendent Monday after 4 P. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent Monday, between 4 and 6 P. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for untrimmed hats and flowers. Apply to Superintendent Monday, between 4 and 6 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their Cloak and Suit, Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, Glove, and Ribbon Departments; apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co. require experienced alteration hands on ladies' jackets and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WAITRESSES—SIEGEL COOPER CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, HALF TIME; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10 A. M.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer and bookkeeper who will be willing to go to Newport, R. I., to work; salary $10 per week. Make application in own handwriting. Address W. H. B., Box 205 Times.

WANTED—Office assistant; good penman; (high school girl preferred;) must be bright, intelligent, of Christian parentage; typewriter can be used but not essential. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our corset department. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton & Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Good Spanish and English stenographer; must take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary $15 to $18 a week. Address B. H. W., Box 217 Times.

WANTED—Skirt hands for alteration room. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Stenographer who understands bookkeeping; $12 start, with rapid advancement. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; quick and accurate; salary $10 to $12; hours 8 to 6. Address H., Box 123 Times.

WANTED—Pressers for women's suits. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Girls; hand sewers on ribbon belts; good pay. Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 193 Centre St.

50 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON LADIES' WAISTS; SECTION WORK; STEADY WORK. CALL ALL WEEK. CITRON BROS., 5 BOND ST.

Males.

A FEW men of good standing, with large acquaintance in the Bronx, who will devote one or two hours (day or evening,) can make good income with little effort; personal solicitation not required. For particulars address C. H. Stonebridge, 3d Av., 148th St.

Agents and canvassers to sell Goldsmith's complete line of waterproof collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
James Goldsmith,
2 Astor Place, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED.—Can earn $30 weekly. Suvio Heat & Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

CASH BOYS.

WANTED—At Wanamaker's, a number of bright, intelligent cash boys; good chance of advancement for right sort; bring working papers. Apply before 10 A. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, requires a number of stock boys, 16 and 17 years of age; chance for advancement; must come well recommended. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, require experienced salesmen for their dress goods and silk departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

SALESMEN wanted to manage agents of a good selling novelty; splendid opportunity for right parties; exclusive territory. Miller, 155 West 29th St.

WANTED—Salesmen, advertising men; all States; something entirely new; rare opportunity; men that can do business with hotels, saloons, and solicit advertisements from merchants; call at once. Monarch, 147 West 23d St.

WANTED—Man of good address; some experience in house to house soliciting, and competent to take charge of a crew; special inducements; good pay. Call after 9:30. Suite 30, 853 Broadway. Mr. Cox.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, young man, (Christian,) for position 30 miles from New York; hours 8 to 5:30; salary $10, with chance for advancement. Address H. A., Box 110 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; a neat, gentlemanly young man for responsible position; must be well educated and rapid; salary $15 to $18. Address C. T., Box 218 Times.

WANTED—Boy; one who understands typewriting preferred, not essential; Christian parentage; state salary and reference. Address J., Box 206 Times Office.

WANTED—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require active young men as conductors on their delivery wagons; must have good knowledge of city; bond required; apply by letter.

WANTED—Typist, young man; must be rapid and accurate, for billing; must be willing to travel; salary $40 month and board. Address A. C., Box 115 Times.

WANTED—A young man stenographer, age 16 to 20; salary $6 to $8 per week to start; chance for advancement. Address F. M. L., Box 156 Times.

WANTED—Tailors for women's suits. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 19 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

SAYS MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE IMPERILED

Inexperienced Janitors Attend Boilers, Labor Delegate Affirms.

AGAINST 8-HOUR LAW CHANGE

Central Union Opposes Amendment in Interest of New York Shipbuilders —More Trouble in the Subway. in the Subway.

The Central Federated Union was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by a statement made by J. Hand, delegate of the Standard and Eccentric Engineers' Union, that thousands of school children were in danger because licensed engineers were not attending to the boilers. He said that his association was getting a bill drafted providing that nobody but licensed engineers should attend to the boilers in the public schools. He added:

"In the last six months we found that out of twenty-three janitors who were attending the boilers in the public schools only one was a licensed engineer. This is a very serious matter. In the public schools there are from 500 to 3,000 children in attendance, according to the size of the school, and if a boiler should burst you can imagine what would occur. The janitors, who are in charge of these boilers, are examined in everything but the one essential particular, and that is as to what they know about steam boilers."

Delegate Hand then asked for the indorsement of the bill, and the request was granted.

It was decided to oppose the proposed amendment to the eight-hour law by which New York contractors would be enabled to bid for the five new Staten Island ferryboats the city is going to construct. The amendment, which it was stated was given to the Legislature before the unions had taken any action in the matter, provides that the law shall not apply "to any person employed on any public work of the State or a municipal corporation which from its nature or character might be wholly performed without the limits of the State of New York; but the provisions of this chapter (the eight-hour law) shall apply to work which by its nature and character can only be performed within the limits of the State."

The central body construed this as an entering wedge in the destruction of the eight-hour law, and it was decided to ask all the central labor bodies throughout the State to oppose it and to ask all the members of the Legislature to vote against the proposed amendment. It was also decided to instruct the Law and Legislation Committee to go to Albany at the proper time and work against it.

James Holland, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee, said that there was more trouble in the subway. Though General Contractor John B. McDonald had returned from the South, nothing had been done to remedy the grievances.

"There are eight or nine unions which have members doing work on the subway," he said, "and they all have grievances. I have written to Secretary Douglas to call a meeting of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association, but could get no reply from him. I recommend that we ask again for a conference, and if there is no satisfaction, that the Central Federated Union repudiate its contract with the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association and let the unions take whatever action they may."

It was decided to write again to Secretary Douglas and wait until he could be heard from before taking any further action.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—5 first-class stenographers that operate the Oliver machine. Apply early Monday morning at ground floor, 391 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy about 15 years old for general office work. Downes, 68 Park Place.

WANTED—Two good tabulators. Apply early Monday morning, ground floor, 391 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young, experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing in private family. 219 East 76th St. Cahill's bell.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visiting Secretary, 263 West 125th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable young woman wants work by the day; laundry work or cleaning; anything private. 438 West 49th St., first floor. Kerrigan's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First- class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—By Swiss lady, with family intending going to Europe; perfect French, German, English; music; experienced teacher, sailor, traveler; highest references. M. L. B., 1,364 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; best references; can be seen at present employer's on Monday and Tuesday; wages, $25. 23 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a respectable Irish girl, with personal and written references, as lady's maid and dressmaker. 249 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress wishes family washing in the house or go out by day; first-class city reference. 207 East 74th St. Ring bell three times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Perfect French and German, very capable, desires position to one or two children not under four years of age; best references. 1,028 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; competent young business woman; excellent references; $10. K. L., Box 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — By attractive, up-to-date young lady; educated, competent, intelligent. Clarke, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER. Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A CULTURED YOUNG MAN SEEKS POSITION as a real estate collector, with reference and security. J., 163 Times Office.

CLERICAL WORK.—By young man, clerical work of any kind in the evenings. Address J., Box 160 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly reliable, all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 128 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

ELECTRICITY.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, AI habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER and SUPERINTENDENT. — By young man, (30;) first-class license; thorough mechanic, electrician, machinist, millwright; has a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of steam, electricity, elevators, &c.; all repairs; personal references; factory or office building. Albert Yost, 159 East 58th St.

GARDENER.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

GARDENER, &c.—Gardener and grower; life experience in and out of doors; laying out of grounds; fine carpet-like lawns a specialty. Reference at Birth, 417 East 64th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent by thoroughly capable man; first-class references. Box 141 Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MANAGER, &c.—By an American; 26; educated, trustworthy, progressive, competent; experienced as manager, private secretary, correspondent; English, German, stenographer, typewriter, accountant; unquestionable credentials. A. S., Box 169 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; competent; at liberty after 5:30 P. M.; to occupy evenings. Box 1,046 Times, Harlem.

EMPLOYERS STAND TOGETHER.

President Eidlitz Denies Report of Desertions in Their Ranks.

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, denied yesterday that there was a tendency among the individual members of the association to break away on account of the strike of the bricklayers and laborers, and start up work for fear the building season would be lost. He said:

"There are no desertions from the ranks, and I can assure you that there will be no desertions from the ranks. We did not spend a whole Summer fighting for the arbitration agreement for nothing. I have no doubt that disgruntled men have been trying to circulate such rumors, and I have heard of them before, but there is, I repeat, no foundation to base them on."

There was some talk yesterday about the housesmiths going on strike. Some of the leaders said there was nothing in the report, and that they were deprived of work anyway through the strike of the bricklayers. Though they believed that the laborers and the bricklayers made a mistake by striking, they say that the ball, however, was first set rolling when the employers passed their resolution cutting off the overtime for two hours per day from the laborers.

In the other trades, as far as could be learned yesterday, the only anxiety is to get to work. There are now, it is estimated, about 25,000 persons idle, about 10,000 of whom are in enforced idleness.

UNIONS SUSPECT SPY SYSTEM.

Delegate Wilson Tells How Employers' Emissaries Are Treated.

In reference to reports that a Cleveland company supplies an organized spy system to employers in order that they may keep tab on the doings of the unions, James Wilson, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, said yesterday:

"It has been an open secret for many years that employers have their spies in nearly all the unions. We have found it so ourselves, and have a system of spying on the spies themselves. When a man suspected of being a spy gets into a union he is watched, his description taken, and when he goes to another city the local union is warned, and when he is found to be a spy he is expelled from the union and all the other unions are notified."

According to reports the Cleveland company pays the spies $65 a month, gives them periodical instructions, and posts them as to the best methods of learning the secrets of the union.

URGE LAND BILL FOR THE POOR.

Central Union Acts—Booth-Tucker Says Paternalism is to Stay.

The Central Federated Union yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing the Salvation Army bill for the formation of a colonization bureau and the advancement of sums of money to settlers on land owned by the United States. The bill authorizes the issuance of $50,000,000 bonds for the purpose.

Bolton Hall said that Senator Hanna had promised to "father" this bill, but that some one else will take it up in his place. He also said that the plan has been approved in large meetings in Utica, Rochester, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities.

Commander Booth-Tucker said of the plan: . "It would indeed be paternalism to give the land or the money or the materials, but it is not paternalism to lend it at 6 per cent. This is a pure business proposition. But granted that it be regarded as a modified form of paternalism, we have as a Nation adopted paternalism of a far more radical character. We have paternalism in education, paternalism in trade, paternalism in the giving away of valuable lands for next to nothing. Hence the bill in question may be regarded as the substitution of justifiable paternalism for that which is of a more radical and doubtful character.

"Paternalism in this sense is with us to stay. It is indeed the very basis of society and of all orderly government."

BARNEY JEWELS AGAIN STOLEN.

Man Now in Prison for Taking Gems Which Disappear Second Time.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney is mourning the loss of diamonds valued at $3,000, and the police have been called into the case by her husband, who is an architect and well-known clubman. Mrs. Barney was Miss Mary Alice Van Nest. Her wedding three years ago was an event in society.

The police were notified of the loss last Wednesday, and Detectives Flay and Lang were assigned to the case. Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau said yesterday afternoon that some progress had been made, and that a solution of the affair would probably be reached in a day or two, when arrests might be made.

"It was an inside job," said the Captain. None of the jewelry has been recovered.

The Barneys live at 40 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Barney last wore the jewels, which include half a dozen diamond rings, a crescent set with diamonds, and an ornament for the hair, on Feb. 22. When she took them off she placed them in her jewel case and put the case in the drawer of a dressing table in her apartment. She did not have occasion to wear the jewels again until March 15. When she opened the drawer she found that the case was gone.

Mr. Barney declines to discuss the case, beyond saying that neither he nor his wife had the slightest idea who took the jewels. In January of last year some of the same jewels which are now missing were stolen. An electrician who had been employed about the Barney home was suspected, and put under surveillance. Finally he was arrested, made a confession, and the jewels were recovered. He is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

IN AID OF COLORED Y. W. C. A.

Not Organized as a "Jim Crow" Annex, Declares Mrs. Judson.

Dr. Truman J. Backus, President of Packer Institute, and Mrs. Judson, President of the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, were the principal speakers at a meeting held in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon in aid of the Colored Women's Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association located in Lexington Avenue.

Dr. Backus told how he paid a visit to an educational institution and had seen a negro boy at Tuscaloosa, Miss., forge one of the most perfect chisels he had ever seen, and how Alexander E. Orr carried the chisel to a meeting of the Trustees of the Slater Fund and exhibited it, with the result that the Trustees voted an appropriation of $11,000 to the institution. Mr. Orr, Dr. Backus said, told the Trustees that they could take his word as to the making of the chisel, but the members of the board who knew Dr. Backus voted against the appropriation, while those who did not voted for it.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Judson, who said the Colored Women's Branch was not established as a "Jim Crow" annex, because colored women had been admitted and were admitted to the Central Branch, but because there were colored women who would not attend the Central Branch on account of sensitiveness and fear of discrimination.

Inn Near Lakewood Burned Down.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 20.—Brown's Forest Inn, formerly Scott's, a roadhouse a little more than a mile outside of Lakewood which is well known to driving parties, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started, it is supposed, from a defective flue from the cooking range. The whole rear of the building was on fire when Mrs. Laura C. Brown, the owner, and Charles and John Watson, colored waiters, were aroused, and they had to run for their lives. Mrs. Brown was cared for at the residence of Ratcliffe Hicks, President of the Canfield Rubber Company, whose home is close to the hotel.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

LABOR LOST MILLIONS IN YEAR OF STRIKES

Manhattan's Building Strike Alone Cost Workers $6,754,751.

STATE REPORT FOR 1903

192 Disputes Involving 117,000 Employes and 3,900,000 Work Days Gone for Naught—Peace Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The fiscal year closed Sept. 30, 1903, was marked in the State of New York by greater industrial disturbances in the way of strikes, lockouts, and labor disputes generally than any previous year, with the possible exception of 1886. There were in that period 192 labor troubles, in which 117,000 employes were concerned, and 3,900,000 work days lost.

In the New York building trades strike 37,037 laborers suffered from enforced idleness, being deprived of employment for a total of 1,707,019 days, with a loss of wages of $6,754,751.14.

These statements are found in the seventeenth annual report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, part of the report of the Department of Labor which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow.

The number of disputes exceeds those of the previous year by fifty, and vastly so in their magnitude and importance. Of the total number, twenty-eight received the personal attention of some member of the State board, intervention being made in every instance after stoppage of work, and in all but five cases upon the initiative of the board. When request for intervention was had, it came in every instance from representatives of the employes.

On the building trades dispute in Manhattan last Spring, which is characterized as "the most serious and wide-reaching labor dispute that was ever recorded in the annals of the building trades in that section of the State," the report says:

"Owing to the inability of the associated builders and contractors to furnish the department with detailed statistical data concerning the dispute, only the figures returned by the unions involved can be given. These reports show that in the aggregate 81 unions in 34 occupations were engaged in the lockout, and 37,037 members of these organizations suffered from enforced idleness. Up to March 4, 1904, they had been deprived of employment for a total of 1,707,019 days, while their losses in wages amounted to the enormous sum of $6,754,751.14. Twenty-three unions assisted their members financially, disbursing for that purpose $172,421.61.

"Outside of the general building dispute in New York City, 73,871 work people were directly concerned in this year's disputes, and they lost in the struggles over 2,000,000 days' work. Besides these there were at least 7,000 others who, though not participants, were thrown out of work and lost more than 200,000 days' time. If to these be added 25,834 who were directly and 11,203 who were indirectly involved in the metropolitan dispute with a loss of over 1,700,000 days the aggregate mounts up to over 117,000 employes concerned and 3,900,000 work days lost."

The board recommends the adoption of the five following principles as means to establish peaceful relations between employer and employe:

"First—The right of either party to organize and present to the other any proposition, petition, or request affecting their relations as employer or employed.

"Second—To give at all times consideration to any proposition, petition, or request relating to relations between employer and employed.

"Third—The right of the employer to enforce discipline must be always conceded, and the right to employes' representatives to protest against discrimination must be granted.

"Fourth—Every possible general condition and contingency of employment should be provided for by schedule or contract. Those not so provided for should be subject to arbitration by an impartial tribunal.

"Fifth—Employers or employes who prefer to act as individuals rather than as part of an association are given that right under the law, and must be allowed to exercise it."

ARRAIGNS ARMED BARTENDERS.

Magistrate Says Police Should Collect Pistols and Clubs in Saloons.

In discharging a prisoner who had been arraigned before him on a charge of intoxication yesterday morning Magistrate Cornell took occasion to say that he thought the police should make a tour of the saloons and gather up all the revolvers and clubs that are found there.

William Koran, 19 years old, was arrested in front of John Fedderson's saloon, at Greenwich and North Moore Streets. When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell the boy admitted that he had been intoxicated, but asserted that he had not been disorderly. He showed evidences of having received severe injuries, which he said had been inflicted by the bartender, who threw him out of the saloon after beating him almost into insensibility with a heavy club which he kept behind the bar. Magistrate Cornell discharged the young man and then said:

"There is entirely too much of this beating of men in saloons. I suppose that every saloon in the city keeps a club and a revolver behind the bar, ready for use whenever they think it necessary. This they have no right to do. The police afford them every protection they need, and there is no necessity for them to keep such weapons on their premises. The police should make a tour of the city and gather up every such weapon found, and then see to it that they are not replaced by others. If that were done there would be far less heard of men being beaten and killed by angry bartenders on sometimes very slight provocation."

MONKEYS PULL KEEPER'S HAIR.

Circus Employe Interferes in Fight and Is Roughly Handled.

Through trying to pacify a cageful of angry monkeys in Barnum & Bailey's Circus yesterday morning Keeper Flanders lost a great deal of his hair.

The trouble arose over the desire of two old monkeys, Jennie and Chang, to rule the whole Simian tribe. Saturday night the show received a consignment of nearly a hundred monkeys of various species. They were put in the large cage, where Jennie and Chang have been rulers for fifteen years. These aged monkeys evidently said something the others did not like, for no sooner had the cage door been locked than there was a wild fight in progress—with Jennie and Chang on the bottom.

Flanders sprang into the cage to rescue his old friends, but the new arrivals turned their attention to him and began to pull his hair and bite him. His shouts brought assistance from other keepers, and with some difficulty he was freed from his assailants. He is much the worse for his experience, though.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

MARCH 21st is the official opening of Spring—it's Spring now by the almanac —as well as by the weather.
Perhaps you have been putting off putting on your Spring Hat.
Putting off time is gone.
Putting ON time is here.
The WALLACH—three prices.
Forty other styles
$2.90—$2.40—

$1.90

Grays and Browns for Spring Cravats.

Time's here to shed winter overcoats, but that doesn't mean to wear none—weather makes too many sudden changes.

Spring overcoat's your change.

Among the short top-coats there are novelties in patterned tan coverts, beside the usual solid tans and grays; $15 to $35.

Medium lengths for all round utility with business and evening clothes—grays and blacks; $15 to $32.

Paddocks—always in style, and more than usually favored this Spring; $26 to $42.

Cravenettes, for rain and shine; $18 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 34 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Special 30-Day Offer

A Remlik Oiler and 5 Gallons Remlik Wax Floor Oil for $3.00

10 Gallons, $5.00 Extra felt free

"Felt" free with every oil order. Write for circulars
EMPIRE OIL CO., 105 Chambers St., New York

MISS GOULD RECEIVES SOLDIERS

Army Y. M. C. A. Workers Entertained—Gen. Corbin Too Ill to Attend.

Saturday being the anniversary of the forming of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Miss Helen Miller Gould gave a reception at her home, 579 Fifth Avenue, which was attended by nearly 100 soldiers, members of the Army Branch and representing various departments of the service, and quite a number of contributors and friends of the organization.

The Reception Committee included Mrs. Darlington of Governors Island, representing Mrs. Corbin, who was unable to attend; Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Lucien O. Warner, Mrs. Harvey E. Fiske, and Miss Gould.

Everett Colby, Chairman of the Army Branch, presided. Dr. Johnston of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church offered prayer; a violin solo, entitled "Recollections of Gen. Sherman," was given by Prof. G. Vitale; George A. Sanford, Secretary of the Army Branch, gave a brief review of the five years' work of the Army Branch, and short addresses were made by Capt. Moss, aide-de-camp of Major Gen. Corbin, who was unable to attend on account of illness; W. B. Millar, and William Fellows Morgan. Among the guests were Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Horatio C. King, Prof. Norman Fox, Dr. John P. Munn, Harvey E. Fisk, and Samuel P. Avery.

The house was decorated with flags and the set of colors presented to Miss Gould by the sailors of the United States ship Raleigh. A collation was served.

BOYS ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Three Are Said to Have Planned Wholesale Robbery of Publishers.

The police of the Madison Street Station last evening arrested three boys, whom they charged with burglary and sent to the Children's Society to be cared for through the night.

The prisoners said they were Isidor Bralostosky, ten years old, of 60 Catharine Street; Samuel Goldstein, eleven years old, of 45 Monroe Street, and Harry Silverstein, fourteen years old, of 78 Rutgers Street.

The little prisoners were first seen by Policeman Brown, each carrying many cheap novels and dictionaries to the store of William Meyers, at 175 East Broadway. There the boys, Meyers said, tried to sell him the books, but wanted too high a price. Brown took the lads to the police station, and they were locked up, on suspicion that the books had been stolen.

Detectives Mooney and McCarthy investigated the case, and discovered a daring scheme to rob the publishing house of Hurst & Co., at the corner of Cherry and Rutgers Streets. The detectives found that spikes had been driven into the brick wall on the side of the building for a distance of nearly twenty feet from the ground. The boys are said to have climbed this improvised ladder and broken open an iron shutter, effecting an entrance to the place.

Inside the building the detectives found many packages of books of various kinds, packed and tied up ready for removal. Altogether, volumes valued at $600 were ready to be taken away after dark. On the roofs of several sheds and on the roof of the building were other bundles of books. Some packages were also found in the back yard. The prisoners will be taken to the Essex Market Court this morning.

Unidentified Sailor Killed by Gas.

Escaping gas caused the death of a man, evidently a sailor, in a room in the lodging house 62 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. An employe of Akel Jacobson, the proprietor, detected the odor of gas in the hallway and traced it to the stranger's room. The only thing which may lead to his identification was a receipt for dues from the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Only Circus Exhibiting in New York.

Madison Sq. Garden

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 AND NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

For an hour's saunter through the menageries, museum, stupendous gallery of living human curiosities, and see the Russian Dancers, Troupe of Midgets, etc., etc.

BARNUM & BAILEY

Greatest Show on Earth

Presenting everything new this year but the name. A colossal amusement palace filled with wonders. 3½ hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of the Grand Oriental Pageant.

The Gorgeous Delhi Durbar

100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.

Anciotti, the Modern Ariel,

in the latest and greatest Parisian sensation,

LOOPING THE GAP.

VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,

wheeling down a precipitous incline, with stupendous leap.

Solo and Chico, the Marvelous Unicyclists

descending a steep ladder in a carrying act.

CYCLO, the Kinetic Demon.

3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track and Aerial Enclave, a Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Patriotic Exhibition of Model Warships, Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

Admission to everything, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors); Reserved Seats, 75 cents, $1, and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side); Private Boxes, $12 and $15; Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2, and $2.50. Box office now open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Ave.
To-night at 8 and Wed. Mat. at 2.
HENRY IRVING
THE MERCHANT of VENICE
Tues. & Thurs. Evgs., Waterloo & The Bells
Wed. & Fri. Evgs., LOUIS XI.
Next Week Seats Thursday, Mr. Richard MANSFIELD

CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday Evening, March 24, at 8:15.
Oratoric Society
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Conductor
"THE APOSTLES"
(EDWARD ELGAR.)
MRS. THEODORE L. TOEDT.....Sopr.
MISS MURIEL FOSTER.....Contralto
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.....Bass
MR. GWYLM MILES.....Bass
MR. EDWARD P. JOHNSON....Tenor
MR. FREDERIC WHEELER.....Bass
Soloists.
CHOIR FROM THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50 and $15.00
Now on sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. LAST FESTIVAL CONCERT.
Dr. Richard Strauss
in conjunction with the
Wetzler Symphony Orchestra
FIRST TIME SYMPHONIA DOMESTICA.
Seats at Ditson's and Box Office.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., March 25, at 2. Sat., March 26, at 8:15.
Conductor...Dr. Richard Strauss, of Berlin
Soloist...Mr. David Bispham.....Barytone
Program: Symphony "Jupiter," Mozart; Songs, Richard Strauss; Love Scene, "Feuersnot," Richard Strauss; Songs, Richard Strauss; "Tod und Verklaerung," Richard Strauss. Piano accompaniment, Dr. Richard Strauss.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.

ELMENDORF LECTURES
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Tues., Mch. 22, at 3 P. M., and (by request) same day at 8:30 P. M.; also Wed., Mch. 23, at 3 P. M.,
"YELLOWSTONE PARK."
EXTRA LECTURE Tuesday, Mch. 29, at 3 P. M. and at 8:30 P. M., "PALESTINE."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:15.
Alan Dale says: "A Big Success." HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50 St. Evgs. at 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 Sharp.
HOME AGAIN! LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
WIZARD OF OZ
With Montgomery & Stone Original Company
15 NEW MUSICAL NUMBERS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15.
COUNTY 149th to 156th Time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE CHAIRMAN "Funniest Play in Town."

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
IN WILTON LACKAYE "THE PIT."
Princess Mat. Thu. & Sat. The Century Players. Much Ado About Nothing

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS 2:30, 7:30, 23d St. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. 8x Sts. $1. Dan McAvoy in "The Lost Paradise." 58th St. Sally in Our Alley "Busy Izzy," 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. 125th St. "Ships That Pass in the Night."

MURRAY HILL. Lex. av., 42d st. Evgs. 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. The Charity Ball By Belasco & De Mille. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.
Forbes Gertrude in
ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET
Engagement Ends April Second.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., nr. 6th Av. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
ARNOLD DALY Announces CANDIDA
Spec. Mat. The Man of Destiny, To-morrow at 3.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60 St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY.
Riccobono's Horses, Rappo Sisters, Ryan & Richfield, Melville & Stetson, Charles Case, Hal Stephen & Co., Rawson & June.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night & Tues. R. Christians in "Don Carlos." Wed., 1st time BONN & Christians in "ZAPFENSTREICH."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN"; April 18, 20, 22, 25. "PARSIFAL" Matinee, Apr. 23, at 11:30. Seats are now on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

MATINEE DAILY RES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; winds; southeast to south, shifting to west.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,915. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SULLY CREDITORS SPLIT OVER TERMS

Reputed Offer of 40 Per Cent. Cash; Balance in Notes.

SOME TO RUN TWO YEARS

Majority at Secret Meeting in Exchange Believed to Have Favored Offer—Statement by Sully.

Legal technicalities are the only things that stand in the way of a complete settlement with the creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co., the cotton brokers, according to a statement made last night by Mr. Sully. He said:

"We met a committee of the creditors this afternoon, and submitted to them a proposition for the settlement of affairs, which, if carried out, will, we believe, secure to the creditors payment of their claims in full, and offered, if that settlement should be accepted by the creditors, to co-operate with them in placing the affairs of the firm in the hands of persons admittedly acceptable to all interests.

"We have heard that this proposition was received in a favorable spirit, and that if certain legal technicalities can be arranged it will probably be accepted. At the moment we are delaying action awaiting a solution of these legal questions by the counsel representing the various interests concerned."

From the other side, namely, the committee of creditors and the creditors themselves, no information at all was obtainable. The committee consisted of R. Siedenburg, Chairman; J. Temple Gwathmey, B. S. Clark, Edward Shearson, and George H. Chapman.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of the creditors held at 3:15 in the afternoon. The members at once put themselves in communication with Mr. Sully and a long conference followed at the offices of George H. McFadden & Brother. While it was going on the Exchange members separated into two groups, according to whether they were creditors of Mr. Sully or not or owed him something on balance. There were only a very few of the latter, among them being Henry Clews & Co. and Herman Hagedorn. There were a few more who had no interest in the matter at all. These gathered down stairs on the floor, and among them was David H. Miller, who, however, had a very substantial interest in the affair because he has been prominently mentioned as successor to Joseph H. Hoadley in the position of assignee of the Sully firm. The propriety of the appointment of Mr. Miller has been gravely questioned by friends of the Sully firm on the ground that Mr. Miller and Mr. Sully have not been on speaking terms for some time.

Among the creditors who crowded into the room of the Board of Managers to await events was almost every prominent member of the Exchange, including Herman Norden, John H. McFadden, Edward M. Weld, Robert P. McDougall, President of the Exchange; Henry Schaefer, Vice President of the Exchange; Charles G. Gates, Henry Hentz, John C. Latham, Thomas A. McIntyre, W. D. Springs of J. H. Parker & Co., and others. J. H. Parker & Co. and Stephen M. Weld & Co. are understood to be the two largest creditors, the former for $171,000, and the latter for $220,000.

The committee was expected to report back to the meeting at 4:30 o'clock, but it was an hour later before the members returned. They went directly into the meeting room and then the doors were locked. It was fully another hour before the meeting finally broke up, after it had been decided to make none of the proceedings public.

It is supposed that the resolution of secrecy was adopted for the purpose of preventing Liverpool from getting the news before the market opened here in the morning, as any announcement favorable or unfavorable could not fail to have a big influence on quotations on the English Exchange.

Representations were made to Mr. Gwathmey, Mr. Siedenburg, and President McDougall that thousands of persons were waiting for the news which might mean much to them, but the only answer was "Our lips are sealed." Mr. McDougall admitted that he did not believe Mr. Hoadley had resigned as assignee, but that was the extent of the information obtainable from official sources. The committee then at once went into another conference behind closed doors, which was later adjourned to Delmonico's, across the street.

From the fact that one of the first creditors to leave the meeting said audibly: "The whole thing did not amount to a damn," it was inferred that the meeting had been entirely satisfactory. This was later on confirmed from unofficial sources. It is understood that the offer made by Mr. Sully was to pay 40 per cent. of his indebtedness in cash and 60 per cent. in notes running over periods of time from six months to two years. The offer was acceptable to the majority of the creditors, and to the large creditors, but some of the smaller ones showed a disposition to reject the offer. There also developed considerable personal feeling among some of the smaller creditors, and for this reason no agreement was reached. The men who were favorably considered as successors to Assignee Hoadley were David H. Miller and Evans R. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co.

What the legal technicalities are which Mr. Sully refers to in his statement can only be surmised. It is believed, however, that they refer to a dispute over the time when the notice of his suspension became effective. It is understood that Mr. King, the Superintendent, received the notice of suspension a few minutes before 2 o'clock, but that it took a few minutes before it could be announced to the members. This made the posting time 2:02 o'clock. On these few minutes depends a great deal. For if the time when Superintendent King received the notice is taken as the time of publication of the notice, then Friday's average prices govern in the settlement. These were about 50 points above those of Saturday, which would make a difference of $500,000 in Sully's favor. This question may have to be decided by the courts.

Mr. Sully did not reach his office yesterday as early as usual, but he stayed late. His partners, however, were at hand bright and early. Mr. Hoadley, the assignee, was not at the office all day. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Sully arrived in an electric automobile.

The market opened at an advance of from 20 to 40 points on good buying by spot dealers and higher cables from Liverpool. This rise was followed by a reaction, but the market later moved up again, May touching 14.40 and July 14.50. The close was 14.17 for May and 14.32 for July That July was quoted above May is evidence that the equilibrium between the various futures has been restored by the elimination of the Sully interest, which was particularly heavy in May.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST SULLY.

Liverpool Cotton Merchants Seek to Secure Claim for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Frederick Zerega & Co., cotton merchants of Liverpool, who trade through George H. McFadden & Brother, this city, have obtained a foreign attachment against Daniel J. Sully & Co. The purpose of the attachment is to restrain McFadden & Brother from turning over any balance they might have due Sully & Co.

The bond was fixed at $200,000, double the amount of the claim. The McFaddens were summoned as garnishees.

LOSES RACE FOR CHILD.

Motorman Rushes Car to Hospital, but Boy Dies on the Way.

Mrs. David Ginsberg, wife of a cigar store keeper at 1,849 First Avenue, on the advice of friends, started with her two-year-old son Paul yesterday afternoon to a hospital. The child was suffering from pneumonia.

Mrs. Ginsberg wrapped little Paul in warm coverings, and, quitting the house, she proceeded to the elevated station on Second Avenue, at Ninety-second Street. When Mrs. Ginsberg entered the train she noticed that Paul did not respond to any of the motherly pressures of the arms or lips, and the woman became frightened. She found the trip to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street an almost unendurable ride. Arrived at last, she darted down the steps, pushing pedestrians to right and left, and jumped on to a Westchester Avenue car.

Mrs. Ginsberg implored both motorman and conductor to hasten with their car on to Lebanon Hospital, as the car was to pass the door of the hospital.

"Hurry, hurry, for God's sake hurry! My boy is dying; do not stop; oh hurry, hurry!" The cries of the woman touched the heart of all on board, and several of the women passengers begged the motorman not to stop until the hospital was reached.

The motorman drove his car past little groups of prospective passengers who stood at crosswalks waving arms and umbrellas. There was no stop until the gates of the hospital came into view, and at last the mother, holding her baby close to her, jumped from the car, thanking her friends on the car in the same breath with which she begged some one to open the door to her. At the door stood Dr. Connell. He looked into the face of the little figure in the woman's arms. Then he said:

"Madame, your child is dead."

Dr. Connell expressed it as his opinion that the child had been dead only a few minutes when he took it from the mother. The body was placed in the hospital morgue, and will be sent home for burial.

GIRL QUELLS FIRE PANIC.

Runs Through Burning Tenement Crying That Danger Is Over.

With a deliberate untruth, uttered in a ringing, reassuring voice, Clara Rosenstein, twelve years old, quieted a panic in an east side tenement house last night, and probably saved many lives by preventing the terrified tenants from jumping off the fire escapes.

The fire started in the rear of a stationery store at 56 Division Street, occupied by A. Rosenstein, the girl's father. He had just closed his store and gone to his apartments above it when Clara, who was in the street, noticed smoke. She informed her father, and went with him to see where the fire was. In two minutes the rear of the store was a mass of flames, and the smoke was filling the hallways. Screaming women with their children rushed to the fire escapes, where they implored help from the people in the street, and prepared to jump. Other tenants were rushing down the stairways in a mad endeavor to reach a place of safety.

Clara dashed up the stairs past the fleeing tenants, calling out at the top of her voice:

"The fire's out; there is no danger!"

Gaining the third floor, she ran into an apartment where she saw several women on the fire escape about to leap off. Smoke was pouring out of the hallway, and the store doors into the street, but no flames could be seen.

"Come on in from there!" called out the child, "and don't jump, for the fire is out."

Thus reassured the women re-entered the room and were guided in safety to the street by the girl and several of the male tenants.

The first alarm for the fire was turned in by a boy. When the fire companies arrived the Captains found they had a stubborn blaze and the Battalion Chief turned in a second alarm that brought Chief Croker and Deputy Chief Kruger. The firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the first floor and cellar, which was stored with big packing boxes of paper.

HEARST ADDS 48 DELEGATES.

Five Illinois Counties Instruct for His Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Scott County Democratic County Convention, held at Winchester, Ill., this afternoon, unanimously adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote for delegates to the National Convention who would vote for W. R. Hearst for President. They also indorsed and instructed the delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for H. L. Rainey for Congress.

Hearst was also indorsed in Adams, Cass, Douglas, and Montgomery Counties. These with Scott County add forty-eight delegates to those already gained for him.

Unique Among the Many
brands of Scotch, is Usher's Glenlivet.—Adv.

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H. H. ROGERS TESTIFIES OF GAS CONSOLIDATION

Boston Legislators Were Not Offensive to the Merger Interests.

CONFERENCES WITH LAWSON

Mr. Rogers Chose Directors for the Boston Companies, but Says He Doesn't Own Any Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company was again a witness to-day in the suit brought to invalidate the consolidation of the Boston gas companies. In the course of his testimony Mr. Rogers gave some interesting testimony with reference to his relations with Thomas W. Lawson, J. Edward Addicks, and the organization of the Bay State Gas Company.

Possibly the most illuminating evidence elicited related to Massachusetts gas legislation.

A letter written to Mr. Rogers by Mr. Burrage on Jan. 10, 1900, was read. It stated that the Legislative committee on Manufactures had been appointed on that day, and that a great deal of legislation in regard to gas matters had already been introduced. The letter further stated that Henry M. Whitney was a Democrat, and through his relations with ex-Mayor Quincy had been very close to many Republicans and in a position to influence them.

Another letter from Mr. Burrage to Mr. Rogers was read, which stated that the gas interests did not suffer at the hands of the Legislative committee, and named a number of bills which had either been rejected by the committee or reported in a way satisfactory to the gas interests.

It was the purpose of Sherman Whipple, counsel for Receiver Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company, to show in to-day's hearing that Henry H. Rogers had discussed the plans for the consolidation of the Boston companies with Thomas W. Lawson, at the same time that he discussed plans for the consolidation of the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston Copper properties with the Amalgamated Copper Company, but though Mr. Rogers admitted that they were considered at the same time, he declared that the consideration of the one had absolutely nothing to do with the consolidation of the other properties.

Mr. Whipple asked about the choice of Directors for the Boston companies, and Mr. Rogers said the selection was made by himself and A. C. Burrage. Mr. Rogers said that, as a Director of the Standard Oil Company, he was indirectly interested in the sale of oil and naphtha to the Boston gas companies.

The stock books of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey were then produced. Of the total of 10,000 shares, 9,995 were turned over to H. H. Rogers, John J. Moore, and F. W. Whittredge, trustees. Of the remaining five shares one was issued to John Bushnell of New Jersey, one to H. H. Rogers, one to F. Q. Barstow of New York, one to John Crosby Brown of New York, and one to William A. Reed of New York. Mr. Brown is a member of Brown Brothers & Co., and Mr. Reed a member of Vermilye & Co. The stock certificates were signed by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers said the trustees did not nominate the Directors of the New Jersey company. He requested the transfer of shares to Mr. Barstow and Mr. Bushnell, and the share came to the witness without his suggestion.

The final meeting of the trustees of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey was on April 17, 1901, and Mr. Rogers got authority to apply for a proxy from the Mercantile Trust Company to elect Directors for the Boston companies. Mr. Rogers thought he did not see J. Edward Addicks about gas in 1901. He said he loaned money to the Delaware company in 1898, 1899, and again in 1901. The last time the amount was about $90,000. Both loans were for the sinking fund.

"Was the loan from one of your banks?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"I don't own any banks. Please don't charge me with it," replied Mr. Rogers. He said further that the bank was the Seaboard National, and the rate of interest was 5 per cent.

"Was there any personal antagonism between you and J. Edward Addicks in May, 1901?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"I couldn't say what my feeling was at that particular time. All the time I have been friendly, or have tried to be, with the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. Mr. Addicks and I had our differences," answered Mr. Rogers.

The witness said that about April, 1901, he had some correspondence with W. L. Elkins, Jr., in reference to the consolidation of gas companies in Boston by act of the Legislature. Mr. Rogers could remember no bill before the Legislature approved by all the interests involved in the gas situation.

Referring to a letter on legislative proceedings, Mr. Whipple characterized it as the tail end of the affair.

"There was more than that, Mr. Whipple," said Mr. Rogers.

"Was there a sting in it?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"Not for me," replied the witness.

In a letter from Mr. Burrage to Mr. Rogers the writer expressed an opinion that a consolidation bill could not pass the Legislature without a very aggressive campaign somewhat similar to that made by Mr. Whitney in the Pipe Line charter.

THIEF GOT $2,500 OF JEWELRY.

Servant May Have Let Him In "to Examine the Meter."

When Mrs. Louis Botion of 162 West Thirty-fifth Street returned home last night she found that the house had been entered during her absence in the afternoon and a large quantity of jewelry stolen. The door from the hall to the front room had been forced with a jimmy, drawers had been pulled out and their contents scattered over the floor, and everything of value taken. Mrs. Botion said that she valued the jewelry stolen at $2,500.

The only explanation was given by the servant, who said that late in the afternoon a rough-looking man who announced that he came to examine the meter, rang the bell and she let him in. He went to the cellar and remained there some time, but she was unable to tell when he went out, as she did not open the door for him, or see him go.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 183 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

WEBER AND FIELDS TO PART.

Burlesque Comedians Split Over Contract with Louis Mann.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Weber and Fields are to separate. The reason is the engagement of Louis Mann, at a very high figure, and an iron-clad contract. Fields is to take out a company of his own next season and Weber will open a music hall in Chicago. The partners keep up a semblance of friendship, but the Mann contract has split them and each blames the other. What will become of the Mann contract is not known.

Weber for some reason will turn his back on New York and cast his fortunes with Chicago, where he will open a music hall and produce reviews, burlesques, &c., as he did in New York. He has had this idea in mind for more than two years. It is said that he has an option on a house now running here, but by others it is said that he will have a brand-new establishment down town. The firm's reason for denying the story of separation just now is that it would hurt their business.

Fields, it is said, has signed a contract with Hamlin & Mitchell to star in an extravaganza next season. The play is understood to be something on the order of "The Wizard of Oz."

This was their first season as producing managers outside of their own playhouse, and it proved a very unprofitable one. They spent $25,000 on William Collier and his various efforts and got nothing for it. "Captain Barrington" did not do more than come out even, and the attendance at the Music Hall was smaller this season than ever before.

FEAR CAPTIVE SLEW CAPTOR.

Massachusetts Woods Searched for Prisoner and New Jersey Deputy.

LOWELL, Mass., March 21.—Superintendent William B. Moffett of the Police Department, with a squad of a dozen officers, is scouring the woods in the vicinity of East Billerica, four miles from this city, in search of a Deputy Sheriff from New Jersey and Edward Sanborn, who is wanted by the authorities of Mount Holly, N. J., on a charge of incendiarism. It is feared that Sanborn has killed the Sheriff.

Word was received here from Ellis H. Parker of the East Billerica police force late to-night that the Deputy Sheriff and Sanborn had been missing since early this evening.

Sanborn was arested this afternoon in East Billerica by Parker and the New Jersey officer. While the prisoner was waiting at the railroad station, he is said to have told his captors that he had hidden stolen goods in the woods just outside the town and that he was willing to guide the officers into them. Parker agreed to visit at the station, while Sanborn, who was manacled, guided the New Jersey officer into the woods. Up to midnight officer and prisoner had not returned.

More officers will be dispatched from this city to aid in the search.

LEADER OF WOMEN A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Scott of Lexington, Ky., Shoots Herself While Depressed.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—Mrs. Lillie Bassett Scott, widow of Dr. Scott, and daughter of Squire Bassett, President of the Fayette National Bank, committed suicide at her residence here this afternoon.

Mrs. Scott had been in bad health for several months, suffering from insomnia, which left her in a greatly depressed mental condition, and it was while thus suffering she shot herself with a revolver.

She was one of the most prominent women in the State, being President of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, an earnest church worker, and was considered one of the most beautiful women in this city. She leaves two daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Jane Scott, both of whom are members of the exclusive set.

PIUS WOULD RESTORE CHURCH.

Asks That Original Features of Church of St. Gregory Be Re-established.

ROME, March 21.—The Pope to-day issued an encyclical on the thirteenth centenary of St. Gregory, in which the Pontiff referred to his recent personal instructions favoring the Gregorian chant, and asked that the pictures, sculpture, and architectural features of the Church of St. Gregory be also re-established according to tradition.

LINER MERION IN COLLISION.

Rams Clan Grant in Irish Fog—Britisher Beached.

HOLYHEAD, Wales, March 21.—The Dominion liner Merion and the British steamship Clan Grant put into this harbor today, after having been in collision yesterday morning off Tuskar, on the Irish coast, during a dense fog.

The Clan Grant was struck amidships, and she is full of water forward. She has a large hole in her starboard side, and was obliged to run onto the beach to prevent sinking. The damage to the Merion is slight and she proceeded for Liverpool after having stood by the Clan Grant till both vessels reached this port.

The Merion sailed from Philadelphia March 9 with eighty passengers aboard, but there was little excitement when the collision occurred. The Clan Grant was on her way from the Clyde.

FIGHT FOR CUBAN CONGRESS.

Nearly All Representatives Will Have Their Seats Contested.

HAVANA, March 21.—The seats of the new Representatives from every province, excepting those from Matanzas, will be hotly contested at the opening of Congress April 4. The fight will become strenuous in the cases of the Representatives from Santiago, the Provincial Electoral Board not having yet officially announced the results.

The Moderate Liberals allege that the board is seeking to serve the plans of the Nationalists in refusing to consider the votes of the Moderate district on the ground of improper returns.

Sixteen persons have been ordered arrested in Guantanamo on charges of complicity in election frauds. The Rural Guards have been concentrated there and at other eastern points where public feeling runs high over alleged fraudulent manipulations.

Prof. J. B. Carter to Go to Rome.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter has been appointed Professor of Latin in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the year 1904-5, and a two years' leave of absence has been granted to him in order that he may accept the position. He will succeed Prof. Egbert of Columbia.

RUNAWAY CARS SMASH INTO BOARDING HOUSE

Break from New York Central Train and Cross 45th Street.

PANIC AMONG THE TENANTS

Stoop Is Smashed and Front Entrance Blocked—One Man Has a Narrow Escape.

Three flat cars, heavily laden, broke from the rear of a work train which was being hauled up the incline in the New York Central Railroad yard, at Forty-sixth Street, late yesterday afternoon. Gathering speed every foot of the journey, they tore through the "fetch up" at Forty-fifth Street, hurdled an embankment, smashed a great hole in the high fence which shuts off the yard, and crashed into a house across the street.

The first car rammed the iron stoop of the boarding house, 118 East Forty-fifth Street, smashing it in as if it had been of pasteboard. The second car was on top of the first, and the third car half hung on the embankment.

One of the boarders, Fred Gracey, was just leaving the house when he saw the fence torn away and the runaway car break through, headed straight for him. He sprang back into the house, and as he did so the shock came. For a moment he thought the front wall would go.

There were fifteen other boarders in the house, which is conducted by Mrs. Lydia Forschner and Mrs. Catherine Forrester. They thought an earthquake had struck New York. Mrs. Forrester was at her sewing machine. She was thrown squarely across it. Mrs. Cochran, who was in her room on the second story, was thrown to the floor from the chair in which she was seated.

For a moment everybody in the house was panic-stricken. Then, finding that the walls were still standing, they began to investigate. Going to the front windows, they saw the cars, which completely blocked the front entrance, and extended all the way across the street. Several of the boarders left the house by the rear, fearing that the impact of the cars had so weakened the building as to render it unsafe. Mrs. Cochran fainted. It was some little time before their fears could be allayed.

The noise made by the runaway cars as they broke through the fence and tore away the stoop of the house opposite attracted a great crowd. A big force of men was sent from the railroad yard and put to work clearing away the wreck. Portable tracks were laid to the cars, which were pretty well wrecked, and a couple of engines were called into requisition. With much backed and filling, the cars were finally pulled back from the street.

It was then seen that the stoop of the boarding house was in ruins and a force of carpenters was put to work to build temporary steps so that its occupants could get in and out. The gap in the fence was then patched up. During the progress of the work the crowd grew, attracted by the novelty of the accident and the narrowness of the escape which the inmates of the boarding house had suffered.

The cars were in use by the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, which is doing the excavating work for the new terminals, between Lexington and Vanderbilt Avenues, from Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh Street. These three blocks have been purchased. In carrying on the work portable tracks have been laid, connecting with the freight tracks of the main line.

The incline between Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Street is heavy, and once the cars got away there was no stopping them. The forward car was loaded with hoisting machinery and the other two cars were partially loaded with dirt.

Whether the coupling pin slipped or broke could not be learned. None of the workmen who saw the cars begin their run to the foot of the yard and the street beyond had the faintest idea that they could pass the "fetch-up" and the embankment, but the iron-braced post forming the "fetch-up" assisted in helping the first car leap the embankment, and the other cars followed.

"I could not believe my eyes when I saw the cars start across the street for me," said Mr. Gracy last night. "When I realized that they wanted to come up our steps, though, I thought I would postpone going down, and I just did get back into the house in time."

LYNCH NEGRO FOR MURDER.

Texas Mob Takes Criminal from Sheriff and Hangs Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 21.—John Maynard, a negro, was lynched by a mob at an early hour this morning at Montgomery, a small town on the Santa Fé, for the murder and robbery of a Bohemian workman.

On Saturday night the employes of the Santa Fé were paid off and went to Montgomery to celebrate. Early Sunday morning two Bohemians, Martin Survoak and Anton Drewina, while on their way to camp, were attacked by four negroes, who beat them into insensibility and then robbed them. Survoak never regained consciousness and died. His companion may not recover.

Officers arrested Maynard, who was positively identified. He was taken from the officers by a mob, who strung him to a telegraph pole near where the crime was committed.

MENINGITIS IN MALONE.

Eight School Children in Franklin County Town Dead from Spinal Affliction.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., March 21.—This town has been suffering from an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis the past two weeks, and eight deaths have resulted.

As the disease has been confined solely to school children, the Board of Education, at a meeting to-night, voted to close the schools until such time as the epidemic is checked.

Georgic in Sea Smash-Up.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—The White Star Line freighter Georgic, Capt. Clark, from New York, March 9, and the British steamship Kalibia, from Dundee, both have been docked here after having been in collision in St. George's Channel. The damage to the vessels has not been ascertained.

Piso's Cure tones up the throat, makes the voice clear, and prevents hoarseness. 25c.—Adv.

KEARSARGE'S GREAT RECORD.

Makes New Mark for Naval Sharpshooters at Pensacola Practice.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In a private letter received at the Navy Department today from an officer on board the Kearsarge the following remarkable record made by that battleship in her target practice, just completed at Pensacola, is given:

One thirteen-inch gun made six hits out of seven shots in five minutes and twenty seconds. An eight-inch gun made ten hits out of ten shots in five minutes and twenty seconds, and a five-inch gun made eighteen hits out of eighteen shots in two minutes.

At the Navy Department this record was declared to be the best ever made by an American war ship, and, as far as the officials know, it has not been equaled in any foreign navy.

TOWNS HIT BY TORNADO.

Much Damage Wrought in Missouri by a Storm.

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., March 21.—Fifty building are partly wrecked and the town is in darkness as the result of a tornado and hailstorm which swept over Higginsville this evening.

The hail on the streets was a foot deep within five minutes after the storm began, and some of the stones were as large as hen's eggs. Dozens of trees in the town were blown down, and several horses were killed on the street. One man was mortally wounded.

Wind and hail came first, and were followed by a terrific downpour of rain, which flooded nearly every cellar in town. The storm came from the west. It kept within a narrow path, only about two blocks of the business quarter being damaged.

Corder and Alma, Mo., are said to be considerably damaged.

ROW ON CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Men Say They Had to Coal Ship on Hard Tack Supper—Only One Piece, Too.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 21.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which sailed from San Juan several days ago, arrived here last night, and to-day began to coal.

Reports from the ship are to the effect that considerable disorder occurred there Sunday night. The men say that they received only one piece of hardtack for supper, though they had to coal the ship the following day. Trouble was averted by prompt and vigorous measures.

The battleship Texas completed her target practice and came into port late this afternoon.

IGNORE PIPER POLICE REPORT.

Mayor Harrison Says He'll Have to Have Sworn Witnesses.

CHICAGO, March 21.—No official action will be taken on the report of Capt. Alexander R. Piper of New York on conditions in the Chicago police force unless the charges against individual officers are made under oath and the witnesses agree to testify.

Mayor Harrison made a statement to this effect to-day. However, better discipline is to be insisted on.

BOSTON'S BREAD IS DEARER.

Smaller Loaves for the Same Money—May Prosecute Bakers.

BOSTON, March 21.—The price of bread was increased in "Greater Boston" to-day by means of a reduction in the size of the loaves offered for sale. This is a result of a new schedule of weights adopted by the Master Bakers' Association in consequence of increased price of flour.

Five-cent leaves, which formerly weighed sixteen ounces, now weigh fourteen, and the larger loaf, which sells for 10 cents, is reduced from thirty-two to twenty-eight ounces.

The attention of the police has been called to the reduction in weight on the ground that it is a violation of the law. Pending formal complaints, however, the police will take no action.

GOVERNOR AWES AGITATORS.

Colorado Men Now Talk Injunction Instead of Violence.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 21.—The strike agitators who were recently deported from Telluride by the Citizens' Alliance, and who, backed by the Western Federation of Miners, declared their intention of arming and marching back to Telluride in a body, have decided to abandon that plan.

They have appealed to a State court for an injunction restraining the Telluride Alliance from preventing their return, and, if it is refused, will carry their appeal higher.

The deported men and their backers reached this decision to-day, when Gov. Peabody announced that he would use the entire military force of the State, if necessary, to prevent any attempt by a body of armed men to march into Telluride or any other city in the State. He said the courts were empowered to afford redress in such cases.

DEMOCRATS BOLT PARKER.

Cattaraugus Convention Elects Two Sets of Delegates.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., March 21.—The Democratic convention in the First Assembly District of Cattaraugus County to-day resulted in a bolt and the election of two sets of delegates to each of the State Conventions.

Thomas Troy and his followers, who favored uninstructed delegates, walked out of the hall after the report of the Committee on Contested Seats had been read. The Hill-Parker faction under the leadership of Thomas Dowd of Olean, which remained in the hall, adopted resolutions indorsing Judge Parker for President.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH SOLD.

Secured from the Whitney Estate by E. R. Thomas.

Henry N. Cary, publisher of The Morning Telegraph, yesterday announced that control of the newspaper had been purchased by E. R. Thomas from the estate of the late William C. Whitney.

The paper is to be continued under the same management and along the same lines as heretofore.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

MANY THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ILL

Of 20,000 Reaching Harbin Only 6,000 Have Gone Forward.

RUSSIANS RETIRE TO YALU

Official Admission That They Have Abandoned Towns in North Korea Before Japanese Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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ROME, March 21.—According to a telegram from Harbin, dated yesterday, in the last forty days about 20,000 troops have arrived there. Of these 4,000 were dispatched to Niu-Chwang, Port Arthur, and Mukden and 2,000 to Vladivostok.

The greater part of the remainder are in hospital, as the men arrived in wretched condition.

Only thirty-three military trains had reached Harbin yesterday since the outbreak of hostilities, and not less than half of these brought only munitions of war and provisions.

It is hoped that next week the troops will arrive at the rate of 1,000 a day, but there is still great disorder at Harbin Junction, where also fortifications are being made.

SEOUL, March 21.—The latest news from the front precludes belief in the rumors in regard to renewed fighting.

It appears certain that the only fighting up to date is that of which the news was telegraphed ten days ago, resulting in a single Japanese casualty.

The Russians are slowly retiring, and their total numbers south of the Yalu are believed not to exceed 1,500.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—A telegram has been received from Medical Officer Trepoff, at Chita, Eastern Siberia, saying:

"There are many cases of sickness here."

This news causes some uneasiness, as reports from other places are uniformly to the effect that the health of the troops is good.

The following official dispatch, dated Mukden, March 20, was received to-day:

"Gen. Zilinski reports as follows:

"'The troops are in good spirits and there is no sickness.

"'The occupation of the towns of An-ju and Ping-yang by the enemy's infantry and artillery is confirmed. An increased movement of troops and transports on the road between Ping-yang and An-ju is noticeable.

"'Thirteen of the enemy's transports recently unloaded at Chi-nam-pho.

"'According to reports there have been no preparations for landing on the coast of Caoljao or opposite Kin-Chow.

"'All reports appearing in foreign newspapers of the landing of Japanese troops at different points on the coast are inventions.'"

Gen. Zilinski's official confirmation of the reports that the Russian outposts abandoned An-ju upon the approach of the Japanese in force causes no surprise here as such action is in perfect accord with the Russian plan of campaign. The Russian skirmishing and advanced posts were thrown forward solely for the purpose of harassing and worrying the Japanese outposts, and are falling back as the main body of the enemy moves forward until the strong positions at the Yalu River are reached.

The fifty miles of country between An-ju and the Yalu are very difficult for the movement of a large force. There may be some lively skirmishing as the Japanese advance progresses, but the Russians are resolved to avoid a decisive engagement until certain of victory.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, March 21.—Eighteen trains bearing goods of the Red Cross Society have been held up to allow military trains to go through.

PORT ARTHUR FALLEN?

Rumor That Japanese Have Occupied It —Firing Near Niu-Chwang.

YIN-KOW, March 22.—Firing was heard off the coast this morning, apparently about six miles to the southward.

Fourteen shots were heard between 7 and 7:30 o'clock.

The morning was hazy, and it was impossible to distinguish objects at sea.

A credible report has reached here that two cruisers and five gunboats were off Kin-Chow yesterday.

LONDON, March 22.—A number of rumors are printed in the newspapers here this morning, but they must be accepted with great reserve.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables a newspaper report of the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur after a combined land and sea attack on Saturday and Sunday.

It is asserted that a division of Japanese landed on the Liao-Tung Peninsula on Saturday and engaged the Russians near Port Arthur while the fleet bombarded from Saturday evening until Sunday morning.

The same correspondent reports a sharp encounter at Chyong-syong, (on the Yalu River, about thirty miles northeast of Wi-ju,) in which the Russians lost 600 in killed and wounded.

The Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent hears from Niu-Chwang that the

Japanese crossed Tatung Pass, forty miles from Hai-Cheng, and that collisions occurred with the Russians.

RUSSIAN PRAISE OF JAPANESE.

Minister of Marine Avellan Admires Their Spirit and Enterprise.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, March 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Admiral Avellan, Russian Minister of Marine, in an interview expressed great admiration for the prodigious rapidity with which the Japanese had constructed a navy, and praised their spirit, enterprise, and progress.

The Admiral denied that there was any question of modifying the position of Viceroy Alexieff, who, he said, would continue to represent the Czar in the Far East.

Admiral Avellan said no change in the persons having charge of Russia's interests in the Far East was to be expected during the war.

The Japanese, said the Minister, had been repeating point by point the tactics used in the war against China. They had bombarded Port Arthur, while transports had landed troops at different points in Korea. They would probably make an attempt to land on the coast of the Liao-Tung peninsula. He hoped the precautions taken by Russia to prevent railway and telegraphic communication with Port Arthur from being cut off would succeed.

The Admiral confirmed the statement that the Mediterranean squadron would go to Libau and return to Kronstadt as soon as the thaw sets in. He said Admiral Makaroff hoped to complete the repairs on the Retvizan, Czarevitch, and Pallada in a fortnight.

CHINESE THREATEN RAILWAY.

Russia Fears Defeat on Land Would Cause China to Aid Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Official advices report the concentration of armed Mongolians disguised as pilgrims at Van Kuren, south of Lake Baikal and a few miles from the Russian frontier.

An official dispatch from Mukden, received to-day, says Gen. Zilinski reports as follows:

"According to reports received from the frontier guards on the Eastern Chinese (Manchurian) Railway, everything is in order there.

"At Udyini Station Capt. Uksemoff, with 70 cavalrymen, has driven off a band of 100 Chunchuses, (Chinese bandits.)"

In Government circles there exists a strong belief that the question whether China will observe her neutrality undertakings will depend largely on the result of the first severe land fighting.

A big victory by the Russian Army, it is believed, will insure the quiescence of the Celestial Empire, but there are grave fears as to what might happen in the event of a signal Japanese success.

For the time being the situation appears to be satisfactory. The Peking Government has reiterated its professions regarding neutrality to the Russian Minister, and has given fair assurances in answer to his representations regarding the number of Chinese troops north of the Great Wall.

The natives manifest a friendlier disposition than at the beginning of the war, but the Russians know the Oriental character as no other Europeans do. They understand how deep-seated is the hatred of foreigners in China, and that the only prestige of the Russians is their strong arm.

The recent naval success of the Japanese has not greatly impressed the Chinese, but if the Russians should sustain a really disastrous defeat on land the Chinese might suddenly be aroused against Russia, and perhaps against all foreigners.

Russia's present plans are based on appreciation of the supreme importance of the first land battle, and no fighting on a large scale will take place, if it possibly can be avoided, until the Russians feel morally certain that they can deal the enemy a crushing blow.

JAPANESE SHIPS IN DOCK.

Several Vessels, Including Two Battleships, Being Repaired.

PARIS, March 22.—The correspondent of the Figaro at Rome says the Japanese Legation there announces that repairs to the Japanese fleet are actively proceeding, in order that the vessels may be ready to meet the Russian Baltic fleet.

The battleships Mikasa and Hatsuse and the armored cruiser Iwate are in dock, as are also several cruisers and torpedo boats.

It is intended, according to the information received from the Japanese Legation, to have the fleet in perfect condition by the end of June, and therefore further bombardments of fortified places are improbable, especially as the artillery equipment of several of the battleships is being changed.

RUSSIA'S CHIEF FOE AT HOME.

Admission Made by an Officer from the Caucasus Now in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Capt. Alexis Gregorian of the Caucasus, Russia, is here conferring with the World's Fair officials regarding the exhibition of a troupe of Cossacks during the exposition. He has the permission of the Russian Government to bring the men to the United States. In discussing the Russian-Japanese war he said:

"Russia has a greater foe within the country than the Japanese. If she defeats the Japanese, Russia still will be the loser, as war costs money, and the laboring and student classes are dissatisfied and will not stand taxation."

JAPANESE STOP GEN. ALLEN.

Ask the American Attache Not to Go Further Than Ping-yang.

SEOUL, March 21.—The Japanese have stopped at Ping-yang Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, ex-Chief of the Philippine constabulary and now United States military observer with the Japanese Army.

They have requested Gen. Allen not to proceed nearer their outposts.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Capt. William V. Judson, United States Army, has arrived here and will proceed to the front as soon as possible to observe the military operations for his Government.

RACE OF WAR CABLEGRAMS.

Messages from Yin-Kow Sent Via Eastern and Western Routes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Two Associated Press war bulletins raced from Yin-Kow to Chicago to-day, one by the European route and the other across the Pacific. The one from the East reached here at 11:12 o'clock, and the one from the West just eight minutes later.

Both were filed at Yin-Kow to-day at 7:30 P. M. Each was about 100 words in length, and they were almost identical in matter. They were sent by different routes to test the rapidity of transmission. They were not censored or held up in any way en route.

Death of Widely Known Bartender.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—William B. Johnson, sixty years old, for many years a bartender at the Trenton Hotel, died to-day from injuries resulting from slipping on the sidewalk. Johnson knew every politician of any prominence in the State. He was at one time a member of the Sons of the Revolution and early in life was rich. He lost his fortune in business ventures.

JAPAN TO ASSIST REFORMS IN KOREA

Ito Dispels Fears as to His Country's Intentions.

LOAN OF $2,500,000 OFFERED

Russia Regards Korea's Alliance with Japan as Under Duress, and Still Regards Her as Neutral.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, March 21.—The Marquis Ito has informed the Emperor of Korea that Japan seeks to preserve Korea's independence and integrity and desires to see Korea's finances on a sound basis. She will therefore lend her 5,000,000 yen (about $2,500,000) and place at her disposal good advisers.

This assurance is said effectually to have dispelled the fears of the Koreans regarding the object of Marquis Ito's visit.

SEOUL, March 21.—The Marquis Ito received the Korean Government officials to-day.

The tactful behavior of the Japanese envoy excites general approbation, and it is obvious that Japan intends to leave no stone unturned in order to appease Korean feeling.

The success of this endeavor will be of treble value, as it will assure to the Japanese free use of the resources of Korea, the security of their lines of communication from predatory attacks, and contented acceptance of their suggestions for administrative reform.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 21.—Marquis Ito has been decorated with the Order of the Plum Blossom, usually given only to royalty.

The United States Minister, Mr. Allen, and the Japanese Minister, M. Hayashi, have received decorations of the first class of Pai-Kuk. Minister Allen's decoration was conferred in recognition of his valuable counsel and long intimacy with the Emperor.

Marquis Ito, in an audience of the Emperor, urged the gradual adoption of Korean reform measures, thus avoiding the confusion due to the precipitate measures of 1895.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The Foreign Office gives an absolute denial to the statement that Korea is regarded as belligerent.

Russia holds all the acts of Korea since the declaration of her neutrality as being under Japanese duress, and unless the Korean Government formally notifies the Powers that she has joined Japan and takes up arms Russia will consider her neutral.

Any Korean troops which actually impede Russian movements or join the enemy will be considered individual belligerents without reference to their nationality.

DEADLY JAPANESE AIM.

Russian Officer's Account of a Bombardment of Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—A Russian officer who commanded a battery on Electric Hill during a bombardment of Port Arthur has written the following vivid account:

"It was a clear, sunlit day, and there was a gentle swell on the water. A little spot appeared through the haze on the far horizon, and then another and another, until these spots were increased to fifteen. Nearer and nearer they came and larger and larger they appeared, until, when six miles off, there was a tiny puff of smoke, and all in the battery wondered where the projectile was going to fall.

"Forty fathoms below the cliff where we were stood the battleship Peresviet. Bang! A shell burst under her bows, splashing the decks with spray. There was another puff, and a projectile whistled overhead, crashing on the rock behind us. Then came a third. It was a moment of terrible suspense. There was a terrific explosion overhead. They had got our range exactly.

"It was the signal for us to open fire, and ten shore batteries and twelve warships joined in the reply.

"What followed is indescribable. The sea underneath where we stood fairly boiled with the swish and plunge of projectiles, and words of command were inaudible to the gunners. I tried vainly to shout my orders, while 150 guns were belching in a prolonged roar and shells were bursting overhead with a hellish crash. The smoke and dust blinded us.

"I did not experience excitement, and only that my tooth began to ache there was a strange sensation of contentment amidst the scenes of death, which had no terrors after the first had exploded. Suddenly a white-faced gunner pointed to a battery of quick-firing guns half way down the hill, which had been placed there to prevent a Japanese landing. I ran down and found the scene one of the wildest. There was a battle orgy of bursting shells and whistling fragments, the smoke stench reeking the air.

"One shell had burst among the gunners. A soldier was lying desperately wounded, and another had his skull crushed. A third soldier was delirious, and there were splinters in his head. One gun had been broken like a reed. It was a dreadful sight, with blood everywhere."

In concluding his narrative, the officer says:

"After the battle was over Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, Commander at Port Arthur, pinned the cross of St. George on my breast. But what does it matter—I am in the hospital."

The foregoing probably refers to the first bombardment of Port Arthur, as the narrative says that the Russians had twelve ships in action.

GAMBLING BILL FORCED AHEAD.

Opponents Try Hard to Stop It, but It Will Come Up To-day.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Anti-Gambling bill advocated by District Attorney Jerome will be a special order in the Senate to-morrow morning. Action leading to this result was taken at to-night's session of the Senate immediately after Senator Elsberg had reported the bill from the Codes Committee, but it was not taken until the opponents of the measure had put up a fight.

The committee had voted, 5 to 4, to report the bill in its original form, striking out the amendments that had been attached to it. These amendments, Mr. Jerome declared, would have prevented him from prosecuting successfully Richard A. Canfield.

Mr. Dowling, as soon as the bill had been reported, said that he wished the bill restored to its place on the order of third reading. He inquired if the bill could be acted on immediately.

Senator Brackett of Saratoga said that he expected to make a few remarks on the legal side of the question. He therefore requested Senator Dowling not to press the bill immediately, because he was not in physical condition to maintain his argument.

Senator Grady said he wanted to be present when the bill came up, and he could not be here Wednesday.

Mr. Elsberg said that he was interested and wanted the bill put down for some day when he was in attendance, and he would be absent Thursday and a week thereafter. Senator McCarren said that he would be absent on Wednesday, too.

This variety of explanations and requests created laughter and merriment.

Mr. Dowling promptly declared he would tolerate no delay, and suggested that the bill be made a special order Tuesday morning. He made a motion to that effect, and Senator Brown moved to amend by making it a special order for a week from Wednesday morning. Mr. Brown's amendment was defeated by a vote of 42 to 1, even Mr. Brackett voting against it when he saw what way the current was going, and Mr. Dowling's motion was then adopted by the same vote.

FREE THINKERS DINE TURNER.

Emma Goldman Says American Government Is Based on Violence.

Anarchists, Socialists, single taxers, and several sorts of free-thinkers assembled last night at a dinner given by the Free Speech League in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, in honor of John Turner, whose deportation as an Anarchist was stayed by the courts pending appeal. Enthusiastic speeches were made in condemnation of President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the American system of Government.

Not a policeman or other officer of the law was near to disturb the proceedings, and the crowd, numbering between 300 and 400 persons, cheered itself hoarse, while the privilege of free speech, which the league is pledged to obtain, was enjoyed to the fullest extent. Edward Chamberlain, the league's President, acted as toastmaster.

"You all seem to think," Emma Goldman declared, "that my friend and comrade, John Turner, is a great martyr because he spent nineteen weeks on Ellis Island. Let me assure you that if your ideas are ever to be realized you will be forced many times to suffer imprisonment.

"The Anarchists are not responsible for present conditions. They know perfectly well that every Government is responsible for its own laws and for acts of violence which may occur under them. The American Government particularly is based upon violence, and as long as you have violence in society you are not going to stop violence by enacting laws against any man who is likely to express himself as he pleases.

"I have been asked whether I did not think a man should be stopped who had been voted, say, in England, to come to this country and kill the President or any other high officer of the Government. I say that if the intellectual men and women of a country believe in the absurdity of voting the power into the hands of any one to come and kill a person, how can I or any other individual help matters?"

Miss Goldman's remarks were concluded amid wild applause, and after P. Brounoff had sung and played the "Marseillaise," John Turner was presented.

After thanking those present for the interest they had shown in his case, Mr. Turner said he felt like extending a vote of thanks to the United States Government for the kindly way he had been treated on Ellis Island.

Other speakers were Hugh O. Pentecost, Algernon Lee, Joseph R. Buchanan, E. Lawson Purdy, Joseph Barondess, Moses Oppenheimer, President Walker of the Manhattan Liberal Club, and E. B. Foote, Jr., Secretary of the league.

Letters of regret and in commendation of the purpose of the dinner were received from Alfred J. Boulton, Dr. M. R. Leverson, and Eugene V. Debs.

HARLEM GAMBLERS' NEW TACK.

Body Attachment Against Policeman—Malicious Persecution Charged.

A new phase in the fight of the Harlem police with the Harlem gamblers was revealed last night by the search of ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel F. O'Reilly for Policeman Richard Schunn on a charge of assault on John O'Reilly. It developed that a body attachment had been obtained from Judge Seabury against the policeman, charging him with malicious persecution. It is said that the policeman, who was not found, will appear in court voluntarily this morning.

For the past month alleged gambling places in Harlem have been surrounded by policemen, who are said to have clubbed some persons trying to enter the houses. Four more warrants against policemen are said to have been obtained charging them with assault.

Left His Money to Mr. Kruger.

PARIS, March 21.—Ex-President Krüger of the Transvaal, who is residing at Mentone, has inherited a small fortune left to him by Charles Chabossean, a school teacher of Ste. Bazeille, who was an ardent admirer of the Boers.

Ex-Sheriff Ege Drops Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—Ex-Sheriff Ralph Ege of this county died suddenly this evening in the home of Surrogate Cornell. He was apparently in good health, and called to see Mr. Cornell, who was ill. While in the parlor talking to Mrs. Cornell, Mr. Ege suddenly fell to the floor unconscious, and died before a physician could be summoned. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

THOSE TROUBLED WITH
DEAFNESS
or interested in its cure are cordially invited to Demonstrations of the 1904 MODELS of the
ACOUSTICON MASSACON
For the deaf For deafness
These marvelous inventions of M. R. HUTCHISON have recently been most highly praised by the PUBLIC and SCIENTIFIC PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
ASTOR COURT BUILDING
Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.
HUTCHISON ACOUSTIC COMPANY
New York Boston Chicago Washington Philadelphia New Orleans

JUDGE SWAYNE TO BE IMPEACHED BY HOUSE

Judiciary Committee Decides to Make Charges Against Him.

FEDERAL JUDGE IN FLORIDA

Charges Are Corruption, Absenteeism, Ignorance, and Incompetence, and Wasting Funds of Bankrupts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day voted to impeach Judge Charles Swayne, Federal Judge for the District of Florida. The committee reached this conclusion at a session lasting from 2 until 6 o'clock. The vote and the details of the charges which will form the ground of the impeachment the committee agreed to withhold until the report on the case has been completed for presentation to the House. Of the subcommittee which took the testimony Representatives Palmer of Pennsylvania and Clayton of Alabama reported to the full committee in favor of impeachment, while Representative Gillett of California reported against it.

The demand for the impeachment of Judge Swayne was made in a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida, and was presented to the House by Representative Lamar of that State on Dec. 10. The objection being made that the Legislature of Florida could not impeach a Judge before the House, Mr. Lamar himself made the impeachment.

The general charges made by the Florida Legislature and by Mr. Lamar were four in number—corruption, absenteeism in violation of the Federal statutes, ignorance and incompetence, and the wasting of the assets of bankrupts. The last charge was couched in the following words:

"The administration of the United States bankruptcy act in the court of said Charles Swayne and by his appointed referee has resulted in every instance in the waste of the assets of the alleged bankrupt by being absorbed in unnecessary costs, expenses, and allowances, to the great wrong and injury of creditors and others, until such administration is, in effect, legalized robbery and a stench in the nostrils of all good people."

The charges of corruption and ignorance were very general in terms, and no specifications of any of the charges were presented. As to the charge of absenteeism the resolution recites that Judge Swayne, in violation of Section 551 of the Revised Statutes, does not reside in the district, and has not resided there for ten years, but resides in Delaware or Pennsylvania.

In the event of impeachment proceedings being instituted by the House Judiciary Committee against Judge Swayne of the United States Court in Florida, the session of Congress would be prolonged for a month or six weeks. The question whether articles shall be presented against Judge Swayne is being considered by a sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and it is said a majority of the sub-committee favor bringing Judge Swayne before the bar of the Senate.

After Judge Swayne is impeached by the House, the Senate will try him, the President pro tempore presiding. It will be the first impeachment trial since Secretary of War Belknap was tried in 1876. The House will appoint a committee to proceed to the bar of the Senate and there impeach Judge Swayne of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will be presented.

On the day set for the trial a committee of Senators will be appointed to wait on Chief Justice Fuller and invite him to attend and administer the required oath to the Senate. The Chief Justice will be brought in by the committee and will take a seat by President Frye's side. He will then administer to the Senators the oath.

If precedent is followed, the Senators will advance to the desk in groups of six and take the oath. The House will then be formally notified that the Senate is organized for the trial, and the House managers will enter the Senate. One of them will ask the issuing of process against Judge Swayne, which will be done.

It is interesting to note that one of the Senators who will try Judge Swayne—Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky—was a member of the House committee which presented the last impeachment—that of Secretary Belknap. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was one of the House managers of the Belknap impeachment.

MEXICO TO RECALL ASPIROZ.

Ambassador Will Probably Be the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Señor de Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, is to be recalled, probably in June. It is understood that it is the purpose of the Diaz Government to appoint him Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He will succeed Señor Mariscal, who is a candidate for Vice President. The latter office is a new one in Mexico, created to relieve President Diaz in part of the onerous responsibilities of his office and to prepare the way for his retirement.

Mariscal is expected to succeed Diaz as President in due time.

BOY STABBED; MAY DIE.

Wounded by Younger Brother of a Boy He Had Beaten in Fight.

John Cassidy, sixteen years old, who lives at the Elkwood Hotel, Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, and George Young, seventeen years old, of 708 Eleventh Avenue, quarreled and fought yesterday morning and the elder boy was worsted. He went away vowing vengeance.

Cassidy was standing at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street last night when his antagonist of the morning, accompanied by his fourteen-year-old brother, Louis Young, came along. According to Cassidy's story, Louis Young without warning stepped up and plunged a large-bladed knife into his left breast a few inches above the heart, and then took to his heels. Dr. Zinsser took Cassidy to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said he would probably die. Both brothers were arrested.

MUCH GOLD IN TIBET.

Russian Paper Says This Is the Secret of the British Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The Novosti declares that the real secret of the British Tibetan expedition is the discovery of immensely rich gold deposits.

Tibet, says the Novosti, is, in fact, a second California.

EDINBURGH HONORS MR. CHOATE.

Freedom of the City Conferred on the American Ambassador.

EDINBURGH, March 21.—The freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred on United States Ambassador Choate this afternoon in the Council Chamber, which was filled by a representative gathering.

Lord Provost Cranston said Edinburgh paid this tribute to Mr. Choate in appreciation of his great eloquence and high public gifts and the valued services he had rendered in promoting the kindly feeling and warm friendship between the people of this empire and the people of the great Western Republic.

Mr. Choate, in replying, referred to the common ties of the two countries, and said he particularly appreciated the freedom of Edinburgh because, of all his countrymen, only one had been previously so honored.

Hearst Paper Appears in Boston.

BOSTON, March 21.—The first edition of a daily newspaper established by William R. Hearst appeared in this city to-day under the name "Hearst's Boston American and New York Journal." The presses were started by Gov. Bates of Massachusetts, and congratulatory letters from Gov. Bates, Gov. Hill of Maine, Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, and Mayor Collins of Boston occupied prominent places.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 21.—The warehouse of the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, stored with farm machinery and twine, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $150,000.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR
PALL MALL
LONDON CIGARETTES
A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

REMOVAL.
May Manton Pattern Co.
We beg to announce that we have moved our factory and offices to larger quarters at
NOS. 132-142 WEST 27TH ST., N. Y.,
to accommodate our increasing business Our place at
132 East 23d St.
will be retained for retail purposes only.
May Manton Pattern Co.

DAMAGES TO THE NEW YORK.

Vessel to Go Into Dry Dock—American Line Crippled.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, March 21.—The American Line steamship New York, Capt. Young, from New York March 12 for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton, which grounded yesterday off Cape La Hague, near Cherbourg, France, and afterward collided in these waters with the British troopship Assaye, will go into drydock at midnight.

She is making much water forward as the result of grounding. The damage which the New York sustained through the collision with the Assaye is all above the waterline.

At the office of the American Line it was stated yesterday that no report on the damage done to the steamship New York by her collision with the British troopship Assaye on Sunday had been received.

By the accident the American Line is badly crippled. The Philadelphia is in drydock at Southampton undergoing her annual overhauling, leaving only the St. Louis and the St. Paul in service. Mr. Thomas, Secretary to Clement A. Griscom, Jr., said yesterday that the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Marquette, which leaves London for New York next Saturday, will stop at Southampton and look after the New York's business. Passengers who had booked to sail on the American liner, and who do not wish to make the voyage in the Marquette will be accommodated on a fast vessel of some other line.

POLICE TO AID MRS. ENRIGHT.

Both Policeman Bachman and Huter, the Burglar, Expected to Live.

Police Commissioner McAdoo made this comment yesterday on the death of Patrolman Enright at the hands of Hüter, the baker burglar.

"This is a very sad affair," he said. "I have sent Inspector McLaughlin to see Enright's widow and to tell her how very sorry I am at the death of her husband. I have told the Inspector to ask Mrs. Enright if the department can render any assistance.

At the Flower Hospital at midnight it was said that Policeman Jacob Bachman, who was also shot by Hüter, was doing well and would undoubtedly recover.

At Bellevue Hospital it was said that Hüter was also doing well and would get well.

$3,000 for Fireman Kelley's Widow.

Two checks aggregating $3,000 were received at the Mayor's office yesterday from citizens and officials of Baltimore, and to-day, if Mayor McClellan is well enough to go to the City Hall, they will be turned over to the widow of Fireman Mark Kelley. The money was donated for the family of Kelley, who lost his life as a result of exposure at the Baltimore fire, he having been one of the firemen who went from here with the department apparatus sent by Mayor McClellan to aid Baltimore at the time of the big conflagration. One of the checks was for $600, made up of popular subscriptions; the other for $1,400 was contributed by Baltimore firemen and city officials.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:25 A. M.—2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Martin Hartwig; damage trifling.

4:45 A. M.—103 West Twenty-eighth Street; Joseph Trainor; damage trifling.

8:15 A. M.—312 West Forty-ninth Street; Pio Quiambo; damage, $50.

9:45 A. M.—1,450 Fifth Avenue; Julius Adler; damage, $600.

11:40 A. M.—196 Eldridge Street; Sarah Sharfis; damage trifling.

11:50 A. M.—250 West Fifty-first Street; Frederick Wohler; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—2,595 Eighth Avenue; William Buhler; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—2,595 Eighth Avenue; William Buhler; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—2,022 Fulton Avenue; William Borden; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—31 Tenth Avenue; city property; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—201 East Ninety-seventh Street; Peter Mechitt; damage, $10.

6:35 P. M.—295 Stanton Street; Adolph Goldschmidt; damage, $200.

8:35 P. M.—300 Broome Street; Max North; damage, $300.

8:50 P. M.—56 Division Street; A. Rosenstein; damage, $1,000.

9:05 P. M.—362 Pearl Street; F. Studenberg; damage trifling.

POSTUM.
GRAND WIFE
The Kind Worth Having.
A well-known lady of Carthage, Mo., says: "Although I do not drink tea or coffee myself I have had a most interesting experience in my family, for about a year ago my husband began to fail in health. He would get so very nervous at times he would have to give up his work and come home. His eyes were failing him and the doctor became alarmed—was afraid he was going to lose his sight. He also got very yellow in complexion, at times his blood ran cold, from nervous chills, the doctor said.
"In a few days he would return to work still in that dull, chilly condition. He would drink coffee, coffee, coffee, 'for a stimulant,' he would say, (as he drank no liquor.)
"His condition gradually got worse instead of better until finally I made up my mind coffee had something to do with it, so I bought a package of Postum without telling him and made it according to directions. He drank it and seemed to like it, so I continued to make it, and before the first package was gone he began to get so clear of complexion and feel so well, gaining fast in flesh, he was so delighted he would get weighed every day.
"Finally he talked so much about it (he had gained ten pounds in ten days) I could not keep it a secret any longer and told him to give Postum the credit. The consequences are there has been no more coffee in the house since, (and no doctor, either.)
"Postum is a delightful drink made according to directions. I have found no better way, as it is a rich golden brown when cream is added.
"I forgot to say husband's eyes are as strong as they ever were, he is well and hearty, does not sit around the stove chilled all the time as he did before." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
Coffee poison causes eye trouble in many cases as well as other ails, and is never suspected. A ten days' trial proves things you will never forget.
Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THERE IS A
RIGHT WAY and a WRONG WAY
—TO BURN GAS—
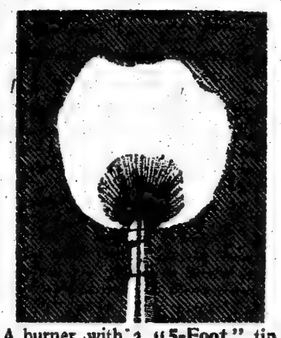
A burner with a "5-Foot" tip consuming 5 Feet of Gas giving Good light.

A burner with a "3-Foot" tip consuming 5 Feet of Gas giving Poor light.
If your Gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

Turkish, Persian & Moorish Designs
in
Oriental Tapestry & Damask
For Portieres and Furniture Covering.
Also for Wall Covering.
Fine Materials and Choice Colorings.
50 inches wide, at 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 per yard
Reduced from 75c. to $3.00 a yard.
50 inches wide, at $2.00 and $2.50 per yard
Reduced from $2.50 to $4.00 a yard.
In addition to the above there are several lots of silk mixed and metal woven damasks all Oriental in character and greatly reduced in prices.
Japan and China Dress Silks.
Lyons Printed—Small Effects.
65c. per yard.
Worth $1.00 to $1.25 a yard.
A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

THE STAR OF THE EAST
J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Gloves—Silk with double tips, Black, White, Grays and Modes 49, 74, & 98c.
Star Gloves—Kid in all the new shades. Choice selections from the tannery. Perfection in fit and finish. Unequalled wearing quality.
1.00, 1.25, & 1.65

TRADE MARK
The MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
GOLD & SILVERSMITHS
have removed to their new building.
5th Avenue at 31st Street.
Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Stationery.
INSPECTION IS INVITED.

IT stands to reason that, as MAKERS, we can sell gloves more cheaply than the stores.
But price is not the only advantage, they are better gloves.
30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

THE METCALF COMPANY.
Silversmiths.
Wedding Presents
Bridesmaids' Baskets
2 West 39th St., N. Y.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
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HARPER & BROTHERS

GOVERNOR'S NERVE SCARED PLATT MEN

Odell's Confidence Nipped Plan to Stampede Convention.

"HARMONY" TALK FOLLOWED

Governor's Friends Say He Got Everything He Wanted Without Making an Important Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—It is learned here to-night on excellent authority that Senator Platt and William Barnes, Jr., with the sanction of the President, as it is understood, had, before Sunday's "harmony" conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, arranged a very spectacular programme to end the sway of Odell over the organization. After counting noses they were convinced that the Governor had the State Committee and was certain to have a majority of the convention. But they felt convinced that they could start a stampede in the State Convention, and probably carry it against the Governor.

This they had planned to do if the Governor would not retire from the contest for State Chairman. The plan was that when the motion was made to have the new State Committee appointed by the convention, Senator Platt should move to lay the motion on the table. Senator Depew was to second Senator Platt's motion in a rousing speech.

Notice of the Platt men's intention to make this move was not served on the Governor for the reason that the Platt men learned, as it is stated by friends of the Governor, that the Governor knew of the plan and had expressed his entire willingness that an attempt to carry it out should be made.

The Governor's supreme confidence was so disconcerting that the men who had gone to the Fifth Avenue Hotel with a fixed determination to fight him weakened and decided that the best interests of the party and the President would be served by reaching an amicable understanding with the Governor. This they had no difficulty in doing when they offered the Governor all for which he had been contending and exacted no material concession on his part in return.

In brief, the outcome of what was started as a revolt against the Governor's supremacy in the organization, and which looked formidable chiefly because of plain indications that it was not without some sanction from the President, is a concession to the Governor of the State Chairmanship, the thing for which he has been fighting, and the surrender on his part of absolutely nothing that he had gained, or the giving of any pledge as to his course of action in the future except that he would not interfere in district contests.

How immaterial that concession was is appreciated when it is understood that he now controls two-thirds of the members of the present State Committee; has the support of all but three of the district leaders in New York City, and is in a position, his friends claim, to feel assured that he will control two-thirds of the delegates to the State Convention.

It is true that he did agree to recognize Senator Platt as the leader, but what Platt's leadership amounts to under the existing conditions was shown to-night when Senator Platt's positive statement that the name of Frank M. Baker would to-night be sent to the Senate failed of verification. Gov. Odell will send in Baker's name, but in his own good time.

Gov. Odell positively did not give Senator Depew any assurances that he would favor his candidacy for United States Senator to succeed himself. The only statement he made in that connection was to deny that he was actively working against Senator Depew, as Senator Depew said he had been informed. This does not mean that the Governor will not have a choice for the place, and the friends of ex-Gov. Black are confident that the Governor will declare his preference for Black at the proper time.

REPUBLICANS PREACH HARMONY

Odell and Platt Even Have a "Harmony Shave" Together.

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell left town yesterday for Washington and Albany, respectively, but before they went they indulged in plenty of harmony talk, including a harmony breakfast and a harmony shave together in the Fifth Avenue Hotel barber's shop, the Senator's shave being a beard trimming.

"The situation, as it has worked out, is perfectly satisfactory to me," said the Governor before going to Albany, "although I cannot see that there has been any great or radical change in affairs. The only thing new about the conferences and deliberations is the declaration by the friends of Senator Platt that they want me to be Chairman of the State Committee. Of course, this is highly gratifying.

"I do not see that there is anything new in the statement issued yesterday to the effect that Senator Platt is the acknowledged State leader and that both of us agree not to interfere in district fights. All along I have said that the Senator may remain State leader as long as he lives. I don't want the title, and for the past year I have been acknowledging his leadership about once a month, so I don't see that one more acknowledgment means very much."

Senator Platt was about the Amen Corner for a while before leaving for Washington. "All is peace and harmony now," he declared. "There will be no further conferences to-day. Everything is settled."

But while this declaration was being added to the one from the Governor the Odell men were declaring that in the make-up of the new State Committee the names of such stanch Platt men as Cornelius Van Cott, Robert C. Morris, and William H. Ten Eyck will not be found.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, who arrived in town yesterday, said there was no conflict between the duties of Governor and State Chairman, and he could see no reason why the Governor should not fill both places for the remainder of the year. Those close to the Governor declared he intended fully to serve out the term.

MURPHY STILL FIGHTING HILL.

Dowling Says New York County Will Vote Against Instructions.

That Charles F. Murphy and his followers both in and out of Tammany Hall have not given up hope or thought of blocking instructions for Judge Parker at the Spring State Convention became apparent yesterday when it was learned that the Tammany leader has been actively engaged for days in preparations to fight for delegates.

"The Democrats of New York County will oppose the instruction of the delegation from this State for any candidate, and will oppose it even though only the 105 votes from this county be registered in opposition to instructions," declared Senator Victor J. Dowling yesterday. "However, there is no reason to fear we won't have more than 105 votes. We will have many more, and I would not be at all surprised if the State Convention does not instruct the delegation to St. Louis.

"Within the last week several friends of Judge Parker and men who are promoting his candidacy have told me they think the candidacy of Judge Parker will be hurt rather than helped by any attempt to send an instructed delegation from this State. They take the ground that they can trust their friends whom they elect as delegates, and that instructions would merely cause ill-feeling, which could do no good."

During the last forty-eight hours Mr. Murphy has held several conferences in this city with up-State leaders on the subject of defeating the movement to instruct for Judge Parker or any other candidate. Associates of the Tammany leader believe that with the support of some Parker men who may favor an uninstructed delegation, and also of such delegates as Hearst may control, the Hill plan of passing instructions may be blocked. So far, at least, the plans of both Murphy and Hearst run along together, for one is as bitterly opposed to an instructed delegation as is the other.

There was a rumor yesterday that Corporation Counsel Delany was up the State on a stiff hunt for delegates opposed to instructions. At his office it was said he was out of the city, presumably in Albany, but his exact whereabouts were not known.

Mr. Murphy, who was at the Wigwam for the first time in two weeks, said the Cleveland boom was in the field still.

MURPHY GOING AWAY AGAIN.

Before Leaving He Will Entertain Webster Davis at Dinner.

Charles F. Murphy will give a dinner this evening at the Democratic Club in honor of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of State under President McKinley. Among Mr. Murphy's guests will be Borough Presidents Ahearn, Littleton, Haffen, and Cassidy, ex-Sheriff Dunn, and J. Sergeant Cram.

Mr. Murphy will leave the city again tomorrow night for several days. His destination has been a carefully guarded secret, and, in fact, it was not known until last night that he was going at all. It is supposed that he is going to Hot Springs, Va., or to Mount Clemens, Mich.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DISAGREES.

Report Favoring McClellan's Temporary School Plan Is Tabled.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club last evening twenty-three resident members were elected, among them being Gov. Murphy of New Jersey. Twenty-three non-resident members also were elected, including State Fiscal Superintendent Harry H. Bender of Albany, Mayor Knight of Buffalo, Superintendent Kilburn of the Banking Department, ex-Senator Garry A. Willard of Boonville, and John Philip Sousa.

Notice was given that the resident membership has reached its total of 1,000, and that at the next meeting the members will be called to vote on a proposition to amend the by-laws so that the total resident membership may be increased to 1,500. The members at the same time will vote to increase the initiation fee from $50 to $75.

At last night's meeting the Committee on City Affairs reported in favor of approving Mayor McClellan's plan to utilize small park grounds for temporary school buildings. So much opposition developed to the report, however, that it was laid on the table. The members voted favorably on a proposition to send a delegation to Albany to-day to favor the passage of the Elsberg bill abolishing Coroners in this county.

JEROME OUT FOR PARKER.

Believes Mr. Cleveland Has Removed Himself from Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—District Attorney Jerome, who came to Albany in the interests of his Anti-Gambling bill, called upon David B. Hill this afternoon and announced his support of the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic nomination for President.

"It is true that I favor the nomination of Judge Parker," said Mr. Jerome in discussing his visit to Mr. Hill. "Mr. Cleveland's own declaration absolutely forbids the belief that he would accept a re-nomination, and with Mr. Cleveland out of consideration I think the wisest selection the party could make would be Judge Parker.

"I believe he would carry the State and that his candidacy would do more to harmonize the Democracy of the Nation than the candidacy of any other man who could be named."

New Jersey's Republican Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Republican State Committee met here to-night and fixed upon Trenton, May 10, as the place and time for the State Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. Major E. J. Anderson, for twenty-four years a member of the committee, resigned on account of illness.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry, is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, and will report to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury.

Capt. Delamore D. Skerrett, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate to complete a period of four years. Capt. Skerrett will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y.

Leave for two months, to take effect June 1, 1904, is granted First Lieut. Reuben B. Miller, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, Seventh Cavalry, will report at Fort Myer for duty for one month.

Special orders of Jan. 16 are so amended as to direct First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to delay reporting at Vancouver Barracks until regularly relieved by officers of the Signal Corps.

Navy.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper assumed command of the Asiatic fleet March 21.

Rear Admiral T. Jewell is detached as member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, April 15, and ordered to Pensacola, Fla., for duty in command of the squadron in command of Rear Admiral Coghlin, as his relief.

Commander H. M. Dombaugh is detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, is granted sick leave for three weeks.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell is detached from the Mayflower and ordered to duty in connection with the General Board, Washington.

Ensigns H. C. Cooke and C. C. Bloch are ordered to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.

Boatswain J. F. Brooks is ordered to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.

Acting Boatswain K. Rundquist is detached from the Dixie and granted sick leave for two months.

Warrant Machinist R. C. Steele, when discharged from the Naval Hospital, New York, is ordered to the General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

A cable from Rear Admiral Evans announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet: Lieut. Commander C. E. Rommel, from the Kentucky to the Albany; Medical Inspector E. H. Green and Major G. Barnett, from the Kentucky to the New Orleans; Commander Y. Noel, from Cavite Station to command the Wilmington, and Commander U. R. Harris, from the Wilmington to home.

The following-named officers, recently promoted, have been commissioned: Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, from March 15; Capt. W. H. Everett, from Feb. 17; Commander W. S. Hughes, from Feb. 4; Lieut. Commander W. O. Hulme, from Feb. 17; Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, from Feb. 4; Lieut. L. Shane and Lieut. O. D. Duncan, from Jan. 1; Lieuts. (junior grade) A. F. Yates, E. B. Larimer, and W. S. Miller, from Jan. 28, and Pay Inspector J. C. Sullivan, from Nov. 3.

Marine Officers—Capt. J. G. Muir, from Dec. 27; First Lieuts. W. G. Fay, T. H. Brown, E. H. Ellis, A. J. O'Leary, and W. L. Redles.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Arrived—Hannibal, at Pensacola; Yankton, at Norfolk; Arethusa, at Pensacola; Hartford, at Port au Prince; Marietta, at Colon, and Machias, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Sterling, from Tompkinsville for Lambert Point; Iowa, from Hampton Roads for Pensacola; Cincinnati, from Che-mul-po for Shanghai.

IF AN EARTHQUAKE CAME TO NEW YORK

Huge Steel Structures Least Likely to Suffer.

PROF. KEMP TALKS OF PERIL

Cheaper Buildings Resting Partly on Rock and Partly on Clay Would Probably Be Worst Hurt.

If an earthquake came to New York the huge steel structures like the Flatiron Building and the Park Row Building would be the least to suffer, while the cheaper buildings, such as apartment and tenement houses, would in all probability receive the most damage, according to Prof. James Furman Kemp, head of the Department of Geology in Columbia University, in a statement made by him yesterday afternoon. The North River tunnel and the Subway might escape without injury, while the two bridges over the East River in all probability would not be hurt.

Prof. Kemp said: "Steel structures are much better calculated to withstand an earthquake shock than buildings composed entirely of masonry or wood. The steel frame of a building would behave much like a wicker basket. It would bend and vibrate if the shock was strong enough, but the chances are against its falling. A tall structure like the Flatiron would in all probability hold its own. It might behave like a whip lash when it is snapped, and if the vibrations were violent enough some portions of the cornice might be snapped off. It would act much the way the elevated structure does when a train stops at a station. It would quiver and vibrate, but nothing else.

"The smaller buildings, such as apartments and tenements, would be the chief sufferers in case of an earthquake. But the amount of damage would depend upon the strength of the vibrations and upon the location of the buildings. If they were crowded together they would probably serve to support each other, but in the case of isolated buildings there would in all probability be trouble. The walls that fronted the waves would be the most affected, while the walls lying parallel to the path of the disturbance would suffer least.

"In the case of the North River tunnel it would depend much upon the material that the tunnel rests on. If the supporting bed is of clay or mud, the tunnel might not be affected at all, but if the bed is part rock and part clay, there would be trouble. The chief cause of danger lies not so much in the vibrations themselves as in the difference in vibrations.

"For instance, rock and clay vibrate differently. A building or a structure of any sort that had both of these materials in its bed would come to grief. The same would hold true in the case of the subway. I think that the subway is strong enough to withstand an ordinary shock, but if there was a disturbance as strong as that at Charleston, there would be trouble where the tube emerged from rock into clay, if there are any such places.

"Of the two bridges over the East River the new bridge, with its steel towers, would be the safest. I doubt, however, whether either of the structures would suffer appreciably. The Statue of Liberty is also well enough put together to withstand any ordinary shock.

"New York has little cause to fear, however. The city has a very good record in this respect. There are no records of any serious shocks in this vicinity. The Charleston earthquake was felt here, but did no damage to speak of.

"The city had one little earthquake all to itself in 1874. The disturbance took place on the 10th of December. The shock was not only felt in the city proper, but was appreciable as far as Fishkill to the north, and even at the Sandy Hook Light. It was felt especially in the buildings built on rock. There was a loud rumbling sound, and distinct wave motions were felt. Clocks stopped in different places, and church bells rang of their own accord."

HARVARD HAILS ELIOT.

Celebrates His Seventieth Birthday—Talk of a Million-Dollar Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—President Eliot of Harvard was cheered by an excited multitude of more than 2,000 graduates and undergraduates at a mass meeting in the Harvard Union this afternoon in honor of the seventieth birthday of the university's executive head.

At the mass meeting there was presented to President Eliot an engrossed address signed by nearly 10,000 Harvard men, and at the same time he was informed that the students had subscribed $5,000 for a portrait of himself and Mrs. Eliot, to be hung in the Union.

The presentation of the address followed a reception on the platform of the Harvard Union at, which the President shook hands with 10,000 Harvard men.

The address bore the signatures of many distinguished men, including President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Secretary of State John Hay, Senator Hoar, Senator Lodge, Edward Everett Hale, and Bishop William Lawrence. It described President Eliot as "fearless, just, and wise, of deep and simple faith, serene in affliction, restrained in success, unsuspected by any man of self-interest."

In reply President Eliot said:

"In the first twenty years of my service I was conscious of a spirit which, to say the least, did not agree with me, both in the faculty and in the Board of Overseers. But in the last fifteen years the attitude has changed, and during the past two days I have been overwhelmed by expressions of affection."

It was stated in an apparently reliable way before the meeting that a gift of $1,000,000 to the university had been made by a prominent graduate, but no announcement was made at the meeting.

CAN'T GET NEGRO LABOR.

Southern Farm Lands Lying Idle for Lack of Colored Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 21.—The Southern farmers are facing a grave crisis this season on account of the unprecedented scarcity of negro farm labor. This is the case not only locally, but all over the State the farmers are facing a situation which they have not been called upon to face for many years.

Where the negro labor has gone is difficult to tell. One theory is that the 10,000 colored men employed in railroad work in Virginia partly accounts for the scarcity. Another is that so many colored people have gone North that the South has been depleted. Things have come to such a pass that many white mill operatives are returning to their former homes in the country owing to the big advance in farm labor wages. There is considerable land lying idle in this section by reason of the scarcity of labor.

LABOR BANK FOR CHICAGO.

Depository for Union Funds and Savings Favorably Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Organized labor may establish the "Union Labor Bank" in Chicago. Tentative plans for a "Labor Temple" provide for a bank floor. This suggested a labor bank to the Building Committee, and the idea is being discussed favorably by labor leaders.

Such a bank would expect union funds to be deposited in its strong boxes, and unionists who keep savings bank accounts, it is held, would open accounts. Theophile Laramie, editor of the organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and a leading promoter of the "Labor Temple" idea, is in favor of the bank plan.

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Top Coats That Look Well

Are a rarity. When you see one that looks particularly well, the chances are that it is a STEIN-BLOCH Top Coat. They always look full of STYLE and GET-UP. That's the way with all

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THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
Rochester, N. Y.

M'CARREN PRESENTS THREE NAMES TO M'ADOO

Commissioner Says He Wants Best Man for Brooklyn Police.

VACANCY MAY EXIST A WHILE

Ex-Chief Hazen of the United States Secret Service One of Those Under Consideration.

The vacancies in Police Commissioner McAdoo's staff, created by the retirement of Second Deputy Commissioner Henry F. Haggerty and Third Deputy Commissioner John F. Cowan, may not be filled before the beginning of next month. Commissioner McAdoo said last evening that so far from being precipitate in selection, he would be deliberate in choosing the successors of his appointees, and that he might devote the rest of the month to picking out the men best fitted to the positions.

Senator McCarren called on Commissioner McAdoo in the morning and left with him the names of ex-Bridge Commissioner Shea, ex-Sheriff Melody, and ex-Tax Commissioner Salmon as a list chosen by the Kings County Democracy from which to select a successor to Mr. Haggerty. Commissioner McAdoo and Mr. McCarren discussed the matter in private for an hour. The Senator said when he left that the Commissioner promised to consider the recommendations of the Kings County Democracy, and that if one of its candidates was fitted for the position the fact that he was a district leader would not be a bar to his selection, while he thought that a Deputy Commissioner would be handicapped were he a district leader.

He added that the Brooklyn political situation was not discussed and that Commissioner McAdoo spoke highly of Mr. Shea, the only man of the three named that he knew. Mr. Salmon is not a district leader, like Messrs. Shea and Melody. Senator McCarren denied that he was going to see Mayor McClellan or Charles F. Murphy, and met a question in regard to gambling in Brooklyn with a denial that "the lid" was "off" there.

"I have," he asserted, "been in Brooklyn all my life, and never saw anything over there that needed any 'lid.'"

Commissioner McAdoo issued a statement in regard to the Senator's visit, in which he said:

"I said to Senator McCarren that the first and main thing, and in fact the only consideration, was that I should get the very best men for the vacancies in New York and Brooklyn, and that everything else would be secondary to it; that I should give the recommendations consideration with reference to the gentlemen named; that the two vacancies would be filled on the same principles, and that the Democratic organization in New York had given me a free hand in making my selections and had not in any wise attempted to interfere with my choice.

"If the Democratic organization should name a man who I was satisfied was the best choice for the position, I would select him; if, on the other hand, I think I have found a man who will meet the requirements and who appears to be more suited for the place, I will select him on his merits, and from the highest consideration of police efficiency."

Later in the day Mr. McAdoo said that the last sentence of his statement should not be taken as applying to Inspector P. H. McLaughlin, who has been spoken of in connection with the vacancy for Second Deputy Commissioner. He admitted that one of those "under consideration" for a Deputy Commissionership is William P. Hazen, formerly of the United States Secret Service.

TO JAM LID STILL TIGHTER.

McAdoo Issues Special Order to Watch All Suspected Resorts.

In the opinion of observant and shrewd police officers additional weight to "keep the lid down" in New York City is furnished by the requirements of the following special order issued by Commissioner McAdoo to all commands:

You will instruct every member of your command stationed in front of an alleged pool room, gambling house, disorderly house, or other suspected place within your precinct, whether in uniform or plain clothes, to inform every person who attempts to enter such place of the character of the same and that it is liable to be raided at any moment by the police.

Each officer so assigned will submit a written report to you at the expiration of his tour of duty at such place or places, such report to specify the number of persons who entered or came out of the same, the existing conditions, what evidence he has obtained against the place, what efforts he has taken to obtain evidence, where he stationed himself at said premises, what surveillance he exercised over the same, and if he knows the owner, servants, employes, agents, or principals connected with said premises, by name, by sight, or by both; also if principals, agents, employes, or servants or any one spoke to him, and, if so, what they said, and whether in his judgment the law was being violated therein.

You will further exact a written report from every member of your command performing general plain clothes duty, as well as from those temporarily assigned to your precinct for such duty, showing what steps they have taken toward the suppression of places of this character.

These reports will be made daily for the twenty-four hours immediately preceding, and will, in conjunction with those submitted by officers assigned especially to one or more locations, be carefully examined by you and forwarded with the morning returns to the Inspector of the district for his information, together with such suggestions and recommendations as you may deem proper.

The reports turned in are to be first examined by the District Inspectors and forwarded to the Borough Inspectors with suggestions and recommendations.

Carman's River Not Open to Fishermen.

William J. Myers, Secretary of the Carman's River Club, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said that, so far from being a public stream for trout fishing, the Carman's River from the bay through Brookhaven, L. I., to the Suffolk Club had been leased from the Smith estate by the Carman's River Club, and that to fish in its waters was not only a trespass, but a misdemeanor.

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HALF a century under the same management and ownership, during which period our garments for men and boys have been the best that thorough workmanship and expert skill in the selection of materials could provide, has enabled us to maintain an unequalled prestige in the clothing world.

ASTOR PLACE & FOURTH AVE.

PIANO BARGAINS

So called, have become familiar features of newspaper advertising.

Genuine PIANO bargains are far less familiar.

An inferior Piano, catalogued at double its actual worth and "reduced" 40 per cent. is no bargain, for a bargain, according to Webster, is "a satisfactory transaction."

IF you want a true bargain, all we ask is that you call at our handsome 23d Street Warerooms (three blocks east of Madison Square) and we will prove to you that one of our instruments is a greater bargain at the price asked than it is possible to obtain anywhere else at any price. If unable to call, send for the new catalogue. Terms, cash or partial payments. Liberal allowance for old Pianos on purchase of new.

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Warerooms: 233-45 East 23d Street.
(Three blocks East of Madison Square.)

¶ For the convenience of dwellers in the upper annexed districts, we have branch Warerooms at 16 W. 125th St.

RAID SCARES WOMEN BETTORS.

Panic in an Alleged Poolroom When Police Break In.

Detectives Fry, Kuhn, and Donahue of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday made a raid on what they say was a woman's poolroom in West Thirty-ninth Street. When the police forced an entrance every woman in the place made a wild dash for the rear door or windows, and about fifteen of them succeeded in escaping.

About twenty of them were less fortunate, and were lined up along the wall of the room while subjected to a severe cross-questioning. Several of them became hysterical, and pleaded with the officers not to wreck their lives by taking them to the station. To one who seemed particularly distressed Detective Fry said:

"There is no cause for worry. You say you are married, so all you will have to do is to send for your husband and he will obtain bail for you."

"Oh, I would die before I would let him know," she replied; "he has been scolding me for being extravagant, but if he knew that I had lost the money by playing on the races he would never forgive me—never."

Nearly an hour was spent in taking the names of the women, though most of those given were fictitious. Nearly all of them admitted that they had made bets on the races. When all possible had been learned from them they were allowed to go weeping down the street. Some of them fairly ran.

Henry Golden of 41 Seventh Street, Moses Curtin of 207 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Stephen Gilbert of 131 East Forty-third Street were arrested.

THE REV. DR. HAAS ACCEPTS CALL.

To be President of Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Penn.

The Rev. Dr. John A. W. Haas, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in this city, has resigned, to accept the unanimous call to the Presidency of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Penn., tendered him by the Board of Trustees of that institution.

A special congregational meeting has been called for Friday, at which an effort will be made to have Dr. Haas reconsider his determination to leave St. Paul's, which has been built up and developed during his pastorate.

BOY BURGLAR SHOT.

Wounded by a Policeman While Trying to Escape with Three Companions.

Max Cohen, fifteen years old, of 909 Sixth Avenue, was shot in the back and slightly wounded yesterday morning by Patrolman Finley, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station while trying, with three other boys, to escape from the house at 233 West Fifty-first Street. David Cohen, eighteen years old, his brother, and Robert McKinley, seventeen years old, of 796 Sixth Avenue, were arrested with him. The fourth boy escaped.

Numerous houses in the neighborhood have been entered recently. Yesterday morning four boys were seen to enter the coalhole in front of 241 West Fifty-first Street, an empty house. Patrolman McGrath of the West Forty-seventh Street Station notified the station house by telephone. Roundsman Brady, with several patrolmen, arrived, and then McGrath, Patrolman Foley, and Detective Sergeant Sheehan entered the coalhole and made their way through every floor of the house to the roof. All the plumbing in the place had been cut away, and some of it packed in a bundle. The policemen saw the boys disappearing through the open scuttle of No. 233. They signaled to the street, the other policemen rushed into the place, and Max Cohen, who tried to force his way out, was shot.

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and the injured lad was taken there. He was later discharged and arraigned, with the others, in the West Side Court, where Magistrate Zeller remanded them for forty-eight hours, at the request of the police.

"City Beautiful" Commission Meets.

Members of the new "City Beautiful" Commission held their organization meeting in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday. Those present were Francis K. Pendleton, Chairman; Daniel S. Lamont, George A. Hearn, William J. La Roche, James A. Wright, Frank Bailey, Whitney Warren, Jacob A. Cantor, J. Edward Swanstrom, and Louis F. Haffen. Nelson P. Lewis, the Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was made permanent Secretary. There is no additional compensation for him, however. On the motion of Mr. Lamont a Plan and Scope Committee was named, consisting of Mr. Lamont, Chairman; Mr. Cantor, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Pendleton.

Registered Trade Mark.

Pansy Corset

(Hand-made in Paris.)

These Corsets are of the fashionable straight-front model with long, short or medium hip—as preferred. Illustration shows straight-front Model, I.X., Price, $5.00, which is beyond doubt the best hand-made French corset in the market for the price. Made of plain Coutille, lace trimmed, carefully finished throughout, and in this, as in all other Pansy Corsets, only genuine whalebone is used. Other models as high as $28.00.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West Twenty-third St.

GOLD MEDAL
Pan-American Exposition.

For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" Sweet Chocolate Powder *has no equal.* The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.

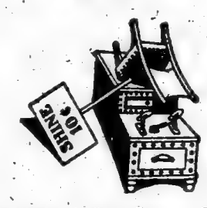

COSTS a Quarter. Gives you forty smooth, quick shines.

How much are you paying now for forty of the other kind?

At all Regal Stores—25 Cents.

Regal Dressing

For all shoes and leathers

72 Regal Stores—22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—43 Cortlandt St., 115 Nassau St., 291 Broadway, 785 Broadway, 1211 Broadway, 1341 Broadway, 507 Eighth Ave., 125th St. and Seventh Ave., 338 Sixth Ave., 2280 Third Ave.
BROOKLYN—357 Fulton St., 111 Broadway, 1001 Broadway, 466 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—86 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—168 West 125th St., 785 Broadway, 1239 Broadway, 338 Sixth Ave.
Brooklyn, 466 Fifth Ave.

The Metropolitan Magazine

for April contains a fascinating story of love and loyalty by John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly," and "The Darling of the Gods."

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 Cents

OUT TO-DAY ALL NEWSDEALERS

RICHARD STRAUSS

to Steinway & Sons.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1904.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS,

Gentlemen:—I cannot but express to you my warmest thanks and deep appreciation for the opportunity you have afforded me to visit your great country to conduct my own compositions before your music-loving public.

I have always understood that your house has been the main factor in the cultivation of good music in America, and that the public owes it in a great measure to your efforts and continuous support that to-day in the United States the appreciation for what is highest and noblest in the art of music stands on a par with Europe.

But what can I say about your wonderful pianos that has not been said hundreds of times before by the greatest of musicians and masters? The superb tonal qualities and perfection of mechanism of your instruments have had such a fascinating effect on my musical feelings that for the first time in many years I am drawn irresistibly again and again to my Steinway to indulge in improvising and musical inspirations, although I lay no claim to being a pianist. In accompanying my wife in her song recitals it is a constant source of pleasure to me to note the remarkable sustaining and blending qualities of the tone of your piano, which certainly are a great aid and benefit to the singer. With sincerest regards,

Yours, very truly,

DR. RICHARD STRAUSS.

Ask for the "CAPT. BARR" COLLAR

"LION BRAND"

PRICE, 2 for 25 Cts.

Sold Everywhere.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Frock Coat Continues Its Reign

Each Eastertide Well-Dressed Men Renew Allegiance to Its Good Form for Afternoon Dress.

While the Double-breasted Frock Coat has its thousands of admirers, there are other thousands who adhere to the Single-breasted Cutaway Frock. We are not partisans. We never take sides, unless it is between good and bad form—then we may offer advice. Today either style is correct; and you may make your decision according to your own liking. We have abundant variety of both; and such fullness of stock, in matter of sizes for tall, stout and regularly formed men, that few come to us who cannot be fitted without alteration. And where alteration is necessary, we have experts to do the work in a jiffy, and in the most skilful manner.

We fit you as perfectly, and fit you out as handsomely as the custom tailor who charges you twice as much.

To test that statement, come and try the coats on.

Double-breasted Frock Coat and Waistcoat, of black thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced, at $20. All silk-lined at $25.

Imported black Vicuna Frock Coat and Waistcoat, silk-lined with heavy Merveilleux, at $35.

Cutaway Frock Suits—coat, waistcoat and trousers—of black thibet, at $15.

Of black unfinished worsteds, silk-lined, at $20, $25 and $30. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CHOOSING A MAN'S HAT

Unsatisfactory to Be Confined to Styles of a Single Factory.

Think of a million men, and no two heads alike, in the vast, and almost unthinkable assemblage. Then think of trying to make a half a dozen styles of hats suit a million different heads.

We can't offer you a million different varieties; but we can, and *do* offer you five or six times the variety you will find in the next best hat stores. That's because we show the various styles from practically all the leading factories.

In Derby Hats at the single price of $3, alone, we show over fifty different shapes and modifications—with all sizes in each of them.

In Soft Hats, at $3, we show more than twenty varieties.

Three dollars is a popular price, and a man can secure a mighty good hat for it. And when he comes here, the above figures show that his selection is not limited to a few shapes.

Then we have a fine variety at two dollars; and at five and six dollars. And Soft Hats, on up to the best that Stetson makes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Easter Millinery At $10, $12 and $15

Wanamaker's Equals Paris

Time was when there were two sorts of Trimmed Millinery—Paris hats and all others. Paris set the fashion, in shape, colorings, trimmings, and all of us blindly followed.

Today, WANAMAKER MILLINERY is ranged side by side with the choicest Paris productions, and it baffles experts to say in which can be found more beauty, more originality, more *chic*. And WANAMAKER HATS are not mistaken for their Paris cousins by virtue of being careful copies, but because they show the *finesse*, the caprice, the exquisite taste that formerly marked the French millinery alone—and show it along distinctive lines of their own.

The showing today is chiefly of the hats at $10, $12 and $15, that are quite as distinctive as our $25 to $50 hats, and that are *never* duplicated, unless, indeed, it be by especial request.

It is a superb Easter collection, and we invite all women of good judgment to see it.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sentiment in Silver For Easter Gifts

We have arranged a very pleasing showing of pretty trifles in sterling silver, with particular view to their aptness for Easter gifts. There are little candle-sticks for the desk, new hat-pin holders, to hang up on the dressing table, pocket-pencils, loving cups, and similar things—each mounted on an Easter card, with a pretty sprig of artificial flowers as decoration, and all inexpensively priced:

Pencils, 50c to $4.50 each.
Taper Holders, $2 to $4.75 each.
Pen Holders, 75c to $3.75 each.
Flower Vases, $1.50 to $5 each.
Hat-pin-Holders, $1 to $2.50 each.
Loving Cups, $1.15 each.
Marmalade Jars, with sterling silver tops, $3 to $4.50 each.
Paper Knives, $3 and $4 each.
Bonbon Tongs, $1.15 each.
Bonbon Spoons, $1.25 to $3.75 each.
Coffee, Egg and Tea Spoons, 75c to $1.35 each.
Deposit Cologne Bottles, $1.25 to $13.25 each.

Jewelry Store, Broadway, Tenth Street.

PROPER CLOTHES FOR REAL BOYS

The Care With Which These Fabrics Must Be Selected; and the Particular Details of the Work

"Mark Tapley" is not the manufacturer of WANAMAKER Clothing for Boys. Indeed this particular manufacturer is quite a different fellow. He thinks there is a very great deal of credit in the production of such fine clothing. He thinks we should talk more about it, so that credit should go, where credit is due.

As a matter of fact, this particular manufacturer thinks that it is foolish to insist that every fabric shall be absolutely all wool. He thinks it quite unnecessary that the lower thread in the seams should be silk, since nobody ever sees it. He says no other store in the United States demands such careful attention to details, as WANAMAKER'S; and that we are awfully hard people to make clothing for.

And just now he's afraid that we don't get any credit for it, anyhow—because we keep so quiet about it.

It is perfectly natural for the public to think that all good stores have their clothing made very much alike; because most other stores *do*. We know that no other store in the country is so particular to have clothing that won't fade, and won't rip, and won't shrink, and won't show white threads in the seams, as we are—at least they don't demand the pains and expense in the making that we do, to prevent all these things.

We tell the public about these things once in a while; but we count most largely on pleasing parents with the clothing they buy at WANAMAKER'S. That is what makes our business grow in the sure and solid way.

If your boys are not wearing WANAMAKER Clothing, right now is a good time to learn what a vast difference these seeming trifles of betterness make, in the boy's looks, and in the *lasting* good looks and durability of the clothing worn by a live, active, robust boy.

Russian Blouse Suits, for boys of 3 to 7 years, at $4 to $7.50.

Sailor Suits, for boys of 4 to 12 years, at $3.50 to $7.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, for boys of 8 to 16 years, at $5 to $10.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, for boys of 8 to 16 years, at $5 to $12.

Three-piece Suits, for boys of 10 to 16 years, at $5 to $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The New Voile and Etamine Dresses

The Beautiful Tailor-made Garments of the Spring Season.

You might spend hours, looking over the dresses in our Costume store, and not see half of them. Each year the development of the ready-made idea doubles the variety produced. Our effort is to show everything worthy from all the best manufacturers. That is why we gather the dresses in such prodigal quantities. And new styles are coming every day.

The most beautiful models, among the tailor-made dresses are made of the soft voiles and etamines; and of these we have a most delightful collection. Every variety of tailoring treatment seems to be represented, and it is impossible to describe them all—or even do justice to one. We simply point out these few, as particularly worth coming to see today:

At $22.50—Eton Suits of mixed etamine; jacket prettily trimmed, unlined skirt, with short train.

At $28.50—Granite cloth Suits, in Eton style, with plaited unlined skirt; entire suit prettily braid-trimmed.

At $30—Suits of voile, with blouse jacket, prettily braid-trimmed; entire suit silk-lined.

At $35—Pretty Eton Suits of voile, with low shoulders; trimming of braiding and strapping, all silk-lined.

At $37.50—Two styles of Eton Suits of voile, with new trimming-touches, and all silk-lined.

At $43.50—Handsome Blouse Suits of voile, with trimming of black and gold braid; stylish skirt; all silk-lined.

At $45 and $48—Blouse Suits of fine voile, with trimming of braid and taffeta silk; all silk-lined.

At $50 to $95—A vast assortment of dressy voile and etamine Suits, plain and fancy; all artistically trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Swish of a Silk Petticoat

Something eminently satisfying to the wearer in the rustle and *frou-frou* of a Silk Petticoat.

These attractive new ones possess more than the rustle—they are full of style, with their accordion and umbrella flounces and pretty trimmings of lace, plaits and ruchings; and the prices are quite within reason.

Four groups of present interest, with Easter costumes to be gotten up:

At $5—Taffeta Petticoats, in all the new shades or black; deep accordion-plaited flounce or circular ruffle, with plaits.

At $6.50—Of gloria or taffeta; deep graduated flounce, with two gathered ruffles at bottom.

At $7.50—Of Pongee, in natural color; soft, clinging and light weight; deep umbrella flounce, with gathered ruffle at bottom.

At $8—Of taffeta, in light or dark shades, also black; deep umbrella flounce with plaits; gathered plaited ruffle at bottom.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Luxurious Lillian Corsets

For Well-Dressed Women

The highest type of corset perfection, artistic skill in designing, beauty in line, and comfort combined with grace. No wonder—the best *corsetier* in Paris planned and make them for those women who are most fastidious in dress.

And if, perchance, the corset you like, does not quite fit as it should, expert fitters are here to mould it perfectly to your figure.

Favorite, new models:

At $7—Extreme dip hips, for short and full figures; low bust, front and side supporters; of white coutil.

At $10—For well-developed and stout figures; deep, full bust, long dip hips, double supporters.

At $15—For full and medium figures; long waist; of blue and white fancy brocade.

At $18—For slender and medium figures; of fancy figured silk, lace and ribbon-trimmed.

At $20—Model with new and graceful lines; full French gores, whalebone, handsomely flossed; Duchesse lace and ribbon-trimmed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Covert Cloth Coats

Success, and Its Reasons

We are credibly informed that we are selling more Covert Cloth Jackets for women than any other two stores.

Our informants put it more strongly than that—but we like to be conservative.

Of course, there's a reason. Every coat in our stock, from the price-wonders at $10 and $12.50, to the handsomest we have at $30, are as perfect as skill and good taste can make them. Tailoring, lining, shape, style, applied to the best covert cloths, in the newest colorings, make up a series of coats that captivate every woman who sees them. From this unusually broad collection we cite four styles at an average price—

$20 Each

First. Double-breasted Jacket; collarless, outlined with velvet; capped sleeves.

Second. Fly-front Jacket, with five strapped seams extending back and front over shoulders.

Third. Short Corset-shaped Jackets, with thirty-five strapped seams; fly-front; exquisite tailoring.

Fourth. Fly-front Jacket; strapped seams, alternating with fine tucks.

All handsomely tailored and lined with taffeta silk. Second floor, Broadway.

Bibles, Hymnals and Prayer Books

For Sunday-school and confirmation gifts for Easter, we have a splendid variety of Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals, in all sorts of editions from the inexpensive to the particularly beautiful and elaborate:

Text Bibles, 25c to $37.50.

Teachers' Bibles, 80c to $14.40. Including the Teachers' Self-pronouncing Bible, an especially handsome edition at $1.15.

Testaments, 20c to $3. Hymnals, 25c to $6.70.

Prayer Books, 20c to $15.

Book of Psalms, 20c to $1.10.

Combination set of Prayer Book and Hymnal, 60c to $12. Key of Heaven, 45c to $8.

Manual of Sacred Heart, 50c to $1.25.

Catholic Bibles, $2 to $7.20. Book Store, Ninth street.

Rosaries, 25c to $7.50.

BRASS BEDSTEADS YOU'LL ADMIRE

And There Are Savings of From Ten to Thirty Dollars to Double Your Admiration.

We've been showing a very handsome line of Sample Brass Bedsteads on our floor, as thousands of housekeepers might readily testify. But we want to change them for bright new ones; and we're willing to pay you liberally for the slight mars that they bear. The patterns are all new; and the finish is of the best. If we didn't tell you anything about them, you'd count them perfect, as they are to all but expert eyes.

Here is a word of description of a few of them:

At $25, from $35—3 ft. Brass Bedstead: 1½-inch pillars, extended foot-piece, large husks and vases.

At $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; extended foot-piece, fancy scroll design.

At $30, from $45—3 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; extended foot-piece, fancy scrolls and ornaments.

At $35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; extended foot-piece, large pillars and vases.

At $36, from $48—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; very ornamental design, large pillars and vases; extended foot-piece.

At $40, from $55—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; continuous pillars, large filling tubes, cast brass ornaments.

At $42, from $60—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; continuous pillars, fifteen filling tubes, fine design.

At $44, from $62—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; continuous pillars, cast brass center ornaments, highly finished.

At $48, from $65—3 ft. 3 in. Brass Bedstead: extended foot-piece, very fine design.

At $50, from $65—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; Etruscan and polish finish, cast brass ornaments, fine design.

At $50, from $68—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; 2-inch pillars, fancy vases, large fillers, handsome design.

At $60, from $80—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; Colonial design, cast brass corner mounts, handsomely finished.

At $65, from $80—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; Etruscan and polish finish, extended foot-piece with cast brass goose necks, cast brass ornaments, 2-inch pillars.

At $65, from $88—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; cast brass ornaments, semi-poster pattern, fine design.

At $90, from $120—4 ft. 6 in. Brass Bedstead; Etruscan and polish finish, cast brass corners and feet, very finest grade.

At $110, from $150—One pair 3 ft. 3 in. Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch continuous pillars, plain and artistic design, highly finished.

There are still many of the fine pieces of mahogany and oak Bedroom Furniture told of yesterday at special prices; and these Brass Bedsteads will make handsome suites with the odd bureaus, chiffonniers and dressing tables. Fourth floor.

Chinese Carved Teakwood

Reduced a Quarter to One-Half

Richly carved Teakwood Furniture, from China, fitted with marble tops, re-cabinetted and in perfect condition. Newly priced at savings of a quarter to a half, because these bulky pieces take up more room than we can afford to give them:

Tables, 12 in. wide, 16½ in. long, 31 in. high; with one shelf, at $8.50, from $12.50; with two shelves, at $10, from $15.

Carved Stands, 14-inch round top, 15½ in. high, at $10.50, from $14.

Tabourettes or Jardiniere Stands, 16-inch top, 18 inches high, at $11.25, from $15.

Pedestals, with 14-inch top, 25 inches high, at $11.25, from $15.

Elaborately carved Stands, with 15-inch top, 20 inches high, at $18.50, from $25.

Other Stands, at $5 to $30, formerly $12.50 to $40. Japanese Store, Third floor, 10th st.

Artistic BRIC-A-BRAC

Lends New Charm to the China Sale

Every man or woman of taste knows of a spot or corner, at home or in a friend's house, that may be brightened up and made more attractive by a well-chosen vase, statuette or other artistic bit of bric-a-brac.

New accessions to the China Sale today contribute a number of just such attractive pieces, at the same low prices that have distinguished the movement from its inception. There is much other news that will bear repeating:

BRIC-A-BRAC

A new shipment of Royal Bonn has just been opened. The shapes are new and the decorations, some of the richest color effects, have never been seen before. The prices have been made to conform to our March Sale movement:

VASES, in a number of shapes and sizes:
$1.75, worth $2.50. $10.50, worth $15.
$2.50, worth $3.50. $15, worth $20.
$4, worth $6. $25, worth $32.50.
$7, worth $10. $35, worth $45.

FRENCH MOUNTED VASES. A number of new shapes just received. Very pretty and most moderately priced:
$4, worth $6. $18, worth $25.
$6, worth $8.50. $25, worth $32.50.
$8.50, worth $12. $30, worth $40.
$11.50, worth $15. $185, from $250.

Basement.

FANCY CHINA AT 10c, 12c, 15c EACH

Two large shipments just opened, containing some of the best values we have ever given in this class of goods. New flower decorations on Austrian china; all pieces gilt. Tea Cups and Saucers, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Pin Trays, Pin Boxes, Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs.

10c, 12c and 15c each; worth double.

FANCY CHINA AT 25c EACH

These decorations are particularly bright, good and new. Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Salad Bowls, Tea Cups and Saucers, and After-dinner Coffee Cups.

25c Each, worth 50c

Basement and Ninth st. aisle.

FANCY CHINA

At Half Prices and Less

Finely decorated Fancy Pieces—all fine French china:

Salad Bowls, 65c and 75c, from $1.25, $1.50.
Celery Trays, 75c, from $1.50.

AUSTRIAN BRIC-A-BRAC and pieces of TEPLITZ, at much reduced prices:

Vases which have been selling up to this morning for 35c and 50c—

At 25c Each

Vases which have been selling up to this morning for 75c, 85c and $1—

At 50c Each

Vases which have been selling up to this morning for $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $2.75—

At $1.25 Each

Basement and Ninth street aisle.

Vases which have been selling up to this morning for $4.50, $5 and $6.50—

At $3 Each

Basement.

Covered Bonbon Boxes, $1.25, from $3.75.

Comb-and-Brush Trays, 65c and 75c, from $1.25 and $1.50.

Manicure Trays, 50c, from $1.

Punch Sets, consisting of Punch Bowl and twelve Cups, $10 a set, from $24.

Basement and Ninth street aisle.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 7 in., $3, from $6; 8 in., $4.50, worth $6.50.
Celery Trays, $4, from $6.
Water Caraffes, $2 and $3.50, worth $3, $5.
Handled Decanters, 1 qt., $6, from $10.
Pickle Trays, $2.50, worth $3.50.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $3, worth $5.
Claret Jugs, $9, worth $15.
Ice-cream Trays, $6 and worth $10.50.
Vases, $2.50, worth $3.50; $3, worth $5; $4, from $6; $6, from $10.50.
Water Tumblers, $3 a dozen, worth $4.50.
Punch Cups, $4.50 a dozen, worth $6.
Flower Centers, $7, worth $10; $8, worth $12; $10.50, worth $15; $15, worth $20.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, from $2.50.
Water Jugs, $5, worth $8.50. Basement.

EVEN LAMPS RUN TO REMNANTS

How the Most Beautiful of These Fine Decorative Pieces Are to Be Secured Often at Half Price ::

The storekeeper who gets his goods in pieces of forty or fifty yards, counts six or eight yards a remnant. The manufacturer who makes two to five hundred thousand yards, calls twenty thousand yards a remnant; and is glad to close it out at a loss. It is all a matter of proportion.

Same way with Lamps. What appears to be a very large and handsome collection—as is this one—may be a mere trifling overstock, from the manufacturer's point of view; and he is glad to chop a third to a half off the prices, to close them out in a jiffy.

But they are all spic-span-new, up-to-date and beautiful Lamps, such as tasteful housekeepers will be most enthusiastic over—particularly when prices are so little as today.

This is the way the items run:

METAL TABLE AND RECEPTION LAMPS

Finished in clouded brass and gold, antique brass, and old brass. They are in squat and half-high shapes, and artistic in design:
$5 Lamps at $2.50. $8.50 Lamps at $4.25
$6 Lamps at $3. $10 Lamps at $5.

RUBY DECORATED LAMPS

Large Lamps, handsomely decorated with floral designs on rich ruby grounds. They are complete with 12-inch globe to match. At $4.50, worth $8.

MISSION LAMPS

Lamps made of plain heavy weathered oak, with shades made to match, set with colored glass panels:
At $7.50, worth $12. At $16.50, worth $25
At $15, worth $20.

FINE JAPANESE BRONZE LAMPS

Fine Japanese bronze vases, mounted with roll-top oil founts. Many of the pieces are fine specimens of cloisonne, and others have relief designs in brass and silver on the bronze vase. There are Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps in the collection:
At $8.50, worth $15.
At $12.50, worth $18 to $25.
At $14, worth $20 to $28.
At $17.50, worth $30 to $35.
At $22.50, worth $35 to $45.
At $25, worth $37.50 to $50.

STUDENT LAMPS

In old brass or Japanese bronze finish. They have squat-shaped embossed oil receivers, No. 2 Miller center draught burner, and complete with 10-inch fluted shades in green, pink, yellow or celadon. At $6.50, worth $10.50.

GAS PORTABLE LIGHTS

About seventy distinctly different styles to choose from in the newest finishes, such as ruby-and-black, Pompeian green, oxidized silver, Empire green-and-gold, old brass-and-black, etc. They are complete with six feet of best mohair-covered tubing, stork neck and socket, Argand or Welsbach burner, 10-inch tripod and chimney:
At $2, worth $4. At $3, worth $6
At $2.25, worth $4.50. At $4.50, worth $9
At $6, worth $12

ELECTRIC PORTABLE LIGHTS

In artistic designs and newest finishes, such as Japanese bronze, Pompeian green, Olympian, old brass-and-black, etc. These electric lights have pull electric socket, 16 candle-power bulb, 10-inch shade, ring, and six feet of silk-covered cord with electric plug:
At $4.50, worth $9. At $6, worth $12.
At $5, worth $10. At $6.75, worth $13.50

Lamp Store, Basement.

LACE CURTAINS

Weekly straightenings of stock never fail to discover certain patterns among our Lace Curtains that have sold down to the bothersome point—one to four pairs of a pattern. These we reduce in price by one-half to one-fifth, respectively, to any one who will take the entire quantity of a pattern.

That's what happens today, with a lot of brand-new curtains, at a time when housekeepers are very apt to need new lace curtains for a single window or a whole floor. Details—old prices and new:

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS

One-Pair Lots—	
$3.10, from $6.25.	$7.25, from $14.50.
$3.25, from $6.50.	$9, from $18.
$4.10, from $8.25.	*a pair.*
Two-Pair Lots—	
$3.25, from $5.	$5.75, from $8.75.
$4, from $6.	$6.10, from $9.25.
$4.65, from $7.	$6.25, from $9.50.
$5.50, from $8.25.	*a pair.*
Three-Pair Lots—	
$2, from $2.75.	$6, from $8.25.
$5, from $6.50.	$6.50, from $9.
Four-Pair Lots—	*a pair.*
$4, from $5.25.	$7, from $9.
$4.75, from $6.	$7.25, from $9.50.
$6.25, from $7.75.	*a pair.*

MADRAS LACE CURTAINS

One-Pair Lots—	
$1.25, from $2.50.	$3, from $6.
$1.50, from $3.	$4, from $8.
$2, from $4.	$4.50, from $9.
$2.50, from $5.	*a pair.*
Two-Pair Lots—	
$2, from $3.	$5.75, from $8.50.
$2.50, from $3.75.	$6.25, from $9.50.
$4.15, from $6.25.	$8.25, from $12.
$5.25, from $8.	*a pair.*
Three-Pair Lots—	
$2.85, from $3.75.	$6, from $8.25.
$3, from $4.	$6.50, from $9.
$4.50, from $6.	$7.50, from $10.
Four-Pair Lots—	*a pair.*
$6, from $7.75.	$8.50, from $10.75.
$6.50, from $8.25.	$9.25, from $12.
$6.75, from $8.50.	$15, from $20.
$7, from $9.50.	*a pair.*

CROSS-STRIPE CURTAINS

From two to four pairs of a kind—
$1.50, from $2.25. $3.25, from $4.50.
$2, from $2.85. $3.50, from $4.75.
$2.65, from $3.75. $3.65, from $5.
$3, from $4.25. *a pair.*

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS

Eleven new styles, with figured centers and hemstitched edges—today at 85c a pair, worth $1.25. Third floor.

ONE PLACE WHERE LINEN PRICES Are Down

This Good News Applies to a Number of Groups of Excellent Linens.

The prices of Linens have been climbing steadily upward for years. All this time we have been buying linens a year or more in advance of the selling time, in order to keep prices below the market. Another jump has come recently, against which we are provided for a time, at least. And today we have this group of Linens to offer at liberal reductions from the old prices:

TABLE CLOTHS

Grass-bleached Dutch Table Cloths, all neatly hemmed, ready for use; full two yards wide, handsome border all around; 2 yards long, $2.50 each; 2½ yards long, $3.25 each; 3 yards long, $3.75 each.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

Full-bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 inches wide; fully worth 75c; now at 50c a yard.

Matching Napkins, 22 x 22 in., at $1.75 doz.

Finer and heavier quality Table Linen, same width; fully worth $1; now at 75c a yard.

Matching Napkins, 22 x 22 in., at $2.50 doz.

NAPKINS

Bleached Scotch double damask Napkins, in three sizes:
20 inches square, at $1.95 dozen, from $2.50
22 inches square, at $2.50 dozen, from $3.
24 inches square, at $2.95 dozen, from $3.50

TOWELS

Bleached German Huckaback Towels, extra heavy, hemmed ends, 21 x 40 inches; imported as a special 25c towel; today six for $1.25.

Third floor.

Mohair Sicilian

50c, worth 75c a Yard

Another lot—three thousand yards this time. Not destined to tarry here long, either—the fabric is far too popular for that. Rich, lustrous, in a deep black and handsome navy blue, of splendid wearing qualities; and, owing to a fortunate purchase, *a third below value.*

50c a Yard

instead of 75c. Rotunda.

Fine Embroideries in 10 to 18-inch Widths

We have created a furor with these beautiful patterns in Wide Embroideries, new and perfect, at savings of a third or more.

Other importers have come forward with choice lots, and we present today fresh, fine lots, as a result. They are in handsome designs intended for skirt flounces, corset covers, children's dresses, and lingerie dresses, and comprise floral, buttonhole, English eyelet and Mexican drawn-work patterns, all in this season's styles, on fine Swiss muslin, nainsook or India lawn. Prices:

40c and 50c qualities, at 25c a yard. 60c and 75c qualities at 35c a yard.
$1 to $1.50 qualities at 50c and 75c a yard. Broadway.

Stock Up on Kitchen Things While This Sale of Housewares Lasts

From a scrubbing brush to a step ladder, an ice box to a sewing machine, a larding needle to a roasting pan, this Housewares Sale offers the greatest choice of utensils, of the most reliable quality, at the most attractive price-savings.

Here's a partial list—and time's growing short in which to profit by the offerings:

DOUBLE-COATED GRAY ENAMEL WARE

Each piece is made of steel, double-coated with pure enamel, guaranteed perfect, and priced *one-third* below value:
Tea Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c.
Preserving Kettles, 8 qts., 45c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 18c; 2 qts., 22c.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 30c; 3 qts., 33c; 4 qts., 38c.
Tea Kettles, No. 8, 50c.
Saucepans with lip, 1 qt., 12c.
Cooking Pots, 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 43c; 8 qts., 52c.
Milk Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 50c; 2½ qts., 70c.
Wash Basins, 14 and 16c.
Pie Plates, 9-inch, 10c.

CHAFING DISHES

With wrought iron stands, asbestos-packed lamps, porcelain-lined pans, hot-water pans; lamp and cover made of copper; nickel-plated. Worth $3, at $1.75 each.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Tea Kettles; extra heavy tin; copper bottom; 55c.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom; No. 8 70c.
Foot Tubs; heavy tin; painted green; 40c.
Round Cake Boxes, extra heavy, 60c.
Covered Buckets, 1-quart size, 12c.
Graduate Measures, 1-quart size, 10c.
Box Graters, 5 c. Teapot Tiles, 10c.
Roasting Pans; sheet iron; 10x15 in., 20c.
Dish Pans; tin; 14 qts., 25c.
Tampico Scrub Brushes, wire-drawn, 10c.
Steel Frying Pans with cold handle, 25c.
Dial Scales with steel frame; will weigh up to 24 pounds; 85c. Same, with scoop, $1.
Cotton Clothes Line, 10c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 20c.
Spice Sets, japanned, 15c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 12c.
Oil Cans; 4 qts.; tin; 20c.
Peerless Steam Cookers, $1.75.
Japanned Coal Hods, 18c.
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons—3 irons, stand and handle, 65c set.
Wax Tapers, thirty in box; 3 boxes for 10c.
Combination Pastry Table, with flour bin and drawer; hardwood frame, varnished; $4.50 each.
Metal Polish, 2c box.
Oval Wash Boilers, all copper, with tin covers, $1.90. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

"SYMPHONIA DOMESTICA," WITH COMPOSER LEADING

Dr. Richard Strauss's Latest Work Given for the First Time.

HEARD BY A LARGE AUDIENCE

A Difficult Problem in Programme Music at the Composer's Last Concert in Carnegie Hall.

More than twenty years ago Richard Strauss's symphony in F, the work of an unknown young German composer, was first brought before the world by a performance in this city. Last night the latest composition of Dr. Richard Strauss, the foremost man of the day in music, his "Symphonia Domestica," was also given its first public performance here. It was in Carnegie Hall, and was the climax and culminating point of Dr. Strauss's visit to this country. The significance of the occasion was recognized by the large audience present, who listened to the new symphonic tone poem with close attention, and manifested their interest in it by many recalls of the composer at its close. Enormous pains had been expended upon it to obtain a proper performance; many rehearsals had been directed by the composer himself, to secure which the piece had been shifted from its place originally announced for it in the series of concerts, and finally the concert itself had been postponed for many days after the time first set for it. Dr. Strauss, whose somewhat cool attitude toward the performance under his baton was noted at the first concert in which he conducted, threw himself into the affair with a great access of energy, and worked indomitably to obtain from an orchestra of by no means remarkable ability justice to one of the most complicated orchestral scores ever produced.

The general outline of the "Symphonia Domestica" has already been described in THE TIMES. It is in three main divisions with an introduction, corresponding, according to the composer's intentions, to the general aspect of a symphony, though it is perhaps needless to say that in its form it bears little relation to symphonic development as evolved by the classical masters. For the "Symphonia Domestica," although Dr. Strauss has not given any definite indication of it in his score, is programme music in the fullest acceptation of that term. Its form is as completely determined by the ideas and incidents that enjoyed his imagination as anything he has ever composed; and those who are led by its title to attempt an identification of it with the symphonic form will be hopelessly led astray. No detailed suggestion of what these ideas and incidents are has been published before the performance, since Dr. Strauss has desired that the composition shall stand for itself as music, and shall be listened to as such. But now, on the authority of the composer himself, many of the most intimate details of the "Symphonia Domestica" and the succession of pictures may be disclosed.

To begin with, Dr. Strauss gives as a sub-title to the work "Ein Tag aus meinem Familienleben," ("A Day in My Family Life,") introducing at once the personal element that is generally recognized to enter into "Ein Heldenleben," and making the new symphonic tone poem, as it were, the familiar and humorous everyday counterpart of that stately picture. Its three principal themes represent "Papa, Mama, et Bébé," the father, the mother, and the child. The humorous strain, the spirit of sportiveness run through it, with certain passages of nobler and more serious import, as well as many more that the most anxious desire to follow Dr. Strauss cannot make other than hateful, needless, and distressing ugliness. The humor of it is very elaborately and sometimes very strenuously voiced, and the gentlemen of the orchestra, as well as most of the audience, doubtless found it a most serious matter.

The introduction presents the three themes that are representative of the husband, the wife, and the child. The husband's theme comprises three contrasted sections. These are expounded in the order mentioned, the child theme being represented by the tender and gracious tones of the oboe d'amore, which Dr. Strauss has awakened from its long slumber of a century and a half to take a place in the modern orchestra. A curious detail is disclosed in the score. The only hint that its pages present of any incident depicted in the music is a passage in which the aunts are represented as saying, "Just like the father," "Just like the mother."

The scherzo that follows is a development of these three themes, "like a playing of the father and mother with the child," as Dr. Strauss has described it; the third theme, the child's, is carried out to a special elaboration. A "merry episode" closes this movement, in which—and this is on the authority of the composer—the child is washed and put to bed with a cradle song. The clock strikes 7.

The adagio shows us papa alone. He is in a reverie. He is at work—being a composer, he is composing music, and Dr. Strauss has attempted as an ultra refinement of the programme idea, to show, through music, himself in the act of composing music. There is a love scene. He is troubled with the cares of his family. He dreams. The third part brings us to the next morning. The clock again strikes 7. The baby wakes and cries. Finally there comes a dispute between papa and mamma over the bringing up of the child; it is represented by a double fugue—in the Straussian definition of that term, one at which Fux and Albrechtsberger would have torn their hair, and which is likely to give pause to theorists of much more modern tendencies.

Its subjects are, first, a version of the child's theme in "diminution," as the musicians call it, and, second, a theme in sharply accentuated, excited sixteenth notes—clearly a feminine argument! It is carried on with great animation, rising finally to a terrifying orchestral clash. There is then reconciliation and peace. A simple song-like passage is developed from the child theme. But then comes again more orchestral chaos. There is an incoherent tossing about of all the themes, apparently in every key, in every interlocking rhythm, and with an effect that can only be described as a bedlam of sound. It is one of the most impossible passages that Richard Strauss has ever penned.

The subject and the treatment of the "Symphonia Domestica" easily lend themselves, nay, invite, to gibes and levity. The invitation will doubtless be utilized to the fullest extent. But Dr. Strauss and his music are deserving of a more serious consideration and a sincere effort to approach them from his point of view. Yet the work is one to cause even his most sincere admirers perplexity. It would be hard to believe that such a subject could incite even so active and fertile an imagination as Dr. Strauss's to the production of music equaling his compositions on heroic or fantastic or tragic subjects that have influenced and moved the world in literature. Nor has it. The "Symphonia Domestica" is, like all his music, deeply interesting, in some respects fascinating. It is full of new effects, and many of his old ones are repeated with a supreme mastery of technical manipulation that seems raised to a higher power than ever. The thematic development is carried to the furthest limit. The combinations of themes—counterpoint, if there were only that regard for euphony which it is the function of counterpoint to protect—are bewildering. The cacophony upon which the harmony sometimes enters is recklessness.

The composer is as unsparing as ever of his listener's ears in this respect. The instrumentation is scarcely more natural than it is in some of his previous works—there is much forcing of instruments into impossible registers and heart-breaking demands upon their technique. There are enormous difficulties, and the ensemble is most exacting. The orchestration of the "Symphonia Domestica," indeed, has much that characterizes that of "Don Quixote," a certain openness or exposed quality, as it were, of a vast piece of chamber music, with much independence of the voices of the different choirs. But the composition as a whole lacks something of the irresistible sweep, the large contour, of his other works, the persuasiveness that goes so far to compel acceptance from the unwilling.

Some of its themes, while they are plastic and yield amazing results under his manipulation, have little potency of their own, little characteristic physiognomy. That of the child is the most distinctive. The cradle song is beautiful; so is much of the adagio; there are extremely interesting points in the development of the fugue, vigorous and exhilarating stretches in the introduction. But there is much that does not deeply touch the imagination. With all his magic, Dr. Strauss has not succeeded in the "Symphonia Domestica" in reaching the highest point of characterization, as he has in other works. And, after all is said and done, there seems to be little justification in the subject and the treatment of it for all this expenditure of tremendous orchestral resources and the composer's transcendent technique. The whole thing seems to be incredibly out of proportion. If he had been writing of the Judgment Day he could not have done more.

Dr. Strauss's desire to have this work heard as music and to speak for itself under its title is an inexplicable one. The title alone gives little help, or is worse than useless in stimulating the hearer's imagination. It is either too much or too little. What starting point is there for the listener in the knowledge that a "domestic symphony" is to be set before him? What is a "domestic symphony"? If he listens to a tone poem on "Don Quixote" or "Don Juan," or even on "Till Eulenspiegel" or Zarathustra's sayings, he knows or may know what the subject matter is, or if he hears an overture by Mendelssohn on "Fingal's Cave" or an "Ocean" symphony by Rubinstein he has in the title a stimulus that may make his fancy keep pace with the music. But he does not even know that a "domestic symphony" is a day in the composer's or anybody else's family life.

Is not the hearer constantly impressed, in hearing this one, that something of apparently tremendous import is going on of which rightful knowledge is denied him? Is he not tantalized by sounds that are plainly meant to be to the mind something more than they seem to the ear? It was very difficult to perceive for Dr. Strauss's performance of this enormously complex and detailed piece of programme music without a word of explanation any sufficient cause. Even with a knowledge of all his intentions, the "Symphonia Domestica" does not reach complete success in characterization, notwithstanding all its prodigious cleverness. Without that knowledge the music rarely explains itself or justifies itself as music, the fact that his programme has served his own purpose in inspiring him to its production is not sufficient. Their experience last evening ought to be full of suggestion to all who heard the "Symphonia Domestica" as to the philosophy of programme music.

The performance was, on the whole, an extremely fine one, in many respects brilliant. There were slips at some of the points of cruelest difficulty that probably most were fain to extenuate. But there was subtle nuancing, and adroit exposition of the intricate pattern in the woof and web of the musical fabric, and apparently a proper realization of all the composer's intentions. Dr. Strauss conducted with tremendous energy and alertness. His perfect mastery of the score, his authority in the orchestra, his insistent and unceasing command over every choir, and, as it almost seemed, each player in every choir disclosed his stature as a conductor as it has not been disclosed before.

The concert began with a fiery and highly colored performance of the "Don Juan" tone poem, and closed with a repetition of "Also Sprach Zarathustra," both of which had been played before at these concerts.

"THE AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP."

Music and Morals at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Nora, a cook.....Lizzie McCall
Fat, a butcher.....Luke Sylvester
Dropsy, a poor relative of Pipp..Louise Galloway
Mugsy, a messenger boy.....Al W. Maddox
Adam Payne, the man-about-town..C. Al Clarke
Mrs. Hebe Payne, Pipp's mother-in-law..
Amie L. Travis
Mrs. Pipp, Pipp's better half.....Anna Chance
Florrie Payne, Pipp's sister-in-law..Beatrice Ray
Reggie Payne, Pipp's brother-in-law.Fred Wayne
Tom Murray.....Jules C. Reiff
Jack Edwards.....George W. Reiff
Mr. Pipp, a lawyer.....Charley Grapewin

The transition from vaudeville to "musical farce" was once again accomplished last evening when Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, for a long time performers in "the continuous," appeared at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp."

This latest contribution to the gayety of the Nation is similar to others of its kind projected at frequent intervals for the edification and delight of those who are not fastidious as to the nature of their amusements. The familiar mother-in-law jokes and the humor incident to mild intoxication on the part of a gray-headed husband still serve to evoke laughter, as do other situations tried and true.

Mr. Pipp after a series of adventures comes to the conclusion that the pleasures of intemperance are not worth the pains and sacrifices involved.

The moral appeal of such a forceful presentation is quite obvious, of course, and it is emphasized in this case by the fact that the pill is sugar coated. The audience, while deluding itself with the idea that it is merely witnessing an entertainment composed of songs, dances, pretty women, and rag-time, is really absorbing a great moral truth.

"DON CARLOS."

Rudolf Christians in Classic Bill at the Irving Place Theatre.

Philipp der Zweite.....Julius Haller
Elisabeth von Valois.....Bertha Rocco
Don Carlos.....Rudolf Christians
Herzogin von Olivarez.....Elizabeth Arlaans
Marquise von Mondecar.....Marie Klerschner
Prinzessin von Eboli.....Camilla Dalberg
Marquis v. Pesa.....A. Rottmann
Herzog v. Alba.....Jul. Kobler
Graf v. Lerma.....Otto Meyer
Herzog v. Ferla.....E. Hohenwart
Domingo.....Franz Klerschner
Der Grossinquisitor des Koenigreichs.....
Jacques Lurian
Ein Page der Koenigin.....Ida Frey
Don Ludwig Mercado.....Heinrich Habrich
Ein Offizier.....Louis Koch

It was quite evident at the Irving Place Theatre last night that for German audiences at least classic tragedy still has a potent appeal. The bill was Schiller's "Don Carlos," the house was packed, and the unfolding of the story was watched with rapt attention, climaxes of vociferous applause following the fall of each curtain and interrupting the action in the more dramatic passages.

The rôle of Don Carlos provides the best of opportunities for that sort of talent one associates with old-time rather than with modern methods, and of these opportunities Rudolf Christians availed himself. One might be disposed to think that the same results might have been obtained with a lesser expenditure of voice and effort, but the audience at the Irving Place seemed to be well satisfied.

Bertha Rocco, the Elisabeth, exhibited a more naturalistic method, and the company generally was adequate to the demands.

"WIZARD OF OZ" COMES BACK.

Much That Is New, but Tinman and Scarecrow Are There.

Rejuvenated, "The Wizard of Oz" has come back to the Majestic Theatre for a stay of four weeks. In the audience last night there were hundreds who had seen the old version; anybody could tell it by the way they all wondered if "they had cut out" such-and-such a song or "if they had left in "such-and-such a joke that became popular when the extravaganza was on the Grand Circle last season. In the present version there is enough that is old to remind the audience of the fact that they are looking at the same "Wizard of Oz," and enough that is new to keep the show from dragging.

Stone and Montgomery are again the Tinman and the Scarecrow, as funny as ever. Anna Laughlin has the part of the Kansas lass who is blown into the Land of Oz by a cyclone. In fact, the cast is nearly the same as last year. The only important change is in the rôle of the Wizard. Charles Swayne having succeeded Bobby Gaylor.

There are many new songs. In fact, hardly any of the old ones are left. Some of the new ones are "The Tale of the Cassowary," "Down on the Brandywine," "I Love You All the Time," "Under a Panama," "An Afternoon Tea," and "Johnny, I'll Take You." All of them were received with a heartiness that seems to indicate that the "Wizard" will be as great a success this year as it was last.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

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—there is *but one magazine* that can be relied upon to cover *every* department of Woman's Dress, authoritatively.

And just so, Her Home is thoroughly treated of—every room in it—attractively, tastefully, by *but one magazine!*

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, Butterick Building, New York.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

New Features and Revivals That Figured on Playbills.

At his Victoria Theatre last night Oscar Hammerstein presented Paul Spadoni, Ethel Levey, Rooney and Francis, Haines and Vidocq, the four Lukens, Mlle. Emmy, the Empire City Quartet, the Flood brothers, the Rossow Midgets, and Charley Rossow.

***

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night "The Lost Paradise" was revived. It is many years since this comedy was on Broadway. In the vaudeville list were Delmore and Darrie, Julian Rose, and Aurie Dagwell.

***

"Sally in Our Alley" is at the Twenty-third Street Theatre again this week. Some of the other features are Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, Van Sicien and West, the Carmen sisters, and Cunningham and Blane.

***

"Ships That Pass in the Night," with a cast including Paul McAllister, Jessie Bonstelle, and Florence Reed, was given at Proctor's Harlem house last night. Carter and Bluford and Little and Pritzkow were the chief features of the vaudeville bill.

***

A musical comedy called "Busy Izzy" is at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. George Sidney is the star. The play was welcomed vociferously by a large audience last night.

***

Riccobono's horses and the Rappo sisters head the bill at the Circle Theatre.

***

Digby Bell was the feature at Keith's last night. He has not appeared in New York for more than two years, and his reappearance brought an unusually large crowd to the Union Square house. Others on this week's bill are Cressy and Dayne, the Holloway Trio, and Felix and Barry.

***

Mabel McKinley was at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall last night. She sang "Anona," the Indian song which has become popular recently. Canfield and Carlton are second in importance.

***

At the Eden Musée there has been added to the Chamber of Horrors a new group showing vividly the tortures inflicted on heretics during the Spanish Inquisition. In the concert hall annex new moving pictures are shown every week.

***

The Dainty Duchess Burlesquers held the boards at the Dewey yesterday afternoon and last night. They are on for the rest of the week.

***

The Gotham's attraction for this week is the Tiger Lilies Burlesque Company.

***

Huber's Museum's feature nowadays is a group of Singalese dancers. The usual gallery of attractive "freaks" is on view.

***

The Taneans in a comedy act are the foremost amusers at the Comedy Theatre.

***

"A Desperate Chance" was presented at the New Star Theatre last night and received a howling welcome. It is the latest thriller from the pen of the prolific Theodore Kramer, manufacturer of melodramas.

***

It was an expectant crowd that gathered at the Third Avenue Theatre last night to see "Born in the Blood," and the audience was not disappointed. Every moment something was happening. The play made a hit.

***

At the West End Theatre this week's attraction is "In Old Kentucky."

***

"The Ninety and Nine" was the play at the Grand Opera House last night. This is the west side's first chance at this exciting melodrama, though it has been on the other side of town once or twice. It drew a big crowd to the Grand.

***

Andrew Mack appeared in "An Irish Gentleman" at the Metropolis Theatre last night.

***

The H. V. Donnelly stock company presents David Belasco's "The Charity Ball" at the Murray Hill Theatre this week.

***

After the closing of "The Darling of the Gods" in May, George Arliss, the War Minister in that play, will sail for England, not to be seen here again until the Fall of 1905.

***

"Out of the Fold" began its last two weeks at the American Theatre last night. It is playing to good audiences.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Lyman B. Glover has resigned his position as general manager for Richard Mansfield. He is to be succeeded by Ben Stevens, who until recently was manager of "The Billionaire."

***

Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry Clay Evans, Consul General at London, were at "The Yankee Consul" last night.

***

Sydney Rosenfeld says there is no truth in the rumor that his Century Players are to stop playing. "Rosmersholm" will be presented next Friday night, and on April 2 the company will leave for a two weeks' tour. Then they will return to New York for an indefinite run at the Bijou. Dorothy Dorr is the latest actress to join the company.

***

The special matinée of "The Secret of Polichinelle" next Thursday will begin fifteen minutes earlier than usual, so that W. H. Thompson may have time to make a short speech to his fellow-professionals. His reputation as a speechmaker has doubled, it is said, since he talked to the graduating class of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts last Thursday.

IRVING AS SHYLOCK.

Second Engagement of Sir Henry in Harlem This Season.

As Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" Sir Henry Irving appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night, and was enthusiastically received by a large audience.

Sir Henry always finds Harlem ready to receive him with open arms, and he likes to visit the Harlem Opera House. This is his second engagement there since he was at the Broadway Theatre last November. To-night he will appear in "Waterloo" and "The Bells."

FRENCH SINGERS' BENEFIT.

Mr. Conried Gives Use of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The French Grand Opera Company, or some of it anyway, will give a benefit performance in the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. M. Verande, who was M. Charley's secretary and right-hand man, was not in favor of the benefit scheme. He said he would not let the players use any of the costumes or the orchestral or vocal scores for "Carmen."

Whereupon some of the members decided they would give a concert, using Mr. Conried's Metropolitan Opera House and Mr. Conried's scores. These members are much pleased that Mr. Conried has given the use of the Opera House free of charge.

MARY JOHNSTON'S new novel

Sir Mortimer

is just published

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Half a Glass on arising gives prompt relief.

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3.00, 4.50 and 6.50 per set.
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5.50, 7.50 and 9.50 per set.
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18c per yard.
Value 35c to 55c
Fancy lace and muslin Bureau Covers.
50c, 75c and 1.00 each.
Sofa Cushions, filled with white Down,—covered with rich silk velours. New art designs.
3.50 each.
Usual price 6.50
Slip Covers, shades, awnings and Bedding to order.

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Scarfs, Doyleys and Centre Pieces, of linen, with wide cluny lace border.
Round Doyleys, 6-inch size,
3.50 per doz.
Value, 5.00.
24 in. round Centre pieces,
3.25
Value, 4.00.
Sideboard dresser scarfs—20 by 54 inches,
7.75;
Value, 11.00.
Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, 45x45 inches,
1.10 each.
Bleached Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.
2x2½ Yards.....2.50
2x2½ " 3.25
2x3 " 4.00
2½x2½ " 4.25
2½x3 " 5.25
Napkins to match:
Breakfast Size...2.40 per doz.
Dinner Size.....3.75 " "
Odd dozens of Dinner Napkins,
3.50 per doz.

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3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

YACHT RACING SCHEDULE

Long Island Sound Association Prepares for Busy Season.

ADOPTS MEASUREMENT RULE

Delegates Accept the New York Yacht Club System—Officers Elected for the Year.

By a unanimous vote the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, at the regular March meeting held last evening, at the Arena, 46 West Thirty-first Street, decided to adopt the principle of measurement embodied in the New York Yacht Club rule. The representatives were practically of one mind in the matter, as there was very little discussion of the recommendation made by the Executive Committee. The fact that no remeasurements will be necessary was of some weight with the representatives.

The first section of the present measurement rule was stricken out, and the following was substituted:

Yachts shall be rated for classification and time allowance by racing measurement, which shall be determined by multiplying the length by the square root of the sail area, and dividing the product by 3.5 times the cube root of the displacement.

Sail area will be measured as heretofore. The following new sections prescribe the methods of measuring length and displacement:

The load water line beam shall be measured at points one-eighth of the length of the load water line from its forward end and from its after end, and these measurements added. If this sum exceeds the maximum load water line beam, such excess is to be added to the load water line length. The result so obtained shall be the measurement of length.

Displacement shall be ascertained by multiplying the area of the immersed midship section in square feet by 55 per cent. of the load water line length, the result being the measurement of the displacement in cubic feet.

Other amendments to the rules that were adopted abolish the table of scantlings, excepting in so far as they apply to the restricted classes; allow a yacht of a restricted class, appearing alone, to compete in the relative sloop class by giving notice to that effect to the Regatta Committee five minutes before the starting signal, and by displaying in addition to the regular racing number the distinctive letter of the class it is proposed to enter.

The schedule of races for the coming season that was adopted is:

May 28—New Rochelle Special; 30—Harlem Annual, Bridgeport Special, Indian Harbor Special. June 4—Knickerbocker Annual; 11—Manhasset Annual; 25—Seawanhaka Annual, New York Athletic Special.

July 1—American Annual; 2—New Rochelle Annual; 4—Hartford Annual; 9—Riverside Annual; 23—Hartford Special; 30—Indian Harbor Annual.

Aug. 6—Hempstead Harbor Annual, Shelter Island Annual; 13—Horseshoe Harbor Annual, Bridgeport Annual; 20—Huguenot Annual, Northport Annual, Hartford Special; 27—Huntington Annual, Corinthian Stamford Annual.

Sept. 3—Indian Harbor Fall, Hartford Special; 5—Northport Small, Sachem's Head Annual; 10—Seawanhaka Fall; 17—Manhasset Bay Fall; 24—Riverside Fall.

These officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—T. H. Macdonald, Bridgeport Yacht Club; Secretary—Charles P. Tower, Riverside Yacht Club; Treasurer—E. M. MacLellan, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Executive Committee—Charles T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club; Frank Browne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; C. H. Crane, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; R. C. Mitchell, Sachem's Head Yacht Club.

INGOMAR GOING ABROAD.

Commodore Plant's Schooner Yacht Will Sail for England on April 15.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 21.—Commodore Morton F. Plant, owner of the schooner yacht Ingomar, who has been in this city inspecting the work on his new estate at Eastern Point, announced that the date of sailing of the Ingomar for Europe to contest in ocean races had been fixed for April 15. Mr. Plant will leave for Europe with a party on April 2. Capt. Charles Barr of this city, sailing master of the victorious Columbia and Reliance, will command the Ingomar, which is being refitted and repainted at Bristol, R. I.

British yachtsmen are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Ingomar, because it is believed that they will have an opportunity of testing the superiority of the best of home-built yachts with one of the fastest of American sailers. Furthermore, the pick of English sailing masters will be pitted against "Charley" Barr, who commanded the last two defenders of the America's Cup.

The Ingomar made her first appearance in these waters last year, and defeated the Emerald, Corona, and other crack sailers in the ninety-foot class of yachts. Racing against the Elmira, however, a boat of a smaller class, the Ingomar was compelled to allow so much time that had the Elmira not been disqualified because of not being measured according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore Plant's schooner would have lost the prize in every race.

Ruhlin-Hart Bout Off.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Marvin Hart failed to put in an appearance at Lenox Athletic Club for his six-round bout with Gus Ruhlin, arranged for to-night. The club officials, not having heard from Hart, kept the doors of the club closed, and returned the money to those who had purchased tickets in advance.

Jack McCormick, Hart's manager, was present, and declared he could not account for the pugilist's absence.

Sarah Black Ringing Case on Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—The trial of Ed. E. Farley on the charge of "ringing" the mare Aimless as Sarah Black at the Grosse Pointe race meeting June 16 last was begun in the Wayne Circuit Court to-day. Thirty-four witnesses, most of them from the New Orleans and Hot Springs race tracks, have been brought here by the prosecution. It is said that the victory of Sarah Black on June 16 cost the poolrooms of the country in the neighborhood of $100,000.

E. R. Thomas Secures Jockey Redfern.

E. R. Thomas has secured first call on the services of Jockey Arthur Redfern, the clever lightweight rider who last season was in the employ of the late W. C. Whitney. This will give the young turfman two of the best lightweight riders of the season, and will add not a little to the importance of his racing campaign for the year. Alex Shields, who, in partnership with Mr. Thomas, handles the extensive string of thoroughbreds, secured a contract on Harry Phillips, easily the best of the jockeys riding at New Orleans this Winter, and with the addition of Redfern to the stable there should be a jockey service worthy of the class of the horses. While Mr. Thomas would not name the figure at which he secured Redfern, it was of proportions to induce the young rider to give up his avowed intention of riding free lance this season. The engagements of the Thomas horses commence with the meeting at Aqueduct, when Phillips is required to report at the stable.

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134-136-138 West 39th St., Opposite Metropolitan Opera House
AUTOMOBILES

WEIGHTS FOR EXCELSIOR

McChesney Gets Highest Impost for Jamaica's Big Handicap.

HERMIS NEXT ON THE LIST

Major Daingerfield Receives 120 Pounds and Hurstbourne 117—Waterboy First Horse of Year.

The last of the ante-season handicap weights were given out by Handicapper Vosburgh yesterday when he announced the imposts in the Excelsior Handicap of the Metropolitan Jockey Club. This stake is at one mile and a sixteenth, with $5,000 added money, and is to be run at Jamaica on April 25. Never in his official career have the duties of Mr. Vosburgh been more arduous, and never have his efforts received more general approval.

As has been the case in each handicap where Waterboy is an absentee, the top weight of 128 pounds in the Excelsior goes to McChesney. Next on the list comes E. R. Thomas's Hermis, with 126, while Major Daingerfield is third in favor at 120. Hurstbourne leads the four-year-olds with 117, while Stalwart is at the top of the three-year-old lot with 100 pounds as penalty. This scale reaches down to 87 pounds, the allotment given to the three-year-old Brooklynite.

A résumé of the various handicaps proclaims Waterboy the first horse of the year, for in the Suburban and the Brighton, the only fixtures in which he has come to the notice of Mr. Vosburgh, the handsome big son of Watercress has the place of honor. Next on the list is McChesney, while Hermis is so close a third that the trio may be looked upon as worthy of battle for the 1904 crown of supremacy. Among the four-year-olds there is also a close race between such horses as Africander, Irish Lad, Golden Maxim, and Charles Elwood. Three-year-olds are also in a close tangle of quality for 1904, with Highball, Hamburg Belle, Broomstick, Leonidas, and Stalwart, and altogether, through each age division, there are more racers of high class than ever before.

The entries and weights follow:

Name and Age.	Wght.	Name and Age.	Wght.
McChesney, 5	128	Himself, 6	100
Hermis, 5	126	Jockey Club, 4	100
Maj. Daingerfield, 5	120	Bardolph, 4	100
Hurstbourne, 4	117	Stalwart, 3	100
Charles Elwood, 4	116	Lord Badge, 5	99
Whorler, 4	114	Sweet Alice, 4	99
Grand Opera, 5	113	Lem Reed, 4	98
Manie Worth, 4	113	Girdle, 4	98
Francesco, 5	112	Race King, 3	98
Mexican, 4	111	Venator, 4	97
Buttons, 4	110	Wotan, 3	96
Red Knight, 4	109	Grenade, 3	96
Carsman, 4	109	De Reszke, 5	96
Duke of Kendal, 4	109	Dr. Saylor, 3	95
Dixieline, 5	108	Florham Queen, 4	95
Jack Ratlin, 5	108	Robin Hood, 3	94
Andy Williams, 5	106	Stroller, 4	93
Captain Buckie, 4	106	Ostrich, 3	93
Lord Melbourne, 4	106	Boxwood, 3	93
Rosetint, 4	105	Sam Craig, 5	90
Rostand, 4	105	Fort Plain, 3	90
Embarrassment, 6	104	Gold Dome, 3	88
Sheriff Bell, 4	100	Conkling, 3	88
Toboggan, 4	100	Careless, 3	88
City Bank, 5	100	Brooklynite, 3	87

ST. LOUIS MEN BEST SHOTS.

S. E. Sears and Dr. Kessler Win Revolver and Pistol Championship Cups.

Sufficient returns have been received by the officials of the United States Revolver Association to show that the winner of the Revolver Cup in the recent match is S. E. Sears, and of the Pistol Cup Dr. E. H. Kessler, both of St. Louis, they having entered and shot under the rules of the association at that place. The highest scores made at San Francisco, Chicago, Springfield, Mass., and Boston have been sent in, but none of them approach the phenomenally high score made by Sears.

It is said to be the record score under the conditions, which were fifty shots at twenty yards on the standard American target, each man's score to be completed within one hour. Sears's total score was 477 out of a possible 500, and he shot it in thirty-three minutes. Dr. Kessler's pistol score was 450, which was completed in thirty-three minutes. A. L. A. Himmelwright, the President of the Executive Committee, who was one of the competitors in the tournament in this city, said yesterday that both cups would undoubtedly go to the St. Louis men.

The scores follow:

SEARS, Revolver.			KESSLER, Pistol.		
5 Targets.	10 Targets.	Total.	5 Targets.	10 Targets.	Total.
47	48	95	44	46	90
46	50	96	44	45	89
48	48	96	46	46	92
47	48	95	45	45	90
46	49	95	44	45	89
234	243	477	223	227	450

LOCAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Conditions for Big Event at Garden City Links in May.

Besides the Metropolitan golf championship, which will be played at Garden City from May 25 to 28, there will be five other events for local golfers. In the championship only those golfers are eligible to enter whose handicap rating has been fixed by the Metropolitan committee at 17 strokes or less. This eliminates a large number of players who would have no opportunity of surviving for the closing rounds, and it prevents an undue number of contestants in the medal play round on the opening day. This qualifying round will be 36 holes, and sixty-four players will be picked to continue at match play.

Book Full of Baseball Information.

The annual issue of the Reach Official American League Baseball Guide for 1904 appears to be brighter and more interesting than ever. It contains a complete review of that league's third eventful season, giving the records, averages, and everything else of interest, and the organization's successful effort to establish a new National agreement to supersede the Cincinnati peace treaty. There is also a review of the world's championship series, which was won by the Boston Club of the American League, with biographies of the players on the winning team.

The National League race of 1903 is also fully treated, and exhaustive averages of the players of that league are furnished, together with specially designed group pictures of the New York, Pittsburg and Boston teams. In fact, the book covers the entire baseball field, the official records and averages of all minor leagues being published in full. Then there is considerable general information, including a chronology of 1903, the necrology of 1903, the prospectus for 1904, and the roster for 1904, which gives the make-up of all leagues now in the field.

Canada's Champion Wrestler Thrown.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—"American Cus" (Gus Schoenlein) of this city defeated Eugene Tremblay, champion welter-weight wrestler of Canada, to-night catch-as-catch-can style. American pinned the visitor to the mat in 15½ and 18½ minutes.

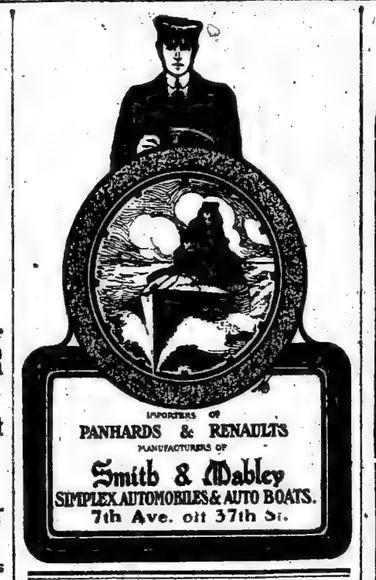

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NEW YORK BEATS BIRMINGHAM.

National League Team Outplays Southerners—Mathewson Pitches.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—The New York National League team had two hours of what Manager McGraw considered the most profitable kind of Spring training practice in to-day's exhibition game with the local Southern League nine. At the close the New Yorks were victors by a score of 9 to 3. Mathewson made his first appearance as pitcher since McGraw commenced to play exhibition games, and did well for so early in the season. Milligan, the left-hander, who relieved Mathewson in the sixth inning, showed improvement. The feature of the game was Dahlen's fine batting. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Brs'han, 3b	0	0	4	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	8	1	0
Merten, lf	1	1	1	0	0
McC'mk, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	4	4	3	1
Gilbert, 2b	1	0	3	0	0
B'w'man, c	0	1	3	1	0
M'ti'son, p	0	0	0	2	0
Milligan, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Dunn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	12	27	7	1

BIRMINGHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Duffy, cf	1	3	4	1	0
Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Lynch, 3b	0	1	0	5	1
Miller'k, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Al'x'der, 2b	1	2	1	1	0
Tamsett, ss	0	0	2	0	0
McC'nell, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Mathews, c	0	1	6	2	3
Wheeler, p	0	1	1	1	1
McL'gh'n, p	0	0	2	0	0
Total	3	8	24	14	6

*Batted for Bowerman in fifth inning.

Birmingham	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1—3
New York	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	x	—9

First base by errors—New York, 3; Birmingham, 1. Left on bases—New York, 11; Birmingham, 10. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Milligan, 2; off Wheeler, 6; off McLaughlin, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Milligan, 1; by Wheeler, 1. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Duffy. Two-base hit—Duffy. Sacrifice hit—Tamsett. Stolen bases—Browne, McGann, Mertes, Dahlen, Warner. Double play—Tamsett, Alexander, and Millerick. Hit by pitcher—By Wheeler, 1. Umpire—George Wood. Time of game—Two hours.

Brooklyn Nine Postpones Trip.

Word was received from Manager Hanlon yesterday that the players of the Brooklyn Baseball Club would not leave for their training headquarters at Columbia, S. C., until to-day. Hanlon was anxious that all the men should go together, but as a number could not arrive at Washington yesterday the journey was put off a day. No exhibition games have as yet been scheduled for the Brooklyns while on their way home, excepting two with the Baltimore nine of the Eastern League, which will be played on April 12 and 13.

BILLIARDS AT NEW YORK A. C.

Rolston and Colman Winners of First Games in Handicap Tourney.

The annual handicap billiard tournament of the New York Athletic Club, at straight billiards, was begun last night with two games. In Class B, W. H. Rolston, handicapped at 95, defeated George H. Tousey, who had to play 90, by a score of 95 to 88. The averages were Rolston 2 1-47, Tousey 1 41-47. Rolston's high run was 10 and Tousey's 13.

The second game, in Class C, brought together Chalmer D. Colman and Walter S. Wilson, both handicapped at 50. Colman won by 50 to 43, and averaged 1 16-34. Wilson's average was 1 9-34. Each made a high run of 9.

To-night at 8 o'clock R. J. Schaefer and A. Vogel, each at 110, will be the contestants, and at 10 o'clock Dr. J. T. W. Greeff and C. M. Booth, each handicapped at 100, will play.

The tournament is divided into three classes, A, B, C, and the players will compete against each other until a winner in each class is determined. Then those winners will play for first, second, and third prizes. The entries and handicaps in each class follow:

Class A.—Dr. Walter G. Douglas, 200; W. T. Latham, 150.

Class B.—R. T. Schaefer, 110; A. Vogel, 110; Dr. J. T. W. Greeff, 100; C. M. Booth, 100; W. H. Rolston, 95; George H. Tousey, 90.

Class C.—Peter Doelger, Jr., 80; W. A. Morschhauser, 70; Chalmer D. Colman, 50; Walter S. Wilson, 50.

Dr. Douglas Wins at Billiards.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won his fifth game last night in the 14.2 billiard tournament for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club, West Seventy-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. He defeated William Gershal by 250 to 122.

Dr. Douglas—7 0 1 0 4 1 4 0 1 8 1 8 0 3 0 8 0 1 19 14 10 4 20 18 3 7 2 14 2 23 15 13 6 6. Total, 250. High run, 23. Average, 8 2-31.

Gershel—0 0 0 1 4 1 2 1 6 5 12 0 0 1 0 15 5 22 0 6 1 0 1 0 0 22 1 0 0 4 12. Total, 122. High run, 22. Average, 3 29-31.

The second game was between Dr. A. B. Miller and F. R. White. It was a long-drawn-out contest, requiring sixty innings, before Dr. Miller won by 250 to 171. Dr. Miller's high run was 23 and his average 4 10-60, while White's high run was 17 and his average 2 49-61.

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Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and cathartics give only temporary relief by violent and injurious action—they do far more harm than good.

Do not confound Iron-Ox Tablets with liquid preparations which depend upon drug-disguised alcohol for immediate effect, and which create a habit which is nothing more nor less than alcoholism. Iron-Ox Tablets build up the system naturally—they cannot create a "habit."

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LEE W. GREINER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lee W. Greiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 2, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 4, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 21, 1904.

WINTER RESORTS. Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL. Virginia Ave. and Beach. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Capacity 600. This spacious hotel now open under new management, completely refurnished, and newly decorated; location central, adjacent to Boardwalk, Steel Pier, and all amusements. Hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors surrounding verandas and steam heated. Telephones in bedrooms. Orchestra. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Cafe attached. Rates, American plan, $15, $17.50, $21 and up. weekly; European plan, $1.50 day and up. Illustrated booklet. Coaches meet trains. A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Props. D. P. RAHTER, Manager. Personal Representative, 289 4 Av., N.Y.City.

HOTEL GLADSTONE, Directly on the Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. For the convenience of prospective visitors to Atlantic City a personal representative of Hotel Gladstone will be at the Manhattan Hotel daily from March 16th with diagram of rooms, &c., to make bookings for Spring and Easter season. N. J. COLLINS, Propr.

Special Attractions and Rates Holy Week. THE ALBEMARLE, Virginia Av., Near the Beach. This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing 100 large, sunny front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, including private and public baths. Elevator service. &c. Over 2,000 ft. of beautiful sun-parlors a feature. Offers for the Spring season special terms for superior accommodations and excellent table, of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH. American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms. Rooms en suite with private baths. Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE FRONTENAC. Special attractions for Holidays. A new hotel, as good as the best. Kentucky Av., 100 yards from Beach. Centre of all attractions. Direct southern exposure. Will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50, $2 daily for large, pleasant Ocean view rooms, all metal beds, with excellent table and service. Contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort. Spacious sun parlors, heated, overlook Boardwalk and Ocean. Booklet mailed. MRS. H. Y. MOYER.

HOTEL IROQUOIS, South Carolina Ave. and Beach. An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND, OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES, Directly on the Ocean Front. Remains Open Throughout the Year. Bell Telephone in Rooms. Sea Water in all Baths. Golf Privileges. N. Y. Booking Office, 289 4th Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

New Hotel Pierrepont, Ocean End New Jersey Ave. Now Open. Capacity 500. American and European Plans. A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

THE GARDEN HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. High-class patronage. Famous cuisine. White service throughout. American and European Plans. Now open. W. I. FINCH.

THE DUNLOP, BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV. European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foods a specialty. R. T. DUNLOP.

THE WILTSHIRE, Virginia Ave. and Beach. Open all the year. American and European plans. Delft cafe. Music. Long-distance 'phones in all rooms. American plan, $2.50 per day up. European plan $1.50 per day up. S. S. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

BERKSHIRE INN, Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City; 100 yards from new steel pier. $2 to $3 daily; $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly for large, sunny, steam-heated rooms; special Easter terms; capacity 300; unobstructed view; excellent table and service; rooms with private baths attached; elevator to street level; booklet. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

READING SYSTEM. NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:06 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‖9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖(9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only) †4:00, 15:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. W. G. BESLER, Gen. Pass'r Agt. C. M. BURT, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

ROYAL BLUE LINE. NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25AM	*11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:25PM	* 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIF

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Laurus Loomis of Catlin & Co. returned yesterday from a trip to the Southern cotton mills, whose selling agent in New York he is, and will be at his office to-day.

⁂

Importers of Japanese and Chinese silks report an unusual demand for these goods and a shortage in the supply. Prices have advanced about 15 per cent. at the points of production.

⁂

Lawyers who attended the calendar call of the Board of United States General Appraisers declared yesterday that there was a notable relaxation in the enforcement of Secretary's Shaw's new rules. The rule demanding the production of samples when cases are suspended was the one most notably relaxed.

⁂

The Treasury Department has ordered an appeal to be taken from the recent ruling of the Board of General Appraisers admitting free of duty eight registered Percheron horses from British Columbia, imported primarily for sale, but ultimately for breeding purposes.

⁂

Adolphe Wolfe, of Lipman, Wolfe & Co., of Portland, Oregon, was in this city last week. Mr. Wolfe has been appointed a special Commissioner to Europe for the Lewis & Clarke exposition to be held next year. After spending a few days in Washington conferring with the Oregon Congressional delegation regarding the exposition Mr. Wolfe expects to sail on March 29 for Europe. He will visit the principal countries of Europe with a view to inducing the various Governments to send exhibits to the exposition.

⁂

H. A. Bromberg, who recently withdrew from the Gem Skirt Company, 33 East Tenth Street, sailed for Europe Wednesday, to be gone two months.

⁂

Charles F. Stower has returned from a prolonged visit to the European markets, and is about to re-enter the business of manufacturing ladies' neckwear. He has secured quarters at 530 Broadway.

⁂

The New York cheese trade is interested in a proposition to change the State brand of cheese. Unscrupulous dealers have counterfeited the New York State brand for years, and since 1895 Western factories have offered large quantities of cheese under New York brands. Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture F. J. H. Kracke and George L. Flanders have suggested the adoption of the brand used by the United States Government on inspected meat, which consists of perforated rolls of gelatine printed with indelible ink. The brand was not deemed a sufficient safeguard and was not adopted.

⁂

Woolens and worsteds valued at more than $20,000 will be offered for sale at the auction to day in the store of Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street. Nearly 900 pieces of Spring fabrics are to be sold, of which 185 are from the American Woolen Company's factories.

⁂

A lecture will be given Thursday evening before the American Institute of Bank Clerks in the Chapter rooms, 98 Fifth Avenue, by Leslie J. Tompkins, Professor of Law in New York University, on "Promissory Notes and Checks; Acceptance and Protest; Stop Payment."

⁂

A peremptory sale of 2,500 cartons of all-silk ribbons will take place Wednesday by order of several importers and manufacturers in the auction rooms of Field, Chapman & Co., 427 Broadway.

Brokaw Brothers' Business Not Sold.

Brokaw Brothers, the well-known clothiers, whose place of business is at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place, contradict emphatically the rumor that their business has been sold. The business, they announce, will continue to be carried on under the same management as heretofore.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Good opportunity to invest $25,000 to $50,000 in good paying business; first mortgage security. Address J., Box 170 Times Office.

LIBERAL PAYMENTS for introduction or influence life insurance. Confidential. Box 151 Times.

FOR MODERN, UP-TO-DATE PRINTING GO TO THE I-X-L PRINTING CO., 177 William St., New York. Phone 2096 John. Send for estimates.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Executor of estate will sell or lease brick plant containing 150 acres; fully equipped and ready for operation; capacity 50,000 brick per day; transportation rail or water; clay and sand on the ground of best quality. George Roeder, Milltown, N. J.

Highest grade laundry business for sale; on account of some of the present partners retiring April 1, good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. J., Box 107 Times Office.

Inventors, Manufacturers, and Merchants, Attention!—Greatest Industrial Exposition and Food Show ever held at Grand Central Palace; it lasts 16 days, April 23 to May 8; a limited number of stands and space to let; be quick to secure good position. Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY LILLY, AUCTIONEER,
70 & 81 Reade St., New York,
sells Wednesday, March 23d, 10:30 A. M.,
A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.
Regular auction sales of shoes and rubbers every Wednesday and Friday.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.
A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.

50

Pianos
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
at the
Wise Piano Warerooms,
866 Broadway.
Between 17th and 18th Sts.,
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at
Auction
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,
AT 2 P. M. SHARP,
50 HIGH GRADE PIANOS
(slightly used,)
including
Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Steck, Everett, Lindeman, Estey, Francis Bacon and various other prominent manufacturers
in
Uprights, Grands, Squares
and
BABY GRANDS
EXHIBITION
This day from 9 A. M. to time of sale.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout cob; also Kentucky bred saddle cob; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private stable, 65 Madison Av. near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

COOLIDGE PEARL DECISION.

Not Strung in Meaning of the Law and Will Pay 10 Per Cent.

It was learned yesterday that Gen. Sharretts of the Board of General Appraisers will render his decision soon on the protest of T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston against the assessment of 60 per cent. duty on a lot of thirty pearls of various sizes, which he brought over from Germany about two months ago. The total foreign value of the pearls is about 11,000 marks. The pearls, it is alleged, were not matched.

Mr. Coolidge declared that he had brought them over, intending to use them from time to time as presents to his friends. They were assessed under the paragraph of the tariff law providing for jewelry, including pearls strung or set, because they were pierced and strung in bunches of six or seven on common cotton cords.

Mr. Coolidge protested against this classification, claiming that they were dutiable at 10 per cent. under the provision for pearls in their natural state.

Gen. Sharretts, it is understood, upholds this claim by Mr. Coolidge. He holds that the provision for pearls strung or set is intended to cover pearls made up into necklaces, bracelets, or similar articles, and that the stringing of Mr. Coolidge's pearls on cheap cords was merely done for convenience in packing. He also holds that the term "strung pearls" has a clear commercial meaning, which does not apply to the condition in which Mr. Coolidge's pearls were imported.

Silk Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America will take place to-day in the rooms at Broadway and Broome Street. All the present officers, headed by the President, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, have been renominated, and will be re-elected. Secretary Franklin Allen will submit reports reviewing the year's progress of the silk industry in America.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEONARD BLUMENTHAL.—Leonard Blumenthal, retail dealer in shoes at 908 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Marcus E. Jaffe. He began business in August, 1899, and carried a stock of about $3,000.

ELIAS KRAUTMAN.—Elias Krautman, manufacturer of women's shoes at 378 East Houston Street, this city, and 18 Dunham Place, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to Morris N. Schleider. Mr. Krautman began business twenty years ago, and went through bankruptcy three years ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD FRITZ.—Edward Fritz, photographer at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,036 and no assets.

I. & S. MOTHNER.—Isaac and Samuel Mothner, residing at 20 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who composed the firm of I. & S. Mothner, formerly in the clothing business, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,801 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1891 and 1892.

GEORGE J. RAINESS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George J. Rainess, a manufacturing jeweler at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, by the following creditors: Rudolph A. Freidenbach, $1,017; L. & M. Wollstein, $830, and Ignatz Fried, $122. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on March 19 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts.

OIL SEEDS PRESSING COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Oil Seeds Pressing Company of 15 Whitehall Street was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street. Claims were filed by eighty-five creditors aggregating $41,449, and James F. McNaboe was elected trustee. The total liabilities are $103,678 and nominal assets $40,945.

SOL INSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sol Insky, manufacturer of skirts at 95 Greene Street, by the following creditors: Pascal, Nocht & Co., $280; Kremer & Kremer, $143, and Abraham Isear, $318. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made payments of $1,000 to certain creditors, and removed a large part of the property. Judge Holt appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets, with a bond of $500.

SAFFER & FREEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Saffer and Samuel Freedman, composing the firm of Saffer & Freedman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 112 West Fourteenth Street, by the following creditors: Alexander Horwitz, $290, and Thorn Brothers, $210. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have paid $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, transferred merchandise and accounts worth $1,000, and removed a large part of their property. They began business on July 5, 1903.

CAZDAN & GROSS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alexander Cazdan and Samuel Gross, who compose the firm of Cazdan & Gross, manufacturers of petticoats at 266 Canal Street, by the following creditors: F. Vietor & Achelis, $678; F. Feltman & Co., $850, and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $160. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred money to certain creditors to prefer them, and removed a large part of their property. Judge Holt appointed William Blau receiver of the assets, with a bond of $1,000. The firm began business in July, 1896.

WELD & STURTEVANT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr., and Charles A. Sturtevant, composing the firm of Weld & Sturtevant, manufacturers' agents for printers' machinery at 12 Read Street, by the following creditors: Louis Dejonge & Co., $109; Acme Oil Engine Company, $1,015, and T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Company, $115. It was alleged that they are insolvent and admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles S. Milliken receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $3,500. The business was started in 1896.

GILROY & BLOOMFIELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis K. Gilroy and Samuel Bloomfield, who compose the firm of Gilroy & Blomfield, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 742 Broadway, by the following creditors: Pelgram & Meyer, $1,356, and H. Bauendahl & Co., $367. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have paid claims of creditors to the amount of $5,000, transferred merchandise and accounts $5,000, and applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver of the assets on the application of Myers & Goldsmith, who said that the liabilities are $15,000 and assets $7,000, consisting of stock $6,000 and accounts $1,000. The firm began business on Jan. 1, 1897, and on Jan. 20, 1904, their inventory showed assets $25,311 and liabilities $3,151.

GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Goetz Manufacturing Company, gas and electric light fixtures, at 249 and 251 Third Avenue, by the following creditors: Steel & Johnson Manufacturing Company, $1,032; Harry E. Evertsen, $301, and George F. Thomas, $300. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has transferred part of its property to two creditors, namely, John Barth and the Bishop Gutta Percha Company. Judge Holt appointed Edward S. Thomas, receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $15,000, on the application of Henry W. Sykes, attorney for the petitioning creditors, who said that the liabilities are $34,000 and nominal assets $30,000, consisting of machinery and plant, $20,000, and acounts, $10,000. All the officers have resigned, and the workmen have not been paid their wages for last week. The company was incorporated on Oct. 11, 1902, with a capital stock of $200,000, to take over the business of the B. Goetz Manufacturing Company, which had made a composition in bankruptcy with its creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

ANDREWS, GULICK & SILLCOCKS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the firm of Andrews, Gulick & Sillcocks, composed of Addie B. Andrews and Horace M. Gulick, manufacturers of flavoring extracts and dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies, at 382 Washington Street, by the following creditors: Warren S. Sillcocks, $4,850; Henry Sillcocks, $5,015, and Nellie A. Brennan, $15. It was alleged that the firm is insolvent, suffered two creditors to obtain judgments against them, one for $453 in favor of the American Glue Company, and the other for $520 in favor of George F. McCoy, and on March 19 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert H. Gay receiver of the assets, which consist of stock, $4,000, and outstanding accounts, amount not given. The business was started in 1886. Theodore W. Sillcocks, one of the partners, died on Nov. 27, 1899, and John Andrews, another partner, died on Jan. 26, 1902, and his widow took his place in the firm. Their inventory of Jan. 1, 1903, showed assets of $58,000 and liabilities of $30,000. At the Sheriff's office it was said yesterday that three executions on the two judgments mentioned above had been satisfied.

DISCHARGES FROM BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following bankrupts:

Herman C. Hilmers, broker, of 35 Broadway, formerly a partner in the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., grain and stock brokers, formerly at 1 Broadway, who failed in November, 1891, and whose liabilities are $3,102,830.

Charles H. Storm, formerly President of the Khedivial Company, manufacturer of cigarettes at 278 West Broadway, liabilities $77,967.

Gundlach & Koch, builders, of 204 East Eighty-sixth Street, liabilities $259,722, and assets $12.

Niels Toelberg, architect, of 1,402 Prospect Avenue, liabilities $43,824.

Courtin & Golden, importers of fruits, of 85 Front Street, liabilities $34,559.

Wolf Buch, jeweler, of 21 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, liabilities $40,376.

Frank W. Weiss, formerly a liquor dealer at 697 and 1,420 Broadway, liabilities $37,019.

John F. Reilly of 342 Eighth Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer.

Thomas J. Finney, broker, of 32 Broadway, liabilities $14,706.

Leopold Pincus, shoe manufacturer, of 430 West Fourteenth Street, liabilities $20,883.

Frank Forman, clothing dealer at Kingston, liabilities $34,844.

Byron C. Lewis, a policeman, of 402 West Forty-sixth Street, liabilities $1,241.

Other discharges were those of Isabelle F. Nye, Emma L. Chamberlin, Fred T. Dall, Walter W. Myers, Benno L. Zander, George F. Tremain, Eugene Christian, Judson E. Cleveland, W. A. Johanns & Co., Charles Altschul, and Nathan Frank.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHLES, Charles—A. Lewin $270
APPLETON, Mary J.—New York Telephone Company 39
AXERAD, Peter—New York Telephone Company 76
BERMAN, Henry—C. A. Wimpfheimer and another 519
BRANDENBURG, Henry V.—R. Colgate. 658
BRANDENBURG, Henry V.—R. Colgate. 658
BROWN, Harry C.—J. Wanamaker 140
BLACKMORE, Robert—A. Dannhauser 376
BERNSTEIN, Joseph—Junger Paper Company 72
BOCH, Elizabeth, and Mary Meller—Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, costs 73
BUNTING, Elizabeth M., and Jennie R. B. Moore, executrixes—G. H. Hickok, costs 85
BRIA, Andrew—New York Telephone Company 29
BROWN, Clarence E.—J. Wanamaker 131
BONDURUS, Samuel T.—Colonial Trust Company 186
COLEMAN, Charles—F. Henry 235
CHAPMAN, Henry F.—Perth Amboy Mutual Loan Homestead Building Association, costs 174
CARNEY, Patrick J.—New York Telephone Company 44
CORBIT, A. W., Clarion, Penn., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel. 649
DEARING, Benjamin—P. Goidrick 211
DRESHER, George B., and Thomas T. Hill—Smith, Gray & Co. 340
DE WOLF, Frank, and John F. Walsh—B. Altman 437
DOUGLAS, George—J. J. Little & Co. 274
DORNER, Albert—United Dressed Beef Company 136
DE SALVO, Salvatori, and Concetta Liquori—E. W. Maguire 59
DUNNE, Edward B.—Whilidin Pottery Company 107
DAKIN, Daniel—H. Mauss 369
DUNN, Richard H.—H. Tuthill 36
FRIEDMAN, Rachel, and Hirsch Rabinowich, executors—S. Adelson 215
FELLOWES, Cornelius, Jr.—New York Cab Company, Ltd. 355
FELLOWES, Cornelius, Jr.—I. Goldberg. 130
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MURRAY HILL.—Dr. C. R. Welde, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Congressman W. F. Whiting, Massachusetts; Prof. Maxwell Sommerville, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—John A. Collins, England; C. H. Leederberg, Rhodesia, South Africa; D. J. Finch, Glens Falls.

BUCKINGHAM.—Ex-Gov. F. W. Rollins, New Hampshire.

GREGORIAN.—Senator W. B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Allison, W. F., Saltsburg, Penn.; Mrs. W. K. A. Allison, dry goods and notions; Clarendon Hotel.
Conley, E., Bath, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Conley, general store; Miss Jennie Murphy, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Conley, E., Pottsdam, N. Y.; Jane Harrington, millinery; Eva Joncas, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Conley, E., Phelps, N. Y.; Mrs. S. C. Hays, millinery; 207 West Twenty-second Street.
Gunnell, G. W., Louisa, Ky.; dry goods; Morton House.
Scott & Bian, Batavia, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bian, dry goods; 281 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Traub, Henry, & Son, Auburn, N. Y.; Henry Traub, Jr., furniture and toys; Hotel York.
Saxton, V. F., Fort Plain, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Moser, Albert, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Albert Moser, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Simpson, The R., Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada; C. E. Linstrom, men's furnishings; Hotel Albert.
Haas-Schwartz Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Felix Haas, clothiers; Victoria Hotel.
Tompson's, Connellsville, Penn.; M. T. Tompson, clothier; 484 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.
Austin & Prince, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Frances Austin, millinery; 205 West Eightieth Street.
House, Nellie C., Lowville, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Schultz Brothers, Coshockton, N. Y.; A. L. Schultz, general store; 340 Broadway.
Horton, D. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Linch, general merchandise; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Hudson Brothers, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Thomas Hudson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Schlintenberger, Utica, N. Y.; Louis Heckerer, decorator; 799 Sixth Avenue.
Closkey, J. E., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; 477 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.
Gennis, Morris, Dolgeville, N. Y.; dry goods and clothing; 73 Second Avenue.
Devoz & Traffan, Camden, N. Y.; M. E. Devoz, millinery Margaret Louise Hotel.
Klock, H. H., Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. H. H. Klock, millinery; Miss Flora A. Calen, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Weld & Son, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. H. Weld, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.
Harburger Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; S. Harburger, Clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Maylander, C. R., Fort Plain, N. Y.; general store; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reigenstein, J., Wheeling, West Va.; five and ten cent store; Hotel Victoria.
Abrahamson, C. F., & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; C. F. Abrahamson, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ellsworth's Store, Jamestown, N. Y.; R. A. Ellsworth, department store; E. R. Davis, china; St. Denis Hotel.
Berithoff & Adams, San Francisco, Cal.; J. A. Berithoff, machinery; Everett House.
Haming, L., Camden, N. Y.; millinery; L. Parsons, millinery, 87 Seventh Avenue.
Kelly Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; B. J. Kelly, gents' furnishings; 212 East Eighteenth Street.
Corbit, A. W., Clarion, Penn., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Kuhn Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. S. Kuhn, grocer; Herald Square Hotel.
Baer, Hammacher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Manheim, neckwear; Victoria Hotel.
Atwood, A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Fitzgerald Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. B. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Griffiths, M. L., Utica, N. Y., millinery; Grand Hotel.
Levine, N. N., Du Bois, Penn., general dry goods; Miss Dorothy Levine, millinery; Occidental Hotel.
Wright, A. S., Ionia, Mich.; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; Stella Blum, laces; 51 West Eighty-fourth Street.
Garvay, P., Homestead, Penn., dry goods; 240 West Twenty-first Street.
Nugent, Thomas W., & Co., Braddock, Penn.; Thomas W. Nugent, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Leonard, F. F., & Co., Lake Placid, N. Y.; F. S. Leonard, dry goods, 62 Lispenard Street.
Leckie, William J., Lake Placid, N. Y.; groceries, 62 Lispenard Street.
Gill, F. B., Lake Placid, N. Y.; men's furnishings and shoes, 62 Lispenard Street.
Simpson, R., Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario; C. Martin, linens and staples; Hotel Albert.
Hewitt, J. B. & C. H., Batavia, N. Y.; J. B. Hewitt, millinery; Continental Hotel. Miss C. M. Stuart, millinery; Mrs. E. Starks, millinery; 239 West Fourteenth Street.
Hitzcheyer & Smith, Utica, N. Y.; Fred C. Hitzcheyer, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Sullivan, Drew & Co., Adams, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Adams, millinery, 42 East Tenth Street.
West Virginia Clothing Company, Moundsville, West Va.; J. H. Boyd, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Stone, F. B., & Co., Dolgeville, N. Y.; E. A. Stone, dry goods; 678 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.
Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss D. Collins, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss S. Eber, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Levy Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; P. S. Levy, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. B. Hope, ladies' and infants' wear, boys' clothing, and hats; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.
Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersberg, Va.; L. A. Rosenstock, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. T. Watts, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
DiDives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. W. Stoner, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Harvey, notions and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Robertson, D. L., & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; D. L. Robertson, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. Lyall, laces, gloves, hosiery, ladies' and infants' wear, and ribbons, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kohn, J. P., Cleveland, Ohio; cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. P. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Wetmore, linens, 454 Broome Street.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Cohn, Friedlander & Martin, Toledo, Ohio; L. H. Friedlander, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Graves's Cloak House, Columbus, Ohio; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stenger, John, Johnstown, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss Fitzpatrick, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Davison, D. M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. M. Davison, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Meeks, piece goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Coulton & Davis Company, Alliance, Ohio; E. S. Davis, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; A. B. Van Camp, notions; Olney House.
Nourse & Cain, Kenton, Ohio; D. B. Nourse, furnishing goods; J. W. Cain, notions; Hotel Albert.
Goldsmith, S. A., & Co., New London, Conn.; S. Hess, dry goods and notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Kipp Brothers Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Kipp, notions and jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.
Holtzman, C., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. J. Owler, fancy goods; J. J. McGinley, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; C. W. King, dress goods and silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.
Buddeke Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Buddeke, furnishing goods, fancy goods, ribbons, and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.
Stern, J., & Sons, Quincy, Ill.; D. Stern, clothing; Hoffman House.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; O. S. Engledove, notions and furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. McFarquhar, toys; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Oppenheim, Oberndorfer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Rice, skirts and waists; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

310—Tom Hong, alias Hom Poe, appellant, vs. The United States; 311—Tom Dock, alias Hom Poe, appellant, vs. The United States; 313—Lee Kit, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court for the Eastern District of New York.—Decree reversed and cause remanded, with directions to discharge the appellants.

160—Charles A. Tinker, plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick L. Colwell.—In error to the Supreme Court of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

163—Charles Gagnon, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

174—John D. Boering et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Chesapeake Beach Rail

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

HE WOULD NOT BE "CHLOROFORMED"

The most remarkable harmony meeting of which the politics of this State afford any record or tradition was that held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday, at which a firm compact of peace was signed between Gov. ODELL and the friends of Senator PLATT. Senator PLATT, Senator DEPEW, Collector of the Port STRANAHAN, and two ex-Collectors, Mr. J. SLOAT FASSETT and Mr. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, with Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany, and other true friends of the venerable Republican boss came together to determine upon the course to be pursued in respect to the audacious pretensions of Gov. ODELL, who was waiting in another apartment to learn his fate. We will send to this man ODELL, said Mr. PLATT and his friends, and we will in plain speech tell him that his warfare upon us must end. You, Senator DEPEW, will be our messenger. Say to the Governor that he must distinctly understand that Mr. PLATT is the Republican leader in this State. Tell him without mincing words that we will brook no interference with Senator PLATT'S leadership. Then call him into our meeting and we will give him the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and anything else he wants or is resolved to take.

This plan of action was carried out with inflexible courage. At the end of the proceedings formal announcement was made of the fact that Mr. PLATT was the leader, that Gov. ODELL is to be State Chairman, and that neither of them is to interfere in local fights for control in the districts. It would be hard to say what considerations or what party exigencies led to this meeting and the announcement of the terms of peace. The conjecture that it was done to meet the wishes of the President has a certain plausibility. New York is probably lost to Mr. ROOSEVELT anyway, but harmony is essential even to the attempt to save it. The President may not put full trust in Senator PLATT, but he cannot trust Gov. ODELL at all. The Governor, however, controls the present State Committee, and he will probably control the convention and the new committee. His acquisition of this power has made Mr. PLATT his enemy, and is no doubt disquieting to the President. An open quarrel would be demoralizing, and toward an open and bitter quarrel the party was plainly drifting. It was necessary that there should be at least the outward appearance of harmony, and circumstances which it is evident neither the President nor Senator PLATT could control made it equally necessary that harmony should be arranged on the Governor's own terms. He will therefore take the State Chairmanship during the Presidential campaign. In other words, he is the actual leader, but Mr. PLATT is allowed to retain the title.

It is a glaring impropriety for the Governor of the great State of New York to become Chairman of the State Committee of his party. Gov. ODELL, when asked why he wanted the Chairmanship, replied that he wanted it because he was determined not to be "chloroformed." He had been State Chairman himself and knew the facilities for the administration of anaesthetics which the possessor of that office has at his command; in fact, he had done some chloroforming himself. Now, by chloroforming we suppose Mr. ODELL means being put out of the way politically. He must realize that when his present term of office expires he will be put out of the way, but he does not want the process hastened. Therefore he takes possession of the chloroform bottle himself.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL is not sensitive to the fine points of political morality, but even he is not so callous as to fail to see that when a Republican Governor becomes the Republican State Chairman he exposes himself to the attack of the enemy. Republican campaign funds are collected chiefly from great corporations. The great corporations have interests at Albany which are served or disserved by the giving or withholding of the Executive signature. Some Governors might with one hand accept a thumping contribution from a corporation and with the other write a message vetoing a bill in which that corporation was deeply interested. Some Governors, too, might put a corporation in a contributing mood by antecedent action favorable to its purposes. No Governor careful of his reputation would ever place himself in a position where official duty and party interest were so flagrantly in conflict. But those are matters which Mr. ODELL has apparently settled with his own conscience. At any rate, he is pretty secure from the molestations of either the President or Senator PLATT. He will not be "chloroformed." The deliberations and the results of the harmony meeting, however, afford no guarantee that the thirty-nine Electoral votes of the State of New York will be secured for Mr. ROOSEVELT.

THE BUILDING TRADES TIE-UP.

In our issue of Saturday we printed a statement from a representative member of the Bricklayers' Union giving in temperate language and very clearly the facts of the situation as they appear to the striking bricklayers. Elsewhere in this issue we print an instructive letter from Mr. THOMAS O'REILLY of Norcross Brothers Company, challenging the correctness of the statements referred to and putting the action of the employers in quite a different light. We commend this letter to careful perusal by the labor leaders who are in a position to end the strike when satisfied that it is causeless and unprofitable. Comparing the two statements, the conclusion is inevitable that each is made in good faith, and that the present strike is the result rather of a misunderstanding than of a desire on the part of the employers to take an advantage of the laborers which the latter considered unfair and in resenting which they are defended by the bricklayers.

It is unnecessary to summarize in this article what the letter of Mr. O'REILLY shows. The reader for whom the subject has interest is referred to it. If it correctly reflects the position and purposes of the employers in their dealings with the laborers they have been misjudged; and the conclusion would be difficult to resist that what the laborers want is not fair treatment, but the recognition of their union as a sovereign power in the adjustment of building trade agreements. If the bricklayers understood this it is doubtful if they would find a sympathetic strike in support of their contention satisfactory.

In dealings between men of intelligence there should be no hasty decisions based upon misconceptions and misunderstandings. If experience has taught us anything it is that to strike first and then inquire as to the facts on which such extreme action is based is costly and foolish. The report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration for 1903 shows that in consequence of the building trade disputes of last year in New York City 59,509 mechanics were affected and lost 2,738,744 days. The great general building strike and lockout, which lasted 22 weeks, involved 25,834 men, who lost the wages of 1,707,019 days. The other strikes which made up the gloomy total for this industry were those of the carpenters, the steamfitters, the plasterers, and the inside structural ironworkers. The report says:

> One great dispute overshadows all others in the record of strikes and lockouts for 1903. The conflict between associated capital and organized labor, which brought building operations in New York City practically to a standstill for several months, was without doubt, in point of numbers concerned and losses sustained, the greatest industrial dispute in the history of the State. Outside the general building dispute in New York City, 73,871 work people were directly concerned in this year's disputes, and they lost in the struggles over 2,000,000 days' work. Besides these there were at least 7,000 others who, though not participants, were thrown out of work and lost more than 200,000 days' time. If to these be added 25,834 who were directly, and 11,203 who were indirectly, involved in the metropolitan dispute with a loss of over 1,700,000 days, the aggregate mounts up to over 117,000 employés concerned and 3,900,000 work days lost. These figures, even without any allowance for the incompleteness of the record, indicate that 1903 was marked by a greater disturbance of industrial relations in disputes than any previous year, with the possible exception of 1886.

Facts as significant as these should impress the intelligent labor leader with the importance of finding some means of settling labor disputes without recourse to the strike, of which it may be said, as of war, that it creates a condition in which nothing is so disastrous as victory except defeat. They should also be able to see that the logical outcome of the present state of affairs is the open shop and the refusal of employers to enter into any contracts or agreements involving a recognition of the unions of the building trades on the ground that such agreements are not respected and are not enforcible. The danger of this was temporarily averted by the agreement of last year establishing the principle of arbitration. Now that arbitration has been rejected by the bricklayers and a sympathetic strike declared it will be extremely difficult to re-establish confidence in the good faith of any union or the value of its solemn commitments. The fact is that the bricklayers have a little grievance of their own and are not willing to accept the decisions of an arbitration board unless they all go their way. They have been restless and discontented ever since arbitration gave the work of cutting openings and chipping channels in their walls to the men employed by the electricians. This was one of the first of the "jurisdictional" disputes to be decided by the board, and as the decision was against the bricklayers, who wanted this work for rainy days, trouble has been brewing ever since. Their position is wrong, independent of any question as to what the employers did or did not do, and if it again throws the whole building industry into confusion they will have given the employers the best possible reason for refusing any further recognition of the unions as principals in trade agreements.

WILLIAM R. GRACE.

Even in this country of self-made men, of great business houses, and of great fortunes, the career of ex-Mayor WILLIAM R. GRACE was a conspicuous one. It is only through the possession of inborn qualities that men rise as he rose, from the position of a lad destitute alike of fortune and of powerful friends to become the organizer and head of a great mercantile house. The native ability to which he owed his success was indeed his only inheritance. It was as a clerk in Callao, Peru, that he made the real beginning of his career. It was a career in which he showed himself to be in the best sense of the word a builder and creator, a man of genuine constructive genius and force. The world's trade originates and grows in volume and variety through the life work of such merchants as Mr. GRACE. He developed markets, he established transportation lines, he embarked in mercantile ventures, and directed them with such skill that while he was building up a personal fortune he was also contributing to the expansion of the commerce of this country and of other countries. The world is a gainer by the labors of men who bring the producers of one nation into relation with consumers across the seas. It was to such work that Mr. GRACE'S long life was devoted. It was in the commercial and industrial field rather than in the field of what is called promotion that he found congenial employment for himself and his resources.

In business Mr. GRACE'S reputation for probity and upright dealing was of the highest, and whenever he took an active part in politics it was as a man of sound principles working in behalf of honesty and efficiency in public administration. Ex-Mayor GRACE'S name is always mentioned as that of one of the three "best Mayors" the city has had within the memory of living generations, the late Mr. HEWITT and ex-Mayor LOW being the other two. His administration of the city's business during his two terms as Mayor was like the administration of his own business, clean and efficient. He possessed an extraordinary gift for organization, and had he like so many men of Irish blood given the major part of his time to politics instead of to business, it can hardly be doubted that he could have kept as long as it pleased him undisputed control over a dominant political party in this city.

The cares of mercantile life and the strife of politics did not prevent his giving a great deal of time and thought to works of charity for which, as in everything he undertook, he exhibited a remarkable organizing aptitude. Mr. GRACE had the respect and admiration of all who knew him well enough to appreciate and understand the sterling qualities of his character, and his memory will be cherished in the community which he in public and in private life so honorably served.

AN IMPERIAL CORPORATION.

Some comparative figures as to the financial operations of the United States Steel Corporation and the Government of the United States were given in THE TIMES of Sunday. They are striking enough in their showing of the extraordinary scope of the latest and largest combination of capital in American industry to justify again calling attention to them.

The assets of the Steel Corporation amount to more than the total amount of cash in the Treasury, the former being $1,583,845,298 and the latter $1,413,-110,668. The cash in the Treasury includes not only the available cash, which indeed is but about one-seventh, but the fund held for the security of gold payments and the funds held for the redemption of both gold and silver certificates; roughly speaking, these funds are about equal to the amount of outstanding Government currency, and it would take about all of this currency to pay for the assets of the Steel Corporation. The National interest-bearing debt of the United States is $901,470,950. The capital stock and bonded indebtedness of the Steel Corporation amount to $1,486,722,-135, or 50 per cent. more than the bonded debt of the Government and rather more than the Government bonded debt with the legal tenders, or non-interest-bearing debt, added. The yearly operations of the Government and the corporation are on about the same scale. The gross earnings of the corporation were $536,572,-871; the gross income of the Government was $560,396,074. The operating expenses of the corporation were $409,268,599, while the expenses of the Government were $477,542,650. The annual surplus of the corporation was $12,804,916, and the estimated surplus of the Government for the current year is $14,000,000.

These figures, as our readers will understand, have no reference to the actual value of the Steel Corporation's properties or the success of its stupendous enterprises, and no comparison in these regards is possible with a Government of which neither the resources nor the operations are in any ordinary sense those of business. But the facts certainly throw a vivid light on the magnitude of modern American commerce and industry in which the Steel Corporation is but one element.

TO DEVASTATE THE ADIRONDACKS.

The bill to turn Niagara over to the unchecked desire of a private corporation for unlimited exploitation is coming to be recognized all over the State for what it is, an extreme example of greed. The best evidence is that this bill would give power to the favored corporation to destroy the most remarkable of the works of nature in the State and one of the most remarkable in the world, the wonder for the sight of which more travelers cross the sea than for the sight of any other object on this continent. There is no reason to doubt that this power, if conferred, will be ruthlessly used. How valuable it would be may be inferred from the lavish expenditure the corporation is reported to be making at Albany to get it.

But it is really no worse in principle than the bill to promote the devastation of the Adirondacks. In Township No. 40 the State reservation amounts to nearly 20,000 acres, which are rich in timber, both hardwood and spruce. The lumbermen are casting covetous eyes upon it, and claiming title to parts of it. There are legal means open to them of having these claims tested, but a legal test is precisely what they appear not to wish for, and the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. WOOD provides a special tribunal, of a fearful and wonderful kind, for testing their claims. It requires that the Attorney General, the Controller, the State Engineer, and the State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner shall each appoint "one employé" in his office, who may be a clerk or a messenger. These four "employés" shall constitute a board, with power to send for persons and papers, with all the powers, in fact, of a legislative committee, and shall report its conclusions to the Legislature next year.

Evidently a tribunal of this kind is not one to which a suitor who was looking for mere justice would care to submit his case, or the report of which any intelligent man would value. A particularly vicious provision is that by which any "employé" may at any time be removed at the pleasure of his employer. There is no occasion for the constitution of any such body to try titles. The measure strongly suggests that the tribunal is to be constituted for the behoof of the lumbermen whose interests as to the Adirondacks are exactly similar to the interest of the exploiters of Niagara. In one respect this case is even worse than that. Niagara would resume its flow whenever the exploitation of its water power should be abandoned. But when the Adirondacks are once stripped of their forests they will be mere rocky wastes of no use for any purpose whatever. To reduce them to that condition at the earliest moment, without the slightest regard for their own attractiveness or value thereafter, or for the influence their denudation may have upon the streams that are now fed from their forests, is the object of the lumbermen in whose interest this bill is so plainly drawn. It should be put to death.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whatever may be the lessons which the naval experts are learning from the progress of events in the war between Japan and Russia, the civilian observer is most likely to be impressed by the fact that a very large part of the effective work seems to be done by the torpedo boats and the so-called torpedo-boat destroyers. The cruisers come next in activity and efficiency, and the big battleships are apparently waiting for opportunities that never come to do the great things expected from structures of such enormous size, strength—and cost. Hence is the civilian observer prone to conclude that war vessels of the first class have become too large for the ordinary uses of international conflicts and that the real business of naval war is intrusted to craft defended only by their speed and the ease with which they can be manoeuvred—craft that make up for the small calibre of their guns by the closeness of their approach to the enemy. The loss of a battleship is a national calamity not to be risked except in a desperate emergency, or when the chances of success are considerably more than even, but the torpedo boats and destroyers carry so few men and cost so little money that they are exposed to desperate perils with comparative indifference. Service on them is extra-hazardous and terribly uncomfortable, but it is the road to glory and quick promotion, and there will be no difficulty in any navy in finding men eager to undertake it. It really looks—still to the civilian observer, of course—as if the battleships had been or were about to be reduced to the function of base from which the little boats may conduct their operations, dashing out on forlorn hopes, and in a strangely large majority of instances dashing back uninjured. They do not by any means always accomplish what they set out to do in the way of slaughter and destruction, but even their failures have their effect on the enemy's nerves, and the constant uncertainty as to where they will strike next is an important element of their utility. The little boats are commanded by young men with reputations to make, and the two characteristics go well together.

—In suggesting a separate State for the American negroes, the Rev. Dr. W. H. BROOKS probably voiced more of discouragement with existing conditions than of hope as to those which he thinks he would establish. Forgetting, for the moment, the utter impracticability of his plan, the experience of centuries teaches consistently that the segregated negro is a lost negro, so far as fitting himself for competition or association with the civilized races is concerned. It is all well enough to talk about giving him a place where he can work out his future, free from the prejudices and limitations he encounters among the whites of this and some other countries, but the implication that he has never had such opportunities is false, and upon that implication the whole argument for the separate negro State must rest. All Africa except a strip along its northern coast was such an opportunity for unnumbered centuries, and nothing better than the Zulus came of it. Haiti has been another such opportunity for almost a century, and there not even the Zulus have been produced. That is one lesson of experience. A second is that the fortunate negroes, those who are able to reduce to a minimum the moral, social, and economic differences between themselves and the whites, are those living as isolated or almost isolated individuals in countries or communities where they are not and by no possibility can become a "problem." In such places they are constantly subjected to a pressure of public opinion not formed by themselves, and in these circumstances they almost invariably conduct themselves with entire propriety and win more than toleration from their white neighbors. It is doubtful if the isolated negroes are very happy, but they are entirely safe from maltreatment of any kind, and they have the best of chances for becoming approximations, more or less close, to white men with black skins—and, if the place of isolation is wisely chosen, of getting the white skins also, in time. But black States, like "black belts," are hopeless "propositions," judging from the past, and it is hard to believe that a clergyman like Dr. BROOKS, who sees the utter futility of resorts to armed retaliation by the negroes, can really expect to accomplish anything for the race by placing it in conditions that hitherto have always proved to be for it the very worst.

—Another man who ignores the teachings of experience is the correspondent who, over the signature of "Progress," ascribed the increase of crime in these later days to the smallness of the fines and the shortness of the terms of imprisonment that now follow conviction of many offenses, petty in themselves, but of much importance in the aggregate. In our opinion, "Progress" is doubly mistaken—first, in thinking that crime is commoner now than in any part of the past, and, second, in thinking that the way to stop it is by severe punishments. Changed conditions of life have, of course, increased the opportunities for certain sorts of offenses, and created the opportunities for certain offenses new in form, but that we are worse than our predecessors can be believed only by those who read ancient and modern history without making any allowance for the effect of perspective upon the apparent size of objects near and remote. "Progress" and his fellow-mourners for a golden age that never existed should remember that a good many of the criminals of today, had they lived a few or many centuries ago with exactly the same inclinations and capacities, would have found occupations considered nearly or quite legitimate in which they could have done about what they do now, and have done it, too, without running much risk either of prison or the gallows. And, as for the efficacy of heavy punishments, our correspondent should study up the record of the days when almost everything objectionable to the constituted authorities of Church and State was a capital crime, and almost every petty magnate had and exercised the power of "high justice." They slaughtered and imprisoned many, but apparently they frightened few, for property and life were never less secure than when the legal penalties for assault upon either were most savage. It is a great and difficult problem. Apparently we cannot get along without prisons, but it is more than doubtful if even the best of prisons are not schools of vice rather than of virtue.

—About as amusing as anything connected with a suicide could be is the announcement, in a letter written just before his death by an actor who killed himself this week in Detroit, that he was "very well connected—probably better than any one else in the theatrical profession." This actor, it seems, was the son of a wealthy banker and insurance man living in Salt Lake City, and that, so far as known, is all the foundation there was for his claim to having been better "connected" than any of his brothers in Thespis. Now, why should he have thought so? Of course, to be a wealthy banker and insurance man in Salt Lake City or anywhere else is, so far as it goes, a position not to be discussed without respect, but there are so many other positions in every way as respectable that it is really amazing that this tragic comedian should have vaunted his superiority in the desperate moment that preceded his leap into the unknown.

TO DECREASE NUMBER OF FIRES.

Suggests Plan to Reduce Standard of Indoor Artificial Heat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of yesterday as to the best policy for insurance companies to adopt to diminish the disastrous number of fires, permit me to suggest that one of the best methods to apply would be the gradual reduction of the standard of indoor artificial heat in Winter. By far the greatest number of fires occur in the Winter months, and this fact shows that our heating arrangements are responsible for them.

It is the superheating of furnaces, stoves, ranges, and the attendant pipes, flues, and chimneys which causes the great mass of fires at this season, and it is all done in the attempt to secure an unnecessary and unwholesome degree of temperature. By tacit consent 70 degrees Fahrenheit has been accepted as the proper heat for a room, but this is really much too hot for any apartment except a sickroom.

A temperature of 65 degrees is quite hot enough for any healthy person, and in foreign countries the average is much lower. In attempting to secure a heat of 70 degrees we often, as a matter of fact, reach 75 and even 80 degrees, and the overheating of American houses has thus become a byword, and is doubtless responsible for a great deal of ill-health.

Now, every degree that this standard of heat is lowered would save the insurance companies hundreds of thousands of dollars loss in a year. Let them set to work at reducing the standard to, say, 68 degrees. They can enlist the doctors and medical societies in such a crusade and induce municipal and public bodies to make the experiment in their buildings.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

New York, March 19, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Looking Toward Princeton.

There is no disguising the fact that Democratic interest is daily turning more and more to the Sage of Princeton. For our part, we have little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would bring out a tremendous vote should the convention forget 1896 and 1900. Whether the convention will forget is a very different matter.—Washington Post (Ind.)

New York a Guide.

It is absolutely essential for Democratic success that the St. Louis Convention go for a man who can carry New York. The New York leaders are naturally in a better position to determine which of the candidates is the most sure of being able to do this thing. It is therefore to New York that the entire Democracy of the country is looking now for guidance.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

Colorless Candidate Not Desired.

A colorless Democratic candidate this year would be Mr. Hill's idea of a clever nomination, but it would not suit many other people. If Judge Parker expects to find his views on public questions in a hastily and trickily drawn platform at St. Louis he is hardly of Presidential stature. If he has views and for any reason is reluctant to express them he is not of Presidential stature.—Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

The Southern Delegates.

As a rule the Southern delegates will go to St. Louis open to conviction. They desire party success, and they will have an eye single to the selection of a man who can carry the country. The nominee may be this man or that, but he will not be William Randolph Hearst, or any other payroll aspirant.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, (Dem.)

Importance of the Platform.

The Democrats of the country are not so much concerned about these men, or any others, as to that matter, as they are about what their party will stand for in the coming battle. They are interested in the platform declarations, and not in the individual who may be agreed upon to stand at the head of the party.—Nashville (Tenn.) News, (Dem.)

Most Popular Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland very probably will not again be nominated for President. With his accustomed firmness he may abide by his expressed determination not to accept another nomination, even against a tremendous pressure, but he will again become the most popular Democrat in the country.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Southern States Not for Hearst.

It is a safe statement that the Democrats of the South do not favor Mr. Hearst. His friends are doing what they can for him in this and other Southern States, and they have succeeded in making some impression, if reports are to be credited, but when the time comes for a showing of hands Mr. Hearst will not be the choice of any one of them.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Platform.

If Mr. John Sharp Williams is to be intrusted with the writing of the party platform it may be that he will exercise as great an influence for good as though his name were to be put at the head of the ticket.—Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar, (Dem.)

ROGUES' GALLERY RECORDS.

Gen. Molineux Would Have Them Returned in Cases of Non-Conviction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a bill before the present Legislature which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of State Prisons to return the photographs and measurements of any person taken while such person was confined in a jail, penitentiary, or State prison, where the judgment of conviction of such person has been reversed and set aside and the person has been acquitted of the charge. The object of this law is to take from the files and records in the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons the photographs and measurements of persons whose photographs were taken while temporarily confined, but who were acquitted of the charge.

Unless this law is passed, the photographs and measurements of innocent persons must remain for all time in the office of the Superintendent. It ought not require any argument to convince you that this is a very unjust thing. There is no reason why a man's photographs should be in the Rogues' Gallery of the State when the law has declared him to be an innocent man. As the law stands now, the Superintendent has no power of his own to return the photographs and measurements even of an innocent man, and the object of this law is not only to give him the power but to make it his duty to return them.

I would like your assistance in securing the passage of this act, which commends itself to the good opinion of every fair-minded man, and which remedies a grave injustice in the present condition of the law. The law is general in its nature, and will be available to all persons who, though innocent, have had their photographs placed in the Rogues' Gallery, to their constant injury. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

Brooklyn, March 21, 1904.

W. R. HEARST'S AVAILABILITY.

Sees in Him a Second Andrew Jackson, Whom People Will Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William J. Bryan is not always right, but he never said a truer thing than that Mr. Cleveland could not carry a single State if renominated for the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland may be and doubtless is quite acceptable to Wall Street, but what is specially good for Wall Street is not necessarily the best thing for the industrial interests of this great country.

And if the people should be reduced to the necessity of choosing between President Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland, it is entirely certain that the former will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

It is perfectly safe to assume that Judge Parker, Senator Gorman, or Mr. Olney would be acceptable to Wall Street and the trusts. For that reason the people say, "Away with them."

In trying emergencies the people instinctively turn to those who unflinchingly adhere to their cause. At the present time the universal cry is, "Give us a second Andrew Jackson." And they believe that they see such a man in the person of William R. Hearst, who is conservative enough, in all conscience, but stands pat for good old-fashioned honesty in the administration of government, municipal, State, and National. The Democratic politicians are not supporting Mr. Hearst, but the people are.

A LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

New York, March 21, 1904.

APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

Funds Needed to Continue Workrooms for Unskilled Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many poverty-stricken and helpless women, widowed mothers with little children, wives of sick husbands, old, broken-down grandmothers be saved from begging on the streets or from being sent to the almshouse on the Island?

Ten years' experience of the Workrooms for Unskilled Women, 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, in part, at least, answers this question. Here there are shelter and warmth, a bath and cleansed garments, and a hot midday dinner. Here in tidiness and comfort women who come, shivering, famished, distracted with trouble, may find such work as they can do or can learn to do, receiving a fair wage in food or clothing or in money to be saved for rent.

From this beginning the women go on learning to cook, to clean, to sew, to make rag carpets, and with this instruction goes the kind word, the friendly hand, the willing ear for their sad or tragic story until under the cheer of sympathy, not only self-support, but the self-respecting courage to do something and to be something returns to their broken lives.

The Workrooms are in charge of a committee of ladies, and under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society. The women are admitted to the Workrooms by ticket. To meet the need of relief societies and charitable individuals, tickets are held on sale at the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The income is derived from the sale of rugs and carpets made by the needy women, and by annual subscriptions and donations. Money is needed to continue the work. Hence the appeal for donations, large or small. These should be sent to the Treasurer of the committee, Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander, 50 West Fifty-third Street, New York, or to the Workrooms for Unskilled Women, care of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. K. B.

New York, March 21, 1904.

EXCESSIVE GAS BILLS.

Brooklyn Woman Finds Conditions Similar to Those in Manhattan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know whether the gas companies of New York and Brooklyn are consolidated or not, but from the fact that our elder brother is a bit grasping, and his knowing full well the virtue of gas, we must believe he has his talon on the inflated balloon of this poor country lad, Brooklyn, or else this same lad is imitative, for his methods are identical with those mentioned in THE TIMES this morning. Like Dr. Selling, we live in an apartment. Our gas bills were too small to please the company. Without asking leave, as the meter is in the cellar, they boldly walked in and changed it. That was on Dec. 3. The bill dated from Dec. 4 to Jan. 4 was $3.98. No bill was sent for January and none in February. The first week in March I picked up two bills in the public hall. The January one read $8.50; the February, $9.40. I am afraid to receive the March bill. As the days are longer, of course less gas has been used in January and February. No satisfaction can be got by a personal appeal to the company. "You have burned the gas" is all they say. They claim thde new meter is "absolutely perfect," yet it jumps from $3.98 to $9.40 in three months. What shall I do about this bill of $9.40? Have paid the $8.50, which really covered the two months. G. E. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1904.

PRO-RUSSIAN MEETING MEMORIAL

Report on Navy Yard's Part in It to be Sent to the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have made your report of the pro-Russian meeting of March 16, so far as it concerns the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the occasion of a memorial to the President, (it is receiving signatures,) in which, after indorsing his action, is set down to impropriety, in view of the future, of even the semblance of an expression of feeling toward the belligerents by official circles.

March 20, 1904. W. MATCHES.

BRICKLAYERS' LABORERS' PAY.

Order of Mason Builders' Association Makes Them Uniform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been for many years and am now a constant reader of your valuable paper, and I was very much surprised to find a leading article in your issue of this morning on the bricklayers' strike at the present time, which in small type gave the public what purported to be a correct statement of the matter from a prominent official of the Bricklayers' Union; following this a very lengthy comment as an editorial.

As this statement from the prominent official was not correct, and would not be made if the party was compelled to make affidavit to it, I don't think that it should go before the public in the manner in which it was put.

As I am a member of the Employers' Association and the Mason Builders' Association, and as I have attended the meetings and know everything in connection with the whole matter, I am prepared to make the following statement under oath, which I think should be given due prominence in your paper, and which should have an editorial in accordance with a fair opinion on the question after getting those facts.

For three or four years no agreement has been made with the bricklayers' laborers, and consequently there has been no special rate of wages or hours of labor governing the Mason Builders' Association in their case, some employers paying the laborers a regular rate of 35 cents per hour, and others varying rates as low as 25 cents. The same thing applied to overtime, some employers paying double time for any hours worked before 8 in the morning and after 5 in the evening; some paying time and a half, some paying single time, and some not even paying that for overtime if a full hour was not worked. This it was that caused the Mason Builders' Association to issue orders to their members that they must pay a uniform rate of 35 cents per hour, which was the highest pay the laborers claimed, and that if in emergency cases a few laborers were detained after 5 o'clock to make stagings, or if they were required before 8 o'clock in the morning to prepare mortar, and the time so required did not exceed one hour, they were only to pay the regular rate, but for all time beyond that they were to pay time and a half.

You can readily see that instead of doing the laborers an injustice they were really helping them, from the fact that they were compelling their members to pay a uniform rate, which we had proof was not being done and is not being done at the present time by members who do not belong to the Mason Builders' Association.

The laborers refused to work when this notice was sent to the employers, and the bricklayers refusing to work with non-union laborers called upon the mason builders to withdraw the order, as it seemed to be misunderstood, and at the same time stated that they were empowered by the laborers to act for them and settle the matter. Our association immediately called a meeting, rescinded the resolution or order, and turned the matter over to our Arbitration Committee to meet with the bricklayers' committee to adjust the trouble. Papers were drawn up and signed by both the bricklayers' committee and our committee that the laborers would return to work the following morning under the conditions that existed prior to the sending out of the first order, and that the whole matter would be referred to the higher arbitration board. Notices to this effect were sent to all of the employers to prepare for work in the morning, but to our great surprise the laborers refused to comply with the agreement made by their bricklayers' committee and would not go back to work. In the meantime the bricklayers were being called out on various jobs, even where there were still union men working under the old conditions.

As the basis and foundation of the whole employers' association lies in the one clause that on no account must there be a strike or a lock-out pending arbitration, the strike of the bricklayers cannot be considered until they return to work.

You can readily see also that Clause 16 was not violated, because there had been no agreement for years before the Employers' Association was formed, and that if the order did anything it helped the laborers rather than hurt them as far as their rate of pay was concerned.

All of this statement that I make is a matter of record, and it seems to me that the public should be put in possession of the absolute facts, which can be had by referring to the stenographic reports of the meetings in connection with this matter, which are on the minutes.

The yellow journals and those papers whose chief aim seems to be the keeping up of strife leave nothing undone to give the public the impression that the employers are to blame in this matter, and I think that such an impression should be counteracted for the sake of fair play, if not for any other purpose. THOMAS O'REILLY.

New York, March 21, 1904.

THE NIAGARA BILL.

Called an Audacious Filching of the People's Rights Without Compensation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through the columns of THE TIMES to call to the immediate attention of your readers the provisions of the so-called "Niagara bill." By its provisions the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Company is given the power to acquire land in any part of the State for its purposes without just compensation to the people of this State. Not only this, but such power is given them in perpetuity.

It is inconceivable how a bill so audacious could ever have been introduced in our legislative halls. It filches from the people their rights without just compensation. Besides this, it grants a franchise to a corporation forever, without cost to them.

What seems more incredible still is the fact that this obnoxious bill has already passed the Assembly and has been favorably passed upon by committee of the Senate. If immediate protest is not made it is very likely that the Senate will pass this measure during this week.

I earnestly hope that before it is too late a voice of protest, such as was sounded by the People's Institute last night, will emanate from the people and from the press of this city that will cause our Senators to bestir themselves to defeat this audacious "grab."

BERNARD SEYMOUR DEUTSCH.

New York, March 21, 1904.

SPRING.

Lowell Otus Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

I know it's a sin
For me to butt in—
I know it is old,
And a story oft told,
But how can one help but be festive and gay
And turn loose his soul in a glad roundelay
When the grasses grow green and the bee's on the wing,
And over the earth is the mantle of Spring?

The cynic may sneer,
And the critic may jeer—
May e'en spitefully
Fling a bootjack at me,
But the wind from the West is a benison soft,
And it brings one a dream of a blossoming croft
Where the butterflies flit and the gray linnets play,
Where the drowsy bees hum all the languorous day;
Soft breezes that slow through the white blossoms creep—
Sweet lotus wind spirits that sing one to sleep!
It comes! and that's why I'm determined to sing
My song of the beautiful, beautiful Spring!

BALFOUR WINS VICTORY ON CHINESE LABOR VOTE

Commons Defeats Liberals' Motion of Censure by 57 Majority.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS CONCURS

Campbell-Bannerman Declares Yellow Labor in the Transvaal Is Against All British Traditions.

LONDON, March 21.—Premier Balfour's Government won a decisive victory in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons to-night. In the Commons Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion censuring the Government for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal was lost by a vote of 299 to 242, a Government majority of 57, while in the House of Lords a similar motion by Lord Coleridge was voted down by 97 to 25.

Urgent whips of all parties had secured a big attendance, and many of the Irish members had hurried from Dublin, where they voted in the by-election, for St. Stephen's Green, in order to vote for the motion.

In the division in the House of Commons thirteen Unionist members, including Winston Churchill, abstained from voting. Sixty-five Nationalist members voted against the Government, the majority for which was rather larger than any in the several recent critical divisions. The result was received with cheers.

In moving his vote of censure Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said nothing the Government had done since the close of the South African War had so sorely tried the people of this country as its sanction of the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa. If the new departure was not checked it would be a source of future weakness, not only to the Transvaal but to the whole of South Africa. It was impossible to conceive a greater departure from the principles by which Great Britain hitherto had made her way in the world than the importation of aliens as the bondsmen of mining speculators.

Sir Henry concluded with dissecting the ordinance, laying special stress on the provision to the effect that any one harboring a deserting Chinaman would be treated as a receiver of stolen goods. If this did not constitute slavery, he said, the difference was indistinguishable.

Colonial Secretary Lyttelton indignantly repelled the allegation that the Government was favoring slavery. The Government, he asserted, had been guided by the overwhelming sentiment in the Transvaal in favor of Chinese labor and the economic necessity therefor. The Ministry had adopted the only alternative to bridge the transition period until the blacks had increased sufficiently to fill the demand for unskilled labor.

Premier Balfour, who followed Major Seely, was at first unable to secure a hearing, the Irish members protesting against the treatment of the Major. When he could be heard Mr. Balfour said the question was whether the Transvaal should be allowed to go through a grave commercial crisis rather than admit Chinese labor. Liberal Governments, he said, had in the past legalized the importation of such labor for British colonies.

If the leader of the Opposition came into power, said Mr. Balfour, he would do exactly as the Government was doing, and would not indulge in vague and inappropriate speeches about slavery. Should Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion be carried it would tend to destroy or to indefinitely retard the prosperity of the Transvaal.

The Chinese labor subject was also debated during the entire session of the House of Lords this evening on Lord Coleridge's motion. The Bishop of Hereford severely criticised High Commissioner Milner, who, he said, was utterly disqualified to hold a high office on account of his temper, which obscured his judgment, and the fiery language which he scattered throughout his dispatches. The mine owners, the Bishop added, wanted the ordinance, but the owners did not represent the people, who were opposed to it.

Lord Goschen (Liberal Unionist) warmly defended Lord Milner. He said the charge that he was acting under the influence of the mine owners was unworthy of the House of Lords.

SURGEON RETURNS AS PATIENT.

Knocked from Ambulance by Trolley Car and Dragged Thirty Feet.

Dr. W. B. Westcott of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital rode away last night from that institution on a hurry call to return as a patient himself in the ambulance with the patient he went to get. The young doctor was so seriously injured in the discharge of his duties that his fellows at the hospital disregarded their usual professional caution when asked late last night about his condition, and acknowledged that he was terribly injured through a collision with an Amsterdam Avenue car. The doctor, who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, comes from Mobile, Ala.

When the call came it was not his turn to go, but a chum was not well, and he volunteered to go in his place. He found Charles Lonesome seriously ill with typhoid fever at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and bundled him into the ambulance. He sat at the end of the ambulance as it hurried to the hospital. Owing to the slippery streets and the down grade the driver, Thomas Beaman, took to the car tracks.

An Amsterdam Avenue car came rushing down the hill. The motorman, whose name was not learned, but whose number was 1,512, had lost control of his car, sounded the alarm by rapidly ringing his gong. Thomas Beaman, the driver of the ambulance, turned to the right, but the hind wheels caught in the track, so that the car struck the ambulance, knocking out the doctor. He fell on his face, but managed to catch hold of the step of the car, hanging on while he was dragged thirty feet.

When the motorman brought the car to a standstill the doctor fainted. The driver of the ambulance put him into the ambulance and carried him with his patient to the hospital, where he had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night.

SHRINERS AT THE CIRCUS.

Burlesque Initiation Arranged for Their Benefit at the Garden.

Red fezzes to the number of some 2,500 were in evidence in Madison Square Garden at Barnum & Bailey's Circus last night. For it was Shriner's night, and from every temple in New York and its vicinity they came to celebrate the occasion. The entire lower floor was given over to the red-topped visitors, who brought along with them hundreds of friends and relatives.

The show opened with a burlesque initiation which pleased the Shriners mightily. Every movement on the part of the clownish figures in the ring meant something to the mystics, and they howled with glee during the entire half hour that the mock ceremony was in progress. Many of the performers were themselves Shriners. Two were made up so as to represent the two most prominent members of Mecca Temple in New York, and the deception was so complete that many of the guests of honor were sure they saw their distinguished brethren in the ring. As described in the programme by Tody Hamilton it was:

"A midnight mélange by the marvelous Mecca Brothers, presenting a phenomenal potpourri of flighty flings on the Highland heather, followed by a characteristic sword dance on the red-hot sands of Sahara, and concluding with a grand slide for life with bagpipe and other windy accompaniments in a sublime tragedy entitled 'An Arab in Distress,' by Glorious Jorg and Smiling Sarm, those mighty men of brawn and nerve, (but especially nerve,) whose awful achievements on cavorting goats and startling surprises on shifting Satanic sands are really something surprising."

WILLIE'S TALE OF WOE.

Urchin Who Says He Is an Orphan Puzzles a Police Sergeant.

Into the Tenderloin police station last night was ushered a small boy clad in an ancient gray tweed suit two sizes too large, a red shirt, a pair of battered shoes, and a skull cap through the top of which flaxen hair sprouted. He described himself to the police as Willie Butler, thirteen years old, (although he could not have been more than ten,) an orphan, and homeless. The last permanent home he could recall was at 518 West Forty-eighth Street, his mother having died there six months ago, he said, and his father a year before that.

"Very sad," said Sergt. Place. The patrolman who brought in the boy looked sympathetic.

"And you haven't got any home, little man?" queried the Sergeant. "Where have you been living all these cold nights?"

"In hallways," sobbed the boy.

"When did you say your father died?" went on the Sergeant, after a pause to steady his voice.

"Eighteen months ago," was the answer, with a howl of woe.

"And your mother?"

"Six months since."

"And with whom did you live after your mother died?"

"Wit' me fader!"

"But I thought he died before your mother?"

"No, me mudder died first."

The Sergeant looked sharply over his spectacles at the boy.

"Where did you get these clothes?"

"Me fader gave me them afore he died."

"Eighteen months ago?"

"Yes."

"And that shirt? Been wearing it for eighteen months?"

"Yes."

The shirt looked very new. In the course of his story the boy said he had earned a living by selling newspapers for another boy. During his narrative he resurrected his father and mother in a manner most alarming.

"Take him over to the society," ordered the Sergeant at last.

Willie seemed relieved when he got outside.

GENTLE SPRING A MISNOMER.

Snow and Ice and Rain and Chilling Winds Prevail.

Yesterday, the first day of Spring, was a great disappointment to all New Yorkers, for instead of cloudless, sunny skies, with warm breezes which wafted to the ear the pleasant notes of the northward moving robin's tune, there were the same old snow and ice and rain and chilling winds such as have prevailed for the past three months. Spring made a good start, but it fell down badly a short time after its birth.

From the official records it is learned that the new season began at 7:54 o'clock on Sunday night. At that time the air was so clear that every star shone with the brightest radiance. The wind then was from the southeast, and although slightly chilly, it was not unpleasant. Then, as the night continued, the wind began to shift, dragging up great banks of clouds from over the horizon, which massed above the city, and toward dawn yesterday they shed a few flakes of snow over the roofs of the sleeping people. Again later the clouds moved away for a time, though the wind, which had then reached around to the northeast, was racing through the deserted streets at a rate worthy of a typical March wind.

When the sun rose it found the thermometer just above the freezing point, but the sky was still clear. Two hours later, however, the clouds again began to move up, and shortly after noon a few more flakes of snow were seen to pass through the air, falling to the earth. At 4:15 the real storm began, and before it had spent itself it had deposited a considerable layer of ice on the pavement. At first there was snow, then hail, and finally a steady precipitation of sleet.

At 10 o'clock last night the weather man said that there was twelve one-hundredths of an inch of ice, snow, and rain on the ground, but his tower must have been lightly passed over by the storm, for there were places in various parts of the city where boots were not amiss.

FOR NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

Royal and Queen Insurance Companies to Build in William Street.

The acquisition of a large plot at the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane by the Royal and the Queen Insurance Companies has been completed through the purchase by the latter company of the North River Insurance Company's building at 84 William Street, a four-story structure, on a plot 26.10 by 49.4.

The companies which have bought this plot are closely allied—Royal interests controlling the Queen—and it is understood that there will be erected on the site in the near future an office building in which both companies will have quarters. The Royal Company sold its building at 50 Wall Street to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company two years ago at about the time when the Queen Company disposed of its property at William and Cedar Streets to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The new site contains more than 7,500 square feet of ground, and the negotiations for the various parcels, which have been conducted by Horace S. Ely & Co., have been in progress several months.

BROOKLYN THEATRE OPENED.

Borough President Littleton Speaks at Dedication of the Broadway.

Dedicated to the people of Brooklyn in a brief speech by Borough President Littleton, the Broadway Theatre, a beautiful new playhouse at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue, that borough, was opened last night with a performance of "The Babes in Toyland," presented by the same company engaged in the production for so long a time at the Majestic Theatre, Manhattan. An audience that filled every seat and overflowed to the broad foyer greeted the performance.

The new theatre, which is conveniently situated within a few steps of the stations of both the Broadway and Myrtle Avenue elevated lines, has been constructed according to the latest and most approved architectural plans. Although the structure is rated as fireproof, the stage has been built so that it can be isolated in case of fire, not only from the auditorium, but from the dressing rooms. The aisles are six feet in width, two feet more than the law requires. There are twelve exits. The color scheme of the house is in a deep rich red, relieved by a tint of cream and gold in the balconies and boxes. The seating capacity of the house is 1,800, and it cost to build $200,000. Leo C. Teller, for many years with Weber & Fields, is the manager of the theatre.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening, when their guests were Mr. Justice Day, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Commander Takeshita, the Rev. Dr. Peabody, Mrs. Peabody, the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Tuckermann.

Miss Alice Roosevelt left to-day for a week's visit to Aiken, N. C.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained at dinner this evening, when their guests were a party of young people chaperoned by the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister. Some of those present were Miss Clayton, daughter of the Ambassador to Mexico; Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Isabel May, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Robeson, Major Charles McCawley, William Cresson, Count Gyzicki of Poland, Prince de Berue of the French Embassy, and Mr. De Luna of the Brazilian Legation.

The British Ambassador and staff have canceled their social engagements for the month, owing to the death of the Duke of Cambridge, which has placed the English Court in mourning.

Senator Kean entertained a large dinner company this evening.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR WILLIAM R. GRACE

Had Been Long Unconscious When the End Came.

MANY FLAGS AT HALF-MAST

Funeral to be Held To-morrow in St. Francis Xavier's Church—List of the Pall Bearers.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace died yesterday at his residence, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, in his seventy-second year. He had been ill since Dec. 7. He returned home from his office in Hanover Square on that date and was ordered by his family physician, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Sr., to take at once to his bed. Pneumonia developed, which caused a general breaking down of the system, and this condition was complicated by an affection of the kidneys. For twenty-four hours preceding his death the ex-Mayor lay in a state of coma and never regained consciousness.

For several hours the family had been gathered around his bed. Dr. Keyes, Sr., had seen that the end was rapidly approaching and so informed the family. At 11:30 o'clock Mr. Grace expired in the presence of his wife, Michael P. Grace, his brother; William R. Grace, Jr., and Joseph P. Grace, his sons; his daughters, Mrs. A. F. D'Oench, Mrs. G. E. Kent, and Miss Louise Nathalie Grace, and Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., who had relieved his father.

Father McKinnon of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, attended Mr. Grace during his illness, and several days ago administered the last rites of the Church.

When the news of the ex-Mayor's death arrived at City Hall, John H. O'Brien, the Mayor's secretary, in the absence of Mr. McClellan, ordered the flag on the cupola to be lowered at half-mast. Word of the sad event spread along the water front and flags were seen everywhere flying at half-mast from ships and sailing craft large and small, as the ex-Mayor was a large shipowner and highly respected in shipping circles.

Acting Mayor Fornes, on hearing the news, said:

"In the death of William R. Grace the city has lost one of its most distinguished and valuable citizens and a man who was one of the best and ablest Mayors New York ever had. He was a born diplomat and impressed his views upon his associates in business and governmental affairs in a kindly and persuasive way, but with a force and intelligence which carried conviction."

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church on Sixteenth Street near Sixth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church on East Forty-third Street will officiate at the service, which will include a low mass. The exercises will be public and of the simplest character, in accordance with the wishes of the family. The honorary pall bearers will be John A. McCall, Gen. Thomas L. James, Justice Francis M. Scott, James D. Layng, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Robert Grier Monroe, James McGovern, George A. Morrison, David McClure, Vernon H. Brown, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Sr., and Charles S. Fairchild. It was said that one other pall bearer had been selected, but had not been heard from.

The interment will follow the funeral, and will be private in the Holy Cross Cemetery.

Many telegrams and messages of condolence were received by the Grace family after the announcement of the ex-Mayor's death, among the senders being Mayor McClellan and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen. During the afternoon many persons called at the house to offer their sympathy, including W. Bourke Cockran, Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McClure, Gen. Thomas L. James, Miss Edith Thomas, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Brokaw, Mrs. Scott Grant, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Rene Coudert, Everett L. Weston, P. Tecumseh Sherman, William J. Moran, Eugene Kelly, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Charles S. Fairchild, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hyatt Pelham-Pell.

WILLIAM R. GRACE'S CAREER.

Ran Away to Sea as a Boy and Became a Great Merchant.

William Russell Grace "ran away to sea" as a schoolboy. From his first independent step until he achieved the dignified position of a leading merchant of the United States his career has been regarded as a record of untiring energy, great perspicuity, and unblemished integrity. It is only recently that he relinquished the active control of his widespread interests, to place them in the hands of younger men, whom he trained and inspired with the same principles that brought him success.

He was born May 10, 1832, at Riverstown, County Cork, Ireland. His father, James Grace, and his mother, Ellen Mary Russell Grace, were both of distinguished families. The Graces trace their descent to Raimond Le Gros of the ancient Norman family of that name which migrated to Ireland. W. R. Grace's father, James Grace, seriously compromised his fortunes by his generosity in the famine of 1847-8 in Ireland, by providing work on his estates for the people of the entire surrounding district, thus alleviating much suffering.

When W. R. Grace fled school and shipped before the mast, bound for New York, his father was in comfortable circumstances. In the year he remained in New York the young man took no step and made no connection that was of service to him in his subsequent progress. He found employment in a small shop in Chatham Street, which he left to return to Ireland. Shortly afterward he accompanied his father in the bark Louisa to Callao, Peru, whither the elder Grace went with the idea of mending his impaired resources. The father saw nothing there sufficiently alluring to warrant his remaining, but the son entered the commercial house of John Byrce as clerk. This was the beginning of his real commercial life, out of which came fame and fortune.

In a few years his ability was recognized by his being made a partner. Through the energy that he instilled and the broad field open to it, the house steadily grew in importance, its operations were broadened, and it came to be the acknowledged leading American house in Peru.

Early in the war of the rebellion the English and native houses of Callao decided to refuse credit to vessels of the United States Navy, which then called frequently at that port, the chief basis of naval supplies on the west coast of South America. Although not at the time an American citizen, Mr. Grace unhesitatingly placed the resources of his house at the disposal of the vessels of our navy, and his action was subsequently recognized as having relieved this Government from an exceedingly difficult strait.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS IN PERU.

In 1865, W. R. Grace, having acquired a competency, retired from business in Peru. His health was seriously impaired. His brother, M. P. Grace, who had previously joined him, took up the management of the business. The firm became Grace Brothers & Co. It continued to grow in importance and prosperity. W. R. Grace returned to the United States. His health improving, he visited his old home in Ireland. He acquired an estate in the northern part of Queen's County, placing a younger brother, John W. Grace, in charge. They found existing in the new location a tyrannical combination of landlords against the working people. The brothers decided they could not become parties to this unjust and arbitrary agreement. They established on their property the higher wage prevalent in the more prosperous southern part of the county, whence they had come, and where their family had been prominent for several hundred years. This independent action completely destroyed the landlords' combination against labor through the whole section.

With his health fully restored, Mr. Grace established in New York in 1868 the business which now bears his name. It grew steadily in importance and he established other houses in commercial centres abroad, each of which worked for the common welfare of all. In 1894 the business was incorporated in Connecticut with a capital of $6,000,000. Its interests are far more vast than its capital indicates. There is the firm of Grace Brothers & Co. Limited, in London; branches in San Francisco, Cal.; Lima and Callao, in Peru, and Valparaiso, Santiago, and Conception, in Chile, while all have intimate commercial and financial relations with leading business and banking houses in the several spheres of their activity.

As early as 1886 the foreign creditors of Peru besought the firm to undertake the settlement of their claims against that Government. Through its efforts, under the direction of Michael P. Grace, an adjustment was effected between Peru and her creditors in 1890, that involved the enormous total of $250,000,000 gold.

W. R. Grace established the pioneer direct steamship service between New York and the west coast of South America in 1892. The New York and Pacific Steamship Company is owned and operated by the house. Its fleet of seven large steamers, constructed specially for their trade, plies between this port and Guayaquil, in Ecuador, by way of the Straits of Magellan. The firm owns and controls important nitrate and soda properties in Chile, a sugar estate and cotton mill in Peru, and is closely identified with railroad interests in both countries.

Mr. Grace was prominent in conservative corporation circles in New York. He was President of W. R. Grace & Co., Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, Haesler-Ingersoll Pneumatic Tool Company, Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and Director of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, City Trust Company, Lincoln National Bank, Northern Insurance Company, Terminal Warehouse Company, Terminal Improvement Company, Grace Brothers & Co., Limited, and the Evergreens Cemetery.

He was conspicuous as an independent Democrat, both locally and in National politics. He was twice elected Mayor of New York, independently, in 1880 and in 1884. At his first election, as a United Democracy candidate, Nov. 2, 1880—the Garfield year—he defeated William Dowd, Republican, and Nov. 4, 1884—the Cleveland year—as a County Democracy and Citizens' Party nominee he had a plurality of 10,000 over F. S. Gibbs, Republican, and Hugh J. Grant, Tammany. His administrations were recognized impartially as notably advantageous to the welfare of the city.

Socially Mr. Grace was popular. He had a host of friends who were firmly attached to him for his loyalty, geniality, and spontaneity. He was never an active clubman, although he belonged to the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers', Reform, Catholic, Down Town, Westchester Country, and other clubs. He was a member of many societies of philanthropic, historic, and educational object.

AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

In his charity and philanthropy Mr. Grace was unostentatious and always practical. He befriended many people and advanced causes in such a way that credit therefor could not come home to him. In 1879, a famine year in Ireland, he was a large contributor to the relief expedition organized here, and personally took charge of the dispatch of the United States steamer Constellation, which carried a cargo of food to the sufferers. A few years ago, in hard times and when the severe Winter was causing great suffering among the poor of the city, Mr. Grace sent checks, but not in his own name, for $1,000 each to a large number of the St. Vincent de Paul conferences throughout the city, knowing that in this way the most speedy relief to the greatest number of deserving people would be accomplished. And probably not more than twenty-five people knew of that action at the time or since.

In 1897 Mr. Grace and his brother Michael established the Grace Institute, on Sixtieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. It educates young women in domestic sciences and occupations that will afford them the means of self-support. The work was dedicated by the brothers to the memory of their father and mother. It is supported exclusively by the members of the family. Mr. Grace was also President for many years of the Sevilla Home for Children, endowed by a wealthy Peruvian with securities whose actual value was insufficient to carry out his plan. Under the careful management of the Trustees the fund has increased to thrice its value when received by them.

The home life of W. R. Grace was recognized as ideal by all who were privileged to see it. He married Miss Lilias Gilchrest, daughter of George W. Gilchrest of St. George, Me., who was interested in American shipping. His daughter accompanied him on a voyage to Peru, where Mr. Grace first saw her, and she subsequently went to Peru to become his wife. Their children are Alice, wife of A. F. D'Oench; Joseph P., Lillias, wife of George Edward Kent; Louise Natalie, and W. R. Grace, Jr. Mr. Grace lived at 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, and had a beautiful country seat, Gracefield, at Great Neck, L. I., in which he was greatly interested, and where he spent the major portion of each year.

Each of the four Grace brothers achieved success. Morgan S. Grace went to New Zealand, as army surgeon in a British regiment shortly before the Maori war and won great distinction. Dr. Grace at the time of his death was a member of the Upper House of the New Zealand Legislature. He also was a Count of the Roman Empire. The other brothers, Michael P. and John W. Grace, reside with their families in England. The former is Chairman of the English business house, the latter has retired. M. P. Grace resides in the historic Battle Abbey, which he holds under lease, and which was constructed by William the Conqueror to commemorate his victory over Harold in the battle of Hastings.

A. W. COLGATE DROPS DEAD.

Heart Disease Causes Death of Wealthy Soap Manufacturer at Passadena, Cal.

PASADENA, Cal., March 21.—Abner W. Colgate of Morristown, N. J., aged sixty-five years, dropped dead as he was about to enter the residence of a friend in Orange Grove Avenue Sunday night. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Colgate had been staying at the Hotel Raymond since Dec. 19, and was apparently in the best of health. His body will be taken East for burial.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 21.—Abner W. Colgate was one of the wealthy residents of this city. His home was one of the finest on Madison Avenue, the fashionable thoroughfare. He is a member of the Colgate family of New York, Robert Colgate of that city being his brother.

Mr. Colgate was very active in the business world at one time, but a few years ago his health failed, and since then he had left the active management of the Colgate interests to his brothers.

He was preparing to return East, having given orders for his house to be in readiness by April 10. He expected to leave Pasadena on Saturday of this week and make a few stops while eastward bound. He was accompanied to California by Mrs. Colgate and his sister, Mrs. George F. Stone.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is a poultry show of a most attractive kind in the bonbon shop windows. Chocolate hens are surrounded by families of chocolate chickens, and a big chocolate duck, with numbers of ducklings, and—this is one of the side issues always to be found at exhibitions of fowls—rabbits with numbers of little rabbits, also of chocolate.

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One of the most attractive of the Easter egg affairs, which is the centre of one of the windows decorated for Easter, is a big (by comparison) black kettle standing upon three feet, and with a cover. At one side and reaching up over the top of the kettle is a little doll chef, six or more inches tall, dressed in white cap and apron, and carrying a knife in his hand. Inside the pot is another little chef, also carrying one of the implements of his trade, and the cover is raised by the eggs, which with the little cook fill the kettle.

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Small white pigs, five or six inches long, are music boxes.

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Something else which gives no idea of its musical tendencies is a square metal clock with a handle at the top.

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Among the prettiest of the jam pots are those in the shape of a pineapple. One of these has the lower and larger half of cut glass, the upper part of the cover, representing the upper part of the pineapple, of silver.

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Kochi ware is the smooth Japanese pottery which is to be found in dark-green and bright yellow tones. The Japs are never behind the times, or it may be that the American dealers are responsible for the designs, and in a new lot of this ware which has just come in there are reproductions of old-time china. A teapot, for instance, is oval, exactly in the style of the old-time teapots. One of these, which will hold about a quart, costs $1. There are sugar bowls and creamers to go with the teapot. Big shallow cups cost 25 cents each.

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There are tiny little creamers that hold about enough cream for one person, and quaint little teapots for individual use holding not more than one cup of tea.

TRAMPS TRICK POLICE CAPTAIN.

Tell Langan of Imaginary Burglars and Profit Thereby.

When Detectives Gallagher and Deevy arraigned two tramps in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, the policemen disclosed a story that set even Magistrate Whitman laughing.

It appears that the two tramps, who gave their names as "Jack" Mullins and "Sid" O'Brien, had walked all the way from Buffalo. When they arrived in this city on Sunday night they were in need of something to eat.

With the daring born of necessity they decided that Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau was the man to feed them. They went to Police Headquarters, and, assuming an air of mystery, skulked into the Captain's room.

"We've come ter save yer reppytation, Cap," announced Mullins. "From information which we and me side pardner, Sid, has received, there is a bunch o' yeggs goin' to crack a safe on Park Row tonight. There's $800 in that safe, an' them yeggs is out fer 'em. Foller us an' we'll lead yer to the joint where the yeggs is roostin.' Yez kin arrest the whole bunch."

Capt. Langan called Gallagher and Deevy and went out with the tramps. Before the party had gone a block, however, the tramps refused to proceed until they had been fed. The Captain led them to a restaurant and the hungry men did such justice to his hospitality that the Captain began to "smell a rat." After the dinner, the bill for which was paid by Langan, the tramps seemed to lose interest in sleuthing. Presently they refused to lead the way to the burglar "roost" until they received $50.

Capt. Langan, it is said, gave them $2.20, which left him with a bunch of keys and a Canadian dime. The tramps, however, were not cutting prices on criminal detection, and, after pocketing the change, refused to proceed.

Finally Capt. Langan lost patience and returned to Headquarters. He was followed an hour later by the detectives and the tramps. The latter were enforced guests for the rest of the night.

Magistrate Whitman was so amused over the episode that he discharged the tramp who were last seen heading for New Jersey.

Capt. Langan was not to be seen at Police Headquarters yesterday. He was said to be busy compiling a statement which should read as follows:

To dinner for hoboes	$2.80
To extra inducements	2.20
Total	$5.00

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although it is Passion Week, entertaining goes on, and there are several functions arranged for the week, including bridge parties and dinners. This afternoon Miss Leary will give the last of her Lenten musicales.

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The wedding of Miss Isabel Fowler and Francis F. Palmer will take place, as mentioned Saturday in this column, on Wednesday, April 20. It will be celebrated in St. James's Church, Eighty-first Street and Madison Avenue. Miss Ruth Fowler will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Kate Fowler, another sister; Miss Ruth Stuart, Miss Marie De La Vergne, Miss Aurelia Roe, Miss Edith Talcott, and Miss Frances Ramsdell. George Q. Palmer will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Irving Livingston Roe, James Wellman, Frederick Palmer, James Lockman, and Thomas B. Peck, Jr. The church ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 39 East Sixty-eighth Street.

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Dr. George F. Shrady and Mrs. Shrady returned on Saturday from Jekyl Island, where they had been spending a short time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin of Buffalo are at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they have been stopping several weeks.

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The annual matinée for children will be given in Easter week at Wallack's Theatre. There are to be a dog and pony circus, a magician, acrobats, and an "acrobatic dog." An Indian Princess, Chiuquilla, in full Indian costume, will sing, accompanied by a cowboy banjoist, and there will be many other interesting features. The patronesses are Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. A. Alexander, Miss Morgan, Miss Herriman, Mrs. John Hammond, Miss Aldrich, Mrs. Lawrence Greer. The matinée is for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are booked to sail to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Europe. They will be absent for quite a long period. Their new yacht has been launched, and is nearly ready for them to use this Spring and Summer. With the departure of Mr. Vanderbilt there will be no male member of that generation of the Vanderbilt family in this country. Of the three surviving sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt, William K. is in Paris, and George Vanderbilt and family are in France.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have chartered the yacht Surf, which is to be ready for them at Cannes in the latter part of April.

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Dr. and Mrs. H. Barton Jacobs of Baltimore are in New York at the Holland House. They are en route for Newport to inspect their residence.

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Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Hinckley announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy S. Hinckley, to Thomas Resolved Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams. Miss Hinckley made her début three years ago. Her mother was a Miss Neilson. Mr. Williams's two sisters, the Misses Edith and Dorcas Williams, made their début this Winter, immediately after their return from a European trip.

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Among the social features of the American colony in Berlin this season have been the teas at the Hotel Bristol given by Mrs. E. W. Scripture, wife of Prof. Scripture of Yale University. These teas have been attended by many Germans as well as Americans. Among those who attended the last reception were the American Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, and Mrs. Tower; Baron and Baroness von Heyking, Prof. and Mrs. Stumpf, Prof. Brandl, Consul General Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Dodge, Baron von Hagen, Dr. Dickie, Prof. and Mrs. Kelley, Prof. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. Moll, and Dr. Moser.

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James H. Hyde, who has been traveling in the West, has returned to New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules Blanc Neilson sailed on Saturday for London on the Minneapolis.

Blum—Rice.

Miss Florence Rice, a daughter of Henry Rice of New York, and Milton Blum, the son of a well-known Philadelphia banker, were married last evening in Delmonico's. More than 200 guests were present. The matron of honor was Mrs. Horace Gimbel and the flower girl was Miss Mildred Tim, a niece of the bride.

EVENTS AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 21.—Mrs. Frederick Edey of New York gave a large bridge whist party at her cottage this afternoon.

Mrs. Benjamin Douglass gave a bridge whist party to forty guests. Frederick T. Martin made the extraordinary score of 2,900 points.

Mrs. William Van Anden gave a sailing party and tea at Riviera. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Frederick Robert, Mrs. Alfred Costello, Mrs. C. I. Cragin, Mrs. E. Gray Pendleton, and Mrs. Peter Moller.

Kirke La Shelle, Ray Brown, and C. M. Calhoun, the playwright, are at the Poinciana.

Mrs. John S. Woodruff of New York, with Miss Bradley of Paris registered at the Poinciana to-day.

NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME FORMALLY DEDICATED

With Morris K. Jesup's Aid Deficit Is Wiped Out.

ADDRESS MADE BY DR. CUYLER

Miss Helen Gould and an Automobile Party Attend—She Subscribes to the Work.

The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on West Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, was impressively dedicated last evening. A large audience, about equally divided between women and men, was present, among them being Cleveland H. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Miss Helen Gould, Major E. W. Halford, United States Army, and the Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee.

Mr. Dodge presided in the absence of Morris K. Jesup, who telegraphed from Washington that he was detained in that city by the illness of Mrs. Jesup. In his telegram, which was received about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Jesup said he was willing to double his subscription to the building fund if the remaining $25,000 of the $50,000 deficit was raised during the afternoon so that the building might be dedicated absolutely free of debt. Mr. Dodge announced that the $25,000 had been raised.

Dr. Mackay offered the dedicatory prayer, after which Dr. Cuyler delivered the principal address of the evening. Dr. Cuyler is one of the original members of the association in America, he having joined more than fifty years ago. He paid a tribute to the men who had been prominent in the early work of the association—Cephas Brainerd, who was on the stage at the time, and Sir George Williams, founder of the organization.

In closing his address Dr. Cuyler eulogized the late William E. Dodge, taking occasion to say that the Dodge family was the most illustrious in the religious history of New York.

Major Halford in his address made a plea for the Filipinos, speaking of them as "the dear little brown Filipino-Americans." America was responsible for their religious welfare, he said, and he impressed upon the audience the necessity of giving to them the best that there is in American civilization.

Mr. Dodge, prior to Major Halford's talk, representing the Trustees, in whose name the property is held, turned over the keys of the new building to President Morgan of the association in New York, who in turn relinquished them to Mr. Marling of the Board of Managers in direct control of the property.

Miss Gould came with an automobile party of friends. When an appeal was made for money cards were passed, to enable any present, who did not have the money with them, to promise it on these cards. Miss Gould filled out one of the cards, but none of the party would consent to tell what were the figures on the card. Even the officials of the Young Men's Christian Association did not announce it. It is reported, however, that the sum surprised them.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FUNERAL.

Body Removed to Westminster Abbey for the Services To-day.

LONDON, March 21.—The body of the Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the late Queen Victoria, who died Thursday morning last, was removed to-day from Gloucester House in Park Lane to Westminster Abbey preparatory to the funeral services which will be held there to-morrow.

The body was in a massive oak casket, on the lid of which were carved the crossed batons of a field marshal. The coffin was received by the Dean of Westminster and the clergy and placed in St. Faith's Chapel, where a detachment of the Guards will remain on duty during the night.

Prior to the removal of the body a brief service was held in the State dining room at Gloucester House, which was attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, as well as by the immediate relatives of the Duke and the members of his household.

PASSENGER SHOT FROM CAB.

Undignified Exit at Waldorf Did Not Disturb Englishman.

As the driver of a hansom cab drew up his horse in front of the Waldorf-Astoria last night the animal slipped on the sleety asphalt and slid into the gutter.

The cab was slammed against an iron pillar, at the entrance to the arch, and its only occupant, a tall Englishman, wearing a monocle, shot through the door. He lit on his feet with a dollar bill in his hand, replaced his monocle, and handed the money to the crestfallen driver.

"I know it's beastly weather on the horses," he calmly remarked, and stepped into the hotel, as if such haste in leaving a cab was an ordinary occurrence.

"And I was looking for a row," said the driver, as he watched the dignified form pass through the storm door.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Rain is indicated for Tuesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, and showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The weather will clear Wednesday, except in New England and along the Atlantic Coast, where rain is indicated.

Colder weather will prevail in the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and the temperature will rise Tuesday generally throughout the Atlantic Coast districts north of Florida. It will also be warmer in the extreme Northwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will also be warmer in the extreme Northwest. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will shift to southeast and become brisk Tuesday.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Rain

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Uncertain; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4.

The Market Loses Its Tone Upon No Decided Change in News.

Yesterday's stock market illustrates once more how narrow and technical it is. Bad news does not depress the hardened professionals who allow prices to run off as far as suits them and no further, and good news does not entice any but the most limited buying by those outside the initiated few. A few days' rise is succeeded by a few days' fall, and even news of prime importance fails to give the shock which experts agree is necessary before the list can be expected to move far in either direction.

For example, the news yesterday was in keeping with that which caused last week's rise. The bituminous scale was signed, a consummation which last week was a mere hope. Further rains were reported in the droughty districts, sufficing to end present anxiety regarding wheat, and it is still early to worry about corn. The favorable view of the Northern Securities decision now prevails, and, to carry out the rule of contraries, Mr. Sully's affairs are regarded as no less beneficial in their adjustment than in their embarrassment.

The day's budget on the other side was not new or startling. Sterling is practically at the gold export point, as was plainly indicated on Saturday, but with call money ruling below 2 per cent. and a swollen surplus it is hard to arouse any interest among those who regard such conditions as fixtures. The Eastern and Western rate wars make further progress, but it is unanimously agreed that they signify nothing, not even a scarcity instead of a surplus of traffic. Nothing like that is suggested in the Monday talks of those inveterate optimists, the Chicago traffic managers. The Amalgamated Association officials on Saturday resolved to recommend their men to accept the proposed reduction of one-fifth in tin and sheet workers' wages. This evidently promises profits to the employers, and is further gratifying proof of reasonableness among employes surpassing expectation; but it cannot be cited as proof of prosperity in the trade.

Upon the whole, the news was a fair balance, leaving a clear course to those who last week had formed cheerful views of the immediate outlook. For an hour or two the market kept its impetus, assisted by good London buying; but after midday there was a changed temper on both sides of the ocean. Consols sold off sharply upon realization by those wishing to provide funds to subscribe to the new land loan, and simultaneously Pennsylvania was weak upon the proposed issue of Cleveland and Pittsburg stock, guaranteed by Pennsylvania, to the amount of $10,738,134. Pennsylvania proposes to "reimburse" itself for betterment expenditures by the issue of stock whose dividend it assumes. Neither consols nor Pennsylvania is impregnable to an unending supply of stock, always purchasable at lower prices. More significant was the weakness of the Steels, all descriptions yielding on the day's business. There were positive promises of the regular dividend, but there was free selling from Pittsburg, and Pittsburg has heretofore known when to sell Steel. Consolidated Gas rose a fraction on the day, but in the late business lost over a point from its early price upon misgivings regarding the current lawsuit, which threatens its monopoly more seriously than political strikes. The Grangers yielded with the rest, despite the improved crop outlook, and the decided strength of Northern Securities was thought to reflect the discomfort of the shorts, rather than any positive advantage from its dissolution. In both the bond and stock markets the volume was large, but as the activity was not accompanied by rising prices the inference was not favorable.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Kan. City So.	1
Am. Hide & L.	½	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Butterick Co.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4	North American	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Pacific Coast	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Pullman	½
Consol. Gas	½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Det. South.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1¾
Det. South. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1	Third Avenue	1½
Distillers' Sec.	⅝	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅞
General Electric	2	Westinghouse	1
Gt. North. pf.	2½	Wis. Central	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	2½	Wis. Central pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Erie	⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.	2½	Erie 1st pf.	⅞
Amal. Copper	⅞	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Inst. Tel.	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Snuff	5½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Snuff pf.	2	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Sugar	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	People's Gas	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Reading	¾
Can. Pacific	½	Rock Island	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2½	Twin City	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Cleve. & Pitts.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Col., So. 2d pf.	½		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 21, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
7	7½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	7¾	8	7½	7½	−⅛
45	48	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	48	48	48	48	−2⅞
47⅜	48⅛	50,220	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48⅝	49¼	47⅝	47⅞	+⅛
19⅜	20	1,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	20½	20½	20	20	+⅛
70⅜	71¼	870	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	71⅛	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞	+⅛
29½	30	500	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	+1½
24	28	200	Am. District Tel	24	24	23	23	−2
7	8	100	*Am. Grass Twine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
4	4¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	+⅛
6⅜	6⅞	725	*Am. Ice Co	6	6	6⅜	6⅜	−⅜
27¾	28	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	29	29	28	28	−¾
28⅝	33⅞	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	+½
22	22¼	650	*Am. Locomo. Co	22⅜	22¾	22¼	22¼	−⅛
48⅜	48⅞	2,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49¼	49⅝	48½	48½	−¼
91⅞	92⅛	895	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	92⅛	91⅞	92	−⅝
112	118	100	*Am. Snuff Co	112	112	112	112	−5½
86	92	315	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	87	87	86½	86½	−2
128⅛	128¼	11,570	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	127¾	127⅞	126	126	−1¼
125	125	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	124⅞	125	124⅞	125	+1
66	68	600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	67	67	67	67	−⅛
63⅝	63½	23,284	Atch., Top. & S. F.	63	63¾	63⅝	63½	−⅛
80⅛	90	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90½	90½	89¾	89¾	−⅛
78⅝	78⅞	26,440	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79½	78⅝	78⅞	+⅛
88½	89½	130	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	89¼	89⅜	89¼	89¼	+¼
43	43⅛	31,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	44¼	44⅝	42⅞	43	+⅝
48⅛	49½	200	*Butterick Co.	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	+⅝
113⅞	114	5,470	Canadian Pacific	114⅝	115	113½	114	−⅛
30⅞	31¼	1,590	Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅜	32	31¼	31¼	−⅝
37¾	38¾	1,300	Chicago & Alton	39½	39½	38	38	−1
80	81½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	−1¼
14⅞	15¼	1,800	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15⅜	15	15	−⅛
25	26¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	26½	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	−2⅛
144¼	144⅜	50,410	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	145	145¾	144	144½	−¼
178	178½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178¼	187¼	178¼	178¾	...
167	167½	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	167	167½	167	167	+½
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	212	212	212	212	+4
9½	10	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅜
18	20	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20	20	20	20	−¾
5⅞	6¼	700	Chicago Union Trac.	6	6¼	6	6	...
75	76⅞	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	...
178	...	100	Cleve., & Pitts.	181	181	181	181	−½
28¾	29¾	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	29½	29⅝	28⅜	28⅞	+⅝
18	18¼	710	Colorado & Southern	18½	18¼	18	18	−⅛
54½	55	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	+1
24⅜	25	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	−⅛
13	13¼	410	Col. & H. C. & I.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼	−⅛
194½	195	5,385	Consolidated Gas	194½	195⅝	194½	194½	+½
60	70	25	Consolidated Coal	68	68	68	68	...
105	108	115	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	−¼
13½	13¾	100	Corn Products Co	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅝
70½	72	25	Corn Products Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	...
150½	150¾	2,950	Del. & Hudson	151½	152	151	151	+⅛
...	...	5,693	Del. & Hudson rts.	3	3¼	3	3	...
255	265	40	Del., Lack. & West.	265	265	265	265	...
19¾	20¼	400	Denver & R. G.	20	20	20	20	+⅛
10¾	10⅞	200	Detroit Southern	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
20	21½	800	Detroit Southern pf.	20⅜	21	20½	21	+½
64	64½	300	Detroit United Ry.	64	64	64	64	+1
24¼	24½	600	*Distillers Securities	24	24¼	24	24¼	+⅝
8½	10	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	9	9	9	9	+1
24⅝	24⅞	13,470	Erie	25⅜	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
63½	63¾	1,070	Erie 1st pf	64¼	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	−⅛
41	41⅜	500	Erie 2d pf	41⅜	41⅞	41½	41½	...
167½	168	1,860	General Electric	167½	178	167	168	+2
173	180	200	Great Northern pf.	175	175¾	175	175¼	+2½
81⅛	82	300	Hocking Valley pf.	80	81⅞	80	81½	+¾
128	128½	1,073	Illinois Central	129¼	129¼	128½	128½	−¼
12¼	12⅝	200	Internat. Paper	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	+¼
19	19½	200	Kansas City South	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1
35½	36	2,410	Kansas City South. pf.	34½	36	34½	36	+1½
104⅝	104⅞	4,710	Louisville & Nashville	105¼	105⅞	104⅜	104⅝	...
6½	10	300	Manhattan Beach	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
143⅛	143½	2,325	Manhattan Elevated	143⅜	144	143	143	−½
76	79	200	*Met. Securities	79	79⅝	79	79⅝	+¼
111½	111⅝	16,075	*Met. Street Railway	112¼	113¼	111½	111⅝	−⅛
11⅜	11¾	950	Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
62	63	1,200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	63	63½	63	63	...
17⅜	17¾	1,470	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18¼	18½	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
38	38½	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	−⅛
90⅞	91	21,070	Missouri Pacific	92	92⅜	91	91	−⅝
106	107¼	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	107	107	107	107	+2
43½	43⅞	425	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+⅝
102⅜	104½	150	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1
14⅞	15¼	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	15	15	15	15	+⅛
37	38½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+⅛
130	135	500	*New York Air Brake	128½	130	128	130	+3½
116	116¼	2,530	New York Central	116⅞	117	116	116	−⅞
190	191	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	...
21¼	21⅝	5,320	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅝	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
57⅜	58¼	2,860	Norfolk & Western	58⅜	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+⅛
84⅜	86	800	North American	84⅝	87	84⅝	86⅝	+1⅜
52½	56	100	Pacific Coast	53½	53¾	53½	53½	+2½
26	27½	300	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	−⅜
116¾	116⅞	77,226	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¼	117⅜	116¼	116⅜	−⅜
97½	97¾	4,010	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98½	97½	97½	−⅜
30	31	70	Pressed Steel Car	30¾	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	...
209	210½	200	Pullman Company	210	210	210	210	+½
86	91	30	R. R. Sec., I. C. st. cts.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	...
22¾	22⅞	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
73½	75	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+⅛
43⅜	43¾	20,370	Reading	44⅜	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
78⅜	79½	60	Reading 1st pf	79	79	79	79	...
58⅝	59¾	300	Reading 2d pf	60	60	60	60	+2
7¼	7¾	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
43½	44	275	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44	44	44	44	...
21½	21¾	14,630	Rock Island Co	22	22⅛	21⅝	21¼	−⅛
61¼	62⅜	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	62½	63	62	62	−⅛
19¾	19⅞	1,450	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
76⅜	77½	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+1⅜
43	43⅝	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44½	44⅞	43⅜	43⅜	−⅝
14½	14⅝	100	St. Louis Southw.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	−⅛
33¾	34	410	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	34⅜	+1⅜
...	...	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39½	39½	39½	39⅝	−⅛
46	46¼	31,380	Southern Pacific	46⅜	46⅝	45¾	46	−⅛
21	21¼	7,500	Southern Ry., ext.	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
84	84⅝	2,137	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	85½	85¾	84¼	84¾	+¼
38	38⅛	3,420	Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¼	39⅝	38¾	38¾	+¼
23½	24	1,800	Texas & Pacific	24¼	24⅜	24	24	−⅛
120¾	121	700	Third Avenue	120	121½	120	121½	+1½
20	20¼	300	Tol. Ry. & Light	20	20½	20	20½	+⅛
26	27	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	26½	27	26½	27	+⅛
36¼	37	1,200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	37	37¾	37	37¼	+⅜
91¼	92½	530	Twin City R. T.	92½	92⅝	91½	91½	−⅛
76⅜	76½	47,560	Union Pacific	77½	77½	76¼	76⅝	−⅛
87	88	50	Union Pacific pf	90½	90¾	90½	90½	...
44	44½	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+¼
103	110	20	U. S. Express	108	108	108	108	...
7	7½	420	*U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
77¾	78½	870	*U. S. Leather pf.	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	−⅛
6¾	7	1,000	U. S. Realty & Con.	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
51¼	51¾	4,820	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	52	53¼	51	51¾	+¼
13¼	13⅜	575	U. S. Rubber	13½	13⅞	13	13¼	−⅛
52¼	53¼	635	U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	53½	52½	52½	−⅛
11⅜	11½	12,477	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅞	11	11⅛	−⅛
57⅜	57½	56,905	U. S. Steel pf.	59	59⅛	57¼	57½	−1⅛
29½	30¼	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30¾	31	30½	30½	...
103	103	25	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104	...
19	19¼	100	Wabash	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+⅛
35⅝	36	2,200	Wabash pf	37	37	36	36	−⅜
88	88¼	135	Western Union Tel.	88	88	88	88	−⅛
163	163¾	2,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	163½	165⅞	163½	164	+1
47	48	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	...
19	19⅜	1,050	Wisconsin Central	19½	19½	19	19⅜	+⅛
42¼	43¼	1,100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42½	43¼	42½	43⅞	+⅛
Sales.		629,775						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

West End Street Railway, Boston.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Corn Products Co.

New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Wabash Railroad.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Upward Movement Checked.

Transactions yesterday reached a larger volume than any shown during the present movement, but the bulls were somewhat disappointed in the action of the market. Early in the day dealings showed decided strength, and there was considerable talk of the part which the public was beginning to take in the trading. A little after 1 o'clock, however, the upward movement ended somewhat abruptly, and all the active issues fell off substantially from the high prices of the morning. None of the stocks which made the day's market showed any gain over Saturday's figures. The losses varied from a small fraction to about one point, and although there were numerous advances in the less active issues, the net result of the day was necessarily viewed as a check to the recovery inaugurated last week.

Steel Leads Decline.

In the selling which brought about the decline, United States Steel preferred headed the list. After having sold as high as 59½, it declined to 57¼, and closed with a net loss of 1¼ points. It was asserted that the decline in the stock was brought about by pressure put upon it by the shorts in order to influence the rest of the market. The selling was accompanied by considerable discussion of the coming quarterly statement of earnings, which are generally expected to make a poor showing. Houses with Pittsburg connections, and some that are believed to be in close touch with the management of the Steel Corporation, were among the heaviest sellers of the stock yesterday.

Large Supply of Stocks.

One of the theories concerning the sharp decline which occurred in the afternoon was that the upward movement was nearly entirely due to short covering, and that when this was over the market naturally sold off. After the close of the market it was stated that the supply of stock in the loan crowd was very large and that the demand was small. It was thought that the supply of stock had been increased by more or less free selling on the advance by interests which had accumulated stocks in previous efforts to support the market, and also by considerable profit-taking sales. Some of the Western houses, including Charles G. Gates & Co., were advising their friends early in the day to take their profits, as the market seemed likely to sell off.

Foreign Trading.

London was fairly active yesterday on both sides of the account, trading in possibly 35,000 shares and buying about 10,000 on balance. A considerable amount, probably 3,000 shares, of Northern Securities were sold by London before the sharp upward movement in that stock which occurred later in the day. The purchases included a fair amount of Steel common, which recently has not been much dealt in by London.

MEXICAN RAILWAY MERGER.

Conference Announced Looking to Consolidation of Government Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 21.—It is announced that a conference will be held in the City of Mexico this week between James Speyer of Speyer & Co. of New York, W. G. Raoul, President of the National Railroad of Mexico; J. G. Metcalf, President of the Mexico International Railroad; James Stewart Mackie, Vice President of the latter road, and the chief officials of the Mexico Inter-Oceanic and National Tehuanteper Roads.

It is understood that the object of the conference is to arrange the final details for the merger of these several Government properties, to take effect on April 1. E. N. Brown, formerly connected with the National in various capacities, will, it is said, be made President of the consolidated roads.

H. Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Mexican Central, is also on his way to the City of Mexico, and it is currently reported that his visit there at this time has to do with the transfer of a controlling interest in that property to the Mexican Government.

"RAILROAD EXCHANGE" OPENED.

Joint Office of Several Freight Lines and Passenger Agencies.

Through the initiative of O. S. Cockey, General Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system in this city, there has been established at 290 Broadway a joint office for some of the most important fast freight line and railroad agencies. The office has been called the "Railroad Exchange," and it is headquarters for the Grand Trunk, the Great Eastern Fast Freight, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Maine Steamship Company, the Clyde Line, the Queen and Crescent route, the Louisville and Nashville, the Jersey Central, the Wisconsin Central, the Central States Dispatch, the Père Marquette, and the Georgia Railroad. The idea has operated to much advantage for those interested in facilitating the handling of business, as these roads and their connections reach almost every part of the United States and Canada. The offices are finished in mahogany, bronze, and Vienna marble, and the decorations cost $100,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Incorporated to-day:

The Elmira and Corning Short Line, Corning, to operate thirteen-mile electric railroad between places named; capital, $500,000. Directors—Joseph A. Powers and James H. Caldwell, Troy; William J. Tully, Corning, and L. S. Manley, Elmira.

Quta Camera and Plate Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Brady, S. B. Hickox, and R. H. Pepper, New York.

Schenectady Cold Storage and Produce Company, Schenectady; capital, $200,000. Directors—S. R. James, C. C. James, and J. E. Ragan, Schenectady.

Pope Metals Company, New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—M. McCaughley, Paterson, N. J., and H. M. Pritchard and E. W. Newkirk, New York.

Gramercy Publishing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Casper Walter and W. J. Kelly, Brooklyn, and W. L. Quinn, New York.

Zircon Manufacturing Company, North Tonawanda; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. A. Snyder, F. C. N. Graydon, and Z. W. Wood, North Tonawanda.

Middletown Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Katzman, P. M. Herzog, and O. M. Goldsmith, New York.

Sumner Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. W. Hyland, W. L. Gibson, and A. T. Gheegan, Brooklyn.

New York Towel Supply Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—T. B. Trousdell and Grace B. Trousdell, Philadelphia, and K. B. Trousdell, Yonkers.

Sanford de Baun, publishers, New York; capital, $1,500. Directors—F. D. McAllister and Gertrude L. Ellerman, New York, and J. S. Ladd, Richmond Hill.

SAMPSON TRUST GOT OFFICES FROM TOWNE

Ex-Senator Sublet Them Without Building's Consent.

AGREES TO REMOVE THE NAME

Two Officials of the Arizona Banking Concern Directors in Towne's Financiering Firm.

Difficulties thicken in the path of the Sampson Trust Company of Arizona and 63 Wall Street. It was only Saturday when the company was visited by Chief Examiner C. A. Judson of the State Banking Department, who is Superintendent Kilburn's right-hand man in New York, and told that its scheme of offering to pay interest on "deposits" received on account of stock subscriptions for the International Equipment Company was considered a violation of the banking law, inasmuch as the company had only a certificate to do a nonmoneyed business in New York.

Frederick K. Allen, agent for the Sampson Building, happened to notice yesterday as he went up the elevator to his offices on the twelfth floor that the name "Sampson Trust Company" appeared in large letters on the door of the large second-floor suite of offices where the institution is domiciled. Mr. Allen was surprised, for he had not noticed it before.

Mr. Allen was moved to make inquiries of ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, some-time Populist candidate for Vice President of the United States and more lately Tammany orator, who had been the tenant of the offices at last reports. Senator Towne visited Mr. Allen shortly afterward, and saw the latter's clerk, Kerby Stevens. What occurred was not reported by Senator Towne when seen in the building on the occasion of the same visit, but Mr. Allen said later that the Senator assured him he would see to it that the name was removed.

Mr. Towne said he had no connection with the Sampson Trust Company other than that he had sublet the offices he formerly occupied until his lease of the premises expired May 1. He did not explain, however, how it happened that he had sublet without consulting the agent of the building, Mr. Allen.

Walter G. Hudson, now appearing as Treasurer of the trust company, had been associated with the financiering firm of Charles A. Towne & Co., which formerly occupied the offices at 63 Wall Street, as had Charles E. Heitman, who has been advanced now to the position of President of the Sampson Trust Company.

The Co-Partnership Directory of New York for 1903, Page 573, first column, gives this information: "Charles A. Towne & Co., (N. Y.,) Charles A. Towne, President; Walter G. Hudson, Treasurer. Directors—Charles A. Towne, Charles E. Heitman, Walter G. Hudson, Samuel H. Moer, 63 Wall Street."

The Directory of Directors, 1903 edition, has this entry on Page 417: "Hudson, Walter G., 63 Wall Street, American Carbolite Company, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director; Charles A. Towne & Co., Treasurer and Director." On Page 379 of the same directory is this entry: "Heitman, Charles E., 63 Wall Street, American Carbolite Company, President and Director."

The same directory gives this information as to Mr. Towne on Page 858: "Towne, Charles A., 63 Wall Street, American Carbolite Company, Director; Charles A. Towne & Co., President and Director."

No information was obtained as a possible connection between the American Carbolite Company and the Sampson Trust Company, or between Samuel E. Moer and the Sampson Trust Company. Mr. Moer's name has not appeared in connection with the present enterprise, and Treasurer Hudson of the trust company is authority for the statement that the International Equipment Company is the only enterprise that the trust company has under its official wing at present. There are, however, several other enterprises in which members of this group of men are found. Among these latter may be mentioned the Val Verde Copper Company, extensively advertised in Boston some few years ago, and the Export Oil and Pipe Line Company, an exploitation that does not antedate the days of Charles A. Towne & Co. of 63 Wall Street.

The International Equipment Company only claims that it has an agreement to purchase some mines for $250,000 or some other amount some time in the course of two years.

MARYLAND BANK CLOSES DOOR.

Lonaconing Institution in Hands of Receivers—Offspring of Baltimore Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—As a consequence of the financial troubles of the City Trust and Banking Company of Baltimore, the Miners and Merchants' Savings Bank of Lonaconing, Md., closed its doors to-day. The bank was an offspring of the City Trust.

James Ternent, President; Hugh Scott, cashier of the Lonaconing Bank; J. Blackistone, and P. C. Barnes, attorneys, were appointed receivers. The bank had $300,000 on deposit. It is believed it will not pay over 50 cents on the dollar.

A suit has been filed here by the City Trust Company receivers against the Lonaconing Bank, asking injunction to restrain the bank from disposing of $7,000 in bonds of the Ardsley Hall Company, New York. The bill also asks the bank to account for all other bonds and commercial paper it holds belonging to the City Trust.

The allegation is made that Mr. Scott, the bank cashier, obtained the bonds from Frederick Kohler, ex-Treasurer of the City Trust Company, by threatening. The blames the business relationship between Kohler and Scott for the downfall of the City Trust Company. Recently the Miners and Merchants' Bank filed a petition that the City Trust receivers allow them to open Kohler's strong box in the vaults of the trust company and take what it contains. They declared that they held an assignment from Kohler giving them everything in the box.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales of small lots of Bank of Commerce on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 204.

Receipts of grain of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amount to 4,058,280 bushels, a decrease of 404,390 bushels as compared with the previous week, but an increase of 49,303 bushels as compared with last year.

Mexico City dispatches state that a car and foundry company has been completely organized there, with a capital of $1,000,000 gold and a bond issue of $500,000.

According to New Castle (Penn.) dispatches, the Clowes Brass and Copper Manufacturing Company proposes to install a new one-million-dollar tube plant at Ellwood City, which will employ 500 men. The company has purchased the Ellwood plant of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, to which extensive additions will be made.

It is stated in Galveston dispatches that representatives of all the rice mills of Texas and Louisiana are discussing a consolidation, or at least an extensive combination, of their interests.

Detroit dispatches state that the Great Lakes Engineering Company has filed a trust mortgage to the Union Trust Company as trustee, to secure a bond issue of $500,000 5 per cent. gold bonds, to provide working capital for the company, which is a new concern, manufacturing steamships and engines.

The Trans-Continental Refrigerator Car Company has been incorporated, under Massachusetts laws, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to manufacture and operate refrigerator cars and to own and operate cold storage plants.

ROCK ISLAND'S BOND ISSUE.

The Stockholders Indorse $163,000,000 Scheme and Choctaw Lease.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 21.—A called meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company here to-day was attended by Vice President Henry Mather, Secretary-Treasurer George H. Crosby, and Assistant General Counsel Robert Walker.

The meeting voted in favor of a $163,000,000 bond issue and indorsed the lease of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, and the purchase of the following lines:

Minneapolis and St. Paul Terminal Railway, Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western Railroad, Searcy and Desare Railway, and Hazen and Northern Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was principally Northern Securities, as the bulk of transactions was shown in this stock, which showed a larger total than on any day thus far on the present rise. The bond list was but moderately active, the best improvement being in the Series F of the United States Steel 5s, which sold at 104½. The Standard Milling 5s advanced ¾, to 71, this gain accompanying the improved bids for the stocks of 5 for the common and 22 for the preferred.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was very active, and at one time advanced 3¼ points on the sale of over 13,000 shares. At the top figure a reaction of a little less than a point occurred, with a later recovery to 93, which was a gain of 2¾ for the session. The present persistent upward movement in this stock in some quarters is said to presage the final settlement by the short interest, which is believed to be large, at figures that will entail severe losses. The selling by London had no appreciable effect on prices as shown by the close.

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OTIS ELEVATOR.—The only change in the Directorate of the Otis Elevator at the annual meeting of the stockholders was the election of ex-Gov. William Murray Crane of Massachusetts to replace John A. Roche, who recently died.

The annual report, as of Dec. 31, 1903, is as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Net after deducting chgs., rep., &c.	$908,055	$978,410
Preferred dividends	332,670	284,829
Balance	$575,385	$893,581
Com. dividends	127,006	127,006
Balance	$448,379	$566,575
Depreciation	248,379	266,575
Surplus	$200,000	$300,000
Previous surplus	1,000,000	700,000
Total surplus	$1,200,000	$1,000,000

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1903, compares as follows with that of the previous year:

ASSETS.

	1903.	1902.
Plant account	$10,274,761	$10,245,441
Cash	454,234	575,945
Bills receivable	57,390	75,740
Accounts receivable	2,612,326	2,498,442
Inventories	1,271,458	1,149,251
Total	$14,670,169	$14,544,818

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$5,599,500	$5,489,500
Common stock	6,350,300	6,350,300
Gold notes, (4%)	950,000	1,100,000
Accounts payable	358,371	395,670
Preferred dividends	83,992	82,342
Common dividends	127,006	127,000
Surplus	1,200,000	1,000,000
Total	$14,670,169	$14,544,818

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
200	Am. Can pf., ex div.	36½	36⅜	36⅜
1,800	Bay State Gas	7-32	3-16	3-16
900	British Columbia Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2¼
200	Con. Lake Superior	15-16	½	15-16
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4½	4⅜	4½
900	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,400	Greene Con. Copper	11	10¾	11
535	Interbor. Rap. Tran.	108¾	108½	108½
200	Light, Fuel & Power	29¼	28¾	29⅛
200	New Orleans Rys.	9½	9½	9½
150	N. Y. Transportation	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
13,200	Northern Securities	93½	91	93
100	Otis Elevator	32	32	32
30	Royal Bak. Powd. pf.	99¼	99½	99½
380	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17⅛	¤17⅛	17⅛
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
7	Standard Oil	625	624	625
100	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	United Copper	6	6	6
150	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	45	¤44¾	45
100	White Knob Copper	8½	8½	8½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Standard Milling 5s	71	71	71
5,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Series F	104½	104½	104½
10,000	†Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	94	94	94

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 21. Bid.	Asked.	March 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf., ex div.	36½	36⅝	36	37
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf.	76	80	76	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	90	101	98	100
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf.	30	40	30	40
American Turbine	2	2½	2	2½
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf.	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2¾	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜
Am. Writing Paper 5s	69	70	69	70
Automatic Reading pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	5½	5	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	118	116½	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106¾	107¾	106	107
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2½	2⅝	3
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of America pf.	50	70	50	70
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	16
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf.	7	9	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	52½	54	52	54
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf.	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¾	⅛	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3	4¼	3	4¼
Cuba Company	..	$50.000	..	$50.000
Cuba R. R. pf.	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	95	100	95	100
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	..	28	23	27
Electric Boat pf.	50	60	54	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	..	8	..	8
Electric Vehicle pf.	9½	11	9½	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Empire Steel	5	10	5	10
Empire Steel pf.	30	42	30	45
Erie con. 4s	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	7-16	⅝	7-16
Greene Con. Copper	10¾	11	10¾	11
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	23	18½	23
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	28	31	28	31
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1¼	3	1¼	3
Houston Oil pf.	13	17	13	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	5	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	13½	15½	13½	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	9	12	9	12
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	90	100	90	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver pf.	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	35	..	35	..
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	52	60	52	60
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	52	60	52	60
Janston Monotype	8½	9	8	9
Light, Fuel & Power	29	29¼	27¾	29¼
Mackey Companies	20	24	20	24
Mackey Companies pf.	69½	72	65	74
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf.	101	104	99	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	71¼	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Northern Securities	92½	93½	90¼	90½
Otis Elevator	31	33	32	34
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88	85	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	3	1	3
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	3	5	3	5
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Pope Mfg.	5¼	7	5¼	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	69	73	68	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	21	24	21	22½
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	101	99	100
Safety Car Heat	182	186	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17½
Seaboard A. L. 5s, W. I.	82	85	82	82½
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Channon Copper	7½	8¼	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	20	25	20	25
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf.	22	27½	21	25
Standard Milling 5s	71	75	70½	71½
Standard Oil	621	627	620	624
Storage Power 4 p. c. notes	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	29	31	29	31
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6⅝	7	6¼	6⅝
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅛	⅝	100	100¼
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter, ex div.	80	85	80	85
Un. Type. 1st pf., ex div.	102	104	102	104
Un. Type. 2d pf., ex div.	100	102*	100	102
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Box Board pf.	16	17	15½	16½
United Copper	6	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
United Copper pf.	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	8	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	26	28	25	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	103½	104½	103	103½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	103½	105	103	103⅝
Universal Tobacco	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Universal Tobacco pf.	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5½	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Virg.-Caroline Chem. 5s	93½	94½	93½	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅝	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101⅜
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	..	61	61	63
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106⅛	104½	106⅛
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75½	76¼	75	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63½	64	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78	79	78	79
New Orleans Railways	9⅝	10½	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf.	29	31	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	78½	80	78	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69½	70	69½	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39½	40	39½	40
St. Louis Transit	12⅝	13	12½	13½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	94	90	94
Second Av. R. R. con.	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	103½	110½	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	54½	56	55	56½
United Traction, Prov.	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash., Ry. & Electric	11	12⅝	11	12⅝
Wash., Ry. & Elec. pf.	44½	45½	44½	45½
Wash., Ry. & Elec. 4s	73½	74½	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf.	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	164	166	164	166
Buffalo Gas	3½	4½	3⅝	4¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	66	63½	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	2-3	26	24½	26
Denver Gas 5s	67	..	67	..
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	68
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105½	108	105½	108
Mutual Gas	280	290	280	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109¾	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	5	8	5	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93¾	95¼
St. Paul	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf.	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8½	6½	8½
Brook. Ferry 5s	60	63	60	63
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con 5s	105	106	103	..
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 6s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, March 21, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,480	Amal. Copper	48¾	49¼	47⅝	47⅝
90	Am. Car & F.	20⅜	20½	20	20
440	American Ice	7	7⅛	6¾	6¾
130	Amer. Ice pf.	29	29	28¼	28¼
500	Am. Locomotive	22½	22⅝	22	22¼
60	Amer. Smelting	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
3,940	Amer. Sugar	127½	127⅝	126	126
5,950	A., T. & S. F.	68⅞	69¼	68¼	68⅜
10	A., T. & S.F. pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
8,390	Balt. & Ohio	79	79½	78¾	78½
26,440	Bklyn R. T.	114¾	114⅝	114	114
80	Ches. & Ohio	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
50	Chi. & Alton	39	39	38½	38½
220	Chi. Gt. W.	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜
19,700	C., M. & St. P.	145⅜	145⅝	144	144¼
130	Col. Fuel & I.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½
90	Col. Southern	18¼	18¼	18	18
3,295	Erie	25¼	25⅞	24⅝	25
25	Ill. Central	129½	129½	129¼	129¼
850	Louis. & Nash.	105½	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞
330	Manhattan	143⅝	143⅞	143¼	143¼
5,860	Met. Street	112¾	¤113	111⅜	111⅝
150	Mexican Cent.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	18¼	18¼	17½	17½
30	M., K. & T. pf.	39¼	39¼	39	39
14,200	Mo. Pacific	92	92¼	90⅞	91
190	N. Y. Central	117	117	115⅞	116
560	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅝	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛
380	Norf. & West.	58⅜	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞
15,050	Pennsylvania	117¼	117⅝	116⅜	116⅜
320	People's Gas	98	98¼	97¼	97⅜
5,580	Reading	44½	44⅝	43⅜	43½
10	Rep. Steel pf.	44	44	44	44
5,210	Rock Island	21¾	22¼	21¼	21¼
90	Rock Island pf.	63	63	63	63
7,760	Southern Pac.	46¾	46⅞	45¾	45¾
1,050	Southern Ry.	21½	21½	20⅞	21
20	Southern Ry. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,430	Tenn. Coal & I.	39¼	39¾	38¼	38⅝
480	Texas & Pacific	24¼	24⅜	23⅞	24
9,160	Union Pacific	77¼	77⅝	76¼	76⅝
50	U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	U. S. Realty	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	U. S. Realty pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
10	U. S. Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½
50	U. S. Rubber pf.	53	53	53	53
2,070	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅞	11	11
28,150	U. S. Steel pf.	58⅞	59	57¼	57⅜
50	Wabash	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
690	Wabash pf.	36⅞	37	35⅞	36
40	Wis. Central	18⅝	19	18⅜	19
185,075					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
4,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
4,000	C., R. I. & P. 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½
2,000	Penn. conv 3½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5,000	Un. P. conv. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
5,000	Wab. deb., B	61	61	61	61
$21,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	105½	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	105¾	Kan. & M.	24	29
3s, r., 1918	106¼	107	K., C., F. S.	..	..
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼	K. & M. pf.	66	67
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..	K. & D. M.	10	16
4s, r., 1907	107	107¼	Keok. & D.	..	..
4s, c., 1907	108	108½	M. pf.	40	50
4s, r., 1925	132½	133¼	Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
4s, c., 1925	132⅝	133½	L., C. & L. pf.	50	75
Dis. Cer. 4s	118	..	Lacl. Gas	..	82
Philippine 4s	110¾	112	Lacl. G. pf.	..	92
Adams Exp.	222	226	L. E. & W.	27	28
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
All. & W.	150	..		90	110
Am. Ag. Ch.	30	33½	Long Island	47	50
A. A. C. pf.	71	72	Md. C. pf.	100	120
Am. Coal	185	200	Met. W. S.	..	..
A. C. O. pf.	88	93	El., Chi.	15	18
Am. Exp.	190	192	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	49	51
A. H. & L. pf.	15	17½	Mich. Cent.	125	135
Am. Soda	8½	11¼	M. & St. L.	55	65
Am. Loc. pf.	82½	83½	M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4	M. St. P. &	..	..
A. M. Co. pf.	18	21	S. S. M. pf.	120	122
A. T. & C.	85	88	M. & B. pf.	94½	101
A. T. & T.	125	120	Mor. & Es.	180	190
Am. Tob. pf.	130	135	Nat. Enam.	17	19
Am. W. Co.	9	11	Nat. En. pf.	78	85
A. W. Co. pf.	74½	78	Nat. L. pf.	84¾	92
Ann Arbor	27	27	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18	19
Ann Arbor pf.	53	57	N. Cen. Coal	42	48
A. M. ist pf.	88	98	N. Y., B. & Man. B. pf.	95	110
Atl. C. L.	106	107	N. Y. C. & St. L.	27	29¼
B. A. L. pf.	104	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
B. Un. Gas	186	190	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Bruns. City	1½	6¾	N. Y. D. C.	16	20
B. R. & P.	115	124	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..	N. Y., L. & W.	130	140
Canada So.	63½	64½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	141	145
C. R. R. of N. J.	157	159	N. & W. pf.	85	90
C. & S. A. T.	101	..	Ont. Min.	4	5
C. B. & Q.	180	200	P. Coast 1st pf.	86	100
C. & E. Ill. pf.	125	140	P. C. 2d pf.	63	68
C. G. W. pf.	65	68	Peo. & East.	17½	20
C. & O.	135	145	Pere Marq.	75	78
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	180	Pere M. pf.	75	80
C. C. C. & St. L.	30½	32	P., C., C. & St. L.	62	62½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	97
C. L. & W.	59	80	P. Ft. W. & C.	64	70
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	177½	..
C. F. & I.	50	64	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Com. Cable	176	186	P. S. C. pf.	70	71½
D. & R. G. pf.	67⅝	70	Quicksilver	..	1½
D. & S. W.	1	..	Quicksilv'r pf.	4½	9
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..	Renss. & Sar.	200	210
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25	R. W. & O.	130	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	St. J. & G. I.	9	11
Dia. Match	127	130	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	38
D. Co. of A. pf.	38	40	St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	17	19
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	14	St. L. & S. F. S. E. I. pf.	151½	159
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. cfs.	..	124
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	72
Ft. W. & D. City	45	59½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	38½	91
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48½	S. R. & T. pf.	¼	1¼
Gen. Ch. Co. pf. ex div.	94	100	T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120	T. P. & W.	17	20¼
Hock. Val.	74	77	Unit. Fruit.	99	100
Homestake	49½	52	U. Rys. Inv.	9¼	9¼
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	..	Va. Iron C. & C.	20	24
Int. P. Co., pf.	65½	66	W. F. Exp.	205	215
Int. Power	26½	28	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	200
I. S. P., ex	..	..	W. & L. E.	16½	17
In. S. Pump pf.	74	78	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27
Iowa Cent.	18½	20			
Iowa C. pf.	35	38			

RIVAL TO THE LIGHT TRUST.

Elihu Root Argues Against New Concern's Use of Subway Ducts.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root appeared before Justice Truax in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, yesterday and argued against the effort of the West Side Electric Company to obtain permission for an extension of its lines in ducts controlled by the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. William D. Guthrie appeared as counsel for the West Side Company.

Mr. Root maintained that the franchise which the West Side Company obtained from the Board of Electrical Control in 1896 was irregular, and that that board, while empowered to grant permits upon satisfaction of an application, had no right to issue any franchise, that power being vested in the municipal legislative body.

Mr. Guthrie contended that the franchise was valid and legal and that under it the West Side Company had a right to the use of the subway ducts.

The West Side Electric Company officials say that if they are permitted to lease ducts in the subway they will supply electric light and power to all comers in Manhattan and the Bronx, invading a territory in which the so-called Gas Trust heretofore has had a monopoly.

TO CONDEMN LAND FOR TUNNEL.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has Commission Appointed to Determine the Price.

In order to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to acquire possession of property between First and Second Avenues and Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets, Supreme Court Justice Barrett yesterday decided that the law of eminent domain should apply and that a commission should decide upon the price to be paid.

For several weeks the company's agents have been dickering with the owners of the forty-nine parcels involved, who have placed their demands so high that purchase has been refused.

Justice Barrett says that the proposed tunnel, for which the property is desired, is "a public work required by public necessity," and he appoints as Commissioners in Condemnation ex-Justices William N. Cohen and Joseph F. Daly of the Supreme Court and Assemblyman Edward R. Finch.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	381
2d week March	29,018	32,133	26,011
From July 1	1,133,089	1,085,630	886,856
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week March	68,017	70,308	65,038
From Jan. 1	730,099	736,195	673,039
GR

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS
of
West Side Dwellings
WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
"Selling Prices"
by consulting
Fred'k Zittel,
206 COLUMBUS AV.
List mailed on application.
Three story Houses, $20,000 and upward.
Four story Houses, $25,000 and upward.
American basement, $25,000 and upward.
ALSO GREENWICH, CONN., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 87th St. (Tel. 189—River.)
OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Good Investment Properties.
Flats and Apartments on West Side, on and near Broadway and parallel avenues.
Hotels under long lease, from 34th to 72d St., convenient locations.
Mercantile and Office Buildings in the Wholesale and Financial Districts.
Correspondence Solicited.

ROOFING.
We do all kinds of roofing work, including the painting and overhauling of old roofs and the keeping in good order by the year.
Reglazing skylights with wire glass our specialty.
We have an estimate department which is one of the cheerful features of our business.
N. Y. Architectural Metal Works.
Established 1897.
Telephone, 3364—38th. 159 E. 48th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

BARGAINS.
113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; institution mortgage $9,500.
132d St., west of Lenox; 50 feet; good site for large apartment; private neighborhood.
Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $80,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
D. L. NICHOLS, 36 West 116th.

BROADWAY, DOWN TOWN.
Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Grand Opportunity for a Quick Buyer.—5-story corner triple flat; 28 families; present rent over $7,000; price, $65,000; will rent for $8,000 after May 1; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

A Bargain—Elegant new flat on plot 50x100, in the thirties, near Lexington Av.; rental over $12,000; fully rented; rents cheap; price $110,000. Chas. J. F. Bohlen, 401 East 16th St., cor. First Av.

$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

——ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE——
Three-story, 18-foot dwelling, fine condition; hardwood throughout; location best street West Harlem; possession. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

South of 146th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—New 3-story American basement house, in perfect condition, $14,000. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,888; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,000, 4½, due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, for sale or rent everywhere; send particulars of what you want; I have it. J. Clifford Moore, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

57th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $36,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Guaranteed facts; will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases $10,600, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builder needs money in other transactions; will sacrifice elevator apartment, well rented; will take five years' lease; pay 8% net. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Two 5-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent in condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. B., 598 9th Av.

$5,500 cash buys a new five-story triple flat; hot water supply, baths, open plumbing; rents $2,814; price $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Speculators, Attention! — Five-story avenue tenement, with store; rental $2,880; guaranteed mortgage $17,000 at 4½ per cent; price $27,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 3-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,500 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $123.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$600,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $200,000 for suburban; will divide to suit. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

In the Eighties, 26-foot cold-water flat; 5 stories; rent, $2,850; price, $27,500; mortgage, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near subway station, $65,000; mortgage, $47,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

8th Av., near L station, 25x75; $27,500; mortgage, $19,000; cold water; no expense. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

3D AV., Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor.; price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand, $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A splendid corner property. Second Av., south of 57th St., well rented; will sell at $55,000. W., Box 50, 1,364 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500; only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
bargain, in Eighties, at $30,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $39,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 446 West 40th.—Tenements 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—134th St. West, double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Swell front single modern apartment; twenty-five frontage; yearly tenants; private surroundings; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 44th St.

136th to 137th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmonsees, 027 Ninth Av.

Avenue tenement, stores; rent $2,600; price $23,000; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Europe, 20 2d Av.

A five-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av.; cheap; all rented. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

Washington Heights.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$12,000	4-story cold-water flat, 25x50x100; 5 rooms.
$14,000	4-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath; mortgage, $10,000, at 4½%.
$35,000	5-story corner flat, with stores; rents actually at $3,780; mortgage, $26,000.
$7,500	2-family frame dwelling; all improvements; lot 25x100; mortgage, $5,000, 3 years.
$1,500	Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
$2,000	Will buy 2-story-and-basement brick 2-family house in fine neighborhood; mtg., $6,500.

W. F. A. KURZ,
608 EAST 156TH ST.
NEAR COURTLANDT AVE.

Snap.—4-story corner, 34x100, near Wendover Av., triple flat, 16 rooms and baths each floor, with 2 stores; price $30,000; first mortgage $24,000, 5 years; rental $3,200; no steam heat.
$6,500 cash buys a 30-ft. corner on 3d Av., near Tremont Av., showing 10% on investment.
5-story triple flat, with 2 stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover Av.; price $25,000; rental $2,700; $4,000 cash required.
Elegant 2-story and basement brick private house, 8 rooms and bath, facing Park, half block from "L" station; can be bought on easy payment; $500 cash required.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 Third Av., Wendover Av. "L" Station. Open Sundays.

Washington Avenue, 2 lots, 50x145 each, specially adapted for apartment houses; bought under foreclosure sale, 1-family house on Valentine Avenue, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; will sell very cheap; finest 1-family brick houses on Mount Hope for sale on easy terms. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Avenue.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; good future investment; price, $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 59x137x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,156 Boston Road.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Owners.—Have cash buyers for flats and apartments Manhattan and Bronx; send us particulars. Are you looking for a loan? Have $6,000, $5,500, or $5,000 on first mtg. Own your own home; we have them cheap. Duggan and Wall, 691 East 155th.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av.; elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,028 Trinity Av.

Morris Av., near 161st St.—Two-family brick house, all improvements; always rented; mortgage, $5,000; can be purchased at a bargain. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., 7 East 42d St.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

A 5-story corner, 4 stores, all let, 28x100; $39,000; rent, $4,172; 5-story double flat, West 102d; $25,500; rent, $2,664. Bargebuche, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,000, $3,000.
Brooker
778 Tremont Av.

Elegant row of four-story double flats in Bronx; open plumbing; hot water supply; price $15,000 each; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$10,000 cash will buy two five-story double flats, 25x84x100; mortgage, $15,000 each; rent, $2,364 each. E. M. Phelp, 321 Willis Av., near 141st St.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

Builders and Speculators.—Bronx lots at special prices for large plots. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

$500.00 down, balance easy terms, buys 7-room home; all improvements. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Plot of Bronx lots, ripe for improvement; lightly mortgaged; exchange for Bronx flats; submit particulars. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Plot, 200 feet front, Washington Av.; with or without building loan. See R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Washington Avenue triple apartment, 25x145; price, $19,500; terms to suit. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

$300 Cash and Upward.—1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

4-story brick cold water house, 6 families and store; rent, $1,000; price, $10,000. C. C. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near Rapid Transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport; near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

142d St., East.—Two-story and basement 9-room dwelling; location fine; price right. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

At Cost!—New modern 2-family brick houses; open. 674 East 186th, (Washington Av.)

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 173th St. and 3d Av.

Bathgate Av.—Bargain, $4,500, 7-room house; one block from "L." Haynes, 3,105 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling, near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

4 avenue corner flats, with stores. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale.—10-room house; lot 50x100; near Jerome Av.; $5,500; terms, Powers, Woodlawn.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.
FREE AND CLEAR.
Finest country estate within 100 miles of New York; 35 acres; fine drives on the property; beautiful house, stables, kennels, woods, fishing, fruit; cost former owner $200,000; we can sell it for $50,000; might exchange.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Mount Kisco.—Gentleman's country farm, 160 acres; all stocked; implements; registered Jersey cattle, horses; good house; $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Spring Valley, N. Y.—House, barn, fruit, large lot, four minutes' walk from depot, in good neighborhood; big bargain; $2,600, cash $1,000. Scott, 2,129 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable house in Kingston, N. Y.; every improvement; convenient to everything. Address for details Wm. W. Bond, 87 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.

Beautiful farm of over 100 acres; large house, suitable for Summer boarders; sell cheap; might exchange. Whitehead, broker, New Rochelle.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Comfortable home; 9 rooms; modern improvements; two lots; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Richmond Hill.—Magnificent large and small residences; elegant surroundings; everything. Johnson, 932A Gates, Brooklyn.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 8-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, March 22d, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
168 AND 170 CHRYSTIE ST.,
two five-story brick Tenements, with stores, size of plots 27.11¾ and 21.9¼x82 each;
26 ALLEN ST.,
six-story brick Tenements, size of lot 25.7x75.3;
118 AND 120 LUDLOW ST.,
two five-story and basement brick Tenements, with stores, size of lots 25.3¾ and 25.6x87.6 each;
134 NORFOLK ST.,
six-story and basement brick Stable; size of lot 22x75;
5 AND 7 GOERCK ST.,
two seven-story brick Tenements, with stores, size of lots, 28.11½x100 each;
328 EAST 52D ST.,
four-story and basement brownstone single Flat, size of lot 21.6x100.5;
358 EAST 57TH ST.,
three-story brick Building, size of lot 20x80.6;
1715 LEXINGTON AVE.,
four-story and basement brownstone single Flat, size of lot 18.8x65;
324 EAST 102D ST.,
five-story and basement brick Tenement, size of lot 24.11x100.11;
TERMS EASY.
Messrs. J. J. & A. LEONS, Attorneys, 76 William st.
Booklaps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine st.

Executor's Sale
To close estate of Isaac T. Carpenter, deceased, D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd., will sell at Auction on Wednesday, March 23d, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., 189-191 Montague St., the two very desirable dwellings, No. 530 Herkimer St., adjoining corner Troy Av., 2-story, basement, and attic frame, in good order, 20x85x100 feet. No. 1,844 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av., 3-story and basement frame, in good order, 20x40x100 feet; and also the vacant lot, 20x100 feet, adjoining each of the above dwellings. 2-3 of purchase price may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent. interest. For maps and particulars apply to RIDER & SMITH, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 44 Pine St., Manhattan. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Esq., Executor, 52 Wall St., Manhattan, or D. & M. CHAUNCEY REAL ESTATE CO. 207 Montague Street.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer,
OFFICE, 171 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT
THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
By order of Anzonetta B. Wolfe and W. Irving Clark, as Executors, &c., of John Wolfe, deceased,
THE 12-STORY STEEL AND BRICK OFFICE BUILDING,
80 & 82 WILLIAM ST.
Size of plot, 72 feet on William Street, 32 feet on Maiden Lane and 25 feet on Liberty Street, more or less. Building covering plot.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCTION'R.
BANKRUPTCY SALE
of the valuable Leasehold Property
THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING
91 FOURTH AV., 11th St. Corner
[S. E. Corner; size 22.3x58.5.]
at auction at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.
For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. Fried & Czaki, Attorneys, 19 William St., or the Auctioneer, S. Goldsticker, 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

WANT AN OFFER.
THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE
MUST BE SOLD IN FLATBUSH.
WE ASK $9,500. Would Cost $10,500 to build.
TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
IT is ONE year old. NEVER OCCUPIED.
On Land 50x100. FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Near "L" Sation, 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. House contains Large Piazza, Beautiful Large Library, with Book Cases and Fancy Seats. Large Parlor, Large, Well-lighted Dining Room, SIX Elegant Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Finished in Quartered OAK. Parquet Floors, Imported Decorations. HERE IS A SURE BARBAIN. AM GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE APRIL 1ST. WANT OFFER.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albermarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart. 72d St.

Only $5,300.—Beautiful two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; open plumbing; porcelain bath; handsomely decorated and frescoed throughout; shades, awnings, screens; furnace heat; Halsey St., near Ralph Av.; rare chance.
Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

16 FLATBUSH LOTS.
Must sacrifice part or all; $600 each; worth $1,500; unparalleled opportunity; double your money immediately; others $275, worth $650; easy payments; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bergen Beach.—If bought quickly, nothing in Greater New York a better investment; liable to double in a year's time; one plot, corner, 100x100; another 60x100; three direct car routes to Manhattan. Louis Arnold, 846 Fulton St.

For Sale.—Hancock St., near Marcy Av., Brooklyn, box stoop, 20 feet front, modern private residence; foyer hall decorated; neighborhood first class; bargain to prompt purchaser. Address Box B 151 Times.

Before buying see our 2-story and basement brick houses; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; $5,300, $6,200, and $7,000; $500 to $1,000 cash; easy payments. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

$10,750; Your Own Terms.—Magnificent 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; a most superior and exclusive home; near Prospect Park; a bargain too. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Flatbush; 25x100; semi-detached; furnace, range, bath, gas, open plumbing; $3,000; worth $3,500; mortgage, $1,900. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

2 single flats, President St., near Fifth Av. Brooklyn, $6,000 each. Monahan, 105 W. 138th.

REAL ESTATE.

Lawyers Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $4,000,000
The policy of the Company contains NO EXCEPTIONS AS TO LOSS FROM FIRE, EXPLOSION, RIOT, WAR, TORNADO, EARTHQUAKE, DEFECTS IN TITLE, OR ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.
This is the ONLY MORTGAGE COMPANY issuing such a policy.
47 LIBERTY STREET

OF INTEREST
To Property Owners
Reduce Your Insurance Rates
by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.
CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

HOTEL FOR RENT.
A HIGH CLASS AND SUCCESSFUL OCEAN HOTEL.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay.
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City

"The Unobjectionable Country"
Why the Suburban Home District is now, and must continue to be, the BEST PLACE anywhere around New York to live and bring up a family.
ERIE
Illustrated Booklet, "WHERE TO LIVE," free on application at
1150 and 399 Broadway, New York
273 West 125th St., New York
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Mailed for 4 cents postage by
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

A Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; half hour from New York; 3 minutes from station; two railroads; a fine residence, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, electric light; large plot ground with fruit and shade trees. Call or send for photo and particulars. Carl Hallberg, office near depot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N.J.

Summit, N. J.—One hour from city; high, healthy; several attractive properties, one to 100 acres; also, rent furnished cottages for season; state your wants. E. C. Holmes, Real Estate Agency, Summit, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Attractive, healthful, and accessible modern homes for sale; various prices; one of 9 rooms Elm St., all improvements, $3,600; easy terms. IRVING V. DORLAND.

Rutherford, N. J.—Bargains—7 rooms; improvements; high ground; 6 minutes to station; plot 50x175; price, $3,500; 7 rooms; 8 lots; well located; near trolley; modern improvements; price, $3,200. Duvall B. Brown, 7 Depot Square.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,000; South Bath Av.; large restricted plot, $8,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Why pay the high advanced rent in New York City when I have good many houses furnished and a few unfurnished near Bayside, L. I., on high ground, near churches, schools, golf and yacht clubs; no malaria; can be seen any time; open Sundays; commutation only 30 cents per day to the city. Call upon or write to F. A. Storm, Jr., near depot, Bayside, L. I.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
A handsome residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at reasonable price.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I., Tel. 22A.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

North Shore, Long Island, water fronts, houses, and farms for sale; furnished and unfurnished cottages, season or year; real estate and insurance. Wm. Henry Folsom and G. McKay Townsend, 24 East 23d St. and Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

Suburban property for sale; beautiful furnished cottages to rent for season; lots, plots, and farms; charming section Long Island; splendid train service; macadam roads; improvements; low taxes; near salt water; boating, fishing, and gunning. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cheap, for sub-division; Rosedale, near Jamaica, 30 acres. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPERTY OWNERS,
We want particulars for waiting customers of properties you have for sale or rent.
Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and Bronx. Send particulars of property for sale or exchange. We also lease and rent houses. Eagle Realty Company, 230 Grand St., Room 42.

Wanted.—Plot about 50x100, corner preferable, section roughly bounded Leroy, Varick, Laight, and West Streets; give cash price. B., Box 217 Times.

Wanted—One or two double or triple flats, without steam; $8,000 cash; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Application wanted for building and permanent mortgages, Manhattan, Bronx. Goldberger, 684 East 149th St.

Want good-paying property, up town or down town; have $15,000 to invest. Investor, 20 2d Av.

Wanted—Flat or tenement for cash, Manhattan or Bronx. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Modern fully furnished house, 15 rooms and 5 baths; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; incumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

A first-class farm 2 miles from station, Harlem R. R.; one hour from Grand Central Station; 110 acres, of which 14 acres are woods; 6 acres apple orchard, other fruit; watered by several never failing springs; southern exposure; magnificent building site; house, 16 rooms; large barns, icehouse, hennery, other buildings; 11 head of cattle, 3 horses, wagons, harness, hay, grain, and all farming implements go with the place; for further particulars apply to Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

MODERN HOMES
for sale, half an hour out on Harlem Railway; eight to twelve rooms, hardwood and cabinet trim, open plumbing; three minutes from station; restricted neighborhood; fine water, churches, school, &c.; prices from $5,500 to $9,000; best value in the market; terms to suit. Apply quickly, The Watson Co., 12 East 42d St.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation with extended view; water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 min

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Resells Upper Eighth Avenue Block Front—Elm Street Corner Changes Hands—Many Minor Transactions—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The purchase of the North River Insurance Company's property at 84 William Street by the Queen Insurance Company is detailed in another column.

The Fort George Syndicate has resold the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, ten five-story flats on plot 200 by 100. The syndicate took the property recently in part payment for a large plot on Wadsworth Avenue, near One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

Elm Street Corner Sold.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold, for Grosvenor S. Hubbard, as trustee, the northwest corner of Elm and Bond Streets, a six-story building. The property, which is known as 12 Bond Street, was cut into by the Elm Street extension, and now has a frontage of 16.9 feet on Bond Street and 100.5 feet on Elm Street.

C. A. Gould Buys on Wall Street.

The property 66 Wall Street was conveyed yesterday by the Westchester Fire Insurance Company to Charles A. Gould, who owns the adjoining building, No. 64. Both parcels have been mortgaged by Mr. Gould to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $250,000, due in one year and bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

The Webster Realty Company has resold the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, 24.11 by 75.

George A. Carroll has sold for Max Hahn 2,496 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, 24.11 by 85 by 100.

Louis Benedict has sold for a Mrs. Schoenfaber 37 and 39 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story flats, 54 by 100.

Louis Frankel has sold for Jacob Klein to Adolph Miller 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Buyer for 127th Street Apartments.

John B. Eccleston has sold the Oregon apartment house, a six-story structure, at 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

The Kleeberg estate has sold 14 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

David Davis has sold for Herman Cohen 372 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story flat, 36.9 by 87; also, for Bernhard Mainzer, 2,479 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Weber & Bunke have sold to Henry B. Barnes of the Bornes Carriage Company 147 and 149 West Ninety-ninth Street, a six-story brick building, on lot 35.2 by 100.11. The Barnes Carriage Company will continue to occupy the building.

Fiftieth Street Dwelling Sold.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for the estate of J. M. Hartshorne the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 30 West Fiftieth Street, 18 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. The buyer will occupy the house.

Duff & Conger and John J. Kavanagh have sold for Jacob Levi to Charles Gulden 107 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 102.2.

West 66th Street Purchase.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Edward M. Wray the five-story tenement, 25 by 85 by 100, at 233 West Sixty-sixth Street, to a Mr. Wolf.

B. Flanagan & Son have sold for Margaret Carroll 218 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 17.10 by 100.5.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Joseph F. Kennelly, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,000, the two five-story tenements 417 and 419 West Sixteenth Street.

Operator Sells on Park Avenue.

Louis Lese has bought through James J. Breen from Emma Behrens 1,406 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 80.

Louis J. Bernstein has sold for Mrs. Annie O'Connor to P. Dugan the five-story double flat 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 27 by 100; also, for Patrick Brady to Hupert & Bernstein, the five-story double tenement 124 West One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.

L. Chase has sold for William Hughes to a Dr. Abraham the property 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

L. Burkes has sold for Bachrach & Wolinsky to Dr. Abraham Grunberg 2,234 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, with stores; also, to N. Pinsker, 2,232 Second Avenue, a similar property.

David Kolin has sold for Joseph H. Reif to Max J. Klein 155 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story flat, 18 by 100.11.

Sale on East 135th Street.

Kallman Cohen has sold 3 and 7 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each by 100, and has bought 63 Montgomery Street, a four-story flat.

Hiram Rinaldo & Bother have sold for the Stephen Brodie estate to Weil & Mayer 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story flats, 54 by 100.11.

Bertha Farlan has sold 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 100.

Simon & Moersfelder have sold 118 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a six-story flat, 33.4 by 100.11.

Adolph Firestone and A. Rappaport have sold for N. Bongarter and another to T. Goldovitz the flats 422 and 424 East Eighty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 102.2.

The property sold recently by Mary E. Mulvihill and Arnie Mendelson to Fanny Rosenblum was 2,334 First Avenue, not 2,734 First Avenue, as was reported. B. A. Gilde was the broker in the deal.

Purchase on East Eleventh Street.

Hyman & Eisenstadt have sold for Hamburger & Kleinfeld to Abraham L. Kass, for $98,000, the six-story fireproof tenements 528, 530, and 532 East Eleventh Street, on plot 60 by 90.

Albert Hochster and August Ruff have sold another of their newly erected apartment houses, 239 East Eleventh Street, to W. Bouzon for $55,000.

Weil & Mayer have bought from Isaac Perlmutter 171 Essex Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 89.9.

Builders Buy Block in Bronx.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener and Halin Brothers have bought from the Morrisania Schuelzen Verein the block bounded by Prospect and Union Avenues, Boston Road and Jennings Street. Five-story flats will be erected on the property.

George J. Stricker has bought 3,418 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, 22 by 100.2 and irregular.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Edwin Krows to William J. Gabel 1,034 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a three-story high stoop house, 24 by 144.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Third Avenue, east side, 289.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, J. W. Phelps $23,333

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Chrystie Street, 168 and 170, west side, 150 feet south of Rivington Street, 27.11 and 21.9, respectively, by 82, two five-story brick tenements.

Allen Street, 26, west side, 172.10 feet south of Hester Street, 25.7 by 75.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores.

Ludlow Street, 118 and 120, west side, 200 feet north of Delancey Street, 25.3 and 25.6, respectively, by 87.6, two five-story brick tenements.

Norfolk Street, 134, east side, 78 feet north of Rivington Street, 22 by 78, six-story brick stable.

Goerck Street, 5 and 7, west side, 125 feet north of Grand Street, each 28.10 by 100, two seven-story brick tenements.

Fifty-second Street, 328 East, south side, 332 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front single flat.

Fifty-seventh Street, 358 East, south side, 75 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 80.6 by 30 by 79.1, three-story brick buildings.

One Hundred and Second Street, 324 East, south side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement.

Lexington Avenue, 1,715, east side, 343 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.8 by 65, four-story brownstone-front single flat.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fifty-eighth Street, 308 and 310 West, south side, 142 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 41.11 by 100.5 by 41.8 by 100.5, nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, $87,778.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, 56 West, south side, 197.7 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Samuel W. Maguire, referee; due on judgment, $35,370.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 608, east side, 129.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 89.2 by 18 by 92.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee; due on judgment, $18,266.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 1,037 East, north side, 172 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 19 by 74.6, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee; due on judgment, $10,267.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, tract of about 22 acres, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Thomas Ewing and extending to the Nepperhan River; executor's sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Broadway and Thames Street, southwest corner, for a twenty-one story brick offices, 41.3 by 264.6; to the Number One Hundred and Eleven Broadway Company, owner; F. H. Kimball of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,250,000.

Nos. 153 and 155 East Sixty-third Street, for a five-story brick stable, 32 by 60; D. H. Taylor, Plaza Hotel, owner; L. Holske of 67 West One Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, 25 by 60; Adelheid Mayer of 632 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 207 feet east of Avenue E, for three two-story brick dwellings, 19 by 35; Franz T. Kunzig of Clason's Point, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 3,162 Broadway, to a two-story frame carriage house; M. A. Prior of 3,164 Broadway, owner; O. L. Spannbrake of 953 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 59 West Eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; D. Huber, Jr., of 129 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Kintzer & Rentz, Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 10 East Twenty-first Street, to four-story brick lofts and stores; H. R. Glover, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 167 Rivington Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; L. Isaac of 67 Stanton Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. S. Gillespie of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., owner; C. Brendon & Co. of 500 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,491 Broadway, to a four-story brick hotel; M. Dowling, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $360.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 325.3 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 26; George J. Kaiser of 425 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Niels Toelberg of Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Million-Dollar Building for Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—Plans for a new six-story granite building that will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 have been approved by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of this city. The structure will be located at Broad and Clinton Streets. George B. Post of New York is the architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; Charles A. Bartholomae to Julia C. Dedrick and another, 1-3 part.. Nom.

BLEECKER ST, e s, 20.11 ft s of Christopher St, runs s 39.8 x e 72.4 x n 33.2 x w 25.5 x s w 54.9; Irving Bachrach to Henry Schmidler and others, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... $100

BROADWAY, s e s, 151.9 ft s w of Elwood St, 50x150; Elsie A. Peil to Charles Welsbecker ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 558, e s, 25x100; Jacob Berman and another to Morris Binkovitz, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and.. 100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x24.11; Adolph Klee to Herman Junker, (mtg $18,000) 37,500

DIVISION ST, 233, s s, 23x—x23x—; East Broadway, 244, n s; Leah Hyman and others to Chaia Harris, (mtgs $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FAIRMOUNT PL, s s, 129.5 ft e of Prospect Av, runs w — x s — x e; Henry L. Calmon and another, executors and trustees, to Frederick M. Mellert 50

FORSYTH ST, 205, w s, 28x86.7; Abraham Bernstein to Jacob Janos and another, (mtgs $22,000,) 100

INTERVALE AV, e s, 92.2 ft s of Freeman St, 30.9x82x25.8x70; Christopher W. Ruether to William H. Bell, Jr., (mtg $1,300) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 100th St, 201.9x86; Frederick N. Gilbert to Julius Braun, other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x10.2; Jonas Weil and another to Joseph S. Kaplan and others, (mtgs $62,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 663, e s, 20x80; Frances H. Johnson to James Bluvett, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 8, map of Van Nest Park; John B. Dosso to Josua Hjchnquist, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x83; Louis Lese to Max J. Klein, all title, (mtgs $34,000,) other consideration and 100

MULBERRY ST, 164, e s, 25x100; Francis Delafield to David Kidansky and another ..... Nom.

OAK SLIP, 23, w s, 26.8x19.2; Daniel J. O'Conor, executor, to Alvan W. Perry.. 3,000

OAK SLIP, 23, w s, 26.8x19.2; Frank Dunning and others to Alvan W. Perry, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PARK AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.10x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to Louis Lese, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and 100

RIDGE ST, n w s, 125 ft n e of Rivington St, 25x100; Rachel Weissbaum to Hugo Cohn, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

RIDGE ST, n w s, 125 ft n e of Rivington St, 25x100; Hugo Cohn to Nathan Weissbaum, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 675.2 ft s of 127th St, 50x86; Elizabeth M. Bracher to Harry M. Austin, other consideration and 100

SETON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Anton Barkert, correction deed..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 209.10 ft s of 150th St, runs s 209.2 x E 49.11 x w 200x n 40.11; Annie T. Curnen to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, other consideration and..... 100

TRINITY AV, 1,026, e s, 16.8x90; James Reynolds to Sina Buse and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.. 100

WALTON, 66, e s, 25.7x96.8x25.7x100; the Westchester Fire Insurance Company to Charles A. Gould, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 838 ft s of Fletcher St, 18x115; Louis Flock to Emma G. Holmes, (mtg $3,500) 2,000

WEST END AV, n s, 138.8 ft e of 95th St, 20.6x—x21.3x100; Alfred M. Rau to Louise Lannin, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 2,191 to 2,195, w s, 63.9x80xirreg; Mary Ehrmann to Max Domroe, (mtgs $24,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,961, w s, 25.1x94.5x25x96.11; Marcus Nathan to Jacob Freedman and another, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, e s, 226.6 ft s of 163d St, 25.2x123x25x120.1; E. L. Parris to Abraham Wolff 27,800

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; Salo Cohn to Simon Hoffmann, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.. 100

7TH AV, 2,195, e s, 18.9x75; Theodore A. Schnitzlein and another to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, 2,195, e s, 18.9x75; Israel Lebowitz to Samuel Rosoff, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, w s, 20 ft n of 118th St, 49.11x100; Israel Lebowitz to Henrietta Lazarus, (mtg $51,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Bertha J. Horwitz to Wilhelmina Farner, all title 500

8TH AV, 2,182, e s, 25x75; John Wynne and another to John Friedrich, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Catharine M. Farmer to Bertha J. Horwitz, all title ..... Nom.

18TH ST, 55 to 61 West, runs e 100 ft x n 103.3x w 50.1x n 103.7x w 25x s 103.7x w 24.11x s 103.3; Hermann Sielcken to Fourteenth Street Realty Company..... Nom.

17TH ST, n s, 470.8 ft w of 6th Av, runs n 92 x w 65.10 x s 92.1 x e 65.10; William E. Jacobs to David Price, other consideration and 100

36TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 18.3x98.9; Ruth A. Watrous and another to Margaret M. Smith..... Nom.

40TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 36 Av, e s, 78.9 ft n of 41st St, 20x70; 41st St, n s, 65 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 78.9x e 5x n 20x e 15x s 98.9x w 20; Marie Kidwell to Francis R. Kidwell, ½ part ..... Nom.

40TH ST, 484 West, 25x98.9; Rosie Lustbader to Joseph M. Goldberg, (mtgs $19,000) 100

44TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20.4x100.5; Elizabeth Breuer to Frederick W. Mante, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

3RD ST, n s, 86 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x84.1; John J. Friel to Eliza A. Friel, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

54TH ST, s s, 465 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Edward La Montagne to Marie T. La Montagne ..... Nom.

54TH ST, 153 East, 23x100.5; Max Marx to Katie Randel, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

72D ST, e s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Charles A. Winter to Alois Fink, (mtg $25,000,) recorded 100

82D ST, 345 East, 22.4x102.2; Simon Myers to Franziska M. Britting, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

85TH ST, 148 West, 25x102.2; interior lot, 102.2 ft n of 84th St, and 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 25x n 43.4x w 25x s — to beginning; Louise Lannin to Alfred M. Rau, other consideration and.... 100

92D ST, 12 West, 48x100.8; Mark Ash to Henry F. Cleeve, (mtgs $85,000)..... Nom.

92D ST, 12 West, 48x100.8; Henry F. Cleeve to Isaac V. Brokaw..... Nom.

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Jules Espiro to Edward Wagner, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

101ST ST, 324 West, 20x100.11; Lenox Av, 471, w s, 33.8x100; Robert Wallace to William D. Wilson, (mtgs $70,574.65)... Nom.

104TH ST, s s, 32 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Johanna Hauptmann to Simon Cyge, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, 26 East, 31.3x100.11x31.6x100.11; Ritter Realty Company to David Davis, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, n s, 149.2 ft e of 2d Av, 19.4x100.11; Henry Ludwig to Emma Ludwig, (mtg $8,000) 100

114TH ST, 115 West, 26.3x100.11; Colloman Wise to Siegfried Levy, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; A. W. Stump, referee, to Russell Sage 17,500

118TH ST, 133 East, 25x91; Annie Conlon and another to Charles Stich, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Giuseppe de Christoforo, (mtg $3,000) Nom.

124TH ST, 418 West, 25x100.11; James H. Ahern to Joseph W. Lorge, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and..... 100

126TH ST, 52 East, 20x99.11; Mina Kahnweiler to the Sisters of the Divine Compassion ..... Nom.

129TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x199.10; James M. Horton to James H. McHeffey and another, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

140TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, runs s 99.11x e 25x s 9.3x n e 33.2x n 87.4x w 50; John Dieckmann to Louis Lese and others, other consideration and 100

142D ST, 316 West, 25x99.11; Anna Schaefer to Caroline Bloch, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

156TH ST, 906 East, 25x80; Regina Bracker to Jemima Hand, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

CHERRY ST, 50; Moses Lubelsky to Frank Colabella, 2 years..... $300

ELDRIDGE ST, 82; Jacob Lipman to Philip Bank, 2 years..... 300

FOREST AV, 930; Carl Bertschi to Otto Holer, 5 years..... $900 and 960

MERCER ST, 27; Morris B. Baer to Max Scher and another, 2 11-12 years, $1,400, 1,500

MERCER ST, 27; Morris B. Baer to Max Scher and another, 2 years..... 1,500

ORCHARD ST, 196; Max Mesner to Meyer Greenberg, 3 years..... 390

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 675 ft s of 127th St; Harry M. Austin to R. A. Gushee Company, 1 year..... 1,200

2D ST, 231 East; Clara Josephsohn to Isaac Stampel, 3 years..... 3,500

2D AV, 957; Hannah Rosenbaum to Marcus Friedlander, 3 years..... 540

4TH AV, 258 East; Moses J. Weber to Leon Ackerman, 2 years..... 438

4TH ST, 62 East; George Ehret to Ignats Kempler, 10 years..... $3,000 to 3,600

8TH AV, 2,634; Sophie K. Ahrens to Jeannette Marburger, 3 years..... 720

8TH AV, 2,634; Sophie K. Ahrens to Joseph Schweitzer, 3 years..... 7,020

8TH AV, 116; Mary McKay to Patrick Moran and another, 10 years..... 2,500

9TH ST, 747 East; Joseph Spivak and another to Isaac Stampel, 3 years..... 3,750

10TH AV, 496; John Wilkens to Moses Loewenstein, 2 7-12 years..... 300

16TH ST, 417 and 419; Joseph F. Kennelly to Ciro Cuagialosi and another, 5 years 3,000

17TH ST, 411 East; Irving Bachrach and another to Vitorio Marcigliano, 5 1-12 years 1,500

31ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 97x98.9; New England Realty Company to James H. Breslin, 10 7-12 years....$80,000 and 96,000

54TH ST, 316 East; United Cigar Manufacturers to Joseph Cerveny, 5 2-12 years ..... $750 and 840

106TH ST, 172 East; Tommasso Coronato to Victor Seidman, 3 years..... 420

112TH ST, 57 West; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Sophia Cohon, 1 2-12 years 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Adele S. Bass, trustee; Riverside Drive, e s, 675.2 ft s of 127th St, 3 years..... $20,000

BINKOVITZ, Morris, to Jacob Berman and another; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft n of 150th St, prior mtg —, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 1,875

BLOCK, Caroline, to Anna M. Lehmann; 142d St, 210 West, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 4,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; Lexington Av, n e corner of 100th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 60,000

BRAUN, Julius, to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, e s, 40.11 ft s of 101st St, two mtgs, 1 year, each..... 14,000

BRAUN, Julius to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, s e corner of 101st St, 1 year..... 19,000

BRAUN, Julius to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, n e corner of 101st St, 1 year 19,000

BRAUN, Julius, to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, e s, 40.11 ft n of 100th St, 1 year 14,000

BURKE, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 848, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BUSE, Sina, and another to James Reynolds; Trinity Av, 1,026, 3 years..... 2,500

CENTRAL BUILDING IMPROVEMENT and Investment Company to Annie T. Curnen; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 259.10 ft s of 150th St, due April 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

DAVIS, David, to Ritter Realty Company; 106th St, 26 East, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

DEDRICK, Julia C., and another to August C. Bruggemann; Amsterdam Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, due March 11, 1909, 4 per cent..... 8,000

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Avenue B, s w corner of 2d St, 1 year..... 5,000

DONNELLY, William F., to Robert L. Lee; 31st St, 155 West, 5 years..... 15,000

DONNELLY, William F., to Bennett E. Siegelstein; 31st St, 155 West, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DOUGHERTY, Catharine R., to Sarah Levy; Thwaites Place, n s, 100.11 ft w of Boston Road, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 300

EHRMANN, Mary, to Ludwine A. Bertrand; 2d Av, 2,193, prior mtg $7,000, 7 years 6,000

EHRMANN, Mary, to Auguste Bertrand; 2d Av, 2,191, prior mtg $7,000, 7 years.. 7,000

EHRMANN, Mary, to Marcellin F. Dellac; 2d Av, 2,195, 7 years 10,000

ESPIRO, Jules C., to American Mortgage Company; 100th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

FINLEY, Charles F., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 12, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, due April 1, 1909..... 650

FLEISCHMANN, Joseph, to Eugene D. Wood; 29th St, 101 and 103 East, prior mtg $100,000, due Sept. 7, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FOURTEENTH STREET REALTY COMPANY to Hermann Sielcken; 13th St, 55 and 61 West; 14th St, 66 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 700,000

FREEDMAN, Jacob, and another to Marcus Nathan; 3d Av, 3,961, prior mtg $6,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Robert P. Lee and another, executors and trustees; 13th St, 444 East, 5 years..... 27,500

GOULD, Charles A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wall St, 64 and 66, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 250,000

GRAHAM, James V., to Pauline S. Kohn; 145th St, 680 East, prior mtg $5,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GUTTENBERG, Jennie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, 24, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

HAYUNGA, George A., to Lydia F. Meeker; 104th St, n s, 83.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 12,750

HJELMQUIST, Josua, to John B. Dosso; Lot 8, map of Van Nest Park, 4 years.. 700

HOFFMAN, Simon, to Amanda Siesel; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HOLMES, Emma G., to Louis Flock; Washington Av, w s, 338 ft s of 182d St, old line, installments, 6 per cent.... 1,000

HUMPHREYS, George H., to John S. Humphreys; 47th St, n s, 99.9 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 1,500

IRVING, Benjamin H., to Catherine Winter; 2d Av, (Pleasant Av,) w s, 300 ft s of 2d St, Ollnville, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

JACOBY, Rechs, and another to Leo Jacoby; 2d Av, e s, 51.1 ft n of 80th St, demand 3,000

JANOS, Jacob, and another to Abraham Berstein; Forsyth St, 205, prior mtg —, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION Company to United States Realty and Construction Company; 51st St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, building loan prior mtgs $172,500, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent... 10,000

KIDANSKY, David, and another to American Mortgage Company; Mulberry St, 164, 2 years..... 19,000

KRITZLER, Johanna, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 57th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 16,000

LAZARUS, Henrietta, to Israel Lebowitz; 7th Av, w s, 26 ft n of 118th St, prior mtg $25,000, due Sept. 21, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEBOWITZ, Israel, to Theodore A. Schnitzlein and another; 7th Av, 2,195, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 4,000

LESE, Louis, to Charles M. Rosenthal; Park Av, n w corner of 97th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

LESE, Louis, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 97th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

LESE, Louis, and others to John Dieckmann; 140th St, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 10,000

LUSTBADER, Rosie, to Joseph W. Weiss; 40th St, 434 West, due April 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MARKERT, Anton, to Land Company C of Edenwald; Eaton Av, e s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 2 years 650

MAX, Clara, and another to Mary E. Townley; 119th St, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 17,500

MAX, Clara, and another to Mary J. Kingsland; 119th St, s s, 322.6 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 22,000

MAYER, Isaac, to the New York Savings Bank; 119th St, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 62,000

MEIROWITZ, Philip, to the City Mortgage Company; 115th St, s s, 194.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand, 6 per cent..... 100

MULLEN, Rose, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 53, map of 107 lots; Hudson Park, due April 1, 1909 500

McCAUSLAN, George, to Herman F. Epple; road from New York to Boston, w s, adjoining land of Thomas Booth, 3 years 2,500

McHEFFEY, James H., to James M. Horton; 119th St, s s, 425 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

McKAY, Mary, to Peter Doelger, Jr., 8th Av, s e corner of 16th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000

NELSON, John V., and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 80, map of 120 lots, property of Hudson P. Rose, due April 1, 1909 500

O'CONNOR, William M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 27th St, 120 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

PERRY, Alvan W., to Ruth K. Green; Old Slip, 22, 4 years..... 7,500

PRICE, David, to New York Security and Trust Company; 17th St, n s, 470.8 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 85,000

PRICE, David, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors; 17th St, n s, 470.8 ft w of 6th Av, installments..... 10,000

RANDELL, Katie, to Max Marx; 54th St, 153 East, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,250

RAW, Alfred M., to Christine G. Openhym and others, executors; 85th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also begins 102.3 ft n of 84th St, and 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 25 n 43.4 x w 25 x s — to beginning; 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 100

RILEYS, Nellie C., to Hester C. Wrightman and another, executors and trustees; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 121st St, 5 years..... 3,000

BORMANN, Henry, to Hermina Halfmann and another, executors and trustees; 90th St, 194 East, due April 1, 1905..... 3,200

ROPER, George W., to Harlem Savings Bank; part of Lot 18, map of Adamville, 2 years 2,500

RUETHER, Christopher W., to Russell Randolph; Intervale Av, e s, 92.5 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year..... 350

RUETHER, Christopher W., to Russell Randolph; Intervale Av, e s, 92.5 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year..... 950

SIEGEL, Herris, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 119th St, 42 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,500

SMITH, Margaret M., to Ruth A. Watrous; 36th St, n s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, due Feb. 28, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 58th St, 221 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

THE SISTERS OF THE DIVINE COMpassion of New York to Mina Kahnweiler; 126th St, 52 East, 3 years ... 12,000

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Elsie A. Pell; Broadway, s e s, 151.9 ft s w of Elwood St, 2 years..... 7,000

WOLFF, Abraham, to John C. Gulick; 3d Av, 3,218, 1 year 20,000

WYCKOFF, Walter C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 37th St, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 35,000

ZIRKLER, Mary, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 283, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, due April 1, 1908... 450

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLING, Anna C., to W. Frank Holsapple $2,531

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to French Church au St. Esprit..... 10,000

BAUER, Samuel, to Meyer M. Gans..... 3,500

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Mortgage Company, 2 assignments 1

GOLDSMITH, Otto M., to John Katzman, 2 assignments 5,400

ISAACS, Archibald E., to Adolph A. Hemowich and another..... 1,750

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Sarah S. de Sola..... 16,000

MILNE, Isabel, guardian, to Georgiana C. Stone 10,188

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK to United States Trust Company..... 50,000

SCHMID, Maude A., trustee to Maude A. Schmid, as guardian..... 12,000

SHIPSEY, Jacob, and others, trustees, to William F. Petty, 2 assignments... 1

SHIPSEY, Jacob, and others, executors, to Jacob Shipsey and others, trustees, 2 assignments 9,500

STRANG, Frederick C., to Twelfth Ward Bank 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Manhattan Mortgage Company. 22,000

WALSH, Mary L., to United States Mortgage and Trust Company..... 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

GREENWICH ST, 275; McDermott & Buckley against Ernest Roloff, owner and contractor 1,005

134TH ST, 242 and 244 West; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against John R. Simpson, owner and contractor 930

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

1ST AV, w s, 38 ft s of 105th St, 37.11x85; City Mortgage Company loans to George Lippmann..... 24,000

51ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 58x100.5; United States Realty and Construction Company loans to Joseph A. Farley Construction Company..... 10,000

105TH ST and 1st Av, s w corner, 85x38; City Mortgage Company loans to Israel Lippmann 32,000

105TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.11; City Mortgage Company loans to E. J. McConologue..... 24,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 135 and 187; Jacob Sch

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Sunday night, between Rector's, Martin's, and Hofbrau Haus, old gold diamond sunburst, with diamond in centre. Reward if returned to Young, 116 West 47th St.

Lost—Opera Glasses, gold and pearl, at Empire Theatre last Wednesday night. Reward if returned to A. B. Fiecher, 907 Broadway.

Lost.—Book No. 138,708, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Book No. 116,310, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Gold breastpin; reward. 67 East 9th St.

Lost.—Fox terrier, answering to name Tod; liberal reward. Ruth, 17 West 63d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

20th St., 334 West.—Large parlor, suitable two gents or ladies; good board; reasonable.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

93d St., 163 West.—Large third floor front room; select home couples, gentlemen; references.

93d, 122 West.—Near station; desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

113 th St., 540 542 West.—Cathedral Heights, under new management; handsome suite of rooms, with bath; also single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references given and required.

127th Sts, 264 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Double and single rooms; superior board; Summer rates.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

72d St., 168 East.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

82d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

Brooklyn Heights—102 Pineapple St.—Large sitting room and bedroom, desirable and convenient; two blocks from Bridge; private family; terms moderate.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply to Superintendent.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced milliners for their millinery salesroom. Apply to Superintendent.

H. O'Neill & Co. require thoroughly competent fitters for alterations on women's suits and cloaks; must be capable and experienced in this particular work. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—Good saleswomen; those experienced in various lines of goods can secure immediate positions in some department, and opportunity later of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best; also, we have immediate openings for the right people in such departments as laces, embroidery, women's neckwear, ribbons, feathers and flowers, millinery, trimmings, waists, misses' suits and gloves. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Junior saleswomen; bright young women, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education and appearance, but not experienced in business, can secure a chance to learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted — Millinery Department; high-class saleswomen; exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom; also good saleswomen in the untrimmed millinery, ribbon, feather and flower salesrooms. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stock girls, over 16 years of age. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Office, young lady to address envelopes; another who writes good hand and figures well. 150 Nassau St., 1,737.

Wanted—Stenographers (two;) up-town office; competent young women; salary $12 to $15. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Girls; hand sewers on ribbon belts; good pay. Royal Metal Mfg. Co., 193 Centre St.

50 experienced operators on Ladies' Waists; section work; power. Call all week. Citron Bros., 5 Bond St.

Males.

Agents Wanted.—Can earn $30 weekly. Suvlo Heat and Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of stock boys, 16 and 17 years of age; chance for advancement; must come well recommended. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for their dress goods and silk departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted.—Salesmen, advertising men, all States; something entirely new; rare opportunity; men that can do business with hotels, saloons, and solicit advertisements from merchants; call at once. Monarch, 147 West 23d St.

Wanted—Man of good address; some experience in house to house soliciting, and competent to take charge of a crew; special inducements; good pay. Call after 9:30. Suite 30, 853 Broadway. Mr. Cox.

Wanted—Wall paper salesman; Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of a thoroughly experienced salesman for their wall paper department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require active young men as conductors on their delivery wagons; must have good knowledge of city; bond required. Apply by letter.

Wanted—Silk salesmen; men of good appearance and marked ability only. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Boy, about 14 years old, to go errands; $2.50 per week; bring reference. Theo. Schreppel, 159 Bowery, mat maker.

Wanted—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 49 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Boy, neat appearance, good penman, in office. Address P. F., Box 125 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good reference. Address Cook, 446 2d Av.

A respectable Irish girl, with personal and written references, desires a position as lady's maid and dressmaker. Address 249 East 55th.

Correspondence done at home; dictation called for twice a week; manuscripts copied. Visiting Secretary, 263 West 125th St.

Day's Work.—By two Swedish girls, Mrs. Holme, 3 East 132d St., basement.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

German-American girl would like place as nurse for one or two children; with or without light chamberwork; country preferred; wages, $20-$22; good references. 1,478 3d Av.

TO RUSH NON-UNION LABOR TO ST. LOUIS

World's Fair Concessionaires Plan War on Organizations.

SEEK HELP IN MANY CITIES

Demands of Trades Unions Said to be Extortionate — Provision Against New-Comers Going on Strike.

An exodus of non-union labor to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is planned by an agency in the offices of the St. Louis Reliance Company, at 61 Park Row, with branches in Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

The local manager, J. G. McGregor, said yesterday that the agency was the outgrowth of the plans of those who have concessions at St. Louis to combat the demands of the local unions.

In anticipation of the need of their services members of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis demanded schedules of unusual wages. Among these were for bartenders, $6 a week; waiters, an advance of from $6 to $10.50, and musicians $45 a week, the working hours to be four each day, with $1.50 for each extra hour. There was no stipulation as to the price to be paid chefs in the hotels and restaurants, but it was demanded that second cooks should receive $120 a month and pastry cooks $100. This included the third-class hotels and restaurants.

It was decided to seek help from outside St. Louis, and W. B. Morrison & Co. and Tyler-McGregor Consolidated established their agencies in the different cities. Applicants for positions pay an initiation of $1 each, and sign an agreement to pay to the agency one week's wages at the end of the first of seven months' employment.

Many of the firms demand that applicants send their photographs in addition to the regular schedule giving name, address, age, weight, height, nationality, languages spoken, occupation desired, what other occupation would be accepted, the wages desired, and the lowest that would be taken. Most important is the signature of the applicant to an agreement not to strike within the seven months covered by the contract with the employing bureau and the employers.

Gaetano Damato, in charge of Mayor McClellan's Bureau of Licenses, called on Manager McGregor yesterday, stating that he had complaints from persons who had paid their $1 initiation fee on the promise of employment on April 25, and that, having changed their minds, they had demanded, but had not received, the initiation fee back. Damato demanded that the concern furnish bond in the sum of $1,000 for the possible indemnity of persons seeking employment at the St. Louis Fair. That was furnished.

Manager McGregor said yesterday that in every case where applicants for positions had changed their mind about going to St. Louis the initiation fee had been returned, and added that if the unions were seeking to make trouble they could have all they wanted. They had so bulldozed the labor market in St. Louis, he declared, that they had menaced the success of the Exposition. Continuing, he said:

"We are not opposed to union labor, but the leaders have been hostile, and it is hard to deal with them, with some exceptions. We think it a proper business to recruit from the thousands of unemployed in the East men who will get good employment with fair wages."

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—When a dispatch from New York to the effect that a concern managed by J. D. McGregor proposed to furnish a large number of non-union persons to fill employment contracts here, was shown to Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the exposition company, he said:

"The exposition company has no knowledge of McGregor and his plans. There is no agreement between concessionaires and the World's Fair as to the employment of labor, union or otherwise. Every one doing business on The Pike is at liberty to employ whom he pleases, the same as any exhibitor."

LITHOGRAPH EMPLOYERS FIRM.

Association Manager Says Customers Have Offered Financial Aid.

It was admitted yesterday by the Employing Lithographers' Association (East) that the deadlock here is practically complete, the lithographers refusing so far to sign the arbitration agreement individually or otherwise. A. Beverley Smith, manager of the association, said yesterday that the two firms which are at work did not join in the movement at the first and were never in it. He added:

"Our customers are urging us to stand firm in order that some basis of stable conditions may be reached, and say they are ready to raise a fund to assist us financially if it is necessary. We have received dispatches from Chicago to the effect that it is not true that the employers there have yielded to the union."

NOT DEAD, BUT RESTING.

Commissioner Shields Takes Vacation and Office Visitors Are Anxious.

United States Commissioner Shields went to Atlantic City on Sunday, and yesterday his son, John A. Shields, Jr., and Clerk Donovan spread a big black cloth over the flat-topped desk used by the Commissioner to keep the dust from the many legal papers piled there. The cloth was new, and was of a dull finished goods, instead of the usual black muslin used for such purposes. As the Commissioner rarely takes a vacation, even in Summer, callers at his office in the Federal Building could only account for his absence by thinking the Commissioner had died.

"Well," exclaimed Inspector Flynn of the Secret Service as he entered the office and caught sight of the black cloth. "Commissioner Shields isn't dead, is he? I've got a case on here this morning of a counterfeiter, and if he is dead it isn't treating me fair, because he promised to hear that case."

Deputy Clerk Edick and the Commissioner's son explained that Mr. Shields was only away on a visit, and would be home next Monday. Inspector Flynn looked relieved and went out.

An Assistant United States District Attorney came in next and caught sight of the black cloth. He threw his hands high in the air and said mournfully, "Just my luck. He promised to send a jug to my house this week, and now he is dead." Then catching sight of others standing around, the Assistant hastily added, "It was a jug of mineral water, you know."

It was likewise explained to him that the Commissioner was only absent on a vacation.

So frequent and many were the inquiries during the day that young Mr. Shields had to stand out near the door and explain that his father was in Atlantic City for a few days and would return soon.

HEWITT FINED FOR SPEEDING.

Doctor Says Trouble is with Laws, Not with Autos.

When Dr. Edward R. Hewitt, son of the late Abram S. Hewitt, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with speeding his automobile at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, he said:

"I suppose that I was going faster than the law permits. I did as all other autoists do, however. The average speed limit is twelve miles an hour, and in my five years' experience as an autoist I have not once before had trouble. When I was placed under arrest yesterday I was taking precautionary measures against being run down by a heavy auto truck, which could not have been going at a less rate than twelve miles an hour. I was keeping in front of it, you know. The trouble is with the law, not with the autos."

"Well, there'll be no trouble with the law here," said Magistrate Mayo, as he fined Dr. Hewitt $5.

"If an officer wishes to do his duty he might arrest every autoist on Fifth Avenue," said the doctor.

Magistrate Mayo agreed that policemen should take into account the conditions under which alleged violations of the law are committed.

ASTUTE STEVE BRODIE, JR.

Holds Up Real Estate Deal to Get Out of Reformatory.

Stephen Brodie, son of the late bridge jumper, and now confined in the Elmira Reformatory, has joined the ranks of astute real estate negotiators. The properties figuring in the deal were the two five-story flats at 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Second Street, acquired seven or eight years ago by the original Stephen.

An offer for the flats was made by Weil & Mayer, a well-known firm of real estate operators and builders, the figure being acceptable to the other Brodie heirs, and the contracts were sent to Elmira for Stephen's signature. He, too, seemed satisfied with the price, but after the documents had been explained to him and the place to sign his name had been indicated, he inquired softly: "Do I get out?"

"Not just yet," was the answer.

"Well, then, I don't sign," remarked Stephen, and for two or three days the other parties to the deal felt a little doubtful whether they would ever get the property.

Finally it was explained to him that the deal would yield about $20,000 in cash, which he would share with his two sisters when he did get out. This had the desired effect, and after promise of some slight concession in the date of his release, Stephen put his name to the contract.

SHIPLOAD OF EASTER LILIES.

First Consignment Here from Bermuda —Blossoms Abundant.

The first steamship load of Easter lilies from Bermuda arrived here yesterday on the Trinidad. This consignment was mainly for the Far West, and as soon as the vessel docked express vans transferred the flowers to the railroad stations, and they were started to their destinations. There were thousands of crates of the lilies, and great care was used in handling them. Another shipload will be received here next week for sale in the vicinity of New York.

The lilies which arrived yesterday were stowed in the betweendecks, near the boiler room, and though they were buds when they started from Bermuda, many of the plants bore flowers yesterday. Their odor pervaded the entire ship. Many of the passengers carried large bouquets of the blossoms, which they had gathered in the fields of Bermuda.

More lilies are to be brought here this year than ever before. Last year the crop was not so good and the prices charged were high. This year, owing to the abundance of blossoms, prices are expected to reach the low-record mark.

CHOIR BOYS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

Church of the Heavenly Rest Singers to Get Higher Pay.

The ten striking choir boys of the Church of the Heavenly Rest were a happy lot of youngsters yesterday afternoon, for they said they had won their fight for higher pay. The settlement was brought about at a conference in which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the church, and H. E. Duncan, the choirmaster, represented the church, while two of the boys, Louis Sorg and Frank Guest, looked after the interests of the youthful singers.

Under the terms of peace the boys hereafter will sing at the afternoon services, rain or shine, for whatever the church sees fit to pay them, provided that the amount is never less than 50 cents. Heretofore the boys received 35 cents.

Mr. Duncan said he believed the boys had a secret society that met in a cave somewhere near Fifty-ninth Street, and that they were badly in need of a "good calling down," which was exactly what he gave them.

"You can't settle these important questions without words," said young Sorg, "and we expected to get exactly what Mr. Duncan gave us, but we won out just the same."

"I didn't exactly like his reference to our lodge, either," broke in Guest.

"Anyhow, ultimatum or no ultimatum, we licked 'em," added Sorg, and thus ended the strike of the choirboys of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER BOARD.

New Commissioners Take Possession Without Opposition.

Jersey City's new Street and Water Board took possession of the offices of the department at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning without opposition. A strong force of police, under Capt. John Cody, was present, but no one attempted to interfere with the Commissioners. Col. Robert G. Smith, President of the old board, appeared at 8 o'clock, but Capt. Cody told him he could not enter the office. Col. Smith withdrew without objection. The other members of the old board were in the City Hall, but did not attempt to enter the office.

When the new board convened John C. Payne was elected President. It was decided to retain the services of George C. Bouton, clerk of the old board, whose term does not expire until Jan. 1 next. A number of employes were dismissed, but none of the vacancies was filled.

CONTRACTOR'S STORY OF DARLINGTON DISASTER

His First Independent Job of Erecting an Iron Building.

SAW THE STRUCTURE COLLAPSE

Tries to Fix Blame on Secretary Allison, Who, He Says, Gave Him Modified Plans.

Paul Schwandtner of 243 East Seventy-ninth Street, contractor for the skeleton of the collapsed Darlington Hotel, told his story for the first time yesterday at the inquest commenced a week ago by Coroner Scholer and a jury of building experts. The sessions have been transferred from the West Side Court to the Coroners' Court in the Criminal Courts Building. Schwandtner strove as assiduously to put the blame for the death of the twenty-one victims upon Eugene C. Allison, Secretary of the Allison Realty Company, owners of the Darlington, as Allison had tried to fix it upon him.

He said he was thirty-four years old, and after working in various shipyards and other structural iron plants in his native Germany, came to this country in 1894. Most of the time he had been a riveter or a blacksmith, but at times had served as foreman. He laid stress upon the fact that he had worked on the Waldorf-Astoria, but admitted that it was as a riveter and to take charge of the tools. He then worked on a Hoboken pier and started contracting for himself about three years ago. His work had been entirely repairs and alterations, but he insisted that he had put up the iron work on one building in Fifth Avenue.

Questions by Juror Conover revealed that this was a building with wooden beams supported by iron columns, and that the first independent job of erecting an iron building was the Darlington. He got the job he said through a visit to the Architects Neville & Bagge, who had agreed to draw the plans for the skyscraper for $1,200 and who testified the other day that $500 of this is still due from the Allisons.

He called on Eugene Allison and received duplicates of Neville & Bagge's plans from him. Within a day or two Allison saw him again and told him that an engineer would make modified plans, and shortly after gave him a set in which the iron had been reduced approximately from 460 tons to 425 tons. He declared that he believed the second set of plans were also by Neville & Bagge, and then he engaged Julius C. Tomiek, an engineer recently from Vienna, at $23 a week to fit these sets of plans together, taking the flooring from the second set, which it transpired were by Guy B. Waite, and the columns from the Neville & Bagge plans.

He insisted that Allison knew of this adaptation into a third set of plans and had promised him that if more iron was needed he would pay for it. Tomiek found the plans weak, he said, and put in more iron, and he presented a bill for this and also for Tomiek's services on Nov. 5, when there was a stormy interview which resulted in Schwandtner retaining Lawyer Ignatius Weitner.

"When I presented the bill for this extra iron," said Schwandtner, "Allison told me the second set of plans he gave me were approved by the Building Department. He told me I was wasting iron putting it in where I had no right to. He called up Neville & Bagge on the telephone, and, telling them to listen, asked if those second plans were approved. A voice came back, 'Certainly they are.'"

Schwandtner said he then sent Tomiek and William O'Hea, a cripple who was acting as Allison's personal representative on the work, to the department, and they came back with word that the plans had been approved.

He declared that the building had been blown out of plumb not more than three inches two weeks before the disaster instead of two feet, as some have testified. He denied that there had been any mass of material stored on the top floor, as Allison has contended. He was in the street looking at it as it fell.

First Schwandtner said there was an explosion and cries of pain from the basement; then a succession of crashes on the fifth floor. "And then it all came down."

"And then you ran away?" commented Coroner Scholer.

"Yes, Sir."

Gottlieb Badrau of 421 East Sixty-third Street, who fell with the building from the tenth floor, said there was no great mass of material up there, but that the building seemed to shake every time he struck his rammer into the cement, until he was frightened just before the collapse.

George F. Allison, Treasurer of the Allison Realty Company, living at 22 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, said Schwandtner at first refused to put on night shifts and electric lights, so that the iron would keep pace with the brick work, and afterward insisted on working so fast that the company could not get money rapidly enough from the building loan to meet the payments. He referred to Neville & Bagge as having certified to the progress of the work. Mr. Bagge in the courtroom leaped to his feet and denied this.

"They're trying to crawl out from under this," said Allison.

"They're trying to drag us under it," rejoined the architect, who was then ordered to take his seat.

The inquest continues at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GROUT OPPOSES BRIDGE LINKS.

Thinks Municipal Art Society's Plan the Best Solution.

Controller Grout issued a statement yesterday in which he placed himself in opposition to all of the plans for connecting the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Manhattan bridges either by a subway or an elevated link.

"I think, and have thought for a long time," said the Controller, "that the proposition to connect the bridges is a good deal of a fallacy. I think that the best solution of the difficulty is the one submitted by the Municipal Art Society, which proposes a loop across the north and south lines of travel and a loop for each bridge independent of the others."

When Commissioner Best of the Department of Bridges was told of the statement by the Controller he said:

"Well, just wait and see what the people of Brooklyn have to say about whether or not they want the bridges connected."

Commissioner Best will advertise this week in The City Record for the ties and rails for use on the Williamsburg Bridge. He is calling for 1,050 tons of steel rails and 1,500,000 feet of timber.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SESSIONS.

The Society Holds Its Annual Election of Officers.

At yesterday's meeting of the Jewish Historical Society, held in the vestry room of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, officers for the year were elected as follows: President—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington; Vice Presidents—Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; the Rev. Dr. B. Filsenthal, Chicago; Prof. Charles Gross of Harvard University, and Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia; Corresponding Secretary—Max J. Kohler, New York; Recording Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Philadelphia; Treasurer—N. Taylor Phillips, New York; Curator—Leon Huehner, New York.

Additional members of the Executive Council were chosen as follows: Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Philadelphia; Simon Wolf, Washington; Prof. J. H. Hollander, Baltimore; John Samuel, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. D. Philipson, Cincinnati; the Rev. Henry Cohen, Galveston; Prof. Morris Loeb, New York, and Meyer S. Isaacs, New York. The programme for the day, which included the reading of various papers, was carried out.

Mayor Suffering from Grip.

Suffering from a severe attack of the grip Mayor McClellan was confined to his home at 10 Washington Square yesterday and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen continued to act as Mayor. On Sunday night Col. McClellan got back from Lakewood, where he went on Friday, but his condition was such yesterday morning that his physician advised him to remain at home for a day or two. Secretary O'Brien said yesterday that the Mayor might be back at his desk this morning.

We are probably carrying a larger variety in Raincoats than any other store in town. There are no less than 21 different patterns from $15 to $35. All of these are the newest goods, in paddocks, belted tourists and long boxy coats, and the sizes run from 34 to 48.

This will give you an idea of the scale on which we do the Raincoat business. Will you come take a look at them?

SMITH GRAY & CO.

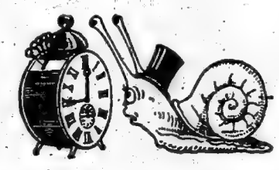

"Come—wake up!"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

ARCHITECTS WORRIED OVER BUILDING TIE-UP

Mason Builders Waiting Vainly to Hear from Strikers.

HEAVY LOSS TO MEN IN WAGES

Over $6,700,000 Lost Since Beginning of Last Summer's Struggle—Fire-Proofing and the Bricklayers.

No new propositions were made by the bricklayers to the Mason Builders' Association yesterday, and unless by to-morrow night there is a change in the situation the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association will be called on to act under the arbitration agreement. President Otto M. Eidlitz of the Mason Builders' Association said yesterday:

"The mason builders have gone the full limit, and anything that may happen will be on the responsibility of the bricklayers. They have created a situation that is not only illogical, but perfectly ridiculous. We have shown in every way possible that we mean to live up to the letter of the arbitration agreement. We have shown that by going even further than we had a right to do in making concessions. I believe that the rank and file of the unions will see their way to common sense and work, and will not precipitate a new fight in which they would be altogether in the wrong. It is bound to come to the rank and file any way, as they are the sufferers, and I am inclined to think they will allow sense and reason to have sway."

Chairman Finn of the Executive Committee of the bricklayers' union said: "I confess I see no light in the situation. I am all in the air about it. Ordinarily I could guess pretty well what was going to happen, but in this case I can make no guesses."

Architects it was learned yesterday are beginning to be uneasy about the situation. Plans may be withdrawn unless the situation clears up. William C. Lauritzen, architect, of 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, said:

"We are all at sea as to the situation, and are trying to find out what is going to happen. This promised to be a good building season, and New York having two stagnant building seasons seems an impossible proposition. Something has got to break loose. The men, if there is another strike, will be great sufferers, but some of them can go to other cities. The employers whose business interests are here cannot do this. If they are not doing the work the money paid in wages will not be in circulation. This will mean less consumption of manufactured articles, and other workers besides the building mechanics will ultimately suffer."

Reports have been going around for some time that a possible deal by which the fireproofing may be taken from the bricklayers has something to do with the trouble, but both sides fought shy of the question. The material for fireproof partitions and arches is furnished by one corporation, which for years has been trying to make a specialty of the work. Thus far the bricklayers have been protected regarding the fireproofing in their annual agreement. No one was willing to be quoted on this matter.

Statistics show that up to the beginning of this month the members of the building unions through the struggle of last Summer and up to the March of this year had lost $6,754,751 in wages. As far as could be learned the money disbursed by the unions for relief amounted to about $172,500. Most of the idle men did not seek relief.

FIVE CENTS TO WASH HANDS.

Col. Swift Says a Saloon Keeper Forced Him to Pay.

A man who said he was Col. Charles N. Swift of 102 West Forty-first Street was the complainant in the Harlem Court yesterday against Hugo Piper, a saloon keeper at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Broadway. Col. Swift told the Magistrate that he went into Piper's saloon and washed his hands. As he was leaving the place Piper, the Colonel asserted, said to him:

"Five cents, please."

"What for?" Swift said he asked.

"For washing your hands."

Swift said he refused to pay the money, and Piper declared:

"You will either pay or buy a drink."

Piper and his bartender then blocked the two doors leading to the street. Swift paid the money, and, going into the street, found Policeman McGuinness, who returned to the saloon, and on Swift's complaint arrested the proprietor.

Magistrate Flammer imposed a fine of $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct, but as Piper did not have that much money with him he was paroled until this morning.

SAYS HE POSED AS POLICEMAN.

Woman Charges Prisoner with Extorting $5 from Her.

Joseph Rosenfeld of 23 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning charged with impersonating a policeman. Jennie Klein of 1,756 Lexington Avenue was the complainant, and she testified that last Saturday night Rosenfeld had arrested her and that at his demand she had paid him $5 to set her at liberty when he was presumably escorting her to the police station. Yesterday she saw Rosenfeld and calling Detectives Enright and Dreyfus of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and had him arrested. Magistrate Flammer held Rosenfeld in $500 bail for further examination.

As Rosenfeld was leaving the court in charge of the detectives Monroe Rosenfeld, a brother of the prisoner, threatened to make charges against Rreyfus unless that officer withdrew the case. Dreyfus became very angry and pulling off his coat made an effort to get to the man, but was prevented by bystanders. Rosenfeld also has a brother on the police force.

COFFEE DOES

Things to some people, perhaps it's contra-indicated in your case.

Try leaving it off 10 days and use

POSTUM

Lots of Weather between the last Snow Flakes and the first Roses. Our Rain Coats are suited for all Kinds—$18, $20, $25, etc. Top Coats that are not Ultra, but Modish and Tasteful from the long, graceful line of the Lapel, to the boxy, generous skirt—$15 up. The Ralston Health Shoe $4.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

EDDY REFRIGERATORS

Our standard for quarter of a century.

The "WILKE" Glass-lined Refrigerators.

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d St. and 135 West 41st St., New York.

Up against the Spring suit problem?

A couple of pointers.

Gray once more is nearly the whole thing, but "gray" means such a variety of shades and patterns that you begin to wonder how so many changes can be rung on one theme.

Worsteds are even more prominent than last year—a lucky thing for men who want suits for hard wear.

But after all the easiest way to solve the problem is to look over the suits.

$16 to $30.

Quarter-size collars give no quarter to discomfort.

They fit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. LAST WEEK IN REPERTOIRE. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD TO-NIGHT, IVAN THE TERRIBLE. To-morrow (Special) Matinee, BEAU BRUMMEL; To-morrow Night, IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Thurs., A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Fri., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Sat. Mat., OLD HEIDELBERG; Sat. (Farewell) Night, DR. JEKYLL and Mr. HYDE. NOTE Owing to the overwhelming demand for seats, Mr. Mansfield has consented to give a Special Wednesday Matinee this week of BEAU BRUMMEL.

Next MONDAY, ELABORATE REVIVAL of THE TWO ORPHANS With the following distinguished ALL-STAR CAST:

Kyrle Bellew,	Grace George,
James O'Neill,	Margaret Illington,
Charles Warner,	Clara Morris,
E. M. Holland,	Annie Irish,
Jamison Lee Finney,	Elita Proctor Otis,
Frederick Perry,	Clara Blandick.

Direction of A. M. PALMER. SEATS READY THURSDAY. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Mail Orders Received When Accompanied by Remittance. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit, RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 42 St., Bwy. 7 Av. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mts. 25, 50. Spadoni, Haines & Vidocq, Ethel Levey, Rossow Midgets, Harry Gilfoil and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. —LAST TWO WEEKS— A CHINESE HONEYMOON

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. CROSMAN Xtr. Mat. Ap. 7. Henrietta in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 9.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th St. Mat. To-morrow. A DESPERATE CHANCE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, "DON CARLOS," with Christians. Wed., 1st time, "Zapfenstreich," with Bonn & Christians.

West End To-Night—IN OLD KENTUCKY. Thurs.—Buck-Wing Dancing Contest.

GRAND The Ninet & Nine 3RD AV. Next Mat. Thurs. BORN IN THE BLOOD

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—110TH PERFORMANCE. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2. 150th Time To-morrow HANDSOME SOUVENIRS THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST 2 WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15 DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. LAST 5 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT., AS YOU LIKE IT

Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman), Rosalind; Ben Greet, Jacques. LENTEN MATINEES This Tuesday, Thursday & Friday at 3, EVERYMAN WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST. Next Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY MILLER Ernest Denny's play, MAN PROPOSES BEGINNING WED., Preceded by "FREDERIC LEMAITRE."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS HERE. Garrick Theatre, beginning April 4th, ELEANOR ROBSON 13TH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN 101st TIME MARCH 28th SOUVENIRS

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. BELLEW AS RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. KATHERINE KENNEDY in Elwyn A. Barron's play, The Ruling Power

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

The Grandest Show Ever Projected. MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Every Afternoon at 2. Evenings at 8 o'Clock. BARNUM & BAILEY Greatest Show on Earth

Three and a half hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. 100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, In the Latest and Greatest Parisian Sensation, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLA, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap. Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act. CYCLO, the Kinetic Demon. 3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track and Aerial Enclave. A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother, Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily; at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission to everything, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1, and $1.50, (Madison Avenue side.) Private boxes, $12 and $15. Single box seats, $1.50, $2, and $2.50. Box Office now open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Evening, March 24, at 8:15. Oratorio Society FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor "THE APOSTLES" (EDWARD ELGAR.)

MRS. THEODORE L. TOEDT.....Sopr.
MISS MURIEL FOSTER.....Contralto
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.....Bass
MR. GWYLM MILES.....Bass
MR. EDWARD P. JOHNSON.....Tenor
MR. FREDERIC WHEELER.....Bass
Soloists.

CHOIR FROM THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY. Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $18.50 and $15.00 Now on sale at Box Office.

LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT. Frank Damrosch.....Director. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, AT 2:30. Selections from the works of BIZET, GOUNOD, VERDI, and WAG

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by fair; winds northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,916. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

JEROME BILL PASSED; SENATORS FLING MUD

Anti-Canfield Measure Put Through, 27 to 20.

BITTER ASSAULT ON JEROME

Brackett Hurls Bribery Charge at Raines, Who Says "Cale" Mitchell, Suicide, Killed the Wrong Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—After five hours of debate, which for vituperation and the bitterness of the personalities indulged in has seldom been equalled in recent years in the Legislature, the Senate to-day passed the bill drawn up by District Attorney Jerome, the stated purpose of which is to enable Mr. Jerome to put Reginald Vanderbilt on the stand to give testimony against Richard A. Canfield for conducting a gambling establishment in the City of New York.

The amendment offered by Senator Elsberg that the provisions of the bill should not apply to any crime heretofore committed was beaten by a vote of 31 to 16, and the vote in favor of the passage of the bill in the form in which it was drawn up by Mr. Jerome was 27 to 20. The manner in which the Senate divided showed conclusively that gambling is one of the few questions still regarded by the Senate as non-partisan. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Senators Allds, Armstrong, Barnes, W. L. Brown, Carpenter, Davis, Dooling, Dowling, Fancher, Gates, Green, Hawkins, Hill, Keenan, Le Fevre, Lewis, L'Hommedieu, Malby, Marshall, McEwan, Prime, Raines, Sherwood, Stewart, Warnick, White, Wilcox.

Nays—Senators Ambler, Bailey, Brackett, E. R. Brown, Burton, Cullen, Elsberg, Fitzgerald, Foley, Frawley, Goodsell, Grady, Martin, McCarren, Ramsperger, Riordan, Russell, Townsend, Wagner, Whitlock.

There were three absentees, Senators Plunkitt, McCabe, and Stevens.

Brackett, Raines, and Brown monopolized the mud slinging. Brackett and Raines threw dirt in chunks at each other, and Brackett and Brown endeavored to besmear Jerome, who occupied a prominent place on the floor, and who seemed to be amused.

POWERFUL FOES OF MEASURE.

All during the debate it was evident that powerful influences were at work against the bill.

When the final vote had been taken on the bill many of the members of the Senate and persons who had followed the debate crowded around Mr. Jerome and tendered him their congratulations.

When the measure was taken up Senator Brackett moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to amend it so that the bill should take effect Sept 1 and not apply to pending criminal proceedings.

Senator Dowling spoke against the motion, telling how District Attorney Jerome had been thwarted in his efforts to secure evidence against Canfield and other gamblers. This measure, he said, would make it possible for Mr. Jerome to indict and convict the highest class of metropolitan gamblers against whom, under present conditions, it is impossible to get evidence.

Senator Grady then said that it was not a question of poor or rich criminals, although the idea was injected into the matter for the probable purpose of influencing those who might be too weak to stand up for a Constitutional principle through fear of being misunderstood.

Mr. Grady said there was absolutely no justification for the bill which was both unconstitutional and pernicious. Said he:

"The violent and self-sufficient gentleman who conceived the bill, District Attorney Jerome, never expected it to be enacted." The means he had taken to jam the bill through were characteristic. Mr. Canfield, said Mr. Grady, was considerably like the Stock Exchange, and he could see only little difference between them.

"I have never been able to get into Canfield's," said Mr. Grady. "They don't let poor people in there."

Senator Brackett then attacked the constitutionality of the bill. He said the question of Canfield's prosecution was insignificant in comparison to the greater question of whether the State was to enact a measure that was clearly unconstitutional.

He would not refer, he said, to the influences that gave rise to the bill, but the combination that was pressing the measure and seeking to ride it through the Legislature was composed of District Attorney Jerome and Senator John Raines.

JEROME ATTACKED.

Mr. Jerome's purpose was well known, Mr. Brackett said, and he would be satisfied with the notoriety it gave him. Mr. Jerome had done more in his brief career to break down the respect for the law than he could ever hope to undo, and demeaned himself by going out on raids when he was a Justice of the Court of Sessions, although he was to pass on the testimony in the cases brought before him.

Mr. Brackett accused Mr. Jerome of violating confidence, of treachery to the reform movement in the metropolis, of standing for rum selling on Sunday, and asserted that he had not hesitated to commit crime to obtain evidence, and sought to hold him up to scorn for making "an outcast and a vagabond" of Thomas A. Fulton, who had been foolish enough to give him his confidence.

Senator Brackett declared that the fact that Jerome wanted a more liberal law for drinking and a more stringent law against gambling indicated "a mental lapse the possible explanation of which is

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NEW YORK HAS TWO MAYORS.

Resulting "Question of Metaphysics" Bewilders Corporation Counsel.

New York had two Mayors yesterday, and City Hall was much astonished and puzzled thereat. The question was also opened as to the validity of certain city bonds signed by Mr. Fornes as Acting Mayor, while Mayor McClellan had, by the signing of official papers under the same date, proclaimed himself the chief civic dignitary of the city.

Mayor McClellan was suffering from grip, it was understood, and unable to perform his duties. Consequently, the President of the Board of Aldermen became Mayor pro tem. The first thing Mr. Fornes did was to sign his name as Mayor under date of March 22, to $100,000 worth of city bonds. Immediately afterward certain papers were laid before the board signed by the real Mayor, under date of March 22, and the questions that buzzed through City Hall next moment were:

"Who's Mayor, anyway?"

"Does Mayor McClellan's official signature to official documents oust 'Mayor' Fornes?"

"And does the ousting of 'Mayor' Fornes invalidate the city bonds signed by him?"

Nobody knew enough about the law governing the point at issue, so Corporation Counsel Delany was asked for his opinion.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Delany after a long, tense, thoughtful silence—"Gentlemen, this is—a—question—of—metaphysics! Mayor McClellan is down with the grip and confined to his home. If he is there, then Mr. Fornes is Mayor pro tem., and Mr. McClellan is not Mayor, so that the existence of two Mayors is a metaphysical problem. But I am inclined to think, gentlemen, that you are casting perfume upon the violet, which, as Shakespeare says, is an unnecessary waste. I do not think the alleged existence of two Mayors invalidates the city bonds signed by Mayor Fornes. Mayor McClellan was Mayor while he signed the official documents at his home this morning, and Mayor Fornes was Mayor when he signed the city bonds. Briefly, New York had different Mayors at different times to-day."

"But the official papers were signed under the same date at the same hour by two different Mayors," said a reporter.

Corporation Counsel Delany wiped his brow and groaned.

"I tell you, gentlemen, this is a question of metaphysics."

ODELL TO CONTROL R. R. BOARD

Reappoints Baker, but Two Members Will Be Added to the Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Frank M. Baker's nomination as Railroad Commissioner to succeed himself was sent to the Senate to-day by Gov. Odell. Senator Grady asked that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Railroads and that an opinion be requested from the Attorney General as to whether the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Baker's nomination last year did not preclude the Governor from again sending in Mr. Baker's name.

President Higgins therefore referred the nomination to the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Raines moved that request for an opinion from the Attorney General as to the right of the Governor to send Mr. Baker's name in again be tabled, and the motion was sustained.

It is certain that the Legislature will pass a bill introduced by Mr. Bedell to-day, which provides that the Railroad Commission be enlarged by the addition of two members, who shall give special attention to the transportation problems of the City of New York.

Gov. Odell will have the appointment of these two additional members of the commission, and it is understood that one of the places is to go to George W. Aldridge and the other to a New York City man.

BEATS WIFE IN CARRIAGE.

Atlanta Citizens Rescue Mrs. McDonough and Cause Husband's Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.—M. S. McDonough of Chicago, Southern representative for the American Hotel Supply Company, was arrested this afternoon for being drunk and disorderly. It is alleged that he beat his wife in a carriage while driving along Peachtree Street, Atlanta's fashionable thoroughfare. McDonough, it is said, choked his wife and struck her several times.

The woman called to the negro driver for help, but he was afraid to interfere. Finally a crowd of citizens surrounded the carriage and dragged McDonough out. It was with difficulty that the cooler heads in the crowd saved the Chicago man from bodily injury.

An officer was called and McDonough was arrested and put under bond of $250 to appear in court this afternoon. The men who interfered for his wife will be on hand to testify against him.

McDonough is quite distinguished looking, and was well dressed, as was his wife. He denies the whole affair, but there were dozens of eye witnesses to the assault.

SANTOS-DUMONT SAILS AWAY.

Leaves Suddenly for Paris, Where Miss Spreckels Is Said to Be.

Santos-Dumont, the famous aeronaut, who has been in this country since the beginning of the automobile show at Madison Square Garden several months ago, sailed away yesterday on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. His name was not on the passenger lists, and so far as can be learned he had not made known to any one his intention to sail on this vessel. He said before sailing that he did not know when he would return to this country.

When Santos-Dumont arrived here he told the reporters who met him that he intended to compete with his new flying machine at the St. Louis Exposition for the prize which will be offered, and that he had a new machine in Paris ready to be shipped. He said yesterday that this machine would probably not be seen here. He would not give his reason for leaving the country.

A few months ago it was announced that he was attentive to Miss Lurline Spreckels, the daughter of Claus Spreckels, and the rumor of their engagement was published. Later it was announced that the young lady's parents objected to the match. Last week Mrs. Spreckles and her daughter sailed from here on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Paris.

HEARST'S PRESSWORK TELLS.

A Million Pieces of Printed Matter Got 111 Illinois Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—As a result of the work accomplished by William R. Hearst's managers, all but 4 of the delegates out of 115 thus far selected in 14 counties of Illinois to the Democratic State Convention are Hearst men.

Sentiment has been aroused to a great extent by the Press Bureau run in connection with Hearst's State Headquarters, over which F. M. Dunlap presides. Dunlap stated to-day that over 1,000,000 pieces of printed matter had been distributed in Illinois since the campaign opened.

NORTHWEST MERGER FUTURE DECIDED

Northern Securities Capital Cut 99 Per Cent.

TO KEEP OUTSIDE ASSETS

Original Holders of Great Northern and Northern Pacific to Get Their Shares Back.

The long-expected statement regarding the future of the Northern Securities Company was finally made public late yesterday afternoon. It is in the shape of a circular to stockholders, and is signed by James J. Hill as President, and Edward T. Nichols as Secretary.

The scheme is to continue the company's existence, but to reduce the captial stock of the company by 99 per cent., leaving only enough stock to represent the assets of the company, which have no connection with either Northern Pacific or Great Northern, but which, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, consist of other securities. Under the plan each holder of one share of Northern Securities gets $39.27 par value of Northern Pacific and $30.15 par value of Great Northern stock.

Figured at a value of 180 for Great Northern and 115 for Northern Pacific each share of Northern Securities gets $45.16 in Northern Pacific and $34.27 in Great Northern, a total of $99.43. Of every hundred shares ninety-nine are so exchanged, the remaining share representing the interest in the remaining assets, or about $157.

The circular reads as follows:

"Since the formation of your company with a view of promoting, developing, and enlarging the commerce and traffic of the country served by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, and by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the traffic and earnings of the three railways have largely increased. The rates paid by the public have been materially reduced. The respective railways have been extended, and their condition and facilities improved and increased.

"The stock of the Northern Securities Company was issued solely for the shares of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, and other properties purchased by it.

"In forming the company and disposing of its shares, no commissions were paid, nor has the company incurred any expenses save those necessary for obtaining its charter, and for the economical conduct of its affairs.

"The company's acquisition of Northern Pacific and Great Northern shares was made in the full belief that such purchases were in no wise obnoxious to any law of the United States—an opinion which has received the approval of four Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, namely, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Edward D. White, Rufus, W. Peckham, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the suit brought by the United States against the right of the company to hold and vote the shares.

"However, the majority of the court, disregarding as irrelevant any beneficial increase of commerce, was of the opinion that as a matter of law your company's holding of the stocks of the two railway companies in itself constituted a restraint of inter-State commerce prohibited by the so-called Sherman act of 1890. Accordingly, the railway companies have been forbidden to permit your company to vote or to collect dividends on the shares held by it.

"Therefore, your Directors, at a meeting held this day, have, under the advice of counsel, decided that in order to fully and promptly comply with the decree in this suit, it is necessary to reduce the capital stock of the company, and to distribute to its shareholders the shares of stock of said railway companies now held by it.

"To this end, they have adopted resolutions recommending to the stockholders:

"First—That the capital stock of this company be reduced from 3,954,000 shares, now outstanding, to 39,540 shares, being a reduction of 99 per centum.

"Second—That said 99 per cent. of the present outstanding shares be called in for surrender and cancellation.

"Third—That against each share of the stock of this company so to be surrendered, there will be delivered $39.27 stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, $30.17 stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, and proportionate amounts thereof for each fraction of a share of stock of this company so to be surrendered.

"As required by the laws of the State of New Jersey, under which the company was created, a special meeting of the shareholders of this company has been called by the Board of Directors, for Tuesday, April 19, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to vote upon said resolutions and upon such other business as may be brought before said meeting.

"For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed April 18, 1904, at 3 P. M.

"Holders of this company's stock to a large extent have already expressed their approval of the recommendations of the board, but the laws of New Jersey require a two-thirds vote of the shareholders to permit the company to reduce its capital stock. Such vote is the first step necessary for the proposed distribution of the railway companies' shares. The collection of the May and subsequent dividends on such shares being forbidden by the decree until such distribution has been made, the importance of promptly executing and forwarding proxies is obvious.

"The assets of the company remaining in its treasury after the foregoing distribution is made will consist of stocks and other property in no way involved in the suit, producing income and conservatively valued at an amount in excess of the $3,954,000 to which it is proposed to reduce the stock of your company.

"Notice of the due approval by the special meeting of the recommendations of the Board of Directors will be immediately published, whereupon stockholders should deliver their entire holdings of stock at this office promptly on and after April 23, 1904. Against such delivery certificates for the 1 per centum thereof to be retained by stockholders will be returned to them, together with the amount of stock of each of said railway companies to which they may become entitled as above on acccount of the 99 per centum of their holdings of Northern Securities stock surrendered for cancellation. Fractional parts of shares will be adjusted by the delivery of scrip certificates.

"All stock surrendered must be fully executed for transfer, either upon the certificates or upon an attached power of transfer."

AMEER REPORTED POISONED.

Ruler of Afghanistan Has Effected Many Reforms in That Kingdom.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—A dispatch received from Ashkabad (the capital of the Russian Trans-Caspian territory,) says a rumor is current there that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

The Ameer Habibullah Khan succeeded to the throne of Afghanistan on Oct. 1, 1901, on the death of his father, Abdurrahman Khan, who was enthroned by the British after they had occupied Cabul, the capital, in 1880. The present ruler was born in 1872. Since he assumed the office of ruler the peace of Afghanistan has several times been threatened by complications of intrigue.

Bibi Halima, the widow of the late Ameer, was dissatisfied because Habibullah did not consult her in political affairs, as he was enjoined to do in his father's will. The new Ameer's younger brother, Nasrullah Khan, was at variance with him also. Mutinies occurred among the troops, who had not been paid.

The Ameer gave permission for political refugees to return to Cabul, but withdrew it in deference to the opinion of his relatives. He has made many reforms throughout the kingdom, established schools, and composed an Ameer's Council of State of leading members of various tribes. He has paid the soldiers the amounts due them and has reorganized the army. He has fortified the two points on routes leading from India into Eastern Afghanistan, where permanent garrisons are stationed.

TELLS OF JURY BRIBERY.

Chicago ex-Bailiff Says He Bribed More Than a Hundred.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Much information on the alleged bribing of juries by Alexander Sullivan in the interest of the Union Traction Company was supplied to-day in the disbarment proceedings brought against Sullivan.

James J. Lynch, the ex-bailiff, was on the stand before Master in Chancery Leaming, and said:

"Sullivan gave me money for bribing jurors a number of times. Then he thought I was coming to his office too frequently, so he used to send the money over to me in the courtroom in plain sealed envelopes by the boy Hill. I have known when there were three cases on trial at one time and we had the jury fixed in each."

Lynch declared he had bribed more than a hundred jurors. When asked if any had refused to be bribed, he said:

"I only remember three. Their names were Cornelius Howe, Hawthorn, and Fitzgibbons."

TWELVE MORE FOR PARKER.

Delegates Chosen in Schoharie, Ulster, Sullivan, and Ontario Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Four Assembly District Conventions held to-day elected twelve delegates to the Democratic State Convention, all pledged to Parker. The delegates elected were:

Schoharie County—George M. Palmer, Democratic leader in the Assembly; ex-Assemblyman David Enders, and Charles W. Vroman, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

Ulster, Second District—A. W. Williams, Eugene F. Patton, and Arthur D. Hornbeck.

Sullivan County—Ex-Judge George H. Smith, John M. Watson, and Sidney E. Wenzel.

Ontario County—John Flannigan, Rice McCauley, and E. Rigney.

At the Democratic primaries in Johnstown, Fulton County, held Monday night, twelve Parker men were elected without opposition as delegates to the Democratic District Convention for the Fulton-Hamilton Assembly District.

Resolutions indorsing Parker for President were adopted in each of the four Assembly Districts. In the case of the Sullivan and Ulster Districts the delegates also were instructed for Parker.

MARTIAL LAW FOR MINERS.

Entire Colorado National Guard Under Arms to Protect Negro Laborers.

DENVER, March 22.—Martial law has been declared in the Trinidad coal mining district, in Las Animas County, as a consequence of the miners' strike, and orders were issued to-day by Gov. Peabody for the entire National Guard of the State, numbering approximately 2,000, to be prepared for service at three hours' notice.

It is unofficially announced that troops will be sent to the Southern coalfields to protect negroes who have been hired to take the place of striking coal miners.

It is also reported that the Governor will send troops to San Juan County to prevent the exiled Telluride union miners from mobilizing and marching back to that place in force.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg. Passed Fire Island Lightship at 1:45 A. M. March 23.

FORCED MAN TO SHOOT HIM.

White Man's Ruse to Escape Death by Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 22.—Baxter Martin, a young married white man of Augusta, Ga., compelled a negro to shoot him twelve miles from Berwick City, La., yesterday, to escape lynching.

Martin arrived here in a dying condition. He says he was tried by court-martial in the swamps. The mob voted to lynch him, but he escaped under a terrific pistol and shotgun fire.

He secured a buggy and drove rapidly through the wood, followed by his pursuers, who fired constantly. He met Richard Williams, a negro. Martin accused him of attempting to hold him up, and feinted to draw a weapon. Williams shot the Georgian, who later explained to the mob that he compelled the negro to shoot to avoid lynching.

Martin is accused of having attacked a young white girl. He says he is innocent, and that the crowd got the wrong man. Martin advised the Berwick authorities to release Williams. He surrendered, and will be released.

DARLINGTON VERDICT HOLDS THREE GUILTY

Eugene C. Allison and Pole & Schwandtner Blamed.

WARRANTS OUT FOR THEM

Coroner's Jury Says Faulty Construction and Employment of Inexperienced Contractors Were Responsible.

At 12:20 o'clock this morning the Coroners' jury in the case of the Hotel Darlington collapse found that Eugene C. Allison and the contracting firm of Pole & Schwandtner were grossly and criminally negligent.

Shortly after the adjournment last evening the jury, with Assistant District Attorney Train and Coroner Scholer, went over the plans of the Hotel Darlington and parts of the evidence were read to the jury by Mr. Train.

Coroner Scholer then charged the jury, which retired at 3 P. M. Only once during the evening did they come out and ask instructions from Coroner Scholer. At 12:20 o'clock the jury finally reached a verdict, which read as follows:

"That Frederick Morel came to his death on the 2d day of March at 57½ and 59 West Forty-sixth Street, by multiple injuries caused by falling structure at the time and place aforesaid by collapse of building in course of erection.

"We further find the said collapse was due to defective design, a total absence of competent supervision, and the employment of inexperienced contractors.

"We further find that Eugene C. Allison and the firm of Pole & Schwandtner were grossly, criminally negligent in the methods adopted and followed by them in the erection of said building.

"We recommend that the practice of the erection of the buildings without the superintendence of the original architect or a competent builder of at least five years' experience be prohibited by law.

"We further recommend that the Building Department of the City of New York have a corps of competent engineers to inspect the erection of all buildings requiring engineering skill, and that a copy of the approved plans of each building be kept on the premises during construction."

After the verdict had been rendered Foreman Frank E. Conover announced that four of the jurymen desired to submit the following in addition to the verdict rendered:

"We subscribe to the verdict of the death of Fred Morel and others, making the following additional recommendations:

"That all architects, engineers, and contractors engaged in the structural work of all buildings in the City of New York be experienced in their several lines and be licensed by law."

After discharging the Jury Coroner Scholer immediately issued three warrants for those mentioned in the verdict. These warrants were handed to Detectives Hyman and Marion of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. The detectives left the building with instructions from the Coroner to place the men immediately under arrest and to take them to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Paul Schwandtner, a member of the firm of Pole & Schwandtner, lives at 243 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Detective Hyman went directly to his house. Mr. Pole, the other member of the firm, has not been seen since the disaster, but the police claim to know where he is, and his arrest will probably be made to-day.

Eugene C. Allison, Secretary of the Allison Realty Company, will also probably be arrested this morning, and be taken to the station house.

The jury shortly before 11 o'clock filed out and asked the following questions through Foreman Conover:

"We would like to know whether we can hold the company as a company responsible for the collapse, and at the same time a member of the company responsible as an individual?"

Coroner Scholer, in reply to this question, said:

"The company as such can be held responsible and also an individual member of it. The jury can find both, but as against the corporation it has to be established who in particular is to be blamed for the corporation."

Assistant District Attorney Train at this point broke in and said:

"The corporation is a soulless body. Its negligence is much more difficult to determine as a corporation than in the case of an individual. There is nothing to prevent a jury finding a corporation criminally negligent, as well as each and every member of its Board of Directors in person. But the difficulties connected with the prosecution, criminally, are far greater than in case of an individual member. But there is no reason why any jury cannot find a corporation negligent."

The four jurors who signed the addition to the verdict were A. S. MacGregor of 335 Broadway, F. Dinand von Hoffman of 1,135 Broadway, August Windolph of 27 West Thirty-third Street, and Richard Deeves of 58 West Eighty-third Street.

H. De Berkeley Parsons, the expert retained by District Attorney Jerome to make an investigation into the cause of the collapse of the Hotel Darlington, took the stand yesterday afternoon at the inquest. Mr. Parsons is a younger brother of William Barclay Parsons and has had nineteen years' experience as a civil and consulting engineer.

The entire design and construction was so faulty, he said, that in case of fire no system of fireproofing would have saved the building. It might have collapsed before, he thought, had it not been for the extra support given by the brownstone houses on either side. Much of the blame, he thought, was on the method of inspection. Any competent engineer, he said, would have seen the weakness of the structure, and should have made a secondary plan providing for the much-needed lateral support. He had found that about 15 per cent. of the cast iron flanges contained blowholes and honeycombs, but the rest of the material was from fair to good.

Before Mr. Parsons was called, Patrick Murphy, an engineer employed by the Roebling Company, who was working in the basement on the day of the collapse, had testified that the Roebling assistant foreman, Green, who was killed, told him on Feb. 20 that the building then was eighteen inches out of line, and he did not see how they could keep on working.

James Whiskeman, examining engineer for the Building Department, who rejected the Pole & Schwandtner plans, said that he found that the twelve-inch forty-pound girders, which he had rejected as too weak, had still been used.

The Perfection of Long Experience is demonstrated by the quality of Usher's Scotch. —Adv.

BALFOUR'S MAJORITY LOWERED

Commons Defeats Motion of Censure by Only Sixteen Votes.

LONDON, March 22.—The majority of the Government again fell very low to-night in the House of Commons, a motion from the Irish benches censuring the Government's action with regard to Irish waterways being defeated by a majority of only 16.

The announcement was greeted with prolonged Irish cheers, and a voice cried: "You shall drink it to the dregs," while John Gordon Swift MacNeill, the member for South Donegal, amid laughter shouted, "We've twisted your pigtails now."

MOTTL MAY BE IN DISFAVOR.

Haste in Coming Here May Lose Him Royal Opera House Place.

BERLIN, March 22.—Herr Felix Mottl, conductor of most of the Wagner operas produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, has asked the Baden Court to reinstate him as Musical Director of the orchestra of the Royal Opera House at Carlsruhe after his return from New York in June next.

A special dispatch from Heidelberg says Herr Mottl's reinstatement is doubtful, owing to his abrupt departure for New York.

WIFE SUES EX-GOV. TAYLOR.

Former Tennessee Executive Is Charged with Abandonment.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—A bill for divorce which will cause a widespread sensation was filed here this afternoon by Mrs. Alice Fitts Hill Taylor against Robert L. Taylor, who has three times served Tennessee as Governor, and is now regarded as being sure to go to the United States Senate.

Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of James H. Hill, a wealthy banker of Montgomery, Ala., and the marriage took place in 1901.

Mrs. Taylor left the Taylor mansion in this city last October, and the separation dates from that time. The bill filed to-day charges abandonment, and Mr. Taylor is charged with turning his wife out of doors. She seeks restoration of her former name and alimony.

FIRE IN THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Smoke from Blaze in Basement Drives Guests Out in Panic.

A blaze in the basement of the Hoffman House, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, at 12:45 o'clock this morning, caused a small panic among the guests. The basement is occupied by Fleischman as an adjunct to his flower store above it.

The fire caused a great volume of smoke, which mounted rapidly through the elevator shaft and soon filled the halls and corridors of the hotel. Bell boys were sent to every floor and aroused the patrons, who rushed out of their apartments without taking time to dress. The fire engines responded promptly, and the fire was quickly extinguished. The damage amounted to about $2,000.

While the excitement was at its height Coroner Scholer happened to pass the hotel and went in to see what the trouble was. He was recognized by some persons in the crowd, and his presence caused the circulation of all manner of rumors as to loss of life. Nobody, however, was even injured.

HELPED 500 NEGROES ESCAPE.

Treasurer of the "Underground Railroad" Dies of Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 22.—C. A. Croninger, one of the pioneer citizens of Hancock County, died here to-day of old age. He was eighty-eight years old, and during the civil war he was appointed Treasurer of the "underground railroad" and used many thousands of dollars in aiding fugitive slaves to escape to Canada.

He himself directly aided in the transportation of over 500 negroes to freedom. Many an exciting tale could the pioneer tell of the dangers and narrow escapes of those interested in the perilous enterprise.

WHITTLED THE SPINAL CORD.

New Orleans Surgeon Performed Operation, Assisted by X-rays.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—To save the life of Benjamin Johnson, a barber who was shot last week in a quarrel, Dr. Stephen W. Stafford of the Charity Hospital removed a part of Johnson's spinal cord, performing the delicate operation after observation by the X-Rays.

The bullet was imbedded in the vertebrae, causing total paralysis of the legs. After the operation paralysis of the extremities was reduced, and now Johnson is able to move the limbs which had become numbed.

ROCKEFELLER PUPIL'S PLIGHT.

Member of the Famous Bible Class Spent Three Weeks in the Tombs.

When John J. Campbell, a broker of 467 State Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman yesterday on a grand larceny charge it was brought out that, though he is or was a member of the Bible class of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and that while his bail was fixed at $1,000, he remained in the Tombs for three weeks pending a hearing.

Campbell was arrested on March 1, together with E. Raymond Perrine of 126 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who also is a broker, charged with having stolen 715 shares of Zanesville Railway, Light and Power Company. Henry Lee, a broker of 60 Broadway, alleges that he gave the two defendants the stock as security for a loan of $2,500, and that they disappeared after they had received the shares without making the loan.

E. V. Bell, his counsel, said in court: "It is a shame to have this man locked up. He is perfectly innocent of this charge. Since his arrest his friends have deserted him, and nobody has come forward to help him in his trouble. I can summon hundreds of people, among them, if necessary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in whose Bible class he was, and I may do so to show what his reputation is. It's a shame the way he has been treated by his so-called friends."

After Lee had told of his transactions with the two defendants the case was adjourned until to-day, and the bail in Campbell's case reduced to $500.

Judge Cary Falls Dead at Banquet.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—While attending a banquet at the St. Louis Club to-night Judge Eugene Cary of Chicago suddenly fell dead. Judge Cary was a prominent fire insurance man, and was in St. Louis to attend the meeting of fire underwriters, in whose honor the banquet was given by the local insurance men.

STORM OF SHELLS FOR PORT ARTHUR

Togo Hurls 208 Projectiles at the Fortress.

DID NOT GO IN AFTER FLEET

Russians Report Withdrawal Without Attack on Warships—Say Shell Hit Japanese Battleship.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, telling of a renewed attack on Port Arthur:

"Lieut. Gen. Stoessel reports that at midnight of March 21 Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our searchlights. Our guardships and fort batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting for twenty minutes. At 4 o'clock in the morning the attack was renewed.

"At 6:30 o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the south, followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy.

"At 9 o'clock the enemy's battleships opened fire on Liaotishin, after which they took up a position behind the rocky eminence of Liaotishin and bombarded Port Arthur."

A later dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff was received by the Emperor. It says:

"According to a supplementary report from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and twelve cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking up a position between Liaotishin and Golubinaia Bay, (Pigeon Bay,) while the cruisers formed up in two divisions to the south and southeast of Port Arthur.

"At 9:20 the battleship Retvizan opened fire over the crest of Liaotishin against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line in the outer roadstead.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened, and the Japanese fleet reuniting, drew off slowly to the southeast, and at 12:30 had disappeared.

"During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised."

Still another telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor gives Vice Admiral Makaroff's report as follows:

"At midnight of March 21 two of the enemy's torpedo boats approached the outer roadstead, but were discovered by the searchlights of the batteries and fired upon by the forts and by the gunboats Bohr and Otvajny. They were obliged to retire.

"A second attack was made at 4 o'clock in the morning by three torpedo boats, which also were repulsed.

"At daybreak three detachments of the enemy's fleet, consisting of six battleships, six armored cruisers, six second and third class cruisers, and eight torpedo boats approached from all sides. At 7 o'clock our squadron commenced to leave the inner harbor, the cruisers leading, with the Askold flying my flag, at their head, and the battleships following.

"The enemy's battleships approached Liaotishin and fired 100 shells from their twelve-inch guns at Port Arthur and 108 shells at the environs of the town.

"Our shells, fired at a range of eighty cables, were well placed. About 10 o'clock a Japanese battleship was struck by a shell and retired.

"We lost no men during the bombardment, which ceased at 11 o'clock, when the enemy's ships reassembled, and, after passing along the outer roadstead, drew off without attacking our fleet."

JAPS ROUT KOREAN REBELS.

Prisoners Charge Russia with Having Instigated the Outbreak.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, March 22.—A band of Koreans, having risen in arms at Ham-Heung, was attacked by a detachment of Japanese from Won-san, who killed two, wounded twenty, and captured thirty-six.

The prisoners included the ringleaders, who alleged that the rising was instigated by Russians.

Korean Conspirators Executed.

SEOUL, March 22.—Of thirteen Koreans, formerly military students in Japan, who were accused of conspiring against the life of the Emperor and the Crown Prince for the purpose of enthroning Prince Euiwan, who is now studying in America, three have been executed, and others have been summoned to appear before a special tribunal.

OPENS A KOREAN PORT.

Japan Lifts Bars at Yong-am-pho—Diet Approves War Tax.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, March 22.—Japan decided yesterday to open Yong-am-pho to foreign trade.

Both houses of the Diet passed cordial votes of thanks to the navy.

After consulting together and with the Government, both political parties agreed

to support the Government programme of war taxes, but to lower slightly the proposed rate of the land tax and reject the taxes on salt and silk stuffs, thereby reducing the projected revenue about a million pounds, ($5,000,000.)

The political parties further display a disposition to limit the period for levying the increased taxes to one year after the conclusion of the war. This implies a radical change, inasmuch as the increased revenue thereby ceases to be available for reducing the new debt.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 22.—A legislative scandal is threatening in connection with the proposal of the Government to create a tobacco monopoly. It is alleged that certain members of the Diet agreed to support the movement to increase the compensation paid to manufacturers for a share of the increase secured.

It was originally proposed to pay the manufacturers a sum equal to three years' income, and it is said that the illicit project was to secure four years' income. The police are investigating the matter, and possibly it will be ventilated on the floor of the House. The incident is likely to have the effect of leaving the three years' provision unchanged.

RUSSIANS REPORTED BOTTLED.

Tokio Hears That Japanese at Last Have Blocked Harbor Entrance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 22.—It is rumored here that the Japanese have succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle publishes unconfirmed rumors from Che-foo and Niu-Chwang of bombardments of Port Arthur on March 13 and March 17, five Europeans and many Chinese being killed in the first, and two guns being dismantled and fifty soldiers killed in the latter.

The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says a recent arrival from Port Arthur declares the Russians recovered fifteen Japanese torpedoes from the harbor unexploded, because, in their excitement, the Japanese forgot to withdraw the safety pegs.

JAPANESE FORTIFY AN-JU.

Russian Scouts Report Earthworks—Skirmishes Expected Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The following dispatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 22:

"Gen. Mistchenkow reports that on March 17 our scouts approached An-ju and observed on the left bank of the Cheng-Cheng River, opposite An-ju, entrenchments made by the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong-Pong, (fifteen miles northeast of An-ju.) It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at An-ju and that the remainder of the First Army Corps is at Ping-Yang.

"In consequence of the report that two squadrons of the enemy had arrived at Pak-Chon, fifteen miles northwest of An-ju, 200 of our cavalry were dispatched for the purpose of preventing the enemy from crossing the Pak-Chon River. Our cavalry found three Japanese squadrons on the left bank of the river, but they withdrew toward An-ju on the arrival of our detachment without fighting. The Japanese squadrons number about 100 each.

"On the night of March 19 two dispatch riders encountered a Japanese patrol between Ka-san (about fifty miles north by west of Ping-Yang) and Cheng-ju, (about twelve miles north of Ka-san.) The patrol opened fire, but our dispatch riders escaped unhurt.

"According to a report, 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry occupied Yong-Pong March 19, and material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness north and south of An-ju."

The report of Gen. Mistchenkow shows that the Japanese have taken the precaution to erect earthworks near An-ju, which are being held by a Japanese division until the remainder of the First Army Corps comes up from Ping-Yang, about forty miles away. The advance of the Japanese shows that they are losing no time, and that they are more rapid than the Russians expected.

So far as the Russians are concerned they have no intention of attacking An-ju, but the province of the 5,000 or 6,000 cavalrymen under Gen. Mistchenkow will be to harass and retard the Japanese in every way possible.

The authorities here believe that it will be only a matter of a short time now when active land operations begin, but at first these will take the form of skirmishes, as the main Russian force remains in occupation of strategical points on the Yalu River.

BRITISH DEMAND PROTECTION.

Russian Gun Commands Foreign Settlement at Niu-Chwang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 22.—British residents at Niu-Chwang have petitioned that a warship be stationed here during hostilities.

The Russians have strengthened the armament of the fort. One of their guns is stationed near the railway and commands the foreign settlement where British interests are paramount.

The river ice is badly shaken, and probably will break within fifty hours.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, March 22.—Two Japanese merchants, Kautalami and Makaya, and also five women, refugees who had been imprisoned at Port Arthur from Feb. 7 until March 20, arrived here to-day on their way to Tien-Tsin as a result of the efforts of the United States Consul, Mr. Miller, in their behalf.

The two merchants, who were arrested at Dalny on account of having in their possession charts of the coast in that vicinity, report that on the whole they were treated in a kind manner by the Russians, especially while they were confined in the military prison under Golden Hill, Port Arthur, where they were held in custody for twenty-one days. Later the merchants were confined in a police station.

United States Consul Miller proposes to form an organisation of people of all nationalities here to insure obtaining information in regard to the war movements in this vicinity and also to provide for mutual protection.

The firing heard here this morning, it has been officially explained, was from the guns of a fort engaged in practice.

WOULD EXPEL CHRISTIANS.

Chinese Rebel Determined to Exterminate Foreign Religion.

SHANGHAI, March 22.—A proclamation of the rebel leader, Yuan, who at the head of a thousand opium smugglers recently defeated a detachment of Chinese troops, near Chung-King, Provice of Sze-Chuan, says he has no intention of causing trouble to the Chinese or to foreigners in China, but being determined to eradicate the false, foreign religion, he will raise 10,000 men, march to the Western Ocean and destroy the Christian religion of foreign countries.

The proclamation especially condemns the Roman Catholics.

JAPAN RUSHING WORK ON MILITARY RAILROADS

Plans to Connect Wi-ju and Fusan by Next Autumn.

OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE

Korea Advised Gradually to Eliminate Foreign Advisers from Her Administrative Departments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SEOUL, March 22.—An interesting feature of the situation in Korea is the vigor with which the Japanese are working on the railway designed to join Söul and Wi-ju. The immediate object is the construction of a light military railway as far as Ping-Yang, which subsequently will be made permanent and extended to Wi-ju.

Three thousand military engineers, under command of a Major General, have been allocated for this purpose, and a majority are now at work. A hundred miles of rails and the necessary complement of clutches and bolts and other necessary ironwork are in Japan awaiting shipment, and arrangements are complete for provision of rolling stock.

The Japanese have discarded that part of the original French plans making a terminus at Söul and have selected a route which crosses the hills further west, thereby saving several miles of construction and effecting a junction with the Söul-Fusan railway near where the latter joins the Söul—Che-mul-pho line some miles west of Söul.

Nearly 100 miles of the Fusan road are ready, and the line should be completed by Autumn. The Ping-Yang scheme is designed to be completed in September. All these points are significant of the strategic value Japan places on the combined projects. There is evidence in the thoroughness of her plans that she is preparing for the possibility of military reverses in Manchuria; but, whatever happens, intends to hold fast to Korea, and should she fail to drive the Russians from Chinese territory and be compelled to defend Korean territory, the existence of a railway in the rear, running to a port within ferrying distance of Japan, would be of inestimable value.

The material referred to was obtained by breaking up disused railways in various parts of Japan. The rails, though worn, are deemed sufficiently strong for provisional purposes.

The Japanese Minister has addressed the Korean Government on the policy of employing foreign advisers. While deprecating precipitancy in the reconstruction of the administrative departments, he recommended that no further appointments of foreign advisers be made and that such officers gradually be eliminated from the civil list.

At present a number of foreigners, chiefly French, owing to the activity of Russia in advancing the interests of her ally, occupy advisory posts in connection with the judicial, military, engineering, mining, industrial, and other branches of the administration.

The emoluments of these officials are £20,000 ($100,000) annually, about half of which is paid to advisers whose services have not been called upon since their appointment several years ago, and who in many cases are entirely without qualifications in the subjects in which they are supposed to be experts. These should not be confounded with foreigners who are doing excellent work in various departments, particularly customs.

The recent appointment of a Japanese military adviser is evidence that Japan wisely intends dealing first with the army, one of the chief spending departments of the State. The Korean Army numbers 15,000 extremely ill-armed, inefficient men, who constitute a burden, and frequently a terror to the country. It is estimated that 5,000 men, employed as guards at Söul and in the provinces, would be amply sufficient establishment, but care is required in the reduction of the force to avoid wounding the amour propre of the Korean Emperor.

WEI-HAI-WEI A PROBLEM.

Necessity of British Safeguarding of Her Interests Pointed Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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WEI-HAI-WEI, March 22.—The question of Wei-hai-wei demands serious attention. According to the terms of the existing understanding, the British lease of this port would be affected in the event of the expulsion of the Russians from Port Arthur.

The policy in this matter is careless in the extreme. We possess here the finest open harbor either on the Yellow Sea or the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, yet are indifferent enough to keep it unprotected. With Germany drawing her meshes over the Shan-tung peninsula, we cannot afford to shelve the question of Wei-hai-wei. With Japan holding Port Arthur in strength, and England holding Wei-hai-wei in similar strength, the integrity of China would be assured, despite all other powers.

WHERE VLADIVOSTOK FLEET IS.

Reported After Three Warships Japan Bought from Chile.

PARIS, March 23.—The Echo de Paris's correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is rumored in naval circles there that Capt. Reitzenstein's Vladivostok squadron has been ordered to overtake at a certain point in the Pacific the battleship and two cruisers bought from Chile by Japan, and to return with them to Vladivostok.

The correspondent says it is also rumored that Emperor William of Germany has refused to accept three cruisers built at Kiel and Stettin, on the ground that they did not conform to the terms of the contract, and that Russia is negotiating for their purchase.

The Russian General Staff, the correspondent says, estimates that the number of Japanese troops landed in Korea does not exceed 75,000.

Russia Has Sent 100,000 Men East.

LONDON, March 23.—According to The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian Government has just privately informed the Senators that since the outbreak of the war exactly 100,000 troops have been forwarded to the Far East by the Siberian Railway.

COLDS LEAD TO PNEUMONIA.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

CLEVELAND FOR GOVERNOR.

Story Told in Trenton Lobby of ex-Senator Smith's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—A visit paid by ex-United States Senator James Smith to the Legislature at its reconvening for the last week of the session last night has revived the story that he is planning to make ex-President Grover Cleveland the Democratic candidate for Governor at the approaching State Convention. The ex-Senator and Chairman Gourley of the State Committee have been credited all along with having purposed to commit the New Jersey delegation to the National Convention to Mr. Cleveland as the candidate for President, but it was said last night that Mr. Cleveland has resolutely set his face against the use of his name in that connection.

The story of the lobby was that Mr. Smith came to Trenton with assurances that Mr. Cleveland would accept the nomination for the Governorship if it were tendered to him. Members of the two houses with whom Senator Smith conferred refused to say what the purpose of his visit was, but winked significantly when asked whether it had reference to Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the Governorship, and to-day it was in every one's mouth that the Senator was ready to put Mr. Cleveland before the State Convention.

Mr. Cleveland is said to have been averse to the suggestion at first, but consented when reminded that many New Jerseymen had settled down into comfortable New Jersey places in the decline of their careers, after filling exalted positions. Gen. McClellan, once a candidate for President, accepted the Governorship after the war. William Walter Phelps became a lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals when he returned from his Ambassadorship to Germany. Gov. Parker and Gov. Abbett both became Justices of the Supreme Court.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS GERMANS.

Chicago University Honors the Kaiser and Baron von Sternburg.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The features of the fiftieth convocation of the University of Chicago to-day were a letter from President Roosevelt, a message from Emperor William of Germany, and the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the German Ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck von Sternburg, Ambassador Tower, and upon five professors of German universities.

Baron von Sternburg read the following message from the Kaiser:

"The University of Chicago has united German and American men of letters to celebrate the reciprocity of relations between the sciences of both countries. This happy event, the significance of which I am aware of, commands my fullest sympathy. I thank the University of Chicago for the great honor accorded to my Ambassador and hope that it may flourish for generations to come."

Dean Hudson then read a greeting from President Roosevelt to President Harper, in the course of which he said:

"Germany's share in the upbuilding of our composite nationality has been marked. German blood was freely shed for our liberty in the Revolutionary War. In our second great period of National trial our citizens of German birth and origin were a unit in support of the cause of union and freedom.

"To our citizenship the German element contributes a peculiar degree of business thrift and industry and of the power of joyous living."

When the degree was conferred upon Baron von Sternburg he said that it would be his duty to help build up the structure whose foundations President Harper had laid within the last few days.

President Harper announced gifts of $101,000 to the university during the quarter.

MISSIONARY DEFENDS NATIVES.

Says German Oppression and Cruelty Drove Hereros to Revolt.

BERLIN, March 22.—A missionary in Southwest Africa has written to the Reichsbote defending the Hereros against the charges of massacring women, children, and men. Native Christians, the missionary adds, assisted a number of women and children to reach the military stations safely.

The missionary further asserted that the Hereros rebelled partly on acount of the oppressions of the traders, partly owing to the cruelties inflicted on them, and partly on account of the disregard of the Germans for the sacredness of the marital relations of the natives. The instruments of punishment used included rhinoceros whips, twenty-five strokes from which leave a native bleeding and half dead. A short time before the outbreak, the missionary added, a German soldier crushed in the skull of an innocent native.

The atrocities committed by Prince Prosper von Arenberg helped to incense the natives. The fact was forgotten by the Germans that the mother of Willy Cain (the native brutally killed by Prince von Arenberg) was a sister of leading chiefs, and therefore had African ideas of princely rank. Finally, the missionary asked: "What German Count or Prince would leave his sister's wrongs unavenged?"

GIRL'S LOST VOICE RETURNS.

Power of Speech Comes Back as Unexpectedly as It Vanished.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 22.—After being unable to speak for several months, Kitty, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Michael Burns of Torrington, is again able to use her voice.

She was one of the canvassers at the charity whist given under the auspices of the Circle of Mercy of St. Francis's Church in that town a few months ago, and while thus engaged her power of speech suddenly left her, and despite every effort made at the time to cure the ailment, no relief was had. Yesterday her voice returned as unexpectedly as it had vanished.

1,500 PIGEONS DIE IN FIRE.

Birds Return to Burning Loft and Are Consumed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Fifteen hundred pigeons lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the pigeon loft of E. J. Murray this morning.

Murray had 3,000 pigeons when the fire started, and the birds became confused and flew out, forming a great flock, which circled over the fire, and at times dashed through the flames, so loath were they to desert their burning home.

Murray and the neighbors sought to scare the birds away, but without effect. Time and again the birds whirled through the flames, the flapping of their wings fanning the flames into heat which soon consumed them and sent the pigeons tumbling to the earth.

GERMAN BOOK SUPPRESSED.

Work Which Attacked Officers of Crack Regiment Is Confiscated.

BERLIN, March 22.—"First-Class Men," a military novel, was confiscated in the Berlin book stores to-day. It is supposed that proceedings will immediately be initiated against the author of the book, Count Wolff Baudisin.

The Socialists in the Reichstag recently taunted Lieut. Gen. von Einem, the Minister of War, with inactivity in this case, saying that every child in Berlin knew that the book referred to the crack Fusilier Guards Regiment, the officers of which are depicted as immoral, corrupt, and despicable.

It is supposed that Count Wolff Baudisin will try to establish the truthfulness of his charges.

JEROME BILL PASSED; SENATORS FLING MUD

Continued from Page 1.

to be found in the habits of the young man."

Mr. Brackett then made a bitter attack upon Senator Raines.

"Senator Raines has been charged with a hideous crime," said Mr. Brackett, "that of taking a bribe in his hand." Lieut. Gov. Higgins rapped his gavel and Mr. Raines flushed and arose, saying:

"I call the Senator to order and want his remarks correctly taken. I have never been charged in this body with any crime."

"I did not say he was charged 'in this body,'" said Mr. Brackett.

Mr. Brackett then recalled the charges of bribery made against Mr. Raines in a New York newspaper some years ago. "And the reason he gave for not suing for libel," said Mr. Brackett, "was that he was too poor, that he had no money, and about the same time we read of his having been robbed on a fair grounds. And we have since heard of his dropping thousands in bucket shops."

At the close of his legal discussion, Mr. Brackett said that he knew some of those who were following "the madman who evolved this act" couldn't be swerved from their course, but they now knew exactly the law on the subject.

RAINES REPLIES.

Senator Raines then arose amid perfect stillness and said that if the attack gave Mr. Brackett any satisfaction, all well and good, for he was smarting under the scathing denunciation of the press and public for his "shameless championship of a notorious gambler." Mr. Raines recalled the suicide of "Cale" Mitchell, Canfield's rival at Saratoga, on the doorstep of Senator Brackett's office in Saratoga.

"And on the monument of poor 'Cale' Mitchell," said Senator Raines, deliberately, "should be inscribed: 'A terrible mistake. He shot the wrong man.'"

Mr. Raines said that he had nothing in common with Mr. Jerome, but he applauded his efforts to get after Canfield, Mr. Brackett's "friend and client." He then said he would later deal with Mr. Brackett for defending Canfield and for using his position to subserve the interests of "the most notorious gambler in the United States."

Senator Marshall then spoke for the bill and scored Mr. Brackett, saying that he had been "smoked out," and that his real opposition to the bill had been discovered. Senator Marshall said that Mr. Brackett had taken an hour "to explain that he was an honest man," and that possibly some would think he "did protest too much." As for Mr. Brackett's quoting Scripture, it had been said that "the devil can quote Scripture to his purpose."

Senator Elon R. Brown said that Mr. Jerome was here with a lash to see if he couldn't drive a majority of Senators to favor the bill. He had declared he wanted to convict Richard Canfield with the evidence of Reginald Vanderbilt, and so long as he could keep his name associated with those names he could maintain the name of Jerome in the top lines of newspapers, and that was really all Jerome wanted.

Senator Brackett declared that he spoke as an attorney for no man. He had defended Canfield to the best of his ability on one occasion, and was paid for it, but further than that he never had any interest in Canfield.

The vote was then taken on the Elsberg amendment that the bill should take effect immediately, but that it should not apply to past criminal proceedings, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 16 to 31. The vote on the unamended bill followed, and the measure was passed as above stated.

A CANTOR'S CENTENNIAL.

Public Exercises In Memory of Prof. Salomon Sulzer.

The Society of American Cantors last night celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the late Prof. Salomon Sulzer, who was Chief Cantor of the Jewish Temple at Vienna and the regenerator of synagogical music, with public exercises at the Temple Ahavath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Rev. A. Kaiser, President of the Society of American Cantors and for eight years a pupil of the reformer, delivered an address eulogistic of the life and work of the late Prof. Sulzer, whom he declared "the sweetest singer in Israel" and the greatest reformer of Jewish liturgic music. The Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses, rabbi of the Congregation Ahavath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, speaking of the work and mission of the Cantor in modern Judaism, said it was not merely that of a singer or a reader, but that of a religious functionary who occupied one of the foremost places in Jewish congregational life in America.

"We have two rabbinical seminaries in which a great number of rabbis are turned out every year," said Dr. Moses. "We will soon have rabbis to burn. But if we had a good school for cantors we might well spare two dozens of rabbis a year. When we are taking away the cantor we are taking something that no modern lecture can fill."

There was an elaborate musical programme made up exclusively of the late Prof. Sulzer's own compositions, rendered by members from the choirs of various Jewish congregations in the city. On the speakers' platform, which was decorated with a huge laurel wreath, flowers, and exotic plants, the officers and Trustees of the American Society of Cantors and rabbis of leading Jewish congregations were seated. There was a large attendance. The committee having the arrangement in hand was composed of the Rev. S. Rappaport, the Rev. William Loewenberg, the Rev. Ed Kartschmaroff, the Rev. D. Cahn, the Rev. Theodore Guinsburg, the Rev. H. Goldstein, and the Rev. P. Schorr.

ROBBED IROQUOIS VICTIMS.

Plotted to Get Valuables on Bodies by False Identification.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A plot to secure valuables found upon victims of the Iroquois Theatre fire was admitted to the police to-day by John Mahnken, who was accused of seeking to get possession of the bodies of Mrs. Amelia Mueller of Milwaukee and Mrs. Frank R. Greenwald.

Mahnken's story implicates a man whom he knew as "Dr. George," and the New York police are said to have information that a man answering to his description has been implicated in several life insurance swindles.

Mahnken employed an undertaker to bury the body of Mrs. Greenwald, whom he had identified as that of his aunt, Mrs. Elisabeth Kouth of Montreal.

"I visited Jordan's undertaking establishment," he said, "and cried as real as any person would that had lost a dear relative. I identified the body and a sheet was placed over it. I went then to where the unclaimed valuables were taken, and there I broke down again and wept. Then we buried the body at Elmwood. It was later identified by Mr. Greenwald as that of his wife and was disinterred and reburied."

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Wesley Mulford, Postmaster at Unadilla, N. Y. Also all the army nominations held up pending action on the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood. Among them were the following: Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—Charles A. Coolidge, Cyrus S. Roberts, J. Milton Thompson, Calvin Dewitt, Carle A. Woodruff, David H. Kinzie, John L. Tiernon, James Miller, David J. Craigie, Alpheus H. Bowman, Edmund Rice, Charles G. Penney, Jesse C. Chance, Theodore F. Forbes, Daniel D. Wheeler, Leon A. Matile, Charles L. Cooper, John A. Kress, John Simpson, Camille C. C. Carr, and Thomas H. Barry.

All have been retired except Gen. Barry.

Infernal Machine in Belgium.

LIEGE, Belgium, March 22.—Another Anarchist outrage was attempted this morning, but the infernal machine, which was placed on the window sill of the residence of Police Commissioner Binet, was discovered in time to prevent any damage being done. The machine was identical with the one which wrecked the residence of Commissioner of Police Laurent.

ROOSEVELT DEMANDS RESULTS IN PANAMA

Tells Canal Board He Will Remove Any Inefficient Member.

POLITICS MUST BE IGNORED

Commission Organizes by Electing Secretary Ad Interim and Prepares to Sail Next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Roosevelt sent to the Panama Canal Commission to-day a letter in the nature of instructions that is regarded as an extraordinary document and in many particulars without precedent.

It is usual when an Ambassador or Minister to a foreign Government is appointed to give written or verbal instructions regarding the duties to be performed and the policy to be followed, but this is the first time that such specific instructions have been issued to administrative officers outside of the diplomatic service.

There are some expressions in the letter which it is said are not relished by the Commissioners. The individual Commissioners decline to discuss the letter, but all declare that, on the whole, they are pleased with the declarations of the President. Following is the letter, which is dated March 8:

"I have appointed you as the commission which is to undertake the most important and also the most formidable engineering feat that has hitherto been attempted. You are to do a work the doing of which, if well done, will reflect high honor upon this Nation, and when done will be of incalculable benefit, not only to this Nation, but to civilized mankind.

"As you yourselves must individually know, I have chosen you with reference to nothing save my belief, after full and patient inquiry, that you are among all the available men of whom I have knowledge those best fitted to bring this great task to a successful conclusion. You have been chosen purely because of your personal and professional reputations for integrity and ability. You represent the whole country. You represent neither section nor party. I have not sought to find out the politics of a single one of you, and indeed as to the majority of you I have not the slightest idea what your political affiliations are. I believe that each one of you will serve not merely with entire fidelity, but with the most efficiency.

"If at any time I feel that any one of you is not rendering the best service which it is possible to procure I shall feel called upon to disregard alike my feelings for the man and the man's own feelings and forthwith to substitute for him on the commission some other man whom I deem capable of rendering better service.

"Moreover, I shall expect, if at any time any one of you feels that the work is too exhausting for him to do in the best possible manner, that he will of his own accord so inform me in order that I may replace him by some man who to the requisite ability joints the will and the strength to give all the effort needed. But so long as you render efficient service of the highest type in the work you are appointed to perform, you may rest assured of my hearty support and backing in every way.

"These are the conditions under which you have been appointed, and under which I shall expect you to proceed. I shall furthermore expect you to apply precisely the same principles in the choice and retention of the subordinates who do the work under you as I have applied in your choice and shall apply in your retention. I shall expect you to appoint no man for reasons other than your belief in the aid he can render you in digging the canal.

"If, having appointed any man, you find that your expectations about him are not fulfilled, or that from any reason he falls short of his duty, I shall expect you to dismiss him out of hand; I shall expect that under the circumstances you will pay not the slightest heed to any backing or influence the man may have.

"I assume as a matter of course that in dealing with contractors you will act on precisely the principles which would apply in any great private business undertaking. There is no man among you to whom I think it is necessary to say a word as to the standard of honesty to be exacted from every employe or contractor; for if I had had the slightest ground for suspicion that there was need to such say a word to any one of you I should not have appointed him. But I do wish to emphasize the need of unceasing vigilance in the performance of this great work.

"As to the details of the work itself, I have but little to say. It is to be done as expeditiously as possible and as economically as is consistent with thoroughness. There is one matter to which I wish to ask your special attention—the question of sanitation and hygiene. You will take measures to secure the best medical experts for this purpose whom you can obtain, and you will, of course, make the contractors submit as implicitly as your own employes to all the rules and regulations of the medical department under you. I presume you will find it best to have one head for this medical department, but that I shall leave to your own judgment.

"The plans are to be carefully made, with a view to the needs not only of the moment, but of the future. The expenditures are to be supervised as rigorously as if they were being made for a private corporation dependent for its profits upon the returns. You are to secure the best talent this country can afford to meet the conditions created by every need which may arise. The methods for achieving the results must be yours. What this Nation will insist upon is that the results be achieved."

The Commissioners present at the first meeting were Admiral Walker, Major Gen. George W. Davis, William H. Burr, Col. Frank G. Hecker, E. C. Grunsky, Benjamin M. Harrod, and William Barclay Parsons, S. T. Redfern, disbursing agent of the old Canal Commission, was made Secretary of the commission ad interim.

The commission will sail next Tuesday for Colon, to remain for two months in the canal strip, making a study of the project.

The Commissioners paid their respects to the President, and remained to luncheon.

At 3 o'clock they resumed work at Admiral Walker's offices, and went over the Kittredge and Lovering bills for the sanitation and government of the canal zone, but reached no conclusions.

A. J. CASSATT RE-ELECTED.

Pennsylvania Railway Stockholders Continue Old Directors in Office.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—At the annual election of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held to-day A. J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, and Amos R. Little were unanimously re-elected Directors to serve for the ensuing four years.

The number of shares voted was 4,101,123, being 69.18 per cent. of the capital stock entitled to vote at the election.

The Importations for the Year 1903 of

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were 121,528 CASES

GREATER by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb new vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

SYMONS TO REFUSE OFFER.

Engineer to Decline Compromise Permitting Service on New York Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Col. Thomas W. Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, said to-night that he will decline a compromise reached by the House Committee on Military Affairs granting him permission to become a member for one year of the New York Canal Commission which is to enlarge the Erie Canal, but with loss of his army pay.

He said that under the circumstances he would prefer to remain in Washington and retain his grade and position in the line of promotion in the army.

The House Military Committee recently negatived a bill passed by the Senate, providing that Col. Symons might accept service with the State of New York in connection with the building of its barge canal without any sacrifice of pay as an officer of the army.

Yielding to the pressure from New York and the War Department, the House Committee to-day reconsidered its adverse action and decided to report an amended bill providing that Col. Symons shall have one year's leave of absence without pay and giving him permission to accept service with the New York Canal Commission.

QUAY SURPRISES THE SENATE.

Asks Government to be Honest with Indians in Old Land Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Quay surprised the Senate to-day by offering a resolution that for naive and naked honesty has seldom had a parallel.

He wanted an inquiry made into the manner of paying the Delawares and Chippewas for their lands in 1862 and following years, and an estimate made of the difference between the greenbacks that were paid to the Indians and gold coin.

It has been estimated they lost $128,860 by the deception that was practiced on them. Senator Quay thinks the Government should be honest and keep its word. Congress collectively is afraid of the precedent. The Senate Committee has placed an amendment on the bill providing that $130,000 be paid the tribe to do them justice.

Steamship Algeria Returns for Repairs.

LEGHORN, Italy, March 22.—The British steamship Algeria, Capt. George, from Genoa and Naples for New York, has returned to this port, owing to damage to her shafting. The vessel has been quarantined, owing to the fact that there is illness aboard.

FEARS HUSBAND IS SHANGHAIED

Wife's Vain Search for Missing Bronx Engineer.

Worn and ill from anxiety for her husband, whom she believes to have been shanghaied a few hours before he was to sail for Honolulu as Chief Engineer on the American Line steamship California, from South Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Shearer of 1,112 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street again appeared at the Morrisania station last night to ask whether there was any news from him. He disappeared Feb. 12, and a few days later Mrs. Shearer appealed to the Morrisania police to send out a general alarm for him. They did so, and have been searching for him since.

Her husband early in February, however, secured a position as chief engineer on the Californian, and was to sail on her from the company's pier, at the foot of Fortieth Street, South Brooklyn, on the evening of Feb. 13.

Mrs. Shearer says that her husband had packed all his clothing and everything necessary for his voyage, and had taken them aboard his ship on the day before he was to sail. Early that evening he disappeared.

After waiting an hour longer than the hour for sailing, hoping that the missing engineer would show up, the Captain of the California hurriedly secured another engineer and the steamship sailed away.

Mrs. Shearer told the police that four or five days before her husband was to sail she noticed a strange man, dark in complexion and hair, and looking like a Spaniard or a South American, lurking about their home in the Bronx. She declares, further, that she saw this same person on the pier at Fortieth Street, in South Brooklyn, on the day she went to see her husband off on his voyage.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—350 East Twenty-first Street; Gustav Struck; no damage.
4:25 A. M.—178 Chrystie Street; Harris Charlop; damage, $200.
7:40 A. M.—525 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Southward; damage trifling.
8 A. M.—224 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. McGee; damage, $10.
8:05 A. M.—461 Canal Street; Mr. Guslatti; damage, $75.
10:40 A. M.—1,314 Park Avenue; Philip Walk; damage, $300.
12:10 P. M.—282 Seventh Street; owner's name not given; damage, $2.
1:40 P. M.—422 West Eighteenth Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.
2:45 P. M.—42 Union Square; F. J. Dahlen Decorating Company; damage, $3,500.
3:50 P. M.—131 Allen Street; J. Kleiner & Son; damage trifling.
3:50 P. M.—301 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Mrs. M. Charles; damage trifling.
6:25 P. M.—906 St. Nicholas Avenue; W. C. Simpson; damage, $200.
7:25 P. M.—216 Mulberry Street; A. Lapp & Son; damage trifling.

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SULLY IS THROWN INTO BANKRUPTCY

Charges of Bad Faith Made by Assignee Hoadley.

TWO FEDERAL RECEIVERS

Wall Street's Version of the Pool's Operations and Uptown Sessions of "Sweetheart" Poker.

When Daniel J. Sully stepped out of his office yesterday afternoon, leaving receivers in possession of all his property, his light jolly manner had disappeared and had given way to a feeling of bitterness, anger, and disappointment. The knowledge that those who had benefited from his advice had betrayed him he had been able to bear, but the belief that some of his friends had proved treacherous was too much for him.

"I cannot give you a five-cent piece," he said. "I don't even own the clothes on my back." Then he stepped into the elevator, and with an effort at gayety waved his hand at the assembled reporters and cried out:

"Good luck to you all."

"Good luck," shouted the newspaper men, and with that Daniel J. Sully was gone.

But though the day marked the passing of another cotton king, the events which led up to his dramatic departure disclosed a state of affairs which were hardly less interesting. The developments of the day were, indeed, among the most sensational since the first intimation of his insolvency. Charges of treachery were openly made, and some of the most prominent men in the financial district were accused of having shown the white feather.

SULLY PUT INTO BANKRUPTCY.

The excitement of the day was started early in the morning when it became known that on an application of three of Mr. Sully's creditors, George C. Holt, United States District Judge, had appointed David H. Miller and Henry W. Taft receivers for the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co. The petition was signed by Stephen M. Weld & Co., who were creditors for over $250,000; J. T. Gwathmey & Co., creditors for over $170,000, and Shearson, Hammill & Co., for over $100,900 The act of bankruptcy ascribed to the firm was that of making an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The receivers were required to file bonds for $250,000 each, which they did before 3 o'clock. They then took possession of the offices and the books of the firm and proceeded to get at "the facts."

In the meantime word of the receivership had reached the Cotton Exchange, and at once prices began to fall. They had opened considerably lower because of the rejection of the terms offered by Mr. Sully the night before, but when the news of the receivership came they broke sharply, even though most of the men on the floor were prepared for such an event, for at the secret meeting of creditors on the night before they had instructed the committee to bring proceedings in bankruptcy if they should consider it wise.

At the Sully offices the news came like a thunderbolt. Nothing of the kind had been expected, and representatives of the firm at once talked of treachery, betrayal, and the breaking of pledges. The members of the committee declared that the action was a frindly one. J. Temple Gwathmey said:

"The proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced because it was thought to be the best way to properly conserve all the assets of the bankrupt for the benefit of all the creditors, and in no way need be considered a hostile step against Mr. Sully or his patrons. His opportunity to make a proposition to settle is just as good now as it ever was."

Edward M. Weld said: "I am extremely sorry for Mr. Sully, and no one on the floor could have kindlier feelings toward him than I. By this step, however, we secured receivers which are acceptable to the members of the Exchange. If we had not taken this action I have reason to believe some one else would, and we might not have secured a receiver as acceptable as Mr. David H. Miller. I know that there is not a member of the Exchange who does not consider Mr. Miller the best man both by experience and ability."

Mr. Shearson, the other applicant, and members of the firm of Boothby & Baldwin, attorneys for the Exchange, made similar statements, and many of the members on the floor expressed their agreement with these views.

HOADLEY MAKES CHARGES.

At the Sully offices a different view was taken of the proceedings. This was shown at once by the fact that the process server found it difficult to serve a writ restraining Joseph H. Hoadley, the assignee, from transacting any business.

The latter, just before he turned over the affairs of the firm to the receivers, made the following statement, in which he echoed the sentiments of the members of the Sully firm and accused at least two of the members of the Creditors' Committee with bad faith:

"I have no objection," he said, "to these bankruptcy proceedings, but I want to say that they show bad faith on the part of two members of the Creditors' Committee, J. T. Gwathmey and C. A. Shearson, who appear to be the petitioners. The assignee, through his attorney, met a committee of creditors, of which these two men were members, yesterday afternoon, and submitted to them a proposition. The committee received it and told the attorney for the assignee that it would give an answer this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Anticipating a favorable reception, G. S. Graham, the attorney for the assignee, went to Philadelphia to complete arrangements to have this arrangement carried out by Mr. Sully. He returned this afternoon prepared to carry out the terms.

"But in the meantime, without any warning, Gwathmey and Shearson or their firms instituted these proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy. The first the assignee knew of it was when he was served with the orders of the court. He therefore considers these members acted in bad faith."

That the committee members, however, had the sympathy of the brokers was apparent at a meeting of creditors, held shortly after the Exchange closed. At this meeting the committee was discharged, with the thanks of the members, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

WANT CERTAIN WITNESSES.

From statements made by a representative of the creditors, it appears that the proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy were brought for the express purpose of enabling the creditors to examine certain men who are supposed to have been backing Mr. Sully, but who, though they took their profits, did not care to share in the losses. Under the United States bankruptcy laws anybody can be summoned anywhere to testify about almost anything. The proposition of the petitioners in bankruptcy is to summon the men who are supposed to have been back of Mr. Sully. There were said to have been four of these backers.

Three of them are named in a statement made to a credit agency by one of the large down-town banks. According to this statement Sully & Co. were brokers in grain, cotton, coffee, and stocks. Besides, Mr. Sully was manager for a pool to speculate in cotton, which pool consisted of Edwin Hawley, E. H. Harriman, and Frank H. Ray.

According to the books and papers of the Sully firm, however, there was one other member of this pool, namely, Col. E. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Weir, however, could not be asked about the matter, for he left this city yesterday for the West, Cincinnati being his immediate destination.

Mr. Hawley denied the story, but admitted that he traded through Mr. Sully.

In spite of Mr. Hawley's denial, current gossip had it that this well-known speculator was the centre of the clique which used Mr. Sully for its operations. The members of this clique, it has been declared, recognized his ability, and used Hawley as the "distributing agent" of the profits. It was Hawley, so the story goes, who forced Mr. Sully much against his will to liquidate the pool holdings early in February just before the first crash. The meetings of the pool members used to take place at the Hoffman House, ostensibly for the purpose of playing "sweetheart" poker, a game of draw under which the profits go to the sweethearts and wives of the players. In reality, these poker parties discussed the programme for the following day. Here the campaign was mapped out which resulted in the downfall of the most daring cotton bull of modern times.

RECEIVERS IN POSSESSION.

The taking of possession of the Sully offices by the receivers was accomplished shortly after 3 o'clock. The receivers at once announced that they would retain all the employes until further notice, but that they would be under the orders of an expert accountant, E. L. Cuthbert. Mr. Cuthbert at once took the somewhat unusual step of sealing up all the office doors except one. This was done in order to insure against the entrance of any one who might have an interest in getting at any of the records.

The next thing the receivers looked after was the insurance on the 30,000 bales of spot cotton which the Sully firm was carrying. This insurance expired partly because of the change of title from Mr. Sully to the receivers, and partly because the premiums had not been paid. This matter, however, was finally arranged.

As to whether or not Mr. Sully will make another offer to the creditors there was much curiosity. It was stated by some of the creditors that the general opinion at the creditors' meeting had been that he had held something back, and that this was one of the reasons why they did not accept his offer.

When Mr. Sully came out of the office on his way home he was asked whether he would make another offer. He replied that he could not, as the appointment of receivers precluded such action. In this he was contradicted by E. E. Baldwin, attorney for the petitioners, who said that if two-thirds of the creditors should accept an offer from Mr. Sully the receivership could be dissolved. It may be stated here that the members of the Exchange in their meeting declared that if the terms were changed to 60 per cent. in cash and 40 per cent. in notes they would be willing to accept them.

Of course great interest centred in the probable assets and liabilities of the firm. According to the receivers, they were unable to make even an approximate guess, and they probably would not be able to do so for some time. The firm had outstanding accounts in Chicago, New Orleans, Liverpool, and other cities, and nothing was known of how matters stood there. Mr. Miller will probably go to New Orleans today to investigate the branch office in that city.

As near as can be guessed, the total liabilities will not exceed $3,000,000, and may be as low as $2,500,000. Of this amount there is due to members of the Cotton Exchange in this city about $1,700,000. The firm was long some 10,000 bales of cotton in Liverpool, as well as a considerable line of grain in Chicago. Its coffee commitments were mostly liquidated, and the losses did not exceed $300,000.

Against those liabilities there are as assets the equity in 30,000 bales of spot cotton, equaling about 3 cents a pound or $15 a bale, which would mean about $450,000. Then there is understood to be a good-sized cash account, as well as sums of various sizes owing to the firm on balance. Added to this the value of the Exchange seats held by the Sully firm, and the assets would come up to about $1,800,000.

It was said yesterday that the books showed that some preferences had been made in favor of Gwathmey & Co., for $150,000; Shearson, Hammill & Co., for $100,000, and Stephen M. Weld & Co., for $150,000. It is supposed that this has reference to the margins which were released by Sully & Co. on Saturday morning. These margins totaled up about $1,000,000, and represented cash put up in banks by men who had sold to Sully on a rising market, but who had come out winners on account of the sudden collapse.

The market itself was weak, closing near the lowest for the day, except for the May and July options, which were 12 and 23 points above the bottom. The average decline for the day equaled something over 70 points.

The Census Bureau's ginning report showing the total crop ginned will be made public on Friday next at noon.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
First Coach Excursion
MAY 10, 1904
Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Persons expecting to visit the World's Fair should get a copy of the Pennsylvania Railroad's World's Fair Booklet giving rates, train service and information concerning hotels. Apply to Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI FOR ROOSEVELT.

Democratic Speech in Republican Convention—Kerens to Retire.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—Missouri Republicans, in State Convention here to-day, named delegates-at-large to the National Convention at Chicago and instructed them to vote for Theodore Roosevelt for President and Cyrus P. Wallbridge of St. Louis for Vice President.

K. F. Parker, St. Louis; Robert C. Day, St. Louis; W. P. Pierce, Maryville, and Charles A. Clarke, Kansas City, were named as delegates.

Mayor James A. Reed, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in welcoming the delegates to Kansas City replied to thrusts made at the Democratic State administration because of boodling disclosures. There were, he said, two sides to every question, and those charged with boodling should be given a chance to prove their innocence. There were, he added, Republicans as well as Democratic boodlers.

Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis surprised the convention by announcing at the conclusion of a speech that he would not be a candidate for re-election as National Committeeman from Missouri. He would, he said, continue to devote his time to the interests of the party.

GIRL WORKERS FLY FROM FIRE.

Woman Member of Firm Rescued by Fireman from Window.

Four thousand dollars' damage was caused yesterday afternoon by a fire in the rear of the four-story brick building at 42 Union Square. The bulk of the loss fell upon F. Gehlen & Sons, decorators, on the first floor, and Darrow & Hanlon, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feather work, on the second.

The forty girls employed in Darrow & Hanlon's workrooms scrambled down stairs in affright, but all escaped. Miss Elizabeth Hanlon, a member of the firm, did not leave, however, until her escape by the stairs was cut off. She ran to the front, and there Fireman Michael Ruddy saw her and with a ladder from his engine tender soon had her in safety. She seemed rather to enjoy her experience.

SENATOR DEPEW ON THE AUTOMOBILE AGE

When the Near-Side Ordinances Will Not Be Possible.

AT THE TRANSPORTATION CLUB

James B. Dill Deplores Multiplicity of Local Regulations That Hamper Chauffeurs.

Senator Depew presided last night at the eighth annual banquet of the Transportation Club, held in its quarters on the thirteenth floor of the Hotel Manhattan. The Senator availed himself of his opportunity to make a speech before introducing the other speakers, with the result that the evening devoted to the praise of the automobile as a means of transportation was rather a long but pleasant journey through the pleasant fields of oratory. One-tenth of the remarks preliminary to the introduction of the other speakers made by Senator and Toastmaster Depew were as follows:

"The Senate is a body of youthful centenarians, who by a unanimous vote sent me here to discuss the question of speed, because as a railroad man I am supposed to know something about it. You are organized to see that speed and safety go together, an unusual combination which the insurance companies do not regard with favor when contemplating risks on the lives of young men. We are a swift Nation, worshipping speed. We could not get on without rushing over railroad tracks because of the vanquishing of time as applied to distance through the cable and telegraph. Even the horse had to give way to the trolley. We could not walk fast enough, and therefore the bicycle and then came the automobile because the people demanded speed without work on their part.

"The first time I was in an automobile, to show what it could do, the driver let it out at the rate of fifty miles an hour. With my railroad experience, I realized all the safeties of the railroad and felt quite certain that my chances of becoming a young old man were slight, because a little rock in the road might send me to a speedy reacquaintance with people I had known long ago. The great difficulty is the fool automobilist. He should be locked in an asylum for life.

"There is the commercial aspect. Will the automobile interfere with the railroad? I don't believe it will, for it breaks down and gives us passengers we would not have had, and also freight. The time is not far distant when the automobile will be the means of city surface transportation—where it will come to the curb at either side of the street so that a lady may get aboard without soiling her skirts. The motor car that will carry passengers with their bundles of eggs or produce, the mail delivered on the way, the produce exchanged for the goods of the town stores so that commerce will be enlivened and the neighborly spirit fostered."

Winthrop E. Scarritt, President of the Automobile Club of America, was introduced as the chief criminal among those who disregarded the rights of others to the highway. "What would it be worth to New York," Mr. Scarritt asked, "if the transportation on every street should be doubled? Not less than $100,000,000. The streets would be clean, and the automobile able to carry twice the load in half the time would more than quadruple the power of city transportation."

Senator Depew introduced James B. Dill as the greatest Socialist in America, because as the attorney "for all the New Persey corporations, his object is to deplete them." Mr. Dill declared himself opposed to the local law where every little community could make laws for the automobilists so that it would be necessary for the tourist to have two automobiles, one to ride in and the other to carry the literature pertaining to the various local laws ready for immediate perusal at every cross fence of every township in every county.

James H. MacDonald of Connecticut declared that in his State the corporations paid 30 per cent. of the expenses for good roads and that they were therefore pleasantly disposed to them there.

TEXAS INDORSES ROOSEVELT.

State Convention for Him, with Negroes and Whites as Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 22.—The Republican State Convention to-day indorsed President Roosevelt and selected Cecil A. Lyon and R. B. Hawley, white, and Charles M. Ferguson and M. M. Rogers, colored, as delegates-at-large to the National Convention.

A resolution was introduced favoring Senator Fairbanks for Vice President, but before it could be put to a vote the convention was adjourned. State Chairman Lyon and ex-State Chairman E. H. R. Green made political peace just before the opining of the convention, and thus averted a split.

CITY'S TRIBUTE TO W. R. GRACE.

Mayor Recalls His Official Career and Aldermen Adopt Resolutions.

Mayor McClellan sent a letter to the Board of Aldermen yesterday notifying that body officially of the death of ex-Mayor Grace.

"It becomes my duty," said the Mayor, "to notify you that you may fittingly record a civic loss. Mr. Grace took up the obligations of citizenship vigorously. As Mayor he gave aggressive support to measures which he believed to be for the public good, and an energetic and effective opposition to what he believed to be wrong. Many of the policies begun under his administration continue to bring benefits to the municipality, while the militant and courageous honesty of his career offer an example to men in public life."

President Fornes of the board offered resolutions, which were adopted, recounting Mr. Grace's claims to the respect of the city. Aldermen Gaffney, Gass, Goodman, Kline, Meyers, Owens, Coggeye, Redmond, Wentz, and McCarthy were named as the committee to attend the funeral, and the board adjourned out of respect to the late ex-Mayor.

EAST RIVER GAS BILL PASSED.

The Measure Denounced in the Assembly, but Voted Through, 91 to 39.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly today passed the Remsen East River Gas Company bill, extending the franchise of the company to that part of Queens formerly known as Long Island City, but providing that no electrical franchises are to be conferred upon the company.

Messrs. Richter, Finch, and Newcomb denounced the bill, and several amendments were proposed.

After a call of the House the bill was passed in its original form by a vote of 91 to 39.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

This parlor furniture is exclusive: prices the lowest

TO-DAY we offer at the lowest prices ever quoted at this time of year all the new and exclusive creations in new 1904 parlor suites of 3 and 5 pieces—furniture of inimitable richness and design.

THIS distinctive showing is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the richest and most complete in New York. It is indestructibly built, upholstered in best silk and tapestry—every correct idea exemplified. Fifth Floor.

3-Piece suites

$18 for $27 Suites
$20 for $29 Suites
$24 for $34.50 Suites
$32 for $48 Suites
$34 for $52 Suites
$45 for $68 Suites
$51 for $78 Suites
$55 for $85 Suites
$60 for $90 Suites
$68 for $105 Suites
$120 for $180 Suites
$150 for $200 Suites
$160 for $240 Suites
$180 for $270 Suites

5-Piece suites

$45 for $68 Suites
$58 for $86 Suites
$62 for $95 Suites
$68 for $105 Suites
$76 for $118 Suites
$80 for $120 Suites
$86 for $135 Suites
$93 for $140 Suites
$100 for $150 Suites
$120 for $180 Suites
$138 for $210 Suites
$144 for $220 Suites
$176 for $260 Suites
$182 for $275 Suites

Special prices on artistic divans and fancy odd chairs: built to last a lifetime.

$43 divans, $32.50; also sofas; genuine mahogany frame, upholstered seat.
$54 divans, $42.50; also sofas; genuine mahogany frame, upholstered seat.
$18 arm chairs, $14.50; mahogany frame, upholstered seat.
$25 arm chairs, $18.50; crotch mahogany frames; upholstered seat.
$22 side chairs, $17.50; upholstered seat and back.
$20 side chairs, $15.50; mahogany frame, upholstered seat and back.
$24 divans, $19.50; also sofas; mahogany finish frame, upholstered seat.
$25 divans, $19.75; also sofas; genuine mahogany frame, upholstered seat.
$28 divans, $22.50; also sofas; all upholstered, silk damask.
$22 divans, $10; also sofas; inlaid frame, upholstered seat.
$65 divans, $56; also sofas; all upholstered, silk damask.

Extraordinary reductions on richest Oriental Rugs

WITHOUT question this is the most liberal offering of genuine Oriental Rugs that has been made for the Spring season. Our showing includes all the richest weaves from the far East—these wondrously beautiful gems which delight the connoisseur—bewitching in color and design.

Spring creations in Persian and East India carpets have arrived, and to-morrow we begin a special sale at unusually low prices. Third Floor.

$3.25 Small Turkish Rugs, $1.50.
$16.50 Daghestan Rugs, $9.75. Good quality—some antiques.
$26.50 to $35 Antique Shirvans, $17. Every one a perfect gem.
$40 to $60 Kurdistan Rugs, $29.50. All antiques—Ferreghans and Serebends.
$9 Small Persian Rugs, $5.75.
$16.50 Antique Moussul Rugs, $11.75. Good condition, average size 3x4½ ft.
$26.50 to $35 Cabistan Rugs, $17. Their beauty is marvellous.
$75 Turkish Silk Rugs, $37.50. Beautiful colorings—a limited number.

HE FEARED A POISON PLOT.

John Pope Hodnett of Brooklyn to be Examined In Hospital.

John Pope Hodnett, for years a familiar character to lawyers, politicians, and public men generally in Brooklyn, was taken yesterday afternoon to the Kings County Hospital for observation as to his mental condition. Hodnett appeared in the Adams Street Police Station and excitedly informed Capt. Harkins that a woman had tried to poison him.

"She is known to me only as Black Mary," he said. "Last night she came to my room at 79 Lawrence Street and tried to give me some poisoned sarsaparilla."

The man's talk and actions were such that Capt. Harkins thought it best to have him removed to the hospital in an ambulance. After he had been taken away the Captain went around to the house in Lawrence Street, where he learned that Hodnett had been a lodger there for some time. The landlady said he had been acting queerly. In the man's room the Captain found a large assortment of canned goods, piles of books and pamphlets, and a charcoal cooking stove. The walls were decorated with placards bearing the name of John Pope Hodnett and setting forth that he was a lawyer, poet, statesman, and many other things.

Hodnett, who is about fifty-five years old, has for years been a familiar figure in the Borough Hall district. Some years ago Hodnett ran for Mayor of Brooklyn on his own ticket. He was not elected. One of his pet claims has been that he is rightfully the King of England, and that Edward VII. is only a usurper. Some years ago, while he was in London, he caused a scene by trying to see the late Queen Victoria about his claim to the throne. Hodnett is one of Senator Chauncey M. Depew's warmest admirers.

DOYLE FIGHT IN FULL SWING.

Swanstrom Silent About Report That He May Succeed Haggerty.

The spellbinders who are engaged with Senator McCarren for the dethronement of Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle are hard at it within Doyle's own district. Senator McCarren himself will address a large meeting to be held at Pabst's Loop Hotel, Coney Island, to-night, and already two meetings have been held. At the first, held in Vett's Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Monday night, Magistrate Higginbotham talked to a crowd of nearly 1,000, and last night a meeting attended by between 800 and 900 persons was addressed by Luke D. Stapleton and J. Gratton MacMahon, in Karn's Hall, Third Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Doyle himself will conduct a few meetings on his own account. To-night he will hold one at Hurley's Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at which the following speakers will talk: James T. O'Neill, Assistant Corporation Counsel and Secretary of the Brooklyn Democratic Club; Daniel Moynahan, James P. Farrell, and a few others. An old resident of the Bay Ridge section said last night that it looked like "old times," and that he expected to see some of the "long green" very shortly. This was taken to mean that both sides were prepared to circulate a lot of money in the fight for the control of the district.

Persistent rumor had it yesterday that the Deputy Police Commissionership had been offered to no less a person than former Borough President Swanstrom, and that he was seriously considering the proposition. When Mr. Swanstrom was seen at his home last night he absolutely refused to discuss the situation in any way. He was asked whether the place had been offered to him or not, and declined to answer.

STEAMSHIPS MAY BE LOST.

Fears Entertained for Safety of Queen City and La Morna.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 22.—The Dominion Government steamship Quadra reached Clayoquot Monday night, but reported nothing of the missing steamship Queen City. She is going on to Quadino, inquiring along the coast.

Ucculet Indians found packages of documents floating near Cape Peale Sunday afternoon among a lot of ship wreckage, and took them to Bamfield Creek cable station. The operator there refuses to divulge the contents of the papers, but it is understood that they are from the Scotch steamship La Morna, which it is believed foundered in the southwest hurricane a week ago Thursday.

The La Morna was last reported sheltering in Clallam Bay March 1. She put to sea just in time to encounter the hurricane, which prevented her beating out and drove her toward the Vancouver Island coast. Marine men here are inclined to think both the Queen City and the La Morna are lost with all hands.

THAT REMINDS ME

The Best is OLD CROW RYE WHISKEY

In our registered bottles only. All dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

De cotton in de field am a lubly sight to see,
When picked and ginned and baled its mighty fine,
But de cotton in de air, say white man, take care,
De Bull or Bear will git you ebry time.

TRY SILK, IT'S A SAFER INVESTMENT.

60 different models in crepe de Chine gowns, from $35.00 to $175.00
75 different models in etamine, taffeta and louisine gowns, from $10.00 to $75.00
50 different models in linen gowns, from $10.00 to $120.00
100 different models in fine waists for street and evening wear, from $5.00 to $50.00

"Fifth Avenue Styles and Quality at Half Fifth Avenue Prices."

THE HOLLY CO.,
10 West 22d Street.

DEATH PACT, MURDERER SAID.

Committed Suicide After Slaying His Friend's Wife.

Mrs. Mary Schultze and George Borchardt were found dead yesterday at 10:30 A. M. in a squalid room in the rear of a locksmith's shop kept by Borchardt at 635 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The woman had been shot in the left temple, and also through the head near the nose. The man was shot in the right temple. His hand still clutched the revolver with which the murder and suicide were committed.

Letters left by Borchardt and written in German stated that he and Mrs. Schultze died together by agreement, but the police discredit this statement because with the letters, which were apparently written on Monday night, was a business card of Otto Schultze, the woman's husband, on the back of which she had written a promise to meet Borchardt at noon on Tuesday. The police do not believe Mrs. Schultze would have written such a promise if she had agreed to die with Borchardt on Monday night. The medical evidence shows that the couple died before midnight, and probably as early as 6 P. M. Monday.

Schultze and his wife lived at 76 Palisade Avenue. He formerly kept a saloon on Hutton Street, at which time Borchardt boarded with them. Six months ago Schultze sold his saloon and went to live at the new address, while Borchardt established a bachelor's home in the room at the rear of his shop. Schultze, who is now employed in Manhattan, has two children—a boy, thirteen years, and a girl, aged eight years.

Mrs. Schultze was thirty-two years old. Borchardt was born in Berlin, and was twenty-five years old.

DAMROSCH ANGERS PITTSBURG.

Did Conductor Get an Offer or Only an Offer of an Offer?

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—The statement made last night by Walter Damrosch, that he had an offer of $15,000 a year from the Pittsburg Orchestra, has displeased the Orchestra Committee of the Art Society thoroughly. A long meeting was held this afternoon, which resulted in a statement being prepared for the papers.

This statement contains all the correspondence between the committee and the conductor, and is mainly an endeavor to show that there never was really any offer made to Mr. Damrosch, but only a proposition to consider an offer.

When shown the statement of the committee to-night Mr. Damrosch said:

"I am very glad that I did not make any contract with a set of men who would quibble over words which ought to be binding among men of honor."

Made to Fit

You may be portly, tall, stout, thin, extra long legged or extra short legged.

Nine Semi-Ready shapes scientifically graded to fit all figures guarantee you a perfect fit.

That's not all.

After you make a selection the whole garment is gone over again and conformed to your individual shape, not merely one part, but every part.

Each garment is shaped by needle—no pulling and stretching, as when shaped by a flatiron. No bulging collar, unsightly shoulders, wrinkles below the collar in back.

Cutters' ability and tailors' skill give broad, graceful shoulders; a close-setting collar, and wrinkleless front and back.

Everything semi-ready when you *look* and *try on; fitted, finished* to *your order* and *delivered* in a *few hours.*

Special for this week—10 assorted styles of imported Worsted Trouserings, positive $10.00 values, $7.00

Semi-ready Tailoring

801 Broadway Cor. 11th
205 Broadway near Fulton

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for APRIL

Travel
Science *Humor*
Language *Essays*
Nature *Child Life*
Education

8 COMPLETE SHORT STORIES

Pictures in Color by HOWARD PYLE

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Superior Scotch Shirtings

In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products. $4 & $4.50 each

BOXING BOUT ON WEDDING TRIP

Husband's Version of How He Gave His Bride a Black Eye.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson heard testimony at Jersey City yesterday in the divorce suit brought by Elsie Steiger of West Hoboken against John Steiger. In her bill Mrs. Steiger alleged that her husband had treated her cruelly, even striking her and blacking her right eye while they were on their wedding trip.

Steiger made a general denial of his wife's charges.

"I have struck her," said Steiger, "but never in anger. Once I hit her with a shoe, but that was an accident. We were out bicycle riding and I tossed the shoe in the air, crying: 'What goes up must come down.' It came down on my wife's head. As to the black eye, that was given in a boxing bout. My wife is something of a boxer. We put on the gloves one day while we were on our wedding trip, and I did black her eye. She is a good boxer, and one day she knocked out a cousin of mine in short order."

The case will be continued next Monday, when Mrs. Steiger will be heard in rebuttal.

Established 1786. Worms, o. Rh. Germany.

P. J. VALCKENBERG
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
SOLE OWNER OF
THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS and other renowned vineyards.
For sale by leading dealers.

Wanamaker Exhibition Of American Costumes

This Year We Join The Louisiana Purchase Exposition In Exploiting to the World the Achievements Of American Genius and Skill

For many years we have been working hand in hand with American designers of dress, for the artistic development of American dressmaking. But for our semi-annual style exhibitions we have gone to the famous dressmakers of Paris. Again and again our American dressmakers have contended that if we were equally liberal with them, they could produce equally exquisite costumes to those that came from France.

While we appreciated the splendid work they were doing, we never considered the matter seriously, until this Exposition year. But this time we spent every dollar of our appropriation with American dressmakers. We gave them the benefit of our vast experience with Paris designers. We conferred with them as to fashion's trend. We got all the benefit of their knowledge and research, coupled with our own. We authorized such liberal expenditure that they could use the most beautiful fabrics, the most exquisite trimmings.

They have kept their promise to us most magnificently.

We have been surprised, delighted, overwhelmed with the charming gowns that they have given us. We shall not be surprised to hear hundreds of thorough dress critics say that this is the most pleasing array of costumes that we have ever shown. And yet there is not a Paris gown in this exhibition. To name their makers is to call the American Roll of Honor in Dressmaking.

The Costumes display unquestioned originality, thorough Americanism, true artistic beauty. There will be no need of an appeal to your patriotism—your pride in the achievements of American genius. These dresses will stand on their own merits. Side by side with the best that Paris could send, they would still compel your enthusiastic admiration.

It will interest you to compare the showing with the exhibitions that you have viewed here in the past. But the pleasure, after all, will be definite and positive—the enjoyment, by beauty-loving women, of the greatest fashion show of 1904.

It is ready as you read. WELCOME.

SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

RAINCOATS, for Men and Boys, are displacing Winter overcoats rapidly now. There is no telling what fine morning may introduce a showery afternoon; and the man or boy whose topcoat is a raincoat is going to be saved a lot of worry. Our Raincoats are tailored by the same hands that make our smart overcoats. Collars are close-fitting; shoulders are broad and graceful. Fine variety to choose from. For men and young men, $15. For the smaller boys, of 8 to 17 years, $7.50, $9.50, and $12.50. (Second floor, Ninth street side).

BOYS' SUITS that save the parents a dollar, are among the day's special offerings. They have double-breasted jackets and knee trousers; made of blue serge and Oxford mixed cheviot. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. At $3.50 a suit, instead of $4.50. (Second floor, Ninth street).

REYNIER GLOVES furnish an admirable example of the perfection to which the making of gloves has been brought. The new styles for Spring show a refinement, in proportion, quality, finish, and colorings, that wins instant approval. The Women's Gloves, in suede or glace kid, are $1.75 to $2 a pair; the Men's, $2.25.

PARIS BLOUSES, of the daintiest white materials, form a charming group in the French Room. They are of sheer handkerchief linen, Persian or linen lawn or organdy; and are beautified with fine lace, and delicate hand stitching or hand embroidery. $5 to $12.

EASTER RABBITS, of white china, are surprisingly lifelike. In various sizes, filled with candy, at 10c to 50c. Easter Eggs, of decorated paper, are 5c to 75c. (Basement).

THE SELLING OF DINNER WARES

And Its Important Effect Upon The Prices of These Dinner Sets

Since the First of March, our selling of Dinner Sets has been phenomenal, by reason of the very special attractions we put out for the March China Sale.

The result of the hurried handling of incoming and outgoing stock has naturally been a certain amount of chipping and breaking among the various pieces. So we have gathered, and offer today,

Twenty DINNER SETS at Half Price

Each of which shows a piece or two that is chipped or missing. There are eleven French Dinner Sets, at $12.50 to $22.50, instead of $25 to $45; three Austrian at $8 and $10, from $16 and $20; and six American at $3.25 and $5, from $6.50 and $10. And the defective piece in no case impairs the worth of the set to the extent suggested by the half prices.

Other special offerings of Dinner Sets are

100-piece American Porcelain, $12, worth $17.50. 101-piece Austrian China, $13.50, worth $20. French Chop Sets, 12 plates and one chop dish, $4, worth $8. And the three superb values in

THEODORE HAVILAND 113-piece DINNER SETS at half price—
$25, worth $50. $27.50, worth $55. $30, worth $60. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CAPT. BRADFORD SAVED ILLINOIS FROM SINKING

Officer's Coolness Kept Battleship from Mortal Blow.

MISSOURI STEERED WILDLY

Court of Inquiry Commends Capt. Bradford and Capt. Cowles of the Missouri for Action in Collision.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Capt. Royal Bird Bradford, commanding the battleship Illinois, is warmly commended in the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the collision of the Missouri and Illinois off Guantanamo, for his fine seamanship, which, the report says, saved the Illinois from what would almost inevitably have proved her total destruction had it not been for the excellent judgment shown by her Captain at several critical moments.

The findings of the court are to the effect that the accident was due entirely to the failure of the steam steering gear of the Missouri to work at a critical moment. Consequently further proceedings are not recommended.

Secretary Moody will not officially pass on the findings until they have been reviewed by the Judge Advocate General, but the Secretary has read them carefully, and thus far can see nothing in the findings to which he is called upon to take exception.

That the Illinois narrowly escaped being sunk with all on board and that she was saved only by the quick and accurate judgment of her commanding officer, assisted by the commander of the Missouri, Capt. W. S. Cowles, who did everything in his power to prevent the collision, was not known at the department until the official findings of the court were received.

The report shows that while the Illinois and Missouri were cruising abreast, at a distance of 500 yards apart, the Missouri suddenly veered in the direction of the Illinois. Capt. Bradford thereupon swung his ship around in the same direction, and the Missouri crossed in the rear of the Illinois and fell behind.

It was supposed that the steering gear of the Missouri was again in working order, and she started ahead at full speed to regain her place in the line alongside the Illinois, but when 400 yards off her steering gear again failed, and once more the Missouri, at high speed, started for the Illinois, which was cruising at a ten-knot speed. So rapidly was the Missouri coming toward him that Capt. Bradford gave an order to reverse the engines, intending to back the Illinois, and give the Missouri a free way across her bow.

At the same moment Capt. Cowles, seeing the danger of the situation, ordered the Missouri's engines reversed, and within a minute both ships were backing, and soon would have collided. Capt. Bradford waited until the Missouri had passed the median line of the Illinois, which he figured would be the turning point, and quickly started his ship forward again in the effort to swing the the Illinois around before the Missouri should strike her.

It was impossible for the Illinois to get out of the Missouri's way in time, but this manoeuvre saved Capt. Bradford's ship from a blow amidships, which it is believed would have proved her destruction.

Rear Admiral Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has returned to the Navy Department from New York, where he inspected the Illinois. He reports that the strut of the Illinois is broken, and her propeller shaft bent. The shaft will be removed and an effort made to straighten it. If this is unsuccessful it will be necessary to make a new shaft, and it is probable that this will require at least six months.

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Cortelyou Declines to Discuss Its Scope or Character.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Bureau of Corporations, is making an investigation into the operations of the so-called "Beef Trust," in accordance with a resolution passed by the House of Representatives recently.

Neither Secretary Cortelyou nor Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations will discuss the investigation in any way.

It is made perfectly clear, however, that this investigation, as well as all others conducted by the department, will be made by the officials of the department themselves without outside assistance, that the department will not stoop to detective work in the conduct of the inquiry, and that the proceeding will be devoid of any spectacular features. There will be no public hearings and publicity will be avoided so far as possible.

No statement has been issued by the department and none will be made. The scope and character of the inquiry are not known.

INDICTED FOR LAND FRAUDS.

Wealthy Stockman and Six Homesteaders Charged with Conspiracy in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Interior Department to-day received the following dispatch from Portland, Ore., dated to-day, reporting the latest development of the investigation of the public land frauds in the West:

"Charles Cunningham, the millionaire stockman of Eastern Oregon, and six homesteaders procured by him, were indicted to-day for conspiracy."

NICARAGUA PLANS RAILROAD.

Engineers Survey Route Through Region Without Population.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—United States Minister William L. Merry, at San José, Costa Rica, reports that the Government of Nicaragua now has in the field a corps of civil engineers surveying and locating the line for a railway from San Miguelito on the southeastern shore of Lake Nicaragua to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean Sea.

The route is projected through a region without population, and the through traffic, the Minister says, will not pay even at a low rate of interest on the cost.

President Zelaya says that Nicaragua must abandon hope of an inter-oceanic canal and therefore he has decided to build this railroad if possible.

STRUGGLE FOR HENDRICKS BOY.

Massachusetts Court Considering the Mother's Claim to Her Son.

BOSTON, March 22.—In the case of Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendricks of Brooklyn, who is suing to secure possession of her five-year-old son, Judge Lowell to-day ordered that the house of the Angel Guardian retain custody of the boy until further orders from the court.

Mrs. Hendricks asserts that Dr. Hendricks, the boy's father, illegally removed him from her care. Judge Lowell continued the case for one week to consider the question of jurisdiction, and suggested to counsel for Mrs. Hendricks that steps be taken in the New York courts to secure a legal right to the custody of the boy.

Dr. Hendricks, who was in court to-day, was served with a divorce notice in connection with a suit instituted by Mrs. Hendricks.

Hawaiian Legislature Called for April 4.

HONOLULU, March 21.—Gov. Carter has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on April 4, to consider the finances of the Treasury, which is unable to meet the warants drawn upon it. For the present fiscal year the appropriations exceed the income by $1,500,000. The reorganization of the Territorial Government on a less-expensive basis is now proposed.

CUBAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Senate Takes Favorable Action on Document Embodying Platt Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate in executive session to-day ratified the treaty between the United States and Cuba, signed at Havana May 22, 1903, embodying the Platt amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, approved March 2, 1901, defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba.

The treaty recites the Platt amendments and enacts them in treaty form, comprising eight articles.

THE MANY-SIDED CORONER.

Assembly Hears He's Asked to be More Than Human and Can't.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Elsberg bill, abolishing the office of Coroner in New York City, had a public hearing in the Assembly Cities Committee to-day, as also did the bill of Mr. McManus reducing the number of Coroners to one in each borough.

Dr. Elliot Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York State Medical Association, opposed the McManus bill and favored the Elsberg measure. The office of Coroner in the City of New York, he said, was the butt of the paragraphers, the subject of ridicule by the press and was little respected by the community at large. This was because the Coroner exercised with his jury extraordinary authority and filled many offices, so that there was no man to be found to-day with such power of mind and versatility of talent as to be able, as Coroner, to sit upon the bench as a Judge deciding the kind of evidence which should be submitted to his jury, to leave the bench to go to any place to take the ante-mortem statement of some poor injured mortal, and in case of death to decide its cause, and to incorporate in his decision the latest researches in chemistry, biology, and pathology. And yet, he said, only one of the eleven Coroners of the City of New York was a lawyer.

The Coroner added another terror to sudden death in the City of New York, for if he suspected suicide the Code of Criminal Procedure commanded that his jury must be present while the inspection of the body was being made.

NEW ELEVATED STATION.

Assembly Passes a Bill for One at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly to-day passed the Wallace bill providing for an elevated station at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Keegan's bill, providing for the expense of acquiring title to and opening Bay Twenty-third Street, between Benson Avenue and Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn, was also passed.

FLOOD AND FIRE AT BELOIT.

Inundation of Town Prevented Firemen from Fighting the Flames.

BELOIT, Wis., March 22.—Flood and fire caused damage of more than $250,000 in this city during the last twelve hours. With Rock River flooding everything on one side and Turtle Creek on the other, the city is entirely cut off and business is suspended. Schools are closed and thousands of people stand helpless while the waters carry everything before them. South Beloit is entirely under water, and 500 people are either homeless or are in their houses surrounded by the flood.

During the flood John Thompson & Son's gas engine shops in South Beloit were burned; loss, $60,000. The flood prevented the firemen from getting within half a mile of the fire.

GERM TESTS ON MONKEYS.

McCormick Institute's Head Going Abroad to Seek Scarlet Fever Microbe.

CHICAGO, March 22.—To search for the scarlet fever germ in a series of experiments on apes is the object of a trip to Europe about to be undertaken by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, head of the McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases. The institute was endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, who lost a son through scarlet fever.

Dr. Hektoen will sail for Liverpool April 1. After two months spent in the hospitals there experimenting on monkeys he will visit various hospitals on the Continent. The trip is undertaken because of the difficulty and expense of bringing the monkeys to this country.

CROKER OPPOSES DYNAMITE.

Fire Chief Defines Dangerous Districts In This City.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department was the guest of the Insurance Society of New York last night at a dinner, followed by a meeting for the discussion of the Baltimore conflagration, which took place at the rooms of the Underwriters' Club, 73 William Street. He consented to answer questions by the members of the society on the best ways of fighting fire, and said that he doubted the efficacy of blowing up buildings with dynamite to check flames. In answer to a question, the Chief said that he thought the use of the salt water surrounding the city by the Fire Department a grand proposition, and that it should have been put into use years ago.

President E. M. Crosby said of the Baltimore fire that it was the second largest in financial loss that had occurred in this country. In view of the damage that had been inflicted upon the twenty-seven so-called fireproof buildings, Mr. Crosby stated that in the future these structures should be called "fire-resisting buildings."

Chief Croker was first questioned about the explosion in the Hurst Building, where the conflagration is said to have started. He declared that there were no such things as air or heat explosions, but that they were due to the collection of gas which had been made by the burning of goods in the building. He said there was no way to foresee such explosions that he knew of. As to the blowing up of buildings to check a fire, he said that he had had no experience in using dynamite or other explosives, but cited a fire in 1835 in the down town district of Manhattan, when marines were summoned from the navy yard to destroy buildings with powder in order to check the flames. Instead of this, the Chief said, they had set the buildings on fire and increased the damage.

Such a fire as occurred in Baltimore, the Chief admitted, in answer to another inquiry, might happen in New York, but he did not think it probable. He said if the Baltimore Fire Department had faced the fire when fighting it instead of following it they would possibly have prevented its spreading.

He defined the dangerous districts of New York for another inquirer as the dry goods district between Chambers, Canal, Broadway, and West Broadway, the Twenty-third Street district, and the drug district, including Nassau, John, and Gold Streets. He spoke in favor of all buildings being supplied with fire shutters, and, whenever possible, the shutters should be kept closed, but should be made so as to readily open by means of a lever on the outside of the building.

F. M. Griswold, general surveyor of the Home Insurance Company, told of a Baltimore fireboat that went out in the bay to dump ashes because there was a city ordinance that said that ashes should not be dumped in the bay. "Although the Captain of the boat was implored to stay, he would not, because he said that he had to dump his ashes, and had to go to sea to do so. When he got back, two and a half hours after," said Mr. Griswold, "there was no need for him. The fire in the place where he was stationed had burned itself out."

Democrats Win at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—To-day's charter election was exceedingly tame, as the Republicans had no candidates for the village Board of Trustees in Wards Three, Four, and Six, and the Democrats none in Wards One and Six. Out the six Trustees elected four are Democrats.

HOUSE LEARNS AT LAST WHO WROTE GRAFT LIST

Supt. Waters Says He Prepared Postal Report on Congressmen.

WYNNE TELLS OF HIS PART

List Was Omitted in First Statement, but Chairman Overstreet Called for It.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The McCall committee to-day continued its investigation of the "indictment" of members of the House by the Post Office Department. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, Charles N. Waters, who succeeded Mr. Beavers as Superintendent of Salaries and Allowance Division, and Charles P. Cranfield, Assistant Superintendent of that division, were before the committee.

Mr. Wynne was questioned about the printed list of names of Congressmen in the special report. He said the first knowledge the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had of the existence of such a list was in a statement made by Mr. Waters before that committee in explanation of appropriations for separating service. Mr. Waters said about 900 of these allowances had been discontinued, and that there was a list of these discontinued allowances.

This, Mr. Wynne said, was on Jan. 11. On Jan. 25 the Postmaster General showed him a letter from Chairman Overstreet requesting all information which could be communicated by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General with reference to allowances for clerk hire and leases which had been made to members of Congress.

Mr. Waters, under instruction of Mr. Wynne, produced the list, and Mr. Wynne said he noticed that it contained the names of Senators, members of Congress, and others.

"I called this to the attention of the Postmaster General," said Mr. Wynne, "and he agreed with me that it would not be right to couple the names of these gentlemen with Beavers and Machen."

The names were eliminated, but the Postmaster General informed Mr. Wynne that Chairman Overstreet had said that this was not satisfactory, and, acting under orders from the Postmaster General, the preparation of the printed list was begun. An abbreviated statement of cases was prepared and submitted to Mr. Overstreet, who said this was exactly what was wanted. This list contained the names of members, and was the list published in the report. Mr. Wynne said he had nothing to do with that part of the report concerning leases; that when information was requested he gathered facts relating to clerk hire and the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General gathered those relating to libels.

Mr. Waters was then questioned about the history of the list. He said that on the 1st of November, 1903, Chief Post Office Inspector Cochran asked him whether there were 100 cases relating to reductions for separating allowances. A list was prepared up to Nov. 19, 1903.

Mr. Richardson of Alabama questioned Mr. Waters to know if the impression made on his mind by Mr. Cochran was that 100 cases were wanted, where members of Congress were mentioned. That was the impression, although Mr. Waters said Mr. Cochran was a fair man, and he did not get the impression that he wanted "at least 100 cases." This list included 700 cases. Later there was an addition made to it, on the request of the Chief Inspector, which ran it up to 850 cases. Subsequently still another addition was made. Mr. Waters said the record was constantly accumulating.

Mr. Bartlett went over the ground again with Mr. Waters to get his impression of the reason Inspector Cochran wanted the list in the first instance, and asked: "They wanted the list of the names of the Congressmen, and wanted you to state if it was safe to say there were there 100 such cases?"

"That is my recollection."

"Did he give you any reason?"

"I inferred from the conversation that a statement had been made or he was called upon to make a statement about the number of such cases, and he wanted to know if it was safe to say it."

Mr. Waters told of taking the incompleted report to the Arlington Hotel at about 9:30 P. M., about Jan. 30, to submit it to Postmaster General Payne. Mr. Payne was not there, and he left it in a sealed envelope. When the whole list was completed he had given the remainder to Mr. Whitney, Mr. Payne's private secretary, and had not seen it since.

Mr. Wynne said that it was transmitted to Chairman Overstreet through the Postmaster General's office.

It is understood that the committee is desirous of hearing from Postmaster General Payne, Inspector Cochran, and Chairman Overstreet.

NO RISE IN MEAT OR BREAD.

Butchers Say They Bear Advance in Wholesale Price—Flour Cheaper.

Wholesale dealers in meat say that the price of beef, Western killed, is practically the same as it was at the beginning of last week. Retailers insist that the price went up half a cent a pound for the three grades, including New York-killed beef, last Friday, but that they pocket the loss and have not increased prices for cuts.

A representative of Swift & Co., illustrating his contention that while there is "no money in" beef, it is cheap and no dearer, gave these figures for the average New York carcass price for 100 pounds for a series of years for the third week in March—1901, $6.92; 1902, $8.56; 1903, $6.76; 1904, $6.52. March 14 last it was $6.77 and March 21 $6.75.

One of the largest retailers on the west side said he could not buy prime New York beef by the carcass under 7¼ cents a pound or prime Western under 7 cents. Customers would not submit to constant changes in price on account of wholesale fluctuations, so retail prices remain the same. If beef went beyond 1 cent a pound more in price customers would have to share in the loss.

Bread has not advanced, nor has the weight of a loaf been decreased. Flour is cheaper, patents being quoted at $5.60 a barrel. Rolls are sold 5 to 6 for 5 cents. Bakers are profiting by the lower prices for eggs, butter, and lard for cakes and pastry. Prices will, unless flour gets dearer, remain the same until May, when the employes will make a demand on the master bakers for increased wages. They are likely to be successful.

Becomes Secretary to President Mellen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—Harry A. Fabian, secretary to President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has resigned to become secretary to President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Particularly Efficacious in overcoming the dregs and depressing effect of the Grippe.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

A gentle heart stimulant and a potent reconstructive for premature aging or wasting away.

HOUSE VOTES TO LEASE POST OFFICE SITES

Disregards Letter from Pennsylvania Road Refusing to Lease.

NEW YORK MEMBERS SPLIT

Majority Now Rely on Senator Platt to Save the Day—No Increase for Letter Carriers—An Attack on Bristow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The House to-day added two amendments to the Post Office bill which are regarded as clearing the way for new Post Offices in New York City. One, offered by Mr. Moon of Tennessee, reduces the term of the lease with the New York Central from fifty to twenty-five years. The other, offered by Mr. Douglas of New York, authorized the Postmaster General to lease the Pennsylvania site.

This last amendment heads off the proposition to accept the Pennsylvania's offer of a sale of the site. Mr. Douglas was the only New Yorker to support it, and the split in New York City's delegation led Mr. Overstreet, Chairman of the Post Offices Committee, to remark that he believed the House would help New York out in spite of the fact that her representatives in Congress were split up on the subject.

When Douglas's amendment was offered Mr. Goldfogle asked Douglas if he had any assurance that the Pennsylvania would agree to lease the site, and Douglas said he had not. Mr. Sulzer then produced a letter from the acting President of the Pennsylvania Road, in which he said the company would not lease, and that the option was to last until the end of this session of Congress.

Despite this letter, the House adopted the Douglas amendment, which makes $75,000 the annual rental. The Central rental is to be $90,000 under the terms of the bill.

The letter carriers of the country succeeded to-day in getting a vote on their demand for an increase of salary. The proposition was always knocked out in former Congresses by Chairman Loud of the Post Offices Committee. They finally banded against Loud and defeated him for re-election, and to-day they got the vote they wanted, with the result that they were knocked out by a vote of 89 to 31.

A victory was won for independent telephone companies when an amendment offered by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota was agreed to prohibiting the Postmaster General from ordering out of Post Offices telephone companies other than the Bell Company. An amendment by Mr. C. B. Landis of Indiana, prohibiting the further rental of canceling machines, was adopted after a spirited debate.

COLER VISITS McADOO.

Denial That It Had to Do with Vacant Deputyships.

Much speculation was indulged in over a visit made to Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday by ex-Controller Bird S. Coler.

Both the Police Commissioner and the ex-Controller said there was nothing significant in the visit. Mr. Coler said that Mr. McAdoo was the first man he ever heard make a political speech, and he merely called to pay his respects. It was thought the visit might have something to do with the appointment of the new Second and Third Deputy Commissioners, but this was denied.

TWO EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Baltimore's Was Not the One That Shook New England.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The earthquake that shook New England early Monday morning was separate and distinct from the one that affected Baltimore. Dr. H. F. Reid to-day developed the film of the seismograph at Johns Hopkins University and found a record of a ten-minute shock that started in this vicinity at 2:30 Monday morning.

According to a statement from Harvard University the New England shock started 1 hour 4 minutes and 10 seconds after midnight. The time shows that the shock was distinct from the one here.

ROBBED A CHURCH SAFE.

Brooklyn Burglars Took $1,200 and Left $60 Behind.

The Rev. Tycho Castberg, pastor of the Norwegian Seamen's Church, in William Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the Hamilton Avenue Station, that borough, yesterday that thieves had entered the church and stolen $1,200 from a safe in the study. The pastor said that the church had been entered some time during the night or early morning.

Capt. Murphy and one of his detectives went to the church and found the door of the safe open. It had not been forced apparently, but unlocked. In a drawer from which the $1,200 had been taken the Captain found $60 in coins, left behind by the thieves. The burglars had gained entrance to the church by forcing a rear door opening into the reading room. The pastor discovered the robbery when he went to the church to do some writing in his study. No trace of the thieves has been found.

SENATOR BURTON ON TRIAL.

His Counsel Tells of Agreement with the Rialto Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—The trial of United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas, charged with having accepted $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company to use his influence with the Post Office Department to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Company, began before Judge Adams in the United States District Court to-day.

Judge Chester H. Krum for the defense said: "The agreement was that Senator Burton would be employed as general counsel, and that his name would be used on the company's literature as a guarantee of its reputability. It will be shown that Senator Burton had inserted in the agreement, in express language, that he, Senator Burton, was not to be required to represent the company before any department of the United States Government in any capacity."

THE NATURAL CURE FOR
CONSTIPATION
DRINK ON ARISING
HALF A GLASS OF THE NATURAL
LAXATIVE WATER
Hunyadi János

WM. VOGEL & SON:

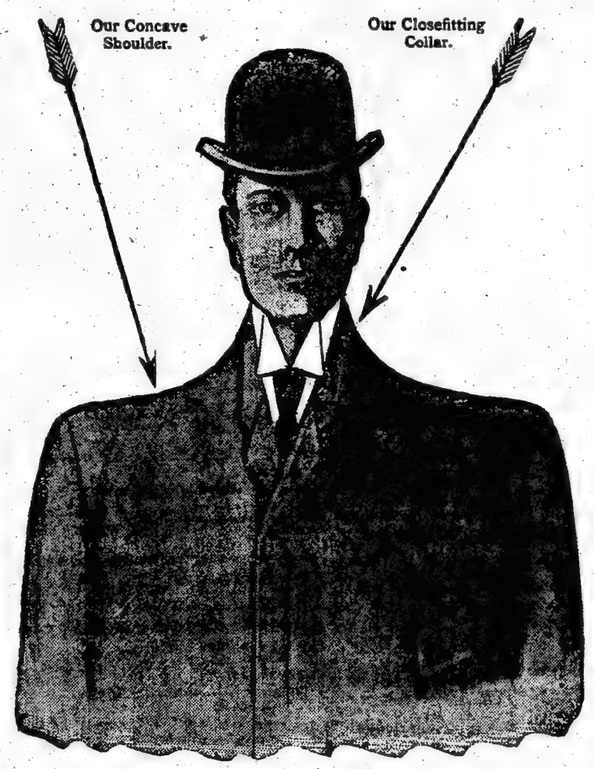

ATHLETICISM In Men's Dress

The vogue for the manly and mannish endures. Every detail in men's dress denotes the leaning toward athleticism—it is the dominant note in our new Spring Overcoats and Suits. The chief characteristics of our Spring Suits and Overcoats are the full chested effect and the graceful lines of our "Concave" Shoulder. These suits and overcoats are garments which express the truest elegance. A style interpretation which reflects the skilled hands of master craftsmen. All these features are evident in our showing of

$15 Spring Suits & Overcoats

Box Coats in all the new models, varying in length; of new shades in Tan and Green Coverts—$15.

Regular Overcoats of Black and Oxford, undressed Worsteds and Cheviots, silk lined throughout to edge of lapels—$15.

Belted Back Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, made in the single-breasted model, of plain tone Cheviots, Whipcords and high color effects—all rainproofed—$15.

Sack Suits in new models of Thibets, Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in plain and fancy effects—$15.

Spring Suits and Overcoats, $15 to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price.

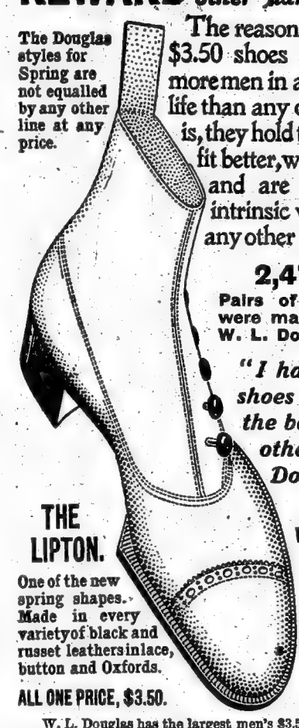

THE LIPTON.
One of the new spring shapes. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers in lace, button and Oxfords.
ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

2,473,464 Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

"I have been wearing your $3.50 shoes for years, and consider them the best in the world. I have tried other makes, but come back to the Douglas." GEO. C. BURBANK, Stenographer Hoffman House.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

HARPERS WEEKLY
JUST OUT.
War Pictures and Views.
THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE WAR
By Melville E. Stone.
General Manager of the Associated Press
TWO PAGE WAR MAP.
On all Newsstands 10 cents a copy.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Complete stock of Gloves for Street or Evening Dress.

All the latest colors to match the new Spring fabrics.

Fownes', Dent's and all the Standard makes, including the "Lazarre."

TRADE MARK
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HARRY LE MOYNE BARRED

Harvard's Athlete Will Not Compete in the Intercollegiates.

THE SCHICK CASE RECALLED

While Attending a Boston School the Champion Participated in an Open Y. M. C. A. Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Harry Le Moyne, Harvard's famous freshman athlete, will not be allowed to compete in the intercollegiate championship track games at Philadelphia this year because he unwittingly broke the intercollegiate rules while a student in Stone's School, Boston, last Winter, by participating in an open athletic meet in the Cambridgeport Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.

Le Moyne's loss will be a severe one to Harvard, inasmuch as he would have been a sure winner in the shot put and a probable point winner in the hammer throw.

It was for competing in an open meet that Schick, Harvard's famous sprinter, was declared ineligible to run in the Mott Haven games two years ago. This, however, did not prevent him from competing in the dual games with Yale. Neither will it do so in Le Moyne's case.

AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCHES.

W. T. Latham Unable to Meet Dr. Douglas in N. Y. A. C. Tournament.

The billiard room of the New York Athletic Club was thronged last night with members and guests, who expected to see a billiard exhibition of straight rail billiards between Dr. Walter G. Douglas, the club's champion, and W. T. Latham, whose marked improvement within the past year indicated that he would be the doctor's strongest opponent that he had encountered for some time. Unfortunately Latham was detained at Rochester on business. Dr. Douglas refused to accept the forfeited match, and will play Latham later.

Two Class B games were decided, C. M. Booth appearing in both. He defeated Dr. Greeff by a score of 100 to 72, but was defeated by L. Vogel, the scratch man, by 110 to 77. Only one game will be played to-night. Peter Doeiger, Jr., (80.) meeting Walter S. Wilson (50) in Class Co. Scores last night follow:

A. Vogel, (110)—0 0 0 5 0 4 4 1 4 2 4 0 0 1 3 1 1 1 3 3 3 5 4 1 1 2 2 4 8 1 1 1 1 0 3 2 3 5 6 1 0 1. Total, 110; average, 23; high run, 14.

C. M. Booth, (100)—2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 7 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 7 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 9 1 0 0 0 0 7 1 2 4 2 2 2. Total, 77; average, 1 37-39; high run, 24.

Referee—John Schreiner.

C. M. Booth, (100)—0 1 1 0 1 1 0 8 0 10 2 5 3 0 6 1 6 1 0 10 3 1 1 0 3 2 0 1 1 4 0 1 0 1 5 0 0 0 9. Total, 100; average, 2 22-39; high run, 11.

Dr. J. G. W. Greeff, (100)—0 3 3 1 1 0 0 5 6 0 1 0 1 6 0 8 0 1 0 0 5 2 0 8 5 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0. Total, 72; average, 1 14-39; high run, 9.

Referee—Dr. Walter G. Douglas.

AMATEUR WRESTLERS READY.

Big Field of Aspirants Who Want to Compete at World's Fair.

An encouraging entry list of ambitious amateur wrestlers has been received for the Olympic trial meeting, to be held by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to-morrow night and Saturday night, at the well-appointed gymnasium of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, on Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. The preliminaries will be decided to-morrow night and the finals on Saturday. The proceeds of the meeting will be used to defray the expenses of the winner in each class, who will be sent to St. Louis to take part in the World's Fair wrestling championships.

All the champions will defend their titles in the bouts this week, and, judging from the entries that have been made, a series of lively bouts is promised. In the 105-pound class, Champion Robert Curry will have a number of able opponents, including P. Priester of the Grace Club, Henry Simon of the New Polo Athletic Club, William Winfield of the Boys' Club, and Martin Hydrofsky of the Brooklyn Athletic Club. Opposed to George Mehuest of the National Turn Verein, in the 116-pound class, will be W. L. Nelson, St. George's Athletic Club, who won the 105-pound championship in 1899 and 1900; J. Walker of the National Athletic Club, William Hagney and Gustave Bauers of the National Turn Verein, and Julius Haubrick of the Grace Club.

In the 145-pound class, the New York Athletic Club has entered F. B. Nargannes, who captured the 145 and 158 pound classes at the recent championship meet of the New York Athletic Club, and the field against him will include George Kamp of the Pastime Athletic Club, J. Keating and H. Dorr of the Mohawk Athletic Club, C. W. Benning of the Boys' Club, J. Tessig of St. George's Athletic Club, and Henry Spanjer, Theodore McLean, and Albert Zirkel of the National Turn Verein. William Bechman, one of the cleverest all-round athletes in the city and present middle-weight wrestling champion, will defend his title against Max Aronstan of the Boys' Club, George Rudolph of the Grace Club, and William Schaefer and Joseph Alexy of the National Turn Verein.

Tremblay Wins Wrestling Match.

Harry Model refused to go on the mat to meet George Tremblay in their wrestling match at the new Polo Athletic Association last night, and John Tompkins took his place. The conditions were the best two of three falls, catch-as-catch-can, and Trembly won, scoring the first fall in twelve minutes and the second in two minutes and five seconds.

THE SARAH BLACK RINGING CASE

Defendant's Attempt to Emphasize Gambling Feature Overruled.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Wurzer to-day finished his opening argument in the trial of Edward E. Farley, the horseman, on the charge of "ringing" the mare Aimless as Sarah Black at the Grosse Point running meeting June 16 last.

In his opening statement Attorney Henderson, for the defense, declared that the Western Jockey Club, "beaten by Farley at every turn," was behind this prosecution, and that the defense would prove that the mare Sarah Black did compete in the race in question, and that Aimless was in Cincinnati on the day of the race. He also argued that the club's operations were illegal, because of the betting in connection with their meeting. "That makes no difference," replied Judge Donovan. "Michigan laws make no difference about the source from which the club gained its revenues."

James Coombs, a Louisville trainer, testified that he sold Sarah Black for E. E. Farley in 1902 to Hardy & Ayres for $35. He did not mention the horse's name or pedigree in the bargain, as Farley had instructed him not to do so.

Commercial Motor Vehicles Compared.

Hiram Percy Maxim talked to the members of the Automobile Club of America last night on "Commercial Vehicles." He had a large audience, for many of the members are taking great interest in the coming service test for commercial vehicles, which will be held early in April. Mr. Maxim spoke to a large extent upon the technical side of the commercial vehicle industry, and showed the respective merits of the gasoline, electric, and steam machines.

AUTOMOBILES.

MOTORCYCLES The Merkel $150.
New Orients, Hercules, Royals and others, cheap. Motorcycle supplies; largest stock; lowest prices. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, Sole Agents.

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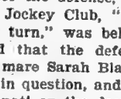
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Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. $2,500. 5 Passenger Car, $850; 10 others, cheap.
E. J. Willis Co. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR RACING.

Indications Point to a Heavy Track for the Bennings Opening.

While horsemen about New York have been complaining, with good reason, of the unfavorable weather and track conditions, so far as the tracks are concerned Bennings is little better. With the meeting to open to-morrow the track condition there has made it impossible for seasoned horses to work six furlongs much better than 1:22, and a horseman who returned from Washington yesterday said that there appeared little hope for a better condition when the horses are called to the post. The course is peculiarly deep and holding, and, while Bennings could never be rated a fast track, it will beyond all doubt be seconds slower than ever before.

Yesterday a number of the track officials left for Washington, and, with a considerable delegation of horsemen, who also made the journey, the afternoon train had the appearance of a race track special. Many others will leave to-day, and it is assured that during the Bennings session of racing the New York delegation will be larger than formerly.

The Bennings Handicap has been a topic among horsemen ever since the announcement of the weights, and Eastern opinion generally is divided among Tribes Hill, who raced so successfully at New Orleans; F. R. Hitchcock's Castalian, and the Madden entry. "Father Bill" Daly is not conceded much of a chance with Himself, the winner last year, although there is a loyal following down Gravesend way, where the Daly horses were given their preparation. Ascension is another that will be well supported by Eastern money should she go to the post, and, altogether, the handicap gives promise of being thoroughly interesting from every angle.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Weather conditions yesterday kept most of the trainers at both Sheepshead and Gravesend indoors, and even the Boulevard did not present its customary busy scene. Some of the horses were shown in the morning hours, but the majority waited vainly for clearing weather, and finally contented themselves with walking exercises under the shed.

Walter B. Jennings has written that he will arrive from California on April 5 with a string of twenty horses. Stabling has been reserved at Gravesend for the reception of the shipment.

W. L. Oliver reached Sheepshead yesterday with a detachment of his string not engaged at the Bennings meeting. The horses in the lot have wintered well and will be sent along in preparation for the Aqueduct meeting.

Arnold Clare, a thirteen-year-old stable boy in the employ of H. M. Mason, will be a newcomer in the jockey ranks this season. Mason has had the boy galloping horses for three years, and he has shown so well in exercising that he will be given a chance in real racing when Aqueduct opens. The youngster only weighs sixty-five pounds.

Hops L., a two-year-old colt belonging to Milton Young and trained by Henry Harris, died of pneumonia at Gravesend yesterday. This colt, with several others, was shipped to New York from the McGrathiana Stud about ten days ago. He contracted the disease on his journey from Kentucky, and was never well after reaching the Gravesend quarters.

Cameron, who was one of the best horses of his day, is in the stud at McGrathiana, and Milton Young has written that he was very much impressed with his possibilities as a sire. Twenty-five mares will be sent to the little brown horse this season.

Special Prizes for Speedway Horses.

In connection with the fifth annual Speedway Day parade of the Road Drivers' Association on May 14, special prizes will be awarded for the following, to be judged solely as they pass the reviewing stands and without reference to records or any other conditions that usually count in horse shows:

Best-looking horse drawing a one-man speed wagon; best-looking team drawing a one-man speed wagon; best-looking horse drawing a two-man road wagon; best-looking team drawing a two-man road wagon; best-looking short-tailed horse, in regulation cob harness, drawing a high-wheeled runabout; best-looking short-tailed team of horses, in regulation cob harness, drawing a high-wheeled runabout, and best-looking team hitched to a surrey.

In addition to the above George A. Coleman, Chairman of the Parade Committee, announces that three ribbons will be awarded in each of the special brushes to be contested. Every owner of a horse is invited to participate in the parade, and special provisions will be made for visiting horsemen.

Owner of Steeplechasers Operated On.

J. W. Colt, who headed the winning owners' list in the steeplechase division last year, was operated on for appendicitis at the New York Hospital yesterday. At a late hour last night Mr. Colt was reported as doing nicely, with every assurance of a speedy and complete recovery.

Cresceus's California Colt Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The famous "worth his weight in gold" colt is dead at the Aptos Stock Farm. This youngster was sired by the champion stallion Cresceus, dam Czarina. He was the only colt of Cresceus in California, so that his premature death is a distinct loss to the breeding industry of the State.

Uninsured Won the Lincolnshire.

LONDON, March 22.—The Lincolnshire Handicap, of 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, the first of this year's classic races, was run to-day at Lincoln and brought out the large field of twenty-three horses. Capt. Forester's Uninsured, 4 years, (108,) was first, Wolfshall second, and Stoic third.

Jockey Hennessy on Three Winners.

LITTLE ROCK, March 22.—Jockey Johnny Hennessy carried off the riding honors to-day. He piloted three of his mounts to victory. Only two favorites won. It rained all day and the track was sloppy.

The Day's News in College Athletics.

An elaborate schedule has been arranged for Columbia's lacrosse team, the first game being with C. C. N. Y. at South Field, on April 5. Then come the following: April 9, Greater New York Irish A. A., at South Field; 16, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; 20, Swarthmore College, at Swarthmore, Penn.; 23, Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge; 30, Cornell, at Ithaca; May 2, Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y.; 13, Harvard, at South Field; 16, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 20, Greater New York I. A. A., at South Field.

Princeton has been compelled to cancel its baseball game with New York University, which was scheduled for to-day, owing to the unfit condition of the grounds. The New Jersey students are not likely to get any outdoor practice until they go on their Southern trip, April 1.

Columbia's golf team will play a number of matches before the annual inter-collegiate championships begin. Thus far the following competitions have been arranged, and Manager Slosson proposes that from six to ten men will play in each match: April 16, Westchester G. C., at Westchester; 30, Englewood G. C., at Englewood, N. J.; May 7, Richmond Hill G. C., at Richmond Hill; 21, Nassau G. C., at Nassau, L. I. Contests will also be scheduled with St. Andrew's and Baltusrol Clubs.

The athletic authorities of Yale consider Torrey, the freshman, the most promising sprinter the University has had in many years. He is not only considered a consistent ten-second man, but is expected to lower Arthur Duffey's record of 0:09 3-5 for the hundred yards.

Frederick Beck, the world's champion shot-putter, who graduated from Yale two years ago, is trying to develop Edgar T. Glass, Yale's football guard, into a point winner with the weights, and he is reported to be an apt pupil.

Yale's baseball nine has been practicing in the open for the last two days, and all indications point to Yale Field being in playable condition for the game with Trinity college to-day.

Word comes from the West that Alonzo A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, has been elected a member of the Football Rules Committee, which controls the American college sport. It is the first time the West has had a representative on the committee, which is now made up of Paul T. Dashiel, United States Naval Academy, Chairman; Walter Camp, Yale, Secretary; John C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. L. M. Dennis, Cornell; Robert D. Wrenn, Harvard; Prof. J. B. Fine, Princeton, and A. A. Stagg, Chicago.

ONE-SIDED HOCKEY GAME.

Company K, 7th Regt., Easily Defeats Squadron A at St. Nicholas Rink.

The hockey team of Company K of the Seventh Regiment defeated the Squadron A seven at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by the score of 10 to 3. The first half resulted 5 to 1 in favor of the infantrymen. In the second half the play was fast and furious, though little skill was shown on either side. In one of the attacks of the Squadron A forwards the Seventh Regiment goal and goal keeper were both overturned, and the game was stopped until the net was repaired. The line-up:

Co. K., 7th Rgt., 10. Position.	Squadron A, 3.
Walsh	Goal	Stone
Newcombe	Point	Vanderpoel
Butt	Cover point	Poole
Struthers	Centre	Willis, Dana
Dean	Forward	Delafield
Kobbe	Forward	Post
Barron	Forward	Camp

Goals for Company K—Barron, 7; Dean, 2; Struthers. Goals for Squadron A—Camp, 3. Referee—W. Hardy. Wanderers.

NEW YORKS WON EASILY

American League Pitcher a Puzzle to the Atlanta Batsmen.

HOME TEAM UNABLE TO SCORE

Southern League Players Made But Three Scratch Hits from Griffith's Delivery—Fast Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.—The New York American League baseball team defeated the Atlanta Southern League nine this afternoon by a score of 3 to 0. The game was the fastest played this season. It abounded in snappy plays, which delighted the large crowd of spectators. The work of Pitcher Griffith for the Americans was easily the feature. Griffith was never in better form, and proved an enigma to the Atlanta batsmen. He allowed only three hits, and these were not of the clean variety.

In the nine innings of play only thirty men faced the New York pitcher. Generally the Atlanta batters went out in one, two, three order.

New York scored in the second and the fourth innings. Two two-baggers by Williams and Ganzel brought Williams home in the second, and Unglaub's two-base hit, coupled with Kleinow's single and errors by Cargo and Thoney, scored two more runs in the fourth. The score:

ATLANTA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hayes, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Thoney, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Meller, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Morse, 2b	0	1	2	4	1
H'worth, ss	0	2	0	2	0
McGuire, c	0	0	2	0	0
Beville, c	0	0	1	1	0
Cargo, 3b	0	0	0	4	2
Krug, lf	0	0	2	0	0
McMakin, p	0	0	0	0	0
McKay, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	0	3	24	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Fultz, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Unglaub, ss	1	1	3	2	1
Ander'n, 1f	0	0	3	0	0
Willis's, 2b	2	2	0	0	4
Ganzel, 1b	0	2	9	1	1
Kleinow, c	0	0	4	1	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	27	5	6

New York	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Unglaub, Anderson. Stolen base—Williams. Struck out—Griffith, 2; McMakin, 1; McCay, 1. Bases on balls—Griffith, 1; McMakin, 0; McCay, 1. Umpire—Mr. Torrence.

Pitcher Milligan Shows Good Form.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—Milligan, the New York National League Club's left-hand pitcher, showed phenomenal form in a five-inning practice game between the regulars and reserves this afternoon. Milligan pitched for the reserves, and all the opposing batsmen could do with his delivery was four scattered safeties, and the regulars were beaten by a score of 8 to 1. The pitching of Milligan was really remarkable for this season of the year. He also watched the bases closely when they were occupied, and fielded his position brilliantly. Bresnahan, Dahlen, McGann, Mertes, and McCormick were completely at his mercy.

The team is having fine weather for training. It was like a Summer day up north to-day. President John T. Brush is coming here to spend a few days with McGraw.

Pittsburg Nine Off for the South.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 22.—Headed by President Dreyfuss and Manager Clarke, the three-time champion Pittsburg baseball team left last night for their training quarters at Hot Springs.

Pool Tourney at Crescent A. C.

Considerable interest was manifested in the class pool games which marked the opening of the tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn last night. The billiard room was filled with admirers of the game, but the results, as a rule, were rather one-sided. The conditions are that each player who loses two games shall retire from the competition. The scores last night were:

Class B.—W. A. Campbell (75) defeated M. K. Hackett (60) by a score of 75 to 48; W. R. Simons (75) defeated B. Cartledge (60) by a score of 75 to 36; C. B. Rupprecht (60) defeated R. K. Robinson, (75) by a score of 60 to 63.

Class C.—A. V. Simis (50) defeated A. M. Bouchet (50) by a score of 50 to 28, and George S. Small (50) defeated J. N. Pigot (40) by a score of 50 to 34.

Minnesota's Strong Gymnastic Team.

Carlos de Zafra, President of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, received word yesterday from Dr. L. J. Cooke, physical director of the University of Minnesota, that the Western institution would have twenty-five entries in the championship contest to be held in the gymnasium of the New York University on Friday night. One of the entries, Ostrig, will compete for the individual championship.

Cornell's Football Captain Ill.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 22.—James H. Lynah, Captain of the Cornell football team, has undergone an operation for appendicitis at the General Hospital in Buffalo.

WORRIED OVER SWAYNE CASE.

Impeachment Proceedings Will Prolong Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senators and Representatives who are anxious for an early termination of the session of Congress are worried over the prospect that the House will formulate and present to the Senate articles of impeachment against Judge Swayne.

The opinion obtains that in view of the action of the Judiciary Committee articles will have to be formulated and brought into the House, and in that event it is reasonably certain the House will accuse Judge Swayne before the Senate and ask for his trial. To enter upon a trial means a prolongation of the session indefinitely, no one being able to form any intelligent estimate as to the length of time it would cover.

It is learned that the vote in the Judiciary Committee on presenting articles of impeachment stood eight for and five against, with four members absent. The absentees were Messrs. Warner of Illinois, Thomas of Ohio, Nevin of Ohio, and Pearre of Maryland, all Republicans. With the four absent Republicans voting in the negative the proposition for impeachment would have been defeated. It is not known how the absentees stand, but an effort will be made to have the vote of yesterday reconsidered.

AU SABLE RIVER RAN RED.

Townfolk Were Scared Till They Learned of Pulp Mill's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., March 22.—Residents of this town were astonished yesterday to find the Au Sable River running red. The earthquake disturbances experienced earlier in the morning were bad enough, but to find their river the color of blood was appalling, especialy as the town gets its water supply from the river.

The phenomenon was explained when it was learned that a pulp mill on the river above had recently received an order for several tons of red paper, and the dye was dumped into the river along with the other refuse.

Au Sable Chasm is decorating its precipitous walls now with the various colors that emanate from the pulp and paper mills.

MINE OFFICER ENDS LIFE.

D. Paul Hughes's Mind Deranged by Excessive Drinking.

NORFOLK, Va., March 22.—D. Paul Hughes, Secretary of the Duquesne Mining Company and prominent in Pennsylvania financial matters, shot himself through the head on the shore of Mahone Lake to-day.

He left a note in which he bequeathed his body to a medical school and declared he was going on a long journey to help Lieut. Peary find the north pole.

The man had been drinking heavily since he came here two weeks ago, and his friends say his mind became so deranged as to be noticeable several days ago.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s
Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.
Bock Beer
On Draught at All Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and Delivered Direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

"CORBETT" ROUTS "JEFFRIES."

Tangled in Rope with Dog and Rooster Man Has Collar Bone Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—The feud which has existed for a long time past between "Jeffries" and "Corbett" is likely to end in the death of one or the other of them or of their owner, Robert Tweedy. "Jeffries" is an Indian game cock, vicious and wicked, while "Corbett" is a brindle bull terrier. They were raised together as chicken and puppy, and got along fairly well for the first year of their lives, after which they had a falling out, and for the past few months have never missed an opportunity to fight. Sometimes the honors would be with the dog and sometimes with the cock. Usually Mr. Tweedy had to separate them to keep them both alive. To-day he is suffering with a broken collarbone because of his latest attempt to act as peacemaker.

He had tied "Corbett" to the front stoop and given him the run of a rope about a rod long. "Jeffries" was supposed to be in the back yard somewhere assisting a batch of young chicks in their endeavors to learn the ins and outs of the scratching game. All seemed peaceful as Mr. Tweedy stepped out to take a walk in the midday air. He was just recovering from a broken leg, and the balmy Spring day was grateful to him. As he stood there "Jeffries" came in sight around the corner of the house. The next moment dog, chicken and man were all mixed up in a heap. The bull-pup had seen his enemy, and, making a bolt for the chicken, had tangled the nether extremities of Mr. Tweedy in several yards of rope. Mr. Tweedy landed on his shoulder, and arose with a broken collarbone. "Jeffries" escaped to the back yard, while "Corbett" tried in vain to get loose.

This is the third serious accident Mr. Tweedy has had through these two pets. A couple of months ago he broke his leg by slipping on the ice when he was hurrying to the rescue of "Jeffries," and a month before that he sprained his wrist in the same fashion. Now he says it has come to the point where either chicken, bullpup, or man must succumb to the great law of the survival of the fittest.

HILL AUTOMOBILE BILL.

Final Draft of Measure Agreed Upon—Some of the Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—The Hill Automobile bill is in such shape that it will probably pass the Legislature. What is expected to be a final draft of the measure was agreed upon to-night by Senator Allds, representing the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges, on the one side, and representatives of automobile clubs and of manufacturers on the other. Senator Hill stated that he understood the bill would be reported by the Roads and Grounds Committee to the Senate to-morrow. The bill in its present form is a compromise between allowing localities to fix speed rates and having the State fix them absolutely.

As originally drawn the bill was favorable to the automobilist, but it soon presented a changed appearance, after the Roads and Bridges Committee got at it. An amendment proposed last week was so drastic that it caused the automobile clubs of the State to make a stand for a better provision.

The bill as agreed upon to-night provides for the State a speed limit of twenty miles an hour in the open country, fifteen miles in thinly settled portions of villages and cities, and ten miles in thickly settled portions of cities and villages. These limits, however, are subject to changes by the adoption of ordinances in cities and villages. Those ordinances are required to do two things. First, they must post signs on every highway at city and village lines and at other points where the rate is reduced, indicating the speed rate allowed. Then they must also fix penalties for the violation of such ordinances.

HONEY FROZEN, BEES PERISH.

Myriads in New Jersey Starved to Death During the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Owing to the very severe Winter many colonies of bees have been exterminated, with the result that honey will be scarce and high this Summer. Willis Andrew, who lives at Leamington, thought he would take a look at the colonies on Monday, and out of the twenty-four hives he found but five living bees. He estimates that he lost at least 100,000 bees by the cold weather. They were not killed by the cold, but the honey on which they depended for subsistence had remained so solidly frozen during the cold weather that the bees starved to death.

The warm rain yesterday took off the last of the snow, which has been on the ground in some parts of the country continuously for 112 days. At the German Valley Inn a weather record has been kept daily for the past 194 years, and the record of this Winter shows that the average temperature has been lower than at any time since 1793, although the snowfall was not as great as some years of the early part of the nineteenth century.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02@$1.05
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	14.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07½
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.25
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, March 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@97c; No. 3, 85@96c; No. 2 red, 91½@95½c; No. 2 corn, 51c; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 2 oats, 38@38¾c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 39@42½c; No. 2 rye, 69c; good feeding barley, 37@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.07½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $13@$13.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.62½@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28.

COTTON.—Naturally the main factor was the liquidation and bear pressure resulting from the unsatisfactory nature of the proposed Sully settlement and the apprehensions arising as to its possible consequences. It is felt in many quarters that popular speculation for higher prices has received a very severe blow, and it yet remains to be seen what effect the collapse of the bull leader will have on the interior holder. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales. The local market opened weak at a decline of 8@48 points on the old and of 13@22 points on the new crop months. Occasionally prices would move up a few points, but every little advance attracted heavy unloading and the market closed steady at practically the lowest, or at a net decline of 30@79 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.40	13.40	13.25	13.25@13.28
April	....	....	....	13.25@13.28
May	13.35	13.35	13.38	13.45@13.46
June	13.30	13.30	13.58	13.53@13.58
July	13.38	13.90	13.57	13.59@13.61
August	13.50	13.52	13.06	13.06@13.07
September	12.30	12.35	12.05	12.06@12.08
October	11.69	11.69	11.41	11.43@11.45
November	11.50	11.50	11.35	11.35@11.37
December	11.45	11.46	11.26	11.25@11.26

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 200; American, 4,000; receipts, 21,000; American, 18,000; middling upland, 7.84d. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 2 points higher; closed steady, net 1@2-20 points lower; March, 7.47; March-April, 7.44; April-May, 7.41; May-June, 7.39; June-July, 7.37; July-August, 7.34; August-September, 7.15; September-October, 6.61; October-November, 6.20; November-December, 6.10. Manchester—Yarns dull; cloth offers too low.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—As a result of the cold weather scare and an improved inquiry for cash wheat the market was somewhat firmer, closing ½@⅝c net higher, although not by any means at the best point of the day. No. 2 red closed at $1.01, elevator, and from $1.02 to $1.05, free on board, afloat, export and choice. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.04½, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99@99½c; No. 2 Northern, 96@97½c; old, July, 87½@87½c. Rye—No. 1, 72@72½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 28@60c. Corn—No. 3, 46@47½c; July, 49½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 97c; May, 91½c; July, 82½c; No. 2 hard, 88@90c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; May, 45½c; July, 46⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 40½c; May, 39½c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96c; No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 92c; May, 94½c; July, 95¾c; September, 82½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.20@$5.70; Winter straights, $5@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.80. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.20, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring bran, March, $21; April, $18.75, to arrive, in 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $18.75@$21, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; flour do, $22@$22.50; red dog, $22.75@$24; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $22@$25; red dog, $24.50; hominy chop, $21.50 bulk, $23 sacks; oilmeal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	95¾	97	95¾	96¾
July	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	92⅞
September	83⅝	84⅞	83⅝	83⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	57¼
July	..	..	..	54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92	92¾	91¾	92¼
July	87⅜	88⅛	87⅛	87⅞
September	81⅞	82¾	81⅝	82
Corn—				
May	52⅝	53⅛	51⅞	52
July	50½	50⅝	49⅞	49⅝
September	49 13-16	49 13-16	48⅝	48⅞
Oats—				
May	40½	40¼	39¼	39¼
July	38 13-16	38½	37⅝	37⅝
September	33¼	33 5-16	32	32
Lard—				
May	$7.00	$7.05	$6.95	$6.97½
July	7.15	7.20	7.12½	7.12½
Ribs—				
May	6.85	6.87½	6.80	6.80
July	7.00	7.02½	6.95	6.95
Pork—				
May	12.15	12.50	13.05	13.05
July	13.40	13.50	13.25	13.25

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at an advance of 5 points on March, but generally unchanged to 5 points lower, and during the greater part of the session ruled steady on that basis. Later, however, the demand for the near positions steadied the entire list, and the market closed steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 10 points. Sales were estimated at 123,250 bags. The market for spot coffee was steady, with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.20@5.25
April	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.25@5.30
May	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35@5.40
June	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
July	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.60@5.65

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15@$15.50; family, $15; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies easy; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾@7¾c; 14 lb, 7@7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9@11c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—7.35c; city lard, 6¾c; refined lard, South America, 8c; Continent, 7.45c; Brazil, kegs, 9c; compound, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7@7¼c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

METALS.—TIN—There was a good demand for tin reported both here and abroad, and the markets ruled firm and higher. The London market closed at an advance of £1, to £130, for both spots and futures, and prices here were raised to 28.35@29.25. COPPER—Copper also ruled firm in London, advancing 12s 6d, to £58 2s 6d for spot and £57 12s 6d for futures. Locally lake is quoted at 12.62½@12.87½c; electrolytic and casting at 12.50@12.75. LEAD—Lead advanced 2s 6d, to £12 2s 6d, in London, but was unchanged in the New York market at 4.60@4.65c. SPELTER—Spelter was firm at an advance of 5 points, to 5.05@5.15, locally, and it gained 2s 6d in London, closing there at £21 17s 6d. IRON—Iron closed at 51s 6d in Glasgow and at 43s 9d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was reported quiet and unchanged. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14.50@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $14@$14.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 60½@61c. Tar, oil barrels, $4. Resin, common to good strained, $2.75@$2.80; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $3; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15, and W W, $4.25@$4.30.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Turpentine, 57½c; sales, 157 casks; receipts, 155 casks; exports, 95 casks. Resin—Receipts, 804 barrels; exports, 971 barrels; A, B, C, and D, $2.50; E, $2.55; F, $2.60; G, $2.65; H, $2.70; I, $2.95; K,

BRICKLAYERS GIVE NO SIGN OF YIELDING

May Agreement with Mason Builders May Fail of Renewal.

FIRE-PROOFING MEN MAY WIN

Terrorizing Methods in the Striking Unions Charged—Five of the Nine Bodies Out.

Not a single local union last evening had called off the strike of the bricklayers, which has tied up work throughout the city, and to all appearances yesterday it was likely to continue until the first open rupture in twenty years between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers takes place. This will mean another and new kind of upheaval in the building trades.

The General Executive Board of the Bricklayers' Unions has not been asked to act in the matter. Bricklayers' Unions Nos. 11 and 37 voted last night to continue the strike, thus making five out of the nine unions which have decided to stay out, and Local No. 7, the largest of all, will be meeting to-night, when the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association meets to hear reports as to the action taken by the unions.

The strike prevents any action toward the renewal of the agreement with the Mason Builders' Association, which ends April 29, and is usually renewed every May 1. The smashing of the agreement will give the National Fireproofing Company the chance it has been aiming at for years to install as well as supply the fireproof arches and roofs which now form 65 per cent. of the work of the bricklayers, by allowing them to bid for contracts. Hitherto the mason builders have bought the material and paid the bricklayers for installing it, as provided for in Article V. of the annual trade agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers.

According to some of the mason builders the present strike is the result of terrorizing methods such as prevailed during the meetings of the housesmiths when Parks was czar of their union. A representative of the Mason Builders' Association said yesterday:

"The meetings of the bricklayers are attended by only a few, comparatively, of the membership. Their halls are small and people have told me that they dare not speak against the strike, if they want to have a whole skin. 'There is no reason for the strike from a trades union point of view, as the bricklayers have no grievance. It can end in only one way as far as I can see, and that is the destruction of the annual agreement and the employment of the bricklayers by two sets of employers."

President Otto M. Eidlitz of the Mason Builders' Association would not talk on the situation, but looked very much worried. Conservative members of the union say that the end of the strike will be that the bricklayers can be hired by any one to do the fire-proofing, and this will ultimately be followed by the open shop.

J. Finn, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions, said that the Executive Committee had not been called on to act. He added:

"I can only repeat, as I said before, that this strike I cannot understand. Its motives are beyond me."

SHOT WIFE, CHILD, AND SELF.

Father and Son Dead, Woman May Die —Jealousy Cause of Tragedy.

Christian Kirschoffer, forty-six years old, a restaurant keeper, at 265 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, shot his wife, Lizzie, twenty-eight years old, killed his four-year-old son, Frederick, and then took his own life, shortly before noon yesterday. Mrs. Kirschoffer is lying in a critical condition in the Eastern District Hospital, where she was removed, and it is said she cannot recover.

The couple had been married six years. It is said that Kirschoffer had been jealous of his wife for some time. This was the cause of frequent quarrels. On Monday night Mrs. Kirschoffer went to Elizabethport, N. J., where she has relatives, to attend a ball. She did not reach home until yesterday morning. A quarrel immediately followed. Shortly after 9 o'clock Kirschoffer left the house, vowing vengeance. He went to a gunsmith's in the neighborhood and purchased a revolver. Then he visited several friends, related his troubles, and hinted that they would soon hear something that would astonish them. Little attention was paid to his remarks, as he had been drinking. When he reached home he called his wife from the kitchen where she was preparing dinner, and said he would like to talk to her in their apartments above the store. Mrs. Kirschoffer accompanied him, and when they entered the rooms the quarrel was renewed. The boy was playing about the rooms. Suddenly Kirschoffer locked the door, drew his revolver, and fired at his wife. The bullet struck her in the mouth, and she fell to the floor, and believing she was dead, he shot the child through the head, and then fired a bullet into his own brain.

Mrs. Kirschoffer succeeded in gaining her feet, and, staggering to a front room window, screamed for help. Policeman Fallon of the Bedford Avenue Station summoned an ambulance and burst in the door of the apartment. Mrs. Kirschoffer was then unconscious, and was still in that condition at the hospital late last night.

NEW PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

Formed That Title to Jumel Mansion May Be Legally Taken.

In order that they may be placed in a proper legal position to take title to the Jumel mansion on Washington Heights from the City of New York, four chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have formed themselves into a new patriotic society, which is to be known as "The Washington Headquarters Association, New York, Founded by Daughters of the American Revolution." Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State, there being twenty-eight incorporators from the Washington Heights Chapter, Knickerbocker Chapter, Manhattan Chapter, and Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

There are two bills pending in the Legislature which will make it possible for the city to intrust the care of the mansion to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rev. Dr. Hulse Made Field Secretary.

The Rev. Hiram R. Hulse, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lawrence Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, was yesterday elected Field Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society. He will, it is stated, enter upon his new duties immediately after Easter. He was ordained by Bishop Potter in 1896, was vicar of the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street, and in 1899 became rector of the parish in Lawrence Street, one of the oldest on Manhattan Island.

Pastor Wright Declines a Call.

The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church in this city, announced yesterday that he had declined the call tendered to him by the Unitarian Church at Springfield. He prefers to remain with the Lenox Avenue Church, of which he has been pastor for the last sixteen years.

The Hudson Navigable Again.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 22.—Navigation of the Hudson between Newburg and New York City will be opened to-morrow by the steamboat Homer Ramsdell of the Central Hudson Line. The river is about clear of ice. Navigation closed Dec. 28.

ALDERMEN JOKE ABOUT JAIL.

Approve $20,000 Appropriation for Raymond Street Prison.

The necessity of improving the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, was brought before the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when that body was asked to approve a resolution appropriating $20,000 for the jail improvements.

"This appropriation should be granted," declared Alderman Kevin of Brooklyn. "Of course, over in Brooklyn we have no use for a jail except as a place to entertain visitors from the other boroughs. However, as so many people from Manhattan and Queens come to see us, we should have the jail in good shape."

"We need the appropriation," observed Alderman Downing, "because Brooklyn has outgrown the present jail. We have a population of 2,000,000 people in Brooklyn, and should have a jail big enough to accommodate them."

"I am sorry, indeed, to see that the 'lid is off' in Brooklyn to the extent that the jail should care for everybody there," commented Alderman Ware, while Vice Chairman Sullivan rapped for order, after which the resolution was passed.

MAYOR VETOES TWO BILLS.

Disapproves Purchase of Two $4,000 Autos for Fire Department.

Mayor McClellan sent two veto messages to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, one on the resolution allowing Fire Commissioner Hayes to purchase two four-thousand-dollar automobiles for the use of the Fire Department, and the other on the application of the Harlem Transfer Company for an extension of its Harlem rights.

Alderman Sullivan said that the message of the Mayor on the Fire Department automobile resolution was based on the fact that the resolution had not originated in the Board of Estimate, as he said it should have done.

PORT CHESTER ROAD HEARING.

Company Requests the Board of Aldermen to Fix a Date.

President W. C. Gotshall of the New York and Port Chester Railroad sent a request to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, asking that body to fix an early date for a public hearing on the application of that company for a grant to cross streets of the Bronx in the building of an electric road.

In his petition President Gotshall refers to the statement made last week by Vice Chairman Sullivan that his company had never applied for a public hearing and reminds the board of the ruling of the Supreme Court sustaining the company's charter, of the permit to construct granted by the State Railroad Commission, and of the hearings held last year of the Railroad Committee without any application by the company.

For Passenger Elevators at New Bridge.

Residents of the section around the new Williamsburg Bridge, through a resolution presented by Alderman Poole to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, are seeking to have the board take action for the construction of passenger elevators at two or three points on the bridge between the Clinton Street approach and the river front at East Street. Alderman Poole's resolution calls on the Bridge Commissioner to take under advisement the formulation of some plan whereby such a system of elevators may be established, and was referred to the Committee on Bridges.

Ticket Scalper Accused of Forgery.

At the instigation of the Merchants' Association and the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association, the District Attorney's office yesterday caused the arrest of Harry Frank, a ticket scalper, with business at 663 Broadway. Frank was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of forgery in the third degree in connection with having sold return ticket certificates.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. He will report to the commanding General, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty.

The special order relating to Capt. Frank A. Cook and Majors William H. Bean and Frank F. Eastman, Commissaries, is revoked. Capt. Cook will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty temporarily as chief commissary of that department. Major Eastman is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect Aug. 9, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Commissary General.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Signal Officer during the absence of Major George O. Squier. Upon the return of Major Squier to San Francisco Major Glassford will proceed to Denver and relieve Capt. William Mitchell as Signal Officer, Department of the Colorado.

The retiring board convened at Denver Nov. 18, 1903, of which board Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin is President, is dissolved.

Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty at that post.

Sergt. Willis W. James, Hospital Corps, Fort McDowell, California, is transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

Corp. John J. Lynch, Signal Corps, Fort Myer, Virginia, will be sent to Seattle, Washington, and will report to First Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, Nineteenth Infantry, in that city, for duty as cable operator.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Artillery Corps, is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan is detached as commander of squadron of the North Atlantic fleet about April 20 and ordered home and wait orders.

Commander C. K. Curtis will report to commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., for treatment in the hospital.

Lieut. Commander R. T. Mulligan is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander G. W. McElroy is detached from the Wisconsin and ordered home.

Lieutenant Commander H. P. Norton is detached from the Albany and ordered to the Kentucky.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick is detached from the Olympia and ordered home and wait orders.

Ensign I. E. Bass is detached from the Pampanga and ordered to the Monterey.

Ensign F. L. Oliver is detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Texas.

Midshipman S. C. Loomis is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Bancroft.

Midshipman C. S. Kerrick's orders to the Monterey are revoked. He will continue on board the Pampanga.

The following changes in the medical corps are announced:

Medical Director P. Fitzsimons is ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Bishop is detached from the Annapolis and ordered to Mare Island, California, for treatment.

Assistant surgeon F. M. Munson is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Pollok station.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Traynor is detached from the Pollok station and ordered to the Frolic.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. McClanahan, when discharged from the Naval Hospital, New York, is ordered home and granted three months' sick leave.

The following assistant surgeons are detached from the Medical School, Washington, D. C., and assigned as indicated:

W. H. Rennie, W. S. Hoen, W. W. Verner, C. C. Grieve, F. W. S. Dean, J. R. Dykes, A. J. Geiger, and J. P. De Bruler to the Asiatic station via the Solace; S. L. Scott to the Massachusetts, April 11; B. H. Dorsey to the Illinois, April 11; A. D. McLean to the Alabama, April 11; J. D. Manchester to the Columbia, C. E. Rider to the Missouri, W. S. Pugh, Jr., to the Prairie, T. N. Pease to the Hartford, I. S. K. Reeves to the Minneapolis, R. L. Sutton to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; C. F. Ely to duty at the Naval Academy; P. T. Dessez to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; J. S. Woodward to duty at the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; R. E. Riggs to the Newark, sailing from New York April 12; P. S. Rossiter to duty at the naval recruiting station, Baltimore, March 28.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter is detached from the Newark and ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Arrived—Solace, at San Francisco; Topeka, at San Juan; Adams, at Mare Island; Sterling, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Dixie, from San Juan for League Island; Vixen, from Guantanamo for Santiago; Cleveland, from Key West for Pensacola; Machias, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Albany, from Smyrna for Cavite; Hartford, from Port au Prince for Gonaives and Mole.

The Kentucky has been detached from the Asiatic fleet. The Baltimore has been assigned to the Caribbean Squadron.

PENNSYLVANIA FREIGHT PLAN.

Seeks to Facilitate Connection with New York Central.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, headed by Fourth Vice President Samuel Rea, will appear before the contract committee of the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting this afternoon to urge the proposed extension of the Long Island Railroad from South Brooklyn to Astoria. The Pennsylvania Railroad desires by the proposed arrangement to send freight cars by water from its piers on the Jersey City shore around to Sixty-fifth Street, in South Brooklyn, and there to connect with the Long Island Railroad tracks.

By making the extension sought the freight traffic could be carried into Astoria, where in turn it could be run over the bridge that is to be built over Ward's and Randall's Islands, into Mott Haven. The Pennsylvania Railroad passenger trains would, too, be sent from Long island City over the Ward's and Randall's Islands bridge, and thence into Mott Haven.

The contract committee will also be asked by William G. McAdoo of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company to give his company the right to continue the road from Christopher Street by a subway up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

48—In re Old Dominion S S Co
49—In re Clyde S S Co
58—Herbert vs tug Ganoga
59—Youngman vs same
85—Tesch vs S S Philadelphia
91—Campion vs tug Greenville

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury term.

16—Butcher vs Levy Bankruptcy cases
6697—J. & E. Gerson
6682—Mut Incandescent Light Co

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Ryan vs. Tax Board, appellant; Holland Trust Company, appellant, vs. Sutherland; People ex rel. Town of Colesville, appellant, vs. D. & H. Company; Vincent vs. Alden, appellant.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Powell vs. Harrison and others.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion, on the ground that while the proceeding is a special one the order is not a final order.

Simons vs. Supreme Council, American Legion of Honor, appellant.—Motion to require new undertaking granted, and new undertaking required to be filed within twenty days after service of copy of this order.

Strauss and another vs. American Publishing Association et al., appellants.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court is requested to return the remittitur in this action to this court, to the end that the same may be so amended as to give leave to the defendants herein to withdraw their demurrers to the complaint and serve answers without costs of motion.

Woodward, appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Motion for leave to file brief as amicus curiam granted and briefs allowed to be filed upon the argument of this cause, provided that service of same be made upon the respondent's attorney on or before April 1, 1904, without costs.

Bates vs. Holbrook et al., appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Leeds vs. New York Telephone Company, appellant; Taft, assignee, vs. Little Ind., &c., appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

O'Sullivan, appellant, vs. Knox.—Judgment modified by striking out the words "on the merits," and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

People vs. Walker, appellant; People vs. Wittenberg.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

New York University, appellant, vs. Loomis Laboratory; Kaminski vs. Scheffer et al., appellants; Michel vs. the Frick Company, appellant; Harms vs. Horgan and another, appellants; Smith, appellant, vs. Firth et al.; Spence, Jr., vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, impleaded appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Westerfield and another, appellants, vs. Rogers Ind., &c.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court requested to return the remittitur in this action to this court to the end that the same may be amended so that the judgment of the Appellate Division shall be reversed and the judgment entered on the report of the referee modified by inserting "Schedule B" after the referee's report, and as so modified, affirmed.

Calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 284, 288, 290, 582, 249, 286, 291, and 292.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

11—Sexton vs Onward Construction Co
99—Indus & Genl Trust Co vs Tod
14—Von Schuckman vs Heinrich
13—Koehler vs N Y Steam Co
68—Quinn vs N Y Bread Co
100—Erler vs Abbett
54—Slayback vs Raymond
89—Hayes vs Moore
51—Sampson vs Ottinger
97—Lewis vs Guardian Fire, &c, Co
95—Jermyn vs Hunter
67—Palmeter vs Beadleston
84—Evans vs Wrenn
96—Schwartzmann vs Post
107—Gregory vs D O Haynes & Co

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kehoe vs City of N Y
2—N Y Expanded Metal Co vs Butterick Pub Co
3—Smythe vs Greacen
4—Nolden vs Standard Gas Light Co
5—Truscott vs Sage
6—Wunderlich vs Wunderlich
7—Cassatt vs Sproul
8—Sheltering Arms vs Elsenberg
9—In re Ward
10—Westervelt vs Woodward Pub Co
11—Silverman vs N Y Herald Co
12—Goldowitz vs same
13—Williamson vs Randolph
14—In re Strauss
15—Cullinan vs Santora
16—Emerson Drug Co vs Hanson Granule Co
17—Cohen vs Levy
18—North Brit Ins Co vs L D Garrett Co
19—Crohn vs Goldenkranz
20—Smith vs F L Fisher Co
21—Bells of Bourbon Co vs Leffler
22—Levy vs Grand Lodge Q B A
23—Ivison vs Shepard
24—Vaubel vs Wissler
25—City of N Y vs Goodridge
26—Constable vs O'Callaghan
27—Siegel vs Hahn
28—Same vs same
29—Goldovitz vs Dougherty
30—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Montague)
31—Life Ass'n vs Levy
32—Cudii Ass'n vs Bruen
33—Solomon vs Williams
34—Hy McShane Mfg Co vs Gorman
35—Englander vs Brainfield
36—Birnkals vs Union Ry
37—Smith vs Sills
38—Ivison vs Shepard
39—Universal Talk Mach Co vs Morse
40—In re Universal Talk Mach
41—Universal Talk Mach Co vs Woodruff
42—Erickson vs Peters
43—McAfee vs Harris
44—Crawford vs Rohnsr
45—Schwarz vs Ronner
46—In re Bowman
47—Odendall vs Haebler
48—Dickinson vs Schreyer
49—Beardsley vs City of New York
50—Caldwell vs Dalarse
51—Muller vs Muller
52—People, &c, vs Donahue
53—Rosinsky vs Rosinsky
54—Litchauer vs Levy
55—Same vs same
56—Gullickson vs Int St Ry Co
57—Douns vs Met St Ry Co
58—Brown vs Union Ry Co
59—Garrick vs N Y City Ry Co
60—Clark vs Union Ry Co
61—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Ash)
62—Muerhied vs Hollander
63—Silverman vs Silverman
64—People, &c, vs Slattery
65—Same vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Montague)
66—Pomroy vs Morton
67—Roberts vs Daily
68—Johnstown Mining Co vs Morse

Undefended divorces.

4858—Kelley vs Kelley
4841—McKee vs McKee
4859—Smith vs Smith
3726—Ullrich vs Ullrich
4154—Olmedo vs Olmedo
4609—Coupe vs Coupe
2468—Kaufman vs Kaufman
3141—Solomon vs Solomon
4822—Schlemmer vs Schlemmer
4827—Clark vs Clark
4831—Lovings vs Lovings
4835—Bartleman vs Bartleman
4836—Wishner vs Wishner
4839—Middleton vs Middleton
4840—MacRae vs MacRae
4844—Anstein vs Anstein
4847—Oertley vs Oertley
4848—Thompson vs Thompson
4850—Uhl vs Uhl
4853—Afetha vs Afetha
4854—Petrie vs Petrie
4855—Evans vs Evans
4857—Buchanan vs Buchanan
4173—Johnson vs Johnson

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4145.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Elly and Thorne for the People.

1—Giovanni Reggione

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14541—Rossman & Bracker Co vs Parsons
14063—Curtis & Von Bermuth Mfg Co vs Wentz
14724—Ger-Amer Bk vs Mills
14849—Steinberg vs Wolf
14208—Kimball vs Nat Nickel Co
14498—Jewell vs Jewell
14897—Neumeyer vs Du Vivier
14812—Jacobs vs Southern Realty Co
10859—Harrison vs Wilson
13992—Friedman vs Demalnville
14576—Christie vs Henderson
14665—Walsh vs Walsh
14782—Winthrop Press vs Ayers
14871—Tumun vs Shapiro

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5208—Lecomere vs Met St Ry Co
5473—Perry vs same
5486—Schafer vs same
5507—O'Neill vs same
5243—Goulding vs same
4394½—Barber vs Dewes
5508½—O'Neill vs Met St Ry Co
5508—Dickerson vs same
5510—Same vs same
5521—Grueninger vs same
5538—Swartz vs same
5546—Shanley vs same
5550—Friedman vs same
5557—Carmody vs same
5558—Lippman vs same
5559—Almiroty vs same
5589—Brennan vs same
11787—Brown vs Man Subway Co
3302—Goldkranz vs Met St Ry Co
4306—Breen vs same
5308—Axelbrod vs same
3486—Riordan vs N Y C & H R R R Co
4505—Sloss Jr & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Works
13557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
4192—Cunningham vs Met St Ry Co
4854—Guanlri vs same
5623—Donato vs same
5682—Campiello vs same
5640—Pringle vs same
5649—Schwamm vs Inter St Ry Co
5671—Donohue vs Met St Ry Co
5672—Kannapel vs same
5682—Freuchter vs same
5687—Goldberg vs same
5689—Ryan vs same
5697—Eisman vs same
5701—Evans vs same
5703—N Y Cab Co, Lim, vs same
5713—Abrahamsohn vs same
5725—Frankel vs same
5737—Musso vs same
5749—Blampey vs same
5809—Darragh vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

5583—McCabe vs N Y Zoological Society
4810—Balto Mach Wks vs McKelsey
4962—Comstock vs Eisner
14410—Hall vs Kissam
5247—Chadband vs Williams
5263—Stephanek vs R H Wolf & Co
5357—Shapiro vs Levy
5387—Leahey vs Otto F J Meyer & Co
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5328—Paoli vs Hughes
5416—Moorehead vs McManus
4532—Hechman vs City of New York
5184—McElgin vs City of New York
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5233—Varon vs B'klyn Heights R R Co
4805—Cornish vs N Y Times Co
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2279—Helmken vs City of New York
5616—Reddy vs Union Ry Co
5662—Devender vs F & M Schaefer Brew Co
5679—Little vs Lowerre
5728—Thompson vs Union Ry Co
5732—Steinhardt vs Erie Ry Co
5744—Beck vs Klauber
5733—Levy vs Hilbenz
5772—N Y Pelton Floor Co vs Tucker & Vinton Co
720½—Campbell vs Moore
5781—Rasatti vs Barsotti
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5812—Ridgeley vs City of New York
5816—Golden vs Kieley
5817—Smith vs Weidenfeld
5695—Tighe vs O'Reilly
5695—Fehay vs N Y Edison Co
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5738—Newman vs Pullman Co
5754—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co vs Doerr
5799—McGlehan vs Burgess

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ann McGarty,
Caroline G Parker,
Henry J De Saxe,
Mary Geiger,
Elizabeth Herdtfelder,
At 2:30 P. M.
Theodore J Witt,
Amanda Z Allen,
Anthony Doelger,
Michael O'Brien,
Ascher Simon

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2458—Rubino vs Levy
2459—Goldberg vs Levy
1221—Lamm vs Met St Ry Co
7256½—Scofield vs Kreiser
1015—Loftus vs Meyer
867—Myers vs Zucker
1918—Nini vs Met St Ry Co
2431—McKenna vs Union Ry Co
2444—McGovern vs 42d St Ry Co
2430—Kostetna vs Int St Ry Co
649—Scheuer vs Rosenbaum
458—Rider-Ericsson En Co vs Winthrop
1361—Davis vs Simolson
7131½—Nathan vs Met St Ry Co
1807—Halter vs Int St Ry Co
1800—Wolf vs Rothermel

Highest number reached on regular call, 2615.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—Haseeb Nahass
2—Julius Morrell
3—Isaac Levy
3—Simone Miele
5—Philip Cleary
6—Louis Knaebel
Michael O'Neill
7—John Schaumioeffel
8—Charles Edwards
9—George E Edwards
10—Lucius T Holes
To fix a day for trial
1—John Misch
2—Nathan Ungerlieder
Pleadings.
1—Michael O'Sullivan
2—Peter Forrester
3—Robert S Campbell
4—Domenico Massimino
5—William Gray
6—George J Serini
John Ryan
7—Frank Williams
8—Frank Gornay
9—Maria Mazziotti
10—Samuel Davis
11—James Wallace
12—John Calabrese
13—Emnia Kenny
14—Archie Stevens

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Herman Froehlich
2—Max Holzapfel
3—John H Stumph
4—Simon Haut
5—James Gatwood
6—Julius Ullman
7—Max Dubler
8—Joseph R Rochelle
9—Felix Pirkner
To fix a day for trial.
1—Albert H Viles
James S O'Brien

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Sandford, and Ielin for the People.

1—Martin Conlon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Henry Goldman
2—Carrie Watson
3—John Smith
Patrick Ryan
4—William Hudson
Thomas Searor
5—John Brown
6—Charles S Frais
7—Richard Bills
8—Herman Rotbart

Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part L.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Elly and Thorne for the People.

1—Giovanni Reggione

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

GETTING AROUND THE LAW.

The remarkable rise in the Stock Exchange prices yesterday of Great Northern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific, and in the price of Northern Securities in the curb market, might lead to the inference that restraint of trade thrives on adverse decisions and prohibitory decrees of the courts. Only a week ago the Supreme Court handed down its final decision declaring the Northern Securities Company to be a corporation formed in violation of the law. Since that decision was made public Northern Securities shares have risen 8 points in the market. There was a conference yesterday between the representatives of the Hill and Harriman groups of financiers, and while these gentlemen were taking counsel one with another the shares of their transcontinental roads were dealt in in great volume and at sensational advances on the market. The reason of this advance was disclosed when the announcement was made that the Great Northern Company had dissolved itself by declaring a reduction of its capital stock in the sum of 99 per cent., payable in shares of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. This effects a redistribution of the shares of the two constituent roads, as ordered by the court. Furthermore, it was unofficially reported that by an exchange of Directors a community of interest and harmonious relations would be established between the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Burlington, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and their subsidiary lines and properties. It would appear, therefore, if this report is true, that in destroying one unlawful restrainer of trade in a limited territory the President and the Attorney General have called into being a veritable Colossus of railroad combination, bestriding the continent from the Canadian line to the Republic of Mexico. A combination of all the railroads, that terrible thing that Justice BREWER pointed out as likely to ensue should the courts sanction the Northern Securities merger, has in a measurable degree been accomplished.

We do not say that any restraint of trade will ensue. There may be none at all. But either these railroad managers and financiers who by "swapping" Directors have gone into such brotherly relations have no influence or power over each other's lines and will therefore continue to compete with and make war upon each other, in which case their agreement is a hollow futility, or they have by promise, compact, or contract acquired the power to fix rates which shall not be competing, in which case they run smash into the anti-trust law again.

Wall Street appears to accept the comforting dictum of a Western jurist who, writing upon the Northern Securities suit, said: "The thing itself called a merger will survive any lawsuit, and will remain and persist. The hands of the clock in such matters do not go backward." This theory is comforting not only in Wall Street, but it appears to have been gladly accepted even by some sincere opponents of the trusts and monopolies, who, to our surprise, have resented the efforts of THE TIMES to make it plain that the Anti-Trust act is a law of Congress which the Executive is bound to enforce, and that it prohibits "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade among the several States." No man can drive a coach and four through that act.

In a newspaper dispatch from Washington the other day, which we presume reflected the views of the Attorney General, it was said that while he would not shrink from a legal assault upon any unlawful undertaking, "he was not going to the other extreme and lay about him with the sword of the law for the simple enjoyment of blood-letting." This is reassuring, of course, but it is a reassurance at the expense of the Attorney General's reputation if it is to be taken as an announcement that there will be no further molestation of the restrainers of trade if they will patch up their contracts and agreements in some form less openly, flagrantly, and offensively in violation of the law than was the case with the Northern Securities merger.

It will, of course, be the duty of the Attorney General to inquire with some particularity into the nature and objects of the new community of interest plan of the competing railroad systems of the West. If it is a sham, if it accomplishes nothing, and leaves the respective roads free to compete for traffic and to indulge in the costly pleasures of rate wars, he will have no duty to perform. If, on the other hand, the community of interest is real and substantial, it would appear that he would have to deal with a fresh violation of the anti-trust law.

Of course views like these are obnoxious in Washington, and are received in Wall Street with positive disgust. In the new era of hope and encouragement which followed upon the decision of the court and the Attorney General's statement about not "running amuck," it is considered to be an offense against the proprieties to call attention to the hard fact that there is no way of getting around the anti-trust law of 1890. It has been our hope that both in Wall Street and in Washington the necessity of amending the law would be recognized. It is better to amend than to attempt to evade—it is vastly better to amend than to wink at attempted evasions. The law is unreasonable. Congress did not intend to make it so. It should correct its blunder.

The interests of the patrons of railroads and of the public will be adequately safeguarded by a statute forbidding unreasonable restraint of trade. The Sherman act forbids alike reasonable and unreasonable restraint—all restraint whatever. The Northern Securities combination was an ill-advised undertaking, but it is admitted that it did not restrain trade. Rates were not advanced; for a number of years, indeed, there has been a progressive diminution of freight charges on the lines in question. Undoubtedly the operation of these railroads under conditions which precluded the necessity of rate wars and secret rebates increased trade and tended to develop the resources and promote the prosperity of the States they traversed. The "restraint" imposed was technical and "reasonable"—that is to say, there was no restraint at all. If the law permitted the courts to judge whether the restraint in any given case were reasonable or unreasonable, the intent of Congress would be accomplished and protection against the harmful practices of monopoly would be afforded. This is the opinion of Attorney General KNOX, as expressed in his Pittsburg address on Oct. 14, 1902, in which he said:

> Nevertheless, in extending the law it might be deemed wise by Congress now to import and impose this distinction clearly (the distinction, that is, between reasonable and unreasonable,) for the following reasons, among others: Because the hard and fast extreme rule may work injustice in various instances where a moderate restraint is either not harmful to the general interests or only slightly so, in comparison with the importance of the freedom and sacredness of many contracts which public policy does not manifestly condemn; because the question of reasonableness, as in the common law, should be for the courts—surely the safest arbiter and reliance in human disputes—and because from the economic standpoint freer play would thus be given and perhaps "a way out" indicated in the conflict between the important principles of free competition and combination.

That, it seems to us, is a safe and rational policy. It can be defended on moral, economic, and political grounds. Attempts to get around the law, or a failure to enforce it, cannot be defended on any grounds.

SAILING ORDERS.

The letter of the President to the Panama Commission is a novel and characteristic communication. To a body of eminent men selected in the ordinary fashion for a work of great importance, it might appear at least extra-didactic. The members of such a body might easily assume that their dignity was impaired by assurances that they were selected for fitness only, would be retained for fitness only, and were expected to conduct the business of their organization upon the same standard.

As a matter of cold fact it can hardly be unknown to every member of the commission that the methods avowed by the President are not at all usual, and that in most other cases the assumption that these methods had been applied would have little certain ground. Since the selections have been really exceptional, since politics has had nothing to do with them, the announcement in a public manner is justified. And it cannot but be a help to the members of the commission to be told in so plain and unqualified a manner that they will be sustained in the absolute rejection of all outside pressure and influence, political or personal. The President has placed the work of the commission on a high plane, and his blunt instruction to keep it there will strengthen the commission. It also defines and emphasizes its responsibility.

THE PLATT-ODELL TREATY.

Gov. ODELL has kept his promise to the ear of Mr. PLATT by reappointing FRANK M. BAKER as a State Railroad Commissioner, but he has altogether broken it to the hope of Mr. PLATT by causing to be introduced by the hand of Assemblyman BEDELL a bill increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners from three to five, which would give him the control of the board. Two of the present members, Mr. DUNN and Mr. BAKER, are recognized as Platt men; the third, Mr. DICKEY, is an Odell man. When the two new members are appointed Mr. ODELL will control the board.

When Senator DEPEW next has occasion to visit the Governor it is probable that his language will be somewhat less peremptory than that he is said to have employed when he delivered to Mr. ODELL the message of Mr. PLATT and his friends assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday last. The Railroad Commission is not, so far as the public is concerned, a very efficient body. It has great powers of annoyance, however. Mr. ODELL is to be Chairman of the Republican State Committee. His control of the State Railroad Commission will visibly add to the persuasiveness of his appeal for campaign contributions from the railroads of the State.

The retention of the honored title of leader will not make it much easier for Mr. PLATT to bear this blow. Rather the reverse, for a leader ought not to be treated with such cruelty. It is as ugly a stab as has been given in many a day in the strifes of New York Republican politics.

A graver aspect of the affair is the light in which it exhibits the Governor of this great State before its seven million people. The salaries and expenses of the commission are not paid by the State—they are saddled upon the railroads. But the Commission is a State body, and Gov. ODELL makes the Legislature his accomplice in grasping control of it for political, partisan, and factional use.

COTTON IN PRESIDENTIAL YEARS.

Prosperity is a hindrance to changes in National politics. There is a well-known and striking coincidence in the disappearance of mortgages in Nebraska and Kansas and that of Mr. BRYAN as a Presidential candidate. The price of the Southern staple, cotton, though not so intimately and obviously connected with the operation of the voters' minds—which are influenced in that section by some other and powerful factors—is still of considerable importance.

From the close of the civil war down to the election of 1876 the issues in which the South was interested were in no sense economic, and the decline of cotton from nearly 25 cents a pound in 1868 to a little less than 13 cents in 1876 was probably without direct effect on the temper of the people. After that time, when the silver agitation followed the greenback agitation, the Democrats were largely influenced toward its adoption by the feeling in the South, which in its turn was influenced by the decline in the price of cotton, though that was not very marked. The price was 11.51 in 1880, 10.88 in 1884, and 10.03 in 1888. Then came the rapid decline to 7.71 in 1892, and the lowest point was reached in 1898, when the average price was only 5.04. From that point the price rallied to 8.25 in 1900, and has since advanced to its present level. Should the confident expectations of the successors to Mr. SULLY—if that gentleman is not restored to the "control" of the market—be realized, and 15 cents be the price during the heat of the Presidential campaign, the South will vote under the influence of a more cheerful trade outlook, so far as concerns the price of its staple, than has existed since 1875. We commend this fact to the remnant of misguided politicians who think that Bryanism is a name to conjure with in the former home of the Populist.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

President MELLEN of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad takes a rather gloomy view of the general business situation in New England, and says:

> Undoubtedly reciprocal trade relations with Canada would increase the business of the New England States, and whatever increases the business prosperity of those States would improve the general business situation.

The manufacturing industries of New England want the fuel of the Dominion in competition with the more costly coals of our own fields, which reach them saddled with heavy transportation charges. They need the lumber, the iron and steel, and the varied raw materials of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, and they also need the Canadian markets for their manufactures. Without these they are heavily handicapped in industrial competition with the West, and are feeling more and more every year the disadvantages of insufficient natural resources and the paralysis of farming. New England could have had reciprocity with Canada on very much more advantageous terms than are now possible, had her desire for it been expressed in a demand. It never has been. The fetich of protection has dominated the political voice and action of that section, and when the advantages they need so much come to them in due course, New England will be the section least benefited by what, twenty years ago, would have kept it the most prosperous manufacturing centre of the United States. The undoing of New England had been the tariff for protection. That it is still so loyal to a fiscal policy which has operated to destroy it is one of the marvels of popular superstition.

COOLIES FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Both within and beyond the British Empire the decision of the British Government to authorize the importation of contract labor will be held to denote that the mysterious influence of "the Chartered Company" is as great now as it was when the trial of "Dr. JIM" became the rendezvous of fashionable London. The vote by which the House of Commons refused to censure the Government for this action does not alter the case. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN stated that case correctly when he said that "the importation of aliens as the bondsmen of mining speculators" was a "departure from the principles by which hitherto Great Britain had made her way in the world."

Lord GOSCHEN indignantly denied, in the House of Lords, that Lord MILNER "was acting under the influence of the mine owners." But the denial will not weaken the belief either of the Bishop of HEREFORD, who made the charge, or of those who have come to accept it as true. When Mr. LYTTELTON, in the House of Commons, said that the Government "had been guided by the overwhelming sentiment in the Transvaal in favor of Chinese labor," he clearly took the sentiment of the mine owners for the sentiment of the Transvaal. For the sentiment of other inhabitants of the Transvaal has been "overwhelmingly" expressed on the other side. Now that the effort of the British Government is, or should be, to secure the co-operation of the burghers in the development of the Transvaal, it seems even more unwise than arrogant for a Colonial Secretary absolutely to ignore their unanimous protest in pretending to estimate the "sentiment" of that region.

The decision of the Government will be more injurious to the cause of "imperial federation" than almost anything else it could have done. For all Australia, having thrashed out this same question of coolie labor, and decided to prevent the importation of it, will certainly resent the imposition of it upon South Africa. The emigration of white freemen to South Africa, which is one of the most desirable things imaginable for that region, will necessarily be checked by the competition of yellow contract labor. If Lord MILNER, or if the British Government at home, has taken into account any section of opinion in South Africa, except the opinion of those whose sole interest lies in the speediest exploitation of the mineral wealth of the Witwatersrand, it behooves one or the other to adduce some evidence to that effect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While there would be some difficulty in figuring out any actual injury that is suffered by a man once indicted for crime whose measurements and photograph are retained by the Superintendent of State Prisons after the man's acquittal, yet there will be general sympathy with Gen. MOSNEUX'S appeal for the passage of the pending bill to compel the removal, in such cases, of records that seem to identify one whom the law has adjudged innocent with those whom it has found guilty. The preservation of the records, in such very bad company, does not really do that, but it will be taken as doing so by most of the visitors who happen to gain access to what it is now more convenient than accurate to call the Rogues' Gallery, and the knowledge of that fact is a wholly unnecessary burden added to that which must inevitably be borne for the rest of his life by any man whom, through its own fallibility, the law has subjected to the tortures and obloquy of a public trial on evidence that turned out to be worthless. Such an experience is within the range of possibility for all of us, since men as good as any of us have before now been caught in the toils of circumstance, and innocence has not always been enough to open a way out. When the law does confess its mistake, however, it certainly should do it frankly and fully, and, so far as it can, should put its victim where he was before. The preliminary imprisonment, the cruel publicity of the trial, the memories of a hideous peril confronted for months—for these no adequate reparation can be made, and none of any kind is attempted, but it is only common decency to save the unfortunate citizen from the thought that his picture remains among those of convicted criminals, and that the State retains measurements of which the only utility is in rendering easy convictions for second or subsequent offenses. This presuppozes a difference between "not guilty" and "innocent" not recognized under our legal system, and it should not be permitted. The present status of the statutes on the subject is obviously due to an oversight, and it cannot be remedied too quickly. The remedy is extremely simple, it is desired on reasonable grounds, and it ought to be applied without delay. Till the State insists on having pictures and measurements of us all, which will not be for some time, it should draw a fixed line between the innocent and the guilty.

—That an attack of "anti-imperialism" will make men do very queer things we learned to more than satisfaction during the few months when that disease was epidemic in several of our cities and villages, but up in Canada the malady has developed a chronic form in some of its victims, and their behavior is even queerer than it was in our acute cases. Observe, for instance, what Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has been writing to Le Nationalist, a new paper in the French language at Montreal. The object of this paper, apparently, is to emphasize the differences between Canadians, especially those of French descent, and the inhabitants of the empire of which Canada is supposed to be a part, and Prof. SMITH seems to think that this is a very fine object indeed. "It is not to be expected," he writes, after a few honeyed words about the love of French Canadians for their English-speaking brothers, "that the non-British element of our population should see without a protest their interests sacrificed to those of a political party in Great Britain, whose object, glorious though it may appear to those who champion it, does not satisfy British ambition. Neither can it be expected that the French Canadian should allow himself to be deprived of the least portion of his autonomy or the sacrifice of the fruits of his labor in order to realize an imperialistic dream. The citizens of this country came here in order to earn a living for themselves and their families, and not to aid by their labor military enterprises in which they are not interested, and which can bring them no profit. It is time that this side of the imperialistic question should be made known to us. It is a work to which your newspaper could contribute. At the same time it will breathe into the suffocating atmosphere of our politics a little of the fresh air of patriotism and of the hope of the young." Fairly interpreted, this means that Prof. SMITH appeals as an anti-imperialist to the French Canadians for protection against those who speak the same language as himself, and that he will be glad to have Le Nationalist make clear the fact that its readers are British subjects only as long as their allegiance does not interfere with their ideas and interests. Perhaps that is more or less true of all Canadians, but it is not usual to express the truth, if it be a truth, as plainly as Prof. SMITH does it in this remarkable communication.

—Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY, who has ideas of his own on most subjects, has one in regard to the way to decrease fire losses, and it must be admitted that the idea is beautifully simple. Having noticed, as we all have, that fires are most numerous in very cold weather, when stoves and furnaces are wont to be pushed to their utmost capacity for heat production, he concludes that safety lies—in shutting up the dampers and cutting off the supply of fuel! That our houses would then be uncomfortably cold, according to American notions, he is willing to admit, but that, as might have been expected in Mr. CROSBY'S case, only increases his affection for his plan. American notions as to house temperatures in Winter, he insists, are all wrong, and we shall never be really happy and healthy until we are content to sit and shiver for half the year, as do so many of our friends across the water. For our own part, we very much doubt if those friends are either healthy or happy in their cold houses—unless, as is possibly the case, they can get both health and happiness from the precious consciousness that, though they may shiver, they are not spending much money for fuel. There are large sections of Europe where that consciousness will, for a vast majority of the population, make up for almost anything. Americans are different, and, extravagant creatures that they are, prefer to proportion their comforts to their earnings rather than to their savings. So the chances are that Mr. CROSBY'S suggestion will not be generally hailed as a long-sought cure for long-recognized evils. Instead, when we get tired of having our houses burn down, we shall not damp our fires, but build our houses in such a way that we can safely run the furnace till it roars and reddens. That, too, is a good cure for our evils, and it is just as simple as, though somewhat more expensive than, Mr. CROSBY'S.

—How about the morals of that little east side girl who, when the house in which she lived caught fire, ran up stairs and told some frightened women on the point of leaping from the fire-escapes that the fire was out, the danger over, and the way to the street by means of the stairs open and safe? She ended the panic and led the women to the street uninjured, but she knew that the fire wasn't out or the danger over, and she lied deliberately because that seemed to her the only way to attain a very desirable end. It was heroic, but one can at least pretend to wonder whether it was right—whether it would not have been better to tell the truth, whatever the consequences might have been. There is at least a chance that the little girl could have attained her end without her lie, and that chance adds to the interest of the problem.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Bede of Minnesota delivered an address last night at a Congregational Church celebration at which "The Home" was the topic for discussion. In illustration of the value of the home life Mr. Bede said:

"A menace to the home life in the city is the 'flat.' It has been too well said that there are too many 'sharps' in our flats. It is well to go upward, but on this earth it is just as well to go sidewise—out to the outskirts to live. We should know more of the country. I remember a description Jacob Riis told us of an open-air excursion some children took from New York. When they saw a herd of cows chewing their cuds they wanted to know of the farmer if he had to buy chewing gum for the whole bunch. We want to know more of the country."

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Senator Hopkins of Illinois walked into the Senate to-day wearing one low and one high shoe. His colleagues cast curious glances at this discordant footwear, and finally Senator Foraker inquired: "Hopkins, is there any political significance in that pedal accoutrement of yours?"

The Illinois Senator looked down at his feet with surprise. It was the first time he had noticed that there was anything wrong with his apparel. But his presence of mind did not desert him.

"You see, Foraker," he explained, "March 21 is the dividing line between Winter and Spring. When I dressed this morning I thought it was the 21st, and so I decided to dress appropriately."

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In the hearing before the House committee that is investigating the so-called Bristow charges, a paragraph from his report was read to Mr. Bristow when on the stand, in which he said Congressmen frequently ask executive officers to do things they would not themselves do if the responsibility of the decision was upon them. When asked to interpret this language Bristow replied: "It was merely a rhetorical flourish."

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

A Tariff Reform Platform.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi is looked to to draft the platform for the next Democratic convention. We move that the job be turned over to him. It will be a tariff reform platform if he has the writing of it. That will present the only issue all Democrats can unite upon and it is the only issue that is practical; that is to say, it is the only issue that can be made effective.—Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

Likely to Defeat Hearst.

From the attitude of Senator Clay, which tallies almost exactly with that of Senator Carmack, it appears that the positive and unqualified opposition of leading Democrats [to Mr. Hearst] is forcing them to a negative support of Judge Parker. Whether that kind of force can be relied on to secure the nomination of Judge Parker is problematical, but it is safe to say that it will be sufficiently potential to defeat Hearst.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

Weary of Bryan Dictation.

As for the Parker boom, it is simply an expression of a desire to unite on some conservative Democrat, as a mark of aloofness from Kansas City platformism. It does not mean that Democrats are longing for Judge Parker as much as that they are very tired of Mr. Bryan's dictation and want a chance to win in the coming campaign.—Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

Oppose and End It.

Candidates for the Presidency must be higher class than Hearst has given any suspicion of being. It would take twenty years at least for the party to recover from the egregious blunder of his nomination, and Democrats who really care for the standing of the party in the Nation might as well determine to face Hearst's candidacy, and, by opposing, end it.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

The Only Way to Success.

Not since the war has such an opportunity existed for Democratic success, and at no time has the argument been so strong in favor of a change of administration; but the argument is based upon the necessity for more conservatism in the administration. There is not a ghost of a chance for the Democratic Party to succeed unless it can, by its platform and candidate, convince the country that it is sound in its doctrines and has the best interests of the country in view.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, (Dem.)

Cleveland's Vindication.

The reaction against Bryanism within the Democratic Party makes Mr. Cleveland the party leader. He stoutly combated all the innovations introduced at the Chicago Convention of 1896, and both in the injury to the party which those innovations wrought and in the logic of events brought out by the lapse of time, the position he took then has been thoroughly vindicated. The Democratic masses see this. They have not the resentment of the politician, and they look to Mr. Cleveland to redeem the party from the plight in which eight years of Bryanism has placed it.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner (Dem.)

Instructed for Parker.

Five conventions in various counties throughout this end of the State were held on Saturday. At each convention the delegates were instructed to use all honorable efforts to secure an instructed delegation to the National Convention in favor of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker. Saturday's conventions indicated the trend of Democratic sentiment, which will undoubtedly result in a solid delegation from this end of the State.—Buffalo Times, (Dem.)

Why Does He Wince?

When Mr. Cleveland speaks of a good, conservative man for the Democratic nomination, why does Mr. Bryan regard it as a personal attack on him?—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

Ask This of New York.

It is said wth great confidence that the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention will give a united support to Judge Parker, and that the Indiana delegation will take the same course. Whether this be true or not, the Democracy of the Nation look to their brethren in the Empire State to agree upon an acceptable candidate, and to go to the National Convention united and harmonious.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

Senator Bailey.

Senator Bailey prefers Mr. Gorman for the nomination, but expects Judge Parker to win it. Mr. Bailey is one of the few statesmen now in active practice who do not consider it necessary to adhere to a personal policy of confusion and concealment.—Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

TIMES TRIANGLE, TIMES SQUARE

New Names for Long Acre Square Suggested by a Reader of This Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES shall be completed and become a thing of art and beauty in that section of the city in which it is to stand, why would it not be fitting that the space about the edifice be called "Times Triangle," or "Times Square," though perhaps it may not be a square?

It is, it seems, more euphonious than "Long Acre Square," and very soon would become as well known as "Printing House Square" or "Herald Square."

No doubt the Board of Aldermen would take up such a suggestion at the proper time and act upon it favorably. Can it not be entertained?

J. W. C. CORBUSIER.

New York, March 17, 1904.

APPROVES MONEY-ORDER STORY.

Post Office Employe Says Article in Sunday Times Was Most Accurate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in Sunday's TIMES an article entitled "Thousands of Dollars in Every Mailbag." I was both interested and pleased while reading it, because it is the most accurate article concerning the money-order business that I have ever seen in a newspaper. JO. ELLIOTT.

New York, March 21, 1904.

POLICEMAN'S FEET ON SEAT.

Passenger on Elevated Cites Impropriety He Observed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I boarded a Third Avenue Elevated train at Eighty-fourth Street about 9:30. A policeman was sitting in a cross seat with both feet on the seat in front of him. I took this seat opposite him, and he kindly removed one foot long enough for me to sit down, and then put it back again and kept both feet on the seat at my side all the way to Canal Street, where he left the car. The number on his helmet was 1,069. M. E. J.

New York, March 21, 1904.

VAIN APPEAL TO S. P. C. A.

Urges Importance of a New Society to Protect Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, too, have appealed in vain to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in behalf of horses abused, overworked, and cruelly tortured. My last experience cured me. I wrote for help to put a stop to the inhuman use of brutally tight overhead checks, and in reply had a patronizing letter informing me that these checks did not always hurt!

I am with "G. A. H." heart and hand in the endeavor to start a new humane society, but he will find the present Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will fight any such effort to the bitter end. Ask the incorporators of the Animal League about their experience. HORSEMAN.

Washington, March 21, 1904.

THE SYMPHONIA DOMESTICA.

Praise for The Times's Review of the Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read most of the comments in the morning papers on last night's first performance of the "Symphonia Domestica," and, like your critic's previous treatment, it seems to me on the whole the most judicious and well-considered estimate of the work of this remarkable man which has been offered. Even great admirers of Richard Strauss cannot help standing somewhat aghast at this, his last creation. Where the subject has led one to expect comparative simplicity we are met with a complexity greater than ever, and one cannot help asking why "tant de bruit pour une omelette?"

Nevertheless, one may well hesitate to express an opinion. Ever since the work of Mr. Strauss began to be spoken of I have not missed an opportunity of hearing his works, and I have lately attended each one of the festival concerts. I find that with greater familiarity the programme part recedes more and more, and I listen to the works now almost entirely as music pure and simple. AMATEUR.

New York, March 22, 1904.

UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Does Merger Decision Bring Patents Under That Head.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Northern Securities decision would appear the legal wonder of the nineteenth or twentieth century. It reminds me of many verdicts in jury trials, where nine may be for plaintiff and three for defendant. Rather than come into court with a "we are unable to agree report," the three say, "Oh, well, as there are nine for plaintiff, we will consent to a verdict, yet we differ in opinion with you."

It would appear that Mr. Justice Brewer, consenting to make a majority of one and then (if report is correct) expressing his views of dissent, is the only saving feature in the far-reaching consequences of the case; for is not every patent, every copyright, every trade mark an "unlawful restraint of trade"?

Healthy competition is good; competition carried to excess is ruin. ROBERT RUTTER.

New York, March 21, 1904.

OBJECTS TO SERVICE PENSIONS.

Veteran Says New Order Is Bid for Old Soldiers' Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Grand Army man I wish to express surprise and something approaching indignation when reading the instructions, or more properly proclamation, by which this Administration establishes a service pension. Coming at the time and in the manner it does it is an apparent if not intentional bid for the old soldier vote and a bald insinuation that in our ranks are many who can be induced to vote for the Administration by this offer of from $6 to $12 per month pension!

Your editorials during the past few days condemning this high-handed and unnecessary measure have been strong and admirable. In my judgment no service pension bill should become law; if any should, it ought to be the act of the Congress, which is the only legislative branch of this Government, and thus far Congress has refused to make such law.

Neither do I think justice and right call for any more "liberal" rulings or any wider extension of our pension laws. There is no nation on earth so liberal and generous toward its soldiers and sailors as is our United States, and all survivors of its great civil war are not beggars at the door of the Treasury, rating their patriotism to-day a commercial asset, worth so many dollars a month!

I am pleased also that so many other newspapers condemn this last amazing step of the Administration. MOSES LYMAN.

New York, March 21, 1904.

Near-Side Stop Ordinance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to indorse the letter of G. M. Swift, which appeared in this morning's edition of THE TIMES in regard to the ordinance relating to the stopping of cars on the near side. The ordinance is about as stupid as anything could be, and I hope you will keep up the agitation till it is repealed. J. H. TIERNANN.

New York, March 21, 1904.

LABOR FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Plan to Acquire Vacant Lots for Cultivation by the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial on "The Homeless Poor of a Great City," in Monday's issue, is as applicable to this city as to London. Precisely the same condition, of hundreds of people walking the streets every fine night, and seeking shelter in dry goods boxes and such places only when it rains, obtains among ourselves. As you point out, Count Rumford's plan is the only solution of the difficulty, short of a change of our social system. Why no one has taken up that plan is a mystery.

One of its principal features was the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed, which has been so successful in this country. It has been adopted in France also, where over 6,000 families are employed on 500 acres; that is, the area of one of our city lots gives a living to a family.

The Salvation Army is endeavoring to get the use of vacant lots for cultivation in this city, mainly as a preparatory school for their colonists. BOLTON HALL.

New York, March 21, 1904.

NAVAL OBSTRUCTIONS.

Asks Why Sunken Hulks Cannot Be Removed by Locked-in Forces.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the general opinion that if ships or hulks can be sunk in proper positions in the entrance to a land-locked bay a fleet within that bay will be effectually "bottled up," as witness our costly and daring experiment at Santiago Bay and the recent attempts by the Japanese at Port Arthur. What is to prevent the forces inside such barricades, when protected by their land batteries, from sending down divers and with the aid of properly placed dynamite mines blowing the sunken obstructions to pieces, with a comparatively small amount of money and no risk of life? H.

New York, March 19, 1904.

OWNERSHIP OF THE SUBWAY.

A Correspondent's View of the Elsberg Rapid Transit Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, regarding the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, in my judgment overlooks the other side of the question. I disagree with you that this measure is semi-Socialistic, inasmuch as it leaves untrammeled the private ownership of everything but this particular means of transportation. No more is it Socialism than is the ownership of the Post Office by the Federal Government.

This bill, as I understand it, is to place the ownership of the subway with the municipality, that the people of this great metropolis may enjoy that which by right belongs to them.

At last the voice of the people has been heard in the councils of the Legislature, and the initial step taken toward placing a system destined to become the most important one in the city in the power and control of that city. True it is that this step may cause delay, but it is far better that there be a delay than that we should now give a franchise to a railroad corporation and later be at its mercy.

IRA L. ROSENSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1904.

DISCUSSES CHILD LABOR.

Believes Children Should Be Allowed to Reap the Fruits of Honest Toil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the New Jersey Child Labor bill in to-day's issue you make reference to a well-known fact that there are "manufacturers of one sort and another who are eager to get as many and as small children at work for as many hours a day and for as small wages as they can."

Now, since this is a fact, I wonder why it is that so many people whose own bread and butter is not at stake continually express their disgust with labor unions because they attempt to counteract this tendency by seeking to work as few hours a day for as high wages as they can get. There are thousands of children in this country of tender years who are forced to provide for themselves. Why should they not be allowed to reap the fruits of honest toil wherever and however they can, if this really is a free country? Such liberty of choice would seem to be based on nearly the same principle that an adult should be allowed to do honest labor under any conditions of hours and wages which suit his individual ideas.

In contemplating the evils of child labor it might be well to bear in mind that child labor and cheap labor have at least a family resemblance. T. S. B.

New York, March 18, 1904.

Value of Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To your discussion of "Value" let me add a rhyme I wrote when I first taught my children how to appreciate value of time:

"The worth of a minute
Is what you put in it."

OTTO A. MOSES.

New York, March 14, 1904.

Trees Survive Baltimore Fire.

In the burned district there are two trees which, though having been subjected to a heat which melted iron and caused strong buildings to crumble and fall, are still standing, and are apparently uninjured. One is on Frederick Street, near Baltimore Street, just opposite the site of the Odeon Theatre, and the other is in the rear of the ruins of the Southern Electric Company's place, on Fayette Street, near Calvert Street. The tree on Frederick Street is in remarkably good condition, and does not in the least show the effects of fire, although the heat at that point must have been intense, as not a building in that section was left standing. The limbs and branches of the other tree were burned to some extent, and it was almost completely buried beneath a great pile of debris.—Baltimore American.

THEY ARE SIXTY-SEVEN.

From The Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.

I met a little Mormon girl;
She was just eighteen, she said.
Her hair was dressed with one big curl
That dangled from her head.

She had a simple way, and bland;
Her speech was soft and cool,
And in her honest, widespread hand
She bore a milking stool.

"How many children, little maid,
Are in your family?"
"How many? Sixty-seven," she said,
And shyly looked at me.

Her hazel eyes to mine she raised,
And then she cast them down.
"I did not ask," I said, amazed,
"The census of your town.

"How many children 'round your door
Disport in childish glee?"
"Just sixty-seven," she said, once more,
And smiled again at me.

"Forty of us at Provo dwell;
At Ogden there are nine:
The good ship Jane, they sail her well—
Twelve brothers, dear, of mine."

"I see at last. Your meaning's clear."
Said I, with laughter merry;
"Is it an orphanage, my dear,
Or a female seminary?"

"My father kind is drawing near,"
The little maid replied;
"He's been to roam; he's bringing home
Another brand new bride.

"With father dear we dwell at peace;
Our mothers are eleven;
'Round every door there's room for more
And we are sixty-seven."

And then I left in dumb dismay
The maid with eyes like heaven;
But as I left I heard her say,
"And I'm the oldest, by the way,
Of all the sixty-seven."

LAWSON VALUED REVENGE AT A MILLION DOLLARS

H. H. Rogers Says Yacht Club Figured in Gas Fight.

GOT TEN PER CENT. OF PROFITS

Standard Oil Man Tells How Lawson's Opposition to Reorganization of Boston Companies Was Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—Interesting details concerning the manner in which the arrangement was made with Thomas W. Lawson by which he was to keep his hands off the gas reorganization undertaken by Kidder, Peabody & Co. were brought out to-day in the Supreme Court.

H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company related his conversation with Mr. Winsor and Mr. Lawson, saying:

"I asked Mr. Lawson how he felt about the proposed reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, and he said he felt unpleasantly, and when I asked him why, he recited some private grievances.

"He said: 'You know how I feel toward Henry M. Whitney and those other people down there who interfered with me in reference to the yacht club matter. If I were able I'd rather lose a million dollars than make any compromise with those people.'

"I said to him that if that was his frame of mind and he preferred it to doing business, that was one thing. He asked my judgment, and I told him that the wise thing would be to get a participation in the reorganization.

"He replied that he was willing to be influenced by my judgment and advice in the matter. I said, 'It is not for me to advise, but for you to determine.' He made some few remarks, and finally said, 'What can I get?'

"I said, 'I don't know, what do you want?'

"He felt that he ought to have 15 or 20 per cent. of the profits of the reorganization. I said, 'That is pretty steep.' He said, 'Do the best you can.' That ended the telephone conversation."

After the telephone conversation Mr. Rogers went back to Mr. Winsor and told him he thought Mr. Lawson would be glad to participate in the reorganization, and it was arranged finally that Mr. Lawson should have 10 per cent. of the profits of the reorganization and a 10 per cent. profit of speculation in the securities. Nothing was said about taking care of Mr. Addicks. Mr. Lawson did not ask how much his share would be, and the whole matter was left in indefinite shape.

Mr. Whipple questioned the witness at length, endeavoring to bring out that stock was carried by Mr. Rogers for J. Edward Addicks to the extent of nearly $1,000,000 for 8,000 shares of Boston and Butte stock, which was really owned by the Bay State Gas Company and taken in Mr. Rogers's name for Mr. Addicks.

A letter written to J. Edward Addicks was read in which had been sent a check for $16,000 as dividend on 8,000 shares held for him in the name of H. H. Rogers.

Mr. Whipple asked: "Did you pay one cent for the block of stock you had?"

"I never got any stock of any kind I did not pay for," was Mr. Rogers's answer.

Mr. Whipple asked why the Directors had not been called together to pass upon such an important matter as the appointment of a receiver for the New Jersey Company, and the witness replied that the receiver was actually appointed before he knew anything about it. He had suspicions, however, that Mr. Winsor's intentions were in that direction previously.

Mr. Rogers testified that in June, 1902, he met Mr. Winsor for the first time in connection with the reorganization of the Addicks companies, and as the companies needed reorganization he approved the plan for Kidder, Peabody & Co. to take charge of such reorganization.

Mr. Rogers testified that he next heard from Mr. Winsor by telephone a few days before July 7, 1902, when Mr. Winsor asked Mr. Rogers if he were going to place the New Jersey company in the hands of a receiver. He answered he was not. Mr. Winsor informed him later that R. L. Day & Co. would apply for the receivership.

A cash book was then produced, showing an entry of $75,000 Jan. 10, and credited to Mr. Lawson, the latter being charged with the same amount under date of Nov. 15, 1902. A profit and loss ledger also introduced showed a credit June 30, 1903, of $11,631.51.

"On Aug. 4, 1903," continued the witness, "this item was offset by a draft payable to Miss Harrison, my secretary, for Lawson's benefit. I paid no interest, though I intended so doing, because my attorneys advised me to make no payments after the institution of this suit.

"I received a registered letter from Mr. Lawson, but I did not open it. There is at a rough guess some $6,000 or $8,000 in my hands still due Mr. Lawson."

The hearing goes on to-morrow.

FUND FOR ACTOR MAGUIRE.

Operation Makes Him Speechless for Life, and Aid Is Asked.

Friends of J. T. Maguire, known all over this country as "Tom" Maguire, are forming a fund for the alleviation of this actor's sufferings. He is now absolutely without money Mr. Maguire is submitting to one of the most dangerous and painful of operations at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. The surgeons say that the operation will remove the root of the disease, but will render the patient speechless for the rest of his life.

The names of Klaw & Erlanger, Joseph Brooks, F. C. Whitney, A. M. Palmer, H. W. Savage, Liebler & Co., Marcus Mayer, Clay M. Greene, Robert Hilliard, and J. Wesley Rosenquest are signed to a letter asking aid from the sufferer's fellow-actors. The letter reads in part:

"Mr. Maguire has all his life been kind and charitable to thousands in the theatrical profession and to many outside, and in this, the hour of his suffering, let us all stand by him. We have all contributed to the fund headed by Miss Maude Adams, and we trust that you will without delay send such amount as your friendship and your generosity prompt. Checks to the order of Robert Hilliard, Treasurer Maguire Fund, 1,402 Broadway, will be deposited in the New Amsterdam National Bank to Mr. Maguire's credit, and acknowledgment will be sent to you for your contribution."

IN THE SHOPS.

Wine-colored material will be in evidence this year. A handsome suit of smooth cloth of this color is simply made, and trimmed with a narrow braid to match. There is actually no collar to the jacket, but there is the effect of a turn-down collar and small lapels given by white cloth set on around the neck in this shape and finished with wine-colored braid.

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Handsome braids of white and of gold, looking like heavy woolen and real gold braid, are made to wash.

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There is always something new in hats. Small boys have been wearing Scotch caps this past Winter, and their mammas can wear the same shape this Spring. One of these hats is charming. It is a straw toque, of pale blue, almost a gray. The rim is formed of many-colored braids, deep green, heliotrope, and a pretty deep blue, combined with the pale blue of the hat. The braids of straw are narrow and the effect of the lines of color around the hat is very pretty. At the left side are small, straight feathers on the order of a wing, these of the deep green and the shade of the hat. Back of the feather is an ornament of straw, composed of the different colors forming the rim.

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Another hat which is attractive is a three-cornered hat in small size, rather low, the rim folded back to give the shape. The straw is a rich bronze green, the trimming is velvet of the same shade and what looks like a loose cluster of moss roses, the petals more of a red than a pink and the bright green moss on the outside contrasting effectively with the dark tones of the hat.

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A broad belt of silk has a square buckle of gun metal, about two inches high, and the silk on one end of the belt is carried out, tongue-like, and finished with an ornamental piece of gun metal.

SMITH OF 45, BROOKLYN.

Confident That Mrs. Smith Will Come Over This Morning and Tell Him What Street.

If this should meet the eye of Mrs. William Smith, late of Asbury Park and now of No. 45 —— Street, Brooklyn, will she be good enough to come over to Park Row and take her husband home, and, incidentally, fill in the name of that blank street in Brooklyn which he has forgotten?

Smith has $200,000, a forty-dollar-a-week job, and an absent mind. He was always getting mixed up with his trains and time-tables, so Mrs. Smith decided to quit Asbury Park and take Smith and the young Smiths to live in Brooklyn. Yesterday morning she told Smith she had the apartment all ready for occupancy.

"Now, while you're gone to-day I'm going to get the rest of our things moved to Brooklyn," she said. "The children and I will go over in the afternoon, and as soon as you're through you'll come to our new home."

"All right," said Smith dreamily. It never occurred to him, until his wife mentioned it, that he did not even know the address of the Brooklyn house. She told him that it was 45 something street, or avenue, or crescent, he hadn't the remotest idea which last night. As he was leaving the house Mrs. Smith asked if he was sure he would remember the number.

"Oh, yes," said Smith. "It's 45—er—what was it again?"

Mrs. Smith, it appears, then hit upon the idea of tagging the absent-minded William. This she did, stowing the tag with the Brooklyn address in her husband's ticket pocket.

In the afternoon, when Smith got through business he put on his hat and coat and went straight to the Jersey Central ferry, bound for Asbury Park! Had it not been that he was in the habit of keeping his commuter's ticket in the same pocket, (clever Mrs. Smith!) he would never have discovered that he had torn up the tag that morning along with the useless commuter's ticket!

Half an hour later Smith was standing at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, staring at the route signs on the cars and trying to connect one of them with the forgotten street or avenue or crescent. Gates, Greene, Fulton, De Kalb, Flatbush—but none of these bore an echo of even distant familiarity. At midnight he was telling the tale for the nth time to a sympathetic group of fellow-patients in a Park Row hospital for the careworn, and assuring them that none of their well-meant suggestions was half so likely to extricate him from his troubles as the sagacity of Mrs. Smith, who, he was confident, would come to his rescue this morning.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among the entertainments arranged for this afternoon are the two afternoons of music and narrative to be given by Miss Natalie Curtis at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman. The subject this afternoon is descriptive of the songs and poetry of the Pueblo Indians. The invitations to subscribe to the afternoon were issued by Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Callender, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Miss Laura J. Post, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Anton Seidl, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes.

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The marriage of Miss Eleanora Willing and George Patterson will take place in Philadelphia in May. They will at once sail for Europe, to be absent a considerable time. Miss Willing is a second cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a sister of Mrs. John B. Morris of Baltimore, who was Miss Violet Lee Willing and whose secret marriage to Mr. Morris took place in this city four years ago.

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The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Eugenia Macfarlane, daughter of James Macfarlane, to Edwin Swift Balch, son of Mrs. Thomas Balch. Mr. Balch is a descendant of Philadelphia's first Mayor, Edward Shippen, and Miss Macfarlane is a descendant of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

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Mrs. James E. Martin gave an informal but delightful musicale yesterday afternoon at her residence, 803 Fifth Avenue. The musicale was preceded by a luncheon and bridge. Among the guests to the luncheon, which was a small one, were Miss Evelyn Van Wart, formerly of New York, but now of London; Miss Leary, Mrs. Montgomery Hare of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Lea, and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt. There was no printed musical programme, but Mme. Bressier-Gianoli of the French Opera Company and George Burleigh and Miss Rodgers sang, and later Miss Gladys Robinson rendered some songs charmingly. Among the guests who were asked in for the music were Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Edward G. Hubbard, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, M. and Mme. Madrazo, Richard Hall, M. Thaddeus, Mrs. John M. Wing, Gen. Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Acosta, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Miss Landon, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, and Mme. Dugui de la Sinconnerie. Mrs. Martin received her guests in a crêpe de chine frock, sparingly trimmed with gold lace, and wore pearls and turquois ornaments.

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There will be a meting this afternoon of Miss Hollins's sewing class at the residence of Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street.

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The wedding of James E. Martin, Jr., and Miss Gladys Robinson, daughter of James A. Robinson, will not be celebrated before next November.

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Mr. and Mrs. George D. Chisholm were among the passengers on the Prinz Adelbert for Naples and Genoa.

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Miss Leary gave the last of her Tuesdays yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather it was well attended.

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Mrs. J. Fred Pierson will give a bridge party this afternoon.

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Among the entertainments yesterday was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells. Miss Natalie Wells, who has been paying visits outside of New York, has returned home.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will give a dinner on April 4.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, who have been at Lakewood, have returned to New York.

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Mrs. Louis Haggin sailed this week for New York from Europe.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget, who has been visiting in Washington, has returned to New York.

Ashbel P. Fitch's Daughter to Wed.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Cooke Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, to Mr. Harold Webster Ostby of Providence, R. I., is arranged to take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 16 East Eightieth Street, on the afternoon of the 19th of April. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Bonynge of 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Bonynge, to Charles Ames. The wedding will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue, on April 12. There will be eight bridesmaids, two of whom will come from England.

NEW CHARTER FOR PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL

Adopted by the Trustees of St. John the Divine.

MORE LAYMEN IN THE BOARD

The Great Chapter or Electoral Body Also Enlarged—Articles That Have Been Modified.

The Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine adopted a new charter yesterday at the regular monthly meeting held in Mendelssohn Hall, in West Forty-fourth Street. It will become operative Dec. 27, St. John's Day. Meantime the present board will hold over.

The new charter, upon which Bishop Potter has been working for several months, provides for an enlarged representation of laymen on the Board of Trustees—eight clergymen and an equal number of laymen, in addition to the Bishop and his Coadjutor. It also enlarges what is known as the Great Chapter or electoral body. This will be made up in great part by fourteen of the minor clergy and the same number of lay members from various church, philanthropic, and educational bodies. The more important sections of the new instrument follow:

Article I.—The Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, in the City and Diocese of New York, is the diocesan church of the diocese of New York. As a house of prayer it is for the use of all the people who may resort thereto, and especially of the Christian folk dwelling within that portion of the country covered by the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of New York. The cathedral, as the church of the diocese, and the official seat of the Bishop of the same, is the administrative centre of all such activities—ecclesiastical, educational, charitable, and missionary—as are diocesan in their scope. Near by is the Bishop to have his settled home and the Convention its synod house.

The new part of Article III. is as follows:

The Trustees shall be the Bishop of New York, the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, and sixteen other Trustees, eight of whom shall be clergymen and eight laymen. Vacancies occurring in the board are to be filled by the board itself. The clerical members must be canonically resident in the Diocese of New York, and holding cure or charge in the same, and the lay members must be communicants of the church in good standing. In this body vests the title to and the care of all the property of the corporation, and to it are intrusted the upbuilding and the conservation of the fabric

Articles IV. and V. have several new features. The articles read:

Article IV.—To the chapter or executive body is intrusted the custody of the spiritual interests of the cathedral. The chapter consists of the following persons, to wit: The Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one; the Archdeacon of New York, the other Archdeaconn of the diocese, be they more or fewer—all these ex-officials; then also by appointment in such wise as may be provided by the statutes, these namely: Three Canons Residentiary, three Minor Canons, who shall severally hold the offices of Precentor, Registrar, and Bursar, and certain Canon Missioners, not to exceed seven in number, who shall be the Chaplains of the cathedral and shall serve in such manner as the statutes may provide.

Article V.—It is the function of the Great Chapter or electoral body to act upon nominations made by the Bishop to vacant canonries, approving or disapproving the same, and no Canon Residentiary, Minor Canon, or Canon Missioner shall be accounted to be in lawful possession of his stall until his nomination shall have been confirmed by the Great Chapter. The Great Chapter shall consist of the following members, each of them holding place ex officio: Clerical—The Archdeacons of the Diocese of New York, clerical members of the Standing Committee, Senior Presbyter of the diocese, Registrar of the diocese, Secretary of the Diocesan Convention, Examining Chaplains of the diocese, clerical elected members of the Diocesan Board of Missions, rector of Trinity Church, Warden of the Training School for Deaconesses, Superintendent of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, Superintendent of Mission Work of the City Mission Society, Chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, Head Master of Trinity School. Lay—The lay members of the Standing Committee, President of Columbia University, President of St. Luke's Hospital, Treasurer of the Diocesan Convention, lay elected members of the Diocesan Board of Missions, Wardens of Trinity Church, Treasurers of the several Archdeaconries, Treasurers of the following societies and boards, to wit: The Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, the Episcopal Fund, the Diocesan Fund, the Parochial Fund; the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund.

Of the new statutes the second is regarded as the most important. It is as follows:

Besides presiding in chapter and exercising general oversight of the worship of the cathedral, the Bishop shall also have authority to determine the order in which the Canons shall preach. To such extent as the appropriation therefor will allow he shall procure the services of special or select preachers, and shall assign to them their time. Nevertheless, for the avoidance of misunderstanding and inconvenience, it is herewith provided that four times in the year the Bishop shall set forth and cause to be distributed among the members of the chapter and posted in the cathedral a rota or fixed order, from which it shall plainly appear when he himself will preach and who the other preachers are to be during the three months next following. But no Canon Residentiary shall be deprived of his right to preach at least eight times during his period of residence. Moreover, this rota or order shall not be departed from except for weighty cause, of which the Bishop shall be the judge, and whenever the order is departed from the Bishop shall at the meeting of the chapter next following make known to those present the reason or reasons therefor. The Bishop shall have a special seat of honor provided for him in the cathedral.

Statute IX. is as follows:

The chapter shall annually prepare in anticipation of the incoming fiscal year a budget or table of estimates in which shall be set forth a detailed statement of the amount or amounts judged needful for carrying on the work of the year next ensuing. This budget shall be by the Bishop submitted to the corporation, to be by them modified at their discretion; but no change shall be made, either by the chapter or by the corporation, that shall diminish the stipulated salary of any incumbent of a canonry during his term of office.

MINNIE MONK FOUND DEAD.

The Famous Actress Who Appeared with Booth, Barrett, and Salvini.

Miss Minnie Monk, once a famous actress and one of the oldest women on the stage, was found dead in her room at 453 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning. The Coroner said her death was the result of heart failure. The old actress reached here from Poughkeepsie Sunday. She had recently been playing with James K. Hackett in "The Crown Prince." Then she seemed to be in good health and spirits. The next day, when Mrs. Reed, the landlady of No. 453, was in her room, Miss Monk said to her:

"If anything should happen to me, let the Actors' Society know."

Yesterday Mrs. Reed found her door locked, and, becoming alarmed, had it broken open. There, sitting upright in a large leather chair, was the actress—dead. She was fully dressed, and in her lap was an old edition of "Macbeth." Near her was some food—she had not touched it.

Miss Monk and her sister started their careers as members of the Marsh Juvenile Comedians, a troupe that was widely known twenty-five years ago. Subsequently she played tragic rôles, appearing with Booth, Barrett, and Salvini. In 1900 she was with Richard Mansfield in "Quo Vadis." Since then she had been with Robert Mantell and James K. Hackett.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Ethel Barrymore is coming back to the Hudson Theatre in "Cousin Kate" a week from next Monday. This is Miss Barrymore's third engagement in New York in this play of Hubert Henry Davies. It will last only two weeks, after which she will sail for London to make her appearance at the Duke of York Theatre. Miss Barrymore is already known in London both socially and professionally. She has played in Sir Henry Irving's companies, but has not before appeared in England as a star.

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Forbes Robertson received yesterday a written request to give a special professional matinée of "Hamlet." It was signed by Eleanor Robson, Wilton Lackaye, W. H. Thompson, Henry Miller, Richard Carle, John E. Kellard, Raymond Hitchcock, and William Gillette. The matinée will occur next Tuesday afternoon.

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"Zapfenstreich" will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre to-night for the first time in America. Ferdinand Bonn will appear as Wachtmeister Volkhardt, Rudolf Christians as Lieutenant von Lauffen, and Fraulein Hedwig von Ostermann as Claerchen. Other rôles will be taken by Franz Kierschner, Otto Ottbert, Alexander Rottmann, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Richard Schlaghamer, and Alfred Abel.

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"Out of the Fold" ends its run at the American Saturday night, in accordance with a sudden decision of the management. "A Midnight Marriage" will be next week's attraction.

PRISONER LOST HIS POLICEMAN

Hunted All Over the City for Him After a Convivial Evening.

Patrick H. Cunningham, known among his friends as "Harry," who lives at the Morton House, is missing. Several persons want to find him. The last heard of him he was in a lachrymose state, beseeching every one he met to find a policeman whom he had lost. The fact that the policeman had him under arrest did not make Cunningham any less sorry that he had lost him.

Cunningham is a man of means, and is soon to receive $22,000 as his share of the estate of his father, who for years was the proprietor of a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street. His wife, Minnie Jane Cunningham, obtained a warrant for his arrest from Magistrate Cornell on the ground of non-support. She is the cousin of John F. Carroll and sister of Kane Brothers, printers, at Church and Canal Streets.

Patrolman William Warner of the court squad service was intrusted with the warrant. Accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham and her brother, Frank Kane. Warner found Cunningham Monday night at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. He placed him under arrest, and they started on the way to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Mrs. Cunningham and her brother went home.

On the way to jail Cunningham observed that it would be dreadfully dry in the cell, and that he was in great need of a drink. He thought the policeman required some whisky, too, as he was evidently suffering from a cold. Warner hesitated, and was lost. They stopped in a saloon at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

After a time the prisoner insisted that he must really go to his dungeon before daybreak, as otherwise his "old college chum" might get into trouble.

Warner was much moved at the consideration of his prisoner, and would not listen to the suggestion that they ride to the jail in a cab. He said that Cunningham had already spent too much money. Besides, the walk would do them both good. In some manner they wandered in the wrong direction, and after a while got separated.

The policeman went to his home. When Cunningham realized that he had lost his friend his grief was pitiful. He hired a cab to go looking for him. He instructed the driver to "loop the loop of the whole city," making his circles smaller until they should get to the centre of the Tenderloin. The driver's instructions were to stop at every place he could find open. This was at 3 o'clock in the morning, and is the last the police know of Cunningham.

Sergt. Lane says that he will prefer charges against Warner as soon as he has recovered and reports for duty.

POOLROOM MAN IN A HURRY.

Prisoner Asks Court to Release Him and Save His Job!

Walter Spellman, a young colored man, who was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court yesterday as a suspicious character, is either something of a romancer or the victim of peculiar circumstances.

According to the policeman who arrested him on Lexington Avenue on Monday night, Spellman was meandering in and out of hallways, devoting much time and attention to the flat-house letter boxes.

"What were you doing there?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Yoh Judship!" exclaimed Spellman, "Ah'm in'cent of dis crime."

"What crime?" queried the court.

"Ah's los' me deah wife," continued Spellman, unheeding the interruption. "She done gone an' lef' me, Sah. Ah heah she was albin' wiv a fambly name' Stein, yoh Wusshup, so Ah was lookin' foh her."

Judge Flammer smiled.

"Yas, an' unless you lets me off. Sah," continued the prisoner, "Ah'll suah lose me job. Ah works in a poolroom, yoh Honah."

"A what?" thundered the court. "A poolroom?"

"Suah—poolroom!"

"A place where they play horses?"

"De same, yoh Highness—blackboard—racin' sheet— dope book—an' heaps o' gem'man come in de aft'noon! It's on West Thirty-seventh Street."

Magistrate Flammer gasped the words:

"Who took that lid off?"

Spellman was immediately remanded to await the result of an investigation. Up to a late hour last night the alleged poolroom had not been raided or even discovered by the police.

Incidentally, about fourteen pawn tickets were found in Spellman's pockets.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alderman Arthur Guthrie.

Alderman Arthur Guthrie of the Forty-ninth Aldermanic District of Brooklyn died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg. The Alderman was born in Williamsburg fifty years ago, and always lived there. With his brothers he carried on the tobacco business established by his father under the name of Guthrie & Co., at 225 Front Street, Manhattan, in 1836. He was a member of the Hanover, Seneca, and Eckford Clubs of Brooklyn, as well as the Forty-seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, and the old First Class Association of Wilson Street School. President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen issued a call for a special meeting of the board this afternoon at 3 o'clock to take suitable action.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY OLIVER BROWN, a member of the Princeton Club and of the Pennsylvania Society, died yesterday at his residence, 250 West Eighty-eighth Street.

JACOB K. LOCKMAN of the law firm of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, died yesterday at his residence, 200 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Long Island Historical Society.

Miss AUGUSTA PORTER WIGGINS, who died yesterday at Saratoga, N. Y., aged seventy-five years, was engaged in philanthropic work the greater part of her life, sacrificing her fortune in assisting others. She was one of the managers of the Home of the Good Shepherd.

CHAPMAN FREEMAN, who represented the First Pennsylvania District in Congress from 1874 to 1878, died at Strafford, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He was in the navy and on board the Iron Age at the time of her destruction off the coast of North Carolina in the civil war. Mr. Freeman was a Commissioner from Philadelphia to the Austrian Exposition in 1873.

CHARLES WALL, an old and well-known resident of Harlem, died on Monday night, at his residence, 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, aged forty-eight years. Mr. Wall was engaged in business as a general contractor. He was one of the old members of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Republican Club, the North Side Republican Club, and the Society of the Three Nations. He is survived by his wife and two children.

RICHARD P. HERRICK, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1869, died yesterday at his home, the Murray Hill Hotel, where he had resided for about fifteen years. Mr. Herrick was born in Albany in 1833, the son of Richard Platt Herrick, who was Congressman from the Albany District for some years. He became a stock broker when a young man, and continued in business until a dozen years ago. After his retirement, however, he maintained his connection with the Exchange. He was a member of the Union League Club, and was interested in several scientific organizations. Two daughters survive him.

Nathan L. Handy Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 22.—Nathan L. Handy of the firm of Stevens, Sandford & Handy, wool merchants of 47 Worth Street, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in East Orange last night. Mr. Handy was born in Woodstock, Conn., sixty-one years ago, and came to New York about twenty-four years ago, taking up his residence in East Orange. He belonged to the Wool Club of New York, the Essex County (N. J.) Country Club, the Manhattan Club in the Adirondacks, and was an organizer of the First Unitarian Church of Orange. He married Miss Martha Pierce of Worcester, Mass., thirty-four years ago, and she, with two daughters, Mrs. Alfred H. Benjamin and Miss Amy Lincoln Handy, survive him.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE BURIED.

Funeral in Military Magnificence Rivaled That of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, March 22.—The Duke of Cambridge was buried to-day after a funeral such as had been accorded to no English soldier since the death of the Duke of Wellington.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and nearly all the members of the royal family, representatives of foreign monarchs, a majority of the nobility, the Diplomatic Corps, and representative British subjects of all walks in life attended the impressive national service at Westminster Abbey.

Thereafter the body of the "old Duke," as he was affectionately known to the public, was taken to Kensal Green Cemetery and buried beside the grave of his morganatic wife.

The King and others stood by the graveside while a squad of Grenadiers fired three volleys for their old Field Marshal, and the funeral came to an end. Throughout the day all the flags were half-masted and many people wore mourning. Thousands of troops marched through and lined the streets, and dense crowds watched the spectacle which in military magnificence rivaled the funeral of Queen Victoria.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff, and thin locks, by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

The Backus Steam Heater, using little more gas than two illuminating burners, is just the thing to furnish your heat for the rest of the Winter and the Spring, enabling you to shut off your present heating system and not use it again until extreme weather next Winter.

Come and see them in operation. 6,000 in use in New York City. Circular sent on request.

No flue is required. Absolutely no odor. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

The Backus Company
264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

DIED.

BELDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 19, at Camden, S. C., Harriet Buel Webster, widow of the late Col. Charles O. Belden of Litchfield, Conn., in her seventy-ninth year.
Funeral from St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., Wednesday, March 23, at 1:30 P. M.

BERLIN.—On Saturday, the 19th, at his home, 301 West Eighty-ninth Street, Harry W., beloved husband of Sarah A. and only son of Henry C. Berlin.
Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Av., on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAMWELL.—At her residence in Flushing Tuesday, March 22, Mary, wife of Joseph Bramwell, in her 55th year.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, March 25, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 10:12 A. M.

BROWN.—On Monday, the 21st instant, at Decatur, Alabama, of pneumonia, Harry Oliver Brown, son of the late J. D. Brown, of Irwin, Pennsylvania, and husband of Edna Smith Brown.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 260 West 68th St., on Thursday morning, March 24th, at 11 o'clock. Interment later.
Pittsburg (Penn.) and Princeton (N. J.) papers please copy.

COLGATE.—Suddenly, on March 20, 1904, at Pasadena, Cal., Abner W. Colgate, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORLIES.—At Englewood, N. J., March 21, Ellen Gardiner, widow of the late George W. Corlies, in the ninety-fourth year of her age.
Funeral services from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Gilbert L. Haight, on Thursday, March 24, on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New York. Carriages will be in waiting. Interment private.

EGBERT.—On Monday, March 21, Thomas Kitchen Egbert, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 9 West 74th St., Wednesday, March 23, at 8 P. M. Interment Easton, Penn.

GRACE.—At his residence, 31 East 79th St., on Monday, March 21, at 11:30 A. M., William R. Grace, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, March 23, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 36 West 16th St. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
DIED MARCH 21ST, 1904.
The Honorable William R. Grace, a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company since 1892, and a member of its Finance Committee since 1897.
The President and the members of the Finance Committee record this expression of their sorrow in the death of Mr. Grace with a deep sense of the loss they have sustained. In public and private life a foremost citizen, and in the financial world a leading force, he will be missed for qualities of heart and mind which made his counsel and advice most valuable in the administration of the company. Without ostentation in his great charitable and benevolent works, he was deeply solicitous for the advancement and welfare of his fellow-man. In the several organizations and institutions for the improvement and help of young and old with which he was identified he was practical and forceful in the methods he advocated, and foremost in sustaining and carrying out their benefactions.
As friend and associate we shall miss him, and we enter upon our minutes this testimony to his integrity of purpose and character with sorrowing hearts.
JOHN A. McCALL, President.
GEORGE W. PERKINS,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
GEORGE A. MORRISON,
} Finance Committee.

GREGORY.—At the Deanery, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Saturday, March 19, Charlotte Anne Gregory, wife of the Dean of St. Paul's and daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, Governor of the Mediterranean Fleet.
Funeral to-day in the Crypt of St. Paul's.

GROVES.—On Sunday, March 20, 1904, James Platt Groves.
Funeral services at his late residence, 324 West 57th St., on Wednesday, March 23, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HANDY.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on March 21, 1904, Nathan Louis Handy, in his 61st year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 639 Park Avenue, East Orange, on Thursday, March 24, at 2 P. M.
Boston papers please copy.

HERRICK.—At the Murray Hill Hotel, on March 22, Richard Platt Herrick.
Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry P. Havens, 31 Irving Place, on Thursday, March 24, at 3 o'clock.

HOOD.—Suddenly, on March 22, Adelaide A. Hood, daughter of the late John M. and Maria C. Hood.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, Friday morning, March 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

HOWLAND.—In Jersey City, March 21, 1904, Henry M. Howland, aged fifty-eight years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Mrs. J. McFall, 239 Eighth Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—On March 21, at his late residence, 2,717 3d Av., John Lindsay, in his 67th year.
Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church of North New York, corner 146th St. and Willis Av., Thursday evening, March 24, 8 o'clock.

PALESTINE ENCAMPMENT 6, I. O. O. F.—Patriarchs, you are summoned to attend the funeral services of P. C. P. John Lindsay Thursday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock.
S. R. CANN, C. P.
BEN F. HAMILTON, Scribe.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE AND 31 I. O. O. F.—Brothers, you are requested to attend the funeral services of our late P. G., John Lindsay, Thursday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock.
A. F. BONNEAU, Secretary. W. JOHNSON, N. G.

LOCKMAN.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1904, Jacob K. Lockman.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 50 West 39th St., Saturday, March 26, at 11 A. M.

MAN.—At her residence at Lawrence, Long Island, on Sunday, March 20, 1904, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Albon Platt Man.
Funeral service Wednesday at Lawrence. Train leaves foot East 34th St., New York, (or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn,) at 10 A. M.

REXFORD.—On Monday, March 21, Mary Anna Rexford, at her residence, 248 West 128th St.
Funeral private.

TAYLOR.—On March 22, 1904, Lydia F., wife of James W. Taylor, aged 52 years.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 132 Macon St., Brooklyn.

THOMPSON.—At Morristown, N. J., Monday, March 21, Caroline E. Thompson, daughter of the late James B. Thompson.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles G. Foster, Mendham Road, Thursday, March 24, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 8:50 from foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres. Send for illustrated pamphlet. 35 Broad St., N. Y.

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SCRIBNER'S *for* APRIL

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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAMILton Fire Insurance Company:

In accordance with a requisition made on the 16th day of February, 1904, by Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, notice is hereby given that, owing to an impairment of the capital amounting to Seventy-nine Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars and Forty-six Cents, an assessment of 80 per cent. of the par value of your shares is required to be paid at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, No. 75 William Street, on or before the 16th day of April, 1904.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York," that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

TAKE NOTICE that subject to the approval of the Surrogate of Kings County, New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, March 29th, 1904, at 12:30 P. M., 575 shares of the capital stock of K. EGAN & CO., the par value of which shares is $57,500, said 575 shares being the majority interest of the capital stock of said company.

K. EGAN & CO. is a New York Corporation engaged in the manufacture of Cotton Waste, having its plant and an office at 301-303 East Falls Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and an office at 195 Water Street, New York City.

A meeting for the election of Directors for 1904 has been called for April 11th, 1904.

CHARLES E. EGAN,
Sole Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of Kieran Egan, deceased.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 22 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

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NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of February, 1903,
The First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio,
went into voluntary liquidation. All creditors are requested to present their claims for payment at once.
(Signed) OLIVER THOMAS, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 10,498, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central
First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

41	926	1772	2901	3684	4669	5252	6271	7222
50	966	1799	2903	3785	4715	5342	6300	7420
62	1008	1842	2937	3835	4779	5436	6303	7570
102	1014	2047	2957	3841	4831	5446	6304	7620
144	1123	2059	2977	3905	4841	5458	6425	7625
155	1138	2134	3163	3935	4852	5548	6446	7711
225	1282	2138	3178	3958	4854	5689	6465	7728
499	1310	2165	3232	3971	4865	5693	6560	7802
570	1373	2206	3242	4000	4940	5707	6638	7864
576	1442	2448	3311	4027	4968	5781	6639	7910
668	1526	2495	3366	4084	4986	5808	6800	7916
671	1564	2510	3367	4293	5016	5974	6905	7964
702	1603	2514	3600	4414	5032	6001	6925	8015
719	1635	2515	3616	4446	5052	6035	7134	8062
738	1665	2588	3620	4556	5174	6111	7150	
761	1736	2666	3638	4567	5192	6123	7180	——
792	1737	2738	3660	4659	5201	6265	7214	150

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of March, 1904.

New York, January 29, 1904.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

Houston & Texas Central
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 50 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby, bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

50	687	1131	1904	2492	2716	3470
109	697	1132	1933	2562	2728	3487
323	770	1142	2159	2566	3067	3629
326	790	1144	2233	2583	3139	3668
333	802	1380	2322	2597	3341	3673
513	854	1424	2396	2622	3376	3677
514	970	1625	2431	2063	3463	3841
						3889—50

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of March, 1904.

New York, January 29, 1904.
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By R. S. LOVETT, President.

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If this comparatively small number of "IGNITO" mantles are sold annually the Stockholders in the Company would receive at least 10 per cent. (10%) on the money invested. Bear in mind that more than 60,000,000 mantles of all kinds are sold yearly in the United States.

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It must increase its facilities in the manufacturing plant, which now has a capacity of but ten thousand (10,000) completed "IGNITO" SELF-LIGHTING gas mantles daily. It must be prepared to supply the demand to be created by extensive advertising. It must be in a position to make contracts with Selling Agents who want large quantities of "IGNITO" SELF-LIGHTING MANTLES MONTHLY. The Company has at present contracts with responsible concerns who have agreed to take many thousands of "IGNITO" mantles monthly. The Company must be in a position to fill all the orders it can get, and make prompt shipments.

Branches must be established in all parts of the United States to facilitate deliveries. The Company also intends to sell SELF-LIGHTING "IGNITO" MANTLES in Europe, where its mantles are already known, and where more than 100,000,000 gas mantles of different makes are sold annually.

TO DO THESE THINGS MONEY IS REQUIRED.

Therefore a limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is offered the public at par, $5 per share, and there is no hesitancy in declaring that the value of the stock will increase rapidly.

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The AUTO LIGHTER COMPANY was incorporated in January, 1903, and spent more than $50,000 in perfecting the "IGNITO SELF-LIGHTING GAS MANTLE," which is now recognized INTERNATIONALLY as a perfect, reliable, and commercial article. The company has no debts.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

United States Circuit Court.

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
IN EQUITY.

ROLAND R. CONKLIN, MAX NATHAN, JACOB W. MACK and JAMES D. MAGUIRE, *vs.* UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY. — NOTICE.

To the Creditors and Stockholders of the United States Shipbuilding Company:

Notice is hereby given that, by order this day made and filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Honorable Andrew Kirkpatrick, sitting as Circuit Judge, leave has been granted to The Mercantile Trust Company and the New York Security and Trust Company to file amended and supplemental bills of complaint as Trustees under and for the foreclosure of the mortgages executed by the United States Shipbuilding Company to said Trustees, respectively, to secure two issues of bonds, one known as the "First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds" of said Shipbuilding Company, of the authorized amount of $16,000,000, face value, and the other known as the "Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds," of the authorized amount of $10,000,000, face value; that said amended and supplemental bills have this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court: that said order directs the undersigned as receiver of said Shipbuilding Company to plead, answer or demur to said foreclosure bills on or before April 4, 1904; and that the undersigned as receiver as aforesaid will apply to said court at the Circuit Court Rooms in the Post Office Building in the City of Trenton, on said 4th day of April, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for instructions as to what defense or defenses shall be interposed by him, as such receiver, to the said foreclosure bills so filed in said court by The Mercantile Trust Company and the New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustees, respectively, and as to whether or not the undersigned, as such receiver, shall further contest, at the expense of the Trust Estate in his hands or otherwise, the validity of said mortgages or either of them, and for such other instructions in respect of said foreclosures as may be meet and proper and as to the court shall seem just.

Dated Newark, New Jersey, March 22, 1904.

JAMES SMITH, JR.,
Receiver of United States Shipbuilding Company.

WIRELESS Consolidation.

The AMERICAN DE FOREST WIRELESS Telegraph Company now controls 3 competing Wireless Companies, which practically gives it the entire wireless field. Over 100 patents owned, 36 stations and 12 Government stations completed. Havana and Key West are to be completed by May 1st.

American De Forest Wireless REPORTS THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Popular Plan Adopted

The enormous amount of construction work laid out for this year necessitates the expenditure of vast sums of money. In order to promptly take care of these expenditures from month to month it has been decided to offer 20,000 shares of the PREFERRED 7 PER CENT. cumulative and participating stock at $10 per share, payable in ten equal installments. $100 worth may be purchased by paying $10 with order and $10 each month until the full amount is paid. This carries with it a bonus of $100 par value of the common stock and should be taken advantage of before the price of stock advances.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL DETAILS.

Greater New York Security Co.,
86 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of April, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1904.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business April 1, 1904, and will be reopened April 16, 1904.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 16, 1904.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer.
New York, March 22d, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st inst.

For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 20th day of April next, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 21st next.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
New York, March 23d, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 30, 1904, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (one dollar per share) payable April 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1904.

Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 19.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable April 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State St., Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York,
March 22d, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, payable April 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record March 22d.

The transfer books will be closed from March 22d to April 1st, 1904.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15th, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after April 15th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at close of business March 31st, 1904. Transfer books will not close. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable April 15th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from March 29th, 1904, to April 15th, 1904, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Compania Metalurgica Mexicana.
March 21st, 1904.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the New York office of the Company, No. 27 William Street. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed March 31st to owners of record at close of business on March 26th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Co.
March 21st, 1904.

Coupon No. 11 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated: Westchester Avenue Extension.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on Friday, the 8th day of April, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter, to determine and report after due hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property as determined by the said Board and described in the report of the said Board made to the Board of Aldermen of said City on or about the 6th day of October, 1903, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1904, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 19th day of February, 1904, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said Board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said Board to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point on the route of the rapid transit railroad described in the "routes and general plan" adopted by the said Board on the 14th day of January, 1897, and the 4th day of February, 1897, which point is on Westchester Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, at or near the intersection of St. Ann's Avenue and Westchester Avenue, and extending westerly along Westchester Avenue (being in addition to the tracks originally provided over and along such portion of Westchester Avenue) to near Third Avenue, and from Westchester Avenue turning southerly into Third Avenue to a point convenient for connection with the railroad of the Manhattan Railway Company over Third Avenue, together with proper connections by necessary and suitable switches, tracks, and otherwise, with the rapid transit railroad aforesaid, at or near the intersection of St. Ann's Avenue and Westchester Avenue aforesaid, and also together with proper connections by necessary and suitable switches, tracks, and otherwise with the said railroad of the Manhattan Railway Company upon Third Avenue.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road as this Board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1904.
Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York. By
A. E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
GEORGE L. RIVES, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, suitably indorsed on envelope For Construction of Amusement Hall and an Addition to Superintendent's Residence at Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, West, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of March, 1904, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.—Dated Albany, March 11, 1904.

T. E. McGARR,
Sec'y State Commission in Lunacy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., 31st March, 1904, and then opened, for maintaining all the buoys now in Taunton River, Mass.; Pawtuxet River, R. I.; Hudson River, N. Y., between New York City and Troy, N. Y.; and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July, 1904, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., Inspector.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 29 Wall Street.—New York, March 5th, 1904.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of The Leather Manufacturers National Bank of New York is called and will be held at its Banking Office, No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: 1. To vote on resolutions to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of merger and consolidation of the said Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York. 2. To vote upon a resolution authorizing and approving the sale to The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of the assets and liabilities at the date of such sale, and the assumption by the said The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of all of the liabilities of this Bank as the same shall appear upon its books at the time of the merger. 3. To vote to authorize if necessary the making of such payments and such allowances and adjustments of compensation or salaries in order to enable the proposed consolidation and merger to be accomplished as to the officers and directors of the Bank may seem proper.

In general to approve and authorize the proposed merger and consolidation of this Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, and to authorize and empower the officers and directors of this Bank to do any and all acts necessary and proper to effect such consolidation and merger. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 12th, 1904, until 10 A. M. April 12th, 1904. This meeting is authorized and called and this notice is given by order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the year 1904 will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th day of April, 1904.

Notice is also given that the charter of the Company permits the Board of Directors to extend the right of voting at elections for members of the Board of Directors to any class or classes of its policy-holders, under such regulations as the Board may prescribe, upon obtaining the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance thereto in writing, and that pursuant to this amendment the Board of Directors, on April 22, 1902, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, Section 1, That every policy-holder in this Company whose policy shall have been in force for the full term of one year before, and shall be in force at the time of any annual meeting for the election of Directors, shall have the right of voting for members of the Board of Directors, provided that such policy-holder or proxy shall, not more than twenty nor less than ten days before the day of such election, file with the Secretary of this Company a written notice of intention to so vote at such annual election, and if by proxy a copy thereof."

This resolution has been approved in writing by the Superintendent of Insurance, and all policy-holders of the Company who come within the class designated in said resolution will therefore be entitled to vote at said election upon complying with the conditions of said resolution.

JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 23, 1904.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.
Hoboken, N. J., March 22, 1904.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company has been called by the Board of Directors for Thursday, April 21st, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to take action upon a resolution adopted this day by the said Board, declaring advisable and necessary an amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company making a reduction of its capital stock and providing for the distribution of a portion of its assets ratably among the stockholders of the Company; and also to take action upon such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, April 18th, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

SLOSS IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

In accordance with the By-laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Birmingham, Alabama, on Wednesday, April 6th, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 26th, 1904, at 12:00 o'clock noon, to April 9th, 1904, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

(Signed) E. L. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 56 CEDAR STREET.
New York, March 21st, 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Violent Rise in Northern Securities Group Obscures Softening Tendency Elsewhere.

Those who have been saying that the stock market needed a shock to arouse it have been wrong. The market yesterday may in itself be a shock, or the cause of shocks, but it did not spring from any shock disclosed during business yesterday. It was an excellent demonstration of the old truth that the way to put them up is to buy them, and the way to put them down is to sell them, but it throws no light upon the even more perplexing problem of what under present conditions to do with them after they have been bought or sold, or why they were bought or sold. Theories were as plenty yesterday as were rises of points, and that is saying much. No time was wasted upon philosophizing whether Monday's market was a natural reaction in a rising market, or whether yesterday's abnormal strength was artificial manipulation in a falling market. It was thought more accurate to hold that it was an opportunist market, in which interests of undeniable strength found the moment ripe to execute their purposes, and did so, regardless of "swings," or "movements," or values of any properties, either the Northern Securities group or any other.

The accuracy of the diagnosis was proved by the disclosure, after the session adjourned, that Northern Securities had ordered a 99 per cent. reduction in its capital stock, payable in $39 of Northern Pacific and $30 of Great Northern stock. Taking their values at 115 and 180, their combined values nearly equal par for Northern Securities, with a residuum, small in per cent., but in total exceeding the $3,954,000 par of Northern Securities left alive and undistributed for undisclosed reasons. By some it is thought accordant with probabilities that there should be an interchange of Directors, which naturally would not be suitable for inclusion in the official announcement. Profitless ingenuity may be expended in discussing how otherwise this profits in money or control the various majority or minority owners of these various properties. But it is obvious that it throws no light upon the price or value of the rest of the list, except so far as the meteoric rises frightened the shorts into covering, and so removed this element of strength. In other words, yesterday's market is simply a reflex of the Northern Securities decision, which is working and will continue to work in unexpected ways. The most unexpected of all, and yet the one invariably resulting from a successful prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust statute, is the enhancement in price and power of the corporation legally adjudged defunct. In price Northern Securities, yesterday at its highest for the year, is the present case in point. And in power the anticipated arrangement for interchange of Directors, the constituent corporations remaining independent, completes the parallel. The practical result of the prohibition of railway pooling was to necessitate the substitution for it of the community of interest theory. The practical result of the dissolution of Northern Securities is to fasten upon the Northwest a combination wider and more binding than the one dissolved. It will do this because it is for the interest of both carriers and customers that railways should combine rather than compete, so that the losses of competition may be applied to reduction of tariffs through applications of profits and economies thus made applicable to that use. There are statutes enough to insure that result, and if there is any attempt to evade that duty, other statutes will be supplied. But the anti-trust statute will not be enforced in the future any more than it has been in the past, as in the case of the Sugar Trust, the Oil Trust, the Northern Securities, and others.

The volume and prices of the trading in this group was remarkable, and well worth reproduction here did space permit. An entire day's business of the usual recent volume was done in Union Pacific alone. With Southern Pacific it comprised half the day's total volume of over a million shares. On the curb Northern Securities stopped just short of par. These fluctuations are spoken of in detail elsewhere. Haste must be made to mention some less obtrusive but equally significant phenomena. Excluding this group, the list, although not weak, showed a declining tendency. Of properties selling in aggregate 10,000 shares not one in three reached Monday's maximum, and Monday was thought a declining day. Yesterday's remarkable volume and strength, according to the rules of the game, should mark the top, unless the list is to break away and reach a new level. The followers of charts and the students of values have argued for a lower rather than a higher level, but Wall Street thrives on differences of opinion, and an ounce of results to-day will be better than a pound of yesterday's argument and prophesy.

In detail the list offers otherwise little for comment. Consolidated Gas rose sharply upon the passage of the bill at Albany authorizing the execution of its plans for removal from Manhattan, ignoring the announcement that Judge Truax had reserved opinion upon the argument whether or not it possessed a monopoly of business in this borough. The rise in the stock was connected by some with the passage of the bill in the relation of cause and effect, which places Consolidated in the position Brooklyn Rapid Transit has occupied. In Wall Street a bird in the bush is often preferred to two in the hand. Steel preferred was unchanged, a remarkable record for a market leader, under conditions of improvement in the iron trade. The grain rate war was reported as settled. The London discount rate was stronger at a level above ours. This has an apparent connection with prospective gold exports, but who cares with money apparently so cheap and with gold arriving at San Francisco by every steamer.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Atl. Coast Line	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Central	1
B'klyn Union Gas	4	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Norf. & West	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1½	People's Gas	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	¾	Reading	2
Consol. Gas	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	1	Southern Pacific	2½
Erie	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Railway pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Twin City	⅞
Hocking Valley	¾	Union Pacific	6½
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	4⅝
Illinois Central	½	Wabash pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅛	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	6½	North American	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Pere Marquette	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	?	St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	¼	Union Bag & P.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	¼	U. S. Realty pf.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Westinghouse	1
Nash., C. & St. L.	1	Wis. Central	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	2½
Tol., St. L. & W. prior 4½s	1
Ore. S. Line part 4s	1½
Union Pac. conv. 4s	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Lake Erie & W. 1st 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 22	1,052,940
To date this year	27,495,442
Corresponding date last year	38,163,102

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 22	$3,350,500
To date this year	$146,894,000
Corresponding date last year	$171,503,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. preferred stock.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Guggenheim Exploration
Horn Silver Mining Co.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.
Railway Steel Spring Co.
Swift & Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Water Paint Co. of America.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

General List Neglected.

Owing to the overwhelming importance of the trading in Union Pacific and other issues concerned in the movement in that stock, relatively little attention was given yesterday to the general list. Outside of the very active railroad properties, the transactions were relatively small, many of the issues appearing in the list of sales showing totals of less than a thousand shares. Among these less active issues there were a number of declines, although in these, as well as in the stocks heavily dealt in, the advances considerably outnumbered the losses. During the first hour before the movement in Union Pacific commenced, the trading presented very little of special interest outside of the advance in Great Northern preferred. Judged by the results of the first hour, the market was destined to be a rather tame affair, with the honors probably evenly divided between the bulls and the bears. All this, however, was changed when Union Pacific stepped to the front and assumed leadership of the market.

Upward Movement Localized.

The extent to which the upward movement of the day was centralised was clearly shown by the fact that in many issues yesterday's high price fell short of that of the previous day. While in most cases the active stocks ended the day at or very near the best prices of the session, these were in some instances more than a point below the highest prices of Monday. The following table gives the high prices on both days for all stocks which on Monday were dealt in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more, together with the closing price yesterday:

	High on Monday.	High on Tuesday.	Last Tuesday.
Amalgamated	49¼	48¾	48¾
American Sugar	127⅝	126⅝	126¼
Atchison	69¼	70½	70½
Baltimore & Ohio	79½	80	79⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	44⅝	43¾	43
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	145⅝	146¾	146⅝
Erie	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞
Metropolitan St. Ry.	113¼	112¾	112¼
Missouri Pacific	92⅜	92¼	92¼
Pennsylvania	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝
Reading	44⅞	44¾	44
Rock Island	22¼	21⅞	21⅝
Southern Pacific	46⅞	46¾	46⅝
Union Pacific	77½	85	84⅝
United States Steel	11⅞	11¼	11¼
United States Steel pf.	59⅝	57⅞	57½

Steel a Laggard.

Much comment was passed upon the heaviness of United States Steel preferred, which at no time during the day sold as much as half a point above Monday's close, though at the low point of the day it was more than that below the final price of the previous day. It closed unchanged at 57½. Reference was made anew to the coming quarterly statement of earnings, and some of the estimates which were given currency during the day were lower than any of those made previously. The transactions in the stock amounted to about 50,000 shares.

London's Transactions.

About 40,000 shares were traded in for London account, of which about 10,000 shares were bought on balance. After the advance in Union Pacific had amounted to about 3 per cent., London became a seller of the stock. Late in the day foreign houses bought some of the internationals, which had not to any great extent shared the strength of Union Pacific. The London trading was by no means commensurate with the activity of the New York market, but this was reasonably explained by the highly concentrated character of the trading.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Detroit City Gas stockholders have ratified the action of Directors in proposing an issue of $10,000,000 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, and amended the by-laws in regard to shortening time of notice for special meetings.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ended March 19 a total of 28,179 cars, and of this number 21,909 were loaded cars, against 24,894 in the corresponding week of 1903, 22,183 in 1902, and 22,224 in 1901.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, instead of resuming full operation April 1, a further reduction will be made in the employes of the Pencoyd Iron Works.

Connellsville (Penn.) dispatches state that the production of coke has greatly increased recently and would increase much more if there were an adequately fair supply of cars. The February output aggregated 848,571 tons, compared with 686,020 in January.

It is stated that the plan of reorganization of the Tennessee Central Railroad has been completed, and will be carried out as soon as possible.

The St. Louis, Little Rock and Gulf Railroad, capital $4,000,000, has been incorporated to build a line from Little Rock 700 miles southward to Sabine Lake, on the Gulf Coast.

Exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the past week increased $611,029 as compared with the previous week, but decreased $1,377,582 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

SOMERVILLE DEFIES SHAW

Calls for Senatorial Investigation of Appraisers' Situation.

QUOTES COURT'S DECISION

Secretary of the Treasury's Attitude, He Declares, Is Different from That of His Predecessors.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers, whose recent controversy with President Roosevelt on the negro question attracted National attention, issued a statement yesterday attacking Secretary Shaw for his attitude toward the Board of Appraisers and calling upon the Finance or Judiciary Committee of the Senate to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject.

Judge Somerville makes the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., on the famous "rupee case" the text for his attack on the Secretary of the Treasury. In that decision the court, in the following language, upsets Mr. Shaw's claim that the Board of Appraisers is a subordinate bureau of the Treasury Department:

We cannot agree that, in exercising the powers of review vested in the Board of General Appraisers by law, the board is a subordinate division of the Treasury Department. On the other hand, the members of the Board of General Appraisers are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and, acting within its jurisdiction, the board is an independent tribunal, empowered by law to pass upon certain controversies between the Government and the importer, and in this respect the board is no more subordinate to the Treasury Department than is any other court.

Judge Somerville says in part:

The issue settled by this decision has caused all the so-called friction between the present Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of General Appraisers. There was no such friction with any one of the previous occupants of that office. The judicial character of the board, and its right to decide customs cases according to the independent judgments and consciences of its members, has been recognized since the organization of the board in 1890 by Secretaries Windom, Foster, Carlisle, and Gage.

The views of the Finance Committee of the Senate, as organized in 1889 and 1890, voice very clearly the intention of Congress as to the legal status of the board. That committee consisted of the following great galaxy of statesmen: Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, and Vance. All of these gentlemen had made a thorough study of the whole matter, and in making their report on this subject declared that the purpose of organizing the Board of General Appraisers was to abolish the jurisdiction previously vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to decide customs cases, and to vest in the board "exclusive jurisdiction" of all such cases.

Among the reasons assigned for this change of the law, as stated by the committee, was the assertion that it was manifestly impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury or his assistants "to give detailed consideration" of these appeals, except in rare and important cases; therefore, they added, from necessity there has grown up in the Treasury Department a bureau or division of the Secretary's office which examines all these cases, and consequently, in practice, most of them are made up and decided by a chief of division in the Treasury Department, his decision, of course, being reviewed, but generally in a perfunctory way, either by the Secretary himself or by one of the Assistant Secretaries.

In corroboration of this report I may add that a former clerk in the customs division of the Treasury Department informed me many years ago that he had once, by order of his superior, overruled some ten thousand protests pending there on appeal without even making an examination of them in detail.

It would be entirely in order now for the Finance or Judiciary Committee of the Senate to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject and report what are the existing evils, if any, and apply the correction by appropriate legislation or advisory suggestions.

Secretary Shaw has already expressed the opinion that Judge Somerville is "insubordinate" and has tried to bring about his removal from office. The Supreme Court has decided that a General Appraiser can be removed without charges by the President. Judge Somerville was the only member of the Board of Appraisers to make a public fight against the recent "reorganization" of the board by Secretary Shaw and Assistant Secretary Armstrong. He has been a member of the board since it was constituted, in 1890, and was formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—As the arbitrage stocks were much less active today, the local sales were well below yesterday's total. There was, in fact, little interest in the home business. Traders were made apprehensive over the rise in Union Pacific and Northern Securities, fearing another Northern Pacific corner. Some realizing resulted, but it did not materially affect prices, a point recession in Electric Storage Battery being exceptional. Nearly every other stock quoted held at about yesterday's final level. American pipe manufacturing stockholders voted to increase the capital from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, only $2,000,000 to be issued at this time. Total sales, 21,927 shares and $36,900 bonds.

The day's transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
54..	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
700..	Atchison	70	69⅝	70
100..	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	43¾	43¾	43¾
10..	Cambria Iron	46	45	45
735..	Cambria Steel	20¾	20¼	20¼
1,100..	Con. Lake Superior	15-16	⅞	15-16
105..	Consol. Traction, N. J.	63	63	63
231..	Electric Co. of America	8 1-16	8	8
180..	Electric Storage Battery	57	57	57
2,000..	Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾
25..	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	260	260	260
25..	General Asphalt	12	12	12
500..	Inter. Smokeless Pow.	11¼	11	11¼
5..	Ins. Co. of N. America	23½	23½	23½
580..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36	35¾	36
420..	Marsden	3¾	3 11-16	3¾
1,712..	Pennsylvania R. R.	58 13-16	58	58¾
10..	Pennsylvania Salt	107	107	107
50..	Philadelphia Traction	95½	95¼	95½
180..	Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6
1,007..	Philadelphia Co.	40½	40	40¼
8,220..	Reading	22⅛	21 11-16	22⅛
400..	Rock Island	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
300..	Southern R. R.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
10..	Un. Cos. of N. J., ex div.	262½	262½	262½
248..	United Gas Imp.	84½	84¼	84¼
153..	Union Traction	48¾	48⅝	48¾
300..	U. S. Steel	11⅛	11	11⅛
2,200..	U. S. Steel pf.	57¾	57½	57⅝
100..	Union Pacific	79¾	79¼	79½
284..	Warwick Steel	4⅛	3¾	4⅛

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,785,498
Gold	111,981,358
Silver	18,787,240
United States notes	5,955,330
Treasury notes of 1890	50,691
National bank notes	10,685,367
Total receipts this day	984,692
Total receipts this month	31,436,296
Total receipts this year	396,757,545
Total expenditures this day	1,140,000
Total expenditures this month	30,020,000
Total expenditures this year	390,458,936
Deposits in National banks	169,151,335

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$452,467,379
Silver dollars	472,514,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,166,789
Silver bullion of 1890	6,371,211
Total	$939,519,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, (less $18,510,490 gold certificates in Treasury)	$452,467,379
Silver certificates outstanding	472,514,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,538,000
Total	$939,519,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$93,470,868
Silver coin and bullion	11,361,906
Silver certificates	7,385,384
United States notes	5,958,380
Other assets	22,210,731
Total in Treasury	$141,384,169
Deposits in National banks	169,151,335
Total	$310,545,504
Current liabilities	85,760,011
Available cash balance	$224,785,498

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30..	Brewing common	26½	22	26½
145..	Brewing pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
300..	Consolidated Ice com.	5¼	5	5¼
530..	Crucible Steel	5¾	5	5
10..	Crucible Steel pf.	31	31	31
255..	Fireproof	11	10¾	10¾
42..	Fireproof pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
57..	M. L. & H.	30	29¾	29¾
40..	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40
300..	Philadelphia Co.	40½	40½	40½
625..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	59	58	58¾
70..	United States Steel pf.	57¾	57	57
805..	West. Elec. 2d	31¾	31¼	31¾

BONDS.

$1,000..	River Coal 6s	112	..	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $203,359,825; balances, $6,491,754; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $267,105.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94½@94 18-16 and 95⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 22.—Money was considerably scarcer in the market to-day, supplies being locked up by the Irish loan, which affected discounts.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened quietly irregular. The majority of the changes were adverse. Consols improved, despite the diversion in support of the Irish loan. They closed a fraction below the best quotations of the day. Home rails were cheerful.

Americans opened weak, rallied somewhat to above parity, became inactive, and closed unsettled. Kafirs were irregular and affected by the outbreak of the plague among the Indian coolies in South Africa. Americans on the Street were strong at half a dollar to a dollar and a half higher. Union Pacific was quoted at 82. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86⅛; consols for account, 86 5-16; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 70½; Atchison preferred, 92½; Baltimore and Ohio, 80½; Canadian Pacific, 117½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 25⅜; Erie first preferred, 85½; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 110¼; Norfolk and Western, 59¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 59½; Rand Mines, 9½; Reading, 22⅜; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 21¾; Southern Railway preferred, 88½; Southern Pacific, 47½; Union Pacific, 78⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel preferred, 58¾; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish 4s, 78½.

Bar silver steady at 26d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £30,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Bermuda.

Gold premium quoted at Madrid at 38.80, and at Lisbon at 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 22.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day were less firm and the trading was limited. At the close prices were irregular. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 94.60.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 87½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 22.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened dull. Prices became stronger later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfenigs for checks.

The rate of discount for short bills, 3, and for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—New York exchange to-day was 10 cents premium before and 5 cents premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Illinois Brick common topped 5 during the morning session of the local Exchange, while the preferred sold around 39½. Gossip relates that additional dividends are in prospect. Biscuit shares also showed strength, the common going in liberal amount at 44, while the preferred held above 104 most of the time. On the other hand, Box Board weakened to 16, and offerings of Swift's took the stock from 103 last night to 102 early to-day, with a later rally of fair proportions.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550..	American Can	4¾	4¼	4¾
360..	American Can pf.	37½	36	37½
100..	Am. Shipbuilding	21	21	21
50..	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
10..	Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
400..	Illinois Brick	5	4½	4½
100..	Illinois Brick pf.	39¼	39½	39½
1,260..	National Biscuit	44½	43¾	44½
185..	Nat. Biscuit pf.	104½	104	104¾
110..	National Carbon com.	28	28	28
6..	North Chicago	78	78	78
415..	Swift & Co.	103	102	103
90..	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
290..	United Box Board pf.	16¾	16	16

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,836,836, compared with $9,225,807 in the preceding week and $11,214,418 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $110,531,302, against $118,595,315 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Incorporated to-day:

Concourse Park Hotel Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. E. Coffey, M. Meyer, and H. A. Cahn, Brooklyn.

The Turner Chemical Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Daniels, T. E. Cowart, and W. A. Griffith, Brooklyn.

Up-to-Date Slot Machine Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Henry Hillebrand and Albert Herman, New York; C. W. Donigan, Brooklyn.

Benson Oil and Gas Company, Jamestown; capital, $50,000. Directors—Andrew Henson, J. T. Sampson, and Albion Erickson, Jamestown.

The Tribal Oil Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. MacMurdo, Arlington, N. J.; C. C. Olney and A. F. Dusche, New York.

The Excelsior Meat and Produce Company, Queens Borough; capital, $10,000. Directors—Morris Metzger and Leopold Rosenthal, Rockaway Beach; Sylvan Metzger, New York.

The Wallace Transportation Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Samuel Wallace, Jr., Brooklyn; W. C. Wallace, Jr., East Orange, N. J., and M. B. Hatch, New York.

Endorso Cigar Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—J. D. Manton, H. I. Brightman, and Archibald Douglas, New York.

Boston Fur Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. Baratz and H. Rosenthal, New York; M. Rosenthal, Newark, N. J.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Humphrey Drug and Chemical Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry M. Porter, Jannie M. Porter, Wallace E. Hedden.

The Phenic Oil Company, to manufacture patent medicines, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—R. M. Wiers, L. L. Long, E. V. Sneath.

The Farnam Cheshire Lime Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Cornelius J. Curtin, Louis Focht, Edward S. Sevage.

The Pinos-Altos Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Anderson Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—James C. Anderson, John J. Britt, Carl G. A. Schumann.

The Black Horse Tobacco Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—E. B. Spencer, William R. Journeay, Jr., M. S. Watts.

The Annex Company, Atlantic City; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—John D. White, Charles D. White.

The Lakewood Land and Improvement Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William Von Blusch, M. D. Creamer, C. E. Shaw.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—The local money market is very easy. Rates are reasonable, and there is a plentiful supply of funds. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $23,104,399; balances, $2,405,478; Sub-Treasury debit, $70,438.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅝	..
Sterling	4.87¼	4.84½
Commercial	..	4.83½
Francs	5.16	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅛

Boston traded freely in Amalgamated, Steel preferred, Union Pacific, and Daly West, and, barring the last-named specialty, the market was strong. The selling pressure continued in Daly West. The stock fell 3 more, to 24½, to-day. Other mines were quiet, save Amalgamated. Copper Range softened ½, to 41½, later 41⅝; Osceola sold at 56¾, Utah 24, Parrot 23, Mohawk 36, and United States Mining at 21¼.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,302..	Atchison	70½	68½	70½
12..	Atchison pf.	90	90	90
50..	Boston Elevated	138¾	138¾	138¾
2..	*Boston & Albany	244	244	244
34..	*Boston & Maine	166½	166½	166½
100..	C., M. & St. P.	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝
15..	*Fitch pf.	139	138½	139
310..	Mass. Elec. pf.	72½	72½	72½
107..	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190	190¼
4..	Nor. & Worc. pf.	222	222	222
5,350..	*Union Pacific	85	76½	85

TELEPHONES.

422..	*American	124	123½	124
15..	Western	9	9	9
5..	Western pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

5..	Am. Ag. Chem.	14½	14½	14½
59..	*Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	72	72	72
1,230..	*Am. Sugar	126⅝	125	126¼
95..	*Am. Sugar pf.	125	124½	124½
150..	Am. Woolen	11	10⅝	10⅝
333..	Am. Woolen pf.	78½	75⅝	76⅛
290..	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
52..	Edison	236	235	235
5..	General Electric	169	168½	169
350..	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	37	36	37
195..	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	76	75	75
201..	Mass. Gas.	39	38½	39
100..	Mass. Gas pf.	78½	78½	78½
5..	*Mergenthaler	174	174	174
127..	Pullman	210½	210	210
105..	*Swift & Co.	101	100¼	101
100..	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,671..	U. S. Steel pf.	57¾	57	57½

MINING.

50..	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
200..	Allouez	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4,740..	Amalgamated	48¼	47⅞	48
125..	Am. Zinc	9⅝	9½	9⅝
98..	Bingham	20	19⅝	20
100..	Bonanza	47½c	47½c	47½c
2..	*Cal. & Hecla	447	447	447
105..	†Centennial	17½	17	17
80..	Central Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
875..	Copper Range	42	41½	42
2,102..	Daly-West	27	24½	26
100..	Dominion Coal	59	59	59
2..	Franklin	7½	7½	7½
200..	Granby	3	2⅞	3
1,450..	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼	1¼
40..	Mass.	3¼	3¼	3¼
106..	Michigan	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
51..	Mohawk	36⅝	36	36⅝
36..	Osceola	57	56	56
111..	Parrot	23	22½	22½
50..	Rhode Island	85c	85c	85c
100..	Santa Fé	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
155..	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
120..	Trinity	4¾	4¼	4¼
130..	United States	21¼	21¼	21¼
235..	Utah	34	34	34
13..	*Wolverine	71	71	71
100..	Wyandotte	60c	60c	60c

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26d per ounce, and in New York at 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Cholla r sold at .22, 3,400 Comstock at .11@.09@.10, 8,000 Comstock bond at .10@.10½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 500 Elkton at .66, 800 Horn Silver at 1.23, 100 Portland at 1.85, 200 Potosi at .26, 500 Savage at .65, and 600 Union Consolidated at .85@.86.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was once more centred in Northern Securities, which rose 6 points on the most active trading in years. The rest of the market remained steady or advanced, as was the case of American Can preferred, which, on a few sales, rose 1½ to 37½, the final sale of the day. The common was stronger, netting ¼ advance to 4⅜. Standard Milling 5s, on the sale of $20,000, sold up to 71¼, a gain of 1¼. Standard Oil declined 5 points to 620 on transactions footing up about 50 shares.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Can pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
485	Am. Can pf	37½	*35½	37½
800	Am. Turbine	2⅛	2	2⅛
7	Am. Writing Paper pf	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
200	Bay State Gas	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Buffalo Gas	3⅞	3½	3½
800	Gold Hill Copper, 30 and 90 day options	1-16	7-16	7-16
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,400	Greene Cons. Copper	11⅜	11	11⅜
365	Interb. Rap. Transit	*108⅝	108¼	108¼
30	Inter. Merc. Marine	5	5	5
10	Inter. Salt	11	11	11
300	Light, Fuel & Power	20½	20¼	20½
900	Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	Montreal & Boston	1½	½	½
24,300	Northern Securities	99⅞	93½	99
100	Shannon Copper	7¾	7¾	7¾
49	Standard Oil	625	620	620
100	Tonopah Min. of Nev	7	7	7
200	United Copper	6	6	6
100	Univ. Fire Exting	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Stand. Milling 5s	72¼	72	72¼
8,000	Va.-Car Chem. 5s	94	94	94

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 22. Bid.	Asked.	March 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4½	4¾	4⅛	4⅜
American Can pf	37	38	36	36½
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	99	101	99	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2⅛	5
Amer. St. Founderies pf	30	40	30	40
American Turbine	1⅞	2⅛	2	2⅛
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	13	11⅞	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	69	70½	69	70
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Banninger De Lamerger	3½	4¾	5	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	118	117	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3⅛	7⅛
Casein Co. of America	50	70	50	70
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	9	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	52½	54	52½	54
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	½	½	½	½
Con. Lake Superior	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¼	⅛	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3	4½	3	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	95	98	95	100
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	24	..	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7	8	7	8
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	9½	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	10	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie con. 4s	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	¾	7-16	¾	7-16
Greene Con. Copper	11¼	11⅜	10⅞	11
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	90	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	19	23	19	23
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	28	31	28	31
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1¼	3	1¼	3
Houston Oil pf	13	17	13	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19½	18½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	9	12	9	12
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	99	100	99	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61	..	61	..
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power	20¼	20½	20	20¼
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	24
Mackey Companies pf	69	72	69½	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf	100⅝	104	101	104
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	37	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	74	77½	74	77½
N. Y. Transportation	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3½	2	3½
Northern Securities	98¾	99¼	92⅞	93¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	87	90	86	88
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	3	1	3
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	5	3	5
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	73½	75	69	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	..	21	24
Rogers Locomotive	50	..	..	..
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	100	99	100
Safety Car Heat	182	185	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	10	10¼	9¾	10
Seaboard Air Line pf	17	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82½	85	82	83
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8¼
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	26	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5½	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	22	27½	22	27½
Standard Milling 5s	72½	71	75	75
Standard Oil	618	620	621	627
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	20	31	20	31
Tonopah Mining of Nev	6¾	7¼	6⅝	7
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	⅝	½	⅝
Union Fac. & p. c notes	100	100¾	100	100¾
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2¼	2½
United Box Board pf	15	16	16	17
United Copper	5	6½	6	6¼
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅜	4¼	2⅜	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., n. new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	26	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	103½	104⅛	103½	104⅛
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	103½	105	103⅛	105
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	93¾	94¼	93½	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	25
White Knob Copper	7½	8⅜	7¾	8⅜

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	64	61	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105½	106½	105½	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	108½	104½	106¾
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	52	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75¼	76¼	75½	76¼
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63½	64	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78	79	78	79
New Orleans Railways	9	10	9⅜	10½
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	79	80	78½	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69½	70	69¼	70
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39½	40	39½	40
St. Louis Transit	12	13	12⅜	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	95	90	95
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	106½	110½	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	54	55	54½	56
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash., R. & Electric	11	12¾	11	12¾
Wash., Ry. & Elec. pf	44½	45½	44½	45½
Wash., Ry. & Elec. 4s	73½	74½	73½	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 22, 1904.

A. T. & S. F. gen 4s
23,000 101
10,000 100⅞
Adjustment 4s
2,000 88⅝
Atl. Coast Line 4s
24,000 92⅞
B. & O. prior lien 3½s
10,000 94
Gold 4s
3,000 101⅞
2,000 102
1,000 101⅞
1,000 101⅞
1,000 101⅞
P. L. E. & W. V. 4s
2,000 94¾
S. W. Div. 3½s
2,000 88½
2,000 88⅝
Brklyn. R. T. ref. conv. 4s
3,000 74
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st
4,000 102⅝
Canada So. 1st
32,000 103½
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s
2,000 106½
1st inc. 5s
1,000 66
3d inc. 5s
5,000 18
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s
20,000 101
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s
5,000 116¼
C., E. & Q. 4s jt. bds.
20,000 93⅞
72,000 74
6,000 94¼
10,000 94¼
21,000 94¼
26,000 94½
1,000 94
77,000 94¼
52,000 94½
54,000 94¼
10,000 94
Ill. 1st 3½s
6,000 92¼
C. & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 118⅝
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933
2,000 s10f 116
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s
1,000 102⅞
C., R. I. & P. R. R. 4s
21,000 69¾
Coll. trust 5s
4,000 78½
C., C. C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 1st
5,000 101⅝
Col. & So. 1st 4s
5,000 86
3,000 85¾
Consol. Tobacco 4s
18,000 58¾
15,000 58⅞
4,000 59
5,000 58⅞
5,000 58¾
10,000 58⅞
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s
5,000 67¼
5,000 68⅝
E. T., V. & G. con. 1st 5s
18,000 118½
1,000 118¼
Erie 1st con. 4s
17,000 97⅛
Erie 1st gen. 4s
1,000 85¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st
1,000 104½
Int. & Gt. N. 2d 5s
10,000 93½
Kings Co. Elev. 4s
3,000 85
Lacka. Steel 5s
16,000 95¼
L. E. & W. 1st 5s
1,000 117
L. S. & M. S. 3½s
4,000 98½
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s
1,000 106
L. & N., St. L. Div. 1st
1,000 119
L. & N. unified 4s
1,000 99
Manhattan con. 4s
1,000 104
Met. St. gen. 5s
2,000 113⅜
Mex. Cent. 4½s
5,000 93⅜
5,000 93⅜
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s
5,000 98
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s
2,000 77½
5,000 77⅝
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s
10,000 99⅜
M., K. & T. of T. 5s
10,000 100
Mo. Pac. 1st con. 6s
1,000 119⅝
N. Y. C. & H. R., M. C. col. 3½s
2,000 86½
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s
25,000 107
Nor. & West. con. 4s
7,000 99
Pocah. C. & C. 4s
6,000 89½
Northern Pacific 4s
2,000 103¼
500 103
10,000 103½
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s
1,000 72
230,000 71½
Ore. R. & N. con. 4s
1,000 101
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s
2,000 122
Ore. S. L. 4⅞ & partic
10,000 94⅜
2,000 94¼
2,000 94⅜
10,000 94¼
15,000 94½
Penn. conv. 3½s
2,000 95¾
10,000 96
Reading gen. 4s
1,000 95⅞
9,000 96
1,000 96⅛
St. L. I. M. & S. gen. 5s
5,000 113⅜
Riv. & G. Div. 4s
11,000 91
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s
10,000 81⅞
5,000 82
2,000 81½
5,000 82
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s
2,000 94
2,000 94½
2,000 93⅞
2d inc. 4s
6,000 76
2,000 77
Cons. 4s
30,000 72⅛
San An. & A. P. 4s
3,000 78½
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s
20,000 100
Southern Pacific 4s
2,000 89¼
Southern Ry. 1st 5s
43,000 112⅜
Stand. R. & T. inc.
4,000 2½
2,000 3
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s
3,000 116
Third Av. con. 4s
1,000c 94½
Registered
15,000 107
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s
2,000 86
Tol. St. L. & W. prior lien 3½s
13,000 82½
Union Pac. 1st 4s
1,000 103⅞
1,000 103⅞
11,000 103⅜
1,000 103⅞
500 103⅜
1,000 103⅞
500 103⅜
Union Pac. conv. 4s
55,000 96¼
25,000 96⅜
25,000 97
5,000 97⅛
10,000 97⅛
8,000 97⅜
102,000 97⅛
1,000 97⅜
1,000 97½
6,000 s15f 97⅜
10,000 97⅜
25,000 97¼
15,000 97⅜
25,000 97⅜
50,000 97⅜
10,000 97⅜
22,000 97⅜
5,000 97⅜
8,000 97⅜
20,000 97⅜
3,000 97⅜
8,000 97⅜
34,000 97⅜
50,000 97⅜
190,000 97⅜
6,000 97⅜
40,000 97⅜
1,000 97⅜
50,000 97⅜
96,000 98
Un. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s
100,000 79½
26,000 79⅝
25,000 79¾
U. S. Steel Corp. s. f. 5s
46,000 74½
3,000 74⅜
32,000 74½
17,000 74⅜
15,000 74⅜
2,000 74½
10,000 74½
7,000 74⅛
2,000 74⅜
5,000 74
38,000 74⅛
37,000 74½
22,000 74⅜
2,000 74½
10,000 s 74⅜
2,000 74½
21,000 74⅜
48,000 74⅜
27,000 74½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 115⅞
1,000 115¾
West Shore 4s
2,000c 107½
Registered
15,000 107
W. U. fdg. & r. e. 4½s
5,000 103⅜
3,000 103½
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s
1,000 89¾

Total sales $3,350,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, March 22, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,810	Amal. Copper	48¾	48¼	47½	48¼
80	Am. Car & F.	20¾	20½	20	20
50	Am. Ice	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
270	Am. Ice pf	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
210	Am. Locomotive	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
20	Am. Smelting	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
2,910	Am. Sugar	126⅜	126½	125⅞	126½
6,770	Am. T. & S. F.	68½	70⅜	68	70⅜
10,040	Balt. & Ohio	78¾	80	78¼	79¾
12,690	Brook. R. T.	43½	43⅝	42⅜	43¾
80	Can. Pac.	114½	114⅞	114¼	114¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	31½	31½	31½	31½
90	Chi. & Alton	38	38⅝	38	38⅝
50	Chi. Gt. West.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
23,400	Chi., M. & St. P.	144⅝	146⅝	144¼	146⅝
10	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf	19	19	19	19
60	Col. Fuel	29½	29½	29	29⅝
7,820	Erie	25	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝
10	Erie 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Ill. Central	128½	128½	128½	128½
630	Louis. & Nash.	105	105⅝	104⅞	105⅝
90	Manhattan	143	143½	143	143
2,870	Met. Street	111⅜	112⅝	111⅜	112⅝
70	Mex. Central	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
190	M., K. & T.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
10	M., K. & T. pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39½
25,090	Mo. Pac.	91¼	92	90¼	92
110	N. Y. Central	116	116½	116	116½
410	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21½	21	21¼
40	Norf. & West.	58	58	58	58
20	Pacific Mail	27	29½	27	29½
12,340	Pennsylvania	116¾	117⅜	116¼	117⅜
110	People's Gas	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
5,920	Reading	43⅝	44½	43¼	44½
30	Rep. Steel	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
3,390	Rock Island	21¼	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜
20	St. L. S. W. pf	34	34	34	34
20,110	Southern Pac.	46½	48⅝	45½	48⅝
620	Southern Ry.	21¼	21⅝	21	21½
160	Tenn. Coal & I.	38½	38¾	38⅝	38½
50	Texas Pac.	24	24½	24	24½
76,770	Union Pac.	76½	85	76½	84⅝
120	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7½	7	7⅛
10	U. S. Rubber	13	13	13	13
680	U. S. Steel	11	11¼	11	11¼
25,900	U. S. Steel pf	57⅞	57⅞	57	57½
10	Va. Car. Chem.	31	31	31	31
90	Wabash	19¼	19½	18⅝	19
750	Wabash pf	36	36⅝	35¾	36⅝

252,560

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL reports as follows for the quarter ended March 31, 1904, (partly estimated):—

	1904. (Estimated.)	1903. (Actual.)	1902. (Actual.)
Gross earnings	17,317,200	18,036,882	14,850,988
Expense	13,279,100	13,418,316	10,633,597
Net earnings	4,237,500	5,275,566	4,217,391
Other income	1,745,600	1,278,575	1,695,296
Total income	5,983,100	6,557,141	5,912,687
Charges, taxes	5,122,300	4,972,861	5,270,692
Balance	860,800	1,584,280	641,995
Sinking fund	75,000	75,000	.....
Surplus	785,800	1,509,280	.....
Deficit	867,900	143,845	.....
Nine months ended March 31:			
Gross earnings	58,526,800	57,602,664	52,715,676
Expenses	41,761,300	39,453,708	34,910,719
Net earnings	16,765,300	18,148,958	17,804,957
Other income	4,444,100	3,853,481	4,178,735
Total income	21,209,400	22,132,439	21,983,742
Charges, taxes	15,265,500	15,337,845	15,494,984
Balance	5,943,900	6,794,594	6,488,758
Sinking fund	225,000	225,000	.....
Surplus	5,718,900	6,569,594	6,488,758
Dividends	4,959,300	4,971,032	4,312,500
Surplus	759,600	1,598,562	2,176,258

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
2d week March	$2,768	$2,833	$1,869
From July 1	30,634	82,476	65,063
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	546
1st week March	98,452	102,312	88,843
From July 1	3,725,981	3,464,421	3,152,126
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
2d week March	131,074	140,557	.....
From July 1	5,492,984	5,254,576	.....
TEXAS & CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	225
2d week March	11,557	8,151	7,777

WALL STREET WAKES UP.

Over 1,000,000 Shares Dealt In, with Union Pacific the Leader.

Wall Street awoke from its lethargy yesterday and showed such animation that there was a general disposition to believe that the market had set out upon a new period of activity in marked contrast with the lifelessness of recent weeks. The occasion for the sudden increase in the activity of the stock market was the conclusion of the negotiations for the distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock held by the Northern Securities Company, and to such an extent was the market stimulated that the transactions exceeded 1,000,000 shares and practically the whole list advanced, a few gains being of sensational importance.

Union Pacific was the centre of interest in the day's market, reflecting the belief that the position of the road would be of commanding importance owing to the outcome of the Northern Securities settlement. This one stock, together with its allied property, Southern Pacific, supplied considerably more than half of the total transactions. The trading in the former amounted to 402,450 shares, and in the latter to 143,495 shares, out of a total in all issues of 1,052,940 shares. The net gain in Union Pacific was 8¼ points.

One of the many stories was that during the recent depression in the stock market the Harriman interests had to such an extent added to their holdings of Northern Securities that through the dissolution of the company they would come into possession of an actual majority of Northern Pacific and Great Northern, practically eliminating the interests represented by James J. Hill. This, it was said, had been discovered by the Hill-Morgan interests, who, in order to regain their ground, had endeavored to secure control of Union Pacific, and in carrying out the plan are bringing about a situation very similar to that which existed in Northern Pacific in 1901, and which resulted in the panic of May 9 in that year.

So unaccustomed had Wall Street become to activity such as was displayed in the recent boom years that it all but stood aghast yesterday at the manner in which Union Pacific advanced precipitously on tremendous transactions. During the first hour only 13,000 shares were dealt in, with a net advance of an eighth of a point.

Suddenly the stock developed activity, and by 12 o'clock over 80,000 shares had been traded in, resulting in a gain of 3½ points. From that time on the trading was in large lots at advancing prices, very few of the trades being for less than 1,000 shares, and many transactions of from 2,000 to 4,000 shares being recorded on the tape. In the last five minutes the stock advanced a full point, from 84 to 85, and the final sale, after an advance of 8⅝ points, was only ⅝ below the highest.

Southern Pacific was second in the list in point of activity, and rose 2⅜ points, closing at 48⅝, the high price of the day. St. Paul, which, with other Western roads, it was thought, would profit by a harmonious settlement of the Northern Securities affair, showed a net gain of 2⅝ points. Atchison made a net gain of 2 points. The advances in most of the other railroad issues were relatively small, and only in specific instances did the industrials share the strength of the Western railroads.

On the curb there was a sensational advance in Northern Securities of 6⅞ points, to 99⅞, on the heaviest trading in this stock in about two years. The total for the day was over 24,000 shares, which has not been equaled since the boom times of August, 1902. The principal buyer was S. B. Chapin & Co., who took over about 5,600 shares, while the largest trader was Norman Du Mauriac, who dealt in about 4,000 shares. Other houses that were large buyers were Williamson & Squire, Kingsley, Mason & Co., and Hart, Dodge & Co. The largest sellers were Sheffield & McCullough, Allen, McGraw & Co., Anness & Newman, and Weed & Leslie.

The opening sale was at an advance of 1 point with a drop to 93½ on fairly active transactions. The final sale, at 99, showed a net advance of 6 points, the greatest gain in a very long while.

SPECIAL JURY FOR SHIP TRUST.

Jerome Said to Have Asked Justice Herrick to Preside Over It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—District Attorney Jerome called on Supreme Court Justice Herrick to-day and, it is understood, asked him whether he would preside over a special Grand Jury called to consider the Shipbuilding Trust case. Mr. Jerome would neither admit nor deny that such was the purpose of his call, and Justice Herrick refused to discuss the matter.

Gov. Odell said to-night that Mr. Jerome had not asked him to call a special Grand Jury for this case.

After the attack on the methods of the Shipbuilding Trust made before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day, it is generally agreed here that if Mr. Jerome does not ask for a special Grand Jury to take the matter up soon, Attorney General Cunneen will.

Before the Assembly Judiciary Committee sensational charges were made by Frank White of Albany against the Corporation Trust Company of New York in connection with the hearing on the Bostwick bill prohibiting the use of the words "trust" and "surety" in the name of a corporation organized under the business corporations law. Mr. White charged that the Corporation Trust Company had organized not only the United States Shipbuilding Company, but also the Franklin Syndicate, of "520 per cent." fame, for connection with which William A. Miller and Robert Ammon are now in the penitentiary. He asserted that it was a part of the regular business of the Corporation Trust Company to furnish dummy incorporators and dummy Directors for the organization of New Jersey corporations.

COAL PRESIDENTS DISAGREE.

Truesdale and Thomas Said to Have Upset Baer's Plans.

It was reported from Philadelphia yesterday that the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads would hold a meeting in this city yesterday for the purpose of effecting a compromise regarding the Summer sales policy. At the offices of Presidents Truesdale, Underwood, Willcox, Fowler, Thomas, and Baer no information as to the location of the place where the secret meeting was being held was obtainable.

According to report, President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad and President Thomas of the Lehigh have upset the plans of President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading system by declaring that they intended to continue the discount policy observed for two years, under which the wholesale price of coal per ton was reduced from $5 to $4.50 on April 1.

Then each month there was an increase of 10 cents per ton until the price got back to the five-dollar schedule on Sept. 1. President Baer was opposed to making any reduction in the wholesale price this Summer, and as a compromise is now said to be willing to submit to a reduction of 25 cents.

HOTEL MAN'S ELUSIVE CLERK.

Mystified by Return of Jewels After Vain Chase Over the Country.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 22.—After a chase of thousands of miles after his absconding clerk, Samuel Gross, alias Jack Wheaton, Col. H. J. Bly of the Plaza Hotel has returned without the ex-clerk, but with a part of the jewelry which was stolen from the safe in the hotel last Summer. The Colonel says he has spent over $1,000 chasing Gross, and in Montreal was so close on his trail that he slept in the bed Gross had occupied the night before.

The Colonel's only clue was an address on St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. They knew no Wheaton there, but from a barber across the street who shaved him he learned that a man of that description named Samuel Gross had a sister living there.

When he had pursued Gross from place to place he received a letter from Chicago signed J. H. Wheaton, and telling of his travels. "While I am really sorry," he wrote, "I was driven to go away as I have, and I shall some day make good my shortcomings." A later letter asked the Colonel to insert a personal in a Sunday paper, which started the Colonel on another wild goose chase to Boston. Incidentally, the Colonel is said to have discovered that G

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LAWS TO PUNISH DISHONEST DEBTORS

Amendments to Penal Code to Make Convictions Easier.

ARE INDORSED BY MR. JEROME

Bill Drawn for Merchants' Protective Association Makes Laws Against Scrutiny of Books, &c., More Stringent.

District Attorney Jerome is pushing certain amendments to the commercial laws of the State which have been prepared by James, Schell & Elkus, counsel for the Merchants' Protective Association, at the request of that organization. The amendments are designed to facilitate prosecution of dishonest debtors who dispose of their stocks in bulk, conceal their assets, or make away with their books on the eve of failure. The amendments are four in number. The first and second are amendments to the Penal Code, and relate to the fraudulent insolvency of individuals. They are as follows:

1. A person who, with intent to defraud a creditor, or to prevent any of his property from being made liable for the payment of any of his debts, or levied upon by an execution or warrant of attachment, removes any of his property, or secretes, assigns, conveys, or otherwise disposes of any of his books of account, accounts, vouchers, or writings in any way relating to his business affairs, or destroys, obliterates, alters, or erases any of such books of account, accounts, vouchers, or writings, or any entry, memorandum, or minute therein contained, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. The disappearance of any of the previous books of account, accounts, vouchers, or writings in any way relating to his business affairs, or the disappearance of the bulk of his merchandise, at or about the time of the failure of such person to pay his debts, shall be prima facie evidence that such merchandise or books were removed by such person with intent to defraud, and in violation of the foregoing section.

The section as it now stands declares that the removal or concealment of property with intent to defraud is a misdemeanor. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining proof in regard to the removal of goods, or to the fraudulent intent of such removal, there have practically never been any convictions under this statute. Proof has been made with great difficulty because the books of account of such debtors as a rule mysteriously disappear when most in demand. If the amendment is passed the great difficulty of making a case in this regard, which has hampered attorneys who have sought to protect the creditors, will be removed.

Another proposed amendment to the Penal Code is intended to create a presumption of evidence as to the falsity of a written representation of means or ability to pay. It reads as follows:

Whenever any person shall have incurred an obligation to pay for property or money procured by such person by means of a written representation as to his means or ability to pay, wherein he shall have represented that the sum total of his assets exceeds his liabilities, and shall within four months after the making of said representation fail to pay the obligation, if then due, such failure to pay shall be presumptive evidence that the said statement was false in a material particular.

This amendment, if passed, will be of the utmost benefit to merchants. As the law now stands, a debtor may make a statement claiming among his assets a large amount of merchandise on hand, and may fail within a month or two, leaving on his premises only a few old fixtures.

Among those who have indorsed the amendments are George F. Vietor of F. Vietor & Achelis, Edward F. Page of Faulkner, Page & Co., and Carl Schefer of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel.

Edison Cement's $1,500,000 Mortgage.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 22.—The Edison Portland Cement Company of New Village, Warren County, has executed a mortgage and deed of trust for $1,500,000 on its plants and land in Franklin Township. The mortgage is made to the Williamsburg Trust Company of New York, and is given for corporate purposes. It will draw 6 per cent., payable in gold, and is due April 1, 1929. It is signed by Walter S. Mallory, Vice President of the company. The document was received yesterday by County Clerk Frith of Warren County, and will at once be placed on record.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Good opportunity to invest $25,000 to $50,000 in good paying business; first mortgage security. Address J., Box 170 Times Office.

FOR MODERN GO TO THE I-X-L PRINTING UP-TO-DATE CO., 177 William St., New York. PRINTING Phone 2096 John. Send for estimates

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Highest grade laundry business for sale; on account of some of the present partners retiring April 1, a good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. J., Box 107 Times Office.

Inventors, Manufacturers, and Merchants, Attention!—Greatest Industrial Exposition and Food Show ever held at Grand Central Palace; it lasts 16 days, April 23 to May 8; a limited number of stands and space to let; be quick to secure good position. Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512.

Wanted—Partner, who can furnish $65 to pay the cost of getting out patent on a new combined hammer for half interest in same, and who would consider purchasing my share of patent, when same is received, at a moderate price or would make most any sacrifice of the invention for a little ready money, for the reason that I am unable to work. Box 44, Sykesville, Jefferson County, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Mortgage Sale.—Samuel Newwitter, auctioneer will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, at No. 855 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon, by order of mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell March 24, 1904, 9 o'clock, at 1,142 2d Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Louis Marks, auctioneer, will sell this day at 12:30 P. M. a lot of machines, machinery, desks, furniture, shaftings, tools, and all the contents of dyeing company, 188 and 190 West 4th St., Manhattan. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY LILLY, AUCTIONEER,
70 & 81 Reade St., New York,
sells Wednesday, March 23d, 10:30 A. M.,
A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.
Regular auction sales of shoes and rubbers every Wednesday and Friday.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout cob; also Kentucky bred saddle cob; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private stable, 65 Madison Av. near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hens Not Animals Under Tariff Law—Other Decisions.

Judge Byron S. Waite of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision yesterday to the effect that hens are not animals in the meaning of the tariff law. In it he overruled a protest by R. E. Clowner of Boston against the assessment of 3 cents a pound as poultry on twenty-three boxes of live barred Plymouth rock hens, which the importer declared were birds of long pedigree and imported for breeding purposes. He claimed free entry for them under the clause providing for animals for breeding purposes. Judge Waite, in his decision, says that the word "animals" in the law must be construed to include only quadrupeds.

General Appraiser Fischer overruled a protest by the American Smelting and Refining Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., in which it claimed that the provision of the law covering imported metals smelted in bond, which says that 90 per cent. of the metal must be exported daily to secure freedom from duty, means 90 per cent. of the refined metal. Mr. Fischer holds that it means 90 per cent. of the gross quantity imported.

Protests sustained yesterday were by William Kraft, New York; Queen & Co., Philadelphia, and Wells, Fargo & Co., Philadelphia. A protest by J. & H. Rosenberg, New York, was partially sustained.

Protests overruled were by the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse; Wilfred Schade & Co., Newport News, Va., and G. Salomon & Brother, S. L. Goldberg & Sons, Carl Vogt's Sons, Perez Rodriguez & Co., Searles Babbitt, C. V. Pustan & Co., Veit, Son & Co., Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, R. F. Downing & Co., A. Dale, E. R. Biddle, (3,) A. A. Vantine & Co., (2,) P. C. Zuhlker, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Henry J. Lingg, and R. Buhler, New York.

SILK ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Trade Reports Read and Officers Re-Elected.

The Silk Association of America held its annual meeting yesterday in its rooms, in the Silk Exchange Building, Broadway and Broome Street. Reports from officers and committees indicated generally that the business of the past year had not been of as large volume as in preceding years. The following officers and managers were elected by a unanimous vote:

President—Joseph W. Congdon.
First Vice President—George L. Montgomery.
Second Vice President—William Skinner.
Third Vice President—Jerome C. Read.
Treasurer—Charles F. Horner.
Managers—George C. Andrews, R. Aral, C. L. Auger, Milo M. Belding, Jr., H. W. Boettger, Frank W. Cheney, John E. Cowdin, W. E. Eaton, Ewald Fleitmann, Jacques Huber, C. H. Hutchins, Albert Gould Jennings, Julius Kaufmann, Julius Kayser, Catholina Lambert, Russell Murray, Arthur Ryle, J. Noble Stearns, H. A. Van Liew, and Jacob Weidmann.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

William Meyer, head of the firm of William Meyer & Co., importers of laces and embroideries, has returned from a visit to the European markets.

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The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation will be held at 12:15 this afternoon at 203 Broadway.

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F. D. Dumont of the Merchants' Association will appear in Albany to-day at the hearing on the Prentice Gas bill. The association has approved the measure, which provides for inspection and regulation of the quality of gas. Mr. Dumont while in Albany will make further efforts in behalf of the bill to regulate the use of trading stamps.

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Clothing manufacturers and jobbers from Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and this city were in attendance at the auction sale conducted yesterday by Burling & Dole, in their store, 7 Greene Street. More than 800 pieces of Spring and Summer fabrics were sold at prices said to be fair.

BABYLON OPPOSED TO ASYLUM.

To Petition State Not to Erect It Across the Bay, on Fire Island.

BABYLON, L. I., March 22.—Residents of this place are indignant over the proposition to establish a State Asylum for Lunatics on the State property on Fire Island, which is opposite Babylon, across the Great South Bay. They say that it would bring discomfort and damage to their homes. Opposing petitions, together with resolutions adopted at a mass meeting, will be forwarded to the State authorities.

About twelve years ago the citizens of Babylon rebelled against the cholera station being established there, and finally resorted to violence that made it necessary for Gov. Flower to call out the troops.

Dick Excluded from Senate Floor.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator-elect Dick of Ohio appeared in the Senate Chamber to-day, for the first time since his election. He went direct to Senator Foraker's seat, and was cordially greeted, but their conference was cut short by the announcement of an executive session, from which Mr. Dick, not having yet taken the oath of office, was excluded, under the rules of the Senate.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARTHUR STRAUSS.—Schedules in the assignment of Arthur Strauss, Incorporated, dealer in private mailing cards at 150 Nassau Street, show liabilities $2,317, nominal assets $1,786, and actual assets $1,536.

Out of Town.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Judge Sharp has appointed Max Teichmann receiver for the Independent Tobacco Company, upon the application of John V. Neurath, who owns all the capital stock of the company, valued at $25,000. It was stated in the petition that the tobacco company's place of business was wiped out by the fire.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Application was made in the Court of Chancery to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Company of Jersey City. Gustav W. Lembeck is the complainant. The bill of complaint alleges that there is due $76,000 on the cost of construction of the company's plants, and that there are mechanics' liens against the property amounting to $40,000. A rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was made returnable in Jersey City on March 28.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS H. MOHR.—Morris H. Mohr, a cutter residing at 611 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $883 and no assets.

BARNET NOSITZER.—Barnet Nositzer, who was formerly of the firm of Nositzer & Mendes, wholesale dealers in bristles at 247 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $28,350 and no assets. The largest creditors are E. & H. Levy, $12,000, and Rump & Cattus, $7,000. He started in business in 1895 as a dealer in umbrellas and a brush maker, and on Oct. 1, 1901, formed the firm of Nositzer & Mendes, importers and wholesale dealers in bristles, which were imported from Russia. They continued together until last Fall, when they dissolved partnership.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUB, Austin—Riverside Bank	$406
ALECKSON, Aleck—Erie Railroad Company, costs	122
ADAMS, Garrison B.—W. C. Porter	95
BECK, Robert W.—Oxley-Enos Company	30
BARRATT, Sarah—E. Meyer	68
BENOIT, A. V.—E. B. Daly	370
BLANK, Jacob—S. Einstors	519
BAHNSEN, Juan H., George R. Peterson, and Gustavo Vondemeden—Cook & Bernheimer Company	2,193
BADENHAUSEN, Harry W.—V. Badenhausen, costs	237
CAMPBELL, John A., James F. Reid, James J. Seasey, G. Sherwood Maddox, and Thomas W. Crouch—J. Emslie, costs	391
DE PODESTA, William A.—J. E. Traub	135
DIETRICH, Philipp—Park & Tilford	1,116
EISNER, William, and Joseph Siegel—I. Blauner and another	482
FROEHLICH, Charles H.—B. B. Marco and another	307
FRISTER, Klemens, and Paul Wedder—J. R. Berbling	820
FRANCOTTI, Edmond—V. Richome, costs	23
FALCO, Giovanni—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company	110
GENN, Rodney S.—H. H. Neiman	89
GRINNON, Daniel J., and Alice Wood—People of the State of New York	500
GRINNON, Daniel J., and May Wilson—People of the State of New York	500
GARNER, William—E. Myers	429
HICKEY, Mary A.—C. Bonynge	107
HERBERT, Frederick W.—E. Browne	99
HERMANN, Mary—P. Warneke	42
HARPER, Joseph T.—New York Telephone Company	62
HANKINS, Aaron C., and William Porr—Press Publishing Company	38
HANSON, Alice, and Gussie Nelson—P. Reilly and another	326
HAHN, Frank C.—S. Birch	87
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. H. Lambert	139
HANSON GRANULE COMPANY—C. Bonynge	156
AUTOMOBILE TWINING COMPANY—H. Bischoff	504
DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION—P. Block	253
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—J. Welz.	237
INDER BITZIN, Martin—F. Chauvelot and another	222
JARVIS, Robert M.—C. K. Beekman and another	323
KORN, Moritz—New York Telephone Company	49
KRAMER, Abraham J.—New York Telephone Company	30
KOCH, George H.—A. B. Koch	2,628
KINGSTON, John—N. A. McBride and another	110
KRAUSS, Amelia—E. R. Lincoln	128
KOHLMANN, Louis—C. Herrlich and another	3,068
KNEELAND, Sylvester H.—F. Currie and another	2,301
KNEELAND, Sylvester H.—F. Currie and another	25,772
LONDON, Max—Realty Trust, costs	24
LOEBINGER, Sophia M.—F. Jones	81
LOEWENHOFF, Isaac—S. Rosenthal	111
MARSH, Richard J.—J. J. Moriarty, executor	322
MARKS, Chapman—J. F. Webber	381
MANN, Minnie—G. W. Miller and another	68
MAPLES, James W.—F. E. Bauer	320
MEYERS, Mathias H.—H. I. Steller and another	649
McELWEE, Alexander—Curtis Ledger Fixture Company	222
NEIL, William—W. B. Wolffe	62
NEUENDORFFER, Charles—New York Telephone Company	35
NORMAN, Frederick O.—L. Renn and another	113
POLLACK, Sophia—New York Telephone Company	28
PLOCK, Charlotte—E. Blass	188
RAYNOR, William H.—A. R. Gage	42
ROTHSCHILD, Esther—New York Telephone Company	48
SAGE, Russell—R. Loomis	15,493
SCHNEIDER, Julia—A. Brummel, costs	13
SHEARS, Broc R., and Leonard C. Andrews—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	112
SACHS, Edward—W. De Colyer Company	208
TOWNSEND, Henry F.—Jay C. Wemple Company	82
TURK, Mack—F. L. Gunther, executor	398
TOUSSAINT, Coste—V. Fritel	104
VASSAR, George, Jr., and Jules J. Vatable—H. Triest and another	2,343
VAN CLIEF, Jacob S., S. Glauber	216
WALKER, Julian—David & Sanford	65
WOLFF, Oscar—E. E. Malmstrom	126
WARREN, Daniel A.—James McCreery & Co.	546

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BRAMAN, Dwight—Morton Trust Company, March 18, 1904	$1,410
DURLACHER, Florence E.—H. Friedman, Aug. 28, 1902	119
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY and New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company—A. F. Eno, Feb. 19, 1904	212
FOX, John, Patrick Fogarty, and Emma Kismer—Boyle, & Everts Company, June 2, 1902	93
FOX, John, Patrick Fogarty, and Emma Kismer—Boyle, & Everts Company, Oct. 20, 1902	47
FOX, John, Patrick Fogarty, and Emma Kismer—Boyle, & Everts Company, Nov. 14, 1901	1,301
GERRARD, Thomas W.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Jan. 22, 1904	77
HAMMER, Isidor—G. Klumpf and another, May 11, 1893	181
HALL, Helen B.—E. L. Norton and another, Jan. 28, 1903	1,112
KARP, David—A. Bornholz, Nov. 27, 1903	79
LORENZ, A. Henry—Standard Varnish Works, Dec. 9, 1903	564
ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY—J. P. Eustis, Feb. 10, 1904	131
ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY—J. P. Eustis, March 20, 1903	3,287
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. W. Bruce, Jan. 8, 1904	306
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—M. W. Bruce and another, Jan. 8, 1904	1,880
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. A. Renwick, Dec. 31, 1903	5,454
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. Becker and another, Dec. 7, 1903	762
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee—H. L. Livingston and another, Nov. 9, 1896	112
WERNER, Samuel—L. T. Pomeroy, March 7, 1904	225

Judgments Vacated.

HOCTOR, John—J. Wulfhof, Nov. 10, 1903	$883
HOCTOR, John—R. Wulfhof, Nov. 10, 1903	1,146

Judgments Canceled.

GARNSEY, Emma F.—L. S. Cutting, executor, Oct. 17, 1902	$7,087
HUBNER, Christian, and Herman Masche —F. Kopp, Feb. 24, 1902	115
WEISS, Adolph—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, March 3, 1904	630
WALDHAUER, Frederick—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, March 3, 1904	630

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Port Henry; E. E. McLeod, Chicago; John Sebastian, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GILSEY.—Ernest Dub, Chattanooga; Judge J. E. Rezer, Colorado.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The Rev. C. S. Macfarland, Malden, Mass.; W. B. Heyburn, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Bishop W. N. McVickar, Rhode Island.

EARLINGTON.—Charles L. Loop, Chattanooga, Tenn.

EVERETT.—Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Maine.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hammond, H. A., Cadiz, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gates, W. M., Geneva, N. Y.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Allen, O. E., Hornellsville, N. Y.; department store; Hotel Albert.

Allen, C. C., Coudersport, Penn.; department store; A. A. Allen, department store; Hotel Albert.

Cruttenden, Mrs. A. N., Morris, N. Y.; millinery and notions; 245 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Brown, O. K., & Son, Swanton, Vt.; F. H. Brown, dry goods; Smith & McNeil's.

Thorpe & Alden, Bath, N. Y.; E. D. Alden, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Smurr, L. J., Batavia, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Sunricker, millinery; L. J. Smur, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Cohen, H., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; Harry Cohen, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Briggs, O. B., Friendship, N. Y.; Isabelle Briggs, millinery; Orpha Briggs, millinery; 51 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Payne, W. B., Addison, N. Y.; dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Clark, H. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; Frank P. Betz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Shearer, Miss A. P., Minersville, N. Y.; millinery; Mrs. E. M. Shearer, Minersville, N. Y.; millinery; 196 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Fairweather & Co., Toronto, Canada; J. W. T. Fairweather, hats and furs; James Craig, hats and furs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Nellis, E. S., Boonville, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; 22 West Eighth Street.

Clark, Lottie M., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; ladies' furnishings; Hotel Albert.

Pierce, Mrs. Mary L., Naples, N. Y.; Charlotte Watkins, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Duncan, Ferguson & Co., Stratford, Ontario; Duncan Ferguson, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Nell, Stratford, Ontario; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Strachan, Nellie, Stratford, Ontario; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Parkhurst, Mrs. Jennie, Theresa, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wairatts, Mrs. W. H., Orleans, N. Y.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

La France, P., & Co., Montreal, Canada; P. La France, merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Delverne, Mrs. C., Montreal, Canada; merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Symonds, A., Sons, Victor, N. Y.; C. L. Symonds, dry goods; Morton House.

Swayne, H. J., Oxford, N. Y.; ladies' furnishings; Margaret Louise Hotel.

Doran, S. & A., Harper's Ferry, West Va.; M. E. Doran, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Pickhardt, Emma M., Pittsburg, Penn.; dressmaking; 16 East Fifteenth Street.

Burns, A. T., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; Miss J. Gardner, millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Hinds & Caney, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; George D. Caney, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

Turner, Ebbinger & Co., Marietta, Ohio; M. J. Edgecomb, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sniffin, W. B., & Co., Marietta, Ohio; W. A. Sniffin, hats and furnishings; Hotel Imperial.

Gage, John, & Son, Madrid, N. Y.; W. C. Gage, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reilly, M. A. F., Utica, N. Y.; ladies' tailor; 45 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Henderson, A. E., Oswego, N. Y.; F. W. Crandall, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reibelstein, L. W., Canton, Ohio; dressmaker; Hotel Albert.

Wright, Robert, & Co., Brockville, Ontario; R. Leslie Wright, department store; Broadway Central.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. V. Zug, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brogar, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. J. Waterman, clothing; T. G. Hardesty, linings, white goods, notions, ribbons, trimmings, and books; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks, S. E. Levy, cloths; Hotel Spalding.

Lippman Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Lippman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; M. J. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss E. O. Malley, ladies' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kirschbaum, A. B., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.

Steinberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Sneilenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, clothing; J. E. Filling, silverware; C. A. Laubham, carpets; F. W. Strong, children's wear; Mr. Mason, rugs; Miss Hines, fancy goods; 8 Greene Street.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces, 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Morkee, shoes, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. D. Lanbach, house furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmon, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions and carpets, 380 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. W. Fuller, furnishing goods, 487 Broadway.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Sutton, dress goods; Gilsey House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; Westminster Hotel; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher; notions and trimmings, 81 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Desmoines, Iowa; J. O. Sprowl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cordes, Mosby & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Fischlowitz, neckwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. H. Newmeyer, hosiery, laces, jewelry, notions, ribbons, gloves, and leather goods; Grand Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brown Thompson, furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Becker, linens and bed spreads; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Oppenheimer, woolens; Holland House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Cleland & Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. L. Ullman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, muslin underwear and ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Hengerer, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, carpets; A. G. Mitchell, dry goods, 260 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods, 76 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, white goods, hosiery, gloves, and ladies' and infants' wear, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Mendelson Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mendelson, silks, 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Fuller, leather goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, Part 2 thereof, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1904. Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of application of ABRAHAM LEBENSCHUSS, GUSSIE LEBENSCHUSS, his wife, and of the said ABRAHAM LEBENSCHUSS, as guardian of his infant children, LOUIS LEBENSCHUSS, ISIDOR LEBENSCHUSS, and GERTRUDE LEBENSCHUSS, and in their behalf for an order authorizing them, and each of them, to assume another name.

On reading and filing the petition of the above-named Abraham Lebenschuss for an order authorizing him to assume the name of Abraham Reder; and on reading and filing the petition of the above-named Gussie Lebenschuss, his wife, for an order authorizing her to assume the name of Gussie Reder, and on reading and filing the petition of the above-named Abraham Lebenschuss, as guardian of his infant children, Louis Lebenschuss, Isidor Lebenschuss, and Gertrude Lebenschuss, for an order authorizing them to respectively assume the names of Louis Reder, Isidor Reder, and Gertrude Reder, which said several petitions set forth, among other things the grounds of said several applications, and are duly verified.

And the court being satisfied by said petitions so verified that there is no reasonable objection to the said several persons assuming another name according to the prayer of said several petitions, and the interest of the said infant children will be substantially promoted by the change of name, now on motion of Abraham Nelson, attorney for said petitioners, it is

Ordered, That the said Abraham Lebenschuss be and hereby is authorized to assume the name of Abraham Reder on and after the 18th day of April, 1904; that the said Gussie Lebenschuss be and hereby is authorized to assume the name of Gussie Reder on and after the 18th day of April, 1904; that the said Louis Lebenschuss, Isidor Lebenschuss, and Gertrude Lebenschuss, the infant children of said Abraham Lebenschuss and Gussie Lebenschuss, be and hereby are authorized to assume the names of Louis Reder, Isidor Reder, and Gertrude Reder, respectively, on and after the 18th day of April, 1904.

Provided, that within ten days after this order is made the petitioner shall have caused a copy to be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and that within ten days after the making of the order they shall have caused the petitions upon which it was granted to be entered and an affidavit with the publication of the order as above directed to be filed and recorded in the County Clerk's Office of the said County of New York, in compliance with Section 2,418 of the Court of Civil Procedure, and that after said requirements are complied with the said petitioners must on and after the 18th day of April, 1904, be known by the names of Abraham Reder, Gussie Reder, Louis Reder, Isidor Reder, and Gertrude Reder, the names which they are hereby authorized to assume, and by no other name. J. A. O'G., J. S. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,855.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS D. KORNREICH, individually and as a member of the firm of Kornreich Brothers, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis D. Kornreich of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Louis D. Kornreich, individually and as a member of the firm of Kornreich Brothers, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MALCOLM COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 22d, 1904.

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WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
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113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; Institution mortgage $9,500.
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Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $90,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
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Edgecombe Avenue, near 141st Street; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
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$35,000 bona fide equity in modern
7-Story Elevator Apartment
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Near Madison Av., below 79th St.
Has two-story butler's pantry extension.
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WINDSOR ARCADE, 571 5th Av., (46th,) 2d fl.

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Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
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NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
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$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
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80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,888; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,000, 4½, due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, for sale or rent everywhere; send particulars of what you want; I have it. J. Clifford Moore, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

Near 116th St. "L" Station, 8th Av., seven-story corner, with stores, always rented, for $110,000; principals. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

For Sale or Rent—322 West 90th St., near Riverside, 40-foot front house, with private stable, on lot 50x100. Address Owner, Room 212, 11 Broadway.

57th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $36,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Guaranteed facts; will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases $10,600, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two 5-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent in condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. B., 598 9th Av.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 3-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,500 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $123.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$600,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $200,000 for suburban; will divide to suit. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

PRIVATE HOUSES.
Reasonable prices; all parts of city; large assortment. Write for particulars. Fields, Box 101 Times.

In the Eighties, 26-foot cold-water flat; 5 stories; rent, $2,850; price, $27,500; mortgage, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near subway station, $65,000; mortgage, $47,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

8th Av., near L station, 25x75; $27,500; mortgage, $19,000; cold water; no expense. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

3D AV., Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor.; price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand, $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500; only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
bargain, in Eighties, at $30,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $30,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 446 West 40th.—Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Old dwellings on plot 50x85 in Ninth Ward. Corse, 220 Broadway.

$15,500 purchases 5-story tenement, 25x100; rented $1,900. Apply premises, 532 West 45th.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

136th to 137th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 Ninth Av.

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Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Europe, 20 2d Av.

A five-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av.; cheap; all rented. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

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Modern triple flat; rents, $3,500; price, $29,500; mortgage, $15,000, 4%. Corse, 220 Broadway.

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For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$12,000	4-story cold-water flat, 25x50x100; 5 rooms.
$14,000	4-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath; mortgage, $10,000, at 4½%.
$35,000	5-story corner flat, with stores; rents actually at $3,780; mortgage, $26,000.
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$1,500	Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
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Washington Avenue, 2 lots, 50x145 each, specially adapted for apartment houses; bought under foreclosure sale, 1-family house on Vaientine Avenue, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; will sell very cheap; finest 1-family brick houses on Mount Hope for sale on easy terms. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Avenue.

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1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; good future investment; price, $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 59x137x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged. 2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

Bargain.—1,024 Trinity Av.; elegant two-family house; 14 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; tiled bathrooms and vestibule hardwood finish; terms easy. Apply James Reynolds, 1,028 Trinity Av.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

A 5-story corner, 4 stores, all let, 28x100; $39,000; rent, $4,172; 5-story double flat, West 102d; $25,500; rent, $2,664. Bargebuche, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $5,000, $8,000.
Brooker
778 Tremont Av.

$10,000 cash will buy two five-story double flats, 25x84x100; mortgage, $15,000 each; rent, $2,364 each. E. M. Phelp, 321 Willis Av., near 141st St.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

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Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

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Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

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Why pay the high advanced rent in New York City when I have good many houses furnished and a few unfurnished near Bayside, L. I., on high ground, near churches, schools, golf and yacht clubs; no malaria; can be seen any time; open Sundays; commutation only 30 cents per day to the city. Call upon or write to F. A. Storm, Jr., near depot, Bayside, L. I.

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Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

Suburban property for sale; beautiful furnished cottages to rent for season; lots, plots, and farms; charming section Long Island; splendid train service; macadam roads; improvements; low taxes; near salt water; boating, fishing, and gunning. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

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FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wading River.—1,500 acres woodland; great bargain; $9 acre; investigation desired. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Cheap, for sub-division; Rosedale, near Jamaica, 30 acres. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Four-story corner flat, Fulton Av., netting 15% on equity; principals only. Principal, Times, Harlem.

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Cheap for Cash.—Sullivan Mountains, gentleman's residence; lawn, shade, fruit, large house, small house, outbuildings, large brook, on fine farm of 111 acres; elevation 2,300. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

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A HIGH CLASS AND SUCCESSFUL OCEAN HOTEL.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
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} Combined Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000

Title Insurance Costs Nothing

The expense is no greater (probably less) to have the title to your Real Estate purchase examined and *guaranteed* by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. than to have it examined and *not* guaranteed by a reputable lawyer. You will certainly do one or the other. Which shall it be? Half rates (to the amount of the previous policy) on property the title to which has been guaranteed previously.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
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FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

MODERN HOMES
for sale, half an hour out on Harlem Railway; eight to twelve rooms, hardwood and cabinet trim, open plumbing; three minutes from station; restricted neighborhood; fine water, churches, school, &c.; prices from $5,500 to $9,000; best value in the market; terms to suit. Apply quickly, The Watson Co., 12 East 42d St.

For Sale, Northern Westchester.—Gent's residence, 60 acres, with two houses, one a handsome stone residence on very high elevation, with extended view; water abundant from springs; 4-acre grove; 5 minutes from station; $30,000. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y. 100 farms and other places for sale and rent.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

A finely furnished house at Mount Vernon for sale; 14 rooms, parquet floors 1st and 2d story, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 6 mantels, open fire-place, steam heat, handsome gas fixtures; high ground, plot 151x140; private hedges, choice shrubbery, rare trees; price $20,000—$14,000 can remain on mortgage. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15 Mount Vernon, New York.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

FOR SANITARIUM OR HOME, AT WHITE PLAINS.
38 acres, 450 feet above Sound, commanding an extensive view of the Westchester Co. Hills for miles around. Less than $1,000 per acre.
Address OWNER, Box 191 Times Office.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $13,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Choice modern dwelling, perfect order, 15 rooms; worth $14,000; will sacrifice for $10,500. "Home," Box 157 Times, Harlem.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

FREE AND CLEAR.
Finest country estate within 100 miles of New York; 35 acres; fine drives on the property; beautiful house, stables, kennels, woods, fishing, fruit; cost former owner $200,000; we can sell it for $50,000; might exchange.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Mount Kisco.—Gentleman's country farm, 160 acres; all stocked; implements; registered Jersey cattle, horses; good house; $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Spring Valley, N. Y.—House, barn, fruit, large lot, four minutes' walk from depot, in good neighborhood; big bargain; $2,600, cash $1,000. Scott, 2,129 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable house in Kingston, N. Y.; every improvement; convenient to everything. Address for details Wm. W. Bond, 87 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.

Choice farm of 65 acres near Spring Valley; cheap; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Suburban Home.—I want to buy a modern house, with some ground, near station, located along the Sound or near Montclair or Orange, New Jersey; price not to exceed $25,000. Address M. T., Box 161 Times Office.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

PROPERTY OWNERS.
We want particulars for waiting customers of properties you have for sale or rent.
Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and Bronx. Send particulars of property for sale or exchange. We also lease and rent houses. Eagle Realty Company, 230 Grand St., Room 42.

Wanted—One or two double or triple flats, without steam; $8,000 cash; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Application wanted for building and permanent mortgages, Manhattan, Bronx. Goldberger, 684 East 149th St.

Want good-paying property, up town or down town; have $19,000 to invest. Investor, 20 2d Av.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Comfortable home; 9 rooms; modern improvements; two lots; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Richmond Hill.—Magnificent large and small residences; elegant surroundings; everything. Johnson, 932A Gates, Brooklyn.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Handsome 6-room cottage, every improvement; new; $2,700; $300 cash; big bargain. Hamilton, Corona.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

To Property Owners
Reduce Your Insurance Rates
by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2636 Plaza.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX.
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

ONCE OWN YOUR HOME
The rest is easy.
You can always get something to eat. Home ownership is easier than you think.
"Where to Live," our new illustrated booklet, free on application at
1159 and 399 Broadway, New York
273 West 125th St., New York
333 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Mailed for 4 cents postage by
ERIE Railroad. J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway New York.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator; piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK, BEACH, WATERWITCH,
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

A Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; half hour from New York; 3 minutes from station; two railroads; a fine residence, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, electric light; large plot ground with fruit and shade trees. Call or send for photo and particulars. Carl Hallberg, office near depot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

James J. Tealing, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—One hour from city; high, healthy; several attractive properties, one to 100 acres; also, rent furnished cottages for season; state your wants. E. C. Holmes, Real Estate Agency, Summit, N. J.

Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.—Loveliest suburb; acres, richly wooded; convenient, charming building site; susceptible of division; other country property entertained in part payment. Roger Lyon, 76 William St.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Attractive, healthful, and accessible modern homes for sale; various prices; one of 9 rooms Elm St., all improvements, $3,600; easy terms.
IRVING V. DORLAND.

Rutherford, N. J.—Bargains—7 rooms; improvements; high ground; 6 minutes to station; plot 50x175; price, $3,500; 7 rooms; 8 lots; well located; near trolley; modern improvements; price, $3,200. Duvall B. Brown, 7 Depot Square.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,000; South Bath Av.; large restricted plot, $8,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Modern fully furnished house, 15 rooms and 5 baths; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rutherford, N. J., the handiest and best suburb. —Fine new house, nine rooms, all improvements; $5,000. Addison Ely.

Summit.—Sacrifice to prevent foreclosure; mansion cost $23,000; incumbrances $14,100. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Keyport.—Cozy dwelling on lot 40x131; near station. Corse, 220 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

You can buy on small monthly installments, for cash, or cash and mortgage, the choicest lots on a plot where values have increased beyond all belief, where values are now increasing more rapidly than ever. Write at once or call respecting the

SPECIALLY RESERVED LOTS OF THE BOROUGH PARK COMPANY.

OWING TO THE DEATH OF
MRS. REBECCA BACKHOUSE
WE NOW OFFER

THE SPECIALLY RESERVED LOTS LYING ALONGSIDE THE NEW UTRECHT AVENUE RAILWAY, WHICH SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THIS OPERATION, HAVE BEEN STRICTLY RESERVED, WITH THE GUARANTEE OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY. These lots may be described as the cream of this superb property. Five years ago they would have been sold except for a contingency in the title dependent upon the life of Mrs. Rebecca Backhouse, through a clause in the will of Phoebe Cowenhaven, at an average of $350 each. At that time there were only some score of houses on the tract known as Borough Park, and no improvements, where there are now nearly 1,000 houses, two fine schools, seven churches, and miles of cemented sidewalks, fine streets, hedges, water, gas, and electricity; with the same fire and police protection afforded residents in the heart of New York City.

In order to give a fair oportunity to purchasers who have bought for the investment, and to our numerous residents and customers who have signified their intention of buying these SPECIALLY RESERVED lots the minute they could be sold with an absolutely clear title, as at present, we have decided to offer these lots during a very short period at prices as low as we are getting for lots in some less favored parts of the plots.

These SPECIALLY RESERVED lots are 20x100 ft., 25x100 ft., and 37½x100 ft. each, sold singly, in pairs, and larger plots, for $10 down each lot, balance on easy monthly installments, or liberal discounts for cash in 30 days or in one or two years.

Borough Park is only 26 minutes by the Fifth Av. (Brooklyn) electric elevated (Borough Park and Bath Beach Division) from City Hall, New York City; 5c. fare; no change of cars. Office on grounds, at 49th St. station. For full particulars address

WM. H. REYNOLDS,
PRESIDENT
BOROUGH PARK COMPANY,
277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

HOMES AND HOMESITES
AT
HOMECREST
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
HOUSES from $3,750 upward.
HOMESITES from $350 upward.
HOW TO GET THERE:
Take Smith Street Trolley or Brighton Beach "L." Get off at Avenue U.
For further particulars apply to
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

WANT AN OFFER.
THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE MUST BE SOLD IN FLATBUSH.
WE ASK $9,500. Would Cost $10,500 to build. TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
IT is ONE year old. NEVER OCCUPIED. On Land 50x100. FINEST LOCATION HERE. Near "L" Sation, 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. House contains Large Piazza, Beautiful Large Library, with Book Cases and Fancy Seats. Large Parlor, Large, Well-lighted Dining Room, SIX Elegant Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Finished in Quartered OAK. Parquet Floors, Imported Decorations. HERE IS A SURE BARBAIN. AM GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE APRIL 1ST. WANT OFFER.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albermarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 93D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

Only $5,300.—Beautiful two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; open plumbing; porcelain bath; handsomely decorated and frescoed throughout; shades, awnings, screens; furnace heat; Halsey St., near Ralph Av.; rare chance.
Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.—ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV.

16 FLATBUSH LOTS.
Must sacrifice part or all; $600 each; worth $1,500; unparalleled opportunity; double your money immediately; others $275, worth $650; easy payments; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bergen Beach.—If bought quickly, nothing in Greater New York a better investment; liable to double in a year's time; one plot, corner, 100x100; another 60x100; three direct car routes to Manhattan. Louis Arnold, 846 Fulton St.

For Sale.—Hancock St., near Marcy Av., Brooklyn, box stoop, 20 feet front, modern private residence; foyer hall decorated; neighborhood first class; bargain to prompt purchaser. Address Box B 151 Times.

Before buying see our 2-story and basement brick houses; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; $5,500, $6,200, and $7,000; $500 to $1,000 cash; easy payments. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

$10,750; Your Own Terms.—Magnificent 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; a most superior and exclusive home; near Prospect Park; a bargain too. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Flatbush; 25x100; semi-detached; furnace, range, bath, gas, open plumbing; $3,000; worth $3,500; mortgage, $1,000. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Positive income $5,000 per annum nst from 6-story business building, leased to responsible party 5 years; would exchange $70,000 equity over 4¼ per cent. mortg. 5 years to run, for private; not over $30,000 and cash; principals, Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Norfolk, Va.—33 good building lots; best part of city; price $13,000; free and clear; can borr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of William Street Building by North River Insurance Company—St. Nicholas Avenue Apartments in a Trade—Other Dealings—Lower East Side Properties at Auction.

Charles B. Van Valen has sold for J. V. and H. V. D. Black to the North River Insurance Company, 93, 95, and 97 William Street, a nine-story building, on plot 61 by 85. The buyers will make extensive alterations to the structure, and will ultimately occupy a considerable portion of it. This company sold its building at 84 William Street to the Queen Insurance Company a few days ago.

St. Nicholas Avenue Corner Sold.

Charles Buek has bought from Hugh Stewart of Brooklyn the Westminster, a seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 48.11 by 110. Mr. Buek gives other property in exchange. W. W. Miller was the broker.

Operator Buys on 146th Street.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Helen M. Craig to Max Marx the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, running through to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 199.10.

To Build Near Boulevard Lafayette.

Plans were filed yesterday for ten four-story American basement dwellings to be erected on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, just west of the Boulevard Lafayette, by the North Riverside Drive Improvement Company, of which Walter R. Comfort is President. The houses will stand on seventeen-foot lots, and will be sixty-five feet deep, exclusive of fifteen-foot extensions. The cost of the entire row is estimated at $200,000 by Architect Lorenz F. J. Welher.

Sale of Morningside Avenue Corner.

Thomas P. Payne has sold for a client the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Morningside Avenue to the Cheney Realty Corporation.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Peter Bauer 980 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

John McCann has sold for J. F. Lemon 523 and 525 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a five-story apartment house, 50 by 99.11.

Warren & Skillin have sold for a client to Henry Lilly the five-story triple flat 496 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. This is a resale of one of a group of five buildings recently sold by these brokers.

Buyer of Eighth Avenue Block.

Isaac Wohlgemuth is the buyer of the ten five-story flats on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, the resale of which by the Fort George syndicate was reported recently.

Abraham Joachim has sold for Arnold Kaiser to a Mr. Schneittacher 2,852 and 2,854 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, two five-story flats, 49.11 by 150.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Mrs. Ellen Cowman the five-story tenement 207 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 80 by 100, to a Mrs. Goldsmith for investment.

Sale of Hamilton Terrace Dwelling.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Mrs. S. B. Trauerman, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 24 Hamilton Terrace, 16 by 100.

William P. Mangam has sold for Wayland E. Benjamin 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9 by 99.11.

Bielman & Co. have sold for W. G. Pigueron 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, 19 by 100.11.

Stables Bought and Sold.

Lord & Taylor have bought from George A. Hearn the three-story brick stables, on plot 90 by 103.3, at 12 to 18 West Thirteenth Street. The use of the property as stables will be continued by the new owners, Lord & Taylor have sold their old stables at 238 to 242 Cherry Street, on plot 77 by 149, together with an adjoining interior lot 44.11 by 75, and another small parcel, 17.8 by 26.5, fronting on Pelham Street.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

L. Burkes has sold for Bachrach & Wolinsky to N. Pinsker and Abraham Grunberg, respectively, 2,232 and 2,234 Second Avenue, two four-story flats, on plot 40 by 75.

M. Kite has sold for William Winter to Frederick Heins 507 East Eighty-fourth Street, a three-story single flat.

Joel H. Ribeth, Jr., has sold for Sigmund Lewy 533 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 102.2.

Henry G. Leist has sold for Sabine Brueck to Louise Lese 418 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 30 by 100.10.

Lexington Avenue House Sold.

Elizabeth Bowne has sold 366 Lexington Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 19.9 by 68.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold for Meyer Ullman 518 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story improved triple flat, with stores, 25 by 102.2; also, for Jacob Straus, 340 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story double flat, with stores; also, for Herman Peters, 403 East Seventy-fifth Street, a small single flat, 20 by 51. The same firm represented the purchaser of 417 East Seventy-fifth Street, a two-story brick building, on lot 25 by 102.2.

M. Gennis and S. Goldstein have sold for J. Berkowitz to J. Pearlmutter tne five-story building 227 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; for A. Skrinsky to J. Berkowitz the five-story building 2,407 Second Avenue; for J. Berkowitz to A. Polasky the building 229 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Louis Frankel has bought through David Cohn for a client from Joseph H. Reif the five-story flat 155 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 18 by 100.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Mrs. Ray and others to William Graham the three-story brick and three-story frame houses 176 and 178 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on plot 41 by 100.

Charles Jungman has sold for a client to an investor the four-story and basement double flats 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, and 869 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 75 by 100 each.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Isabelle Arendt to a client the four-story tenement 554 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx Borough, 25 by 100.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Rosa Stern the five-story double flat 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 27 by 100.11, and the five-story double flat 167 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 21 by 99.11; consideration, $55,000.

Avenue C Corner Changes Hands.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for Julius Weinstein to Morris Lipsman the northwest corner of Avenue C and Ninth Street, 46 by 83.

John Peters, in conjunction with Julius Levy & Co., has sold for John Lucker and Eliza Martin to Lowenfeld & Prager 534 East Fourteenth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 103.3. Mr. Peters has also sold for Samuel W. Martin to the same buyers 536 East Fourteenth Street, a similar property.

Joseph Gans has bought for Tansend & Hirsh from Otto Kinsel 261 Avenue B, a five-story tenement, with stores, 26.6 by 88.

Kleinfeld & Engelsberg have sold for the Rev. Henry Duckgeischel and a Mrs. Belts to Hyman Shulman 87 Essex Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 87.6.

William Henry Folsom has sold 705 East Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement, 23.10 by 108.3.

Big Plot Sold on Morris Avenue.

The de Peyster estate has sold the plot of forty-four lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Morris Avenue, 200 by 550. Four-story flats will be erected by the buyers. The price paid for the property is reported at about $300,000.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Starkman & Greenfeld to Cooper & Fine 701 and 703 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, corner of Elton Avenue, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.

Clement H. Smith reports the following sales: For Mr. Connolly, for $12,000, the three-story three-family frame house 133 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 90; also, for the Augustus A. Levy estate to a Mr. Hohley, for $9,000, the two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling on the east side of Davidson Avenue, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; also, the two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling on the east side of Morris Avenue, 200 feet north of Burnside Avenue; also, for the Field estate, the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, three frame dwellings, 86 by 86; also, for a Mr. Benheuser, $12,200, the three-story frame dwelling 1,799 Washington Avenue, 25 by 95; also, to a client of Douglas Mathewson, for about $20,000, the frame dwelling on the east side of Washington Avenue, about 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, on plot 100 by 100; also, for W. E. Callender 2,048 Valentine Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 150; also, for W. E. Sammis, 2,064 Arthur Avenue, a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. McGrath, for $9,000, a two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Anthony Avenues, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100; also, for S. M. Davis, the two-and-one-half-story two-family frame dwelling on the east side of Lafayette Street, 100 feet west of Prospect Avenue.

Brook Avenue Properties in Demand.

J. Litner, in conjunction with B. A. Glide and F. Stoerkman, has sold for Michael Hoffman to Stein & Von Doem the four-story double flats 1,362, 1,364, and 1,366 Brook Avenue.

J. E. Johnson has sold for Moritz Leiner to Frank Walker 919 Brook Avenue, a four-story flat, 27 by 75.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for Herman Junker the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The buyers are Goldberg & Greenberg.

Leases of Business Property.

P. J. Schweig & Co. have leased, from the plans, for the William H. Buffett Construction Company, lofts in the building now being erected at 131, 133, and 135 Prince Street, to a cloak house; also, for Mandel Brothers of Chicago, lofts at 168 Greene Street to Goldberg & Laikin, manufacturers of ladies' wear; also, lofts at 14 West Fourth Street, to Rosenblum & Angrist.

The loan of $525,000 on the new twelve-story building of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., at 30 and 32 Pine Street, was negotiated through Holdridge, Dennis & Preston.

Meyer Levenson has leased for H. Gettinger to Louis Zuckerman the building 67 and 69 Second Street for a term of five years at an annual rental of $8,400.

J. Jordan Hopkins, as the representative of Mrs. Mary A. Early, denies the resale of the property 813 Sixth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public Auction Sale.

Chrystie Street, 168 and 170, west side, 150 feet south of Rivington Street, 27.11 and 21.9, respectively, by 82, two five-story brick tenements; to J. Schulman. $49,000
Ludlow Street, 118 and 120, west side, 200 feet north of Delancey Street, 25.3 and 25.6, respectively, by 87.6, two five-story brick tenements; to David Cohen. 77,000
Norfolk Street, 134, east side, 78 feet north of Rivington Street, 22 by 78, six-story brick stable; to S. J. Aronson..... 30,950
Fifty-second Street, 328 East, south side, 332 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front single flat; to L. H. Guttermuth..... 14,400
Fifty-seventh Street, 358 East, south side, 75 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 80.6 by 20 by 79.1, three-story brick building; to D. Rosenblum..... 8,500
One Hundred and Second Street, 324 East, south side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; to Louis Lese..... 18,500
Lexington Avenue, 1,715, east side, 343 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.8 by 65, four-story brownstone-front single flat; to Schmeidler & Bachrach 10,750

By Joseph P. Day.

Fifty-eighth Street, 308 and 310 West, south side, 142 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 41.11 by 100.5 by 41.9 by 100.5, nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. T. Randall.....172,500
One Hundred and Fifth Street, 56 West, south side, 197.7 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; to Harris and Abraham Cohen 89,900

By Charles A. Berrian.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 608, east side, 129.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 89.2 by 18 by 92.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, G. B. Goldsmith and others 18,000

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 1,037 East, north side, 172 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 19 by 74.6, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Haight, as executor and trustee 6,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, tract of about 23 acres, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Thomas Ewing and extending to the Nepperhan River; executors' sale, to Charles N. Noble 16,560

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 2,300 to 2,304, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 61.4 by 83.6 by 61.2 by 82.11, five-story brick apartment houses; also, 229 West Eighty-third Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 31 by 102.2, five-story double apartment house; executors' sale.
Sixty-sixth Street, 241 West, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $16,397.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Eighty-eighth Street, 11, 13, and 15 West, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.8, three five-story single flats; public auction sale; to be sold as one parcel.
One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 676 and 678 East, south side, 175.7 feet east of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, two and three story frame tenements; foreclosure sale; George Burnham, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $7,066.
Third Avenue, 3,500, east side, 73.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 30.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, W. M. K. Olcott, referee; due on judgment, $16,430.

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee; due on judgment, $5,530; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.
Park Avenue, 4,465, west side, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 18 by 87.3 by 18 by 86.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee; due on judgment, $475; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 813.6 feet north of Cedar Avenue, 204.3 by 132.6 by 265.2 by 187.11; two-story dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee; due on judgment, $301.

By John S. Mapes.

Willow Lane Road, north side, adjoining lands of Samuel Nelson, 53 by 137.6 by 54 by 334; foreclosure sale, William S. Bennett, referee; due on judgment, $2,166.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard Lafayette, for ten four-story brick dwellings, 17 by 60; North Riverside Drive Improvement Company of 203 Broadway, owner; L. F. J. Welher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $200,000.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, for a two-story brick stable and lofts, 84.11 by 100.5; Thomas & Buckley Company of 317 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner; R. Glenn of 754 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 203 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick shop, 25 by 50; R. Murray, premises, owner; M. J. Hassett, premises, architect; cost, $1,000.

First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, southwest corner, for two six-story brick flats, 38 by 85; I. Lippmann of 70 Elm Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 318 to 322 West Fifty-second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 57 by 87.5; M. Berkovitz, premises, owner; M. J. Sobel of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 243 Mulberry Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 18.2 by 10.6; H. Rosenthal of 140 East Broadway, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 30 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat and store 25 by 87.10; Jos. Root and another of 306 East Second Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 102 and 104 Columbia Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50 by 72; F. Hillman and another of 234 East Third Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 374 to 378 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 49.9 by 78.7; J. Brown of 7 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 101 and 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 86.11; Grossman Brothers and another of 249 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $65,000.

Nos. 305 to 309 East Twenty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87; Lippmann & Gold of 1,771 Madison Avenue, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $45,000.

Van Buren Street, 300 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for two two-story dwellings, 18 by 36; Angelo Rezzano, Van Buren Street, owner and architect.

Van Buren Street, west side, 350 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for two two-story dwellings, 18 by 36; Angelo Rezzano, owner and architect.

Honeywell Avenue, west side, 137 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 56.6; Joseph Leitner of 1,079 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Honeywell Avenue, west side, 187 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-eighth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 90; Joseph Leitner of 1,079 One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,400.

Third Avenue, 4,019, northeast corner of Grove Street, for a two-story brick store and office, 50 by 82; Isaiah Honigman, owner; Arthur Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Hancock Street, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 68; Joseph Ganache of Columbus Avenue, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $6,000.

Grand Avenue, south side, 128.6 feet west of Unionport Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Mrs. Winifred Unniver, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; J. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 50 feet east of Lincoln Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 71 by 45; Mrs. Sarah F. Cahill, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Garfield Street, east side, 155 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Andrew G. Anderson, Hancock Street, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Echo Place, southeast corner of Anthony Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 42 by 90; Schmid & Wendel, Tremont and Anthony Avenues, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $65,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 110 feet north of Oak Tree Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55; Thomas Giordano of 1,130 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 135 feet north of Oak Tree Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55; Thomas Giordano of 1,130 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Oak Tree Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20.6 by 53.6; Thomas Giordano of 1,130 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

No. 175 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a two-story brick shop; G. W. Welch estate of 233 Greenwich Street, owner; B. & J. R. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 370 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; G. Goldstein of 725 East Eleventh Street, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 721 Bible House, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 83 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; M. Fischer of 412 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 183 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; J. Roester of 83 Willett Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 269 and 271 Sixth Avenue, to two three-story brick stores; I. M. Tonnele estate of 224 Broadway, owner; F. P. Zobel of 22 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 142 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick store; Wright Lumber Company of 148 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; J. Lowry of 305 West Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 41 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. Solomon of 736 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 321 East Sixtieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; F. Smith of 789 Greenwich Street, owner; G. M. Robinson of 1,094 Dawson Street, architect; cost, $650.

Nos. 229 to 235 East Ninety-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; B. Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owner; A. J. Corcoran of 11 John Street, architect; cost, $530.

Nos. 519 and 521 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick school; the Master School Day Nursery, premises, owner; W. S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $5,800.

No. 334 Madison Avenue, to a four-story exchange; New York Exchange for Women's Work, premises, owner; W. P. Miller, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 279 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Gelbwaks of 86 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 6 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; I. Sprung of 325 East Fourth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Mapes Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30.2; Catherine Holand of 1,073 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owner; E. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 22.

ALLEN ST, 300, e s, 25x87.6; Samuel Weiser and others to Rebecca Lipschitz, (mtge $10,500,) other consideration and.. 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 124th St, 201.10x100; James C. Crawford and another, trustees, to Cathleen Turney.....120,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 124th St, 201.10x100; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $95,000,) other consideration and 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 124th St, 201.10x100; Max Marx to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $95,000,) other consideration and 100
AVENUE A, w s, 26.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x75.9; Anton Szilagyi to Louis Kivovits, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100
BOND ST, n s, 433.6 ft e s of Broadway, n e 200.2x s e 25.9x s w 200.2x n w 25.9; Betty Mayer to Great Jones Street Realty Company, quitclaim..... Nom.
BOND ST, 24, n s, 25.9x200.2; Gustav Gomprecht to Great Jones Street Realty Company, (mtg $65,000)..... Nom.
BOSTON AV, e s, 851 and 1,853, n w s, 35.11x142x87.6x131; Lenore Voelker to Jacob Kronenberger, (mtg $8,500)..... 15,000
BOWERY, 139, e s, 25x108; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Michele Auleta and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BOWERY, 139, e s, 25x108; Jane Sanders and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... Nom.
BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 153d St, 101.11x107.3x99.11x87.1; Henry Moll to Mary Reiser, other consideration and 100
BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 153d St, 101.11x107.3x99.11x87.1; Mary Reiser to James V. Graham, (mtg $28,000)... Nom.
GREAT JONES ST, 48 to 52, n s, 66x87.11 x66.5x80.5; Betty Mayer to Great Jones Street Realty Company, quitclaim..... Nom.
GREAT JONES ST, 48 to 52, n s, 66x87.11 x66.5x80.5; Gustave Gomprecht and others to Great Jones Street Realty Company, (mtg $85,000)..... Nom.
HOUSTON ST, n s, 394 ft w of Avenue B, 35.8x111; Safford A. Crummey, referee, to Charles Herrlich..... 7,000
LOT 69, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; plot B, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Vincenzo Buonocore..... Nom.
LOT 154, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest station; Elizabeth Mahon to Hubert Buelliesbach, (mtg $2,500). 4,200
LOT 429, map of Van Nest Park; Carl E. Lundell to Andrew G. Anderson, other consideration and..... 100
LOT 345, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Nicholas Pharao..... Nom.
MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 50.1 x100; Clementine M. Silverman to Max Marx, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MARION AV, 2,659, w s, 15x170.5x15.9x 169.2; William H. Wright to Anna A. Wright, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.
MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x100; Morningside Av East, e s, 35 ft n of 121st St, 31.10x100; Mary A. McCormack to Isaac Helfer, (mtgs $187,000,) other consideration and. 100
MULBERRY ST, 164, e s, 25x100; David Kidansky and another to Francis R. Stabile, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
ORCHARD ST, 178, e s, 26x87.9; Margaret Jaeger to Meyer Schwartzreich, (mtgs $35,875,) other consideration and..... 100
PARKER AV, w s, at s s of Lot 62, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, runs w 15.5x e 17.9x n 8.10; Hudson P. Rose to Felix De Caino..... Nom.
PELHAM AV, s e corner of St. John Av, 76.5x127.7x75x112.10; Simson Wolf, referee, to Empire City Savings Bank..... 17,900
SPRING ST, 328, s s, 20x53.6; James Bird, executor, to Edward R. Emerson 8,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of 120th St, 36.3x88.3x30.11x69.3; Arnold Adler to Ellen M. Coughlan, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of 120th St, 36.3x88.3x30.11x69.3; Ellen M. Coughlin to Arnold Adler, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100
VILLA AV, e s, 501.8 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 25x86.2x25x87.5; Annie M. Metzler to Walter H. Beach, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.
WOOSTER ST, 176 and 178, e s, 50x100; Deming B. Smith and another, executors, to William S. Devoe, ¼ part..... 4,731
WOOSTER ST, 176 and 178, e s, 50x100; Macdougal St, w s, 90 ft s of King St, runs s 20x w 39x n 80x e 22x s 10.6x—6.6x e 27; 12th St, 134 West, 25x103.8; William S. Devoe to Charles Devoe and others and another, executor and trustee, ¼ part, all title..... Nom.
WOOSTER ST, 33, w s, 19.8x50; Charles A. Wingart to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100
1ST AV, w s, 63.3 ft n of 13th St, 20x 90; Gustave M. Mehringer to Samuel A. Mehringer, ½ part..... 2,000
2D AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x100; John McKelvey to Leonard Morgan, (mtg $32,250) 100
3D AV, e s, 80.4 ft n of 59th St, 20x100; Gustav Gomprecht and others to Great Jones Street Realty Company, (mtg $11,000,)..... Nom.
3D AV, 998, e s, 20x100; Betty Mayer to Great Jones Street Realty Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.
3D AV, 3,081, n w s, 25.3x100; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Daniel F. Higgins, ¼ part, all title..... 6,900
3D AV, 3,081, n w s, 25.3x100; Herman Oipp to Daniel F. Higgins, ½ part..... 6,900
3D AV, 3,081, n w s, 25.3x100; Tillie Foster to Daniel F. Higgins, quitclaim..... Nom.
5TH AV, 2,224, w s, 25x84; Ernest Ellinger to Joseph Solomon, other consideration and 100
5TH AV, 2,222, w s, 25x84; Mortimer Bishop to Joseph Solomon, other consideration and 100
5TH AV, 1,068, e s, 28.8x102.2; Hamilton M. Weed to Abraham Stein, other consideration and 100
6TH AV, 785, w s, 25x75; James J. Coogan to Harriet G. Coogan, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100
7TH AV, 847; Anabel G. Van Nostrand to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, deed of trustees..... Nom.
8TH AV, 2,775 to 2,779, w s, 74.10x75; Margaret King to Morris Buchsbaum, (mtgs $33,000,) other consideration and. 100
13TH ST, 509, East, 75x103.8; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Abraham D. Weinstein, (mtgs $33,000)..... Nom.
13TH ST, 419 East, 25x103.3; Martha Potter to the Rector, &c., Grace Church, other consideration and..... 100
15TH ST, 28 West, 20x90.2x25.8x93.4; Monmouth Building and Operating Company to William G. Pigueron, (mtg $89,750,) other consideration and..... 100
36TH ST, n s, Lot 261, map of Glasshouse farm, 25x98.9; Elizabeth L. Woodhouse and others to Seligman Manheimer..... Nom.
38TH ST, 213 East, 25x98.9; Annie Boylston to Charles Duggin, all title..... 100
28TH ST, 213 East, 25x98.9; Anna M. Boylston and another, by guardian, to Charles Duggin, all title..... 3,284
49TH ST, n s, 528 ft w of 6th Av, 22x 100.4; Martin Littman to William N. Heard, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.
49TH ST, n s, 528 ft w of 6th Av, 22x 100.4; William N. Heard to William Rau, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100
49TH ST, s s, 367 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.5; Josephine Hogan to Frederick Guntser and others, other consideration and..... 100
58TH ST, 60 East, 18.9x100.5; Bella Meyer and others to Hugo Meyer, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.
65TH ST, 47 East, 18x100.5; Abraham Stein to Hamilton M. Weed, other consideration and..... 100
75TH ST, n s, 88.4 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; Bella Meyer and others to Hugo Meyer, (mtg $27,500)..... Nom.
76TH ST, 350 East, 25x102.2; Tony Kopta to Marie Bernard, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100
83D ST, 419 East, 16.8x102.2; the Rector, &c., of St. James's Church to John F. Eggert..... 6,000
83D ST, 419 East, 16.8x102.2; John F. Eggert to Adolph Klein, (mtg $5,000)... Nom.
88TH ST, 315 West, 20x100.8; David H. Moffat to Caroline M. Nicoll..... Nom.
98TH ST, 287 East, 25x98.9; Martin J. Earley to John Fox ..... Nom.
98TH ST, 287 East, 25x98.9; John Fox to David Schwartz ..... Nom.
100TH ST, 70 East, 25x100.11; Isaiah A. Rosenthal to Clara Max and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.
100TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.11; Aimee Sternan to Isaiah A. Rosenthal, (mtg $20,000) 100TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.11; Isaiah A. Rosenthal to Clara Max and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
101ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.11; Simon Epstein and others to Antonio Milone, (mtg $18,650,) other consideration and.. 100
101ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.11; Antonio Milone to Ignazio Florio Co-operative Society, (mtg $22,500,) other considerations and 100
106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Jacob Maisel and another, (mtgs $34,153)..... Nom.
110TH ST, s s, 206.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.2x100.11; John A. Walker to Isidore Jackson and another, quitclaim..... Nom.
111TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; Theresa Goldsmith to Louis Block ..... Nom.
116TH ST, 71 and 73 East, 50x100; Harris Gottlieb to Leopold Yesky, (mtge $52,000,) other consideration and..... 100
117TH ST, s s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, 20.11x100.10; Maurice Simmons, referee, to Winfield S. H. Fisher, ½ part of R. T. & J., (mtg $3,606)..... 3,103
118TH ST, n s, 498 ft e of Pleasant Av, runs n 201.10x s 25x s 100.11x e 28.1 x s 76.10x w 346.8; John W. Diehl and another, executors, to Olcott Payne.... 65,000
119TH ST, 64 to 66 East, 75x100.11; Clara Max and another to Max Lurie and another, (mtgs $61,500)..... 100
121ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Adam Happel to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100
123D ST, 233 West, 16.8x100.11; Rudolf Joseph to Margaret Joseph, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
124TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.11; Agnes von Weyhe to Markus Pollak, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
125TH ST, s s, 206 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Mary E. Wolley to George Andres, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.
137TH ST, 239 West, 19x99.11; William G. Pigueron to Julia Leffler, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
142D ST, 518 West, 15x99.11; Bertha E. Potter to William F. Williams, (mtg $10,800) ..... Nom.
140TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x182.1x27.8x104; James M. Horton to Henry Lilly ..... Nom.
146TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 94.10 x w 37.6 x s 25 x w 75 x n 119.10 x e 112.6; Robert M. Morton to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100
146TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 94.10 x w 37.6 x s 25 x w 75 x n 119.10 x e 112.6; Esther A. Wheaton to Robert M. Morton ..... Nom.
148TH ST, 87 East, 25x106.6; Therese Weil to Barnett Gutterman, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
161ST ST, 889 East, 37x100; David Schlesinger to Stella S. Baruth..... Nom.
173D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Webster Avenue, 20x100; Elisabeth Schwarzlee to Theodore Christofel, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 817; John A. Morris to Daniel Reeves, 21 years..$1,400 and 1,600
ATTORNEY ST, 119 and 113; Livingston St, 180; Hyman Rein to Hyman Goldberg, 5 years.....$7,900 and 8,000
BROADWAY, w s, between 44th and 45th Sts, Hotel Astor; William C. Muschenheim to John H. Byer and another, 5 years 4,000
CANAL ST, 901; Mary L. Van Ness to Emanuel Wachsman, 3 years..... 2,250
COLUMBUS AV, 524 and 526; Peter V. Stocky, trustee, and another to Herman Cordes, 5 years.....$1,600 and 1,900
COLUMBUS AV, 524 and 526; Peter V. Stocky, trustee, and another to Herman Cordes, 11 months 1,800
HENRY ST, 193; Benjamin Solomon to Max Rudnick, 5 years.....$2,100 and 2,200
LOTS 595 and 596, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Ferdinand Rosenberger to Frederick W.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost—On East 42d St. or in Grand Central Station, Monday, about 5:45 P. M., lady's silver purse; $5 reward for return to Room 909, 5 and 7 East 42d St.

Lost—Monday morning, in shopping district, new black crepe de chine waist. Liberal reward for its return to Mrs. Ray, 260 West 42d St.

Lost.—March 17, at Sulzer's Park, flat piece of fur; reward. Return 43 West 68th St.

Lost—On Sunday, lady's silver watch with fob and medal; reward. 346 W. 46th St.

Lost.—Book No. 138,443, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. H. Baruch & Son, 16 Av. A; $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York; Benjamin Fox, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; also sunny single room; good board; references.

93d St., 163 West.—Large third floor front room; select home couples, gentlemen; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board or without; also table boarders wanted.

127th St., 1,999 Madison Av.—Choice room; superior board; select Christian home, with owner; references.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

Lexington Av., 834.—Boarders wanted; large, airy room; first-class table. Mrs. Goodman.

BOARD WANTED.

Board Wanted—Gentleman, wife, and baby, central part of Manhattan or Brooklyn; can provide furniture if necessary; terms must be reasonable. Answer American, Box 195 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Lady with nice home in Bensonhurst will take child to board; terms reasonable. Mrs. Troy, Bay 36th St., near 86th St.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 246 West.—Elegant furnished large and small rooms.

3d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

72d St., 168 East.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

76th St., 100 West.—Furnished rooms to let. Lunley.

82d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

116th St., 55 West.—Very desirable room, all modern conveniences; reasonable; references exchanged. Inquire elevator man.

117th St., 118 East.—Nicely furnished room, with bath; moderate; convenient cars and elevated. Well.

Lexington Av., 616, (Cor. 53d.)—Parlor bedroom, elegantly furnished; bath; private family; independence; $6. Gagnée.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced milliners for their millinery salesroom. Apply to Superintendent.

Stenographer.—Experienced, refined young lady; down town; very desirable hours, 9 to 6; salary $12. Room 1,737 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Good saleswomen; those experienced in various lines of goods can secure immediate positions in some department and opportunity later of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best; also, we have immediate openings for the right people in such departments as laces, embroidery, women's neckwear, ribbons, feathers and flowers, millinery, trimmings, waists, misses' suits and gloves. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Junior saleswomen; bright young women, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education and appearance, but not experienced in business, can secure a chance to learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Millinery Department; high-class saleswomen; exceptional positions for good saleswomen of prepossessing appearance for millinery showroom; also good saleswomen in the untrimmed millinery, ribbon, feather and flower salesrooms. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—A young woman stenographer, accustomed to the duties of a private secretary; one familiar with the work of a teachers' agency preferred. Address, with full particulars, Agency, Box 192 Times Office.

Wanted—A young lady stenographer and telegrapher to work in a hotel permanently; would be expected to live in hotel. Address W. H. B., 338 Broadway, ground floor.

Wanted—Competent Protestant cook; German or Scotch preferred; city reference required. Call Wednesday, between 5 and 6 P. M., 450 Madison Av.

Wanted—A nurse for a child three years old. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Office, young lady to address envelopes; another who writes good hand and figures well. 150 Nassau St., 1,737.

Males.

Agents Wanted.—Can earn $30 weekly. Suvio Heat and Light Co., 1079 3d Av.

Boys wanted as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Experienced card writers wanted; steady position; good salary. Apply by letter or in person, Brill Brothers, 211 6th Av.

Experienced clothing salesmen; also experienced window trimmer, for men's clothing store. Apply any time. Brill Brothers, 211 6th Av.

Salesmen Wanted—For city and near by, experienced notion salesmen who are well acquainted with the notion line and command a good retail trade. Call after 11 A. M. Baumgart, 464 Broadway.

Siegel-Cooper Co. require thoroughly experienced salesman to take charge of stock in hardware and mechanics' tool department, having experience in the retail line; permanent position. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel-Cooper Co. require young men, 16 years of age, to wrap groceries. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—An agent of good education, to represent owner of large farm near New York; must be first-class all-round man, accurate, diligent, and absolutely trustworthy; one having experience in managing help and understanding somewhat about farming or building matters preferred; state age, former employment, and salary expected. B 193 Times.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $85 monthly and become engineers averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Silk salesmen; men of good appearance and marked ability only. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced architectural draughtsman. Ahneman & Younkheere, 2,703 Nathalie Av., King's Bridge, Bronx.

Wanted—Six gentlemen of address, character, who must earn large money, permanent. Call, 2-3, after 5, or Saturdays, Lyon, 42 Broadway.

Wanted—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 49 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Boy, neat appearance, good penman, in office. Address P. F., Box 125 Times.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S PLEA

Says the Educated Negro Preserves Peace Between the Races.

Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskagee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskagee, Ala., addressed the Methodist Social Union of New York City last night at its meeting in the Hotel Savoy on "The Success of Negro Education." J. Edgar Leaycraft, President of the union, acted as Chairman. Some of the men present were Robert C. Ogden, J. D. Archbold, Dr. F. M. North, J. W. Pearsall, R. W. Courtney, the Rev. R. E. Bell, J. D. Slayback, and the Rev. Ezra S. Tipple.

"The negro does not intend to go to Africa, to the Philippine Islands, or to any other country,' said Mr. Washington. "He has helped to clear your forests, to build your railroads, to mine your coal, to grow your cotton, sugar cane, and many other things, and has purchased his right to remain in this country and share in the benefits of its institutions.

"But I do not believe it is possible to help an individual or a race in any large degree until you have improved the economic condition of that people, and this improvement, in my opinion, can be best brought about by industrial education. The first thing to do is to teach the negro to till the soil, and if you will assist us to do this it is all we will ask. This ability is absolutely necessary to enable them to compete with the white race, and later on to mingle with your complex civilization. The Southern whites are spending thousands of dollars annually for the technical education of their own children, yet they seem to think that the negro can do without this special training.

"For the work of molding and guiding the public sentiment that shall forever maintain peace and good will between the races, it is on the negro who comes out of our colleges and industrial schools that we must largely depend. It has been the educated negro, who, during the last forty years, has counseled patience and self-control, and thus averted a war of the races."

POLICEMAN SUED FOR ARREST.

Prevented Law Clerk from Entering Alleged Gambling House.

Police Captain McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station yesterday surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Terry one of his patrolmen, Richard A. Schaum, who was wanted in an action brought against him by John J. O'Reilly for persecution and false imprisonment. The charge grows out of the patrolman's action while on duty in front of an alleged gambling house in West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Daniel O'Reilly, a brother of the plaintiff and his counsel, said yesterday morning when he procured the warrant of arrest that he had sent his brother, who is an employe of his office, to the house on legal business. He was about to enter when Patrolman Schaum ordered him off the stoop. The young man explained, he said, that he had been sent on legal business, and wanted to see the lessee, but the policeman, in the words of the complaint, "took his stick or club and shoved it against the body of the plaintiff, pushing him off the stoop and from the sidewalk in front of said premises into the gutter of the street, and striking him also."

At this juncture a young man named John Murphy came up to O'Reilly, and, asking him if he came from Daniel O'Reilly, began to talk business with him. Together they started into the house, and the patrolman arrested them. The charge preferred against them, and which was dismissed, was that of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Maurice Meyer, Mr. O'Reilly's law partner, said yesterday that the disposition of the suit would test the right of police officers to station policemen in front of houses and interfering with persons entering or leaving them. He said that there was no law to authorize such a proceeding.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan has been assigned by the Commissioner to defend Schaum, who was paroled in the Deputy Commissioner's custody.

Inspector Smith of the Fifth Inspection District yesterday began an investigation of the affair at his office

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chambermaid, &c.—By young girl to do light chamber work and wait on elderly lady; willing and obliging. Call Wednesday at present employer's, 37 West 51st St.

Cook.—By a respectable woman, as cook in a private family; good bread, biscuit maker, and desserts; good reference from last place. C. S., 254 8th Av.

Cook.—By a young German woman; competent, good cook; go out by the day; private house. Answer by letter. Burkard, 1,705 1st Av.

Day's Work.—By two Swedish girls. Mrs. Holme, 3 East 132d St., basement.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

German-American girl would like place as nurse for one or two children; with or without light chamberwork; country preferred; wages, $20-$22; good references. 1,478 3d Av.

Stenographer, &c.—By an intelligent woman who has received her diplomas at the Seminary in Duesseldorf on the Rhine and at University College, London; highly educated; conversant with foreign languages, shorthand, and typewriter; familiar with the card system; a good hand at researches; translator and original writer. Lady Stenographer, 119 East 15th St.

Stenographer. — Visiting stenographer desires to know of firms who need services of a stenographer a few hours daily or two or three times a week; neighborhood of City Hall. Box J, 159 Times.

Stenographer.—First-class, with 4½ years' experience in office work, stencil cutting, &c.; position where accuracy will be appreciated; can furnish A1 references. M. F. S., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; competent young business woman; excellent references; $10. K. L., Box 149 Times.

Males.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books written up, posted and balanced, errors, &c., discovered, balance sheets made; best references. Auditor, Box 1,084 Times, Harlem.

Accountant, bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

A young man, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times.

A young man, (21,) presentable appearance, desires position in business house with opportunity to learn business; moderate salary. B Box 194 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Thoroughly experienced; books written up and adjusted; accounts made out evenings; terms moderate. H. W. C., Box 196 Times Office.

Butler.—By competent colored man in private family; ten years' city reference. C. M. B., Box 119, 617 6th Av.

Coachman—Thoroughly reliable, all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 128 Chambers St.

Coachman.—By coachman; written or personal references. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Executive man: Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

Gardener.—One who thoroughly understands growing under glass, also laying out new grounds; small family; five years' reference from last employer; expectations moderate. Dougall, 54 Dey St.

Gardener, &c.—Gardener and grower; life experience in and out of doors; laying out of grounds; fine carpet-like lawns a specialty. Reference at Birth, 417 East 64th St.

Man wishes position; willing to do anything; last position night watchman; 21 years' reference. H. Jaeger, 472 3d Av.

Manager, &c.—By an American; 26; educated, trustworthy, progressive, competent; experienced as manager, private secretary, correspondent; English, German, stenographer, typewriter, accountant; unquestionable credentials. A. S., Box 169 Times Office.

Porter.—Married, age 28, in wholesale or business house; willing and obliging; abstainer; references. Tackney, 710 9th Av.

Sober, industrious man, 30, desires work of any kind; first-class references furnished. Box 1,070 Times, Harlem.

Stable Foreman.—By young American veterinary surgeon in stable or stock farm. Worker, Box 190 Times Office.

Stenographer, &c.—By typewriter, bookkeeper; accurate, experienced, steady, conscientious worker, (22;) can furnish machine. Room 4, 308 West 14th St.

MACEDONIAN JUNTA TO BE FORMED HERE

Revolutionary Committee Sends Agent to Organize It.

PLAN TO EQUIP 50,000 MEN

Brother of Mme. Tsilka Tells of Turkish Atrocities and of His Escape from Prison.

ORANGE, N. J., March 22.—After the manner of the Cuban Junta of a few years ago, the Macedonians in this country are organizing a committee to raise funds for the Macedonian battle against the Turkish rule of terror. The committee will consist of a dozen or so Macedonians and one or two American business managers, and the active agent in the scheme is M. Radanioff, special envoy to New York of the Revolutionary Committee at Sofia. He told something about his plans at a meeting of Macedonian sympathizers held to-night at the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church in East Orange, which he attended, although he was not one of the speakers.

Mme. Tsilka, the Bulgarian woman who with the American missionary, Miss Stone, was captured by Turkish brigands two and a half years ago, told the congregation of this church after her release some details of that international episode. She told them that in all her joy there was one great grief, and that was because she did not know what the Turks had done to her brother Constantiné. She had not heard of him, she said, for five months.

Brother Constantine—Stephanove is his surname—turned to-night on the same platform, and told the same congregation how glad he was to escape from the Turkish prison, where he spent six awful weeks. Stephanove is a swarthy, broad-shouldered young man, somewhat under medium height, and a graduate of Yale. He is here as a special delegate from the Central Macedonian Revolutionary Committee in Bulgaria, for the purpose of raising funds to aid their destitute fellow-countrymen. Backing him here is a large committee, which makes an appeal for a similar purpose, among those who have signed the appeal being ex-Mayor Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Bishop Andrews, Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. MacArthur, Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy, and John H. Converse. Brother Stephanove says his escape from prison was mainly due to the good offices of the British Commissioner in Macedonia, John McDonald.

M. Radauloff's scheme is to raise funds first of all to buy arms and ammunition to fight the Turks, and then, if there is any money left over, to relieve the destitute and help the refugees. M. Radauloff has done considerable fighting himself against the Turks. He was present at the Razlog massacre on Sept. 27 last, when the Turks butchered more than a thousand women and children. Things have come to such a pass now, he said, that frenzied Macedonian women, whose children have been slaughtered, are carrying rifles and fighting among the hills with the men.

There are hardly more than 1,500 Macedonians in this country, M. Radauloff thinks, of whom nearly a third arrived during the past three or four months. Notwithstanding this small number, the envoy says he has made remarkable progress in the five weeks that he has been here, and thinks that by lectures and appeals he can raise enough to equip an army of 50,000 patriots. The arms probably will be bought in England and shipped from Bulgaria over the Balkans into Macedonia, by bribing the Turkish customs officials.

M. Radauloff and M. Stephanove explained that the fight was not one for independence.

"All we want," said Mme. Tsilka's brother, "is some elementary guarantee to our lives, our property, and to the sacredness of our homes. We want a responsible Government and a stable Governor who will take an interest in our welfare. We are going to do our utmost or die in the attempt to secure an endurable existence."

M. Stephanove said that he was carried off when acting as a companion to Commissioner McDonald, and that when Lord Lansdowne, acting on the advice of the Commissioner, protested, his release was speedily accomplished. The Turkish authorities, he said, examined, tried, and released him within an hour. He described the horrors of the Turkish prisons and the frightful atrocities of the Turkish soldiers, who killed women and children and destroyed villages wantonly. More than 8,000 Macedonians, he said, have lost their lives within the last twelve months.

In England, he said, James Bryce, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and the Archbishop of Canterbury are on the Macedonian Committee, while Georges Clémenceau is the most active of the French sympathizers. A protest from England, France, Italy, Germany, and the United States would, he said, put an end to the present frightful conditions within a week.

Demetrius Furnajieff, a Princeton man and now connected with the Macedonian Church, said that unless speedy aid were forthcoming the Macedonians, Servians, Bulgarians, and Greeks, now Christianized and fighting for Macedonia, would be wiped out and the country would go back 500 years.

Furnajieff and Stephanove together sang Yale's "Boola" song, Bulgarianized into a Macedonian war hymn.

ROBBED MARY BAKER EDDY.

Prisoner, Who Was Once Admitted to Harvard, Confesses.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., March 22.—Edgar Sanborn, who was admitted to Harvard fourteen years ago but who was too poor to go, went insane from overstudy on a farm a few years later, and turned burglar after escaping from the State Asylum in Worcester, was taken by the police in the village of East Billerica this morning after he had escaped from a Deputy Sheriff.

Later Sanborn admitted, the police say, that he was the man who robbed the house of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy at Concord, N. H., last Fall.

Deputy Sheriff Fleetwood had come from Mount Holly to get Sanborn, who was wanted there for alleged burglary, and Sanborn told the Sheriff that he had buried part of the plunder obtained in a Billerica robbery in the woods, and that he would take him to the place where it was hidden.

It seems that while the officer and his prisoner were climbing a fence Sanborn managed to slip off the handcuffs and escape, though Fleetwood fired a shot after him. The prisoner was found later at a house in Tewksbury in which he had sought shelter. The Sheriff's bullet had passed through his arm, but the wound was not serious.

Arthur Sanborn, a brother of Edgar, was arrested to-day, charged with complicity in several burglaries in this city. Both of the Sanborns have been treated for mental disease.

Detective O'Day of Worcester says that Sanborn, in addition to entering a number of houses in Worcester, committed a burglary at the Whitin Manufacturing Company's plant in Whitinsville, and also burned the railroad station at Auburn.

ODD DEAL IN LAND.

Strip About the Width of a Piece of Tape Fetches a High Price.

Another microscopic parcel of real estate in the Bronx has just been sold at a price which can be made to appear fabulous when the value of an entire city lot is computed at the same rate.

Frederick M. Mellert, a builder, recently bought a large plot on Prospect Avenue, Fairmount Place and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. He intended to build on the property, but before work had been begun a survey showed that there was a small strip of land, about as wide as a piece of tape, and extending forty feet along the Fairmount Place frontage, to which he did not hold title. The extreme width of this strip was seven-eighths of an inch, and the total area 17⅛ square inches.

A price of $50 was finally agreed upon, and at this figure the transaction was closed by Broker James L. Libby, representing Mr. Mellert. At this rate a square inch would be worth $2.86, a square foot $411.84, and a full city lot of 2,500 square feet, $1,029,600.

It is believed the purchase of forty square inches at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue two years ago, at the rate of, $1,700,000 for a full lot is still the record price for these Bronx gores. The formation of these odd little parcels is usually the result of street widening.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

Special 30-Day Offer

A Remlik Oiler and 5 Gallons Remlik Wax Floor Oil for $3.00

10 Gallons, $5.00 Extra felt free

"Felt" free with every oil order. Write for circulars
EMPIRE OIL CO., 105 Chambers St., New York

COURT ORDERS THE PLAINTIFF ARRESTED

Perjury Charged in Damage Suit Against Metropolitan.

VICTIM OF MANY "ACCIDENTS"

Justice Bischoff Had Heard Just That Story of Injury in Other Suits by Same Plaintiff.

There was an abrupt ending yesterday afternoon, in Trial Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, of the suit which Samuel McFadden of Rutherford, N. J., brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 for alleged personal injuries. His action was non-suited, and Justice Bischoff directed that the plaintiff be arrested and indicted on a charge of perjury, in pursuance of what appears to have been a conspiracy to defraud. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Fursman was counsel for McFadden, and when it was brought to his attention that his client had on two previous occasions brought similar suits, alleging similar injuries, he declared that he had been grossly deceived and imposed upon, and asked the permission of the court to withdraw from the case, and this was granted.

McFadden, who is a truck driver, asked the damages in this instance for injuries which he said he had received in a collision of his truck with an Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street on Aug. 8, 1901. He said that the collision was of such force that two coils of electric wire were thrown from the car on to the street, and he had been so shocked that he was unable to feel any sensation when pins or needles were thrust into his limbs.

His first attorney was J. M. Birnbaum, who is said to have disappeared from New York several months ago, when it was found that several of his clients had received from him but a small percentage of the amounts awarded them by the courts for personal injuries. When he left he turned over the cases then pending to the law firm of Fursman, Little & Schwarzkopf.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre and Mr. Gardner were in charge of the action for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They reported to the court that in 1892 McFadden, through the law firm of Jerome & Nason, of which District Attorney Jerome was then a member, had brought action in the Common Pleas to recover $50,000 from a man named Campbell on account of injuries sustained by the falling upon him of a bale of skins. The injuries he then said he had suffered were almost exactly the same as those alleged in the present suit, and a similar operation and similar length of confinement were also alleged. In that suit McFadden recovered $3,840, but the General Term of the Common Pleas reversed the verdict, Justice Bischoff writing the opinion. By a coincidence it was before Justice Bischoff that the latest suit of the same plaintiff came.

The investigation developed further that McFadden, through Alfred & Charles Steckler, in January, 1901, brought an action to recover $10,000 from the Third Avenue Railroad Company, setting forth practically the same injuries. This suit was settled for $300. Ex-Justice Fursman said that McFadden had told him he had never received any injuries prior to those which he claimed he sustained in the collision at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street in 1901.

There were discrepancies in the testimony which made the proceeding look darker. A Dr. Nicholas said on Thursday last that he had examined McFadden and had performed an operation, which, he said, was attended by a Dr. Ernest. Dr. Ernest, however, swore that he had never been in attendance upon such an operation.

When Justice Bischoff learned the facts he communicated with the District Attorney's office, and one of their representatives was present yesterday afternoon when the case was called again. There being no response from McFadden, Justice Bischoff directed that the District Attorney take steps to have him arrested and indicted.

SHIPYARD COURT ORDER.

Mercantile Trust Allowed to Withdraw Answer in Foreclosure Suit.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court at Trenton, signed an order yesterday allowing the Mercantile Trust Company, which is trustee under the first mortgage of the United States Shipbuilding Company, to withdraw its answer in the suit to foreclose the mortgage and file a supplemental bill without prejudice to any prior suits in support of its claim to ownership of certain bonds which the receiver claims are void. These are the bonds which, together with the bonds given to vendors, will be made the subject of contest by the Bondholders' Protective Committee when the first mortgage is foreclosed as incidental to the reorganization.

The court also issued orders making the Bath Iron Works, the Hyde Windlass Company, the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, the Harlan & Hollingsworth, and the Union Iron Works parties defendant to the new action, and directed them as well as Receiver Smith to answer or demur before April 1.

There was talk in interested quarters yesterday to the effect that Charles H. Allen, lately Governor of Porto Rico and now Vice President of the Morton Trust Company would be a man acceptable to all parties for the Presidency of the reorganized shipbuilding company.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THE WALLACH is our special.
It is a Fine, Stylish Derby—
not very different from other years.
Not a Noticeable Hat—but one to be proud of.
The Peewee is a Little Hat with a flat Brim—
Smart—and just a bit PRONOUNCED—
a Young Man's Hat in every way.
The Reggie has just as much style—
it's just as snappy but
DIFFERENT.
You have to SEE them.
$5 Style $3 Quality,

$1.90

How about lighter underwear?

Get Your Suit For Easter Now

You can have alterations carefully made and goods held for delivery until Saturday, April 2.

You can buy here for $10 a hand built suit (see cut) that can't be duplicated anywhere at $15 or $18.

Spring wear for men at the lowest popular prices.

GET THE HABIT. GO TO

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, 47 CORTLANDT ST.,
125TH ST., COR. THIRD AVE. 211 & 219 SIXTH AVE

WE have 26 different styles in Top Coats and ¾ length Spring Overcoats of Covert cloth, Venetians, several new shades of gray, and black Vicunas, to say nothing of all the styles in Paddocks (for which we are famous) and the full long Box Coats. $15—$40.

There is a rich looking black Box Coat, silk lined throughout, faced to the edge, at $20. If anybody said $30, you'd say "Why, certainly."

And this is only one case among many.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"So, walk right up."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ACKRON.

Ex-Tivoli Man Accused of Selling Business He Did Not Own.

Charles E. Ackron, who has been experiencing a run of troubles since he gave up the "Tivoli" resort in the Tenderloin and opened a road house and casino in East New York, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn on complaint of Frederick Brandt of 209 West Broadway, Manhattan.

According to Brandt's story, he replied several months ago to an advertisement in a newspaper, inserted, as he claims, by one Frederick Wilkins, asking for a partner in the hotel business. He found that Wilkins, who was a bartender, contemplated the purchase of Ackron's road house business on Jamaica Avenue. Brandt alleges that he put up $2,100, which, with a check for a like amount given by Wilkins, was turned over to Ackron. In a short time, Brandt declares, he found that the business was not all that he had believed it was. Later Wilkins told him that he had sold back his interest to Ackron. After Wilkins left, Brandt alleges, Ackron made it plain that he meant to be in full possession of the business, and, finally, according to Brandt, a brewing company which held a mortgage on the place, stepped in and he was driven out.

When Ackron was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court he declared that the whole thing was purely a business transaction.

A merchant who juggles with facts always hears something drop sooner or later.

We couldn't afford to say that our $4 Derby is as good every way as any $5 hat we know—unless we were sure of our facts.

It would be poor business to claim that our $3 Derby will outwear most of the $3 hats on the market—unless we knew it and knew why.

Yet that's what we say about our Derbies, and stake our reputation on the result.

Spring styles ready.

Quarter-size collars have doubled your chance of getting a perfect collar-fit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

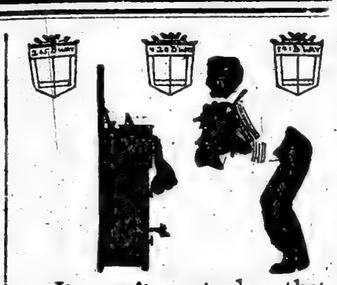

It wasn't yesterday that we started to make ourselves felt in Furnishings.

This is how we do it:

More good, honest value than you usually find in a Glove for $1.

Scarfs—Newest effects—big, rich English squares—50 cts.

Shirts—Confined patterns and Advance styles. As low as $1.50. Some imported—all important.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

A merchant who juggles with facts always hears something drop sooner or later.

We couldn't afford to say that our $4 Derby is as good every way as any $5 hat we know—unless we were sure of our facts.

It would be poor business to claim that our $3 Derby will outwear most of the $3 hats on the market—unless we knew it and knew why.

Yet that's what we say about our Derbies, and stake our reputation on the result.

Spring styles ready.

Quarter-size collars have doubled your chance of getting a perfect collar-fit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. T'd'y&Sat
TO-NIGHT—112TH PERFORMANCE.
Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL
Greatest Comedy.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2.
150th Time To-night HANDSOME SOUVENIRS
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15 Mat. Sat., 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE | LAST 2 WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
LAST 4 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT.
AS YOU LIKE IT
Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman) Rosalind
Ben Greet ..... Jacques
LENTEN MATINEES Thursday & Friday at 3. EVERYMAN
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST.
Next Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Eves. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat.
HENRY MILLER Ernest Denny's play, MAN PROP S[illegible]
To-night, Preceded by the one-act play, "FREDERIC LEMAITRE."

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. T'd'y & Sat. 2:15
LAST TWO WEEKS HERE.
Garrick Theatre, beginning April 4th,
ELEANOR ROBSON 13TH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101st TIME MARCH 28th SOUVENIRS

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK.
BELLEW AS RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
KATHERINE KENNEDY. In Elwin Barron's Play, THE RULING POWER.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

The Grandest Show Ever Projected.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Every Afternoon at 2. Evenings at 8 o'Clock.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
Three and a half hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL,
In the Latest and Greatest Parisian Sensation,
LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,
Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap.
Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act.
3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track and Aerial Elevator. A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother, Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Admission to everything, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1, and $1.50, (Madison Avenue side.) Private boxes, $12 and $15. Single box seats, $1.50, $2, and $2.50. Box Office now open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for advance sale of seats. 25, 50, and 75 cent seats not sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday Evening, March 24, at 8:15.
Oratorio Society
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Conductor
"THE APOSTLES"
(EDWARD ELGAR.)
MRS. THEODORE L. TOEDT...Sopr.
MISS MURIEL FOSTER.....Contralto
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.....Bass
MR. GWYLM MILES.....Bass
MR. EDWARD P. JOHNSON.....Tenor
MR. FREDERIC WHEELER.....Bass
Solosists.
CHOIR FROM THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $13.50 and $15.00
Now on sale at Box Office.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Ave.
Evenings at 8 and Matinee To-day at 2.
HENRY IRVING
Mat. To-day, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
To-night & Fri. Eve., LOUIS XI.
Thurs. Eve., WATERLOO & THE BELLS.
Next Week Seats To-morrow, Mr. Richard
MANSFIELD
Mon., Wed., & Sat. IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Tues., OLD HEIDELBERG; Thurs. Eve. & Sat. Mat., BEAU BRUMMEL; Fri., DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., March 25, at 2. Sat., March 26, at 8:15.
Conductor...Dr.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and colder; winds northeast.

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HUBBARD'S TERRIBLE DEATH IN LABRADOR

Letter from Dillon Wallace Tells of Starvation.

LOST FOR DAYS IN STORM.

Wallace in Stocking Feet and Underwear, Hatless and Coatless, When Rescued—Had Eaten Cowhide Mittens.

[Copyright, 1904.]

The first authentic information of the death of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., the magazine writer, who starved to death in the interior of Labrador in October last, was received in this city yesterday.

The letter is most graphic in its details of the hardships endured by the Hubbard party. It came to Miss A. D. Wallace from her brother, Dillon Wallace, Mr. Hubbard's sole white companion. It was written at North-West River post, from which point Mr. Wallace sent the telegrams which arrived Jan. 18.

This letter was sent out by the courier who brought the telegrams to Chateau Bay. It had been traveling for over two months by dog sledge and courier, arriving at Quebec Tuesday last and New York City yesterday. The letter was postmarked Cartwright, Labrador, Dec. 31; Battle Harbor, Labrador, Jan. 2; Blanc Sablon, Jan. 21; Natashouan, Quebec, Feb. 11; Esquimaux Point, Quebec, Feb. 14; Bersinus, Quebec, March 10, and Quebec City, March 22. The letter was opened in transit at both ends, but no explanation was made by the Canadian postal authodities as to the reason.

Alonzo G. McLaughlin of 62 William Street, Mr. Wallace's law associate, also received a letter telling of Mr. Wallace's plans for the future.

Toward the close of the letter Mr. Wallace speaks of his plans for returning to New York. He is somewhat in doubt as to what route he will take, the 1,200-mile sledge journey seeming like an impassable barrier. He was not aware at the time that a relief expedition had been sent out from Chateau Bay early in February. This expedition has probably reached him by this time, and he is no doubt now well on his way to Chateau Bay in good hands.

On his arrival at that point he will be in telegraphic communication with New York City, although the only means of returning is by dog sledge to Quebec, if he does not care to wait until May when navigation opens and the steamships from St. Johns, Newfoundland, call at the Labrador coast points.

It has been an unusually severe Winter in this section and it may be a month later—well into June—before a vessel can cross the Straits of Belle Isle, which at this time is blocked with mountainous ice.

DILLON WALLACE'S LETTER.

The letter to Miss Wallace is given here in detail:

Northwest River, Labrador, Dec. 3, 1903.

Before this reaches you my telegram, that I will send forward by the mail carrier to be transmitted to you by cable from Chateau Bay, the nearest telegraph office, will have been received by you and you will know of Mr. Hubbard's sad death, but not until you receive this, the details. But before going into the details of that I will say that I am in perfect health—better health, I think, than ever before in my life—with the exception of a frozen toe that has taken long to heal.

"To-morrow morning, Dec. 4, I leave here for a lumber camp on Goose Bay, or near it, at the mouth of the Grand River, to see the only physician within several hundred miles. The lumber people keep him there to attend to any man that may be injured. I go by Eskimo dogs and comatic (sledge) with an Eskimo named Willie Ikey as my driver—three big dogs from the Hudsons Bay Company, Cracky, Carrots, and Dollar, and two from the The French Company manager, who has been very kind to me, as has every one here, also sends Willie, who is in his employ, to take me up. It is a drive of twenty miles each way. I shall probably be able to tell you about it in this letter, as I shall be back before the Winter mail goes out, Dec. 18.

From October until July there is but one mail from here, which leaves by dogs and comatic Dec. 18 and from Rigoulette on Christmas Day. It goes via the Labrador coast and St. Lawrence to the railroad, 1,200 miles away, so this will be in your hands probably the latter part of February.

ALMOST NO PROVISIONS.

Now to the story of our terrible experience in this awful country. The story is too long to go into details in a letter. I will merely say that we plunged madly into the interior of an unknown country, into regions never before trod by white man, with almost no provisions. For our trip we should have had 550 pounds of flour—we had 120 pounds; we should have taken 200 pounds of bacon or pork—we had 25 pounds; and so on all down the line.

On July 15 we left Northwest River, and on Aug. 1 were practically out of provisions. We were soaked to the skin nearly every day until the middle of September, and often slept in wet clothes and wet blankets. From the day we left here on Sept. 15, none of us went into camp a single night with dry feet, yet none of us had a cold or any indication of one.

As I stated, our food supply was exhausted early in August. On Aug. 3 we killed four geese, on Aug. 12 a big stag caribou; from that forward we lived on the caribou meat, which we had dried, but which was soon gone, and at long intervals a goose or duck or grouse we succeeded in killing with our rifles and pistols and fish we caught with our rods.

Early in September the weather grew

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END OF NORTHERN SECURITIES.

Dissolution as Soon as Possible—No Strife Over Union Pacific—Burlington Not Affected.

The following authoritative statement of the position and purposes of the Northern Securities Company and of those who have been chiefly concerned in its promotion has been supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"None of our people are in the stock flurry. Mr. Hill has never owned a share of Union Pacific, and neither has Mr. Morgan. There has been no understanding or suggestion about common Directors and no 'gentlemen's agreement.' There is nothing not shown on the face of our announcement to the public. The decree has been followed in its letter and spirit—which was Mr. Hill's only instruction to his attorneys—and this most promptly, as it was only received from the Clerk of the court Tuesday morning, and the board took action at noon.

"The retention of 1 per cent. is only to keep the company alive until the distribution is completed and its bills paid, &c., when it will be promptly dissolved. The stocks go to their owners, the holders of the Northern Securities shares, and the roads will be managed by their respective Boards of Directors, elected by the stockholders.

"The Burlington shares are owned, not jointly, but each company has its purchase in its treasury and benefits to the extent of one-half the profits. It in no way enters into the adjustment.

"The Union Pacific has been treated exactly on the same basis as the owner of 100 shares. Naturally they will have representation, but there has been no demand, and no suggestions of it. None of the original Great Northern or Northern Pacific people has any interest in the Union Pacific or any purpose of acquiring an interest."

Wall Street was trying to get some explanation yesterday about the apparent increase in the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company, which during the past year amounted to $395,400,000, as against $364,867,848, which was the amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1902. It appears from this that during the year $30,540,000 of stock must have been issued. What this stock was issued for was not explained in the circular to stockholders nor could any information on this point be obtained yesterday. The assets of the company outside of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock on Dec. 31, 1902, amounted to $5,214,951. Since then no statement of the company's affairs has been issued. These assets consist of coal and oil lands and some minority stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

GIRL RIDER NEAR DEATH.

Women Faint at Circus When Miss Harris Is Thrown.

Women shrieked with terror and many fainted last night in the Madison Square Garden when they saw sixteen-year-old Florence Harris thrown from her horse and nearly trampled to death by four chariot horses. The girl was not hurt seriously, though she was stunned and badly bruised. For several minutes she lay as if dead.

Miss Harris is one of the youngest and most skillful performers in the Barnum & Bailey Circus. She and other riders were jumping over strips of colored cloth when the accident happened. Miss Harris was riding a spirited bay, which had been added to the number of trick horses in the last week or two. For some reason it became unmanageable and ran to the centre of the hippodrome, where the chariot horses were awaiting their turn to race. The bay ran against four horses hitched to one of the chariots and they started forward, trampled on the fallen horse, and barely missed dragging the heavy vehicle over the girl. They had dashed about fifty yards when they were stopped by circus employes.

By this time the audience was in the greatest excitement. Everybody had seen the girl lose control of her horse, and when she fell and the chariot rolled near her shrieks came from every part of the Garden.

Mme. Marantette, the girl's foster mother, rushed to her assistance. Finding her still conscious and no bones broken, she made the girl stand up to reassure the audience. But the young equestrienne could ride no more. Her horse, too, was badly cut and had to be led away.

GEORGIA CONVENTION RIOT.

White Republicans Have Negroes Suppressed by Atlanta Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—After a riot which was quelled by policemen, the Republican State Convention this afternoon elected delegates to the Chicago Convention and instructed them for President Roosevelt.

The antagonism between the white and black factions of the party was responsible for the violence. The negroes, under the leadership of H. L. Johnson, a colored lawyer of Atlanta, were up in arms against United States Marshal Walter Johnson and the other white office holders who are managing party affairs. They seemed to be in a majority, and became so aggressive that the whites sent for policemen.

When the officers arrived Sergt. Turner announced that the hall must be cleared and all those desiring to return must get tickets from recognized authorities.

One negro jumped up and demanded that nobody move. Johnson addressed the policemen, declaring they had no power to say who should be in the hall.

The policeman, under the orders of Marshal Johnson, finally cleared the hall, using force in some instances. One white delegate named Martin, who was acting with the negroes, was thrown out.

After order was restored, the convention proceeded with its work. The delegates-at-large are W. H. Johnson, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Judson W. Lyons, and H. L. Johnson. Each delegate is an office-holder, and Lyons and H. L. Johnson are negroes.

KILLED PLAYING "BURGLAR."

Artist's Son Fatally Wounds Little Companion at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 23.—Irving Hunter, seven years old, died in the hospital here this morning from injuries received yesterday while playing "burglar" with several companions about his own age.

The Hunter boy had invited several companions to his home. Among them was Theophile De Quenlin, nine years old, the son of Reno T. De Quenlin, an artist, of 302 South Sixth Avenue. The De Quenlin boy had a revolver and fired at Hunter, the bullet entering the lad's stomach and passing out at his back.

Shake Off That Tired Feeling by a judicious use of Usher's Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

MRS. EAMES'S SINGING SCHOOL MADE DISCORD

Fellow-Tenant of Prima Donna's Mother Moved and Was Sued.

COUNTER-CLAIM FOR ANGUISH

Mr. Kilbreth Characterizes the Singing by the Pupils as "Sublimated Caterwauling."

Because Mrs. Emma Eames, mother of Mrs. Eames-Story, conducts a singing school in her apartments in the Inverness, at 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, from which issue daily, it is alleged, "prolonged, unseemly, discordant, loud, piercing, and penetrating noises," a mixed comedy of claim and counter-claim is expected in the Tenth Municipal Court to-day.

The defendant in the action for recovery of one month's rent brought by Mrs. Mary Chisholm, is James T. Kilbreth, a lawyer, who brings a counter-suit for damages done to his peace of mind, body, and health, because Mrs. Chisholm allowed Mrs. Eames to continue the "prolonged, discordant, and disquieting" singing lessons.

Mrs. Eames, as the cause of all this commotion, has been requested by Mrs. Chisholm's lawyers to pay the damages should they be awarded to Kilbreth.

Mrs. Chisholm owns the Inverness, which is at the corner of Seventh Avenue. Last August Mr. Kilbreth leased apartments on the third floor. He had not been there long before he heard an untrained voice in the adjoining apartments singing scales. He describes the sound as having been "unpleasant, to say the least of it."

This was in the morning at about 10 o'clock. The lawyer was suffering from a slight headache and kept to his room that day. He hoped that the noise would presently cease, but he was horrified, he says, to hear it resumed and by another voice. Then the truth dawned upon him. His apartments adjoined a singing school.

From 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, according to Kilbreth, the young women who went to Mrs. Eames's singing school kept up these "prolonged, unseemly, discordant, loud, piercing, and penetrating noises."

Finally the lawyer became ill. He does not say in his answer to Mrs. Chisholm's complaint that the singing of Mrs. Eames's pupils caused his illness nor is he quite certain of that himself.

"Anyhow, I became ill," he said when seen at his office, 52 William Street, yesterday. "My mother came to nurse me and she was nearly driven crazy by the sublimated caterwauling, next door."

As soon as Mr. Kilbreth recovered from his illness, which was about the end of January, he promptly packed up and "abandoned" the apartments, where, he says in his counter-complaint, "peaceful occupation and domestic enjoyment were impossible."

He failed to pay the rent due under the lease on Feb. 1, and on Feb. 23 Mrs. Chisholm began action in the Tenth Municipal Court. On March 5 Mr. Kilbreth through his own firm, Moen & Kilbreth, filed his answer, in which he declared that Mrs. Chisholm "willfully and intentionally maintained, suffered, abetted, and connived at a school of singing," from which issued the prolonged and discordant noises which made the apartments utterly "untenantable and unfit for occupancy."

And, furthermore, the lawyer declared that these noises were such "a menace to the health and life of the members of his household" that he felt justified in asking that the complaint be dismissed and that he be awarded $500 for the damage done to his health by Mrs. Chisholm in allowing that singing class to go on caterwauling."

When Mrs. Chisholm read this answer she went straight to her lawyers, Bowers & Sands, and indited a long epistle to Mrs. Emma Eames, setting forth her views of the singing school and the dire results of its connection with the Inverness apartments. She dwelt largely upon the "noises" so graphically described by Mr. Kilbreth, and on the fact that the lawyer was trying to turn the tables with a counter-claim for damages.

"You will readily see from Mr. Kilbreth's defenses and counter-claim," wrote Mrs. Chisholm, "that he bases his right to abandon the apartments on the ground that you are running a singing school in your apartment. I have also received complaints from other tenants concerning the use of your apartment for the giving of singing lessons and I hereby notify you that I shall hold you responsible for all expenses and damages if you continue to use your apartment for giving singing lessons. I also notify you to come in and defend the action brought against me by Kilbreth. I shall hold you responsible and liable for the loss of rent, damages, costs, interest, and counsel fees."

SARATOGA COUNTY FOR PARKER

Instructs Delegates for Judge—Hearst Resolutions Are Sidetracked.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON SPA, March 23.—The Saratoga County Democrats, in their convention this afternoon, indorsed Judge Parker and instructed the delegates to the early State Convention. James H. Glavin, William B. Milliman, and Patrick T. Doyle, to support him. Hearst's name was presented to the convention, but no action was taken on it.

ULSTER COUNTY FOR PARKER.

Judge's Own District Elects an Instructed Delegation.

KINGSTON, March 23.—Democrats of the First Assembly District of Ulster County to-day elected John J. Linson, William F. Rafferty, and Ernest Hassinger delegates to the Democratic State Convention. They were instructed to vote for delegates favoring Judge Parker. Resolutions indorsing Judge Parker and vouching for his Jeffersonian Democracy were adopted.

SIX MORE PARKER DELEGATES.

Both Jefferson County Districts Elect Instructed Delegates.

WATERTOWN, March 23.—At the two Democratic Assembly District Conventions of Jefferson County, held in this city today, the delegates to the State Convention were instructed for Judge Alton B. Parker for President. John W. Carlisle will be re-elected State Committeeman, and has been promised the Chairmanship of the committee.

Spring—Atlantic City's Choicest Season. The through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving West 23d Street at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, and 7:55 A. M. Sundays, provide satisfactory service.—Adv.

Take Piso's Cure for Coughs and Colds. At all druggists. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

EXPLOSION KILLS CHEMIST.

Alexander Hemsley Makes Fatal Mistake in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—In experimenting with a more powerful explosive flashlight powder than he had manufactured hitherto, Alexander Hemsley of 28 East Dudley Avenue, Lansdowne, dropped a spatula upon a marble mixing slab in his factory at 7321 Woodland Avenue to-day, causing a spark. A terrific explosion resulted. The building was blown to pieces, two women, his assistants, were hurled from the second floor and injured, while Hemsley was pinioned beneath the débris and burned to a crisp in the fire that followed.

Following the first explosion there were scores of others. The burning building was enveloped in a cloud of white smoke from the magnesium, like a cloud of scalding steam. Then the débris began to burn, while on the ground, pinioned beneath the ruins, lay Hemsley helpless.

Miss Lichtenwalter and Miss Moore, the two assistants, were burned and otherwise injured. They managed to extricate themselves from the ruins.

When firemen arrived they put out the blaze and began a search for the inventor. His body was found on the first floor.

Hemsley dabbled in photography, and after working on chemical solutions for developing negatives turned his attention to solving the problem of taking pictures by flashlight. For years he labored until he found that a combination of magnesium, nitrate of potash, and other ingredients would make a satisfactory powder.

PRESIDENT LECTURES INDIANS.

Tells Ogallala Chiefs They Should Sell Ponies and Buy Cattle.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President Roosevelt soundly lectured a party of his callers to-day. They were Ogallala Sioux Indians, who, it is said, are more addicted to horse racing and gambling than they are to the pursuits of agriculture. The President endeavored to impress upon his visitors ideas of industry and thrift. While the lecture was being interpreted the Indians listened in solemn silence. As they emerged from the Executive offices their faces beamed with smiles.

The callers, who were presented to the President by Representative Burke of South Dakota, included several chiefs, among them American Horse, Young Man Afraid, Red Hawk, Edgar Free Thunder, George Sword, George Fast Horse, and Frank Going. In response to inquiries, they informed the President that they owned about 40,000 ponies and the same number of cattle. The President told them they ought to dispose of at least half of their ponies and increase their holdings of cattle to 100,000.

ROYAL LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

Kaiser Sends Special Message Marked Personal by German Officer.

The most interesting passenger on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, was Otto Suermondt, an officer in the German Army, who comes with a personal letter from Emperor William to President Roosevelt. The nature of it he did not know. He also bore a letter to the customs officials of this port from his ruler beseeching them to be merciful in handling him, and to treat him with brotherly love and affection—that, at least, is what one of the Inspectors said was asked; it was written in German, and nobody on the pier could read the writing.

The missive ought to have gone to Deputy Surveyor Bishop, but he said later in the day that some one else must have gotten away with it as a souvenir, because it bore the signature of the Emperor of Germany. After the customs officials were through with the army officer he said that the next time he comes here he will bring a regiment of soldiers as well as a letter.

MAN AT 80 GETS A DIVORCE.

Connecticut Farmer Sues Wife of Sixty for Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 23.—William H. Berry, aged eighty, a retired wealthy farmer of Torringford Street, has obtained a divorce from his wife, Antoinette Berry, aged sixty, of Springfield, Mass., on the ground of desertion.

A few years ago Berry gave his wife $3,000, it is said, to withdraw a suit against him for divorce. She alleged intolerable cruelty. Berry will leave his property to his son, with whom he lives. He is very feeble and not expected to survive many days.

Two weeks before the divorce suit came up for trial his condition was so serious that his death was expected any moment. He "shook like a leaf" in court, but with the assistance of his son managed to totter to the witness stand and testify about his wife leaving him.

SPURIOUS CITY BANK BILLS.

Counterfeit Notes of National City Passed Near Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 23.—Counterfeit $5 certificates are being largely circulated through this section, more particularly in the smaller towns along the Ontario and Western Railroad. Detectives have been on the case for some time.

The certificates are on the National City Bank of New York of the series of 1882; check letter U; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury; C. S. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States; Treasury number, E 514412; bank number, 2089; charter number, 1461. The Treasury and bank numbers are brown instead of blue. The paper is of fair quality. A few pieces of coarse blue silk have been pasted on the back of the note.

It is believed there is an organized band of counterfeiters near New York City, which is using Italian laborers to pass the bills, as in several instances the money was discovered where Italians did most of the trading.

FIERCE FIGHT IN CONVENTION.

Delegates Use Chairs on Each Other—Officer Threatens to Shoot.

SALEM, Ill., March 23.—A riot marked the gathering of the Republicans of Marion County in convention here, during which delegates charged upon each other with uplifted chairs.

Judge Patterson, Chairman of the Central Committee, had announced the temporary officers as selected by the Central Committee when the disorder arose. More than 100 delegates sprang to their feet and began a general fight with chairs. The furniture in the courtroom was wrecked.

Deputy Sheriff Silcox finally drew a pistol and restored order.

GIRLS' PRANKS UPSET THE NORMAL COLLEGE

Unauthorized Notes of Censure Sent to Students' Parents.

OFFENDERS CONFESS GUILT

As Much Worried in Their Turn as Were the Victims of the Practical Joke.

Several young woman students of the Normal College lately have indulged in pranks which caused many tears to flow and made considerable trouble for President Thomas Hunter. The most serious was perpetrated within the last few days. On opening their mail one morning the parents of three girls were astonished to receive letters concerning their daughters which read like this:

We regret to say that your daughter is woefully backward in her studies, and her conduct in the school is unsatisfactory to her teacher.

THE FACULTY.

There were tears and lamentations when the girls whom these notes concerned were told of what had taken place. They protested that they had worked as hard as they could, and that they knew of nothing in their conduct which merited such criticisms as the notes contained. Among those thus censured by "the Faculty" was one who ventured the opinion that the note received by her parents was unauthorized, because she had seen a document which had been sent out by the Faculty, and it had been signed by the members individually as well as by President Hunter.

Because of this girl's suggestion an investigation was begun by the parents. A teacher was seen first, and she called President Hunter's attention to the letter. He went to the class of the students whose parents had received the letters and asked the girls who had written them to confess by rising. The blushing offenders stood up. The rest of the investigation was had in President Hunter's office.

The attention of the girls was then called to the fact that forgery was a crime that the courts punished severely, and that although they had not signed his own name, the faculty might not think kindly of the affair. He informed the girls that he feared that he would have to acquaint that body with the circumstances in his official capacity, no matter what the consequences might be.

There followed many tears and lamentations. One of the young women declared she did not know what would become of her should the matter get out, and she be expelled.

When the offenders had been sent to their classroom the victims of the practical joke were called in to tell their story. Instead of making complaints they wept harder during their pleas for leniency than the writers of the letters had wept. They pictured to President Hunter what might become of the offending students should their offense be pushed against them.

The pressure which was thus brought upon President Hunter was so great that he finally consented not to place the matter before the Faculty. He finally left it to the offending girls to say what punishment they thought would fit the case. The offenders suggested that they be reduced one class, though they confessed that such a penalty would be very hard, as they were so anxious to pass their examinations. They then suggested that President Hunter lead them before the Faculty, where they would confess, but that, when they came to think of it, also seemed too hard for them to bear. They finally pleaded with President Hunter to take away the responsibility of acting as their own judges, and he consented.

After all manner of petitions had been brought to bear on the President he decided that sentence should be suspended until the May examinations. In the meantime he reserves the right to act at any time.

In the light of what has been done lately with the pen, President Hunter now is convinced that when he overlooked a less serious trick by the same girls some time ago he made a mistake, and encouraged the practical jokers to go on. This first trick was the hiding of the hats of several of the girls. The jokers maintained such secrecy about the affair that after the victims had run about the Normal College until nightfall, looking in every nook and corner for their hats, President Hunter was obliged to engage a cab, so that the bareheaded students could go to their respective homes, which were far from the college, without being laughed at along the way. The following day the missing hats were found behind the clothes closet.

RACE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

Three Negroes Killed by Posse—Sharp Firing by Both Sides.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23.—A dispatch from De Witt says that three negroes were killed in a race battle to-day at St. Charles, this county.

A posse of Deputy Sheriffs was engaged in a search for two negroes, who yesterday had seriously wounded two white men in a fist fight at St. Charles, and while passing through a section of woodland they were fired at from a thicket by a party of negroes.

The whites returned the fire and instantly killed Garrett Flood, Will Madison, and Will Baldwin.

The tragedy has greatly aroused the community, and further trouble is feared. A posse left here to-night for St. Charles.

H. A. PERCH WEDS SECRETLY.

His Bride Was Miss Frances Shoellaker Buzby of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The marriage of Miss Frances Shoellaker Buzby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Lawrence Buzby, to Henry A. Perch of New York, will be formally announced Friday. The ceremony took place on Feb. 4, the Rev. Mr. Mervine of Wilmington performing the ceremony.

The marriage was kept a close secret by both bride and bridegroom until four days ago, when the bride's parents were informed.

Mr. and Mrs. Perch are on the high seas bound for Europe, where the bridegroom has extensive business interests. He was one of the ushers at the wedding of Miss Thaw of Pittsburg to the Earl of Yarmouth. The bride's father is a well-known lawyer of this city.

Easter Season at Atlantic City Has become very popular with New Yorkers. Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving West 23d Street at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, and 7:55 A. M. Sundays, afford convenient service.—Adv.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

THREATENS LOBBYIST'S LIFE.

Unknown Woman Creates Sensation During Session of the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Some excitement was caused among members of the Assembly during the morning session by the actions of a young woman who made the threat within the hearing of several that she intended to shoot on sight Victor Shanley, who has been in Albany recently acting as a lobbyist to promote legislation in which New York City employes under the civil service are interested.

The woman first attracted attention by walking down the main aisle of the Assembly. When she was stopped and asked what her business was she said that she was looking for Shanley, and that she intended to shoot him because he had deserted her. She was escorted out of the Assembly Chamber and some of Shanley's friends sought him out to warn him of his danger.

On leaving the Assembly Chamber the young woman went down to the office of the Governor, where she made the same threat.

By this time the Capitol police had learned of the young woman's threats. When confronted with the prospect of arrest she denied that she had any revolver. She refused to give her name.

It was subsequently learned that the woman had been accompanied to Albany by a reporter for a New York paper.

OHIO PEACE CONFERENCES.

Dick Talks with Foraker After Consulting with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Dick was sworn as Senator to-day to succeed the late Senator Hanna. He was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Senator Foraker, and subsequently the two Ohio men had a long conference over the factional trouble in their State.

It is said by both that the conference was entirely satisfactory, and that there is every reason to expect that harmonious relations will be established and maintained.

Dick had a conference last night with the President, when the latter urged a settlement of all factional differences, the President declaring that he would do everything within his power to promote that end.

The Ohio State Convention will meet May 17, when the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention will be selected. It has been practically decided that Gov. Herrick, Senator Dick, and George B. Cox of Cincinnati will be delegates at large. If peace be established between the factions there will be no fight against Foraker for the fourth place.

MAY KEEP ISLE OF PINES.

Senators Discover That They Have Constituents There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There was an unexpected turn of affairs in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day when the Isle of Pines treaty was taken up for consideration.

Discussion had not proceeded far before it was plain that nearly every Senator on the committee had constituents who had gone to the Isle of Pines and invested in land or other property. The committee seemed to be inclined to protect the Americans who have gone there, and the common belief was that before the island was to be ceded to Cuba there should be the fullest information on the situation.

The facts brought out from letters submitted by different Senators showed that four-fifths of the occupied land now belongs to people from the United States.

The committee adjourned to wait for further information, and will continue the consideration of the treaty next week.

IF WEARY, TRY DANCING.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall Says It Brings One Near to Paradise.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 23.—"It is probable that man gets nearer his lost paradise when he is dancing than at any other time."

These were the words of Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, in a lecture in the Second Church this afternoon. Dr. Hall's general subject was the "Rhythmic System of the Universe."

"A philosophy of the universe might be written on rhythm," he said. "Thus there is a rhythm of years. We get our entire annual growth in a matter of three or four months in the Spring. In the Fall we broaden out. The month has rhythm. At the end of the month we dream more vividly.

"All muscular effort is in rhythm, the action and the reaction, but the climax of all rhythm is dancing—not dancing as it is known now, but dancing as it was done years ago. If a person is tired, he should dance a minuet; if apathetic something faster.

"Dancing has great curative power. The best thing, the great thing, is health, which means holiness. The best kind of happiness is the happiness of being alive, and that is the spirit of the dance.

"I can't understand the apathy of some people. Men at fifty, sixty, seventy, and eighty ought to dance when there is dance music. Why, how can they help it?"

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL WEDS.

Plainfield Clergyman Performed the Ceremony—Bridal Pair Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 23.—Miss Florence Baker, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baker of Somerset Street, disappeared from her home Sunday. Her parents learned that Oscar Waldron, an eighteen-year-old youth with whom she had gone to theatres and parties, was also missing.

The Rev. S. K. Doolittle of Dunellen announced to-day that he had married the couple at his home last Sunday evening. Since then nothing has been heard of them. The girl's parents had expressed their disapproval of Waldron's attentions.

LETS PARTISAN JURORS GO.

Chicago Judge Dismisses Men Who Would Ignore Law in Labor Case.

CHICAGO, March 23.—In a jury drawn to-day to weigh evidence in a case where labor and capital were opposed, nine of the twelve men declared to Judge Julian W. Mack that they would not consider his instructions on the law in the case, but would find a verdict in favor of the workmen.

All were ordered from the jury box by the Judge. The verdict in the case was in favor of the employers.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

SAYS JAPAN WILL CAPTURE NIU-CHWANG

English Observer Declares the Task Will be Easy.

NATURE IS AGAINST RUSSIA

She Cannot Defend Niu-Chwang, and, Once There, the Japanese Can Starve Out Their Opponents.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, March 24.—The Times publishes from a correspondent some observations on the Japanese campaign plans. The correspondent speaks of himself as one who had much experience of Japanese tactics in the war with China.

He ventures the prediction that the transports which recently left Japan with large numbers of troops were not bound for Korea, but for Niu-Chwang.

The Japanese, he thinks, will retain an army in Korea to keep the natives in a respectful attitude, a course made necessary by the hatred the Koreans entertain for Japan, but Japan will not, he says, elect to fight Russia in Korea or attempt to bring her army over the 200 miles of terribly rough mountains from the Yalu to the open country but put up with the ditches, dykes, tidal creeks, swamps, and bogs that are unsuited to cavalry, in which the Japanese are inferior to the Russians.

"Japan," says the correspondent, "will shortly land a large force at Niu-Chwang. Elsewhere on the Liao-Tung Gulf a landing is not easy, and all the supplies would have to be disembarked from the ships.

"At Niu-Chwang the river is frozen right out to sea for some distance. Unless the weather is abnormally severe the warmer water coming up the gulf, the south winds which usually prevail at the end of March, and the present high tides will cause the ice to pile up in masses, which will sweep up and down with the rapid tidal currents.

"Even in the open season the river is most difficult to mine, and with the huge ice floes it is impracticable. A Japanese force can come in with the flowing tide behind the ice, which ascends the river and acts as a protection, can land troops under cover of the ships' guns, and seize the town, and can there find ample accommodation and immense supplies of grain and foodstuffs.

"The forts at the mouth of the river cannot long withstand shells from the ships, and will not give serious trouble.

"Battleships will not be able to enter the river on account of the bar, but such ships as do enter can find their way past Niu-Chwang many miles up the Liao River and thus aid greatly in the movements inland.

"The Russians are not asleep, we may be sure, but nature is against them. Niu-Chwang once secured, Japan would have a magnificent base. She can cut the railway and isolate Port Arthur and the garrisons between. She will probably quickly seize the old earthworks around the city of Hai-Cheng and then make a large fortress of the mountain known as Taing-wang-Shang.

"Having seized Hai-Cheng, Japan will have made sure of some rolling stock on the Russian railway, and will be able to keep intact the section of the line vital to her. Scouting parties can be sent out to prevent communication with the Russian forces on the Yalu. The Japanese can, in fact, almost starve out that army.

"Having thus bases at Niu-Chwang and Hai-Cheng, the question is: What will the Japanese do next? Will they sit quietly on the defensive, starving out Port Arthur and the Russians on the Yalu who can easily be shelled when the tidal ice breaks up, or will they move on and seize the next Russian stronghold twenty miles beyond Hai-Cheng, called An-shan-Chow, another natural fortress of great importance, commanding Liao-Yang?"

NIU-CHWANG FEARS SHELLING.

Consuls to Meet to Discuss Protection of Neutrals' Property.

NIU-CHWANG, March 23.—An informal meeting of the foreign Consuls here has been called for the purpose of discussing means to secure the protection of the property of neutrals.

This is desired in view of the facts that Niu-Chwang is now surrounded by large Russian forces and that breastworks and batteries have been established at the railway station on the east side of the Liao River and also at the fort on the west side.

This situation exposes the treaty port to the danger of cannon fire should the Japanese come up the river.

On account of the fear that the United States gunboat Helena will be withdrawn, American residents here have telegraphed to United States Minister Conger at Peking requesting the presence of an American man-of-war in constant communication with Niu-Chwang during the war. A warship is specially desired for the purpose of protecting property during the disorder that, it is expected, will attend the interregnum between the Russian and Japanese occupations.

VLADIVOSTOK EXPECTS ATTACK.

Belief That Vigorous Japanese Operations Will Not Be Long Delayed.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 23.—While the situation here remains quiet, it is not expected that Vladivostok will continue to be much longer free from vigorous operations by the Japanese.

In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy and of a possible siege, a ladies' circle has been formed, which sits six hours daily at the Ministry of Marine, preparing bandages for wounded soldiers and sailors.

Most of the women in Vladivostok belong to this circle, including the representatives

of the aristocracy, who have determined to share with their husbands the discomforts of the operations.

In Nikolsk (forty miles north of Vladivostok on the railroad) a committee has been formed under the auspices of the Vice Governor to collect donations toward the increase of the fleet.

BATTLE OF OUTPOSTS.

One Japanese Killed in a Fight North of An-ju.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 23.—It is reported that there are 200 Russian troops at Ka-san, with a line of cavalry posts to Wi-ju.

The insurgents attacked by the Japanese at Ham-heung were not, as reported, instigated by the Russians. The rising was an anti-foreign outbreak by the Tong-Haks, caused by official extortion.

The Japanese have therefore released all the prisoners except two leaders.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 23.—A brush between the opposing forces has occurred at the outposts north of An-ju. One Japanese was killed.

The Tong-Haks are giving trouble in the northeastern part of Korea and are making overtures to the Russians. A detachment of Japanese from Gen-san engaged a body of Tong-Haks near Samung, with the result that twenty-four of the Tong-Haks were killed or wounded and thirty-five were captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—According to the Government's reports the Japanese cavalry seen north of An-ju this week cannot keep in touch with the Russians.

The military organ says the occupation of An-ju affords a strong position, but that much of this natural advantage has been lost by the lack on the part of the Japanese of mounted skirmishers.

The Russians are being massed in force along their first line, from Feng-Wang-Cheng northward for thirty miles, while their second line extends from Mukden to Hai-Cheng.

All the rolling stock required for use in the Far East has now crossed Lake Baikal.

PARIS, March 23.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Temps says that the Japanese forces in Northern Korea are being decimated by sickness.

The Temps publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying that Gen. Silvestre, head of the French military mission, after seeing the Emperor, expressed the opinion that hard fighting would not begin before July or August, when Japan would suffer a decisive defeat.

LONDON, March 24.—A series of messages dated between March 10 and March 17 sent by a correspondent of The Daily Mail at Chi-nam-pho describe the perfect organization and arrangements of the Japanese in Korea. The greatest difficulty is the commissariat, as, owing to the poor food supplies of Korea, it is only possible at present to maintain 90,000 men.

The Japanese hold two enormously strong positions, at Ping-yang and on the Miokak-san range, between Hwang-Ju and Söul. The latter, the correspondent says, is probably impregnable and secures Söul from land attacks from the northwest.

In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Ka-san, thus protecting the Ping-Yang Valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of the cavalry horses have died, but the army is full of spirit.

There are probably 20,000 Japanese at Ping-Yang, which might easily have been taken when the Russian scouts first arrived, there being then only 250 Japanese soldiers there.

The Russians intended to make An-ju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements they were afraid they would be cut off, and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping-Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

DEFINES JAPAN'S OBJECTS.

Premier Katsura Addresses the Diet—Says War Was Necessary.

TOKIO, March 23.—The special session of the Diet to-day entered upon the business for which it was called.

M. Katsura, the Premier, and M. Komura, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed the House.

The Premier said the Diet had been summoned at an unparalleled moment in the annals of the country. He counted it a great honor to share with the members the duty of upholding the noble policy of the Emperor. The maintenance of permanent peace in the Far East, the consolidation of the position of the empire, the promotion of friendly relations with the great powers, and respect for the legitimate rights of the powers was, he said, the established national policy of Japan.

Continuing the Premier said:

"Russia not only failed to meet the Japanese proposals, but defiantly resorted to actions calculated to injure the national rights of Japan, and Japan was compelled, in self-defense, to terminate the negotiations and take independent action."

The Premier placed before the House the full text of the diplomatic correspondence with Russia, the substance of which has already been made public.

Minister Komura said he was confident the world would recognize the justice and patience uniformly exercised by Japan in carrying forward the negotiations with Russia. The Minister said he was anxiously desirous of peace, being mindful of the woeful consequences which war brought to mankind.

JAPANESE M. P. A TRAITOR?

Akiyama, a Journalist, Accused of Being in Russia's Employ.

TOKIO, March 23.—The House of Representatives to-day appointed a committee of eighteen members to investigate the charge that Teisuke Akiyama, a member of Parliament, is in the employ of the Russian Government.

Akiyama is the publisher of a Tokio paper which has been bitterly assailing the Government, particularly upon its financial policy. It has also charged the Government with having forced capitalists to subscribe to the war bonds recently issued and has predicted that a second loan will prove a failure.

A local prosecution which was instituted resulted in a decision yesterday ordering the permanent suppression of the publication and the imprisonment of the paper's signatory for four months. The case was subsequently appealed.

Akiyama and his friends vigorously deny the charge that he is a spy.

The hearing before the committee and the later discussion of the question in the House promise to be exceedingly bitter.

THE MANDJUR NOT DISMANTLED.

Russians Continue to Evade the Carrying Out of the Agreement.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—The Russians continue to evade the carrying out of the agreement to dismantle the gunboat Mandjur.

A Japanese cruiser remains at Woo-Sung, (ten miles from Shanghai, at the mouth of the Woo-Sung River.)

JAPAN TO DISCOURAGE CHINESE INTERVENTION

It Would Give an Excuse to Russia to Occupy More Territory.

MIGHT LEAD TO MASSACRES

Japan Says She Does Not Want the Chinese Question Again to Become a European Issue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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VIENNA, March 23.—The campaign of alarm in the Vienna press on the subject of Chinese intervention in the war has elicited an authoritative Japanese statement in regard to the real attitude of Japan.

After setting forth with lucidity the action of the Japanese Government as to China, the communication concludes by saying that though Chinese support would in many respects be of advantage to Japan the Japanese Government cannot run the risk of Russia occupying other Chinese provinces or the risk of seeing the Chinese question raised again by the massacre of foreigners in China, which would accompany Chinese participation in the war.

It is stated that Japan, while regarding the war as necessary, feels no desire to complicate the conflict or to make the Chinese question a European issue.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Temps says:

"The four Chinese cruisers which have just left here bound northward were provisioned from Japanese sources."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—A correspondent of the Novy Krai of Port Arthur, who is on the way to the Yalu, says that the Chinese officials, who had invariably made official calls on the Russian and Chinese New Year's Day, failed to do so this year, believing that the Japanese were going to drive out the Russians.

They take a different view now, however, owing to the failure of the Japanese to rush things, as evidenced by the fact that all the native hack drivers are carrying Russian flags.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK?

Report in Tokio of Port Arthur Battle—Vladivostok Squadron Still in Harbor.

TOKIO, March 23.—A dispatch from Moji (opposite Shimonoseki, Japan) says the Japanese fleet made another attack on Port Arthur on March 18, bombarded the city and its defenses, and fought a furious engagement with the Russian fleet outside the harbor, destroying one Russian battleship.

Seven Japanese casualties are reported. There is no information concerning the Japanese fleet's condition.

The Navy Department has not been advised of this engagement, but evidently expects news.

According to private advices from Vladivostok the Russian squadron is still there.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24—6:15 A. M.—Two belated press dispatches, dated Mukden, March 22, have been received. They refer briefly to the latest bombardment of Port Arthur, but shed no new light on the result of it.

No further dispatches, official or otherwise, arriving here from Port Arthur up to this morning, the officials have come to the conclusion that the bombardment failed to cause any damage considered worthy to be reported to the Emperor.

In consequence considerable satisfaction at the continued fruitlessness of the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur prevails in high circles.

The Novosti holds that the failure of the latest bombardment, despite the different disposition of the enemy's ships from that of the fruitless attack of March 9, confirms the opinion regarding the inability of the Japanese effectively to conduct war.

The feeling here is that the Japanese tactics are preliminary to a landing on the peninsula in an attempt to cut off Port Arthur simultaneously with a general bombardment and the commencement of a siege. For this the Russians declare they are fully prepared.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the Far East has been noticeable. This is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

Forty trucks of grain reach Port Arthur daily.

A correspondent of the Novykrai, of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu River, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the frowning, impregnable heights at Kin-Chow, (north of Dalny,) showing that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

BERLIN, March 24.—A special dispatch from Yokohama repeats the report sent from Tokio that the Japanese made an attack on Port Arthur on March 18 and sank a Russian battleship.

LONDON, March 24.—Not a word has yet issued, either officially from Japan or unofficially from any other source, concerning the latest bombardment of Port Arthur. The rumor of a naval battle of March 18 is also totally unconfirmed.

more improbable by Vice Admiral Makaroff's virtual admission that the Russian fleet withdrew when the Japanese tried to cut it off from two sides.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring from Chi-nam-pho, says the Japanese sailors admit that Port Arthur is so protected by mines and torpedoes that it would mean death to approach it.

ITO'S ADVICE TO KOREA.

Time Not Suited for Heroic Reform—Yong-am-pho Edict Issued.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 23.—The Marquis Ito has informed the Korean Emperor that the time is not suited to heroic reform.

He advised that provision be made to give facilities for general education, and specially urged that undue expansion of armaments be avoided.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 23.—An imperial edict has been issued, opening Yong-am-pho to foreign trade.

United States Minister Allen to-day gave a luncheon to the Marquis Ito, which was attended by several foreign diplomats.

Japan to Publish Negotiations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 23.—Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will submit to the Diet to-morrow a White Book on the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

SEWARD ON EASTERN PROBLEM.

No "Yellow Peril," Says Son of Famous Secretary.

That the "yellow peril" was a mere myth, meaning one thing at St. Petersburg and another thing at Berlin, and that European aggression in Asia if not checked would bring about the most disastrous war among civilized powers that the world has ever known, were statements that stood out saliently in an address delivered before the Unitarian Club last night by Frederick W. Seward.

The Marie Antoinette ballroom at the Hotel Savoy, where the meeting was held, was crowded. Mr. Seward is the son of the late Secretary Seward and has had twenty years' experience in diplomatic missions for this country in the Far East. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, President of the Unitarian Club, occupied the chair.

"Japan is fighting in self-defense," said Mr. Seward, "and in doing so she is fighting for the cause of China and for the cause of all Asia in the face of European encroachment. The cry of the 'yellow peril' emanating from St. Petersburg and Berlin should not cause us any terror. Experience has shown that there are no powers in the world that are as peaceful as Japan and China. The 'yellow peril' is all an imagination—where it is not an allegation made for a purpose. It is not Europe that has cause to fear Asia; it is Asia that has cause to fear Europe.

"Our policy in the Far East from 1862 to 1890 was one of respect and sympathy toward China and Japan and characterized by efforts to preserve the integrity of both nations, that fields for our commerce and industry might be left unobstructed. We did not talk much about America being a world power in those days.

"The 'open door' was a catchword invented in England by Lord Salisbury shortly after the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, and was at once eagerly taken up by Washington. It has been dropped in England long ago, and it is about time it was dropped in Washington, and that we began to understand that the territorial integrity of China and Japan is the only thing that can secure for us the 'open door' in years to come.

SURROUND 10,000 ALBANIANS.

Turks Parleying with the Rebels—Refuse to Obey Powers.

SALONIKA, March 23.—Twelve battalions of Turkish troops, commanded by Shakir Pasha, have surrounded 10,000 Albanians at Babatepe.

Shakir Pasha has asked for reinforcements. Ten additional battalions will be sent to him.

Pending their arrival Shakir Pasha is negotiating with the Albanians.

LONDON, March 24.—The announcement from Salonika on March 8 that the Albanian revolt had been suppressed was, it appears, premature. It originated from Turkish sources, where it was believed that the acceptance of the offer of exemption from the cattle tax at Ipek would satisfy the Albanians.

No evidences of a determined revolutionary movement were reported from Mitrovitza March 4 and March 9, and it was announced at Constantinople that the Albanians had increased their demands, refusing to recognize the reform scheme of the Powers and demanding the withdrawal of the new taxes, the abolition of the new civil tribunals, exemption from military service outside of their own province, and the pardon of Hassan Bey, the revolutionist who was exiled in 1903.

Since then Shakir Pasha, with a large force, has been parleying with the revolutionists, under instructions from the Porte, which is desirous of settling the Albanian movement so as to avoid complications while negotiating with Bulgaria and in face of the continued troubles in Macedonia.

The dilatory tactics of Shakir Pasha are reported to have emboldened the Albanian revolutionists, who, according to the meagre information contained in the dispatches received since March 9, have been massing at various points, and it would appear from the Salonika dispatch received yesterday, which was the first report of any considerable assembling of the insurrectionists, that Shakir Pasha is still continuing the negotiations looking to a settlement, and that the despatch of reinforcements may be intended as a demonstration in force with the object of securing the acceptance of his terms.

TO FIGHT BAD FARM SEEDS.

Department of Agriculture Seeks Law to Prevent Adulteration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Department of Agriculture is making a strenuous fight on adulterated farm seeds. In view of the widespread interest of farmers, in the East especially, to get pure seeds of red clover and alfalfa, a bill introduced by Representative South Trimble of Kentucky to prevent the sale of bad seed will have the support of Secretary Wilson and is likely to become law.

The department has full information of the fact that there was landed at New York last Spring a large cargo of alfalfa seed from Italy, which had been condemned by Government authorities and forbidden sale in Europe. The stuff was brought here and sold in all parts of the country.

Rumor of Ameer's Death Discredited.

LONDON, March 23.—No credence need be attached to the rumor from Askabad to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, has been poisoned. All trustworthy news from Kabul reaches the British Indian Government weeks before it could possibly be known as Askabad.

JAPAN'S THREE RELIGIONS.

Christianity on Same Footing as Shintoism and Buddhism in the Army.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—Three kinds of religious comfort are being supplied the Japanese army by the Japanese Government, according to a letter written by L. H. Roote to a local clergyman. Christianity, Shintoism, and Buddhism are being placed on an equal footing. Mr. Roote says:

"In Kobe to-day we saw the Rev. Mr. Hayahawa, one of our Japanese clergymen, and he told us the Government is said to have appointed a Christian Chaplain for each division of the army as it proceeds to the front, thus placing Christianity on an equal footing with Shintoism, the religion of the Government itself, and with Buddhism, each of which has a Chaplain in each division of the army.

"We also heard on good authority that the War Minister, although not a Christian, had made a ruling that every war correspondent with the Japanese army must have a Christian interpreter, unless the correspondent himself speaks the language well.

"The reason for this ruling is that in the war with China it was only the Christian interpreter who proved reliable and a creditable representative of his country."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway; Hoffman House; damage trifling.

1 A. M.—412 West Twenty-ninth Street; William Arnfield; damage, $10.

2:55 A. M.—5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

8:55 A. M.—119 Clinton Street; James Sullivan; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—2,400 Seventh Avenue; Harlem Casino Company; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—207 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Samuel Krielheimer; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—127 Monroe Street; Jennie Amushessy; damage, $25.

2:45 P. M.—600 East Thirteenth Street; Amelia Rippin; damage, $25.

3:45 P. M.—709 Tremont Avenue; John J. Paulson; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—150 Ridge Street; Nathan Wasserman; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—425 Sixth Avenue; Scholle Brothers; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—221 East Twenty-first Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:40 P. M.—2,208 Second Avenue; Henry Weinberg; damage trifling.

DELCASSE TO STAY AT FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE

Famous Minister to Remain Whatever Happens.

COMBES MINISTRY TOTTERING

Its Enemies Only Awaiting a Sufficient Excuse of the Patriotic Kind to Overturn It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, March 23.—Intrigues against M. Combes's Cabinet are still being actively carried on, and it is more than probable that sooner or later they will be successful.

What is of importance, however, to international politics is that M. Delcassé should, in the event of the Ministry failing, remain at the head of the French Foreign Office, and this will, I can assure you, undoubtedly be the case whatever the new Ministerial combination may be.

As I have already explained, M. Combes's strength lies in the popularity with the provincial elector of his anti-clerical policy. There is already a majority of Deputies in the Chamber willing to and even desirous of overthrowing M. Combes, but so far a favorable opportunity has not presented itself. They must be in a position to explain to their constituents that their defection from their chief was not due to any disagreement with him as to the essential necessity of suppressing the religious orders throughout France, but to the higher motives of patriotism.

This is why M. Etienne, after agreeing with M. Millerand to upset the Government as a result of M. Millerand's interpellation on the subject of workingmen's old age pensions, changed his mind at the last moment, which provoked M. Millerand to hiss out the word "Lacheur!" as he passed M. Etienne in the lobbies after the vote. M. Millerand had been, it is true, very cynically left in the lurch, but M. Etienne and his followers had recognized that the postponement of a purely Socialist measure would not be considered in the provinces a sufficient excuse for the upsetting of M. Combes before his anti-clerical schemes had fully fructified.

The sufficient excuse, which will have to be a patriotic one, is expected to be supplied by the investigation into M. Pelletan's administration of the Admiralty, which the Budget Commission is now pursuing. This inquiry may last over Easter, in which case the Ministry will enjoy a respite until the Chamber meets at the close of the next vacation, but that the days of the Cabinet are numbered is now generally admitted on all sides of the Chamber.

Even M. Combes himself is credited with the despondent remark, "What can I be expected to do with a majority of sixty, out of which fifty at least are candidates for portfolios in the next Cabinet?"

The negotiations now proceeding between France and England with a view to a new treaty dealing with matters of colonial interest which have for years been in dispute also tend to make certain sections of the Chamber hesitate to bring about a Ministerial crisis before Easter, but this point is less material than it might seem, for whatever happens M. Delcassé is certain to be retained as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day opposition by the Clerical Party practically stopped progress on the Religious Education bill, the Clericals resorting to every possible form of obstruction. Eventually the sitting was adjourned, owing to lack of a quorum.

Previous to this, Premier Combes discussed the effect of an amendment recently adopted against the Government authorizing novitiates to teach in the colonies.

The Premier, who frequently showed considerable irritation, contested the theory that the majority which passed the amendment intended to give the teaching congregations a new lease of life. If he thought such was the intention, he said, he would ask the Chamber to pronounce positively for or against the suppression of the congregations.

M. Combes pointed out that the congregations were dissolved by the first clause of the bill, and that consequently the effect of the amendment was to create a new congregation with a sphere of action restricted to the colonies.

M. Grosseau contested M. Combes's interpretation, and reminded him that the duties of the Premier were solely executive, and that the question was not what he thought but what was the force of the laws voted by the Chamber.

LILLIPUTIAN LOVE QUARREL.

Circus Freaks Are All Interested in a Case of Jealousy.

There was trouble among the midgets at the circus last night. It was a case of jealousy. Franz, who struts largely with his twenty-six inches, does not like the way a strange little boy always throws a bunch of violets to Anna, who is twenty-four inches in height. The strange little boy is not a midget—rather, he is not on exhibit as one. He has sat in the same box in Madison Square Garden three nights in succession, and every night has thrown a bunch of fresh violets to the diminutive Anna.

Franz is engaged to Anna, so he doesn't like this new affair. Though the two have been engaged for more than a year, it has been Franz who has insisted on having the ceremony postponed. But as soon as the violets began to fall at Anna's feet when she walked around the Garden, Franz became jealous. Anna turned up her nose at her fiancé and said she didn't care what he thought.

All the freaks are interested in the prospect of a quarrel. The bearded lady leans over and talks to Hairy Ike about it every few minutes. The giant, the man upon whose head paving stones are cracked, the fat woman, and the tattooed man are all keenly alive to the situation.

A third midget tried to settle the dispute last night. He went to Franz and Anna separately, and tried to get them to agree to marry each other at once. Anna said she would accept the compromise. But Franz balked at the critical moment. He might be jealous, but when it came to marriage he weakened.

"Not for mine," he said with a wave of his hand. Though a Hungarian, he has already picked up some typical American slang.

"Why not?" asked the would-be arbitrator.

"Oh, wait a year," replied Franz, and he walked off. That ended the interview.

CUBAN ELECTIONS SQUABBLE.

Provincial Electoral Board Discards Returns of Forty-two Colleges.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 23.—The Provincial Electoral Board has discarded the returns of forty-two Electoral Colleges which showed Liberal majorities. The result, therefore, is the election of five Nationalists and a Manduley Liberal.

The Liberals will contest this, claiming the election of five Congressmen. Senor Gomes, their leader, advises moderation, and says he believes that the Liberal majority in Congress will seat him and his colleagues.

There is considerable excitement here over the matter.

Established 1788. Worms, a. Rh. Germany.
P. J. VALCKENBERG
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
SOLE OWNER OF
THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS
and other renowned vineyards.
For sale by leading dealers.

HUBBARD'S TERRIBLE DEATH IN LABRADOR

Continued from Page 1.

too cold for fish to bite. Until then we did very well, but after that we often were without anything to eat, and our meals were simply tea. Our salt and sugar were gone early, and we ate everything boiled and drank the water our food was boiled in. Birds, like grouse, ducks, &c., were eaten wholly, heads, entrails, feet, and everything but the feathers, and every part of the fish. At length, about the middle of September or a little earlier, we reached some large lake away in the interior. From a high, barren hill the great lake we had been aiming for could be seen—Lake Michakaman. The wind was blowing a gale from the day we reached there, and we were windbound for two weeks, unable to move.

"Then the time for the caribou migration was past, and reluctantly we turned homeward over our old trail inland, not having seen an Indian or any human being since leaving the Northwest River. Winter was upon us, and before September was gone the temperature dropped to 10 degrees above zero. Then we broke our thermometer and could get no record.

ATE SCORCHED HORNS.

"On Oct. 11 we reached the camp where we had killed the caribou and got together the dried bones we had left and boiled them for soup. We scraped the skin from the decayed head and boiled and ate that and the remains of the head. We found the place and scraped up what was left of the stomach and ate that. The horns we scorched in the fire and ate them. Everything was eaten that we could eat all the way down on our retreat.

"Before we began our retreat from the big lake I had lost thirteen inches in waist measure. Our bones were sticking through the skin. We had not shaved or cut our hair, and our appearance must have been pitiable. I know the others looked, especially Hubbard, like walking skeletons. We were so weak at length that we could not sit down without falling.

"All along the route we had left portions of our outfit, until it was reduced to the absolute necessaries. My rifle, Hubbard's sextant, and other valuable things were left behind. We had several miles to run on a small river with dangerous rapids. Hubbard tried to manage the canoe through one with George, and nearly wrecked it. Then George and I ran the rest, and took desperate chances, always, however, with success. We carried the old caribou bones with us, and boiled them over and over, and drank the water.

"At length one day Hubbard could not carry his little pack into camp, and I made him put it down and follow without any load. I returned and got his pack. The next day, Oct. 17, was the same. He could go no further. We pitched the tent, made him lie down, and George and I got together wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest River, but at the head of Grand Lake, forty miles away, we hoped to find some trappers and food. On the way up, some twelve miles below where Hubbard gave out, we had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it.

We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire we had a consultation and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of flour bags I found (thrown away on the way up) with some lumps of mouldy flour sticking to it, for Hubbard, and George and I go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned hoping to find some flour in it.

I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to warm Hubbard, and the next morning, after getting some wood and wrapping Hubbard in my blankets, George and I started. Hubbard was able to walk about camp. Before going I read XIV. chapter of John, and at his request my favorite Chapter XIII. of 1st Corinthians, him alive again, and it was very hard to go. We had grown very close to each other in the Summer and during our severe hardships, and endeavored always to lighten each other's load, and I felt toward him as a brother. I tried to turn to him several times to say good-bye, but felt each time myself breaking down, and for a long time sat with my back to him. Then George said we must start.

BROKE DOWN AND SOBBED.

I turned to say to him what I felt was the last farewell, and in spite of my efforts broke down and sobbed like a child. His entry in his diary will tell you of our parting, and I quote:

"Oct. 18, 1903.—Alone in camp, junction of Nescaupee and some other stream. * * * For two days past we have traveled down our old trail with light packs. We left a bit of flour—wet—about eleven miles below here; twelve miles below that about a pound of milk powder, four miles below that about four pounds of lard. We counted on all these to help us out in our effort to reach the head of Grand Lake, where we hoped to find a trappers' camp. On Thursday I 'busted.'

"Friday and Saturday it was the same. I saw it was probably hopeless for me to try to go further with the boys, so we consulted last night and decided they would take merely half a blanket each, cups, &c., and go on. They will try to reach the flour to-morrow. Then Wallace will bring a little and come back to me. George will go on to Grand Lake, if he can, and send or lead help to us. I want to say here that they are two of the very best, bravest, and grandest men I ever knew, and if I die it will not be because they did not put forth their best efforts.

"Our past two days have been trying ones. I have not written my diary because I am so very weak. Yesterday at an old camp we found the end we had cut from a flour bag. It had a bit of flour sticking to it. We boiled it with our old caribou bones and it thickened the broth a little. We also found a can of mustard we had thrown away. I sat and held it in my hand a long time thinking how it came from home. Then I took a bite of it and it was very good. We mixed some in our bone soup and it seemed to stimulate us. We had a bit of caribou skin in that same pot. It swelled up thick and was very good. Last night I fell asleep while the boys were reading to me. This morning I was very very sleepy.

"After the boys left—they left me tea, the caribou bones, and another end of flour sack found here, and some yeast cakes—I drank a cup of strong tea and some bone broth. I also ate some of the really delicious rawhide, (boiled with bones,) and it made me stronger—strong to write this. The boys have only tea and a half pound of pea meal. Our parting was most affecting. I did not feel so bad. George said: 'The Lord help us, Hubbard; with His help I'll save you if I can get out.' Then he cried; so did Wallace. Wallace stooped and kissed my cheek with his poor, sunken, bearded lips—several times—I kissed his. George did the same, and I kissed his cheek. Then they went away. God bless and help them.

WAITING TO EAT MOCCASINS.

"My tent is pitched in open tent style in front of a rock. The rock reflects the fire, but now it is going out because of the rain. I shall let it go out and close the tent till rain is over, thus keeping out wind and saving wood. To-night or to-morrow perhaps the weather will improve so I can build a fire, eat the rest of my moccasins and a pair of cowhide mittens. They ought to help some. I am not suffering. The acute pangs of hunger have given way to indifference. I am sleepy. I think death from starvation is not so bad. But let no one suppose I expect it. I am prepared, that is all. I think the boys will be able, with the Lord's help, to save me."

"On the morning of Oct. 18, when George and I left camp, a drizzling, cold rain was falling. This soon changed to a steady downpour driven in sheets into our faces, and progress was difficult. At dusk we made our fire, pulling together dead branches for that purpose. Near midnight the rain ceased and a heavy snow set in, which lasted until morning. At daybreak we prepared for our advance, neither of us having closed our eyes in sleep the entire night. Toward noon we were compelled to ford the river, waist deep.

"Late in the afternoon George killed a partridge, and without taking time to cook it, we ate part of it raw. That night in camp we boiled the rest with the entrails and ate it and drank the broth. At dusk we reached the flour bag. It contained only some lumps of mouldy green stuff that had once been flour.

"The next morning George, with the greater part of this to help him in his long journey to Grand Lake, and I, with what clung to the bag and a few lumps of the stuff, parted. The snow had begun again, and was falling thick and fast.

"I was very weak, and nearly blind from the smoke from our camp fire when I began my return march toward Hubbard and the camp. Before noon the snow was halfway to my knees. The spruce and fir tree branches were bending low with their weight of snow; the river was partially frozen, and the whole appearance of the country was changed. I made slow progress, due to the snow and my extreme weakness, and that night made a fire near the place where we forded the river.

The snowstorm never ceased night and day until the evening of Oct. 29. The next day I forded the river, breaking the thin ice on the edge until I reached ice thick enough to bear me and allow me to climb out of the water on to it. The next day I was still far from camp when night came, and the third day I walked the greater part of the night. The river was now frozen.

LOST THE CAMP.

The snow had obliterated all landmarks, and after walking up and down several times where I thought the camp must be I was at length compelled to give up the search, and headed toward Grand Lake. My intellect was numbed through weakness, and I walked in a half dream. Sometimes I imagined myself asleep and dreaming, and felt that all I had endured and was enduring was just a dream, and I would soon awake. My matches were nearly gone, and wood was hard to get. I made but the one fire each day at night.

Then I would sit down in the snow by my little blaze, and I would hear a woman's voice quite plainly at my side, telling me to break some boughs for a bed and fix myself as comfortable as I could and lie down. Then with an effort I would break a few boughs and sit down, and she would say to me sometimes when I had not broken enough boughs for a good bed:

"Hadn't you better break a few more? You will rest better."

The voice was always so strong and natural that I would get up and break more. And once or twice I would hear her speak to me and tell me to keep my courage. And so it was, day after day, night after night, until I lost all record of the time I had been away from camp, and did not know the day of the week or even what month it was.

One night I was almost too weak and exhausted to get my sticks for a fire. I got a few together—a very few—and made a little fire under the stump of a fallen tree by a bank. The stump was rotten and took fire and smoked and smoldered all night, reflecting some heat. In the morning I tried to get some more sticks, but fell in the snow. I could not walk.

I was overcome with the desire for sleep and sat dozing by the stump, and it would have been my last sleep—I am confident that would have been my last bivouac—when I heard some men shout, very near me, and almost immediately four dark-faced men on snowshies, with big packs on their backs, came over the bank. I was too much dazed for a moment to realize they were men.

I had not seen a human being other than Hubbard and George since July 15, and in my wandering had come to think I was the only person left in the world. Then I remembered George was to try to summon Donald Blake from Grand Lake. I knew Donald and I recognized him as one of the men.

I spoke his name, "Donald Blake," and he took my hand in his, and my senses returned with the touch of human flesh. In a moment they had a roaring fire and some hot tea, and gave me a slice of bread and butter. I ate it and it made me sick, but did me good.

FOOD MADE HIM SICK.

Everything I ate for two weeks made me sick. My rescuers were Allen Gandy, a part-blood Indian, and Donald Blake, Gilbert Blake, and Duncan McLane, part-blood Eskimos—all trappers. George got through, catching game to help him. He was nearly drowned once by being wrecked on a raft. I sent Allen Gandy and Donald Blake right on to look for Hubbard. They found him in a sleeping posture, dead, and he had evidently gone to sleep after making the entry quoted above on the 18th, and never woke up.

"George and I reached Northwest River on Nov. 6. Mr. Mackenzie, the manager, took me to his home, called his man from the company house to cut my hair and shave me, (I had not had a hair cut since leaving New York or a shave since July 15,) a tub of water for a warm bath, a suit of night clothes, and a good soft bed, and made a fire in my room. He rubbed my legs and put me to bed after supper. His little housekeeper cried over our troubles and did everything she could for me. They have been very kind, and here I am making my home while here.

"George is at the man's house growing fat. He tells me to be sure to give his best regards to you both. It is to George's almost superhuman effort after leaving me for his journey to Grand Lake that I owe my life.

* * *

"Dec. 17, 1903.—I returned day before yesterday from Muddy Lake, where I slept with the doctor and boarded with the lumber company's storekeeper, Mr. McLean, where the doctor boarded. They did everything, as does every one here, to make it pleasant for me. The doctor found gangrene in my toe and cut half an inch into the bone, and dressed and cared for it very carefully. It is already practically healed, and I have to dress it but once more when the bandages can be taken off. I am growing pretty stout again. Mr. Cruikshank, the head of the lumber company, and Mr. McLean brought me back with dog team. Had one cheek slightly frostbitten, a common thing in Labrador—now about 40 degrees below zero.

"George and I will probably start for home late in February, with dogs, around the coast and north shore of St. Lawrence, 1,200 miles to railroad, at Quebec; thence to Montreal and New York by train. We should be home in April. I think we can reach Quebec in six weeks. It is possible this programme may be changed.

"It is a very disagreeable journey in Winter, and we will not be able to travel in snowstorms or high winds. I expect to take out eight dogs if I can get them. When I was rescued I was in my stocking feet; my trousers torn away by the brush; I had only underwear, no coat, and hat not worthy the name.

* * * * * * *

"Mr. Hubbard's coffin came to-day. Mr. Mackenzie had the lumber people make it. They brought it from Kenamish by dog train.

* * * * * * *

"With lots of love, your affectionate brother, DILLON."

"Paper is very scarce, and I have had to write part of this very close. Hope you can read it. Am very contented and happy here with my good friends. Lots of invitations to go visiting. Seven Indians here last night."

THERE IS A
RIGHT WAY and a WRONG WAY
—TO BURN GAS—

A burner with a "5-Foot" tip consuming 5 Feet of Gas giving Good light.

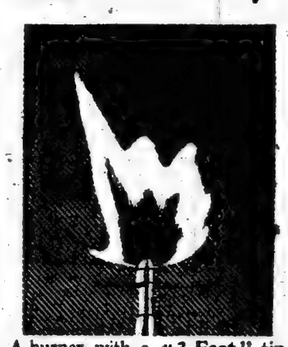

A burner with a "3-Foot" tip consuming 5 Feet of Gas giving Poor light.

If your Gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

IT stands to reason that, as MAKERS, we can sell gloves more cheaply than the stores.
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TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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SOZODONT
for the TEETH and BREATH

It may be
Coffee
that causes your trouble.

It is the direct and certain cause of nervous disorders, dyspepsia, heart trouble, weak eyes and a multitude of other diseases brought on by slight poisoning of the nervous system. You can tell certainly in your own case by leaving off Coffee and using Postum Coffee 10 days.

If your troubles begin to disappear you have the exact reason for their cause and therefore know how to be rid of the "herd of little demons" and return to health and good old time comfort again.

M'CARREN INVADES CONEY ISLAND POLITICS

Anti-Sutherland Banner Raised for First Time.

APPEAL TO VOTE DOWN DOYLE

Senator Says No Kings County Leader Can Last If He Takes Outside Orders.

Senator McCarren has carried the war into his enemy's camp with an earnestness that has surprised staid old Brooklyn. He did a thing last night heretofore unheard of in the political history of Kings County. For the first time since the days of John Y. McKane's downfall a political meeting was held in Coney Island by the opponent of those who carry the vote of that resort in their vest pocket.

Coney Island has always been the stronghold of Leader William A. Doyle, and in the fights directed against him by Luke D. Stapleton in the Seventh Assembly District, its vote has saved Doyle from being beaten.

Kenneth F. Sutherland, who, in spite of the fact that he lost his citizenship by reason of his conviction with McKane in the election frauds of 1893, is supposed to control the political convictions of Coney's inhabitants, announced yesterday that he would support Doyle again at the primaries.

When it was made certain Monday morning that Senator McCarren would hold a meeting on the island and would himself speak, the inhabitants sat up and rubbed their eyes. It could hardly be believed. When, after Sutherland had made his announcement of loyalty to Doyle, McCarren swung a banner across the street in front of the Pabst Loop Hotel, where the meeting was to be held, again they held their breath.

But for the first time in Coney the banner was not torn down. When, at 9 o'clock, Senator McCarren arose to speak, the seats and aisles of the hall within the hotel were crowded. About 1,200 persons squeezed into the hall, and among them was Kenneth Sutherland. Men came from Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend in farm wagons.

The Senator's greeting amounted to an ovation, men standing and cheering him for several minutes when he entered the hall. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers and laudatory comments. One enthusiastic islander arose, and swinging his hat in the air, shouted:

It's up to every one here
To rise up and give a cheer
While Pat McCarren's here.

The Senator's speech was temperate and good natured, but he reiterated his defiance of Murphy, declaring that no Democrat worthy of the name would submit to his high-handed methods. He said in part:

"Mr. Doyle publicly stated that he was the official patronage dispenser, that he was selected for the purpose of taking charge of the Democratic Party of this county. Mr. Doyle, as sure as the sun rises to-morrow morning, will fail in his effort to hand over this organization to any organization outside the confines of our county, [applause.] and there is no man in this county within the ranks of the Democratic Party who can successfully perform the task that Mr. Doyle has undertaken. He cannot be the substitute for any man and live one moment in politics in Kings County.

"Lately we have been regarded here as an annex or a tail to Tammany Hall by some of the men belonging to that organization in the County of New York.

"If anybody in Tammany Hall has a right to pick out a man in Kings County and make him a leader to-day, if that leader does not act in conformity with the ideas and wishes of Tammany Hall, that leader can be deposed to-morrow, and some other leader can be selected in his place. If Mr. Doyle does not suit the ideas of Tammany Hall, Mr. Brown or Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones could be selected as the leader, and if Brooklyn is to be a dependency, why, then, they might change leaders every day in the week, and twice on every day, if necessary.

"We are in a revolutionary period of politics, the distribution of patronage is a minor consideration in these days, and you will bear with me when you reflect for a moment and cast your eyes backward that there is no issue that can be paramount to the one of self-respect, and to the one of maintaining at all costs the right to exercise your individual franchise and free and untrammeled expression of anything that may be incidental to the discharge of your ideas as Democrats."

TURN DOWN COMMISSION BILLS.

Senate Cities Committee Members Oppose Rapid Transit Board Views.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—"To pass the Rapid Transit Commission's bills to amend the rapid transit law without the safeguards provided in the Elsberg bill would be to take 'the lid off,' so far as rapid transit is concerned in the City of New York," said ex-Senator John Ford to-day at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities.

A week or so ago the Cities Committee decided to amalgamate the Rapid Transit Commission's two bills with the Elsberg bill. It was the amalgamated bill on which the hearing was had to-day.

George L. Rives and A. B. Boardman, the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, and representatives of various associations and interests were present to protest against the tieing of the commission's bills with the Elsberg bill.

The committee did not show any disposition to meet their wishes in this respect, for at the close of the hearing Senator Marshall suggested that the proposed rapid transit legislation be made a special order for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock, and that in the meantime Mr. Rives and Mr. Calvin Tomkins, representing the Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union, get together and see if they could not agree upon amendments to the amalgamated bill, which would make it satisfactory both to the Rapid Transit Commission and to the advocates of the Elsberg bill.

The worst feature of the Elsberg bill, Mr. Rives asserted, was the provision for the separation of the construction and operating contracts. If this were permitted it was not unlikely, he said, that some subways would be built on which no bids for operating could be secured, and which the city would then be compelled to operate.

Ex-Judge William N. Cohen, representing the East Side Rapid Transit Association, and ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, representing the West Side Association, also objected to the joining of the commission bills with the Elsberg bill on the ground that it would kill all pending legislation.

There were a number of other speakers representing various other associations, who spoke in the same strain as Judge Cohen and Judge Ocott.

BEDELL BILL REPORTED.

G. W. Aldridge to be on Railroad Commission If Measure Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Bedell bill providing for two additional members for the State Railroad Commission was favorably reported to-day by the Assembly Railroads Committee.

This measure has the approval of the Governor and is one of the bills which he is determined to put through. It is certain to meet with vigorous opposition from the Democrats, and it is expected also that some of the friends of Senator Platt who do not wish to see the Governor secure control of the commission will likewise oppose it.

It is known that George W. Aldridge is slated for one of the places if the bill goes through.

ATTACKS JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Mayor Fagan Says Its Record Is Disgraceful in Some Respects.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The wildest sort of excitement was occasioned at this evening's session of the Legislature by a manifesto issued by Republican Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City to Gov. Murphy, in which he severely arraigned the Legislature for, as he alleges, selling out to corporations, and calling on the Governor to take steps to blot out the disgrace to the State of New Jersey. Mayor Fagan is the originator of the movement of the Mayors of the State for the passage of an act requiring the railroads to pay local taxes on their holdings at the full local rate.

He had been promoting the passage of an act of that purport, but the House holds it in committee; and, as this is the last week of the session, the Mayor finds in the evident failure of the act the inspiration for his strenuous attack on the Legislature. He is a Republican, the Legislature and the Governor are Republicans, and the attack has created excitement in political and official circles.

The letter addressed to Gov. Murphy and signed "Mark M. Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City," reads in part as follows:

As Mayor of Jersey City and also a member of the Republican Party, I venture to address to you this public communication in the hope of averting a possible calamity to Jersey City and an almost certain disaster to the Republican Party of New Jersey. The present session of the Legislature is drawing to a close. Its record on the whole is bad, and in some respects disgraceful. Its control by corporate interests, in the Assembly at least, has been absolute. For this condition the Republican Party is responsible.

The bills for equal taxation demanded by a practically unanimous sentiment, in all North Jersey at least, have been buried in committee at the command of the railroad corporations, and every attempt to move them has been resisted by a solid Republican vote. Upon the test motions, the Republican majority has made no attempt to defend this action and has thereby admitted that it cannot be defended. No more humiliating spectacle than this has been witnessed in the State House since the race track and "coal combine" days of unsavory memory.

Bills affecting Jersey City, notably several bills to empower the city to sell its surplus water to neighboring communities, which it has supplied for twenty years and which desire to renew contracts with us, have been buried in committee. A bill to ratify a water contract recently made between Jersey City and East Newark was introduced early in the session and referred to the Committee on Boroughs, which committee still holds it. The bill was afterward introduced under another number, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, where it still reposes. Our most determined efforts to get these committees to act have been unavailing because of the refusal of the Republican members thereof, but we get no satisfactory reason for nor explanation of this action.

A bill to allow Jersey City to test the rights to a trolley franchise, which we are advised by counsel has expired, has met a similar fate. In our political measures we find that the opposition of Essex Republicans in one House or the other, or both, is effective to prevent the passage of any bill in the interests of the Republican administration of Jersey City. This opposition is determined and bitter, and the interests of the people are being betrayed.

While I charge no man with personal corruption, I do not hesitate to say that this is a condition of affairs which is essentially corrupt and which, if unchecked, means the virtual control of our State and our party by corporations. As a citizen I say that this condition is dangerous and demoralizing. As a public official I protest against the injustice done to Jersey City. As a member of the Republican Party I deplore its subserviency to corporate greed and injustice. No political party can long receive the support of the people with such a record as this Republican Legislature is making.

The House passed to-night a concurrent resolution providing for a commission of five men to inquire into the equal taxation plan for Jersey City, which Mayor Fagan is fighting for.

DOWLING BLOCKS DADY PLAN.

Gets Senate Committee to Eliminate $750,000 Voting Machine Joker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Senator Dowling to-day succeeded in checkmating a move of Col. Michael J. Dady by which Col. Dady had hoped to have a Buffalo bill, designed to perfect the voting machines in that city, go through the Senate Judiciary Committee with a joker, under the provisions of which New York City could be compelled to invest $750,000 in voting machines without the city authorities having anything to say about the expenditure.

In addition to authorizing State officers to saddle voting machines upon New York or any other city or town in the State, the "joker" eliminated from the bill the provision that the New York City Board of Elections, the Common Council of any other city, the Town Board of any town, or the Board of Trustees of any village, should have authority as to purchase or use of these machines within their jurisdiction.

Senator Dowling got on to this little joker to-day when the Davis bill came up before the Judiciary Committee, and he made a fight against the objectionable paragraph. Although there are nine Republicans to four Democrats on the committee, that body did not have the hardihood to insist on the joker. It voted to-night to eliminate that paragraph, and the bill will be reported without it to-morrow.

BURTON WROTE FOR PAY.

Alleged Letter of Kansas Senator Introduced in St. Louis Trial.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Letters of complaint against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company received by the Post Office Department were identified by witnesses employed in the department when to-day's session of the trial of United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas, charged with having illegally accepted fees from the company, opened in the United States District Court.

Ernest H. Kastor, a member of a St. Louis advertising firm, testified that he had introduced Senator Burton to President H. C. Dennis of the Rialto Company and to Judge Thomas B. Harlan, attorney for the company, in November, 1902. Judge Harlan asked Senator Burton to become general counsel for the Rialto Company.

Witness stated that it was specified that Burton should receive $2,500 for his services. Burton said his name should appear on the company's literature only as "general counsel," and he could not act in any capacity before the Post Office Department for the company. Burton suggested that the $2,500 be paid to him in installments of $500.

District Attorney Dyer read a letter purporting to have been written to the local attorney of the Rialto Company by Senator Burton, in which the latter is alleged to have stated that he had made inquiries at the Post Office Department regarding complaints against the Rialto Company, and assured the latter that no final action would be taken until he (Burton) had been first notified, and had arranged for a full hearing before the department.

"In return," the letter states, "I trust arrangements will be made for my first month's pay."

BUFFALO BILL ACCUSES WIFE.

Charges Attempt to Poison Him in Divorce Deposition.

DENVER, March 23.—Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) made a deposition before a notary in this city to-day in the action for divorce which he has begun in Big Horn County, Wyoming, as he will sail for Europe shortly, and be absent from the country when the suit is tried.

"Mrs. Cody tried to poison me three years ago," the Colonel testified. "She had frequently threatened to do it. We were visiting in Rochester, N. Y., during the holidays of 1900, and the day after Christmas I was ill. I supposed the turkey and plum pudding did not agree with me. She said she would fix me up. She pretended to give me medicine. It was poison. It almost finished me, for I was unconscious for some time. I think it must have been an overdose, for it made me vomit, and I suppose this saved my life."

Col. Cody relates many instances of his wife's having humiliated him at his former home, in North Platte, by her conduct toward his guests.

Mrs. Cody's counsel inquired into the character of the guests to whom she objected and into their conduct while at her home. The purpose of the inquiry was to show that the men whom he brought to the house were a fast and riotous set, and behaved in such a manner that she had a right to object to them.

To Measure Shirts for Men
At $2.75
Instead of $4.00

To your creature comforts we would like to make a contribution---a true fitting shirt. If you will grant us the privilege not later than Saturday, we will pay, for it---a dollar and a quarter for every shirt.

For you we will make a shirt (the fit of which we guarantee) of imported French Madras, in latest Spring designs, on light or dark grounds, plaited, negligee, stiff or plain bosom, attached or detached cuffs, at $2.75 instead of four dollars, which is the regular price.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

THE METCALF COMPANY.
Silversmiths.
Wedding Presents
Bridesmaids' Baskets
2 West 39th St., N. Y.

POWERFUL LOBBY AIDS EAST RIVER GAS BILL

"Third House" Wins Another Victory in the State Senate.

EAST RIVER CO. MEASURE IS UP

By a Vote of 27 to 10 It Goes to a Favorable Committee—Would Validate Consolidated Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—The lobby which is working for the East River Gas Company bill followed up its victory in the Assembly yesterday by a victory in the Senate to-day.

When the bill which passed the Assembly by a vote of 91 to 37 came over to the Senate this morning and Lieutenant Governor Higgins referred it to the Committee on Cities, Senator Cullen of Brooklyn moved that the reference be changed to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. The motion prevailed by a vote of 27 to 10. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Allds, Ambler, Armstrong, Bailey, Barnes, W. L. Brown, Burton, Cullen, Dooling, Dowling, Fancher, Fitzgerald, Foley, Frawley, Goodsell, Hawkins, Keenan, Malby, McCarren, Plunkitt, Riordan, Russell, Stewart, Townsend, Wagner, Whitlock, Wilcox—27.

Noes—E. R. Brown, Davis, Elsberg, Hill, Lewis, L'Hommedieu, Martin, Rampsberger, Sherwood, Stevens—10.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations is made up of Senator Goodsell, Chairman, and Senators Wilcox, Malby, Stewart, McEwan, Cullen, and Fitzgerald. If there had been any doubt that there were other than the ordinary influences behind the bill, it was removed by the tactics of its friends in the Senate to-day in overriding the President in his reference of the measure to the Cities Committee, where it properly belonged, and sending it to a comparatively obscure committee, members of which have an established reputation in connection with such measures.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy, who opposed the measure before the Assembly committee which had it under consideration, has said that the bill would not only give the company the power to extend its mains throughout the City of New York, but would have the effect of giving the Consolidated Company a charter of the validity of which there could be no question.

There is very grave question, Mr. Guy says, as to whether, since the merger, the Consolidated Gas Company has a valid charter. Some lawyers who have examined into the question are said to entertain the belief that the gas merger rendered invalid the charters of all of the merger companies.

With the present agitation over the price and quality of gas going on in the City of New York the Consolidated Company is said to be fearful that its right to do business may be attacked, and is most desirous of securing a charter, the validity of which will not admit of doubt. The securing of such a charter for the Consolidated is said to be by far the most important purpose underlying the East River Gas Company bill. An early report from the committee is expected.

BROKER'S WIFE VISITS POLICE.

Mrs. Taylor, Who Has Been Ill, Pleads Not to be Locked Up.

A young woman, handsomely dressed and wearing jewels, walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and, approaching Sergt. Tierney, exclaimed: "Oh, my God! Don't lock me up!"

The strange visitor declined at first to tell the startled Sergeant who she was, and was placed in charge of the matron, who failed to find any injuries or any signs that the woman had been drinking. At length the woman said she was Mrs. Annie P. Taylor, thirty-three years old, of 75 West Sixty-eighth Street, the wife of a stock and cotton broker.

This place, the police learned, was a boarding house, where it was said that Mrs. Taylor had been treated recently by Dr. Edward T. Swift of 112 West Eighty-first Street. The police were told that she had $40 with her when she left the house yesterday morning, although she had only $3 when she appeared at the police station.

A young man who gave his name as Arthur Macfarlane went to the station from the address given and took the woman away in a cab.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Don't miss the great style show of Easter costumes and millinery.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. acted as host to thousands of people the last two days—never has this store been so crowded, and the fame of our Easter decorations is still the talk of New York. You must come and see this bower of beauty in the Rotunda. You'll find a crowd there, but there's room for everybody. We did not forget the girls and boys, and for their edification we have a huge mechanical rabbit that bows and turns his head as he sits up in a large broken egg some 18 feet long and 10 feet high. They're welcome, too.

There's another and greater incentive besides the beautiful Easter decorations why you should come to this store. There's our Easter display of ready-to-wear apparel, a showing that is not surpassed by any other house in America. You cannot consistently decide upon your Easter costume until you have seen our exhibits. They are so radically different from the ordinary creations on sale everywhere that they will win your instant admiration, and, what is more, they cost no more, and often less, than the factory-made creations elsewhere. Every day new millinery modes are added to our already magnificent gathering, and we can match your Easter costume in a harmonious manner with a hat reflecting the latest Spring styles.

Easter gowns to please the most fastidious.

A bewitching display of imported costumes that are strikingly beautiful to the critical eye.

EACH dainty gown, like an immaculate Easter lily, awaits the admiring eyes of Dame Fashion's host as in great throngs it continues its eager journey to the Simpson Crawford Co. Thousands have come to declare that in all New York there is not a showing that rivals the one to be seen here. Every delicate blossom brought forth for milady's Easter toilet is displayed to advantage. In short, it is a comprehensive style show, including every correct creation from the fashion centres of Europe—Paris, Venice, London. But the time when you must choose is drawing near, and to give you an insight into what is correct we reveal a few hints. Third Floor.

This charming gown, $175.00.
A costume of that rich pompadour silk trimmed becomingly with repousse lace—a real gem of the modiste's art.

A costume of rich silk, $110.00.
Messaline silk in pearl, gray, reseda, green and black—various models—again the newest style attributes are exemplified.

Costumes at $85, $87.50 and $95.
Crepe de chine gowns, also black net with fibre lace—embroidered mousselines and French voile costumes in a variety of models.

Evening wraps, $35 to $135.
At $110.00—Wrap of crepe de meteor—reseda and green.
At $35 to $135—Coats of Tussah, Eolienne and natural pongee silk—different models.

Women's pedestrienne suits: They're the fashionable street costume now—on blouse and military models in cheviot, broadcloth, taffeta silk and shepherd plaid materials, box and side pliited skirts—custom tailored—exceptional values at $69, $49.50, $45, $37.50 and $35.

Handsome Crepe de Chine dress skirts—in black and white—made over best quality of taffeta drop—those graceful styles now so fashionable—at $35.

The illustration depicts one of those charming styles that originated in Paris.

Confirmation dresses for girls and misses.

OUR showing of confirmation dresses for girls and misses is conceded to be the largest and handsomest in all New York. Prices are so low, style and general excellence considered, that you cannot afford to make or have dresses of this character made. Third Floor.

The above was drawn from one of our exclusive street costumes which individualize our showing.

Those sheer, dainty, handsome dresses, so effectively trimmed with lace and ribbon—purposely planned to be worn on that all-important occasion—confirmation—when mother desires daughter to look her best.

We've dresses as low as $3.75 for girls of 6 to 14 years, and dresses as low as $10.00 and, up to $45.00 for misses—14, 16 and 18, each conception possessing a style elegance impossible for the home dressmaker to duplicate.

Extra to-day: men's Spring clothing.
Men's suits 11.50 Top coats 11.50 Cravenettes 11.50

HERE'S an extra special sale to-day of men's stylish $15 and $18 Spring suits, top coats and Cravenettes at the extraordinarily low price of $11.50—clothing for men who require correct styles and perfect fitting apparel. Second Floor.

This is one of the handsome Priestly Cravenette Coats—a bona fide $18 value; to-day it is $11.50

It's that elegantly hand tailored clothing—equal in every respect to the merchant tailor's $20 and $25 creations and to-day the price is but $11.50. **$11.50**

Men's Spring suits $11.50.
Surplus stock of a leading manufacturer's $15 and $18 suits bought at a great reduction—fancy worsteds, cheviots and tweeds—elegant patterns—sizes for every man.

Men's top coats at $11.50
Those elegant $15 and $18 spring top coats of fine covert cloth—various shades and plain black—some silk lined—all sizes, regular and stout build—just right for Spring wear.

100 men's $18 Cravenettes $11.50.
Genuine Priestly Cravenette raincoats—those handsome long styles so desirable as Spring overcoats—handsome worsteds and cheviots—rainproofed with the famous "Cravenette," in all sizes this great sale—every one a bona fide $18 value, to-day **$11.50**

25c. a yard; a 7,500 yard embroidery occasion.

THE values are 40c. to 75c. a yard, but to make this great Embroidery Sale fair to all we've made use of a popular price—25c.—so those numbered among the early choosers will be rewarded with the richest 75c. Embroideries at one-third the usual price—a sale to bring thousands. Main Floor.

The entire centre bargain counter, on the main floor, is devoted to this purchase—the timely acquirement of an importer's surplus stock. There are Cambrics, Swisses, Nainsooks and Flouncings—8 to 15 inches wide—the season's choicest styles—40c., 50c, 65c. and 75c. values at 25c to-day.

25c 25c

Every piece strictly a new 1904 creation and just the widths you desire for corset covers, skirt flounces, dress flounces for maids and children's dresses and for summer outing dresses—7,500 yards of 40c. to 75c. values at 25c.

New Spring and Easter laces ½.

SEVEN THOUSAND YARDS of richest imported Laces at half price. The story lies in the words "too many"—that is, the importers were overstocked and sold this vast collection to us at half price. Our good fortune impelled us to offer them at a like reduction. Main Floor.

At $1.45; ordinarily $2.00 to $3.50.
At $1.90; ordinarily $3.00 to $5.00.
At $2.90; ordinarily $5.00 to $7.50.
At $4.90; ordinarily $7.50 to $10.00.

This gathering embraces beautiful St. Gall Laces, finest French Laces, Plauen Laces, Net Top Laces, Applique Laces, Venise Laces, and everything that is new in Laces, Bandings, Insertions, Medallions, Edgings and Garlands. Main Floor.

5,000 yards of imported new Spring dress fabrics at 75c.

OUR showing of Tailor-made Suitings and plain and fancy Mohairs, in black and colors, are in high favor with smart dressers who desire correct weaves. Prices are very reasonable—ranging from 75c. to $3.75—and $2.50 secures a particularly desirable fabric for Spring wear. There's an illimitable diversity of shades and weaves. Some of the Thursday offerings: Main Floor.

Special No. 1—French Voiles—every fashionable shade—width 48 inches—regular $1.50 quality..... 87½c

Special No. 2—45-inch Voile—regular $1.00 quality—all shades and black—priced for to-day at..... 79c

Special No. 3—Nun's Veiling—all wool—width 45 inches—black, cream and all other shades—$1.00 quality..... 69c

Imported checks, 75c., $1 and $1.25---Just put in its appearance, and as checks are all the rage this season it will quickly bound into popular favor with particular women. The checks are in three sizes, and come in black and white, brown and white, green and white and blue and white. We start this sale to-day with 5,000 yards. It's an event that will create a stir among critical women, because they can buy a faultless quality of this natty fabric as low as..... 75c

Spring showing of French corsets

Famous Judic

$4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $9.95, $10.50, up to $23.00

THE NEW 1904 JUDIC Corset exemplifies all the latest ideas of the corsetier's art—correct contour—a corset that imparts charm and grace to the figure—insuring perfect fitting of the costume. Second Floor.

We have all styles in batiste, coutil and broche silk—bias cut—gored hips, short, medium and tailored dip—very flat over abdomen, medium, high and low bust.

A new corset must be included in your Easter toilette, and to be absolutely sure of a model that will fulfill every requirement you should let our expert fitters fit your figure to a Judic—a matter that entails no extra charge.

Fresh butter while you wait.

HAVE you seen that new butter-making machine from Stockholm in the "Royal Stuart" Creamery, sixth floor? It is one of the most interesting sights ever offered to the American public.

Won't you come in and see it?

Forty seconds from the time the milk enters the machine it comes out butter, the skimmed milk passing one way, the buttermilk another and the butter another way.

That's the story of this wonderful butter-making machine which you are invited to see on the 6th floor in our Model Food Store.

But there are other interesting details. The fresh milk, as it passes through the machine, is Pasteurized by raising it to a temperature of 180 degrees; then it passes through cooling coils and is reduced to 110 degrees; when the machine, with an accuracy that seems almost human, skims off the cream, permits the skimmed milk to pass one way while the cream passes another, and is reduced to a temperature of 60 degrees, and then in almost a wink comes out butter.

Could anything be more wondrous? This new and scientific butter-making process not only insures absolutely pure butter, but it is made on sanitary principles that portend health.

Every minute in the day there's fresh buttermilk for you to drink, delicious cottage cheese and cheese butter, and last but not least, fresh, pure, sweet butter that fairly melts in your mouth.

Come in and see this creamery in operation. Sixth Floor.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

The Exhibition of AMERICAN COSTUMES

We are highly gratified to hear the words of praise about this Costume Exhibition. We are glad to see such splendid evidence of American genius. We are delighted to find New York women so well pleased with American workmanship. Extreme and bizarre effects are missing. There is less of dazzle and daring about the dresses. But there is such prodigal variety in elegant and *wearable* dresses as we have never shown before.

These American dressmakers have made exquisitely beautiful gowns; but they make only becoming dresses—only such costumes as the American woman of dignity and refined taste may wear without that sense of conspicuousness, which she could not endure.

This is why the collection is so universally pleasing. We count it the very highest word of approval to hear women say, "I could wear that;" "That would just suit you." And such remarks were constant yesterday.

The exhibition continues, in all its fulness, today.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Fascinating Story of Women's TAILORED DRESSES

The Beautiful Samples of a Leading Manufacturer Turned Over to Us to Sell at a Remarkably Low Price

You might expect such news as this, if the First of May were here; but the week before Easter, it is most extraordinary. Here are a hundred and twenty-five Tailor-made Dresses, in the smartest new Spring styles—dresses that sell regularly at from $22.50 to $45. And you may choose from the entire collection today—if you are prompt enough—

For EIGHTEEN DOLLARS a suit

The Suits are made of broadcloths, cheviots, coverts, fancy mixtures. The jackets are in the newest styles, and in wonderful variety; prettily tailored or trimmed. The skirts are in walking or dress lengths, mostly unlined; though a few suits are lined with silk throughout.

They should be sold out in a jiffy, at such a time, and at such a price.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Stirring Movement In WHITE SHIRT-WAISTS

Five Groups In New Spring Styles
A Third to a Half Below Former Prices

For two months we have been sellfng these White Cotton Shirt-Waists. Lines have been changing; new sorts have been coming; and odd lots have accumulated—some waists, too, have become soiled in handling; though these are in small numbers.

Today we have assembled all these waists—upwards of a thousand, in all—into five groups, and marked them at the decisive reductions told of below. It is a splendid opportunity, to come right at the very beginning of the Spring season.

$1.50 to $2 Waists at $1—Of lawn or percale, lace-trimmed, or hemstitched.

$2.50 and $2.75 Waists at $1.50—Of linen or fine lawn; tailor-finished, or trimmed with embroidery or lace.

$3.50 and $3.75 Waists at $2—Of colored figured cotton etamine; tailor-finished, or trimmed with lace and embroidery.

$4.50 to $5.50 Waists at $2.50—Of dotted Swiss muslin, trimmed with lace; or white linen, tailor-finished, or trimmed with lace or braid.

$6 and $6.50 Waists at $3—Of fine white linen or batiste, trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black Silk Dress Nets.

Some of the Season's Favored Materials,
And Half the Usual Price to Pay ::

If in doubt about the fore-ordained popularity of Black Nets for Summer dresses, ask your dressmaker.

Then supply your needs, from this splendid collection, at *just half original values.*

These fine Nets come from the best French maker, and were it not for the vast saving that a few months' difference in manufacture made upon the prices, you wouldn't know that they were not the latest of the season's importations. For the designs are rich, beautiful and varied, including both large and small figures—floral patterns, stripes, dots or small openwork effects. The material is all-silk, fine and glossy in weave; in fact, no better nets are made.

And, because we took all the pieces the maker had left, we can offer

$2 to $8 Dress Nets at $1 to $4 a Yard

All black, with the exception of a very few pieces of white. Broadway.

"The Orient"

Another Handsome Wanamaker Hat for Young Men, at $3

This is one of the smartest shapes in Soft Hats brought out this season. It will suit college men to a tee. It is the most pleasing shape for young men, that we have seen. It gives the telescope effect, without the bother of telescoping the crown. Light in weight, but broad of brim. The brim, which is 3⅜ inches wide, is soft and can be turned and bent at the wearer's pleasure. The crown is 3½ inches deep. The colors are black, pearl and fawn, with plain and fancy band.

Price, $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth st.

Richly Painted CHINA PLAQUES

In Artistic Florentine Frames

There is an interesting collection of forty-eight of these beautifully executed, handsomely framed China Plaques in our Art Wares Salon, which are to be offered today at two to five dollars below the lowest prices for which they ever sold. They are in a wide variety of attractive subjects. Never sold before for less than $12 to $15; now at $10 each.

Basement.

CUT GLASS

In Rich New Cuttings

Some of the most decisive under-values in this March Sale, are to be found in our Cut Glass stock. Owing to our control of one of the largest and best factories in the country, we are able, every month in the year, to sell cut glass about a third below the market prices. Now, for this March Sale, we show such splendid savings as those told of below, from our own previously unmatched prices:

8-inch Bowls, richly cut, and never previously sold for less than $5—now at $3.50 each.

Water Caraffes, never previously sold for less than $3—now at $2.

Celery Trays, never previously sold for less than $3—now at $2.

Pickle Trays, never previously sold for less than $2.50—now at $1.75.

Heart-shaped Bonbon Trays, never previously sold for less than $1.75—now at $1.25.

Basement.

Men's Comfortable Spring Suits

A Radical Objection to Most So-called "Spring Weight" Suits Avoided in the Wanamaker Stock

When a man is buying a suit for Spring and Summer wear, he likes to have the game as well as the name. In a majority of cases he doesn't; simply because most ready-made Spring clothing is made up from too heavy materials—weighing fourteen to sixteen ounces to the yard—and with coats that are full lined, to boot.

Many of the fabrics used in WANAMAKER SACK SUITS for Spring, are in eleven to thirteen-ounce weights, and are made up with half-lined coats. These differences assure suits that afford comfort in even the hottest weather.

There are other differences, too, that you'll appreciate—points about the set and looks of a suit that are due to WANAMAKER TAILORING—and all in your favor.

Fabrics this season lean towards worsteds in stylish, small patterns; and our showing is especially large. Some attractive cassimeres, too, and unfinished worsteds—a very fine showing, altogether.

Prices are $15, $18, $20, up to $30 the suit. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Wash Dresses

And a New Instance Of the "Ill Wind" ::

Charming, fresh little colored dresses, in dozens of attractive styles in gingham, chambray and linen, were ready to go to fit out the babies in Baltimore with pretty Spring clothes. But the store that had ordered them was burned—the dresses came to us *a third or more* below their value.

Bishop, Russian, French waist and guimpe effects are included, in a variety of popular colorings:

At 25c to 75c, worth 50c to $1.25

Bishop style, embroidery at neck, or with French waists or box plaits, and pique collars and belts. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $1, worth $1.50

Yoke with embroidery insertion and French knots; or Russian blouse style, with embroidery insertion down side and at neck. Sizes for 1 to 4 years.

At $1.25 to $2.50, worth $1.75 to $3.50

In yoke, French waist, guimpe or Russian effects; richly trimmed with embroidery ruffles and insertion; some with pique band with anchors, and patent leather belts. Sizes for 1 to 5 years.

Main Floor, Cross Aisle.

Girls' Raincoats

Stylish Shelterers from Spring Showers : :

Spring mixes her sunshine and showers in about equal proportions. A coat that will ward off the raindrops, and look well when the sun is shining, is the ideal April garment.

These Raincoats are just the right sort—handsomely made, of pretty materials, and in a variety of styles, up to $30, for girls of 14 to 18 years.

Three popular sorts:

At $10—Raincoats of covert cloth, in Oxford gray, tan and gray mixtures; belted back with cape.

At $12.50—Raincoats of covert cloth, in olive and Oxford gray mixtures; semi-fitting back with belt; double cape.

At $18—Raincoats of cravenette, in tan and Oxford gray; plaited back with strap; deep cape. Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine SHOES

And Some Logical Reasons for Selling Them Under-Price.

You can't sell most folks gold dollars for sixty cents without giving a good reason for doing so. Their first thought is, that somebody else has the other forty cents' worth of gold—or all of it.

Same way with shoes. These three lots of Shoes would find ready buyers at full prices. Offer them at savings of a third, or so, and it's necessary to throw in a reason besides.

Here they are, both of them—the reasons as good as the shoes. You'll accept the reasons, and wear the shoes gladly, for they're all in fine Spring styles:

A Thousand Pairs of Women's Patent Leather Oxford Ties, at $1.50 a Pair

Made to sell at $2.50, under a trade-mark, and they look their full value. Shapely, correct and comfortable footgear for all occasions. The maker gave up carrying a reserve stock in his factory—we took his entire stock on hand.

Eight Hundred and Forty Pairs of Men's Calf Lace Shoes, at $1.90 a Pair

The new narrow-toed effect. More of the $1.90 line that has kept competition uneasy. If the maker hadn't been quite frank, he could have sold them with his regular $3 line. They are the same in careful making, and style; but the leather isn't quite as choice.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $2.40 a Pair

Made to sell at $3.50; and worth it. Bad weather has made sales of shiny shoes slow, and that lets in this fine lot of patent leathers in time for Easter, at a third less than their value. Fourth avenue.

Women's Gloves

Two Good Spring Sorts at a Dollar

A dollar buys very good gloves nowadays, particularly if the dollar is used to buy WANAMAKER gloves.

Two timely sorts for women:

"Princess Louise" Two-clasp Glace Gloves; Paris point back; in all the new dainty tints for Spring; also black and white. $1 pair.

"Princess May" Suede Gloves, two-clasp, in tan, mode, bisque, mushroom, gray and brown; also black and white. $1 pair. Tenth st.

Trying to Incapacitate AN ANGELUS

We Voluntarily Give the Test to Which Mr. White Challenged a Critic : : :

The ANGELUS is the most perfect piano-player in the world. In its exquisite powers of human expression it has no rival that approaches it. This is shown beyond question to all who daily hear it in our demonstrating rooms.

But the ANGELUS is also the *best constructed* piano player that is produced today. It is practically indestructible in what has always been the vulnerable part in piano players—*the pneumatics.*

Some months ago a critic of piano players made the statement in one of the trade journals that "any one of the numerous piano players on the market would be totally incapacitated by manipulating any one particular note, for a few moments, at its utmost capacity."

While this statement can scarcely be disputed by any of the piano players using the Bellows Pneumatics (and, so far as we know, all piano players, excepting the ANGELUS, use the Bellows Pneumatics), it is absolutely false concerning the DIAPHRAGM Pneumatics, designed by Wilcox & White, and used exclusively in the ANGELUS.

In order to demonstrate PUBLICLY and fully that the Angelus cannot be incapacitated, even by such a test as a hundred years of active service could not give, we have had set up in our Piano Store,

An Angelus, to Be Run By Electric Power

With an endless roll of music that will cause three to four hundred inflations of certain notes every minute, eighteen to twenty-four thousand inflations every hour—

About Two Hundred Thousand Inflations Every Day

This test will probably be continued for several weeks, in public view. A test to which probably no other piano player on the market would submit.

It will be proof positive for the ANGELUS. And it will give the public an intimate view of the interior workings of these marvelous instruments, that will be most interesting. Come and see it, at your convenience.

The instrument was in operation about six hours yesterday, and has already been inflated more than a hundred thousand times.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

WOOL CHALLIS In High Favor

A Fine Collection, in Self-Colors :: At 28 Cents a Yard

The All-Wool Challis here told about, is a sheer cloth, in the daintiest and most desirable self-colors. By placing a very large order some time ago, we are able to sell these popular goods, which had not previously sold for less than 37½c, for 28c a yard.

An earlier shipment of the same order, received a most enthusiastic welcome; and these will probably go as quickly.

Cream, light blue, light gray, light tan, light heliotrope, cardinal and black. 28c a yard.

We also have a handsome collection of All-Wool Batistes, of the regular half-dollar quality, that we are now selling for 37½c. They are in cream, light gray, light tan, pink, cadet blue, navy blue, royal blue, cardinal and black. Rotunda.

Boys' Trusty Clothing

"Wanamaker Special" Suits at $5 In a Class by Themselves

Knowing nothing about these Boys' Suits, except that they were sold at the price you wanted to pay—$5—you would be impressed by their style and good appearance.

After your boys have worn them a while, you'll discover that there's something besides style—qualities of durability and keep-in-shape that are none the less important for being below the surface.

That's due to the way the suits are made—with more care and honesty than is put into any other $5 suits we know of.

Two very much favored lines in Spring materials:

"Wanamaker Special" Double-Breasted Jacket Suits at $5—In plain blue serge and fancy cheviot; double thick seats and knees; all-wool; silk-sewed throughout; sizes 8 to 16 years.

"Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits at $5—Selected blue serge; extra quality; trimmed with narrow soutache braid, in red, white and black; sizes 4 to 12 years.

To go with them:

Boys' Military Blouses; sizes 3 to 8 years; in new Spring styles; of madras and chambray; at 50c, 75c and $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

REJUVENATING OLD FURNITURE

The Good Upholsterer Often Makes It Better Than It Was When New

That is usually the case with the work we do.

We have a splendid collection of newest and handsomest fabrics; but the chief virtue of our upholstery work is in the inside materials, the horsehair, and the care and skill with which the work is done.

Almost every home possesses one or more pieces of good old furniture that new pieces could not displace. Now is the time to have them renewed. We have cut the prices on a variety of fine fabrics, that will fix them up handsomely, and inexpensively. These:

JUTE TAPESTRIES. A large assortment of kinds at these prices: Now 50c, 70c and 85c a yard; were 75c, 90c and $1.25.

STRIPED TAPESTRIES. Now 70c and $1.25 a yard; were $1 and $1.75.

COTTON TAPESTRIES. Now 40c, $1.20, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2 and $2.75 yard; were 80c, $1.65, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $4.25.

SILK TAPESTRIES. Now $1.75, $2.65, $3, $3.75 and $4.75 a yard; were $3.50, $4, $4.50, $6.75 and $7.50.

SILK DAMASKS. Now $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2.75, $3, $3.75, $5 and $7 a yard; were $2, $2.35, $2.50, $3.75, $4.25, $5.50, $9 and $10.

Third Floor.

Rich Desk Furnishings At Reduced Prices

Some of the most beautiful and elaborate pieces of bronze that Vienna and Paris artists have produced, are to be found among this collection of handsome Desk Ornaments, which now bear materially lowered prices.

Most of them are unique; and they afford a choice of most artistic Easter gifts to people who are seeking them:

Bull Terrier, in natural colors; 7 inches long; at $14, from $18.

Sharp Shooter, advancing firing; at $12, from $15.

Head of girl, at $8, from $10.

The Bathers, in colors, at $12, from $15.

Bathing Girl; gilt bronze, on marble slab, at $3.50, from $4.50.

Owl, 6 inches long; in natural colors, at $5, from $6.

Frog, 4 inches, in natural colors, at $4.50, from $6.

Desk Pad, with bronze openwork corners, at $8.50, from $10.

Trinket Tray, with merman and mermaid, at $10, from $12.

Mottled glass Pen-receiver, held at end by reclining mermaid in bronze, at $10, from $14.

Round Inkwell, urn-shaped, on bronze tray in relief; 9 inches long; at $3, from $4.

Hand-blotter, ornamented bronze, at $2.50, from $3.50.

Opaline glass Pen-receiver; Satyr and Nymph in relief; gold bronze; at $7.50, from $10.

Smaller Ornaments, Birds, Animals, etc., at 75c, from $1.

Stationery Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

A Collection of Fine Pictures

Formerly $12.75 to $15 in Our Own Stock; Now Priced at $9.50 Each

The Pictures bearing this sharply-reduced new price possess distinct artistic value. The carefully-chosen subjects are well executed in etchings, and colored and uncolored photogravures.

Among them are landscapes, figure studies and heads of musicians—pictures particularly suitable for library, hall or dining-room.

They range in size from 25 x 29 inches to 26 x 36 inches, and are handsomely framed in wood or gilt frames. They bore their higher prices, $12.75 to $15, in our own stock. We offer them today to lovers of good Pictures at

Fifth floor. $9.50 Each

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ADDICKS'S IMAGINATION MADE ROGERS UNEASY

Standard Oil Director So States at the Boston Gas Trial.

LAWSON PAYMENTS TAKEN UP

William L. Elkins Referred to as "Silly and Foolish"—Senator Allen Was "Under Obligation."

BOSTON, March 23.—Henry H. Rogers of New York was recalled as a witness at the opening of the gas trial to-day. This began the fifth day of Mr. Rogers's testimony.

Mr. Whipple asked Mr. Rogers if his private secretary, Miss Harrison, would come to Boston to testify, and Mr. Rogers said: "I don't think she would come, even if I requested her to."

Mr. Rogers was asked concerning a memorandum made by a clerk in his office, which said: "Mr. Winsor—Mr. Robert Winsor of Boston—would like this word sent to Mr. Rogers as soon as possible. He would like Mr. Lawson to send word to the American Loan and Trust Company to have Frederick W. Johnson withdraw the Delaware stock which he has on deposit."

Mr. Rogers said the message came to his office by telephone, that he was at home sick at the time, and had no personal conversation over the telephone with Mr. Winsor. He said he had instructed those in his office to act for Mr. Winsor.

Questions printed in pamphlet form and sent by J. Frank Allee, President of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, to Trustees Rogers and Whitridge relative to causes necessitating a foreclosure sale, were read, and Mr. Rogers stated he took no pains to ascertain any facts in answer to these questions.

Mr. Rogers was asked: "Why did you not send to Mr. Lawson the $5,089 check received by you about Feb. 1, 1904, from Robert Winsor for Thomas W. Lawson?"

The answer was: "Because my counsel advised me not to."

"Did you not tell Mr. Lawson's secretary that you would pay it?"

"I did."

"Was this before your counsel had instructed you not to send it or after?"

"I don't know; I don't always follow my counsel's advice."

"That's why Mr. Rogers gets into so much trouble," observed the examining lawyer.

Most of the time was occupied reading correspondence, among which was a letter from C. D. Burrage to A. N. Brady, inclosing a telegram from William L. Elkins, which said that Brady must favor the Massachusetts Consolidated bill or the New England Gas and Coke Company would furnish 75-cent gas for Boston. On this both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Brady had penciled memoranda to the effect that Mr. Elkins was "silly and foolish."

In one letter, in 1898, Mr. Rogers informed Mr. Whittredge, Trustee of the Bay State Gas Company, with regard to Boston gas affairs, that "things are now going along swimmingly, but the other fellow might stir his imagination to the point of making him disagreeable." Mr. Rogers says "the other fellow" referred to J. Edward Addicks.

Mr. Rogers testified that United States Senator Allee of Delaware, referred to in one of the letters as "Addicks's man," had written certain things to him to which witness took exceptions. Mr. Addicks expressed surprise that such letters had been written, and it was through his efforts that the objectionable statements had been withdrawn. Replying to the question whether Senator Allee was under obligations to him witness said, "As a matter of courtesy, yes."

Referring to an interview with J. Edward Addicks, in Mr. Rogers's New York office some time between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1902, witness said he asked Mr. Addicks about the payment of interest on the sinking funds of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey. Mr. Addicks said that there was no money in the treasury with which to pay the interest. Mr. Rogers asked Mr. Addicks what he was going to do about it, and the latter replied that the time had come for the appointment of a receiver for the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey. Witness replied that he would have nothing to do with the matter, but recommended Senator Smith as an excellent man for the place. Mr. Addicks then gave a statement to the newspapers.

Mr. Rogers then concluded his testimony, after having been on the witness stand for five days.

ROAD MUST PAY $9,927,120.

South Pennsylvania Railway May Be Sold to Satisfy New York Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Buffington rendered a decree ordering that the South Pennsylvania Railway Company shall, within twenty days, pay to the Union Trust Company of New York the sum of $9,927,120, or that its property be sold by the Master, W. R. Blair.

The place of sale is designated as the intersection of the South Pennsylvania Railway and the Somerset and Cambria Railroad, in Somerset County, 400 feet west of Geiger station.

ELECTRIC ROAD TO CROTON.

New York Central Plans a Four-Track Line from This City.

ALBANY, March 23.—A four-track electrically equipped railroad for thirty-five miles between New York City and Croton; two tracks for fast trains and two for trains running practically without schedule, after the manner of long-distance trolley lines, is the plan behind a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Apgar at the behest of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Apgar's bill adds to the purposes for which a railroad may take land under condemnation proceedings, "additional main tracks, or for branches, sidings, connections, cut-offs, or for straightening or improving the alignment or grade of its road, or any part thereof, or for building reservoirs or taking water for the purposes of its incorporation. Also where it shall require any further rights to lands or the use of lands."

FIRED TEN SHOTS IN STREET.

Police Who Tried to Stop a Fight Involved in Pistol Duel.

Detectives O'Farrell and Moran, in attempting to act as peacemakers last night, became involved in a fight with several bellicose men, which resolved itself into a pistol duel. No less than ten shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

The officers were passing the corner of Gouverneur Street and East Broadway when they saw one Hyman Zankin engaged in an altercation with one Lee Thomas. With Zankin was his brother Louis. O'Farrell walked up to the men to stop the trouble, while Moran kept on. Quite a crowd had gathered. As O'Farrell stepped up to the men they quit fighting. He turned to leave when he was knocked down. Zankin jumped on him, and Moran, running back, engaged Thomas.

Zankin drew his revolver and fired a shot at O'Farrell. The bullet went wild and he ran. Moran gave chase. Shots were exchanged as the pursuit progressed. Finally, after he had emptied his revolver, Zankin was captured by citizens and turned over to the detective. In the meantime O'Farrell had subdued Thomas. Both men were locked up. Louis Zankin was later captured at the Gouverneur Hospital.

A large crowd which had gathered took to its heels in record time when the shooting began.

Louise Michel Dying.

PARIS, March 23.—The announcement was made to-day by friends of Louise Michel that the famous agitator and author is dying of pulmonary congestion at Tenlon.

W. R. GRACE'S FUNERAL.

Those He Had Benefited Crowd St. Francis Xavier.

Mourners for William R. Grace crowded St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, to the doors at the funeral services yesterday morning. A feature of the attendance was people in humble life who numbered three-fourths of those who were present. Half of them were women, many of them nuns of various orders. Evidence of grief abounded.

The casket was taken to a catafalque between six tapers in the main aisle before the altar, Mr. Grace's gift to the church. Following it were the honorary pall bearers, John A. McCall, Charles S. Fairchild, George W. Perkins, Thomas L. James, James D. Layng, David McClure, James McGovern, Robert Grier Monroe, Justice Francis M. Scott, George A. Morrison, Eugene Kelly, and Dr. E. L. Keyes.

The chief mourners were solely the male members of Mr. Grace's family, his sons, Joseph P. and W. R. Grace; his sons-in-law, George E. Kent and A. F. D'Oench; W. B. Franklin, son-in-law of J. W. Grace, a brother, and Michael P. Grace, a brother.

Heading the mourners were Edward Eyre, First Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., and Maurice Bouvier, its Secretary. The ushers were E. A. Hackett, J. L. Schaefer, H. O'Connor, R. L. Smith, W. J. Moran, Y. C. Dennan, and W. C. Murtha

A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. H. A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's, the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., officiating as deacon, and the Rev. Peter Carroll, S. J., as sub-deacon.

The casket after the absolution by Dr. Brann was taken to Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush, for interment in the family vault.

Those who attended the funeral services included the Consular representatives of all the South American republics, many identified with Mr. Grace's business enterprises, his social, religious, and charitable associations, all the staff of the Hanover Square Bank, and a delegation from the Board of Aldermen. Prominent among those who paid a last tribute were:

Woodbury Langdon,	W. J. Fanning,
Herman Ridder,	Warner Miller,
R. E. Jennings,	A. J. Dittenhoefer,
Dr. J. H. Senner,	Justice M. J. O'Brien,
Register J. J. H. Ronner,	M. Kennedy,
E. V. W. Rossiter,	Miles M. O'Brien,
Bernard J. Burke,	Edward Currey,
W. Bourke Cockran,	John C. Sheehan,
Bernard Biglin,	William P. Mitchell,
Justice J. Fitzgerald,	Roger Foster,
W. N. Penney,	Joel B. Erhardt,
H. H. Sherman,	John R. Voorhis,
J. Rhinelander Dillon,	Magistrate H. A. Brann,
John Harsen Rhoades,	James A. Scrymser,
R. Hoguet, Jr.,	Wauhope Lynn,
Gen. J. R. O'Beirne,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
William Leary,	Timothy J. Campbell,
Admiral Henry Erben,	W. P. Lawless,
Jeremiah Fitzpatrick,	John Halloran,
Eugene A. Philbin,	P. F. Collier,
Ex-Mayor H. J. Grant,	Aaron Vanderbilt,
Ex-Mayor S. Ely, Jr.,	Thomas Kirwin,
Ex-Mayor R. A. Van Wyck,	John Claflin,
C. V. Fornes, representing Mayor McClellan,	E. D. Randolph, Thomas B. Connery, F. R. Coudert, P. Tecumseh Sherman.

DELANY NAMES NEGRO LAWYER.

Carr Made an Assistant Corporation Counsel—Other Appointments.

Corporation Counsel Delany announced several appointments in the Law Department yesterday. James D. Carr, the negro lawyer, was made an assistant at $2,500 a year and assigned to the Bureau of Penalties. Carr served as an Assistant District Attorney under Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and is the first negro to be appointed to either office under any Democratic administration. He is thirty-five years old, a graduate of Rutgers College and the Columbia Law School.

John F. O'Brien, a son of Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, has been promoted to a $3,000 berth, which was vacated by the resignation of Thomas O'Callahan. O'Brien's former place has been given to Kenyon Fortescue, a stepson of Robert B. Roosevelt. Edward F. Reynolds, for a long time chief clerk in the Coroner's office, is made an assistant at $2,500, and assigned to the Bureau of Street Openings. William T. Kennedy and Frederick W. Gahrmann are made assistants at $1,500 each. Gahrmann is a son of the editor of Il Progresso.

FILIPINO LEADER SLAIN.

So-Called President of Philippine Republic and Fifteen Followers Killed.

MANILA, March 23.—Capt. De Witt, with a detachment of constabulary, and Lieut. Pitney, with a detachment of scouts, have just encountered Macario Sakay, the so-called President of the Philippine Republic.

Sakay and fifteen of his followers were killed and the remainder of the band were captured.

There were no casualties among the Americans.

PLAGUE IN A CONSUL'S FAMILY.

Kills Daughter and Attacks Wife of Mr. Fee at Bombay.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A pathetic message came over the cable to-day to the State Department from United States Consul Fee at Bombay, India, dated to-day and addressed to Assistant Secretary Loomis, as follows:

"Daughter dead—plague; wife attacked."

Mr. Fee is a native of Ohio, and was appointed in 1899. Henry Dodge of New York is Vice Consul at Bombay.

Mr. Fee was graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1878, and was subsequently married to Miss Maggie Semple of this city. A son of Consul Fee is a student at Lafayette.

PASSES AN OFFICE GRAB BILL.

Senate Would Replace Democratic Administration in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, March 23.—After a close call of the Senate and the hauling before the bar of the house of a dozen Senators, the Marshall bill, continuing the office of Public Administrator in Kings County, was passed.

The measure places the appointment in the hands of the county Judges and the Surrogate of Kings, (at present a Republican,) and thus insures the retirement of the present Administrator, William B. Davenport, a Democrat. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 17, a party division.

MISSISSIPPI FOR ROOSEVELT.

State Republican Convention Instructs Its Delegates to Vote for Him.

JACKSON, Miss., March 23.—The largest and most harmonious Republican Convention that ever assembled in Mississippi met here to-day and elected L. B. Mosely, W. F. Collins, Wesley Crayton, and George Cranberry as delegates at large to the Chicago Republican Convention.

The eight Congressional Districts have held conventions and instructed for President Roosevelt.

Resolutions were passed strongly indorsing President Roosevelt's Administration and instructing the delegates at large to cast their ballots for his nomination.

St. Paul's Poor to Get $2,000,000.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—Following the filing of the report of the appraisers appointed by the Probate Court to ascertain the value of the estate of the late Fanny S. Wilder of St. Paul it is announced that the entire Wilder estate, coupled with that of Mrs. E. V. Appleby, a daughter, amounting to about $2,000,000, is to be used for the poor of St. Paul independently of any other charity.

Father McCreavy a Monsignor.

The Rev. Charles McCreavy, rector of the Holy Cross Church, has received a letter from Archbishop Farley, who is in Rome, announcing that the Pope has appointed Father McCreavy a Monsignor and domestic prelate, with the privilege of wearing the purple.

EXCLUSION TREATY IS DENOUNCED BY CHINA

She Thinks She Can Obtain Better Terms from This Country.

AMERICAN ARGUMENTS FAILED

Threat That Still Further Restrictions on Entry of Chinese Might Be Imposed Was of No Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Chinese Government has notified the United States that it does not desire the continuance of the exclusion treaty of 1894 beyond the time fixed, which is ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. This took place on Dec. 7, 1894, and in accordance with the requirements the Chinese Government denounces the treaty six months in advance of its expiration.

The State Department made earnest efforts to have the treaty continued, but it seems that the Chinese Government prefers to take the chances of securing more liberal treatment for its people in the United States through a new convention.

It was represented to the Peking Government by Minister Conger that, so far from securing greater liberality by a new treaty, there was likelihood of still further restrictions being imposed on the entry of Chinese into this country and of more rigid supervision of those already here.

These representations failed to impress the Chinese Government, which has doubtless concluded that the United States is so insistent upon securing liberal commercial advantages that China may reasonably hope to secure modification of the harsh treatment accorded to her people in America in exchange for such advantages.

The treaty having been denounced, it will be necessary to formulate a new convention, and it is understood that the initial steps have already been taken in that direction.

The treaty denounced provides that for a period of ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited. The rights of those Chinese resident in the United States at the time of the ratification of the treaty are safeguarded, but the burden of proof is placed on the Chinese whenever their rights are questioned.

There is nothing in the treaty that could make its continuance desirable to the Chinese Government, and it is not surprising that it has been denounced.

CHILD BITTEN BY BULLDOG.

Owner of the Beast Escaped with Him from Harlem Crowd.

Three-year-old Harry Johnson, son of Mrs. Selma Johnson of 113 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was knocked down and severely bitten by a bulldog on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The animal escaped from a young man who was leading it by a chain and caused a panic among the women and school children who crowded the street. Many ran into stores for safety.

The boy and his mother were out for a walk and had stopped to look in a shop window near Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street when the dog, which had been tugging at its leash, suddenly spied a stray cat and, making a dash, broke away. The child happened to be directly between the cat and the dog, and, seeing the animal making for him, raised his two hands as if to ward off the attack.

Mrs. Johnson, realizing what might happen, made an attempt to snatch the boy from the dog's path, but she was an instant too late, for the animal was upon the little fellow. Throwing him backward, the bulldog fixed his teeth in the boy's right hand just back of the knuckles. By this time the owner of the dog had reached the spot. He kicked the dog until it released its hold, and then, picking up the chain, started to run west.

In the excitement that followed both man and dog escaped, although several passers-by went in pursuit. Picking her child up in her arms, Mrs. Johnson ran to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, followed by a large crowd. As the wound was badly lacerated Sergt. Conners, in order to save time, bundled the woman and child into a patrol wagon and rushed them to the Harlem Hospital, where the wound was cauterized. Several persons who were in the crowd at the time the child was bitten went to the police station and gave a description of the man and dog. Dr. Schneppel of the Harlem Hospital said that the wound was bad, but that there was little cause to fear hydrophobia, as it is not believed that the dog was rabid.

QUEER TENDERLOIN CASE.

Girl Said She Preferred a Cell to Her Uncle's Home.

Shortly after midnight this morning a well-dressed man brought a nice-looking girl into the Tenderloin Police Station, announcing himself as the girl's uncle, and told the Sergeant to take charge of her. "She has not been behaving herself," he declared.

The couple began to quarrel, and finally the man asked: "Well, will you come home?"

"No, thank you; I prefer the cell," the girl replied. She gave her name as Mary Snyder, nineteen years old, of 108 West Twelfth Street. The man said he was Frank D. Snyder of 225 West Fifteenth Street.

"What charge shall I register against the young lady?" asked the Sergeant.

"Call her a disorderly person," said the man. As he was leaving the station house the girl said to him: "Go home and sleep in peace. You've had your own way now and humiliated me. May it happen to your own child some day."

MARTIAL LAW IN COLORADO.

State Militia Takes Control of Trinidad and Its Mines.

TRINIDAD, Col., March 23.—The special train bearing 380 members of the National Guard arrived here to-day. The coming of the troops caused absolutely no excitement. Camp was established in this city, and detachments were sent out to various coal camps to relieve the mine guards employed by the coal companies, who have been drawing $5 a day each.

Immediately upon arrival Major Hill read his first general order, placing the entire county under martial law, ordering all saloons, dance halls, and other resorts of a questionable nature to close at 9 P. M. daily. All citizens having firearms in their possession are requested to register them immediately with the military authorities, and the sale of firearms and ammunition in the county is absolutely forbidden.

MRS. STEFFENS GETS DIVORCE.

School Teacher Named as Co-Respondent Bursts Into Tears.

In granting a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Margaret Steffens against George Steffens yesterday afternoon Justice Dickey, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Couort, Brooklyn, said: "I'm sorry to say that I am forced to the conclusion that a school teacher broke up this home."

As he said this, Miss Henrietta Latham, the co-respondent, who had appeared in court with counsel to defend her name, burst into tears. Miss Latham was a teacher in Public School No. 10 of Brooklyn, but was dismissed from the service because of the stories which arose out of the suit.

About three years ago Mrs. Steffens publicly attempted to horsewhip Miss Latham in Sixth Avenue. Miss Latham had been a boarder in the same house with the Steffens family. The divorce was granted on the testimony of two private detectives. Both Mr. Steffens and Miss Latham denied that their conduct had been improper.

Quality makes a name
Fraud appropriates it—steals it

Silk and Wool Dress Fabrics have been made famous by the unmatchable quality of

"Lansdowne"

ALL COLORS AND SHADES

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

W.M. FIELD

For sale at all good stores

HERE TO ARRANGE FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Dr. Parkin Gives Views of What Oxford Does for Students.

CITES HAY AND ROSEBERY

Says Secretary of State with American Training Does Not Have Standing of ex-Premier.

Dr. George R. Parkin, the representative of the Trustees of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to make arrangements for the holding of preliminary examinations in the United States and Canada. The examinations will be held simultaneously in this country and in the Dominion on April 13 at places selected by the various committees in charge in this country, composed of the Presidents of universities and colleges.

Dr. Parkin brought the examination papers with him in his personal baggage. They were in a sealed envelope, and the customs officials insisted on opening the package. Dr. Parkin protested, and Collector Stranahan passed the papers without having the envelope opened.

Dr. Parkin is a Canadian. He was in this country last year, when he made the selection of his various committees. Since then he has been in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand making preparations for the coming examinations.

"The Trustees of the scholarship fund are now simply feeling their way," he said yesterday, "and the method of selecting the first scholars may not be good for all time. During the last year we have been receiving suggestions on the matter of examinations from all of the leading educators in the English-speaking world, and now we are trying to work out the substance of those suggestions. We first want to make sure that the men who get the scholarships are qualified to enter Oxford according to the Oxford standard. I have brought with me examination papers in subjects which a Fellow must pass before he is eligible to enter Oxford, and the men here who pass them are qualified as competitors for one of the scholarships. This examination is only the preliminary step, and because a man passes he does not necessarily go to Oxford. The papers are about on a grade with those used in the entrance test at Harvard, except that a knowledge of Greek is required.

"America is a world power, and she now must have men with world knowledge to represent her abroad. Oxford is the place where those men will get that training which will fit them to stand with the statesmen of other great countries. Take the types of Oxford—Rosebery and Salisbury and many more. Americans brush them aside and say that they do not want careers such as those men had. I don't know that Hay holds the place of either of them in the estimate of the world. American universities can turn out millions of successful men, but not a Ruskin.

"Cecil Rhodes went to Oxford after he had been working for a long time, and after he had been graduated he said that he didn't know whether he had learned much, but that he had read Aristotle through the part where he says that in his opinion the greatest happiness in life is to be found in the conscious pursuit of some great purpose. Mr. Rhodes's great pursuit was the peace of the world. He said that if we understood each other—England and America—and if Americans began to see that English universities were not filled up with mediaeval rubbish, and that there was something in a monarchy as well as in a republic, it would be for the good of the world.

"I am afraid that the young men who get the scholarships will be hampered in a way. Last year two men were chosen by the Governor of one of the Western States as candidates. The press then came out in articles which said that the Fellows were model young men. Such notices as were printed were enough to wreck the career of any man. I would like to arrange a conspiracy of absolute silence in the press in regard to the successful men. It would do them and the Rhodes scholarships more good than anything else of which I can think. Then the men would enter quietly and unostentatiously, as others do."

MISTAKE FATAL TO DOCTOR.

Dr. J. S. Duff of Allegheny Swallows Carbolic Acid Instead of Pepsin.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—While prescribing for Miss Luela Keil in his office in West Ohio Street, Allegheny, this evening, Dr. J. S. Duff reached in his cabinet for a dose of pepsin to take for indigestion. By mistake he swallowed a dose of carbolic acid.

He rushed out of the office, saying to his patient: "Excuse me, I must run to the drug store." He asked the clerk for a dose of syrup of ipecac. He died in twenty minutes.

Dr. Duff was elected to the Common Council on the reform ticket last year. He had also been Coroner of Harrison County, Ohio. He was forty-eight years old.

Hunyadi János

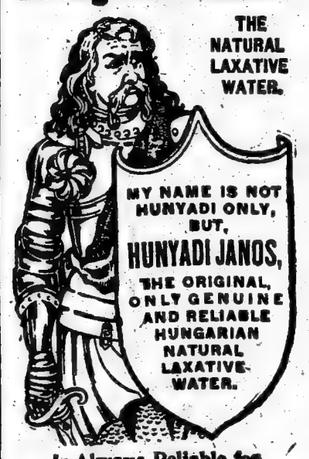

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Is Always Reliable for CONSTIPATION

All the individuality that deft tailoring puts into the "set" of your coat marks the Regal Shoe for Women.

For the same reason: *hand*-work. There's more hand-work in Regal Women's Shoes than in any other shoes made outside of the shops of the high-priced custom bootmakers. They have exactly the same unmistakable dainty shapeliness as the made-to-measure shoes that will cost you $10 in New York. They are reproduced from the same originals—the hand-made models of Pinet of Paris, which set the shoe-fashions of the world.

The Regal way is the *direct* way. *Thirty days* after Pinet's first showing of a new model its exact duplicate is on sale in Regal stores for women, in every size and width. The average retailer's "new" models come trailing along six months afterward.

At six dollars these Regals would be your money's worth and more.

At $3.50,—but won't you step in and see?

72 Regal Stores in all, 24 of them exclusively for Women.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES
166 W. 125th St. 1,339 Broadway.
785 Broadway. 338 Sixth Ave.

BROOKLYN WOMEN'S STORES
466 Fifth Ave.

Send for Style Book—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
807 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
166 West 125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

Reduced rates to California
March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points.

Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso; three times a week by way of Colorado; every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:

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Books of all kinds bought at highest cash prices.

I

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING.

The New York Times printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

"In 'Tillie: A Mennonite Maid,' Helen R. Martin of Harrisburg, has done for the Quietists of Pennsylvania what Bayard Taylor did for the Friends, Irving for the Dutch, and Edward Eggleston for the Hoosiers of the Ohio Valley."

Inquirer, Philadelphia.

2nd Large Edition on Sale.

TILLIE
A Mennonite Maid
By HELEN R. MARTIN
Illustrated, $1.50
The Century Co., New York

Registered Trade-Mark.

New Swiss Embroideries

We now display a very large variety of these modish, desirable Embroideries, in all-white and in various color combinations, suitable for trimming wash dresses.

Insertions, 15c and upward a yard.
Edgings, 15c to $2.00 a yard.
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Linen Embroidered Bands, now so much in use, at 75c to $2.00 a yard, in a variety of widths.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

THE

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)

Will Sell at Public Auction, This Afternoon at 2:30 and This Evening at 8:30.

ALSO FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at the Same Hours,

RICH HOUSEHOLD PIECES, DECORATIONS AND ORIENTAL RUGS, AND

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

Pertaining to and by ORDER of THE MARY C. MOEN ESTATE, the SARAH H. JACOBSON Estate and The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO., with a small balance from the MATTHIESSEN ESTATE.

GAETANO RUSSO'S beautiful MARBLE, "THE BATHERS"; IMPORTANT PAINTINGS and SKETCHES from the PARIS STUDIO of ANGELO ASTI (recently deceased,) including his PORTRAIT by himself and his last work, "SPERANZA"; a fine group of OIL PAINTINGS in BLACK and WHITE and in Colors by our popular Marine Artist, Mr. James G. Tyler of this City.

Also:

Eight Magnificent Chime and Musical HALL CLOCKS; a PIANOLA with Music, a STEINWAY Baby Grand and a SCHULER Upright PIANOFORTE (both nearly new) and several Pieces of Jewelry will be Interesting Features of this sale.

EXHIBITION DAILY.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

CRESCA FIGS

Fresh, Tender and Full-Flavored

as different from ordinary figs as honey from molasses.

CRESCA FIGS

have all the richness of flavor that figs have in their native land.

Put up in imported grass baskets to retain their goodness. 1, 2 and 3-lb. sizes. Sold by Park & Tilford, and all leading dealers.

Put Up By
REISS & BRADY
MORE Than a Little Better.

See that the *Shield of Quality* is on the Box

If Welsbach mantles were not the best we couldn't afford to tell you so.

5 Kinds—15, 20, 25, 30, 33¢

WELSBACH STORE, 1153 BROADWAY.
All Dealers

Oculists.

The Examining Rooms in our Four Optical Stores present the double advantage of an Oculist's service and an Optician's service, as presented nowhere else in New York.

NO CHARGE for Examination.
Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.

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1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

BENNINGS RACES TO-DAY

Prominent Turfmen Present from Both East and West.

THE HANDICAP POSSIBILITIES

Surprise That Madden and Hitchcock Entries Do Not Appear—How the Jockeys Will Ride.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—With cloudy threatening weather to-night and a heavy, holding track at Bennings there is some fear that the opening day of the Washington Jockey Club meeting may lose some of its attractiveness. It can hardly lose interest, for the city is already full of racing folk from both East and West, and never before in this particular did a meeting hold out more promise. The race special from New York that arrived to-night greatly swelled the crowd, and many more will arrive in the morning, leaving New York at midnight.

Some surprise was expressed in the published list of entries for the Bennings Spring Handicap when it was seen that John E. Madden had not named his horses through the entry box. Castalian, the F. R. Hitchcock candidate, is also an absentee, and Tribes Hill has not been named by Midgeley. Of course any one or all of these may go as afided starters, but at the same time their non-appearance in the entries was looked upon as significant.

Of those named James Boden's Masterman, who will be ridden by Cochran, heads the list of the weights with 118 pounds to carry. "Father Bill" Daly has all three of his named. Himself, the main dependence, will be ridden by Creamer, while Jack O'Brien will in all probability have the mount on Illyria, should he go to the post. Tancod, the three-year-old, is not seriously considered, but Daly is in the habit of furnishing surprises, and he may be the one with his light weight.

H. C. Schulz has named all three of his, Shrine, Honolulu, and Moorhen. With the known liking of Honolulu for the mud and his excellent condition, this trio, in the present shape of the field, will be one of the favorites at post time. Of the ones named by H. T. Griffin, he has picked on the three-year-old Conkling to carry his colors. Charley Oxx thinks well of his mare Ascension, and with her partiality for the six furlong route she will have a strong following. Unless Madden should send one of his to the post, Wallace Hicks, the clever colored jockey, will probably have the mount on Ascension, and this fact will add not a little to her popularity in the betting ring.

H. Phillips, who headed the jockey list at New Orleans, will ride Wreath of Ivy, his father's sprinter. Tommy Burns will have a mount and will probably ride Lord Advocate should the Richards entry start. Redfern, McCue, W. Hennessy, J. Phillips, Rice, McCafferty, Henderson, Walsh, and J. Hennessy are among the other riders available, and with the possibility of a big field in the handicap there will be an excellent demand for good riding material.

Starter Cassidy will handle the flag for at least the first portion of the meeting, and Fitzgerald may take charge later in the season.

Following are the entries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Calgarry, 114 pounds; Wreath of Ivy, 103; Extra Law and Rain or Shine, 101 each; Gold Dome, 98; Toi San, Piquet, and Hopeful Miss, 96 each; Bluish, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Arlington purse, for two-year-olds; half a mile. Modred Law, 119 pounds; Sweet Pepper, 114; Only One, Red Ruler, Master Douglass, and Preen, 112 each; Dulcibella, Filigree, and Allen Avon, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Bennings Spring Handicap; three-quarters of a mile. Masterman, 118 pounds; Ascension, 116; Himself, 115; Monte Carlo, 111; Illyria, 109; Sam Craig, 107; Conkling, 106; Shrine, 105; Wreath of Ivy, 104; Honolulu, Typhonic, 103; Morning Star, Sais, and Latheron, 102 each; Mrs. Frank Foster, Chicle, and Moorhen, 100 each; Lord Advocate, 98; Tomcod, 96; Briarthorpe, 96; Adel Trebla, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Maidens, three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Danvillian, 119 pounds; Panther, 118; Zadok, 116; Lady Taragon, Queen Elizabeth, 114; Mohican, Caqueta, Fasig, 102; Mammon, Tobasso, General Steward, Royal Wisdom, 99; Dixie Paradise, May Holliday, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards. Meistersinger, Bar le Duc, 119 pounds; Circus, 108; Rough Rider, Honolulu, 107; Colonel Tyler, Dark Planet, 106; Past, Locket, Bessie McCarthy, 105; Rabunta, 102; Ninespot, Hymettus, 101; Bronx, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Billy Ray, Gum Honey Bee, Honey Boy, 155; Trinity Bell, 151; Captain Hayes, 148; Agio, Red Hook, 132.

The weights for the third Chevy Chase Hunt Handicap, to be run Saturday, a two-mile and a half event for four-year-olds and upward, were announced to-day as follows: Lady Teazle, Lepida, and Dragoman, 150; Twilight, 160; Montrip, 155; The Hawk, 145, and La Touraine, 132.

Baseball Items of Interest.

"Jack" Chesbro, pitcher of the Greater New York Baseball Club, called at the club's headquarters in the Flatiron Building yesterday on his way to join his team at Atlanta, Ga. Chesbro is in excellent physical condition, weighs 163 pounds, as against 180 last year, and says he will pitch better than ever during the coming championship season. For the past month Chesbro has been coaching the Harvard University pitchers and is enthusiastic over their prospects.

Speaking of the case of the Brooklyn Club against First Baseman Dillon, President Pulliam of the National League said yesterday that under all baseball laws Dillon belongs to the Brooklyn Club, and must play with that club or not at all. The Los Angeles Club, of which Dillon wants to become a member, received a chance to prove its claim that Dillon signed to play with that club before he placed his signature to a Brooklyn contract, but, according to President Pulliam, the Californians failed to do it. Pulliam is confident that the Pacific Coast League will not defy the National agreement by allowing Dillon to play in championship games with the Los Angeles Club.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn will be represented the coming season with the best baseball team it ever had, according to Lieut. J. S. Buck, the manager. There will be plenty of material to pick a nine from, some seventy candidates having responded to the call for players. Games will be scheduled with good teams within one hundred miles of New York and offering suitable guarantees. Manager Buck's address is 484 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Baseball Club, accompanied by his wife, left for Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, to be gone a week.

Road Drivers Support Paving Bill.

The Executive Committee of the Road Drivers' Association, at a meeting held at the Hotel Cadillac last night, decided to support the bill to permit the paving of West Seventy-second Street with bituminous macadam, which is now pending in the Legislature, and Dr. H. D. Gill and Park Commissioner Willcox will appear in favor of the measure at the hearing to be held on March 29. The bill is also favored by the West End Association, and J. L. Brower of that organization attended the meeting of the road drivers last night, and spoke in favor of the improvement.

Another speaker was President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America, who called the attention of the horsemen to the proposed amendments to the Automobile Speed bill, now before the Legislature, which authorize local authorities to fix speed limits within their territories. The road drivers decided to support the automobilists in opposing the amendments.

ANNAPOLIS, 4; U. OF M., 2.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 23.—The Navy won from the University of Maryland baseball team to-day by a score of 4 to 2. Batteries:—Navy—Needham and Stiles; University of Maryland—Crawford and Dubois. Umpire—Bernard Wefers of Georgetown.

AUTOMOBILES.

MOTORCYCLES The Merkel $150.
New Orleans, Hercules, Royals and others, cheap. Motorcycle supplies; largest stock; lowest prices. E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place. Sole Agents.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425

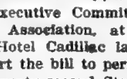

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. $2,500, 5 Passenger Car, $850; 10 others, cheap. E. J. Willis Co. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

MILLER WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Tobias Loses His First Game in Amateur Club Tournament.

Florian Tobias lost his first game last night in the 14.2 billiard tournament for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club, West Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. He was beaten in an ordinarily played game by Dr. A. B. Miller by 250 points to 191. Tobias had formerly held a clean record of five games won. Dr. Miller had won four games and lost one, but his victory now places him on even terms with Dr. Walter G. Douglas, who has won five matches and lost none. Douglas will meet the winner in last night's match in the deciding game to-morrow, but a match will be played this evening between Dr. Miller and William Gershal.

Dr. Miller, after failing to count in his first inning, began well by a nice run of 24 in the next inning, and soon after made runs of 16, 25, and 26. He led throughout, playing a steady all around game, some of his long runs being due to excellent cushion carroms. The best run made by Tobias was 25. The scores:

Miller—0 24 0 0 2 5 6 0 5 16 25 6 0 4 2 0 2 26 9 1 0 18 2 0 0 8 0 5 7 2 0 4 2 6 2 0 4 1 5 1 2 27 0 8 0 4. Total, 250. High run, 27; average, 5 20-46.

Tobias—1 0 4 5 1 0 2 1 3 14 2 0 0 7 0 1 0 8 0 1 10 3 2 14 0 8 1 1 10 25 0 1 0 3 3 0 9 22 0 2 0 2 15 0 0. Total, 191. High run, 25; average, 4 11-45.

Following this tournament a three-cushion carom contest for the championship of the club, at that game, will be held. Forty points will be played each night. The committee in charge of the event consists of E. O. Presby, G. T. Williams, and D. P. Squire. The entries to date are Albro Akin, Baron van Koppen, E. O. Presby, and G. T. Williams.

Three games, all in Class C, were played in the straight rail billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night, and W. A. Morschhauser was victorious in two. Peter Doelger, Jr., was the chief sufferer, losing one game to Morschhauser and another to Walter S. Wilson. To-night at 8 o'clock R. J. Schaefer, (110,) will play Dr. J. T. W. Greef, (100,) in Class B, and at 10 o'clock Morschhauser, (70,) and C. D. Coleman, (50,) will come together.

Scores last night follow:

W. A. Morschhaund, (70.)—0 0 2 5 0 3 1 1 0 4 3 0 11 2 1 0 6 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 6 0 0 6 0 0 0 13. Total, 70; average, 1 28-42; highrun, 9.

Peter Doelger, Jr., (80.)—8 2 0 3 2 2 3 0 1 5 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 1 1 1 5 2 0 6 1 2 1 0 2 5 0 1. Total, 70; average, 1 20-44; high run, 8.

Referee—G. D. Colman.

Walter S. Wilson, (50)—1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 5 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 3 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0. 2 4 1 0 1 0 0 1. Total, 50; average, 0 50-56; high run, 5.

Peter Doelger, Jr., (80)—0 1 0 1 4 0 0 3 2 4 2 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 5 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 0 1 2 6. Total, 63; average, 1 7-56; high run, 5.

Referee—W. A. Morschhauser.

W. A. Morschhauser, (70)—1 1 0 0 1 0 5 0 1 0 10 4 3 0 6 3 0 0 3 0 0 13 2 3 1 2 0 1. Total, 70. Average, 2 14-28. High run, 13.

Walter S. Wilson, (50)—4 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 5 1 2 4 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 0. Total, 32. Average, 1 4-28. High run, 5.

Referee—Dr. Walter G. Douglas.

Henry Kryn, who led the Class B players in the Crescent Athletic Club's pool tournament last year, played excellent pool in the Class A competitions last night at the City Club house, 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and won two games, one from C. E. McMahon and the other from J. F. Hardy. There were four contests in Class C, one of the victorious players being Henry L. Brigham, one of the club's best clay target shooters. Scores of the night follow:

Class A.—Henry Kryn, (75,) defeated C. E. McMahon, (100,) by a score of 75 to 80, and also defeated J. T. Hardy, (90,) by a score of 75 to 60.

Class C.—S. M. Moran, (40,) defeated Charles House, (50,) by a score of 40 to 30; S. J. McKittrick, (20,) defeated G. M. Dickerson, (45,) by a score of 20 to 18; H. L. Brigham, (50,) defeated George Wykes, (45,) by a score of 50 to 42; E. E. Van Sickle, (40,) defeated C. D. Potter, (40,) by a score of 40 to 18.

LOCAL HORSE FAIR.

Will Be Held in Madison Square Garden on Old-Fashioned Methods.

Instead of holding a Spring Horse Show in the Madison Square Garden the first week of May, as was proposed at the first meeting held last week, the local horse dealers last night at a meeting held at the Hotel Cadillac decided to hold a horse fair instead, and the dates of April 25 and 26 were tentatively selected. An organization for the purpose of managing the affair was effected under the title of the Horse Fair Association of New York, and temporary officers were elected as follows: President—F. M. Ware; Secretary—G. C. Gue. Steps will at once be taken to incorporate the association.

According to the present plans the exhibition will be on the lines of an old-fashioned horse fair, with no competitions and no awards. Horses will be shown in all classes from ponies to Percherons, and it was estimated last night by the dealers present at the meeting that fully 500 animals will be exhibited. Another meeting of the association will be held at the Hotel Cadillac on Monday evening.

NEW YORK, 5; BIRMINGHAM, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—Even with McGinnity, the "Iron Man," pitching the New York National League team narrowly averted defeat at the hands of the Birmingham team this afternoon. Both teams were on their mettle, and the fielding was of a high order. In batting, however, the local players secured nine hits to six. For six innings the Southerners were held down to one run, while the New Yorks had scored four, but in the seventh the Birminghams came within a run of tieing the New Yorks.

This afternoon's game was played for the benefit of the Vulcan statue fund, and 2,000 people were in attendance. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BIRMINGHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	Duffy, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Bresn'n, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0	Smith, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
M'Gann, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Vaug'n, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0
Mertes, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	Millerick, c.	0	2	7	0	0
McCor'k, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Mathews, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Alexa'er, 2b.	0	2	1	1	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	3	3	2	Tamsett, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Warner, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Wagner, ss.	1	0	2	0	1
Bower'n c.	0	0	2	1	0	McCon'll, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
McGinn'y, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Hopkins, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Tritten, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	5	6	27	16	2	Total	3	9	24	10	1

Birmingham	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1		—5

First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off Wiltse, 2; off Hopkins, 1; off Tritten, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 6; by Hopkins, 5; by Tritten, 1. Three-base hits—McGann, McCormick. Two-base hits—Duffy, Millerick, Alexander, Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Browne, Bresnahan, Mertes, (2,) Dahlen, (2.) Double play—Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann. Hit by pitcher—Wiltse, 1. Passed ball—Millerick. Umpire—Mr. George Wood.

Twenty-third Regiment Games.

An interesting programme of sports has been provided by the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association for its games at the armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. In addition to the closed events relay racing will form an attractive feature of the entertainments. Teams from the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, St. George's Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Association, Grace Athletic Club, Church of the Messiah, Holy Communion, and Young People's Association of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, comprising the Church Athletic League, will contest in a one-mile relay race; teams from the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments, each man to run 220 yards, will compete; teams of four students from Pratt Institute, Adelphi Academy, Erasmus Hall High School, De Witt Clinton, and Commercial High Schools have entered for a one-mile relay, and cadets of the Twenty-third Regiment, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Second Signal Corps will run in a half-mile relay.

An "Association Cup" will be awarded to the company scoring the greater number of points in the closed games, and a special prize will go to the man scoring the most points.

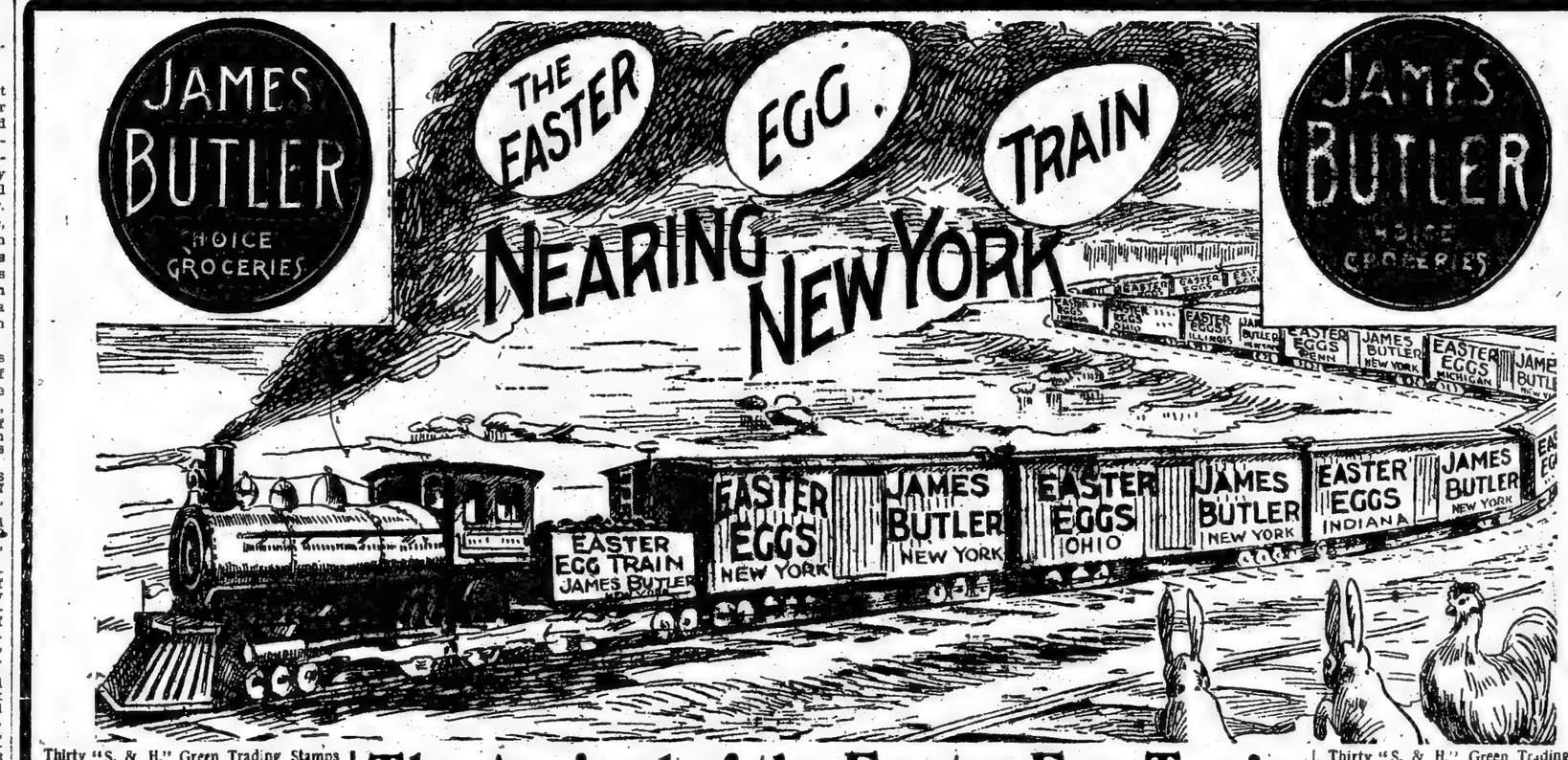

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UNXLD TEA.

The choicest picking of the new crops from the most famous Tea Gardens of China and India. Three distinct varieties, viz: **Formosa Oolong, Indian Tea and English Breakfast.** Sold elsewhere at 70c. a lb. Your choice, per lb..... 50c

Packed in parchment lined cartons, preserving its strength and delicious flavor.

The Arrival of the Easter Egg Train

will be hailed with pleasure by every housekeeper, will make the mothers smile, and the children uproariously happy. The "head of the house" will have to stop grumbling about expense for once, and join in the general joy. There are now eggs in town for everybody—including your mother-in-law—eggs to boil, eggs to fry, eggs to scramble and make into a hundred and one tempting dishes, with enough left over for the children to dye, roll, play and have all manner of fun with next week, when the weather settles and we get a real taste of spring. They won't last long, however, for even this enormous supply will be gone in a few days. From the economical standpoint, it means no more high prices for eggs this week. While the supply holds out we will sell

Thirty "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Given Away with Every Pound of

CEYLON TEA.

New importation of **Butler's Golden Tips**—highest grade coming to this country from the most celebrated Ceylon Tea Gardens. Can be had nowhere else and gives unbounded satisfaction. Our price, per lb., only..... 50c

Packed in parchment lined cartons, which preserve its richness and fine flavor.

18 Strictly Fresh Eggs for 25 Cts.

At All of Our 124 Retail Grocery Branches—Take the Store Nearest You.

Twenty "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Given Away with Every Pound of

Butler's Best No. 1 Tea.

Mixed Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, India, Young Hyson and Gunpowder. Pure, uniform, rich and of delicious flavor. Your choice, per lb..... 35c

We again offer for the careful consideration of thrifty and home-loving housekeepers an attractive array of "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMP EXTRA SPECIALS. The extra stamp premiums do not increase the price, and all the specials are household necessities. Better stock up this week and reap the benefit in the large number of stamps you will add to your collection. They help to beautify the home and cost you nothing.

On all other purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D. orders, we continue giving

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps to Everybody with Everything.

10 "S. & H." Stamps with two cans of **French Peas**..... 25c Fresh, tender, full of flavor.	5 "S. & H." Stamps with a pint bottle of **Liberty Ketchup**..... 10c The king of all ketchups.	5 "S. & H." Stamps with three cans of **Tomatoes**..... 25c Red, ripe, selected, solid packed.
5 "S. & H." Stamps with three cans of **String Beans**..... 25c The fresh flavor of the garden.	5 "S. & H." Stamps with a bottle of **Peerless Sauce** 10 or 15c Unequalled table relish.	5 "S. & H." Stamps with two cans of French **Sardines** for..... 25c Choice imported in pure olive oil.

Ten "S & H." Green Trading Stamps Given Away with Every Pound of

Butler's Choice No. 2 Teas.

Mixed, Oolong or English Breakfast.

Rich full flavor, strictly pure and good, choice of 3 kinds, a lb..... 25c

Extra "S. & H." Green Stamp Specials With

Butler's Famous Coffees.

Fresh roasted daily, retaining their full flavor and fine aroma.

Ten "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound of **Best Mocha and Java Coffee.** Positively the very best imported, a lb. only..... 25c

Five "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound of **Butler's Best Maracaibo Coffee.** Full flavored berry, great favorite, a lb..... 20c

Five "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps given away with every pound of **Butler's Best Santos Coffee.** Prime quality of this fine grade. A new importation, a lb..... 17c

5 "S. & H." Stamps with half-pound package of **Peerless Cocoanut**..... 10c (or two ¼-pound packages.)	5 "S. & H." Stamps with **Vanilla or Lemon Extract** "Peerless" brand, bottle 15c. "Our Own" brand, bottle.. 10c	5 "S. & H." Stamps with one tin of **Black or White Pepper, or English Mustard,** Your choice for..... 10c
5 "S. & H." Stamps with one pound of **Cream Cheese**..... 15c Best quality, New York State.	5 "S. & H." Stamps with one pound of **Pure Leaf Lard**..... 12c Swift or Armour's open kettle.	5 "S. & H." Stamps with one jar of **Extract of Beef**..... 25c Famous "East View" Brand, Guaranteed.

Olives—18 oz. bottle fancy large Olives, 25c.; 10 oz. bottle fancy Queen Olives, 15c.; 8 oz. bottle Queen Olives, 10c.; 4 oz. bottle Queen Olives.... 5c

Stuffed Olives—10 oz. bottle fancy large Olives, stuffed with pimentos, finest quality, 20c.; 8 oz. bottle, 15c.; 4 oz. bottle..... 10c

"Blue Ribbon" Self-Raising Flour—Best and most economical for crisp pastry, tea biscuits, etc.; a package..... 10c

Corn Starch—"Peerless," from best selected Indian maize, a package..... 9c

"XLCR" brand, choice, a package..... 7c

Salt—"Blue Ribbon," free running, package..... 5c

Four lb. bag finest Table Salt..... 5c

Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Perfectly balanced, self-raising mixture of highest grade wheat, corn and rice flour; makes the finest of cakes and muffins; a package..... 10c

Pickles—"Liberty" brand, mixed, Chow Chow and Gherkins, a bottle..... 12c

Cider or White Wine Vinegar—Quart bottle..... 7c

Yellow or White Meal—From best selected Indian corn; 3 lb. linen bag..... 10c

"Blue Ribbon" Farina—Pure wheat; a package for..... 7c

"Blue Ribbon" Pearl Tapioca—Pure, a package for..... 7c

"Blue Ribbon" Granulated Tapioca—Pure, a package for.. 7c

Hominy—"Triumph" brand pearl hominy; 5 lb. package..... 15c

Rice—Choice Carolina, 3 lbs. for... 20c

Evaporated Apples—"Blue Ribbon" brand, choicest quality, 1 lb. carton..... 10c

Macaroni / Spaghetti } Finest imported, a lb. package only... 12c

Pineapples—Finest Cuban, in chunks, large can..... 15c

Peaches—Sliced California fruit, in heavy syrup, unequalled value, 1½ lb cans, 2 for 25c.; a can..... 13c

Cherries—"Essie" brand, finest picked fruit, in heavy syrup, 3 lb. can..... 23c

Cherries—"East View" brand, very choice, 3 lb can..... 20c

Prunes—Finest grade Santa Clara Valley; 3 lbs., only..... 25c

Oranges—Fancy, fresh from California and Florida; navels, a doz., 35c., 30c., 25c. and..... 20c

Lemons—Bright and juicy, fancy quality, a doz..... 13c

Dates—"Blue Ribbon," best Egyptian, 3 packages, 20c.; a package..... 7c

Figs—Finest cured, from Smyrna; a lb..... 13c

Jams—"Blue Ribbon," the pure fruit; a lb. jar..... 15c

Jams—Millar's famous Irish jams, new importation, very choice and large assortment all kinds; extra quality; a lb. jar..... 19c

Jams—"Liberty" brand, popular at the price; 1 lb. jar..... 10c

Jellies—All varieties, in Mason quart jars; each..... 10c

Preserves—"Liberty" brand, the family favorite; 3 lb crock..... 25c

Preserves—"Johnson's" famous 5 lb. crocks..... 49c

Molasses—"Peerless" brand, universal favorite; qt. bottle..... 12c

Molasses—"Blue Ribbon," essence of the sugar cane; qt. bottle..... 15c

Maple Syrup—Vermont sap boiled down; pints, 15c.; half pints..... 10c

Buckwheat—Plain old-fashioned milling, 3 lb. linen bag..... 10c

Buckwheat—"Peerless" prepared, highest quality; 3 lb package..... 12c

Buckwheat—"Triumph" prepared, highest quality; 3 lb. linen bag.. 15c

Rice—Fancy Carolina head Rice, 3 lb. linen bag..... 25c

Crackers.
Finest in the World.
Zu-Zu,
Oysterettes,
Uneeda Milk,

4c.
A Package.

Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums,	"Essie" brand. Finest selected California fruits, nothing finer, packed in heaviest of syrup, rich and rare, large can, each..... 19c
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots,	"East View" brand, Choice California fruit, well selected, packed in heavy syrup, in large cans, your choice, a can, for..... 16c
Egg Plums—Park brand, selected fruit, well packed; 2 cans for 25c., 3-lb. can..... 13c	
Strawberries—Fancy fruit, in heavy syrup, delicious, 1-lb can.. 10c	

Johnson's Famous Home-Made Preserves

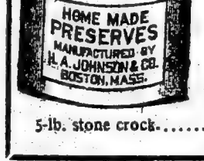

All fine fresh fruits. Choice assortment.

5-lb. stone crock..... 49c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Cornell Wants a Columbia Crew.

Capt. Coffin of the Cornell 'Varsity crew, yesterday called upon Capt. Maeder and Manager Myers of the Columbia Navy in order to induce them to send a second 'Varsity eight to Ithaca for the regatta there on May 30. Columbia had previously decided not to be represented at Ithaca, but to send a crew to compete at Philadelphia on the same date against Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell. It is doubtful whether Columbia will, despite Capt. Coffin's visit, make any change in her plans.

Manager Myers announced yesterday that the training season at Poughkeepsie would be the longest that Columbia has thus far undertaken. In all probability the local oarsmen will leave for their new quarters June 7, the day after commencement, but it is likely that an even earlier date may be set. The new quarters, which are at Crum Elbow, nearly four miles above the bridge, are so attractive that nearly all the candidates are eager to go up June 1. The race is to be rowed June 28.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Will Show Horses

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has entered a number of his best horses for the thirteenth annual horse show of the Durland Riding Academy, which will be held on April 5, 6, and 7. It is said that this is the first time that Mr. Vanderbilt has ever entered a horse show. The entries will close on Saturday.

Plans for Yale-Harvard Boat Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 23.—Plans for the annual rowing races between Yale and Harvard, to be held on the Thames River June 30, were arranged to-day by Julian W. Curtiss, graduate manager of the Yale Navy; F. T. Dodge and W. S. Cross, also of Yale, and R. F. Manning and H. G. Dillingham of Harvard. The freshman race will be rowed about 10:30 A. M., from the big bridge, two miles up stream. The 'Varsity four-oared crew race will be two miles up stream from the point where the freshman race ends. The 'Varsity eight-oared crew race will be rowed at flood tide, approximately at 12:30 A. M. Should the water be too rough this race will be rowed about 4:30 P. M.

It was decided to invite William H. Melkleham of New York to act as referee. Frank V. Chappell of New London was chosen Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

YALE, 11; TRINITY, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—Yale and Trinity opened the baseball season for those colleges on Yale Field this afternoon with an unusually interesting game, in which Yale easily shut out the visitors from Hartford, and ran up a total of eleven runs. The game was one of seven innings only.

In batting and fielding the Yale nine gave the university students an exhibition that was encouraging. Capt. Winslow used his three most promising candidates for pitching honors—McKay, a former student from Georgetown University; Jackson, and Allen. The trio pitched so strongly that Trinity failed to make a hit. Bowman, last year's Yale pitcher, covered first base, and made good in that position. His batting was a feature. Capt. Winslow played in old-time form behind the bat. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	4	1	4	1	1	x	11	9	1	
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—McKay, Jackson, Allen, and Winslow; Grange and Fravo.

Phillips Exeter Gets Championship.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Executive Committee of the Boston Athletic Association, under whose auspices the recent interscholastic games were held in this city, has awarded first place to Phillips Exeter Academy, investigation having shown that one of the winning Worcester Academy's team, Heath White, was ineligible, being over the age limit. By this decision Exeter wins the trophy, with 21½ points, and Worcester Academy takes second place, with 18 points. White won 5 points in all. Dr. Abercrombie, head master of Worcester Academy, discovered and voluntarily reported White's ineligibility.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Only six declarations were made from the Brighton Handicap, the twenty-five-thousand-dollar fixture of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and that number includes Colonel Bill, who died before the publication of the weights. The other absentees are: Stamping Ground, Adbell, Injunction, Moharib, and Proof Reader.

C. T. Hemmingray has engaged stalls at Jamaica and will ship direct from San Francisco to New York with Kindred, Atwood, and his other racers. Steve Lawler will arrive at the Jamaica track with sixteen of the S. J. Smith horses from Brookdale early next week.

When races commence at Aqueduct this season there will be completed a third railroad track, which will be used by the Long Island Railroad to facilitate the handling of the race crowds. This track is a part of an electric line, which, when completed, will connect Long Island City with Far Rockaway.

J. W. Colt is progressing favorably at the New York Hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis Tuesday, and his speedy recovery is looked for. Gwynne Tompkins, who trains Mr. Colt's string of jumpers, was stricken with the same disease at Washington yesterday, and is now at the Providence Hospital in that city.

Among the trainers who have reserved stable room at Jamaica are Frank Taylor, J. Howe, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McCormick, "Tom" Healey, James Boden, William Lye, and "Steve" Lawler. Work will shortly commence on the track and galloping will be permitted within ten days.

Jim Kelly, the two-year-old, who broke down so badly at Sheepshead Bay last Fall, has been in the care of a veterinary surgeon all Winter and has so far recovered that there is a hope of his starting again. Jim Kelly won the race in which he broke down, and raced five and a half furlongs in 1:06 2-5 with 125 pounds up, a remarkable performance for a two-year-old.

Pennsylvania Re-elects Old Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met for reorganization to-day. President A. J. Cassatt and all of the old officers were re-elected. R. W. Smith was reappointed Treasurer, and Lewis Nelson Secretary.

WASHINGTON CLUB SOLD.

American Baseball League Franchise Secured by Two Newspaper Men.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Ban B. Johnson, President of the American Baseball League, has sold the Washington Baseball Club to Thomas C. Noyes and William J. Dwyer, both of this city. Negotiations looking to this end have been in progress since last Fall. The new owners of the club have secured a lease of the grounds at Seventh Street and Florida Avenue, formerly occupied by the National League Club. The work of rehabilitating these grounds will be commenced at once, and it is expected that they will be in condition for the opening game next month.

Mr. Noyes, who becomes one of the owners of the club, is a member of the editorial staff of The Evening Star of this city, and Mr. Dwyer is one of the proprietors of The Bulletin, a news publication here, and the Columbia Theatre.

Wilton J. Lambert, son-in-law of Senator Gorman, is spoken of as the probable new President of the club.

REFEREE PICKS A CHARITY.

Says Goldenberg Estate Should Go to Hebrew Technical Institute.

Hamilton Odell, the referee appointed to determine to what institution should be paid the residue of the estate of the late Simon Goldenberg upon the death of the widow, Mary Goldenberg, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the Hebrew Technical Institute.

Mr. Goldenberg, who was a member of the firm of Goldenberg Brothers, lace importers, died Feb. 19, 1897, leaving an estate valued at about $600,000. The bulk of this he willed to his wife, but provided that upon her death trustees whom he named should devote that part of the estate which remained after the payment of about $270,000 in special bequests to friends and relatives to some non-sectarian charitable institution. The trustees brought the action and obtained the reference to determine where the money should go in the event of the death of Mrs. Goldenberg or of a previous settlement.

Mr. Goldenberg was a Trustee of Temple Beth-El, and contributed largely to Hebrew charities. In his last years he became particularly interested in the Hebrew Technical Institute, and during his last illness considered a revision of his will so as to make that school a large beneficiary. He died, suddenly, however, after an operation, and the change never was made.

SAY RICE TRUST IS ILLEGAL.

J. W. Gates Informed That His Scheme Is in Violation of Texas Law.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVNSTON, Texas, March 23.—Notice has been served upon the promoters of the rice promoting organization, headed by John W. Gates, that the terms of organization are in violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas.

It is alleged that the New Orleans rice milling interests are fighting the new association, which claims control of eighty-four mills. Gates and his associates offer to put up $750,000 or one-half of the so-called capital stock, and the mill owners to do the same.

The violation of the anti-trust laws is based upon the promotion fund of $5,000,000. The mill owners in the combination declare this fund is to be used as loans, to be advanced to rice growers for buying rice lands and promoting the cultivation and consumption of rice, rather than to restrict its production or milling.

EMPLOYERS STAND BY THE MASON BUILDERS

Building Trades Association Names Emergency Committee.

FIREPROOFING PHASE OF ROW

National Company as a Sub-Contractor Would Like to Install in This City Its Own Material.

All overtures of peace had been rejected by the bricklayers when the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association met last night at the Townsend Building. The board has now decided to take up the fight, and it is admitted by the National Fireproofing Company that it will continue its efforts to wrest from the mason builders a share at least of the installation of the material it manufactures.

Judging from the attitude of the mason builders, who hold that there is practically no reason for the strike, unless it is to give the National Fireproofing Company a hold as sub-contractors, they will fight this proposition to the last ditch. The clause in the trade agreement by which the mason builders do the installation is so iron-clad that it binds even the non-association contractors. This was evidenced by the strike against the Fuller Company, before the latter joined the Mason Builders' Association, because the installation of the fireproofing was sublet. The union won, and the firm had to pay waiting time.

When the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association met last night there was no evidence of yielding by the bricklayers. The meeting was long, and no one would say what was done, further than that "the Building Trades Employers' Association, which is committed to arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes, herewith approves the position taken by the Mason Builders' Association, knowing that said association has made every possible overture for peace," and that an "Emergency Committee of twelve from this board be appointed to meet with the Emergency Committee of the Mason Builders' Association to solve the present difficulty in the trades."

As to the efforts of the National Fireproofing Company to get into the New York field as sub-contractors, a representative of the Mason Builders' Association said yesterday:

"The men would be standing in their own light if they agreed to the specialization of the fireproofing by the National Fireproofing Company. It would be the worst thing they could do for their own interests."

"Is there not a chance that the Mason Builders will eventually yield and allow the National Fireproofing Company to do the installation?" was asked.

"Never, on your life," he replied. "If the company wants to make a fight on the matter, we will fight it to a standstill. Why does it happen that the National Fireproofing Company has been trying year after year to get the bricklayers to pass the resolution they did at Trenton, and only succeeded this year? They know how. If it comes to a fight the mason builders have $100,000,000 behind them. You can put it down absolutely that the mason builders will do their own setting of the fireproof material in 1904."

It was learned yesterday that Henry B. Keasbey, Vice President of the National Fireproofing Company, had a talk with the mason builders over the situation some time ago. When the Building Trades' Employers' Association was formed first, the company was invited to join it, but could not do so, Mr. Keasbey says, because they were not employing skilled men in New York.

"I had a general talk with the Mason Builders' Association about that time," he said yesterday, "and explained that we had no idea of being general contractors, but simply wanted to be sub-contractors for the installation of the fireproofing. The association told us that they would be willing to do business with us, but that they were prevented by the bricklayers from doing so."

TERRORS OF "NEARSIDE" LAW.

Women's Health Protective Association Protests Against Car Ordinance.

"Cherchez la femme," said Dr. Darlington of the Health Board at the meeting of the Woman's Health Protective Association yesterday afternoon. "When the King performs a great deed it is often at the suggestion of the Queen. If the associations of women are trying to repeal the 'nearside' ordinance, I am sure they will do it."

It was an experience meeting at the Academy of Medicine, where the Health Protective Association met yesterday, and the women present, representing different women's clubs, told how they had wet their feet in climbing piles of snow or wading in slush because the cars stopped on the wrong side of the street; how their husbands had colds, coughs, and pneumonia from the draughts when the front car doors were opened, and how they suffered from undue exercise running back and forth, never being quite sure where the car would stop.

Dr. Darlington said that he had been "on the fence" in regard to this matter, but had been almost persuaded by the experience meeting. It was understood, he continued, that accidents had been prevented by the ordinance. An association member rose to say that there had been 50 per cent. more colds to offset this, and the representatives of the different organizations present passed a resolution asking the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to repeal the ordinance.

BALDWIN UPHELD AS REFEREE.

Court Declines to Remove Him from Charge of McCann Estates.

Justice Bischoff yesterday decided that Henry de Forest Baldwin should remain as referee to investigate the accounts of the executors of the estates of Charles C. and Hester McCann, notwithstanding the fact that his sister, Blanche D. Baldwin, had become the wife of Gilbert D. Lamb, guardian of one of the young women interested in the estate which, it is understood, amounts to about $1,500,000.

Mrs. Mary Tobin Stempel, whose children are to receive the bulk of the estates, brought the suit for an accounting. She lived abroad with the children for several years, and when she returned, found, it is alleged, a shortage of about $300,000.

Justice Bischoff says as there is no dispute as to the ability and unblemished integrity of the referee he cannot see why the marriage, any more than the social relations which preceded it, or both, should affect the mind or conscience of the officer, who, he directs, shall remain.

Rice for Bridal Couple on Liner.

When Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEwen, who were recently married, reached the Cedric yesterday to start on their honeymoon trip, they were pelted by friends with a score of paper bags filled with rice and tied with long streamers of white ribbon. The bride and bridegroom were so wound up in the ribbon and covered with the rice that it took them until the steamship sailed to straighten themselves out.

Mayor Still Confined to the House.

Mayor McClellan had not recovered from his attack of grip sufficiently to be at the City Hall yesterday, so President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen continued to act as Mayor. The Mayor was reported as improved, however, and is expected back at his desk to-day.

AGAINST JUSTICE BOLTE.

Referee Willis Finds Him Biased, Incompetent, and Undignified.

Thirteen of the eighteen charges preferred against Justice Herman Bolte of the Second District Municipal Court, in the application of District Attorney Jerome for his removal from office are sustained by Referee William H. Willis in the report which he submitted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. No recommendation accompanies the report.

The testimony of the 130 witnesses examined by the referee proves, the report says, that Justice Bolte does not devote his whole time and capacity to the duties of his office; that he moved his residence from his judicial district to White Plains; that he has permitted one lawyer not regularly admitted to the bar to practice in his court; unjustly, partially, and oppressively decided cases in favor of suitors represented by friends of his; become incompetent and unfit to perform his duties; corruptly refused defendants permission to transfer actions; corruptly abused his powers as Justice in allowing irregular service of summonses and in granting adjournments to the friends mentioned, and that his conduct toward attorneys was unseemly and indecorous.

The referee states, however, that in his opinion no "financial corruption" was established, and that his offenses proceeded "chiefly from his readiness to help his friends and favorites, even by sacrificing the rights of others."

The charge that the Justice since 1900 has been guilty of "willfully, corruptly, and illegally allowing Philip Stromberg, Isaac Stromberg, Samuel Feinberg, Charles Ludwin, and Max Brinn, notorious installment dealers, continually to bring actions in his court and obtain judgments and executions against the body of the defendants, and of deciding cases in their favor contrary to law and the evidence in the case; and that frequently during trials in which they were plaintiffs he threatened the defendants that unless they paid or returned the goods they would be sent to jail, is sustained as to two cases—those entitled Stromberg vs. Carnese and Stromberg vs. Lupia.

The lawyers whom Justice Bolte favored in various ways, the report says, are Aaron Morris, Meyer Greenberg, Elias Rosenthal, Israel M. Lerner, and Max S. Levene.

Appended to Referee Willis's report is a statement which shows that he held thirty-six hearings between July 15 and Dec. 10, 1903. The minutes covered 3,307 pages, and there were 435 exhibits. Altogether the referee spent 78 days on the case. He asks compensation of $15,000, and that J. Shannon McLoughlin, the stenographer, be paid $3,697.65. It is figured that the entire cost of the investigation will amount to nearly $25,000.

At Justice Bolte's rooms at New Chambers Street and Park Row it was said yesterday that the Justice was too ill to see visitors. His counsel, Maurice Blumenthal, said that if the referee's findings were upheld by the Appellate Division his client may be censured, but he felt certain that they did not warrant removal from office.

TO REPRIMAND TEACHER.

But Education Board Exonerates Miss McCaffery of Misconduct Charge.

Miss Sara J. J. McCaffery, for thirty years the Principal of Public School No. 116, has been exonerated of the charge of gross misconduct, but must be reprimanded by the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education for insubordination and neglect of duty. This decision the committee reported yesterday afternoon to the Board of Education.

The committee stated that the charges of insubordination and neglect of duty had been proved thoroughly during the trial of the Principal, and, although the charter provides that a teacher or Principal may be removed on either charge, the committee would not recommend harsh measures being used toward her because of her long service in the school system.

The charge of gross misconduct was done away with early in the hearings. District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt, who preferred the charges with the support of the local board of School District No. 12, said that the charge of gross misconduct was only formal, and contained in it nothing of a personal nature. It is thought, however, that the committee was influenced in doing away with this charge by the threat of James Clancey, counsel for Miss McCaffery, to go to the courts if it was sustained by the committee, and sue Stitt for libel and damages.

A long discussion followed the announcement that the Board of Superintendents had nominated Miss Emma L. Johnston as the successor to Dr. John Gallagher as the Principal of the Brooklyn Teachers' Training School.

After many Commissioners had arisen in in defense of Miss Johnston, only four members of the board opposed her nomination. It is well understood that the teachers of the Training School object to this appointment, as they wish to retain Miss Sarah E. Scott, who has been acting as Principal since the death of Dr. Gallagher. Miss Scott will, however, take Miss Johnston's place as Principal of Public School No. 140. Miss Johnston is the first woman to receive an appointment to the head of an institution of so much importance within the history of the department. Besides giving her a salary of $5,000 a year, it makes her the foremost woman in the school system.

TO CHECK DIVORCE EVIL.

Clergymen of Many Creeds Agree to Bishop Greer's Remarriage Resolution.

Twelve Protestant denominations were represented at the third session of the Inter-Church Conference, formed more than a year ago to combat the divorce evil, and the session, held at St. Bartholomew's Parish House, in East Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon was pronounced by Bishop Greer the most comprehensive conference of ministers of the leading Protestant churches ever held in the city.

Outsiders were not permitted, but at the close it was said that a resolution had been adopted with but one dissenting voice calling upon the constituted authorities of the various churches to join in forbidding their ministers to marry any persons whom they have reason to believe are forbidden to wed by the laws of the Church in which either party to the proposed union may hold membership. This was introduced by Bishop Greer and seconded by the Rev. C. A. Dickey of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

John E. Parsons, Francis Lynde Stetson of New York, and William M. Lanning of Trenton, the Committee on Legislation, charged with framing a National divorce law, asked for further time to cope with the problems and stating that it had not as yet determined whether it would be better to have such a constitutional amendment or to endeavor to secure unity of action by the several State Legislatures. The matter was left in their hands by unanimous vote. The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia said that there was danger that hasty action might prove detrimental to the high standard which now obtains in the divorce law of the State of New York.

Bishop Doane of Albany, the presiding officer, argued in favor of leaving the question with the different State Legislatures if they would accept the divorce laws of New York or North Carolina as standards, and a third resolution, offered by Bishop Doane and unanimously adopted, was that the Executive Committee be authorized to prepare and issue a declaration and an appeal to the public as to the sanctity of marriage and the grave dangers of present conditions of laxity and the frequency of divorce.

None of the Roman Catholic clergy attended, although invited, Archbishop Farley having declared when approached on the subject of joining the conference that his Church, holding the marriage to be a sacrament, could not consider it in the light of a civil contract.

BY BEARD OF PROPHET HASIB IS A GOOD MAN

So Swear His Syrian Friends When He Is Tried for Assault.

SLAVERY WITH HIM A JOY

Kadi Foster Is Impressed and Jury Acquits Man So Favored of 'Allah.

Several witnesses took the stand in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday and swore solemnly by the beard of the Prophet that Hasib Nahaas was not the kind of man that would hit another man in the head with a club. Nahaas, who is a Syrian, was being tried for assault in the first degree, but the jury that had listened to the testimony in the case brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The complainant against Nahaas was George Elias, another Syrian. He testified that on June 11 last year, as he was walking through Washington Street, Nahaas had stolen up behind him and, using a club, had dealt him a blow in the head so severe that he was stunned and his new hat was ruined. His testimony was corroborated by another Syrian. Nahaas said in his own defense that while no doubt Elias had been hit, another man was responsible.

After this testimony had been given Charles Le Barbier, who appeared for the defense, turned to a bevy of swarthy Orientals who filled an entire row of seats in the courtroom and called one of their number as a witness to the good character of his client. The man tiptoed to the witness stand, where he stood listening stoically while the oath was administered, but it was noticed that he did not seem at all enthusiastic about kissing the Bible.

"I would like him to be just like Hasib Nahaas," said the first witness when asked if he knew the reputation of the defendant.

"Answer my question," urged Mr. Le Barbier. "What is his reputation—is it good or bad?" The interpreter translated the question and then the answer of the witness.

"By the beard of the Prophet," was the reply. "Hasib Nahaas is a good man. He is a far better man than I am. Allah be my witness!"

When the Prophet's beard had been invoked vehemently a few more times by the witness, Assistant District Attorney Townsend urged the court to remind the witness that he had been sworn once according to court usage, and that this profusion of Oriental oaths would tend to unnecessarily incumber the stenographer's minutes. Mr. Le Barbier objected, and proposed that the Mohammedan oath should properly be administered. Judge Foster assented, and a court attendant was sent to look for a copy of the Koran.

When the witness heard the holy book of his cult named he half rose in the chair, and, turning toward the east, bowed gravely. A copy was not to be found in the Court House, but the interpreter came to the rescue, saying that he knew the oath by heart and would administer it, if it were the court's pleasure. All the witnesses that followed were sworn in this manner:

"Do you swear by the beard of the Prophet, the holy harem, by woman and her virtue, and by the faith of all your people, that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

The witnesses bowed reverentially as the interpreter finished the formula, and promised that they would, and the trial progressed with considerable speed.

One subsequent witness was asked what he thought of the defendant for a good and Allah-fearing man, and replied:

"I would hold it a joy to be his slave."

On cross-examination he was asked whether he had come to court to testify for a consideration. He did not seem to understand, and the interpreter at the instance of Judge Foster repeated the question. Then the meek and mild-eyed son of the Orient straightened up in the witness chair, put his hand on his heart, and, turning to Judge Foster, said in broken English:

"I don't testify with money, Kadi. I testify with truth. I see the excellency of the case."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 5:59	Sun sets...6:15	Moon sets. 12:36

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 12:18	Gov. Isl'd. 12:33	H. Gate...2:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 12:47	Gov. Isl'd. 12:57	H. Gate...2:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Messina, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tintoretto, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	10:30 A. M.	.....
Uller, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25.		
Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M.	.....
Sabine, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.		
Astoria, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neckar, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Parima, Leeward and Windward Islands, Dutch and French Guiana	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sibiria, Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Syracusa, Brazil	3:30 A. M.	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 10:30 P. M. every Sunday; by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 23; Shanghai, Feb. 27; Yokohama, March 5; Honolulu, March 15, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. March 21.

Also that the mails from the Orient which reached Tacoma per steamer Shawmut were dispatched East March 21. Due in New York on the morning of March 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 24.

California, Gibraltar, March 11.
Citta di Milano, Gibraltar, March 13.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 21.
Patria, Naples, March 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 12.
Regina Elina, Naples, March 10.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Attivita, Gibraltar, March 10.
City of Memphis, Savannah, March 23.
Colorado, Galveston, March 18.
Hildebrand, Para, March 13.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

British Princess, Antwerp, March 13.
Columbia, Glasgow, March 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 25.
Minneapolis, London, March 17.
Ohio, Hull, March 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 19.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 15
Fernfield, St. Lucia, March 14.
Sibiria, Savanilla, March 7.
Cevic, Liverpool, March 11.
Mesaba, London, March 10.
Vidar, Belize, March 15.
Matanzas, Santiago, March 9.
Allianca, Colon, March 16.
Mexico, Havana, March 19.
El Valle, Galveston, March 17.
Apache, Jacksonville, March 20.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 16.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 22.
Nile, Porto Padre, March 16.
Atlas, Port Arthur, Texas, March 14.
Liguria, Naples, March 9.
America, Sama, March 13.
Neckar, Naples, March 10.
Picqua, Venice, Feb. 11.
Moorish Prince, Shields-on-Tyne, March 6.
Nubia, (Ger.,) Yokohama, Dec. 13.
Suidal, Celba, March 15.

A White Star Line steamer, probably the Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, was reported by wireless telegraph as having passed the Nantucket Lightship at 6:30 P. M. last night. The vessel will probably reach her dock at about 9 o'clock this morning.

Sailed.

Victorian, for Liverpool.
El Dia, for Galveston.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Prinz Adalbert, for Naples and Genoa.
Seguranca, for Colon.
Noordam, for Rotterdam and Boulogne.
Algonquin, for Boston.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Nord America, for Naples and Genoa.
Cherokee, for Macoris, San Domingo, &c.
Germania, for Naples.
Svealand, for Norfolk.
Barcelona, for Hamburg, via Newport News.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Soperga, for Tampa.
Cedric, for Liverpool.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Comus, for New Orleans.
Comeric, for Singapore, Manila, &c.
San Marcos, for Galveston.
Idaho, for Hull and Gravesend.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 23, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze; partly cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Ethiopia, at Moville, March 23.
Grosser Kurfuerst, at Malta, March 23.
Menominee, at London, March 23.
Navigator, at Bordeaux, March 19.
Citta di Torino, at Genoa, March 21.
Mariston, at Suez, March 23.
Bona, at Liverpool, March —.
Aurania, at Queenstown, March 23.
Patricia, at Plymouth, March 23.

Sailed.

Jersey City, from Swansea, March 21.
Ballilla, from Genoa, March 19.
Buffon, from Barbados, March 21.
Pretoria, from Bermuda, March 23.
Oceanic, from Liverpool, March 23.
Horatio, from Para, March 22.

Passed.

Seneca, Malta, for Singapore, March 23.
Lombardia, Fayal, for Naples, March 23.
Aurania, Brow Head, for Liverpool, March 23.
Toronto, Scilly, for Hull, March 23.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTHERN LAKES AND RIVERS—NEW YORK.

ROCK ISLAND LIGHT-STATION.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1903, Page 18, No. 50; List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1903, Page 19.)

Located at the water's edge, on the northwesterly point of Rock Island, southeasterly side of the channel of the St. Lawrence River, at head of "Narrows."

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on the opening of navigation, 1904, the color of the light at this station will be changed from white to red, without other change.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

Iron-Ox Cures Constipation

The Sin of Constipation

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The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price.

THE LIPTON. One of the new spring shapes. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers in lace, button and Oxfords.

ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

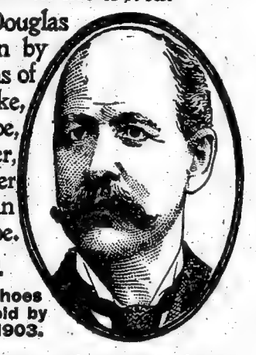

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W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

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356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

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IMITATION

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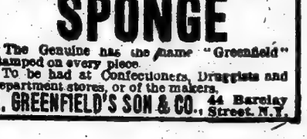

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ENGLISH LITERATURE

in the Nineteenth Century will be the subject of the leading article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS this week. The third volume of Chambers's New "Cyclopaedia of English Literature" is the text of this article, which is from the pen of an accomplished critic, Mr. T. C. Evans.

Frederic Austin Ogg's "Opening of the Mississippi"; a new "History of Louisiana," published in an edition de luxe by the Goupils; the interesting "New Letters of Thomas Carlyle"; W. N. Armstrong's book describing King Kalakaua's tour of the world, and many other important new works will be subjects of other articles.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

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THE PANAMA CANAL TRANSFER.

The rumor that the French owners of the Panama Canal property and concessions may attempt to obstruct the transfer of the canal to the United States Government in the hope of getting more than the stipulated price of $40,000,000 is incredible. The sending to Paris of two officers from the law department of the Government is probably to be accepted only as evidence that the Attorney General wishes to have his representatives present at the time of the transfer. The transaction is a large one, and it is of course important that the forms of the law should be observed. Difficulties may naturally arise. There may be legal tangles to unravel. The sailing for Paris of Mr. DAY and Mr. RUSSELL probably means nothing more than that.

The Frenchmen cannot be so foolish as to suppose that after they have agreed to sell out for $40,000,000 they can force this Government to give them more money. They ought to think themselves lucky in saving so much as $40,000,000 out of the immense sum they have improvidently wasted in attempting to build the canal. Their concession will expire within a year. We shall not take advantage of that fact, but they ought to take it into account. They ought also to take into account the further fact that our treaty with Panama gives us sovereign control over a strip of territory ten miles wide, extending from ocean to ocean. Holding such powers in our hands we are not exactly in a position to be trifled with. We have no idea that the Frenchmen are trying to trifle with us.

THE SENATE AND THE GAMBLERS.

The merits of what is known as the Jerome bill were not much discussed in the State Senate when it was passed on Tuesday. On its face the purpose of the bill is to define what was supposed to be the law before the final decision in the Canfield case, and to enable the State to secure the testimony of witnesses who are protected from prosecution, but who have been relieved from testifying on the ground that their testimony would disgrace them. We agree with those lawyers who think that the bill is within the authority of the Legislature as defined by the Constitution so far as objection is made that it permits the State to compel a man to testify against himself. The bill does not do that, unless we are very much mistaken. Whether it is retroactive or not, and therefore unconstitutional, is not entirely clear. But that objection was not made in the Senate, and need not be considered.

Apparently what the Senate really debated was the question: Shall Mr. JEROME be authorized to secure the testimony of Mr. REGINALD VANDERBILT in a trial of Mr. CANFIELD for keeping a gambling house? That in substance is the way in which Mr. JEROME described his bill before the committee, and it clearly was the way in which the Senators looked at it. They voted for the bill by a large majority, and with very little distinction of party lines. Most reputable citizens will not regret that Mr. JEROME is to have the power he sought, and will watch the outcome of his proceedings under it with sympathetic interest. The notoriety of CANFIELD'S place is a scandal to the city and a resolute effort on Mr. JEROME'S part to apply the law to it will be approved even if it involve a member of a prominent family in disagreeable entanglements. If the latter can go on the stand and testify that he has not gambled in Mr. CANFIELD'S place he will not suffer in public estimation as he would if he were excused from testifying on the ground that he would degrade himself.

Meanwhile it would seem that Senators RAINES and BRACKETT might with advantage seek a ruling from the chair that Senators shall refrain from speaking in the Senate when their utterances tend to degrade them. Unfortunately that is a rule which is left to the individual Senators, and Messrs. BRACKETT and RAINES have no inclination to observe it. Their share in the so-called debate on Tuesday consisted in an interchange of billingsgate, in mutual recriminations, couched in such form and uttered in such temper that the natural thing for their auditors was to think that each told the truth about the other. It was a most disagreeable incident, and one calculated to cast discredit on the Senate. It is a pity that a bill so good in purpose should have given rise to such a scene.

SECRETARY TAFT'S POLICY.

In regard to the limitation of trade with the Philippines solely to American vessels, the policy suggested by Secretary TAFT in the hearings that have been held before him is wise and practical. It has already been agreed that the law making the inter-island trade coasting trade after July 1 cannot be applied because there is not American shipping enough to do the business and enough cannot possibly be supplied. The Secretary proposes that the application of the coastwise provision to trade between the islands and other countries be also postponed for a term of years, say five, and that the shipping interests combine with the importing interests to secure free trade with the Philippines such as is now enjoyed by Hawaii and Porto Rico.

It has been abundantly shown that the first effect of limiting the Philippine trade to American vessels would be to raise the freights. The amount of the advance cannot definitely be calculated, but it would be at least $3 a ton. That would be quite enough to shut out from the islands about all the trade we now do there except the shipment of supplies for military and naval purposes. It would also prove a serious handicap to the cordage industry, which has been largely aided by the low freights on hemp from the islands direct to the Atlantic ports. In the hearings before the Secretary of War the shipping men agreed without hesitation that free trade with the islands would be to their advantage, and the Secretary showed plainly how it would be to the advantage of the islands. We sincerely trust that his statesmanlike and patriotic suggestion will be adopted. It would be profitable to all concerned and it would be fair.

JUDGE PARKER.

When the candidacy of Judge PARKER has been under discussion Democrats in other States and in this State have been heard to say that they knew very little about him. Was he a strong man? Was he able, safe, conservative, and the master of his own mind and acts? What were his views upon public questions? These are some of the questions that have been asked by Democrats. A satisfactory answer to one of them, at least, has been furnished by the words of Judge PARKER under the trials and temptations that beset every American whose fellow-citizens suggest or advocate his nomination for the Presidency.

Many Democrats have besought Judge PARKER to make some public expression of his views upon the questions of the day, to write a letter, or in some other way to indicate his willingness to permit the use of his name, while at the same time more or less directly imparting to his countrymen that larger information about himself which they manifestly wish to have. To these entreaties, which in some instances have come from Democrats in other States than New York, Judge PARKER has courteously, but with a degree of firmness which put further importuning out of the question, replied that his character and his public service upon the bench ought to enable his fellow-Democrats to determine what manner of man he is. At any rate, he could not by any act or utterance put himself in the position of seeking to influence the councils of the Democratic Party. Such a course would be an obvious impropriety.

Does not this give a pretty good measure of Judge PARKER'S strength of character? Under the promptings of the Presidential ambition very few of our statesmen, even of our greatest, have been able to refrain from exhibitions of interest and anxiety often unbecoming and undignified. The "bee" is a terrible confuser of judgment.

We presume Judge PARKER is not indifferent to what is going on about him. But he is not seeking the nomination. The course he has followed has been one of perfect dignity and propriety. We feel sure that even those Democrats who have wished for some public avowal from his lips or his pen must now see that his reticence was wise, his refusal to comply with their wishes well judged. We feel sure, too, that confidence in Judge PARKER'S mental equipoise and soundness has been enhanced by his determination to hold aloof from political discussion. A weak man in his trying position would have been likely to blunder. Judge PARKER has made no mistake.

It now appears that the advocates of Judge PARKER'S nomination will be in a majority in the State Convention and will control its action. In all probability a delegation instructed for him will be sent to St. Louis. New York will thus early be in the position of offering for the consideration of the Democrats in other States the name of a candidate, the candidate of its choice, a candidate who can in the belief of Democrats here carry the State.

THE DARLINGTON INQUEST.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury selected to inquire into the cause of the deaths of the victims of the Darlington collapse covers a good deal of ground. It alleges defective design, lack of experienced supervision, incompetent contractors, and criminal negligence in carrying on the work. Such a verdict was warranted by the evidence, and the issue of warrants for the three persons primarily responsible to be held for the action of the Grand Jury was the logical outcome of the investigation.

That the Coroner's jury do not find the officials of the Bureau of Buildings responsible for the accident is significant, and shows a clearer analysis of facts than our experience of Crowner's quest law had led us to expect. The Inspectors and chiefs of the bureau do not appear to have been culpable. Had the Superintendent had the power which he should have, of summarily stopping work found to be in violation of the code or on plans not approved by the board, he and his subordinates would have been responsible. The procedure open to them in fixing responsibility upon a builder trying more or less successfully to evade the law is so tedious and involved that the speculator usually considers it quite safe to chance it on getting his building up and into innocent hands before he can be reached to his inconvenience.

In the Darlington we have a case which illustrates the worst phases of the speculative building business. To save cost plans were radically changed and no thought of submitting such changes to the approval of the Bureau of Buildings seems to have entered the head of the executive of the realty company which appeared as the owner of record. Probably he knew very well that the changes would not be approved, and as he wanted to make them, the simplest and easiest method of procedure was to go ahead without approval. The contractors for the ironwork were easily managed, as they were without experience and without judgment. The violations seem to have been known to the Bureau Inspectors, but this did not deter those who were seeking to profit by them.

The jury recommends among other things that the force of the bureau be increased to include "a corps of competent engineers to inspect the erection of all buildings requiring engineering skill." This might be a very good thing if the city were willing to pay competent engineers the salaries they are worth and would demand; but since it is not, the suggestion is academic. The immediate solution of the problem is to give the Superintendent of Buildings the power, in his discretion, to stop work when a violation is reported to him sufficiently serious to require recourse to such action for the protection of the public interest or the safeguarding of life.

THE POSITION OF THE BRICKLAYERS

In the interest of fair discussion it is to be regretted that the officers of the bricklayers' union have failed to put before the public a clear and intelligible official statement of their position. In the absence of such a statement they have only themselves to blame if they are regarded as wholly in the wrong and if public opinion is solidly against them and their action. To the average man who desires to understand the situation it appears:

1. That an agreement entered into after the tedious and costly building trades strikes of last year was deliberately broken by the bricklayers in engaging in a sympathetic strike and disregarding their obligation to arbitrate differences.

2. That having no grievance of their own, they espoused the grievance of their helpers, which was largely imaginary, and in a moment of angry dissatisfaction with an answer made by the employers which seems to have been misinterpreted quit work and tied up the whole building industry.

3. That the leaders of the bricklayers are not acting in good faith toward their followers in this matter, but for purposes of their own have overthrown the modus vivendi established last year.

4. That they are forcing the employers into a declaration of the principle of the open shop, and are doing all in their power to wreck their union.

We do not say that these views of the position of the bricklayers are correct; what we wish to make clear is that, reasoning from such facts as are known, it will be difficult for the average citizen to reach any other general conclusion. If the impression is firmly established that the man who, under existing conditions, assumes the risk of improving his property is a fool, in view of his inability to count the cost or estimate within a year or two when his improvements will be finished, the only buildings which will be undertaken will be those which cannot be indefinitely postponed, and there will not be enough of these to employ more than a quarter of the available labor.

BULLING COTTON.

The joke which Mr. CARNEGIE fired off as a parting salute to these shores on Saturday, "No speculator can remain unsullied," we take to be one of the worst jokes that even its author has ever perpetrated. That is not to say that the moral of it is not all right. It is a moral that Mr. CARNEGIE has frequently exemplified, by himself abstaining from gambling, and by trying to repress that vice in his subordinates. He must have been particularly disgusted when his once subordinate and afterward successor illustrated his sense of the obligations of the head of a great industrial corporation by trying to break the bank at Monte Carlo.

Mr. DANIEL J. SULLY may properly enough be sympathized with by his private friends, if he have any, upon his bankruptcy. But, from a public view, that failure cannot be looked upon as other than beneficent. One of our learned State Senators the other day observed that, for his part, he could not see that CANFIELD'S alleged "place" was any more immoral than Wall Street. And we quite agree that it would be as immoral for Senator GRADY to take a "flier" in Wall Street as to take a flier at CANFIELD'S, and that he would be at least as likely to find a "square game" at the latter as at the former resort. But there is one marked difference. The successful plunger at a common gambling house does not endanger anything but his own money and that of the bank, each of which is avowedly at risk. The successful plunger on an Exchange, which is primarily a market for useful or necessary products, endangers the means of living for all who live by those products. The sooner and more conspicuously he comes to grief, the more exemplary and admonitory he becomes.

"No scheme of speculation that lacked a sound basis for speculation has been successful for more than a limited period." These are the excellent words of DANIEL J. SULLY, printed in The North American Review for only last month, when the author of them not only regarded himself but was extensively regarded as the "Cotton King." And he proceeded, with much apparent frankness, to develop the "basis" upon which his particular speculation had been erected. His facts he made to contribute to the conclusion that there was not enough cotton in the world for the needs of the world. And, in the cotton market, he proceeded to apply them to the support of a theory that the proper price of cotton would not be reached until the community had been driven as a matter of economy to clothe all its paupers in pure linen shirts.

The instinct of self-preservation among all people engaged in the cotton trade rose against such a presumption. While SULLY was at the height of his power and "booming" cotton 15 or 20 points for the amusement of some lady visitors to the Cotton Exchange who wished to see how the thing was done, the cotton manufacturers of the world were engaged, in the language of the United States Consul at Prague, quoted in The London Times, "in a desperate effort for independence of American cotton speculators." They were and they had to be eagerly, and indeed "desperately," inquiring into the possibilities of the cotton fields of India, Egypt, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the British West Indies, and English, French, and German Africa. They are really forced upon such inquiries, when it is made clear that one plunger controls the American market. When the plunger "goes broke" and his corner is opened, what wonder that a sigh of relief should go up from all the men in all the world who have a legitimate and vital interest in the staple in which his interest is illegitimate and speculative. He never bought a pound of cotton for any other purpose than to sell it again. With his collapse the search for new cotton fields falls again into abeyance, which, if he had retained his control, would have gone on till it had seriously threatened the supremacy of the United States in one of the great raw materials of the world.

Thus do these speculative aberrations correct themselves, to the general satisfaction, and thus do the Sullys of the markets cease to be the terrors of mankind. The great consolatory fact, in a review of the history of modern speculation, is that the Exchanges of the world are strewn with the carcasses of their Sullys. Although SULLY may reproach the men who started out with him, but who would not go all lengths with him, and who shrank from the mad plunging from which he did not shrink, nobody else will be inclined to reproach them for not getting equally drunk on success. SULLY may congratulate himself that he seems, in his intoxication, to have stopped short of legal criminality. The moral of his case is as old as SOLOMON: "He who maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." A more moving consideration, also supplied by SULLY, is that, in all probability, he shall also not be rich.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What has a superficial resemblance to an effective argument, and certainly is an ingenius one, was presented in the letter we published yesterday from "T. S. B." Adroitly picking up our own statement that "there are manufacturers of one sort and another who are eager to get as many and as small children at work for as many hours a day and for as small wages as they can," our correspondent assumed that manufacturers who claim the right to hire whom they please and can on any terms satisfactory to the individual employé—the open shop, that is—are in the same class. Thence he leaped with agility to the conclusion that nobody who would limit the right of children to "reap the fruits of honest toil wherever and however they can," should oppose policies and measures tending to protect the union man from the non-unionist's competition. The analogy is false and the logic crooked. Unlike the adult workingman, the child has no admitted right to make any contract not illegal or against public policy. On the contrary, the child is characterized by an inability, recognized practically everywhere and always, to make any contract at all, so that what anti-child labor laws do is not to decrease rights, but to increase privileges. Civilized society, for its own sake, much more than for that of individual children, forbids premature toil, just as it forbids or controls the toil of adults in many cases. Incidentally society itself enters into a tacit contract to support the children whom it deprives of an opportunity to earn a miserable wage, provided, of course, they have no natural protectors who can be forced to do their duty. The law will interfere with the non-union man's "right of contract" quickly enough if he exceeds that right by making a contract to do something injurious to the community, even if it is only by agreeing to work at one of the dangerous trades without taking the available precautions to decrease the perils involved. Until it can be proved—and until the adequacy of the proof is admitted with some approach to unanimity—that the open shop principle is as harmful to society as child labor is, the trap in which our correspondent sought to catch us will remain one from which escape will be extremely easy.

—When an unnamed fireman was quoted in our local columns as saying by implication, if not quite in effect, that the Baltimore conflagration went as far as it did because it was attacked from the rear, and that it stopped where it did because the New York companies sent there followed their usual custom of taking a position in front of the flames and holding it, the statement evoked a good deal of needless ill-feeling in a number of cities, and several of their papers imagined an inclination on our part to glorify the New York department at the expense of those in Baltimore and the other cities that sent men there. The Fireman's Herald, though a New York paper, apparently tried to increase its out-of-town circulation by volcing this delusion at great length and with much solemnity, and, in its effort to prove how little the New York firemen really did, it proved—to its own satisfaction, at least—that the work was all done when they arrived and they only put on a few finishing touches. But we notice that Chief CROKER, a man not much inclined to boasting or to claiming unearned glory, did not hesitate, in addressing the Insurance Society, to assert that if the Baltimore firemen had faced the fire when fighting it, instead of following it, they would possibly have prevented its spread. This was about what was stated in our interview, and it is remarkable that everybody cannot see that the question presented is one of fact, not of prejudice or local pride. The effectiveness of the work done by the New Yorkers was proclaimed as enthusiastically by the Baltimore papers as by those of this city, and they would have criticised it no more severely if it had deserved criticism. New York is a pretty big place, and it is not at all prone to glorify its own possessions, animate or inanimate, simply because they are its own. Indeed, it is disposed rather to underrate than to overrate them, and might well be prouder of itself than it is.

—Writing to The Syracuse Post-Standard, Chancellor DAY of Syracuse University gives two reasons why he and other Presidents of minor colleges are opposed to the appropriation of State money for the Cornell School of Agriculture. One of the reasons—that the instruction given in that school has been poor in quality and small in quantity—is obviously not a matter for off-hand discussion in a New York paper, but the other is a fair subject for comment on general principles. It is that appropriations for Cornell hurt the colleges that get no such help and are not likely to get it. "For years," writes the Chancellor, "they have experienced great embarrassment in being obliged to compete against a college that has been receiving large appropriations which it has used to advertise its work in the constituent territory of the other colleges. Although the moneys have been appropriated for agriculture, &c., and only indirectly to the Liberal Arts College, they have built up the latter college and drawn students to it by scholarships and institute lecturers paid by the State, and have forced the other colleges to give scholarships at great expense. The eighteen colleges of the State which receive no State aid are forced to compete with the State Treasury. The burden has been so great and the practice by the Legislature is so unjust that the college Presidents have united in a protest. It discourages our patrons and is harmful to the best and largest interests of college education in this State." That argument now is a little queer, and it is more than a little unpleasant. If one did not know better one might deduce from it that the object of small colleges was to perpetuate their own existence, and almost that the measure of their success was the size of the balance on the right side of their ledgers. We have ourselves an idea of small colleges very different from that, and of course Chancellor DAY'S is very different, too, but he does seem to resent any improvement of Cornell's facilities unless the small colleges can get a similar one at the same price—that is, for nothing. His other reason is in effect a charge that the State's money is wasted at Cornell, and yet he admits that the small colleges have had to increase their expenditures to maintain their rivalry with the larger institution. Surely that would not be the case if Cornell had not made rather good use of her appropriations. She could not attract the students from other colleges if she had wasted the money given to her, and, if the students get what they want and need, is the Chancellor content? Must they get it of him or nowhere?

—How pitiable it is that just now, when we were all happily believing that the Japanese are a nation of heroic patriots, ready without exception to sacrifice life and property in their country's service, there should come along a story of a corrupt effort on the part of certain members of the Japanese Diet to rob the Government in taking over the plants necessary for the establishment of a tobacco monopoly as a source of desperately needed revenue! Such tales are lamentably familiar in lands where there is no pretense that everybody is forgetful of self, but we expect better things from the Japanese, and even from their politicians at a crisis like this. Humanity, however, is much of a muchness everywhere, and the day for perfection has not yet arrived.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Weisse, the Democratic member from Wisconsin, is serving his first term in the House and has been congratulating himself that he had no record for getting salaries of Postmasters in his district increased or the rentals of Post Offices raised. To-day, however, the scent of scandal fastened itself on him with a vengeance.

In the early mail this morning a letter carrier left at the Dewey apartment house for Mr. Weisse a package bearing his own frank that had been mailed from Sheboygan Falls, the Wisconsin home of Mr. Weisse. The package bore a registry stamp, showing that the sender had paid 8 cents to make sure that it should get through to its destination.

"I think," said the polite carrier as he deposited the package with the clerk, "that there is something dead in this package."

The smell that suffused the surrounding atmosphere corroborated the carrier's deduction.

"If it isn't dead it soon will be," replied the clerk, and he lifted the package up tenderly and called a boy to take it up stairs.

When Mr. Weisse came down the clerk learned that the contents of the mysterious package was limburger cheese. The Congressman had carelessly left in his tannery in Sheboygan Falls a bundle of his frank labels and some wag had taken advantage of them to send him some cheese under his own frank. Mr. Weisse's colleagues are suggesting that the matter be referred to the McCall committee.

OPPOSES NIAGARA BILL.

Wants Cultured Classes to Protest Against Its Passage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How mild is the tone and how few the number of protests raised against the pending Niagara bill! The legislative scandal, should the bill become law, would constitute a most shameful record; more shameful, however, would be the moral aspect of the affair.

Why do not the cultured classes of our State and of our Nation vehemently protest against the criminal persecution of one of the greatest wonders of our planet by a band of Mammon worshipers? The Niagara is one of those great things which belong to mankind and which we have no authority to turn to our material advantage. It would be a burning shame should we, as a people, prove ourselves unsafe guardians of the wonder. M. S. G.

New York, March 22, 1904.

Dirty Streets, Cars, and "L" Stairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me the housekeepers who know more dirt is brought into their homes from the streets, cars, and "L" stairs, owe the writer of the article signed "Justice" a vote of thanks. I have seen more dirt in New York City in one day than in Berlin or any other European city in six months.

Until the streets, cars, and "L" stations are clean enough to satisfy good housekeepers, it seems to me the Street Cleaning Department and Board of Health had better waste no time on the dirt that may be shaken or brushed out of homes.

New York, March 22, 1904. EYES.

Not to Go Unarmed Himself.

"Don't you think that there is great danger in these accumulations of wealth?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum.

"But you are not neglecting to increase your own possessions."

"No. Wealth may be a dangerous weapon, but I regard that fact as all the more reason for not going around unarmed myself."—Washington Star.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW JERSEY.

Correspondent Felt House Shake Early Monday Morning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been surprised to see no mention made in any of our newspapers of a distinct earthquake shock which occurred in New Jersey about 1 o'clock A. M. last Monday morning. My wife and I spent that night at The Inn, Newfoundland, N. J. Shortly after 1 o'clock she was awakened by a trembling of the house, rattling of the windows, and shaking of a pitcher in the washbowl on the bureau. After the disturbance had continued some seconds she awakened me, though the noise had almost roused me then, and I distinctly felt the trembling and swaying of the house and heard the noises.

She says the first of the quake was mild, but awakened her; it then increased in power, and subsided gradually after my awakening. I did not believe in her assertions that the disturbance was an earthquake, and next morning made inquiries as to what went on in the hotel during the night. No one, however, knew of anything unusual happening. My wife had experienced two earthquakes in the Rocky Mountains years ago, and said she instantly recognized the peculiar effects. It was not until the papers of Monday evening told of the big earthquake in New England that morning early that we knew there had been such a thing outside of Newfoundland.

I felt the queer sensation at my stomach which I have often heard described but never experienced before. That the New Jersey visitor was the offspring of the New England earthquake I have not the least doubt, and am greatly surprised that no mention has yet been made of the incident.

THOMAS H. McKEE.

New York, March 23, 1904.

FINES PAID WITH SERVICE.

Southern Planter's Explanation of the Impressing of Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An incident which occurred here yesterday may serve to shed a new light on a subject much under discussion of late.

Two negroes in my employ were discussing the trial of a third who had just been convicted of petty larceny. As I approached one said to me: "Mr. ——, I never have been in jail, but if I do get in there, I look to you to pay me out and let me work it out with you, as they do in Georgia." I made some laughing reply, when the other said: "That's what I say about that old country; a nigger don't have to stay in jail there unless he's a loafer. If he's any good they will drive right up in a buggy and take him out."

In a great part of the South a negro looks to his employer to get him out of jail for a misdemeanor as a matter of course, as naturally as a Highland cateran looked for the like service from his chief. Now, given a case of this sort, and supposing the negro to run away before working out the fine, it is a natural human impulse to catch him and bring him back if possible, and, without deep depravity of nature or deliberate defiance of the Thirteenth Amendment and the habeas corpus act, a planter may find himself on the wrong side of the law before he realizes it.

It should be unnecessary to say that this is not written with any intention of excusing or of palliating any of the brutal crimes which have been committed by a few individuals under cover of this natural, though dangerous, arrangement.

AN OBSERVER.

Cocoanut Grove, Fla., March 19, 1904.

Balked Effort to Walk on Water.

"I have often heard my grandmother tell of a joke played on the so-called 'Prophet' Joseph Smith, Sr., of the Mormon Church," says C. H. Cartwell. "Some time in the thirties Smith and a party of his followers were proselyting in Muskingum County, Ohio. He appointed a certain day when he would show the people his wonderful powers, and that he was a second Christ, by walking on the waters of Mud Creek. The water was always muddy. A day or two before the time set grandmother's brother Robert and a couple of neighbor boys were accidentally attracted to the Mormons working at the creek, and, concealing themselves, watched the Mormons put down stakes and put plank on them from bank to bank, the plank resting about six inches under water. After the Mormons left the boys went down and took out the centre plank, where the water was about ten feet deep. The next day 'Balaam' Smith came down to the creek, and, after a long exhortation, started across the creek. He was all right and on top till he came to the centre, where his 'powers' seemed to leave him, and he, like McGinty, went to the bottom. This was the end of Mormonism in that old tried and true Presbyterian County."—Chicago Tribune.

Gen. Butler Bade His Client Flee.

Rodney Howard, a farmer, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday March 20 in a quiet manner at his home in Milford, and Mr. Howard is still strong and healthy, retaining to a marked degree his youthful vigor. His memory is good and he relates most interestingly incidents of days gone by. He was born in Amherst, N. H. On one occasion, when Mr. Howard worked in the Amherst stable, Benjamin F. Butler told him to have a fleet horse hitched and ready to drive to the courthouse when he (Butler) should wave a handkerchief as a signal. The signal came and off went the horse, driven by Mr. Howard. At the courthouse Mr. Howard alighted and Butler told a man there to get into the carriage and to get across the State line into Massachusetts as soon as the Lord would let him, and the man obeyed, leaving a cloud of dust behind. The man had been a prisoner whom Butler had been retained to defend. In court Butler had asked the Judge if he might see his client alone for a few minutes. The Judge had assented and the officers let the prisoner go. When Butler returned to the courtroom the Judge asked, "Where is the prisoner?" "He is on his way to Massachusetts, as fast as a fleet horse can carry him." The officers flew out, secured fast horses, and followed, but the man had too big a lead, too fast a steed, and crossed the line first into old Bay State.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Why Visitors at Palm Beach Laugh.

"One of the funny sights of Palm Beach," said Dr. John P. Lombard of Boston, "is to watch the arrival of Northern guests. To see them get off the train, wearing furs and heavy overcoats is somewhat ludicrous in view of the fact that the thermometer at the Beach records 83 in the shade, and that from a little distance can be heard the joyous racket of men and women who are disporting themselves in old ocean's waves. But the very next day our newly landed pilgrims get themselves up in white duck, straw hats, and negligée shirts, and then they join the crowd which looks with glee on a fresh batch of arrivals arrayed in their zero toggery.—Washington Post.

Their Many Children.

Two young women sat together in a Euclid car.

"How many children have you?" asked one.

"Twenty-two," was the reply. "How many have you?"

"Thirty-one," replied the other.

This attracted the attention of a motherly appearing woman seated near the stove. "Did I understand you to say that one of you had twenty-two children and you thirty-one?" she said. "Why, you don't look to be more than twenty-five years old apiece.

"We're school teachers," said one of the young women.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

AN UNUSUAL DISTINCTION.

The Selection of The Times for the Instruction of Pupils in the Schools.

From The Successful American.

In explanation of his introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES as part of the course of studies in one of the public schools of the metropolis, District Superintendent Edward Shallow writes as follows:

"My idea in suggesting the reading of THE NEW YORK TIMES as part of the school studies was simply to relieve the monotony of the routine work of the pupils. THE TIMES is a clean, reliable paper, written in a crisp, grammatical style, and the pupils are placed in the position of being able to obtain an authentic account of the events of the day. Then the editorials are written in such a manner that even the juvenile mind can readily grasp their intent and meaning. I don't mean to show any discrimination among the newspapers, but I selected THE TIMES because I thought it would best serve the purpose of my idea."

There are not many of the daily journals of New York City entitled to such a distinction as has thus been conceded to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Would there were more like it.

CONVENTION TALK.

Not Yet Time for a Southern Man.

The Democratic Party is out to win at the next election, and the time is not yet ripe to do so with a Southern man. To even discuss such a possibility, therefore, is to waste words and—what is much worse—time.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Would Support Judge Parker.

It is needless to say that The Herald is in full sympathy with, and will heartily support, any agreement by our Democratic leaders on such a candidate as Judge Parker, particularly if he is indorsed by his State Convention.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

The Only Hope of Success.

Thus it appears that if Cleveland shall get the nomination there will be a campaign that will stir this country to its depths, and, in the estimation of practical men, lead to a triumph for the Democracy; if, on the other hand, Parker shall be nominated by way of compromise, we will have a dignified, placid procession of listless Democrats moving solemnly onward to the same old slaughter-house. It will be well if the Democrats do not permit themselves to lose sight of the fact that Grover Cleveland's name carries the only hope of success for the party this year.—Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar, (Dem.)

Judge Parker's Silence.

Judge Parker is still on the bench. He has not as yet been officially indorsed as the candidate of the Democratic Party of his State. Democrats see in him the man who can win, and are enthusiastic for his nomination. That is the situation. In these circumstances it would not be good taste for the jurist to step down from the bench and go up and down the country declaring his views on public questions or enter into a newspaper controversy over them. He is doing the right thing in preserving silence at this time.—Buffalo Times, (Dem.)

The Two-thirds Rule.

As a matter of practical politics, it seems to be a debatable question whether Western and Northwestern States which are "hopelessly Republican" at election times ought, through the operation of the two-thirds rule, to occupy a position which enables them to defeat the nomination of a candidate acceptable to the Democratic Southern States and those Eastern States like New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which, under favorable circumstances, might be carried by the Democracy. On the same grounds, however, the radical West might object to revoking the rule in the interest of New England States, which are also "hopelessly Republican." The matter ought to be settled on a common sense basis, with the sole object of nominating a candidate of the highest character and ability who will stand a reasonable chance of carrying States that are essential to Democratic success.—Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

Tariff Reform a Live Issue.

Tariff reform is as live an issue to-day as it was in 1892, and it is admitted, even by some of his opponents, that Grover Cleveland is the strongest man to-day in the Democratic Party. Yet Mr. Bryan still insists that the platform of 1892 must be repudiated; that Grover Cleveland and all his associates must be driven out of the party and that the party must stand pat on the platform of 1896, and nominate a man who believes in its doctrines. Go to.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, (Dem.)

The Growing Cleveland Sentiment.

The Cleveland sentiment is growing steadily every day, and we should not be surprised at his nomination at St. Louis on the first ballot, and practically without opposition. So nominated, he would be in duty bound to take his place at the head of the Democratic column, and lead it on to victory.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.)

One Rose Caused Loss of Prize.

A single American Beauty rose, differing only in its superiority from several hundred others exhibited at the Spring flower show in Horticultural Hall Tuesday evening, cost its grower $350. The story of its misfortune is very brief. In Class 24, American Rose Society prizes, fifty blooms were asked for, the prize being a dual one, $250 in cash and the Executive Committee's Challenge Cup, valued at $100. There were three competitors, but the choice lay between the displays of Myer & Santman and the Briarcliffe greenhouses. Competent judges pronounced the former the finest exhibit, and the $350 was within the grasp of the growers until the judges discovered that fifty-one roses were exhibited where but fifty were called for. Myer & Santman's exhibit was promptly disqualified.—Philadelphia Press.

Lumbago Causes Ware to Versify.

From The Washington Times.

Pension Commissioner Ware has fled for the South to take a much-needed rest. Before going he wrote the President a short note in lead pencil characters that ran as follows:

I take this piece of plumbago
To tell you I have the lumbago;
I shall hie me away
For a week and a day,
For I feel like a very bum Dago.

Struck at Horse, Put Out His Own Eye.

Enraged at the horse he was driving, William Smith, city employe, wielded a heavy whip Monday, intending to strike the animal. Instead he struck himself. The keen end of the lash came around, and, striking him in the right eye, laid open the ball as cleanly as if it had been a knife. The sight was destroyed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A SONG OF THE SUMMERTIME.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Let's sing a song o' Summertime—no matter if the blast
Of twenty blended blizzards freeze the singin' lines at last!
Let's sing o' hills an' dells
Where music heavenward swells—
The silver tenor o' the thrush—the tinklin' cattle-bells.

Let's sing a song o' Summertime: The Winter stayed so long
We're weary for a Summer sun to shimmer in a song!
To wander where the breeze
Shakes the tresses o' the trees
An' the Lily's heart is honey to the golden, thievin' bees!

Let's sing a song o' Summertime!—Let's sing, an' ring it sweet
As the music o' the waterfalls—the wind that waves the wheat!
While Love, in meadows green,
Enraptured views the scene,
The roses for Love's recompense, and Summer sweet, his Queen!

ATTACKS CLEVELAND'S ANTI-TRUST RECORD

Secretary Shaw Charges ex-President with Laxity.

SAYS HE IGNORED HIS PLEDGES

Cabinet Member and Senator Aldrich Both Speak at Providence Before the Young Men's Republican Club.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—In a speech which he delivered this evening before the Young Men's Republican Club, Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, attacked the record of ex-President Cleveland on the subject of trusts.

"No sooner was the result of the merger case announced," said Mr. Shaw, "than the opposition inaugurated widely varying and inconsistent tactics to rob the Administration of the fruits of its victory. Some demanded the institution of similar suits against every large business and producing enterprise and every consolidation of railroad interests, whether of competing systems or of continuous lines.

"The most amusing effort to avoid a comparison of administrations appears in a recent interview by ex-President Cleveland. He does not claim to have recommended any anti-trust legislation during either of his Administrations. He does not claim that any anti-trust legislation was passed during either of his Administrations. He does not claim credit for any litigation ever instituted to suppress any trust or combination during either of his Administrations. He simply seeks to explain why nothing was done, and he places the responsibility therefor upon the courts and the Constitution and upon the fact that the Northern Securities Company was not organized during his Administration.

"I am very glad that the ex-President has again commenced to take notice, notwithstanding the McKelway letter. Eight years is a long time to remain in mourning. But now that he has voluntarily entered the lists and invited comparisons, he cannot complain if comparisons be made.

"Mr. Cleveland was first inaugurated President March 4, 1885. Neither in his inaugural address nor in any message does he mention the subject of trusts until immediately preceding the election of 1888. In his last message preceding that campaign he refers to the existence of "combinations frequently called trusts," and closes with this sage conclusion:

"The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

"He recommends no relief and suggests no remedy. Nevertheless the Congress to which this comprehensive statement of fact was submitted, a majority of the members of which belonged to his school of political thought, appointed a commission to investigate the subject. The purpose of the commission was to convince the people that their interests were not being neglected, at least during the campaign, and that if Mr. Cleveland was re-elected some remedial legislation would follow. To that end this commission held meetings from time to time throughout the campaign. Mr. Cleveland was not re-elected, however, but when Congress reconvened, in a paragraph of five lines, he refers to the subject of trusts, and closes with this sad and terrifying announcement: 'Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.' But he recommends no relief and suggests no possible way of escape.

Mr. Shaw said that two days before the inauguration of President Harrison the commission had reported that it had been hampered by differences of opinion among its members and threw the entire matter into a Republican Congress, which met two days later.

"Both the President and the committee acknowledge the existence of harmful trusts and combinations, but neither holds forth to the people any ray of hope except at the hands of those who were about to fill their seats. The Republican Congress was not long inactive. The very first bill introduced in the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress was John Sherman's Anti-Trust bill, Senate File No. 1. It passed both Houses, and received the signature of Benjamin Harrison.

"The passage of this act was followed by several suits for its enforcement, and several decisions by the Supreme Court were secured, declaring it Constitutional and applying it to various conditions. Then, on March 4, 1893, President Cleveland was again inaugurated, and in his inaugural address he refers to trusts, saying:

These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

"He suggests no modification of the Sherman act, and recommends nothing in its place; but in harmony with the teachings of State sovereignty statesmanship, of which he always had been, and therefore always will be, a diligent student, he suggests that it is very doubtful whether the Federal Government has any jurisdiction in the premises. That was in his inaugural address. He does not again refer to the subject of trusts in message or proclamation until December, 1896, after the election of William McKinley, when he can throw the responsibility upon another. In this, his last message, he denounces combinations of every description in language as intemperate and inflammatory as was ever employed by his party's more recent candidate for the Presidency.

"How unfortunate it is for us that opportunities never present themselves in our times," said Mr. Shaw. "Those who lived before us, and those who come after us, have great opportunities. Of all men we are most miserable. And so Mr. Cleveland bewails his misfortune in much the same tone, if not in the same language, that Ben King employs:

"'Jane Jones keeps talkin' to me all the time,
An' says you must make it a rule
To study your lessons 'nd work hard 'nd learn,
An' never be absent from school.
Remember the story of Elihu Burritt,
An' how he clum up to the top,
Got all the knowledge 'at he ever had
Down in a blacksmithing shop?
Jane Jones she honestly said it was so!
Mebbe he did—
I dunno!
O' course what's a keepin' me 'way from the top,
Is not never havin' no blacksmithing shop.

"'She said 'at Columbus was out at the knees
When he first thought up his big scheme,
An' told all the Spaniards 'nd Italians, too,
An' all of 'em said 'twas a dream.
But Queen Isabella jest listened to him,
'Nd pawned all her jewels o' worth,
'Nd bought him the Santa Maria 'nd said,
"Go hunt up the rest of the earth!"
Jane Jones she honestly said it was so!
Mebbe he did—
I dunno!
O' course that may be, but then you must allow,
They ain't no land to discover jest now!'"

Senator Aldrich also delivered an address before the club, in which he outlined the issues of the approaching campaign, and urged the Republicans of Rhode Island to perfect their organization throughout the State.

FRENCH OPERA CO.'S DEBTS

Manager Owes $5,000, but Refuses to Borrow—Singers Unpaid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—M. F. Charley, impresario of the New Orleans French Opera which failed in New York, declared to-night that he lost $5,000 in the venture, and that he would not pay the salaries due the singers.

"The artists themselves are to blame for the New York failure," said he, "because they were too much occupied in quarreling and giving vent to personal grievances.

"They acted like crazy people, and if they had attended to business the organization would have scored a tremendous New York success.

"I have done everything possible to meet my obligations, and out of $23,000 of expenses I paid $18,000. I may owe the chorus people $25 each. I will not borrow the money, and consequently they will not be paid."

BARON KANEKO'S MISSION.

He Denies That Japan Is Seeking to Buy the Philippines.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, the Japanese statesman and peer, who has been at the Holland House since last Friday, when he arrived direct from his native country, announced last evening that he would leave this city at 4:23 o'clock this afternoon for a visit to Washington, from which he expects to return April 4. He has given it out that he is on a private tour of observation of American economic systems, which he hopes to study closely at the St. Louis Exposition.

Something of a stir, however, was created yesterday by a rumor that the Baron had come to this country in furtherance of a purpose of Japan to acquire the Philippine Islands by purchase from the United States. He had full power to carry on negotiations with the United States Government, according to the story.

Baron Kaneko contradicted it, saying that it probably arose from conversations both on the ship and during his overland journey, in which he had referred to an offer by Spain to sell the islands to Japan twenty years ago.

"I know of no such project as for my country to buy the Philippines from the United States," he said, "and I certainly have no authority or power in regard to it. My own opinion is that the best feature of the Philippine situation for Japan is that it makes the United States so close a neighbor to her."

The Baron expressed his appreciation of numerous social courtesies which have been extended to him, but had nothing to add to the reports of his plans as already published.

WHAT A BROOKLYN "JAG" DID.

Respectable Citizen Thought Somebody's Front Stoop Was Indoors.

A man wearing a high silk hat, long overcoat of fashionable cut, and carrying a heavy "jag," zigzagged up Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday morning and stopped in front of the home of Excise Commissioner John C. Hacker, near Vernon Avenue.

Sitting down on the bottom step of the stoop, he took off his shoes with much labor, and then crept up the steps to the top, chuckling gleefully over his success in making the ascent. Apparently he was nursing the idea that he had reached his own home and had succeeded in getting up stairs to his room without awakening anybody.

Taking off his hat, overcoat, coat, and waistcoat, he placed them carefully beside his shoes, and lying down on the stoop deliberately went to sleep. Some time later he woke up and, putting on his shoes and hat, went away, leaving his overcoat, coat, and waistcoat behind him.

The garments were found on the stoop by a member of the Hacker household upon opening the door later in the morning. They are being held for the owner, but up to last night he had not called for them.

IN THE SHOPS.

In a private view yesterday at one of the smart shops some of the handsomest gowns of the season were seen. In these the new features of the Spring styles were found as they are shown by the French dressmakers. One of the handsomest sleeves was of the leg of mutton order. Most of the sleeves had the fullness in the upper part and the lower part plain or with a long cuff to give it that effect. There is none of the pouching just above the hand which is at once ugly and unbecoming. There is the Directoire style, and some of the old styles of a somewhat later date, which have no particular name, but which are quaint and interesting.

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One of the handsomest of the gowns is a high-necked dinner dress of pink chiffon cloth with a Renaissance lace bodice and trimming of the same lace on the skirt. This is at once a dainty and striking frock. Several shades of chiffon are used to give the proper color tone to the skirt, and these same colors are used in the trimming of the bodice. The foundation of the skirt is white silk, over that white chiffon, then pale green and pale heliotrope chiffon, and finally the outer skirt of the pale pink chiffon cloth. The other chiffons beneath only show as the tiny ruchings which edge them are brought into view by the swing of the upper skirt. This is trimmed with three broad bands of white silk, set on plain, the lowest less than six inches wide and the other two, at wide intervals above, each a little narrower than the last. Two wide bands of white Renaissance lace are set on between the bands of the silk. The bodice is formed of the lace with a girdle of white silk, this carried up high in the front, meeting the point of a V, which finishes the gown at the neck. This girdle is set down the front with small bows of white silk, with a circle of the heliotrope chiffon on each bow, and a rhinestone ornament in the centre of each of these. There is a high lace stock, and the V at the neck is of lace set with opal paillettes. This V is separated from the bodice of lace by a fold of the white silk. Tiny frills of the pink, green, and heliotrope finish the bodice at the shoulders and the edges of the loose, full sleeves. It is a wonderfully effective and beautiful gown.

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A smart Paquin gown is in the Directoire style of pale gray cloth. It has one of the distinctly new shoulder effects, the lines prolonged by reeds which are set into the shoulder seam and carry it out an inch or so beyond the natural shoulder. The material is shirred in this gown. The Directoire style is to be seen in the lines of the bodice, which has a lace V of white at the neck and a white cloth double-breasted vest front, this set with two rows of small and sharply pointed oval gold buttons. The upper part of the collar of this white cloth front is of a peculiar shade of blue velvet, and this same velvet is introduced in the basque of the coat, where the trimming gives something of pocket effect. There are buttons of blue and silver introduced here and also on the upper part of the collar. The coat blouses a little just above the waist in the back. Soutache braid, the color of the cloth, is used effectively, set on in long lines. The skirt is very full, closely set around, the waist with plaits perhaps an inch wide.

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A simple little Doucet gown is as different as may be—a gown that will be delightfully becoming to a slender figure. This is of a small crossbar check silk, the foundation of white, the crossing lines of black. The skirt up to a little below the hips is set close with rather narrow ruffles, the widest at the lower edge of the skirt not more than five or six inches deep. Each one of these is headed with a narrow edge of white and of black lace, and the ruffles which form the bodice up to the yoke are headed in the same way. This yoke and the stock fit over the shoulders smoothly, without a shirr and are of white chiffon lined straight across the yoke and around the stock with bands of valenciennes lace. On the plain chiffon between the bands of lace are set at intervals round medallions of flowered silk in pink tones, each edged with a narrow line of black. This yoke is carried over the shoulders and forms the entire upper part of the sleeves. There is a fullness of ruffles to match the rest of the gown in the centre of the sleeve, and below is a long cuff of chiffon and lace, fitting snugly to the arm and set with the black edged medallions.

Patton—Sharp.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—Miss Katharine Lyman Sharp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Sharp of Portsmouth, Va., was married this evening to Robert Hunter Patton, second, at the First Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, the Rev. A. P. Shaw officiating.

The bridegroom is a son of Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton and a member of the law firm of Patton, Stillman & Patton, Wall Street, New York.

Paul Patton, Jr., the bridegroom's brother, was best man. Miss Floy Sharp, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Among the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Prof. and Mrs. George S. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Jr., and Paul Patton, Jr.

GROWN-UPS IN KILTS AT CHILDREN'S PARTY

Mrs. Benjamin, the Hostess, Is Gowned in a Blue Pinafore.

ALL PLAY HUNT THE THIMBLE

Puss in the Corner, Too, While Popcorn, Ice Cream, and Sugar Sticks Are the Refreshments.

The old-fashioned "children's party" given last night by Mrs. William Massena Benjamin at her residence, in East Seventy-second Street, was one of the few original entertainments that have marked the Lenten season. Baby parties, so called, are not a novelty in this or other cities, but a regulation old-time children's party for grown-ups is unique.

Mrs. Benjamin was Miss Charlotte Prime, and her wedding last June in Grace Church was an event that brought out the Knickerbocker set in full force.

The party of last night was small and the guests, who arrived at a properly early hour—8:30 o'clock—were received by their hostess garbed in a pinafore frock of blue cotton, with blue stockings and slippers. She was assisted by Mr. Benjamin in roundabout and knickerbockers.

The guests included Miss Janet Fish, Miss Julia Fish, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Marion Armstrong, Miss Cornelia Rogers, Miss Mollie Cozzine Lefferts, Miss Arietta Prentice, Miss Anita Boutlon, Miss Justine Erving, C. Rush Duer, John Grenville Bates, Charles Kneeland, Stowe Phelps, Ansel Phelps, Alfred Edy, Shirley Erving, Philip Birckhead, G. G. Schroeder, Harry Leverich, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, and Killaen Van Rensselaer, Jr.

Miss Erving was Alice in Wonderland, and the other girl guests all wore short frocks of various patterns and had their hair braided down their backs or arranged in other childish coiffures. Some of the young men were in knickerbockers, while one or two more venturesome souls appeared in still more youthful suits, with kilts. The games played were hunt the thimble, blind man's buff, drop the handkerchief, puss in the corner, ring around rosy, Boston, going to Jerusalem, and all the other old-time games. There was also a country Post Office, with a Postmistress to deliver letters. Many of the epistles were read alound amid much mirth. The affair ended with the refreshments dear to childhood, including popcorn, ice cream, lemonade, oranges, with sugar sticks and gingerbread.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Preparations are going rapidly on for the Spring weddings, and there are arrivals each day from the Southern and other resorts of those interested in these future events. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have come to town from their country place in New Jersey, and Miss Frederica Webb has arrived from the Adirondacks, where she has been stopping recently.

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Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt, whose marriage to Lycurgus Winchester of Baltimore is to be celebrated at Grace Church on April 30, has selected her bridesmaids, who are to be her sisters, the Misses Constance and Beatrice Pratt, Miss Mary Robison, Miss Matilde Leverich, Miss Gladys Smith, all of New York, and Miss Kathleen Bowdoin of Baltimore, and a cousin of Mr. Winchester. The bride will have no maid of honor. Little Miss Adelaide Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, and Master Nathaniel Ruggles Landon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, both cousins of Miss Pratt, also will attend her. Mr. Winchester's ushers are to be Alexander D. B. Pratt, a brother of the bride-to-be; Russell Landale, Douglas Campbell, and Manley Whedbee of New York, and Thomas B. Harrison, William Lee, Richard Pleasants, and Alfred Shriver of Baltimore. The ceremony, as previously mentioned, will take place at Grace Church at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, 24 West Forty-eighth Street.

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A sale will be held on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the residence of the Misses Horn, 13 East Fifty-third Street, for the benefit of the Seamen's Home and the Seamen's Coffee House. The sale will be conducted by the members of the Misses Hollins's sewing class. Dolls and toys, Easter eggs, cake, and other things will be offered. Miss Louise Hollins will be at the cake table and the Misses Curtis and de Peyster will also assist in selling. Miss Annie Constable, in gypsy costume, will tell fortunes. A large attendance is expected, as the sale held last year at Mrs. Edward Leverich's for the same purpose was a great success.

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A musicale under the direction of Mrs. Henry Seligman and others will be held at Delmonico's on April 2 in the grand salon.

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Mrs. M. Van Buren will give a luncheon to-day at Delmonico's, followed by bridge.

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Miss Matilda Emory, who has spent the Winter with Mrs. George Maxwell of East Seventy-seventh Street, will go to Baltimore for Easter week, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Newberry.

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Miss Katharine G. Pratt, who has been visiting in Baltimore for ten days, has returned to this city.

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The meeting of Mrs. Pullman West's sewing class and the recital by Miss Curtis at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman took place yesterday. Miss Leary's class will meet this afternoon. Miss Leary will give a musicale during Easter week.

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On Easter Monday Miss Amy Townsend will give a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. E. Lyman Short also will have a luncheon at the same place.

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The death of Mrs. Joseph Bramwell took place on Tuesday at her residence in Flushing. She was in her eighty-fifth year. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bramwell celebrated their golden wedding last Autumn. Mr. Bramwell has been present at the coronation of every English sovereign since that of George IV. Mrs. Bramwell is survived by her husband, two daughters, and four sons, among whom are Arthur Bramwell and Percy Bramwell.

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Mrs. Wesley Watson and the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland sailed yesterday on the Cedric for England. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Frederick H. Allen, and Miss Sturgis will sail to-day on La Savoie.

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Mrs. Eustace Ballard Smith is visiting Mrs. Francis Burrell Hoffman at her residence in this city.

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Mrs. M. Van Buren will give a luncheon to-day at Delmonico's, which will be followed by bridge.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator and Mrs. Alger entertained at dinner this evening, having as guests Justice Brown, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, ex-Senator and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Senator Warren, Mrs. Worder, Mrs. Frederick Alger, Mrs. William Bailey of Harrisburg, Col. Hecker, and Charles L. Freer of Detroit.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her two eldest sons, accompanied by Dr. Rixey, spent the day down the Potomac aboard the Government yacht Sylph.

Charity Society Appeals.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for the sum of $100 to pay the rent for an American widow with five children; for $6 a month to provide food for a respectable widow seventy years of age, (a former employer allows rent;) for $60 to pay rent for an Italian widow with two young children and an aged mother, (she can earn sufficient for other needs;) for $60 to provide a monthly pension for one year for a German widow with five children; for $100 to pay rent for one year for a household of two—a widow, whose advanced age (eighty years) prevents her working, and her son, who has a mild form of melancholia; for $150 to pay the expenses of a woman and three children who have been in the country for some months to ward off tuberculosis.

CIRCUS NOW HAS A CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Sheak Will Preach as Well as Lecture on Animals.

There is one more addition to the attaches of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, now at the Madison Square Garden. It is a chaplain. He has come from the West to lecture on natural history and to care for the spiritual welfare of the 1,100 men, women, and children connected with the big show. Never before, it is said, has a circus had a chaplain.

When the aggregation goes on tour the Rev. William H. Sheak will hold services every Sunday afternoon in the big tent. It will be solely for the benefit of the circus folk themselves, though outsiders will be admitted on invitation. It has not yet been decided whether any such services will be held in New York, but possibly the minister may hold services in the Garden the Sunday before the show goes away.

Mr. Sheak belongs to the United Brethren faith. Primarily he was engaged as a lecturer on natural history. He stands near the animals' cages and talks during the time the visitors are looking at the beasts. His first talk on animals was yesterday afternoon. He was there again last night, and in the future will continue to lecture twice a day. The proprietor of the circus thought the menagerie would be much more interesting if some one familiar with the habits of animals could impart some information about them.

The minister-lecturer was educated in Ohio, and for some time was pastor of a church at Peru, Ind. Then he became an evangelist. For the last two years he has been lecturing on natural history.

MRS. LANGTRY'S AMERICAN PLAY.

Says on Sailing That She Has Written One for London Production.

Mrs. Langtry and eight members of the company that has been touring this country with her sailed yesterday on the Cedric. More than a hundred persons were at the pier to see the party off, and the stateroom of every one of the departing players was filled with floral offerings.

Mrs. Langtry said that she had been greatly pleased by her tour, and that she would return again next Fall. She said that her trip had been made pleasant, aside from its being financially successful, by the manner in which she had been received by her audiences. While she is at home she said she will present a play of her own dealing with the social life in America.

TICKER FAILS IN "THE PIT."

Lackaye and the Assistant Electrician Save the Scene.

It amused the audience when the tape gave out last night in the most exciting scene in "The Pit." Wilton Lackaye was feverishly reading off the quotations as the tape rolled out of the glass case. The white paper broke. That wasn't on the programme. Lackaye couldn't go on reading numbers off, for the audience could see there was no tape coming out. It was necessary for him to devise some escape from the awkward situation. He got up, went to the exit on the left, and called the electrician by name.

"Come in and fix this tape," he said, as if it were part of the play. "I can't tell what the market's doing."

But the electrician was not an actor. He refused. Then the assistant was called, while the audience was more amused. The assistant was not bashful. He fixed the tape in a minute and the play went on after an uncomfortable pause.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Silver bon bon dishes were distributed as souvenirs at the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Girl from Kay's" last night. Extra songs and jokes were added to the play in honor of the occasion. The Herald Square Theatre was filled to the last row.

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Phi Gamma Delta has bought 800 seats for "The Pit" next Monday night. The theatre will be decorated with the colors of the fraternity and with college flags. A member of the Yale Dramatic Club will appear in one of the minor rôles of the play. Mrs. Frank Norris, widow of the author of the novel from which the play was dramatized, Charles Norris, and the sister of Robert Louis Stevenson will attend.

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"The Prince of Pilsen" is coming to Daly's Theatre on April 4. It will stay there two weeks and three days, and will then sail for Europe. The opening of the musical comedy at the Shaftesbury Theatre in London has been fixed as May 16.

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Henceforth there will be afternoon and evening concerts every Sunday at the West End Theatre instead of only one concert in the evening, as heretofore.

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Eleanor Robson, William Gillette, Wilton Lackaye, and Joseph Humphreys will occupy the boxes at the special performance of "The Secret of Polichinelle" this afternoon.

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Most of the singers who composed the French Grand Opera Company will sail on Friday for France. A few will go to New Orleans. The French Line gave them special rates, and French citizens of New York have helped them considerably. The company has presented to Mr. Conried a testimonial in appreciation of his kindness in giving them the use of the Opera House for their benefit.

Death of Prof. George Brownell.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 23.—Prof. George Brownell, formerly of Syracuse University, a patient in the State Hospital here, who attempted suicide on Monday, died to-day.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There will be showers Thursday in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, the Ohio Valley, the west portion of the lake region, and the South Atlantic States, and snow over the Northeast Rocky Mountain slope and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. The rain area will move rapidly eastward, reaching Western New England and Atlantic Coast districts by Friday.

It will be decidedly colder Thursday in the Upper Missouri Valley, the Rocky Mountain region, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and the Panhandle of Texas, and colder Friday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the west portion of the lake region.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will become fresh easterly to northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast to south; on Lake Michigan brisk east to southeast, increasing.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Thursday, colder on the coast. Friday rain; fresh northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Increasing cloudiness Thursday and rain Thursday night and Friday; fresh northeast winds.

New England—Fair and colder Thursday. Friday rain in west; fair in east portion; fresh west winds, becoming northeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	46	43	48
6 A. M.	46	43	46
9 A. M.	48	50	53
12 M	56	53	61
4 P. M.	59	52	58
6 P. M.	60	50	53
9 P. M.	59	46	47
12 P. M.	57	44	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1903	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 47 degrees and at 8 P. M. 49 degrees, the maximum temperature being 54 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 1 A. M. At 8 A. M. the percentage of humidity was 56 and at 8 P. M. 40.

F. A. BEYERLEIN'S "ZAPFENSTREICH"

The Latest German Sensation at the Irving Place.

BONN AND CHRISTIANS

An Anti-Military Play Given with an Almost Perfect Ensemble.

Von Bannewitz, Rittmeister.....Otto Meyer
Von Howen, Oberlieutenant.....Otto Ottbert
VON LAUFFEN, Lieutenant.....Rudolf Christians als Gast
VOLKHARDT, Wachmeister.....Ferdinand Bonn als Gast
Queiss, Vizewachtmeister.....Alfred Abel
Helbig, Sergeant.....Alexander Rottmann
Michalek, Ulan.....Willy Frey
Spiess, Ulan.....Bruno Dehnicke
Klarchen Volkhardt.....Hedwig von Ostermann
Major Paschke.....Heinrich Habrich
Rittmeister Graf.....Gustav von Seyffertitz
Oberlieutenant Hagemeister.....Richard Schlagbamer
Erster Kriegsgerichtsrath.....Franz Kierschner
Zweiter Kriegsgerichtsrath.....Otto Wichers
Dritter Kreigsgerichtsrath.....Louis Koch
Ein einjahrig-freiwilliger.....Constantin Ackermann
Eine Gerichtsordonnanz.....Eugen Hohenwar

Beyerlein's "Zapfenstreich," the latest anti-military sensation from Germany, was given for the first time here last night at the Irving Place Theatre. It was greeted with enthusiasm that reached great heights at the end of an almost perfect third act, which afforded Bonn and Christians an admirable opportunity for individual effects and gave scope besides to one of the most perfect pieces of ensemble acting ever seen at this home of well-rounded art.

No theme has proved more fruitful of late in Germany than the clash between the rights of the individual man and the military system. In Hartleben's "Rosenmontag," some years back, it was a question of the tyranny suffered in the private life of the officer at the hands of his superior and the code in general. The present play develops a similar theme in the life of the under officer.

Volkhardt is a Sergeant, a veteran of the Franco-German war, whose life has been absorbed in the army, and whose nature is instinct with the military ideal. His one human interest, outside of his official duties, is a daughter. She is betrayed by a Lieutenant, and circumstances bring the father at the height of his rage and passion for revenge face to face with the betrayer. The father's instinct is that of any normal German—to fight a duel for the honor of his name; but the officer coolly objects that under the code it is impossible for him to meet an under officer. For a moment the Sergeant is on the point of shooting his superior, but the habit of subordination asserts itself above natural feeling. Just as it is triumphing, however, the daughter reveals the depth of her shameful infatuation. In a new access of impotent fury the Sergeant shoots her.

Considering that this is Beyerlein's first play it is quite a marvel of technical skill and dramatic force, both in the characterizations and in the scenic conduct of the theme. The first two acts, leading up to a passage in which a jealous suitor of Klaerchen's, discovering her in the Lieutenant's rooms, assaults his superior officer, are not without force, but they are made up too much of duologues to have much dramatic sweep and movement. The fourth act, which brings the stirring catastrophe, is too often loquacious and too often sensational. But if there are any faults in the third act they were not apparent last night.

It presents the court-martial trying the under sergeant for assault on the Lieutenant; and from first to last the stage is filled with one of those groupings of individual character in which modern German playwrights, with their national characteristic of the love of detail, absolutely revel. Every person on the stage is individualized to the eyelashes, giving a myriad of traits of love and hate, of pathos and laughter, of calm, inexorable purpose and vehement futility, of dull despair and towering rage. Yet all are subordinated to a single increasing dramatic purpose that marches unceasingly from curtain to curtain, assembling all the multitudinous details into a climax of vivid force. It is a triumph of dramatic writing and artistic stage management that deserves to delight many thousands, and judging by the reception of the performance last night will do so, for the play is on for an indefinite run.

Among so many excellent performances it would be invidious to make praise an exception. Ottbert and Seyffertitz lent their great talents to parts of minor importance, doing them admirably. Christians as the Lieutenant was handsome and sympathetic. Von Ostermann as the one woman in the piece played with her accustomed simplicity and sincerity. Bonn as the outraged sergeant was at his best, which one often has need to remember in the various manifestations of his versatile vagaries is very good indeed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

WHITTAKER—SHAW.—On Wednesday, March 23, 1904, by the Rev. A. H. Evans, D. D., Mary Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean Shaw, to Mr. Percival J. H. Whittaker.

DIED.

BOURN.—On March 23, 1904, Alger Stedman Bourn, aged 23 years.
Funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of his parents, 84 Ashburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BRAMWELL.—At her residence in Flushing Tuesday, March 22, Mary, wife of Joseph Bramwell, in her 85th year.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, March 25, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 10:12 A. M.

BROWN.—On Monday, the 21st instant, at Decatur, Alabama, of pneumonia, Harry Oliver Brown, son of the late J. D. Brown, of Irwin, Pennsylvania, and husband of Edna Smith Brown.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 250 West 88th St., on Thursday morning, March 24th, at 11 o'clock. Interment later.
Pittsburg (Penn.) and Princeton (N. J.) papers please copy.

HANDY.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on March 21, 1904, Nathan Louis Handy, in his 61st year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 630 Park Av., East Orange, on Thursday, March 24, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be at Brick Church Station to meet train leaving New York, D., L. & W. R. R., 12:50 P. M.
Boston papers please copy.

HERRICK.—At the Murray Hill Hotel, on March 22, Richard Platt Herrick.
Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry P. Havens, 31 Irving Place, on Thursday, March 24, at 3 o'clock.

HOOD.—Suddenly, on March 22, Adelaide A. Hood, daughter of the late John M. and Maria C. Hood.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, Friday morning, March 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—On March 21, at his late residence, 2,717 3d Av., John Lindsay, in his 67th year.
Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church of North New York, corner 145th St. and Willis Av., Thursday evening, March 24, 8 o'clock.

PALESTINE ENCAMPMENT 6, I. O. O. F.—Patriarchs, you are summoned to attend the funeral services of P. C. P. John Lindsay Thursday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock.
S. R. CANN, C. P.
BEN F. HAMILTON, Scribe.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE AND 31 I. O. O. F.—Brothers, you are requested to attend the funeral services of our late P. G., John Lindsay, Thursday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock.
W. JOHNSON, N. G.
A. F. BONNEAU, Secretary.

LOCKMAN.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1904, Jacob K. Lockman of Windham, Conn., formerly of this city.
Funeral services will be held at 50 West 39th St. on Friday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

LOOMIS.—At 33 West 46th St., New York City, March 22, 1904, Anne M., widow of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, daughter of the late Thomas H. Morris of Baltimore.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MABON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Wednesday, March 23, 1904, Emma Deas, widow of the late Rev. William V. V. Mabon, in her 70th year.
Funeral from her late residence on Friday, March 25, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:06 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MONTAGUE.—On Wednesday, March 23d, Agnes Lord, beloved daughter of William P. and Mary B. Montague, in her 20th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 931 West End Av., Friday, March 25, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—On Wednesday, March 23, Hannah A. Ockershausen, widow of the late Henry J. Ockershausen, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 10 Madison Av., Jersey City, on Friday, March 25, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—At South Orange, N. J., on March 23, 1904, Matthias B. Smith, in his 83d year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 478 Centre St., South Orange, on Saturday, March 26, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station for train leaving New York (D., L. & W. R. R.) at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—On March 22, 1904, Lydia F., wife of James W. Taylor, aged 52 years.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 132 Macon St., Brooklyn.

THOMPSON.—At Morristown, N. J., Monday, March 21, Caroline E. Thompson, daughter of the late James B. Thompson.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles G. Foster, Mendham Road, Thursday, March 24, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 8:50 from foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on March 23, 1904, Mary Armstrong, daughter of the late Matthew Armstrong and widow of the late Henry D. Van Nostrand. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, March 22, 1904, Mrs. Laura Cooke Williams, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio.

WITTE.—At Northport, L. I., on March 22, in the 73d year of her age, Mary E. Witte, widow of the late M. C. G. Witte.
Funeral at Newtown on Friday at 12 M.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres. Send for illustrated pamphlet. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

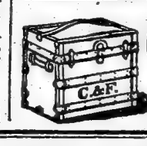

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE

TIFFANY STUDIOS

The Easter Exhibition

of Favrile Glass, Tiffany Lamps, and Desk Furnishings, should be seen by those who wish to uplift and beautify the home.

333 to 341 Fourth Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Aeolian Hall
362 Fifth Avenue.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY has recently organized an Exchange Department for the disposal of Pianos (Grands and Uprights) which are constantly being taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano, an instrument combining in one case an upright piano and a Metrostyle Pianola.

The reason, *and the only reason*, that these pianos have been exchanged by their owners was the desire to replace instruments which they could not play for others which they could play.

The pianos included in this department have, therefore, not been disposed of by their original owners by reason of any deficiency in tone or action.

Any person who may have decided upon the purchase of a piano will find in the Aeolian Company's new Exchange Department an opportunity to obtain an instrument of almost any make desired in splendid condition at an exceptional price. Among the special offerings this week are the following:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Knabe Upright	$500	$250
Sohmer Upright	500	250
Chickering	500	200
Behr Bros.	450	160
Bradbury	400	155
Harrington	275	150

In addition to the above are pianos of representative makes at correspondingly low prices, including

Steinway, Mason & Hamlin, Fischer, Steck, Kranich & Bach, Haselton, Emerson, etc.

All the instruments have been carefully gone

NEW TRANSPORTATION SCHEMES EXPLOITED

Rapid Transit Committee Hears Pleas of Two Companies.

$3,000,000 SPAN AT ASTORIA

Pennsylvania's Jersey to Mott Haven Freight Line—McAdoo Would Run Tunnel to Shopping Centre.

At a meeting of the Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission held yesterday afternoon, Samuel Rea, the Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pressed the application of the New York Connecting Railroad Company for permission to extend its tracks from the Bushwick section of Brooklyn for a distance of eight miles over land and water, to Mott Haven. The committee, consisting of President Alexander E. Orr, John H. Starin, and Controller Grout, took the matter under advisement.

Mr. Rea explained that the New York Connecting Railroad is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, and is designed to be the link between the Pennsylvania's freight docks on the Jersey shore and the freight yards of the other road at Mott Haven. The plan is to ferry cars from Jersey to Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and to run them on to the tracks of the New York Connecting Railroad by land to Astoria, and then via a new $3,000,000 bridge over Ward's and Randall's Islands to Mott Haven. It is desired to eventually secure space for four tracks, although the immediate plan is to put only two tracks into service.

Mr. Rea pointed out to the Commissioners that the tracks will be run entirely on private right of way, and that the company should not be called upon to pay the city except for crossing streets. He asked the Commissioners to name a lump sum for the company to pay to the city for the privilege, but both President Orr and Controller Grout held that the company should pay an annual rental per linear foot.

It was suggested by the Commissioners that 5 cents a foot would be about right for the first ten years, and 10 cents a foot for future time, which, on the two-track basis, would establish an annual rental of about $9,000 for the first ten years, doubling afterward. It was finally decided to have a contract drafted on the lines suggested, and submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission and the companies.

William G. McAdoo, the President of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, appeared before the Contract Committee to ask a franchise to continue the Hudson River Tunnel up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street. Mr. McAdoo offered to pay the city for the privilege 50 cents a linear foot for trackage during the first ten years, and $1 a foot annually for the next fifteen years, which with an interest in the receipts and other compensations would make the company pay an annual rental of $59,000 for the first ten years on the subway and river tunnel together.

Mr. McAdoo laid great stress on the fact that there are to be five stations in and near Sixth Avenue between the tunnel landing at Christopher Street and West Thirty-third Street. He presented a favoring petition signed by property owners along Sixth Avenue, stating that property values would be enhanced by the granting of it. He explained that the cost of the work would be $3,500,000. The plans will be submitted to Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons for a report.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, March 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

91—Campion vs tug Greenville | 99 Quillan vs Brunsw'k & Birm R R Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury term.

16—Butcher vs Levy | 24—Cushman vs Winter

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 23.—Court of Appeals calendar for March 24: Nos. 292, 585, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299.

Calendars for Thursday, March 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Slayback vs Raymond
89—Hayes vs Moore
51—Sampson vs Ottinger
97—Lewis vs Guardian Fire, &c, Co
95—Jermyn vs Hunter
63—Pulmeter vs Beadleston
96—Schwartzmann vs Post
107—Gregory vs D O Haynes & Co
57—Tanenbaum vs Josephi
46—E R Nat Bk vs City of New York
64—Roberge vs Bonner
58—Kemp vs Met St Ry Co
108—Leonard vs Barnum

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Graham vs Grabau
2—Bauduy vs Hatchmann
3—Walter vs Langfield
4—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Montague)
5—Bronx Co vs Dryer
6—Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co vs Salomon
7—Dwight vs Lawrence
8—Kohler vs Graham
9—Northern Imp Co vs Levin
10—Howland vs Howland
11—Baldwin vs Rice
12—North Brit Ins Co vs L D Garrett Co
13—Price vs Ryan
14—Same vs same
15—Odendall vs Haebler
17—Jackson vs Volkening
18—Cahill vs City of New York
19—Ivaovich vs Burhorn
20—Blum vs Whitney
21—Litchauer vs Levy
22—Same vs same
23—Christy vs Empire Portland Cement Co
24—Klein vs Silbermintz
25—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co
26—Sage vs Sperry
27—Sage vs Sperry
28—Cong Dorshe, &c, vs Feldman
29—Jex vs Muller
30—Trowbridge vs Kaven
31—Corcoran vs Amer Ice Co
32—In re Zocolio
33—In re Ashley
34—Smith vs Sills
35—In re Bartow
36—People, &c, vs Pumporelli
37—Silverman vs Silverman
38—N Y Sav Bank vs Scher
39—Henderson vs Henderson
40—Erlanger vs Star Co
41—Same vs same
42—Klair vs same
43—David Stevenson Brew Co vs Walter
44—People, &c, vs Pompurrelli
45—Krieg vs Krieg
46—In re Nutting
47—Garson vs Garson
48—Moran vs Morrill
49—Fletcher vs Selleck
50—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Marion)
51—Prokos vs Stavros
52—Columbia Bank vs State Bank
53—Hodnett vs Hodnett
54—Humpfner vs Wagner
55—Thomann vs Hogan
56—Gen Elec Co vs Sire
57—Welche vs Schoenberg
58—Erickson vs Peters
59—Walter vs Langfield
60—Hyman vs Am Prot Mus Union
61—Adler vs Adler
62—In re Barretto St
63—Am Pub Co vs N Y B L B Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers
435—Farrell vs Bolen
432—Morse vs N Y Ev Journal Pub Co
433—Morse vs Hearst
Preferred causes
4754—Real Est Sec Co vs Van Vechten
4583—Rothschild vs
2394—Clothier vs Gorman
647—Lilienthal vs Lesser
3745—Schulhafer vs Nolan
2721—Reimer vs Kleinfeld
2963—Eolce vs Jones
2981—Ehrenhaus vs Levy
4129—Ludwig vs N Y Telephone Co
4512—Stanziani vs Giovanni
3368—Istal vs Smith
3369—Istal vs Atterbury
3841—Lerchtag vs Cohen
4340—O'Kennedy vs McSorley
4445—Flynn vs Flynn
3348—Goldstein vs Rosenblum
1446—Pollon vs Pollion

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4490.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Devuono, alias Chas Mitchell
2—Leslie Hendrick
3—Leslie Hendrick

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5208—Lecomere vs Met St Ry Co
5507—O'Neill vs same
5243—Goulding vs same
4394½—Barber vs Dewes
5508½—O'Neill vs Met St Ry Co
5509—Dickinson vs same
5358—Lippman vs same
5359—Almiroty vs same
5589—Brennan vs same
5302—Goldkranz vs Met St Ry Co
4306—Breen vs same
5398—Axelbrod vs same
3486—Riordan vs N Y C & H R R R Co
4505—Sloss Ir & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Works
3557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
4192—Cunningham vs Met St Ry Co
4854—Guanini vs same
5632—Campiello vs same
5640—Pringle vs same
5049—Schwamm vs Inter St Ry Co
5671—Donohue vs Met St Ry Co
5672—Rannapel vs same
5682—Freuchter vs same
5687—Goldberg vs same
5697—Pisman vs same
5703—N Y Cab Co, Lim, vs same
5718—Abrahamsohn vs same
5725—Frankel vs same
5737—Musso vs same
5749—Hampey vs same
5809—Darragh vs same
5656—Hansen vs same
5696—Determan vs same
5790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5815—White vs Met St Ry Co
4774—Asmussen vs same
4775—Asmussen vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at clear.

4063—Curtis & Von Bermuth Mfg Co vs Wentz
14849—Steinberg vs Wolf
14203—Kimball vs Nat Nickel Co
14498—Jewell vs Jewell
14847—Neumeyer vs Du Vivier
10:30 A. M. Calendar
14812—Jacobs vs Southern Realty Co
10359—Harrison vs Wilson
13092—Friedman vs Demainville
14665—Walsh vs Walsh
14850—Camp vs Rex Fire Exting Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

5247—Chadband vs Williams
5263—Stephanek vs R H Wolf & Co
5357—Shapiro vs Levy
5387—Leahey vs Otto F J Meyer & Co
5140—Mendelson & Fink Umbrella Co vs Winter & Ball Mfg Co
4673—Bartek vs Hoffman
5528—Paoli vs Hughes
5416—Moorehead vs McManus
4532—Bechman vs City of New York
5520—Man Consumers' Brew Co vs Naughton
5233—Yaron vs B'klyn Heights R R Co
4805—Cornish vs N Y Times Co
4973—Stewart vs Union Ry Co
2279—Helmken vs City of New York
5616—Deddy vs Union Ry Co
5062—Devender vs F & M Schaefer Brew Co
5728—Thompson vs Union Ry Co
5732—Steinhardt vs Erie Ry Co
5744—Beck vs Klauber
5753—Levy vs Hilbenz
5772—N Y Pelton Floor Co vs Tucker & Vinton Co
5784—Kerrigan vs Union Trans & S Co
5812—Ridgley vs City of New York
5816—Golden vs Kieley
5817—Smith vs Weidenfeld
5695—Fehay vs N Y Edison Co
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5754—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co vs Doerr
5799—McGehan vs Burgess
14101—Froehlich vs Ry Co
14442—City of N Y vs Hall
14443—Same vs Garcia
14444—Same vs Davis
14445—Same vs Hearn
14446—Same vs Kaufman
14447—Same vs Manix
14450—Same vs Brown
14451—Same vs Howden
14453—Same vs Blythebourne Water Co
14454—Same vs Gabriel
14455—Same vs Becker
14456—Same vs Frank
14457—Same vs Grunow
14458—Same vs Amer Belgian Lamp Co
14460—Same vs Abkowitz
13825—O'Connell vs Fid & Casualty Co
4700—Pope vs Blick

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Cornelius L La Coste
Alexander Just
Andrew Leary
George H Ampfer
Sarah B Conkling
Susan M Gray
Albina Friska
William J Burns
Caroline Schwarz
At 11 A. M.
Elbert H Jones
At 2:30 P. M.
Mary J Fraser
Bridget Fagan
Joseph H Hobbins
Susanne Nef

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1221—Lamm vs Met St Ry Co
7256½—Scofield vs Kreiser
1015—Loftus vs Meyer
867—Myers vs Zucker
1918—Nini vs Met St Ry Co
2431—McKenna vs Union Ry Co
2444—McGovern vs 42d St Ry Co
5682—Freuchter vs same
2430—Kostetna vs Int St Ry Co
649—Scheuer vs Rosenbaum
1361—Davis vs Simolson
7131½—Nathan vs Met St Ry Co
1807—Halter vs Int St Ry Co
1800—Wolf vs Rothermel
1361—Davis vs Simolson
7131½—Nathan vs Met St Ry Co
1807—Halter vs Int St Ry Co
1800—Wolf vs Rothermel

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2357—Frede vs Pitelli
2437—Hedenburg vs Man
1970—Hynes vs Met St Ry Co
2606—Schneider vs Worthen & Aldrich Co
2440—Alley vs Mabie
5515½—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
2322—Clancey vs Int St Ry Co
1992—Newman vs same
1276—Burke vs Met St Ry Co
2359—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co
1349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
1945—Urban vs Daly
2403—Matero vs Int St Ry Co
2350—Wager vs same
2381—Levy vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7336—Himmel vs Gritzcky
7260—Sanders vs Jacobs
7309—Jaffer vs Coudert
7359—Schweinfurth vs Carey
7354—Kelly vs Coddington
7008—Williams vs Roth
7065—Miller vs same
7123—Tobin vs McCarthy

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2537—Dickson vs Co'
2306—Harrison vs Olitsky
2520—Arenson vs Morning Journal Assoc'n
2518—Schmidt vs Sierichs
2524—Kenney vs Met St Ry Co
2536—Kearney vs Kean
2290—Schnesp vs Ry Co
2509—Juskulck vs Int St Ry Co
2517—Hill vs same
2473—Watterson Steam Heating Co vs Brogan
2486—Caesar vs Fifth Av Coach Co
2488—Caputo vs Amer Bill Posting Co
2299—Howes vs Rosner
2516—Brady vs Salvator Brewing Co
1776—Doyle vs Howe & Davidson Co
2553—Delaney vs Acker, Merrall & Condit
2530—Weinthal vs Otto
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker

Highest number reached on regular call, 2615.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—John Schaumloeffel
2—Bertha Smith
3—Philip Cleary
Pleadings.
1—William Clark
2—Frank Watson, alias Samuel Curley, alias Samuel Wilson
3—Grace Sayer
Alice King
James McCarthy
William Hawkins
4—George Miller
5—Josie Cole, alias Nellie O'Brien
6—William Green
7—Charles Heise
8—Newton C Lucas

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Edward E Conrad
Jennie Brown
2—John H Stumph
3—Phillip Cleary
4—James Gatewood

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Sandford, and Iselin for the People.

1—Domenico Simoni
2—Carmine Materozzo
3—James Anderson
4—Charles Bringood
5—Frederick Williams
George Place
6—Samuel Simon
7—James Pittaro
8—Martin Conlon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Robert McKay
2—Harry Smith
3—Charles S Fries
4—Richard Bills
5—Emil Wasserman
Walter Nathan
Vivian Brewer
6—John Smith
Patrick Ryan
7—Thomas Thornton
8—Samuel Wright
Edward Sanders
9—Chas E Huchinson
10—Stanislaus Lubaski
11—John Brown
12—William Hudson
Thomas Seaver

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J.; Part VI., Marean, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3549—Muy vs Cockig
2149—Croll vs Kenny, Jr
2895—Goodwin vs Met St R R
2877—Daniel vs Man L Ins Co.
3820—Jacklitsch vs Pioneer Iron Wks
3562, 3822—Elias vs Karam
2003—Brailsted vs Ernest
4185—Connors vs B H R R
4199—Wellbrock vs N Y & R Co R R
4202, 4203—Winneck vs B H R R
4205—Farmer vs same
4212—Reynolds vs Burr
4213—Kerby vs Brand
4217—Swords vs Bartlett
4218—Horton vs B H R R
4220—Howlett vs Westcott's Express
8208—Weissman vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4048, 4422—Lennox vs Inter St R R
3708—Kaplan vs B H R R
1992—Francis vs City of New York
3277—Hunt vs same
2983—McGahie vs McClennen
2643—Lewis vs Terry Lodge
1146—Klein vs Heiser
3829—Doran vs B H R R
3723, 3724—Palmer vs City of New York
4221—Greenspan vs B H R R
4222—Cooperberg vs Harris
3927—Carroll vs Uvalde Asphalt Co
4226—Congregational Soc vs City of New York
4227—Southwick vs Desrault
4229—Gallagher vs Thompson-Starrett Co
4257—Worsdale vs Locke
4263—Ellis vs B H R R
4264—Burstein vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4265, 4266—Rudden vs Long Island R R
4267—Jaegg vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

4278—Goldman vs American Surety Co
4282—Lockwood vs City of New York
4285—Neville vs Greenwall Theatrical Co
4288—Sharf vs Donnelly
4289, 4447—Same vs Hagan
4290—Hanson vs Reeper
4291—Sweeney vs Met St R R
4293—Hageman, Jr, vs Carll
2769—Broadbent vs Boyce
2770—Engberg vs same
3045, 3046—Crawford vs Martin
4294—Baker vs Woolley
4295—Collins vs Hamilton Bank Note Co
4297—Oppenheimer vs Legion of Honor
4298—Lyons vs B H R R
4299—Moore vs same
4300—Mulligan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4303—Schunpf vs B H R R
4304—Mahuken vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 4337.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1009—Kestenbaum vs Kestenbaum
883—Black vs B H R R
907—Sawtell vs De Monde
1004—Brooklyn Factory vs Levi
4270, 4271—Cunio vs City of New York
4273—Marion vs B H R R
4277—Klein vs Wicke
1011—Halvorsen vs Halvorsen
958—Magee vs Forbes
586—Canda Co vs Knight
1018—Glickman vs Bonagura

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People, &c vs Verchild
Same vs Brennan
Same vs Cooper
Same vs Reynolds
Same vs Accetti
Same vs Wenz
Same vs Kleinkopf
Same vs Seigen

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

963—Winch vs B H R R
935—Pollock vs same
950—Blank vs same
970—Smith vs Monohan
979—Long vs Theimer
985—Benrider vs Housman

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Salamanca Trust Co. vs. Crowley Wentworth—John J. Phelan.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Louis Stettiner et al. vs. William Borsodi—Melvin G. Palliser. Schieffelin & Co. vs. Annie Menzel—H. M. Stevenson. Fred. P. Forman et al. vs. John Maher et al.—Melvin G. Palliser.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Gray vs. Gray—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Purchase vs. Purchase—James E. Duross. Thayer vs. Merriman—George F. Demarest. In re Lane & Trafford—William C. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Jex vs. Miller—Stanley H. Bevins. Sheltering Arms vs. Eisenberg—Franklyn Paddock. Miller vs. Iago—Isaac Bell Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Robinson vs. Wanamaker—Hamilton Odell.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Isaac Goldman Co. vs. Gervais—H. C. S. Stimpson. State Bank vs. Silverstein—Louis Steckler.

Westchester County Court.

Day Calendar for Thursday, March 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

105—Burnett vs Burnett
216—Williamson vs West Light Co
237—Meehan vs West Elec Ry Co
239—Singer vs same
240—Templeton vs same
277—Dixon vs N Y & Stamford Ry Co
401—Harold vs Abendroth Bros

The following causes to be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

89—Green vs Green
77—Cohn vs Yonkers R R Co
425—Tappan vs Tyson
426—Whyts vs same
155—Blitz vs Leonard
367—Proctor vs O'Donnell
59—Mackrell vs Met St Ry Co
78—Stabb vs Silver
144—Northrup vs West Elec R R Co
164—Zanner vs Starin
198—Sturcke vs Montanye
22—Drose vs Tarry, W P & M Ry Co

If marked ready will be set down for a day upon the call.

371—Amundson vs N Y Transp Co
62—Quick vs Yonkers R R Co
80—Dee vs City of Yonkers

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

129—Davis vs Obeloff
138—Gonda vs Benedict
140—Guy, an infant, vs Dickinson
141—Flynn vs James
142—Smith vs Fennelly
144—Weising vs Int St Ry Co
146—Reynolds vs Yonkers R R Co
149—Murphy vs Walsh
153—Lawrence Bros, Inc, vs Sutherland
154—Armbruster vs Smith
157—Abbott and another vs Chambers and another
158—Same vs same
162—Ryder vs Shannon
163—Cowan vs Levine
164—The State Bank vs Baum

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

165—Foley vs Yonkers R R Co
166—Jones vs Mendham
110—Stinson vs Int St Ry Co
64—Middelton vs Safford
133—Carpin vs West Elec Ry Co

Richmond County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, March 24.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

73—Dunn vs Reid
75—Reincke vs Rich Light & R R Co
65—Sprague vs City of New York
51—McWilliams vs Yellow Pine Lum Co
86—Blauvelt vs Atlantic Coast S S Co
49—Byrnes vs United Telpherage Co
61—Garrett, Jr., vs Charlton
103—Murray vs Baldwin
82—Mahoney vs Brunner
84—Snyder vs Eckstein
Bowling Co
85—Koppel vs Cons Fireworks Co.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Ste. Cor 8th Ave

Men's Cravenette Raincoats.

Most men think that all Cravenette Raincoats are alike—but they are not—the fabrics are all treated to the Cravenette process. There's a great difference, however, between ours and the ordinary kind, and you can see it in the shoulders, the snug-fitting collars, the long lapels, the fronts, which never wrinkle—in fact, any one of our Cravenette Raincoats has a dash and go to it that you'll not find in the ordinary ready-made kind.

Belt Back Cravenette Rain Coats at $12.

A superior overcoat to those you'll find elsewhere at $15. Made of an Oxford gray cravenette cloth, 52 inches long. Our special price is $12.

Cravenette Rain Coats at $15.

What $15 will buy here, $25 wouldn't duplicate at a custom tailor's. These are made in the 52 inch long, loose, great coat style, of Oxford gray worsted, at the special price $15.

Cravenette Paddocks at $25.

The grace and perfect fit of these Cravenette Raincoats in the new Paddock and Paletot models is equal to the custom tailor's $40 kind. They are made of a fine Oxford gray worsted Cravenette; specially priced at $25.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

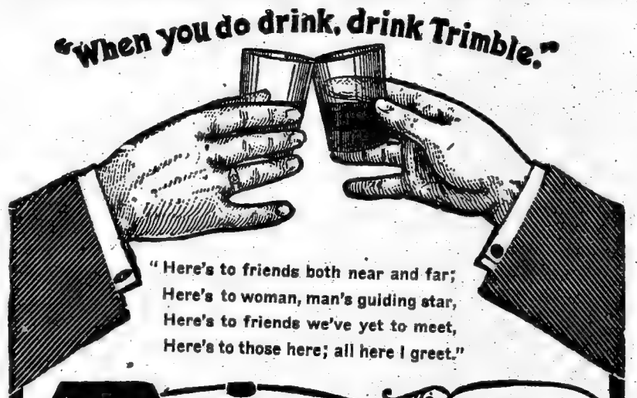

"Here's to friends both near and far;
Here's to woman, man's guiding star,
Here's to friends we've yet to meet,
Here's to those here; all here I greet."

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We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially.
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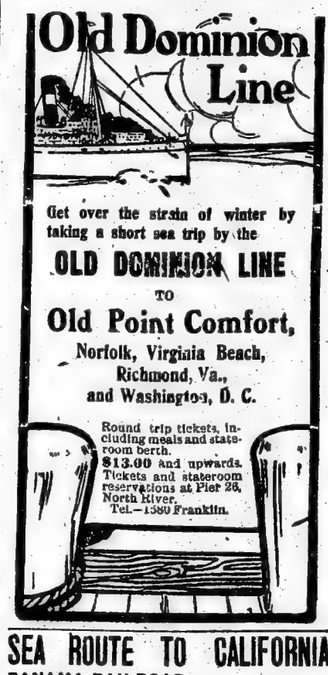

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20;) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,' *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant. (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4.55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4.55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., Louisville 8:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and steam.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

WANTS INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Board of Trade Denounces Several Railroad Measures.

An investigation of the fire insurance business by the Department of Commerce and Labor was demanded in resolutions which were adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation. It was recited in the resolutions that the business as now conducted acts in many cases to the detriment of the public.

W. H. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs, submitted a report against several railroad bills, including one exempting railroad companies under certain conditions from giving transfers; another allowing companies to discontinue operation and maintain their franchises; also a bill which would permit the easy revival of defunct railroad companies. The report was adopted. One bill was approved. It allowed the city and surface railroad companies to compromise old claims for fees and percentages.

From the Forestry Committee came a report which was adopted recommending that when appropriations are made for a forest preserve there should be a fair apportionment to the Catskills.

The Canal Committee's report against the grant of a towing franchise on the State canals to a private company was approved.

Approval was given to the project for new underground railways for the east and west sides, with the provisions that bidding should be open to all, and that the Rapid Transit Commission should obtain an agreement for free transfers to all Metropolitan surface lines.

IMPORTERS TO ORGANIZE.

Chicago Merchants Asked to Unite with New Yorkers' Association.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Chicago importers are being invited by Alfred Petschow to join an association formed by 150 New York importers. The purpose is to guard the interests of traders in foreign goods.

"Within the last three months," said Mr. Petschow to-day, "the Middle European League, embracing manufacturers and business men in Germany, Austria, and other countries, has been organized to discourage the importation of products from the United States.

"If this Government does not make some change in the policies that answered its purpose ten or more years ago the spirit of retaliation will grow and the export trade of the United States will be affected immeasurably."

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It was reported in the dry goods district yesterday that several lines of light-weight cotton goods and sheer fabrics had been offered at reductions of from 7½ to 10 per cent. These reductions are said to be entirely independent of the price of raw cotton.

***

Through an error it was announced in THE TIMES on Tuesday that Charles F. Stoner was about to re-enter the neckwear manufacturing business at 530 Broadway. The name should have been Chris. F. Storm.

***

The Camperdown Mills of Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated to make ginghams. It will operate 10,000 spindles and 432 looms.

***

The Victor Mill of Greer, S. C., has decided to double its plant, giving a total equipment of 52,000 spindles and 1,400 looms for the manufacture of wide print cloth.

***

Sixteen thousand boxes of lemons from the Prinz Adalbert will be offered for sale to-day in the West Side Auction Rooms.

***

John Boyle & Co., cotton duck merchants, of 199 Fulton Street, will move about April 15 to 112 and 114 Duane Street, where that firm will occupy an entire building which is now being fitted up for its use.

***

An administratrix sale of linings, piece goods, &c., will be conducted on Monday at 117 Mercer Street by order of Charles Lushkind, attorney for the administratrix of Abraham M. Bank. About 4,000 pieces of goods will be sold, also notions, furniture and fixtures. Field, Chapman, & Co. will be the auctioneers.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

J. Browne Goode, representing a number of strong mining propositions, will be at Room 90 Astor House all day Thursday.

FOR MODERN, GO TO THE I-X-L PRINTING UP-TO-DATE CO., 177 William St., New York. PRINTING Phone2096John. Sendforestimates

Wanted—A partner with limited capital to invest for the purpose of developing a well-paying business of artificial stone and plaster work. Write or call 443 West 19th St., 3d floor.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Highest grade laundry business for sale; on account of some of the present partners retiring April 1, good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. J., Box 107 Times Office.

Inventors, Manufacturers, and Merchants, Attention!—Greatest Industrial Exposition and Food Show ever held at Grand Central Palace; it lasts 16 days, April 23 to May 8; a limited number of stands and space to let; be quick to secure good position. Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512.

BUSINESS, LITERARY, OR ADVERTISEMENT WRITING, editing, or compiling; practical, prompt, clean; education, experience, reference; try me on something you cannot get any one else to do as you wish. Address Writing, Box 165 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell March 24, 1904, 9 o'clock, at 1,142 2d Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell March 25, 1904, 9 o'clock, at S. W. cor. 108th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

SAMUEL LISBERGER, AUCTIONEER, will sell to-day, at 9 A. M., at 242 East 52d St., Borough of Manhattan, by order of James Kenny, administrator; Warren Leslie, 206 Broadway, attorney of the estate of the late Maria McNulty, four (4) horses, five (5) single and two (2) double sets harness, five (5) express wagons, three (3) trucks, lease and good will of business known as McNulty's Express; also the entire household effects and personal property contained in her late residence, 242 East 52d St.

Burling & Dole, auctioneers, successors to Underhill & Scudder, stores 7, and 11 Greene St., will sell on Friday, March 25, at 10 o'clock, 200 pieces Spring woolens, dress goods, &c., at 11 o'clock, for account concern, (damaged by water in transportation,) 155 cases miscellaneous dry goods, &c., including 45 cases serges and Italians, 60 cases sateens, fancy cottons, woolens, &c.; 10 cases umbrella and shade cloth, 10 rolls matting, 6 rolls carpet, 20 rolls hose duck, 1 case leather; also at 12:30 o'clock, 250 lots men's, boys', and children's clothing suitable for city retail trade.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family or turnabout cob; also Kentucky bred saddle cob; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Orris Root Fingers—Other Decisions.

In an opinion written by General Appraiser Lunt the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled a protest yesterday against the assessment of one-fourth of a cent a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem on certain orris root "fingers" imported by McKesson & Robbins of New York. The root had been advanced in value by cutting it into tapering lengths and smoothing it, and is used for teething infants to bite on. Free admission was claimed for it as a crude drug. Mr. Lunt also overruled a protest by the same firm against the assessment of 55 cents a pound, as an alcoholic medicinal preparation, on chloral hydrate.

Protests overruled yesterday were by McKesson & Robbins, (3,) Stanley Jordan & Co., L. Metzger & Co., Thomas Meadows & Co., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Lehn & Fink, and Sullivan, Drew & Co., and others, New York.

Protests partially sustained were by Leon Rheims & Co. and R. F. Downing & Co., New York. A protest by A. Kern & Co., New York, was sustained.

DUTY ON MUSHROOMS.

Importer Appeals from Decision of Board of General Appraisers.

Herman Kraut filed an appeal to the United States District Court yesterday from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers classifying imports of mushrooms as "vegetables prepared or preserved," subject to a 40 per cent. duty.

The importer claims that the mushrooms, which were sliced, dried, and hung on strings, were either "vegetables crude" and therefore free of duty, or "vegetables in their natural state," properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Report on Atlantic Coast Road.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—James Smith, Jr., received for the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court a report showing that during the year ended Jan. 31 last the receipts from the operation of the road were $309,530 and the disbursements $262,064. An order was made fixing April 4 for cause to be shown why the report of the receiver should not be confirmed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed to-day in the United States District Court by Adolph Behr, groceryman, whose debts aggregate $1,086.58, with no assets; Casper W. Riemar, having debts aggregating $1,361.54, with $286.63 assets, and George H. Bunnell, debts $1,077.65 and no assets. All three men were in business in Jersey City.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LENA LICHTENSTEIN.—Lena Lichtenstein, residing at 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, formerly in the clothing and furnishings goods business at Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,177 and assets of $266, consisting of cash, $10, and accounts, $256.

HARRY WOLFE.—Harry Wolfe of 141 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,289 and no assets. He has only one creditor, Carrie N. Spaulding, who obtained a judgment against him on Feb. 10 last in Brooklyn in a suit for the recovery of certain goods and chattels. He has been informed that she has since been married to John Rowland, Jr.

EMIL LANGSDORF.—Emil Langsdorf, residing at 20 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,939 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Langsdorf & Co., retail clothing dealers, who made an assignment in 1883. Among the creditors are L. Levenson & Co., $3,549; Dayton & Close, $1,913; Ampach & Schwartz, $1,686, and S. Stein & Co., $1,221.

SAFFER & FREEDMAN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Julius H. Cohen receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Saffer & Freedman, cloak manufacturers at 112 West Fourteenth Street. It was stated that they removed $500 worth of goods on Monday to a shirt factory at 158 Monroe Street, and only a safe, some fixtures, and some goods, in all about $500, remain in their place of business. They have $300 in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, but it has been attached, and they have about $700 outstanding accounts.

WILLIAM BEVERLY HARISON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Beverly Harison, publisher of school books at 65 East Fifty-ninth Street, by the following creditors: D. S. Brassil Bindery, $31; Lasher & Lathrop $170, and Arthur Guiterman $4,586 for money loaned and services. It was alleged that while insolvent he gave bills of sale on a lot of books to two creditors to prefer them, viz., to Edward Walsh 645 sets of books, and to J. M. Stewart 1,996 copies of various books. Mr. Harison began business on July 1, 1890, and published "The Great Round World." He indorsed paper for the Great Round World Publishing Company, and he filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 1, 1899, with liabilities $29,382 and assets $18,384, and received a discharge from bankruptcy on March 29, 1899.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AISENCIO, Thomas—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company	$110
BAKER, Philip—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	52
BELMONT, Arthur—New York Telephone Company	25
BAYERLE, Louisa A.—New York Telephone Company	74
BARRETT, Thomas F.—National Park Bank of New York	1,581
BROWN, H. Beattie—G. R. Sutherland	255
BEACH, Ralph H.—New York Security and Trust Company	527
BOERI, Joseph—Union Railway Company, costs	108
BRENNER, Samuel, and Bernard Goldschmid—State Bank	115
BAILEY, Luther H.—S. H. Wandell	290
COHEN, Aaron—A. Siegel	20
COZZENS, Leonard—C. H. Pohlman	48
COLE, Howard J., and Robert Liston—E. E. Scott	282
CASEY, Daniel—Beadleston & Woerz	6,095
CLACHER, Thomas W., Treasurer—G. S. Dayton & Co.	70
CHASE, Charles M., and George Kennington—Metropolitan Printing Company	148
DOCTOR, Albert A.—C. M. Siegel	25
DE WOLF, Frank, and John Walsh—W. J. Hiscox	190
DANIELS, George F.—City of New York	44
EMERSON, Edwin, Jr.—J. Senn	134
EPSTEIN, Abraham—S. O. Pollock and another	240
FREEZE, Albert—City of New York	158
FULLER, Edgar C.—City of New York	158
FRIEDLANDER, Joseph B.—City of New York	158
FITZE, George H.—City of New York	158
FUHRMAN, John, Sr.—City of New York	158
FRIEL, John—City of New York	158
GAILLAND, Bernard—S. L. & S. Frank Horse Company	675
GOLDBERG, Michael—M. Rosenzweig	35
GARTENBURG, Rudolph—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	338
GELFER, Max—City of New York	290
GRIMMEL, Christopher—City of New York	158
GUNHOUSE, Thomas—City of New York	158
GALLAN, Thomas—City of New York	158
HARRIS, Louis—T. E. Greacen	164
HERZOG, John A.—City of New York	290
HAIL, James H.—City of New York	158
HENSCHELL, Julius—City of New York	158
HOFFMANN, John—City of New York	84
HANEL, Francis—City of New York, costs	123
HART, Charles and Bridget—J. C. Shaw	348
HAFF, Charles—J. Kennedy and another	351
THE DENTAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION of the United States—International Tooth Crown Company, costs	82
WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY—Charles H. Fuller Advertising Agency	4,545
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—T. Westiry	1,005
BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK FERRY Company—W. H. Darcey	98
BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK FERRY Company—W. H. Darcey	4,342
AMERICAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER Company—New York Telephone Company	292
HUDSON CONTRACTING COMPANY—City of New York	100
THE COMMONWEALTH PUBLISHING Company—G. Ward and another	50
HOTEL FLANDERS COMPANY—J. D. Maher	22
JONES, Lodowick H., and Edmund Van Dentvuver—J. F. Aldrich, receiver	729
KITCHELL, George W.—City of New York	698
KAPLAN, Abram L.—M. Cohen	226
KRAPP, Abbie—E. M. Simpson, costs	70
LAHR, Olga—New York Telephone Company	45
LOWY, Jacob—New York Telephone Company	44
LEVY, Robert—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	108
LYONS, John J.—M. Freund	26
LEVENSON, Michael, individually and as executor; Israel Goldberg, Edith Levenson, Jeanette Levy, Frederick W. Levenson, and Corinne Levenson—C. J. Perry, costs	4
LUPPON, Marie F.—A. Work	124
LANG, James—City of New York	69
LE VIE, George A.—City of New York	102
LOWERRE, George H.—F. S. Little	158
MATZKEWITZ, Boris—P. Roben	1,534
MACK, Thomas A.—W. Poillon	162
MORRIS, Gustave—J. E. Fagan	372
MULLIGAN, John J.—City of New York	70
MILLER, Julius—City of New York	158
MEBUS, Harry E.—City of New York	158
MILLER, Edward—H. McCall Printing Company	158
MENDEL, Julius L., and Maurice Reinhardt and Henry Reinhardt—P. Foerster	568
NISSEN, Emil C.—W. H. Liddle	409
NASH, Henry P.—A. I. Jammes	123
NAPPI, Sereria—Murray & Reid Company	270
O'NEILL, James—Merchants' Union Ice Company	300
O'HARA, Peter S.—Mayor, &c., costs	75
PIATT, Frederick—Thread Agency	125
PEACE, Adam—City of New York	76
PHOEBUS, John A.—City of New York	158
ROSENBERG, Samuel—A. Horvitz	158
ROEDER, Adolph L.—J. A. Caldwell and another	1,282
SCHULMAN, William B.—W. J. Riordan	3,343
SIMON, Sigmund—C. E. Duross	115
STRANG, Millicent A.—A. D. Evertsen	246
SOLITTO, Vincento—C. Hyman	157
SCHROEDER, Frederick—F. S. Bangs	217
SHAFFER, George L.—T. Johnson	161
STERN, Flora I.—A. M. Stein and another	2,144
TRENCH, Stewart A.—J. J. Lyons	1,295
VOSE, Rachel—Frank L. Fisher Company	214
WEATHERED, Charles E.—H. S. Brush and another	647
WALSH, John—W. J. Hiscox	33
WOOD, Thomas C.—G. C. Comstock	221
WASSERMAN, Isadore—M. Greenspan	689
ZEIDLER, Martin—P. Manecke	339
	126

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ANNIS, John—G. Berkwitz, Sept. 6, 1895	$97
BURTON, Thomas—A. Light, Feb. 18, 1903	97
BURTON, Thomas—W. F. Peters, Dec. 26, 1902	101
BURTON, Thomas—T. M. Ripson, Feb. 24, 1903	120
BALKIN, Charles—S. Solomon, Feb. 23, 1904	258
GOTTLIEB, Fannie—A. Glassmann, May 1, 1903	92
HOLST, Christ—B. Gertner, Nov. 20, 1902	192
HAMPTON, Samuel R., administrator—M. Meyer March 8, 1904	68
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Maggio, Feb. 8, 1904	475
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—H. Hyams, Feb. 4, 1904	190
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. C. Lejon, Jan. 29, 1904	319
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Mendelsohn, Feb. 4, 1904	208
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Blum, March 31, 1903	211
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Lichtgarn, Feb. 5, 1904	441
NAGLE, Percival E.—M. H. Murray and another, Feb. 18, 1904	348
RUSH, Francis P.—C. Noller, Nov. 24, 1903	528
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad and Manhattan Railway Company—B. R. Child, Sept. 29, 1902	141
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILWAY Company—K. Pipe, April 25, 1903	27,027
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILWAY Company, Jan. 28, 1904	345
WEED, Smith M.—M. W. Bruce, March 10, 1904	101
	171

Judgments Vacated.

SAULPAUGH, William L.—T. Todd, Feb. 13, 1902	1,012
GREENBERG, Mendel W.—Department of Buildings of the City of New York, Aug. 8, 1895	$259

Judgments Canceled.

LITTMAN, Jacob M.—S. Arnstein, Oct. 31, 1898	$492
LITTMAN, Jacob M.—M. J. Lopez, Feb. 5, 1894	32

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Stewart R. Knott, Kansas City; J. A. Spoor, Chicago; J. N. Culp, Washington; George A. Cox, M. P., Toronto; ex-Gov. McLean, Connecticut; Charles Head, Boston; W. A. Turk, Washington; S. H. Hardwick, Washington.

HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence; Victor J. Loring, Boston; Justin Edwards, Chile.

IMPERIAL—H. Gatoh, Tokio, Japan.

CAMBRIDGE—Count von Barenthin, Imperial Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition; Herman Jaeger, Colombia.

GILSEY—R. Pacheco, Rome, Italy; M. Sarvais, Louvin, Italy.

MANHATTAN—H. T. Pritchett, Boston; G. E. M. Pratt, St. Louis; C. A. Ellis, Boston.

SAVOY—Dr. Hirschheim, Frankfort-on-he-Main.

NETHERLAND—M. L. Requa, San Francisco; E. Tootal Broadhurst, Manchester, England.

MURRAY HILL—H. S. Terwilliger, Berlin.

ALBEMARLE—C. H. Payne, Titusville, Penn.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. J. Sonnenschein, Austrian Imperial Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; P. J. Herrero and Vicente Buso, Havana; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Congressman Galusha Grow, Pennsylvania; Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Senator Aldrich, Providence.

BUCKINGHAM—Baron Hengelmuller, Washington; Henry T. Oxnard, California.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; G. L. Peckham, hosiery, gloves, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Campbell, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.

Dreyfuss & Brother, Paducah, Ky.; H. Dreyfuss, notions; Mercer House.

Kaufman Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, laces; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Luckey, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; E. P. Platt, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wiltner, J. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, white goods and hosiery; Grand Hotel.

Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. J. McGuire, furnishing goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, white goods; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Syracuse Hosiery and Underwear Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; Mrs. H. Lynch, cloaks and suits; W. J. Gilbert, dry goods; Miss J. Hoken, infants' wear; 33 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 37 White Street.

Rogers, Thomas W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; Thomas W. Rogers, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; A. C. McGowin, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore; Miss E. Goldsmith, ladies' wear; Miss Wise, infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, domestics; 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Filenz, William, & Sons, Boston; Miss K. Cooley, ladies' underwear; Hotel Victoria.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston; L. G. Swett, cloaks; Hotel Spalding.

Rosenbaum & Strauss Company, Boston; S. Rosenbaum, corsets; Hotel Spalding.

Vinson, Howard & Co., Boston; H. W. Vinson, dry goods; W. H. Howard, dry goods; C. W. Dennis, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Burnham-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul; H. S. Manchester, cloaks; 469 Broadway; Hotel York.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; J. E. Peterson, gloves, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester; A. L. Shaw, furs, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kaplan, V., & Brother, Harper's Ferry, Va.; A. Kaplan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Baischkils, silks and velvets, 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Waldorf, M., & Son, Baltimore; M. Waldorf, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse; Miss M. C. Power, laces; Hotel Victoria.

Goldman, Beekman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. H. Beekman, woolens; Hotel Gregorian.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Hammel, men's furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Hotel St. Denis.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago; H. R. Alborn, notions, 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Baker, Mrs. M. J., Waverly, N. Y.; millinery; 223 West Twenty-third Street.

Cross, L. J., Friendship, N. Y.; millinery; 477 Park Avenue.

Bush, Mrs. L. C., Walton, N. Y.; millinery; Miss E. M. Beers, millinery; 108 East Twelfth Street.

Leopold, N., & Son, Ellenville, N. Y.; James G. Gilleman, dry goods; 102 Franklin Street.

Autenbeth Company, Allegheny, Penn.; J. L. Autenbeth, department store; St. John's Hotel.

Foster, Miss, Camden, N. Y.; M. L. Miller, millinery; E. N. Wood, millinery; 83 Seventh Avenue.

Nicholson & Son, Houlsville, N. Y.; H. Nicholson, general store; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Lintz, C., Cartwright, Penn.; general store; Occidental Hotel.

Corill, C. W., Cazenovia, N. Y.; clothing; Grand Hotel.

Peirce & Irwin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah E. Peirce, millinery and dressmaking; 90 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

Coulter, Mrs. W. G. L., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Cleevans, Henry, Falls Creek, Penn.; clothing, dry goods, and shoes; 1,697 Lexington Av.

Slawson, J. K., Tunkhannock, Penn.; general store; Hotel Cosmopolitan.

Connell, F. P., & Co., Fulton, N. Y.; H. P. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Williams, C. J., Sodus, N. Y.; millinery; Harrison Hotel.

Humphrey, William, & Sons, Portersville, Penn.; J. R. Humphrey, general store; Continental Hotel.

Bronston, I. H., Cazenovia, N. Y.; clothing; Continental Hotel.

Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, notions and jewelry; E. N. Runnels, notions and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chandler, Mrs. H. B., Nicholsville, N. Y.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Capell & Corkey, Brasher Falls, N. Y.; Emma Corkey; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Brushton, Mrs. M. A., Brushton, N. Y.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Week, A. D., Jamestown, N. Y.; wholesale confectioner; 204 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Gregory, Mrs. L. M., Walton, N. Y.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Wheaton, D. M., Nunda, N. Y.; Miss Dell Wheaton, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Lovill, Mrs. J., Nunda, N. Y.; merchant; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Woolen, S. W., & Sons, East Randolph, N. Y.; general store; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Whitney, Mrs. Grace, East Randolph, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Daly, John N., Pulaski, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Wilson, P. K., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. R. D. W. Johnson, lace; 262 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Seaman, R. L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Sharp, Don L., Hornellsville, N. Y.; dry goods; Sinclair House.

Schwartz, A. M., Port Allegheny, Penn.; A. H. Schwartz, dry goods; 253 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Jooden, Una, West Edneston, N. Y.; millinery; Clarendon Hotel.

Fitzsimmons Brothers, Las Angeles, Cal.; J. L. Fitzsimmons, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Prendergast, Mrs. W. J., Erie, Penn.; dry goods and trimmings; Miss W. J. Prendergast, dry goods and trimmings; Imperial Hotel.

Paradine, Mrs. J. A., Erie, Penn.; dressmaker; Imperial Hotel.

Little, W. H., Erie, Penn.; W. H. Little, dry goods and trimmings; Imperial Hotel.

Johnson, R. S., Utica, N. Y.; carpets; Spalding Hotel.

Selinser, Benjamin F., Weedsport, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Northway Brothers, Nunda, N. Y.; E. Northway, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harris, T. R. Company, The, Coshocton, N. Y.; T. W. Snyder, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Eckstein, W. S., Salem, Ohio; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Moss, Mrs. Mary E., Sandusky, Ohio; dressmaker; 402 West Twenty-second Street.

Beggs & Co., Mount Morris, N. Y.; S. P. Alf, millinery; Ruth A. Dennis, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Out-of-town firms who desire to have their buyers' names published should notify The Times in advance of their coming.

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$7.50 in cash will put you through the complete three months' course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, &c., with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars.
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112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET,
3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz, and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

MACHINERY.

Pump Wanted.—Rider or Ericsson, in any condition. Address Box 27, 1,515 3d Av.

PATENTS.

Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors; all countries: 245 B'way; advice free; send for Inventors' Guide.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 24th, near 7th Av., has just received from Washington, with many other choice antiques, beautiful over-mantel mirror, seven feet wide by four feet high, extreme, eagle in centre grasping shield showing flag with 13 stars, representing original 13 States, from White House during Polk's Administration; largest stock of genuine Antiques in town. We buy, sell, and exchange reasonably.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

CARPET CLEANING.

Seven Tetosian Brothers.—Oriental rugs repaired, cleaned, washed; also domestic carpets. 75 West 39th.

Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired. Haig S. Iskiyan, 54 West 18th St.

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MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT.
The oldest and most reliable place to apply if you need money in any amount on furniture, pianos, horses, trucks, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.,
IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN
ON DAY APPLIED FOR.
LOWEST RATES AND LONGEST TIME.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

The firm of BAUMANN BROTHERS, composed of LUDWIG BAUMANN, DAVID FROEHLICH, and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN, having carried on and transacted business in the State of New York for three years and upwards, and the business conducted by said firm being now conducted by the undersigned partners in said firm, we, DAVID FROEHLICH and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN, intending to continue the business of said firm and to use the said firm name of BAUMANN BROTHERS, do hereby declare:

1. That the persons intending to deal under said name of BAUMANN BROTHERS are DAVID FROEHLICH and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN.

2. That the place of residence of said DAVID FROEHLICH is 826 Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and the place of residence of said SIDNEY J. BAUMANN is 77 East Eighty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

3. That the principal place of business of said firm is located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.

In witness whereof, we have signed this certificate, this 22d day of March, 1904.
DAVID FROEHLICH.
SIDNEY J. BAUMANN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 22d day of March, 1904, before me personally appeared DAVID FROEHLICH and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
EVARTS L. PRENTISS,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Sealed bids for proposals for the purchase of the unexpired term of the lease made between Andrew Maneely and A. Mayers and L. Pomeranz of the premises known as No. 322-334 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which lease expires May 1, 1905, will be received by the undersigned at the office of his attorney, Charles H. Hyde, No. 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on February 25, 1904, at which time the said bids or proposals will be opened. The said lease will be sold subject to the rent now due thereon, and certain summary proceedings heretofore begun to dispossess the tenants which are now pending. A certified check or cash to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of the said bid or proposal must be deposited with the receiver at the time of filing of proposal.

Dated February 16, 1904.
WILLIAM H. N. CADMUS, Receiver.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Atty. for Receiver, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 16th day of March, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against IDEAL BINDER & FILE COMPANY, lately doing business at 106 Fulton Street, City and County of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ideal Binder & File Company, for the benefit of creditors at his office, No. 48

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

A Larger Business Done More Quietly Than on Tuesday—Fractional Advances Among Fresh Favorites.

Tuesday's excitement on the Broad Street curb was surpassed yesterday, but on the Stock Exchange a larger business was done more quietly than on the preceding day. The reason for the added bustle on Broad Street is simple. On Tuesday not half of yesterday's business was done in Northern Securities alone, and to this larger volume yesterday was added business in Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific. The increased activity did not result in greater buoyancy, the day's last prices being at concessions throughout the group. This would seem to indicate that the mystery was dispelled for them by the Northern Securities liquidation circular. A similar remark regarding business upon the Stock Exchange is warranted by Union Pacific's weakness yesterday. Until the circular appeared there was no clue to Union Pacific's abnormal activity and strength. Covering of shorts alone would not supply a working explanation, but upon the theory that real stock was wanted by bona-fide buyers for purposes of representation and interchange of Directors upon the familiar community of interest theory there seems little left to speculate about. As Union Pacific was the weakest among the active stocks yesterday it would seem that this object had been accomplished, and that the shorts were substantially in. If the rise is to proceed, it must be on value.

In the accustomed manner new market leaders were put forward yesterday, and all were strong, although their advances were only fractional. Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Erie were the only stocks besides Union Pacific to sell in excess of 100,000 shares, and they were active in that order. Of stocks in the next grade of activity, selling between 50,000 and 100,000 shares, Atchison, St. Paul, and Missouri Pacific lost fractions, while Reading gained a fraction, and Rock Island gained over a point. Steel preferred also rose ⅝, it being frequently remarked that it was almost necessary that it should do so to carry conviction of the generally reported improvement in the iron trade.

It will be seen that the day's advances were moderate, and it would be easy to specify declines of equal range among less active properties. But it would be of no avail, as strength was the day's characteristic. It cannot be added that the strength and breadth were significant of the return of the public to the market in any large degree. Thousand-share lots are not customary with lambs, and commission houses showed no fresh faces. The day's business was far from being an aggregation of small purchases by investors who have detected signs of bargains, or changes in intrinsic conditions. This week's business is very different from the yards of sales with differences of eighths by which some months ago it was sought to stimulate wary appetites. Business now being done is not altogether genuine, in so far as it does not signify sales which bring fresh money into the market, and takes stocks away from the Street. But it is not fictitious in the sense that it denotes pure manipulation. There has been genuine covering by those whose commitments have become burdensome, and there has been fresh redistribution among interests of first-class importance, with investment purchases of the sort that buys, not for permanence, but for the difference between the money rate and the yield. This latter kind may pass into the so eagerly awaited buying by true investors, when the news accords somewhat better with such difficult tastes. As yet conditions have not materially altered, except in technical and speculative significance. Upon that consideration alone the rise is warranted, the Northern Securities incident merely lending large emphasis.

To-day's news was not abundant and had little bearing on the market. Gold exports seem less imminent, partly because London has been a free buyer of stocks on the rise. The Panama payment also seems to recede by some weeks, possibly to a less convenient season. A dividend was predicted for Lehigh Valley next July, and there was gossip about rights for General Electric shareholders. Earnings thus far reported for the first week of March are not so good as for the last week of February. The produce and cotton markets were weak.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅝	National Biscuit	⅞
Allis-Chalmers pf	1¼	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	10¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2⅝	Reading	⅜
Chi. & N. W.	1⅜	Rock Island	1½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Rock Island pf.	⅜
Consol. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅛
Detroit Southern	½	Twin City	½
Detroit So. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1
Erie	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	½	Va.-Car. Chemical	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	Wabash pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	45⅜	Westinghouse	1

Stocks Declined.

American Ice pf.	1⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	1⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Long Island	1
Canada So.	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Corn Products	¼	Third Avenue	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	T., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Union Pacific	2⅝
Iowa Central pf.	3½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.	
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	1¾	Div. 6s	2
St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1	Wabash deb., B.	1
St. L. S. W. 2d	1½		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 23	1,336,657
To date this year	28,832,090
Corresponding date last year	38,651,459

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 23	$3,474,500
To date this year	$150,368,500
Corresponding date last year	$173,655,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Iron and Steel Association.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad common and preferred stocks.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
General Electric Co.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Metropolitan Street Railway.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Position of Steel Preferred.

The fate of the market, according to the opinion expressed in some quarters, lies largely with United States Steel, which, it is argued, must needs share in any general upward movement, if general conditions are to be offered as the ground for improvement. At the same time there was expressed some uncertainty as to the payment of the full dividend on the preferred stock for the present quarter. The stock rallied 2 points from the low of Tuesday, but at no time did it sell as high as on Monday, and its net gain for the day was only five-eighths of a point on trading in 59,470 shares.

Southern Pacific's Prospects.

Southern Pacific promised at one time to vie with Tuesday's movement in Union Pacific, but after selling up more than 2 points it promptly dropped about as much, and at the close showed a net gain of only half a point. Much stress was laid yesterday on the prospects of the stock soon being placed on a dividend basis, a move which, it was said, the Union Pacific would take to secure some income from its large investment in Southern Pacific stock.

Still Nearer Gold Export Point.

A further advance in the foreign exchange market occurred yesterday, bringing the price of demand sterling up to 4.8715, which brought the gold export point very near, as the market for sterling in Paris remained unchanged at 25f. 14c. While a very slight advance over present rates would lead to the engagement of gold for shipment to Paris, it was thought by some exchange authorities that gold exports would be postponed at least until next week. It was pointed out that gold sent from here at the end of the present week would reach the Continent just at the beginning of the Easter holidays, which would result in the loss of several days' interest, as the gold could not be made available until Tuesday after Easter.

Money Market Not Affected.

Thus far the increase in Stock Exchange business has not resulted in any advance in the money market. Both call and time loans are still obtainable at the low rates recently quoted, and there seemed to be no disposition on the part of brokerage houses to provide themselves with funds in anticipation of any general outside demand for stocks. Three months' money in fairly large amounts have been offered at 3 per cent., and in many cases, notwithstanding the present low rates, lenders are showing considerable liberality in regard to collateral.

St. Paul ex-Dividend To-day.

Some of the buying of St. Paul was on the theory that the stock would look cheap to-day when the 3½ per cent. dividend comes off, and that there was a fair chance of most of the deduction being regained. Nearly 70,000 shares were traded in, but after selling up to 147¾ the price dropped to 146¼, and the net change was a loss of a quarter of a point.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is stated in Chicago dispatches that at the adjourned meeting of Lake Street Elevated stockholders to-day the reorganization plan will be carried through.

According to Columbus (Ohio) dispatches, it is officially announced that 200 men will be placed at work at the No. 2 furnace of the Carnegie Company in that city the last of this or the first of next week.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis has been called to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company has petitioned the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners for permission to issue $100,000 additional capital stock and also $200,000 twenty-year 4½ per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used to pay for expenses and new equipment.

St. Louis dispatches state that the shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri will on May 17 vote to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000, in order to provide capital for the removal of overhead wires, the connection of Southwest Missouri lines, and other improvements and extensions.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, as soon as market conditions will permit, the Keystone Telephone Company will ask authorization to issue $5,000,000 bonds, of which $3,500,000 will be sold at once.

Construction on an electric railroad, it is stated, will soon begin from Binghamton, via Owego to Ithaca, to connect with an already completed line to Elmira.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 22 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 204, and 40 shares of National City at 265.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE REPORT.

Gross earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903, were $16,545,632 and its net revenue $10,564,665, as compared with $7,835,272 for 1902. Dividends for the year amounted to $8,619,150, and there was carried to reserves $728,139 and to surplus $1,217,374. In his report to the stockholders President Frederick P. Fish points out that liberal provision was made for maintenance, and that in this respect the management of the company is radically different from that of many competing companies.

The report states that at the proper time an effort will be made to secure a revision of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was recently handed down against the American Company.

STOCK EXCHANGE DOINGS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange at their regular meeting yesterday voted to close on Friday, April 1, which is Good Friday, but not on Saturday, the 2d. Both the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges will be closed on both of these days.

The sale of a seat on the Stock Exchange was reported yesterday. The price is understood to be $87,000, an advance of $4,000 over the last previous sale.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday voted to list $7,000,000 additional stock of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The increase was authorized at a meeting of the stockholders on March 7 last.

BIG DEMAND FOR IRISH LOAN.

LONDON, March 23.—The list of applications for the issue of £5,000,000 in 2¾ per cent. stock, created under the Irish land act of 1903, the issue price of which is 88, was closed to-day.

The loan was oversubscribed seven times and is quoted at ¼ per cent. premium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 23, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
7½	8½	600	Allis-Chalmers Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+1⅜
40	50	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	41	41	41	41	+1¼
48¼	48⅝	28,115	*Amalg. Copper Co.	48½	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
20	20½	1,000	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅛
71	71¾	300	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	− ⅛
22	28	100	Am. District Telegraph	24	24	24	24	+1
190	195	50	Am. Express	192	192	192	192	...
4	4½	100	Am. Hide & Leather	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6½	6⅝	2,320	*Am. Ice Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ¼
25½	26	1,560	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	26⅜	26⅞	26	26	−1⅝
21¾	22	1,000	*Am. Loco. Co.	22½	22½	21⅞	22	...
82½	82¾	450	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	82⅞	83	82½	83	...
48¾	49	210	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	...
90½	91¼	200	*A. S. & R. C. pf., ex. d.	91	91	91	91	...
126¼	126½	8,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127	127⅛	126	126¼	...
125	126	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	...
70¾	70⅞	58,720	At., Top. & S. F.	70⅞	71⅜	70½	70⅜	− ⅛
89⅜	90⅝	3,225	At., T. & S. F. pf.	90½	91¼	89⅞	89⅞	− ⅝
79¾	80	33,078	Baltimore & Ohio.	80½	81¼	79¾	79¾	...
89	89½	675	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	89½	89½	89	89	− ¼
43⅛	43¼	18,080	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	43½	44⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
198	200	1,100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	195	199½	195	199½	+10½
64½	67¼	150	Canada Southern.	64½	64½	64½	64½	−2⅞
114¾	115	3,460	Canadian Pacific.	115¼	116	114⅞	114⅞	− ⅜
156	159	50	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	156	156	156	156	...
32⅛	32¼	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	32	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	500	Chicago & Alton.	38⅞	38⅞	38	38¼	− ⅛
80	83	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	− ¼
15⅝	15½	2,500	Chicago Gt. West.	15½	15⅝	15	15¼	− ⅞
26¼	27	300	Chic. Gt. West. pf., B.	27¼	28⅜	27¼	28⅜	+2⅞
146⅜	146½	70,045	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	146⅜	147¾	146¼	146⅜	− ⅛
178	179	30	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178	178	178	178	...
168½	169½	2,700	Chic. & Northwestern.	168¾	169⅞	168	169⅞	+1⅝
...	...	100	Chic. & N. W. pf.	212	212	212	212	...
9¾	10	30	Chic. Term. Transfer.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
19⅝	20	400	Chic. Term. Trans. pf.	20½	20¾	20	20¼	+ ¼
6	6½	1,600	Chic. Union Traction.	6	6	6	6	...
28½	29½	500	Colo. Fuel & Iron.	28¼	29	28¼	29	− ½
17¼	17½	200	Colo. & Southern.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	− ⅛
54	55	100	Colo. & So. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	− ½
24	24½	300	Colo. & So. 2d pf.	24¼	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	13⅞	250	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
198⅞	199	16,024	Cons. Gas.	198⅞	201	198⅜	198⅞	+1⅜
106½	107	500	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	106	107	106	107	+1
13¼	13¾	600	Corn Products Co.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	− ½
150¾	151	2,300	Del. & Hudson.	150¼	151¼	150¼	151	− ⅝
...	...	1,039	Del. & Hudson rights.	3	3	2⅞	3	...
260	265	200	Del., Lack. & W.	264	264	264	264	...
20⅞	21	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
69	70	300	Den. & R. G. pf.	70	70	69½	69½	+1
11	11⅝	600	Detroit Southern.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ½
20½	22	400	Detroit Southern pf.	21½	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅝
64	65	240	Detroit United Ry.	65	65	64½	64½	− ½
23¾	24	100	*Distillers' Securities.	24⅜	24⅝	23¾	23¾	...
263	26⅞	121,470	Erie.	26⅝	27⅜	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅞
64½	64⅝	7,050	Erie 1st pf.	64⅜	65¼	64½	64⅝	+ ⅞
42¾	43	3,000	Erie 2d pf.	42⅝	43⅜	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅞
168¼	169	600	General Electric.	169½	169½	168	168	−2½
165	180	550	Great Northern pf.	186	186	180¼	180½	−2½
74½	77	200	Hocking Valley.	74¾	74⅞	74¾	74⅞	+ ⅛
80½	81½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	− ¼
129¼	129⅞	2,043	Illinois Central.	129⅛	130	129	129¾	+ ¾
103½	...	50	Ill. Cent. leased line.	104	104	104	104	...
12	12½	500	Int. Paper.	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
65	65½	100	Int. Paper pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	− ⅛
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	−3½
24	29	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	25	25	25	25	−1½
35⅝	35¾	1,200	Kansas City So. pf.	37	37	35½	35¾	+ ¼
27	28½	105	Lake Erie & Western.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
49	52	100	Long Island.	49	49	49	49	−1
105¼	105¼	4,710	Louisville & Nashville.	106⅛	106⅝	105½	105½	− ¼
143¼	143⅝	1,700	Manhattan Elevated.	143⅞	143⅞	143	143	− ¼
112⅜	112⅞	4,050	*Met. Street Railway.	112⅞	113	112	112⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	1,575	Mexican Central.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
63	63⅝	1,020	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	63¼	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	− ⅛
122	123¾	110	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	124	124	124	+4⅝
18	18¼	1,625	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
39	39½	2,210	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39¼	39¾	39⅛	39½	...
91¾	92	37,350	Missouri Pacific.	92⅜	93⅛	91¾	91⅞	− ⅜
44½	44⅞	900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44	45	44	44⅞	+ ⅞
104	104⅝	50	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
15	15¼	500	*Nat. Lead Co.	15½	15⅝	15	15	...
37½	38¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
18½	19½	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19½	19½	19¼	19½	+1
132	135	450	*New York Air Brake.	131½	133	131½	133	+2½
117	117¼	7,667	New York Central.	116⅞	118	116½	117⅛	+ ⅛
188½	190	131	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189½	189½	189½	− ½
21⅝	21⅞	18,130	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅜	22⅛	21½	21⅝	...
58¼	58½	2,280	Norf. & Western.	58⅛	59	58⅛	58⅜	− ¼
84	85	1,100	North American.	85	86	85	85	− ¼
...	...	550	Pacific Mail.	29⅜	29⅞	28¾	29	− ⅜
118⅜	118¼	183,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	120	117¾	118½	+ ⅜
97½	97¾	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97½	− ⅛
29	30	200	Pressed Steel Car.	30	30	30	30	− ⅛
20⅞	21	100	Railway St. Spg., ex. d.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
74	74½	300	Railway St. Spring pf.	74½	75	74½	74⅝	− ⅛
44⅝	44¾	67,960	Reading.	44½	45⅜	44⅛	44¾	+ ¾
59	60	100	Reading 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	...
22⅝	22¾	51,155	Rock Island Co.	21⅞	24	21½	22⅞	+1½
62½	63½	7,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	62¼	64	62	63	+ ¾
19¼	19½	200	*Rubber Gds. Mfg. Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
75	77¾	10	*Rub. Gds. Mfg. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	...
45	45¼	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44¾	46	44¾	45¼	+1¼
33½	34½	120	St. L. Southwestern pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
39	39¾	820	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	39¼	39¼	39	39	− ¼
48¾	49⅜	257,205	Southern Pacific.	49¼	51⅞	49	49¼	+ ½
22¼	22⅜	9,010	So. Ry. extended.	22¼	22⅞	22	22¼	+ ⅛
87¼	87½	1,400	So. Ry. pf., extended.	87⅛	88	85⅝	85⅝	− ⅞
38⅝	38¾	1,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅛	39½	38⅝	38⅝	− ¼
23½	24¼	1,300	Texas & Pacific.	24⅛	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅛
120½	121¼	100	Third Avenue.	121	121	121	121	− ½
20	23¾	200	Tol. Rys. & Light.	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
24	25¼	100	Tol., St. L. & Western.	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1½
35	36½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ½
92	92½	425	Twin City Rap. Tr.	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	+ ½
81¾	82	167,040	Union Pacific.	85	85	81⅝	81⅞	−2¾
91½	92¼	2,625	Union Pacific pf.	90⅜	92	90	92	+1
8	9½	300	Un. Rys. Investment.	10	10	9½	9½	− ½
43	44	100	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
7	7¼	600	*U. S. Leather.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
78	78¾	740	*U. S. Leather pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78½	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅝	150	U. S. Realty & Const.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ½
51¾	51⅞	1,050	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	51½	52½	50½	51⅞	+1⅝
53	53¾	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+1¼
11¼	11¾	6,300	U. S. Steel.	11½	11¾	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
58	58⅛	59,470	U. S. Steel pf.	57½	58⅞	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	410	Va.-Car. Chemical.	30⅝	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
19¼	19¼	1,400	Wabash.	19¼	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	5,500	Wabash pf.	36½	37⅞	36½	37	+ ½
88	88¼	470	Western Un. Tel.	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼	...
163	164	600	Westinghouse E. & M.	162	164	163	164	+1
16	17	200	Wheeling & L. Erie.	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
18⅞	19¼	610	Wisconsin Central.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ¼
42	43	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅝

Total, 1,336,657. *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

LIVELY CORN PRODUCTS STOCKHOLDERS' SESSION

Promise of Statement of Constituent Companies Obtained.

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE TALK

John A. Sleicher, Who Figured in Ice Trust Reorganization, and D. H. Louderbach Want Information.

It is declared that stockholders of the Corn Products Company, as a result of the annual meeting in Jersey City Tuesday, are likely to make an organized attempt to look into the company's condition because of what they considered the lack of definite information vouchsafed by the management in the Directors' statement. A Stockholders' Protective Committee is regarded as not an improbable development.

The inquisition to which President Matthiessen was put in the annual meeting, reports of which cropped out in Wall Street yesterday, is said to have been rivaled recently only by the disturbance in the American Ice Company meeting three weeks ago. John A. Sleicher, who was a member of the organization party in the ice meeting, took a prominent part in it, and D. H. Louderbach, an owner of $315,000 of the stock, as he himself declared, also had a few questions to put to President Matthiessen.

Mr. Sleicher introduced a resolution calling for a statement of the earnings of the constituent companies, which were not hinted at in the abbreviated financial statement of the Directors' meeting. It was argued in reply that such information should not be furnished, lest it reach competitors of the Corn Products Company.

Mr. Sleicher asked whether this had been the opinion some weeks ago, when a detailed statement of condition had been promised, and was told that there had not been time recently to have the books audited. The statement was promised finally when the audit of the books should have been made.

At this point Mr. Louderbach rose to object to the name of W. W. Heaton as a candidate for Director on the ground that Mr. Heaton was connected with a stock brokerage house. When he had finished, Mr. Sleicher inquired again whether Mr. Matthiessen thought it possible that, with the improved prospect of earnings, the dividends on the common stock would be resumed during the year.

It was explained for the management that the company had lost a large plant in Chicago by fire, and suffered accordingly, but further questions brought out the fact that the plant in question had been burned about a year ago, and the minority were not disposed to accept the explanation.

Finally President Matthiessen was asked what the relations of the Corn Products Company with the New York Glucose Company, a Standard Oil corporation, might be. He said that they were now amicable so far as he knew. The Corn Products Company was able to purchase from Standard Oil interests only 49 per cent. of the stock of the New York Glucose Company, one of its most valuable plants, and on more than one occasion recently the Glucose Company has been something of a thorn in its side, as when the partially controlled concern in February started cutting prices and precipitated a price war on certain lines.

Report had it at that time that the move was one by the Standard Oil interests for the purpose of embarrassing the Corn Products Company, and that it might possibly have to do with an underlying plan for getting the ultimate control of the larger corporation.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

50 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 341.

100 shares United States Reduction and Refining Company preferred, 12¼.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, 53½.

1 share New York Law Institute, all dues paid, $60.

$295.77-100 claim against the Cashier & Champion Mining Company on account of money loaned and advanced; 399 shares New York and Colorado Mining Syndicate Company; 14,764 shares Cashier & Champion Mining Company; 5 shares St. Lawrence River Real Estate Association; $73,738 3-100 notes of the Florida Ocean and Gulf Canal Company payable one day after date, four dated Nov. 3, 1890, for $10,548, $1,331.08, $1,109.83, and $10,000; one dated Jan. 1, 1892, for $1,444.90, and two dated April 30, 1897, for $34,840.32 and $14,465.30; 1 share Cashier & Champion Mining Company, power of attorney not executed, and 1 share New York and Colorado Mining Syndicate Company, power of attorney not executed, $25 for the lot.

Rights on 100 shares Delaware and Hudson Company, 3.

$2,000 Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad 6 per cent. sinking fund gold mortgage bonds, due 1910. (These bonds have been torn and pasted together again and are not a good delivery on the Exchange.) 105¾.

6,000 shares Houston Oil Company of Texas preferred, hypothecated, 14¼-14⅝.

1,000 shares Houston Oil Company of Texas, 14¼.

4 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, 175.

20 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company, 145½.

8 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, 140.

8 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, 170½.

$2,000 Broadway Surface Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1924, 113⅜.

10 shares Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, 136⅝.

50 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 275.

15 shares New York National Exchange Bank, 200.

$9,000 Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due March, 1911, 110½.

1 share First National Bank, New York, 585.

10 shares Bank of New York National Banking Association, 288½.

6 shares Clinton Realty Company of New York, 10.

12 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 606.

$2,000 Western Maryland Railroad, Potomac Valley Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, due January, 1941, interest January and July, 115.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—To-day's local market was the most active of the year, the sales aggregating 49,143 shares and $137,080 bonds. It was the arbitrage stocks, however, which made this record possible, as they furnished 39,975 shares of the day's total, leaving only 9,168 shares as the total for the purely active stocks. Lehigh Valley was a feature, advancing 1¼ on buying by interests so close to the management that the statement, credited as coming from a Director that a dividend will be declared on the stock before July 1 next, found many believers. A dividend of 37½c. per share was declared on International Smokeless Powder common—its first—and the stock advanced 1⅜ points. Lehigh Navigation rose ½, Pennsylvania Steel preferred 5, and United Gas ½ on the statement that liquidation for the estate of the late William L. Elkins had ended. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atchison	71	70⅝	71
15	Bergner & Engel	10	10	10
100	Brooklyn R. T.	44	44	44
360	Cambria Steel	20½	20¼	20⅛
5	Catawissa 1st pf.	59	59	59
700	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
62	Con. Traction of N. J.	63	62½	62⅝
160	Elec. Co. of America	8⅛	8 1-16	8⅛
6,500	Erie	27⅛	26½	26⅞
908	Int. Smokeless Powd.	12⅛	11½	12⅛
1,617	Lehigh Val. R. R.	37⅛	36¼	37⅛
30	Lehigh Navigation	67	66½	67
550	Marsden	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
28	Nesquehoning Val. R.R.	50	50	50
6,281	Penn. R. R.	60	58 1-16	59
21	Penn. Steel pf.	80	80	80
52	Phila. Traction	95⅛	95½	95½
1,063	Phila. Electric	6	5 15-16	6
1,310	Phila. Company	40¼	40	40
19,635	Reading	22 11-16	22 3-16	22⅝
2,874	Rock Island	24	22	22½
600	Southern Pacific	50⅞	49⅝	50
200	Southern R. R.	22⅝	22½	22½
50	Susq. Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	Trust Co. of N. A.	125	125	125
4	United Cos of N. J.	262½	262½	262½
1,325	United Gas Imp.	84⅜	84¼	84

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A better market developed in the trading in unlisted securities yesterday, with a larger number of stocks traded in and with gains in a number of issues. Standard Oil showed a large total for the day, with 115 shares selling all at one figure with the exception of one share, which sold at 623. Standard Milling and Otis Elevator stocks advanced in the bid price, with but a few sales. Among the bonds there was a rise of 5 points, which occurred in the Brooklyn Union Gas debs 6s on the sale of a single bond.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH makes the following showing for the year ended Dec. 31, as compared with 1902:

	1903.	1902.	Changes.
Gross earnings..	$1,072,134	$1,002,572	Inc. $69,562
Oper. expenses...	405,296	388,031	Inc. 17,265
Net earnings.	$666,838	$614,541	Inc. $52,297

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared payable April 7. Books close March 31, and reopen April 8.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..American Can pref	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100..American Can pf	37	37	37
50..Am. Writing Paper pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
200..Bay State Gas	7-32	7-32	7-32
100..Central Foundry	1¼	1¼	1¼
200..Central Foundry pf	7	7	7
200..Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4½	4½	4½
800..Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
705..Greene Con. Copper	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
700..Great Northern pf., w. r.	176	169	171
500..Hackensack Meadows	19½	18½	19¼
175..Interborough Rapid Tr.	108	*107⅞	108
100..Light, Fuel & Power	30	29¾	30
100..Mackey Companies pf	70	70	70
50..Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
400..North. Pacific regular	129	128	128
4,200..Northern Pacific, w. r.	133	126	131
100..New York Transport	5¼	5¼	5¼
47,600..Northern Securities	100⅜	98	98
110..Otis Elevator	32	*31	32
20..Pope Mfg. 1st pf	77	76	77
100..Royal Baking Pow. pf	99	99	99
210..Seaboard Air Line	½	*⅜	½
400..Seaboard Air L. pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
100..Shannon Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100..Standard Milling	6	6	6
115..Standard Oil	620	620	620
4,900..Tennessee Copper	32	31½	31¾
100..Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500..Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100..Un. Rys. of St. L. pf	55	55	55
250..Univ. Fire Extinguisher	6	*5⅞	6

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..†Am. Writing Paper 5s	70	70	70
1,000..†Brook. U. Gas deb. 6s	170	170	170
5,000..Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.i.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞

† Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 23. Bid.	Asked.	March 22 Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4⅜	4¾	4½	4¾
American Can pf	36⅞	37¼	37	38
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
Am. Cigar, 4% notes	88½	..	88½	..
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	90	101	99	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	20	40	25	40
American Turbine	..	1⅞	2½	1⅞
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	55	90	85	90
American Writing Paper	2⅜	..	2⅝	..
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	12⅝	12½	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70	71	69	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5	4½	4¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	118	117	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of America pf	60	70	60	70
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1½	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	8	7	9
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	54
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new				
S. w. when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅜	½	⅜	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	1	⅝	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3	3⅝	3	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¼	⅛	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Consolidated Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3	4¼	3	4¼
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	97	98	95	98
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Blies	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	24	20	24
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	⅜	1	⅜	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicles	⅝	8	⅞	8
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	10	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie con. 4s	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	109½	111	..	..
Greene Con. Copper	11⅜	11½	11¼	11½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	95	110	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	18½	19¼	19	23
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	28	31	28	31
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	3
Houston Oil pf	12	17	13	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	108½	108¼	108⅜
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19	18½	19½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	80	..	80
International Salt	9	12	9	12
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	99	100	99	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	60	..	61	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9	8	9
Light, Fuel & Power	29½	30	29¼	29⅝
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	22
Mackey Companies pf	69	72	69	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	70	..	70	..
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6½	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5¼	5¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Northern Pac., w. rel'sed	131	132	..	..
Northern Securities	98	98½	98¾	99⅛
Otis Elevator	32½	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	90	93	87	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav	¾	1¼	¾	1⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	2	4	2	4
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	73	..	72½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	..	22	..
Rogers Locomotive	50	..	50	..
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	100½	98½	100
Safety Car Heat	182	185	182	185
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10	10	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	16¾	17	17¼	17⅝
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82½	83	82¾	83
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	..	⅛	..
Shannon Copper	7⅜	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¾	6	5¾	6
Standard Milling pf	24	27	22	27½
Standard Milling 5s	72	75	72½	..
Standard Oil	615	620	618	620
Storage Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	31	32	29	31
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6¾	7	6¾	7¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	11-16	9-16	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	15½	16½	15	16
United Copper	5	6¼	5	6½
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	4¼	2¾	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	26	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	103½	104½	103½	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	103¼	104½	103¼	105
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1⅜	⅜	1⅜
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	28
White Knob Copper	7¾	8½	7¾	8¾

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100¾	99½	100⅝
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	108
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101¾
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	64	61	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	106¾	105¼	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¼	104½	106¼
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Interb. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75¼	79¼	75¼	76¼
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64½	64	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78	79	78	79
New Orleans Railways	9¼	10	9	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	78½	80	79	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys.	69¼	70	69½	70
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	39¼	40	39¼	40

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Wednesday, March 23, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,210	Amal. Copper	48½	48⅞	48	48⅜
40	Am. Car & F	20	20	20	20
110	Am. Ice	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
150	Am. Ice pf	27	27	26	26
190	Am. Locomotive	22½	22½	21¾	22
2,460	Am. Sugar	127	127⅞	125⅞	126⅛
12,860	Am. T. & S. F	71	71⅝	70¼	70½
20	A. T. & S. F. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
7,750	Balt. & Ohio	80⅜	81⅜	79¾	80
9,330	Brook. Rap. Tr.	43½	44	43	43¾
110	Canadian Pac.	115⅝	115⅝	114⅜	114⅜
70	Ches. & Ohio	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾
60	Chi. & Alton	38⅜	38⅞	38½	38½
300	Chi. Gt. West	15½	15⅝	15	15½
25,410	C., M. & St. P.	146½	147⅞	146¼	146½
40	Col. Fuel	28	29¼	28	28⅝
10	Col. Southern	17	17	17	17
30	Del. & Hudson	151	151	151	151
28,720	Erie	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞
150	Erie 1st pf	64½	65	64½	65
150	Ill. Central	129	129⅞	129	129⅝
650	Louis. & Nash	106	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝
200	Manhattan	143⅞	143⅞	143	143¼
480	Met. Street	112⅝	112⅝	112	112
500	Mexican Cent.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
70	Mo., K. & T.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
24,570	Mo. Pacific	92⅜	93¼	91⅜	92
790	N. Y. Central	116⅜	118	116½	117¼
1,620	N. Y., O. & W.	21½	22	21⅜	21⅜
100	Nor. & West.	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼
50	Pacific Mail	30	30	28¾	29¾
23,250	Pennsylvania	117⅜	120	117⅜	118½
80	People's Gas	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½
10	Pressed S. Car	30	30	30	30
13,040	Reading	44½	45½	44¼	44⅜
27,690	Rock Island	21¾	24	21½	22¾
49,940	So. Pacific	51	51	49	49¼
1,160	Southern Ry.	22	22¼	21¾	22
20	South. Ry. pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
540	Tenn. C. & I	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39
250	Texas Pac.	24½	24⅝	24	24
83,890	Union Pacific	85¾	85⅝	81⅜	81¾
20	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,040	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11½
24,440	U. S. Steel pf	57⅜	58⅜	57¼	57⅝
60	Wabash	19½	19⅞	19½	19¾
2,240	Wabash pf	36½	37⅜	36⅜	36¾
100	Western Union	88½	88½	88½	88½
353,560					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week March	$53,377	$46,298	$38,519
July 1-Mar. 14	2,182,834	1,868,295	1,767,839
CHICAGO & NORTHWEST—			
Month Feb.	3,709,124	3,497,399	3,287,942
June 1-Feb. 14	41,525,903	36,554,838	35,437,570
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC.—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week March	119,320	109,086	103,738
July 1-Mar. 14	4,702,861	4,067,706	3,841,939
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week March	71,760	69,757	.....
From July 1	1,308,751	1,188,957	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
3d week March	118,700	126,511	109,993
From July 1	4,691,564	4,676,367	4,232,881

ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN TRACTION CO. for February—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	33,131	30,022	3,109
Operating ex.	21,999	18,917	3,082
Net earnings	11,132	11,105	27
From July 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	310,086	287,154	22,932
Operating ex.	184,339	165,930	18,409
Net earnings	125,747	121,224	4,523

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for February—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	1,784,987	1,649,125	1,586,123
Operating ex.	1,585,090	1,388,612	1,195,829
Net earnings	219,897	260,513	370,294
Ratio to op. ex.	82.6%	84.2%	76.4%
Gross, 2 months	3,624,928	3,533,670	3,443,674
Operating ex.	3,014,556	2,860,743	2,497,170
Net, 2 months	610,372	672,927	946,504

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for February—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	303,819	308,419	*5,100
Operating ex.	239,248	237,772	1,476
Net earnings	64,071	70,647	*6,576
From July 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	2,049,941	2,746,140	203,801
Operating ex.	2,134,767	2,101,848	32,919
Net earnings	815,174	644,292	170,882

*Decrease.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	106⅛	Kan. C. So.	19⅝	20
2s, c., 1930	105⅜	105⅝	K. & D. M.	10	15
3s, r., 1918	106½	107	Kirk. & D.	..	..
3s, c., 1918	106½	107¼	M. pf.	40	50
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..	Kn. Ice, Chi.	..	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½	K. I., C., pf.	50½	60
4s, c., 1907	108	108½	Lacl. G. pf.	..	..
4s, r., 1925	132⅝	133¼	L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
4s, c., 1925	132⅝	133½	Lake Shore	250	275
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Man. Beach	6½	10
Philippine 4s	110⅜	112	Md. C. pf.	100	120
Adams Exp.	222	226	Met. Sec. Co.	77	79
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Mich. Cent.	125	135
All. & W.	150	..	M. & St. L.	55	60
Am. Agr.	13	14½	M. & St. L. pf.	85	94
A. A. C. pf.	71½	72	M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Am. Coal	185	200	Mor. & Es.	180	185
Am. C. Oil	29¾	30⅞	N. C. & St. L.	106	107¼
A. C. O. pf.	88	93	Nat. Enam.	17	19
Am. Gr. Tw.	6⅞	8	Nat. Em. pf.	78	85
A. H. & L. pf.	15¼	17½	Nat. Lead	85	90
Am. Lin.	8	9	Nat. L. pf.	85	90
Am. L. C. pf.	25⅝	30	N. Cen. Coal	42	48
Am. M. Co.	3¼	4	N. Y., B. & M.	20	..
A. M. Co. pf.	18	20	Man. B. pf.	95	110
Am. Snuff	112	117	N. Y., C. & St. L.	27½	29
Am. Sn. pf.	87½	92	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
Am. T. & S.	84	86	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Am. T. & T.	124	126	N. Y. D. C.	16	20
Am. Tob. pf.	130	135	N. Y. D. Co.	27	..
A. Wool. Co.	9	10½	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	40	..
A. W. Co. pf.	74½	78	N. Y., L. & W.	129	135
An. Cop. M.	64	66	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Ann Arbor.	24	27	N. Y. Tel.	141	145
Ann Arbor pf.	53	57	Nor. & W. pf.	85	90
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	Ont. Min.	4	5
Atl. C. Line	106	107	Pac. Coast.	53	56
B. A. L. pf.	104	..	P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
Bruns. City.	5½	6¾	P. C. 2d pf.	63½	66
B. R. & P.	118	..	Peo. & E.	17½	20
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..	Pere Marq.	75	77
Butterick Co.	48½	50	Pere M. pf.	..	80
C. & S. A.	..	..	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	62
T.	101	..	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	97
C. B. & Q.	190	200	P. Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
C. G. W. pf.	..	5	P. C. C. & St. L.	92	97
C. A. & C.	65	69½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	117½	..
C. G. W. 1st	84	87½	P. Ft. W. & C.	175	..
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
C. St. P. M. & O.	31	32	Pr. Co. C. pf.	69¼	71
C. C. C. & St. L.	75	76	Pullman Co.	210	212
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	110¾	Quicksilver.	..	1½
C. L. & W.	59	60	Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
C. L. & W. pf.	..	..	R. R. S., Ill.	..	..
Cleve. & P.	178	..	C. Stk. ctfs.	86	91
C. F. & I. pf.	50	64	Read. 1st pf.	78	79½
Consol. Coal.	64	70	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Con. Cable.	178	184	Rep. I. & S.	7¼	7¾
Consol. Coal.	64	70	R. I. & S. pf.	42½	44
C. P. Co. pf.	71½	73½	R., W. & O.	131	135
D. & S. W.	1	..	St. J. & G. I.	9	11
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	19
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I.	63	73
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	130	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf.	14¼	14½
Dia. Match.	127	130	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	80	83
D. Co. of A. pf.	38	40	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	88½	91
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	14	S. R. & T. pf.	25	29
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	10½	T. P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	United Fruit.	98	99
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	U. S. Expr.	105	110
Ft. W. & D.	75	80	U. S. Rubber.	13	13½
City	45	59½	Va.-Car. Ch.	100	103
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48	Va. Iron, C. & C.	20	24
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	95	100	W. F. Exp.	205	215
Gold & Stock	102	104	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
Homestake	49½	52	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	49
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28
Int. Power.	26½	28¼			
I. Steam P.	34	35			
I. Steam P. pf.	74	78			
Iowa Cent.	18	20			
Jer. & Chi.	175	..			
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	65	66½			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, March 23, 1904.

Atch. Top & S. Fe gen 4s
13,000..101
5,000..100⅝
7,000..101
5,000..100⅝
12,000..101
registered
4,000..100
adjt 4s stmpd
1,000..88½
10,000..89
Atl Coast Line 4s
6,000..92½
B & O pr lien 3½s
25,000..94
gold 4s
3,000..102
4,000..101⅞
3,000..102
S W div 3½s
2,000..88⅜
1,000c..88¼
Bklyn Ferry 5s
8,000..64½
Bklyn Rapid Tran ref conv 4s
5,000..73⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
5,000..113⅝
6,000..114
Bur., C R & N 1st
5,000..102⅜
Cent of Ga cons 5s
3,000..106½
2d inc 5s
10,000..29¼
C of N J gen 5s
1,000..128¾
Ches & O con 5s
1,000..116
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000..101⅞
20,000..101
4,000..101⅛
15,000..101¼
Chi & Alt 3½s
43,000..77
1,000..77¼
Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds
10,000..94
5,000..93⅜
28,000..93½
5,000..94
13,000..94¼
3,000..94
10,000..93¾
24,000..94
Ill div 3½s
10,000..92½
3,000-3..92½
2,000..92½
3,000..92¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000..102⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
34,000..69½
5,000..69⅞
103,000..70
30,000..70¼
10,000..70⅜
11,000..70½
60,000..70
4,000..70¼
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
6,000..78¼
3,000..78½
5,000..78⅝
1,000..78⅞
24,000..78⅝
22,000..78⅜
16,000..79
20,000..78⅝
14,000..78⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000..99
7,000..99⅝
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000..85⅜
3,000..86
Consol Tob 4s
24,000..58⅞
2,000..58⅝
5,000..58⅝
Den & R G con 4s
1,000..97½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000..67
6,000..67
2,000..67
10,000..67½
5,000..67⅜
7,000..68
8,000..67⅞
Erie 1st con 7s
20,000..131½
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000..85⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
15,000..97⅝
Hocky Val 4½s
1,000..104½
Int S Pump 6s
2,000..100
K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000..79
2,000..79½
Kan City So 3s
5,000..69½
3,000..69⅝
Kings Co Elv 3s
4,000..85
Lacka Steel 5s
4,000..95¼
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
1,000..101
Long Isl gen 4s
1,000..100
Louis & Nash unified 4s
25,000..99
2,000..98⅝
Manhat con 4s
3,000..104
Mex Cent 4½s
4,000..94
6,000..94¼
Mil, L Shore & W ext 5s
4,000..117½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000..98⅞
M, K & T of Tx 5s
10,000..100¼
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000..105
Mor & Es con 7s
20,000..131¼
N Y Cen & H R L S coll 3½s
1,000..88
N Y C & St L 4s
2,000..104½
N Y Dock Co 4s
2,000..91
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s
10,000..90⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col trust 5s
20,000..107
Norf & W con 4s
10,000..99
Total sales..

Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
1,000..89¾
Nor Pac 4s
21,000..103½
500..103⅝
9,000..103⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000..71⅝
*22,000..71½
Or R & N con 4s
34,000..101
1,000..101¼
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds
100,000..94⅝
180,000..94⅞
15,000..94⅞
55,000..94⅞
28,000..94½
1,000..94⅝
25,000..94½
55,000..94⅝
10,000..94⅝
57,000..94⅝
5,000..94⅝
15,000..94⅜
5,000..94⅞
5,000..94⅜
10,000..94⅛
7,000..94⅜
10,000..94⅜
3,000..94½
10,000..94⅜
78,000..94½
14,000..94⅞
1,000..94½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000..105⅛
Penn conv 3½s
20,000..96
Peo & E inc 4s
4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS
of
West Side Dwellings
WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
"Selling Prices"
by consulting
Fred'k Zittel,
266 COLUMBUS AV.
List mailed on application.
Three story Houses, $20,000 and upward.
Four story Houses, $25,000 and upward.
American basement, $25,000 and upward.
ALSO GREENWICH, CONN., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 87th St. (Tel. 189—River.)
OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Good Investment Properties.
Flats and Apartments on West Side, on and near Broadway and parallel avenues.
Hotels under long lease, from 34th to 72d St., convenient locations.
Mercantile and Office Buildings in the Wholesale and Financial Districts.
Correspondence Solicited.

ROOFING
DO YOU WANT PARTICULAR WORK?
We give prompt service and good work. We make a specialty of repairing, and guarantee all our work, from a sheet of tin to a new roof.
OUR PAST WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.
N. Y. Architectural Metal Works,
Established 1897.
Tel. 3364-38th.....159 East 48th St.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER.
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required. POSSESSION. CORNER STORE IF DESIRED.
Also Other Attractive Investments.
ON BROADWAY,
AMSTERDAM AVE.,
COLUMBUS AVE.,
CENTRAL PARK WEST.
In stores, apartment houses and hotels. Lots or other property taken in exchange.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BROADWAY STORE AND APARTMENT HOUSE, TAKEN IN UNDER FORECLOSURE, CAN BE PURCHASED AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
Much Under Market. Little Cash Required. Mortgage, $100,000 at 4½ per cent., held by Savings Bank. Seven story. Elevator.
COVERING TWO LOTS.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.....at 81st St.

BARGAINS.
113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; institution mortgage, $9,500.
122d St., west of Lenox; 56 feet; good site for large apartment; private neighborhood.
Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $90,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
D. L. NICHOLS, 36 West 116th.

American Basement Dwelling
Edgecombe Avenue, near 141st Street; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
at $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

$15,000 bona fide equity in modern
7-Story Elevator Apartment
bringing net income of over 12 per cent. Exchange for unincumbered property and cash.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

BROADWAY, DOWN TOWN.
Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER.
Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street section; all rented and good income; 4½ loan. Call, write, or telephone
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.;
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $24,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Comfortable home; 9 rooms; modern improvements; two lots; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

A west side 28 foot front double flat; rents for $3,885; price, $35,000; mortgage, $28,000, 4½, due in three years. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, for sale or rent everywhere; send particulars of what you want; I have it. J. Clifford Moore, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 6½ per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

67th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $36,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Guaranteed facts: will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases $10,600, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two 5-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent in condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. B., 508 9th Av.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 3-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,000 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $123.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$300,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn; $200,000 for suburban; will divide to suit. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

In the Eighties, 26-foot cold-water flat; 5 stories; rent, $2,850; price, $27,500; mortgage, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near subway station, $65,000; mortgage, $47,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Bargain.—Twenty-family colored tenement; rental, $2,250; mortgage, $12,000; price, $16,750. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

8th Av., near L station, 25x75; $27,500; mortgage, $19,000; cold water; no expense. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

3D AV., |Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor.|price reasonable; terms to suit.
56th St. | W. J. ROOME, 71 West 34th St.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand. $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500; only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
bargain, in Eighties, at $50,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—134th St. West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR
INVESTORS.

You can buy on small monthly installments, for cash, or cash and mortgage, the choicest lots on a plot where values have increased beyond all belief, where values are now increasing more rapidly than ever. Write at once or call respecting the

SPECIALLY RESERVED LOTS
OF THE
BOROUGH PARK COMPANY.

OWING TO THE DEATH OF
MRS. REBECCA BACKHOUSE
WE NOW OFFER

THE SPECIALLY RESERVED LOTS LYING ALONGSIDE THE NEW UTRECHT AVENUE RAILWAY, WHICH SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THIS OPERATION HAVE BEEN STRICTLY RESERVED, WITH THE GUARANTEE OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

These lots may be described as the cream of this superb property. Five years ago they would have been sold except for a contingency in the title dependent upon the life of Mrs. Rebecca Backhouse, through a clause in the will of Phoebe Cowenhaven, at an average of $350 each. At that time there were only some score of houses on the tract known as Borough Park, and no improvements, where there are new nearly 1,000 houses, two fine schools, seven churches, and miles of cemented sidewalks, fine streets, hedges, water, gas, and electricity, with the same fire and police protection afforded residents in the heart of New York City.

In order to give a fair opportunity to purchasers who have bought for the investment, and to our numerous residents and customers who have signified their intention of buying these SPECIALLY RESERVED lots the minute they could be sold with an absolutely clear title, as at present, we have decided to offer these lots during a very short period at prices as low as we are getting for lots in some less favored parts of the plots.

These SPECIALLY RESERVED lots are 20x100 ft., 25x100 ft., and 37½x100 ft. each, sold singly, in pairs, and larger plots, for $10 down each lot, balance on easy monthly installments, or liberal discounts for cash in 30 days or in one or two years.

Borough Park is only 26 minutes by the Fifth Av. (Brooklyn) electric elevated (Borough Park and Bath Beach Division) from City Hall, New York City; 5c. fare; no change of cars. Office on grounds, at 49th St. station. For full particulars address

WM. H. REYNOLDS,
PRESIDENT
BOROUGH PARK COMPANY,
277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

Flatbush; 25x100; semi-detached; furnace, range, bath, gas, open plumbing; $3,000; worth $3,500; mortgage, $1,900. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $39,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two 5-story double flats near Broadway and 110th St., $61,500; present low rents, $6,800. Plymouth Realty Co., 59 Maiden Lane.

A Corner Plot. Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.: cheap. Graham. (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 446 West 40th.—Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Old dwellings on plot 50x95 in Ninth Ward. Corse, 220 Broadway.

$15,500 purchases 5-story tenement, 25x100; rented $1,900. Apply premises, 532 West 45th.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

136th to 137th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Bargain.—3-story dwelling, West 57th St. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 Ninth Av.

Avenue tenement, stores; rent $2,600; price $23,000; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Europe, 20 2d Av.

A five-story tenement, 306 Pleasant Av.; cheap; all rented. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

Washington Heights.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

Modern triple flat: rents, $3,500; price, $29,500; mortgage, $15,000, 4%. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$12,000 } 4-story cold-water flat, 25x50x100; 5 rooms.
$14,000 } 4-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath; mortgage, $10,000, at 4½%.
$35,000 } 5-story corner flat, with stores; rents actually at $3,780; mortgage, $26,000.
$7,500 } 2-family frame dwelling; all improvements; lot 25x100; mortgage, $5,000, 3 years.
$1,500 } Will buy 3-story 1-family brick dwelling; all improvements; 10 rooms and bath.
$2,000 } Will buy 2-story-and-basement brick 2-family house in fine neighborhood; mtg., $6,500.

W. F. A. KURZ,
603 EAST 150TH ST.
NEAR COURTLANDT AVE.

Washington Avenue, 2 lots, 50x145 each, specially adapted for apartment houses; bought under foreclosure sale, 1-family house on Valentine Avenue, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; will sell very cheap; finest 1-family brick houses on Mount Hope for sale on easy terms. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Avenue.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; future investment; price $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 69x137x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms, Open Sunday.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

A 5-story corner, 4 stores, all let, 28x100; $39,000; rent, $4,172; 5-story double flat, West 102d; $25,500; rent, $2,664. Bargebuche, 527 Lenox Av., near 136th.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,000, $8,000.
Brooker
778 Tremont Av.

$10,000 cash will buy two five-story double flats, 25x84x100; mortgage, $15,000 each; rent, $2,364 each. E. M. Phelp, 321 Willis Av., near 141st St.

52 Lind Av., near Union St., High Bridge.—10-room house; all improvements: stable on lot; size, 19x44x155; mortgage, $4,500; easy terms.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner,, 60 Liberty.

$500.00 down, balance easy terms, buys 7-room home; all improvements. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near Rapid Transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport; near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

Four-story corner flat, Fulton Av., netting 15% on equity; principals only. Principal, Times, Harlem.

At Cost!—New modern 2-family brick houses; open. 674 East 186th, (Washingtoon Av.)

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bathgate Av.—Bargain, $4,500, 7-room house; one block from "L." Haynes, 3,165 3d Av.

4 avenue corner flats, with stores. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale.—10-room house; lot 50x100; near Jerome Av.; $5,500; terms. Powers, Woodlawn.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

WANT AN OFFER.
THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE
MUST BE SOLD IN FLATBUSH.
WE ASK $9,500. Would Cost $10,500 to build.
TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
IT is ONE year old. NEVER OCCUPIED. On Land 50x100. FINEST LOCATION HERE. Near "L" Sation, 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. House contains Large Piazza, Beautiful Large Library, with Book Cases and Fancy Seats, Large Parlor, Large, Well-lighted Dining Room, SIX Elegant Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Finished in Quartered OAK. Parquet Floors, Imported Decorations. HERE IS A SURE BARBAIN. AM GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE APRIL 1ST. WANT OFFER.
W. H. GODLEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albermarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

OWL'S HEAD,
on the
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor; facing the Narrows.
For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large house with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart. 72d St.

Only $5,300.—Beautiful two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; open plumbing; porcelain bath; handsomely decorated and frescoed throughout; shades, awnings, screens; furnace heat; Halsey St., near Ralph Av.; rare chance.
Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

16 FLATBUSH LOTS.
Must sacrifice part or all; $800 each; worth $1,500; unparalleled opportunity; double your money immediately; others $2[illegible], worth $650; easy payments; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bergen Beach.—If bought quickly, nothing in Greater New York a better investment; liable to double in a year's time; one plot, corner, 100x100; another 60x100; three direct car routes to Manhattan. Louis Arnold, 846 Fulton St.

For Sale.—Hancock St., near Marcy Av., Brooklyn, box stoop, 20 feet front, modern private residence; foyer hall decorated; neighborhood first class; bargain to prompt purchaser. Address Box B 151 Times.

Before buying see our 2-story and basement brick houses; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; $5,300, $6,200, and $7,000; $500 to $1,000 cash; easy payments. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

$10,750; Your Own Terms.—Magnificent 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; a most superior and exclusive home; near Prospect Park; a bargain too. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Decatur, near Howard Av.—Handsome two-story dwelling, $6,500. Washington Av., near Fulton, three-story, $7,300. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN
for sale. Call at 1,127 Bergen St.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

MODERN HOMES
for sale, half an hour out on Harlem Railway; eight to twelve rooms; hardwood and cabinet trim, open plumbing; three minutes from station; restricted neighborhood; fine water, churches, school, &c.; prices from $5,500 to $9,000; best value in the market; terms to suit. Apply quickly. The Watson Co., 12 East 42d St.

A first-class farm 2 miles from station, Harlem R. R.; one hour from Grand Central Station; 110 acres, of which 14 acres are woods; 6 acres apple orchard, other fruit; watered by several never failing springs; southern exposure; magnificent building site; house, 16 rooms; large barns, icehouse, hennery, other buildings; 11 head of cattle, 3 horses, wagons, harness, hay, grain, and all farming implements go with the place; for further particulars apply to Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

A finely furnished house at Mount Vernon for sale; 14 rooms, parquet floors 1st and 2d story, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 6 mantels, open fire-place, steam heat, handsome gas fixtures; high ground, plot 151x140; private hedges, choice shrubbery, rare trees; price $20,000—$14,000 can remain on mortgage. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Excellent corner plot, 200x150, splendid residential section; a sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. F. C. Grassow, 421 East 121st St.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

FOR SANITARIUM OR HOME, AT WHITE PLAINS.

38 acres, 450 feet above Sound, commanding an extensive view of the Westchester Co. Hills for miles around. Less than $1,000 per acre.
Address OWNER, Box 191 Times Office.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $13,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

FREE AND CLEAR.
Finest country estate within 100 miles of New York; 35 acres; fine drives on the property; beautiful house, stables, kennels, woods, fishing, fruit; cost former owner $200,000; we can sell it for $50,000; might exchange.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Mount Kisco.—Gentleman's country farm, 160 acres; all stocked; implements; registered Jersey cattle, horses; good house; $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Spring Valley, N. Y.—House, barn, fruit, large lot, four minutes' walk from depot, in good neighborhood; big bargain; $2,600, cash $1,000. Scott, 2,129 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable house in Kingston, N. Y.; every improvement; convenient to everything. Address for details Wm. W. Bond, 87 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.

Choice farm of 65 acres near Spring Valley; cheap; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

GO TO HUNTINGTON
FOR A HOME.

Most of you know what and where Huntington is. Some, who do not know, may ask their friends or consult the Map below.

Huntington's population is over 4,000. Gas, Electricity, Steam, Schools, Opera House, Churches, Stores, Factories, Lumber and Coal Yards, Shipbuilding, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, Fire Department, Two Newspapers, Water Works, Trolley, Steamboat Connections (passengers and freight) to New York and Connecticut.

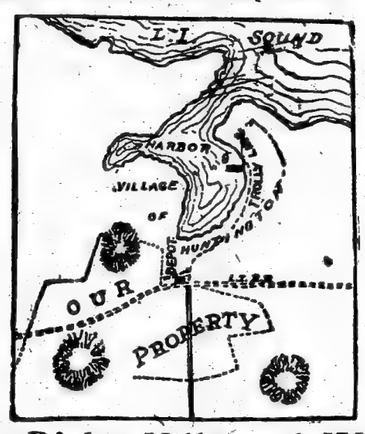

Low Taxes.

One Hour From New York City.

Between Dicks Hills and West Hills
(the Highest Points on Long Island).

Huntington Is a Section Where Farming Pays.

You can sell your product right in the Town; you can retail it to the Consumer; you can get as a Workingman the same wages as in New York City; you can open a little store of your own; all kinds of mechanics are in good demand right in the town and in Settlements and on rich Estates that are nestled along the world-renowned Harbor and Bay, the Sound and the charming Hill Tops.

This is a Place and a Life Worth Living,

Where, after a day's work, you can walk (within easy walking distance) to your own home, where no landlord can frighten you, and enjoy the peace and happy freedom and self-respect which only the consoling thought of your own home can give you.

One night's sleep in this invigorating air—light and balmy as in the mountains—makes a new man of you; it acts appetizing and gives you the vim of action.

Does not the meal taste differently in the sunshine's invigorating air, with pictures of health on the cheeks of your dear ones sitting around your table, standing on your own ground, and you feed them with the blessed products of your own field, your own garden, your own chicken run?

Huntington, on account of its attractive location, is a wealthy town, and many, many people commute to New York. In this wealthy community you do not miss those commodities and luxuries of life that you may have been used to, as there are schools, high schools, eight churches, sewing school, library, two banks, two newspapers, opera house, golf and yacht club, a town band, and many more things that go to the well-being and entertainment of a community. It is a place where rural life is just touched and slightly interwoven with the charming part of town life, thus giving you a fair measure of both, and you can choose of either to your heart's content.

We have been fortunate enough to acquire THE ONLY AVAILABLE TRACT OF LAND ON THREE SIDES OF THE DEPOT (which property was never in the market for sale and, in fact, prevented the town from growing and extending in its natural direction.)

NOW WE HAVE GOT IT, AND YOU CAN HAVE A PART OR PARCEL of what is in fact the future

Heart of the Town.

It is a godsend and a gold mine for the first 300 or 400 settlers—be he a business man or hotel man, dealer, storekeeper or boarding-house keeper, laborer or mechanic. The same opening welcomes the poultry raiser, farmer, bee raiser, gardener, summer resident, tourist, recreation seeker, sportsman, both fisher and hunter, speculator or conservative investor.

Think of it, 1 Hour from New York.

Soil as in your Flower Pot. Three Hundred Feet Above the Sea.

Plots $100 Up. Acres $100 Up.

5 Years to Pay for it. Title Guaranteed.

Consider, and compare these prices with values in the old town, where prices are now $100 to $200 PER FOOT on Main Street, then weigh carefully our offer, considering that this property will be in fact the

Heart of the Town.

Where WE have bought land and SOLD land, we have not left behind us TEMPORARY DEPOTS and SCRUB OAKS with street signs in the wilderness, which isolated sand waste lands are ten years later as deserted as before, but we sell genuine Garden Loam, without a Peer on Long Island, at the Point of Huntington Depot; we help to improve and build up the Section which we sell and leave the people in better conditions of life and in prosperity.

Look at the few pictures in this Frame, showing **actual photographs** of places which we have helped to establish.

If you have the mind and pluck to start in above community with a Plot, a House, a Shop or Store at the Depot, or 1, 2 or even 5 acres, in the immediate neighborhood, communicate with us AT ONCE—PREPARE this SPRING and THEN START with full force and our help, if needed.

A New Better Life, in a New Better Country, to New Better Success, at Glorious Huntington.
(THE QUEEN OF THE NORTH SHORE.)

Apply for Free Booklet, Map and Free Pass to

THE HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., New York City.

P. S.—We sold last week twenty-one Plots to Huntingtonians—people in the town.
Branch Offices: 129 W. 125th St.; 794 Broadway, B'klyn; 861 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

FOR RACKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,000. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Why pay the high advanced rent in New York City when I have good many houses furnished and a few unfurnished near Bayside, L. I., on high ground, near churches, schools, golf and yacht clubs; no malaria; can be seen any time; open Sundays; commutation only 30 cents per day to the city. Call upon or write to F. A. Storm, Jr., near depot, Bayside, L. I.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.; OLD SOLID HOUSE; SMALL BARN; COW, CHICKEN, SOME FRUIT; MOVE IN MAY 1ST; MILE FROM DEPOT; $100 BUYS IT; BALANCE MORTGAGE. WRITE TO "FARMER," 10 NEW YORK TIMES, OR MULLIN'S HOTEL, FAIRGROUND, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

North Shore, Long Island, water fronts, houses, and farms for sale; furnished and unfurnished cottages, season or year; real estate and insurance. Wm. Henry Folsom and G. McKay Townsend, 24 East 23d St. and Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cheap, for sub-division; Rosedale, near Jamaica, 30 acres. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,000; South Bath Av.; large restricted plot, $8,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

At Rutherford, N. J.—Six-room house, bath, all modern improvements; large plot; only $2,900; $900 cash, then $20 monthly; other bargains. A. W. Van Winkle & Co.

Modern country home; 7 rooms; view of lake and mountains; one hour from New York; value, $20,000; will rent yearly for $900. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Red Bank Cottage—Every modern convenience; hardwood throughout; wide Colonial porch; ample grounds; near river and station. 258 West 52d St.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Modern fully furnished house, 15 rooms and 5 baths; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

Rutherford, N. J., the handiest and best suburb. —Fine new house, nine rooms, all improvements; $5,000. Addison Ely.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,000.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 892.

Keyport.—Cozy dwelling on lot 40x181; near station. Corse, 220 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY.

EVERY FATHER and MOTHER IN NEW YORK
should read the New Book—
"WHERE TO LIVE"
Descriptive of the
Suburban Home Section
of Northern New Jersey.
Free on application at
1159 and 399 Broadway. 273 W. 125th St. New York.
ERIE
383 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Or send 4 cents postage to
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005 Cortlandt.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH,
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

A Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; half hour from New York; 3 minutes from station; two railroads; a fine residence, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, electric light; large plot ground with fruit and shade trees. Call or send for photo and particulars. Carl Hallberg, office near depot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 9-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $7,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

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THE ROBERT AND THE MILLARD.
14 to 22 West 107th St.
*Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Suites of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniform hall attendance.
R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

Kendal Court,
517-523 West 111th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY
Superintendent on premises.

WINDERMERE AND EARLSWOOD COURT
137TH ST. AND 138TH ST., St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, consisting of 4, 5 and 6 large, light rooms, electric lights, telephone in each apartment, all-night elevator service.
RENTS, $23 TO $60.
Agents, on premises.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

THE BRAENDER
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3,455—RIVERSIDE.

New high-class Apartment House, THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th Street, corner 2d Av.; convenient and desirably located; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; Long-distance telephone in each apartment; Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms; rents extremely reasonable.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., and 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 7 and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for booklet.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal, or telephone 3030 Harlem.

Eleanor Court,
311-17 West 93d St., near Riverside.
Elegant five and seven room elevator apartments; hardwood trim; will decorate to suit; telephone and hall service; inducement for balance of season. Apply on premises.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; all-night elevator service; electric lights. Telephone. Superintendent.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT
557 W. 124th Street
6 and 7 elegant large rooms, $40 to $50; all improvements; elevator.

1,109 & 1,111 MADISON AVENUE.
Modern Apartment, 7 Rooms, Bath, etc., Rent, $1,800. Apply on premises or
CH. VOLZING & SON,
958 Third Avenue, Cor. 57th St.

WASHINGTON.
51st St., 320 West; beautiful modern apartment, six light rooms, bath, electricity, elevator; $30. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

An apartment to let in the elegant corner apartment house southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av., the Englander Court; uniform elevator service, running day and night; steam heat and all modern improvements; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

EL SINORE.
Modern, high-class elevator apartment house on Washington Heights; telephone, hall service and electric light; seven large, light rooms, $50; eleven rooms, $1,000.
504 West 151st Street.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 214 West 125th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

East 180th St., near Bronx Park.—Up-to-date 6-room houses; excellent locality; all improvements; accessible; adults only. Garrabran, Tremont and Hughes Avs.

102 WEST 61ST STREET.
Seven large rooms in elevator apartment house; all modern improvements; hall service: $50.

65th, 19 West.—7 large rooms and bath; $34; hot water supply. See janitor or P. S. Treacy, agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Broadway, Corner 66th, 126.—Seven and bath; select; convenient; reasonable. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 65th.

Apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed; 102 West 119th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Norfolk, Va.—33 good building lots; best part of city; price $13,000; free and clear; can borrow $7,000 on first mortgage; will exchange for N. Y. City investment property; principals only. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Madison Av., Vicinity 90th St.—7-story apartment; rent, $11,250; subject to savings bank mortgage 4½%; will exchange equity $35,000 for free and clear property. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Elegant four-story, 20-foot private house, on West 76th St.; will exchange for three-story cheaper house.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

$15,000 equity in down-town business building for like amount in free and clear country place for farm; centrally located; worth investigating. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Free and clear gentleman's country seat, Hudson River; cash value $65,000; will exchange for Manhattan income, same value.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Beautiful detached dwellings, Richmond Hill; equity, $6,000; entertain exchange. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St., Manhattan.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS 353 B'WAY,
22x155 FT., TO RENT AT ONCE.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 BROADWAY.

OFFICE TO LET!
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.
Apply PAUL TAUSIG, 92 East 14th St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

145 2d Av., corner 9th St.; fine large corner store; with basement. Inquire janitor.

3 large, heated rooms for business; central location; rent, $45.00. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Building to let; whole or part; five-story and basement; elevator. Greenstein, 196 Canal St.

OFFICES AND SHOPS TO LET IN 23 ANN ST. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms, to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localites. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice studio; top light; steam heat, water, elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Modern, large 4th loft; passenger and freight elevators; 50x100x75; low rent; all sides light. 207-209 Wooster St.

Offices and floors; also store and basement, 259 William, near Chambers, new building; elevator, power, steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 33 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor or Jacob A. King, 596 Broadway.

596 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT; ALSO FOURTH LOFT TO LET;
50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

491-493 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.; FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.; fireproof, elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

Vicinity of Holland House and Waldorf-Astoria; choice lofts; light on three sides; 21.6x85; modern building; all improvements; just east of 5th Ave.; very reasonable. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

61 BROADWAY, NEAR RECTOR ST.; FRONT SECOND-FLOOR OFFICE; $2,100, including steam heat, elevators, electric light, &c.; smaller offices at lowest rentals; telephone. Jacob A. King, sole Agent, 596 B'way.

32 UNION SQUARE,
Store, lofts, and offices, new building; elevator running. G. H. PIGUERON, 5 E. 42d St.

34-36 W. HOUSTON ST.
Light store and lofts, fireproof building.
W. G. PIGUERON, 5 E. 42d St.

131-35 PRINCE ST.
Light store and lofts; all improvements.
W. H. BUFFIETT, 5 E. 42d St. Tel. 4572—38 St.

FACTORIES, LOFTS, STORES.
MYRON W. ROBINSON,
377 BROADWAY.

440 & 442 WEST 40TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country.
Water front and rail.
P. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

169 West 23d St., store and basement.....$1,000
385 6th Av., near 23d St., store and bsmt... 2,600
13 West 26th St., store and basement..... 2,700
5th Av., near 34th St., store and basement. 7,500
11 West 34th St., store..... 5,000
William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES TO LET
at moderate rentals, a few choice suites, some with river and bay outlook.
Aldrich Court, 45 Broadway.
All modern conveniences.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 65th St.
OFFICES, STUDIOS, and FLOORS. Elevators, steam heat, electric light; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

A.—BROADWAY BUILDING
West Side, North of Union Square.
Four-story, with store and basement; 25 feet front; passenger and freight elevator; possession May 1st; rent $11,000 per annum.
JOHN R. AND OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

31ST ST., COR. MADISON AVE.
Short or long lease; about 31 ft. in Madison Av. and 95 ft. in 31st St.; light and air assured; opportunity for altering present building for business; light suitable for architects, artists, art dealers, clubs; also desirable for decorators, fine furniture dealers, or any first-class business. Apply to Albert B. Ashforth, 4 West 33d St.

FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
TOP LOFT, 42x100; EXCELLENT LIGHT; STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, AND POWER.
Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

A—A—A.
A—A—A.
MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU ST.
Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide off to suit tenant.
ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT.
Register's office in building.
CONVENIENT TO CITY COURTS AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, Premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—DOMENICK ALTIERI, plaintiff, against STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of April, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant, Stephen G. Williams, on the 6th day of August, 1903, had in and to the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, known and designated by the lot number 51, on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land of Isaac T. Willis," part of the farm formerly owned by Lewis G. Morris, situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1, 1869, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on March 4, 1869, in Volume 3 of Maps, at Page 92, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street distant 95 feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Morris Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Morris Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of lot number 52 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly line of said lot number 52 one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.
Dated New York, March 9, 1904.
JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.
MENKEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 87 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JOHNSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1904.
ELLEN JOHNSON, Executrix. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attys. for Executrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. fl8-1aw6mTh

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of Old Carlton House Property, at William and Frankfort Streets—Long Lease of a Fourth Avenue Corner—Other Dealings by Brokers—Upper Broadway Parcels at Auction.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., from the Cromwell estate, the old Carlton House property, now a vacant plot, at 200, 202, and 204 William Street, and 18 and 20 Frankfort Street, 79 by 57. The property adjoins the Brooklyn Bridge along its northerly side and faces the open space formed by the junction of William, North William, and Frankfort Streets.

Florence Apartment House Leased.

The Florence Apartment House, at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, owned by the Matthews estate, has been leased, through Frank E. Smith, to the Florence Hotel Company, which will convert the structure into a transient hotel. The necessary alterations will cost about $100,000. The Florence was one of the first apartment houses erected in the city and represented the best type of construction of its time. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, with privileges of two renewals for a similar term. The amount of the rental for the first twenty-one years is about $1,000,000.

Biscuit Company a Seller.

The National Biscuit Company has sold the five-story brick building on the north side of Eighty-third Street, near the East River, formerly occupied by the Howe Baking Company.

West 125th Street Deal.

The firm of Joseph Bierhoff has sold for John E. Smithers 512 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, for Isaac Williams, 47 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, 15 by 99.11; also 446 Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 84.

Max Marx has bought from Edward De Noyelles 302 West One Hundred and Third Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.11.

John Katzman has sold 105 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, 339 and 341 East Eighth Street, old buildings, 40 by 94.

The Schwab Realty Company has bought through Louis Kempner from Edmund Coffin 368 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11.

Cruger Estate Sells on Bowery.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, incorporated to carry on the real estate business of the McVickar Realty Trust Company after its recent merger with the Empire Trust Company, reports the sale of the property 170 and 170½ Bowery, a three-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, for heirs of Mrs. E. W. Cruger. This parcel has not changed hands, except by inheritance, for over one hundred years.

The same company has also sold for the Rev. Abbot Brown 179 East Seventy-third Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 102.2, now occupied by the Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District; also sold to a Mr. Heyman 235 and 237 West Sixty-sixth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100; also resold to Stabile Brothers, Italian bankers, 164 Mulberry Street, a five-story store and loft building, 25 by 100, for Kidansky & Levy, who bought the property through the same brokers from Dr. Francis R. Delafield.

Sale on St. Nicholas Terrace.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Elias Feinberg the two five-story double flats 8 and 10 St. Nicholas Terrace, each 38.7 by 80.

Weisberger & Heine have sold for H. Lichtenberg to Max Lederer 222 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 37.6 by 100, one of a row just completed by the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company.

Myron W. Robinson and R. W. Appleton have sold for W. and S. H. Davenport 17 West One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 100.11.

Charles A. Gould's Purchase.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company reports that the buyer of 151 and 153 East Thirty-ninth Street is Charles A. Gould, who will alter the buildings into a storage house for automobiles.

Buyer of Madison Avenue Corner.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold to Jacob Stone, through Max Epstein, the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story double flat 25.11 by 84.

The Rolston estate has sold the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story flat 25 by 85.

Max J. Klein has bought from Robert Hartshorne 2,244 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, 25 by 85. Ward Belknap was the broker in this sale and in that of No. 2,246, reported last week.

Samuel Jaffe, as broker, has sold the property 73 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Joseph Hyman has bought the two five-story double flats 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Upper First Avenue Transactions.

William P. Mangam has sold for Abram Goldman the five-story tenement with stores, 2,319 First Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

E. Stern & A. Simon have sold for Leon Bleyer to F. Beck 1,314 First Avenue, a five-story tenement 25 by 113.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 403 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story flat 20 by 102.2.

John F. Doyle & Sons have sold the lot, 25 by 100.4, on the north side of Sixty-ninth Street, 298 feet east of Avenue A, to William Lowe, who will erect thereon a private stable.

Jacob Oppenheimer has sold for Weil & Mayer 13 Morton Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 87, for $33,000; also, for the Brainerd estate, 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, for $24,500; also the southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Avenue A, a four-story brick building, 24 by 94, for $22,000.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought from Rose Morsbacher, through Paul Bultman, the five-story double flat 270 Alexander Avenue; also, through J. William Kaiser and Marks & Mendelsohn, the three five-story double flats 748, 750, and 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Goldberg has resold to Jacob Berman the five-story flats 692 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Kramer, Acritelli & Co. have sold for Sigmund Fuest the two five-story triple flats 527 and 529 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, each 27 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for Mary E. Nicklas the two-story brick dwelling at 1,126 Dawson Street, on lot 25 by 100.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have sold for a client 1,526 Washington Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 175.

Edward Polak sold for J. J. Schacht 1,986 Burnside Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street, a two-story dwelling, with store, on lot 25 by 100. The same broker sold for Margaret Taylor 782 and 784 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, two four-story double flats on plot 50 by 100, to Max Borck, for A. H. Clute, 1,374 and 1,376 Brook Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, two four-story double brick flats on plot 50 by 100, and for Lillie Cornish, 2,114 Arthur Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street, a three-story frame flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story building at 450 West Fourteenth Street for Conron Brothers Company, the upper part to James Cunningham, and the store and basement to Hoehn & Mayer; also the loft in the building on the corner of West Twelfth and Greenwich Streets, formerly occupied by R. H. Macy & Co.'s factory; also two lofts in the building 422 and 424 West Fourteenth Street for D. Fink to the Alexander & Reid Company for a term of years.

Charles E. Duross has leased the four-story and basement private house for a term of six years at $2,000 per year at 133 West Fourteenth Street, for Bridget Kelly to a client; also the four-story private house 209 West Fourteenth Street for Douglas Taylor for a term of four years. This house was formerly known as the Fenix Hotel. Also the four-story private house 152 West Fourteenth Street.

Sachs & Co. have sold to a client for Isaac Silberberg 111 West Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 90 by 100.

Edgar T. Kingsley, office of Charles E. Duross, has sold for Edward L. Clarkson to Nevins & Perelman the private house 33 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 13.9 by 102, making the seventh house, and completing a plot 98.7 by 109.9 and irregular.

Charles S. Kohler, in conjunction with Andrew C. Kervan, has sold for H. Elizabeth Foster the two five-story double flats 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Charles Freilich has sold for the Bartles estate 235 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 78.

Hannah Helman has sold to A. Shatskin & Sons two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, east of White Plains Avenue, size 50 by 114, who resold the same to Leon Peller.

J. William Kaiser, in conjunction with Morris Marks, has resold for Harry M. Goldberg the five-story brick double flat, with stores, 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

William Kaiser has sold for John J. Hetzel of West Virginia to Albert F. Hartmann the five-story brick double flat, with stores, 754 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

J. William Kaiser has sold for John J. Hetz-Morris Marks, has sold for John J. Hetzel of West Virginia to Harry M. Goldberg the three five-story brick double flats, with stores, 748, 750, and 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

A. Friedberg and George G. Streicher have sold for Mrs. Van Bertha Hagele the four-story and store double flat 159 Lincoln Avenue, the Bronx, to a client.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Joseph Rosenberg the five-story flathouses at 42, 44, 53, and 57 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street for a term of years to one tenant at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 2,300, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 20.6 by 83.6 by 20.6 by 83.4, five-story brick flat, with store; executors' sale, to Garret Nagle.....$56,500
Broadway, 2,302 and 2,304, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 40.11 by 82.11 by 83.4, two-story brick flat, with stores; executors' sale, to Mrs. Anna M. Muller..... 65,750
Eighty-third Street, 229 West, north side, 83.6 feet east of Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 31.1 by 102.2, five-story flat; executors' sale, to Charlotte S. Kruse..... 39,000
Sixty-sixth Street, 241 West, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 12,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 676 and 678 East, south side, 175.7 feet east of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, two and three story frame tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Savings Bank..... 7,050

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Frieda Hart..... 37,532
Park Avenue, 4,465, west side, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 18 by 87.3 by 18 by 86.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Olga Balaban..... 4,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Broadway, 369, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building; partition sale, Randolph Hurry, referee.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 620, east side, 20.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 105.4 by 18 by 102.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee; due on judgment, $22,293.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 115 to 119 St. Mark's Place, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x80.11; E. & H. Moran of 235 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 162 West Sixty-seventh Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25 by 90.3; J. S. Huyler of 64 Irving Place, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Shakespeare Avenue, east side, 99.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for five two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 55; G. Susco of 2,224 First Avenue, owner; E. Wilbur of 55 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Boston Road, east side, 33.3 feet south of Bryant Street, for a one-story frame office, 12 by 20; Mary S. Verrian, Harrison Road, Westchester, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 306 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. A. Degroat, Jones Point, N. S., owner; M. C. Merritt of 58 West Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 34 Park Row, to six-story brick offices and store; Hart estate of 22 William Street, owner; Turner & Hellin of 9 Malden Lane, architects; cost, $500.

No. 423 East Fifteenth Street, to a five-story tenement and store; G. J. Miller of 412 East Nineteenth Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. Suffern estate of 99 William Street, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 6 Clinton Street, to a six-story brick tenement; J. Eltis of 1,438 Lexington Avenue, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 12 Fifth Avenue, to a nine-and-a-half-story brick hotel and studio; Municipal Realty Company of 115 Broadway, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 51 Whitehall Street, to five-story brick lofts and store; D. R. Jacques, owner; F. A. Whalen of 116 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 22; George Beigh of 630 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Louis Koenig of 608 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Ferris Place, east side, 25 feet north of Thomas Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 32; George P. Baisley, Main Street, Westchester, owner; L. C. Fries, Eastchester Road, Westchester, architect; cost, $425.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 23.

AVENUE A, 1,601, w s, 25x75; Louis Clauder to Christian Clauder, ½ part, all title, rerecorded..... 6,000
AVENUE A, 1,601, w s, 25x75; Christian Clauder to Herman Heidelberger, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BOWERY, 397, e s, runs e 70.9 s w 19.5 x n w 5x s 7x w 60x n e 24.3; Elizabeth S. Gould and others, executors and trustees, to Samuel Doughty..... Nom.
BRONX TERRACE, north ½ of Lot 105, map of Wakefield, 30x105; John H. Malvy and another to Michael J. Egan, (mtg $2,000,) rerecorded..... Nom.
BRONX TERRACE, n ½ of Lot 105, map of Wakefield, 30x105; Peter R. Egan to Edward H. Weber, other consideration and..... 100
BROOK AV, n w s, at n s of 3d Av, runs n 88.2 w 75 s 89.8 e 46.3; Harold C. Knoeppel, referee, to Arthur Sandys..... 41,000
CARMINE ST, 78, s s, 25x80; Alice K. Webb to Lillian Kellar, (mtg $18,000).. Nom.
CLAY AV, w s, 689 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.5x25.2x80.2; Catharine R. Phasey to Handel W. Phasey, (mtg $3,000).. Nom.
CRESTON AV, w s, 119.3 ft n of 196th St, 25x100.4; Bryant L. Bescher to Gustav J. Niemeyer, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100
FOREST AV, e s, 143.7 ft n of Home St, 21x135x27.8x135.2; Charles F. Hagemeyer to Annie M. Hagemeyer, (mtg $5,000) Nom.
GREEN LANE, s w corner of Castle Hill Av, 90.9x170.5x88.8x125; Hudson P. Rose to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Raymond..... Nom.
JULIANA ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elliott St, 80x100; Edward West to Charles Christ.. 1,500
JULIANA ST, n s, 65 ft e of Duncombe Av, 30x100; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to Floyd Appleton, (mtg $2,500)..... 100
LA FONTAINE AV, 2,124, e s, 24.10x95; Lilly Cornish to Alick Fischer, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100
MADISON AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x25.6; Morris Simon to Samuel Kurlan, ½ part, mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MADISON AV, 793, e s, 22.5x84; Alice H. Haight to Minnie A. Blanchard, other consideration and..... 100
MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100 x30; the Ewing Publishing Company to Beauchamp Realty Company, (mtgs $110,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MADISON AV, 793, e s, 22.5x84; Minnie A. Blanchard to Alice H. Haight, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MORRIS AV, 696, e s, 27x95; Lena Harlam to Savino Zugola, quitclaim, all title..... Nom.
MORRIS AV, 696, e s, 27x95; Moses Harlam to Savino Zugola, ½ part, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100
MORRIS AV, 696, e s, 27x95; Elwood Harlam to Savino Zugola, all title..... 1,750
NORWOOD AV, s s, 469.4 ft e of 206th St, 25x100; Gustav P. Bofinger to George McVickar, Jr..... Nom.
PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 116th St, 25.5x90; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Spiwak and others, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.
RUTGERS ST, 64 and 66, 34.4x64.5x89x64; Henry Sofranski to Newman Sofranski, (mtg $80,125)..... Nom.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 129.7 ft n of 141st St, 18.3x89.2x18x92.2; Robert C. Ten Eyck to George B. Goldschmidt and others, trustees..... 18,000
THOMPSON ST, 220, e s, 25x85; Julia A. Hannoe to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... Nom.
TRINITY AV, w s, 27 ft s of 164th St, 75 x100; James T. Barry to Gilbert E. Orcutt..... 17,500
WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Matilda St, runs s 25x e 50x s 25x e 25x n 50x w 75; Josephine Toepfer to Christian W. Rohm..... 1,500
2D AV, 2,074, e s, 25x99.2; Adolf Miller to Regina Heineck, ½ of R. T. & L., (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100
3D AV, e s, 275.7 ft n of 161st St, 25.2 x12x3x25x125.11; Benjamin G. Pagus, referee, to Thomas P. Howley..... 8,800
4TH AV, e s, 72 ft s of 120th St, 53x90; Agnes Cochrane to Max J. Klein, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100
8TH AV, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x100; Howell A. Webster to Henry L. Fell..... Nom.
14TH ST, 642 East, 27.4x103.3; Louis Haims to David Solomon, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
14TH ST, 640 East, 27.5x103.3; Louis Haims to David Solomon, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
14TH ST, 638 East, 26.11x103.3; Louis Haims to Abraham Remnek, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
16TH AV, n s, Lot 292, map of Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Patrick J. McCool..... Nom.
17TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Thomas H. Powers..... Nom.
41ST ST, s s, 205 ft e of Park Av, 25x98.8; Minna Pfeiffer to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.
52D ST, 22 West, 25x100.4; Treadwell Cleveland to Julia Schieffelin, (mtgs $95,000)..... Nom.
66TH ST, 245 West, 25x100.5; Bernard Gordon to Fanny Gordon, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100
74TH ST, 492 East, 25x102.2; Josef Pilo to Elizabeth Pilo and another, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.
76TH ST, 418 East, 25x102.2; Henry Spielman to Otto Kinzel, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
78TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 26.8x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Augusta Greenwald, (mtgs $10,000)..... Nom.
79TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 17x80; Clara Maier to Michael J. Egan, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.
80TH ST, n s, 82 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Saul Adams to Louise Lanum, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100
81ST ST, 210 East, 25.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,498, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost.—March 16, POCKETBOOK, containing small sum money, 2 pins, locket, and ring, on 3d Av. or City Hall train; finder kindly return and receive reward. M. E. Nick, 331 E. 16th.

Lost—Monday morning, in shopping district, new black crepe de chine waist. Liberal reward for its return to Mrs. Ray, 260 West 42d St.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. H. Baruch & Son, 16 Av. A; $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York; Benjamin Fox, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

30c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; also sunny single room; good board; references.

113th St., 540, 542 West.—Cathedral Heights, under new management; handsome suite of rooms, with bath; also single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references given and required.

127th St., 1,999 Madison Av.—Choice room; superior board; select Christian home, with owner; references.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

Madison Avenue, 673, Corner 61st.—Double and single rooms, excellent board optional; Summer prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

72d St., 108 East.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

82d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

90th St., 101 West.—Handsome furnished parlor and bedroom, one or two gentlemen. Mrs. Gagnee.

116th St., 55 West.—Very desirable room, all modern conveniences; reasonable; references exchanged. Inquire elevator man.

Lexington Av., 616, Corner 53d.—Parlor bedroom, elegantly furnished; baths; private family; independence; $6. Gagnee.

HELP WANTED.

30c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Experienced, refined young lady; down town; very desirable hours, 9 to 6; salary $12. Room 1,737 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Millinery copyists wanted who are willing to earn up to $5 more a week than they have earned in their last place on ready-to-wear and trimmed hats; of course they must be quick and experienced milliners and earnest workers, who appreciate steady work and a cheerful workroom and courteous treatment. Apply prepared to stay and to work; learners also wanted. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted—A lady teacher of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand for one of the New York business colleges. Apply, with particulars, to Employment Department, ground floor, 338 Broadway, city.

Wanted—A young lady, Spanish and English stenographer; must be able to take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary, $18. Apply in own handwriting to W. H. B., ground floor, 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A young lady stenographer and telegrapher to work in a hotel permanently; would be expected to live in hotel. Address W. H. B., 338 Broadway, ground floor.

Wanted—Waist drapers, machine operators, quick hand sewers; also skirt and sleeve hands. Call all week, ready to work. Flesher, 907 B'way.

Wanted—A nurse for a child three years old. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter; must be thoroughly experienced; $12. Room 119 B, Tribune Building.

Wanted—Stenographer, up-town office; neat, competent girl; $5; position permanent. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Wanted—Nurse, (German;) one-year-old baby. Call 9 to 11, 1,125 Madison Av., corner 84th.

Males.

Agents and canvassers to sell Goldsmith's complete line of waterproof collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
James Goldsmith,
2 Astor Place, New York City.

Boys wanted as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Salesman.—An excellent opportunity; canvasser to canvass Brooklyn and Long Island on a good salary and commission contract; call before 9 A. M. at W. W. Wooledge, Store, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—The New York office of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 838 Broadway, requires the services of a successful closing man on good salary; also a district manager. Address Fredk. Gilbart.

Salesmen Wanted—For city and near by, experienced notion salesmen who are well acquainted with the notion line and command a good retail trade. Call after 11 A. M. Baumgart, 454 Broadway.

The New York office of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 838 Broadway, offers a good salaried position to the right party who can train men for our retail business. Address Fredk. Gilbart.

Wanted—A young man stenographer and telegrapher, for a small town in New Jersey; pays $30 per month, including all living expenses. Apply 325 Broadway, 3d floor.

Wanted—By well-known firm a young man operator, for billing, on Remington machine; must have good references; salary $10. Apply 3d floor, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—Good salesman, for Philadelphia and Washington; new system of inquiries and introductions. Apply Mr. Krauser, D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av.

Wanted—Salesmen for our men's and boys' clothing department; experienced only need apply. Brill Bros., 125th St. and 3d Av.

Wanted—Stable foreman; young American veterinary surgeon in stable or stock farm. Worker, Box 190 Times Office.

Wanted—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 49 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—A few experienced messengers for down-town. Apply Postal Telegraph Co., 253 Broadway.

Wanted—Boys to work after school hours and on Saturdays. Brill Brothers, 211 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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Females.

Bookkeeper. — As bookkeeper; double entry; 8 years' experience; English, French, German, stenography, translation; typewriter; wants to change; $18; highest references in chemical line. B 164 Times.

Cook. Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class, private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Day's Work.—By two Swedish girls. Mrs. Holme, 2 East 132d St., basement.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by day; formerly with Redfern; reference. Dressmaker, 157 East 125th St.

SCHWANDTNER IN THE TOMBS.

Pole and Allison Not Yet Arrested in Hotel Disaster Case.

Paul Schwandtner of Pole & Schwandtner was arraigned before Coroner Scholer yesterday on a warrant issued after the jury at the inquest into the Darlington Hotel disaster had brought in a verdict holding Schwandtner, his partner, and Eugene C. Allison of the Allison Realty Company responsible for the catastrophe. Schwandtner was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail on a charge of homicide.

Detective Sergeant Meehan, who arrested Schwandtner, and who had the warrants for both Allison and Pole, said the former had barricaded himself at his home, 22 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, to avoid arrest, and that he had not been able to find Pole.

George F. Allison, who lives at the South Oxford Street address, and is a brother of Eugene C. Allison, appeared to be much amused when he was told of the detective's report.

"My brother has not barricaded himself in here or anywhere else that I know of," said Mr. Allison. "This morning a man who said he was a detective came here looking for him before I was up. I came down and told him by brother was not here. I informed him that my brother came over to see me night before last, and told me he was going to Atlantic City. That was the last I saw of him, and I suppose he is now in Atlantic City. Where the detective got his idea about a barricade from I can't imagine. My brother does not live here. He lives across the street from the Hotel Darlington."

GAS KILLS THREE IN A FLAT.

Open Jet Causes Death of Man, His Wife, and His Cousin.

Three persons were killed by gas early yesterday morning in a flat on the ground floor of the five-story tenement at 526 East Eleventh Street. They were Adolph Grossman, a hostler, thirty-three years old; his wife, Minnie, twenty-nine years old, and Rosie Langfelder, a seamstress, twenty-seven years old, who was a second cousin to Grossman.

Death came to the Grossmans when they were happy in the anticipation of going back to Hungary in May to visit their birthplace. The entire household had discussed the proposed visit with a friend up to about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night.

The unusually strong smell of gas became noticeable to Mrs. Spitz, the janitress of the building, as early as 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was 7 o'clock before she sought assistance in the person of Peter Luckerd of 536 East Eleventh Street. The two were not long in determining that the gas was coming from the Grossman flat. Loud rapping on the door elicited no response, so they called Policeman Breedon of the Union Market Station. He broke into the Grossman flat with an axe. When Breedon had entered the flat he almost fell over two bodies which were lying on the floor. They were those of Mrs. Grossman and Miss Langfelder. That of Grossman was in a bed.

The gas which had killed the three had come from a jet over the washtub in the kitchen. It was evident that the women had attempted to get to windows and that both had collapsed before they succeeded. The man had not been able to move.

Both women had tied to their necks little chamois bags. In that around the neck of Mrs. Grossman there was $68, and in that around the neck of Miss Langfelder there was jewelry valued at about $200.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Dressmaker.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

German-American girl would like place as nurse for one or two children; with or without light chamberwork; country preferred; wages, $20-$22; good references. 1,478 3d Av.

Housework.—By respectable young woman; city or country. E. R., 204 East 126th St., top floor.

Laundress.—By Norwegian as laundress; experienced in every branch of laundry work; steady place; best reference. Brown, 249 East 85th St.

Maid, &c.—By neat, refined light colored girl as maid or chambermaid and sewing; excellent references. Lewis, 323 West 59th St.

Maid and Seamstress.—By young girl. Call at 25 East 30th St.

Stenographer.—First-class, with 4½ years' experience in office work, stencil cutting, &c.; position where accuracy will be appreciated; can furnish A1 references. M. F. S., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

Stenographer.—By energetic young woman; thorough business experience; 6 years' brokerage, export, law; salary, $12; good references. Advertiser, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—3 years' experience; rapid, neat worker; permanent position reliable firm; good references; will accept $10. Ella Burns, 33 Moffatt St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; good speller; will start for $8. E. K., care Store, 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; competent young business woman; excellent references; $10. K. L., Box 149 Times.

Stenographer.—By young lady; 1½ years' experience. M. F., 1,240 3d Av.

Males.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books written up, posted and balanced, errors, &c., discovered, balance sheets made; best references. Auditor, Box 1,084 Times, Harlem.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted, trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant, bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,564 Broadway.

A young man, (25,) good appearance, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house, with opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references; moderate salary; ambitious for a future. J., Box 172 Times.

Advertisements, circulars written, catalogues compiled, correspondence attended to at reasonable figures. S., Box 151 Times Office.

Bookkeeper.—Thoroughly experienced; books written up and adjusted; accounts made out evenings; terms moderate H. W. C., Box 196 Times Office.

Clerk.—By young man evening work of a clerical nature in Brooklyn; stenographer, good figurer, and correspondent; highest character. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Coachman—Thoroughly reliable, all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 128 Chambers St.

Coachman.—By coachman; written or personal references. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Electricity.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,304 Broadway.

Executive man. Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

Gardener, &c.—Gardener and grower; life experience in and out of doors; laying out of grounds; fine carpet-like lawns a specialty. Reference at Birth, 417 East 64th St.

Man wishes position to design and install plumbing and gas fitting systems, draw up plans, make calculations and specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, and ventilation of buildings; best references. Andresen, 930 East 123d St.

Manager, &c.—By an American; 26; educated, trustworthy, progressive, competent; experienced as manager, private secretary, correspondent; English, German, stenographer, typewriter, accountant; unquestionable credentials. A. S., Box 169 Times Office.

Stenographer.—26; expert; A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 1,363 Broadway.

Stenographer, &c.—By typewriter, bookkeeper; accurate, experienced, steady, conscientious worker, (22;) can furnish machine. Room 4, 308 West 14th St.

Typewriter.—Office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Young man, 28, wishes position at anything. J. Williams, 342 8th Av.

E. H. HARRIMAN DENIES POOL AND POKER STORY

Sully Creditors Retain Samuel Untermyer to Investigate.

RECEIVERS HARD AT WORK

Easier Feeling on the Cotton Exchange —Another Offer of Settlement Possible.

No statement of the assets and liabilities of the failed Sully firm was obtainable yesterday. It is known that a rough statement was submitted to the creditors at the first meeting which estimated the liabilities at $3,500,000, but this estimate is considered very liberal. It is probable that the liabilities will not exceed $3,100,000, and may be as low as $2,500,000.

About $1,850,000 of this amount is due to members of the Cotton Exchange here. In Chicago the firm was long of wheat and corn, in Liverpool it carried 10,000 bales of cotton, and in New Orleans it had a similar interest. Its coffee commitments show a loss of about $300,000. The assets to offset these liabilities consist of money due to the firm on balance and on equity in 30,000 bales of spot cotton valued at about $500,000. There is also a good-sized cash account, and, besides, the firm held memberships on the various exchanges valued at over $100,000. This would make the assets about $1,800,000.

Neither of the receivers or their expert accountant, E. L. Cuthbert, would give an estimate on the assets and liabilities. In a week or so a statement may be expected. It is said that every endeavor will be made to get out this statement at the earliest moment.

Wall Street was flooded yesterday with denials coming from some of the men whom rumor had connected with the Sully pool for speculation in the cotton market.

E. H. Harriman authorized the following statement: "I was not interested in the Sully pool and I never played poker with the men mentioned at the Hoffman House. I did not even know Mr. Sully by sight." Mr. Harriman's denial caused considerable comment, as he does not generally take the trouble to say anything for publication.

Charles G. Gates, whom some stories connected with the pool, but who has not had an interest in any of them since January, was explicit in stating his position:

"I was not interested in the pool," he declared. "You must not confound John W. Gates with Charles G Gates & Co."

The one man who refused himself to newspaper men was Edwin Hawley. There was a report that he had sailed for Europe, but this was not correct, as Mr. Hawley was at his offices.

Another development of the day was the retainer of Samuel Untermyer as counsel for some of the creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. Mr. Untermyer would not discuss his connection with the case, but it was learned from other sources that the purpose of his retainer was to assure a thorough sifting of the failure in all its details and connections.

The steps which will be taken now to get at the meaning of things will be this. Within two weeks Sully's firm and its members will be adjudged bankrupts. Then trustees will be elected by the creditors to act in place of the receivers. At the first meeting of the creditors the examination of witnesses will be commenced and every one supposed to have any connection with the failure will be examined in detail in order to get at the facts. The bankruptcy laws provide for an examination of witnesses under which almost any question may be asked, and it is understood that no one will be spared in a searching cross-examination.

On the Cotton Exchange an easier feeling prevailed. There were no complications, and it does not look as if there would be any, according to President McDougall, who issued the following statement:

"The losses consequent on the failure of Daniel J. Sully & Co. fall on some of the most conservative houses in the trade; firms that are well able to stand them without inconvenience. There is no warrant for any further apprehension, especially as consumers are making inquiries for spot cotton, which introduces an element of safety and stability that has been lacking of late."

It was reported on the floor of the Exchange yesterday that another offer of settlement would be made. The terms mentioned were 60 per cent. in cash and 40 in notes. Mr. Sully said last night he had not heard of such a proposition. If it is made, it is believed that the extra 20 per cent. in cash will be paid by people who do not care to have the disclosures made which an examination of witnesses under the bankruptcy proceeding might entail.

ANTHRACITE MINERS HEARD.

Five Cases Submitted to the Board of Conciliation.

The Board of Conciliation of the Anthracite Strike Commission appointed after the settlement of the coal strike met yesterday in the Jersey Central Building to consider disputed points between mine workers and operators.

The board consists of William L. Connell, President; S. D. Warriner and R. C. Luther, representing the operators, and John Fahy, W. D. Dettrey, and T. D. Nichols, Secretary, representing the mine workers. United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, who is umpire in cases where the committee fails to agree, was also present.

There were five cases involving technical points which were argued and have been submitted to Mr. Wright. One came from the miners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Plymouth, Penn., and was a dispute about an alleged change in the system of roads in the mine chambers. The miners say they should have increased pay on account of these changes as they make work more difficult.

Another case was the suspension of a miner of the People's Coal Company for thirty days for calling a meeting of the local of which he was President, as he alleges. He wants pay for these thirty days. A third case was a complaint against the Pennsylvania Coal Company of Dunmore, Penn., to the effect that the men there are paid the same wages for working nine hours a day that they formerly received for working eight hours. The remaining two cases were of a similar character.

The five cases make a total of twelve submitted to Mr. Wright out of seventy which have been passed on by the Board of Conciliation. Mr. Wright will consider the cases at Washington.

Policeman Enright Buried.

Policeman Hugh J. Enright of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was murdered last Sunday morning while trying to arrest a burglar, was buried with impressive ceremonies yesterday. Hundreds of policemen and Detective Sergeants were present. Commissioner McAdoo attended the service at the Church of St. Francis de Sales on Ninety-sixth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues.

The crowd inside and without the church was estimated at about 2,000 persons, of whom about 500 were policemen.

Cleveland Meeting in 29th District.

A pro-Cleveland meeting is announced for to-night at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and East Fifty-ninth Street, where Thomas E. Rush, Democratic leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, will call together those members of his party favorable to the ex-President's nomination by the Democratic National Convention. It is understood that James W. Gerard, Jr., will preside.

Money for a French Free School.

The Board of Directors of the Alliance Française have concluded that with $3,000 or $4,000 they can meet the first expenses attending the establishment of the Ecole Maternelle. The new school is an extension of the six free French evening classes established by the Alliance a year ago. Robert J. Hoguet, 32 Varick Street, will receive all contributions.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

ITCHING PALM PLAGUE ON UPPER WEST SIDE

The Acarus Scabiei Terrorizes Rich and Poor.

POLICE HAVE ORDERS TO SHOOT

Vicinity of Columbus Avenue and West Sixty-fifth Street Centre of the Mite's Activity.

The Acarus Scabiei, a parasite that is blessed with four clawlike mandibles, a quintet of vicious, jointed tentacles, and two posterior protuberances, on the ends of which are suckers that enable it to cling stubbornly and tenaciously to unfortunate human beings to whom it sees fit to attach itself, is rampant on the upper west side. The monster appeared about a week ago, and now, according to people who live in the vicinity of Columbus Avenue and West Sixty-fifth Street, scores of people thereabout are afflicted.

The Acarus Scabiei, or as he is called in everyday English, the itch mite, is the predominate race in the family of Arachnids, the other families of that order being the cheese mite, wax mite, and the industrious Myobia Coarctata, or mouse mite.

The Acarus Scabiei is easily identified, owing to the very peculiar shape of his body, his abdomen and cephalothorax being united into one. Unlike his cousins, who operate on cheese, wax, and mice, the Acarus Scabiei confines his attentions as a general rule to human beings, although he has been known in days of great stress to attach himself to fancy bred cats. At least this is what an expert on West Sixty-fifth Street says.

The presence of the Acarus Scabiei on West Sixty-fifth Street was discovered Saturday afternoon.

"Gee, but he's strenuous," said one of the victims yesterday. "Talk about the poison oak and the rash, why, they ain't in it with this bug. He's got teeth like a tiger and can move around faster than McChesney on a hot clear day.

"Gee, but he makes you scratch!" said "You want to know how he looks? Well, he comes in all colors, blue, black, yellow, and pink being the most often seen. The yellow fellows are not as bad as the red ones, while the blue and black fellows only bite at night. They make up for lost time then, though, and don't you forget it."

The doctors who practice in the stricken locality are busy treating people for the mite. One of them, Dr. William E. Young of 48 West Sixty-sixth Street, said yesterday that he had more than thirty patients suffering as a result of the vicious warfare being waged by the pests. The favorite points of attack for the mite are in the palm of the hand, under the finger nails, and between the fingers. The doctors therefore advise against shaking hands. Once the mite gets a good hold there is no stopping its progress. It works up the wrist and arm, causing a painful itch, or burning sensation.

Dr. Young said that the Acarus Scabiei generally operates among the poorer classes in great cities, and is very common in certain portions of Europe. He is of the opinion that the parasite has been brought to New York from across the Atlantic. The fact that they are operating on poor and rich alike in New York is rather unusual, Dr. Young said.

Capt. Kemp of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station said yesterday that the pest had not as yet entered the station house. He has issued orders to his men to shoot every Acarus Scabiei they encounter, and it is understood that the authorities at Police Headquarters approve of the order. In the meantime the station house is quarantined against the mite, and woe betide that one which has the bravery to enter that house.

SCHWAB BACK FROM EUROPE.

Says He Foresaw Sully's Failure and Tells of Auto Tour of France.

Charles M. Schwab returned yesterday from a trip to Europe for his health, on which he started six weeks ago. He was a passenger on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. During his time abroad he was in France, and toured over 6,000 miles in a 120 horse power automobile which awaited him there. He was accompanied on his tour of France by Mr. Leischman, the United States Minister to Turkey, and by Charles B. Singer. He said when questioned:

"I cannot discuss business at all. I have not seen a paper since I left this country, and what news I know I learned from my secretary coming up the bay. I am very sorry to hear that Sully failed, but I predicted it a year ago. I said then that he was riding on to a fall. I cannot air my views on the Steel Trust because that is a delicate point with me."

Mr. Schwab said of the published reports of his having lost heavily at Monte Carlo that he had not been to Monte Carlo at all.

"Some time in May," he declared, "I will start on my regular Summer trip to Europe. I like to do the country by automobile. Tourists are well received in France."

Mr. Schwab was asked if the American tourists are overcharged in Europe.

"I really don't know," he replied. "I have been so long accustomed to being charged fancy prices that I do not know now when I am being fleeced. I really don't mind it any more."

During the voyage some of the men passengers started a baccarat game in the saloon for small stakes. A delegation of the players invited Mr. Schwab to play. But he politely informed the committee that he did not wish to take part in any gambling game whatever.

Accompanying Mr. Schwab were his valet and Julian E. Bloch, his chauffeur. As Bloch left the steamship a special Treasury agent noted an unusual bulging of Bloch's right hand trousers pocket. Bloch was invited back on the steamship, where the agent found that the bulging had been caused by a blue plush case containing a large marquise ring set in various colored stones and worth $200. Bloch had not declared the ring, saying that it was a present for his wife. But the agent seized it.

READY TO TAKE CANAL TITLE.

Representatives of the United States Start for Paris.

William A. Day and Charles W. Russell, who will represent the United States at the transfer of the title to the Panama Canal property in Paris next month, sailed from here yesterday on the steamship Cedric. They will act with William Nelson Cromwell, who represents the French interests. When they return they will bring back the deeds of transfer to be given to the Attorney General of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Russell said that during the last year he had been constantly engaged in putting into form the papers and detailed matter relative to the canal. Two separate sets of books containing information of the Isthmus of Panama had to be corrected and revised according to the more recent surveys. He said that there was still much to be done before the actual digging of the canal could be started.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

SPRING PATTERNS.

All our new Spring Patterns are on exhibition.
Summer Furniture in all the light woods and enamels.
Most Artistic and Serviceable Designs.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.

WHEN the Spring Suits were coming in, Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits, and the new Cheltenham Frocks, the salesmen held up their hands and said: "Is everything going to be gray this season?" It *did* seem so, there were such a lot of new effects in this popular shade. Since then all the mixed goods have come in, Scotch effects you'll not likely see elsewhere.

Last Sunday there were not many new top coats out, but next Sunday every one will be wearing them, unless it rains. Our showing of Top Coats, Raincoats and new Suits is far too important for you to miss seeing them.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"We just couldn't help it."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at FlatbushAve.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

SARATOGA NATIVES DINE.

Society Elects Officers and Hears Outsider's Views of the Spa.

Natives of Saratoga County who have moved to New York met in the Manhattan Hotel last night, and Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn gave them a description of the Saratogans of to-day as the Summer visitor sees them, and also an inside view of the Summer visitor himself.

"The Summer visitor to Saratoga," said Mr. Towns, "is a thing of rags and tatters and a victim of cupidity. He goes there with a purse more or less full, and returns with it absolutely empty. You Saratogans learn as much from him as you can and get all he has.

"Saratoga is a place of banks and congregations of politicians. The banks are Saratoga's greatest institutions. They are the only banks I know of where one can get money without signing a check. Another interesting feature about Saratoga is that it affords more opportunities to gain health at the expense of Mr. Canfield than any other place in the world—if you're lucky."

The other speakers and their toasts were: Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, "New York, Our Adopted Home;" George H. Daniels of the New York Central, "The Saratoga Limited," and William L. Stone, "The Decisive Battle for American Liberty—Saratoga." Ex-Judge J. S. l'Amoreaux was toastmaster. Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who was expected to speak on "The Old Folks at Home," sent word that injuries sustained by a fall prevented his attending.

The Saratoga County Society has just been organized. Last night's was the first gathering. There were about fifty-five of the sixty members present. Officers were elected as follows: President—Ex-Judge l'Amoreaux; First Vice President—C. C. Shayne; Second Vice President—C. K. G. Billings; Secretary—Clarence O. L. Kain; Treasurer—Waldo E. Bullard; Historian—William L. Stone.

IT WAS NOT A DEATH PACT.

Mrs. Schultze's Broken Arm Shows She Fought for Her Life.

The fact that Mrs. Mary Schultze, who was killed by George Borchardt in Jersey City on Monday night, did not enter into a death pact with her slayer, as he alleged in letters he left, was clearly established yesterday.

The later and more thorough examination just completed disclosed the fact that Mrs. Schultze's left arm was broken. This Chief of Police Murphy holds to be clear proof that she made a desperate resistance to Borchardt's attempts to shoot. Mrs. Schultze's funeral took place yesterday.

Dropped Dead in Dispensary.

F. C. E. Peterson, fifty-seven years old, proprietor of a bakery in Tottenville, Staten Island, came to this city yesterday to pay a flour bill. After arriving here he felt weak and went into Robins's drug store on Greenwich Street near Fulton, and was advised to go to the dispensary. While waiting there to be treated he fell from a chair unconscious. Dr. Beach pronounced him dead a few minutes later.

The story's too simple to "hot air" about.

We think that in Spring Derbies we've every new shape worth having that any one else has; we know we've some mighty good new shapes that no one else has.

$3 and $4.

How many times you've tugged at a collar trying to stretch it a quarter inch.

Collars in quarter sizes save that strain.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We all orders by mail.

NEW "DONKEY MAN" IN PARK.

Children's Venerable Friend to Make Way for Another.

After giving the children of New York for three generations past the unique pleasure of riding on his diminutive donkeys in Central Park, John Lucas has lost his occupation. Park Commissioner Pallas has given the privilege to another man. Lucas has thousands of friends, little and big, who resent strongly the action of the Park Commissioner in taking away the donkey privilege from the old man, who has enjoyed it up to this time under Tammany and reform administrations alike for the past thirty-seven years. The "donkey man," as he has always been known to his little friends, is seventy years old, and lost his wife last December. He lives alone in a small room at 203 West Eighty-eighth Street, and is working at present for the New Amsterdam Gas Light Company.

According to Col. Clinton H. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Park Board, the donkey privilege of John Lucas had expired a good while ago, but had been allowed to run on. John Pearl, the Secretary stated, obtained a privilege of the same kind at One Hundred and Tenth Street, from the Park Department under the previous administration, and in the opinion of the present Commissioner one donkey man was enough. Col. Smith said the profit to the department at most did not amount to more than $15 a month in Summer, while in Winter not more than $1 or $2 was realized. The man who has this privilege has to pay 5 per cent. of what he takes in to the city, so that his income does not amount to more than $1,000 or so.

But in the eyes of the children who frequent the Park and enjoy donkey rides, the removal of their old friend is not a matter of dollars and cents, but a blow at an old friend.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:15.
Alan Dale said: "It is clever and good." HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. Dan McAvoy in "Busy Izzy," 58th St. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 15c. 25c 50c $1. 125th St. 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. "The Lost Paradise." "Ships That Pass in the Night."

BURTON HOLMES Lectures. Tickets now on sale at box office. NEW LYCEUM Theatre To-day at 11, Fri. at 3, "ALASKA II." CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Eve. at 8:15, "KOREA."

PRINCESS—THE CENTURY PLAYERS. Last times, "Much Ado About Nothing," Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. Mat., Ibsen's "Rosmersholm." Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat., "Battle of the Butterflies."

MAJESTIC WIZARD of OZ Evenings at 8 Sharp, Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. with MONTGOMERY and STONE, 15 New Musical Numbers.

Myron W. Whitney, Jr. Dr. Gerrit Smith's Studio, 142 East 33d Street. Song Recital To-day at 3 o'clock. Tickets at Studio.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60 St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Riccobono's Horses, Rappo Sisters, Ryan & Richfield, Melville & Stetson, Charles Case, Hal Stephen & Co., Rawson & June.

MURRAY HILL. Lex. av., 42d st. Ev'gs, 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. The Charity Ball By Belasco & De Mille. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY

MATINEE DAILY 25c HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St.—MABEL McKINLEY, Genaro & Bailey, Canfield & Carleton, & others

AMERICAN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. Last Week. OUT OF THE FOLD Next Sunday—TED MARKS' CONCERT. Next week—"A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. —LAST TWO WEEKS— MAT. SAT. A CHINESE HONEYMOON

BELASCO CROSMAN Theatre. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Xtr. Mat. Ap. 7. Henrietta in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, W. 44 St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. CANDIDA

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42d St., Bwy. & 7 Av. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mats. 25, 50. Spadoni, Haines & Vidocq, Rossow Midgets, Harry Gilfoil, Rooney & Francis, oth's.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. -THE VIRGINIAN-

NEW Star Lex. Av. 107th St. Matinee Sat. A Desperate Chance. Next week, Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Foxy Grandpa

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Bohn & Christians in the great military play "ZAPFENSTREICH." (TATTOO.)

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHARLEY GRAPEWIN Musical Farce in the The Awakening of Mr. Pipp.

EDEN MUSEE Worth all Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions, POWELL, 2 and 9.

West End TO-NIGHT—IN OLD KENTUCKY. Buck-Wing Dancing Contest.

3RD AV. Mat. To-day. BORN IN THE BLOOD N'xt w'k—"In the Shadow of the Gallows."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE Theatre. B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—113TH PERFORMANCE. Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL Greatest Comedy.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2. The Girl from Kay's SAM BERNARD and great cast. XTRA MATINEE WED., APRIL 6TH.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. WILLIAM GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15 DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. LAST 3 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. AS YOU LIKE IT Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman), Rosalind Ben Greet .....Jacques LENTEN MATINEES This Thursday & Friday at 3, EVERYMAN Next Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. April 4—THE PRINCE OF PILSEN.

HUDSON HENRY MILLER { THEATRE, 44th St., B'w'y & 6th Av. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. in Ernest Denny's Play, MAN PROPOSES Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 LAST TWO WEEKS HERE. Garrick Theatre, beginning April 4th, ELEANOR ROBSON 13TH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN 101st T

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, showers toward night; southeast winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,918. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

DESPERATE GAMBLERS WOULD TEMPT JUDGES

Seek to Reach Magistrates in Effort to Raise the "Lid."

WHOLESALE DEFIANCE OF LAW

Seventeen Dissatisfied Tammany Leaders Said to be in Plot to Drive McAdoo from Office.

Made desperate through the determination of Commissioner McAdoo to keep the "lid" on tight, the gamblers and poolroom keepers in this city have prepared for bitter warfare with the ultimate object of driving the Commissioner out of office, and making New York a wide open town.

These plans were decided on by the leading gamblers and the managers of the three syndicates that control the poolrooms in the city when it was seen that the Eastern racing season was approaching without any indication that Mayor McClellan and his Police Commissioner intended to relax their efforts in keeping the city clean. The first blow was to have been struck yesterday by a wholesale opening of poolrooms all over the city, but the preparations had been a little too openly made, and the police as a result being in a position to forestall their plans, the opening movement has been deferred for a day or two.

Several Tammany district leaders who were powerful during the Van Wyck administration are chafing under the present state of affairs, and now assert they are strong enough to cause a revolt within the organization, unless the policy of Mayor McClellan is changed, which there is no sign of so far.

According to gossip current among the gambling fraternity, the campaign was to be carried on by means of two simultaneous movements—open defiance by the gamblers, which would keep the police busy, and an organization fight conducted by the district leaders.

The story goes that these plans were decided on at a meeting held recently at the Morton House. Seventeen Tammany leaders were represented at this meeting, and all agreed to stick with the syndicates in fighting McAdoo. It was agreed to open up New York more widely than ever, and take chances of being arrested. The Tammany leaders agreed to use their influence wherever this would do the most good, and the gamblers agreed to put up money to be used for counsel fees and for furnishing bonds.

It is alleged that it was even proposed to make an effort, through the Tammany leaders, to reach the judiciary. The Magistrates were to be approached and assured that a passive or friendly attitude toward the gamblers would assure reappointment at the hands of Tammany, regardless of their politics. One Magistrate was mentioned as already having been won over. The Magistrates are considered so important not only because of their power to hold to release, but because they issue warrants in most gambling and poolroom cases, and a "tip" given at the right time can avert much trouble.

According to the plans of the syndicate 120 poolrooms were to have opened yesterday. Less than fifty did, however, and altogether, according to information coming from the gamblers themselves, there were 270 poolrooms doing business in the city yesterday. There were 60 poolrooms in Harlem that were taking no more precaution than to make sure that the face of an applicant for admission was a familiar one, but in nearly all the other places none but dyed-in-the-wool and vouched for "steadies" could get inside to make a bet. The number of handbooks, especially in the Tenderloin and adjoining precincts, was unusually large.

All through the Tenderloin and West Forty-seventh Street precincts there were the usual police guards in front of houses suspected of harboring poolrooms and gambling resorts. Inspector Walsh, who is in charge of the district, and Capts. Cottrell and Hayes of the two precincts were at work before daylight yesterday morning. Guards outside poolrooms in their precincts were ordered on duty at 9 o'clock in the morning instead of at noon as usual in anticipation of the rush to open that would follow the first racing day at Bennings. The same measure of vigilance was the rule in other parts of the city.

In the Tenderloin alone more than thirty places have been rented and fitted up for poolroom purposes in the last two weeks, and little secrecy has been observed in the carrying out of these preparations. Many owners found the policemen posted in front of their doors early in the morning, and they decided to take no chances, and many of them went into the handbook business instead at nearby saloons, and in some cases on street corners.

Police Commissioner McAdoo when asked about the "lid" and the gambling and poolroom situation shook his head wearily and then went into a discussion of the automobile speed ordinance instead.

Mayor McClellan when seen said:

"I think the Police Commissioner is fully able to cope with the situation, and have complete confidence in him."

SUMMONSES FOR POLICEMEN.

Watchers of Alleged Poolroom to Appear in Court.

Policemen Joseph Glennon, Charles Vosburg, and Patrick O'Brien, all of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, were served with summonses yesterday calling upon them to appear in the City Court next Wednesday and explain by what right they obstructed the sidewalk and interfered with persons passing in and out of a house in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue, which the police say is a poolroom. The summonses were issued at the instance of William Joyce.

Capt. McClynn said that the Corporation Counsel would appear to represent the policemen. He said the summonses were but an incident to be expected in the course of the present struggle to keep the "lid" down, and that the methods he was following were as prescribed by Commissioner McAdoo and Inspector McAvoy.

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JAIL INSTEAD OF BRIDE.

Dr. St. Clair of New York Arrested in Reading at Instance of Girl's Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 24.—Instead of being married here to-day, the prospective bridegroom was committed to jail. The young man gave his age as twenty-eight and his name as Dr. Paul R. St. Clair, son of Sydney St. Clair of 2,225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dr. St. Clair secured a license here to-day to marry Miss Estella May Faust of this city. He gave the girl's age as twenty-three, and on the strength of this allegation the license was issued, no parental consent being necessary. He next went to the parsonage of the Rev. John F. Moyer, the pastor of the Faust family, and arranged for the wedding there. The girl's trunk was spirited from the house without the parents' knowledge, and expressed to the Hotel Victoria, New York. Dr. St. Clair then waited at the parsonage for hours for his bride, but she failed to appear.

The clergyman then went to the Fausts and learned that the girl had told her parents about the proposed wedding to St. Clair and that the Fausts had very promptly forbidden their daughter to wed the man. They also said that her age was only eighteen. When St. Clair was informed of this he had an attack of heart trouble and was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

He said he met the young woman at a party here eighteen months ago and had corresponded with her, and that he believed he was telling the truth at the time he had given her age as twenty-three. This afternoon the girl's father swore out a warrant for the young man, alleging perjury, and he was taken from the hospital to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Dr. St. Clair says he is a graduate of a Philadelphia University.

Nobody named St. Clair lives in the apartment house at 2,225 Fifth Avenue, and it was said that no such persons had lived there in recent years.

HURLED FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Victim Rolls Into Harbor and Swims 100 Yards with Broken Arm.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24.—George H. N. Johnson, junior member of the firm of Hincks & Johnson, carriage manufacturers, fell asleep while returning to this city from New York last night, and when the train reached here, at 12:30, he failed to awake.

While the train was pulling out of the city, however, he was aroused by the brakeman's announcement that the next stop would be New Haven, and rushed, half dazed by sleep, out of the car, to find that the train was just going over the rolling lift bridge.

A jolt of the train threw him off the car platform, and he landed on the ties, sustaining a compound fracture of the right arm. Then he rolled off the bridge into the harbor, and the shock of the sudden bath restored him completely to consciousness.

Swimming with his left arm for a hundred yards or more, Johnson reached the fender piling of the bridge, and rested here for an hour, until his cries for help were heard by the crew of a freight train which had stopped on the bridge.

How to rescue the man was a puzzle to the trainmen, but Johnson thought of a plan. By his direction, the rolling lift was opened so that the counterweights which drop toward the water were just above his head. He was not quite able to reach the bridge even then, but by attaching a ladder to the lower part of the structure he was able to crawl to the counterweights, and on this impromptu elevator was brought to safety.

He was carried to the railroad station in a freight car, and refused to have an ambulance called, taking a cab for his home, where a physician attended him.

Johnson is fifty years old and a thirty-third degree Mason. To-day he was fairly comfortable, though pneumonia threatens.

TURNER ON KILLING RULERS.

Says Every Man Must Judge for Himself Whether It Aids Anarchy.

John Turner, released on bail pending a decision before the Supreme Court against the order of Secretary Cortelyou for his deportation as a dangerous person, delivered a philosophical address at Cooper Union last night on "Signs of the Times," and at its conclusion a pale-faced young man in the large audience arose and asked:

"Do you believe that the assassination of rulers helps forward the cause of anarchy and the rights of man?"

Turner controlled himself during the applause following the question by a group of young men, most of them wearing spectacles and long hair, and then, stepping to the front of the platform, cried out in a high-pitched voice:

"Do I believe that the assassination of rulers helps forward the cause of anarchy? That is a funny question. We must go way back into history, because we cannot go back to recent events. You must look into that yourselves. Every man must judge for himself. If we came down to deal with the present everybody believing in present institutions would become excited. It belongs to you to judge. The advocacy of these things I believe harmful, because I might be deported. The harmfulness of any one advocating the assassination of rulers is that it offers suggestions to other people. Any one doing this and remaining himself in personal safety is a coward."

There were a wild burst of applause and cries of "Anarchy!" but most of the people, advocates of most every theory of righting what they call their wrongs, remained silent.

Turner's lecture was chiefly devoted to what he termed the supremacy of individualism. The highest development of the individual, he thought, was in the work of the co-operative societies, where the cleverest of the workingmen had a chance to use their brains in making mutually prosperous the labors of their associates.

Pictured in Bathtub, She Asks $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 24.—Miss Beatrice E. Ross of New York City to-day brought action against the Vapor Shower Bath Company of Rochester to recover $5,000 damages for the unwarranted use of her picture in the firm's advertisements of bathtubs.

Gov. Cummins Has Pneumonia.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 24.—Gov. Cummins is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. The disease reached a critical stage to-day.

A Good Spring-Tide Beverage—Usher's Special Reserve White Label Scotch.—Adv.

ANGRY GALLERY GODS STOP A HARLEM SHOW

Throw Vegetables When "Rags" Fails to Win Dancing Prize.

POLICE ARE CALLED IN

Wait of Half an Hour in West End Theatre Play Before Uproar Ceases.

Catcalls, yells of disapproval, and vegetables that had seen better days were in evidence last night in the West End Theatre when the judges of a dance did not give the prize to the gallery's favorite. "In Old Kentucky" was being performed, and in the second act was a "buck and wing dance," open to all comers. "Rags," a tattered small boy, who frequents the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William Pennell, a negro boy, were the chief contestants. "Rags" was the favorite of the youngsters in the top balcony, and when the judges announced that the negro had won the first prize the youthful gallery gods gave expression to their anger and disappointment in a violent manner.

As a result of the disturbance the curtain had to be held down thirty minutes. The noise was not quelled until two extra policemen had been called into the theatre to help the two already there. Even then a compromise had to be made with the tyrants up under the roof, so Manager Blumenthal promised them that he would give another contest Saturday night, when "Rags" might have a chance to regain his prestige as a dancer.

The judges were ex-Aldermen Florence, Manager Blumenthal, and "Col." A. Noonin, a well-known Harlemite. They sat in boxes, and paid close attention to the dancing. They stuck to it that the negro had the better of it, even when the enthusiastic followers of "Rags" made it clear they held a different opinion.

The "buck and wing dance" is a feature of the show every Thursday night. No matter what the week's play is the dance takes place just the same. The first prize is $10, the second $5, and the third $3. Much interest has been manifested of late among the boys of Harlem in the Thursday night sport, and champion dancers have sprung up and acquired large followings. The negro boy, Pennell, evidently had few friends last night, or else they were unable to make themselves heard in the din of the opposing faction.

When the dance was over Manager Blumenthal announced the decision of the judges, expecting it to be accepted with the applause that generally greets the winner of any contest. But he did not count on small-boy favoritism. No sooner had the name of the negro come from his lips than the trouble broke loose.

Time seemed to increase rather than allay the uproar. Then vegetables began to fall on the stage. It was at this juncture that Mr. Blumenthal became alarmed and tried to stop the shouts by promising another chance for "Rags" on Saturday night. When he saw that this did no good he went into his office and closed the door.

Meanwhile the policemen in the theatre had not been able to stop the noise. Finally they called in two extra patrolmen and took them to the gallery. The sight of a near-by night stick was a more powerful argument than the promises of a manager far down on the stage. The cat calls began to die down and soon all was quiet again.

The curtain went up after half an hour had been lost. The last part of "In Old Kentucky" was uneventful.

BURTON NEEDED $70,000.

Postal Detective Tells of Interviews with Indicted Kansas Senator.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The Government rested its case late to-day in the trial of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who is charged with having illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis.

In concluding its evidence, the Government showed by the testimony of Chief Post Office Inspector Cochran of Washington that he had been requested by Senator Burton to call at the Senator's office on the afternoon that Senator Burton's indictment was made public in Washington.

"I told him," said Cochran, "that, as I had been a witness before the Grand Jury, I could not discuss the evidence. Burton told me that he had appeared before the Post Office Department not as a United States Senator, but simply as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities Company."

J. H. Aubere, a newspaper correspondent, testified that he had obtained a dictated interview with Senator Burton at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon that the indictment was made public.

"Shortly after 9 o'clock that night," continued Mr. Aubere, "Burton visited my office, and at his dictation I inserted the following words:

"'I did not act as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities Company before the Post Office Department in any matters.'"

Another witness, however, shed some interesting light on this point. He was Hector McRea, who said that he was Controller for the Rialto Company on March 26, 1903. He testified:

"I was called into the office of Mr. Mahaney, the Vice President, and there met Senator Burton. Mr. Mahaney, in the presence of Senator Burton, told me that the Senator had severed his connection with the Rialto Company, giving as his reason that all matters before the Post Office Department had been cleaned up."

Inspector Cochran, recalled, stated that the time of his visit to Senator Burton was shortly after 5 o'clock on the afternoon that Senator Burton is alleged to have given the interview to Mr. Aubere.

The Inspector said that on Feb. 5, 1902, Senator Burton told him that he wished to represent the Rialto Company in matters before the department, for which he was to receive a large fee. He also said, according to the witness, that he had consulted several of his colleagues in the Senate and that they had assured him that his connection with the Rialto Company was legal and that many Senators had increased their incomes in several ways.

Senator Burton, the Inspector said, told him that he had lost $70,000 recently, for which he was not legally responsible, but which he wished to repay, and that his fees would revert to that use.

Vice President Mahaney of the Rialto Company testified to having paid $500 in fees to Burton.

On the day Mahaney paid Burton the $500 he said he and Burton discussed the advisability of Burton still remaining in the employ of the Rialto Company. Burton said that if the Rialto Company had any letters from him it would be just as well to destroy them, as, owing to his position, his motives might be misconstrued. Two such letters were destroyed.

$32,500 FOR A SNUFF BOX.

Louis XV. Specimen Sold in London Will Probably Come to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—Sixty-five hundred pounds was paid to-day for a Louis XV. gold snuff box sold at auction at Christie's. Duveen Brothers of London and New York were the purchasers.

The box is oblong, with panels on the sides, top, and base of enamel painted with bouquets of flowers. It is the work of Hainelin, and was made in 1758. The frames to the panels, of scroll and shell work, are enriched with Brazilian diamonds.

It is expected that the box will eventually find its way to the United States.

The collection of French snuff boxes, the sale of which began in London on Tuesday and ended yesterday, belonged to the late C. H. T. Hawkins of 10 Portland Place, London. It is believed to have been the finest private collection in the world.

The snuff boxes include some of the finest examples known of the styles known as the Regence, pure Louis XV., gros Louis XV. and Louis XVI. The boxes are in chased gold, in crystal and other hard stones, and in enamels of all kinds.

FELL LOOPING THE GAP.

Ancilotti Was Not Much Hurt—Spectators Were Scared.

Ancilotti, who "loops the gap" every afternoon and evening at Barnum & Bailey's Circus, had a fall yesterday. It was through no lack of skill or nerve on his part, though, but because one of the bolts in the wooden loop became loose, and a slat gave way under Ancilotti's wheel as he neared the ground.

As it turned out he was not hurt much, but many persons were frightened. The accident occurred when the rider was within three feet of the ground. Just to show that he didn't mind it, after the show was over he "looped the gap" twice with the circus employes for spectators. And at the performance last night he went through his trick with the accustomed ease. He was hurt very slightly.

When Ancilotti had his accident yesterday it became known that he has an understudy. Usually only one person with a show is prepared to do such a hair-raising feat. The second man stands ready to "loop the gap" whenever anything happens to the present performer. It seemed for a few minutes yesterday as if his services would be needed.

"Well, I guess he'll kill himself yet," said a man connected with the show last night, speaking of Ancilotti. "But he's the one to decide whether he'll run the risk. It's a question of nerve, and Ancilotti's got it. The understudy says he is ready to do the trick for us, even if Ancilotti is killed at it."

TO KILL JEROME'S BILL.

Assembly Committee Delays Report on Gambling Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—District Attorney Jerome's bill to amend the Penal Code in regard to the privilege of witnesses in such a way that he can compel the testimony of Reginald Vanderbilt against Richard Canfield for conducting a gambling establishment in the City of New York was not reported out by the Assembly Committee on Codes at its meeting to-day. This action is regarded as menacing to the bill.

Sufficient time has elapsed since Senator Dowling put the bill through the Senate for the members of the Codes Committee of the Assembly to digest its provisions, if they had not already done so, but when the committee met to-day and Chairman Phillips asked whether the committee wished to take the bill up the committee voted against considering it.

Mr. Phillips says he has a request for a hearing on the bill from Alfred Lauterbach, who took part in the argument in the Lewisohn case. A hearing will be accorded by the committee, Mr. Phillips said, at its next meeting on Wednesday of next week. Mr. Jerome is likely to attend the hearing and speak.

The influences which worked so hard to kill the bill in the Senate are now at work to persuade the Codes Committee not to let it out. There is doubt as to whether the Codes Committee will dare to take such action on a bill which has excited so much public attention.

The programme which is most likely to be carried out is that the committee will delay action on the bill as long as it feels that it can do so without exciting too much criticism, and that then, owing to the near prospect of adjournment, the measure will be thrown into the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee is the morgue of all legislation which is not desired by the powers that be. That committee has less compunction about killing bills than any standing committee, and is hardened to condemnation.

Unless the Codes Committee can be prevailed on to report the bill after the hearing on it next Wednesday, its prospect of getting through the Assembly will be very slim.

GIRL MISSING FOR TEN YEARS.

Mother Hears from Daughter Who Vanished When a Child.

Louise Vilbig, after being missing for ten years, is now supposed to have revealed her whereabouts to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Vilbig, who live on Twentieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, College Point.

Ten years ago the family, including three daughters, resided in Long Island City. The eldest, Louise, was then nine years of age. She became acquainted with and much attached to a family of man and wife who lived a few doors from the Vilbig home. They asked permission to adopt Louise, although until she called for that purpose the parents had not met either the man or the woman. The Vilbigs absolutely refused to enter into any such transaction.

A few days later the child disappeared. At the same time her parents learned that the couple who had sought to adopt her had left Long Island City. They became convinced that the girl had been kidnapped by the couple. The Long Island City police were notified, but nothing could be learned concerning the whereabouts of the missing girl.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Vilbig received a letter which purports to be from her daughter, who said she was now known as Louise Smith. The letter was dated and mailed at Syracuse, N. Y. It read in part:

Dear Mamma: Been thinking of you always, and would like to see your loving face once more. I know you would like to see me, Mamma, if you get this letter please answer right back so I may know. I am sure you have not forgotten your wandering daughter, Louise. I write this letter with tears in my eyes, Mamma, if you cannot come, please send me your picture. I would like to see your dear face once more. How is Mary and Lillian? I hope they have not forgotten who I am, and, Mamma, I long for home more than ever.

Mr. Vilbig has written to the Chief of Police of Syracuse, requesting him to take steps to have the girl sent home.

LAKE REGION SWEPT BY DISASTROUS STORM

One Person Killed and Twenty-five Hurt in Chicago Suburb.

HAMMOND, IND., ALSO HIT

Republic Iron and Steel Company Suffers $25,000 Loss—Damage Reported in Wisconsin and Michigan.

CHICAGO, March 24.—One of the most severe storms this city has known in many years passed over Chicago to-night. Great damage was done in the suburbs to the south of the city, and considerable loss was sustained north of the city proper. The storm did not strike the business portion of the city in its greatest force.

The town of Indiana Harbor, twenty miles southeast of Chicago, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was the heaviest sufferer. One man, L. Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store, was killed and fifteen persons who were in his store when the storm struck were injured, some of them seriously. Ten other persons were hurt in the town.

Barker's store was entirely demolished. Eighteen residences were blown down, and several persons were hurt in the ruins of their homes.

It is almost impossible to obtain full details to-night because of the condition of the telegraph and telephone wires, nearly all of them being down for miles between Chicago and Indiana Harbor.

All three of the hotels in Indiana Harbor were badly damaged, Green's Hotel, in particular, being badly wrecked. One two-story frame building was turned entirely over.

The storm created havoc in the town of Hammond, Ind. A number of residences were badly damaged, and two people were injured, but not fatally. One end of the large plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company was blown down, causing a loss of at least $25,000. A number of business houses were unroofed, and the city to-night is in total darkness.

In the freight yards of the roads running through Hammond great damage was done. Many cars were unroofed, blown over, and the yards in many places were piled with wreckage.

In Grand Crossing, eight miles south of the centre of the city, a number of buildings were wrecked, freight cars blown about the yards, and the tracks of the railroads covered with débris to such an extent that the majority of incoming trains were compelled to call upon their passengers to assist in removing the wreckage from the tracks so that the trains could proceed.

The telegraph and telephone companies suffered greatly south of the city. Up to midnight not a wire was working east of Indiana Harbor in any of the three railroads running through the place. Street car lines from Chicago in the direction of Whiting and Indiana Harbor were all out of business, their wires having been blown down.

To the north of the city the storm was also severe, trees and signs being blown down in the suburbs of Evanston, Rogers Park, and Thornton.

In the city proper no buildings were damaged to any extent, although there were a number of leveled chimneys, and the smokestacks of a few factories lost their tops.

In Thornton the frame dwelling of E. Gardner was blown into a stone quarry and was reduced to kindling wood. Gardner was fatally hurt, and his wife sustained serious injuries. Several other people were injured, and it was impossible to summon aid by telephone or telegraph. Mounted messengers were sent to the Town of Dalton, five miles away, to summon medical aid. The Lutheran Church at Thornton was blown down and a number of residences damaged.

The fall of rain west and north of Evanston, which is twelve miles north of Chicago, was so heavy that the crops were badly damaged. It is said that the loss to the Winter wheat in this section alone will amount to $50,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 24.—A small but destructive tornado struck the south end of the city to-night, doing damage that reaches into the thousands. Two persons were injured, barns were laid flat, chimneys and other portions of houses were blown away, stock was killed, houses were thrown from their foundations, and trees uprooted. Besides there was considerable damage by lightning.

DARED A DUEL FOR HIS BRIDE.

Kanouse Named Eggs as Weapons in Reply to Challenge from the Count.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 24.—The story of a romance in which a challenge to a duel and a fistic encounter have played important parts was revived to-day by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Grace Davis of this city and George Kanouse of Dover, which took place at Long Hill in the early part of January.

The bride is twenty years old, pretty and vivacious, and a daughter of H. H. Davis, President of the Barre Granite Company of Barre, Vt. Mr. Kanouse is the son of Abraham Kanouse of the brokerage firm of Kanouse & Vanderhoof, which has offices in Dover, Wharton, Boonton, Morristown, and other places in New Jersey. Young Kanouse for several years was a clerk in the Surrogate's office.

It was about three years ago that the present romance began. At that time Count Raoul Henry Philip de Montaigne la Valle made his appearance in town and proclaimed himself a hero of the Spanish-American war as an aide to Gen. Miles in the Porto Rico campaign. Soon the Count and the Surrogate's clerk clashed in their love affairs. Both paid court to Miss Davis, and soon the noble Frenchman found his stock going down. Thereupon, it is alleged, he sent challenge to Mr. Kanouse.

This was dispatched by a special messenger to the Surrogate's office, and caused Mr. Kanouse to think twice. But, seeing that he had the choice of weapons, he sent a note in return as follows:

I, Mr. George Kanouse, accept the conditions mentioned in the challenge of Count, &c., la Valle, and agree to meet him on the eastern slope of Fort Nonsense at sunrise two weeks hence, weapons to be ancient eggs, at forty paces.

The duel, however, never came off, because the city authorities threatened to arrest both men. Mr. Davis ordered his daughter to cease her acquaintance with her belligerent suitors.

Mr. Kanouse evidently found some means of continuing his suit, for although he was supposed never to see Miss Davis, they were married, and are now going to Boonton to live, where Mr. Kanouse, having resigned from the Surrogate's office, will manage one of the brokerage offices of his father's firm.

TURBINES FOR CUNARDERS.

Report That They Are to be Used on New Ships Confirmed.

LONDON, March 24.—The Directors of the Cunard Line to-day announced a dividend of 4 per cent., free from income tax, after providing fully for depreciation and insurance.

The report was officially confirmed to-day that the Directors of the line have decided to adopt turbine engines for the new steamers to be built under agreement with the British Government.

KAISER'S VIEW OF AMERICANS.

Thinks They Would Pay Anything to Occupy Cabins Used by Him.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Mail's Naples correspondent says that on leaving the steamship Koenig Albert, Emperor William asked whether his state cabins would be left as he had occupied them.

On the Captain answering his question in the negative the Emperor said:

"Oh! that is a great mistake. I am sure lots of Americans would pay any sum to live in the cabins occupied by me."

DOWIE'S 1,096-YEAR LEASE.

Wouldn't Sell "Property of God" to the Trolley Company.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Under a lease which expires 1,096 years hence, the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company has secured from Dowie the right to extend a line through Zion City. According to the terms "said lease is to expire 3,000, A. D."

The reason given for granting a lease instead of a purchase is that it is forbidden "to sell the property of God."

CLEVELAND QUITS THE DUCKS.

Views Baltimore Ruins on the Way Back to Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Grover Cleveland, in company with several Baltimore friends, made a tour of the fire ruins to-day and expressed himself as surprised at the enormous extent of the conflagration.

Mr. Cleveland is on his way home from a duck-shooting trip to Edgemont, Baltimore County, where he enjoyed some good sport as the guest of Ernest Gittings and E. L. Bartlett. Mr. Gittings said that Mr. Cleveland did not discuss politics during his visit. After dinner at the Maryland Club, where he met a number of friends, Mr. Cleveland returned to Princeton.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT.

Putzel at Cleveland Meeting Says Roosevelt is Like William I.

Cleveland was lauded and Hill and Roosevelt vilified at the Cleveland meeting held last night at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, which was gotten up through the efforts of Thomas E. Rush, Tammany leader of the district.

Charles Putzel attacked the President, declaring him as identical in character to William I. of Germany in that he believed that Heaven worked in all that he did. He praised Commissioner McAdoo, saying he was the best head of the police New York ever had. Referring to Cleveland, the speaker stated that the ex-President would never have to say "I am a Democrat."

Leon Fuller declared Odellism synonymous with graft. Then he launched into National politics and said that whether Cleveland was nominated or not, that the nomination would not go into the hands of an up-State Judas who, after having twice betrayed his party with a kiss, lacked the grace to hang himself.

Frederick L. C. Keating was the other speaker. James W. Gerard, Jr., presided.

CATFISH PLUGGED FIRE HOSE.

Traveled Five Miles Through Water Mains to Bother Engine Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 24.—One large catfish put a fire company out of business temporarily, and might easily have been the cause of a heavy fire loss in Middletown this afternoon.

A fire broke out in a large apartment house opposite the house of the crack Ontario Engine Company. The company's hose was quickly attached to the hydrant and the water turned on, but there all business stopped. The firemen unjointed sections of hose, and in the last one near the nozzle was found a catfish nearly a foot long. The fish had traveled nearly five miles through the water mains.

THE NEW YORK BADLY DAMAGED

It Is Said It Will Take Several Months to Repair Her.

LONDON, March 24.—The American liner New York, from New York March 12, which grounded on March 20 near Cherbourg and afterward collided in Southampton Water with the British troopship Assaye, was so badly damaged by grounding that she must be taken to Belfast for repairs, which, it is said, will take several months.

The Germanic will replace her.

ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING AUTO.

Cord Meyer's English Chauffeur Pleads Ignorance of American Law.

Morris Frielander, twenty-three years old, an Englishman only three weeks in the country, who says he is employed as a chauffeur for Cord Meyer, the real estate operator, was arrested late last night at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue by Bicycle Policeman Hanlon of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Hanlon first noticed Frielander, with a woman, in a Panhard automobile at Park Avenue and shouted to him that he was exceeding the legal speed limit. The chauffeur disregarded him, and Hanlon chased the automobile to Third Avenue, where Frielander submitted to arrest. He said that he had not been here long enough to understand the automobile speed laws. He furnished bail and will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

Latest Shipping News.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, Boulogne, and Plymouth for New York, is reported by wireless telegraph as having passed the Nantucket Lightship at 11:30 P. M. She will probably reach her dock about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

JAPANESE MAY HAVE SEALED PORT ARTHUR

Togo Said to Have Sunk Seven Ships in Harbor's Mouth.

BOMBARDMENT HID MOVE.

Three Thousand Officers and Men Volunteered to Man Vessels—Togo Reports Fleet Unscathed by Russian Fire.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from its Tokio correspondent under yesterday's date which says:

"On the night of March 22 the Japanese fleet renewed the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor, and under cover of the bombardment the steamers ran in and were sunk in desired positions.

"Three thousand Japanese officers and bluejackets volunteered for this duty. An official report is expected this evening."

TOKIO, March 24.—Vice Admiral Togo's report of the fifth attack on Port Arthur, which begun on the morning of March 22, reached Tokio to-night and is as follows:

"The combined fleet acted according to the plan arranged.

"Two flotillas of destroyers were outside Port Arthur, as instructed, from the night of the 21st until the morning of the 22d. Although during this time our destroyers were under the fire of the enemy they sustained no damage. The main fleet arrived off Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

"I dispatched a part of the fleet in the direction of Pigeon Bay and ordered the battleships Fuji and Yashima to make an indirect bombardment against the inner side of the port. During the bombardment the enemy's ships gradually came out of the harbor, and at the time when the indirect bombardment stopped, which was about 2 o'clock, the number of Russian ships was five battleships, four cruisers, and several destroyers. We believe the enemy was trying, by making a movement of their fleet, to draw us near the forts.

"The enemy's ships shelled us indirectly and many of their shots fell near the battleship Fuji, but our ships sustained no damage. About 3 o'clock our vessels withdrew off the port."

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph's circumstantial report from its Tokio correspondent that the Japanese succeeded in bottling up Port Arthur on the night of March 22 is not confirmed from any other quarter.

The Daily Mail's correspondents give from Japanese sources some details of the condition of Port Arthur, which were gathered during a recent visit of a Chinese junk there. It is asserted that a boom has been placed across the entrance to the roadstead, which is alive with mines so defective and so carelessly laid as to equally endanger both Russian and Japanese vessels.

The damaged Russian warships, these reports say, were repaired with such haste that it is dangerous for them to leave their anchorage. Eight battleships and cruisers and ten torpedo-boat destroyers are now uninjured, and often leave the harbor, but never go far from the forts.

Japanese naval officers praise the quality of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, which, they confess, have done excellent work, but they declare that the Russian shells are badly fused and fail to explode except when they strike direct upon armor, and their charges of guncotton are insufficient to cause serious damage.

The Daily Mail's Shan-Hai-Kwan correspondent says that the Japanese are secretly engaging Chinese to act as irregular corps.

CONSUL GOING TO AN-TUNG.

Mr. Davidson Means to Get to His Post—May Use a Warship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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SHANGHAI, March 24.—Mr. Davidson, recently appointed United States Consul at An-Tung, Manchuria, is here and will leave for his post early next week on a chartered steamship or a warship from Che-Foo.

Arrangements will be made with the Japanese authorities to assist the vessel conveying the Consul to proceed to its destination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The State Department has not heard from Mr. Davidson since he sailed from this country for his post at An-Tung.

There are no orders to him, nor to any of the Consuls recently appointed to go to Manchurian stations, to await developments and not to go on to their destinations. All of them are expected to go directly through and take up their official duties as speedily as possible.

At the State Department it was said to-night that Mr. Davidson was expected to get to his post if it was a possible thing, and the department has no other idea than that he will go to An-Tung as directly as he can.

An-Tung is one of the towns in Manchuria recently opened to the commerce of the world by treaty between the United States and China. This treaty caused great concern in Russia and much unfriendly language toward America was used by the newspapers in discussing it.

An-Tung, which is near the mouth of the Yalu, immediately opposite the Korean port of Wi-ju, is now held in force by the Russians.

ICE BREAKING AT NIU-CHWANG.

Russian Fort Ordered to Fire on All Shipping That Arrives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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NIU-CHWANG, March 24.—M. Kreutler, an employe of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been appointed Consular Agent of France at Niu-Chwang, Russian property being transferred to him.

Additional guns have been placed on

the fort here, and orders have been given to fire on all shipping that arrives.

The rim of the ice is broken up, and junks lie off the railway wharf. This dispatch was carried across the river by a sampan between loose ice.

A messenger sent from the Yalu states that he passed five Russian convoys going east before reaching Hsing-Yen, where there were no Japanese on March 17, but where 2,000 Russians were passing east on March 16.

JAPANESE MAY LAND IN CHINA.

Russians Fear They Will Appear on the West Coast of Liao-Tung Gulf.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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MOSCOW, March 24.—A telegram from Irkutsk, dated to-day, says that the task of getting additional rolling stock over the temporary rails across Lake Baikal has been completed.

Telegraphing to-day from Mukden, Gen. Pflug denies the report that a Japanese force has crossed Ta-tung Heights (near Hai-Cheng) and engaged a Russian force. He also denies the report that the Japanese have cleared a route for an advance on Montieff Heights, on which a Russian detachment was said to be posted.

Gen. Pflug also says that no fight occurred on March 19 near Port Arthur.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The War Office is in receipt of persistent reports that the Japanese are preparing to land on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao-Tung, either at Tien-kian-Cheng, in Kin-Chow Bay, or at Shan-hai-Kwan.

Although the officials are slow to believe that Japan contemplates what it is asserted would be a violation of her pledge to respect neutral Chinese territory, the reports received are so specific that they compel consideration. The presence of disguised Japanese soldiers acting as spies along the Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad has been established, and Russian agents report that there is every indication of an intended landing on the west coast of the gulf.

If the information received is correct the Japanese have discovered, it is said, that a landing on the peninsula is too hard a nut to crack, and have elected to land on the Chinese side, where there will be no army to repel them. Such a landing would give the Japanese possession of a splendid strategic line by which to strike the Russian flank, and, if desired, to hold Peking in subjection.

The Russians have little faith in the Chinese Generals Ma and Mu, who might disregard orders from Peking and join forces with the Japanese.

LIAO-YANG, Manchuria, March 24.—It is persistently reported that the Japanese propose to land troops at Gatsia, north of Shan-hai-Kwan.

There are numerous Japanese spies at Shan-hai-Kwan and elsewhere on the railroad to Yin-Kow.

NIU-CHWANG, March 24.—The maintenance of neutrality by the Chinese in the region between the Great Wall and the Liao River is said to be complete, thus contrasting with the alleged Russian violation of neutrality in the same region by the maintenance of armed patrols and guards half way to Shan-hai-Kwan.

Prince Alatsin, sovereign of Mongolia, en route to his capital, arrived at Kin-Chow yesterday from Peking and from Japan, where he witnessed the manoeuvres.

In accordance with the declaration of Chinese neutrality Prince Alatsin has commanded the observance of neutrality through Mongolia thus rendering illegal the large pony, beef, and feed traffic upon which the Russians are depending, but which, notwithstanding his Japanese sympathies, he has found it impossible to suppress.

ANGRY ABOUT THE MANDJUR.

Russia's Delay in Carrying Out Her Promise Irritates the Japanese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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SHANGHAI, March 24.—The persistent evasion and delay of the Russians in giving effect to the arrangements for dismantling the gunboat Mandjur are causing increased irritation to the Japanese and difficulty with the Chinese officials.

A Japanese cruiser is in consequence retained at Woo-Sung.

The negotiations on the Russian side are conducted by the French Consul General, but the absence of definite instructions from M. Lessar (Russian Minister at Peking) prevents a settlement.

M. Pavloff (late Russian Minister to Korea) is still here, but it is expected that he will go north soon.

JAPAN MADE BIG CONCESSIONS.

Was Willing to Recognize Manchuria as Outside Her Political Sphere.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, March 24.—The documents submitted yesterday to the lower house show that Japan's last note offered to recognize Manchuria as outside Japan's political sphere provided that Russia would recognize Korea as outside hers.

This signal concession, instead of placating Russia, seems to have led her to imagine that she could obtain everything by insistence and that Japan would sacrifice everything rather than fight.

The correspondence shows that Russia was inventing frivolous pretexts for delay, and never had the least inclination to make concessions worthy of the name.

The correspondence also shows that St. Petersburg subordinated itself to Viceroy Alexieff throughout, despite Japan's remonstrance that his influence did not make for peace

TWO RUSSIAN TREASON CASES.

Capt. Irkorff Says He Sold Only Unimportant Information to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Capt. Leontieff of the St. Petersburg artillery has been arrested on the charge of selling military secrets to Japan.

Capt. Irkorff of the Manchurian Commissariat service, who has been arrested and is awaiting trial by court-martial on the charge of having sold information to Lieut. Col. Akashi, who was Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation here, has petitioned the bar, asking for clemency on the ground that the information he sold to the Japanese Legation was not important.

He says he received only $250 for the information sold, which consisted of details of the Russian Commissariat Service during the boxer war.

PERJURY IN FAIR WILL CASE.

Two French Cyclists Convicted—Hoped to Get a Trip to America.

PARIS, March 24.—The Correctional Tribunal to-day sentenced Masse and Moranne for perjury in the Fair will case to three years' imprisonment each.

Masse and Moranne are the bicyclists who were touring at the time of the automobile accident which resulted in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair of San Francisco. The men said they had seen the Fairs thrown out.

The testimony showed that they were not present, but that they so represented themselves, hoping to get a trip to America.

SAYS JAPANESE MINE BLEW UP THE BAYAN

German Paper Says Cruiser Was Destroyed March 16.

WHAT KUROPATKIN EXPECTS

Fleet from Europe to Destroy Fleeing Japanese Troops and Russians to March to Tokio.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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BERLIN, March 24.—The report of the blowing up of the Russian torpedo boat Skori is apparently officially denied at St. Petersburg.

The Schlesische Zeitung learns that the Russian warship blown up by a mine outside Port Arthur on March 16 was the cruiser Bayan, and that the Bayan came into contact with a Japanese and not a Russian mine.

According to the same authority the guns of the Retvizan and the Czarevitch have been landed, as both vessels, together with the cruiser Pallada, are damaged beyond repair.

The employment of the Retvizan while aground as a stationary battery is said seriously to have loosened her plates.

PARIS, March 24.—A Moscow telegram contains a statement by a friend of Gen. Kuropatkin which is declared to be a faithful expression of the General's own views.

After pointing out that the Russian fleet is for the moment useless except to hold the Japanese before Port Arthur, Gen. Kuropatkin's friend says:

"This inferiority will not last forever, and the moment will come when the fleet will be of powerful assistance. I expect it will be the end of August when the new squadron puts to sea from Kronstadt. They are working day and night, regardless of expense, and the number of workmen has been trebled.

"The fleet will be accompanied by coal ships, and, together with the squadron of Admiral Wirenius, at present in the Red Sea, will give us in the Pacific a supplementary contingent of eight battleships, seven cruisers, and thirty-five torpedo boats.

"It will raise the blockade of Port Arthur and the balance of naval power will be reversed. To every Japanese ship we shall be able to oppose a ship and a half. We shall then claim of our sailors important, decisive work.

"At that same moment we hope, with the help of the Almighty, to have driven the Japanese out of the continent to the sea. We shall expect two things of the fleet—first, to sink all the Japanese transports, which will do what they can to take back the scattered regiments, and, second, to cover our own transports, laden with Russian troops.

"We shall go to Japan; remember that. Europe may talk, meddle, and act how and when she pleases. We shall not concern ourselves about her.

"It is at Tokio and nowhere else that we shall sign conditions of peace."

The correspondent who sends this telegram adds:

"That is what Gen. Kuropatkin said. I vouch for the truth of these statements, of which the Chancelleries can make their own profit."

MOSCOW, March 24.—It is said to be the intention of Russia to lay in considerable quantities of the best steam coal at Black Sea ports. It is pointed out that there is no risk in delivering cargoes of coal from Cardiff and elsewhere.

It is reported that this coal will be loaded on vessels of the Volunteer Fleet and that they will be sent with an imposing Russian fleet when it goes to the Far East later on.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The Associated Press is officially authorized to deny the report that the Russian armored cruiser Bayan was blown up by a floating torpedo in the harbor of Port Arthur on March 16.

TELLS OF DO-RE-ME AGONY.

Kilbreth Testifies in Suit Growing Out of Mrs. Eames's Singing School.

The Tenth Municipal District Court yesterday was the scene of an unmusical comedy, the principal rôles in which were played by James T. Kilbreth, a son of the former Collector of the Port; Mrs. Emma H. Eames, mother of the prima donna; Mrs. Eames-Story, and George Chisholm, a son of Mrs. Mary A. Chisholm, the owner of the Inverness apartments, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Chisholm herself was not in court.

The occasion was the trial of the action brought by Mrs. Chisholm to recover one month's rent for apartments leased by Mr. Kilbreth, who had also filed a counterclaim for damages done to his health by the "prolonged and discordant singing" of the pupils of a vocal school conducted by Mrs. Eames in the adjoining apartments. William H. Van Benschoten appeared for Mrs. Chisholm and Mr. Kilbreth's law partner, Edward C. Moen, for the defense.

Mr. Kilbreth testified that he had leased the apartments in the Inverness because it was "a nice, quiet neighborhood."

"Will you please state if you ever heard unseemly noises coming from Mrs. Eames's apartments," said Mr. Moen.

"Quite frequently," replied Mr. Kilbreth, dryly. "I heard women trying to sing vocal exercises, which had a disagreeable, harsh, and jarring effect upon the nerves."

"Piano going, too?" queried Mr. Moen.

"All going at the same time," said Mr. Kilbreth, sadly. On Dec. 5 I fell ill, and from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. the scaling and wailing went on next door."

Shortly after this Mr. Chisholm, representing the owner, his mother, offered Mrs. Eames a studio in an adjacent house. That Mrs. Eames refused, said Mr. Kilbreth, so the lawyer "abandoned" his apartments in despair.

"You are a fine pianist, I understand, Mr. Kilbreth?" said the plaintiff's counsel.

"I play," was the retort.

"I suppose you play quite often yourself, don't you?"

"Not nowadays," said Mr. Kilbreth, with a shudder.

Dr. Albert H. Ely, the family physician of the Kilbreths, testified that he had advised his patients—the Kilbreth family—to leave the apartments because of the nerve-torturing noise

The next witness was an elderly man—William H. Baillie—who said he lived in the apartments right beneath those occupied by Mrs. Eames.

"I was ill, too," said Mr. Baillie, abruptly. "The doctor said I was to have complete rest and quiet, but I shut all the doors tightly, and that helped to deaden the sound."

Mrs. Eames when called to the stand, said that the voices were not going more than four hours a day. They had been silent for four days once—when Mr. Baillie was ill. She hau never sought to antagonize the other tenants.

Justice Murray said he would announce his decision on March 31.

Congressman Sherman Renominated.

UTICA, N. Y., March 24.—At the Republican convention for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District held at Herkimer to-day, James S. Sherman was renominated. There were no dissenting delegates.

CASE AGAINST JUDGE SWAYNE.

Non-Residence in Florida and Corruption Are Charged.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The evidence and briefs in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Charles Swayne of the Northern District of Florida, taken in Florida by the House sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, were furnished to the committee to-day in printed form for the first time.

Judge B. S. Liddon, for the prosecution, makes the following charges against Judge Swayne:

"That he has appointed and maintained as Commissioner of his court one B. C. Tunison, a man of bad reputation, and has so conducted himself as to create at least a general impression that his court is dominated by said Tunison in the administration of justice therein.

"Maladministration of bankruptcy matters before him, whereby the assets of bankrupts were absorbed in costs and expenses.

"That he corruptly purchased a lot of land in litigation before him, and afterward tried another case between practically the same parites, involving the same lands, and directing the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the title which he had purchased."

Judge Swayne, in commenting upon the proceedings against him, said to the committee that they were due to but two causes: "The malice of the man O'Neal who was sentenced, and the intense political feeling engendered at that period. There never would have been anything of this had it not been for these causes."

DEPEW SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Tells Him Party Harmony Has Been Restored in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Depew conferred to-day with the President regarding the recent conference in New York between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and himself, and gave the President assurance that harmony was fully restored among the New York Republican factions.

Mr. Depew said regarding the reported opposition to his return to the Senate upon the expiration of his present term, that his friends from every section of the State are writing him assurances that he will undoubtedly be re-elected.

BIGELOW TALKS FOR JAPAN.

Praises Island Empire at Twilight Club Banquet.

The Twilight Club foregathered at a Hotel St. Denis banquet last night and tried to decide whether Russia or Japan should have the Twilight sympathy in the present Far Eastern storm. The half dozen speakers who made up the jury could not agree.

Poultney Bigelow, traveler, friend of the Kaiser, and chief guest at the dinner, said:

"We should be ashamed to let Japan fight our battle. We have the bulk of trade in the affected territory. We have been backing down before Russia just as England has done, and Japan is fighting the battle for American trade. Next to the American Consuls nothing has done so much damage to American trade there as the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

"Russia has never conducted a really first-class campaign. We are the only nation that has ever conducted so brilliant a campaign as the Spanish-American war, in which we brought back the whole army as heroes—except the regular army. But for God's providence the Rough Riders would have been chewed up at Santiago had it not been for these unthought of regulars, who crowded around them on the hill."

German official sympathy, Mr. Bigelow said, was with Russia, and a real Chinese national sentiment was developing against Germany because of her occupation of the Shan-Tung Province, which contained the sacred tomb of Confucius.

The other speakers were Louis Windmuller, Alexander Jonas, Socialist editor of The Volks Zeitung; Garrett P. Serviss, Prof. George W. Maynard, Edward B. Whitney, Edward King, and Gen. George W. Wingate.

HALTS WORK ON THEATRE.

Supt. Hopper Acts Regarding Klaw & Erlanger's New Venture.

Building Superintendent Isaac J. Hopper yesterday stopped work on Klaw & Erlanger's new theatre in West Forty-second Street, and notified the Murphy Construction Company that it would have to take down all that portion of the structure which has not been built in accordance with the law.

One of Mr. Hopper's Inspectors yesterday reported that wood was being used in the construction of the building. A policeman was at once called, and, accompanied by the Inspector, started for the building, with instructions to stop the work. That was done.

Mr. Hopper was asked by the Inspector under what authority he was working.

"Well, the newspapers think I have authority to stop the work. At any rate, you go ahead and stop it, and I'll assume the responsibility personally."

SHOT AT HER THROUGH WINDOW

Man Who Tried to Kill Woman Beaten by a Crowd.

Though infatuated with Mrs. Margaret Lang of 582 Eleventh Avenue, Leon Miller, thirty years old, of 467 West Forty-second Street, is charged with having fired four shots at her at midnight last night through the window of her delicatessen store. None of them struck her. He tried to reload the revolver, but a mob set on him and were beating him when a policeman rescued and arrested him. He shot himself through the hand and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Miller is a machinist. He had been a constant visitor at the delicatessen store where the woman lives with her husband and two children. His visits finally annoyed her and she told him to keep away. He appeared again last night, and when she ordered him out went and purchased the revolver.

About midnight the woman was startled by the crashing of the window and a bullet whizzed by her head. She ran to the rear and he fired again thrice in rapid succession.

When the crowd that was attracted by the shooting rushed at him as he was reloading he fired again, and the shot went through his hand. The excited mob had kicked him into the gutter when Policeman O'Sullivan of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station rushed up. An ambulance was summoned and the prisoner taken away.

CHARGES WIFE WITH BIGAMY.

Telephone Inspector Says He Found She Had Another Husband.

Mattie Pulver, twenty-five years old, of 336 West Seventeenth Street, was arrested last night at her home by Detective Sergeant Gargan of the Central Office. The complainant against her is Joseph J. Barrett of the same address, an inspector employed at the Thirty-eighth Street exchange of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Barrett alleges that he was married to the girl June 12, 1902, at the parish house of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, by the Rev. Father Smith, Chaplain of the Fire Department. He said he married her under the name of Maxie Palmer. He has since learned, he declares, that she was married when fifteen years old to Alphonsus Victor Somers, a freight checker employed by the Pennsylvania Road at Jersey City and living at 113 Third Avenue, that city. This first marriage took place, he says, Aug. 15, 1893, at St. Peter's Church, Grand Street, between Van Vorst and Warren Streets, Jersey City, by the Rev. Father Finnegan. She was then married under the name of Mattie Pulver, her own name.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT BILLS PROBABLY WILL PASS

Commission Hears Counsels' Report on Measures in Senate.

"TIMES SQUARE" IS URGED

President Belmont Would Have Another Name for the Junction at Forty-second Street.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, held yesterday afternoon, George L. Rives and Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the commission, made a report on their work at Albany to bring about the passage of the commission's bills. A communication also was received from August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, asking that Long Acre Square be called Times Square, and that the subway station at Broadway and Forty-second Street be called Times Station.

Before the meeting was called to order Controller Grout asked Mr. Rives concerning the chances of passing the bills which the commission caused to have introduced at Albany. Mr. Rives said he thought the legislators inclined to be reasonable, and that he had found Senator Elsberg ready to discuss the wishes of the board.

"What about the suggestion that all parties decide on one bill covering all the points needed?" Mr. Grout asked.

"Just before we were leaving Albany," Mr. Rives said, "Senator Lewis said something like that. He thought Mr. Parsons, Mr. Ford, Calvin S. Tomkins, and the board's counsel would need an understanding."

"What are you going to do about it?" asked Mr. Grout.

"Mr. Parsons goes to Panama on Saturday, so that leaves him out, and I won't sit down with Ford at any time or place," said Mr. Rives. "I shall be pleased to talk with Mr. Tomkins any time he chooses to call upon me."

President Orr called the meeting to order, and the Secretary read the letter from Mr. Belmont in regard to Times Square and Times Station.

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company," wrote Mr. Belmont, "desires, as far as it can, to characterize its important distributing stations by name where other converging transportation lines make such stations a centre, or if for any reason it is in the neighborhood of some conspicuous institution, like Columbia University.

"No station on our route is liable to be more active and important than that at Broadway and Forty-second Street. We are planning, in connection with THE TIMES Building, to enlarge the station, and through THE TIMES Building to have access to it from Seventh Avenue. Owing to the conspicuous position which THE TIMES holds, it being one of the leading New York journals, it would seem fitting that the square on which the building stands should be known as 'Times Square' and the station as 'Times Station.' 'Long Acre,' the present name of the square, means nothing, and is not generally known throughout the city. I therefore, on behalf of the company, apply to the Commissioners to use their influence with the city authorities to change the name of 'Long Acre Square' to 'Times Square,' and apply to your board for permission to name the station 'Times Station,' in conformity therewith."

Controller Grout said that nothing could be done in the matter until action had been taken by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen to change the name of the square, when the Rapid Transit Board could then name the station.

Both Mr. Boardman and Mr. Rives then were called upon to report on their attendance at Albany at the meetings of the Cities Committee of the Senate on the Rapid Transit Commission's bills. Mr. Boardman said he believed the commission's bills will be reported separately from the Elsberg bill, and that they will pass if the city authorities indicate that they so desire.

Mr. Boardman said he and Mr. Rives had objected to several proposed amendments to the bills, among them a provision for pipe galleries, and the board voted to approve their action.

Mr. Boardman said he doubted the success of the Elsberg bills at the present session of the Legislature, and spoke of the opposition that would come from the Consolidated Gas and like companies, which are compelled by a provision of the bill to put their pipes in the pipe galleries.

Mr. Rives read a draft of the contract proposed by which the Belmont interests are permitted to extend their subway across the Brooklyn Park Plaza and down Flatbush Avenue to the Willink entrance of Prospect Park.

Mr. Grout said he would not vote to approve it unless the provision was eliminated that permitted the operating company to have a surface opening at the Plaza. Mr. Parsons said the opening was not absolutely necessary, and it had been included in the plans and draft resolution only because it had appeared in the original resolution, which authorized building the Brooklyn subway to the Plaza. With Mr. Parsons's consent that particular clause was cut out of the contract, and it was further provided that there shall be no station on the Plaza itself, and none on the park side of Flatbush Avenue. With those amendments the resolution approving the contract was adopted.

PINK BALLOON EXPLODED.

Caught Between Big Man and Stout Woman in a Car.

A stout woman with a large family boarded Broadway Car 2,670 at Twenty-third Street last night. It was evidently an occasion with the family, for the mother carried numerous packages and a pink balloon dangling on a string. The car was crowded.

At Thirty-fourth Street the car slowed down until it got the signal at the crossing, when it started again with a jerk. A man clinging to a strap lurched against the stout woman. There was a sudden report, and the man started back with a gasp and clapped his hand to his side, as if he had been shot.

Several of the passengers started from their seats, and there was considerable excitement in the car before it was understood that a balloon will not stand the pressure occasioned by the collision of a large man with a stout woman.

JENNY LIND'S ACCOMPANIST DIES.

Prof. Underner Passes Away at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—Prof. John Underner, widely known as an organist and musical director, died here to-day after a long illness.

Prof. Underner accompanied Jenny Lind as accompanist during her triumphal tour of America. He had been a resident of Cleveland for over fifty years.

Gets $35,000 for Lost Leg.

LOS ANGELES, March 24.—Miss Anita Kelly of New York to-day got a verdict of $35,000 damages and costs against a Santa Barbara Hotel Company for the loss of a leg in an elevator accident in July, 1903. She sued for $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—231 West Forty-ninth Street; E. T. Ellis; damage, $50.

7:43 A. M.—2,475 Eighth Avenue; Minnie Flynn; damage, $1,500.

3:55 P. M.—4,066 Third Avenue; Harry Kleiman; damage, $200.

4 P. M.—245 East Seventy-ninth Street; Roth Padspa; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—65 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Philip Hickley; damage, $100.

6:10 P. M.—209 Spring Street; Angelo Digandande; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—Ninth Street and Third Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—239 West Forty-ninth Street; Mrs. Jane Norton; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—Forty-second Street and Broadway; THE TIMES Building; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—74 Oliver Street; J. Contese; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—1,037 Park Avenue; Ridge Realty Company; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—452 Sixth Avenue; E. Bergman; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—280 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Eliza Beney; damage, $50.

10:25 P. M.—267 West Eighty-fourth Street; Nicholas Biatolie; damage, $100.

11:05 P. M.—2,174 Fifth Avenue; John Bloom; damage trifling.

THE "HIGH-WATER" MARK IN COLOR ILLUSTRATION

is reached in the April "Century." By our colortype process we reproduced and printed the color-pages, which have not, we think, been excelled in any American magazine. We undoubtedly do more color work for the leading publishers than all other color printing houses combined.

Our colortype process is fully as effective for reproducing articles of merchandise or natural objects in their correct colors for catalogues, booklets, etc.

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Specimens "C" on request.

AMERICAN COLORTYPE CO.,
31 Union Sq., N.Y. 135 Adams St., Chicago
Works: New York, Chicago, Newark.

DEATH OF E. S. VAN SLYKE.

He Is Suddenly Stricken in the Hotel St. Denis.

A man who registered at the Hotel St. Denis on March 19 as E. S. Van Slyke of New York died suddenly there last night. Coroner Jackson gave a permit for the removal of the body to an undertaker's.

At the hotel it was said that Mr. Van Slyke had been taken ill in the afternoon and that Dr. Travell of 27 West Eleventh Street had been called to attend him. The patient died soon afterward. Dr. Travell said death was due to natural causes.

The undertaker said he thought a letter had been left in the room occupied by Mr. Van Slyke, but said he did not know to whom it was addressed. The undertaker said he understood the man's death had been due to heart disease.

QUAY PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Senator's Successful Fight for Justice to the Cheated Delawares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Quay has won his fight for the Delawares, and the Indian Appropriation bill is to carry the item to pay the tribe $130,000, the estimated difference between gold and the greenbacks in which for fifteen years interest was paid on the debt for their lands in Kansas.

There was opposition on all sides, but the Pennsylvania Senator, by a short but most impressive speech, broke down all objections. Said he:

"The Delawares lived where I was born, and I have known them and about them all my life. They have been cheated every time they have had anything to do with the white man. Where Philadelphia now stands was once theirs, and by sharp dealing under the treaty made with them by William Penn whereby as much land as a man could walk around in a day was to be ceded by them, they were robbed of many millions' worth of property.

"In the last century they fought always for the United States, and every Delaware who could carry arms fought for the Union in the civil war.

"They were robbed of their lands in Kansas, and are now living among the Cherokees, with neither lands nor money, poor, pitiful beggars of this Government for what is rightfully theirs."

The most important feature of the Indian bill is the radical legislation that has been placed in it in amendment on matters connected with the rights of Indians in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The scandal surrounding the Dawes Commission has been met by careful legislation.

The President has taken a special interest in this bill, and he has insisted that the vexatious state of affairs in the Indian country should be set right.

WILL NOT PROMOTE MILLS.

Senate Refuses to "Jump" Him Over Ranking Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Whether Col. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, will be confirmed as Brigadier General is a question the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs avoided at its session to-day. Col. Mills's actual rank is Captain.

All nominations pending before the committee, with the exception of Col. Mills, were acted on favorably. It is said the sentiment of the committee is such that no action will be taken on Col. Mills's name at the present session of Congress. The opposition is based on the fact that the promotion has the effect of "jumping him" over a large number of army officers who are now his superiors in rank.

WOMEN LAW GRADUATES.

Twenty-nine Get Certificates from New York University.

The fourteenth annual graduation exercises of the woman's law class of the New York University were held last evening in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. Among those present were Miss Helen Gould, Vice President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, and Mrs. Russell Sage.

The graduating class consisted of twenty-nine women and their certificates were conferred upon them by Chancellor MacCracken. The prize winners for the best written examinations were Miss Clara Wagner of the Hotel Marie Antoinette and Miss Catherine A. Quin of 311 East Twentieth Street. The twentieth century essay prize on "The Right to Privacy" was awarded to Miss Daisy H. Nicholas of Babylon, L. I.

Accountants at Fourth Annual Dinner.

The fourth annual dinner of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers was held in the St. Denis Hotel last evening. There were about 200 diners, and speeches were made by ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, Dean Joseph French Johnson, and Prof. Joseph Hardcastle of the New York University School of Commerce, M. F. Bauer, President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, and Jonas F. Durlacher, general manager of the Associated Trades Credit Exchange.

Kennedy

Young Men's Nobby Hats 1.90 and 2.75

They are better qualities and smarter shapes than others sell at 3.00 and 4.00.
Our stock is larger than that of any three stores.
Easter Silk Hats, 3.90-4.80.

Percale and Madras Shirts, 98c
New Spring Patterns.

2.50 Cheviot Negligee---------1.49
1.50 Dress Shirts---------98c
1.50 Madras Pajamas---------79c
1.50 Walking Gloves---------98c

Models of Custom Shoes.
Dipped toes, high heels, flat lasts.

6.00 Shoes---------3.49
7.00 Shoes---------3.98
10.00 Custom Shoes---------5.98
Trees fitted to every pair.

Building a Palace to Fit the Furniture

The American millionaire has come to regard the decorator as more important than the architect.

"I like that chair," he says. "Build me a mansion around it."

A beautifully illustrated article, telling how the finest homes erected in New York have been constructed to suit lavish furnishings, will be one of the features of NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES. There is no limit to the price the extravagant capitalist will pay for the sort of house he fancies.

That the architects don't like the present state of affairs is natural. What they have to say about it will be told in the story.

A Sculptor Who Is Also a Captain of Industry

Philip Martiny, whose art shop on a New York alley harbors a big force of clerks and bookkeepers, will tell in an interview about his work and home life. Accompanying the romantic story of his career are pictures of his latest designs, which are destined for the St. Louis Fair.

This pupil and friend of St. Gaudens is a rare combination of the art-loving Frenchman and the business-like American. His fame as the one is equaled by his genius as the other.

Men Who Wear Fortunes on Their Backs

Another striking article in THE SUNDAY TIMES will deal with male clothing bought for extravagant prices. There will be a picture of a sable-lined coat sold the other day for $40,000. The man who is not a multi-millionaire has but a faint conception of the recklessness displayed by his more affluent brother in ordering even every-day clothes. Sixteen Spring suits at a time is nothing out of the ordinary.

Music For the Greatest of Tragedies

Authentic descriptions of the music of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play have been well nigh impossible to secure, for the players are jealous of their famous production, and they guard its music religiously, never allowing a foreigner to get away with the scores. In THE SUNDAY TIMES will appear an article filled with hitherto unpublished facts about the play's music, with beautiful pictures of the players as they appear in their homes.

At Last There Will Be a Really Homelike Woman's Club

It is proposed by the wives of wealthy New Yorkers to build one in Madison Avenue. It will not be a place for the reading of boring papers or for pedantic discussion, but a real club, "just like the men have." How the scheme is to be carried out will be told in an entertaining article that also explains why Englishwomen are ahead of their American sisters in the art of making themselves comfortable away from home.

Cloud-born Electric Wavelets to Encircle the Globe

The story of Nikola Tesla's latest dream will be told in an article, accompanied by a picture of the mysterious steel tower that has puzzled the superstitious residents of Wardenclyffe, Long Island.

Something Interesting for Everybody

THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY will contain features that cannot fail to entertain all readers, of whatever tastes.

There will be fascinating short stories, anecdotes, gossip, and articles written by experts upon topics now attracting the attention of the civilized world.

The latest echoes from the clubs and chatter from society tea rooms will be presented attractively.

On the Fashion Page will be pictures and descriptions of gowns, hats, and wraps actually worn by New York women who know what women ought to wear.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

Has the exclusive American rights to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the service of The Associated Press. The news of the war will be presented in THE TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE ISSUE DEFINED

Recognition of Laborers' Protective Union Demanded.

NO DISPUTE AS TO WAGES

National Fire-Proofing Co. Suggests That Mason Builders Allow It to Come In as a Sub-Contractor.

The gulf between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers was wider than ever yesterday, and a revolution in the entire building industry was freely predicted as a result of the strike. The reports from the nine bricklayers' unions in Manhattan and the Bronx were to the effect that all have now officially indorsed the strike and will remain out, they say, until the Laborers' Protective Union is recognized.

Denis C. Doris, delegate of Local No. 7, who is looked on now as the leader in the bricklayers' unions, said yesterday:

"Under no circumstances will the men return to work until the Laborers' Protective Union is recognized. There is now no dispute as to wages or hours of labor. We cannot work with non-union men."

On the other hand conservative men in the bricklayers' unions say that the mason builders by agreeing to restore old conditions recognized the Laborers' Protective Union. If this is the cause of the continuance of the strike they say then the strike instead of procuring recognition of the Laborers' Protective Union is the most effective means of making such recognition impossible.

In the meantime a more momentous problem awaits the bricklayers. As the trade agreement in this city does not expire until May 1, the Trenton resolution of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union providing that any contracting firm which observes union conditions can install the fireproofing the resolution though not operative now will be operative on May 1. Before that time the New York unions will have to decide on whether or not they will observe the resolution. If they disobey they must either resign or be expelled from the international union.

Late on Wednesday night Henry M. Keasbey, Vice President of the National Fireproofing Company, had a conference with some of the mason builders over the situation. He explained to them that the company did not cause the strike, and tried to convince them that the best thing to be done was to allow the company to come in as a sub-contractor for the installation of the fireproofing. As matters looked yesterday, unless a settlement can be speedily reached between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers no action will be necessary to scatter to the winds any resolution binding the bricklayers not to work for the company. If the strike continues there can be no trade agreement on May 1, and consequently nothing to prevent any outsider coming in to contract for setting the fireproofing for general contractors outside the Mason Builders' Association who have no quarrel with the laborers.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday appointed the following emergency committee of twelve to deal with the emergency committee of the Mason Builders' Association regarding the situation: J. R. Strong, Chairman; L. Harding, B. D. Traitel, G. A. Sutor, H. K. Miller, R. T. McMurray, J. Cooper, H. Getty, R. D. Hamilton, R. F. Cartright, John Eisele, and Charles L. Eidlitz.

The following statement was made on behalf of the mason builders:

"The mason builders are the general contractors, and on them the responsibility rests. We do not propose to divide the fire-proofing contract. As to the cement work, that is laid on the premises under our supervision."

QUEEN'S NINE-CENT DINNER.

Alexandra Eats with Factory Girls and Children in the East End of London.

LONDON, March 24.—Queen Alexandra to-day paid an informal visit to the Alexandra Trust, and there enjoyed a nine-cent dinner among the factory employes and children of the East End of London.

The Queen has always taken keen interest in the institution, which was founded on her plan to give the poor the cheapest possible food without savoring of charity. Her Majesty arranged to-day's visit privately with Sir Thomas Lipton, who is the principal contributor to the institution. A rumor of her Majesty's coming partially leaked out and the dining room was packed. Among those present were John D. Crimmins of New York and Miss Crimmins, who had been let into the secret.

Like a factory girl who had just preceded her the Queen went to the desk and asked for eight dinner tickets, tendering half a crown. She was told that they would be sixpence more, which Earl de Grey promptly contributed.

The news of the identity of this extraordinarily young looking woman soon spread and the children crowded around her, curiously touching her Majesty's dress and looking up in her face. The Queen saw two mites crying.

"What is the matter?" she asked.

They had lost their dinner ticket.

Their grief was quickly turned to joy by the gift of a shilling from the royal purse.

So thickly did the children, most of them typically ragged urchins of the East End, crowd around the royal visitor that one of the attendants tried to make a passageway for her.

"Don't bother," said the Queen. "I did not come here to disturb them."

After talking with several factory employes who were in the midst of their meal, which is daily served to some 3,000 to 4,000 persons, the Queen and party, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, went up stairs to a dining room, where they redeemed their meal tickets. For her 9 cents the Queen had soup, lamb, potatoes, a large helping of plum pudding, a glass of water, and a mug of coffee. She seemed to enjoy it as much as if it had been a state banquet at Buckingham Palace.

EVANS ESTATE PARTITION.

Deputy Police Commissioner Cowan to Represent the State.

Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan has been retained by Attorney General Cunneen as special counsel to represent the State of New York in an action which has been instituted in the Supreme Court, New York County, for the partition of real estate in this city the property of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist who resided in Paris for a number of years before his death on Nov. 14, 1897.

Dr. Evans was a well-known character in Paris, and received during his lifetime many marks of esteem from royalty such as royal jewels, objects of art, and celebrated pictures. He left an estate estimated in the millions, part of which consisted of real estate and personal property in New York, Philadelphia, and several pieces of land in Paris.

Dr. Evans died without children, and the State of New York is interested under the sixteenth article of his will, and Mr. Cowan will look after the interests of the beneficiaries under that section. Before asuming the duties of Deputy Police Commissioner, which he is soon to lay down, Mr. Cowan was a Deputy Attorney General under Attorney General Cunneen.

KAISER PLEASED WITH HIS TRIP.

Decorates Members of Crew and North German Lloyd Officials.

BREMEN, March 24.—Dr. Wiegand, General Manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, to-day received a telegram from Emperor William, dated from Naples, thanking the company for the care taken to make his voyage pleasant and praising the ship.

As a mark of his Majesty's appreciation of the comfort and service on board the Koenig Albert the Emperor, the telegram said, had decorated members of the crew, and in recognition of the arrangements of the company his Majesty had conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class upon Dr. Wiegand and President Plate of the North German Lloyd Company.

SAYS DOCKING DOESN'T HURT.

When Scientifically Done, at Least—Other Veterinarians to the Contrary.

ALBANY, March 24.—Many horse owners of New York and Brooklyn appeared again to-day before the Senate Codes Committee in opposition to the Armstrong anti-docking bill. On the other hand, several hundred telegrams and letters urging the passage of the bill have been received by Senator Elsberg, Chairman of the committee.

Dr. Charles E. Clayton, a New York veterinarian, testified to-day that the operation of "docking" a horse was painless when performed in a scientific manner. He said he would advise the enactment of a law which should prohibit the docking of any horse by others than veterinarians.

"If properly performed," said Dr. Clayton, "an operation of docking is painless, rather like the feeling we have when we pare our fingernails. We use cocaine. The spinal cord does not extend to the point where the tail is docked, and there is no consequent ill-effect or shock upon the nervous system."

"What percentage of docked horses die from lockjaw as a result of the operation?" asked Senator Armstrong.

"I shouldn't say over 1 per cent.," replied Dr. Clayton. "Lockjaw comes from the germ of tetanus, which is more prevalent in Long Island than in all the rest of New York State and more prevalent in New Jersey than in Long Island."

Senator Armstrong read letters from a number of veterinarians who said that docking was cruel, while President J. B. Y. Warner of the Humane Society of Rochester, representing also societies throughout the State, gave arguments in support of the measure.

The bill will probably be reported.

MORGAN PLEADS FOR HIS JOB.

But Odell Is Likely to Remove the Superintendent of Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—State Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan, who has been here for two days to see Gov. Odell about the charges which have been made against him by the New York County Republican Committee, had an audience to-night at the Executive Mansion, at which the Governor apprised Mr. Morgan of the nature of the charges made against his administration of his office, and Mr. Morgan undertook to justify himself.

The probability is strong that Mr. Morgan will have to go, as the officers of the County Committee have informed the Governor that they do not consider him the man for the place.

SEES DANGER IN GAS BILL.

Mr. Guy Thinks East River Measure Hostile to City's Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, to which was referred the East River Gas bill, will hold a hearing on the bill next Wednesday.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy regards the measure as dangerous to the city's interests. The main purpose of it, he believes, is to give the Consolidated Gas Company a valid charter. Whether the company has such a charter since the merger is open to grave question, Mr. Guy thinks. Said Mr. Guy:

"I have heard it said that the wording of the bill has been changed this year in such a way that the promoters of it hope that it will not have to go to the Mayor this year as it did last. I do not believe that they have accomplished that purpose."

EVIL HELP AGENCIES SCORED.

ALBANY, March 24.—Employment agencise conducted for fraudulent and immoral purposes were exposed and denounced to-day by a number of persons from New York City interested in civic affairs before the Assembly Cities Committee. They urged a favorable report of the Finch bill regulating in detail the business of employment agencies.

Among those who favored the bill were Canon William Shafe Chase, and Dr. Thomas Darlington of the New York City Board of Health. Mrs. Chandler, President of the Woman's Municipal League of New York, said that a girl was more likely than not to find herself in an evil resort if she sought employment recommended by an agency.

WANTS ASSESSMENTS BACK.

Western Union Asks Restitution for Alleged Unjust Taxation.

ALBANY, March 24.—Mr. Dickinson to-day introduced in the Assembly a bill designed to reimburse the Western Union Telegraph Company and its affiliated company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, for taxes paid in the year 1881 on capital stock employed outside the limits of this State.

The Western Union has sent to the Legislature a memorial declaring the taxation in question to have constituted an unjust discrimination against itself and praying that remedial legislation be enacted. It is declared that such a method, if followed by every State, would result in double or quadruple taxation. Several bills have been offered in recent years to repay the Western Union, but none of them has become a law.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG'S—Authorizing the expenditure of $1,250,000 for an extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, New York City.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Amending the corporation law relative to changes of name.

Mr. J. T. SMITH'S—Prohibiting the killing of deer in Dutchess and Columbia Counties until 1907.

Mr. MERRITT'S—Providing that municipalities shall not have the power to modify plans for State buildings which have been adopted by the State.

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Authorizing stockholders of a corporation to increase its capital stock by unanimous consent.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. DE GROOT'S—Authorizing the auditing and allowing by the City of New York of claims for services performed by volunteer firemen in Queens and Richmond after the annexation of those counties to the city.

Mr. NEWCOMB'S—For twelve additional Marshalls for the Municipal Court of New York, to be appointed by the Mayor.

Senator FOLEY'S—For two places to be designated for the trials of charges against members of the New York City police force. One is to be in Manhattan for the Boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, and the other is to be in Brooklyn for Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S—Giving the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City power to direct what proportion the city shall bear of expenses for local improvements.

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Allowing corporations, other than those organized under the banking laws, to deal in gold or silver bullion or foreign coins.

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Allowing corporations to reduce the number of Directors by the unanimous consent of the stockholders.

Mr. HORNIDGE'S—Allowing the issuance of $2,000,000 instead of $1,000,000 bonds per year for expenses authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City and a three-quarter vote of the Aldermen.

Senator DOOLING'S—Allowing the Board of Education of New York City, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to contract with the street railway corporations for the transportation of children at half rates.

Senator DOWLING'S—Allowing the Controller to award New York City bonds to the bidder offering the highest price for "all or none" of said bonds or reject all bids, if he deem best.

The Senate passed Senator RIORDAN'S bill amending the New York charter relative to docks and ferries and the payments to be made on the completion of work.

The Mayor Back at City Hall.

For the first time since last Friday afternoon, when he left for Lakewood, Mayor McClellan was at the City Hall yesterday. He had nearly recovered from the cold which had kept him at his home since Sunday night when he got back from Lakewood, and yesterday he walked as usual from his home to his office.

The Backus Steam Heater, using little more gas than two illuminating burners, is just the thing to furnish your heat for the rest of the Winter and the Spring, enabling you to shut off your present heating system and not use it again until extreme weather next Winter.

Come and see them in operation. 6,000 in use in New York City. Circular sent on request.

No flue is required. Absolutely no odor. No soot or dirt of any kind. Can be fitted into mantel or placed anywhere in room.

The Backus Company
264 Fourth Ave. Near 21st St.

COLER WARNS AGAINST RAMAPO

Denounces Bill Preventing Acquisition of Dutchess County Water.

Declaring that the Ramapo lobby is at work again at Albany and that it is backing the Smith bill to prohibit the City of New York from drawing water from certain streams in Dutchess County, Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller and defeated Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago, came out yesterday in a vigorous attack on the measure. He declared that the bill is merely one of a series of shrewd moves by which the old Ramapo Water Company seeks to force the city into making a long-term contract with it. Later in the day Mr. Coler forwarded a letter to Mayor McClellan in which he attacked the measure and called upon the city to block its passage. In this letter he said:

Exponents of commercialism in politics, in order to avoid public attention, time their attacks on the interests of the people generally to either one of two periods; they wait until matters of public and political interest are little thought of, and when few are watching their acts, as in the Summer of 1899, when the passage of the original Ramapo contract was attempted by the old Board of Public Improvements; or they take advantage of some time as the present, when the public mind is occupied with numerous questions.

You are doubtless aware that the city is already restricted from using the water of Suffolk County for the Borough of Brooklyn, and if this restriction of the source of supply continues to be extended there will be only one source left, that which is familiarly known as the Esopus shed, claimed to be controlled directly by the Ramapo Company. While I think the claims of the concern are unconstitutional, yet so many acts restricting the city are being passed for its benefit by the Legislature that at some time in the near future its so-called rights will be validated by an act. I sincerely trust that the tremendous iniquity of this bill can be presented to the people of the City of New York, and that a public sentiment will be aroused which will prevent the signature of the Governor of the State of New York to this bill.

SULLY RUMORS DENIED.

Committee of Creditors Named to Help the Receiver.

The unraveling of the affairs of Daniel J. Sully & Co. did not make much progress yesterday. There were many conferences and there was much talk, but the upshot of it all was nothing more than the appointment of a committee of creditors to act for the main body of creditors and to advise the receivers if necessary. The committee consists of R. Siedenburg, J. T. Gwathmey, G. A. Chapman, Edward Shearson, and B. S. Clark.

The appointment of this committee was due to a mistake on the part of one of the creditors, who informed President McDougall of the Cotton Exchange that H. W. Taft, one of the receivers, had requested him to ask the creditors to appoint such a committee. Mr. Taft later explained that he had merely expressed regret at the dissolution of the old committee, which might have been of assistance to him.

As it was, the impression gained ground that the receivers had some offer of a settlement to make to the creditors through the committee. This, it turned out, was not the case. There were rumors of an offer of 60 per cent. in cash and 40 per cent. in notes, but this offer did not materialize, though it may have been contemplated. According to one of Mr. Sully's representatives such an offer could only be made if some of Mr. Sully's backers would come to his rescue, as the offer of 40 per cent. in cash and 60 per cent. in notes represented all his resources.

Under the influence of settlement talk and the assurance that there would be no further suspensions the market turned strong and buoyant, with the May and July options crossing the 14-cent mark.

Some effect was also produced by the announcement that the firm of J. H. Garrison & Co., who suspended on Saturday, had paid its obligations in full and had resumed. Its liabilities were said to have been small.

One of the peculiar features of the day was a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Exchange which was held at noon, to investigate the sources of the many rumors of further failures which were circulated on Wednesday. One prominent Stock Exchange House was accused of having promulgated them, but the floor member of this firm denied the story. The managers did not take any action.

PANIC FOLLOWS FLAT FIRE.

Burning Bedding Creates Excitement and Small Damage in Harlem.

Bedding left on an airshaft window sill in the five-story double tenement 2,475 Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, caught fire shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, probably from a failing match or burning tobacco. Sixteen families live in the house, and a panic spread with the dense smoke.

Policeman Robert Beck of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and a Central Park policeman, who refused to give his name, quickly went to the rescue. Richard Uletzer and his wife were removed, leaving their six months' old baby on the third-floor fire escape. Beck returned from the street and brought it down in safety.

Jessie Minchen, three years old, was taken from a flat on the same floor, where she was found alone. Mrs. George Deveron ran up from her husband's shoe store in the burning house to aid in the rescues, and was herself found overcome in a hallway.

The damage will hardly reach $1,000, and was mostly in the flat of three young women named Flynn, on the third floor, the same from which the mattress and sheets had been put out to air.

RUSH TO SWEAR OFF TAXES.

Senator Depew and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Go Over Their Assessments.

With only one more week remaining before the books of the Tax Department will be closed and it will no longer be possible under the law for persons to swear off or reduce their assessments, the line of persons appearing daily at the department has grown to enormous proportions. There was an immense jam yesterday, the line extending at times through the corridors of the Stewart Building and almost to the street.

Both Senator Chauncey M. Depew and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were in the line, and they went over their personal assessments, but information as to whether they had effected any changes was declined by President O'Donnell of the board. For the greater part, however, the visitors yesterday were persons of small means, and they promptly swore off their assessments.

Does the strong, sturdy good health of the

Grape-Nuts

eater suggest anything to you?

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APRIL CENTURY

A New Form of Historical Fiction

The Youth of Washington

Told in the Form of an Autobiography

By DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, LL.D., Author of "Hugh Wynne"

DR. MITCHELL, in whose famous "Hugh Wynne" General Washington appeared as a character of the novel, with general acceptation, has made an exhaustive study of the heredity, circumstances, and events which fitted the son of a Virginia planter for one of the greatest careers in history. The result is a daring and unique piece of writing, combining the interest of authentic autobiography with that of the historical novel. The story is told as if written by the great General himself, and no one can read this wonderful narrative without obtaining a new and vivid sense of the personality of Washington and of the remarkable experiences which made him the man for the hour and for all time.

Fights of the Fur Companies
A stirring chapter of adventure in the Northwest, recounting the bitter strife between the rival companies. Full-page pictures by Remington and others.

Art Pictures in Color
Remarkable examples of beautiful color-printing, reproducing pictures by Maxfield Parrish, Violet Oakley, and Anna Whelan Betts.

The Sea-Wolf
Jack London's thrilling story, generally conceded to be one of the most powerful ever written of the sea.

Landmarks of Poe in Richmond
Many hitherto unpublished facts concerning his life, with portraits of his friends.

Protozoa and Disease
A clear, concise article by Gary N. Calkins, Ph.D., explaining the difference between protozoa, microbes, bacteria, and germs, and their relation to disease, with illustrations by the author.

The Great Siberian Railway
This stupendous work minutely described by the American Consul at Antung, Manchuria, with photographs.

Six Bright Short Stories, Etc., Etc.

THE CENTURY CO UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

"A wonderful man this Napoleon. I admire him. Gad, Sir! I'd be glad to introduce him to my clothiers.

—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

ANY MAN MAY BE GLAD TO BE INTRODUCED HERE.
NAPOLEON, OR OTHERWISE, HE MAY NEED A RAINCOAT.
OURS AT $15 TO $30 WILL MEET ANY MAN'S NEEDS.

B&K C Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st & 32d Sts., 16 to 26 Cooper Square, | New York.
Fulton St. and De Kalb Ave., | Brooklyn.

Budd

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Superior Scotch Shirtings

In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products

$4 and $4.50 Each

MARY JOHNSTON'S

great new novel

Sir Mortimer

Readers of "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD" will welcome the distinct advance which Miss Johnston, already a master-hand in fiction, has made over her previous successes.

No more delightful romance of Elizabethan days has been written. Love in English bowers and adventure on high seas go hand in hand through a tale of varied and bewildering charm.

With frontispiece reproducing colors of original painting by F. C. Yohn, and eight illustrations printed on India-tinted paper and mounted like photographs.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Will a Woman Write the Truth About HERSELF?

Thousands of women will say emphatically "*No,*" until they read the personal pronoun novel

I

IN WHICH A WOMAN tells The Truth About Herself.

12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
At All Booksellers.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers.

Suits & Top Coats
FOR MEN.
Spring Models
Ready-for-Service.

Our system of tailoring departs radically from the "time-honored" way by which a garment is designed to fit an idealized inanimate figure, from which all sizes are graduated by the rule of inches. Our system demands a man as a model for every specific size. This insures a garment in true porportion and harmony with every feature of physical development.

Single Breasted Suits,
$12.50 to $35
11 models, in 147 styles of fabrics.
Double Breasted Suits,
$15 to $35
6 models, in 65 styles of fabrics.
Norfolk Suits, $15.50 to $30
3 models, in 11 styles of fabrics
Cutaway & Chesterfield Suits,
$20 to $40
6 models, in 29 styles of fabrics.
Box Top Coats, $12.50 to $35
5 models, in 38 styles of fabrics.
Paletots, $25 to $40
2 models, in 8 styles of fabrics.
Surtouts & Paddocks, $20 to $40
5 models, in 12 styles of fabrics.
Tourist Coats, $20 to $35
2 models, in 8 styles of fabrics.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

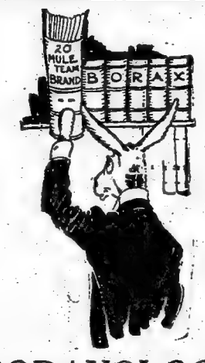

BORAXOLOGY.

Boraxology is an "ology" of soap and water. And, when you stop and think of it, there isn't anything of so much importance to so many people. Soap and water and a box of BORAX go along with civilization. And the higher up in the mental and social scale you go, the more soap and water and BORAX you'll find. For toilet, bath, laundry, kitchen—for every cleansing process of the home—it is indispensable. Whenever you wash anything, add a little BORAX to the water and you double its cleansing power. Imitations are worthless. Get 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND. It's pure. For sale by grocers and druggists everywhere in 1-4, 1-2 and 1-lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book "MODERN MIRACLES," Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark

Executors' Unrestricted Sale.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
Now on Free View

DAY 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
EVENING 8 to 10 P. M.

The Valuable
Ancient and Modern
PAINTINGS
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Water Colors
Belonging to the Estate of the Late
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TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF RALPH H. DUNN AND HENRY B. WHELPLEY, EXECUTORS.
At unrestricted public sale.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS NEXT, March 28th, 29th and 30th.
Beginning promptly at 8:30 o'Clock.
At the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
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The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Thoughts of SPRING OVERCOATS

Are Uppermost in Men's Minds. They Find Best Expression at WANAMAKER'S

There's no easier solution to the Spring Overcoat problem than a trip to the WANAMAKER Clothing Store. We have prepared the finest line of coats from which men may choose, in our history.

We have exercised utmost care in the selection of the materials used.

We have employed none but the best tailors, and supervised their work most critically.

We have incorporated into the coats many refinements in style and cut that will appeal to fastidious men; and the stock is large enough to provide the right coat for every taste and figure.

And, with all that, we have adopted a schedule of prices that makes every overcoat that's bought, a satisfactory and profitable investment.

Further word of the principal Spring lines:

Covert Cloth Top Coats, 34 inches long; square shoulders; full backs. $12 and $15.

Silk-lined Covert Cloth Top Coats. $20 to $30.

Black Unfinished Worsted Overcoats; silk-lined. $15 to $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Oxford mixed Vicuna, Thibets and Unfinished worsted; silk-lined. $15, $20, $22 and $25.

Raincoats in neat patterns; Oxford mixed, black, brown and herringbone effects, in rain-proof materials. A particularly attractive line at $15. Others at $18 to $35.

MEN'S HATS In Many Models

The "Mashie" and the "Orient" Are Making a Hit

Block makers are paying us the compliment of copying our new models, as though we were the leading hat designers of America.

They have been keen enough to learn that WANAMAKER models are not only original, but present the most popular shapes that are brought out every season.

The two soft hats that have made a hit with young men, are

The "Mashie" at $3.50—made for us by Stetson,

The "Orient" at $3—the smart, low-crowned hat illustrated yesterday.

Stetson's Soft Hats—his entire line—$3.50 to $15.

Stetson's Derby Hats, at $3.50, $5 and the "Clear Nutria," the best Derby Hats in the world, at $6.

Other Derby and Soft Hats, at $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

14 kt. Gold Jewelry

Many a Trinket That Will Make a Pretty Easter Gift

Jewelry makers have grown practical. Fourteen-karat gold jewelry has replaced, to a large extent, the 18 kt. *edition de luxe* jewelry that, because purer gold, is softer, wears out more quickly—and costs more.

And the public is the gainer by the change—designs are just as choice, beautiful and varied. Take this very attractive showing, for instance, of gold jewelry, that is so well adapted for Easter giving:

Brooches, $2.25, $3, $3.75, $5.50.
Stick Pins, $1, $1.50, $2.25, $3.
Hat Pins, $2.25, $3, $3.75.
Lockets and Charms, $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $4.
Crosses, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75.
Neck Chains, $3.50, $4.25, $4.50, $5.
Cuff and Collar Pins, $1.75, $2.25, $3.25, $3.50, $5.75 pair.
Waist Sets, $6.25, $12.50 set.
Bangle Bracelets, $7.50, $10 to $13.75.
Chain Bracelets, $9.75, $10, $10.75.
Thimbles, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5.75.
Guard Chains, $10, $12.50, $14, $15.
Link Cuff Buttons, $3, $3.75, $4.25, $5 pair.
Seal Rings, $3.50, $4, $5, $5.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

TRIMMED HATS

Pretty Styles that Only Cost $5, $6 and $8

They present a most attractive showing, in a rich variety of styles, shapes and colorings. There are toques, turbans, picture hats and sailor hats—the popular shapes—trimmed with lace, ribbons, flowers and straw braids, in tasteful fashion, *and no two precisely alike.*

It isn't often that we can make such a display of these hats, owing to our space limitations. Hence it's wise for every woman who wishes a stylish, individual Spring hat at a very low price, to see this collection today. Three prices—

$5, $6 and $8

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Dainty Belts

Silks and Satins Tastefully Wrought Into New Styles

If women's Spring and Summer dresses are to be as pretty as the belts that have been designed to wear with them, there's no doubt at all as to the charm of the *tout ensemble.*

Here are some of the newest plaited, crushed and elastic belts for women:

At 50c—Belts of crushed taffeta, lined; 3½ inches in back; oval buckle in gilt or gun-metal finish.

At 50c—Belts of plaited taffeta or peau de sole; oxidized gilt and black enamel clasps and back-pieces.

At 75c—Belts of plaited peau de sole and taffeta; straight and bodice shape, oxidized and gun-metal clasps and back-pieces; ornamented with plain gilt or military buttons.

At $1—Belts of plaited peau de sole, satin and taffeta, with bodice and extension backs; clasps and back-pieces in gilt, oxidized and gun-metal finish.

At $1—One-inch silk elastic Belts; gilt and oxidized clasps and backs ornaments.

At $1.50 to $2—Belts of peau de sole, single and double elastic; gilt, oxidized and champagne finish clasps and back-pieces.

At $2.25 to $25 each—Belts of plaited taffeta, satin, velvet, elastic, peau de sole and silk elastic, in a superb showing of styles, mounted with gun-metal, oxidized, gilt and cut steel clasps and back ornaments.

And a specially attractive group of Belts:

Of white or black taffeta, with bodice-shaped backs, and ornaments with crocheted rings and dainty silk buttons; some trimmed with fine gilt cord and buttons to match. Prices, 75c., $1, $1.25, to $2.75 each.

Main aisle.

Lucky Little Girls

These Charming Reefers Are for Spring Wearing

There is no end to the maker's fertility of invention as displayed by these Spring Reefers for girls of 6 to 14 years. From the jaunty brass-buttoned coat of bright scarlet, to the sedate one in black the range is wide—army and navy are both represented, while the shepherd's plaid suggests pastoral pursuits. Prices vary the same way, $4.50 to $65.

Some detailed hints:

At $4.50—Box Reefers of black-and-white shepherd's plaid; collar of red velvet. Also Box Reefers of covert cloth, with belted back.

At $7.50—Reefers of navy blue cheviot; collarless effect, with white broadcloth and braid.

At $9.50—Reefers in a variety of styles, including Regulation Reefers of fancy homespuns and collarless Reefers of brown herringbone cheviot.

At $10.50—Three-quarter length Reefers of brilliantine, in plain navy blue; collarless effect, with broadcloth and braid trimming; full sleeves, fancy cuffs, belted back.

At $13.75—Regulation Reefers of scarlet broadcloth; handsomely lined with white taffeta; gilt chevron and buttons.

Second floor, Ninth street.

GOLF VESTS And SWEATERS

For Women Who Enjoy Out-door Life in Spring

Early Spring days have a great charm for people who have been housed all winter—but it pays to be careful.

These Golf Vests and Sweaters are admirable protection against the chilly winds of March and April.

In white, red, navy blue, green and black; in plain or fancy rope stitch; blouse front, full sleeves; or double-breasted, trimmed with buttons.

$1.75 to $4.50. Second floor, 10th st.

Umbrellas You Can Give for Easter

Very Handsome, Yet Priced Savingly

If you conform to the prevailing fashion of making Easter gifts, you can't give a more welcome present to some friend than an Umbrella to safeguard his or her Easter hat from April showers. Or, if charity begins at home, count in yourself.

Fine, new All-silk Umbrellas, with steel rods, patent runners, cases to match coverings, and mounted with an exceptionally handsome lot of handles,

At $2.90, worth $3.75 and $4

It is a concession on the part of the handle maker that we were quick to profit by. The Women's Umbrellas have long or flat pearl-and-silver, silver capped or gun-metal handles. The men's have natural wood or fancy horn handles, silver-trimmed.

The best Pre-Easter Umbrella offering you'll find.

On all Umbrellas at $2 and upwards we engrave initials free. If in monograms, 25c extra.

Ninth street aisle.

SOME VERY HANDSOME VOILE DRESSES

Beautiful Tailor-made Gowns of Filmy Voiles Offered Today at Twenty-five Dollars

The picture gives you a hint of the smart and stylish lines of these handsomely tailored suits. A prettier model has scarcely been shown this season.

Jackets are made in blouse style, with high girdle of taffeta silk; fronts are prettily trimmed with braid, and edged with Persian trimming. The skirts are trimmed with braid to match the jackets; made with the new plaited flare at the bottom. Entire suits richly lined throughout with silk. Some of the skirts are made dress length, others in walking length, just falling to the instep. Colors include black, navy blue and brown.

They are dresses that should sell regularly at $32.50. This group specially made for us, and now offered at $25 a suit.

It is just another instance of the beautiful styles, and the unmatched values that are bringing such a splendid costume business to WANAMAKER'S this season. Second floor, Broadway.

Fashion's Parade

As Exemplified by These *Women's Coats*

A proud showing, indeed—the best that best American tailors can produce. It is rare good fortune for women to be able to suit their individual tastes in Spring Coats from such a collection.

Each style, as it comes to our stock, is *exclusively ours.* The more attractive it is the sooner you see it copied elsewhere. Our experts work hand in glove with the manufacturers, giving them the benefit of experience and good taste developed to the highest degree by keeping constantly in touch with the best of European style ideas.

Take any of the following lines you see fit—you will find in it the proper coat to satisfy every woman's preference, at the particular price she can afford to pay.

Covert Cloth Jackets at $10 to $30; including special values at $10 and $12.50.

Black Cloth Jackets at $9.50 to $30; with special values at $12 and $15.

Black Jackets, in extra sizes, 42 to 52-inch bust, at $12 to $25.

Long Silk Coats at $18 to $30.

Three-quarter and Hip-length Silk Coats at $10 to $72.

Silk Blouses and Eton Jackets, $15.50 to $56.

Raincoats, in widest variety, at $10 to $27.50. Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes—Find Your Size and Save Money

Excellent Shoes, of varying descriptions, for grown-ups and youngsters. They have suffered a price-fall, because size lines are broken.

If your size is here—and it's far more likely to be than the price-reductions would indicate, you get good shoes for a song. The key:

Women's SHOES at $1

Kid Lace Shoes—sizes 4 to 8, width E—that are worth a half more. Oxford Ties, in small sizes, that are worth double and more.

Children's SHOES at 75c and $1

Mainly narrow widths, but our best quality. If the size is here, you get two and three pairs for the price of one.

Men's SHOES at $1.50

Satin calf Lace Shoes, in all sizes—broad widths only. Shoes that sell regularly for $2 and more. Profitable shoes to buy for larger boys.

Boys' SHOES at 75c

Strong spring-heel Lace Shoes, made for small boys; satin calf uppers; full round toes with tips; solid soles. Shoes that sell usually at $1 and more.

Girls' SHOES at $1.20

Kidskin, of good quality; laced and buttoned, with tips of patent leather or kid. Sizes 11 to 2; widths C, D and E. Really remarkable shoes for this small price. Fourth ave.

Smart Petticoats Worth a Dollar More

Made of black mercerized serge, rich and glossy; with deep flounce, having three gathered ruffles and stitched bands. Cut full and ample, and very stylish.

$1.75, Worth $2.75

Second floor, Tenth street.

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Right Sorts for Spring

A Little Story About Some Special Purchases That Save You Money on These Spring Necessaries

The prices are story enough; but the explanation of such opportunities, just when so many thousands want to buy exactly these garments, is WANAMAKER forethought and foreaction. Most of the bargains were made many months ago, over in Germany, with the makers. We timed the arrival of the goods to suit your needs; and save your money when you want most to buy.

The savings are very real; and the Hosiery and Underwear just the sorts nine people out of ten are looking for right now.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c pair; three pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Imported fast black cotton, with unbleached soles; or plain black; also black, with unbleached feet, in sizes 8½ to 9½.

At 25c a pair; worth 37½c a pair—German fast black lisle thread, with openwork clocks or ankles, or openwork fronts.
Tan, gray or white lisle thread, with openwork ankles.
Black ribbed lisle thread or cotton, striped.
Plain or ribbed lisle thread; striped tops, black boots.
Black cotton, with embroidered fronts or clocks.

At 35c a pair; three pairs for $1; were 50c and 75c a pair—1,000 pairs; of fast black lisle thread, in allover openwork, or openwork ankles; various pretty designs. Sizes 8 to 9½.
Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a pair; three pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Imported fast black cotton, with natural color or unbleached soles; also unbleached feet.
Fast black openwork lisle thread.
Black cotton, with white or colored embroidered fronts.

At 25c a pair; usually 37½c and 50c—Black cotton, with brown linen feet and soles.
Fast black cotton, with embroidered fronts or side-clocks.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25c a pair; usually 37½c and 50c—Black, tan, gray, cadet or navy blue openwork lisle thread.
Black lisle thread, striped.
Black cotton, vertical striped.
Gray or navy blue cotton, clocked.

At 37½c a pair—Fast black lisle thread; plain or openworked, with embroidered fronts or clocks.
Black cotton, embroidered or clocked.
Tan, gray or black lisle thread, vertical-striped.
Gray or tan lisle, embroidered.
Over fifty patterns in the above.
Ninth street.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 12½c each; Seconds of 25c qualities—Vests of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless. Called "seconds" on account of a spot or mended break, which will not affect the wearing qualities.

At 15c each—White ribbed cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace; full in size and of durable quality. Sizes 5 and 6 only.

At 18c each; three for 50c—Richelieu ribbed white lisle finished Vests; low neck, sleeveless; neatly trimmed and finished. Broadway.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each, worth 37½c—Of fine gage ecru cotton; shirts with collarette necks, short or long sleeves, sizes 34 to 44. Drawers, sizes 30 to 42, strongly made and well finished.
Ninth street.

134,400 Inflations on Wednesday
199,500 Inflations Yesterday
333,900 Inflations Since Starting

This is the record, as near as it is possible to compute it, of

THE ANGELUS Now On Test

As to the Possibility of "Incapacitating" Its Pneumatics

And the test has only begun. We propose keeping it up for several weeks, until everybody agrees, not only that the Angelus will not wear out, under the hardest usage to which its purchaser may put it; but that even such a violent and unheard-of abuse as we are putting the instrument to now cannot harm it, even in what was called its most vulnerable part.

Here is the ANGELUS, in public view, every hour that the store is open, every day until the test ends. Come and see it for yourself.

We should like to see the other piano player that would dare be put to such a test.

The ease and rapidity of action in the ANGELUS enable the player to secure wonderful effects in the runs and trills that means so much to music.

But, after all, it is the *Expression Devices* that place the ANGELUS far above the class of any of its imitators. These must be demonstrated right on the piano. After you have had a look at the Angelus on exhibition, ask to have one of our demonstrators exhibit its wonderful powers in playing the piano. There are quiet rooms provided for the purpose.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Trustworthy Rubber Goods

Very Low-Priced, too, Despite Their Reliability

Cheapness, in rubber articles, often stands for poorness of quality. Not so here—every piece of rubber goods sold in this store is thoroughly dependable—hot-water bottles won't leak, rubber gloves won't give way—and our guarantee goes with every article.

In spite of this, note these prices:

Hot-water Bottles, 2 and 3-quart sizes, fully warranted; worth 65c and 75c, at 50c.
Fountain Syringes, 2 and 3-quart sizes; rapid flow tubing; made to self at 75c, now 45c.
Women's Rubber Gloves, maroon color, medium weight, all sizes; equal to most $1 kinds, at 75c a pair.
Bulb Syringes, best quality only, at 50c to $1.25 each.
The "Marvel" Syringes, usually $3, at $2.45.
Rubber Aprons, for kitchen or nursery, at 50c to $1.25 each.
Throat Atomizers, at 25c; for water or oil, at 50c.
Invalid Cushions, at $1.15 to $1.70.
Air Pillows, sateen or linen covering, $1.25 to $2.25; silk covering, $2 to $3.75.
Rubber Sheeting, special quality, 40c to 85c a yard, according to width.
Portable Shower Baths, best grade, $1 to $1.75 each.
Adjustable Bath Tubs, $3.25 to $7.25 each.
Air Mattresses, $22.50. Air Beds, $20 to $30.
Rubber Goods, Basement, Tenth street.

Good Housewares

That Save You Money

Nobody can save money on things too cheap to be good. But we make up this March Sale out of things we're not ashamed to offer to the most careful housekeepers. Then we save them money on the reliable articles that they want. Thus the savings are as safe as they are decisive.

Knife Cleaning Boards, 15c.
Cotton Clothes Line, 10c. Bric-a-brac Dusters, 10c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Teapot Tiles, 10c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 20c.
Whisk Brooms, 5c. Flour Sieves, 15c.
Steel frame Family Scales, 85c.
Spice Sets, 15c. Half sheet Graters, 7c.
Dust Pans, extra heavy, 12c.
Japanned Tea Trays, 12c.
Oval Foot Tubs, extra heavy, 40c.
Bread Boxes, extra heavy, 50c.
Bread Pans, extra heavy, 15c.
Oil Cans, 4-qt. size, 20c.
Covered Buckets, 1-qt. size, extra heavy, 12c.
Colanders, extra heavy, 28c.
Galvanized iron Water Pails, 8-qt. size, 10c each. Only three to a customer.
Japanned Coal Hods, 18c. Metal Polish, 2c box.
Oval Wash Boilers, extra heavy, No. 8, $1.25; same, all copper, with tin cover, $1.95.
Toilet Paper, 5c roll or package.
Sheet iron Roasting Pans, 10x15 in., 40c.
Sensible Trouser Hangers, 10c.
Wire Frying Baskets, 15c.
Tea Kettles, copper bottom, 55c.
Safety Serving Trays, 50c.
Sheet iron Bread Pans, 15c.
Painted Slop Jars, 25c.
Japanned Flour Boxes, 10-lb. size 18c.
Tin Dish Pans, 14-qt. size, 25c.
Peerless Steam Cookers, $1.75. Basement.

Babies' Coats and Reefers

Fetching Spring Styles for the Little Folks

It's amusing to see how closely the prevailing fashions in the coats for the grown-ups have been followed in these dainty little garments for children under five years. Of course, the styles have been suitably modified—but here are the collarless coats, the bright braidings and strappings, the fancy cuffs, the applications of lace, in most taking variety.

Everything is new and charming—in fabrics as well as fashions. Gold cloth is the latest—a silky brilliantine in appearance, with almost the soft shimmer of the precious metal. Then there are pongees and linens, broadcloths and fancy cheviots, in dozens of pretty combinations.

What a charming lot of babies there'll be, when they take their walks abroad in these coats!

$1.50 to $25. Second floor, 4th ave.

Lively Times Promised in The China Store Today

If you don't believe in the law of compensation, here's some evidence of its activity. You've probably been kept at home during some of our previous offerings, by the worst weather that March could produce. To make up for it, we are bringing forward some of the best values that the month has seen, when there is at least a fair chance of good shopping weather.

If days like yesterday were as scarce as such offerings as these, there would have been as few stay-at-homes yesterday, as there should be today. Read on:

FANCY CHINA AT HALF PRICE

The finest French china, with a heavy pink flower border design, and heavily gilt. One of our best fancy china lines:

Salad Bowls, at $1.50 each, from $3.50; at $2.25 each, from $4.50.
Celery Trays, at $1.50 each, from $3.
Chop dishes, at $2.50 each, from $5.
Cracker Jars, at $3.50 each, from $7.
Salad Plates, at $9 a dozen, from $18.
Fruit Plates, at $7.50 a dozen, from $15.
Cake Plates, at $1.50 each, from $3.

BRIC-A-BRAC MUCH UNDER-PRICE

Beautiful vases, in a variety of sizes, shapes and decorations, at reductions such as these:
At 25c each, from 35c and 50c.
At 50c each, from 75c and $1.
At $1.25 each, from $2.
At $3 each, from $5.50 and $6.

SEVRES PLATES

In dark blue, light blue and green borders, head centres, at $4.50 each, from $7.

CHINA PLAQUES IN FLORENTINE FRAMES

Beautifully painted and designed, at $10 each, from $12 and $15.

DINNER SETS

At $6, worth $8.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, complete for twelve persons, in fine undergiaze decorations.

At $12, worth $20—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two new shapes and pink spray flower decorations; our regular $15 set.

At $15, worth $22.50—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; new decorations just opened; soup tureen and three large platters.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in rich decorations of flowers and gold:
At $25, regularly $50.
At $27.50, regularly $55.
At $30, regularly $60. Basement.

French Bronze Electroliers

At Exactly Half Prices

These are the beautiful pieces that you have probably admired in our Lamp Store during the past season. They were the choicest designs that we could find; and we have been told that a finer collection was not to be seen anywhere. Now we are ready to close them all out; and we make prices that should do it in a jiffy.

The bronze figures are most artistic; and they hold from one to six lights. There are about a hundred pieces in the group.

$25 pieces are now $12.50.
$28.50 pieces are now $14.25.
$38.50 pieces are now $19.25.
$45 pieces are now $22.50.
$60 pieces are now $30.
$85 pieces are now $42.50.
$100 pieces are now $50.

Here are hints of some of the most popular pieces in the lot:

Bronze Statue *Orchidee*, holding two lights, was $65, now $32.50.
Bronze Statue *Eglantine*, holding three lights, was $70, now $35.
Bronze Group *Le Genie Humain*, holding four lights, was $85, now $42.50.
Bronze Statue *Chestnut Girl*, holding six lights, was $63, now $32.50.
Bronze Statue *Le Voile*, holding two lights, was $50, now $25.
Bronze Statue *Le Parfum*, holding two lights, was $32.50, now $16.25.
Bronze Statue *Serpentine Dancer*, holding one light, was $25, now $12.50.

Also a number of Teplitz Figures and Busts, holding from one to three lights, now priced this way:
$18.50 pieces, now $9.25.
$30 pieces, now $15.
$45 pieces, now $22.50.
$50 pieces, now $25.

Desk or Center Table Lights, with colored bent glass shades, and shades made of spun brass, studded with jewels:
$35 pieces, now $17.50.
$48.50 pieces, now $24.25.
$60 pieces, now $30.
$90 pieces, now $45. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HANDICAP WON BY SHRINE

Favorites All Beaten in Opening Races at Bennings.

BIG CROWD AT THE TRACK

Going Very Heavy and No Fast Time Made—Modred Law Took Arlington Stakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—With the call of revielle, sounded by the bugler from the stewards' stand at Bennings to-day, the Eastern racing season was ushered in. The weather was perfect. The effect of the rain of the past few days had partially disappeared under the tempering influence of a bright and warm sun, and a crowd of 6,000 people was on hand to witness the day's sport.

Washington society was well represented, the Diplomatic Corps was out in force, and there was a large delegation of New Yorkers.

The clubhouse was packed with hundreds of handsomely gowned women. The attractive card of six well filled races included two stake events, the Arlington purse for two-year-olds and the Bennings Spring Handicap, and a steeplechase of two miles as an additional feature.

Frequent rain during the past few weeks left the track in only fair shape, sand being up to the horses' ankles, rendering fast time out of the question.

Shrine came out of the West and galloped off with the Bennings Handicap. There was no mistaking the victory, for Mr. Schulz's four-year-old Atheling filly had little Carmack, who had the mount, about her ears at the finish, and was five lengths before Sais, who ran to the place, with Charley Fox's mare Ascension third. There were fourteen went to the post, and it was "Father Bill" Daly who furnished the favorite in his entry of Himself and Illyria, with Shrine, one of the second choices, at 6 to 1.

Jockey Shaw signalized his return to the saddle by sending Monte Carlo, his mount, away from the post in the pacemaker's position; and he held the advantage until Shrine came along and carried him into the stretch at a clip that took all the run out of him, and he finished a badly beaten ninth. Morning Star, on whom Phillips, the star jockey of the New Orleans meeting had the mount, was all but left at the post, and was never a contender. As for the Daly pair, they were never prominent, and while Himself broke second in the field he was outfooted all the way.

The Arlington Stakes for two-year-olds went to A. L. Aste's Modred Law, who ran well at New Orleans. R. W. Walden's Filigree was the hot tip of the day, but the best she could do was second, two lengths behind the winner, and a length to the good of Dulcibella.

Favorites fared badly, second and third choices and outsiders capturing all the purses. Rough Rider, an old Washington campaigner, who won the fifth race, was as good as 40 to 1 in the betting. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Rain or Shine, 101 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Tol San, 99, (E. Walsh,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Gold Dome, 98, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Wreath of Ivy, Hopeful Miss, Bluish, Piquet, Extralaw, and Calgarry also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Arlington Purse; half mile; for two-year-olds. Modred Law, 119 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Filigree, 100, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Dulcibella, 109, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:51 4-5. Sweet Pepper, Red Rule, Master Douglass, Preen, Only One, and Allan Avon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Bennings Spring Handicap; six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Shrine, 105 pounds, (Carmack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Sais, 107, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Ascension, 116, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Latheron, Conkling, Briarthorpe, Masterman, Himself, Monte Carlo, Illyria, Worry, Chicle, Morning Star, and Typhonic also ran. Himself and Illyria coupled in the betting.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; maiden three-year-olds and upward. Queen Elizabeth, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Mammon, 109, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; General Steward, 99, (Romanelli,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:32 4-5. Coqueta, W. B. Fasig, Mohican, May Holliday, Zadok, Royal Wisdom, Lady Faragon, Dixie Paradise, Panther, Tobasa, Danvillian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and forty yards; three-years old and upward. Rough Rider, 107 pounds, (Wade,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Honolulu, 107, (Carmack,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Bessie McCarthy, 105, (Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Circus, Past, Locket, Bronx, Meistersinger, Rabunta, Dark Planet, Hymettus, Bar le Duc also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two miles. Gum Honey, 161 pounds, (Willis,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Boney Boy, 153, (Seaton,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Trinity Bell, 151, (G. Green,) 6 to 1, third. Time—4:20. Agio, Billy Ray, Red Hook, Captain Hays also started, but fell and never finished.

Bennings Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Fillies and mares; six furlongs. Belle of Milford, 113 pounds; Lorina, 111; Moorhen and Gold Ribbon, 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; half mile. Pasadena, Jack, Cleon, Girdlestone, R. L. Johnson, Chief Millikin, Garret Wilson, and Dr. Swartz, 107 pounds each; Bedella, Lily Brook, Incense, Quiet Tip, and Broadway Girl, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Arden, 114 pounds; Tugal Bey, 113; Colonist, 112; Princelet, 110; Alpaca, 109; Springbrook and Hist, 107 each; Alline Abbott, 104; Rockland and Mr. Pickwick, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Pompano and Scotch Thistle, 106 pounds each; St. Juvenal, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. McWilliams, 117 pounds; Paul Clifford, 107; Tom Kiley, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Falmouth, 115 pounds; Pipe, 111; Clarence and John F. Ahearn, 95 each; Cay and Sunglint, 92 each; Hook and Eye and Redlight, 90 each.

TEN HORSES FELL.

Succession of Tumbles in Liverpool Steeplechase and Jockeys Injured.

LONDON, March 24.—An extraordinary series of mishaps occurred during the Stanley Steeplechase at Liverpool this afternoon. Ten horses started and they all fell. They began tumbling at the first fence, and continued so doing until only one, Glenmore, was left. Glenmore fell twice, but was pluckily remounted and finished alone. His rider came in covered with blood, and most of the other jockeys sustained injuries, some requiring stitches. Half the fences were demolished, and must be rebuilt for the Grand National to-morrow.

King Edward, who is the guest of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Park, Prescott, will attend the Grand National to see his candidate, Ambush II., which is a warm favorite, run.

Ralph Young Wins Arkansas Derby.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—The Arkansas Derby, at one mile, was won by Chris Ichewacker's Ralph Young, with Rainland, the 1 to 4 favorite, second. William Wright was scratched. Barkley was third. Jockey Troxler rode the winner. The time was 1:45½. He also piloted Boomerack to victory in the second race. The largest crowd in the history of the sport here witnessed the races.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

J. W. Colt, the turfman, who was operated on for appendicitis in the New York Hospital Tuesday, continues to gain strength, and his speedy and complete recovery is assured.

Jockey Furman, who last year was in the James R. Keene racing establishment in England, will probably ride for the Kirkfield stable this season. This is a Canadian stable, trained by John Nixon, and will furnish one of the favorites for the King's Plate in War Whoop, a three-year-old.

A considerable delegation of horsemen and horses will shortly arrive at Aqueduct. In the party will be S. S. Bender, Frank Regan, W. Fisher, "Doc" Kyle, and H. E. Rowell. Among the horses are Lord Melbourne, Yellow Tail, Oarsman, Jockey Club, and many others of known reputation, as well as numerous two-year-olds of quality.

NEW YORK, (A. L.,) 4; ATLANTA, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The New York American League team won from the Atlantas of the Southern League this afternoon by a lucky bunching of hits in the seventh inning. Up to this time the score stood 1 to 1. In the visitors' half of the seventh successive hits by Ganzel, Bliss, and Conroy and an error by Cargo allowed three runners to cross the plate, which gave the victory to New York. Torrence, who pitched the first five innings for Atlanta, proved a puzzle to Griffith's men, only four hits being made off his delivery. The score:

ATLANTA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hayes, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Hol'sw'th,ss	0	3	4	2		Fultz, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Mellor, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Keeler rf	0	2	1	0	0
Krug, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Unglaub, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Morse, 2b	0	1	3	4	0	Anderson, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Cargo, 3b	0	1	2	0	1	Williams, 2b	1	0	1	3	0
Clarke, c	0	0	1	2	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	2	18	0	0
McCoy, rf	0	2	1	2	0	Beville, c	0	0	3	4	0
Cribbens, p	0	0	0	0	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Torrence, p	0	1	1	1	0	Putnam, p	0	0	0	0	0
McMakin, p	0	0	0	0	0	Bliss, p	1	1	0	1	0
						Kleinow, c	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	24	13	3	Total	4	8	27	13	1

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Atlanta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Krug, Unglaub, Bliss. Stolen bases—Morse, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Hollingsworth, (2,) Clarke, Beville. Double plays—Torrence and Cargo; Hollingsworth and Mellor; Hollingsworth, Morse and Mellor. Umpire—Griffith. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

Spalding's Official Baseball Guide.

Spalding's Official Baseball Guide has just been published, but never before in the twenty-eight years of publication has the book contained more varied and interesting baseball information. The illustrations, as usual, form an attractive feature, every team of both the National and American Leagues and many of the prominent minor leagues being portrayed.

The National League statistics for 1903 are analyzed carefully and form an interesting résumé of the season's work, in addition to which there is a short sketch of each club from the time of its accession to the National League, including the number of games won and lost each year, with the percentages, position at the close of the championship season, and manager's name. The official rules as recently revised and adopted are also given.

The American League portion of the Guide is introduced by a chapter of that organization's history, and the operations of clubs and players are reviewed in a readable manner. The minor leagues have not been neglected. Besides the records, a review of last year's campaign is presented.

Baseball Items of Interest.

The Directors of the Connecticut League have authorized the transfer of the franchise of the Norwich Club to Worcester, Mass., with M. J. Kittridge as manager.

The Brooklyn team will leave Columbia, S. C., on the night of April 3, and go to Richmond, Va., for two games. On the 6th and 7th Hanlon's men will play at either Norfolk or Washington. They will be at Baltimore on the 8th and 9th, Washington on the 11th, and Baltimore again on the 12th. After that game they will return to Brooklyn, and on the 14th will open the championship season with the New Yorks at Washington Park.

Pitcher Hartley, who abruptly left the Philadelphia American League team at Spartanburg, S. C., has signed to play with the nine of the Harrisburg Athletic Club. Hartley claims to have secured his release from the Philadelphias by telegraph.

The Manhattan squad of candidates for the team was out yesterday, but owing to the wet condition of the field no fast work was done. The men are rapidly rounding into form and Manager Miville is confident his team will be in good shape to meet Yale on April 7. Capt. Duff will divide his squad into two teams to-day and the men will have a chance to show what they can do in a game.

The Princeton baseball team was given its outdoor practice yesterday, when the squad of thirty men was coached in handling flies and batting by Hildebrand and Capt. Stevens. The team will play Trinity to-morrow. The regular training table will be started after the Easter trip.

Cornell Oarsmen on the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 24.—For the first time this year the Cornell oarsmen were able to practice on the water this afternoon. Coach Courtney had sixty of the candidates out in the shells. Only preliminary paddling was indulged in, because the current in the inlet was still strong, and there were floating cakes of ice.

A 'Varsity, two second 'Varsities, and two freshman eights were out, besides a number of candidates in barges and gigs.

College Gymnasts Meet To-night.

The teams of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association of America will meet in the New York University gymnasium at University Heights to-night to decide the college championships. The contesting teams will be from Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, New York University, Minnesota, Haverford, and Rutgers. First place seems to be between Yale and Columbia with an unknown quantity in the Minnesota team, which is reported to be a strong one.

The all-around championship for individuals will be contended for by six men, three of whom are entered from Yale. Anderson of the Yale team is the most promising gymnast for the honor.

CLEVER WRESTLING BOUTS

Metropolitan Contestants Trying for World's Fair Honors.

WINNERS WILL GO TO ST. LOUIS

Many Clubs Represented in Preliminary Meeting in St. Bartholomew Gymnasium—Finals To-morrow.

Supplementary wrestling championship competitions under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, for the purpose of selecting a team to compete in the Olympic games at St. Louis next Summer, were begun in the gymnasium of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club last night and will be concluded to-morrow evening.

The contestants include all the prominent local amateurs in the 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pound classes, and the clubs represented include the New York Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New West Side Athletic Club, Mott Haven Athletic Club, Mohawk Athletic Club, Grace Athletic Club, New Polo Athletic Association, and Boys' Club of this city; the Brooklyn Athletic Club, National Athletic Club, and Central Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, and the National Turn Verein of Newark.

The preliminary bouts in all six classes were decided last night, together with the semi-finals in the 135 and 145 pound classes, and some close and interesting matches resulted. Each bout was limited to six minutes, with an additional period of three minutes at the discretion of the referee in case no fall resulted.

Some of the competitors took the full time, while others required but a few seconds to obtain a decision. The fastest bout of the evening was in the 105-pound class, in which Jacob Liebgold of the Boys' Club threw Martin Hydrofsky of the Brooklyn Athletic Club in 0:18 2-5. Another fast bout occurred in the 158-pound class, A. Mellinger of the St. Bartholomew's Club throwing Joseph Alexy of the National Turn Verein in 0:23.

Some of the best work of the evening was done by Henry Spanger of the National Turn Verein, who threw Joseph Smolick of the Boys' Club in 2:56 2-5 in his preliminary bout, and then overcame Andrew Karl of the Pastime Athletic Club in the semi-final in 3:42.

Frederick Narganes, the 145-pound champion of the New York Athletic Club, was an easy winner in the preliminaries in his class, throwing J. Keating of the Mohawk Athletic Club in 1:35. I. Niflot of the Pastime Athletic Club, the 125-pound champion, and George Mehnert of the National Turn Verein, champion at 115 pounds, won easily in their classes. William Beckman of the New West Side Athletic Club, champion in the 158-pound class, drew a bye, and so was not seen in the preliminary bouts.

The remaining semi-finals and the finals in all classes will be decided at the same place to-morrow night. The summary.

105-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—F. Priester, Grace Athletic Club, threw William Winfield, Boys' Club. Time—5:49. J. Liebgold, Boys' Club, threw Martin Hydrofsky, Brooklyn Athletic Club. Time—0:18 2-5. Henry Simon, New Polo Athletic Association, threw Charles Prior, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. Time—2:08. Robert Curry, St. George Athletic Club, threw Ernest Grabman, Grace Athletic Club. Time—2:42 3-5.

115-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—W. L. Nelson, St. George Athletic Club, threw J. Walker, National Turn Verein. Time—0:57 2-5. Gustav Bauers, National Turn Verein, threw J. Miller, New West Side Athletic Club. Time—3:33 4-5. Julius Haubrick, Grace Athletic Club, threw Edward W. Joyce, Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Time—1:01 3-5. George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, threw Frank Jaskocy, Boys' Club. Time—2:48 4-5. William Hogney, National Turn Verein, won from Frank Wagner, Boys' Club. Time—6:00; 3:00. (no fall.) A. Peifer, Mott Haven Athletic Club, drew a bye.

125-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts.—I. Niflot, Pastime Athletic Club, threw Joseph Henkel, St. George's Athletic Club. Time—5:15 3-5. H. Purves, New Polo Athletic Association, threw J. Holly, Boys' Club. Time—6:00; 1:33 3-5. August Wester, Jr., National Turn Verein, won from J. Bartholomas, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. Time—6:00; 3:00. (No fall.) L. Dornbacher, National Athletic Club, threw M. Dreinert, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. Time—5:48. W. Karl, Pastime Athletic Club, drew a bye.

135-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—James Wood, Mott Haven A. C., threw A. J. Mitchell, St. George A. C. Time—6:00; 1:03 1-5. Joseph Cohen, St. Bartholomew's A.C., threw Charles Pape, German-American A. C. Time—3:24 2-5. Theodore McLear, National Turn Verein, threw Charles L. Grimm, Pastime A. C. Time—5:16 5. W. Ewans, Grace A. C., won from John Kerker, Mohawk A. C. Time—6:00; 3:00. (No fall.) Andrew Karl, Pastime A. C., won from J. Wolf, Pastime A. C. Time—6:00; 3:00. (No fall.) Henry Spanger, National Turn Verein, threw Joseph H. Smolick, Boys' Club. Time—2:56 2-5. Adolph Schiff, Atlas A. C., drew a bye.

135-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Bouts—W. Ewans, Grace A. C., threw James Wood, Mott Haven A. C. Time—6:00; 3:00. Adolph Schiff, Atlas A. C., threw Theodore McLear, National Turn Verein. Time—6:00; 1:13. H. Spanger, National Turn Verein, threw Andrew Karl, Pastime A. C. Time—3:42.

145-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—Albert Zirkel, National Turn Verein, threw George Kamp, Pastime Athletic Club. Time—3:30. Henry Spanger, National Turn Verein, threw Samuel Boye, Grace Athletic Club. Time—2:21 2-5. H. Schacne, New Polo Athletic Association, won from D. Wortiman, German-American Athletic Club. Time—6:00; 3:00. (No fall.) F. Narganes, New York Athletic Club, threw J. Keating, Mohawk Athletic Club. Time—1:35. Charles L. Grimm, Pastime Athletic Club, threw Oscar W. Benzing, Boys' Club. Time—4:33. H. Dorr, Mohawk Athletic Club, threw Theodore McLear, National Turn Verein. Time—1:40.

158-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—A. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, threw Joseph Alexy, National Turn Verein. Time—0:23. William Schaefer, National Turn Verein, threw George Rudolph, Grace Athletic Club. Time—1:42. William Beckman, New West Side Athletic Club, drew a bye.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Recommendations to Schoolmasters for the Improvement of Sport.

The Schoolmasters' Association at its next meeting will be called upon to act on a number of recommendations to improve the condition of secondary athletics. The recommendations are the result of a vigorous discussion at a meeting of the Principals of many of the leading schools, at which Dr. Charles W. Evans, Principal of the East Orange High School; Voigel Prettyman, Principal of Horace Mann High School, and Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Director of Physical Training of the public schools of New York City, were appointed a committee to formulate a plan of action.

One of the most important resolutions is to compel all pupils to be in attendance one full month before they will be entitled to represent the school in athletics. The purpose of this is to prevent boys being brought into a school for a particular game. Then only those pupils who maintain a grade of scholarship which will entitle them to promotion shall be eligible to represent the school. Another resolution is that no pupil over nineteen years old shall be eligible to represent the school in any branch of sport.

Pupils who are graduates of a four-year secondary school course are declared to be ineligible, and only those who are taking full work in a regular course will be permitted to compete. All games will be played on Fridays or Saturdays or on legal holidays.

In the event of the adoption of the resolutions by the Schoolmasters' Association, the President will appoint seven persons to act for one year, to decide upon all matters needing attention between the schools entering into the agreement.

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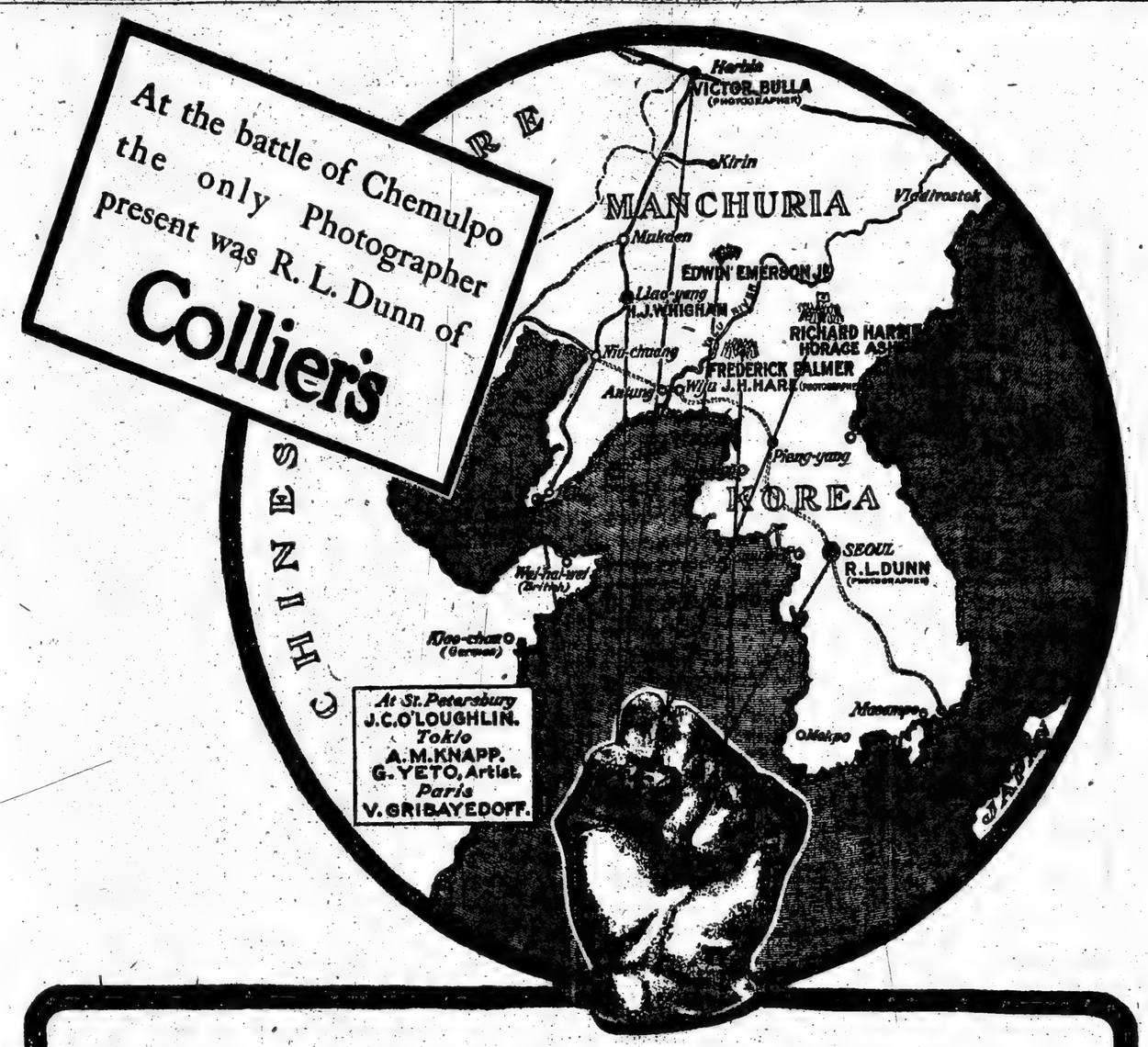

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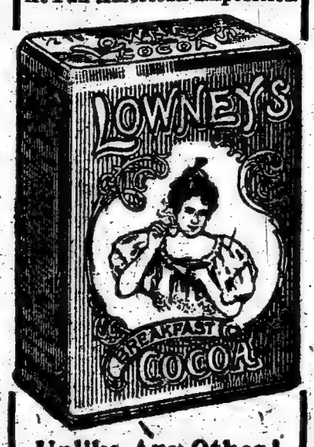

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, March 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

103—Stickler vs Kuhn
15—Astor vs SS North Star
16—Maine SS Co vs Yacht Nourmahal

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury term.

20—Inch vs Levy et al
21—Same vs same
Bankruptcy.
6733—Metcalf vs Potter

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

5—Norris vs Schwab
6—Same vs same
6—Ridgely vs Richard
7—Societe Fabriques, &c, vs Lueders
8—Snowden vs Met St Ry Co
9—Arnold Monophone Elec Co vs Wagner Elec Mfg Co
10—Dancel vs Goodyear Shoe Mach Co
11—Pan Amer Amuse Co vs Maguire
12—Elec Vehicle Co vs O G Gude Co
13—Same vs E A Duerr Co
14—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Stevens
15—Hailly vs Domestic Mfg Co
16—Welsbach Light Co vs M Schaffer Co
17—Same vs same
Cases noticed.
18—Milwaukee Elev Co vs Gottlieb
19—Martin vs New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co
20—Crane Co vs Guancia Centrale
21—Stephenson vs Goldfield
22—Hull vs Brown
23—Banhofer vs Stewards Assn of N Y City
24—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Cutter Elec Mfg Co
25—Aerated Fuel Co vs Prescott Arte Mfg Co
26—Wyckoff, Seamans & B vs Wagner Typewriter Co
27—Schulz vs N Y L Pub & Printing Co
28—Downing vs Anderson
29—Wood vs Brown
30—Encyclopaedia Britannic Co vs Tribune Association
31—Gen Elec Co vs New England Elec Mfg Co
32—Stern vs Kirby

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 24.—Court of Appeals calendar for March 25: Nos. 297, 299, 300, 303.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J., Scott and Blanchard, J. J.

Hussey vs. Judson.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and defendant's motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Finkelstein vs. Meenan.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J.

Galloway vs. Halbren.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Talcott vs. Janasson.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Herman Furniture and P. C. Works vs. German Exchange Bank.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Benare vs. Silberberg.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Memo. per curiam.

Fidelity and Casualty Company vs. the Wardell & Evans Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J.

Lachenbruch vs. Cushman.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Omeara vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to open the default denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Dissenting opinion by Blanchard, J.

Levy vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event, and appeal from order of Jan. 15, 1904, dismissed, with costs and disbursements, to respondent. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Clark vs. Oliver-Reilly Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Smith vs. Gaynor.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In re Gerson vs. Bertl.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and motion to punish for contempt denied. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kane vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Carafalo vs. Pridivi and others.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount of the recovery to the sum of $500, with interest, and the costs in the court below, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Order denying motion for new trial upon a case, and affidavits modified by striking out therefrom the ground upon which it purports to be made, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Appeal from order denying motion for resettlement dismissed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Wells vs. Corn Exchange Bank.—Order affirmed, without costs, and with stay as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Collins vs. Empire State Surety Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements on opinion of the court below.

Donnelly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

McDonnell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Berliner vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Reilly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Concurring memorandum by Scott, J.

Brown vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Michelson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Webb vs. Whitesell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

N. Y. House Wrecking Co. vs. Jarvis.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Hotzman vs. Katzman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Leavy vs. Man. Del. Co.—Judgment reduced to $520.79, and as reduced affirmed without costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Edeards vs. Firemen's Ins. Co. of Baltimore.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Spinner vs. Klinger.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment to $644.82, in which event the judgment so modified will be affirmed without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Jennings vs. Carlucci.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Donald vs. Lawson.—Judgment reduced in the sum of $4.50, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Freeman vs. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs as to the first and second defense, and as to them, judgment ordered for the defendant upon the demurrer with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer upon payment of such costs. As to the third defense, judgment affirmed with costs, with leave to defendant upon payment thereof to amend the answer by setting up said defense as a partial defense. The costs as to the third defense to be set off against the costs awarded as to the first and second defense. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Corey vs. Frank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Eisenberg vs. the Stuyvesant Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Reilly vs. Vought.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Siegler vs. the West Boylston Mfg. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Taylor vs. the Pullman Aut. Vent. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Hassig vs. Barsky.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Bernstein vs. Man. Fire Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Naday and another vs. Travellers' Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Massoth vs. Westchester Ele. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Metzger vs. Silverman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rhoades vs. Gillig.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Co. vs. Royal and another.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Scherer vs. Colwell.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Meister vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Forgotson vs. Raubitschek and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Stroud vs. Alverstom.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Excelsior Consumers' Co. vs. Stracherjan.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Borgis vs. Gange.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Mulligan vs. Tobin.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Rosenbaum vs. Lawson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Demorest vs. Sturke.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Scheffold vs. Bingel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Anker vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Fuchs vs. Di Grande.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Becker vs. Davis.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event unless the plaintiff stipulate to reduce the judgment to $28, in which event it will be affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Tuckton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Reiss vs. Ehrman.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Depew vs. Krewelwitch.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Weinhandler vs. Eastern Brewing Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Food Trade Pub. Co. vs. Harnishfeger, Ex., &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Goetting vs. Day.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Hatch vs. Oman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Bixby vs. Sprague.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Brown vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Emmerich vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Syms vs. Automobile Storage Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

McConnell vs. Trade Paper Advertising Agency.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Cranavan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Jacobs vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Greenspan vs. Joffe.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Lynch vs. Simmonds.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Steinheart vs. Enteen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Treadwell vs. Hy. Huber Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Dundon vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Same vs. same.—Judgment modified by reducing the same by $50, and as so reduced affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Toch vs. Horowitz.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J., Scott, J., concurring in result.

Same vs. same.—Same result.

Ascheim vs. Levinson.—Case returned to the files. Memo. per curiam.

Hefflin vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fuller vs. McDermott.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Sinnott vs. Andrews.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Caserta vs. the Society of St. Stephen, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Company vs. Grove.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Westervelt vs. Hotel Majestic Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Nouffer vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Stoutenburg vs. Fleer.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Vogel vs. Talbot.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Schnopp vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fine vs. Weir.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Steinman vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Kimmel vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reduced to the sum of $209, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Summerman vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Brody vs. Katz.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Memo. per curiam.

Prince vs. Knepper.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Haas vs. Ketcham.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Hamilton vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Austen vs. Columbia Lubricants Company.—Appeals dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Monyhan vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Myers vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Judgments reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Marcus vs. Isaacs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Wood vs. Brosiausky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Schneiders vs. the Central Crosstown Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Nemorofsky, by guardian, vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event unless the plaintiff will stipulate to reduce the judgment to the sum of $60 and costs in the court below, in which event the judgment as modified will be affirmed without costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Rapp vs. the Hutchinson Stair Elevator Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Moseley vs. Mayers and another.—Appeals dismissed without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Wolf vs. Mendelsohn.—Judgment reduced to the sum of $227, with costs in the court below, and as so reduced affirmed without costs in this court. Opinion by Scott, J.

Klinker and another vs. Geggenheimer.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lertora vs. the Central Fruit Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Feldman vs. Seigel.—Order modified by striking out so much as purports to dismiss the action, and case remitted to the Municipal Court for disposition. No costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Scott, J.

Audit Company of New York vs. McNaught.—Appeal dismissed and judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Calendars for Friday, March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Morris
2—Spindler vs Gibson
3—Same vs same
4—Sloane vs Peabody
5—Shiels vs Greene
6—Stearns vs Shepard & Morse Lumber Co
7—Wheeler vs Norton
8—Johnson vs Roach
9—Bacon vs Grossman
10—Klein vs Townsend
11—Suse vs Biglin
12—Klein vs E R Elec Light Co

Non-enumerated motions.

22—In re McDermott
12—Goetz Silk Mfg Co vs Wells
35—Peterson vs Greene
39—Valentine vs Lorenzo
40—Perlman vs Bernstein
42—Weber vs Weber
45—Harper vs Smith
46—Coe vs Rossiter
47—Price vs Levy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Sandhop vs U Cigar Stores Co
2—Birdsall vs Mass Nat Life Assn
3—In re Denham
4—In re Saunders
5—Foster vs Kinney
6—In re Walton Av
7—Klaw & Erlanger vs Star Co
8—Klaw vs same
9—Erlanger vs same
10—Columbia Bank vs State Bank
11—People, &c, vs Donohue
12—Maxwell vs Pilkington
13—Gibson vs McMulkin
14—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Block)
15—Corn Exch Bank vs Schrenkeisen
16—Steimann vs Rosinsky
17—Odendall vs Hasbler
18—McAfee vs Harris
19—Litchauer vs Levy
20—Same vs same
21—Warranty Realty Co vs Paul
22—Touhey vs Slattery
23—North Brit Ins Co vs L D Garrett Co
24—Parker vs De Ford
24½—Same vs same
25—Crosby vs McAdoo
26—Greenberg vs O B A
27—Tietjen vs Mentzinger
28—Lissberger vs Koschel
29—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Blanck)
30—Lowther vs Abel

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers
328—Moran vs Merrill
Preferred causes
4796—Hahn vs Hahn
General calendar.
1565—Grab vs Oussani
4048—Rosen vs Berger
3373—Fernschild vs Fernschild
2952—Heyman vs Heyman
2780—Levine vs Sidman
3456—Hubener vs Shiels
2394—Clothier vs Gorman
647—Lilienthal vs Lesser
3745—Schulhafer vs Nolan

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Bloomfield
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
10359—Harrison vs Wilson
13992—Friedman vs Demainville
14665—Walsh vs Walsh
14586—Baker vs City of New York
14800—Merc Nat Bank vs Benoit
14729—Zimmerman vs Herter Realty Co
14747—Hubbard vs Brady Howard Construction Co
13387—Kenny vs True

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8302—Goldkranz vs Met St Ry Co
5398—Axelbrod vs same
5509—Dickinson vs same
5510—Same vs same
3486—Riordan vs N Y C & H R R R Co
4505—Sloss Ir & Steel Co vs Jackson Arch Iron Works
13557—Wiener vs Inter St Ry Co
4192—Cunningham vs Met St Ry Co
4854—Guanlri vs same
5632—Campiello vs same
5640—Pringle vs same
5849—Schwamm vs Inter St Ry Co
5671—Donohue vs Met St Ry Co
5672—Kannapel vs same
5682—Freuchter vs same
5697—Goldberg vs same
5703—N Y Cab Co, Lim, vs same
5713—Abrahamsohn vs same
5725—Frankel vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

5737—Musso vs same
5740—Blampey vs same
5809—Darragh vs same
5656—Hansen vs same
5790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R Co
5816—White vs Met St Ry Co
4774—Asmussen vs same
4775—Asmussen vs same
11598—Ryan vs N Y C & H R R Co
5595—Adam vs Met St Ry Co
4940—Boynton vs Voelker
5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer SS Co
3940—Delafield vs J K Armsby Co
5010—Warth vs Kuhn Nathan-Fisher Co
5124—La Compagnie Générale, &c, vs Sturice
5126—Wilson vs Mas Ry Co
5245—Kommer vs Daly
5251—Hardy vs Met St Ry Co
5301—Farrell vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

4673—Bartek vs Hoff-man
5528—Paoli vs Hughes
4532—Bechman vs City of New York
5520—Man Consumers' Brew Co vs Naughton
5233—Varon vs B'klyn Heights R R Co
4805—Cornish vs N Y Times Co
4973—Stewart vs Union Ry Co
2279—Helmken vs City of New York
5616—Reddy vs Union Ry Co
5662—Devender vs F & M Schaefer Brew Co
5728—Thompson vs Union Ry Co
5732—Steinhardt vs Erie Ry Co
5744—Beck vs Klauber
5772—N Y Pelton Floor Co vs Tucker & Vinton Co
5784—Kerrigan vs Union Trans & S Co
5812—Ridgeley vs City of New York
5816—Golden vs Kieley
5817—Smith vs Weidenfeld
5895—Fehay vs N Y Edison Co
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5754—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co vs Doerr
5739—McGlehan vs Burgess
14442—City of N Y vs Hall
14447—Same vs Manix
14451—Same vs Howden
14457—Same vs Grunow
14458—Same vs Amer Belgian Lamp Co
13825—O'Connell vs Fid & Casualty Co
13113—City of New York vs Norton Point L'd Co.
7485—Same vs Boston Consol Mining Co
5127—Dahlander vs Wilson
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
5566—Raymond vs Tallman
12112—City of New York vs Gleser
12331—Kelly vs City of New York
10432—Dunn vs same
10777—Same vs same
4429—Lovelace vs same
14028—City of New York vs N Y C & H R R Co
5306—Sinclair vs Sinclair

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Leonhard F Roos
2—Sibyl S Terry
3—Mary H McTammany
4—Jas M McCormick
5—Linda F Ely
6—Chaim L Grunberg
7—Chaim L Grunberg
8—Thomas C Oakly
9—Abraham Schlesinger
10—Elizabeth Morrow
11—Catherine Alcorn
12—Agnes Tilghman
13—Sephia Gunther
14—Jacob Caro
15—Elizabeth S Weldon
16—James Fairman
17—Edith A Goldfinger or Gallagher or Rodman
18—Elizabeth Adles
19—Bridget Steiner
20—Gottlieb Genpert
21—Charles Schmidt
22—Sarah Dickinson
25—James R MacDonald
24—Bartlett S Marshall
25—Bartlett S Marshall
26—James B Leach
27—Henry Daly, Jr
28—Mary Elstrup
29—Pickett infants
30—Stephen H Martling
31—Kathleen G White
32—George A Wheeler
33—Jacobina Kraemer
34—Wolf Dazian
35—Isaac Danenberg
36—Henry Elias, Jr
37—Samuel Ross
38—Lehman Samuels
39—Marie B Denicke
40—Anthon Rives
41—Mary A Hallock
42—Charles V Hough
43—Charles Schmidt
44—Catherine Williams
45—Julia W Mursick
46—Bernard Forst
47—Joseph M Johnson
48—George Swinburn
49—William M Ryan
50—Rose Weller
51—Rosario Chistao

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Thomas Murray
Leonard Paget
Alice Hankinson
Matilda Cleland
Anna Rolshauser
Ambrose B Burbank
Ida N Gunari
Peter Holfelder

At 2:30 P. M.

Margaret B Edson
William J Purdy

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

867—Myers vs Zucker
1918—Mini vs Met St Ry Co
2444—McGovern vs 42d St Ry Co
2430—Kostetna vs Int St Ry Co
649—Scheuer vs Rosenbaum

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2487—Hedenburg vs Man Ry Co
1970—Rynes vs Met St Ry Co
2606—Schneider vs Worthen & Aldrich Co
2440—Alley vs Mabie
5515½—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
2322—Clancey vs Int St Ry Co
1992—Newman vs same
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
6978—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Sire
6164—Dick vs Levine
7568—Mazzetti vs Weir
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2520—Arenson vs Morning Journal Assoc'n
2117—Tekulsky vs Blumenstiel
2537—Dickson vs Man Ry Co
2230—Schnepp vs Man Ry Co
2509—Juskulek vs Int St Ry Co
2517—Hill vs same
2478—Watterson Steam Heating Co vs Brogan

Highest number reached on regular call, 2615.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney Generals Collins and Byrne and Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—Bartholomew Cronin, alias Thos Murphy
2—John Schaumloeffel
3—George Edwards
4—Charles Edwards
5—Michael Coloe

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Calabrese
2—James Wallace
3—Frank Williams
4—William Gray
5—Frank Gorney
6—William Green

Pleadings.

1—Adolph Morgenstein
2—Charles F Smith
3—William Reilly
4—John Siren
5—Morris Levine
Louis Schachter
6—John Hendrickson
7—Peter Forrester
8—Grace Sayer, Alice King, James McCarthy, William Hawkins
9—Josie Cole, alias Nellie O'Brien
10—Emil Penning
11—Frank Minslaft
12—Imri Cseve
13—Horace Jackson
14—Bernard Rubin
15—Tulley Somma
16—Julius Holzer
17—Oliver Finley
18—Betros Cabrielian
19—Robert S Campbell

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Albert H Viles, James F O'Brien
2—Max Holzapfel
3—Simon Haut
4—Joseph R Rochelli
5—John Ciguette
6—Herman Froehlich

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Naughton, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Sandford, and Iselin for the People.

1—Martin CVonlon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Eugene Hill
2—Philip Daly the younger, George Chase
3—George Barry, Walter Lovejoy, James Barton, Thomas Daly, James Brennan, William Schmid, George Harmon
4—William Cook
5—Felix Bellando, Henry Seymour, George Guerin
6—William McCann
7—John De Fino, James Marco, Antonio Russo
8—Oresto Molinero
9—John Burke, John Stevens
10—Harry Goldman
11—Louis Lock
12—Frederick Williams, George Place
13—Samuel Davis
14—George J Serini, John Ryan
15—Emma Kemp
16—Richard Bills
17—William Hudson
Thomas Seaver

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re Case Law Company—John H. Poole.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—New York Life Insurance Company vs. Louis M. Jones et al.—Albert Elterich.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Emma Myers vs. William Garner—William Gray.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Jacob vs. Reis—Hal Bell. Ehrmann vs. Lowitz—Joseph P. McDonough. Frohman vs. Shipman Brothers—Elmer C. Story. Hebron vs. Work—Charles F. Brown. Crossman vs. Roe—Henry B. Closson. In re Mortimer Electric Company—James F. Lynch.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Castor vs. Ward—Melvin G. Palliser.

Westchester County Court.

Day calendar for March 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

216—Williamson vs West Light Co
287—Meehan vs West Elec Ry Co
289—Shiger vs same
240—Templeton vs same
277—Dixon vs N Y & Stamford Ry Co
401—Harold vs Abendroth Bros
78—Stabb vs Silver

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

153—Blitz vs Leonard
367—Proctor vs O'Donnell
371—Amundson vs N Y Transp Co
62—Quick vs Yonkers R R Co
80—Dee vs City of Yonkers
144—Northrup vs West Elec R R Co
164—Zanner vs Starin
[illegible]—Sturcke vs Montanye
89—Green vs Green
77—Cohn vs Yonkers R R Co
425—Tappan vs Tyson
426—Whyte vs same
157—Hickey vs Yonkers R R Co
160—Callahan vs same
161—Gillespie vs same
162—Same vs same
165—Clifford vs same
207—Clopperton vs same

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J.; Part VI., Marean, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4213—Kerby vs Brand
4217—Swords vs Bartlett
4218—Horton vs B H R R
4045, 4422—Lennox vs Inter St R R
3708—Kaplan vs B H R R
1992—Francis vs City of New York
1146—Klein vs Heiser
3723, 3724—Palmer vs City of New York
4221—Greenspan vs B H R R
3827—Carroll vs Uvalde Asphalt Co
4226—Congregational Sec vs City of New York
4227—Southwick vs Desrault
4229—Gallagher vs Thompson-Starrett Co
4237—Worsdale vs Lucke
4263—Ellis vs Brooklyn
4264—Burstein vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4267—Jaeger vs B H R R
4270, 4271—Cunio vs City of New York
4277—Klein vs Wicke
4278—Goldman vs American Surety Co
4282—Lockwood vs City of New York
4285—Neville vs Greenwall Theatrical Co
4288—Shart vs Donnelly
4289, 4447—Same vs Hagan
4290—Hanson vs Reeper
4291—Sweeney vs Mat St R R
4295—Sagerman, Jr, vs Carll
4297—Oppenheimer vs Legion of Honor
4298—Lyons vs B H R R
4299—Moore vs same

4300—Mulligan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4303—Schimpf vs B H R R
4304—Mathiken vs same
4305—Shields vs same
4306, 4307—Bell vs same
Short causes
7839—Anderson vs Powell
7565 to 7568—Dressner vs Dresaner
8228—Elderkin vs Houtain
7618—Skinner vs City of New York
4913—Newtown Gas Co vs same
7583—Bartow vs same
7632—Rainproof Co vs Kuempel
7612—D'Ambra vs Societa Calvano, &c
8232—Piske vs Rapp
5705—Williams vs Marshall
7016—Vogt vs Met Life Ins Co
5993—Merrill vs Lang
7466—Friedman vs Krupitzky
6259—Dauchy vs Grumiaux
7008—Hawes vs Carr
7496—Coffin vs Huxley
7514—Tate vs Mandel
7074—Wainer vs Gottlieb
7184—Kaufman vs Elias
7142—Sell vs Groh
6855—Pioneer Iron Wks vs Bass
8229—Sinnott vs Kelly
8193—Lebenstein vs same
4361—Barra vs Orlando
7964—Pape vs Burns
7661—Rehberg vs Spielberg
8174—Hallheimer vs Katlowitz

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

4308—Rosen vs Old Dom S S Co
4216—Osfer vs B H R R
4812—Doyle vs N Y Painless Dental Par
4319—Botak vs Siff
4320—Salvatore vs Met St R R
4223—Gregory vs West Brighton Amuse Co
4325—Schulze vs Lehman
4331—Miller vs Int St R R
4332—Hobbins vs same
4335—Doherty vs B H R R
4336—De Majo vs same
4337—Graef vs same
4338—Cohen vs Kraut
4340—Mandel vs Bklyn H R R
4341—Fox vs same
4342—McCormack vs Krudop
4343—Buck vs B H R R
4344—Carter vs same
4345—May vs Jones
4346—Perry vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 4384.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

9284—Modeste vs Bklyn & Qns Co R R
954—Millar vs Farrell

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Keogh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Grant, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1306—Pelletreau vs Bubbo
1308—Schwartz vs Medler
1309—Grasutes vs Feltman
1312—Diskin vs Neugass

COUNTY COURT—Call Calendar—Opens in Room 10 at 2 P. M.

1025—Baylis vs Chrystie
973—Talbot vs Manning
770—Ambrose vs Manne
964—Martin vs Reimer
988—Sicuranza vs B H R R
944—Bruns vs Weisbecker
948—Johnson vs Donohue
952—Rayner vs Bloom
956—Russakopf vs B H R R
957—Wiener vs same
960—Barry vs same
963—O'Brien vs same
967—Jewell vs same
968—Mander vs same
969—McAuley vs same
971—Topelt vs same
972—Feinstein vs Glass
977—Flanagan vs B H R R
980—Krasvicker vs Williams
981—Johnson vs B H R Co
982—Donahan vs same
983—Lieb vs Hobby
985—Van Gelderen vs B H R R Co
987—Chase vs Baker & Co
827—Brazzell vs B H R R Co
963—Webb vs same
989—Hirshkowitz vs N Elec R R

SCHOOLS' EXHIBIT FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR

Local Display of Part of New York's Educational Contribution.

DEPARTMENT WORK PICTURES

Practical Side of Several Studies Told in Essays—Over 30,000 Children as Participants.

The public was yesterday invited to view a portion of the contribution of the schools of this city for the St. Louis Exposition. The exhibit occupied the hall and several of the rooms on the fifth floor of the hall of the Board of Education.

The feature of the display was the multitude of large photographs which presented in a most vivid manner every phase of the department. Day schools, night schools, piers, baths, playgrounds, Summer schools, and roof playgrounds were all in evidence. Particular attention was given to the special branches. Classes were shown making baskets, cooking, serving on the table, sewing and performing physical exercises. Every conceivable situation in which the classes could be placed in the performance of their school duties was presented.

Many small specimens of basketry, mat making, embroidery, and needlework were on exhibition. The practicability of the teaching of sewing in the schools was argued by the girls in short essays. One of these, written in the form of a letter, was by Rosie Graham of Public School No. 19, Brooklyn. It read:

"Dear Carrie: Here is the picture of a pretty corset cover that I have just made. We learned how to make them in school. We made a pattern and a small cover and I made this one at home from the same pattern enlarged. Mother is so pleased to learn that I can now begin to help her with the sewing. Our family is a big one, you know, and there is much mending to be done."

The practical side of nature study as taught in the schools was told in an essay by Bessie Eberhardt of Public School No. 25, Manhattan. Her subject was "The Tree." It was as follows:

"Trees are one of the many comforts of our daily life. They give us fuel, warmth, and the sheltering coolness of their leafy branches. Many trees are used for the necessities of life, such as furniture and the building of houses. Our homes are made attractive as well as comfortable by means of the wood which the tree supplies. The tree itself serves as a snug, warm home for the little birds."

Saturday, the entire exhibit will be shipped to St. Louis. The preparation of the exhibit, which is in charge of Associate City Superintendent Edson, began last Summer. About 184 schools, with 30,000 children, participated. The preparation will cost $12,000. Of this, $2,768 will be paid for inclosing the allotted space at the fair. This is 32 feet long, 27 feet wide, and contains 1,404 square feet of flooring. The walls will be 15 feet high. On them, 58 cabinets will hold the photographs. The small specimens will be kept in 70 large albums.

KNEW GOSLIN AS "SPENCER."

Tailor's Identification in American Finance and Mortgage Company Case.

Alfred R. Goslin of American Finance and Mortgage fame, who is a respondent, with Christo Cosmides and others, in a bankruptcy proceeding before John J. Townsend of 45 Cedar Street, as referee, was identified yesterday as the mysterious "William H. Spencer," whose signature to American Finance and Mortgage checks has been a bone of contention between counsel all during the proceedings. The Spencer signature, with a rubber stamp or pen, making the checks payable to "any bank, banker, or trust company," constituted one of the steps in the chain of operations by which Henry C. Quinby, counsel for the petitioning creditors of the mortgage concern, claims the funds of that company were diverted into the pockets of the men he is proceeding against.

Goslin's identification came in the course of the examination of Adolph Beenstock, a tailor of 74 Wall Street, to whom Goslin was introduced, the tailor claims, by a letter from Bernard Uhrens. Beenstock was sitting at the end of a long table in the referee's room, while Goslin sat up at the other end, beside his counsel, Mr. Lippman.

"Do you know William H. Spencer?" asked Mr. Quinby.

"Yes; sure do I."

"Is he in this room?"

"He iss in this room alreatty."

"Point him out."

"Dat iss he."

And Beenstock pointed at Goslin, who didn't appear to be enjoying himself, and then proceeded to tell how Goslin made an arrangement with him to purchase $300 worth of clothes, for which he was to pay $50 down and the balance the first of each month after the clothes were delivered. Beenstock said that Goslin came to him after the receipt of the Uhrens letter and introduced himself as William H. Spencer. Subsequently he came a number of times until the final delivery of the clothes. Then Beenstock detailed the efforts he made to find Goslin for further payment.

On cross-examination he was asked why he did not try further to trace Goslin. He explained, amid some merriment on the part of his listeners, that Goslin had given him so much trouble during the making of the clothes that he would rather pocket his loss as the matter stood than lay out more money trying to trace his late customer.

Subsequently Goslin was put under examination by his counsel.

"Did you ever go under the name of William H. Lewis—I mean Spencer?" Mr. Lippman asked, while the others in the room laughed at hearing another of the mysterious personages of the Finance and Mortgage Company mentioned in this connection. Goslin denied that he had ever impersonated Spencer.

ROTH'S TRICK ROUSES WRATH.

Hires Truck and Twenty-seven Italians, but Cannot Pay.

"What's the matter with Henry Roth, and why did he do it?" An answer to this question, at present the basis of most of the talk on Cherry Hill, will be appreciated by Healy, the expressman, of 4 Peck Slip, and twenty-seven Italians, who under the leadership of Pasquale Manicano make the saloon at 343 Water Street their headquarters when they are out of a job.

Roth is a young man, who on Wednesday agreed to pay to Healy $10 a day for a big truck and $1.75 a day to each of the twenty-seven Italians if they would pile all the rocks and brick they could find in several vacant lots between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets.

Roth was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday charged with the attempted larceny of Healy's wagon and horses. The evidence was to the effect that on Wednesday morning Joseph Darby, the driver of the wagon, had appeared in front of 343 Water Street, where the twenty-seven Italians were picked up. Then the wagon went north and distributed the workmen at various lots, the last one being the Melrose freight yards at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. Then Roth told Darby to take his team and go home, but Darby replied: "Not on yer life, unless I get me ten."

The eight Italians at that point scented trouble and demanded their money. A big crowd gathered, and the outcome was the arrest of Roth after he had admitted that he did not have a cent. He refused to give any reason whatever as to why he had hired the team or the twenty-seven Italians.

In court the young man refused to give any answer to the all absorbing question of "why did you do it?" and was held in $1,000 bail for examination this morning.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SHAW AT APPRAISERS' STORES.

Visit Not Caused by Somerville's Attack —New Rules to be Modified.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw devoted the forenoon yesterday to a visit to the Appraisers' Stores, and spent the whole of that time on the ninth floor, which is occupied by the offices of the Board of United States General Appraisers. It is seven or eight months since Mr. Shaw visited the Appraisers' Stores, and his visit yesterday, coming two days after the attack on his methods by Judge Henderson M. Somerville, caused much comment.

Mr. Shaw declared that his visit had no relation whatever to Judge Somerville's attack on him.

"I just dropped in on my way back to Washington from Providence," he said.

When asked if there was any likelihood of Judge Somerville's removal, Mr. Shaw said: "Oh, dear me, you mustn't ask me to discuss that."

When asked about the agitation against his new rules for the government of the Board of Appraisers, Mr. Shaw said:

"We are trying to find a way to expedite business. There are 105 cases, ten years or more old, which have not yet been decided, and that is the condition we want to remedy. When the importers understand that the protests will cease."

It was learned, however, that at the conference with Judge Waite the new rules were discussed and the decision reached that the more obnoxious rules must be modified. The rule requiring the production of samples in every case where a protest is to be suspended, in particular is to be made "workable." Another new rule which may be allowed to lapse is that requiring a monthly calendar call of current protests and a quarterly call of suspended protests. Judge Waite will prepare modifications of the rules for Mr. Shaw's approval.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Borax Glass 5 Cents a Pound—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Marion Vries the Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by F. W. Braun & Co. of Los Angeles against the assessment of "borax glass," or fused borax, as borax at 5 cents a pound. The importers claimed that it was dutiable either at 3 or 4 cents a pound as borate of soda.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer, the board overruled a protest by Evans & Son, Limited, of New York, against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty as articles in part of metal on "vampire" fly traps, which are composed of metal wire, coated with a sticky substance, and inclosed in a paper tube. The importers contended that it was dutiable at 20 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles.

Protests overruled yesterday were by E. H. Crozier, B. M. Shaine & Co., G. F. Granberry, M. Gardner & Co., F. Vietor & Achelis, and Sullivan, Drew & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by the Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, John McCann & Co., and M. Gardner & Co., New York.

Poor Silk Trade Year.

Secretary Franklin Allen of the Silk Association of America was re-elected for the coming year at the meeting held yesterday by the Board of Managers in the rooms, Broadway and Broome Street.

Secretary Allen in his report said that the past year had been a poor one for the industry in the United States and all other countries. Markets here were in no condition to respond to the increase in raw silk prices, which was a result of a short supply of Italian cocoons.

Bond Issue for Big Sugar Plant.

The Metropolitan Sugar Refining Company, which is about to erect an extensive plant on the Hudson River at North Bergen, N. J., yesterday filed with Register James C. Clarke, at Jersey City, a mortgage for $3,000,000 given to the Lincoln Trust Company of New York to secure a bond issue of like amount. The plant is expected to cost about $4,000,000, the site acquired at North Bergen being valued at $180,000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Want sell interest in water front coal yard; owner made fortune; reasonable. Pieton, Times.

$500 wanted for rare opportunity; reference required. Address "Income," Box B 133 Times.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 23d St., Bath Beach.

FOR MODERN, UP-TO-DATE PRINTING GO TO THE I-X-L PRINTING CO., 177 William St., New York. Phone 2096 John. Send for estimates

Wanted—A partner with limited capital to invest for the purpose of developing a well-paying business of artificial stone and plaster work. Write or call 443 West 19th St., 3d floor.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE, DOUBLE. STATIONERY, J BOX 150 N. Y. TIMES.

Highest grade laundry business for sale; on account of some of the present partners retiring April 1, good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. J., Box 107 Times Office.

Inventors, Manufacturers, and Merchants, Attention!—Greatest Industrial Exposition and Food Show ever held at Grand Central Palace; it lasts 16 days, April 23 to May 8; a limited number of stands and space to let; be quick to secure good position. Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell March 25, 1904, 9 o'clock, at S. W. cor. 108th St. and Columbus Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Sale of household furniture for storage charges by D. Cohen, auctioneer.—Goods stored at Toney's Warehouse, 211 West 16th St., Manhattan, to be sold Friday, April 1st, 1904, at auctioneer's place of business, 174 Norfolk St., this city, goods belonging to the following persons: Lawrence, Bennett, MacLean, Wheeler, Larsen, Pierson, Mary Hauser, Pavey, Donigan, and Marrzocell.

GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on
Saturday, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.,
on premises,
130 West 125th Street,
the entire stock of
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.,
of JOSEPH KELLER, retiring.

The West End Storage Warehouse, 202-210 West 80th Street, New York, N. Y., March 25th, 1904.—To Miss S. Clasby, Mrs. J. Benedict, E. A. Bigot, Mrs. J. D. Hardenburg, Charles L. Schwaab, Mrs. E. C. Fletcher, Harry Garity, J. B. Colegrove, Mrs. Twohey: You are hereby notified that the time for payment of this warehouse lien upon the property hereinafter described having expired, after due notice thereof has been given you, this warehouse will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in this warehouse, to be sold at public auction, according to statute in such cases made and provided, at George Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and on the following day until all goods are sold. August Blumenthal, Proprietor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout cob; also Kentucky bred saddle cob; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15¼, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no sash offers refused. Private stable, 65 Madison Av. near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

RECEIVER MAKES CHARGES.

Action Against Directors of a Tennessee Oil and Mining Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—Walter J. Knight, receiver of the Tennessee Oil, Gas and Mineral Development Company, a foreign concern, having an office in this city, filed in the Court of Chancery to-day a bill of complaint against the Directors of the company, asking that they be compelled to give testimony regarding the true value of the company's property.

The bill avers that the oil and gas rights acquired by the concern in Tennessee, for which $1,250,000 worth of capital stock was issued as fully paid and non-assessable, are of no value, and further sets forth that since the appointment of the receiver Nov. 12 last the only available asset discovered was $63.99, which was on deposit with the Fidelity Trust Company. The concern was incorporated at Kingman, Mohave County, Ariz., Oct. 12, 1901, to do a general mining business.

The twelve Directors are cited to appear in the Chancery Chambers at Trenton April 8.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Townsend & Montant will sell this morning the entire stock of Mme. Macheret of 34 East Twenty-third Street, who is retiring from business. It consists of imported silks, dress fabrics, laces, and finished garments.

***

It was announced yesterday in the grocery district that the Japanese Government had contracted for 75,000 cases of red Alaska salmon in the San Francisco market. Twenty-five thousand cases were said to be ordered for immediate shipment. The price was said to be $1.30 free on board.

***

According to the forthcoming annual report of the Chamber of Commerce the total imports of merchandise at the Port of New York during 1903 were $633,939,013, and at other ports of the United States $460,925,742. The total exports through New York were $562,330,037, and through other ports $914,606,502.

***

G. Waldo Smith, one of the most active members of the Board of Trade and Transportation, returned this week from Pinehurst.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IDEAL BINDER AND FILE COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Ideal Binder and File Company of 106 Fulton Street, show liabilities of $2,466, nominal assets of $1,071, and actual assets of $848.

NATHAN ROSENSTEIN.—Nathan Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in clothing, at 7 Lafayette Place, called a meeting of his creditors, which was held at the office of Otto Horwitz, 346 Broadway, who said that the liabilities are about $17,000 and assets probably $5,000. His embarrassment is due to a bad season and cancellation of orders. An offer to compromise at 25 cents was made and a committee of three creditors was appointed to make an examination and report whether to accept the offer. Mr. Rosenstein has been in business about five years.

CASE LAW COMPANY.—John H. Poole has been appointed temporary receiver for the Case Law Company, publishers, at 220 Broadway, by Judge McCall of the Supreme Court, on the application of Frank R. Merrall, John H. Poole, Sumner A. Ely, and Frank L. Bacon, Directors, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000. The company was incorporated in June, 1902, with a capital stock of $250,000, which was increased to $330,000 in November, 1903, and published a work on case law. Mr. Poole is the President of the company, and was formerly a State Senator in Colorado.

B. REIS & CO.—Judge McCall of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Isaac Lehmann permanent receiver of the assets of the firm of B. Reis & Co., who did business as the Neptune Rubber Company, manufacturers of rubber coats and mackintoshes, at 23 Lispenard Street, on the application of Otto Horwitz in the suit brought by Alexander N. Jacob against Mr. Reis to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Lehmann was appointed temporary receiver on Jan. 13 on account of the disappearance of Mr. Reis, who left the city very suddenly. Mr. Horwitz said yesterday that the whereabouts of Mr. Reis is still a mystery, and nothing has been heard from him since his disappearance. In the trade it is reported that he is in Paris. Judge Holt has adjudicated Mr. Reis a bankrupt on the application of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, representing some of his creditors, and the case has been referred to Frederick K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy. A motion for Receiver Lehmann to turn over the property in his hands to E. B. Hamlin, the receiver appointed in the United States District Court, has been denied by Judge Holt, and the business will be wound up by Mr. Lehmann.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—William T. Henderson, a carriage maker of Somerville, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He owes $41,663.54, with nominal assets of $26,700. Of this indebtedness $11,000 is secured.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM BEVERLY HARISON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Origen S. Seymour receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of William Beverly Harison, publisher of school books, at 65 East Fifty-ninth Street.

MAX OPPENHEIMER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Max Oppenheimer, dealer in upholstery and furniture at 5 East Forty-sixth Street, show liabilities $29,405, and nominal assets $5,602, consisting of stock $4,000, accounts $1,352, and fixtures $250. Among the creditors are D. Wyman of Far Rockaway, $7,600; Mrs. Berthold Simon, $4,137; Bamberg-Sheeline & Co., $2,500; D. Sheeline, $2,825, and B. Freedenberg, $2,000.

NATHAN EICHNER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Nathan Eichner, furniture auctioneer at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities $42,088 and assets consisting of accounts $1,486, and stock and fixtures in the hands of the receiver, value not given. Among the creditors are: M. Littauer, Brooklyn, $7,600, money loaned; Daniel Eichner, $6,000, secured; W. G. Sloane, $3,229; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $3,082, and the Twelfth Ward Bank, $1,025.

MORRIS WEIL.—Morris Weil, a manufacturers' agent, residing at 131 Edgecombe Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,697 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city from 1888 to 1903, and in Chicago in 1895. Among the creditors are the Union Square Bank, $1,200; Billwiller Brothers, $1,200; H. B. Claflin Company, $500; Harry Weil, Chicago, $2,000, and Sam Weil, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,000. He owes $19 to a servant, $60 to two nurses, $450 to nine doctors, and $385 for board.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AINSWORTH, Frank H.—Metropolitan Express Company	43
ALLAN, John T.—M. Sookne	18
BERNSEN, Martin—C. Schaefer	810
BLANCHARD, Anna L.—T. Cowan	802
BURKE, John P.—G. Gminder	510
BUTLER, Jacob D.—J. H. Claffy	234
BAUCKHAM, George—Crouse Hinds Electric Company, costs	114
BIMBERG, Bernard K.—R. Shepard	90
BOLAM, Helen R.—E. W. Eager and another	123
BENNINGTON, William L.—Van Heusen Charles Company	1,082
CHANDLER, Walter M.—J. W. Hobgood	229
CROOKS, George—Riverside Bank	325
CRISE, Sam—T. Horanto	84
ETTINGER, Samuel: Joseph H. Schwartzwald, and Simon Black—R. R. Hawkins and another	293
FITZGERALD, Thomas J.—C. E. Welch, costs	227
FEBER, Abraham, and Herman Spiermas	70
GOUTHEY, Adolph P., and Lena Murphy —Armour & Co.	85
HIRSCHBERG, Gustave and Sidney G.—M. Kirschner	1,094
HOENGENS, Anthony—A. C. Newkirk and another	82
HOFSTATTER, William S.—S. Stein	119
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—M. Cohn	1,267
D. H. McBRIDE COMPANY—J. R. Kinney	2,742
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Burger	868
THE UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY Company and Herbert H. True—E. E. Hinkle and another	966
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY in the City of New York and Lizzie J. Corvin—R. M. Leary	198
ADAM WEBER'S SONS—R. W. Crawford	$59
BALTIMORE MACHINE WORKS—J. McKelvey	16,788
UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY OF North Carolina—H. Johnston	1,071
VARICK BANK OF NEW YORK—L. S. Gottlieb	594
EDSON CRUSHED STONE COMPANY—W. L. Righter and another	222
JARVIS TERMINAL COLD STORAGE Company—Hay Foundry and Iron Works	2,100
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—F. J. Swarts	3,090
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—F. J. Swarts	2,309
CASE LAW COMPANY—R. Earle	16
JOHNSTON, Elisabeth—National Folding Box and Paper Company	88
LEFKOWITZ, John—W. H. Golding and another	30
LONDON, Max—J. Cohn and another	32
LEAVITT, Frank K.—C. A. Culbertson	128
LEVY, Louis D.—L. Rubin	682
LEVY, Louis D.—S. Goldberg	530
MECHLER, Joseph S.—M. F. Moeller	767
MEYER, Maurice—R. Seiferd	2,115
MURRAY, Mary—I. Gibb and another	997
MEYER, Henry F.—Mohawk Condensed Milk Company	24
NOBLE, John T.—S. B. Balcom	250
NITZSCHE, Max H.—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	73
OTT, John M.—J. H. Michener and another	74
ORD, George J., and Helen M.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	11,198
OLIVER, James—J. M. Hatton	44
OLIVER, Francis V. S.—J. M. Hutton	155
OLIVER, Francis V. S.—J. M. Hutton	244
PRICE, Josephine L., executrix—J. M. Stout, costs	92
POPE, Joseph F.—A. C. Newkirk and another	99
PUNCHARD, William W.—D. S. Brown	118
RAINS, Jacob L.—W. H. Davidson	127
RAYNOR, Ida S.—Park & Tilford	51
RAYNOR, Ida S.—Park & Tilford, costs	5
RING, Charles E., and Jefferson D. Bremer—North Kansas City Manufacturing Company	1,071
SILVERMAN, David—M. Fine	304
SOLIMANDO, Vincenzo—D. Rais	163
SIRE, Meyer L.—J. Breurer	7,000
SCHMIDT, William—S. Garbulsky, costs	40
SIMPSON, Willard G., and Frank D. Smith—Isaac H. Blanchard Company	119
SEIDMAN, Manuel—W. Charlop	791
SCHLESSINGER, John B.—P. Steinberg and another	251
SMITH, Charles D.—J. A. Mellor	52
SMITH, Bertha—G. E. Kissel, costs	113
WOOD, Frank G.—Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company	325
WING, Frederick E.—Riverside Bank	402
WICKS, Jacob W.—Edmund Mortimer & Co.	771
WHITNACH, J. Odell—R. Orrigoni, costs	348

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ANDERSON, Stephen M., and Christian Blinn—E. S. Horan, March 18, 1904	$217
ANDERSON, Stephen M.—F. Farmer, March 18, 1904	310
APPELL, Charles J.—W. Saxon, assignee, March 12, 1904	130
BARGEBUHR, Max—R. M. Bent, Dec. 5, 1901	274
DOENECKE, Justus—Vermont Marble Company, Oct. 19, 1898	505
EPSTEIN, Abraham—S. O. Pollock and another, March 23, 1904	269
KELLIS, James T.—M. Brennan, July 24, 1900	300
PRAY, John A., John C. Randall, and Isaac W. Chick—L. L. Todd, May 12, 1902	93
PRAY, John A., John C. Randall, and Isaac W. Chick—L. L. Todd, Jan. 27, 1902	282
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York—Mayor, &c., April 4, 1900	136
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York—Mayor, &c., April 25, 1899	58
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York—Mayor, &c., Oct. 17, 1902	118
THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INsurance Company—St. James Company, May 11, 1906	117
THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INsurance Company—St. James Company, March 17, 1904	124
THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INsurance Company—St. James Company, Aug. 22, 1902	50,112
TENCH, Frederick—J. C. Orr, May 29, 1903	368
WILSON, Paul—Hencken & Willenbrock Company, March 1, 1904	96

Judgments Canceled.

WILLIAMS, Samuel—M. Solomon, May 12, 1899	4,032
KANE, John P.—German Exchange Bank, Jan. 12, 1894	2,149
KANE, John P.—C. H. Ryan and another, Feb. 15, 1894	1,603
KANE, John P.—German Exchange Bank, Jan. 12, 1894	2,287
KANE, John P.—Alexander List and another, Dec. 1, 1893	3,993
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. Stahl and another, Dec. 8, 1897	358
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Dempsey & Smith Company, July 2, 1897	720
ANTOKLETZ, Solomon—S. Glasen, Feb. 16, 1904	$247

FRANK H. CROKER FINED.

His Calculation That His Auto Ran Ten Miles an Hour Cost Him $5.

Frank H. Croker, twenty-four years old, son of Richard Croker, the ex-Tammany leader, was arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday morning and fined for exceeding the speed limit for automobiles. He had been arrested at One Hundred and Sixth Street and the East Drive, Central Park.

In telling his story he said:

"This policeman came up behind me and told me to 'Hold on.' 'Do you know how fast you are going?' he asked. 'No,' I replied. 'Am I exceeding the speed limit?' 'You are going sixteen miles an hour,' he said, 'and will have to go to court to explain to the Judge.' I will swear that I was not going faster than ten miles an hour. Why, some of the hansoms in the Park were going faster than I was."

"He was going sixteen miles an hour," interrupted the policeman. "I timed him with my stop-watch. I never arrest any one going ten or twelve miles an hour."

"Well, if you don't I'll make charges against you," said Magistrate Flammer. Then, turning to Croker, he queried:

"You say you were going at the rate of ten miles an hour?"

"Yes," replied Croker.

"Well, you violated the law, and I will have to fine you. How would $5 do?"

"All right," replied the prisoner, and he paid the fine to the clerk.

Foreclosure Suit Against Father Ducey.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by William A. Spencer and Charles G. Spencer, executors under the will of Lorillard Spencer, against the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, rector of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, to foreclose a mortgage for $85,000 on a piece of property at 9 East Twenty-eighth Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William S. Pierce, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits per month during April, May, and June from the Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, and the works of the United States Rapid Fire Gun and Power Company, Derby, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of construction.

The leave granted Major Edward H. P. Lummer, Third Infantry, is extended one month.

Ordnance Sergt. David Scott, upon his own application, is placed on the retired list.

Transfers in the Twelfth Cavalry—First Lieut. John D. Long, from Troop M to Troop A; First Lieut. James M. Burroughs, from Troop H to Troop D.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Contract Surgeon M. Manley Waterhouse.

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, General Staff, in addition to his duties as a member of the General Staff Corps, is assigned to duty as engineer officer of the Northern Division, relieving Capt. William B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines.

The board of officers appointed for the preparation of the drill regulations, Field Artillery, for the rapid fire field gun recently adopted, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to observe shrapnel and other firing with the new gun.

Capt. Robert J. Weir, Signal Corps, now at New York City, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will report upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty in the Philippine Islands.

Sergt. (First Class) Earl F. Greene, Hospital Corps, army transport McClellan, will be relieved from duty when that vessel and will report to the attending surgeon Whitehall Street, New York City, for duty in his office.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Worthington is granted leave six weeks from March 25, and will then report at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, for duty.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell is detached from the Iowa and ordered to duty in connection with the General Board, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. C. L. Poor is detached from the Mayflower and granted leave for one month.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. W. Plummer is detached from the Maine and ordered to the Bancroft.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Randall is detached from the Medical School, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Arrived—Cleveland and Glacier, at Pensacola; Wilmington, at Wuhu; Hartford, at Cape Haitien.

Sailed—San Francisco, from Singapore for Clavite.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Incorporated to-day:

Quintard Iron Works Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—N. F. Palmer, G. Q. Palmer, and F. F. Palmer, New York.

The Phelps Sanitarium, New York, Brooklyn; capital, $250,000. Directors—O. S. Phelps, A. W. Sawyer, New York, and F. M. Baker, Albany.

Automatic Vaudeville Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Morris Kohn, Adolph Zukor, and Max Goldstein, New York.

Consolad Union Valve Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. M. Barr, W. M. Palmer, and C. T. Willard, New York.

Dunkirk Natural Gas Company, Dunkirk; capital, $80,000. Directors—E. G. Masse, R. W. Wright, and Jacob Haas, Dunkirk.

Hotel Telephone Company, Albion; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. M. Beattie, Garrison Babcock, Rochester, N. Y., and G. L. Merrill, Albion.

New York Coin Operated Machine Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Patterson, W. B. Hart, New York, and George Holmes, Jersey City.

The Linwood Oil and Gas Company, Jamestown; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. F. Fenton, F. E. Tait, and J. G. Carpenter, Jamestown.

German-American Monazite Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Ernst Wiener, Joseph McElroy, Jr., and W. A. Shepard, New York.

Simarakis Hypocratis Institute of Medicine and Surgery, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Emanuel Zimarakis, Chrisat Casino, and Cost Antonopulus, New York.

Commercial Incorporating Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. E. Yonker, New York; W. I. Lee, and R. F. Olpherts, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The General Rubber Company, Newark; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Edward A. Day, William D. Kellogg, and Jerome T. Congleton.

The Pittsburg Coal Car Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—T. L. Robbins, M. H. Taylor, and W. R. Woodford.

The Field Multiplex Telegraph Insulation Company, Jersey City; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—James D. Campbell, R. W. Ashcroft, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Eastern Dressed Beef Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Richard F. Tully, Phillip B. Strong, and F. E. Baker.

The Commercial Truck and Power Company, Elizabeth; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry A. Grube, Henry L. Lamphear, and Frederick C. Hyer.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Cuyamaca Mines Company of New York City, to develop mining interests. The incorporators are William Jackson Evans, George A. Knoblick, and Richard Steward; capital, $2,500,000.

Eagle Halls Building Association, a Wilmington concern, to construct houses and buildings; capital, $100,000.

Standard Oil Production Company of Philadelphia, to drill for and sell oil and gas; capital, $50,000.

Phoenix Manufacturing and Supply Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture and deal in artificial bones; capital, $10,000.

A certificate was filed by the National Insurance Company of Oklahoma increasing its capital stock from $150,000 to $500,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Hartford has decided to establish an insurance salvage corps, and hereafter a department wagon, to be equipped with twenty-five tarpaulins, will answer every fire alarm turned in from the business district of that city.

Herbert Wilmerding has resigned as Secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association in order to take charge of the work of surveying the congested districts of large cities, as recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which is seeking to bring about a greater uniformity in regulations.

The Globe and Rutgers Insurance Company has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in Alabama.

C. O. Young of Milwaukee has been appointed Minnesota special agent of the American Insurance Company of Newark.

Louis H. Schweer has been appointed Ohio State agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; Capt. Heroy, London.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, Olean; Dr. R. B. Whitbridge, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—Lieut. A. F. Gilpin, English Army.

WESTMINSTER—T. E. Guachalla, Bolivian Minister, Washington.

BELVIDERE—Prof. S. M. Klebs, Imperial German School Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, Koenigsburg, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rosenbaum & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; S. J. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Beadle & Shepburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, and furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel; H. Cowperthwaite, stationery; Westminster Hotel.

McGrath, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. McGrath, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyon, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Lobman, cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Winter, dress goods and silks; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Frank, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn

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OBSTRUCTING RAPID TRANSIT.

We should like to know what standards of public conduct the Senate Committee on Cities has set up for itself. Does the committee really think that it is wise or rational or quite safe to treat with contemptuous disregard the public opinion of this city authoritatively expressed in favor of the Rapid Transit Commission's bills providing for further subway construction? The delegation of New Yorkers that appeared before the committee on Wednesday represented the City Government and the people. They spoke with authority, that is, for the parties in interest. Do the members of the committee want to have it understood that they set up their private opinions against the views presented by Assistant Corporation Counsel GUY on behalf of Mayor MCCLELLAN, who said that the city authorities favored the two bills of the commission; of Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES and Mr. ALBERT B. BOARDMAN, counsel of the commission; of ex-Judge WILLIAM N. COHEN, representing the East Side Rapid Transit Association, and ex-Judge W. M. K. OLCOTT, representing the West Side Rapid Transit Association; of ex-Tax Commissioner JAMES M. WELLS, Mr. FREDERICK ULLMAN, Alderman PECK, and others representing business organizations who appealed for urgency in behalf of the commission's bills?

The supporters of the Elsberg bill have no authority to represent either the City Government or the city's people. They speak for themselves and for the fad of municipal trading. Yet the committee treated them with such distinguished consideration and the real representatives of public opinion in New York with such scant respect that it advised a compromise. This is the same thing as saying that the committee is willing to take the responsibility of killing all rapid transit legislation and postponing for a year or longer the beginning of subway extension work which ought to be begun at once.

THE "NEAR-SIDE" NUISANCE.

Has the ordinance which requires surface street cars to stop upon the "near side" of the street any friends or defenders whatever? Is it not the universal belief that the practice it compels is a nuisance without mitigation—that it inflicts inconvenience, delay, and discomfort upon the public without any shadow of compensating advantage? Do not about ninety-nine persons out of every hundred who talk about the matter at all denounce the ordinance? Why not do away with it at once?

The complaint made against the ordinance by the members of the Women's Health Protective Association is well founded. It compels passengers to enter or leave the street cars at points where there are no crosswalks. They must travel for a considerable distance through whatever mud, slush, snow, or pools of water may be found upon the pavement. It delays and "holds up" pedestrians who seek to cross streets and avenues through which surface cars are operated, for the cars stop at precisely the point which makes all passing dangerous until they have proceeded on their way. The "far-side" stop occasions no such inconvenience. Motormen and conductors naturally make this ordinance an excuse for refusing to stop at points which would be convenient for passengers.

The ordinance was an unwarrantable interference with public custom and prescription. A private corporation would be almost incapable of such disregard of the convenience of its patrons.

PORT ARTHUR.

The capture of Port Arthur would evidently be the most striking and sensational success which the Japanese could win. It would be the greatest humiliation for their enemy. It would also be the most exquisite morsel of revenge for themselves—because they had captured the place and were in secure possession of it nine years ago, when Russia, backed by France and Germany, ordered them out, and they yielded to superior force. If they could now drive Russia out of what Russia bullied them out of there would be more rejoicing in Japan than over any other military success that is possible to the Japanese arms.

These considerations may explain why rumors of the capture of Port Arthur recur with such frequency in the dispatches from the seat of war. But we can see no other basis for the rumors, and these considerations do not furnish a basis, only an explanation. It may very well be that Port Arthur is not provisioned for a long siege, and that provisions which appear upon the Russian returns do not in fact exist. It may also be that the Japanese might land a sufficient force upon the peninsula behind Port Arthur to disable the railroad, and even to capture the place. But such a capture, which would have to be effected by the landing of an expeditionary force from transports, would be a most dangerous thing to undertake, or even to execute, so long as the Russian force assembled upon the Manchurian side of the Yalu remained intact. The Russian Army must be beaten before the capture of the fortress comes within the sphere of practical warfare. It seems to be agreed that the weather does not at present make practicable, and will not for some weeks make practicable, a general Japanese advance. It may be that when that advance takes place, the Russian force will not find itself sufficient to resist it, and will fall back, not to Port Arthur, but up the line of the railroad toward Mukden, where the Japanese difficulties will increase as the Russian difficulties diminish. In that case, Port Arthur may be expected to fall, almost of itself. But it seems entirely safe to distrust any account of the capture of Port Arthur which is not preceded by the announcement of the defeat or retirement of the Russian Army on the Yalu.

BRIDGE TERMINAL PLANS.

Mayor MCCLELLAN, with commendable diligence and industry, has sought to find some solution of the "bridge crush" problem. It is his purpose to provide entrance and exit facilities and means of transportation on the two bridges which will at the lowest reasonable cost afford the maximum of public convenience.

Out of the multitude of plans which have been submitted for consideration two have survived on their merits, and are still under examination. One of these, called the Nichols plan, prepared by Chief Engineer NICHOLS with the approval of Bridge Commissioner BEST, and, it is understood, of the Mayor also, provides for extending the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge to Worth and Centre Streets, and the terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge to Delancey Street and the Bowery, with an elevated road connecting the two terminals. The other plan, prepared by Chief Engineer PARSONS, which is favored by the Rapid Transit Commission, provides a subway connection for the two bridge terminals. As between these two plans the considerations which would control a choice would seem to be those of cost and public accommodation. It ought not to be difficult to determine which offers the greater relative advantage in both these respects. Mayor MCCLELLAN has been studying the problem in an open-minded and enlightened way, without irrevocable commitment to any particular way of solving it, desiring only that it shall be solved in the best way. He has, we believe, expressed the belief that the three traction companies should use the bridge under some equitable working arrangement. This would seem to offer the largest degree of accommodation to passenger travel across the East River.

It is to be hoped that the Mayor will keep at the work until a conclusion has been reached. The conditions at the end of the Brooklyn Bridge have long been a source of intolerable discomfort and peril. There is urgent need of remedial measures there. The millions which have been spent in constructing the Williamsburg Bridge will be of little public use unless facilities are provided for making it accessible and traversible by the great crowds whose convenience it would serve. The problem is one which may well engage the study of the Mayor, of the Department of Bridges, and of the Rapid Transit Commission.

THE "SCOTCH HIGHBALL."

It is always disagreeable to dispel agreeable illusions; but, when exact information is at hand which is of public interest, to withhold it that those likely to be shocked by it may continue to occupy a fool's paradise is to render a public disservice which the right-minded journalist cannot reconcile with his conscience.

A great many people who do not really like the flavor of Scotch whisky drink it as the alcoholic component of the highball under the impression that it is at least pure and as free from hurtful adulteration as the wind that sweeps the heather-covered hillsides of its native habitat. This may have been true when Scotch whisky was made in a small way for home consumption, but since its manufacture has become a great industry it seems to have become a concoction of almost anything, built around a simulated flavor. A revenue official whose duties bring him into intimate relations with distillers gives away in The London Times some of the laboratory secrets of the business in the making of certain popular blends of "Scotch" which are well known in this country. One of these, which is made up in a bonded warehouse in Scotland under the observation of the authority quoted, is compounded as follows: Two thousand gallons English spirit and five hundred gallons raw grain patent spirit distilled in Scotland. The flavoring additions are probably no more hurtful than the fruit syrups of the soda fountains. Not a cask of the "blend" is a year old when marketed. Indeed, age would not help it, as the nature of patent spirit is such that time has little or no mellowing influence upon it. The patent spirit contains practically none of the by-products of distillation found in malt whisky, and which give it its chief value as compared with a simple admixture of alcohol and water. Another well-known "blend" is said to be compounded as follows: Six hundred gallons crude English spirit from London or Liverpool, 1,300 gallons crude Scotch grain alcohol less than a year old, 400 gallons Highland or Lowland malt whisky less than a year old, and flavoring "to suit the taste." Another Scotch whisky, which is regularly made up for the market in one of the Government warehouses and largely exported, consists chiefly of raw grain spirit less than a year old. "But," says the expert—

There are worse blends than these. English spirit by itself is every week being made up and sent out as Irish and Scotch whisky. It is simply reduced, colored and bottled, and labeled "Scotch" or "Irish," according to the needs of the customer. And all this takes place in the bonded warehouses of the country, with the full cognizance and consent of our excise and customs officials, who are actually cautioned not to interfere. What may not occur behind the public house bar or in the privacy of the "blender's" or dealer's own premises?

This is disquieting. From it, however, one cannot safely draw the deduction that since the Scotch blends are so open to suspicion, he is safer in dependence upon native rye as the spirituous base of his long drink. If the secrets of some of the famous blends produced in this country were told they might be no more reassuring than the information concerning what has so long and so successfully masqueraded as usquebaugh or real Highland "wuskey," with the smell of turf smoke permeating it. No doubt it is possible to get pure whisky, mellow, ripe, and well matured, if one goes the right way about it, but that he often succeeds in doing so, or ever does in his casual assimilation of the popular highball, is more than doubtful. Diamonds have been found on the Broadway sidewalks, but they are not so numerous that looking for them would be repaid. It is a pretty safe generalization respecting the highball that the best thing in it is the carbonated water—and one cannot always be sure of that.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

One of the public services which Sir EDWIN ARNOLD performed, without in the least meaning it, was to abate the conceit of the homonymous, but not, we believe, traceably consanguineous, MATTHEW, "of that ilk." The author of "Culture and Anarchy," on the one hand, and of "Sohrab and Rustum" on the other, had an armor of proof against most American misunderstandings. But to be acclaimed by American reporters, from Boston to Duluth, as the author of the "Light of Asia" and other poems immensely more popular than his own, was more than he could bear—all the less tolerable because it was not openly resentible. If the fastidious poet and essayist resented it, even in his private letters, the fact has been discreetly edited out of the published version of those letters.

Indeed, the contrast was very striking between the shrinking scholar, who shrank from "notoriety" unless it distinctly involved "celebrity," and the hustling journalist whose attitude toward notoriety was that of the French Marshal toward music. He was "not afraid of it." As a matter of fact, Sir EDWIN ARNOLD was a journalist, first and last and all the time. He had, when he was thinking out the topic and development of an epic poem, a sense of the "actual" and the generally interesting, a "nose for news," just as much as when he was laying out the editorial page of The London Telegraph in the days when that was his principal vocation.

Naturally, considering our own profession, we do not by that remark intend to disparage Sir EDWIN. Only to characterize him. And he was undoubtedly a man of a wide intellectual curiosity. Consider, since the time of CLIVE and the Anglo-Indian pioneers, how few Englishmen in India have taken any trouble at all to learn about the civilization they were engaged in superseding. The fewness of them is a singular tribute to the insular incuriosity of the majority. Sir EDWIN, during his six years' residence, was a shining exception to the rule. He learned his Sanskrit, his old Persian, his whatever was necessary to enable him to pursue his investigations into the ancient culture of India, and learned them, it may be admitted, not like a journalist, but like a scholar. And he really assimilated the results of this study.

In this respect one might almost call him the successor of Sir WILLIAM JONES. It is true that in the delineation of the modern life of India he yields without a contest, not only to such a genius as KIPLING, but to such a talent as that of Mr. PHIL ROBINSON, to which Sir EDWIN rendered frank and ungrudging recognition. But his studies nevertheless bore valuable fruit, for it was the soul of India that he tried to reach, the essence of which the external aspects of modern Indian life are the phenomena. The effort was not in vain. The "Light of Asia" remains, and is likely to remain, not only the first but the most successful of the attempts of a foreigner to convey to his people, which in this case meant the Western World, the meaning and the mystery of the religion of Buddha.

After all, this also is a piece of versified journalism. It is the interest of the subject, not the exquisiteness of the craftsmanship, that attracts the reader. It would be a pleasure to quote some of the stanzas, or lines, or phrases, which vindicate Sir EDWIN's claim to a place among the poets. But it would be in vain to attempt to establish that claim in that way. The verse is too easy, too glib, too "journalistic" to count as poetry. When so facile and versatile a versifier has not written a line, after so many years, which has got into the handbooks of quotation, when not even the most admiring readers of his epics or his lyrics can repeat to you a single passage upon which his estimate is based, the attempt to rank him among the masters in his time of English song must really be abandoned. But, without that addition, it may safely be said of him that he was a deserving, interesting, and instructive man of letters.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If we couldn't repress the expression of our surprise at the discovery that among New York's innumerable societies is one composed of people whose bond of union is the fact that they once lived in Oldenburg, surely we cannot be expected to conceal our amusement that the city contains a considerable number of citizens who are willing to dine together as former residents of Saratoga. The "Oldenburgische Gesellschaft," or "Verein Ehemaliger Oldenburger," or whatever its name may be, is simply funny, but a "Saratoga Society"—that is not funny at all, it is a dreadful revelation of human possibilities in the way of emphasizing an origin that it would be at least as overcharitable to call unfortunate as it would be overharsh to call disgraceful. To have been an Oldenburger is something that hardly needs living down, particularly by those who have ceased betimes to be cabined, cribbed, and confined within limits so narrow, but to have been a Saratogian and not to let people forget it as quickly as they will and can! That, certainly, is the height of mad folly. For Saratoga is a pretty bad place, and has been for a good many years. So far as acts go, of course, nothing is done there that is not done in innumerable other places. The difference is in the way of doing; or, rather, in the way the doing is defended, excused or palliated by people nominally reputable on the plea that the prosperity of the village depends on the granting of immunity to its criminals. That plea is whispered here, now and then, but not by those who are, or even call themselves, citizens of the better class. For the most part we are ashamed of our wickedness and applaud efforts for its suppression. If any in Saratoga are ashamed they are a minority too small to make themselves audible, and the efficient majority decree that the practice of the municipal virtues there shall be limited to the Winter months, when it doesn't interfere with business. Therefore are we astonished at the existence here of a Saratoga Society.

—The story which came from Labrador yesterday was so similar, in its wealth of tragic and pathetic incidents, to those imagined by the writers of novels of adventure, that it was hard to keep in mind, while reading it, that here was a record of deeds done and sufferings experienced by men who a few months ago were walking the streets of New York. The object of the little expedition was to explore a region that has remained unknown less because of its remoteness or of any difficulties to be encountered in it than because until very recently there was not even a suspicion that it might be worth exploring—a barren, desolate land, indeed, but one in which adequate preparation would have made life fairly easy. The adequate preparation was not made, and as a result one of the three explorers dies of cold and hunger, a second wanders through the snow to the very verge of death, and the third—the only one of them at all familiar with the region and therefore the one best able to utilize its scanty resources—makes his way to assistance and sends it back in time to save the living and coffin the dead. The fidelity of this Cree Indian is a notable feature of the episode. Presumably his own danger would have been small had he been willing to abandon his white companions in their helplessness, but he did not leave them until it was perfectly obvious that for him to push ahead was their only chance as well as his. That HUBBARD was left behind, sick and without food, while his slightly stronger companions went on, is something of a shock to the sentimentalism that does not reason, but without any question at all it was the right thing to do. As events turned out, the expedient did not save HUBBARD's life, but neither would the alternative have done so—it would simply have made the death list three instead of one. To have died with him would have been heroic, in a way, but the way would have been stupid almost to the point of criminality. It will be observed that the last desperate means of sustaining life in emergencies like those encountered by this expedition do not seem ever to have entered the minds of its members, white or red. They ate bones and they ate leather, but they cast no hungry eyes on each other. Would they have been justified in doing so? Cold reason says—or at least whispers—yes, but one is glad to think that in numbering the chances of safety they ignored that one.

—That it should have cost something like $25,000, of which $15,000 is claimed by the referee and over $3,500 by his stenographer, to discover whether the Justice of a District Municipal Court had a decent competency for his work and did it in a decent way, is a fact so grotesquely absurd that perhaps the taxpayers will therefore only laugh at it. Seventy-eight days the referee says he devoted to this momentous and difficult inquisition. He examined 130 witnesses, the minutes cover 3,307 pages, and there are 435 "exhibits." Justice BOLTE's counsel declares that if the referee's report is upheld by the Appellate Division their client may be censured, but the findings are not sufficient to warrant his removal from the bench. That is not a disinterested opinion, but probably enough it is true, and what an outcome for the expenditure of $25,000! Of course, the question of a Judge's character and ability is a very serious one, not lightly or quickly to be determined, but who can doubt that there is something radically wrong about a system under which it takes so much time and money to settle what is after all a question of fact concerning which evidence was abundant and easily accessible?

—Can a man on a salary of $75 a month provide his employers with service that compels him to hire four other men at $30 a month each, and still make money for himself? The head porter in a Chicago hotel seems to have thought so, and seems to have done it, too, until his subordinates refused to turn over to him the tips they received from guests of the hotel. Then the scheme fell to pieces and there was trouble. The four men insisted on keeping their tips and on getting their $30 a month besides, whereupon the head porter discharged them as greedy rebels, and they looked about for somebody to sue for wages due. After due deliberation they decided to sue the hotel proprietors instead of the head porter, but the proprietors declare that they have nothing to do with the case—that they know only the head porter, with whom they contracted to have their portering done in a satisfactory way for $75 a month. The traveling public have no small interest in the outcome of this litigation, and it ought to give them a lot of information as to the amount of money that is extorted from them in the shape of tips to employés of one sort or another.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Dr. Charles F. Rand of this city called on the President to-day and showed him a piece of hardtack that had been issued to Dr. Rand on the morning of July 21, 1861, just before he was required to move with his regiment against the Confederates at Bull Run. It is said to be the only specimen in existence of the hardtack issued to the Federal troops during the war of the rebellion.

This particular cake was one of eleven issued to Dr. Rand before the action at Bull Run began, and which he was compelled to leave behind when the order to march was received. The cake now possessed by Dr. Rand was given to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, then with Gen. McDowell's army. The correspondent wrapped it in a newspaper and sent it to Rand's mother, among whose effects it was found after her death in 1862.

SUBSIDY OF CORPORATIONS.

Chancellor MacCracken Replies to Criticism of Chancellor Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not your editorial note of this morning in regard to the subsidizing by New York State of a single private university corporation be equally applicable to a like subsidizing of a single private hospital corporation?

Suppose the State were asked to give an annual subsidy of $100,000 to Roosevelt or New York Hospital on condition that it cut its prices for pay patients. Would you then consider as idle the argument that the State, by thus enabling a single hospital to cut rates, would be doing an injury to such neighboring hospitals as St. Luke's or the Presbyterian, since these hospitals depend largely upon the receipts from pay patients for supporting their entire work? Would you consider as idle the argument that such a State subsidy might tempt Roosevelt or New York Hospital to be wasteful, even while at the same time its cutting of rates made it a difficult competitor for its neighbors?

I cannot believe that you would brush aside as futile these arguments against the State subsidizing a single private corporation, yet these, according to your editorial, are substantially the considerations urged by Chancellor James R. Day against the State subsidizing, in ever-increasing measure, the private university corporation at Ithaca.

HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN.
New York, March 24, 1904.

LITTLE GIRL'S FALSEHOOD.

Correspondent Thinks End Justifies the Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your controversy, just opened in to-day's Topics, regarding the little girl who, in order to save lives from fire, resorted to saying that the fire was "out," ethics and religion teach that it is proper to say that one is "out" to a caller he is unable or unwilling to see, and that there is no sin in so doing, provided the act is well intentioned.

Did she not prove there was no danger? There was less danger from the literal truth than from the literal and practical falsehood. I see no difference of kind in "no danger" and "no fire," and very little difference in degree. The end justifies the means, does it not? O. N.

New York, March 25, 1904.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN TO DINE.

Sons of Granite State Will Form Permanent Organization.

Natives of New Hampshire now living in New York and the near-by towns in New Jersey and Connecticut will have a dinner to-night in the University Club and organize the New Hampshire Society of New York. Judge Henry E. Howland will preside, and Gov. Bachelder of New Hampshire and United States Court Judge Edgar Aldrich of that State will be among the speakers. It is proposed to include in the membership, not only natives, but sons of natives and others whose interests are identified with the Granite State, and it is estimated by the committee in charge that the number of New Yorkers eligible for membership will be nearly 1,000.

It has been suggested by New Hampshire men living elsewhere that similar organizations be formed in other cities and a central organization of all be made, which will hold its annual convention in Concord, N. H., during "Old Home" week in each year.

Dinner to Mayor by Lotos Club To-night.

The Lotos Club, following its practice of giving dinners to incoming Mayors, will honor Mayor McClellan to-night. Among the speakers are Senator Depew, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Congressman Adam Bede, Gen. Corbin, Joseph C. Hendrix, Simeon Ford, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Senator McCarren, Borough President Littleton, Job Hedges, W. H. McElroy, and Corporation Counsel Delany. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, is to preside.

Thomas D. Reilly's Estate.

Mrs. Mary Frances Malone of 867 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a niece of the late Thomas D. Reilly, President of the Queens County Jockey Club, yesterday applied to Surrogate Thomas for letters of administration on his estate. In her petition Mrs. Malone declares that the value of the real property left by the deceased is unknown, and it is impossible to state the extent of his personal estate, but it is more than $100,000. Mr. Reilly was unmarried, and is survived by one brother, Michael A. Reilly, of Hempstead; Kate R. Reilly, Mary A. Reilly, and Margaret M. Reilly, sisters, with whom he lived, and several nephews and nieces.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The People Know Mr. Cleveland.

The people know Mr. Cleveland and they trust him. They know that the honor of the country would be safe in his hands; that republican institutions would suffer nothing from his administration, and that he would exhaust all his authority in the office of President to preserve the peace of the world. He is the only Democrat who can be elected, and for that reason, if for no other, he ought to be nominated.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.)

Judge Parker.

The drift of Democratic sentiment is toward Judge Parker for President. The great majority of the party wants to drop dead issues, the issues which were twice repudiated under Mr. Bryan's leadership.—Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

A Hopeless Quest.

Of course every intelligent man in America knows that under no possible concatenation of circumstances could Mr. Hearst be elected President; if it be possible to buy a nomination he cannot buy his election.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald, (Dem.)

Hearst's Delegates.

There appears to be some difference of opinion among our contemporaries as to whether Hearst is buying delegates or only leasing them. Wouldn't hoodooing be the better term?—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.)

Republicans Would Be Pleased.

Has anybody yet seen any protests from leading Republican politicians or newspapers against Hearst as the Democratic nominee? His nomination would be playing right into the hands of the enemy.—Birmingham (Ala.) News, (Dem.)

The Solidity of the South.

The chief reason that no Presidential candidate, Republican or Democratic, will be chosen from the South is because it is believed that the South is certain, in any event, to give its Electoral vote to the Democratic candidate. The parties bid for the votes of the uncertain or pivotal States. There is, too, a lingering prejudice against the South that no political party will risk incurring in choosing a candidate from this section.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

President Eliot's Cotton Mill Offer.

From The Boston Watchman.

It is said that before his election as President of Harvard University, Charles W. Eliot was offered the superintendency of a cotton mill at a salary considerably larger than was then paid the President of the college. But he decided to remain in the work of education, for which he felt himself best fitted. How much the world would have lost if he had accepted the tempting financial offer, and how much President Eliot would have lost! The way to honor, usefulness, and the most solid satisfaction does not always lead to the most money.

REVIVED BY HEART MASSAGE.

Successful Cases Described to Philadelphia Physicians.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dr. W. W. Keen declared at a meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society last night that a most remarkable field of surgery had been opened in cardiac massage, whereby life apparently extinct had been restored by renewing the heart's pulsation.

"Life apparently extinct has been renewed, or shall we say the dead themselves have been brought back to life," said the doctor, "by continuing the heart's pulsation when it has closed by forcing the physical action through massage."

Dr. Keen made this important assertion when he discussed "a case of abdominal hysterectomy in which massage of the heart for chloroform collapse was employed."

The operation, which the famous surgeons of the world, primarily in Europe, have employed twenty-seven times, has been successful twice. Dr. Keen was himself one of the first to resort to the delicate use of the knife in this country, but was unsuccessful. He reported how, when in operating for "Total Laryngectomy," the heart ceased to beat, respiration was absent, and collapse from chloroform complete, the diaphragm was cut open and the massage method employed. Death in this instance had been apparent for at least five minutes before the operation was undertaken. When at the end of that time the heart had been exposed and massage applied, the heart resumed its pulsation, and the respiration was restored by artificial means, but death occurred within thirty minutes.

After the incision in the diaphragm, which should be made within five minutes after life is apparently extinct, Dr. Keen described the massage method in brief as follows: "Place one hand on the exterior, and with the other apply the massage to the lower lobe of the organ. Within five minutes the pulsation of the heart is restored. While cardiac massage is applied artificial methods of respiration must be applied at the same time."

Dr. Keen mentioned two successful cases, and declared when surgery had perfected the exact method of applying the massage one of the greatest advances of surgery would be achieved.

In explaining the experiment which had given this operation to surgery Dr. Keen related laboratory experiments with dogs' hearts taken from the bodies after death. In these experiments the hearts had been frozen forty hours, and fifty hours after death the pulsation had been restored by massage.

INDEPENDENCE OF FILIPINOS.

Thinks Question Should Be Submitted to Vote of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in your issue of March 10, 1904, entitled "The Philippines for the Filipinos," and to a letter appearing in your issue of March 21 signed "S. H. E.," I am unable to agree with either you or Mr. Taft or my other imperialistic friend in the position that has been taken concerning our attitude and our duty to the people of those islands. These discussions are based upon a false assumption, namely, that the executive and legislative powers of our Government acted with propriety when they took over the Philippines. It is true they had the power, but they did not have the right, and in doing so they violated a principle which now seems subverted and destroyed, the principle of liberty, upon which the foundation of this great Government was placed by the patriot army, by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and by the men who framed and adopted the Constitution itself.

Mr. Taft advises that the Philippine question should not be submitted to the people. The theory of this Government is that it is one of the people, and on this question we have never had an opportunity to express an opinion, and I am shocked at the recklessness of Mr. Taft boldly advocating that we should not be allowed this privilege which is our birthright, which is the most prominent feature of our citizenship.

LEOGHAIRE.

New York, March 23, 1904.

BECAUSE IT IS READ AND REREAD.

B, Who Objects to Tips, Sends His Complaint to The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper seems to be about the only one people do not throw away after they get through with it; it therefore seems as if they took it home to read again or else let the family read it. When we want the people to read anything we send it to your paper. There is something you might give space for and many people down town will be interested.

I have lunched for three or four years at a restaurant where the meals are fair and cost from 30 to 40 cents. In this restaurant are ten or fifteen agreeable young ladies, much above the average in this line of work. For their services they receive the magnificent sum of $3.50 a week.

They are expected to make up in tips, and very often when a man gives 10 cents or a quarter to a waitress he thinks he is a very generous soul. But why should he be obliged to give anything after paying a good price for a meal? Why don't they pay decent wages to competent waitresses? They are coining money all the time. It is a shame and a disgrace. B.

Mount Vernon, March 23, 1904.

WHISKERS 11 FEET LONG.

In Missouri, Where the Winds That Stir Them Are of Suitable Volume.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Besides being the home of Champ Clark, Pike County glories in the distinction of having the most luxurious crop of whiskers in the United States. The crop adorns the fertile chin of Vol. Tapley, a farmer, and is more than eleven feet in length. Tapley recently gave Congressman Clark a picture of himself in which he appears illustrating the classic song, "And the Wind Blew Through His Whiskers." When Tapley wants to exhibit his hirsute appendage in all its glory he takes it from his vest, where he commonly keeps it, attaches the loose end of it to the hinge of a door, and then backs off until it becomes taut.

Pie Wagon Causes $300 Loss.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Four 5-cent pies cost a corps of Pennsylvania Railroad engineers $300 near Norristown, Tuesday. The surveyors were working near Henderson Station, on the cut-off railroad, laying out a change of grade, when a baker's wagon hove in sight. Deserting their splendid instruments on the railroad, they rushed for the pie wagon, when a train came along and sent their quadrant and kit flying in fragments.

Disturbance Was Vertical.

From The Montreal Gazette.

The earthquake which occurred at about 1:30 o'clock Monday morning, March 21, left its record upon the seismograph at the Physics Building, McGill University, which shows the vibrations to have been chiefly vertical, the horizontal pendulums not having indicated any appreciable movement. The vertical motion was measurable only with the microscope.

A Hero of the Play.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"He had a play produced by an amateur company the other night, I believe. Who was the hero of it, do you know?"

"I was one. I sat through it."

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW HELD AS VALID

Court Imposes Fine for Violating Its Age Provisions.

FIRST DECISION RENDERED

Justice Roesch Mulcts Chelsea Jute Mills for Employing Eleven-Year-Old Annie Ventro.

Justice Roesch, in the Fourth District Municipal Court, yesterday fined the Chelsea Jute Mills of Brooklyn $50 for employing Annie Ventro, eleven years old, in its Brooklyn factory in violation of the compulsory school law forbidden the employment of children less than fourteen years old during the school year, being the first action under the law, which took effect May 1 last.

The City of New York pressed the case and will receive the penalty. The company attacked the constitutionality of the measure and pleaded that when the child was engaged, on April 7 last, she declared that she was "sixteen passed" and gave the forewoman an affidavit made by her father that she was born April 4, 1887. Both parents testified that this affidavit was false, and Justice Roesch declared that this was evident to the most casual observer, yet the company passively and complacently accepted the document.

"She was a living picture of the results of child labor in a factory at a delicate age," said the Justice.

The evidence showed that the little girl worked ten and a half hours a day at emptying bobbins, until the opening of the trial, three weeks ago, and her stunted figure and pallor as she appeared in court prompted the Justice's remarks and evoked much sympathy from the spectators.

"Children are the wards of the State," said the Justice in his decision, "and the the State is particularly interested in their well-being as future members of the body politic, and has an inherent right to protect itself and them against the baneful effects of ignorance, infirmity, or danger to life and limb."

He cited the case of the Pierson family of White Plains, who were prosecuted for permitting a child to die of diphtheria under the hands of Christian Science healers instead of calling in a regular practitioner, and the sustained laws providing for the compulsory vaccination of children, and declared that parents and corrupt notaries alike connive at the employment of children under the statutory age. The contention of the Chelsea Mills that they had acted in good faith he said would, if sustained, "put a premium on perjury to obtain employment," and that employers of children take them at their own peril if violating the law.

"If this law be declared invalid," he said, "the door will be thrown open wide to the most noxious kinds of child labor."

The case, which it is understood is largely a test, was bitterly contested. Corporation Counsel John J. Delany and Assistant Corporation Counsel John C. Breckinridge appeared for the city, George W. Alger for the Child Labor Committee, and the Chelsea Jute Mills were represented by Carter, Ledyard & Milburn and George D. Pratt.

ART NOTES.

A collection of Oriental rugs, bronze and marble statuary, pottery, books, and paintings by European and American masters is shown at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, No. 288, near Twenty-eighth Street. It belongs to Mr. Harlan A. Pierce of New York. The pottery and porcelains include Chinese and Japanese, Spanish, French, and German pieces. There are specimens of Irish Belleek, of British Crown Derby, Coalport and Doulton, as well as Sèvres, Dresden and Vienna. Some old jewelry is included in this motley gathering, and there are teakwood cabinets as well. Among the paintings are examples of Diaz, Brissot, Lamorinière, and George Inness. Sales will take place on Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5, Friday evening also, and again on Saturday afternoon, the auction being conducted by Mr. William B. Norman.

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At the Durand-Ruel Gallery a full-length seated portrait by J. Carroll Beckwith represents one of his latest, most successful likenesses. It is that of the youthful Miss Worthington of Irvington in a pale blue dress, seated in an armchair of a greenish blue. The background is a tapestry, which harmonizes with the draperies. The artist has caught in the pretty sitter just the right shade between reticence and confidence which marks the border between girlhood and womanhood, while the expression is very thoughtful and intent. The likeness is excellent.

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A notable exhibit at the Henry-Bonnard bronze foundry, 436 West Sixteenth Street, is a corner of the roof for Senator Clark's house on Central Park East. It represents an advance in the casting of large pieces of bronze, and as such will be shown at the St. Louis Fair. Just the opposite is a little relief portrait of Richard Wagner, modeled by Bachmann for a musical society, which has been cast with a perfection as to the modeling and a thinness as to the metal which are very unusual. The sharp modeling of the hair, for instance, gives this profile head the appearance of a very careful bit produced by the "lost wax" process. But it is not the result of "cire perdu" at all, but a cast in the sand mold. It occurred to Mr. Eugene Aucaigne to ask the sculptor to make his last touches in the sand matrix instead of on the model, in other words to finish with intaglio carving rather than by going over the round, and the result justified his reasoning completely. This idea, if carried out by sculptors and bronze founders, may do much to reduce the cost and increase the perfection of bronze work.

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The Whistler Exhibition at Copley Hall, Boston, will remain open until Monday, March 28, inclusive. A notable instance of the popular interest in this show is the arrival of thirty brokers from New York's Wall Street region, who made a flying visit to Boston, looked the pictures through, and took the next train back.

Daniel's Fate Might Have Been Worse.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Gunner—Our minister preached on Daniel last Sunday. Just think of Daniel being in the lion's den and not touched!

Guyer—Well, it's lucky for Daniel that they were lions. If they had been bulls and bears he'd surely have been touched.

"NO STRANGER."

H. R. R. Hertzberg in Houston Chronicle.

A man need be no "stranger in New York,"
If he has come to live, has come to work,
True, should he wish to dream his days away
In calm idyllic, he would better stay
Down yonder near the Mississippi's mouth
(O wondrous, tender, sympathetic South!)
But when within him stirs the will to dare
The frowns o' fate and fight for fortune fair,
Manhattan gladly gives the battlefield
And weapons which a proper man can wield.
Say what you will—to any suitor bold
And strong, this Mannahatta isn't cold!
She's not a giggling maiden, understand;
She will not lightly tender heart and hand.
But feel she can, and feel she does for him
Who holds his purpose higher than a whim.
* * * * * *
Love to the Southland, to the peace thereof—
And to Manhattan's thrilling vigor, love!

THE AJAX OF SOPHOCLES

Performed by Members of East Side Greek Colony.

A BOOKKEEPER AS AJAX

Incorrect in Many Details, but Simple, Sincere, and Convincing.

Athena	Messenger
Odysseus	Teucros
Alias (Ajax)	Menelaos
Tecmessa	Agamemnon

Chorus of Salaminian sailors, comrades of Ajax.

SCENE—Before the tent of Ajax, at the end of the Greek camp on the coast of Troy. TIME—Early dawn.

Those wise people who did not expect much of the production of the "Ajax" of Sophocles last night (at Clinton Hall, Clinton Street, near Grand, on the lower east side) were rewarded by being pleasantly disappointed. With an Attic tragedy in a modern scenic production and a band of New York Greeks speaking Sophoclean numbers and dancing through pagan choruses there was sure to be many discrepancies. But better a thousand times a well-meant amateur performance than bad art and false archaeology, and the performance was simple, earnest, and sincere. An audience which was three parts from swelldom and one part from the Greek colony followed it with rapt attention. It was the first production of the play in New York, and even if it does not lead to the addition of a Greek theatre to the Italian, Yiddish, and German theatres of the east side, it lent a welcome touch of variety to the theatric life of the metropolis.

The scene showed the hut of Ajax in a grove of stage trees, with a view of the seashore in the background. The change of scene (there are no dramatists like the Greeks for smashing the classic unities) was denoted by withdrawing the tent. The suicide of Ajax, which Sophocles (again ignoring what now pass for the rules of the classic drama) placed in full view on the stage, took place so that the body fell behind a stage rock. The chorus, instead of being in front of the stage proper, occupied the same space as the actors, the altar being in the centre of the front of the stage. The costumes were in the Homeric fashion, which is a piece of archaeology anything but Athenian. But what of all this! The scene was attractive, the costumes rich in color and artistically blended in their contrasts.

The young man who played Ajax is said to be in private life a bookkeeper. On the stage he is of stalwart form, clad in a rich costume of mahogany and orange tawny. His presence is commanding, with simple, broad gestures. The opening scene, in which he appears in his God-sent delusion before Athene and Odysseus, is full of noble frenzy. Later, when the madness has cleared from his brain and he realizes that the object of his recent fury was not Odysseus and the rest of the Greeks, but mere sheep and oxen, the actor's denotement of shame and remorse was large and austerely noble. The great soliloquy at the end of which he runs upon the sword of Hector was not without a touch of imaginative fire. His gestures, it is true, were not always smooth and lifelike. It is possible, too, that he missed the rhythm of his lines. If so, there were many in the audience to whom the text was even more Greek than to him.

In the chorus of sailors the lack of Hellenic plastique was of course even more obvious than in the actors. The poetry of its motions was all too redolent of the forecastle. When falsely assured by Ajax that he had abandoned the project of suicide it circled about the altar in a dance that can only be called a Homeric hornpipe. Its singing to the archaic music of Willys Peck Kent left much to be desired. Yet to those who have never before witnessed a Greek chorus in action it must have given a fresh and vivid impression of its theatric possibilities.

The passage after the death of Ajax, in which Teucros wrangles with Menelaos and Agamemnon as to whether the body is to be given the rites of burial, which has distressed modern critics with its lack of Hellenic dignity, proves one of the most effective in the play, as no doubt it was to Athenian audiences. The three actors threw themselves into the wordy combat with no little spirit.

Altogether the performance is one of much curiosity and interest. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening. Miss Mabel Hay Barrows, under whose direction it is given, has already successfully conducted a similar production at Hull House, Chicago. The name of the charity to which the proceeds are to be given is omitted from the programme.

"THE APOSTLES" GIVEN AGAIN.

Dr. Elgar's Work Sung by the Oratorio Society—First Appearance of Miss Muriel Foster.

It was entirely justifiable that the Oratorio Society should devote the last concert of its season to a repetition of Dr. Edward Elgar's oratorio "The Apostles," which it gave some weeks ago at a special benefit performance. The work itself is one that deserves speedy repetition and further study, on the part not only of the executants, but also of the listeners; for its elaborate scale, the novelty of its style, and the very extensive means of expression the composer employs make exacting demands upon both alike. There was evidently a considerable interest to hear the work again, and there was a large audience present.

The chorus and orchestra under Mr. Damrosch's direction had worked hard to prepare for the previous production; but there had plainly been still more labor profitably expended upon it since then, and there were more confidence and certainty in last night's performance, a greater freedom and finish. Moreover, the two solo parts for female voices were more competently sung than on the previous occasion, and the music allotted to Mary Magdalene is of such importance that the improvement counted for much in the effect of the whole.

This was sung by Miss Muriel Foster, one of the most admired English contralto singers of the present day, and the one to whom the part was intrusted at the first performance of "The Apostles" under Dr. Elgar's direction at Birmingham last Autumn. The other woman's part, that of Mary, the mother of Jesus, was taken by Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt. The solos for men's voices were sung by the singers who undertook them before, David Bispham, Gwylm Miles, Edward P. Johnson, and Frederick Wheeler.

"The Apostles" gave an effect of greater continuity and directness than it did upon its first hearing. This was partly, no doubt, owing to the improvement in the performance; but partly also to a greater familiarity with its style and the insight into its complexities gained through the repetition. It still seems more the product of reflection than of inspiration, and there are long passages that cannot seem other than labored and lacking in consecutive logical development.

On the other hand, the extraordinary brilliancy of the orchestration and the many vivid and stirring effects that are gained through the orchestra's co-operation with the chorus—effects that immensely increased the vividness of the setting and the atmosphere of reality surrounding the sacred story—were more striking than ever. Whatever may be thought of "The Apostles," its originality and strength cannot be denied, nor the glowing sincerity with which it is written. Quite apart from the technical mastery and the command of modern resources with which it is achieved, it is work in spirit and in style such as no other living master could produce. Its method of treatment gives a new significance and new possibilities to oratorio.

Miss Muriel Foster sang the music of the Magdalen with intense conviction, moving dramatic power and deep pathos. She is a singer gifted with temperament and great resources of emotional expression. Yet her voice is not of the highest beauty of color and quality—it is of the typical English contralto kind, of which we have had several conspicuous examples in the last season or two. The contralto voice seems to flourish in England as nowhere else, but there is usually something of coldness and hollowness in it, and from these things Miss Foster's is not wholly exempt. Nor is her production of tone wholly beyond cavil.

But her interpretation of the character which Dr. Elgar has molded so prominently into the substance of his oratorio was an extremely fine one, and may be taken, indeed, as that which the composer desired for it. Mrs. Toedt sang the part of Mary with great beauty of style and of voice. It is a kind of music in which she should be heard oftener than she has been in recent years.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The Kaltenborn Quartet gave its third and last concert of the present season last night at Mendelssohn Hall. It had the important assistance of Mr. Leopold Winkler, who was, indeed, the most conspicuous figure at the entertainment, appearing with Mr. Heine in the 'cello sonata of Richard Strauss, and having the most important part of the Schubert piano quintet, the "Forellen." The third number of the programme, in the order of performance the first, was Mozart's quartet in D major, No. 21.

The Kaltenborn Quartet is distinguished among local chamber-music organizations by the thoroughness of its rehearsals. It is never, or very seldom, guilty of the presumption of "reading" in public and for gate money. On the other hand, the lapses from correctitude of intonation have been its most besetting sin. These were not much in evidence last night while the thoroughness of preparation was. The result was a very enjoyable concert. That there is nothing to say about the performance of the Mozart quartet, as there is nothing, unless there be everything to say about the work itself, may be taken for praise. And Schubert's piano quintet is as innocent, as unpretentious, and as free from the imputation of a desire to do anything beyond making music as the Mozart quartet itself. It is quite as remote from "the heaviness, the fever and the fret" which characterize modern music. It was very sympathetically played; thanks largely, no doubt, to Mr. Winkler' sympathetic performance of the leading part. In that the quartet had also the assistance of Mr. Kahkolf at the contrabass, whose ungrateful task it is to underpin the piano; or, like Jill, to "come grumbling after."

The Schubert quintet is very pretty music, as well as very innocent. The Mozart quartet is, "ex vi termini," both. But that the Richard Strauss sonata should be both, as it is, may have been a surprise to many hearers. It is really a well-behaved 'cello and piano sonata.

FOR NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

About 400 prominent residents of Brooklyn met in Historical Hall, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, that borough, last night to discuss the erection of a new Academy of Music to take the place of the structure lately destroyed by fire. Borough President Littleton presided, and in opening the meeting said, in part:

"Brooklyn will die socially, educationally, and to some extent politically, unless we build a place where these essentials of civilized life may be cultivated and enjoyed. Brooklyn is drawing further away from access to the high-class places of amusement. We are here to make a final struggle to hold together Brooklyn's love of locality and pride of neighborhood."

Plans for the erection of a building somewhere in the central part of Brooklyn, and costing $1,000,000, were presented by Frank Bailey, Chairman of a committee appointed from various Brooklyn organizations, and the plans were adopted by those present. Edward M. Shepard was among those who urged that a new Academy be built.

Ex-President Swanstrom, ex-Mayor Schieren, Henry Batterman, and others also spoke.

MISS PEPPERCORN'S RECITAL.

Miss Gertrude Peppercorn, a young English pianist who made her first New York appearance a few weeks ago, proved yesterday afternoon in a recital in the Lyric Theatre that on that occasion she by no means did herself justice. Her performance yesterday was that of a well equipped artist, possessed not only of a sufficient technique, but of an uncommon feeling for some of the finer and more poetic qualities of piano playing. There were taste and the true musicianly quality in the interpretation of her entire programme, which included Schumann's G minor sonata, Chopin's Barcarolle, Nos. 17 and 16 of his Preludes, his Berceuse and his Fantasia, Op. 49; pieces by Saint-Saëns, Chaminade, and Moszkowski, and a Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt's, Schumann's sonata. She was most successful in the Chopin numbers, which she played with beautiful color, delicacy, and variety of sentiment, and a truly sincere feeling.

WHEAT DINNER TO LACKAYE.

Wilton Lackaye, who is now starring in "The Pit" at the Lyric Theatre, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the New York Vegetarian Club early this morning at the Laurel, 11 West Eighteenth Street. Everything in the way of decorations was made of wheat, except a few American flags that hung on the walls of the room. The dinner did not begin until after midnight.

Among those present besides Mr. Lackaye were Channing Pollock, Mrs. Lackaye, Jane Oaker, six or seven members of "The Pit" company, and several members of the Produce Exchange. In his introductory remarks Secretary Charles A. Montgomery said that, though the vegetarians were long on wheat, they had not gotten down to cotton yet, and would not give "soup a la Sully."

RÉJANE ACTS DESPITE HUSBAND.

PARIS, March 24.—The first night of "La Montansier" at the Gaite, with Mme. Réjane in the title part, attracted many Americans, including Charles Frohman, who will produce the play in New York next season.

"La Montansier," the heroine of which is a famous actress of the time of Louis XVI., is the play which her husband, M. Porel, sought to enjoin Mme. Réjane from appearing in.

M. Coquelin had the leading male part, and both play and players were favorably received.

FELIX WEINGARTNER A NOBLE.

MUNICH, March 24.—The Bavarian official organ to-day announced that Felix Weingartner, the conductor of the Kaiser concerts here, who went to the United States early this year to conduct the rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, New York, has been made a noble, with the hereditary title of Edeler von Muenzberg.

Crowd at Professional Matinee.

More than 200 persons were turned away from the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon, owing to the large crowd that attended the special professional matinée of "The Secret of Polichinelle." Nearly every prominent actor in New York was there. A feature of the afternoon's entertainment was a short speech by W. H. Thompson after the curtain fell on the second act.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Matthew Barry, who was arrested on the charge of causing a shot to be fired in the American Theatre, is said to have made a confession accusing another man of firing the shot. Magistrate Zeller issued a warrant for the arrest of the person implicated.

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Anna Powell, who is Tommy Tot in the "Wizard of Oz," was fined $5 yesterday for running an automobile too fast in Central Park. With her in the machine was David Montgomery, the Tinman in the merry play at the Majestic.

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Burton Holmes will lecture on Alaska at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated with moving pictures.

Death of Mrs. Carlie Wynkoop.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Mrs. Carlie Wynkoop, wife of Dr. David Woodbury Wynkoop of New York, is dead here of Bright's disease. Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop were on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Wynkoop was the daughter of the late Adam Schenck of New York.

HEN BETRAYS HER ABDUCTOR.

Lays an Egg and Cackles Inopportunely in a Suit Case.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 24.—Policeman Frank Atello of this place has a lonely post on Westchester Avenue, and when he saw a stranger stepping briskly in his direction at 4 o'clock this morning he speculated on the prospects of a chat and a cigar to break the monotony of his watch. As the stranger came nearer Atello's pleasant anticipations rose almost to a feeling of certainty, for he argued that a man who wore a silk hat, frock coat, white waistcoat, gloves, and patent leather shoes and carried a suit case ought to be good for at least a ten-cent cigar or perhaps a two-for-a-quarter.

"Good morning," remarked the policeman, and the stranger, after a slight hesitation, halted and responded to the salutation.

"How's business smoking up?" was Atello's solicitous and guileful inquiry, to which the man made the discouraging answer that he had never seen it so bad in his experience as a drummer.

"A drummer, eh?" queried Atello, and then, as a bright idea struck him, he added, "and I suppose you carry your drum sticks in that grip." Overcome by this merry conceit the policeman hit the leather case a whack with his night stick as he doubled up with laughter. The stranger flushed, and then joined in the mirthful demonstration, but without much enthusiasm.

They were still laughing when a sound arose that made the policeman straighten up and caused a sickly grin to petrify on the stranger's face. The noise was muffled, but triumphant, and resembled only one thing that the policeman ever had heard. That was the song of a hen which had just accomplished the feat of laying an egg.

The men looked at each other and there was an exchange of thought reading.

"I'll bet she has!" exclaimed the policeman.

"I hope it don't break in my new suit case," cried the stranger.

Then the glint of suspicion came in the policeman's eyes. He thought of the 900 valuable chickens that had been stolen recently in this vicinity, and said: "Open that grip."

"I can't; the key is in my trunk," said the stranger.

The next moment he was on his way to the police station. There the case was opened and five chickens, including the hen who had chosen such an inopportune time to attend to her domestic affairs, were found. The prisoner said he was Auchary Yaro of New York, and the police assert that he confessed to robbing the roost of George Mead, a new York insurance broker, on the Boston Post Road.

HOODOO MATTRESS BURNED.

Firemen Called Twice in Twenty-four Hours to Extinguish Fire in It.

When a fire alarm turned in at Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue last night was responded to it was found that a mattress on the fourth floor of 425 Sixth Avenue, occupied by Edmund Bergen, had been burned.

On Wednesday night the firemen responded to an alarm from the same box, and extinguished a fire raging in the same mattress at the same address. On the way down Sixth Avenue on the first call, Fire Patrol No. 3 narrowly escaped crashing into an eastbound Twenty-eighth Street car laden with passengers.

"I am glad that mattress is burned," said Bergen last night. "There was a hoodoo on it, I'm sure."

SCHLEY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Would Be Mistake for Navy Man to Go Into Politics, He Says.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—Admiral Winfield Scott Schley arrived here to-day. There having been some talk among local politicians favorable to the Admiral as a candidate on the next Democratic National ticket, he was asked by newspaper men as to the matter.

He replied that he thought it would be a mistake for a navy man to get into National politics.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Edward Leverich will give a bridge party this afternoon in honor of Mrs. John W. Castle of New Orleans. There will be seven tables and handsome prizes. The bridge party Mrs. Leverich gave yesterday was for Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will have their musicale as usual on Sunday, but there will be no other entertainments. The last of Mme. Petite's French conferences will take place at Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood's this afternoon.

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Willetts Van Nest gave a dinner of twenty covers last evening at the Metropolitan Club. The last meeting of Miss Leary's Bellevue Knitting and Sewing Class took place yesterday afternoon.

***

The annual lectures for the benefit of the Barnard College scholarship will be given at Sherry's to-morrow afternoon. The first lecture will begin at 2:30 and end at 3:15, and the second will begin at 3:45 and end at 4:30, when tea will be served. The tickets are $1.50 each.

***

Miss Edith Cryder, the eldest of the Cryder triplets, and the first to announce her engagement, has been visiting in Boston. Miss Cryder has been the guest of Miss Mary Ames, a sister of her fiancé, F. Lothrop Ames. This is the first visit Miss Cryder has made in Boston since the announcement of her engagement. The wedding will probably be celebrated in June.

***

Mrs. James E. Martin went to Atlantic City yesterday and will not return to town until the middle of next week.

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The wedding of Miss Bertha von Hornemann Mundé, a daughter of the late Dr. Paul F. Mundé, to Dr. John Henry Sabin Leake of Williamstown, Mass., is to be celebrated on April 11 at the residence of the bride's mother in West Forty-fifth Street. It will be a very quiet and small wedding, as the Mundés are still in mourning.

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Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew has joined Mr. Depew in New York. They will be here for the rest of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are to leave here to-day for Newport. Mrs. Frederic Neilson will remain in New York.

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Mrs. Richard Gambrill will sail early in April for Europe. She will remain until the beginning of the Newport season.

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Miss Tenie Wolfe, who has been ill, is rapidly convalescing.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rowland (Miss Grace C. Hubbell) have started on a tour to South America, and will be absent for a considerable time.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 24.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt arrived this afternoon for the season and has taken apartments at the Hill Top cottage for a short time before going to Sandy Point farm.

S. Horatio Whitwell, who died in Boston Wednesday, in his eighty-first year, was one of the oldest of Newport's Summer residents. He owned a cottage on Berkeley Avenue, and had spent Summers here for a quarter of a century. He went little into society.

C. D. Chapman of New York has purchased the Hayward farm, in Middletown, and will hold the property for investment until such time as he may deem it wise to make improvements upon it. The farm contains seventy-five acres, and is situated on the main road, about two miles from Newport.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD DEAD

Author of "The Light of Asia" Was Seventy-two Years Old.

HIS ILLNESS A BRIEF ONE

He Continued His Literary Work Until Quite Recently—His Second Wife Was an American.

LONDON, March 24.—Sir Edwin Arnold died in London this morning.

Although Sir Edwin suffered of late years from partial paralysis he was not taken seriously ill until last week, and gradually lost strength. He had a relapse early this morning, did not rally, and died peacefully at 10:30 o'clock.

Sir Edwin continued his literary work until quite recently, his last writing being in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, in which he was greatly interested.

The funeral will take place on March 28. The body will be cremated at Woking.

Sir Edwin Arnold, born on June 10, 1832, was the second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a Sussex Magistrate, and he was educated at King's School, Rochester; King's College, London, and at University College, Oxford, where in 1852, at the age of twenty, he first displayed his literary ability in the poem "Feast of Belshazzar," which won him the Newdigate Prize.

After leaving Oxford Arnold was sent to India, where he became Principal of Poona College, in the Mahratta District.

Returning from India he became connected with The London Daily Telegraph, of which later he became the head. Whatever time he could spare from his journalistic duties he spent in the East, and he emphasized his Oriental tastes by marrying for his third wife Tama Kurokawa, a Japanese woman.

His second marriage, in 1869, (his first wife having been an Englishwoman who died in 1865,) was not less romantic. He was in the British Museum one day when his attention was attracted by one of Perugino's paintings. More striking than that, however, proved a young woman whom he found copying the picture. He did not rest until the beautiful Miss Fannie Channing, a daughter of the Rev. William Henry Channing of Boston, became his bride. She died in 1889.

"The Light of Asia," the poem upon which his fame chiefly rests, was begun late in 1878 and finished early in 1879. In 1891 he published "The Light of the World," in which he attempted to do for the life of Christ what he had done for that of Buddha, but the work was not so well received as his earlier poem.

In 1877, when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, he was made a Companion of the Star of India. Later he became a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. In 1889 he traveled extensively in the United States, and while in America was entertained by George W. Childs. He is survived by six children. One son, Edwin Lester Arnold, is well known as an author.

NO LUCK WITH THIS OPAL.

Two Young Men Who Say They Found It Are Locked Up.

Two young men entered a pawnshop at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue last night and, laying down an odd-looking scarfpin on the counter, asked for a loan of $2 on it.

"Where did you get this?" asked the clerk.

"Found it on Broadway," was the answer.

The clerk called in Policeman Rinn of the Broadway Squad, and into his care confided the pin and the two young men, who gave their names to the police as Mortimer Maruchies of 208 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Emil Otto of 201 Seventh Avenue.

"I've been on Broadway for quite a number of years," said Rinn after he had seen his charges safely lodged as suspicious persons, "and I was never lucky enough to find a pin worth $1,000. But it's true in this case that to find an opal is unlucky."

The pin was set with a splendid Hungarian opal surrounded by nineteen diamonds.

IN THE SHOPS.

Fancy bodices are made with many ruffles or plaitings, as are the bodices of the gowns, and one of the former in white is very soft and pretty. It is new and smart, of mousseline, with a short shirred yoke, and below this are innumerable plaited ruffles, each edged with Valenciennes lace. The sleeves are loose and full, formed also of many ruffles, the lowest drooping over the cuff, fitting snugly around the wrist and made of the "Val." lace. The transparent stock is also of the lace.

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Among the simplest of a number of beautiful French gowns is one of dark blue taffeta—a soft silk, with small figures in the weave. The bodice is nearly hidden by capes of embroidered white batiste, and the yoke is made of narrow rows of Valenciennes lace. It is a very short yoke, buttoned in front with tiny pearl buttons. There is no stock, but a little turn-over collar of the batiste edged with narrow "Val." lace. The batiste cape is double, extending from the yoke well below the shoulder blades in the back, and the lower part of the cape has a vest-like front to the waist line. There is a crush belt of the material set with small bows of the dark blue, with a touch of pale-green silk, and there is another bow of the blue with the green at the bust line on the cape. The cape fits smoothly over the shoulders. The sleeves are full and with deep, close-fitting cuffs, or it may be said that the lower part of the sleeve is close fitting and formed of the insertions of "Val." lace.

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Valenciennes lace, which has been little used for some time, is coming to the fore, and is seen in many of the handsomest gowns. One of these, in white chiffon, is set with bands of the lace in linked medallions. These form undulating lines in the skirt, and in the bodice are carried down on either side of the front and around to the sides, giving a jacket effect. Here the medallions are outlined with pale blue silk, as are some of the lines of medallions in the skirt. The pale blue, with the sheet material of the frock and the lace, is exceedingly pretty.

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Green is to be a good color this year, and some of the smartest frocks are seen in it. One of these is a reseda green silk, the waist showing a quantity of repoussé, the new lace. This is let into the bodice at intervals around the lower part, and carried up five or six inches. The front of the bodice opens over a fall of lace. The stock is formed of bands of golden braid on either side of a narrow pink-flowered ribbon. The base of the stock is of cerise velvet, two points showing the gold braid, ribbon, and the cerise velvet on either side of the open front of the gown. This front is outlined with buttonhole effects on either side, loops of narrow gold braid outlining small ovals of the flowered ribbon. The sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton variety, and a frill of the lace falls from the back seam, from shoulder to wrist. Set on either side of this open seam, as well as on the bodice around the inserts of lace, is soutache braid put on to give the effect of false buttonholes, the braid being the color of the gown. It gives a very pretty finish to the bodice. The skirt is very full around the lower edge, full shirred pieces being set in at intervals about half way down its length.

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Another gown of green has a distinctly old-time effect. This has a basque—basques are certainly coming in—pointing a little in front. The bodice fits snugly and has two shirred flat puffs, perhaps an inch wide, on either side of the front. These puffs are carried down the front of the skirt also, separating a little toward the lower part to show shirred chiffon. Around the back of the skirt is set on something in the nature of what many years ago was called a French flounce, this gathered in groups of shirrings. The shoulders to the gown are made very broad by big folds of silk set on capelike and extending out over the sleeves. These are finished with heavy point venise lace in white. There is a tiny yoke of shirred chiffon showing on the shoulders, strapped with velvet ribbon, and this ribbon also finishes the sleeves.

A. CASS CANFIELD DEAD.

Chill Contracted While Playing Golf at Aiken, S. C., Results Fatally.

Augustus Cass Canfield, a prominent yachtsman and clubman of this city, died yesterday of pneumonia at Aiken, S. C. Mr. Canfield contracted a chill while playing golf there recently. This led to the disease which resulted in his death. With him were his wife and children, who had accompanied him on his trip to the South.

Mr. Canfield was fifty years old, and was born in Detroit. He was the son of Capt. Canfield of the United States Topographical Engineers. His mother before her marriage to Capt. Canfield was a Miss Cass. She was a daughter of Gen. Lewis Cass, who was Secretary of War under Andrew Jackson and afterward a Democratic candidate for President.

Mr. Canfield was graduated from Princeton University in 1874, and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1877. After finishing his education he made his home in New York. He became interested in yachting, and designed the schooner yacht Sea Fox, with which he won the Goelet Cup. He also designed the sloop yacht Isis, which was also very successful. For many years he was Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and also served as a member of the America's Cup Committee. He also was an enthusiastic golf player.

He married Miss Josephine Houghteling of Chicago. A short time ago Mr. Canfield disposed of his residence at 40 Park Avenue, and had nearly completed a house in Westbury, L. I., where he was going to make his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Canfield have been prominent in social circles in New York, and entertained extensively. Mr. Canfield was a member of the Princeton, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Racquet, and Knickerbocker Clubs, the New York Zoological Society, which controls the Zoological Gardens in the Bronx Park, and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Gregory.

George Gregory, a well-known resident of the Ninth Ward, died suddenly at his residence, 149 West Twelfth Street, on Wednesday, after a short illness. His funeral will be held to-morrow morning from St. Clement's Church, on West Third Street.

Mr. Gregory was born in Bath, England, sixty-five years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen and an Assemblyman from the old Seventh District as a Republican. For several years he was assistant to Postmaster Van Cott. Mr. Gregory was a member of the Seventh Regiment for thirty-one years, receiving a gold medal for long and faithful service when he retired. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and the Lincoln Club and Senior Warden of St. Clement's Church.

Mrs. Anne M. Loomis.

Mrs. Anne M. Loomis, the widow of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, the well-known lung specialist, who died in 1895, died Wednesday night, after an attack of peritonitis, at her residence, 33 West Forty-sixth Street. She was fifty-seven years old.

Since Dr. Loomis's death Mrs. Loomis had been active in continuing his work at the Liberty (N. Y.) Sanitarium. She was twice married, her first husband having been John D. Prince, the banker. Prof. John D. Prince of Columbia and Mrs. Willard Humphries are children of this marriage.

Mrs. Loomis was a daughter of Thomas H. Morris of Baltimore. Reverdy Johnson, Chancellor of Maryland during the war of the rebellion, was her grandmother.

C. Coles Dusenbury.

C. Coles Dusenbury, one of New York's old time merchants, died at his home, 1 West Eighty-first Street, yesterday. He was born in this city Feb. 16, 1830.

In 1849 he entered the employ of Stephen A. Martine, importer of carriage linings and trimmings, and later became a partner. About 1863 he formed the firm of Dusenbury & Ackerman, which under the name of C. Coles, Dusenbury & Son is the oldest and has become the largest house in its line in the United States.

Mr. Dusenbury was a member of the National Association of Carriage Manufacturers, of the Merchants' Association of New York City, and of the Holland Society. He was active in religious and charitable work. He was Treasurer and Trustee of the Mahopac Falls Presbyterian Church.

Daniel Selxas Hart.

Daniel Selxas Hart died at his home, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

His father, Bernard Hart, was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange. A brother, Emanuel B. Hart, was at one time Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Mr. Hart was Mayor's Marshal under Mayors Hoffman and Hall. During the civil war he was Commissary of Subsistence.

A widow, six daughters, and one son survive him.

Matthias B. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 24.—Matthias B. Smith, ex-member of the New York firm of R. G. Dun & Co., died yesterday at his home, 478 Centre Street, South Orange, of paralysis after an illness of four days. Mr. Smith was born in Bloomfield, N. J., eighty-two years ago, and moved to New York with his parents in his boyhood and was educated there.

He entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Co., and gradually climbed the scale. He retired from active business about a quarter of a century ago. One son survives him.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ANNE C. LEE, widow of F. A. Lee, died at Summit, N. J., yesterday, aged ninety years. She is survived by two sons and a daughter.

THOMAS BOESE, ex-Judge and prominent citizen of New York, died in Easton, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the originators of the paid Fire Department of New York, and was prominent in the establishment of New York's school system.

MAX SCHAEFER, who died on Wednesday at his home, 16 East Fifty-fifth Street, was the oldest lager beer brewer in this country. He was eighty-four years old, and his death was caused by pneumonia. With his brother Frederick, Mr. Schaefer came to this country from Germany in 1839, and their first brewery plant was started in 1842, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Dr. DAVID MCKAY died in Dallas, Texas, Wednesday night. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, served on a British warship as surgeon in the Crimean war, settled in New York, and in 1861 enlisted in the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, (Scotch Highlanders,) and served as surgeon throughout the war between the States. Six years ago he was made Surgeon General of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Eastern area of high pressure still overlies Atlantic Coast districts, having made little progress eastward in the last twenty-four hours. The weather Saturday will be fair, except in New England, where showers are indicated; also in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk southeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Warmer to-day, with showers in afternoon or by night. Saturday showers; increasing southeast to south winds.

New England—Fair to-day, showers Friday night and Saturday; increasing south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	54	41	44
6 A. M.	54	39	43
9 A. M.	57	44	48
12 M.	65	56	58
3 P. M.	59	52	50
6 P. M.	55	48	48
9 P. M.	55	43	44
12 P. M.	51	44	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1903	57
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	38

The temperature yesterday at 8 A. M. was 42 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 44 degrees. The humidity was 54 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 47 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 58 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum temperature 39 degrees at 5 A. M.

Tiffany & Co.

Special Sale

Pottery & Glass

Odd dozens and incomplete sets of fine plates, wine glasses, decanters and choice single pieces in rich china and glassware. Also some large jardinieres for verandas or garden.

Patrons wishing to add to the equipment of their country houses will find in this special sale many choice pieces at merely nominal prices.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Third Floor

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—March 24, 1904, at St. Luke's Hospital, Mrs. Mary Perry Bigelow passed away after long illness.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., 1 P. M. March 25, 1904. Interment Woodlawn.
Buffalo and Cleveland papers please copy.

BOSCHEN.—March 24, John H. Boschen, at his residence, 1 East 111th St., aged 81 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOURN.—On March 23, 190., Alger Stedman Bourn, aged 23 years.
Funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of his parents, 84 Ashburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BRAMWELL.—At her residence in Flushing Tuesday, March 22, Mary, wife of Joseph Bramwell, in her 85th year.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, March 25, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 10:12 A. M.

CANFIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., March 24, of pneumonia, Augustus Cass Canfield of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, 24th inst., at Hampton Terrace, S. C., Charlotte Gardner, wife of Aaron Tallman Demarest.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRUCKER.—On March 24, at her late residence, 257 East Broadway, New York City, Wilhelmina Drucker, nee Wellman, widow of John Drucker.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt and Stanton Sts., Saturday, March 26, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

HARWOOD.—At her late residence, Virginia, on Sunday, March 20, Louise, daughter of the late Telburn Harwood and Sarah Ann Harwood, formerly of Philadelphia.

HILL.—Suddenly, on March 24, at the residence of her sister, in Elizabeth, N. J., Amanda M., wife of J. Clarkson Hill of Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., on Monday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

HOOD.—Suddenly, on March 22, Adelaide A. Hood, daughter of the late John M. and Maria C. Hood.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, Friday morning, March 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

LEE.—In Calvary Rectory, Summit, N. J., March 24, in her 90th year, Anne Crommelin Lee, widow of the late Frederick A. Lee of Cooperstown, N. Y.

LOCKMAN.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1904, Jacob K. Lockman of Windham, Conn., formerly of this city.
Funeral services will be held at 50 West 39th St. on Friday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

LOOMIS.—At No. 33 West 46th St., New York City, March 23, 1904, Anne M., widow of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis and daughter of the late Thomas H. Morris of Baltimore.
Funeral from Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., at 9:30 Saturday morning, March 26. Special train leaves Grand Central Station at 10. Kindly omit flowers.
Baltimore papers please copy.

MABON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Wednesday, March 23, 1904, Emma Deas, widow of the late Rev. William V. V. Mabon, in her 70th year.
Funeral from her late residence on Friday, March 25, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:06 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McGILL.—John McGill, March 23, 1904.
Funeral from his late residence, 1,413 Vyse Av., Friday, March 25, at 2 P. M.

MONTAGUE.—On Wednesday, March 23d, Agnes Lord, beloved and only child of William P. and Mary B. Montague, in her 20th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 931 West End Av., Friday, March 25, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—On Wednesday, March 23, Hannah A. Ockershausen, widow of the late Henry J. Ockershausen, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 10 Madison Av., Jersey City, on Friday, March 25, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—At South Orange, N. J., on March 23, 1904, Matthias B. Smith, in his 83d year.
Funeral services will

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

The Majority of Stocks Close Lower, Upon Much Less Active Business.

Interest in the stock market so largely begins and ends with the Northern Securities group, which is a curb specialty, that yesterday's business is best epitomized by its dealings. A summary view is not inspiriting. The first few moments promised a repetition of the previous day's activity and buoyancy, Northern Securities being in great demand. But the opening pace so far slackened that the business done fell below Wednesday's, and the tone also left something to be desired. Each of the group closed at an advance from the lowest, but at concessions from the highest, with a range for the day scarcely exceeding a point, so that the alterations were fractional. A better comparison to discover the market's temper was with the previous day's prices and with those of the Exchange. They approximated by reduction on the Exchange rather than by advances on the curb. The curb "when released" price for Great Northern preferred is still a point or two below the Exchange price, but the decline of 8½ on the Exchange yesterday cuts the previous difference between the Exchange and curb prices in half. This spoils some rainbows based on the earlier and higher prices on the Exchange, which now have gone the way of other pegged prices. Such incidents have wider influence than upon the specific properties, each contributing a mite to the unsettling of confidence which lies at the bottom of much present depression.

Upon the Stock Exchange business lost all its snap and half its volume. There was no following of the market up by eager buyers on values after the demand of the shorts was satisfied, and there was no selling of the market down by necessitous holders of undistributables, which should be distinguished from indigestibles. As a consequence business relapsed into familiar apathy. The ticker boys resumed their novels, and the gazers at the blackboards relieved their yawns by reminiscences of Tuesday's thrilling moments. This is literally true of the midday business, but the opening and closing hours were so active that the volume was maintained above 600,000 shares, but only at the expense of an average decline exceeding a point. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Pennsylvania were conspicuous for both activity and softness, and, as so often happens on such days, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Amalgamated were made strong and lively, as though to stiffen the list. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, it seems, is to have a good Summer's business—which is always emphasized when the Winter has been disappointing—and Amalgamated ostensibly sympathized with the metal market. There are many who like to deal in such stocks while disbelieving in their worth, upon the theory that the insiders have such a large proportion of them that they must make a market. The Steel stocks were weak, and both doubters and believers in higher values generally upon the theory of better iron business make a note of it. Steel is not high enough for a good iron business, and if there is not a good iron business, prices other than for Steel lack one good talking point. There was little of interest in the bond market beyond its loss of volume in sympathy with the stock market.

The day's news was unimportant and received little attention. The Bank of England maintained its discount rate, which of course acts as a bid for our gold, but the approaching exports would arouse more interest in a different state of the money market and bank surplus. The time may not be so very distant, as Panama, Cuba, and Havana between them are to receive about a hundred millions of our cash. Everybody says money is the cheapest thing going, and yet New York City bonds sold at their lowest prices yesterday. We may be able to send London some of our securities instead of gold, as the London bears must cover on Saturday, and London has not felt the full force of our upturn yet. The produce and cotton markets were strong.

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Net changes in stocks of ane-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Nat. Securities	1½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Del., L. & W.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Peoria & Eastern	2
Kan. City So.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Kan. City So. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	1	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Linseed	½	Pacific Coast	½
Am. Smelting	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Am. Sugar	⅝	People's Gas	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Pere Marquette	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Reading	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Rock Island	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	Southern Pacific	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	⅜	Southern Railway	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Consol. Gas	⅞	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅛	Twin City	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	1¾
Gt. North. pf.	8¼	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	¼	U. S. Pipe pf.	1½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	2½
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Manhattan	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Met. St. Ry.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Mexican Central	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	⅞
Missouri Pacific	1½	Westinghouse	2
		Wheel. & L. E.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Gulf & Ship I. 5s.	1	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s.	1⅞
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

N. Y. Central, L. S. col. 3½s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 24	636,906
To date this year	29,469,005
Corresponding date last year	39,202,478

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 24	$1,910,500
To date this year	$152,279,000
Corresponding date last year	$175,338,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Co.
Chicago Telephone Co.
Philadelphia Electric Co.
Tefft-Weller Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Homestake Mining Co.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad on common and preferred.
United States Cotton Duck Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

S. Anargyros Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Western Stone Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A Fortuitous Advance.

In explanation of the abruptness of the decline in stock market activity the theory was advanced that the recent sudden increase in business was by no means the result of any effort on the part of important interests to start a bull market, but was due solely to the carrying out of certain plans which directly had nothing to do with the course of the market one way or another. Important banking interests, according to this view, had certain purposes to fulfill, and in doing so brought about an advance in a few stocks, incidentally frightening the shorts and giving pools and others a chance to exploit their specialties. When the banking interests ceased buying the market was again left to itself, or to the traders rather, and became both less active and less strong. As compared with more than 1,300,000 shares on Wednesday, the total transactions yesterday amounted to only 636,906 shares. In the hour between 1 and 2 less than 50,000 shares were traded in.

An Unpleasant Reminder.

The morning's discussion of the approaching large issue of short-term obligations by the Southern Railway Company was a significant reminder of the fact that the same conditions which were made much of during the recent market depression were still in force, and that the recent activity had changed matters more on the surface than in reality. So far as the money market was concerned there was scarcely as much as a ripple to indicate that with the tremendous trading of the previous two days there had been the least increase in the demand for loans by commission houses.

Merger Disagreement Rumors.

Rumors of disagreement between the Hill and Harriman interests over the method of the distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company, which were widely circulated during the afternoon, had much unfavorable effect upon sentiment, and were looked upon as largely responsible for the sharp break which occurred during the last half hour of trading. The fact seemed to be ignored that the plan of distribution had already been agreed upon, and publicly announced, and that it was highly improbable that any other plan would be proposed now by either of the interests most largely interested in the Northern Securities Company. The basis of the disagreement, according to the rumors, was that the Union Pacific interests wanted their Northern Securities stock redeemed not partly in Great Northern and partly in Northern Pacific, but entirely in Northern Pacific, so that its holdings of that stock should be restored to the status which existed when the merger was formed.

Doubly ex-Dividend.

Several stocks which yesterday sold ex dividend instead of regaining their dividends lost nearly as much more. St. Paul selling ex 3½ per cent., declined to 140½, and showed a net loss of 2⅜ points. Metropolitan Street Railway, the dividend on which was 1¾ per cent., closed at 110, a net loss of 1 per cent.

Poor Leaders.

Amalgamated Copper and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were extensively exploited early in the day on predictions that both would enjoy sharp advances. Brooklyn got as high as 44¾ and Amalgamated as high as 50¼, an advance in each case of 1⅝ points, but the subsequent reaction brought them to the end of the day with a net gain of an eighth in one and no change at all in the other. Amalgamated was bulled on an advance in the bid price of copper and the increase in the Rio Tinto dividend, while Brooklyn apparently was bulled on general principles. Early in the day, before the market began to decline, there was some rather decided comment as to what was likely to happen to the market if Brooklyn Rapid Transit were to assume the leadership.

Foreign Business Small.

Probably not more than 15,000 shares were traded in yesterday for London account, but nearly all of this was buying. Early in the day the foreigners seemed inclined to support the upward movement and to add to their purchases of the past few days, but the market for Americans in London quickly flattened out when our market showed signs of hesitation, and some arbitrage houses had to sell here stocks which they bought on London quotations, but which they could not dispose of there. Some of yesterday's trades were made in remarkably quick time, owing to lack of anything like pressure on the cables. One transaction was carried through in two and a half minutes or in about half the time usually allowed.

Choctaw Stockholders Confirm Sale.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Stockholders of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Road to-day confirmed a sale of their road and franchises to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. They also authorized the purchase by their Directors of the Searcy and Des Arc Railroad, the Hazen and Northern Railroad, and the Little Rock and Southern Road.

Hallgarten & Co. to Move.

Hallgarten & Co. will move within a few weeks from their present offices at 74 Broadway to the Hanover Bank Building, at Pine and Nassau Streets, where they have taken a long lease of the entire third floor. The lease was negotiated through Broker George Milne.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended March 19, it is stated, were 813,457 tons, making the total for the year to date 8,141,120 tons, against 8,823,617 tons last year.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches, the Alabama Steel and Wire Company has announced that it will at once resume at the steel, rod, wire, and nail mills, which have been idle since last June.

Pittsburg advices state that the Directors of the Duquesne National Bank have decided to increase the dividend rate on the institution's stock from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. quarterly.

It is reported that a local company purposes to establish a large plant in Mexico, for the manufacture of wire and wire rope, in view of the new tariff schedule, which goes into effect March 31.

The Michigan State Banking Department reports an increase of twenty-one State banks during the year, with a net increase of $827,000 capital. The average dividend paid by banks and trust companies of the State is 9 per cent.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $1,098,000 additional capital stock. The Central of Georgia Railway Company has applied to list $150,000 additional Chattanooga Division purchase money 4 per cent. bonds of 1951.

The Cincinnati, Milford and Loveland Traction line will formally open for business to-morrow.

FRICTION IN NORTHERN SECURITIES SETTLEMENT

Harriman Interests Not Satisfied with Hill Interests.

WALL STREET IS DISTURBED

Trouble, However, Declared Not to be Serious—Points in the Situation That Puzzle Brokers.

Some friction is developing over the settlement of the Northern Securities Company's affairs. It was learned yesterday that the interests identified with the Union Pacific and E. H. Harriman are not entirely satisfied with the circular sent out by the Northern Securities Company and which was signed by Mr. Hill. According to a representative of Union Pacific interests the friction is not a serious one at the present time, and it is believed a friendly arrangement will be reached.

The disagreement was said to be a difference of opinion among the lawyers representing the various interests as to the legality of the proposed method of settlement. It was stated that there was some doubt as to whether the circular sent out officially came within the meaning of the court order, which was that the shares of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific should be returned to the owners. This, according to the Union Pacific legal representatives means that those who put in Northern Pacific stock should get back Northern Pacific stock. Under the circular the distribution is made so as to return partly Great Northern and partly Northern Pacific stock.

It is supposed that the Union Pacific interests do not care particularly to have an interest in the Great Northern Road which would be essentially a minority interest even though it would be sufficiently large to give them representation on the Board of Directors. It is different with their holdings in Northern Pacific, in which the Harriman interests own very nearly half the stock. With whatever purchases of stock they may have made in addition to what they turned into the Northern Securities Company at the beginning they would be able to make the question of the control of that property a very interesting one.

According to the information obtainable yesterday, it is not, however, the intention of either side to precipitate another quarrel over the control of the Northwestern railroad situation. "We are not going to have another month of May," one of the men interested declared. Wall Street was, nevertheless, considerably disturbed over the situation. It was pointed out that if the Harriman interests were dissatisfied with the proposed distribution of stock it was rather remarkable that the circular was permitted to be sent out to the stockholders instead of an attempt being made to arrange everything satisfactorily before the settlement was given to the public. The only explanation that Wall Street could suggest was that the Directors' meeting at which the plan of settlement had been adopted was not as harmonious as had been supposed, and that instead of taking unanimous action the majority in favor of the plan outvoted the minority.

Some surprise was also expressed that the objections on the part of the Harriman interests had not been made public before the adoption of the plan. To this it was replied that both sides desired to say as little about the differences as possible, for fear that they might be exaggerated and used to disturb the market unnecessarily. Indeed, even yesterday the greatest emphasis was laid on the statement that the differences were only on certain points of law, and that they would probably be settled without much delay.

Regarding the increase in the capital stock of the company during the past year, it was learned that these $30,000,000 were issued for the purpose of exchange for further deposits of stock of the underlying companies. The assets remaining in the treasury after the distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock are valued at slightly over $5,000,000, and consist of coal lands and Burlington stock. They would give the remaining Northern Securities stock a book value of about 150.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Old Directors Re-elected—No Vote by Opposition—An Injunction.

The annual meeting of the International Silver Company was held in Jersey City yesterday, and resulted in a sweeping victory for the present administration, with re-election of the old Board of Directors by a vote of 40,512 out of a possible 64,500, notwithstanding that an injunction served on the company prevented it from voting the stock secured by it through the purchase of the United States Silver Corporation. There was no vote by the opposition.

The only new members to be elected to the board were Andrew Andrews, C. Berry Peets, and L. E. Stevens. In the near future a meeting of the Directors is to be held in Meriden for the purpose of electing officers.

The injunction preventing the voting of United States Silver Corporation stock was secured in Trenton by Michael P. O'Connor of New York, a stockholder. Mr. O'Connor charges that the stock standing in the name of the United States Silver Company is being controlled by the manager of the International Company for the purpose of perpetuating control in the concern; that the business of the International Silver Company has not been sufficiently successful to pay the dividends upon the outstanding preferred stock, and that as a result of this deficit $1,000,000 of scrip has been issued to the preferred stockholders.

NO SOUTHERN RAILWAY NOTES.

Certificates and Collateral Trust Bonds to be Funded.

There was a report yesterday that the Southern Railway was to issue $15,000,000 in notes. This was demed in the following official statement:

"The Southern Railway Company is not putting out notes for $15,000,000, or any other amount. It is arranging to fund into five-year bonds the $4,000,000 collateral trust bonds of Dec. 1, 1901, and the certificates of indebtedness issued from time to time since 1897, solely for the purchase of railway properties as fully shown in the annual reports. The certificates and collateral trust bonds aggregate in amount about $14,500,000. The funding of these obligations does not increase the fixed charges of the company, but really diminishes them, and the properties cost considerably more than the amount of the obligations, and are earning interest on more than they cost. The company is not seeking additional money, and does not need it."

ROCK ISLAND DIVIDEND.

Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company yesterday declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable April 6 to stockholders of record April 4. This is the second dividend so far this year, a dividend of 1¼ per cent. having been distributed in January. Last year the company paid 7½ per cent. in dividends, including the 1¼ per cent. paid on Dec. 24, 1902, which in the first instance was made payable in January, 1903, but payment of which was anticipated.

The books of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company will be closed for the purpose of paying the dividend declared yesterday only from April 4 to April 7. It is usual to close the books of a company for a much longer period than this, but in the case of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company the stock is held in so few hands that the routine work connected with the payment of the dividend is extremely light. The bulk of the dividend goes to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, which controls the railway company and which in turn is controlled by the Rock Island Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $194,711,163; balances, $8,937,014; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,984,871.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8440; demand, $4.8715; cables, $4.8755. Commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94⅞ and 95 5-16 @95⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c premium @ par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½@; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 24.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day and discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and nearly featureless, the operations being principally devoted to preliminaries in connection with the mining contangos.

Consols recovered a fraction, but subsequently eased on lack of support.

Americans opened dull, but rallied later, although the market was still perturbed. Union Pacific, Southern Railway, and Southern Pacific were animated at first, but relapsed and closed dull.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Friday, April 1; Saturday, April 2, and Monday, April 4.

Closing prices to-day: Consols for money, 85 15-16; consols for account, 86; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 72⅝; Atchison preferred, 93¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82; Canadian Pacific, 118⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¼; Chicago Great Western, 15⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150½; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71½; Erie, 28¼; Erie first preferred, 66⅜; Erie second preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 133; Louisville and Nashville, 109¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅝; New York Central, 120; Norfolk and Western, 60½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 22⅝; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 23; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 22¾; Southern Railway preferred, 87½; Southern Pacific, 50¼; Union Pacific, 84⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel preferred, 60; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish 4s, 78¼.

Bar silver steady at 25 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £81,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums quoted at Madrid at 38.92, and at Lisbon at 24.00.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 24.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was dull throughout. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.70.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, March 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were depressed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfennigs. Rates of discount: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON March 24.—The Bank of England, at its semi-annual meeting to-day, declared a dividend of only 4½ per cent. for the past six months. This is the first time in seven years that the dividend has been below 10 per cent. per annum. The Governor of the Bank said the profits for the six months ended Feb. 29 were £663,041, and that after providing for the dividend the amount of the "rest" on that date was £3,178,780.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £2,000, circulation increased £121,000, bullion increased £118,525, other securities increased £1,386,000, other deposits decreased £184,000, public deposits increased £1,588,000, notes reserve decreased £1,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 50.55 per cent., is now 49.27 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, March 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 49,900,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 59,200,000f., gold in hand increased 15,550,000f., bills discounted decreased 42,175,000f., and silver in hand increased 4,325,000f.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, March 24, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,430	Amal. Copper	48¾	50¼	48½	48½
20	Am. Car & F.	20	20	20	20
220	Am. Ice	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
120	Am. Ice pf.	25	25½	24½	25
30	Am. Locomotive	22¼	22¼	22	22
20	Am. Smelting	49	49	48¾	48¾
2,420	Am. Sugar	126⅝	127½	125	125⅜
5,810	A., T. & S. F.	70½	70¾	69¼	69¼
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
3,520	Balt. & Ohio	80	80½	78⅝	78⅝
34,390	Brook. Rap. Tr.	44¾	44¾	43	43
50	Canadian Pac.	115⅞	116⅝	114½	114½
30	Ches. & Ohio	31¼	31¼	31	31
14,710	C., M. & St. P.	143¾	143⅝	140⅝	140⅝
80	Col. Fuel & Iron	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
8,430	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	26⅜	26⅜
40	Erie 2d pf.	42	42½	42	42½
210	Ill. Central	129	129⅝	129	129⅜
240	Louis. & Nash.	107	107	106¼	106¼
140	Manhattan	143¼	143¼	142⅜	142⅜
1,790	Met. Street	111¼	112½	110	110
10	Mo., K. & T.	18	18	18	18
20,080	Mo. Pacific	92	92⅝	90¾	90¾
260	N. Y. Central	117⅜	117⅜	117¼	117¼
310	N. Y., O. & W.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21½
110	Norf. & West.	58¾	58¾	57⅝	57⅝
11,250	Pennsylvania	118⅜	118⅜	117¼	117¼
200	People's Gas	97	97¼	96⅜	96¾
4,900	Reading	45½	45½	43⅝	4
5,630	Rock Island	23¼	23¼	22	22
10	Rock Island pf.	62	62	62	62
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	34	34	34	34
10,530	Southern Pac.	49½	49¾	48	48½
590	Southern Ry.	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾
600	Tenn. C. & I.	39	39½	37⅞	38⅛
70	Texas Pacific	24	24	23⅜	23⅜
16,940	Union Pacific	82⅜	82⅝	80	80
40	U. S. Leather	7	7½	7	7½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
20	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15
250	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
18,870	U. S. Steel pf.	58½	58⅝	57½	57½
10	Va.-Caro. Chem.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
590	Wabash pf.	37	37½	36½	36½
192,050					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Con. Tob. 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½
5,000	Mex. C. 1st, inc.	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,000	Rock Island 4s.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
5,000	Rock Island 5s.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝

$13,000.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
230	Brewing pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
22	Brewing pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
80	City Traction	65	65	65
150	Consolidated Ice	6	6	6
50	Consolidated Ice pf.	34	34	34
330	Crucible Steel	5	5	5
25	Crucible pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼
255	Fire-proofing	11	11	11
100	Fire-proofing pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
745	Monon. Light & Heat	30	29¾	29¾
62	United States Steel pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾
505	West. Electric 2ds.	81¼	80¾	80¾

LOW PRICE FOR CITY BONDS.

Issue of $3,000,000 Realizes an Average of 100.10.

Controller Grout last night announced the allotment of $3,000,000 of corporate stock, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, at an average price of 100.10, the lowest price in many years for New York City bonds. An average of 100.23 was realized at the last sale, in January. The bulk of the issue was taken by the syndicate formed by Harvey Fisk & Sons, and Farson, Leach & Co. They together got $1,409,810 worth of the bonds for 100.04, having shaded their bid for the whole or any part of the issue from 100.077, which they bid at the previous sale, and on which they got a major part of the award at that time.

Controller Grout ascribes the low prices received to the unsettled and tight money market conditions. Bearing this in mind, he expressed himself as satisfied with the results. Thirty-nine bids were received, but two were rejected because they were below par, and the law does not permit an award below par. The bids totaled $8,362,200, and as the bonds have forty-nine years and six months to run, they will yield the investors an average income of 3.40¼ per cent. The money from the sale will be used for docks and ferries, schoolhouses and sites, parks and drives. The list of awards follows:

Awarded To.	Amount Awarded.	Price Per $100.
Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company	$1,500	$100.25
Adam Nickel	10,000	104.04
Edward Jackson	1,000	100.25
E. L. Haller	10,000	100.10
J. F. Smith, executor	3,500	100.25
Knickerbocker Trust Co	250,000	100.05
John B. Hooker, Jr.	100	100.30
John B. Hooker, Jr.	100	100.35
John B. Hooker, Jr.	100	100.40
John B. Hooker, Jr.	100	100.45
Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company	50,000	100.45
Florence S. Cross	100	101.00
Frances S. Hood	5,000	100.09
Frances S. Hood	5,000	100.13
Frances S. Hood	5,000	100.19
Frances S. Hood	5,000	100.26
Frances S. Hood	5,000	100.33
Frances S. Hood	5,000	100.51
William J. Harding	1,000	101.00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.	500,000	100.125
Isaac B. Kleinert	15,000	100.125
Supreme Lodge, C. S. P. S.	1,200	101.00
Otto F. Jentz	3,000	101.00
Frederic S Barnum	500	100.00
Sara A. Croghan	100	101.00
Seamen's Bank for Savings	500,000	100.10
J. E. Ryder	10,000	100.50
Daniel Alfred Neu	100	100.00
James B. Black	2,000	101.00
Grand Lodge, C. S. P. S.	600	101.00
William H. Eddy	100,000	100.17
Fay H. White	150	103.00
John W. Sheppard	10	100.10
John W. Sheppard	10	100.15
John W. Sheppard	10	100.20
John W. Sheppard	10	100.30
John W. Sheppard	10	100.25
H. Lee Anstey	100,000	100.09
Harvey Fisk & Sons and Farson, Leach & Co	1,309,810	100.04
Harvey Fisk & Sons and Farson, Leach & Co	100,000	100.04
Total	$3,000,000	

LATEST WHISKY TRUST SUIT.

Organizers Again Charged with Taking Millions of Secret Profits.

Suits against the men prominent in the organization of the Distilling Company of America, commonly known as the Whisky Trust, came to light yesterday, in which the charges of secret profits amounting to $7,000,000, that formed the basis of the Bijur suits of four years ago against practically the same defendants, are renewed by Edwin Blum, who claims to be the owner of 2,800 shares of the stock of the combination. The suits were down for a hearing on a motion to vacate an order previously granted for the examination of Blum as to his good faith in instituting the action. The hearing was before Justice Gildersleeves in Special Term of the Supreme Court, and at its close it was ordered that the examination of Blum be proceeded with. This examination will probably take place within a week.

It was charged by Blum that in the organization of the Distilling Company $10,000,000 of preferred stock and $13,000,000 of common stock to the net value of $7,500,000 was appropriated.

In the affidavits of the defendants submitted yesterday with one from Charles C. Deming, it is recited that the Bijur suits, which were brought in 1899, when a proposition was being put through to raise additional working capital by issuing $5,000,000 bonds of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, were stopped after the payment by Mr. Deming of $30,000 to Mr. Bijur. It is further alleged that Blum is a young man of about twenty-one years, employed in the office of F. St. Goar, a broker of 25 Wall Street, is without means, and is a cousin of Mr. Bijur's wife. The defendants expect to show, they state, that the identical stock on which Blum now brings suit was voted as ratifying the transactions of which he complains.

Counter affidavits were presented by the plaintiff in which he acknowledges that he is the owner of 200 shares of stock and holds the remaining 2,600 shares for parties whose names he declines to disclose. In this connection Blum says that his refusal to disclose the owners of the stock is because he believes that it is the policy of the defendants not to meet the issue squarely, but to frighten off parties suing them by intimidation and threats of social and financial ruin.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 24.—The money market continued dull and very easy to-day. Call loans were at 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral at 3@4 per cent., time loans on mercantile paper at 4@4½ per cent., Clearing House loans at 2½ per cent. New York funds, par@10c discount. Clearings, $18,567,836; balance, $1,218,730; Sub-Treasury debit, $43,204. The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates have been advanced ¼ cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cable	4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	4.84⅜
Commercial		4.83⅜
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40⅝	.40½

The stock market was active to-day, especially the coppers, and strength prevailed until afternoon. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
725	Atchison	70½	69	69
31	Atchison pf.	90¼	90	90¼
16	*Boston & Albany	244	243½	244
11	*Boston & Maine	168	165¼	165¼
100	Chi., M. & St. P.	141¼	141¼	141¼
58	*Fitch pf.	140¼	140¼	140¼
155	Massachusetts Ore	19¾	19¼	19¼
61	Mass. Elec. pf.	73	73	73
4	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	190¼	190¼	190¼
200	Pere Marquette	75	75	75
648	*Union Pacific	82⅞	81	81
7	*Union Pacific pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

509	*American	125¾	124¼	124¼
83	New England	119	119	119

MISCELLANEOUS.

400	Am. Ag. Chemical	14⅝	14	14⅝
2	Am. Pneu. Service	3½	3½	3½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	18	18	18
275	Am. Woolen	11	11	11
518	Am. Woolen pf.	76¾	76	76½
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	Edison	235	235	235
8	*General Electric	167	167	167
50	Gs., Ry. & Elec.	37⅜	37¾	37¾
80	Gs., Ry. & Elec. pf.	76½	76	76½
263	Mass. Gas	39¼	39	39
12	Mass. Gas pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾
30	*Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
12	United Fruit	9	9	9
75	*Un. Shoe Mach.	48¾	48	48¾
38	*Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
50	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,012	U. S. Steel pf.	58¾	57½	57½

MINING.

250

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday in the curb market there was a lessening of activity and a smaller number of issues were traded in than on the previous day. Outside of the Northern Securities group of stocks prices held firm, with very few changes being made. Greene Consolidated developed activity and on active trading rose from 11½ to 12½, with the final price at a gain of ⅝ at 12.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES.—The sales in Northern Securities during the first few moments of trading were more active than on any opening since the inauguration of the present activity. About 3,000 shares sold during the first minute at prices all the way from 99, a point gain, to 98, and it is estimated that there were about 7,000 shares in the first five minutes. The total for the day was considerably less than on the previous day, with something less than 30,000 shares, as compared with Wednesday's total of over 47,000. The price did not touch the high figure of the opening till late in the afternoon session, and, after holding around that figure and rising to 99¼, easily declined to 98¼, the final sale and a gain of ¼. The decrease of activity in Northern Securities was not reflected in Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, as the sales in the former stock were about six times as large as on Wednesday, and about 3,000 more shares of Northern Pacific sold than on the previous day. Both of these stocks suffered considerably. Northern Pacific declined 5 points, while Great Northern preferred lost 1¼. An interesting feature of yesterday's trading in this group was the quotation for Northern Securities "stub," or the one share that is to be held till the final liquidation. The first bid was 95, with no offering, and subsequently this bid was raised to 100 for any part of a hundred shares or the equivalent part of 10,000 shares of Northern Securities. At the close there was a big jump in the quotation which ended the day at 123 bid, with the offering at 150. No sales were reported.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	4⅝	4½	4½
475	American Can pf	*37¼	*36¾	37
50	Borden's Cond. Milk	118	118	118
250	Electric Lead Reduc	*1	⅞	⅞
4,400	Greene Con. Copper	12½	11½	12
4,200	Great North. pf., when issued	171	168	169¾
700	Hackensack Meadows	19½	18¾	19
270	Havana Tobacco	30½	30	30½
100	Interborough R. T.	108	108	108
150	Light, Fuel & Power	30⅝	*30⅛	30⅝
100	Mackey Companies	20	20	20
100	Mackey Companies pf.	70	70	70
50	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
350	Montreal & Boston	⅞	9-16	9-16
100	Northern Pacific reg	127	127	127
7,100	Northern Pacific, when released	127	125	126
20,200	Northern Securities	99¼	97¾	98¼
150	Otis Elevator	32	32	32
160	Otis Elevator pf	*92	*90	91
200	Seaboard Air Line	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	17	17	17
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
100	Standard Milling	6	6	6
300	Standard Milling pf	25	24½	25
900	Tennessee Copper	32	31⅝	31⅝
500	Union Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	6	6	6

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	70½	70½	70½
9,000	Ft. Wayne Gas 6s	61	61	61
2,000	Syracuse R. T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 24. Bid.	Asked.	March. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4½	4¾	4⅝	4¾
American Can pf	36½	37¼	36¾	37¼
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
Am. Cigar 4% notes	88½	90	88½	..
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	99	101	99	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
Amer. St. Foundries pf	20	40	20	40
American Turbine	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅜	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11⅜	12¾	12	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	69½	70½	70	71
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5	4½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	..	117	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2½	2⅛	2½
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Caseln Co. of America	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Caseln Co. of America pf	60	70	60	70
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1⅜	1	1½
Central Foundry pf	8	12	8	12
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	53
Cent. R. & Pac. new 5s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	¾	⅝	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4¼	3	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4½	3	4½
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 5s of 1896, ex coup	97	98	97	98
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	24	20	24
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	10	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie con. 4s	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	169	170	169½	171
Greene Con. Copper	11¾	12	11⅞	11½
Guggenheim Ex. 6% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105	..	95	110
Hackensack Meadows	18¾	19½	18½	19½
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	31	28	31
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	93	90	95
Houston Oil	1	4	1¼	3
Houston Oil pf	12	17	12	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	107	108	108	108½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19	18½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	..	90	..	90
International Salt	9	12	9	12
International Salt 5s	..	42	..	42
Int. Silver 1st 6s	99	100	99	100
International Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	60	..	60	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power	30½	30¾	29½	30
Mackey Companies	..	20	20	22
Mackey Companies pf	..	70	69	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Nat. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5½	6¼	6¼	6¾
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf	100½	104	100¾	104
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Northern Pacific reg	125	127	..	..
Nor. Pac., w. released	124½	126	131	132
Northern Securities	98½	99	98	98½
Northern Securities stub	125	150	..	..
Otis Elevator	31	34	30	32½
Otis Elevator pf	90	95	90	93
Pacific Pack. & Nav	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	2	4	2	4
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	73	78	73	..
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	25	22	..
Rogers Locomotive	50	..	50	..
Royal Baking Powder	116	120	110	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	99	100½
Safety Car Heating	182	185	182	185
Seaboard Air Line	9⅝	10	9¾	10
Seaboard Air Line pf	16¾	17	16¾	17¼
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82¼	82¾	82½	83
Seab. A. L. ctfs. 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7¾	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	70	..	70
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	6	6½
Standard Milling pf	22	25	24	27
Standard Milling 5s	71½	75	72	75
Standard Oil	622	625	615	620
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	31	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	11-16
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	15½	16½	15¼	16½
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	80	..	80
U. S. Cotton Duck	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, 1st	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	26	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	104	105	103½	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D	103½	105	103½	104½
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¾	6	5¾	6
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7¾	8¾	7¾	8½
Worthington Pump pf	113	..	111	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100⅝	99⅛	100⅛
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99¼	101½	99⅛	101⅛
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	64	61	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105	105¾	105¼	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	52	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75¼	76¼	75¼	76¼
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63½	64¼	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78	79	78	79
New Orleans Railways	9½	10	9½	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	78½	80	78½	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69½	70¼	69	70
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	40	40½	39½	40
St. Louis Transit	12¼	12¾	12	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	94	90	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	176	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	55	56	55	56
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	44	45	44	45
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73½	74¼	73⅝	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	45	49	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	87	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Bklyn Un. Gas, deb 6s	168	175	170	176
Buffalo Gas	3½	4	3¾	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	63	66	63	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	25½	..	25½	..
Denver Gas 5s	67	..	67	..
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105½	108	105½	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N.Y. & Eq. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93½	95¼	93½	95¾
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	83	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	65	60	63
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105½	106½	104½	106
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	105½
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	106¼
3s, r., 1918	100½	107
3s, c., 1918	100½	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107¾
4s, c., 1907	108	108¾
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133¼
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½
D. C. 3-65s	110	..
Philippine 4s	110½	112

Adams Exp.	222	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
All. & W.	150	..
Allis-Chalm.	8	9
Am. Coal	185	200
Am. Cot. Oil	29½	30
Am. D. Tel.	23	25
Am. Exp.	190	195
Am. Gr. Tw.	6½	8
A. H. & L.	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	14⅜	17¼
A. L. Co. pf.	25⅝	31
Am. M. Co.	3¼	3½
A. M. Co. pf.	16	20
Am. Snuff	117	..
Am. Sn. pf.	87½	92
A. T. & C.	84	87
A. T. & T.	125	126
Am. Tob. pf.	130	135
A. W. Co. pf.	76	76¾
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann Arbor pf	53	57
A. A. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. Line	106	107
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. G.	195	200
Bruns. City	5½	6¾
B. R. & P.	118	130
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	48¼	50
Canada So.	65½	67¼
C. R. R. of N. J.	156	159
C. & S. A.	101	..
C. B. & Q.	180	200
C. G. W. pf.	65	69½
C. I. & L. pf.	86	87½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	ex d. 171	176
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	9½	10
C. Un. Trac. pf.	32	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	74	75
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	110¾
C. C. & Chi.	59	60
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I.	64	..
Col. S. 1st pf.	54	55
Com. Cable	175	182
Consol. Coal	64	70
C. P. Co. pf.	70	72
D. & R. G.	20½	21
D. & R. G. pf.	60	70
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. So. pf.	20	21½
Dia. Match	127	130
D. Co. of A.	38	40
D. S. S. & A. pf.	13	15
Ev. & T. H.	60	68
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	45	59½
Gen. Ch. Co.	45	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	95	100
Gen. El., ex div.	165½	167
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Hock. Val.	74	75
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C.	163½	..
Int. P. Co.	11	12
Int. Power	26½	28¼
Iris. C. pf.	41½	43
J. Steam P. pf.	74	78
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	25½	28
K. & D. M.	10½	12½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	60
K. Ice, Chi.	..	10
K. L., C., pf.	51	..
Lacl. G.	30	50
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	48	54
Man. Beach	6½	10
Md. C. pf.	100	120
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & St. L.	55	60
M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
M. & P. pf.	94½	100
Mor. & Es.	180	190
Nat. R. pf.	104½	104½
Nat. Enp. pf.	78	85
Nat. L. pf.	85	92
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17¾	18¾
N. Cen. Coal	42	48
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	188½	189½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	27	29
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	116
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y., L. & W.	129	131
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	141	145
Nor. & W. pf.	85	90
Ont. Min.	4	6
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
Pac. Mail	27¾	29½
Pere M. pf.	80	..
P. C. C. & St. L.	55	62
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
P. Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Pullman Co.	209	212
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf.	4½	9
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
Rdg. 1st pf.	78	79
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R. I. & S.	7⅛	7⅜
R. I. & S. pf.	42½	43
R. W. & O.	131	135
R. G. M. Co.	19¼	19½
R. G. M. Co. pf.	76½	77¾
Rutland pf.	35	38
St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. ctfs.	152	155
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St.-S. S. & I. pf.	80¾	85
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	83½	91
S. R. & T.	⅞	1⅛
T. H. L. Tr.	25	29
Third Av.	110	120
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
T., R. & L.	20	23¼
Un. Fruit	98	100
U. Rys. Inv.	..	10
U. S. Exp.	103	110
U. S. Realty	6½	6¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	53	54
Va. Iron C. & C.	20	24
W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	50
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	28
Wis. C. pf.	41½	43

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RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week March	$32,486	$42,595	$34,671
From July 1	1,405,006	1,403,971	1,368,314
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	500	472	472
3d week March	142,342	139,495	116,038
From July 1	5,382,223	5,201,905	4,541,404
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week March	64,086	59,695	52,621
From July 1	2,652,135	2,282,282	2,052,481
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
1st week March	14,098	10,748	.....
From July 1	410,121	331,162	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week March	74,330	71,599	62,089
From Jan. 1	780,717	733,089	638,277
UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO—			
Month February	482,403	445,161	.....
Jan. 1-Feb. 29	1,009,313	917,987	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,367
3d week March	400,082	394,486	358,168
From July 1	16,728,274	15,186,296	14,038,282
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for February—			
Gross earnings	1,553,503	1,620,582	1,317,279
Op. expenses	937,777	930,651	754,405
Net earnings	615,726	689,881	462,874
Ratio op. exp.	60.4%	51.8%	62.0%
Renew., add. imp.	25,363	.....	.....
Charges and taxes	491,810	497,714	.....
Surplus	98,553	183,167	.....
Gross, 8 months	14,238,077	12,016,778	11,216,671
Op. expenses	7,930,779	7,363,824	6,774,820
Net, 8 months	6,302,298	4,652,954	4,441,851
Renew., add. imp.	452,710	.....	.....
Charges and taxes	3,620,232	3,630,546	.....
Surplus, 8 months	2,220,265	1,022,408	.....
GREEN BAY & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	579,595	502,354	527,312
Op. expenses	356,163	336,374	355,302
Net earnings	223,432	165,980	172,010
Depreciation, &c.	105,143	16,457	39,654
Balance	118,289	149,523	132,356
De. after div.	5,711	*25,528	*8,356

*Surplus.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for January—	1904.	190.	1902.
Gross earnings	406,061	392,385	316,806
Op. expenses	356,641	326,981	285,640
Net earnings	49,420	65,384	31,166
Gross, 7 months	3,503,784	3,315,166	3,086,927
Op. expenses	2,823,165	2,674,056	2,431,645
Net, 7 months	680,619	641,110	655,281

Stock Exchange Seats for $67,000.

Seats in the Stock Exchange have been purchased by George C. Hollister of Halsted & Hollister and by J. Walter Wood, formerly of L. Von Hoffman & Co., who retired from active trading some time ago. The price in each case is understood to have been $67,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 56c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .12, 300 Challenge at .31, 4,600 Comstock at .10@.12@.09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 2,000 Comstock bond at .11@.12, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .03½, 200 Elkton at .67, 100 Hale and Norcross at .88, 100 Isabella at .30, 100 Occidental at .67, 200 Potosi at .25, 300 Savage at .69@.70, 300 Sierra Nevada at .66.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.49	.47
Belcher	.28	.27
Best & Belcher	2.45	2.35
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	1.25	1.20
Challenge Con.	.32	.32
Chollar	.21	.21
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.18	.19
Gould & Curry	.47	.43
Hale & Norcross	.85	.88
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	2.10	1.95
Occidental Consolidated	.88	.87
Ophir	5.62½	5.00
Overman	.29	.27
Potosi	.27	.27
Savage	.68	.64
Sag Belcher	.10	.09
Sierra Nevada	.71	.65
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.90	.88
Utah Consolidated	.20	.20
Yellow Jacket	.35	.36
Silver bars	56	57⅛
Mexican dollars	45½@46⅛	45½@46⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	7	6⅜	7
Anaconda	12	14	12	14
C., K. & N.	19½	20⅜	19½	20⅜
C. C. Consolidated	6¼	7	6⅜	6¾
Dante	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	5	5¼	5	5⅜
Elkton	64	67	66½	67½
El Paso	75¼	76	76	77
Gold Dollar	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
Golden Cycle	40	50	40	50
Gold Sovereign	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Isabella	22	23½	22½	23½
Jackpot	7	8	7	8
Keystone	3½	3⅝	3¾	4

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS
of
West Side Dwe lings
WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
"Selling Prices"
by consulting
Fred k Zittel,
266 COLUMBUS AV.
List mailed on application.
Three story Houses, $20,000 and upward.
Four story Houses, $25,000 and upward.
American basement, $25,000 and upward.
ALSO GREENWICH, CONN., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

ROOFING

Roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed by the year. We have a list of references that's yours for the asking. We also have an estimate department, which is a cheerful part of our business. A postal is sufficient to bring us anywhere.
N. Y. Architectural Metal Works,
Established 1897.
Tel. 3364-38th.....159 East 48th St.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER.
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required. POSSESSION. CORNER STORE IF DESIRED.
Also Other Attractive Investments.
ON BROADWAY,
AMSTERDAM AVE.,
COLUMBUS AVE.,
CENTRAL PARK WEST.
In stores, apartment houses and hotels. Lots or other property taken in exchange.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BROADWAY STORE AND APARTMENT HOUSE, TAKEN IN UNDER FORECLOSURE, CAN BE PURCHASED AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
Much Under Market. Little Cash Required. Mortgage, $100,000 at 4½ per cent., held by Savings Bank. Seven story. Elevator. COVERING TWO LOTS.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.....at 81st St.

BARGAINS.
113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; institution mortgage $9,500.
1.2d St., west of Lenox; 56 feet; good site for large apartment; private neighborhood.
Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $90,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
D. L. NICHOLS, 36 West 116th.

American Basement Dwelling
Edgecombe Avenue, near 141st Street; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
at $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

$35,000 bona fide equity in modern
7-Story Elevator Apartment
bringing net income of over 12 per cent. Exchange for unincumbered property and cash.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

BROADWAY, DOWN TOWN.
Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Plot 56x100 for sale; vicinity 3d Av., 51st St.; free and clear. Apply personally Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., southwest corner, Room 15.

BARGAIN; ASKING $12,000.
Three-story private dwelling, near 104th St. "L" Station.
John R. Davidson, 879 Columbus Av., (103d.)

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER.
Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street section; all rented and good income; 4% loan. Call, write, or telephone
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
near this office; elegant and light; best investment in the city; cheap to quick buyer.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

50TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Comfortable home; 9 rooms; modern improvements; two lots; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

South of 146th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—New 2-story American basement house, in perfect condition, $14,000. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

House and plot $7,500; near Park, school, and 3d Av. cars; corner; 4 lots, $2,600, near Tremont Av. trolley. Owner, 1,801 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, for sale or rent everywhere; send particulars of what you want; I have it. J. Clifford Moore, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

57th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $36,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Guaranteed facts; will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases $10,600, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two 5-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent in condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. B., 508 9th Av.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
2D AV. TENEMENTS.
CHAS. HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale—On West 53d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., a 3-story high-stoop dwelling, size 19½ feet wide, at a reasonable price.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

$12,000 good tenement, on 24x100, West 45th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; rent over $1,000; mortgage $5,500 at 4½ per cent.; taxes $123.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Bargain.—Twenty-family colored tenement; rental, $2,250; mortgage, $12,000; price, $16,750. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

3D AV., vicinity 85th St.—Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor.; price reasonable; terms to suit.
W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand, $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargains for speculation and investment everywhere in city. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

Factory Site—Most advantageous location. Sale or exchange. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

Fine steam-heated double flat in Harlem; 18 per cent. on investment. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

14th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, 25x80; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500; only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
bargain, in Eighties, at $30,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Two adjoining three-story stone dwellings, 17.6 feet each, $15,500 for both. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bargain.—134th St. West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Bargain!—Finest 6-story and basement apartment in city. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

20-family flat, $25,750; rent, $2,780; advance May 1. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Two fine triples in booming section; low figure. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $39,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two 5-story double flats near Broadway and 110th St., $61,500; present low rents, $6,800. Plymouth Realty Co., 30 Maiden Lane.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 416 West 40th.—Tenement; 2 stores; want offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Old dwellings on plot 50x95 in Ninth Ward. Corse, 220 Broadway.

$15,500 purchases 5-story tenement, 25x100; rented $1,900. Apply premises, 532 West 45th.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

156th to 157th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Manhattan and Bronx dwellings at bottom figures. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Fine hotel and adjoining property near ferry; sacrifice. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Avenue tenement, stores; rent $2,600; price $23,000; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Europe, 20 2d Av.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

Cheap!—Tenement near entrance of new bridge. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

Glit-edge investment, 22-family flat in Harlem. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Washington Heights.

Modern triple flat; rents, $3,500; price, $29,500; mortgage, $15,000, 4%. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bronx.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; good future investment; price, $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 59x137x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. G. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY. — FOR SALE, PLOT 100x114; LOCATED WASHINGTON AV., BRONX; TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN WILL BE MADE. PRINCIPALS ADDRESS ATTORNEY, TIMES, HARLEM.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged.
2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN BRONX BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN SMALL SUMS PREFERRED. PRINCIPALS ADDRESS ATTORNEY, TIMES, HARLEM.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,600, $8,000.
Brooker
778 Tremont Av.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

$500.00 down, balance easy terms, buys 7-room home; all improvements. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near Rapid Transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport; near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

Four-story corner flat, Fulton Av., netting 15% on equity; principals only. Principal, Times, Harlem.

At Cost!—New modern 2-family brick houses; open. 674 East 186th, (Washington Av.)

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

4 avenue corner flats, with stores. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale.—10-room house; lot 50x100; near Jerome Av.; $5,500; terms. Powers, Woodlawn.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

A finely finished house at Mount Vernon for sale; 14 rooms; parquet floors 1st and 2d story; 2 baths, 3 toilets, 6 mantels, open fireplace, steam heat, handsome gas fixtures; high ground; plot 151x140; privet hedges, choice shrubbery, rare trees; price $20,000—$14,000 can remain on mortgage. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15 Mount Vernon, New York.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

FOR SANITARIUM OR HOME, AT WHITE PLAINS.

38 acres, 450 feet above Sound, commanding an extensive view of the Westchester Co. Hills for miles around. Less than $1,000 per acre.
Address OWNER, Box 101 Times Office.

Yonkers.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $13,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

FREE AND CLEAR.
Finest country estate within 100 miles of New York; 35 acres; fine drives on the property; beautiful house, stables, kennels, woods, fishing; fruit; cost former owner $200,000; we can sell it for $50,000; might exchange.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Mount Kisco.—Gentleman's country farm, 160 acres; all stocked; implements; registered Jersey cattle, horses; good house; $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable house in Kingston, N. Y.; every improvement; convenient to everything. Address for details Wm. W. Bond, 87 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.

Choice farm of 65 acres near Spring Valley; cheap; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 5 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

TO RENT—30-ROOM HOTEL.
All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; nice surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; location, Westport, Conn.; one mile from finest beach on Sound.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Farm bargainst in Massachusetts, Connecticut; 50 farms, 15 acres to 600, $500 to $10,000. Write J. B. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

100 acres; dairy farm; 45 miles out; new $8,000 buildings; springs; beautiful view; only $9,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on Mianus River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Finely located farm; 10 minutes' drive from station, Harlem Railroad; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; 147 acres, nearly all under superior cultivation, with good, large house and numerous buildings; plenty of fruit of various kinds; high altitude, overlooking many miles of the surrounding country. For further particulars write or inquire of F. W. Twiggar, Room 806, 7 East 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

WANT AN OFFER.
THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE
MUST BE SOLD IN FLATBUSH.
WE ASK $9,500. Would Cost $10,500 to build. TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE. IT is ONE year old. NEVER OCCUPIED. On Land 50x100. FINEST LOCATION HERE. Near "L" Sation, 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. House contains Large Piazza, Beautiful Large Library, with Book Cases and Fancy Seats, Large Parlor, Large, Well-lighted Dining Room, SIX Elegant Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Finished in Quartered OAK. Parquet Floors, Imported Decorations. HERE IS A SURE BARBAIN. AM GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE APRIL 1ST. WANT OFFER.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albermarle Road. Call Sunday, any day.

OWL'S HEAD,
on the
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows.
For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large house with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart. 72d St.

Only $5,300.—Beautiful two-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; open plumbing; porcelain bath; handsomely decorated and frescoed throughout; shades, awnings, screens; furnace heat; Halsey St., near Ralph Av.; rare chance.
Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

16 FLATBUSH LOTS.
Must sacrifice part or all; $600 each; worth $1,500; unparalleled opportunity; double your money immediately; others $275, worth $650; easy payments; open Sundays. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bergen Beach.—If bought quickly, nothing in Greater New York a better investment; liable to double in a year's time; one plot, corner, 100x100; another 60x100; three direct car routes to Manhattan. Louis Arnold, 846 Fulton St.

Before buying see our 2-story and basement brick houses; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; $5,300, $6,200, and $7,000; $500 to $1,000 cash; easy payments. New York Real Estate Co., 5th Av. and 52d St.

$10,750; Your Own Terms.—Magnificent 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; a most superior and exclusive home; near Prospect Park; a bargain too. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Decatur, near Howard Av.—Handsome two-story dwelling, $6,500. Washington Av., near Fulton, three-story, $7,300. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bargain.—93 Clinton Av.; three-story brick; improvements; mortgage to suit. Owner, on premises.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN
for sale. Call at 1,127 Bergen St.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements, large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Beautiful modern country home for sale; 10 rooms and bath; plumbing; splendid location; restricted; barn, carriage, and chicken houses, garden, fruit; fronting on macadam road; 3 minutes to railroad station, school, and church; excellent train service; low commutation; low taxes; 45 minutes' drive to Long Beach, Far Rockaway, and Garden City over grand system of macadam roads; plot 90 by 300; privilege of buying adjoining piece of land; a sure enough bargain. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Why pay the high advanced rent in New York City when I have good many houses furnished and a few unfurnished near Bayside, L. I., on high ground, near churches, schools, golf and yacht clubs; no malaria; can be seen any time; open Sundays; commutation only 30 cents per day to the city. Call upon or write to F. A. Storm, Jr., near depot, Bayside, L. I.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.; OLD SOLID HOUSE; SMALL BARN; COW, CHICKEN, SOME FRUIT; MOVE IN MAY 1ST; MILE FROM DEPOT; $100 BUYS IT; BALANCE MORTGAGE. WRITE TO "FARMER," 10 NEW YORK TIMES, OR MULLIN'S HOTEL, FAIRGROUND, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

North Shore, Long Island, water fronts, houses, and farms for sale; furnished and unfurnished cottages, season or year; real estate and insurance. Wm. Henry Folsom and G. McKay Townsend, 24 East 23d St. and Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cheap, for sub-division; Rosedale, near Jamaica, 30 acres. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BOROUGH.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

Richmond Hill.—Magnificent large and small residences; elegant surroundings; everything. Johnson, 832A Gates, Brooklyn.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 33K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Cheap for Cash.—Sullivan Mountains, gentleman's residence; lawn, shade, fruit, large house, small house, outbuildings, large brook, on fine farm of 111 acres; elevation 2,300. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Attention, Owners and Trustees.—We lease flats or tenements, assuring steady income; security and references. Sonnabend & Gromer, 256 West 116th St.

PROPERTY OWNERS.
We want particulars for waiting customers of properties you have for sale or rent.
Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx; send particulars of property for sale or exchange. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., Room 15.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and Bronx. Send particulars of property for sale or exchange. We also lease and rent houses. Eagle Realty Company, 230 Grand St., Room 42.

Wanted—A farm in New York State preferred, near Newburg or Catskill Mountains; send particulars; money no object. Box B 162 Times.

Wanted—One or two double or triple flats, without steam; $8,000 cash; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Wanted—Triple flat or 14-room house for investment; money no object. Send particulars. Rosenblum & Co., 85 2d Av.

Tenements and flats taken on lease; regular income to owner without trouble. Lessee, Box 156 Times Office.

Want good-paying property, up town or down town; have $19,000 to invest. Investor, 20 2d Av.

Wanted to purchase 40 lots, Bronx; west side preferred. Hallet & Perrin, 503 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

12th St., near Greenwich Av., 3 story.....$1,100
48th St., near 7th Av., 3 story..... 2,000
45th St., near Broadway, 4 story..... 2,000
50th St., near 5th Av., 4 story..... 3,800
51st St., near 5th Av., 4 story..... 4,500
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 536 and 556 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; decorated to suit; caretaker in 556, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

180 W. 133d St., 3 St'y Brownstone.
Permit from
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 115 Broadway.

3-STORY HOUSE, $1,100.
NO. 240 WEST 12TH ST.,
near Greenwich Av.; good location.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

84th St., Riverside Drive.—Three-story brownstone, high-stoop; $1,600. Eastwood, 223 West 42d St.

88th St., 177 West.—Three-story, butler's pantry extension; fine order; rent $1,400. Apply premises.

Handsome house; fifteen rooms; rent, $1,150; 2,129 5th Av., (130th.) Owner, 253 West 131st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW JERSEY

HOTEL FOR RENT.
A High Class and Successful Ocean Hotel.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards, and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address
SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City.

EVERY FATHER and MOTHER IN NEW YORK
should read the New Book—
"WHERE TO LIVE"
Descriptive of the
Suburban Home Section
of Northern New Jersey.
Free on application at
1159 and 389 Broadway. 273 W. 125th St. New York.
333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Or send 4 cents postage to
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

7 NEW HOUSES
ON THE PALISADES.
A modern homesite, with all improvements; 7 new houses just completed; easy terms, same as rent; water, gas, electric lights, streets paved and stone-flagged sidewalks, sewer; no more assessment for improvements; five-cent carfare; all-night trolley service; lots ranging in price from $275 up; 25x100; on easy terms; houses on lots monthly cost of rent. If you wish a genuine bargain call or write W. H. HALPIN, 35 8th Av., near 14th St., N. Y. Tele. 1,624 Chelsea.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK, BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FROM $50.00 TO $100.00 PER MONTH; HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 500 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER; 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR, NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

A Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; half hour from New York; 3 minutes from station; two railroads; a fine residence, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, electric light; large plot ground with fruit and shade trees. Call or send for photo and particulars. Carl Hallberg, office near depot.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property, northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

Morristown, N. J.—For rent, very desirable modern corner house; best location; convenient to depot; 15 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 w. c.; electric lights and bells; rent, $1,200 per annum. Address W. R. Todd, 45 Broadway, New York, or 50 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—Bargain, 9-room house, all improvements; lot 50x100; $4,500; terms $350 cash, balance $15 monthly; interest 5 per cent.
EDWARD A. STRONG, 168 Midland Av.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. J., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—One hour from city; high, healthy; several attractive properties, one to 100 acres; also, rent furnished cottages for season; state your wants. E. C. Holmes, Real Estate Agency Summit, N. J.

Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.—Loveliest suburb; acres, richly wooded; convenient, charming building site; susceptible of division; other country property entertained in part payment. Roger Lyon, 76 William St.

Rutherford N. J.—Bargains—7 rooms; improvements; high ground; 6 minutes to station; plot 50x175; price, $3,500; 7 rooms; 8 lots; well located; near trolley; modern improvements; price, $3,200. Duvall B. Brown, 7 Depot Square.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

Sale or Rent, Ridgewood.—Health resort of Northern New Jersey; gentleman's place, two acres; house, 12 rooms, bath, every improvement; stable, lawn, shade, fruit; excellent location. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720.
STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

One-family house; 10 rooms; price, $6,000; a rare chance to secure an elegant home; about 25% cash required; rent will pay the balance. Owner, 28 Park St., J. C. Call evenings.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $12,000; South Bath Av.; large restricted plot, $8,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

At Rutherford, N. J.—Six-room house, bath, all modern improvements; large plot; only $2,900; $900 cash, then $20 monthly; other bargains. A. W. Van Winkle & Co.

Modern country home; 7 rooms; view of lake and mountains; one hour from New York; value, $20,000; will rent yearly for $800. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Red Bank Cottage—Every modern convenience; hardwood throughout; wide Colonial porch; ample grounds; near river and station. 258 West 52d St.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Modern fully furnished house, 15 rooms and 5 baths; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

Rutherford, N. J., the handiest and best suburb. —Fine new house, nine rooms, all improvements; $5,000. Addison Ely.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Keyport.—Cozy dwelling on lot 40x181; near station

229, and 231 East Seventy-fifth Street, three four-story double tenements, 75 by 102.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Louis Bernstein 415 East Seventy-fifth Street, a three-story frame building, 25 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Bertha Price, through J. P. & J. E. Murray 207 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a one-story building, 25 by 100.11; also, through the same brokers, 211 to 215 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 75 by 100.11.

Irving I. Kempner has sold to Joseph Hyman 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

I. Hattenbach & Co. have sold for Rosalie Magda 317 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.8.

Bank Sells on Catharine Street.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for the State Bank to A. J. Dworsky the five-story tenement 86 Catharine Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Brook Avenue Parcels Sold.

Jacob Fine has sold for Well & Mayer to Samuel Cooper and Isaac Fine the properties 988, 990, 992, and 994 Brook Avenue.

A. Friedberg and George Stricker have sold for Mrs. Van Bertha Hagela 159 Lincoln Avenue, a four-story flat, 20 by 100.

Kramer, Acritelli & Co. have sold for s Mrs. Healy the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and Fox Streets, a two-family house, 62 by 65.

Brownsville Purchase.

Tompkins, Abrahams & Co. have sold to F Groshlard 532 Stone Avenue, a two-story dwelling, 25 by 100; also, 85 and 87 Powell Street, a dwelling, 45 by 100.

J. P. & E J. Murray have sold for Mrs. B. Pine, to Lowenfeld & Prager, 213, 215, and 217 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, plot 75 by 100, with two-story brick and frame buildings; also, 207 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 35 by 100, with brick laundry building.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Broadway, 369, west side, 50 feet north of Franklin Street, and running through to Franklin Alley, 25 by 200, five-story business building; partition sale; to the plaintiffs, V. M. Hart and others $129,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-ninth Street, 313 East, north side, 183 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and one-frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; John W. Hutchinson, referee; due on judgment, $1,669; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 620, east side, 20.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 105.4 by 18 by 102.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee; due on judgment, $22,293.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 235 Rivington Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 8.8 by 4.6; H. Kalchhinn of 233 Rivington Street, owner; G. Reissmann of 20 First Street, architect; cost, $400.

Greenwich and Warren Streets, northwest corner, for six-story brick lofts, 75 by 91.10; Surety Realty Company and another of 15 Broadway, owners; D. Stone of 31 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 94.7; G. W. Karpas of 30 Beekman Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 965 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 13 by 19; H. G. Eilers, owner; Gillespie & Carroll of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $150.

Horton Street, north side, 190 feet east of Main Street, City Island, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 26.4; Elizabeth R. Banta, Franklin Avenue, City Island, owner; C. A. Suplee of 214 Main Street, New Rochelle, architect; cost, $2,000.

Beaumont Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 53; Henry Benkers of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Moore & Landsleds of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 180 and 180½ Bowery, to three-story brick lofts and store; T. V. R. Cruger estate, 24 Nassau Street, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Old Broadway, to a six-story brick mill; J. Kaufmann of 102 Prince Street, owner; J. E. Wall & Son of 1,170 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 180 Avenue C, to a four-story brick tenement; E. McCoy, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 552 and 554 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick shop and offices; K. E. Moore and another, Paris, France, owners; H. Kauffman, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. J. Cunningham of 84 Hamilton Place, owner; J. J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $1,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 1,021.10 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, to two two-story frame hotels; Capt. L. Wendel, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 81 Catharine Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; L. Horowitz, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $500.

No. 461 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a one-story boiler room, 19 by 32.6; Henry Huber Company of 244 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. A. Weber of 1 Riverview Terrace, architect; cost, $100.

Eastern Boulevard, northeast corner of New Dock Road, to a two-and-one-half-story frame platform, 32.2 by 35; A. G. Miller, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $500.

Main Street, north side, 215.3 feet east of Grant Street, to a one-story frame store and dwelling; George Joseph, Main Street, Westchester, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $1,600.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, corner of Third Avenue, to two three-story frame stores and dwellings, 25 by 36.6; Bath & Stein, Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, owners; M. J. Garvin of 2,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

St. Regis Hotel Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Regis Hotel, erected by John Jacob Astor, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office by Myron H. Oppenheim, counsel for the hotel company. The company is capitalized at $2,000,000, and the Directors for the first year are Rudolph M. Haan, who controls 19,980 shares of stock, and Joseph Haan, George F. Perkins, William V. Toffey, and Henry J. W. S. Cooke, who own five shares each.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 24.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 61st St, 87.2x125.4x75.5x81.6; New York Realty Corporation to Jermyn Realty and Construction Company; mtg $125,000 100

BROADWAY, 12, e s, 24.11x68.1x irregular; Augustus N. Morris, trustee, to New York Produce Exchange Bank..... 1,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 345.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; John Feehan to William L. Saulpaugh (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

EAGLE AV, e s, 370.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; John Feehan to William L. Saulpaugh, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

EASTBURNE AV, e s, 575 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; James Givens to Rosalie Dohm, (mtg $500)..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 87, w s, 25x74.10; Nathan Lamport and another to Harris Gordon, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.. 100

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, 75x100; James Ellis to Daniel Brady, other consideration and 100

EVADNO ST, s s, 94.5 ft n e of Main St, 25x100; Elizabeth Thieme to Charles P. Hallock, (mtg $750) 200

FORSYTH ST, 205, w s, 28x66.7; Jacob Jones to Simon Goodstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, 49, e s, 10.11x75.4x10.1x75.4; Francena Roulet and others to Morris Weinstein, other consideration and 100

GRAMERCY PARK CARRIAGEWAY, e s, 30.5 ft s of 21st St, 83.5x82.11x83.5x80; Jonathan McS. King and another to Bernard Ratkowsky and another, (mtgs $85,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GREENE ST, e s, 100 ft s of 38th St, 50x100; Abraham Stern, referee, to Katharine R. Jackson, (mtg $10,000)..... 30,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 134.5 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75; Louise N. Bristow to Nina L. Rieger ..... Nom.

LOT 148, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Joseph Gamache and another Nom.

LOT 283, Block H, amended map; estate of Hudson F. Rose to Mary Zirkler..... Nom.

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 15; Lot 15 to 18, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Eugene B. Fleschauer to James H. Fitch, (mtg $750) ..... Exch.

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 15; Lot 15 to 18, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; James H. Fitch to Catherine Albrecht, (mtg $750) 250

MAIN ST, s e corner of Orchard St, 101x100x102.6x100, City Island; Adirondack Realty Company to Henry Hunneke, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

NORTH MOORE ST, s s, 97 ft w of Washington St, 22x87.6; 37th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary B. Bausher to Charlotte P. Browning..... Nom.

PARK AV, 3,106, s e s, 28.3x113.1x25x126.3; Minnie K. Weber to Joseph T. Watson, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

PELHAM AV, n s, 127.5 ft w of Hughes Av, 50.11x69x50x57.8; Edgar H. Rosenstock, referee, to August Kuhn..... 2,575

ROAD from West Farms to Hunts Point, n s, adjoining land of Frank H. Phillips, runs n w 75.4x s w 16.1x n w 103x s e 200 s w s, 50; Charles F. Ritch to Charles P. Hallock, (mtgs $5,380)..... Nom.

ROOSEVELT St, 12, e s, 20x131; Howard Conkling to Michael J. Cunniff..... Nom.

ROOSEVELT St, 12, e s, 28x131; Michael J. Cunniff to Robert H. E. Elliott, (mtgs $34,000)..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 159th St, 100.2x118x100x122; Rockland Realty Company to Agnes Kromer, other consideration and 100

1ST AV, e s, 126.4 ft s of 47th St, 35x60; Caroline Bowman and another, executors and trustees, to Sigmund Grabenheimer, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 5th St, 25x100, Wakefield; Robert M. Monat to William McGill, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

3D AV, s e s, 162.7 ft s of Franklin Av, 57.8x90.6x62.6x39.4; Gertrude Kane to Jefferson M. Levy and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

4TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25.5x72; 4th Av, n w corner of 117th St, 25x72; Myer Hellman to Charles H. Leimbacher, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

10TH ST, 220 East, 25x92.3; Jacob Kaufman to Amelia Zipser, (mtgs $34,750,) other consideration and 100

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Jacob Altmark to Mendel W. Greenberg, (mtg $13,200,) other consideration and 100

23D ST, 62 West, 25x98.9; Charles E. Lowther to William H. Rader, 1-5 part..... Nom.

31ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Mary J. Leahy to Edward J. McCabe, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 394 ft e of 6th Av, 18x65; Rachel K. Sichel and others to William Scully..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 394 ft e of 6th Av, 18x65; Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors and trustees, to William Scully..... 60,000

51ST ST, n s, 105.3 ft e of 3d Av, 16.9x85; Charles Haas and others to Theresa Haas, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $3,000)..... 5,775

52D ST, n s, 295.8 ft e of 2d Av, 22.3x100.5; the Mercantile National Bank to Solomon Kahn, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

59TH ST, 413 East, 25x100.5; Patrick Morris to Bridget Morris ..... Nom.

60TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; the C. F. Bates Company to Charles S. Bates and others, quitclaim.. 1

77TH ST, 251 East, 75x100; Ephraim Ward to Abraham Ward, ½ part, all title, other consideration and 100

78TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2x irregular; Ephraim Ward to Abraham Ward, ½ part, all title, other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 141 West, 25x100.5; Katie J. Amend and another to Jacob Berlin, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and... 100

84TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Elisha P. S. Wright to Frank H. Dyckman, (mtgs $65,000)..... 85,000

88TH ST, 247 West, 25x100.5; Henry L. Wolff to Rosa Blumenthal and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and... 100

98TH ST, 143 West, 18x30.6x irregular; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, to Drayton Burrill, trustee, 8-9 part..... 8,439

98TH ST, 143 West, 18x30.6x irregular; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, to Drayton Burrill, trustee, 1-9 part..... 1,054

98TH ST, 161 West, 15x38.2x irregular; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, to Drayton Burrill, trustee 7,992

103D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.1; Mary G. Murphy to Hannah Lenze, other consideration and 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; George J. Milburn to Mary Johnson, other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, 3 East, 27x100.11; Golde & Cohen, a corporation, to Asher Shapiro, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and... 100

122D ST, n s, 31.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x71.10; Heyman Kalman to Julius E. Carlin, ¼ part, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST, 344 East, 18x100.11; Sophia Michael to Frederick Weis and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.... 100

126TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Walter D. Starr to the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, (mtg $12,300) Nom.

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Louise Walters to Hersch Frank, (mtgs $20,500) 100

135TH ST, 118 West, 24.11x99.11; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Wilhelm Lauter 26,000

140TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Simon Adler and another to Isaac Rothschild and others, (mtg $5,500) 18,000

163D ST, s w s, 440 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; George Burnham, Jr., referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank 7,050

168TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95; Mary Kerner to Samuel Omphalius, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.

182D ST, s s, 65.9 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x82.5x16.8x86.8; Mary E. McMahon to William R. Sanders, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

182D ST, n e corner of Grote St, runs n e 38.1x n w 90.5x — 96.6x s e 28x — 150.11x — 129.5x s w 30.3x s w 19.10x n w 263.5, contains 10 33-100 city lots; Crotona Av, n w s at s w s of 182d St, runs s w 79x — 221.3x — 83.2x s e 59.1x s e 207.9, contains 7 75-100 city lots; Christopher E. O'Reilly to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin of Tours, (mtg $20,070) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 132; David Jaffe to Harris Crams, 2 years..... 396

AVENUE A, 1,022; Richard H. Handley to August Koenig, 21 years..... 850

AVENUE A, 1,022; August Koenig to Julius Levy and another, 5 years..... 960

BOWERY, 20; Hyman Schnitzer to Bernard Flynn, 5 years 3,600

CHRYSTIE ST, s w corner of Hester St; Yesche Wengrow to Louis Friedman, 2 11-12 years 960

CLINTON ST, 60; Samuel Grossman to Joseph Trunkowsky, 3 years 2,400

WASHINGTON ST, 195, 199, 201; Vesey St, 73 and 75; Thomas McNeil to Smith & McNeil, 10 years..... 12,300

WEST HOUSTON ST, 170; Dionisi Guardinceni to Abraham Geiger, 3 years..... 720

1ST AV, 2,306; Maria Effinger to John C. Sheill, 5 years $480, 540

3D AV, 1,011; Clarence Sackett to James T. Webb, 5 years 1,800

3D AV, 2,794; Willis Av, 495; William C. Wotton and another, trustees, to Richard Cohen, 3 10-12 years 1,500

36TH ST, 415 West; Sophia J. Dalton and others to James Dalton, 10 years 420

40TH ST, 554 West; Phebe J. McAdam to Edward L. Akeburst, 3 years..... 900

138TH ST, 607 East; Bernard Bockhaus to George Flathmann, 10 4-12 years..$1,800, 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AUGER, Sophie, to George H. Ackerman; 15th St, n s, being e ½ of Lot 405, map of Unionport, 3 years..... $12,000

BARTON, Phebe P., to Hanford P. Barton; 21 West 11th St, due April 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 153d St, due May 16, 1905..... 13,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 8th Av, w s, 79.10 ft n of 152d St, due May 16, 1905..... 9,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 8th Av, w s, 40 ft n of 153d St, 1 year..... 9,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 8th Av, w s, 39.11 ft n of 152d St, due May 16, 1905 9,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 8th Av, n w corner of 152d St, due May 16, 1905 13,000

BERLIN, Jacob, to Katie J. —— and another; 83d St, 441 East, due April 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 2,750

BIERBAUM, Oscar H., to William H. Payne; 153d St, n s, 483.4 ft e of Trinity or Cypress Av, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 400

BLUMENTHAL, Rosa, and another to Henry L. Wolff; 117 West 89th St, prior mtg $19,000, due Sept. 15, 1904..... 2,000

BRUMESTER, Sarah, to Elizabeth Schrage; 3d St, (Av,) s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, (St,) Wakefield, 5 years..... 2,500

CLARK, George J., and others to Antoinette B. De Witt; Jerome Av, e s, at s w s of 200th St, ¾ part, 1 year, 6 cent..... 1,000

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to the Union Construction and Realty Company; Roosevelt St, 12, prior mtg $32,000, 2 years. 2,000

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Howard Conkling; Roosevelt St, 12, 5 years..... 32,000

DE FOREST, George B., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 11 East 50th St, interest and time due as per bond..... 35,000

DUCA, John, to Vincenzo Renelli; Avenue A, s s, Lot 23, map of new village of Jerome, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

DURRA, David L., to Tillie Weiss; Lexington Av, 1,012, 3 years..... 14,000

ELFENBEIN, Abraham, to Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

FOX, Henry, and another to Mary A. Young; 114th St, 75 East, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FRENCH, John H., to United States Trust Company; 51st St, 43 West, interest and time due as per bond..... 50,000

GOLDING, William E., to Peter Cozban; 17th Av, n s, being Lot 622, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 300

GOODMAN, Urry, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Avenue C, s e corner of 9th St, prior mtg $145,000, due July 24, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

HERBST, Samuel, to Hugo Cohn; 102d St, 102 West, prior mtg $18,000, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,775

JERMYN REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to New York Realty Corporation; Broadway, s w corner of 61st St, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 240,000

JERMYN REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to New York Realty Corporation; Broadway, s w corner of 61st St, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 315,000

JOHNSON, Mary, to George J. Milburn; 107th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, due July 16, 1904..... 9,500

KEOGH, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; 121st St, n s, 203.9 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 4 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,500

KING, Herman, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, s e corner of 51st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 70,000

KRONER, Agnes, to Enoch C. Bell; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 159th St, 3 years 18,000

LAUTER, Wilhelm, to United States Trust Company; 118 West 135th St, interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000

LENZE, Hannah, to German Savings Bank; 13 West 103d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

McCAFFERTY, Robert, to Nellie T. McCafferty; 3d Av, 1,873, due July 1, 1904.

McCAFFERTY, Robert, to S. Leontine McCafferty; 1,871 3d Av, due July 1, 1904..... 3,000

OMPHALIUS, Samuel, to Mary Kerner; 168th St, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years..... 3,750

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Theodore Bitterman; Rivington St, 240, prior mtg $32,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Jacob Macher; Rivington St, 240, 7 years, gold..... 32,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Theodore Bitterman; Rivington St, 242, instalments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ROTHSCHILD, Isaac, and others to Simon Adler and another; 140th St, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $5,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 9,500

SCULLY, William, to Athea R. Ward, (Rudd,) trustee; 34 West 44th St, due April 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

SHAPIRO, Asher, to Golde & Cohen; 112th St, 3 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

WATSON, Joseph T., to Mary Frees; Railroad or Vanderbilt or Park Av, s e s, 56.6 ft n e of 158th St, 3 years..... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Maude E. Whiting; Franklin St, 49, 3 years..... 15,000

A Correction.

Harvey J. Cohen, as attorney for Samuel Kurlan, says that amount of the mortgage given by his client to Morris Simon on the property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street is $5,000—not $10,000, as was reported in this column yesterday.

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Hyman Horwitz..... $10,000

BOGERT, Henry A., trustee, to Drayton Burrell, trustee, 14 assignments, various amounts 1

CHANDLER, John W., to John T. Terry and another, trustees 18,000

COHN, Walter J., to Leopold Mayer, other consideration and 100

EVARTS, Allen W., and others, executors, to Allen W. Evarts and others, trustees 1

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMpany, trustee, to Catherine A. Mower. 17,000

GLAUBER, Sigmund, to Emanuel Glauber, 1-8 part, all title..... 1

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Max Cohen, ½ part 1

GOLD, Max, to Isaac Miller..... 1

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Henry De F. Weekes..... 8,500

HESSBERG, Gussie, to Frances Marx.. 1

INDIA WHARF BREWING COMPANY to Welz & Zerweck..... 1

KRONOVET, Morris, and another to Adolph Pawel Wanda 700

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society 26,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 5 assignments 53,000

LEECH, John E., executor, to Matilda G. Leech and another..... 17,000

SCHMIDT, Charles V., trustee, to George E. Todd and another, trustees..... 1

SHAPIRO, Asher, to Benjamin Krasnogor 1

SHOEN, Henry B., to Anna M. Mangels. 325

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Hyman Adelstein and another 1

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank..... 250,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 204; Ryan & Ryan against Johanna and Louise Weirich, owners and contractors..... $600

COLUMBUS AV, 726 and 728; James McWalters against Patrick J. McSherry and Maria McSherry, owners and contractors 367

FRONT ST, 129; Rockland Rockport Lime Company against Santos Company, owner; George A. Fuller Company, contractor; John Colleran & Brother, subcontractors 200

WALL ST, 93, and Water St, 115; Rockland Rockport Lime Company against Jauncey Company, owner; George A. Fuller Company, contractor; John Colleran & Brother, sub-contractors..... 550

57TH AV, 279; Michael Fuchs against Sarah Winthrop, owner; William F. Higgins, contractor 252

68TH ST, 152 East; Samuel S. Glauber against Annie Goldstein, owner; Thomas F. Pierson, contractor..... 336

62D ST, 248 and 250 West; Jacob Litofsky against German H. Marx, owner; Sol Levy, contractor 40

124TH ST, 251 East; Edward Delrunner against Fowler Brothers, owners; Jacob Fedtner & Co., contractors... 174

124TH ST, 242 and 244 West; J. & H. Muller against John R. Simpson, owner; Morris Wiederman, contractor..... 560

147TH ST, 439 West; Annette S. Barnett against Joseph Cowan, owner; James Feltschli Sons & Co., contractors..... 93

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

4TH ST, 105 to 109 West; Robert Friedman loans to Isaac Lewis..... 20,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 117th St, —x—; Henry McNabb & Son on Arnstein Brothers to John Bell Company..... 1,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 36th St, n w corner, 145.6x159.6; Van Kannel Revolving Door Company against William I. Clark and another, April 27, 1903..... $512

RIVINGTON and Orchard Sts, s e corner; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Rudolph Wallace and another, March 18, 1904 147

SHERIFF ST, 118; David A. Linsky against Karl M. Wallach and another, March 1, 1904, by bond..... 150

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 36th St, n w corner, 145.6x159.6x irregular; William I. Clark and another, executors, against Louis L. Todd and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Maclay & McBurney.

DOWNING ST, 421; Pauline Califano against Carrie Bendheim and another, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, I. Josephson.

JAMES ST, 51; City of New York against George Brown; Jerome Av, 3,118, same against Mary A. Costello; Sullivan St, 227, same against Andrew Cuneo; Rivington St, 38, same against Israel Block; Lexington Av, 1,629, same against Lewis Z. Bach; Hester St, 111, same against Louis Baragnisky; Grand St, 501, same against Nicholas Setzemos; Baxter St, 126, same against Antonio Cuneo; Kelly St, 32, same against John F. C. Cordis; Pitt St, 61, same against Tonie L. Chopak; Park Av, 1,765, same against Mary Early; King's Bridge Road, 4,322, same against Susan V. Eckhardt; East Houston St, 173, same against Sarah A. Fay; Columbus Av, 923, same against Elias Rosenfeld; Monroe St, 257, same against Jonas Freedman; 18th St, 336 and 338 East, same against Rachel Felnberg; 107th St, 240 East, same against Nathan Bloom; 175th St, 681 East, same against John Conolly; 7th St, 168 East, same against Caroline A. Drayton; 3d St, 32 East, same against Caroline Ebel; 102d St, 212 West, same against Veronika Elton; 109th St, 123 East, same against Isaac Gingold and another; 10th St, 200 West, same against Ellen M. Golding; 5th Av, 2,195, same against Ephraim Gottlieb; Attorney St, 139, same against Aaron Gruber and another; Madison St, 316, same against Isaac Gutlis; Roosevelt St, 56, same against Bernard Golden; 27th St, 212 West, same against Simeon Farrell; 40th St, 338 West, same against Rita Galewski; 63d St, 322 East, same against Lena Gurgel; Prince St, 5, same against Louisa M. Gerry; Gansevoort St, 70, same against Isabella Glass; 52d St, 312 East, same against John A. Halloway; 126th St, 314 East, same against Maria Ahrens and another; 1st Av, 1,145, same against Babetha Baruch; 139th St, 560 East, same against Margaret Bean and another; Goerck St, 98, same against Tobia Cohn; Division St, 217, same against Mary Crosbie and another; 43d St, 438 West, same against Louis De Bebian; Thompson St, 214, same against Domenica Cella and another; Goerck St, 112, same against Annie Fisher; Peck Slip, 9, same against David Gordon; Gansevoort St, 68, same against Isabella Glass and another; Broome St, 130, same against Harris Greenberg; Gansevoort St, 64, same against Barbara L. Glass; 14th St, 515 East, same against Angelica Bendix and another; 36th St, 350 West, same against Catherine Cockerill; 53d St, 322 West, same against Mary Doyle; 2d Av, 2,044, same against Max Danziger; 47th St, 339 East, same against Paul Diederich; 26th St, 429 West, same against Joseph C. Furlong; 54th St, 355 West, same against Edward D. Farrell, executor; 125th St, 219 East, same against James M. Fitzpatrick; 111th St, 319 East, same against Elizabeth Gallagher; 52d St, 314 and 316 East, same against Louis Goldsmith; Delancey St, 214 and 216, same against Samuel Sawyer; 84th St, 437 East, same against Mary A. Goggin; 6th St, 622 East, same against Samuel Grossman; 12th St, 326 and 328 East, same against Hyman Harris and another; 34th St, 219 and 221 West, same against Samuel B. Haines; 3d Av, 1,365, same against Robert S. Hoguet; 8th Av, 2,702, same against John W. Hansen; Cherry St, 366, same against Nathan Hutkoff; 37th St, 247 East, same against Hugo Humes; 13th St, 616 East, same against Richard H. Handley; Essex St, 42, same against Isaac Hoffman; 63d St, 227 East, same against Leopold Heilinger; 45th St, same against Leo Hutter; 63d St, 229 East, same against Leopold Heilinger; 3d Av, 493, same against Thomas Hackett; 12th St, 323 and 325 East, same against Gerson Hyman; 3d Av, 417, same against Timothy Harrison; Broome St, 162, same against Nathan Hutkoff; 14th St, 315 East, same against Frederick Keese and another; 61st St, 120 West, same against John H. Hudson, trustee; Jones St, 32 and 34, same against Isidor Hirshman; 3d Av, 1,895, same against Amelia Herman; 37th St, 228 West, same against Houston G. Jenny; 25th St, 228 East, same against Nicholas G. Kortright; 2d Av, 23, same against Henrietta Keese and another; 2d Av, 2,426, same against Louis Keller; Sheriff St, 61, same against Lazarus Levy; 4th St, 71 East, same against Flora Lazinsky; Renwick St, 20, same against Julius R. Lloyd; 9th Av, 504, same against John McGrane; 56th St, 304 East, same against William Meyer and another; Charlton St, 90, same against Charles E. Mooney; Division St, 169, same against Marcus Nathan; 22d St, 344 East, same against Anastasia Purcell; Broome St, 562, same against Isaac Sakolski; Avenue A, 1,364, same against Club Bohemia; 39th St, 553 West, same against George Wiley; Avenue B, 272, same against Ernest Spanhoff; Brook Av, 558, same against Clara Max and another; Forest Av, 438, same against Henry Moss; Varick St, 23, same against Thomas Lenane; 39th St, 327 West, same against Jacob Schmuck; Avenue A, 1,442, same against Herman Oppenheim; 2d Av, 454 and 456, same against George W. Weeks; Suffolk St, 82, rear, same against Nellie Voit; 15th St, 265 East, same against Harry Friedenthal; 24th St, 232 West, same against William Golden; 28th St, 306 East, same against William Geoghegan; 90th St, 131 West, same against Alice S. Levy; 89th St, 135 West, same against Carl Schaible; 107th St, 301 East, same against Societe Co-operative Certionese Batiegra Francesco; 116th St, 12 East, same against Morris Muetzler; 173d St, 960 East, same against Finlay Smith; 32d St, 240 East, same against Frank C. Lee; 2d Av, 2,496, same against Elisa Ingraham; 13th St, 401 East, and 1st Av, 218, same against John Reilly and another; Columbus Av, 22, same against Thomas D. Adams; Pearl St, 520, same against Dora E. Arnold and another; 8th Av, 240, same against Jacob Appell; 3d Av, 1,858, same against Oliver H. P. Archer, 115 actions, (violation of Tenement House act;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

LENOX AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100; the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York against William E. Hollingsworth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

2D AV and 50th St, n w corner, 20x70; Pasquale Zoccolo and another against Caroline A. Brundage and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. A. Robinson.

4TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25x100; John F. Coffin against Peter Costello and another, (action to declare a trust, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Duff.

11TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x188.2x irregular; Margaret McLaughlin against Catherine Kennedy and another, (partition;) attorney, G. M. Boynton.

28TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; William A. Spencer and another, trustees, against Thomas J. Ducey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. D. Trafford.

39TH ST, 54 West; William Walker and another against Butler Davenport and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Putney, Twombly & Putney.

123D ST, 329 East; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Margaret E. McCormick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses, Morris & Westervelt.

150TH ST, s s, 383.2 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.10x100; Mary A. S. Reel and another, executors, against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Carley.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises.	5:58	Sun sets...	6:16	Moon sets.. 1:31

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook..	1:22	Gov. Isl'd...	1:40	H. Gate... 3:36
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook..	1:55	Gov. Isl'd...	2:13	H. Gate... 4:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	.....
Sabine, Brunswick.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tintoretto, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:00 A. M.	.....
Uller, British and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost.—March 19, POCKETBOOK, containing small sum money, 2 pins, locket, and ring, on 3d Av., or City Hall train; finder kindly return and receive reward. M. E. Nick, 331 E. 16th.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,593 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Monday morning, in shopping district, new black crepe de chine waist. Liberal reward for its return to Mrs. Ray, 260 West 42d St.

Lost.—Great Dane dog; golden brindle color, with choke collar on; 33 inches in height; reward given. Ockenfuss, 302 10th Av., 27-28th, bakery.

Lost.—Certificates No. 53,289—100 shares, and 90,082—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost.—Book No. 140,567, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Pocketbook, small sum of money. Reward by returning to Wm. A. Peet & Co., 52 and 54 Park St.

Lost.—Thursday afternoon, lady's watch with fob. Finder address Miss Barber, 131 West 23d St.

Lost.—Garnet and pearl scarfpin, Sunday, in New York. Reward, Room 146, 20 Broadway.

Lost.—Saturday, Herald Square Theatre, Alaska sable boa; reward. Room 607, 17 State St.

Lost.—New York or Brooklyn, lady's diamond ring; reward. Burrows, 222 East 21st St.

Lost.—Watch and fob at 26th St., 8th Av.; reward, return. 335 8th Av., store.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. H. Baruch & Son, 16 Av. A; $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York, Benjamin Fox, President.

$10 for return of papers in pocketbook; 3d Av. "L," 42d St., Monday evening. 87 Pearl St., Room 10.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; also sunny single room; good board; references.

113th St., 540, 542 West.—Cathedral Heights, under new management; handsome suite of rooms, with bath; also single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references given and required.

127th St., 1,999 Madison Av.—Choice room, superior board; select Christian home, with owner; references.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

36th St., 63 West.—Beautiful rooms; large, small; suite suitable for doctor; excellent board; references.

36th St., 159 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

72d St., 108 East.—Superior accommodations; gentlemen only; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; references.

82d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

90th St., 101 West.—Handsome furnished parlor and bedroom, one or two gentlemen. Mrs. Gagnee.

110th St., 55 West.—Very desirable room, all modern conveniences; reasonable; references exchanged. Inquire elevator man.

Lexington Av., 616, Corner 53d.—Parlor bedroom, elegantly furnished; bath; private family; independence; $6. Gagnee.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square; entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $50; also third floor apartment, 7 rooms; rent, $50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of girls who are quick and accurate at figuring for their auditing department; permanent positions open to bright girls. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their ladies' and misses' suits, jackets, and millinery and muslin underwear departments. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their ribbon department; also experienced milliners for millinery workroom. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—A lady teacher of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand for one of the New York business colleges. Apply, with particulars, to Employment Department, ground floor, 338 Broadway, city.

Wanted—A young lady, Spanish and English stenographer; must be able to take Spanish dictation rapidly; salary, $18. Apply in own handwriting to W. H. B., ground floor, 338 Broadway.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced parcel wrappers; those having department store experience preferred; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require inspectors and messengers. Apply, with health certificate, at Duffield St. entrance, at 8 A. M.

Wanted—Cloak saleswomen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for cloak and suit departments. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Lace department; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for lace department. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Stock girls; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced stock girls for cloak and suit department. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Alteration hands; Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced alteration hands on ladies' suits and jackets; long season. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Cashiers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced cashiers; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen in their domestics and wash goods departments. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—A young lady stenographer who understands Italian. Make written application only to William H., 1,441 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Millinery; Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in our millinery showroom.

Wanted—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their lace department. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Millinery makers; Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced millinery makers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Koch's, 474 Fulton St., Brooklyn, want experienced salesladies in flower and feather department; also several milliners.

Wanted—A nurse for a child three years old. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—German or Swede for chamberwork and light laundry work. Call 2 to 3 Friday or Saturday, 43 East 72d St.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced, for downtown position; refined young lady; $8-$10. Room 1,737, 150 Nassau St.

Females.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for feathers, flowers, and millinery trimmings. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the selling of these goods can secure good positions by applying to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M., Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of bright girls to act as messengers; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their trimmed and untrimmed millinery departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M., or between 8 and 9 A. M.

Wanted—Millinery; thoroughly experienced millinery makers. Apply Siegel Cooper Co., Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced; understanding bookkeeping preferred; $10, $12. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

Salesman.—An excellent opportunity; canvasser to canvass Brooklyn and Long Island on a good salary and commission contract; call before 9 A. M. W. W. Wooledge, Store, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Salesmen Wanted—For city and near by, experienced notion salesmen who are well acquainted with the notion line and command a good retail trade. Call after 11 A. M. Baumgart, 454 Broadway.

Wanted—The New York office of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 833 Broadway, requires the services of a successful closing man on good salary; also a district manager. Address Fredk. Gilbart.

The New York office of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 833 Broadway, offers a good salaried position to the right party who can train men for our retail business. Address Fredk. Gilbart.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly and become engineers averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Silk and dress goods salesmen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced silk and dress goods salesmen; steady positions and good salaries to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A young man stenographer and telegrapher, for a small town in New Jersey; pays $30 per month, including all living expenses. Apply 825 Broadway, 3d floor.

Wanted—A young man, acquainted with the streets of New York, who is a good penman; salary to start with, $6. Address, in own handwriting, M. Y., Box 108 Times.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co. require thoroughly experienced dress goods salesmen. Apply to Superintendent between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Wanted—By well-known firm a young man operator, for billing, on Remington machine; must have good references; salary $10. Apply 3d floor, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—Good salesman for Philadelphia and Washington; new system of inquiries and introductions. Apply Mr. Krauser, D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av.

Wanted.—Cash boys; Siegel Cooper Company have vacancies for neat, bright boys; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 9 A. M.

Wanted—Salesmen for our men's and boys' clothing department; experienced only need apply. Brill Bros., 125th St. and 3d Av.

Wanted—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 49 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Young man for general office work; understanding printing business preferred. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Boy, ambitious Christian, for office work; no smokers; $4, $6. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Experienced card writer. Apply after 10 this morning, Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway.

Wanted—A few experienced messengers for downtown. Apply Postal Telegraph Co., 253 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 260 5th Av., near 23d St.

Day's Work.—By young woman out by day washing, cleaning, or work taken home. 121 Trowbridge St., Astoria, Long Island City.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

Governess, &c.—As governess or companion by lady of refinement and education; perfect French, German, English, music; good, experienced teacher; accustomed to traveling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 East 80th St.

Housework.—By respectable young woman; city or country. R. R., 204 East 126th St., top floor.

Millinery.—Hats made and trimmed in latest style at customer's house or taken home; shopping done. Reasonable. 1,976 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, with more than average ability, accurate and rapid in transcription of notes, four years' experience, accustomed to office routine, aptitude, desires position where good breeding is desired. Address A. B. C., Times Office, Box B 154.

Stenographer.—By competent Smith Premier operator; neat and accurate; several years' experience; can furnish good references; salary, $12. Miss E. A. H., 16 Cottage Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Stenographer.—As stenographer by young lady; neat appearance; experienced; can take entire charge of an office and handle correspondence; good references. Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Stenographer or Secretary.—By young lady of experience as stenographer or secretary; accurate and able to assist with books; best of references. C. M. Jury, 75 Washington Place.

Stenographer.—By energetic young woman; thorough business experience; six years' brokerage, export, law; salary, $12; good references. Advertiser, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; permanent position reliable firm; good references; will accept $10. Ella Burns, 33 Moffatt St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; good speller; will start for $8. E. K., care store, 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By energetic young woman; thorough business experience; 6 years' brokerage, export, law; salary, $12; good references. Advertiser, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—3 years' experience; rapid, neat worker; permanent position reliable firm; good references; will accept $10. Ella Burns, 33 Moffatt St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; good speller; will start for $8. E. K., care Store, 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; competent young business woman; excellent references; $10. K. L., Box 149 Times.

Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant, bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Advertisements, circulars written, catalogues compiled, correspondence attended to at reasonable figures. S., Box 151 Times Office.

Bookkeeper.—Thoroughly experienced; books written up and adjusted; accounts made out evenings; terms moderate. H. W. C., Box 196 Times Office.

Bookkeeper.—Single, (42;) 20 years' experience; fine penman; accurate accountant; best references. Powell, 218 2d Av

Clerk.—By young man evening work of a clerical nature in Brooklyn; stenographer, good figurer, and correspondent; highest character. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Coachman—Thoroughly reliable, all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 128 Chambers St.

Coachman.—Married; with first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

Executive man. Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

Manager, &c.—By an American; 26; educated, trustworthy, progressive, competent; experienced as manager, private secretary, correspondent; English, German, stenographer, typewriter, accountant; unquestionable credentials. A. S., Box 169 Times Office.

Stenographer.—26; expert; A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 1,361 Broadway.

Typewriter.—Office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Young man, 28, wishes position at anything. J. Williams, 342 8th Av.

Young man, 25, wishes position at anything; office preferred. Harris, 129 East 85th St.

REAL LIFE DRAMA OF THE TENDERLOIN

Pathetic Midnight Scene, with Police Station for a Setting.

YOUNG GIRL IN LEADING ROLE

Situation Fraught with Grave Probabilities Saved by the Advent of a Veiled Woman.

A little drama fraught with vast consequences to the three people concerned was enacted in the West Thirtieth Street Station at an early hour yesterday morning.

A few minutes after midnight the door of the police station opened and there entered with a patrolman a young woman and an elderly man, both well dressed and of refined appearance. They were evidently Southerners. The girl was a prisoner.

"What is the trouble?" asked Sergt. Place. The patrolman shrugged his shoulders.

"This man came to me and asked me to step into a café at Thirty-first Street and Broadway and take charge of this young lady."

Sergt. Place looked inquiringly at the elderly man. There was a long silence. Then the man said to the young woman, who was staring straight in front of her:

"Mary, it isn't too late. Will you come home?"

"No," was the firm reply.

"I am sorry," said the man to the Sergeant, "but I must ask you, then, to—take charge of my niece for the night."

The Sergeant said nothing; he was evidently anxious to allow the girl time to reconsider. The man turned again to the girl and said, huskily:

"For my brother's—your father's sake—Jim's dead and I'm your guardian—will you not come home?"

"No."

The man nodded to the Sergeant and turned away.

"Your name, please?" said Place. The girl gave it, and her age as nineteen.

"The charge?"

"I will explain the situation," said the uncle. "Her father—my brother—is dead. Her mother has married again, and seems to have lost interest in the girl, who has been living with us. Recently she has been staying out late against my will. To-night I saw her enter the café with a young man whom I dislike. She refused to come home with me, and—I felt that—well, that's all."

The girl was placed in the hands of the matron. As the man turned to go, his niece said bitterly:

"You have committed your own niece to prison. Would you have done so had I been your daughter? Good night."

A few minutes later the door opened again and a young man entered.

"What has been done with Miss ——?" he inquired politely.

"Get out of here!" snapped the Sergeant. The young man went.

At 1 o'clock the uncle returned.

"I wish to bail out my niece," he said brokenly.

"Certainly," said the Sergeant. The security was doubtful, but it was accepted. The uncle went to the door and beckoned. An elderly woman entered, heavily veiled. Presently the young woman came in with the matron, who had evidently been crying. The girl signed her name to the bond; then she saw the veiled woman. Her composure gave way and she flung herself into the woman's arms with a sob.

"Mother!" was all she said.

There was dead silence in the Tenderloin station as the trio left it, but everybody stared thoughtfully at the door after it had closed upon that little drama.

CHARLIE MITCHELL IN TOWN.

English Prizefighter, Who Sought to Conceal Identity, Recognized at Pier.

Charlie Mitchell, the English prizefighter, arrived here yesterday with his son, Charles W. Mitchell, Jr., on the steamship Majestic. When he left England Mitchell, to avoid recognition and publicity, which is distasteful to him, used only a part of his own name during the voyage, and was recorded on the passenger lists of the steamship as Charles Watson.

Although the passengers on board did not recognize the ex-pugilist, his plan failed the moment he put his foot on the pier. One of the longshoremen, who was standing near the foot of the gangway, recognized him as Charlie Mitchell, and at once the word spread that the British fighter had arrived. All of the workers on the pier rushed over to see their old idol, and, after his baggage had been cleared and he was leaving the pier, the whole gang followed behind him.

Mr. Mitchell's first stop was made at a friendly bar on West Street, and when he went into the place as many men as could crowd in followed after him. Mitchell did not resent the curiosity of the men, but asked all of them who were in the place, to the number of almost a hundred, to step up and "have one" with him. When he said that he wanted a carriage one-half of the men started out to call a cabby, while the rest almost carried him to the vehicle when it appeared.

Mitchell said that he was not here to make any matches. He said that his fighting days were over, and that, although he was in good health, age was beginning to tell on him, and that if he was to make any farewell professional tour as other great people are doing it would be merely in boxing exhibitions with some of the old-time American fighters.

SEVILLA HOME FOR GIRLS.

Litigation Over $500,000 Bequest Ended, —Plans for Building Under Way.

Final plans for the building of the Sevilla Home for Destitute Children are now being drawn by D'Oench & Yost, architects, of 289 Fourth Avenue. All legal obstacles having been cleared away after a fight of eighteen years, the managers of the bequest of José Sevilla, a wealthy Peruvian, who died here in 1886, of $500,000 for the maintenance of a home for poor girls, can now carry out the dead philanthropist's wishes.

The site of the new home will be on Lafayette Avenue, near Hunt's Point, and the cost of the land and building will amount to about $200,000. Successful investment has considerably augmented the original bequest, so that the new home will have an endowment of at least $400,000.

Actual building operations will begin in about six weeks. The home will be a three-story fireproof brick structure with stone and terra cotta trimmings. The site has a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 800 feet. The style will be Spanish Renaissance. The home will accommodate 100 children, and the first entrance requirement is that "only very poor female children from five to ten years of age, fit for apprenticeship and free from ailments shall be admitted; they shall remain in the institution until they attain the age of sixteen years." Practical attainments, cooking, sewing, &c., will be taught.

WOMAN FALLS TO HER DEATH.

Husband Runs from Scene and Is Held by the Coroner.

Kate Hatfield, thirty-five years old, of 703 Ninth Avenue, was killed by falling on her head from a rear window of her rooms, on the third floor of that double tenement, shortly after noon yesterday. As she struck the flagging, Daniel Hatfield, her husband, fled down stairs. Janitor Frank Cox shouted to Policeman McEntee, who chased the man into McIntegart's saloon, at Forty-ninth Street, a few doors away, and locked him up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station as a suspicious person.

People in the house said they had heard quarreling before the woman fell, and the police found the furniture upset, but gave the opinion that Mrs. Hatfield had fallen through the fire-escape while trying to climb into a neighbor's window.

Hatfield denied all knowledge of the affair, but Coroner Scholer found him in no condition to make a coherent statement.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

Young Men won't wear Old Men's Clothes.

They demand not only different cut, but different patterns.

Young Men want their coats Shorter; the shoulders Broader and the trousers Fuller.

A wide range of patterns to select from, starting at $10.

Smart top coats starting at $12.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street.

Horner's Furniture

Famed as The Best.

Stocks Unequalled in all lines.

Prices the Lowest at which Fine Furniture can be sold.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23rd St.

JEWELL DIVORCE SUITS.

Wife Loses in Her Action Against the ex-United States Appraiser.

Col. James A. Jewell, formerly one of the United States General Appraisers, and his wife appeared before Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court yesterday, each as plaintiff and defendant in counter-suits for absolute divorce. Col. Jewell is a veteran of the civil war and past seventy years old, while his wife is twenty years his junior. They have a son twenty-four years old.

Col. Jewell's suit was brought about two years ago, and soon after Mrs. Jewell began hers. The court awarded her $250 a month alimony, but after Col. Jewell lost his position—which paid $7,000 a year—the alimony was reduced to $75 a month. Col. Jewell names six co-respondents, while his wife names three.

A maid in the Jewell household told what she had seen and heard, and Justice Clarke directed a verdict against Mrs. Jewell on the three issues raised. An application will be made to reopen the case.

MARLBOROUGH HOTEL CO. SUED.

Action to Foreclose a $200,000 Mortgage on the Hotel.

William I. Clark and Caroline L. Iselin, executors of the estate of Charlotte M. Gooderidge, have brought suit in the Supreme Court against Louis L. Todd and the Marlborough Hotel Company to foreclose a mortgage on the hotel for $200,000 and interest due of $25,000. It is alleged that Mr. Todd, who is President of the company, is insolvent.

There has been considerable litigation over the hotel property for several years, several of the stockholders having brought actions against the company for an accounting.

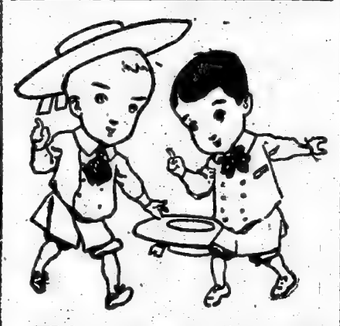

We've always made most substantial boys' clothing.

But it's a melancholy fact that with clothing, as with men, mere goodness isn't always attractive.

So this Spring even more than the usual care has been taken to see that there is style and newness in every line and detail of our boys' clothes—that every good novelty is here in its best form.

And the clothes are just as substantial as ever.

New things in boys' furnishings, hats and shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS

Corner Broadway and Park Place.

Newest Styles of Suits and Overcoats for Men.

The Latest for Spring Wear. Stylish, Cheap and Desirable. 3,000 FINE SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS.

$6.50 & $11.65

MEN'S SUITS in single and double breasted cheviots, blacks and blues; also fine assortment of cassimeres in light, dark and medium effects, at..... 6.50

Dressy Black CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS also at..... 6.50

Men's Tan and Gray TOP-COATS, silk sleeve linings; short or long cut; all sizes; also 6.50

Any of the above suits or overcoats are worth $12.

Men's fine imported worsted and cheviot SUITS, checks, overplaids and plain black and blue Thibets, cut single or double breasted style, broad shoulders and very fashionable, at... 11.65

Very best COATS and VESTS for dress occasions, Prince Alberts and cutaways, silk and satin lined.... 11.65

MEN'S BOX OVERCOATS, CRAVENETTES, RAINCOATS and long-cut Spring OVERCOATS, also silk-lined..... 11.65

Any of the above garments equal to merchant tailors' $25 production.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, in two and three pieces, at 1.55, 2.20 and 2.98.

Blacks and Blues, suitable for Confirmation Suits, 2.9 and 3.95. Big line of Russian Blouses and Sailor Suits.

MEN'S PANTS in light and dark effects and stripes, at 1.85, 2.45 and 3.45. A big assortment to choose from, all sizes; also to fit stout men and tall men.

Corner Broadway and Park Place.

King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS

Open Saturday Night Until 9:30.

PERRIN

The Best Glove

26 West 23rd Street

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST GREAT GLOVE SALE

$1.50 KID GLOVES FOR $1.00

HAVING JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY IN GRENOBLE.

1,000 DOZEN

GENUINE FRENCH KID GLOVES

WILL OFFER THEM FOR TWO DAYS

AT $1.00 A PAIR.

REAL AMERICAN VALUE $1.50.
REAL PARIS VALUE 5 FRANCS.

THESE GLOVES ARE 3-CLASP SPRING AND SUMMER WEIGHT, WITH PARIS POINT EMBROIDERY, AND COME IN BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS, INCLUDING THE DELICATE SHADES DESIRED FOR EASTER TOILETS.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR QUICKLY FINDING SIZE AND COLOR DESIRED, AND AVOIDING DISCOMFORT IN BUYING.

HALF DOZENS AND DOZENS CAREFULLY BOXED FOR CONVENIENCE OR SHIPMENT.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
EXCHANGES MADE.
MONEY REFUNDED.

Telephone 4938—Gramercy.

YOU know, and we know, that if you are to be the real thing in the Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday parades on Fifth avenue, it must be in a frock coat and high hat. You may compromise on something else, and perhaps people won't cut you, but it will always be a compromise. We have a remarkably fine line of frock coats and vests from $20 to $40, including unusual sizes up to 46. Probably the most complete line of fancy vests in town (you'll see some of them in the windows), striped trousers, and the long stylish boxy overcoats to cover the frocks if it rains.

SMITH GRAY & CO

"If you don't care, any old skate will do."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

STYLE is the thing..
And what's Right for one man is not so Right for another.
"Good enough" is an expression unknown in WALLACH Stores—
it's Right Style (with a capital R) every time.
And this applies to Price and Quality as well as style.
$2.90. $2.40. $1.90

Gloves that wear as well as they look.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Matinee To-morrow at 2. Special matinee next Tuesday, 2 sharp. Forbes Gertrude in ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET. Engagement Ends April Second.

BURTON HOLMES Lectures. Tickets now on sale at box office. NEW LYCEUM Theatre To-day at 3. "ALASKA II." CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Eve. at 8:15. "KOREA."

LYRIC B'way. 7th Av., 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Tom'w, 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

VAUDEVILLE Theatre. W. 44 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. CANDIDA

AMUSEMENTS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Ave. LAST NIGHT. HENRY IRVING. TO-NIGHT AT 8—LOUIS XI. TO-MORROW, BIG VAUDEVILLE PROGRAM EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT BIG CONCERT. Next Week, SEATS ON SALE, Mr. Richard MANSFIELD. Mon. Evg., IVAN THE TERRIBLE; Tues. Evg. & Sat. Mat., OLD HEIDELBERG; Wed. Evg., A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Thurs. & Sat. Evgs., BEAU BRUMMEL; Fri., Dr. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinees TO-MORROW & WED., 2:15. Alan Dale said: "It is clever and good." HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

West End TO-NIGHT—IN OLD KENTUCKY. Next w'k, Rose Melville, Sis Hopkins. Sunday Aft. & Night—All-Star Cast.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—114TH PERFORMANCE. Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL. Greatest Comedy.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2. The Girl from Kay's SAM BERNARD and great cast. XTRA MATINEE WED., APRIL 6TH.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST 2 WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. TO-DAY, 3—BURTON HOLMES—Alaska.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. LAST 2 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. AS YOU LIKE IT. Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman), Rosalind. Ben Greet ..... Jacques. LENTEN MATINEES This Friday at 3, EVERYMAN. Next Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. April 4—THE PRINCE OF PILSEN.

HUDSON HENRY MILLER { THEATRE, 44th St., B'w'y & 6th Av. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. In Ernest Denny's Play, MAN PROPOSES. Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS HERE. Garrick Theatre, beginning April 4th, ELEANOR ROBSON 13TH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN. 101st TIME MARCH 28th SOUVENIRS.

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evgs. 8:20. Last Mat. Saty. LAST WEEK. BELLEW AS RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. KATHERINE KENNEDY. In Elwin Barron's Play, THE RULING POWER.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

The Grandest Show Ever Projected. MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Every Afternoon at 2. Evenings at 8 o'Clock. BARNUM & BAILEY. Greatest Show on Earth. Three and a half hours of continuous thrilling performances. Magnificent representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. 100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, in the Latest and Greatest Parisian Sensation, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap. Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act. 3 Rings, 2 Stages, Race Track and Aerial Enclave. A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother, Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission to everything, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1, and $1.50, (Madison Avenue side.) Private boxes, $12 and $15. Single box seats, $1.50, $2, and $2.50. Box Office now open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. 25, 50, and 75 cent seats not sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only. Notice—All seats are now sold for To-morrow afternoon and night, except the 25-50-75c. sections.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Last 3 Appearances of Mr. Richard MANSFIELD. TO-NIGHT, "IVAN THE TERRIBLE." To-morrow Mat., OLD HEIDELBERG; To-morrow Night, Dr. JEKYLL and Mr. HYDE.

Seats Now on Sale for Four Weeks. Commencing Next MONDAY, ELABORATE REVIVAL of THE TWO ORPHANS. With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Mail Orders Received When Accompanied by Remittance. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of, laughing hit, RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903—Sixty-second Season—1904. FRIDAY, March 25th, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, March 26th, at 8:15 P. M. Conductor, Dr. RICHARD STRAUSS of Berlin. Soloist, Mr. DAVID BISPHAM, Baritone. PROGRAM: Symphony, C major, "Jupiter" .....Mozart. Songs .....Richard Strauss. Love Scene from "Feuersnot" .....Richard Strauss. Songs .....Richard Strauss. "Tod und Verklarung" .....Richard Strauss. Piano accompaniment to songs, DR. RICHARD STRAUSS. TICKETS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15. 153d to 156th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town."

PROCTOR'S 23d St. COMEDY & VAUD. 8HOWS. 25c. 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Ex Sts 11 Dan McAvoy in "The Lost Paradise." Sally in Our Alley Cont. Vaudeville. 58th St. "Busy Izzy," 125th St. "Ships That Pass in the Night."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN," April 18, 20, 22, 25. "PARSIFAL" Matinee, April 23, at 11:30. Seats now on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Bonn & Christians in the great military play "ZAPFENSTREICH." (TATTOO.)

CIRCL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds southwest, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,919. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MAYOR SAYS "LID" WILL BE KEPT SHUT

Arouses Enthusiasm at Lotos Club Dinner in His Honor.

PLEADS FOR PIER EXTENSION

Is Praised by Gen. Corbin as Friend of the Army—"Compliment" by Delany to McCarren Causes Sensation.

Mayor McClellan was the guest of honor last night at the Lotos Club, and in a speech following his introduction by President Lawrence, declared emphatically that the "lid" would be kept shut, which announcement was greeted with long continued applause. He touched on the many departments of the city government, promising relief at the Brooklyn Bridge, and the speedy utilization of the new East River Bridge.

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany after being introduced to speak by President Lawrence, caused not a little astonishment by dramatically walking over to where Senator McCarren was seated. Then, addressing the company, he said he had been told that he should have been seated by the Brooklyn politician, and it seemed fitting that he should be beside him. Leaning back, Senator McCarren looked Mr. Delaney in the face as the Corporation Counsel continued:

"Senator McCarren says that he, too, is standing on the lid. The lid is a little affair. It is not larger than a coal hole. If it blows up or breaks this slimmer man will slip through, where there is a welcome for him. I would catch him by his locks to save him if he had any locks, and even by the neck. This I would not be averse to doing."

The menu was an elaborate affair, with a coat of arms in orange and black. Whether these colors were representative of the Mayor's University, Princeton, where he graduated in 1886, or of the stripes of the Tammany tiger was not stated. Opposite the engraved portrait of Mayor McClellan there was a picture representing a fat tiger with a cigar in its mouth complacently viewing an empty university mortarboard and gown of proportions suggestive of the thought that they might once have been worn by Seth Low. Grouped about the portrait of the Mayor were the coat of arms of the Empire State and the dome of the Capitol in Washington looming up beyond.

Those at the guests' table with President Frank R. Lawrence were Chester S. Lord, Congressman J. Adam Bede, Brooklyn Borough President M. W. Littleton, Simeon Ford, Joseph C. Hendrix, Senator P. H. McCarren, Job E. Hedges, William H. McElroy, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, Gen. H. C. Corbin, W. F. Sheehan, Henry Thompson, John M. Woodbury, and Hugh Hastings, State Historian.

President Lawrence, in introducing Mayor McClellan, said, in part:

"We return to-night to a delightful old custom, that of entertaining our Mayor. In the early days we selected our Mayors by weight. They had little to do other than to smoke their pipes, sit under the trees, and look wise. It is different to-day. New York is often the scene of fierce party strife, but it seems we often forget that after election we should be loyal to our city. The present Mayor has done much to disappoint those who were formerly his opponents."

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S SPEECH.

Mayor McClellan said:

"I hardly know how to express my thanks for the compliment you have paid me. What the academic palms are to France, what the freedom of the city is to London, a dinner of the Lotos Club is to New York. I am told that the custom of those who speak at the Lotos Club should speak out of their hearts more or less of the truth. I am told that I am expected to speak to you of the municipal housekeeping in which I have engaged—the pots, the ketties, the pans, and the lids. [Laughter.]

"There are two sorts of municipal problems with which a municipal administration is confronted—first, the moral; secondly, the purely physical problems. By the moral I mean all those questions which have to do with the health and the happiness and the well-being of the people of the city. By the physical I mean those which have to do with the future development and the future prosperity of the city. The moral questions more or less solve themselves, provided the men who are appointed to deal with them are the right men in the right places.

"No one can doubt that the lid is on and that the lid will stay on, because McAdoo is Police Commissioner. The health of the city is well cared for, because Darlington is looking after it. The streets are better cleaned than ever before in the City of New York, because Woodbury is cleaning them. Nor is it extraordinary that these gentlemen should be doing their duty, because they are honest men, fit to do their duty, and moreover, when they are in doubt they have only to turn for aid, comfort, and advice to that wise counselor, that rugged, that honest and sincere man, your friend and mine, that best of all Corporation Counsels, John J. Delaney. [Applause.]

"The physical problems that confront us because of the limit that has been placed upon the borrowing capacity of the administration are numerous, and we must choose among them. There is scarcely one of them that can be carried out, because of the limited home rule that has been afforded us, without the help of legislation at Albany. The Staten Island ferry problem has been solved. The question of an additional water supply for putting out the fires and for the flushing of the streets is well in hand, and another week I think will see plans submitted—working plans—for the Board of Estimate, which will permit the city authorities to undertake the work and carry it to a speedy conclusion.

"The emergency that exists in the school situation, the necessity of meeting this

Continued on Page 3.

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STARVATION IN PORTO RICO.

Samuel Gompers Says 500 a Month Die from That Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who has just returned from a fruitless errand to Porto Rico to reconcile the rival labor factions there, said to-day that economic and social conditions in consequence of the prevailing business depression were deplorable. Men in sugar refineries were working for 40 cents per day.

"Women and girls work from twelve to sixteen hours a day for from 15 to 20 cents a day," he said; "laborers receive 30 and 35 cents, and sometimes 40 cents for a day of eleven or twelve hours of labor; skilled bricklayers get $1.25, carpenters 75 cents, tailors $25 per month, cigarmakers $3.50 to $4.50 per thousand, and they are capable of making from 200 to 250 cigars a day.

"I saw more idle men in Porto Rico, idle because they cannot find any work, than I ever came across before in my entire life. This condition prevails in every line of industry. I saw everywhere ragged women and children. Many wore only the atmosphere and sunshine as their garments. These people live in hovels.

"The wages paid in Porto Rico are on an average 50 per cent. less, in many instances, at present than under the old Spanish régime. The cost of living has been reduced in some instances, but meat and rice are higher, being considered luxuries.

"Having witnessed poverty, misery, and absence of the possibility of delicacy among the members of a family, millions of men and women dying from starvation, and knowing that there is a death rate there of 450 to 500 people a month from starvation, I can say that the conditions obtaining in Porto Rico reflect no credit on our country.

"We have not, in my judgment, treated Porto Rico fairly. Under the old régime the island had her full quota of representatives in the national law-making body of the Spanish Government. At present the people of the island have no voice in their affairs and cannot resent an insult or insinuation. They want annexation or a territorial form of government."

WHY PARKER WOULD RESIGN.

Holds He Could Not Talk Politics While Still a Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—If Judge Alton B. Parker receives the Democratic nomination for President he will resign as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in order that he may feel that, without impropriety, he may give free expression to his opinions on all subjects which may become issues in the campaign. This is the information which comes from those who enjoy the confidence of the Judge.

Democrats in all parts of the country have tried to secure an expression of opinion from the Judge on the issues of the coming Presidential contest. To all such persons the reply of the Judge has been that as long as he remained on the bench he would not engage in political controversy.

He feels, therefore, it is said, that there will be only one course open if the Democratic nomination should come to him, and that will be to at once resign his judicial position, so that he may speak out on the issues of the day in no uncertain manner.

Judge Parker's term as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals would not expire until Dec. 31, 1911. He has, therefore, over seven years still to serve.

GORMAN WARS ON GOVERNOR.

Takes Disfranchisement Amendment Out of Chief Executive's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.—On an order introduced by State Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., and inspired by his father, the Senate by a strict party vote to-day directed that the constitutional amendment for the wholesale disfranchisement of negroes be sent to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for safe keeping until it should be necessary for the Governor to place it on the official ballot at the election of 1905.

Thus, by a bold political stroke unprecedented in Maryland legislation, the Democratic machine ignores the prerogative of the Governor and does not give him the opportunity to veto the bill as he had threatened to do. Gov. Warfield held out for a property qualification for voters of both races.

WAR ON THE BEEF TRUST.

G. F. Sulzberger of Boston to Build a Large Rendering Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—G. F. Sulzberger of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger is about to build a large rendering plant in South Boston with the co-operation of the New England Produce and Provision Dealers' Association, which appealed to him because of the unsatisfactory prices made on scrap suet, tallow, and bones by the agents of the Chicago packing houses and of an alleged system of blackmailing.

The provision trade of New England hails this enterprise as the opening gun in a war against the beef trust, and Mr. Sulzberger gives hope of success which will benefit the entire country.

SWIFT DEFENDS BEEF PRICES.

Big Chicago Packer Says Rates Are Not Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., in defending the packers, to-day declared the price of beef is not too high, considering the cost of cattle on the hoof. He said criticism on this score is unjust and not in accord with the facts of the situation.

"There has been no increase in the cost of beef that I know of," he said, "and I cannot understand why there should be criticism. Beef sold in the Chicago market last week at 6.14 cents a pound. The cattle which furnished the beef cost on the hoof from 3¾ to 5 cents a pound. There always is a shrinkage of from 40 to 45 per cent. in slaughtering and dressing, and, all things considered, we believe the profits are little enough.

"In June, 1902, the same class of beef sold in the Chicago market at 8.81 cents a pound. The price has been falling steadily ever since. In January of the present year it was 6.29, while it now is 6.14."

Unrewarded Safe Expert's Revenge.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 25.—Valley Smith, a motorman, is an expert at opening safes. Six months ago Cooke Brothers, who conduct a meat market in Torrington, bought a safe and were unable to open it after locking money and books in it. Smith was called, and in a few minutes opened it. For his services Smith asked $5, but the Cookes refused to pay, saying he asked too much. Smith immediately closed the safe, locked it, and walked away. The safe is still locked.

Piso's Cure Prevents grip and pneumonia. At druggists. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

SULLY TO REVEAL COTTON POOL PLAN

Pledges a Full Statement To-day of His Operations.

JUST MISSED $5,000,000 GAIN

Census Bureau Report Only a Week Too Late to Save the Bull Leader—Clerks Are Dismissed.

Sensational developments may be expected to-day in the affairs of Daniel J. Sully & Co., the cotton brokers, who announced their suspension a week ago and against whom proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy have been taken. Late last night Mr. Sully himself made the following statement:

"To-morrow afternoon I propose to make a full and complete statement of all my transactions in cotton and the information relating thereto."

This, it was authoritatively explained, means that Mr. Sully will make public in detail his connection with those financiers who are understood to have had an interest in the pool for speculation in cotton. It is understood that Mr. Sully had refrained from giving out any information on this point in the expectation that the men interested would assist him in getting on his feet. In that he was disappointed, and the belief now is that his revelations will have a particular interest.

That Sully will not return to the cotton pit is the opinion of those who were close watchers of events yesterday. While there is not much personal feeling against Mr. Sully, those who favor a settlement on the basis of his last offer are growing fewer. That was demonstrated yesterday afternoon at a protracted meeting of the receivers and the committee of creditors, which broke up without any conclusion being reached.

After the members of the committee had departed Receiver Taft called the thirty employes of the failed firm into his office and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry to have to say to you that I will have to dispense with the services of some of you. I do it with much regret, and I wish to add that you must not lose heart altogether over the prospect of your re-engagement at some future time, but in view of the conditions as they now present themselves to the receivers we do not feel justified in retaining all of you."

HALF ARE DISMISSED.

He then requested them to step out, so that he could confer with each one of them privately. The results of these interviews were anxiously awaited by those who remained outside, and as one after another came from the room there were many eager questions. About fifteen of the employes were fortunate enough to be retained, while others received notice that their services would be continued for one more week. Still others were told that there was no more work for them to do.

Further doubt was cast on the possibility of Mr. Sully's resumption by the fact that the rules of the Cotton Exchange provide that unless a failed member shall file within ten days after the announcement of his suspension a statement of assets and liabilities the Supervisory Committee shall so report to the Board of Managers, which may then rule that the failed member shall not be eligible for reinstatement. It is not believed that Mr. Sully will be able to file such a statement, as he has no access to the books. This rule explains the rumors which were current on the floor yesterday to the effect that an attempt was being made to keep the fallen "cotton king" off the Exchange. Should he succeed in filing such a statement, the Board of Managers will have to be asked to reinstate him, and for that a two-thirds vote is required by the rules. While it is doubted that Mr. Sully has enough personal enemies to defeat him on such a vote, yet it is said that the question of policy may interfere, as many members are unwilling to take chances for fear that Sully might win from them the money wherewith to pay his creditors in full.

HIS ESTIMATE CLOSE.

In view of Mr. Sully's prophecy regarding the size of the crop the announcement by the Census Bureau yesterday of the total amount of cotton ginned according to figures compiled by that bureau, had in it an element of pathos. This crop is only a few thousand bales above the Sully estimate. Of course it is possible that the report may be much too low, but the fact remains that if Mr. Sully had been able to keep afloat until yesterday, he would to-day be hailed as the greatest "cotton king" ever known. On the floor the comment was: "If Sully were here this market would go up 200 points." But Sully was not there, and there was no leader to start such a sensational movement. Nevertheless the market went up all by itself, closing slightly above the point which forced the suspension of Sully just a week ago yesterday. If his rich backers who declined to help him out with $600,000 on that day had stood by him they would to-day be $5,000,000 in pocket.

Even as it was, the market rose rapidly after the announcement of the Government's report. The March option, which had been as low as 13.68, moved up to 14.50. May was bid up from 13.82 to 14.78 and July ran up from 14.07 to 15.01. August, which had been as low as 13.56, went up to 14.48. The new crop options were not as strong, October, for instance, going up from 11.50 to 11.90.

Compared with last year the Census Bureau's report shows as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Bales, counting round as half bales, including linters	10,014,454	10,784,473
Bales of a 500-pound standard, including linters	10,045,614	10,827,188
Commercial bales, including linters	10,399,558	11,275,105

The number of round bales was 770,208, against 981,254 in 1902; the Sea Island bales were 75,393, against 104,953 in 1902, and the number of linters was 194,485, against 196,223 in 1902.

This includes 75,001 bales which the bureau estimates are yet to be ginned. There was some disposition among the brokers on the floor to throw doubt on the accuracy of the bureau's figures, but it was pointed out that last year it had been very accurate in its figures, rather overestimating the crop than otherwise.

Regarding the reported sale of some of the spot cotton held by the Sully firm, it was learned yesterday that while some of it was sold, no authority for the sale was granted until yesterday, when Judge Holt of the United States District Court granted an order, on the application of Messrs. Taft and Miller, as receivers, to permit the sale of cotton pledged for loans, the proceeds over the amount of the loans to be turned over to the receivers.

Latest Shipping News.

PLYMOUTH, March 26, 3 A. M.—Arrived—Steamship Bremen, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, proceeded.

Good at All Seasons— Tisher's Special Reserve White Label Scotch.—Adv.

TO PAY PRESIDENT'S FARE.

Representative Baker's Proposal Promptly Squelched.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Republicans have come to regard Representative Baker of New York as a person to be watched. To-day Baker eluded their vigilance and attempted to offer an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill which provided for the reimbursement of the great railroads for the cost of supplying the President with special trains, cars, food, wines, cigars, and so on, in the course of his most recent journeys.

Baker did not get very far with this amendment. The Clerk had read as far as the first proviso when the purport of the thing dawned on the Republicans, and half a dozen of them shot up from their seats to squelch it.

Mr. Mann of Illinois made a point of order against the amendment, and the Chair sustained it with a vicious bang of the gavel. No one had any chance to discuss the point of order or to hear the rest of the amendment, though Baker made several attempts to gain a hearing.

MAYOR'S FIRST ALBANY VETO.

Disapproves of Bill Making Legal Building Encroachments on Streets.

ALBANY, March 25.—Mayor McClellan of New York has just sent his first veto message to Albany. The bill which meets with disapproval is that of Assemblyman Adams making legal any existing encroachment, not more than six inches in extent, of a building upon any street or public place in New York City, provided the city has no cause of action now pending for its removal or fails to institute one within a year.

The Mayor bases his objections upon two grounds—first, "that of preserving to the city title to its property, and, second, that of preserving to the traveling public free and uninterrupted access to and use of all parts of the public streets."

The Mayor considers it "beyond the proper exercise of his discretion as a public official to consent to this statute of limitations." He adds:

"In view of the very generally crowded condition of the streets, it would be peculiarly inadvisable to permit any part of the public, by means of this statute of limitations, to make permanent encroachments."

WESTERN MICHIGAN FLOODED.

Fifty Factories at Grand Rapids Shut Down—Arkansas Tornado.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 25.—The flood situation to-night in Western Michigan is the worst in thirty-five years. Grand River is rising by leaps and the valley which it drains resembles in many localities large lakes, while at other points the swollen stream is two miles wide.

All the large near-by towns along it are practically under water, while in this city the water gauge at the dam at 9:30 o'clock to-night showed it three feet above the danger line, the water standing at 16.58 feet. This is a rise of five feet in twenty-four hours.

Over fifty manufacturing firms along the canals and river are flooded and forced to shut down and 6,000 men are out of employment. A large portion of the southwestern part of the city is flooded, and scores of families have had to abandon their dwellings.

Train service on all lines except the Grand Rapids and Indiana is interrupted, the trouble ranging from a complete tie-up of the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central, between here and Detroit, to late trains on the Pere Marquette's Chicago branch. Ionia is suffering more from the flood than any of the other smaller towns on the Grand River.

Conservative estimates of the damage place the property loss at $1,000,000. Two lives were lost, one at Lansing and one at Owasso.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 25.—Passengers on a belated train on the Arkansas Central Railroad report a destructive tornado in a strip of country near Spring Hill, Ark. Several persons are reported injured, but so far as can be learned no one was killed.

T. W. Seamans of Kansas City, a passenger, says that as far as the eye could reach the destruction appeared complete. Not a tree was left standing and houses were razed.

Floods Menace Mohawk Valley.

FONDA, N. Y., March 25.—The flooded condition of the Mohawk Valley is to-night threatening. Hundreds of acres of lowlands are inundated and much damage is reported from the western part of the State. The village of Fort Hunter, east of here, is partially submerged, owing to the ice gorge at Akin causing water to back up. The river bridge there is in danger. The West Shore Railroad experienced much trouble to-night from landslides which occurred at various points along the line to-day.

MARRIED ON DEATHBED.

Bridegroom Dies Two Hours After Early Morning Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 25.—Lying at the point of death at his home on North River Road, George E. Hall made Jeanette E. Morgan his wife at 4 o'clock this morning. Less than two hours after the ceremony he died.

This melancholy marital incident was the closing act in a friendship which had extended through a quarter of a century, during which time the bride of two hours was in charge of Mr. Hall's home as housekeeper and companion of his aged mother.

Mr. Hall was a druggist and prominent in business circles. He was fifty-three years old.

LEGACY MADE HER POORER.

Hartford Woman Compelled to Pay Assessment on Inherited Bank Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25.—Mrs. Susan J. Crane of Hartford is several hundred dollars poorer to-day than she would have been if a rich relative had not bequeathed her a legacy of fifteen shares of the Globe National Bank of Boston. About three months after she got the stock the bank failed, and under the National banking laws the stockholders were liable for the amount of their holdings, to meet the liabilities.

Although Mrs. Crane had never received a cent on her stock, an assessment was levied against her by Receiver Daniel G. Wing for $1,500. She refused to pay. Suit was brought and judgment rendered against her for $1,500 and costs.

Atlantic City at Easter Time is a very attractive resort, and grows in popularity every year. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through trains from New York to Atlantic City, leaving West 23d Street 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days and 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily, dining car Sunday.—Adv.

PRIEST SEEKS DEATH AND FIGHTS RESCUERS

Father Morgan J. O'Connell Thrusts Aside Life Preservers.

DELIRIOUS FROM PNEUMONIA

Taken from East River by Crew of a Tugboat and Sent to a Hospital.

Either in a delirium from pneumonia, or in a deliberate attempt to end his life, the Rev. Morgan J. O'Connell, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ambrose, at 517 West Fifty-fourth Street, jumped into the East River from the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, just before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He thrust aside ropes and life preservers, but was rescued against his will by the Captain and crew of the tug James Bay. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, but later was removed by a priest to St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the priest threw himself into the river he was not in clerical garb. He was well-dressed, however, and he carried an umbrella. Several persons were on the pier at the time, and among them was Thomas Ferris, the keeper.

No one paid much attention to Father O'Connell. He walked up and down several times at the river end of the pier, and then placed his umbrella on the stringpiece. He took off his overcoat and this excited some attention, but before any one could interfere he had plunged into the river.

Ferris picked up a rope and threw it out to the priest. He made a good cast, the end of the rope landing in front of the face of Father O'Connell, but to his astonishment the priest, he says, put out his hand and thrust the rope away from him. Some of the men on near-by scows, who had got out life preservers, threw them to the man. They landed near him, but Ferris says he pushed them aside also, saying: "I don't want 'em. I don't want 'em."

The tide was coming in, and carried the priest up the river. He drifted to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and sank once on the way. But he came to the surface again, and seemed to be still strong. Off Ward's Island, or about that point, is a strong current, and the man was being swept along rapidly when the tug James Bay approached. A rope was thrown out, but it is said the priest still refused to help himself.

The engineer of the Bay was alert and ran his tug well alongside the drowning man, and the Captain and a couple of the crew, with boathooks, were able to catch the priest's clothing and pull him aboard, despite his struggles against rescue.

The Captain gave orders to put in to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Dr. Schnepel responded with the Harlem Hospital ambulance. He says the priest was perfectly rational when he saw him, though he kept uttering "Cold, cold."

Dr. Schnepel said the patient was suffering from pneumonia and the effects of the submersion. He rushed him to the hospital.

On the hospital slip was placed the record "Hugh J. O'Connor, forty-five years of age, a clerk, of 2,045 Eighth Avenue." The "nearest friend," a necessary piece of information in all hospitals, was given as "John Jones" of 2,047 Eighth Avenue. A reporter went to these addresses. They were found to be fictitious. This seemed so strange that further investigation was made, and it was found out that the priests of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, had been notified of the presence of the priest in the hospital, and of the circumstances of the case.

One of the priests of the church went to the hospital, saw the priest, and then notified the Rev. Father James Dougherty of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East Fourteenth Street. Father Dougherty reached the hospital not long afterward. He took charge of the patient, put the priest in a cab, and took him down to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Several priests of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, said Father O'Connell had been suffering from pneumonia. During the day he had got up from his bed, put on his clothing, walked out, and probably in a delirium had fallen into the river.

It was learned that E. R. Sullivan, the sexton of St. Ambrose's Church, had seen Father O'Connell leave the rectory at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The priest, it was said, had been ill for about two weeks, but had been about for a week, and the sexton did not regard it as remarkable when he saw the pastor leave his house.

Father Burke, an assistant to Father O'Connell, said at the rectory about midnight that Father O'Connell had left New York a week ago to go to Atlantic City. He had made arrangements for another priest to fill the pulpit Sunday. Father Burke, on hearing that Father O'Connell was in St. Vincent's Hospital, left the rectory and went to that institution.

MYSTERY OF A FOOT SOLVED.

Picked Up by a Locomotive and Carried for Twenty Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 25.—As an east-bound passenger train was approaching Dunellen yesterday afternoon the engineer noticed a human foot covered with a shoe and stocking lying along the track. No accident had occurred in that vicinity to the knowledge of the railroad employes, and the foot was taken to Runyon's Morgue.

Late this afternoon it became known that a man named Blumenthal was struck and killed on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Skillman, twenty miles away, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that his body was picked up minus the right foot. It is supposed that the locomotive picked up the foot while sweeping over the scene of the accident, and that it was jarred loose by the engine passing over the switches in the freight yard at Dunellen.

Swayze Assistant Attorney General.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Attorney General McCarter to-night announced the appointment of John L. Swayze, private secretary of Gov. Murphy, as Assistant Attorney General under the new law creating a State Law Department. The appointment is during the pleasure of the Attorney General and the salary is $5,000 a year.

Over Sunday at Atlantic City is a popular outing. Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily, dining car Sundays.—Adv.

STRIKE BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

Trainload of Miners Fired On—Officers on Train Return the Volley.

DAYTON, Tenn., March 25.—A trainload of miners returning last night from the mines of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company was fired on and four or five men were wounded.

The attacking party was concealed in the rocks and bushes, and it was impossible to determine how many were in the crowd. The assailants used shotguns and Winchesters.

The volley was returned by officers on the train, and one of the assailants was wounded.

The attack grew out of friction between union and non-union men, because the latter have refused to join in a strike that has been pending several months.

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Make Nine Killed by Whites in a Week in One [illegible] County.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—A special from De Witt says five negroes have been taken from the guards at St. Charles, that county, and shot to death by a mob.

This makes nine negroes that have been killed within the past week in the vicinity of St. Charles on account of racial troubles.

MASKED MOB WHIPS PRISONER.

Cows Missouri Sheriff and Releases Man Held for Highway Robbery.

ST. CLAIR, Mo., March 25.—Forty masked men, many of them carrying shotguns, broke into the jail here early to-day, and, securing Winn Davis, arrested on the charge of highway robbery, took him from the jail, whipped him nearly to death, and then released him. The authorities were not able to find Davis afterward.

Deputy Sheriff S. P. Weatherford attempted to stop the mob from entering the jail, but shotguns were leveled at him, and he was forced to step aside, the mob telling him he would be shot if he did not obey. One member of the mob remarked: "We do not intend to have cases from this county pending in the Supreme Court."

DICKENS $130,000 A SET.

J. Pierpont Morgan and the Duke of Westminster Among the Buyers.

BOSTON, March 25.—At a cost of $130,000 a set, ten sets of the works of Charles Dickens, in 130 volumes, are being printed by a local publishing house. When completed, about eight years from now, they will be sent to J. Pierpont Morgan, the Duke of Westminster, and eight other men of wealth.

The books will be printed on rare parchment, such as is said not to have been used for 400 years, and will be illuminated by French and Italian artists.

MAYOR NOT TO FIGHT HIMSELF.

Declines to Aid Citizens' Union in "Rescuing the City."

For several days the Citizens' Union has been sending out appeals for contributions to the funds of the organization. The letters have set forth that the object of the organization is to "rescue the City of New York from the corrupt and disreputable influences which have gained control of its Government."

Two days ago one of these letters was received in the mail of Mayor George B. McClellan, at his home, 10 Washington Square. It was not addressed to Col. McClellan as Mayor, but merely to plain "Mr." McClellan. He turned the letter over to his secretary, John H. O'Brien, to answer. Mr. O'Brien dispatched a regretful answer yesterday. It read:

"I am directed by Mr. McClellan to thank you for the opportunity to subscribe to your cause. Mr. McClellan, however, does not think that in the light of all circumstances it would be consistent for him to send you a check."

HUSBAND SUES FOR $125,000.

Says Wife's Relatives Enticed Her Away from Him.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—For "taking his wife from him and coaxing her to leave him and ever renounce his name," Alexander A. Samuel, Auditor of the United States Casualty Company of New York, sued Father-in-law George R. Chambers and his wife's sister and two aunts to-day for $125,000.

George R. Chambers inherited much property from his brother, Senator Chambers of Utah, who was an associate of Marcus Daly in copper mining and chief mining adviser of the late Senator Hearst.

Not long ago Mr. Samuel of Chicago married Miss Alice Chambers and took her to Chicago to live. In his suit Samuel alleges that last October the women of the Chambers family persuaded his wife to visit them in Kansas City, and that thereupon the family induced her to abandon him altogether. At first he was able to hear from her secretly, he says, but later her father, sister, and aunts got her to assume her maiden name and to give him up.

FLED FROM MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Biddolph on Hearing of Visit Took Baby and Left Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 25.—Angered because his mother-in-law wrote that she would visit him soon, John Biddolph of Scotch Plains left his home last evening, taking with him his seventeen months' old child.

When he received the letter Biddolph flew into a rage and declared that if his wife's mother came he would go away. Mrs. Biddolph did not take the threat seriously and insisted on receiving her mother. Biddolph promptly packed up his clothes and left the house, taking the baby with him.

Mrs. Biddolph believed he intended frightening her, and let him go without protest. When he failed to return she became frantic and asked the local police to find him. To-day she received a note from him which read: "You have made your choice. I have the child and will take the best of care of it. You can sell the household furniture and do what you please with it."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

JAPANESE OUTPOSTS ARE NEAR THE YALU

Reach Un-san, While More Troops Arrive at Ping-yang.

RUSSIANS IN STRONG FORCE

Many More of Them are Reported to be in Korean Territory Than Was Supposed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SEOUL, March 24.—By The Times's steamer Haimun to Wei-hai-Wei.—Information from the front contains no news of contact between the Russians and Japanese.

Disembarkation at Chi-nam-pho continues briskly, and as they are landed the troops are moved to Ping-yang, where preparations are being made to form a base on a large scale.

The road from Chi-nam-pho is being reconstructed almost entirely in order to admit of the easy transportation of supplies. An army of three divisions is nearly complete.

Ping-yang is being extensively intrenched, and the Japanese obviously intend to make it an important point d'appui for their operations in the north.

Beyong Ping-yang there is little doing, as the Russians are merely keeping in touch. The Japanese outposts have reached Un-san.

Evidently there will be no contact until the Japanese Army from Ping-yang attempts to cross the Yalu.

At Wi-ju the Russians are reported to have fortified both sides of the river, while a strong detachment occupies the point where the road from Un-san crosses.

The Japanese cannot well deviate from one or the other of these lines of advance owing to the nature of the country.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 25.—Japanese scouts report that they have discovered that the Russian troops are south of the Yalu in much stronger force than was thought.

Two detachments of Russian troops, one estimated to number 500 and the other 200, are reported to be pillaging the country around An-ju. The natives, in fear, are fleeing south.

An-ju is forty miles north of Ping-yang and about sixty miles south of the Yalu River.

KEPT AWAY FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Neutral Vessels Cannot Get Near—Repairs to Russian Ships Rushed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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CHE-MUL-PHO, March 25.—Owing to the temporary breakdown of the wireless telegraphy receiving mast, I have been obliged to return here without making my intended trip to the scene of hostilities.

As may be gathered from previous telegrams, Che-mul-pho has ceased to be a port of the first naval and military interest.

Everything indicates that the change from Winter to Spring will soon be complete. In these seas the Spring produces naval disadvantages, the Korean coast being subject to heavy hanging fogs, which sometimes last for days.

There is no confirmation of the recent rumors of fighting at Port Arthur on March 18. No credence should be given to reports of neutral vessels steaming close to Port Arthur.

The Russian intimation to neutrals required that neutral vessels reaching the five-mile radius should heave to and hoist ensigns; otherwise they would be fired upon and sunk.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 25.—The House of Representatives to-day listened to a significant speech by Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of Marine, and passed with enthusiasm and without a dissenting voice a vote of thanks to Vice Admiral Togo and his officers for their service to the country.

The Minister of Marine, referring to the result of the work of Admiral Togo and his fleet, said that to block a port successfully the blockaders should be at least twice as strong as the defenders.

Baron Yamamoto said the latest reports showed that the Russians had four battleships, five cruisers, and ten torpedo-boat destroyers afloat at this time, from which it must be concluded that the work of repairing at Port Arthur was being carried forward efficiently. The latest attack on Port Arthur had enabled the Japanese to observe the actual strength of the enemy.

RUSSIANS IN KOREA FEB. 2.

Invaded Country Before War Began—Ito Tells Koreans to Imitate Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, March 25.—A report from the local officials at Wi-ju to the Korean Government shows that Russian troops began to cross the Yalu into Korea on Feb. 2, and from that date until Feb. 15 the numbers crossing aggregated 4,500.

Three thousand remained at Wi-ju, 1,000 moved to Cho-san, and 500 proceeded toward An-ju.

Thus it appears that Russia commenced acts of war four days before the rupture of diplomatic relations.

SEOUL, March 24.—By The Times's steamer Haimun to Wei-hai-Wei.—The Korean Government has declared Yongam-pho open to foreign trade.

Had this been conceded in January the course of events might have been altered radically, but the repeated representations of the British and Japanese Minis-

ters, though frequently on the point of being acceded to, were invariably nullified by the threats of M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, and the distribution of Russian gold among the Korean officials.

Russia, under cover of the timber concession, occupied Yon-gam-pho and alternately coerced and cajoled the Koreans into declining to make it an open port. Japan, maddened by this intrusion in her acknowledged sphere of influence, used every endeavor, in which she was consistently supported by England, to obtain equal rights for all foreigners, but without success.

The question of the opening of Yongam-pho did more than any other single cause to precipitate the war.

The Marquis Ito dined at the Foreign Office to-day and made a speech which created a great impression among the Koreans. He traced step by step the emancipation of Japan from Orientalism, and illustrated his narrative by describing his personal connection with the various movements which resulted in placing Japan in the forefront among nations.

Japan, said Marquis Ito, had worked out her salvation unaided. Korea was blessed with all the resources favorable to her development and possessed the opportunity of advancing on similar lines.

In offering to the Koreans the benefit of Japan's hard-won experience, Marquis Ito appealed to them to have done with self-seeking and to work for their country's advantage. By so doing they would retain their national independence, which otherwise, it was inevitable, would be merged into one of the empires now contending on Korean territory.

Marquis Ito was entertained at the British Legation yesterday, and leaves for Japan to-morrow.

RUSSIAN TRADE MUCH HURT.

Sea Route to Far East Closed and the Railway Blocked.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 25.—The question of trade facilities between Russia and the Far East becomes daily more acute.

Russia's geographical position is declared to be against her, especially now that the sea route is closed. There is serious inconvenience to trade through the difficulty in getting goods through by the Siberian Railway, but the authorities say the present exigencies of the military situation are the first consideration.

The merchants of Moscow and other centres intend where it is possible to use the old Asiatic overland trade routes. It is reported that trade communications will soon be opened by the Amur Shipping Company via the Shilka, Argun, Sungari, and Amur.

It is said that these routes will be protected by Russian troops.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

Chief of General Staff Sakharoff Succeeds Kuropatkin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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MOSCOW, March 25.—Adjt. Gen. Sakharoff, Chief of the General Staff, who has been acting Minister of War since Gen. Kuropatkin's appointment to the command in Manchuria, was yesterday appointed Minister of War.

Gen. Sakharoff, who was born in 1848, was formerly Chief of Staff of the Warsaw Division, and afterward held a similar post at Odessa. Since 1898 he has been Chief of the General Staff and President of the Mobilization Committee.

RUSSIAN TRAITOR SENTENCED.

Irkorff to Go to Prison for 25 Years—The Japanese Treason Case.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—Capt. Irkorff of the Manchurian commissariat service, who was arrested on the charge of having sold information in connection with the Quartermaster's Department to Lieut. Col. Akashi, ex-Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation here, has been tried by court-martial and found guilty. He has been sentenced to twenty-five years' penal servitude.

It transpired that Capt. Irkorff had the most friendly relations with M. Kurino, the ex-Japanese Minister to Russia, and with other members of the Japanese Legation, where the negotiations for the sale of the information by the Captain were conducted.

TOKIO, March 25.—The committee of the House which is investigating the charge against Teisuke Akiyama, a member of Parliament, of being in the pay of the Russians, did not conclude its work to-day, but will probably make its report to-morrow. The proceedings have been secret.

It is understood that the testimony shows that Akiyama met Gen. Kuropatkin, who was in Japan in June last, and members of the Russian Legation here at various times, and an effort was made to show that he suddenly became possessed of large sums of money. Akiyama's supporters claim that his meetings with the Russian officials were in the ordinary course of business. (Akiyama is the editor of a paper at Tokio,) and that these meetings entirely lacked the significance which is being attached to them.

The supporters of the editor also deny that he received any money from the Russians.

A newspaper of this city, which recently published a defamatory article in defending Akiyama's paper, is now being prosecuted.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS

Special Commission of Russian Foreign Office Preparing Regulations.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—A special commission of the Foreign Office, under the Presidency of Prof. de Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg and recently President of The Hague Court which decided the Pious Fund claims, is drawing up regulations for the treatment of prisoners of war. They cover four main points:

First—The conditions under which prisoners will be held within the zone of operations.

Second—The methods of the transfer of prisoners to points of concentration and for dispatch to European Russia.

Third—Provisions for quartering prisoners.

Fourth—The feeding of prisoners. They will receive the same rations as the Russian troops. Officers giving their parole will be allowed to live in private quarters. Valuables found on prisoners will be registered and kept for them.

CHINESE EMPRESS AGAINST WAR.

Said to Have Rejected Proposal for Alliance with Japan.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Shanghai, which says that the Empress Dowager has negatived a proposal made by Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai and Gen. Ma that China conclude an open alliance with Japan in view of Russia's repeated violations of Chinese territory west of the Liao River.

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY

The War with Japan Not Likely to Cost Less Than $500,000,000.

INCREASED TAXES IMPOSSIBLE

People's Burden Already as Much as They Can Bear—Fresh Loan Said to be Inevitable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 26.—The Times's Russian correspondents say it is impossible to estimate the probable cost of the war. One writer estimates that a ten months' conflict, with 500,000 men in the field, will cost but 450,000,000 rubles, (about $225,000,000,) but it is fairly safe to say that the cost will not be less than that of the Russo-Turkish war, namely, 1,000,000,000 rubles.

According to the last budget the available balance in January was 312,000,000 rubles, of which 196,000,000 rubles was assigned for extraordinary expenses. It is difficult to see how any considerable saving is possible in the extraordinary expenses, the greater part of which are devoted to railways, on which the expenditure must probably be increased on account of the war.

Saving in ordinary expenses will not be much easier. Cutting down the amounts allowed under such categories as agriculture and roadmaking would add little to the war fund, while, materially increasing the burdens of the peasantry.

The Russian gold in the Imperial Bank is said to amount to 913,000,000 rubles. Deducting the amount required by law to be held as security for the paper currency, there would be 533,000,000 rubles available for the war fund, but not without great disturbance of the course of exchange and great damage to the credit of the country.

Additional taxation is suggested, but the authorities generally agree that the population is already taxed to the limit of endurance.

It is also proposed to increase the freight rates on cotton from Central Asia and petroleum from the Caucasus, and this is likely to be done.

With the means at hand the Government may prosecute the war for several months, but eventually it must resort to a fresh loan. It will probably attempt to raise it within the country. It is agreed that the present is not a favorable moment for making application abroad, but certain hopeful spirits predict that when in the course of a few months Russian arms have established their superiority over the Japanese it will be possible to secure advantageous terms on the European Bourses.

Even leaving out of account the increasing discontent and the vague dread that expresses itself in such appeals as that addressed to the people of St. Petersburg urging them to withdraw money from the savings banks lest it be seized by the Government, it cannot be said that the financial prospect in Russia affords grounds for optimism.

The resources of the country are being diverted from productive enterprises and applied to the purposes of a war which the people did not want, and which in the most favorable event will be economically unprofitable. Russia has been forced into the unpleasant position of making an enormous outlay with little hope of an adequate return.

RENEWS MANDJUR PROMISE.

Russia Again Consents to Disarm the Gunboat at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 25.—The Taotai today informed the Japanese Consul that the Russian Government agreed to complete the disarmament of the gunboat Mandjur, including the removal of important parts of her machinery.

The Japanese agree that their cruiser shall leave Woo-Sung the day after this is done.

VILBIG FAMILY VANISHES.

But Reunion with Daughter, Ten Years Missing, Is Scheduled for To-day.

Louise Vilbig, the eighteen-year-old daughter of William Vilbig of College Point, who about ten years ago mysteriously disappeared from her father's home in Long Island City, is expected home today from Syracuse, in which city she was located some days ago.

The finding of the Vilbig girl after her long absence was shrouded in mystery, and old Mr. Vilbig, after having talked so freely on Thursday, caused the affair to become still more mysterious by disappearing from the village, so far as the other inhabitants knew. Then his wife and baby son Fred also presumably sought other quarters. The other tenants said that not one of them except Mary, the youngest daughter, had been near the house all day. She, too, disappeared at about noon, and at a late hour last night an inquiry at the house met with the response that the entire family was still missing.

Yesterday two more letters in the case of the Vilbig girl were made public. One, from the girl herself, expressed her desire to see her baby brother, while the other was from Chief of Police Wright of Syracuse, who suggested that Mr. Vilbig swear out a warrant for his daughter as a runaway child, or else come to Syracuse and reclaim her.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25.—Louise Vilbig was found here to-day by Syracuse police. The mother believed that the girl had been kidnapped. Friends had her placed in an asylum, where she was adopted by a physician. She has since lived with his family in this vicinity.

Recently the girl became anxious to see her mother and wrote to her. Her mother in turn asked the police to find her, which they did to-day. The girl's sister arrived here this afternoon and will take her to her home in Long Island City.

MORE PARKER DELEGATES.

Washington County Convention Passes Resolutions Favoring the Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Democratic Convention of Washington County to-day elected State delegates and adopted resolutions favoring Judge Parker for President and ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., for delegate at large from New York.

Deputy Attorney General Bulger retained his leadership of the Oswego Democracy in the caucus to-night. The opposition was led by Mayor Mansfield, who carried two out of eight wards. Resolutions indorsing Judge Parker for President were adopted.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.
J. CALVET & CIE.
Clarets
Sauternes
AND
Burgundies
Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.
Leading Dealers.

GUNBOAT TO QUIT NIU-CHWANG.

Admiral Cooper Decides That the Helena Has No Right to Stay There.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—To Admiral Cooper, in command of the naval forces on the Asiatic Station, was left the decision of the question whether or not the Helena or some other United States naval vessel should be kept at Niu-Chwang, as requested by American interests there.

The Navy Department was to-day informed by Admiral Cooper that he had decided that the conditions were not such as to warrant him in detaining the Helena at Niu-Chwang. If the town was attacked by the Japanese Navy the Helena would be in the line of fire, and no neutral ship had a right to remain there if she could get away.

The Navy Department has cabled to the Admiral to withdraw the ship, and she will probably leave Niu-Chwang for Shanghai, and later for Manila, this week, if the ice continues to soften as rapidly as reported.

NIU-CHWANG, March 25.—The Liao River became navigable to-day and shipping agents have received notices of the departure of vessels from ports along the entire coast of China for Niu-Chwang.

The Russian military authorities have issued an order providing that all incoming vessels must anchor five and a half miles below the fort, and can proceed into the harbor only between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. after undergoing an examination of papers and cargo.

The merchants here are protesting against the order.

YALE WINS IN DEBATE.

Defeats Princeton in Discussing the Panama Question.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25.—The eleventh annual Yale-Princeton debate, held here to-night, resulted in a victory for Yale. The subject was: "Resolved, That the Government of the United States was warranted in the recognition of the Republic of Panama."

The Yale team, composed of J. A. Pierce, F. E. Pierce, and L. O. Bergh, defended the negative. The Princeton debaters were: A. P. Scott, G. S. Hornblower, and T. R. Good. The judges were Edward M. Shepard, New York, and Prof. George P. Baker, Harvard; James W. Alexander of New York was the presiding officer.

The debate was spirited and closely contested, the Judges taking fifteen minutes to come to a decision. In the audience were such distinguished persons as ex-President Grover Cleveland, John Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, and W. B. Hornblower of New York.

During the intermission before the judges rendered their decision Immigration Commissioner Williams spoke about the increased immigration to this country and the laws which cover it. He brought down the house by saying: "I am a strong Roosevelt man."

NOT TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Cuban Government Discards the Offer of George Richardson of Chicago.

HAVANA, March 25.—The Cuban Government has discarded the offer of George Richardson of Chicago for the raising of the United States battleship Maine, because he has neither furnished a guarantee nor signed a contract for the execution of the work.

It was announced from Havana March 5 that the Government had notified Mr. Richardson that unless he came to Havana within twenty days and signed the contract in accordance with his proposition to raise the wreck of the Maine the matter would be considered closed.

Mr. Richardson offered to pay $2,500 at the signing of the contract and $12,000 when the wreck was raised.

GEN. ARIAS EXECUTED.

Captured Dominican Insurgent Led Band Which Killed Engineer Johnson.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—United States Minister Powell cables the State Department from Santo Domingo City, under yesterday's date, that President Morales has captured and caused to be promptly executed Gen. Nicholas Arias.

Arias was the insurgent leader who was tried by drum-head court-martial and convicted of killing Machinist Johnson in the steam launch of the United States steamship Yankee a few weeks ago.

Insurgents on Feb. 1 fired on the launch of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, killing J. G. Johnson, the engineer.

Minister Powell, in reporting the occurrence, said the fact had been established that the killing was unprovoked. The trial by court-martial of Gen. Arias followed.

Steamship Helvetia's Shaft Broken.

LONDON, March 25.—The German steamship Herslila, from Port Arthur, Texas, bound to Rotterdam, passed Lizard Head late to-day and signaled that on March 22 in latitude 46 she passed the Hamburg-American Line's West India service steamship Helvetia, bound from St. Thomas to Hamburg, with her shaft broken. The Helvetia reported "all well."

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York—George B. Curtiss.

Secretary of Legation—Charles Dunning White, New Jersey, at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Postmasters:

Connecticut—George W. Randall, Rockville; Charles T. Welch, Windsor.

New York—Charles P. Barnes, Brighton.

George B. Curtiss is a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., and has served as District Attorney of Broome County and United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. He was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1852.

NEGRO PRISONER TRIES MURDER.

Town Marshal's Fight with Desperate Fellows in Hackensack Meadows.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 25.—Three drunken negroes visited Leonia this afternoon and started to stir up the village. When ex-Marshal Benjamin Hurd volunteered to look after them they took to the meadows and Hurd gave chase. The men separated and opened fire on him. Hurd took after one man and finally came up with him.

He says that from ten to a dozen shots were fired before the others got out of range. The fellow he was pursuing apparently surrendered, and then drew a revolver, and Hurd ducked just in time to have the bullet whis past him. He finally overpowered the negro, who, docketed as William Brooks, was locked up in the Hackensack Jail.

BROKAW BROTHERS

GOOD taste in the selection of cloth and expert designing are the characteristics which give the clothing made by Brokaw Brothers a distinction which places it on a par with the best custom tailoring.

Frock Coats and Vests: proper garments for Easter time—long roll lapels, closely spaced buttons, every detail correct.

ASTOR·PLACE·AND·FOURTH·AVENUE

DROWNED GIRL WAS PROBABLY MURDERED

Body of Annie Newkirk Taken from Alloway Creek.

DISAPPEARANCE AROUSED TOWN

Physicians Say She Was Dead When Put in the Water and Arrests Are Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. J., March 25.—The badly mutilated body of Miss Annie Newkirk, who disappeared from the home of her grandfather, Waddington R. Ridgway, at Hancock's Bridge, Jan. 12, was found in the Alloway Creek this morning. Annie, who was seventeen years old, was one of three children of John Newkirk. His wife died some months ago. A friend adopted the baby. Annie and her brother were to live with her grandfather. Annie was popular, and when it was said she had disappeared the whole town turned out to search the woods and drag the streams for her body, but in vain.

The body, which had evidently lain in the creek bottom ever since the day she disappeared, was brought to the surface to-day by a party of young men who were out trying a power launch. It was in a fair state of preservation, the icy condition of the water having preserved it. It was found close to where, while parties searched with hooks some weeks ago, a strand of hair was brought up, and showed the grappling hook had been dragged over it several times. The hat was still fastened to the hair, although it hung from the loosened coil by the pins.

A close examination by Charles Lawson, who has charge of the City Morgue, exposed evidence that will probably lead to a charge of murder being preferred against one of the girl's relatives. The physicians declare that Miss Newkirk was dead before the body was placed in the water. When she disappeared the creek was frozen solid from shore to shore, with only one little open hole that was hardly large enough for a small boy to squeeze through. Prosecutor Sinnickson says that he expects developments soon in the investigation now being made by his detectives.

MAYOR NO POLITICIAN.

Public School Director of Cooking Resents the Imputation.

A feature of the New York schools' cooking exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition will be the photographs of Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout, President Fornes of the Board of Alderman, Senator McCarren, and Commissioners Darlington, McAdoo, Woodbury, and Hayes. When a reporter yesterday inquired of Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Director of Cooking, as to the significance of the appearance of so many prominent politicians in her exhibit, she exclaimed in scorn:

"What is a politician? I don't know what a politician is. It is disrespectful to call the officers of our municipal government politicians. What is a politician? A man ought to know what a politician is! No, Sir, the officers of our municipal government are not politicians. I have obtained their photographs and will exhibit them as the heads of our municipal housekeeping establishment."

ELECTION OFFICERS IN KINGS.

County Board Hears from the McCarren Organization.

The election officers of Kings County appointed last year to serve on the primary and registration days of this year, and on election day, must pledge allegiance to Senator McCarren or prepare for removal by the Board of Elections. Already the board has been made aware of the wishes of the McCarren organization as to the election officers appointed in the Seventh and Ninth Districts last year. Doyle and Kehoe men for the most part, they will be removed when the Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee shall recommend the appointment of others.

As these thousand and more places are worth $60 and over, the McCarren men consider the possession of them as a great start in their fight to oppose Tammany Hall, besides giving them control of all the election machinery of Brooklyn.

IT stands to reason that, as MAKERS, we can sell gloves more cheaply than the stores.

But price is not the only advantage, they are better gloves.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

SAYS NEGRO KIDNAPPED BOYS.

But One of the Alleged Victims Contradicts the Other.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 25.—A strange story of the kidnapping of two boys and their detention in a mountain cabin by a negro was told to-day, when the negro Elmer Pierce was brought to Goshen jail charged with the crime.

The boys are Archie Weidling, fifteen years old, of 277 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, and Robert Sherwood, twelve years old, son of L. J. Sherwood, East Twentieth Street, New York. Sherwood says Weidling was kidnapped by Pierce at Coney Island about two years ago, and that he himself was taken from New York early in March of last year.

The negro, it is charged, brought them to his cabin and kept them in close confinement for a time until he had them thoroughly cowed. Then he sent them to the school at Florida, near here, having changed Weidling's name to William Egar and Sherwood's to John Vogel.

Archie Weidling, who is living with his parents at their home, 277 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, said last night that he had gone with the negro voluntarily, as had the Sherwood boy, and that when he desired to return eight months ago he did so. Archie and young Sherwood worked in the Summer of 1901 at Gravesend in a racing stable.

When the season was over they went with the negro to Florida, a little town a few miles from Goshen, where all three secured employment on a stock farm. The boys lived with the negro in a cabin on the farm.

Archie said that the negro behaved in a manner distasteful to him, but that no attempt to practice restraint upon him was made.

Missionary's Slayer Known.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—United States Minister Pearson is moving to secure the capture and punishment of the murderer of Dr. Larabee, the American missionary. The Minister cables the State Department that the murderer has been identified as Si Jafa. He claims to be a lineal descendant of the prophet Mohammed, and therefore entitled to special privileges.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's freight station at Twenty-ninth and Market Streets, West Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire early to-day, entailing a loss estimated at $35,000. The building was filled with freight, which was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by defective electric-light wire.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN.

4:30 A. M.—447 and 449 West Fourteenth Street; William Crane; damage, $60,000.

7 A. M.—432 Hudson Street; Jacob Greenblack; damage, $10.

12 Noon.—153 West One Hundredth Street; A. Alexander; no damage.

12:50 P. M.—42 Rutgers Street; Morris Betterman; damage, $500.

2:10 P. M.—63 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Charles Herbert; damage, $100.

5:05 P. M.—134 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, E. Greenfield; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—231 Lexington Avenue; Henry M. Munn; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—27 Spring Street; C. F. McCollum; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—142 East Eighty-fourth Street; Marcus Seidel; damage, $50.

BROOKLYN.

11 A. M.—36 Debevoise Street; estate of J. Schultheis; damage, $1,500.

6 P. M.—Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Couples, 745 Classon Avenue; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—84 and 86 Quay Street; Chevalier Brothers; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—226 Lefferts Place; Sylvester Haver; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—100 Richardson Street; Bahr Brothers; damage, $2,000. Same fire, 98 Richardson Street; Hinda & Cross; damage, $3,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR TO

THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

AND THE

PACIFIC COAST

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Leaves April 27, 1904

Round-Trip Rate $106 From New York

Including transportation, double berth, and all meals going on

SPECIAL TRAIN TO LOS ANGELES

and side trip to the Grand Canyon. The special train will be sidetracked at the Grand Canyon and passengers will be furnished sleeping and dining car service without additional cost during stay. Returning, tickets cover transportation only on regular trains until June 30, 1904, and are valid to stop off at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN is a counterpart of the celebrated PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, affording the most luxurious accommodations, including Tourist Agent, Chaperon, Ladies' Maid, Stenographer, and Special Baggage Master. Delegates may enjoy these highest-grade accommodations and conveniences at the LOWEST COST.

Detailed Itinerary will be sent upon application to Colin Studds, A. G. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent,
Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager.

Building a Palace to Fit the Furniture

The American millionaire has come to regard the decorator as more important than the architect.

"I like that chair," he says. "Build me a mansion around it."

A beautifully illustrated article, telling how the finest homes erected in New York have been constructed to suit lavish furnishings, will be one of the features of TO-MORROW'S TIMES. There is no limit to the price the extravagant capitalist will pay for the sort of house he fancies.

That the architects don't like the present state of affairs is natural. What they have to say about it will be told in the story.

A Sculptor Who Is Also a Captain of Industry

Philip Martiny, whose art shop on a New York alley harbors a big force of clerks and bookkeepers, will tell in an interview about his work and home life. Accompanying the romantic story of his career are pictures of his latest designs, which are destined for the St. Louis Fair.

This pupil and friend of St. Gaudens is a rare combination of the art-loving Frenchman and the business-like American. His fame as the one is equaled by his genius as the other.

Men Who Wear Fortunes on Their Backs

Another striking article in TO-MORROW'S TIMES will deal with male clothing bought for extravagant prices. There will be a picture of a sable-lined coat sold the other day for $40,000. The man who is not a multi-millionaire has but a faint conception of the recklessness displayed by his more affluent brother in ordering even every-day clothes. Sixteen Spring suits at a time is nothing out of the ordinary.

Music For the Greatest of Tragedies

Authentic descriptions of the music of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play have been well nigh impossible to secure, for the players are jealous of their famous production, and they guard its music religiously, never allowing a foreigner to get away with the scores. In TO-MORROW'S TIMES will appear an article filled with hitherto unpublished facts about the play's music, with beautiful pictures of the players as they appear in their homes.

At Last There Will Be a Really Homelike Woman's Club

It is proposed by the wives of wealthy New Yorkers to build one in Madison Avenue. It will not be a place for the reading of boring papers or for pedantic discussion, but a real club, "just like the men have." How the scheme is to be carried out will be told in an entertaining article that also explains why Englishwomen are ahead of their American sisters in the art of making themselves comfortable away from home.

"Toby, M. P.," on British Politics

What he thinks of the chances for a speedy dissolution of Parliament will be told in his regular Sunday letter.

Interesting for Everybody

THE TIMES TO-MORROW will contain features that cannot fail to entertain all readers, of whatever tastes.

There will be fascinating short stories, anecdotes, gossip, and articles written by experts upon topics now attracting the attention of the civilized world.

The latest echoes from the clubs and chatter from society tea rooms will be presented attractively.

On the Fashion Page will be pictures and descriptions of gowns, hats, and wraps actually worn by New York women who know what women ought to wear.

The Financial Section will include discussions of this week's incidents and special articles on the topics most talked of in Wall Street.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

Has the exclusive American rights to the unrivaled war news service of The London Times, supplementing the service of The Associated Press. The news of the war will be presented in THE TIMES without padding and without exaggeration.

TAMMANY WAR LIKELY OVER "LID" QUESTION

McClellan and Murphy Determined to Pursue Present Policy.

FIFTEEN LEADERS ANTAGONIZED

Insurgents May Form Coalition with McCarren That Will Threaten Control of City Convention.

Fixed in their determination to carry out ante-election pledges, both Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy are facing the most serious and complex situation that has confronted a Tammany Mayor and a Tammany Hall leader in many a year. In their policy of keeping the city from again becoming wide open they are being bitterly assailed from within and without the organization by fifteen Tammany district leaders, who are fighting savagely to tear off the "lid" and throw it away.

Both Mayor McClellan and Mr. Murphy are standing solidly behind Police Commissioner MAdoo in his fight to suppress the poolroms and gambling houses that have been opening. On the best authority it can be said that both are ready to meet the issue and that the present anti-gambling policy, as enforced by the Police Commissioner and the Mayor, is a policy which the City Executive and the Tammany leader intend to follow to the close of the present administration.

Before Commissioner McAdoo took the appointment as head of the Police Department he had a thorough understanding with the Mayor and the Tammany leader, and the rule he now is enforcing was then determined upon. It will be carried on even if it means that high officials of the Police Department are to be dismissed and that certain district leaders of Tammany Hall are brought into open revolt.

"Commissioner McAdoo is perfectly able to cope with the situation as it exists," said Mayor McClellan yesterday when questioned on the situation. "He has my utmost confidence and approval in the course he is following, and can count on my hearty support. The pledges which I made to the people in the last campaign were made to be kept, and I am keeping them."

The majority of Tammany leaders are lined up loyally with Mayor McClellan and Mr. Murphy in this crisis, even though some of them would like to see a little more moderation exercised toward the "sporting" element. But the mutterings of the minority have become louder and louder as the days pass, until this week, with the opening of the racing season in the East on Thursday at Bennings, open defiance seems near at hand.

Head and front among the disaffected leaders is Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan of the Sixth District, and the Vice Chairman of the board. As the representative of Timothy P. Sullivan he has been gathering about him the leaders whose interests have been affected in one way or another until he has a formidable number of followers.

Whether the Sullivan contingent will dare to make a fight against the leadership of Mr. Murphy is yet problematical, but for some time they have been making an underground fight toward this end, and their antagonistic efforts are coming closer and closer to the top. Within the week their representatives have attempted to read the riot act at the City Hall because men in some of the districts have been kept out of five-dollar-a-day jobs in poolrooms.

The Sullivans, who in their own clan control two districts, the Sixth, where "Little Tim" is the leader, and the Eighth, where "Florrie J." holds the title, have with them in opposition to the policy of the administration at least thirteen more out of the thirty-seven district leaders. These include Municipal Court Justice Daniel E. Finn in the First District, Alderman Thomas F. Foley of the Second, Patrick J. Ryder of the Third, Senator Bernard F. Martin of the Fifth, Patrick H. Keahon of the Seventh, Julius Harburger of the Tenth, Senator George W. Plunkett of the Fifteenth, James J. Hagan of the Nineteenth, Thomas Murphy of the Twentieth, Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy of the Twenty-third, and who is slated to leave the department at an early date because of this attitude; Harry Hart of the Thirtieth, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan of the Thirty-fourth, south side, and Borough President Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx, Thirty-fifth District.

Much doubt is felt as to the attitude of Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson, leader of the Twenty-eighth District. Also, there has been a question about the position of William Dalton, leader in the Eleventh District, and of Eugene J. McGuire, north side leader in the Thirty-fourth District. In any event, however, confidence is felt by Mr. Murphy that the opposition at no time can command more than seventeen votes in the Tammany Executive Committee, as Cowan and McGuire, the two Thirty-fourth District men, have only half a vote each. In all there are thirty-eight votes in the Executive Committee, J. Sergeant Cram and Philip F. Donahue, as Chairman of the General Committee and Treasurer of Tammany Hall, respectively, each having a vote. Both are strong Murphy men, so Murphy counts solidly on at least twenty-one votes.

During the last few days there have been rumors of a combination between the malcontents, headed by the Sullivans and Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, whose leadership in Kings County has been attacked by Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle. If this alliance should be effected, the position of Mr. Murphy would be most seriously imperiled, and he might be unable to control the next city convention. This is said to be the object of Senator McCarren. That a partial alliance of this sort has been effected was indicated yesterday when Alderman Sullivan declared that when the board comes to elect a successor to the late Alderman Arthur Guthrie of Brooklyn, which it will do on April 5, the man selected by William E. Melody will undoubtedly be elected. Melody is the Democratic leader of the Fifth Brooklyn district, which Alderman Guthrie represented, and Melody is one of the strongest of McCarren men.

Comment has been made about Mr. Murphy's absence from the city so much recently, and at the present time. His closest friends declared last night that Mr. Murphy is really ill, despite his apparently healthy condition. The Tammany leader is suffering from nervous troubles brought on by the tremendous strain he has had to undergo since the first of the year in repelling the attempts to have him allow things to open up.

HARD TIMES FOR POOLROOMS.

Proprietors Say They Are Not Making Expenses—Police Watch Unrelaxed.

The assertion that poolrooms and gambling houses are running wide open all over the city was vigorously denied yesterday by various inspectors whose districts have been pointed to as the places where these evils were most rampant. While no attempt was made to deny that poolrooms are being operated just as they always have been, it was asserted that business was being conducted more circumspectly than at any previous time and that the police mere making every effort to repress them.

Inspector Richard Walsh, in charge of the Fourth Inspection District, which takes in the Tenderloin and the West Forty-seventh Street Precincts, said that he was convinced there were no more poolrooms running in either of these two precincts than in the most rigid days of the reform administration.

"There is not a suspected place in either precinct that is not closely watched by specially detailed men, who have been ordered to warn would-be patrons away and keep the premises under strict surveillance until such time as it will be possible for us to get evidence on which to raid and close them up. This is all we can do, for there is no use to make raids unless we have evidence to secure the conviction of the proprietors. It proves effective, too, and I can tell you there is not a single poolroom or gambling house in my district to-day that is making any profit, and if the system is kept up they will ultimately be driven out of business."

Inspector Titus, in command of the Second Inspection District, which takes in the lower west side, said:

"No new poolrooms have been opened in my district, nor will there be. A number of the old poolrooms are doing business, and will continue to do so until our efforts to obtain evidence against them succeed. They are firmly intrenched, and are admitting only patrons who are personally known to the proprietors, which makes it practically impossible for us to get the proofs the law demands in order to convict. The new places are comparatively easy to stop. They have not the safeguards the other places have, and besides have to send their 'touts' out to seek a clientele, which makes it possible for us to pass in men who can get evidence."

The attention of Inspector Titus was drawn to the fact that ex-Inspector Byrnes, while in charge of the Police Department, succeeded in closing every poolroom in New York City when he received orders from Richard Croker, then Tammany leader, to do so.

"Well, conditions were slightly different then from what they are now," said the Inspector. "The poolroom people of to-day have learned several lessons since that time and have surrounded themselves with safeguards which they did not have in those days. It was ten times easier then to get evidence than it is now."

Inspector Titus recently took possession of two places which had been fitted up for poolroom purposes in his district. The interior arrangements in both of these establishments are on the same order, and show a new idea in the fitting up of poolrooms. In both of these rooms, one in Bond Street and the other in East Eighth Street, the space designed for the workers is behind a heavy steel-lined partition, which would entirely hide from view the man who receives a bet as well as the man who pays off the winners. The money is passed in through a narrow sliding panel in the partition and passed out through another panel of the same kind. Not even the hand that receives and passes it is seen. Granting that a detective could gain admission to the room and place a bet, it would be impossible for him to make the identification demanded by the law of the person to whom he paid the money, the person who registered the bet, or of any of the other workers, with the exception of the look-out.

Behind the partition in each room the police found a stove, and in one of the rooms an acid bottle, which would enable the poolroom people to destroy every scrap of evidence during the time necessary for a raiding party to break through the partition. In going after places of that kind the police would have to depend upon marked money, and the chance of getting their men with it in their possession after the partition had been demolished.

Inspector Schmittberger of the First Inspection District, covering the east side from Fourteenth Street to the Battery, said his part of the city was cleaner than at any time, that he personally visited every suspected place daily, and that all stories to the effect that poolrooms and gambling houses were doing business openly were incorrect.

Inspector Schmittberger, together with Inspector Titus, was summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday and it was understood that the Commissioner impressed both with the necessity of unceasing watchfulness as regards poolrooms and gambling houses.

Capt. Cottrell, in the Tenderloin, got twenty new plain-clothes men from various precincts yesterday and sent them out to watch poolrooms and gambling houses. There was as little evidence there yesterday of a wide-open town as there had been on the day before. The gamblers in the Tenderloin and the adjoining precinct, if their own statements are to be trusted, are losing money every day of the week.

In view of the prevalent talk about wide open conditions in the Tenderloin a man with the best of introductions who sought admission to a poolroom which has been in operation for years in that part of the city was rather shocked yesterday by the treatment with which he met.

He went there with a patron who is a "member of the club in good standing" and was vouched for by the latter as a friend and all right. The man at the door shook his head and said he was sorry.

"As long as you are not a member of this club I cannot admit you," he said. "If you will leave your name and address and your friend will propose you for membership, we will put your name before the next general meeting. I don't mean to be offensive," he added, with a grin, "but the chances are you will be blackballed, for we are rather exclusive here."

Harlem poolroom keepers and gamblers were unusually quiet yesterday. All the old rooms have been effectively closed, and are watched continually by the police.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday declined to make any direct comment on the "lid" situation, and in answer to queries on that subject gave out the following typewritten statement:

"I don't know everything about the town, and I don't claim to know everything, but I know a great deal and I am learning more. I have my own plan of campaign, and I am ceaselessly using the machinery of the department to get the very best results possible with it.

"I cannot come down here in the morning, read all of the articles, and turn the whole machinery loose in different directions at the call of every particular journal. I am the man on the bridge to keep the ship on a straight course, and I am not going to shift the helm every time I see a puff of smoke on the horizon. I am neither discouraged nor distracted, and I have no boasts to make nor lamentations to offer."

MAGISTRATE CENSURES POLICE.

Detectives Visited Counsel for Prisoners in Poolroom Case.

"We ought to get rid of such men on the police force," said Magistrate Zeller in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon while hearing an alleged poolroom examination in which four prisoners were arraigned on charges preferred by Detectives Charles Rafsky and Anthony Sappe of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Joseph Hogan of 232 West Thirty-seventh Street and James Peterson were charged with maintaining a poolroom in West Thirty-seventh Street. Charles Powers and Alfred Batnaud were charged with maintaining a card game in the same premises. The arrests were made by Capt. Hussey and Detectives Rafsky and Sappe.

Rafsky testified to having made a bet and that Hogan took the money and that Peterson "hung up the sheet."

Mark Alter, who appeared for all the defendants, in cross-examination brought out the fact that Rafsky and Sappe had visited his office last Wednesday. Assistant District Attorney Corrigan objected to that form of cross-examination, and then Magistrate Zeller said:

"We want to know all about this. If these officers visited there we want to know why. They had certainly no police business there, and this idea of police officers visiting the lawyer for the defendants should be stopped, and the sooner the police force gets rid of such men and the sooner you are rid of them, Capt. Hussey, the better for the Police Department."

Rafsky stated that he had visited the lawyer's office because he knew the stenographer there. He admitted that he had talked with the lawyer about the case. Sappe also admitted having gone with Rafsky to the lawyer's office, but said that he didn't know why Rafsky went there.

"I know why they went there, and they know why they went there," commented Mr. Alter.

The Magistrate held Hogan and Peterson in $1,000 bail each for trial. Powers and Batnaud waived examination and were held for trial.

MAYOR SAYS LID WILL BE KEPT SHUT

Continued from Page 1.

emergency, the necessity of providing seats for school children, is one that cannot be met without legislation. The matter is now in the hands of the Legislature, and we of New York City must await the Legislature's pleasure; nothing more can be done at this end.

"The question of the crush upon the Brooklyn Bridge is one that is very difficult of solution. It has been hoped by the present administration that some method might have been found to connect the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges and eventually to join with them a third bridge. Unfortunately, obstacles of a purely commercial nature arose, and the connection of the bridges must be postponed, at least for the present.

"However, the question of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges has been taken up, each bridge individually. The Brooklyn Bridge will be made more comfortable for the public, and it will be more practicable for handling the crowds by means of an enlarged terminal at this end; and I can promise you that by the 1st of July four of the tracks over the Williamsburg Bridge will be in operation, and the other two will be in operation not many months afterward. [Applause.]

"There is another question which is not as spectacular as those to which I have alluded, but which is extremely vital, nevertheless, and that is the question of pier line extension. That is a question upon the right settlement of which depends the whole growth and future of the City of New York. My distinguished predecessor applied to the authorities in Washington and asked their consent to extend the pier line on the North River 200 feet. Permission to do this was refused. I have renewed the application, and am willing to compromise with 100 feet additional on the pier line.

"The reason which makes this question of such vital interest to all is this: We are at present limited to 800 feet in the length of piers. We have only 750 feet available for dockage purposes. The Cunard Line is about to lay down two vessels 805 feet in length, and the other steamship companies will doubtless follow their lead. Now, an 805-foot vessel cannot dock at an 800-foot pier without projecting into the stream from forty to fifty feet—a risk which no steamship company will take. If the War Department refuses to permit us to extend our piers—and I cannot think that it will so refuse when the facts in the case have been submitted to it—the steamship companies will be confronted with two alternatives. They must either revise their plans and shorten their ships or leave New York.

"The steamship companies don't want to leave New York any more than we want them to go, but as the trend of maritime development is constantly in the direction of larger vessels it must only be a question of time when they must increase the size of their ships, and if we are not ready to dock their vessels they must go away. Boston and Philadelphia have already made most flattering offers to the steamship companies, and if we, when the time comes, cannot meet the inducements offered by those cities one of them will profit at our expense.

"As the head of the government of the city I have felt that it was my duty to bring this matter before you, and through you to the attention of the people of New York, because it is a question, as I say, upon which the whole future of this city depends. It is a question in which every man, woman, and child in the City of New York is vitally interested. If the fast ships leave us the slow ships will follow, and if the shipping of the Atlantic trade goes from New York then the maritime supremacy of our city must follow the ships."

GEN. CORBIN'S TRIBUTE.

Major Gen. Corbin, who was the next speaker, said that when Col. McClellan was a member of the House of Representatives he was a loyal, stanch, steadfast, and devoted friend of the army.

"At the beginning of the Spanish war, when there were doubts as to just where men stood and what men would do, a number of members on his side of the House came to me when I was Adjutant General of the army and said that, in an emergency, if their votes were needed for the support of the army, they were at my disposal, and among the first to make that assertion was that distinguished member of Congress, Amos Cummings, and another was the distinguished guest of this evening.

"Col. McClellan never stood for a cheap army; he was always in favor of an efficient army as being the cheapest in the long run. The first member of Congress that ever mentioned the possibility of a General Staff for the army was George B. McClellan. [Applause.]

In presenting Borough President Littleton, President Lawrence said he came from a borough which had been annexed because it wanted somebody to pay its taxes.

"You have only spent $35,000,000 for a subway in New York and $3,000,000 for a subway in Brooklyn, and that's how you are paying our taxes," retorted Mr. Littleton. "And now we hear from the Mayor—I think I surely must have misunderstood him—that the transit question is to be postponed for some time. [Laughter.] I can understand Mayor McClellan when he talks about salt water, and I can understand him when he talks about the lid, although we in Brooklyn believe that every hell is entitled to its own lid. [Laughter.]

"While I may not know much, or how to do it, I say to the Mayor here that if he needs any ordinary avoirdupois, or any of that reckless disregard of consequences which takes me into places where no man ought to go, in order to keep down the lid, or to keep up the salt water, and to hold up his hands while he cuts proud and rotten flesh to the bone wherever he finds it, and to give this city honest government, I pledge him whatever feeble support I can give."

SIMEON FORD DESCRIBES PALM BEACH.

Simeon Ford spoke chiefly of Palm Beach, which he described as follows:

"It is well named! There are palms on every hand, and especially on the hands of the colored employes, and they are continually waving, thus creating a gentle draught on the pocketbook. Every time you turn around you are held up by a colored bandit with a seductive smile and a productive whisk broom, and his battlecry is: 'No quarter—nothing less than a half dollar!'

"They keep the pot boiling down there and the lid is off, and you can play games of chance—sure things as compared with Wall Street—such as roulette."

Senator McCarren said he held the highest opinion of the Mayor and wanted to add his testimony in his praise. He was delighted that the Mayor had disappointed his opponents. "I hope my presence here will not be construed to mean that I am less an autonomist than I have been in the past. Therefore, with all deference to the Mayor, I would say in regard to this talk about the increase of the dock lengths in New York that there is no occasion for alarm," he went on. "There are docks in Brooklyn to accommodate the longest and the greatest ships of the world. I am willing to stand with the Mayor on "the lid with the danger of the violent explosions that may follow."

Congressman J. Adam Bede of Minnesota said, in part:

"Your Mayor is at the head of really the only city on earth. I find that even under Tammany rule I must behave myself here. This is not true of the great capital city, Washington. In the far East the Mikado is knocking off lids, but here in New York McAdoo is holding them down.

The other speakers were Job E. Hedges, William F. McElroy, Joseph Hendrix, and W. F. Sheehan.

Goodwin to Have a Private Secretary.

Controller Grout, in the Board of Estimate, yesterday withdrew his opposition to the request of Deputy Commissioner Frank J. Goodwin of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity that he be allowed to appoint a private secretary at $3,000 a year salary. Mr. Goodwin will announce his appointment to-day and will give the place to Albert J. Johnson of 129 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. Johnson lives in the Thirty-second Assembly District of which State Senator James J. Frawley is the Tammany leader.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

A superb Easter showing of Prince Albert coats and vests silk lined at $18.

THIS remarkable sale of men's handsome hand-tailored Prince Albert $25 coats and vests for Easter wear at the extraordinarily low price of $18 will command the interest of a throng of particular men to-day. They know they are coats and vests equal in style, fit and elegance of finish to the 1904 creations of exclusive merchant tailors. Second Floor.

We have 55 of these elegant coats and vests for to-day—the small surplus stock of one of the foremost manufacturers. Easter being so near at hand and the demand so great for this high class apparel, he was loath to part with them at a figure less than the regular price, but this being a limited number he finally conceded a fourth, enabling us to offer a $25 value at $18—the greatest value in New York.

$18 $18

The fact that this apparel is made of excellent quality imported black Thibet cloth doubles the importance of the sale and the superior hand fashioning trebles the interest, not saying what influence the reduction in price wields among smart dressers. The lining is of heavy silk and the coat has silk faced lapels. The sizes are 34 to 46 chest and then there are several cut specially for stout men. It's an admirable opportunity to select your Easter apparel at a great saving—to-day, $18.

Men's trousers for Spring and Easter wear, $3.95.

THE PRINCE ALBERT Coats and striped Trousers will form the popular Easter Suit this season and will be very much in evidence on the fashionable avenues. That's why we offer these splendidly hand tailored $5 and $6 striped trousers at $3.95, along with those stylish coats and vests—making the entire suit cost but $21.95—a real $30 value. The trousers represent the very latest patterns for Spring of 1904—those handsome stripes, made of excellent quality worsted.

$3.95 $3.95

Sale of 3,000 superbly tailored:

Spring suits, Cravenettes, Spring top coats, $15 and $18 values, to-day, $11.50

Men's $18 black Thibet sack suits, $10. Men's $25 black Thibet sack suits, $14.50.

Newest styles in men's hats at $2: Exact copies of the famous Knox, Stetson, Dunlap, Young and Youman—an ideal opportunity to select your Easter hat.

To-day's special prices on men's Spring furnishings.

HERE are positively lowest prices on Spring Furnishings for men—you cannot equal these values in New York to-day. Like quality has never sold at such exceptional prices—a sale to crowd this department. We want you to make a particular inspection of our new patterns in Spring shirts. Here they are—the very best values you ever encountered.

$1.10 for $1.50 Shirts, made of white cambric with hand. some pleated fronts, attached or detached cuffs; also very fine corded printed madras cloths, plain or plaited fronts, neat, light colored designs, cuffs attached or detached—the handsomest new Spring styles—to-day $1.10.

$1.50, $2 and $3 for dark madras negligee shirts, a very decided novelty shirt, box pleated fronts, cuffs attached, dark Oxford gray and dark blue mixtures with swivel figures.

$2 and $3 for men's highest grade Spring shirts, equal to $6.50 custom made—very best imported corded madras cloths—handsome designs, mostly in white grounds with small figures and light stripes—semi-negligee shapes, plaited fronts, hand-finished cuffs attached, excellent fitting.

EASTER calls for new furnishings—a time when every man desires to have his wardrobe complete. We're showing all the latest styles and patterns in shirts, neckwear, hosiery, etc., at lowest prices. Main Floor.

50c. for $1.00 neckwear—Just 300 new Spring colorings in men's large full-sized English squares, suitable to tie as Ascot, once over or four-in-hand styles, light and medium colorings and white or black; positively new; value $1.00.

25c. to $1 for men's Spring Hose, all the latest novelties, newest colorings and designs in fashionable tan, mode and grey effects in various weaves; materials all silk plaited and lisle threads, light weights, also the favorite light weight black lisle; sheer quality colored lisle threads, soft cotton crowfoot, fast black, imported, double soles, at 25c.

89c. for $1.50 and $1.25 underwear! These numbers of men's Spring and Summer weight shirts and drawers, fine quality high-grade goods, perfect quality. They are light weight pure wools, $1.50 grade; medium weight three-quarter natural wools, $1.25 grade; and the rose color light weight, silk mercerized, a beautiful texture, finer and prettier than pure silk and better wearing—they are worth $1.50.

Boys and girls come to-day and see a big rabbit 20 ft. high

SATURDAY the doors of this great store will be thrown open to the boys and girls of New York. We've arranged an interesting Easter show for them.

They'll find a great rabbit sitting up in a large egg 18 feet long and 10 feet high.

He's just popped out of the egg and is sitting up looking around just as natural as life.

Come and gather around the monster egg in the Rotunda and watch him—you'll certainly enjoy the rare sight.

Isn't it funny that the rabbits around Easter-time are held responsible for all the bright colored eggs which you enjoy so much on Easter morning?

We've captured the "old Papa Rabbit" himself and have brought him here for you to see, and just to keep him company we've over half a hundred smaller rabbits around the Rotunda. They, too, are just emerging from eggs.

This big rabbit will turn his head and look at you, wink his eyes and sit up, and we want every boy and girl in New York to come and see him.

It's taking the country by storm that famous novel "The Right of Way"

48c.

Regular price, $1.08

2,500 copies to-day less than half price.

Gilbert Parker's master work

ITS praise is sounded from ocean to ocean—it has set the literary world to thinking—to talking—thousands are sounding its praises. Second Floor.

It holds you spellbound from cover to cover. Every page teems with ever increasing interest.

The strongest work of fiction in a decade—full page illustrations—new edition—handsomely cloth bound.

48c. to-day.

Don't fail to secure a copy.

Have you seen the style show of misses' and girls' apparel?

THE GREATEST diversity of styles in misses' and girls' Spring apparel ever shown by any store in America is now on display in our third-floor show rooms—a great section resplendent with every correct creation approved by Dame Fashion. There's a touch of exclusiveness that delights the critical mother—an elegance that brings joy to the heart of the little miss. And when you inquire about the prices you're surprised to find them no more—often less—than are asked by others for the quickly made factory productions—these are all strictly hand-tailored. Now, since confirmation and the Easter season are at hand we want to urge you to come and choose the apparel to make your daughter appear her best. To-day's certainly an opportune time with all these exceptional values and a hundred more. Third Floor.

$14.75 Special Junior Suits, $14.75—good grade of cheviot, in blues and browns—Norfolk coats—flat stitched collar—large sleeves—satin lined—gracefully hanging full-flare skirts, 32 to 36 inches long. $14.75

$9.50 for junior regulation suits of cheviot, double-breasted box-coat, velvet collar, emblem on sleeve, belted back, military buttons, 7-gore skirt, 28 to 32 inches long.

$12.75 for misses' coats of high-grade covert cloth, hip length, strapped seams, collarless, large coat sleeves, satin lined, sizes 14 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' coats of cheviot or covert cloth, collarless, full sleeves, satin lined, strictly tailor finish, sizes 14 and 16.

$5.00 for misses' pedestrienne skirts in fancy spring mixtures, seams, narrow plaits, strictly tailor finish, 36 to 40.

$3.50 for girls' double-breasted box reefers of cheviots, flat stitched collar, full sleeves, sizes 6 to 12 years.

$5.75, $6.50 and $8.50 for girls' ¾-length taffeta coats, trimmed with contrasting color, fancy braids, in many styles.

$3.50, $5 and $7.50 for misses' walking shirts of solid color and fancy mixtures, strictly tailor finish.

$19.75 for misses' suits in broadcloth, fancy mixtures and cheviots, Eton blouse or 22-inch fitted coat, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons in many styles—skirts lap seams or full flare, some trimmed to match coat or tailor finish, sizes 14 and 16.

$14.75 for misses' suits of spring-weight Scotch mixtures or etamine cheviots, military or Eton coats, neatly trimmed with contrasting color, miniature buttons and fancy braid, full flare skirts, sizes 14 and 16.

$22.50 for junior suits of high-grade cheviots, full Norfolk coat, collarless, large sleeve with broad box plait, trimmed with contrasting color and self color buttons, taffeta lined. Skirts broad side-plaited seams, with flare from knee, lengths 32 to 36.

$18.75 for junior suits of fancy spring-weight mixtures, blouse or Eton model coats, very smart, stylishly trimmed with fancy novelty braids and miniature buttons, silk lined, skirts full flare, lap seams, lengths 32 to 36.

$23.75 for misses' suits in light-weight spring novelty weaves and cheviots, about fifty taken from regular stocks—Eton or 22-inch military coat model, flat collar, full sleeves, trimmed with gilt ornaments, fancy braid and buttons in a variety of styles: some have small shoulder capes and epaulets: give broad effect so much in vogue; skirts new model, narrow plaits or panel front, with full flare.

$17.50. for misses' suits of fine grade cheviots, military coat, flat collar, full sleeves, trimmed with taffeta and fancy braid, satin lined, skirts full flare, sizes 14 and 16.

The Metropolitan Magazine

for April contains a seasonable article on "HORSEWOMEN AND 'WHIPS' OF THE SMART SET," illustrated with photographs from life.

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents.
R. H. RUSSELL, Publisher, New York

ALL NEWSDEALERS HAVE IT

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

WANAMAKER BULLETINS

BULLETIN No. 1

News from WANAMAKER'S today is of the most lively character; and should command large public interest. Being just a week before Easter, naturally our large business centers around the fine things in wearing apparel for men, women and children, of which we present the finest showing to be found in the Greater City.

And yet, when we can secure fine, new, worthy merchandise at pleasing concessions from regular values, our public expects prompt knowledge of them. Hence the publication of these exceptional Bulletins today.

BULLETIN No. 2

Men' New $3 Derby Hats at $1.75

We secured the bodies in the rough, and had them made up in one of our best factories; trimmed with fine heavy silk bands and binding; and with imported leather sweat-bands.

As for styles, they are made over the same blocks as the best selling shapes in our finest Derbies. We selected the shapes before the hats were made; and naturally picked the best.

The Hats are in black and new shades of brown. Regular $3 quality, at $1.75 each.

It means a clear saving of a dollar and a quarter on your Spring Hat, if you secure one of these. And you can neither get a better hat nor a better style for $3.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

BULLETIN No. 3

Men's Fancy Shirts

$1.50 and $2 Kinds at 75c

Six hundred handsome new Stiff-bosom Shirts that look as smart and crisp as if they were custom-made—yet at half price, and less.

The materials are carefully selected; the patterns are neat and refined—mostly in light grounds, with colored figures and stripes. The shirt-making is of the best. All have attached cuffs. Sizes range from 14 to 16½.

They are the best of $1.50 and $2 Shirts, now at 75c each.

A fine chance to pick out your Spring supply at little cost. **Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.**

BULLETIN No. 4

Fine SUITS for Boys

At Regular and Very Special Prices

The regular lines of WANAMAKER CLOTHING for Boys were never quite so broad and handsome, as they are right now—the best-made and the best-looking clothes for boys, to be found in New York City. But today we must take the space to tell instead of several special groups of Suits that are not only decisively under-price, but as smart and handsome as the proudest parent could desire. These:

ETON COLLAR SAILOR SUITS, worth $6.50 to $7.50: now at $4.75
Just about a hundred suits, made of excellent cheviots and serges. In sizes for 3 to 10 years.

ETON COLLAR NORFOLK SUITS, worth $6.50 to $10 now at $5
A hundred and fifty of these smart Norfolk jacket suits, with bloomer trousers; made of cheviots and worsteds. Sizes for 3 to 10 years.

NORFOLK SUITS, with two pairs of Trousers, worth $7.25 to $8.50, at $5
Another hundred of these suits that have made such a stir during the past few weeks. They are such suits as sell regularly for $6 and $7, with one pair of trousers. These have two pairs, and are offered now at $5. Made of fancy cheviots, in sizes for 8 to 16 years.

$5 COVERT CLOTH TOP COATS at $4
Smartly tailored Top Coats, of tan colored covert cloth: for boys of 8 to 16 years.
Second Floor, Ninth Street.

BULLETIN NO. 5

The Handsome New CLOTHING for MEN

The best news that could be told today, is about the stylish new suits and the smart new overcoats that are filling up our counters, preparatory to the Pre-Easter demands of men who want the best ready-made clothing that popular prices can buy.

Here is such variety as will please particular men, who have clothing to buy today—first, because of the character and style of the fabrics; second, because of the careful and shapely tailoring; third, because of the prices, which are always several dollars lower than must be paid for such clothing in other stores.

We are showing

Men's Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits—absolutely pure wool—at $12.

Sack Suits of fine and care'ully selected fancy cheviots and worsteds—hand-padded collars, and hand-made buttonholes—a splendid variety to choose from, at $15 a suit.

Stylish Worsted Suits, single or double breasted, at $18 to $25

Men's Black Sack Suits, of cheviots, thibets and unfinished worsteds, at $15 to $25.

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Waistcoats, $20 to $35.

3-Button Cutaway Suits, at $15 to $30

Youths' Suits, for ages 15 to 20 years, $8.50 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BULLETIN No. 6

Women's Covert Cloth Jackets

At $10 and $12.50

Judge of their extraordinary merits, when we tell you that the tailors have delivered to us, and we have sold *over fifteen hundred of them* in the past few weeks.

And we are still keeping the tailors busy—so that for today we have an abundant supply of these two groups of the most wonderful covert cloth coats ever offered in New York at their prices:

At $10 each, worth $18—Jackets of tan covert cloth, with strapped seams, fly-front, coat sleeves; splendidly tailored and shaped.

At $12.50 each, worth $22.50—Two styles: Covert cloth Jackets, collarless; outlined with velvet; double-breasted; attractive patch pockets and cuffs.

Covert cloth Jackets in smart Norfolk style; double-breasted, collarless, outlined with velvet tabs. **Second floor, Broadway.**

Women's Walking Dresses at $12

It's saving money on newest, prettiest styles, to get these Walking Dresses for $12. For they were made to sell *right now* at $13.50 and $15. Of canvas weave cheviot, in Eton style with shoulder cape; or plain, with short, tight-fitting jacket. Well-tailored, smart, graceful. Skirts just clear the ground. In black, navy blue and brown. **Second floor, Broadway**

BULLETIN No. 7

A Hurricane of Handkerchiefs

Thousands upon thousands of them, fresh, snow-white, spick and span, pure linen all—have stormed in upon us from the importers, at savings of *a third* to *one-half* upon their real values.

There are Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs for men and women, and a charming group of Fancy Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs for women, just the sort that will be given by the dozens for Easter remembrances.

Here are the details of this splendid purchase:

PLAIN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's plain sheer hemstitched linen, worth 10c each, at 75c a dozen.

Women's plain hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs, in assorted hems—
12½c qualities at 8c each
15c qualities at 10c each
20c qualities at 12½ each
25c qualities at 15c each.

Men's plain hemstitched linen—
12½c qualities at 8c each
20c qualities at 12½c each
25c qualities at 15c each

With colored borders—
25c qualities at 12½c each

EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs—
15c Qualities at 10c
20c Qualities at 12½c

Women's sheer, very fine colored and embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs; some with scalloped edges; about ten styles;
50c Qualities at 25c

Dainty lace-trimmed and embroidered Handkerchiefs; fine and sheer centers;
50c Qualities at 25c

Broadway.

BULLETIN No. 9

We Did the ANGELUS an Injustice

Trying to be conservative in our claims for the ANGELUS, we find that we have only given it credit for half of its performance. Counting the action of the rapidly moving fingers, by human effort, we underestimated it mightily; and only gave the machine credit for making about 320 inflations a minute. Yesterday morning some genius devised the plan of attaching a needle to the finger of the Angelus, and running a sheet of paper under it, to take a record of the perforations.

This record is absolute, for we have the holes to count.

Taking the record, with the tempo set where it has been running for the past three days, we got

532 Perforations in a Minute

which means 31,920 an hour, or 319,000 Inflations of the Pneumatics in the ten hours that the store is open every day.

But we did more than that. We set the tempo at Allegro, and took a record of 654 inflations in a minute. Then we set it still faster, but found it impossible for our primitive digitometer to take the record—and still there wasn't the least sign that the pneumatics had either reached the limit of the rapidity of their action, or were receiving any strain to hurt them in the least. And yet such a test would set off other piano players like pop guns.

Letting the previous record stand, at about half of what it really was, because we so printed it, the record up to last night stands as follows:

332,900 Inflations up to Thursday Night
319,200 Inflations yesterday

653,100 Inflations Since Starting

See the little pneumatics popping before your eyes. And remember that this marvelous instrument performs the miracle of reading the notes and striking the keys, of the most complicated music, like a master pianist—all under *your* control, and with such delicate shading of tone and expression as you demand.

Come and see the ANGELUS in this mechanical demonstration; and then allow one of our demonstrators to exhibit its artistic powers, as well.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

BULLETIN No. 10

The Spring Showing for Girls

The Easter frock, the Spring walking suit, the traveling coat, raincoat or jaunty jacket—everything the little maiden needs for her happiness, comfort and well-dressed appearance, is here in charming variety. Mothers of six to eighteen-year-olds are interested:

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $90.
Covert Cloth Jackets, $6 to $25.
Black Jackets, $7.50 to $22.50.
Reefers, $4.50 to $12.
Raincoats, $10 to $33.
Dresses, $5 to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Leather Goods For Particular Men

Precisely the sort of card and letter cases, wallets, pocket-books and purses that men of good taste will choose for their personal use, and that will therefore be the more appreciated as Easter gifts.

Fine leathers are used: many soft and thin, to avoid unwelcome bulk in the pocket. Included are genuine seal, lizard, walrus, pigskin, Russia leather, morocco, calfskin and buffalo; handsomely lined with calfskin and moire satin.

Prices range from $2 to $7.50.
Broadway.

Ready-to-Wear Hats Stylish Shapes, $1.25 to $2

Women's Walking Hats, that are as attractive as they are inexpensive. They will be generally worn, in place of the more elaborate hats, with walking suits.

In a variety of popular shapes and colors, and trimmed with quills, wings, ribbons, gilt buttons, and so on—equalling in style the most approved tailor-made hats. *$1.25 to $2 each.*

Second floor, Tenth street.

Easter Veilings

All the new and stylish sorts, American and imported. Black and brown seem to be most wanted; but we have all other colors, too.

Net Veilings by the yard, plain and fancy meshes, 15c to 75c a yard.

Net Veilings by the yard, chenille and velvet dotted, 20c to $2 a yard.

Chiffon Veils, made up ready to wear, dotted or plain, hemstitched borders, at 50c to $5 each.

Plain and fancy Net Veils, ready to wear, dotted or plain, 50c each and up.
Broadway.

Soaps and Perfumes

Economies on Each

Toilet Soaps of pure quality, Perfumes in fragrant, attractive odors, are specially priced today:

Woodworth's "Nina" Handkerchief Extracts, in assorted odors: formerly 25c, now 15c a bottle; prettily boxed.

2-lb. bars Pure Green Olive Oil Soap; worth 20c, at 14c a bar.

Violet Soap; regular price 25c a box; now at 18c.

Heliotrope Soap; formerly 25c box of three cakes now 15c box.

Japonica, Heather Bell and Witch Hazel Soaps, at 10c box of three cakes.
Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Women's 65c Gloves

Unquestionably the best Glace Gloves sold at the price. Two-clasp; in Spring shades, and black and white. Fit, look and wear well; handsomely stitched. The proper finishing touch for the Spring frock. **Tenth street**

Satin Ribbons, 38c a Yard

The soft, shimmering quality that ties into such nice bows. Particularly adapted for children's sashes; 6 in. wide, in white Liberty Satin and cream, light blue, rose, cardinal, lettuce, turquoise and black Satin Taffeta. Regular 65c quality at 38c a yard. **Second floor, Tenth street.**

Easter *Candifera* Specially Priced

Wonderful what a lot of birds, beasts, and other things, animate or inanimate, reveal candy-bearing tendencies around Easter. Here are three notable and popular specimens of these *candifera*, at special price-concessions. Candies are here, too, to fill them with:

Japanese Feathered Roosters and Hens, 50c a pair, instead of $1.

China or wooly Rabbits, 25c each, instead of 40c.

Easter Eggs, of *papier mache*, decorated, 25c each, instead of 35c.
Tenth street Elevator Table.

Shoe News

The full Spring lines of shoes are here; and we never presented such a full and varied collection. Today we have space only to give these hints of some special offerings, that are interesting right now:

MEN'S SHOES

At $1.90—Velour calf lace Shoes, medium weight; rather narrow toe, extension soles. Six other sorts.

At $2.40—Patent and enameled leather dress Shoes; laced, stout welted soles; good looking and easy fitting.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.90—Black kidskin Oxford Ties welted soles, military heels, very handsome.

At $1.90—Button and lace Boots of kid and patent leather; stylish lasts, all widths.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES

At $1.20—Kidskin spring-heel button and lace Shoes; solid oak leather soles; sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.90—Boys' Shoes, reduced from $2.50 and $3; not all sizes in each, but a fair range in the lot. **Fourth Ave.**

BULLETIN No. 8

LACE COLLARS and STOLES

Another Stirring Lace Story

This second shipment of manufacturers' samples of fine Lace is practically the same story as the companion offering which made such a furore several days ago. One day practically ended the former lot, and these will go no less quickly. So, if you have dresses, coats, or waists that laces would adorn, you'll needs be prompt today, if you want to save a large part of the expected cost.

These pieces are in Venise, Point de Gene, Point Gaze and Batiste Lace—white, cream and ecru.

Collars, with stole ends or panels, at $1.50 to $4 each: worth $2.50 to $8.
Lace Collars, 8 to 15 inches in depth, at $1 to $4; worth $1.75 to $7.
Lace Stock Collars with tab ends, at 50c. each: worth 75c. **Broadway**

Two Fine Lots of Women's Waists

Lace Waists of allover White Valenciennes Lace or Ecru Net with round yoke of plaited shirring, with Renaissance lace: or deep yoke of Venise lace. Made over silk and buttoned in the back. Stylish, dressy waists for afternoon and evening wear, at

$8 Each, worth $10

Waists of Peau de Cygne and Crepe de Chine, in plain colors; also some striped silk in light colors, lace-trimmed, with plaits, or tailor plaits and piping. Sizes are broken, and some of the waists are a bit mussed, hence

$3.50, worth $5 and More **Second floor, Tenth street.**

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

RURAL CARRIERS WIN A VICTORY IN HOUSE FIGHT

Successful Contest to Allow Them to Do Outside Business.

PLAN TO HEAD OFF GRAFT

House Votes for an Agent to Purchase Postal Supplies—Appropriations Bill Passed After a Stormy Session.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House passed the Post Office Appropriation bill to-day after a tumultuous session, in the course of which there were numerous lively passages at arms between various members.

Most of the debate concerned the paragraph dealing with the salaries and perquisites of rural free delivery carriers, which an attempt was made to reinsert in the bill.

After a prolonged discussion the original paragraph brought in by the committee was agreed to. It provides a salary of not to exceed $72) per annum and prohibits the solicitation of business or the reception of orders by rural free delivery carriers from any person, firm, or corporation, but permits the carriers, under certain restrictions, to carry merchandise for hire for and upon request of patrons residing upon their respective routes.

A similar amendment regarding the paragraph appropriating $5,000 for the salary of a purchasing agent for the Post Office Department, which went out yesterday, was reported by Mr. Grosvenor. He referred to the proposed legislation as wise and in the best interests of a reformation of the matter of purchasing supplies for the Post Office Department.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Williams said the office of purchasing agent centralized responsibility and made one purchasing agent under bond responsible to the department and the country for the purchase of supplies and for the honesty and propriety with which it is done. The resolution was agreed to unanimously, after the purchasing agent's salary had been reduced to $4,000.

The House took revenge on the Postmaster General for the recent postal graft report by inserting in two or three items of appropriation the proviso that no part of the appropriation should be available until the Postmaster General published the rules and regulations under which increase of clerk hire and office rent are apportioned by the department.

COMBES MINISTRY'S PERIL.

If Naval Administration Debate Is Postponed It May Be Saved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, March 25.—The Ministerial situation has now reached a highly critical stage. Much depends on whether the Government will be able to last over the Easter vacation.

Plans are being made to hurry through the Clerical Education bill now under discussion, so that it can be voted in a couple of days. It should properly be followed by the debate on M. Pelletan's naval administration, which is to give to the Deputies patriotic motives for overthrowing the Government, but M. Combes is such a cunning parliamentary hand that he may succeed by some unexpected manoeuvre at the last moment in adjourning this discussion until the Easter holidays are over.

Should he fail, the general opinion is that he must be overthrown by at least twenty votes, though it is well to add that he himself is still hopeful, and believes that notwithstanding M. Pelletan's unpopularity he will wriggle through.

According to the belief in the lobbies the Cabinet which will take the place of the Combes Ministry will be constituted as follows:

M. Rouvier will be Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. M. Doumer, whose Nationalist tendency is somewhat alarming to other Republicans, will be Minister of War. M. Lockroy, M. de Lanessan, or Admiral Fournier will be Minister of Marine. M. Millerand will take either the portfolio of the Interior or of Justice.

M. Delcassé will be retained at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOLLOWED RAT INTO THE BAY.

Fox Terrier's Chase Begun in Battery Park, Ended in the Water.

A stubby-tailed fox terrier known from one end of South Street to the other as "Yabo the tramp dog," had a strenuous experience yesterday afternoon in trying to capture a big rat that he discovered hiding under one of the shanties in Battery Park used by the workmen engaged in boring the tunnel under the East River.

It was about 3 o'clock when "Yabo," who was proceeding leisurely across the park in the direction of the Barge Office, happened to spy the rat. He was a monster, but "Yabo" immediately went under the shanty to give battle. The rat did not wait for him, and emerged from under the shanty with the dog in hot pursuit. Straight for the Barge Office, where there are millions of rats just like him, the big rodent sped, whizzed by the gate that leads to the Ellis Island landing, and disappeared over the rock wall of the revenue cutter landing near the point where a sewer empties into the bay.

"Yabo" did not hesitate, and with a vicious yelp plunged into the cold water after him. Straightaway, in the direction of Governors Island, the rat started to swim, but when he saw "Yabo" in his wake, changed his course and swam under the Barge Office, and then "Yabo" lost him.

For half an hour the little dog swam around trying to sight the rat, then dejectedly made for the dock. "Dick" Ganley, the policeman, three soldiers, two or three Barge Office employes, and a score or more of urchins were waiting for him, and in a jiffy he had been hoisted to terra firma.

HAM ADMITS STEALING $238,000

Boston Manager of American Surety Company Pleads Guilty.

BOSTON, March 25.—Wallace H. Ham, ex-Manager of the Boston office of the American Surety Company of New York and Treasurer of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, pleaded guilty in the Suffolk County Superior Court to-day to indictments charging the larceny of $238,000 from those institutions.

After his arraignment the history of the misappropriation of funds was told by officials connected with the surety company and Trustees of the home. Ham's counsel made a plea for a short sentence. The Judge deferred decision.

The indictments included eighteen counts and alleged the stealing of $214,000 from the surety company and $24,000 from St. Luke's Home. Ham's plea covered all but one of these counts.

Senator Green's Hearing in Brooklyn.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 25.—United States District Attorney Curtiss announced this afternoon that the hearing of Senator George E. Green's case would be transferred to Brooklyn, where it would be argued before Judge Edward Thomas on April 9. The hearing was previously set down for March 31 in this city.

MILLIONS FOR FEDERAL WORKS.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill of $55,598,000 Reported to House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It carries $55,598,000, which is about $6,000,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Following are some of the items for New York:

Two million dollars for continuation of the work on the New York Custom House under the present limit, and $130,600 for rental of temporary quarters in the old Custom House; $10,780 to move the light station at Throggs Neck from its position near the batteries of Fort Schuyler; $175,000 for continuing the improvement of Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels; $50,000 for continuing the improvement of Ambrose Channel across Sandy Hook Bar; $200,000 for the continuation of the enlargement of Governors Island by wharf work, dredging, bulkhead, and filling; $9,000 for widening the present ferry house at the immigrant station at Ellis Island; $75,000 for a tugboat to be used as a boarding cutter by the officials; $17,800 for Staten Island lighthouse repairs and improvements.

SHIPPING BILL FAVORED.

House Committee Takes Japan's "Splendid Merchant Marine" as an Example.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Stevens of Minnesota to-day filed the favorable report authorized by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on an amended Senate bill "to require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes."

The bill requires all Government supplies transported by sea to be carried in vessels either owned by the Government or flying the American flag. The report refers to the present conflict between Russia and Japan, and says:

"It is realized that the safety and hope of Japan lie in its splendid navy having control of the sea, as well as in its equally splendid merchant marine, which can transport more than 200,000 men with their equipment and supplies from 200 to 500 miles away from home."

Representative Lucking submitted a minority report in which he declares the bill to be a step in the policy of subsidizing the merchant marine, for which for seven years the "most active, persistent, influential, and unblushing lobby has been hounding the life out of both branches of Congress."

THE $32,500 SNUFF BOX.

Lost Art in Louis XV. Curio—Notable Collections Here and Abroad.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the New York establishment of Duveen Brothers, 302 Fifth Avenue, yesterday over the purchase by their London house, at Christie's, of a Louis XV. gold snuff box for $32,500. The box was made by Hainelin in 1758, and the method of flat enamel, emaille sur plein, the firm declares, is a lost art. It was stated that it is the finest article of its kind in the world. It will probably be sold in London, though it was denied that there was any prospective purchaser.

The price paid was regarded as its market value, and a record price for snuff boxes, though a case was cited where an American millionaire had paid about $20,000 for a similar article a few years ago. London is the best market for the highest class of art objects, it was said by the firm, as Americans are not schooled in the real values of such articles. J. P. Morgan has a fine collection of gold snuff boxes at his London residence. One of the finest in America is that of the late James A. Garland, now in the possession of his children. Another fine collection is that of George J. Gould, at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J.

The Duveens bought two other fine boxes at the Hawkins sale, and a few weeks ago, also at Christie's, bid in for about $9,000 a box which had been picked up on the field of Waterloo by a British private, who, after damaging the enamel with his bayonet in attempting to pry off some of the ornaments, sold it to one of his officers for a trifle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SONS DINE.

Summer Residents Praised for What They Have Done for the State.

The New Hampshire Society of New York was organized at the University Club last night. More than a hundred former residents of the Granite State were present at the first dinner. The guests of honor were Gov. Natum Bachelor and United States Circuit Judge Edgar Aldrich. Ex-Justice Henry E. Howland, who was elected President of the society, introduced Gov. Bachelor, who was greeted with rousing cheers.

The Governor told of the development of the State in recent years and its increase in prosperity, and said that for this the so-called Summer residents were in a large measure responsible, for they had bought up and rejuvenated more than 2,000 of the old farms and brought much wealth into the rural districts. Among the distinguished Summer residents to whom Gov. Bachelor referred was ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of New York. Justice Howland read a letter from the ex-Governor in which he said:

"I am interested in everything, relating to that State. New Hampshire is, in my opinion, the greatest agricultural State in the Union. There may be two or three States ahead of it, according to the figures, but those figures are padded. I have by far the best farm in the State. I raise enough on it during three months so that I can afford to live in New York City the other nine. I do all the work myself. Even this statement doesn't half represent the resources of the place.

"So far I have attempted to raise only one crop, viz.: scenery. My system is already perfected so that I can stand on my front doorstep and see around the world three times. I would like to join your society, and if you admit without cross-examination, you may consider me an applicant."

Judge Aldrich and Luther B. Little of the State Republican Committee made addresses. Officers were elected as follows: President—Ex-Justice Henry E. Howland; Vice Presidents—Ex-Judge Thomas F. Wentworth, Amos T. French, Horace White, and Woodbury Langdon; Secretary—William D. Sawyer, Corporation Counsel of New Rochelle; Treasurer—Ruel W. Poor.

WON'T BE A W. SMITH COLLEGE.

Founder Gives Up Plan on Account of Pecuniary Considerations.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 25.—William Smith, the wealthy nurseryman of this city, has abandoned his plan to establish the William Smith College for Women. Mr. Smith's idea was to establish a college on liberal lines for the higher education of women.

The especial aim of the institution was to provide an opportunity for psychic research and the study of obscure mental phenomena. The contract for the buildings had been let and the excavation work had been completed. Pecuniary reasons, whatever they are, are stated to have caused the abandonment of this undertaking.

A NEW ORLEANS SUGAR FLOOD.

Reduction of Cuban Duty Increases Importations Vastly.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—So heavy have become the importations of sugar into New Orleans since the 20 per cent. reduction in duties on the Cuban products went into effect that the customs service here is swamped, and on an appeal to the Treasury service extra help has been allowed.

The importations for January have been 0,177,892 against none in the same month last year, and for February 29,835,237 against 4,856,034 in 1903. The lower levee is crowded with freighters bringing in Cuban sugar.

HOUSE COMMITTEE SAYS IMPEACH JUDGE SWAYNE

Report Calls Him Harsh, Tyrannical, Oppressive, and Unjust.

FLORIDA JURIST SCORED

Committee Says He Lent Himself to a Conspiracy to Ruin an Honest Man —His Removal Demanded.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day filed a report declaring that Judge Swayne of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida has grossly violated the conditions upon which he holds his office and demanding his impeachment and removal.

After discussing specifically the charges against Judge Swayne and giving the findings in each case, the report concludes as follows:

"Upon the whole case it is plain that Judge Swayne has forfeited the respect and confidence of the bar of his court and the people of his district who do business there. He has so conducted himself as to earn the reputation of being susceptible to the malign influence of a man of notoriously bad character.

"He has shown himself to be harsh, tyrannical, and oppressive, unmindful of the common rule of a just and upright Judge. He has continuously and persistently violated the plain words of a statute of the United States and subjected himself to punishment for the commission of a high misdemeanor.

"He has fined and imprisoned members of his bar for a constructive contempt without the authority of law, and without a decent show of reason, either through inexcusable ignorance, a malicious intent to injure, or a wanton disposition to exercise arbitrary power.

"He has condemned to a term of imprisonment in the county jail a reputable citizen of the State of Florida over whom he had no jurisdiction, who was guilty of no thought of a contempt of his court, for no offense against him, or in the presence of the court or in obstruction of any order, rule, command, or decree."

As to the charge that Judge Swayne is a non-resident of his district, the report concludes: "From the testimony in the case, your committee finds that Judge Swayne has never acquired a legal residence in the Northern District of Florida, nor has he actually resided there, as required by act of Congress."

The case of W. H. Hoskins, the report terms one of "peculiar hardship." Hoskins was advanced in years and had accumulated property to the value of $40,000, and owed debts to the extent of $10,000.

"The evidence is full and convincing," the report says, "that a lawyer named Boone conspired with one Calhoun to put Hoskins in bankruptcy in order to plunder his estate." The details of this case are given at length in the report, including the fact that one man, a son of Hoskins, committed suicide rather than go to jail for contempt of court. The report thus sums up the case:

"The whole disgraceful perversion of law and justice was made possible by the complaisancy, stupidity, or worse, of Judge Swayne, who lent himself to a conspiracy to ruin an honest man by aiding the conspirators in every way in his power."

L. S. CHANLER IN CONTEMPT.

Philanthropist and Lawyer Quarrels with Judge Newburger.

Because of his persistence in attempting to put a question to a client after Judge Newburger of the Court of Special Sessions had ordered a recess yesterday, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, philanthropist and lawyer, will have to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt.

The clash between court and counsel came during the trial of Martin Conlon, himself a lawyer, who is charged with the larceny of $1,850. Conlon was on the stand yesterday at noon when Judge Newburger ordered the recess. Mr. Chanler, his attorney, requested to be allowed to ask a question.

"We will take a recess now," said the court.

"I take exception to your ruling," Chanler demanded.

"Sit down," ordered Judge Newburger.

"I ask to have my exception noted," protested the lawyer.

"I judge you in contempt," said Judge Newburger.

At the afternoon session Mr. Chanler refused to continue the case until his exception was noted. As the prosecution had no questions to ask, Conlon was told he might leave the stand.

"Your honor," said Mr. Chanler, "these proceedings are in violation of the Constitution of the State of New York and of the United States, and in violation of the rights of this defendant."

He then picked up his hat and coat and left the courtroom.

District Attorney Jerome, who was present, although the case was being conducted for the State by Mr. Sanford, his assistant, asked that other counsel be assigned. Conlon refused to be represented by any except Mr. Chanler. He asked for an adjournment until Monday morning, and, Mr. Jerome consenting, the case went over. Bail was denied him and he went back to the Tombs. Judge Newburger then announced that at the proper time he would have papers served on Mr. Chanler to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court.

CASTELLANE CREATES SCENE.

Attacks Italy in Chamber of Deputies—Russian Alliance Cheered.

PARIS, March 25.—Count Boni de Castellane created a scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. When Foreign Minister Delcassé asked for a credit of $90,000 to defray the expenses of President Loubet's visit to Rome, the Count said it was understood that the President would not visit the Pope, and yet would visit the representative of the dynasty which had spoliated the Papacy.

M. Brisson, President of the House, interrupted the speaker, declaring that his words were an insult to the French nation.

Amid great disorder the Count continued speaking. He asserted that M. Loubet's visit was to be made to a King who owed his throne to Freemasonry. In seeking the friendship of Italy, the speaker added, France was sacrificing the friendship of the Vatican. Several Deputies replied to the Count.

M. Delcassé, in supporting the credit, made a significant allusion to the Franco-Russian alliance, which brought out much enthusiasm. He said M. Loubet's trip to Rome was another evidence of the rapprochement between nations which began with the alliance with Russia, and the faithful, continual maintenance of that alliance.

This was the first allusion to the Russian alliance since the beginning of the war in the Far East, and, in view of the efforts in some quarters to weaken the alliance, the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was considered important.

The Foreign Minister did not reply to the criticisms of Count Boni, and the credit was voted by an overwhelming majority.

STATE WINS INSURANCE CASE.

Equitable Will Appeal from Decision That It Must Distribute Millions.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—Before Judge Dinwiddie, in the Circuit Court, today, the case of the State Insurance Commissioner against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was decided in favor of the State, and will be appealed. The court held that the argument of the company that the statutes became permissive, after the failure of the Commissioner to enforce, is not sufficient.

The case is the one in which the State sought to compel the insurance company to distribute several million dollars of surplus funds among policy holders in Wisconsin.

Superior workmanship, perfection in fit, the best weaves on earth, durability and faultless style, have made the

KNOX HAT

the creation par excellence of the nation.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

TWO MEN SCALDED TO DEATH.

Five Others Hurt in Accidents at Jersey City Sugar House.

By the bursting of a steampipe at the Jersey City plant of the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday, Herman Obelinski, forty-four years old, of 235 Warren Street, was scalded to death almost where he stood, and Frederick Gronau, forty-five years old, of 136 Morris Street, was so badly scalded that he died on the way to the hospital. Jacob Nagle, forty-three years old, of 136 Essex Street, and Paulus Charowski, thirty-nine years old, of 138 Essex Street, were also severely steamed, but will probably recover.

The accident occurred in the boiler room, where the men were employed as firemen. It is attributed to a weak spot in the pipe, which gave way to the high pressure. A fifth man, Joseph Baloski, in the room at the time, saw a thin spiral of steam start from the pipe. Shouting a warning to the others, he dashed through the door, near which he stood, and escaped. There was no time for the others to move before the explosion came.

Later at night Charles Brackett, Louis Knoll, and Max Nierukiz were at work on a temporary scaffolding erected to facilitate repairs to the broken pipe, when the supports collapsed. Brackett was so injured by the fall that it is thought he may not recover. The others were not so severely hurt. All three were taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

MUST PAY FIRE LOSSES.

Verdict Against Edison Company, Whose Wires Started Blaze.

The jury in the case of the German-American Insurance Company against the New York Edison Company yesterday returned a sealed verdict to Supreme Court Justice Andrews, granting to the insurance company $5,315.82 damages. The case had created considerable interest, as it was a test for eight similar suits brought against the Edison Company with claims for approximately $100,000.

The complaint charged the New York Edison Company and its predecessors with having set fire to a block of wooden buildings at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, on Feb. 25, 1900, by reason of the defective insulation of wires. The action was one for insurance money paid to the tenants of the burned buildings, they having assigned their claims to the fire insurance company. Eight fire insurance companies had combined their causes for action and assigned these to the plaintiff. The attorney for the insurance companies was Richard J. Donovan, while Bardsley & Hemmens represented the defendant.

The plaintiff offered several witnesses, who swore that the wires were seen burning on the building, and that the insulation had been defective. Max Osterburg was the expert employed by the plaintiff. The experts employed by the defendants were Prof. Puffer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Harvard University, and Mr. Wirt, Electrical Engineer of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

PANAMA PAYMENT FUNDS IN.

Settlement Delayed by Difficulty Over Canal Company's Title.

Officials of the ten banks designated to receive the Government deposits surrendered for the purpose of making the Panama payments said yesterday that up to the close of business practically all the $22,000,000 due from interior institutions had been turned over. The remaining amount of approximately $8,000,000 comes from the Government deposits with New York institutions.

The payments, according to late information received by the banks from Washington, are not likely to be made now until June 1 at the earliest, as the difficulty over the title of the Panama Canal Company to the property it proposes to sell has turned out to be considerably more complicated than was expected. The canal company, it appears, did not have title to the property at any stage of the case, but held it under a ninety-nine-year lease. This makes it necessary to arrange matters with the original De Lesseps company.

FIRE EMPTIES A HOSPITAL.

Typhoid Patients Driven Out Into Knee-Deep Snow.

ESCANABA, Mich., March 25.—In a fire to-day at the Delta County Hospital over sixty patients were thrown into a panic and many fled from the building in their night clothes.

So dense was the smoke, and so rapidly did the flames gain headway that the attendants were unable to control the frightened patients, and many who were thought to be at the point of death arose from their beds and escaped from the building by ladders and fire escapes.

Many stood about the outside of the building nearly thirty minutes dressed only in their night clothes and in snow up to their knees before they could be taken to near-by homes.

The fire was under control within an hour, but it is feared that many of the patients who were suffering from typhoid fever will never recover from the effects of the exposure.

MRS. JEWELL TO FIGHT SUIT.

Not in Court, However, When Divorce Action Is Heard.

Mrs. Caroline Jewell, wife of Col. James A. Jewell, was not in the Supreme Court on Thursday when the divorce action she had brought against her husband and the cross-suit he had brought against her were called. Her counsel, Louis J. Grant, objected to the trial proceeding because Mrs. Jewell was in a sanitarium. Justice Clarke, however, ordered that an inquest be taken, and testimony was heard as to Mrs. Jewell's alleged relations with two of the co-respondents named by her husband.

Mr. Grant took no part in the inquest, and offered no defense, but he will ask that the case be reopened so that his client may have her day in court. He explained yesterday that the instructions of Justice Clarke that the jury find for Col. Jewell on the issues regarding the two co-respondents named did not mean that a verdict had been awarded. The proceedings may be reviewed by a Special Term Justice before a decision and judgment are rendered.

Steerage Rate War to Italy Ends.

The demoralization that has existed for several months in steerage rates to Mediterranean ports was brought to an end yesterday, when representatives of the various steamship lines effected an agreement restoring the rates that prevailed before the slashing of prices began. By this agreement, which becomes effective immediately, the minimum rate will be $28 and the maximum $35. The parties to the agreement are the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line, Anchor Line, White Star Line, Fabre Line, and the two Italian lines—the Navigazione Generale Italiana and the Veloce.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price.

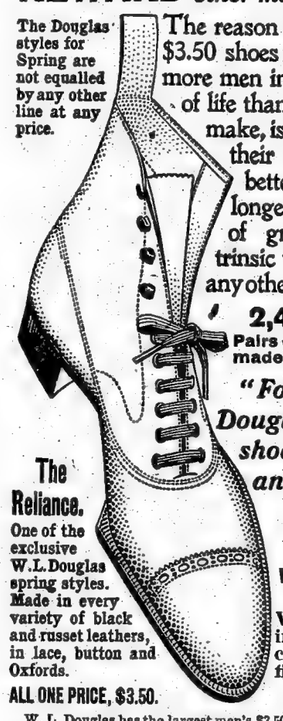

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

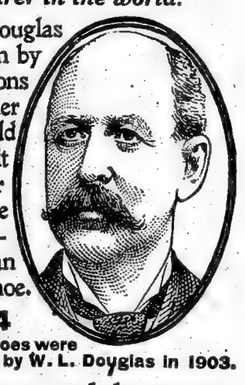

2,473,464 Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

"For business and dress wear Douglas $3.50 shoes surpass any shoe I have worn previously, and for half the money."
CHAS. WEISBECKER, Manhattan Market.

The Reliance. One of the exclusive W. L. Douglas spring styles. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers, in lace, button and Oxfords.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50.

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Easter Styles Ready.

BUY TO-DAY.

Eight Days to Easter Sunday.

199 BROADWAY, - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY, - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - Near 36th
500 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SALE OF

Men's High Grade

CRAVATS

85c. Value $1.50 to $2.50

Broadway & 19th Street.

BARGAIN DAY IN DIAMONDS.

Government Employes Profit by Auction of Seized Jewels.

Jewels appraised by Government experts at $6,586 in Europe and, with the duty added, worth $9,740 in New York, were sold yesterday morning in single lots, the Government receiving in return $1,984. The jewels were brought to this country by Capt. Seraphin Golat on the steamship Teutonic on Oct. 22, 1903. He had forgotten to declare them, and they were seized by the Inspectors.

The jewels were put up at auction yesterday, Joseph Shongood being the auctioneer. The sale was held in the offices of United States Marshal William Henkel. The bidders were not many, and were not inclined to strong competition. What was declared to be the best bargain of the sale was a half dozen Egyptian scarabs, several of them beautifully carved. They were bought by John G. Aarons & Son, jewelers, for $800, which was afterward said to be the value of each. A pearl necklace appraised at $1,500 brought $250. Five pearl studs, appraised at $1,050, sold for $120.

Pugnacious American Tars Scare Cubans

HAVANA, March 25.—The newspapers of Guantanamo are asking for increased police protection and also for the stationing of rural guards at Caimanera and Guantanamo on account of conflicts between sailors from the United States warships and the Cuban police.

A FEW DAYS

will tell whether or not it's

COFFEE

causes your trouble, quit for 10 days test and use

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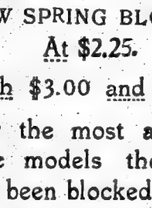

For Saturday:

Hats for Men.

NEW SPRING BLOCKS,

At $2.25.

Worth $3.00 and $4.00.

After the most authoritative models the hats have been blocked in the new flat brim and conservative Derbies, in brown and black, and Soft Hats, in black, pearl, brown and covert. Replicas of them are to be found in most of the exclusive hat shops at three and four dollars. For Saturday at $2.25.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

IMPROVED CROUP KETTLE

Constructed according to directions of an eminent physician.

Made and For Sale by

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING.

"The New York Times" printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Tan Covert Cloth and black Broadcloth Jackets.

12.00 and 15.00

Semi-fitting, black Broadcloth coats,—with deep cape,—finished with bands of stitched peau de soie. Lined with black or white taffetas silk.

19.50.

Full length, black Taffetas Silk traveling coats, New Shirred model.

23.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dept.

Norfolk Suits, made of blue, black or fancy mixed cloths. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

18.50

Blue and black cheviot and tan covert cloth Box Coats. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

7.50

Pedestrian Skirts, made of fancy mixed cloths. Lengths 37 to 40 inches.

3.75

Blue cheviot, collarless Box Coats. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

3.75

Children's Chambray Russian Blouse Dresses. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

2.75.

Twenty-third Street.

America's Favorite

F.P. Corsets

Try Them.

Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
Birdsey & Somers, Makers, 349 B'way, N. Y.

Ask for the "CAPT. BARR" COLLAR

"LION BRAND"

PRICE, 2 for 25 Cts.

Sold Everywhere.

A Delicious Confection!

CHOCOLATE SPONGE

The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece.
To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers.
E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

TWO FAVORITES IN FRONT

Calculations of the Wise Bettors Upset at Benning.

Fields Small, but Track Conditions Improved—Shaw's First Win Since Reinstatement.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Only two favorites, Dr Swartz in the second and Paul Clifford in the fifth race, won at Benning to-day, the calculations of the talent having been upset in the remaining four events. The fields were small, except in two of the events. Track conditions, however, were improved and better time was made than on yesterday. The attendance was only fair. Jockey Shaw, who was reinstated two weeks ago, rode his first winner, Pompano, and the crowd gave him an ovation.

Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Belle of Milford, 113 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Moorhen, 98, (Carmack,) 2 to 5 and out, second; Gold Ribbon, 96, (McCafferty,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Lorina also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; maiden two-year-olds. Doctor Swartz, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Incense, 104, (McCafferty,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Girdlestone, 107, (Shaw,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Lily Brook, Chief Milliken, Jack McKeen, Bedella, Broadway Girl, Pasadena, and R. L. Johnson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Princelet, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Mr. Bickwick, 102, (Sailing,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Alpaca, 109, (McCafferty,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:24 4-5. Rockland, Alline Abbott, Tugal Boy, Spring Brook, Hist, and Arden also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds. Pompano, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and out, won; Scotch Thistle, 106, (H. Phillips,) even and out, second; St. Juvenal, 103, (Carmack,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:31 1-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Paul Clifford, 117 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Tom Kiley, 99, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 4, second; McWilliams, 117, (Hicks,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Only three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; maiden three-year-olds and upward. Red Light, 90 pounds, (McCafferty,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Cay, 92, (O'Brien,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Clarence, 95, (D. O'Connor,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Falmouth, Hook and Eye, and Sunglint also ran.

Benning Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 113 pounds; Queen Elizabeth, 100; Rain or Shine, 108; Gold Dome, Sais and Bath Beach, 106 each; Go Between, 103; Tomcod, 102; Knight of Elway, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Only One, Grand Champion, Garrett Wilson, Cashier, St. Resolute, and Melrose, 112 pounds each; Allen Avon, Filigree, and Fergus, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. O'Hagen and Fustian, 110 pounds each; Bar Le Duc, 108; Miladi Love and Torchlight, 106 each; Arrah Gowan, 105; Nirespot, 101; Preakness, 100; Briar Thorpe, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Meistersinger and Dark Planet, 110 pounds each; James F. and Rough Rider, 107 each; Lord Melbourne, 106; Rebunta, 102; Eclectic, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Chevy Chase Hunt; about two and a half miles. Montrip, 165 pounds; Twilight, 160 The Hawk, 156; La Touraine, 152; Dragoman Lady Teasele, and Lepida, 150.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase; about two miles. Manilian, Boney Boy, Strike a Light, and Harrow, 153 pounds each; Gum Honey and Capt Hayes, 146 each.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

"Joe" Yeager, who raced a big stable of horses in California all Winter, has engaged twenty stalls in Gravesend, and will shortly ship to the East. Jockey Hildebrand, who will come with the stable, was at the top of the lightweights in the Far West and will be a decided acquisition to the Eastern jockey ranks.

Middleton & Jungbluth, the Western racing firm, will have an early Eastern start, and have engaged ten stalls at Gravesend. The Picket, winner of the American Derby of last season, and Santon, also of the stable, are both engaged in the Metropolitan, Suburban, Brooklyn, and Brighton Handicaps.

An effort is on foot to have a horse express established over the Long Island Railroad before the opening of the meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct. By the establishment of this service horses may be shipped from Sheepshead Bay to Aqueduct, when engaged in a race, and returned the same evening. The scheme is one of great interest to horsemen, and there appears excellent chance for its successful accomplishment.

Jockey Arthur Redfern, who recently signed a contract giving E. R. Thomas first call on his services, has been engaged by James R. Keene for second call.

With the continued fine weather the Long Island tracks have dried out considerably, and they were liberally used by horsemen yesterday. At Sheepshead Bay Joyner had both Waterboy, the big black champion, and Hamburg Belle on the track, with a large bunch of the Sydney Paget two-year-olds. It will take some time to fit Waterboy for a contest after his long retirement, but the big son of Watercress is in the best of health, and in Joyner's careful hands will doubtless add much glory to his career before the turf history of 1904 is written. At Gravesend all the horses were on the track early, and in the bright, warm weather the galloping exercises were continued until well on in the afternoon.

Word comes from San Francisco that Jockey Bell has been restored to good standing and will come here to ride.

POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA PLANS

University of Toronto May Enter a Crew for 'Varsity Race.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—President C. E. Lambert of the Poughkeepsie Highland Amateur Rowing Association stated to-day that he is informed that the University of Toronto will be represented in the intercollegiate races on the Hudson on June 28, provided the university decides not to send a crew to Henley. At a meeting of the association the old officers were re-elected, with the addition of H. B. Jagoe of New York as a Director and W. H. Frank of Poughkeepsie as a Vice President. A resolution was adopted that the matter of encouraging the efforts of the colleges to establish an annual interscholastic rowing association regatta over the Poughkeepsie course is referred with a favorable recommendation to the newly formed Committee of Ways and Means, with full power. The college races will be held on June 28, and will include eight-oared 'Varsity and freshman races, a four-oared 'Varsity, and a race for single scullers.

The following colleges will be represented by crews: Cornell, Wisconsin, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Georgetown, and probably the University of California and the University of Toronto.

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KING EDWARD'S HORSE BEATEN.

Moifaa, a Rank Outsider, Wins Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, England, March 25.—The Grand National Steeplechase of 2,525 sovereigns, (about $12,625, over a course about 4 miles and 856 yards long, was run here to-day. Spencer Collan's Moifaa won, with F. Bibby's Kirkland second and John Widger's The Gunner third. Twenty-six horses started. Moifaa's victory was a hollow one. This rank outsider, which started at 25 to 1 against, finished eight lengths in front, a neck separating second and third horses.

King Edward's entry, Ambush II., which won the race four years ago, and which started a hot favorite to-day, fell, as did others. The King, who received a great welcome, was present with a large party from Knowsley Park, Prescot, (the country seat of the Earl of Derby,) including the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, Lord and Lady Londonderry, Lord and Lady Roberts, Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon, and Leopold de Rothschild.

The cheers which greeted the appearance of Ambush II. indicated where the public had placed its money, but, like last year, Ambush II. failed to successfully top his fences. There was an enormous attendance.

The Grand National, which is considered the most important steeplechase in the world, was established in 1838. The course is twice around a pear-shaped track, with the start and finish at the larger side of the pear. Throughout the track is composed of turf and is almost level, with a gradual rise toward the finish. Two years ago the horses had to run through a plowed field at one place, but this has been abandoned.

There are sixteen jumps in one round of the course, but two in front of the grand stand, the water jumps, sixteen feet wide, are not taken in the run home. The best record for the course is 9:42 2-5, made by Cloister in 1892, and carrying the top weight, 175 pounds.

Unusual interest was manifested in the race yesterday because King Edward was represented by his Irish-bred horse Ambush II., now ten years old. He won in 1900, did not start in 1901 in consequence of the death of Queen Victoria, became lame in his preparation in 1902, and last year fell at the last fence when well up with Drumcree, the winner. Then he carried 175 pounds, while this year he was handicapped at 174. He was evidently made favorite for this year's race by reason of his excellent showing in Ireland recently, when he finished second to a good horse carrying twenty-four pounds less of weight.

AMATEURS WITH THE CUE.

C. F. Tobias Defeats Dr. Douglas by 18 Points at Balk-Line Billiards.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas started off at a winning pace against F. Tobias in the 14.2 balk line tournament game at the Amateur Billiard Club last night, and when the doctor had scored 107 in the thirteenth inning Tobias's total was only 24. At the thirty-third inning Dr. Douglas had scored 169 to 71 for Tobias, but nine innings later the latter had played such excellent billiards that his total was increased to 177 to 169 for Dr. Douglas. In the nine innings Tobias had averaged nearly twelve, while the doctor had to be contented with one. Tobias finally won by a score of 250 to 232. Summary:

C. F. Tobias—0 1 5 1 0 0 0 0 8 1 8 0 0 1 2 27 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 2 16 26 0 1 0 22 25 5 11 0 0 2 9 0 10 9 16 18 4 0 0 0 5. Total, 25; average, 4 30-55; high runs, 27, 25.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—2 0 18 26 1 2 24 9 1 1 12 1 10 7 8 2 1 5 3 8 1 0 0 0 11 2 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 7 0 1 7 14 2 0 0 0 5 6 16 0 1 0. Total, 232; average, 4 12-55; high runs, 26, 24.

Referee—C. D. Colman.

A. Vogel, with a handicap of 110, defeated W. H. Rolston, who had to score 95, in the straight rail billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night. With a little good luck Rolston might have won, but the balls continued to roll badly for him, which so disconcerted the player that he was unable to play his usual game. The score:

A. Vogel, (110)—6 0 1-3 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 2 5 0 26 4 3 3 1 0 4 0 0 1 2 0 11 0 2 11 7 0 0 8. Total, 11. Average, 3 2-36. High run, 26.

W. H. Rolston, (95)—3 5 0 0 0 1 1 9 4 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 7 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 0 5 2 1 4 3 1 6 0 5. Total, 74. Average, 2 12-33. High run, 9.

Referee—George H. Tousey.

Only one game is scheduled for to-night, C. M. Booth (100) playing W. H. Rolston (95.)

NEW YORK, (A. L.,) 3; ATLANTA, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25.—The New York Americans won from the Atlanta Southern League team this afternoon by a score of 3 to 1. The locals outbatted the visitors, but the hits were so scattered that they did not result in runs. The game was for the benefit of the Atlanta Hospital of the Incurables, and was witnessed by a large crowd. The score:

ATLANTA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hayes, cf	0	0	0	1	0	Conroy, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Hol'w'h, ss	0	1	2	4	1	Fultz, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Mellor, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Krug lf	1	2	3	0	0	Unglaub, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Morse, 2b	0	2	1	1	0	And'son, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Cargo, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	Will'ms, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Clarke, c	0	2	4	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	1	10	3	0
Hardy, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Beville, c	0	0	7	1	0
McCay, p	0	0	0	2	0	Kleinow, p	0	1	3	0	0
McMakin, p	0	1	0	0	0	Hughes, p	0	0	1	1	0
Winters, p	0	0	0	0	0	Wolfe, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	9	24	11	2	Total	3	7	27	11	0

New York	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Keeler. Wild pitches—McCay, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Wolfe, 3; by McCay, 2; by McMakin, 1. Double plays—Mellor and Hollingsworth; Williams, Ganzel, and Beville. Stolen base—Fultz. Sacrifice hits—Keeler and McCay. Hit by pitcher—McCay, 1. Umpire—Mr. Torrence. Time of game—1:50.

Australasians at Olympic Games.

James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, received word yesterday that Australasia would be represented in the Olympic games at St. Louis. It took considerable correspondence upon the part of Mr. Sullivan to induce the faraway sportsmen to consent to come here, but fortunately the right men became interested in the matter—Richard Coombes, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Australasia, and E. S. Marks, Honorable Secretary of the same organization, and success attended Chief Sullivan's efforts.

It appears that the Australasians have become quite enthusiastic over the project, for at a meeting of the union the following resolution was passed:

That it is deemed advisable that Australasia should be represented at the Olympian games to be held at St. Louis, U. S. A., this year, if suitable arrangements can be made by the executive.

The question of making an exhibit as an athletic union at the Fair was also discussed and left in the hands of President Coombes. There will be probably four men sent, one a swimmer. The latter, it is believed, will be "Dick" Cavill, holder of many records, and regarded by many to be one of the greatest amateur swimmers in the world. Others of the team may be G. W. Smith of New Zealand, a noted hurdler; N. C. Baker, quarter-mile running champion, and H. H. Hunter, champion sprinter of Australasia.

Big Day for Jockey Aubuchon.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—Another large crowd turned out for the races to-day. Jockey Aubuchon distinguished himself by piloting three winners to victory.

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use

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Iron-Ox is not a cathartic—not a purgative. It **cures constipation** so that it **stays cured** by its tonic action upon the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. It is a perfect remedy.

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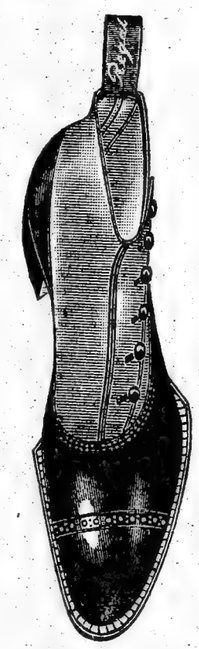

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Services at the Churches To-morrow.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY: Madison Av. and 64th St. REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. ROBT. G. BOVILLE, M. A., "The Theme of Passion Week." 8 P. M.—Rev. CLARENCE M. GALLUP, "Waiting for Christ to Be Popular."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—REV. DR. MACARTHUR, pastor, preaches 11; evening subject: "Holy Work for Holy Week."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Saviour's Bequest"; 7:45 P. M., "Christ's Finished Work." Baptism. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'WAY & 79TH ST. REV. I. M. HALDEMAN.

11 A. M., "JUST ON TIME; OR, THE FIRST PALM SUNDAY."

IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL RAISE THE QUESTION: WAS CHRIST SINCERE IN OFFERING HIMSELF AS A KING TO THE JEWS? AND WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE CONSEQUENCES IF THE JEWS HAD ACCEPTED HIM?

8 P. M., "THE PERFECT PARABLE; OR, THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST REVEALED IN ALL ITS DETAILS."

IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL SHOW THAT OUR LORD MAKES THE DOCTRINE SO PLAIN THAT NO ONE HAS A RIGHT TO BE BLIND TO IT A MOMENT.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Thy King Cometh." 7:45, "Greatest Trial on Record."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. REV. RUSH RHEES, D. D., President of University of Rochester, will preach morning and evening. YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Religious Enthusiasm"; 7:45 P. M., "God's Need." Baptism at both services. Song service.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Jr., Ministers.—Services, 10:45, "The Ministry"; 7:45, "Calvary." All welcome.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Special services every night except Saturday. All welcome.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"Stabat Mater," Pergolesi. "The Seven Last Words," Mercadante.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST. The Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., rector. 7:40 P. M., organ recital, (Lacey Baker;) "Parsifal" music, (by request.) 8 P. M., Cantata, "The Crucifixion," (Stainer.)

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 8 Preachsr, morning, rector; evening, Mr Bennett. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Palm Sunday. Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass procession and sermon, (rector,) 10:45 A. M. Evensong, 4; sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" at 4 P. M. Evening service and address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.

Good Friday: Devotional service 12 M. to 3 P. M. Addresses by rector.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH Street, Near Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Palm Sunday services, 7:30 A. M., 10, 11, (sermon by rector;) 8 P. M., (sermon by Rev. J. W. Sutton.) Sermon Thursday evening by Rev. Thornton F. Turner, and Good Friday evening by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 a. m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 4 p. m., Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 p. m., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. Services, 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

8 P. M.—Special services under the auspices of the New York State Conference of Religion. Addresses will be made by Prof. Thos. C. Hall, D. D., and Dr. Maurice H. Harris.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer—Preacher, the rector.11 o'clock Evening Prayer .....4 o'clock "Penitence, Pardon, and Peace," (music by J. H. Maunder will be sung at 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GOOD FRIDAY IN CHURCH OF THE TRANSfiguration. Passion service, 12 to 3; sermons also 10:30 and 8 P. M. Other services, 7, 9, and 5.

ST. ANDREW'S, 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.—Palm Sunday: Communion, 8 A. M. Dr. Van De Water preaches at 11 A. M. Mr. Lasher at 4 P. M., and Rev. S. Carslinsen at 8 P. M. Services daily in Holy Week, 7:30 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. Van De Water preaches Wednesday night, 8, and at men hour service from noon on Good Friday. Bishop Greer confirms Good Friday Night.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av., 44th St., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning, 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The rector will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—THE VERY REV. WILford L. Robbins, D. D., will preach on Palm Sunday, March 27th. Service begins at 10:30 A. M.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture. Subject, "Four Attitudes Toward Religion."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Culture and Civilization." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF The Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 78d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Confirmation, 11; evening, 8. Sunday school, 9:45.

Methodist Episcopal.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th St., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11. REV. PAUL M. SPENCER at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St., Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "THE CHURCH AND ITS PLACE"; evening subject, "CHRIST ON TRIAL." Passion Week services on Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

7th Av., METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The Pastor preaches at 10:45, 7:45, Rev. Lindsay E. Longacre. Attractive meetings every night. All seats free. Lenten Concert To-night.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Morning—"The Teachings of Progress." Evening—"Christ's Triumphal Entry."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. PALM SUNDAY SERVICES. APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND SERMONS. Passion Week Services every night but Monday and Thursday.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 10:30—"The Right Kind of Growth." 7:45—"Salvation; the Work of God and Man."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., near B'way, Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The twelfth and last sermon in the course on "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD TO-DAY." Preacher the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary. Subject: "THE CHURCH AND THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF THE WORLD."

ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services on Sunday, March 27th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dr. Richards will preach. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Vesper service at 5 P. M. daily, from Monday till Friday.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—The pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and at vesper services, 4:30 P. M. Special Holy Week services every afternoon at 5 o'clock, except Friday, at 8. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th St. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Services on March 27th at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: "The Attraction of the Cross." Afternoon Topic: "Christ as the Prophet." Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meetg. Wed., Mch. 30, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor. will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St. Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for Adults and Children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"How God Expresses Himself." 4:30 P. M.—"The Seven Words.'

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Pres. Ch., 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M.; 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick St.—Sunday school, 9:30; Rev. H. Roswell Bates preaches 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander will preach at the morning service; Rev. H. S. Coffin will preach at the evening service. Service preparatory to the Communion will be held in the Church on Friday evening next. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH, AMSterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.; evening, Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"A Barmecide Feast." Evening—"Coming and Bringing" Good Friday service at 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—Subject: "Is Enthusiasm a Waning Influence? A Palm Sunday Question." 8 P. M.—Subject: "What the Pulpit and Pew Expect of Each Other." HOLY WEEK SERVICES. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock Dr. Mackay will speak on "The Last Days Before the Cross." GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE AT 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Man Who Gave the King His Best." Evening—"The Rejected Crown." Music from Stainer's "Crucifixion." Good Friday service at 8 P. M. Passion music.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Services 11 and 8

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St. Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Palm Branches." Evening subject, "The Significance of the Death of Christ."

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M. with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Christ's Offer of Himself to Men," a Palm Sunday sermon.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., "Getting the Good Out of Life," ninth subject in series "Our Attitude Toward Life," by the pastor.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Man, Gladstone"; at 8 P. M. Mr. Wright will speak upon "Atonement, Incarnation, Revelation, Inspiration." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "If There is No Other Life." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance on Park Av.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Palm Sunday—morning subject, "Swords and Plowshares"; evening, "Foundations of Stone—Foundations of Stubble." Choir will render Coomb's "Sorrows of Death." Holy Week services Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., at 4 P. M.; Good Friday at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Law of Sacrifice."

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 3:30 P. M. to-day at 150 5th Av. Subject: Quarterly Review Methods.

A Sermon Every Day, 12:15, Church of the Transfiguration. Daily Sermons also 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church open all day for Devotion.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 East 20th St., (Gramercy Park)—Bible class, 10 A. M.; meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. & 44TH ST., —Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30; 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 11:15 only, "Is Reason the Foe of Religion?" 8 P. M., 170 West 54th St., "Hamlet."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FIRST, LEXINGTON Av. and 30th St., Rev. M. W. Leibert, Pastor, —Services, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICE Tuesday Evening, March 29th. Organ Prelude at 8 O'clock. Address by Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, "THE MEANING OF MORAL DESPAIR." MID-DAY SERVICES IN HOLY WEEK at 12:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Dr. Robt. Mackenzie.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th Street. All Women Cordially Invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—Fifty-sixth anniversary exercises, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday, 2:30 and 8; Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham, Rev. Beckwith Ewell, Miss Margaret Gaule, and others. Extra musical programme.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., near 123d St. Public lectures, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Voice of the Silence," Mr. Chas. E. Birdsall; next Tuesday evening, "The Resurrection," Dr. E. B. Guild.

THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN CHRIST JESUS; unadulterated, unsectarian and undenominational; preached every Sunday evening at Gospel Hall, No. 162 East 56th Street, bet. Lexington and Third Avenues, at 7:45 o'clock. You are cordially invited.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY; SWAMI ABHEDAnanda of India; 102 East 58th; Sunday, 11 A. M. Freedom collection.

SENATOR BURTON WANTED TO BUILD UP PRACTICE

Needed the Monthly $500 Fee from Rialto Company, He Says.

TESTIFIES IN OWN BEHALF

Senator Says He Asked Chief Inspector Cochran to Tell Him at Any Time If He Did Wrong.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The defense of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas against the charge that he illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis to protect the interests of the concern in the Post Office Department at Washington was finished to-day.

As the third count in the indictment alleges practically the same charges as are made in the first, the court ordered that the third count be quashed. This leaves six counts against the defendant.

Senator Burton took the stand in his own defense and testified that he had accepted the offer of the Rialto Company to act as its general counsel because he had lost heavily in a financial panic and needed the $500 a month for which his contract called.

"I was assured by the company," he said, "that my services would not be needed in Washington in any capacity. It was explained that Major Dennis, President of the Rialto Company, had become involved in trouble growing out of the operations of the Brooks Brokerage Company, and that part of the duties would be to defend him in any criminal action.

"The Rialto Company was also to have the use of my name and my services were to have been used in connection with a securities department of the Rialto Company, which at that time was projected."

Senator Burton testified that he had received a letter from Thomas Harlan, local attorney for the Rialto Company, notifying him of his appointment as general counsel on Nov. 20, 1902.

"Reference was made in that letter to the indictment of Major Dennis," continued Senator Burton, "and I called upon Chief Post Office Inspector Cochran at Washington and told him that I expected to assist in Dennis's defense."

In reply to a question as to whether at the time of his preliminary talk with Mr. Harlan regarding his employment as counsel anything had been said about complaints, Senator Burton replied:

"Harlan said that there was nothing against the company, and that I could go and inquire for myself. I told Inspector Cochran that should anything come to his notice in the nature of a complaint against the Rialto Company, I wished that he would call my intention to it, as I could not afford to be connected with a company that did not obey the law."

Senator Burton denied that he had ever indicated to Inspector Cochran his intention to interfere with the processes of the department or to intimate to him (Cochran) to refrain from taking any action in the complaints against the Rialto Company.

Counsel then asked: "Inspector Cochran stated in his testimony that you had expressed a desire to him to form a practice before the department in Washington. Did you do so?"

"I told Mr. Cochran," replied Senator Burton, "that other Senators and Representatives had built up large private practices during their terms of office, and that, in a small way, desired to emulate them. I told him that I was general counsel for the Rialto Company of St. Louis and asked him as a matter of friendship to tell me if at any time I did wrong. Mr. Cochran and I are from the same State."

ATTACK RAPID TRANSIT BOARD.

Speakers at People's Institute Indorse the Elsberg-Newcomb Bill.

Vehement attacks were made upon the Rapid Transit Commission and the Belmont syndicate at a moderately well-attended meeting under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union last evening, when resolutions were adopted indorsing the Elsberg-Newcomb measure before the Legislature. A committee consisting of Alfred See, James B. Powers, and M. C. Burt was appointed to enlist the Mayor's leadership in its behalf.

John S. Crosby, single tax advocate, presided in the absence of Director Charles Sprague Smith, ex-Senator John Ford being the first speaker. Mr. Ford said it was the policy of the "car lords" to keep the people confined in this little section of Manhattan. "They won't run a car," he declared, "unless they are certain that before it reaches the end of its journey it will be jammed from end to end. That means dividends." He pictured a line owned and built and operated by the municipality which should carry passengers from the Battery to the city line in Yonkers in ten minutes, at 5 cents for the round trip, children free.

Charles O'C. Hennessy said "it is characteristic of the Rapid Transit Commission that it gets angry when criticised, like any other despot." He argued that the Elsberg bill should put it out of business instead of simply making it responsible to the Board of Estimate for the money it may expend.

SALT WATER AT BIG FIRE.

So Effective That Firemen Think the Department Should Adopt It.

The efficacy of salt water in quenching a big fire was again tested yesterday. The fire started at 4:30 in the morning in the gas stove factory of William M. Crane & Co., in the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and four alarms were turned in, bringing out nineteen engine companies, five hook and ladder companies, two water towers, and two fireboats. The firemen were so pleased with the work of the salt water that they think its use should be at once adopted by the Fire Department.

They were working on the fire escapes and on the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and the heat broke several windows in the stable of the National Biscuit Company near by. A detachment of policemen from the West Twentieth Street Station led the horses nearest the fire to the street. Finally the heat became so intense that the firemen were compelled to get away from the burning building.

The pressure in the water mains was so low that the engines could not do better than give a thirty-pound pressure to the water tower. Under normal conditions the pressure is eighty pounds. A great length of hose was connected with the fireboats: The fire was beyond control at the time, but at 7 o'clock it was practically out.

The entire Fifteenth Street end of the Crane building was cleaned out completely and the three upper floors in the remainder of the building were ruined. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $40,000.

RHYMING LECTURER MISSING.

No Tidings of "Prof." Langdon of Huber's Museum Since Tuesday.

"Professor" Hudson Langdon, for thirteen years the lecturer at Huber's Museum, in Fourteenth Street, and a well-known member of the theatrical and amusement profession in the city, has been missing since Tuesday. He is sixty-eight years old and his health had been failing, but, with the stubbornness of his age, he refused to give up his work.

The "professor" appeared at the museum Tuesday and conducted his usual lecture during the morning performance. At noon he went out for luncheon. He did not return and the patrons of the place, who have come to look upon the "professor" and his rhyming lectures, dilating upon the various wonders of the museum, as part and parcel of the place, wondered and speculated at his unwonted absence. Langdon's family was notified and the alarm was given to the police, but not the slightest clue has developed.

Langdon was born in England, but he has lived in this country more than forty years. He has always been in the theatrical profession.

COULDN'T SEE HIS OWN PLAY.

Doorkeeper Would Not Admit "The Pit's" Author Without a Ticket.

Channing Pollock, author of "The Pit," was held up at the door of the Lyric Theatre last night when he tried to get in to see his own play performed. The new doorkeeper didn't know Mr. Pollock, and he thought the youthful-looking author was "tryin' to kid him," as he later explained.

With a young woman on his arm, Mr. Pollock strode confidently up and was about to pass through the door when he felt the courteous but decisive touch of the ticket-taker's hand on his arm.

"Tickets!" the man said, sternly.

"Why, I'm the author of the play," explained Mr. Pollock, while the young lady looked amused.

"I'm very sorry," said the doorkeeper, with the utmost politeness, "but I am instructed not to let anybody pass unless Mr. Jacobs tells me to. I don't know you, sir."

"Well, well; to be kept from seeing one's own play!" was all Mr. Pollock could say, so taken aback was he.

After standing for a minute staring at the doorkeeper in mute surprise, he remembered that he might see Mr. Jacobs, the manager. Mr. Jacobs gave his gracious permission for Mr. Pollock to enter, and soon the author was ensconced in a box listening to the men and women on the stage speak the lines he had written.

TO GO TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Spirited Rivalry Among Newark Methodists for Choice of Delegates.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—The greater part of to-day's session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference was spent in balloting for delegates to the General Conference to be held in California in May. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Butts and the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer had been elected yesterday when the adjournment stopped the balloting. To-day the Rev. John Krantz of the Methodist Book Concern, the Rev. John A. Gutteridge, Statistical Secretary of the Conference, and the Rev. Warren L. Hoagland were elected to complete the delegation. The laymen of the conference after a series of spirited ballotings selected George W. Angle of Paterson, James W. Pearsall of Ridgewood, Dr. H. K. Carroll of Plainfield, and Frederick H. Lauter of Newark as lay delegates. One yet remains to be chosen.

The conference decided to take up collections in all the churches in May to aid the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., to secure the requisite amount to get the conditional subscription of $125,000 offered by a friend of the institution providing $500,000 is raised. More than one-half of the required sum has been already subscribed.

ST. LOUIS LABOR AGENT GONE.

Mystery in Affairs of Man Who Sought Non-Union Workers.

J. G. McGregor, who said he was the manager of the "St. Louis Associates," and who some time ago opened offices at 61 Park Row to hire several thousands of non-union waiters, waitresses, bartenders, cooks, and other employes for the St. Louis Exposition, is no longer in the city. At the offices yesterday it was said that Mr. McGregor would not be back until the latter part of April, and as a result several hundred persons who gave him one dollar each with their applications for places are wondering how things will end for them.

McGregor agreed to let each applicant who paid a dollar know on April 25 whether he would get the place for which he applied. If he did not get the place, he was to get the dollar back. To reporters Mr. McGregor said he could not guarantee places, as he was only the agent of the concessionaires.

Recently several of the applicants complained at the Bureau of Licenses in the City Hall, where ex-Assemblyman John P. Corrigan is the chief, and where Gaetano D'Amato is the Deputy Chief for Manhattan and the Bronx. D'Amato called on McGregor and asked to see his license. McGregor admitted that he did not have any. Ordinarily men who conduct employment agencies without a license are summarily arrested. For some reason it was not done in this case.

The next day Deputy D'Amato said that McGregor had applied for a license and it had been issued to him, but that he had been compelled to give a bond for $1,000.

Mr. Corrigan, the Chief, said yesterday that no license had ever been issued to McGregor and that he had not given any bond. This was a contradiction of what his Deputy, D'Amato, had said.

SUICIDE AFTER SERENADES.

German Societies Had Celebrated Birthday of Man Who Shot Himself.

Charles Schoeneman, a saloon keeper and proprietor of a large hall at Stockholm Street and Knickerbocker Avenue, Williamsburg, after a night of revelry in honor of his thirty-sixth birthday, committed suicide yesterday morning by blowing out his brains with a revolver.

He was very popular among the members of German singing societies, a number of which held meetings in his place, and he lived with his wife and five small children in rooms over his saloon. In honor of his birthday, half a dozen of the societies serenaded him Thursday evening, the last society to pay a rousing tribute to him and present him with flowers and an address being the Druiden-Liederhahn. Merriment among the 200 guests reigned supreme in the hall, and the jingling of glasses and the singing of all kinds of German songs went on until midnight, when the crowd began to take their departure.

During the evening Schoeneman took offense at some of his guests making fun of his age. They told him that he looked more like sixty-six years of age than thirty-six. Whether or not this had anything to do with his suicide is not known. About fifteen minutes after everybody had left Mrs. Schoeneman was startled by a pistol shot, and found her husband lying dead on the floor of the saloon with a bullet wound in his right temple and a revolver clasped tightly in his hand.

Mrs. Schoeneman could give no reason for her husband's act excepting that his business had been poor lately. This should not have worried him, she added, as he was in good circumstances.

JERSEY CITY OFFICIAL STRICKEN.

George T. Bouton Overcome by Aphasia, Induced by Excitement.

George T. Bouton, clerk of the Jersey City Street and Water Board, was prostrated in his office in the City Hall yesterday by an attack of aphasia. He was unconscious for an hour, but finally recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

The attack was due to excitement. Mr. Bouton was clerk of the old Democratic board, which was ousted by the court on Monday. He was stricken just after announcing that if the Supreme Court denied the application for a stay that would reinstate the Democratic board until the question at issue shall have been finally decided by the Court of Errors and Appeals, he would resign at once. It was understood that the announcement was the result of the censure of leading Democrats for not going out of office with the Democratic board.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:56	Sun sets...6:17	Moon sets..2:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..2:30	Gov. Isl'd...2:50	H. Gate,..4:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..3:06	Gov. Isl'd...3:30	H. Gate...5:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neckar, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....

INSTRUCTION.

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Parima, Leeward and Windward Islands, Dutch and French Guiana	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sibiria, Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Syracusa, Brazil	3:30 A. M.	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
SUNDAY, MARCH 27.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 28.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 29.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00

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INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. BRYAN'S Commoner speaks up for instructions to delegates. "Let the friends of the Kansas City platform," it says, "instruct for the reaffirmation of the platform, no matter whether they meet in a caucus, a committee convention, a district convention, or a State convention. If the friends of the Kansas City platform can agree upon a Presidential candidate it is well enough to instruct for him also."

This suggestion is so perfectly natural, and from the point of view of Mr. BRYAN so sound, sensible, and necessary, that it would certainly have occurred to all true Bryanites wherever they were assembled, in caucus or in county, district, or State convention. The fact that so far as we have observed no instructions have been given in regard to the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform begets the suspicion that Mr. BRYAN'S appeal for a fresh proclamation of his destructive doctrines has fallen upon unfriendly and unheeding ears. The party has turned away from him and his platforms. For a week or so after his return from Europe he held the centre of the stage. "He has the stage, let him perform," said Mr. CLEVELAND. He performed and retired. He has hardly been heard of since. The responsible leaders of the party all over the country spoke their minds freely about Mr. BRYAN and made it evident that what he calls the "reactionary" element of the party was in control, and that his power was broken.

"If a would-be delegate objects to instructions let him stay at home," says The Commoner. If all the delegates and would-be delegates who would refuse to accept instructions to reaffirm the Kansas City platform should stay at home, Mr. BRYAN and his few remaining followers would have a lonely time of it in the great convention hall. Mr. BRYAN has been beaten in his own State of Nebraska on questions of campaign preparation. If the choice of a delegate to stay at home were to be determined by a popular vote he himself would be designated by an unprecedented majority.

THE GAMBLING WITNESS LAW.

The bill passed in the Senate to promote the securing of testimony against the keepers of gambling hells, and especially the keepers of those frequented by the class who would be disgraced were their habits exposed to the public, is "hung up" in the Assembly committee. It is said to be the policy of that committee to delay action on it until so near the end of the session that it can be killed in the rush, in the hope that this will not entail especial responsibility upon those who kill it.

We should think that this might be regarded as "bad politics." The majority will be held accountable for the failure of the bill in any case, and the burial of it in the committee will be as well understood as if the bill were openly slaughtered in the Assembly. The approaching election in this State is sure to be preceded by a very severe contest, with a good many risks of defeat facing the Republican Party. It has recently been announced by the rural leaders that the State might be lost even by so mild a measure in the interest of unmorality as a referendum on the question of Sunday sale of liquor. The feelings of voters likely to be influenced by such a matter are sure to be much more deeply excited by a policy believed to be in the interest of the keepers of gambling houses, and especially of rich and influential persons of this class.

We imagine that the town of Saratoga is about the only one in the State where the protection of Mr. CANFIELD by the action of the Legislature would not disgust the people in an extreme degree. That town has some reason to regard this gentleman as a public benefactor. He "brings money" to the place, that is to say, he eases of their money large numbers of wealthy victims of the gambling passion, and they and he incidentally lard the lean Saratoga sands with their expenditures. He can well afford to do so, for his part in the game is absolutely safe; most of the victims are rich and also can afford drippings sweet to the Saratogese; those who are not rich have to spend a good deal to obtain their pleasure in the costly parlors of the gambling palaces. Thus it may be granted that the vote of Senator BRACKETT'S constituents would not be disinterested. But elsewhere in the State, in the country and in the cities, we do not think there is a respectable minority—respectable in numbers; it could not be respectable in character—that would not regard the failure of an honest attempt to bring the wealthy gambling-house keepers to book as a disgraceful thing. Mr. JEROME'S bill is such an attempt. There may be constitutional defects in its provisions. If so, the courts will take care of them. Their alleged existence would be a very weak excuse for smothering the bill, and it would not stand to the voters as an excuse at all. From motives of sheer party selfishness, the Republicans would do well not to follow that cowardly course.

THE POOLROOMS.

Police Commissioner MCADOO declares that it is his intention "to do his duty fully and determinately in the enforcement of the law" against poolselling and gambling. From the performance of that duty he will not be swerved. Of course he will not. During the brief time in which he has held his present office he has made an honorable reputation for firmness and fidelity to a public trust. The poolroom men can do nothing with Mr. MCADOO.

Under the "lid," however, there is a terrible tumult. With the opening of the Eastern racing season the men who run the poolrooms are anxious to resume business. Their profits are great, they are angry with the law and with the officials who enforce it. It is understood that they are applying a tremendous pressure to Mr. MURPHY. That will be futile, since Mr. MURPHY can grant them the prayed-for relief only with the collusion of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner, neither of whom would be so foolish as to permit any preventable violation of the law. It is said, too, that the gamblers have even had the audacity to approach some of the Magistrates, endeavoring to persuade them to maintain "a passive or friendly attitude," and assuring them that they would have their reward for tempering justice with corruption. Tammany leaders have been enlisted in the work of securing a relaxation of the police efforts to enforce the law. Patrolmen who are stationed as guards in front of poolrooms are being served with summonses in civil suits as a means of intimidating them from doing their duty.

The gamblers are united and resolute. Probably they never made a more determined attempt all along the line to get the better of the law and the police. But the more vehemently they strive the more conspicuously they come into the view of the public. Any relaxation now in the enforcement of the law would provoke a scandal such as even the most sordid and reckless of the Tammany chiefs would not care to face. The public would at once know what had happened. It would mean that the old "system" had been re-established, that the city had returned to the viciousness and corruption of the Van Wyck administration. The poolroom men must be very blind if they think that is going to happen.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

As emphasizing the propriety of a demand for a clear and intelligible statement of the issues involved in the present strike of the bricklayers, it may be said that among those who are studying the situation intelligently there is a growing conviction that the real purpose of the leaders is not understood by the men. That the strike is called to secure the recognition of the Bricklayers' Helpers' Union is not believed. That serves for a pretext, but if nothing else stood in the way of a settlement of the present trouble, such a settlement might be easily reached.

There are many indications that the real "grievance" of the bricklayers is their dissatisfaction with the following clause of the agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions for Manhattan and the Bronx, which expires by limitation on the 1st of May, proximo:

> Members of the Mason Builders' Association must include in their contract for a building all cutting of masonry, the paving of brick floors, the brick work of the dampproofing system, and all fire-proofing—floor arches, slabs, partitions, furring, and roof blocks—and they shall not lump or sublet the installation, if the labor in connection therewith is bricklayers' work as recognized by the trade, the men employed upon the construction of the walls to be given the preference.

At the Trenton convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, in January last, the influence of the National Fire-Proofing Company secured the passage of a resolution providing that any contractor may set fire-proofing material if the work is done under union rules. This, however, could not become operative in New York until May 1, when the existing agreement with the Mason Builders would expire. The officers of the National Fire-Proofing Company deny that they have been instrumental in bringing about the present strike, and with especial emphasis deny that they have had recourse to bribery to induce the leaders to call it. However, it is very well known that they desire opportunity in New York, as elsewhere, to become sub-contractors for fire-proof construction, and that it has been made to appear to the bricklayers that if they were relieved from the restriction of the existing arrangement they could compete more successfully with those who put in reinforced concrete, and that a great deal more work would come to the bricklayers than they now have. Work in connection with fire-proof construction is said to amount to about 65 per cent. of all required to be done by bricklayers in the erection of a modern commercial building. For this reason it is a matter of concern to them to remove as many as possible of the obstacles which stand between the National Fire-Proofing Company and a practical monopoly of the business.

The most ominous feature of the situation is that if the present strike is settled before May 1 the New York bricklayers' unions will be out of harmony with the international body and will continue in violation of its decision. That very few of the men who are losing time in unprofitable idleness understand what they are striking for is not extraordinary. It will continue to be usual until the membership of the unions demand the referendum and the secret ballot.

THE CASE OF COL. MILLS.

One can scarcely blame the Military Committee of the Senate for reaching the conclusion at which it is reported to have arrived, that Col. MILLS, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, shall not be confirmed as a Brigadier General, being in lineal rank, at the present time, a Captain of cavalry.

This is one of the cases in which there is a great deal to be said on both sides. The late Secretary of War, in urging the promotion of Col. MILLS, set forth that he had been a rather conspicuous victim of the injustice of the old system of regimental promotion, and had in fact been "jumped" by a considerable number of his juniors. A precise army officer has called our attention to the fact that whereas Col. MILLS was "jumped" by some thirty-five of his juniors, the pending bill proposes to jump him over something like ten times that number of his seniors. Doubtless Col. MILLS'S case has been prejudiced, in the popular apprehension, by the case of Gen. WOOD. But Gen. WOOD had the advantage that his recent promotion to a Major Generalship was entirely regular and "in course," granting his being a Brigadier. It was his promotion to the Brigadiership which was irregular and gave occasion for the contest that was not then made.

To our own mind, the merits of the dispute over the case of Col. MILLS resolve themselves into two simple propositions. However he came to be appointed to it, Col. MILLS has discharged the duties of Superintendent of the Military Academy to the satisfaction of his military superiors, of the army, and of the country. He has had some particularly vexatious problems to deal with, and he has dealt with them very effectively. He has vindicated his appointment. The other proposition is that the Superintendency of West Point, since the recent enlargements of the Academy, is at least a Brigadier's command. Very well, says a military correspondent of ours, much senior to Col. MILLS in lineal rank, "give him local rank." In other words, ordain that the Superintendent of the Military Academy shall, ex officio, receive the rank, pay, and allowances of a Brigadier General, leaving the individual who holds that appointment, if he should ever come to be superseded in it, to revert to his lineal rank in the army, to his "number." That would require legislation, which could very easily be managed with a friendly Congress. But it seems to us the readiest outlet from a situation which is so particularly perplexing only because, as we have said, there is so much to be said on both sides.

JUSTICE AND MAGISTERIAL DIGNITY

A day or two ago a man was arrested in Central Park for driving an automobile beyond the speed permitted by law, and when brought into court had a discussion with the Magistrate as to the propriety of enforcing the ordinance applicable to the case in hand. However, he admitted that he had traveled faster than the law allowed, though not as fast as the policeman insisted, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

"But you say you were going at the rate of ten miles an hour?"

"Yes."

"Well, you violated the law, and I shall have to fine you. How would $5 do?"

"All right."

The inference to be drawn from this is that if a fine of $5 had not suited the prisoner, the court, after discussion, might have compromised on $2.50 or any other convenient and acceptable figure. Of course, the law must be enforced and those who willfully and knowingly violate it be punished by the imposition of some part, at least, of its prescribed penalty, which in the case under consideration is a fine of $50. That 10 per cent. of the penalty "suited" the prisoner is not surprising.

It is greatly to be regretted that so many of the daily incidents in our police courts tend to bring the law and those who administer it into contempt. The instance cited is not conspicuous in this respect, but it may be regarded as typical. It should occur to a Magistrate that to bandy words with a prisoner arrested, tentatively impose a fine, and then submit it to him for approval or dispute, is a procedure not wholly consistent with judicial dignity.

A JUST DEBT.

The State of New York ought not to be above paying its honest debts, and it appears that this State is actually indebted to the Western Union Telegraph Company in the sum of $200,000, more or less, collected from the company in taxes under an unjust law, afterward repealed, and enforced against practically no other company.

The law in question was passed in 1880. It imposed a new tax upon all the capital stock of corporations in this State. It is plain that a just law would tax a corporation only upon that part of its capital employed in the State, since capital employed in other States would almost certainly be taxed there. The Western Union Telegraph Company employs something like 10 per cent. of its capital in this State, the rest being invested and employed in forty or more of the other States of the Union, in the Dominion of Canada, and beyond the seas. The Court of Appeals declared that this law was "extremely hard and unjust." It was a constitutional law, however, and the court was unable to furnish relief.

After the tax for the year 1881 had been paid by the Western Union Company upon its entire capital, the Legislature in 1885 amended the act making it apply only to capital actually employed within this State. The amending act, however, did not provide for the repayment of taxes collected under the harsh and unjust law. A relief measure has twice been passed by the State Legislature, but has failed to receive the Executive signature. The Western Union Company has recently sent a memorial to the Legislature asking that the sum paid by it under this law be put to its credit upon the books of the Controller. There is no question about the justice and propriety of the request. It is a case where the State has done a wrong. In honor and fairness it is bound to make reparation.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

It is very welcome news that the men of light and leading in the Borough of Brooklyn fully appreciate the enormous benefit to the borough of such a civic centre as was constituted by the Academy of Music, lately burned down. The remarks of Mr. LITTLETON, the Borough President, at the meeting in question are strong, but we think not too strong: "Brooklyn will die, socially, educationally, and to some extent politically unless we build a place where these essentials of civilization may be cultivated and enjoyed." With the Art Building, which adjoined it, and the Library which confronted it, the Academy made up not only one of the most interesting architectural groups on either side of the East River, but really was the centre of the civic life of Brooklyn. What one would like to see would be the rebuilding of the old Academy on the old site and the old lines, with such improvements as have been introduced into building in the forty-six years that have elapsed since its original erection, and with incombustible material substituted for its timber. That seems to be out of the question, since the enhanced value of the land is the basis of the project for a rebuilding of the Academy elsewhere. But the citizens who have taken charge of the project may well be exhorted to bear in mind the increase of usefulness of the Academy, the Art Building, and the Library from their close association, and to keep so much of that benefit as it is feasible to retain in the location of the new Academy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Introspection is often called, occasionally with some degree of truth, a futile business, but there is interest, if not edification, in studying out the exact nature of the emotions that chase each other through an American mind after reading what the Kaiser said on learning that the state cabins prepared for his recent steamship journey are not to be kept in the condition in which they were when he quitted them. "That is a great mistake," were his words, according to a perfectly credible report. "I am sure lots of Americans would pay any sum to live in the cabins occupied by me." Of course, that is grossly offensive, the more so, perhaps, because there is hardly a chance that any offense was intended. Careful inspection of one's rage, however, begun as soon as it subsides sufficiently to make inspection safe, reveals that the rage is due, not to a consciousness that the implied charge of vulgar snobbery in a form rather more disgraceful to Americans than to any other people on earth is utterly false, but to something more than a suspicion that there is a good deal of truth in it. We know in our hearts that there are not a few Americans who would pay, if not "any sum," at least sums of very considerable magnitude, for the privilege of proving that the Kaiser's staterooms, as prepared for his occupancy, were not a bit too good for them. They would do it, and they would boast of it afterward. One's rage, therefore, is not so much indignation as it is anger, and the Kaiser's real offense, intentional or unintentional, was not that he slandered us, but that he merely stated, in a fashion characteristically naïve, a fact we yearn hotly to deny, only to realize with a shiver that it cannot be done. Wholly to forgive the Kaiser's too accurate judgment, however, is not necessary, thank fortune! It is not "lots of Americans," but a few Americans, that would pay lavishly to sleep in a bed where he had reposed and to sit in chairs upon which he had rested. And, just for the sake of revenge, anybody who dares to do it might whisper in his ear that, much as would be paid by some of us for the right to say that we had traveled in the grandeur affected by the German Emperor, we would pay not a little more to say the same thing of the uncle whom he respects so much—and loves so little. While unpleasant facts are going round, let him put that one in his large porcelain pipe and enjoy its flavor if he can.

—We sincerely grieve to notice that one of our correspondents, in his desire to defend from our criticism, or rather from our question, the little girl who saved the lives of some panic-stricken women by lying to them, has been obliged to resort to the desperate quibble of confounding the "out" that is applied to fires and the same word as addressed to an unwelcome or inconvenient caller. He does even worse than that—he declares that ethics and religion both teach that a person who is "in" may without moral guilt send word to another person that he—or she—is "out." It may be a disgraceful revelation of how little we know about ethics or religion, but we venture to confess that this teaching by either, in any part of the world, has not yet been brought to our attention, and when it is so brought we shall be intensely surprised. The customs of society are one thing, but the commands and inhibitions of ethics and religions are another, not infrequently quite different. Of course, there are few indeed of us so conscientious that we cannot say we are "out" when we mean thereby that we are unable or unwilling to receive visitors, but most of us have the grace to excuse, rather than to defend, the shabby practice, and we refrain from talking about religion and ethics in connection with it. As for the little girl who said the fire was out when it was still burning fiercely, what we wanted was not proof that what she did was practically judicious in the circumstances—we could have supplied that in any quantity ourselves—but a logical demonstration that her course was "right." To ask, as our correspondent did, if the end didn't justify the means, is to beg the whole question—the very question that the theologians of all ages, much to their mental discomposure, have been forced to answer one way in their books and pulpits, and in a way not exactly the same in the lives of themselves and their followers. Good ends do justify bad means, but it is only by deciding that the means, all things considered, are not bad. Which is just a little bit tricky.

—Chancellor MACCRACKEN, in a vindication of Chancellor DAY'S attack on Cornell, which is neither the less sincere nor the less earnest because it is also a vindication of his own (Chancellor MACCRACKEN'S) course in opposing further State aid for the institution at Ithaca, endeavors, not altogether without success, to confuse the issue by the sophist's ancient advice, an imperfect analogy. What would we say, he asks, or, rather, what would the hospitals of the city say, if one of them, Roosevelt, for instance, were enabled by grants of public money to cut down the fees of its pay patients and so to increase the financial difficulties of hospitals with no such assistance? Well, with some hesitation, perhaps, we might say that hospitals existed, not for the sake of existing, or for the sake of providing salaries for the administrative, medical, and nursing staffs, but to provide suitable care for the sick and injured. If one such institution were enabled to provide such care in adequate quantity and quality for all who needed it, we really cannot see at the moment why the others should not go quietly and happily out of business. In days not very remote we would have said something about the "economies of operation" that combination makes possible, but such talk is unfashionable at present. Anyhow, the Chancellor's analogy doesn't phase us—much. We are still able to give him a dose of his own medicine, and to ask him, in turn, what he would say if the private schools of the city were angrily to protest that municipal aid of the public schools draws away many pupils the private schools otherwise could and would get, and so imposes upon them expenditures which they find most inconvenient. That's an imperfect analogy, too, but it's as good as Chancellor MACCRACKEN'S.

—Beyond any question at all, the veterinary surgeons who have gone to Albany at somebody's expense to oppose the Anti-Docking bill were right when they said that they could and often did make the operation of cutting off a horse's tail either almost or quite painless. Things may be true, however, without being relevant or important, and this statement comes in that category. As a matter of fact, in a large majority of cases the docking of horses' tails is not a painless, but a most agonizing, operation, and that is not the worst of it either. The docked horse is deprived, for no reason except a silly whim, of an appendage constantly necessary for his comfort, and for months in every year his only protection from real suffering. The world's work, so far as horses do it, is done by horses with tails of natural length; for a few forms of the world's play his money value is increased by docking, but it is at a cruel cost to the horse, and every man who advocates the perpetuation of the custom ought to be ashamed of himself. The best that can be said of such men is that they act in folly, the worst, that they do it against their better knowledge for hire.

GENERAL NOTES.

A special temperance meeting was held in Portland, Me., on Sunday, March 20, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth in that city of the late Gen. Neal Dow, father of the prohibition law of the State.

* * *

A member of the Canadian House provoked laughter when, in opposing a proposition to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of cigarettes, he said: "I did not know it was the smoke of the cigarettes that defeated the Spaniards; I thought it was the smoke of the cannon. It would be much in the interests of humanity to send a package of cigarettes to one's enemy."

* * *

It is proposed to increase the present area of Toronto, Ontario, more than one-third by the annexation of 3,945 acres. Most of it is vacant land.

* * *

A big ranch of about 10,000 acres in the South Platte Valley and comprised within the limits of Logan, Morgan, and Washington Counties, Col., has lately been purchased and is to be cut up into small tracts and leased to farmers on easy terms. Another ranch of nearly 5,000 acres is to be added to the Dunkard settlement, near Snyder, Col. The Dunkards already have several thousand acres there, and are prosperous and contented.

* * *

Ex-Secretary Elihu Root has been compelled to decline the invitation to be a guest at the annual banquet of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, pleading his many professional engagements and the scores of urgent requests made to him for speeches, all, like this, having on one ground or another certain claims upon him. Gen. Horatio C. King has promised to attend the banquet. The Chamber hopes to erect a new building.

* * *

Some delver has ascertained that there are 1,312 members of the Smith family in the employ of the Federal Government, and that of the Smith, Johnson, Williams, Brown, and Jones families collectively there are 4,101 enrolled. Moreover, there has been, according to this chronicler, a member of the Smith family in every Congress of the United States, with the sole exception of the Forty-ninth.

* * *

Gov. Beckham of Kentucky has vetoed a bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which proposed to pay persons summoned for jury service and not accepted. He gave as his reason that it would cost the State too much.

* * *

There is hereafter to be no football game on Thanksgiving Day at the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., if the Faculties and the athletic boards of control can prevent it. In the latter institution the official announcement says that the prohibition is made "out of regard for the day itself and in the interest of students for its proper observance."

* * *

An English preacher, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, expressed the opinion in a recent address to the Methodist preachers in Chicago that the people of that city "were not afraid of an idea if there was money in it." He seems to understand the Chicagoans.

* * *

Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain of South Carolina, now a resident of Massachusetts, has written a letter to The Columbia (S. C.) State, in which he expresses surprise that Judge Alton B. Parker should be considered by so many persons as an "unknown quantity." "I don't believe," he adds, "there is a man in the State of New York who is known everywhere as a more unequivocal, ingrained Democrat in his principles, his sympathies, and his conduct."

* * *

A lady who has requested that her name be not made known has given $40,000 for the erection of a dormitory for the women students at Colby College, Waterville, Me.

Without Authority of Law.

From The Washington Post.

Senator Platt of Connecticut quietly turned one of Senator Stewart's bills topsy-turvy recently. It was a bill to recompense the widow of William J. Murtagh, many years editor of The National Republican, for the printing of advertisements from the Treasury Department. The bill has a phrase reading: "By authority of law, and in accordance with vouchers filed."

While hardly any one was paying attention, Mr. Platt moved amendments, which were promptly accepted by the Senate, making that part of the bill read: "Without authority of law, but in accordance with vouchers filed." Then he sat back in his hair and waited for his coup to become apparent.

Quickly a call was made for the reading of the bill as amended, whereupon the effect of the change became plain. A dialogue ensued, and an objection, which cut short further consideration.

ROMAN CHURCH AND MARRIAGE.

Curate's Exceptions to the Views of Archbishop Farley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As reported in your issue of recent date, the reason which the Roman Archbishop of New York gave for refusing to co-operate with the effort being made by the Protestant clergy to combat the evil of divorce was that his Church regarded marriage as a sacrament and not as a legal contract.

If this statement of his were strictly accurate, it would give rise to startling consequences. The Roman Church recognizes only the validity of its own sacraments. Therefore all marriages performed by other than her own clergy are to her unhallowed unions, and all offspring of such unions are basely born. If we should press this statement to its logical conclusion, a Roman priest would be authorized by his Church to marry two Roman Catholics, each of which had a Protestant husband or wife living, on their repenting of these (unlawful) marriages as of a sin and without awaiting a legal separation.

By the same standard the Czar, the Kaiser, and King Edward would be excluded from their thrones as the offspring of invalid unions, and therefore without the right of succession. By this standard no monarch has a right to rule except he be born of a Catholic marriage. What has become of the good Archbishop's Celtic sense of humor? It seems to have forsaken him at a critical moment.

How much more statesmanlike is the attitude of Bishop Doane, who, while insisting that marriage is a sacrament, also recognizes that it is a legal contract as well, and who is willing to co-operate with those who differ from him in doctrine toward securing laws to safeguard the public morals?

Bishop Greer is not on record as calling matrimony a sacrament, but he has called it holy and indissoluble, and he believes it to be both, whether performed by those who claim validity for their orders or by those who regard themselves as acting for the State. The Archbishop stands for a technicality, the Bishop Coadjutor for the reality. Which is qualified to act as a true leader of American opinion?

JAMES BISHOP THOMAS,
Curate of Trinity Church.
New Haven, March 25, 1904.

MRS. DODGE EXPLAINS.

Amount Asked for Day Nursery Exhibit at St. Louis Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you publish the following statement in regard to my connection with the Day Nursery Exhibit, which I feel compelled to make because of the many misstatements made by various newspapers?

When the original appropriation of $35,000 was requested from the Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition for a day nursery building it was expected that this amount would cover the expenses of the building and furnishing. Last month, when bids were received, it was found that the cost of this building would be over $34,000, and, knowing that the Board of Lady Managers had just received an appropriation from Congress, I made an application, through the Chairman of the Day Nursery Committee, Miss Gould, to it for $5,500 to cover the cost of furnishing and rooms for the staff.

The only time when any larger sum was mentioned was when I suggested to the Board of Lady Managers that 25 cents a day be charged for each child, as was the price at the Chicago Exposition, as the larger sum would be beyond the means of many women bringing children to the Exposition. In this case about $3,700 additional would be needed to cover the salaries of the staff. If this had been appropriated the entire sum needed would have been about $9,200. At no time, directly or indirectly, did I mention any larger amount.

MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President Federation of Day Nurseries.
New York, March 24, 1904.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 25. "Florrie" Sullivan, leader in the Eighth Assembly District of New York, had an agreeable surprise to-day when he went with Isidor Cohen and Timothy D. Sullivan to the White House. Representatives Goldfogle introduced the party to the President, who said:

"I don't think I ever met you before, Mr. Sullivan, but I knew your uncle. Didn't you have an uncle on the police force?"

"Florrie," looking sprprised, said he did, and the President described the uncle's appearance and related the circumstances of his death. Sullivan's uncle was a Sergeant when Mr. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board.

* * *

There was a variation to-day in the usual steady flow of invitations to the President to go to places where he cannot go by any possibility. These invitations are of vital importance to the communities which send them, but at the White House they are a part of the regular routine and the President grows callous.

The variation was that the invitation this time was not to the President, but to Miss Alice Roosevelt, and it was presented by a young woman on behalf of the Territory of Oklahoma. That Territory is to celebrate its sixteenth birthday on Sept. 5, and the festivities are to be at the St. Louis Exposition. Sixteen young women are to conduct the exercises.

Oklahoma sent a Miss Richardson here to secure Miss Roosevelt's attendance, and she was introduced to the President to-day by Delegate Maguire. She pleaded the Territory's cause with much fervor, but the President said he did not think his daughter could go. He said he would ask her, though.

CHOICE OF A CANDIDATE.

A Confident View.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Things are really going along in a very satisfactory manner, and when the National Convention meets there will be no trouble to present a first class candidate and a platform on which the whole party can easily stand. But let Mr. Olney not be forgotten. Put his name in the papers every few days. He might be needed.

All Mr. Bryan Asks.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Mr. Bryan favors harmony and Democratic getting together on the Bryan platform, with a confession of error and a bringing forth of fruits meet for repentance on the part of gold-standard Democrats.

Uniting on Parker.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) News.

Judge Parker is the get-together candidate, and we must get together or be defeated. There ought to be no hesitancy about uniting on Parker.

The South Cannot Join.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The South now more than ever cannot join in a crusade to make the National Government a plaything of a spoiled millionaire who has set out to rule the Democracy of the Nation by every known method except the right one.

All Alabama Asks.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The contested States should be permitted to say whom they can support with largest promise of success, and when they do that they will name Alabama's choice, for Alabama simply wants a Democrat who can drive Theodore Roosevelt out of the White House.

A PRIMER FOR VOTERS.

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take pleasure in submitting to you this "Child's Primer for Grown-Up Voters."

First Picture.—Here we have a little boy. What said the little boy? He said he could outplay the other little boys at all their various games. "What a wonderful little boy am I!" quoth me. Do the other little boys believe in what he said? No. They laugh and sneer. Why do they laugh and sneer? Because the little boy is lacking in modesty. He brags.

Second Picture.—Here we have a man. What said the man? He said, I am the great "I am." "What a truly great man am I!" quoth he. Every day he repeats what he said in all the newspapers that he owns. Do other men believe in him? No. They laugh and sneer. Why do they laugh and sneer? Because the man is brazen in his effrontery.

Third Picture.—Here we have the man and a White House. Inside the White House is a chair. The man is trying to enter the house and sit in the chair. Will the man succeed?

Fourth Picture.—Here we have a child sitting in the moonlight. The child is reaching for the moon. Will the child succeed?

Fifth Picture.—Here we have a cow. Do you know why we feel so calm and peaceful in the presence of the cow? Because we are certain that the cow will not blow her own horn.

CHARLES COLLIS.
New York, March 24, 1904.

POSITION OF BRICKLAYERS.

Says Employers Want to Defer Work Until Brick Is Cheaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES an article entitled "The Position of the Bricklayers." It strikes me as rather unjust. They are accused of violating the arbitration plan. Well, if they are, who set the example?

I deny the charge that the bricklayers are on strike; they are forced into idleness. This whole thing is a plan on the bosses' side to defer operations until brick become cheaper. They are now $12.50 per thousand, and when the Hudson River opens up they will be $6.50, the regular price. There is no other reason for their refusing to accede to the laborers' demands.

A BRICKLAYER.
New York, March 24, 1904.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Would Disappear If Windows Were Opened Instead of Closed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prevalence of pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, which have aparently been so fatal this Winter, may well give the community more thought as to the true cause of these maladies. The general opinion is that such diseases are caused by draughts, night air, sudden changes from high to low temperatures, &c., all of which are grouped together under the term catching cold.

But are these the true causes? Is there any evidence to support these hasty conclusions? I submit to the readers of your valuable paper that the real cause of these troubles is insufficient and improper ventilation, and that if one-quarter as much care were taken to open windows as is taken to close them such diseases would soon disappear from the human race.

FREDERICK THONES.
New York, March 24, 1904.

Accidents and the Near-Side Ordinance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Darlington is quoted yesterday in your paper as saying in regard to the "near side" ordinance that "accidents have been lessened by 20 per cent, I understand, since this ordinance went into effect, and I think it ought to be thoroughly tried."

A bald statement like the above would carry weight were it a fact that each car stopped at each "near side" on its trip, but of course they only stop when passengers desire to get on or off.

Only this morning I saw a car going at full speed for six blocks without a stop. Where was the safety then in a "near side" ordinance? E. O.
New York, March 24, 1904.

Japs Likely to be Taller.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Even if they should lose the war and haven't that to make them feel big," remarked a doctor, "in all probability the next generation—or the next but one—of the Japanese will be as tall as the average American or European.

"It is the custom of sitting on the ankles on the floor—instead of on a chair as we do—that explains the shortness of the Japanese leg. The arteries are kinked by the cramped position and are therefore not properly nourished. As a matter of fact, however, the Japanese spine is just of a length with the average American or European one—indeed, we all differ in height rather by reason of leg than of back, and the spinal column is singularly constant among various individuals. Now, the chair has gained a place in Japanese life and soon the length of the Japanese leg will become normal."

Green Old Age of Iowa's Oldest Twins.

From The Des Moines Register-Leader.

The oldest twins in the State, Benjamin and Jacob Bisel, were born in Bedford County, Penn., Feb. 7, 1817. Wild animals were numerous around their home at that time and made night hideous. They lived in what was then a wilderness in a log hut erected by their father. They cleared their farm of timber. In 1854 the twin brothers left for the West. In 1874 Benjamin settled in Illinois, but in 1865 came to Tama County, Iowa, and lived there until 1887, when he retired from farm life and moved to La Porte, where he now resides. His brother, Jacob, came to Iowa from Ohio in 1865, driving the entire distance. He located in Belmond, Wright County, but at present resides in Goldfield with a daughter. Both twins were converted in their twentieth year, and for sixty-seven years have held membership in the Evangelical Church. They are yet able to read without glasses.

THE BASEBALL CRANK.

William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Madly I long for the day
When I can sit in the sun,
Roasting each negligent play
After the game has begun;
This is the acme of fun,
Other amusements seem flat;
Ho for the corking home run!
Ho for the crack of the bat!

Now, while the team is away
Japanese war news I shun;
Closely I scan the array,
Noting each promising one;
All of my work is undone—
Chaos presides 'neath my hat.
Ho for the corking home run!
Ho for the crack of the bat!

Eagerly waiting the fray,
Much as Attila, the Hun,
Waited to pounce on his prey,
Daily I'm praying (no pun)
Just for the opening gun,
Nothing can stir me but that.
Ho for the corking home run!
Ho for the crack of the bat!

ENVOY.

Brewers, go after the bun—
Pin them all down to the mat.
Ho for the corking home run!
Ho for the crack of the bat!

WOMAN CHOPS PIANO THAT SHERIFF SEEKS

As Door Is Broken In She Demolishes the Instrument.

UNDRESSES AND DEFIES POLICE

Mrs. Odell Is Arrested Nevertheless—Installment Dealer Says Money Still Is Due.

Whether or not a woman has a right to chop up a piano which she had nearly paid for, and which she didn't want to give back to a Deputy Sheriff sent by the dealer because there were some overdue installments, is a question which will be decided this morning in the Yorkville Police Court.

Mrs. Ellen Odell, who lives at 174 East Seventy-sixth Street, did it with her little hatchet yesterday. Her conduct is described by the law as "malicious mischief," and she is now locked up.

Some time ago Mrs. Odell bought the piano for her daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, who lives with her. The dealer who sold her the piano was Otto Wissner of 25 East Fourteenth Street. The dealer collected installments for some time, but after Mrs. Odell had been remiss in payments for three years, the firm asserts, a writ of replevin was issued by Sheriff Erlanger, and yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Max Porges, formerly Alderman from the Eighth District, with an assistant, Harry Stricker, went to the Seventy-sixth Street flat to get the piano.

The ex-Alderman knocked at the door at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and explained his mission. Mrs. Odell banged the door in his face. Porges thereupon began diplomatic negotiations. At 2 o'clock he broke them off and told Mrs. Odell that if she didn't open the door he would break it down.

"The minute you touch that door," said she, "I'll smash the piano."

The forces of the law retreated to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where they were reinforced by Policeman McClellan. The policeman explained that he was a policeman and therefore had a right to go into anybody's flat he chose, but Mrs. Odell declined to see the logic in his remarks. Porges, therefore, ordered an attack upon the door.

Before the panel gave way a terrific discord arose from within. Mrs. Odell had attacked the piano. When the panel surrendered and the besiegers could see into the room Mrs. Odell's six-hundred-dollar piano looked like a superannuated printing press. There were vacant octaves on the keyboard, the shiny legs had been hacked to a deckle-edged finish, and the hated name "Wissner" had been mangled beyond identification. When Porges advanced, he declares, Mrs. Odell started in to make him look like the piano, but he retreated and the others disarmed the woman.

Then she broke away, ran to her room, and took off most of her clothes. She said she wouldn't put them on again either, so finally the policeman backed in and forced her to dress herself suitably for a drive in the patrol wagon to the police station. Mrs. Odell wanted a cab, but that could not be arranged.

She told Magistrate Ommen later in the Yorkville Police Court that she had been a widow for twenty years and that recently she had been ill with nervous prostration. She admitted that the piano had met its end at her hands, but contended that she had a perfect right to do that, as $350 had been paid on the piano and that only $70 was due, as she had bought it at a cut rate.

The Magistrate told her that she had done wrong and held her in $1,000 bail, which she could not furnish. The Wissner firm says that $175 is due on the piano.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among the Lenten amusements of to-day will be the song recital to be given by Miss Mary Porter Mitchell at the house of Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, 34 East Thirty-first Street. There will be also several bridge parties and smaller entertainments. The Daughters of the American Revolution will have a lecture day at Sherry's. Patriotic topics will be discussed and tea served at 5 o'clock. Among the members expected are Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Vernon Mansfield Davis, Mrs. Stanley Walker Dexter, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Charles Henry Adams, Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller, Mrs. Edward Livingston Bishop, Mrs. Jacob Berry, and others.

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A sale will be held this afternoon at the residence of the Misses Horn, 13 East Fifty-third Street, for the benefit of the Seaman's Home and the Seaman's Coffee House. The sale will be conducted by the members of the Misses Hollins's Sewing Class. Dolls, toys, Easter eggs, cake, and other things will be offered. Miss Louise Hollins will be at the cake table and the Misses Curtis and de Peyster will assist in selling. Miss Annie Constable will tell fortunes. The sale will take place between the hours of 3 and 6, and a very large attendance is expected.

***

An engagement of interest to New Yorkers as well as to people in Baltimore and Washington, has been announced by Lieut. Walter S. Crosby and Mrs. Crosby, at Washington. It is that of their cousin, Miss Tyler Cooke, who resides with them, to George Corbin Perine of Baltimore. Miss Cooke is a descendant of the old Cooke family of Maryland, and a great-granddaughter of Henry Cooke of Cooke's Manor, near Annapolis. Mr. Perine is a grandson of Col. Lewis Washington and great-grandnephew of George Washington. He is a nephew of Mrs. W. Irving Keyser of Baltimore.

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A large dance will be given by the alumnae of Fordham College in the ballroom at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, April 12.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, 676 Madison Avenue, will give a young people's party in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club on Friday evening, April 22.

***

A bridge party was given yesterday by Mrs. Edward Leverich and Mme. Marie Petite held a French conference at the residence of Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Jane Lathrop Farrington, daughter of the late Harvey Farrington of Croton-on-Hudson, to Clarence M. Hamilton of Larchmont.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller and Miss Miller will arrive from Jekyl Island to-day.

***

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and Mrs. Ogden Goelet are at Monte Carlo.

***

Mrs. J. W. Castles will give a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Friday, April 8.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bostwick have arrived at Nice, where they will remain for several days.

Old-Time Alderman Killed by Gas.

George Burghard, seventy-eight years old, an Alderman in 1869 and well known at one time as the proprietor of a restaurant at 5 Frankfort Street, was found asphyxiated by gas yesterday morning in his bed at the home of his son-in-law, Ralph Linkiewicz, at 3 West One Hundred and First Street. The gas key worked loosely, and it is supposed that Mr. Burghard, in turning it off, turned it partly on again.

Funeral of W. C. Rogers.

The funeral of William C. Rogers, who died of pneumonia at his residence, 35 Hancock Place, took place yesterday. The body was buried in Trinity Cemetery. Mr. Rogers was prominent in Democratic politics in the time of Tweed, and was Public Printer during the Tweed administration. He was sixty-two years old, and leaves a widow and two sons.

TWO BOYS CHEATED AT CIRCUS.

Ticket Speculator They Accuse Menaced by Indignant Crowd.

It was many weeks ago that Frank Leoteluri of 241 West Thirty-fifth Street and his brother, Jimmy, both small boys, made up their minds that they would see the circus or die in the attempt. They did not see the circus nor did they die, but an ill fate guided their steps to the Tenderloin Police Station last night.

It appears that Frank and Jimmy, who do not often go to a show, arrived at the entrance to the Garden fully an hour before they could gain admittance, which so worked them up that they could hardly contain themselves. The fact that a ticket speculator took advantage of their boyish eagerness and got the best of a bad deal resulted almost in the man's being mobbed by an indignant crowd.

The speculator offered them two $1 seats, "the finest in the house," for 50 cents each. The boys literally grabbed the bait and their excitement was redoubled.

Tightly clutching their tickets they got in line and waited with hearts beating high for the doors to open.

"There they go, Jimmy!" Frank suddenly gasped.

"An' dere's de band!" whispered Jimmy.

They were among the first to hand their tickets to the doorman, who, after one glance, handed them back and pushed the boys to one side.

"What's the matter?" asked Frank, his face turning pale, while tears of disappointment started into Jimmy's eyes.

"No good here!" said the doorman, tersely.

Frank, the elder of the brothers, got angry. He didn't mind for himself, he said, but he was going to see little Jimmy through. What was the matter with the tickets? Hadn't they been paid for?

Policeman Fitzgerald came in and wanted to know what the row was about. Frank's story, punctuated freely by little Jimmy's sobs, touched the policeman, who had not forgotten his own boyhood enthusiasm over his first circus.

"Let me see the tickets," he said.

On examination he found that they were cancelled passes for the American Musical and Dramatic Entertainment which came off last Tuesday.

Suddenly Frank uttered a howl of rage, and, darting through the crowd, seized upon a man in a tan coat and angrily shouted:

"Gimme that dollar!"

Policeman Fitzgerald grabbed the man by the collar. The ticket speculator resisted, demanding to know why he had been arrested. Little Jimmy tearfully told the story to the crowd, and in a moment it looked as if the speculator would be torn limb from limb.

"That's all right," Fitzgerald assured them; "he'll get it in the neck for this."

The ticket speculator was taken to the Tenderloin Police Station, where, when Sergt. Place heard the story he remarked that "the meanest man" had at last been brought to light. The speculator, who gave his name as Herman Kistenbaum, of 501 East Eighty-second Street, offered to give the dollar back, thus tacitly admitting his guilt, but the Sergeant contemptuously committed him to a cell, at the same time instructing Policeman Fitzgerald to report the matter to the Mayor, so that in all probability the ticket speculator's license will be revoked. A charge of petty larceny is to be preferred against him in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

T. HAMILTON, RIVAL OF AESOP.

Produces a Fable, and Without the Artful Aid of Apt Alliteration.

Not content with disseminating glowing, lurid information about the wonders of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, Tody Hamilton, from whose pen words flow in a ceaseless cataract, has invaded the land of Fable. No longer is it "gorgeous panoplies," "magnificent arrays," and such other fancies that the King of Press Agents deals with. He sings of Truth and Falsehood—spelled with capital letters.

It was about noon yesterday, when cloud and sun were trying to see which could outdo the other, when the latest effort of the eloquent Tody was sprung upon an admiring public. Here it is:

Centuries ago, when the world was born, Truth and Falsehood were bathing in company. Falsehood, emerging first from the water, hurriedly dressed and, gathering up the clothes of Truth, rapidly made off with them. Truth, thus left naked, made after Falsehood; but at last accounts had not caught up. It thus happens that ever since the creation Falsehood has been pursued, yet never overtaken by the naked Truth.

"Sir Tody," inquired a respectable citizen last night, "will you please let the world know whether it was your intent that Falsehood in the fable should represent the Press Agent? It has been hinted that he has always successfully eluded Truth."

"Young man," gravely replied the Author of the Fable, "as Moses said to Euripides, 'much learning hath made thee mad.'"

Whereupon the Eager Questioner slunk off to hide his Confusion, leaving the triumphant Author alone in his glory.

ROW IN THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Nance O'Neil's Leading Man to Seek Reinstatement Through Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—Edward J. Ratcliffe, actor, presented himself at the stage door of the Tremont Theatre at the customary hour this afternoon, and admittance was refused to him. He then went to the front of the house, and was again barred. On the advice of counsel he tried again, only to meet with a rebuff. His next try will be through the courts.

This is one of the sequels of troublous times in the Nance O'Neil company. Mr. Ratcliffe, the leading man, and Miss Blanche Stoddard the leading woman, received notice of discharge a fortnight ago. The former alleges that he is a partner of Miss O'Neil and McKee Rankin in the venture.

Charles Dalton is to take Mr. Ratcliffe's place as leading man.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Dwight L. Elmendorf starts April 12 for a trip through Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, and Spain to make new pictures for his Fall course of lectures. Next Tuesday afternoon and evening he will give his farewell lecture in Carnegie Lyceum. His subject will be "Palestine: A Journey Through the Holy Land on Horseback."

***

Miss Beulah Thompson, cousin of Daniel J. Sully, recently called the "cotton king," is to appear in "The Wedding March" at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week. Mr. Sully provided her with a complete wardrobe, which includes about thirty handsome gowns. Miss Thompson hails from Cleveland, Ohio.

***

At the Lyric Theatre it is anounced that the opening of "The African Millionaire" at the Princess Theatre by H. R. Smith will be postponed from April 2 to April 4.

***

Sir Henry Irving will sail for Europe to-day on the Mesaba.

***

Eighty vegetarians saw Wilson Lackaye in "The Pit" last night. They had entertained him at a wheat dinner the night before, and were returning his visit.

***

The Chicago Society will go to the Garrick Theatre Monday night to see Katherin Kennedy in "The Ruling Power."

***

May Robson has been engaged by Sydney Rosenfeld to appear in "The Battle of the Butterflies," to be produced at the Princess Theatre next Thursday.

Engagement of Miss Rebekah Knox.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox will to-morrow announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Rebekah Page Knox, to James Robert Tindle of Pittsburg, Penn. Miss Knox is traveling abroad, but will return to America in June and be married in the Autumn. She made her début in Pittsburg just prior to her father's appointment to the McKinley Cabinet, but has never been identified with Washington society owing to her distaste for official life.

Pin Scratch Kills Aged Woman.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., March 25.—Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, ninety-two years old, died to-day from blood poisoning caused by a pin scratch on a little finger.

THE LAST PHILHARMONIC

Dr. Richard Strauss Conducts the Public Rehearsal.

MUSIC BY MOZART AND STRAUSS

His First Performance of a Work by Another—David Bispham in Songs with Orchestra and with Piano.

The season of the Philharmonic Society is brought to a close this week with the afternoon concert given yesterday, and the evening concert to-night, conducted by Dr. Richard Strauss. Dr. Strauss, the last of the series of foreign conductors invited to appear with the society, is the only one whose face was not strange to this public when he came to the conductor's stand. His several appearances as conductor of his own orchestral concerts and in chamber concerts have made his personality and his artistic methods familiar to a certain proportion of the New York public. That the audiences at the Philharmonic's concerts are actuated by something very different from mere curiosity about the conductor is shown by the size of the audience, which was the equal in size of any that have heard the previous concerts of this remarkable season, although the name of Strauss could no longer exercise the spell of novelty. He showed still more convincingly his remarkable qualities as a conductor, which were highly appreciated by the audience yesterday afternoon. There was much enthusiasm.

It was the first time Dr. Strauss had conducted anything besides his own compositions in New York, though even so there was only one piece on the programme not signed by his own name. That was Mozart's C major symphony, to which custom has given the title of "Jupiter." Dr. Strauss has the name of being a special admirer and authoritative exponent of Mozart, whose music stands in so many respects at the opposite pole from his own, and his choice of this symphony for the programme of his Philharmonic concert came as a confirmation of it. His performance of it gave still more confirmation. There was by no means the technical finish and perfect clarity of articulation in it that this music, more than all other, so insistently demands; nor did the tone of the orchestra, especially of the violins, seem as fine as it usually does for some reason with which the weather may have had to do. But the reading of the symphony was strikingly beautiful.

There was no injection of the unquiet modern spirit into its serene and lovely utterance; but there were subtle touches that gave animation, spirit, vivacity, to it, and there was an understanding of the music as a vital expression of emotion, in the eighteenth century idiom, it is true, but yet charged with a meaning that a rigid and a routine playing of the notes could not set forth. All this was delicately and suggestively realized in the spirit of Mozart. There was everywhere a finely felt balance and adjustment of all the parts, a free and broad exposition of the melody, finely phrased and eloquently expressed. There was a shade of rubato in the andante, now and again a minute dwelling upon a significant phrase or the salient point of a phrase in the andante, and in the final allegro there were delicate modifications of tempo that gave the whole an elasticity and a buoyancy, lucidly setting forth the contrapuntal structure and seeming the inevitable interpretation of its meaning.

The other orchestral numbers were the love scene from Dr. Strauss's opera, "Feuersnot," and his tone poem, "Tod und Verklärung." The latter has become one of the best known of Dr. Strauss's works, since it was first played in New York by the Philharmonic Society under Mr. Seidl twelve years ago. It is one of the most convincing, considered purely as music, one of the least dependent upon the details of its programme, one that deals more with poetical ideas and feelings than with things. Dr. Strauss's conducting of it was one of the finest achievements of his visit to New York. He brought out significances in it that have never been so forcibly presented before—notably the mystery, the feeling of suspense and of impending fate; the realization of human struggle and aspiration that are fundamental elements upon which the whole structure is reared. The picturesque fragment from the opera was played with great vigor and exuberance, and as has so often been the case when it has had a place upon New York programmes, it was repeated.

Mr. David Bispham was the soloist and sang four of Dr. Strauss's songs, two elaborate settings of verses by Schiller and Goethe, with orchestral accompaniment, "Hymnus" and "Pilger's Morgenlied," and three songs with pianoforte accompaniment, "Liebesfeier," "Sehnsucht," and the "Lied des Steinklopfers." The last Mr. Bispham has recently sung here; the others were less familiar. The two songs with orchestra are superb. In the setting of Schiller's "Hymnus" the composer goes hand-in-hand with the poet in expressing the large sweep, the lyric ecstasy of the verse; the "Pilger's Morgenlied" follows the freedom and passionate energy of the apostrophe with what is at times almost a free melodious declamation in the voice part, richly accompanied by orchestral symphony. Mr. Bispham has rarely of late been in better voice, and sang with deep feeling and dramatic intensity, although there might have been more of the uplifting impulsiveness of the "Hymnus" in his interpretation. The songs with the pianoforte accompaniment, which Dr. Strauss played himself, were much appreciated, and the "Song of the Stonebreaker" was repeated.

MR. LEO ALTMAN'S RECITAL.

Mr. Leo Altman, a Hungarian violinist not hitherto known on the New York concert platform, gave a violin recital last evening in Mendelssohn Hall that showed his possession of some valuable qualities as an artist. Chief among these are a large tone of unusual expressiveness and searching quality and an abundance of warm Hungarian temperament. The most important number of his programme was Bruch's G minor concerto, (with an accompaniment on the piano.) The first two movements he played with breadth, with good phrasing, and with considerable accuracy of intonation. Unfortunately, in the last movement his left hand was seen to be quite insufficiently developed to command the technical difficulties in the runs and passages there abounding. In his part of the programme there were two movements from Bach's G minor solo sonata, Wieniawski's "Airs Russes" and Paganini's "Hexentanz."

Mlle. D'Arte, soprano, also took part in the concert with a voice of a certain power and agreeable quality, but wholly without the fluency and facility to execute the florid music of the mad scene from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," which she attempted, and with a strong tendency to unsteadiness in anything less than mezza voce. She also sang songs by Strauss and Chaminade.

WASHINGTON CHARITY SHOW.

Fete for Newsboys' Home Proves Most Decided Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The largest charity entertainment of the Lenten season was held to-day at Rauscher's from 3 to 10 P. M., being the Fête of Nations, in aid of the Newsboys' Home, and patronized by all fashionable society. One of its chief features was the German garden arranged by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell of New York. The garden was inclosed by a high wall of gray stone, with the turretted gateway guarded by a soldier in uniform and a pretty peasant girl. A continuous vaudeville performance was given.

Appropriately placed between the larger and the smaller ballroom was the Isthmus of Panama, very completely worked out by Mrs. Lee Phillips, whose assistants were Miss Allen Karr, Miss Marjorie Colton, Miss Postlewaithe, and Miss Caroline Huff. Other effective exhibits were Scandanavia, under the direction of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell; Japan, in charge of Mrs. Edward L. Morse; Holland, under Mrs. Walcott and Mrs. James R. Garfield, and France, under the direction of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

The north pole, carefully concealed from view in a tent, was guarded by Mrs. Peary, wife of the arctic explorer.

JUDGE SCOLDS BABY SPANKER.

Offending Mother Says Infant Inherited Bad Temper from Father.

When Alda Muller, twenty-two years old, appeared as complainant in Morrisania Court yesterday against her husband, Rudolph Muller, twenty-four years old, whom she charged with abandonment, Magistrate Crane not only dismissed the complaint, but administered a severe reprimand to the young woman when it was testified that she had spanked her six-months-old child.

Mrs. Muller was in court with the baby. She said that she and her husband had been married seventeen months, and that until March 1 they had lived at 481 Brook Avenue. Then she went to live with her relatives at 311 East Twelfth Street, and her husband went to live at 101 East Nineteenth Street. She said that she could not get along with her husband; that he beat and otherwise abused her.

Muller, who sobbed while giving his testimony, admitted that he had struck his wife, but said it was because she spanked the baby and would not desist at his request. Mrs. Muller admitted that she spanked the baby.

"It has a very bad temper, your Honor," she said.

"The idea of a six-months-old baby having a bad temper," commented the Magistrate.

"Well, it has, Judge," retorted the woman. "It inherited it from its father."

"I think it may have got some of it from it's mother, too," returned the Magistrate. "I think that nothing is too bad for a person who would strike a child of that age. If a wife of mine ever should do such a thing she would leave my house at once."

Magistrate Crane discharged the defendant upon his promise to provide a home for the woman.

MOTOR TOOTED FOR POLICE.

Persistent Passenger Stirs Up Third Avenue for Six Blocks.

Every window along Third Avenue from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-fourth Street was up, and in every window was an eager and excited spectator, when late yesterday afternoon an elevated train, with the motorman tooting his air whistle in ear-splitting clamor, and an excited mob of passengers in the third car, crawled slowly to the upper station. There Policeman Baton of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, summoned by the whistle, disentangled from the excited group of passengers on the third car Walter Burke, twenty-five years old, of 220 East Seventy-sixth Street, and locked him up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Joseph Maher, the gateman on the uptown platform at Twenty-eighth Street, says that just as this train had taken on the crowd waiting for it Burke burst through the gate and plunged into the mass of people jammed on the rear platform of the third car. They were wedged so tightly as to be hardly able to move, yet, according to Maher Burke tried to push them aside with his body hanging over the gate.

The train did not start for ten minutes. Maher threatening Burke with arrest, and Burke, according to the gatemen, daring him to call a policeman. Finally Burke, having forced a foothold, and several other trains coming up behind, the motorman went on slowly to Thirty-fourth Street, sounding his whistle loudly for the police.

BROKERS' LUNCH CLUB OPENED.

First Dinner at Exchange Attended by Merry Throng.

A jolly dinner inaugurated last night the "Brokers' Lunch Club," an organization of members of the Consolidated Exchange which has taken rooms on the top floor of the Exchange Building, where lunch will be served to members of the club hereafter. The membership is limited to 100, and although the club was organized only a short time ago, it already has a waiting list.

At the opening dinner were the officers and committee of the Luncheon Club and the members of the Building Committee. The former are C. M. Van Tassell, President; Mortimer H. Wagar, Vice President; R. M. Jarvis, Treasurer; F. L. Guenther, Secretary; L. V. F. Randolph, M. E. De Aguero, J. W. De Aguero, J. C. Harris, G. H. Cornwall, Thomas Purcell, H. L. Brazeau, H. G. Chur, W. J. Alpers, A. S. Barnes, and J. M. Archer.

Among the members of the Building Committee were E. R. Grant, G. Weinberg, C. H. Badeau, C. R. West, and G. S. Small.

To-day the club will be opened to the members and each will be permitted to introduce one guest.

IN THE SHOPS.

It has not seemed possible that there could be an addition to a tea service, but here is something that is delightfully pretty and an excuse for spending a goodly sum of money. It is a screen for the kettle in which the water is boiled for the tea, and it can be used for any of the self-making coffee pots or anything with an alcohol lamp cooking apparatus. A beautiful screen for a silver kettle is six or seven inches high, something longer, curved and of glass overlaid with silver in an openwork design. Its purpose is, of course, to keep a draught from the flame. In a style like this described it will cost $34. In plain glass, set in a silver frame, it will cost considerably less—something over $20. It gives another chance for variety in the presents to the June bride.

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A charming little piece of tea service furniture is a tea caddy in copper and brass. It is barely four inches high, the square caddy of the copper and the cover of brass.

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Here are egg-shaped table utensils, supposedly for Easter use. There is a small round silver tray, with a mustard pot, salt and pepper boxes, each suggesting an egg standing on end.

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There are always new things in the Easter trinkets. One that is pretty and useful is a small bunny cut from white leather, with several pieces of chamois beneath for a penwiper. This costs 30 cents.

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There are innumerable boxes in the shape of crosses, covered with pretty flowered papers. One of the largest of these has the flower design of Easter lilies.

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Another exhibit of the bonbon shops is a smiling Pierrot beating a large egg for a drum.

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For her high-heeled boots the girl should be careful to buy rubbers that are made to go over them. These have narrower pointed toes, and the heel tapering in at the base instead of being carried straight down.

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Shaded effects are to be found in the new French voiles. They are in all colors, and the graduation of shades is delicate.

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Shaded ribbons are worn for the neck and belt. In a soft louisine silk a six-inch ribbon will cost 72 cents. These soft ribbons are pretty in the color of the gown worn. With a dark-blue or brown gown a shaded blue or brown is in good taste. There are no violent contrasts in these shadings.

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Shaded effects in parasols are obtained by means of tucks. The upper part of the parasol will be of one shade of a color, perhaps a light tan; below this two or three wide tucks are put on each a little deeper in tone than the other, and the lower edge of four or five inches depth may be of a dark brown.

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In the way of parasols a pretty one is of green, covered with a heavily dotted, coarse cream net. The silk foundation does not extend the full depth of the parasol, and the last four or five inches show only the transparent net.

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Here is a really smart hat in a simple style. It is a peculiar combination of black cloth and heavy braids of écru straw. There are several rows of the braid edging the wide rim of the hat; the remainder of it is of the black cloth. The crown is of the straw, with the centre of the top of the cloth. The hat is trimmed with black taffeta ribbon, a loop of this showing at the front of the rim, and more of it carried around the crown and tied in a chic bow at one side.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS

Whistler the Dominant Influence on the Younger Painters.

Brilliant Show of Pictures and Sculpture at the Annual of the Society.

The dominant picture of the annual exhibition offered by the Society of American Artists in the Fine Arts on Fifty-seventh Street is the triple portrait by Sargent of the Misses Hunter of London. But the man whose work has dominated the younger element among the painters here is James McNeil Whistler.

The Hanging Committee has treated the big square canvas by Sargent better than the Pennsylvania Academy did; the lightings are finer to start with and the picture has been lowered below the line to within eighteen inches of the floor. It has been draped with a non-committal dark drapery, and 'tis rumored that a cable full of congratulations buzzed under the ocean to announce to its author that his comrades of New York admire his prowess with the brush. All of which is very pretty and commendable, though the picture would have looked still better had it been lowered fully to the floor.

That little awkwardness as to the perspective in this admirable portrait of sweet young gentlefolk which was noted at Philadelphia can be minimized by lowering the canvas and tipping it a little forward; but it is there. Not only does the carpet of the drawing room where these charming young women sit betray an inclination to "toboggan" a bit; the little dog on the skirt of the central Miss Hunter also assists the odd perspective by seeming to lie head downward on an incline. It is a jolly little dog whose position means attachment to that particular member of the family. The figure is cleverly foreshortened and the rough skin cleverly painted. But doggie does, in fact, to a certain degree stand on its head; a push, and it would slide right out of the picture!

Such a minor criticism of a work of art is more amusing than important, and is only mentioned to record the fact that even now Mr. Sargent sometimes reverts to those odd lapses in perspective which we find in a number of his earlier portraits. So masterly a painter can avoid them; there is no reason why he should not do so in this case. What is really important is the perfection of his painting in the slender arms and hands, the fresh-colored young faces, the disposition in the group of dark and light spaces.

The east wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery, in which the Sargent hangs is held by George de Forest Brush with his family group of last year—wife and children, painted with a touch of the Flemish primitives, a holy family without haloes. Impressive as this group is, the frame devides the attention with the canvas—a majestic affair hewn from big timbers after a bold, florid design, which must be the painter's own. And yet it does not diminish the sterling merit of this group. One hears it said that if he had suppressed the head of the child behind and to the left, or both the children on the right of the mother, the effect would have been stronger. Perhaps. But really, one could not have the heart to wish a single one of these serious little folks away.

The West Gallery also has a portrait that hits the mark. "The Chemist," by S. J. Woolf, stands by a table filled with retorts and scientific odds and ends, his powerful head and figure coming against a white curtain, and holds a phial in his hand. Near it is a dim face, "Portrait of F. H. D.," by Edward Steichen, which shows that he can paint as mysteriously as he can photograph. It recalls his photographs of Rodin shown by the Photo-Secession at the Arts Club last year. But his versatility does not stop there. Step into the South Gallery and examine his tenderly bright-colored landscapes "Trembling Leaves" and "Far and Near, Lake George Country." What a beautiful rendering of Autumn in the early phases of our approach to Winter! How delicate are the gradations, how vaporous the bright, still distances!

Whistler's influence pervades this exhibition. One sees it in Steichen's little portrait emerging from a dusky background. Another phase of Whistler appears in Ernest Haskell's little seated girl, "The Chinese Shawl," and "Robert Henri's "Portrait of a Young Woman," in Oliver Dennett Gover's little "Venice Harbor" and Miss Jean McLean's "Portrait of Miss B." This last is a very Whistler in its cool background, bit of black-framed picture on the wall, pose of the figure, and the grays and blacks of the well-painted Quakerish gown. Her "Girl in Gray" on the same wall tells the same tale of Whistler's magnetic influence, and so do "Miss K. of the Chorus" and "Ballet, Carmen," excellent works by W. Glackens, albeit a trifle rugged and unfinished. "On the Coast of Brittany" and "The White Glove," by Edward Dufner; "The White Shawl," by Charles W. Hawthorne, and the portrait of the sculptor Fribert, by Edmond T. Quinn, prove that the painter who was so scornful of "schools" has been "making school" all the time, and lives again in a hundred artists who are more or less conscious of his influence.

Very interesting to those who admire the living painters of Holland is the portrait of old Josef Israels by Walter Florian, a young American, who is now studying in Paris. Florian has painted the venerable artist seated in his big chair in a dusky studio. The broad thumb of the old master, a characteristic mark, is seen on the palette. Israels recalls Rudolf Virchow in appearance; the likeness is said by those who know him to be excellent, and certainly the picture as a work of art is above the common. Its color scheme reminds one of some of Lenbach's early work. Close by hangs one of the most impressive portraits in the exhibition, Robert Henri's full-length standing likeness of Mr. Byron Stephenson. It has great force and great simplicity. Another good full-length is a portrait of a young lady named Daphne, by Frank von der Lancken; her name is emblasoned on the canvas. Against a brown curtain which she has slightly parted so that a strong light falls through on her face, stands the somewhat hard but faithfully painted figure of a young girl. The color scheme is peculiar.

In a first notice only a few of the prominent pictures can be mentioned. It must suffice to say that the twenty-sixth annual sustains the good character of the society's exhibitions and surpasses former shows by the number of clever small sculptures. In landscapes and marines it offers many fine canvases; there are comparatively few religious, symbolical, and historical subjects, while genre is at lowest ebb. It closes May 1. The galleries are open on Sundays from 1 to 6.

WILL OF WILLIAM R. GRACE.

All But $100,000 of $25,000,000 Estate Left to the Family.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace's will, filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, leaves his entire estate, with the single exception of a bequest of $100,000 to the Grace Institute, on West Sixtieth Street, to his widow and five children. The executors—the widow and her two sons, Joseph P. and William R. Grace, Jr.—say in their petition that the value of the real estate is about $100,000, but no inventory has been made as yet of the personal property. It is believed, however, that it will be about $25,000,000.

To the widow, Lillius Grace, is left one-half of the estate. Fifty thousand dollars is given to each of the three daughters—Alice D'Oench, wife of Albert F. D'Oench, of 1,180 Madison Avenue; Lily Kent, wife of George E. Kent, 19 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Louise N. Grace, who lives with the family at 31 East Seventy-ninth Street. The residue of the estate is to be divided into five equal parts—one each for Joseph P. Grace and William R. Grace, Jr. The income of the remaining three parts is to be divided between the three daughters.

The shares of preferred stock which he held in the corporation of W. R. Grace & Co. go to his widow, his son Joseph P. Grace, his brother, Michael P. Grace, and Elisa M. Grace, Michael P.'s daughter, and a fifth person to be selected by them, in trust. One-half of the income of the stock in W. R. Grace & Co. is to be paid to the widow and one-tenth to each of the five children.

The will was executed on March 10, 1900. A codicil bequeathes the household furniture in his residences to his wife, and all his books to his son, Joseph P. Grace. The witnesses of the will were David McClure of 22 West Forty-ninth Street, Frederick Galler of Bronxville, and Edward H. Blanc, 22 William Street.

Succeeds W. R. Grace as President.

William L. Saunders, who has been Vice President of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, succeeds the late former Mayor William R. Grace as President of that company. George R. Elder, manager of the manufacturing department, has been elected Third Vice President.

DEATH OF THOMAS BOESE.

Helped to Found City College and to Prosecute Tweed.

Thomas Boese, who died on Thursday at Easton, Penn., was closely associated with the founding of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College. He was born in the old Fourteenth Ward in 1827. For many years he was a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, and from 1853 to 1874 Clerk of the Board of Education. He was an ardent supporter of the successful campaign for the abolition of corporal punishment in the schools, and the author of several educational works.

Mr. Boese drafted the bill for the organization of the present Fire Department, and he was a member of the Committee of Seventy appointed to prosecute the Tweed Ring. In late years he was a Clerk in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and one son, Quincy Ward Boese, who was a clerk in the Special Term of the old Superior Court.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Miss Rosa Delmonico.

Miss Rosa Delmonico, head of the family and a descendant of the founders of the Delmonico restaurant, died Thursday evening at her residence, 144 West Seventy-fifth Street, in her sixty-fifth year. She was a sister of Charles Delmonico, who died twenty years ago, and is survived by a brother, Lorenzo Delmonico, and a sister, Josephine C. Delmonico.

Death of Josef Rebicek.

BERLIN, March 25.—Josef Rebicek, for six years conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, is dead.

Obituary Notes.

O. T. BROWN, President of the Mechanics' Bank, died suddenly of heart failure at Fostoria, Ohio, yesterday, aged sixty-two years. He had been a partner of the late ex-Gov. Charles Foster.

LEONARD CLARK, ex-State Representative and a prominent citizen of Springfield, Mass., died there yesterday, aged eighty-two. He was a brother of the late Jonas G. Clark, founder of Clark University, Worcester.

JOHN MCQUILKIN, who died at Millburn yesterday of heart trouble, was a Warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Millburn, and a member of Success Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., and Summit Council, Royal Arcanum.

Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE of St. Louis died at Marshall, Mo., yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was a son of John F. Marmaduke, one of the early Missouri Governors, and his brother was Governor of Missouri after the war.

HENRY L. MARINDIN, a physical hydrographer connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1863, and a member of the Mississippi River Commission, died at his home at Woodside, Md., yesterday of cerebral hemorrhage. He was sixty years old.

JOHN H. BOSCHEN died Thursday at his home, 1 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Mr. Boschen was born in Germany and came to this country in 1844. He was a member of the firm of Boschen & Middendorf, now Boschen & Brother, flour merchants. He was School Trustee in the Seventh Ward during Mayor Havemeyer's administration, and one of the few surviving original members of the New York Produce Exchange.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There will be showers Saturday in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and in the Gulf States. It will be decidedly colder Saturday throughout the Ohio Valley, the lake region, Tennessee, and the Lower Mississippi Valley, Northern Texas, and colder weather will prevail Sunday generally throughout Atlantic Coast districts. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh southwest, shifting to northwest, and becoming high Sunday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey, showers Saturday, fair and much colder Saturday night and Sunday; fresh southwest winds becoming northwesterly.

Eastern Pennsylvania, showers Saturday, colder in west and north portions; fair and decidedly colder Saturday night and Sunday, fresh northwest winds.

New England, rain Saturday; Sunday fair and colder; brisk southwest winds, becoming northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	48	40	44
6 A. M.	43	42	44
9 A. M.	43	50	56
12 M.	47	55	63
3 P. M.	46	58	61
6 P. M.	45	58	61
9 P. M.	42	53	57
12 P. M.	40	53	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Feverish; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

A Good Volume of Business, but a Deteriorated Tone, Due to Northern Securities Liquidation Sequels.

Yesterday both the regular and curb markets reflected the effect of such incidents as the price vagaries of Union Pacific, and such gossip as that regarding friction over the Northern Securities liquidation programme. The return of the public is the one thing needed to give real tone to the jaded markets, and incidents which delight professionals are those best adapted to affright those less hardened and who have suffered from similar experiences in the past. When a stock races up and down on alternate days, and when magnates speak for publication otherwise than there is reason to suppose they speak in private, there is trouble in the air which can be scented better than it can be estimated. It would be presumptuous to dogmatize regarding what course matters will take or should take, but it is pretty plain that there is little merit in the suggestion that any embarrassment regarding substitution of collateral under the Oregon Short Line indenture is the cause of the opposition to the Northern Securities liquidation scheme. Article VII. provides specifically and plainly for the substitution of Northern Securities assets. That Union Pacific's position is not such as its administration desires is apparent. But the situation resembles the Northern Pacific corner in that it created itself in large degree, and is not due to anybody's machinations. It is safe to say that the liquidation will take its legal course even though Union Pacific should have to surrender its control of Northern Pacific, and receive an undesired interest in Great Northern. Union Pacific may be pardoned for wishing to know positively whether this is both legal and necessary, and a certain sort of sympathy may be felt for its position. But even such facts and views do not explain away the situation which alarms investors, and produces such markets as we have been having, and which it is necessary to believe we are going to have.

The initiated revel in such abnormal movements as that in the Northern Securities "stubs" on the curb yesterday. It may or may not be explained by the accumulation of undistributed and undistributable dividends, which make a pretty per cent. on the unliquidated 1 per cent. of Northern Securities. Investors do not like such conundrums, as the dullness and depression for the entire group on the curb unnecessarily demonstrates. On the Stock Exchange the lesson was similar. A half of a day's full business was done in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific alone, at rising prices. But it is safe to say that no appreciable portion was taken by investors or by any permanent interest. But prices in general did not rise, moving irregularly and for the most part fractionally. And the tone of the market was not good apart from its strict professionalism. The close was near the worst. Poor crop news and a bullish ginners' report strengthened both the cotton and produce markets, but naturally without helping stocks at all. The movement of currency promises an increase of reserve, subject as usual to the loan item, which may show considerable changes as the result of the active speculation of the week.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	⅞	Man. Beach	½
Am. Ice pf	1	Met. St. Ry	¾
Am. Smelting pf	1½	Reading 2d pf	½
Canada South	¾	Rock Island pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Union Pacific	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Un. Pacific pf	¾
Col. So. 2d pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	¾
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1
Iowa Cent. pf	½	Westinghouse	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Hide & L.	⅝	Pacific Mail	2
Am. Malting	½	Pere Marquette	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Rep. Steel	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
General Chemical	3⅜	St. L. S. W.	⅝
General Electric	2	U. S. Realty	⅝
Kan. City So.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Met. Securities	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Mo., Kan. & T.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Conn. Ry. & L.	4½s	Mo., K. & T. ext.	5s 1
Ev. & T. H. con.	6s 2½	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	
Green Bay deb. A	2	col.	3½s 1
Mil., L. S. & W. ext.	5s 1⅛	St. L. & I. M.	5s 1½

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s 1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 25	673,438
To date this year	30,142,443
Corresponding date last year	40,068,858

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 25	$1,500,000
To date this year	$153,779,000
Corresponding date last year	$177,645,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.
Corn Products Co. preferred stock.
Electric Storage Battery Co. common and preferred.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
National Licorice Co. preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
Southern Railway preferred stock.
Standard Milling Co. preferred stock.
Washington Trust Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The American Tin Plate Company of the United States Steel Corporation is stated to be declining orders for delivery before May.

According to Chicago dispatches, Henry E. Weaver, who recently left the Weaver Coal and Coke Company, has started the Weaver Coal Company, with a capital of $125,000.

Minneapolis dispatches state that eighteen Minneapolis flour mills have shut down indefinitely, said to be due to the poor condition of the flour trade.

The Lake Erie, Bowling Green and Napoleon Railway Company has issued and sold $1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds to the Union Trust Company of Detroit, Mich.

Officers of the Vulcan Detinning Company are reported as saying that the products of the company's entire plants have been sold up to July 1 at an advance over the price prevailing at the beginning of the year.

The Worcester Gas Light Company has petitioned the Commissioners for authority to issue $100,000 additional capital stock for extensions and additions to its plant.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $24,602, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $131,701 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 25, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
8¼	9½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
41	50	242	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	40	40	39½	39½	− ½
48½	48⅝	28,480	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	48¾	49½	48½	48½	...
19¾	20	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	20	20	20	20	− ¼
71¼	71½	830	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	72	72	71½	71½	− ¼
3⅜	4½	100	Am. Hide & Leather	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
6½	6⅝	785	*Am. Ice Co	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
25¾	26	925	*Am. Ice Co. pf	26	26	25½	25¾	+1
21½	21⅝	100	*Am. Locomo. Co	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅜	...
3	4	100	*Am. Malting Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ½
48¼	49¼	700	*Am. S. & R. Co	48½	48¾	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅜
92	92½	1,500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91¾	92½	91¾	92⅛	+1½
121½	122¾	4,550	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	125½	126⅞	125⅜	125⅞	+ ⅞
84	87	83	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	86	86	85	85	...
130	135	20	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	130	130	130	130	...
68⅞	69	22,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	68¾	70¼	68½	68⅝	− ⅛
90	90½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	89⅝	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	− ⅛
78⅜	78½	26,305	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	79¾	78⅛	78⅝	− ⅞
88¼	89½	10	Baltimore & Ohio pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
42⅞	43	15,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	43	43⅞	42⅝	42⅞	− ¼
64½	65¼	100	Canada Southern	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ⅜
113⅞	114	2,000	Canadian Pacific	114⅝	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞	− ¼
31⅜	31⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	...
37½	38	200	Chicago & Alton	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	...
80½	83	100	Chicago & Alton pf	81	81	81	81	+1
153¼	153⅝	1,100	Chicago Great Western	15⅝	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	− ⅛
140⅞	141½	32,980	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	140½	142⅞	140⅞	141	+ ½
169	170	1,485	Chicago & Northw	169¾	170	169	169½	+ ⅞
9½	10	10	Chi. Term. Trans	9	9	9	9	...
19⅝	20	213	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19½	− ½
5	5¼	1,300	Chicago Union Trac	6	6	5½	5½	− ½
27	27¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
17	17½	550	Colorado & Southern	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ½
24	25	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf	24	24½	24	24½	+ ½
197¾	198½	1,469	Consolidated Gas	198	199	197¼	198	...
106½	107½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	− ½
13⅛	13⅜	700	Corn Products Co	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	...
150½	151	950	Del. & Hudson	150½	151	150½	151	+ ¼
...	...	934	Del. & Hudson rights	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	...
20	21½	50	Detroit Southern pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
64	64½	200	Detroit United Ry	63	64	63	64	− ⅛
23½	24½	25	Distillers Securities	24	24	24	24	...
12½	15	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13	13	13	13	...
26⅜	26⅝	25,680	Erie	26½	27⅛	26	26⅝	...
63⅞	64⅛	750	Erie 1st pf	63½	64½	63½	64	+ ⅛
42	42⅞	700	Erie 2d pf	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅜
45	48	100	General Chemical	45	45	45	45	−3⅞
166	167	300	General Electric	166⅝	166⅜	166	166	−2
172	178	300	Great Northern pf	172½	172½	172	172	...
80	81½	325	Hocking Valley pf	81⅞	81⅞	81	81	...
128⅝	128¾	150	Illinois Central	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
11	12	70	Internat. Paper	11	11	11	11	...
64½	65¾	225	Internat. Paper pf	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
35	40	100	Internat. Steam Pump	36	36	36	36	+1
33½	35	100	Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	+ ½
18⅞	19⅜	100	Kansas City Southern	19	19	19	19	−2
34½	35½	130	Kansas City South. pf	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	− ⅜
105⅞	106¾	3,400	Louisville & Nashville	105⅝	106¼	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅜
7	9	100	Manhattan Beach	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
142¼	142½	245	Manhattan Elevated	142½	142½	142¼	142¼	− ⅛
77½	79¾	300	*Met. Securities	78	78	78	78	−2½
110¾	111	2,400	*Met. Street Railway	110	111¼	110	110¾	+ ¾
111¼	111½	1,700	Mexican Central	11⅝	11½	11⅜	11¼	...
62½	63¼	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	62	63¼	62	62½	− ⅜
17⅜	18	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
38	39	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ½
91	91¼	15,435	Missouri Pacific	90½	92	90⅜	91¼	+ ⅝
44½	44⅜	250	*Nat. Biscuit Co	44½	44⅜	44½	44⅜	+ ⅛
102	102½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ¼
85	92	52	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	88	88	85	85	...
116½	116¾	400	New York Central	116⅜	117¼	116½	116¾	+ ¼
21⅛	21¼	4,120	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¼	21¾	21	21⅜	...
57⅞	58	830	Norfolk & Western	58	58	57½	57½	− ½
26⅞	27¼	200	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	−2
116⅝	116¾	81,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	118¼	116¾	116¾	− ¼
96	96¼	1,900	People's Gas, Chicago	96½	97	96¼	96¼	− ¼
75	76	200	Pere Marquette	75	75	75	75	− ½
29	30	25	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	30	30	...
20⅝	21	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
43	43¼	30,420	Reading	43⅜	44⅜	42¾	43	− ⅝
78	79¼	14	Reading 1st pf	78	78	78	78	...
60	61	1,100	Reading 2d pf	60	60½	60	60½	+ ½
7	7⅜	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7¼	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
42	42½	250	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	42⅜	42⅜	42½	42½	−1½
22¼	22¾	15,250	Rock Island Co	22	22¾	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
62¼	63	700	Rock Island Co. pf	61½	62¾	61½	62⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	19¼	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
44	44½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
13¼	14	400	St. Louis Southw	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
48¾	48¾	104,975	Southern Pacific	47⅞	49⅜	47⅞	48¾	+ ½
21⅜	21½	2,310	Southern Ry., ext.	21	21½	21	21⅜	− ⅛
82	82¾	575	So. Ry. pf., ext., x d	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	− ½
38	38⅝	330	Tennessee Coal & Iron	38¼	38¾	38	38	− ¼
90¼	92½	20	Twin City R. T.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅛	...
81¾	82	188,350	Union Pacific	80¾	82⅝	79⅜	81¾	+1⅝
91	92	1,885	Union Pacific pf	90¾	92	90¾	91¼	+ ¾
98¼	100	100	United Fruit Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
8½	10	200	United Rys. Invest	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
...	...	400	*U. S. C. T. P. & F. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
7	7¼	840	*U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7	...
78¼	78¾	1,000	*U. S. Leather pf	78	78¾	78	78¾	+ ⅜
6	6⅜	250	U. S. Realty & Con	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
49¼	49½	1,000	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	49⅝	50	49	49¾	...
13	13¼	250	U. S. Rubber	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
52⅜	53	245	U. S. Rubber pf	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	− ⅛
11⅞	11¾	2,295	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	...
57¼	57⅝	23,600	U. S. Steel pf	57¼	58⅛	57⅛	57⅝	+ ¼
29½	30	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30	29½	29½	− ⅞
104	107	115	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	+1
19	19¼	100	Wabash	19	19	19	19	...
35⅞	36	1,850	Wabash pf	36	36¾	35⅞	36	− ⅛
88½	89	40	Western Union Tel	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
161¼	163	200	Westinghouse E. & M	162	162½	162	162½	+ ¼
18¾	19¼	11	Wisconsin Central	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
40¾	42	600	Wisconsin Central pf	41	42	41	41	−2½
Sales		673,438						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Irregular Professional Market.

Higher prices for Americans sent over from London yesterday morning gave promise of a better market here than had been suggested by the course of trading at close of Thursday, and to a certain extent, at least, the promise was fulfilled. At the start transactions were in smaller volume than they had been the previous day, but activity increased later on, and the total for the session was considerably in excess of that of Thursday. The movement in the market was irregular, and among the net changes there were numerous declines, as well as many advances. For the most part, however, the variations were not more than fractional, and in more ways than one the trading seemed to have lost its impetus. In most parts of the list the trading seemed to be altogether in the hands of the traders, the public having avoided the temptation of taking part in the activity which was displayed during the first half of the week.

Early Strength.

The early strength of the market, under the leadership of Union Pacific, was variously attributed to a desire on the part of the banking interests to check the apprehension which had arisen from the discovery that the settlement of the Northern Securities matter was not as harmonious as the Street had been led to believe, and to a drive against the fresh short interest in Union Pacific which had developed on Tuesday's advance and since. Hallgarten & Co. were reported to be large buyers of Union Pacific, mainly through other brokers, and it was thought that they are acting for the banking interest most closely identified with the Union Pacific property. The stock advanced in a way that recalled the movement earlier in the week, and gave the shorts further cause for discomfort. The price, after falling off slightly to 79¾, rose rapidly to 83⅜ on trading in a considerable amount of stock. The close was nearly 2 points below the high price of the day, but nevertheless showed a net gain of 1½ points. Southern Pacific showed considerable activity along with Union Pacific, but made a much smaller net gain.

Selling Thought to be Good.

Considerable attention has been given to the character of the selling during the past two or three days, and the opinion was expressed in many quarters that the selling came from houses which ought to be well informed. One of the arguments advanced against the probability of the continuation of the upward movement was that the amount of stock delivered and the quarters from which it came showed that the recent activity and strength had been availed of by strong interests to dispose of much stock which had been previously accumulated. Selling of this character was calculated to lessen any nascent enthusiasm even among traders, and was doubtless responsible for some renewed short selling.

Promises That Failed.

The stocks which were tipped for a large advance on Thursday fared no better yesterday than they had the previous day. Amalgamated, which was quite active, closed unchanged for the day at the low price of the session, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost a quarter. Early in the day there was talk of another sharp movement in Union Pacific, and this proved to be well founded.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Movement of currency during the week is reviewed by The Wall Street Journal as follows;

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,868,500 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,096,700, and sent to the interior $1,698,200, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasuries $300,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $2,398,500.

Receipts of new gold were $5,739,800, namely, $2,844,600 on New York Assay Office checks, $2,875,500 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, mostly for Japanese gold, and $16,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $17,239,200; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., were $21,509,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,269,800.

The total gain from the interior, $2,398,500, and new gold, $5,739,800, was $8,138,300; deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper, $4,269,800, the net gain was $3,808,500.

The gain from the interior is somewhat larger than in the preceding week, and is more than twice as large as in the week ended March 28, 1903. It is much too small, however, to cover the United States deposits that were to be paid over to the ten special depositary banks, which confirms the theory that the bulk of this money has been here for some time to the credit of interior banks.

The loss of $4,269,800 on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to transfers of internal revenue collections, and to payments for correspondents on account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund. The amount of this fund in the Treasury has been increasing of late, while there has been a decrease in banknotes awaiting redemption.

Customs collections were $2,646,000, a daily average of $441,000, comparing with a daily average of $567,300 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $2,096,000, comparing with $1,823,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,604,000 mutilated currency.

CORN PRODUCTS CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Stockholders' Protective Committee Likely to be Formed.

Several conferences of stockholders of the Corn Products Company have been held during the last few days in the apartments of John A. Sleicher, in the Holland House, and as the result it is said that definite steps toward the formation of a stockholders' protective committee may now be looked for. What is particularly desired is to obtain some definite and detailed information about the condition of the company and its constituent properties, which up to this time has not been furnished by the management. The stockholders are interested also in the non-declaration of a dividend on the common stock, and have not heard when the Directors are likely to meet to consider the dividend on the preferred.

Another matter about which there is some doubt is the relation of the Corn Products management to the Standard Oil party, which owns, through a holding corporation, 51 per cent. of the stock of the New York Glucose Company, one of the best-paying companies of the combination. Friction between the Glucose Company and President Matthiessen's board led to some severe price cutting during the Winter months, and the possibility of a recurrence during the coming season is not contemplated with pleasure.

Receiver for Indemnity Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 25.—The Common Pleas Court to-day appointed the International Savings and Trust Company receiver for the Duquesne Mutual Casualty and Indemnity Company, a corporation which insured against theft and dishonesty. The company has policies in force on which it is liable to the extent of $5,628,500, and owes $22,000 in other liabilities.

LAWSON CONTRADICTS ROGERS IN GAS SUIT

Testifies That He Asked for a Million Dollars, but Got Nothing.

SAYS ADDICKS TRICKED HIM

Admits That He Received a Draft for $75,000, but Asserts That It Was Part of Copper Deal Profits.

BOSTON, March 25.—Thomas W. Lawson occupied the stand to-day as a witness in the suit to invalidate the consolidation of the Boston gas companies, and gave some tesimony that flatly contradicted that already given by H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company regarding large payments said to have been made to Mr. Lawson for not opposing the gas consolidation.

Mr. Lawson stated that he had received large sums of money from Mr. Rogers, not on account of gas transactions, but on account of copper investments. He also told of a proposition made to Mr. Rogers whereby Mr. Lawson was to receive $1,000,000 in connection with the gas combination, and his ultimate decision to accept 10 per cent. of the profits. He also described in detail how, as he said, J. Edward Addicks of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware had "tricked" him out of the control of that company.

Mr. Lawson said that he had many conversations with Mr. Rogers and with W. L. Elkins, Jr., as to the proposition to consolidate the Boston gas companies and the New England Gas and Coke Company. Mr. Lawson said Mr. Rogers wanted him to consent to the plan because Rogers had promised Mr. Elkins and his associates to help him through.

Mr. Rogers had said that he would guarantee that the Bay State Company of Delaware interests would be protected. The witness said that at one time he had complained to Mr. Rogers about reports current, which he claimed were started by Mr. Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., to the effect that Mr. Rogers had received $2,000,000 and Mr. Lawson $1,000,000 for withdrawing opposition to the New England Gas and Coke reorganization plan. Mr. Lawson asserted that Mr. Rogers informed him that he had done Mr. Lawson great injustice in getting him to withdraw his opposition.

Mr. Lawson then described his connection with the Boston gas consolidation. He said that at Mr. Rogers's suggestion he got Kidder, Peabody & Co. to carry through a consolidation of certain mining companies to further the proposed gas combination. Later he wrote Mr. Rogers that he had spent between $500,000 and $600,000 without return and suggested two plans for co-operation in the consolidation:

"One million to me," Mr. Lawson said he told Mr. Rogers, "or one and one-half millions to both of us—that is, $750,000 to each—but you are to allow me the one and one-half millions for something I am now all ready for, and which I will guarantee against loss to the extent of your $750,000, and which I believe will double the one and one-half millions within ninety days."

Mr. Rogers telephoned his answer, which was: "All right, if you will allow me to work out the details." Later, however, it was arranged that Mr. Lawson should have 10 per cent. of the profits of the reorganization.

"Mr. Rogers told me," continued Mr. Lawson, "that it was necessary in their plan to foreclose on the stock of the Boston companies; that I must do all in my power to refrain from interfering and to keep others from interfering with the purchase of these stocks, and to do what I could with the stockholders of the Delaware Company."

Mr. Lawson testified that at Providence in 1902 he made an agreement with J. Edward Addicks to purchase 250,000 shares of the stock of the Bay State Company of Delaware. Mr. Addicks having promised to call the Directors together to ratify the trade.

"Afterward," said the witness, "I found out that when Mr. Addicks called his Directors together they passed a vote issuing 500,000 shares of stock."

Mr. Lawson declared that the $75,000 draft to which Mr. Rogers referred in his testimony as having been a part of the profits of the gas combination due Mr. Lawson was made in connection with a copper transaction, and had nothing to do with gas matters.

"Did Rogers ever tell you that he received $75,000 on your account?" "On the contrary he always asserted to me that he had never got a dollar from the gas matter."

In the afternon, Alvin W. Krech, formerly Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, testified that the Mercantile Company acted as depository for gas bonds of the consolidation and received $25,000 as commission for services.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, March 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased 20,380,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 320,000 marks, other securities increased 10,640,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 15,260,000 marks.

BULLISH COTTON CENSUS.

Statistics of Production for the Year 1903.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The final report of the Census Bureau on cotton ginning, showing the total cotton production for 1903, gives the number of commercial bales, including linters, as 10,399,558, against 11,275,105 for 1902. The following table distributes the crop, exclusive of linters, in the United States:

10,205,073 commercial bales; 9,359,472 square bales; 770,208 round bales; 75,393 Sea Island bales.

The total crop, reduced to a common basis as to size of bales, is an equivalent of 9,851,129 500-pound bales, as against 10,630,945 500-pound bales in 1902.

These statistics were collected in a canvass of the individual ginneries of the cotton States by special agents, who found that 30,218 ginneries had been operated for the crop of 1903, compared with 30,948 for 1902.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—To-day was the most exciting "bureau day" ever seen on the Cotton Exchange, the noise and confusion at times exceeding that of the recent panics. When the surprisingly bullish census report was read a mighty yell rose from the ring, and shorts commenced to cover furiously, while longs also bought heavily.

Prices went up 30 and 40 points on the first bound, and in a short time May and July were stationary at 55 points higher. The market was very nervous.

INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Incorporated to-day:

Davis & Solomon Company, New York, (dry goods;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. I. Davis, Phoebe A. Solomon, and A. G. Davis, New York.

The S. S. Shubert Amusement Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Sam S. Shubert, Lee Shubert, and Joseph W. Jacobs, New York.

The Acme Foundry Company, Brooklyn; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. L. White and John Warren, Brooklyn, and J. B. Davie, New York.

The Fine Woolen Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—B. R. Logan, A. F. Gotthold, and J. L. Wilkie, New York.

The Ware Realty Company, New York; capital, $32,000. Directors—R. F. Ware, J. E. Ware, and F. A. Ware, New York.

Schenectady Co-operative Realty Company, Schenectady; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Furnside, Henry Geisenhour, and C. J. Wheeler, Schenectady.

Holland Machine Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. R. Marcellus, Brooklyn; N. W. Walton, Newark, and W. W. Mumford, New York.

Insulated Copper Company, Islip; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. K. Post, R. D. Upham, and H. B. Johnson, New York.

The Princess Theatre Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Lee Shubert, Sam S. Shubert, and Charles E. Evans, New York.

F. B. Norris Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—George E. Lovett, F. B. Norris, and C. A. Studebaker, Brooklyn.

The Walter B. Wills Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. B. Wills, Clara E. Wills, and Ollo Gruhn, Brooklyn.

Harvard Realty Construction Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—A. M. Baumann, Joseph Kramer, and J. E. Goldberg, New York.

Sure Seal, New York, (bottle stoppers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. V. Hull and G. D. Gregory, Brooklyn, and F. E. Ellison, New York.

Seneca Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Moses Packard, New York, and R. L. Carey and R. G. Johnson, Brooklyn.

Beekman Blank Book Bindery, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—J. N. Jacobson, Isaac Jacobson, and Henry Byron, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Vermont Mining and Milling Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Gilbert W. Bradley, H. S. King, and J. W. Fowler.

The Phoenix Liquid Container Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George A. Beyer, F. S. Baker, and M. S. V. Godfrey.

The Sun Heater Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William C. Trant, John J. Phelan, and August C. Einbeck.

The General Rubber Company, Newark; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Edward A. Day, William G. Kellogg, and Jerome P. Congleton.

The George A. Williams Company, (lumber and manufacturing.) Newton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George A. Williams, Ford C. Phelps, and Charles M. Woodruff.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 25.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

United States Investment Company of Evansville, Ind., (to issue stock, shares, bonds, and other debentures;) capital, $500,000.

Barto Agency, Incorporated, of Philadelphia, (to conduct an advertising agency;) capital, $18,000.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, Bradstreet's says in its issue of to-day:

Better weather has helped retail trade, thereby strengthening the tone of wholesale and jobbing business, hitherto rather pessimistic because of backward Spring demand. Distribution as a whole, however, is not up to a year ago. Additional favorable features are the unquestionably better Winter wheat condition, due to general rains throughout the Southwest, and evidences of further activity and strength in the iron and steel trades. Weather conditions also have allowed of increased outdoor activity, notably in building, but signs of increased tension in labor matters constitute a drawback at several large centres. Country roads are bad and collections are a source of complaint.

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The situation in the metal markets generally is a very satisfactory one. Following the activity in pig iron noted last week there has come a lull in buying demand, but no evidences of weakness in prices. Finished products have improved. Sales of steel rails are rather more numerous, and transportation companies are said to be better buyers of shop and track materials, an order for 8,000 cars having been placed with Chicago manufacturers.

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Wheat (including flour) exports for the week ending March 24 aggregate 1,801,845 bushels, against 2,606,124 bushels last week, 2,401,987 bushels this week last year, 2,904,110 bushels in 1902, and 4,494,635 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 114,715,204 bushels, against 170,840,517 bushels last season, 189,873,615 bushels in 1902, and 146,949,866 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,527,676 bushels, against 1,573,289 bushels last week, 3,618,210 bushels a year ago, 139,205 bushels in 1902, and 3,582,943 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 45,085,127 bushels, against 44,440,478 bushels last season, 22,339,958 bushels in 1902, and 141,557,769 bushels in 1901.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with March 24 aggregate $1,877,249,080, 1 per cent. over last week, but 6 per cent. less than last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $767,729,005, a decrease of 4 per cent. from last week and six-tenths of 1 per cent. from last year.

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Business failures for the week ending with March 24 number 215, against 193 last week, 175 in the like week in 1903, 183 in 1902, 189 in 1901, and 178 in 1900.

MONE

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday there was a material decrease in activity accompanied by a smaller number of issues traded in. Fractional declines were the rule of the day, except in the case of the Northern Securities group, where losses of as much as 3 points were shown. Greene Consolidated Copper, which showed such a burst of activity on Thursday after the very small trading of the previous ten days and which advanced to 12⅛, was very much less traded in and sold off to 11⅞.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES fell off in activity in about the same degree as on the previous day, with total sales numbering slightly over 15,000 as compared with the two previous totals of about 48,000 and 36,000. The opening sale was at a loss of ¼, and then upon the transfer of about 2,000 shares declined to 96⅞, the low figure. Great Northern preferred ranged from 172 to 160, the last sale, and a drop of ¾ for the session. Northern Pacific suffered a much more severe loss with the price at the close 3 points from the day's high and off 3 for the day. It develops that difficulty has arisen as to the proper method of wording the contracts for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks "when released." According to the decision of the Supreme Court the Northern Securities Company is permanently enjoined from the payment of any dividends, so that this should clearly and definitely settle the fact that the future dividends on these two issues will belong to the buyers of the stocks that are to be distributed and not to the holders of Northern Securities.

For the first time the stub of Northern Securities was traded with the price ranging from $200 to $250, which sum is for the stub, whatever that may be, of 100 shares of Northern Securities. In all, the stub on 3,300 shares sold within the above range of prices with the final ⅛ above the low. The reason assigned for the big jump in the price of the stub is, according to the theory most generally accepted, that all the earnings of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific not declared up to the date of the decision in the dividends paid on Northern Securities will belong to the stub, which consequently makes it worth a great deal.

The lessening of activity in the trading of Great Northern and Northern Pacific was due to the fear that in arbitraging there was great danger of complications should the present dissatisfaction of interested parties reach a more acute stage.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Can	4½	4½	4½
200	Am. Can pf	36½	36¼	36½
58	Am. Stl. Foundries pf.	23	23	23
1,400	Bay State Gas	¼	7-32	¼
100	Buffalo Gas	3½	3½	3½
100	G. Hill Cop., buyer 60.	½	½	½
200	Gild Hill Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,600	Greene Cons. Copper	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
1,900	Gt. No. pf., when rel.	172	169	169
500	Hackensack Meadows	19¼	19	19¼
300	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
350	Light, Fuel & Power	31¼	*30¾	31¼
400	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
2,100	No. Pacific, when rel.	127	124	124
15,300	Northern Securities	98¾	96⅞	97½
33	No. Securities stub	$250	$200	$212.50
310	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	101	*100	101
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	17	17
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
200	Tennessee Copper	31¾	31¾	31¾
497	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Univ. Fire Eating	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Sea. A. L. 3 yr. 5s w.i.	82¾	82¾	82¾

*Less than 100 shares.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 25. Bid.	Asked.	March 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Can pf	36½	37	36½	37¼
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
Am. Cigar 6% mtge	88½	90	89½	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	99½	101	99	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Amer. St. Foundries pf	20	40	20	40
American Turbine	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	55	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11½	13	11⅜	12⅝
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70	70½	69½	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5	4½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107	108	107	108
British Columbia Copper	2⅛	⅜	2⅛	2½
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Cousin of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of America pf	55	65	60	70
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry Co	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Central Foundry pf	7	8	7	8
Central Foundry 6s	53½	55	53½	55
Con. R. L. & Pac. now 5s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Superior	⅜	½	⅜	½
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3½	3¼	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4½	3½	4½
Cuba Company		$50.000		$50.000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 6s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	97	98	97	98
Detroit & Mackinac	55	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	87½	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	30	28	30
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf	52	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	6½	8	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16	⅜
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	160¾	170	169	170
Greene Cons. Copper	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	12
Gregg'n Ex. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105		105	
Hackensack Meadows	19	19½	18¾	19½
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	30½	29	31
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Hogston Oil		1		1
Houston Oil pf	14	17	12	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	107½	108¾	107	108
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅝	5	4⅝	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19	18½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s		90		90
International Salt	9	12	9	12
International Salt 5s		42		42
Int. Silver 1st 8s and int.	98	100	95	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Jo Conner Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61		60	
Lanston Monotype	8½	9½	8½	9½
Light, Fuel & Power	30½	31	30½	30¾
Mackey Companies	17½	21		20
Mackey Companies pf		71		70
Maine Steamship	55	65	55	65
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	6¼	6⅝	5½	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
National Sugar pf	100½	102	100¾	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	33	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5	5⅜	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3½	2	3½
Nor. Pac. w. released	124	126	124½	126
Northern Securities	97¼	98¾	96⅞	98½
Northern Securities stub	200	225	125	150
Otis Elevator	32	33	31	34
Otis Elevator pf	90	94	90	95
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¾	1¼	¾	1¾
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	2	4	2	4
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Pope Mfg.	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	25	22	25
Rogers Locomotive	50		50	
Royal Baking Powder	116	120	116	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	102	100	101
Safety Car Heat	175	185	182	185
Seaboard Air Line	14½	15	15¼	15¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	15½	16	16	16
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82¾	85	83¾	83¾
Seab. A. L. cfts. 50% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	26			30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	75			75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	20	25	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	71½	75	71½	75
Standard Oil	620	625	622	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	31	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7	7½	6¾	7¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	½	⅝	9-16	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¾	2	2¾
United Box Board pf	15½	16½	15½	16½
United Copper	5	6⅛	5	6⅛
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	3	3¼	2¾	4¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	25
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, receipts	26	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				

	March 25. Bid.	Asked.	March 24. Bid.	Asked.
C. E.	104	104½	104	105
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	104	104½	103½	105
Universal Tobacco	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¾	6	5¾	6
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7¾	8¼	7¾	8⅝
Worthington Pump pf	113	..	113	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100⅝	99⅛	100⅛
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101⅛	99⅛	101⅛
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	104½	106	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	90	90	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	52	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	84	87	84	87
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75½	76¼	75¼	76¼
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	63½	64¼	63½	64¼
Nassau Electric 4s	77½	78½	78	79
New Orleans Railways	8½	9½	9¼	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	29	31
New Orleans 4½s	78½	80	78½	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69½	70¼	69½	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. cfts.	40	40½	40	40½
St. Louis Transit	12	12½	12¼	12⅝
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	90	94	90	94
Second Av. R. R. con.	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	170	173	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	54	55	56
United Traction, Prov.	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	44	45	44	45
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74	74½	73½	74½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Traction	43	48	45	49
Amer. L. & Trac. pf	88	90	87	90
Bay State Gas	7-32	¼	3-16	¼
B'klyn Un. Gas, deb 6s	168	175	170	176
Buffalo Gas	3½	4	3½	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	66	63	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106¾	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	27¼	29	25½	..
Denver Gas 5s	68	..	67	..
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	105¼	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	103½	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	9	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 6s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	65	60	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	107	105¼	106½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	94

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	105½	Kan. & M.	25½	28
2s, r., 1930	105¾	106⅛	K. C., Ft. S.		
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107	& M. pf.	66	66½
3s, c., 1918	106½	107⅛	K. & D. M.	10½	12½
3s, 1918, sm.	105½		Keok. & D.		
4s, r., 1907	107	107⅜	M. pf.	40	50
4s, c., 1907	108	108¾	Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
4s, r., 1925	132⅜	133½	K. I. C., pf.	55	65
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½	Lacl. G. pf.	80	90
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	L. E. & W.	26	27
Philippine 4s	110¾	112	L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
Adams Exp.	222	226	Lake Shore	250	275
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Long Island	47	54
Am. W.	150	..	Md. C. pf.	100	120
Am. Ag. Ch.	13½	..	Mich. Cent.	125	135
A. A. C. pf.	72	..	M. & St. L.	50	60
Am. Coal	185	200	M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Am. Cot. Oil	29½	31	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	123½
A. C. O. pf.	88	93	M. & B. pf.	94	100
Am. D. Tel.	23	25	Mor. & Es.	180	190
Am. Express	190	195	N. C. & St. L.	106	109
Am. Gr. Tw.	6½	8	Nat. Enam.	17	19
A. H. & L. pf.	14½	16	Nat. En. pf.	78	83
Am. Lin. Co.	8½	10	Nat. Lead	15	15½
A. L. Co. pf.	28½	32	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36½	38
Am. Loc. pf.	82½	93	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17¼	18
A. M. Co. pf.	18	20	N. Y. & N. J.	188½	190½
Am. Snuff.	112	117	N. Y. & N. H.	220	230
Am. Sn. pf.	87½	92	N. Y. C. & St. L.	55	62
A. S. R. pf.	124	128	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	97
A. T. & T.	125	126	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	63	66
Am. W. Co.	9	11½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	95	100
A. W. Co. pf.	72	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	171	176
Am. Cop. M.	64	67	N. Y. C. & Os.	135	145
Ann Arbor	23	27	N. Y. C. & St. L.	55	62
Ann Arbor pf.	53	57	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	97
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	63
Atl. C. L.	100	108	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	77½	..
B. A. pf.	104	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
B. Un. Gas	194	200	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Bruns. City	5½	6¾	N. Y. D. C.	16	20
Butterick Co.	48½	50	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
C. R. R. of N. J.	156	160	N. Y. L. & W. pf.	104	
C. N. & S. A.	101	..	N. Y. & Long Br.	129	135
C. B. & Q.	200	200	N. Y. & N. J.	141	145
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140	Nor. & W. pf.	85	90
C. G. W. pf. A.	65	69½	North. Am.	84	85
C. G. W. pf. B.	26½	27¾	Ont. Min.	4	5
C. G. W. d.	84	87½	Pac. Coast.	52	56
C. M. & St. P. pf.	171	176	P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
C. St. P. M. & Om.	135	145	P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175	Peo. & E.	17	21
C. Un. Trac. pf.	30	31	Pere M. pf.	75	80
C. C. C. & St. L.	74½	76	P. C. C. & St. L.	55	62
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	110½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
C. L. & W.	59	60	P. Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
C. L. & W. pf.	78	80	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	171	176
Cleve. & P.	178	..	P. C. & St. L.	71	76
C. F. & I.	64	66	Pullman Co.	209	212
C. C. 1st pf.	54	55	Quicksilver	1½	2
C. & H. C. & Iron	133½	135	Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
Com. Cable	172	182	R. R. S.	110	115
Consol. C.	90	70	C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
C. P. Co. pf.	68½	70	R. S. S. pf.	73	75
D., L. & W.	285	287	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
D. & R. G.	20¾	21	R. W. & O.	130½	135
D. & R. G. pf.	67	70	R. G. M. Co. pf.	70½	77¾
D. & S. W.	1	..	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I.	152	155
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf.	62	72
D. M. & Ft.	19	25	St. L. S. W. pf.	33½	34½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	S.-S. S. & I.	39¼	39¾
Det. South.	10	11½	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80½	85
Dia. Match.	127	130	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	88½	92
D. Co. of A. pf.	38	40	S. R. & T.	7⅝	1
D., S. S. & A.	8½	10¼	Texas Pac.	23⅜	24
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	T. L. Tr.	25	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	Third Av.	120	122
Ev. & D.	45	50½	T. P. & W.	17	20½
Ft. W. & D. City	45	..	T. R. & L. W.	24½	26
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	95	100	T. St. L. & W. pf.	35¾	35⅞
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120	T. R. I. pf.	43½	44
Hock. Val.	74	75	T. S. Exp.	105	110
Homestake	49½	52	Va. Iron C. & C.	20	24
Ill. C.	140	..	W.-P. Exp.	205	215
Int. & G. N.	11	12	Westinghouse	175	200
Int. Power.	26½	28½	1st pf.	175	200
I. Steam P. pf.	74	78	W. & L. E.	15½	16
Iowa Cent.	19	20	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	50
Jol. & Chi.	175	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27½

212,320				

Bonds.

$10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	74¾	74¾	74¾

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08@$1.11
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.25
Butter, Western creamery	.24½

CHICAGO, March 25.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 86@90c; No. 2 red, 94¼c@$1.01; No. 2 corn, 52@53½c; No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 2 oats, 38⅝@38¾c; No. 3 white, 39¼@43½c; No. 2 rye, 69c; good feeding barley, 38@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08½c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.11; mess pork, per bbl, $13@13.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $8.85@$8.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.62½@$6.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—The report of the Census Bureau giving the amount of cotton ginned from the 1903-04 crop as about 10,014,000 bales, counting round bales as half bales, was the dominating influence in the market. The showing was considered an absolute confirmation of the short-crop theory, and its effect on the market was an advance of about a cent per pound from the low level, and of about three-quarters of a cent from the closing prices of last night. These gains called forth profit-taking, but the general tone of the trade during the day was firm. The market opened barely steady at a decline of 14@21 points under liquidation, following much lower cables than expected. Almost at once, however, there was a steadier tone developed. By midday May had been worked up to 14.15 and July to 14.29. Superintendent King read the bureau report at these figures. The next sale of May was at 14.32, a jump of about 20 points. This was followed by a loss of about as much on realizing, but soon outside orders began pouring in, and, with covering active, there was a rapid advance, carrying May to 14.37 and July to 15.01. The room realizing eased the market off slightly, but it was finally steady at a net advance of 71@76 points on the old and 9@20 points on the new crop months. Sales were estimated at 650,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.68	14.50	13.68	14.38@14.02
April	13.85	14.50	13.80	14.40@14.05
May	13.85	14.87	13.82	14.78@14.79
June	14.03	14.19	14.03	14.00@14.06
July	14.10	15.01	14.07	14.97@14.99
August	13.56	14.48	13.56	14.47@14.48
September	12.35	12.72	12.35	12.64@12.60
October	11.53	11.90	11.51	11.84@11.85
November	11.55	11.85	11.55	11.80@11.68
December	11.42	11.66	11.41	11.64@11.65

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-04.	1902-03.
Port receipts	65,160	89,971
Overland to mills and Canada	11,548	23,043
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	41,000	45,500
Loss of stock at interior towns	12,229	27,706
Brought into sight for week	103,479	130,808

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	6,657,222	6,990,654
Overland to mills and Canada	837,969	919,566
Southern mill takings, estimated	1,452,000	1,415,500
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	259,286	156,350
Brought into sight thus far for season	9,206,477	9,491,008

The total crop movement is for 207 days this season, against 208 days in 1902-03.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 300; American, 4,000; receipts, 4,000; American, 4,000; middling upland, 7.72d. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 3 points lower; closed steady, net 4@5 points lower. March, 7.55; March-April, 7.52; April-May, 7.49; May-June, 7.49; June-July, 7.45; July-August, 7.41; August-September, 7.21; September-October, 6.90; October-November, 6.19; November-December, 6.00. Manchester yarns dull; cloths; orders to low limits.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The continuation of Thursday's cold wave in the West, with a number of details added from private sources as to the amount of damage done or likely to be sustained by the crop, added over a cent more to the price of July wheat in New York yesterday. The close, after a moderate reaction in the last hour on an effort of holders to get profits, was 1¼@1⅝c net higher. English markets closed ¾@¾d net higher and Berlin 1¼@1½ higher, while Paris markets, on the other hand, declined 10 to 25 points. No. 2 red closed $1.07 elevator and $1.08 to $1.11 free on board afloat for export and choice grades; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.06½ free on board afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.80. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring bran, March, $21; April, $18, to arrive, 200 lb. sacks; standard middling, $18@$21, to arrive, 200 lb sacks; flour, do. $22@$22.50; red dog, $21.50@$24; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $22@$25; red dog, $24.50; hominy chop, $20.50 bulk, $22 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	97½	98⅞	97½	98⅜
July	92⅝	94	92½	93⅛
September	85½	86⅛	85⅛	85⅝
Corn—				
May	57⅞	58⅝	57⅞	58¼
July				55½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	94¼	96	94¼	95
July	88	89⅝	88	88½
September	83½	84⅝	83½	83⅞
Corn—				
May	52⅝	54	52⅜	53
July	49⅞	50¾	49

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

DOWNEY DENIES INSOLVENCY.

Shipbuilding Company's President Testifies to Bankruptcy Proceeding.

In replying to a creditors' attorney at the hearing in the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company bankruptcy case yesterday afternoon, Wallace Downey, President of the company, said the corporation was not insolvent, as he understood insolvency. Mr. Downey was examined for about an hour by Stanwood Menken of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, attorneys for a majority of the creditors. The hearing was before the referee, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, in his office, at 120 Broadway.

Mr. Downey said that the company's Vice President, Samuel Q. Brown, with A. A. Sumner, James A. Townsend, and the Tidewater Oil Company, the latter holding two shares, were company stockholders, and that $900,000 of the $1,000,000 stock of the company had been issued for cash. He said that $200,000 of company mortgage bonds were issued in favor of the Tidewater Oil Company at the time of the organization of the company from the old Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding and Repair Company; that $27,000 mortgage bonds were issued to the German-American Bank to secure a loan, and that $60,000 of the bonds were issued to the Luckenbach Company as security in a suit at law. Mr. Downey confirmed the records of the company's books showing a mortgage of $700,000 for improvements.

Mr. Downey said that money borrowed and spent had not been in violation of provisions of the deed of trust, as he and other officers of the company understood it.

In answer to an interpolated question by ex-Judge L'Amoreaux, Mr. Downey said that if the German-American Bank was paid after the company's paper had been protested he had no knowledge of it excepting from hearsay. The amount involved was about $8,500. Mr. Menken said.

The hearing was adjourned to March 4 at noon.

CAMPHOR AT A PREMIUM.

Little to be Had and Celluloidmakers Are in a Quandary.

European celluloid manufacturers and other consumers of camphor are making unusual efforts to get supplies in this country. H. J. Braker, President of H. J. Baker & Brother, 100 William Street, yesterday received an urgent inquiry from a manufacturer in France, who uses 1,000 kilos a day. Mr. Braker said that he gave a quotation on a small lot, as he could not supply a manufacturer requiring 2,200 pounds a day. Sales in New York in the last few days have been made at 95 cents a pound.

A manufacturer who notified the refiners some time ago that if camphor went above 45 cents he would find a substitute is now paying 95 cents, from which fact the camphor dealers argue that there is absolutely no substitute.

Regarding deliveries of camphor on contract from Japan, Mr. Braker said:

"The December contracts were filled. The Japanese Government abrogated the January and February contracts, so that we have not received any in those months. No information is available as to whether or not March or April shipments will be made."

Mr. Braker gives June 1 as the date when refiners of camphor will go out of business unless additional supplies come, and he believes that celluloid manufacturers and some others using camphor will be obliged to suspend operations on that date unless unexpected relief from the present situation is obtained. The Japanese embargo on camphor was laid at the beginning of the war.

ENAMELED WARE VALUES.

Appraiser Fischer Considering Appeal on Stransky Importations.

General Appraiser Fischer is now considering an appeal from the decision of Appraiser Whitehead by Stransky & Co., importers of metal enameled ware, which raises for the second time an unusual question in customs practice.

Until about a year ago the National Enameling and Stamping Company practically controlled the trade in these goods in this country. About that time Maurice Stransky discovered that he could buy a very cheap grade of enameled ware in Germany, with which he could successfully compete with the domestic goods in this market. The domestic manufacturers took alarm, and on their representations an investigation was made in Europe as a result of which the invoice values of the goods were heavily advanced.

Mr. Stransky started a counter investigation and learned that the prices he paid in Europe for export were really a little higher than those at which the European manufacturers sold the goods to their home trade. This was later confirmed by the report of special Treasury agents.

Appraiser Whitehead, however, has refused to accept this report except on the specific articles to which it refers, and has continued to advance values on all other articles of the same general class. He declares that he cannot believe that goods are sold for export at higher prices than for home consumption.

Southeastern Passenger Association.

The Southeastern Passenger Association, in annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday re-elected President William J. Dickinson and Chairman Joseph Richardson. Mr. Dickinson is Third Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Passenger conditions in the South were never so prosperous, according to George H. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, Chairman of the New Orleans Passenger Bureau.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$500 wanted for rare opportunity; reference required. Address "Income," Box B 133 Times.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach

FOR MODERN GO TO THE I-X-L PRINTING UP-TO-DATE CO., 177 William St., New York. PRINTING Phone2096John. Sendforestimates

Wanted—A partner with limited capital to invest for the purpose of developing a well-paying business of artificial stone and plaster work. Write or call 443 West 19th St., 3d floor.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, MUST SELL FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, MUSIC AND SPORTING GOODS BUSINESS, OUT OF TOWN. PRICE $3,500. VALUE DOUBLE. STATIONERY, 2 HOE 150 N. Y. TIMES.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 335 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Road horse for sale; bargain; $70; worth $200. Peter's Stables, 118th, between 5th and Lenox.

A.—A handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout colt; also Kentucky bred saddle colt; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15½, and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness, imported riding saddles, robes blankets, riding habit, liveries, mattling, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues early morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

SILK CASE FEE IN DISPUTE.

W. Wickham Smith Asks $50,000—Government Thinks It Too Much.

It was learned yesterday that a serious difference of opinion as to the size of the fee to which W. Wickham Smith is entitled for his work in the prosecution of the silk fraud cases has arisen between the Government, on the one hand, and Mr. Smith and the members of the Merchants' Association who initiated the prosecution, on the other.

Mr. Smith was appointed a Special Assistant Attorney General to take charge of the prosecution of the case. No agreement was made as to his fee, but several members of the Merchants' Association pledged themselves to guarantee a sufficient fee.

Mr. Smith now feels that he is entitled to $50,000, and it is said that the Government thinks this amount many times too large. William F. King of the Merchants' Association went to Washington last week and talked the matter over with the President and Attorney General Knox, and he is working now to arrange another conference next week, at which Mr. Smith, District Attorney Burnett, and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will be present.

"We do not consider $30,000 an excessive fee for what Mr. Smith has done," Mr. King said yesterday. "His work has broken up a gigantic conspiracy and saved the Government millions of dollars. He devoted most of his time for two years, to the exclusion of other business, to the preparation of the case."

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Dry goods jobbers report a very much better trade during the last few days on account of the fine weather, which has encouraged the retailers to buy.

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Reports received here indicate that the Mexican coffee crop will be from 10 to 15 per cent. smaller than that of last year.

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Notices of advances on reappraisements of imported silk manufactures are now sent out weekly by the Silk Association of America to members. The first batch was mailed yesterday.

***

By order of four silk ribbon manufacturers, American and European, 5,000 cartons of all-silk ribbons are to be sold Tuesday at peremptory auction sale in the store of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS GOLDBERG.—Louis Goldberg, merchant tailor at 131 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Henry Delerson without preference. Joseph J. Harris, the attorney, said that the failure is a small one, and the assignment was made because one creditor sued Mr. Goldberg. He began business in September, 1902.

JOHN MAHER & SON.—Judge Seabury of the Supreme Court has appointed Melvin G. Palliser receiver in supplementary proceedings for the assets of the firm of John Maher & Son, builders, formerly at 500 Fifth Avenue, on the application of Frederick P. Forman & Co., judgment creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN.—Louis Gluckstein, a waiter, of 76 Avenue B, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $768 and assets $325 in outstanding accounts.

JULIUS L. HAYMAN.—Julius L. Hayman, a clerk at 440 Washington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,085 and no assets. He has only one creditor, Eugene W. Gundace, as receiver of R. J. Dean & Co., who obtained a judgment against him on Nov. 10, 1896.

NEPTUNE RUBBER COMPANY.—A list of creditors of Benedict Reis, who did business as the Neptune Rubber Company at 23 Lispenard Street, was filed yesterday in the United States District Court clerk's office by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, representing some of the creditors, as Mr. Reis's whereabouts are unknown and he has neglected to file schedules. There are twenty-nine creditors on the list, whose claims aggregate $17,102, the largest being the Plymouth Rubber Company of Stoughton, Mass., $6,792; Albert D. Smith, $5,758, and William Ayres & Co. of Philadelphia, $2,031.

JAMES FREEMAN BROWN COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the James Freeman Brown Company, commission cotton goods at 73 Franklin Street, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. Claims to the amount of $82,000 were filed by creditors, and Frank L. Crocker was elected Trustee, with a bond of $10,000. Among the claims filed were the following: Edward A. Paige, $17,800; Maginnis Cotton Mills, $14,591; Edgefield Manufacturing Company, $10,703; High Shoals Company, $9,261; J. W. V. Benmer & Co., $9,189, and the Tecumsch Mills, $3,209.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 215 failures in the United States during the week, against 193 for the previous week and 175, 183, 189, and 178 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 76, New England 35, Southern 30, Western 50, Northwestern 13, Pacific 9, and Territories 2. Canada had 18, against 17 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 12 per cent. had between $5,000 and $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMITAGE, Ella M.—C. Nichols	$4,292
BODINE, Mordaunt—S. J. Park and another	816
BARTON, Lewis B., and Samuel J. Dohoney—John P. Sloan and another	199
BACH, Max G., Trust, costs	17
CHADEAGNE, William F.—S. A. Strait and another	139
CEVASCO, Dominick—H. Hyman	29
CAPPS, William S.—Fidelity Bank of Dunham, N. C.	624
CORBETT, James F.—J. F. Sinnott	201
DUNN, Nicholas—H. William and another	357
DAVIDSON, Henry—S. Banner	44
DOWNING, John J.—T. J. McLoughlin	34
DAVIDORO, Herman—J. D. Beals	124
GRIFFITH, George W.—Borough Bank of Brooklyn	5,111
HAMMOND, Amelia R.—W. Mitchell, trustee	535
HOEGBERG, Oscar—E. W. Dufft	16
HOEY, Frederick—N. Imandt	188
CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES COMPANY—J. W. Holmes	251
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—R. M. Craft	231
THE UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY Company—H. Jones and another	125
JAMES D. JOHNSTON COMPANY—J. H. McGurk	104
NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA Paving Brick Company—Abbot-Gamble Contracting Company	2,986
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Lamm	2,107
GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY—D. H. Ahrend and another	27
THE P. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING Company—C. Devender	275
KRONENBERG, Samuel—R. Gruhn and another	101
LYONS, Maria—H. H. Jackson and another	69
LEMON, Jane P.—J. Preusser	150
MACINTOSH, Neil W.—A. R. Palmer and another	131
MAHER, James—C. Eltz and another	69
MACCONNACH, John—J. H. Recknagel	188
MORSE, Emily—Hatcher Furnace Company	87
McEVANEY, James—S. J. Park and another	249
MANNING, Alfred J.—Tiffany & Co	62
McCLURE, John—R. J. Leayraft, costs	71
OLSSON, Carolina R.—J. Jaburg and another	1,087
PARSONS, Frederick W.—Butler Brothers	284
PHILLIPS, Joseph L. Wiehe, costs	68
RAE, Frank B.—W. W. Astor	142
ROGGENKAMP, August and Ida—Bronx Borough Bank	54
STIMPSON, George A.—W. Lewisohn and another	4,164
SILBERMAN, Max, and Isaac Spier—J. Yorburg and another	212
SCHREIBER, Moses—S. Goldstein and another	49
SOLOMON, Felix—R. Bullwinkle	518
SHAY, Ben—S. Hirsch and another	135
SULLIVAN, James E.—C. F. Sargent	370
SEGER, George M., administrator—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, costs	421
TRENOR, Henry H., and Mary A. Van Pelt—J. C. Lewis	420
VON LINTIG, Herman—Northern Condensed Milk Company	112
VAN BRINK, Louis—S. A. Gibbons	161
WARREN, James L.—G. R. Wood	119
WOODRUFF, James J.—S. Abeloff	144
WALLACE, Robert—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	3,000
WATTS, Stephen K.—S. Salomon	65

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

DEVOE, William S., Nora A. Smith, and Camille Devoe—W. L. Hawkins, May 12, 1902 2,504

DART, Edward—C. Petterson and another, March 12, 1904	$645
HESSE, Paul and Hedwig—H. Besch, Dec. 20, 1901	656
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Schracher, Feb. 11, 1904	214
KAPLAN, Julius—G. Miller, March 14, 1904	203
MATHEWS, Eliza R. and Edward I.—A. R. Elliott, Dec. 11, 1903	224
MINER, Samuel—M. Coyle, March 17, 1904	206
MAINTENANCE COMPANY—D. C. Chase, Jan. 26, 1904	409
PRICE, Josephine L., executrix—J. M. Stout, March 24, 1904	92
PRICE, Josephine L., executrix—Sj. James Company and another, March 8, 1904	112
TRACY, Egbert W.—G. S. Weaver, May 19, 1893	228
THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, individually and as trustee—City of New York, March 18, 1904	121
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York, Trustee—City of New York, Dec. 20, 1901	216
THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, individually and as Trustee—City of New York, Feb. 6, 1903	132

Judgment Canceled.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—J. Bergen, Jan. 18, 1900	$432

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marquis Escandre Villarja, City of Mexico.

HOLLAND—Basil Williams, London; Col. William Aubertisz, England.

GILSEY—Prof. J. McA. Walker, University of Virginia.

MANHATTAN—Prof. T. M. Drown, President of the Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Penn.

SAVOY—Judge Richard Friedlander, Elberfeld.

NETHERLAND—Commander J. R. Selfridge, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Clement Scott, Edinburgh; Prof. Hermann, Marburg, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Showalter, Butler, Penn.; Dr. John P. Lombard, Boston; Henry Peck, London.

VICTORIA—Dr. De Witt C. Greene, Buffalo.

HOFFMAN—J. C. Hobart, Cincinnati; H. B. Short, North Carolina; W. P. Shaw, Albany; George W. Campbell, Chattanooga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Davison, jewelry; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

MacCarthy, Florence W., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, laces and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wolff Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. Wolf, piece goods; 71 Leonard Street; Belvedere House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Sheppard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Oglesby-De Witt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. De Witt, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss Brothers, Richmond, Va.; C. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel York.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery and ribbons; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Ross, linens; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Chicago Novelty Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Munzer, cloaks; 115 Wooster St.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Rick, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, March 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, March 25.—Court of Appeals calendar for March 28: 574, 570, 126, 270, 217, 301, 311, 312.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Nathaniel T. Bacon, respondent, vs. Ignatius R. Grossman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Albert Beehler and John Bayam, appellants.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Mary E. Mahon, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Frank A. Daniels, respondent, vs. Archer Brown, impleaded, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Jacob Wilson, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Amy E. Rossfeld, appellant, vs. Mary M. Davidson, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

William Catlos, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

August Pelzet, respondent, vs. Leopold Schepp, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Michael Redmond, appellant, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

John Costello, an infant, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lillian M. Thyll, appellant, vs. New York and Long Branch Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, respondents.—Determination of Appellate Term, so far as relates to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute ordered in its favor in pursuance of stipulation; and reversed with costs, so far as relates to the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, and judgment of the City Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

City of New York, respondent, vs. Castle Braid Company appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John Hopkins, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Benjamin Ferguson, appellant, vs. Abraham Rabinowitz, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Michael Cushing, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Daniel V. Arthur, respondent, vs. Henry B. Sire, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

A. & S. Henry & Co., Limited, appellant, vs. James Talcott, appellant.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., in re Elm Street.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. George Durand-Ruel, appellant, vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Alice Viner, appellant, vs. Thomas L. James et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In the matter of Frank Rohde, respondent, vs. Clarence D. Cruikshank, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Barnard College, appellant, vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John Wanamaker et al., respondents, vs. Robert H. Magraw, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinions by Patterson, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

People ex rel. Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, appellant, vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles A. Bailes, appellant, vs. George G. Allinger as President, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Louis Quanchi, appellant, vs. George G. Allinger as President, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward Smith, respondent, vs. Maria A. Herter, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

General Electric Company, suing, &c., vs. Meyer L. Sire et al., appellants, James H. Kiernan as receiver, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feltner et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch, Laughlin, and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Walter Lewisohn et al., as executors, respondents, vs. Rosalie V. Henry et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to guardian ad litem, payable out of the fund. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ.

The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, respondent, vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, appellant-respondent, Robert Gibson, as general partner, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting as to defendant Gibson.)

The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, respondent, vs. Clarkson, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting as to defendant Gibson.)

In the matter of Ella L. Dorsett, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Joseph S. Weinberger.—Order to show cause granted. Memorandum per curiam.

William F. Donnelly vs. Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied.

Rocco Pietrofesa vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.—Motion denied.

I. Newton Natkins vs. Matilda Wetterer.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Henry Kuntz.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Getfel Gottlieb.—See memorandum per curiam.

John S. Given vs. Levi L. Gans.—Motion granted.

Oscar L. Triggs vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company.—Motion granted.

Frederick S. Godfrey vs. Charles Schmidt et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob Bernstein vs. Frederick J. Middlebrook. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Isabella J. Brush.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Marcus Witmark et al. vs. Arthur W. Tams.—Motion for leave to go to Court of Appeals granted; question certified as stated in memorandum per curiam.

Appellate Court Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 25.—Appellate Court calendar for Monday: Nos. 71, 116, 102, 104, 122, 180.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Howland vs. Howland—Wilbur Larremore. Trowbridge vs. Kaven—Ralph Gifford Miller. Sage vs. Sperry, (2 cases)—David May. New York Savings Bank vs. Scher—M. Warley Platzek. Northern Improvement Company vs. Levin—George H. Hart. Dwight vs. Lawrence—Reginald H. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Carroll vs. Lipscomb—John P. Herren.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Jehin-Prume vs. Jehin-Prume—William J. Fanning. McLellan vs. McLellan—James R. Torrance.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Metropolitan Window Shade Company—Thomas F. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Emanuel Hellner vs. William H. Siegman—John J. Breen.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Fred E. Forman & Co. vs. John Maher & Son—Melvin G. Palliser. Anna Kapuschinski vs. John B. Franklin—Henry M. Stevenson.

Westchester County Court Calendars.

Day calendar for March 28.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

277—Dixon vs N Y & Stamford Ry Co	39—Green vs Green
401—Harold vs Abendroth Bros	77—Cohn vs Yonkers R R Co
78—Stahl vs Silver	425—Tappan vs Tyson
144—Northrup vs West Elce R R Co	426—Whyts vs same
164—Zanner vs Starin	1135—Hiltz vs Leonard
198—Sturcke vs Montanye	367—Proctor vs O'Donnell

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day upon the call.

371—Amundson vs O'Donnell	157—Hickey vs Yonkers R R Co
62—Quick vs Yonkers R R Co	100—Callahan vs same
80—Dee vs City of Yonkers	161—Gillespie vs same
	162—Same vs same
	165—Clifford vs same
	207—Clopperton vs same

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. Irvine W. Patton, from the transport McClellan to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; First Lieuts. Henry F. Pipes, Thomas Devereux, Henry S. Kiersted, Park Howell, Charles L. Foster, Robert C. Loving, Orville G. Brown, Arthur M. Whaley, Theodore Lamson, Craig R. Snyder, Ernest G. Bingham, James D. Heysinger, Lloyd L. Smith, and John B. Huggins, to Manila, Philippine Islands.

Capt. William H. Johnson, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to St. Louis and assume command of the battalion of Philippine Scouts, now en route to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Capt. William E. Welsh, Thirtieth Infantry, is detailed for special duty at the exposition, St. Louis, and will report to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, Eighth Cavalry, in command of the Jefferson Guard at the exposition.

Capt. John A. Dapray, Twenty-sixth Infantry, having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of Infantry, his retirement is announced to date from Jan. 20.

Major Frank D. Carrington, First Infantry, is relieved from the command of the battalion of Philippine Scouts now at San Francisco and will proceed to Manila.

Capt. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits per month during April, May, and June to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., and the works of the E. I. Dupont Company, Wilmington, Del.

The leave granted Capt. William B. Folwell, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended three months on account of sickness.

The leave granted Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate, is extended one month and fifteen days.

Navy.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill is detached from the Kearsarge about April 9 and ordered home and wait orders.

Capt. R. P. Rodgers is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to command the Kearsarge, April 9.

Capt. A. Walker is ordered to report to the President of the general board for duty as a member.

Commander C. G. Bowman is detached from the navy yard, League Island, and ordered to the navy yard, New York, as equipment officer.

Lieutenant Commander J. B. Bernadou is detached from the office of naval intelligence, Navy Department, and ordered to the Kearsarge as executive officer, April 5.

Lieutenant Commander A. A. Ackerman is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Eldridge, retired, will report to the Bureau of Equipment for duty in charge of the time ball service at Hampton Roads, Va.

Gunner P. T. Applegate, when discharged from treatment at naval hospital, New York, is ordered to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Arrived—The Newark, Detroit, and Montgomery at Colon; the Standish at Annapolis; the Vixen at Guantanamo; the Yankee at Sanchez; the Baltimore at Pensacola; the Alexander at Cavite, and the Solace at Mare Island.

Sailed—The Newport, Castine, Olympia, Truxtun, and Stewart, from Colon for Pensacola; the Potomac, from New York for Pensacola; the Hartford, from Cape Haitien for Port de Paix and Guantanamo; the Yankee, from Sanchez for Santo Domingo City; Isla de Cuba, from Colombo for Bombay; the Dolphin, from Annapolis for Norfolk; the New York, Bennington, Concord, and Boston, from Caldao for Panama.

EXCURSIONS.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

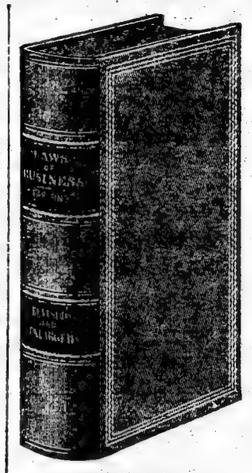

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Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Joseph S. Weinberger.—Order to show cause granted. Memorandum per curiam.

William F. Donnelly vs. Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied.

Rocco Pietrofesa vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.—Motion denied.

I. Newton Natkins vs. Matilda Wetterer.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Henry Kuntz.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Getfel Gottlieb.—See memorandum per curiam.

John S. Given vs. Levi L. Gans.—Motion granted.

Oscar L. Triggs vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company.—Motion granted.

Frederick S. Godfrey vs. Charles Schmidt et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob Bernstein vs. Frederick J. Middlebrook. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Isabella J. Brush.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Marcus Witmark et al. vs. Arthur W. Tams.—Motion for leave to go to Court of Appeals granted; question certified as stated in memorandum per curiam.

Appellate Court Calendar.

ROCHESTER, March 25.—Appellate Court calendar for Monday: Nos. 71, 116, 102, 104, 122, 180.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Howland vs. Howland—Wilbur Larremore. Trowbridge vs. Kaven—Ralph Gifford Miller. Sage vs. Sperry, (2 cases)—David May. New York Savings Bank vs. Scher—M. Warley Platzek. Northern Improvement Company vs. Levin—George H. Hart. Dwight vs. Lawrence—Reginald H. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Carroll vs. Lipscomb—John P. Herren.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Jehin-Prume vs. Jehin-Prume—William J. Fanning. McLellan vs. McLellan—James R. Torrance.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Metropolitan Window Shade Company—Thomas F. O'Connor.

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Day calendar for March 28.

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164—Zanner vs Starin	1135—Hiltz vs Leonard
198—Sturcke vs Montanye	367—Pro

YALE'S GYMNASTS LEAD

Columbia Team Second in Collegiate Championship Meeting.

MINNESOTA LADS OUTCLASSED

Nine Contesting Teams in Sixth Annual Event in New York University Gymnasium.

Yale won the intercollegiate gymnastic team championship last night in the gymnasium of the New York University, on University Heights, while W. L. Anderson, also of Yale, won the all-around individual championship. Columbia held the honor last year. Yale scored a total of 18 points, Columbia 12, New York University 8, Princeton 6, Pennsylvania and Rutgers 5 each.

All of the six events were well contested, the percentage of points in many cases being very close, particularly in the club swinging, when C. P. Wilbur of Rutgers defeated R. C. Wilson of Columbia for first place by only 3-10 of a point. This was one of the surprises of the evening, and quite disconcerted the Columbia contingent. Columbia would have won, but for a protest against H. Black in the side horse. He had been declared winner but the protest was allowed, giving E. S. Peck of the New York University first and Yale both second and third places.

The competition was the sixth annual gymnastic championship event, and in the number of competitors and teams entered was the largest. Nine colleges sent their best gymnastic performers—Yale, Columbia, Haverford, Rutgers, Princeton, Amherst, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Minnesota. The Western lads were an entirely new element in the event. Their work was creditable, but it lacked the snap and finish shown by the stars of the other colleges. They looked more like young jack tars, for their costume was a regulation sailor blouse, with long sleeves, and they wore long blue trousers. Nearly all of the other athletes had their shirts cut on the style of bathing suits.

Eleven competitors took part in the horizontal bar event, which opened the evening's contests. W. L. Anderson of Yale was the first man to face the spectators. He made some lightning turns, performing a number of difficult twists with the utmost ease. As he is one of Yale's best gymnasts, his work was watched with the most critical eyes, but in the second trial he failed to catch the bar in changing his position, and that probably lost him first place, for he missed by less than two points winning the event. C. W. Holzhauer, one of Princeton's star athletes, was awarded first by a total of 71 5-10 points, while Anderson got 69 8-10, and E. C. Butler, also of Yale, was a close third, with 67 9-10. Holzhauer gave a graceful exhibition in all of his three trials. He finished every event with a spirited somersault that gave a decidedly acrobatic flavor to the contest, and his giant swings were done with almost lightning rapidity.

Thirteen clever club swingers came out on the floor, and for nearly an hour they kept their gold-bound Indian clubs twirling rhythmically and silently through the air. The award created somewhat of a surprise, for the judges gave the honor to C. P. Wilbur of Rutgers, a dark horse in the competition. He received 27 points, while Columbia's expectant winner, R. C. Wilson, was placed second, only three-tenths of a point behind.

The flying rings brought out a dozen contestants, but as had been anticipated P. M. Kempf of Pennsylvania won handily. He won the event last year, and is also the A. A. U. champion in that event. The judges gave him a total of 72.5. Anderson of Yale got second, with 69.5 and E. Ashley of Columbia was third, with 61.5. Summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by C. W. Holzhauer, Princeton; W. L. Anderson, Yale, second; E. C. Butler, Yale, third. The other competitors were H. J. West and A. E. Ring, Columbia; T. K. Brown, Haverford; H. R. Wakeman, Yale; E. Kraus, University of Pennsylvania; A. Tilleston, R. N. Ostvig, and E. H. Haeberle, University of Minnesota.

Side Horse.—Won by E. S. Peck, New York University; W. R. Wakeman, Yale, second; H. S. Frank, Yale, third. The other competitors were W. L. Anderson, Yale; R. S. Corey, Haverford; P. M. Kempf, Pennsylvania, and A. Tilleston, Minnesota.

Club Swinging.—Won by C. P. Wilbur, Rutgers; R. C. Wilson, Columbia, second; G. E. Mix, Yale, third; J. M. Sayre, Princeton, fourth. The other competitors were C. A. Stewart and C. Smith, Columbia; H. L. Burgess and W. P. Boubright, Haverford; G. P. Meade and A. E. Stevenson, New York University; E. O. Merchant, Amherst; R. H. Labbitt, Minnesota, and A. L. Westcott, Yale.

Flying Rings.—Won by P. M. Kempf, University of Pennsylvania; W. L. Anderson, Yale, second; E. Ashley, Columbia, third. The other contestants were G. S. Prochazka, E. S. Peck, and C. Caballero, New York University; T. A. Devan, Rutgers; T. H. Burch, Jr., and C. T. Swart, Columbia; H. R. Wakeman and W. F. Knox, Yale; C. R. Haig, Haverford, and R. N. Ostvig, Minnesota.

Parallel Bars.—Won by E. C. Butler, Yale, with 79.5 points; W. C. Belcher, New York University, second, with 71.5 points; W. W. Hay, Princeton, third, with 69.5 points.

Tumbling.—Won by F. H. Duncombe, Columbia, with 71.5 points; R. H. Wiggin, Columbia, second, with 71 points; W. F. Smith, Yale, third, with 69.9 points.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held in the gymnasium of the New York University this afternoon. The report of Treasurer K. G. Smith of Princeton showed that the financial status was much better than at any previous meeting. An application for membership from the School of Arts and Textiles of Philadelphia was rejected. The officers elected were: President—C. De Zafra, (re-elected;) Vice President—W. L. Anderson, Yale; Secretary—J. H. Burch, Columbia; Treasurer—E. C. Wallover, Princeton; Executive Committee—L. M. Dunning, Princeton; H. S. Frank, Yale; A. J. Devan, Rutgers; H. S. Parker, Pennsylvania, and R. N. Ostvig, Minnesota.

Father Harrington Wins at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25.—A series of championship tennis tournaments for both men and women in singles and mixed doubles, for trophies offered by the Executive Committee of the Pinehurst Tennis Club, ended to-day. The Rev. Father G. B. Harrington of Washington, D. C., won the final round in men's singles from H. S. Gordon of New York City, with scores of 6—1, 3—6, 6—5. Miss Helen Barnet of New Haven, Conn., took the women's trophy from her sister, Miss Edith Barnet, in a pretty game, by the scores of 6—5, 6—3.

The Rev. Father G. B. Harrington of Washington and Miss Florence Bradbury of Providence won the mixed doubles from L. F. Brigham of Salem, Mass., and Miss Edith Barnet of New Haven, 5—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Crescent A. C. Members Play Pool.

The lowest handicap player in the Crescent Athletic Club's pool tournament, F. J. McKittrick, who is placed in Class C, with only twenty to make, was the victor over C. M. Dimm, who was handicapped at thirty-five, last night, by a score of 29 to 25.

Class A—E. A. Clough (90) defeated J. T. Harding by a score of 90 to 47. Scores of the night follow:

Class A—E. A. Clough (90) defeated J. F. Harding (90) by a score of 90 to 47.

Class B—F. R. Reilly (65) defeated G. A. Price (60) by a score of 65 to 58; L. Brooke (60) defeated A. W. Higgins (60) by a score of 60 to 51.

Class C—J. R. Hardie (40) defeated C. M. Dimm (35) by a score of 40 to 19; F. J. McKittrick (29) defeated C. M. Dimm (35) by a score of 29 to 25.

Baseball Items of Interest.

The latest news from California is to the effect that Manager Morley is not so enthusiastic over First Baseman Dillon as he was, and may allow him to play with the Brooklyns after all. Dillon, it is said made a poor showing in the games between the Los Angeles team and the Chicago Nationals.

Manager Callahan has made a change in the Chicago American infield, placing Tannehill at third base and sending George Davis back to his old position at short stop. The transfer seems to work advantageously.

The Schedule Committee of the Eastern League has about completed its schedule, which will be adopted at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Victoria early next week. The season, it is thought, will open on April 28.

Newark will have to cancel its game with the Hoboken team on the latter's grounds Sunday, April 3. The Eastern League team cannot get permission from the Jersey City Club to play because, it is claimed, Hoboken has upon its team several men reserved by National Association clubs who are now under suspension.

Cornell Beats Columbia in Debate.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 25.—Cornell won to-night the intercollegiate debate from Columbia, scoring a third victory in the final contest in a five-year series. The question debated was "The Union Shop." The judges were Watson M. Rogers of Watertown, Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, and Charles Bennett Smith, editor of The Buffalo Courier.

BRITT DEFEATS CORBETT.

Fast Fight in San Francisco Witnessed By Large Crowd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—After a desperate fight of twenty rounds, "Jimmy" Britt, the California lightweight, defeated "Young Corbett," the featherweight champion of the world, at Woodward's Pavilion to-night in the presence of eight thousand spectators. It is estimated that the receipts amounted to $40,000, of which seventy per cent. will be distributed between the principals, at the rate of 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent to the loser.

The conditions called for a fight of twenty rounds under Marquis of Queensberry rules, at 130 pounds, the weighing in to take place at six o'clock in the evening. Both men were under weight, Britt's manager announcing that his man tipped the scale at exactly 129 pounds, but Corbett declined to announce his weight.

Not since the day when "Jack" Dempsey and Peter Jackson battled for fame in this city was so much interest displayed, nor had the pugilistic world witnessed such stirring scenes as those which were enacted at the Woodward Pavilion to-night.

The boys started off at a fast pace, but there was not much to choose between them in the first four rounds. It was evident, however, that the rather fierce onslaught was beginning to tell, for at the end of the fourth round both were seemingly tired.

They went at it at close range in the fifth, Corbett doing much execution with short arm right and left swings. When they broke away Britt hooked his left twice to the body. Corbett rushed in but was met with a straight left to the body. Britt had a shade the better of it in this round and looked more confident. His body blows did not appear to suit the champion, who clinched repeatedly.

They rushed together in the sixth, and Corbett swung right and left to jaw; but these were offset by two vicious lefts that Britt sent to the champion's stomach. A straight left by Corbett for the stomach was blocked by Britt, who countered with right on the stomach. In a hard finish honors were even.

Both boys showed discolored eyes in the seventh round. They fought fiercely, giving and taking considerable punishment. It was a comparatively even round. If anything Britt kept his head better than the champion, and landed the cleaner blows.

Corbett caught right and left swings on the jaw in the eighth. Corbet looker very groggy and clung desperately to save himself. The house was in a terrific uproar. Britt tried to put the champion out, but apparently his blows lacked force. Corbett, near the end of the round, got in a straight right to the face.

Corbett seemed fresher in the next round and went in after Britt, but did not land. Britt seemed content to rest after his exertions of the previous round. Britt drove a left swing to Corbett's nose, starting the blood. Corbett then uppercut with right to the face, starting the blood afresh from Britt's eye. The round closed in Corbett's favor.

The pace slackened considerably in the tenth. As the bell sounded Britt reopened Corbett's eye with a straight left. It was a hard fight, and both men went to their corners with blood flowing all over them from damaged faces.

The referee had his hands full separating the combatants in the following round. Britt landed a left for the jaw, and a right by the champion landed on Britt's face. They clinched repeatedly. Both appeared tired. Corbett sent in left and right to the jaw, and Jimmy looked very tired as the bell rang. It was the champion's round.

The pace began to tell on Britt in the fourteenth round, though Corbett did not take the advantage that was expected of him. The boys clinched repeatedly and the referee was kept busy separating them.

It looked bad for Britt in the fifteenth, though he was not beaten, by any means.

They stood in the centre of the ring in the sixteenth, exchanging blow for blow. Britt planted a hard left to the body and followed it with a left swing that sent Corbett's head back. Britt followed his advantage, putting right and left to the jaw. Corbett again looked worried. Britt's rally was particularly marked, and Corbett looked a bit groggy as he went to his corner. Britt had the advantage, notwithstanding he received some hard blows.

In the seventeenth they went at it hammer and tongs, Britt sending his right and left to the jaw, Corbett clinching. It was a grueling tussle, Britt having all the better of it. It was the latter's round by a wide margin.

Corbett rushed in, trying to force Britt to fight in close in the eighteenth. He got more than he bargained for, Britt raining right and left swings on his face that nearly sent the featherweight champion to the floor. Corbett clinched in desperation, the referee trying to part them. It was a terrific round, closing in Britt's favor.

They shook hands for the last round and immediately mixed it, neither landing. Britt missed a left off the jaw and a right and left swing by Corbett went into the air. They mixed it again, Britt crossing with left to the jaw. Corbett missed a right for the jaw and they clinched against the ropes. As they broke Britt sent in two lefts and a right to the jaw. Britt missed a terrific left swing for the jaw and Corbett's efforts were wild. Very few blows found a lodging place. Britt sent in a right to the head and followed it with left to the face, Corbett stalling desperately. Britt did most of the leading and the round ended with the men engaged in a fierce mix up, Britt landing almost at will. Britt was awarded the decision which was received with tremendous cheers.

Cole Vanquished "Kid" Carter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Kid Carter and George Cole met at the Lenox Athletic Club to-night for a six-round bout, but Cole punished Carter so severely that the referee stopped the fight in the fifth round. Cole knocked Carter down repeatedly in the third, fourth, and fifth rounds.

"Joe" Gans Won from Blackburn.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Joe Gans received the decision on points in his fifteen-round bout with Jack Blackburn of Philadelphia to-night before the Eureka Athletic and Social Club. The Philadelphian was apparently ten or fifteen pounds heavier than the local lightweight.

New Yorker Surrenders Himself.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25.—K. S. Finch of New York, charged with conspiracy with V. E. McBee to defraud the State in applying for a receivership of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, voluntarily surrendered to-day and was on trial before Chief Justice Clark. V. E. McBee is held under $2,000 bonds for appearance at court next week.

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Hotel Carlton 54th St., near B'way. Music. Table d'Hote 75c. Lunch 50c.

Hotel Wrightworth West 32d St., near 5th Av. A la carte.

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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland
616½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.
*†Moltke.Mar.31, 10 AM|Belgravia.Apr.16, 4 PM
Pennsylv'a.Ap.2,6:30 AM|A.Victoria.Apr.31,10AM
*Deutsch'd.Ap.7, 11 AM|Pretoria.Apr.23, 11 AM
Patricia.Apr.9,12:30PM|*†Bluecher.Ap.28,10AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM|Phoenicia, May 5, 10 AM
*P.V.Luise.Ap.12,10AM|Pr.Adalb't.May12, 2 PM
Pr.Oskar.Apr. 14, 10 AM|Pr.Oskar,May 31, Noon
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.
*Via Azores, Medeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sight seeing.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES
DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY,
and the principal
SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Mar. 29, 10 AM|K.Wm. II.May 17, 7 AM
K.Wm.II.Apl. 12, 1 PM|Kaiser.May 24, 1 PM
Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM|Kronprinz.May31,7 AM
Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM|K.Wm.II.June 14,6 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa,Mr.31,10 AM|K. Luise.May 5, 10 AM
F. Alice, Apr. 7, 10 AM|F. Alice.May 19, 1 PM
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM|Barbar'sa.May 12, 9 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM|*Neckar.May 14, 10 AM
*Sails to Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Neckar..Mar. 26, 11 AM|F. Irene..May 7, 11 AM
F. Irene..Apr. 2, 11 AM|K.Albert.May 21, 11 AM
K.Albert,Apr.12,11 AM|Hohenz'n.May 28, 11AM
Hohenz'n.Apr.23, 11 AM|P.Irene.June 11, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE.
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Campania.Mar.26, Noon|Umbria..Apr. 16, 6 AM
Etruria..Apr. 2, 7 AM|Campania.Apr.23,10 AM
Lucania..Apr. 9, 10 AM|Etruria..Apr. 30, 6 AM
Mediterranean Service.
Slavonia..Apr. 26, Noon|Slavonia..June 7, Noon
Ultonia..May 24, Noon|Pannonia.June 21, Noon
Piers 51-52 North River.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Zeel'd.Mar.26, 10:30 AM|Vad'r'd,Ap.9,10:30 AM
St.Louis.Apr.2, 9:30 AM|St.Paul.Apr.16, 9:30AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturday at 10:30 A. M.
Zeeland.....March 26|Vaderland.....April 9
Finland.....April 2|Kroonland.....April 16
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA
PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
Alliança, Mar. 29, 1 PM|Yucatan, Apr. 5, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40,
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Old Dominion Line

Get over the strain of winter by taking a short sea trip by the
OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
Old Point Comfort,
Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.
Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth, $13.00 and upwards.
Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.
Tel.—1360 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

ITALY IN THE SPRING
Small party sails April 9, via Azores and Gibraltar for Italy, Paris, coaching trip in Cornwall, &c. Refined, scholarly Harvard man leads. Moderate price. Summer tours in all Europe and Orient. WRITE FOR DETAILS.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
207 Clarendon St., Boston.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Potsdam .....Apr. 5|Noordam .....Apr. 26
Rotterdam....Apr. 13|Potsdam .....May 10
*Ryndam .....Apr. 19|Rotterdam.....May 17
*Will call at Plymouth.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..Mar. 26, 1 PM|Furnessia..Apr.16, Noon
Columbia.Apr.2, 10 AM|Columbia.Apr.30, 9 AM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

Atlantic Transport Line.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Mar. 26, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Apr. 2, 7 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Apr. 9, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, &c., APPLY AT 9 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic.Mar.30, 10 AM|Celtic..Apr. 15, 5 PM
Oceanic, Apr. 6, 10 AM|Cedric..Apr. 20, 8 AM
Teutonic.Apr.13, 10 AM|Majestic.Apr.27, 10 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Oceanic Steamship Co.
(SPRECKELS' LINE.)
A. & A. Line—From San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. ROUND THE WORLD, $632.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.
Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 24:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M. VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—TRENTON (BROAD STREET TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M.; *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—§4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, †7:00, †9:25 P. M., *1:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, ‡2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING BY. AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington.† 8:25AM † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25AM *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25AM *11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55PM * 1:00PM Diner
* Royal Limited".... * 3:25PM * 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55PM * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 6:55PM * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....* 3:35pm. * 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....†12:55pm. † 1:00pm. Diner
*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday, §Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St. week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 21, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

JOY LINE
PROVIDENCE, $1.25 DIRECT. EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M. $2.25.
BOSTON
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WINNIK, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE WINNIK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Washington Brauns, No. 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1903. WILLIAM H. WINNIK, Administrator. WASHINGTON BRAUNS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-1awdmS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
8:35 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, 4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, 4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, 7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M. and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS of
West Side Dwellings
WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
"Selling Prices"
by consulting
Fred'k Zittel,
266 COLUMBUS AV.
List mailed on application.
Three story Houses, $20,000 and upward.
Four story Houses, $25,000 and upward.
American basement, $23,000 and upward.
ALSO GREENWICH, CONN., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER.
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required. POSSESSION. CORNER STORE IF DESIRED. Also Other Attractive Investments. ON BROADWAY, AMSTERDAM AVE., COLUMBUS AVE., CENTRAL PARK WEST. In stores, apartment houses and hotels. Lots or other property taken in exchange. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BROADWAY STORE AND APARTMENT HOUSE, TAKEN IN UNDER FORECLOSURE, CAN BE PURCHASED AT A VERY LOW PRICE. Much Under Market. Little Cash Required. Mortgage, $100,000 at 4½ per cent., held by Savings Bank. Seven story. Elevator. COVERING TWO LOTS. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av.....at 81st St.

BARGAINS.
113th St; stone dwelling, near Lenox, $11,500; institution mortgage $9,500.
124th St., west of Lenox; 56 feet; good site for large apartment; private neighborhood.
Elevator apartment adjoining Park; rent over $10,000; price, $90,000. Mortgage, $65,000.
D. L. NICHOLS, 38 West 116th.

BROADWAY, DOWN TOWN.
Eleven story business building, absolutely fireproof; owner has $250,000 cash equity above a first 4 per cent. mortgage, and will exchange for smaller property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER.
Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street Station; all rented and good income; 4% loan. Call, write, or telephone
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

$4,500 CASH
will buy 20-foot five-story house, in Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; balance mortgage.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Comfortable home; 9 rooms; modern improvements; two lots; five-cent fare; good location; terms that are better and more profitable than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, for sale or rent everywhere; send particulars of what you want; I have it. J. Clifford Moore, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

57th St., Vicinity 8th Av.—4-story residence, 19 rooms, 22x100; lot 25x100; good light on both sides; price, $56,000; very cheap. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

88th St., Vicinity Riverside.—4-story dwelling, 21 feet front; every modern improvement; can be bought at bargain. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Guaranteed facts; will sell new law elevator apartment house within two blocks of subway station, guaranteed rent under leases $10,000, for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

5th Avenue Bargain.
$25,000 buys a 25-foot business building; will pay 7%; worth investigation. Louis A. Ripley, 571 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

Two 6-story 4-family tenements; hot water supply and in excellent condition; rents over $2,750 each; always rented. Particulars of H. R., 598 9th Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CHRYSTIE ST.
Five-story stores and lofts; must be sold at once; see us.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—Twenty-family colored tenement; rental, $2,250; mortgage, $12,000; price, $16,750. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—Choice list plots all sections Manhattan, very low prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel near Broadway, in Thirties; equity, $125,000; part exchange considered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

3D AV., Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor. price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Investors.—Five-story double flat in Harlem; no heat or hot water supply; $22,500. Charles Maier, 3,638 Park Av.

Desirable tenement house, Division St., near Grand, $9,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,032. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th, Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $33,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

58th St., Vicinity 2d Av.—2 5-story flats, all leased; price, $18,000 each; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Vicinity of 53d St.—3-story dwelling, 20x80; great chance for future profit. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity Fifth Avenue, 112th, 27 feet wide, no heat, $28,500; only $7,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute sacrifice; builder will sell extra wide flat; actual rent $5,500, for $48,500; only $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.
Bargain, in Eighties, at $70,000; mortgage 4 per cent. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Two adjoining three-story stone dwellings, 17.6 feet each, $15,500 for both. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Eighteenth, Near First.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors.—Three five-story double flats, no heat or hot-water supply, $22,000 each; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Astonishing opportunity; 18 rooms, four families on a floor; extra wide; price $39,000, mortgage $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 150th St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Brancroft and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A Bargain, 416 West 40th.—Tenement; 2 stores; must offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—Corner flat, with store; price, $31,500. Chas. Dennes, 125 West 14th St.

138th to 137th Sts., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Avenue tenement, stores; rent $2,600; price $23,000; low rents. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fireproof tenements, below 14th St., at reasonable prices and terms. Eurone, 20 2d Av.

Good-paying real estate office, fine location, for sale cheap. Broker, 20 2d Av.

Bargain.—134th St. West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Bronx.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $5,000, $8,000. Brooker 778 Tremont Av.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-Iron Bldg.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 080 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

$500.00 down, balance easy terms, buys 7-room home; all improvements. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Plot of 8 lots; sewer, water, gas, macadamized street; $800 each; Bronx; easy terms. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., Cor. 174th.

Five lots, Vyse estate, near Rapid Transit station; four lots, with house and stable, Unionport; near trolley. 569 Wales Av.

Four-story corner flat, Fulton Av., netting 15% on equity; principals only. Principal, Times, Harlem.

At Cost!—New modern 2-family brick houses; open. 674 East 186th, (Washington Av.)

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Modern double flat, four story; rent $1,650; price $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

4 avenue corner flats, with stores. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

Best hotel site in Bronx. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

For Sale.—10-room house, lot 50x100; near Jerome Av.; $5,500; terms. Powers, Woodlawn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bronx.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; good future investment; price, $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 59x137x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 165th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY. — FOR SALE, PLOT 100x114; LOCATED WASHINGTON AV., BRONX; TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN WILL BE MADE. PRINCIPALS ADDRESS ATTORNEY, TIMES, HARLEM.

One-family house, 7 rooms; all improvements; near elevated station; $2,600 up; terms arranged. 2-family, near elevated; $500 cash, balance easy. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Adjoining Park, Bronx Borough, fronting Jerome and crosstown trolleys; near rapid transit and L extensions; lots $200; cottages $1,500 upward, on installments. Stevenson, 10 East 42d. Agents wanted.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN BRONX BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN SMALL SUMS PREFERRED. PRINCIPALS ADDRESS ATTORNEY, TIMES, HARLEM.

$3,000 cash buys up-to-date 10-room 3-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling, 25x100; choice location; possession May 1. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain.—Choice 5-story avenue business property, 25x77x100; price, $21,500; mortgage, $15,000, at 4½%; rent, $2,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. 'Phone, 571 Melrose.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

Finely located farm; 10 minutes' drive from station, Harlem Railroad; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; 147 acres, nearly all under superior cultivation, with good, large house and numerous buildings; plenty of fruit of various kinds; high altitude, overlooking many miles of the surrounding country. For further particulars write or inquire of F. W. Twiggar, Room 806, 7 East 42d St., New York.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.
A finely finished house at Mount Vernon for sale; 14 rooms; parquet floors 1st and 2d story; 2 baths, 3 toilets, 6 mantels, open fireplace, steam heat, handsome gas fixtures; high ground; plot 151x140; privet hedges, choice shrubbery, rare trees; price $20,000—$14,000 can remain on mortgage. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15 Mount Vernon, New York.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $16,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

Yonkers.
GREYSTONE, YONKERS ON HUDSON.
New modern House; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St.; fine Building Sites for sale, having a view of 20 miles up and down the Hudson. Address HARRIMAN & HAWLEY, 30 Odell Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers.—Gentleman's home; house 14 rooms, all improvements; lot 75x200; best location; price, $13,000; rent, $1,000. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

At Flushing; modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty.

FOR SALE & TO LET—NEW ENGLAND.

18-room residence, 12 acres, fine beach, Canonicut Island, opposite Newport; furnished, season, $800.00. Dermis, 1,270 St., one block ocean, twelve-room cottage, furnished, $900.00 season; 2 hours N. Y. On shore Greenwood Lake, N. Y., picturesque bungalow, 10 rooms, furnished, $300.00 season; 40 minutes N. Y. Nutley, N. J., near club, golf links, twelve-room cottage, furnished, season, $300.00; 14 miles N. Y. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
To let or for sale, estate of 12 acres; fine views and surroundings; house fully furnished, 13 sleeping rooms and 5 bathrooms; billiard room; purest water, best sanitary conditions. Stable has large carriage house, five stalls, 3 rooms for men. Garden and fruit trees.
S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

A BEAUTIFUL SHORE FRONT, HOUR CUT. 62 trains daily; magnificent house, 12 rooms, baths; stable; elegant grounds, 5 acres; 5 minutes' walk from station and all city conveniences; cost, $90,000; price, $27,000; photographs, full particulars; terms arranged. Holmes, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—30-ROOM HOTEL.
All rooms steam heated; one acre ground; nice surroundings; also suitable for school or sanitarium; location, Westport, Conn.; one mile from finest beach on Sound.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

CONNECTICUT country residence, sanitarium, school, 12 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, furnace, cottage and barn, 4 to 50 acres, your option; high, healthy, beautiful scenery, trout stream; neighbors: near city; trolley, steam road; convenient for commuter. C. S. SCOVILLE, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale.—Farms of all descriptions and large tracts of land for game preserves, from 2,000 to 10,000 acres, with lakes and brooks on same; also heavy cuts of pine, hemlock, and hardwood timber; beautiful sites for Summer homes. Burton L. Moore, Winsted, Conn.

For Sale.—8-room house, strictly modern, on macadamized road; 40 minutes from New York; 4½ acres 400 fruit trees; non-resident; sell at sacrifice. Thomas Keiser, 38 Columbia Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Furnished cottages for rent (and for sale) at Ocean Beach Park, in Pequot colony, New London, Conn. Edward S. Nellan.

100 acres; dairy farm; 45 miles out; new $8,000 buildings; springs; beautiful view; only $9,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on Mianus River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Farms.—Beautiful Conn. Valley farms. Catalog. F. R. Hawley, Springfield, Mass.

Pleasant Farm, sale or let; 50 acres; photograph free. Mayhew, Bethel, Conn.

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For 30 years we have sold
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Owners, send us details of your property.
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Country properties, all kinds; send stamp for lists. H. H. Hazen, Port Jervis, N. Y.

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PROPERTY OWNERS.
We want particulars for waiting customers of properties you have for sale or rent.
Weisberger & Heine, 1,040 7th Av.

Have customers to buy real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx; send particulars of property for sale or exchange. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., Room 15.

Wanted—A farm in New York State preferred, near Newburg or Catskill Mountains; send particulars; money no object. Box B 162 Times.

FLATS WANTED!
Great demand; quick sale; best prices. Louis A. Ripley, 571 5th Av., Windsor Arcade.

Wanted—Triple flat or 14-room house for investment; money no object. Send particulars. Rosenblum & Co., 85 2d Av.

Tenements and flats taken on lease; regular income to owner without trouble. Lessee, Box 156 Times Office.

Want good-paying property, up town or down town; have $19,000 to invest. Investor, 20 2d Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Handsome six-room apartment, "Foxhall," 116th St., Amsterdam Av., completely furnished, including piano, to rent from April to Oct. 1st, $100 per month. Particulars from Larkin-Donovan Co., Amsterdam Av. and 120th St., or on premises.

THE WARRINGTON,
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To rent furnished or unfurnished for six months or longer, Apartment 101, four rooms; bath and maid's room.

Two suites, completely furnished, 7 and 8 rooms, every convenience; low rate for Summer. The Atlanta, 204 West 70th St.

Attractive furnished apartments sublet, inspected; desirable localities. Mrs. Alexander, real estate, 22 West 33d.

44th, 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

REAL ESTATE.

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THE OLD WAY	THE NEW WAY
A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
An appraiser's opinion on the property—SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to mistakes of judgment, changes of value, etc.	$4,000,000 TO GUARANTEE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

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R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction
PARTITION SALE,
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at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,
225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET.
2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $15,000 at 4½%.
For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs', 158 Bway, N. Y. City.

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FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Beautiful modern country home for sale; 10 rooms and bath; plumbing; splendid location; restricted; barn, carriage, and chicken house; garden, fruit; fronting on macadam road; 3 minutes to railroad station, school, and church; excellent train service; low commutation; low taxes; 45 minutes' drive to Long Beach, Far Rockaway, and Garden City over grand system of macadam roads; plot 90 by 300; privilege of buying adjoining piece of land; a sure enough bargain. Neu & Simonson, Lynbrook, L. I.

Why pay the high advanced rent in New York City when I have good many houses furnished and a few unfurnished near Bayside, L. I., on high ground, near churches, schools, golf and yacht clubs; no malaria; can be seen any time; open Sundays; commutation only 30 cents per day to the city. Call upon or write to F. A. Storm, Jr., near depot, Bayside, L. I.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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North Shore, Long Island, water fronts, houses, and farms for sale; furnished and unfurnished cottages, season or year; real estate and insurance. Wm. Henry Folsom and G. McKay Townsend, 24 East 23d St. and Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

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Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND: BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 183 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cheap, for sub-division; Rosedale, near Jamaica, 30 acres. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

FOR RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,

Thirteen-room house, with garden planted, icehouse filled, and stable. Within two hours of New York, on East Side of Hudson. Magnificent view of Catskills and River. Seven minutes from depot. For particulars and terms address JOHN ASPINWALL, Newburgh, N. Y.

For Sale.—An 11-room residence; unsurpassed location; fine view; 15 minutes from Broad and Market Sts., Clinton Hill; hardwood floors and trim, oak staircase throughout; shower bath, closets, &c., in bathroom; fine steam plant. C. W. Pollard, 34 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J.

FREE AND CLEAR.
Finest country estate within 100 miles of New York; 35 acres; fine drives on the property; beautiful house, stables, kennels, woods, fishing, fruit; cost former owner $200,000; we can sell it for $50,000; might exchange.
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Mount Kisco.—Gentleman's country farm, 160 acres; all stocked; implements; registered Jersey cattle, horses; good house; $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable house in Kingston, N. Y.; every improvement; convenient to everything. Address for details Wm. W. Bond, 87 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.

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6-7-8-room houses, all improvements, and choice lots, on easy terms, at Arlington, Hackensack, and New Milford. John A. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

At Rutherford, N. J.—Six-room house, bath, all modern improvements; large plot; only $2,900; $900 cash, then $20 monthly; other bargains. A. W. Van Winkle & Co.

Modern country home; 7 rooms; view of lake and mountains; one hour from New York; value, $20,000; will rent yearly for $800. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Red Bank Cottage—Every modern convenience; hardwood throughout; wide Colonial porch; ample grounds; near river and station. 258 West 52d St.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Modern fully furnished house, 15 rooms and 5 baths; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

OWNERS CAN GET QUICK RESULTS BY LISTING PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH ELSTON & FRENCH, 141 BROADWAY.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

Rutherford, N. J., the handiest and best suburb.—Fine new house, nine rooms, all improvements; $5,000. Addison Ely.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
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209 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

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A High Class and Successful Ocean Hotel.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
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Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address
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EVERY FATHER and MOTHER IN NEW YORK
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"WHERE TO LIVE"
Descriptive of the
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ERIE
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

7 NEW HOUSES
ON THE PALISADES.
A modern homesite, with all improvements; 7 new houses just completed; easy terms, same as rent; water, gas, electric lights, streets paved and stone-flagged sidewalks, sewer; no more assessment for improvements; five-cent carfare; all-night trolley service; lots ranging in price from $275 up; 25x100; on easy terms; houses built on monthly cost of rent. If you wish a genuine bargain call or write W. H. HALPIN, 86 8th Av., near 14th St., N. Y. Tele. 1,624 Chelsea.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 28 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR,
NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A gentleman's home, large commodious house, ten bedrooms, parlor sixteen by twenty-eight, library twenty by thirty, dining and bedrooms in proportion; twelve hundred square feet piazza room; gas and electricity throughout; three-quarters acre lot; stable contains three stalls, two boxes; carriage room thirty by sixty; suite for coachman, room for groom, with conveniences. Apply to owner, Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J.

A Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; half hour from New York; 3 minutes from station; two railroads; a fine residence, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, electric light; large plot ground with fruit and shade trees. Call or send for photo and particulars. Carl Hallberg, office near depot.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

Morristown, N. J.—For rent, very desirable modern corner house; best location; convenient to depot; 15 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 w. c.; electric lights and bells; rent, $1,200 per annum. Address W. R. Todd, 45 Broadway, New York, or 50 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investments; write immediately, will help you get a good farm; Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE, near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—Bargain, 9-room house, all improvements; lot 50x100; $4,500; terms $350 cash, balance $15 monthly; interest 5 per cent. EDWARD A. STRONG, 108 Midland Av.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
57 Newark St., Hoboken.

James J. Teeling, 787 Broad St., cor. Market St., Newark, N. J., real estate, bonds, mortgages; management of estates a specialty; Commissioner of Deeds for N. Y., N. Y., Penn., Conn.; notary public. Telephone 161.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—One hour from city; high, healthy; several attractive properties, one to 100 acres; also, rent furnished cottages for season; state your wants. E. C. Holmes, Real Estate Agency, Summit, N. J.

Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.—Loveliest suburb; acres, richly wooded; convenient, charming building site; susceptible of division; other country property entertained in part payment. Roger Lyon, 76 William St.

Rutherford, N. J.—Bargains—7 rooms; improvements; high ground; 6 minutes to station; plot 65x175; price, $3,500; 7 rooms; 8 lots; well located; near trolley; modern improvements; price, $3,200. Duvall B. Brown, 7 Depot Square.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station. Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

Sale or Rent, Ridgewood.—Health resort of Northern New Jersey; gentleman's place, two acres; house, 12 rooms, bath, every improvement; stable, lawn, shade, fruit; excellent location. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,
NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720.
STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

One-family house; 10 rooms; price, $3,000; a rare chance to secure an elegant home; about 25% cash required; rent will pay the balance. Owner, 28 Park St., J. C. Call evenings.

For Sale.—At Passaic, elegant new 10-room house; all improvements; steam heated; gas and electric light; plot 55x150; $5,500. A. M. Taylor Co., Passaic, N. J.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av., handsome residence, stable, riparian rights, $13,000; South Bath Av.; large restricted plot, $8,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

The features of this fine Colonial are large corner plot, immense piazza; library 28 feet long, seats, book cases, big hooded fireplace; weather ash; panels in old blue book cloth; cove ceiling; drawing room in dark ash, high wainscot; art glass windows; six bedrooms, two tiled baths and billiard room; expensive decorations, steam heat, holland shades, porcelain plumbing, and lots of it.
ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES AND CORNERS (60x100) in Prospect Park South—$15,000, if sold before April First. Terms easy enough. Other houses at other prices.
Take Flatbush L train, Park Row to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

OWL'S HEAD,
on the
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows.
For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large house with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

WHY PAY RENT
when you can live, rent free, in a beautiful two-family Queen Anne cottage, in Flatbush.
APPLY JOS. N. NEEF, BUILDER, Clarendon Road, Cor. East 29th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 977 Flatbush.

RARE CHANCE
to purchase house of 11 rooms and bath, plot 40x100, close to Avenue C station, B. B. R. R. FLATBUSH
property taken in trade by builder, who will sacrifice to quick purchaser at $5,750.
A. S. BEDELL,
Avenue C and B. B. R. R., Flatbush.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000, THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MUST SELL.
PRICE, $9,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.
IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av.; Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge, Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in this House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath; All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated; Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday or any day

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Harlem Plots Bought for Improvement—Ex-Gov. Morton's Purchase—New Building at Broadway and Fifty-Fifth Street—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Harry Goodstein and Julius M. Cohen have bought, through William P. Mangam, from the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, the plot, 90 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, ajoining the Lenox Presbyterian Church property, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Harry Goodstein has also bought, through Kaufman & Sachs, the plot, 60 by 100, with old buildings, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue. Both this plot and the one on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street will be improved with six-story elevator apartment houses.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton is the buyer of the Constanee apartment house, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, the sale of which by Frederick Zittel was reported yesterday. Ex-Gov. Morton also owns the similar structure at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, thus controlling the entire block front.

New Automobile Warerooms.

The Manhattan Island Corporation (Flake & Dowling) has leased to the Pope Manufacturing Company a four-story building to be erected on an L-shaped plot surrounding the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, and having frontages of 75 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on the street. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate net rental of about $175,000. The lessees will use the building as an automobile establishment.

Amsterdam Avenue Apartments Sold.

A. Minsky has sold for Adler & Herrman to Harry Schiff the Washington apartment house, a seven-story structure, at 1,656 and 1,658 Amsterdam Avenue, running through to Hamilton Place, on plot 50 by 102.

H. L. Sonand has sold for John Moran to H. Avenstein the properties 458, 460, and 462 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; also, for W. H. Pain to William Friedman, 157 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The Pilgrim Realty Company has sold to Mrs. Lena Jacobs, through Brokers Phillips & London, the two five-story flats 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.

Morris Diamond has sold for J. Schlesinger to Amelia McCord the five-story triple flat 238 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

The Cheney Realty Corporation is reported to have resold 65 Morningside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story flat, 35 by 100.

Purchase of Seventieth Street House.

James R. Palmenberg has sold to M. Cherry 107 West Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 18.6 by 100.5.

Shaw & Co. have resold for George H. Robinson 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 by 99.11.

Edward C. H. Vogler has sold for Edward T. Noyelles the three-story dwelling 302 West One Hundred and Third Street. The same broker has also resold for George H. Tiemeyer 202 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 90 by 100, to an investor.

M. L. & C. Ernst are the buyers of 11 West Eighty-ninth Street and Parsons & Holzman of 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, properties recently reported sold.

Soncy Apartment House Decision.

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment ordering the conveyance of the Soncy apartment house, at 49 to 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Clarence T. Coley and Maria C. Brown, children of an adopted daughter of Jacob B. Tallman, who died in 1892. The executor of his estate, Clarence H. Tallman, had conveyed the property, as the result of a foreclosure sale, to Stella Bethel, and action was instituted to have this transfer set aside as fraudulent. Justice Davis also issued an order for an accounting on the income of the property.

Estate Sells Three Parcels.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Alger estate to William S. Patten the following properties: No. 209 Duane Street, a five-story building, 25 by 29; 785 Washington Street, a five-story building, 25 by 54, and 1,551 Second Avenue, frame buildings, 25.6 by 104.

Lower First Avenue Purchases.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Ambrose Cullen and the Isaac Hirsch estate, respectively, the two three-story tenements 424 and 426 First Avenue, adjoining the corner of Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 36 by 62. The buyers are Schmeidler & Bachrach.

P. Imperato sold for James P. Kein the four-story double flat 2,267 First Avenue, on lot 29 by 78, to John Thomas.

B. A. Gilde and M. F. Mulvihill have sold for Michael Hoffman to F. Lawler the five-story tenement 102 East One Hundred and Second Street.

L. M. Mosaner & Co. have sold 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100, for Irving Kempner to Adolf Mandel and Moses Kinzler, and have resold the properties for Messrs. Mandel and Kinzler to Morris Simon and another.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for M. Kreleisheimer to Louis Lese 126 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 323 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 102.2.

Deals on Park and Madison Avenues.

Duff & Conger have sold for a client of F. A. Curry to M. Kinzler 1,663 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 95.

Charles Galewski has sold for Alvina L. and Sophie Spangenberg to Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story double flat 1,342 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought, through George Brettell & Sons, 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 50 by 100.11.

Joseph Roberts has bought, from Charles H. Dunston, 534 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.8 by 100.11.

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co. have sold for William D. Carroll 247 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.6 by 75.8.

Duff & Brown have sold for Annie M. Stout 554 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a three-story and basement stone dwelling, 18 by 50 by 100.

Henry H. Otten has sold for William Hubert the five-story double flat, with store, 2,687 Eighth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.

Big Rental for Fifth Avenue Corner.

There was recorded yesterday the lease of the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street by Mary Bell to Henry Corn for twenty-one years, at an annual rental of $75,000.

Operators Sell on Forsyth Street.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer 157 Forsyth Street, five-story front and rear tenements on lot 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Abram Weinstein 509, 511, and 513 East Thirteenth Street, three four-story tenements, 75 by 103.3.

Alexander Herzog has sold 419 and 421 East Sixteenth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 92.

Post & Reese have sold 111 East Seventeenth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 25 by 92, for a client of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for occupancy.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for Max Miller the six-story tenement 2334 East Fourth Street, 45.2 by 96; also, for J. Tishman to a builder for improvement, 110 East Second Street, a lot 22.6 by 124, now covered by a four-story dwelling.

Joseph Gans has leased for Samuel Mann to Louis Kapit the flat 23, 25, and 27 Jefferson Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, for four years, at an annual rental of $4,000.

Wooster Street Building Sold.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Louis Bernstein 33 Wooster Street, a four-story building, 20 by 50.

The Whitehall Realty Company is the buyer of 22, 24, and 26 West Fifteenth Street, three three-story dwellings, on plot 75 by 93.9, recently reported sold by Marcus M. and F. W. Marks.

Markus Rosenbaum has sold for the August Greff estate 659 Ninth Avenue, a five-story flat, 28 by 75.

Potter & Brother have sold to Oliver Costello 518 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5. S. B. Rogers was the broker.

Big Deal in Clay Avenue Lots.

Haynes & Pittman have sold for a client a plot of twelve lots, having frontages of 189 feet on Clay Avenue, 169 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and 167 feet on Teller Avenue; also, for M. D. Lawton, the dwelling 982 Trinity Avenue. The same brokers have also sold twelve lots at Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn, and the four-story double flat 1,467 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Harry M. Goldberg and Jacob Berman have bought, through Kindler & Schmidt, the five-story triple flat on lot 27 by 100, 553 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to M. Matzkin, I. Reingold, and E. Bodger, four lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, west of White Plains Avenue, 100 by 114; also, to the same buyers, two lots 50 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, east of Fourth Avenue.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have sold for Harry M. Goldberg the five-story flat 235 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, adjoining St. Ann's Church.

New Houses Sold on Union Avenue.

The Bronx Realty Exchange has sold for John O'Leary 1,229 and 1,237 Union Avenue, two out of a row of six three-story two-family brick houses recently completed.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Henry Korn to Jacob Marx 3,886 to 3,890 Third Avenue, three four-story flats, 81 by 125.

Charles H. Baechler has sold the two-family dwelling 566 Jackson Avenue, Van Nest, for Charles Knauf to Charles A. Anderson; also for Amanda Roesler, the dwelling 95 St. Lawrence Avenue, Mapes estate, to Frank Decker.

A. Rosenfeld has sold for Max Kobre the property 709 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

To Build on West Fourteenth Street.

Van Vliet & Place have leased 450 West Fourteenth Street to Conron Brothers & Co., for improvement; also, the property at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, to the same firm. A new building will be erected on the latter site as soon as the city's water front improvements at that point have been completed.

Van Vliet & Place report other leases as follows: The dwelling 35 West Eleventh Street to Juan Garcia; the dwelling 94 Morton Street, to Mrs. Jane Kelly; the dwelling 25 Stuyvesant Street to Emil Neufeld; for J. P. Van Buskirk, the three-story dwelling 322 West Twelfth Street; to Wilhelmene Hicke, the dwelling 215 West Forty-fifth Street; to S. S. & F. J. Race the four-story dwelling 146 West Sixteenth Street; to Caroline Vogt, the dwelling 330 West Twelfth Street, and the store and basement of 889 Bleecker Street for M. H. Korn.

Company's Large Purchase in Queens.

The Utopia Land Company, recently incorporated, reports that it has bought a tract of 161½ acres in the Borough of Queens, and will lay out the property in building lots.

G. P. Truslow has sold for E. Godwin the three-story and basement dwelling 103 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, to H. A. Chambers.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-ninth Street, 313 East, north side, 185 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Julius Stich.....$16,140

St. Nicholas Avenue, 020, east side, 20.1 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.3 by 105.4 by 18 by 102.4, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. C. Huntington, as trustee 19,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northeast corner, for two three-story brick tenements and stores, 25.2 by 75.11; M. Keppler, St. George, S. I., owner; J. B. Smook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $16,000.

No. 412 East Seventy-fifth Street, for five and two story brick stables, 27.6 by 102.2; J. Donohue of 411 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; E. L. Middletown of 509 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 28 West Fifteenth Street, for ten-story brick lofts and store, 25 by 25; W. G. Pigueron of 5 East Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $75,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick tenement, 25 by 66.6; Tony Cianpoli of 2,015 First Avenue, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Walnut Street, north side, 150 feet east of Boston Road, for a one-story frame dwelling, 18 by 26; A. J. Hoffin of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Broadway, owner; William M. Rouzee of 84 Fifth Street, Williams Bridge, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 167 and 169 Bowery, to a five-story brick theatre; estate H. C. Miner of 196 Bowery, owner; B. H. Simonson of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 414 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick stable; J. D. Wall of 792 Sixth Avenue, owner; P. J. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 428 West Fortieth Street, to two four-story brick tenements; A. Hoeckh of 418 West Fortieth Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; W. Gillies & Brother, owners; H. Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 231 and 233 East Fifty-first Street, to a five-story brick stable; Mrs. K. Halm, King's Bridge, owner; P. Goeltis of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 128 Cannon Street, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Segal of 70 Second Avenue, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 103 Bowery, to four-story brick lofts and store; estate of C. A. Cheseborough, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Rider Avenue, west side, 692.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick power house, 150 by 101.2; New York Edison Company, no of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling 24 by 30.6; John Maurer, Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, owner; William Guggolz of 2,265 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

Edward Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Latting Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; T. P. Tolchinski, Seton estate, Westchester, owner; Charles R. Baxter, Middletown Road, Westchester, architect; cost, $1,400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, March 25.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 7th St, 108x205, Unionport; Sarah S. Rogers to Thomas J. Donohue, correction of deed..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 198, s w s, 25x98; Anna S. Duhme to Minnie A. Blanchard, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... $100

BLEECKER ST, 198, s w s, 25x98; Minnie A. Blanchard to the Presbyterian Church on University Place, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of Maple St, 72x95.5x40.8x96.4; Joseph S. Wood to Ike Mayers 2,400

DAWSON ST, 1,120, s e s, 25x100; Mary E. Nicklas to Charles G. Neumann, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ELTON AV, s w corner of 157th St, 64.6x100; Bernardina Wiener to Thomas D. Malcolm, other consideration and..... 100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 51.5 ft e of Grand Av, runs s 66.5x s a 39.1x n s 30.2x n 58.1x w 50; Mary J. Neville to William H. Capes, (mtgs $4,440)..... Nom

GREENWICH ST, 110, w s, runs w 50.5x 31.2x s 32.8x e 87.8x n 26.7; Gustavus W. Rawson, referee, to Harry M. Austin 20,650

JACKSON AV, 1,048, e s, 17.3x87.6; Jules F. Valois to Annie C. Valois..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 336, w s, 20x78; Alice M. Voss to Loton H. Slawson and another, ½ part, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

LOT 81, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, Westchester, 25x100; the Warranty Realty Company to Emma Rau ..... Nom

LOT 132, partition map of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Robert Gaines to Thomas Flynn, (mtg $1,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 141 and 142, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Catharine T. O'Connell to John O'Connell ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,828, w s, 20.1 ft s of 119th St, 20x75; Frank S. Gannon to Golde & Cohen, a corporation, other consideration and..... 100

MARKET ST, 65 and 67, w s, 37.4x86.9x 37.4x88.1; Joseph Hyman to Isaac Male, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.. 100

MARMION PLACE, n w s, 190.7 ft n e of Tremont Av, 78.7x150.2; Sarah Grossman and others to Jonas Weil, (mtg $2,400,) other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of Boston Road, runs n 25x e 107.7x s 25.1x w 96.8; Catharine T. O'Connell to John O'Connell ..... Nom.

VYSE AV, w s, 400 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Jules F. Valois to Annie C. Valois..... Nom.

WALTON AV, w s, 372.3 n n of 183d St, 75x95; James J. Phelan to Mary A. Murphy and another ..... Nom.

WATER ST, 618, n s, 26.3x66.11x25.7x 65.11; Frederick Sackett to John J. Munn, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

WATTS ST, s s, 22.3 e of West Broadway, 24.1x20.5x22.10x28.5; Gustave Helmstetter to Elizabeth Helmstetter..... Gift

WEST ST, 221 and 222, e s, 40.2x58.6x40 x57.9; William Dieckmann to Asmus Evertsen ..... Nom

2D AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Henriette Gerber and others to Meyer Goldberg and another..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 171st St, 25x 162.11x25x164.5; Emil Meyer to Philip Euler, other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, being part of Lot 127, map of Morrisania, 30.6x121; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, and others to Louis A. Schenck, all title, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 500

5TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 45x98; John T. Nagle to State Bank, (mtg $32,500)..... Nom.

12TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; Henry Biermann and another to David Lehrfeld, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

21ST ST, 417 West, 22x104.6; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Carrie Nichols.... 10,000

37TH ST, 604 to 610 West, 108x98.9; Daniel P. Hays, referee, to John S. Sills and others 52,000

46TH ST, 212 East, 25x100.5; William N. Tuthill and others to Walter J. Dean, other consideration and..... 100

58TH ST, 438 West, 25x100.5; Joseph Jordan to John H. Wohltmann and another, (mtgs $17,000)..... 100

66TH ST, 241 West, 25x100.5; John A. Walsh, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.. 12,000

92D ST, n s, 33 ft w of West End Av, runs n 62.10x n w 6x w 2.6x n 18.7x w 18.4x s 76.8x s 25; Meyer L., Sire to Robert D. Green..... Nom.

92D ST, 36 and 38 West, 34x100.8; William H. Siegman to Max S. Goodman, (mtgs $31,000,) other consideration and..... 100

93D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75; Gustav Goodmann to Martha Lederman, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and 100

102D ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; Hugo Cohn to Samuel Herbst, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

104TH ST, 346 East, 25x100.11; Albert H. Atterbury to Ignatz Fergsman and another, (mtgs $21,250)..... Nom

106TH ST, n s, 200.6 w of Columbus Av, 24.6x100.11; Sophia Zimmermann to Bertha Barth, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.11x100.11; Realty Operating Company to Harry Matz and another, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, 230 East, 20x100.11; John Palmieri to Leon Tuchmann, (mtg $4,800,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Mina Fried to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 25.2x w 97.8x n 29.6x e 113.2; Theodore H. Friend, referee, to William Mitchell, trustee 37,000

124TH ST, 409 East, 25x100.11; Marcus Roth to Ignatz Bleich, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

129TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Harriet G. Cole and another to George H. F. Schrader, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and..... 100

129TH ST, 132 and 134 East, 25x99.11; Louis Lese and another to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

137TH ST, 249 West, 18x99.11; Frank S. Gannon, Jr., referee, to Metropolis Securities Company 16,100

138TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Julia A. Sayre to Abraham Ruth. Nom

138TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Eliz M. Sayre to A. Ruth..... Nom

138TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Albarnus L. Sayre to Abraham Ruth ..... Nom.

139TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 112.5x33.2x90.7; Arthur J. Baldwin, referee, to Louis Lese and others..... 4,075

139TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 99.11; Peter Duffy to Broadway Reliance Realty Company, other consideration and 100

139TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 99.11; Broadway Reliance Realty Company to Charles Stich, (mtg $25,800..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 114.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 21x99.11; Jane Talbot to John F. Cockerill, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Frumed Meisner to John J. McQuied, (mtgs $21,500) 100

152D ST, s s, 67 ft e of Union Av, 23x 94.10; Joseph Rettinger to Anna M. Rettinger, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

157TH ST, n s, 105.10 ft s e of Park Av, runs n e 26.6x w 91.10x s w 20.11x e 105.10; Philip Euler to Emil Meyer, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

157TH ST, 641 East, 24.6x101.8; George J. Stricker to Martin Klett, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

163D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 19.5x 100x21.11x100; Thomas D. Malcolm to Bernardina Wiener, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... $278

170TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Joseph Rettinger to Anna M. Rettinger, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of Fort George Av; Thomas Baily to Joseph M. Schenck, 3 years..... $2,250 to $3,000

GRAND ST, 528; William Constable to Louis Schiller, 3 years..... 900

GRAND ST, 530; William Constable to Michael J. Walsh, 3 years..... 900

MADISON AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St; J. S. Cram, trustee, to Warren A. Leonard, 15 years 2,000

NASSAU ST, 143 and 145; Park Row, 37 and 38; Beekman St, 4 and 6; Frederick Potter and another, trustees, to Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company, 9 years.. 15,000

NORFOLK ST, 180; Beckie Lewitoh and another to Hyman Rosenberg, 3 2-12 years 3,300

PARK AV, n e corner of 120th St; Ruth Livingston to John F. Cronin, 5 years and 3 months..... 600

PLOT 240, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Henry H. Vought to John R. Dunn and others, trustees, 1 year 240

THOMPSON ST, 143 and 145; Herman Cohen to Vito Radice, 5 years..... 4,260

RIVINGTON ST, 31; Ernst Plath to D. Birelson and another, 3 years..... 1,080

STANTON ST, 112; Konrad Dister to Oslas Albrech and another, 5 years..... 1,020

1ST AV, 2,239; Andrea Acconcia to Pasquale Avallone, 5 years..... 780

1ST AV, 2,095; Domenico Ferraro to Domenico Russo and another, 4 years and 5 months..... 408

3D AV, 1,881; Richard H. L. Townsend to Mark Cook and another, 11 months.... 1,200

3D AV, 1,881; Richard H. L. Townsend to Mark Cook and another, 2 years..... 1,200

3D AV, 4,582; George Chappell to S. Davidson and another, 3 years..... 360

3D AV, 3,442; George Shepherd to Louis Buxbaum and another, 3 years..... 480

3D AV, 4,197; George Heuser to Loretta J. Cross, 5 2-12 years..... 1,800

3D AV, 1,650; George Geiss to Rudolf Kalleuse, 5 years..... 840

5TH AV, 314; Frank B. Martin to Ovington Brothers' Company, 21 years..... $12,500 and 15,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 32d St; Mary Bell to Henry Corn, 21 years..... 75,000

5TH AV, 110 and 112; Mary R. Goelet and others, trustees, to Henry Corn, 20 years 45,000

5TH AV, 2,034; Chauncey S. Truax to Moses Bertuch, 3 years..... $1,600 and 1,700

9TH ST, 713 and 715; David Yacobowitz, to Nathan Goldfarb, 3 years and 1 month 6,000

11TH AV, 418; Thomas Miller, Jr., and others to David Leef and another, 3 years 1,140

14TH ST, 212 East; Olga Bischel, executrix, to Frederick F. Fleck, 6 years..... 3,300

15TH ST, 38 and 40 West; Henry V. Van Beuren and others to Edward F. Caldwell and another, 10½ 12 years..... 10,100

24TH ST, n s, 258 ft w of 8th Av; Katherine T. Moore to Emily Laverty, 21 years..... 240

24TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 8th Av; Katherine T. Moore to Cornelia Burtt, 21 years..... 244

37TH ST, 439 West; Michael Egner to Charles Wendauer and another, 5 years.. $380 and 480

104TH ST, 346 East; Albert H. Atterbury to Michele Giaquinto, 3 4-12 years 1,800

111TH ST, 230 East; Anton Alteri to Felice Marino, 5 years..... 360

138TH ST, 624 East; Bernard French to Henry Bruning, 5 years 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUSTEN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Greenwich St, 110, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... $15,000

AYER, Charles F., to Quincy A. Shaw, Broadway, 1,164, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 110,000

BACHRACH, Irving, to Louis Lese and another; 182 and 184 Lexington Av, s w corner of 129th St, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BERGSMAN, Ignatz, and another to Albert H. Atterbury; 104th St, 346 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,250

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bleecker St, 198, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMPANY to Peter Duffy; 139th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, two mtgs, 2 years, each.... 12,900

BUNZL, Ernest, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 155 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

CAHN, Abraham, to H. Julius Langbein; Norwood Av, n w corner of 205th St, prior mtg $2,350, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

CAMMANN, Henry H., to Josephine Stein; West End Av, w s, 78.8 ft s of 83d St, 5 years 20,000

CONDE, Apama L., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 56th St, 6 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 30,000

CONYNGHAM, Anna J., (Johnson,) and another to Franklin Savings Bank; Mott Av, 611, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

DEAN, Walter J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, 212 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

DEAN, Walter J., to J. Hull Browning; 212 East 46th St, 2 years..... 3,500

DONOHUE, Thomas J., to Mary Golden; Avenue C, s e terrace of 7th St, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ELDER, Mary M., and another to Rufus M. Overlander; Buah St, s s, 191.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; 3d Av, w s, 125.2 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 6,500

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, w s, 90.5 ft n of 50th St, 3 years..... 8,500

GOODMAN, Max S., to Morris Mayer; 92d St, s s, 331.7 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

GOODMAN, Max S., to Simon Wolf; 92d St, s s, 314.7 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

GOODSTEIN, Harry, to Mina Fried; 118th St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent... 3,500

KEMMERER, Lillie, to Henrietta Schaefer; 12th St, n s, being part of Lot 325, map of Unionport, begins at Lot 323, runs n 108x e 50x s 108 to street x w 50 to beginning, due Jan. 1, 1909..... 1,000

LEHRFELD, David, to Henry Biermann and another; 12th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,625

LESE, Louis, and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 139th St, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to Bernardina Wiener; Elton Av, s w corner of 167th St, 1 year..... 5,000

MALE, Isaac, to Joseph Hyman; Market St, 65 and 67, prior mtg, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MATZ, Harry, and another to City Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 65,000

MATZ, Harry, and another to Realty Operating Company; 109th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MAYERS, Ike, to Joseph S. Wood; plot bounded n x Lot 202A on map of land of J. S. Wood, William's Bridge, 40.8 e x Lot 214, 96.5 s x Bruce Av and Gun Hill Road, 72 w x Mapes Av, 100, 3 years.... 2,000

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 137th St, 249 West, 3 years. 15,000

MEYER, Emil, to Charles Meyer; 541 Park Av, n e corner of 167th St, due March 11, 1907..... 5,000

MEYER, Emil, to Enoch C. Bell; 167th St, n s, 105.10 ft s e of Park Av, prior mtg $19,000, 3 years..... 1,500

QUINN, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee Company; Forest Av, n w corner of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 61,250

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 6th Av, e s, 78.3 ft s of 14th St, leasehold, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 700,000

RUTH, Abraham J., to Title Guarantee Company; 138th St, s s, 450 ft e of 6th Av, due Sept. 15, 1905..... 14,000

SAUER, Anna D., to Mortimer J. Gross; 42d St, 330 West, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHENCK, Louis A., to Dollar Savings Bank; 3d Av, s w corner of 8th Av, being part of Lot 127, map of Morrisania, 1 year.... 17,500

SCHROEDER, Gesine, widow, to West Side Savings Bank; 216 and 218 West 16th St, due May 1, 1907..... 44,000

SCHROEDER, Gesine, widow, to Max Baron; 216 and 218 West 16th St, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SCOTT, Louise M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 36th St, 247 West, 2 years..... 10,000

STICH, Charles, to Broadway Reliance Realty Company; 139th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,700

STOCK, Frank, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 109th St, 116 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

STRICKER, George J., to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; 157th St, 641 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

TREMEL, Louis, to Joseph Brandt; Lafayette St, n s, 151 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

THE CORPORATION OF THE FIRST Baptist Church to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 79th St, prior mtg —, interest and time due as per bond..... 10,000

WEIGAND, Emil, to Maude J. Schmid, guardian; Lot 10, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WEIGAND, Emil, to Gertrude E. Master; Lot 10, map of St. Raymond Park, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

YOUNGS, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 23d St, 325 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRITTON, Frances M., to John A. Garyer $1

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 350,000

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Henry E. Pierrepont and another, executors and trustees..... 100,000

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, (4 assignments of 8 mtgs)..... 1

McKAY, Margaret A., to Michael Brennan, 1 114.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 21x99.11; Jane Talbot to John F. Cockerill, (mtg $2,500)..... 2,025

MUELHENS, Ida, to Ida A. E. Muelhens. 1

MUELHENS, Ida, to Ida A. E. Muelhens. 1

PIERREPONT, Henry E., and another, executors and trustees, to John J. Pierrepont 75,000

ROUX, Harry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 8,000

SALTONSTALL, Andrew H. M., to Henry Meyers 5,000

THE HORWITZ REALTY COMPANY to the Jefferson Bank, (3 assignments).. 7,700

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Julius I. Metzger..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, w s, 52 ft n of 18th St, 34.8x98; Ellender & Fichtenbaum against Henry Lippmann, owner and contractor..... $278

17TH ST, n s, 411.8 ft w of 5th Av, 65x92; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Incorporated, against Kruse & Baker, owners and contractors..... 350

84TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.2; Mitchell Brothers against Harriet G. Sonner, owner; George J. Demlin, contractor 60

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

109TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.11x100.11; City Mortgage Company loans to Harry Matz and Elias Guessroff $65,000

168TH ST and Forest Av, n w corner, 87.6x222; City Mortgage Company loans to Thomas J. Quinn..... 61,250

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,496 and 1,498; Henry Green against Leon Tuchman and another, Nov. 4, 1903..... $93

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 150x —, and Park Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 50x—, and 58th St, s s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 25x—; George F. Moore against Maria A. Herter and another, March 31, 1903 637

87TH ST, 327 West; Edwin Dumble against Mary E. Reilly and another, Jan. 7, 1904..... 405

Lis Pendens.

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 309.11 ft s of 171st St, runs w 50x s 95.5 to n s of Julia St x e 51.2 to Crotona Place x n 84.10 to beginning; Max J. Roth against Elizabeth A. May and another, administrators, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

LOTS 110, 111, 117, 118, and 119, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 24th Ward, 5 actions; Harriet F. Duncan against George P. Shirmer, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of five mortgages; attorneys, Boothby & Baldwin.

LOTS 119 and 120, Map No

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Saturday, March 19, between 60 Liberty St. and Lakewood, N. J., 2.40 P. M. train, UMBRELLA, dark bamboo crook handle, silver initials "G. T. M." Reward if returned to elevator man, 60 Liberty St.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost.—Near the Butterick Building, on Macdougal St., a gold BRACELET. If found return to Lizzie McAndrew, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.; a suitable reward will be given.

Lost.—March 19, POCKETBOOK, containing small sum money, 2 pins, locket, and ring, on 3d Av. or City Hall train; finder kindly return and receive reward. M. E. Nick, 331 E. 10th.

Lost.—Certificate No. 17,407 for one share Mergenthaler Linotype Company stock in name of Jennie Wilbur; company notified of loss. Jennie Wilbur, 106 West 74th St., New York.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,593 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Great Dane dog, golden brindle color, with choke collar on; 33 inches in height; reward given. Ockenfuss, 302 10th Av., 27-28th. Lakery.

Lost.—Gold WATCH, initials "M. W.," lost March 14; good reward; no questions asked. Call or answer, 453 Broome St.

Lost.—Pocketbook, small sum of money. Reward by returning to Wm. A. Peet & Co., 52 and 54 Park St.

Lost.—Watch and fob at 26th St., 8th Av.; reward, return. 335 8th Av., store.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. H. Baruch & Son, 16 Av. A; $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York; Benjamin Fox, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—7 times, 24c; 7l. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

224 St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

58th St., 345 West.—Beautiful second floor room adjoining bath; dressing room; closets; excellent table.

61st St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable room; every convenience; southern exposure; also sunny single room; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

Madison Av., 674, Cor. 61st St.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; reduced Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7l. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 222 East.—Neatly furnished rooms, suitable for two, three, or four, from $2 up.

30th St., 61 West.—Beautiful rooms; large, small; suite suitable for doctor; excellent board; references.

36th St., 159 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

82d St., 120 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

90th St., 104 West.—Handsome furnished parlor and bedroom, one or two gentlemen. Mrs. Gagnee.

Bronx Park, 2,706 Decatur Av.—Good, board; large rooms; gentlemen preferred; 3 minutes from "L" station; terms, $6.

Lexington Av., 616, Corner 53d.—Parlor, bedroom, bath, to let; $6; independence. Gagnee.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7l. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Seamstress and Dressmaker.—Wanted, a seamstress with a knowledge of dressmaking, willing to do light housework; in the country; $30 a month; the position may be only temporary. Address, with references, Mrs. J. Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for feathers, flowers, and millinery trimmings. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the selling of these goods can secure good positions by applying to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M.. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of bright girls to act as messengers; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their trimmed and untrimmed millinery departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M., or between 8 and 9 A. M.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their ladies' and misses' suits, jackets, and millinery and muslin underwear departments. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their ribbon department; also experienced milliners for millinery workroom. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require inspectors and messengers. Apply, with health certificate, at Duffield St. entrance, at 8 A. M.

Wanted—Cloak saleswomen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for cloak and suit departments. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Lace department; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for lace department. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Stock girls; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced stock girls for cloak and suit department. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Alteration hands, Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced alteration hands on ladies' suits and jackets; long season. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Cashiers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced cashiers; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen in their domestics and wash goods departments. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted, at once, first class operators; waist and sleeve hands; also waist and skirt helpers. Apply at Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, fifth floor.

Wanted—A young lady stenographer who understands Italian. Make written application only to William H., 1,441 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Millinery; Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in our millinery showroom.

Wanted—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their lace department. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Millinery makers; Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced millinery makers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Koch's, 174 Fulton St., Brooklyn, want experienced saleslades in flower and feather department; also several milliners.

Wanted—A nurse for a child three years old. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced, for downtown position; refined young lady; $8-$10. Room 1,737, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—A German or Swede for chamberwork and light laundry work. Call, 2 to 3, Friday or Saturday, at 43 East 72d St.

Wanted—Office assistant and telephone operator; must have some experience. Call Doyle, Tribune Building.

Wanted—Stenographer; must have at least 2 years' experience; salary, $10 to $12 to start. Call Room 119B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Millinery; thoroughly experienced millinery makers. Apply Siegel Cooper Co., Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Alteration hand on ladies' cloaks and suits. Weller's, 140 East 125th St.

Males.

Salesman.—An excellent opportunity; canvasser to canvass Brooklyn and Long Island on a good salary and commission contract; call before 9 A. M. W. Wooledge, Store, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The New York office of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 853 Broadway, offers a good salaried position to the right party who can train men for our retail business. Address Fredk. Gilbart.

Wanted—The New York office of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 853 Broadway, requires the services of a successful closing man on good salary; also a district manager. Address Fredk. Gilbart.

Wanted—Silk and dress goods salesmen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced silk and dress goods salesmen; steady positions and good salaries to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A bright boy, about 16 years, living at home, for position in a savings bank; must understand shorthand and typewriting; small salary, but will give good opportunity for advancement. Inquire third floor, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—A young man, acquainted with the streets of New York, who is a good penman; salary to start with, $6. Address, in own handwriting, M. Y., Box 108 Times.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co. require thoroughly experienced dress goods salesmen. Apply to Superintendent between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Wanted—Male stenographer, experienced, ambitious, well dressed, for New York City; also bookkeeper for Brooklyn firm. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted.—Six gentlemen, address, character, who must earn large money; permanent. Call 2-3, after 5, or Saturdays, Lyon, 42 Broadway.

Wanted—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. require the services of an experienced wrapper; also an office boy. Broadway and 21st St.

Wanted—Experienced counter salesman in tea store; salary $10; must be neat and quick wrapper. B., 139 Times.

Wanted—Agents to call on the confectionery, grocery, and cigar trade. H. Pulver, 49 Platt St., Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—A few experienced messengers for downtown. Apply Postal Telegraph Co., 253 Broadway.

Wanted—Neat, tidy cashboys. Apply, with certificate, S., G. & Co., Broadway and 31st St.

Wanted—Experienced clothing salesman. Lambert, 39 and 41 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—Bushelmen. Lambert, 39 and 41 Cortlandt St.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7l. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—Double entry, 8 years' experience, English, French, German, stenography, translation, typewriting, wants to change; $18; highest reference, especially in chemical line. C., Box 136 Times.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class, private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—First-class dressmaker wishes engagements out by day; latest models. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

Housework.—By respectable young woman; city or country. R. R., 204 East 120th St., top floor.

Laundress, competent, wants first-class family washing to do at her home; open air drying; in a private location; first-class references. Call or address 66 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

Millinery.—Hats made and trimmed in latest style at customer's house or taken home; shopping done. Reasonable. 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—By competent Smith Premier operator; neat and accurate; several years' experience; can furnish good references; salary, $12. Miss E. A. H., 16 Cottage Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Stenographer.—As stenographer by young lady; neat appearance; experienced; can take entire charge of an office and handle correspondence; good references. Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Permanent; by young lady of neat appearance, with three years' experience in commercial and advertising lines; best of references; salary to start, $12. M. G., care J. Kilbride, 136 East 28th St.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—By young lady; capable of taking entire charge of office and handling large correspondence; good references; salary to start, $12. A. B., 401 Davis Av., Harrison, N. J.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—By young lady of good appearance and refinement; two years' experience in brokerage and insurance; salary to start, $12. M. L. S., 722 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer or Secretary.—By young lady of experience as stenographer or secretary; accurate and able to assist with books; best of references. C. M. Jury, 75 Washington Place.

Stenographer or Private Secretary.—By young lady; experienced in commercial lines, and can produce good references; salary to start, $10. M. J. H., 488 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—3 years' experience; rapid, neat worker; permanent, position reliable firm; good references; will accept $10. Ella Burns, 33 Moffatt St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Assistant Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; good speller; will start for $8. E. K., care Store, 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—With a mercantile or export house; knowledge of bookkeeping; four years' experience; salary, $12-$15. Miss Lillian White, 182 East 79th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent, with four years' experience; good long-hand writer; salary, $10-$12. Miss D. Fitzgibbon, 73d St. and 2d Av., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' position banking and law; $10 to commense; chance of advancement. Miss M. R. Burke, care Mrs. Coxe, 85 West 104th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent; in publishing house; use graphophone; translate into French; five years' experience; salary, $12-$15. Miss F. I. A., 61 West 124th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; competent young business woman; excellent references; $10. K. L., Box 149 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young woman, 6 years' experience, where neat, accurate work is required; salary, $10. A. P., 514 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; understands bookkeeping; young woman; 22 years old; $6. K. Smith, Box 267 Maspeth, N. Y.

Stenographer.—Experienced; attractive appearance; temporary work; can furnish best references. M. S., 315 East 121st St.

Young lady for light office work; Remington operator; knowledge of bookkeeping; small salary till proficient; no agencies. X. R., 90 8th Av.

Males.

Accountant, bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Advertisements, circulars written, catalogues compiled, correspondence attended to at reasonable figures. S., Box 151 Times Office.

Bookkeeper, 42, single, 20 years' experience, fine penman, accurate accountant; best references. Powell, 218 Second Av.

Clerk.—By a young man, with 8 years' experience in book business, with publisher or bookseller; have wholesale and retail experience; full charge of stock, shipping, order, and invoice departments. Andrew, 152 West 13th St.

Clerk.—By young man evening work of a clerical nature in Brooklyn; stenographer, good figurer, and correspondent; highest character. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Coachman—Thoroughly reliable, all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 128 Chambers St.

Coachman.—Married; with first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H. F., Box 150 Times, Downtown.

Electricity:—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

Executive man. Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

Manager, &c.—By an American; 26; educated, trustworthy, progressive, competent; experienced as manager, private secretary, correspondent; English, German, stenographer, typewriter, accountant; unquestionable credentials. A. S., Box 109 Times Office.

Reliable married couple, 40 and 45, wish steady position on gentleman's country place; good testimonials. L., care of Times Agency, 59 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—20; expert; A1 office man; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Versatile, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Competent and experienced; operates Smith Premier typewriter; position involving trust and responsibility; references; fair salary. E. R. Ames, 1,215 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Young man, 28, wishes position at anything. J. Williams, 542 8th Av.

FOR POLICE BUILDING IN LONG ACRE SQUARE

Commissioner McAdoo Urges Change in Headquarters Plans.

IS AGAINST CENTRE MARKET

That Location, He Declares, Would Be the Worst Possible for the Department's Purpose.

Disapproval of the site selected by Gen. Francis V. Greene for a new Police Headquarters—Centre Market, at Grand and Centre Streets—has resulted in Commissioner McAdoo writing a letter to Major McClellan, in which he said:

"When I came to this office, an appropriation of $750,000, made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was pending before the Board of Aldermen. Before I had an opportunity of examining into the question of the location and the facts of the case, I told some of the Aldermen I would be glad to have them pass the measure, which they did, and it was in due course presented to you for your signature and approval, which, I see by The Record, have been given.

"Upon examination of the proposed site and after mature reflection and consultation with disinterested persons, both in and out of the department, I have come to the conclusion that it would be a great mistake for the city to erect a Police Headquarters on the site of this market. The location, in my opinion, is in every way undesirable. Rather than go ahead with the building, I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be better to delay the whole work and begin by selecting a proper site, instead of putting up a Headquarters which will each year be more and more out of place.

"The active police work in New York and the centre of police life in New York are at present in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Precincts, and in the region beyond the population is growing more and more dense every year, and the police interests increasing rapidly. The police life of New York is most active between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. in the congested centres of population, and where the places of amusement are mostly situated. It would be highly advantageous to the service to have the Headquarters near to this life and readily accessible at night to those most concerned in policing the city and preventing crime.

"I believe that the best site for these Headquarters would be in or near some of the public squares north of Twenty-third Street and south of Sixtieth Street. I think an eligible site could be found in some of these neighborhoods, possibly in or near Long Acre Square. The money already appropriated could stand as for the building, but another appropriation would be necessary to purchase the site. In making this appropriation, I think it would only be equitable to give the Police Department credit for the value of the market site, which could be sold, and the site of this present building, which could also be disposed of. Both of these sites are of considerable value. An expert who examined them at my request places the valuation of each as follows:

Centre Market property	$315,000
No. 300 Mulberry Street	100,000

"Unless directed by you to the contrary, I will take no steps toward erecting a Headquarters building on the proposed site, which I consider the worst possible selection that could be made."

"I am not prepared," said Mayor McClellan, "to discuss this matter, but assume that the question will be brought promptly before the proper authorities."

Commissioner McAdoo's reference to Long Acre Square as a desirable site for a Police Central Office building recalls that in September, 1902, Police Commissioner John N. Partridge formally selected for its central location and as tapping all transit facilities the site bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, forming the northern boundary of Long Acre Square, to be acquired by the city through condemnation proceedings. Its value in 1900 was computed at $1,250,000.

PENSIONS FOR POLICE WIDOWS.

Commissioner McAdoo Wants Sum Raised from $300 to $600.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he would ask the Corporation Counsel to have a bill introduced in the Legislature increasing the pensions of widows of policemen killed while on duty from $300 to $600, not only as a measure of relief, but as an incentive to the men to perform their full duty, knowing that in the event of death under such circumstances their wives would be properly cared for.

The Commissioner spoke of the death of Policeman Hugh J. Enright, who was killed last Sunday. He said he was arranging with Inspector McLaughlin for the lease of a theatre and for first-class performers to give a benefit, under Inspector McLaughlin's direction, for Mrs. Enright. The Commissioner estimated that the performance would net from $8,000 to $10,000. Subscriptions are being received to the fund that has been started.

NORTHERN SECURITIES PLANS.

Harriman Interests Talk of Settlement in the Court.

Wall Street yesterday continued to discuss the complications which might arise out of the differences of opinion among the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company regarding the distribution of the assets. But while the Street was flooded with what purported to be authoritative statements regarding the difficulties, no clear explanation of the real state of affairs was obtainable.

Representatives of the Harriman interests declared that the matter would undoubtedly be settled in the courts if not in some other way, and that their only concern was that the method of distribution proposed in the circular to stockholders might not prove to be in absolute conformity with the law.

A representative of the Hill-Morgan interests said:

"Where so many diverse interests are represented it is natural that some friction should develop. Neither side has any desire to take undue advantage of the other. It will soon be seen that Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan are in perfect accord with the Union Pacific interests."

ELEVATED STATION RELIEF.

Cortlandt Street Structure of Ninth Avenue to be Ready Soon.

Relief from the congested conditions at the Cortlandt Street Station of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad will be afforded in about four weeks, according to Chief Engineer Pegram of the road, who announced yesterday that the first steel for the improvement will be delivered next Saturday.

The main span of the structure at that point is to be replaced with another, giving more station room. New steel stairs are to be erected at the southwest corner of Greenwich Street, under rights already obtained, and it is said that plans have been prepared providing for an exit through the four-story building on the southeast corner, which will be reached by a bridge from the down-town station.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7l. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Stenographer.—By competent stenographer and office assistant; 5 years' experience; familiar with German. F. B. F., 231 West 16th St., care J. Befnis.

Typewriter.—Office assistant; willing to make himself useful around office; experienced; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Anyone who tries Irish Whiskey will never be satisfied with anything else.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
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MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE OF SOLDIER PRISONERS

Two Suddenly Disappear and Hunt for Them Is Vain.

HAD BEEN COALING FERRYBOAT

Thorough Search of the Hancock and of Governors Island Fails to Reveal a Trace of Them.

All Governors Island was astir yesterday trying to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Charles Ryan and Harry S. Moore, prisoners in Castle Williams, who late Thursday night made their escape from the Island.

Sergt. Way, the supervisor of Castle Williams, said the affair was one of the most puzzling that has come within his experience during the quarter of a century he has been in charge of military prisoners in various places in the United States and its dependencies. At first it was thought the men had escaped on the Governors Island ferryboat General Hancock, but that was found not to be the case.

When the Hancock reached the Governors Island slip on her 9 o'clock trip Thursday night a gang of seventeen prisoners from Castle Williams were at the dock to coal her. The seventeen were classed among the well behaved, hence their assignment to duty along the water front at night. As soon as the boat was tied up the gang went to work, about half of them going below to properly place the coal there. Among the latter were Ryan and Moore. These two, it was afterward remarked, worked harder than the rest and seemed especially anxious to get as much of the coal dust on their faces and hands as possible. The result was that when they emerged from below they looked more like negroes from the Georgia swamps than plain everyday Castle Williams prisoners.

As soon as the coaling was finished the Hancock whistled for everybody going to New York to get aboard, and a minute later she had been released from her slip and was backing out into the stream. Then it was that Ryan and Moore were missed and a telephone call was sent to Manhattan to apprehend them.

As soon as the Hancock was secured in her slip at the Battery Park landing one of the soldiers on guard there hurried aboard and told Capt. Stanton what had happened while two others stood at the landing and refused to allow any of the passengers to disembark pending the arrival of a boat load of officers and men from the Island, who were to search the boat as well as scrutinize everybody on board.

The soldiers arrived in a few minutes and the search was made without delay. Not an unaccounted passenger was discovered, however, and the officers and soldiers were taken back to the Island on the ferryboat, where they reported the result of their trip. Then a systematic search of all the coal sheds, stables, out-of-the-way places, and the ordnance magazines was begun in the hope of discovering the missing prisoners. For hours the search, under the direction of Sergt. Way, went on, and not a place where a man could hide was left unexplored. Yesterday the search was resumed. A patrol was also sent to Manhattan, but last night both parties returned to the prison and reported that the search had been without result.

Sergt. Way now thinks the men may have gotten away in a row boat, but he is certain they did not swim Buttermilk Channel nor does he believe they were taken away by friends who had been waiting with the proper means of escape somewhere near the Island. Ryan is an ex-artilleryman and has three years to serve for robbery. Moore hails from Newport, R. I., and has a year to serve for fraudulent enlistment.

CLUNG TO BOLTING HORSE.

Policeman Stopped It as It Dashed Toward Baby Carriages.

After being dragged for a distance of a block by a runaway horse at Third Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street yesterday noon, and being twice shaken off by the frenzied animal, Roundsman George H. Kauff of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station brought it to a stop at Eighty-ninth Street, just as it was about to plunge into a line of half a dozen baby carriages. The Roundsman escaped with slight bruises.

The avenue at this point was filled at the time with children who had just been dismissed from Public School No. 30, in Eighty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. In Eighty-ninth Street, too, were half a dozen women with baby carriages. The horse was attached to a lumber wagon, owned by John J. Sheridan of 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and was driven by William Johnson of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. As he stopped the horse to put a feedbag on its nose at the corner of Eighty-eighth Street the animal became frightened at the noise of a passing elevated train and bolted.

Kauff jumped for the horse's head as it approached him, but missed the bridle and caught hold of the feedbag. He held on by this for a dozen yards, when it slipped off, and he fell almost under the flying hoofs. He was up in an instant, and made another grab, but missed the bridle. A third time he tried as the animal swerved and made for the terrified women and children on the sidewalk at the corner of Eighty-ninth Street, and this time he stopped the runaway.

$10,500 FOR A LEG.

Damage Verdict Increased by $3,000 After Defendant Appealed.

It would pay a defendant sometimes to resign himself to a verdict instead of appealing and getting a new trial. August Pelzel was employed in an elevator shaft in the building 169 Duane Street Nov. 17, 1899. The elevator was being used and the counterweight struck his foot, causing an injury which resulted in the amputation of his right leg. He brought a suit through his counsel, Messrs. Alfred & Charles Steckler, against Leopold Schepp, the owner of the building, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $7,500.

From this verdict the defendant appealed and the Appellate Division granted the defendant a new trial. The case was again tried and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,500, being $3,000 larger than the first verdict. From this verdict the defendant again appealed and the Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment.

"The Tempest" by East Side Amateurs.

A performance of "The Tempest" is to take place at the Educational Alliance tonight—its third presentation—by amateurs recruited from the young people of the east side. The performance is a part of the Educational Alliance's plan of education by entertainment.

TWO HUNDRED regular $3 Soft Hats at $2, all the new Spring styles in Pearls, Tans, Nutrias, Oxfords and Blacks, just the things for Easter and early Spring, placed on sale this morning at $2. We pay for the privilege of making new customers. The finest imported shirtings with box plaited bosoms, all the newest patterns, at $3.50—identical in quality and workmanship with what many others sell at $4 and $4.50. We have an honestly deserved reputation for SCARFS at $1 to $2.50, a brilliant but refined exposition of all that is best. Our own patterns and make, and SO different.

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Fulton St. at FlatbushAve.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE

Whole Principle of the Arbitration Agreement Imperiled.

ARCHITECTS GETTING RESTIVE

Clarence True Said to Have Made Arrangements to Build Without Giving Contracts to Mason Builders.

The outlook of the strike of the bricklayers appeared more serious than ever yesterday, threatening the very fabric of the arbitration agreement, which the Building Trades Employers' Association took an entire Summer to establish. The arbitration agreement was issued because nine-tenths of the strikes during the past six years were on account of the grievances of the unskilled laborers. The plan of arbitration therefore eliminated the unskilled men who could only get representation on the general Executive Board through the unions of skilled trades with which they were connected.

The big architects are becoming restive, and do not want to lose another season, which will be the case if the present deadlock is not ended. Architect Clarence True, 729 Sixth Avenue, who has charge of the erection of twelve large buildings, had a talk yesterday with the Mason Builders' Association and the Borough Board of the bricklayers in order to find out what the exact trouble was. He obtained several versions of the dispute.

According to Chairman O'Shea of the Borough Board, Mr. True was convinced the bricklayers were right, and made arrangements with a number of foremen to take charge of the work of building without giving the contracts to the mason builders. O'Shea said that Mr. True had 6,000,000 bricks to lay, and wanted to get the work started, Mr. True said last night:

"I have made no positive arrangements, but wanted to straighten out some technical matters with a number of foremen. I am altogether in the air about the whole dispute, and could no more predict how it is to end that could the man in the moon."

The Emergency Committee appointed by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association to take charge of the fight, met yesterday, but merely reviewed the situation. Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Employers' Association, said that no definite steps would be taken for a day or two.

"We know that in spite of the orders of the walking delegates," he said, "a number both of the bricklayers and laborers are at work for members of the Mason Builders' Association. We want to know exactly how many are working and on this we will base our future action, which will be prompt and to the purpose. We issued the arbitration agreement in the honest belief that it was possible to have an agreement with the skilled trades which would be observed and prevent strikes. We are still of this belief in spite of the individuals who are controlling this strike, and will do our best to show that it can be done. If we fail it will not be our fault."

It was learned that some individual Brooklyn contractors who have work in Manhattan had the work going on with Brooklyn bricklayers and laborers. These laborers are paid in most cases 37½ cents an hour, or 2½ cents higher than the wages the Laborers' Protective Union demands.

PAINTERS DEMAND HIGHER PAY.

Employers Refuse and a Strike May Be the Result.

The Brotherhood of Painters, which has signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, has made demands for an increase in wages from $3.50 a day for plain painting and $4 for decorative painting, to $4 and $4.50 a day, respectively.

The employers have refused the demands, and all the locals of the brotherhood have been called on to hold meetings and vote as to whether they will strike for their demands or submit them to arbitration.

TO AID GIRLS IN ST. LOUIS.

Women's Christian Associations Will Offer Protection to Young Strangers.

At a meeting of the International Board of the Women's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, in the Young Women's Christian Association Building, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon plans for the protection of young women lured to the coming exposition in St. Louis were discussed.

Reports which have come from different parts of the country in the last few months have indicated that an organized effort is being made to induce young women to go to the exposition and that many of the victims are being deceived by the promise of honest employment.

The International Board plans to protect these girls through its Department of Travelers' Aid. Successful work of this kind was done during the Chicago and Buffalo Expositions by the local associations of those cities, and the International Board intends now to make the work its especial duty. It will employ as many agents at the railroad stations in St. Louis as may be necessary to see that no girl not accompanied by a relative or friend is misdirected when reaching the city. This work will be done in connection with the Women's Christian Association of St. Louis, which has had travelers' aid agents at the stations in that city for years.

A home will be opened for stranded girls, legal advice provided in cases of deception, and other means of protection employed.

The board will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan.

Baltimore Fund for Fireman Paid Over.

In accordance with the request of the widow, Mayor McClellan turned over to the Knickerbocker Trust Company yesterday the sum of $8,297.86, which he received from various contributors in the City of Baltimore for the benefit of the family of Mark Kelly, the New York fireman who died of pneumonia as the result of exposure while, with the members of the local Fire Department, fighting the big Baltimore conflagration.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW EMPIRE Theatre. B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day
TO-NIGHT—116TH PERFORMANCE.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2.
The Girl from Kay's SAM BERNARD and great cast.
EXTRA MATINEE WED., APRIL 6th.

NEW LYCEUM West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST 2 WEEKS. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
Last Night & Last Matinee To-day.
AS YOU LIKE IT
Edith Wynne Matthison (Everyman), Rosalind
Ben Greet.....Jacques
Next Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

HUDSON HENRY MILLER { THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. In Ernest Denny's Play, MAN PROPOSES. Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS HERE.
Garrick Theatre, beginning April 4th,
ELEANOR ROBSON 13TH WEEK MERELY MARY ANN
101st TIME. MARCH 28th SOUVENIRS

SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. To-day.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
BELLEW AS RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
KATHERINE KENNEDY. In Elwin Barron's Play, THE RULING POWER.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON.

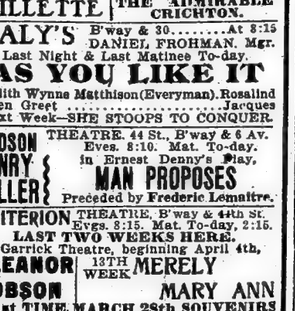

Might as well have the benefit of those Easter clothes to-morrow.

They cost no more to-day than next week.

Frock coats and waistcoats, $24, to $40.
Striped trousers, $5 to $10.
Silk hats, $6.
Shoes, patent leather, $3.50 and $5.
Spring overcoats, $16 to $35.

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BRONX FRANCHISE HELD UP.

Board of Estimate Asks Light on Westchester Road's Franchise.

The proposed franchise to the New York, Westchester and Boston Company in the Bronx was called up at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday by Borough President Ahearn, on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen asking the Board of Estimate to fix the compensation. Mayor McClellan suggested that the entire ordinance be redrafted to provide better protection to the city's interests.

"I vetoed the franchise granted by the Aldermen to the company before," said Mayor McClellan, "because the city's interests were not protected. Under similar conditions I shall have to veto this or any other grant of privileges. I do not consider it my business to inquire into the validity of the company's charter.

"I don't agree with you, Mr. Mayor," said Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn. "If we grant privileges to companies that have no legal right to exercise those privileges we make ourselves ridiculous."

"A former Corporation Counsel," interrupted Mr. Grout, "has given an opinion that the company's charter is valid. Now I have received a whole lot of letters protesting against the opinion and attacking the validity of the charter. I move that we ask the Corporation Counsel if we have the right to consider the question of charter validity or only that of the compensation to the city in return for the privileges granted."

With the rider from the Bronx Borough President, this motion was carried. The board also approved resolutions of the local boards to lay out a public park in the block bounded by Amsterdam and Convent Avenues and West One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, and a park at Central, Queens, and Parsons Avenues and Hawthorne

MARCH

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A DEFINITE statement of opinion from an authoritative source of the relative standing of contemporary authors is always valuable. The Dial of Chicago is assuredly an acknowledged guide in the criticism of literature and the adjustment of literary values. We find in the latest number of that periodical an interesting article on "Recent American Poetry," by William Morton Payne, who endeavors, while awarding justice to sixteen several poets, to give the palm of supremacy to one. Mr. Payne believes that Mr. George Edward Woodberry is probably the most distinguished American poet now living. He can think of but one other "who might fairly dispute the claim for this primacy," namely, Mr. William Vaughan Moody. Here is definiteness, indeed. Here is a distinctness of utterance and a clearness of view which most literary critics of the present hour seem to studiously avoid. Every reader of The Dial must feel grateful to Mr. Payne for his engaging frankness. We have no intention of disputing his statement. Hitherto we have thought of Prof. Woodberry chiefly as one of our ablest critics of letters and of Prof. Moody as another and younger of the same sort; but both have assuredly written poetry in an age when poets of distinction are scarce. Both of Mr. Payne's favorite American poets are Harvard men, and he himself is a native of Massachusetts. But that does not count.

While we are on the subject of definite expressions of opinion concerning literary values, it may be well to note that Mr. E. V. Lucas, a young English literary man who lately has written a good life of Charles Lamb and edited Elia's Essays, thinks that "Huckleberry Finn" and "Leaves of Grass" "are still the finest things in literature that America has done." The "still" is delightful. Mr. Lucas has a perfect right both to hold his opinion and to express it, as he does in The Speaker of London. We cherish a fondness for "Huckleberry Finn," especially those chapters relating to the Southern family feud. We have always regarded "Leaves of Grass" with a feeling somewhat akin to awe. But if we should be compelled off-hand (which Heaven forbid!) to name the finest two things in literature that America has done, we should be as likely to name Franklin's Autobiography and James Whitcomb Riley's "Little Orphant Annie" as the two Mr. Lucas crowns with his favor.

Whatever one may think of the controversy over the recently published "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welch Carlyle," with Sir James Crichton Browne's introduction, and the retaliatory Froude pamphlet, (brought out by the historian's literary executors,) there is no doubt that the two volumes of "New Letters of Thomas Carlyle," edited by his nephew, deserve a hearty welcome. If only for Carlyle's graphically expressed, but sometimes woefully wrongheaded opinions of his contemporaries to be gleaned from this book, (there is a batch of them in the review we publish this week,) these letters were worth printing. They may not add to or detract from our previous estimate of the great man, great in spite of his faults, but they do throw some new light on his relation to his contemporaries.

Next week the Spring book list number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will contain the customary classified lists of the new books of the season, (from Feb. 1 to July 1,) and an interesting article on the prospects of the season considered from the point of view of publisher and bookseller. The lists, with this introductory article, and the publishers' own announcements will fill many pages. Wherefore the BOOK REVIEW will be greatly enlarged, so that not one of its regular features shall be stinted. There will be a rather larger complement than usual of reviews of new books, including an article on Sir Horace Plunkett's important new book about Ireland.

The April magazines seem at a glance to be uncommonly interesting. One often hears blasé folks say regretfully that the magazines are not so good as they used to be. What nonsense! There are no Dickenses and Thackerays now to provide serials, (though some of the current serials are remarkably good,) but the short story of magazine commerce and the magazine article are better than they ever were before. But there is nothing else among the hundreds of contributions to this month's magazines scheduled in the BOOK REVIEW this week that is likely to arouse as large a measure of interest and cause so much discussion as the first installment in The Century of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's serial, "The Youth of Washington." There is a splendid sort of audacity in Dr. Mitchell's new undertaking. He has made a long, almost a lifelong, study of Washington's career, read all his published letters and documents, and now he dares to tell the story of our National hero's youth in the form of an autobiography; to imagine the General in his old age recording the incidents and measuring the influences of his early life.

Mr. Wilfrid Meynell lately has been taken to task for declaring that Tennyson ranked Jane Austen next to Shakespeare. The poet is said to have expressed that opinion to Sir Leslie Stephen. Mr. Meynell says, also, that Sir Henry Taylor told him that Tennyson entertained precisely that high opinion of the author of "Pride and Prejudice." Mr. Meynell finds further proof in this passage from Sir Henry Taylor's autobiography:

> Alfred talked very pleasantly that evening to Annie Thackeray and L— S—. He spoke of Jane Austen, as James Spedding does, as next to Shakespeare.

The matter is interesting, if not important. It is worth knowing, but one may live happily and be able to enjoy good literature without accepting Tennyson's opinion as a touchstone of positive fact.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

History of Nineteenth Century Books and Authors in the Third Volume of the New Chambers's Cyclopaedia.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

T. C. EVANS.

THE third and concluding volume of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature properly begins with the writers of the nineteenth century, though the work of some of them was enough advanced to show of what texture it was before the close of the preceding one. When 1801 was ushered in, Wordsworth was thirty-one years old. He had printed a lustrum before a volume of verse, called "Descriptive Sketches," and had also written "Tintern Abbey," which was published in 1798 in a volume with Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel;" these masterpieces of the latter author never afterward equaled by him, and in their way are unparalleled in the language. It is curious to remember that they were written while he was trying to be a market gardener at Nether Stowey. For a grower of pease and cabbages these were strange messages out of wizard land, whereof he was charged with the deliverance. Coleridge also was almost at the finish of three decades when the century opened. Scott, about the same age, was translating out of the German, Burger's "Lenore," and Goethe's "Götz of the Iron Hand." All his important work was yet to do. Southey was reading law—might have made a better lawyer than poet if he had kept on. "He pestered me with Southey," Emerson says, describing his first visit to Craigenputtock, "but who is Southey?"

Jeffrey was a young barrister—had only lately shed his academic and preparatory pin feathers; the Edinburgh reviewers who were to work with him were sounding the preluding note of their gathering—the Review first spreading its "light wings of saffron and of blue" in 1802. A literary and political terror it was from the beginning—its "banditti in their cowards' castle," as somebody called them when their bird bolts and cloth yard shafts began to fly, taking mitigated aspects as time went on. A little lame lad of twelve out of an Aberdeen primary school was about these days entering Harrow, one George Noel Gordon, afterward Lord Byron, who was in a few years, so the destinies did appoint it unto him, to shoot an arrow through a loophole in the grim walls of their cowards' castle aforesaid, with Greek fire and other spitting combustibles tied to its tail, to the measureless confusion and discomfiture of the said banditti. "The English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the shaft was labeled, its flight a stroke of archery not yet nor soon to be forgotten. Small surmise had in those days the slender, lame, new-fledged Harrovian, "with the head of a god and foot of a satyr," of what awaited him in the years which were to come. He could write boyish rhyme already, but what a wand of magic the instrument in his hands was in no long time to become there was no seer at hand nor inward monitor to instruct him.

Keats and Shelley were still in the spinning top stage of development, and Carlyle was a lad of five, a cottager in the inconsiderable Scottish town of Ecclefechan, to which his name and fame were afterward to lend its only glow of adornment. They were all the nurslings of the eighteenth as they became the ornaments of the nineteeth century, which, indeed, as the ripener and gatherer of their abounding harvests, has the right to lay full claim to them. But as Herr Sauertig or another somewhere remarks, no hammer in the horologue of time peals forth the signal when a new era is ushered in, so there is no marked divisory line between the centuries on one side or the other of which their dignitaries and immortals, literary or other, may be grouped. However, in effect this concluding volume is a nineteenth century exhibit, showing forth the writers in the English tongue wherever their work has been wrought, in the greater as well as the lesser Britain; in Canada, Australia, the African Cape, New Zealand—where not? The array is imposing and brightens the epoch as with "streamers of a northern morn." It should have a place among the great literary eras—not challenging the more pompous ones, Elizabethan, Augustan, Periclean—but holding its own with any others that can be named.

The volume opens with an essay entitled "The Renascence of Wonder in Poetry," by Theodore Watts Dunton, properly the revival of the romantic spirit and

*CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPAEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. New Edition, by David Patrick, LL.D. A History, Critical and Biographical, of Authors in the English Tongue from the Earliest Times till the Present Day, with Specimens. Vol. III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

its expression in literature following the trim, academic classicism and formalism of the preceding Queen Anne period. Mr. Dunton's essay on Poetry in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been pronounced the literary crown of that vast work, a meed of praise than which it would seem none could be higher. To be mentioned in the pages of Gibbon, it has been said, is like having one's name written in fire on the dome of St. Peter's. To be set as the finishing and adorning capital on the summit of a column so imposing as that which the great cyclopaedia presents must be accounted an honor as distinguished as any which the time and generation have power to confer. His essay in the volume under review is equally worthy of attention and study, and opens the work with a prelude of dignity and a voice of critical penetration and insight worthy of the stately procession to which it stands as the ceremonial introduction.

The number of writers for which the volume had to make room allows small space for most of them, but of that a judicious and fairly equitable use has been made. There are between 500 and 600 names in the procession; some have crept in which might have been left out; others have been left out with plausible claims to come in. In cathedrals and pantheons very good sized saints and gods are sometimes crowded into small niches, so authors have little right to claim a better fortune. Those with authentic aureoles, their lustre undimmed with the lapse of the century, have in this volume a fair allowance of elbow room; Wordsworth, leader of the line, having with biography, critical estimate and extracts something like twenty pages; Scott and Byron taking up, respectively, about the same amount. From ten to a dozen pages are all that could be spared for Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, and Macaulay, and few others treated in the work are considered entitled to so much. Even so considerable an author as Walter Bagehot, to take at random an example from among many when the attention seems inadequate to the subject, is put off with something less than a quarter of a column, a space which that vivacious and distinguished figure must find it difficult to turn around in. There is no intention, however, to complain of the arrangement of the work or its distribution of spaces. It is manifest that the best has been done which could be done, and if in the matter of space and attention some of the writers celebrated have got more and some less than their deservings, the difficulty is one which inheres in the conditions of such a work, whatever the dimensions and number of its volumes.

The critical articles, relating to the English writers and the American as well, are in the main of distinguished merit, adequate alike to their subjects and to the tradition of the great and authoritative work of which they form a part. Besides his noble preliminary essay, Mr. Theodore Watts Dunton contributes the articles on Byron and Borrow; Algernon Charles Swinburne writes of Shelley; Matthew Arnold finds a sympathetic expositor and commentator in Prof. Edward Dowden; W. P. Ker treats of Wordsworth and Scott; Coleridge is illustrated by a descendant and inheritor of the name.

Some of the principal figures in American authorship, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Lowell, have fallen to the competent hand of the Rev. John White Chadwick, and his treatment of them in the particulars of judiciousness and discrimination leaves nothing to be desired.

The finishing volume of the series keeps up, as was to be expected, the high standard of the preceding ones, and together they form one of the completest expositions and commentaries upon the entire body of English literature which have ever been presented. T. C. EVANS.

The Trust Builder.

THE GREAT ADVENTURER. By Robert Shackleton. 12mo. Pp. 356. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Shackleton's story is built around the conception of a great trust controlling all American industries. It seems designed to exhibit the pernicious tendency of giant combinations, while recognizing in the combination builders' motives not wholly selfish. The cloud compeller in the case is a figure of distinctly good intentions; so much so, that in the end, after his great trust is launched upon its way, he grows afraid of its huge possibilities for evil, and of his own volition dissolves it. He has another motive besides. He loves a woman, the solitary female figure in the book, and he seems to feel that he cannot serve both his goddess and Mammon. The lone woman has two other worshipful admirers; a serio-comic burglar, who chivalrously counts himself out as unworthy on account of the world's unfavorable opinion of his profession, and a man who is by turns evangelical parson, almost monk, and people's leader against the trust. The woman has, moreover, married in haste a fourth admirer, one of the Directors of the universal trust, a man who appears promptly after marriage in the rôle of soulless person. She flies, of course, to Dakota, but the divorce misses fire somehow. The lover who has been a parson is, under such circumstances, nobly silent, the masterful President of the trust is less reticent. He tells the woman he must have her. She is unconventional enough to admit that she loves him, but not more unconventional than just that. So the happy ending has to wait till the serio-comic burglar in the course of one of his professional visits causes the death of the superfluous and soulless husband. It cannot be said that the personality of the great trust builder as figured gives any adequate impression of the bigness called for by the part.

CARLYLE AGAIN.

Two New Volumes of His Letters Edited by His Nephew.*

THESE VOLUMES are a continuation of the three edited by Prof. Norton and published in 1886-9. Prof. Norton hoped to edit two or three more volumes, but, much to the regret of the present editor, was obliged to give up the task after he had provisionally completed it as far as 1866. The present editor has abbreviated Prof. Norton's collections and made some additions, all the letters since 1866 being of his own choosing. He has done his work in such an excellent manner and spirit that we have little reason to regret Prof. Norton's inability to carry out his plan. Since the unspeakable Froude did his worst to destroy Carlyle's private reputation nothing for its rehabilitation has been done of equal interest and importance with this series of letters. It contrasts sharply with the recent "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" and "The Nemesis of Froude" because of its almost entire abstention from controversy with the Froude presentation. Only a few times does the volcanic fire break through and pour a stream of righteous indignation into a more or less extended note. Only once or twice are letters published by Froude reproduced with the view of the correction of those blunders which were the habit of his work.

The wonder is that, gleaning after Froude, such sheaves as these could be bound up. Yet it must frankly be confessed that the whole truth is not here. The Ashburton episode, however grossly exaggerated by Froude, was in some sort an indubitable fact and a most painful one for Mrs. Carlyle at the time of its occurrence, for her husband in mournful retrospect when she was dead and he found himself confronted with the memorials of her secret pain. The present letters bear little or no trace of that, or of Carlyle's "penitential sorrow." The construction they invite is that Carlyle was a most loving husband, most solicitous for his wife's health and happiness, seldom (especially for one so irritable) permitting a word of dissatisfaction or blame to escape into his letters to her or about her. And, if from this construction there must be some abatement, and Carlyle be held chargeable with stupid blindness to his wife's anxiety, what is certain is that the abatement is of no formidable kind; that what here appears was the prevailing note, while the defect was something that a few moments' mutual explanation would have dissipated into thin air.

We cannot but believe that these letters will renew for many readers their old pleasure in Carlyle; if they should raise up for him a host of new readers it would not be strange, they are so rich in those qualities which triumph over all his limitations; they are so eloquent, so picturesque; they are phrased so vividly, so many scenes and persons stand out "in the round," the grotesque exaggeration is so delightfully absurd, and so pervading is the deep religious sense of "the dreadfulness of eternal things," and the unfathomable mystery of our human life. The majority of the letters are addressed to members of Carlyle's family, and for loyalty of domestic affection his letters to his kindred cannot be surpassed. Those to his mother are of a very special tenderness; those to his brother Alexander only next to these. Nothing could be more touching than his endeavors to subdue his great public voice to the sensitiveness of her private ear and to dull her sense of the deflection of his belief from her. This, too, is very interesting—that his vials of wrath, so often broken on particular individuals and the world in general, are never poured out in his letters to her. The most precious letter in the book, with one possible exception, is that describing the circumstances of his mother's death to his brother Alexander.

There was a kind of secondary egotism in Carlyle's devotion to the various members of his family. They were his folk, and therefore wonderful. Could some of those at whom he lashed most furiously have been of his own flesh and blood they would have disclosed excellent qualities. And his fine words for his family were not of the proverbial kind. They buttered many parsnips; they lubricated many joints. No sooner did he have a pound to spare than it was at the service of his kin. The incident in these letters that recurs most frequently is the inclosure of the "bit of paper" for this one or that, sometimes for subdivision within wider bounds than those of his own family. For one so given to cursing he had a singularly tender heart. His literary ferocity was not at all representative of his private character.

One of the saddest aspects of Carlyle's life as revealed in these letters and similarly in previous collections is the absence of any joy in his own work. There must be here, as in his habitual depreciation of it, something of unreality, some vanity with the vexation of spirit. But here we have him working at "The French Revolution," "Cromwell's Letters," and "Frederick the Great," and at each task in turn with such agonies and groans as should not be conceivable for any man engaged in fruitful toil. With his minor works we have much the same effect, the minimum with his "Life of Sterling." Of consciousness that this was his most perfect book there is no sign. The way in which far off the coming of his "Cromwell" and his "Frederick" shines is one of the most interesting things. His first idea was to write a life of Cromwell, and when he fell back on the letters it was with the idea of making a life further on. From the "French Revolution" to "Frederick" was certainly a descending series. When setting out on Frederick he confesses his inferiority to Cromwell to an infinite degree. It was a pity that he should spend twelve years upon a hero into whose composition, with so little gold and silver, entered so much iron and brass and clay. It was the iron that made him attractive to Carlyle, and the exaltation of his hero meant the increasing debasement of his personal ideals.

The note of which we weary most is that of personal depreciation and contempt. There are exceptions to the rule. There is never an ill word of Sir Henry Taylor, and Tennyson comes off very well where so much mud is thrown. But his impressions and characterizations of people are always interesting, even when most unfortunate, like that of Jenny Lind.

> I saw Jenny one day, dined with her, and had to speak French with her all dinner, a nice little, innocent, clear, thin "bit lassie"; something like a douce minister's daughter; sense enough, too; but my notion was that I could easily raise fifty women with much more sense, and that as to singing with such a shrew of a voice, I would not give £10, nor hardly 10 pence, to hear Jenny.

This is very characteristic—not the least consciousness that he is getting "ultra crepidam," and making himself the measure of things of which he knows little or nothing. Very sweet and pleasant, on the other hand, is his glimpsing of the young Queen Victoria in 1838:

> It seemed to me the poor little Queen was a bit modest, nice, sonsy little lassie; blue eyes, light hair, fine white skin, of extremely small stature; she looked timid, anxious, almost frightened, for the people looked at her in perfect silence. One old liveryman alone touched his hat to h.-f. I was heartily sorry for the poor bairn.

This should be compared with his picture of her when receiving him at Court in 1869, so incased in miserable forms of etiquette that a suit of chain armor would have been more pliable to the natural motions of her body than these were to her spirit.

A whole gallery of portraits could be made up from these letters. We are not fairly started before we come upon one of the poet Rogers:

> A half-frozen, old, sardonic Whig-Gentleman; no hair at all, but one of the whitest of bare scalps; blue eyes, shrewd, sad, and cruel; toothless horseshoe mouth, drawn up to the very nose; slow; croaking, sarcastic insight, perfect breeding, &c.

For Disraeli he cannot better O'Connell's "lineal descendant of the impenitent thief," which he adopts; when Disraeli offers him a baronetcy the kindness causes him a momentary twinge, but he holds fast to his opinion that he is "a disgrace to this world and a continually minatory terror and curse." Kossuth to him is "nothing but a bag of mutinous play-actor wind," and he is "very doubtful whether he is more to anybody." Here are some others:

MACAULAY—The sublime of the commonplace, not one of whose ideas has the least tincture of greatness or originality or any kind of superior merit except neatness of expression.

THACKERAY—There is a great deal of talent in him, a great deal of sensibility—irritability, sensuality, vanity without limit—and nothing or little but play-actorism to guide it all with.

THIERS—A good-humored little body, but without talents, except small and rather contemptible ones.

PALMERSTON—Rough, puckery skin, small blood-shot cruel eyes—otherwise a tall man, with some air of greediness and cunning and a curious fixed smile.

RUSKIN—A bottle of beautiful soda water.

JOWETT—A poor little good-humored owlet of a body, "Oxford Liberal," and very conscious of being so; not knowing right hand from left otherwise.

MAURICE—Merely moonshine and Spitzfindigkeit.

THE ELDER STERLING, (editor of The Times and father of his much-loved John)—A mad whirlwind of pot-bellied absurdities, yet with such a vitality in him as always does one a kind of good to see.

JEFFREY—An amiable old fribble; very cheerful, very heartless, very—forgetable and tolerable.

These are not flatteries, neither are certain judgments of books; even when he is writing to their authors. The Emerson-Clarke-Channing biography of Margaret Fuller is "dreadfully long-winded and indistinct, as if one were telling the story not in words, but in symbolical tunes on the bagpipe." A marked exception to his habitual depreciation is his cordial hail to Leigh Hunt's Autobiography, which has just now been republished. The persuasion is not to be escaped that those who think well of him are better and wiser by that sign; those criticising him adversely so many fools. If there was ever any abatement of his joy in Emerson, no sign of it is here. But his relation to John Sterling was of all his friendships the most beautiful, and "Letter 151" of this series is a worthy answer to Sterling's last letter to Carlyle, forever memorable to readers of the Sterling biography. Words could express no tenderer farewell.

*NEW LETTERS OF THOMAS CARLYLE. Edited and Annotated by Alexander Carlyle. With Illustrations. Vol. I.—Pp. xiii.-326. Vol. II.—Pp. 359. Cloth, 8vo. New York: John Lane.

Codman's "Arnold."

What is officially designated as a "special edition" of the late John Codman's "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec," but which might perhaps more appropriately be called an "author's memorial edition," has just come to hand, (quarto, Pp. 372, green boards, paper label, limited to 245 copies. New York: Published for William Abbatt by the Macmillan Company.)

Here is a broad-margined book of certain excellent pretensions, some of which are well carried out, others are not. In the first place, the type is simple and clear cut, the pagination is attractive, and the illustrations to the text are half-tone plates of an excellence rarely reached in these days of hurry and "well enough." Then, too, the book is suggestively and apparently durably bound. But in the second place the paper is too soft to bear the impression of the plates well, and the imprint showing through gives a blurred effect to what would otherwise be a handsome page. Besides, the half-tone portrait of the author, which serves as the frontispiece, is entirely out of keeping with the other portraits in the book. It is evidently reproduced exactly from a photograph, admirable possibly as a correct likeness of the deceased and showing the detail of the clothes he wore at the time, the part of his hair, the arrangement of his necktie, &c., but it is not a portrait in any artistic sense of the word. His really monumental work on Arnold's expedition certainly requires a more sympathetic frontispiece—something more than a mere copy of the man's features and clothing—something that shall suggest that he was more than a good-looking, well-dressed, well-groomed man of business.

Some twenty months ago Mr. Codman's book was reviewed at some length in these columns. The scholarship of its author, his sense of historical proportion, his charm of style were amply commented on. Since then the work has been widely read and almost popularly appreciated. Its character as a piece of historical writing has been praised by those who speak with authority. This new edition is prefaced with a tribute to the author by Herbert Parker, which in sympathy, intimacy, and discrimination is what such a tribute should be.

AN INTERNATIONAL NOVEL.

HOW TYSON CAME HOME. A Story of England and America. By William H. Rideing. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Mr. Rideing's story concerns happenings in many places. He knows the modern world better than most persons do who write stories in an era of much traveling. He knows the gray and yellow plains of New Mexico, the sage brush and violet grass, and the distant amethyst hills, as well as he knows the cañons builded by man in the neighborhood of Trinity Church; the slums of Liverpool; the walk along the Thames bank, and past the walls of Ham Park to the little village of Petersham; the narrow streets and well-kept squares of Mayfair; the undercliff at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight. All of these serve as the scenery of his new novel, which is as good a book to read as any other recent novel, and contains some vivid portrayal of character as well as skillful description of places.

Tyson was a Liverpool waif who came to the United States to seek his fortune, leaving a little sister in a workhouse. He found the fortune after years of toil, but in the interval lost the sister. In the book he is looking for her, with a great deal of energy and feeling, but he is also doing other things—making love to the wrong woman, for instance, a fair-haired, extremely well-educated niece of an amiable, forgetful Bishop; doing noble deeds and fighting vicious enemies, and, with it all, mingling in good society.

It must be admitted that Mr. Rideing pictures English society rather cruelly. Lady Cheam and her detestable brother, the Romers and the rest of the lot may be true enough, individually, but no wonder Tyson stays in America once he gets back. However, the Bishop and his niece, and his nephew, the young clergyman of the Liverpool slums, are admirable enough. When Tyson returns to America he marries the right girl, the one the reader wants him to marry from the first. Nona Plant is her name, and she might have stepped out of a story by Bret Harte.

Irish Hillside Patriots.

"The Red Leaguers" is the title under which McClure, Phillips & Co. publish Shan Bullock's new novel. It is a tale of England at war with Ireland. The scene is laid in the broad Valley of Gorteen, of which the author has already written in "The Squireen." He now conceives that the power of England has waned, and the spirit of Ireland has risen to the point of revolt, and to the taking up of arms. The story is that of the unsuccessful campaign of the Red Leaguers, hillside patriots. One Capt. Shaw, a dare-devil Irishman, and the leader of the troops, is the hero; the heroine is a beautiful peasant girl—a flower of Irish womanhood. This martial story shows the author's Irish types, which heretofore spent peaceful days in the Valley of Gorteen, under new conditions. Mr. Bullock is one of the leaders of the modern Irish literary revival, the purpose of which is to preserve the spirit of Ireland until the people, some day, regain their independence.

Dictionary of Artists.

The new edition of "Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" that is being prepared under the supervision of George C. Williamson has now reached its third volume, (linen bound quarto. Pp. 393. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.) It includes all names from H to M inclusive, from the German history painter Ludwig Haach to the insignificant Dutchman, Martin van Mytens. With the exception of one or two important and more or less original developments the arrangement of the work is quite conventional.

The scope of the work and its typographical excellences have already been described. The present volume, like its predecessors, is illustrated with a number of full-page half tones reproduced from originals selected with great care for some predominating feature—a type of the times, treatment of figure, drapery, or grouping, or on account of purely technical or individual characteristics, or because of simple greatness as a work of art. Hence it follows that certain little-known canvases find reproduction here. The frontispiece is "William Van Heythuysen," from the painting by Franz Hals, done in photogravure.

MARCH

LOUISIANA.

Prof. Alcee Fortier's Scholarly History in Artistic Setting.*

THE famous purchase by the United States of territory from France in 1803, through which the original area of this country was more than doubled, is just now, for obvious reasons, calling forth a great deal of literature. But few literary enterprises dealing with the subject can claim that the author has spent a lifetime in preparing his work for publication, and that the publishers themselves have spent several years in gathering pictorial material for it. Such, however, is the case with Fortier's monumental work. Patient, critical examination and intelligent study may cause it to take its place among the great sectional histories of this country. Neither critical acumen nor a profound knowledge of history is required to discover that Prof. Fortier has given a splendid narrative of episodes, graphic, well balanced, and of dramatic conclusions, which, with elegant documentary, pictorial, and typographical setting, marks an event in the book year, if not an epoch-making work in the writing of history.

As should be well known to every schoolboy, the territory purchased from France for $15,000,000 included the land between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains north of the then northern boundary of Mexico; the island on which New Orleans stands, and a claim to Texas, to West Florida, as that portion of the present States of Mississippi and Alabama south of 31 degrees north latitude was then called, and probably even to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. From the discoveries of De Soto and La Salle, of Marquette and Joliet, to the colonization of the Crozat régime, through the vicissitudes that marked land and people as they were ceded back and forth between France and Spain, wonderful stories of romance and adventure have arisen, which, as time went on, losing much of their common character in the varied peoples and civilizations established, ultimately inspired color in widely separated localities. The organization of the territory of Orleans, its augmentation, and its final entrance as a State into the Union served still further to characterize the southern portion of the great purchase from the remainder. From 1812 until 1861 the development of this State was typical of the South. In its war period, its era of reconstruction, its years of later growth, it has again reverted to a characteristic yet not exactly independent manner of life. The elements of Spanish nature soon became commingled with those of the French, but the French have remained what they were at the beginning. Theirs is an influence which has been most powerful when least exposed—in politics, society, and industry. It is a softening, human influence. It preaches the gospel of leisure and domestic tranquility.

Mr. Alcée Fortier, on account of his French descent, his birth in Louisiana, his education in the universities of the South and in Paris, and his historical and folklore works already produced, is peculiarly fitted to write a permanent and authoritative history of his native State. His present position as Professor of Romance Languages in Tulane University has evidently given him the requisite time and inspiration for such a work. His "Sept Grands Auteurs du XIXme Siècle," "Histoire de la Littérature Française," "Louisiana Folk Tales," and his widely diversified editorial work have long since proved him to be a graceful, resourceful, and persuasive writer in two languages. But even these talents are not sufficient to produce a great history. The dominant influence and guide in all preparatory work, research and compilation, and weighing of authorities—in the assignment of causes, the calculation of results, the future perspective—must be the historian's mind. This Prof. Fortier also has. The general plan of his work, its coherence, proportion, and discrimination must pointedly indicate this fact even to the casual reader of ordinary intelligence. But his stage is vast, is teeming with figures, there are legends as well as traditions to dispose of, facts which must be presented in a new light. Two, possibly three, distinct methods of historical writing have been adopted by him. In the first place let it be said that his preparatory work has been entirely modern. He has gone as far as possible to original sources for his material. The facts once digested, he has allowed himself a free pen to present an episode capable of dramatic treatment, in its most graphic form. Again, where the event itself was sufficiently striking or important, he has set down its history in a simple, direct, and dispassionate form. And finally, he does not ignore the eloquence of dates and names where, in establishing a conclusion, movement is everything.

The four volumes of the work are tabulated as follows: I. "Early Explorers and the Domination of the French, 1512-1768"; II. "The Spanish Domination and the Cession to the United States, 1769-1803"; III. "The American Domination, Part I., 1803-1861"; IV. "The American Domination, Part II., 1861-1903." It will thus be seen that the author's division is logical and comprehensive. A large but not disproportionate part of the work deals with the heroic efforts of Frenchmen like Iberville and Bienville to colonize Louisiana, and with colonial history and life under French and Spanish rule. Another large but not disproportionate part deals with the development of the territory and State until the outbreak of the civil war. The achievements of the State and her sons during that war are told with a thoroughly National scope of subject, but with a sectional sympathy of treatment, which is natural, sincere, and entirely free from subterfuge and cant. The later history of the State—the period of reconstruction to its readmittance to Statehood in 1877 and on down to the present day—is analyzed as well as narrated in a somewhat more popular and unacademic form than the preceding pages had led one to expect. But when once his authorities are accepted and his facts found incontrovertible, it is very easy to excuse the enthusiasm of this Franco-American writer who here relates the events which have come more or less pertinently under his own observation. His sympathy for the past and his hope for the future are natural. With a genuine Gallic hatred for weak finales he brings his work to a graphic and dramatic end.

The setting in which this history is presented to the public is magnificently suggestive of Prof. Fortier's theme—and we believe of his treatment thereof. A mere tabulated list of the features of this setting would consume more space than is at our disposal; but some of them should certainly be described. The mechanical scheme of the work was planned by the famous art publishers of Paris, Goupil et Cie, who stand pre-eminent as engravers and binders. Hence beyond the artistic appearance and the scheme of mechanical construction, this also means that the pictures employed have an extrinsic value aside from the excellence of reproduction. Public and private galleries have contributed to make "The History of Louisiana" a collection representing the history of events as depicted by the greatest artists. Canvases are reproduced directly from the originals in the possession of the Duc de Bailen of Madrid, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Contesse de Clermont-Tonnerre, Dowager Lady Longford, Louvre Museum, Musée Condé at Chantilly, National Portrait Gallery, London; Prado Museum, Madrid, and half a hundred other personages and museums here and abroad. These pictures, which include 86 portraits, 6 scenes, and 4 maps, are distributed as follows: Volume I. has 13, Volume II. 21, Volume III. 29, and Volume IV. 33. The frontispieces of the volumes, which are hand colored, well indicate the general character and the historical and artistic values of the illustrations—T. de Thulstrup's "La Salle Taking Possession of the Territory in the Name of Louis XIV, April 9, 1682"; Meng's portrait of Charles III. of Spain in the Prado Museum; de Thulstrup's "The Transfer at New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1803," and a portrait of Jefferson Davis after the original by W. G. Brown in the Westmoreland Club, Richmond, Va.

The maps should also be enumerated; the first volume contains a reproduction of Father Hennepin "La Louisiane," first published in 1683; volume two, a map of the territory from Le Page du Pratz' History, edition of 1757; the third volume has a plan of the city and suburbs of New Orleans from an actual survey made in 1815, and the fourth a map of the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase, specially redrawn and engraved from the United States Land Office Map of 1899.

The press work has been performed by Theodore L. De Vinne, who has employed a large Scotch type of exquisite impress; the paper, which bears a distinctive watermark, was specially manufactured in France, Holland, and this country. In speaking of the typography of the work it is also worth while noting that the initial letters for every chapter have been made from eighteenth century drawings, which, in the three editions presented, are colored so as respectively to recall the French, Spanish, and American ensigns.

Aside from the historical narrative element per se, it seems proper to add that the work contains several features which make it valuable for reference. Among them are the original texts of the various treaties relating to France, Spanish, and American occupation or possession, together with translations and explanatory notes, convenient synopses of chapters, text and date headings, and a complete index of names, places, and events. Notes with textual references are placed at the end of each volume.

"The History of Louisiana" by Alcée Fortier represents the working out of an intelligent and comprehensive historical scheme, magnificently planned, and carried to successful completion through knowledge, skill, and energy of a high order. It comes to the public in a setting worthy of this knowledge, skill, and energy.

*A HISTORY OF LOUISIANA. By Alcée Fortier. 8vo. In Three Editions: Edition de Bibliophile, limited to 50 copies, four volumes intended to be extra illustrated to eight, 1904; Edition Royale, limited to 200 copies, four volumes, 1904; Edition de Luxe, limited to 1,000 copies, four volumes, 24 Photogravures, four of which are colored by hand. Full bound morocco. Cents: Goupil & Cie., New York: Manzi, Joyant & Co. $10.

The Trouble Woman.

In their little Hour Glass Series Funk & Wagnall's have issued "The Trouble Woman," by Clara Morris, a story of a grizzled old woman who never visited her neighbors save when there was trouble in the house, and who would steal away when the trouble was ended. "Do you call that trouble?" she would say when a husband died, or when a child fell ill, or when fire or pestilence swept over the country. "Well, I don't." And then she tells her own life's history just to show what trouble really is—and it must be confessed hers, without doubt, was "trouble." The story is short, very short, and can easily be read within the half hour. Its author has drawn a simple yet pathetic character. ("The Trouble Woman," by Clara Morris. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 40 cents net.)

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THE MISSISSIPPI.

Frederic Austin Ogg's New History of the Opening of the Great River to Commerce.*

A COMPREHENSIVE survey of the slow process of the exploration of the Mississippi River by Europeans, and the like treatment of the diplomatic history of the great valley is the aim, and very fairly the accomplishment, of this book. The first part of the book consists largely of a summary, analysis, and selection of facts, or what seem most probable facts, in the matter of Spanish and French explorations. The story of the French military occupation of the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries from North to South is given without great detail, except in the instance clearly demanding such detail of New Orleans, and a rapid review of the familiar events of the French and Indian wars follows. In the years immediately following the treaty of 1763, which gave all the eastern part of the valley to England, it is shown how the circumstances in which the English found themselves in the Ohio country (the only part of the vast new domain south of Canada which they actually held) led them gradually and naturally to assume much of the previous French attitude and more of the French policy toward the Atlantic colonials; led the Indians also to see that as formerly the French, so now the English garrisons were their natural allies, with the settlers from over the mountains still, as always, their enemies. These considerations give a needed explanation of the rapidity with which after 1763 the bonds of sympathy between the colonies and the mother country dissolved.

With the Revolutionary War we are not here directly concerned except for one campaign, that of George Rogers Clark and his handful of Virginia troops. Clark, under the orders of Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, made himself master of the Ohio country, which, always claimed by her, was thus also conquered by Virginia from the British, and was actually in her hands at the end of the war. It is curious to remark here that though Mr. Ogg gives full credit to Virginia for this conquest, he yet puts upon the same basis with grants of shadowy claims by New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other colonies the grant by Virginia of these Ohio lands actually won by her soldiers unaided and under her own independent commission. With the peace of Paris in 1783 the whole of the eastern bank of the Mississippi, except for a strip along the Gulf, passed to the new Republic; the remainder of Mr. Ogg's book therefore is concerned chiefly with the diplomatic processes by which the western part of the valley, which in 1763 had passed from France to Spain, now under the manipulation of Napoleon, passed back for a very brief space into French hands, and then in 1803 was sold to the United States. In the elucidation of this period the author stands as it were with one foot in Madrid and the other in Paris, and thence controls the threads of his narrative. The plan is, on the whole, the most satisfactory for the purpose in hand and gives entertaining glimpses of the Man of Destiny and that spectacular Spaniard, Godoy, Prince of Peace. By the way, Mr. Ogg gives the entire credit of the Louisiana purchase, indissolubly linked with the name and fame of Jefferson, to Napoleon Bonaparte.

It may almost be said that Louisiana was forced on the United States. Napoleon was certainly the aggressive party in the negotiation. The greatest credit is due to Jefferson for his statesmanlike conduct in connection with the entire affair, but it was rather as the organizer of Louisiana than as its purchaser that he achieved his best distinction.

Naturally, Mr. Jefferson's constitutional scruples come up for discussion at this point, his conscious and regretful violation of his States rights' principles, and involuntary erection of precedents ever since very useful to statesmen of land-grabbing or imperial tendencies. The chapter dealing with these scruples and the debates in Congress on the Louisiana question, debates in which the two great parties change places for a while in the matter of constitutional construction, is a most instructive one.

There is another chapter dealing with what is, perhaps, so far as general histories of the United States are concerned, the most neglected phase of the annals of the years immediately following upon the Revolutionary War. This is the tedious negotiation with Spain which had as object the granting by that power of free navigation of the Mississippi River by American citizens. At that time, it is to be recalled, Spain had New Orleans and all the west bank of the stream, and her officials at Natchez and elsewhere were very vexatious to flatboat men going south with the produce of the Ohio country. It was John Jay who was intrusted with this negotiation, and it so happens that the noise of the later and actual Jay treaty with England has swallowed up the fame of the attempted Jay Spanish treaty. So much so that few people are aware how near the dearest interests of the West were on this earlier occasion to being sold out for the benefit of commercial New England. For Jay, after trying long and patiently to get the Spaniard to consent to a commercial treaty with the opening of the Mississippi, advised and tried to get Congress to ratify a treaty which closed the Mississippi for a long term of years. The attempt produced Western threats of secession, was favored by every Northern and Middle State, and was defeated by the votes of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. That was in the days of the Articles of Confederation, and nine States had to concur to enable Congress to do anything. Mr. Ogg has gone into this matter very thoroughly, and that fact, if nothing else, would lend a special interest and value to the volume in the eyes of the general reader. It appears that the Atlantic seaboard commercialists had a notion that the Western trade might be diverted their way by the closing of the Mississippi, but the people of the West were resolved to use the natural routes. If they were cut off from the Mississippi they would, they said very plainly, resort to the lakes and the St. Lawrence. Naturally, the English encouraged that idea. Mr. Ogg calls attention to the vote on this treaty as the most significant mark thus early of the cleavage of Northern and Southern interests.

So much for the powers outside of the Great Valley and what they did in the way of tossing its interests from pillar to post. Mr. Ogg gives also a most interesting account of the successive effects of these bargainings upon the town of New Orleans. First, after the treaty of 1763, came in 1766 Don Antonio de Ulloa, to receive the colony for his master, the King of Spain. The French New Orleanois would have none of Ulloa, they could not believe that the Most Christian King would make Spaniards of them. Ulloa had no soldiers, and after he had flitted about among them a very ghost of authority for two years they sent him away. Then, in the Summer of 1769, came Count O'Reilly, Irish by birth, but more Spanish than the purest Castilian. O'Reilly had soldiers; "in all the pomp of representative majesty, heralded by music, preceded by silver maces, and followed by a glittering staff," he landed and "presented his credentials from the King of Spain and his orders to receive the colony." The terrified Orleanois looked on, saw the French colors come down and the Spanish go up, and noted that one no longer called, "Vive le roi!" but "Viva el rey!" Napoleon tricked the Spaniards out of the Louisiana territory in 1800, but he was so long in sending over to take possession, the title he had acquired was so dubious, and Talleyrand was so consistent a liar when he was asked about the facts of the case, that nobody in America was clear upon the question whether Louisiana was really French or Spanish. It was, however, generally agreed by judicious persons that a French Louisiana with Napoleon at the head of the French would be a less desirable neighbor than a Spanish Louisiana—especially as in the meantime the Spanish had granted the free navigation of the river. Hence the proposition of Mr. Jefferson through Mr. Monroe, which led to the purchase. It was not till the very year of the purchase (1803) that Napoleon sent Laussat to New Orleans to be Prefect.

The ceremony of the transfer from Spain to France was arranged for Nov. 30, (1803.) On that day * * * Laussat exhibited an order from Don Carlos of Spain for yielding the colony and another from Napoleon authorizing him to receive it. The keys of the city were given into the Prefect's keeping, and the Spanish Commissioners absolved from their former allegiance all the inhabitants of the colony who should prefer to remain under French sovereignty. * * * The Spanish flag, after being saluted by a discharge of artillery, was drawn down from the staff which stood in the open space now known as Jackson Square, but then as the Place d'Armes, in front of the cabildo, and replaced by the flag of France, which was similarly saluted.

Laussat announced on this auspicious occasion that the French occupation was only temporary and the preliminary to that of the United States. No enthusiasm was excited by this piece of news, but on Dec. 20 of the same year—that is, about three weeks later—there was another gathering of the people in the Place d'Armes and another ceremony by which Laussat handed over the colony to William Wilkinson (the notorious person who was concerned so profitably to himself in the Burr scandals) and William Claiborne, then Governor of Mississippi Territory, and destined for some time to be ruler in New Orleans to his own great inconvenience and the no little harassment of the French and Spanish, not one word of either of whose language Claiborne knew. Then the French flag came down, and the American ensign went up. The new territory of nearly a million of square miles and some fifty thousand people was a part of the United States. For a time afterward, till he was urged to depart, the picturesque figure of the Marquis de Casa Calvo, the Spanish Commissioner, lingered in the neighborhood, and gave rise to suspicions of Spanish designs to get back the lost colony—but nothing came of that. At first the creoles were anything but friendly to the Americans, but when Gen. Jackson fought his famous battle, New Orleans was already a good American city. With mere mention of this battle Mr. Ogg ends his book, the lower margins of which are most reassuringly and formidably braced with references to an array of the authorities from which the history of this great region has thus been sifted and assembled.

*THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI. A Struggle for Supremacy in the American Interior. By Frederic Austin Ogg. Instructor in History in Indiana University. With Maps. 12mo. Pp. 670. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Traitors Betrayed.

FLOWER OF THE FORT. By Charles Hemstreet, Author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," "Literary New York," &c. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25.

In an uneasy time of old, King James was rudely thrust out of his kingdom and Dutch William reigned in his stead. Meanwhile, Francis Nicholson held sway in King James's name over the colony of New York, which in happier times had been called for that very James, then Duke of old York. Mr. Hemstreet, who has a taste for ancient matters as such things go in the Island of Manhattan, has written a romance about this crisis. Here is Jacob Leisler, like John Gilpin, a train-band Captain and ambitious to be more, having also a daughter loving and beloved. Abram Gouverneur, the Dutch Tories in leading Jacob Milborne, a schoolmaster of evil, Nicholas would have in King William's stead in Whitehall's seat; Milborne would have it so, and in secret hang to wife the Captain's daughter. For the rest, the plot is one of diplomatic treasons. Milborne and Leisler plot against Nicholson; Abram and the young woman seem to adhere to this party, but only to betray all its plans to Nicholson. They in turn are betrayed. Everybody is betrayed. Yet in the end nothing is lost save honor and a few quite worthless lives. For all of which one must protest against the morality of the heroine. She takes treason too lightly.

A Book of Strong Emotions.

IN PASSION'S DRAGNET. By Hattie Horner Louthan. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

As its name would indicate, "In Passion's Dragnet," by Mrs. Hattie Horner Louthan, is a story of fierce emotions. Mrs. Louthan is a poet, and this, we are told, is her first prose effort of any length. It is a plea for the independence of womanhood, a cry against the rottenness of the old-time chaperon system that hedged a girl in on every side, kept her ignorant of the vital questions of life, hid her away from the sight and touch of men, and then suddenly, without preparation, threw her into society, there to be caught in the rushing waters of life.

There is much mystery in the story, and at times the author strains "poetic license" to near the breaking point. There is a malignant fate that hounded a dead woman, and afterward transferred its baleful influence to a living one; also a mystery surrounded the birth of the heroine, although we never know what it was; and, too, dreams and negro prophecies have an unnatural way of coming true.

The scene of the story is New Orleans; the time, before the war. Although not yet twenty-five at the death of his mother, Ernest Farnsworth is made guardian of his half-brother, Guy Edgerton, and his mother's ward, Marie de la Ronde. And it is he, the trusted guardian, and the man whom we cannot help feeling we are expected to admire, who, although his honor forbids him literally breaking his word to his dead mother, sins far more ruthlessly, and without a pang breaks the woman he loves on the wheel of his passion.

But the heroine! Marie de la Ronde was beautiful—ah! how beautiful! About her was always the breath of violets. They nestled in the soft, curling tendrils of her hair; they peeped from the clasp of her belt; they rested above her heart; they were even, upon occasions, tucked inside her bodice, (and fell out just at the proper and critical moment,) and sometimes they were tied up in her "absurdly small point lace handkerchief."

And this violet-scented beauty naturally inspired in the breasts of the two brothers violent emotions. Edgerton, although we very much fear we ought to frown him down as the villain of the story for coming between the real lovers, yet seems to us to be the sanest of the party. It was he whose honesty of purpose forbade him pledging his word to his dying mother, while his elder brother took the oath with which he afterward broke in spirit if not in letter—and if during college examinations directed to kill the poor subject of the bet with pillow irons without so much as permitting us to weep at his death-bed.

The emotional reader can doubtless find here much pleasure, for there are phrases familiar to thrilling lovers, "burning touches," "clinging embraces," "scalding tears," and "long-drawn kisses," besides many more, smile upon him from every page.

On the cover are three hearts enmeshed in a net, and this is being drawn in by a black-cloaked figure which perhaps is an idealized devil. At any rate, the moral of the story seems to point to this interpretation.

Although the book is by no means unpleasant, still, it would be a real pleasure to read something less emotional by this author.

Idiomatic French.

With grammar and dictionary and a fair book knowledge of a language, one can translate from it into one's mother-tongue, after a fashion. But a literal translation and a true one are often as wide apart as the poles; only a few months ago a discussion raged in the columns of THE BOOK REVIEW about the English version of a French book of the hour, although the hapless translater was not without a well-earned reputation. Such slips as were proved against that volume might be avoided by the study of a "Collection of French Idioms, Sayings, and Proverbs," with their English equivalents and meanings, containing about 30,000 phrases. (Imported by G. E. Stechert. $2.50.)

The editor, Armand G. Dillandeau, was formerly Professor of English at Neuville, Vienna; his work was revised by Prof. Antoine of the Birkbeck Scientific Institute, London.

Japan's Case.

His Excellency K. Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, under the title "What Japan is Fighting For," states the case of the "Eastern Yankee nation" in the pages of the current World's Work. With many other articles from other points of view, Doubleday, Page & Co. have made an elaborately illustrated summary of the present struggle.

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RABBI MAYER MESSING, *Hebrew Congregation, Indianapolis: The Yoke* is a wonderful book of especial interest to Jews.

REV. DR. I. M. ATWOOD, *General Superintendent of the Universalist Church in America:* The author's mastery of details is a remarkable achievement, and the story is full of interest and power.

REV. WALLACE THARP, *First Christian Church, Allegheny, Pa.:* A novel of the Old Testament which rivals in interest, scholarship and beauty the story Lew Wallace builded on the new.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers.

MARCH

BOSTON NOTES.

"Parsifal" Legends—Some Forthcoming Novels—New Editions.

MRS. MARY HANFORD FORD has written a remarkable little book entitled "The Legends of Parsifal," and it will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. The author has studied her subject for many years, lectured upon it, and made it her own, and has wrought in herself a profound enthusiasm both for Wolfram von Eschenbach and for Wagner, and she thinks that in the "wonderful present with its gigantic contrasts, its lightning progress, and its unique opportunity it seems sometimes as if the day of achievement had arrived and we should throw open the gates of the Grail castle for all men." The book is to be bound in gray, with the golden cup glowing with its sacred contents upon the cover, and will be a favorite with Wagner worshippers.

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Saturday of next week will see the publication of "A Woman's Will," by "Anne Warner," and as the hero, a German violinist, carries on his courtship of the heroine, an American widow, in English that is a shade worse than his German-French, the small jokes in the book are countless, and the great joke, the joke hinted in the title, is made the basis of a pretty comedy. "Anne Warner" is the name that the author bore in her girlhood, which was passed in St. Paul. Since she married Mr. French of Minneapolis she has lived in the latter city. Those who read "The Marrying of Susan Clegg" in the November Century, and those who will read other "Susan Clegg" stories in the magazines of the next few months, will find them grouped in a single volume next Autumn, and it will be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., who issue "A Woman's Will."

***

Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are preparing a trade edition of Prof. Rolfe's "Life of Shakespeare," up to this time sold only with the subscription edition of the plays. It is an octavo, illustrated with seventeen etchings, and its preface furnishes the Baconians with food for wrathful reflection.

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Dyce's "Glossary of Shakespeare," hitherto issued as a subscription book, is also to appear in a trade edition without the references to Dyce's Shakespeare, but with his notes printed at the foot of the page. The value of the book is well known to students of Shakespeare, and even careless folk who read for simple pleasure find it useful.

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Still another book, Mr. Albert H. Tolman's "The Views About Hamlet," is to be reckoned among the new Shakespeare books, two-thirds of its contents being criticism of the dramatist and his work, the other third being consideration of the author's comment in "Vanity Fair," of Lanier's "Science of English Verse," of "English Surnames," and other matters removed from the commonplace, but not so lofty as to appeal only to the scholarly. It is a book to read and annotate.

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"Woman and the Wits," a volume of clever sayings, sharp or kindly, collected from many sources, is to be published in April by Messrs. Caldwell & Co. as a companion to "Bath Robes and Bachelors." It is to be bound in gray oose calf, not in tobacco brown like the bachelor book, and is also in kimono cloth. The firm also has in press a new edition of Dr. Francis C. Nicholas's "Around the Caribbean and Across Panama," for which the demand has been much larger than was expected, the Panama affair having occurred as fortunately as if prearranged. The author, being a civil engineer, is better qualified to describe the canal work than most writers, and further, he was for some years employed in its neighborhood, and speaks from personal observation.

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Messrs. Estes & Co. are publishing a Japanese book, written by Mr. G. Waldo Browne and prefaced by an introduction signed by the Hon. Kogoro Takahera. It will be called "Japan, the Place and the People," and it will be especially noteworthy for its sixteen colored plates, to which will be added sixty half tones and four times as many cuts in the text. It is to be hoped that it will have as good a reception abroad as has been given to other American books in Japan. The London Queen recently issued a list in which Mr. Lafcadio Hearn and Miss Alice Bacon occupied very high places, the former being described as containing the heart of Japan.

***

Lord Roberts is one of the characters in "The Peril of the Sword," a novel of the Indian mutiny, issued this week by Messrs. Caldwell & Co. The author, Col. Harcourt, takes his hero through as many of the great scenes as one man can well be supposed to have beheld, brings him in contact with Napier, Outram, Havelock, and Sir Colin Campbell, and shows the last named soldier as a most ungracious personage. By permission it is dedicated "To Field Marshal Earl Roberts," and it tells of one or two of his achievements most grudgingly related in his "Forty-one Years in India."

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New editions of Mrs. Textor's "An Island Garden," long out of print; of Samuel Chesterfield's "The Gentle Reader," and of Mr. Cardinal Moyse's "The Enjoyment of Art," are announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. [illegible]

tieth thousand. A new edition of Miss Kelly's "Three Hundred Things That a Girl Can Do" is announced by Messrs. Estes & Co. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 25, 1904.

A MANY-SIDED STORY.

THE RAINBOW CHASERS. A Story of the Plains. By John H. Whitson. With Illustrations from Drawings by Arthur F. Becher. In one volume. 12mo. Pp. 393. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The reviewer can pay no higher tribute to "The Rainbow Chasers" than to say that he has thrice read it, and each time with a fresh interest and admiration. The story holds the excitement of a murder case and a fierce fight with desperadoes; "the white terror" of a blizzard which has become historic, the wild rush of the land boom of Western Kansas in the eighties, with its collapse and reaction, and sundry tales of love, both tragic and happy. Yet the author manages all this with such a sense of proportion and of comparative values that he is never melodramatic nor at all at the mercy of his material. He possesses the high art extolled by Pater and Stevenson of knowing what to omit. He resists, for example, the temptation of making "Who was the murderer?" a burning question; clearing up the mystery at once for the reader, while leaving it the dominating influence in the life of the supposed criminal. So, too, the pathetic story of Christine is not allowed to result in the endless tangles of heart-burnings and misunderstandings to which it would surely have led in the hands of an ordinary writer. Mr. Whitson's people are intensely human, full of interests and passions besides the one which is wont to rule all fiction. They are genuine men and women, every one of them, and therefore do we return to them again and again, finding always a fresh delight in their humanity.

Just as Kipling takes us almost in the body to India, and as we embark with Conrad upon "the great adventure of the sea," so with Mr. Whitson do we share the life of the plains; we see them with his eyes; through our veins pulses the stirring tide that animates his Rainbow Chasers, and it is not easy to divest ourselves of the belief that of all this we, too, have been a part, so perfectly does the writer succeed in placing us in the very midst of his scenes and his people.

Of the characters, the villain and the heroine, after the manner of villains and of heroines, are least satisfactory, but of the one our glimpses are agreeably few, and the other outside the book, would, doubtless, be less weighted by her perfections. The weak spot in the situations seems to us to be the hero's willingness to risk so much to the imagined disguise wrought by the changes of only five years. A man in his position would have taken no chances, he would never have lingered thus near his old associates. He is a strong, fine character, drawn without the touch of sentimentalism that would have been so fatal—and so easy. Another of Mr. Whitson's happy omissions.

The cowboys, each and all; "Old Shake" and "Mrs. Shake"; those wholesome girls "Jinny" and "Vady"; the rough-hewn, great-hearted preacher, Melchor; bluff, lovable Jim Prethro—it is a joy to know them every one; and, sooth to say, it is for the sake of their good company that we so often return to the fascinating tale, which seems simply a section cut out of the soil and the life to be found "between the one-hundredth meridian and the foothills," in those days when men saw the gold at the foot of the rainbow. Like life itself, the tale is many-sided. To some it will appeal most as a story of adventure; to others, as a chapter of history; to others as a study of human nature; to others as a romance; while others still will find an undercurrent of philosophy touched with yet higher thought. All must recognise it as an unusually able and artistic story, commanding a constantly cumulative interest from its first word to its last.

"In Many Lands."

A new volume by Mother M. T. Austin Carroll, author of "Leaves from the Annals of the Sisters of Mercy," "Life of Catherine McAuley," &c., is to be published in April by O'Shea & Co., with the title "In Many Lands." In it are described churches, religious foundations, public buildings, palaces, monuments, and historic tombs; the author presents memorable facts and traditions connected with these, and touches upon notable events in the lives of, and notable sayings by, the men and women who have figured in the religious, political, and literary life of Europe. Mother Teresa received a special blessing and autograph letter from Pope Pius IX., in which the writer said: "May the Lord bless thee and always continue to direct thy heart and understanding." She also received some attention from the late Pope Leo XIII. She is the founder of many convents, chiefly in Southern States and in Central America, for the poor, sick, and ignorant.

Harmon's Daughter.

An interesting sequel to the publication of "Harmon's Journals" in The Trail-Makers Series issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. was the receipt of a letter from the youngest and only living child of the old fur trader. Harmon spent nearly the first twenty years of the last century among the Indians of the Northwest, and his Journal was first prepared for publication in 1820. His daughter is now living in Canada, and she states that she has the original manuscript of the book.

"The Deliverance."

In the current article on American fiction [illegible]

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Kipling as a Parodist, Counting-Out Rhymes and Their Origin, and Some New Books.

MR. KIPLING has been writing a series of parodies which have appeared in one of the daily papers. They are good parodies, and in every case Mr. Kipling has caught with admirable precision the style of the author whom he has parodied. But for one I could never take any interest in parodies. They merely present us with the outside of their originals, and though a clever parody must of necessity show cleverness on the part of the parodist—if the word may be permitted—it seems a wholly unnecessary exhibition of cleverness. I do not think that the general public has cared much for Mr. Kipling's parodies. Had he written nothing better we should doubtless have been attracted by the cleverness of them, but when we think of the superb work he has done we rather grudge the time employed by him in merely imitating some one else. Why should the man who wrote "The Seven Seas" condescend to imitate lesser men—for surely there are few among the poets whom Mr. Kipling has parodied who are not far below him in merit. But Mr. Kipling is entitled to amuse himself in his own way, and if he finds rest in writing parodies we can easily forgive him.

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Every one who has written a book concerning Japan is hurrying a new edition of it through the press. Can it be that this revival of interest in things Russian and Japanese explains the interest which one of the London literary weeklies is taking in "counting-out" rhymes? These are the rhymes by which children settle the momentous question "Who shall be it?" in their games, and there is a curious resemblance between the different sets of counting-out rhymes which have so far been published by the paper which is concerned in the matter. They all consist of four lines, and the first three of these lines invariably consist of four syllables each, while the last may contain either three, four, or five. Also the words, although they are classed as jargon and are supposed to be utterly meaningless, have a decided resemblance to one another. Now, when we reflect that it is the words and customs of childhood which have survived with the greatest persistency from prehistoric times, we may well assume that counting-out rhymes came originally from the Eastern cradle of the race, and, like the words papa and mamma, which are essentially the same in languages which apparently have no connection with one another, these counting-out rhymes are the work of the primitive children who played "I spy" on the plains of Tartary. Possibly they may contain both Japanese and Russian words. At any rate they are quite as meaningless to the average man as are other languages of which he knows nothing. Take, for example, the first line of the most popular counting-out rhyme in America. It runs thus:

"Ana maina mona mike."

Among those quoted by the Academy there is not one which does not bear more or less remote resemblance to this immortal rhyme. The words are different in appearance, but the comparative philologist would find that most of them are derived either from one another or from some common source. "Apa maina mona mike" sounds like an echo of a Greek song. Possibly in its original form it was used for purposes of divination at Delphos. Possibly the Greek children when they wished to ostracize one of their number and could not decide which one should be the victim, divined by means of "ana maina."

This may seem a trivial matter to the unscientific man, but to the true student of comparative philology nothing is trivial. Hitherto no one has ever thought of investigating the origin of counting-out rhymes, or of finding out the real meaning of the words of which they are composed. This time let us hope that the matter will be thoroughly investigated. If that is done it would not be rash to prophesy that it will be found that counting-out rhymes are older than Sanskrit, and they are the chief survivals of the primitive speech of man.

***

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth confesses that he risked £100,000 in the effort to establish The Mirror as a paper for women. Now that it has become a halfpenny illustrated paper for both sexes it is claimed that Mr. Harmsworth is in a fair way to recoup whatever he lost in the experiment of making a woman's paper for women who did not want anything of the kind. As for The Daily Chronicle, there can be little doubt that its circulation has gone up immensely since it reduced its price. However, it is still too early to decide whether the experiment in the case of The Chronicle has been a success or a failure, and the other daily newspapers are watching the result with great interest. Advertisers in England are not as keen as they are in America, and it remains to be seen how long it will take them to find out that an advertisement in the halfpenny Chronicle with a circulation of, say, 1,000,000 copies, is worth far more than an advertisement in a penny Chronicle with a circulation of 500,000.

***

Mr. Hall Caine wishes it to be understood that in the new novel "The Prodigal Son," on which he is now engaged, "social, religious, and political questions" will not be discussed. It will be a great relief to the Kingdom of Italy to know that Mr. Caine does not intend to continue the denunciations of the kingdom which, in his last book, brought Italy to the verge of extinction. Likewise, Church people will regain courage and hope when they hear that in Mr. Caine's new book no deadly blows will be dealt to the Church of England, and no more Deacons will suddenly be made Bishops without the previous formality of becoming priests. Speaking seriously, it is welcome news that Mr. Caine intends this time to write a real novel, instead of a social, religious, or political tract. When he poses as teacher of mankind we are prone to forget that he is really a good story teller, when he chooses so to be, and that when he abandons the attempt to rival Miss Corelli he can write a very clever novel.

***

The Book Monthly informs us that "society" reads no poet except Kipling. This is certainly unexpected news. "Society" is wholly incapable of appreciating Kipling's verse or Kipling's prose. We might as well look for admirers of them among the clients of Miss Corelli. But the fact remains, and it is to be explained only on the hypothesis that by some means "society" has grasped the idea that it is the correct thing to admire Kipling's poetry, and that such admiration shows a certain intellectual distinction on the part of the admirers.

***

"Strong Mac" is the latest of Mr. Crockett's innumerable novels. At least I have not heard that any new Crockett novel has broken out in the night during the last week. It is idle to pretend that Mr. Crockett has not the true gift of story telling. He has his faults, and grave ones. His heroines are preposterous, and his love scenes are worthy of a school girl trying to write "beautifully." But for all that, he is full of invention, and the wonder is that, in spite of the flood of novels that he pours forth, his invention never seems to flag. "Strong Mac" is not art, and is not great in any way, but it is an interesting story, and no matter how much fault we may find with it, we shall find no difficulty in reading it. And that, after all, is the test of a story.

***

Vernon Lee's article in The Contemporary Review on the use of the present tense is well worth reading. There is a good deal that is true in it and a good deal that is clever rather than true, but it is written in the author's charming style and it is suggestive from beginning to end. Vernon Lee is, so far as I know, the only woman writing at the present day whose work is distinctively masculine. No one who did not know the sex of the writer would for a moment imagine that she is a woman. Her way of looking at things is purely masculine. Possibly this explains to some extent the pleasure with which men read her work.

***

Mr. George Burgin has taken the rather unusual step of buying his "Shutters of Silence" from the English publisher of the work. This is because the book has had such a wide sale in America that he feels confident that if it were handled according to his own views in England it would have a similar sale here. The book has certainly done well in England so far, but it has not had the "boom" which it apparently has in America. I wish Mr. Burgin success in this attempt to publish his own book. If he succeeds, perhaps he will open the way for other authors to rid themselves of the yoke of the publisher.

***

Mr. Barry Pain the other day made a lively protest in verse against the reappearance of a standard war picture as an illustration of the Japanese war. This picture he tells us has already served to illustrate the war in the Soudan, the Boer war, the Franco-German war, the war between the United States and Spain, besides several minor wars, and he thinks it is time it were placed on the retired list. Mr. Pain voices the distrust which many people have of war pictures as they appear in certain of the illustrated papers. They may be true, but who can tell whether they are true or not? And if you once lose faith in the war pictures of your favorite illustrated journal, where are you? The unthinking person accepts a photograph of any war scene with unwavering faith, for is it not an axiom that the camera cannot lie? But what if the photograph of a Soudan plain is published as a photograph of a Manchurian field? For my part I would much rather trust the veracity of a correspondent than the veracity of a camera. The chances are that the man will be far more truthful than the machine.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, March 15, 1904.

Legal Eloquence.

"A Manual of Forensic Quotations" has been compiled by Leon Mead and F. Newell Gilbert. (New York: J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50.) The frontispiece is a portrait of John W. Griggs, who writes the introduction. "Forensic eloquence," he says, "is the most popular, and at the same time the most evanescent, of all public speech." Yet in civil and criminal trials, where great advocates are impressing their views on the jury, men "of the vicinage" who can be swayed by direct appeals, in the records of such trials can be found eloquence in its least artificial form, where all the arts of rhetoric are employed in the most genuine and natural manner.

Arranged by topics, like jury, law, mercy, public security, the wife, &c., are brief passages from the speeches of famous pleaders. Each is credited to the orator, and the name of the case is mentioned, too, so it will be easy for one who knows how to use legal reference books to follow up any quotation that appeals to him. The names of some very eminent counsel appear in these pages, and the portraits of twenty-four of them. Among those thought worthy of having their features as well as their words reproduced there are Lord Brougham, Edmund Burke, B. F. Butler, Rufus Choate, Roscoe Conkling, John F. Dillon, Chauncey Depew, William M. Evarts, Patrick Henry, Robert Ingersoll, Charles O'Conor, William Pitt, Seward, Stanton, Sumner, and Webster. Some of the others quoted are Benjamin, Calhoun, Clay, Garfield, Hamilton, Ingalls, Jackson, Lincoln, McKinley, Pinkney, and Van Dyke.

"The excerpts here collected all have a bearing on the deathless principles of English or American law and jurisprudence, and are reinforced by the many legal maxims of Justinian and others," says Mr. Griggs. The book is bound in a legal-looking cloth, has 200 pages, and a twelve-column subject index.

Gray as a Naturalist.

THE POET GRAY AS A NATURALIST: With Selections from His Notes on the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus and Fac Similes of Some of His Drawings. By Charles Eliot Norton. Paper boards. Thin 12mo. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed. $2.

Prof. Norton may be right in saying that the slenderness of Thomas Gray's "poetic product and several expressions in his letters concerning his indolence and his ennui from want of occupation have tended to create an impression of him as an intellectual idler and voluptuary whose idea of 'paradisaical pleasures' was to read eternal new romances of Marivaux and Crébillon, and whose sovereign anodyne was Fastidium." But biographers have done their best to dispel this impression, and to show that while the poet was most industrious in intellectual pursuits his ideals of expression were so high that his gift of eternal self-criticism forbade him to express what was not distinctive. Gray, to be sure, was one of the very few poets who have been able to lead a life of luxurious ease. But to this plain fact should be coupled the dictum of Walpole that he was one of the best scholars of his time, "perhaps the most learned man in Europe."

It is plainly Prof. Norton's idea to show that in later years the genius and taste of Gray found expression in other ways than in poetry, that these years were not idle, that in them "Gray resorted to books and to the study of nature, and found in them employment which suited his temperament, afforded to him the mild happiness which turned his occupations to pleasures, and soothed his conscience for allowing his rare genius to lie fallow."

The notes of the poet, together with the pen-and-ink drawings which often accompanied them, were made for the most part on the interleaves of a copy of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, a history of which forms a pleasant little narrative in Prof. Norton's sketch. "Some of the notes are in English, but most of them are in Latin, with numerous citations in French or Italian. Gray wrote Latin with ease, and with mastery of a large vocabulary; his style in the notes is concise, and occasionally in the description of an animal or a plant there are striking felicity and vigor in his expression." The text of these notes has been carefully transcribed and printed. The notes themselves are charmingly reproduced on linen paper in such a manner as to give a delightful illusion of the originals in scrip, drawing, and page.

Morris's Verse.

The lover of William Morris who covets the poems dedicated to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, but was not so fortunate as to secure them in any of the earlier editions, or whose distaste for incomplete things has led him to reject unrevised pirated issues of, whose slender purse did not permit the acquisition of a Roxburgh Prize copy of 1868 or of 1900, may now satisfy his longing at a reasonable price. ("The Defence of Guenevere and Other Poems." Linen boards, paper label. Fp. 346. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.)

The volume is printed in small but clear type on soft, light paper, and includes, among others, besides the title poem, "King Arthur's Tomb," "A Good Knight in Prison," "The Little Tower," "The Wind," "The Tune of Seven Towers," "Praise of My Lady," "Summer Dawn," and "In Prison." These poems were of course considered much more important when first published in defiance of the tenets of the classical school than they are now. They are still delightful reading, and in their varied languid movement and color and form come nearer to Chaucer than even Mr. Kipling's kindly meant parodies of that ancient bard.

For Home Nursing.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has published four little volumes, "Poisons—Remedies," "Care of Invalids," "Emergencies," "Accidents," which can be had for the asking. They are bound in different colors in order that they may be distinguished at a glance. Each is from thirty to forty-five pages long, and care has been taken to render them as clear and legible as possible. Besides the index at the back of the book, in the margin of every page is given the contents of each paragraph in condensed form. The books contain all drawings necessary to illustrate any explanation. "In Emergencies" the treatment for all sicknesses requiring immediate relief is explained; many useful hints for furthering the comfort of a convalescent can be found in "Care of Invalids."

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MARCH

1904

KING KALAKAUA.

William N. Armstrong's Lively Description of the Hawaiian Monarch's Tour of the World.*

BY deferring the publication of his book describing the trip around the world taken by King Kalakaua I. of the Hawaiian Islands until after the death of that monarch, Mr. William N. Armstrong has permitted himself greater freedom in "painting the wrinkles" on the royal character, and has succeeded in producing a very interesting and amusing volume. The fact that Mr. Armstrong is an American, although born on the islands, may account for the levity with which he describes the antics of his royal master. The party which went forth to "clasp a girdle around the earth," although royal, was not large:

> They were schoolmates who had rubbed each other's noses in the dirt thirty years before, and were now King, Minister of State, and Lord Chamberlain, with a German Baron for a valet, and though the kingdom they represented was a tiny affair, it was, for all that, one of the family of Christian nations, and they were entitled to royal ceremonies according to the usage of nations. But because our country was only a few dots or elevations in the Pacific Ocean, an insignificant affair, so far as royal territory went, we modestly anticipated no royal receptions. If the monarchs, the brothers of my royal master, gave him a brief audience and shook his hand, it would be, we thought, after the manner of rich and powerful men who greet an obscure relation by extending two fingers of the hand, and, if generous, serve him some refuse meat in a side chamber. We were ready to be satisfied if we received the slightest greeting, and, in order to avoid embarrassment, had our incognito dress at hand, so that we could quickly jump into it. * * * In short, we traveled modestly so as to avoid a snubbing.

Therefore the royal standard was discreetly packed in a little canvas bag and stowed away among the luggage, and the little party set sail without any undue arrogance or pomposity. San Francisco was the first point touched, and here the King was tendered a banquet by the Consul General of the Emperor of China in the Hang-Fen Lou restaurant. To the modest tastes of the visitors it seemed a very elegant affair, and the dishes served were the "pride of China—bird's nest soup, white snow fingers, imperial fish brains, preserved birds' eggs, sharks' fins, fish maw, tender bamboo shoots," together with a list of other delicacies. It was not until later, after the party had been fêted by the crowned heads of Europe, that by comparison the San Franciscan hospitalities appeared cordial, although scarcely extensive.

It was in Japan that the party first sipped the heady wine of truly royal hospitality. As they steamed into the harbor of Japan the King hesitated to show the royal standard, and it was only with some trepidation that it was finally raised. In the harbor lay a number of warships—Russian, British, French, and Japanese. There was a sudden volley of saluting guns as the King's boat passed each successive vessel, while from each mainmast the Hawaiian flag was unfurled and two imperial Commissioners with their retinue suddenly boarded the Oceanic with a cordial invitation from the Emperor that the King be his guest during their stay in Japan. Mr. Armstrong gives an interesting account of the Japanese people, the court life—a strange mixture of paganism and modern European customs—the loyalty of the people to their monarch and the Government; in fact, in view of the present prominence of the Japanese nation, his rather detailed account of their visit is unusually timely. In China the party was not as hospitably received. Li Hung Chang received them graciously enough, but the fact was brought home to the visitors that the Empress Dowager had no wish to see them in Peking. After his visit to the East the King became greatly impressed with the theory of the divine origin of Kings and planned to introduce it at home.

Wherever he went the varying complexions of the party struck a note of surprise. The King himself was almost black, unusually tall, and of imperturbable countenance; the Chamberlain, Col. Judd, was only a shade lighter in color, while Mr. Armstrong was unmistakably white. Robert, the valet, was also the source of much trouble. Robert seemed to have been overfond of seeking comfort in the cup that cheers, and this disposition, together with his natural antipathy to the lowly calling of valet, brought about some little unpleasantness. When Robert was not wearing the royal silk hat he was often sitting or lying upon it; also a certain feathered cloak, an heirloom in the imperial house, was frequently worn with great pomp by the valet, causing rather unusual complications.

In England the King was "taken up" by the Prince of Wales and became for sixteen days a lion in English society. The French Government turned a cold shoulder upon their royal visitor because of some trifling question of etiquette which the King had overlooked. Mr. Armstrong modestly confesses that "war was averted," by his timely mediation, and the King vented his scorn of the French Foreign Office by calling them "a mean lot." At Lisbon they attended a bull fight, but it lacked the bloody aspects of a real Spanish affair.

> Two horsemen entered the ring; a door was opened, and a bull with long horns galloped into the arena, stood bewildered for a moment, and then charged on a red flag. * * * The fine horses were too valuable to be slaughtered; they engaged in no serious business, but with much intelligence kept out of the bull's way. * * * Nor are the bulls butchered. When they are tired or cease to show pluck the audience clamors and they are withdrawn. Thirteen bulls entered the arena, and some of them were without hatred or malice toward mankind, and refused combat. These Quaker beasts, preferring grass to glory, stolidly looked around the vast amphitheatre and seemed to say, "It takes two to make a fight."

At Rome they met the Pope, and in Germany, Prussia, and Spain were cordially and royally received. That the King spoke English very well was a source of great surprise everywhere. Russia was not visited; there was danger of snubbing there. America showed herself truly democratic in her reception of Kalakaua. At the railway station in Philadelphia, where they spent a day, the boss of the carriage stand, without removing the cigar from between his lips, called: "Here, Jim; here's your load," and without further demonstration the sacred person of the King was bundled into a standing hack, and the party driven away.

Throughout the narrative one has the impression of a very childlike and bland sort of King. Mr. Armstrong's personal observations on persons and things, his witty descriptions of their trials and their mishaps, the frank manner in which he "pokes fun" at his royal master and at royalty in general, all make excellent light reading. Indeed, the further one goes into the book the more one agrees with that American paper which likened the party at the time of its visit here to the "royal family in an opera bouffe."

Lhasa, the Forbidden City.

Guarded by arid deserts and fanatical tribesmen, the storm centre of intrigue from China, England, and Russia, while the other countries are partisan spectators, the Dai Lama has until very recently managed to bar out the foreign devils from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. A map of this mysterious city has been made by Lieut. Col. L. A. Waddell, C. I. E., I. M. S., and appears in the March number of the Geographical Journal; the information on which it is based was elicited by Col. Waddell from several hundred natives of the town whom he met during several years. Very little previous work has been done; Mr. Rockhill made up a small plan from Chinese sources, there is one in Chandra Das's "Journey to Lhasa" and another in the Rev. Graham Sandberg's "Itinerary of the Routd from Sikkim to Lhasa," all very recent and none very large.

Waddell's plan is 8 inches by 14, drawn on a scale of 4 inches to the mile or 1 to 16,000; in the corner is a little one of the environs of Lhasa on a scale of 3.16 miles to the inch, which covers about 10 miles by 12. The city of Lhasa is, according to this map, an ellipse about 1½ by 3 miles in size; the city proper is surrounded by a circular road, along and across which run irrigation canals from the near-by Kyi River. Pleasure gardens, palaces, temples, and swamps, together with thorn-scrub for fuel and a race course, are all that is to be found outside the circular road. This no doubt runs on top of a broad city wall, though the map does not say so. Within its circle is embraced much open ground, and three high hills besides an entire Chinese quarter with residency, barracks, restaurant, vegetable gardens, theatre, and pig styes in intimate neighborliness. The royal pasturage and dancing ground is marked "walled all around"; adjoining it is the Grand Lama's palace on the largest of the three hills. At the other end of the pasturage, in the very centre of the town, is the King's palace, only half the size of that of the Grand Lama and on the edge of a swamp instead of crowning a hill, it is a constant witness of the relative importance of the two rulers.

This, the first adequate plan of the mysterious city, is of great interest; the stronghold that caused the tortures of Landor is now revealed to the world. Ninety numbered references to an index give the names of as many prominent buildings, markets, bridges, &c., marked on the map. In the same number is a map of the Upper Yangtse region which adjoins Tibet, to illustrate the paper on recent explorations in Central and Western China by Lieut. Col. Manifold. (New York: International News Company.)

Our Presidents and Their Cabinets.

Even in the departments themselves there is no complete list of the heads of the executive departments from the beginning of the Government, in 1789, to the present time. "The Executive Register of the United States, 1789-1902," compiled by Robert Brent Mosher of Washington, D. C., was written to fill this lack. (Baltimore: The Friedenwald Company.) The book gives a complete list of the Presidents and all the members of their Cabinets; the dates of their entry upon duty and termination of service, which represent the actual beginning and close of their services in the departments, have been taken from the department records, contemporary newspapers, memoirs, biographies, and "the correspondence of the forefathers."

Its value as a work of reference has been much increased by adding to the original idea the Constitutional provisions and the acts of Congress governing the election, qualification, and term of the President and the appointment, qualification, and term of the heads of departments. There are included also the Electoral and popular vote at each election, the first acts providing for the several departments, and, as an appendix, transcripts of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution, from the archives of the Department of State. Twenty pages of index are provided for the 350 pages of the text. In general appearance and presswork the book is worthy of a place in any library, and its facts are so clearly and conveniently grouped that it is sure to deserve its welcome.

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THE ISSUE, by George Morgan, is to be published the last of March. It is a novel of the days of Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Lincoln.

WE ARE PUELISHING **JAPAN TO-DAY,** by J. A. B. Scherer. It is most interesting.

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READY NEXT TUESDAY

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A systematic attempt to show how Arnold has influenced his age at many points, and how his teaching offers the stimulus and the corrective of which the twentieth century, no less than the nineteenth, with its tendencies to haste, thoughtlessness, and materialism, particularly stands in need.

Christopher Columbus

His Life—His Work—His Remains. By John Boyd Thacher, author of "The Cabotian Discovery," etc., 3 vols. Royal 8vo, 300 plates (Portraits, Facsimile Manuscripts, Views and Maps). Per set, $27.00. Vol. III., completing the work.

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NEW YORK: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS LONDON

JAVA.

A Book Descriptive of Dutch Administrative Methods in the "Pearl of the Tropics."*

THIS is a very scholarly work. It seems to be the first attempt ever made anywhere to show the development of Java under Dutch rule, not in the commercial sense so much as in the administrative one. The growth of the present system of administration out of the crude and purely selfish initial system of the Dutch East India Company in governing the island from 1619 onward for two centuries is here traced step by step. A difficult task, despite the enormous mass of Dutch printed material to guide the author. For it seems to have been left to him to bring, so to speak, order out of chaos. In fact, as Dr. Day himself explains in his brief preface, and as still more the evidence of his own book shows, no single one of the many authors and Government officials in the Dutch service who had hitherto handled the whole broad topic has made even an attempt like this present one. Again, while the author has had at his disposal a superabundance of raw material, most of it in Dutch, though some also in German and English, a goodly proportion has been defective, unreliable, even purposely misleading, and it appears to have required much skill and greater patience in analysis to separate the chaff from the wheat.

With our own colonial difficulties staring us in the face almost every day, and with a population in the Philippines much of the same racial peculiarities as shown by the Javanese, this work by Dr. Day is, however, more than a mere scholarly one. It affords parallels and practical hints for American statesmanship to profit by—that is, if we are at all inclined to learn by the experience of others, be they good or bad.

The first part of the book is taken up by a short sketch of the administrative history of Java anterior to the coming of the Dutch, interesting enough but not much to the main purpose of the book. With the advent of the first Dutch navigators in 1600 and thereabouts begins the real interest one feels in this work. The formation of the East India Company is one of the great marking stones in the modern history of Java. For 200 years and over the policy of this powerful organization as regards Java can tersely be described as a policy of "squeeze." Their methods differed quite frequently during that long time, but the aim was always the one—to get as much money out of the island as possible, no matter how.

At last, however, the company fell. The Batavian Republic had been formed under Napoleon's auspices, and next his brother, Louis Napoleon, had been made King of the Netherlands, and in 1811 the English seized the island, and the brief interregnum of five years of British rule ensued. A level-headed Briton, by name Raffles, became Governor General. He introduced the tax system and originated the land tax in Java, thus for the first time making a modest beginning in treating the native population like human beings. But in 1816 Java was restored to Holland, and eight years later the Dutch Trading Company, as selfish as powerful, was formed, and then began once more the policy of "squeeze." In 1835, it is stated, the natives in the coffee districts of the island were still compelled to labor 225 days a year for the Government at less than 2 cents remuneration per diem.

The so-called "culture system" succeeded from 1840-1874. It was not much of an improvement, so far as the natives were concerned, but it yielded the home Government at least a large and regular surplus, shown to have been some $350,000,000 within those thirty-five years. More than four-fifths of this came from coffee alone, and the remainder almost entirely from sugar. How bad this "culture system" was for the native population the famine of 1849-50 shows. In Central Java, one of the naturally richest parts of the world, over 300,000 natives died of hunger.

It is an extraordinary fact that the beginning of real administrative reform in Java dates from and was largely caused by the appearance of a book, "Max Havelaar," by Edward Douwes Dekker, whose pen name was Multatuli. This book was the Dutch "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and aroused the sympathy of the people of Holland for their dependents in Java. It gave them the first real idea of the fiendishly inhuman treatment to which under their rule the natives of Java had been subjected for over 250 years. But the author of this book, while the latter wrought ultimately great good, was by no means an unselfish philanthropist. In fact, he was hardly better than a blackmailer. He offered to suppress publication of his book if the Dutch Government would grant him a large amount of hush money and a high decoration. These overturgs were rejected and the book was published.

From the resulting inquiries dates the improvement in administrative matters. To put it briefly, the present system is that of "credit bondage"—that is, the native, naturally lazy, is forced to work for his creditor—and nearly every native is actually under debt—until his debt be extinguished. That usually means never. Not alone that, but the debt descends to his children and children's children. It is therefore something worse than the Chinese and Japanese "coolie labor" system in Hawaii. However, this present system is a vast improvement over former ones. It is defended not only by the Dutch themselves, but by many foreign observers, as being the only possible one in Java under given circumstances. Count Pfeil, a German authority, in his book, "Studien und Beobachtungen in der Südsee," (1899,) likewise approves of it and recommends its adoption for Germany's African colonies as the only means to induce the negro to work.

As Kipling says in his "Jungle Book," the trouble with the monkeys is that they forget; half-civilised man is like the monkey—he forgets, and he must be forcibly raised to a higher level.

The Chinese question in Java, very interesting and quite different from our own Chinese question, is adequately treated in one of the later chapters. The last figures obtainable, those of the fiscal year 1900, show a budget for Java of 117,000,000 guilders, or about $53,000,000, and makes a creditable showing.

*THE POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE DUTCH IN JAVA. By Clive Day, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Economic History in Yale University. 12mo. Pp. 454. Index. Cloth cover. $2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

MILITARY ROADS OF THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN—THE CONQUEST OF THE OLD NORTHWEST. (Historic Highways of America, Volume VIII.) By Archer Butler Hulbert. With Maps and Illustrations. Small 12mo. Pp. 235. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

This, Mr. Hulbert's latest contribution to his Historic Highways Series, is a review of the military campaigns in the region northwest of the Ohio River within the period between the beginning of the Revolutionary War and the decisive victory of Gen. Wayne over the savages at Fallen Timbers in 1794—the whole matter treated with special reference to the exact routes followed by each expedition. In the case of the march of George Rogers Clark and his Virginians under the orders of the then Governor of that State, and Clark's conquest of Kaskaskia and Vincennes in 1778 and 1789, Mr. Hulbert confines himself almost exclusively to the determination of the route, going into each stage of it in detail and discussing the pros and cons of such and such possible forest paths. However, even here are quotations from Clark's "Memoir" and his "Letter to Mason" showing the methods by which the young General and his officers inspired their men under the hardships of that famous mid-winter march upon Hair-Buyer Hamilton at Fort Sackville—"putting on the woodsman, shouting now and then and running as much through the mud and water as any of them. Insensibly, without a murmur, were those men led on to the Banks of the Little Wabash." Mr. Hulbert remarks on the "spectacle here presented of officers inveigling soldiers forward" as "one of the most singular in the history of the West." "We may believe," he adds, "that Clark refers particularly to the two French companies (collected at Kaskaskia) which composed a most important arm of his force—the Virginians, perhaps, not needing equal inspiration to endeavor." Mr. Hulbert does not hesitate, by the way, to put on record references to "the soiled reputation" of the later George Rogers Clark, "whom the Spaniards knew." Readers of Mr. Hulbert ought perhaps to be reminded that there are two sides to Clark's story. Nor is it foreign to the point to note that nothing whatever is said of the "soiled reputation" of Gen. Wilkinson, whom the Spaniards also "knew"—and paid a salary.

Passing to the later campaigns undertaken not by Virginia but by the United States Government, to which the territory had now been ceded, Mr. Hulbert undertakes to give a running story, not a mere itinerary and commentary thereon. He has found, he says, in previous writers "a singular lack of detailed description of these campaigns." Yet, of course, in the accounts of the expeditions of Gen. Harmer in 1790, of St. Clair in the year following, and the final one of Wayne in 1793 and 1794, the plotting of routes is not neglected. Harmar lost heavily, but inflicted heavy losses on the enemy both in lives of warriors and by the destruction of crops and villages; St. Clair's army, wretchedly equipped and seemingly worse managed, met with practical annihilation on the Wabash—out of 1,600 men 1,000 perished; Wayne, here especially celebrated as a road builder, finally overawed the savages.

E. Burne-Jones's Bible Pictures.

The twenty-five drawings in the folio volume containing the Book of Genesis, ("In the Dawn of the World." Being Twenty-five Pictures Illustrative of a Portion of the Book of Genesis, by Edward Burne-Jones. Hand-made paper, buff boards, green linen back, deckel edges. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed. $5 net,) according to Sir Philip Burne-Jones, are part of a project for the illustration of a large quarto "Biblia Innocentium" which was to have been published by the Kelmscott Press. A number of drawings were completed for the project, but the death of William Morris ended the undertaking and the work was wholly laid aside by Sir Edward. About a year ago Mrs. Burne-Jones asked Catterson Smith, who had reproduced in pen and ink Burne-Jones's drawings for the Kelmscott Chaucer, to do the same with the Genesis pictures. Sir Philip explains how this was done:

The design was first made roughly in pencil and afterward elaborated and carefully completed in the same medium. A photograph of the finished drawing was then taken, laid down upon cardboard, and gone over in ink, under my father's personal supervision. The strong black outline thus secured was again photographed on the wood block, which was then cut.

The edition, printed by D. B. Updike at the Merrymount Press, Boston, is limited to 185 copies, each numbered. The drawings occupy the upper two-fifths of each page, the lower portion being occupied by the Vulgate or the St. James's text on opposite pages. The themes themselves, although not devoid of symbolism, are generally literal illustrations of the words in the texts. The dogmatic and even the sectarian elements are missing; religious fervor is supplanted by artistic reverence for the great literary work which has suggested the pictures. Here and there the craftsmanship of Blake is suggested—but a thoroughly rational and unsuperstitious Blake. Although there is plenty of action—revealed or implied—the pictures are rather of the mural decorative order than independent works of art which could stand alone irrespective of their environment. The art of line work as produced by pen and ink—its clearness, its freedom, its absolute, specific meaning—has probably never been excelled.

TWO TURNER BOOKS.

THE GENIUS OF J. M. W. TURNER. Edited by Charles Holme. Reproductions in Color, Photogravure, in Half-Tone, Tinted and Black and White, and in Woodcut. 8vo. Paper cover. New York and London: John Lane. $2.

THE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS OF J. M. W. TURNER, R. A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY. Fifty-eight Subjects Reproduced in Color. With Descriptive Text by Theodore Andrea Cook, M. A., F. S. A. Large 4to. New York and London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. 12s.

Each of these books seems to aid in comprehending the other. One, "The Genius of J. M. W. Turner," deals with the many phases of the artist's expression that have become permanent through various mediums, and these phases are described by essays and illustrated by fac-simile reproductions from canvas and bristol board. The other takes up a single phase of Turner's art produced through a single medium—harbor and river scenes painted in water colors, the originals of which garnish the walls of the National Gallery. To the second book, "The Water Color Drawings of J. M. W. Turner," descriptive text has been added by Theodore Andrea Cook.

The Lane publication, which forms the special Winter number of The Studio, reflects great credit upon its editor, Charles Holme, both on account of his care in selecting pictures, in their manner of reproduction according to the most sympathetic processes—lithograph, half-tone, &c.—each with a view to "showing off" the picture to its best advantage, and also on account of his choice of essayists. Robert de la Sizeranne writes on "The Oil Paintings of Turner"; Walter Shaw Sparrow, "Turner's Monochromes and Early Water Colors" and "The Later Water Colors," and C. F. Bell, "Turner and His Engravers." The illustrations comprise 16 special plates in color, 2 special plates in fac simile, 16 special plates after the "Liber Studiorum," and 111 half-tones of monochromes, water colors, and engravings. Surely this is a large gallery, characteristic one of Turner's art, and abundantly confirms what Mr. Holme says:

The examples chosen for reproduction show the work of the great master in all the different periods of his artistic career.

The essays of Messrs. Sparrow and Bell, and the titles show that it is a distinctive, although well filled with useful information, are by no means devoid of imagination, and they show the quality of the fine literary inspiration which a contemplation of the magic of Turner's pictures gives to the pen.

Half-tone is hardly a good medium for Turner's reproductions. Of course, the atmosphere may thus be more or less strikingly suggested, but the artist's greatest charm in tone effects and in color values is hopelessly misrepresented or lost. But the colored pictures in "The Genius of Turner" deserve high praise. The conventional lithographic taint which makes all reds red and all yellows yellow and all blues blue, without any sense of tone, is entirely lacking. The yellows vary from deep ochre to a soft, pale saffron; the blues from the sky blue of a starlit night to the pale shimmering blue of a sunlit, silent sea, and so on.

On the contrary, the colored pictures of the more elaborate volume, in spite of their most careful, detailed reproduction, in spite of their excellent mountings, are inferior by comparison as pieces of color work. Taken separately, each one fascinates the eye; collectively they betray a monotony of primary colors of which Turner was never guilty. Dull shade or glaring light takes the place of toning, and submerges or annihilates all values. Technical harmony may remain, but the varied softness of tinge and tint in light and air are absent. Blue predominates. Of the expansiveness and infinite suggestion of Turner's style there is scarcely an indication. Very little is left to the imagination. Yet these pictures, or rather the originals from which they are made, represent one of the most charming phases and set of themes in Turner's art—the harbors of England, and the rivers of England and of France. And Mr. Cook's descriptive article is a faithful and scholarly interpretation, a sympathetic and deliberate tribute—neither anecdote nor personalia are absent from it. His explanation of Turner's ideas of beauty and art are thoroughly sound and modern. It is a monograph that can hardly fail to be of great intrinsic value to the art student, of charming entertainment and suggestion to the student of art.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended March 17: Adult fiction—Frank Norris's "Pit," Ellen Glasgow's "Deliverance," John Fox, Jr.'s "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." Juvenile fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Dodgson's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." Miscellaneous—John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," Longfellow's Poems, Montgomery's "Leading Facts of American History."

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RUSKIN RELICS. By W. G. Collingwood. Illustrations. 232 pages, with index. 8vo, cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50 net.

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. A Biography. Compiled from his papers and correspondence by Horatio F. Brown. With a frontispiece. Second edition. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. Illustrated. 12mo. New edition. New York: The Macmillan Company.

BISHOP BUTLER. An Appreciation with the Best Passages of His Writings. Selected and arranged by Alexander Whyte. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Contemporary Men of Letters Series. 16mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

SOUTH AMERICA. A Popular Illustrated History of the South American Republics, Cuba and Panama. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Illustrations and maps. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

THE DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK. History and Recollections. By Charles Wells Hays. 8vo. Rochester, N. Y.: Scranton, Wetmore & Co.

SHAKESPEARE. Personal Recollections. By Col. John A. Joyce. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

THE LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. Edward G. Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The National Weekly Publishing Company.

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The Best North and South.

Among recent Magazine notes two are especially interesting as reflecting the opinion of widely separated sections of the country. In a daily paper of the far South we read: "One of the choicest periodicals published to-day is SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. In every respect it is a leader among high-grade monthlies. Its articles are important, timely and interesting; its serials unusually good, and its illustrations are acknowledged to be the finest that can be produced." At the same time a prominent daily of the North prints the following: "One gets in the way of remarking that 'Scribner's is all right.' It is, you know—there are always features to confirm the thought of magazine-like *completeness*." The reader will find the April number of SCRIBNER'S, now on the news-stands, an illustration of this "completeness" in magazine making, and he will find the contents precisely as described—"important, timely and interesting." **"The Architecture of the St. Louis Fair,"** an article by Montgomery Schuyler, is of timely interest, and its illustrations, by Jules Guerin, some of which are printed in colors, are of extraordinary beauty and distinction. Robert Grant's novel, **"The Undercurrent,"** is, according to the press, "the most conspicuous serial of the year." Captain Mahan's **"War of 1812"** is the most important historical work in present magazine literature. **Mrs. George Bancroft's Letters from England,** written at the time when her husband was Minister to England in 1846-1850, are most entertaining as well as valuable papers. **"Play-going in London,"** by John Corbin, is an admirable example of the interesting illustrated, descriptive magazine article. In lighter vein there is an amusing and clever satirical skit by Clara Austin Winslow, entitled **"Mother Goose Annotated for Schools,"** and three delightful stories. One of these, **"The Camp of the Good Fairy,"** by Mary R. S. Andrews, is an out-of-door story of the Canadian woods. Edward Boltwood's **"The Use of It"** is a very unusual story drawn from the experiences of a trained nurse, while **"The Convalescence of Gerald,"** by Georgia Wood Pangborn, is the story of how a boy done up in cotton wool was given his liberty and health. These are all fully illustrated. The poems by Marguerite Merington, James Jeffrey Roché, Theodosia Garrison and Juliet Wilbor Tompkins make up a number that for completeness and timely interest will not find its equal on the stands to-day.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1904.—20 PAGES

A SOCIAL DOCUMENT.

No apologies at all are needed for a new edition of Mr. Horatio F. Brown's admirable biography of John Addington Symonds. It seems that the occasion of the new edition is the desire of Symonds's publishers to bring out the biography uniformly with their edition of the subject's writings. The biographer has hailed this as an opportunity to revise his work in the light of the criticism it has received, criticism directed mainly, by Symonds's personal friends, at the gloominess of his original portrait. Readers of culture and curiosity who have read the original will hail this second edition, issued after a lapse of seven years, as an opportunity to do some revision on their own accounts. And the new edition ought to be acceptable to a large number of like readers, who may have, in the endless fecundity of the press, missed the original edition. For their particular behoof it is good news that Messrs. Scribner have imported an edition of the revised biography.

Symonds was a literary man of the same kind in one respect as the late Sir Leslie Stephen, of whom we were remarking the other week that his published writings did not really represent him, or account for the authority which he enjoyed and wielded. Such men are much commoner in England than here, to the gain, so far as that goes, of England and to the loss of the United States. The only work of Symonds's own of which the ordinary cultivated reader can be "charged with knowledge" is his "Studies" in the Greek poets, with his translations, which doubtless supply, to the student who does not know Greek, the material for a better appreciation of the Greek poets dealt with than he can otherwise obtain without going outside of the English language. But the interest of the man, as readers of other authors, and particularly of Stevenson, in his "Talk and Talkers," and elsewhere, must be aware, is much beyond any that attaches to his literature.

One of the chief interests of this most interesting biography is rather social than literary. Symonds's own picture of his surroundings during his childhood is, doubtless, depressing and "gloomy" enough. The explanation is that he was brought up in a circle of "Nonconformists" to which neither he nor his father really belonged. For his father before him, like himself, was a "public school" and Oxford man, and had the education of a country gentleman, who could not be a Nonconformist except almost by a contradiction in terms. His father was, in fact, a practicing physician, and that may help to explain the discrepancy between the boy's culture and his environment. The resentment so deeply felt and so strongly expressed by Dickens, for a famous example, for the particular type of religion which is identified with British Nonconformity, with the "Dissidence of Dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion," for the gloom and the fanaticism of this type of religion, is explained and justified by Symonds's autobiographical pages. The educated and masculine intellect transcended, to a certain extent, the narrowing influences of the environment. The autobiographer says:

"It is possible for me to state the mature opinion that my father typified an exceptionally interesting moment of English evolution. He had abandoned the narrow standpoint of Nonconformist or evangelical orthodoxy, but he retained what was ethically valuable in the religious tradition."

It is upon the weaker vessels that the environment of British Nonconformity weighed most heavily. American readers have reason to be thankful that this depressing atmosphere belongs, in this country, to a past generation. Very few Americans of Symonds's time would have had his story of oppression to tell.

GHOST STORIES.

We have lately received several letters from readers of THE BOOK REVIEW making inquiries about Henry James's wonderfully imaginative ghost story, "The Turn of the Screw." This strange and powerful story was published by the Macmillans, in 1898, in a volume called "The Two Magics," containing one other story, "Covering End," made up of rather fine-spun comedy involving a dryly humorous view of a certain phase of social life that was inevitably doomed to be "caviare to the general." "The Turn of the Screw" was, we believe, though well received by reviewers, generally neglected by the public; but it seemed to us then, as it seems now, worth the publishers' while to try pushing it into popularity. It is one of the best ghost stories ever written, quite apart from its ethical meaning, whatever that may be; and opinions differ on that point.

As to whether or not the influence of ghost stories is wholesome is also another question. Widespread interest in them recurs from time to time. There are periods when tales of the imagination burdened with supernatural horror are more popular than cheerful tales of love and adventure. We understand that a particularly clever ghost story in Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's new book has now set folks talking about tales of that description.

We have lately received another curious request. A reader recalls the thrill derived in youth from two stories published in Harper's Magazine, and wants to read them again.

The scene of one is laid in a New York boarding house, where an invisible terror, whose form had substance and was perceptible to the touch, came to the bedside of one of the boarders and tried to strangle him. The other was a story of a young girl's adventure, in a country house, with a maniac, who had broken his chains and gained access to her room, crawling up on her bed and laying his head on the pillow beside her.

The first of these stories was Fitz James O'Brien's yarn of an invisible creature who could be measured and of whom a plaster cast could be taken. It was entitled "What Was It?" and was published in Harper's, March, 1859. We referred to it lately in commenting on Robert W. Chambers's droll narrative of "The Sphyx" in the same magazine, February and March of the present year. The other story which our correspondent yearns to read again is probably the same ingenious story teller's "A Terrible Night," published in the October number of Harper's in 1856.

Who that on rainy afternoons in his childhood used to pore over the old numbers of Harper's in the comfortable garret (as Henry James used to pore over the old numbers of Punch) can ever forget the delicious thrills he derived from those fantasies of O'Brien, the two our correspondent vaguely remembers, and that other queer yarn about ghouls and such like called "The Lost Room"? But can old thrills be brought back? Are not most of the shudders of long ago gone forever, and many of the ghosts, goblins, and monsters of a past generation incapable alike of chilling the hearts of contemporary youth or reawakening in the minds of people of mature years the delightful terror they once inspired?

Henry James's ghost story, however, is quite another matter. It has in it more of the philosophy of life than can be found in O'Brien's tales. Its mystery is deeper and it is told with the eloquence of a master. It really ought to be put in a more suitable form for preservation and provided with a more distinctive and attractive title.

First Folio Brings £465.

The library of the late Sir Thomas Dawson Brodie, sold by Messrs. Sotheby in London; March 3-8, 1,471 lots realizing a total of £3,288 4s., contained only one book of importance—the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1623, which was bought by Maggs Brothers for £465. The leaf of verses opposite the title page, the letter-press of the title page, the leaf "To the Memorie," and a corner of the last leaf were in fac simile; the other preliminary leaves were restored in the margins, and the last five leaves were mended in the blank portions. The binding, by Francis Bedford, was crushed red morocco super extra, in the Roger Payne style, full gilt back, line frame sides, with floral festoons, &c. The portrait, which was inlaid, was an original impression. As will be seen, it was not an especially attractive copy, but despite its faulty state it is the best example of the book which has been publicly offered in about two years. The same copy brought only £90 at the F. S. Ellis sale in 1885.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Mr. Wells's grim and grisly serial, "The Food of the Gods," becomes more sombre in the installment in the April Cosmopolitan. The "boom-food" babies have grown to manhood, ill-treated, dangerous malcontents forty feet tall. The giant rats and earwigs still afflict England, which is shown in the throes of a great political agitation caused by the "boom-food."

In the April number of Leslie's Mr. James L. Ford, the humorist, harks back to the old idea that we take our pleasures too seriously, not to say painfully, in this country. The French, Germans, and Italians, he thinks, do better. But are we not French, German, Italian, Dutch, Scandinavian, Bulgarian, and Polish all in one? Is there really a stronger sense of real enjoyment in a picnic in the Bois de Boulogne, for instance, than in a picnic on Iona Island? Are the crowds merrier on the beach at Dieppe or Scheveningen than they are at Navesink or Atlantic City? Mr. Ford, however, sticks to his point of view with amusing effect in his article on "Our Melancholy Pastimes." He at least is one who always takes his chief pleasure of making sport of his fellow-men most cheerfully.

"Divorce," as a menace to the social structure in this country, is the subject of a powerful article by Bernard J. Otten, S. J., of the St. Louis University, in the Catholic magazine called The Messenger, for April.

Everybody's is, as usual, "up to date" this month, with a glowing article on "The Greatest World's Fair," written by David R. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition Company, which is handsomely illustrated by Vernon Howe. E. M. Kingsbury contributes a graphic character sketch of Senator Gorman of Maryland.

The principal article on a purely literary subject in the April Century is Charles Marshall Graves's "Landmarks of Poe in Richmond," which is illustrated with some hitherto unpublished portraits and pictures of Richmond buildings.

A new magazine for young people will be brought out by the Advance Publishing Company at Birmingham, Ala., in May. It is as yet without a name. Joseph B. Babb and J. R. Hornady will be the editors.

In the April Phrenological Journal there are a "symposium" on the character of the Czar of Russia and an article on "The Outcome of the War in the East."

The Book-Keeper and Business Man's Magazine is published in Detroit, Mich., and E. H. Beach is the editor. It contains articles relating to trade and business, written by experts, and suitable editorial departments.

New Mermaid Volumes.

New volumes in the attractive Mermaid Series of English Dramatists, (London, Unwin; New York, Scribner's, $1 per volume,) are "Philip Massinger," (two volumes,) edited by Arthur Symons; "John Ford," (one volume,) edited by Havelock Ellis, and "Thomas Middleton," (two volumes,) with an introduction by Algernon Charles Swinburne, the routine editorial work having been done by Mr. Ellis. Of the ten Middleton plays in these volumes the most interesting to modern students of the drama is "The Witch," because of its relationship to "Macbeth." Mr. Swinburne's admirable essay originally appeared in The Nineteenth Century in 1886, but the author has revised it. Five plays of Ford are given by Mr. Ellis, including "Perkin Warbeck." There is an interesting introductory essay, while the chronological table and the notes are most valuable to the student. The plays of Massinger given are "The Duke of Milan," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "The Great Duke of Florence," "The Maid of Honour," "The City Madam," "The Roman Actor," "The Fatal Dowry," "The Guardian," "The Virgin-Martyr," and "Believe as You List."

Fine Modern Books.

Next Monday and Tuesday the Anderson Auction Company will sell the extensive stock of Meyer Brothers of this city, who are relinquishing this part of their business. The stock consists of standard editions of the works of the best-known French writers, specimens of finely printed modern books, books illustrated with original drawings, special issues on Japan, China, and vellum paper, &c.; an original drawing by J. F. Millet, (in pencil, signed,) and a few by other prominent French artists, &c. The largest part of the collection is finely bound, the names of Marius-Michel, Chambolle-Duru, David, and others frequently occurring in the catalogue.

"Heart of My Heart."

Much is expected by the publishers, Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., of the novel, "Heart of My Heart," by Ellis Meredith, which will soon appear. The author is a Denver woman, and a writer for the newspapers, chiefly on political topics. Her novel is said to involve an intimate record of a woman's life before her child is born.

ISOPEL BERNERS.

EVEN they who are not of the cult Borrovian, and in the habit of writing about George Borrow as the Jane Austenites write of their heroine, in phrases combining enthusiasm for their cause with scorn for all outsiders, may be permitted to give a few words of cordial welcome to a new book called "Isopel Berners," compiled from "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," by Thomas Seccombe, who was the assistant editor of the Dictionary of National Biography, and is an English literary man of good taste, wide knowledge, and an unquenchable enthusiasm for masterworks. This book, (which is published in New York by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a small twel'mo of 363 pages printed from good-sized type, and includes an admirably lucid and discriminating introduction by Mr. Seccombe, and plenty of useful explanatory notes. Your true Borrovian will wince at it; but what of that? It is not for him, though Mr. Seccombe has been careful to consider his feelings, as in this paragraph:

It is nevertheless true that, taken as a whole, a marked characteristic of the two volumes is the evenness with which the charms are scattered hither and thither betwixt the four covers. Attractive, therefore, as the Isopel Berners episode unquestionably is, and convenient as it is for the reader to have it detached for him in its unity, its perusal must not be taken for a moment to absolve the lover of good literature from traversing chapter by chapter, canto by canto, the whole of the Borrovian epic.

In spite of which, Mr. Seccombe's able and sympathetic compilation will serve, chiefly, to teach folks who have shuddered at the thought of tackling two such formidable books as "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," that Borrow, within his limitations, was a great author; to make Borrow's name known and his charm potent where his name was unknown before and his charm unavailing. Some who take up "Isopel Berners" and find they like it, may pursue the subject and seek larger acquaintance with Borrow; more will rest content, satisfied that they have learned a great deal, comparatively speaking, about an interesting literary personage of whom they had known little or nothing before, and have gained the privilege and the power to talk intelligently about his work, or to listen understandingly to the speech of Borrovians.

***

Mr. Seccombe's introduction comprises a sketch of George Borrow's life and an estimate of the comparative value of his work, which is both discreet and enthusiastic. He does not claim for Borrow a place among the immortals. He does not ignore his faults of style or the flaws in his character. He quotes from Dr. Hake, Theodore Watts Dunton, Dr. Jessup, and others who have written with authority of the author of "The Bible in Spain" and "Lavengro." His explanatory notes are, as we have said, clear and useful.

The compilation called "Isopel Berners" comprises chapters LXXXIII. to C. of "Lavengro" and the first fourteen chapters of "The Romany Rye." For the convenience of the reader these selected chapters are numbered consecutively I. to XXXII. They relate to what Mr. Seccombe calls "the dingle episode" of Borrow's great work; the young wanderer's purchase of the tinker's pony and cart, his encampment in the wooded hollow called Mumpers Dingle, the invasion of that place by the Flaming Tinman, and Lavengro's hard fight with that terrible personage; the beginning and end of his strange acquaintance with that tall, fair-haired, sound-hearted, pure-minded Drunhilde, Isopel; the almost Shakespearean Ursula incident; the arguments of the Man in Black, and the episode of the innkeeper near Willenhall in Staffordshire.

***

The busy man or woman who reads this compilation will not fail to find Borrow's charm, to understand why he has been lauded, and why there is a Borrow cult. With the editor's help he learns enough of the strong, wholesome, selfish youth who seemed to care for nothing in the world but "old words and strange stories" to be sure that Borrow was a great and original, if perverse man. He learns all that can be learned of wonderful Isopel. He hears so much of the discourse of that peripatetic mystery, Fraser, to convince him that Borrow's cruel prejudice against Roman Catholics made him a dangerous advocate for Protestantism. He gets to know Jasper Petulengro, perhaps the most interesting specimen of the real (not the idealized) Gypsy who ever appeared between the covers of a book. He is brought face to face with nature's crudities and charms. The scent of the woods and fields is on every page. Yet it is never insisted on. Borrow does not forcibly compel his reader, saying "Come! I will show you nature." But the storm and fair weather, the dark night and the moonlit, the hedgerows, the copses, the meadows, the wild flowers, are in his book just as they are in the English country.

MARCH

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, March 25.—Everleigh & Nash will publish next month a book by the Countess of Munster, entitled "My Memories." Her ladyship's remembrances begin with the epoch of King William IV. She has known all the great personages in London society for more than sixty-five years.

***

The Rev. Dr. Horton, who has been incapacitated for his customary work by an affection of the eyes, has composed a poem on St. John, which J. M. Dent & Co. will publish. It was suggested by Dr. Myers's "St. Paul."

***

Francis Ellington Leupp's "The Man Roosevelt" will be published in London by Sidney Appleton.

***

Martin Hume has written two new chapters for his book called "Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," in which he endeavors to throw more light on the real nature of the relations of Elizabeth and her admirers.

***

Sir William Martin Conway has nearly completed his Alpine book, which Messrs. A. & C. Black will publish. The illustrations will be by A. D. McCormick.

***

Michael McCarthy's "Rome in Ireland" will soon be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. It is a protest against the predominance of the Roman Catholic clergy, especially in educational matters.

***

A "History of Impressionist Painting," by Wynford Dewhurst, will be published soon by George Newnes. It deals with that movement in art from the time of Constable and Turner down to the present day.

***

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish a novel by Howard Pease which is described as a story of romance, love, theology, and fighting in the middle of the seventeenth century.

***

"The Sea Could Tell" is the title of a story by Mrs. C. N. Williamson which Messrs. Methuen & Co. will publish in April.

***

Fisher Unwin will publish next Monday M. Lee Warner's translation of Molinari's "The Society of To-morrow."

E. B.

First Duchess of Marlborough.

The biography, by Mrs. Arthur Colville, of the first Duchess of Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, will be published in April by Longmans, Green & Co. It is the account of a woman who lived near the throne in six reigns, who made peers, who befriended Queens, quarreled with Kings, who built and furnished two of Great Britain's largest houses, and who swore like a trooper. Sarah Jennings was born in a small house at St. Albans. She was a "human" Duchess, "with most of the weaknesses of most women, and some of the virtues of some." She was frank, courageous, sincere, and had a temper which she showed through her tongue. She wrote, in her old age, of her conduct at Queen Anne's Court:

Young as I was when I became this high favorite, I laid it down for a maxim that flattery was falsehood to my trust, and ingratitude to my greatest friend, and that I did not deserve so much favor if I could not venture the loss of it by speaking the truth, preferring the real interest of my mistress before pleasing her fancy.

She never swerved from this rule, and paid dearly for it in the end. Long after she wrote that "without flattery nobody could be well with a King or Queen, unless the world should come to be less corrupt, or they (the monarchs) wiser than any I have seen since I was born." She fell from power, saw a creature of her own rise in her place, and saw her husband come from great campaigns and be disgraced at home.

She was a great business woman. She built and furnished Blenheim, where she died, and Marlborough House, to which the Duke objected. He wrote to her:

It is not a proper place for a great house, and I am sure when you have built a little one you will not like it, so that if you have set your heart upon it, I should advise you to think well upon it, for it is certainly more advisible to buy a house than to build one.

In twenty years she bought thirty estates, and some of the cottages she let at a shilling a year. Besides being biographical, the book is a history of the times, beginning with the end of the house of Stuart and ending with the coming of the Georges. Its full title is "Duchess Sarah: Being the Social History of the Times of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, with Glimpses of Her Life and Anecdotes of Her Contemporaries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Mrs. Colville is a descendant of the great Duchess. There are ten photogravure plates.

Modern Liberty.

In "The Evolution of Modern Liberty," which is published to-day by Longmans, Green & Co., it has been Prof. George L. Scherger's purpose "to trace the genesis and development of the political theories embodied in the Bill of Rights and in the French declaration of the Rights of Man, and to show that these documents are the results of a long development." The author treats of the subject historically. The book is divided into four parts: "The History and Development of Natural Law"—the conception of a law of nature, Christianity, Aquinas, the Reformation, the eighteenth century, Blackstone; "History of the Doctrine of the Sovereignty of the People" from Antiquity and the Middle Ages down to Rousseau; "The American Bills of Rights," and "The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen." Prof. Scherger writes in his introduction of "individual liberty":

It is a fascinating as well as an important undertaking to trace the gradual evolution of modern liberty. In the despotisms of the Orient personal liberty was entirely unknown, the life, actions, and property of the individual being completely at the mercy of the ruler. The Greeks were familiar with the idea of liberty, but they confounded liberty with popular sovereignty. They possessed political liberty, but lacked personal freedom in the modern sense. * * * To the Roman jurists we owe the distinction between public and private rights. * * * The feudal system of the Middle Ages obliterated the distinction between public and private rights by associating the possession of property with the exercise of sovereignty. Government was regarded, not as a public trust, but as private property. * * * In modern times the distinction between private and public rights has again been emphasized. The results of this separation have been beneficial to both. While public rights and duties have become more majestic and authoritative on the one hand, private rights and duties on the other have become more sharply defined, and have been more widely extended and more effectively secured.

Roosevelt As An American.

"The Roosevelt Book" is the title of a volume in preparation by Charles Scribner's Sons, which will contain selections from the writings of Theodore Roosevelt. The introduction is written by Robert Bridges, assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine and author of "Bramble Brae," a volume of poems; "Overheard in Arcady," "Suppressed Chapters," &c. Mr. Bridges says that President Roosevelt is "the right kind of an American citizen," as is revealed by his writings. From his youth he has loved his country, and has "always been a man who has had no use for an emotion that does not lead to action." The writer continues:

To do things, and do them persistently and well, he (Roosevelt) found out early in life that it was necessary to have a body capable of endurance. He knew that flabby muscles helped to make flabby thought and inefficient action. So all his life he has striven after a clean, well-trained, healthy body. He read the lives of great men and learned that good blood that had sunshine in it helped them to do great deeds. His buying a ranch and living the life of a cowboy was not the idle freak of a young man. He knew that States in the raw were being made out there in the West by the kind of men who had pushed the frontier of this country, through a hundred years, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific. He wanted to be a part of it, to have for his own the body of a pioneer and the thoughts of a pioneer. * * * He can't do anything by halves. He might have been an idle "gentleman rancher," as so many were, but he lived the life for all that was in it, and became a good cowboy, an expert hunter, a zealous Deputy Sheriff, and a good deal of a naturalist besides. All these things he learned by frankly going to men who knew more about them at first hand than he did, and watching how they did it, and talking with them about it.

Throughout his introduction Mr. Bridges is full of praise for the President. He calls him "frank, direct, and sincere." Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life," "American Ideals," "Presidential Addresses," and "Administration and Civil Service," are "the expression of this direct, vigorous, healthy, and joyous nature." The book will have a number of illustrations.

Mr. Howells Abroad.

W. D. Howells is now abroad, and a singular embarrassment confronts Mrs. Howells. It is Mr. Howells's mail. All sorts of youthful literary people write to Mr. Howells, and these letters have come in so fast that Mrs. Howells has had printed in red ink the following: "Mr. Howells is in Europe, and during his absence it is impossible to reply to your inclosed communication." This slip is put into an envelope with the correspondent's letter and back it goes; for obviously literary advice, the object of many of these inquiries, can come only from Mr. Howells himself.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser on Japan.

Two books by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, a sister of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, are about to be issued. One is a new edition in cheaper form of her "Letters from Japan," which will bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company. It will contain all the illustrations in one volume that were in the two-volume edition. The other, to be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co., describes Japan in 1230. It is a story of "The Stolen Emperor." Descriptions are here given of Court and military life, and the condition of the country. There are many events in the volume—castles are attacked, an infant Emperor is murdered, a child is abducted, warriors are stabbed, and there are escapes from castles and fortresses. Among her other publications are two books dealing with the manners and customs of the Japanese and the country in general, "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan" and "The Customs of the Country; or, Tales of New Japan."

Cardinal Newman's "Apologia."

Cardinal Newman's "Apologia pro vita sua" will appear Easter week in a new popular edition. In his short introduction W. P. Neville, the Cardinal's literary executor, says:

The book was written through "currente calamo" as an answer to an attack by Charles Kingsley, its separate parts being sent to the press, sometimes before being completed, in order to fulfill the conditions of publication, i. e., unfailing appearance on Thursday in consecutive weeks.

This was a pressure upon the author, the necessity for which, however, was quite in accordance with his own mind in connection with the subject, although it occasioned with him now and again continuous application, day and night, to his task, and afforded little opportunity for revision. But this notwithstanding, the work has been ranked by the world as one of the masterpieces of religious autobiography.

These hurrying circumstances of the publication of necessity confined its author to such materials as he had close at hand. Extracts, for instance, from the letter published herewith would probably have been made use of by him, had it been within reach while the work was in progress.

It is a letter hitherto unpublished, written in 1857, by Cardinal Newman to the late Canon Flanagan of Oscott, dealing with Tract 90, and his hard sayings against Rome, and may well be brought forward at this juncture. This is the explanation of its appearance here. It is given entire, for, though the letter was written accidentally, it almost contains in embryo the "Apologia" itself.

The only omission in the present edition is that portion of the appendix to the first edition which was included in the second. This is done in order to bring the volume within the compass of a popular edition. With this single exception and the insertion of the above letter, the text of the book is verbally and in arrangement precisely identical with the Cardinal's own edition.

The book will bear the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co.

Landor in the Philippines.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have in preparation A. Savage Landor's new volume, "The Gems of the East," to be published during the Spring. The book is described as "a revelation of the Philippine Islands." Mr. Landor traveled alone into remote and little known islands of the Malay archipelago, and the book is the result of his travels and observations.

"Daughters of Nijo."

Onoto Watanna's new book, "Daughters of Nijo," will be illustrated in colors, and will contain many decorative drawings in the text. The book will be published next week by the Macmillan Company.

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BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

EZRA S. BRUDNO, who was born in Lithuania, Russia, but is now a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, has written a novel which portrays the very essence of the Russian life of to-day. His book is called

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ELIZABETH.

Further Discussion of the Character of the Mistress of a German Garden.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE criticism of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" written by a correspondent from New Orleans was read with much pleasure and keen appreciation by many of your readers. We have long awaited just such an analysis of this "curious" book, in which we are called upon to approve of and admire deliberate unkindness and premeditated rudeness. The standard of manners and conduct is beneath consideration, and would be unnoticed only we are asked to call such a book, with its self-conscious, uncharitable, profoundly selfish heroine, "delightful." If one seed of human sympathy or love of one's neighbor has ever fallen upon poor Elizabeth's heart, it has never taken root. For her the Golden Rule is far too commonplace.

No fear of a friend disturbing the solitude of the garden, for friendship is a growth that requires a different soil, and not all of us are worthy this gracious gift from Heaven, but surely we can all grasp the first principles of ordinary hospitality, of our duty to a guest.

It would seem as if even this great love of nature was assumed, for it does not seem possible honestly to love nature and not feel the touch that makes us all kin, whether the "flower in the crannied wall" awaken the feeling or the heart responds to the great throbbing heart of humanity.

But even Elizabeth need not despair. If she can love that husband, so uniquely described in the criticism referred to, she can love anybody, and ere long we shall have another book, "Elizabeth and Her German Neighbors," far more interesting, if not so perfect, as Elizabeth and her German geraniums. K. H. H.

New York, March 17, 1904.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is well that the selfishness of Elizabeth has received the severe rebuke it deserves, for her blurred view of life is not exceptional.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, in a review of "The Solitary Summer" which appeared last Fall in his little magazine The Whim, pointed out the underlying fault of her attitude toward humanity. He said in part:

Among her half dozen favorite authors are Thoreau and Whitman, a fact which indicates that she is a woman of discrimination. And yet with these books in her hand she seems unable to see into the essential absurdity of the world in which she lives. All the elements of the picture are given to us. On the one hand the beautiful garden and the fine old house, on the other the "cottages" of the peasants, consisting of a single room each, with a cupboard or storeroom adjoining, the front door often opening on the pigsty; here the lady of the house, with whole months of colossal leisure on her hands, with her flowers and books and horses, and there men, women, and children working hard in the fields, and some of them beginning their tasks soon after three in the morning, four or five hours before their mistress thinks of rising. She complains of the stupidity and immorality of the peasantry. * * *
The hours of labor devoted to her luxuries, the land taken away from those who work on it, these are the all-sufficient explanations of their abasement. A year in the American West, with its until recently comparatively free conditions, is enough to transform these stupid peasants into self-respecting men and women. * * * And I would fain ask of what use it is to read Thoreau and Whitman and remain impervious to the lessons they teach. Elizabeth loves her library and she loves meditation. She reads Keats in the forest in the morning and Spenser on the seashore in the afternoon, and Thoreau at all times in the garden, but she forgets Thoreau's rule of life: "If I devote myself to other pursuits and contemplations, I must first see, at least, that I do not pursue them sitting upon another man's shoulders. I must get off him first, that he may pursue his contemplations too." Does not this paragraph give a pointer as to the real cause of the crass stolidity of the peasants? And then she loses herself in Whitman in the evening by the lamp in the library, but it is all in vain that he tells her of the

Many sweating, plowing, threshing, and then the chaff for payment receiving.
A few idly owning, and they the wheat continually claiming.

* * * Poor Elizabeth! Like so many of us, she has a mind constructed with water-tight compartments, and her fine emotions are kept for the library and garden instead of overflowing into the social life of the community.

In Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" occurs a phrase which if held in thought is like a medicine for the soul. It is, "the sheer beauty of human relations." We are all more or less like Elizabeth, unmindful of the fact that the highest beauty is that which is expressed in kindness, faith, and, above all, justice in human relations.

ALICE H. CARPENTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1904.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The sudden and astonishing attacks upon "Elizabeth" of "The German Garden," published March 5 and 12 in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, must move more than one lover of the world's great lever, laughter, to protest.

Where is our boasted National humor that upon American soil a woman's delicious fantasy should be subjected to brutal dismemberment and analysis in search for the moral and ethical integral part? Why not relish the atmosphere of culture and refinement into which we are ushered, rather than probe the lightly delineated imaginings and caprices of an impressionable mind for weighty things of the material world?

Out upon the man or woman so lost to the love of nature and unstudied impulse that even the tender laughter with which the things dear to a woman's heart are endeared rings discordantly and accusingly in their ears! And, in heaven's name, has not the student of mire mud enough wherewith to bespatter the world without thumbing with slimy fingers the crystal images of a sun-lit soul? D. B. C.

New York, March 16, 1904.

IV.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read your New Orleans correspondent's criticism in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of books of March 5 of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" with amazement, indignation, and pity. That there should be any among the hosts of Elizabeth's readers who fail to find in this book much pleasure and perennial charm and delight is, to one to whom it is all this and much more, a trifle disconcerting, to say the least. Now that a voice, or pen, has been raised against her, it is not entirely surprising to find it among my own sex, and may be explained, possibly, by the fact that the verdict has long since been passed that most of us lack both a sense of humor and an appreciation of gentle satire. But why need we give such a glaring proof of it?

What I fail to understand is why your New Orleans correspondent should be so vindictive—nay, almost vituperative, in her remarks. If a book fails to please, is it necessary to call its author names, and—scratch? Such an unnecessary exhibition of what might be termed some of our feminine weaknesses is deplorable.

Elizabeth needs no defenders. I know a great many people who have read the book, and it has always received unstinted praise. To any one who is able to read more in a book than the mere words, the affection and good-fellowship existing between Elizabeth and the "Man of Wrath" is apparent; her humor is a continual delight, and her gentle satire of her friends, her frankness regarding her own weaknesses, but add to the charm of the book.

I beg to suggest that possibly your correspondent may have lost sight of the fact that Elizabeth wrote, not about her German husband or her German babies, but about her German garden. A charming garden, a bit of nature and some humanity, delightfully intermingled. And in the book as a whole the author has given us a glimpse of a home life full of the joy of living, which has made us her debtors forever.

FRANCES E. ROGERS.

Brooklyn, March 16, 1904.

V.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was entertained by the letter of Miss or Mrs. Stone regarding "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," which expresses a sentiment which several of your correspondents have shown to have been latent in the minds of other readers. I could wish that she had spoken sooner, and that she had mentioned the climax of the wrongdoings of the venomous Elizabeth. It was bad enough to invite the young English girl to become her guest with the expressed purpose of making her stay as unhappy as possible; a species of hospitality incomprehensible to an American savage; but there was something even worse. As this poor girl, always repulsed, could never obtain a kind word from any of her hosts, she naturally consorted to some extent with the nurse, who happened also to be an English girl. Perceiving this lapse from lofty social ideals, Elizabeth promptly dismissed the nurse from her service without a word of warning. The incident reminds one of the legend of the jailer who put his foot on the prisoner's spider, the sole companion of his solitude.

Reading the book when it first came out, I was not favorably impressed with the humor displayed by the woman who always refers to her husband as that "man of wrath," though it seems to have convulsed one of your correspondents. Some time afterward I asked an old bookseller in New York how he accounted for the success of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." As his answer gives the opinion of an expert, it may be worth recording.

"My dear Sir," he said, "that authoress is uncommonly clever, and she has made a literary discovery. In all of our cities there exists a well-known class of women of wealth and leisure who have become soured and embittered from failure to attain to certain fashionable ideals, or on account of some of the ordinary calamities of life. Morose and misanthropic, they easily distinguish themselves from the common herd—the chief aim of their existence—by making themselves as disagreeable to all persons with whom they come in contact as possible. In these exercises they soon become extremely skillful. Writers have usually treated these neurotics with scant courtesy; but the astute authoress of 'Elizabeth' made the discovery that women of this class are sufficiently numerous to make it worth while to cultivate them; and hence this book, which has been welcomed by them with enthusiasm and ecstasy. To them it is a revelation and a gospel peculiarly fitted to their needs. And then there is, of course, the succès de réclame. We all know what that means. If you blow your horns long enough and loud enough the walls of Jericho are bound to come down."

The book called "Mrs. Wiggs and Her Cabbage Patch" is an extremely clever satire on "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," the more remarkable because it is an amiable one, containing not a single trace of bitterness. For my part I would not give Mrs. Wiggs for ten thousand Elizabeths. The former, the victim of poverty, the prey of the most complex calamities, is kind-hearted, patient, and serviceable, doing all that her humble circumstances will permit to brighten the lives of others; the latter is fantastical, full of all uncharitableness, implacable, without a single spark of humanity or generosity.

After all, I think that the philosophy of Ben Adhem is the true one, and that our happiness must always have a direct ratio with the happiness that we diffuse. It is true that this conception, when approached solely from the side of duty, may have been sometimes a little overworked. Duty is stern; and it occasionally repels by its austerity. We have no word in our language for that self-abandonment to kindly instincts which is portrayed in such characters as those of My Uncle Toby and Sir Roger de Coverley, as well as in some of the humbler characters of Shakespeare; benevolence that does not hanker after recompense, and is modestly content with its own rewards. The quality is rare; and perhaps the word is not much needed. But if the word had long existed the quality would possibly have been more common. It will never be increased by such books as "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

J. M. THOMAS.

Gulf Port, Miss., March 17, 1904.

Shorthand Letters.

A guide to rapidity and accuracy in the use of stenography has been provided by James A. Munson, stenographer to the New York Supreme Court, in two little books, supplementing his "Art of Phonography," his elementary textbook of this study. "First Phonographic Reader" and its key, the "First Dictation Book," contain copies of 127 real business letters received from shorthand writers actually at work in various parts of the United States and Canada. These are given just as they were originally typewritten, even including the usual characters and abbreviations employed by business men in their correspondence. At the end of each letter is given the count of the words, figured according to the rule prescribed by law to determine the number of words in a folio. The books are especially arranged for those who cannot obtain personal instruction. (New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents each.)

Weariness Made Delightful.

FATIGUE. By A. Mosso, Professor of Physiology in the University of Turin. Translated by Margaret Drummond, M. A., and W. B. Drummond, M. B., C. M., F. R. C. P. E. Extra Physician Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh. Small 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

As far as possible from being a mere dry treatise, this work of Prof. Mosso is not on that account one whit the less scientific. Of this scientific value, perhaps, medical experts are the best judges; of its general interest, entertaining qualities, charm even, one may here speak boldly. The general doctrine of Prof. Mosso in the matter of fatigue is that it is due to the accumulation of poisons in the muscles, brain, and other working parts, poisons formed in the act of the functioning of these parts. According to him and most other experts in his line at the present time, a fatigued muscle, for instance, is physiologically and chemically a different thing from an unfatigued muscle. So, also, by inference of brain cells. The volume before us records many experiments in support of this theory, experiments upon men, birds, frogs, with certain curious parallelisms between tired muscles and dead muscles. For instance, in the case of pigeons shot after a long flight, and in the case of men slain upon the field of battle after an arduous march, "rigor mortis" sets in much sooner. The professor devotes special attention to intellectual fatigue and the physical phenomena induced by mental effort. He demonstrates that the susceptibility of the finger muscles to fatigue is greater after, say, the mental effort involved in a lecture to a class of students, and he explains how the animal machine is so co-ordinated that the energizing forces are automatically directed to the organs most in need of them. He observes, on the other hand, that a state of fixed attention tends to regularity of respiration, one of dissipated attention to irregularity of respiration, so that a state of attention is conservatory of the forces, not exhausting. He adverts, too, to the peculiarly exhausting nature of examinations both to examined and examiners, and institutes a comparison of the efficiency of the bodies and brains of the rich and poor. This leads to digressions into sociology. So the study of the flight of birds and the resulting state of the birds' muscular machinery leads to much entertaining matter about the migrations of the various species, the speed they attain upon the wing, the distance they can fly without rest, the question of how they steer themselves upon their periodical journeyings. Prof. Mosso is confident that birds must learn their way much as a man would. He says they follow the river valleys across Europe in going from Africa to Siberia; that venturesome young birds, recklessly trying to take a short cut over the Caucasus, get lost and perish miserably in elevated regions where, exhausted as they are, they are unable to fly in the rarefied air. From this the Professor is led to consider the migrations of workmen over the Alps and the tragedy of the charnel house on the top of the St. Bernard, where lie, waiting for identification, the bodies of many of these poor people who, like the birds in the Caucasus, have perished in the snow. Again, considerations of mental fatigue lead the author into entertaining talk about Goethe, Darwin—even Byron—and he is apt to quote Dante and Virgil and to drop into appreciative little biographies of industrious predecessors in his subject. The translation appears to be most ably done; the style is admirably clear, and at times, when the Professor has a mind to indulge his enthusiasm, has a certain eloquence.

A Word and Sentence Book.

John H. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York, has prepared a book for primary classes entitled "Haaren's Word and Sentence Book." The author's purpose is to help pupils to acquire a vocabulary, and to learn to spell and write. The book will be brought out very shortly by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston.

"Evelina."

The Macmillan Company is publishing a library edition, in dark green cloth with paper label, of Fanny Burney's "Evelina." The volume contains Hugh Thomson's illustrations, and the introduction by Austin Dobson.

Longmans, Green, & Co.'s New Books

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ALL NEWSDEALERS HAVE IT

MARCH

1904

FROM READERS.

The Rev. John White Chadwick on Sir Leslie Stephen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I NOTE with interest the discussion in your columns as to the merits of Sir Leslie Stephen's work. But it seems to me that if I were going to point to a particular book of his as pre-eminently valuable and significant I should not choose "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," nor its continuation, "The English Utilitarians," but his "Science of Ethics." Its physical proportions are less than those of the two other books; but while in them the writer is engaged in expounding and criticising other writers, in the "Science of Ethics" he is speaking straight from his own mind. Only those who have not followed the course of ethical thought during the last forty years can be unaware how many, writing subsequently, have felt bound to reckon with this book, and have found it fruitful and suggestive in an eminent degree. It stands well with the most important contemporary ethical treatises—Martineau's, Spencer's, Thomas Hill Green's, Sidgwick's, Alexander's, and Paulsen's—and comes closer to the practical moral life than they do, except the two last named.

I see that one of your London correspondents exalts Sir Fitzjames Stephen's "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" to a higher rank than any of Sir Leslie's books. It certainly made more noise than any of them. It was pre-eminently a noisy book. It was a brutal assault on John Stuart Mill's "On Liberty," contrasting with it both in the sharpness of its temper and the harshness of its form. I cannot understand why Mr. Alden should say "it could never become popular." Ever since it was written we have been tending more and more to its Carlylean-Bismarckian worship of regimentation and its contempt for the weak ones of the earth. It was never better summarized than as "Calvinism minus Christianity."

Sir Leslie Stephen had perhaps less force than Sir Fitzjames, but he had more power. And, without being overstocked with these qualities, he had much more sweetness and amenity. One has only to compare his various essays with Sir Fitzjames's "Horæ Sabbaticæ" (his contributions to The Saturday Review) to see how much more of ripe wisdom he brought to our instruction than his more strenuous brother.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

Brooklyn, March 22, 1904.

Books to Read Aloud.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice in your "From Readers" column of March 5 that E. M. Gardner complains of the dearth of books of the present day vintage which can be acceptably utilized for reading aloud. It has always seemed to the writer that reading aloud is a waste of ammunition if all the auditors are not in sympathy with the subject and the author's manner of handling it. If they are, the book must hold as much interest for the listeners as for the reader. There are many old books that can be read aloud with great benefit to any intelligent circle of hearers—and some new ones, too. One which the writer has lately had the pleasure of reading aloud is a volume of uniquely fascinating short essays, eleven in number, which for some reason the author, Ellen Burns Sherman, has grouped under the title of "Why Love Grows Cold." From the responsive chuckles elicited, I should judge this book to be especially delightful for reading aloud. The title of the book gives no idea of the wealth of the contents, which cover a wide range of very human as well as literary interest.

Following the first essay, which gives the book its name, are ten others, bearing such seductive titles as "The Difference 'Twixt Word and Word," "Nature's Game of Hide and Seek," "Ethical Balances," "Several Words to the Wise," "The Salt Lake of Literature," "What's in an Eye," "The Lifting of Veils in Literature," &c. Though the motif of each is decidedly moral, it is never boresomely so, but most piquantly illuminated with fancy, wit, and humor.

LEONARD B. GREENE.

Omaha, Neb., March 16, 1904.

Marcus Whitman.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read Mr. Willis Fletcher Johnson's reply to Prof. Dodd's review of "A Century of Expansion," in which he touches upon the Marcus Whitman question as follows: "I am, however, perfectly familiar with Prof. Bourne's views upon the subject, and also with the views of other historical authorities, including many of Whitman's contemporaries. For example, there was Mr. Everett, American Minister to England, who said, 'Our country owes it to Dr. Whitman and his associate missionaries that all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains and south as far as the Columbia River is not now owned by England.'"

If Mr. Johnson will take the trouble to indicate to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW how he knows that Edward Everett ever made this statement, he will confer a great favor upon all the champions of the Whitman story and not less upon all the critics of that story who want to get at the real facts. Exact references showing when and where Everett made this declaration which Mr. Johnson cites as perhaps the most obvious and telling bit of contemporary evidence from a high diplomatic official to justify his own position on the Whitman question will be, to use Mr. Johnson's words, "an uncommonly interesting contribution to American history."

Mr. Johnson's answer will be especially welcome to me, for the best I have ever been able to do with that particular quotation is to trace it through an anonymous newspaper article, which I could never find, to an anonymous friend of Daniel Webster. That either Webster or Everett or any one else connected with the State Department ever made such a statement I have never found any evidence. It has usually been quoted as the utterance of Webster, owing to William Barrows having carelessly or unscrupulously attributed it to him. Mr. Johnson refers it to Everett, and for one reason, I should think, awaiting further light, that he read Page 228 of Barrows's "Oregon" as carelessly as Barrows read his source of information.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

New Haven, March 19, 1904.

More Books on the Far East.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To the admirable list of books on China to which you call attention in your issue of March 12 let me add the following at this time, when Oriental affairs are receiving so much attention. I would call special attention to "China's Only Hope," by the great Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, a book specially approved by the reform Emperor and circulated very widely throughout the Chinese Empire. It is published by Revell.

Chang Chih-tung—China's Only Hope.
Coltman—The Chinese.
Condit—The Chinaman as We See Him.
Curzon—Problems of the Far East.
Duke—Everyday Life in China.
Douglas—Society in China.
Edkins—Religions in China.
Foster—Christian Progress in China.
Gibson—The Chinese in America.
Gilmour—More About the Mongols.
Giles—Chinese Literature.
Gracey—China in Outline.
Gray—China.
Graves—Forty Years in China.
Gutzlaff—Chinese History.
Guinness—In the Far East.
Hake—Story of Chinese Gordon.
Henry—The Cross and the Dragon.
Henry—China and Formosa.
Henry—Ling-nam, or, Interior Views of South China.
Huc—Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China.
Johnston—China and Its Future.
Lewis—Educational Conquest of the Far East.
Mackay—From Far Formosa.
Miner—Two Heroes of Cathay.
Moule—Chinese Stories for Boys and Girls.
Moule—New China and Old.
Phillips—Peeps into China.
Ross—The Manchus.
Speer—The Oldest and Newest Empire.
Yole—Cathay and the Way Thither.
Graham—East of the Barrier.

CHARLES S. HARTWELL.

473 Madison Street, Brooklyn, March 17, 1904.

A Nature Study Club.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A few young persons interested in evolution are contemplating the formation of a club to facilitate the study of this science, with special reference to its principles as interpreted by such men as Darwin and Huxley. Each member will pursue that particular branch of the subject in which he or she may be most interested, and at the stated meetings, when it is proposed to have general discussions, the aggregate result is certain to be most profitable to all. It is evident that such co-operation in study, each member assuming his or her own share, has distinct advantages in the survey of so broad a subject as evolution. Centralization of attention, economy in time, and a relative increase in the ultimate amount of knowledge acquired, are insured by united effort, which the single individual working alone might fail to secure.

Doubtless there are many young ladies and young men who are interested in nature study, and to whom the companionship of those with mutual tastes must make a strong appeal. Such persons are not usually to be met with in the ordinary walks of society. Therefore we should greatly esteem the favor if you would bring the proposed idea to the attention of the readers of your valued paper.

We shall be most pleased to receive suggestions or to furnish further particulars concerning our plans to any who may inquire.

THE HUXLEY CLUB.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 22, 1904.

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice in the issue of the 19th inst. of your valuable REVIEW, on page 12, the announcement that "Mr. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent French economist, is about to make a trip to America and deliver the Hyde Lectures before the Cercle Français at Harvard University."

Will you allow me to correct you and to say that the French lecturer who was selected this year to deliver the Hyde Lectures at Harvard University is not Mr. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, but Mr. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu—the former's uncle, I believe?

Mr. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu is the author of a standard work on Russia entitled "L'Empire des Tsars," which has been translated in many languages, and also of a famous book, "La Démocratie, le Socialisme et la Papauté au 19eme. siècle."

HECTOR GARNEAU,
Private Secretary to the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Ottawa, March 23, 1904.

A Biography of Witherspoon.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am engaged on a biography of the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, the signer of the Declaration, and President of Princeton from 1768 to 1794. It would be of great service to me if any of your readers will inform me of letters to or from Dr. Witherspoon or of sermons, documents, or other memoranda relating in any way to him which may be in their possession or within their knowledge. Information regarding portraits or personal relics of Dr. Witherspoon will also be welcome, and for any assistance, however slight, I shall be grateful.

VARNUM LANSING COLLINS.

Library of Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J., March 21, 1904.

The Color of a Langouste.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Robert W. Chambers, in his new book, "The Maids of Paradise," Page 204, speaks of the langouste, "in his flaming scarlet coat of mail." Is he not in error? The langouste is a large, coarse lobster, found off the coast of France, and lobsters are a greenish black before boiling, which process turns them bright red.

M. W.

New York, March 16, 1904.

The Fur Companies.

Agnes C. Laut, author of "Lords of the North," "Heralds of Empire," &c., has an article on "The Fights of the Fur Companies" in the April Century. This is a chapter of adventure in the Louisiana Purchase, and it is illustrated with drawings by Harry Fenn, Willard Bonté, Otto Bacher, and Frederic Remington. An interesting feature of the article is a hitherto unpublished portrait of John Jacob Astor,

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POETS OF ITALY.

Prof. Oscar Kuhns's Book About Them and Their Work.*

"THE GREAT POETS OF ITALY" is a book rather difficult to classify. It is not the work of the literary historian or critic, and was not intended as such. It was first prepared, in collaboration with another educator, the author tells us, as the second part of a volume on the Latin and Italian poets, for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. He has added two chapters—the last two, we suppose—and in the shape of a separate volume now casts his bread upon the waters. If we are right in surmising that it was the last two chapters which were appended, Mr. Kuhns has added much to the value of his original contribution, for whatever excellence his book now possesses lies almost entirely in those portions treating of the Decadence and Revival and the Nineteenth Century. Here alone he appears to be writing for readers who have arrived at intellectual maturity and essays to treat poetry, in so far as such an attempt is anywhere discernible, as the live flower of a civilization which can be satisfactorily explained only with reference to the conditions of thought and feeling of the time from which it sprang. On the whole, however, the literary historical portions of the work, considered with regard not only to the space devoted to them, but also to their intrinsic merit, are of minor importance. They are given us apparently for the sole purpose of filling up the gaps between the time of one great poet and his most immediate successor, the author's main object being to give the reader unfamiliar with Italy some idea of the poetical riches of that country. In accordance with this plan he offers us specimen selections from the works of the poets considered as rendered by the best translators. Where the poems are of considerable length, as are those of Ariosto and Tasso, for instance, he connects the specimens given by prose synopses of the intervening portions of the poem, thus giving the reader a general idea of the work as a whole. As such, Prof. Kuhns's book will have a "certain use in the world, no doubt," though it can give the student familiar with the language nothing of value that he could not find, and in general we dare say in more interesting form, in such writers on Italian literature as J. A. Symonds and Richard Garnett. For Mr. Kuhns is not deeply critical; on one occasion he cites as critics of equal importance Carlyle, Ruskin, Gladstone, Tennyson, and Browning. We may accept as of great interest the views of Tennyson and Browning as to what is excellent in poetry, but anent Gladstone we are surely warranted in asking, "Qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?" We are a second time referred to his opinion with reference to a judgment on Leopardi, where he is made the third of a triumvirate of authority whose other members are Matthew Arnold and Sainte-Beuve! A reading of Gladstone's article on Leopardi, we are inclined to believe, would rather tend to convince the student of literature of that great statesman's critical incompetence, at least in cases where a poet's religion differed from his own.

While Mr. Kuhns's statements of fact are accurate and reliable, his judgments on poetry are often misleading. A poem is frequently explained as arising not from any internal necessity, but from what might rather be called a more or less momentary whim of the author. Concerning Dante's "Divine Comedy" we are told merely that he had made a vow to glorify Beatrice as no other woman had ever been glorified, and that his work is the fulfillment of this "immense promise." On the genesis of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" we have the following:

> When he [Ariosto] came to Ferrara everybody was talking about the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bolardo, Ariosto himself admired it immensely, for it harmonized perfectly with his own genius and literary tastes. Hence, when there came to him that mysterious command "Write," which all men of poetical genius hear some day or other, it was only natural that he should turn to the unfinished poem of his predecessor, with the thought of completing it.

As Prof. Kuhns has made Dante the subject of independent and extended research, in this department of his book at least, we might have expected significant conclusions. We have a right to be vexed, therefore, by passages like this:

> What differentiated him from the others . . . is the consummate skill with which he interwove into this one poem all the science, learning, philosophy, and history of the times, and the lovely poetry in which all these things are embalmed.

The unfortunate connotations of the last word of this passage should have precluded its use in such a connection by any writer of modern English, while as for "lovely" we had hoped never to see it applied to Dante's poetry, even by his most undiscriminating admirer. Students of the great Florentine will remember that in the story of Francesca da Rimini, Inf. V., line 137, occurs a proper name the exact rendition of which has puzzled many a scholar. Rossetti translates the line, "A Galahalt was the book and he that writ." They will be surprised, we take it, to find Prof. Kuhns dogmatically explaining it as Galahad! For such an interpretation, besides being unwarranted philologically, is also a perversion of accepted legend; it necessarily reduces Galahad to the position of go-between for Lancelot and Guinevere, and must come as a decided shock to all those familiar with the Arthurian cycle of stories. Such will also recall the many names beginning with the syllable "Gal" to be found in these stories, such as Galihodin, Galihud, and Galahalt, or Galahault, and, though some one of these, and in all probability the latter, was to be held up to endless shame by the Galeotto of Dante, the interpretation Galahad, the only one given by our author, is unconditionally to be condemned.

We have already signaled Mr. Kuhns's shortcomings in the use of his English. It is often soft and inept; before leaving Dante, however, we must give this instance of its downright abuse. "To Dante and his contemporaries," he says, "the supernatural world was not what it is to us to-day, a vast, unbounded space filled with star systems like our own; the topography of hell, purgatory, and paradise seemed to them as definite and real as that of our own planet." The modern idea of the supernatural has, of course, absolutely nothing to do with "a vast, unbounded space filled with star systems like our own."

After a synopsis of Dante's poem, relieved by many excellent translations, the author proceeds to a consideration of Petrarch, of whom we are told that "making the acquaintance of some well-known scholars, he was inducted into a love for study." We are given a fairly comprehensive account of his services in the revival of learning. The judgment passed upon Petrarch's services to Italian literature, however, we find unsatisfactory. It is hard to understand, for instance, how a writer stepping over from a consideration of Dante, could tell us that Petrarch was the first to describe the beauties of nature sympathetically. Immeasurable as are his services to Italian literature, coming after Dante, that particular merit must be denied him. In speaking of the character of his poems in general, Mr. Kuhns says:

> Many, it is true, are artificial, and, on account of puns, (sic,) antitheses, and conceits, are repugnant to modern taste; yet the large number of his best poems are exquisite pictures of womanly beauty, with a charming landscape in the background, all enveloped in an atmosphere of lovely poetry, full of tenderness, pathos, and genuine feeling.

The use of the word "puns" we regard as unfortunate, and suppose that Prof. Kuhns thus intended to designate the anagrams, sly plays upon words, and other similar more or less futile exercises of literary ingenuity practiced by nearly all of the earlier love poets. The emphasis in his characterization of Petrarch is furthermore misplaced. For the excellence of Petrarch's work is an excellence higher than that of even the best descriptive poetry, in cases even "where the latter shows us womanly beauty with a charming landscape in the background"; for this should be primarily the function of the painter. Petrarch's excellence as a poet, on the contrary, lies in the fact that he made his sonnets "Love's secretary," and confided to them in language of surpassing melody and beauty the deepest and subtlest emotions of the lover of every time and place. In connection with Petrarch, Mr. Kuhns might have mentioned as of interest to lovers of poetry in general that it was from one of his Triumphs that came, by way of Chaucer, the idea of Tennyson's "A Dream of Fair Women."

After a very acceptable treatment of Boccaccio's poetry, a side of his work unfortunately too often disregarded, Mr. Kuhns proceeds to a consideration of the Renaissance. This entire portion of his work is weakly conceived and poorly written, as is instanced in his attempt to define Humanism as a less inclusive term co-ordinate with Renaissance and revival of learning. The Renaissance is, of course, the designation given to that entire historical movement which received its motivation from a general revival of interest in man, not as a pilgrim for eternity but as a dweller in this world, and particularly, therefore, in what more immediately concerned his body and his mind; the purely spiritual interests having held the field practically undisputed for ten centuries. The Revival of Learning was a particular direction given to this movement in so far as it involved a revival of interest in the pagan world and its beauty. Humanism, however, far from being a co-ordinate term, as Mr. Kuhns seems to believe, was a mental attitude common to many of the leading characters in the movement.

The last two chapters on the Decadence and Revival are not only much better written, but betoken also more independent research and study. In them we have a brief but withal acceptable presentation of modern Italian literature. The poetry of Italy has perhaps been translated more frequently and with better result than that of any other European country, as witness, for instance, the work of Fairfax, Longfellow, Parsons, Rossetti, and John Addington Symonds, to mention but a few of its many successful devotees. Mr. Kuhns has embellished his work with passages from translations as made by such masters, and his selections are usually well chosen. We are sorry to find, however, that he has elected to give his readers Howells's translation of Leopardi's "A Se Stesso." With all respect to Mr. Howells's many and valuable services to Italian literature, this particular translation cannot be called a success. It fails to reproduce accurately the rhythm of the original, that quick, sharp beat like the flutter of a sick man's heart, and lacks the compactness and emotional force of Leopardi's masterpiece, while the pessimist's compelling because laconic "Assai palpitasti" is neither satisfactorily nor accurately rendered by "Oh, greatly, heart, hast thou palpitated." There is a masterly translation of this lyric in English, done, if we mistake not, by Symonds.

The book is handsomely bound, beautifully illustrated by portraits of the more famous Italian poets, and as containing admirable translations, with synopses of the greatest Italian poems, will have a certain use for those unfamiliar with that language.

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.

*THE GREAT POETS OF ITALY. Together with a Brief Connecting Sketch of Italian Literature. By Oscar Kuhns, Professor in Wesleyan University. With portraits and index. Pp. 359. 8vo. Cloth. Gilt top. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Life of Dr. W. G. Eliot.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF ELIOT, Minister, Educator, and Philanthropist. By Charlotte C. Eliot. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 316. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

The name which serves as title for this volume was well known during reconstruction days, and it is for the purpose of keeping green the memory of one whose work in all of the branches of service indicated by the sub-title is entitled to permanent recognition that the biography has been published.

As pastor of the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis (the first body of Unitarians organized for service west of the Mississippi) Dr. Eliot became, during the thirty-nine years of his connection with that congregation, a prominent figure not only in the pulpit, but also in the life of the fast-growing city to which he had come fresh from the Harvard Divinity School. As an educator he had much to do with the founding of the first free school in that section of the United States in which he had settled, and might almost be regarded as the father of the public school system in Missouri. Moreover, he was the first Chairman of the Board of Directors of Washington University, and when, in 1878, he resigned from the ministry, it was to become Chancellor of this institution of learning.

But while these labors of love and (at that time) self-sacrifice deserve recognition, the general reader will be attracted by that portion of the work which deals with Dr. Eliot's connection with the Western Sanitary Commission, and his intimate association with those who were making history during the civil war period. His biographer tells us that Lincoln and the members of the Cabinet solicited his advice and received it with respect. How valuable that advice must have been can best be judged by a careful reading of that chapter of the book entitled "Gradual Emancipation." At the present time, when the tumult and the shouting of a war waged for a noble purpose have died, to give place to a calm consideration of the problems which of necessity followed the conflict, it is worth while to study carefully the views of one who, although a consistent and even a perfervid champion of the black race, yet found it impossible to ally himself with Garrison, Phelps, and the other advocates of immediate and unconditional abolition. "He disapproved their methods," we are told, "believing the immediate abolition of slavery to be undesirable for both master and slave, involving as it necessarily must sudden social and political changes."

Believing that the institution of slavery was a great wrong to the negro and a deep injury to the white man, who was the victim of a system which he had inherited, Dr. Eliot also realized that the abolition of this system was a matter which, while it must be accomplished in justice to white as well as to black, demanded much careful study of methods to be employed in order that its accomplishment might be an honor and a blessing to both races. He advocated as a general scheme gradual emancipation and proper educational influences. He hated slavery, but, because he hated it, saw little to be gained by an abuse of those who by inheritance were holders of slaves. When the Western Unitarian Conference introduced and passed radical anti-slavery resolutions during its session at Alton, Ill., in 1857, he immediately withdrew as a delegate, calling attention to the fact that the action in offering such a resolution was subversive of the original uses of the organic law of the conference, which forbade the taking of a vote on any resolution concerning which there was a difference of opinion.

Dr. Eliot's rule was that such subjects as slavery and temperance should be treated in the pulpit exclusively from a moral and religious point of view and not in their changing political and economic aspects when public feeling ran high. His ideas as to the functions of the preacher are worthy of notice at the present time. "The peculiar characteristics of the Gospel are that it deals with principles both of right and wrong, rather than with their particular manifestations, and that it deals with the individual rather than communities. No social improvement is permanent except that which comes through individual virtue, and to elevate society you must regenerate the individuals of which it is composed. Other methods may serve or seem to serve for a time, but the result is sure to be reaction of wrong and permanent disappointment."

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Concerning the original and excellent useful features of the Newnes's Art Library comment has already been made in these columns at the time the volume on Botticelli came to hand. One on "Sir Joshua Reynolds" has now appeared, (8vo. Pp. 108, paper boards, vellum backed, stamped in gold. New York: Frederick Warne & Co., $1.25,) and a "Velasquez" is announced to be in preparation.

The Reynolds book follows out the characteristics contained in the Botticelli. The frontispiece is a mezzotint reproduction of Reynolds's "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire," from the picture in the possession of Earl Spencer. Then comes a sensible, passionless sketch of the artist's life and achievements by A. L. Baldry; then thirty-one pages containing a descriptive list of more than 1,000 pictures and the names of their present possessors. Herein a large number of important pictures are catalogued for the first time. Then come sixty-four full-page half-tones in black and white and sepia tint, which in variety of subject, technical and personal features are thoroughly representative of the artist's work.

Although it is evident that great pains have been taken both by photographer and engraver to preserve the chromatic values of originals and to make them comprehensible to the trained eye through various shades of brown and gray, ranging from nearly white to nearly black, it is also evident that the reproductions possess far more extrinsic value than intrinsic artistic merit. Of course, they give one an idea of Reynolds's subjects, his manner of posing, his composition and distribution, &c., but detail and individual tendencies have been emphasized at the expense of a suggestive and artistic "tout ensemble"—faces are purposely placed out of focus in order that drapery or clothing may be better copied. The volume, therefore, will appeal more to the student, for the studies that it suggests, and to the connoisseur, for the exact information it conveys, than to one who loves art books for the beauty there is in them. But this work has been long needed, and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming volume on Velasquez will be followed by others.

"Little Brother Francis."

FRANCIS OF ASSISI. By Anna M. Stoddard. With sixteen illustrations. 16mo. Pp. 247. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Most sympathetic perhaps to the mind of the general reader, of all the figures of the "religious," to use the French term, is that of him who called himself "little brother Francis," rich man's son of Umbrian Assisi, founder of the Little Brothers of Poverty, Grey Friars, Franciscans. This book, by its own profession, is meant to be a popular account of the saint, "of his ideal and his attainment, relieved on a background of history essential to its full understanding." While the author does not pretend to instruct serious students of the period, she has written, as she says, "in Rome and Assisi with constant indebtedness to the researches of living Franciscan scholars." M. Paul Sabatier has even revised parts of the manuscript. The opening chapters are devoted to the story of the growth of the power of the Bishop of Rome, the conflicts of Pope and Emperor, an analysis of the prevailing Oriental notion of the association of poverty with holiness and the higher life, the conception of riches and comfort as clogs of the spirit. Again the rise of Christian monasticism is considered and the natural tendency of monastic orders, when the fire of the founder's great idea grows dim, to decline into sloth. Opinions of the writer to the effect that the assumption of temporal power by Popes, Bishops, and monkish orders has been the bane of the spiritual part of the Church are of course in line with this argument and St. Francis's own ideal and life work. Francis, son of Pier Bernadone, was born toward the end of the year 1181, four years after a visit of the great Emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, to his town of Assisi, and soon after the death of Pope Alexander III., victorious at last over the stiff-necked Hohenstaufen. Bernadone was a silk merchant, and it is supposed that Madonna Pica, Francis's mother, was a Provençal. Hence it is said his name of Francis—"Frenchman." He was baptized Giovanni or John. It is since his day that the name Francis has grown so frequent in Christendom. In youth the saint was gay, "a leader in mimic tournaments of song," a wearer of fine raiment. Once he set out to be a soldier. Then he devoted himself to tending lepers and repairing certain neglected sanctuaries, and so gradually grew into the idea of founding his company of poor brothers, vowed to go about the world doing good, with no other rule than that which the Lord gave to his disciples; owners of nothing, like the Son of Man, without any place to lay their heads save by sufferance. How this ideal of his grew and changed under the forming hand of the hierarchy the book tells along with the story of his life. "St Francis in Art" is a final chapter, and there are many illustrations.

Kant's Pedagogics.

Immanuel Kant's "Educational Theory" has been translated into English and edited by Dr. Edward Franklin Buchner, Professor of Philosophy and Education in the University of Alabama, (Philadelphia, Lippincott.) This is the fourth in the "Educational Series" that the same publishers are issuing under the general editorship of the ex-Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania. The "Educational Theory" is a crystallization of his lecture notes on pedagogy that Kant, then an old man, made at the request of his former pupils, lest the originals perish at his death. As it is, nearly a third of the book is compiled from notes taken by his hearers or painstakingly selected from his other writings.

Curiously enough, the translation, like the original, was made for the lecturer's own use in the classroom without any thought of printing in book form. Dr. Buchner mentions in his preface how hard he found it to make smooth, readable English of the German original. Many of the sentences in Kant's notes were of course left unfinished, being mere hints to refresh his memory. These have been treated as "texts" for meditation and self-improvement. The practical value of these pages lies in the fact that they consistently outline a pedagogical system.

Author of "Lil' Angelo."

Annie Yeaman Condict is the full name of the author of the novel of the little "Dago boy," "My Lil' Angelo," which D. Appleton & Co. are about to publish.

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DIVORCE.

HE THAT EATETH BREAD WITH ME. By H. A. Mitchell Keays. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

It is a situation as old as romance itself that is the motive of this book—a man who has loved a pure, womanly woman, neglecting her for a woman of the enchantress type, and afterward returning to his own love. The novelty of the book lies in the terrific indictment found in it of divorce. The author apparently hails from Chicago, which is quite as it should be.

A didactic novel is seldom interesting, but "He That Eateth Bread with Me" holds the reader's attention to the end. It is evidently written with a deep conviction of the terrible nature of the evil of which it deals. Describing the young wife's feelings when she finds that the last hope of reconciliation with her husband is gone, the author says:

Her maiden bloom had lingered late, for marriage had been to her a sacrament, but in her misery she had already traveled far from the thought that it bore any semblance of that to either Church or State, for, with the indignation of despair, she reflected that Law itself would render it easy for her husband to break every vow he had made to her.

That, the only agency which at this frightful crisis of their lives had power to enforce allegiance to her upon him, was precisely the power which would abet him in deserting her, and then glibly legalize a new bond. And as for the Church, did she not remember with contempt for its attitude the scandals which from time to time had been sanctified within its precincts? An unholy divorce was no bar to its sacraments; she knew that while there might exist ministers who would refuse to marry her husband to another woman, there would be no difficulty whatever in finding obsequious substitutes for so rare a man of God.

She thought with a strange expression upon her steadfast face of the spectacle presented by this vast organization asterorously debating in solemn conclave whether the Church had lost its hold upon the world, and, ever making to itself reply with the repose of superior spirituality, that it still preached the Gospel once delivered to the saints, but that the stuff for the making of fresh saints was no more to be found in a world which had lost its hold upon the Church.

It was not her answer. Deep in her heart she filed a terrible indictment against the Church.

Katharine, the wife, allows Mackemer, her husband, however, to obtain the divorce on the ground of desertion. The other woman, Isabel, obtains freedom from her husband in "some God-forsaken fever-hole in Arkansas," and in due time Mackemer and Isabel are married in San Francisco. There is a child of the man's first marriage, and a scene in which the boy's father meets him is one of the best in the book. The thought of the child arouses the man's conscience:

His boy—oh, the misery of it! It was his own, but it looked at him with eyes that judged. What did he know? What did his mother tell him? Frightful—that there should have been cast over his boy's life the shadow of such a problem as this! * * * His memory, so thickly starred with those pictures of the past which had captured his imagination at the moment, recalled a vision of a sweet young Katharine with her baby in her arms, a Madonna at whose feet he had reveled in adoration.

The second wife dies, not before the man has found out his mistake, and the book ends not with remarriage to the first wife, but with such a remarriage a certainty.

The Jewish Encyclopaedia.

In spite of great difficulties and delays the volumes of the "Jewish Encyclopaedia," still come from the press of Funk & Wagnalls, until now the sixth of the twelve that are to compose the set has appeared. It includes the articles from "God" to "Istria." Prepared with the co-operation of more than four hundred scholars and specialists, this encyclopaedia gives the world at large for the first time an authoritative exposition of Judaism and a complete record of the Jews, historical, biographical, and religious. All the most noted Jews in America are engaged on this really monumental work, and many of the foremost scholars and writers outside the pale are contributors; a number of them are editors, like Prof. Toy of Harvard, or Prof. McCurdy of the University College, Toronto, Canada. Men of weight in other countries besides our own are doing their share to make this work complete. Its importance to the Jews of the world can scarcely be overestimated.

This sixth volume which has just appeared contains almost 2,000 articles, beginning with a thirty-column exposition of the Jewish idea of God, written by the Rev. Emil Hirsch, one of the two or three most prominent rabbis in the United States. Biblical, post-Biblical, Talmudic, modern, and critical views of the Supreme Being are given, each followed by a specific bibliography. The whole of the letter H is included in the 681 pages and down to "Istria" in the letter I. The 182 illustrations comprise many beautifully tinted reproductions of rare old illuminated manuscripts in gold and colors, pictures of artistic objects made or used by the Jews in home or temple, pages from rare old texts, portraits of prominent men whose lives appear, &c. In biography this volume is especially strong, and full of striking contrasts. One finds Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, sandwiched in between Gomes de Sosa, a Latin poet of the seventeenth century, and Benjamin Gomperts, a British actuary of comparatively modern times. Here is also Angelo Heilprin, the eminent naturalist, who climbed the crater of Mont Pelée while the volcano was in action in May, 1902. Emil Hirsch is found to be a very useful and active citizen even outside his pulpit; the sketch of him does not tell how he saved a million-dollar endowment for Chicago University by raising the last $100,000 in the last three hours, with nearly forty minutes to spare. But it does tell how he organized a special training school, a practice institution, a Civic Federation, and other such useful things. Other noted men of Jewish birth whose names are familiar to us all are sketched here: Heinrich Heine, the German poet; Baron de Hirsch and his wife, the worthy successors of Sir Moses Montefiore, the philanthropist; Herzl, the Zionist leader; Joseph Israels, the Dutch painter, and hosts of others. Many of the articles are very interesting aside from their great historical value. The one on the Inquisition makes delightful reading for a dark night before a cozy grate fire; "Israel," the kingdom and the people, by Prof. McCurdy, is brief, but full of information. The coming Passover feast is treated at length with many pictures from mediaeval Prayer Books. Both Heaven and Hell are to be found in these pages, though the latter does send one to Gehenna.

A Country Girl in Chicago.

CONFESSIONS OF MARGUERITE. The Story of a Girl's Heart. Anonymous. In one volume. Pp. 264. Cloth, 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

The confessions of Marguerité are rather the indictments of Marguerite against stony-hearted Chicago, to which she, a beautiful country girl of Wisconsin, goes to earn her bread and to pursue the study of art. Her time seems to be largely spent in walking on the perilous edge of starvation and in trampling upon the proposals, chiefly dishonorable, of every man, young and old, who crosses her path. So keen a scent has she for improper intentions that she is repelling them with wrath and scorn long before our duller senses are aware of their tainting the breeze. It really seems at times as though she courts them for the sake of assuming her favorite "Unhand me, Sir!" attitude. Naturally, she fails to win her way, armed solely with mediocre talents; she is driven to sundry distasteful occupations, the worst being that of a chorus girl in a vulgar burlesque—a position affording a supreme opportunity for the "Unhand me, Sir!" Through all, her morals are impeccable, and she ends, like the hero of "The Ultimate Moment," by choosing the "more excellent way" of safe and cheerful country life.

The book is, certainly, good—in spots. Its aims are high, and it is true to fact in portraying failures rather than glittering triumphs on the part of the heroine. But the reader becomes very weary of cynicism and denunciation. Is it the city's fault if it cannot assimilate the raw material the rural districts insist upon pouring into it? One would suppose that the smallest ray of common sense would have availed to show Marguerite the hopelessness of her enterprise. So, too, with her great-souled friend, for whom our admiration is commanded. If these young women distinctly preferred an existence of anxiety, of suffering, of nameless dangers, to a simple and useful career, what is to be done?

From a literary point of view we can only say of the story what its author says of her friend's imagined book—it lacks the vital spark. It may be largely a record of experience, and yet, that spark wanting, it fails to carry conviction with it. It is the diatribe of the disappointed girl, not the work of the artist who makes his creations live. It is another illustration of the curious fact that the story transcribed from real occurrences, with its characters photographed from actual people is usually wooden and heavy, while the story imagined by the creative artist breathes, moves, is life itself.

Still, as we have said, this book has its merits. Many things are forcibly put. The writer has a style of her own, a perception of the excellent. We shall watch with interest for future work from her pen.

The First Historical Novel.

The recent publication of an admirable translation of "The Song of Roland," by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in their Riverside Literature Series, has a wide significance in showing the growing recognition of the importance of mediaeval literature not only in schools but among general readers. Heretofore the romances of the Middle Ages, such as Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," "The Song of Roland," "The Son of Beowulf," and others have been purchased and read only by the student of English literature or by the bibliophile and his dilletante cult, and it is a matter of congratulation to find a more general interest displayed in these works.

A volume which deserves to stand beside these ancient texts has recently come to light, and, is thought, destined to share equal distinction not alone for its literary merit, but for its historical importance. "The History of Oliver and Arthur" was probably the pioneer of the modern historical novel. First written in Latin, it was translated into English, French, German, and Spanish within a few years, yet at the present time there are but one or two copies in existence, and the book collector is familiar with its title only through Dibdin or by an intimate knowledge of the contents of the shelves in the British Museum. It has practically been lost sight of for 400 years, and has only just been revived by the handsome translation recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in their series of Riverside Press Editions. As the work will undoubtedly appear in other and cheaper forms before long, this beautiful edition of some 300 copies is expected to attain high value among the collectors both in America and abroad.

A Book for Elocutionists.

Ernest Pertwee, Professor of Elocution, City of London School, has compiled and edited "The Reciter's Treasury of Verse," a volume of poems, both serious and humorous. Prof. Pertwee has also written an introduction on "The Art of Elocution." The book, which will be issued next fall in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., will contain 400 pages.

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

Sir Mortimer

England's golden age has furnished the background for no more delightful romance than "Sir Mortimer." Miss Mary Johnston has made a long step forward over "To Have and To Hold" in this new tale, rife with the color and action of love and clothed in the beauty of chivalry. From Elizabeth's brilliant court and its assemblage of nobles and fair ladies, the story goes far a-sea with adventures of varied and bewildering charm.

Hesper

A New York society girl by chance thrown among miners in a Western mining camp affords a situation which Hamlin Garland has treated with notable success. Not only are the characters of the book worth your knowing, but their roles are enacted among scenes of wholesome outdoor life that breathe the wild, free spirit of the West. As an antidote for crowded streets and noisy cars, "Hesper" continues to grow in popularity.

Breaking Into Society

"Mr. Ade is as pungent and refreshing as ever, and the same marvelous manipulator of slang," says the "New York Globe" in commenting upon this new book of fables. George Ade's clever satire, couched in this ever-amusing and picturesque dialect, is this time directed against aspirants for social prestige. "What Happens to Butters-In," as the author describes the book, is to be ranked with our latter-day Æsop's best efforts in fable making.

Lux Crucis

The pale radiance of the cross falls upon the pages of this strong and compelling novel, in which the Apostle Paul moves as a noble and inspiring figure. We follow also the tale of a Roman officer's love for a Christian maid through the days of decadent Rome. "Lux Crucis" is achieving a remarkable success, and critics here and there, struck by its dramatic power, declare it second only to "Ben-Hur."

The Jewel of Seven Stars

Bram Stoker's new novel is more absorbing than his famous "Dracula." Its intricacies of plot and enthralling mystery bring ancient Egyptian arts and superstitions into life of to-day with strange convincingness. The book will delight all lovers of Edgar Allan Poe by its resemblance to that author's thrilling tales.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

THE BORDERLAND OF CZAR AND KAISER: Notes from Both Sides of the Russian Frontier. By Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. A striking presentation of conditions along the line which divides the possessions of Germany and Russia.

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Magazines for April.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of minor importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

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HONFLEUR THE SEDATE..Thomas A. Janvier
THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.....
Mary R. S. Andrews
THROUGH INLAND SEAS.....Louise M. Bull
"JOHNNY SANDS".....Mary T. Earle
LIFE AND DISEASES OF METALS.....
Prof. H. Heyn
THE STORY OF ADHELMAR..James B. Cabell
REPRODUCTION OF PLANT LIFE.....
Ellis A. Agar
THE WEAVER.....Mary A. Bacon
"TO" AND THE INFINITIVE.....
Thomas R. Lounsbury
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SIR MORTIMER.....Mary Johnston
THE SEA-CHILD.....Ethel W. Mumford
THE ROMANCE OF [illegible]EN ROUZET.....
Basil King
THE LETTER.....Edith Wharton
THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA.....
Charles F. Thwing, LL.D.
A PROPOSAL.....George Duncan

THE CENTURY.

THE FIGHTS OF THE FUR COMPANIES.....Agnes C. Laut
WITH THE INVISIBLE.....Charlotte F. Bates
SINCERITY AND LOVE...Maurice Maeterlinck
HER HOUR.....Henry B. Boone
EASTER IN GRESELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.....Jules Guerin
A CHINESE BOY-GIRL.....Sui Sin Far
THE BLACKFOOT SPIRIT LAND.....
Edwin W. Deming
THE LAST APPEAL OF DON FELIPE, REVOLUTIONIST.....Oscar K. Davis
THE BATTLEFIELD.....Tudor Jenks
THE DAY ON THE ROOF.....Ellis P. Butler
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THE SEA WOLF.....Jack London
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Mary S. Cutting
THE LAMP. (In Memoriam.).....
Annie C. Muirhead
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S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.
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Charles M. Graves
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Charles A. Prince
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Cary N. Calkins, Ph. D.
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James W. Davidson, F. R. G. S.

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THE USE OF IT.....Edward Boltwood
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Mary R. S. Andrews
THE WAR OF 1812. IV.—Operations on the Northern Frontier After Hull's Surrender.
Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.
THE UNDERCURRENT. Chapters X.-XI. (To be continued).....Robert Grant
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Georgia Wood Pangborn
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The Fortunes of Lovers.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE. By Josephine Caroline Sawyer. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

When Harry of Monmouth ruled over England and James of Scotland languished in an English prison, then there flourished in the land of England the Earl of Westmoreland, and he was enemy to Harry Percy, my Earl of Northumberland, which latter had been banished from the English Court because of the conspiracy of his father against the late King. And so Harry Percy lived in Scotland, where he was smiled upon by the Regent, my Lord Duke of Albany, and frowned upon by the Earl of Douglas, the Regent's powerful ally, because, forsooth, he was best friend and adviser to the haughty Earl's son, Lord of Wigton.

And so the scene being laid, and the actors assembled in the wings, the play moves on and the plot thickens. Into Scotland on a visit comes Lord and Lady le Despenser, lately married. Lady le Despenser was before her marriage Eleanor Neville, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland. My Lord meets with mishaps which cost him his life, and the Lady Eleanor, who has been a bride of a month, finds herself a widow.

And it is her widowhood that causes all the trouble. Lord Harry Percy, although a sworn enemy to the Nevilles, looks upon her and straightway loves her. After the death of her lamented husband he plans to marry the lady, and confiding in his besom friend Douglas of Wigton wins that gentleman's promise of help. Meanwhile the Earl of Douglas—who, by the way, had only one eye—had planned a marriage between the fair Eleanor and the same Lord of Wigton, this without so much as informing the young lord of the happiness in store for him; and so it came about that the bride of a month and a widow of three days was once more betrothed. After that comes trouble, sorrows, heartaches, and rebellions.

Fortunately there is also another maiden, Euphemia Graham; and so the reader is assured during all the time that both young men are sighing for one lady that in the end four hearts must beat in unison. And so they do.

The author, in a footnote, says that history is not adhered to, and that her main object is to present a picture of the times. She has achieved more than her modest ambition, for her story is interesting as well.

Miniature Painters.

MINIATURE PAINTERS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN. With Some Account of Those Who Practiced in America in the Eighteenth Century. By J. J. Foster. In two volumes. Royal 8vo. Over 350 Illustrations. Gilt top, gray boards, linen back. 425 Copies numbered and signed. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Edition Royal, (10 copies,) $50 net. Edition de Luxe, (65 copies,) $30 net. Antbery Edition, (150 copies,) $25 net.

J. J. Foster's new work on miniature painters, British, American, and others, is the result of many years of study, during which time he had access to the best collections, embracing the work of Holbein, Janet, Hilliard, the Olivers, Cooper, Petitot, John Haskins, Richard Cosway, Robertson, Ross, Thorburn, Isabey, Mansion, Sicardi, Mme. de Mirbel, P. A. Hall, and many others. It embodies all that is in the author's "British Miniature Painters and Their Works," published about five years ago, besides an account of American artists of the eighteenth century, a sketch of foreign schools, and a comprehensive list, arranged alphabetically, of artists known, or reputed, to have practiced miniature painting both in Great Britain and abroad down to the middle of the last century. This list includes 1,400 names.

There is also a short treatise on the "Art of Painting Miniatures," some notes about "Collections and Collectors," suggestions on how to take care of miniatures, and gossip on the subject generally. In appendices are given a list of portrait miniatures exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, in 1889, and a catalogue of the miniatures sold at Strawberry Hill in 1842.

In the lists of illustrations are given, besides the names of the artists, those of the owners or collections. In all, there are 368 pictures, reproduced in photogravure, representing examples from the British Royal Library, Windsor, the collections of the Countess of Tarborough, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Dartrey, Earl Spencer, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Wallace collection, and many others.

In every respect, from the point of view of bookmaking, "Miniature Painters" is a superb work. The miniatures and medallions are arranged in such a manner as to show off their qualities in full perfection, whether they are to be studied in groups or as separate items of expression. The engraver's work is in accordance with the rest—a fine, intelligent, artistic achievement.

Bernhardt's Book.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose reminiscences will be published by D. Appleton & Co. in the early Autumn, reserves the right to publish [illegible] part of the volume serially. These will be in the form of [illegible] articles, [illegible] the publication [illegible]

MARCH

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"O. B. B.," Marble Hill, King's Bridge, New York City: "Where can I find the poem entitled 'The Wreck of the Julie Plant'? I am not quite sure about the title, but it contained a reference to 'the queerest little craft, without an inch of rigging on.'"

This poem is George W. Cable's "The New Arrival," beginning:

> There came to port last Sunday night
> The queerest little craft,
> Without an inch of rigging on;
> I looked and looked—and laughed!

It is given in Stedman's "American Anthology," Page 589. It was written by Mr. Cable in 1870, on the occasion of the birth of his first child, and was first published in The New Orleans Picayune.

"X.," New York City: "The parody of 'Excelsior,' asked for by 'F. C. H.,' can be found in Bryant's 'Library of Poetry and Song,' page 918."

The pidgin English version is also given, we learn, in "Playday Poems," published originally by Holt & Co., and later by the United States Book Company, which can be seen in the second-hand bookstores.

"A. L. P.," Columbia University, New York City: "When did Thomas A. Janvier's 'Mexican Guide' first appear? Is it still obtainable? Is he also the author of a story called 'The Mexican Campaign?' If so, where can I get it?"

Janvier's "Mexican Guide," first published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1886, is now issued by them in a new and revised edition, with three maps, at $2.50. "A Mexican Campaign" is one of his short stories. It was first printed in book form in the 1891 edition of "Color Studies." ("Color Studies and a Mexican Campaign," the Scribners, $1.)

W. C. EVERETT, 607 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.: "Who is the author of a humorous poem entitled 'The Captain General'?"

This is probably "El Capitan-General," by Charles G. Leland. It is included in Stedman's "American Anthology," Pages 269-70.

I. CUMMINGS, Hamilton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.: "Who wrote the biography of James Gordon Bennett, which was published in 1855? The title page says that it is 'By a Journalist,' but does not further disclose the author."

It was written by Isaac Clark Pray, (1813-69,) a journalist, playwright, and theatrical manager of New York City.

"EL SALTERO," Sanramon, Texas: "In The Youth's Companion for April 19, 1894, Gen. (then Capt.) Charles King speaks of a song introduced at West Point in 1864-65. The song was called 'Ora Lee.' Gen. King says that this song seems to be lost entirely. Can any one supply it?"

This song, properly called "Aura Lee," was asked for in these columns several months ago. A number of copies were sent at the time, and one of these will be forwarded to our correspondent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

"R. S. D.," 395 Manning Avenue, Toronto, Canada: "Kindly publish in 'Queries' a list of Kipling's stories, poems, &c., which have not been published as yet in book form, with the names and dates of the periodicals in which they have appeared. I should also like to know the best translation of 'Don Quixote,' its publisher's name, and price. Is that of H. E. Watts the best?"

Our correspondent will find in Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" the titles of Kipling's uncollected stories. We cannot undertake to compile the list in question. With one or two exceptions all of Kipling's poems published since 1896 are printed in the recent collection of his verse, "The Five Nations," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., at $1.40. H. E. Watts's version of "Don Quixote" is considered, we believe, to be the best of the English translations. It can be had from the Macmillan Company in four volumes at $8.

"Mrs. I.," Rutherford, N. J.: "Who first used the following sayings: 'Make a virtue of necessity' and 'Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves'?"

Chaucer, in line 3,044 of "The Knighte's Tale," uses the first phrase as follows: "Maken Vertue of Necessite." Other examples are: "Thus am I driven to make a virtue of necessity," (R. Wilson's "Three Ladies of London," Act II., a play, first printed in 1584;) "To make virtue of necessity," (Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Act IV., Scene I., first printed in the first folio edition of his plays, 1623;) and "To dress up necessity into a virtue," (Swift's "Tale of a Tub," Sec. VI., 1704.) Lord Chesterfield wrote to his son in his letter of Nov. 6, 1747: "Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., used to say: 'Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.'"

"R. Y.," Reading, Penn.: "Can you give me a few biographical facts concerning S. R. Crockett?"

Samuel Rutherford Crockett, born in Duchrae, Galloway, Sept. 24, 1860, was educated in Edinburgh, in Heidelberg, and at New College, Oxford. In 1886 he entered the Free Church of Scotland, was a minister for several years, and then became a writer and novelist. His first book, "Dulce Cor," (poems,) appeared in 1886; his first novel, "The Stickit Minister," in 1893.

A. SMYTHE, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.: "Can you inform me concerning Robert Stevenson, the cousin of R. L. Stevenson?"

Robert A. M. Stevenson, who died April 18, 1900, at the age of fifty-three, began life as an artist, but gave up painting for art criticism, writing for The London Saturday Review, and latterly for The Pall Mall Gazette. From 1887 to 1893 he was Roscoe Professor of Fine Arts at Liverpool. Among his books are "The Art of Valasquez" (The Macmillan Company, $1.75) and "Peter Paul Rubens," (same publishers, $1.25.) He was considered a brilliant art critic, but is said to have done his powers full justice in conversation. He was the original of "Spring-Heeled Jack" in his cousin's "Talk and Talkers," first printed in The Cornhill Magazine in 1882, and republished in "Memories and Portraits," 1887.

"CONSTANT READER," New York City: "Kindly mention some moderately priced commentary on 'Hamlet.'"

See the edition edited by Prof. Rolfe, (the American Book Company, 56 cents.)

"O. L.," Savannah, Ga.: "Can you tell me anything about a writer using the name of 'Peregrine Prolix,' who published a curious work entitled 'A Pleasant Peregrination Through the Prettiest Parts of Pennsylvania'?"

This name was used by Philip Houlbrouke Nicklin, (1786-1842,) a once prominent bookseller of Philadelphia, who also published "Letters Descriptive of Virginia Springs," "Papers on Free Trade," "Remarks on Literary Property," &c.

T. F. Clark, Union Course, L. I., N. Y.: "What is the value of Barber's 'Historical Collections of Connecticut'; also of his 'Historical Collections of New York'?"

They bring at auction from $3 to $5 each.

"E. B. W., Portsmouth, Va.: "Where can I get a brief Biography of Arthur Lillie, author of 'Buddha and Buddhism'?"

Arthur Lillie, son of Major Gen. Sir John Scott Lillie, a Peninsular veteran, went to India in the Bengal Infantry, 1847; served through the Santhal and Mutiny campaigns, was invalided in 1863. Among his books are "Out of the Meshes," a novel of India, 1869; "The King of Topsy-Turvy," 1870; "Buddha and Early Buddhism," 1881; "The Popular Life of Buddha," 1883; "Buddhism in Christendom," 1887; "An Indian Wizard," 1887; "The Influence of Buddhism on Primitive Christianity," 1893; "Mme. Blavatsky and Her Theosophy," 1895; "Buddha and Buddhism," (in The World's Epoch Makers Series,) 1900, &c. He has also written several works on croquet.

"L. S.," Newtown, Conn.: "Kindly inform me if a book entitled 'Mr. Pip' was written by Charles Dickens."

"Pip" (a childish corruption of Philip Pirrip) is the by name of the hero of Dickens's "Great Expectations."

"F. Y. H.," Room 28, 265 Broadway, New York City: "I would be glad to have copies of the following poems: 'Chemistry of Character,' I think by Burdette, beginning:

> "'John and Peter and Robert and Paul,
> God in His wisdom created them all.'

"And another, 'By a Hindoo Skeptic,' beginning:

> "'All the world over, in lands wherever man trod,
> Are the people eternally seeking the words and the signs of a God.'

"I am in no way certain of the literalness of the last two lines quoted, but any one who has read the poem will readily identify it."

We do not identify the second poem. "The Chemistry of Character" is by Lizzie Doten, a Boston "spiritualist trance medium" whose verses are claimed to be inspired by the spirits of Shakespeare, Burns, Poe, and other poets of the past. The Banner of Light Publishing Company of Boston publishes her "Poems of Progress" and "Poems From the Inner Life," and "The Chemistry of Character" can probably be found in one of these works.

"A.," Binghamton, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the lines beginning:

> "'Life! we have been long together
> Through pleasant and through cloudy weather'?"

These lines are quoted from a poem variously called "Life" and "Life's Good Morning," by Mrs. Anne Letitia Barbauld, (1743-1825.) As we have received a number of inquiries concerning this poem, we give it in the completest form known to us:

> Life! I know not what thou art,
> But know that thou and I must part;
> And when, or how, or where we met,
> I own to me's a secret yet.
>
> Life! we have been long together,
> Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
> 'Tis hard to part when friends are dear—
> Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
> Then steal away, give little warning,
> Choose thine own time;
> Say not good night, but in some brighter clime
> Bid me good morning.

"AMERICANIST," Yale Club, New York City: "Can you give me the famous paragraph relative to the inoculating of the 'American rebels' with smallpox which was printed as a footnote in Donkin's 'Military Collections and Remarks,' New York, 1777, and said to have been excised from all copies now known?"

This famous (or infamous) footnote, said to have been suppressed by either the author or printer, is as follows: "Dip arrows in matter of smallpox, and twang them at the American rebels in order to inoculate them; this would sooner disband these stubborn, ignorant, enthusiastic savages than any other compulsive measures. Such is their dread and fear of that disorder!" This advice was printed at the foot of Page 190. It was cut or mortised from the largest part of the edition, but we know of two copies which contain it. The thought does not seem to have originated with Donkin. Parkman, in his "Conspiracy of Pontiac," quotes Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the British Commander in Chief, as writing to Col. Bouquet in 1763: "Could it not be contrived to send the smallpox among those disaffected tribes of Indians?" the latter replying: "I will try to inoculate the — with some blankets that may fall into their hands." Donkin's footnote is reproduced in Paul Leicester Ford's article, "Donkin's Military Collections," printed in the first issue of The Bibliographer, January, 1902, and also in his bibliography of the books printed by Hugh Gaine, (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1902.)

C. C. CARPENTER, 402 Williams Street, Owosso, Mich.: "Was John L. Stephens, who wrote 'Central America,' and 'Incidents of Travel in Yucatan,' the same man who was the first President of the Panama Railroad, and are these books of value to-day?"

John Lloyd Stephens, (1805-52,) the American lawyer and archaeologist, author of the books in question and of other works of travel, was President of the Panama Railway Company, and died from the results of exposure while personally superintending the work. His books have a nominal value in the auction room—$2 or $3 a volume.

WILLIAM H. HALE, San Ysidor, Texas: "What is the name of the French original of Charles Reade's 'White Lies'? That it is an adaptation from the French I am confident, and I read somewhere (I think in the English Notes and Queries) that others so believed. I should be pleased if I could find out."

Reade's "White Lies," which was published serially in The London Journal, (1856-7,) and was soon after printed in book form, was dramatized by the author in 1867 under the title of "The Double Marriage." We do not know the name of the "French original." The index to the English Notes and Queries gives no information on the subject nor do available books of reference.

"D. G.," Camden, N. J.: "Is there any available life of H. T. Buckle?"

"Life and Writings of Henry Thomas Buckle," by Alfred Henry Huth, 1880, published here by D. Appleton & Co. at $2.

"H. D. S.," 260 West Broadway, New York City: "What is the value of Hutchins's 'Improved Almanack for 1783,' New York, printed and sold by H. Gaine; and the Bible, Amsterdam, 1644, printed by Thomas Stafford?"

Hutchins's Almanac for 1762 sold for $9.50 at a sale in 1899, the issue for 1796 bringing $3.50 about the same time. We have no record of the sale of a copy of the almanac for 1783. We cannot quote a price on the Bible of 1644, but its value is probably small.

"J. T. L.," Carlisle, Penn.: "Kindly furnish me with as complete a list as possible of the published biographies of Stephen Arnold Douglas."

"Stephen Arnold Douglas," by William G. Brown, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902, 65 cents,) is the latest biography. See also "Lincoln's Rival," by the same writer, in Vol. LXXXIX. of The Atlantic Monthly, and "Stephen A. Douglas as a Lawyer," by Eugene L. Didier, in Vol. XV. of The Green Bag. There is an excellent account of Douglas's career in Vol. II. of White's "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography." The Astor Library contains an early life of Douglas, by James W. Sheahan, New York City, 1860; the "Addresses on the Death of Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate and House, July 9, 1861," Washington, D. C., 1861; "Memorial Eulogies Delivered on S. A. Douglas in the House of Representatives, 1861-63," Washington, 1863, edited by "Sunset" Cox, in addition to a number of Douglas's speeches and orations.

"PITCHCLAPPER," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary says that 'Chauvinism' is from 'Chauvin,' 'a figure in la Cocarde Tricolore.' Is this correct? I have always thought it was a word formed on the name of an actual Frenchman, who either possessed, supported, or defended the principles understood to belong to Chauvinism."

The term is said to be "after a soldier named Nicolas Chauvin, so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I. and so demonstrative in his manifestation of his adoration of him that his comrades turned him into ridicule." Hence the term means any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or unreasoning devotion to any cause. See the Century Dictionary.

"T.," 342 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York City. "What are the best editions of Hawthorne's complete works, Lamb's 'Essays of Elia' and 'Last Essays of Elia,' Goldsmith's plays and 'Vicar of Wakefield,' Sheridan's plays, Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey,' and Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels'?"

Hawthorne's complete works are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in several editions. The "Riverside Edition," in thirteen volumes, costs $2 per volume. See their catalogue for fuller information. One of the most attractive of the many editions of Lamb's "Elia" is the Dent edition, edited by Augustine Birrell, published here by Charles Scribner's Sons—the "Essays" and "Last Essays," in two volumes, ($3.) Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," edited by Austin Dobson, is published by the Scribners at $2. His plays can be had in one volume at 50 cents from the Macmillan Company, (Bohn Library.) Sheridan's plays are issued by the Macmillans in two editions, at 50 cents and $1 respectively; the "Dramatic Works," edited by Pollard, at $1.50, and "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals," edited by Birrell, at the same price. Longmans, Green & Co. publish an attractive edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," illustrated by T. H. Robinson at $1. Illustrated editions of Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" are published by Charles Scribner's Sons and the Macmillan Company at $1 and $1.50, respectively. It can be had without illustrations in a variety of editions.

Appeals to Readers.

W. F. OSBORNE, Derby Neck Library, Ansonia, Conn.: "Among the applications for war songs at our library are two for Confederate songs which we are unable to supply, viz., 'The Palmetto Flag' and 'The Red, White, and Red.' Can any one aid us in giving the name of the publisher, or tell us where they can be obtained? Though Southern songs, they were also sung by the Glee Club of the First Connecticut Artillery, which had charge of the seige train of the Army of the Potomac."

"J. W. A.," Berkeley Institute for Girls, 183 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I shall be obliged to any reader who can give me the origin of this quotation:

> "'And as he spake, his wings would now and then
> Spread, as if he meant to fly, then close again.'"

MISS FRANCE SIMONS, Box 247, Rochelle, Ill.: "There is a parody on 'The Bridge,' by Longfellow, which I wish to obtain. It began something like this:

> 'I stood on the bridge at midnight,
> —— —— ——
> Two moons rose o'er the city,
> Where there had been but one.'"

"F. W. H.," Tarrytown, N. Y.: "Will some of the readers of 'Queries' give me the rest of the stanza beginning:

> "'Economy's a very useful broom'?"

JEAN FLEGERE, New Orleans, La.: "Who was the author of 'Hawkstone,' a novel published many years ago?"

ARTHUR D. CRANE, Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.: "Some years ago I read a little poem of remarkable beauty and simplicity, and I want to get it if I can. The first lines ran:

> "'Little bare feet, sunburned and brown,
> Pattering, pattering up and down.'"

"M. D. L.," New York City: "Where can I find the following poems: 'Tiger Lillies,' 'The Old Squire,' and 'The Kentucky Belle,' (by Miss Woolson?) The last two acquired additional interest from having been prominent in the famous readings given by the late Charlotte Cushman."

HENRY E. LEGLER, Milwaukee, Wis.: "I am gathering for publication in a small volume, (for private distribution,) the verses in printed form which have been addressed to Walt Whitman. Any aid along this line will be appreciated."

"I. L. B.," 35 West Seventeenth Street, New York City: "Is a child's book called 'Tales From Catland,' still in print, or can the three stories contained in it be found in any book of fairy tales? (I think it was written by 'Grace Greenwood.' One story was called 'The Discontented Cat.' It was published about thirty years ago."

"J. B.," Geneva, N. Y.: "Where can I find the poem entitled 'Old Times and New'? The writer is represented as sitting in his easy chair when the ghost of one of the pilgrims appears to him, and asks to be shown about the places which he formerly knew. The poem expresses his feelings at the changes which have taken place."

The New York Times Book Exchange

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at the rate of five cents per word and no display type will be permitted.

No advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

Advertisers may have their mail directed care The New York Times, and it will be forwarded if not called for.

WANTED.—BY ANDERSON, 96 5TH Ave., N. Y., Henderson's Life Jackson, Vol. 40 Electrical World, Stone's Sir William Johnson, Campbell's Tryon County, Books on Tryon County, Fulton, Johnstown; Mohawk Valley, Walter Brandt; Sidney—Social Life England; Life William Black, Allibone's Dictionary, Poole's Index Abridged, Harper's Book Facts, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Who's Who, 1904; Smith's Classical Dictionary, Stedman's Victorian Anthology, Stedman's Library Literature, Mackenzie's Arctic Voyage, Johnson's Nile Exploration, Swinton's Decisive Battles, Bain's Scandinavia, Spear's Mississippi Valley, Lodge's Revolution, Vol. I.; Janvier's Dutch Founding New York, Wilson's American People, James's Grand Canyon, Marriott's Modern Italy, Crawford's Ava Roma, McClure's Recollections, Trowbridge's Own Story, Howell's Letters Home. Catalogue 5,000 Books for sale.

P. K. FOLEY, 14 BEACON ST., BOSTON, will pay good prices for early writings of Aldrich, Bryant, Burroughs, Cooper, Emerson, Fiske, Harte, Hawthorne, Lanier, Longfellow, Lowell, Motley, Parkman, Parsons, Payne, Pike, Poe, Simms, Thoreau, Whitman, Whittier, and other prominent American authors. American periodicals previous to 1850, especially Amateur, 1830; Atlantic Magazine, 1824; Collegian, 1830; Dial, 1841-44; Club Room, 1820; Harvardiana, 1835-38; Idle Man, 1821; Thespian Mirror, 1805; Pioneer, 1843; Garland, Auburn, 1825; Harbinger, 1845-49; Polyanthos, 1806-14; Present, 1843-44; Yankee, 1827-28. American annuals previous to 1850, especially Atlantic Souvenir, 1826-29; Talisman, 1827-30; Token, 1828-38; Youth's Keepsake, 1831-33. Also autographs or manuscripts of American authors.

FOR SALE—BARRIE'S ASTRAL EDITION of the Bibliophilists' Library, both series; Zola; Realists and Romancists; Dumas's Celebrated Crimes; Balzac; Shakespeare; George Sand; Ainsworth; Historical Memoirs; Hugo—Japan paper copies, low numbers—and Molière, Holland paper. All are bound in full levant; etchings in two states. Also Edition Definitive of Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, d'Artagnan edition Dumas; Champrosay edition Daudet; Edition des Amateurs Eugene Sue, all full levant bindings. In perfect conditions, most of the volumes in publishers' wrappers, entirely unopened. For sale singly or as a lot. No reasonable offer refused. For full descriptive list address John R. Young, Evening Post, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A VERY CURIOUS, INTERESTING and timely book printed in 1670, entitled "Remarkable Embassays to the Emperor of Japan," being an account of a journey of representatives of the Dutch East Indies Company to the "Japanners." It is illustrated with "above an hundred" very choice, curious copper engravings, illustrating customs, temples, cities, punishment of criminals, etc. Perfect condition. For particulars and price, address Herbert L. Baker, 150 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—JAPANESE PRINTS—A COLlector in Yokohama has sent me a collection of fine Japanese prints with instructions to market them at a bargain price. The list contains some rare prints by Hiroshige, Hokusai, &c. If interested communicate promptly with Charles L. Bowman, 93 5th Av., New York City.

WANTED — SERMONS BY PHILLIPS Brooks, in pamphlet form, "Our Mercies of Reoccupation," 1863; "Abraham Lincoln," 1865; "The Living Church," 1868, and the memorial sermon on the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., 1881. Quote price to C. M. A., Box B 163 Times.

ROBERT W. RAINEY, 227 HARRISON St., Petersburg, Va.—Rare Thackeray book, Adventures of Philip, Confederate edition; only illustrated book of fiction published in the Confederate States; offers and correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—GENEALOGIES, TOWN HISTories, first editions, Philadelphia Directory, 1796; elzevirs, autographs; old postage stamps. Robinson, 616 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PARACELSUS, COMPLETE Hermetic and Alchemical writings; Waite's translation, cloth, 2 vols., folio, prepaid, $18; rare. Stockham Publishing Company, Chicago.

WANTED—VALENTINE'S NEW YORK Manual, 1850; Ruttenber's Indian of the Hudson, Hadden's Journal; Munsell Digby's Journal Munsell. Kimball Brothers, 618 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—MESSAGES AND papers of the Presidents, 10 volumes, half morocco, $9; cloth, $5; old books bought. Keating & Pabst, 5 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW WORLD, (PARK Benjamin, New York, 1841.) Old Putnams, (1855,) old Critics, Chap. books, Littells, L. B. Heneberger, Harrisonburg, Va.

WANTED—BROWYER'S HUME, ALSO dramatic books of the eighteenth century; also portraits late eighteenth century personages. Lennard Skill, Toronto, Canada.

HENRY THORPE, 440 14TH ST., BROOKlyn, N. Y., will send on application catalogue of first editions, standard English authors, angling, sporting, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DUPLICATE BOOKS from a private library. Lists mailed on application. Helena Tynan, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—BY AMERICAN PRESS COMpany, Baltimore, Md.—Americana, civil war, drama, Lincolniana, journalism, Poeana, first editions. Special lists sent.

STANDARD SETS SENT ON TWO months' approval, with absolutely no cost or obligation to buy. What do you wish? Perfect condition. Collector, 199 Times.

FOR SALE—OLD DUTCH BIBLE, 1716; also Cowenhoven family records, detached, 1640. Address Box B 161 Times.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF books and capital to take part interest in a successful new and second-hand book business; an excellent opportunity for a young man; party must have first-class reference. Address, care of New York Times Saturday Review, B., Box 160.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

BORIS SIDIS, author of "The Psychology of Suggestion," has a new book on "Multiple Personality" in press with D. Appleton & Co. for publication in June. It describes the case of arrested mentality and double consciousness of a man named Hanna. It is stated that not only will the volume appeal to the medical and the psychological student, but also to the reader of general intelligence, for the author describes other cases of double or multiple personality with clearness and interest.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press for immediate publication a new "Italian Grammar," by Prof. Mary Vance Young. A feature of the book is the exercises, which consist of connected narrative, employing a vocabulary restricted to the language of everyday life.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish very soon a new edition of Jonathan Nield's "A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales." The book first appeared in 1902, and met with a pronounced success. The forthcoming edition will be twice as large as the first.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a new edition of Prof. Hart's "Epoch Maps Illustrating American History."

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Henry Holt & Co. are sending to press for the fifth time both their Lavignac's "Music and Musicians" and Wagner's "Art Life, and Theories," and that Dippold's "Ring of the Nibelung" has been printed just five times. An interesting feature of the Wagner book is the great composer's appearance as a short story writer in the two sketches, "An End in Paris" and "A Pilgrimage to Beethoven."

Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston announce the publication of a new illustrated edition of the collection of essays by Robert Louis Stevenson which they published last Fall in their dainty edition of the author.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out in London "Japanese Art," by Sadakichi Hartmann, bearing the imprint in this country of L. C. Page & Co., and "A Corner in Coffee," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, published here by the G. W. Dillingham Company.

The Broadway Publishing Company will issue next week "The Hollow Earth," by F. T. Ives, a prominent resident of Connecticut. The author advances the theory that the interior of the earth is not molten, but contains salt ocean or fresh water.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in the Spring a new novel by Elinor M. Lane, author of "Mills of God." It will be called "Nancy Stair." The same firm also announces a new novel by Maarten Maartens to be entitled "Dorothea."

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press for issue late in the Spring "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century," by Sidney Lee. The volume will contain the lectures delivered by Mr. Lee during his tour of American universities last Spring. After an opening chapter on "The Renaissance in England," the book treats in order of Sir Thomas More, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, Francis Bacon, Shakespeare's life, and Shakespeare's work. Mr. Lee's tour embraced more than twenty universities, including Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Northwestern, the University of Chicago, &c. There will be six portraits to illustrate the book.

Henry Holt & Co. announce Vol. VI. in the Temple School Shakespeare, "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." It is edited by Oliphant Smeaton, M. A., and will be illustrated with five pictures by Patten Wilson.

Longmans, Green & Co. are bringing out the books by Miss Lucy H. M. Soulsby in a uniform, leather-covered 16mo edition. The titles include "Stray Thoughts on Reading," "Stray Thoughts for Mothers and Teachers," "Stray Thoughts for Girls," "Stray Thoughts on Character," &c.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in their Fall announcement list a new book by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, author of "The Hudson River." It is "Narragansett Bay: Its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting," in which are told the legends and associations connected with Newport and the old town of Narragansett Bay. The author has made fifty drawings, besides many photographs for the book.

D. Appleton & Co. have just given a second binding order for their little manual entitled "Of the Making of a Book," the first edition having been brought out only ten days previously. Although originally intended as an aid to their own authors, the publishers have found much demand for it from other authors, editors, and publishers. It was prepared with a view to its being of service to any publishing house, the directions given being those which are generally accepted in the manufacture of books, including the preparation of the manuscript and reading of proofs.

Helen Keller's book, "The Story of My Life," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is being translated into Bohemian. It is to be brought out in an edition cheap enough to be within reach of the poorest Bohemian peasant, the aim of translator and publisher being to interest the poorer classes in the possibilities of education for the blind, deaf, and dumb. It is also announced that the autobiography is being put into Hindustan for the use of the pupils in the School for the Deaf at Bombay. It was recently referred to as "The Epic of the Blind."

"The White Canoe," by Mrs. Charles J. Monckton, is the title of a group of Ojibway legends told by the Indians themselves to the author. The Broadway Publishing Company will shortly bring the book out with eight pages of fac simile reproductions from pyrographic drawings on birch bark.

The Eclectic Publishing Company is issuing "La Philosophie en Amérique, depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours," by the Rev. F. L. Van Becelaere, a member of the American Society of Philosophy. The book has an introduction by Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard, and is dedicated to Dr. William Torrey Harris. The edition has been limited to 500 copies.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston have secured the American rights to the "World's Classics," published in London by Grant Richards. The books are 16mos. bound in decorative limp leather. Fifty-one volumes have already been issued. They include Darwin's "Origin of Species," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Scott's "Ivanhoe," Gibbon's "Roman Empire," Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," the works of Chaucer, Theodore Watts-Dunton's "Aylwin," and others.

The Broadway Publishing Company will issue shortly "The Passing of the Old Adam and Eve," by Mary Ives Todd. This is a story dealing with the great modern problem of the sexes. The scenes are laid in Florence, where the author spent some years. Of the four colored illustrations in the volume the frontispiece will be a reproduction of the Uffizi "Endimione."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly the third and last volume of "Christopher Columbus," by John Boyd Thacher. In this work Columbus is shown in a twofold character, the one disclosing the consummate seaman, the practical manager of men and affairs; the other the religious enthusiast. For the first time many rare documents are here reproduced with translations. There are in all something like 300 illustrations, including portraits, views, maps, &c.

Dryden's satires, "Absalom and Achitophel," "The Medal," and "MacFlecknoe," are about to be added by the Macmillan Company to their English Classic Series. The little volume is edited by John Churton Collins. It contains a memoir, an introduction, and full notes.

A. S. Barnes & Co. report that Henry C. Rowland's novel, "To Windward," has already gone into a second edition.

To obtain the illustrations for Mark Ashton's new Biblical romance, "Azalim: A Romance of Old Judea," which L. C. Page & Co. will issue immediately, the publishers have "searched the Scriptures" and the art stores, with the result that they have secured a rare colored print of Jezebel, the chief character of the book, and several other reproductions from valuable old plates, which not only represent the period and place of the story, but illustrate the text.

J. B. Lippincott Company brought out within a week of publication a second edition of "Cadets of Gascony" and of "Heart of Lynn." The same house will publish next week "Japan To-day," by James A. B. Scherer, who for a long time resided in the Mikado's land. The book will contain many illustrations, some of which are reproductions from drawings by natives.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing a new novel by Elliott Crayton McCants entitled "In the Red Hills." This is the first novel by the author of the short stories of "The Red Carolina Hills." It tells how Billy Mayson, a young lawyer, endeavors, after the war, to pick up the scattered threads of life in the little village of Keowee. The novel is illustrated by H. H. Foley.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are about to publish Volume I. of "The Poultry Book," containing the nine parts which have been issued consecutively, about one a month, for the last year. The colored illustrations are by Harrison Weir, who is said to portray poultry as Landseer did dogs and Rosa Bonheur horses, while there are many photographic reproductions.

John Lane is publishing "Old Shropshire Life," by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell. The volumes is made up of eleven short stories, dealing principally with the life of the yeoman class of Shropshire in the eighteenth century. There are tales of quaint early customs, superstitions, the yearly observances of now forgotten festivals, the firm belief in witchcraft, the ceremonies of the Holy Wishing Well, &c. The numerous illustrations are chiefly views and reproductions from photographs.

The Macmillan Company will very shortly bring out the third edition of Arthur S. Way's English translation of Homer's "Odyssey." This edition, the author points out in his new preface, is a thorough revision of the last. It contains many alterations, and Mr. Way has gone over his former work carefully and slowly. He has paid much attention to the technique of the rhythm, rendering all such lines as are not mere "rum ti tum."

Fleming H. Revell Company will issue next week a new book by the Rev. F. E. Meyer entitled "Religion in Homespun."

April Books.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce for publication in April "Charles II.," by Osmund Airy, in a new edition, with a photogravure portrait; "Aubrey de Vere: A Monograph Illustrated by Selections from His Unpublished Diaries and Correspondence," by Wilfrid Ward; Vols. I. and II. of "The History of Twenty-five Years, 1856-1881," by Sir Spencer Walpole; "English and American Steam Carriages and Traction Engines," by William Fletcher, with 250 illustrations; "The Lighting of Schoolrooms. A Manual for School Boards, Architects, Superintendents, and Teachers," by Stuart H. Rowe, with illustrations.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston will publish April 2 "Nami-ko," the first novel translated from modern Japanese literature.

The Neale Publishing Company will bring out next month "Punch," a novel of negro life, by George E. Barksdale, M. D.; "The Ojibway," by the Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillan, a novel dealing with Indian life about the middle of the last century; "Miss Bonnycastle," by John N. Opie, a story of civil war days; "I Dine with My Mother," a drama, from the French of Pierre Henri Adrien Decourcelle, by Evelyn Clark Morgan; "Nano: A Heart's Story from the Unseen World," by Charles Everett; "Savoyard's Essays on Men, Things, and Events Historical, Personal, and Political," by E. W. Newman, including essays on Roscoe Conkling, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas B. Reed, Oliver P. Morton, the late Senator Hanna, and others; "A Streak of Yellow," by Matt Rose; "That Sandhiller," a novel of the period before the civil war, by Malvina Sarah Waring, author of "The Lion's Share."

An English Haggada.

"The Seder Service," arranged by Mrs. Philip Cowen of this city, has been published by her husband. It is a prayer book to be used on the eve of the Jewish Feast of Passover, which falls this year on March 31.

The eve of the first day is called the Seder Eve. After the service in the synagogue the whole family sits down to a joyful supper in which the Paschal lamb and many other ceremonial dishes are important features. Before beginning to eat and after the meal is finished the head of the family recites or reads the Seder service, the whole company chiming in at intervals as a chorus. In orthodox families this is invariably in Hebrew, but for centuries the prayer books have been printed in two languages, sometimes even in three. An unwritten law seems to require that this prayer book, the Haggada, be illustrated. Mrs. Cowen's copy is a revised translation in English, besides the original Hebrew; it has reproductions of pictured pages of old Haggadas, some of them printed 400 years ago. Notes by the President of the Faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Solomon Schechter, explain the constant Biblical allusions, and the music has been rearranged by local cantors, who intone the services in the synagogue. (Philip Cowen, 489 Fifth Avenue.)

This Week's Publications.

D. Appleton & Co. announce the publication to-day of the following books: "The Vineyard," a new novel, by John Oliver Hobbes; "I: In Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself," by an anonymous author; "Dollars and Democracy," by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., and "How to Know Oriental Rugs," by Mary Beach Langdon.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée," by Miss Margaret Sherwood; "The Life of Jesus," by Dr. Oscar Holtzmann, translated by J. T. Bealby and Maurice A. Canney, and "The History of American Music," by Louis C. Elson.

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out "Letters from England, 1846-1849," by Mrs. George Bancroft, with twenty-four illustrations; in the Literary Lives Series, "Cardinal Newman," by William Barry, D. D., author of "The New Antigone"; "Prayers Written at Vailima," by Robert Louis Stevenson, with introduction by Mrs. Stevenson; "Electricity and Matter," by Prof. J. J. Thomson; "Tomaso's Fortune, and Other Stories," by the late Henry Seton Merriman, and "Tales of Kankakee Land," by Charles H. Bartlett, with illustrations by Will Vawter.

Window and Town Gardening.

John Lane is bringing out in his series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening, Vol. XIX., being "The Book of Town and Window Gardening," by Mrs. F. A. Bardswell. The little volume deals with town gardening, the early window box, and the season window box, balcony and roof and back yard gardening, ferns and wild flowers, creepers and climbers, the small suburban garden, grass, ground, or gravel, and there is a chapter for the beginner. Other books in the series that have appeared deal with the greenhouse, old-fashioned flowers, the apple, the strawberry, the daffodil, &c.

Burlington Magazine for April.

The Burlington Magazine for April will contain the first article of a series on the royal collections, "The Prince Consort as a Collector," by Lionel Cust, M. V. O.; "A Great Adam House," in which R. S. Clouston will describe and illustrate by a number of plates Claydon House, Bucks, the residence of Sir Edmund Verney, Bart.; "Drawings by J. F. Millet in the Collection of Mr. J. Staats Forbes," by Julia Cartwright, this being the first part of an account of the collection to be illustrated by a complete reproduction of the drawings; part of which have never been published; "Chinese Powdered Blue Porcelain in the Collection of Sir William Bennett, K. C. V. O.," with five illustrations; "Rembrandt Etchings in the Dutuit Collection," by Rose Kingsley and Camille Gronkowski, with six reproductions; "The Forgotten Masterpiece of Ambrogio Lorenzetti," by F. Mason Perkins, and other articles.

April International Studio.

The frontispiece of the April issue of The International Studio is a colored reproduction by Thomas R. Way of Whistler's "Blue Girl." An article of interest to Americans, by Charles H. Caffin, is an illustrated critique on the exhibition of the Society of Western Artists. The opening article is on "Modern Painting in Sweden," by Axel Tallberg, with landscape illustrations by various Swedish artists and portraits of some eminent members of the League of Artists. Other contributions include drawings of Cambridge colleges, interiors and exteriors, by Vernon Howe Bailey; "Modern French Pastellists," by Henri Frantz; "Some Recent Work by C. F. A. Voysey," described, with illustrations, by Aymer Vallance; "F. Ernest Jackson's Lithographs," by Ernest Radford; the work of Carlos Grethe, the painter of seaport life, is dealt with by Prof. Hans W. Singer, and there are the usual studio talk from the various art centres and colored features.

Mr. Davidson in Siberia.

James W. Davidson has in the April Century an article on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Mr. Davidson is the appointed United States Consul to An-tung, Manchuria, and for some years he has made a study of Far Eastern railways. He spent four months in preparation for this article, taking observations and visiting every important station on the line. The Russians gave him a Pullman car with interpreters, and helped him in every way. He obtained permission, too, from Prince Hilkoff, the Imperial Russian Minister of Communications, to take photographs along the line. Many of these pictures illustrate his article.

Verses by Ernest Myers.

"Gathered Poems" is the title of a volume of verses by Ernest Myers, author of "The Life of Lord Althorp," a translation of "The Extant Odes of Pindar," and, with Andrew Lang and Walter Leaf, of an English version of Homer's "Iliad." Most of the poems in the volume have never been published before, and among those that have appeared are "Alfred of England," "To Britain Half-Armed," "The Veterans at the Delhi Durbar." The Macmillan Company are the publishers.

Trout Fishing.

W. Earl Hodgson is the author of a book on "Trout Fishing," to be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. The author not only gives suggestions, but tells an anecdote here and there. An attractive feature of this volume is said to be "The Book of Flies." This consists in colored plates for each fishing month in the year, showing the appropriate lures of the month as they look in the angler's fly book.

There is always a fascination about old books, and for this reason the New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange should prove interesting reading. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who wish to buy or sell old and rare books. The advertising rate in this column is 5c. per word.

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MARCH

1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

FRANCES POWELL, author of that conspicuous book, "The House on the Hudson," has written a new novel, which will be brought out next month by Charles Scribner's Sons, with the title, "The Byways of Braithe." Braithe Manor, where all the action of the story takes place, is on the Hudson, and was built by the first American Braithe. It is an exact reproduction of the ancestral hall of the Braithes in England. There are even the secret room and the many secret passages called "the byways." It is a tale of mystery, and is said to be an advance upon the author's earlier book.

Prof. Georg Steindorff of the University of Leipsic has collected his lectures on ancient Egypt, delivered at the Union Theological Seminary, into a volume, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly issue.

Elliott Crayton McCants, author of "In the Red Hills," was born in South Carolina near the village of Ninety-Six—a name said to have been given to the noted Revolutionary town on account of a ride of ninety-six miles of a Cherokee girl to warn the settlers of an impending Indian attack. Mr. McCants was educated at "The Citadel" of Charleston, and for a number of years afterward he taught school among the "Red Hills."

Caspar Whitney, editor of Outing and the American Sportsman's Library, is now in Petropolis, Brazil. He has met there Thomas C. Dawson, the Secretary of the United States Legation, and author of a two-volume work on the South American republics. Mr. Dawson's second volume, which is now in press, deals with, among other things, the Panama revolution and the canal treaty.

William Dana Orcutt, whose new novel, "Robert Cavelier," dealing with the life of La Salle, is shortly to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., is the head of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., and author of two other books, namely, "Good Old Dorchester," which has been adopted by the Historical Department at Harvard, and "Princess Kallisto," a successful juvenile, published last year.

Prof. John Louis Haney of the Central High School, Philadelphia, will bring out shortly through the Egerton Press of that city a series of "Early Reviews of English Poets," reprinted from the critical monthlies and quarterlies. The work includes the principal poets from Gray to Tennyson, and is provided with an introduction outlining the development of periodical criticism in England.

Francis Curtis, in his "History of the Republican Party," soon to be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, demolishes the claim of Democrats that Jefferson was the father of their party. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams were Republicans, he shows, although he does not attempt to identify the early Republican Party with that of to-day.

Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, after reading the advance sheets of George Morgan's novel, "The Issue," remarks upon its features "of direct interest to men in the service," and adds that it is evidently "intended to be impartial toward the leaders of the men on both sides." The book will be published immediately by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

A story comes from Messrs. Harper & Brothers, publishers of "Sir Mortimer," that orders from the South for Miss Johnston's new novel are not only numerous, but are apt to be accompanied by letters eloquent of sectional pride and enthusiasm. The attitude of the South toward Miss Johnston is a rather curious one. Among her own people, rather given to leaving their native literary prophets without honor, she enjoys a peculiar eminence of general interest.

The resurrection of Sherlock Holmes and the new stories about him which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has been persuaded to write seem to have given a fillip to the popular taste for the older Sherlock Holmes adventures. At least, Messrs. Harper & Brothers report an eager demand for their new subscription edition of Sherlock Holmes stories—an edition in three cheerful red volumes, pleasingly illustrated and furnished with an introduction by James MacArthur. There are twenty-five stories in all, including "A Study in Scarlet," "The Sign of the Four," "A Scandal in Bohemia," &c.

Gertrude Atherton, now in London, has completed the revising of the proof sheets of her new international novel, "Rulers of Kings," which the Harpers will bring out here about the middle of April. It is said Mrs. Atherton has refused tempting offers for the serial publication of her story.

Mrs. Minna Thomas Antrim, author of "Naked Truths and Veiled Allusions," which describes the "Wisdom of the Foolish and the Folly of the Wise," has sent to George W. Jacobs & Co. a new volume entitled "Phases, Mazes, and Crazes of Love."

Dr. Walter F. McCaleb, author of "The Aaron Burr Conspiracy," which is about to be printed for the third time, is busy editing and preparing for Dodd, Mead & Co. the "Memoirs of Senator John H. Reagan," the only surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet.

ROBERT CAVELIER

"*Robert Cavelier*, commonly call'd Monſieur *de la Sale*, a Native of *Roan*, of a good Family, having been educated in Piety and Learning, went over very young into *Canada* and took Delight in Trade, but more in Projects of new Diſcoveries up the Inland of thoſe vaſt Countries. Intending to ſettle there and make that his Country, he purchaſed an Habitation in the Iſland of *Mont-real*, where has been built the ſecond Town of *Canada*, ſixty Leagues above *Quebeck*. . . .

"Many Diſcoveries had been made to the Northward, before Monſieur *de la Sale*'s Time; . . . but none had advanc'd far towards the South or South-weſt, beyond Fort *Frontenac*, which is on the Lake *Ontario*, the neareſt this Way of the five great Lakes. . . .

"Something was known of the famous River *Miſſiſipi*, which it was ſuppoſed might fall into the South Sea, and open a Way to it. Theſe Conjectures working upon Monſieur *de la Sale*, who being zealous for the Honour of his Nation, deſign'd to ſignalize the *French* Name, on Account of extraordinary Diſcoveries, beyond all that went before him; he form'd the Deſign and reſolv'd to put it in Execution. He was certainly very fit for it, and ſucceeded at the Expence of his Life; for no Man has done ſo much in that Way as he did for the Space of twenty Years he ſpent in that Employment. He was a Man of a regular Behaviour, of a large Soul, well enough learned, and underſtanding in the Mathematicks, deſigning, bold, undaunted, dexterous, inſinuating, not to be diſcourag'd at any Thing, ready at extricating himſelf out of any Difficulties, no Way apprehenſive of the greateſt Fatigues, wonderful ſteady in adverſity, and what was of extraordinary Uſe, well enough verſed in ſeveral Savage Languages. M. *de la Sale* having ſuch extraordinary Talents, whereof he had given ſufficient Proofs upon ſeveral occaſions, gain'd the Eſteem of the Governors of *Canada*; and Meſſieurs *de Courcelles*, *Talon*, and *de Frontenac* ſucceſſively expreſs'd the ſame, by often employing him in Affairs for the Honour and Advantage of the Colony.

"The great Reputation Monſieur *de la Sale* had gain'd, and his mighty Projects, occaſion'd a Jealouſy in ſome and Envy in others. His own Countrymen thwarted his Deſigns; but he ſurmounted all thoſe Obſtacles and return'd into *Canada*, about the year 1678. . . . He ſet out at length and . . . proceeded to the Weſtward, and found the River of the *Iſlinois*, which he call'd the River of *Seignelay*, and following its courſe came into the *Miſſiſipi*, where the other diſcharges it ſelf. . . . All along its Banks he found many Savage Nations with whom, by Means of his Preſents he enter'd into Alliances, and gave the Country the Name of *Louiſiana*, to honour the Name and Memory of our Auguſt Monarch. . . . At length the Courſe of the *Miſſiſipi* convey'd Monſieur *de la Sale* to its Mouths, and he arriv'd there in the Month of *April* 1682 or 1683."

IN this quaint sketch, written for the first edition of Joutel's famous "Journal of the Last Voyage of M. de la Salle," is epitomized the character and achievements of the great adventurer. It is small wonder that this romantic career should now be the inspiration of a stirring tale, which is to be published at once under the title—

ROBERT CAVELIER

A Romance of the Sieur de La Salle and His Discovery of the Mississippi River

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Author of "THE PRINCESS KALLISTO," "HISTORY OF GOOD OLD DORCHESTER," ETC.

ILLUSTRATED IN COLOR BY CHARLOTTE WEBER

MR. ORCUTT has woven the dramatic events of the explorer's life into a vivid and beautiful story, in which the nobility of the theme is matched by the dignity and admirable finish of its literary treatment. The scenes shift from Old France to New France, where La Salle conceived his great plan, and where his love story began. Then follow sharply contrasted pictures of stern privation and struggle in the forest wilderness, and of the glittering, frivolous court at Versailles. The author has not carried his romance to the actual end of La Salle's career, preferring to close the story at a happier point in his life.

The publishers have spared no effort or expense to give this story the most beautiful dress of any book of fiction of the Spring. The volume has been printed under the supervision of the author himself, at the famous University Press of Cambridge, of which Mr. Orcutt is general manager. The result is a volume of most unusual beauty and distinction of dress, typography, and ornamentation.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder, winds northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,919. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SLEDGEHAMMER RAIDS IN THE TENDERLOIN

McAdoo's Answer to Declaration of War by Gamblers.

THREE PLACES INVADED

Men and Women in Panic—Police Action Said to Mark Inauguration of Relentless Campaign.

Three sledgehammer raids on poolrooms in the Tenderloin last evening was the reply of Police Commissioner McAdoo to the declaration of war on his "lid" policy by gamblers, poolroom keepers, and certain district leaders in Tammany Hall.

According to an official high up in the Police Department, the raids also mark the inauguration of a campaign against the poolroom and gambling element which will be characterized by more drastic methods than mere surveillance of suspected places by detectives and plain-clothes men posted on the sidewalk in front of such premises. Commissioner McAdoo, it is said, has become convinced of the ineffectiveness of the policy so far pursued, and it is declared that next week will see wholesale raids all over the city.

Seven prisoners were taken and much poolroom paraphernalia was secured in the raids, and the places raided were all within a few blocks of the West Thirtieth Street Station. In each case entrance was effected to the premises by the battering down of steel doors and heavy partitions. More than 100 people were found in each place, and in one more than twoscore of women were discovered. The raids caused intense excitement throughout the district, and as the news spread poolroom proprietors who, despite the vigilance of the police, had been able to do business quietly, drove their patrons into the street and closed.

For two weeks past private detectives unknown to the gambling fraternity had been at work under the direction of Capt. Cottrell, collecting the evidence on which the raids were made. Yesterday the Captain secured "John Doe" warrants from Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Court, and with these swooped down on them just about the time the last race was run at Bennings.

GREAT CROWDS SEE RAIDS.

The crash of splintered wood and broken glass as the policemen began their assault on all three places simultaneously, attracted immense crowds from Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and thousands of people choked the streets eager to see the prisoners brought out to patrol wagons and to jeer those who had been caught but were released.

Inspector Walsh came down from his headquarters in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and took charge of the operations. The raiding force was divided into three squads, the Inspector, Roundsman Bolton, and eight plain-clothes men from various precincts in the district composing one; Capt. Cottrell, Detective Sergeant Sullivan and eight plain-clothes men another, and Roundsman McCullum at the head of ten men, the third.

Inspector Walsh led his force to a four-story dwelling house on West Thirty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. It included some of the burliest policemen on the force, and all were armed with axes. The outside door at the top of the stoop was found to be of steel, and after having battered at it for some minutes they gave it up as impregnable and, swarming over the railing of the stoop, smashed their way in through the bow window of the front parlor.

In the parlor and the hallway two guards were encountered. Finding themselves vastly outnumbered they offered no resistance and the policemen made their way into the rear parlor, where an excited mob of more than 100 men were engaged in a wild scramble for the windows opening on the courtyard in the back. Some of them had actually gained the outer air and were endeavoring to make their escape through hallways of adjoining houses on Thirty-second Street. Here they found on guard policemen who had been welcomed by the occupants of these houses, for, according to Capt. Cottrell, they were the first to complain about the place that was raided.

On the second floor eighteen women were found. They made a fuss at first, but when they found that they were not to be arrested, stopped talking about mythical husbands and relatives who would be heart-broken when they learned of their plight. According to the police, the results of races were received in the women's room and sent to the men's room by tube, and the police, in addition to poolroom paraphernalia, also took away a quantity of dice and cards from this section of the house. Julius Meyers, twenty-seven years old, a salesman, of 227 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Joseph Schofield, twenty-eight years old, an actor, of 320 West Thirty-seventh Street, were arrested charged with conducting a poolroom.

ANOTHER RAID NEAR BY.

Capt. Cottrell and his men in the meanwhile were similarly occupied only a few houses away on the same block, where they battered down a heavy steel-lined door to gain entrance to an alleged poolroom on the second floor of that house. It took them ten minutes to break through, and when they got inside they found seventy men and twenty-five women. According to Capt. Cottrell there was every evidence that pool-selling on the Bennings races had just been interrupted through the arrival of the raiding party. Here Frank Clemmons, thirty-two years old, a clerk of 322 West Fortieth Street, and Thomas Brown, a bricklayer of 265 West Forty-seventh Street, were arrested.

An alleged poolroom on West Twenty-seventh Street near Sixth Avenue was the place invaded by Roundsman McCullum. There is a saloon on the ground floor, with a private stairway leading to the alleged poolroom on the second floor. Barricaded behind three heavy steel-lined oak doors they found more than 100 men, principally Italians, Frenchmen, and negroes. Three prisoners taken here gave their names as George Williams, forty years old, of 140 West Twenty-seventh Street; Edward Peck, thirty-seven years old, of 129 West Thirtieth Street, and William Singleton, forty-two years old, of 101 West Twenty-seventh Street. All the prisoners were locked up

Continued on Page 2.

DEATH PREVENTED DIVORCE.

Mrs. Willard, Who Survives, Sues for Husband's Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—How death anticipated a divorce which was on the point of being granted was revealed to-day in a bill in equity which was filed in Common Pleas Court.

The parties to the action are, on the one hand, Dwight D. Willard and David M. Willard, executors of Frank M. Willard, who was a wealthy manufacturer with large iron interests at Bordentown, N. J., and, on the other, the Provident Life and Trust Company. It is sought to enjoin the corporation from paying to Mrs. Elizabeth V. Willard, the widow of Frank M. Willard, who died Feb. 13, 1904, the value of certain insurance policies on his life, amounting to $14,000.

Frank M. Willard was a nephew of Dr. De Forest Willard and a conspicuous member of the Union League and several other Philadelphia clubs. Mrs. Willard is a daughter of Frank S. Vanderveer, a lawyer of New York City. Her marriage with Mr. Willard took place there on Nov. 21, 1893, and they came to this city to live at Seventeenth and Walnut Streets.

The details of the discord that crept into their domestic life remain undisclosed, but it appears that Mr. Willard agreed to desist from his own efforts to procure a divorce, provided his wife would continue her own suit until it should be successful. He therefore contracted to withdraw his suit, paying his wife a lump sum in lieu of allmony and depositing $1,000 besides to be paid to her when the divorce should be granted.

Mrs. Willard is said to have accepted these stipulations, but there was another provision which she declares that she did not accept. This was to the effect that in consideration of Mr. Willard's withdrawal of his suit Mrs. Willard should not press a certain charge against him, and would relinquish and transfer to him all her right and interest in the life insurance which he carried.

The executors say that Mrs. Willard, in violation of this agreement, has revived a claim for the insurance money. Hence the bill in equity. When evidence is presented in connection with the application for an injunction, it is possible that the grim family spectre will make himself more clearly manifest.

COURT ENJOINS STRIKERS.

Glass Workers at Cumberland, Md., Restrained from Intimidation.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Morris issued an injunction to break a strike of glass workers at the Cumberland Glass Company's works, Cumberland, Md. The injunction was temporary, requiring defendants to show cause by April 17 why it should not be made permanent.

It is alleged that the strikers established pickets about the plant, and by threats and attempts at violence kept non-union men from going into the plant. Those who did go in were followed by strikers, hooted, jeered, and ill-treated, and finally were intimidated into leaving the employ of the company.

The company alleges that it is unable to operate the factory, and is obliged to default on contracts.

The injunction orders the strikers not to interfere with the non-union workers by threats or personal violence or by stopping them on the street, placing pickets about the factory, or doing anything else to prevent the men from working as they please.

ROBERT GOELET TO MARRY.

Long-Expected Announcement of His Engagement to Miss Elsie Whelen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The long-rumored engagement of Miss Elsie Whelen and Robert Goelet was formally announced to-day by Miss Whelen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen of 1,709 Locust Street.

Throughout last Summer there was talk at Newport that such announcement was about to be made, but the Whelen family emphatically denied all the reports. Then came the hurried departure of Mr. Goelet for Europe, which gave rise to a report that he had been rejected by Miss Whelen. On his return, however, he was on several occasions seen in this city with the Whelens. There seemed to be no doubt that an engagement existed, but the family kept the matter secret until to-day.

The wedding will take place in June at the Whelen country place, Clovelly, at Devon.

Robert Goelet is the only son of the late Ogden Goelet. His mother, who is now abroad, was before her marriage Miss Mary R. Wilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr., of New York. Mr. Goelet is a nephew of Lady Michael Herbert, of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderilt, and of Orme Wilson, who married one of Mrs. Astor's daughters. His sister, Miss May Goelet, was married last November to the Duke of Roxburghe.

Mrs. Whelen and her daughter returned last week from Europe. Miss Whelen is one of the belles of Philadelphia and Newport. She is tall and has brown hair, regular features, and fine eyes. She is a fine linguist, a musician, has talent in painting, and is devoted to outdoor sports and games. Her formal début at Newport was made two seasons ago.

The Henry Whelens occupy a prominent position in Philadelphia's smart set. Henry Whelen, Jr., Miss Elsie Whelen's father, belongs to a group of brothers who have been conspicuous in the social and financial life of the city for years. He is a member of the banking firm of Townsend, Whelen & Co. Mrs. Whelen was Miss Laura Baker, one of the great beauties of the city and a belle in the old-fashioned sense of the word. She is a member of an old family.

Miss Elsie Whelen's sister, Miss Laura Whelen, was married in April three years ago to Craig Biddle, son of Edward Biddle, and a grandson of the late Anthony Drexel.

NEW YORK MAN HELD.

N. S. Finch Under Bail to Answer Conspiracy Charge in Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—N. S. Finch of New York to-day was bound over to court under $2,000 bond, charged with conspiracy with V. E. McBee in obtaining a Federal receivership for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which later was dismissed on application of Finch and McBee's lawyers, after McBee had been indicted and held for trial by Chief Justice Clark. The case is on the docket for next week.

A sensation was sprung in the trial to-day, when the defense endeavored to show that Gov. Aycock had agreed not to press the conspiracy suit if McBee gave up the receivership obtained on Finch's complaint. This the Governor denied

MOHAWK VALLEY FLOODS STOP RAILROAD TRAFFIC

New York Central and West Shore Tracks Under Water.

SITUATION GROWING CRITICAL

If Ice Gorges Break, Much Damage Will Ensue—Ice in Upper Delaware Breaks and Water Submerges Towns.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 26.—Railroad traffic through the Mohawk Valley was entirely suspended this evening because of washouts and high water at Fort Plain and Ilion, and the valley is threatened by one of the greatest floods in its history. It is necessary to send Central and West Shore trains from Oneida to Albany by way of the Ontario and Western to Sydney, and thence over the Delaware and Hudson tracks.

The New York Central tracks at Akin are under two feet of water, and similar conditions prevail at Palatine.

At Fort Plain the Central's tracks are under from three to five feet of water from that station to a point three miles west. At East Creek, nine miles west of Fort Plain, the Central's four tracks are under tons of ice and débris and the road has been blocked since noon. The West Shore tracks, too, are under many feet of water.

Fort Plain is completely cut off from the outside world. All of the manufacturing section and part of the residential district are under water many feet deep. The Bailey Knitting Mills, the largest in the Mohawk Valley, and the Hix furniture factory are flooded to the first floors, and the local plant of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company to the second floor.

Large trees and telegraph, telephone, and electric light poles in the pathway of the torrent have been washed away, with the result that Fort Plain is almost without wire communication, and is in absolute darkness so far as electric lights are concerned. It is feared that the worst is to come, as the water is steadily rising.

Despite falling temperature, the situation is most menacing to-night. The water has already attained an unprecedented height above the ice gorge, three miles west of this city, and there is also a great gorge three miles east of here. Should it break great damage is apprehended in the lower valley.

Half the valley of Fort Hunter, at the mouth of the Schoharie River, is inundated and the water is still rising rapidly as a result of the ice in the Schoharie having passed down to-night to the Erie Canal aqueduct, where it is choked. Some of the houses are surrounded by ten feet of water. From Fort Hunter east to this city the canal and Mohawk River are running as one stream, which means much damage to the State waterway.

UTICA, March 26.—In the city the water is about five inches deep in the Central Hudson depot. Passengers were met with trucks at the edge of the flood and conveyed to the trains. One of the bridges spanning the Mohawk in this city was swept away this morning.

A large number of the cellars in the lower part of the city are flooded. There is danger that the earth embankments leading to the concrete viaduct of the trolley line over the Central tracks and West Canada Creek at Herkimer will give way. These are about half a mile long and from ten to twenty feet high.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, March 26.—The ice in the upper Delaware River broke up to-day, and, after flooding portions of various towns, lodged against a big twelve-mile gorge extending from Narrowsburg. Late this afternoon the river left the channel and swept over the flats, submerging Cochecton several feet and lifting many houses from foundations. New bridges over the Delaware at Cochecton and Milanville have been swept away.

At 8 o'clock the great gorge gave way and the ice is coming down the river at a rapid rate. A warning was given here, and people are moving to high ground.

GRAND RAPIDS FLOOD-SWEPT.

Grand River Cuts Itself a New Channel —Loss, $1,500,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 26.—This city is in darkness to-night, Grand River is still rising, 3,000 buildings are flooded, 1,500 families are imprisoned in their homes on the west side, 10,000 employes are thrown out of work, and the river is seven feet above the danger line. The estimated loss is $1,500,000. Such is the flood situation here to-night.

The west side of Grand Rapids is under water from two to six feet deep. Leaving its banks near the Grand Trunk bridge the Grand River has cut for itself a new and shorter channel down through the west side and in places the current runs so swiftly that a boat cannot cross. South of the city the river is five miles wide. Every bridge and dam on the Grand between this city and Lansing has either been carried out or so damaged that it will go out within a few hours.

Train service is completely demoralized, and this city is practically cut off from the East.

At Lowell the situation is worse than yesterday. The river has risen more than two and a half feet, and all the village east of Flat River is under from one to three feet of water. All the bridges have been torn out.

DR. HAAS ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

New York Clergyman Goes to Muhlenberg College.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 26.—The Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg College received notice to-day from the Rev. Dr. J. W. A. Haas, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, New York City, that he will accept the Presidency of Muhlenberg College, to which position he was elected a week ago.

It is probable that Dr. Haas will assume charge at the opening of the Fall term next September.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Patria, from Marseilles March 7, and Naples 10th, to J. W. Elwell & Co., with passengers and merchandise. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M. last night.

Insist Upon Getting the Best.
Usher's Glenlivet Scotch—at all good places.—Adv.

PRINCESS KILLS ANGRY BEAR.

Czar's Aunt Saved Only by Her Own Coolness—Spencer Eddy's Bag.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—At a hunting party at Gatschina, near here, given by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir to-day, the Grand Duchess, who is a famous shot, had a narrow escape.

She killed one bear and then shot at another, wounding it. The enraged animal struck one of the beaters, ripping the clothing from his back and tearing his shoulder.

Then, rising to his full height, over six feet, the bear rushed upon the Grand Duchess. In spite of her dangerous situation she retained her presence of mind, calmly shook off a fur coat which impeded her free movement, raised her gun, and fired, putting a bullet directly between the eyes of the animal.

The Grand Duchess received many compliments upon her courageous behavior.

Spencer Eddy, First Secretary of the American Embassy, was again the guest to-day of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, and was more successful than on the expedition of several days ago, killing two bears.

CZARINA'S MIDNIGHT DRIVE.

Empress and Her Sister Fond of Emulating Haroun-al-Raschid.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The whole city is talking about the recent midnight drive of the young Empress around the capital.

Her Majesty does not limit her peregrinations to the Nevsky Prospect and fashionable thoroughfares, but visits most of the out-of-the-way suburbs, where the appearance of the imperial carriage, with its bemedaled coachman and resplendent Cossack footman, creates the utmost consternation among the police.

The police are purposely not warned of these expeditions in order to avoid any appearance of premeditation. The Empress is always accompanied by her eldest sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who is here on a visit from Moscow. The idea of these escapades was suggested by the Grand Duchess, who is fond of going among the people and freeing herself at every opportunity from the trammels of etiquette.

The Grand Duchess Elizabeth is a high favorite with the Muscovites on account of her democratic ways. She has succeeded in raising enormous sums from wealthy Moscow merchants by the sheer charm of her manner. She invited the merchants to a bazaar, shook hands with them, and gave them refreshments with her own hands. She also called upon their wives and drank tea with them, although she dislikes that beverage.

The Emperor's attitude toward the people is shown by the orders given to the coachman who drives the imperial children. He has been instructed that he must stop when he sees anybody desiring to present a petition. When the carriage is stopped the little Grand Duchess Olga gravely rises, takes the petition, smiles sweetly, and brings the document home to her father.

While the heir apparent was driving the other day a man rushed up holding out a petition. A policeman seized him, but the heir to the throne ordered the coachman to halt, rebuked the policeman, and accepted the petition.

BELMONT URGES PARKER.

New York Banker Labors with Chicago Democrats—Against Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—August Belmont, the New York banker, has written Chicago Democrats urging the claims of Judge Parker as a Presidential candidate. He has given the impression that he is opposed to Grover Cleveland.

The local leaders have made reply that they will take no definite action until they see the returns from the New York primaries.

FILIPINOS SCARE NEBRASKAN.

Swinging Bolos Savages Chase a Doctor in Alliance's Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLIANCE, Neb., March 26.—Five half-naked Filipinos, armed with big bolos, chasing a prominent physician of this town through the principal streets, was the unusual sight seen here yesterday.

Two hundred and fifty Filipinos were en route to the St. Louis Exposition on a special train, and stopped here for breakfast. Dr. J. H. Penn was one of a large number of citizens who gathered at the station to see the party. A number of the Filipinos became enraged at Dr. Penn's staring, and, securing bolos, suddenly started after him.

The doctor made his escape, and the Filipinos were rounded up by the guards.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The antics of the 300 members of the savage tribes of the Philippine Islands, who have arrived here and have been placed in that section of the World's Fair known as the Cuartel de Filipino, have made them the objects of the liveliest interest.

They had persisted in throwing part of their clothing from the car windows, and when they arrived in St. Louis many of them wore blankets hurriedly furnished by the Burlington Railroad. The sudden change to cold weather has developed symptoms of pneumonia in many of the Filipinos, and one members of Magnyan tribe, from the Island of Mindoro, was taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

ODELL WILL PUSH CANAL.

State Will Advertise for Bids in May, He Says.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Odell has sent a letter to George P. Sawyer, Vice Chairman of the Niagara River Improvement Company, assuring him that the work on the barge canal through the State will be prosecuted rapidly until completed. The Governor says:

"For the purpose of removing any doubts I write this letter to assure the committee that the law authorizing the expenditure of $101,000,000 for the proposed barge canal has been approved by the people of the State; that a commission of engineers to supervise the work has been appointed by me; that preliminary surveys and estimates have been and are being made, and it is expected by the first of May the State will be prepared to advertise for the bids for the actual construction work.

"The project has been passed beyond the stage of discussion and the preliminaries have all been practically completed. The work is about to begin and will be prosecuted rapidly until completed."

The letter is written in connection with the proposed ship canal around the rapids at the head of Niagara River at Buffalo, about which State Engineer Bond is conferring with Federal authorities in Washington. Mr. Odel lapproves this project.

TO RUN LABOR LEADERS OUT OF COLORADO

"Mother" Jones and Mine Agitators Among Those to Go.

MINERS' PRESIDENT ARRESTED

Charged with Desecrating the American Flag—Italian Paper Seized by Militia and Censorship Established.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 26.—Gov. Peabody and Attorney General Miller held a conference this afternoon at the Capitol, at which a programme of deportation was decided upon for Trinidad. After the meeting the Governor wired Major Hill to prepare to deport all non-resident labor leaders from the distict.

A special train will be secured and the leaders referred to will be taken outside the State and left there. The names on the deportation slate include those of Mother Jones of Pennsylvania, W. R. Fairley of Alabama, William Wardjon of Iowa, Chris Evans of Indiana, and Edward Demolli of Utah.

The local companies assert that if the miner agitators are taken out of the district two-thirds of the strikers will return to work. The fact that they are non-residents will prevent them from securing injunctions or habeas corpus writs, the privilege granted a citizen of the State.

At Trinidad to-day the office of the Anarchisttic weekly paper, Il Trovotore Italiano, was seized by a squad of soldiers and this week's issue, which was ready for distribution, was confiscated. It is charged that the paper had incited strikers to violence. Major Hill has established a press censorship.

OURAY, Col., March 26.—Charles Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested here to-day on a charge of desecrating the American flag, and started overland for Telluride.

President Moyer was arrested on a warrant which charged that he used pictures of the flag with inscriptions painted between the bars as posters.

JURY HAS BURTON CASE.

Judge Tells It to Decide Whether the Court Has Jurisdiction.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The case of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who has been on trial in the United States District Court here since Tuesday, on a charge of having illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis, was given to the jury to-night.

In his charge to the jury Judge Adams explained the sixth count in detail. In this it is alleged that Senator Burton accepted a check for $500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, or its officers, for his influence in a matter in which the Government was either directly or indirectly interested.

He called attention to the point raised by the defense during the trial, in which it was asserted that as the check was paid in Washington, D. C., that Senator Burton received the money at that place and consequently the St. Louis Court did not have jurisdiction. Judge Adams said that that point was a matter for the consideration of the jury and that they should return a verdict in accordance with their understanding of the question.

There will be no verdict in the case to-night.

WED WHILE MOTHER DIED.

Youthful Runaway Pair Get Sad News on Their Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 26.—Frederick Bennett, aged twenty-one, son of Luther Bennett, a well-known citizen of New Milford, ran away with Miss Jennie Gloyd, aged fifteen, a few days ago. The couple went to New York, where they were married, and upon arriving home learned that the bridegroom's mother had died of pneumenia.

The parents of the pair had given their consent to the marriage provided it should not take place until after Miss Gloyd was sixteen, which will be on July 20.

PITTSBURG CHOOSES PAUR.

Vienna Conductor Accepts and Will Direct Orchestra for Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—At a meeting of the Orchestra Committee this afternoon Emil Paur of Vienna was elected conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra. Mr. Paur has accepted the position by cable, and the official announcement was made to-night by George H. Wilson, the manager, who said:

"There were thirty applicants for the position, but Mr. Paur was not one of them. The committee made him an offer, which he accepted by cable. It will cost a great deal of money to bring Mr. Paur over here for three years, but no move was made until the guarantee fund was all raised."

Victor Herbert, the retiring conductor, said to-night that he was glad Mr. Paur had accepted the position, and that he could now go to New York to work on a number of projects he has had in view for some time. Mr. Herbert goes to New York to-morrow night.

FIRE AT COLLEGE GIRLS' SHOW.

Cigarette Stub Causes Paper Blaze at Carnegie Lyceum.

While the Smith College Alumnae Dramatic Association was giving its annual performance in Carnegie Lyceum last evening some one standing in the vestibule threw a lighted cigarette stub behind the radiator. It fell on a programme and the paper blazed up, the flame and smoke alarming those nearby for a moment.

An usher stamped out the burning programme and the incident was forgotten. There was no excitement in the hall and few except those nearby knew of the trifling blaze.

NUN WOULD WED PUPIL.

Asks Dispensation to Free Her from Her Vows.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 26.—After spending seven years in the cloister, Sister Annette of Burlington, Ia., has made application to Archbishop Kean for a dispensation freeing her from her vows. Sister Annette wishes to wed one of her music pupils, Harold Stevenson.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

WHY OLDENBURG CAME.

Duke Did Not Want to Meet the Kaiser —Row on Succession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—I learn that the reason the Grand Duke of Oldenburg went suddenly to America was that he did not want to see Emperor William, who had announced his intention of visiting Oldenburg to talk over the question of the succession to the throne of the Grand Duchy.

That the question is a bitter one is shown by the recent announcement made in the Oldenburg Diet by its Minister-President that Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Empress, had protested against the recent bill regulating the succession.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg arrived at Hoboken March 10 on the North German Lloyd's Mediterranean liner Koenigin Luise. He traveled incognito as Count Lensahn, one of his lesser titles, and his coming was absolutely unheralded. He came to America, it was said, in order to visit Niagara Falls, which place he did visit. He sailed for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on the Tuesday following his arrival.

A cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Berlin on March 12 said that the population of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg was in a most indignant frame of mind as a result of the unexpected trip of the Grand Duke to the United States.

This dispatch said that the Grand Duke was seriously ill owing to his failure to follow his doctor's instructions. Those people who saw the Grand Duke in New York, however, said he seemed to be in the best of health.

READY FOR HARVARD AT TEN.

Boston Boy Knows Latin, Greek, and Lots of Other Things.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Norbert Wiener, the nine-year-old son of Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard, at ten years of age will be ready to enter Harvard. Norbert's study has been along scientific lines almost altogether, and his father states that he could pass examinations to-day and be admitted to Harvard with conditions. The boy has studied a great deal of chemistry and mathematics through the differential calculus. He has studied Latin, French, and German, and has read widely in history.

It comes naturally to him to write easily and fluently, and, though he has never paid any attention to grammar or spelling, he writes correctly, punctuates carefully, and never misspells a word.

Prof. Wiener says he has never pushed the boy forward, and has no intention of allowing him to enter college until he is fifteen.

FROM HATS OF 14,600 BRIDES.

How a Morristown Woman Secured Material for a Silk Patch Quilt.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 26.—After ten years' incessant labor Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman of Anthony has finished what is probably the oddest bedquilt in the country. It is a patch quilt made of 14,600 pieces of silk of all kinds and colors, and every piece of silk came from a different bride's hat.

During ten years Mrs. Hoffman has been collecting these pieces of silk by sending to various parts of the country for them, and now has her quilt all completed. It is a beautiful piece of work, and the variegated colors produce a kaleidoscopic effect quite unusual in quilts. Mrs. Hoffman is thinking of sending it to the World's Fair.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A CHILD.

Motorman Disappears at Once—Arrested Later on Homicide Charge.

Seven-year-old Michael Ring of 1,443 Second Avenue was run over and killed instantly last night by a south-bound car of the Second Avenue surface line at Seventy-fifth Street. The motorman, Leroy McLean of 454 East Fifty-eighth Street was arrested and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, charged with homicide.

The boy was playing in the avenue with a number of companions. He ran out into the street directly in front of the car, and before the motorman could stop the car the boy was knocked down, one of the front wheels passing over him. The motorman, without waiting to find out the nature of the boy's injuries, disappeared immediately. The wheel of the car had cut into the body and death must have been instantaneous.

SAY FATHER KIDNAPPED HER.

Spectators Tell of Abduction of Little Girl at New Canaan, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 26.—Excitement was caused in New Canaan this morning by the alleged kidnapping by Charles Bellwood of his eight-year-old daughter, Evelyn. Mrs. Bellwood, who was formerly Miss Weed, obtained a divorce from her husband a short time ago. She alleged that he was cruel and did not support her. In the decree nothing was said about the disposition of the children, of whom there are four. Mrs. Bellwood has cared for the baby. Bellwood has kept another child, his father another, and Evelyn was adopted by a Mme. Devanna, who lives just outside the borough. This morning the girl was sent to town on an errand and met her father. Onlookers say she tried to run away from him, but that he held her, and just as the 9:22 train was pulling out of the station jumped aboard, taking the girl with him. That is the last that has been heard of them here.

TO DODGE MERGER DECISION.

Report of Union Pacific's Plan Practically to Control Northern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—According to rumors in circulation at Union Pacific headquarters in this city, the Northern Pacific Railroad will soon pass under control of the Oregon Short Line, and, through that road, under Union Pacific sway.

Report has it that when the stock of Northern Pacific, now held by the Northern Securities, is distributed the Short Line will be found to own a large block, which, in connection with stocks recently acquired by the Harriman clique, will be a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific. These rumors also say that the Short Line, not being a competitor of the Northern Pacific, cannot be prevented from controlling that road, although the Union Pacific, a competing line, would thereby practically control the Northern Pacific.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR

Makaroff Makes a Dash With Battleships and Cruisers.

SEEKS JAPANESE BASE.

St. Petersburg Regards News as Showing Russian Fleet to be Nearly Intact.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Vice Admiral Makaroff, under date of Port Arthur, March 26:

"I have the honor to report to your Majesty that I left Port Arthur to-day with battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats in order to make a reconnaissance of some adjacent islands."

According to information received at the Admiralty, a Japanese squadron is now off Che-Foo.

Enough has leaked out here to show that Vice Admiral Makaroff, having repaired the battleship Retvizan and the cruisers Pallada and Boyarin, considered the squadron sufficiently strong to run the risk of an encounter with the Japanese ships, which were not in sight when he steamed out of Port Arthur to-day.

There has been considerable doubt as to where the Japanese fleet maintained its base. It was stated that the Admiralty had found by a close consideration of the reports of the appearance of the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur and elsewhere that not sufficient time had elapsed for it to reach Japan or even Korea, and, therefore, it was concluded that the Japanese must have a base in the vicinity of the Russian fortress, perhaps in neutral Chinese territory, which would be a violation of the pledge of the Powers.

It was also suggested that the Elliott Islands might be the location of the Japanese base, and this group Vice Admiral Makaroff is believed to have examined.

The fact that no bombardment was reported indicates that the Russians did not find the enemy's base, and the search for it will probably be continued until it is crowned with success.

Satisfaction is expressed with Vice Admiral Makaroff's daring, not only ecause it has established the fact that the Russian fleet is intact, save for the battleship Csarevitch, and is ready to fight if necessary, but also because it is certain to encourage the personnel of the Russian forces and cause the Japanese to believe that the Russians may not after all remain on the defensive.

While the Japanese fleet is reported to be off Che-Foo, there is no question that Vice Admiral Togo will keep Port Arthur under observation and that his cruisers as fast as possible will communicate to him news of the departure and return of the Russian fleet and its strength.

The authorities approve Vice Admiral Makaroff's investigation in force, but it is assumed by them that he will not depart from the plan to preserve his command in full strength, until the Baltic squadron arrives.

Important news is drifting to the Russian capital by mail. A letter from Dalny draws a striking picture of its defenseless condition when the Japanese first attacked Port Arthur. The correspondent says that the smallest Japanese force could easily have captured the place and destroyed enormous stores of coal, half a million pounds of tea, and six Russian merchantmen lying in the harbor.

As the Japanese failed to attack the Russians at once mined the approaches, the haste with which the work was performed being the cause of the distaster to the Yenisei.

Many of the mines were badly laid, and the protected cruiser Boyarin struck one of them in a fearful storm.

The correspondent says the Boyarin was not sunk immediately. Her Captain succeeded in placing a collision mat in position till she was beached. The Boyarin has since been towed off and taken back to Port Arthur, where she has been repaired.

A Port Arthur correspondent writes that the repairs to the battleship Retvizan and the protected cruiser Pallada have been completed, the battleship Csarewitch being the only remaining lame duck of the squadron.

The preservation of Admiral Makaroff's squadron intact is regarded as of vital importance, as it is now certain that the Admiralty's plans contemplate the sending of powerful reinforcements from the Baltic in the Summer. Six battleships and three cruisers will be ready to sail in July, joining the squadron of Admiral Wirenius in the Mediterranean and, with the torpedo boats, reaching Port Arthur in September.

The arrival of such a fleet would give the Russians an overwhelming preponderance in numbers. The Russian plans all look forward to this time, when by the cooperation of the fleet it is hoped that the Japanese communications can be cut off. Then Gen. Kuropatkin will, according to the Russian calculations, be in a position to take the offensive on land and settle the fate of the campaign and the war.

A startling statement comes from Vladivostok, apparently from a reliable source, to the effect that Capt. Reitzenstein's squadron returned to port towing a second-class Japanese cruiser. The inhabitants and the garrison, it is added, gave an enthusiastic reception to the victors. This report, however, is not confirmed in official quarters.

The departure of naval reinforcements from the Baltic will leave a fairly strong squadron of coast defense and other ships to protect Russia's European coast line.

The Russian authorities have been privately informed that the Egyptian Government proposes to exercise supervelliance over ships other than warships passing through the Suez Canal, in order to ascertain whether they carry contraband of war. If the report is officially confirmed Russia will immediately protest against the action as a violation of the international agreements covering the canal.

RIVER AT NIU-CHWANG MINED.

Russia Notifies the United States to That Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Russian Government has notified the United States Government that it has mined the mouth of the Liao River.

This was supposed to be neutral territory.

but the action of Russia puts it within the field of hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The statement telegraphed from Niu-Chwang that all the Russian State property there will be confided to the care of M. Kreutler, the newly appointed French Consular Agent, is officially denied at the Foreign Office.

It is explained that Russia has no interest in the appointment, which was probably made solely with a view to the protection of French interests in case of Niu-Chwang being attacked.

BALTIC-BLACK SEA CANAL.

Plans for Undertaking to Cost $180,250,000 Submitted to the Czar.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Consul General Watts at St. Petersburg has informed the State Department that W. von Ruckteschell, the well-known Russian engineer, has worked out and presented to the Czar plans and specifications for the proposed Riga-Cherson canal, which is to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea. It will start from Riga, a port on the Baltic, and end at Cherson, a port on the Black Sea, a distance of 1,468 miles.

The canal will cost about $180,250,000, and is designed for ships of heavy draught. It is to be 31½ feet deep, 140 feet wide at the bottom, and 266 feet wide on the surface, and the estimated time of passage is seven days.

A paved roadway, or towpath, is to be built on one side of the canal throughout its entire length.

KANEKO CALLS ON PRESIDENT.

Visit Purely Formal and Nothing Said About the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Baron Kaneko of Japan was presented to the President to-day by Minister Takahira.

Baron Kaneko is a member of the House of Peers of Japan. He is making a tour of the United States to study educational and industrial methods and is also the representative of his Government in connection with its exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The call on the President was purely formal and nothing was said in regard to the Japanese-Russian war.

Japan to Buy Electrical Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, March 26.—Representatives of the Japanese Government yesterday and to-day examined the two big dams in Saratoga County. One is the granite structure at Spier Falls, and the other is located at Mechanicsville, both spanning the Hudson River. There are extensive electric plants at these dams. The mission of the Japanese is to purchase electrical machinery. The party includes S. Tada of the Japanese Navy and Messrs. Timita and Nishikawa.

FLOODS IN OHIO VALLEY.

200 Louisville Houses Unroofed by Gale—Indiana and Ohio Suffer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—Terrific winds and torrential rains during the past twenty-four hours have injured eight in Louisville and throughout the State, caused losses to property owners of probably $125,000, and in many instances delayed railroad traffic and interfered seriously with wire communication.

A temperature of Summer sultriness was followed by a drop to below the freezing point, and colder weather is forecasted for Sunday. In Louisville the greatest damage was done by a gale which reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. More than 200 houses were unroofed or had their windows blown in, and many manufacturing establishments suffered heavily.

The roof of the main building at the Industrial School of Reform was blown completely off, falling clear of the building on the ground, and a panic ensued among the 100 boys sleeping in that section of the school.

Two hundred and forty-five inmates of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home were marched into the centre of the building after the storm had torn away a part of the roof.

The residence of Henry Dubourg, on the Eighteenth Street Road, a mile from the city limits, was blown away, and his family of eight had a remarkable escape from death.

PRINCETON, Ind., March 26.—Southwestern Indiana is a sea of water to-night. Twenty thousand acres of land are under water. Farmers have moved out to high land with their stock.

Railroads entering the city are badly crippled by washouts. The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad has a wash-out north of this city of 800 feet, and its trains are sent out over a circuitous route to reach points north and south. The Southern Railway trains are from six to eight hours late.

Police authorities at Indianapolis have issued a call for volunteers to assist in moving families from the submerged lowlands. Levees have all broken.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The heaviest rainstorm in years prevailed throughout Ohio last night and floods are causing damage all along the tributaries of the Ohio River in this State. All towns west of Cincinnati along the Big Miami are flooded. The same is true of all towns east of Cincinnati, while the railways and traction lines suffered numerous washouts. The same conditions prevail along the Maumee River.

The worst flood in Springfield's history to-day threw a thousand men out of work, drove twenty-five families from their homes, and completely stopped street car traffic. The property loss is $12,000.

FERRYBOAT SCARES WOMEN.

Panic Threatened When Rutherford Listed Until Deck Was Awash.

A panic among several hundred women was narrowly averted yesterday, when the ferryboat Rutherford of the Erie Railroad Company's line running between Jersey City and the foot of Chambers Street, in this city, suddenly listed when she was a few hundred feet from her New York slip. The vessel listed so far that water was up under the outer seats of the women's cabin, and many were already beginning to rush wildly about the boat, when the deck hands appeared and assured all that there was no danger. A few minutes later the ferryboat made fast to her slip.

The Rutherford left Jersey City at 9:27 yesterday morning. She is one of the old type of vessels, with a single deck, and both of her cabins were well filled with people. The river was quite rough, but the boat went along all right until the listing began. Then her bow remained well above water, but the stern gradually heeled over until her deck on the women's side was partly awash.

The women aboard did not mind the listing until the water appeared. Then, however, they demanded to be put ashore at once. As the water still gained, many, thinking the vessel was sinking, began dragging out life preservers. Some put them on and would not again remove them until they had put their feet on the firm ground of Manhattan.

When the Captain of the ferryboat was asked for an explanation of the strange behavior of the vessel, he said that there was nothing at all the matter with her, but that she had only listed. As she lay at her slip, however, she was still heeled over, and later she was removed from service. The officials of the company were uncommunicative when asked about the matter, and said that the report that the boat had listed was false.

GEN. KUROPATKIN HAS ARRIVED AT THE FRONT

Due at Mukden To-day and Will Visit Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN PLANS NOT DECIDED

Yalu May Be Defended if Enough Men Can Be Obtained—Another Skirmish in Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The mobilization of the Manchurian army is now complete. Gen. Kuropatkin stopped at Harbin to visit the fortress there. He will reach Mukden to-morrow.

"I shall feel relieved when Gen. Kuropatkin assumes command," remarked the Emperor yesterday at the Winter Palace. It is understood that to-morrow Gen. Kuropatkin will review the Mukden troops, and will read to them a message expressing the imperial confidence that the soldiers will display the valor and fortitude befitting the traditions of Russian arms.

Gen. Kuropatkin will afterward proceed to Liao-Yang. Thence, with Gens. Linevitch and Zilinski, he will make a flying visit to Port Arthur and inspect the fortress.

It is rumored here that the Russian forces may not withdraw to the strong line of defense prepared at Feng-wang-Cheng if Gen. Kuropatkin decides he can get together a sufficient number of men to make a stand at the Yalu River advisable.

The text of the Emperor's message to Viceroy Alexieff notifying him of the appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to the command of the Russian troops in the Far East and of Vice Admiral Makaroff to command the fleet not only clearly defines the latter's position, but specifically announces Russia's aims. The message says:

"In view of the importance of the impending struggle, which is intended finally to assure the predominant position of Russia on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and foreseeing that it will be necessary for you as my Lieutenant to transfer your residence to a more central position, for instance Harbin or some other place of your choice, I have found it expedient to send to your assistance Gen. Kuropatkin for the direction of the land forces, with the rights of Army Commander, and Vice Admiral Makaroff for the direction of the sea forces, with the rights of Fleet Commander.

"I am convinced that the appointment of these independent, responsible Commanders in Chief will enable you as my Lieutenant to discharge the difficult and historic task which has fallen to your lot."

A telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor, dated Mukden to-day, gives a report from Gen. Mishtchenko as follows:

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of March 23 I sent two sotnias to reconnoitre in order to ascertain the strength of the enemy's forces. The troops crossed the River Cheng-cheng. One sotnia, when one and one-half versts (about one mile) from Pak-chieng, sighted a mounted post of the enemy consisting of thirty men, which on the approach of our sotnia was reinforced, being joined by infantry.

"Our Cossacks requested the support of two half companies and opened fire against the post and patrol at 400 yards' range. One officer, one soldier, and a horse of the enemy were killed.

"After firing two volleys our patrol retired, on learning that the enemy's infantry was advancing.

"Scouts found Pak-chieng to be occupied by the enemy. There are two companies and about three squadrons of cavalry of the enemy on the right bank of the Pak-chingan, with posts two versts from the river.

"There are three thousand Japanese in the town of An-ju, and warships and transports are constantly arriving at Chi-nam-pho. Troops landed at Chi-nam-pho are marching to Ping-yang, thence proceeding to Un-san and Kangive.

"A report by Gen. Smyrnoff, from Port Arthur, says: 'Our company of irregulars has defeated and almost completely annihilated a band of Chinese bandits about fifty strong near Vittsinc. There were no losses on our side.'"

TOKIO, March 26.—A private telegram from Korea states that the Russians are establishing a strong position in the vicinity of An-tung. They are said to have seven fortresses completed and to be engaged in erecting six additional ones.

It is also reported that four batteries of artillery have been established at Chyang-siong.

The Russians are reported to be experiencing great difficulty in transporting army supplies, particularly from Liao-Yang. The roads are in bad condition, and it has been necessary to repair them and construct a number of new bridges. Food is scarce. No cattle are available, and the Russians have been killing and eating horses.

FALL 1,000 FEET INTO MINE.

Four Men Killed by Breaking of Cables Attached to Shaft Cage.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 26.—Four miners were instantly killed to-day at the Dorrance Shaft, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. They fell to the bottom of the shaft and were instantly killed.

The officials at the mine are unable to account for the accident. The engineer was hoisting the men from the pit of the shaft to the surface, a distance of more than 1,000 feet. The carriage shot out of the shaft at great speed and ran to the head of the sheave. The wire cables broke and the massive carriage tipped over and started to descend. Three of the men slipped from the carriage and plunged to the bottom of the mine, while the fourth was caught in the wreckage of the cage and had his neck broken.

SCHOONER KEEPS DRAW OPEN.

Sticks in Mud at Central Bridge and Inconveniences Bronx Folk.

The four-masted schooner Charles L. Davenport, which was being towed up the Harlem River by the little tug Escort, stuck in the mud directly beneath the Central Bridge—the old Macomb's Dam Bridge—a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening, and thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of vehicles, after waiting for a long time in the hope that the bridge would be swung into place, had to seek a crossing place elsewhere. Those working to float the vessel said that it would be impossible to get her off until the tide came in again at about 6 o'clock this morning.

The tug and its tow were hugging the Manhattan shore. The tide was ebb. A strong current sweeps there at the bridge, and the Captain was seeking to take advantage of that. But just when the schooner was midway in the draw she poked her bow into the ooze, and then swung around and lodged so that she blocked the entire passage between the pivot and the Manhattan shore.

The Escort blew a distress whistle which caused a large crowd to collect on the shore, and attracted the tug boats Mattie and Marguerite. They made fast to the Davenport and pulled vigorously, but could not budge the schooner. Another tug came later and lent her strength, but without avail.

Many pedestrians went up stream a quarter of a mile to the bridge of the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad and crossed on the footpath. Vehicles had to go half a mile down stream to the Madison Avenue Bridge. As a result thousands of residents of the Bronx ate cold dinners last night.

METHODIST CONFERENCE STIR.

Objected to Censure of Catholicism—May Abrogate Amusement Rule.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 26.—The Serenity of the New England Southern Methodist Conference was interrupted to-day, when the report of the Committee on the General Missionary Cause was referred to the committee for revision, on motion of the Rev. William H. Butler of East Weymouth.

Mr. Butler took exception to an inferential criticism of Roman Catholicism as "a mode of Christianity almost as bad as Paganism," and the other a characterization of the immigrants who come to this country as the "scum of European civilization."

Presiding Elder Bartholomew offered a memorial calling for the virtual discontinuance of the amusement rule as a part of the Church discipline. Action on the question will be taken later.

NEW YORK AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

City Building to be Ready on Time—Poste Restante for New Yorkers.

Work is progressing rapidly on the New York City Building at the St. Louis Exposition, and Commissioner Hynes announced yesterday that it will be completed in time for the opening of the Exposition next month.

In it will be exhibited the big topographical map of this city, 27 by 31 feet, and to the visitor who will look down on it from the platform on either side, it will have the same effect as if he were looking down on the city from one of its lofty buildings. There will also be exhibited the 34-foot models of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges, the 40-foot colored map of Riverside Drive, the interesting exhibits of the Street Cleaning Department, Aqueduct Commission, Dock Department, tinted architectural designs of the modern armories, exhibits of the Art Commission of plans and designs for the beautifying of the city, an exhibit by the Commissioners of Accounts of photographs for the testing and examining of materials used by the city departments, exhibits from the Sewer, Highway, and Public Works Departments under the five Borough Presidents, and a model of the subway.

Every visitor from this city to the Fair will have the privilege of having his mail and any express matter directed to the New York City Building, where it will be cared for until he arrives.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB IN KINGS.

Grout, McCarren, and Littleton Among Directors of New Organization.

Articles of incorporation of the Kings County Democratic Club were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany. The new club is the outcome of a movement started recently by some leading Democrats of Brooklyn, including Herman A. Metz, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club; Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Edward M. Shepard, Controller Edward M. Grout, Borough President Martin W. Littleton, and Julian D. Fairchild. The Directors for the first year are Senator McCarren, Mr. Metz, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Grout, Mr. Fairchild, Luke D. Stapleton, W. S. Hurley, S. S. Whitehouse, John W. Weber, James H. Tully, William R. McGuire, Thomas G. Byrnes, Charles C. Wise, Gottfried Westernacher, and John H. McCooey.

Preliminary to the incorporation of the club the organizers bought for about $100,000 the house of the Germania Club, in Schermerhorn Street, near Boerum Place, which is to be the home of the new organization. The clubhouse is a five-story brick and stone structure.

ROW OVER PARKER PLEDGES.

Lewis S. Chanler Tries to Stop Instructions, but Fails.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 26.—Some excitement attended the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention here to-day in both Assembly districts of Dutchess County. In both conventions resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for delegates to the National Convention pledged to the nomination of Judge Parker.

In the Second District Assemblyman Robert Winthrop Chanler and his brother, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, attempted to prevent the instruction of delegates. The latter made a speech in which he said he was not unfavorable to Parker, but thought it best to leave the delegates free to vote as circumstances might make advisable. This brought forth vehement opposition speeches and Mr. Chanler withdrew his objection.

BRIDGE TROLLEYS TIED UP.

Forty-Minute Delay Due to Grounding of Feed Wire.

Trolley traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was tied up for forty minutes last night as a result of the grounding of a feed wire on the south roadway, near the Brooklyn tower. The blockade occurred at 8 o'clock, and although the Saturday homeward rush of Brooklynites was long over there was still heavy travel from Park Row.

The grounding of the wire caused all of the trolley cars on the bridge to come to a standstill, and for forty minutes travel across the structure was confined to the bridge local trains and the through elevated railroad trains. The rush of trolley passengers to these trains at Park Row caused a jam on the platforms in the terminal there which lasted for some time.

While the electricians were repairing the grounded wire the electric power was shut off entirely from the bridge, and this caused a long line of cars to become stalled on Washington Street, Brooklyn. Cars following these were run down to the ferries and around the loop at the Borough Hall while the blockade on the bridge lasted.

SAYS SAILOR STABBED HIM.

Third Officer Neidlinger of the Pennsylvania in Precarious Condition.

Herman Metzner, a Pole, was locked up at Hoboken Police Headquarters yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault with intent to kill made by Carl Neidland, third officer of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived at Hoboken yesterday.

Just before the boat reached Quarantine Neidland told the sailor to do some work. The sailor became enraged, and, drawing a large knife from his pocket, rushed at the officer and stabbed him several times in the groin. When Neidland called for help a number of sailors standing nearby overpowered Metzner after a hard struggle. He was placed in a room in the second cabin, but broke out of the temporary prison, and was again captured after a hard fight and put in irons.

He managed to escape from the room a second time, and mingled with nearly 3,000 immigrants in the hope that his identity would not be discovered until they arrived at the dock. He was captured again, and when the ship was tied up he was turned over to the police. Neidland, the officer, is confined to the hospital in a precarious condition.

TAXABLE VALUE OF FRANCHISES.

Aggregate in This City $251,000,000, According to Official Report.

President Frank A. O'Donnell of the Department of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that he had received the report of the State Board of Assessors on the taxable value of the franchises in this city. The amount in round numbers is $251,000,000. The names of the corporations assessed and the amounts are to be made public to-morrow.

Alleged Negro Kidnapper Held.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 26.—The fact that the parents of Archie Weidling and Robert Sherwood deny that the boys were kidnapped by the negro Pierce has little weight with the legal authorities of Florida, N. Y., and Pierce has been held without bail by Justice Mapes on a charge of kidnapping. It is said at the jail that the prisoner's right name is Edward Du Bois and that he has served five years in prison.

SLEDGEHAMMER RAIDS IN THE TENDERLOIN

Continued from Page 1.

at the West Thirtieth Street Station, where they were conveyed in patrol wagons, together with the paraphernalia seized.

Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy drove up to the station house just before the raiding parties started. When it was all over he complimented Capt. Cottrell on his good work in planning and executing the raids, and said he was glad to see that the lid was being riveted down. Inspector Walsh said Capt. Cottrell should have all the credit for the raids, as he had gotten the evidence.

POLICE DEPUTIES HARD TO GET.

Capt. H. W. Ely May Succeed Cowan—Denials of Disaffection.

Police Commissioner McAdoo is having no end of trouble to secure two new Deputies in the Police Department to succeed Henry F. Haggerty in Brooklyn and John F. Cowan in Manhattan, the latter having but four more days in office, as his resignation takes effect on April 1. Within the week just closed Commissioner McAdoo has requested at least four people to take the vacant posts, and each one has declined, stating plainly that under the existing conditions they could not see their way clear to entering a position that promised so much trouble and so little thanks.

Commissioner McAdoo last night said that Capt. Harry W. Ely was one of the men who had been considered for the position of Third Deputy Commissioner to succeed Cowan, but he declined to say whether he would be likely to be selected or were willing to accept the position. Capt. Ely is forty-nine years of age. He was born in Brooklyn, was for several years a newspaper worker, and is familiar with police matters.

He enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and served with the Forty-sixth United States Volunteers in the Philippines, where, part of the time, he served as a provincial Magistrate. He is said to have the warm indorsement of Gen. Merritt. Upon being mustered out, he returned to this city and entered the employ of a Wall Street firm. He lives at 155 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The reports published yesterday morning concerning the dissection of Tammany district leaders over the tight rooming of "the lid" caused a stir in Democratic political circles. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, the vice chairman of the Board and leader in the Sixth Assembly District, was one of the first to come out with a statement in which de denied that his interests were at variance with the plan of closed poolrooms which both Commissioner McAdoo and Mayor McClellan are carrying out. Alderman Sullivan, speaking for the Sullivan clan, insisted that he was fully in accord with the Mayor and Charles F. Murphy in the matter and that there was no trouble in Tammany circles. Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens denied the report current in some circles that he had anything to do with a movement of disaffection.

Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, who had also been connected with the stories, declared himself to be thoroughly in accord with the Mayor and Mr. Murphy in their efforts to suppress gambling and vice generally.

"I am firmly convinced," said Mr. Haffen, "that Tammany Hall cannot long remain in power if all the leaders do not give their hearty and enthusiastic support to the policy of Mayor McClellan and Commissioner McAdoo. The relations between Mr. Murphy and myself are of the most friendly character, and on all important matters of organization policy we are in thorough accord."

RAID TO STRAINS OF MUSIC.

Piano Tinkled "Bedelia" Accompaniment to Blows of an Axe.

Capt. Cottrell got some colored men to get evidence against an alleged crap game on Sixth Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, and last night, with a warrant from Magistrate Mayo, he raided the place.

He and his detectives chopped down the front hall door and got upstairs. Sixty negroes were in the three rooms. Capt. Cottrell says he thinks there was crap playing till he arrived, and then the piano began playing. To the tune of "Bedelia," on the piano by a big negro, the axe rained blows on the door leading to the rooms and it soon broke down. The sixty negroes were standing or sitting about as if charmed by the music.

Capt. Cottrell saw a green table, three nicely fitted-up rooms, and a buffet in the little hall room, but he found no cards, money, or dice. He arrested J. H. Hammett, forty years old, colored, of 116 West Thirty-first Street, on a charge of keeping and maintaining a gambling house. The other fifty-nine were allowed to go.

CAPT. BURNS ENJOINED.

Restaurant Keeper Objects to Police "Poolroom" Guard.

On the application of Lawyer Louis M. Reynolds, appearing for Peter Hale, Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Police Captain Joseph Burns of the Church Street Station, Manhattan, from maintaining a guard of policemen on an alleged poolroom at 193 Washington Street, Manhattan.

Hale, the plaintiff in the case, conducts a restaurant on the ground floor of the Washington Street building. He alleges that Capt. Burns has threatened to keep a guard of policemen there until the plaintiff is driven out of business. He declares there has been no gambling anywhere in the building. Justice Gaynor has ordered the Captain to show cause on April 1 why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Raid in East Seventy-sixth Street.

Six detectives from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station invaded a cigar store at Third Avenue, near Seventy-sixth Street, where they suspected the lid was about to be pried open. They arrested William Pick and Edward Moritz, whom they charged with running a gambling house, and eight other men against whom they entered a charge of disorderly conduct. They confiscated a slot machine alleged to shed nickels on the right combination, seventy chips, and a pack of cards.

SLASHED BY HARLEM ROBBERS.

Hotel Cecil Clerk Beaten in Vestibule of His Own Home.

As he was entering the flathouse at 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, where he resides, early yesterday morning, James Walsh, a clerk in the Hotel Cecil, was set upon by three robbers, and in the struggle that ensued one of the men drew a knife and slashed the victim twice, inflicting a painful wound in the face and another in the hand.

Mr. Walsh had just turned the key in the lock and shoved open the inner door when the men jumped on him from behind. He is uncertain whether they were hiding in the vestibule, which was rather dark, or whether they sneaked in after him as he entered the outside door.

One of the men thrust his hand in Walsh's pocket, where he carried some $5 or $6 in bills. Another attempted to hold his arms and prevent him from striking. The third flashed a knife. The first blow that was struck by the third man cut a gash in Walsh's right hand between the thumb and forefinger. The victim fought desperately, and the man with the knife hit him again, this time cutting a gash in the left side of the face just below the eye.

Seeing that the odds were against him Walsh broke away and ran into the house. He was followed half way up the stairs by two of his assailants who had failed to get his money. When he had entered his room he cooled down somewhat and decided to notify the police as soon as possible, and therefore started down stairs.

In the lower hallway, he told the police later, the men pounced upon him again. The assault was so sudden and unexpected that he was defenseless. The next thing he remembered was when Robert Hellman, another tenant, found him lying on the floor, and aroused him from unconsciousness. Hellman and he went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and told the story of the assault.

CLUBBED ONE, SHOT ANOTHER.

Policeman Used Weapons on Prisoner and Crowd of Rescuers.

In defending himself from a crowd of men who were trying to take a prisoner away from him, at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street just before midnight last night Policeman John Gilligan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station shot and possibly fatally injured James Melaney, of 534 West Fiftieth Street. Father McAleer of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Fifty-first Street administered the rite of absolution to him and he was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital.

Gilligan also clubbed into unconsciousness Joseph Whiston, of Ninth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, whom he was trying to make a prisoner on a charge of disorderly conduct. Whiston was taken to the hospital.

Whiston, Melaney, and others, according to Gilligan, were among a crowd about this corner who had been creating trouble all the evening, and the neighbors had already complained to the police. Gilligan arrested Whiston and the attempt at rescue was made. Melaney, the policeman says, wrenched the club away from him and the patrolman had been beaten to his knees when he drew his revolver and fired.

A squad of reserves was hurried to the scene, arriving just after Gilligan had shot Melaney. Gilligan's clothes were in shreds, his helmet was crushed, and his arms and legs were covered with bruises.

THINK NEIGHBOR TOOK CHILD.

Little Hazel Doyle Disappears with a Young Woman.

A young woman's great love for children is thought by the police to be responsible for the disappearance on Thursday last of four-year-old Hazel Doyle from the home of her aunt on the top floor of the tenement house at 141 East Thirteenth Street. The woman, Mrs. Charles Peterson, about twenty years old, also is missing from her flat in the same tenement. The case was not reported to the police until yesterday. The whole neighborhood in which the child lived has been aroused over her disappearance, for Hazel, a beautiful and bright child, was a general pet.

Hazel lived with Mrs. Henry Bitter, her mother's sister. The mother is in Syracuse, where she has a position, and the Bitters were to care for Hazel until next Summer. The child was playing in front of her home on Thursday afternoon, when, according to Mrs. Palmer, who lives there, Mrs. Peterson approached the little girl and said: "Come for a walk with me, Hazel."

Mrs. Palmer saw them walk toward Fourth Avenue and paid no more attention to the incident at the time. That was the last seen of either.

Charles Peterson, husband of the missing woman, said last night that he had been married about a year. He said his wife was formerly a dancer at Coney Island, and that he thought it probable she had gone there.

"My wife was very fond of children, dogs, and cats. She was never really happy unless she had a child or one of the animals in her arms. She wished for a child of her own, and even wanted to adopt one. I think she will return in a few days."

NEGRO CHURCH IS MILITANT.

Washington Colored Brethren Mix Warfare and Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The negro church militant is keeping the courts and the Police Department busy in this town. The spirited nature of the discussions among the brethren of the Mount Horeb Church led to the pastor's arrest last night on charges of disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons, and to-day the troubles of the worshippers at the Metropolitan Church were taken into court.

The theological controversy at Mount Horeb has been growing so acute lately that when the Rev. Malsie Morris mounted the rostrum last night he discovered that several brethren had their hands on their hips.

Mr. Morris hastily adjourned the services, and things happened. A policeman, attracted by the row, arrested Mr. Morris and he is under $200 bonds to appear in court Monday.

This morning Thomas L. Jones, a lawyer, entered the District Supreme Court and filed a suit for an injunction restraining several members of the Metropolitan Church from disturbing the peace of the church. Jones charged that S. P. Drew and a band of his friends had planned to capture the church at to-night's meeting. Justice Gould granted the injunction.

$30,000 TO PROVE THEORIES.

Connecticut Music Lover to Build a Big Shed for Acoustic Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 26.—To test some theories of his own regarding the acoustics of buildings, Carl Stoeckel, a millionaire of Norfolk and founder of the Litchfield County Choral Union, is planning to have erected in the rear of his home a temporary "shed," 90 by 50 feet and 28 feet high, at a cost of about $30,000.

If the "shed," as Mr. Stoeckel calls it, comes up to his expectations, it may serve as a model for similar buildings in size and proportions, but of better architecture and material.

Mr. Stoeckel proposes to give a musical entertainment in the "barn" before taking it down and converting the lumber into a barn building.

CHLOROFORM KILLS WOMAN.

Anaesthetic Administered by Surgeons Preparatory to an Operation.

Coroner's physician Riegelman performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mrs. Julia Elizabeth Flynn, who was reported to have died suddenly at her home in Ferris Place, Westchester. He reported that Mrs. Flynn died from heart failure caused by the inhalation of chloroform, which was administered by Dr. William H. Pound and Dr. J. E. Virden, preparatory to an operation to remove a felon from her finger. She died before the operation was performed. Coroner Berry said the physicians were in no way culpable.

Owen Flynn, the husband of the woman, said last evening that his wife was perfectly strong and healthy, and that he understood her heart had been tested before the chloroform was administered.

ILL FROM FEAR AND STUDY.

Physician's Son is in Bellevue—Dreaded Contracting Scarlet Fever.

Suffering from the effects of overstudy and fear of contracting scarlet fever, Conrad Lange, seventeen years old, son of the late Dr. Conrad Lange, was taken to his home, 271 Lenox Avenue, a few days ago, from the Hotchkiss Preparatory School, at Lakeville, Conn., where he was a pupil. Last night his condition was such that his mother took him in a cab to Bellevue Hospital.

It is said that at the Hotchkiss School there have been some cases of scarlet fever lately, and young Lange became afraid that he would contract the disease. He had been working hard for an examination which he was to take in a week or two, and this, too, had worked on his nerves. Yesterday, it is said, he attempted to jump from one of the windows in his home.

TRIED TO KILL TWO WOMEN.

Jersey City Man Fired Four Shots, Each of Them Wild.

John Newman and wife of 8 Coles Street, Jersey City, separated a month ago, and Mrs. Newman went to live with Mrs. Rose Campbell of 365 Monmouth Street.

Newman went to the house last night and fired four shots at the two women, but none of them took effect, though one shot was at such close range that it set fire to a "tippet" which Mrs. Newman wore about her neck. Newman was locked up.

Chimney Fire Scares Diners.

A small fire in the chimney of Pabst's restaurant, 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, during the dinner hour last night caused a momentary excitement among the diners. The restaurant was well filled when the engines drew up in front and many of the people ran out. It was not necessary, however, for the engines to turn their hose on the building for the fire was extinguished with salt before they arrived and the patrons returned to the tables.

M'CULLAGH MAY REPLACE MORGAN

Odell Dissatisfied with Present Election Bureau Head.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY WANTED

Removal of McCullagh Was Made at the Time of the Congress Submarine Boat Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—John McCullagh, sometime resident of Goshen, Orange County, ex-Chief of Police of New York, and ex-Superintendent of Elections, is understood to be the choice of Gov. Odell to succeed George Wilson Morgan, present Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections for the metropolitan district.

This report was industriously circulated this afternoon in political circles as coming from competent authority. It is understood that Superintendent Morgan has either already resigned his position or is about to do so.

If Morgan goes, it will be the result of continued criticism of his administration by many of the New York district leaders. Further, Gov. Odell desired the bureau conducted on more strenuous lines, and such, in his opinion, has not prevailed since Morgan took office, a year ago next month.

The Superintendent was made aware of the Governor's desires some time ago. At that time it was understood that, if he could demonstrate to the Governor that there would be more activity in the future, he might remain. But it seems to be pretty well understood that Gov. Odell desired the office for purposes of patronage, besides the power which it can wield around primary and election time, and that Superintendent Morgan was not sufficiently pliable.

The district leaders wanted a man in the place who would look after numbers of their followers in the shape of deputyships and special deputyships. This Morgan has never been much given to favoring. There are about 600 permanent deputyships. Also the Republican leaders want a man at the head of the bureau who has had practical knowledge in handling criminal classes of New York whose propensities to register illegally and repeat, the office was instituted to check, besides providing 600 berths for political workers, over half of whom were Republicans.

The office was established in 1898 and John McCullagh, then one of Senator Platt's old wheelhorses, recently out of the Police Department, was put into it in July. The salary is $5,000 a year and the term is four years. McCullagh held over almost four months, from Dec. 31, 1902.

When the Philip Doblin submarine boat investigation began in Congress and the names of Congressman Montague Lessler and John McCullagh were connected therewith, such a storm of protest went up from all over the State that Gov. Odell paid no heed to the wishes of the Platt men and Senator Platt, but appointed Morgan in McCullagh's place.

Bids for New Bridge Tracks.

Bridge Commissioner George E. Best said yesterday that he will advertise to-morrow in The City Record for the contract for building the six railway tracks on the Williamsburg Bridge, and for the temporary stations at both ends. The contract involves an expenditure of between $900,000 and $1,000,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:55 A. M.—205 Duane Street; Charles Plunkett; damage, $5,000.

5:20 A. M.—31 Seventh Street; Albert Herskowitz; damage, $200.

9:05 A. M.—813 Lexington Avenue; Fisher Levine; damage, $100.

9:10 A. M.—76 East One Hundred and First Street; Charles Kaab; damage, $10.

9:25 A. M.—347 East Fifth Street; Joseph Hafner; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—384 Tenth Avenue; M. Muscovitz; damage, $100.

10:10 A. M.—133 Baxter Street; Frank Sonati; damage, $100.

11:20 A. M.—59 and 61 Broadway; Adams Express Company; Manhattan Delivery Company; Morris European Express Company; damage, $150,000.

3:15 P. M.—In front of 2,202 and 2,204 Third Avenue; Manhattan Elevated Company; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—417 West Fifty-sixth street; John Cahill; no damage.

7:10 P. M.—250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Pabst's Hotel; damage slight.

8 P. M.—310 West Ninety-fourth Street; Oswald Speir; damage trifling.

8:10 P.M.—155 East Fifty-sixth Street; Mrs. H. Connelly; damage, $25.

8:25 P. M.—670 Third Avenue; William Cole; damage, $10.

9:10 P. M.—Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; Carnegie Lyceum; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—34 Macdougal Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—152 Attorney Street; David Clyne; damage trifling.

11:17 P. M.—41 Park Row; TIMES Building; damage trifling.

11:45 P. M.—411 Bleecker Street; John Gray; no damage.

BROOKLYN.

10:20 A. M.—113 Concord Street; Robert Englehart; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—408 Flushing Avenue; George Malcolm; damage, $1,200.

1:35 P. M.—786 Park Avenue; Meyer Simon; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—729 Green Avenue; Thomas Richards; damage, $300.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. F. J. Hecker, Detroit; B. M. Harrod, New Orleans; Commander A. Boutakoff, military attache of the Russian Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Cecil C. Hay, Washington; H. F. Damon, Honolulu.

HOFFMAN—L. N. Gross, Cleveland.

PLAZA—Morton McMichael, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—R. R. Scheller-Steinwarts, Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington; John H. Kirby, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. W. Hill, London.

GRAPE-NUTS.

DOCTOR DID IT

Put on 36 Lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says:

"Although a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow beings to enjoy good health it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January, 1899, I only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio Valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about 3 years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so well that I ate three teaspoonfuls three times a day and have regularly used it up to the present time, and I now weigh 155, a gain of 36 pounds, and enjoy the best of health.

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me, but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is simply wonderful.

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. R. who eats nothing in the morning but four tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength.

"I could name a great many cases like this, and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food ("all the good of the grains so treated that any one can digest it all"). Shown in renewed physical strength and brain energy.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

A day or so makes no difference to you in ordering your Frock Coat for Easter, but it means a lot to us. Of course, we can rush it through within any reasonable time, but you can understand that if you give us more leeway, we can both have more time to get it right. Coat and vest made-to-order, out of imported Black or Oxford Mixtures or Gray Vicuna or unfinished Worsteds, silk lined, $25. Striped Trousers out of English Material to go with same, $7.

Send for samples, measuring instructions and fashion cards free.

t ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
238 FIFTH AVE.

TWO-NINES ALARM FOR BROADWAY FIRE

Adams and Morris Express Buildings Destroyed.

SCORES SAVED BY FIRE ESCAPES

Amateur Fire Force Routed Before Apparatus Could Be Reached—$100,000 Carried Out in Baskets.

Two old buildings ablaze in lower Broadway, and for which the "two nines" alarm was sounded, gave the New York firemen yesterday afternoon the opportunity to show to their admirers, including Mayor McClellan, what they do so often and do so well in less conspicuous places. The property of the Adams Express Company, 59 and 61 Broadway, the latter being occupied mainly by the Morris International and American Express Companies, were consumed, involving a loss on the buildings estimated at $150,000, besides the destruction of valuable records, vouchers, way bills, and account books. The insurance on the two buildings was $230,000.

There was no loss of life, although 200 people were employed in the buildings. Several of the clerks escaped by sliding down a rope from the third story, over the Broadway entrances, but the majority reached the street by going down the fire-escapes at the rear in Trinity Place. They had all been carefully drilled as a fire fighting force, each having been allotted to a position in case of fire. There were hose-lines attached to convenient plugs and every seeming possible precaution, but the volunteer firemen, finding themselves face to face with the necessity of immediate escape, the rapidity with which the flames spread leaving them no time to unreel the hose, left the fire fighting to the city's experts.

According to the custom of the firemen, they risked their lives in a manner that thrilled the immense crowd of spectators. Some one had reported that Elsie Warden, a typewriter, employed in the law offices of McCarthy & McMahon, on the fourth floor of 61 Broadway, was missing. A ladder was immediately run up to this floor. Firemen hurried up to it, and, relieving one another, hunted for the girl in the room that was dark with smoke.

GIRL STOOD WATCHING THEM.

The girl meanwhile was standing across the street and mentioned to a fireman that it seemed singular they were paying so much attention to the office where she was employed.

"There is a girl in there, a stenographer," said the fireman, "and they are doing their best to get her."

"I am the stenographer," the girl cried. "I was the first to leave. For God's sake tell them to come down."

The fireman hurried up the ladder with the good news and helped down the half unconscious men, who had risked their lives because of the rumor that there was a girl to be saved.

When the firemen had the fire under fair control, although there were flames playing about the window sills and along the ceiling of the fifth floor of 59 Broadway, the extension ladder was sent up and a fireman quickly mounted, another one behind him. They went to work strenuously ripping out the blazing window woodwork, while other firemen began to drag a hose up. There was the sound of safes and other things falling and then the two firemen were seen with their arms dangling out over a window sill.

"Hey! Chief!" shouted one of them. "There ain't no use of bringing up a hose. There ain't no floor up here and there ain't nothin' more to burn up."

The firemen were lost to the view of the crowd by clouds of smoke and steam coming from the basement. A swift wind current brushed this away and the crowd saw that they had gained the ledge, as a place to stand on. Thence they clambered down the extension ladder.

For years lower Broadway had not had the opportunity of seeing a "Two Nines" alarm fire. Many persons were caught in the fire lines and there was the greatest confusion notwithstanding the quick response of the police reserves. The majority of those inside the lines wanted to stay where they were to watch the fire, while there was a considerable minority who wanted to get away. In the confusion pickpockets managed to get through the line, half a dozen suspects being arrested and taken to the Old Slip Station by detectives sent from Headquarters.

The excitement was increased by the behavior of the guests and waiters of Robinson's restaurant, 33 Broadway. They rushed to the street regardless of the fact that it was the busy hour and that there were checks to be paid by both patrons and waiters. Albert Randall, the assistant manager, ran about seeking both customers and waiters. He was so excited and persistent that he was arrested and taken to the Church Street Station. Charles Fisher, a bookkeeper, living at 341 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, was also arrested, he having objected to being driven out of the fire lines by Patrolman Roth.

BROKERS PLAY PRANKS.

There were 250 reserves present under command of Inspector McLaughlin. They had their hands full. The Stock Exchange had adjourned at 11:30 that the brokers might witness the fire. The members were inclined to think it unnecessary for the police to exclude them from the street, and a number took refuge in the upper floors of the tall buildings in the neighborhood, where they cast from the windows rolls of ticker paper to make long streamers that performed serpentine antics in the heat and smoke. Their amusement was quickly stopped by the police.

Among the most interesting sights to the great crowd was the carrying out of $100,000 in specie from the controller's office of the Adams Express Company. This was hurried into the Knickerbocker Trust Company in waste baskets guarded by a squad of police. An equal amount or more was left stowed away in the steel boxes used for the transportation of money. The clerks had only time to stuff this in the boxes, lock them, and run out. When the fire was under control these were opened. The money was found intact, but almost pulp through wetting. It will take some days to dry it out. The enormous volume of water thrown on the buildings saved many of the books, which were taken to the vaults of the trust company to be dried out there.

The old buildings were of peculiar construction. They faced on Broadway and extended to Trinity Place in the block bounded by Exchange Alley and Rector Streets. Trinity Place, being a floor lower than the front of the buildings, was used as a delivery yard, which, like the door to a furnace, when fire was started was bound to create a furious draught, particularly as there was a wide airshaft or court in the centre, and connecting with the delivery yard as a funnel. The building at 59 Broadway was occupied exclusively by the Adams Express Company. This building was gutted. The basement and two floors of 61 Broadway were occupied by the Morris Express Company, where the fire started.

WHERE THE BLAZE STARTED.

The fire was discovered shortly after 11 o'clock. At that time one of the clerks in the employ of the Morris Express Company, who was at work in the basement, saw a wave of smoke rise from a large pile of general merchandise in the forward part of the basement. He went to see what was burning, and on approaching the pile of goods was driven back by flames which seemed to ignite the whole pile at once. Without waiting for further investigation he rushed to the street, where he met Policeman Frank M. Roth of the Broadway Squad, whom he asked to turn in a fire alarm. He then ran back into the building and shouted through every floor that the building was afire.

In the meanwhile the heavy smoke from the blaze had worked its way into the Adams Express Company's building and, mounting through the airshaft, almost stifled the clerks at work. Everybody in both buildings then started to leave.

On the two top floors of both buildings were offices of brokers and lawyers. On the third floors, where most of the clerical work of the companies was done, about eighty men were at work. To leave the buildings they had to take to a spiral stairway in the smoke-filled airshaft and to the fire-escapes at the rear, all of them refraining from swooning until they were safely on the street.

The first alarm that was turned in brought five engines to the scene. The second alarm a moment later brought four more, and seven of this number at once, on arriving, hitched up to hydrants on the east side of Broadway. At that point there are two water mains in the street. That on the west side is 24 inches in diameter, while on the east side there is but a twelve-inch main. This water line has been cut into in many places along Broadway by the men building the rapid transit tunnel, that now its efficiency, it is said, is about one-quarter what it formerly was. When the first engines began pumping from it there was so little water that the streams did not reach above the second floors.

While the tenants were leaving the building, and while the engines were unable to do effective work, handicapped by the lack of water, all in the space of five minutes the flames which had started in the Morris Express Company's building had spread to the airshaft and communicated to every part of the Adams Express Company's building. In an incredibly short space of time they had spread through every floor of the building, and as the draught drove them on they blew out the front windows of the building, and with a roar went sailing skyward, fifty feet above the roof.

Clouds of the densest black smoke poured from the windows, and, carried along by the wind, passed up Broadway, where, closed in by the great buildings on either side, they plunged the thoroughfare into midnight blackness, and drove people into the buildings to escape suffocation. For blocks along Broadway the exteriors of buildings, built of light-colored stone, caught the smoke, which gave their fronts the most grimy appearance. The heat became so great shortly after the fire started that in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's Building across the street almost every pane of glass as far up as the twelfth floor was smashed, and all the tenants were ordered out of the building.

CROKER WAS IN NEW JERSEY.

When Deputy Chief Binns arrived he sent in two more alarms, and at once telegraphed to Chief Croker, who was in Bloomfield, N. J., at the bedside of his mother, who is ill, but on receiving word of the great blaze he took the first train to the city. His carriage was waiting for him at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and, though in civilian dress, he dashed to the fire and assumed charge.

As the fire burned the wind increased in velocity. The flames had gone from cellar to roof in the Adams Express Company's office, and the building south of it, on the corner of Exchange Alley, was giving forth smoke from its windows so that it, too, seemed to be afire. To the north of the Adams office in the building in which the blaze started the fire was burning fiercely as high as the fourth floor, but above that it was held in check by the stream from a water tower. The building of the Wells Fargo Express Company at 63 Broadway, also received a great deal of attention from the firemen.

Chief Binns had worked for a time with the appartus that had responded to the four alarms turned in, and then he ordered another call to be made. This brought all the engines and trucks down to the blaze from all houses south of Twenty-sixth Street. In all, there were twenty-four engines, eight trucks, seven Battalion Chiefs, and two Deputy Chiefs. The fire then continued to gain, breaking across the airshaft at the rear of the two express companies' buildings and threatening to spread to the property fronting along Trinity Place. When Chief Binns saw this he ordered the two nines alarm sounded. This call is the largest ever sounded in the city. For the Lower Broadway district it calls all of the apparatus south of Fifty-ninth Street. This alarm was sent in about 12 o'clock, and twenty-five minutes later the first of the apparatus began to arrive.

As the engines and trucks appeared, the horses all covered with foam from their long run, the crowd sent up cheer after cheer. Finally when all of the engines had arrived there were thirty-two of them, extending from Battery Place up Broadway to Cortlandt Street, some in the side streets and on Broad and Nassau Streets, and two down at the North River front where they pumped salt water. The fireboat New Yorker had responded to the alarm and she tied up at the foot of Rector Street and pumped on several lines of hose that were run down to her. All cuts in the water mains had by this time been fixed so that the firemen had the full pressure. Streams were now played on the blaze from every place from which the fire could be reached. Lines were stretched on all surrounding roofs and in front and on the rear two dozen streams were played on the burning buildings.

The firemen of several companies which were working in the rear were ordered to go in under the air shaft and fight the blaze from there. In doing so the lives of all of them were endangered. The terrific draught that went through the shaft carried great pieces of burning wood down among the men. Bricks and other heavy pieces of material fell frequently, narrowly missing the men on several occasions. The smoke, too, hampered them greatly, and several times the men were driven back or had to lie flat on the ground to get air.

About this time Fireman Charles Beckingham of Engine Company 4, the only man injured at the fire, was passing in some hose when a large pane of glass fell from the fourth floor, striking him in the small of the back. It penetrated for several inches, making a ragged wound which was sewed up by Ambulance Surgeon Gould of the Hudson Street Hospital. He then was taken home. Three ambulances were kept at the fire all the afternoon.

When all of the fire apparatus was at work the blaze gradually began to give way, and by half past two the firemen were in control of it. Their main efforts had been directed to prevent the fire spreading to the Wells Fargo Express Company's office at 63 Broadway, and in this they were aided by a thick wall between that building and the one which was destroyed.

According to the officers of Adams Express Company there was not a great amount of merchandise in their building when the fire started. Saturday being sailing day for many of the steamship lines most of their goods were taken out on Friday. When the fire started there were several big double vans in the basement of the buildings on the Trinity Place side. The men in charge stopped long enough to place as many of the packages as they could on the vans and then drove away. As the clerks left the building they grasped the things handiest to them and carried them to the street. In this way many valuable papers and books of the company were saved. Everything was taken to the United States Express Company's office a few doors away. On the top floor of the burned building was the unclaimed parcel department. Here were stored all the returned goods of half a year, amounting to several thousands of packages. As the streams of water played on the top floor they washed the goods out, down into the cellar and into the street. One package which drifted into Broadway became the possession of a small street urchin. He eagerly opened the package, which was not touched by the flames, and then almost dropped with fright when he saw that it contained the head of a skeleton.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor McClellan was one of the most interested spectators at the fire. Shortly after 12 o'clock he arrived on the scene in company with Commissioner Woodbury and Capt. Gibson in one of the Street Cleaning Department's automobiles. For half an hour the Mayor watched the firemen work, but he made no comment. Fire Commissioner Hayes was on the spot during the greater part of the afternoon. On his arrival he said that had the employes in the Adams Express Company's office used their apparatus when the fire started it would not have gained as it did.

Fire Chief Croker said there had been some lack of water in the beginning of the fire fight, but that later there had been a good supply. With regard to the bursting of many of the lines of hose, the Chief said it was all due to usual causes—being run over by fire apparatus or through high water pressure—and that there had not been an unusual amount of hose broken.

"It was a hard fire to fight," he said, "and I have no criticism to offer on the way it was fought. I do not see how it could have been done better."

The vaults of the Adams Express Company are believed to be intact. A strong guard was mounted over them last night.

After the fire was out F. J. Hickey, the general agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, announced that the Adams Express Company would to-morrow transact its business in the Wells-Fargo Company's building, 63 Broadway, and that the Wells-Fargo Company would move to its own building, just completed, at 51 Broadway.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED FOR HOURS.

Long Lines of Cars Tied Up on Broadway and Church Street.

From Bowling Green to Warren Street, between Broadway and Trinity Place and Church Street, traffic yesterday, so far as surface cars, trucks, and various other means of locomotion were concerned, was at a standstill for nearly five hours, as a result of the big fire on Broadway. The cars on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface tracks south of Warren Street were the first to suffer. Ten minutes later the service on Broadway was also stopped.

On either side of the fire lines there were stretched on Trinity Place and Church Street great strings of cars for blocks either way, while on Broadway to the south of the prohibited line, which was at Cortlandt Street, the string reached almost clear to the terminal at South Ferry. The street car people realized quickly that they had a tough problem to solve, and soon after the second alarm had been turned in and the extent of the blaze was appreciated, General Manager Orrin Root of the New York City Street Railway Company and the Superintendents of the various divisions affected hurried to the scene of the trouble to take charge of the readjustment of the service. It was at the busiest time of the day, and as Saturday is a half holiday in most of the professional offices in the southern section of the city, the jam caused by the thousands of brokers, lawyers, bankers, clerks, and office girls who were trying to get home or else to get close enough to the fire to see as much of it as possible rendered the readjustment a very difficult matter.

On the Eighth and Sixth Avenue tracks the service was arranged so that a large number of the cars that were on the way to South Ferry or the Cortlandt Street Ferry were switched across Canal Street into Centre Street, and in this way the passengers were landed at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. People who had business south of Canal Street on West Broadway and the neighboring streets had no choice but to walk unless they cared to pay another fare and take the elevated trains, which ran with commendable regularity considering the location of the fire. The Sixth Avenue elevated had several tie-ups, but they were all of short duration, while the delay in the Ninth Avenue service was due to the running of extra trains on its tracks to accommodate the crowd that usually takes the surface cars.

The problem of the Columbus Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Broadway cars that operate on the Broadway tracks south of Twenty-third Street was solved to a great extent by switching about half of the cars back to the north-bound tracks at Houston Street and the other half at Warren Street. At both switch points there were long strings of cars waiting to be transferred to the up-town tracks, thus causing a suspension of other traffic in the immediate vicinity during practically the entire duration of the fire. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before the first car went through to the battery.

The block on Trinity Place to the south of the fire lines was more extensive than in the corresponding section on Broadway, owing to the fact that when traffic was first stopped on the latter thoroughfare many of the cars were switched to the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, under the impression that they might eventually be switched back to their proper tracks on some of the crosstown tracks to the north. The consequence was that the line of stalled cars reached all the way from Morris Street to the Battery.

The Fulton Street horse car line was also put out of business for a while, while even the same kind of service that is maintained on West Street was slightly affected at certain points near the fire zone.

PARADOXICAL INSURANCE LOSS.

Fire Increased Property Value—Two Buildings Insured for $230,000.

A queer condition was produced by the fire at 59 and 61 Broadway, so far as the insurance phase of the loss is concerned. The two buildings were insured under a schedule form for an aggregate amount of $230,000. In so far as the structures were wrecked, the property is worth more in point of present marketable value than it was before the fire, and in more than one of the Pine and William Street insurance offices counter men were joking about the rebate which the Adams Express Company, as the owner, could afford to make to the insurance companies, because of the increased value of the land after the old buildings were more or less gutted.

The $230,000 of insurance on the schedule form was placed by three companies—the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the Sun Insurance Office of London, and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York. That this amount was distributed rather freely in other offices and only a portion of the line retained by each of the three companies was shown by the fact that the Hanover, for instance, has a net liability of only $20,000.

Underwriters expressed the opinion late in the afternoon that there would be a considerable salvage on the buildings, while the value of the contents was said to be too small to make the total insurance loss really formidable.

BANKRUPTCY PERJURY CHARGE.

Cosmideas Arrested in American Finance and Mortgage Proceeding.

The tangled financial affairs of the defunct American Finance and Mortgage Company took another turn yesterday when an order of arrest was issued against Charles Cosmideas, charging him with having made false statements in the evidence given by him in the bankruptcy proceedings against the company before Referee Townsend.

Cosmideas contends that the Federal authorities were premature in making the charge, as he had changed and corrected his testimony before finally signing and swearing to it. Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton said that he had no knowledge of such a proceeding.

The allegation is made that the defendant while testifying in the bankruptcy proceedings swore falsely when he said that he knew no such person as Frederick W. Jobelman; that he had had no business relations with Alfred R. Goslin, and that he had never had in his possession checks of the American Finance and Mortgage Company. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgeway the accused deposited $2,000 cash bail. The examination was set for April 7.

Fire Department Medical Officers.

The two following appointments of medical officers in the Fire Department at salaries of $2,000 a year were announced at the office of Commissioner Hayes yesterday afternoon: Dr. Linnaeus J. Hunter of 220 East Thirty-first Street, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Dr. James A. Kennedy of 139 Fifth Street, Long Island City, for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Mrs. Moses Harlam Gets Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Truax, on recommendation of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, has granted a divorce to the wife of Moses Harlam, a wealthy pawnbroker. The family troubles culminated one night last Summer in a fashionable hotel in Arverne, when after a violent scene Mr. Harlam left the hotel. Mrs. Harlam was Dora Davis, a daughter of William Davis, one of the wealthiest pawnbrokers in the city, who died about ten years ago.

TWENTY FIREMEN IN PERIL

Overcome by Gas Fumes at a Duane Street Fire.

RUSH TO ESCAPE BACK DRAFT

Twelve Men of a Company Leap or Fall from Second Floor—Two Rescued from Cellar.

Twenty firemen were incapacitated for duty by being caught in a sudden back draught laden with deadly gas fumes at a two-alarm fire which occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the five-story brick building at 205 Duane Street. Nine of the firemen, who were seriously but it was thought not fatally affected, were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

One of the first engine companies to respond to the alarm was No. 27, and of the twelve men of this company who went out, only two returned to quarters fit for duty.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by G. J. Westervelt & Co., commission merchants, and Charles Plunkett, a manufacturer of brooms and woodenware, occupied the four upper floors. When the firemen arrived the building was filled with smoke and was permeated with an extremely noxious and heavy gas generated by superheated bales of broom corn.

The front door was broken in and Battalion Chief Rourke ordered his men up stairs through that entrance. Battalion Chief Hayes assumed command of the men on the fire-escape, and Battalion Chief Rourke directed the movements of those who had gone up stairs. When the door and windows in the front part of the building were opened, the flames and smoke were forced to the rear, bursting fiercely through the windows. A moment later an intense and powerful back draught set in. Instantly the firemen, realizing their peril, rushed for safety.

The members of Company 27, who were at the front of the fighting line and were the first to feel the draught, either fell or jumped down the stairway from the second floor. Some of them were rendered absolutely helpless and were carried out or left where they were for the time being, while Firemen Shea and Sullivan of Engine 27 and McNicol of Truck 6 fell through an open hatchway to the cellar. Lieut. Groves of Fire Patrol No. 1 ordered his company to go to the aid of the men in the cellar, and McNicol and Sullivan were quickly rescued by Fire Patrolmen Murphy, Cunningham, and Skinner, who, owing to the darkness in the cellar, were obliged to lower ropes to the half-unconscious victims.

Chief Croker arrived and assisted in the work of rescuing the men, who, as they were taken out, were laid on platforms in the open air and attended by the ambulance surgeons, who later took them to the hospital. They were Capt. James Doonan, forty years old, of 201 Monroe Street; Lieut. S. Roxbury, forty-two years old, of 14 Horatio Street; Dennis Conley, twenty-nine years old, of Yonkers; Patrick J. Sullivan, thirty-one years old, of 128 Hudson Street; James Clark, twenty-four years old, of 133 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; Thomas McGirr, thirty years old, of 1,506 Second Avenue; George Feth, twenty-nine years old, of High Bridge—all members of Engine Company 27, and Edward McNicol, twenty-five years old, of 44 Pearl Street.

Later Fireman Shea, who had been missing, was found huddled up on a bale of broom corn in the cellar and carried out. All the men were pronounced practically out of danger except McGirr. He had rushed back into the building and saved Lieut. Roxbury.

Fireman Feth, a probationer, who had been on the force only a few days, after being dragged from the stairway, was ordered by Chief Croker to return to the engine house to recuperate. He demurred, and when the Chief's back was turned returned to the fire. In a short while he was completely overcome.

Another probationer, James Dougherty, twenty-two years old, of Engine Company 27, and the youngest member of the company, likewise objected strongly when ordered by the Chief to go to his quarters, and the Chief was finally obliged to tell him that unless he obeyed his command charges would be preferred against him. Dougherty then did as he was told.

"That's the kind of men I want in the department," commented Chief Croker.

The damage was estimated at $25,000.

CLYDE LINER IN DISTRESS.

Iroquois Comes In Under Skillful Guidance with Rudder Twisted.

Under jury steering gear, with her rudder badly twisted on its stock and two black balls displayed on her foremast as a signal that she was not under control, the Clyde Line steamship Iroquois arrived here yesterday afternoon from Jacksonville with 150 passengers aboard, being towed to her pier at the foot of Spring Street, North River, by tugs sent down by the company as soon as the news of the plight of its liner was received.

The Iroquois's steering gear was disabled early Thursday morning, while she was off Cape Hatteras in a dense fog and a northwest gale. At the height of the gale the officers on the bridge discovered that the ship was not properly obeying her helm, but was steering four or five points off her course. An examination was attempted by lowering a man in a boatswain's chair, but although he made out the nature of the trouble, he could do nothing to repair it, as the seas threw the ship about so much in her rudderless condition that he could not reach the damaged part.

Cables were rigged to the monkey tiller so that by means of this jury steering gear it was possible to keep the vessel on her course by steering by hand with the aft wheel. When the steamship reached the lower harbor, Capt. Watson decided not to take the risk of navigating his ship up through the crowded bay in her condition and signaled for assistance.

Capt. Watson said yesterday that he navigated his ship after the rudder was disabled all the way from Hatteras by means of the soundings and by calculating the distance sailed. He figured this so closely that, although he did not make out a single shore light, when the fog cleared yesterday morning where he had anchored, he found himself off Scotland Lightship, where he had planned to be. Such close reckoning under the circumstances is phenomenal.

TROUT'S DAY OF TROUBLE HERE

Season Opens and Local Anglers Invade Long Island.

Hundreds of anglers from New York and near-by cities descended on Long Island yesterday for the opening of the trout season. The morning was cloudy and misty, giving the fishermen an ideal day. Catches were plentiful, and the fish were of good size. Women and girls, as well as men and boys, took part in the sport. Many of the women proved themselves skilled anglers.

So great was the number of those who started on Friday to be on hand early the following day that the Long Island hotels had to turn away patrons to find accommodations in private houses. The visitors appeared laden with all manner of fishing tackle, and the usual amount of discussion as to the advantages of the various flies was indulged in.

John E. Overton, State Game Protector, of Port Jefferson, was at Smithtown three or four days before the opening of the season to restrain the enthusiasm of people who wished to anticipate the day fixed by law for trout fishing.

The Southside Sportsmen's Club and all the smaller preserves scattered through the trout streams of the island had a busy day. Ex-Fish Commissioner Edward Thompson and ex-State Senator John Lewis Childs were among the Wyandanck Club's fishers. Mr. Thompson started in fishing at 3 o'clock in the morning, as he has a theory, sustained by experience, that the fish in a certain pool known only to himself bite best at that hour.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

Announce for Monday and Tuesday

A Most Important Special Sale of

Suits, Coats and Skirts for Women

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A collection of distinctive and impressive garments, to the design and elaboration of which the cleverest and most ingenious foreign designers have contributed the force and power of their ideas and good taste.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

Eton and Coat models embracing the most authoritative and distinctive styles which have been presented this season. They are of such fabrics as Broadcloth, Cheviot, Mannish Materials and Taffeta Silk, in various shades of blue or brown, as well as black.

Regular price $32 to $40. At $19.00
Regular price $42 to $50. At $26.50
Regular price $52 to $75. At $37.00

COVERT CLOTH COATS.

In a representative variety of models, including the strap, cord and lap seam effects.

Regular price $14 to $21. At $12
Regular price $22.50 to $29. At $17

SILK COATS.

Various new coat and blouse effects of Taffeta or Peau de Soie.

Regular price $35 to $52. At $26

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS. In a number of new models of various high grade fabrics. Regular price $10.50. At $6.25.

THREE FAIRMAN WILLS AND A WIDOW APPEAR

Children of the Artist Contest Her Claim to Estate.

ASSERTS CONTRACT MARRIAGE

Woman Who Was Anna C. Wallberg, Lecturer, Is a Beneficiary Under Last-Dated Testament.

Three wills of Col. James Fairman, artist, art critic, musician, lecturer, and writer, have been filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court. One of them is offered by a woman who asserts that she is Col. Fairman's widow, but her claim to that title is disputed by the testator's children. Surrogate Thomas will appoint a trust company temporary administrator pending the settlement of the contest.

Col. Fairman died suddenly on March 12, in his studio, 38 West Fifteenth Street. He was seventy-nine years old, but had been in good health up to the day of his death, having only a few days before delivered a lecture before the Brooklyn Board of Education on art. His estate consists largely of his paintings, and several violins, swords, and other mementoes.

The three wills are dated, respectively, Feb. 19, 1900; Sept. 18, 1902, and Feb. 25, 1904. In the first two the testator names as executrix his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Reynolds, but in the last Mrs. Anna C. Wallberg Fairman, who is referred to as his wife, is named. In the first two Col. Fairman distributes his property and effects among his wife, Sarah E. Fairman, who is now dead, and his children and grandchildren. In the last to Anna C. Fairman is bequeathed an exhibition picture entitled "Christian and Hopeful Viewing the Gates of the Celestial City," and another entitled, "Jerusalem From the Mount of Olives." These are said to have been two of the testator's most valuable possessions.

Mrs. Reynolds was a daughter of Col. Fairman's first wife. The children of his second marriage were Evelina H., Helen L., Francis E., and James F. Fairman. The second wife died in May, 1903. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Press Club, and other organizations.

Anna C. Wallberg Fairman, who lives at 159 Warren Street, Brooklyn, is a writer and lecturer on Swedish affairs. She wrote and delivered the dedicatory poem at the time the Ericsson statue was unveiled in this city. She asserts that she was married by contract to Col. Fairman in February. They intended having a religious ceremony in June, she says, and to leave for Sweden for a honeymoon trip. The will, she says, was drawn by Col. Fairman immediately after the contract marriage.

The children assert that they have no knowledge of such a marriage, and do not believe that any such was performed. They allege, further, that the will which their father drew a few days before his death was obtained by the woman who claims to be his widow by undue influence.

A part of Col. Fairman's effects are in the studio and the remainder is in the possession of E. M. Armstrong, 1183 Broadway. The children in their petition assert that Anna C. Fairman, as she calls herself, has placed a second lock on the door of Col. Fairman's studio and that it is impossible for them to gain access.

NEWARK CONFERENCE CHANGES

Methodists Elect Local Deacons and Add to Supernumerary List.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Several young men were taken into full membership and four aged clergymen were placed on the supernumerary list at to-day's session of the Newark Methodist Conference. Local Deacons also were appointed.

The Rev. Austin E. Armstrong was elected to Elder's orders and the local Deacons elected were the Rev. Harry L. Smith and the Rev. Benson S. Crowcroft of Mount Salem, the Rev. Harry W. Ewig of Pattenburg and Little York, the Rev. Harry E. Bright of Concord, S. I., the Rev. H. C. Lytle of West Paterson, and Thomas J. Clark of Glen View.

Those admitted to the conference on trial were the Rev. B. S. Crowcroft, the Rev. Frederick W. Sloat, the Rev. Thomas J. Clark, and the Rev. Charles C. King.

These were elected to Elder's orders and discharged from their four years of study: The Rev. Edward H. Atwood of Coleville, the Rev. Ora J. Shoop of Matamoras, and the Rev. Charles D. Morris of Ping-Yang, Korea.

The Rev. Audley J. Bliss of Bloomsburg and the Rev. W. W. C. Walker of Caldwell were passed to studies of the fourth year, and the Rev. Irving C. Starr of Newfoundland was continued in third-year studies.

The Rev. W. T. Helms, a Chaplain in the United States Navy, was excused from further study and the Rev. Samuel Jones of Walpeck Centre, the Rev. Perry H. Murdick of Elizabeth, and the Rev. William C. James of Vienna were continued on trial.

The following preachers were placed on the supernumerary list: The Rev. George F. Dickinson of Newark, the Rev. Marcus Lambert of Hibernia, the Rev. Charles R. Barnes of Jersey City, and the Rev. Edgar O. Howland of Rockland Lake. Five preachers who had been on the supernumerary list for the five years to which the time is limited by the discipline were advanced to the superannuated list. These were the Rev. William C. Nelson of Nutley, the Rev. Gilbert H. Winans of Brooklyn, the Rev. John B. Taylor of Montville, the Rev. Wilson F. Randolph of Bernardsville, and the Rev. William H. Russell of Jersey City.

The report of the stewards showed total receipts of $14,911.12, of which $5,970 was paid to ministers. The apportionment of $10,000 for next year has been thus divided: Elizabeth district, $2,000; Jersey City district, $2,800; Newark district, $3,200; Paterson district, $2,000.

To Finish St. Monica's Church.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department by Architects Schickel & Ditmars for the completion of St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, on East Seventy-ninth Street. Only the basement of the building is at present finished. The added superstructure will be 70 feet high, 80 feet wide, and 152 feet deep. It will have a façade of limestone of decorative Gothic design. It is estimated that it will cost $70,000 to finish the edifice.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' & Misses' Coats & Dresses.

RUSSIAN DRESSES in plain and striped gingham; colors, blue and pink; sizes 4 to 8 yrs., $2.00 & $2.50.

SAILOR SUITS in tan linen; sizes 4 to 12 yrs., $3.00 to $5.00.

NAVAL SUITS in serge, linen and pique.

SPENCER DRESSES in champagne, blue and brown linen.

LONG WAISTED DRESSES in voile and white mohair for afternoon wear.

ETON BLOUSE SUITS in all the new mixtures.

UNLINED REEFERS in light weight blue zibeline; sizes 4 to 14 yrs., $5.50.

UNLINED SERGE REEFERS; colors, red and blue; sizes, 4 to 14 yrs., $6.25.

THREE-QUARTER COATS in zibeline, pongee & pique

FANCY WRAPS in tan and white cloth.

60-62 West 23d Street.

"Beginning To-Morrow (Monday) Night at 8:30"

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY), TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, BEGINNING PROMPTLY AT 8:30 O'CLOCK,

Executors' Unrestricted Public Sale

Valuable Ancient and Modern Paintings and Water Colors

Belonging to the Estate of the Late

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The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

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THE VERY BEST!

NOTHING BETTER!

OLD CROW RYE

PURE, WHOLESOME, PALATABLE, HONEST

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"TOBY, M. P.," DISCUSSES BALFOUR'S CAPITULATION

Why the Premier Submitted to the Chamberlainites' Demand—The New Edition of Swinburne's Works—Sir Henry Irving May Come Here Again in 1906.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, March 12.—On the eve of the opening of the session I ventured to express the opinion that while the Government would be invulnerable on frontal attacks their career might, before Spring was far sped, be cut short by sudden unexpected concatenation of circumstances. At the close of the debate on the address they seemed in a position to falsify this prognostication. The opposition in both houses had done their worst, and thrice the Ministry had been saved by the mystic figure of fifty-one.

When later, on a snapped division, the figure was reduced to fourteen, Mr. Balfour was at pains to let it be known among whomsoever it might concern that the Government would not go out under an adverse majority obtained in such circumstances. It is true Lord Rosebery did on the cordite motion. That was his affair. The present Premier takes another view of duty to his King and country.

This week has seen matters swiftly and gravely altered. Once more the shadow of dissolution hangs low over the House. On Wednesday night the Government were saved from defeat only by abject capitulation, involving the sacrifice of an honest, loyal supportee put up to play a carefully considered game.

The opposition had tabled a motion declaring dead against Mr. Chamberlain's programme of fiscal reform. Mr. Balfour is, as he is accustomed with increasing persistence and particularity to affirm, no supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme involving preferential tariffs and taxation of food. That being so, he might have supported the motion. To do so would be to cause revolt among the Chamberlainite section of his party. To oppose it would lead to the secession of the Free Fooders in the Ministerial ranks. Happy thought! Frame an amendment that will soothe the prejudices of the Free Fooders and send the Ministerialists a united family into one division lobby.

This was done with the expenditure of much thought, the exercise of trained skill. Mr. Wharton, a respectable and respected Ministerialist of amiable views on general policy, was put up to move an amendment approving "the explicit declaration of his Majesty's Ministers that their policy of fiscal reform includes neither a general system of protection nor of preference based on the taxation of food." This was well designed to accomplish its original purpose of placating the Free Fooders. It was a great victory for them.

Since results of the bye-elections accumulated Ministers under Mr. Balfour's lead have lost no opportunity of dissociating themselves from Mr. Chamberlain. But there is a great difference between voting on a motion and uttering what may be only a pious opinion. To have nailed Mr. Wharton's amendment to the Ministerial mast would have meant irrevocable rupture with Mr. Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLAINITES' REBELLION.

This obvious fact had immediate consequences. The Free Fooders in the Ministerial camp were won over. The Chamberlainites instantly raised the flag of rebellion. They met, a hundred strong, and conveyed to the Premier stern intimation that if the Wharton amendment were persisted in they would vote against the Government. The penalty of obduracy would have been defeat. Had the Chamberlainites merely abstained from voting, the Government, as the issue showed, would have been placed in a minority.

Mr. Balfour capitulated. At the very last moment the amendment was withdrawn. But the Government majority fell to 46. The Free Fooders, in their turn affronted, as some of them put it, betrayed, either abstained from the division or voted against the Ministers.

It seems a record belonging to the Middle Ages (it actually happened in the last century) that political and social circles were stirred by the news that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain—that was the order of names in those days—had been invited to dine at Marlborough House. Sir Charles had a short time previously openly avowed sentiments in which the timid scented republicanism. Mr. Chamberlain was the rising hope of radicalism almost red. They were, however, able, unconventional, therefore interesting personages, and H. R. H.'s desire to see and know interesting people has never been limited by narrow prejudice.

In accordance with the same constitutional and mental habit, his Majesty has expressed a wish to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lloyd George, who has come much to the front in the Radical quarter of the present House of Commons, notably on the question of education. The son of a Welsh schoolmaster, himself a practicing solicitor, the Member for Carnarvon has, by sheer debating ability, won his way to a position which makes inevitable his admission to the next Liberal Government whenever it is formed, with whomsoever as leader. Meanwhile he will to-morrow dine with Lord Tweedmouth, "to have the honor of meeting his Majesty."

CINQUE PORTS WARDENSHIP.

The Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, held by the Marquis of Salisbury at the time of his death, still remains in the gift of his Majesty. For more than a year before he passed away the late Premier was desirous of being relieved of a somewhat costly honor that had not for him compensating attraction. Earl Granville found Walmer Castle a delightful Summer residence, and during his tenure of the Lord Wardenship spent much time and money upon it. Lord Salisbury preferred Hatfield or, in due season, his residence on the Riviera.

In former times the Lord Wardenship was among the most coveted posts in the gift of the sovereign. It was not only highly placed, but was well paid. In Lord Rosebery's monograph on Pitt it is stated that as Warden of the Cinque Ports he had a salary of £4,000 a year charged on the civil list, with a further annual sum of £280 drawn from the army votes. In addition, there pertained to the office casual receipts arising from the sales of lost anchors, cables, and other jetsam.

In addition to residence at Walmer Castle and the concurrent duty of subscribing largely to all kinds of local institutions, these perquisites to-day constitute the sole revenues of the Lord Warden. Their aggregate is so small that when W. H. Smith accepted the office their existence was forgotten. A familiar statute requires that when a member of the House of Commons accepts a place of profit under the Crown he must resign his seat as a preliminary to submitting himself for reelection.

I well remember one Monday afternoon during Mr. Smith's term of leadership of the the House of Commons seeing him enter with his habitual blithe smile and take his seat on the Front Opposition bench. Presently a note from the Speaker was handed to him, and to the bewilderment of the House the leader, after whispered conference with a colleague who sat on his right hand, hastily withdrew. The Speaker reminded him that, having accepted the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, he had vacated his seat, and would be committing a breach of the law if he took further part in parliamentary proceedings. Lord Palmerston, better advised, resigned his seat, and was re-elected on accepting the Lord Wardenship.

It is peculiarly appropriate that Mr. Swinburne should dedicate to Theodore Watts-Dunton the edition of his poetical works Chatto & Windus have in preparation. The poet in a letter conveying the dedication, which will appear in the earliest volume, surveys his own career from the publication of "The Queen Mother" to that of "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards." The publication is a big undertaking, poems and ballads alone filling six volumes, the dramas occupying five more.

It is nearly twenty years since Watts-Dunton and Swinburne put up their tents together, living happily ever since. To the great critic the greater poet owes permanent recovery from an indisposition that at one time threatened to cut short his life. They live in a little house at the foot of Putney Hill, its small apartments crowded with miscellaneous furniture, some of artistic value. It includes a curious bookcase, with a painting by Rossetti on the panels. Several of the poet-painter's drawings are framed on the walls of the dining room.

SWINBURNE VERY DEAF.

Unhappily Swinburne is almost stone deaf, an infirmity that makes conversation impossible save with his familiar friend. Each of these strangely assorted companions has his private study where he lives and works. Watts-Dunton lately enriched one of the encyclopaedias with a luminous essay on "Modern Poetry and Its Practitioners." Swinburne goes on writing, has not published anything since, five years ago, he presented "Rosamund" to the world. He is putting the finishing touches to a volume of new poems, which will probably see the light with the roses in the Spring. He finds his out-of-door recreation in walking and swimming, practices interfered with by a severe illness threatening pneumonia, which attacked him before Christmas. He lives with childlike content a monotonous life, one of the greatest poets of our own time prematurely buried in the groves of Putney.

I am glad to hear from Charles Frohman, who, in the number of theatres under his direction, must sympathize with the embarrassment of the old woman who lived in a shoe, that financially Sir Henry Irving's American campaign has turned out much better than at one time seemed probable. When last November I saw Sir Henry in New York he admitted that for the first time in his American experience things looked gloomy. "Dante," his chief standby, upon which he had lavished large expenditure, would not go down with the Americans.

Two nights later, at a little supper given at Delmonico's by Forbes Robertson, I met the dramatic critic of one of the leading New York dailies. He told me that as he sat in his stall on the first night of "Dante" he felt he must heavily slate it. Driving back to the office to write his article he bethought him of all Henry Irving had done for the drama, and felt he could not stick a knife in his side. So he made the best of it.

The case is typical of the attitude of New York. It made the best of "Dante," but was exceedingly glad when, warned by many signs of discontent, Irving withdrew it and put on some old favorites. On the top of this failure came the disaster at Chicago, which for a while paralyzed theatrical enterprise throughout the States. Already Mr. Frohman assures me the great actor-manager has retrieved fortune, and will presently return to London, as usual bringing his sheaves with him.

So certain is the shrewd manager of Irving's drawing power that he is now negotiating an engagement for 1906, running through thirty weeks. Hitherto twenty weeks have been held sufficient.

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS NONCONFORMIST VOTE

Will Use his Influence to Amend the Education Act.

AN OBSTACLE TO HIS POLICY

If He Succeeds in Removing It He Will Secure the Gratitude of a Large Number of Electors.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—An announcement in The British Weekly, the organ of the Nonconformists, tends to show that Mr. Chamberlain has sized up the political situation in Great Britain much better than it has been sized up by Premier Balfour or any of those associated with him in the British Cabinet. The announcement referred to reads as follows:

"We are able to state on authority that Mr. Chamberlain before his departure for Egypt was actively interested in proposals for the amendment of the Education act, and that he has promised to take up the subject immediately on his return. But for the death of Mr. Powell Williams he would have done more before he left. It is an open secret that Mr. Chamberlain was not friendly to the act while it was under consideration by the Cabinet."

The obvious inference is that Mr. Chamberlain is fully aware that he will not be able to take the judgment of the British voters until something shall have been done to satisfy the good people who are protesting against the Education act and voting against it whenever they get the opportunity.

With thousands and thousands of voters the one great political issue is this same Education act, and no matter what may be said to them with respect to the tariff, their votes will go to the candidates who stand for taking the objectionable things out of the Education act. Nobody is likely to overestimate the influence these people are bound to exert in a general election.

Already they have shown their power in the Parliamentary bye-elections. It would be a grave error to assume that the tariff issue has had the field all to itself in any of the bye-elections that have taken place in the last four months. It would be a mistake to form conclusions as to the sentiment in Great Britain touching the tariff from the results of the recent polling. The education issue has turned the scale in a great many cases.

Undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain sees in this situation opportunity for a shrewd political move. Should he succeed in an undertaking to amend the Education act in a manner satisfactory to the Noncoonformists and others who detest it, he would remove the obstacle which at present threatens to negative any effort to get a popular judgment with respect to tariff reform.

But that would not be all. Is it not probable that through his achievement in amending the Education act he would secure the gratitude of a great mass of British voters, and that the most of these voters, for his sake, would listen with sympathetic ears to the arguments supporting his fiscal policy?

There is, however, one other issue that will have to be got out of the way before Mr. Chamberlain can be said to have smooth running. The party with which Mr. Chamberlain is associated is beginning to find out it has a yellow peril distinctly its own. It has grown out of the determination to attempt the solution of the Transvaal labor problem by the shipment of thousands of Chinese coolies to South Africa under indentures.

In a letter of Feb. 29 I said the British people were showing great indignation at the action of the House of Commons in approving the Transvaal ordinance, and that in spite of the sophistries of those who supported the ordinance the conviction was deep in the minds of a large section of the public that human slavery was about to be established in South Africa.

At that time the Ministerialists made light of the charge brought against them by the Opposition. It was a bit of opportunism, they said, part and parcel of a policy in accordance with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his associates were opposing everything proposed by the Government in the hope that some day they would strike a winning issue. There was really nothing more than that behind the "violent harangues about Chinese slavery in the Rand" which had been delivered in the course of the House of Commons debate.

The public cared nothing about the matter, the Ministerialists said, because it knew well there was no real substance to the charge on which the Ministry had been arraigned.

The Government people know better now. They have heard from the public through the newspapers and at the polls, and are aware that a substantial sentiment of regret, associated with a strong feeling of shame, is spreading over the country because the British Government has assented to the introduction of chattel labor into a portion of the British Empire.

Not a day goes by without an apparent strengthening of the popular discontent, and every day, when the matter comes up in the House of Commons, in the shape of a question designed to reinforce the spreading conviction that the Government has brought disgrace upon the nation, the Ministry is made sensible that it has aroused a sentiment that will not down.

If Mr. Chamberlain should be inclined to do something to quiet this popular sentiment and could find a way to put his inclination into effect he would accomplish another great stroke for himself and his cherished cause.

Having destroyed two great issues that appeal with great force to the hearts and consciences of an inestimable number of voters, Mr. Chamberlain would stand upon the topmost wave of popular favor, and would be able to go to the people with his tariff reform scheme confident that at the very least they would consider it with open minds.

SOCIALIST LAW CAUSES RIOTS.

Unexpected Result of Measure Recently Adopted in France.

PARIS, March 26.—The application of the new Socialist law establishing a maximum of ten hours for labor in the Department of the North is bringing out remarkable labor disturbances on the part of those employed by the large textile industries located throughout that department.

The Socialists thought that shorter hours would benefit the workingmen, but the workers throughout the district are organizing strikes, on the ground that they want more pay instead of less work. The employers offer to give the same wages for ten hours, but the employes decline to accept this, and insist on higher wages for ten hours than they received for ten and a half hours.

Much disorder has already occurred, several small establishments have been sacked, and strikers are parading the streets and country roads. Fearing a serious outcome, the Government has adopted precautionary measures, sending detachments of cavalry and infantry and several hundred gendarmes to Bethelx.

M. Millerand, the Socialist leader, is the author of the new ten-hour law.

MAJOR GLASENAPP IN DISGRACE

May Be Court-Martialed for His Recent Defeat by the Hottentots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—It is learned on excellent authority that as soon as the reinforcements arrive in German Southwest Africa Major von Glasenapp, who led the recent reckless attack on the Hereros, will be relieved of his command and court-martialed.

Major von Glasenapp, with a numerous staff of officers, but only thirty-six cavalrymen, advanced ahead of the main German force on March 13 and overtook the Hereros' rear guard.

Apparently the Hottentots had laid a trap for the Germans, for they immediately obtained reinforcements and a fight followed, as a result of which the Germans were forced to retire.

The Germans lost seven officers and nineteen privates killed and three officers and two privates wounded. The killed included Capt. von François, Lieut. Eggers, and Dr. Velten, a physician of Habicht. Major von Glasenapp was slightly wounded in the head.

Major von Glasenapp, it was stated on March 19, was taking measures to attack the Hereros in force.

VATICAN ATTACK ON FRANCE.

Article in the Official Organ Believed to Have Been Inspired by the Pope.

ROME, March 26.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, publishes a welcome to Emperor William, which is considered to be inspired by the Pope. The article, in praising the Emperor, attacks France, and says:

"The noble figure of the German Monarch in the present historic moment is the emblem of a programme which personifies the best form of modern civilization and shows that it is to a modern progressive nation unnecessary to drive out monks and nuns to impose atheism in the schools, violently to silence the Bishops, and to tire a whole people with an unwanted, uncomprehended struggle."

The article is considered to be confirmatory of the strong words used by the Pope in speaking of France on March 18, which, it is said, may lead to a rupture of the Concordat.

PARIS, March 26.—The protest which the French Government submitted to the Vatican against the recent utterances of the Pope regarding France was not in the form of an official note, but was a verbal protest by M. Nisard, the Ambassador of France at the Vatican, to the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val.

The protest is understood to have been substantially as follows:

"The discourse by the Holy Father on the occasion of the Feast of St. Joseph constitutes a public criticism upon the policy of France. This criticism is chiefly inacceptable in being contrary to the stipulations of the concordat, which regulates the relations between the Holy See and France.

"For this reason the French Government deems it to be its duty formally to protest to his Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, against these allegations, which it admits neither in substance nor in form."

Information reaching Government quarters shows that the members of the Sacred College are much divided over the Pope's utterances, some regarding them as most unwise and uncalled for.

It also appears that the Cardinals were completely taken by surprise, as the Pontiff had given no intimation of his intention to criticise France.

ROYAL MEETING AT NAPLES.

Kaiser and Victor Emmanuel Speak of Value of the Dreibund.

NAPLES, March 26.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni, arrived here at noon, and shortly afterward boarded the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

After lunching with Emperor William the King went on board the Italian flagship Sicilia, where he was rejoined by the Emperor, with whom he inspected the Italian fleet, composed of fifteen warships, besides torpedo boats. The inspection took place amid the booming of cannon, the cheers of the crews, and a great display of enthusiasm on the part of the population of Naples.

At the luncheon on the Hohenzollern King Victor Emmanuel toasted Emperor William, expressing his joy at seeing him again. He said:

"My people and I recognize and love in your Majesty a faithful and sure friend. The bonds which for so many years have united our States to one, common ally have been the strongest guarantee of European peace. They should so remain."

Emperor William replied with a warm reference to beautiful Italy and the hospitality of the Italians. He said:

"The idea of the Triple Alliance is engraved in an ineffaceable manner on the minds of our subjects. The alliance contracted by our illustrious predecessors and by the venerated head of the House of Hapsburg has become for our peoples a blessing and for Europe a sure bulwark of peace, under the protection of which the peaceful development of the nations will continue without interruption.

"Always loyal to engagements entered into, I raise my glass and drink to the health of the King and Queen, of the brave Italian Army and Navy, and of the sympathetic Italian people."

The toasts proposed, especially that by Emperor William, are considered to have had the effect of a cold douche on the pro-French, anti-Austrian enthusiasm, the manifestation of which would have reached its height at the visit to Italy next month of President Loubet.

UPHOLDS PATERSON DEMURRER

Vice Chancellor Decides Against Passaic Riparian Owners.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson filed an opinion to-day sustaining the demurrer of the City of Paterson in a suit brought by Henry W. Doremus and others against that city for an injunction and damages for the polluting of the Passaic River. A former suit brought against Paterson by Jersey City was decided adversely to Jersey City on the ground that that city had no standing to bring such a suit.

An amended bill was then filed by Doremus and others as riparian holders. Paterson demurred on the ground, first, that the Trunk Sewer bill of last Winter excluded the right to bring the suit, and, secondly, that the complainants had no interest therein, the property standing in the names of their wives.

The court decided that the sewer law did not preclude the right to bring suit, but that the suit should have been brought by the wives in their own names, or else it should have been shown that there was issue, and that the heirs had an interest in the estate. This was not done and the demurrer was therefore sustained.

TO STUDY AMERICAN TRUSTS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—It is stated that Herr Moeller, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, who is to visit the United States in the Summer, will go there in order to study the trust question.

AMERICANS FIGURING IN ENGLISH STAGELAND

London Looking for Visitations from Our Stars.

"THE CINGALEE" A BIG HIT

Strange to Say, Mr. Erlanger Thinks the Theatrical Trust Is All Right—Shakespeare Far from Out of Fashion.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—American theatrical managers have been well represented in London lately, both Charles Frohman and Mr. Erlanger having been here within the month. Mr. Erlanger has arranged to transport the latest Drury Lane pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty," to America.

In view of Mr. Erlanger's business relations with the theatrical trust, it will surprise nobody greatly to learn that he approves it.

"In America," said he, "I confess there are a few people that oppose the trust, but we never quarrel with them, and we are always ready to help them when they ask our aid. The sooner the theatrical business of England is put on a similar basis the greater will be the general prosperity for all concerned."

Mr. Erlanger thinks that the American trust is very useful to the English stage. "An English manager," he said, "instead of dealing with twenty or thirty managers in America, now deals directly with one, and this results in a great saving of time and money. It used to take Sir Henry Irving nearly six months to arrange a tour in the United States. Now it takes an hour. The last time Mr. Charles Frohman arranged to bring Sir Henry Irving over to us, a cable was sent to New York at 10 o'clock in the morning. At 11 o'clock we cabled back that we had fixed up the tour—the tour he is now bringing to a close."

Although Mr. Frohman was in London only a short time, he managed to accomplish a great deal. Arrangements have been made for a number of American stars to visit England in the near future. John Drew and Fay Davis are expected to be among the first of the visitors. There is much interest felt in another American production which Mr. Frohman has promised to bring over. That is E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe in a series of Shakespearean revivals, which is expected in June.

England, by the way, is getting quite a dose of Shakespeare just now. A run of "Romeo and Juliet" has just closed. Beerbohm Tree's repertory company is playing Shakespeare in the suburbs and provinces with a success that shows the "bard" has not lost his hold yet. Morsover, Mr. Tree speaks of producing "Timon of Athens" in London, though rather vaguely, it is true, and another manager, J. H. Leigh, brings out in April "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and later "Timon of Athens," at the Court Theatre.

It was in a Shakespearean play that Miss Viola Tree, a daughter of Beerbohm Tree, made her successful début the other day. Her first part was, appropriately enough, Viola in "Twelfth Night," which her father's company played in Edinburgh.

Two other interesting stage débuts have also taken place recently. One was that of Jean Stirling MacKinlay, who made her initial appearance in "When a Man Marries," and, to quote one of the critics, "leaped into fame at one bound." She is the daughter of Antoinette Stirling, who was a well-known singer in New York some time ago. The other débutante was a daughter of Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Jones has now three daughters who are actresses, and they are all playing in his comedy, "Joseph Entangled."

The music halls have several novelties just now. Among them is an American Indian actress, said to be the only one, in a play written by herself. Her name is Go-Won-Go-Mohawk, and her play is guaranteed to be a true portrayal of Indian life and not "a vehicle for the introduction of heroics and pistol shots."

Another new feature in one of the music halls, which is also said to come from America, is the Kickapoo dance, which has attained great popularity in Paris, and is now introduced in England. It is described as "a conglomeration of the tarantella, St. Vitus's dance, the cake walk, and weird shrieking Indians, combined with a distinctly picturesque costume and setting."

The new play at Daly's is making an enormous hit. The critics praised it unanimously, and on the first day after it was produced the advance sales were estimated at over $10,000. George Edwardes, the manager of Daly's, has made himself popular by his treatment of the first-night crowds. For a new piece it is not uncommon for crowds to collect outside the pit and gallery doors before noon to wait for the evening performance. At Daly's at the first night of "The Cingalee," the crowd was admitted much earlier than usual, and was treated by the management to free tea to refresh them after their long wait. The Queen was also present at the first performance, and received an impromptu tribute to her popularity when the occupants of the pit sang the national anthem in her honor during the entre-acte.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MOROCCO.

France Promises It If She Obtains Control of the Country.

PARIS, March 26.—The negotiations for an Anglo-French colonial treaty are progressing satisfactorily, but the officials are unable to say when it will be ready to be signed. Foreign Minister Delcassé said recently that it might be signed in three or four days, and that it might not be signed for months.

The drafts are now in London. After their examination by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and possible alteration, they will be returned here.

Newfoundland continues to be the only question considered definitely settled, both in form and substance.

The question of Morocco is proving rather difficult of adjustment, but it can be said positively that some of the main features have been settled. One of the most important of these is France's willingness to neutralise the Straits of Gibraltar. It was at first thought that the extension of French authority would permit the fortification of the southern side of the Straits, but France does not ask for this, and whatever rights she obtains will not involve French fortification of the Straits.

Another feature practically settled is the application of the principle of the open door in Morocco. A high official pointed out to-day that this gave the Moroccan question direct interest to the United States. He added:

"Morocco is quite equal as a market to Manchuria, which has recently attracted so much of the attention of your officials. Morrocco is a rich agricultural country, capable of supporting 40,000,000 of people instead of the present 6,000,000 or 8,000,000. They produce little and consume much."

KILLED ONE OF EIGHT WIVES.

London Bluebeard Cut His Throat to Avoid Arrest.

LONDON, March 26.—Public interest continues keen in the extraordinary developments following the suicide of a man named George Crossman. On the night of March 23 Crossman killed himself to avoid arrest by the police, whose suspicions had been aroused regarding the contents of a trunk which the man was sending away from his house.

On opening the trunk the body of a woman was found incased in cement. An investigation proved that she was murdered about six months ago and that she was one of Crossman's eight wives. Five of his wives were traced and found alive. The dead woman's skull had been split with an axe or some similar instrument.

Though only about thirty years of age, Crossman, under various aliases, had led a double and even a triple married life, posing successfully, according to the fancy of the moment, as an engineer, compositor, wigmaker, or bookmaker.

Crossman found his eighth wife in the young daughter of a London railroad employe, and she is supposed to be the victim he incased in cement. At the time of his suicide Crossman was living with one of his many wives, who occupied the same room where the dead body of the other wife was concealed in a trunk.

Crossman was caught just as the cart containing the body of his victim was being driven from his house. As the police appeared, he started to run. For three-quarters of a mile he fled for his life. The police gained on him and just as the foremost of the pursuers were on his heels he pulled a razor from his pocket and cut his throat from ear to ear.

FOR TWO NEW STATES.

Arizona and New Mexico One, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Other.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Republican leaders of the House have virtually reached an agreement on a Statehood bill. The bill will provide for two States, one of which will be composed of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the other of Oklahoma and Indian Territories. The proposed States will be named Arizona and Oklahoma respectively.

The bill provides for the admission of Arizona as soon as its Constitutional Convention is held and its fundamental law approved, and for the admission of Oklahoma in 1906, when it is anticipated that all of the Indian lands will have been allotted. In lieu of school lands in Oklahoma, because Indian lands are not taxed, the bill will provide for an appropriation not exceeding $5,000,000 for schools in the new State.

The measure will go a step further than any Statehood bill has heretofore gone in the matter of defining limitations upon suffrage. It will require that the Constitutions of these new States shall fix no restrictions upon the suffrage of any citizen of lawful age, other than education. The purpose is to insure equal treatment in the matter of the ballot to both whites and blacks.

TAFT AGAINST STERNBERG.

Opposes the Bill Advancing Him to the Grade of Major General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The bill for the advancement of Brig. Gen. Sternberg, late Surgeon General of the Army, is not favored by the War Department.

Gen. Sternberg was retired for age in June last with the rank of Brigadier General. A bill was introduced in the last Congress, before he reached the statutory age for retirement, to advance him to the grade of Major General. It had the approval of Secretary Root, but Congress declined to act upon it. Following the custom, the pending bill was sent to the War Department for opinion and recommendation, and it was returned with the disapproval of Secretary Taft.

The Secretary objects to giving to an officer who has been at the head of his corps and retired with the highest rank provided by law a grade above that he held while on the active list.

MAYOR REVIEWS THE NINTH.

Presents Long Service Medals to Twenty-five Men of the Regiment.

Mayor McClellan reviewed the Ninth Regiment last night in its armory in West Fourteenth Street. He was unaccompanied, and occupied a box at the south end of the building. Every seat in the place was filled, and scores stood throughout the review, which lasted almost two hours. Col. William F. Morris was in command.

A feature of the evening was the presentation by the Mayor of long-service medals to twenty-five members of the regiment, as authorized by the Board of Officers. Major John D. Walton, who served in the Spanish-American war, was the only member to receive a medal for twenty-five years of active association with the regiment, and upon only one was a similar honor conferred for having served during a period of twenty years, this being Color Bearer Walter Taylor, of the non-commissioned staff.

The report that ill feeling exists between Col. Morris and the officers in the regiment because of the Colonel's open criticism of the officers a short time ago in the presence of spectators in the gallery and the men in the ranks, was emphatically denied by several officers.

ACCEPT ROCKEFELLER'S MONEY

Friends of Nebraska University Overcome Opposition and Raise Conditional Fund.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.—The friends of the University of Nebraska have raised the third of one hundred thousand dollars which John D. Rockefeller said must be a condition under which he would give the other two-thirds for a university temple.

The proposed gift has been opposed by many Nebraskans who did not want to accept Rockefeller's money and the matter threatened to become a campaign issue. The temple will be built soon on the university campus.

Palm Sunday Lecture for Actors.

The Actors' Church Alliance of America will listen to a Palm Sunday lecture at the Manhattan Theatre at 8 o'clock this evening. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer will preside. The lecturer will be Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng, who will take as her subject "Scenes from Parsifal and Lohengrin." Musical selections of these operas will be given. There will also be given a reading of Tennyson's "Quest of the Holy Grail," and the Abbey pictures from the Boston Library will be shown.

Brooklyn University Club Dinner.

The first dinner of the University Club of Brooklyn was held last night at the clubhouse, Hanson and South Elliott Places. The diners, who numbered about one hundred, represented a dozen or more colleges. Ex-Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., acted as toastmaster, and the speakers included the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel James McKeen, and Will Carleton.

Mineola Post Office Robbed.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—The Mineola Post Office was entered some time between midnight and 7 o'clock this morning and the robbers secured $600 in cash and $400 in stamps. The Post Office occupied one-half of the store of William McCarthy, who conducted a grocery store and was also Postmaster. The burglars blew open the safe, but so quietly did they do their work that no one heard the noise of the explosion, which was muffled by an overcoat, a blanket, and a curtain wrapped around the safe.

Relief Asked for Nassau Courts.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—The Nassau County Bar Association held a special meeting at the Court House at this place to-day and appointed James P. Neiman, Halstead Scudder, and President J. B. Tappen a committee to go before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and ask for some relief for the court business of the county, which within the last year has greatly increased.

SAYS SERVICE PENSIONS WILL TOTAL $14,174,568

Representative Miers Attacks Recent Executive Order.

CALLS IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Estimates That Between 180,000 and 200,000 Soldiers Not Now Pensioned Will Come Under Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Miers (Dem., Ind.) vigorously attacked Commissioner Ware's recent service pension order in the House to-day. He had waited several days, he said, for some member of the majority to make an explanation of the effect of the order, but none had been made.

In estimating what it would cost to place the order into effect, Mr. Miers divided the soldiers into three pensionable classes: Those who are not receiving any pensions, those who are receiving pensions under the service pension act, and those receiving pensions under the general pension law.

Of the first class, he said, there were, according to the best estimates, between 180,000 and 200,000. Sub-divided into classes according to age, 78 per cent. were 62 and entitled to the $6 pension, which would require $7,200,000; 68 per cent. are 65 years of age, which would require $1,632,000; 49 per cent. are 68, which would require $1,167,000; 29 per cent. are 70 years of age, which would require $596,000, making a total of $10,704,000, necessary for those who are not now on the pension roll.

Increases of pension under this order to those who are now drawing pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, he said, would be required as follows: Increase to those sixty-two years of age, $1,453,896; to those sixty-five years old, $1,606,530; to those sixty-eight years old, $374,040, or a total of $3,470,568, making a grand total of $14,174,568.

The third class, Mr. Miers said, was composed of twenty soldiers who are drawing less than $6 for disabilities actually received in the service. To bring these up under the order would require only $504, while it would require $7,200,000 to execute the order to those soldiers who had never been able to prove any pensionable disability whatsoever.

Mr. Miers said he thought legislation by Congress would be necessary to make the order effective. He said it was not the right to enact such legislation against which he contended, but the manner in which it was done. He thought the executive order, whether issued through the Interior Department or by the President himself, "was in very bad taste, to say the least."

Mr. Miers read from reports of the Pension Department to show that the cost of the order on account of the veterans who have proved their claims to be of service origin, is only $1,184,576, and would cost for those who cannot prove disabilities $14,174,578. He declared the figures to be "wrong end to."

PREDICTS SURPLUS IN 1905.

Chairman Hemenway Says Appropriations Will Fall $22,000,000 Below Revenues.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—When the House to-day began consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Chairman Hemenway of the Appropriation Committee summed up the fiscal condition for the next year. He estimated the revenues for the year 1905 at $704,472,080. The total estimates for the expense of the Government for 1905 aggregate $747,317,922, or an excess of $42,845,862 over the revenues. By scaling down the estimates and omitting to pass a river and harbor and public buildings appropriations bill, the expenditures have been reduced $22,000,000 less than the estimated revenues.

Mr. Benton, a Democratic member of the committee, complimented the Republicans on the bill, saying that it was altogether the best Republican bill he had seen come from the committee in years. It, however, did not meet with his approval from a Democratic standpoint.

PANAMA MILLIONS ROLL IN.

Banks Rapidly Responding to the Government's Call.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Reports received at the Treasury to-day from the ten National banks in New York City specially designated to receive the funds from outside banks under the Secretary's recent call for 20 per cent. of the Government deposits on account of the Panama Canal purchase, show that of the $19,630,361 called for from outside banks $19,418,860 was received before the close of business last night.

The $800,000 to be paid by the St. Louis banks, but retained in the Sub-Treasury there to be used in meeting the next appropriation on account of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the $9,450,000 paid by the New York banks, leaves a balance unpaid of about $231,500, which no doubt is now on its way to New York. The total amount called for was about $30,000,000.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

Favorable Report Ordered on Bill to Punish Assassins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A favorable report has been ordered on a bill to protect the life of the President. After prescribing the death penalty for wilfully killing the President or any official entitled to succeed him, or any foreign Ambassador or Minister, the measure provides that any person who attempts to commit either of the offenses named, shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

The bill also provides that any accessory before the fact may be indicted and punished as a principal, either separately or jointly with such principal, and that any person who shall wilfully aid in the escape of any person guilty of either of the offenses mentioned shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact, and shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL ARGUMENTS.

Opponents Pronounce It Unconstitutional—This Gompers Contradicts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Committee on Labor to-day brought to a close its hearings on the Eight-hour bill. Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., representing the American Anti-Boycott League, made an argument against the bill, saying that, should the pending bill become a law, it would apply to those contractors affected by the Eight-Hour act of 1892, and the penalties imposed by it would be added to the penalties imposed by that act.

James L. Hayden, representing the Carnegie Steel Company, contended the Government had gone as far as it could possibly go with the act of 1892, and that it could not limit the hours of work on supplies, armor, and battleships, which do not pass from the hands of the contractor to the Government until they were fully completed. The pending bill, he said, would govern all purchases of war materials.

In favor of the bill Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, said that the movement for another eight-hour day had been going on for twenty years, and that eventually it was bound to come. Mr. Gompers said he had statistics which showed that since short hours had been introduced in the field of labor the average age of laborers had been prolonged five to eight years and their height had been increased from one to two inches.

CONGO OFFICERS GET DAMAGES

Successfully Sue Capt. Burrows, Who Charged Them with Atrocities.

LONDON, March 26.—While missionaries were petitioning President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay at Washington to intervene on behalf of the natives of the Congo Free State, Capt. Henri de Keyser, an ex-officer of the Congo State, was suing Capt. Guy Burrows in an English court for libel in connection with the alleged atrocities.

Capt. Burows, on his return from the Congo Jan. 2, 1902, (having at that time just retired from the employ of the Congo Free State Government, after six years' service,) published a book in which he charged Capt. de Keyser with committing numerous atrocities on natives, shooting them, cutting off their hands and otherwise mutilating them, &c.

The case was on trial for two days and resulted in a verdict in favor of Capt. de Keyser, to whom £500 damages was awarded.

Capt. de Keyser not only swore that he himself was guiltless, but denied similar charges current against the Congo Free State officials generally.

The defendant produced no evidence in support of the charges.

Two other suits against Capt. Burrows, brought by Capts. Chaltin and Duerieouick, both Congo officials, were settled in court, Burrows agreeing to pay to each of the plaintiffs £50 damages.

GERMAN BONDS NOT KEPT HERE

Few American Holders Affected by Imperial Conversion Scheme.

Inquiry among banking interests yesterday developed that a very small part of the $20,000,000 German loan that was negotiated in New York five years ago now remains here, and that the conversion scheme proposed by the Imperial Government will have little application outside of Berlin.

The conversion changed the 4 per cent. Treasury notes to a 3½ per cent. basis, although it is understood on London advices that an arrangement has been made whereby holders may decline to make the change. The first installment of the loan falls due in April and the second installment in June.

CYCLONE DESOLATES REUNION.

A Number of Persons Killed and Thousands Homeless and Starving.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, March 26.—A cyclone caused widespread ruin throughout the island of Reunion on March 21 and 22, doing an enormous amount of damage.

Twenty-four persons are known to have been killed and thousands are without food or shelter.

Crops, houses, bridges, and telegraph lines were destroyed.

SULLY TO FIGHT HAWLEY AND RAY

Names Them as Pool Members and Will Aid Creditors.

SAYS THEY CAUSED CRASH.

Tells of Alleged Desertion at the Critical Moment, and Will Seek to Fasten Responsibility for Debts.

Daniel J. Sully yesterday carried out his promise to give to his creditors a complete statement of his relations with Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray. He appeared before the creditors' committee at a meeting held in the offices of one member of the committee in the Cotton Exchange Building, and told them the history of his last disastrous pool. In addition he gave out, through his counsel, John R. Dos Passos, a statement which arraigns Mr. Sully's partners in the pool transactions. The statement given out by Mr. Dos Passos is as follows:

"I have had several hours' conversation with Mr. Sully and witnesses, and I confess to being perfectly amazed at the situation disclosed. The failure of Mr. Sully, if the facts which he and his witnesses have imparted to us are correct, was entirely unnecessary, and brought about by a direct breach of agreement between himself and Messrs. Hawley and Ray.

"According to the evidence presented, they were partners in fact and in law, and were consequently as much interested as Mr. Sully in protecting the interests which they were carrying together. As Mr. Sully claims, instead of advancing the money which they agreed to, they shuffled off and evaded their responsibility by ambiguous responses until it was too late for Mr. Sully to resist the tide which swept through the cotton market and temporarily engulfed it. Mr. Sully, acting under our advice, has placed himself in close connection with his creditors, and proposes to act and co-operate with them in compelling Hawley and Ray to pay all money which they are liable for under the circumstances disclosed to us.

"Mr. Sully does not ask for any diminution in any indebtedness which he is responsible for; in fact, he is willing to assume liabilities which we have advised him he is not bound to meet. There are very many questions of law which will arise in the progress of this matter which it would be inopportune and indelicate to discuss at this time. We hope that the creditors will make some reasonable arrangement with Mr. Sully and restore him to a position where he can act without a load upon his shoulders, such as is created by proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy."

SULLY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CRASH.

What Mr. Sully said to the committee of creditors was hot officially divulged, but his explanation was reported as follows:

"The only pool which is concerned in the affairs of the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co. is the last one, in which Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray were interested with me. I was to be the manager of the market operations, and they were to back me in case of necessity with funds. Everything went well until the beginning of the week at the end of which we suspended. There then appeared in the market very heavy selling, and, as I soon found out, I was the only buyer outside of the shorts. I felt that an effort was being made to force me to close out my contracts, but I believed that if I could hold out the market would turn and go much higher than before.

"On Thursday, however, the market was so weak that in order to make good my margins the next day I would have to provide between $900,000 and $1,000,000 in cash. As I had only $300,000 on hand I decided to call on my partners in the pool, and I sent them word to meet me at the Waldorf-Astoria that night. This they did, and I explained the situation to them. I told them that the market had been sold short so heavily that if the margins were made good the next day the bears would get frightened and turn the market by their covering operations.

"Messrs. Ray and Hawley said they would let me know at 11 o'clock the next day, Friday, what they could do. I had no idea but that they would keep their word, but as I was uneasy because of my weak position I called for Mr. Hawley in my cab the next morning. We also picked up Mr. Ray on the way, and during the discussion that followed I awoke to the fact that they were not particularly anxious to help me out.

"Mr. Ray intimated in plain language that it was no use to sacrifice all three, but that if any one would have to suffer it had best be myself. They then made me the proposition that if I would take over their share of the cotton at the price of the night before they would negotiate a loan of $600,000 for me. Quick action was necessary, and I accepted the proposition in order to save my house and my customers. The amount of their share was about 90,000 bales, and I had little doubt that if I did not take it they would sell it in the open market.

"After reaching the office I made arrangements to have my stocks and securities taken over to Mr. Hawley's office in order to have the loan negotiated. The market, instead of improving, as I had hoped it would, continued weak. I called up Mr. Hawley several times to find out how the loan was proceeding, but I got no satisfactory answer. Finally, about 1 o'clock, I was sitting at my desk when the boy at the ticker announced that May was selling at 14.86. I at once went over to Hawley's office and told him that I would have to have the money by 2 o'clock or announce my suspension. Mr. Hawley refused to help me on the ground that he had not enough money in bank, and that Mr. Ray had not yet come down. So I went back to my office and wrote out a letter announcing my suspension."

CHANCE OF A BETTER OFFER.

Mr. Sully added that he had not since seen either Mr. Hawley or Mr. Ray and that they had not tendered any help. He said that while his books on their face showed that he could pay more than 45 per cent., yet he was in no position to make any better offer at this time. He hoped that it would be possible to recover a sufficient amount from the participants in his last pool, in which case a better offer could be made.

The committeemen in turn said that they would be glad to help him all they could, and that to show their friendly feeling they had applied to President McDougall of the Cotton Exchange, to have the time for the filing of a statement extended a week in order to make it possible for Mr. Sully to have his seats on the Cotton Exchange preserved. These would have to be sold under the rule unless he should file a statement of his assets and liabilities by to-morrow, which he would not be able to do under the circumstances.

It is understood that the action of the creditors' committee in applying to President McDougall and the meeting held yesterday were due to the efforts of one of the members of the committee, J. Temple Gwathmey, who is friendly toward Mr. Sully. It is further understood that this broker and also George H. McFadden have been using their best efforts to ameliorate the bitter feeling existing among many members of the Exchange, and especially one of the largest creditors.

The receivers were asked yesterday to make some kind of a statement regarding the affairs of the firm, and especially on the point of the interest of Hawley and Ray. H. W. Taft, one of the receivers, said:

"The relations between the firm and Messrs. Hawley and Ray do not fully appear from the entries in the books. Persons familiar with the terms of the arrangement under which the join account was conducted will ultimately have to be examined to determine the conditions of the agreement. When Sully & Co. have been adjudged bankrupt and trustees have been elected by the creditors, it will be the duty of the trustees to proceed, under the direction of the District Court, to institute suit against any parties to joint or pool accounts who they are advised are liable. If it is necessary for the trustees to supplement their investigations by a formal examination of witnesses, they may obtain the power to conduct such an examination through an order of the court. No creditor can proceed by independent action to realize upon any claim due to the estate, although under a provision of the bankrupt law the court may, in its discretion, authorize an individual creditor to institute an inquiry upon his own account. The information thus obtained by him, however, could only be availed of in a suit instituted by the trustees.

SETTLEMENT A DAY OF FAILURE.

"In connection with the claim against Messrs. Hawley and Ray, it may be proper, in view of the publication which has already been made, to say that we understand the contention of these gentlemen to be that on March 18, the day of Mr. Sully's suspension, the latter agreed to take over the interests of Messrs. Hawley and Ray in the joint accounts. Under this agreement Mr. Hawley transmitted a check to Messrs. Sully & Co. for the balance found to be due from him. If this is substantially the fact, the interesting question arises as to whether at a time when insolvency was in contemplation the parties to the joint account could make an agreement with Mr. Sully to close the accounts which would be binding upon the trustees in bankruptcy. If it should be determined that the settlement on the day of the suspension was void, as against the creditors of D. J. Sully & Co., and that the joint accounts remained open, the liability of Messrs. Hawley and Ray, if they were to take the prices on the day following the suspension, might be a large amount.

"We know of no short cut that any creditor can take to obtain his money unless a settlement or composition should be made between the creditors and Messrs. Sully & Co."

Mr. Hawley made the following denial of his liability in the matter:

"No relations existed between Mr. Sully's firm and myself other than those of customer and broker. The cotton held for my account by the firm which had originally purchased it was disposed of by my direction through that firm as a business transaction without any collateral condition or consideration whatever. The account was therefore adjusted, liquidated, and closed out. I exercised my judgment as to the sale precisely as I had done as to the purchase. Any suggestion to the contrary is without foundation of fact."

To this statement Mr. Ray gave his approval as being a complete explanation of his position in the matter.

As explaining the legal basis for any effort to recover any amount due to the firm on the joint accounts spoken of by Mr. Taft, Henry Wollman, who is acting as counsel for some of the creditors, said:

"Without going into the question as to who were in the pool with Sully, including some who have not yet been spoken about, I would say that members of the pool would be liable to every creditor of Sully's for everything owing on account of a pool transaction, although the creditors had no idea at the time the contract was entered into that anybody besides Sully or his firm was or would be liable to him.

"A broker is merely the agent of his customers for buying or selling stocks or grain or cotton or 'placing trade,' and Sully's firm was the broker for the pool. Then if the principal in any transaction is known, or if undisclosed is subsequently discovered, he is always liable.

"It is understood that whatever steps are to be taken will be taken jointly on account of the firm and of the creditors. Some of the creditors will be represented by Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Cutcheon of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter will continue as counsel for Mr. Sully in addition to Mr. Dos Passos.

Samuel Untermyer last night said:

"Mr. Sully has done what his friends hoped he would do. I shall be glad to co-operate with Mr. Dos Passos so long and so far as co-operation means the thorough ventilation of the relations between Sully and those who had pooling agreements with him to bull cotton. As for our own case, we shall very soon proceed with an inquiry into all the relations that existed between Sully, Hawley, and Ray. I do not care to say what form this proceeding will take, but it will be under the bankruptcy law and by the direction of the United States courts."

SIGEL'S VICTIM IS DYING.

General's Son, Who Stabbed Woman, Is Taken to Asylum.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 26.—Mrs. Henry Urish, the aged woman who was attacked yesterday by Rudolph Sigel, son of the late Gen. Sigel, is not expected to recover. She was stabbed several times in the face and neck by her assailant, who attacked her in a fit of insanity. One of Sigel's children, who was missing, and who, it was feared, had been killed by the crazed man, has returned home unharmed. The tract of woods set on fire by Sigel in order to cut off his pursuers is still burning fiercely, all efforts to prevent the spread of the flames having been unavailing.

Sigel has been sent to the Atlantic City County Asylum. He was formerly an inmate of the asylum, but was discharged as cured. He has a farm here, and one of his neighbors was Mrs. Urish. The two families had always been friendly. Sigel attacked his victim without provocation.

FAILS FOR A ROUND MILLION.

Boston Advertising Agency Wrecked by Errors of Judgment.

BOSTON, March 26.—The corporation of Pettingill & Co., conducting a newspaper advertising agency, announced to-day that it had placed its affairs in the hands of its creditors. Counsel for the company states that the liabilities may reach $1,000,000, with assets possibly one-quarter of that amount.

In the formal announcement made by the company the following statement is made:

"The corporation of Pettingill & Co. has become badly embarrassed through many errors of judgment in the extension of credits and in the general conduct of their business."

No papers of formal assignment have been filed, and it is yet to be determined whether the corporation will proceed to the bankruptcy courts or undertake an adjustment through a friendly receiver.

Pettingill & Co. have been doing business in Boston since 1849, and had a wide connection among the newspapers of the country. Ubert K. Pettingill of Boston is the head of the concern.

McCARREN SHOUTS FOR PARKER

Stuck in the Mud in Whirlwind Tour Against Doyle.

Senator McCarren completed his campaign for the downfall of Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn last night by making a whirlwind tour through the large district. The whirlwind part of the Senator's tour stopped when the carriage in which he was riding got stuck in the mud out in the Borough Park district.

The horses tugged with much urging for some five minutes before the wheels could be extricated. The Senator's carriage being in the lead the seven or eight others in which some of his friends and newspaper reporters were riding had to wait. So did the 300 persons who had gathered at the Borough Park Club house to hear him speak.

Three speeches were made during the evening—at Vett's Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue; Manhattan Hall, Bay Twentieth Street and Bath Avenue, and the Borough Park Club House. About 1,500 persons attended the three meetings, each of which was aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm, especially when Senator McCarren declared that he would conduct his fight for the autonomy of Brooklyn to the bitter end—even to the death.

"The State of New York should be for somebody," he said, "and the delegation which represents the State should represent somebody. In that way we will secure for our State the nomination of President of the United States. Democrats all over the Union are waiting to follow our lead. They are telling us to take our stand and declare ourselves, and the minute we do that they will fall into line.

"Mr. Doyle is against such a declaration in favor of an instructed delegation. He wants to go there to suit the purposes of Tammany Hall. I assure you I am unable to discern the motives of Tammany Hall."

Senator McCarren accused Doyle of treachery in the Kings County Committee, and said that he was like a Captain who led his army into a hostile camp and then betrayed it.

The primaries will be held Tuesday.

SAYS WESTCHESTER POLITICS ARE CORRUPT

Democratic Mayors Accused of Republican Deals.

DECLARES WARD PAID MONEY

Ex-Mayor Walsh Denies the Story Before the Democracy's Investigators at White Plains.

Politics as practiced in the County of Westchester was the defendant before a tribunal of five which held the first of a series of sessions at White Plains yesterday. It was freely charged that money was used for political purposes more flagrantly than in any other county in the State.

The political operations of ex-Mayor Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers, ex-Mayor Edward W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, and ex-Mayor Michael J. Dillon of New Rochelle, the Democratic Mayoralty triumvirate that owned their towns and most all within them when in office, were discussed. The methods of Richard Croker in his dealings with Westchester Democrats also developed.

The investigation was brought about through charges of ex-City Clerk John M. Digney of Yonkers that William L. Ward, Republican leader of the county, had a portion of the Democratic Party in Westchester sufficiently under his thumb to thwart the will of the Democratic voters in certain towns and cities, whereby the vote could be and had been kept at a certain figure, always low enough to insure the election of Republican candidates. It was alleged that the three Mayors profited by such arrangement in a financial way. Further, that Ward had dictated the nomination of Democratic candidates.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, March 15, the appointment of an investigating committee was requested. John G. Agar of New Rochelle was appointed Chairman. He went on the committee at the request of Walsh. William Mercer of Scarsdale was named by Digney, and J. W. McCarty of Port Chester served at Fiske's request. George S. Towle of Larchmont and Erastus R. Finch of Salem Centre completed the committee.

THE FORMAL CHARGES.

John M. Digney, the first witness to appear before the committee at the Elberon Hotel in White Plains, read this statement by request:

First—In January or February of the present year Henry C. Henderson, Esq., of White Plains, a prominent lawyer, having offices at No. 100 Broadway, New York City, recently counsel to the Sheriff of Westchester County, a prominent and active Republican, and a member of the Republican County Committee, informed me that the present Democratic State Committeemen representing the Twenty-second Senatorial District and the present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee act in concert with the Republican county organization of Westchester County in matters political whenever the leader of such Republican organization requests them so to do.

I asked Mr. Henderson to specify wherein these gentlemen had so acted, and he did so, his statement being, so far as I recall the same, as follows:

First—That the nomination of Mr. David H. Morris, Democratic candidate for Senator in 1900, was procured at the request of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and that two of the persons through whom he acted in procuring such nomination to be made were the present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and the then Democratic State Committeemen.

Second.—That at the direction or request of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee the present State Committeemen and the present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and the Democratic leader in the annexed district worked for the nomination of Charles P. McClelland for Senator in 1902.

Third.—That the present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and the present member of the State Committee from the Twenty-second Senate District and the Democratic leader of the annexed district acted with the Republican Party at the general election of 1902 to defeat the Democratic candidate for Senator and elect his opponent.

That these acts, on the part of the Democratic committeemen named, were done for a money consideration, and that Mr. Henderson's knowledge of these facts was communicated to him direct from the Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Digney then said: "I talked with ex-Mayor Walsh about these charges in my law office. It was in February, I think. Mr. Walsh denied them in toto, and was very indignant. He believed that for him to make denial would only serve to give publicity and lend dignity to them."

Henry C. Henderson took the witness chair then.

"Yes, I made those statements," he said. "I know that in 1900 I had occasion to be in communication with Mr. Ward very often. One day he left me at the Manhattan Hotel, saying that he was going to see Dillon, Fiske, and Walsh and agree upon a 'suitable candidate' for Senator on the Democratic ticket to oppose Isaac N. Mills, the Republican nominee. I learned that a candidate had been agreed upon, but at first I was told that Mr. Ward couldn't then say who he was, other than that he came from my part of the county.

"Then I was informed that it was David H. Morris. I didn't think that Morris would go back into politics. I learned that Richard Croker was urging his nomination. I sent for Morris and told him to decline the nomination. He had promised Croker to run, he said. He further said Fiske, Dillon, and the State Committeeman had urged his nomination. He said he could not afford to refuse Croker, and declared it would cost him no more to run for the office than it would to make a contribution to th campaign fund.

"When it was settled that Morris would be the candidate, arrangements were made to keep the vote in New Rochelle to certain figures. Certain stipends were to be paid therefor by the Republican managers, and I am satisfied that the men who did the work more than won their money.

"In 1902 Ward wanted McClelland nominated for Senator. It was thought that Mills could not very well be elected, as he had not been much of a success. With McClelland the nominee, however, Ward thought it would be easier for Mills to be re-elected. It was arranged to keep the vote for McClelland down. A third of the money was to be paid before election and the big end—two-thirds—after.

"Later, when there was talk of Senator McClelland's election being contested, it was understood that Walsh would furnish any number of affidavits with relation to the vote in Yonkers, in the interests of the Republicans.'

At this point Chairman Agar told ex-Mayor Walsh, who had just come in, that Fiske and Dillon and he had been said by Henderson to have been in conference with William L. Ward at the Cadillac Hotel in New York. Walsh looked at Henderson and asked quickly:

"Ward told you?"

"He did," answered Henderson.

Walsh was asked if he desired to question further. He said: "I have nothing further to ask."

TELLS HOW MONEY WAS PAID.

Henderson was asked whether Ward had paid money personally. "Oh, yes," he answered with a laugh, "there would be nothing done second hand of such a nature." Asked whether the reports under investigation had been discussed in the Republican County Committee, it was declared that anything of such a nature would be discussed, if at all, in the Executive Committee only. Henderson, asked if there would be any records of the alleged transactions, disposed of the idea with another laugh, and an answer in the negative.

Henderson, in response to questions, said that he understood Ward to say that Thomas H. O'Neil, Tammany leader of the annexed district, had had dealings with the Westchester Republican organization. "O'Neil," said Henderson, "wanted a stipend for keeping the plurality in the annexed district in 1902 for McClelland down to 900. He was told that the Democratic candidate for the Senatorship wouldn't get more than that, anyway. Finally O'Neil agreed to keep McClelland's plurality down in his district to 750. He was to receive $2,500 for this."

"How about Yonkers and Mount Vernon?" asked a committeeman.

"It was about $3,000 for those cities in 1900; in 1902 I don't recall what it was."

In answer to another question Henderson answered: "My relations with Ward at this time were sufficiently close for me to know about these things."

Ex-State Committeeman J. J. Beaudrias was given an opportunity to cross-question Henderson, as he had been the State Committeeman referred to. Henderson declared that the vote was kept practically within bounds, as stipulated, in Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and New Rochelle. He also said that there was no accounting of campaign funds in the Westchester Republican organization. He desired not to tell the source from which came the funds. He said:

"In the last four years to my personal knowledge the Republicans always had from from $35,000 to $50,000 for campaign purposes. About one-third passes through the hands of the committee treasurer. The rest nothing is ever known about."

Committeeman McCarty quickly commented: "That's $400 to an election district. That's pretty liberal."

Walsh, now State Committeeman from the Twenty-second District, and ally of Charles F. Murphy on the Erie County Committeeman proposition at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Albany a few weeks ago, jumped up and declared: "I want to be put under oath. I would like to deny these statements. I never saw Ward but once before I met him in the betting ring at Morris Park. The former time we were introduced at a club.

"I never met Ward with Fiske and Dillon, as far as I can recall. Never in any hotel in New York either. I would never have given Ward affidavits. Mr. Henderson's statement is untrue. If Mr. Ward said what is credited to him he said what was not true. I had no appointment with Mr. Ward. I would not make such an appointment, anyhow. I never received money from Ward or from the Republican organization, or any one of the members of the latter. No, Sir!"

ODELL ATTACK IN CONVENTION.

Resolutions Denouncing Him for Herrick Action Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. C., March 26.—Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Alpheus Hodges at the Republican convention of the First Assembly District of Chautauqua County this afternoon declaring that "while we commend and indorse President Roosevelt, we feel that our duty to the Republican Party demands that we should with equal frankness declare our disapprobation of the conduct of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., who, knowing the frauds which had been perpetrated in the Post Office Department, knowing of the intimate connection of Warren B. Hooker with many of those frauds, deliberately elevated this discredited jurist to a position in one of the Appellate Courts of the State, thus outraging the public conscience and exposing the Republican Party to the danger of defeat."

The resolution also disapproved the "conduct of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., in abusing the appointing power vested in him by the Constitution by the appointment of unworthy men to the highest courts of this State and his effort to subvert the judiciary to partisan ends," and protested against "any and all efforts looking to the choice of Benjamin B. Odell as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, because of a conviction that his conspicuous presence at the head of the State campaign will result in party disaster."

After heated discussion, the resolutions were tabled, and both the State and National Administrations were indorsed, and a delegation chosen to the State Convention equally divided between the friends of Odell and those of Senator Platt.

PAYN BEAT ROOSEVELT MAN.

Revenged Himself on President by Defeating Gen. Wiley.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 26.—Gen. John H. Ketcham was unanimously nominated for Congress to-day at the Republican Congress Convention for the Twenty-first (New York) District. He is now serving his sixteenth term in the lower house, of which he is one of the oldest members in point of service.

The chief interest in the convention was the rebuke administered by Louis F. Payn of Columbia County, to Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Greene County, a friend of President Roosevelt and one of Senator Platt's lieutenants. It had been announced that as neither Gen. Ketcham nor Robert H. Hunter, Republican leaders in Dutchess County, cared to go as National delegates to Chicago, Gen. Wiley and Mr. Payn were to represent the district.

The arrangement was not carried out as planned, for the reason that Gen. Wiley's Greene County Assembly District Convention the other day passed resolutions praising Roosevelt, Platt, and Odell. Mr. Payn has no love for Roosevelt, and through his influence Gen. Wiley was turned down. The convention selected Mr. Payn and Assemblyman John R. Yale of Putnam County for National delegates.

INDORSEMENT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Up-State Republican Conventions Elect Delegates Pledged for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CORTLAND, N. Y., March 26.—The Republican convention here to-day adopted strong resolutions indorsing the Administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell, and recognizing Senator Thomas C. Platt as the active party leader, and pledged delegates for the President's nomination.

Charles O. Newton of Homer will be nominated for member of Assembly to succeed Henry A. Dickinson, who declined renomination.

BATH, N. Y., March 26.—At the Republican convention of the First Assembly District of Steuben County, held here to-day, resolutions were passed eulogizing President Roosevelt and pledging him support, indorsing the administration of Gov. Odell and expressing appreciation of the services of Senators Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and Congressman Charles W. Gillett, and indorsing the latter for renomination.

The Congressional Convention at Bath on Thursday next will nominate Gillett. The J. Sloat Fassett delegates will hold another convention in Elmira on April 9 to nominate Fassett, and the courts will determine whose name will go on the official ballot.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 26.—The delegates to the State Convention chosen by the Ontario County Republican Convention here to-day favor the renomination of Congressman Sereno E. Payne and Senator Raines. The convention indorsed the Roosevelt and Odell Administrations.

REPUBLICANS HISS ODELL.

Broome County Convention Also Declare Loyalty to Platt and Dunn.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 26.—In the Republican Convention of Broome County to-night the mention of Gov. Odell's name several times called out hisses. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of Roosevelt, pledging support to Senator Platt, who had "won his friends by honesty, not by treachery and deception," and approving Col. G. W. Dunn, of whom Roosevelt was stated to have said that he "was a friend to be trusted because he never lied to him."

The resolutions contained stinging allusions to what was termed the treachery of other politicians and assured Senator Platt that he, and he only, would be recognized by Broome County Republicans as a leader. The cheering on the mention of Senator Platt's name was prolonged and vociferous.

A resolution approving Senator George E. Green was howled down by the Platt men, who recognized in Green an Odell leader, and when Green gained the floor the convention adjourned amid much confusion.

Caricatures by Croker for Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Odell recently received a curious present from the Democrats in the Legislature. It was a volume containing a collection of caricatures by Richard Croker. This collection was made and published by Mr. Croker himself. The presentation of the book to the Governor was made by Senator Grady.

Man's Fight with Wounded Eagle.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 26.—Harry Jones of this place had a fierce fight yesterday with a wounded eagle which he was trying to capture in a road near his home. Jones's hands and face were badly scratched. As he was not able to take the bird alive he killed it. It measured six and a half feet from tip to tip of wings.

HOW MURPHY PLAYED A TRICK ON HEARST

Tammany Men Control Many of the Candidate's Clubs.

HILL EXPECTS A VICTORY

Tammany Practically Concedes That New York Delegates Will Be Instructed for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Tammany's relation toward the Hearst boom is the subject of conflicting stories among the Democratic politicians. At one of the legislative hearings held here last week there were a number of prominent Bryan men from New York City who openly announced that they were supporting the candidacy of Mr. Hearst and said that Mr. Hearst and Leader Murphy had a thorough understanding and were working to the same purpose, namely, to have an uninstructed delegation from New York to the National Convention.

"Why, do you suppose," said a man who was a leader in the movement to arrange the reception for Mr. Bryan on his return from Europe, "that if Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst did not have an understanding Tammany would have ever permitted the organization of Hearst clubs within the Tammany organization? There is not an Assembly district in New York in which a Hearst club has not been organized, and most of them are officered by men who are prominent in Tammany district politics."

Tammany men in the Legislature said that it was true that the membership of the Hearst clubs was largely composed of Tammany men, but they put a different construction on that fact.

"The truth is," said one of the prominent Tammany leaders, "that Tammany turned a clever trick on Hearst. Hearst had the idea that he could organize throughout the city in such a way that he would be prepared to offer effective opposition to Tammany if Tammany opposed his boom. This was after he had vainly endeavored to secure a pledge from Mr. Murphy that as a return for his support of Mr. McClellan and the Democratic ticket in the municipal campaign Tammany would lend its assistance to the realization of his Presidential aspirations.

"Mr. Murphy at once gave instructions that Tammany men should join the Hearst clubs. This they did in large numbers. Some of the Tammany members of the Assembly are now members of the Hearst League.

"Recently Hearst's eyes have been opened to the game that was put up on him, but it is too late for him to do anything about it now, and so he has concluded to let matters drift so far as New York City is concerned."

On the result of the Democratic and Republican primaries to be held in the cities of the State Tuesday will depend whether or not the leadership of Gov. Odell in the Republican Party and ex-Gov. Hill in the Democratic Party is to be sustained.

Gov. Odell and his friends expect to elect two-thirds of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, and Mr. Hill is confident that he will have at least seventy-five votes to spare in the Democratic State Convention for instruction for Judge Parker.

Tammany men whose experience in Albany has given them a close acquaintance with State politics now admit that there is no possibility that Tammany will be able to prevent instructions for Judge Parker, and they are unable to understand what is to be gained by making a fight which they regard as certain to prove hopeless.

They believe that Leader Murphy should let Hill have his way without protest in the matter of instructions for Judge Parker, and that he set up his claim to name the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The idea that Mr. Murphy and Mayor McClellan might favor the nomination of District Attorney Jerome for Governor has been scoffed at by some of the Democratic politicians, but there are others who say that they do not regard Mr. Murphy's and the Mayor's espousal of the District Attorney's candidacy as at all improbable, and in support of their belief they call attention to the fact that Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo are acting in harmony with Mr. Jerome in the suppression of gambling and keeping the lid down.

KANSAS SET-BACK FOR HEARST.

Democratic Stronghold Against Him—Called "Picture-Paper Candidate."

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 26.—The Democrats of Leavenworth County, the Democratic stronghold of Kansas, in convention to-day refused to instruct delegates to the National Convention for W. R. Hearst for President.

In spite of the fact that Hearst's agents have been at work in the vicinity for some time, the sentiment was three to one against him, and the convention chose for delegates at large to the National Convention ex-Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas and City Attorney Fitzwilliam, both of whom are bitterly opposed to Hearst. Ex-Mayor J. D. Ryan said:

"If you want to run Hearst just because he has a picture paper, I am in favor of Richard K. Fox. He was first in the field."

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—A Bryan political bureau at Lincoln, Neb., is sending scores of letters to Kansas Democrats and urging them to put only trusted and tried Democrats on guard. County conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention are being held all over the State.

These delegates will choose National delegates, and it is urged that the latter shall be instructed to vote only for a candidate for President who supported Bryan in the last two campaigns. This movement is in the interest of Hearst, who now has more than half of the delegates elected.

ALL PLEDGED FOR PARKER.

The Judge Has 69 State Delegates—Unexpcted Heart Set-Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Democratic Assembly District Conventions were held to-day in this State in six districts, electing a total of eighteen delegates to the Democratic State Convention, all of whom are for Parker. This makes a total of twenty-three Assembly districts, with sixty-nine delegates pledged to Judge Parker, the same being all that have been elected up to date.

The delegates elected to-day are from Genesee, Dutchess, Tioga, Tompkins, and Otsego Counties. In Tompkins County a Hearst resolution was voted down.

The regular organization won handily in the Democratic primaries in Gloversville Friday night. For the first time in years there will be no work for the Committee on Contested Seats over the Fulton and Hamilton district.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—The action of the Otsego County Democratic Convention, which met at the Court House this afternoon, in sending a solid Parker delegation to the State Convention, caused something of a surprise, for in several of the town caucuses Hearst sentiment had been quite strong.

Samuel M. Shaw, the aged ex-editor, who is well known in National Democratic circles, addressed the convention. Mr. Shaw is eighty-one years old, but his fiery denunciation of Roosevelt's Administration electrified the convention. He predicted victory for the Democratic Party provided a man of known integrity and conservatism who should command the support of the business interests were put in the field.

Vantine's
Broadway & 18th St

Stone Lanterns
from Japan.

Authentic Antiques from temple grounds. Appropriate for Gardens, Gate Posts and Woodland Drives.

50 Pieces.

4 feet high.		$15.00 to	$20.00
4½ "	"	$20.00 to	$30.00
5 "	"	$35.00 to	$75.00
6 "	"	$75.00 to	$100.00
8 "	"	$200.00 to	$250.00

These specimens are all weathered granite with inscriptions.

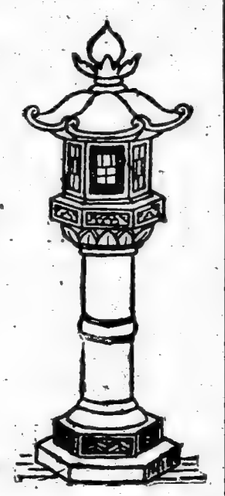

TRADE MARK

The MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY GOLD & SILVERSMITHS

now in their new building, 5th Avenue at 31st Street, have a large assortment of Vases and Easter Novelties.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

BRYAN DENOUNCES PARKER'S CANDIDACY

Fears He Would Put No "Trust Busters" on the Bench.

DISLIKES JUDGE'S SILENCE

Nebraskan Charges That President's Failure to Proceed Against Other Trusts Is Indefensible.

William Jennings Bryan made a hurried visit to New York yesterday on his way from Lincoln to New Haven. While in the city, however, Mr. Bryan took occasion to indulge in some decidedly antagonistic remarks to the candidacy of Judge Parker for the Presidency. He was seen late yesterday afternoon, just before he left the Victoria Hotel, where he was stopping, for New Haven.

"I should like very much to know where Judge Parker stands on some important questions," said Mr. Bryan when he was asked if he favored the Parker movement. "In fact, I have been vainly trying for some time to see where he stands, but he has not said anything, and insists on remaining as dumb as an oyster."

"Do you not think that in view of his position on the bench, Judge Parker should keep himself away from all political discussions?" was asked.

"Any man who is not in a position to let the people know where he stands on vital matters," said Mr. Bryan emphatically, "has no right to be a candidate for the Presidency. He has no right to aspire to that office, unless he is willing to let people know what he stands for. This has become all the more important since the decision in the Northern Securities merger case. We should like very much to know now whether Judge Parker, if elected President, would appoint Justices of the United States Supreme Court after the stamp of the men that President Cleveland appointed, or if he would appoint men who will aid in the destruction of trusts and illegal combinations of capital. That certainly is a vital question at this time, and one on which I should like to hear from Judge Parker. Certainly, the fact that ex-Senator Hill is advocating the candidacy of Judge Parker is not at all reassuring on this point. It does not make it look as though Parker would appoint any 'trust busting' Judges."

"Then you do not consider Judge Parker an available candidate?"

"Available candidate?" Mr. Bryan echoed. "How on earth are you to know if a man is available if you can't find out where he stands?"

Mr. Bryan then spoke on the subject of instructed delegations, saying that in the main he was in favor of an instructed delegation from a State, if the instructions represented the true sentiment of the Democrats of the State in question.

"I certainly have been greatly amused," said Mr. Bryan, with a smile, "at the agitation that has been going on in some of the newspapers. In the first place, the papers were demanding that the two-thirds rule be abrogated, because they feared the 'radicals,' as they called them, would control the convention unless this was done. This was at a time when they believed the 'conservatives' would have a majority, but that the 'radicals' would have more than a third.

"Now the same papers advocate the retention of the two-thirds rule, because they say unless this is done the 'radicals' will control. That is because they now realize that the 'radicals' will have a majority of the convention, and it is only by the retention of the two-thirds rule that the Republican element of the party can hope to figure at all."

As to the Northern Securities merger case, he added: "It is necessary for the Democratic Party to bear this matter closely in mind, both in the selection of its candidates and of its platform. Both candidates and platform must of a nature and kind to follow up this blow to trusts. The conduct of President Roosevelt in not proceeding against other trusts, now that he has the merger decision, is absolutely indefensible, and our candidates must be men who can be depended upon to do this where Roosevelt has failed."

Mr. Bryan reached the city shortly before noon, and went over to Brooklyn to the Municipal Building, there to attend to some matters in connection with the Philo Bennett estate. Later he was at the Victoria Hotel with ex-Senator Towne, his counsel in the Bennett case.

WANT CHICAGO'S $75,000.

National Committeemen Disturbed by Failure to Put Up Convention Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Republican National Committeemen charged with making preparations for assembling the National Convention are dissatisfied with Chicago's failure as yet to put up $75,000, promised, it is said, to defray the expenses of the convention. Monday some of the Republican leaders will assemble at Chicago to talk the matter over with the local committee.

It is understood that the Chicago committee says it promised that the proper expenses of the convention would be guaranteed by the city to the extent of $75,000. Advices from Chicago are to the effect that there will be no default, that the legitimate expenses of the convention will be met, and that the most ample facilities will be furnished for conducting the business of the convention.

The sub-committee of the National Committee having charge of the preliminaries will meet in Chicago Monday next to consider the situation.

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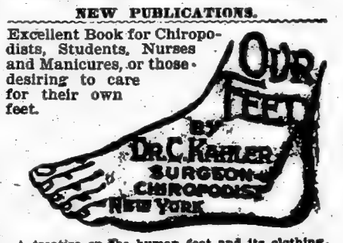

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BRITISH TAXATION.

Though it is not likely to have any direct influence on the immediate future of the Ministry in England, the financial situation is a most disagreeable and difficult one to deal with. The best that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, the "son of his father," Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, can hope for is that the deficit he must report to the Commons shall not be more than $20,000,000. That does not appear a heavy sum to Americans, accustomed to both deficits and surpluses of much larger volume. But it bothers the British Ministry because the total expenditures of their Government are far larger than ours, and because the range of taxation to which the people are accustomed and will contentedly bear is far more narrow.

The income tax has been regarded as the one elastic feature in the scheme of British taxation, but that is already 11d. to the pound, and the additional penny which is suggested by the condition of the Treasury would carry it to 5 per cent., a figure calculated to chill the marrow of any Minister required to impose it in time of peace. Peace has brought but little relief from the burdens of war, for one reason because the experience of the Boer war showed that not economy but reform and added expenditure were absolutely needed in the entire military service of the empire. And undoubtedly the condition of the finances has much to do with the agitation Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has succeeded in arousing. The pressure of direct taxes is very severe, and those who have to bear it are in a mood to be tempted by a scheme that promises not merely indirect taxes, but taxes that they imagine will actually increase the wealth of the country. The fact that history contains no support for that promise does not affect them. They are sore and they are eager for relief. Curiously enough, it is the working classes whose leaders seem most clearly to see that the scheme must cost more than it can possibly yield. When the election comes—and it cannot long be postponed—it looks now as if these classes will give the victory to the Liberal Party.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

It was a spirit as curious as it is admirable that was shown by the firemen at the difficult fire in Duane Street yesterday. A halfscore of the men were badly suffocated by smoke and flame from that terror of fire fighters, the "back draught," and most of them were thrown from the second floor into the cellar, whence they were rescued by their associates of the fire patrol, at obvious risk to the rescuers. But several of the firemen, two of them recent appointees, still in the probationary period, persisted in re-entering the burning building, not apparently to save life, but in the pursuit of the usual duties of their calling. The "youngsters" had to be firmly ordered to report disabled at their quarters by Chief CROKER, one of them having disobeyed the first order, though seriously affected by the smoke and heat.

In these cases it is plain that what the men feared far more than personal peril was the suspicion by their comrades that they were not as brave as the very bravest. Their action was a concrete expression of the feeling of the force on this point. It is quite possible that these particular firemen, isolated from their companions, in circumstances involving personal risk and not involving the safety or the lives of others, might show no greater daring, no greater recklessness of consequences than the general run of young Americans. In the performance of their duty, in the presence of their fellows, under the eyes of their officers, and facing the work for which they are enlisted and trained, the sentiment of fear seems absolutely to vanish. This splendid and indomitable courage is, as the root of the word indicates, the outcome of the very heart of the fire force. It is the manifestation of the results of discipline on the one hand and association in service and in danger on the other. It is the same quality we find in the well-trained soldier or policeman, but its evolution is even finer in the case of the firemen, since it is not connected with and does not even remotely spring from the combative instinct in the human animal.

In a way, also, this marvelous growth of the truest and highest heroism in a class of public servants who have none of the stimulus of heredity or of the secular tradition of the army and navy throws light on the process of the ages by which character is created and the standard of conduct is formed, strengthened, and advanced. Among these gallant and usually simple-minded men, whom no special glory awaits, there arises what may be called the firemen's conscience, not definitely stated or capable of statement, but alert, persistent, faithful, and constantly more exacting and more noble. It is a minor but illuminating chapter in the formation of the conscience of the race which makes each succeeding generation equal to higher duties and capable of raising the standard of the generation that is to follow.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HOSPITALS.

"Charities" has made a canvass of the hospitals of New York with a view to ascertaining how large a proportion of their space available for patients is at present utilized. The results of this canvass may be tabulated as follows:

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

	Capacity. Beds.	Census. Jan. 23.	Census. Mch. 19.
Gouverneur	100	102	103
Harlem	53	50	55
Fordham	45	42	35
Bellevue	933	904	961
City	644	677	758
Metropolitan	925	965	1,131
GENERAL PRIVATE HOSPITALS.			
Beth Israel	108	104	109
Flower	100	83	76
German	192	168	199
J. Hood Wright	58	52	43
Presbyterian	217	204	204
Lebanon	190	133	181
Lincoln	400	369	399
Mount Sinai	218	198	28
New York	230	217	209
Hudson Street	35	44	48
Roosevelt	244	196	178
St. Luke's	225	193	222
St. Vincent's	325	320	265
Post Graduate	204	181	186
Total	5,446	5,202	5,390
Vacant beds	..	244	56

The seriousness of this situation will be realized if the reader will reflect what would be the conditions if some great accident—comparable, let us say, to the Iroquois fire in Chicago—should occur in New York, giving us 200 to 300 wounded persons to be taken care of. The congestion discovered by the census of March 19 is expected to be relieved when good weather sets in, but it is too soon to expect this result. Grip and pneumonia still prevail, and a cold storm of even brief duration would probably replace those discharged during the first warm days of Spring.

Behind this anxious situation looms the fact that, with the exception of the city institutions, the hospitals are confronted with the financial problem in a form which defies solution by those charged with the responsibilities of executive management. Many of them are rolling up a deficit which can only be kept from assuming the proportions of irretrievable bankruptcy by annual inroads upon capital which should remain invested in interest-bearing securities as part of the permanent endowment. Why this is so is a question covering too large a range for incidental discussion. It is of the utmost importance that it should be discussed thoughtfully, as a business problem, by competent business men. Such men are found among the Trustees of most of these institutions, and they should be asked temporarily to dissociate themselves from their immediate interest in the work with which they are best acquainted and become members of a joint committee to consider the whole subject and formulate a plan which will command public confidence and respect and enlist the active sympathies of those in a position materially to aid the hospitals by gift or bequest. Until this plan is followed to a satisfactory conclusion it cannot be expected that any useful steps can be taken to put the hospitals on a sound and safe financial basis.

THOSE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

It was quite evident from the remarks made by Dr. PARKIN the other day, after his return from touring the British dependencies in the interest of the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford, that he takes his stewardship very seriously. It was equally evident that he expects great benefits to come from the establishment of the scholarships. And so we have no doubt it will be, provided the selections are made in the spirit shown, but necessarily not precisely formulated, by the testator.

Nobody who has not utterly wasted his time in any place of education and who has come to much afterward has ever been overheard to regret the time that he spent in study. It was all very well for Mr. SCHWAB, when President of the Steel Trust, who had not a college education, to disparage it. The question is how it is viewed by those who are in a position to judge. Of these it may be said, concerning a "liberal education" what some Englishman said of "good birth," that he never knew anybody to despise it who had it, and he never knew anybody to boast of it who had anything else to boast of. The anomalous exception is ROBERT LOWE, who when he was decrying the classical education in which he had been distinguished seems to have been exercising a native gift of paradox carefully cultivated at Oxford, and to have deserved the neat sarcasm of the dedication to him of JOWETT'S "Thucydides" that "his love of classical studies, though sometimes dissembled, is well known to his friends."

For the right boy there is very much to be had at Oxford, no doubt. Even in technical scholarship it is doubtful whether he could get so much anywhere else. The new edition of the life of JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS contains a letter on the subject, written while he was still at Harrow, a boy of seventeen, setting forth how he had just been doing two hundred lines of Latin alcaics in two hours, and adding that he had done them too fast. Be that as it may, the feat is one that it seems safe to say no American-bred boy could rival.

Particularly commendable on the part of Dr. PARKIN seems the deprecation of the trumpet-blowing with which some tentative selections of candidates were acclaimed for the scholarship by the press of a "Western State." The boys were so belauded by the press of that Commonwealth as to induce Dr. PARKIN to say that such a celebration was "enough to wreck any man's career." Even if not quite so, it is safe to say that being acclaimed at the outset of a career with praises which would be justified, if at all, only at the ending of it, is calculated to dislocate the standards of a modest boy who is taking his standards from his elders.

JUDGE BOLTE.

Nothing in the administration of justice is more important than the character and qualifications of the Magistrates of limited and, either technically or practically, of summary jurisdiction. By the nature of their functions their decisions are rarely reviewable. Great learning in the law is not required of them. But good sense, a determination to do justice without fear or favor, and a capacity for the dispatch of business are imperatively required, and must be had, unless they are to be a terror to those helpless suitors to whom they ought to be a protection.

The late Recorder SMYTH once recommended the late "PADDY" DIVVER for a Police Magistracy, and, though roundly abused for the recommendation, always continued to profess his sincere impenitence for making it, holding that the gifts and tendencies of the politician in question were particularly adapted to the duties of the Magistracy in question. He may have been in the right, though he would have had trouble in convincing of his rightness anybody who did not possess both his own personal acquaintance and that of DIVVER. That Justice BOLTE is learned in the law does not appear to be maintained by anybody. That he has those personal qualities which in his Magistracy might compensate for ignorance of the law seems to be emphatically denied by the report of the referee in his case. The referee is evidently actuated by a desire not to bear hard upon the Justice, but to be as easy with him as the facts will at all allow. And he in effect reports that Justice BOLTE is worthless as a Municipal Court Judge, and that the sooner he is displaced the sooner will there be a chance that the tribunal over which he has been presiding may begin to dispense justice instead of the article which it has been dispensing under his presidency. Evidently the sooner legal effect is given to this report by the compulsory retirement of the inefficient Magistrate the better it will be for the administration of justice in the Borough of Manhattan.

THE GERMAN ARTWORM TURNS.

That the German worm will turn when stepped upon in the field of art was shown recently in the Reichstag, when members of all parties united in protest against the interference of the Kaiser in the matter of representation at the St. Louis Fair. A good deal of bad feeling had been roused by efforts on the part of the Court party among the painters and sculptors to keep out all works by the young, progressive element, a thing easy to do, because the Kaiser has expressed himself in somewhat lively terms about their pictures as "gutter art." But meantime there has been formed in Germany a larger organization embracing the various groups of "Secession" artists and others not so designated. Thus, opposed to the old Art Association managed by the Court favorites, there is the Art League, which includes Count KALCKREUTH, Count KESSLER, FRITZ VON UHDE, LIEBERMANN, STUCK, KLINGER, and other leaders of the new ideas. And this league fired the stagnant Reichstag to an unheard-of audacity. When the smoke cleared away, the old historical painter, ANTON VON WERNER, who is the Kaiser's mouthpiece, had been driven from the field, and the Art League had been recognized by the Government to the extent of receiving one-half of the annual subvention of $20,000.

The veteran VON WERNER, author of battle scenes galore and chief of the Academicals, retires in a very bad humor and a damaged condition, asserting scornfully in his pamphlet, "The Art Debate in the Reichstag," that ALBERT VON KELLER of the Secession painters of Munich offered him the Presidency of the Munich Secession ten years ago. To which KELLER responds in the public press that the statement is completely false. The retort courteous is here; the next stronger form in the Fatherland would be, "ANTON, you lie." Neither worthy reflects that the offer is said to have been made at a Festmahl, and who knows after a Bavarian banquet what nonsense he may have uttered?

This difference of opinion as to what took place ten years ago is only interesting as showing the tendency of American affairs to envenom discussions in the Fatherland. Whether it is beet sugar, or fresh fruits, or the position of woman, everything connected with the United States appears to find Germany abnormally sensitive. Art matters are so far from being exceptional that the noticeable coolness of the American press toward the gift of a statue of FREDERICK the Great is already giving offense.

PUP AND GAMECOCK.

The combination of a brindle bull pup and a game rooster, harmonious enough when both are young, exhibits as time goes on tendencies toward confusion and disorder. A respected citizen of Morristown, N. J., some time ago laid the foundations of his domestic menagerie by purchasing infantile specimens of both these animals and the minutes of the organization testify that they went on pretty peaceably during the first year of their association. After that bickerings arose, gradually developing into more active hostilities; the bulldog's experiences were broadened and diversified by an occasional mouthful of feathers and an occasional spur in the eye, while the sparring practice in which the fowl was continually exercised put it in the highest kind of training for its regular business, whenever a stroke of the same might happen to turn up.

Meantime the owner of these animals, in the effort to preserve some semblance of order and peace between them, underwent a series of mishaps bringing home to him the weighty responsibilities which those assume who become the custodians and guardians of creatures animated by fighting propensities of such constant urgency. First he broke his leg in a fall on the ice while rushing to the rescue of Jeffries, the gamecock; next he broke his arm while flying to the relief of Corbett, the dog. Then he put out his collarbone in the attempt to bring succor to both of them tied up in a hard knot in the slippery and circumscribed backyard, the wintry air, clouded with hair and feathers, and reverberant with yelps and squawks entirely destructive to the repose of an ordinarily peaceful neighborhood. Some additional section of his anatomy is now fractured in consequence of an experiment to unite freedom and restraint on the part of the dog by tying him up to the front porch with about two rods of rope while the fowl was in like manner held in leash in the back area with a lesser length of lighter but supposably adequate cordage. Whether the long rope became entangled in the feet of the owner as he sallied forth from his abode intent upon his occasions or whether his feet became entangled in the long rope is not precisely certified, but one or the other happened, and the curator of the animals was thus brought low, with the additional casualty before recited.

In view of this occurrence, with its multiplied accidents and confusions, it seems plain that mergers of this class are contrary at least to private if not to public policy as well as morals and the general tranquillity of neighborhoods. Two bulldogs or two gamecocks might perhaps be kept by any one wrapped up in that kind of fancy stock to no serious social or communal detriment; when they had once fought it would be over with, and silence would come like a poultice to heal the blows of sound; but mixing up the breeds plants the germ of endless skirmishing and racketings; is ever

> The parent of remorse
> And the ancestor of wars.

and the less one has to do with the experiment the better. In the too numerous osseous fractures of the luckless burgher of Morristown, all brought on him by his humane desire to keep the peace in bosoms where only a warlike instinct burned, a deep lesson resides for him who hath wisdom to interpret it. It is that with a mixed line of assets composed of bulldogs and gamecocks one or the other should be closed out at market rates without any delay. If, then, what remained was turned over to the pound, the clearance thus effected would be advantageous all around and afford the best solution of a perplexing problem anywhere to be found.

"CONSERVATORIES" AND APARTMENTS.

The growth of the apartment habit in New York gives poignancy to the plaint of Mr. KILBRETH. As everybody knows, Mr. KILBRETH has had occasion to refuse the payment of his rent, upon the ground that his landlord maintains a nuisance on the premises. It is depressing to learn that the nuisance consists in singing classes maintained in an adjoining apartment, or at least an apartment within hearing, by one of the most popular and charming of American prima donnas.

The popularity and charm are aliunde. We speak with a certain hesitation when we say that the certainty of hearing through a diaphonic partition, even Mme. EAMES herself "doing scales," for one or two of one's daily working hours, and also, if not more so, of her doing them during one's hours of ease, would not be an allurement to the flat hunter, even though he were tone-deaf, and even less if he happened to be especially sensitive to tones. In the former case he could dismiss the music as "noise." In the latter he would have to appreciate and distinguish the noise. And, in the latter case, the fact that the scales were ascended and descended by the casual pupils of the mistress of her art, instead of by herself, or even with the correctives interjected by herself, would, to the sensitive, aggravate his misery. The feature of Mr. KILBRETH'S case which appeals most strongly for sympathy is the fact that he used to play the piano himself before this trouble came upon him. But not now, he almost wallingly explains to the opposing counsel. There is a world of pathos in that "not now." It is equivalent to the "Nevermore" in the popular ballad of "The Raven."

In Stuttgart, probably the piano-playingest town in the round world, it was once found necessary to limit the ambition of eager students, in the interest of the public peace and sanity, and they were prohibited to "practice," except between specified hours. One foresees that if, as a consequence of the present litigation, the popular and charming prima donna concerned were compelled to vacate her apartment, the rents of all other apartments within the sphere of influence would immediately be "jumped" upon her. And yet the remedy is easy and obvious. Let the home and the singing school be kept apart. Let the former be established within a wide belt of as deep a silence as the combined noises of the Manhattan and the Metropolitan systems will anywhere admit. Let the latter be established over a boiler shop, or in Steinway or Carnegie Hall, or somewhere where experience has induced tolerance on the part of the other tenants. The inmates of those resorts know beforehand the acoustical risks they are running.

The work of securing refined amusements for the blind in this city has already shown exceedingly good results. During the six weeks it has been carried on some 250 persons have been provided with tickets, and, where necessary, with attendants to concerts and plays. The ladies of the committee, of which Mrs. SETH LOW is President, present in another column an appeal for aid in continuing and extending their beneficent work during the Summer months, to which we invite favorable attention.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate District Committee to-day gave a hearing on the subject of a proposed crosstown railway on M Street. Many of those who appeared protested vigorously against giving the trolleys any more streets.

"Why, look at Philadelphia," exclaimed George A. Kirg, in the course of a heated address. "There isn't a street there without its railway track. It has resulted in absolutely destroying the quiet of the entire city."

"That," said Chairman Gallinger, incredulously, "is the first time I've heard of the quiet of Philadelphia being destroyed."

* * *

Señor Fernando Guachalla, the Bolivian Minister, is soon to leave his post at Washington to take the mission at Buenos Ayres. He has been here four years, and is one of the best known of the South American diplomats at Washington.

His most notable service while here was his participation in the settlement of the Acre dispute. He left Washington a year ago to conclude the negotiations in this affair, and was successful, representing his country in signing the treaty. It is only recently that he returned to Washington, after a visit to Europe to visit his two children in Switzerland.

His mission at Buenos Ayres will also be of an important character. The Argentine President is to be the arbiter of the Bolivia-Peru boundary dispute, which is now coming up, and Señor Guachalla goes to Buenos Ayres to look out for his country's interest in regard to it.

GENERAL NOTES.

A little girl of nine years skipped the rope 200 times in Pittsburg, Penn., in competition with other children, and died soon after of heart disease.

* * *

Sir William Macdonald has given $100,000 for the erection of a students' club and gymnasium at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, and will in addition provide a commodious site for the same.

* * *

Zopher W. Brooks, a real son of the Revolution, celebrated his ninety-second birthday by a family reunion at his home in Hancock, N. H., the other day. His father was John Brooks, who served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.

* * *

Chicago reports a new freak in the conflagration line. A chicken coop took fire in some way. Some of the chickens, with feathers aflame, ran into their owner's home, and set the woodwork afire. Five hundred dollars' damage was done to the house.

* * *

Justice Quinn of Chicago fined an offender who had been brought before him for spitting upon the sidewalk and had pleaded that he did not know that there was a municipal ordinance prohibiting it, and told him that he "should read the newspapers and know what is going on."

* * *

In the effort to interest the alumni of Dartmouth College in the raising of $250,000 for the rebuilding on the old site of Dartmouth Hall, recently burned, a pamphlet is to be sent to them which gives a history of the old hall, and the story of its destruction, with pictures of the hall and a series of photographs taken during the fire.

* * *

There was a rather unusual proceeding at the Central Police Station in San Francisco the other day when the members of the force there presented a gold watch, suitably inscribed, fob, and jeweled star to John D. O'Brien, a reporter of The San Francisco Call, in acknowledgment of his bravery in saving the life of Policeman D. J. Keohane at the risk of his own in the capture of two burglars.

* * *

George B. Horton has announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Michigan. He is Master of the State Grange, and A. W. Smith, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, is understood to be his political manager for the campaign. The Masters of the State Grange in New Hampshire and Vermont have given evidences recently of aspiration to the Governorship in their States.

* * *

Savannah, Ga., is looking forward hopefully to the erection in that city of a tourists' hotel to rival or at least equal the Ponce de Leon. The people expect a Chicago man to forward the enterprise, and they claim that their town is far ahead of Florida in climate. One of the friends of the project says that Jacksonville has not had competent hotel accommodations since the fire, and that the other Florida resorts are "too far South."

* * *

A severe windstorm in Whitesburg, Ky., last Thursday picked up a hive of bees and dashed it through a farmhouse window. The hive was demolished, and the liberated bees soon made it so uncomfortable for the human occupants of the house that they were compelled to vacate it and rush out in the storm. Lightning struck a tree in the orchard under which were several other hives, and all the bees were shocked to death and the honey in one hive melted by the heat of the electric discharge.

* * *

It is announced that United States Senator Quay will not attend the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention because of the feeble condition of his health. The convention is to be held in Harrisburg, April 6. According to the correspondence of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, Mr. Quay told some friends that he did not think his presence would be needed, and that Gov. Pennypacker will be nominated for the Supreme bench unless he declines. This is the only State officer to be elected in Pennsylvania this year.

No Charge for Overvaluation.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"This ring," said the jeweler, "will cost you $50, with our extra service gratis."

"What is your 'extra service'?" asked the young man who was looking at engagement rings.

"When the young lady calls to make inquiries we'll tell her its worth $150."

Came Very Easy.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Did he use hard words during your interview?"

"That's what you would call them; but they seemed easy enough for him."

Five Minutes for Refreshments.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Dearborn—I see our road is advertising reduced fare?

Wabash—Yes, a fellow can't get half as much to eat in the dining cars as he used to.

TRUSTWORTHY WAR NEWS.

High Praise of the Service of The New York Times.

From the Lincoln (Neb.) Daily Star.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

We have taken occasion to comment on the misleading reports published by too many papers regarding the war in the Far East. It is a pleasure to call attention to THE NEW YORK TIMES as a notable embodiment of a different type of newspaper.

THE TIMES is giving a reliable news service which deserves public confidence and patronage. It is gratifying to note that such service is receiving the reward which it merits.

The reader is not offended and victimized by gross and fraudulent headlines, nor does he have to search through a bushel of the chaff of padded rumor, guess, and theory for a grain of truth, or only to find at last that there is no truth whatever in it. The news is reduced to its genuine worth and given for what it is.

It is a real pleasure to read THE TIMES'S presentation of the war news. It satisfies the sane mind. It fulfills the covenant of the editor with the reader. In final analysis this is a matter of simple honesty. The publisher who palms off "fakes" for facts or headline rumors as truth simply obtains money under false pretenses to the extent that he succeeds in deceiving the public.

The success of THE TIMES and other newspapers of conscientious, honest, and truthful character is a welcome reminder that the day of yellow journalism is passing away.

SHE TOLD NO LIE.

Scientific Deduction of Ethics in Case of Girl Who Saved Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the comment anent the little girl who told a lie to save tenement dwellers from fire, it is simply astounding to me to read such comment from the conductor of "Topics of the Times"—a man who discusses the most grave and ponderous and complex questions of the universe, as well as the lightest and gayest; one who can discriminate to the millionth part of an inch in all sorts of arguments; one who, when he discovers that he is "dead wrong" about any Solomonic position he has taken, can square and justify and explain it, and re-put it in such a way that he will convince his readers that he was right anyway, (as he will this time.)

Is it possible that so wise a person can be so ignorant of the simplest proposition in ethics? Every ethical scientist, from Kant to Felix Adler, has laid down the proposition that no person tells a lie unless he has had the free choice to tell the truth; he must will to lie; must deliberately choose to tell an untruth when he might have told the truth if he chose to do so.

For instance, if a robber attacks you and demands your money, it is no lie to tell him promptly that you haven't a cent; otherwise he will rob you; and no code of ethics forces a person to be robbed in order to tell the truth. One must be free to choose.

This little girl's morals were all right; she told no lie whatever; she was forced to do as she did.

You say that seemed to her "the only way to attain a very desirable end." Then, if that seemed to her the only way, she had no other way, and told no lie whatever, but, on the contrary, did a noble thing.

Please study up this question. I can't go into it further now; but it is one of the beautiful things of virtue and ethics that if any one is forced, really forced, in any way to do wrong, it is not wrong when done. To do wrong one must be free to do the right. See? X. Y. Z.

New York, March 24, 1904.

THE NEAR-SIDE ORDINANCE.

An Abomination and No Possible Benefit to Any One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please say a few words against the "near-side" ordinance? Its an abomination and a nuisance, both to men and women, particularly the latter, and, as far as one who uses the cars daily can see, of so possible benefit to any one. It would seem that a persistent and steady protest on the part of your paper would certainly help toward the repeal of a most obnoxious and unnecessary ordinance. It surely is quite needless to go into details why the ordinance should be abolished. W. M. R.

New York, March 25, 1904.

Calls Near-Side Ordinance Idiotic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The near-side nuisance! Well, that's just what it is, and your article in this morning's paper voices public opinion strong enough to claim the attention of the powers to that near-side nuisance, and unless they are nerved up to rough ride over everybody's wishes, ought to abate the nuisance. Certainly the present arrangement for car stopping has been in practice long enough and is proved to be idiotic.

Thank you for taking up the cause of

THE PEOPLE.

New York, March 25, 1904.

THE SOUTH AND THE NOMINEE.

Pretty in Theory.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

Theoretically it is very pretty to talk of nominating John Sharp Williams of Mississippi or Senator Daniel of Virginia for the Presidency, but in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and four, it is "hot air."

Senator Daniel of Virginia.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

It may be that the North is now ready to give substantial recognition to the South, and is it too much to expect that if a Southern man of the right sort were nominated, Northern Democrats would give him their cordial and enthusiastic support? Why should Northern Democrats refuse to support a man like John W. Daniel? He is known to be a man of the strictest integrity; he is known to be honest, courageous, and patriotic.

Williams and Bailey.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Williams of Mississippi and Bailey of Texas would be a brainy running pair, but the geographical handicap would make them catch the distance flag. The country at large is not quite patriotic enough yet to appreciate the thorough Americanism and patriotism of these Southern leaders.

For Vice President.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

More than a year ago The State suggested that Gov. Charles B. Aycock of North Carolina would make a suitable running mate with whatever man should secure the Presidential nomination. If, then, Aycock finds himself inclined Parkerward he should be all the more satisfactory for the second place on the ticket, if Parker secures the nomination. The demands of harmony would be met.

Fortune Through Failure.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"I owe my success in life to politics."

"Why, I didn't know that you had ever held office."

"I never have, but I ran for office once and got so badly beaten that I turned from politics in disgust and took up the line that has brought me a fortune."

Too Violent an Innovation.

From The Washington Star.

"You told me you had an original idea in your novel."

"I had," was the reply, "but the publisher discovered it in the proof sheets and made me take it out."

TICKETS FOR THE BLIND.

Committee Appeals for Funds to Aid in the Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have already kindly noticed in your columns the work of our Committee on Tickets for the Blind. We have now an official list of nearly 1,000 blind people, many of whom are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege we offer them of occasionally attending musical and dramatic performances. We are carefully classifying these persons in accordance with their intelligence. There are among them a number of blind musicians, some professional and self-supporting.

The feasibility of our plan, as stated before, has been proved by what has been accomplished in the same direction for the blind abroad. Its growth and permanent working here depend on active co-operation of the managers and of the public. Letters from Washington and other cities show that the success of our committee here would probably be followed by the formation of similar organizations throughout the country. The office of the Musical Art Society has been lent to us rent free. We must raise about $400 to defray the cost of the secretary's work, and of the necessary visiting of the blind, which is essential to properly complete the classifying of our list, for printing, and for postage. We estimate that it will later cost us about 5 cents to send a blind person and guide to an entertainment. One dollar given to us will mean twenty tickets, otherwise possibly wasted, used by those who, to quote the motto of the New York Institute for the Blind, might thus find light in darkness. (Lux in Tenebra.)

Several musical directors, among them Mr. Conried and Mr. Daniel Frohman, have generously offered us tickets. We have already during the six weeks of our existence sent out 250 tickets for the blind who have personally or by letter shown their keen appreciation of concerts—including the Boston Symphony and the Oratorio Society—and dramatic performances—including the remarkable production of "As You Like It." We want all the unused and unsold tickets that managers and subscribers can give us as far in advance of performances as possible. Will everybody who reads this contribute, no matter how small a sum, to enable us to keep our bureau open during the Summer, when the chance of leaving their close homes for an evening of music or the play would mean so much to the poor among our blind?

Will all help us to make this work for our sightless citizens possible? Tickets may be sent to "Tickets for the Blind," Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Avenue. Checks sent to the same address (payable to Winifred Holt) will be gratefully acknowledged.

Mrs. SETH LOW,
Mrs. HENRY DRAPER,
Mrs. RICHARD IRVIN,
Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER,
Mrs. W. P. HAMILTON,
Mrs. E. R. HEWITT,
Miss SCHURZ,
Miss BLODGET,
Miss LAURA J. POST,
Miss CALLENDER,
Miss WINIFRED HOLT.
Committee on Tickets for Blind.

DID NOT NAME STRASBOURGER.

Says Mayor's Oversight at Lotos Dinner Annoys Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I call your attention to the fact that when Mayor McClellan, at the Lotos Club, was praising the heads of the city departments for the fine way they were holding down the lid and keeping the city pure, he neglected to call attention to the work of his Tax Commissioner, Mr. Strasbourger. It is true Mr. Strasbourger is not the head of the department, but as a holdover he is ranking officer in many ways.

This neglect on the part of the Honorable Mayor is very annoying to those Republicans who are wondering what induced Tammany to keep him in office, especially when friends of Mayor Low had said he never would have been given an opportunity to serve a second time in the reform administration. It is annoying to those Republicans who are not "on" to the deal, and who are wondering if Strasbourger was kept for what he did do for Tammany, or for what he promised to do.

As long as the Republican organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District is an adjunct of Tammany, let us be mentioned. O: let us be mentioned!

GEORGE HENRY PAYNE.

New York, March 26, 1904.

What's in the Cocktail Cherry.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Some of the mysteries of composition of the cherry in the insidious cocktail, the clear, beautifully colored jellies fed to the sick and convalescent, as well as the more substantial articles of food, were disclosed by Dr. Harvey W. Wylie, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, in the last of a series of five lectures on "Home Economics," delivered before the Philadelphia Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae at the rooms of the association. The popular taste demands the addition of colors to food which will give them the tint people imagine nature imparts, said Dr. Wylie. These dyes are made mostly from coal tar. Some are not harmful, yet it is a deception. Most of the coffee sold as Mocha and Java comes from Brazil. Cherries such as are used in cocktails are filled with glucose, flavored with prussic acid and dyed with analine dye. Vinegar is often made from beet root alcohol. Olive oil is almost never made from olives. The adulteration of food deceases commerce, and leading manufacturers are beginning to realize it and to take action against it.

Mr. Morton Runs His Own Launch.

From The Washington Post.

Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton runs his own electric launch. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries ascertained that recently by a communication from Mr. Morton himself.

Gen. Grosvenor, the Chairman, introduced a bill some time ago requiring all boats operated by gasoline, naphtha, or electricity to have a licensed pilot. Petitions and letters protesting poured in by the hundreds. Many of these were very lengthy and set forth the objections in much detail.

Mr. Morton's protest, however, was very brief. "I operate my electric launch," he wrote, "and consider the electric power in a boat absolutely safe. Think this power should be eliminated from your bill, which proposes to license such boats."

THE UNAPPRECIATIVE COMBATANTS.

It hired its correspondents from
The best that could be found,
Got twenty special artists and
Soon had them on the ground;
It fitted out a war-yacht with
The most convenient means
For getting all the war news and
The spicy in-betweens.
It had a man at Tokio,
Another at Shanghai,
A submarine news-vessel and
A war-balloon on high.
It ran a special cable from
Port Arthur to Che Foo,
It spent its energy like mad
And spent its money too.
Then when it had quite everything
A paper could well use,
The nations fought so tamely that
There
Wasn't
Any
News!

—J. W. FOLEY.

TOY SPANIELS HOLD COURT IN WALDORF

Tiny Dog Aristocrats Are Shown in Luxurious Surroundings.

ONE THAT HAS A NEGRO MAID

Fair Owner Is Distressed When Her Pet Eats Part of Its Bed of Roses—Some Notable Exhibits.

From early in the afternoon yesterday there was an almost continuous stream of carriages up to the door of the Waldorf-Astoria, and almost every second vehicle contained an aristocratic dog, which was tenderly conveyed by the footman up to a bed of roses in the banquet hall, to be displayed at the first annual dog show of the Toy Spaniel Club. There were spaniels of every kind—red ones, tan ones, piebald ones, English ones and Japanese.

The Japanese spaniels from the Yetson kennels reclined in divans, cushioned with white silk trimmed with blue ribbons, each divan properly decorated with American beauty roses. One naughty spaniel received a good scolding because he chewed and swallowed a whole bunch of roses, its owner was frantic to know if its extraordinary meal wouldn't injure the dear little pet.

Mrs. Melville D. Landon had two or three Japanese spaniels caged in a perfect model of a Japanese villa. The tenants seemed quite conscious of the attention that they attracted.

Perhaps it was a lack of appreciation on their part, but there were several darling persons there who remarked sotto voce that prize spaniels were the homeliest things ever! The majority of visitors, however, clasped their hands in ecstasy and said: Oh, beautiful!"

An indiscreet hall boy voiced his opinion pretty freely, however.

"Dogs," he said thoughtfully, "is nice bugs to have around the back yard. But I believes in keepin' em dere and feedin' dem on t'ree quarts o' nuthin' a day wid' two or t'ree kicks to wash it down. Dat's de way ter keep dogs. Cats—dog show is right ahead, ma'am."

The fact that the club cup for the most artistically decorated basket or cage was waiting to be lifted was conducive to much that was interesting. No. 5, an English toy spaniel less than six months old, fitfully slumbered in a baby carriage lined with pink silk with floral decorations and gilded wheels. A colored maid who hovered near seemed to be in attendance in case the canine infant should wake up and yelp for milk.

Another pair of English spaniels reclined on rich blue silk cushions and yawned in a manner to indicate that they were bored. A particularly aristocratic spaniel was in a cage heavily padded with plush, and seemed to resent the vulgar gaze. She had a retroussé nose and a languid disdainful way of closing her eyes, which repelled all persons who had not been formally presented. The only time she evinced the slightest interest in the proceedings was when considerable attention was paid to a young Japanese débutante named Princess Tama. The idea of "that thing" eclipsing her filled the aristocrat with indignation, for it was in the catalogue that Princess Tama's age was doubtful and her pedigree unknown.

"Parvenue!" the spaniel in the plush-padded boudoir seemed to sniff. "She is nothing but an adventuress. I understand she is actually offered for sale for $500. What do you think of her, Baby Charmion?"

"That thing!" said the famous tan-splotched brunette, languidly surveying the Japanese adventuress, "I decline to discuss her!"

"Chee!" said the hall-boy, "I swapped a better dog dan dat fer a baseball mitt las' Fall, and he indicated no less a creature than Baby Charmion, who looked her disdain.

The show was a sort of continuous performance and was continued up to a late hour last night. To a dog fancier, it was undoubtedly interesting. Nearly all of the most noted spaniels of the country were shown, and as usual carried off all the honors of the day.

HONOR SYSTEM AT COLUMBIA.

Classes to Act on Resolutions Favoring Its Adoption.

Columbia students have drawn up resolutions in regard to the introduction of the honor system in examinations, on which the classes will act at their respective class meetings within the next few days. The classes in the schools of applied science already have rejected the honor methods, but the students in the college seem more favorably disposed toward them. The text of the resolutions which have been drawn up is:

Each student shall be placed upon his honor as a gentleman neither to give nor receive any aid during examinations, and should signify by his signature at the close of the examination that he has not done so.

All proctors and representatives of the Faculty shall be absent from the room during the examination, and all students shall be at liberty to leave the room and return as they see fit.

It shall be understood that the student body, individually and as a whole, will exercise its utmost influence to discourage and punish any breach of faith, and make manifest its disapproval to any and all offenders.

STUDENTS TO MEET AT FAIR.

Intercollegiate Branch of League of America to Hold Convention.

Arrangements have been completed for a meeting of the Students' League of America, Intercollegiate Branch, at the World's Fair in St. Louis from June 20 to 25. The association was formed late last Fall, and its purpose is to further interest in student activities, to reward merit in all phases of student life, and to increase a feeling of brotherhood among college men. The meeting at St. Louis has been so arranged that those college men who attend will be enabled to see the Olympic College athletic championships at the fair.

Among other features of the convention will be an oratorical contest to determine the college championship of the country. There will also be a joint debate between representative Eastern and Western colleges for the intercollegiate debating championship. Intercollegiate band concerts, sports, and a chess meet will be other features. An endeavor is being made to have an exhibition of college journalism.

Bullard—Rorty.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 26.—The marriage of Miss Marion H. Rorty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Rorty of this city, and Albert M. Bullard of Boston took place this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present. The bride is an artist of some note. Mr. Bullard has charge of one of the departments of the Western Electric Company of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullard will live in New York.

Coming Here on the Deutschland.

The Hamburg-American Line officials in this city yesterday received the following cablegram: Cherbourg, March 26.—After crossing the Channel with great speed, averaging over 24 knots from Southampton to this port, the Hamburg-American flier Deutschland left here to-day at 5:50 P. M. for New York, with 375 cabin passengers. Among her passengers are Marshall Field and family of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins of New York, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings of New York, the Rev. Dr. E. Van Slyke of New York, E. H. Haney of Chicago, the Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll of New York, A. E. Mayer of New York, Col. James P. Donahue, Mrs. Donahue, Mrs. A. W. Kilgour, Mrs. John Miner, Dr. W. F. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce of Washington, and the Misses McCullough of Chicago.

COW SMASHES MILK RECORD.

Holstein Animal Produces 34.32 Pounds of Butter in Seven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 26.—As a result of several tests made under the supervision of Prof. E. B. Voorhees of the Agricultural Experimental Station here, it has developed that H. D. Roe of Augusta, N. J., has a Holstein cow that now holds the world's record for producing milk. The record shows that in seven days the cow gave 620.95 pounds of milk and 26.87 pounds of butter fat, which produced 34.32 pounds of butter. On two occasions the assistants were present for forty-eight hours with the cow, noting the feeding, milking, &c.

The record for thirty days is 2,640 pounds of milk, 110 1-10 pounds of butter fat, making 137 6-10 pounds of butter. This is higher than the average dairy cow in New York or New Jersey produces in one year.

The cow is named Aggie Cornicopia Pauline, and has been valued by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association at $10,000. The Holstein-Friesian Association provided for the expense of the tests. The cow is thoroughly bred, and was milked four times each day.

Until these tests were made the world's record was held by Sadie Vail Concordia, owned by Mr. Von Hayne of New York State. This cow's record was 30.10 pounds of butter in seven days.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week, needless to say, will be as dull socially as a week could well be. There is nothing on the social calendar of interest. With the coming of Easter, however, and the April weddings, the conditions will be reversed.

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Mrs. George Crocker, who, with Mr. Crocker, sailed several weeks ago for the Riviera, was taken ill at Cannes and cabled for her daughter, Miss Alice Rutherford, who has joined her mother. Mrs. Crocker's other daughter, Mrs. Philip Kearny, whose wedding was celebrated on Feb. 23, is also at Cannes.

***

The Spence schoolgirls have had dances and theatricals at the Spence School, given for them and Groton schoolboy friends. One of these affairs took place Friday night and another last evening.

***

Ernest Iselin, whose marriage to Miss Pauline Whittier will be celebrated on April 6, will almost immediately sail for Europe with his bride. They will be absent several months, and will spend a portion of the honeymoon in France.

***

The engagement has been announced of William H. Morgan, until lately of New York, and Miss Helen North Newlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newlin of Flatbush. Mr. Morgan is a member of the New York Athletic and several other clubs.

***

The sale for the benefit of the Seamen's Mission in Market Street and the Seamen's Coffee Room in State Street, which was held yesterday at the residence of the Misses Horn, netted a good sum. The Misses Holins, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, and others were present and took charge of various tables.

***

Mrs. William H. Falconer and Miss Louise Falconer have gone to Atlantic City, where they will spend the Easter holidays. Mrs. James E. Martin, who arrived there last week, will return to town on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin A. Powell sailed on the Zeeland, and will spend several months in England and France. While in Paris they will purchase many furnishings for their new home, 10 East Ninety-second Street, which is nearly completed. They expect to return in June and will spend the Summer with Mrs. Powell's father, Thomas L. Feitner, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.

***

Mrs. Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, whose sudden death from acute Bright's disease, took place at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Wednesday, was Miss Carlie M. Schenck, a daughter of the late Allen Schenck of this city, and her marriage to Dr. Daniel W. Wynkoop, son of Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, was celebrated on Nov. 14 last in Grace Church Chantry. After a Southern trip for several weeks Dr. Wynkoop and his bride returned to New York and made their home at 128 Madison Avenue, where they did considerable quiet entertaining in the way of small dinners. About the beginning of Lent, Dr. and Mrs. Wynkoop started on what they termed a supplementary bridal tour to and through Southern California, and were to have started on their return trip East on Thursday, but on reaching the Palace Hotel Mrs. Wynkoop was in a state of coma and never rallied. Two sisters survive her, Mrs. Charles Scarborough and Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald.

***

The annual parade of the Coaching Club, of which Col. William Jay is the President, will take place on Saturday, May 7, and after the review in Central Park by Col. Jay the coaches will be tooled to Morris Park for the opening of the racing season there.

***

Mrs. Devereux Clapp and Miss Edith Devereux Clapp sailed for Europe yesterday.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary of War Taft was the guest of honor at a reception given this evening by Senator Foraker at his Sixteenth Street home, when about 400 guests enjoyed the hospitality of the Ohio Senator. The house was profusely decorated, American Beauty roses and delicate green foliage being most in evidence. Haley's Orchestra played in the ballroom, while a buffet supper was served throughout the reception in the dining room. Nearly the entire Senate, the Representatives from Ohio, the judiciary, the Cabinet, and all the embassies and legations were represented, while the ranking officers of the army and navy and Commissioners of the District made up the list of guests.

Mrs. Richey entertained at her beautiful old home, 1,651 Pennsylvania Avenue, yesterday, when her friends were invited to a bridge luncheon.

The Chinese Minister will have as his guests next Tuesday evening the members of the Phillips Andover Alumni Association of Washington. Alfred E. Stearns, the Principal of the school, will come to Washington for the occasion and stay with the Minister during a visit of several days.

A fashionable company attended the reading to-day at the Washington Club, in aid of the Red Cross Society of Russia. Mme. Demiessuer, widow of a Secretary of the Russian Legation, read from her own translation of "Ivan the Terrible." Mme. Demiessuer, who spent many years in her husband's country, is an American, the daughter of the late Admiral Radford. The reading was under the patronage of the Russian Ambassador and attended by the members of the embassy.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 26.—The Hayward Farm in Middletown, which was sold this week to C. D. Chapman of New York, has been leased by Mrs. Burke-Roche for the Summer and the stables will be used to house the coach and horses to be used by Aurel Batonyi for the coaching trips to be made during the Summer between Newport and Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Burke-Roche has gone quite largely into show horses and will use the farm for her horses.

Mrs. Christopher M. Roberts and Louis Roberts of London and Mrs. Guy Norman, Miss Carlyle, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Moran of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are still at the Hill-top cottage, but will go to Sandy Point Farm early next week.

Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge has returned from a three weeks' visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Lorillard are at the Greer cottage on Catherine Street.

Engagement Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harry Lyon of 739 Madison Avenue and the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Asher. Miss Lyon is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon and the late Lewis Lyon, and a grandniece of the late Henry Hart. Dr. Asher was born at Manchester, England, and for the last three years has been the rabbi of the Madison Avenue Synagogue. He is also Professor of Homiletics at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

AMERICAN COLOR MASTERS

Dainty Pictures by Living Artists at Montross Gallery.

Old Paintings by Ryder and New by Walker, Water Colors by La Farge.

A collection of three-score paintings at the Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth Avenue, represents seven living artists who may be included under the general term of colorists, a term which applies to them all in greater or less degree, according as a superfine color sense shows itself in their work with more or less intensity. The seven are Messrs. John La Farge, Albert P. Ryder, Thomas W. Dewing, Dwight W. Tryon, Horatio Walker, Alexander Schilling, and Abbott H. Thayer.

Mr. La Farge is holding an exhibition just now in Boston; here are a small oil painting and eight water colors, which include three studies for church decorations—"Christ, Trinity Church," "Peace" and "Christ and the Magdalen," all delicate in handling and light in color scheme, and "Waipio Valley," "Crater," and "The Escape," small pictures from the South Pacific Islands. In the last mentioned are two natives pushing a canoe from land; then out on the deep blue sea appear the square sails of fishing boats. "Waipio Valley" is a coastwise view with cliffs and a curving strand. The finest of all is the view of a crater sending up clouds of steam and smoke.

Albert Ryder exhibits so rarely that a show containing six of his strongly individual paintings becomes thereby remarkable. "An Oriental Camp" has a lovely tonal quality, and the figures of horses and camels are carried out with a nicety in drawing rather unusual. "Moonlight" is a little marine of quite unearthly breadth and intensity, with a lugger plunging down a wave in the dark foreground and clouds forming the boldest, strangest shapes above and below the moon. In marked contrast is the landscape showing a long strand beyond a bay, a lovely sky, a foreground of tall waving grass no longer young, which has a faint violet tone from the seed vessels and the feathery tops. This sober little landscape may appease those who become uneasy before such paintings as the moonlit marine just mentioned and "The Forest of Arden," an imaginative glade with singular gaunt trees that seem to hold the heavy clouds in their leafless tops. "The Curfew Hour" is a pastoral most exquisite in color, with moonlight contending against the end of daylight. Cows in the foreground lying down show the light from the west on their sides. Beyond the cliff above the sea is a moon growing less white among drifting clouds. A dead canary on a wrinkled cloth is the only piece of still-life by Ryder that has yet been seen; it is as individual as everything he does and very delightful in tone. These six are far from showing Ryder's variety of mood, but among them are old and new. All have the quality of winning their way by their extraordinary feeling for color as soon as the preliminary surprise at their utterly unconventional handling is overcome. They are like pictures of some long forgotten Flemish or Dutch primitive. They have the aspect of paintings made before Van Eyck discovered oils.

Mr. Horatio Walker has been spending the Winter at his Summer home on the Isle of Orleans, and here are scenes from the ice harvest on the St. Lawrence. The blocks of ice with their sea-green reflections, the rugged country horses hauling them out or cutting the unbroken ice, the rude farmer-folk, are painted with all of Walker's talent for color and for rustic realism. "Girl Feeding Turkeys" is more of composition. The splendid colors of the gobbler, the subdued plumage of the hens, their characteristic poses as they feed, are so combined as to make a very attractive group in mass as well as color. The turkey girl is a trifle reminiscent of J. F. Millet.

Mr. Dewing has a sketch, the best portrait of a young girl, and Mr. Thayer one of a little boy. Five landscapes by Tryon repeat as many pensive woods wrought in his well-known manner, sober and reserved. Two moonlights by Alexander Schilling show him at his best. The little exhibition will remain till April 22; the gallery offers a charming oasis in the rush of the city, where one can pass an hour in contemplation of restful work by men who take their own time unperturbed by the clamor of the market.

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY.

Public Works for New York and Other Cities Erected and Proposed.

The third annual exhibition of the Municipal Art Society in the galleries of the National Arts Club gives one some idea of the variety of problems which are pressing upon the attention of citizens as New York grows. Here are suggestions by the Committee on Thoroughfares for widening Fifty-ninth Street by taking one sidewalk for more roadway and carrying it under arcades, another for rearranging Fifth Avenue so as to form spaces for carriages and cabs, and a third for gaining an outlook on the Hudson by erecting a double-decked continuous drive and promenade on the west side of West Street, overlooking the piers. The rearrangement of the southern end of Union Square contemplates the removal of the fine equestrian Washington from its present site to face down Broadway.

The lady chapel and third spire for St. Patrick's Cathedral now going up are shown in elevation by the architect William W. Renwick, son of the architect of the Cathedral. Here are the plans of Carrère & Hastings for the ferry house, railway terminal, and borough building at St. George, Richmond Borough, to be erected by the city; a plaster model and front elevation of the palace for the Police Department in Manhattan, designed by F. L. V. Hoppin; front elevation and plan for the Fire Department's building on Duane Street by Trowbridge & Livingston, and the proposed "Henry Hudson" bridge over the Harlem at Spuyten Duyvil by Boller & Hodge. This last, with its triumphal arches and handsome proportions, ought to prove a notable landmark at the northern end of Manhattan—if accepted.

There are suggestions for memorial entrances to Central Park; recreation piers, including a design by Cresswell Corbusier, which took the gold medal at the Architectural League, and one by C. C. Grant, which took the silver medal; views of Carnegie libraries built and in the making; the Horace Mann School by Josselyn, Howell & Stokes; a proposed Flower Market and Baths by Arnold W. Brunner for Canal, Washington, Spring, and West Streets, and a very elaborate bird's-eye view by T. J. George of Blackwell's Island transformed, in accordance with a suggestion made long ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES, into a place for public amusements. Mr. George shows the Blackwell's Island Bridge crossing from Manhattan to Long Island City. The narrow island below the great bridge has been treated in a grandiose style with formal gardens and public buildings.

New York is naturally represented very fully, but Washington, Providence, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Richmond, Va., and other cities furnish examples of monuments and public buildings. Color is lent the little exhibition by pieces of "Poillon" pottery suitable for house fronts and gardens, and by a number of specimens of the tilework in green, dark blue, yellow, &c., which is being used on the walls of the stations of the subway in this city.

The Exhibition Committee consists of Messrs. Taber Sears, H. A. McNeil, F. S. Williams and Henry Hornbostel, and Miss Gabrielle Stewart. The show remains till the 31st; it may be seen by card of member.

MRS. CHEATHAM-THOMPSON.

The Popular Entertainer to Give a Recital at Dr. Gerrit Smith's Studio.

Mrs. Katharine Cheatham-Thompson (the Kitty Cheatham of Daly's some years ago) will give a recital of songs in French and English, mostly new, and some written for her, children's songs, and genuine darky melodies but slightly related to the ragtime songs of the music halls, at the Gerrit Smith Studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street, Tuesday afternoon, April 5. This will be Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson's first public recital in New York. The only ones she has given in America (except a few in Southern cities lately) were at Newport and Tuxedo. The patronesses of this recital will be Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Samuel Reading Bertron, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Anne Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Wilbur Mathews, Mrs. Frederic Nellson, Mme. Nordica, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, Mrs. George L. Scott, and Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh.

Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson has been very successful as a social entertainer in London, and in the American colony in Paris. She has had the rare honor of giving a concert, with Mme. Nordica, M. Kubelik, and Mr. Bispham to help her, in the town house of the Duchess of Sutherland, and she frequently has sung before royalty, a fact that is not without its influence in making the vogue of a society entertainer even in a democratic land. Those who remember her performances of Shakespeare's Jaquenetta, Tennyson's Kate, and Farquhar's Bizarre at Daly's know that her powers of expression are out of the ordinary. A native of Nashville, Tenn., she knows the Southern negro well, and many of her darky songs, which have done so much to secure her popularity abroad, are actual remembrances of her youth. They are rendered simply and naturally, and frequently without accompaniment. She also has had negro songs written for her by Paul Dunbar and others. Some of her French songs, which are dainty and piquant, and never of the ordinary café chantant quality, were also written expressly for her to sing. She will be assisted in her New York recital by Mr. Hardy-Thé.

ELIZABETH EMMET'S DEBUT.

Descendant of Irish Patriot Appears on Professional Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, March 26.—Miss Elizabeth Emmet made her début as a professional actress at the New Rochelle Opera House this evening, appearing in the support of Miss Clara Bloodgood, in Charles Frohman's production of Clyde Fitch's play, "The Girl with the Green Eyes." The house was crowded, and the entrance of Miss Emmet was the occasion of an outburst of hearty applause on the part of scores of her friends.

Miss Emmet is a daughter of the late Richard Stockton Emmet, the New York lawyer. She is a sister of Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, and William and Grenville T. Emmet. She is a cousin of Dr. Addis Emmet and Dr. John Duncan Emmet, the latter of whom married Miss Josephine Drexel. She is a collateral descendant of Robert Emmet.

SIR HENRY IRVING SAILS.

May Come Again Next Year—What He Says of His Tour.

When the Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba sailed from here yesterday she carried away Sir Henry Irving and eighty-two members of the theatrical company with which he has been touring the United States since last November. The company was practically the same one that came here with Sir Henry. For his accommodation the steamship agents knocked out the partitions between several of the state-rooms on the port side of the main deck, so that he could have a suite of rooms, including a private dining room, a sitting room and a bath.

Before the vessel sailed Sir Henry said that he would probably return to this country next season with some play in which Miss Ellen Terry would have a part. "My visit has been a financial success," he said, "in every city except Chicago. There because of the Iroquois disaster our stop was rather a failure. On my return to England I shall at once begin preparations for the revival of "Becket," in which I intend to tour the provinces. All the stage properties of this play were burned some time ago, and so I shall be compelled to start as with a new play. It has been my great desire for a long time to go to Australia and I may change my plans and go there next year instead of coming here.

PAULINE HALL ASKS DIVORCE.

Her Husband Is George B. McLellan, the Theatrical Manager.

Pauline Hall, the actress, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from George B. McLellan, who was her manager when they were married at Bath Beach on Aug. 10, 1892. She names an actress in one of his companies.

Mrs. McLellan, who is a daughter of a Cincinnati druggist, is on the road now. Mr. McLellan returned a few days ago from London, where he went on business. He is a brother of Charles McLellan, who writes under the name of Hugh Morton.

Mrs. McLellan wants the custody of their child and asks that her husband be compelled to contribute to its support. Mr. McLellan was her second husband. Her first was Edmund White. They were divorced in 1888. Supreme Court Justice McCall has sent the case before James R. Torrence as referee.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cornelia Grinnell Willis.

Cornelia Grinnell Willis, widow of Nathaniel Parker Willis, poet and magazine editor, died yesterday at her home in Washington, D. C., aged seventy-nine years. She was married to Mr. Willis in 1845 and subsequently they lived at Idlewild, near Newburg-on-the-Hudson. After Mr. Willis's death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1867, Mrs. Willis lived at New Bedford, Mass., and Washington. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at the Unitarian Church in New Bedford.

A Founder of Coytesville Dead.

John H. Williams died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fremont C. Lyons, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., last Wednesday. Mr. Williams was born in England June 18, 1828, and came to the United States when a young man. In 1851 he was one of the Englishmen, nearly all of whom were shoemakers, who cleared what is now the Palisades and founded the Village of Coytesville. It was at that time a sort of co-operative settlement, and the villagers had their own co-operative store, which they took turns in running. They tired of being storekeepers, however, and Mr. Williams bought the business, but finally returned to his original business of shoemaking.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR WHITING TALCOTT, business man and philanthropist, of 39 West Seventy-sixth Street, died on March 19. He was a Director of the American Hosiery Company, and one of the founders of the Boys' Free Reading Room of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society. He is survived by his wife and three children.

GEORGE F. MOORE, only surviving original member of the jobbing dry goods house of Edson, Moore & Co. of Detroit, died suddenly of heart trouble at Magnolia Springs, Fla., Friday evening. Mr. Moore lived in this city a number of years, during which time on account of ill-health he was not active in business. He was seventy-one years old, and is survived by a son and a daughter, George F. Moore, Jr., of Detroit, and Mrs. J. Ledlie Hees of Fonda, N. Y. The burial will be held at Detroit Tuesday.

Lehigh Valley's New Claim Agent.

Charles E. Sayre, who in recent years has been the city freight agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in this city, and later division freight agent for the State of New Jersey, has been appointed general claim agent for the company, with offices in South Bethlehem, Penn.

Le Boutillier Brothers

LACES.

Are displaying a new importation of Fine Laces—Alencon, Repoussé, Punch effects, Lierre, Point Gaze, Chantilly, Valenciennes, Oriental, Appliqué, and Soft Model Flouncings. Matched Widths, Allovers and Bandings to match.

SPECIAL

A large assortment of Applique and Separate Ornaments, in exclusive designs,—in Paris, Champagne and white—well adapted for application purposes.

Net Top Repousse Flouncings, 18 inches wide,

98c. *worth $1.50*

Irish Crochet and Point Venise Allover Nets, 19 inches wide, for waists, gowns and trimmings in general,

98c. *worth $1.50*

White and Cream Crochet Bands,

39c. *value 55c.*

Black, White and Cream Chiffon, 45 inches wide,

39c. *value 59c.*

45-inch Point d'Esprit Nets—White, Cream and Black,

59c. *regular value 75c.*

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

New and large variety of Stocks, Fancy Top Collars and Sets in Persian, Crash, Bulgaria and Lacy effects,

29c. to 59c.

Special White Top Collars, with fine embroidered top,

29c. *good value for 48c.*

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

DAN DALY, ACTOR, DIES SUDDENLY

Seized with Hemorrhage While Rising from His Bed.

A MOST POPULAR COMEDIAN

Loved Broadway, Where He Was Known Even by the Cab Horses—Survived His Wife Only a Few Days.

Dan Daly, most eccentric and one of the best beloved of comedians, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first Street. He had been suffering a long time from consumption, but always insisted to his friends that his ailment was stomach trouble.

He had been around his usual haunts for the past several weeks, and waited up yesterday morning until after 2 o'clock to hear the result of the Corbett-Britt fight in San Francisco. As he was getting out of bed in the afternoon at 2:30 he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and had just strength enough left to ring the bell for aid. When the bell boy reached the room two minutes later Dan Daly was dead.

His wife died a little more than a week ago, and the comedian has failed rapidly since that time. He was forty years old.

The Daly family, of which Dan was the youngest son, was noted because of the theatrical successes of its members. Dan's brothers were Thomas and Robert, now dead; Capt. "Bill," who after winning fame on the stage won more in the sporting world, and Timothy, the eldest brother, who is now dying of consumption at the Daly home, in Revere, Mass. The two Daly girls, Lucy and Maggie, were famous as dancers, and they married the comedians Ward and Vokes, just now in vaudeville. Yesterday afternoon they were playing in Newark when they received word of Dan's death. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward and Mrs. Vokes took the body last night to Boston, where the funeral will be held.

Dan Daly loved Broadway. Not long ago the comedian told his friend Bert Haverly that if he had to die, he would rather die on Broadway than anywhere. He had lived at the Vendome for ten years, and during the Summer could be seen sitting outside on a chair near the doorway. This was known in the hotel as "Dan Daly's office," and it was there that he made arrangements with managers about contracts. All the Daly family, including Ward and Vokes, have Summer homes at Revere. Capt. "Bill" runs a yacht of which Dan was part owner, but Dan spent little time either at his handsome seaside home or on the yacht. He preferred Broadway.

He was called the "eccentric comedian," because nobody could imitate him, although there were more "imitations" of Dan Daly than of any other comedian. Cissy Loftus and Fay Templeton each had an "imitation of Dan Daly" in their repertoires. His automatic movements and the peculiarly slow and measured tones of his voice won him wide fame.

When he was a boy his brothers, Tom and Robert, were already on the stage, and they gave him a small part in "Vacation" in which he was very successful. He did better in "Upside Down" and better still in "The City Directory." Under George W. Lederer's management he played in "In Gay New York" at the Herald Square Theatre, and finally in "The Belle of New York," in which he won his greatest success here and in London. Last Summer he appeared in "John Henry," and since then in vaudeville. So great a drawing card was he in vaudeville that managers willingly paid him $1,000 a week. His last appearance was in Buffalo two weeks ago.

He was remarkable among his fellow actors because he never was known nor had he ever been seen to study his lines, but when the opening night came he was letter perfect.

His popularity was no less remarkable. He was known even by the cab horses who stood around the Vendome corner. Some of these old-time horses would recognize the comedian's consumptive cough, wake up with a start, and poke their heads out toward him because they knew that he always carried around a pocket full of sugar cubes.

One day when he was sitting outside the hotel a wretched dog came limping along. Dan took pity on the cur, led him down to the engineer, and gave a five-dollar bill to one of the hotel boys to clean the dog and nurse him into shape. Every day thereafter he would go to see how his protégé was getting along.

His wife was Miss Mary Mooney of the North End, Boston, with whom the comedian had been acquainted since his boyhood. One son, Dan, who is thirteen years old, survives him.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The weather Sunday and Monday will be fair and cold in all districts except Florida, where showers are indicated. It will be decidedly colder in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, also in the portion of the Middle Atlantic States Sunday, and cold weather will continue Monday.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be brisk northwest, diminishing Sunday night. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Eastport. Cold-wave warnings have been issued for Ithaca, Albany, and New York.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New Jersey—Fair and much colder Sunday; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday; much colder in southeast portion; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

New England—Fair and colder Sunday; Monday fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday; much colder in south portion; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	40	55	58
6 A. M.	38	56	56
9 A. M.	40	63	67
12 M.	49	63	67
3 P. M.	57	50	66
6 P. M.	55	55	60
9 P. M.	51	42	50
12 P. M.	48	40	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	54¼
Corresponding date, 1903	47
Corresponding date for last 25 years	39

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 60 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 52 degrees, the maximum temperature being 64 degrees, at 10 A. M., and the minimum, 52, at 8 P. M. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 82 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

PATTON—SHARP.—On Wednesday, March 23, 1904, at the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Va., by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton Theological Seminary, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Katharine Lyman Sharp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Sharp of Portsmouth, to Robert Hunter Patton '26, of New York City.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 25, 1904, at her residence, 46 Sydney Place, Brooklyn, Mary A. Braiden, widow of Edward Buckley.

Funeral services Monday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

COLGATE.—Suddenly, on March 20, 1904, at Pasadena, Cal., Abner W. Colgate, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and Forty-fourth St., on Monday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock.

DELMONICO.—Suddenly, on March 24, 1904, Rosa Delmonico, at her residence, 144 West Seventy-fifth St.

Requiem mass at St. Leo's Church, East Twenty-eighth St., Monday, March 28, at 10:30 A. M.

DEMAREST.—At Hampton Terrace, S. C., on Thursday, March 24th, 1904, Charlotte Gardner, wife of A. T. Demarest.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Warren G. Demarest, 48 East Seventy-third St., on Sunday, March 27, at 2:30 P. M.

HILL.—Suddenly, on March 24, at the residence of her sister, in Elizabeth, N. J., Amanda M., wife of J. Clarkson Hill of Pelham Manor, N. Y. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., on Monday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—George F. Moore of Detroit, Mich., suddenly, of heart failure, at Magnolia Springs, Fla., Friday evening, aged 71.

Funeral Detroit, Tuesday.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, March 24, at 28 West Eleventh St., Mary A. Butler, widow of David B. Williamson, and daughter of the late Elias Butler.

Funeral services at her late residence Monday, March 28, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WILLIS.—At her residence, in Washington, D. C., on March 26, aged 79 years, Cornelia Grinnell, widow of the late N. P. Willis and daughter of Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford, Mass.

Services at the Unitarian Church, New Bedford, Mass., Monday, March 28.

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MY ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS IS
8TH AV. AND 19TH ST.
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My only Tel., Chelsea,
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Rev. Stephen Merritt,
Undertaker.
P. W. Radcliffe.
GENERAL UNDERTAKER.

Great Pleasure Cemetery.—Private station. Round trip tickets 50 cents, at office, 25 Broad St.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA: RICH CUT GLASS

EASTER AT THE PRESENT STORE.

Every year the immemorial custom of making Gifts at Easter becomes more general, and naturally so; for of all the festivals, secular or religious, Easter is the most hopeful, the most joyous, the most inspiriting.

Kind words, good wishes, are well enough, but something more substantial is certainly more satisfactory. What shall it be?

CUT GLASS FLOWER CENTRE shapes for Easter flowers is the flower centre, as shown in above illustration. Prices as follows:

7 inch	$9.75	10 inch	$19.50
8 inch	12.75	12 inch	30.00
9 inch	16.50		

CUT GLASS LOVING CUP A very beautiful three-handled, rich, footed loving cup. Appropriate for Easter flowers. Regular price, $15, specially reduced to $10.00 each

CUT GLASS COMPORTS. A new idea in a tall comport, suitable for bon-bons, salted almonds, etc.; 8-inch size, specially priced at.....$5.75

CUT GLASS VASES

The Week at the Theatres

THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

Revival of "The Two Orphans," New Amsterdam, Monday.
Revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," Daly's, Monday.
"Rosmersholm," Princess, Monday.
"Piff! Paff! Pouff!" Casino, Saturday.

It is an imposing list of stars that will appear together to-morrow night at the New Amsterdam Theatre in A. M. Palmer's revival of "The Two Orphans." Included are Kyrle Bellew, Charles Warner, Grace George, James O'Neill, Frederick Perry, E. M. Holland, Jameson Lee Finney, Margaret Illington, Clara Morris, Annie Irish, Elita Proctor Otis, and Clara Blandick. Mr. Palmer, moreover, has filled the minor rôles with experienced actors and actresses. He says if anybody has only to walk across the stage that walk must be done well.

It is his purpose to reproduce the play as it was seen at the Union Square Theatre thirty years ago. The scenery is the work of Richard Marston, who painted the original production. The stage equipment will be more elaborate than that of thirty years ago. The costumes will be exactly the same as the old ones. The full cast is as follows:

Chevalier Maurice de Vaudrey.....Kyrle Bellew
Count de Linières.....Frederick Perry
Picard.....E. M. Holland
Jacques Frochard.....Charles Warner
Pierre Frochard.....James O.Neill
Marquis de Presles.....Jameson Lee Finney
Doctor of the Hospitals.....Frank Roberts
M. de Mailly.....Stanley Jessop
M. de Estres.....Stanley Hawkins
Martin, citizen of Paris.....R. Paton Gibbs
Antoine.....George S. Stevens
Lafleur.....Frank Connor
Officer of the Guard.....Basil West
Chief Clerk of the Countess de Linières.....Alfred James
Louise.....Grace George
Henriette.....Margaret Illington
Countess de Linières.....Annie Irish
La Frochard.....Elita Proctor Otis
Marianna, an outcast.....Clara Blandick
Sister Genevieve.....Clara Morris
Julie.....Mona Harrison
Florette.....Mignon Beranger
Cora.....Corinna Parker
Sister Therese.....Lucy Millliken

For their last week in New York this season Ben Greet's Elizabethan players will offer Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." Miss Matthison will appear as Kate Hardcastle and Mr. Greet as Tony Lumpkin. The entire cast:

Sir Charles Marlowe.....C. Rann Kennedy
Young Marlowe.....J. Sayer Crawley
Hastings.....Dallas Anderson
Hardcastle.....B. A. Field
Tony Lumpkin.....Ben Greet
Stingo, inn keeper.....St. Clair Bayfield
Diggory.....George Riddell
Roger.....S. H. Goodwyn
Jeremy.....Henry Willis
Moses.....Edward Hughes
Dick Muggins.....R. H. Forster
Jack Slang.....Sam Hunston
Tom Twist.....Joseph Horner
Little Aminadale.....Fred Coney
Mrs. Hardcastle.....Millicent McLaughlin
Kate Hardcastle.....Edith Wynne Matthison
Constance Neville.....Alys Rees
Maid.....Dorothy Mahomed
Betty Stingo.....Alice Harrington

A musical play called "Piff! Paff! Pouff!" will be presented at the Casino Theatre next Saturday evening. The libretto is by Stanislaus Stange and the music by William Jerome and Jean Schwartz. Many novel features are promised. The English Pony Ballet will take part. The chorus girls will be, it is said, good-looking and well-formed. The cast is as follows:

Dick Daily.....Maurice Darcy
Lord George Piffle.....Templar Saxe
Macaroni Paffle.....John Hyams
Bedella.....Abby Stange
August Melon.....Joseph Miron
Mrs. Lillian Montague.....Alice Fischer
Nora Melon.....Mabel Hollins
Cora Melon.....Grace Cameron
Encora Melon.....Hilda Hollins
Rose Melon.....Amelia Stone
Peter Pouffle.....Eddie Foy
Joe Silver.....George Wiseman

"Rosmersholm" will be the offering of Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Players this week at the Princess Theatre. This play, though it has been seen many times on the stage abroad, is scarcely known here. The cast is as follows:

Rosmer.....William Morris
Rector Kroll.....Theodore Roberts
Ulric Brendel.....Martin L. Alsop
Peter Mortensgard.....Sheridan Tupper
Rebecca West.....Florence Kahn
Madam Helseth.....Grace Gayler Clark

Thursday night at the Princess Mr. Rosenfeld's company will present Sudermann's "The Battle of the Butterflies."

Richard Mansfield will move up to the Harlem Opera House this week. He will appear Monday night in "Ivan the Terrible," Tuesday in "Old Heidelberg," Wednesday in "A Parisian Romance," Thursday in "Beau Brummel," Friday in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Saturday afternoon in "Old Heidelberg," and Saturday night in "Beau Brummel." Early Sunday morning, April 3, the entire company of 106 people will start westward. Before returning to New York Mr. Mansfield will have traveled more than 11,000 miles.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre this week.

Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar will have the two leading rôles in "Foxy Grandpa" at the New Star Theatre this week.

Thomas E. Shea will appear in a répertoire of classic plays at the Grand Opera House this week. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday nights he will be seen in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday in "The Bells," and at the two matinées in "Cardinal Richelieu."

"In the Shadow of the Gallows" comes to the Third Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

"A Midnight Marriage," with Florence Bindley in the star rôle, is the week's attraction at the American Theatre.

"Sis Hopkins," with Miss Rose Melville in the title rôle, will be at the West End Theatre for one week beginning to-morrow.

"Turned Up," one of Nat Goodwin's first successes, will be given by the H. V. Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week.

Easter Monday is to see several openings. Among the plays that will be presented on that evening are "David Harum" at the Academy, "The Dictator" at the Criterion, "Saucy Sally" at the Lyceum, "An African Millionaire" at the Princess, "The Superstition of Sue" at the Savoy, "The Smart Set" at the Fourteenth Street, "Cousin Kate" again at the Hudson, and "The Shepherd King" at the Knickerbocker.

THIS WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE.

Victoria—Paul Spadoni, Marshall P. Wilder, Adgie and her lions, Genaro and Bailey, Fields and Ward, Rice and Prevost, Cushman, Holcomb, and Curtis, Smith and Fuller, Bertie Fowler, and the Belleclaire Brothers.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street—John T. Sullivan in "Captain Huntington," the Four Nelson Comiques, Monroe, Mack, and Lawrence, Dorothy Neville, Kenyon and De Garmo, Gracelyn Whitehouse, Frank Bouman, Hale and Francis, Barto and Lafferty, Stewart and Raymond, Tanner and Gilbert, and Leroy and Walby.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue—"The Wedding March" will be presented by the Proctor Stock Company. The vaudeville list includes "Senator" Frank Bell, Anna Caldwell, Ray Cox, Zara and Stetson, the Messenger Boy Trio, and O. M. Mitchell.

Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street: "Captain Swift" and a vaudeville bill containing West and Van Sicien, Alf Holt, Louise Henry, and James R. Adams.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street—"The Man Who Dared."

Huber's Museum—Singalese Silver Dancers, Mme. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, the German Rose, Osborn and Wallace, and Joe Hartman.

Gotham—The Kentucky Belles.

Dewey—The Brigadier Burlesquers.

Keith's—Pauline Hall, Sager Midgely, Wartenberg Brothers, Cressy and Dayne, James J. Morton, Martin Brothers, McMahon and Chapelle, Emerson and Omega, Rastus and Banks, Rosaire, Lavine and Leonard, Reed and Shaw, and Clarke and Florette.

Hurtig & Seamon's—The Holloway Trio, Keough and Ballard, the Five Rosses, Avery and Hart, Lillian Shaw, the Parros Brothers, Russell and Locke, and Will Tompkins.

Circle—Rousby's "In Paris," Edouin and Edwards in "A Bachelor's Dream," Stuart Barnes, Nora Bayes, Shean and Warren, Webb's Seals and Lions, Mitchell and Marron, and Foster's Musical Dog.

Eden Musée—"The Dude Among the Tyrolese" has been added to the world in wax. The moving war pictures are shown both afternoon and evening.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Some of the principal features at the Sunday concerts to-day are as follows:

DEWEY—Empire City Quartet, O'Brien and Havel, Browning Sisters.
GOTHAM—Mlle. Olive, Hardin and Ah Sid, Mark Sullivan, Larkin and Paterson.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Mabel McKinley, Genard and Bailey, Canfield and Carlton.
VICTORIA—Paul Spadoni, Haines and Vidocq, Harry Gilfoil, Rossow Midgets.
HUBER'S—Green Sisters, Spedden and Hudson, Rogers and Fulton, Fred Grant and company.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Dan McAvoy, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, J. K. Emmet, Van Sicien and West.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Helene Girard, Vann and Beaumont, Julian Rose, Aurie Dagwell, Marie Brackman.
PROCTOR'S ONE-HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Four Nelson Comiques, Mansfield and Wilbur, Little and Pritzkow.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Robert Fitzsimmons, John T. Sullivan, "Senator" Frank Bell, Monroe, Mack, and Lawrence.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cressy and Dayne, J. K. Glenroy, Four Emperors of Music, Empire Comedy Four, Elsie Bernard, Faust Trio.
NEW STAR—Charles T. Aldrick, Eulah Lee, Clifford and Burke, Martin and Milligan, Alice Raymond.
AMERICAN—Ford and Wilson, Gray and Graham, Charles McAvoy, Alexus and Schall, John Cantwell, Nellie De Veau.
WEST END—Digby Bell, Harrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Three Mumonds, Walter R. Seymour and company, Katie Rooney, Gilbert Saroney.
METROPOLIS—Ellsworth and Burke, John Clark, Fredo and Dare.
EDEN MUSÉE—World in Wax, music, and moving pictures.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

In celebration of the hundredth performance of "Merely Mary Ann" souvenirs will be distributed to-morrow night at the Criterion Theatre. Miss Eleanor Robson will leave the Criterion Saturday and will enter the Garrick April 4.

This is the last week of "The Admirable Crichton" at the Lyceum Theatre. "Man Proposes" will not be at the Hudson after Saturday night. It will give place to "Cousin Kate." "The Other Girl" at the Empire continues to delight large audiences and will be here many weeks yet.

At Wallack's "The County Chairman" draws larger crowds than any play in town. It may stay through the Summer months. "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will be at the Belasco some time; a special matinée is to be given a week from next Thursday.

Forbes Robertson and his wife, Gertrude Elliott, have only one more week of "Hamlet" at the Knickerbocker. A special matinée will be given Tuesday for the benefit of "the profession."

"The Ruling Power" leaves the Garrick next Saturday. There will be a professional matinée Thursday.

"The Secret of Polichinelle" is at the Garden. The proximity of the big Barnum & Bailey Circus seems to help the dainty little comedy, for the overflow from the larger hall finds its way into the theatre.

"The Virginian" will celebrate its one hundredth performance at the Manhattan Theatre Tuesday night. At the Lyric Wilton Lackaye and "The Pit" will stay three or four weeks longer.

"The Girl from Kay's" at the Herald Square becomes more and more popular as the days go by.

"The Wizard of Oz" has three more weeks at the Majestic. The attendance is as good as it was a year ago, when the play opened.

"The Yankee Consul," at the Broadway Theatre, will begin its sixth week to-morrow night.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" will stay at the Academy of Music six days longer.

Richard Carle, in "The Tenderfoot," is drawing larger crowds than have gone to the New York Theatre before this season.

"The Awakening of Mr. Pipp" will be at the Fourteenth Street Theatre until next Saturday evening, when it will have its last performance.

"Zapfenstreich," with Bonn and Christians in the two leading rôles, has proved so successful at the Irving Place Theatre that it will be given all this week.

Thousands crowd to see the wonders of Barnum & Bailey's Circus twice a day. "Looping the Gap" and "Arching the Abyss" always present the possibility that the riders will break their necks. Never before have the crowds been as large as they are this year.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

The First Royal Marine Band of Germany is to be the star feature at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn this week. The band comes to this country to attend the St. Louis Exposition. Manager Percy Williams of the Orpheum found out it would arrive here last week, and arranged with the exposition authorities for the band to stop in Brooklyn one week on its way West. The organization is said to be the "crack" military band of Germany. All the members of it are six-footers. They have a repertoire of 1,500 compositions. An interesting feature of the band is furnished in their steel violins.

The remainder of the bill at the Orpheum contains the Four Madcaps, expert women dancers: Treloar, said to be the best-developed man in the whole world; Francesca Redding and company in "The Cattle Queen," Melville and Stetson, Jack Norworth, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Barrow, and Louise Dresser.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be at the Columbia Theatre this week.

Heinrich Conried's stock company from the Irving Place Theatre, Manhattan, tomorrow night will begin a week's engagement at the Amphion Theatre. "Der Herr Senator," by Schonthan and Kadelberg, will be the opening attraction. The company will not present the same play any two evenings. Others to be offered are "Jugend," "Kabale und Liebe," "Johannisfeuer," "Die Haubnelerche," and "Die Soubrettenschule."

The attraction at the new Broadway Theatre this week is "A Pair of Pinks." Ward and Vokes have the leading rôles.

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On Draught on Monday, March 28th, at all of our 900 customers in this city.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Frank Damrosch brought his series of Young People's Symphony Concerts to a close yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall with a programme illustrating modern opera. The series has had a historical purpose in view, which has afforded a glimpse into some of the principal periods of the development of music, from the early practice of the art in the middles ages down to the present time. Before the music began Mr. Damrosch made a few suggestions concerning the progress of the opera since Gluck, and the function of music in dramatic works, as distinguished from other forms of it; and then spoke more in detail about the music chosen for the concert.

This included instrumental and vocal selections from "Aida," "Carmen," "Faust," "Lohengrin," "Tristan," and "Die Walküre." Mme. Lillian Blauvelt and Mr. E. P. Johnson were the singers, and both gave great satisfaction. The orchestral numbers were played reasonably well; but this series of concerts has never gone a great way in instructing its listeners in the finer points of orchestral ensemble. The historical scheme that has been carried out has been full of suggestiveness, and if any have been disposed to pursue the subject from the starting points it has given it may have been of much value. The limitations of the scheme in itself are obvious, and Mr. Damrosch was moved to speak yesterday of the compromise he always had to make between saying in his preliminary explanations, too much for some people and not enough for others.

The interest in the concerts all through the season has been remarkable, the audience yesterday afternoon, though not equaling in numbers some that have been present before, was large, and included many children and young people.

COLUMBIA'S SUCCESSFUL SHOW

"Isle of Illusia" May Go to Cleveland and Be Seen on Broadway.

A request has been received by the authors of "The Isle of Illusia," the Columbia 'Varsity show, which recently had a very successful week's run at Carnegie Lyceum, to allow their play to be presented by the Hermits, a prominent amateur dramatic club of Cleveland, Ohio. This is the first time any Columbia show has received such a request. It is possible that the entire cast, chorus, and orchestra, numbering seventy men, will journey to Cleveland to give one night's performance.

Arrangements are now being completed to give the comic opera at the Montclair Club at Montclair, N. J., the second week in April. A day or so after this performance the students in the show will go in a special train to Albany to give a performance there at Harmanus Bleecker Hall under the patronage of Gov. and Mrs. Odell. Plans are also being discussed for the presentation of the play at a prominent Broadway theatre.

WILL NOT ENJOIN BELASCO.

Judge Lacombe Says Grace Hubges's Play Is Not Like His.

Judge Lacombe yesterday refused to grant Grace H. Hubges an injunction restraining David Belasco from presenting "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." Miss Hubges asserted that Mr. Belasco's play had been taken from her own play "Sweet Jasmine." Among the points of similarity which she mentioned was that in both plays grass was spoken of as being green. Part of the Judge's decision is as follows:

"That two plays are wholly dissimilar in plot, in characters, in text, and in dramatic situation. The points of essential difference so far outnumber the points of similarity that it is difficult to understand how any one could persuade himself to think that the one was borrowed from the other."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The cowboys in "The Virginian" will equip themselves with rubber heels. Mr. La Shelle says that the stage floor is supposed to be earth, and that men walking about should not make such a clatter as results from the contact of wood and hard bootheels.

Marie Brackman, who will sing at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day, is a pupil of Emilio Agramonte. This will be her début in vaudeville. Among her selections is the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

A special children's matinée will be given next Friday at the New Star Theatre. "Foxy Grandpa," the attraction for this week, is a play especially suited to the youngsters.

Herman Klein and David Bispham have decided to change the date of their next lecture recital to April 8. This entertainment will contain not only all the features that made the other interesting, but many additional topics and musical illustrations.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue stock company is to put on "Audrey" next week, beginning April 4. The original costumes used when Miss Eleanor Robson presented the play will be used by the Proctor company.

John Philip Sousa will give a concert next Sunday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, and another the following Sunday. The special soloists are Jessie Straus, Estelle Liebling, and Herbert L. Clarke.

Joseph Hoffman, the piano virtuoso, cabled to Henry Wolfsohn yesterday that he would come to this country next Winter for a five months' tour, beginning in November. The pianist is now in Holland, and will go to Russia this week. This Summer he is to be with the Richter Orchestra in London.

Archie Gunn has made new costume designs for the girls who appear in the "Song of the Cities" in "The Prince of Pilsen." The new dresses will be seen during the short engagement at Daly's Theatre before the musical comedy leaves for London next month.

Kyrle Bellew closed his long and successful New Cork engagement in "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," at the Savoy Theatre last night, and the house was crowded. Mr. Bellew will next appear in the all-star cast of "The Two Orphans."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The last concert of the series by the Russian Symphony Society will be given on Thursday evening in Cooper Union. The programme will include Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony, Musorgski's fantasie, "Night on the Bald Mount," heard for the first time in New York, and Glinka's overture to "Ruslan and Lyndmila." Mr. Leo Schulz, 'cello, will be the soloist, and will play three pieces by Rubinstein, Alenoff, and Davidoff.

The sixth of Mr. Denzo Nemé's popular chamber concerts will be given in Clavier Hall, 11 West Twenty-second Street, tomorrow evening. Schubert's D minor quartet will be played. Mrs. Grace Toennies will sing, and Miss Heyman will play a rhapsody by Liszt.

B. Altman & Co.

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Portières, Draperies, etc., stored and insured; alterations made if required,
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MOURNING MILLINERY, VEILS, ETC., A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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Suitable for Easter Gifts.

BRONZE PICTURE FRAMES, JEWEL AND BON-BON BOXES, IVORY AND PORCELAIN MINIATURES.
LIMOGES ENAMELS, CLOISONNÉ AND SATSUMA VASES AND MANY OTHER ARTISTIC ARTICLES ARE INCLUDED IN THE ASSORTMENT DISPLAYED.

HALF SHOES AND SLIPPERS
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IN THE SMARTEST SHAPES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, INCLUDING WOMEN'S WELT PUMPS AND EXTRA LOW CUT OXFORD TIES IN VARIOUS LEATHERS.

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Boys' & Youths' Hats & Caps.
Advance Spring Styles.

English Middy, various straw braids.....*$1.85 & $2.85*
Sailors, wide brims, medium rough braids.....*$1.00, $1.35, $1.65*
Milan Straws, *$1.00, $1.75, $2.50 & $3.00*
Turbans for "Baby Boys," Milan straw, with pompons or rosettes...*$1.85 to $5.50*
Special. Sailors, five-inch brims, large variety of braids and mixtures, trimmed with loop and streamers or bow at side.....*$1.00*
Tam o'Shanters, duck or pique, embroidered or plain...*50c., 75c., $1.00 & $1.35*
Sailors, duck, crash.....*50c. & $1.00*
Auto Caps, duck and brown linen...*$1.00*; white duck.....*75c*
Auto Caps of cloth or cheviot.....*$1.35, $1.65, $2.00, $2.50*
Tam o'Shanters, silk embroidered, blue cloth, serge or cheviot.....*$1.00, $1.35, $1.65, $2.00, $2.75*
Golf Caps, all wool mixtures.....*50c., 69c. & 98c*
Eton and College Caps.....*75c*
Alpines, Telescopes and Derbies.....*$2.00 & $2.75*

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The following Announcements of Special Sales, on the days specified, are of exceptional interest:

WOMEN'S DRESSES.
(SECOND FLOOR DEPARTMENT.)

For TUESDAY, March 29th:

DRESSES OF CRÊPE DE CHINE, WHITE, BLACK AND VARIOUS SHADES, LINED THROUGHOUT WITH TAFFETA SILK, . . . $38.00

WALKING SUITS OF BLACK AND BLUE IMPERIAL SERGE, AND MIXED TWEEDS, WITH TAFFETA SILK LINED ETON COAT, . . $23.00

WALKING SUITS OF BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOT AND ENGLISH MIXTURES, WITH TAFFETA SILK LINED TAILOR COAT . . $28.00

PEDESTRIENNE PLAITED SKIRTS OF BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOT AND MIXTURES . $12.50

WOMEN'S BLOUSES.

On TUESDAY, March 29th:

A NUMBER OF HAND-MADE WAISTS OF WHITE PERSIAN LAWN (EXCLUSIVE MODELS), ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS OCCASION, WILL BE OFFERED AT

$9.50, $12.00, $14.00

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

Beginning TUESDAY, March 29th:

COLORED EMBROIDERED APPLIQUÉ TRIMMINGS, SEPARABLE MOTIFS, EMBROIDERED TAFFETA EDGES, AND BLACK SPANGLED MEDALLIONS,

68c. PER YARD.

ECRU, STEEL AND BLACK SPANGLED PASSEMENTERIES (separable designs), EMBROIDERED TAFFETA MOTIFS (Colored), CHIFFON APPLIQUÉ, PERSIAN BANDS, ETC.,

$1.35 & 2.25 PER YARD.

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THE REMAINDER OF IMPORTED NOVELTY LINEN AND COTTON DRESS FABRICS HAS BEEN MARKED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

For MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 28th and 29th:

6,800 YARDS OF IMPORTED NOVELTY LINEN AND COTTON MATERIALS,

Original prices 75c. to $1.10 per yard, at 58c.
Original prices $1.25 to $2.00 per yard, at 95c.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AT THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 28th and 29th:

PLAIN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOMEN'S, box of half dozen, 75c. & $1.15
MEN'S, " " " $1.00 & 2.25

WOMEN'S HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Heavy Centre, laundered, box of half doz. } $1.00
Sheer Centre, unlaundered, " " } per box.

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hemstitched or Scalloped, . 25c. Each.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

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SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S TRIAL

Matthew D. Quinn Accused of Destroying School Property.

THE OLD TEXTBOOKS BURNED

Others Found In Second-Hand Store, It Is Said—Janitor Declared to be Responsible for the Charges.

The trial of Matthew D. Quinn, Principal of Public School No. 5, Queens, on the charges of neglect of duty and destruction of school property comes before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education next Tuesday afternoon. The charges against the Principal are preferred by Associate City Superintendent Stevens, who has particular supervision over Queens.

An unusual feature of the case is that the accuser and the accused have been lifelong friends. In preferring the charges Mr. Stevens, who was acting under direction of the Committee on Supplies, announced that he was taking the course merely because compelled to do so. The charter requires that charges against a Principal shall be preferred by the City Superintendent, an Associate City Superintendent, a District Superintendent, a local School Board or a member thereof. Mr. Stevens further expressed the conviction that Mr. Quinn would be completely exonerated.

The charge of the "destruction of school property," an Associate Superintendent said yesterday, was the result of an order given by Quinn to his janitor, John E. Murphy, to burn a number of old textbooks. It is said that Murphy spread the report that he had destroyed valuable books. Further, school books are said to have been discovered in a second-hand store. There is a by-law of the board which requires that old books shall be returned to the Supply Department. After they are charged up to the Principals and sorted over, they are returned to the manufacturer for a consideration. He destroys them or uses parts of them again. In this manner textbooks are kept out of second-hand stores, simplifying the process of tracing such as are stolen. The Principals have been destroying old books, and because of the scarcity of room under control of the Supply Department this practice has been winked at. Quinn's failure to return old books is said to be the foundation of the charge of "neglect of duty."

Murphy is said to have been on bad terms with Quinn for some time. Quinn is said to have reproved him for impudence and for carelessness.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Committee on Elementary Schools, Sara J. J. McCaffery, Principal of Public School No. 116, Manhattan, has been ordered by the board to appear and to receive censure for "neglect of duty and insubordination" as the result of the decision in her recent trial.

NORMAL COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

Randolph Guggenheimer Says Bill for Separate Board Is Non-Political.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a word in behalf of an excellent bill now pending in the State Legislature. I refer to the bill giving the Normal College a separate Board of Trustees. This bill was drawn by members of the alumnae who have been working for the past four years to create public sentiment in favor of this change. It is not in any sense a political measure, but should secure the hearty support of the best men of both parties. It has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Victor J. Dowling, a stanch Democrat, and in the Assembly by the Hon. Joseph H. Adams, an equally steadfast Republican.

As a former trustee of the Normal College I am convinced that the change should have been made when the city was consolidated, shortly after the same change was made in the charter of the College of the City of New York. When the Normal College was established thirty-four years ago and its affairs placed in the hands of the Board of Education conditions were very different from those which prevail to-day. The City of New York consisted of only the Borough of Manhattan and a small portion of the Borough of the Bronx. The schools were so few and so far between that the City Superintendent was personally acquainted with all the teachers in them. It was therefore possible for the Board of Education to devote a proper amount of time and attention to the Normal College. Indeed, in those days, this institution claimed so much of the interest of the members of the Board of Education that sometimes the welfare of the elementary schools was unduly subordinated to that of the Normal College. As late as 1884 there were but 3,040 teachers in the public school system of New York City. All this is changed to-day. This great city with its five boroughs offers to the care of the Board of Education over 500 schools requiring the services of 15,000 teachers. While originally the Normal College was the only institution in the city offering secondary education to girls, there are to-day fifteen other such institutions, and two of them are for the training of teachers. Under these circumstances is it not to be wondered at that the Normal College has at times suffered for the lack of that fostering care which it would receive from a separate board of trustees? It is rather a matter for amazement that it has not suffered more. The committee of the Board of Education which looks after the Normal College is composed of gentlemen who have earnestly tried to do their duty by this institution; but they have been overworked by reason of the multiplicity of the duties expected of a member of the Board of Education under the present School Chapter of the City Charter.

The work of the separate Board of Trustees in building up the College of the City of New York in the past four years has thoroughly proved the efficiency of such a board. The young women of our great city deserve the best that can be done for them; they deserve to be as well treated as their brothers, and when they unite, as they have done, to ask for a separate Board of Trustees for the college which they love, politicians should sink their differences and yield to their demands.

The new bill provides that the President of the Board of Education shall be a member ex-officio of the Board of Trustees. This will enable them to keep in sufficiently close touch with the elementary school system. It is folly to say that the Normal College should be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education because it trains many of the teachers in the elementary schools. If this is true, then the College of the City of New York should also be under its jurisdiction, for it trains most of the men teachers in our schools. The same thing should also be said of the Teachers' College of Columbia and of the State Normal Schools, for they, too, furnish many of the teachers in our public school system. It is absurd to talk, as some ultra-conservatists do, about the appalling consequences of "divorcing the college from the system which feeds it." The new charter will not even change the wording of the clause, now in force, completely separating the Normal College from the public school system. It was divorced when it first received its charter as a college. If you take up the last report of the Board of Education you will find no mention of the Normal College beyond the reprinting of the names of the members of the Board of Education under the title "Trustees of the Normal College." Formerly the report of the Board of Education contained the report of the Normal College.

In conclusion, let me say again that I trust this bill drawn by the women graduates of the Normal College in the hope of benefiting the young women of the future may gain the support of the Legislature and speedily become a law.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.

New York, March 25, 1904.

MAYOR CHIDES CITY EMPLOYES.

Vetoes Bill Passed at Instigation of Charities Department Men.

After some sharp questioning of Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction, and also of several of his men who attended a public hearing yesterday at the City Hall in favor of a bill which the Legislature had passed to compel the classification of the service in the department, Mayor McClellan expressed his disapproval of the methods that had been employed to secure the passage of the bill, and later he vetoed the measure.

The hearing was attended by Commissioner Lantry and twenty-five subordinates, and they urged the Mayor to approve the bill, which would place the men of the department, keepers of prisons and the like, on practically the same basis as the police. At present the men get from $800 to $1,200 a year, and the men employed in the prisons at the lower rate are not eligible for promotion without having passed a civil service examination. The bill would give all men employed at $800 a year an increase annually of $100 a year until the maximum of $1,200 was reached.

The Mayor asked bluntly if the men did not know that under Section 56 of the charter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had the power to make the classification and grant the increases, and he also wanted to know why they had gone over the heads of the city officials and secured the passage of the bill by the Legislature.

The spokesmen for the measure said that appeals for a classification of salaries in days gone by had brought no results from the various administrations. They said Mayor Van Wyck had made some concessions, but that the Civil Service Commission had ruled against this and had refused to certify to the payrolls covering the increases. The Mayor interrupted to say that if all departments went to the Legislature on such matters the principle of home rule would become entirely inoperative. Another speaker suggested that this course would relieve the city authorities of all responsibility in the matter.

"I have no desire to be relieved of any part of my responsibilities," retorted the Mayor. "You simply assumed that the city authorities were against this bill, and then you went to Albany over their heads."

In forwarding his veto message on the bill to the Legislature the Mayor gave as his reasons that the bill was an invasion of the rights and powers of the local authorities. He did not pass at all on the question of the justice or propriety of the increases.

Democratic Club to Honor John Fox.

Members of the Democratic Club will make the unveiling of the oil portrait of John Fox, the President of the club, an important occasion on Tuesday night. Many prominent Democrats have promised to be present and aid in the demonstration in honor of Mr. Fox. Charles F. Murphy will be back from Atlantic City by that time, and has issued invitations for a dinner, which he will give early in the evening, at which thirty guests will be present, Mr. Fox being the guest of honor. The portrait of Mr. Fox, which was painted by George Burroughs Torrey, will be presented to the club by Randolph Guggenheimer, as Chairman of the committee which has the matter in charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND NEW YORK SEASON AFTER ITS TRIUMPHANT TOUR OF EUROPE

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Doors open one hour earlier to visit the Menageries, Museum, Elephants, Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse, Baby Elephant, Herd of Giraffes, the Stupendous Collection of Living Curiosities and Freaks, and witness the picturesque performances of the troupe of Russian Court Dancers, Mimicries and Songs of the Family of Midgets, Miniature Warships, and the individual acts of the Congress of Prodigies, the whole of which are exhibited free to all patrons. A PALACE OF DELIGHTS WHERE DISAPPOINTMENT IS UNKNOWN. BRIMFUL AND OVERFLOWING WITH EVERYTHING OF AN EDUCATIONAL and instructive character and amusing, laughable, wonderful, entertaining and elevating description

Presenting numberless new marvelous features and startling up-to-date wonders which are a reflex of the progress and advancement of the times.

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ANCILOTTI, The Modern Ariel, Looping the Gap

The Newest and Greatest of Parisian Sensations. Exceeding in Thrilling Interest Loop-the-Loop and More Fascinating.

VOLO, The Wizard Volitant,

In His Wild Ride and Head-Foremost Flight Through Space.

SOLO and CHICO, The Marvelous Unicyclists,

In a Meteoric, Daring Carrying Act Ride on a Unicycle.

Three Circus Companies in three rings. Thirty Madcap Clowns in sixty pantomimic frolics. Thirty Aerialists in the air at the same moment. One Hundred Trained Horses in three rings concurrently. Three Herds of Ponderous Elephants in three rings at once. Four Troupes of Acrobats performing simultaneously. Six Champion Equestrian Displays at once. Fifteen Phenomenal Exploits performed at the same time. Stupendous Collection of Living Human Freaks and Prodigies. High Jumping and Long-Distance Leaping Horse and Ponies. Desperate and Thrilling Races of all kinds. Phenomenal Feats of Dexterity. Thrilling Mid-Air Evolutions. Bareback Riders. Clown Quadrupeds. High Wire Sensations. Tumbling and Leaping Contests. Gorgeous Displays. Bicycle, Unicycle, and Caledonian Carnivals. Trained Wild Beast Exhibitions.

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One ticket of any price admits to everything.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.50, according to location, (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00. Single box seats, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for sale of advance seats. 25, 50, and 75 cent tickets not sold in advance. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only. No seats can be reserved by telephone.

PROCTOR'S

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue. Open 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. **23RD ST** **125TH ST.** And Lexington Ave. **125TH ST.** Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Eve. at 7:30.

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First New York Appearance in Vaudeville of the Popular Comedian,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN & CO.
In the Delightful Farce, "Captain Huntington."
American Reappearance of
HALE AND FRANCES
Greatest of all Club Jugglers, direct from the London Empire.
FOUR NELSONS COMIQUES,
Splendid Comedy Acrobatic Specialty.
MONROE, MACK AND LAWRENCE,
A Trio of Peerless Rarceurs.
DOROTHY NEVILLE,
Monologue "As It Happens."
FRANK BOUMAN, BARTO AND LAFFERTY, LE ROY AND WALBY, STEWART AND RAYMOND, KENYON AND DE GARMO, LONE STAR HARRY, HODGES AND LAUNCHMERE, GRACELYN WHITEHOUSE, Kalatechnoscope, Views of Travel, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Unsurpassed Vaudeville Bill.
DAN McAVOY & CO., LEDERER SHOW GIRLS, MR. AND MRS. GENE HUGHES, J. K. EMMET AND CO., VAN SICLEN AND WEST, CUNNINGHAM AND BLAN, CARMEN SISTERS, THREE RATHBUNS, EL NINO EDDIE, ISABELLE HERZOG, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
20—Corking Big Acts—20

"CAPTAIN SWIFT."

Correctly presented as to scenic detail, and with a capable cast, including PAUL McALLISTER, SOL AIKEN, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, CHARLES LANE, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, CHARLES M. SEAY, EDWIN FOWLER, JESSIE BONSTELLE, ROSE STUART, FLORENCE REED, JULIA AIKEN, etc.
BIG ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
JULIAN ROSE, VAN SICLEN AND WEST, ALF. HOLT, JAMES R. ADAMS, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Greatest Show in Harlem.
MRS. ANNIE YEAMANS & CO., MONROE MACK AND LAWRENCE, "SENATOR" FRANK BELL, BEN WELCH, LITTLE AND FRITZKOW, FOUR NELSONS COMIQUES, IRVING JONES, CARTER AND BLUFORD, LYSTER AND COOK, LE ROY & WALBY, HERBERT DeWITT, MARY MADDEN, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
20—High-Class Acts—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 125th St. and Broadway **5TH AVE.**
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
A WEEK OF GENUINE FUN.
First Broadway Performance in Many Years of W. S. Gilbert's Quaintly Extravagant Farcical Comedy, entitled
"THE WEDDING MARCH."
Presented with Accurate Scenic Accessories, and a Brilliant Cast, Comprising MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GERALD GRIFFIN, GEORGE FRIEND, EDWARD ELLIS, GEORGE BRYANT, A. S. HOWSON, JOHN WESTLEY, JULIAN REED, AL. ROBERTS, LOTTA LINTHICUM, LORETTA HEALY, MARGARET KIRKER, MARY BERTRAND, CECYLLE MAYER, BESSIE LEA LESTINA, etc.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
"SENATOR" FRANK BELL, ANNA CALDWELL, DOOLEY AND FOWLEY, RAE COX, MESSENGER BOYS' TRIO, O. M. MITCHELL, ZARA AND STETSON, Kalatechnoscope, etc.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Best of All Continuous Shows.
JULIAN ROSE, J. K. MURRAY AND CLARA LANE BAKER AND LYNN, ALLISON'S PLAYERS, HELENE GIRARD, DELMORE AND DARBELL, HATHAWAY AND WALTON, AURIE DAGWELL, ALF. HOLT, MABELLE ADAMS, etc.
20—Top Notch Headliners—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue **58TH ST.**
Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.
AMERICA'S FOREMOST ROMANTIC ACTOR
MR. HOWARD HALL
ACCOMPANIED BY
MISS ETHEL FULLER
AND THE STRONGEST ACTING COMPANY THIS PLAY EVER HAND,
IN HIS LATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS
THE MAN WHO DARED
See Mr. Hall's Sensational Dash into the Den of Wild, Untamable African Lions.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Splendid Continuous Bill.
Peerless Bob Fitzsimmons
MATTHEWS AND ASHLEY, WENONA AND FRANK, BUSH AND GORDON, THREE KELCEY SISTERS, HODGES AND LAUNCHMERE, MARVELLOUS FRANK, COLLINS AND VOCK, EZIER AND WEBB, HORNMAN, SAM DRANE, BARNEY REYNOLDS, JEANE AND ELLSWORTH, etc.
20—All Star Specialties—20

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

HOME AGAIN AT THE
MAJESTIC
2nd EDITION.
24 MUSICAL NUMBERS.
A Bigger Hit Than the Original Production.
14 NEW MUSICAL NUMBERS.
New Quips. New Dances. New Costumes.
WIZARD OF OZ

—NEW—	AND	—OLD—
"The Tale of a Cassowary"; "Down on the Brandywine"; "I Love You All the Time"; "The Tale of a Red Shirt"; "It Is Enough to Make a Perfect Lady Mad"; "Mary Canary"; "Gooda Eye, Fedora"; "Under a Panama"; "I Never Loved a Love as I Love You"; "An Afternoon Tea"; "The Nightmare"; "Johnny, I'll Take You"; "I'd Like to Go Halves in That"; "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie."		"Niccolo's Piccolo"; "Carry Barry"; "Alas, for the Man Without Brains"; "When You Love, Love, LOVE"; "Poppy Chorus"; "Connemara Christening"; "Wee Highland Mon"; "Baffins Bay"; "The Traveler and the Pie"; "Must You?" "Sammy" STILL BEING SUNG.

MONTGOMERY & STONE

Broadway Theatre

41st St. and Broadway.
Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
A. W. DINGWALL.....Manager
50C. TO $1.50. | SPECIAL PRICES WED. MATS. | 50C. TO $1.50.
"THE BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON"—*Evening Sun*
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In the New Comic Opera THE
Yankee Consul
Book by Henry M. Blossom, Jr.
Music by Alfred G. Robyn.
With a competent cast and "GIRLS SHAPELY, SPRIGHTLY, BEAUTIFUL AND TUNEFUL," said the Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38 St.
Al Hayman & Co., Proprietors.
Evening at 8 sharp.
LAST MATINEE SAT. at 2.
Special Matinee Tuesday at 2.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
FORBES ROBERTSON,
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
and their London Company
in a notable revival of
SHAKESPEARE'S Immortal Tragedy,
HAMLET.
LAST WEEK
Last performances April second.
Easter Monday, April 4.
First Presentation
WRIGHT LORIMER in THE SHEPHERD KING
A powerful romantic drama.
Tickets sale Thurs. 9 A. M.

A GREAT SHIP

Needs deep water and a troubled mind good laughs—Here is a ship of laughs that takes you from the shoals of care into the deep sea of fun—Henry W. Savage's offering of George Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
Book your passage in advance and sail away from care.
"Funniest Play in town." 157th to 164th time.
WALLACK'S
30th St. and B'way.
Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. GILMORE and EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgs. | 14th St. and Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK.
Sam S. Shubert, Nixon & Zimmerman Present
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.
Prices, 25,50,75c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15
EXTRA
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4TH,
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
WM. H. CRANE AND THE ORIGINAL COMPANY
In a Special Revival of
DAVID HARUM SEATS ON SALE.

PRINCESS BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
MON. TUES. WED. & WED. MAT. IBSEN'S ROSMERSHOLM.
THE CENTURY PLAYERS. Direction Sydney Rosenfeld.
THURS. FRI. SAT. AND SAT. MAT. THE BATTLE OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY TRIUMPH. 118TH TO 126TH TIMES.
THE OTHER GIRL.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S BEST PLAY.
NEW YORK FUN FOR NEW YORK LAUGHS.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

New Lyceum. B'WAY & 45TH ST..... DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr. At 8:15. Last Matinee Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK.
—CHARLES FROHMAN— —presents WILLIAM— GILLETTE
in J. M. Barrie's play,
The Admirable Crichton.
Sat., April 2—Mr. Gillette's Farewell.
MONDAY, APRIL 4TH,
Charles Frohman will present
CHARLES HAWTREY
in F. C. Burnand's Comedy,
SAUCY SALLY
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats., Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THE SEASON'S SUCCESS,
PIERRE WOLFF'S SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.
Management.....James K. Hackett

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....At 8:15 DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
"Every lover of the highest and the best should see this company."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
LAST 6 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Edyth Wynne Mathison as Kate Hardcastle.
Ben Greet as Tony Lumpkin.
LENTEN MATINEES Tues. & Thurs. at 3, EVERYMAN
MONDAY, APRIL 4,
HENRY W. SAVAGE presents
THE PRINCE OF PILSEN
Prior to Its London Engagement.
SEAT SALE THURS., 9 A. M.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 4.
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT, 101st Performance.
ELEANOR ROBSON
IN ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S COMEDY,
"Best bit of drama at this moment in the city."—Eve. Post.
MERELY MARY ANN.
*** MONDAY, APRIL 4th,
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN RICHARD HARDING DAVIS' FARCE,
"THE DICTATOR"
Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
6 MONTHS. EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES' Presentation of the Farcical Comedy, with Music:
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
WITH SAM BERNARD.
16 SONG HITS. 5,000 LAUGHS.
—"SUFFICIENCY."—

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK. Mon., Chicago Society Night. Thurs., Professional Mat.
KATHERINE KENNEDY
in ELWYN A. BARRON'S PLAY,
THE RULING POWER
NOTABLE CAST includes:
ORRIN JOHNSON, EUGENE JEPSON, MAUD WHITE, VINCENT SERRANO, ROSA RAND, STELLA WEAVER, and 20 others.
***APRIL 4th ELEANOR ROBSON
as MERELY MARY ANN,
FROM THE CRITERION THEATRE.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Eve., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
HENRY MILLER
in Ernest Denny's play,
MAN PROPOSES
Preceded by the One-act Play FREDERIC LEMAITRE
MONDAY, APRIL 4TH,
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
For two weeks only
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her greatest success, "COUSIN KATE," preceding her departure for London.
Seat Sale Tuesday, 9 A. M.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
EXTRA MATINEE, APRIL 7.
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In the New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Written by DAVID BELASCO.
Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy"

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., Near 7th Av.
One Week, beg. To-morrow Evg., Mr. Richard
MANSFIELD
Mon. Night, (Only Time,) IVAN THE TERRIBLE.
Tuesday Evg. & Sat. Mat., OLD HEIDELBERG.
Wednesday Evg., (Only Time,) A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Thursday & Sat. Evgs., BEAU BRUMMEL.
Friday, (Only Time,) DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
4,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS. 50c AND 75c
MISS MABEL McKINLEY
AND 10 OTHER STAR ACTS.
APRIL 4th, BERTHA GALLAND | Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
PAULINE HALL
CRESSY & DAYNE
MIDGELY & CARLISLE
JAS. J. MORTON
RAYMOND & CAVERLY
McMAHON & CHAPELLE
WARTENBERG BROS.
Martin Bros. | Rastus & Banks
Reed & Shaw | Levine & Leonard
Clark & Florette | Emerson & Omega
Rosaire | Biograph
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

DALY'S THEATRE
MONDAY, APRIL 4,
"Vos you effer in Tcincinnati?"
Last times in New York prior to its presentation at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
HELEN W. SAVAGE offers THE
PRINCE OF PILSEN.
The most popular comic opera of the era.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.
This Afternoon and Evening,
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
To-morrow and all the week
POWELL THE MAGICIAN.
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
Special Engagement—One Week Only.
FLORENCE BINDLEY
IN THE SEASON'S EMPHATIC SUCCESS,
A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 25, 35, & 50c.
Dillon Bros., Ford & Wilson, Fannie & Claud Usher, Gray & Graham, Nellie De Veau, Chas. McAvoy; and 8 other star acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av.
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS, 50c
Week Beginning To-morrow Matinee.
Spandoni, Haines & Vidocq, Harry Gilfoil, 4 Lukens, Empire Comedy 4, Rooney & Francis, Rossow Midgets, etc.
Marshall P. Wilder, Adgie, Paul Spadoni, Genaro & Bailey, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Fields & Ward, Smith & Fuller, Rice & Prevost, Bertie Fowler, Belleclaire Bros., New Vitagraph, & others.

WEST END THEATRE, 125TH STREET & 8TH AV.
TO-DAY AT 2:15. 25c
All Seats. Week Beg. To-morrow, April 4th.
DIGBY BELL and all Stars.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. 25 & 50c
ROSE MELVILLE "Sis Hopkins." | Wed. Mat., all seats 25c.
Ward & Vokes, "A Pair of Pinks."

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44th St., n'r 5th Av. At 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Arnold Daly Announces George Bernard Shaw's Comedy,
CANDIDA
125th performance April 18th—SOUVENIRS.
Note.—No performance on Good Friday night.

42D STREET West of Broadway. NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers "The House Beautiful."
OPENING TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8. FOR A BRIEF SEASON
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
An Elaborate Revival of D'Ennery's Great Drama,
THE TWO ORPHANS
Under the Direction of A. M. PALMER,
Stage Direction of Mr. Seymour, with a Distinguished All-Star Cast, including
KYRLE BELLEW, JAMES O'NEILL, CHARLES WARNER, E. M. HOLLAND, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, FREDERICK PERRY, GRACE GEORGE, MARGARET ILLINGTON, CLARA MORRIS, ANNIE IRISH, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, CLARA BLANDICK.
No Advance in Prices Seats on Sale for Four Weeks Only.

NEW YORK THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. PRICES ALWAYS 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
6th BIG WEEK. RICHARD CARLE Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
IN THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS—THE
TENDERFOOT

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Tele., 6020 & 6726 38.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
FIRST PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd
Seats on Sale Wednesday, 9 A. M.
MR. F. C. WHITNEY'S
SEE THE $25,000 STADIUM BALLET.
"A MUSICAL COCKTAIL."
PIFF Book by Stanislaus Strange.
PAFF Lyrics by William Jerome.
POUF Music by Jean Schwartz.

Tele. No. 703—38. LYRIC 42d St... Near B'way.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."
Timely lessons on the "High Finance" of Wall Street.
LAST 3 WEEKS, MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:15.

PRINCESS BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., APRIL 4TH
MR. F. C. WHITNEY WILL PRESENT
"AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE"
With H. REEVES-SMITH and a Great Company of Players.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
FOURTH MONTH
THE VIRGINIAN
With
DUSTIN FARNUM
100TH TIME TUESDAY NIGHT.
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c & 50c.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
Ladies' Matinee Daily.
Grand Concert To-night at 8:15
Thos. J. Ryan & Mary Richfield, Janet Melville & Evie Stetson, Rappo Sisters, 3 Dumonds, Charlie Case, Hal Stephens & Co., A. Rostow, Mildred Grover and Picks, American Vitagraph.
Week commencing Monday, March 28.
ROUSBY'S IN PARIS
Electric Sensation.
The Nightons, May Edouin and Fred Edwards, Stuart Barnes, Norah Bayes, Shean & Warren, Webb's Trained Seals, Foster's Musical Dog, Mitchell & Marron, Vitagraph.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM $5 SHOW For 10c.
SINGALESE SILVER DANCERS.
DIRECT FROM PALACE OF MAHARAJAH, IN NEW, NOVEL, UNIQUE, ORIGINAL ACT.

"See BUSTER BROWN & His Dog."

HURTIG & SEAMONS MUSIC HALL, WEST 125th ST.
TO-DAY Aft., 2:15; Eve., 8:15.
10 STAR ACTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK,
MATINEE DAILY 25¢ Halloway Trio, Keough & Ballard, Five Nosses, Avery & Hart, Lillian Shaw, Paros Bros., Will Tomkins, Russell & Locke, etc.

NEW STAR To-night Lex. Av. and 107th St.
Big Sunday Concert 25c. 50c.
JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR
FOXY GRANDPA
Russell Bros. Chas. T. Aldrich and 15 other acts.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY. MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Last 6th Concert 8:15 P. M. Thurs., Mar. 31, Cooper Union. Program includes Tschaikowsky's Symphony Pathetique; Phantasie; Night on the Bald Mount, Mussorgski, new. Soloist, Leo Schulz; 'Cello. Tickets 25c. to $2, Ditson's.

METROPOLIS Evgs., 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat.
142d St. & 3d Av.
Quincy Adams Sawyer
TO-NIGHT CONCERT. Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Ellsworth & Burt, Fredo & Davis & other stars.

GRAND MR. THOMAS E. SHEA
To-Night 25c, 50c. "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde."
CRESSY & DAYNE, James Richmond Glenroy, 4 Emperors of Music, The Empire Comedy 4, Elsie Bernard.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Star Engagement F. Boan & R. Christians.
Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., the great military play,
"ZAPFENSTREICH" ("TATTOO")
14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
LAST WEEK. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Seats, 50c.
CHARLEY GRAPEWIN in the Musical Farce
The Awakening of Mr. Pipp.
NEXT WEEK—"THE SMART SET."

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 | POPULAR PRICES
Tickets now on sale at box office. —LAST TIME—
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
Beautifully Colored Still Views and Realistic Motion Pictures
—KOREA—
The Russo-Japanese Battlefield.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. EXTRA.
MR. HERMANN KLEIN AND MR. DAVID BISPHAM
WILL, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS SUCCESS, REPEAT THEIR LECTURE RECITAL ON
THE SINGING AND SPEAKING VOICES
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 8, AT 3 P. M.
Prices—$1.50, $1, 50c., at box office and Ditson's.

MURRAY HILL, Lex. Av., 42d St. Evgs., 25c., 35c., 50c. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
TURNED UP Henry V. Donnelly as Carraway Bones.
APR. 4th—Return of Wm. Bramwell in "The Cowboy & the Lady," by Clyde Fitch.

3D AV. Mats. Mon., Thur. & Sat. To-night | IN THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS JAMES THORNTON, Rice & Prevost, Matthews & Ashley, Premier Quartette

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY, Broadway and Myrtle Avenue.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday.
E. D. Stair Presents THE COMICS,
WARD AND VOKES
IN THEIR NEW MUSICAL FROLIC,
A PAIR OF

CAUGHT A DELEGATE WITH MARKED BILLS

Accused of Agreeing to Call Off Strike for $250.

BRICKLAYERS GET SET-BACK

Executive Board Bars the Way of Borough Unions to Their International Body.

An unlooked-for incident in the present many-sided strike of bricklayers and laborers took place yesterday in the arrest of Nicholas Rose of 13 Macdougal Street, on the charge of extortion in connection with the strike of the laborers. Rose is a walking delegate for Branch 11 of the Laborers' Protective Union, known as the Italian branch, and the complainant is Morris Rosenberg of Rosenberg & Aronson, members of the Mason Builders' Association, 11 Allen Street.

The firm is doing the brickwork for a large new tenement at 272 to 276 West Third Street, where the union laborers were on strike.

Mr. Rosenberg says Rose called on him Wednesday and began talking of the strike. He saw by a card, he says, that Rose was a walking delegate. Rose asked him whether he would like the strike ended. He replied that he would, whereupon he says Rose asked:

"Do you think it would be worth $250?"

Mr. Rosenberg said he thought it would and made an arrangement with Rose about it. He told Rose, he says, that he would arrange about the money in a day or two, and Rose was satisfied. That Rose stuck to his end of the bargain, according to the complainant, was soon evident, for the strikers were back at work in an hour or two.

In the meantime Mr. Rosenberg had gone to the Eldridge Street Police Station and had seen Capt. Flood about the matter. He asked for advice, and was told to mark two $5 bills, and Detectives Lohmeyer, Smith, and Beyer were detailed on the case. The bills were marked in the presence of the detectives, and it was arranged that Rose be told to call yesterday for the money at 11 Allen Street, the detectives to wait outside for a signal indicating that the money was paid, so that they could catch their man with the goods on. Peter Weigand, the foreman, was to give the signal by waving his hand at the door.

Rose is said to have appeared on time, and Mr. Rosenberg had fixed up the two five-dollar bills so that they looked like a good-sized roll of money. It was not long before Weigand appeared and waved his hand. Rose came out almost immediately afterward and was arrested.

At the Eldridge Street Station Rose was searched, and the two five-dollar bills were found on him. He asseverated that the money was his own, but the detectives identified the bills and said he was lying. Rose was then locked up and will be arraigned in Essex Market Court to-day.

The news of the arrest quickly reached the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The Emergency Committee of the Board of Governors, it was stated, would meet again to-morrow.

It was stated in the Building Trades Club that the strike of the bricklayers and laborers received a set-back by the Greater New York Executive Board of the Bricklayers' Unions refusing to indorse it at a special meeting in Bricklayers' Hall, on Twenty-fourth Street.

After this meeting a mass meeting of the striking bricklayers and laborers was held in the same hall. Resolutions were passed to continue the strike and to the effect that nothing short of an unconditional surrender by the employers could be considered. There was talk of traitors, and threats were made.

A peculiar feature of the strike now is that while the Borough Board has indorsed the strike, the action of the Executive Committee prevents it from being brought before the International union.

The strike threw several hundred more housesmiths idle yesterday whose work had reached the legal three stories above the brickwork.

McCOMB ESTATE ACCOUNTING.

Total Sum in Possession of the Executors Is $4,806,855.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—The accounting of the estate of the late J. Jennings McComb was filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court here. The petition for an accounting had been filed by Mrs. Fannie McComb Herzog, the daughter of the deceased. Mr. McComb was the father-in-law of Granville W. Garth, who is said to have committed suicide by jumping from a steamship several months ago.

Mr. Garth, Mary Esther McComb, the widow, and the New York Title Guarantee and Trust Company were the original executors. On the death of Mrs. McComb, a nephew, David McComb, was appointed in her stead. The hearing on the petition was first given on Jan. 2, but was adjourned. The accounting shows the property of the estate to be as follows:

Bonds and mortgages, $62,551; bonds of railroad companies and industries, $2,640,-982; life insurance, $27,205; stocks, $961,676; cash in bank, $232,523; bills receivable, $27,-850; personal property, $82,101; household furniture and personal effects, including horses and carriages, $13,500; total, $4,048,-302. The accounting shows the value of the property on Dec. 31, 1903, to have been $3,749,431. There was an increase of $758,-402, and the balance on hand at the present time is $4,806,855.

Legacies amounting to $182,290 were paid on account. The income account, consisting of moneys received for rents, &c., amounted to $1,156,832. The accounting showed that Fannie McComb Herzog has received from the executors the sum of $78,101.

SAID GOOD-BYE AND HANGED.

Murderer Declared He Wouldn't Pray, but Would Die Game.

UNION, Mo., March 26.—George Collins, alias Frederick Lewis, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Charles J. Schumacher, a St. Louis detective, on Jan. 25, 1903, at the home of William Rudolph, Collins's partner, near Stanton, Mo.

Collins ascended the scaffold calmly and deliberately. Just as the black cap was adjusted he uttered to a jail guard his last words: "Well, good-bye, old man." The criminal's neck was not broken and he died from strangulation.

Rudolph was convicted of murder soon after his partner had been hanged.

Detective Schumacher tried to arrest Collins and Rudolph on suspicion of their having committed a bank robbery and was shot dead in the fight that followed. Collins and Rudolph fled and were arrested at Hartford, Conn., and brought to St. Louis. One week before the trial Rudolph escaped from the St. Louis Jail, but was recaptured a month ago and has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

Cecil Rhodes Scholarship Examinations.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—In accordance with the request of the Trustees of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship fund that qualifying examinations be held in the several States on April 13, President Hadley of Yale University to-day announced that the examination for Connecticut will be in Alumni Hall beginning at 10 o'clock on the day named. Prof. A. W. Phillips, Ph. D., Dean of the Yale Graduate School, will be the supervising examiner.

Chicago Car Barn Bandits Sentenced.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The car-barn bandits, Marx, Neidermeier, and Van Dine, were to-day denied a new trial. The date of the execution was set for April 22. The prisoners were unmoved, except that Marx visibly trembled. Van Dine's mother and the mother of Neidermeier were present, and both women burst into tears.

A Tri-Collegiate Debate League.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 26.—Representatives of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell University met here to-day and organized a tri-collegiate debate league, which for the next three years will carry on, on the same night in New York, Philadelphia, and Ithaca, three intercollegiate debates, each university having two teams. The scheme is an innovation in American university debating.

UNDERHILL AGAIN DIVORCED.

Second Wife Obtains an Interlocutory Decree—His Unexplained Desertion.

Supreme Court Justice Truax yesterday signed an interlocutory decree of divorce against John G. Underhill and in favor of the young woman who was Miss Grace Knight, a writer and music critic. Miss Knight became Mrs. Underhill in 1892, a few days after Mr. Underhill's first wife, who was Esther H. Leonard, a niece of Bishop Leonard of Ohio, obtained a divorce from him.

Mr. Underhill lived with his second wife from June, 1902, until October. Then she began an action for a separation, and submitted with her papers a statement written by her husband in which he said that he had "deliberately and absolutely deserted her." He added, "on his word as a gentleman," that her conduct had given him no cause for such desertion, but he refused to explain it. Mrs. Underhill alleged that he was still in love with his first wife.

Later Mrs. Underhill changed her suit to one for an absolute divorce. Testimony was taken before Richard M. Martin, as referee, upon whose report, which was sent to the court and sealed, Justice Truax signed the interlocutory decree.

GIRL PUPILS CLEAN WINDOWS.

Helped by Nice but Clumsy Boys of Hoboken High School.

The girls of the Hoboken High School appeared there ahead of time yesterday and proceeded to clean the windows. These had not been touched since the opening of school last Fall. Nobody could be found to do the work, because the city would not pay for the labor. They had become so dirty that the girls decided they could stand it no longer. So, accompanied by the boys, the girls arrived an hour before the usual time. The boys were the wringers out of the window cloths and the bearers of buckets of water.

Miss Pauline Guisto, teacher in the second class, arriving a little early, was amazed to find that she actually could see through the majority of the windows, while at the others were girls busily cleansing the panes. The teacher promptly joined in the good work. When the girls were through and the windows were speckless the boys gave three cheers, and then passed unanimous resolutions that the girls of the Hoboken High School were "the best on earth."

The girls responded with resolutions presented by Clara Bitter of 1,222 Garden Street and Edith Burnell of 1,014 Willow Avenue, the leaders of the window cleaning movement. These resolutions were to the effect that the boys were "real nice and handy, though they were inclined to be clumsy."

SISTER-IN-LAW SUES BOLLES.

Says Mine Owner Agreed to Pay Her $200 a Month for Life.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by Miss Allie J. Sherman of this city to compel her brother-in-law, Richard J. Bolles, millionaire and the owner of several Colorado mines, including the famous Mollie Gibson, to carry out an agreement which she says he made in 1895 to pay her $200 a month for life. Mr. Bolles, whose residence is in Colorado Springs, Col., is a member of an old New York family and often visits in this city. He is about sixty years old.

Miss Sherman was adopted into the Bolles household at Colorado Springs. Subsequently, Mr. Bolles and his wife separated. Mrs. Bolles, it is said, was paid $75,000 in settlement of alimony, and at the same time, Miss Sherman alleges, Mr. Bolles agreed to set aside property that would insure her (Miss Sherman) an income of $200 a month.

Payments of $200 a month were made until February, 1903, Miss Sherman says, and then $150 a month was paid until May, 1903, when the payments stopped.

TO REVISE STATE STATUTES.

Mr. Rogers's Bill for a Commission to Do the Work.

ALBANY, March 26.—A bill to create a commission of legal experts to revise and consolidate the statutes of the State in a most exhaustive way, with an initial appropriation of $32,500 for their use, has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Rogers, the minority leader in the Assembly. The bill provides that the board is to consist of Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck of the Court of Claims, ex-Judge Charles Andrews, ex-Justice Judson S. Landon, William B. Hornblower, and John G. Milburn, or such other persons as may be appointed by the Governor in case of vacancy.

It is provided that the statutes shall not be changed in substance, except that as to matters of procedure the board shall report for enactment such adoptions as it may deem necessary to condense and simplify the existing practice. The members of the board are to serve without compensation, but shall receive their necessary expenses and disbursements.

PENSION FOR PURROY.

Corporation Counsel's Office Upholds the ex-Fire Chief's Status.

Commissioner Hayes of the Fire Department received from the office of the Corporation Counsel yesterday afternoon an opinion that ex-Chief Charles D. Purroy is entitled to a pension of $3,000 a year.

A protest had been made against the granting of the pension, on the grounds that Purroy had not been Chief of the department and that the issuance of a pension in his favor would be illegal. The opinion is signed by Theodore Connoly, as Acting Corporation Counsel.

DEER PLENTY IN NORTH WOODS.

Adirondack Guides Deny Reports of Wholesale Starvation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Latest reports from the Adirondack guides partially discredit the stories that large numbers of deer are dying in the North Woods. The guides say that the greater number of deer dying from starvation was in and through the country traversed by railroads.

In and about Lake Pleasant, Gee Lake, Pine Lake, and other Adirondack lakes, an area comprising some 300 square miles, the deer have wintered well and cases of starvation are few.

BOY FALLS SIX STORIES.

Clothingmaker's Little Son Killed at Father's Establishment.

A fall of six stories through an elevator shaft in the building at 30 Great Jones Street killed David Hymann, five years old, of 162 East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The boy's father, Jacob Hymann, has a loft on the top floor, where he makes boys' clothing. He had promised his son a suit, and the lad's uncle took him over to be measured yesterday. The boy wandered out to the elevator, which had moved up until its bottom was two feet above the floor. The boy looked through the opening into the shaft, overbalanced, and fell to the basement.

Believe Anna Newkirk a Suicide.

SALEM, N. J., March 26.—That Anna Newkirk, whose body was found in Alloway Creek yesterday, committed suicide is the opinion of Coroner Dunn. There were no indications that the girl had been the victim of foul play. The body was taken this afternoon to the home of Waddington Newkirk, the girl's grandfather, at Hancocks Bridge, where a private funeral service was held. The burial was in the Friends' Cemetery.

Alphat Delta Sigma Fraternity Dance.

The Alpha Delta Sigma Fraternity will give its annual dance at the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn, on April 6. The dance committee, consisting of Seneca D. Eldridge, Arthur W. Brockway, and Thomas L. Heffron, will be asisted by the floor committee, composed of the fraternity's members, Sidney Arthur Graves, Harry Lambert, Albert M. Lamberton, Robert Johnston, E. Weston Simpkins, A. Fayette Upson, and Clarence H. K. Blauvelt.

Horner's Furniture

SPRING and Summer requirements in Furniture, whether wanted for the town or country house, can nowhere be obtained to such good advantage in the matter of choice and values as at our establishment.

Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites.

Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns and styles.

Dining-Room Suites in mahogany and all finishes in oak — Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c. — with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Exclusive designs in Drawing-Room and Parlor Furniture.

Separate department devoted to Mission and Flemish Furniture.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c., at all prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65, West 23d St.

Special 30-Day Offer

A Remlik Oiler and 5 Gallons Remlik Wax Floor Oil for $3.00

10 Gallons, $5.00 — Extra felt free

"Felt" free with every oil order. Write for circulars
EMPIRE OIL CO., 105 Chambers St., New York

PRINTER CHARGES USURY.

Causes Arrest of Manager of the Globe Security Company.

William Muirhead, said to be the manager of the Globe Security Company at 150 Nassau Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants McConville and Clark, charged with usury. The warrant was issued by Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Deuel held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for examination on next Tuesday. Cash bail was furnished.

When the arrest was made there were six young women in the office who became excited, and two of them fainted. On being informed that they were not under arrest they were calmed, and the detectives took them to the office of Assistant District Attorney Kresel, who questioned them. The young women have been subpoenaed by Mr. Kresel to appear at the examination.

The complainant against Muirhead is George M. Carpenter of 114 West Sixteenth Street. In his affidavit he states that on Nov. 15, 1902, he visited the office of the Globe Security Company and asked for the loan of $500. When asked what security he could give he alleges that he told them that his printing plant in West Nineteenth Street was worth $1,800. He told Muirhead, he states, that he wanted the money for a year, and that the latter told him that he would have to pay $7.50 a month for each $100.

On Nov. 20 he states that a representative of the company called on him at his business place and examined the plant. On Nov. 28 he visited the office of the company, he alleges, and was told by Muirhead that he could obtain a loan of only $250 and for four months' time. In return, he states that Muirhead told him that he would have to pay $325. Mr. Carpenter states that he paid the entire amount back to the company on April 2, 1903.

CUBAN CHARGES ROBBERY.

Says He Was Attacked in Billiard Room and $160 Was Taken.

A Cuban, whose name, as nearly as the police could learn through an interpreter, is Atanacio Marquez, appeared at the East Twenty-second Street Station last night with a story that he had been robbed of $160 in a billiard room at 149 East Fourteenth Street. He said that he lived at the American Hotel, at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, and that while in a café at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, he met a young man who induced him to go to the billiard room.

When he was called upon to pay for playing, Marquez says that he drew forth his money and was immediately set upon by several young men, including the man who had taken him there. His money was seized, he says, and he was thrown out of the place and hustled about the nearby streets until he lost himself, and was then left alone.

Detective Sergeants Sullivan and Walsh went back to the poolroom with him, and there he pointed out the manager, Joseph Kernelly of 138 East Fifteenth Street, as the man who had tried to get him lost. Kernelly was locked up.

CLAIMED TO BE JEROME MEN.

So Woman Cafe Manager Says of Men Who Got Her Dollar.

Charged with impersonating county detectives of District Attorney Jerome's office, William Newman, a real estate agent, of 460 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur Carpenter, a clerk, of 136 West Sixteenth Street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. The complainant is Mrs. Elberto Rice, manager of Rice's Café, at 44 West Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Rice says Newman and Carpenter told her last night they were county detectives of the District Attorney's office, had forgotten their badges, had no money, and needed a dollar. She said she gave them a dollar, but later became suspicious and had Policeman Lehr arrest them.

Newman said he was out of work, and denied saying he was a detective. He always considered Carpenter one, he said. Carpenter said he had been a clerk in the District Attorney's office, but denied saying he was a county detective. He said he had no money, and had made a legitimate loan of a dollar from Mrs. Rice, which he intended paying.

NOT TO HEAR BUCKI DIVORCE.

Justice Keogh Says Case Has No Business in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court has decided that he will not hear the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Harriett Vinton Bucki against Charles L. Bucki, both of New York City. Justice Keogh holds that as neither is a resident of Westchester County the parties have no right to have the case tried in the Supreme Court at White Plains.

The case came up on the report of Referee Campbell, who was appointed by Justice Dickey several months ago. Bucki is a lumber dealer, with offices at 16 Beaver Street, Manhattan. This is the second time he has been sued for divorce. In 1894 Justice Ingram granted a decree to his first wife, who was Miss Hattie Eckman. She received $2,500 a year alimony.

Jersey City Factory Burned.

The music-box factory of F. C. Otto & Sons at 50 and 52 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, a five-story brick building, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $50,-000. The fire started in the boiler room, but the cause is unknown.

Gov. Cummins Is Out of Danger.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 26.—Gov. Albert B. Cummins, who has been suffering from pneumonia, is now so much better that he is pronounced out of danger.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale, Monday and during this week

An Importation of

18,000 Pairs Alexandre Gloves

Napoleon and Penryth Qualities

in the fashionable shades for street and evening wear,

at

Specially Reduced Prices

Women's "Alexandre" Gloves, (Napoleon Quality) in 3 pearl clasps, glace overseam, Paris Point embroidered backs, — $1.35
Regular price $1.75 pr.

Women's "Alexandre" Gloves, (Penryth Quality) in 2-clasp pique lace, embr'd Paris Point backs, — $1.20
Regular price $1.45 pr.

Women's "Lucette" Gloves, (Real French Kid) in 2-clasp glace overseam, Paris Point embr'd, — 98c
Regular price $1.25 pr.

Men's Gloves, in clasp and button, glace, pique and P. X. M. sewed, light and heavy-weight, — 95c
Regular price $1.25 pr.

To-morrow, A Special Offering of

Women's Costumes

Of Crepe de Chine, in white, light blue, brown and black, trimmed with lace, and lined throughout with taffeta — $39.50
Real Value $50.00

Tailored Canvas Suits
in navy, green, black and brown, Blouse Coat trimmed with braid and taffeta, silk lined throughout — $37.50
Real Value $46.00

Cloak Departments

Exceptionally Large Assortments of
Imported Wraps, Coats, Capes and Boleros
From the leading Paris Modistes
Also
Domestic Garments
Copies of Foreign Models, of the most desirable fabrics
With Special Values in Taffeta Silk
Blouse Coats lined with silk — at $19.75, 24.50

An Important Offering of

Foreign Silks

11,500 Yds. Printed Foulards, This season's designs, in a large variety of desirable effects — Regular Value 75c yd. — 48c
And
1,750 Yds. Black Satin Brocades — Regular Price $1.00 yd. — 59c

Unusual Values in

Foreign Dress Fabrics

For To-morrow, Monday

2,800 Yds. French Dentelle, Seeded and Plain Veilings, sheer quality, in the most desirable shades, cream white & black
And
1,500 Yds. Imported Voile Melange, in the newest colorings
Regular value $1.00 yd. — 69c

(On the Second Floor)

A Large Purchase of

Women's Waists

Of Figured White Madras, front, back and sleeves tucked, — Actual Value $3.25 — $1.98
Of White or Black China Silk, yoke one-half inch tucks, — Actual Value $3.75 — $2.50
Of Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne and Striped Gun Metal Taffetas, — Actual Value $5.00 — $3.00
Of Brussels Net, yoke formed of medallions, silk lined, — Actual Value $6.50 — $4.50

Easter Showing of

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

and Original "Buster Brown" Suits

BOYS' SILK-LINED REEFERS, of good quality serges, silk embroidered design on sleeve, cut extra long, thoroughly tailored, — Usual price $8.50 — $5.00

BOYS' SILK-LINED TOP COATS, fine quality covert cloths, in new Spring colorings, — Usual price $10.00 and 12.00 — $7.50

NORFOLK SUITS, WITH EXTRA TROUSERS, of cheviots, homespuns and tweeds, with knickerbocker trousers, — $5.00

"BUSTER BROWN" RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS, of fine serges, in various colors, new mixtures and homespuns, all with extra white collars, — $5.95

SECOND FLOOR, ANNEX.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Easter is close at hand with all its necessities of Easter Gifts and Personal Requirements. Our preparations of many months for this event finds us with all the newest and best in our line of business, viz.:

Men's Fixings for Easter.

Men's dress and full dress Shirts, open back or open back and front, with or without cuffs, equal to regular custom made shirts, at..... $1.00 each
Men's colored dress Shirts, stiff bosom, one pair of detached cuffs, choice patterns light or dark grounds, at.....80c each
Men's Lisle Thread ½ Hose, black with white split soles, all black and new shade of blue, worth 25c and 35c, at 19c. pair
Men's Sea Island Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fine quality, excellent value at 69c., for.....50c

A New Importation of

Easter Gloves, (for Men and Women.)

All the New Spring Shades, also Black and White.

Women's French Kid Suede Gloves, 3-clasp, at.....85c. pair
Women's Pique Kid Gloves, one clasp, very superior quality, at.....$1.00 pair
Fownes's Gloves for women, at.....$1.50 pair
Women's lambskin Gloves, new colors, soft kid, 2-clasp, excellent value, for.....65c. pair
Men's Spring weight dogskin or castor Gloves, of reliable make, at.....$1.00 pair
Dent's and Fownes's Gloves in all the new Spring shades.

The Newest in Easter Neckwear for Women.

Stock Collars made in pretty combinations of chiffon and lace, with strappings of silk and studded with beads, $1.35 to $1.75 each
Turquoise and steel beaded lace Stocks,.....25c. and 50c. each
Emb'd linen Collar and Cuff sets in white and blue....39c. a set
Washable Stock Collars and Turnovers, new colorings, in lace, linen and madras,.....15c. to $1.00 each
Lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, linen centres, $1.00 to $1.50 values, at.....65c. to $1.00

Women's Easter Hosiery.

Latest novelties in embroidered and lace ankles, large variety of patterns, at.....50c. pair
Popular shades in women's Hose, lace effects, colors tans, grays, champagne, navy, to match Easter Gowns, at...50c. pair
Cobweb gauze Lisle Hose, in black with garter top, at....50c. pair

Easter Cards and Novelties

In endless variety. A magnificent assortment to select from original ideas. Chicks, Bunnies, Eggs, Fancy Baskets and every other conceivable novelty to make Easter bright and joyous for your friends. From 1c. to $15.00 each

Sunday Schools furnished with Easter Cards and Novelties at wholesale prices.

Mail Orders filled day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

A.C. Waist

A most complete showing of
Evening Waists,
Waists for Present Wear,
Waists for Summer Wear
In foreign and domestic styles and fabrics,
Price $4.50 to $115.00.

Linens.

Fine lace centre pieces, of Venetian Point, Duchess, Fillet, Italian, Cluny and Florentine, with plate and tumbler Doylies to match; also Irish embroidered sets.

SPECIAL—Hand embroidered and scalloped Bureau and Buffet Scarfs:—
20x45 inches..... $3.00 each.
20x54 inches..... $3.50 each.

Blankets.

Complete assortments of imported and domestic summer Blankets, light weight Bed Spreads and Comfortables, for country homes.

Flannels.

Exclusive line of Scotch Flannels.
Very desirable for two piece suits and children's dresses.

Gloves

Our Spring importations of Gloves for women comprise the newest colorings for street or evening wear; also for DRIVING, GOLFING, &c.
Fabric Gloves of Silk and Suede Lisle.

Special.—WOMEN'S 3-CLASP SUEDE GLOVES, newest spring colors; Also black and white; $1.00; value $1.25.

Parasols.

Carpets.

Price Reduction.
160 Rolls. Best Quality.
English and Domestic Brussels Carpets,
90c., $1.00, $1.10 per yard.

All good patterns and contain a yardage sufficient for one or more rooms, with borders to match. Specially desirable for Summer homes.

DOMESTIC RUGS. MATTINGS.

Broadway & 19th Street

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S PLEA

Reasons Rendering Necessary Industrial Education of Negroes.

"Fruits of Industrial Training" was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday by Dr. Booker T. Washington, under the auspices of the League for Political Education, at the People's Institute, on West Forty-fourth Street. Dr. Washington said, in part:

"Besides many other reasons why the South favored industrial education for the negroes, coupled with intellectual and moral training, many of the Southern whites saw that the negroes who were master carpenters and contractors under their mastery could become still greater factors in the development of the South if their children were not too suddenly removed from the atmosphere and occupation of their fathers and if they could be taught to use the thing in hand as a foundation for higher growth.

"A large element at the South favored manual training for the negro because they were wise enough to see that the South was largely free from the restrictions of the trade union, and that such organizations would secure little hold upon the South as long as the negro kept abreast in intelligence and skill with the same class of people elsewhere.

"I want to call attention to the fact that within one year 1,000,000 foreigners came into the United States. Notwithstanding this number, in 1882 only 2,278, all told, went into the Southern States. Foreigners avoid the South, and the South is realizing more and more that it cannot keep pace with the progress made in other parts of the country if one-third of its population is ignorant and without skill."

CRANE'S CIGARETTE LECTURE.

Three prisoners who described themselves as Thomas Kelly, eighteen years old, of 845 Ninth Avenue; James Ward, twenty-two years old, of 428 Second Avenue, and Frank Dunn, seventeen years old, of 310 East Thirty-eighth Street, were arraigned yesterday in Morrisania Court and held. When arrested early in the morning they were carrying bags containing about fifty pounds each of lead and brass fittings.

Magistrate Crane questioned the young men regarding cigarettes, and all three said they did smoke them. The court then lectured them severely on the practice.

"Cigarettes lead to craps," remarked the court, "craps lead to playing the horse races, horse races lead to larceny, larceny leads to burglary, and burglary leads to State prison.

"In the last six months I have had over 300 boys before me for greater or less crimes than the one you are charged with, and of this large number 99 per cent. confessed to being cigarette smokers. You must take warning."

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
March 27, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

BISHOP POTTER was preaching one Sunday evening in a small town in the Adirondacks, where he has a Summer camp. When the services were over a tall, gaunt man with the air of a backwoodsman came up to the Bishop with outstretched hand.

"I've heerd ye preach twice afore this," he said, "an' I like yer preachin'. I alluz l'arn somethin' new from ye. I rid ten mile to-night to hear ye, an' I'd a' rid ten more, fer as usual, I heerd somethin' new to-night that I never knowed afore."

"Well, I'm glad of that," said the Bishop, shaking the outstretched hand, "and what was it you learned to-night?"

"Why, Bishop, I found out fer the fust time in my life that Sodom and Gomorrah wuzn't twins."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT has a friend who is a farmer near a Maine prohibition town. A stranger once went into the farmer's house, says the Secretary, and asked for a glass of milk. The farmer filled a glass with whisky, milk, and sugar. The stranger, after draining the cup, handed it back and remarked:

"My Lord, what a cow!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, is an editor. A few days ago a farmer of aged and seedy appearance came in from the outer sections of Albany County and went to see Mr. Barnes.

"I am the oldest citizen in this here county," he announced, "and I read yer paper every day, but I must say my eyes ain't none too good no more. I've got a leetle favor ter ask; but I'm willing ter pay fer it."

The old man picked a half dollar out of his pocket, looked at it affectionately for an instant, and then laid it on the table before Mr. Barnes.

"Take that," he said, "and please, after this, have my paper written in type about three sizes larger'n the rest, so as my eyes won't bother me so much as now."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CHAMPE S. ANDREWS entered his law office one day last week and found waiting for him a client named Hulett from Ogdensburg. According to Mr. Hulett's previous account of some matrimonial and business tangles, which he wanted Andrews to straighten out, he had been victimized by shrewd and unscrupulous lawyers in the vicinity of his home town. Therefore he had small regard for members of the bar as a class.

"I'm sorry I kept you waiting, Mr. Hulett," said Mr. Andrews. "I've just returned from the funeral of a lawyer."

"What! Do you bury attorneys down here?" exclaimed Hulett.

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Andrews. "What do you do with them in Ogdensburg?"

"When one dies up there," was the solemn reply, "we lay him out and leave the body all alone in a room, with the door locked and the window wide open. And when we go in the next morning, he is gone."

"What becomes of him? Who carries him away?"

"Don't know," answered Hulett, "but invariably there is a strong smell of brimstone left in the room."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE latest emanation from the Joseph Jefferson anecdote factory concerns an incident said to have occurred on his Louisiana plantation. The comedian has there a lake plentifully stocked with fish. Finding a stranger angling on the bank one day Mr. Jefferson remonstrated.

"Do you not know this is a private preserve?" he asked. "What right have you to take fish from my pond?"

"I am not taking your fish," sadly replied the stranger; 'I'm feeding them."

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AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, President of the Judge Publishing Company, says he knows a literary man who once sent a long story to a certain publication. The editor examined the production and promptly rejected it, because the most important character in the story, the hero, had been killed off in the second chapter. In returning the serial he inquired:

"Why in the world did you slaughter the hero so soon?"

To which the author replied:

"Because he made me so tired."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, recently appointed Chaplain of the Senate, is famed for his absent-mindedness. Not long ago he visited the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, where he was asked to occupy the pulpit of the chapel and address the convicts. When he arose he found every seat occupied. Beaming with pleasure, he astonished his hearers by saying:

"I am pleased and gratified to see so many here to-day."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MAJOR FRANCIS PRESTON FREMONT, son of the "Pathfinder," while stopping overnight in a Montana hotel several years ago, got into conversation with a man who afterward became a United States Senator. Learning of Major Frémont's parentage, the stranger "drew up and sat down," whereupon the Major invited him to have something to drink.

The future Senator meditated an instant. Then, looking up, he asked:

"Do you happen to be aware of my creed?"

Upon receiving the anticipated negative, he proceeded:

"Well, Sir, I never ask a man to drink for fear of leading him into temptation; I never refuse an invitation to drink for fear of hurting somebody's feelings; and"—bringing his fist down on the table—"I don't give a d— what happens, so long as it don't happen to me!

"Whisky neat, waiter!"

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GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was no respecter of persons. Once he was to give a lecture for the benefit of a Sunday school. A hall had been engaged and decorated for the occasion, and the floor of the platform was covered with a handsome rug furnished by one of the city shops. The lecturer, who was a little late, walked down the aisle and stepped over the footlights to the platform, where a number of the Sunday school children, dressed in their Sunday clothes, were waiting to receive him.

"First let us eat," he said. Then, throwing off his overcoat and ordering the janitor to bring on a number of hampers he had had sent on ahead, he showered the astonished children with peanuts and grapes. An undignified scramble followed. The rug sustained irreparable injuries. The committee later had to pay the bill of $90.

To have an orderly assemblage of children turned into rioting hoodlums was bad enough, but the fruit stains proved to be the last straw. The Sunday school Superintendent remonstrated without avail. The minister, reduced to an unministerial state of wrath, demanded finally:

"Mr. Train, do you know the difference between a crank and a fool?"

The lecturer drew himself up with dignity:

"Sir," he said, "I am George Francis Train, the crank; but I did not catch your name."

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LILLIAN RUSSELL is very popular with her young nieces and nephew, who always address her as "Aunt Nellie." The nephew overheard some compliments paid to his relative's recent hit in California. Eager to show that he had some ideas of his own regarding histrionic talent, he exclaimed:

"Pooh! I don't think Aunt Nellie is a great actress."

"Why, Bobby, what do you mean by that?" asked one of the company.

"Well, she's never done anything big, like looping the loop or driving a chariot in the circus, has she?"

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KERMIT ROOSEVELT is a strategist of no mean ability. He and his youngest sister once were partners in an aquarium containing two goldfish, which had been given to them for Christmas. One morning, on going into the nursery, Kermit found only one fish in the aquarium; the other had leaped out on to the carpet in the night and met the usual fate of a fish out of water.

"Sister," he announced at breakfast, "your goldfish is dead."

The little girl, in the first shock of the bereavement, forgot that the fishes were exactly alike and that the partners had never made a definite division. But after the period of mourning was over she asked one morning:

"Kermit, how did you know it was my fish that died?"

Driven into a corner, Kermit took refuge in an air of superior contempt.

"How did I know?" he repeated scornfully. "Huh! Just like a girl!"

Inferring that the lack of reasoning powers usually attributed to her sex prevented her from understanding the situation, she meekly accepted her brother's decision.

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ACCORDING to President Roosevelt, the kicker is a useful person to have about.

A naval officer now on the Asiatic Station has been writing home letters of a more than merely critical tone concerning the American vessels in the Far East. He has found fault with their machinery, their guns, and, to some slight extent, with their personnel. Some of these letters have found their way to the department at Washington, and it was thought best to bring the matter to the President's attention. Mr. Roosevelt carefully read the documents through.

"The only trouble with this chap," he said, "is that he thinks our navy is a few laps behind the Turk's. Leave him alone. Just as long as we have the services of such a kicker the Turks will never get ahead of us."

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THE Rev. Dr. Rainsford, while taking a stroll along Madison Avenue one Sunday, met a small boy, poorly clad, but with an unusually intelligent face. Said he to the lad:

"Don't you go to Sunday school, my boy?"

"Nope; but I used ter."

"Why did you give it up?"

"'Cause, from the way me teacher talked, I knew darned well nobody ever went to heaven 'cept preachers and women. So what's the use?"

A Sculptor Who Is Also a Captain of Industry

Philip Martiny Discusses His Art in an Office Where Many Clerks and Accountants Are Busy All Day.

IT is to Macdougal Alley, a diminutive byway, stretching its brief length modestly in the purlieus of Washington Square, that one must go to find the studio of Philip Martiny, sculptor.

In the outward appearance of the obscure little street there is little to suggest the birthplace of the brain children of brilliant artists; and penetration within its bounds makes such association almost an impossibility.

Were it not for its studios—and there are many of them—Macdougal Alley might justly be designated as a street of stables. Indeed, in this sequestered home of Art, there are quite as many stables as studios. The inquiring visitor gingerly picks his way among broughams and "dogcarts," footmen and stableboys—and wonders why. But the marvel is that he forgives Macdougal Alley its stables—quite forgets them—in its studios, and leaves it hoping to return.

Nothing if not democratic is this quiet haven, where Art rubs elbows cheerfully, indiscriminately, with Life's less romantic work. Studio and stable, stable and studio, are as like as two peas, and the inquiring visitor looks in vain for the glaring sign of commerce as an aid. But a sculptor's name scratched roughly on a doorpost is a clue which, if followed, leads finally to that doorpost and that door which is the object of the search.

The words, "Philip Martiny, Sculptor. No models or sculptors needed," indicated the solution of the quest, and, being neither model nor sculptor, the visitor knocked loudly upon the door and stepped within. There was a moment of waiting in a wilderness of casts, while a soft-voiced Italian left a half-completed figure to take the card offered; then a summons up a winding stair to the studio above.

More workshop than studio, in the sense which the latter term usually appeals to the layman's mind, is the spacious room where Philip Martiny reigns supreme. Rich hangings, moldy antiques, battered helmets, there are none. The white, heavily timbered walls of the stable loft, the floors spattered with drying clay, the labor-soiled under-sculptors in their bedaubed working gowns, give no hint of the dilettante; and the figures—hundreds of them, it seems—ranging from the diminutive sketches in wax to the colossal models in blue clay, speak eloquently of toil.

It was from behind one of these monster figures that Mr. Martiny—a mass of soft clay in one hand and a modeling stick in the other—approached the interviewer.

"There is," said he by way of greeting, "a flattering interest in the work of sculptors," and he smiled broadly. "Now, I can tell you just what you will ask," he continued, still smiling. "You wish to know my age, my birthplace, my favorite sculptor, my inspirations, and how many pounds of mud there is in one of the heroic figures. Ah! Is it not so?"

The situation was somewhat uncomfortable. A confession was impossible. There was nothing for it but feigned amusement, and the best laugh in stock.

"Is it possible that you do not wish to know those things?" he asked. "That is strange. Then it must be you wish to know about my work."

With a wave of his arms he indicated the crowded workroom. "Here is some of it," he said, "and there is more, much more, of it to be done. Sometimes I feel like giving it up in despair—there is so much. I work until midnight, have my meals brought to me here, and yet there is no end. This is a busy time."

Needs An Office Staff.

He led the way into his private office where were desks and easy chairs and clerks working over ledgers.

"You are surprised at the clerks," he said, as he settled comfortably to his talk. "Many people are. They do not understand clerks in a studio. But I couldn't do without them."

His tone was businesslike. The tone of the room was unmistakably that of business

States will be made much more beautiful as a result.

Big Demand for Statuary.

"New York City is not the only one which is recognizing sculpture as an adjunct to architecture," he continued. "Throughout the country there is a demand for statuary that is unprecedented. But New York is undoubtedly the art centre of the country at the present time. There is more opportunity both for the student and the master in this city than in any other, and men from every section of the country are flocking here."

He had reached the figure of a child, and halted before it.

"Do you know," said he, "I have found it more difficult to reproduce the contours of a baby's form than those of any other. Years ago I made a model of a child whose mother brought it every day for weeks. There was not a moment, it seemed to me, that the child was still, and I had to make, as it were, 'flying shots.' I use this old cast now when I have a child subject, and only have the living model for a brief time."

The light which had streamed through the huge skylight was growing dim, and the sculptors one by one left the room. An attendant with a sort of squirt gun sprayed the clay figures with water, and then wrapped them in moist rags. The visitor started to make his adieus.

Dinner in the Studio.

"There is no hurry on my account," he said. "I shall not work until 8 o'clock to-night. I dine here. You see, the work of an artist is not so romantic as it is sometimes painted. It means toil and study from morning till night. When I am not here you can usually find me in some library poring over some history in an effort to get at the life of some personage who is to be the subject of a statue. There cannot be too much information. I must know the man's disposition, his temperament, his life work, in order to get an artistic result."

He paused to examine a cast which had been brought for his inspection. The interviewer interposed:

"You have said nothing about one matter, Mr. Martiny, and yet it was among the questions which you expected me to ask. You have not told the number of pounds of clay in one of the heroic figures."

"I knew it! I knew it!" he cried. "That is a question which is as inevitable as time. But I shall not tell you. I do not know. It is a principle with me not to know, and you would not have me break a principle."

He was leading the way toward the door, laughing as he refused the information, but as he stretched out his hand for a parting clasp he grew serious.

"You are sure," he asked, "that I have caught a likeness of President McKinley?"

"Certain of it."

"Ah! I thank you for that," he said, and shook hands again. And as the caller stumbled down the now darkened stairway on his way to the street he was proud of the thanks, coming from so great an artist and captain of industry as Philip Martiny.

JAPS RELY ON MARKSMANSHIP.

"IT IS ALL very well for Russia to call out her reserves," remarked an officer high in the British service, the other day, "but it cannot be too often emphasized that numbers no longer count and that rifle fire is everything. No one knows this better than the Japs, who were extremely well represented at the front during the Boer war, when they saw our big battalions fairly eaten up by mere handfuls of expert marksmen.

"Mark my words," he continued, "we are going to see some surprises in this Russo-Japanese war. I read somewhere that the Japs were weak in cavalry. Well, what good did the cavalry do for us in the Boer war? Mounted infantry, now, was a very different proposition, which simply means the swift carrying into advantageous positions of trained marksmen.

"Let Russia call out her five millions of men, if she will. The great battle ground is the Far East, thousands of miles from the Government centre of St. Petersburg. It is an old story. The Jap is on the spot and the other man is not."

CLOUDBORN ELECTRIC WAVELETS TO ENCIRCLE THE GLOBE

This is Nicola Tesla's Latest Dream, and the Long Island Hamlet of Wardenclyffe Marvels Thereat.

TO gather in the latent electricity from the clouds and with the globe itself as a medium of transmission to convey telegraphic messages, power for commercial purposes, or even the sound of the human voice to the utmost confines of the earth is the latest dream of Nikola Tesla.

In an article which appeared recently in The Electrical World Mr. Tesla explains the theories on which the world telegraphy system is founded and what he expects to accomplish by it. His plans involve the establishment of stations for the transmission of messages and power, "preferably near important centres of civilization." Oddly enough, what Mr. Tesla proudly designates as the first of his commercial "world telegraphy" stations has been established at Wardenclyffe, L. I., which is not in any sense an important "centre of civilization," but a place described by train hands of the Long Island Railroad as a way station where "a passenger alights occasionally."

The transmitting station is an octagonal tower, pyramidal in shape, and some 180 feet in height. It consists of huge wooden stilts, heavily braced, and reinforced, and surmounted by a cupola of interlaced steel wires, bent so as to form an arc. In the cupola there is a wooden platform occupying its entire width.

Mr. Tesla began work on his transmitting station about eighteen months ago. When he first came there, and it was understood that J. Pierpont Morgan had become interested in his odd enterprise and furnished him with financial assistance, a thrill of vague expectancy ran through the little settlement. The Wardenclyffe Land Company, which owns practically all the available ground in the vicinity, gave the inventor a free grant of some 175 acres of fine land, and then settled down to wait for the day when Wardenclyffe would become the centre of the universe.

Some of the farmers who come to Wardenclyffe to send their products to this city look at Mr. Tesla's tower, which is situated directly opposite the railroad station, and shake their heads sadly. They are inclined to take a skeptical view regarding the feasibility of the wireless "world telegraphy" idea, but yet Tesla's transmitting tower as it stands in lonely grandeur and boldly silhouetted against the sky on a wide clearing on the concession is a source of great satisfaction and of some mystification to them all.

"It is a mighty fine tower," said one good farmer to a visitor last week. "The breeze up there is something grand of a Summer evening, and you can see the Sound and all the steamers that go by. We are tired, though, trying to figure out why he put it here instead of at Coney Island."

While the tower itself is very "stagey" and picturesque, it is the wonders that are supposed to be hidden in the earth underneath it that excite the curiosity of the population in the little settlement. In the centre of the wide concrete platform which serves as a base for the structure there is a wooden affair very much like the companionway on an ocean steamer. The tower and the inclosure in which it has been built are being carefully guarded these days, and no one except Mr. Tesla's own men is allowed to approach it. Only they have been allowed as much as the briefest peep down the companionway.

Mr. Scherff, the private secretary of the inventor, told an inquirer that the companionway led to a small drainage passage built for the purpose of keeping the ground about the tower dry. But such of the villagers as saw the tower constructed tell a different story.

They declare that it leads to a well-like excavation as deep as the tower is high, with walls of masonwork and a circular stairway leading to the bottom. From there, they say, tunnels have been built in all directions, until the entire ground below the little plain on which the tower is raised has been honeycombed with subterranean passages.

They tell with awe how Mr. Tesla, on his weekly visits to Wardenclyffe, spends as much time in the underground passages as he does on the tower or in the handsome laboratory and workshop erected beside it, and where the power plant for the world telegraph has been installed.

No instruments have been installed as yet in the transmitter, nor has Mr. Tesla vouchsafed any description of what they will be like. But in his article he announces that he will transmit from the tower an electric wave of a total maximum activity of ten million horse power. This, he says, will be possible with a plant of but 100 horse power, by the use of a magnifying transmitter of his own invention and certain artifices which he promises to make known in due course.

What he expects to accomplish is summed up in the closing paragraph as follows:

"When the great truth, accidentally revealed and experimentally confirmed, is fully recognized, that this planet, with all its appalling immensity, is to electric currents virtually no more than a small metal ball and that by virtue of this fact many possibilities, each baffling imagination and of incalculable consequence, are rendered absolutely sure of accomplishment; when the first plant is inaugurated and it is shown that a telegraphic message, almost as secret and non-interferable as a thought, can be transmitted to any terrestrial distance, the sound of the human voice, with all its intonations and inflections faithfully and instantly reproduced at any other point of the globe, the energy of a waterfall made available for supplying light, heat, or motive power, anywhere—on sea, or land, or high in the air—humanity will be like an antheap stirred up with a stick. See the excitement coming!"

TESLA'S MYSTERIOUS TOWER

With the aid of this structure the inventor proposes to operate a system of wireless telegraphy covering all the earth.

Selling Human Hair a Traffic of Tragedies

The Story of an Aged Woman Who Sacrificed Her Wonderful Snowy Locks to Educate Her Granddaughter—Dyeing, Bleaching and Making Gray

"THERE is a tragedy in every trade," said the dealer in human hair. "There are heart-breaking things we have to do because the public must have what it wants. To live ourselves, we have to keep close watch on just what the public does want. This is, of course, true of every other business, but the personal contact, the buying of what is really a part of one person and selling it to another, makes some of our work particularly trying on the sympathies. It is not true, as a rule, that people with money are apt to be in need of hair, and that people without means have abundant crops, but it usually seems so to us. This may be because those who are both without money and without hair make the best of their condition, while those who have the money and lack the locks can supply the latter.

"The greatest demand is for white and gray hair. The pure white is so rare that it brings quite fabulous prices. By bleaching it is easy enough to have a full supply, but when this is contrasted with the real article the difference is startling. The manufactured article is a remarkably good imitation, but its inferiority, what is called 'the dead look,' is as apparent as the difference between artificial and sun light. Now as the artificial really costs a good deal of money, it is to be presumed that the would-be purchasers must want the best, and, as they move in social circles where their acquaintances are apt to be of their own age and similarly well fixed as to money, the chances are large that they will be satisfied with nothing but the real thing. People who wear 'false hair,' a misnomer, are particularly sensitive about it, and don't want to run the risk of contrast between the genuine and the artificial.

One Ounce—$25.

"For these reasons the real white hair has a standard value of $25 per ounce, although through the scarcity of the supply, when there is any large order, like one for a full head of fine hair, the price jumps to sums that are staggering. In this connection I'll tell of one of the tragedies I have mentioned as connected with the trade. The story is perfectly true, but to give the names would be an injustice. As I did the hair cutting myself, I know exactly what happened.

"There was a very old woman out in New Jersey. She always had been in comfortable circumstances, but certain securities ceased paying dividends through a reorganization, and at the same time several of her houses that had paid comfortable rentals were vacant. She was without ready cash, and worried about the education of her orphan granddaughter, a girl of fourteen.

"One day a friend called, to find the old woman confined to her room. She had let down her long, abundant, and perfectly white hair, which still reached below her knees when she was standing. The visitor, who on more than one occasion had been at our shop to buy switches, had learned of the enormous value of white hair, and remembered the twenty-five-dollar-an-ounce price, which she had heard quoted as the manufacturer's price to the retailer. To cheer up her friend she mentioned what she had heard, and added that she believed her splendid hair would bring twice that sum for each ounce.

"The old woman was deeply interested at once, as, according to her calculation, this would be a sum of money which would aid materially in the education of her granddaughter. She wrote to us telling of the length of her hair, and of the price she had been told it would bring. As it happened at the time, we had two orders for real white hair, and had searched in vain for the proper length and quality.

Sacrificed Her Snowy Locks.

"I wrote that I would come to see her on the following day. In the meantime, as I learned later, she sent for her physician. He had been a friend and comrade of her son. She told him of her purpose. Of course, he tried to dissuade her, and finding that useless, consented to tell the girl that her grandmother's hair must be cut off, as it was too great a burden for her to bear in her enfeebled condition.

"There were tears, entreaties, and protests on the part of the young girl, but the old grandmother managed to persuade her that it must be. I came the next day. The doctor was there—a stern-faced, middle-aged man, who scowled at me. I was really very uncomfortable. The girl, who could not witness the cutting of her grandmother's 'crowning glory,' had gone away to weep alone. The old woman was sitting up in her bed running her fingers through the beautiful white waves of her hair that streamed off to the carpet.

"I had never seen such a head of hair. My business heart jumped with greed, and then, as she looked up at me with her angel's face and her great big pitiful eyes, the greed was gone and I started crying. It was very unprofessional.

"'Sit down, Madame,' said she in the gentlest sort of voice, and then she told me why she was willing to sacrifice it.

"'You see, the doctor will tell you that I cannot live long, a month or so perhaps, and I would carry this hair to the grave. I'd much rather provide for the little girl.'

"I really offered twice what I had meant to give—$5,000. I had the money with me and paid it. Then I cut off the wonderful locks, sniffling and half crying all the time. My work seemed like shearing an angel. At last I carefully packed up the precious hair. I had left enough for the aged woman to have short curls to peek out from under her bonnet. My profit on that hair cutting was enormous.

"The shares that had paid no dividends became, shortly after the old lady's death, of value again, and the houses were leased, so that the young woman was left in no need and with plenty of ready money. The doctor and I have preserved our secret. It would do no good to make the young woman unhappy, although I sometimes think that I should write her the truth. It would hurt her, of course, but then she would realize how great was the love of her grandmother.

Mixing to Get the Gray.

"Next in value to the real white hair is real gray hair, and this is due chiefly to the fact that there are so many degrees of grayness. When a hairdresser is in need of a switch of gray hair he forwards a sample to the manufacturer, who matches it by mingling strands of white hair with the necessary strands of gray. This might seem an exceedingly difficult thing to do, as it is said that the hairs of the head cannot be counted, except on heads that are almost bald.

"But it is not such a very difficult process. A handful of white and a handful of gray hair of various degrees of greyness are drawn across upturned spikes, the different varieties being added until the required shade is found.

"There are shades of red, or auburn, and of bronze black that are exceedingly difficult to get, but none of these has anything like the market value of the white or even the gray hair. Most of the hair that we sell comes from Russia, Scandinavia, Italy, Germany, Spain, and France, and the cheaper sorts from Japan, China, and South America. It is only once in a great while that there is any American hair for sale, because the Americans as a people are more prosperous and don't have to sell their locks.

"Much of the hair that comes to the manufacturers is in the form of 'combings,' a small saving which the American women even of the poorer classes have not realized has a real value. These 'combings' are sterilized and treated with antiseptics after they have been carefully run over stationary combs or spikes until they are in order. All this is done by machinery that separates, through the fine teeth, what is known as 'the root' and 'the point' hair. Another machine gathers the strands into their classifications, according to length.

"As there is always the desire for curly hair, especially for fringes and ringlets, and as natural curly hair is rare, the manufacturer has a machine by which the strands are tightly wound about little wooden sticks, where the hair is held for at least a month. When it is loosened it will retain its curl almost indefinitely, although damp weather is apt to send it back for recurling.

Dyeing and Bleaching.

"Of course, human hair has to be dyed to suit the prevailing fashion. It is easy to dye hair that has been shorn, as there is no danger that the dye will run, because the hair is held in a horizontal position. This is almost impossible in the case of dyeing the hair on the head. It is a mistake to speak of dyeing hair to a lighter color. Hair can be dyed only to a darker shade—which makes the raven and bronze black valuable. Of course you can bleach hair. We all know the 'peroxide blonde.'

"One large source of hair-getting is gone. There is a large falling off of the supply from Brittany, where we used to send agents. It was not at all uncommon in the old days for girls to sell their splendid tresses that they might purchase their wedding trousseau, aid in the furnishing of the future home, and thereby hasten the marriage ceremony. Even the wives of well-to-do farmers would barter their locks for prized trinkets.

"Then the tricksters, with false jewels and bogus satins, appeared. They killed the goose that laid the golden egg, and in many instances came near getting killed themselves. The young men and the old men grew weary of shock-haired women who had little to show for the sacrifice of their good looks. It became customary, as soon as the hair agent set up his tent at a fair, to toppled it over on him. His goods were scattered to the winds, and then he would be so beaten that he was glad to escape with his life to seek some new, less dangerous, and less profitable occupation.

"The manufacturers easily might import tons of hair from South America, Japan, and China, and they do import a good deal, but it is so inferior in length and chiefly because of its coarseness that it can be used rarely in the manufacture of switches. Efforts to soften it have proved unavailing, and the chance of curling it remains for the age of the airship and other remarkable inventions."

AN ANIMAL MIRAGE.

IN A speech before the curtain in a Western town a few nights ago, Ezra Kendall announced that he was writing a book of information for "Rounders Who Go the Cocktail Route."

"Did you ever awaken in the morning," he asked his hearers, "and see an animal mirage? It is a dissolving caravan, with everything in it from four paws to no paws. The doctor says that my mirages are caused from eating animal crackers when a child—and then preserving them in alcohol as I grew up."

Safe.

Oldboy—Is there any truth, doctor, in the reports that the use of hair dye will drive one to insanity?

Scoldboy—None. You were insane when you began to use it.

STRANGE PROPERTY TANGLES, LEGACIES OF OLD NEW YORK

Ancient Trusts Dating from Colonial Days, and an Effective Lease that Still Has a Few Hundred Years to Run.

AN effort to purchase the two parcels of property at 5 and 7 Park Place recently brought to light an interesting fact in connection with them and incidentally some strange stories of other property tangles in New York.

The land in question was leased in perpetuity on Jan. 1, 1803, by the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of New York to Thomas Whitelaw. The lease stated specifically that the property was "to be held in trust for the senior pastor in the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church forever, yielding and paying therefor for the use of the senior pastor in the sum of $250 per year, to be paid in quarterly payments of $62.50 each."

Mr. Whitelaw later gave the property to his adopted daughter, Charlotte, wife of Charles Osborn, and it has remained in the family ever since. But though over a hundred years have passed since the original lease, the provisions included therein have been vigorously maintained. Every year the amount specified has been taken from the income and is paid to the clergyman according to the instructions contained in the lease.

On several occasions efforts have been made, it is averred, to create an endowment fund, sufficient to cover the sum necessary for years to come, in order that the property might be disposed of without invalidating the title by reason of a departure from the peculiar restriction. But such efforts have not been successful.

William Kevan of 66 Liberty Street is executor for the property. When seen at his office the other day he said:

"I have had charge of it for more than fifty years—in fact since 1846—and the provisions of the lease always have been strictly followed."

Once Church Lands.

The parcels occupy a plot 37.6 by 75.6, and like those at 9 and 11 Park Place, recently sold to the American News Company, originally formed part of a tract of land which, toward the close of the seventeenth century, was known as King's Farm. It was originally leased by Gov. Benjamin Fletcher, under authority of the Crown of Great Britain, to the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion with the Protestant Church of England and their successors.

This lease was annulled by a Colonial act passed in May, 1699. In May, 1702, Gov. Cornbury, in the name of the Crown, executed a lease of the King's Farm to the rector, inhabitants, &c., and in 1705 conveyed the King's Farm to the church corporation, in fee, reserving a quit rent of £6, which subsequently became extinguished.

The church corporation subsequently became known as the Corporation of Trinity Church in the City of New York, and the tract of land became the church farm.

Park Place in those early days was one of the fashionable residential sections of the city. Walter Barrett, in "The Old Merchants of New York," published in 1862, says:

"Park Place was, during all that long period—1800 to 1828—the Fifth Avenue of New York. What superb dinners A. H. Lawrence gave at his residence, No. 23 Park Place! There was only one man in New York who could rival him. That one was Philip Hone. He entertained delightfully. Both endeavored to secure all the lions of the town, and all distinguished foreigners that came here. Mr. Lawrence, with his charming dinners and still more charming daughters, had no difficulty in outshining his rival, Mayor Hone."

The Park Place property by no means represents the only parcels in which peculiar conditions have prevailed in the making of leases, although it is difficult to obtain definite information regarding most of them. Curious clauses in deeds and leases are not infrequently noted during the search for a title, but though the facts are commented upon at the time by those interested, no general record is kept of such instances.

The representative in the law department of one of the title guarantee companies, speaking of the matter a few days ago, commented upon the fact that theirs was a dry-as-dust business, but added that the only way he found it possible to continue in it was because of the fact that he found renewed interest from time to time in "reading between the lines."

Family Skeletons Unearthed.

"It is sometimes surprising," he said, "what life tragedies and life comedies are revealed in a single sentence. Skeletons in closets are laid bare by the search for a title that otherwise would never be revealed. Quaint personal conceits and individual idiosyncrasies are exposed, and these things serve to relieve the monotony of our dry routine."

One of the curiosities which this man has run across is a lease on a piece of property in Pine Street, near Wall. The lease was made in 1678 to run for a thousand years. One George Heathcote, a cousin of Caleb Heathcote of Heathcote Hill, Mamaroneck, came to this country in 1678, and shortly after that he acquired the property in question. He gave a lease for 1,000 years, and title has been held ever since under that lease. Until recently the persons in possession thought that they owned the property in fee, but an examination of the title revealed the facts concerning the lease. In consequence the property cannot be made marketable by adverse possession until the term of the thousand-year-lease has expired.

An amusing instance is cited in connection with the deal on the old Lord & Taylor site at Grand and Chrystie Streets, now occupied by the Grand Theatre.

It became necessary before completing that deal to show that the wife had died before her husband. A family tree was discovered, and it was ascertained that the woman had died and was buried on Long Island. A man was sent out to obtain definite proofs of the woman's death. He located her grave. Being of an artistic and rather an exact turn of mind he made sketches of both the woman's and her husband's tombstones. He also copied verbatim the inscriptions on the tombs and turned them in with his report. On the woman's tombstone appeared the words:

"She is not dead, but sleepeth."

Whereupon the lawyer engaged in proving the title scrawled upon the report:

"This man has gone too far. We can't prove title, as the woman is not dead."

'Twas Only a Joke.

Later, of course, it was explained that this was merely a jocular comment and not intended for a serious objection to the validity of the title.

The facts of the Sailors' Snug Harbor property are not uninteresting. This land, covering territory from Fourth to Tenth Street and from Fourth Avenue to Washington Square, was left by will in perpetuity, the intention being that the home for sailors, which has since been located on Staten Island, should be somewhere in the section indicated.

Other instances where the intentions of the testator have obviously miscarried, or have been modified greatly, are illustrated in the case of the Lenox Hill property. When James Lenox died he left all of his land to his son, with the recommendation that it should be held intact. James Lenox had an idea that the section eventually would develop into a thriving village, and that values would increase accordingly. Well, the village failed to materialize and the property has been disposed of from time to time in various parcels, but it is reasonably sure that its increase in value far exceeds the original dream of the owner.

MASSAGE BY THE BLIND.

ALTHOUGH Japan has practically a monopoly of blind masseurs, a few sightless professionals may be found scattered about the capitals of the world. New York has several of them, not Japanese, but the native or European product.

"It must be understood," says an instructor in massage, "that the blind of countries other than Japan have been backward about preparing themselves. Only recently have they begun to think it possible. From time to time travelers and invalids who have profited by the treatment of the Japanese in their own land have come back with tales of the wonderful benefits received, but it never occurred to them that the blind here might utilize their talents in the same way.

"At last, however, a few of the blind have come to realize their possibilities, and at a school of massage in New York a number of them have applied for instruction. Some of these applicants have finished the course, and probably are practicing in town now, either with private patients or in a sanitarium. Among the pupils I remember one woman from Brooklyn. I have kept her in mind because she was the most skillful hand at massage I ever knew. I don't see how even the Japs could beat her. Her hands were alive with magnetism. She seemed to know by instinct what set of muscles required treatment, and the case of insomnia or rheumatism that could hold out against her was stubborn indeed. She went West several months ago, but possibly other blind recruits equally capable have been graduated since then to take her place."

Undrinkable Alcohol

NEWS of sinister import has reached Chatham Square by a devious route from half way around the world, and the Czar's Government has suffered a setback so serious in the estimation of the restful and thirsty men from that point to the Bridge that it would need but the slightest delicate attention on the part of an emissary of the Mikado to throw the preponderating influence of the Panhandlers' Association to Japan's side in the Eastern complication.

The word of Muscovite treachery was given first to those assembled in the Shiners' saloon on Friday night by Lampey Dukes, who, having completed his professional duties of the day, took from his pocket the glass mate to his good eye, carefully extricated it from its protecting wrapping of old newspaper, and, having adjusted it to his satisfaction, was about to throw the scrap of paper to the sawdust-covered floor, when his serviceable eye fell on a paragraph which riveted his attention. So absorbed did he become in the intelligence conveyed that Mike the Limp drank all his beer, and seeing Lampey's continued preoccupation sat hoping that he would order up another.

"Wot does the Japs drink?" suddenly demanded Lampey, and the assembled hoboes stopped playing pinochle for drinks to regard him curiously. The questioner permitted his working eye to roam over the assemblage, while his glass eye remained fixed on Mike the Limp, who regretfully realized that no more free drinks were likely to accrue through Lampey's abstraction. No one answered the question as to the drinks of the Japanese, so he of the bad eye answered it himself.

"Tea," he declared, with some show of bitterness. "Did any one ever hear of a chink drinking whisky?"

Again it appeared that there was an entire lack of knowledge among the crowd as to the style of liquor prevalent in the Island Empire. This ignorance seemed to affect Lampey, for he put his query in another way.

"Did you ever see a Jap come in here and buy a drink?" he demanded, plaintively.

This appeal, dealing with the personal experiences of the panhandlers, met with a quick response. They never had, and Corrigan declared with much heat that he would not drink with a Jap anyhow, but that was regarded as an idle display of superiority, not likely to be put to a test.

"But a Rooshian gits drunk like any other man I've always heard," continued Lampey, "and now look a here, this is printed in black and white in the paper, "'The Imperial Rooshian Minister of Finance has offered a prize of $25,000 to the person or persons who will inwent some way of making alcohol undrinkable.'"

Lampey was gazing upon a St. Petersburg dispatch printed in the New York newspapers last week.

Having finished the sentence in impressive style he leaned back to note the effect. There was none. The awful purport of the words had escaped his hearers.

"Look here!" he yelled. "No alcohol, no booze! Can ye understand that?"

They could, and became mildly curious.

"Dere's no one can make no alcohol I can't drink," declared Nosey Grannis in a tone of deep conviction, and immediately everybody recovered from the momentary depression into which Lampey's announcement had thrown them.

"Dere ain't, aint dere?" sneered that person in a chilling way, as though he had inside information. "I suppose de day before de telephone was invented youse ud a said no man could talk over a wire, wouldn't ye? An' until ye see the X-ray machine ye'd a been sure ye couldn't look through yer hand. Ye all make me tired."

Then it was that the realization of the full possibilities of modern science were driven home to the startled auditors. Alcohol undrinkable? The silence of a mighty fear fell over all.

"I've been drinkin' Shiner's booze for a good while," finally said Mut Martin, in almost a whimper. "If anybody's got a good chance for that prize it's him."

Shiner took no offense at this apparent reflection on the art he brought to bear on the concoction of whisky in his cellar.

"If the Czar does find out a way to make alcohol undrinkable," he declared with certainty, "I don't believe that half a dozen liquor stores in N' York 'ull handle the new-fangled stuff. There's no need to stock up with it if you don't want it."

This view of the case again brought relief to the crowd. It was decided, however, that no exigency of war or anything else could excuse the St. Petersburg Government for its unwarranted action. At the next meeting of the association resolutions may be presented pointing out the neutral attitude of the Mikado in the matter of whisky and pledging him support in consequence.

SHE TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.

MR. BROADWAY has grown so tired of "store foods" that he fairly loathes the sight of a tomato can, while chipped beef precipitates a moral and physical collapse. His system has conceived this aversion to canned goods because of the surfeit of that species of food on his table during the past six weeks.

Early in January Broadway read in an evening paper the announcement that if the harbor should freeze up and all traffic with the outside world should be suspended, New York could muster up just about enough provisions to feed the population for two days. He repeated that information for the benefit of Mrs. Broadway.

"Good gracious!" she cried; "do you mean to say we'd starve?"

"Well," said Broadway, "it looks mightily like it, in case we couldn't get anything to eat. We are not hibernating animals, you know."

"And do you think," she insisted, "that there is really danger of any such calamity? Is there a likelihood of the harbor freezing over?"

Broadway stepped to the window and looked out upon the wintry scene gloomily.

"I think there is," he said solemnly. "It is now 10 degrees below zero, with a drop of 10 predicted for to-morrow."

Early the next morning Mrs. Broadway bought from the grocer four dozen cans of tomatoes, the same of peas and corn, twenty packages of chipped beef, twenty-five pounds of crackers, sixteen pounds of maple sugar, and twenty dozen eggs. And that's the reason Broadway groans to-day.

THE TRAIL OF DISASTER BEHIND A "HOODOO" COIN

Whosoever Finds This Harbinger of Ill, Let Him Throw It Into the River.

WHO has it?

If you possess a Columbian half dollar, if you have been carefully pocketing it as a souvenir and can look back over a trail of inconceivable hard luck, then rid yourself of the coin and witness your rise into a normal condition of life.

Somewhere in the United States this Columbian half dollar is dealing destruction—perhaps death. Those who once gladly touched flesh to it now shiver at the thought of its deadly influence and rejoice over their escape from an awful fate. For in its time—and the story is backed by the words of men who know—it has killed the hopes of many men and destroyed the lives of at least two.

There is in this tale no fabric of superstition. Facts do not deceive. To "see with one's own eyes" is to know. The writer is one who has suffered.

In 1892 there had been a little game in a little club in the city of Pittsburg. "Charley" McSwiggan, until recently press representative of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, invariably took a hand. For weeks he was invincible. Nightly did he clean the table, stake his friends with carfare, and then bolt for an all-night conveyance to his suburban home. In time McSwiggan's affluence induced him to journey East for a rest. He came to New York. It was during the year preceding the Chicago Fair. One day, when passing the Sub-Treasury he entered and availed himself of a shining Columbian half dollar.

McSwiggan's diary shows that from that minute his god of good fortune deserted him. He went to the Sheepshead track. The "bookies" hit him hard. He rode on a Broadway car, and a pickpocket pumped him dry. He boarded a train for Pittsburg with a railroad ticket, a pain-racking hunger, and his Columbian half dollar.

Lost All His Luck.

The "boys" were glad to have McSwiggan return, but sorry to learn that he had left all his money in the metropolis. While he had been away they had been preparing for a vigorous attack. They had to wait several weeks, however, until he pulled himself together. Then he "sat in."

McSwiggan was now the "easiest money" they had ever known. He couldn't touch anything. Every time he sat down he was separated from everything excepting carfare and the Columbian half dollar. Finally he said he had lost faith in his mascot. He played it in. Presto! He picked up instantly. He redeemed the half dollar and carried it away.

The next time he played he got down to low water again, and in went the Columbian coin. Once more his luck came back. And so, night after night, McSwiggan lost, parted from his mascot, and then redeemed it. It dawned upon him that the coin always marked the turning point, and he finally abandoned it to the banker.

Harvey Reese, another of the group, came into possession of it. Finding it a "jonah," he cast it away. All around the table it went. Every man who got it fell under its influence. It was consigned to the chip box, where it remained for weeks.

One night Reese had an unusual run of luck. His friend Leon Bancroft, thinking to have some fun, dropped the coin into his coat pocket. Reese's stack melted away. When he discovered the coin he declared he had been robbed. He was furious for a time, but after he subsided he gave birth to a brilliant idea.

"Boys," he said, "let's stake Stephen Hornett and get him to play it into a bank. Steve has never won. If he can win with this coin then we will have proof beyond any question of a doubt that this coin is what we think it is."

The Bank Gave Up.

"Steve's" weakness was faro. He had played faro all his life, and no man had ever known him to win. His friend "Buck" Connolly, who ran a gambling house on the outskirts of Pittsburg, had begged him not to play, but in vain. But now he started for the bank with instructions to put in the Columbian half dollar on the first play. In a short time he had $500 of the bank's money. He went to a telephone and called up Bancroft. Bancroft tipped the word around, and in a few minutes every man in the pool was "borrowing, begging, and stealing" enough money to get at Connolly's bank. They all won. At 10 o'clock that night Connolly threw up his hands and closed down.

The next morning Coroner Heber McDowell came into possession of the coin. It had been found in the pocket of an old man named Jope, who had been murdered, beaten to death, in the cellar of the First Avenue Hotel.

"Mickey" Hughes, the dealer at Connolly's, had appropriated the coin for a souvenir, but unknowingly had passed it over the First Avenue bar. Jope, who was the cashier of the hotel, also had appropriated the coin upon finding it in the cash register.

"I know the history of this coin," said Coroner McDowell after the inquest to a group of reporters and loungers in his office. "I am going to put it in this drawer, and any person with a reckless regard for life can cart it away."

For weeks the coin remained undisturbed. One day an old man who had haunted the Coroner's office seeking jury duty was found dead in the back room of a saloon. That day the coin was missed. It was never traced.

Where is it now?

CHEWING GUM FOR INSANITY.

MINNESOTA'S insane charity patients are supplied with chewing gum. When a patient is violently excited he can often be quieted by giving him a piece of gum to chew. Those patients who are unable to concentrate their minds on any physical exercise are put in a condition to perform useful work through the same agency.

BASEBALL SEASON NEAR AT HAND

National and American League Teams Will Play Their First Championship Games on April 14—Interest Shown in the Three Local Clubs.

Two weeks from next Thursday the championship season of both the National and American Leagues will be under way, and all indications point to a brilliant and aggressive campaign. Nearly all the clubs are in better shape than ever before, so far as the complexion of teams is concerned, and it now depends upon the progress the players have made in the preliminary training as to the standing of their organizations at the finish. Many of the teams have been materially changed, and the influx of young and promising players from minor leagues is evidently greater than in former years.

Local baseball enthusiasts, of course, are more interested in the prospects of the rival New York clubs and Hanlon's team in Brooklyn than in the doings of other teams, although the champion Pittsburgs, Cincinnatis, Bostons, and Frank Selee's team of Chicago have many warm supporters. According to the reports from the training quarters of the New York National League players at Birmingham, Ala., the team is expected to be fully as strong as the one that finished second in the race last year. Dahlen, who was secured from the Brooklyns, will, it is thought, not only strengthen the position of short stop, but the entire team will reap the experience of a thorough player. Ames, who played with the Troy Club of the New York State League last year, has shown evidence of excellent ability in the South, and with the further addition of Milligan, who pitched in nineteen winning games out of twenty-three, played as a member of the Buffalo team of the Eastern League last year, and of Wiltse, who also comes from the Troy Club, the pitching department can hardly be improved upon.

Another new player is Devlin, who will be used as a utility man. He started his baseball career at Georgetown University, and after leaving college joined the Newark Club of the Eastern League, and at second and third bases proved to be a powerful factor. McCormick, who will play in Van Haltren's place at centre field, should be a fitting successor to the veteran, judging by his record. McCormick is a Bucknell University boy, but it was not until he joined the Providence (R. I.) Club that his best qualities as a ball player were brought out. Last year he played in Jersey City and did effective work.

With the Polo Grounds, which have the record for the largest baseball attendance in one day, greatly improved, with what is regarded as a stronger team than last year, and under the personal supervision of John J. McGraw, a more successful season than tion at short stop with the New Yorks. Babb, at the training quarters at Columbia, S. C., has been playing wonderfully well in the field, but his batting has been weak. If the club secures Dillon, the much-sought first baseman of the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League, the Brooklyns will be further strengthened. In the event of his joining Hanlon's team he may, it is said, also captain the team, but otherwise "Jack" Doyle, who officiated last year, will again occupy that position.

PROTEST YALE'S VICTORY

Columbia Gymnasts Threaten to Leave Association.

ASK HEARING ON THE RULES

Disqualification of Point Winners Claimed to be Unjust—Championship Lost on Technicality.

There will be a big split in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association if Columbia's team keeps its threat to leave the association unless the Executive Committee gives another hearing on the disqualification of two of the Blue and White's point winners in the championship meeting at

CRESCENT'S SHOOTING ENDS.

Good Sport Marks Season's Wind-Up at Bay Ridge Grounds.

The trap shooting members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn wound up the season at the Bay Ridge grounds yesterday with a number of interesting competitions, at fifteen, twenty-five, and one hundred targets. The latter event was the last one on the programme, but after shooting at ninety targets the contestants were obliged to stop, the supply of "clays" being exhausted.

The March Cup was won by Frank B. Stephenson, with the three best scores of 22, 24, and 21, a total of 67. H. M. Brigham and H. Werlemann tied for second place, with a total of 66 in three shoots. The Sauer gun trophy for the best three scores during March went to Frank Stephenson after a tie with H. Werlemann. The yearly prizes were distributed as follows: L. M. Palmer trophies to Capt. A.

FIVE FAVORITES FIRST

Second Choice Won the Only Other Race at Benning.

TWILIGHT'S HUNT HANDICAP

"Father Bill" Daly Won His First Race of the Season with Heavily Backed Torchlight.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—This was a day of favorites at Benning, five of them passing under the wire first, while a second choice won the other event.

The finish in the fourth race caused somewhat of a sensation, as most of the spectators thought Meistersinger had won.

SPIRITED INDOOR GAMES.

Three-Legged Race Record Broken at Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

The Twenty-third Regiment Armory, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, with its one-hundred-yard straightaway course and a track eight laps to a mile, was the scene of some spirited sport at the twenty-fourth annual games last night. The spacious armory, both on the floor and the gallery that surrounds it, was filled with enthusiastic spectators. The programme included nearly all the games in the calendar of amateur athletics, and, as a usual thing, were quite exciting. One armory record was broken, that of the three-legged race for 150 yards. Northridge and Sedley of Company G lowered their own mark by three-fifths of a second.

Summary follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by C. F. Barker, Company H, (3 feet;) E. Harrison, Company C, (6 feet,) second; S. C. Northridge, Company G, (2 feet,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice, Scratch.—Won by P. F. Meissener, Company A; C. Billings, Company

THE POLO GROUNDS ON A BIG DAY.

WRESTLING TEAM PICKED

Local Amateurs Contest for Olympic Games Championships.

SIX CLASSES REPRESENTED

Many Close Bouts in Finals Held Under Auspices of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club.

The supplementary championship wrestling competitions of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which began on Thursday evening in the gymnasium of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, East Forty-second Street, were concluded last night and resulted in the selection of the following team, which will be sent to St. Louis next Summer to represent the Metropolitan Association in the wrestling events of the Olympic games to be held in connection with the Louisiana Exposition:

105-Pound Class—Robert Curry, St. George's Athletic Club, New York City.
115-Pound Class—George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.
125-Pound Class—J. Niflot, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City.
135-Pound Class—T. McLear National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.
145-Pound Class—J. Tesing, St. George's Athletic Club, New York City.
158-Pound Class—William Beckman, New West Side Athletic Club, New York City.

The most interesting bout of the evening was the final in the 158-pound class between William Beckman of the New West Side Athletic Club, the present champion, and Abraham Mellinger of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, ex-champion. The latter was a strong favorite, and when he was finally thrown his adherents in the galleries, who were unable to see the fall, created an uproar which lasted for some minutes.

The final bout in the 145 pound class between J. Tesing of the St. George's Athletic Club and Harry Spanger of the National Turn Verein of Newark was one of the longest and most closely contested of the evening, lasting fifteen minutes without a fall. Tesing finally won on general work. The summary:

105-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bouts—F. Priester, Grace Athletic Club, threw H. Simon, New Polo Athletic Association. Time—0:41 3-5. Robert Curry, St. George's Athletic Club, threw J. Liebgold, Boys' Club. Time—0:38 4-5. Final Bout—Robert Curry, St. George's Athletic Club, threw F. Priester, Grace Athletic Club. Time—3:24.

115-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Bouts — Julius Haubick, Grace Athletic Club, threw J. Liebgold, Boys' Club. Time—1:35. George Mehnert, National Turn Verein, threw G. Bauers, National Turn Verein. Time—6:00; 2:20 3-5. George Mehnert, National Turn Verein threw W. L. Nelson, St. George's Athletic Club. Time—4:22.
Final Bouts—George Mehnert, National Turn Verein threw Julius Haubick, Grace Athletic Club. Time—0:44.

125-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—L. Dornbacher, National Athletic Club, won from Andrew Karl, Pastime Athletic Club. Time—6:00. (No fall.) J. Niflot, Pastime Athletic Club, threw H. Purves, New Polo Athletic Association. Time—2:57 3-5. A. Wester, Jr., National Turn Verein, won from L. Dornbacher, National Athletic Club. Time—6:00. (No fall.)
Final Bout—J. Niflot, Pastime Athletic Club, threw A. Wester, Jr., National Turn Verein. Time—6:00, 6:00, 0:58.

135-Pound Class.—Semi-final bouts—T. McLear,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

MERCHANTS WANT FRENCH RECIPROCITY

Business Organizations Inquiring Into Administration's Attitude.

NEW TREATY MAY BE MADE

Present Reciprocity Agreement Only Covers a Few Articles—American Goods Now Heavily Taxed in France.

Intimations having been received by business men that reciprocity with France is again receiving the attention of the Administration at Washington, several commercial bodies in this city are making inquiries as to what is likely to be done.

Under a section of the Tariff act of 1897, empowering the President to offer concessions on certain French products, the reciprocal agreement of 1898 was promulgated. Concessions were made on tartar, wines, vermouth, paintings, and statuary. Of the list of articles enumerated in the act of 1897 for reciprocity purposes, all that remains to be acted upon is champagne, and negotiations are now said to be in progress in relation to this product.

At the French Chamber of Commerce, 35 William Street, an officer said:

"I have not heard what the American Government asks in return for the 25 per cent. reduction in champagne duties which the President may offer in accordance with the Tariff act of 1897. Really, the champagne concession is unimportant. It will not increase imports to this country, because consumers here will not get any benefit. The reduction would amount to $2 a case, making the price $6 instead of $8. This would mean a reduction of 16 cents and a fraction on a bottle. That amount would simply go into the pockets of the dealers, and the consumer would not be benefited."

The proposed French reciprocity treaty, a general measure affecting many products of the two countries, was one of the treaties which lapsed last year because of the expiration of the time for their ratification. References to French trade propositions have been made in debate at the present session of Congress, but business men do not expect action on a new treaty for some time, and at least not until after the Presidential election. The Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Merchants' Association, and other organizations which placed themselves on record in favor of the French and other treaties are now inactive in relation to the subject. The reason given yesterday by Gustav Schwab, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Reciprocity, was:

"We have gone beyond the stage of resolutions. Our attitude in favor of the treaties is well known. But under present conditions there seems no hope of accomplishing anything, so we are not wasting time in useless efforts."

The negotiations to complete the reciprocal agreement are renewing interest in some quarters in the broader questions which were involved in the proposed treaty with France. French importers in New York say that the granting of broad and liberal concessions on both sides would be the means of building up a trade between the two countries that would be profitable and satisfactory to both. President Henry E. Gourd of the Chamber of Commerce Française of New York says that the organization is constantly receiving inquiries from American manufacturers who wish to introduce their goods in France or extend their trade, and is doing all in its power to aid in the development of such business.

It was predicted some time ago that if the treaty failed a tariff war against the United States would follow. A member of the French organization, in recalling this, yesterday said that the tariff war is now being waged to some extent and that without doubt this country already feels some of the evil effects. He said:

"Really, the treaty would have added very little to the sale of French goods here, because the reduction was too slight. On that account the French people were rather indifferent to it. Because of the United States not taking advantage of the favored-nation privilege, American products are now at a disadvantage in France, being taxed to the maximum of from 30 to 40 per cent."

An American manufacturer said:

"French goods come into the United States at the same duty as imports from other countries. But our goods are taxed in France higher than imports from other nations. The French have by far the best of the present situation. The most effective opposition to the treaty on their side was made by the knitting interests. The reduction proposed on knitted goods was unusually large, about 20 per cent. Our manufacturers were not afraid of the French hosiery and other fine knitted goods, but foresaw that if the treaty went into effect Germans would establish works in France and ship the cheaper products here. It was also feared that if such a concession were made to France it could scarcely be refused to Germany."

BIGGEST DENIM MILLS.

Caesar Cone Declares That Plant at Greensborough Will Be Largest in World.

Caesar Cone, President of the Proximity Manufacturing Company of Greensborough, N. C., and a member of the Cone Export and Commission Company of this city, is spending a few days in the local market. Mr. Cone's company is building the White Oak Cotton Mills at Greensborough, which, when completed, will be the largest denim mills in the United States. The old Proximity denim plant has an equipment of 1,400 looms and 20,000 spindles, and is considered to be one of the largest denim producers at the present time. In speaking of the new plant which is being constructed contiguous to the Proximity mills, Mr. Cone said yesterday:

"We cannot tell just when we shall get the new plant under way, but it will be some time this Fall. The White Oak mill will have a capacity of 2,000 looms and 60,000 spindles, which, together with our old mill, will make 3,100 looms and 80,000 spindles. This will give us a productive capacity of 175,000 yards of denims daily, which will be the largest denim plant in the world. On the mill grounds we are constructing 600 dwelling houses for our operatives, of whom we will have something like 2,600. I have ordered an electric generating machine that is equal to 3,000 horse power to run our mills, which are now run by steam.

"Yes, the cotton situation is interesting to us, as we shall consume fully 75,000 bales annually. I do not look for much cheaper cotton next season, owing to the existence of the same factors that have held down the present crop below a normal quantity. But if the market is steady we do not care much what the cotton costs, although it is easier to sell goods at a cheap price than it is to sell them at a high price. Our product, or at least 98 per cent. of it, goes into home consumption, the overall manufacturers taking the greater part of it. The other 2 per cent. is taken by the jobbers, and a small quantity is exported, but we are not depending on a foreign demand for our goods, even though there is a brighter outlook for export business in denims. Our purpose is to do all our own work, from the time the raw staple goes into one end of the mill until it comes out of the other and has passed through the dyeing process, and when our plant is completed it will produce about one-third of the entire quantity of denims manufactured in the United States."

REOPENING OLD CASES.

Interesting Fight on a Technicality of Customs Law.

An interesting question in customs law has been raised by a number of protests which are about to be submitted to the Board of United States General Appraisers by Albert Comstock, as attorney for several importers. Different classes of goods are affected, but one instance is typical of all.

The law of 1874, which is still in force, provides that a liquidation of duty by a Collector shall be final after one year has elapsed from the date of entry, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of a protest. In these cases erroneous classifications of goods were made by the Collector, and the duties collected were lower than he believes ought to have been paid. Protests were made by the importers on totally different grounds, and on the basis of these protests the Collector has reopened the cases and sought to reliquidate the entries. The importers are now appealing to the Board of General Appraisers against this reliquidation, alleging that the protest on a different ground altogether does not hold the case open.

In one of the cases, which is typical of the rest, certain articles were classified as toys at 35 per cent., which the Collector now believes should have been classified as artificial fruits at 50 per cent. A protest was made and overruled, claiming the allowance of an item of commission in fixing market value. It is on the basis of this protest that the Collector seeks to reopen the case.

CUBAN SUGAR IMPORTS.

Slight Decrease at This Port During This Year.

Dispatches from New Orleans yesterday reported a great increase for that port in the importations of Cuban sugar since the passage of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Appraiser Whitehead said yesterday that there had been a slight decrease at New York, where the quantity of sugar imported is many times greater.

In March, 1903, 223,000,000 pounds of sugar were entered at New York. In the first twenty-three days of this mouth the quantity was 190,000,000 pounds. In January, 1903, 191,000,000 pounds were imported, and in 1904 167,000,000 pounds. The February figures were, 1903, 184,000,000 pounds, and 1904, 172,000,000 pounds.

ASPARAGUS CROP RUINED.

John Eyre of 105 Hudson Street, New York, agent of the Hickmott Asparagus Canning Company, was notified yesterday that because of the levees breaking and ruining the company's California crop there will be no business for him for a couple of years. Mr. Eyre will accordingly turn his attention to the California fruit trade, in which he was formerly engaged.

Mr. Eyre says that his company canned more than all the other California companies together, so that the pack this season will be altogether inadequate to the demand. Twelve years ago, when he accepted the agency of the company, its pack was 2,600 cases. Last year it had orders for 180,000 and packed 120,000 cases. All the other companies packed only 110,000 cases.

MOLASSES VERY SCARCE

Both Grocery and Low-Grade Qualities in Short Supply.

PRICES NEARLY DOUBLED

Further Advances Expected Within Next Six Months—Both Domestic and Imported Goods Are Affected.

The market for grocery grades of New Orleans molasses is probably in a stronger position now than it has been in many years. The stocks in the hands of dealers throughout the country are gradually getting smaller, the wholesale grocery trade is carrying only small supplies, and with the receipts at New Orleans now so small that they are hardly worth noticing, every indication points to a scarcity of these grades within the next six months or previons to the new crop arrivals in October.

While the shortage at New Orleans against last year is estimated at about 90,000 barrels, no heavy advance in prices has yet taken place. Holders have been very firm in their views, however, and have offered their goods only sparingly and then at full values.

Low-grade molasses or blackstrap is also attracting considerable attention just now in view of the enormous shortage in production combined with an increased demand. This grade is used principally by alcohol distillers and vinegar manufacturers, and as a result of the high price of corn and wheat this year more blackstrap than ever has been wanted to take the place of grain.

The indicated shortage of this low-grade molasses in Louisiana is 100,000 barrels, and a small part of this deficiency has already been supplied by importations, while negotiations are said to be pending in relation to other shipments. This will only partially relieve the situation, however, and prices will undoubtedly remain as firm, if not firmer, than they are now. Prices for tank supplies on the plantation have been advanced from 4 cents to 6 cents per gallon, irrespective of quality, which, with the added cost of freight and barrels, would bring the price laid down in New York to about 11 cents. This is almost double the cost a year ago.

The tone of the market for foreign grades of molasses is also very firm. There have not yet been any arrivals from either Porto Rico, Barbados, or the other West India islands, but some new crop Ponce is expected during the week. All these first arrivals have been sold at full market values. The output of Porto Rico molasses from the Ponce district is only about half of what it was last year, and altogether the situation is very strong. There is very little inquiry in this country for the East End grades of Porto Rico molasses, and these supplies will probably go to Canada.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

"Clarifying Powders" Classified as Tannic Acid—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Marion De Vries the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the J. Caine Company of San Francisco against the assessment as tannic acid at 50 cents a pound of goods invoiced as clarifying powders. The powders are used for the sophistication of California wines.

The importers, while admitting that the chief and most valuable component was tannic acid claimed that the presence of other ingredients entitled the goods to classification as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. An analysis showed that the powders were merely a mechanical mixture, and that the other ingredients were cheap organic matter.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Louis Metzger & Co. and Abraham & Straus, New York, and the Webb Freyschlag Mercantile Company of Kansas City, Mo.

Protests partially sustained were by Jamstag & Hilder Brothers, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, and Leon Rheims & Co. and others, New York.

Protests sustained were by the Mufflingburg Buggy Company and others, Plattsburg, N. Y., and the American Express Company, New York.

TREASURY ORDER MODIFIED.

Consuls Authorized to Waive "Original Bill" Rule at Discretion.

Information has been received by importers in this city to the effect that the United States Treasury Department has suggested to the Secretary of State that Consuls at foreign ports be authorized to waive the furnishing of original bills of purchase for the use of the customs authorities in determining market values on goods imported into this country.

Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, submitted last week a report on the question to the Board of Managers of the association, which is in part as follows:

The Treasury has suggested to the Secretary of State that the United States Consuls be authorized to waive the production of original bills where the goods have been originally purchased in small miscellaneous lots, and it appears to their satisfaction and from the nature of the transactions that it is not customary to issue bills for such sales, and that such practice is well established and of long standing. This modification of the original order will, if adopted, be a welcome relief to buyers and shippers.

"We are informed that the rule as to 'original bills' was enforced at Paris without previous notice, and the shipper being unprepared to give the unexpected information, his invoices were not legalized, and the goods, which were in this instance silk goods, have arrived in New York, but cannot be entered for consumption. Summary drastic action of this nature is manifestly unfair. Reasonable notice of such a change in procedure is certainly to be expected from the representatives of so great a Government as the United States. It may easily happen that an invoice contains goods from a score or more different manufacturers, and it is not so easy as it seems to obtain all the original bills for presentation to the Consul at the moment of shipping the goods. Some practical 'modus vivendi' will doubtless be reached soon in the matter, but the sudden arbitrariness of the proceeding seems at the moment to justify a gentle rebuke. Doubtless those whose goods are being 'held up' do not feel very amiable over the situation."

APPRAISERS' SUSPENDED CASES.

April 4 the Day Set for the First Calendar Call.

Importers and lawyers who practice before the Board of United States General Appraisers are looking forward to the first Monday in April with interest. They are wondering what course will be adopted with reference to the calling of the calendar of suspended cases which, under Secretary Shaw's new rules for the board, ought to begin that day. When it will be completed, if the rule is carried out, no one ventures to predict.

There are fully 60,000 cases now on the suspended files, and an industrious General Appraiser might manage to dispose of them at the rate of one a minute. That would mean about 300 a day, or in other words about 150 days to call the entire calendar. As all the cases on the suspended file have been put there, because the questions involved in them are before the courts in another case, or involved in some case pending before the board, no one has been able to offer any reasonable explanation for Mr. Shaw's desire to have a calendar called every three months.

In view of the announcement made after Secretary Shaw's visit to the board last week, that some of the more obnoxious of the new rules were to be made "workable," it is expected that perhaps some method has been devised to avoid the strict observance of this rule.

Much complaint has been heard lately about the efforts of some of the General Appraisers to expedite business in accord with Mr. Shaw's wishes. In several cases lately, when lawyers had demanded more time, the General Appraisers ordered cases marked "submitted," against the protests of the lawyers and importers. Some of these cases have been decided on the testimony before them at the time the cases were ordered to be marked "submitted," and the lawyers are now talking of going into the courts for redress, alleging illegal action by the Appraisers.

BALTIMORE LEASE PROBLEM.

Rebuilding Delayed by Trouble Over Tenure of Sites.

Complaints are heard on all sides in Baltimore over the continued delay in rebuilding the burned section of the city. Engineers who have visited the city declare that the trouble is largely due to the fact that leaseholders whose leases have only a short time to run are not anxious to build expensive structures which will in the course of a few years have to be turned over to the owners of the property. They are accordingly making every effort to have their leases renewed for a term of years, and until this is accomplished will not proceed to put up new buildings.

C. W. Wheelock, general manager of the Engineering Company of America, who has just returned from a visit to Baltimore, sums up the situation as follows:

"At the present time there is a large amount of money which has been paid over by insurance companies lying idle in Baltimore. The main reason for this seems to be over the question of leases. Many of the sites on which buildings have been burned are owned by people residing abroad, who have to be consulted in the matter of new leases. This is slow work."

COTTON GOODS SPECULATION.

Few Orders Yet Taken for the Season of 1905.

Regarding reported sales of cotton fabrics for 1905, one of the officers of a Fall River converting company said yesterday that sales made so far ahead are a sort of speculation in which few manufacturers are likely to participate. He added:

"Most of us have all that we can do to look after the 1904 business, in which we have not got more than a fair start. Few concerns are willing to speculate on the next cotton crop, and there will be no important business for next year just yet. In some instances of high-class fabrics, especially sheer goods, in which the material is really only a small factor in the cost, orders may be taken now from buyers who use about the same quality of goods season after season, and are in the habit of contracting a year or so in advance. Sometimes sales are made on a sort of sliding scale—that is, with a certain price for the cloth on condition that cotton may be bought at or under a specified figure."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Auction sales of dry goods, silk ribbons, mattings, linoleum, woolens, clothing, boots, shoes, and other merchandise will be held this week as follows:

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street, Tuesday—625 pieces of woolens, suitings, Thibets, cassimeres, &c.; 125 pieces of ladies' suitings, cheviots, vollee, &c. Friday—Woolens and clothing.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway, Monday (at 117 Mercer Street)—Linings, duck, percalines, lustrins, bindings, sewing silks, notions, furniture, and fixtures, by order of the administratrix of the estate of Abraham M. Bank. Tuesday—Nottingham lace curtains, upholstery goods, dress goods, dress silks, white goods, housekeeping linens, hosiery and underwear, cloaks, suits, skirts, chiffons, wash suits, fur, wool and straw hats, pearl buttons, pearl shirt waist sets, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Thursday—50 pieces Calcutta cocoa matting and 150 dozen cocoa mats, all sizes; 2,000 rolls China and Japanese mattings, rugs, carpets, oil cloths, linoleums, &c.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Stay. Tuesday—By order of four manufacturers, American and European, 5,000 cartons of domestic and foreign all-silk ribbons. Wednesday—Mattings.

HENRY LILLY, 78 Reade Street. Wednesday and Friday—Boots, shoes, and rubbers.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street—Wednesday, woolen dress goods, suitings, dress silks, millinery, special lines of tie silks, plain and fancy cotton goods, Japanese folding fans, &c.

COTTON SCARCE IN SOUTH

Mills Having a Hard Time to Get Enough to Fill Orders—Farmers Holding What They Have For High Prices—Serious Labor Situation.

Cotton has never been so scarce in the South as it is to-day, and, no matter what the developments are in the speculative market in New York, the spinners will not be able to obtain the staple at anything like the price obtaining a year ago. Moreover, the indications are that, although an effort will be made to plant a largely increased acreage this year, the yield will not be any larger than last year, if as large, on account of the serious labor situation with which the Southern farmers are confronted.

These are the conclusions reached by one of the leading New York selling agents, who last week returned from a six weeks' trip through the producing regions of the South, and the principal jobbing centres as well. The trip was not a superficial one. He visited all the principal milling points in the Gulf States, traveled through the interior, in buggies and on horseback, and wound up with a visit to New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago.

"I have never seen such a scarcity of cotton," he said. "One mill man told me that he could not scrape up two bales of cotton in the whole county. A week ago I was talking in a mill office with the manager, when an old darky drove up with two bales of cotton on his wagon. The mill manager jumped up and left me without a word of apology.

"He rushed out and dickered with that old negro, and when he came back he found time to apologize for leaving me so abruptly. 'I got that cotton,' he said, and that seemed to him to be excuse enough for anything. He paid 15 cents for it, too, which means that the old colored farmer got $150 for cotton which would only have brought him $75 or $80 a year ago. That mill man was Treasurer of a mill with a thousand looms.

"Another instance illustrates the same condition. When I was in the South I received a telegraphic order from New York for a carload of goods. I offered it to one of the largest mills in the district I was in, 700 miles from the scene of the first incident, and the manager astonished me by telling me that he could only scrape together cotton enough to make half a carload. He might have got together enough waste and inferior cotton for the whole order, but he absolutely could not get enough good cotton to make the entire carload.

"In the face of these conditions we cannot sell goods to-day on the basis of fifteen-cent cotton. The trade will not believe that it has come to stay, but I believe it has, and what I have seen of Southern conditions leads me to expect that it will go higher before the new crop comes in.

"The farmers have read the newspapers and they have their eyes fixed on twenty-cent cotton. They believe in it firmly, and they will hold on to what cotton they have until July, if necessary, to realize what they think it is worth. Sully's failure will have very little effect on the market for actual cotton. Brown and Hayne are not dead, and they are as firm believers as ever that the era of high cotton has set in.

"The other serious feature is the labor situation in the South. The negroes are leaving the farms in droves and flocking into the cities and towns. Even if they do become homesick and return for a while they seldom stay more than a few months, and when they leave the second time they never return. A taste of city life unfits them for the farm. They will not put up again with its loneliness and the cabins and the kerosene lights.

"There seems to be no substitute for them. Italian labor, if it could be got, is much more costly, and there is no other white labor available. During my trip I saw in several places white women in the fields plowing. They had either to help their husbands that way or see their farms go to waste for want of cultivation.

"In the cities of the South I found that there had been a lot of speculation in cotton. The clerks in the stores, the girl typewriters, and even the chambermaids in the hotels, had all been buying options. Some of them made a little money, but the majority stayed in too long and were shaken out in the end.

"In the jobbing centres I found that trade is very dull, but that until a few weeks ago it was excellent. The fact is that the retailers all speculated in cotton goods and now they are loaded up. Trade will be dull until they dispose of this accumulation of goods, and then I expect they will have to pay the prices demanded by the mills. The jobbers came out with stocks pretty well cleared up."

SEEKING BRAZILIAN TRADE

American Merchants Looking Into Its Possibilities.

SEE A GOOD MARKET THERE

Greatest Import Business Now Done with England — American Goods Bought Through English Houses.

The possibilities of Brazilian trade have recently attracted the attention of many Americans, and inquiries have been made by American manufacturers in many lines as to the opportunities to sell their goods in that country. Among the firms recently formed to take advantage of this new opening is that of Richmond Guimaraes & Co., the senior member of which, Francisco G. Guimaraes, has been engaged in Brazilian trade for forty years.

The firm is to establish agencies in the trade centres of Brazil and will circulate publications in the Portuguese language. Talking of the new company's plans, J. Richmond Guimaraes, the junior member of the firm, said yesterday:

"Brazil needs our products and manufactures and will buy them if we take a little pains in cultivating with that country the trade relations which so many seem anxious to secure with China.

"Brazil's total imports from the United States in 1903 amounted in value to $10,788,748, which was only 12 per cent. of her total imports. England sold to Brazil nearly three times as much as we did. The Argentine Republic sold more than we did. Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, and Uruguay sell largely to Brazil.

"We hear of instances occurring constantly of houses in the interior and even in the far western portions of Brazil ordering American fabrics and other manufactures of English commission houses. There are practically no American houses prepared to take such orders, which consequently go to London, and thence to New York. This is a roundabout way of doing business, and the expenses for commissions and banking are increased by the number of hands through which the negotiations pass.

"Brazil being as yet an agricultural and mining country, with almost no manufactures, will for many years be a large purchaser of axes, tools, hardware, and machinery of all kinds. Last year Germany sold in Brazil more iron and steel and its manufactures than did the United States. England sold twice as much as we did.

"In ten months of last year the Brazilian statistics showed imports of cotton manufactures from the United States of 1,163,154 milreis, four milreis being about equal in value to one American dollar. In the same time the imports of these goods from France amounted to 1,364,694 milreis, from Germany to 3,397,723 milreis, and from England to 20,087,819 milreis. England provides most of Brazil's coal supply, and sells as much foodstuffs there as we do.

"Coffee, rubber, cocoanuts, oil seeds, hardwoods, and dyewoods are among the Brazilian products needed in the United States."

QUININE PRICES RISING.

One Cause Assigned Is Demand for War Purposes.

Quinine, which was advanced Feb. 16 to the extent of 2 cents an ounce, is likely to go still higher in the opinion of some men in the trade, while others do not look for any further advance. A report has been circulated that the Russian Government is negotiating in European centres for large supplies for its army and navy. A representative of the New York Quinine and Chemical Company, 114 William Street, said yesterday:

"War is not likely to have any immediate effect upon prices of quinine. The soldiers now in the field, for the most part, were in military service before hostilities began, and were consumers of drugs. The exposure of men to campaign hardships may call for the use of somewhat larger quantities of the drug, but this additional amount will have little influence on the market. It must be remembered that both countries now at war bought their medical supplies a long time ago. If the period of fighting is prolonged, then the market may be influenced."

Another reason given for the expectation of higher prices is that shipments of bark from Java have been light.

ORANGE SALE CHANGES

Growers Becoming Dissatisfied with Agency Auction System.

INDEPENDENTS GAIN GROUND

Trade Buyers Annoyed at Dual Sale System and Prices at Agency Sales Suffer.

Important changes in the marketing of California oranges are pending. Where heretofore there has been a continuous drift of sentiment toward co-operative marketing—and last year the California Fruit Agency, a co-operative combination of the principal exchanges and associations in the State, controlled the bulk of the crop—this year the independents, or those outside the combine, have developed unexpected strength and promise to make things exceedingly interesting for the combination.

The combination's troubles began with the introduction of the so-called dual auction system of selling here. For a number of years different interests handling California oranges have alternated in the public sales each morning. Early in the season the Erie Railroad, which handles the bulk of the orange shipments from the West, issued an order that the auctioneer having the largest quantity of fruit on the docks should sell first. This was virtually saying that the agency should always sell first, because, with few exceptions, it has three times as many cars as the independent receivers.

This proposition seemed unfair to the independents, and they immediately instituted another sale. Now there are two sales in progress at the same hour and in the same building, both beginning at 9 o'clock and lasting until the fruit is all sold. With the institution of dual sales came a split in the trade. A larger proportion of the important buyers favored the independent sellers, who are headed by P. Ruhlman & Co. The trade protested against the system, declaring that it was unfair to the buyers because it meant that two men must be detailed to do the work which had been done by one before. The contest engendered bitterness and increased existing jealousies, until the fruit trade is now really split in two parts.

The New York Fruit Exchange took up the matter, and its Board of Trustees made strong representations to the Erie Railroad Company, but so far without result. The fact that the two auctions are held in violation of the desires of the trade had led a number of large houses to withdraw their patronage from the agency sales and give it all to the independents or to distributors of Florida goods. From this has come a reduction in prices at the agency sales. An example of the difference in prices is shown in the averages of a sale made a few days ago in which the average price obtained for all oranges offered by the combine, consisting of twenty-two cars, was $1.73, while the independents obtained $1.97 for six cars the same day, a difference of 24 cents in favor of the independents. There are 362 boxes in a car. On the six cars the difference was enough to greatly influence the profit and loss account of the growers whose fruit was included in the shipment.

Meetings are being held all over Southern California, and local leagues are being organized, which will eventually be formed into one large and influential association, which can compete successfully with the agency. The growers are asking why a crop of 30,000 cars of oranges pays only about $4,000,000 profit, when a few years ago one much smaller paid a profit of $15,000,000. This year the total shipments will be 30,000 cars, or 12,000,000 boxes, of which fully one-half will come to New York. It is interesting to note that New York is the greatest orange market in the world. Even London does not equal it. This applies only to the quantity actually consumed in New York, and has no reference whatever to the quantity which passes through here en route to other distributing points.

Biscuit Prices Advanced.

Manufacturers have advanced the price of biscuits and crackers to the wholesale trade 10 per cent. They say that the advance is forced by the higher cost of labor and the increased expense of materials which enter into the manufacture of such goods. The jobbers say the advance does not benefit them, and retailers, too, are complaining. They cannot charge any more for their goods.

UNDERWEAR TRADE STEADIED.

After much uncertainty in the knit underwear business, the market is said to have assumed a fairly steady tone. One of the prominent manufacturer's agents said yesterday:

"Here are orders just in for several hundred cases. That is pretty fair business. The bulk of the sales for next Fall have been made, and some mills have sold their capacity. Others, which hesitated in accepting orders, are more fortunate, for they are now getting better prices than were obtained earlier in the season.

"Some late duplicate orders for Spring are arriving. Because of the advance, this trade is much later than usual. Buyers naturally are not pleased when they find out that they must now pay higher prices than those at which they obtained their first supplies for the season. The average buyer, influenced by this upward movement of the market, waits as long as possible before ordering, so as to be sure not to purchase any more goods than he actually requires.

"Jobbers, of course, have to pay the advance, as there is no way for them to escape it, but they find it extremely difficult to induce the retailers to pay any more than the prices of former years."

"Prices to-day are 15 to 25 per cent. above what they were a year ago. Cheap Spring garments which we sold last year at $1.90 now easily command $2.05 a dozen. Yarn is up fully 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. above last year."

Brick Yards to Open Soon.

Brick manufacturers on the Hudson at Haverstraw and Rondout are planning to start their works May 16. They already have 200,000,000 brick ready for shipment. The ice is nearly gone from the river, and schooners and barges will begin running before very long. On the Hackensack River operations will begin about the same date, though some of the yards are already doing something. The quantity of brick held there from last year is about 200,000,000.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Maurice O'Meara and J. H. Sloan have been re-elected Directors of the Paper Association of New York City. The other officers re-elected are: President—William D. May; First Vice President—J. E. Linde; Second Vice President—Maurice O'Meara; Treasurer—Thomas Barrett; Secretary—Hazard Lasher.

***

Max Kaufmann of Kaufmann, Rose & Co., underwear manufacturers, will sail for Europe on March 31. He will visit the markets in St. Gall, Brussels, and Paris.

***

Louis Fuhs of the infants' wear manufacturing firm of Jaburg, Fuhs & Lovin, sailed for the European markets last Thursday. He will be gone about three months.

***

Sondheim & Strauss succeed Emil Pollak & Co. in charge of the glove department of Spellmann & Co. Mr. Sondheim was associated with the late Emil Pollak.

***

E. W. Holmes of A. R. Holmes & Co., sardine packers of Eastport, Me., visited the local market this week. Mr. Holmes said that he did not believe that the entire stock of one-quarter oils in Eastport exceeded 2,500 cases. In Eastport and Lubec all told, he declares, there are not more than 3,000 cases. The price is now $3.20, free on board.

***

Berg Brothers, hat manufacturers, with salesrooms at Broadway and Houston Street, have opened their lines of imported and domestic hats in duck, pique, linen, and pongee silk for outing wear of ladies, misses, and children.

***

Edward Thomas & Co. have been appointed sole agents in this country for the Francoz glacé and suède gloves. These goods were formerly handled by Steele & Fawcett through Spielman & Co., the dissolution of which firm has already been announced.

***

George J. Geer of Geer & Hopping, American agents for J. B. Priestly & Co., and Samuel Courtauld have just returned from a vacation trip to the Bermuda Islands.

***

The Merchants' Association announces that while the number of merchants who have come to this city on the last series of Spring excursions has been small, the total number visiting New York this Spring is over 500 more than visited here during the Spring of 1903, which was a banner year.

***

Oscar Landsburg of the firm of Landsburg & Co., London, was a visitor on the floor of the Coffee Exchange during the last week.

***

A broker engaged in the export trade in cotton fabrics said yesterday that while the business in China is now practically dead, he believes that within a short time orders for drills will begin to arrive from Manchurian territory. The ideas of the Chinese merchants, he said, are a quarter of a cent below the present American market, and this condition is one of the impediments to trade, which is also held back by the war in the East.

***

A Fall River manufacturer of printed cloths said yesterday that trade now is quite dull, because jobbers have taken the stocks requisite for the early part of the season, and, because of the raw cotton situation, are taking their time about buying the supplies that will be needed a little later. Print cloths of regular construction, which sold a year ago at 3¼ cents, are now quoted at 4 cents.

***

Table cutlery and kindred goods were in strong demand at firm prices at the sale held in the last week in E. Bissell & Co.'s auction rooms, 12 Murray Street. Among the larger buyers were the Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore; Walter Black, Boston; R. A. McClure, Atlanta; G. Pinkus, Cincinnati, and C. C. Stieff & Co., Baltimore.

***

M. Catuna of Brooklyn left recently for South America, where he will represent fifty-four American shoe manufacturers, who will ship goods on his orders through Henry D. Jacobs & Co., exporters of boots, shoes, and slippers, at 133 Duane Street. It is Mr. Catuna's intention to travel for two years visiting all the countries of South America.

***

Talk is heard among woolen manufacturers of merging a number of plants. The combination, if formed, would compete with the American Woolen Company.

***

To-morrow the American Woolen Company will open a line of all-worsted and silk piece dyes in 18 to 19 ounce goods, ranging in value from $1.50 to $2 a yard, the product of the National and Providence Mills.

***

The members of the New York Coffee Exchange have voted to close the Exchange on Good Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2.

***

According to figures compiled by the Rice Association of America there were 2,104,333 packets and sacks of rough and cleaned rice in Louisiana and Texas March 1, compared with 2,369,279 Feb. 1.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[Established 1834.]

J. M. QUINBY & CO.

Carriage Makers.

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NEW DESIGNS FOR 1904

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Elegant Panel-boot Victorias in 3 sizes.

Broughams, Omnibuses, Coupe Rockaways.

Our famous Station Wagons in great variety of design and finish.

New Model Hansom Cabs.

Many Novelties designed for the approaching

Spring and Summer.

Warerooms and Factory, Division St. . . Newark.

Take the Lackawanna Railroad from Christopher or Barclay Street, thirty minutes from New York.

Road horse for sale; bargain; $70; worth $300. Petter's Stables, 118th, between 5th and Lenox. Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

AT AUCTION. A. ST. JOHN BOYCOTT, AUCTIONEER, at THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 30TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, TWENTY HIGH-CLASS CARRIAGE & COACH HORSES, The property of MESSRS. TICHENOR & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

(Established 1867.) VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Pelham Av.—Corner store, 18-room house, to let or lease. 741 Pelham Av.

$500 wanted for rare opportunity; reference required. Address "Income," Box B 133 Times.

Law office, library, practice, &c.; by retiring lawyer; good down-town location. Address Lex, Box 150 Times Office.

Owner of first-class coking coal land from 5 to 20,000 acres, can find a purchaser by addressing Suite 1,704 74 Broadway.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean, Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

On account of ill-health will sacrifice dry goods notion business or exchange for country cottage. Sacrifice, 157 East 125th St.

For Sale.—Large manufacturing concern, suitable for Southern location; established business; valuable patents. Address Samuel L. Pattison, Indianapolis, Ind.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Advertiser desires meet party with $1,500 cash for business that will stand rigid investigation; must act at once; details, personal interview only. Hormans, Box 1,027, 617 6th Av.

Companies organized, incorporated and financed; patents sold; stocks and bonds underwritten; I represent some of the best trust companies and underwriters in the U. S.; call or write for full information. I. T. Hunter, Broker, 44 B'way.

Highest grade laundry business for sale; on account of some of the present partners retiring April 1, good paying, well established, large laundry, doing finest class work for best trade, employing 100 hands; A1 investment; in answer give reference. J., Box 107 Times Office.

Wanted—To purchase A1 hardwood, white oak, &c.; large timber tract accessible and clean title necessary, Suite 1,704 74 Broadway.

Incorporate Your Company

Why? Where? How? Corporation booklet sent free. Corporation Fidelity Company, 220 Broadway, New York.

A responsible employee, 10 years' experience with large corporation, desires to meet honest business man with $2,500 cash to invest in a straight business proposition that will yield large returns, investor to have control of financial department; references given and required; principals only. Financial, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

$2,500,000 to invest in first mortgage bonds or other approved securities, netting not less than 5% per annum, in sums of $50,000 or over; will underwrite or advance upon bonds of traction, water, light, or industrial properties. TRACTION DEVELOPMENT & SECURITIES CO., 74 B'way, N. Y.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED.

We are specially organized to procure capital for legitimate enterprises upon a commission basis. Patents financed, companies incorporated, loans negotiated, stocks marketed, bond issues prepared, guaranteed, and sold. Electric railways, gas, water and power plants constructed and financed. All propositions submitted must stand expert examination. Traction Development & Securities Co., 74 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A GOOD paying business, look at these fine retail grocery stores, which we will sell separately:
745 Flatbush Avenue.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
1,624 Fulton Street.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
358 Van Brunt Street.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
3,414 Jamaica Avenue.....Richmond Hill
For price and particulars, apply to JAMES ROWLAND & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 84 Hudson Street, New York.

I have $500,000 to invest in a good mining proposition; must be fully developed. Address Suite 1,704 74 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

WHAT was in many respects the most significant part of last week's business was that involving property beyond the Harlem River. Not only was there an increased amount of dealing in improved properties in the Bronx, but half a dozen large purchases of vacant land, in some instances by operators and in others by builders themselves, have gone far toward justifying predictions that the coming season will witness much new construction in the Twenty-third Ward. Builders have taken the block bounded by Prospect and Union Avenues, Boston Road and Jennings Street, and a block front on One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Union and Prospect Avenues, while not the least noteworthy feature of this movement is that the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company hitherto dealing only in the gilt-edged varieties of Manhattan property, should be the buyer of large plots on Westchester Avenue.

Down-town deals, such as those at 84 and 95 William Street and at Wall and Pearl Streets, without any particular bearing on the general market, have all possessed details of individual and neighborhood interest. Particu-larly was this the case with W. K. Aston's purchase at Wall and Pearl Streets. The new structure to be erected on this site will be the fifth one in that section with which Mr. Aston's name has been identified—a fact which is perhaps the best possible evidence of the success of his previous operations. The success of these lower Wall Street buildings may be assigned to their having been put up to supply a very apparent demand for modern office space among the coffee, sugar, and shipping industries which congregate in that section. Furthermore, the ratio between rents and land values thereabout is such as to contribute to the income-producing power of these new structures. The Pearl and Wall Street corner is said to have sold for about $60 a square foot. This is less than one-third of what a site a little further up Wall Street would command, yet the rents on the Pearl Street corner, while they will be less than those in the financial district, will not be as much lower as the difference in ground values would indicate. Furthermore, this lower Wall Street colony has unquestionably been benefited by the growth of the financial district. When it was first exploited it was a neighborhood by itself, but with bankers and brokers usurping Wall Street clear down to Pearl Street this new section has developed more or less of a direct relation to the great down-town centre.

With the Spring period of real estate's activity practically half gone, there can be found few brokers or operators who look forward to much "big business." Ex-Gov. Morton's purchase of a large St. Nicholas Avenue apartment house was the more remarkable as representing a type of transaction that has become very rare of late. The absence of large investors has seldom been more conspicuous. That there is no market to-day for high-grade improved property, except in trades, is the opinion of one very well qualified observer, and it needs very little reservation to make this view a thoroughly correct one. The fresh outbreak of labor difficulties has come at a particularly unfortunate juncture, and while hope of some sort of amicable settlement is still very generally entertained every day's continuance of the present squabble just at this season has its unsettling effect upon real estate operations and building projects.

Meanwhile the small buyer seems to linger on every corner throughout the upper east side and in Harlem, and of selling many tenements there is apparently no end.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Peter Axelrad & Co. have sold for the Rhinelander estate 1,721 to 1,727 First Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, four five-story double flats, with stores, 100.8 by 100. The property has been held by the Rhinelander family for over a century.

Purchase Near Long Acre Square.

Dr. William Payne Simpson has bought from Mary Casson, through Henry Hellman, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 West Forty-seventh Street, 19 by 70. The buyer will occupy the house after it has been extensively altered.

E. H. Wendell & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sheldon Hopkins to a client 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, with extension, on lot 17 by 98.9.

West Forty-second Street Operation.

The Carter estate has sublet to Walter J. Salomon the Hoffman leasehold property 15 and 17 West Forty-second Street. The lessee will convert the premises into a mercantile building.

Warner Kurtz has sold 427 West Forty-third Street, a three-story dwelling 18.9 by 100.5.

Herman Arns has sold for William Neely the five-story brick double flat, with stores, 554 Ninth Avenue, on lot 24.8 by 80.

Sales on Upper Eighth Avenue.

Max Marx has sold to Hersch Frank 2,018 Eighth Avenue, a four-story flat, 25 by 100.

Henry H. Otten has sold for William Hubert 2,687 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25.6 by 100.

Adam Mohl has sold 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 100.11.

Edward C. H. Vogler sold for Max Marx to George H. Tiemeyer the five-story flat 127 West Ninety-sixth Street, 33.4 by 90 by 100; also, for Max Marx to Edward De Noyelles the two five-story flats 129 and 131 West Ninety-sixth Street, each 33.4 by 90 by 100.

Simon E. Osserman and James Kessner have sold for A. Guthman & Co., the five-story triple flat, on a lot of 25 by 100, at 411 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

David Pfeiffer and W. Cahn have sold for Michael Loesch 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 99.11.

W. H. Folsom has sold for the Central Trust Company to Max Marx 540 and 542 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two six-story single flats, 17 by 100 each.

Upper Fifth Avenue Transactions.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold to Wilcox & Shelton 2,232 Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 85.

Marcus Osk has bought 2,246 Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 85.

George Harris is the buyer of the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently.

William A. Kaufman sold for Matthew Busey to an investor the Kenosha, a five-story apartment house at 141 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company has sold to a Mrs. Steiermann 52 and 54 West Ninety-fourth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.8.

Buyer for 119th Street Dwelling.

Shaw & Company have sold for Rachel Wolf 84 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 18 by 100.11.

Jacob Goldflam has bought from Alvin Eisert, 157 West Eightieth street, a five-story flat, 20 by 102.2, giving property at Rockaway Beach in exchange.

Jesse C. Bennett, agent for 107 West Seventieth street, denies the report that the property has been sold.

Duff & Brown have sold for Annie M. Stout 554 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 18 by 100.

Sale of Second Avenue Corner.

Jacob Sheer has bought 256 to 266 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, six three-story and basement dwellings, 86 by 75.

Warren & Skillin, in conjunction with J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., have sold for a client of the latter firm for investment the five-story apartment house 46 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on lot 33.4 by 100.

William Richtberg has sold for Bertha Farian 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story flat on lot 26 by 75, to Louis Lese.

Grossman & Passan have resold 22 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Morris Weinstein has sold the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street 165 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

Operator Buys on 125th Street.

David Cohen has bought from Vincent O'Connell 328 and 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two frame buildings, 49 by 100.11.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold to Hyman Levy 234 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a six-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Mandel & Kinzler have bought 324 to 328 East One Hundred and Second Street, old buildings, 50 by 100.11.

Myers & Aronson have sold to Chambers Brothers 245 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 100.11.

H. Kronowit has sold to L. Lefkowitz 232 and 234 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two five-story flats, 35 by 100.11; also, for David Jacobowitz 128 Avenue D, northeast corner of Ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 26.8 by 101.11.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Mrs. Francisca Hlavac 239 East Seventy-ninth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 102.2.

Louisa Hahner has sold 306 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, old buildings, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Third Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Picken & Lilly have sold for Elizabeth Mount the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighty-first Street, old buildings, 33 by 101.

Henry F. Specht has sold for William Miller and others, to Annie Hopfensack, 339 and 341 East Fifty-fourth Street, two four-story flats, 42 by 100.5.

Nathan Lefkowitz has sold to Philip Schwartz 245 East Forty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.5.

Lower East Side Dealings.

Charles E. Baird has sold to a Mr. Rosenzweig 118 and 120 First Avenue, northeast corner of Seventh Street, old buildings, 49 by 94.

Joseph Zimmern and another sold through J. Fenning & Co., to a Mr. Goldberg, 195 East Second Street, a six-story tenement with stores.

M. and H. Schneider have bought through Millard Veit 70 East Seventh Street, a six-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 91.

Deal at Third and Brook Avenues.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Bloomfield Littell the five-story apartment house with stores at the junction of Third and Brook Avenues, 47 feet front on the corner by 88 feet on the latter.

Gaines & Roberts have bought from Stephen Mann the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Union and Prospect Avenues, 320 by 71.3.

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co. have sold for W. D. Carroll the plot at the intersection of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Belmont and Crescent Avenues, 25 by 74 by 83 by 86.

Joseph Gans has bought from Tony Guidone for Annie Klein, the building 2,046 Valentine Avenue, on plot 25 by 150.

Richard Dickson has sold for John D. Creamer the five-story brick flat 4,220 Third Avenue, on lot 28.6 by 95 by 22.9 by 93.4.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to I. Schwartz four lots, 100 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, east of Fourth Avenue.

New Factory on Southern Boulevard.

Ernest Gabler & Brother will erect a piano factory at the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and Leggett Avenue, from plans by Robert Maynicke.

Banker Buys at Tarrytown.

H. W. Nichols has sold for W. A. Williams to Ferdinand Hermann of the banking house of Speyer & Co. the county seat at Tarrytown, known as The Maples, consisting of three and a half acres of land, with a large dwelling and outbuildings.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The sale of the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-third Street and a partially successful offering of lower east side properties were the only happenings of interest last week at 161 Broadway. The upper Broadway corner, consisting of three flats on a plot of about 8,200 square feet, brought a total of $161,250, or about $50,000 a lot.

Broadway in the neighborhood of Franklin Street is admittedly a region of no great speculative attractiveness just at present, yet it would have been difficult to believe that the best that could be done at auction with a property like 369 Broadway would be a bid of $129,000 from an interested party. This was the result of the offering of the parcel in partition on Thursday.

There has been no auction sale in many months the outcome of which has been awaited with greater interest than that of the John Wolfe Building at 80 and 82 William Street. This property and the recent development of the neighborhood in which it is situated are referred to in more detail in another column. The sale is down for Wednesday at the stand of Solomon De Walltearss.

Dealing in flat and tenement properties in the old Greenwich village section has constituted a very substantial part of recent business. On Tuesday Herbert A. Sherman will sell the corner shown in the following diagram, and on the following day Auctioneer Kennelly will offer for the executors of the Ayres estate the dwellings 24 and 105 Bank Street.

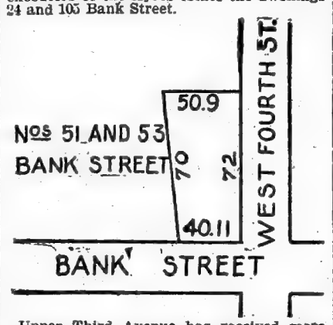

Upper Third Avenue has received more attention from speculators during the last few weeks than it had previously in several years—a fact which is likely to make some bidding for the two flats adjoining the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street to be sold on Wednesday by Joseph P. Day under partition decree.

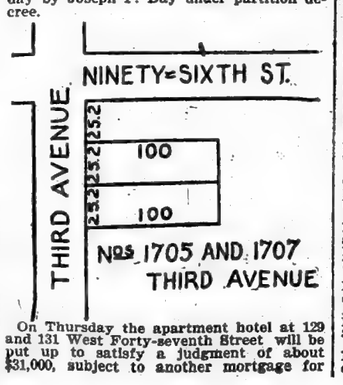

On Thursday the apartment hotel at 129 and 131 West Forty-seventh Street will be put up to satisfy a judgment of about $31,000, subject to another mortgage for $125,000. Richard V. Harnett & Co. will be the auctioneers.

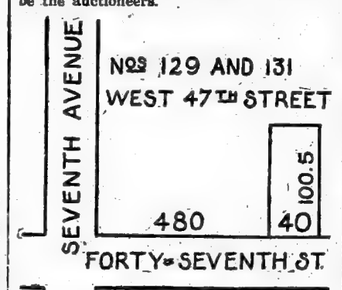

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 325 mortgages, for $6,887,165, of which 121, for $2,102,809, were at 5 per cent.; 159, for $1,925,656 were at more, and 45, for $2,858,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 289 mortgages for $4,938,104, of which 73, for $834,991, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $1,193,413 were at more, and 94, for $2,909700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bank Street, 51 and 53, northwest corner of Fourth Street, 40.11 by 72.8, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Daniel Nason, referee; due on judgment, $53,286.

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 56 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 36 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee.

By McVicker Realty Trust Company.

Third Avenue, 3,500, east side, 73.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 30.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, W. M. K. Olcott, referee; due on judgment, $16,490.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 556, 558, 560, and 562 East, south side, 75 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 18.9 by 100, four four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, on each, $11,692.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

By Solomon De Walltearss.

William Street, 80 and 82, east side, the block front between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, 72.8 by 32.7 by 61.7 by 25, twelve-story office building; executors' sale.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bank Street, 24, south side, 77.6 feet west of Waverley Place, 19.6 by 93.1, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

Bank Street, 105, north side, 75 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20 by 88.6 by 20.2 by 85.6, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Third Avenue, 1,705 and 1,707, east side, 25.2 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, 50.4 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, John P. O'Brien, referee.

By Peter F. Meyer.

North Oak Drive, northwest corner of Hickory Street, Bronxwood Park, 127 by 97.2 and irregular; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Brand, referee; due on judgment, $7,688.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 74 West, south side, 160 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; due on judgment, $19,005.

By John S. Mapes.

Willow Lane Road, north side, adjoining lands of Samuel Nelson, 54.6 by 327.6 by 54 by 334; foreclosure sale, William S. Bennett, referee; due on judgment, $2,166.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Forty-seventh Street, 129 and 131 West, north side, 480 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100.5; nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee; due on judgment, $31,156.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 84.6 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 21 by 78 by 22 by 72.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Gabrielle T. Stewart, referee; due on judgment, $2,795.

Cedar Avenue, or Riverview Terrace, east side, 259.7 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 13 by 125, foreclosure sale, Gabrielle T. Stewart, referee; due on judgment, $5,505.

By Joseph P. Day.

Rivington Street, 107, south side, 53.8 feet east of Ludlow Street, 25.4 by 100, five-story brick tenement; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of George Isaac on Feb. 18, 1903.

Ninety-fifth Street, 36 West, south side, 889 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Fulton McMahon, referee; due one judgment, $21,218.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 413 West, north side, 155 feet east of Convent Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Daniel W. Patterson, referee; due on judgment, $15,174.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Boston Road, 997, west side, 115 feet north of the old line of Second Street, and running through to 3,310 Third Avenue, 16 by —, one and two story buildings; foreclosure sale, Charles D. Ingersoll, referee; due on judgment, $1,336; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 819.6 feet north of Cedar Avenue, 204.3 by 132.6 by 265.2 by 187.11; two-story dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee; due on judgment, $301.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hull Avenue, west side, 401.5 feet north of Woodlawn Road, 60 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee; due on judgment, $1,121.

Convent Avenue, 49, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee; due on judgment, $17,010.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 95 feet west of Morris Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Joseph Rosenzweig, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 35 and 37 East Sixty-second Street, for a five-story brick school, 40 by 50; E. S. Keller of 25 West Fifty-third Street, owner; C. Keller, Hartford, Conn., architect; cost, $80,000.

Rider Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick office and dwelling, 30 by 22; G. Robetzek & Brother of 671 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owners; George Hahlss Manufacturing Company of 141 Rider Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Sixth Street, south side, 164 feet west of Fourth Avenue, Wakefield, for four two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 47; William J. Gordon, Son of 38 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owners; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 22; Jeanette L. Roe of 2,776 Bainbridge Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 162.9 feet east of Aqueduct Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 60; J. C. and M. A. Saunders of 2,072 Dawson Street, owners, W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 33; Charles Schneider of 1,069 Dawson Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,250.

Alterations.

No. 93 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand Street, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 544 and 546 Third Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; E. C. Cammann, owner; L. Gillis of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

No. 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, to four-story brick offices and store; C. Leland of 162 Madison Avenue, owner; E. W. Pranert of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Twenty-first Street, south side, 136.9 feet east of Avenue A, to a one-story brick workshop; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 678 Broadway, to a five-story brick building; M. Clarkson of 15 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; L. Gillis of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 192 to 198 Chambers Street, to five-story brick lofts and offices; D. S. Miller and another of 150 Central Park West, owners; W. Stone of 733 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 24 to 28 Thompson Street, to a six-story brick tenement and stores; C. G. Koss of 228 Central Park West, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Tenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement and store; G. Ehret of 235 East Ninety-second Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,606 Avenue A, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; D. M. Levy, premises, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 174 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; County Realty Company of 115 Broadway, owner; E. Necarsulmer of 31 Union Square West, architect; cost, $450.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, corner of Intervale Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 30 by 30; Mary L. Gray of 1,416 Longfellow Street, owner; W. H. Garrett of 1,080 Home Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

First Street, south side, 100 feet west of Maple Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 40; Antonio Russo of 127 Webster Avenue, owner; W. H. Ruzee of 84 East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $210.

Davidson Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Fordham Road, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Reimer, Sedgwick Avenue, High Bridge, owner; E. O. Miller of 277 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, March 26.

BROADWAY, 2,485, w s, 27.4x100; William H. Newberger to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, s e s, 75 ft n e of Hester St, 25x100; Charles Doll and others to Otto W. Doll, 10-18 part, all title, correction deed ..... Nom.

CLARK PLACE, s s, 64.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 50x95; Elizabeth Meyer to Carrie Oppenheimer, (mtg $2,100) 3,000

HENRY ST, 39, n s, 26.8x100; Oscar Dcbroczynski to Samuel Simon and another, (mtgs $29,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 217, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Frank Pettineti and another ..... Nom.

MORRIS ST, n s, 126 ft e of Park Av, runs s 4x e 20.5x n 4x w 20.5; William A. Lilliendahl to Michael J. McDermott ..... Nom.

PITT ST, 57 and 59, w s, runs w 63 x n 6.6 x w 37.10 x n 25.3 x e 100.10 x s 31.11; Joseph Spivack to Joseph Burger, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 747, w s, 26.11x84.6x21.9x 88.10; Henry C. Koster to Leopold Peck, (mtg $11,500) ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 239, s w corner of Willett St, 25x75; Morris Weinstein to Samuel Sass, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, w s, 27 ft s of 164th St, 73x100; Gilbert E. Orcutt to Kurt E. Fichtner, (mtg $14,500) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, 1,124 to 1,138, e s, 86.5x 99.8x56.3x99.7; John C. Stevens to Duncan McGibbon, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

VYSE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; William F. Walter and another to Theodore Stoetzel, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 845, w s, 22.8x100; Isaac Lazarus to Max Blanck ..... Nom.

WEST ST, 221 and 222, e s, 40.2x58.6x40x 57.9; Asmus Evertsen to Henry Ficken.. Nom.

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE ROAD, n s, adjoining land of Provost Howe and another, 60x150, Pelham; Clara A. Briggs and another to Pauline Kammerer..... 1,500

2D AV, 2,154, e s, 25x100; David Frankel and another to Mary Cohen and another, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and. 100

3D AV, n e corner of 29th St, 24.4x59; Wilhelmina M. Middendorf to John H. Unlandherm ..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 29th St, 24.4x50; John H. Unlandherm to Henry Middendorf and another ..... Nom.

4TH AV, s e corner of 13th St, 75x105, Wakefield; Charles W. Oakes to Harris Yackenowitz ..... Nom.

10TH ST, 145 and 147 West, runs e 44 x n 95 x w 35 x s 22 x w 9 x s 73; Henry Grossman and another to Louis Minsky, (mtgs $56,875) ..... Nom.

23D ST, 62 West, 25x98.9; William H. Rader to Amelia R. Lowther, 1-9 part. Nom.

24TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 83.4x n 23.5x w 8.8x n 25.6x w 74.8x s 98.9; Anton L. Olsen to George E. Relyea, (mtgs $150,000) ..... Nom.

37TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of 2d Av, 13x39.7; Walter C. Hubbard and anpther to Helen I. Hubbard ..... Nom.

54TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x50; Annette Shannon to Annette E. Shannon and another ..... Gift.

99TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Mary Hofmann to Charles Silberstein, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

114TH ST, s s, 17.8 ft e of 4th Av, 17.8x 100.11; Warren C. Barry to Abraham Nevius and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, 689 East, 19.10x100; Annie Erskine and others to Henry A. F. Peterson and another, other consideration and 100

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Julius B. Ikelheimer to Norman J. Stillman, (mtg $12,400) ..... Nom.

Leases.

BOWERY, 250; Louis T. Harris to Salvatore De Nofrio, 4 years 420

PITT ST, 57 and 59; Joseph Berger to Joseph Schwartz, 3 years 4,625

RIVINGTON ST, 98; Saville Leoni to Harry Wilensky, 4 years 1,020

THOMPSON ST, 137; Annio Laturrace to Luigi Barazotto, 4 8-12 years 816

10TH AV, 526; Leopold Kohn to Albert Kerner, 5 years 720

10TH AV, 309; Minetta C. Howenstine to Richard Butler, 5 1-12 years 1,800

20TH ST, 10 to 16 West; 19th St, 11 to 19 West; Henry Corn to Max Martin and another, 10 years 21,000

45TH ST, 536; Sigmund Cohn to Joseph Cannaliato, 3 years 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUGUST, Henry, and another to Annie Erskine; 135th St, 689 East, due April 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 8,000

BURGER, Joseph, to Joseph Spivack; Pitt St, w s, 168.8 ft n of Delancey St, prior mtg $35,000, installments, 6 per cent 9,000

DUNN, John J., to James F. McGuire; Water St, 618, installments, 6 per cent.. 5,500

FICHTNER, Kurt E., to Gilbert E. Orcutt; Trinity Av, w s, 27 ft s of 164d St, prior mtg $14,500, demand, 6 per cent... 5,000

FORBES, William, to James Forbes; 131st St, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, due April 1, 1909 16,000

FORBES, Bella C., to Morris Kahn; 48th St, s s, 163.4 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

HESSE, Hedwig, to Susan Delhougene; 105th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,250

HESSE, Hedwig, to Lena E. Roth; 105th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,000

KAMMERER, Pauline, to Clara A. Briggs; Westchester Turnpike, n s, bounded e x land of George Provost, n x Benjamin F. Howe, w x J. M. Taverner, Pelham, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Mary J. Murray; Riverside Drive or Av, n e corner of 80th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,500

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to the City Mortgage Company; 104th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

POERSCHKE, Edward R., to Frances E. Kraft; Thompson St, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SASS, Samuel, to Morris Weinstein; Stanton St, s w corner of Willett St, prior mtg $26,000, installments, 6 per cent. 6,000

SILBERSTEIN, Charles, to Mary Hofmann; 99th St, 210 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SIMON, Samuel, and another to Oscar Dobroczynski; Henry St, 39, prior mtg $24,000, due April 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 7,600

STILLMAN, Norman J., to Julius E. Ikelheimer; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, due Sept. 25, 1904, 6 per cent 2,600

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to George W. Murray; 11th St., s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 38,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 11th St, s s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $78,000, demand, 6 per cent 13,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Letitia C. Darlington; 11th St, s s, 308 ft e of Av A, 5 years 40,000

WOLF, Jacob, to Isaac Stern; Broadway, 2,485, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

YACKNOWITZ, Harris, to Charles W. Oakes; 4th Av, s w corner of 13th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees 1

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company, 2 assignments 1

FINK, Estella, executrix, to Noble County Bank 4,000

FRICKEL, Conrad, to American Surety Company 1

HUPPERT, Hannah, to the Jefferson Bank 1,500

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company to Francis Hendricks, as Superintendent of Insurance of State of New York 1

SILVERMAN, Max, to Hamilton Bank of New York City 1

SLADE, Cornelia W., to Mary C. Tompkins 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 350 and 352; James Stewart against Jones & Brother, owners; Charles W. Van Blarcom Company, contractor 464

31ST ST, 445 to 451 West; James Stewart against Knickerbocker Chocolate Company, owner; Charles W. Van Blarcom Company, contractor..... 464

FRONT ST, 129 and 131; James Stewart against Santos Company, owner; Charles W. Van Blarcom Company, contractor.. 464

Lis Pendens.

9TH AV AND 47TH ST, n w corner, 43x81.9x irregular; Emma W. Bahrenburg against Edna P. Schussler and another, (dower;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

2D ST, s s, and 1st St, n s, Lot 5, map of Unionport, Bronx, 100x216; William H. Wallace against Mary M. Bickford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wingate & Cullen.

2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 127th St, 24.4x100; Emmie L. B. Clark against Henry Marcus and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. R. Terry.

BROADWAY AND HOWARD ST, s e corner, 52x125x irregular, two actions; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against L. Bradford Prince and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. J. Townsend.

BELLMAKERS IN TROUBLE.

Creditors Ask That McShane Company Be Declared Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The Nassau Smelting and Refining Company to-day made application to have the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company declared bankrupt. The petition states that the McShane Company owes $250,000 and is insolvent, and that by going into the hands of receivers it committed an act of bankruptcy.

It is alleged that the assets, placed by the receivers at $380,000, are not enough to cover the liabilities, and that the business of the company was being run at a loss for some time before it went into the receivers' hands. The petitioners oppose a proposed reorganization of the company, and want the business wound up. The McShane Company was for years the leading bell casting concern in the country, and the chiming bells in many churches in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other cities were made at their works.

WILLIAM STREET'S NORTHWARD GROWTH

Creation of a New Insurance Centre at Maiden Lane—New Building Projects and Advancing Values—Prices Compared.

Last week's purchase of the North River Insurance Company's building at 84 William Street by the Queen Insurance Company completes the large plot at the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane, which the Queen and Royal Companies have been acquiring for a year past. The North River Insurance Company in seeking new quarters went no further away from its former home than was necessary, and bought the nine-story building at 93 to 97 William Street. These transactions have directed renewed attention to the northward growth of William Street and more particularly to the concentration of insurance interests in the territory shown in the accompanying diagram at the junction of Liberty Street, Maiden Lane, and William Street.

The northward growth of William Street is very largely the result of the expansion of the financial district eastward along Wall Street. The latter movement may be said to have received its first impetus by the purchase of the old Custom House property by the National City Bank. This transaction, although it will not be actually completed until the Government is ready to occupy its new building at Bowling Green, was undertaken five years ago, and its effect was to insure the future of Wall Street, as far east as Pearl Street, as part of the financial district. Incidental to the same process of expansion, that part of William Street, immediately north of Wall, as well as the blocks on Pine and Cedar Streets, between William and Nassau—all of which have been insurance neighborhoods—became tributary to Wall Street in a real estate sense, and they are now almost wholly given over to banking and brokerage houses.

As the result of this crowding-out process William Street became the most natural line of growth. The Royal and Queen Insurance transactions afford especially good illustrations. The former company owned its building at 50 Wall Street, but when that property rose to financial district values it was regarded as good business to sell it to the adjoining owner, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, for $1,000,000 and go elsewhere. Similarly, the Queen Company sold to the Mutual Life Insurance Company its building at William and Cedar Streets, although the structure was built only seven or eight years ago.

The increase in values around this William Street and Maiden Lane junction has amounted to approximately 100 per cent. within a period of three or four years, although recent prices have become known in but few instances and exact comparisons are perhaps out of the question. Formerly this territory derived its chief element of value from being the lower end of the Maiden Lane jewelry district. Across William Street and upon that thoroughfare itself the drug and chemical trades occupied the old five-story buildings and warehouses. The Woodbridge Building was a pioneer among new structures in that neighborhood, but it was put up to supply a local demand for office space from manufacturers and wholesalers in the immediate vicinity, and its owner, the Stokes estate, could hardly have anticipated that within so short a time it would be practically in touch with the whole of the down-town office district.

In 1895 T. Gaillard Thomas paid $100,000 for 1,277 square feet at the southwest corner of William Street and Maiden Lane, now part of the site of the Montauk Building. Being a purchase by an adjoining owner to complete a building site, this transaction, which shows a square foot rate of $78, is hardly a true indication of value, and it is probable that subsequent to 1895 a purchaser could have found equally desirable property in the same neighborhood at $50 or $60 a square foot. But even the $78 figure makes an interesting comparision with the prices paid last year for the triangular parcel at the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane and for the small lot at the northwest corner of the same streets. The triangular lot is part of the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies' site and is indicated by dotted lines on the diagram. It contains about 500 square feet and its owner, Thomas M. Fitzsimons, is said to have received $75,000 for it. The price paid by George A. Stanton for the northwest corner was $90,000. The plot contains a little less than 800 square feet, making the square foot rate in this instance, nearly $113.

Some other William Street prices are also interesting in this connection. Flake & Dowling bought the northwest corner of William and Cedar Streets, 3,137 square feet, at $79 a square foot, and resold it to the Queen Insurance Company at the rate of $108 a square foot. That was in 1895-98. In 1901 the same operators paid $800,000, or about $100 a square foot, for the Kemp estate property at the northeast corner of William and Cedar Streets. In other words land on William Street now commands about the same prices at

BOSTON FENCERS WIN.

New York Athletic Club Beaten Six Bouts to Three.

Fencing teams of three men each, representing the New York Athletic Club and the Boston Athletic Association, met at the clubhouse of the local club last night, and the visitors won by the score of 6 to 3. A previous competition between the same teams at Boston last month was won by the New Yorkers by the score of 7 to 2, so that the series is now a tie. The teams were:

New York Athletic Club—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, W. T. Heintz, and Charles G. Bothner.

Boston Athletic Association—Sewall Cabot, Harvey J. Elam, and James P. Parker. The summary:

First bout, Hammond defeated Elam; second bout, Parker defeated Heintz; third bout, Cabot defeated Bothner; fourth bout, Parker defeated Hammond after a draw; fifth bout, Heintz defeated Cabot; sixth bout, Elam defeated Bothner; seventh bout, Hammond defeated Cabot; eighth bout, Elam defeated Heintz; ninth bout, Parker defeated Bothner.

Horses in Training, 1904.

An interesting publication for turf lovers which will appear early in April will be "Horses in Training, 1904." It will contain a complete list of the horses now in training in the East as well as the West, including every two-year-old registered with the Jockey Club. About 4,000 horses will be in the latter list, which is an entirely new feature of the publication. With every horse mentioned there will be given the age, sex, color, and pedigree, in addition to the name of the owner, trainer, and stable jockey. The book is published by H. A. Buck, 571 Fifth Avenue.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

G. L. Richards, who owns the Boston Stable, has leased the Green B. Morris private stable at Gravesend and will use the course of the Brooklyn Jockey Club to fit his horses.

Crit Davis has applied for twenty stalls at Gravesend to stable the horses of James E. Pepper. Most of those in the lot are two-year-olds of quality, and their coming will add not a little to the Gravesend colony.

Long Island tracks have improved to such an extent that yesterday the Boulevard was deserted, and both at Sheepshead and Gravesend almost all the horses in training were given track exercises. Several fast quarters were shown, and from now until the opening at Aqueduct the horses promise to be sent along seriously. Africander, McChesney, and Major Daingerfield of the Gravesend Handicap division were shown during the day. At Sheepshead, Waterboy, the champion of last year, was paraded, and his aristocratic stable mate, Hamburg Belle, was given slow galloping exercises. Lesser lights were out in force at each track.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM C. DEWEY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Wm. C. Dewey, builder, of 31 West Nineteenth Street, by Gwynne & Richardson, $5,440; Germania Roofing Company, $1,745, and Henry B. May, $300. It was asserted that he had committed an act of bankruptcy in transferring portions of his property to certain of his creditors with the intent to prefer them. Mr. Dewey was formerly in the piano business at 5 East Nineteenth Street. He is the builder of the new Hotel Wolcott, at 4 West Thirty-first Street.

ELIAS KRAUTMAN.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Elias Krautman, shoe dealer, of 378 East Houston Street, and also of 18 Durham Place, Brooklyn, by Isaac Greenspan on an assigned claim for $500. On motion of the attorney for the petitioning creditor, Orlando P. Metcalf was appointed receiver, the bond being fixed at $1,000. Mr. Krautman began business twenty years ago. Three years ago he went through bankruptcy, and on March 22 he made an assignment.

AMERICAN WIRE AND STEEL BED COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against the American Wire and Steel Bed Company of 344 West Twenty-sixth Street by David Cohen ($490,) S. J. Altschuler ($360,) and Morris Boteven ($126.) On the motion of the attorney for the creditors William E. Verplanck was appointed temporary receiver with a bond of $2,000. The company was originally a department of the business conducted by George Hyman at 101 Mott Street. It existed under various names until the business was incorporated in January, 1902, with an authorized capital of $100,000. Simon L. Simpson was the President.

PAUL GILMORE.—Paul Gilmore, an actor, of 1,512 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $1,525 and no assets. A. A. Cooper, Jr., of Dubuque, Iowa, is a creditor for $1,000 for money loaned in 1900. The other debts are for printing and royalties.

VERLEY FRUIT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Verley Fruit Company of Pier 14, East River, show liabilities of $63,081 and assets of $686. The latter are comprised in one coal barge and office furniture.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, James and William J.—W. G. Gallagher $650

AUSTIN, James, and John Robinson and Walter Pendleton—John Bell Company... 52
BELL, Eugene C.—J. Fiejschauer and another 405
BUCARO, Giacomo, and Salvatore di Niola—H. Wells 60
BUSSE, Amand—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, costs 86
CASE, M. Blanche—E. Altman 62
COOKE, Richard K.—J. Hallahan and another 17
COOKE, Richard K.—J. Hallahan and another 17
CAVANAUGH, Kate—P. J. Eder 78
CONROY, John H.—N. Stern 221
CORAM, Chester D.—A. Deane 347
DE WOLF, Frank, and John F. Walsh—D. R. Van Nostrand 464
HOME, Josephine—R. J. Horner and another 309
THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY Company—T. Bellows 142
HAMILTON BANKNOTE ENGRAVING and Printing Company and Kidder Press Manufacturing Company — New York Banknote Company 68,930
THE BEAR LITHIA SPRING COMPANY —H. C. Harford, costs 24
R. H. WOLFE & CO., Limited—A. Stepanek 1,731
COPPER RIVER MINING COMPANY—R. F. McClellan and another 3,061
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Ferry 667
JAMES, Morgan T.—C. B. Leonard 292
KENNEDY, Michael—A. Kennedy, administratrix 1,149
KASHARE, Isidore—G. Colon 404
KOSTER, Harry—C. Kingsbury 44
LAWRENCE, Louis C.—C. B. Dunn 27
LEICHTMAN, Fanny—E. Bach and another 250
LEMON, John F.—F. Bahr 129
MONAHAN, James—M. Scuvetter 72
MOTT, John L. K.—M. Keating, costs 157
MARQUETTE, Joseph R., Jr.—F. James. 282
OLITZKY, Max—M. Suckno 482
PLASSON, Frederic—J. R. English 79
POST, Anna C.—L. Weinheimer, costs 58
PARSONS, Charles—Rossman & Bracken Company 1,700
RINES, Celia, by guardian—H. Delinsky, costs 14
SILBERMANN, Max, and Isaac Spier—E. Bach and another 122
SIMMONS, Edith N.—Nelson Gaffney 112
STARK, Gussie—F. Blum 77
SELTZMAN, Jacob, Louis, Richard, and Abe S.—B. Lakes and another 300
TRIECH, Gustav J. E.—Macmillan Company 52
VILAIN, Pierre J. H.—G. W. Vilain 1,376

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

EISNER, William, and Joseph Siegel—I. Blanner and another, March 22, 1904 482
KILIAN, George—W. A. Milleg and another, Feb. 26, 1904 1,481
MARTIN, Joseph—MacDonald, Heyward & Co., Nov. 10, 1903 270
SULLIVAN, Andrew C.—J. A. Barker, July 7, 1903 103
THE F. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING Company—C. December, March 25, 1904 .. 275
WRIGHT, Marmaduke B.—G. W. Van Allen and another, Oct. 28, 1902 104
WEIR, John C.—A. Hayes, Jr., assignee, March 1, 1901 1,504
WOOD, Elber C.—L. Becker, March 11, 1904 43

Judgment Canceled.

DAVID, Adolph, and Michael Krombach—P. Waldheim, Jan. 8, 1898 ..... $332

Judgment Reversed.

KELLOGG, L. Laflin—M. Sweeney, administrator, Jan. 15, 1904 ..... $332

Judgment Vacated.

BENOIT, A. V.—E. B. Daly, March 22, 1904 ..... $370

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Max Cohen vs. Abram I. Kaplan—H. C. S. Stimpson.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises. 5:54	Sun sets...6:18	Moon sets. 3:10

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..8:35	Gov. Isl'd...4:01	H. Gate...5:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..4:12	Gov. Isl'd...4:38	H. Gate...6:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Citta di Milano, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 27.

British Princess, Antwerp, March 13.
Colorado, Galveston, March 18.
Columbia, Glasgow, March 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 19.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, March 10.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 19.
Minneapolis, London, March 17.
Moltke, Hamburg, March 17.
Ohio, Hull, March 12.
Patria, Naples, March 10.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, March 18.
El Rio, Galveston, March 22.
Finland, Antwerp, March 19.
Kansas City, Bristol, March 12.
Palatia, Naples, March 14.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, March 23.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Armenian, Liverpool, March 19.
San Jacinto, Galveston, March 23.
Yucatan, Colon, March 22.

Arrived.

City of Memphis, Savannah, March 23.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 23.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 19.
Pretoria, Bermuda, March 23.
Hildebrand, Ciara, Feb. 20.
El Mar, Galveston, March 19.
Northwestern, Port Arthur, Texas, March 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 22.
Captain Bennett, Santa Marta, March 19.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 12.
Tropic, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 24.
Lautrentian, Glasgow, March 12.
Orizaba, Cienfuegos, March 17.
Regina Elina, Genoa, March 5.
Monterey, Havana, March 22.
Citta di Milano, Genoa, March 8.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 25.
St. Louis, Southampton and Cherbourg, March 19.
Southend of Fire Island at 10:00 P. M.
Pawnee, Trieste, Feb. 24.
Nebraskan, San Francisco, Jan. 28.
Attivita, Genoa, March 2.
Bordeaux, Havre, March 13.

Sailed.

Ora, for Manzanillo.
Lyderhorn, for Port Inglis.
Dunstan, for Para and Manaos.
Mesaba, for London.
Sabine, for Mobile.
Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Southampton.
Neckar, for Naples.
Cervantes, for Manchester.
Campania, for Liverpool.
Maracaibo, for Curacao, La Guayra, &c.
Ponce, for San Juan and Ponce.
Mexico, for Havana.
Astoria, for Glasgow.
Emilia, for Trieste, via Philadelphia.
Vidar, for Philadelphia.
Norge, for Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c.
Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Citta di Messina, for Demeo, Surinam, Trinidad, &c.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Glenroy, for Havre.
El Cid, for New Orleans.
Hugoma, for Guanica.
Syracuse, for Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c.
Parima, for Surinam, Barbados, &c.
Nacoochee, for Savannah.
El Valle, for Galveston.
Carib, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
Denver, for Key West and Galveston.
Buckman, for Bocas del Toro.
Uller, for St. Kitts, Demerara, &c.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 26, 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

La Bretagne, at Havre, March 26.
Umbria, at Queenstown, March 26.
Calabria, at Genoa, March 25.
Virginia, at Shanghai, March 26.
Bremen, at Cherbourg, March 26.
Toronto, at Hull, March 26.
St. Paul, at Plymouth, March 26.
Italia, at Naples, March 26.
Braemar, at Yokohama, March 26.

Sailed.

Vaderland, from Antwerp, March 26.
Georgic, from Liverpool, March 26.
Deutschland, from Cherbourg, March 25.
Marquette, from Southampton, March 26.
Langford, from Cadiz, March 18.
Maria, from Palermo, March 19.
Tenados, from St. Michael's, March 22.
Theresa, from Trieste, March 22.
Mannheim, from Hamburg, March 28.
Roma, from Marseilles, March 23.
Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, March 26.
Brandenburg, from Bremen, March 26.
La Touraine, from Havre, March 26.
Narragansett, from London, March 26.

Passed.

Lombardia, Sagres, for Naples, March 25.
Mismac, the Lizard, for Havre, March 26.
Sloterdyk, the Lizard, for New York, Mar. 26.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN. BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

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PROVIDENCE, $1.25 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
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From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

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118 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1618 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

AVOID BUSINESS TROUBLES.

One sure way is to copy every bill before it is mailed so as to avoid the least risk of bills being written unless entered on the ledger. We have Pen Carbon Systems for accomplishing this without extra work, and will be delighted to send salesman to talk it over. We make Manifolding Business Stationery only.
PHILIP HANO & CO.,
808 Greenwich St—'Phone 248 Chelsea.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILING
*† S. S. MOLTKE
MARCH 31, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $65 Upwards.

Pennsylv'a..Ap. 2, 6:30 AM	A. Victoria..Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Deutsch'd..Ap. 7, 11 AM	Pretoria..Apr. 23, 11 AM
Patriotic..Apr. 9, 12:30 PM	†Bluecher..Ap. 26, 10 AM
Belgravia..Apr. 16, 4 PM	Waldersee..Ap. 30, 8 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM	Phoenicia, May 5, 10 AM
*P. V. Luise..Ap. 12, 10 AM	Pr. Adalb't, May 12, 2 PM
Pr. Oskar..Apr. 14, 10 AM	Pr. Oskar, May 31, Noon

Cabin, $80, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.
*Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sight seeing.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES

DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY,
and the principal
SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II..May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II..Ap. 14, 1 PM	Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM
Kaiser..Ap. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz..May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM	K. Wm. II..June 14, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'sa..Mr. 31, 10 AM	Luise..May 5, 10 AM
Alice....Apr. 7, 10 AM	Alice..May 10, 1 PM
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM	Barbar'sa..May 13, 9 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM	*Neckar..May 14, 10 AM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Apr. 2, 11 AM	Albert..May 21, 11 AM
Albert..Apr. 12, 11 AM	Hohenz'n..May 28, 11AM
Hohenz'n..Apr. 23, 11 AM	Irene...June 11, 11 AM
Irene...May 7, 11 AM	Albert..June 25, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Mediterranean Service.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturday 10:00 A. M.

Finland..April 2	Kroonland..April 16
Vaderland..April 9	Zeeland..April 23

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

Etruria..Apr. 2, 7 AM	Campania..Apr. 23, 10 AM
Lucania..Apr. 9, 10 AM	Etruria..Apr. 30, 6 AM
Umbria..Apr. 16, 6 AM	Lucania..May 7, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

Slavonia..Apr. 26, Noon	Slavonia..June 7, Noon
Ultonia..May 24, Noon	Pannonia..June 21, Noon

Piers 51-52 North River.
For Gary, Washington, D. C.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA	Apr. 2, 7 A. M.
MARQUETTE	Apr. 9, 8 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Apr. 23, Noon

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, &c., APPLY AT 9 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Potsdam	Apr. 5
Rotterdam	Apr. 12
*Ryndam	Apr. 18

*Will call at Plymouth.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria..Mar. 26, 1 PM	Furnessia..Apr. 16, Noon
Columbia..Apr. 2, 10 AM	Columbia..Apr. 30, 9 AM

First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM

26 to 42 FLATBUSH AVENUE, JUNCTION FULTON ST.

Easter Cards in pleasing variety. Pretty Easter Novelties in the Basement.

Store opens Mondays at 8 o'clock. Other days at 8:30.

Exquisite Spring Millinery.
Our opening exhibit last week introduced to the women of Brooklyn the most distinctively
Fashionable Styles
of Paris and American Dress Hats ever shown.
Rare good taste, elegance and refinement characterise every model.
In Ready-to-Wear Hats at $5.00
There is the widest possible range for fancy's gratification.

THREE SPECIALS IN WHITE SILKS
Timely Easter Bargains.

20 inch white Armure Royal, worth 75c., at.....	20 inch white Peau de Cygne, the 75c. quality, at.....	20 inch white corded washable Taffeta, regularly 59c., at.....
55c	55c	39c

More of the $3.00
BLACK BROADCLOTH AT $2.00.
It is jet black, with a rich, lustrous finish, medium weight and guaranteed.

IN BLACK DRESS GOODS
Our stock is replete with the finest and choicest weaves only. No popular style is missing—many are confined exclusively to us.

BLACK CREPONS,
A Beautiful Half Silk Fabric, Actually Worth 95c.,
Will be on sale to-morrow, center table, main aisle, at..... 39c
None C. O. D.

THE CELEBRATED
MÉDAILLE D'OR 1849. JOUVIN & Cie MÉDAILLE D'OR 1867.
and Kathryn GLOVES
—for which we are sole Brooklyn agents—are now here in complete assortments of styles and shades.

THE MARVEL GLOVE
is the best washable glove made. Here in black, black with white stitching, and pearl; has two clasps. Perfect fitting.

FANCY TRIMMING BRAIDS
At ⅓ to ⅔ Less Than Regular Prices.
An importer's entire sample line. Colors, cream and black and black and white. Perfect goods.
25c. Braids at 12c. 50c. and 75c. Braids at 25c.
None C. O. D. or exchanged.

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES.
Our complete lines of Queen Quality Shoes and Oxfords, including the smart Gibson Ties and Bluchers, are ready for inspection.

THE BEST VALUES IN SHOES.
That we have ever offered are comprised in the lot that will be on sale to-morrow at *Half Price and Less.*
Included are lines that will be discontinued, and broken sizes in fine dress Shoes, lace and button, with light turned soles, and street Shoes with medium heavy welted soles, all hand stitched and of fine quality; actual $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes for..... $2.00

A. D. Matthews' Sons

BROOKLYN.
Compiling Low Prices for 67 Years.

Boys' Easter Suits,
Double Breasted Norfolk Jacket Suit. Actual $4.00 Reefer Top Coat. Age 4 to 15. Sailor Suit. Eton, Russian.
Choice of these Suits, $2.95

Exquisite French Flower Show.

Actual $3.75 value Untrimmed Hats, 98c.
Only one to a Customer. None sent C. O. D.
Women's Charming Tailored Suits, $12.75.
$30 Value Choice Model Suits, at $19.50.
Cloth and Voile Suits, $15.00 to $75.00.
Men's Silk Lined Frock Coats and Vests, $16.50.
Men's Sack Suits, $12.50. All Wool Sack Suits, $9.85.
Rolter Meteorite Electric Powder Cures Rheumatism.

The finest display of Easter elegance in Greater New York and at lower prices. Suppose: you save your money by putting this claim to the test.

Beautiful Growing Easter Plants
See the Little Prices.

79c Value Messaline Taffeta Silk, 59c Yd.

Dainty Dress Ginghams, 5½c Yd.

SILVER NOVELTIES for EASTER
Mounted on Easter Greeting Cards, tied with dainty ribbon.

Embroidery Scissors	48c	Bonnet Brushes	$1.19
Bonnonieres	98c	Food Pushers	75c
Nail Polishers	48c	Mounted Baby Rattles	75c
Napkin Rings	98c	Easter Spoons	48c
Baby Spoons	98c	Cigar Cutters	98c
Match Safes	$1.25	Box Openers	$1.75
Mounted Salts Bottles	75c		

Wool Velvet, regular $1.10 yard value, per yard..... 65c
Inlaid Linoleum, regular $1.40 value, per yard..... 83c
Swiss Organdies, Persian Lawns and striped Muslins, all charming new designs, not a yard worth less than 10c. and up to 15c..... All at 5c. Yd.
No mail orders. No C. O. D's.
In connection with this mammoth offering, and on counters nearby, we offer the following, the handsomest ever shown.
Lace stripe Pique, 25c. value... 40 in. white Lawn, 15c. value... Stripe sheer Lawn, 20c. value... All at 10c Yd.
No mail orders. No C. O. D's.
We have engaged a large force of extra salespeople and you will not be kept waiting. Main Floor.
Rose Bushes, 15c. Each.
American Beauty.
Helen Gould, beautiful red.
General Washington, large, full.
Baltimore Belle, blush white, double.
Margaret Dickson, white, extra fine.
La France, bright rose.
A Great Sale of Dainty Kid Gloves, $1 pr

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE. | PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

At Ambler, Montgomery County, Penna., 17 miles from Philadelphia, on Philadelphia and Reading R. R. one half mile from station, 21 trains each way daily, Suburban Residence, 66 acres of ground, large 3 Story Stone Mansion, 25 rooms, Billiard Room, 7 Bathrooms, 10 Open Fireplaces. Linen Closet and cedar lined closets, Stone Stable for ten horses, Large Carriage house, Stone ice house, Greenhouses, Large stone and frame Barn, Stone Cottage for Gardener, Stone power house fully equipped, furnishing necessary electric lights for all buildings on the premises, Spring house with never failing spring. Wissahickon Creek runs through premises. 3 acres in Fine Woodland. Superb lawns and drives. Vegetable garden, Fruit and Shade Trees. The property cost $350.000. Will sell for $125.000. Plans and photographs may be seen or premises may be examined upon application to.

W. H. BADGER, Jr.
715 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..Mar. 30, 10 AM	Celtic..Apr. 16, 5 PM
Oceanic, Apr. 6, 10 AM	Cedric..Apr. 23, 5 AM
Teutonic..Apr. 13, 10 AM	Majestic..Apr. 27, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Napoli..... April 5
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognest, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan	Apr. 11th
Empress of China	May 2d
Empress of India	May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian	June 3d
Empress of Japan	June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar	June 27th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi	Apr. 29th
Miowera	May 27th

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS,
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

PANAMA RAILROAD
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Allianca, Mar. 29, 1 PM	Yucatan, Apr. 5, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $46.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips." NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World. $632.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 30 this season. $225 to $1,000. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 5 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00,

MANHATTAN, BRONX, WESTCHESTER, RICHMOND

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE | TO LET

BROOKLYN, QUEENS, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, NEW ENGLAND

MANHATTAN

WEST SIDE

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS of
West Side Dwellings
WILL SAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME AND HAVE BENEFIT OF
"Selling Prices"
by consulting
Fred'k Zittel,
266 COLUMBUS AV.
List mailed on application.
Three story Houses, $20,000 and upward.
Four story Houses, $25,000 and upward.
American basement, $25,000 and upward.
ALSO GREENWICH, CONN., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

A very desirable property on SOUTH SIDE 43D ST., between BROADWAY & 6TH AV., running through to 42d St. SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH. PRICE REASONABLE. Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway.

UPPER WEST SIDE PROPERTIES.
I have several choice bargains which would pay you to investigate.
ALSO
MONEY TO LOAN
on Mortgage and Building Loans.
Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway. Tel. 1880 Cort.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 622 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

A Bargain.—No. 147 West 132d St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.; fine block; 18.9 ft.; 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; open plumbing; good order; possession May 1. If wanted; $3,000 cash above 1st mortgage of $10,000 at 5% for 3 years. Your own broker, or Reckling & Vallender, 35 Nassau St.

Bargain!—20 per cent. investment; five-story triple flat; 120th St., near 8th Av.; price, $24,000; mortgage, $18,500; commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

$18,000 buys 521 West 27th St., $3,000 cash, balance at 5%, three years, five-story double flat, with stores; actual rent, $2,256. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Six-story elevator apartment, West 46th St., 75x100; rent, $21,000; $165,000; might exchange. Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway.

Building plot, 125x200, Lenox Av., 138th and 139th Sts.; $150,000; might exchange. Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway.

6th Ave. Buildings and Stores.
Large corner plot to lease; long term.
Louis Schrag, 124 West 23d St.

$11,454 rent, price $105,000; 115th, West, extra. Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant. CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d St.

wide; five stories. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$2,780 rent, price $28,000; 154th St., West, double; no steam. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$15,000.—121st St., West, fine three-story private house; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Lenox Avenue—Double flat, no heat; stores; price $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Avenue—Triple flat, no heat, $34,000, worth $38,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

136th to 137th St., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two five-story flats, with stores; 9th Av., vicinity 23d. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Five-story triple flat, vicinity West 104th St., $24,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Near Morningside Park.—Five-story triple flat, 20x112; all improvements; $35,500; rents, $4,000; bargain; gas ranges. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER,
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required. POSSESSION, CORNER STORE IF DESIRED.
Also Other Attractive Investments.
ON BROADWAY, AMSTERDAM AVE., COLUMBUS AVE., CENTRAL PARK WEST.
In stores, apartment houses and hotels. Lots or other property taken in exchange.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

Dwellings, Possession at Once.
$10,000—Three-story stone; 15 feet.
$11,000—Three-story brick; 18.9 feet.
$12,500—Three-story brownstone; 20 feet.
$12,500—Three-story brownstone; 18.9 feet.
$13,250—Three-story brownstone; 17 feet.
$14,500—Am'can b's'm't; mod.; cost; foreclosure.
$18,000—Three-story extension; two baths; open plumbing; near Central Park.
4-story—West 71st St.; big bargain.
Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Five-story American basement limestone dwelling, 20x102; 75th St., near Riverside Drive; $55,000.
Three-story high-stoop house; West 78th St.; 20x55x102; $27,000.
Building plots; Riverside Drive corner, in 90s; 29x111; $47,000; 113th St., near Broadway; eight lots, 25x100 each; excavated; $120,000.
Riverside Drive, near 106th St., 60x100; asking $125,000. Chas. A. Wessell, 149 Broadway.

EASY TERMS AND CHEAP
If Sold Before April 1st.
TWO WEST SIDE FLATS, ALL RENTED, ON GOOD PAYING BASIS.
GRAY LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern conveniences.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 5c Liberty.

A. AVENUES A.

EIGHTH, LENOX, AMSTERDAM, $20,000 UP. Vicinity of office, double flats, $10,000, up. Henry H. Otten.....8th Ave., 140th St.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Chance for Investors or Speculators.
Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores, hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents, No. 96 Broadway.

137th St., West, | Three new 5-story Am. basebet. 7th & 8th ment houses, Nos. 233, 235, and Avs., near 135th 237; fine location; open rear; St. Station. | hardwood trim; first-class private family houses; price low to quick buyer.
Gordon S. McCreedy Co., 581 Columbus Av.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET.
Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each floor; asking $26,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER.
Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street Station; all rented and good income; 4½ loan. Call, write, or telephone
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

South of 146th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—New 3-story American basement house, in perfect condition, $14,000. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Bargain.—134th St. West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—62-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Front, rear houses, full lot, perpetual leasehold, near 23d St., income $1,500; only $8,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $10,500, sell for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

St. Nicholas Av.—Two five-story double flats; price, $95,000; mortgage, $80,000, held by trust company. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$15,500 purchases 5-story, 4-family tenement, 532 West 45th; actual rental, $1,800; shows 20 per cent. on investment. Apply premises.

West 89th St.—5-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x85x98.9, rents, $2,220; price, $20,000; mtge, $12,000, 5½. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice, 5-story 7-room double flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $31,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 100th St.—Five-story 20-family flat; all improvements. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

9th Av., Near 23d.—Five-story, with stores; low price. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

EAST SIDE

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

Plot 56x100 for sale; vicinity 3d Av., 51st St.; free and clear. Apply for particulars Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., southwest corner, Room 15.

A Positive Earned Investment.—Two 9-story apartment houses, vicinity Madison Square; $375,000; great future. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Store and flat property on Madison Av., near 116th St.; price, $32,000; terms easy. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Closing estate; full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,050; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

For Sale—Four-story business property on the Bowery, near Delancey St.; well rented; terms to suit. Jacob Finkelstein, 38 Bowery.

Avenue A, below 13th St., full lot, 4-story front and rear, $23,750; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $3,000; price, $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

East 14th St., elegant 5-story, 8-room house, full lot; price $19,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3D AV., | Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor. | price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. | W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

First Av., vicinity 59th, 5-story tenement, 2 stores; 12 rooms; price $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

High Bridge.—$5,000; detached dwelling, eight rooms, bath; $1,000 cash required. Eckenfelder, 1,182 Madison Av.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th St., Near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—New-law tenement on Madison St.; 15 per cent. returns; good conditions; price low; well rented. Jacob Finkelstein, 38 Bowery.

18th, Near 1st.—Two five-story tenements, $27,500; rents, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

26-ft. Wide Tenements
75th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.,
At $14,500 Each.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; handsome 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington. 113th St., near 5th Av.; 18x100, 2 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington, 18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Avenue B.—Two five-story tenements, with stores; price, $25,000 for both; easy terms; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Third Avenue, Harlem Section.—5-story tenement, two stores, 2 basements; rental, $2,900; price, $27,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 9th St., 5-story double improved tenement; rental $3,800; price $36,000; only $7,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Homeseekers—Full lot, 3-story frame house, East 89th St., $12,000; rents for $900. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

30-foot double flat, vicinity 110th St., 5th Av., $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,832. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 61st St., near 2d, $16,750; rent $1,878. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

119th St., East, 5 single flats; cold water; bargain prices. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x163, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice plot, 17th St., near ("A," 50x92; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.
161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

American Basement Dwelling,
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

LARGE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE.
An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

For Sale—Three-story brick dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; perfect condition; modern plumbing; near subway station; price $8,500. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

ANNEXED DISTRICT

BRONX

WESTCHESTER

BROOKLYN

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000, THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MUST SELL.
PRICE, $8,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.
IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av.; Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge. Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in this House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous, Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath; All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated; Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday, or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

Suburban Homes.
Two story and attic frame Queen Anne; plot 40x100; 7 to 12 rooms and bath.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Jno. S. Macgillivray,
311 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOMES AND HOMESITES AT
HOMECREST
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
HOUSES from $3,750 upward.
HOMESITES from $350 upward.
HOW TO GET THERE:
Take Smith Street Trolley or Brighton Beach "L." Get off at Avenue U.
For further particulars apply to
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSES
now offered at HOMEWOOD, Brooklyn, (30 minutes from New York City Hall via 5th Avenue Elevated.) The best and handsomest home location in New York City. Further information from CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, 281 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, or F. W. BLOCK, 150 Nassau Street.

Bargain.—93 Clinton Av.; three-story brick; improvements; mortgage to suit. Owner, on premises.

Brooklyn's newest row; 3 and 4-story houses with and without extension dining room. In white, brown and red stone. Second St., opposite Prospect Park. Open daily, Sunday and evenings. WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
FLATBUSH AVE., COR. AVENUE F, BROOKLYN,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE:
At $3,700—Detached Queen Anne cottage, all improvements; 7 rooms and bath; terms to suit.
At $4,500—On main thoroughfare, in best section, near three cars, plot 35x100; modern detached 9-room house, furnace heat; a rare bargain; terms $500 down; balance to suit.

Cost $12,000.
Just foreclosed.
Can sell for $7,000.
Bargain at $4,000.
Nets over 20 per cent. on investment of $2,900.
House has 40 rooms; 4 story; 30x68; lot 50x100; close to ferries to 34th St., Manhattan. Call Long Island Building Loan Association, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

GIVEN AWAY.
Three-story and basement, brick, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine condition; Bedford section; price, $4,850. Make offer.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., Near Gates.

$2,300. EASY TERMS.
Very neat detached cottage, near Flatbush Av.; 8 rooms; cold water improvements; can be used for two small families; a very desirable place for plain people.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 Flatbush Av.

M-O-N-E-Y
4% for first and second mortgage. 5%
HENRY L. REDFIELD,
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Rent $1,176, only $10,250; handsome four-story single stone flat, Brooklyn Heights; all improvements; no heat; house that will always keep rented. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Fulton, near Nostrand Av., 20x80x80; store and flats; 3-story; leased to one tenant at $1,300; estate will sacrifice at $11,000. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av.

Monroe St., near Stuyvesant; frame, 25x100; open plumbing; hardwood; mortgage, $2,200; price, $3,800. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av.

Thoroughly modern, 2-story brownstone!!! Decatur, near Sumner; 20x45x100; cabinet mantels; hardwood; mortgage, $5,000; price, $6,100. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av.

Decatur, near Howard Av.—Handsome two-story dwelling, $8,500. Washington Av., near Fulton, three-story, $7,300. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Lots, 51st St., near 7th Av., on grade, $350, worth $700. Stewart, 52 Rogers.

MONEY IN BANK
Takes 16 years to double; place same in the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, doubling immediately. Lots $200; few higher; splendid improvements; park; close 4 car lines; bridges 20 minutes; small monthly payments; titles guaranteed; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity to secure lovely home site. Executor, 331 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; one block from "L" and trolley stations; owner having left the city will sell way below actual cist, or lease; great chance to secure a bargain.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on BERGEN ST., NEAR NOSTRAND AV., at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

WHY PAY RENT
when you can live, rent free, in a beautiful two-family Queen Anne cottage, in Flatbush.
APPLY JOS. N. NEEF BUILDER, Clarendon Road, Cor. East 29th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 977 Flatbush.

NEARER THAN HARLEM.
$1,400 cash buys 2-family brick residence, excellent location, all modern improvements; 20 minutes from Madison Square, New York; close to ferries; $3,000 mortgage can remain; owner needs money and is losing $2,000 on this sale. Call J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
In the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

Closing Estate.—Massive built 2-story, basement, 20-foot brownstone; 9 rooms, bath; Monroe St., (asphalt,) near Sumner Av.; mortgage $4,500 at 5%; price, $5,700; only $1,200 above mortgage; rare chance. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bergen Beach.—If bought quickly, nothing in Greater New York a better investment; liable to double in a year's time; one plot, corner, 100x100; another 60x100; three direct car routes to Manhattan. Louis Arnold, 846 Fulton St.

FLATBUSH—FOR SALE.
Detached two-family houses; net 15 per cent. on your investment; easy terms; convenient to cars. John Woolley, on premises, 386 Westminster Road, (East 12th St.)

$5,500 buys 341 Madison St., 3-story brownstone, high-stoop dwelling; 11 rooms; all improvements; unoccupied; only $500 cash required, $500 yearly until mortgage paid; house open.

Putnam Av., near Sumner Av.—3 and base; 13 and bath; mortgage, $4,000; sacrifice, $5,950. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av.

Brooklyn lots; large parcel; convenient to new bridge and suitable for immediate improvement. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Park Slope, Near Prospect Park.—Two-story and basement brownstone, for $5,750; suitable mortgage. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

BRONX

Rare chance to purchase 3 4-story flats, with stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover, 27x86x125 each; price, $23,000; rental, $2,460; mortgage, $19,000; nine years to run.
Snap.—34x100, 4-story corner on Brook Av., near Wendover; 3 families on a floor, 16 rooms and bath, 2 stores; price, $30,000; first mortgage, $24,000, 5%, 5 years; rental, $3,200.
Bargains.—4-story and basement double flats, 5 rooms and bath each apartment, on Brook Av.; 4-story triple flat, 12 rooms and bath each floor, range and boilers, on 144th St., near Brook Av.; price, $17,000; rental, $1,950.
$4,000 cash will buy modern triple flat, with stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover; price, $25,500; present rental, $2,700.
3,820 Third Av., near Wendover Av.
Station open Sundays.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,

WATER FRONTS
FACTORY SITES, DEEP WATER, AND RAILROAD CONNECTIONS ALONG THE HARLEM, HUDSON, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS, SOUND, BRONX, KILLS, WESTCHESTER'S CREEK.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

ULLMAN, 502 Willis Ave.,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING GOOD THINGS:
$2,600 is price of good 2-family house; lot, 18.9x100; easy terms. 502 Willis Av.

$300 and easy installments; house ready made or to order; near "L." 502 Willis Av.

148th, Near Courtlandt.—House, with stable, 25x100; only $4,500 to quick buyer. 502 Willis Av.

3-family single flat, 152d St.; near "L"; all improvements; bargain; $4,800. 502 Willis Av.

2-family house; 13 rooms; improvements; near 177th St. and 3d Av.; $5,500. 502 Willis Av.

Avenue store property; 3 and 4 story; $7,000, $10,000, $16,000; easy terms. 502 Willis Av.

4-story double flat, near Willis Av.; full lot; good investment; $14,000. 502 Willis Av.

4-story 3d Av. single flat, 25x87x125, $21,000; bargain. 502 Willis Av.

5-story fine double flat; 6 rooms; improvements; rent, $2,448; price, $22,000. 502 Willis Av.

5-story; best part of Boston Av.; triple apartment; 54-foot frontage. 502 Willis Av.

Four city lots, 3d Av., near Municipal Building; cheap; convince yourself. 502 Willis Av.

Corner Westchester, near Prospect Av.; 212-foot frontage; builders and speculators, investigate! 502 Willis Av.

74x100 on 3rd Av., $16,000.
50x100 on 158th St., near 3rd, $15,000.
50x100 on 3rd Av., $16,000.
Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Fine cottage, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; grounds 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash required, balance easy payments. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

$7,000 buys 2½-story frame dwelling, 8 rooms, bath; Webster Av., overlooking Botanical Gardens; fine location. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

Why Pay Rent?—This 3-family house, $7,800, and you get one floor rent free; rent, $780. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bargains.—1, 2, and 3 family houses, $2,500 up; best locations; for sale, easy terms. C. C. Hottenroth, Third Av., 138th St.

Bargain!—$2,000 cash will buy three-story and basement brick private house, 136th, near Willis Av. Geis Bros., 627 East 138th St.

Good plot of ground, 50x100, five blocks from elevated railroad station; price, $1,800; about half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

A plot, 75 feet front, near trolley, steam and elevated; ripe for development; price $6,000. John R. Ross, Fordham Square.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$18,500—5-story apartment house, with large store, on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

BOTTOM PRICE---NO OFFERS
Superior three-story, three-family houses, 17 rooms, three baths, only $7,500; easiest terms; see 1,046 Intervale Av.; wide av., in the Bronx, near Westchester Av. elevated "L" and trolley; take 3d Av. "L" transfer to Westchester Av. F. R. HOUGHTON, 115 Broadway.

Attention!—Bedford Park, paradise of Bronx; best residential section for business men; convenient to all roads. Choice 11-room house and plot on Boulevard at sacrifice; must be seen to be appreciated; also one and two-family houses cheap to quick buyers. Wanted particulars of all cheap property in Bronx. O'Hara Bros., E. 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

Vacant Land in Bronx.
Large and small parcels of acreage suitable for sub-division, for institutions, factories, &c., from $1,200 per acre upward. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
27 lots on Trinity Av., between 156th and 158th Sts.; best location in Bronx for apartment houses; two blocks from rapid transit station and L station and trolley cars. Jacob Kronenburger, 1,353 Boston Road.

CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.
I have a full lot to sell on east side of Simpson Street, 275 feet south of Home Street, only one block from rapid transit, trolley, and public school, for $2,500; will take one-half cash and balance on mortgage at 5 per cent.
Joseph P. Hennessy, Attorney, 116 Nassau Street.

SOME CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, TREMONT AND VICINITY.
A fine corner plot, 4 lots; first-class location, about block from Tremont Av. elevated station; great chance for builder.
CALLAN, 807 Tremont Av.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY. — FOR SALE, PLOT 100x114; LOCATED WASHINGTON AV., BRONX; TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN WILL BE MADE. PRINCIPALS ADDRESS ATTORNEY, TIMES, HARLEM.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

We have several two-family houses, all modern improvements, strictly up to date; prices, $7,000, $7,500, $8,250, $8,500; about $1,000 cash will buy any of them. Sonneborn & Co., Bedford Park, city.

Three detached houses, seven rooms, bath, each; all modern improvements; single lot each; price, $3,800 each; $300 or more cash, balance monthly payments. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

Bronx.—5-story triple flat, 25x88x99.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN BRONX BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN SMALL SUMS PREFERRED. PRINCIPALS ADDRESS ATTORNEY, TIMES, HARLEM.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-Iron Bldg.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

A plot, 25x130, with small dwelling; price $3,500; owner must sell.
JOHN R. ROSS, Fordham Square.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 149th St., $21,000 each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rest remain; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

For Sale.—Business property on 3d Av., Bronx. Fuller, 2,581 3d Av.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, (5-sty.,) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON.
In best section Chester Hill, for one year if desired, elegantly furnished residence; all improvements, art gallery, billiard room, &c.; abundance of fruit; near depot; lot 100x145; reasonable rental; possession May 1st or earlier. Apply to
WILLIAM W. HART, 365 [illegible] Av.

ACTUALLY THE BEST
THREE VALUES IN MOUNT VERNON.
9 rooms; near station; modern.....$4,600
11 rooms; Chester Hill; parquet floors.....$6,500
Artistic new house; Chester Hill; corner...$9,000
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Mount Vernon.—Modern house; Franklin Av.; near trolley; price, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $10,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.
ADIRONDACK CAMP
FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
Property of the late ex-President Harrison; one of the most attractive camps on Fulton Chain; 36 acres of ground; main building containing 4 large bedrooms and living room; two additional houses containing dining room, servants' dining room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, etc.; dock with boat house and four boats; rooms overhead for 3 men servants; icehouse, filled. Will rent for season or year.
Whitehouse & Porter,
No. 573 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOR RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,
Thirteen-room house, with garden planted, icehouse filled, and stable. Within two hours of New York, on East Side of Hudson. Magnificent view of Catskills and River. Seven minutes from depot. For particulars and terms address
JOHN ASPINWALL, Newburgh, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazza, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For rent, on Long Island Sound, at Rye, N. Y., Beck's Rye Beach Hotel and all privileges, such as bowling alley, bathing houses, ice cream parlor, soda stand, peanut stands, &c. Apply to Austin & Merritt, Ryan Building, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
FURNISHED COTTAGE, BOATS, &c.
SACANDAGA LAKE, ADIRONDACKS
BARGAIN. W.W.WILES, Faltonville, N.Y

To rent, furnished, in the country after April 15, large house; bathroom, large yard and garden; room for horses and carriage; one mile from station and five minutes from Dutcher House Golf Links. Address Postmaster, Pawling, N. Y.

Large and small farms for sale in Sullivan Co. and elsewhere. Fuller, 2,581 3d Av.

FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN
LARCHMONT.
BEACH AV., 5 MINUTES FROM THE SHORE; GROUNDS 100x100; HOUSE ELEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; VERY BEST CONDITION. WILL RENT FOR SUMMER $800, OR $1,800 FOR THE YEAR.
GRAY LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST.

A first-class farm, 2 miles from station, Harlem R. R., one hour from Grand Central Station; 110 acres, of which 14 acres are woods, 6 acres of apple orchard, other fruit; watered by several never failing springs; southern exposure; magnificent building site; house 16 rooms; large barns, ice house, hennery, other buildings; 11 head of cattle, 3 horses, wagons, harness, hay, grain, and all farming implements go with the place. For further particulars apply to Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

Finely located farm; 10 minutes' drive from station, Harlem Railroad; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; 147 acres, nearly all under superior cultivation, with good, large house and numerous buildings; plenty of fruit of various kinds; high altitude, overlooking many miles of the surrounding country. For further particulars write or inquire of F. W. Twiggar, Room 806, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BRONX, CHOICEST LOCATION.
1,262 Boston Road, private house and barn and lot, 60x200; good future investment; price $24,500; terms to suit; also lot 59x137x50x98 on Boston Road, 50 feet north of 166th St., $14,000; easy terms to suit. Address B. C. Murray, 1,155 Boston Road.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON.
In best section Chester Hill, for one year if desired, elegantly furnished residence; all improvements, art gallery, billiard room, &c.; abundance of fruit; near depot; lot 100x145; reasonable rental; possession May 1st or earlier. Apply to
WILLIAM W. HART, 365 [illegible] Av.

ACTUALLY THE BEST
THREE VALUES IN MOUNT VERNON.
9 rooms; near station; modern.....$4,600
11 rooms; Chester Hill; parquet floors.....$6,500
Artistic new house; Chester Hill; corner...$9,000
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Mount Vernon.—Modern house; Franklin Av.; near trolley; price, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $10,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.
ADIRONDACK CAMP
FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
Property of the late ex-President Harrison; one of the most attractive camps on Fulton Chain; 36 acres of ground; main building containing 4 large bedrooms and living room; two additional houses containing dining room, servants' dining room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, etc.; dock with boat house and four boats; rooms overhead for 3 men servants; icehouse, filled. Will rent for season or year.
Whitehouse & Porter,

LONG ISLAND

$29 A Lot. **We Have Got Them** 20 feet by 125 feet each. **$29 A Lot.**

Every Lot $2 Down. Every Lot $1.00 Monthly

How can we do it? Every lot high, dry and level.

Just as good soil as can be found on Long Island. Just enough of shade trees to make every lot attractive, and located in a territory

Where there is more money to be made by investment than at any other point around New York.

What we have got—what you cannot get elsewhere on the South Shore—is

BOATING. BATHING. FISHING.

Just far enough away from City Hall, New York, to enjoy a complete suburban home; one hour out by rail; 12c. commute; many trains a day and a village of 6,000, growing faster and becoming more popular than any town outside of New York. These are facts about

BAY SHORE.

Many properties have we sold during our fourteen years in New York, but none will stand the test as well as these lots. We also know that one lot is not of any value to an investor for a suburban home or for speculation, so we have arranged to make

A Special Offer Until April 4th.

5 LOTS for $125.00.

$5.00 Down, then $5.00 Monthly.

This will give you a plot 125 feet front by 125 feet in depth.

Think of this amount of land, the price, and the terms! Is this not worthy of investigation? We pay all your expenses.

FURNISH FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM BAY SHORE.

Will you give us a few hours of your time

On Wednesday? On Saturday? On Sunday Next?

We have always what we advertise. Our method is upon straight lines. We do business for the future.

Our Title is guaranteed by the Title Guarantee Co., N. Y.

We believe that is good enough for any investor.

7,000 people are on our ledgers, paying weekly and monthly. We have been before the public for fourteen years and every investor has been thoroughly satisfied.

ONE ACRE FARM, $250. $5 Down. $5 M'thly

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY, 155 & 157 Broadway, New York City. Good Agents Wanted.

Water Front, $450. $10 Down, $10 Monthly.

A.— **WALL STREET. MARKET FEVERISH, STOCKS DECLINING!**

Why don't you put your money in

BAYSHORE REAL ESTATE?

No Feverish Conditions Here!

Good investments NOW. Property values will steadily increase for many years to come.

FURNISHED COTTAGES A SPECIALTY.

Apply to the old established bureau of

W. W. HULSE, Bayshore, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

FOR SALE, TWO VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSES FRONTING ON

LAKE AGAWAM or TOWN POND

with 26 acres. Never before offered. One house has 8 bedrooms, the other 15 bedrooms; all improvements. The finest location in Southampton.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

SHORE FRONTS

High-class plots from 1 to 10 acres, with exceptional water facilities, at Good Ground, East Hampton, Amagansett, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Northport, etc., on easy terms.

T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,

J. C. Farnsworth, Manager,

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SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows,
For rent, fully furnished.

Very attractive large house, with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.

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For Sale.—Attractively situated house and grounds at Babylon, L. I., (formerly Westminster Kennel Club;) adapted for charming country residence; modern fifteen-room dwelling, open fireplaces, furnaces, &c.; bailiff's cottage, stables, sheds, kennels; 65 acres, picturesquely wooded, overlooking fine fresh-water lake; low price to immediate purchaser. Address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

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A handsome residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at reasonable price.

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FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Call or mail us full particulars of your property—for sale, rent, or exchange—for our Summer catalogue; no charge unless we produce results. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

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Eighteen acres; good buildings; beautiful surroundings, at Centre Moriches, near bay; ask ing $8,500; easy terms; must be seen to be appreciated. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d St.

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50 miles, L. I., north side, Summer, Winter; 12-room house, almost new; all modern improvements; 45 acres; plenty fruit, barn, &c.; mortgage. Walters, 66 E. 88th, N. Y.

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One Cottage (Bungalow)	$350
One Ten Room Cottage	650
One Twelve Room Cottage	750

All modern improvements. Completely furnished.

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Northport Farms were bonanzas last year; one of 30 acres, good buildings, extra good land, possession now, only $2,000. Another, 45 acres, better buildings, $3,750. Poultry plant, well arranged, $1,800; installments. Farm, 130 acres, fine soil, good farm buildings, special price, $6,500 to close estate. Greenlawn, 72 acres, mile front, near station; land rich; nice buildings; $6,500; easy terms. List, 100 places, mailed by Codling, Northport, L. I.

The Grandest Spot on Long Island Sound. Leetes Island, adjoining Sachems Head Yacht Club and Thimble Island. On a wooded point extending 900 feet into Sound. Fine stone and shingle house; stable, &c. A gentleman's place; price $12,000; free and clear. For a New York City dwelling, not over $30,000. A chance for quick action. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A naturally situated piece of property for gentleman's residence or stock farm; 100 acres; long frontage on main road; high ground; fine view; large shade and fruit trees; beautiful stream and trout ponds. Valentine, Brook Haven.

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At Bayville, between Oyster Bay and Glen Cove, L. I.—Furnished 18-room cottage; close to water; boathouse; beautifully situated; superb views; $400. Owner, 105 East Houston St.

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American-born citizens only may participate; free distribution of valuable property. American Colony, Bellport.

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$35,000 BONA FIDE EQUITY IN MODERN Seven-Story Elevator Apartment,

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$15,000 equity in down-town business building for like amount in free and clear country place or farm; centrally located; worth investigating. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

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Ocean front cottage, $80,000; free and clear, and cash added, to exchange for old buildings, down town preferred; lots or income property. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

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Builders! Attention!—Will trade a Lexington Av. plot with a loan of $35,000 for tenements or flats; east or west side. Tuoti & Co., 206 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY STONE DWELLING to exchange for flat; will add cash. SHAW & CO., 113 West 125th St.

$3,000 cash buys fine, paying Second Av. corner, near 104th St.; $3,000 cash buys well rented St. Nicholas Av. single flat; terms to suit. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St., Tel., 1286—Plaza.

Seven-story corner apartment house, $100,000; mortgage, $60,000; rent, $9,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

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acres, richly wooded; convenient, charming building site; susceptible of division; other country property entertained in part payment. Roger Lyon, 76 William St.

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WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station. Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

Sale or Rent, Ridgewood.—Health resort of Northern New Jersey; gentleman's place, two acres; house, 12 rooms, bath, every improvement; stable, lawn, shade, fruit; excellent location. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

A handsome place at Plainfield, with ample grounds, stable and carriage house; price, $15,000; photograph at this office; might exchange for apartment house. Edward D. Palmer, No. 179 Columbus Av.

Houses, all improvements, and choice lots, easy terms, Arlington, Hackensack, Maywood, New Milford and vicinity. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

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Ten suburban cottages, with and without all improvements; prices $1,200 to $3,000; liberal terms; also, 500 lots on installments. Address Snow, 51 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Modern country home; 7 rooms; view of lake and mountains; one hour from New York; value, $20,000; will rent yearly for $800. E. J. Cahill, Bopnton, N. J.

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800 FEET OCEAN FRONT,

NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,

CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.

HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.

CASINO ON THE PROPERTY, with Barroom, Pool and Billiards, and Bowling Alleys.

Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.

For further particulars address SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City.

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45 MINUTES VIA ERIE R. R.

Modern Cottage, 10 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; plot 78x130; price, $4,500.

New, modern Colonial House, nine rooms and tiled bath; hardwood finish; all modern improvements; large veranda; plot 60x112; price, $5,500.

Large, modern, artistic House, 10 rooms and tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; every modern improvement; large verandas; plot 60x125; $5,500.

Modernized Homestead; ten rooms and bath, heater; gas; ample verandas; open fireplaces; large plot; fruit and fine old shade; a quaint and cozy place; price, $5,000.

All the above houses are bargains; high locations; best neighborhood; near station, trolley, and schools; terms, small cash payment, balance same as rent. Descriptive circulars free.

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A fine suburban home, fronting the Hackensack River, at Bogota, N. J.; forty minutes from City Hall, New York; two minutes from station of New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, five minutes from station of West Shore Railroad, and three minutes from Hudson River trolley line to 125th St.; a 14-room house; two bathrooms; all modern improvements; barns and outhouses; about three acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; will lease to good party. For further particulars apply on premises to F. W. Cane, Shore Road, Bogota, N. J., or Room 1,904, Park Row Building, New York City.

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A modern homesite, with all improvements; 7 new houses just completed; easy terms, same as rent; water, gas, electric lights, streets paved and stone-flagged sidewalks, sewer; no more assessment for improvements; five-cent car-fare; all-night trolley service; lots ranging in price from $275 up; 25x100; on easy terms; houses built on monthly cost of rent. If you wish a genuine bargain call or write W. H. HALPIN, 85 8th Av., near 14th St., N. Y. Tele. 1,624 Chelsea.

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I offer for sale my new house and stable, built by day's work, perfect in every detail, from its fine Colonial design down to cuglass door knobs. Sixteen-acre plot, selected for pleasant surroundings and healthfulness of location. Everything artistic and good. House not too large, 12 rooms besides tiled bath, storerooms, &c. City water and electric lighting though in the country. Within hour of downtown, and a most desirable home for business man. Sacrifice price $14,500. Owner, Box 43 Times.

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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

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A gentleman's home, large commodious house, ten bedrooms, parlor sixteen by twenty-eight, library twenty by thirty, dining and bedrooms in proportion; twelve hundred square feet piazza room; gas and electricity throughout; three-quarters acre lot; stable contains three stalls, two boxes; carriage room thirty by sixty; suite for coachman, room for groom, with conveniences. Apply to owner, Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

At Navesink Beach, near Normandie-by-the-Sea.—Handsome furnished 3-story cottage, 12 rooms, and bungalow, four rooms; spacious verandas; electric lights, telephone; open plumbing; land extends from Atlantic Ocean to Shrewsbury River; 1 minute from station; price, $12,000; rental, $1,200. Box L 130 Times Office.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

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Highest and healthiest suburb within 10 miles of New York, adjoining 300 acre public park; all city improvements, with country surroundings; write for prices of houses and lots. Forest Hill Association, Newark, N. J.

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One-family house; 10 rooms; price, $6,000; a rare chance to secure an elegant home; about 25% cash required; rent will pay the balance. Owner, 28 Park St., J. C. Call evenings.

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A Bargain.—7-room, steam-heated, slate-roof cottage; every improvement; large grounds; $3,300; others $2,000 up; terms positively only slightly above ordinary rent. Anson, 257 Broadway.

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The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

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"WHERE TO LIVE"

Descriptive of the

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J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

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45 minutes.

Attractive home, 11 rooms; lot 75x160; all improvements; stable; rent, $450.

Studio residence; modern English shingle house, with large studio; 12 rooms; lot, 105 x125; all improvements; rent, $550.

Desirable store for a druggist in centre of town; population, 5,000. Been occupied as a drug store for 20 years; rent, $180.00.

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HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.

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Several of the well-known Lyddy Cottages at Elberon, furnished, with large grounds, stables, bathing, &c.; rentals from $1,600 to $3,500. Apply for particulars to R. & T. Hodnett, care Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, 96 Broadway, New York.

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FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

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Sewaren, N. J.—For sale or rent, three up-to-date cottages, eight rooms and bath; lots 100x200 feet; rent $30 per month by the year; excellent train service on C. R. R. of N. J., 35 minutes from Liberty St.; fine boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; we still have some very desirable lots for sale cheap; come and see the town. Sewaren Improvement Co.

Attention! Home Seekers, Builders, Investors.—Great auction sale choice improved lots Saturday, May 21st, at Clifton Park, on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 25 minutes from theatre and shopping districts. Send or call for booklet. George Limouze, 4th St., Weehawken, N. J., or Eastwood, 223 West 42d St., New York.

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The most desirable seaside resort; attractive modern cottages for rent. Office near station. Write for list and map or call.

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At Upper Montclair, N. J., handsomely furnished country house, with stable, to rent for long Summer season; high ground, beautiful outlook; electric light; shade and fruit trees; all modern improvements. John S. Griggs, Jr., 25 Broad St., New York.

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One-family house for sale or rent—11 light rooms, besides bath, butler's pantry, laundry; quartered oak; electric lights; 50-foot lot; $8,000; select part Clinton Hill; 15 minutes from Broad and Market. Address A. B., 794 Broad, Newark, N. J. No agents.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investments; write immediately, we will help you get a good farm; Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE, near Grove St. Station and trolley, 2-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—Bargain, 9-room house, all improvements; lot 50x100; $4,500; terms $350 cash, balance $15 monthly; interest 5 per cent.

EDWARD A. STRONG, 168 Midland Av.

Manhattan single flat for sale or exchange for Hoboken property; fine suburban residence at Rutherford for sale, $9,000; Hoboken factory sites a specialty. C. A. Burhorn's Agency, Hoboken, N. J.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.

GEO. W. WRIGHT, 57 Newark St., Hoboken.

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Arlington, N. J.—Attractive, healthful, and accessible; one six-room house, all improvements, good light, $2,500; one of nine rooms, hot water heat, a great bargain at $3,600. Irving V. Dorland, 154 Elm St.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE. PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720. STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Brooklyn Realty at Auction.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. (Inc.) Auctioneers.

Henry W. Donald, Auctioneer, will offer at Public Auction, Tuesday, March 29, 1904, at 12 o'clock (noon), at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan, the below mentioned property, of the estate of Charles Hart, consisting of Residences, Flats, Business Property and Vacant Lots, as follows:

NO. 661 BALTIC STREET,
Three-story and basement brick apartment house, 10x90 feet.

NO. 92 58TH STREET,
Three-story frame double flat, 27x58 feet.

1,040-42-44-46-48-50-52-54 SECOND AV.,
Three-story frame double flats.

NO. 101 59TH STREET,
Three-story frame, brick filled, private house.

NO. 968 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick building, 25 feet by 98 feet deep.

943-47 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick building, store, and three flats.

NO. 971 THIRD AVENUE.
Store and one-story frame building, covering two lots.

NO. 710 DEGRAW STREET,
Three-story brick building, 20x50 feet.

164-166-168 35TH STREET,
Three 4-story double brick flats.

548-50 20TH STREET,
Two-story frame building, 25x50 feet.

121 40TH STREET,
Three-story frame building, 20x50 feet, filled in with brick.

969 3D AV., 322 5TH AV., 443 17TH ST.,
Buildings on Fifth Av. are two-story frame, and buildings on Third Av. and Seventeenth St. brick.

200 4TH AV.,
Four-story brick double flat, 27x65 feet.

202 4TH AV.,
Four-story double brick flat.

245 36TH ST.,
Four-story brick apartment house, 27x65 feet.

235-237-239-241 36TH ST.,
Three-story brick single flats, 20x50 feet.

227-229-231-233 36TH ST.,
Two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18x48 feet.

526 9TH ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x45 feet.

536 9TH ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x45 feet.

184-186 4TH AV.
Four-story double brick flat, 27x65 feet, with additional plot on Degraw St. of eight lots and further plot on Fourth Av., 100x90 feet.

119-120 PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Four-story and basement brownstone house, cut on natural base; all hardwood trim.

100-102 PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Same style and character of houses, at 116-18-20 Prospect Park West.

FORT HAMILTON AV.
Ten lots on Fort Hamilton Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., 20x100 feet each.
Thirty lots between Fort Hamilton Av. and 9th Av., on 59th St.
Fifteen lots, between 6th and 9th Avs., on 58th St.
Seventeen lots on 59th St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 9th Av.
Seven lots on 60th St., between Fort Hamilton and 9th Avs.

DEGRAW ST., NEAR CLASSON AV.
Five lots, each 20x140 feet deep.

4TH AV. AND 61ST ST.
15 lots, 20x61 feet each.

18T AV., BET. 58TH AND 59TH STS.
Seven lots, between 58th and 59th Sts., adjoining the Morse Iron and Dry Dock Company.

84TH AND 85TH STS., BET. 7TH AND 10TH AVS.
An entire block of property, bounded by 84th St., 85th St., 7th and 10th Avs., comprising 46 lots.

The above Third avenue and Thirty-sixth street property is opposite and adjacent to the New City Market.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY of Staten Island, 69 Wall street, Stephen M. Hoye, Attorney, Telephone 5884 Broad, or at auctioneer's office, 73 Liberty street, New York.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted to Lease—Three-story private house, 38th to 48th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Avs. Tuoti & Co., 206 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

79th St., 302 West.—Seven rooms and bath, $30; all improvements; private house block; station 81st St.; janitor. Wood, 219 West 125th.

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102 WEST 61ST STREET.

Seven large rooms in elevator apartment house; all modern improvements; hall service; $50.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

211 WEST 79TH ST., between Amsterdam and Broadway, modern 4½ story American basement private residence, with bay windows and 3 story extension, including gas fixtures, mirrors, &c. Has 2 bath-rooms, is on restricted block, underground rapid transit station at adjoining corner. House can be seen anytime, including Sundays, without permit; caretaker on premises.

Liberal amount on Bond and Mortgage at 5%

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Att'ys., 120 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

156 EAST 85TH ST.,

near Lexington Av., four-story brick double flat, in good condition, on lot about 23.3 x 102.2.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Executors' Atty., 291 Broadway. Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

18 ABINGDON Sq. (or 601 & 603 Hudson St.), near 12th St., substantial, well built five story and basement brick, double Flat; size about 38x70.

451 & 453 East 122d St., two three-story high-stoop brownstone Dwellings, each 17x80.11.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ESTATE OF OBADIAH AYRES, Dec'd, by order of Edward F. Brown, Executor,

24 AND 105 BANK ST.

Two three-story and basement brick Dwellings; size of No. 24 is 20x88.6 and No. 105 is 19.6x93.1.

B. W. B. BROWN, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 18 Wall St.

Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer

BANKRUPTCY SALE

of the Valuable Leasehold Property

THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING

91 FOURTH AV., COR. 11TH ST.

S. E. corner; size, 22.3x58.3, at auction, at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH.

For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. Fried and Czaki, attorneys, 19 William St., or the Auctioneer, S. Goldsticker, 163 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

PARTITION SALE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,

225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,

2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $15,000 at 4½%.

For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs', 158 Bway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL WRIGHTWORTH

17 to 21 W. 32d St.

One-half Block 5th Ave. and B'way.

The Home of Elegance and Superior Living Accommodations.

Furnished Suites by the

Day, Month or Year

A Few Choice Unfurnished 2 to 6 Rooms.

Restaurant and Cafe a la Carte.

GEORGE L. WRIGHT, JR., Proprietor. Also of the Montvert, Vermont.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.

RENTS, $60 TO $80.

61-69 East 86th St.

near Madison Av.

All night elevator service. Superintendent on premises. References required.

THE BRAYTON,

62 MADISON AV., CORNER 27TH ST., high-class, fireproof Apartment Hotel. For a few select families. Handsomely furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, baths. Private halls. Transients accommodated; week or season. Highest references essential.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL

106, 108 West 47th St.

An Apartment Hotel, which for Location and Appointments stands Second to None.

Convenient, Quiet, Cosey, Homelike.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of 1, 2, 3 rooms for transient guests; excellent cuisine a la carte, table d'hate.

E. A. HUBBARD, Proprietor.

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9 AND 11 EAST 29TH ST.

EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED ON FEW REMAINING SUITES.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

S. W. MATHEWSON, J

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Why not go to Newark? Low rents; cheap power. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

145 2d Av., corner 9th St.; fine large corner store, with basement. Inquire janitor.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 4 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

30 Lafayette Place.—Store, basement, and lofts; splendid light; modern building; engineer.

403-7 East 23d St.—A fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight.

Second floor, new building; 14th St.; steam heat; rent, $50. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent, $13. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS, $10, $20.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Desirable store, large show window; very reasonable. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

11 EAST 22D, NEAR BROADWAY.
Store and basement, 25x90; new building; elevator; reasonable. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

Large, light store, 961 1st Av.; low rent; 30 years established as wall paper and paint business. Jacob Finkelstein, 38 Bowery.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x50; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

6th Av., 242.—Second floor; seven rooms; improvements; living or light business; elevator; showcase.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Desk room, with office attendance and 'phone; 277 Broadway, opposite Court House. S., Box 68 Times Office.

Large stores and light lofts to lease; suitable any business; excellent location; reasonable rent. Edward D. Farrell, 104 West 125th St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

Modern, large 4th loft; passenger and freight elevators; 50x100x75; low rent; all sides light. 207-209 Wooster St.

326 Canal St.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 68 William St.

7 West 31st St.; close to 5th Av.—Stores and lofts to let; steam heat, elevator, &c.; immediate possession. H. R. Drew & Co., 9 W. 29th St.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Will build stable for responsible tenant.
Plot 49x100; below 23d St.
Particulars from Duross, 155 West 14th.

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Offices, Floors; Basement, 259 William Street, Near Chambers.—Handsome new building; extra heavy; elevator, power, steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

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FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.;
fireproof; elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c.
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STORE AND BASEMENT ON 3D AV., NEAR 60TH ST.—Large plate glass windows; immediate possession; rent $60. 1,154 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

CORNER 4TH AV. AND 12TH ST.;
entire upper part of building to let at reasonable rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

LOFTS.—A LARGE NUMBER AT LOW RENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER; SOME LARGE AND FIREPROOF.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

A PROMINENT CORNER,
278 and 280 West Broadway.
Splendid light; low rent.
Morris J. Baer, owner, 15 Cortlandt St.

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FRONT SECOND-FLOOR OFFICE;
$2,100, including steam heat, elevators, electric light, &c.; smaller offices at lowest rentals; telephone. Jacob A. King, sole Agent, 596 B'way.

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29x155 FT., TO RENT AT ONCE.
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Columbus Av., between 103d and 104th Sts.
Best neighborhood for retail business.
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50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators
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Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

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Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
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Desirable—Business—Property,
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Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

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MYRON W. ROBINSON,
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STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country.
Water front and rail.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Five stories, 25 feet wide, $2,000.
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Four stories and basement, $2,000.
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West Side, North of Union Square.
Four-story, with store and basement; 25 feet front; passenger and freight elevator; possession May 1st; rent $11,000 per annum.
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48,000 sq. ft. Good light, best in the city under 20c.
50,000 sq. ft. Most prominent corner in the city; power plant.
10,000 sq. ft. A strong building, very light.
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We have the largest offering of factories, either on water front or rail, in or out of City.
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STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.
Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,
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Entire Second Floor,
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Building entirely tenanted by members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Finest specimens of Oriental rugs throughout, mahogany furniture and rich draperies.

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Ideal location; near principal theatres and shops and in plain view of Central Park.

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1 Room with Bath, $14 and upward.
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The most beautiful restaurant in New York. Fine Music,
Excellent food and sensible prices.
Sunday Evening Table d'Hote Dinner, 6:30 to 8:30. Souvenirs.....$1.00
EDWARD R. SWETT, Proprietor.

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Most Convenient Location for Families and Transient Guests.
Newly Renovated, Decorated and Fire-proofed.
Note:—Attractive rooms for commercial men at very favorable rates.
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For 8 years Manager of Hotel Marie Antoinette.

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31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
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We desire to submit a proposition to the young men and women who have been studying commercial subjects in the Public

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Day and Evening. No Vacations.
TYPEWRITING BOOKKEEPING
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Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, and all commercial branches taught, day and evening.
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MISS McCABE'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET,
4 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

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Handsome six-room apartment. "Foxhall," 116th St., Amsterdam Av., completely furnished, including piano, to rent from April to Oct. 1st, $100 per month. Particulars from Larkin-Donovan Co., Amsterdam Av. and 120th St., or on premises.

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To rent furnished or unfurnished for six months or longer, Apartment 101, four rooms; bath and maid's room.

Two suites, completely furnished, 7 and 8 rooms, every convenience; low rate for Summer. The Atlanta, 204 West 70th St.

A Specialty—Subletting apartments; desirable sections inspected. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d St.

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Two offices, fronting on Broadway, to let. Immediate possession.
Apply Room 905, on premises.

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NEAR 5TH AV.
A family hotel, SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED and ABSOLUTELY fireproof, with all modern improvements.
RECENTLY COMPLETED.
ROOMS, SINGLE AND SUITES, BY DAY, WEEK, OR SEASON.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR YEARLY GUESTS.
J. N. JORDAN, (of The Elberon,) Manager.

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HARGRAVE,
112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y.
CATERING TO THE ELITE.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
C. W. FERRIS, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL $8 per week, with private bath. New, fireproof, and beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner of Columbus Av.
For families, bachelors, and transients appreciating refinement.
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$14 per week
Parlor, two bedrooms, bath.....21 per week
Transients $1.50 per day, room with bath.
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly. Transients accommodated. Telephone, 5608—38th.

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The Lakewood Hotel, The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
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Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc.
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N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 426-38th st.

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CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

HOTEL BELMONT,
116-118 West 45th St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Elegantly furnished suites of two and three rooms and bath for permanent and transient guests. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable rates.
FRED'K WEBER, MGR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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IN THE FIFTIES
Medium-sized American basement dwelling recently redecorated and in perfect order throughout; five baths, open plumbing, &c. For full particulars apply
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
573 Fifth Ave., (Near 47th Street.)

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th St., 536 and 556 West' beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; decorated to suit; caretaker in 556, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

108 W. 133d St., 3 St'y Brownstone.
Permit from
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 115 Broadway.

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Send for list.
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One of the finest three-story and basement brownstone houses in Harlem to rent; also a two-family house, both unfurnished; on 129th St., near Lenox Av. Inquire at 14 West 19th St.

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New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated to suit; rent, $900.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst., Av., nr. 144th St

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

84th St., Riverside Drive.—Three-story brownstone, high-stoop; $1,600. Eastwood, 223 West 42d St.

House near 19th St. and 9th Av., 14 rooms, $1,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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A HOME—A HOME
ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.
HIGHEST GROUND.
12 minutes from the ferry, 5c. fare; two-family house, 5 rooms and bath; all improvements to each floor; $200 down, $15.00 a month, buys one of them. Just built.
POST CARD BRINGS DETAILS.
REALTY & COMMERCIAL CO.,
309 Broadway, Room 1,000. Builders.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Most Popular All-the-Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. 75 private baths. Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity, 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.
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Laurel House Season from October to June.
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The Queen of Ocean Resorts.
GRAND EASTER OPENING
Mile stretch of new boardwalk, 70 feet wide.
SOUSA'S FAMOUS BAND
Will open the Easter season in the New Glass Enclosed Pavilion on
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Among the hotels now open are;

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Open all the year. Thoroughly modernized.
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300 feet from ocean, steam heated, private baths.
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Especially fitted for Winter guests. Sun parlors.
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Corner Ocean and Third Aves.
Steam heat, sun parlors.
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Opens May 28th, 1904.
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Opens April 30th, 1904.
HARRY DUFFIELD.

Atlantic City.

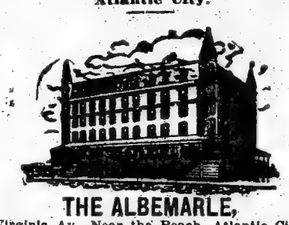

THE ALBEMARLE,
Virginia Av., Near the Beach, Atlantic City. This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing 100 large, sunny front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, including private and public baths. Elevator service, &c. Over 2,000 ft. of beautiful sun-parlors a feature. Offers for the Spring season special terms for superior accommodations and excellent table, of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request.
J. P. COPE.

Atlantic City
IN **THREE HOURS** VIA **NEW JERSEY CENTRAL**
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

THE FRONTENAC.
100 yds. from Beach on Kentucky Av., the centre of all attractions; capacity, 250; modern homelike hotel, with accommodations, table, and service ranking with those of the best; appointed with elevator, steam heat, private baths, spacious sun parlors overlooking ocean and Boardwalk, &c.; large sunny rooms, with southern exposure; now making special Spring rates of $8, $10, and $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily; booklet mailed.
Mrs. H. Y. MOYER.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,
Ocean end Virginia Ave.; surrounded by large open lot. Elevator to street. Steam heat. Private baths. Telephones in rooms. Tables and service kept at high standard. Moderate Spring rates. Booklet.
W. B. COTTON.

HOTEL GLADSTONE.
Directly on the Ocean Front, Atlantic City, N. J.
Unobstructed ocean view. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms.
N. J. COLLINS, Propr.

THE BERKELEY,
KENTUCKY AV., NEAR BEACH.
The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. Terms moderate. Booklet mailed.
W. A. ARMSTRONG.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach Front of Maryland Ave.
Write now for ocean-front rooms.
Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Personal representative 8 Park Place daily.
S. M. HANLEY.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street, baths; special Spring rates.
CHAS. BUHRE.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J.
Steam heat; $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL BRIXTON.—South Michigan Ave., near Beach; new electric elevator; steam heat; sun parlor; private baths; special rates for Lenten and Easter Seasons. Booklet. J. A. MYERS, formerly of Baltimore and Cape May.

THE LORAINE, Atlantic City, N. J.—On the Beach. St. Charles Place. Fresh and sea water baths. Elevator. Special Spring Rates.
SAMUEL WAGNER & SON.

THE BRADDOCK,
New York Av., Near Beach.—Elegant in every detail; elevator, steam heat; first-class cuisine; special Spring rates. W. I. Braddock.

Atlantic City.

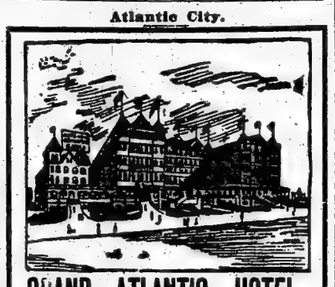

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Under new management. Capacity 600. Sea water baths. 300 rooms. 100 en suite with bath. Sun parlors. 'Phones in bedrooms. Orchestra. Cafe attached. Improved cuisine. Rates, American plan, $15, $17.50 and upwards weekly. European plan $1.50 per day up. New photographic booklet. Coaches meet trains. Long distance 'phone 173.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Proprs.
D. P. RAHTER, Mgr.
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 289 Fourth Av., New York, 10 to 3. Telephone 6246 Gramercy.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath.
Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 59th Street and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

BERKSHIRE INN.
OCEAN END VIRGINIA AVE.
$2 to $3 daily. $8, $10, $12.50-$15 weekly during Spring. Special Easter term. Capacity, 300. Unobstructed view. Rooms with private baths. Elevator, steam heat, etc. Booklet.
J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

New Hotel Pierrepont,
Ocean End New Jersey Ave.
Now Open. Capacity 500. American and European Plans.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
South Carolina Ave. and Beach.
An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates, $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York.
W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE DUNLOP,
BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV.
European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foods a specialty.
R. T. DUNLOP.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE
New York Av. Overlooking Ocean Piers. Conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern hotel. Elevator, running water in rooms, baths, &c. Steam heated. ABOVE ALL, REFINED. Booklet. Moderately priced.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Open all the year.
American and European plans. Delft cafe.
Music. Long-distance 'phones in all rooms.
American plan, $2.50 per day up.
European plan $1.50 per day up.
S. S. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., No. 2 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Prop.

Hotel Seabright, Atlantic City, N. J.—Rhode Island Av., second house from beach; extensively improved; high class, select location; excellent cuisine; open surroundings; steam heat; special Spring rates; booklet.
O. C. MILLER.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
An attractive and reserved country Resort for HEALTH and COMFORT.
Quiet and homelike; good air; excellent table; open wood fires. Weekly rates. $21 upwards. Telephone 25 Millbrook.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Yonkers, 15 Overlook Terrace, Locust Hill Av.—Well-furnished, pleasant rooms; excellent cuisine; river view; lawn and trees; one hour Rector St.

Excellent accommodations, near water and depot; New York 45 minutes; large rooms, good board; boating, fishing; terms moderate; no children. Homestead, Sewaren, N. J.

Hackensack, N. J.—In gentleman's private home, 4 men can obtain excellent board for season; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, &c.; no other boarders. Drawer B, Hackensack.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted.—Lady, with maid, desires one large and one small room, with best board, Harlem or Central Road, near New York; references exchanged. Case, Box 138 Times.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

The high reputation which the **Waters Pianos** have maintained for **Sixty Years** will be increased by the new **Waters Pianos** of 1904. They are marvels of sweetness and beauty in tone and appearance. Send postal for catalogue with net prices and the **Waters 3-Year System of Payments.**
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

DECKER & SON
SPECIAL SALE
PIANOS
PIANO PLAYERS
Ten days only we offer several new and slightly used Instruments at 25 per cent. discount from former prices. Included in this lot are several Deckers and many other well-known makes, ranging in price from $125 up. It will pay to investigate this sale before purchasing.
WAREROOMS 127 W. 125TH ST.

SPECIAL SALE.
Owing to changes in the catalogue assortment of
KRAKAUER PIANOS
we will dispose of a number of instruments of discontinued designs at greatly reduced prices. Liberal installment terms granted.
KRAKAUER BROS., Piano Makers.
Pianos of Other Makes $100 Upwards.
WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14th ST., NEW YORK.
Pianos to Rent.

PEASE PIANOS.
Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.
Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Bargains in Steinways; fine, slightly used uprights from $75.00, all reputable makers. Pianos Rented.
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
866 B'way, near 18th, opposite Huyler's; Also 19 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or Instalments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$95 Steinway Upright, Sacrifice. Mahogany Upright, all improvements. Rents $3. Installments $5. Part rent applied on purchase. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS
Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANO-PLAYER, almost new; fit any piano, and choice of $50 worth of standard music, $185. Guaranteed. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHICKERING Piano, upright; excellent tone and condition. Exceptional value, $175. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Reliable Connor Pianos and piano players; easy terms; renting, exchanging, repairing. 4 East 42d St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

A special train, consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars, will leave New York and the Eastern cities in April for a magnificent tour of the West, running through to the Pacific Coast without change, and including visits to the

GRAND CANYON
the most stupendous natural wonder in the world and a sublime manifestation of grandeur and beauty.

YOSEMITE VALLEY
a veritable dreamland in May, when the wild flowers are blooming in great profusion, the waterfalls are full and surpassingly beautiful, and the stage roads free from dust, and delightful.

A round of the California resorts is included, with sojourns at the magnificent hotels. There is a choice of return routes, including Alaska and the Yellowstone Park or the Canadian Rockies, or the gorges and resorts of Colorado, and the option of

Louisiana Purchase Exhibition

Other tours to St. Louis Exposition, Europe, Yellowstone Park, the Great Lakes, Eastern resorts, Cuba, etc.

Circulars and Traveler's Condensed Guide on application. Please mention information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

New York,	Boston,	Philadelphia,
25 Union Sq.	306 Wash'gton St.	1006 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh,	Chicago	
Westinghouse Bldg.	232 So. Clark St.	

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

CARPET CLEANING.

Seven Tetosian Brothers.—Oriental rugs repaired, cleaned, washed; also domestic carpets. 76 West 39th.

Oriental Rugs sold, renovated, repaired. Haig S. Isaiyan, 54 West 18th St.

INSURANCE.

Agents—Make big money selling our accident and health policies; $1,000 to $2,000 for death; $5.00 to $15.00 weekly indemnity; cost $1.00, $5.00, $6.00 year, including registered key tag insuring return of lost keys and identification of owner; $100,000 deposited for the protection of policyholders. For exclusive territory write at once, Dept. B, Registry Company of America, 62 Liberty St., New York.

Wanted—A fire insurance agent of Hartford, Conn., wants to represent a good fire insurance company; good business assured. Address P. O. Box 425, Hartford, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of E. Kohler send Thomas Brown, Port Richmond, New York.

MUSICAL.

D. FRANK ERVIN, Vocal teacher, prepares for concert, church, and professional service. Musical Director People's Church. Choir Singers wanted. 225 E. 61st.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 East 14th St. | Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Agents for the Living Spring Filter, patented 1902; pure water from any faucet; quick seller; big terms. Send stamp for free booklet. Dirigo Filter Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Me.

Wanted.—Manager in every city, county, to handle best paying business known; legitimate; new; exclusive control. Phoenix Co., 11 West 28th St., New York.

Wanted—Agents wanted to sell suburban lots and houses; liberal commission; those with offices preferred. Address S., 51 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

MACHINERY.

CHEAPEST POWER ON EARTH.
THE MIETZ & WEISS
GAS AND KEROSENE ENGINES
for Pumping, Electric Lighting and all power purposes; automatic, simple and reliable. Send for catalogue. A. Mietz, 128 to 138 Mott St., N. Y.

16x30 box bed side slide valve engine; 13x21 Buckeye automatic engine; we offer 75 other engines for sale; all in our Jersey City warehouse. Wickes Brothers, 115 Cedar St.

14x36 and 12x30 Corliss engine for sale; call and inspect at our salesroom, 113-115 Cedar St. Wickes Brothers.

Pump Wanted.—Rider or Ericsson, in any condition. Address Box 27, 1,515 3d Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

LOANS.

$100,000 wanted at 5% and 2% commission for one year; security Manhattan income appraised by Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. $200,000. D., 197 Times.

PATENTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture. Subject, "Four Attitudes Toward Religion."

MRS. VANCE CHENEY, AT GENEALOGICAL Hall, 226 W. 58th, Sunday, March 27, 3:30 P. M.; subject, "Ourselves and Our Possibilities." Public invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Culture and Civilization." All welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—On Madison Av. car, between 65th and 42d Sts., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, silver open-faced watch, engraved "Black, Starr & Frost," and long heavy-braided gold chain and gold pencil, engraved "Carrere." Reward offered if returned to John M. Carrere, 28 East 41st St.

Lost.—Friday morning, March 25, between Hotel Gallatin, on 46th St., and the corner of 6th Av., lady's open faced gold WATCH, marked A. R. G. Finder please return to 49 Wall St., Room 507, and receive reward.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost.—A small gold link CUFF-BUTTON; small diamond set in one side; letter P engraved on other side. Reward will be paid for return to P., Room 1,141, No. 25 Broad St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,592 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Great Dane dog, golden brindle color, with choke collar on; 33 inches in height; reward given. Ockenfuss, 302 10th Av., 27-28th, Lakery.

Lost.—Gold WATCH, initials "M. W." lost March 14; good reward; no questions asked. Call or answer, 453 Broome St.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. R. V. Graber, 360 8th Av.

Lost.—Victoria Theatre, Thursday, lady's gold WATCH; liberal reward. Owner, Whitmore, 7 East 31st.

Lost.—Pocketbook, small sum of money. Reward by returning to Wm. A. Peet & Co., 52 and 54 Park St.

Lost.—Watch and fob at 26th St., 8th Av.; reward, return. 335 8th Av., store.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. M. Baruch & Son, 10 Av. A; $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York; Benjamin Fox, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

30th St., 23 W.—Handsome square room, second floor, and other rooms, with board; reference.

36th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

36th St., 345 West.—Beautiful second floor room adjoining bath; dressing room; closets; excellent table.

74th St., 153 East.—Hall room, with closet; good table; gentlemen preferred.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly. Transients accommodated. Telephone, 5605—38th.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

127th St., 204 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

145th St., 418 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

434 MADISON AVE.

Am now ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter board; third floor suite; telephone; reference.

Bronx Park, 2,766 Decatur Av.—Good board; large rooms; gentlemen preferred; 3 minutes from "L" station; terms, $6.

Lexington Av., 834.—Boarders wanted; large, airy room; first-class table. Mrs. Goodman.

Madison Ave., 432.—Very pleasant third floor room, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall; telephone; reference.

Madison Av., 673, (61st.)—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent board; reduced Spring prices.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted.—By young man of refinement and education, room and board with small private family residing upper west side; terms moderate; references. B., Box 104 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

22d St., 34 East.—Finely furnished rooms, en suite; large square or hall rooms; in a strictly first-class house; references.

36th St., 61 West.—Beautiful rooms; large, small; suite suitable for doctor; excellent board; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Physician's floor, handsomely furnished; private house.

48th St., 133 West—Large and small rooms for gentleman; reference.

46th, 160 W.—Handsomely furnished rooms; connecting bath; breakfast; telephone.

36th St., 159 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references exchanged; permanent parties only.

58th, 321 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minute from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

58th St., 131 West. Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; baths adjoining; telephone; block from park.

61st St., 117 East.—Handsomely furnished room in private house, gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone; references.

62d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, second floor; private house; to gentleman.

83d St., 8 West.—Private family; square second-floor room, suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

Lexington Av., 616, Corner 53d.—Parlor bedroom, bath, to-let; $6; Independence. Gaine's.

Neatly furnished rooms, suitable 2, 3, 4, from $2 upward. 232 East 12th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Artificial Flowers.—Good rose and flower makers; steady work; good pay. Henry K. Motley & Co., 649 Broadway.

Cashiers.—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require additional experienced salespeople for lace department. Apply Monday morning at Superintendent's office.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced parcel wrappers and messengers. Apply Monday at 8 A. M. at Duffield St. entrance; bring health certificate with you.

Pianist.—Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of a young lady pianist; must be good sight reader; permanent position. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for silks, velvets, dress goods, linings, domestics, and laces; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Seamstress and Dressmaker.—Wanted, a seamstress with a knowledge of dressmaking, willing to do light housework; in the country; $30 a month; the position may be only temporary. Address, with references, Mrs. J. Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of school graduates; must write neat, legible hand; permanent positions open. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Co require experienced saleswomen for their millinery parlor for trimmed and untrimmed hats. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Siegel Cooper Co. have vacancies in their receiving department for young girls to act as markers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced parcel wrappers; those having department store experience preferred; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 9 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for jewelry department; good openings for half a dozen very bright women who can demonstrate their ability; experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent at their convenience as early as possible, Monday or Tuesday morning. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for millinery; good openings for bright women who thoroughly understand the business, and can demonstrate their ability. Apply to Superintendent at your convenience as early as possible Monday or Tuesday morning. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Junior stock girls; must be over 16 years of age, willing to make themselves generally useful on the floor to assist floormen, &c.; also a few experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—Stenographer and Remington operator, young lady of good general education, residing with parents, can secure permanent position in large law office; must read notes accurately. Advancement. Box B 131 Times Office.

Wanted—Good saleswomen of experience who can adapt themselves to selling goods in various departments. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their cloak and suit, trimmed and untrimmed millinery, glove and ribbon departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted.—Koch's require experienced salesladies, trimmed millinery show room, untrimmed hats, flowers and feathers, and ribbons. 474 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be accurate and rapid; have at least two years' practical experience; salary $10 to start. Room 119B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen, drugs and toilet goods. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—A nurse for a child three years old. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Cashiers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced cashiers; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Office assistant and telephone operator; must have some experience. Call Doyle, Tribune Building.

Wanted—Stenographer; must have at least 2 years' experience; salary, $10 to $12 to start. Call Room 119B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Cash girls; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Young girls for handwork for dressmaking department. E. A. Morrison & Son, 891 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced shopper for dressmaking department. E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for candies; permanent position for suitable applicants. Address K. M., Box 150 Times Office.

Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require experienced inspectors and wrappers; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Males.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, have vacancies for thoroughly experienced silk and dress goods salesman. Apply to Superintendent Monday morning.

Junior Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require junior salesmen for dress goods, silks, and domestics; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Office Boy—To run errands: must be bright clean, honest, and industrious. Smith & Hessler Co., 100 Greenwich St.

Packers.—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced packers for dry goods, breakable goods, &c. Apply at Superintendent's office before 9 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Co. want picture frame joiner; must be thoroughly experienced man, accustomed to A1 work; steady position to right party. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—A competent young man to assist about housework and look after furnaces, etc.; must have unquestionable city references as to integrity and ability. Apply only at 9:30 to 10 A. M. Monday, March 28, to 11 East 36th St., Manhattan.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly and become engineers, averaging $125; good health sight, and hearing required; stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—A bright boy, about 16 years, living at home, for position in a savings bank; must understand shorthand and typewriting; small salary, but will give good opportunity for advancement. Inquire third floor, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—Salesman, young man of good address, to go with manager to sell to family trade; experience not necessary; salary and commission. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M., 1,694 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Wanted—A man about twenty-seven, to learn our retail business; one with some experience as collector preferred; paid while learning. Apply Monday, 8 to 9 A. M., 3d floor, E. J. Roche, 823 Broadway.

Wanted—Boy about 17 in office of New York wholesale house; must be good penman, quick and correct at figures. Address, in own handwriting. Dunne, Box B 153 Times.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for their dress goods and silk departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen; first-class men with good references apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced salesmen, silks and dress goods; good openings for the right men. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Three gentlemen of character and address who can work honestly six hours daily and must earn large money. Lyon, 42 Broadway.

Wanted—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. require the services of an experienced wrapper; also an office boy. Broadway and 21st St.

Wanted—Cigar salesman, in your locality, with or without experience; salary or commission. Camden Cigar Co., Camden, N. J.

Wanted—Cash boys; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Salesmen; can work direct from wagon; no experience required; manager will instruct. A. M. Goldsmith, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require neat and tidy check boys; bring certificates.

Wanted—A strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years. Apply to Box 1 354 Genl Post Office, New York.

Wanted—Neat, tidy cashboys. Apply, with certificate, S., G. & Co., Broadway and 31st St.

Wanted—Experienced clothing salesman. Lambert, 39 and 41 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—Experienced bushelmen. Brill Brothers, 125th St., cor. 3d Av.

Wanted—Bushelmen. Lambert, 39 and 41 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—In a bank, young man with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; best opportunity to advance if capable; salary at first $5 per week; increase soon as competent; must be willing to do anything required. Box D 104, New York Times.

Wanted—An agent, of good education, to represent owner of large farm near New York; must be first-class all-round man, accurate, diligent, and absolutely trustworthy; one having experience in managing help and understanding somewhat about farming or building matters preferred; state age, former employment, and salary expected. F., Box 185 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Accurate translator, Spanish-English, English-Spanish; first-class stenographer; wishes few hours' engagement in the week; best references. Carmen, 210 West 21st St.

Chambermaid.—Wanted by a young person of neat appearance, position as chambermaid and useful maid in a first-class family; first-class city references. R., Box 104, 617 6th Av.

Chaperon or Companion.—By refined elderly American Catholic lady as chaperon or companion; would also supervise household; best reference. Motherly, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Cook, &c.—A lady leaving for Europe recommends her cook, waitress, and chambermaid; may be seen at 513 West 71st St., Monday and Tuesday, March 28 and 29, between 2 and 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 209 8th Av., near 23d St.

Cook.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; fine references; wages $30 to $35. Cook, 446 2d Av.

Colored woman wishes washing at home. 201 West 26th St., top floor.

Day's Work.—By woman to go out by day or week, washing, ironing, or cleaning; best references. 140 East 28th St., top floor.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Governess, &c.—As governess or companion by lady of refinement and education; perfect French, German, English, music; good, experienced teacher; accustomed to traveling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 East 86th St.

German maid or invalid's attendant; good traveler; references. Bentey, 317 W. 58th St.; inquire of janitor.

Housekeeper.—New England woman, efficient, good education, as managing housekeeper for private family, city or country; used to children; careful buyer and manager; fully competent to take entire charge; thoroughly experienced in similar positions; highest city references. Address F 164, Times.

Laundress.—A first-class laundress wishes private family wash to do at her own home; first-class city reference. Kelly, 207 East 74th St. Call Monday.

Maid.—As lady's maid, attendant to invalid, or courier maid; good needlewoman; experienced packer. Apply personally or by letter at present employer's. W. K., 122 Manhattan Av., City.

Maid.—A lady wishes to place her Italian maid, who speaks Italian, English, and French; is capable and trustworthy; prefers to go abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, 23 West 57th St., on Monday.

Maid.—By a maid; handsome; good packer and seamstress; understands her duties; several years' city reference. S. A., 25 East 14th St.

Managing Housekeeper. — Experienced, many years; entire charge; first-class family; similar position of trust; best credentials. 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Millinery.—Hats made and trimmed in latest style at customer's house or taken home; shopping done. Reasonable. 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Nurse.—A competent infant's nurse desires a situation in private family; can care for infant from birth; best references from city physicians. Call from 11 to 3, Monday, 45 West 66th St.; first bell, west side.

Nurse.—By experienced attendant; take care week or month; references. Box 64, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer.—Exceptionally brilliant young lady; several years' experience; thorough English education; neat, punctual, and reliable; desires position with corporation or large company where she can have field for advancement; A1 references. Miss Dooner, 80 West 47th St.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Permanent; by young lady of neat appearance, with three years' experience in commercial and advertising lines; best of references; salary to start, $12. M. G., care J. Kilbride, 136 East 28th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Young lady wants position as stenographer and typewriter; understands bookkeeping; experienced; neat worker; not afraid of work; good references. Miss M. Whritenour, Butler, N. J.; P. O. Box 112.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—By young lady; capable of taking entire charge of office and handling large correspondence; good references; salary to start, $12. A. B., 401 Davis Av., Harrison, N. J.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising, drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Miss F, Box B 185 Times.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—By young lady of good appearance and refinement; two years' experience in brokerage and insurance; salary to start, $12. M. L. S., 722 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer or Private Secretary.—By young lady; experienced in commercial lines, and can produce good references; salary to start, $10. M. J. H., 488 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter—With a mercantile or export house; knowledge of bookkeeping; four years' experience; salary, $12-$15. Miss Lillian White, 182 East 79th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent, with four years' experience; good long-hand writer; salary, $10-$12. Miss D. Fitzgibbon, 73d St. and 2d Av., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' position banking and law; $10 to commence; chance of advancement. Miss M. R. Burke, care Mrs. Coxe, 35 West 104th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent; in publishing house; use graphophone; translate into French; five years' experience; salary, $12-$15. Miss F. I. A., 61 West 124th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and double-entry bookeeper desires permanent position; experience; age, 17; salary desired, $8. (Miss) J. Singerman, 420 East 118th St.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4021 John.

Stenographer-Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attends strictly to business; references; salary $10. Thorough, Box 184 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearance; references; $10-$12. Matthews, 164 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Remington operator, general office assistant; permanent. Kennedy, 226 W. 24th St.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; understands bookkeeping; young woman; 22 years old; $6. K. Smith, Box 267 Maspeth, N. Y.

Stenographer.—Experienced; attractive appearance; temporary work; can furnish best references. M. S., 315 East 121st St.

Stenographer.—Reliable; five years' experience; permanent position; salary, $10; no agencies. B. Ungar, 108 East 121st St.

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Males.

Bookkeeper, Accountant, Auditor.—Expert; books written up, opened, closed, audited; financial statements taken off; highest references; good penman. Address Reliable, Box B 152 Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young man, 21, as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; can figure; excellent references; penman. William A. Smith, 75 West 11th St.

Boy, (17,) graduate of public school and business college, residing with his parents, wishes a position with chances of advancing. Address Myron Nathan, 172 East 80th St.

Butler—Cook.—By man and wife, colored, as butler and cook in private family only; first-class reference. Butler, 262 West 41st St.

Caretaker.—Where gentleman lives in house through Summer preferred; recommended couple; four years with present employers. Caretaker, 950 6th Av.

Caretaker.—Eleven years' reference; furnished or unfurnished house for Summer. Susan Scott, 215 East 50th St.

Caretakers.—By a refined, energetic young couple to take care of a private house. Lane, 305 West 18th St.

Clerk.—By a young man, with 8 years' experience in book business, with publisher or bookseller; have wholesale and retail experience; full charge of stock, shipping, order, and invoice departments. Andrew, 152 West 13th St.

Coachman.—Married, disengaged April 1; thoroughly experienced; highest personal recommendation; city or country. Coachman, 3 West 45th St.

Coachman.—Married. Protestant, about 40; 12 years; city references from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. Call or address 1,779 Broadway.

Coachman.—28; unmarried; competent, careful driver; measurement chest, 38; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 153 pounds; strictly sober; country, anywhere; references, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly understands business; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy; references; country. Harry, 1,304 Broadway.

Coachman.—As coachman; single; country preferred; 12 years' personal references. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Scotch; married; thoroughly understands care fine horses; best reference; country. Edward, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; with first-class reference; no incumbrance. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H. F., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

Electricity.—American young man, 20, quick, good personality, mechanical inclination, A1 habits and home surroundings with parents, selects electrical business with future as life's calling, solicits trial situation on his merits with large contracting concern or others; security; indorsement. Energetic, 1,364 Broadway.

Executive man; Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

MAYOR STARTS NEW RUBBISH CREMATORY

Then Tours Brooklyn Streets with Commissioner Woodbury.

GETS SHOCK WHILE IN AUTO

Startled by the Bursting of a Rubber Tire—New Crematory as a Money Maker for the City.

At the request of Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning Mayor McClellan yesterday morning lighted the match which officially started the new rubbish crematory at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street, North River. After opening the crematory the Mayor rode to the City Hall in the big red automobile of the Street Cleaning Department, Commissioner Woodbury driving it. Half way to the Hall one of the rubber tires burst.

"I thought it was a bomb," said the Mayor afterward, "but we were soon reassured by the bumping of the machine over the granite blocks."

Later the Mayor again took to the automobile with Commissioner Woodbury, visited the fire in lower Broadway, and then went over to Brooklyn and with the Commissioner made an examination of street conditions there, looking over also the proposed site of the department for the $370,000 stable and administration building which the Commissioner is desirous of having constructed.

Commissioner Woodbury last night issued a statement concerning the new crematory, which was built for the final disposition of light rubbish and paper waste. Each cubic yard of material that goes into the furnace produces seven-horse power, according to the Commissioner, who also figures that the incinerator has a capacity for 200-horse power an hour, and as each horse power has the capacity to produce 1¼ arc lights of 2,000 candle power, and as this would produce and supply 250 arc lights, for which the city now pays $146 each a year, it is figured that this power could be used to effect an annual saving of $36,500.

"When we towed this rubbish to sea and threw it overboard," said Commissioner Woodbury, "it cost thirty cents a cubic yard. We are disposing of 136,000 cubic yards a year at this plant. Allowing that one-half of this is trimmed, the City of New York is saving $21,000.

"The city receives $200 a week and $50 worth of labor from the contractor who operates the plant. This amounts to $10,400 in cash per annum and the operating of the plant for the privilege of trimming.

"We save then by not sending to sea $21,000; we can earn in arc lights, $36,500; we get from the contractor, $10,400; we do not have to deduct for the cost of operation, as the contractor attends to that; making an annual income to the city over the previous system of sending to sea of $67,900; less $1,000 for maintenance of plant, leaving a difference of $66,900. The cost of the construction of this plant was $28,900.

"During the Winter months when scows and tugboats could not be hired at any price, and the ice prevented the shifting of scows that were already in use, this plant continued as usual every day earning money for the city.

"We are now utilizing the steam power with a twelve horse power engine that runs the conveying belt for the sorters and a thirty-five horse power engine for electric lighting. We have already equipped the plant, the inspector's office, the adjacent dumping board and stable "B" of the department with lights.

"By working this plant continuously the $67,900 would be doubled, making $135,800, less $2,000 for maintenance of plant, or $133,000 per year."

TO PACIFY LITHOGRAPHERS.

Civic Federation Trying to Bring About Conciliation Conference.

Marcus M. Marks of the Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federation, which has not despaired yet of arbitrating the strike of the lithographers, called yesterday at 23 Third Avenue, the headquarters of the lithographers, and offered to try to bring about another conference with the employers. The strike leaders said that a conference could not take place unless the union and its officers were recognized and unless it was held in some place other than the headquarters of the employers.

Mr. Marks said he would do what he could to arrange a conference this week under these conditions, according to the strikers. Both sides say they are gaining.

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Males.

Farmer—Energetic, economical; experienced in field, dairy, poultry, vegetables, machinery; married man; no family; references; wants charge of gentleman's farm. B. R. H., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Gardener and Caretaker.—By reliable couple; care lady's or gentleman's country seat; wife would assist; good caretakers; good testimonials. E. M., 140 Amity St., Brooklyn.

Gardener.—Single, German, to take charge of a private place with greenhouse, where a first-class man is wanted. M. Schell, Purchase, N. Y.

Janitor.—For first-class elevator apartment house; has tools and attends to all repairs, bells, lights, plumbing, &c.; best of references from former and present employers. Superintendent, 86 W. 119th St.

Manager.—A young man, who has been in the employ of one of the largest firms of real estate dealers of this city for 12 years (but who are now retiring from business) would like to procure a position as manager of an estate or some houses to take care of. Am thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business and can give the best of references. Address Rex, Box 134 Times.

Pantryman.—Colored man wishes place as pantryman; good references. Charles, Box 289, Rye, N. Y.

Porter.—By married man, age 28, as porter; useful man; handy with tools; total abstainer; good references. Tackney, 710 9th Av.

Stenographer.—Young man (22 years) would like a position as stenographer; has had two years' experience in brokerage and commercial lines; neat worker, and not afraid of hard work; salary moderate. W. M. Kirkpatrick, 147 West 100th St.

Stenographer. — Competent stenographer, five years' Western experience; best of reference from St. Louis; familiar with English currency and business methods; also understand German; salary reasonable. F. B. F., 231 West 16th St.; care J. Bennis.

Stenographer, Bookkeeper's Assistant, or Private Secretary. — Colored; sober, honest; reliable hustler; thorough command of English; speedy and accurate; age, 25; salary, $12-$14; unquestionable references. "Steno," Box 123, 617 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Competent and experienced; operates Smith Premier typewriter; position involving trust and responsibility; references; fair salary. E. R. Ames, 1,215 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By young man, age 22, with reputable concern; 4 years' experience; credentials exceptional; salary, $15. Ebeling, 238 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Accurate; several years' office experience; neat writer; assist generally; prefer some outside work; start $8. Reliable, Times Office.

Stenographer.—By competent stenographer and office assistant; 5 years' experience; familiar with German. F. B. F., 231 West 16th St., care J. Bennis.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Male; wants work evenings. F. W. D., 66 Irving Place.

Stenographer.—Experienced stenographer desires position evenings after 7. W. Box 118 Times.

Superintendent of gentleman's estate, construction of buildings, grounds, overseer men, horses, cattle. Sinclair, 475 West 57th St.

Young man who has practiced law for past two years desires mercantile position, where advancement is possible; honest, energetic, good talker. Ambitious, Box 203 Times Office.

Young men, (2,) 19-21, neat appearance, good hustlers and talkers, desire position where they can make use of these qualifications; no objection to leaving city. C. and M., Box 135 Times.

DULL WEEK FOR LAKEWOOD.

Close of Lent to be Devoid of Functions and Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 26.—Society at Lakewood will put aside all Lenten gayeties and devote itself to penance during Holy Week. There will be no entertaining or functions of any sort until after Easter. The Lakewood Hotel, which accommodates 700 persons, will have a houseful of patrons for the next fortnight.

Boating has been added to the list of outdoor enjoyments this week, and the pretty lake in the woods, which is one of Lakewood's chief charms, is dotted with rowboats these pleasant afternoons.

The Georgian Court polo fields are being rolled in preparation for the Spring games. Workmen have been busy for several days removing the top dressing which was put on in the Fall to protect the turf. Mr. Gould and his sons will begin practice next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bicknell of New York, who are spending the Spring season at the Lakewood Hotel, gave a dinner for the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Ernest Matthews and their niece, Miss Nathalie Hawley, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Archibald Pell of New York came down early in the week to play golf, and will remain here until after Easter.

In honor of Mrs. Paul Oatman of Boston a bridge whist party was given by Mrs. Mary A. Worth at her home, in Forest Avenue, this week. High scores were made by Mrs. James G. Batterson and Mrs. Walter Bynner. The prizes were silver bonbonnières. Among those who played were Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, Mrs. Frank D. Beard, Mrs. Shepard Knapp De Forest, Mrs. James G. Batterson, Mrs. Walter Bynner, and Mrs. James N. S. Brewster.

Mrs. Walker Richardson of New York is visiting Col. and Mrs. William H. Rowe of Troy, who are staying at the Lakewood Hotel. Col. Rowe is a well-known manufacturer of Troy, and was a member of Gov. Flower's military staff.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, Jr., of New York have stopped over here on their way home from Palm Beach, where Mr. Moller took part in several golf competitions. They have taken apartments at the Laurel House for a stay of some weeks.

Mrs. Andrew Saks of New York joined a party of friends at the Lakewood Hotel this week for a fortnight's visit.

Many guests at the Laurel-in-the-Pines enjoy riding, and several have private saddle horses. Among the number are the Misses Widener and Miss S. R. Bowie of the Philadelphia social set. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Maxwell, Jr., of Brooklyn, Miss C. W. Fellowes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, the Misses Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hoyt Cralses and J. Kennedy Tod of New York, Miss Harriette Gowan of Cleveland, and Thomas McKean of Philadelphia.

Golf at the Country Club draws a strong daily following. The course is in excellent shape, and last Saturday there were some seventy-five players entered during the day in the regular week-end handicap. The club committee announce Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 21, 22, and 23, for the annual open Spring tournament.

ATLANTIC CITY HAPPENINGS.

Hotel Bookings Indicate Biggest Crush Ever Known at Easter.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26.—All indications are that the Easter crush this year will surpass the high-water mark established last August. This estimate is based on the bookings at the hotels and the amazing increase in the number of Lenten visitors.

The Annex Company, chartered at Trenton during the week by John J. White, Josiah White, and Charles White, will purchase the former site of the Children's Seashore House, at the beach end of Ohio Avenue, for a future addition to the Marlborough.

Oliver H. Guttridge, a local merchant, has purchased the Hotel Abbey, formerly known as the Rochford, at Pacific and Mount Vernon Avenues.

Proprietor Charles R. Prettyman opened the Royal Palace to-day.

Proprietor Charles R. Myers of the Hotel Rudolf is arranging an Easter celebration, and has engaged the Boston Ladies' Symphony Orchestra. The Easter ball will be held in the large ballroom.

The Spring golf tournament of the Atlantic City County Club, which has attracted the attention of golf enthusiasts at the shore during the past two days, will close this evening.

G. Jason Waters, proprietor of the Hotel Windsor, has started a movement to organize a lawn tennis club in this city, and a meeting will be held next week to further the project.

Although a little early, a number of yachtsmen have gotten their boats ready and will be at the Inlet to-morrow if it is clear to accommodate those who may desire to take a sail on the ocean. The season proper will not open until the 1st of May.

The Hotel Borton has been selected as headquarters for the Grand Temple Order of United Americans, which holds its ninth annual convention here during the week of April 19. About 300 delegates will be entertained by Proprietor Voorhees.

GAYETIES AT PINEHURST.

"Modest Golfers" Give a Rustic German—Recent New York Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—Pinehurst's club for "modest golfers," the Tin Whistles, entertained during the week with a rustic german at the Holly Inn. More than thirty couples participated. The special favors were gold lace pins for the women and stick pins for the men, but for the most part they were in accord with the idea of the evening and took the form of apples, bags of nuts, monster paper sunflowers, and cabbages. Doughnuts, cheese, and milk were served at intermission.

The patronesses were Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham of New York City and Mrs. Edward H. O'Brien of Chicago. Marshall C. Parshall of Warren, Penn., and Miss May Hodson of New Haven, Conn., led. Among the New Yorkers who participated were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lockwood, N. L. McCutcheon, C. F. Hopewell, G. N. McNeely, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, and Miss Ethel Check.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Miss Jane B. Johnson, and Miss J. A. Johnson of New York City have joined Mrs. Isaac G. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Johnson, infant and nurse, New York City, are here for the rest of the month.

Late New York State arrivals include: Mr. and Mrs. W. Beattie, Cohoes; Mr. and Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt, John S. Gray, Charles Reeves, W. H. Woodhull, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKinney and children, Northport; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carn

PART THREE. The New York Times. MAGAZINE SECTION.
SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1904.

BUILDING A MANSION TO FIT THE FURNITURE

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES HAVE COME TO LOOK UPON THE DECORATOR AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE ARCHITECT—"I LIKE THAT CHAIR," SAYS THE CUSTOMER, "BUILD ME A PALACE AROUND IT."

DINING ROOM

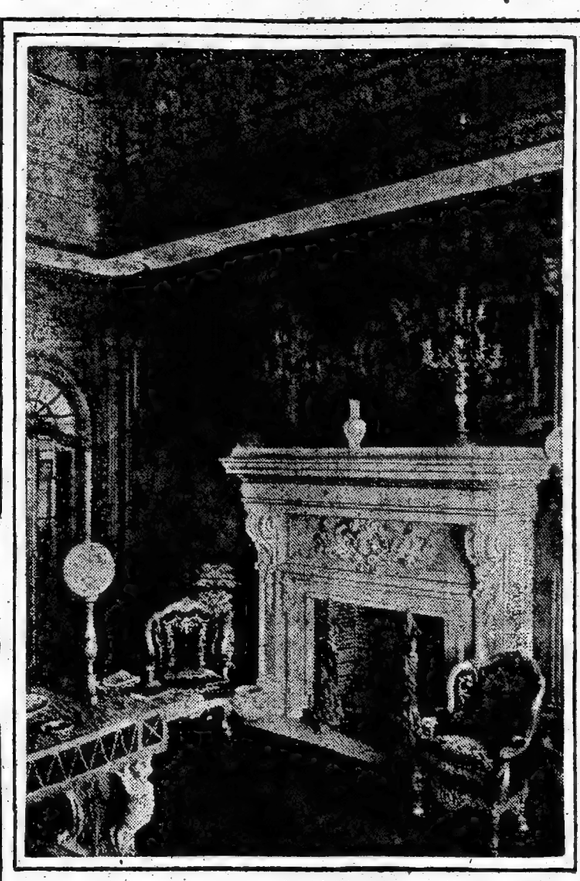

A CORNER, MAIN HALL

DRAWING ROOM

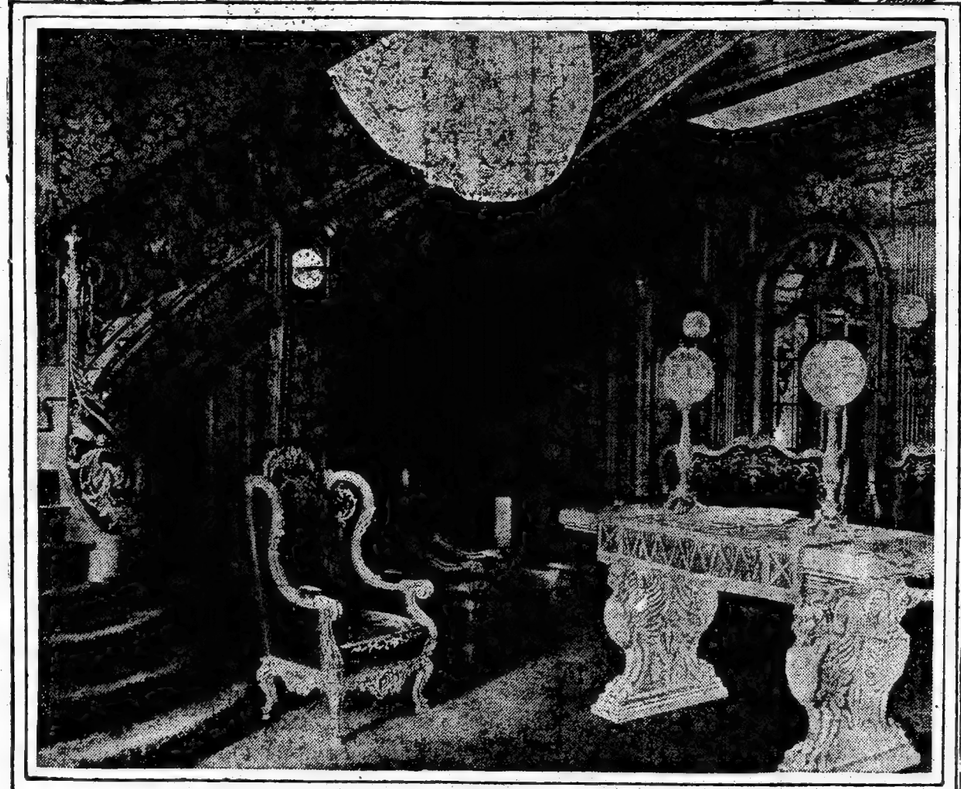

STAIRCASE IN MAIN HALL

THESE pictures show the inside of a millionaire's New York home built around furnishings previously selected. The ancient priest's robe hanging over the stairway railing cost $5,000, and the hall carpet, two inches thick, was made in a single piece to fit the hall and the stairs together. The antique armchair in the foreground is covered with an altar cloth worth thousands of dollars.

THE boy's definition of the way to build a cannon—"Take a hole and put some iron around it"—is not altogether unlike the methods used by the "interior decorator" who erects a mansion about his furniture. The building of a palatial residence from the inside out is becoming more and more general according to both the decorators who do this work and the architects who denounce it. In the past three years not a few of the city's millionaires have placed the entire supervision of the erection of their homes in the hands of the decorators, and the architects who cater to this class of trade have become alarmed over the prospect of losing entirely all this particularly kind of work.

That the decorators' methods have some virtues cannot be denied, in that it is most essential that their gorgeous tapestries and exquisite hangings must have a suitable background as regards design and color of the rooms in order to show them off properly. But when the house is built around the rooms, many difficulties arise in the matter of the purely technical parts of it, such as the heating, ventilation, and constructural details. A magnificent hauteville marble fireplace is of little use if, when the fire is lit in it, the room is filled with dense smoke because the decorator has failed to make proper provision for a flue and chimney which will perform their tasks.

Denounced by Architects.

It is because the decorators have not the technical schooling in these matters that the architect is registering his denunciation of his methods in such forcible language just now. The architect maintains that his years of study and experience in building houses fits him pre-eminently to attend to these matters without being forced into subservience to the decorator, whose sole qualifications are a more or less expert appreciation of the value of rare and costly furnishings. He regards the interior as a detail to care for itself after the house is finished. The decorator insists that the interior is the all-important consideration, and should be of primary importance throughout the consideration of the house.

The generally accepted way of regarding the construction of any kind of a building, whether a commercial structure or a dwelling, is to consider the exterior first, the nature of the site, the foundations, the style of architecture, and the kinds of structural materials to be used. In the case of the million-dollar residence the matter of the arrangement of the interior plays no unimportant part in the planning of the structure, but the architect insists on considering the less interesting and more practical questions of strength and rigidity of the structure before designing the more pleasing and—to the layman—more appealing matters of interior decoration.

How Contracts Are Obtained.

When the prospective builder of one of these mansions approaches the interior decorator with his ideas he is at once informed that his main object is to have his future home homelike—the interior finished in the style that he himself likes best. He is seated in a big or a small, but always very comfortable, chair, the choice depending on his physical proportions, and sees a bewildering array of tapestries, hangings, water-color views of interiors of other houses, and furniture of every description is brought to him for his inspection. Everywhere breathes luxury and perfect taste. The proprietor and his assistants all speak with a modulated foreign accent, and every one personifies deference before the judgment of the intending house builder.

The reception the same individual meets with in the modern architect's office is the exact opposite of this. There are generally no deeply cushioned chairs to lounge in. No "gems of art" adorn the walls. Instead, "T" squares and blue prints are scattered in endless profusion on the one big table that the private office possesses, and strict business attends every utterance on the part of the architect. As a matter of fact, the architect generally is the worst kind of a business man, in the accepted meaning of the term. Presented with the opportunity to plan a monumental building with consideration of cost eliminated, all his natural tendencies assert themselves. He forgets the personality of his client, and thinks only of the consummation of all his genius in the erection of a mansion on the scale his client demands.

Would Do Building Also.

"I suppose," said a leading Fifth Avenue decorator yesterday, "that if he were asked the average decorator would consider four plain brick walls with the floors installed the best possible condition in which to find a house if he were to furnish the interior. Of course the modern decorator can build the brick walls if necessary, and perhaps it might be better if he had this part of the work, too. In fact the chief difficulties that we have to contend with nowadays are the structural faults of the building, which we find when we come to fit up the interior.

"In this building and in our big factory on the East River we control a multitude of trades which fit us to do practically anything that the prospective builder may require. With the assistance of our Paris branch—and every up-to-date decorator now is affiliated with a Paris house—we can find and buy any object of art that exists anywhere on the face of the earth, and at the same time we are able to paint a servant's bedroom for $9. Owing to the increasing demand on the part of the ultra rich residents of the city for purely artistic homes, our business has increased greatly within the past decade, and our facilities now are practically limitless.

Have Their Own Architects.

"First, we have a staff of architects who can draw a set of plans under the builder's supervision, and so arrange the interior that his every whim will be executed in the completed building in perfect accord with his own tastes. Then we have a force of stone carvers, men brought to us from Europe, masters of their trade, whose work stands way above the ordinary stone cutter of the ordinary establishments. Our own men design and draw the decorative work of the stone and plaster of the interior. All the modeling is done by us. Expert wood carvers and cabinet makers in our employ are put in charge of all the interior woodwork. A force of painters and decorators attend to all that part of the work, and it must be borne in mind that each man is an artist in his own line.

"An order for a ceiling in a Chicago residence comes to us. Immediately our best decorators are put to work on the canvas, the finished work of high art decoration is shipped to the man's home and put on the ceiling with white lead, where it remains as perfect a bit of work as if he had employed an artist to do it on the spot. French polishers, marble and mosaic workers, tapestry weavers, with three big looms in the building; furniture designers, a force of six artists who do nothing else—these are but a few of our resources.

Object to Carte Blanche.

"To dispel an illusion which seems to be more or less prevalent among the public we can say truthfully that a carte blanche order is practically unknown in our business. And if it is ever given it proves most distasteful to the decorator. We feel that only half our work is done when we concentrate our resources to produce beautiful effects, if then our client does not express disapproval of certain details and exert his individuality in insisting that they be changed to suit his own particular views. Not to be conditioned by cost and to receive free reign in finishing a mansion always results unsatisfactorily to the decorator if not to the owner.

"But the tendency of even the nouveau riche is not in this direction. Indeed, on the other hand, keen knowledge of these matters is so commonplace to-day that even if the intending builder does not possess it, he is sure to find among his friends many who do, and who are only too glad to use their knowledge in his interests. The fact that this is so is proved by the increasing number of rich Americans who do their shopping for art objects in Paris, where they have discovered that prices are sometimes lower than those here, owing to the difference of the duty and their nearness to the places where our best pieces come from. Our interests are safeguarded in that direction, however, by our Paris branch.

A Case in Point.

"What hapens when the millionaire comes here for a house?

"That question is best answered by taking a case in point. It is the home of one of the city's richest men, whose name may not be divulged. When he came here he saw all the many different kinds of furnishings that we have. Aubusson tapestry at $40 a square foot, a set of six chairs and a sofa upholstered in this material for $4,500, and a single chair at $900, were among the specimens brought to his attention. The way that our workmen incrust the frames of this furniture, of pearwood, with powdered gold at $46 an ounce, so that it lasts for a lifetime, was explained to him.

"He expressed a liking for antiques and we showed him a double sedan chair used in the sixteenth century, embellished with the monogram 'M. L.' surmounted with a crown, which our agent unearthed in a stable in Southern France. Tulip wood and violet wood tables with ormolu mountings, a piano made by Jacques in 1652, a sofa with an altar cloth of threads of silk and gold for its back, and a table for $2,000 of the period of Louis XIV. were also brought out for his approval. Genoa velvet, which we would pay $2,000 a yard for, because it is practically impossible to buy it, the only specimens remaining unsold being in the possession of the museums and of the Italian churches, where it is still put on view on special occasions, the priests hanging the big marble columns with it when a royal wedding takes place, was also produced for his inspection.

Art Versus Technicality.

"From this mass of material he selected the furnishings for his house. Th completed structure now represents the work of the artist, not the rough, inartistic interior of the technical mind. First the hall, the artery of the system from which the rooms branch off as the limbs of a tree, is finished in a wainscoting of dark English oak, giving the richness and stability fitting for its purpose. Here the plain brick walls, left by the architect, were our starting point. The marble mantel is a copy of an old model in Southern France. The candelabra on it were also bought in this region.

"The staircase in the same hall is ornamented with a priest's robe, a specimen of sixteenth century needlework. It is impossible to copy these robes, and they are rapidly growing extinct so far as buying them goes. The feature of the hall is the Turkey carpet, made by hand, in one piece. It not only covers the hall itself but continues on up the stairway without a break in its tufted surface anywhere. It is two inches thick. The ramp of the balustrade is of wrought iron, with the ornamentation picked out in powdered gold.

"The drawing room is in the style of Louis XV. The panels are embroidered in silk brocade, with the hangings and upholstery of the furniture in the same material, except for an Aubusson chair, which shows plainly in the picture. The parquet floor is covered with a carpet made in Savonnerie, France, at about $50 a square yard, and is an inch thick. The ornamental plaster work is also of our own design and workmanship.

"The dining room is all of Circassian walnut. The draperies are of silk velours de Genes, a fabric which costs $30 a yard to make. It is affixed to the walls on slats on which muslin has been spread, the velour being sewn to the muslin. The beam ceiling of Circassian walnut lends dignity to the room, while the chairs of the same wood have quiet velvet coverings to match the silk velvet hangings at the windows.

A Bed That Cost $19,000.

"One bed in this particular house which was built from a design of our own and which is embellished with much bronze sculpture cost no less than $19,000.

"When $100,000 is to be expended on the interior of one's home it is but right that all else should be subservient to this interior decoration. And so it is that there seems to be a clash between the purely technical architect and the wholly artistic interior decorator. But so long as our art is the most important part of these mansions just so long will the builders continue to insist that the house be built about the furnishings.

"Whatever the causes may be, it remains the fact that the interior decorator has not only planned and supervised the erection of some of the biggest mansions in this country, but has even dictated to the architect in his part of the work."

The Architect's Side.

The resultant feeling between the two professions is best expressed in the following statement made by an architect who has planned several of the city's finest residences:

"A true artist who works unselfishly and strictly from a professional point of view seems to put his own individuality into his work, to express his thought by his own design, without any idea of what profit he can make by the execution of the work and in selling something to his client. His object is always to produce an artistic result absolutely regardless of the commercial side of it. He makes designs and then through the medium of his drawings, which are necessarily technical, these designs are executed by other parties under his direction. In other words, his is the creative office. His creations, made practicable through drawings, are realized at last through the handiwork of all the various trades and craftsmen.

"The architect has nothing to sell; he doesn't sell his ideas or his brains. His compensation is for the exercising of his skill or judgment in designing, and though the client in the end owns the product of his efforts, the design is always his. If he is an able designer and has a reputation the client always says with pride, 'This room was designed by Mr. So and So. The design belongs to Mr. So. and So, the room belongs to me.'

"In the matter of interior decorations the artist or the architect, who, if he be capable and sincere, is an artist in every sense of the word, looks upon the matter of furnishings and decorations as mere incidents to a scheme. He cannot allow this matter to overshadow his design. The following out of his work and the development of his scheme is of necessity less interesting to a client than that of a so-called decorator.

Working from Opposites.

"The architect and decorator work from opposite ends of the line. The last thing an architect considers in the process of design is the furnishings of a room. This must come naturally and logically as a result of the architectural treatment of the room.

"The decorator seats his client in an easy chair, so that he feels perfectly comfortable and at home, and then begins to show him other furniture, then hangings that will go with the furniture, then rugs that will go with the hangings, then perhaps a mantel that will go with some andirons the client has admired; and so they work from the centre of the room out toward the walls, the architectural treatment of the room being the last thing to be considered, a matter always subservient and secondary.

"In the planning of a house the architect has designed the rough walls to satisfy constructive principles, to give the proper rough beginning of a room, which must of necessity be considered in every aspect of its purpose and use before it can be planned.

Results of Study.

"The bells, the lights, the heat, the chimney, doors, windows, &c., have all taken their place after mature study. Correlation is the result, not only of the use of the particular room in question, but of that particular room considered with respect to the rest of the house and to the general life of the house. In order to clothe this room he must of necessity go on developing these rough forms into more finished and decorative forms, clothing the room with what seems best suited to the given conditions. Color, materials, furnishings—everything that goes to make the room complete for the use of living, must be considered in regular succession and in the order of their importance.

"There is no question that the decorator's way of getting at this end appeals more strongly to the client. It is easier for him to comprehend, requiring less effort on his part, and, the decorator knowing this, is not infrequently willing to sacrifice merit in design simply because it is so easy for him to obtain his results through the entertaining of his client.

"The architect's office at best is a cold sort of place that deals with technical details. He can only show drawings, photographs, or books, or talk about things. A decorator, on the contrary, can show a client the 'real thing'—that is to say, materials, furnishings, hangings, bric-à-brac, &c. This quite naturally gives the client a better idea what he is going to obtain than he could secure from sober architectural drawings, which stop at the interior treatment of a room without the furnishings. Again, clients nowadays like to 'shop.' They do not like to feel bound to one mind; they like to get this room from one decorator, another room from another, and still a third room from another. It is more amusing and diverting to do things this way, and they get more variety. They therefore think they are getting more for their money.

A Merchant in Art.

"The chief fault with the decorator is that with few exceptions he has no claim to call himself an artist; he is merely a merchant dealing in art, and his designs, usually made by members of his staff, are made simply as backgrounds for his wares. He executes the interior work at a loss, if need be, as long as he can catch up and make good on selling upholstery and furnishings and trappings to the client without competition at his own price, that price generally being exorbitant.

"This is true and not unfair to the decorator, for after all, he is simply a business man selling his wares, making the best possible deal he can. His 'interior decorations' are simply a means of making this sale.

"The work of most of our decorators in this country lacks originality, and it has absolutely no personality. To a connoisseur it is seen to be nearly always a copy—a clumsy copy at that—of existing things elsewhere; mostly in France, or in England, or in Itdly. This excepts, of course, the Turkish 'cozy corner.'

"The decorator should be subservient to the architect, because it is only in this way that logical, sensible results can be obtained. This is nothing to the discredit of the decorator, nor does it belittle him.

"If an architect wishes to make use of sculpture on a façade it is really important that he award the commission to a sculptor of recognized ability. A sculptor executes his performance in his best, most individual, most learned manner. No one will say that because he allows the architect to hold him down sufficiently to obtain a harmonious result that the architect is doing him any harm. As a matter of fact, the more his work of sculpture fits its surroundings the better standing it must have as a work of art.

A Cause of Complications.

"The modern idea is to turn a decorator loose in a house, the result of which is always complications—alterations to work already done, changes made to suit new conditions due to the introduction of an entirely new order of ideas into the building, unnecesssary expense, complication of heating, electrical work, and often even a rearrangement of doors, not to say in some cases windows; for all of which there is absolutely no excuse.

"The result of all this chaos is a compromise of every effort, and compromises of this kind must always be hurtful to a thoroughly artistic conception."

What the end of the fight will be is a question as yet unsolved. At any rate it is certain that the choice of employing architect or decorator lies with the client. The architect has an unfailing store of incidents relative to the inefficiency of the "merchant artist." The decorator looks with disdain on any suggestion that the architect may possess even a semblance of aesthetic taste. The architect tells with glee of the ruin of a music room in a mansion in Washington because the decorator insisted in putting round windows on the inner walls when the architect had built square window casings on the exterior. On the other hand, the decorator explains the failure of a beautiful fireplace to draw, by the fact that the architect has ignored his (the decorator's) plans and has not made proper allowance for the mantel.

Building Around a Chair.

Will the decorator absorb the architect? If the client's will is to build his home about a chair the decorator must prove pre-eminent. And even the architect acknowledges that the general feeling on the part of the rich favors the decorator. Draughtsmen are numerous and easy to employ. That the architect of standing will consent to subordinate himself to the decorator or even sink his individuality sufficiently to form an alliance with the tapestry expert seems unlikely.

Is it possible that the decorator will find it to his advantage to subordinate himself to the architect, and allow the house to be built from the outside in? Until the past decade this question would not have needed an answer. From present indications, however, it seems hardly probable that the decorator will change his attitude one iota, unless the rich, his clients, change their views decidedly. "The architect knows how to plan twenty-story buildings and make them safe," says the decorator. "Let him stick to that kind of work. Where luxury and art is wanted let me undertake the task if perfection is to be attained."

Advantages of Combination.

A combination of any kind between architect and decorator would prove of great advantage to all concerned. Rooms could then represent "Spring" and "Summer" and "Winter," and all the other fanciful ideas that the owner might incline to. But with all this the house would be strong, warm, and lasting—a state of affairs not always certain where the furniture is of the primary importance.

"A man made rich in a night by the discovery of copper under his farm in Montana," said an architect yesterday, "came on to New York with his wife and two daughters recently. They put up at the Waldorf, and immediately started 'shopping' for art. Accidentally they struck my office. The man told me that he had heard of the 'Petit Tryanonne somewhere in Europe,' and he wanted one for his 'front yard' out in Montana. Before asking him seriously concerning the work, I inquired as to what material he would like the masterpiece erected in.

"'Wall,' he answered, 'I reckon cast-iron would be as durable as any. I guess that would do.'

"I immediately directed the multi-millionaire toward Fifth Avenue, where, I assured him, there were numberless shops where he would find just what he wanted, all ready to be shipped out to Montana. I never saw him again, and I have no doubt he is still wondering why I gave up such a good chance to take some of his money from him."

This is but a sample of the general talk among the architects when the decorators are discussed. As the latter are daily enlarging their circle of clients, they are content to say nothing in answer.

But, for all their silence, war, bitter war, is on, and mansions continue to be built with the furniture as the starting point.

NOTES A DRUGGIST GETS.

One Writer Tells of a Hot Time in His Insides and Wants a Good Extinguisher.

AN east side druggist is making a collection of the queer orders he receives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few samples of them:

"This child is my little girl. I send you 5 cents to buy two sitless powders for a grown up adult who is sike."

An anxious mother writes:

"You will pleas give the lettle boi 5 cents worth of epicac for to throw up in a five months old babe. N. B.—The babe has a sore stummick."

This one puzzled the druggist:

"I have a cute pane in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

Another anxious mother wrote:

"My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an antedote quick as possible by the enclosed little girl."

It Must Be a Tough Puzzle To Balk the Postal Guesser

Few Problems Are Too Perplexing for the Wizards of the Mail Room. Where Mind Reading Is an Advanced Science.

NO POST OFFICE in the world gets so varied an assortment of curiously and wrongly addressed mail matter as New York's.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 letters, postal cards, and packages bearing improper or defective addresses are received here every day, and it is one of the marvels of the Postal Service that fully 85 per cent. of this misdirected mail eventually, and usually with only slight delay in transmission, reaches the persons for whom it was intended.

A reader of THE TIMES told a few days ago how a letter which an absent-minded man had addressed "2,242 Bronchitis" was delivered promptly to the addressee at 2,242 Broadway. The writer, who was suffering from throat trouble, had started to write Broadway. In a curious fit of mental aberration he had put the wrong end on the word. Not unnaturally, he was enthusiastic in his praises of the Post Office and the "good guesser" who had solved the puzzle so quickly.

"Why, that was easy enough," declared O. A. Menger, the chief of the "good guessers" in the New York office, when he was asked to explain how the trick was done. "Broadway is the only New York street whose name begins with the letters B-r-o and which has as high a number as 2,242. It was clear at the start that the writer started to write the name of the street and unconsciously wrote something else. In the course of a year we get a good many letters in which mistakes have been made on much the same principle. Very frequently a person will start to write the name of a street, town, or State and wind up with some word or set of words that have been running in his thoughts. In such cases, of course, it is generally necessary to indulge in a little mind reading to figure out just what it was the writer meant to put on the envelope."

This One Unsolvable.

"Now and then, though, we get hold of a letter that doesn't give us a chance. One of this sort came along a few days ago. The face of the envelope bore the words:

> Dear Papa
>
> New York City.

"Cases of that sort usually go direct to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, but the writing was unmistakably that of a young girl and the postmark was that of a New England town which is the seat of a well-known women's college. We sent it back there, and the young woman who made the break probably got her letter back, for it hasn't been returned to us."

Officially, Mr. Menger is the Chief Clerk of the Inquiry Department of the Post Office, but he is better known as the office's star "blind reader." The term is popularly applied to him and to the score of clerks under him because of the fact that their particular business is to ferret out obscure or "blind" addresses. As a matter of fact, these clerks are professional puzzle solvers of the highest degree of ability, and many of their feats in unraveling chirographic mysteries of the mails are of a truly Sherlock Holmes order. The hardest problems invariably go to Mr. Menger. Where there is a possible clue to the solving of the riddle, he almost always supplies the missing address. When he tosses the letter aside as hopeless there isn't one chance in a thousand that any one ever could guess for whom it was meant.

To say that Mr. Menger is a walking directory, gazetteer, dictionary, and encyclopaedia would be to underestimate his talents. He is all these and much besides. Apparently there is nothing in the way of general information regarding the people of this or any other country that he does not know. He has the intuitive faculty developed to the n-th power and is a long-distance mind-reader as well. The familiarity with the scrawls of all sorts and conditions of men, gained in his fifteen years of service, has made him a handwriting expert of the most practical kind, and his testimony has been sought in a number of the city's famous murder trials. And in addition to all this he has a marvelous memory for minute facts and works with a lightning speed in solving his daily grist of riddles.

Trouble in Foreign Script.

While carelessness on the part of many American letter writers is responsible for a good portion of the mistakes, fully nine-tenths of the "blind readers'" troubles are caused by the foreign-written addresses.

New York's foreign mails are enormous, and thousands of letters written by Europeans and improperly addressed to their friends or relatives in America are dumped in on the Inquiry Department after the arrival of every mail steamship. The uneducated foreigner invariably writes an address, as nearly as he can, according to the way the words sound to him, and the results often are fearful and wonderful to contemplate. To any but the experts they would mean nothing, even after the minutest study. Yet to the Post Office "guessers" their solution is frequently simple. The right address generally is evolved by dissecting the scrawls according to phonatic principles.

Not long ago Mr. Menger struck a letter, mailed from a town in Italy, addressed in vile handwriting, as follows:

> Vincenzo Marchese
> Hapon Harland
> Spital Carutin.

Applying the phonetic method, he quickly wrote in red ink at the bottom of the envelope, "Quarantine Station, (Hospital,) Hoffman Island." The next day the letter was placed in the hands of the immigrant for whom it was intended.

The Italian, Russian, Hungarian, and Greek mails bring most of the "blind" addresses, which are worked out phonetically. A few recent examples of the originals, with the translations by the postal experts are:

"Sirianostrt, Tomsville"—Sarah Ann Street, Tompkinsville.

"Merryone"—Matteawan, N. Y.

"Istochiachistommo"—East Kingston, N. Y.

"Socciopies"—Scotch Plains.

Puzzles from the Orient.

Within the last few years the Orient has come to figure in the mails more than ever before, and the "blind readers'" troubles have increased in consequence. A few days ago a letter bearing a Chinese or Japanese name was laid before Mr. Menger. Under the name of the addressee appeared the following:

> Chaipli ponmilcan.

Convinced that these two words contained the key to the mystery, the address sleuth put in considerable time over this letter. At last he gave a quiet grunt of satisfaction and wrote across the face of the envelope, "Care J. Pierpont Morgan." The letter was duly delivered to an Oriental in the financier's employ.

A tougher problem was presented by this:

> Hop Lee,
> 4 10 Colack
> Complice,
> Texas.

Long and hard study led to the conclusion that the correct reading should be "Hop Lee, Fort Hancock, Camp Rice, Texas." The letter was sent there, and Hop got it. The apparently insurmountable obstacles presented by the original address were overcome through the application of the phonetic method, and the reader's recollection of the Chinese inability to negotiate the letter R.

Now and then some person who has heard of the skill of the "blind readers" devises a trick address depending on some play on words or other catch, and sends it along to test the experts' prowess. A number of years ago the clerks put in considerable of their time in course of a year in working out problems of this sort, but with the tremendous crush of wrongly directed mail with which they have to deal nowadays, they lend little encouragement to the jokers. Unless the solutions to riddles are obvious at a glance, they give them short shrift. Here's a fair example of the puzzle man's work that came to hand recently:

> Mr. Frederick A. Swift.
> L

A hurried glance and a couple of scratches of the pen sent the letter to Lowell, Mass., its intended destination.

Jokers Joked.

Cipher codes are often used by the tricksters in making addresses intended to be "posers." A weekly paper not long ago published a story by a well-known writer. In it a new and novel cipher figured as one of the salient features. Within a few days after publication of the story several letters addressed in the same cipher reached Mr. Menger's desk. But it happened that he had seen the story, and so the joke was on the jokers.

The queerest and the blindest of all the addresses are those written by ignorant foreigners and consisting of a few English words or phrases, as to the meaning of which the writers clearly have not the slightest idea. Here is a characteristic specimen from Hungary:

> KATTY MIKOLASCK
> Minnie I want
> you to Meet me
> at the Depot
> saturDay
> Amerika.

This one came from a little town in Sweden:

> MISS LENA SVANSON
> my darling
> sweethard i lov juy
> Nortamerika

A town in the southwestern part of Russia contributed this:

> God by My
> Grandfather I hope
> to see you soon
> Yours truly
> In Amerika Abe Cohn

The following bore the postmark of a small town in France:

> MISS MOOSS
> Wrote me that She Passed
> a way without Suffering
> Amerique

The Post Office theory to account for these curious and hopeless addresses is this:

The addressee, a newly arrived immigrant, has written at the close of a previous letter a few words of English, to show off his progress in the acquisition of the language of his adopted land, and the European correspondent, taking the English words for his friend's American address, has religiously copied them on the envelope of the return letter. Every mail steamship brings misdirected letters of this sort by the thousands. They are sent to the Dead Letter Office and destroyed.

Not the Only New York.

Most New Yorkers will be surprised to learn that there are three other New Yorks on the map, all thousands of miles from this city and all great distances apart. More or less mail matter for all three of these other New Yorks comes to the Post Office here every week, and after receiving more specific addresses at the hands of the local experts is sent back across the seas to the proper destinations.

Every year there come hundreds of letters addressed to "New York near Boston." Many of them are directed to "John Sinclair & Sons." This particular Boston is a fair-sized town in Lincolnshire, England. Sometimes the letters bear the abbreviation "Linc.," which the English postal clerks have overlooked in their haste.

Russia also has a New York, located in Ekaterinoslav. The third New York is in Brazil, but it is only occasionaly that letters meant for the South American city come here. There is also a town named Amerika in Saxony, and a good deal of its mail gets to this country.

Many letters from cranks find their way to Mr. Menger's desk. One man, evidently an Italian, has been writing letters almost daily for years. It is estimated that he has spent a small fortune for postage stamps. The envelopes of his letters always bear a series of angular scratches that are utterly unintelligible. Not long ago Mr. Menger says this man stopped writing for several months, and he was beginning to believe that the fellow had died when suddenly the letters began coming again with their old-time regularity.

Another crank, who calls himself "Hopper the Pistol Shot," writes several times a week, generally using huge sheets of brown or yellow wrapping paper which he plasters with printed characters telling of his supposed bloody deeds.

There are occasional cranks of all sorts. Last Fall one of them wrote predicting the assassination of President Roosevelt on a certain date in November.

On the whole the lot of the "blind readers" is not a happy one. Their pay is not large, but their hours are long and their work exacting and brain-torturing. But for skill and efficiency they cannot be equaled by any set of workers in the Postal Service of this or any other country.

THE EVOLUTION OF MANHATTAN

I. The Dutch Settlement.

NOW that Mayor McClellan has appointed a commission to inquire and report what it is desirable and practicable to do toward improving the plan of New York, presumably with respect first to convenience, and secondly to beauty and impressiveness, it seems interesting to inquire how the existing city has come about. How far is the present aspect, especially of the Borough of Manhattan, to which the projects of improvement particularly pertain, due to mere chance, and how far to foresight and intention? How far was the chance lucky and how far unlucky? How far was the foresight of the development of the city justified by the subsequent facts of the development?

Manhattan was Dutch and New Amsterdam only for about forty years before, by the fortune of war, it became English and New York. It was in 1626 that the island was bought of the Indians for $24. It was in 1664 that it came into English possession by the unopposed and perfidious landing of Sir Robert Carr's troops, an event that was one of the chief causes of precipitating the Dutch-English war, and in 1667 that it was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda. There is a vague notion in the New York of our day that the city became English as the prize of an English victory. In fact, Holland was not making concessions to England in 1667. She had taken prompt reprisals for the capture of New Amsterdam by the capture of Surinam, and made peace at last, on the basis of the "uti possidetis," because she thought hers the more valuable capture. Of course she deceived herself. But if she had thought otherwise, New York would have reverted to New Amsterdam, and Dutch Guiana remained English instead. It was, however, by the treaty of Westminster in 1674 that the English title to New York was finally confirmed, and that treaty was not made upon the basis of the "uti possidetis," the place being then in the possession of the Dutch, having been taken the year before by Admiral Evertsen, with little more resistance than Carr's Englishmen had encountered nine years before, the title of the West India Company being superseded by that of the Dutch Republic, and the name of the settlement being changed from New Amsterdam to New Orange, under which it officially went for those months.

The "Duke's Plan."

The extremely interesting plan herewith reproduced was discovered by the late George H. Moore in the British Museum and copied for him, in 1868. It shows the "lay-out" of the original Dutch settlement. It includes, as will be seen, only that part of the island which is below Wall Street, which was all that there was of the trading post of forty years' existence. The trading post began with a fort at the most convenient place of landing, which was the foot of the island, a fort which was at first a mere blockhouse with cedar palisades, the present Battery. The very first traders, who could hardly be called settlers, were doubtless lodged within its shelter, within which also the first church was built. The first church of masonry, by the way, and the first tavern, were built in the same year, 1642, the former within the fort, the latter at the corner of Pearl Street and Coenties Slip. As real settlers came in increasing numbers, those of them who were traders and villagers established themselves as near the fort as they could, and along the water front of the East River, for along the water front of the North River there was very little building, and that side of the lower city has ever since continued to lag behind the other in its commercial development. To the north of the village was established another defense, a real "wall," or at least a real palisade, with gates, erected under Stuyvesant, on the announcement of war between Holland and England in 1652, as a defense against the encroaching Yankees, and this, now become Wall Street, was the northern boundary. There was nothing beyond it but farms. Even in the map of 1685, although the streets are laid out as far north as Maiden Lane, there are not more than a dozen houses indicated north of the "wall," the houses of farms or "boweries," and the Bowery Road branched off into the country at what is now the meeting of Broadway and Park Row.

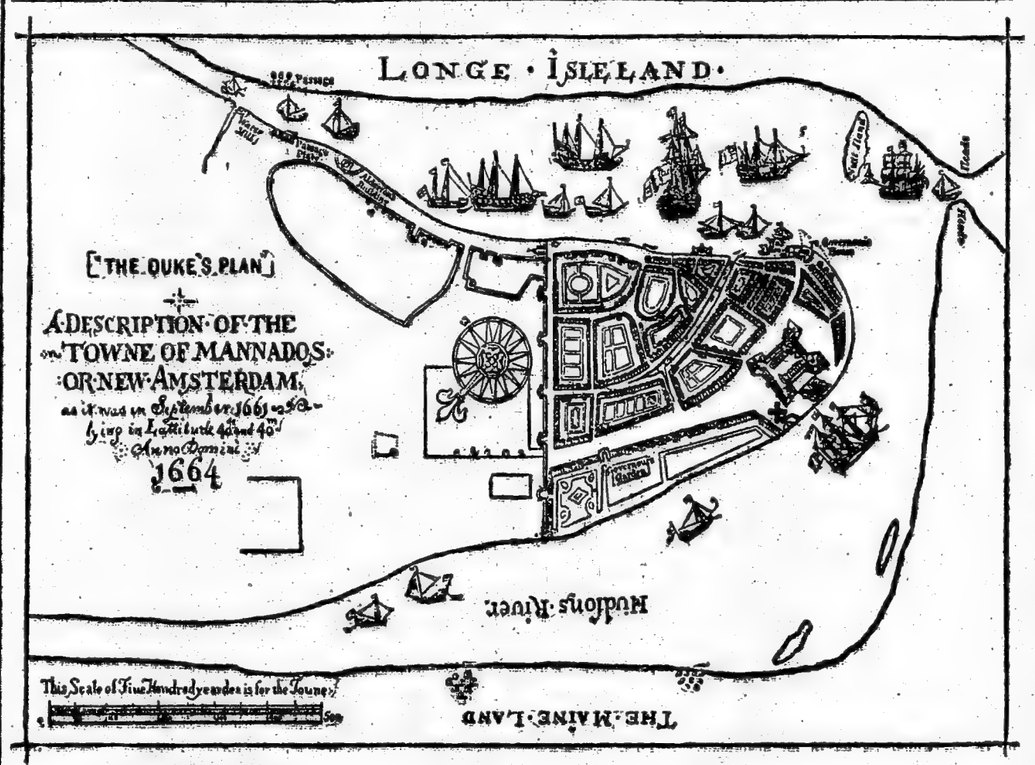

New Amsterdam's Dimensions.

Half a mile by half a mile were thus about the extreme dimensions of New Amsterdam. They were ample for its population, ample to give every "small burgher" room not only for as big a house as he could afford to build, but to allow him as much space for a garden as he could afford to cultivate. For it is estimated that when Stuyvesant, much against his will, surrendered the city, it did not contain more than 1,500 people, say 300 houses. Of these, Fenimore Cooper wrote in 1825, that "a few yet remain," being, of course, perfectly recognizable by their Dutch architecture. The Dutch village had grown as it was wanted and as it happened, subject only to the few public provisions made by the West India Company, the fort, the church, the "wall," finally the hall, or "Stadt Huys," converted to municipal uses from the tavern of 1642, the first of the three City Halls New York has had, which stood at what is now 73 Pearl Street, at the head of Coenties Slip.

"They say the cows laid out Boston," remarks Emerson, "and there are worse surveyors." The cows may equally be said to have laid out old New York, which has had much worse surveyors, notably the bipeds who laid out the upper island in 1807. In fact, to look at the "Duke's Plan" is to be struck with the fitness of the lay-out for its purposes, the convenience and accessibility of every part from every other. And the lay-out was so liberal as to make it available for much larger uses. When the fire of 1835 laid waste thirteen acres, the very heart of the commercial district, nobody seems to have suggested that advantage should be taken of the devastation to modify the street plan. It is hard to see how it could have been modified to advantage. The burned district was straightway rebuilt on the old lines. And even now, when buildings a dozen times as high as those which were contemplated as bordering the streets when the streets were laid out have come to be erected, the peril and inconvenience of the skyscrapers have been much mitigated by the liberal breadth of Broad Street and Broadway and the reservation of such open spaces as the Battery, Bowling Green, and Hanover Square. In its street plan lower New York remains, to all intents and purposes, the New Amsterdam of two centuries and a half ago. There is, to be sure, one notable exception to this remark. In those days Pearl Street was the water front, and it was by slow degrees and at different times that Water, Front, and South Streets were built out beyond it to answer the increasing exigencies of commerce.

Nature as Designer.

The plan of the Dutch village answered its needs, and has come to answer much larger needs, because the original surveyors, were they bovine or human, followed nature, and not their own artificial conceptions of what the city ought to be. The widening of Broadway at its foot, the widening of Broad Street throughout its whole extent, which builders of skyscrapers have found such facilities for their purposes, were not planned, but came about. The fort which was the defense of the settlement on the water front was also intended, upon occasion, to command the land side. It stood where the new Custom House is rising, and bricks from its foundations have been dug up in the course of the excavations for the newer building. Colve, the Governor left in charge after the Dutch recapture of the town, found in 1673 that "Fort William Hendrick" (it had been Fort James during the British occupation) was "seriously incumbered and weakened by the houses, gardens, and orchards which lie so close under its walls and bulwarks that it is impossible to defend it properly when occasion requires against its enemies, unless at least some of those houses, lots, and orchards be demolished and removed." Demolished and removed they accordingly were, the owners getting "compensations elsewhere." The widening of Broadway at the foot, which we find so useful, had for its motive simply to secure a free line of fire from the fort upon an invading force at its most likely landing places.

A Useful Peculiarity.

The other peculiarity of the original plan of Manhattan which we find most useful, the unusual width of Broad Street, 72 feet, had an entirely different origin. There was, and is, a brook at the centre of the street, rising at about Exchange Place, and flowing to the East River, and this brook determined not only the width but also the course of the street, to which Broadway was naturally laid out so as to run parallel. There was, in fact, a street on each side of the stream, which was treated like a canal, in the Dutch fashion, and crossed by several footbridges, and one "for cattell and waggons." It is very likely this last which is still commemorated by the name of "Bridge Street" on the map. The brook continued to flow visibly down the middle of Broad Street until the time of Gov. Andros, who had the street built over the canal, which for two centuries and a quarter has continued to flow underneath and invisible as a sewer. As its name continues to import, the unusual width of "Canal" Street had a similar origin.

This sketch of the origin of the street plan of Manhattan will convince the reader of it that if as clear a sense of the adaptation of means to ends had continued to preside over the development of the street plan of Manhattan as presided over its origin, there would now be no need of a commission to revise it with the view of making it answer the needs of its inhabitants.

Old and New Methods of Fire Fighting in New York

The Leathern Bucket and Other Appliances of Early Days.

THE question of the protection of life and property from the fire fiend has given the city authorities more concern than any other problem since the days when Gov. Stuyvesant and his Municipal Council of Burgomasters and schepens framed an ordinance providing for 150 leathern fire buckets, and the formation of the "Rattle Watch" to protect the streets at night.

These sturdy city fathers of New Amsterdam, with a strong hope in the future greatness of the city between the twin rivers, surveyed and mapped the streets,

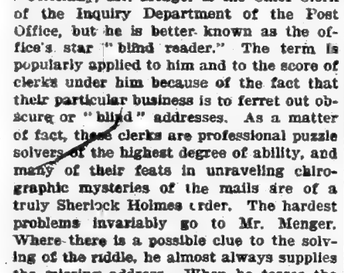

Brooklyn's First Fire Engine.

and, to encourage building, taxed heavily all vacant lots. By the year 1660 there were about 400 houses, not one of which had a wooden chimney, for that was expressly forbidden by the fire laws.

The earliest appliance for fighting fire in New Amsterdam was the leathern fire bucket, several of which are yet preserved at the headquarters of the Exempt Firemen, 10 Jefferson Market. The leathern fire bucket is, of course, collapsible and unbreakable. These were passed from hand to hand by the "bucket brigade," one of the earliest organizations of volunteer firemen. Fifty of these buckets were kept in the old Stadt Huys, and 100 were distributed in various places about the old Dutch city. This primitive method of fighting fire is still in use in many small country towns, where water mains and hydrants are unknown.

About 1725 a lumbering hand engine was invented. The one shown in the cut is "Washington No. 1," and was the first fire engine used in Brooklyn. It was a square, clumsy tank or box, from which the water was pumped by hand through a pipe or spout projecting a short distance from the top of the machine.

In 1824 a gigantic tank was built at Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, in which about a quarter of a million gallons of water could be stored for extinguishing fires. It was built 100 feet above tidewater in order to obtain a sufficient pressure. The water for this was pumped by a small engine from a never-failing well on the site of the Jefferson Market Prison.

Fire towers were built in various parts of the city, in which look-outs were stationed to ring the great bells in case of fire. One yet remains in Mount Morris Park, a relic of the days before the installation of the fire telegraph system.

In December, 1835, occurred the greatest conflagration in the history of the city. This fire began in Maiden Lane, and, continuing for nineteen hours, consumed every building from the Merchants' Exchange to Coenties Slip. About $20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. In this fire, which extended over fifty acres, 402 buildings, including the Custom House and the Merchants' Exchange, were burned. The need of better appliances to cope with a large conflagration and of a better water supply was apparent.

The old style fire hydrants were of various sizes, and often defective. One of the greatest improvements of recent years has been in the replacing of these by one of modern style fitted for hose which can be coupled to any hydrant.

If one compares the old engine used in the eighteenth century, drawn by hand from place to place and worked by hand, with the splendid three-horse engine of the present day, the fact that the world is moving is very evident. Add to this the great water towers, the extension ladders, the fire boats, and, as is proposed, an auxiliary system of salt water mains, and New York will have fire protection unequaled in any other city in the world.

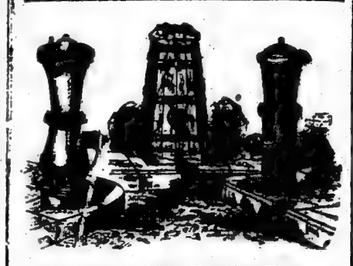

Hydrants Were Wooden Then.

Substitutes for Flogging

Means Used by Teachers to Correct and Conquer Disobedient Children.

WHAT has taken the place of corporal punishment to punish disobedient children in the public schools of New York City?"

This subject has been brought to public notice recently by the published statements credited to public school teachers in Brooklyn favoring the restoration of flogging to control refractory pupils, while in Manhattan the vast majority of the teachers are in favor of the present by-law, which absolutely prohibits it.

Answering this question, it may be said in general that ingenious systems of rewards and demerits, the development of school spirit, the arousing of interest in athletics, manual training, nature study, and school libraries, the institution of military drill in some schools, and the undoubted attractiveness of the schoolrooms and the school programmes under modern conditions have tended to lead the child in the way he should go without resort to harsh measures. This state of affairs requires and will always require never-ending patience and self-control on the part of the teachers, but so much happier are the relations of pupils and teachers, and so much more inspiring is the teacher's influence under these conditions that it may be safely affirmed that in the schools of New York the milder system has come to stay.

A teacher of many years' experience in the public schools was asked to explain just how the problems of class management have been met and solved since the rod was banished from the schoolroom.

"It is not denied for a moment," she said, "that these problems have been difficult of solution and that many teachers have at times almost despaired of their work; but patience, ingenuity, and a loving study of child nature have gradually suggested ways and means of management without the rod.

"It would be an impossible task to enumerate all the devices at the command of the experienced teacher whereby she controls the troublesome child and endeavors to prevent his becoming positively refractory. In the last analysis it is of course the teacher who must manage and the Principal and the Superintendent who must be considered as the last resort.

First, Understand the Child.

"The wise teacher tries to understand her pupils, and makes careful distinction between the merely mischievous and the positively vicious. She manages to see more of the boy she suspects of creating disorder in her room by asking him to do little favors for her that bring him into closer contact. Without realizing that he is under observation, he reveals himself to the eyes that are studying him, and often gives confidences that explain his peculiarities.

"The children who have no deep-seated spirit of rebellion are reached by the simple rewards of the school when these are judiciously used. Some of these are the privileges of using the library, the weekly certificate of merit, and the "honor" of helping the teacher in her care of the room, the plants, and the class treasures. Depriving a boy for a time of the things he likes, the gymnasium and the 'play period,' is sometimes effective; while every teacher has tried, and with no little success, the plan of giving the 'bad' boy responsibilities and occupying him in looking after others. It is surprising how reliable and manly he will often become in the course of his 'arduous' duties as 'monitor of the stairs' or 'captain of the line in fire drill.'

"I once tried the plan when I had two particularly unruly boys in one class of making each the 'keeper' of the other. It was the funniest sight I ever saw to watch the development of the stern taskmaster in the erstwhile reprobate, each boy trying to outdo the other in having an orderly pupil and both forgetting to practice the demoniacal tricks that had nearly driven me wild.

"Now, there are cases, especially in older boys, where the most skillful devices of the born 'manager' fail to bring the pupil to a condition bordering in any way upon 'sweetness and light.'

"What does the teacher do then?

"Of course she expects, and should get, the help that comes from those in higher authority over the boy—his own parents, first, and, if that fails, the Principal, the Superintendent, and, in the shadowy distance, the truant school.

"Interviews with parents are frequently productive of excellent results. The consultation may take place in the school, the parent being sent for by the Principal, or in the child's home—many teachers preferring what seems this friendlier and more interested way of getting the parents' co-operation.

"Some Principals have systematised this method of arriving at some intimate knowledge of delinquents by having 'mothers' meetings' at stated periods. While there are occasional cases caught in this net, there are two reasons why it fails to reach the worst offenders. The first is that the really 'bad' boy is often the neglected child, whose parents never enter the school unless positively ordered to do so, and the second that the hour of holding the meeting usually precludes the attendance of the father, who is usually the parent the teacher ought to see.

When the Parents Can't Aid.

"In many cases there is no help to be derived from the parents, however the teacher gets at them, for they merely acknowledge their helplessness, and present the teacher with their permission to break the by-law. A strong Principal will often exert the influence that the father is expected to do. Just as a soldier knows the officer that he dare not disobey by as much as the quiver of an eyelash, so the boy yields to something he cannot analyze in the moral strength of an able Principal. A party of boys were recently overheard discussing the qualities of one of the wisest Principals in New York to-day. They were enumerating and analyzing his virtues, for these were older lads, when one said furtively:

"'All the same, I can tell you, he's a nasty man to run up against.'

"Now, this man, with or without the permission of a by-law, would never dream of flogging a child; yet no boy opposes his will for any length of time.

"With older boys, those of the high school age, the plan of having delinquents write out the reports of their own misdemeanors works very well, for the culprits recognize that they are providing the 'office' with the best sort of evidence against them should their breaches of discipline ever call for outside interference.

"It must be remembered that the gentler method of handling boys and girls does not mean for a moment that a child of vicious tendencies, one who is a menace to the moral health of his classmates, is allowed to remain with the others after good evidence of his degeneracy has been obtained. Not only to save others from contamination, but because it is recognised that the abnormal child needs different treatment, a mode of procedure is outlined in the by-laws that guarantees the offender a fair trial, and if his guilt be proved a term in the truant school."

MACBETH A TONGUE TIER.

ONE of the funniest instances of poetical misquoting I ever heard occurred during a performance of 'Macbeth,'" said Robert Peyton Carter. "It was a somewhat befuddled actor in the Modjeska company who was guilty. You remember the beautiful passage in Macbeth:

> The Heaven's breath
> Smells woolngly here: no jutty, frieze,
> Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird
> Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle:
> Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed
> The air is delicate.

"Well, that is a pretty good mouthful, and it was practically impossible for the actor, whose tongue was somewhat thick from overindulgence. He started well enough, but ended with the amazing statement:

"'No juttress, buttress, or cutlass but's full of birds.'

"It nearly broke up the performance, for the rest of the company was convulsed."

BATTLE OF THE HAND ORGANS.

A SOLDIER of the Salvation Army turned the crank of the hurdy gurdy.

Another warrior of the church militant supplicated contributions, deftly catching desultory coins in his tambourine. The residents of the West Forty-sixth Street block paid but little attention to the presence of the invaders. A knot of children gathered about them, essayed a few dance steps, and wondered why they couldn't keep time to the strains of "The Holy City."

Suddenly a new factor was injected into the life of the street. Two Italians, both minus their right arms, appeared from around the corner, pushing a hurdy gurdy of their own. Seeing the block pre-empted they paused, but finally made up their minds to give battle. Their organ ranged alongside the enemy. One of the Italians got busy at the crank. "Bedelia's" familiar cadences sounded. The block sat up and took notice.

The opposing forces were evenly matched. The Salvationists had two arms apiece and a tambourine, but the use of their legs in feats terpsichorean was proscribed by their calling. The Italians could muster but two arms between them, and were minus the tambourine, but the member of the firm who essayed the collection act was a cake-walker from the heart, and at once put his talents into operation.

The Salvationist organ shifted the cut, and "The Holy City" gave place to "The Palms." The Italian organ followed suit, and "Bill Bailey, Won't You Please Come Home?" supplanted "Bedelia." The duel was fairly on.

The Italian with the nimble legs paused in his prancings, and, lifting his cap from his head, stretched it out appealingly. A shower of coppers rewarded his pantomime. His uniformed rival rattled his tambourine in a manner most worldly and extended it for contributions. He was rewarded in generous measure.

Down the block the organs moved side by side. The contest for cash waxed hotter and hotter. The pavements were blocked by spectators. Housewives grew generous and gave to one or the other aspirant for alms as their sympathies moved them. The rewards of the musicians were the richer because of the competition.

The Salvationist who was supplying motive power for his half of the concert grew reckless and ground out the most carnal selection of his répertoire in ragtime. The Italian with the cap executed jigs and breakdowns with the utmost abandon. How long hostilities would have continued is more or less problematical, but a policeman came up, attracted by the excitement, and gave notice to the musicians that they would have to move on.

"De dagoes got de coin," said one of the youngsters who had kept tab on the struggle. "De guy wot did de dancin' was a warm member. Besides, dey was shy on arms, an' dat gave 'em a shade de best of it."

A WISE JUDGE.

THE late Justice Dykman once had before him a respectable-looking man who was charged with a theft of jewelry. The man pleaded guilty, but it was urged that there were extenuating circumstances. The defense introduced a medical expert who swore that the prisoner suffered from kleptomania.

"I know the disease," said his Honor, "I know the disease, and I am here to cure it."

A HOMELIKE WOMAN'S CLUB TO BE BUILT HERE AT LAST

Old Ones Are Not the Right Sort, but the Proposed Madison Avenue House Will Be a Joy, Just Like Those English Women Have.

THE transfer of the property at 120 and 122 Madison Avenue, on the northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, for an athletic club for women probably has aroused more attention in social and athletic circles than any other event of the year. It has long been a subject of reproach that New York women were so poorly equipped in this respect, while Chicago, far away and ahead in the construction and maintenance of a similar club, has not hesitated to plume herself on her superiority.

In the Spring of 1900 Mrs. Pauline H. Lyon, Director of the Chicago Woman's Athletic Club, came to New York to consult with Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and others interested in athletics, agreeing at that time to consider seriously a proposition to promote such a club if it should be founded, and to attend to the building, furnishing, and the general equipment.

That was just four years ago, and to-day the seed sown has taken root and quickened into life.

The result is that the smart set of New York is promised one of the most perfectly organized clubhouses in the world for women; for New York, when it wakes up to its duties, is not slow in putting them into shape, and with Chicago standing in the background, ready to criticise and compare, it will be strange indeed if as soon as architects' plans can be put into material form they do not have a building and an organization which will satisfy the most captious member and arouse feelings of envy in the outside femininity.

In regard to the details of the new clubhouse there is considerable reticence displayed by the members, due in some degree to lack of absolute decision on many mooted points, and, on the other hand, to a desire to keep matters a little in abeyance for the present until arrangements are matured.

The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Annie Morgan, and Mrs. Richard Irvin. Meetings have been held at their houses through the Winter, and they have busied themselves putting undeveloped ideas into shape. Besides the committee mentioned there are sub-committees galore, and most of the women whose names have been associated with athletics figure prominently. Although Mrs. Astor's private gymnasium at Rhinebeck is most complete in detail, and her gymnastic apparatus, squash and tennis courts, and swimming pool are the envy and admiration of her less fortunate acquaintances, she is as enthusiastic in the new project as if she depended on it for her future athletics. Mrs. Thomas Hastings, President of the Woman's Coaching Club, and Miss Helen Barney, Secretary of the same, are slated as active members of the new club.

No Lack of Funds Here.

Women's clubs in New York have been handicapped by lack of funds to build commodious houses for social use. This drawback does not apply to the New York scheme, however, as most of the women interested are wives or daughters of millionaires, but the present idea seems to be that the clubhouse shall not express either in interior or exterior adornment anything but a simplicity of design and purpose.

"It is not intended," said one of the members, who begged that her name be not used, "for any display of wealth. What we desire is comfort, a place where we can take any kind of athletic exercise desired, a quiet corner to meet and entertain friends, and, above all, a headquarters for the women who are living every year more and more out of New York or are giving up their establishments burdened with domestic problems for less elaborate apartments. All these different desires, it is expected, this new clubhouse will meet as well as many more not yet stated. We shall undoubtedly have a grillroom, a smoking room, perhaps—why not?—and rooms for the use of members who desire to stay a limited time in the house rather than go to a hotel.

"But, of course, all these are merely suggestions; the architects' plans will not be ready for some weeks yet, and even after they are submitted there will be countless changes. If we get the new clubhouse through in a year we'll be fortunate. Still, it is possible. The interest, one might call it enthusiasm, concerning the project would certainly promise that it will be hurried as much as is possible. Meanwhile, it is going along as rapidly as it can, and as soon as there is anything definite to give to the public it will be told.

"I believe that the women of society are realizing more and more that, while they dislike notoriety, the best thing to do when the public is interested in the plans of prominent personages is to give that information readily. It really amounts to no more than giving a list of guests at a ball, and while some women have held back, saying that they would not subject themselves to notoriety, others have been most sensible in this respect."

Financiers as Backers.

The only men associated with the scheme so far are J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles T. Barney, and Frank Lyon Polk, who will act as an advisory committee for the present. The sum of $300,000 already has been raised, and the membership, which at first was to be kept to the small limit of 200 or 300, has grown to a possible 700, which will include out-of-towners. The latter, however, have no advantage of reduced fees, as is usually the case. As one of the principal features of the club is its advantage to these out-of-town members of society, there would be little sense, as one of the many committeewomen remarked, in reducing fees.

It may be a surprise to many to know a fact that came out in talking over this matter with one and another. There is not at present and there has not been for years a woman's swimming pool worthy the name in the City of New York. About six years ago there was a pool about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, situated at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. There were overhead trolleys, horizontal bars, horses, springboards, and trapezes, and the place was patronized by many of the society folk of New York. This building was given up afterward, and since then nothing of the kind, either in private club or public natatorium, has furnished means for this delightful and healthy exercise.

The swimming pool in the new house will be one of the most attractive features, as will be the Turkish bathrooms.

There may be some dispute as to the respective merits of squash, tennis, golf, and bridge whist, but there is a consensus of opinion when it comes to the discussion of the delight, necessity, and invigorating influence of the swimming pool.

Possibly the prominence that is given to this need in the plans of the clubhouse may bring to the attention of some capitalist the possibility of erecting such another swimming pool where private lessons and public instruction could be obtained. It certainly would be a wise investment from a monetary point of view, as it would be a helpful one from the philanthropic.

Women as Swimmers.

Last Summer a little description was written for one of the Sunday papers about a swimming class, under the instruction of an Englishwoman, in a small tank, 10 by 8 feet, in the Berkeley Lyceum. Hundreds of letters poured in asking for the teacher's address, which had not been given in the article, and expressing an almost phenomenal interest in this matter. Probably there is no city in the world so little equipped with swimming schools for women as is New York.

The member of the committee who had been interviewed said in conclusion that the designs of the architecture of the Woman's Athletic Club probably would be of the Colonial order, five stories high, and having a frontage of about fifty feet on Madison Avenue.

The talk about this new clubhouse, combined with the recent federation of city clubs, has given a new impetus to the subject of women's clubs in the City of New York. For a long time now they have been taken so much as a matter of course that the unthinking reader might conclude that this phase of modern life was dying out. Quite the contrary is the case. And lack of general conversation and newspaper comment on the subject simply means that they have become too well-established and so much a matter of course that trivial comment is unnecessary.

It is only when a project is in an embryonic stage that one is constantly discussing it. While the women's clubs of New York lack many elements to make them conspicuously successful, what they do have is a vital principle which keeps them alive in the face of many discouragements.

The greatest discouragement is, of course, the financial one. It is a fact that only one or two women's clubs in the city own or even lease their clubhouse. The majority of them, it might be said the best known, are housed in temporary quarters. For instance, Sorosis, the oldest of the clubs, meets in the Waldorf-Astoria, as does also the Woman's Press Club, which has a large membership and has a small fund toward the erection of a home of its own. The Eclectic Club meets at Delmonico's, where it is frequently described as furnishing breathless audiences—papers read and written by the members. The New England Club also meets at Delmonico's, while the Daughters of the Revolution, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Donald McLean, is to be found on social and business days at Sherry's.

The Barnard Club has pleasant rooms at Carnegie Hall. The Twelfth Night Club, which embraces most of the well-known actresses, and on field days allows one man at a time through its sacred portals, has for years had a charming room in the Berkeley Lyceum, and the Pen and Brush Club also has a room in West Twenty-first Street, where members can drop in for a cup of tea, to get their mail, and to receive packages or friends.

The Professional Women.

The Professional Woman's Club, in West Forty-fifth Street, is perhaps as near an approach to the desirable home for a club as any in the city, if one excludes certain creature comforts; for instance, dining room, private reception rooms, and the like. A few members live there, but are not allowed to receive members of the objectionable sex in their apartments, and as the club reception room is enough to drive the average man far afield, the inhabitants are not, as a general rule, overburdened with masculine devotees.

The house, which is leased for the purpose, but which is to be succeeded, so hopeful members say, by one of their very own some day, is commodious and cheerful. It has a small stage for private theatricals, lectures, and addresses; the walls are covered with the photographs of celebrities who have presented their faces, frames, and "faithfully yours" to the club at individual visits.

One of the women's clubs, which has a right of way when it comes to home comforts, is a club which is unique in the fact that it is the only proprietary club in the city. There are, in consequence, no committee rows, nor election quarrels, bitter and wordy; no five o'clock tea fracases—in fact, none of the usual advantages of the woman's club.

This club is the Town and Country, situated in East Twenty-second Street, right in the shopping district of New York, in one of the old-fashioned houses. It is intended to be a half-way house for up-town women and a temporary home for the woman who lives in the suburbs. It has a charming dining room, where meals are served at club rates, and also sleeping apartments. It even furnishes chaperons and umbrellas when desired. It was organized in November, 1895, by Mrs. Florence C. Ives, and upon her death Miss Carpenter became proprietor and lessee.

The fact of its being a proprietary club absolves the members from the necessity of paying anything beyond the amount of their yearly dues and such tariff rates as may be assessed for privileges. That the club flourishes and numbers about 300 on its roster would go to prove that the proprietary system is not a bad financial way out of club problems.

Women Not Financiers.

For the normal clubwoman admits, when she comes right down to the talking point, that as a financier the questions to be settled have not yet been answered satisfactorily.

Merely to exist does not seem to be all that is required of the woman's club now. To be migratory in habit implies a lack of something, and the women's clubs seem to lack that stable hold which bespeaks to the casual glance success.

The first thing that a man's club does is to get a home, and the second is to stay in it. It remains for the woman's club to pay heavy rents for temporary quarters.

Possibly this is due in a measure to the fact that a woman's attitude toward her club is too serious in some aspects and not serious enough in others. She would do better to adopt a man's point of view.

A woman, generally speaking, rarely looks on a club as a place to take the rôle of home, for if she be living in a single room that room will assume in the space of day or so all the properties of home and will be such to her and her friends. The woman is so essentially a homemaker that she can make a packing box into a cozy corner over night. When she goes to her club it is not to get away from cold and cheerless quarters, as is the way of a masculine clubber, who may exist in a hall bedroom and entertain lavishly at a swell club, where he receives his mail and his compliments on financial success.

A woman has many reasons for belonging to a club as she has for every other act in life, but the home-seeking one is not among the number.

Said a prominent club member the other day:

"The attitude of the New York clubwoman certainly needs the blue scissors. When she reaches a point where she realizes that time spent in listening to interminable papers read by members who have written them is generally time wasted, perhaps she will turn her attention to something really worth while—getting a clubhouse, for instance."

Those Boring Papers.

Nearly every woman's club in town—Sorosis, the Woman's Press Club, Eclectic, the New England Society—entertain their members and visitors by papers—on every imaginable thing under the sun, so that they be long and usually tiresome. The women go away believing that they have acquired culturine, and what might have proved a profitable social afternoon with the small gossipy talk that rests the mind and brings feminine spirits together is usually spent in listening to some subject that has been the meat of newspapers and periodicals for months and concerning which the reader is rarely an expert.

The woman who spends her working hours designing wallpaper is listened to with absorbing interest when she gets up and talks on Mormonism—but what is her opinion really worth on the subject? Nothing at all, except as any thinker's think is valuable to the next thinker.

The woman's club in a small town is a different proposition. There women meet each other continually on the street, shopping, at parties, at church. They have nothing new to enthuse about at their club meetings, and the preparation of papers and the reading of them tide over the oasis of mental aridity.

What the New York woman needs is to treat her club more lightly with a serious undercurrent. She needs to make it more a purely social centre, sink the individual in the cause of the whole, and get rid of the office bee buzzing in her scoop.

She must realize that at the end of the year a club of 300 or 400 members should have something to show besides receipts for rent and the memory of essays, the nail of one having driven out the nail of the other from her mind. She should have made some advance financially toward acquiring a permanent home, where members can have dining and sleeping privileges, a library where current literature may be obtained, and other necessities of the well-regulated woman's club.

The vitality that women waste in literary effusions might be employed toward financial ends.

Women Are Bad Losers.

A man club member, interrogated on this point, expresses his opinion that women generally speaking are not successful in tackling big problems of finance. They are all right when it comes to details, but they rarely take chances, are not good speculators, for they are not good losers, and are willing to be absorbed by paper and tea problems.

Even the clubrooms which are open to women through the day are rarely visited, for the club woman has to realize that a quiet hour spent in her club with a magazine, a cup of tea, and a friend to look at as she turns over the page is better than hours of massage and millions of lotion as a mental balancer which means physical unwrinkling. The man, when he gets through his day's work, drops into his club, takes his paper, and, if there is "nothing else doin'," sits in the big window.

A Canadian woman recently told her first experience of a woman's club. She had come to New York and secured an out-of-town admission to the temporary quarters of a small literary and artistic club. She had never been inside a woman's club before, and as the friend who gave her the card was away, she had to depend on herself for bravery to get by the sacred portal.

She looked at herself in the mirror and concluded that she wouldn't do at all; she was all frilly fluffs above and all fluffy frills below. She took it all off and put on a trim tailor-made. Then she went out and invested in a linen collar and an ascot tie, both of which she abhorred, but she did not intend to disgrace her friend by unseemly levity. She had prepared her mind for any conversation that might come up by reading a chapter on Huxley and some German essays on the oversoul. Thus she went.

She arrived at about 11 and stayed until 1:30, when she asked the maid meekly for a cup of tea and a biscuit.

Her Costume All Wrong.

These she devoured while she looked at the literature on the table. The table of contents corresponded exactly with the list of members on the bulletin board, so she knew that she had not made any mistake. Her collar was very uncomfortable, and an occasional glance in the mirror did not reassure her. Up to that time nobody had entered the room, except the janitor, who went out with the waste paper basket in a manner which denoted a certain masculine contempt for his environment.

At 3:30 a young woman with the style of gown that George Ade describes as coming into the room two or three minutes after the wearer broke across her vision. The new arrival had on a feathery boa, a Gainsborough literally a mass of plumes like an ostrich's back, and a big bunch of violets on her ermine stole; she asked for letters, arranged a refractory look at the mirror, cast a look of surprise at the visitor—and went out.

At 4 o'clock the visitor went home, sadder and wiser. The only satisfaction she has ever had for her wasted day is in the satirical recital when people ask her why she does not become an out-of-town member or something of that kind.

Mrs. Alec Tweedy, a well-known English writer on travels, and member of one or two English clubs for women in London, expressed her surprise when on a recent visit here at the difference between the New York woman's club and that of her transatlantic cousin.

The first thing an Englishwoman does is to get a home for her club and stay in it. She does not meet around at hotels and studios. Her idea of a club is more like the man's, and the club is really a place to meet socially, dine, read, and entertain—rarely, except in clubs which are strictly literary in their mission, does she combine social and strenuous aims.

Mrs. Tweedy explained this by saying that so many Englishwomen spent their time at their country places that a London home or a homelike club was a necessity.

The Englishwoman must have a place where she can "drop in" when she comes to town, stay over night if she wishes, take luncheon, receive her mail. Even in the case of her having a town house, this is rarely opened during the country season, and the club has become an absolute necessity.

It is a noticeable fact in this connection to learn that Mrs. Tweedy and Mme. Sarah Grand are both out-of-town members of the Town and Country Club, already described, and which according to their ideas more nearly represents the Englishwoman's idea of what a club should be.

The Englishwoman Surprised.

The English visitor is, too, always a little surprised to note that the dues for the club are so much less here than in London. The average due is with us anywhere from $6 to $10 per annum. On the other side the average is $25 and from that on up. This increased income is, of course, the reason why the woman's club there can be supported in better style than it is here.

The membership of the clubs there is larger, the well-known clubs having usually a roster of 500 members, while even our largest clubs have rarely more than 200 or 300, and in some cases less than 100.

The American woman, if she is clubable in instinct, is very liable to belong to a number of clubs, paying small dues in each, and priding herself on the fact that she belongs to five or six, instead of belonging, as she should, to one, and paying dues large enough to entitle her to creature comforts at least.

The Englishwoman is ordinarily content with one club, but she picks out the best that her money affords and enjoys it to the fullest.

The dues of the new athletic club for women, it is said, will exceed in extent those of any other club in the city, but, on the other hand, its expenses will be greater, and it will need all that it can raise, while its membership will be larger than that of any other.

The Empress Club in London has a membership of 2,000 and an annual fee of 25 guineas—not a meagre income when you come to figure it out. A novel feature of this club is that each member is taxed a shilling annually for King Edward's Hospital Fund. This is one of the most fashionable and popular clubs in the British Empire, and probably the most talked about in and out of England. It is purely a social, smart club, and has for raison d'être a place of residence for out-of-towners, and all the usual privileges which we in New York are apt to associate only with men's clubs.

The Alexandra Club, at 12 Grosvenor Street, West, is another fashionable club, having a membership of 800 and annual dues of 5 guineas. This is a proprietary club. The Albemarle Club, in the same locality, has a membership of 800 and the usual amount of dues—5 guineas. Another well-known and fashionable club is the Ladies' Empire, also on Grosvenor Street, for women of position from all parts of the empire.

London's Pioneer Club.

The most-talked-of woman's club in London is the Pioneer Club. This is more democratic and less smart in appointments, but decidedly original in its methods of entertainment. Its dues are 3 guineas, and it is now billed in club directories as a "temperance" club, perhaps owing to the stories of its high jinks which greeted its initial breaking down of tradition in forming the first woman's club. The symbol of the Pioneer Club is an axe, and on the walls is inscribed the motto:

"They say! What do they say? What matter what they say?"

An ironical stepping-stone to the freedom with which women's clubs are now met! It has a membership of 500, according to the last census taker.

To go back to the point of attack, the migratory and temporarily quartered clubs in New York have faced long since the irony of clubwomen in smaller towns, who not only own their own homes, but often make steady incomes by renting certain parts. The city now has to witness the inception of a clubhouse scheme by the women of fashion, a plan which will act as a vis à tergo to the lax-minded in this respect, and perhaps before many years every woman's club worth the name will have its own home or become merged into some other sister club.

Where Dragons Stay The Advance of War

Jealously They Guard the Tombs of the Korean and Chinese Dead Which Japan Has Promised to Respect.

IN the official correspondence between Japan, Russia, Korea, and China, since the opening of the Far Eastern war, the quaintest passages have been those relating to the ancestral tombs of the Mings, Manchus, and Koreans. Japan has promised to protect these treasures at Mukden, Seoul, Ping Yang, and North of Peking, while Russia makes no such declaration, but threatens Mukden and Peking if her people or railway property be interfered with.

One of the first moves of Japan was to dispatch reserves to guard the tombs at Tokio, Nikko, Kyoto, and other important points. Though Occidental in many ways, Japan's heart can be touched deeply by desecration of these sacred mausolea. At Tokio are the tombs of the Tokugawa Shoguns. Kyoto is famous for its shrines. Here is the burial place of the Shinran Shonin. A queer structure called the spectacle bridge, like a pair of eye-glasses, holds high place in the traveler's memory. The souls of the departed are said to pass over it and see every act of mortals. Near by is the Taikodo shrine and its court for receiving the ashes of devotees, and Kadiiji, sacred to the Zen sect, with its gold screens by Motonobu, Kanokoi, and Tohaku. The thirty-six ancient poets by Mitsunobu ornament the walls.

The writer had the good fortune to visit the shrines at Nikko after the law was changed allowing only rulers to inspect the "little cardinal bridge," or mihashi. The Daiyagaw flows below, reflecting the red and gold of the structure and the queer greens of the tombs bordering it. The span appears to be the work of magic held in between dragon rocks, its ribs seeming to shiver and breathe with every passing breeze. Majestic statues introduce one to the mausoleum of Iemitsu. Through the arch is another gateway presided over by the mythical protectors of Buddhism and the gods of wind and thunder. On the top of a hill, up a flight of steps, is the bronze tomb, with its carved gated entrance. Down the steps and through a long gallery connecting two odd temples is the tomb of Jigen Daishi, the Nikko priest-adviser of the Shoguns.

It is watched by six Buddhist gods and two white Phoenix birds. Near by are the thirteen tombs of the royal Abbots. During my visit a group of French artists was studying the "Painters' Chamber" in Tama-ya, or the tomb place of Iemitsu. These precious relics represent the art of the seventeenth century, each painting meaning the life work of its creator. The subjects are mostly Buddhistic, and even at this date the colors are brilliant and glowing. The Ieyasu crypt is in a regal courtyard, with statuary and chapels. It is a pagoda of gold and bronze, surrounded by a stone wall. In front of the tomb is a table of stone, on which stands a lifelike bronze stork. Before the entrance repose two heavenly dogs, koma-inu and ama-inu.

French and English Desecration.

Japan tries to practice what she preaches. In the Chino-Japanese war the Mikado's troops paid respect to the Korean royal tombs at Söul and Ping-Yang and the Chinese shrines along her triumphal march to the gates of Peking. Not so much can be said of the other countries. Cathay has not forgotten the French and English desecration of the Summer palace and shrines under Lord Elgin and Gen. Montauban in 1859-60. In 1897, when the Germans took Kiao-Chau, the natives of Shang-tung were in such fear that their Jerusalem or Holy Land of Confucius would be desecrated that riot and rebellion were incited, populations of towns repairing to Kiu-fu, the home of Confucius, and to the Confucian tombs two miles beyond, eager to give their lives for their dead.

It was not so much the rash acts of the German soldiery, who had been led on by the murder of two Teuton priests, as the German connection with proposed new railway routes through the tomb-lands of the empire. All the great powers were more or less involved, and there is no doubt to-day it was these plans to disturb the souls of the dead that brought on the Boxer rising. There were only three railways in active operation before this. Those proposed were an extension of the Trans-Siberian and the introduction of Russian troops into Manchuria; a line from Peking through the Nan K'ou Pass to Kalgan, thence via Urga in Mongolia to Kiakhta; the Belgian Lu-Han line from Peking, with a branch to Lu An Fu in Shansi; a Russian line from Sheng Ting Fu through the Kuan Pass to T'ai Yuan Fu in Shansi, and another Russian line from Lu An Fu to the Province of Hupei; an American line from Hankow to Canton; a branch from Chang Sha through the capital of Kiang-si and east to Kuang Hsin; a British line from Shanghai to Soochow Hanchow and Kuang Hsin, and a branch to extend from Hahcho to Ningpo in Chekiang; an Anglo-German route from Tientsin to Chinkiang; a second German route from Kiau-chau through northern Shantung, a branch to cover Southern Shantung to the boundary; a line from Shanghai to Soochow and Chinkiang through Nanking to Honan, and one westward via the capital of Honan to Southern Shansi; a British line from Kowloon to Canton, through the capitals of Kuangsi and Kueichou to Szechuan; a line from Northern Siam via Yunnan Fu to the Upper Yangtze; a line from Mandalay in Burmah to Ta li Fu in Yunnan to the capital; a French route from Hanoi in Tonkin to Yunnan Fu, another from Hanoi to Nan Ning Fu, with a branch on the Ya Chiang, a third from Pakhoi on the Kwangtung coast to Nan Ning Fu.

The Imperial war note in the Peking Gazette in the wake of these projects seemed only logical to the Oriental. "Our tombs raise their voices. The souls of our ancestors have come to our aid. * * * The gods have replied to our call. * * * The dead shall not be disturbed. We have announced war in the ancestral shrines." Then came the Boxer rebellion.

Tombs Figure in Every War.

The tombs have figured in every war waged in Chinese territory. Ancestral worship, the real religion, is expressed in family and royal mausolea. The phrase, "the only good Indian is a dead one," in Chinese would be "A good Chinaman grows noble after death." When a Mongolian earns honor his ancestors receive the reward; when he commits error his ancestors are disgraced. The tombs become representative of life's success or unsuccess. To defend them the Chinese warrior trains himself in archery until he becomes expert with bow and arrow.

Believing, as they do, that the dead are surrounded by spirits who live on and progress, aiding or harming their kin, it is necessary that the deceased be honored; more important that their interests be attended to than those of the living, for the dead are in league with all the spirits of heaven and hell. Every tomb must be selected by a religious astronomer and have the tiger and dragon currents. The home, as the grave is called, is shaped like a Morris chair, and the body is placed in the seat. According to the social status of the dead are his surroundings. For the common man there is a miniature dragon roofed house; the mandarin, a stately palace and courtyard; the sage, a chapel filled with books and tablets; the Emperor and warrior, a park with temples, pagodas, statues, and all the paraphernalia of royalty.

If the son of a common man become a mandarin, then all the graves of his ancestors are advanced from the four hundred thousand to the spiritual four hundred; if he become a criminal, they are shamefully desecrated. The laws concerning ancestral worship are the most stringent in the empire. The dead have three souls. One becomes the ancestral tablet in the family homestead, another enters the grave, while the third passes to the Great Oversoul where it may be detained for punishment or sent back to earth in the form of man or beast. The third soul is worshipped at the municipal shrine or temple.

Some Municipal Shrines.

Some of the most beautiful of these municipal temples are at Mukden, where a division of the Russian Army is now stationed. The tombs of Noorhachi, Abakhaye, and numerous other Manchu Emperors or Khans are inclosed in a sacred park near here. As soon as the Russians camped at the capital of Manchuria, Gen. Mao's troops from Peking appeared on the scene to guard the tombs. They are the pick of the foreign trained soldiery and are equal to their task. Each one has been taught that if he gives his life for the protection of a tomb his soul, in turn, will inhabit a tomb of the same rank. It is safe to say that the Chinese will endeavor to preserve neutrality while the Russians tent on their tomb precincts.

Death homes for the living representatives of royalty are reserved and the people begin to worship the receiving vault while the man lives. In the great funeral processions passing through Mukden court is paid to all the Manchu Emperors, Shunchi, (1644,) Kang-he, Yung Ching, Kieuling, Tankwang, Hienfung, Tung-chi, and the waiting souls of the living Kiangshu and the heir selected for him. The rites take place every Spring and Fall. The mourning colors are white, dull gray, or ash. White labels are placed on all portals with verses to the spirits of the dead hovering over the city. In the processions are royal agents, civil and military officials, and the people. All the musical instruments in the community are in use, gongs, cymbals, drums, and flutes. Banner men carry red flags with addresses telling of the good deeds of the dead. Tomb cleaning and adornment take up a whole day. Strings of cash are offered up and a great feast prepared. One repast that I was permitted to look upon was for the soul of a warrior. It made a bill of fare that would astound a Waldorf-Astoria epicure, and consisted of rissoles of chicken and frogs' legs, curried shrimps, birds' nest soup, sharks' fins, Bombay duck, guava jelly, snails, seaweed pudding, kidneys, lotus nuts, suncakes, and wine.

Where the peasants cannot make real offerings they present tissue paper imitations. Many are the paper palaces, strings of cash, stables full of horses, houses with servants, grand dragon boats, magnificent apparel, and wondrous banquet halls lighted with scented punk sticks and burned in the presence of the ancestral soul. By the river banks in the neighborhood the devout launch spirit ships of wool paper, freighted with miniature presents, and weep and wail as the tide bears them away to the souls of the departed.

Wives for Spirit Land.

Upon one occasion a coolie was seen loading a spirit ship with tiny clay dolls, gorgeously dressed.

"Is that not sacrilegious?" I asked.

"No, Mississi," was the reply; "that ship belong big Khan, who had no wives. Me send him plenty."

From Mukden to Peking a fair road runs about 500 miles southwesterly through the tomb communities of Shenking and Chih-le. It has been made famous by Mongol and Manchu warriors. The Manchu conquerors have always paid court to the tombs of the Mings, whom they supplanted. Once a year it was customary for them to make a trip to their family tombs at Mukden, and return over the old pilgrim road in the vicinity of the myriad-mile, or Great Wall, which twists and turns through the empire's valleys and mountains for some 1,200 miles. The Peking Province, or Chih-le, has two walls inclosing the basin of the Sangkanho, west of Peking. The Ming Emperors built the inner wall.

In a picturesque valley made by converging hills near Nankau, the South Gate of the Great Wall, are the sepulchres of the thirteen Ming Emperors—Yung-loh, (1408,) Siuenteh, Chingtung, Kungtai, Chinghwa, Cungchi, Chingteh, Kiahtsing, Lungking, Wanleih, Taicheng, Tienki, and Tsungching. The first Ming established his dynasty at Nanking and reigned three decades. The throne descended to his grandson, Kienwan. Yung-loh, his son, rebelled and overcame the nephew, seizing the crown. He moved the capital to Peking. His mausoleum is built entirely of teakwood imported from Siam, and has withstood storms for over 500 years. The outer and inner gateways to temple and tomb are ornate and thoroughly Oriental. A gold-lettered tablet recounts his virtues and accomplishments. In the inner court, before the tomb, a great tower-like structure, are incense burner, stone table, and statuary.

Yungloh made the laws of the empire, which with modifications are in use to-day. During Kiahtsing's reign, the Portuguese visited Cathay, and in Wanleih's the Jesuits were received. The last Ming hanged himself when Peking fell to the Manchu rebels.

Mile Road to the Tombs.

The "Soul's Journey," or mile road to the tombs, is through ranks of colossal statues like an army on the march—emperors, generals, civilians, camels, elephants, tigers, horses, and heavenly dogs in all poses, the procession ending in a marble arch.

Retributive desecration of Peking followed the Boxer war. A new terminus of the Peking Railway was built in front of the Temple of Heaven. Royal Engineers shattered the Holy Southern western tower of the Ming Wall to rebuild the Tien-Tsin Railway. In the most sacred corner of the Tartar division the Great Wall was tunneled and the "English Gate" created. Foreign soldiery eager to punish the natives for Christian murders ransacked surrounding graveyards for "Father" and "Mother" monoliths, and used them to rebuild legation and mission property.

The west wall of the southern prohibited city was blown open to make a station for the Lu Han, and the Hanlin Yuan, the monument of the Chinese peoples, was blotted out in a few hours. Shen Nung, the altar where the Emperor knelt in prayer in the Temple of Agriculture, became a suitable place for cavalry horses. But it was left to the English army officers to drive the sword still deeper into the Chinese heart when they carried off the tomb-tablets of the Manchu dynasty, carved cases and all their religious trappings, as prizes for the British Museum.

AN AVENUE THROUGH THE MING TOMBS.

A MANCHURIAN ARCHER.

To this day the Chinese Army has soldiers armed with bows and arrows.

HE OUGHT TO BE A CENTAUR.

BURTON HOLMES was telling the Lambs his experiences during a recent visit to Japan. In Tokio one day he saw an English army officer enter a jinrikisha, saying: "I want to go to the British Consulate."

The rickshaw man shook his head, stamped on the ground, and muttered something unintelligible.

"I want to go to the British Consulate," repeated the officer in a louder tone. This was followed by more stamping and muttering.

The passenger leaped angrily from the vehicle. Then an old resident went forward and volunteered to translate the instructions to the rickshaw man.

"The fool," said the officer, "does not understand a word of English."

"Would you expect a London cabman to understand Japanese?" asked his interpreter.

"Of course not."

"Well," answered the other, "this rickshaw man is a cross between the cabman and the horse."

THE MORAL SENSE.

There was a man named Johnson Jones,
Who owned a dog named Jack,
Whose moral sense, we grieve to say,
Was most extremely slack.

But Johnson Jones's morals were
Not of the dog's kind, sure,
For all his deeds were excellent,
And all his thoughts were pure.

One day the dog, with dire intent
Of doing something harm,
Went forth to hunt a toothsome hare
On Jones's neighbor's farm.

And did it, too, despite the fact,
As all the world should know,
That very often Mr. Jones
Had told him not to go.

But dogs have human traits sometimes,
And Jack forgot—Ah me!
How often does forgetfulness
Result in misery.

Jack nosed around the neighbor's farm,
By field and stream and wood,
Until he caught a fine fat hare
And took it home for food.

His master met him at the gate,
And took the hare by force,
Which Jack submitted to because
He had no other course.

And how Jones licked that wicked dog
Which had no moral sense,
Or right regard for property,
Was really most intense.

He licked him up, he licked him down,
He licked him everywhere;
He thumped him, banged him, walloped him—
And then Jones ate the hare.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD

HOLY WEEK is not the most enlivening of seasons. To say that it is dull is only to repeat one's self and to be a bore. Everything comes to a pause. There are no sewing classes. Miss Leary's little musicales cease, and even bridge is put aside. Those who have country places wisely give house parties and invitations to rusticate until Easter are gladly accepted. Easter itself is not a festival celebrated in society except in a religious fashion. There is such a crowd on the avenue and the churches are so very well patronized by strangers that those who have sittings go to early services or remain out of town. In a few households the preparations for weddings, and the [illegible] much bustle and excitement. But [illegible] traditional farewell bachelor dinner—which, by the way, is going out of vogue—is not given during the seven days. The Stock Exchange adjourns on Good Friday, and it has been so very dull down there the last fortnight that a holiday makes little difference. The people who are in Aiken will not come up until next week. Those who have been at Palm Beach are slowly journeying northward, stopping at St. Augustine and at Old Point and other Southern resorts en route. Even Washington is livelier than New York. From all accounts the Spring is advancing everywhere, but it will be another good three weeks before the buds and leaves blossom forth in New York.

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During the week several carloads of happy youngsters have arrived at the Grand Central. These have been the school and college boys here for their Easter holidays. The two little Roosevelt boys have come on from Groton. Harvard and Yale will have a few days of vacation, as will St. Paul's and other schools and colleges. Children's parties will be given Easter week, and there will also be the circus and other attractions for youths and misses of all ages, from those who are at boarding school to those who are already installed at college. It is an anxious and a happy time for fond parents, and when the special cars are unloaded of their precious freight at the station, that place resembles for the time Sherry's or Delmonico's, or any other assembly where there is held a fashionable function.

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Regular coaching will not commence until April 18, but there are several private coaches now running each morning to different points out of town. James Henry Smith tools his four-in-hand three times a week through Fifth Avenue, and he has with him a number of fashionable women, including Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. From Friday until Monday Mr. Smith has coaching parties in the vicinity of Tuxedo. The young women belonging to the coaching club organized last year drive daily through Central Park. In the beginning of the season there will be the regular Ardsley coach each afternoon, and again another one run by a Mr. Hall of Boston, and a third put on the road perhaps by J. Henry Hyde to Lakewood. Troop A will have a coach from the Plaza as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently settled to resume the polo games at Van Cortlandt Park. The coach which Alfred Vanderbilt and Robert Gerry drive was on Fifth Avenue yesterday for the first time this season.

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The return of Miss Elsie Whelen to this country has revived the rumor of her engagement to Robert Goelet. It is of course denied. The truth as understood by friends of both parties is that there exists an engagement which will not be announced until next year. It is a provisional one. Miss Whelen will be at Newport as usual next Summer, and when a young woman is "marked" as engaged she does not have as good a time as she would have otherwise. Mr. Goelet is working hard, preparing for the bar.

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It is very easy to start a rumor and very difficult to suppress one when it once becomes current. For some time it has been said that Miss Isabelle Cameron intended to adopt the stage as a profession. Miss Cameron is one of the daughters of the late Sir Roderick Cameron. She is a tall and striking looking girl, very clever and talented, with a special penchant for amateur theatricals. This rumor has been denied, only again to be revived. Miss Cameron is a great friend of Miss Ethel Barrymore. Last Autumn she was one of the party that accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on their Western tour.

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The weddings for Easter week are those of Miss Louise Scribner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, and George R. D. Schieffelin at St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday, April 5; Miss Anna Blakeman Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. B. Lewis of Morristown, N. J., to Arthur H. Vesey in the chantry of Grace Church on April 6; Miss Pauline Whittier, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Whittier, to Ernest Iselin at St. Patrick's Cathedral on April 6; Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham A. Anderson, and John S. Tanner at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church on April 7. The dances of the week will be the Farmington dance at Sherry's on April 5, a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson for Miss Anderson at the Anderson Studio on the same date, and also on that Tuesday evening the last Junior Cotillion at Sherry's and the Tuesday evening dance at Delmonico's. There will be meetings of all the smaller dancing classes during the week, and the Saturday Evening Dancing Class will have an Easter assembly on April 9.

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On Saturday, April 9, there will take place at Macon, Ga., at the home of the bride's parents, the wedding of Miss Martha Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall Johnson, to W. De Lancey Kountze of this city. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Kountze's sister, Mrs. Robert Livingston, the wedding will be a small one and the list of guests will include only relatives and very intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kountze will sail the following week for Europe.

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The season at Palm Beach is over. Nearly all of the fashionables have left. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler are to go to St. Augustine with a party. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey will remain South until after Easter. Mrs. Peter Moller will not return until the weather is settled in New York.

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From the West during the next fortnight will arrive Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, John Sloane, and Miss Sloane. Mrs. George Gould has already reached the East. Plans for the Summer are now being made. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley will take an automobile trip in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will go to England in May. The Court being in mourning for the Duke of Cambridge, there will be no functions of state until the London season is half over. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, who are at present at Monte Carlo, will remain on the Riviera until late in May. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to have an opportunity again of meeting the Kaiser in Italy.

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The visit of the Duke of Sutherland, who arrives this week, will be of short duration. The Duchess does not accompany him. The Duke of Newcastle will also come over for a Spring trip to New York, and will stay until late in June. There is no prospect of either Mrs. Ronalds or Mrs. George Cornwallis West coming over this season. The opera at Covent Garden begins in May, and Mrs. Mackay, who has emerged from her mourning and who will reopen her residence on Carleton House Terrace, will have one of the boxes. The Earl and Countess of Craven are going around a little, but Mrs. Bradley Martin will not be in evidence until the country house season, when she will have the usual parties at Balmacaen.

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James C. Carter and John Cadwalader will go to their shooting box, and James Henry Smith will sail in May. His sister, Mrs. Cooper, has just completed a magnificent residence in the country, and she will also entertain in London, where she will be seen frequently at the opera. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel remain for the present at Cannes. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, as already announced, will sail for Europe immediately after the wedding of their son, William A. M. Burden, to Miss Twombly. The Elbridge T. Gerrys will go about the same time.

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There is much interest in army circles at the announcement of the wedding of Miss Elise Ducat, daughter of Major and Mrs. Arthur E. Ducat of the Seventh Infantry, to Lieut. John Symington of the Eleventh Cavalry. The ceremony was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, Manila, on the evening of Feb. 12. Mr. Symington is a graduate of the West Point class of 1901, and is the son of Mrs. John Pratt of this city.

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Center Hitchcock is one of the first arrivals from Aiken. He is here to arrange the preliminaries of the coaching season. Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have returned from their Southern trip. They will pass the Spring at Hempstead. Mrs. George A. Robbins and Arden Robbins have also returned from the South. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, as announced, are at Newport for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who have been at Palm Beach, will return to-morrow to New York.

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Retreats will be made by the ladies belonging to the Children of Mary during Holy Week, and special exercises will be held at the Convent of the Sacred Heart on West Seventeenth Street. These retreats are given every year.

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Miss Leary will resume her musicales Easter week, and there will be luncheons at the Metropolitan Club, at which the hostesses will be Miss Amy Townsend and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Mrs. J. W. Castles. Mrs. Castles was Miss Eschelman of New Orleans, and she is a cousin of Mrs. George Spencer Eastwick.

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The Aiken community has suffered much by death this year. A. Cass Canfield died there during the past week, and the death of Mr. Whitney was also a very severe blow. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield arrived at Aiken about a month ago. Mrs. Canfield was in mourning for her mother until this Winter.

to be used as an apartment hotel. The advent of a third establishment of this kind on Gramercy Park is regarded as a decided breaking of the agreement made with the Ruggles heirs, from whom the private park is a gift. The inscription recording the donation is made on the west side of the park, cut into the sidewalk in old-fashioned lettering. The late Albert H. Gallatin bitterly opposed the erection of the apartment hotel which was built last year, and which stands between his property and the old Orthodox Quaker Meeting House. The Gramercy Park apartment house was allowed to be built by making it a proprietary place—that is, each person residing therein owning his or her apartment. The scheme was started by Mr. Gerlach, who afterward owned and controlled two other apartment hotels in this city. Gramercy Park has been chosen as the residence of Bishop Greer, who is moving this week into the old Lynch house on the west side of the park.

The fashion abroad, especially in London and the United Kingdom just now, is to purchase a tight little island of your own.

Many wealthy men are purchasing islands off the coast of Ireland and Scotland. On some of these there are castles or manors, and on others habitations have to be built. One of the latest purchasers of an island off the Irish coast is Cecil Baring, who married Mrs. Maud Lorillard Tailer. On this island the Barings Lorillard and the divorced wife of T. Suffern Tailer. On this island the Barings will live for the present. It is said to be in a wild and picturesque part of the coast.

LUXURIANT GRAY HAIR
For Elderly Ladies
that gives a particular grace to the natural ATTRACTIVENESS of the fully matured woman.
Having the largest stock of human hair in this country, I can absolutely guarantee to match perfectly any shade of gray hair.
Ladies whose hair is somewhat thin should have one of my
"EMPIRE" POMPADOURS,
"LENOX" TRANSFORMATIONS,
"MARIE ANTOINETTE" WAVY KNOTS
"VENUS DE MILO" WIGS.
HAIRDRESSING, SCALP TREATMENT, HAIR COLORING.
L. SHAW,
54 W. 14th St., near 6th Ave., New York.

MEN WHO WEAR FORTUNES ON THEIR BACKS

Forty Thousand Dollars for a Fur Coat—
A Single Order for a Few
Dozen Suits.

THE COAT THAT COST $40,000

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for a man's fur-lined overcoat is the latest price quoted by local furriers for the finest article that their skill can produce. In making a single garment of so great value American manufacturers have taken the record for the highest price from the Canadian makers, who, until a few years ago, held a monopoly on the market. Ultra-fashionable Americans, when placing their orders with the Northern firms, were shown various kinds of fur, the best of which was said to be Hudson Bay sable. Sealskins of the finest quality were also offered to them as very good for men's wear. For several garments made of the former material prices as high as $25,000 were asked, and a man possessing a Hudson Bay sable overcoat believed that he had the finest thing that money could produce.

During the past two years, however, the American furriers have so largely entered the field that they have secured a strong foothold on the fur market of Canada, the effect of which has been to reduce the prices of Canadian furs. In the meanwhile a better quality of imperial crown Russian sable has been brought out, and this fur stands to-day the most costly of all.

It is of imperial crown Russian sable that the coat for which the dealers ask $40,000 is made. A local multi-millionaire, whose pastime is horse racing, was the purchaser, and his order for the coat was placed one year before the garment was finished for him. It was delivered early in the past Winter. The coat completed weighs no more than an ordinary cloth garment, but it is guaranteed to last at least during the lifetime of its owner.

When the order for the garment was placed, the fur houses of this country were searched for skins enough to make a perfect coat. For two months experts went to every city where imperial crown Russian sable skins were handled, but nothing fine enough could be found. In the order it was stipulated that every skin must match, and that there must not be a flaw in any one of them.

Sixty-Five Skins Required.

Sixty-five skins were necessary to make the coat, and that number of perfect ones could not be found in the entire country. The manufacturers then sent their agents abroad to purchase the pelts, and another six months were spent in this pursuit. Because the stripes of all of the animals that wore the skins were not of the same width, extreme care had to be used, and before any skin was purchased the width of its stripes and the distance between them were measured so that when the skins were put together they would match perfectly. After more than twenty fur houses in Europe had been visited, sufficient skins were obtained and shipped to this country to complete the coat.

In making the garment the first thing done was the putting together of the skins in the form of a blanket. So skillfully were they joined that the stripes ran from one end to the other without a break, and where one skin ended and another began could not be told except by careful examination. The tints of the stripes were exactly the same throughout, and the hair of the fur was even all through.

The coat as made up presents from the outside about the same appearance as do other fur-lined coats. It is made of the finest of medium-weight black broadcloth, with cloth buttons to match. There are no buttonholes, their place being taken by binding on the edge, which fits over the buttons and keeps the garment together in front. It is made full and loose all the way around, hanging easily from the shoulders. It is fifty-two inches long, reaching just below the knees. The only fur to be seen on the outside is on the collar. There, as on the inside, the fur is perfectly matched, the stripes running around the neck in even bands. Parts of seven skins alone were used in making this part of the coat. The collar is on the shawl style, without a notch in it, and is made wide enough to cover the ears when turned up. Cuffs are not on this coat, the fur lining ending at the bottom of the sleeves.

The Best, Regardless of Cost.

The man who now owns this coat, in ordering it, displayed less concern about it than did the dealers. He went into the shop one afternoon and, turning to one of the attendants, said, "I want a fur coat. What is the best I can get?"

Several kinds of fur were shown to him, and then he asked if nothing better could be secured. He was told that a garment of imperial crown Russian sable could be made in time, but that the expense of it would be enormous.

"Never mind the cost," he replied. "Just make the coat as I wish it made, and I will take it."

He left a check covering one-half the price of the coat, and did not appear again until it was time for the coat to be fitted.

According to the dealers, men who can afford garments of great value are the most easily pleased. They know exactly what they want, and in ordering a garment they insist on having just what they ask for. They seldom ask the price of an article of wear, and they invariably select quiet-looking goods.

Sometimes, however, a man gets a notion to have something that nobody else has, and then the dealers are put to their wits' ends. Some time ago a man well known in New York went into one of the Fifth Avenue fur stores and said that he wished to get a coat lined with lions' skins. Nothing of the kind had ever been heard of before for street wear, and the dealer questioned the man's sincerity.

"I mean what I say," the prospective purchaser said, "and I want the coat as soon as possible."

There were not more than half a dozen skins of lions in the city, and they were not such as could be used in the making of a coat. Other cities were tried, and enough skins secured to make the garment. When it was finished its buyer paid $2,200 for it, wore it twice in public and then sent it to the fur storage where it is expected to remain for a long time.

The ordinary millionaire pays between $450 and $15,000 for his fur overcoat. At the lower price a coat of the best Persian lamb can be bought, and it is this style that has become most popular during the past year. Some men have the black fur trimmed with mink or sable, which adds to the price. A coat lined with mink alone has been used much during the past Winter. This style brings as high as $4,000, while a garment of sea otter will cost $16,000. Hudson Bay sable has lost favor during the past few years, and now a coat made of it can be obtained for less than $8,000. Seal is no longer popular with men, but what few coats are being made of it bring about $1,000. Bear skin is used now only for driving in the automobile. The finest article of this skin brings only $250.

So important a part of a man's wardrobe has the fur-lined coat become that dealers are now keeping them in stock already made. None of these coats is of as fine quality as those made to order, but several are shown in the local furriers, which are valued at as much as $15,000.

All the "dressy" men among the fashionable set have fixed ideas concerning the buying of clothes, and it is useless for tailors to produce fashion plates for their inspection. The few tailors who have been classed among the makers to the men of the ultra-fashionable part of society have gained their fame through having established styles of their own, which are suitable to the rich American, and which they invariably follow.

There are four tailors in the Fifth Avenue section each of whom has a following of a part of the wealthy men of New York. These men can now be seen ordering their clothes for the coming year, and the man who has but a limited amount to spend on dress opens his eyes in astonishment as he sees them give order after order for clothing.

A few days ago one of the younger of the local millionaires was seen in a Fifth Avenue tailoring establishment. He told the proprietor that he wanted to order all of his clothes for the coming year, and before he had finished he had selected sixteen suits. In making his order, he looked at the styles of cloth, selecting certain samples, and then he proceeded to tell the tailor how he wished the clothes made. The tailor stood by with notebook in hand and took down every particular. Later he said: "I always go that with my wealthy customers, and I follow their instructions to the dot. If there is the least variation when the clothes are made up, they refuse to take them. Those men know exactly what they want, and they frequently come into my store when the goods are being cut, and stand by telling me how certain lines should go."

Sixteen Suits Ordered.

The order for sixteen suits included four business suits, of the sack coat style. All of these were of the most modest material, and were ordered made up without any particular style. The two suits of dress clothes were ordered to be of the finest material and perfectly plain. A dinner jacket was also in the order. An English walking suit of a mixed material, the coat made in the cutaway style, was added, and a plain black cutaway to be worn with trousers of other goods. About the ordering of the double-breasted frock coat the young man was particularly instructive. The style which he had ordered last year did not suit him, and he insisted on having his coat made this year according to a style which he had pictured in his own mind. Two yachting suits, one of blue and one of white, were ordered, and two suits of tennis clothes.

The other two suits ordered were of riding clothes. In the selection of these the young man was especially careful. He first selected a cloth as near to what he said was the color of his horse as he could obtain. He then found a piece of buckskin for the inside of the trousers, which he ordered to be dyed to the color of the goods. The exact length desired to the quarter of an inch was then given the tailor, and also the directions for making the garment, so that it would look well when the knee was bent.

Besides all these suits he ordered eight waistcoats of various colors and material, and ten extra pairs of trousers. The order was finished by three overcoats, one of heavy material for Winter wear, one of cravenette, and one short light coat for Spring.

Price Not Considered.

During all of this ordering price had not once been mentioned. Even when the order was all in the young man did not ask what the expense would be, but casually remarked that he would be ready to try on the clothes on any Monday or Thursday.

When the purchaser had gone the tailor was asked what was the value of all the goods ordered. After figuring for a moment he replied: "Those clothes made up as he asks to have them will cost him a little over $2,000. He must be hard up this year, because last Spring when he came in he ordered clothes to the value of over $5,000, and he was considered the best-dressed young man in New York during the past year.

$6,000 a Year for Clothes.

"But he is not at all out of the ordinary among the young millionaires. All of them spend from $5,000 to $8,000 a year on their clothes. Yesterday I had a man in here who ordered twenty-one suits, and I think he now holds the record for a single order. I am glad to have those men for customers, aside from the fact that they give big orders. Their styles are modest, and their clothes are easy to make. I have some customers, however, who ask to have suits made in certain ways which are next to impossible. Most of these people, however, are of the get-rich-quick class, and they always seem to be overdressed. The real American millionaire wears the richest clothes he can get, but nothing loud.

"Sometimes I have customers who wish to have ideas of their own followed, and in complying with their requests I do myself no good. A tailor's reputation rests on the clothes he turns out, and when a man appears in public with velvet collars on all of his sack coats his tailor suffers. I have a customer who insists on just such a style.

WHAT THE MARKETS OFFER TO HOUSEKEEPERS OF TASTE

Brook Trout and Striped Bass Among the Dishes Which Are Especially Attractive Just Now.

BROOK TROUT are in season, under the law which permitted their taking on Long Island yesterday. There was no elaborate display at the market on opening day. But at Blackford's in the Fulton Market were trout from the streams and lakes or ponds of Long Island and Rhode Island Salvelinus that masqueraded as home trout. "Cultivated"—liver-fed—trout cost from $1 for dead fish to $1.50 a pound for live, delivered to the customer as sturgeon are on the Neva. Stream or pond trout, not liver fed and called "wild," cost, dead, from 75 cents to $1 a pound. The best for the table should be found in the "wild" list. The flesh of "cultivated" trout is of all shades of gray, and cooked is mushy or insipid or both with a tang of marsh. But they come high, and fashion has to have them. Among the "wild" trout, especially those from Rhode Island, are fish which are yellow or pink fleshed and of excellent gastronomic quality. Small ones—under ten inches in length—should be fried in butter or oil or oiled and broiled with a piece of bacon between each fish. Chalk the griddle and the fish will not stick to it. Before frying trout, according to taste, may be simply rolled in flour or cornmeal, or this process may be gone through after treating the fish to a coating of beaten egg. Larger fish, especially those of 1½ pounds or more, are, if "wild" trout with yellow or pink flesh, better boiled and served hot with Hollandaise sauce, or cold with mayonnaise sauce. The best trout for such purposes is a fario or brown trout.

Boiling Trout.

Boiling trout is a simple matter if the cooking be done in a soup known as Court Bouillon. Its excellence is enhanced always by a portion of ham bone. This is to be put in a fish saucepan with enough water to cover the fish, a large onion, a sprig of parsley, half a clove, a third of a bay leaf, and pepper and salt. This should cook five minutes. The fish—number regulated by size or diners—should be enveloped and sewn up in linen or cheese cloth and boiled till cooked. If to be eaten hot care should be taken in freeing them from the envelope. If to be eaten cold they should remain in the soup until it is cold.

Mayonnaise sauce is a matter of luck, and making it cannot be taught in print. Once the knack acquired it is one household perplexity the less. Hollandaise sauce "comes out" all right if this recipe is followed:

Half a teacupful of butter, the juice of half a lemon, the yolks of two eggs, a speck of cayenne, half a cupful of boiling water, half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the butter to a cream, then add the yolks, one by one, the lemon juice, pepper and salt. Place the bowl in which these are mixed in a saucepan of boiling water. Beat with an egg beater until the sauce begins to thicken, (about a minute,) and add the boiling water, beating all the time. When like a soft custard it is done. The bowl, if thin, must be kept over the fire only about five minutes, provided the water boils all the time. Some prefer a tablespoonful of white wine vinegar, sharp, to lemon juice. It should be boiled before putting it into the butter and egg. Tarragon may be used to flavor the sauce.

Bass for the Table.

Striped bass may be treated in like manner. They are of fine quality now. Cheese cloth should be used in boiling them and extreme care taken when it is removed to preserve the skin of the fish.

One of the transcendentalists in cookery furnishes a very simple recipe for fondue, scrambled eggs with cheese, which dates back into the eighteenth century. It should prove an acceptable Holy Week luncheon dish. Have eggs on the basis of two for each person at table, Swiss cheese—imported Gruyere—weighing one-third of the eggs, and butter one-half of the weight of the cheese. Grate the cheese coarsely or chop it finely. Instead of a spoon have a wooden contrivance with a handle after the fashion of a baker's "peel" with the stirring end cut square and two inches broad and about a sixteenth of an inch thick. Break the eggs in a saucepan over the cheese and butter and cook over a smart fire, stirring briskly until the eggs are well scrambled and incorporated with the cheese. Season with salt according to the saltness of the cheese and plenty of pepper. Serve on a hot dish.

The fish market will be the main attraction of the current week. It is "easier;" in fact, prices are at a reasonable level. The variety of fish food could hardly be better, quality is satisfactory, and the supply becomes daily more abundant. Shad, however, are from Southern waters. None have come from the Delaware or the Potomac waters, although North River shad were due on St. Patrick's Day. The first of the catch will no doubt make some one at Keyport happy by commanding a five-dollar bill. Truax's fishery at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, will not be very far behind. Some Fulton and Washington Market quotations show how the cost of fish has decreased in a couple of weeks: Pompano, 40 cents a pound; live lobsters, 30 cents; Spanish mackerel, 30 cents; bluefish, 25 cents; striped bass, 30 cents; flounders, 12½ cents; live cod, 12½ cents; green smelts from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, 20 cents; red snapper, 15 cents, and white perch of an extraordinary size, 20 cents. Oysters have come in in large supply and are cheaper. Rockaways, 75 cents to $1.50 a hundred; Blue Points, 50 to 75 cents; Lynnhavens, $1.50, and Buzzard Bays, $1. The local fishing fleet's contribution to the fish market has been small.

Strawberries Still High.

Boreal conditions this Spring have not favored strawberries. Prices remain high, and quality has not been uniform. Many crates have to be picked over at a loss, and the berries in some consignments have been fine, but fit only for cooking in syrup or tarts. Shortcake and cream berries have been scarce. Prices are from 30 cents to 50 cents a quart, but fine weather would change conditions in a few days. The berries are from Florida.

In the vegetable market the feature is asparagus, which is much cheaper and very fine. It comes from South Carolina and California. That from Charleston is of the Oyster Bay type, large and purple. The Pacific Coast "grass" is green and tender. Fair asparagus can be had at 50 cents a bunch. The best commands $1.50. Rhubarb could not be better. It is cheap. Prices of all vegetables are reasonable. A week of vernal weather would glut the markets, and the cost of garden stuff would rejoice those of slender means.

There is no change in the meat, poultry, or game markets, except as to Spring lamb, which retails at about $2 a hind quarter. Squabs, white and royal, are particularly attractive as to the quality, and cost $6 a dozen. Dairy staples are unchanged. Gilt-edged eggs retail yet at 30 cents a dozen.

GOSSIP OF THE SMOKING ROOM

MORE AND MORE does it seem as if the representatives of the notable and leading families in New York are to remain away and become permanent absentees. John Jacob Astor is in New York about three-quarters of the year, but his cousin, William Waldorf Astor, comes here only at rare intervals. The Vanderbilts are just now conspicuous by their absence. William K. Vanderbilt is in Paris and George Vanderbilt is also in the same city. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt sailed this week for the purpose of making a long stay abroad. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest son of the late Cornelius, is on the Riviera. Alfred Vanderbilt, his brother, is not much of a business man. He lives at Newport a greater part of the year, and Reginald Vanderbilt, who devotes himself a great deal to sports of all kinds, has taken up his residence in the same town. This leaves in New York proper only William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who but recently went into the offices of the New York Central. Harold Vanderbilt is yet a freshman at college. The Goulds and the Rockefellers are now in the second generation of acquired wealth and the young sons are all being educated to take the places of their fathers. Nearly all the male descendants of Adrian Iselin are in the Iselin banking house, and those who are not are in some other mercantile pursuit. But these are exceptions. The younger generation is disposed to give up entirely the management of estates and great interests to corporations.

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J. Pierpont Morgan has his cigars made specially for him in Havana. Each has a red label with gold lettering and the magic initials "J. P. M." Somtimes after board meetings in various enterprises these labels are found on the floor, and there is a great scramble for them, as they are regarded as mascots, especially in the different Wall Street offices, although not quite to the same extent as they formerly were. Mr. Morgan's cigars are very large, and the label is wide enough to make, if it were metal instead of paper, a ring for the finger of any ordinary man—a little loose for the fifth finger and a little tight for the thumb.

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Edward Ringwood Hewitt, who spent a bad half an hour at the police station for speeding an automobile last Sunday, is the second son of the late Abram S. Hewitt. He is a graduate of Princeton. He belongs to the University, the Century, and the Players Clubs. He married Miss Ashley. James C. Green, who bailed him out, is his brother-in-law. He married Miss Amy Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt did not remain any time in a dungeon, as stated. He was at the police station in all about half an hour.

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Andrew Carnegie has the best collection of autographs of crown heads and famous persons in contemporary history. These are frequently not only signatures but also letters written to him on various subjects. He has compiled them with a great deal of care, and they form one of his most valued possessions. Nothing has ever been learned of what became of the collection of the late Dr. Evans of Paris, which was one of the most extensive and complete in Europe. Among his letters were daily bulletins from various members of the imperial family in Germany written during the last illness of the late Emperor Frederick. There were also letters of Louis Napoleon, King Edward—of which Mr. Carnegie has also a batch—Bismarck, the late Czar of Russia, Gambetta, and a host of others.

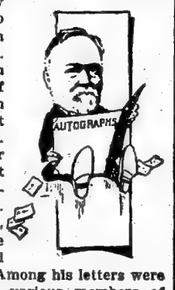

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From a club point of view, the criticism of District Attorney Jerome and his gambling revelations have been severe. The Union Club men are very indignant about it. The annual meeting of the University Club was held last Saturday. At neither of the clubs is gambling permitted, but the presence of touts for gambling houses among the members is indignantly denied. It is true that in former times men would start from club houses late in the evening and make visits to different gambling establishments—at least those who felt so inclined—but the locale of these places was known to nearly every member, and no such process as "touting" for them was ever known to exist in the better class of clubs. Gambling is not prohibited in all clubs, and at some of them pretty stiff games are played.

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A reported game of chess at one of the London clubs has certainly the charm of novelty. It was played with different kinds of wines. The squares were chalked off on a billiard table, and champagne bottles stood for the kings, claret for the queens, port for the knights, madeira for the bishops, and so on until the lower grades of beverages had been reached. Some of the wine was drunk the moment a piece was taken off the board, and the result of the game was said to have been convivial. The name of the club is not given, and the statement might be taken with some salt, but the inovation and something of originality about it.

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Morton Plant, who will race the Ingomar abroad, is a bachelor. He has not appeared much in the social world until recently. He has been entertaining a great deal in Florida. He is heir to the larger part of the Plant fortune.

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Vale Blacque, who was one of the passengers on the New York in her recent accident, is a well-known member of the Knickerbocker Club. He is quite a picturesque-looking personage on Fifth Avenue. He is very tall, and usually dresses in gray, and has the cast of countenance of the operatic Mephisto. But Mr. Blacque is one of the most genial of men. He is a collector of books, and has one of the best selected libraries in town, and is an excellent musician and composer. His father was Blacque Bey.

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The Duke of Norfolk, who was recently married, and who is the premier Duke of England, has two fads, building and blotting pads. He has just restored at a vast expenditure Arundel Castle. He is forever tearing down buildings and putting up new ones on his estates and holdings. He purchases every species of blotting pad imaginable, but he is said never to see them a second time.

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There will be closed this week the old Gramercy Park Hotel, which was a rambling kind of semi-hotel, semi-boarding house, existing for many years on the east side of Gramercy Park. It was here that numerous men of letters, actors, and musicians found a home at various times during the past quarter of a century. The property belonged to a Mrs. King, who ran the house. She died last year, and her sons have closed the estate. The house is to be torn down, and it is said that the two brownstone houses at the corner adjoining have also been acquired by the same purchasers, as well as several buildings on Twenty-first Street. There will be erected on the site a great eighteen-story building,

DINNER GOWNS, HATS AND WRAPS

These three gowns were seen at Sherry's on Sunday evening. The modified 1830 model is of very soft, thin white cloth, and velvet ribbon four inches wide is draped across the front and back to conceal the joining of the tucks running in opposite directions. The second tucked model is made of pale gray crepe de chine. Insertions of heavy gray lace are used to join the different sections. The gray toque is trimmed with tucks to match. The young girl's gown is a pale green crepe, having a lattice work of dark green velvet outlining a yoke. Large pastilles of dark green velvet are scattered over the flounces.

THE fashionable restaurants on Fifth Avenue on those evenings when the more fashionable of the various New York sets are dining there are an index to the proper modes. It is as yet too early for any of the truly new fashions to make their appearance, but that which is correct for present wear is in evidence, and Spring hats are out in force.

Of the charming black hats of fine, semi-transparent, or crinoline braid, the extreme Duchess of Devonshire worn one evening last week by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was one of the most effective. The outer rim of the brim was formed of two inch-wide transparent bands, with one solid row between, and another to match this at the edge. A willow plume of exquisitely soft green, the shade of the new leaves in April, was wound around the crown, half of it resting on the brim, while at the left and back clusters of soft green ostrich tips drooped against the wearer's dark hair. Her black lace gown had an unlined yoke and sleeves that fell in flaring star points from the elbows.

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Mrs. Hubbard, dining at Sherry's, wore a new Parisian gown of black lace and net. The skirt was gathered full at the waistline and fell in straight folds to the floor, where it trailed a little all around. This skirt was striped with bands of black lace and strips of black velvet ribbon, the ribbon lying partially over the lace. The bodice was also gathered, and had its top unlined. Draperies of wide black lace flouncing were carried over the shoulders and caught at the back with huge cabochans of emerald crystal and black—one on each side. These flouncings fell to a point below the elbow and over the full undersleeves, the latter being plaited into bands. Her saucer-shaped black hat had a wide, rolling brim, and a cluster of white ostrich tips just peeped over the left side. Her hair was done high and caught with a curved comb set with brilliants.

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Blouse of ecrue pongee, trimmed with scarlet pipings. Ecrue turban, with scarlet wing.

Lavender linen shirtwaist costume. Plain skirt with deep hem. Blouse trimmed with tabs of heliotrope linen, with two pipings, one white and one matching the tabs. Heliotrope toque trimmed with lavender poppies.

Miss Jessie Sloane, dining at a fashionable restaurant with Mrs. Murray Dodge and Miss Sybil Douglas, wore a unique combination of a princess and 1830 costume. The gown closed invisibly; there was no girdle nor anything else to break the long lines from neck to hem except the lace draped about the upper portion. The material was a pale mauve broadcloth, and it was fitted with absolute smoothness by a number of slot seams. This necessitated the cutting of the gown into narrow panels that tapered in at the waist line and out below. Several inches below the knees the slot seams ended and full underlying box-plaits flared at the termination of each seam, some ten inches apart. These made an exceedingly full finish at the bottom, and gave, with the lace draperies at the top, the 1830 effect. The stock was made of mauve lace over mauve cloth and similar lace was draped around the top of the gown in a drooping, bertha effect. Mauve lace also formed large winglike sleeves over the bagging undersleeves of cloth. A large hat to match was worn with this gown. Miss Sloane's dark hair was arranged in a very full but rather low waved pompadour; it was also puffed out at the back where a semicircle of amber ovals contrasted with the coiffure. Miss Sybil Douglas was in a gown of blue chiffon velvet of a beautiful turquois shade made with a full skirt and a wide shirred flounce.

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Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt has dined several times at Sherry's of late. One night she wore a gray lace and chiffon gown topped by a big plumed gray hat, and another evening she was in a trailing cream lace frock and a picture hat to match. Mrs. Vanderbilt has a fondness for fur box coats, of which she possesses a great variety, consisting of a sable box coat, a somewhat longer squirrel coat, both with kimono sleeves, and a short box of ermine.

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Miss Llewellyn Parsons has a tan colored cloth costume in which graduated polka dots embroidered in a tan silk form the decoration. The wide, drooping yoke piece is finished with a five-inch border of these dots, and a panel of them extends down the front of the dress from yoke to hem. The skirt is cut very full and falls in folds about the floor. Mrs. Henry I. Riker, who was with Miss Parsons the other day, wore a most effective black dinner gown is worn by Mrs. Frederick Esler. It is made on the modified 1830 lines, with a full but clinging skirt, with rows of ruchings around the bottom and at intervals of, say, eighteen inches up the skirt, the top ruching being some twenty-four inches below the waist. This skirt, which is net or lace, is gathered at the waistline. The bodice is also shirred, and has a deep, pointed guimpe that forms a point at both back and front, and the edge of the bodice is finished with raw-edged ruchings of fine black silk. The sleeve caps stand out from the shoulder and are also edged with the silk ruchings. The under sleeves are extremely full, and form wide, sagging puffs. This gown is topped by a large, round black hat, trimmed with sable ostrich plumes. Mrs. Esler wore with this dress on a recent occasion a wide dog collar of fine pearls, with a wide diamond bar at the back, and a single string of pearls as well. Her three-quarter coat had a box back and front, and was finished at the bottom with five two-inch overlapping folds of the broadcloth, each stitched at its lower edge. A yoke was outlined by the arrangement of huge wheat ears and leaves in raised black embroidery. This embroidery extended out over the tops of the sleeves. The half-square sleeves were also adorned with very heavy embroidery, and were finished at the inside with deep, finely plaited flounces of black net and lace.

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That voiles, etamine, and other semi-transparent fabrics are to have great vogue again this season is established. When they were first introduced several years since, they were never made up except in bodice and skirt combinations, the skirts invariably trailing. No trouble was ever experienced, as the silk foundation was firm and the seams held well without pulling or fraying.

When the Eton jacket swept all before it, voiles and etamines were for the first utilized for street costumes. In those days the little coats were comparatively simple, as were the skirts, so that no difficulties were experienced in either the making or wearing of these costumes. They looked well, wore well, and gave universal satisfaction.

However, with the introduction of many new and ofttimes cheaper weaves, other than first-class tailors or modistes had trouble, especially with the separate drop skirt, and it should be borne in mind that in having such costumes made one should go to the best maker obtainable. Much depends also on the quality of the fabric, but more still upon the way in which it is cut, stitched, and pressed. Of course all of these remarks apply to any dress goods, but with double force to any open-work woolen material.

The voile walking costume should have an instep length skirt of any graceful pattern, and the Eton coat or bolero may be elaborately trimmed with lace or other ornamentation. The finer voiles will hardly be as popular or as good style as the coarser weaves.

Liberty satins are being made up in shirtwaist suits. The browns and tans are greatly in vogue and spots round and in shape and size varying from the size of a cent to a silver dollar are preferred designs. In foulards and libertys, also, the coral design, but larger than formerly, is noted.

In pongee and Shantung plain goods are better for these simple suits. Shepherd's plaids in taffetas and louisine are again to be used, also the non-rustling taffetas.

New models in these suits show wide plaits stitched at the waist line and widening toward the bottom. In the waists the wide plaits to the bust line are the best models; indeed, the plait effect in all its various modifications is almost of necessity used in such costumes.

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There is any desired amount of variety in tailored gowns brought from Paris. For the short and plump there are those having straight up and down trimmings, plaits, and ornamentation, and for the tall and thin there are the trimmings that go around both coat and skirt.

In linens the loose crashes in black, plain backgrounds and black or white flecks are especially serviceable for shirtwaist costumes. Some of these are made severely plain, while others have heavy lace on each side of the front panel of the skirt, extending up to the hips and then carried around the skirt to the back. Embroidered bands are used in similar fashion.

Cloth costumes are always worn, and most of those made up this Spring have trailing skirts, and are elaborately trimmed. Indeed, elaboration runs riot this season on everything save the simplest frocks. The amount of materials, the yards of laces, braids, or other accessories are enough to stagger any but a millionairess. Laces are, of course, the favored trimmings with those who can afford to purchase the expensive varieties. The older laces, again shown, are the Irish crochet, Point de Venise, Russian, Lierre, Orientals, Chantilly Russian, and others. Repoussé lace, which has been in use several seasons, is still in evidence. Of the net-top laces Lierre is being bought in quantities. Chantilly is one of the more beautiful and expensive laces, and is used on handsome costumes.

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The exceedingly sharp weather of the past few days, with its accompaniment of snow, brought fur coats out in numbers. Several short kimono coats of squirrel, trimmed with other fur or with silk passementeries, were noted. One of the plain squirrel had wide epaulets of gray silk passementerie, and the turned-back borders of the sleeves were held in place by loops with dangling ends of passementerie. Another of these kimono wraps had a border and turned-back sleeve ends of ermine bordered with mink.

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Miss Gladys Robinson dined at a Fifth Avenue restaurant the other evening with her fiancé, James E. Martin, Jr., and his mother, Mrs. Martin. Miss Robinson is in mourning, but her simple black gown was very chic. Its trailing skirt was trimmed with rather wide ruchings of black chiffon that extended up from the bottom of the skirt to above the knees. The sleeves hung in full puffs at the elbows. The bodice was rounded out a mere trifle around the white throat, and a single string of pearls went once around her neck. Miss Robinson's hat was as unique as beautiful. Large and round, it was of the finest, short-haired black fur, and where the crown would be in other hats there was a circular depression bordered by a raised fold of snow-white ermine unmarked by black tips. The brim instead of being narrow at the back was nearly the same width as the sides, and had fastened to it underneath and running from ear to ear a pure white willow ostrich plume. As the wearer has black hair and clear-cut features, the rather severe hat, with its regular outlines, formed a charming frame for her head.

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Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has a smart walking costume of dark golden-brown cloth. The skirt is plain, but has at the back six inch-wide plaits, three at each side, with their edges turned toward the sides. These are stitched flat for a few inches below the girdle, and then allowed to flare. The Eton coat is tight-fitting, with a suggestion of blousing at the centre front. The deep girdle is of brown cloth, edged with a half-inch bias fold of light yellow cloth. This belt is perhaps five inches wide at the back, where it runs down in a point above two narrow boxplaits, also stitched flat, that form a postillion back. About four inches back of the centre front the belt, which has been three inches wide at the front, is abruptly cut an inch higher; it does not gradually widen, but is cut straight around to the four-inch section, and then with a sudden straight up-cut is made an inch wider. Lines of light yellow stitching a quarter of an inch apart cover the belt and the postillion back. The sleeves are rather small, and each has three plaits stitched in at the outside from the top to perhaps eight inches above the wrists, where they are released and form a small sagging puff. The turned-back cuffs are circular, slashed at the back, and flare suddenly from the wrists up. They are five inches wide and of cream filet lace worked in heavy designs and having folds of the pale yellow cloth at their edges. The jacket is double-breasted and closes with small bottle-shaped buttons. The filet lace over brown and edged by yellow cloth forms a finish to the collarless neck. A small pointed toque of shaded purplish flowers, with a white flower at one side, is worn with this costume.

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Mrs. George B. De Forest is wearing a round black velvet turban. From a small knot of black velvet directly at the front start cluster plumes of light green coque feathers that extend around to the centre back. These fly about rather loosely and droop all around. The turban is low and is set straight on her head and a little over the forehead.

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Miss McCann is wearing a dark heliotrope gown of a dull-finished cloth trimmed with lines of the narrowest possible silk braid. This braid is set on in rows and every five or six inches the braid makes a sudden indentation and curves partially around a small button of the same color. The skirt trails a little and is gored to make it quite full around the feet. A few inches from its lower edge are three of these lines of braid two inches apart, and these with the buttons form the trimming. The same ornamentation outlines the yoke and sleeve caps of the close-backed Eton coat. Her large hat, to match, is wide-brimmed and trimmed with a wide ostrich plume.

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A black lace dinner gown seen at Delmonico's was made of black net of heavy quality, with floral and leaf designs done in small black sequins. These sequins were massed solidly in the small flowers and leaves. The close sleeve caps had a rather odd design in jet—an overturned flower basket on each spilling three quite stiff sprays of leaves and flowers down the arm. These caps were bordered with rows of jetted scallops and long lines of strung jet beads were carried from them over the expansive plaited white chiffon undersleeves to the shaped cuffs of jet beads strung and appliqued to net. The stock was of strung beads and sequin flowers, with a string of jet beads extending from it and joining the jet flowers on the bodice yoke.

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Miss Elizabeth Morton was dinnig at Sherry's one evening with Miss Laura Swan and a party. Miss Morton, who is tall, slight, and auburn-haired, was in pale gray. The skirt was a plaited sunburst of crepe de chine, without medallions or insertions, and the little bodice was nearly covered by a bolero jacket made principally of heavy gray lace, and having sleeve-cap effects in gray lace and the usual sagging undersleeves. Miss Swan was in a delicate shade of pink liberty silk, apparently very simple, but really exceedingly elaborate. The skirt was formed of gradually flaring sections of pink silk, each joined to the next by rows of fine pink lace arranged in bands with strips running for an inch or two, and having the silk laid in infinitesimal tucks between the short vertical lace bands.

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A shade termed "onion" is something new in brown tints. It is a darker color than the so-called champagne, and lighter than golden brown. Browns in all shades are not only to be favorites for Spring, but also for the coming Autumn.

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Mohairs will be extensively used in traveling and other costumes intended for service. The excellent wearing qualities of these goods, their freedom from wrinkling easily, and their ability to shed dust render mohairs far and away above other materials for such costumes.

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Doucet, whose advocacy of the 1830 models continues, is now opposed by Paquin, who is introducing the Directoire modes with their tight bodices and flat sleeves. The change should be agreeable to many. Some of the drawings for the new gowns received from Paris designed for Summer wear have the puffings of the sleeves confined to the shoulders or just above the elbows. Narrow sleeves from the elbow down are preferred to the full, lace-trimmed affairs that, while new to the general public, are not worn by the extremely fashionable.

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That draped veils and draperies at the back are appearing and will increase in number on the new chapeaus is good news. A properly adjusted drapery falling from the back of a hat forms a charming setting for the head.

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Draped sashes of liberty satin with pointed fronts will form an important feature of many gowns.

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In many instances a dash of color entirely distinct from any tint appearing in the costumes with which it is worn is used on new girdles. For example, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt has a black costume, and the wide girdle shows dashes of rich dark red at the back in narrow strips of velvet inserted under the black and stitched in. Red appears nowhere else in the costume, nor on the hat or underblouse. If one's waist is either too long or too short for one's height, it is wise to have the girdle or belt match the skirt and coat or bodice, without the introduction of bright hues.

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A novelty in veils recently brought out is circular. The material is chiffon cloth, and it is bordered with tiny velvet figures or graduated polka dots. Chiffon cloth is simply a heavy chiffon, so that the veil is not so thick as might be inferred. In laces, the lighter varieties are now being sold. Valenciennes is a favorite for trimming wash frocks. Bands of this lace inserted in fine linen gowns are extremely pretty.

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Repoussé laces are used in quantities, and in the finer grades are effective. Chantilly laces are being used for millinery, especially for the drooping draperies, and point d'esprit in white is used for hats and draped backs.

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Linen altar laces are most effective in gowns when combined with heavy linens.

MARIE WELDON.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts.

Beautiful Hair Goods

Such as cannot be found elsewhere, in fine quality, superior workmanship and novel designs. The assortment is too large to mention in detail, but I keep

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

by artists of great ability; my methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping, and hair coloring to any desired shade, assure your entire satisfaction.

PRIZES FOR AIDS TO FLOWER PRESERVATION.

PRIZES of $25, $15, and $10 respectively are offered at the New York Botanical Garden for the best three essays on the most effectual means of preserving native plants from destruction at the hands of ruthless collectors who gather wild flowers with a reckless greed which threatens the total destruction of many of the most delicate or beautiful of the native plants.

Essays submitted in competition must not exceed 3,000 words, must be written or typewritten in triplicate, and must be submitted to Dr. N. L. Britton, director in chief of the garden, not later than March 1. Those selected as prize winners will be published in The Garden Journal. The unfortunate ones who fail to win a prize will lose their manuscript as well, for the garden authorities do not engage to return rejected manuscripts.

In 1901 Olivia and Caroline Phelps-Stokes gave $3,000 as a fund the interest on which was to be devoted to the preservation of native plants. This year it was deemed advisable to devote $50 of this income for the three prize essays, such use having been made of a like sum, with excellent results, in 1902.

Meantime the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America more than doubled its membership within the first year of its existence, and its sphere of influence is a broad one by reason of the widely divergent points of residence of its members. It is in no sense the object of the society to lessen the pleasure of woodland strolls or to unduly suppress the innate desire of flower lovers to pluck their favorite blossoms on sight, but so to direct such tastes as to save the more delicate plants at the expense of the more hardy ones, which can best endure indiscriminate picking.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

SAY, this is the most patriotic department in the City Government," remarked an Irishman Thursday afternoon as he was leaving the offices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. "Now, just look at that door and notice the color of the letters of the sign, all green, and emerald green at that. Delicate compliment to my race, I think, and on St. Patrick's Day, too."

The Irishman and his companion walked out through the door, which, on being closed, showed that from the outside the letters were in golden yellow, although the backs that showed from the inside were green.

"What do you think of that!" exclaimed the Irishman, disgustedly. "Talk about your two-faced political tricks to capture voters!"

Told During the Calling Hour

MISS ANNIE DE WOLF GIBSON, whose engagement to Alfred Hopkins of Washington was announced a short time ago, is the second sister of Charles Dana Gibson and lives in Flushing, L. I., where her mother, Mrs. Gibson, and her younger sister, Miss Josephine Gibson, make their home. Her elder sister, Elizabeth Gibson, married Harold S. Fairchild. Miss Gibson met Mr. Hopkins last Summer at York Harbor, Me. She sometimes sat for her brother's pictures, as she is something of a "Gibson girl," not only in name, but in type. Charles Dana Gibson married Miss Langhorne, one of the Virginia beauties. Another sister married Robert Shaw of Boston and later divorced him, and a third married Reginald Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks.

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Very few people know that Mrs. Russell Sage is a descendant of Miles Standish. Her middle name, Olivia, was also that of her paternal grandmother, Olivia Standish. It seems decidedly odd that a woman of Mrs. Sage's great wealth and interest in humanity has reached the age of seventy-six years without ever having been abroad. Mrs. Sage was Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum. Her father, Joseph Slocum, was a merchant in Syracuse, N. Y., where she was born in 1828. She was educated in the Emma Willard School at Troy, then called the Troy Female Seminary. In her early life she was a school teacher, and that fact probably accounts in no small measure for her interest throughout her long and active career in young women. She was married at Watervliet, N. Y., on Nov. 24, 1869. For years the Sages lived far down Fifth Avenue, but within a few months they have moved into a handsome and much more modern structure on the avenue in the Fifties.

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Another Flushing girl, Miss Elizabeth Barnewall, married Alfred Coates of Providence, R. I. Before her marriage to the Providence millionaire she managed, together with a Miss Lawrence, a millinery shop. Both Miss Barnewall and Miss Lawrence were of excellent family, but of reduced circumstances, and when the former's father became penniless Mrs. Barnewall started to earn her own living. The ball she gave in Providence during the holidays of the past season was one of the handsomest ever given in that city, and the guests included the Providence "Four Hundred."

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Mrs. Alice Barney of Washington, who is well known in New York, owns a Summer cottage at Bar Harbor and spends much time in Paris, has a long-cherished dream of the establishment of a National Museum of Art in Washington, and to that end she is working to interest Congressmen and others in this scheme. Her Washington residence, on the shores of Rock Creek, facing Sheridan Circle, is of gray stone and is of decidedly original Mexican architecture. There is a low archway through which one enters the half dark inner court, and from which a flight of stone steps leads down to the large reception room. A third of this room is fully two feet higher than the rest, and is separated from the remainder by a couch that extends the entire length of the room.

The large dining room has panels of black oak elaborately carved and is hung with rare old Gothic embroideries taken from an Italian palace.

The studio, however, is the unique room of the Barney house. It is very large, and the floor is done in square and small red bricks, which are placed after no set pattern. The wall tapestries were brought from France, having been once the property of Count d'Allemand. Before his time they were the property of the d'Albons, whose treasures they had been for 200 years. They illustrate the poetic story of Ulysses. They were torn and faded when Mrs. Barney purchased them abroad, but she had them restored. The gallery at one side of the studio is supported by carved columns taken from an old Roman church. A number of panels, having the Pascal lamb as the centre motif, each set in gold filigree work, adorn the studio. These panels are also from an old church, and were formerly part of their altars. From this gallery a narrow stairway leads to the roof garden, from which one may look across the Potomac to Arlington and Alexandria.

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The Duchess of Manchester—Miss Helen Zimmerman—has one of the most interesting of all the historic mansions now inhabited by American wearers of the strawberry leaves. This is Kimbolton Castle, one of the oldest inhabited houses in the kingdom. The little son of the Duke and Duchess, for whom Queen Alexandra was godmother, may well be proud of his title, Lord Kimbolton. It was at Kimbolton Castle that the last years of the unhappy Katherine of Aragon were spent, and it was in her bedroom there that Shakespeare laid the scene showing the unfortunate Queen receiving the angels who are bringing her messages of comfort.

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Miss Eugenia Macfarlane of Philadelphia, whose engagement to Edwin Swift Balch was announced a few days ago, is interested in art and has painted some excellent pictures. She made her début some years ago in Philadelphia. She is a daughter of James Macfarlane, a sister of Judge Macfarlane of Pittsburg and a direct descendant of George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her fiancé, Mr. Balch, is a graduate of Harvard, a lawyer, and a member of the Merion Cricket and Philadelphia Clubs, and is on the Board of Managers of several institutions and societies, including the Franklin Institute, Society of Colonial Wars, American Philosophical Society, Scientific Society of Mexico, Sons of the Revolution, and Royal Geographical Society of London. He is also the author of several scientific treatises and books. He is a descendant of Edward Shippen, first Mayor of Philadelphia, and a brother of Thomas Willing Balch and Miss Elsie Willing Balch.

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The Countess d'Arschot, from whose home on West Tenth Street Miss Minna Lentilhon was married, was Miss Wilhelmina Detmold, a daughter of the late Christian Detmold, and a niece of the famous surgeon, Dr. Detmold. The d'Arschots are a prominent Belgian family of ancient lineage. They were of that patriotic nobility who in the time of William the Silent sacrificed much and were untiring in their efforts to give freedom to the Low Countries. Count d'Arschot was at one time Secretary of Legation at Washington, and afterward held diplomatic positions at different European courts. He died some time ago.

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Miss Lurline Spreckels, whom M. Santos-Dumont, the airship inventor, is said to have a romantic affection for, is a granddaughter of Claus Spreckels, the "Sugar King" of California, who owns an imposing home in San Francisco, built on the lines of an old feudal castle. Miss Spreckels's father is C. A. Spreckels. Claus Spreckels has five children, John D. Spreckels, the eldest, is President of a Western company that sends steamers from the Golden Gate to Australia and the Orient as well as to the Hawaiian Islands. Adolph Spreckels built Ingleside, the first fine modern race track in California. C. A. and Rudolph Spreckels are the younger of the boys, and there is a sister. Miss Spreckels's mother was one of three notably handsome sisters. One of her sisters married Philip Wooster, a partner of Mr. Spreckels. The Spreckels are usually abroad during the Summer, but in the Winter live at the Waldorf. They have just sailed for Europe.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS.

IT is the Zend-Avesta which says: "The damsel who, having reached the age of eighteen, shall refuse to marry must remain in hell until the earth is shattered." This reminds one of another wise old saw: "Heaven for climate, hell for society."

In a recent book, profitably advertised through its preface, the poor factory girl, working for her daily bread, has been criticised severely because she likes to spend her own money for hats and shoes and other things to wear. In the name of collective femininity, doesn't the lady who wrote the book do the same? And whose business is it? Also, it appears that said factory girl is a degenerate because as many of her do not wish to marry as should. Who made marriage a duty owed to the State? The lady who wrote the book?

Women may not sing in church any more, but they'll hold fairs to raise the money to pay the choirs just the same.

Sometimes an apology for a man overdoes the apology.

"People who say that women are gossips, and that they delight in tearing each other to pieces, ought to hear the talk of big, broad-shouldered men around the campfires."—Capt. Macklin. What is going to happen if men begin to reveal the secrets of the charnel house like this?

Chivalry is a delicate and tender plant that grows in the rich soil of man's deepest nature. It needs to spring to life beneath the radiance of female beauty, to be warmed in the comforting folds of Paris gowns, and to reach its fruition under the golden sun of a parental bank account.

Marriages are made in heaven, and a good many women wish they had waited until they reached there.

A preacher preached a violent sermon recently to prove that there were no female angels in heaven. This is important if true. We had always understood that heaven was inhabited.

Many a gentleman has felt his chivalry shrivel up within him, as under the blast of the withering sirocco, when a woman forgot to thank him for opening the door for her, and has gone through life thereafter slamming doors in the faces of the entire sex.

Amid so much discussion of the rights of women we forget there are some rights which she hasn't got. She has no right to be homely; she has no right to be cranky when she's tired; she has no right to make a row when dinner isn't ready on time. These are masculine rights.

It was an English scrubwoman who said: "Aw, my man's that good 'e's more like a friend than a 'usband."

An alleged woman's magazine is running a series of articles on "Women Who Have Achieved." Thus far all these examples to their sex have been billionaires' wives. This teaches us that woman's greatest achievement is to marry money.

In the various athletic courses now being introduced in girls' colleges, why is not exercise in carboarding included? If the object of education is to prepare for life this would be a most useful addition to the curriculum.

The average bachelor girl asks very little of man. She merely requires that he shall not bore her.

Schopenhauer, when he bent his mighty intellect to the consideration of woman, evolved the following: "Woman is not called to great things. It is her vocation to nurse and educate her children because she is herself childish and remains an overgrown child all her life, a kind of intermediate thing between the child and the man, who is the only proper human being." And yet Schopenhauer never married, and enabled one woman to fulfill her proper vocation. How very naughty of him!

It was also Schopenhauer who declared: "Polygamy is a benefit to the whole female sex." Now, what is the use of trying to unseat Mr. Smoot after that?

Philosophers get so very old-fashioned after a few years.

"The kitchen fire is the place where the saddest debtor and creditor accounts are drawn up, where the most depressing reflections are made on the rising price of food, and the growing difficulty of obtaining the necessary means of purchase. At the flaming altar on which the soup pot boils youth and candor, beauty and good humor are offered up in sacrifice; and who recognizes in the aged, decrepit, hollow-eyed cook the once blooming, high-spirited bride in her myrtle crown?" These remarks were not made by Mrs. Gilman, with her reflections on "the holy stove," much as one might think so. They come from a little book called "Randglossen zum Buche des Lebens," written by a man and a German, Gerhard von Amyntor.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

THE HEYDAY OF LEGITIMATE DRAMA

The Cry of Bad Shows On Broadway and What Actually May Be Found There.

WHAT has become of the cry of bad shows on Broadway? Even when it was at its height, as was pointed out in these columns, it had little foundation in fact, or none at all. Today it would be too absurd for countenance. Last year at this time the Rialto was a wilderness of musical comedy. Well do we recall a remark of Daniel Frohman's that the play's the thing, not the star, (a remark of amusing connotations, being made as it was at a Lotos Club dinner to celebrate Mr. Sothern's successful appearance as a star in the very play from which the phrase was quoted,) and we remember also a series of imaginative conversations on the subject with the reigning actors on Broadway. At "In Dahomey" Bert Williams, as we remember it, commended the play he was appearing in as a work of art, and when questioned about himself slouched aside, his eyes rolling with modesty, and fetched a tone from his diaphragm which said: "I'm a Jonah man." At "The Wizard of Oz" Fred Montgomery took a stitch out of his football skull to ease the mental pabulum within, agreed that the play was a masterpiece, and when asked about his own performance, fainted in coils, protesting that he was a mere man of straw. And thus, in the face of a dinner to Hamlet without a play, was Mr. Frohman's managerial dictum justified. To-day if a similar quest were made, the result would be vastly different. "The Virginian," whatever one may think of it as a drama, has decided quality, and is very successful. "The Other Girl" is one of the most amusing and popular of all American comedies; "The Admirable Crichton" stands equally high among plays of English origin. "Merely Mary Ann," "Raffles," and "The Secret of Polichinelle" are all vastly popular, and quite deservedly so. Sidney Rosenfeld's Century Players are giving creditable performances of Shakespeare, and promise Ibsen and modern American plays. Ben Greet and his company are presenting Shakespeare and other old masterpieces with admirable ensemble performances full of rare poetic spirit. Forbes Robertson is affording us what press agent and critics (mirabile dictu) agree in acclaiming the most impressive Hamlet since Edwin Booth. Mansfield, the greatest American, and Irving, the greatest English actor, are appearing in the chief pieces of their repertory. If the legitimate drama was ever more abundantly represented on Broadway, even in the palmy days of the old stock companies, we do not recall the occasion. It was the earlier outcry, some one may object, that has caused the transformation. Hardly! It may have contributed something, as for example the turning on of Shakespeare in houses in which musical comedy failed; but a sudden and well-rounded wealth of high art cannot be conjured up by a turn of the hand. Theatrical fare is likely to be worse again before it can be better. Wherefore let the intelligent playgoer seize the hour!

Mr. Rosenfeld Defended from His Friends.

"Heaven save me from my friends; I can look out for my enemies!" The saying will perhaps recur to Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld if he chances to see the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been curious to know the real reason for your lack of patience with Mr. Rosenfeld's "Century Player" enterprise.

The gentleman has undeniably protested too much, and the critics are quite right in agreeing that the important tenet of the late Mr. Augustin Daly, whose mantle Mr. Rosenfeld claims to find an exceedingly comfortable and well-fitting garment, of suppressing the "I" in all notices to the public, has been more honored in the breach than in the observance; still, the critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, heretofore, has been so valiant an inciter to laudable ambition that laudable ambition even when temporarily possessed by the enemy has always felt safe in one direction at least.

Suppressing the "I's," Mr. Rosenfeld's plan appears tolerably laudable; hence the scanty notice of "Much Ado" in the Tuesday edition, and the ominous silence since has filled me with wonder. The play, of course, was beyond cavil; it was a rarely acted masterpiece, and the avowed intention was to present it carefully with a balanced cast. Surely an interesting topic for any one! It was not to be supposed that the gentleman from the provinces who took the part of Benedict upon this occasion was to efface all recollections of Irving in the same character, (my personal recollections of Irving in the part are not pleasant ones—I do not think the modern theatre has seen a good Benedict,) but at least he looked the Benedict, and occasionally wandered away from the centre of the stage. Upon the merits of this last feature of his acting I should have thought you capable of writing at least a column of heartfelt appreciation.

Some of the players were less used to Shakespeare than others, but there was an unmistakable effort to play together, and the evening was far from boresome to one auditor at least. The company, in the face of its well-known discouragements, should not be blamed too severely for its hastily flung together scenery, nor its rather rough stage management. It can even be praised for its costumes, which were beautiful.

This letter may strike you as an artful dodge of a press agent, but I assure you it springs from my desire to have you treat kindly any and every attempt to provide New York with a stock company. H. McB.

New York, March 25, 1904.

Let the writer of this plea never aspire to the duties of a press agent! Never was there a better example of praise with faint damns. Further comment is scarcely called for, but it may be recorded that the reporter of THE TIMES was the only one in New York who responded to Mr. Rosenfeld's call, on a dramatic critic's Saturday night, to appear at his representation générale at the Bijou. A critique on the performance appeared in the Sunday issue the next morning, which accounts for the brevity of the notice of the first public performance at the Princess. From the outset it has been held that Mr. Rosenfeld's funds are too scant for the great work he has undertaken, and that his company is not of first-class ability. In ordinary circumstances enthusiasm for a cause might possibly have strained a point in commendation. With Forbes Robertson, Wynne Matthison, and Ben Greet rubbing elbows with the Century Players on the Rialto and Mansfield and Irving within hail, the policy of true friendship is circumspection bounded by silence.

Wynne Matthison as Rosalind and Ben Greet as Jaques.

A clearer sin of omission has been the case of Ben Greet's repertory at Daly's. Of Miss Matthison's Rosalind we spoke at length when it was first revealed last Spring at South Field, Columbia, so that it only remains to confirm the impression it then created. Like her Viola, it falls short of the full shimmer of Shakespearean wit, the sheen of Shakespearean fancy. But the quality of this defect is that in the deeper notes of humor and warm girlish sentiment, it is rich and warm as few Rosalinds have ever been, and enveloped in an atmosphere of poetic imagination far beyond the reach of those actresses who have played for the obvious points in the character. An absolute and authentic creation this, and one that the intelligent people who have crowded Daly's of late may treasure in the storehouse of beautiful memories.

The Jaques of Mr. Ben Greet, on the other hand, was done scant justice in our account of the open-air performance, where it was obscured by the tree in which he sat and overwhelmed by the clanging of trolley cars and the cheering from an undergraduate ball game hard by. Like his Malvolio, it is a curious combination of dryness and abundant human feeling, lack of imagination and presence of vital reality. One does not readily picture him dreaming in poetical melancholy by the side of a brook in the forest of Arden, his mind turned to melancholy musings on the cruelty of human life by the suffering of a stag, dying of his wounds alone. The answer is of course that the melancholy of Jaques is not really deep and heartfelt, like that for example of Hamlet, but a bit of euphuistic pose. Perhaps! Yet the Elizabethans took their euphuism very seriously and often made it the expression of sincere feeling. But if the melancholy of Mr. Greet's Jaques is superficial, the half-sarcastic delight in the wisdom of Touchstone and the crusty cynicism with which he bequeaths wrangling and infidelity to his lot with Audrey, are admirably denoted. Above all, the reading of the lines is simple and exquisitely intelligent. The delivery of the Seven Ages speech, which fired Mr. Carnegie to promise Sir Henry Irving a treat when he next recited the lines to him at Skibo, would have deterred a less splendid imagination from attempting them. Perhaps the strongest impression was of picturesqueness. The make-up was striking, and Mr. Greet understands, as few actors have ever done, how to dominate a scene with merely sitting aside and observing what is passing. Very noteworthy also is the stage business with which the forest scenes are given pictorial reality. One felt as never before that here was a lot of courtiers actually living in the forest as outlaws. In some of the later scenes, and particularly Touchstone's fooling with William, the question was suggested whether the business was not overelaborate, so that it obscured the meaning of the situation instead of enforcing it. But it is easier to say that the question was suggested than to answer the question.

Mansfield Parts and Mansfield Plays.

Prof. Brander Matthews lately remarked in a personal letter (which it is hoped he will pardon one for quoting) that the great successes of the American drama have been plays dominated by a striking acting character. Richard Mansfield's repertory at the New Amsterdam has vividly recalled the saying. Not one of the plays is a drama of any vital energy, if we except "Old Heidelberg," which at best is no paragon. But what a gallery of theatric portraits! Except in Karl Heinrich, the Mansfield mannerisms were in abeyance. The poles are not further apart than the sick old man Chevrial and the sick old man Ivan. And what a contrast between the youthful, blooming Brummel insulting a King and the starved and decrepit beau scraping his snuffbox for the last pinch! One is tempted to risk the generality that it is only in romantic and elocutional parts that the Mansfield stride and the Mansfield bark assert themselves. Cyrano, Henry, and Brutus, how oratorically eloquent they were, how vocally emotional, and how they straddled and yapped! Would it be altogether beside the mark to exhort the actor to treat his straight parts more as characters?

But the plays! They are not an inspiring collection considering how much of a great actor's life has been lived in them. "Beau Brummel" has all the technical faults of the school of comedy headed by Sheridan—asides, soliloquies, and impossible stage rencontres; together with a general lack of perspective in character drawing, which makes it possible, for example, that the exquisite beau should, in order to convince the audience of the refinement of his nerves, browbeat and insult the humblest offender against good form. Clyde Fitch has gone far since this his first play. Except for the dominant character, it would have been dead before it was born. But that character, considered merely as a vehicle for a great actor, Mr. Fitch has not yet equaled.

With "A Parisian Romance" the case is quite different. It was alive enough when it was written, and that makes it all the worse, for nothing is so utterly outmoded as a play of the fashion just past—unless it be last year's Spring bonnet. The whirligig of time brings sharp revenges. Marcelle has the voice and the temperament of an opera singer, and her husband and his mother, reduced from affluence to poverty, are slaving for a pittance to support her. An impresario is on the spot to take her to America—and wealth. Shall she go? Her husband forbids her. The old rake Chevrial, plotting to win Marcelle, turns the scale, and to save herself from herself she flees. "Better a mother like you than a wife like that!" says the mealy husband tyrant of conventional law, and the curtain rings down as on a noble sentiment. We may say what we will about Nora and her strike for the freedom to live, but it is "A Doll's House" that has put an end to all that sort of morality in the drama. Whenever Mansfield was off the stage the audience tittered audibly, and in the last act, after Chevrial is dead and Marcelle returns to die, it was one vast animated snicker. As for Chevrial, the great public is not yet ripe to hear the truth about him in the playhouse, or "Ghosts" would outrival "The Wizard of Oz." His incipient paresis and his advanced stage of locomotor ataxia are conceived merely as giving the actor a chance to act, or, at most, as an obvious warning against wine, women, and so forth. And the lesson is most obvious perhaps to those who rake the gutters and bucket the sewers of their vocabulary to pour out revilement upon the intellectual and spiritual extension of a similar theme in Ibsen. One was reminded of the fable of the grasshopper, the flea, and the cricket, and how the cricket won a high-jump contest for the hand of the Princess. The grasshopper and the flea jumped out of sight, but the cricket jumped into the Princess's lap. Octave Feuillet, aided by Mr. Mansfield, won rapturous applause by a character well within the comprehension of the least distinguished intelligence. Ibsen is the winged grasshopper—or, if you will, the flea!

JOHN CORBIN.

WHY HE DECLINED.

COME, take a beer with me, old man," said Mr. Bain to his chum, waving his hand toward a saloon.

"Nay," replied Mr. Horn. "I have made my last trip to a saloon.

"My wife is a woman who keeps a fellow guessing, and always manages to have her own way. You know the horror of being ridiculed."

"One evening she and I, with our little daughter, ten years old, were returning from a theatre. The night was so fine that we decided to walk home. As we passed a brilliantly lighted saloon, I said to my wife:

"'You and Ruth walk on, and I will overtake you.'

"I entered the saloon. After drinking a schooner, I turned to leave. As I opened the swinging door a childish voice, strangely familiar to my startled ears, sang feelingly:

"'Father, dear father, come home with me now.'

"She got no further, for with a bound I was at her side. Amid the surprised stares and astonished queries of the men who had been drawn to the entrance by the sound of singing, I hurried my offspring from the scene.

"'What possessed you to stand in front of that saloon and sing that song?' I demanded.

"'Well,' answered she, 'I have heard you say: "Never miss an opportunity to turn an honest penny." So when mother said to me: "Ruth, I will give you a nickel if you will stand in front of the saloon door, and when father appears sing that song," of course I did so; you don't think I'd let a chance like that slip, do you?'"

HIGHEST PRICED CHILD MODEL.

RUTH ABBOTT WELLS is the highest paid child model in the United States, and probably in the world.

Little Ruth deserves her prominence in artistic circles, for while beautiful children are largely in evidence, few of the many gifted with pleasing looks are successful as models. The majority of attractive children will show their charms in a natural manner, but will fail somewhat in expectations when they are asked to "be pretty." The average child shows to better advantage when perfectly unconscious. Therefore the ideal child model must be gifted in the art of acting.

This young model began her career at the early age of two years. So intent was the child in her desire to be a picture that her mother, Mrs. Frank H. Wells, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., took her to a photographer to have her likeness made. The man of the camera was enthused with baby Ruth's fetching ways and graceful poses, and begged the privilege of using her as a model. Consent was given, and the dainty child then began the success which has now given her wide renown.

The talented little maid is just convalescent from a serious attack of pneumonia. There was a time during her illness that her artist friends feared that they would lose their charming model.

Ruth, who is four years old, has wavy brown hair which reveals a kiss of the sunshine. All the profits from her posing are forming a goodly bank account for her use when grown.

A PRECARIOUS PROFESSION.

DEVIL-MAY-CARE fellows, living from hand to mouth." That is the way Ethel Levey, herself a ballad singer, describes the men who write the pathetic, tear-compelling compositions about the old farm, and home, and mother.

"There are not so many ballad singers as there are writers of Spring poems," she said recently, "but there are more than enough to supply the demand. The result is a cheapening of prices all along the line.

"It is a peculiar fact that most of the ballad writers cannot write a line of music. Some don't know one note from another, but they can compose songs that go like wildfire. They simply get hold of a pianist, hum their airs to him, and he writes them out. Some of them must depend for the words also upon other men. But as a rule they can do that part of the work themselves.

"How they came to drift into the work is difficult to tell. Song writing is an inspiration, and I suppose their poverty sometimes can find but the one outlet of song. They get their inspiration at odd moments, in peculiar ways. Of course, in occasional instances, ballad writers have made small fortunes out of their works. But as a rule they are glad to sell their ballads for a pittance, and if the 'hit' materializes it is the publisher who reaps the rich reward."

WHERE THE BLAME LAY.

STERNLY the Judge regarded the prisoner before him. He beheld a man of tender, unripe years, whose face was fair to look upon, bearing as it did every known mark of honesty. Appearances gave no reason for committing the crime, and yet the jury had decided, on first ballot, that the prisoner was guilty. In fact, the plea for the defense was very weak.

"It seems incredible," said the Judge, "that a man with your connections should have stooped so low as to become a common forger. Surely some one else must have been the cause of your downfall. A woman?"

"There was some one," replied the prisoner, "but that some one was not a woman. It is yourself, your Honor."

"I?" ejaculated the Judge, amazedly.

"Just so. A short time ago I was a member of the graduating class in my college. You were one of the speakers at the farewell session. You may remember your words: 'The world lies ahead of you. But you must push your way steadily. I want each one of you to forge to the front; I want to soon see each occupying a prominent position in the eyes of your families and of the world.'" The prisoner paused and smiled. "I forged quicker than the others. I've gained a place before the public. And now, what next?"

"Three years," laconically said the Judge. "Next case!"

No Change Here

Mrs. Tom Jones—What are you giving up this Lent, dearie?

Mr. Tom Jones—I'm giving up about nine-tenths of my salary to you—the same as usual!

A MATTER OF STREETS.

MANY women with a literary bent and a surplus of spare time are now discussing Shaw instead of Ibsen or Browning, and great are the conclusions at which some of them arrive. The "prefaces" are considered quite too cabalistic for anything, and occasionally Arnold Daly himself is called upon to decide the knottiest points.

It is rather funny, considering all this, that the two American women most intimately connected with the meanings of Shaw, at present, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, who plays Candida, and Miss Louise Closser, who plays Prossy, the typist, should find so many other subjects to discuss.

On matinée days, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the Vaudeville Theatre, Miss Donnelly and Miss Closser do not go home to dinner, but celebrate that function in their dressing rooms, assisted by their maids and a maid from the Twelfth Night Club, which is in the same building as the theatre. These dinner parties are becoming quite a feature. It is almost a sacred privilege to be allowed to join in that festivity where discussion and weak tea (for the nerves) are important factors.

Last matinée day Miss Donnelly, clad in a fetching kimono of rose pink, and Miss Closser, in a black one, with gold storks cavorting over it, held forth on the divine subject of friendships, irrespective of Shaw or his most exclusive ideas.

"Friendship," remarked Miss Closser, "is a matter of streets. Now, I live over on the west side, where you have to transfer twice to get to us, and consequently no one comes without a special invitation. At first I felt very bad about it, not to say raging mad. Now, I know better. It isn't a question of inconvenience when your friends do not come to see you—that is, not entirely—but because they know that the method of the surface roads in New York will not permit the risk one is obliged to assume. If we could count on getting a car when we did transfer, that would be something; but all we can count on is the fact that we will not get one for fifteen or twenty minutes. Why, if I have waited once this Winter I have one hundred times for a car at Thirty-fourth Street until I was so cold I either had to walk home or take a cab."

"I know it," answered Miss Donnelly. "I live on the east side, only not far east, but it is just inconvenient enough so that my friends say: 'I should have been around to see you before if I had had time.' It isn't that; it is because they dread the car service so much that they would rather hang around a hotel or a restaurant or some one else's apartment who lives just off the avenue or Broadway. Friendship is all right for a few, but you can count on about five people who will climb over a lot of people or submit to be climbed over, or who are willing to stand on cold corners, for the sake of seeing you. The majority will visit the women who live convenient to the thoroughfares, and as you say friendship is a matter of streets."

Pages from the Diary Of the Man in Motley

The Old Circus Clown Compares Conditions of the Past with Those of the Present

HOW did I happen to join the clowns? Well, I admit it is a strange sort of business for a man to drift into," said the man in motley, as he shifted his quid from one side of his mouth to the other and began to pull off the yellow tights which in the ring he wore underneath his baggy trousers.

"I suppose some men do start out with the definite idea of being clowns in the ring, but I can't say that was my intention at the start. I'm a pretty old boy at the business, though. You see it happened this way:

"Away back in the fifties Johnson & May's Circus came to my town. W. F. Wallet, who was known as 'the Queen's jester,' was the funny man of that show, which was the conventional one-ring affair of those times. The very same day Spaulding's Circus pitched its tents on a vacant lot near by, and there was the making of the biggest sort of a circus fight. Dan Rice was the clown with the Spaulding show, and what does he do but tell a lot of kids they can come in at the matinée without paying a sou markee. Well, Wallet heard of this and he came out on the lot where a lot of us fellows was watching our chances to sneak in under the tent.

"'Young fellows,' he says, 'can any of you tumble?'

"'Betcher life,' says I.

"'All right,' he says, 'now any of you fellows that can do a flip-flap can go into the show free. Come around when the doors open and we'll see what you can do.'

"Well, along about 1 o'clock me and Homer Richardson, afterwards the famous bareback rider, and Sam Rhinehardt, who later on made a big reputation as a leaper, showed up at the main entrance, where Wallet was standing.

"'What can you do?'" he asked.

"I didn't answer, but just turned a couple of flip-flaps and a high somersault I had been practicing all morning, and the other boys did a few cartwheels likewise. He passed us in and gave us seats close up to the ring.

Some Local Talent.

"Then, when the show was about half over, he announced to the audience that he was going to introduce some local talent. We had no tights, but rolled up our trousers and went ahead with our little stunts. The crowd cheered us, and when the show was over Wallet said to me: 'You stick to the business and you'll make your mark.' Well, I've been making my mark ever since." And the clown proceeded to wipe off the red and black stripes from his funny phiz.

"I didn't see Wallet after that for fifteen years," he continued. "In Philadelphia in 1866, I was clowning with the Forepaugh show. 'The Queen's Jester' had been specially engaged to come from England. We met in the ring, and when I walked up and told him who I was he broke down, and with tears in his eyes told the story to the audience.

"In those days a clown could talk to his audience, and the business was a lot different from what it is to-day. The fellow who sang 'Where Was Moses When the Light Went Out?' and the boys who could spring a funny gag were in demand. With the three rings and the vast cities of canvas needed for the crowds of to-day the old style of clowning has gone out. Wallet was the typical Shakespearean clown, and his act was as different from the sort of thing that goes nowadays as farce is different from the problem plays. The six centre pole and the three-ring business has crowded the jester out.

The Other Side of the Picture.

"You often hear the old story—and it's been put into poetry, I believe—about the clown grimacing and laughing in the ring while his baby was dying in the dressing tent. Well, there's another side to the clown business which is just as picturesque and not so sad.

"A good many years ago I was playing with a little, one-ring circus down South. One afternoon, just after the show was over, a man came back to the dressing tent and asked if he could have a word with me. He explained that his little five-year-old boy was sick with some sort of fever, and the case had been aggravated because the little fellow had heard that the circus was in town. Of course it would have been death to him to go out, and the family doctor had set his foot down on any suggestion of the kid's running any such risk. Well, the boy had fretted and worried so that they had about begun to give up hope of his ever getting well. Now this man begged me to keep on my clown's suit and go over to see the boy.

"It meant doing without my dinner, for there was mighty little time between the afternoon and night performances, but what could a fellow do? I never regretted that visit. If you could have seen that little white face light up when I walked into the room it would have done you good. That kid simply chuckled and screamed with delight, and before I knew it his mother was kissing my hands and blessing me for saving her youngster. I had a good hot supper at the kid's bedside, him a-feeding me with his spoon like I was a kid myself.

"Well, that boy is now a man, and one of the biggest merchants in his town. He has a family of young ones of his own now, and whenever I get to that town I don't live in the tent nor at a hotel. His home is my home.

Fought for the Union.

"In 1864-5 I wore the blue, fighting for the Stars and Stripes. I was with the cavalry regiment which marched into Memphis and held the city against Gen. Forrest's entrance. While we were located in Memphis I taught several of my comrades how to tumble and leap, and trained several of the horses of the regiment. We managed to slip through the gray coats' lines and picked up enough lumber to build a rude shed. Here we gave a show every night, doing patrol duty in daytime.

"We marched into Vicksburg right after the surrender and gave our show while the white flags were still fluttering above the cannons. The Provost Marshal objected, and I went out to Gen. Grant's headquarters to appeal to him. I saw Gen. Morgan L. Smith, the commander of the post, and made my plea to him.

"'Go ahead,' he said, 'and I'll bring Gen. Grant over to see the show.'

"Well, that night we charged a dollar a head, and ten thousand soldiers saw us do our stunts. Gen. Grant was the guest of the night.

"There's this much to be said about clowning," continued the man of motley, "it's about the most independent part of the circus business. In a show of the first class it's taken for granted right from the start that we understand our business, and while other performers are under the iron hand of the equestrian director, we do pretty much as we please. At rehearsals the director may make suggestions to the riders and acrobats, but he doesn't have much to say to us about our acts. We simply go ahead and lick them into shape to suit ourselves. Of course, it's up to us to provide something that the public will like.

"Of course, we have got to conform to the regular rules when the show is on. The general notion is that the clowns just tumble in and out of the ring at any old time they please. That's ridiculous. Practically every move we make is carefully planned in advance, and the time occupied by our stunts doesn't vary five minutes day after day. This is absolutely necessary.

Must Conform to Rules.

"It wouldn't do, for instance, for a clown to be cutting capers while Ancilotti or Volo were doing their wonderful stunts. Those big features cost the management a lot of money, and nothing must be said or done in the ring to detract from them.

"It wouldn't do for even the best clown to monopolize attention, for example, while the star lady bareback rider is engaged in her act—she'd make a howl if he did, and so would the ringmaster. And we clowns, who understand our business, still follow the rules laid down by the immortal bard, who, if I remember aright, had some little experience in the horse business himself.

"'And let those of your clowns speak no more than is set down for them. For there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh, too, though in the meantime some necessary question of the play be then to be considered. That's villainous and shows a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it.' Say, I wonder if Bill Shakespeare wasn't in the circus business himself some time or other? He couldn't have put it better if he had been a ringmaster.

"We experienced clowns know our time and our place. When the horses are blown, when the acrobats are getting an extra breath for some new act of daring, then we get our innings, for the public must never be allowed to yawn. Snap and go—that's the secret of circus success.

Roading Leading to the Ring.

"It's queer—the fellows who drift into clowning. I used to travel with a fellow who took up the motley only after he had had years of experience in theatrical work. That fellow had been tragedian in the West, and had played Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, and the rest of 'em in his time. But he got tired of crosstie traveling, and found the circus train a lot more comfortable. And his salary was surer.

"There isn't quite the same excitement in circus traveling nowadays that there once was. Texas used to be the great State for experiences. In the old wagon show days we often followed blind trails through the prairies, sometimes having to feel our way with the compass from one town to the next. My first trip through Texas was made with the Jere Mable show.

"In the first town we played every man carried a shotgun. I was selling tickets in the wagon, and one of their number came to me and told me that if we didn't do every blamed thing that was down on the bills there would be a lot of trouble. Well, you've seen circus posters, haven't you? I don't know to this day how it was we escaped a dose of lead, except that we did put up a pretty fair show for those days.

Hanging Bee to Follow.

"During that Texas trip we struck one town where three men were to be hanged. The Sheriff came to the manager and said:

"'See heah, Suh. If you'll give me a pass to youh show, Ah'll postpone the hangin' till aftah the show. But unless you will do so, Ah'll advertise the little swingin' to take place just the time your doors open. And we'll see who gets the crowd.'

"He got the passes. That man ought to have been in the show business. He was wasting his time.

"He brought the prisoners to the show with him, and they seemed to enjoy it as much as anybody, and laughed at the clown's jokes with the rest of the folks."

The Manager Who Believes in the American Play

Plans of Henry W. Savage. Who Added Investment in Brains to Investment in Real Estate.

FROM the ordinary walks of commercial life to theatrical management is a transition not often made with success, for if there is one business more than another that would seem to demand the special knowledge due to long experience it is that of exploiting stage people.

Henry W. Savage is an exception to the general rule. In the last two seasons his name has been identified with several of New York's biggest stage successes, and now that he has taken upon himself the management of the Garden Theatre he becomes an actual figure in the city's theatrical circle.

Naturally, arguing from his own experience, he does not believe that one must be brought up in the theatre to make a success of its business and artistic sides.

"Indeed," he remarked while discussing the subject a few days ago, "my previous commercial pursuits, which I followed on a large scale, gave me an experience which has been of the utmost value in my present occupation.

A Busy Establishment.

"This is a reasonably busy establishment just at the present moment. We are actively engaged in making ready the new musical piece by George Ade and Gustav Luders called 'The Sho-Gun,' which is to be presented for the first time a fortnight hence, and which is designed for a Summer run in Chicago before being brought to New York. I am confident, at all events, that in its original state, before any alterations or revisions are made in either the libretto or score, 'The Sho-Gun' is quite the best material with which I have as yet been enabled to deal.

"By coincidence the scene of this piece is laid in Korea, the centre of the war between Russia and Japan. Curiously enough, also, 'The Yankee Consul,' now running at the Broadway Theatre under my direction, has for its surroundings a Santo Domingo port, where, as in the story of the comic opera, a revolution is at present raging.

"As soon as 'The Sho-Gun' is disposed of in Chicago the attention of Mr. Marion and myself will be turned to 'Woodland,' the new opera by Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders, to be shown for the first time in Boston at the opening of May.

No Human Personages.

"There are no human personages in this piece. All the characters are birds, and yet the costumes will not include feathers or beaks or the other suggestions of bird life which have heretofore been employed under similar circumstances. Silks and satins will be made use of, and the mere suggestion of feathered life will be embodied in the designs which Mr. Barnes has already completed. 'Woodland' will certainly be a decided novelty in the operatic line.

"'Woodland' once under way at the Tremont Theatre, the final arrangements for sending 'The Prince of Pilsen' to the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, will be taken up. Mr. Marion, who is to sail in advance of the company, will have personal charge of the entertainment in the English capital. The London stay of 'The Prince of Pilsen' will naturally depend upon its reception at the hands of the public, but Mr. Musgrove, the lessee of the Shaftesbury, expresses confidence in the outcome.

"As has already been announced, my arrangement with Mr. Musgrove and Mr. McKee, his associate in this deal, is to cover a term of years and calls for the successive appearance in London of all the companies under my direction, possibly excepting the one playing in 'The County Chairman' at Wallack's Theatre.

"At present it seems to me that George Ade's comedy is too essentially American in theme and treatment to seem a likely candidate for public favor in other countries. I may be mistaken upon this score, but that is my feeling in the matter just now. If my entertainments in England prove acceptable, it is practically assured that in the natural course of events they will be transported to Australia, where Mr. Musgrove is very largely interested in theatres.

"My next season's programme for America will include two companies in 'The County Chairman' and one each in 'The Prince of Pilsen,' 'Peggy from Paris,' 'The Sultan of Sulu,' 'The Yankee Consul,' and 'Parsifal.' In addition, my English Grand Opera Company will make its annual tour.

Favors American Plays.

"As far as possible, the spirit of Americanism enters into my scheme of management. All the original works I have yet brought to the attention of the public are of American make, and they are interpreted wherever practicable by American performers. I always give the preference to native singers and actors, never engaging foreigners excepting where I cannot find the right individual reared in this country. This is to be the keynote of my management of the Garden Theatre, which, on the first of May, comes into my management for a term of years, as told a few days ago in the news columns of the daily papers. The Garden will serve admirably as a production theatre, which will have ample outlet in the country at large, and also through my new arrangement for an English environment.

"It is quite likely that I shall establish in New York a permanent lyric stock company composed of the very best material obtainable. The artists forming this group will interpret the different musical comedies and comic operas brought out by me from time to time, and these works may be sent elsewhere subsequently with specially chosen casts. The theatre, which is constructed upon the lines of the Continental playhouse, where width is considered rather than depth in planning an auditorium, has the advantage of bringing the audience down close to the footlights—always a good thing for emphasizing the value of comedy.

Musical Comedy Not Dead.

"It has been said upon numerous occasions during the past season by persons whose experience should have enabled them to speak with accuracy that musical comedy is overdone and played out in America. I find it absolutely necessary to take issue with any such statement. Good musical comedies will always appeal to this public. Only the bad ones, or those not possessing strongly attractive features, will ever be played out. Every one of my organizations in this line has done a really marvelous business during the season. There has not been a solitary point of weakness anywhere along the line. The latest of my productions, 'The Yankee Consul,' at the Broadway Theatre, at this moment, is really eclipsing the extraordinarily large popularity established at that large playhouse last season by 'The Prince of Pilsen.' It is perfectly evident to me under these circumstances that comic opera and musical comedy still exert the strongest kind of influence upon the public at large.

"But I don't imagine for a moment that this hold is the sole property of the species of entertainment to which reference is made. For instance, turn your attention to Wallack's Theatre, where 'The County Chairman' is now well on the way toward its two hundredth performance. Before we brought Mr. Ade's happy comedy into New York we were beset by all sorts of gloomy prophecies regarding its reception here. It was pointed out to us that rural plays had never done well on Broadway, and in fact should not under any circumstances be presented above Fourteenth Street. 'The County Chairman' didn't have a crowded house on the first night, but at the very next performance the audience increased almost to the capacity of the theatre, and from that out it was firmly and solidly established.

An Oliver Herford Play.

"One of my new productions for next season will be 'MoAdam and Eve,' a satirical fantasy by Oliver Herford, with music by Henry Waller. In addition, I have three other rather important undertakings in view, the identity of which, however, I am not ready at this moment to disclose. The production of 'Parsifal' in English is being put together upon a most massive and elaborate scale. Walter Burridge is preparing the scenery, which, although not as large as that employed at the Metropolitan Opera House, (this could not be made use of even in the largest theatres outside of New York,) will, I am confident, be quite as effective and impressive. This representation is to be the most serious and imposing of all the stage undertakings with which I have been identified. 'Parsifal' will be sung in New York for a number of weeks, and will then be taken to all the large cities."

Mr. Savage appears thoroughly to enjoy his work, as indeed would probably be the case if he were interested in any other branch of occupation. Before he entered the theatrical business he was looked upon as one of the most expert real estate manipulators in all New England, and he still conducts in Boston a large enterprise of this kind. Not a day passes, no matter where he may be, when he is not in communication by long-distance telephone with his real estate representative in that city.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S SEASON

Its Foreign Conductors and What They Accomplished in Their New York Visits.

WITH the close of the Philharmonic Society's series of concerts and the final performance of the Oratorio Society last week the season of music is practically ended. There will be a few more concerts before the warmth of Spring turns the public away from concert halls and toward other matters regarded as more seasonable—the warmth of Spring seems to operate much earlier in closing up the concert halls than it does the theatres—but the sum of the season's important work is practically completed. It has been beyond question the most stimulating and absorbing season that New York has ever had, and it has engaged public interest on a scale that has scarcely a precedent in the annals of music in this city. A very large proportion of this interest has, of course, been absorbed by the opera, as is usually the case, but has been much more the case this season than ever before because of the fury of public curiosity and excitement over "Parsifal." But there have been features in the concert season itself full of an altogether unusual significance.

The experiment of the Philharmonic Society in bringing over to this country a succession of foreign conductors of note was expected greatly to stimulate public interest in its concerts, which, by the end of last season, had fallen to a low ebb. It was successful in this to a degree that must have surprised even the most sanguine promoters of the plan. The public appeared at the time-honored functions of the society in larger numbers than for a good many seasons. There was close attention paid to the methods, styles, and diverse ideals of the several men, and the "virtuoso conductor," that distinctive product of the modern development of orchestral playing, never celebrated a more decisive triumph.

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The name carries an undesirable suggestion; the implication is of an undue concentration upon the personality of the man, his appearance, his actions before the orchestra and the public. There is danger that these matters may be obtruded to such a point as to put the real matter at issue into a subordinate place—the performance of the music itself; not how the conductor conducts it, but how the orchestra plays. The virtuoso conductor is tempted to magnify his office and justify his existence by giving "new" or "original" or highly "characteristic" readings; to seek out things in the music that others have not found there, that even the composer may not have suspected. He likes to bring out hidden melodies; and in default of anything else, to seize upon some instrumental voice that may be in the nature purely of harmonic filling up, to elevate it to the significance of a theme. How often have the beauty and symmetry, the natural expression of music been warped and twisted by the ambitious conductor of such tendencies. It is much less exciting, and much less likely to attract the wonder and applause of the unthinking, to work for finish and polish of performance, to elaborate a finely balanced, well rounded, and symmetrical reading; to let the composer speak his natural language and be eloquent and expressive in his own way.

Yet there has been in the Philharmonic's season this year singularly little of the besetting sins of virtuosoship in conducting. The men whom it has called have been all for the work in hand, very little for the exploitation of themselves. Their readings have been various, their methods of pronounced individuality; but the results have been in general profoundly impressive through their artistic quality. There are certain disadvantages in the plan of having a number of different conductors, chief of which is this constant change of method and of ideal, and the unsettling effect which it may be supposed to have upon the players. Nor can a conductor generally succeed in having his way entirely in a single performance with the comparatively few rehearsals that are possible for it under existing conditions. It takes a longer time to impress an orchestra with an individuality, and to train it according to definite methods and ideals. It is true that New York conditions have made New York players uncommonly adaptable to such conditions, uncommonly skillful in seizing a conductor's wishes and identifying themselves with them. But there must be, in the nature of the case, a limit, depending on various circumstances, beyond which this skill cannot reach. This limit can be passed only by prolonged and careful drill under one man, an intimate familiarity with his technical methods and with his personality. And so it must be recognized that none of the seven conductors who came to the Philharmonic Society this season has really made a complete exposition of himself and his art, or has shown what his highest capacities are.

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There have been varying degrees of success in their work in this respect. The one who perhaps suffered most from the conditions that confronted him was Mr. Henry J. Wood; and his experience is an illustration of the limitations that must beset a conductor coming to conduct a single concert of such an orchestra as the Philharmonic. His reading of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony was one calculated upon the fullest freedom in expression, tempo, and nuance; the elaboration of each single phrase to its utmost significance, a reading compacted of complex and subtle details, and contemplating apparently at the same time a large perspective and unity.

Yet it seemed as if he had failed from sheer lack of the necessary control to adjust these details into proper relationship, to obtain the broader contour and symmetry of the whole that are indispensable. It seemed as if there were a certain failure in co-ordination due to a miscalculation of effects that further rehearsal and greater familiarity between orchestra and conductor could have brought into their proper place. As it was, Mr. Wood's reading, singularly interesting in many respects, was episodical. He missed something of the sweep and power of the work that probably nobody better than he knows belong to it.

On the other hand, what a superb effect was attained by Mr. Colonne in Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," in which there were not only finish of detail and minuteness of nuance, but a splendid sonority and fullness of its larger proportions. That dignified elderly gentleman in some respects did what none of the others succeeded in doing, in this remarkable performance. The high expectations that were centred in Mr. Weingartner were fully realized.

His keenly analytical power and his divination of the essential spirit of the music he had in hand, however diverse its nature, his sympathy and glowing enthusiasm, were always foremost in his readings; and these, with his remarkable mastery of detail and his feeling for proportion, made for some of the most remarkable performances of the season. Beethoven in his Seventh Symphony, Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner received equal justice at his hands. His repute as an interpreter of Beethoven was upheld by his reading of the symphony as well as of the orchestral part of the E flat piano concerto, which was in its way an equally fine performance. Mr. Weingartner showed some of the finest and subtlest qualities of intellect of any of the men whom the public has learned to know this season.

It doubtless came as a surprise that the man least known to the public should have made the deepest impression. The scenes that were witnessed at Mr. Safonoff's concerts were such as have had few parallels in the Philharmonic Society's history, and they also show conclusively how little the Philharmonic's public is influenced by a name, how receptive it is to the actual accomplishment that is set before it. The Muscovite fire that flamed in Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony under his baton was instantly communicated to the audience.

No doubt the conductors to whose lot fell the more highly colored modern works had an advantage in the opportunities thus presented them to make their effects count for the utmost. Thus it was difficult for Mr. Kogel to stir his hearers deeply with his performance of a symphony so ground into the consciousness of the lovers of music as Beethoven's Fifth. He came nearer to doing it in his extremely fine presentation of the first work of Brahms in this form. And yet Dr. Strauss touched some unfamiliar and peculiarly responsive chords through his performance of one of the most familiar works of Mozart, the "Jupiter" symphony, revealed at the last concerts.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

MUSIC WRITTEN FOR THE GREATEST OF TRAGEDIES

History of the Composition of the Vocal and Instrumental Selections Used in the Passion Play

THERE is perhaps no feature of the Oberammergau Passion Play of which less is known in this country than the music. Three of the musical numbers used in the production are offered in connection with the Ellsworth lectures now being heard at the Carnegie Lyceum during the week and at the Majestic Theatre on Sunday evenings, and some information regarding this music has been obtained from Mr. Ellsworth, whose familiarity with his subject was obtained during a protracted stay at Oberammergau, when he was engaged in securing the interesting series of pictures used to illustrate his lectures.

Several attempts have been made to secure the complete score for the purpose of rendering the music in America and England, but these efforts have been as unproductive of results as the offers which have been made (the latest by a representative of the St. Louis Exposition management) to reproduce the play in its entirety outside of Oberammergau.

At the original presentation of the play in 1634 the church authorities had entire charge of the Passion Play. All of the clergy and church officials participated and the music was provided by the choirmaster, who had instructed a local chorus of mixed voices—choir boys, male and female singers taking part in the songs Trumpeters played before all important tableaux and during the more important scenes of each act. The chorus likewise appeared before each act and tableau.

Instruments Employed.

The musical instruments used in the Passion Play music are the regular reed, string, and brass of the modern orchestra. On the days of the performances the village band parades through the principal streets of the town each evening at 7:30 o'clock, and also every morning the play is to be given. The morning parade takes place at 6:30 o'clock, and the populace is up betimes to enjoy the sight. The chorus and orchestra also participate in the early mass celebrated at the village church.

The members of the choir, or the "guardian angels," as they are called in the Passion village, are worthy of notice. They all appear, both sexes alike, in long, flowing garments, a girdle about the waist, a mantle over the shoulders, and a gilded diadem on their heads. One can distinguish sometimes the difference of sex only by the long hair. Every dress displays two opposite arrangements of color, and to the right and left of the stage they change symmetrically with each other.

Every one attempts to do his best in the variety of gesture and mimicry. The nobility of the appearance and the ideal behavior of the choir act as a calming element for the spectator, and in a certain sense for those who partake in the play.

All this is not easy for simple villagers. The rehearsals must be long continued.

Rochus Dedler, the Composer.

The composer of the Oberammergau Passion Music, Rochus Dedler, the son of an innkeeper in Oberammergau, was born in 1779. When he was very young he became a choir boy in the neighboring monastery, Rottenbuch, where he gave himself up with zeal to study and science. He was first intended for the Church, and in order to acquire a better education he went to Munich. Besides having an excellent bass voice he was gifted with uncommon musical talent, so when he was hardly twenty years old he composed an operetta for the festival, when the new Elector, afterward first King of Bavaria, made his entrance into Munich.

Finding he had no prospects as a theologian, for at that time the Roman Catholic Church in the whole of Germany was under depression, he determined to become a teacher. In 1802 he was appointed teacher, clerk, chorister, and organist in his own village.

On Nov. 22 of the same year he married the daughter of the Elector's forest surveyor, Joseph Sepp of Uffing. In the year 1822 he died in the prime of life of inflammation of the lungs, at Oberfohring, near Munich. In the Parish Church of Oberammergau there still exist a great number of masses, vespers, and other compositions of this teacher, which are sung in preference to all others in the village services.

In the churchyard in Oberammergau his grateful scholars have had a stone raised to his memory, that he may not be forgotten by the coming generation.

Opinions of Connoisseurs.

Dedler composed his great musical work in the short time from Trinity to Christmas, 1814. The music has had enthusiastic admirers, enthusiastic almost to delirium, but also the most disapproving critics. "The truth may be found between the two extremes," says Mr. Ellsworth. "The opinion of the connoisseurs is that running through the whole work is a childlike, artless idea which reminds one of Haydn and Mozart, but of course does not in any way equal the mighty works of these great men. The choir and the orchestra (fourteen male and twenty female voices; thirty-eight musicians and two conductors) seem to be too weak for the open air, where there is no resonance, and the motive is not always grand enough for the serious subject; the composition in many places is drawn out until it becomes tiresome, and the choir singing, in spite of some undeniably splendid parts, does not make the overpowering impression that one expects.

"The dignity of the outward appearance of the guardian angels, on the contrary, fills the eye with astonishment and admiration. Another fault is that the setting of the whole is somewhat high, consequently after some time it becomes disagreeable to the ear. Dedler's works also require, if they are to be faultlessly performed, a considerable amount of technique. When one considers this, and remembers that none of the performers has received a musical education beyond what is afforded in the village, the performance of the singers and musicians is not to be underrated.

"Some have suggested that the music ought to be omitted, but the whole musical part cannot well be spared. The music has the important part of increasing the spiritual impression of the drama, but on the other side it is intended to calm and collect the highly excited feelings which arise from some scenes. Some parts should certainly be shortened, or if this could not be managed on account of the preparations behind the scenes something better should take its place. Certainly there are to be found in the works which Dedler left some musical fragments which could be introduced harmoniously into the Passion music.

ANNA FLUNGER, THE "MARY" OF THE PLAY.

MARIE STROHLBE, WHO PLAYED THE PART OF "MARTHA"

SEBASTIAN BAUER, WHO PLAYED "PONTIUS PILATE."

The Librarian of the Opera, a Cataloguer of Chords

He Is Lionel Mapleson, a Monopolist in His Profession—Without Him New York's and London's Grand Opera Would Be in a Bad Muddle.

THAT many a man was born to work unseen—if the poet's line may be parodied—has its proof in the person of the librarian of the Metropolitan Opera House. He doesn't come before the footlights, but if he was far away things would fare badly. Nobody is further from the thoughts of the thousand listeners, but nobody is more important in the presentation of an opera. The librarian—if he is a good one—has to know the personal peculiarities of every singer in the entire Conried Opera Company. He must know what little cuts this one makes when she sings a certain rôle, or just what transpositions such-and-such a star wants to make in a certain scene.

The position of official librarian of the Opera House is unique. There is only one in New York and one in London. The same man holds them both, for he is the only man who is equal to the job. His name is Lionel Mapleson, and he is a nephew of the famous Col. Mapleson, theatrical and operatic manager. For more than a century his family has been connected, in either an artistic or managerial capacity, with opera and opera singers. He has been saturated with the atmosphere of music. The consequence is that he probably knows as much about vocalists and their voices as any other man alive.

As soon as the opera season is over here, he has to hurry to London to take charge at Covent Garden. The last performance of the Conried organization in America is about April 25. The librarian must be here then, but the third day of May will find him in London. There he will stay until the London opera season closes in July, some four months before it begins again in New York.

Work at Short Notice.

The greatest test of the librarian's ability and knowledge of individual voices comes when a change of programme is decided upon suddenly. He has to move and think quickly then.

For instance, suppose that Mme. Ternina was to sing in a certain rôle, and was taken ill, so that Marion Weed had to be substituted. Mr. Mapleson hears of the change about 5 o'clock. Now, no two singers ever sing any rôle just alike. Every one has her individual and peculiar "cuts." This fact has been the cause of much puzzling on the part of people who look closely at the librettos during the course of an opera. All of a sudden, while one's eyes are fixed on the line the prima donna is singing, she makes a skip and lands a page or two further on. The confusing part of it is that no two make the same skips.

The librarian has charge of the scores for every one of the forty or fifty musicians in the orchestra. The 'cellist, or the first violinist, or the cornetist, or any other of the orchestra must find, when he comes to the Opera House, his score just as it ought to be. If any mistake is made the most sad discord will result, and the hair of the listeners will stand on end with dismay. To avoid such a calamity, Mr. Mapleson has to cut out in every score the lines that the singers omit in their rendition of the rôles.

Uses of the Brown Paper.

The way he makes a cut is interesting. It would not do to scratch out lines of music with a pencil, because the next time the opera was performed the singer then on the stage might choose to sing these lines. So a little piece of thin brown paper is pasted over the score, covering the lines to be omitted. The piece of paper assumes all sorts of queer shapes, according to the nature of the slice made in the lines by the singers. The more complicated the cut, the more odd little corners and irregular openings to the covering paper.

When a prima donna decides suddenly that she can't sing at night, there is no time for a band rehearsal at which all the changed scores could be run over and learned by the musicians. They don't know when they go into the pit what lines are to be omitted. On opening their scores they find out. Often there are not more than two or three notes on a page not covered by the brown paper. Everything which the orchestra is not to play has been carefully put out of sight by the librarian, and all the scores are alike. Then things go smoothly and nobody thinks what a lot of work it meant to the man who knew how.

Then when the opera is over back go the scores to the librarian's room. He finds them there in the morning and must take out all the pieces of brown paper, because there is not one chance in a hundred that the opera will be sung in just the same way next time. Great care has been taken to put only the tiniest spear of paste on each corner of the brown paper, so that when it is torn off no injury will be done to the sheets of music.

This sort of work keeps up all the season for the librarian. Of course it is not often that a singer gives so short as two hours' notice of her inability to sing. But it is sure to happen once or twice every Winter, and it means "Get busy!" for Lionel Mapleson. If he didn't know just what skips and interpolations were to be made by the man or woman to be substituted, he would be "up against it hard." But he knows them all—and therein lies his great and unique value. Without him things would be in a sad way around the Opera House for a good while. No newcomer could learn his duties in less than months.

The librarian's rooms are up near the top of the Metropolitan Opera House, on the south side of the stage. A few feet from his door he can stand and look down on the opera from an altitude of fifty feet. The walls of his offices are lined with volumes of music—most of them orchestra scores. Counting all that have been performed in the last fourteen or fifteen years at the Metropolitan, the librarian has the orchestral scores of literally hundreds of operas. The strangest feature of it is that he knows them all off-hand—that is, he knows enough about them to make whatever alterations would be necessary if Mr. Conried suddenly decided to present one of them.

Needed at Every Performance.

When the opera company goes on the road the all-important librarian must be right there. He is present at every performance given, provided there are not two the same night at different places. Then the management regrets that the librarian is not a dual being.

Though it is not strictly a part of his official duties, Mr. Mapleson has taken the task of providing himself with phonograph records of all the operas performed at the Metropolitan.

He does this upon a level with his offices, a long way above the orchestra and the singers. In this way he gets a softened effect, which he says is very rare in the ordinary records that are made use of by the public. Besides, he gets the music as it is made by an orchestra of forty or fifty pieces, while the phonograph companies hardly ever have any taken from a band of over a dozen pieces. Of course he has the best opportunity imaginable for taking these records. Probably many a company engaged in the making of the finished records would like to have the same chance.

In telling of the duties and the qualifications of an opera librarian it would not do to omit mention of his technical knowledge of music. He has occasionally to write lines to fill in gaps in the scores.

It is doubtful if there is any man in the world who has such a monopoly in his profession as Lionel Mapleson.

Some Interpolated Lines and "Business."

THE effect of long runs on the actors engaged in a play is not infrequently a source of speculation on the part of people who go to the theatre.

It is generally assumed that actors must get very tired of playing the same rôle night after night for weeks, for months, and sometimes for years. On the other hand, actors generally assert that their interest is maintained largely by reason of the fact that their audiences change night after night, and they are therefore stimulated to do their best because of the presence of persons who have not seen them before. In other words, if the audience was always the same the actor might occasionally let down in his work, satisfying himself with the knowledge that the people "out front," having seen him before, were familiar with his capabilities and would not misjudge his capacity for good work.

One undeniable effect of long runs, however, is the tendency on the part of the actors to "guy" one another. After the nervousness incident to the first night has worn off, and the actors begin to feel at home in their rôles, it requires the utmost watchfulness of the stage manager to prevent the introduction of lines and business not set down by the author of the play. To a certain extent originality of this sort is encouraged in the musical comedies and lighter forms of entertainment, although even in such plays it is not considered good form except in the case of the leading comedian, who is apt to resent any usurping of his functions on the part of the less important members of the company.

But even in plays more essentially dramatic, however, there is to be noted at times a lamentable tendency to "guy." There is on view in this city at present an English comedy, in which most of the players are English, but at the head of which stands an American actor, prominent not only by reason of his mimetic ability, but because he has written several plays of more than ordinary appeal. The play has been on view several months, and it is offered in a theatre which is generally regarded as one of the few real "temples of art" in this city. At a performance a night or two ago the "guying" was so palpable that it could not be mistaken. The star introduced any number of lines that had never been noted in previous hearings of the play. Once he admonished one of the actresses "not to get seasick," and he expressed the wish that the leading old man might not catch another cold. Now, as the scene happened to be a tropical island, where colds, it may be assumed, are not common, it may readily be inferred how far from the text this actor had strayed.

What the author would have said had he been present may only be inferred.

Another instance of patent guying, or something akin to it, occurred one night recently in a musical comedy, and in this case the result was disastrous to the actors, a man and woman engaged in a sort of cross-fire conversation. In this case familiarity with the situation reveals the fact that the actor had been long dissatisfied with his companion's methods in the scene. She is an actress hitherto engaged in more legitimate work, and her methods are rather refined for musical comedy.

Now the comedian observed that when she "spoke up" his retorts were sure of the laughs—so dear to the comic man's heart—and as she seemed just a bit piano on the night in question, he threw her in a whisper between his lines the injunction to "talk up." For a few moments she seemed to ignore the question, then suddenly retorted: "What's the matter?" By that time both had lost the connection of their actual lines, they floundered hopelessly, and finally the comedian, to save the situation, spoke a cue for the entrance of another character. But half of the scene between the pair was thus entirely cut out.

RADIUM ON THE STAGE.

IT was sure to come. It has come. Radium on the stage! The only wonder is that some one of the hustling, up-to-date, ahead-of-time American managers did not think of it first. But they will probably get to it before long. For from Paris comes the story of Loie Fuller's latest sensation. "radium dances," which she has shown to M. and Mme. Curie. The famous physicists are said to have remarked that the American serpentine lady had made them look upon their own discovery in a new light. The name "radium dances" is not, as might be imagined, a fanciful one. No actual salt of radium is manipulated by the lady in the production of her new effects. But she uses substances very nearly akin to radium. These are certain fluorescent salts, extracted from the residue of pitchblende, whence the Curies obtained the mysterious matter discovered by them. It has, in fact, been supposed, as will be remembered, that such salts derive their fluorescence from the influence of radium. So much for the justification of the name given to the new dance. The spectacle itself is weird and fantastic in the extreme.

The few guests asked by Loie Fuller to witness in her studio the performance, which has not yet been given in public, are marshaled at one end of the gallery, with all lights put out. Through a slit in the curtains opposite a green glow is seen. Suddenly an apparition comes into view. It is a vague form, only distinguished by the hundreds of tiny glow worms which it seems to carry on its flowing raiment. The tissue of twinkling stars floats about, circles, sweeps along the floor, or is wafted up until it is shaped into a sort of great luminous vase. The dancer's face is never seen, her form is vaguely divined when outlined by the glowing lights. The apparition vanishes, to be followed by another more weird still.

Above a perfectly invisible head, which you only suppose to be there, shines a bluish halo. Below, clothing an unseen figure, is a long robe, which is merely one great patch of the same ghostly light. The apparition slowly moves to a solemn rhythm, seems to invoke heaven, the halo being thrown backward when the head is, as you conclude, uplifted, and, finally, the robe of light sinks on to the floor, when you infer that the figure kneels. The second ghost vanishing, a third appears, a moster glowing moth, with shining antennae a foot long, eyes which are globes of light, and wings six feet high, glittering with luminous scrolls in all colors. The moth flutters round and round the studio, then out of our sight, but reappears instantly, accompanied by a smaller, glowing white butterfly, which beats its wings over the monster luminous insect's head. Lamps being relighted, we are brought back to reality out of ghostland, and, having an opportunity of examining the dancer's dresses, find that they are made of a peculiar kind of silk completely impregnated with certain fluorescent salts. In complete darkness only the portions of material thus rendered luminous are visible. Hence the extraordinary ghostly effects. In the treatment of stuffs by fluorescent salts lies the originality of the invention.

How Nice to Live in a Shoe!

The Old Woman who lived in a shoe explained its advantages.

"Think how well you are fixed when you make a kick to the landlord!" she said.

Sadly, we wept that such things were no longer possible.

BOOZY MOUSE, HEARTLESS CAT.

GENERALLY when a mouse or a rat sees its mortal enemy, the cat, it is filled with an almost paralyzing terror," observed the man who lives in the suburbs; "but the other day my family witnessed a curious case in which a wee mouse seemed to welcome the cat in a spirit of comradeship. Perhaps the cat found its natural instincts too strong; perhaps it was a temperance cat, shocked at the disgraceful condition of the mouse; at any rate, pussy refused to reciprocate the friendly feeling shown by the mouse—and gobbled it down. That the mouse was unable to recognize its natural foe was because the mouse was intoxicated with wine—strange as that may seem.

"We had been bothered recently by mice in our cellar. Our cat, with the proper spirit toward mice, had spent a lot of time trying to catch one; but it was so easy for a little mouse to scamper where a cat could not follow that puss didn't meet with any success. On the evening of my story we heard a crash, as of broken glass, in the cellar.

"'There goes one of my bottles of wine,' I said to my wife.

"A few minutes later we heard a series of squeaks from the cellar. At first we didn't pay much attention to them, but when they were continued the curiosity of the family, and especially of the cat, was stirred. So the cat and I entered the cellar. There, on the floor, was the fallen bottle, smashed to fragments. Beside it, perched on his hind legs, a mouse was uttering joyful squeaks and occasionally dipping his head to take a drink out of a puddle of wine on the floor.

"Mr. Mouse had drunk so much that he was friendly with all the world. Instead of running away, he just gave a couple of joyous little mouse yelps when he saw me and the cat. It seemed to be a sort of welcome. But Mistress Puss didn't take it kindly. No inebriated mouse was to be allowed to wave his paws at her, a respectable cat, and invite her to take a drink! She made just one spring, and in a moment it was all over."

Telephones to Reach A Million Farmers

The Country No Longer Isolated—Stock Quotations Get There Fast, and There Is Hope of Winter Evening Concerts by Wire.

THE telephone has ceased to be a purely urban convenience. It has become an important factor in the rural life of many sections. A talk by wire with the farmer of New England is an every-day occurrence. Calling up a plantation owner in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky has ceased to be a novelty, and, perhaps, before very long the farmers of the Far South will be saying "Hello!" to New York.

In Connecticut alone the telephone companies have established about 6,000 farm stations, and the number is rapidly increasing. At a cost of $18 a year the farmer can place himself in constant and immediate touch with the town and city, receiving market quotations and advice every day, and selling or ordering goods without moving outside of his own home.

The farm telephone is the outgrowth of a crude system, which had its inception in the discovery that the ordinary wire fence could be utilized for telephone wires. By insulating the top wire of the fence messages could be sent from one part of the farm to another. Crude transmitters and receivers were connected, and in a short time farmers co-operated in extending their private wires. In the West, where many miles of barbed wire fences were used, contiguous farms were connected by telephone at comparatively little expense. By running wires over the highways, stringing them from trees, a pretty effective system could be obtained. Hundreds of thousands of farms were connected by telephone through the co-operation of the owners, and the fence suddenly became an improving factor that the manufacturers never anticipated.

The telephone companies have now entered into partnership with the farmers, and the rural service of many of the companies is more extensive and valuable than the town service. Better wires are used, superior instruments employed, and better general service is maintained all around. The whole country is in a fair way to be gridironed with wires.

Makes Farmer Independent.

It is estimated that nearly a million farms have telephone service supplied to them, either by companies or private wires. In parts of the West where the telephone systems were first installed by the farmers, it is not unusual to have a complete service supplied for $3, $4, or $5 a year. The independent telephone systems operated by the mutual process range in different parts of the country from $5 to $15 a month, and those operated by companies do not cost much more.

The farmer's telephone makes him independent of the rural free mail delivery and the railroad and telegraph companies. Market quotations are received in tens of thousands of country homes only a few minutes after they are sent over the ticker to the offices of commission men. No bull or bear move on the market can be made by operators in grain, provisions, or dairy products without instantly being communicated to the producers. The farm service attempts to spread the news of the market each day so that the farmers can draw their own conclusions respecting any violent break or advance in prices.

To make the service more complete the rural companies have arranged for sending a complete gist of the day's news happenings to their customers. Thus a farmer after the day's work can sit in his own home and listen to an intelligent description of the chief events that have happened in the world.

A further step in bringing the farms into closer communication with the town has been agitated by Congress. This is facetiously called the telephone mail, and is intended to make rural free delivery antiquated and slow in comparison. When a farmer expects a telephone letter he directs the Postmaster at the nearest office to open it immediately upon receiving it and telephone the contents to him. Telephone letters can be sent with a special delivery stamp attached. This indicates that the Postmaster is to open the letter and telephone its news to the farmer situated anywhere from a mile to fifteen or twenty miles away.

Letters by Wire, Maybe.

If the telephone letter system is established by the Government, thousands of miles of farmers' telephone wires will be available immediately for the purpose. There will be no expense on the part of the Post Office Department in building wires or establishing costly rural free delivery routes. The lines are already in existence, and the farmers simply ask that the Government co-operate with them in facilitating the delivery of important letters.

With these improvements effected, the farmer becomes an up-to-date business man, with all the facilities for transacting his work with the commercial world as expeditiously and promptly as the city merchant. There will be no delays through washouts, muddy roads, and storms. On the coldest or roughest nights the isolated farmer will receive his daily reports of the markets and news of the outside world.

Some of the most enterprising rural telephone companies are making arrangements to give entertainment to the farmers in their lonely homes by connecting the wires with concert halls and lecture platforms at certain hours of the evening after the business of the day has been transacted, and when the wires are no longer in demand.

But, after all, the farm telephone is chiefly a factor for industrial development and economy. Its use any day or night may save to the farmer its annual rental many times over. The prediction of the weather twenty-four hours in advance, received direct from the Weather Bureau, might save a season's crops, or the information of the condition of the markets easily may make a hundred dollars' difference in the sale of goods.

TOP SPINNERS AT BARNARD.

IT doesn't always take a Newport belle to create a fad. Barnard College girls are quite up to the mark, and the Whittier Hall contingent has a new one.

If you enter the "foyer" any evening keep your hands in front of your face, or else a top may come dangerously near your head. For those dignified University Girls are really spinning tops! You are not in it if you haven't one.

After dinner half the girls congregate down stairs and spin upon the marble floor with as much enjoyment as a small boy, and some of them do it just as well. A few daring ones even take the spinning top on their hands, and excite as much envy as the street urchin who can lick the other fellows.

"DON'T SHOOT ME—I'M TAME."

JAMES LEGENDRE, the millionaire cousin of Hennen Morris, owner of Morris Park, is partial to a practical joke, and he perpetrated a particularly aggravating one on Mr. Morris about a year ago. Apparently Mr. Morris took it in good part and seemed to forget all about it when the laugh was over, but in reality he promised himself he'd get even at the first opportunity. He has kept the promise.

Not long ago he invited the offending cousin to spend a few days with him at the Retreat, an immense game preserve he owns just outside of New Orleans. Mr. Legendre, though an indifferent sportsman, was anxious to bag a wild turkey, so he gladly accepted the invitation. Mr. Morris proceeded to make his guest feel at home.

"We have turkeys right on our property," said he, "and if you don't mind a little stalking over bad lands I can guarantee that you will get a few shots."

Mr. Legendre is very stout and a poor walker, but he protested that he was able and willing to stand the hardships of a day afield in pursuit of the noble quarry. Two days later, clad in immaculate velveteen and accompanied by a guide, he sallied out. They walked for hours without seeing a feather. Up hill and down dale, across treacherous bogs and through dense woods, the guide led him a merciless chase, until he was wet to the skin and bespattered with mud from head to foot. His clothes were torn and his face scratched, when he finally stopped, completely exhausted.

"I can't go another step," he announced decidedly, wiping the perspiration from his forehead.

"We'll lose the birds, Sir, if we stop now," said the guide in mild protest. We'll find them feeding if we continue without delay, but if we stop they will have finished, and we'll never be able to get within range."

"I suppose we'll have to go on, then. I certainly must have my turkey."

They walked for a while, and then the keeper suddenly crouched on the ground, making a sign to his companion to do likewise, and pointed to a clearing about 200 yards away. In this clearing a magnificent gobbler could be seen strutting proudly around and pecking at the ground.

"We'll take him against the wind," whispered the guide. "It's the only way to get within shot. Lay flat on your stomach, Sir, and follow me."

Then he stretched himself on the ground and began to crawl, snake-fashion, through the thorny underbrush, followed by the millionaire, who had the turkey-fever bad by this time, and wriggled grotesquely in his mad endeavor to keep up with his leader. Finally the guide stopped. They had reached the open and were within fifty yards of the unsuspecting bird.

"Now is your chance! Aim straight, Sir! Keep cool, and don't fire until you are certain of killing."

Shaking with excitement, Mr. Legendre raised his gun. There was a moment's pause, and then in quick succession went off the six shots contained in his repeater. The turkey fell heavily to the ground.

With what joy and pride the sportsman rushed to pick up his victim only those who have been there can understand. They can also imagine his feeling when, on lifting the great bird, he discovered attached to its leg a small card bearing the legend:

"Please don't shoot me—I'm tame."

A roar of laughter from Mr. Morris, who was concealed in the bushes explained the whole affair, but the full sting of his humiliation was not felt by Mr. Legendre until the women of the party appeared and with mock solemnity remonstrated with him for getting into such a state of uncleanliness in the short quarter-mile that separated him from the house.

The Saddest Season.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year;
Not warm enough for Coney Isle,
And rather cool for beer.

Goosebone Not a Good Weather Profit? Absurd!

Aged Elias Hartz, Who Has Hung Them for Many Decades, Says They Never Go Wrong.

IN Revolutionary days the farmers and business men of the back country in Pennsylvania used the goosebone for their weather indications instead of the family almanac.

The goosebone, fastened to a string, was hung up in the doorway of mill, store, tannery, blacksmith shop or other public place, and as the farmers drove by they would stop, get out, and read it. People of the olden days could read the bone as well as their Bible, and they had faith that its weather indications were perfectly reliable.

Elias Hartz, aged ninety years, a resident of Reading, Penn., is known as the goosebone weather prophet. He is one of the few surviving connecting links between the past and the present. His knowledge of the old-time storm prophet was gleaned when he was a boy in a tannery near Reading. He saw his employer hang up the year's goosebone every November, and he remembers how all the customers of the tannery stopped to see what the weather was going to be in the coming Winter. For seventy-five years Mr. Hartz has prepared a goosebone early every Winter.

ELIAS HARTZ, OF GOOSEBONE FAME.

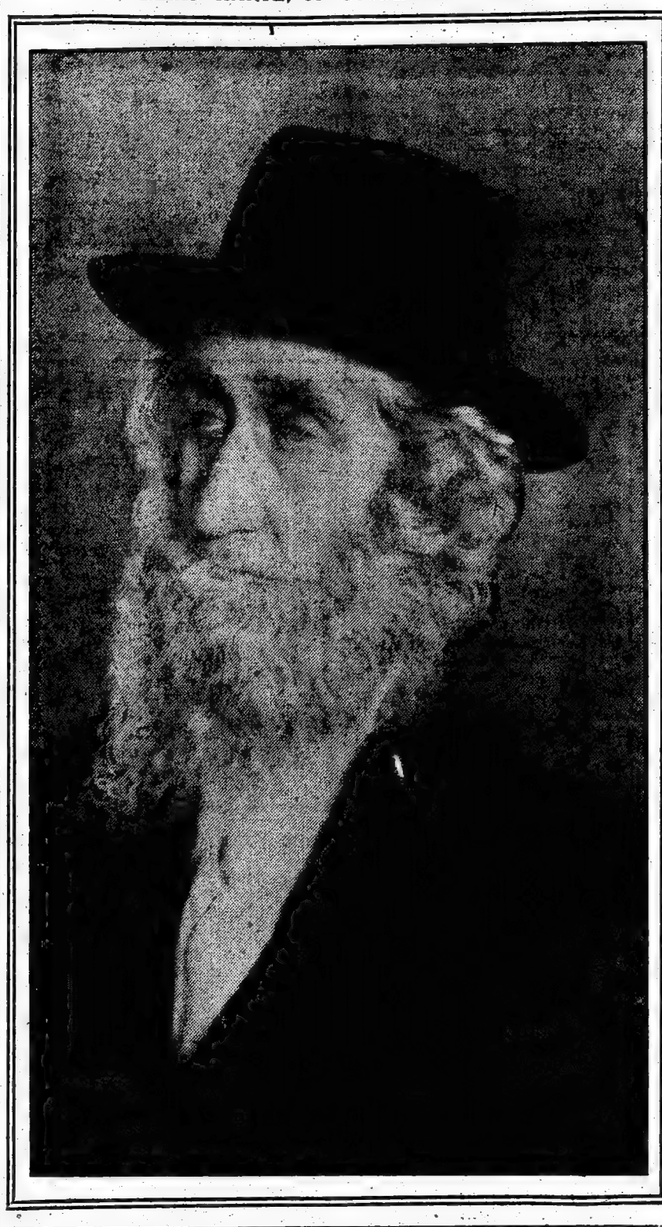

The goose must be young, hatched in the early Spring of the year, and killed in November or December. The breastbone of the roasted goose is preserved, cleaned, and dried thoroughly. Then its purple coloring is revealed, indicating the weather of the impending Winter. If there is much coloring there will be much cold weather. If the coloring is very dark the cold will be severe. If the coloring is in the forepart of the bone the Winter will begin early.

"No, I never saw two bones alike," said the old man a few days ago. "I have read seventy-five or eighty of them, year after year. They are different, just as the Winters are different. But I have killed three and four geese for a single year, and always found the markings in each the same for that year. It never fails. I don't know why it is, but so it is, certain and sure. It was true when I was a boy, and it is true now. Before we ever saw almanacs or papers the goosebone was our weather guide. I have been predicting Winter weather for three-quarters of a century and never missed it.

"My neighbors all know that. They always send me their goosebones for comparison, and the bones are all alike for a certain year. They never vary, but no two years are quite alike. Early in the Winter of 1903 I predicted the worst Winter in years, as the goose bone was very dark from start to finish. We all know how it turned out."

Mr. Hartz is now reported to be very ill. Up to a few months ago he was quite vigorous for his age, but the severe Winter he predicted has been very hard for him. His people are of the Pennsylvania German sect known as the Amish, and all are well connected. His brothers and sisters attained great age. When a young man he was a teamster and farmer. He stood nearly six feet in height, was broad shouldered and vigorous, and a typical backwoodsman. In recent years his white, flowing hair and beard have given him a patriarchal look. He likes to tell how people lived in the olden days. His home is with his married daughter, who is now watching over him in his last days—maybe his last hours.

A UNIQUE LUNCHBOX.

TO the down-town business woman the lunch question is one of serious importance. If she happens to have Delmonico tastes and a quick lunch pocketbook, she will usually compromise her inclinations with her income by bringing a sandwich or two from home, which she secretes somewhere about her person, and these, supplemented by a banana from an itinerant fruit vendor (and possibly a few caramels) constitute her mid-day meal.

But now that the habit skirt has made the inside pocket impossible, the economical girl has to face a perplexing problem: how to dispose her sandwiches among her draperies and still preserve the symmetry of her figure. That she should carry them openly and above-board is, of course, out of the question, for it is the secret ambition of the business woman to be mistaken for a lady of leisure. She wishes to create the impression, when she joins the commuting public each morning, that she has merely sauntered forth at an early hour for a constitutional, or to catch at the bargain counter the proverbial worm which falls to the share of the early shopper. A lunch box or basket would, of course, instantly reveal her true vocation, and she must, therefore, in spite of the prevailing fashion of severe lines and clinging garments, which reveals the least irregularity of outline, either continue to carry her lunch concealed, or else disguise in some way its true nature.

Her shirtwaist with its ample blouse is the only garment which affords any storage room nowadays, and that has been preempted to some extent by handkerchiefs. Then, too, even though she cut her sandwiches with mathematical exactness, and carefully disposes an equal number on each side of her blouse to preserve the proper balance, their angular edges will obtrude themselves and show outlines entirely foreign to the female form.

Now, given a problem half as hard as this to solve, a mere man would succumb immediately. But not so woman; women are born smugglers, and in the seclusion of their offices they bring forth repasts from contrivances which make the production of omelets and hencoops from the prestidigitator's silk hat seem mere child's play.

Of all the receptacles used for this purpose, however, that employed by a maid from across the big bridge is perhaps the most ingenious. All Winter she has carried what to the uninitiated appeared to be one of those books which a certain library delivers in a neat cardboard box, and has acquired the reputation among her fellow-travelers of being very studious. One day, however, the real use to which the cardboard box had been perverted was revealed. By accident its open end, which had hitherto been carefully hidden, was disclosed to view, and from it protruded the corner of a fringed doily!

When Presidents Came from the South

SINCE Congressman Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee delivered his recent speech pleading that a Southerner should be made President of the United States, political gossip in Washington has been devoted partly to a discussion of the possibilities along that line. The South has had no President since Andrew Johnson, more than thirty-five years ago, and he, though a war Democrat, was not elected on a Democratic ticket.

Before that time, however, the South had her share, and in the early life of the country she had almost a monopoly.

Washington was a Virginian by birth, as were Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. All four were re-elected. After them came a period of eight years more under Jackson, another Southerner.

Four years of rule by Van Buren, a Northern man, was immediately followed by three years and eleven months of Tyler, a Virginian. Polk of Tennessee came into power for four years. Then Taylor of Louisiana served about a year and a quarter. In the period of sixty years between Washington's first inauguration day and the close of Taylor's Administration, Southern men governed the country in all but twelve years.

In 1824 three Southern men were in the field to one candidate from the North. The three were Jackson of Tennessee, Crawford of Georgia, and Clay of Kentucky. Eight years later Southern men were again prominently before the people as regular party candidates for the Presidency—Jackson, Clay, Wirt of Maryland, and John Floyd of Georgia. Democrats, Whigs, and lesser parties were all turning to the South for their candidates.

There were five candidates in 1836—two of them Southerners, Willie P. Magnum of North Carolina and Hugh L. White of Tennessee. Eight years later the two foremost candidates were Polk of Tennessee and Clay of Kentucky. Then the time for the civil war drew nearer and nearer. The parties drew their candidates from the South less and less. Since the war they have drawn them from that section not at all, save now and then some branch of a party would nominate a Southern man.

The Tennessee Congressman, Mr. Patterson, thinks it is high time that a Southerner should be seated in the White House once more. He contends that Southern men are just as acceptable to-day, especially to the Democratic Party, as men from any other section.

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

AN ASHANTEE BABY CARRIAGE.

THE Ashantee baby rides astride his mother's hip secured by a bandage around him and her waist. Note how this one stares at the camera. Babies of

uncivilized races are more attentive and inquisitive than ours. Their senses are naturally more acute and are further sharpened by their rough-and-tumble existence.

EXPENSIVE TO INHERIT MONEY.

IN Italy it appears to be a somewhat expensive affair to inherit money, that is, if it be a small sum. Not long ago a young man died in the little town of Romagna, who left one lire fifty-eight centesimi, or not quite 34 cents. This sum, which had been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, became the property of the young man's father. As the amount was so small the father thought it unnecessary to make a declaration of the legacy as the law prescribes, especially as the stamped paper on which the declaration must be made would cost about 22 centesimi more than the money involved.

Three months afterward he received a demand from the local State Treasury for the payment of 14 lire 48 centesimi—nearly $3. Thinking a mistake had been made, he took no notice of this demand, with the result that later an official called upon him and demanded the immediate payment of 18 lire—$3.50. The father had not sufficient money in hand, so the official took possession of the man's furniture. The cost of this seizure brought the total sum to 30 lire, which the poor man had to pay that same evening to avoid the sale of his goods by auction.

GROWS NEEDLES AND THREAD.

THE Mexican maguey tree furnishes a needle and thread all ready for use. At the tip of each dark green leaf is a slender thorn needle that must be carefully drawn from its sheath, at the same time it slowly unwinds the thread, a strong smooth fibre attached to the needle and capable of being drawn out to a great length.

GRASSHOPPERS FOR THE TABLE.

BIG grasshoppers, such as grow fat and buzz loudly in the Orient, are looked upon as table delicacies in the Philippines.

There are several methods used by the natives for catching grasshoppers. The most effective is the net. This is a large butterfly net, arranged with netting placed over a hoop, and to the latter is fixed a long handle.

The hopper is first so thoroughly dried out in the heat of the sun or in the bake oven that there is nothing left that is really objectionable, and a nice crispy article of food results. This tastes sweet of itself, and something like ginger biscuits. The natives usually sweeten the grasshopper more by using a sprinkling of brown sugar. Then the confectioners make up grasshoppers with sugar, chocolate trimmings, and colored candies in such a way that a very nice tasting piece of confectionery is obtained. The housewife of the Philippines takes considerable delight in placing before you a nice grasshopper pie or cake. The grasshopper pie is the most wonderful dish, as the big hoppers are prepared in such a way that they do not lose their form.

LEATHER RAILROAD TIES.

A RAILROAD tie made of scrap leather from shoeshops is the latest. It has been tried in the West. The leather is taken into a disintegrator, refined, and molded into a tie hard enough to have spikes nailed securely into it. The three great essentials in a cross tie are apparently found in this leather sleeper, for it is guaranteed to hold a spike, the fishplate will not splinter in it, and it will not rot. It might also be added that in the case of elevated roads it may serve to deaden the noise of passing trains. Sample ties which have already been down twenty-eight months fail to show the least wear.

ROOSTERS THAT DO NOT CROW.

GEORGE F. NACHTWAY of Seattle owns two roosters, both full grown but silent. Neither of them has shown the slightest desire to crow. Whether they are deaf and dumb, Nachtway does not know, but they can't, don't, or won't crow. In all other respects they are like other roosters. The crowless fowls are hybrids—a cross of Black Spanish with Wyandottes.

PANAMA'S COAT OF ARMS.

PANAMA, the new republic, has already its coat of arms, showing an attractive and comprehensive design. It consists of a shield surmounted by an eagle, in whose beak is the ribbon upon which is written the motto of the State: "Paz, Libertad, Union, Progreso"; (Peace, Liberty, Union, Progress.) Below, on the upper part of the shield, side by side, are the implements of war and of peaceful occupations. Below this, occupying the central place, is a land and water view, the site of the canal, and the fruits of the harvest; a rushing train on a track fill up the point of the shield. Flags drape it on either side, and stars surmount the eagle.

THE FLYING PLUM.

A BROADWAY florist has introduced the first flying plum tree from Japan. It belongs to both Kyoto and Chikuzen, and is much used by the little brown men for Spring festivals. The flying plum gets its name from two sources. Its blossome are like fairy wings, the choicest having double petals, and its fruit resembles beautifully shaped eggs. But any musmé will tell you the real story of the tree.

A good man named Michizane had a favorite plum tree in his garden, beneath which he sat and wrote verses and other things. In some of the other things he must have inscribed thoughts that displeased his Shogun, for he was exiled from Kyoto to Chikuzen. Michizane bemoaned his fate, but wept bitterest over the loss of his plum tree. So he prayed to the gods to send it to him. One April day as he walked forth from his bungalow the plum tree came flying toward him. He greeted it with prayer and called it Tobiume, or sacred flying plum. It is probably the only tree in the world that has tablets, shrines, and pagodas built in its honor.

The "Four Hundred" are making a fad of the flying plum, and the blossoming trees are to be added to many estates in New York's vicinity this Spring. They will be planted and trained as in the homeland. Aesthetic Japanese gardeners like the tree to be all branches, with scarcely any trunk. Over the surface of the trunk that does show they grow a fine moss. Hence the saying: "Plum blossoms seem most delightful when growing from silver moss." Some up-to-date matron is bound to introduce the springtide festival to the flying plum. Tiny invitations are sent out on red paper to this fête, and it is held under the trees. Each guest writes a poem and hangs it on the blossoming branches. Sometimes birds in cages are placed in the bushes and fill the place with music. Then mooncakes, pickled plums, and sakè or tea are served, or perhaps the pickeled plum song is sung:

Umeboshi-san
To iu hito wa,
Ashi kara kao made
Shiwa-yotte
Are wa sui
Kore wa sui
Sui, sui, sui.

A SOMNAMBULISTIC DANCER.

SOMNAMBULISTIC dancing is one of the latest methods of the expression of music. A young Russian girl is the "sleep dancer," as she is called, and her enigmatic ability was discovered by a Parisian magnetopath. While in a hypnotic condition this young woman, whose first name is Madeleine and whose last name is designated only by the initial "G," will act out in pantomime the feeling in a piece of music that is played before her. Her peculiar talent has excited much attention from writers, artists, and students.

BABOON'S LIFE INSURED.

AN insurance agency of Kenosha, Wis., has written a $25,000 risk on Major Kelly, an educated baboon owned by a New York animal trainer. The animal has been the sensation of New York society for two years, and has been trained to a remarkable degree. The annual premium on the risk is $2,500.

THE KING OF ELMS.

WHAT is said to be the largest elm in New England and one of the greatest trees east of the Rocky Mountains is in the historic little town of Wethersfield, famed for its onion gardens and its prison. The elm stands on the lower end of the old town square, opposite the Smith house, still occupied by descendants of John Smith, who planted the tree over 170 years ago.

At the base, where some of the massive roots, as they radiate from the trunk, protrude above the surface, the circumference is 55½ feet, while the main trunk above the ground is 22½ feet in circumference. According to Oliver Wendell Holmes's classification of elms, this would come easily within the first class, and with something to spare, for all elms with a girth of twenty feet a short distance above the ground he catalogued as of the first order of size. New England, with its multitude of great elms, can show few whose measurement from two to four feet above the surface will be twenty feet.

Four huge branches spring from the trunk of the Wethersfield tree. Each one of them would make a big tree in itself.

JAPANESE "MOTHER GOOSE."

JAPANESE CHILDREN are accustomed to lots of toys. They have their games and nursery rhymes galore. Their "Mother Goose" is centuries older than ours; in fact, it is said that Jap mothers used to recite its jingles long before Columbus discovered America.

A favorite hero of the Japanese book is a man who rides on a frog. Long ago he was a poor robber, but gifted with remarkable dexterity as a swordsman. Once he attacked a beautiful lady, who suddenly turned into an elderly gentleman. Breaking the robber's sword into half a dozen pieces, just as if it had been a dry twig, the old man announced that he was the Ancient of all Frogs and counseled the youth to refrain in future from stealing from the poor and to confine his attentions exclusively to the wealthy.

At the same time he placed himself at the service of the young man, who, mounted on the frog's back, was able to leap across rivers and to travel at great speed on land, these superior facilities of transportation making it practicable for him to rob usurers and other avaricious persons of their treasures.

ART WORK OF A PRINCE.

SERVIA does not impress outlanders as being a country given over to sentiment, but there will be a little bit of this in the crown which is to adorn the brow of the new King Peter. It is being made by a cousin of the monarch, Prince Bojidar Karageorgewitch. This gentleman, who has made his residence in Paris since his youth, is a talented art metalworker. An exhibit of small articles made by him, belt buckles, paper cutters, combs, hairpins, and spoons has been made recently in one of the art salons of Hamburg. The work is chiefly in natural designs of flowers and leaves done in relief. There is one particularly graceful anemone design which forms the handle of a spoon, the bowl of another is a delicately worked leaf, and still another is in the form of a daisy, the foliage shown at the end of the handle.

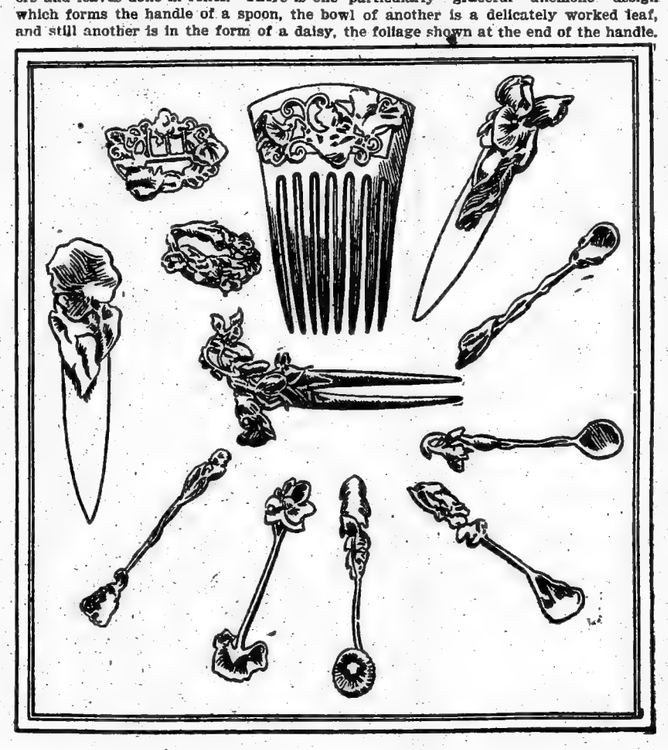

PLANT HAS MAN'S FACE.

THE blossoms of the sehubertia, a plant found in Central America, form the exact counterpart of the features of an old man. The illustration may be considered an imaginary sketch grossly exaggerated, but this is not so. Exaggeration is out of the question, and is altogether

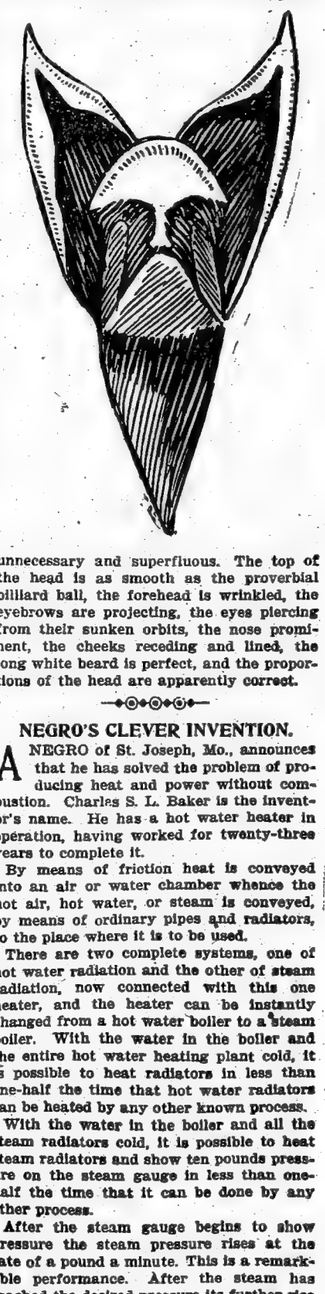

unnecessary and superfluous. The top of the head is as smooth as the proverbial billiard ball, the forehead is wrinkled, the eyebrows are projecting, the eyes piercing from their sunken orbits, the nose prominent, the cheeks receding and lined, the long white beard is perfect, and the proportions of the head are apparently correct.

NEGRO'S CLEVER INVENTION.

A NEGRO of St. Joseph, Mo., announces that he has solved the problem of producing heat and power without combustion. Charles S. L. Baker is the inventor's name. He has a hot water heater in operation, having worked for twenty-three years to complete it.

By means of friction heat is conveyed into an air or water chamber whence the hot air, hot water, or steam is conveyed, by means of ordinary pipes and radiators, to the place where it is to be used.

There are two complete systems, one of hot water radiation and the other of steam radiation, now connected with this one heater, and the heater can be instantly changed from a hot water boiler to a steam boiler. With the water in the boiler and the entire hot water heating plant cold, it is possible to heat radiators in less than one-half the time that hot water radiators can be heated by any other known process.

With the water in the boiler and all the steam radiators cold, it is possible to heat steam radiators and show ten pounds pressure on the steam gauge in less than one-half the time that it can be done by any other process.

After the steam gauge begins to show pressure the steam pressure rises at the rate of a pound a minute. This is a remarkable performance. After the steam has reached the desired pressure its further rise is automatically prevented.

This heater may be used for producing heat or power. The same heater may be used for either low pressure or high pressure steam. The limitations which apply to ordinary steam boilers are not applicable to the friction heater.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Now that last week's tumult and shouting are over it is curious to look back and see how little there really has been to agitate anybody except the captains of finance. The entire range of average prices for this year, with all its exceptionally disturbing occurrences, has been for industrials 4 per cent., and for railways 8 per cent. During the week of the Northern Securities decision the industrial average rose something over two points, and the railway average nearly four points. On the Northern Securities liquidation episode last week until Friday night industrials, according to The Wall Street Journal's averages, fell .11 per cent. and railways rose .14 per cent. We are now about midway between this year's high and low prices, with the skies decidedly clearer. The domestic factor of greatest potentiality for harm is behind us—all but a remnant—and our nerves are correspondingly fortified to accept with equanimity whatever of good or ill the usual factors of values may have in store.

While thus taking bearings it is useful to bring out a point little emphasized and yet worth remarking by those who follow the markets. The stability shown in general under shattering shocks is surprising, and upon analysis a scarcely less surprising fact appears. Industrials have receded more stubbornly than railways, and have reacted more readily. Thus stability has appeared greatest in the quarter where least expected, with the result that industrials have had a smaller decline, and are now nearer their recent maximum than railways. This is as creditable as surprising, especially when it is considered that it is now as near as may be a twelvemonth since our foreign friends were lecturing us upon our "economic debauch," within which interval their Government securities fall has rivaled that of those same industrials. This is instructive even to those who ought to have been more familiar with the facts than our transatlantic critics, and who nevertheless let industrials go begging at yields exceeding the yield on railways by half or more.

It was of course extreme to say that when the Steel Trust could not pay its dividends railways would be in receiverships. The extravagance of the statement nevertheless conceals a truth which is apparent when not obscured by devices to inflate capital and conceal profits. The interests of railways and industrials are interrelated even more closely than their prices, and there can be neither prosperity nor adversity for either class without reflex influence upon the other. If industrials in general hold their price it is because their affairs are prosperous, although the rule has exceptions warranting caution in its application. At the present moment Steel Trust stocks languish despite improvement in the iron trade. One fact is as well established as the other. The quotations of Steel speak for themselves, and there is no dissent among iron trade authorities from the statements that consumption exceeds production and that prices are hardening. Neither the apparent inconsistency nor the explanation of it in facts peculiar to the Steel Trust's finances prevents its being true that we now have a gauge of the industrial situation not available before it became so fashionable to capitalize industries and list their stocks. This is not a time when a stock market boom can be confused with industrial activity. It is a time rather of trial, when it would be easier to mistake Wall Street depression for depression in manufacturing and merchandising. But the observed fact is that never were there so many industrial stocks, never was there greater opportunity or temptation for insiders to sell them in anticipation of coming idleness and loss of profits, and yet prices for industrials are steadier than for railways.

Of course, it is necessary to admit that this may denote comparatively poor conditions among railways rather than actually good conditions among industrials. It takes some hardihood to hold a brief for industrials, remembering the black sheep among them, and their general shabbiness of repute. But from one conspicuous fault of railways they are free because they must be so. They can roll up floating debts, but they cannot get credit for the magnificent borrowings which are driving investors to look askance at the best names on the railway list. Sound industrials can pay dividends in years when railways will find it troublesome to earn interest on some of the bonds now being floated. The boast about Steel was false because of its overcapitalization, and the exceptional circumstances which enabled it to run up a bonded debt beyond the wildest ambition of humbler imitators. But the list supplies a choice among industrials which have survived more than one depression, and which from adversity have learned conservatism—which seems to have taken flight from some of our railway managers. Doubtless there are pitfalls for the unwary among balance sheets including worthless but costly patents, and good-will, for tens of millions in some cases, which might be dropped from the assets along with common stock among the liabilities. But is it not equally difficult to make selections among railways, and are there no lokers among collateral bonds, and guarantees which add nothing to earnings as a source of interest or dividends? It is admittedly a Hobson's choice, but balancing these risks, and running through the list of prices and yields for both classes in another column, there will be found instances in which the greater yield in the industrial section is not so much a bait as a sort of insurance against misadventure. An industrial which has passed through a panic or two, which has moderate indebtedness, and is managed by men of character, and adds a yield larger by 50 or 100 per cent. sustained through a series of years, offers inducements to any who dare trust themselves with anything but bonds.

Material conditions remain much as they were before the exciting events which have so diverted attention from the basis of values of both railways and industrials. Railway earnings are a trifle better. The loss of net in February is only about half January's loss, and for March there may be no loss in net at all, as the gross is gaining once more. Bank clearings show a change which is not altogether encouraging. New York used to show a decrease in recent months because of a decrease in speculation; but New York now shows a decrease despite an increase of speculation by about 70 per cent. And the country at large shows a decrease, with exception chiefly of New Orleans, where the cotton speculation is wilder than the stock flurry at New York. But the Spring is backward, and as the lost ground is small it may be regained. The grain and cotton markets are higher for reasons not promoting higher prices for securities. The crop season does not open any too well, and the ginning report sustains the Government estimate of a cotton yield about 10,000,000 bales. We shall not swell our foreign credits by exports of cotton as we did around New Year's, and the week's exports of wheat and corn are on a scale promising only a moderately good statement of foreign trade for March. The improving conditions in the iron trade have been already mentioned. Exports of gold are expected, but no disquiet is shown. The Panama payment which was due to be made about now is postponed perhaps until the end of May. The labor situation is worse locally than in the country at large.

This is a humdrum background for the incidents of the week, whose chief feature—the liquidation of Northern Securities—was followed by wild fluctuations in that specific group, and by the restricted movement for the list at large indicated by the averages mentioned in the opening paragraph. The effect of the liquidation was good so long as the Street was allowed to suppose that the arrangement was satisfactory to the parties in interest, but when rumors of friction gained currency the improvement was largely lost. These wide fluctuations were called stimulating and encouraging. They were stimulating all right. In the phrase of the week the "bears were scared white," and ran in a manner which must be painful and humiliating for them to recall. When they think how they climbed for the stocks the big fellows were so ready to distribute, at a range so easily established and so little anticipated, they must be more convinced than ever that they owe it to their fellow-countrymen not to allow them to pay too much for the indigestibles, of which they have just acquired such expensive samples. From the standpoint of those who thrive on calamity the week demonstrated that there are no buyers except shorts, and that those overladen with stocks are willing to part with them at even slight advances, or at no advance at all if they can get rid of them without spoiling their market by breaking it. The other point of view is that a market which can take such care of itself as this one, has demonstrated that it is robust enough to stand anything in sight, and to improve upon the slightest encouragement. If the bears can be frightened into a panic every time there is a million share volume there is every inducement to have them often, now that it is demonstrated how easy it is to make them pay for themselves. For it is as plain as a pikestaff that last week's improvement was accidental. The excess of dividends above the rate for money, and other factors of value, played no part in the improvement. Worse yet speculative action and reaction left even the professionals wearied, and the public further aloof than ever. It is in vain to beat the dinner gong. Million share days with an an almost inappreciable advance on the week prove that the fare is not to the public's liking. Less excitement and more reasons to feel confidence in the basis of values are what a timorous and wary public requires before it can be induced to lighten loads now carried by those weary of them. The methods of 1901 are worse than useless in 1904. There are many pleasing possibilities in the future, and in the present many unpleasing certainties. The market may be wide and active, but it will remain speculative and professional until investos are clearer in their minds regarding the outlook. And it is well that it should be so. EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

CHARACTER OF BUYING.

Last Week's Purchases Almost Entirely Speculative So Far as Transfer Books Show.

When the trading in Union Pacific on Tuesday last approximated 400,000 shares it was said that important banking interests had come into the market to acquire a large block of the stock. The most generally accepted explanation was that the Morgan interests were buying Union Pacific in order to occupy in that road somewhat the same position as the Harriman interests occupied in Northern Pacific affairs. It was recognized that a large part of the activity in Union Pacific and in the rest of the market for the matter of that was professional and represented short covering or buying by traders to profit by the advance in prices, but it was thought that probably 100,000 shares out of the 400,000 bought on Tuesday represented the amount of the bankers' accumulation.

While inferences drawn from the movement of stock through the company's transfer books might be somewhat misleading, it is interesting to note that despite all last week's activity and excitement in Union Pacific there has hardly been a quieter place in town than the transfer offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This is made all the more striking by the fact that the books which had been closed for the payment of the dividends were opened the day after the transactions in Union Pacific on the Exchange assumed such large proportions and therefore, in addition to the current transfers, had to take care of the accumulation during the time the books were closed.

What is true in this respect concerning Union Pacific is equally applicable to Pennsylvania, which was another of the week's very active issues. In the case of Southern Pacific no comparison between the activity of the market and the inactivity of the transfer office can be drawn for the reason that the stock books of the company have been closed since March 19.

This experience merely repeats that of many similar occasions of special market activity and shows clearly that there is little or no connection between the volume of trading and the amount of transfers. Of course, it is to be noted that when any one, for whatever purpose it may be, is accumulating stock it may be found expedient to defer the transfer of the stock until affairs have quieted down and attention has been withdrawn from the buying, but such incidents are by no means usual, and it remains true that a very small proportion of the transactions on the floor of the Stock Exchange are ever consummated in transfer offices.

MUCH ADO ABOUT LITTLE.

After All Last Week's Excitement Prices of Stocks Show Small Change.

Not even during the Harris-Gates boom in January last did the trading on the Stock Exchange show the excitement which was displayed during the past week, when, under the leadership of Union Pacific, the market passed from decided dullness to trading that exceeded a million shares a day. The suddenness of the transition took every one by surprise, and so dismayed many of those short of the market that they rushed to cover with so much impetuosity that prices, or a few of them, rather, were run up in a way that vividly recalled the early days of 1901. The excitement in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and a few other issues was such that it looked for a while as if the whole market was booming, but when quiet was restored it was seen that after all the market as a whole had moved very little. After a week in which there were two million-share days and much wild covering by shorts, together with a supposedly large amount of buying by important banking interests, the prices of railroad stocks, as well as of industrials, with a few notable exceptions, are just about where they were the week before. The average price of seventeen leading railroad stocks yesterday, as compared with the previous Saturday, shows an advance of less than a quarter of a point, while ten industrials actually show a falling off almost as large as the advance in the railroad stocks.

The following table gives some idea of the movement during the past week, and the small extent to which prices have been affected by transactions amounting all told to 4,427,163 shares:

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Saturday, Mar. 19.	High for Week.	Saturday, Mar. 26.	Net Change
Averages of 17 following stocks	72.44	74.99	72.65	+ .21
Atchison	68⅝	71⅝	69	+ ⅜
Balt. & Ohio	78⅞	81¼	78⅞	....
Chi., M. & St. P.	144½	147¾	140¾	— ¼
Del. & Hudson	150½	152	150¾	— ⅛
Erie	25⅝	27⅞	26⅜	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	64⅝	65¼	64	+ ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	104¾	107	105¾	+ 1
Missouri Pacific	91⅞	93¾	91½	— ⅜
N. Y. Central	116⅞	118	117	+ ⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	21⅝	22⅛	21	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	117⅛	120	116⅝	— ⅜
Reading	44¼	45⅝	43¼	+ 1
Rock Island	21⅝	24	22⅛	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	46⅞	51½	48⅝	+ 2¼
Southern Ry.	21	22½	21¼	+ ¼
Union Pacific	76⅝	85	82⅝	+ 5⅝
Wabash pf.	36¾	37⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛

INDUSTRIALS.

Averages of 11 following stocks	84.25	86.07	84.06	— .19
Amalgamated	48¾	50¼	48¾	....
American Smelting	48¾	49⅜	48¾	....
American Sugar	127¼	127¾	126	— 1¼
Con. Gas	194	201	198	+ 4
General Electric	166	170	166	....
People's Gas	97⅞	98½	95⅝	— 2¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	39⅜	38	....
U. S. Realty pf.	51½	53¼	50½	— 1
U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	— ½
U. S. Steel pf.	58¾	59½	57⅞	— ⅞

CURB STOCKS.

Averages of 8 following stocks	132.07	136.45	129.66	—2.41
Great Northern pf.	176	176	167½	— 8½
Northern Pacific	130	133	124½	— 5½
Northern Securities	90¼	100⅝	97	+ 6⅝

CORN PRODUCTS HOLDINGS.

Stockholders Seek Information Denied Them by Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on Page 12 of to-day's issue, relative to Corn Products Company, noticed.

In the supplement to Financial Chronicle of Oct. 25, 1902, it is stated that the Corn Products Company owned $42,338,300 out of $47,600,800 stocks of the sub-companies, giving amounts in detail as to each company. Of course above indicated control of majority of each stock and was a material factor to me as a purchaser of the new stock. How is above explained in connection with rumors now current that they only own 49 per cent. of stock of New York Glucose Company?

Also, please consider another point in this matter.

In the balance sheet for their first year (published about a year ago) they claim as part of assets of Corn Products Company "securities and stocks" $72,258,745. Now there is nothing to show what this amount consists of, as only items we find in Chronicle as above $42,338,300, and even this in doubt.

It seems necessary and urgent that this concern be compelled at once to furnish much essential information heretofore withheld. From personal experience, an investor has no chance to obtain reasonable information from the officials of this company, in fact, he can expect nothing but uncivility, hence we appeal to you to aid us with your voice to compel a clear statement of the affairs of the Corn Products Company. STOCKHOLDER.

New York, March 24, 1904.

In the issue of The Financial and Commercial Chronicle to which "Stockholder" refers, Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds Supplement of Oct. 25, 1902, Page 157, it is stated, in the table giving the detailed holdings of the Corn Products Company in the stocks of the constituent companies, that the stock of the New York Glucose Company amounts to $2,500,000, of which the Corn Products Company owns but $1,225,000, or 49 per cent. This is not inconsistent, with the fact that the Corn Products Company owns $42,338,300 out of $47,660,800 of the stocks of the constituent companies—the figures given above. The detailed statement of holdings referred to is simply a verification of the statement made in connection with the Corn Products' annual meeting, and to it may be added that the 51 per cent. of New York Glucose stock owned by the Standard Oil is firmly tied up in a holding company, thereby preventing a dangerous 1 or 2 per cent. from passing into other hands.

Wants to Know About Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on Page 12 of to-day's issue as to the dissatisfaction of the stockholders of the Corn Products Company, I notice their officials ascribe the suspension of dividends on common stock to losses by fire at Chicago a year ago, and I also notice that they make no allusion to the extent of their losses by fire at Oswego, N. Y., on Feb. 10, 1904, (in the same fiscal year,) in which the daily papers estimate their losses at $1,000,000. Why keep the stockholders in the dark? INVESTOR.

New York, March 24, 1904.

THE COURSE OF LOANS BY NEW YORK BANKS

A Study Showing Classified Variations in Six Years Past.

DOMINATED BY SPECULATION

Call Loans on Collateral by Far the Greatest in Volume and Importance to Detriment of Commercial Credits.

Among the varied phenomena of the recent money market there are two which furnish the basis for an interesting study of the relations of the conditions maintaining in New York during the year's round to those determined by the business of the country at large. These are:

First—That because of the flood of money seeking employment here, and with a billion-dollar loan account, New York banks are able to get only 1½ to 1¾ per cent. on the call funds on which they are, in all but two instances, paying at least 2 per cent. to depositors.

Second—That when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road wanted $5,000,000 to pay off notes due March 15 to Boston institutions it obtained the amount necessary in a lump sum from a single Chicago bank.

The above for the present purposes may be considered as if chosen quite at random, to make a test, as it were, of certain conditions that are believed to rule in New York, and as well in the country at large, not governing the latter case because they govern the former, but exercising their power quite in the reverse order. Such a statement appears altogether heretical from the point of view which New York is not altogether unjustly accused of making traditional—that financial America begins at the Battery and ends somewhere about 220 Broadway, but the facts seem strangely to justify it none the less.

The off-hand conclusion from the coincidence that has been stated is that for some reason or other the vast amounts of loanable funds with which the call money market of New York is and has been glutted all Winter are not available here for such purposes as that of the Burlington Road on terms as favorable as may be obtained in Chicago. Else New York would not have been passed over in the refunding expedition that began at Boston and ended at the Lake City. It is a conclusion that seems quite as heretical from the traditional New York point of view as the more general statement above, and at once suggests the question: Why is it not possible for New York to make such disposition of its loanable funds as it may see fit—to take advantage of the opportunity offering the best return on the money proposed to be employed?

In an attempt to answer this question THE TIMES purposes to present at this and certain subsequent writings such pertinent data as may be obtained from the reports of the Controller of the Currency covering a period of years which include the inception, rise, ascendency, and decline of the late lamented financial "boom." It will not be possible to reach the ultimate conclusion in the present article; rather, an effort will be made here to give an idea only of the course that different classes of loans by the National banks of New York have followed during the six years past, as indicating very closely the course of the support given by the financial interests to the different classes of business enterprises. Subsequently the same topic will be discussed for the remainder of the country, and finally the two will be compared, with some account of artificial conditions which operate to modify, and to New York's great discomfort, the working of the natural agencies.

Herewith is presented a chart showing the course of classified loans by New York banks on corresponding dates by years from 1898 to 1903. The dates shown are those of the September report of the National banks to the Controller. At this date the volume of loans is neither at its maximum nor minimum, for interior demands for money for early crop purposes have abated materially and the Fall cry for funds to move the crops has hardly reached its full force. Thus, the September loans represent as nearly the normal state as do those of any portion of the year and presumably were chosen on this account for the purposes of the Controller's report.

The line A—A, at the bottom of the chart, represents the volume of demand paper with one or more individual indorsers. It is the quick loan of the merchant or manufacturer, non-speculative, and in New York so small in volume that it is represented on the chart in terms of millions, whereas the remainder of the loans appear in tens of millions.

The line B—B, at the extreme top of the chart, is the line of call loans on stock collateral—the stock market loans. These may be considered as altogether speculative in character and represent the amount of aid that the banks give to stock market speculation.

The line C—C, next below B—B, is the line of time loans with two or more individual indorsers or firms. It stands for the great volume of loans made to the business community for the purposes of trade loans, which are as nearly permanent as anything in the shape of a loan can be.

The line D—D is the line of time loans with a single indorser—prime paper, as they are technically called, both to distinguish them more easily from the other time loans above and with unconscious reference to the stability of the borrowers.

The line E—E is the line of time loans on stock collateral, which are, for the most part, made for general financing purposes, and represent, in so far as bank loans may represent, the assistance given to developmental enterprises, whether of a legitimate or illegitimate character.

For the above lines, the numbers are read on the left hand side of the chart. For the remaining line, F—F, which represents the total volume of loans, the numbers are read on the right hand side, and run from four hundred and forty to six hundred and fifty millions.

The first striking feature of this chart lies in the volume and course of the call loans on collateral, represented by the line B-B. Their volume, it will be seen, is materially greater than is the volume of any of the others, and their course very similar to the course of the total loans, varying in comparative degree of increase only between 1899 and 1900, when the rapid falling off of the time loans on stock collateral represented by the line E-E, and the slow recovery of the loans on time paper with two or more indorsers, represented by the line C-C, operated to make the increase in the total loans less rapid than in the preceding year and in the year following.

The similarity between the call loans on collateral and the total of all loans is most sharply marked between 1901 and 1902, when a decrease of some $8,000,000 in the former, plus a decrease of $4,000,000 in the time loans on two or more indorsements and one of $1,000,000 on the call loans on a single indorsement, pulled the total down from nearly $611,000,000 to $607,000,000, the time loans on collateral and single-name time paper contributing increases in the meantime.

Explanation of such a decrease comes quite within the realm of conjecture, for there are an infinitude of influences operating on the loan account together and separately, and in between the two Septembers chosen for the comparison there came a February when the total volume of loans rose to $670,000,000, only to decline by rapid steps again until the next September figures were reached. For present purposes it is important, principally, to mark the correspondence between the losses sustained by the speculative loan account, the individual time paper with double indorsement, and the individual call loans.

Next to this line B-B the line C-C, which shows the time loans on two or more individual indorsements, is noteworthy. It will be observed that from 1898 to 1899 the collateral loans of both classes were the only ones having a rapid increase. The effect was necessarily to depress all other classes, particularly the loans to the business community represented by the lines C-C and A-A, as distinguished from those of the financial interests. It is a not unfamiliar saying that commercial paper is always unpopular when there is speculation a-plenty, and it is shown nowhere more distinctly than by the variegated course of the respective lines on the chart. The recoveries in the case of the loans on individual paper were bound to come when the great rise of speculative loans abated somewhat between 1899 and 1900, and the time loans on stock collateral fell off, first, in the loans of the smallest volume and then in the larger class. The decline of these loans, with the collateral call loans between September of 1901 and September of 1902 must be relegated once more to the realm of speculation, but it is interesting to note in the case of the commercial paper, at least, that the decline followed the May panic of 1901.

The line E-E, or the time loans on collateral, opens the most difficult field for conjecture of any that the chart affords. The first reason for this is that such loans are ever determined to a greater or less degree by the amount of money that happens to be available at any given time, and by the purposes to which its availability extends. These questions will enter more in detail into subsequent discussions of the general question, and the matter may be passed over here with the suggestion that the decrease after the first great gains were most natural when attention became firmly fixed on speculation as the boom progressed, and that the increase between 1901 and 1902 explained where some of the money went that did not go, for that particular year, into loans of other classes.

Of the line A-A enough has, perhaps, been said. The volume of such loans is necessarily small in a city of New York's size, in comparison with the volume of others, and they may be expected only to follow their more important brethren, the time loans on commercial paper, except with sharper variations. The remaining class of loans, therefore, are those represented by the line D-D—the time loans on paper with a single indorser. These, of all the loans, have had an even and unbroken progress during these turbulent six years that have passed, as if unconscious alike of the sudden upstartings and as rapid declines of the rest. If it means anything, the D-D line must be taken as indicating that, whatever the course of the stock market the financial community, and even of the business world, the number of men whose name is as good as the money their note represents has been steadily on the increase, or else—and the net result to the community is the same—their operations have increased in magnitude.

Such then are the paths of New York's loans from 1898 to 1903. In conclusion the statement made at the outset may be repeated, that in this writing an attempt would not be made to explain the phenomena to which attention was called, but merely to lay the foundation for some explanation by a study of the course of the classified loans. Too great weight must not be placed, on the suggested causes for individual movements, for the double reason noted that these movements vary in many instances very greatly between September and September, and are determined in specific cases by a number of different causes, some of the more general of which will be taken up later.

The great fact about the loans of New York National banks is that, at least since the inception of "boom" times, the speculative loans have dominated not only the total, but the other individual classes, to the obvious inconvenience of the business and other interests seeking accommodation through non-speculative channels. What is the case in this respect with the remainder of the country will be taken up in another article.

CHART SHOWING CLASSIFIED LOANS OF NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL BANKS, 1898-1903.

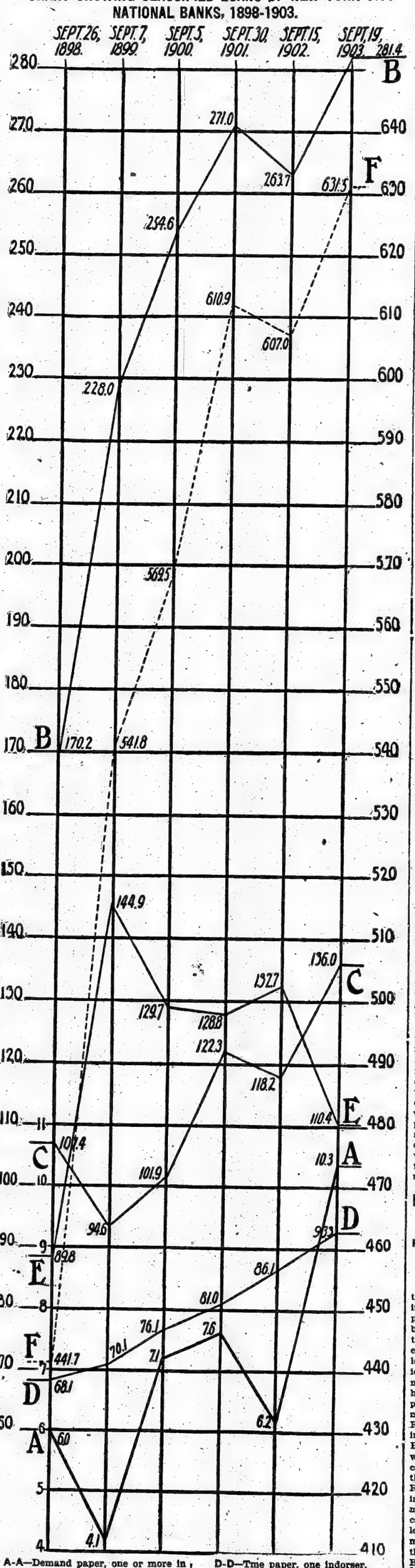

A-A—Demand paper, one or more indorsers.
B-B—Call loans on stock collateral.
C-C—Time paper, two or more indorsers.
D-D—Tme paper, one indorser.
E-E—Time loans on stock collateral.
F-F—Total loans, all classes.
READ BY MILLIONS. Lines A to E on the left. F on the right of chart.

TWO KINDS OF LOSSES.

No Real Difference Between Marginal and Investment Transactions So Far as Losses Go.

In a pamphlet recently issued by Eliot Norton there is given an exhaustive account of the legal relations existing between a Stock Exchange broker and his customers in the matter of the purchase or sale of securities. The brochure deals only with transactions made outright, or in other words for investment, the question of dealings on margin not being considered at all. The omission puts aside one of the most interesting aspects of the law governing Stock Exchange transactions inasmuch as the questions involved in transactions upon margin appear more intricate and are not as well understood generally as trading of the less usual but only possibly more legitimate character treated in Mr. Norton's pamphlet.

In the minds of many people there is a curious misconception in regard to the relative risks incurred in buying on margin and buying outright. It is frequently asserted that a purchase made on margin besides being nothing more than a gambling transaction really exposes the participant to much more danger of loss than if the stock were paid for in full. For example, some see considerable difference in the position of a man who bought, say, Steel common at 50, and, after putting up margin several times, is wiped out when the stock has fallen to 10, and that of a man who bought at the same price and paid in full still owning his stock when it has fallen from 50 to 10. As a matter of fact, apart from the question of interest on the unpaid balance in the margin transaction, the positions of the two men are identical. By the time the stock has fallen to 10 one has a hundred shares worth $1,000 and the other has the $1,000 in cash, providing of course his capital was not limited to the money put up as margin, but in either event each man has lost $4,000.

The inclination to consider that there is any radical difference in the two positions arises from the fact that many fail to see that a loss caused by the depreciation of securities owned is just as real as losses resulting from transactions on margin. The mere fact that one man has "taken" his loss and the other has not does not change the fact that he is just so much poorer than he was at the time of the original purchase.

LAMBS NOT ONLY LOSERS.

Experience of Some Wall Street Men in Recently Disrupted Greene Copper Pool.

In the small talk of Wall Street there have of late been many references to the somewhat amusing outcome of the deep-laid plan to wrest control of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company from the hands of the men who had formed the company and transfer it to individuals who were thought to be more familiar with the ways of Wall Street, and who probably were, but who on this occasion were beaten at their own game. The incident seems to be one that shows that in Wall Street even the initiated are not safe from disappointment, and that the proverbial lamb is by no means the only loser. It is current gossip that when the pool broke up and each man began to look out for himself only one member of the combination got out whole. It is said that the losses of the others followed in amount the order in which they withdrew from the Greene Copper market, leaving the original owners still in control, and ran from $100,000 to over $700,000. These figures, even if somewhat exaggerated, suggest very strongly that the way of the speculator is by no means always a path of roses.

BANK CONSOLIDATIONS IN PRUSSIA.

Formation of Important Banking Institutions by Consolidations Not Confined to America.

The absorption of smaller institutions by the more important banks which has been in evidence in this country for some years past, resulting in the formation of such banks as the City National and the National Bank of Commerce in New York, each with a capital of $25,000,000, has been looked upon by many as a distinctly American movement, but that it is not confined merely to this country is proved by what has been going on in Prussia during the past two years. This movement has been most marked in the industrial districts of Rhenish Westphalia, where seven banks, including the Exchange and Commission Bank of Cologne, have been absorbed within the last two years. The aggregate capital of these seven banks, not counting the reserve fund, was $12,000,000. The Rhenish Discount Society consolidated during the last year with the Exchange Commission Bank of Cologne (consolidated capital, $20,000,000) and the Bank of Coblenz, (capital, $480,000;) the Bank of Commerce of Barmen (capital, $1,470,000) with the Bergisch-Maerkisch Bank; the German Bank with the Duisburg-Ruhrort, (capital, $2,880,000;) the Banking Association of Duesseldorf (capital, $2,143,000) with the Banking Association of Barmen, and the Bank of Dueren with the People's Bank of Euskirchen. (capital, $120,000.)

COAL TRADE OUTLOOK

Bituminous Strike Settlement Much Improves Sentiment.

The Anthracite Industry Is in Equally Good Trim for Producers—Tonnage Statistics.

The wages settlement puts all the soft coal producers and carriers on a much easier basis than was looked for a few weeks ago for this season's business. Even the most optimistic did not look for so easy a victory, owing to the attitude of many of the delegates from States west of the Ohio. The vote agreeing to the operators' terms was aided very largely by the fact that miners in States not affected by the inter-State agreement were permitted to vote on the question of strike or no strike. A study and analysis of the vote cast is of considerable value to the student of such affairs and business men whose interests are involved. The locals in the various States affected by the adjustment must now ratify the action of their delegates; there will be no particular friction, but some interruption to work will occur.

No reduction in railroad charges from the mines to destination is to be made on bituminous coal in any direction. There is no reason why there should be, as rates are in no sense high, and except for the slight advance made a year ago they have been on a comparatively low basis. Some operators in the Northwest were inclined to look for a slight reduction, but none has been made. This puts the trade on a firm basis, and there is no question that the future of the business is more cheering than it was some time ago. The mining rate has been settled, the carrying rate is settled, the surplus stock is largely out of the way.

The carriers of soft coal have agreed to hold to rates made a year ago; great pressure was brought to bear by the operators to get a reduction, but none was forthcoming. For over a month the operators have been warding off the final settlement. The uncertainty of a wage agreement by the miners and operators was responsible for several postponements, but the railroads, so it is understood, were anxious to forecast the outcome of the wage conference and fix their rates. The operators in the meantime were strengthening their position and receiving the support of the large consumers.

The Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, New York Central, and other leading railroad companies have announced their through rates on soft coal freights for the coming year. They are unchanged from last year. The demand of the Pittsburg operators was that the rates on cargo coal be reduced to 73 cents per ton to Lake Erie ports, and that fuel coal be reduced to 83 cents a ton. The present rate on cargo coal from the Pittsburg district to Lake Erie ports is 83 cents a ton; from the West Virginia district 91 cents, from the Ohio district 80 cents. The rate to Chicago for all-rail shipments is $1.90, this being an increase of almost 25 per cent. over the rate prevailing in 1902.

A condition of congestion of freight prevails along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad that is nearly as actute as that which prevailed a year or more ago. It is found that the damage wrought by floods and delays caused by cold weather have greatly disturbed the orderly movement of traffic, and at the same time has disabled locomotives to a degree that handicaps the train managers. Cars are scarce, and the up-lift in the steel market and increase of demand for metallic products have revealed a deficiency of rolling stock which the company's managers have taken steps to supply by ordering 2,000 new steel-underframed and wooden-topped cars for early delivery. Other lines are about to place orders for cars also, while estimates are being made on the number of new locomotives that will be necessary to replace the deficiency of motive power, and improvements that were planned during the last two years, but held off last Summer, are to be hurried forward as soon as the open-air work can be pushed with economy. There is to be activity in all the western Pennsylvania territory this year, and a toning up of the drooping spirits of some of the industrial magnates is apparent.

The tonnage of this country grows at a pace that is unknown to many; to those who do give the subject thought and attention, it is not surprising that one hears of recurring freight congestion. The carrying companies in the great industrial sections are not able to promptly meet requirements any more to-day that they were able five years ago to meet the then existing conditions. That they will be five or ten years hence is doubtful, for the new and vast development of population and industry means the greater demand for raw material, and none other so much as coal. The total output in Pennsylvania alone last year was upward of 176,000,000 tons of coal; the pace has grown to the extent of the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad every five years. The consumer has been having matters his own way for many seasons, but it is evident that the producer will be likely to hold things with a firmer hand than heretofore—his experience of the past six months must lead to such a definite conclusion.

There has been some little hesitancy in making the prices for anthracite, but the same schedule and programme which prevailed last year will rule this season. Many changes have occurred in this branch of the fuel industry in recent years, and the trade should not be unprepared for others. The markets for the several grades are coming to be more circumscribed, and this puts each on a much different basis than when all went to the same competitive market, to be sold practically at the same price. There will be a full year's tonnage of this particular coal required; the proper and economical handling thereof during the remaining months is a problem not to be taken up and decided upon without deliberation.

The indication is that the anthracite shippers are preparing to ship by lake liberally as soon as the fleet is ready to move, as the early chartering has now well passed the 200,000-ton mark and is steadily increasing. The lakes are closed by ice more firmly than ever before in the memory of man, and the opening will therefore be a late one. The rail movement to the West is very bad indeed, as every one is complaining. These present tribulations are, of course, shared by anthracite and bituminous shippers and dealers alike, not omitting coke from the category. The opening of April will find the trade in most excellent condition, owing to the very severe weather of the past three months, one of the most severe Winters experienced in many years. Stocks are very thoroughly cleaned up, and there will be a most excellent demand for anthracite for several months to come, at the usual circular price.

All the anthracite coal roads hauled less coal in February than in the corresponding month in 1903, but the Lackawanna kept close to last year's very high figures. The decreased tonnage of the various roads for the month was as follows: Reading, 109,322 tons; Lehigh Valley, 223,925 tons; Jersey Central, 13,614; Lackawanna, 8,445; Delaware and Hudson, 85,677; Pennsylvania, 58,588; Erie, 85,141; Ontario and Western, 31,324; Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill, 22,556 tons.

As showing the movement of coal this year as against last, the Pennsylvania Railroad statement to March 14 is of interest:

	1904.	1903.
Anthracite	789,260	956,055
Bituminous	5,093,553	5,152,941
Coke	1,459,845	1,821,363
Total	7,827,663	7,930,259

Then here are a few strictly soft coal tonnages:

	1904.	1903.
Beech Creek	1,375,102	1,643,335
Broad Top	157,784	232,146
Baltimore and Ohio	10,467,405	9,509,276
Chesapeake and Ohio	590,556	472,614
Norfolk and Western	5,047,068	4,723,251

Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio tonnages from July 1.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

JAMES E. HOOPER, formerly President of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, is going to return to the cotton mill business. It is understood that he will be independent of the United States Cotton Duck Company, which is the so-called Cotton Duck Trust.

GEORGE J. GOULD on his recent trip through the Southwest was so pleased with the performance of the engine which drew his train over 5,000 miles without a break that he presented the engineer and fireman who handled it with purses each containing $100 in gold. The locomotive plowed its way through snow, ran through the heart of the Salt River Valley, was fed with forty different kinds of coal, and used water of every known analysis in its boiler, yet the only repairs it needed were such as were made en route by the crew.

JOHN H. INMAN, a son of the man who tried to corner cotton a few years ago and failed, has been admitted to the New York Cotton Exchange as a representative of Inman, Swan & Co.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO. have increased their memberships on the New York Cotton Exchange, and Charles Fraser of that firm has applied to be admitted as its additional representative. Another new member is A. P. Loveman of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

FREDERICK EDEY, who in January retired from H. B. Hollins & Co., has spent most of his time since on pleasure trips to the South, and it is not thought likely that he will resume business actively for some time to come, if at all. He is at present at Palm Beach with his family.

FRANK RAY, who of late has been in the limelight in Wall Street even more than usual, owing to his participation in the cotton pool and the Greene Copper pool, both of which ended somewhat disastrously, is credited with the observation that missing connections in Wall Street is as common an experience as it is in the life of a traveling salesman. Mr. Ray has had experience in both. Like John W. Gates, he started as a drummer, and was carried upward on the wave of prosperity which brought the Tobacco and Steel Trusts into being.

L. L. SMITH, who is said to be one of the few men who got out of the coffee market at the top of the recent boom, has recently been taking things easy and spending a good deal of his time in pleasure seeking. He has substituted for the excitement of the coffee market that of fast automobiling, and is said to find excitement enough in the hundred-mile spins which he takes several times a week.

GEORGE J. GOULD spent part of last week in St. Louis, going over the Exposition grounds in anticipation of the final arrangements by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for handling the visitors who will travel over the Missouri Pacific lines.

STEWART BARR of Stewart Barr & Co., 52 Broadway, has arranged for the transfer of his Stock Exchange seat to George C. Hollister of Halsted & Hollister. Mr. Hollister was proposed for membership by W. B. Dickerman and W. L. Bull.

J. WALTER WOOD, Jr., who was formerly a member of L. Von Hoffman & Co., is posted for membership in the Stock Exchange, to take the seat of Daniel Speyer, who has made his office with Alfred Mestre & Co. Mr. Wood was proposed for membership by H. Duncan Wood and H. B. Livingston.

BRANCH CABELL & CO. is the latest copartnership announced on the Stock Exchange. The firm has its main office in Richmond, Va., and its members are C. W. Branch, Exchange member; Howard Story Gray, and H. L. Cabell.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, President of the Central Trust Company, is to sail for Europe early in April. Mr. Olcott goes to the baths at Bad Nauheim, as he has for the last two Summers, and will not return, it is expected, until early Fall.

SIDNEY J. FLEET has been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of S. L. Blood & Co. of 66 Broadway. The firm of H. T. Carey & Co. has moved its offices from 44 New Street to 66 Broadway, and C. S. Parsons and A. Wolffe, Jr., who have made their headquarters with H. T. Carey & Co., will both be at the new address.

THEODORE H. PRICE, the one-time manipulator of the cotton market, who has been a pronounced bear all during the Winter, is understood to have made a snug fortune during the drop in prices which followed the announcement of Sully's suspension. Mr. Price was out of town at the time, and did not return until last week, but he is known to have been short of the market many thousands of bales at around 16 cents.

S. F. B. MORSE, Mr. Sully's chief partner, was reported last week to have received an offer from one of the large Southwestern railroads to return to railroad work as its Traffic Manager. Mr. Morse yesterday denied that he had any intention of accepting such an offer.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & Co., the Stock Exchange firm, have moved their offices from 31 Nassau Street to 43 Exchange Place. Howard Lapsey & Co., formerly of 52 Broadway, have taken new offices in the Mills Building, in Bread Street. The Thirty-third Street office of Arthur Lipper & Co. has been discontinued, and a new office has been opened by Stewart Browne & Co. in the Gerhard Building in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS has resigned as First Vice President of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, his resignation to take effect April 1. It is understood that Mr. Leeds will be succeeded by Charles W. Bray, now Chief Engineer of the company.

BLAIR S. WILLIAMS of the firm of Dominick & Williams, 49 Wall Street, has been nominated for membership in the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, in the place of Hugo Blumenthal, who declined the nomination.

R. F. YOAKUM is one of the most recent converts to the pleasures of automobiling. He has just purchased a handsome French machine, which, after the habit of its kind, cost a great deal, but which in return will probably give Mr. Yoakum a run for his money.

REFORM MOVEMENT ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Considerable Dissatisfaction with Present Trading Methods.

Jobbing System Criticised—Limitation of Membership and Regulation of Commissions Among the Reforms Proposed.

In marked contrast with the general satisfaction both among the members of the New York Stock Exchange itself and generally speaking among the American public with the rules of that institution is the feeling of more or less pronounced discontent in regard to the regulations of the London Stock Exchange which at present are being much criticised in English financial circles. In fact, there is a reform movement of considerable importance under way in the London Stock Exchange, and last Monday, when the annual election of members of the Stock Exchange committee was held, the advocates of reform placed in power a number of their candidates. Informally, although quite openly, there has been much discussion of present conditions and regulations, but until recently the movement had not assumed definite form. It is hoped now to bring the movement to some practical result.

The desire for a change is expressed not only by members of the Exchange itself, but also by the investing and speculative public who find considerable cause for dissatisfaction in some of the rules which have come to be looked upon as almost sacred because of their long standing, but which it is thought could well be altered to the benefit of all concerned. As a matter of fact, the whole system of the London Stock Exchange is now under review, and it is a matter of considerable interest to Stock Exchange circles here that in many respects the proposed changes will make the government of the London Exchange coincide much more closely with that of the New York Stock Exchange, which apparently in forming its rules profited by the experience of other Exchanges, and in this way secured what is possibly a system more modern and more desirable than that which has grown out of long-established trading customs in London and on the Continent.

Membership in the London Stock Exchange is not limited, as is that on our own Exchange, and possibly as a direct result of this fact the memberships in the London Exchange have no transferable value. It is now proposed to limit the number of memberships, and it is thought that one immediate result of this change would be the establishment of a Stock Exchange seat as a tangible asset, precisely as it is on the New York Exchange. One salient feature of the London method of transacting stock business is the dual nature of the trading. Members are divided into two classes, jobbers and brokers. The latter are those who come into direct contact with their customers, accepting their orders and executing them on the Exchange in the way familiar to those trading here. But an important difference lies in this that brokers, specifically speaking, instead of trading with each other trade through the medium of a jobber, who makes the market in any given stock and buys from one broker and sells to another, of course making something on the transaction, unless indeed his trading be ill-advised. The objection to this system seems to be strongest among the English public, who point to the additional expense which is thus incurred by any one making a transaction on the Exchange, and who think that their interests would be better served by direct transaction between broker and broker. That the public, however, is not alone in objecting to the system is evident from the fact that of late there has been some complaint among jobbers on the London Stock Exchange concerning certain transactions involving more or less considerable sums which have been carried on without passing through their hands. Evidently some brokers see the advantage of dealing direct.

One of the complaints connected with the jobbing system is that jobbers who make the market in securities and quote them for the official list do not fairly report the market, but by making wide quotations leave the public much in the dark as to the actual market on any given day. An effort is being made to change the custom of jobbers in this respect, and although this endeavor is distinct from the plan to abolish jobbers altogether, it seems likely that the movement in regard to quotations may be aided by the latter radical proposition. The tickers which report the London stock market give nothing but bid and asked prices, not reporting, as we do here, the actual transactions in stocks and bonds, giving both the amount and the price. The necessity for accurate quotations is therefore even more essential in London than it is here, where the actual transactions furnish the best guide as to the true course of the market.

Another classification existing in the membership of the London Stock Exchange arises from the fact that only a portion of the members are owners of shares in the association which owns the "house," as the Stock Exchange itself is known. Thus the members are divided into proprietary and non-proprietary members. These shares can be held only by members, but the ownership of them is not a requirement for admission. One of the present proposals is to require that all members of the Exchange hold shares in the association, thus doing away with this classification of members, which has come to be looked upon as somewhat obnoxious. There is of course considerable difficulty in the way of such a change. Members who now hold shares, some of them, of course, owning many, may be loath to part with their holdings, and an effort to oblige them to do so might prove embarrassing.

Even in the matter of commissions, London seems to be far behind New York. On our own Exchange no rule is more stringent or more rigidly enforced than that which governs the commissions to be paid on Stock Exchange transactions. London brokers do much as they please in the matter of commissions. They charge according to the size of the order and according to their relations with their customers, and there is, of course, a decided lack of uniformity, owing to this freedom accorded to brokers.

As a reflection of the dull times which have been felt on the London Stock Exchange as well as in New York, a certain number of the London Exchange members are advocating a rule permitting advertising by members of the London Stock Exchange. This is something which is absolutely forbidden, the committee, somewhat illogically it is claimed by some, going to the extent of itself placing an advertisement in the newspapers setting forth the fact that members are not allowed to advertise, and that any one proclaiming himself in the public press as a broker or a dealer in shares is necessarily not a member of the Exchange, a notice intended as a warning. The necessity of preventing promiscuous advertising by Exchange members is recognized by the authorities of the New York Stock Exchange, and there are rules which specify to what extent members may advertise. It is proposed to place the same limitations upon the privilege which is sought by members of the London Exchange. Many minor suggestions, such as permitting brokers to have offices outside of the area which has been arbitrarily designated by Exchange authorities are included in the present reform movement.

The question seems to be, How far can the advocates of modernizing the London Exchange overcome the conservatism which is the outgrowth of customs established long since? To what extent opposition to changes of any kind may go is illustrated by the fact that some of the supporters of reform who suggested that a more complete report of the market be included in the official statement of the Exchange seriously argued against the necessity of considering the present size of the sheet upon which the statement is printed an insurmountable obstacle to furnishing the public with more comprehensive information.

The platform upon which the new Stock Exchange committee was elected does not by any means cover the entire field, but it represents a step forward, and has possibly more chance to succeed than a more comprehensive plan. In brief, the proposals are that the membership in the Exchange be limited to 5,000, or a few hundred more than the present membership, and that the number of non-member clerks to be admitted to the markets be limited to 3,000; that a retiring member be given the right to nominate his successor; that candidates for admission in the future must own at least three shares in the association, and that the balance of the 5,000 seats be issued by the Stock Exchange Committee in its discretion with the understanding that after the 5,000 limit has been reached all seats to be transferred will be disposed of for the benefit of the outgoing member, very much in the way in which seats on the New York Stock Exchange are disposed of.

EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATIONS ON BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

One Possible Effect of the Northern Securities Decision—Experience in United States Steel Stock.

In the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company some of the brokers who of late have been bemoaning the lack of business perceived the chance of an increase in commissions from a source which until recently had not been given much thought. The suggestion was made that after the Northern Securities Company is dissolved its constituent stocks might again revert to the Stock Exchange—trading in them having already begun on the curb—and trading in them resumed with something of the activity which preceded the formation of the now putiswed corporation, which, by combining two important railroad properties, brought about no end of trouble, and last, but not least in the mind of those directly affected, a very material reduction in the trading in the securities representing these railroads. The thought that Little Nipper, as Northern Pacific common used to be known in the vernacular of the Street, might be returned to the Exchange brought hopes to the minds of some who in the past had profited largely by the activity in that stock, but who have had to seek an income elsewhere since the fight that ended in the Northern Securities merger.

No stock in the list has had a more interesting career than Northern Pacific common. From 8 below nothing in the receivership days to 1,000 on May 9, 1901, is a range of which any stock might be proud. During the boom which preceded the 1901 panic Northern Pacific was one of the favorites of the trading public, and it rewarded many with large profits until the day of reckoning which came in the form of the Northern Pacific corner, which was one of the most spectacular events in Wall Street history.

The suggestion that Northern Pacific may be returned to the Stock Exchange list raises an interesting question as to the effect on the volume of trading of the consolidation movement which was such a prominent feature of Wall Street activity in recent years. It is not infrequently asserted that the broker has lost as a result of consolidations, because of the fact that in place of a number of issues to trade in there is but one, and that the amount of business in the consolidated stock is not proportionate with the previous combined trading in the various constituent securities. Facts, however, do not seem wholly to bear out this contention.

The most striking example of consolidation was the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, which combined a dozen important properties, many of which had a broad and well-established market on the New York Stock Exchange. The Steel Trust was formed early in 1901. In 1900 the combined trading in the stocks subsequently merged in the Steel Trust, or so many of them as were previously actively dealt in on the Exchange, amounted to 11,423,236 shares out of a total for the year in all stocks of 138,812,266 shares. In 1901, the first year of its existence, out of a total for the year in all stocks of 265,577,354 shares the common and preferred stocks of the United States Steel Corporation supplied 19,672,636 shares. When it is taken into account that the Steel Corporation was not formed until the second month of the year it will be seen that the proportion of trading in United States Steel about equaled the combined trading in the stocks of its constituent companies.

But in the case of Northern Pacific and Great Northern the record is quite different, and so far as it goes fully justifies the contention that the merger was a bad thing for brokers, so far as commissions were concerned. The Northern Securities Company was formed late in 1901. In that year the total trading in Northern Pacific common and preferred and Great Northern preferred amounted to 6,326,351 shares. It is not possible to state accurately the transactions in Northern Securities during the following year, but they were very small, as compared with the previous trading in Northern Pacific and Great Northern. Last year the total transactions in Northern Securities amounted to only 371,710 shares, or not much more than one-twentieth of the transactions two years before in the two stocks merged in the Northern Securities Company.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Maryland Now Tardily Enters the Ranks of States Hunting Corporations.

News comes from Annapolis that the commission appointed by Gov. Warfield of Maryland to draft new corporation laws for the State has finished its labors and will submit a bill in the near future setting forth the new code. This, it is announced, will comprise the "best features" of the corporation laws of the State of New Jersey and Delaware. Further specification has been, up to the present time, unfortunately not given out, and people are left to form their own impressions of what the "best features" of the remarkable systems of the two States mentioned may include. The results in the case of New Jersey and Delaware speak for themselves, and it may be reasonably held that such results are what Maryland is now seeking.

The question suggests itself, however, why Maryland should stop with New Jersey and Delaware. There are several other States engaged in the corporation trade, and surely some of them must have "features" in their corporation laws which would make valuable additions even to the New Jersey-Delaware combination. The hour of promotion, moreover, is growing late, and no "feature" of value should be omitted. Why does not Maryland utilize something of the corporation laws of Maine and Connecticut, North Dakota, Arizona, and West Virginia?

COPPER DISCOVERIES IN CANADA.

Recently important discoveries of copper, gold, and asbestos have been made in Canada. Large quantities of nickeliferous copper have been located in Cape Breton Island. The ore body is reported to be between 270 and 280 feet wide, carries gold and silver, and contains high values in copper and gold. It is said the property will prove to be among the largest copper mines in the world. New gold findings at Poplar Creek, British Columbia, and an important discovery of asbestos in Addington County, Ontario, are also reported.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

President W. D. Baldwin of the Otis Elevator Company stated to the stockholders at the annual meeting held last week that the sales for the year 1903 exceeded those of any other year since the organization of the company, with the exception of 1902. Business during 1902, in common with that of other industrial corporations, was abnormally large, and it was not to be expected that such an extraordinary condition as existed at that time would continue. The company's plants are in excellent condition, and expenditures made in the past years have brought them up to their highest efficiency and put the company in the position to take care of a large volume of business at minimum cost. In view of the unsettled state of the labor market, which renders the building situation in some localities somewhat uncertain, and in maintenance of its established conservative policy, the Directors deemed it prudent not to increase the dividend on the common stock over the rate paid last year—that is, 2 per cent.

According to dispatches from Philadelphia the Keystone Telphone Company since the first of the year has installed new telephones to the number of 1,200. The statement is made by an official that the net earnings for the first quarter of the present year will surpass largely those of the corresponding period last year, when the profits were $41,000.

A new issue of $10,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds has been voted by the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company with which the present $6,000,000 5 per cent. bonds will be taken up, leaving a surplus in the treasury of $3,400,000 for making betterments to local properties. Holders of the old bonds are to exchange bond for bond into the new issue and in addition receive a bonus of $100 on each one-thousand-dollar bond. The vote upon the new issue was practically unanimous.

The Père Marquette is about to extend its lines from Paw Paw to Kalamazoo, Mich., which will give the road a through line from the latter city to Chicago.

The American Car and Foundry Company has about completed its repair contracts on its plant at Madison, Ill., and will begin the manufacture of new cars on April 1. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway has given the first order, which is for 450 coke and 500 coal cars, deliverable in fifty days, according to contract. The second order is for 1,000 box cars for the 'Frisco system.

Advices from Zanesville, Ohio, state that the plant of the Eastern Tube Company in that city has been sold to Edward Nugent of New York for $170,000 by a Commissioner in Chancery. Three years ago the plant was built at a cost of $600,000 and ran for two years, when it went into the hands of a receiver. E. Nugent is the representative of the Ohio Tube Company, organized a few weeks ago in New Jersey.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has spent during the last year over $1,300,000 in purchasing minority stock of subsidiary companies. The money to make these purchases was obtained from the last sale of 4 per cent. bonds. The outstanding stock of the subsidiary companies now amounts to only $995,000.

The recent extension of the Seaboard Air Line to Birmingham is destined, it is asserted, to have a very beneficial effect on the future of the railroad, for, with the completion of the improvements now in contemplation, this connection will present opportunities to move east the coal and iron and other products of that section. The Seaboard Air Line is at present transporting a considerable amount of high-class perishable freight, and has the facilities to forward any quantity of light tonnage, but in its present condition it is unable to handle heavy freight, and it is this that constitutes its principal drawback. The improvements and extensions now proposed by the existing control are such as to enable the handling of business of any description that may be forthcoming.

The United States Steel Corporation will have to pay on April 1 next $1,758,360 interest on its first mortgage bonds and some of the bonds of its subsidiary companies.

The New York Central has been receiving a number of new locomotives, which the road was much in need of. Consequently it has been able to return to the Lake Shore the locomotives which that line had loaned to the Central.

The Joliet, Newark and Southwestern Railroad has been incorporated in Springfield, Ill., to build a short line through the district immediately west of Joliet.

The Detroit and Mackinac will be extended from Sheboygan to Mackinac, Mich.

The executive offices of the Illinois Central will on May 1 next be moved from the National Park Bank Building to the North American Trust Company Building.

Government officials who have in charge the laying of the new cable between Seattle and Sitka, Alaska, were greatly pleased with the prompt delivery of a consignment of cable that was shipped from Hoboken via the Lackawanna Railroad recently. The shipment was part of an order for 1,800 miles of submarine cable. It consisted of 190 tons, and was loaded in ten cars, which left the Hoboken freight yards in a special train at 10:30 P. M. March 2. It arrived at Tacoma, Washington, at 3:15 P. M. March 19. There was a delay of three days at Chicago and Minneapolis Junction for repairs. The actual run was only fourteen days from coast to coast, although during the period of the run there were severe storms of rain and snow all through those sections of the country through which the train ran.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is now receiving the last of its forty-five oil-burning locomotives which were ordered last year. They are to run west of Winslow, Arizona. The road has also placed in service twenty-five coal-burning freight engines on its New Mexico division. These are the most powerful tandem compound engines in the world, and the road is so well pleased that it has ordered fifteen more for use in New Mexico. An order has also been placed for thirty-five passenger engines for through trains between Chicago and La Junta.

The Canadian Pacific announces that it will build a large central power house at Fort William and equip it with two 750-horse-power engines, to be used to generate electric energy to drive all the machinery in the big grain elevators, as well as coal-handling machinery.

The New York Central broke previous records on Friday last by moving a total of 27,128 loaded freight cars within twenty-four hours. The best former record was 500 less than that number. The movement was superintended by W. C. Brown, Vice President of the company, who came East to supervise it.

An estimate is made that the United States Rubber Company has purchased more crude rubber so far this year than for the corresponding period last year by 600 to 700 tons and that all the manufacturers other than the United States Rubber Company, including hard rubber concerns, and boot and shoe manufacturers, have bought 300 tons less this year than they had purchased for a like period last year. The crude rubber market at present is very strong, and higher prices are anticipated.

An assessment of $2 per share on deposited stock of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad of Chicago is payable April 2 at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. The new securities will be ready on the 10th of April.

The Santiago & Eastern Railway has filed a mortgage to secure $10,000,000 5 per cent. bonds due 1949. The proposed line of road is to run from Santiago to Yuma, a distance of 222 miles.

EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK NEAR GOLD EXPORT POINT.

Possibility of Shipments of Gold to Paris—Conditions Governing the Exchange Market.

Recent movements in the exchange markets in New York and in the financial centres of Europe, and more particularly in Paris, have brought prominently forward at a date somewhat earlier than usual the question of gold exports from New York to the Continent. Within two weeks there has been a sharp advance in the price of sterling exchange in New York, and at the same time the Paris rate for sterling exchange has been falling, so that at the close of the week the two were practically at parity. On Friday demand sterling in New York closed at $4.8715 and the rate for sterling in Paris was 25f. 14½c.

In view of general monetary conditions in New York at the present time it would seem that no apprehension need be felt at the prospect of the shipment of even a fairly large amount of the precious metal, but Wall Street, or at all events speculative Wall Street, is always sensitive to suggestions of gold exports, and besides the interest taken in the outlook in exchange circles proper there was much general discussion of the pros and cons in regard to the export of gold in the immediate future.

This season there are various considerations which point to an outflow of gold at a date somewhat earlier than usual. Apart from the Panama Canal payments, about which there is considerable uncertainty, the relatively small supply of bills of all kinds seems to make probable a still further advance in our exchange market.

The very low rates prevailing in the New York money market for all classes of loans have also served to check the drawing of long bills by New York bankers against their foreign credits, which still further curtailed the supply of exchange.

In discussing the question of the probability of gold exports, it is necessary to take into consideration the general financial conditions existing in Paris as well as the relations of that centre to the London money market. It is Paris, many believe, which really holds the key to the situation. At the close of the week discount rates in London were quoted at 2⅝ per cent., and in Paris at 2¾ per cent., and the general feeling of apprehension which for some time had existed in the French capital as an outgrowth of the Russian reverses in the Far East had to a large extent subsided. At the same time the point is made that the situation there is still a somewhat uncertain one, and that were Paris for any reason led to draw heavily upon its funds in London, which, including its investment in Consols and other English investments, are estimated to be in the neighborhood of £40,000,000, there would result a sharp decline in the rate for sterling exchange in Paris, which would almost inevitably be followed by gold exports from New York, where the sterling exchange market is already so close to parity with that at Paris.

In regard to the Panama Canal payments themselves, it is thought by many that they are still a long way off. It is pointed out that although the canal purchase money has already been accumulated in New York, the transfer of the property cannot be made for at least a month later, and that it might easily be delayed still longer. Of course, in a certain sense the canal payment might be anticipated and gold to the amount of the Government's indebtedness to the French canal company, or a part of it, be shipped before the actual transfer of the property, but this is not at all likely, except in the event of such a movement being made profitable by general exchange conditions, which depend upon many factors quite distinct from the canal payment.

SUGAR RATE SITUATION.

American Sugar Refining Not Objecting to Discrimination in Favor of New Orleans.

The discrimination in sugar rates against New York and in favor of New Orleans to points on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and contiguous territory is viewed with considerable interest by those who are conversant with the situation. Up to the present time the American Sugar Refining Company, which controls the great bulk of the sugar output of the country, has not taken steps to have a change negotiated in the situation, and is not considered likely to do so in the immediate future.

Question has arisen, therefore, why the American is content to have its New York output and that of the National Sugar Refining Company, in which American Sugar people are interested virtually to the point of control, discriminated against in favor of the sugar that is shipped from New Orleans. The answer is found in the refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company at New Orleans, which has an output of about 7,000 barrels a day, and is second only to the New York refineries in importance. There are, to be sure, one or two other New Orleans refineries, but the volume of their output is not large enough to weigh seriously in the freight rate arrangement.

The distribution of the sugar output of the country is somewhat as follows: American Sugar Refining, 29,600 barrels; National Sugar, 3,000 barrels; Arbuckle Brothers, 5,000 barrels; McCahn, (Philadelphia,) 2,000 barrels. The output of the American Sugar Refining Company is divided as follows: New York, 11,000 barrels; New Orleans, 7,600 barrels; Philadelphia, 4,000 barrels; San Francisco, 4,000 barrels; Boston, 3,000 barrels. It is stated that the plants of the American are now running at something under their full capacity, as are those of the other companies, save only the American's New Orleans plant, which, by reason of the advantages in freight rates, is able to meet the Missouri and Mississippi demand only by running under pressure.

The advantage of the situation outlined is obviously that the New Orleans plant is, by reason of the favoring rates, eliminated from competition in its selected field, while the reduction of output over the remainder of the country is divided among a number of individual plants, including those of the National. To illustrate the height of the wall built around New Orleans, the following table of prevailing rates per 100 pounds may be of interest:

	Rate from New Orleans. Cents.	Rate from New York. Cents.	In Favor N. Orl. Cents.
St. Louis	15	35	20
Louisville	15	30	15
Cincinnati	17½	25	7½
Chicago	21	39	9
Mississippi River	21	39	9
Iowa points	31	39-47	8-16
Missouri River	27	57	30
Chicago	21	30	9

In the above there may appear some explanation of the ease with which the sugar situation is handled by the dominant interest despite the fact that "pooling" is no longer allowed by Federal courts.

ANOMALOUS STOCK MARKET

Yield on Securities High Despite Cheap Money.

Discrepancy Between Income from Investments and Time and Call Rates Indicates Lack of Confidence.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the contention that the recent depression in the stock market was the outcome of a more or less general lack of confidence on the part of the investment public lies in the fact that while money is very cheap, and is obtainable on conditions usually considered most satisfactory, the prices of securities have been at a level at which they yield a percentage abnormally above the interest rate. Under usual conditions the interest rate and the yield on securities adjust themselves, and in the process come close together. The advantage of having funds in a liquid form readily available for any use is a legitimate reason why stocks should yield more than the interest rate, but of late the difference has been excessive. The normal value of money admittedly has fallen in recent years, but the present situation in the local money market cannot fairly be taken as an indication of the extent to which the accumulation of capital has lowered the interest rate. Within the past few months the interest rate has fallen, together with the price of securities, which is just the opposite of the normal movement.

For many weeks the call money rate has been below 2 per cent. and time money for periods of as much as ten months or a year has been obtainable in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. The most satisfactory explanation of this condition is that profitable temporary employment of funds has been difficult to find, but that despite this fact investors have not had confidence enough in the market to use their money for permanent investments. The situation is such that more than ordinary interest attaches to the present position of securities in regard to the income they yield to investors. In the following table are given the dividend rate, the yield, and the price on Wednesday last, together with the low price of 1904 for a number of the most prominent of the securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. It will be noticed that in some instances the recovery from the low prices of the year has been sufficient to materially reduce the yield:

Railroad Stocks.

	Low Price 1904.	Price Mch. 24.	Dividend Rate.	Yld.
Atchison	64	70⅝	4	5.71
Atchison pf	87⅝	89⅞	5	5.56
Baltimore & Ohio	72½	79⅝	4	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio pf	87⅝	89	4	4.49
Canadian Pacific	109½	114⅞	6	5.22
Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	32¼	1	3.08
Chicago & Alton pf	75	80¾	4	5.00
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	137½	146⅝	7	4.79
Chi., M. & St. Paul pf	173	178½	7	3.93
Chicago & Northwestern	161½	169⅞	7	4.12
Chicago & North. pf	207	212	8	3.77
C., St. P., M. & O.	135	135	6	4.44
Delaware & Hudson	149	151	7	4.63
Del., Lack. & Western	250½	294	7	2.38
Denver & Rio G. pf	64½	69¼	5	7.14
Erie 1st pf	61⅛	64½	4	6.16
Great Northern pf	170	180½	7	3.89
Hocking Valley	70	74⅝	3	4.00
Hocking Valley pf	77	81½	4	4.80
Illinois Central	125⅜	129⅝	6	4.62
Louisville & Nashville	101	105½	5	4.75
Missouri Pacific	87	91⅞	5	5.45
New York Central	112⅞	117½	5	4.42
New York, N. H. & H.	189¼	189½	8	4.21
Norfolk & Western	53½	58⅝	3	5.17
Pennsylvania	111½	118½	6	5.08
Reading 1st pf	76	78⅝	4	5.08
Reading 2d pf	55¼	60	3	5.00
Rock Island pf	57⅜	63	4	6.38
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	39¼	45¼	4	8.89
Southern Railway pf	77½	85⅜	5	5.89
Union Pacific	71	81⅞	4	4.88
Union Pacific pf	86¼	92	4	4.83
INDUSTRIALS.				
Amalgamated Copper	43⅛	48⅝	2	4.16
Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	20¼	2	10.00
Am. Car & Foundry pf	67	70⅞	7	10.00
American Locomotive pf	75½	83	7	8.46
American Smelting	46	48⅝	5	10.20
American Smelting pf	88¾	91	7	7.70
American Sugar	122¼	126¼	7	5.55
American Sugar pf	123	125	7	5.60
Brooklyn Union Gas	185	199½	8	4.01
Consolidated Gas	185	195⅝	8	4.02
Corn Products pf	65	72	7	9.67
General Electric	156½	168	8	4.78
International Paper pf	64½	65¼	6

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Nominal, 1 1-2.

A Listless Stock Market—Scanty News and Small Price Changes—A Bank Statement Record.

On Saturday fifty active stocks altered their prices only by fractions, about equally distributed between advances and declines. The volume was small and the tone indifferent. In Union Pacific the dealings were about 20,000 shares and the change was an advance of ⅝. The decline of interest in the foremost topic—Northern Securities liquidation—was by no means so small as thus indicated, but there was a temporary lull for lack of further information, speculation regarding motives and plans having become exhausted.

The bank statement was saved from being uninteresting by the passing of the loan account above the billion mark for the first time. Deposits also passed the billion mark, but without making a new maximum. The amount added to the loans and deposits corresponds unusually closely to the expected increase in cash, and the addition to the loans is so well proportioned to the addition to the reserves in the 4 to 1 ratio that the surplus is substantially unaltered. The relation between the loans and surplus is satisfactory, or rather would be satisfactory were there any assurance that they would fall as they grow, in the 4 to 1 proportion. But unfortunately there are signs to the contrary. Gold exports will not be supplied from the deposit account, but from the reserves, and as the surplus dwindles uneasiness may arise before necessity. Indeed it is well that it should so arise. A billion-dollar loan item with declining clearings, and with speculation only occasionally active, is not what the situation calls for. It marks the conversion of our credit institutions into investment institutions, which is worse than speculative institutions so far as investments are less liquid than speculations. A loan account which is irreducible, but always increases, contrary to the course of business on or off the Stock Exchange, is something which requires attention. On another page will be found a discussion in this connection which will interest those to whom the topic appeals.

The publication of the classified statement of foreign trade for February adds nothing to our knowledge regarding our foreign credits, but supplies some interesting details. Our exports of agricultural products decreased $12,930,633 and our imports of "food and animals" increased $10,388,312. Here of course is the record of the results of the cotton and coffee speculations, which are now out of the way. Looking for the results of the Steel Trust's foreign campaign, we find an increase of under two million dollars above last year. But we had been told before that foreign business was so slightly remunerative to the trust that domestic business was preferable. It is satisfactory to find our imports of luxuries decreasing, but it is not so pleasing to find a falling off of those manufacturers' materials whose import characterized our busier times. We are doing pretty well, but on the eve of gold exports it is as well to keep an eye on the items of our balance abroad.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amer. Ice pf.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Manhattan	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Union Pacific	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Union Pacific pf.	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
U. S. Pipe pf.	½	W. & L. Erie 2d pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Amer. Locomotive	½	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Southern	½	People's Gas	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Detroit City Gas	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Ind., S. S. & A.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Wells-Fargo	1
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	2	Westinghouse	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N.h., C. & St. L. 7s.	1	St. L. M. Bdg. Term. 5s	2½
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Mil., L. Sh. & W. ext. 5s	1½	St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 26	97,446
To date this year	30,239,839
Corresponding date last year	40,531,189

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 26	$603,000
To date this year	$134,382,000
Corresponding date last year	$178,905,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $188,664,791; balances, $14,087,214; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $79,040.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝@4.84½ demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.87½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 94¾@94⅞ and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Trading Very Narrow.

Had yesterday's trading been conducted on the same scale as that of Friday the transactions would have amounted to about 300,000 shares. As it was, they fell below 100,000 shares. At the week's end all signs of the enthusiasm or excitement or whatever it ought to be called, shown on Tuesday and Wednesday, had entirely disappeared, and the market was once more intrusted to the tender mercies of the professionals, who were still too much shocked by the rout of so many of their number as had been on the short side of Union Pacific to care to attempt very much on either side of the market. Yesterday prices fluctuated within very narrow limits, and in most issues the trading was confined to a few hundred shares. Net changes were mostly on the side of advances, but were too small to be of any importance.

Union Pacific's Prominence.

Three stocks showed totals in excess of 10,000 shares, and supplied nearly half of the day's trading—Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Pennsylvania. It was natural that the trading in these issues should be largest, inasmuch as they held such prominent places during the midweek activity, but the trading in them was not large enough or the changes in price important enough to suggest that the abnormal movement in these issues, particularly in the Pacific stocks, would outlast the week. The Street is still hearing predictions of very much higher prices for Union Pacific, but it is inclined to take these with considerable reservation.

Bank Statement Without Effect.

The bank statement, showing loans as well as deposits to be at record figures, had no perceptible influence upon the market. The increase in loans was predicted in the early morning forecasts of the statement, but it is doubtful if it would have had much effect even if it had not been altogether anticipated, so dull was the trading and so completely did the market seem to have fallen back into its old rut of indifferent lifelessness. The market has had its shock, and after it about where it was, both in volume and character, before the shock was applied.

GENERAL ELECTRIC NEW STOCK.

The report that the General Electric Company was contemplating giving stockholders an opportunity to subscribe to new stock to the extent of 10 per cent. of their present holdings received confirmation yesterday when facts became known about the issue which stockholders will be called upon to ratify on May 10.

This amounts to $3,325,000, and, with $1,062,600 of old stock now in the Treasury, it makes $4,387,600 available for stockholders' subscription. The total capitalization of the company at present is $45,000,000, of which $43,937,400 has been issued.

Sugar Trust Advances Prices.

The American Sugar Refining Company and B. F. Howell & Son advanced the price of sugar 5 points for barrels and 10 points for bags. Arbuckle Brothers made no advance.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 26, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
48⅝	48¾	5,550	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48¾	48⅞	48½	48¾	+ ¼
19½	20	100	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	20	20	20	20	...
29	30¼	320	American Cotton Oil	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	— ½
88	93	20	American Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	91	...
185	195	25	American Express	190	190	190	190	...
6⅞	7	285	*American Ice Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	580	*American Ice Co. pf.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ½
21	22	500	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	21½	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
92	92¼	150	*Amer. Smelting Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅜
125¾	125⅞	200	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅞	126	125¾	126	+ ⅜
69	69½	4,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	69¼	69½	69	69	+ ⅛
89¾	90¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
78¾	78⅞	3,380	Baltimore & Ohio	78¾	79	78½	78⅞	+ ⅛
88½	89½	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88½	89	88½	89	...
43⅝	43¾	1,580	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	43⅝	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
114⅜	114⅝	1,000	Canadian Pacific	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	+ ⅛
15¾	15⅞	400	Chicago Great Western	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
140⅝	141⅛	3,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	141⅜	141⅝	140⅝	140⅝	— ¼
19½	20	10	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
5¼	5½	100	Chi. Union Traction	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
27½	28½	160	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
16¾	17	200	Colorado & Southern	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
197¾	198	600	Consolidated Gas	197½	198	197½	198	...
150	150¾	250	Delaware & Hudson	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	— ⅜
...	...	1,694	Del. & Hudson rights	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas	73	73	73	73	— ½
63½	64½	250	Detroit United Ry.	64	64	64	64	...
8	10	125	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ½
20⅝	20⅝	5,000	Erie	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
63¾	64	600	Erie 1st pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ⅛
41⅞	42¼	500	Erie 2d pf.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
128½	129	500	Illinois Central	129	129	129	129	— ¼
64½	65½	142	International Paper pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
19	20	100	Iowa Central	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
105½	105⅝	775	Louisville & Nashville	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ⅜
142⅜	142⅝	200	Manhattan Elevated	143	143	142⅝	142⅝	+ ⅝
110½	111	200	*Met. Street Railway	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
10¾	11	850	Mexican Central	11	11¼	10¾	10¾	...
91	91¼	3,900	Missouri Pacific	91	91¾	90⅞	91⅛	...
44⅝	44⅞	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44¾	44¾	44¾	43¾	...
11	18½	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— 2
116¾	117¼	300	New York Central	117	117	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
188½	190	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	189	189	189	189	+ ½
21	21¼	550	N. Y. Ont. & Western	21¼	21½	21	21	— ⅛
26½	27½	300	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
116¾	116⅞	10,700	Pennsylvania Railroad	117	117⅜	116¾	116⅝	— ⅛
95⅝	95⅞	850	People's Gas, Chicago	96½	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅝
75	76	150	Père Marquette	75	75	75	75	...
29	29¾	30	Pressed Steel Car	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
69	70	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
200	211	25	Pullman Company	209	209	209	200	...
20¼	21	100	*Railway Steel Spring	21	21	21	21	...
43⅝	43½	2,600	Reading	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
78	78½	30	Reading 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
42	44	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42¼	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
22	22¼	1,310	Rock Island Co.	22¼	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
19¼	19½	100	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅜	10,600	Southern Pacific	48⅜	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	110	South. R'way extended	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
23¼	24	100	Texas & Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
34½	35	400	Tol., St. Louis & W. pf.	35	35	35	35	— 1
82⅜	82¾	18,885	Union Pacific	82⅜	82⅞	81¾	82⅜	+ ⅝
91	93	1,620	Union Pacific pf.	91⅝	92	91¾	92	+ ⅞
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	41	41	41	41	+ ½
103	108	50	United States Express	106	106	106	106	...
78	78¾	10	*U. S. Leather pf.	78⅝	78¾	78¼	78¼	...
6	6½	50	U. S. Realty & Con.	6	6	6	6	...
50¼	50⅝	400	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50	50¼	50	50½	+ ⅜
13	13½	1,100	U. S. Rubber	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
54	54½	1,600	U. S. Rubber pf.	53	54⅛	53	54	+ 1⅛
11½	11¾	500	U. S. Steel	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	...
57¾	57⅞	1,370	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57⅞	+ ¼
29	30½	170	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30	30	30	30	+ ½
18¾	19	100	Wabash	19	19	19	19	...
36⅝	36¾	4,150	Wabash pf.	35⅞	37¼	35⅞	36⅞	+ ⅞
200	215	200	Wells-Fargo Express	205	205	205	205	— 1
158	162¼	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	161½	161¾	161½	161½	— 1
16	17	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
25	27½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27	+ 2

Sales..... 97,446 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

OUR MICROBE-INFESTED CURRENCY.

Singular Indifference to Conditions More Shocking Than Surprising.

From time to time various charges have been preferred against our currency, either that there is too much of it or too little of it, (the latter complaint is the more frequent,) or that it lacks that somewhat vague but evidently most desirable quality of "elasticity." But now a new charge is made against it. Dr. Darlington's report of last week to Representative Gaines of Tennessee, who is zealously pushing his bill to compel the use of clean money, assures us that our paper money is the resting place of infinite varieties and numbers of bacteria. "From the washings of one bill," says the report, "were obtained 135,000 bacteria, from another 126,000. Upon all of these staphylococci were found." What a shock will be this revelation to those of us who are the unfortunate holders of bills receivable and who will be under the painful necessity of accepting payment in the filthy microbe-infested currency of the realm.

For it appears that that is the lamentable condition of the currency, particularly of the banknotes and silver certificates of small denomination. What a satisfaction there used to be in the pocketing of a small wad of fives and tens unexpectedly received from an erstwhile needy brother, and softened and made pliable by long use. But now all that is different and instead of the feeling of smug satisfaction which we used to experience as we tucked away the roll, we are to feel that we are taking unto ourselves a perfect storehouse of microbes, epitomizing every disease known to mankind.

Which leads us to the conclusion that it is the price we have to pay for living as we do at the very gates of the storehouse whence this bacteria-gathering medium of exchange is scattered broadcast over the country. In the South and West, for instance, torn and crumpled one and five-dollar bills are rare, though where they do appear they are even more ragged than they are here. Silver is the regular medium of exchange, with gold in use for all the larger transactions. So it is in England, where gold is the regularly established medium of exchange and where the smallest denomination of note issued by the Bank of England is worth $25, and where a banknote which once enters the Bank never reappears, but is destroyed and replaced by another, fresh and germ-free.

But would it be wise to be rid of our notes of small denomination, convenient and easy to carry as they are, though we have just been told that they are the abiding place of every imaginable disease! We have used them now for some time, even the supposedly supra-infected bills which were poured into the United States from the Far East in such quantities two years or so ago, after several of our banks had established branches in China, and some of us have nevertheless lived to a ripe old age, nor do we recall any epidemic or the beginning of any epidemic caused by the use of the innocent "long green." Any one who prefers to have his pockets full of clean, jangling silver can easily enough take his filthy lucre around to any bank or Sub-Treasury, where, be the bills ever so soiled and worn, the paying teller will gladly gather them in and hand out coin in their place. If we use a microbe-infested currency, it is because we prefer it to any other. We have suspected that our money may have contained colonies of germs all along, but the fact of the matter is that it has not worried us at all. We have been willing to take the money, germs and all. Nor are we likely to take sudden fright at the statement that on each bill snugly tucked away lurk a number of the deadly staphylococci.

BESSEMER AND OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

Answer to an Apparently Serious Criticism of the Steel Trust.

A Chicago magazine, with the idiomatic title of Pit and Post, publishes in its February issue an article entitled "The Hazard of Steel," in which is pointed out a new cause for anxiety on the part of those financially interested in the future of the United States Steel Corporation. The subject with which it deals merits brief discussion.

The purport of the article referred to is to show that the productive plant of the Steel Corporation is threatened by the rapid development of the open-hearth process in steel manufacture, and that to meet the demand for this product will tax the resources of the corporation to the breaking point. When it is so emphatic that it must be met, the vast and costly resources of Bessemer ores which the corporation has acquired will be found an embarrassment rather than an advantage. Other companies less heavily handicapped will have an important advantage, and with the relegation of the Bessemer converter to the innocuous desuetude of the puddling furnace, the catalan forge, and the blobmery, the resources of the Steel Corporation will be at a disadvantage. This summarizes the argument of the article referred to fairly and in few words. It is interesting, but not quite coincident with the facts.

There is nothing sensational in the development of the open hearth steel process in the United States. It has been a matter of interest to all who have had to do with our great metallurgical industries, and there has been no effort to resist its encroachments upon the market in the interest of the Bessemer converter. For a large range of manufactures basic open-hearth steel is not as desirable a material as Bessemer steel made by what is known as the acid process. There is a limited, but possibly increasing, demand for hard rails of heavy section from railroads which are increasing the weight of their rolling stock and their units of car load. Owing to the natural limitations of ore supply, this demand can best be met with the low phosphorous, high carbon product of the open-hearth process. Such rails are coming into the market from the mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company at Buffalo and of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, but the volume of the orders for rails of this character has not been important up to this time. The United States Steel Corporation has large quantities of low phosphorous ores from which it can make all the low phosphorous rails which the market calls for. When it shall appear necessary, or even advantageous, its already large open-hearth capacity can be increased almost without limit in from four to six months, and preliminary arrangements to that end have already been made at Pittsburg and Chicago. The technical management of the Steel Corporation has nothing to learn from outside as to open-hearth practice, acid or basic, and in its ore purchases were secured abundant supplies of ores for the production of basic open-hearth steel in any quantity demanded. The fact that it is not now made in larger quantities is due to the fact that it has not been deemed a profitable development. When the point of view changes it will be found that the Steel Corporation is in a position to meet such demand as it recognizes.

Basic open-hearth steel is very desirable for many purposes, but experience has shown that acid Bessemer steel is still more desirable for plates and wire products, rolling and drawing better. There is probably no phase of this problem, technical or commercial, which President Corey, Vice President Gayley, and others in the management have not studied exhaustively and understand perfectly, and probably the least of the hazards of steel are those which grow out of the displacement of Bessemer by basic open-hearth ingots. J. C. BAYLES.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Stocks Generally Firm and the Tone of the Market Good.

Foreigns, Including Some Russians and Japanese, Advance — Peruvians Higher on the Discovery of the Incas' Treasure — American Rails Strong.

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LONDON, March 26.—Little business was done this week on the Stock Exchange, but as a rule stocks were firm and the tone of the market was good.

Consols lost part of the gain made last week, declining on the issue of the Irish land loan, probably on account of sales for exchange into the new stock. Other Government securities were not much affected by the weakness of consols.

Foreign securities took their tone from the Paris market, where prices for the most part improved. Several Russian loans and 5 per cent. Japanese bonds were among the securities that advanced. Chinese issues were steady.

An advance in Peruvian Corporation bonds is attributed to the discovery of the treasure hidden centuries ago by the Incas.

British railways were not over strong, the traffic returns not being altogether satisfactory. The prospects of big passenger trade in Easter week, however, tended to keep prices fairly steady.

The strength of American railways was a notable feature of the week. Union Pacific at one time sold at 88⅝, and closed about 5 points above last week's closing. Southern Pacific rose 2¾ and Atchison and Erie each made large gains. There were smaller advances in Milwaukee, Denver and Rio Grande, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Pennsylvania, and Southern. The coalers were well supported.

The prevalence of the plague in Johannesburg was discouraging to those interested in the Kafir Circus. There was no startling change in quotations, but a great deal of fear of panic and a breakdown in prices.

A variety of causes, including revenue collections and the demand for money for the Irish loan, contributed to make the loan market rather tight, but the expectation of easy conditions after the turn of the quarter still prevails and is reflected in the discount business, most of which is on a 3 per cent. basis.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 26.—Money was in strong quarter-end demand in the market to day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was listless, and it is not anticipated that much business will be done before Easter.

Consols were weak.

Americans opened dull, rallied to over parity, and became inactive, with an undecided tendency, mainly owing to the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Northern Securities case and fears that further litigation will be necessary. They closed quietly steady.

Grand Trunk drooped on adverse forecasts of the February revenue.

Japanese were exceptionally firm.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 85 15-16; consols for account, 86; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 70⅛; Atchison preferred, 93; Baltimore and Ohio, 81⅛; Canadian Pacific, 117½; Chesapeake and Ohio 32; Chicago Great Western, 15⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 21; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71; Erie, 27⅝; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 132¾; Louisville and Nashville 103¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119⅝; Norfolk and Western, 59; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 23½; Pennsylvania, 59¾; Rand Mines, 9⅜; Reading, 22¾; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 21⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 87⅝; Southern Pacific, 49⅜; Union Pacific, 84⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 11⅝; United States Steel preferred, 59⅝; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 37; Spanish 4s, 79.

Bar silver quiet at 25 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 39.17 and at Lisbon at 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 26.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened with a better tone and remained and closed calm. Russian imperial fours closed at 94.60.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f. 65c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

BERLIN, March 26.—The trading on the Boerse to-day was most quiet and quotations were fractionally lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¼ pfennigs. The rate of discount for short bills, 3 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

EUROPEAN BALANCES OF TRADE.

United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz, Germany, reports to the State Department that, as was to be expected, the foreign trade of the leading European countries shows a general increase.

As was to be expected, the foreign trade of the leading European countries shows a general increase.

The percentage of increase in the total foreign commerce of the leading countries during the year 1903 over the preceding year was as follows: England, 3 per cent.; Germany, 6.4 per cent.; France, 2 per cent.; Belgium, 6 per cent, and Austria-Hungary, 9.6 per cent.

The greatest absolute increase in the foreign commerce of these countries is found in the case of Germany, while, as the preceding figures show, the greatest percentage in increase must be credited to Austria-Hungary, though here also Germany stands second, with an increase of 6.4 per cent. In point of value the foreign commerce of England is to that of Germany, France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary as 40 is to 26, 17, 9, 8. In making a per capita comparison England occupies an even more favorable position. The per capita value of England's foreign commerce is $95.50, while that of Germany is $47.60. Belgium ranks first on this basis, with a per capita value of foreign commerce of $120. Belgium undoubtedly owes her position to the large overland trade passing through her territory from countries east of her. The per capita value of the foreign commerce of France is given as $43, while that of Austria-Hungary is only about $17.

The countries in question have what is generally called an "unfavorable balance of trade," or a balance against them, (imports larger than exports,) which, after all, is hardly a correct view of the commercial prosperity of a nation. The elements which go to make up a "balance of trade" are diverse and complex and must be closely analyzed in order to arrive at a correct conclusion of whether it is favorable or unfavorable. Germany's imports exceed her exports by 20 per cent., France's by 11 per cent., and those of Belgium by 26 per cent. Germany increased her exports in textiles, ironware, machinery, chemicals, dyes, cereals, coal, metal goods, leather goods, paper, and earthenware. Her imports increased mainly in ores, cotton, flax, raw copper, raw hides and pelts, lumber, cattle,

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Commercial Coal and Ice Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—C. F. Zimmerer, Bertha Q. Green, and Henry H. Green.

J. Overton Paine, Incorporated, (to buy stocks, &c.,) Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles De Sota, Frederick T. Denno, and A. C. Bell.

The Millin Printing Company, Elizabeth; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles C. McBride, Augustus W. Schwartz, and Thomas R. Millin.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The Citizens Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Willard H. Jones & Co,
(Formerly Douglas & Jones.)
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall Street, New York.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the market for curb stocks was not only narrow, but irregular. Many stocks showed declines from the previous day's finals, and in the case of the Northern Securities group Northern Securities sold off ½, Great Northern preferred 1½, but Northern Pacific advanced ½. American Steel Foundries preferred, an odd lot of which sold on Friday at 23, sold at an advance of 7 points on a full lot of 100 shares. For the week the declines and advances in stocks were about evenly divided with losses in 23 issues and gains in 24. Among these losses, however, a number of sharp declines are noted, of which the most important are declines of 8½ points in Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, while Northern Securities shows a gain of 6¾, although the final figure of 97 is 3⅜ from the high of the week. Otis Elevator preferred scored a rise of 4 points, while the common eased off 1½. Among bonds traded in the showing is more satisfactory with one decline of fractional proportions and five gains, several being 5 points or more.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, March 26, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,900	American Can	4¾	4¼	4½	+ ¼
1,185	Am. Can pf.	37½	35¾	36¼	+ ¾
158	Am. Steel F. pf.	30	*23	30	+ ½
800	Am. Turbine	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
50	Am. Writ. Paper	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
7	Am. Writ. F. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
3,900	Bay State Gas	¼	16	¼	+1-32
50	Borden's C. M.	118	118	118	+ ½
900	Brit. Col. Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
400	Buffalo Gas	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
100	Central Foundry	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
200	Central Foun. pf.	7	7	7	3
200	Con. Lake Slip	15-16	¾	15-16	+5-16
100	Con. Refrigerat.	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
50	Con. Tobacco	245	245	245	...
400	Cot. Oil & F. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
250	Elec. Lead Redu.	*1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3,420	Gold Hill Cop.	7-16	⅜	⅜	....
7,100	Gt. Nor. pf., when released	....	176	107½	107½ — 8½
10,205	Greene Con. Cop.	12½	10¾	11⅞	+ 1¼
2,000	Hack. Meadows.	19½	18½	19½	— ½
570	Havana Tobacco.	30½	30	30	....
1,180	Interb. Rap. Tr.	108¾	108	108	— ½
50	Inter. Mer. Mar.	6	5	5	....
10	Internat'l Salt	11	11	11	+ 1¼
1,300	L. E. & P. W. Va.	31½	28¾	30¾	+ 2¾
100	Mackay Cos.	20	20	20	— 4
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	70	70	70	....
2,250	Manhattan Tr.	1½	1⅛	1½	— ¼
2,600	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	9-16	½	9-16	....
200	N. Orleans Rys.	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
250	N. Y. Trans.	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
500	Nor. Pac. reg.	129	127	127	— 2
14,100	Nor. Pac., w. rel.	133	124	124½	— 8½
133,700	Northern Secur.	100⅝	91	97	+ 6¾
58	Nor. Sec. stub.	$275	$200	$250	+$50
380	Otis Elevator	32	*31	32	— 1½
171	Otis Elevator pf.	*92	*90	91	+ 4
20	Pac. Pack. & Nav.	1	1	1	— ¾
50	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78	76	78	+ 2
40	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	25	25	25	+ 5
440	Royal Bak. P. pf.	101	99	101	+ 1⅝
710	Seaboard Air L.	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
1,060	Seab. Air L. pf.	17½	17	17	— ¼
600	Shannon Copper.	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
200	Standard Milling	6	6	6	+ ¼
300	Stand. Mill. pf.	25	24½	25	+ 5
171	Standard Oil	625	620	620	— 3½
6,100	Tenn. Copper.	32	31½	32	....
400	Tonop. Min., Nev.	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
1,100	Union Copper	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
497	United Box Bd.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
300	United Copper	6	6	6	+ ¼
100	United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	55	55	55	— 1½
575	Univ. Fire Ext.	6	5⅞	5

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Beech Creek	1	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	23
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	1
B. & N. Y. Air Line pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Boston & Providence (quarter)	2½	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	20
Buffalo & Susquehanna com. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific com	3	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Canadian Pacific pf	2	April 2	Mar. 1	April 5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 26	April 4
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record Mar.	24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record Mar.	24
Chicago & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	12
Chi. Rock Island & Pacific Ry	3	April 6	April 4	April 7
Col. & Southern 1st pf. (semi-ann.)	2	April 1	Mar. 10	April 2
Concord & Montreal, all classes, (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	1
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	1
Ft. Worth & Denver City, stamped	$4	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	18
Genesee & Wyoming	4	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Manhattan (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Manhattan (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record Mar.	31
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	16
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Holders of record Mar.	15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Norfolk & Southern (extra)	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	15
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie com	1½	April 1	Holders of record Mar.	15
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi., regular	1¾	April 5	Mar. 12	April 6
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago special	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Southern Ry. pf.	2½	April 18	Mar. 26	April 18
So. Ry., Mob. & O. col. tr. stock ctfs. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Mar. 18	April 1
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
United N. J. R.R. & Canal (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 19	April 1
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Elec.	50c	April 15	Holders of record Mar.	30
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Mar. 14	April 1
Chic. City Railway (quarter)	2½	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	Mar. 20
Cin., Newport & Cov. L. & Tr. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record Mar.	31
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)	1	April 5	Mar. 24	April 5
Detroit United R'way (quarter)	1	May 2	April 16	May 3
Fairhaven, Westv. & N. H. (quar.)	¼	April 1	Mar. 5	April 4
Manchester Tr., Lt. & P. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 24	April 16
Philadelphia Traction Co	$2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 11
Rochester Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tram., L. & P. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	April 1
Savannah Electric pf.	$3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Seattle Electric Co. pf.	$3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 6
South Side Elevated (quarter)	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 29	April 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Union Traction of Indiana pf.	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
United Traction & Electric Co.	1¼	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Washington Water Power, Spokane, (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
West End Street Ry. (Boston) com.	$1.75	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National (quarter)	4	April 1	Mar. 25	April 1
Corn Exchange Nat., Chic., (quar.)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 2
Fifth Avenue	25	April 1	Mar. 24	April 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	April 1	.....	.....
Ft. Dearborn Nat., (Chic.,) (quar.)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Garfield National (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 23	April 1
Liberty National (quarter)	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Manufacturers' Nat., B'klyn, (quar.)	3	April 1	Mar. 25	April 1
National Bank of Commerce (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
National Park (quarter)	4	April 1	Mar. 22	April 1
Riverside (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter)	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Central (quarter)	15	April 1	Mar. 15	April 2
Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 20	April 1
Equitable (quarter)	20	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	April 1
Fifth Avenue Trust	3	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 23	April 1
Guaranty (quarter)	5	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Long Island Loan & Trust (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Mercantile (quarter)	5	April 1	Mar. 24	April 1
Merchants' Loan & Trust, Chicago, (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Peoples Brooklyn (month)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Real Estate, Pittsburg, (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
Washington (quarter)	3	April 1	Mar. 26	April 5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Agri. Chem. pf. (semi-ann.)	3	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
American Bank Note	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14	April 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
American Can pf.	2½	April 1	Mar. 21	April 1
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle com	1	April 20	April 15	April 21
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 26	April 2
American Cotton Oil com	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 24
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 21	Mar. 31	April 21
American Pipe Mfg. Co. (quarter)	3	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 15
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
American Screw	1	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	April 1
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 5	April 21
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 5	Mar. 23	April 6
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 16	April 2
American Sugar Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 2	Mar. 5	April 4
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 17	April 1
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 18	April 2
Amer. Type Founders Co. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
Amer. Type Founders Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
American Woolen pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 1	April 16
Bell Telephone, Phila., (quarter)	1½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Boston Belting (quarter)	2	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
Boston & Phil. S.S. Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 21
Broad-Exchange Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 22	April 2
Cambria Iron	2	April 2	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Celluloid Co.	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 9
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 1	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	April 1	April 16
Central & So. Amer. Tel. (quar.)	1½	April 1	Mar. 31	April 8
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	April 1
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 30	April 5
Commercial Towboat Co. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 26
Continental Tobacco com.	4	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 19	April 2
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 11	Mar. 26	April 11
Cumberland Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 20	April 2
Cutting Car Co. (quarter)	1	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 18
De Long Hook & Eye Co. (quar.)	2½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 19
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	April 15	April 4	April 16
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	April 26	April 5	April 27
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 11	April 1
Elec. Storage Battery com. & pf.	1¼	April 1	Mar. 26	April 1
Exploration Co. of New York	1¾	April 5	Mar. 25	April 5
Finance Co. of Penn. 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	April 2	Holders of record	Feb. 19
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	April 7	Mar. 21	April 2
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Great Western Cereal pf. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 29	April 2
Hall Signal pf. (annual)	6	April 1	Mar. 28	April 2
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 28	April 2
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	3	April 1	Mar. 31	April 1
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Mar. 31	Mar. 23	April 1
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
International Silver pf. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 3	April 2
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical com. (quarter)	¾	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Manufacturers' L't & Heat (quar.)	1½	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	April 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	April 14	.....	.....
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. com. (quar.)	1	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 31	Mar. 26	April 1
Nat. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1½	April 2	Mar. 16	April 3
New Century Zinc & Lead (month)	1	April 1	.....	.....
New England Teleph. & Telegraph (quarter)	$1.50	May 16	Holders of record	April 2
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (quar.)	10c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
New Idria Quicksilver Min. (extra)	20c	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 23
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Dock pf. (semi-annual)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal (semi-ann.)	3	April 15	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	.....	.....
Otis Elevator com	$2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	$1.50	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	April 1	Mar. 19	April 1
Procter & Gamble pf.	3	April 15	*Holders of record	Mar. 31
Railway Steel Springs com.	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Revere Rubber Co. (quarter)	2	April 1	.....	.....
Rhode Island Dyeing & Finishing pf.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	April 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 31	Holders of record	Mar. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1	April 1	Mar. 16	April 1
San Francisco Gas & Elec. (quar.)	1¼	Mar. 31	.....	.....
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Mar. 21	April 2
Standard Milling pf.	1	April 11	Mar. 26	April 12
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	April 11	Mar. 23	April 12
Tefft-Weller pf. (quarter)	1	April 1	Mar. 25	April 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 2	April 12	May 4
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 14	April 16
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 2
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.)	2	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2½	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Typewriter com	3	April 1	Mar. 17	April 1
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	April 1	Mar. 17	April 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	April 1	Mar. 17	April 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Shoe Machinery com	5	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United States Glass Co. com	1	April 10	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 12
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity Co.	1½	April 1	Mar. 15	April 1
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Washburn Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 25
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. (quar.)	2½	April 11	Mar. 28	April 12
West'house Elec. & Mfg. pf. (quar.)	2½	April 11	Mar. 28	April 12
Wolverine Copper Co. (semi-ann.)	$3.50	April 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16

RUSSIA'S WAR FINANCE.

The decision of the Russian Government to increase the note circulation of the Imperial Bank by £5,000,000 means that the authorized note circulation will be increased from £63,000,000 to £68,000,000. Of the £63,000,000 authorized on Feb. 5, £4,047,000 was in the bank's reserve, and the note circulation was consequently £58,953,000. In Russia, notes of small denomination are popular, and in deciding to increase the note circulation of the bank the Treasury is merely obtaining a supply of that form of money that can be readily circulated. The cash balance of the Treasury in the bank is £37,704,000. This is apart from what are termed "consignments to the Treasuries."

The withdrawal of £5,000,000 from the Treasury cash balance will reduce it from about £38,000,000 to £33,000,000.

Nothing has yet been heard in Paris of a new Russian loan, but apparently the market is being prepared for an issue. The publication of the communications made by the Russian to the French Government at the time of the Fashoda incident is evidently attributable to the desire of Russia to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the two countries, possibly with a view to securing the assistance that France can readily afford—a new loan. In spite, therefore, of the absence of any information regarding the issue of a new Russian loan in the French market, it is necessary to have due regard to the prospect of such an issue.—London Statist.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, March 26, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,450,000	$3,327,000	$1,539,000	$18,047,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,399,800	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,024,000	9,195,000	2,223,000	28,981,000	.....
2,000,000	1,389,000	Merchants' National	14,419,300	3,190,300	1,341,300	16,884,300	.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National	13,111,000	2,290,000	1,042,000	13,611,000	.....
1,500,000	3,562,400	Bank of America	20,808,200	3,761,200	2,199,800	22,545,500	.....
1,000,000	334,700	Phenix National	3,786,000	578,000	220,000	3,295,000	47,500
25,000,000	17,403,000	National City	150,896,300	42,846,800	7,060,700	157,776,500	1,520,000
300,000	7,537,000	Chemical National	23,790,100	6,091,600	1,755,500	24,268,800	.....
600,000	599,100	Merch. Exch. National	5,314,500	909,400	556,400	5,890,500	184,600
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,813,500	933,300	517,000	6,521,400	985,400
300,000	110,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,010,400	904,000	28,800	2,258,400	44,900
700,000	346,800	Mech. & Traders' Bank	4,240,000	601,000	453,000	4,510,000	.....
500,000	537,700	Greenwich	2,312,500	398,300	391,800	2,067,900	.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,875,600	1,110,400	336,700	5,037,700	485,000
5,000,000	3,984,700	Am. Exch. National	30,097,000	4,107,000	1,959,000	23,424,000	4,518,000
25,000,000	11,358,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	157,342,900	25,851,700	9,655,800	145,214,900	11,362,500
3,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National	24,915,300	4,586,300	1,199,500	22,004,200	1,782,200
422,700	608,500	Pacific	2,963,600	393,400	435,400	3,408,100	.....
450,000	1,089,700	Chatham National	6,170,800	876,800	863,100	6,297,600	49,500
200,000	396,000	People's	2,102,000	195,100	480,400	2,344,700	.....
2,000,000	2,068,500	National Bank of N. A.	18,965,800	1,995,900	1,751,300	15,847,500	840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	48,003,500	11,536,100	4,470,400	59,385,300	220,000
1,000,000	1,029,900	Irving National	8,275,000	867,800	464,500	5,534,000	244,200
$2,550,000	$510,000	Citizens' Central Nat.	13,729,000	3,164,100	2,010,100	17,161,900	628,200
500,000	313,400	Nassau	2,632,600	367,300	352,100	3,025,400	.....
1,000,000	1,234,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,451,200	1,772,200	604,100	7,106,500	44,700
750,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,847,600	1,913,600	204,500	8,218,300	99,600
2,000,000	3,201,300	Corn Exchange	29,828,000	6,200,000	3,080,000	36,443,000	.....
750,000	1,042,000	Oriental	7,200,100	1,171,000	364,700	6,940,000	.....
1,500,000	6,379,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,140,000	4,095,000	1,255,000	21,521,000	46,600
3,000,000	6,950,600	National Park	65,323,000	16,102,000	3,942,000	74,740,000	2,879,000
250,000	136,700	East River National	1,154,800	152,900	182,200	1,261,600	49,500
3,000,000	2,980,000	Fourth National	20,600,000	3,575,600	2,799,000	23,573,000	50,000
300,000	1,378,100	Second National	8,517,000	1,112,000	1,477,000	9,979,000	246,000
10,000,000	13,830,000	First National	83,311,400	19,197,200	2,125,100	75,697,500	6,974,200
1,000,000	883,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,379,100	1,194,400	492,800	6,595,700	616,900
250,000	775,000	Bowery	2,776,000	387,000	288,000	3,153,000	.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National	4,334,600	970,200	485,100	5,681,800	50,000
750,000	513,300	German-American	3,504,600	636,300	230,900	3,369,400	.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	41,553,200	11,868,600	1,698,600	50,123,900	50,000
100,000	1,745,300	Fifth Avenue	8,743,900	2,177,800	3,518,000	9,559,400	.....
200,000	685,500	German Exchange	2,678,000	170,000	603,000	3,222,300	.....
200,000	852,700	Germania	3,125,200	424,500	724,200	5,099,000	.....
300,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	9,814,600	575,500	1,960,500	10,043,500	246,800
1,000,000	1,242,900	Garfield National	7,148,000	1,570,100	284,100	7,171,500	49,600
250,000	377,300	Fifth National	2,408,500	492,500	161,700	2,642,300	245,900
1,000,000	1,470,700	Bank of the Metropolis.	8,520,600	1,602,500	310,200	9,393,000	.....
200,000	539,200	West Side	2,151,000	697,000	317,000	3,990,000	.....
500,000	1,410,000	Seaboard National	15,037,000	2,907,000	1,661,000	17,693,000	50,000
300,000	579,600	First National, B'klyn.	4,323,000	543,000	592,000	4,486,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,922,400	Liberty National	10,483,800	2,543,400	240,000	9,534,100	795,200
1,000,000	502,100	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,885,700	1,037,500	328,200	5,117,900	.....
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,736,300	822,100	675,300	6,517,600	100,000
350,000	560,800	Astor National	4,874,000	940,000	275,000	4,927,000	350,000
103,250,000	112,774,100	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,592,100	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	132,366,200	Total	1 007 863 700	217 727 100	71,908,800	1 048 868 300	36 036 000

*As per official reports: 37 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, March 5, 1904.
‡As of March 19, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended March 26 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$635,400.00	$19,700.00	$27,000	$42,900.00	$74,500.00	$657,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,128,100.00	168,900.00	52,800	343,200.00	489,300.00	2,857,800.00
Columbia	300,000	3,230,000.00	149,000.00	104,000	326,000.00	3,000.00	2,315,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	717,580.00	10,181.00	43,491	50,873.00	.....	680,661.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,710,400.00	81,900.00	81,900	312,300.00	100,000.00	2,119,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,727,993.00	12,603.00	105,713	154,347.00	99,857.00	1,927,967.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,725,600.00	153,600.00	87,200	163,600.00	158,300.00	3,051,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,973,800.00	9,500.00	72,600	168,400.00	1,400.00	1,813,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,311,600.00	125,800.00	95,000	312,200.00	54,800.00	2,964,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,518,235.00	23,756.00	210,673	188,264.00	100,000.00	2,053,154.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,394,400.00	31,182.00	136,264	205,420.00	296,972.00	1,746,000.00
Plaza	100,000	3,034,500.00	149,000.00	136,000	163,000.00	.....	3,174,400.00
Riverside	100,000	1,074,553.00	13,436.00	115,010	74,491.00	149,861.00	1,213,436.00
State	100,000	7,189,000.00	409,000.00	236,000	136,000.00	784,000.00	8,303,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,520,000.00	56,000.00	194,000	116,000.00	13,000.00	1,938,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,270,500.00	50,800.00	131,700	153,100.00	125,500.00	1,623,700.00
United National	1,000,000	2,040,300.00	222,700.00	59,600	90,000.00	.....	1,275,100.00
Varick	100,000	664,100.00	5,800.00	60,200	48,400.00	36,000.00	718,300.00
Washington Heights	100,000	602,690.00	10,150.00	24,600	93,580.00	.....	498,140.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,876,000.00	28,000.00	187,000	368,500.00	1,800.00	2,100,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,554,800.00	16,200.00	99,900	114,900.00	49,900.00	1,645,300.00
Broadway	150,000	2,049,145.00	14,903.00	185,760	259,500.00	.....	2,187,400.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,437,700.00	100,800.00	55,100	352,800.00	24,200.00	1,676,100.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,953,100.00	241,900.00	76,800	741,800.00	50,000.00	3,590,700.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,945,500.00	200,700.00	586,900	951,200.00	65,000.00	7,571,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	997,876.00	11,956.00	65,140	61,423.00	10,000.00	1,031,445.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,980,000.00	193,000.00	315,000	800,000.00	18,000.00	5,211,000.00
National City	300,000	3,280,000.00	129,000.00	343,000	636,000.00	203,000.00	4,051,000.00
North Side	100,000	984,737.50	11,337.64	63,600	51,710.95	242,094.45	1,051,157.87
People's	100,000	1,211,200.80	35,000.00	125,300	198,000.00	101,000.00	1,464,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	601,145.00	9,195.00	56,921	70,810.00	60,011.00	648,032.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,130,000.00	90,000.00	25,000	159,000.00	30,000.00	1,090,000.00
Union	200,000	1,164,000.00	43,500.00	87,100	127,500.00	344,100.00	1,461,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	745,700.00	36,000.00	22,600	34,300.00	57,900.00	718,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	719,600.00	47,200.00	10,000	160,500.00	.....	738,200.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,806,900.00	210,000.00	282,100	1,792,300.00	1,053,800.00	5,541,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,076,193.00	79,067.00	65,861	277,186.00	80,725.00	1,774,115.00
Second National	250,000	1,094,900.00	65,500.00	18,300	347,300.00	67,000.00	1,160,400.00
Third National	200,000	1,090,799.37	56,156.00	79,716	573,293.67	4,850.70	1,614,801.66
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,208,200.00	141,600.00	26,800	170,200.00	244,400.00	2,230,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,055,080.00	41,423.00	37,230	65,700.00	68,400.00	1,098,274.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	50,000	1,553,729.00	18,524.00	107,751	110,640.00	148,618.00	1,524,539.00

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, March 26, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
980	Amal.

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1904.

MARCH 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Mar. 26, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing. Saturday, March 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended March 26, 4,427,162.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 26, '04.
23	7	15	Feb. 13.	6	Mar. 22.	7½	8⅜	+ ⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000			..	7⅞	8⅜	6	8⅜	18	1,600
87½	83	84½	Feb. 13.	30¼	Mar. 25.	43	48	−10⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	48	48	39¼	39½	..	942
75⅝	33⅝	52	Jan. 2.	43⅛	Feb. 5.	48⅝	48¾	.. ..	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	155,857,900	Feb. 29, '04.	⅞	Q	48⅛	50½	47⅝	48¾	66⅜	228,380
25⅝	12	14⅜	Jan. 13.	13	Mar. 16.	13⅜	..	+ ½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	17,215,600	..	..	..	14	14	14	14	..	100
41¾	17¼	21⅝	Jan. 27.	17¾	Jan. 6.	19½	20	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	20¼	20½	20	20	39¼	3,000
93	60¼	72	Jan. 27.	67	Jan. 6.	71	71½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	71⅝	72	70⅝	71½	91	2,900
46¼	23¼	37½	Jan. 25.	25¾	Jan. 7.	29	30¼	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	30	30	29½	29½	43	920
98	82	90	Feb. 9.	89	Jan. 22.	88	93	.. ..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '03.	3	SA	88	91	88	91	.. ..	30
41½	24	25	Jan. 15.	23	Mar. 21.	23	25	− 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '03.	1	SA	24	24	23	24	.. ..	300
235	171	195	Jan. 29.	190	Mar. 18.	185	195	+ 2	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	$4	SA	192	192	192	192	.. ..	264
29⅝	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5½	Jan. 19.	6½	8	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	18	100
11⅛	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	3⅝	4½	.. ..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4¼	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	7⅝	300
37⅜	10	18⅝	Jan. 27.	11⅞	Jan. 5.	14⅜	15¼	− ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	30	100
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	6⅛	Mar. 24.	6⅜	7	− ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7	7	6½	6⅞	7¼	6,025
42⅞	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24¼	Mar. 24.	26¼	26¾	− 2¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	29	29	24⅞	26½	31½	6,439
19¾	5	12	Jan. 22.	8¾	Mar. 16.	8	9	− ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8½	9¼	15⅞	330
48½	23½	30	Mar. 21.	28	Jan. 19.	28⅝	31½	+ 2	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	30	30	30	30	42	100
31⅝	10½	23⅝	Feb. 16.	16½	Jan. 6.	21	22	− 1⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	22¾	21¼	21¼	27⅞	5,850
95⅜	67½	83	Mar. 22.	75½	Jan. 6.	81½	83¾	+ ⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	83	83	82½	83	94	695
5⅛	2½	4¾	Jan. 22.	3	Jan. 8.	3	4	− ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	100
52⅞	36⅜	51½	Jan. 28.	46	Feb. 25.	49	49½	.. ..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1½	Q	49¾	49¾	48½	48¾	47⅝	6,129
99½	80¼	94½	Jan. 28.	88¾	Jan. 5.	92	92½	+ ⅛	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	92	92¾	90½	92⅛	93¾	3,355
126	90	120	Feb. 29.	110	Jan. 21.	112	117	− 5½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '04.	2½	Q	112	112	112	112	.. ..	100
98⅜	80	91	Jan. 13.	85	Jan. 6.	87½	92	− 2	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	87	87	86½	86½	.. ..	315
134⅝	107¼	131⅝	Jan. 23.	122¼	Mar. 7.	125¾	125½	− 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	127½	127¾	125¾	126	124⅜	41,720
123	116	126⅜	Jan. 30.	123	Jan. 4.	125	125½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	124⅞	125	124⅞	125	121¼	350
86	77½	86¾	Jan. 18.	82	Jan. 6.	84	87	.. ..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	86	86	85	85	.. ..	83
146	130	135	Jan. 14.	130¼	Feb. 11.	130	135	.. ..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	130	130	130	130	.. ..	20
14⅝	7½	12⅛	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	9	11½	.. ..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	.. ..	100
125⅞	58	78½	Jan. 5.	61	Feb. 20.	62	66	− 1½	Amaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	67	68	65¾	66	116	1,700
89⅞	54	71⅝	Mar. 23.	64	Feb. 24.	69	69½	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	69	71⅜	68¾	69	80⅜	175,444
103½	84⅜	92⅜	Jan. 22.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	90½	91¼	89¾	90	97⅛	8,418
118½	106	110¼	Jan. 29.	104½	Feb. 18.	106	108.	+ 2½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	Jan. 10, '04.	2½	SA	107	107	107	107	.. ..	400
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	78¾	78⅞	.. ..	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	79	81¼	78⅛	78⅞	91½	128,348
96⅜	82⅜	92	Jan. 28.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	88½	89½	.. ..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	89¼	89½	89	89	93¾	939
71¼	29½	52¼	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	43¼	43¼	− ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	44¼	44⅜	42⅝	43¼	65¼	135,475
225	170	200¾	Jan. 15.	185	Mar. 16.	194	200	+14½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Q	190	199½	190	199½	210	1,500
55	40	40⅞	Mar. 7.	47⅞	Feb. 19.	48½	50	+ ⅝	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	49½	49⅞	49½	49⅝	.. ..	200
78½	57½	68¼	Jan. 2.	64½	Mar. 23.	65	65¼	− 2½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	SA	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	70⅝	250
138¾	115⅝	121¼	Jan. 22.	109½	Mar. 12.	114⅝	114⅝	.. ..	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	3	SA	114⅝	116	113½	114¼	127⅜	18,094
190	153	163⅜	Jan. 19.	154½	Feb. 20.	156	159	.. ..	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,478,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	156	156	156	156	175	50
53⅝	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	25½	Mar. 14.	31½	31⅝	− ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,733,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	31⅜	32½	31¼	31¼	45	7,500
37½	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	37	38	− 1⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	39½	39¼	37⅝	37⅝	31	3,350
75½	60	85¼	Jan. 21.	75	Jan. 2.	80	84	− 1	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	80¾	81	80	81	68¼	500
138¾	105	124	Feb. 11.	124	Feb. 11.	120	140	.. ..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,839,700	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	135	135	135	135	.. ..	10
29¾	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	14	Feb. 24.	15⅝	15⅝	.. ..	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,000	.....	..	..	15¼	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	23½	8,000
46⅞	24	31	Jan. 21.	25½	Mar. 21.	26¼	27	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	28½	28⅝	25⅞	27½	39⅝	800
183½	133¼	148½	Jan. 22.	137½	Feb. 23.	140¾	141½	− ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	145	147¾	140⅜	140⅝	162⅜	243,270
194½	168	179½	Jan. 22.	173	Mar. 4.	171	176	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	175¼	178½	178¼	178½	185½	329
224½	153	170¼	Mar. 24.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	169	170	+ 3⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	167	170½	167	169½	182	7,635
250	190	214½	Jan. 23.	207	Feb. 8.	..	..	+ 4	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,855,100	Jan. 2, '04.	2	Q	212	212	212	212	.. ..	250
162	117	145	Jan. 21.	135	Mar. 22.	135	140	− 7	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	121,403,200	Feb. 20, '04.	3	SA	135	135	135	135	.. ..	200
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	8¼	Feb. 24.	9½	10	− ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	16½	240
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	19½	20	− 1⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20⅜	19	19½	30	2,473
17⅛	3	7⅜	Jan. 4.	4½	Feb. 20.	5½	6	− ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6½	5½	5⅝	9⅛	3,570
99⅜	66	80¼	Jan. 22.	74	Mar. 1.	75	76	.. ..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	90	200
191	185	181	Mar. 21.	181	Mar. 21.	178	..	− ½	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	Mar. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	181	181	181	181	.. ..	100
82½	24	34½	Jan. 27.	25½	Mar. 12.	27½	28½	− ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	29½	29⅝	27½	27⅝	64½	1,980
31⅜	10	19	Jan. 12.	14½	Feb. 23.	16⅜	17	− 2	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	18⅜	18¼	16⅜	16⅞	25⅜	3,797
72	44½	58½	Jan. 25.	52	Feb. 23.	53½	55	.. ..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	55	55	54	54	94	300
43	17	28⅝	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 23.	23½	24½	− ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	25⅜	25⅜	24	24½	39½	1,400
28⅛	9½	16¾	Jan. 26.	11⅜	Feb. 27.	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	13½	13⅞	13	13⅜	20¼	980
222	164	201	Mar. 23.	185	Feb. 8.	197⅝	198	+ 4	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	Q	194½	201	194½	198	204¾	35,254
80	80	*83	Mar. 21.	*68	Mar. 21.	60	70	.. ..	Consolidated Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	$4	A	68	68	68	68	.. ..	25
119	94¾	109¼	Jan. 22.	101¼	Jan. 4.	106½	108	− 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	106	107	106	106¼	113	815
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 25.	12¼	Mar. 15.	13	13½	− ⅞	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	13¾	13⅞	13	13⅜	33⅜	1,430
85½	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	68¼	72⅞	.. ..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	71½	72	71½	72	82¾	225
183½	149	168¼	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	150	150¾	− ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,100	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	151½	152	150¼	150¾	167	7,550
.....	.....	3⅛	Mar. 21.	2⅝	Mar. 18.	..	..	− ⅛	Delaware & Hudson rights.	..	.....	.....	..	..	3	3½	2¾	2⅞	...	14,651
276½	230	275	Jan. 14.	250¼	Feb. 23.	265	268	+ 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	265	267½	264	267½	260	440
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18	Mar. 14.	20⅜	21	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20½	20	20½	36⅜	700
90½	62	74⅞	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	67	70	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	70	70	69¼	69¼	85½	300
47½	12	24⅝	Jan. 22.	19½	Jan. 7.	19	25	.. ..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,293,100	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	.. ..	10
75⅞	70	76½	Jan. 23.	73	Mar. 26.	..	..	− ½	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,823,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	73	73	73	73	.. ..	200
20⅜	7⅞	14⅝	Jan. 23.	8½	Feb. 23.	10	11	+ 1½	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	10¼	11⅜	10¼	11¼	15¼	1,440
33⅜	14	29½	Jan. 25.	17	Mar. 2.	19½	21½	+ 1¼	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	20⅜	22	20½	21⅜	29¼	1,250
90	55	67½	Jan. 22.	61	Feb. 25.	63½	64½	+ 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	64	65	63	64	77¾	1,560
34⅜	20	25½	Jan. 21.	22⅜	Feb. 29.	23	24½	+ ⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 28, '04.	1	Q	24	24¼	24	24	30¼	1,880
19½	7	10¾	Jan. 22.	8	Feb. 25.	8	8	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8½	8½	15	235
29⅜	10	17¼	Jan. 22.	11½	Feb. 29.	12½	15	.. ..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	23¼	100
42⅝	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	22	Feb. 26.	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	25⅜	27⅞	24⅞	26⅜	34⅞	230,500
74	62½	69¾	Jan. 27.	61½	Feb. 29.	63⅝	64	− ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	64½	65¾	63½	64½	66⅜	15,204
64¼	44	50½	Jan. 2.	37¾	Feb. 29.	41¾	42¼	+ ¾	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅜	44½	41½	41¾	53½	7,100
72	51	58½	Jan. 14.	43	Mar. 1.	44	48	− 5⅝	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¾	..	45	45	45	45	.. ..	100
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	156½	Feb. 24.	165	167	.. ..	General Electric Co.	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	167½	170	168	166	190¼	3,260
209	160	186	Mar. 22.	170	Mar. 17.	170	178	− 1	Great Northern pf.	100	124,109,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	175	186	172	172	.. ..	2,510
106¼	63	77⅞	Jan. 22.	70	Feb. 11.	74	75	+ ⅞	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	101	410
99¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	80	81½	+ 2	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	80	81⅞	80	81	96¼	1,325
151	125¼	134⅝	Jan. 28.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	128¼	129	− ¼	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	129¼	130	128¼	129	136½	5,836
*100⅜	*100⅜	*104½	Jan. 21.	*103½	Jan. 6.	103½	..	.. ..	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	.. ..	50
19⅞	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10⅜	Jan. 6.	11	12	+ ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	16¼	770
74½	57½	67½	Jan. 22.	64¼	Feb. 9.	64½	65½	− ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, '03.	1½	Q	65¼	65¾	64½	65¼	70½	717
44¾	23	37	Jan. 30.	31	Jan. 2.	35	43	.. ..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	35	36	35	36	.. ..	300
48	16	27¾	Jan. 8.	17	Feb. 18.	19	20	− ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	19½	19½	19½	19½	36⅜	300
77⅞	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	33	35	− 2½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	34	37	34½	35	64½	300
47¼	25¼	29	Jan. 21.	25	Mar. 23.	25¾	28	− 1⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25	25	25	40¼	100
82⅜	62½	69	Jan. 21.	65	Feb. 8.	65	66¼	− ⅝	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1	Q	66½	66½	66½	66½	79½	100
36½	16½	21	Jan. 21.	16½	Feb. 24.	18¼	19¼	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	19½	21	19	19	30⅜	670
61¼	29	38⅜	Jan. 19.	31	Feb. 29.	34⅝	35¼	+ 1⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	37	34½	36⅛	54	3,840
53	23½	30¼	Jan. 25.	26	Mar. 11.	26	27	+ ¼	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	27	27½	27	27¼	42¼	895
83	49	55½	Jan. 2.	49	Mar. 23.	47	54	+ 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	49	49	49	49	72½	100
130¾	95	111½	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 23.	105½	105⅝	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville.	100	160,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	105¼	107	104⅝	105⅝	117¼	21,895
13	6¼	7	Mar. 25.	6¼	Mar. 21.	6½	10	+ ½	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	7	6¼	7	.. ..	400
155½	126½	146¾	Jan. 22.	139⅜	Mar. 12.	142¼	142¾	− ⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1½	Q	143¾	144	142¼	142⅞	138	6,380
128⅞	70¼	92	Jan. 21.	72¼	Mar. 14.	76½	80	− 1⅜	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	79	80½	78	78	114¼	2,000
142⅜	98⅞	124	Jan. 2.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	110⅞	111	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	112½	113⅞	110	111	134⅜	34,325
29	8¼	14⅜	Jan. 11.	9¼	Feb. 25.	10⅜	11	− 1	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	.....	..	..	11⅞	11½	10⅜	10⅜	26⅜	5,575
73¼	42	67	Jan. 30.	52	Jan. 4.	62	63¼	− ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	63	63½	62	62½	69	4,560
132½	100¼	126⅜	Jan. 28.	117	Feb. 25.	120	125	+ 3⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	7	..	124	124	123	123	124½	420
80½	15½	19	Jan. 21.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	17	18	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅝	17¼	17¼	24½	4,195
63¼	33	42¼	Jan. 22.	35	Feb. 23.	37½	39	.. ..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	39¾	38	39	55	5,310
115⅞	85¾	96⅞	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	91	91¼	− ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	92	93½	90¼	91½	106⅞	148,996
133¼	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	106	108	+ 2½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	107	107½	106	107¼	108	340
47¾	32	45	Mar. 23.	36	Jan. 4.	44⅝	44⅞	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	43	45	43	44⅜	45⅝	2,620
106⅞	94	104½	Mar. 21.	100¼	Jan. 16.	103½	104⅝	+ ⅞	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104½	104⅝	105½	300
36	12	21	Jan. 22.	17	Jan. 5.	18	19	− ⅛	National Enameling & Stamp. Co.	100	15,591,800	Jan. 1, '04.	1	Q	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	35	300
20¼	10½	16⅝	Jan. 21.	14½	Feb. 25.	15	15⅜	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15	15⅜	15	15	26¼	1,060
90	70	84½	Feb. 23.	80¾	Jan. 6.	85	92	.. ..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	88	88	85	85	91	52
47⅜	34¼	41	Jan. 11.	34⅜	Feb. 25.	36½	38	− ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,603,980	.....	..	..	38⅜	38½	37¼	37¼	35	400
22½	17	21⅞	Jan. 8.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	17	18¼	− 1⅛	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,827,200	.....	..	..	18⅞	19½	17⅞	17⅞	.. ..	400
177	105	139⅝	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	130	135	+ 7	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	128¼	133½	128	133½	159⅜	1,250
156	112⅝	121⅛	Jan. 23.	112⅜	Mar. 12.	116⅜	117⅛	.. ..	New York Central.	100	122,252,400	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	116⅞	118	115⅝	116⅞	132⅜	13,687
225¼	187½	196	Jan. 22.	189	Mar. 26.	189½	190	− ⅜	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	78,902,000	Dec. 31, '03.	2	Q	190	190	189	189	212	731
35⅞	19	24⅛	Jan. 26.	19⅜	Mar. 14.	21	21¼	− ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	21⅝	22¼	20⅝	21	30¼	35,270
76½	53¾

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 26, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, March 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ng's For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended March 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g. Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 26, '04.
80¾	38¾	42¾	Jan. 23.	40½	Jan. 4.	42	44	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,304,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	44	44	42¼	42¾	77½	675
55¾	11½	27½	Jan. 22.	25¼	Mar. 14.	22	23¾	+ ¾	Rock Island Co.	100	29,785,100	.....	..	..	23	24	21½	22¾	46	107,265
90	55¾	66¾	Jan. 22.	57¾	Jan. 4.	61⅛	62	+ ⅜	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	31,100,289	Feb. 1, '04.	1	Q	62½	64	61½	62¾	78¾	11,040
30	12	22½	Jan. 27.	17½	Jan. 4.	19½	19¾	— ⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,947,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	19½	20¾	19½	19⅝	25	2,250
84½	60	76½	Jan. 23.	74¾	Jan. 15.	76½	77¾	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	6,951,400	May 15, '04.	1¾	Q	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	425
76	39	95¾	Jan. 23.	93¾	Jan. 4.	93	95	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,630,600	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	44¼	44	43¾	43¾	89	3,900
30	12	16¾	Jan. 22.	12⅝	Mar. 9.	13½	14½	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,569,600	.....	..	..	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	24½	900
66	24	30¾	Jan. 23.	29¾	Feb. 26.	33¾	34½	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	23,035,700	.....	..	..	33¾	34½	33¼	34	56	1,200
72	22¾	35¾	Mar. 16.	31¼	Jan. 7.	32¾	33¾	.....	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	33¾	33¾	30	30½	60	1,250
97⅜	67	68	Mar. 16.	61	Jan. 4.	80	85	— ⅛	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,760,000	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	80¾	81¼	80½	81¼	93¾	200
86¾	59¾	82¾	Jan. 27.	77¾	Mar. 14.	80¾	81	+ 2¾	Southern Pacific.	100	197,362,100	.....	..	..	79¾	81¼	78¾	80¾	87¾	953,220
39⅞	16⅞	23⅛	Jan. 27.	18½	Feb. 24.	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	113,900,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22¾	21	21¾	31⅝	32,980
36	8¾	9⅝	Jan. 22.	7¾	Jan. 4.	83	83¾	+ 1¼	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	49,050,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2½	SA	85¼	86	83	84¼	80¾	7,622
69⅜	25¾	41	Jan. 27.	34¼	Feb. 26.	36	38¼	.....	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,858,600	Nov. 1, '99.	2	..	39¼	39¾	36	36	64½	5,460
43⅞	20¼	27⅞	Jan. 23.	21½	Feb. 23.	23½	24	— ⅝	Texas Pacific.	100	28,760,000	.....	..	..	24½	24⅝	23¼	23½	37	4,060
122⅝	100	124½	Jan. 18.	118	Mar. 14.	120	121	+ 1	Third Avenue.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	120	121½	120	121	122	300
37⅜	17⅝	22	Jan. 21.	20	Feb. 23.	21	22¼	+ ⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20½	20	20½	30	600
31⅜	15	23½	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 20.	22	24	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,000	.....	..	..	26½	27	25¼	25½	25	400
43	24	32¾	Jan. 13.	32	Feb. 24.	34½	35	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,099,000	.....	..	..	27	27¾	25	25	43¾	1,010
122¼	79	95¾	Jan. 21.	87⅛	Feb. 23.	90¼	92¾	..	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	92¼	92½	90¼	92	111	1,275
15	4½	5¾	Jan. 20.	4	Mar. 22.	...	...	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	4	4¼	4	4¼	12¾	200
104⅝	65½	85	Mar. 22.	71	Mar. 14.	82¾	82½	+ 5¾	Union Pacific.	100	108,772,900	Oct. 1, '03.	2	SA	77¼	85	78¾	82¾	89¾	899,695
95¾	55½	92¾	Mar. 24.	86¼	Feb. 25.	91	93	+ 5¾	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,562,100	Oct. 1, '03.	4	SA	87½	92¼	87½	92	95¾	8,985
110⅞	94	99½	Mar. 25.	96	Feb. 5.	98½	100	+ ⅞	United Fruit Co.	100	12,575,500	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	98¾	99½	98¼	99¾	109¼	200
22⅜	9	12	Jan. 15.	8	Feb. 17.	8	10	+ ⅛	United Railways Investment Co.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	9	10	9	9¾	....	700
64½	30	47⅜	Jan. 22.	43¼	Feb. 6.	43½	44	— ⅝	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	57⅜	300
53	33	46	Jan. 22.	40	Mar. 24.	....	....	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	40¾	41	40	41	50¾	900
150¼	95	119	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	103	108	....	United States Express Co.	100	20,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	2	SA	106	110	106	106	130¾	85
15½	6	8¾	Jan. 26.	6¾	Feb. 22.	6¾	7	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,889,800	.....	..	..	7¼	7¼	7	7	12¾	2,000
90¾	71½	79¾	Jan. 25.	75¾	Jan. 4.	78	78¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,289,800	Jan. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	78¾	79¾	77¾	79¾	90	3,220
22¾	4	9¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 15.	9	9¼	— ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	23,198,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7¾	6¾	6¾	22	1,050
72	30¼	57¾	Feb. 8.	46	Jan. 14.	50¾	52¾	— 1	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03.	1½	..	52	52¾	48	50¾	67¼	9,110
19¼	7	14¾	Jan. 27.	10¼	Feb. 6.	13	13¾	....	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	13¼	13¾	13	13¾	18	2,455
58	30¼	54¾	Jan. 27.	41	Jan. 4.	54	54¾	+ 1¾	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	52¾	54¾	53¼	54	51¼	3,040
39⅞	10	12⅝	Jan. 2.	9¾	Jan. 6.	11	11¼	— ⅞	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,209	Dec. 30, '03.	⅞	..	11⅜	11⅞	11	11¼	35⅝	35,313
89⅝	49⅝	60	Jan. 22.	54½	Feb. 1.	57⅝	57⅞	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	59	59¾	56¼	57⅜	85¾	232,385
66⅜	17⅛	34⅜	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	30	30¼	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	30¾	31	29½	30	62¾	3,480
128½	80	106½	Jan. 26.	98	Jan. 7.	103	107	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	105	105½	104½	105½	126	380
33⅜	16⅞	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 24.	18¾	19	..	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	19¾	19¾	18⅝	19	27¼	2,400
55¼	27⅞	41	Jan. 25.	32¾	Feb. 24.	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	37	37½	35¾	36¼	49¾	17,695
249⅞	195	205	Mar. 28.	203	Mar. 28.	200	215	— 1	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	16	SA	205	205	205	205	220	200
93	80¼	89⅝	Mar. 17.	86	Jan. 6.	88¼	89	— 1½	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	88	88¼	88	88¼	87⅝	810
221	130	173⅞	Jan. 21.	154	Feb. 23.	158	162¼	— 1½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,475,200	Jan. 11, '04.	2½	Q	163½	165⅞	161¼	161½	207	4,900
27½	12	19½	Jan. 22.	14½	Feb. 23.	16	17	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16¾	17	16	16½	22¼	400
63	40¾	52⅜	Jan. 22.	42	Feb. 24.	48	50	....	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,300	.....	..	..	48	48	48	48	53	100
38½	20	29⅝	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 24.	25	27½	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	27	27	27	27	33¼	100
29½	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16⅛	Jan. 4.	18	19	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	25½	1,871
55½	33	47⅛	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	40	42½	— 1⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200	.....	..	..	42½	43½	41	41	47¾	1,900

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Express	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Linseed pf	2	pf.	3⅝
Am. Sugar pf	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2⅞
Atl. Coast Line	2½	National Biscuit	1⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. & N. W.	3⅝	Peo. & Eastern	2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	4	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Southern Pacific	2½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Det. Southern	1½	Third Avenue	1
Det. South. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	5⅝
Det. United	1	Union Pacific pf.	5⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	2	U. S. Realty pf.	1⅝
Kan. C. So. pf.	1⅝	Wb. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	10⅝	Kan. & Mich.	1⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Long Island	1
Am. Ice pf.	2½	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Locomotive	1⅝	Mexican Central	1
Am. Snuff	5½	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d	
Am. Snuff pf.	2	pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	People's Gas Chi.	2½
Can. Southern	2½	Pere Marquette	2⅞
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	Reading	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	7	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Chi. T. T. pf.	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Col. Southern	2	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1⅛
Con. Tob. pf.	1½	Westinghouse El. &	
Gen. Chemical	5⅝	M.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	1	Wells-Fargo Exp.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	Wis. Central pf.	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	2¼	N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen'l. 4s	1⅝	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s	1
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1½	Or. Sh. L. con. 5s	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1½	Or. Sh. L. part. 4s	1½
L. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	1½	St. L. Mer. Bdg. Term. 5s	2½
Manhattan 4s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st.	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	2
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½	T., St. L. & W. 3½s	1
Morgan's L. & T. 7s	8½	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1½
Nsh., C. & St. L. 7s	1½	Wab., Om. Div 3½s	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	1¼	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. C. & Mo. R. 5s	3⅝	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	1
		St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 28.

Hall Signal Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Majestic Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
National Biscuit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Books close.

Tuesday, March 29.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Celluloid Co.—Annual meeting.
Great Western Cereal Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Monopole Champagne Co.—Special meeting.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Perpetual Account Book Co.—Annual meeting.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 30.

Boston Suburban Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
The Brearley School, Limited—Books close for annual meeting.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, March 31.

American Bank Note Co.—Dividend payable.
American Locomotive Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Co.—Dividend payable.
American Surety Co.—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Cooper Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable on common April 1 to holders of record this date.
Equitable Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common April 20 to holders of record this date.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.—Books close.
New York Central Railroad.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date, and books close for annual meeting.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Panama Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable April 1 to holders of record this date.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Universal Car Bearing Co.—Annual meeting.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Books close.

Friday, April 1.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Can Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Association—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Beach Creek Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and New York Air Line—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Providence Railroad—Dividend payable.
Broad-Exchange Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Capital Traction—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Title and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Commercial Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Towboat Co.—Dividend payable
Concord and Montreal Railroad—Dividend payable on all classes of stock.
Continental Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
De Long Hook and Eye Company—Dividend payable.
Electric Boat Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railway, New Haven—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Forth Worth and Denver City Railroad—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Genesee and Wyoming Railroad—Dividend payable.
Great Western Cereal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Silver Company—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on common.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce, Boston—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
New Century Zinc and Lead Company—Dividend payable.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New York Dock Company—Dividend payable on preferred, April 15 to holders of record this date.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Old Colony Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on special stock.
Real Estate Trust Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Revere Rubber Co.—Dividend payable.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Rochester Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred stock certificates.
Sao Paul (Brazil) Tramway, Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable
Savannah Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on Mobile and Ohio stock trust certificates.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tefft, Weller & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Trust Co. of America—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Ferry Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Union Traction Co. of Indiana—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Typewriter Co.—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Title and Indemnity Co.—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence—Dividend payable.
Washburn Wire Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Washington Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power, Spokane—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, (Boston)—Dividend payable.
Wolverine Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, April 2.

American Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable May 16 to holders of record this date.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred April 15 to holders of record this date.
United Traction Co. of Albany—Postponed special meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended March 26, 1904	$12,753,788
Week ended March 27, 1903	12,217,057
From Jan. 1, 1904	146,932,589
From Jan. 1, 1903	160,456,863
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended March 22, 1904	$9,836,836
Week ended March 24, 1903	11,214,418
From Jan. 1, 1904	110,531,392
From Jan. 1, 1903	118,595,313
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$48,453
Week ended March 27, 1903	209,198
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,320,098
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,177,123
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$770,000
Week ended March 27, 1903	538,400
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,683,774
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,391,745
Net Exports of Gold.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$823,545
Week ended March 27, 1903	329,212
From Jan. 1, 1903	214,622
Net Imports of Gold.	
From Jan. 1, 1904	$1,636,324
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$48,958
Week ended March 27, 1903	52,309
From Jan. 1, 1904	221,244
From Jan. 1, 1903	318,831
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$909,246
Week ended March 27, 1903	967,551
From Jan. 1, 1904	12,197,822
From Jan. 1, 1903	9,665,237
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$860,288
Week ended March 27, 1903	615,242
From Jan. 1, 1904	11,976,573
From Jan. 1, 1903	9,346,406
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$95,413
Week ended March 27, 1903	261,497
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,541,342
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,495,954
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$1,679,246
Week ended March 27, 1903	1,505,951
From Jan. 1, 1904	14,941,596
From Jan. 1, 1903	12,056,982
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended March 25, 1904	$1,583,833
Week ended March 27, 1903	944,454
From Jan. 1, 1904	10,400,254
From Jan. 1, 1903	9,561,028

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Imports, New York, March 19 to 25.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Patria	Fayal	$150
Maracaibo	Curacao	10,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem IV	Curacao	40
Valencia	Jeremie	400
Flandria	Puerto Colombia	275
Gold Bullion—		
Flandria	Puerto Colombia	235
Siberia	Puerto Colombia	5,039
Siberia	Cartagena	4,431
Siberia	Savanilla	513
Siberia	Baranquilla	2,329
Seguranca	Colon	700
Allianca	Colon	4,340
Allianca	Buena Ventura	900
Allianca	Tumaco	416
Cherokee	Sanchez	160
Neckar	Bremen	3,046
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	2,639
Monterey	Vera Cruz	2,560
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	4,635
Havana	Vera Cruz	3,452
Silver Bullion—		
Neckar	Bremen	2,107
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	14,762
Monterey	Vera Cruz	6,573
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	12,118
Havana	Vera Cruz	10,063
Gold Ore—		
Bolivia	Cartagena	2,680
Silver Ore—		
Bolivia	Cartagena	410
Total		$95,413

Exports, New York, March 21 to 26.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Mar. 21	Krp. Wilhelm.	London, S. B.	$56,510
Mar. 22	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	1,181
Mar. 22	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C. (U. S.)	14,000
Mar. 22	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	20,000
Mar. 22	Cedric	London, S. B.	385,000
Mar. 25	Campania	London, S. B.	374,775
Total			$831,466

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Mar. 17	Orono	Buenos Ayres, G. C. (U. S.)	$750,000
Mar. 18	St. Paul	London, S. B.	97,780
Grand total			$1,679,246

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

High Billion Records in Loans and Deposits—Increase in Cash.

Loans passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time yesterday. Employment had to be found for the United States deposits withdrawn from interior banks and concentrated in the ten special depositary banks in readiness for the Panama payments.

The increase in United States deposits for the week was $5,459,400, and since Feb. 6, 1904, $9,054,800. The 20 per cent. to be withdrawn from banks outside of New York and sent here amounted to about $22,000,000. The average system must have concealed a large part of the gain for the week, because the outside banks probably did not turn over the cash until the last day, which was Friday.

There will be no new high record for United States deposits this year. That was made during the refunding operations of 1879, $402,370,130, of which the greater part was in one New York bank, the First National.

But it will be worth remembering that loans first exceeded a billion dollars by $7,863,700 on March 26, 1904, and that deposits for the first time reached and passed the billion mark by $11,329,000 on Feb. 16, 1901, attaining the maximum of $1,048,663,500 on March 26, 1904.

There was much shifting of loans, but the tendency was toward expansion. Thirty-one banks had increases in this item; seven of them in excess of $500,000, the National City Bank leading with an increase of $7,637,300. Twenty-three banks reduced their loans; five by more than $500,000, the First National in the lead, with a decrease of $2,903,600.

There were fourteen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, seven National and seven State. This compares with twenty banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-two in the week ended March 28, 1903, and twenty-two in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these fourteen banks was $7,134,575, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $28,603,450 instead of $27,468,875.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent. The time money market was quiet and the tone was easy. Rates are 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾@4 per cent. for six and seven months, 4½ per cent. for eight to ten months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper and the supply was light. Rates are 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for prime single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8690@4.87 to 4.8715@4.8725, closing steady at 4.8705@4.8715.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange at 3½@7 per cent., averaging 5¾ per cent. Time money was firm at 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5@5¼ per cent. for four to six months. There was a light inquiry for commercial paper, which was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8690@4.87 to 4.8725@4.8735, closing at the lower rate, under the influence of liberal offerings of loan bills.

The items in last week's statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of March 28, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,572,700	.....	$110,322,700
Net profits	132,398,200	.....	122,764,400
Deposits	1,048,668,500	$11,634,800	894,280,000
Circulat'n	36,936,000	22,200	42,900,800
Total	$1,333,543,400	$11,677,000	$1,170,247,900

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,007,863,700	$8,944,900	$904,599,200
Specie	217,727,100	487,500	162,461,500
Legal t'd'r.	71,906,800	2,584,500	66,384,400
Total	$1,297,499,700	$12,016,900	$1,134,445,100
Res'e held.	289,636,000	3,972,000	229,846,900
Res. req'd.	282,167,125	2,913,700	223,565,000
Surplus.	$27,468,875	$158,300	$6,280,900
U. S. dep's.	45,948,100	5,459,400	40,190,000

The surplus in 1902 was $8,965,575; in 1901, $7,870,500; in 1900, $9,836,150; in 1899, $15,494,850; in 1898, $33,801,475; in 1897, $48,885,750.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

THE BRITISH COPPER MARKET.

Operators in the speculative copper market are extremely cautious and rather puzzled over the enormous quantity of metal which has again lately been shipped from New York and Baltimore. The total quantity dispatched last week from Atlantic ports was, indeed, the heaviest on record, having been advised as about 7,000 tons, which brings up the total to over 52,000 tons so far this year, as against some 21,000 tons for the same period last year. Of this huge quantity, which shows already an excess over the large orders understood to have been secured on this side by the chief American producers, very little has gone into the English and Continental public warehouses to swell the figures of the visible supply. In other words, this American metal appears to have been scattered on arrival here, to judge by the usual returns of deliveries ex warehouse. The fact remains, however, that fresh business with European consumers during the last six weeks has been dull, and that it shows as yet no signs of reviving regardless of the independent attitude of leading producers. The latter are still quoting Electrolytic to European consumers at about £58 per ton, while showing little inclination to place contracts with dealers. The prices quoted to American consumers are tolerably well sustained, although it is understood that producers have considerable quantities of metal to place for delivery in the current month. Producers' views are apparently strengthened by the efforts made to force the price of Standard to an artificial level by creating a scarcity of warrants, while hopes are entertained that the Russo-Japanese war will eventually benefit the statistical position. Meanwhile dealers in Standard are confined to the supervision of fluctuations, but the prospects of both Continental and home manufacturers continue encouraging.—London Standard.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Mar. 26. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
222	226	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	225	Jan. 6	225	Jan. 6	225	Mar. 16, 1904
220	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	Jan., 1904	4½	.....		.....		*288	Mar. 4, 1903
72	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1903	3	75½	Jan. 19	72¾	Jan. 13	75½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
185	200	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
18	20	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	.....		.....		186	Dec. 7, 1903
..	..	American Malting pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1¾	22	Jan. 14	17	Jan. 7	20	Mar. 15, 1904
125	127	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.....	..	.....		.....		2¼	Dec. 18, 1901
72	..	American Telephone & Telegraph.	127,061,900	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	130	Jan. 25	121	Feb. 16	121	Feb. 16, 1904
23	27	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¾	76	Mar. 16	69	Jan. 25	76	Mar. 16, 1904
53	56	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
88	98	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21	54	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 25, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan., 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jun. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Dec. 30, 1902
5½	6¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 23	5¾	Mar. 1	5¾	Mar. 1, 1904
116	124	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	½	127	Jan. 12	118¼	Mar. 2	118¼	Mar. 2, 1904
132	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
101	..	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,600	Jan. 7, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Dec. 28, 1903
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
65	69½	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A.	11,372,400	Feb. 23, 1904	2½	71	Jan. 30	65	Feb. 25	67½	Mar. 16, 1904
84	87½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	85½	Jan. 14	83¼	Feb. 5	83½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 29, 1903	2	.....		.....		90	Sep. 5, 1902
165	175	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
31	35	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1899	1¼	33¾	Jan. 18	29¼	Feb. 23	82	Mar. 15, 1904
101	110¾	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1904	1¼	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	110½	Mar. 14, 1904
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898	3¼	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 5, 1903
..	64	Colorado Fuel & I. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27	65	Jan. 27, 1904
173	183	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	193	Feb. 16	168	Jan. 8	191	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2½	Jan. 18, 1904
2	..	Denver & Southwest pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	3¼	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2⅝	Feb. 10, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
127	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	125	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	.....		.....		.....	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	Jan. 15, 1904	1	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1904	3¾	..	.....	..	.....	88	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	.....		.....		405	Mar. 21, 1901
60	65	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65	Jun. 18, 1903
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	65	Feb. 2, 1904
45	59½	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1903	4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	72	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	52½	Feb. 4, 1904
94	100	**General Chemical** pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	29	Jan. 9, 1902
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	96	Mar. 17, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,329,100	Jan. 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*93	Nov. 27, 1903
49½	52	Homestake Mining	21,849,000	Mar. 25, 1904	25c	50¼	Jan. 13	50¼	Jan. 13	*98	Apr. 18, 1903
28½	28¼	**International Power**	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	28	Mar. 12	26	Mar. 1	50¼	Jan. 13, 1904
74	78	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	74	Mar. 14	71½	Feb. 9	27	Mar. 18, 1904
40	50	**Keokuk & Des Moines** pf.	1,524,000	Nov. 16, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	74	Mar. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	48	July 15, 1903
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	13	May 21, 1902
5	10	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	50	Mar. 13, 1901
55	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	9	Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1904	2	.....		.....		55	Mar. 5, 1904
85	95	Laclede Gas pf.	2,300,000	Dec. 15, 1903	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	98¼	Mar. 14, 1903
90	105	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	95	Feb. 23	85	Feb. 23	91	Mar. 17, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1904	3½	*271¾	Feb. 24	*271¾	Feb. 24	85	Feb. 23, 1904
100	120	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,870,000	Dec. 31, 1903	5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	*271¾	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1903	7½	.....		.....		110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1½	46	Mar. 18	45	Mar. 9	16	Jan. 15, 1904
125	135	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	46	Mar. 18, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		138	Feb. 26, 1904
60	65	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	67¾	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
85	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	94⅝	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	61	Feb. 18, 1904
180	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	185	Jan. 25	185	Jan. 25	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
78	85	**National Enameling** pf.	8,546,600	Jan. 1, 1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		82½	Feb. 1, 1904
42	49	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	2½	Jun. 9, 1901
27	29¼	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	32¼	Jan. 23	25½	Mar. 7	45	Feb. 2, 1904
105	115	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	28½	Mar. 18, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	3	69	Jan. 26	63	Jan. 19	108	Jan. 21, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		63	Mar. 16, 1904
40	45	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1903	1	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23	20	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1904	5	.....		.....		41	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 9, 1904	5	.....		.....		*395	Dec. 30, 1903
129	131	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*285	Oct. 8, 1901
141	145	New York & New Jersey Tel.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 11, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*145	Mar. 18, 1904
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	85¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	.....		.....		190	Aug. 28, 1903
..	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	80c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	80	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19, 1904	2	.....		.....		80	July 30, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,853,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	85½	Jun. 23, 1903
..	62	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,200	Feb. 15, 1904	1½	66¾	Jan. 22	60	Mar. 9	117	May 16, 1899
85½	97	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,542,800	Jan. 15, 1904	2	98	Jan. 22	97	Jan. 15	62¼	Mar. 19, 1904
177½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 5, 1904	1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	98	Jan. 22, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	.....		.....		140	Sep. 12, 1902
..	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	4½	Feb. 16	1¾	Aug. 13, 1903
200	210	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1904	4	.....		.....		4½	Feb. 16, 1904
131	135	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	204	July 15, 1903
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,800	Jan. 15, 1903	1	38½	Feb. 9	36½	Feb. 6	131	Jan. 29, 1904
9	11	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	3,000,000	.....	..	14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	37	Feb. 16, 1904
35	38	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,800,000	July 15, 1902	2½	45	Jan. 19	26	Feb. 9	9	Mar. 15, 1904
17	19	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	20½	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 8	36	Mar. 9, 1904
62	72	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1	*70	Jan. 28	*61	Mar. 1	17	Feb. 10, 1904
152	156	St. L. & San F., C. & E. I. cfs.	7,040,300	Jan. 2, 1904	5	167	Jan. 23	150	Jan. 9	*62	Mar. 16, 1904
..	124	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,127,700	Jan. 2, 1904	1½	123½	Jan. 23	122	Feb. 4	159	Mar. 15, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	.....		.....		122½	Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	850,525	Jan., 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
88½	91	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,632,600	Oct. 1, 1903	2	92	Jan. 26	90	Feb. 25	100	Feb. 17, 1899
⅞	1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	1⅛	Feb. 24	⅝	Mar. 4	91	Mar. 16, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	½	.....		.....		⅝	Mar. 16, 1904
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,849,400	July 15, 1903	2½	.....		.....		40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,224,500	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	.....		.....		14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	7,956,500	.....	..	29	Jan. 22	27	Feb. 9	*90	Apr. 6, 1900
25	29	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	.....		.....		28	Mar. 16, 1904
17	20½	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	1¾	.....		.....		*18	May 20, 1903
..	..	**Union Bag & Paper** pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¾	58¼	Jan. 4	45	Feb. 24	150	Jun. 12, 1903
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,340,400	Jan. 9, 1904	2½	.....		.....		53	Mar. 19, 1904
..	..	U. S. Pipe	12,105,300	.....	..	8¾	Jan. 25	6¾	Feb. 18	275	Aug. 13, 1902
..	..	U. S Reduction & Refining	5,218,900	July 1, 1903	1	.....		.....		8	Mar. 7, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,940,200	Oct. 1, 1903	2½	.....		.....		19¾	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,108,000	Jan. 2, 1904	5½	.....		.....		45	Jun. 16, 1903
20	24	**Va. Iron, Coal & Coke**	3,041,600	.....	..	.....		.....		*176	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	.....		.....		18	Nov. 13, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,980,000	Nov. 26, 1903	1	.....		.....		5½	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	**West Chicago Street**	12,129,600	Nov. 15, 1903	¾	.....		.....		70	Sep. 14, 1903
175	200	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	2,998,700	Jan. 11, 1904	2½	194	Jan. 18	192	Jan. 8	120	Aug. 4, 1899
										194	Jan. 18, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Germany's Pig Iron Production in 1903.

According to the statistics of the Society of German Iron and Steel Producers the production of pig iron during the year 1903 was unequalled in the history of the iron trade in Germany, the production being 10,085,694 long tons, as against 8,520,540 tons in 1902. As compared with the former record year (1900) the increase in 1903 amounts to 18.37 per cent., and 20 per cent. as compared with the output of the year 1897. The total production of pig iron is made up chiefly of the following: Foundry pig, 1,540,461 tons; Bessemer pig, 446,761 tons; basic pig, 6,277,777 tons; steel and spiegel pig, 708,139 tons, and puddle iron, 559,376 tons.—Walter Schumann, Consul, Hamburg, Germany.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 26, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93½	Jan 22	92	Jan 13	93	Mar 26	..	93
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	101¼	Mar 25	98½	Jan 6	101¼	Mar 26	101	101¼
Do registered	AO*	101¼	Mar 25	98½	Jan 22	101¼	Mar 25	98	..
Do adjust g. 4s	Nov.	90	Jan 27	87½	Feb 13	89	Mar 25	86½	..
Do do registered	Nov.	82½	Jan 26	82½	Jan 26	82½	Jan 26	..	..
Do stamped		89½	Jan 29	87½	Jan 8	89	Mar 25	86½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100	Jan 22	96	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	95½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	92½	No 10, 02	..	96
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS					93½	De 21, 03		
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*					114½	Oc 8, 02	102	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94½	Feb 15	91	Mar 1	92½	Mar 23	92½	92¾
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO					125½	No 30, 03	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	MN*	109	Mar 9	109	Mar 9	109	Mar 9	110	..
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ					97	Au 22, 01	92¼	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	91¼	Oc 30, 03	91½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¼	Jan 21	92¾	Feb 23	94¾	Mar 26	94	94½
Do do registered		92¼	Mar 16	92¼	Mar 15	92¾	Mar 16	92	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102¾	Mar 26	100¾	Feb 25	102¾	Mar 26	102	..
Do do registered		101½	Feb 17	101½	Feb 17	101½	Feb 17	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS					94	No 23, 03	..	..
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	88¾	Jan 22	87½	Jan 8	88	Mar 25	86	88½
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97	Feb 2	97½	Feb 24	94¾	Mar 22	94	96
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	80	Jan 20	87½	Feb 11	85¾	Mar 24	85½	85½
Do do registered						90½	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105½	Mar 11	105½	Mar 11	105¾	Mar 11	105	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS					108¾	Oc 29, 03	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122	Jan 12	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	120	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Au 1, 03	95	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		..	....	..	....	100¾	Fe 13, 03	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117	Jan 22	113½	Mar 7	114	Mar 17	113½	114½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ					103	Ap 14, 97	112	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121½	Mar 2	121½	Mar 2	121½	Mar 2	118½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	122½	Jar 2	121½	Feb 27	122½	Mar 18	123	..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99	Jan 4	97½	Mar 1	98	Mar 17	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	103¾	Mar 6	102¾	Jan 5	103¾	Mar 22	103¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107½	Jan 21	104¾	Mar 25	104¾	Mar 25	104½	105
Do do registered	*MS					107	Au 14, 03	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92½	Jan 11	90	Mar 8	91½	Mar 14	..	92
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118	....	111¾	Feb 24	118¾	Mar 4	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	106½	Jan 22	103¾	Jan 4	106¾	Mar 24	106½	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*					105½	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.. Oct. 1		71¼	Jan 25	63¾	Mar 15	63¾	Mar 15	66	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.. Oct. 1		32	Jan 23	28	Mar 8	29	Mar 25	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945.. Oct. 1		20¾	Jan 25	18	Mar 17	18	Mar 22	18	..
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s, 1951	*JD					92	Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946	*JJ	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	103½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	102½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ					103	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	QJ*	131½	Jan 20	126	Mar 3	128¾	Mar 23	128¼	128½
Do do registered	QJ*	130½	Jan 25	125¼	Mar 7	128¾	Mar 8	127	128½
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112½	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 19	111¾	Mar 11	111¼	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM					105	De 8, 03	..	104½
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	JJ	102	Jan 27	100	Jan 4	101	Mar 22	101	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	109¾	Mar 9	108¼	Feb 3	109¾	Mar 10	108	110
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116¼	Feb 2	114¾	Jan 6	116¼	Mar 25	116	116¼
Do do registered	*MN	115	Feb 10	113	Mar 1	113	Mar 1	112½	115¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	104	Jan 22	100½	Mar 1	101¾	Mar 26	101¾	101¾
Do do registered	*MS					103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*					112	My 14, 03	104	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	101½	Feb 5	99¼	Jan 4	101	Mar 15	101¼	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	94¾	Mar 25	94½	Jan 27	94¾	Mar 25	..	96½
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS					106½	Oc 29, 02	..	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*					90¾	De 30, 03	84	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	84	Feb 16	81½	Jan 5	84	Mar 26	83¼	84
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	77¼	Mar 23	74½	Jan 5	77	Mar 25	77	77½
Do registered						83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA					104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101½	Jan 15	99	Feb 3	99	Mar 1	99½	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	93	Jan 4	91	Feb 22	92¼	Mar 25	92	93
Do do registered		91¾	Mar 11	91½	Feb 15	91¾	Mar 11	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*					109¾	De 23, 03	110¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*					100¾	No 6, 03	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106	Jan 18	105	Feb 17	105	Mar 21	104¾	104¾
Do do registered	*MN					105	De 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 2	100¾	Feb 8	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107	Mar 14	105¾	Jan 30	106¾	Mar 15	106	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115	Feb 1	114¾	Jan 16	115	Feb 27	112¼	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	106¼	Jan 14	106¾	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 14	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*					129¾	Oc 22, 03	130¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	116¾	Feb 9	115¾	Jan 8	116	Feb 25	116	..
Do do registered	MN*					119¼	Ap 13, 03	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	113	Jan 16	112¼	Jan 4	113	Jan 16	114½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	128	Jan 14	126¾	Feb 11	126¾	Feb 11	126¾	128
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*					108	Jy 24, 03	..	..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109	Mar 7	106	Jan 18	109	Mar 7	106¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	173	Mar 19	169	Mar 14	173	Mar 19	171	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	109	Mar 14	109	Mar 14	109	Mar 14	103½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	109	Jan 25	107¼	Mar 25	107¾	Mar 25	..	107¾
Do do registered	QJ					111	De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	96¾	Jan 15	96	Jan 15	98¾	Jan 15	96¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JD*					116¾	Ap 29, 03	113¾	116½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ*	119	Jan 28	115¾	Mar 23	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111	Jan 14	103¾	Jan 9	110¾	Feb 23	110¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	116	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 19	115¾	Mar 21	114¾	115½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	109¾	Mar 20	109¾	Mar 26	109¾	Mar 26	109¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ					137½	Jy 18, 99	127¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¾	Feb 4	116¾	Jan 29	118	Feb 16	116¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106	Jan 15	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	169	Mar 14	169	Mar 14	169	Mar 14	171	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*					113¾	Oc 28, 03	112¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	107	Mar 16	107	Mar 10	107	Mar 16	106½	107
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111	Mar 9	110¾	Jan 28	111	Mar 9	110¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾	Jan 15	114	Mar 17	114	Mar 17	113¾	115
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD					113	Oc 27, 03	111	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	114¼	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	115	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	123¾	Feb	4	123¾	Feb	4	129¼	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	104	Jan	2	104	Jan	2	104	..
Do do registered	FA15					106¾	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	99	Jan 28	97¾	Mar 11	98¾	Mar 24	97¾	98½
Do do registered	QF					102	No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*					113¾	De 15, 03	113½	..
Do do registered	AO*					111¾	De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110½	Mar 24	109½	Jan 15	110¾	Mar 24	110¾	112
Do do registered	AO*					106¾	Mr 30, 03	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106	Feb 5	104½	Feb 24	105	Mar 24	105	107
Do do registered	MN*	104¼	Jan 21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	104½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾	Jan 22	108½	Mar 3	108¾	Mar 12	109¼	..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	116¼	Mar 24	115¾	Feb 10	116¼	Mar 24	116¾	..
Do do registered	*MN					123	My 28, 01	115	117¾
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*					106	No 5, 02	100	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS					108	Oc 9, 02	103	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS					105¾	No 17, 03	104	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*					111½	De 28, 03	111¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129	Jan 22	128¼	Feb 29	129¾	Feb 29	128¼	129½
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1929	*FA	118¾	Mar 25	117¼	Mar 14	117¾	Mar 26	117¾	119
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS					142½	Fe 10, 02	129¼	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*					131½	De 5, 03	129¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 6s, 1907	*FA					107¾	Fe 21, 01	101	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN					105	Se 9, 03	..	..
Chi. Dock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	122½	Jan 22	122¾	Jan 22	122¾	Jan 22	121½	123
Do registered	JJ*	130	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	130¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	104	Jan 21	101	Jan 7	102¾	Mar 23	102¾	..
Do do registered	*JJ					107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN					98	Au 18, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN					100¾	Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN					98¾	Je 30, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN					99½	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN					95¾	Je 28, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1018	*MN					87	Au 7, 03	..	..
Burr., C. R. & N 1st 5s, 1906	*JJ	102¾	Mar 14	101¾	Jan 2	102¾	Mar 23	102½	..
Do registered		101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	..	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	Mar 21	117¾	..
Do do registered	AO	..	....	..	....	120½	Mr 16, 03	..	..
C.R.. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*					118	Ja 27, 01	110	..
C.,R. I. & P. R.R.col.tr.g.4s, 2002	MN*	74¾	Jan 22	66½	Jan 7	69¾	Mar 25	69¾	70
Do do registered		85	Jan 20	73	Jan 6	88¼	Ja 7, 03	..	..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	104⅝	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104⅝	Jan 26	104¾	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ					95¼	Oc 1, 03	96	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ					90	Oc 1, 03	91¼	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	96	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	106	Mar 3	106	Mar 3	100	Mar 3	101¼	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*					140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	132	Jan 20	130½	Jan 7	131½	Mar 26	131	133½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD					136	De 19, 03	..	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	131	Jan 27	130½	Jan 9	131	Feb 26	130½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	133¾	Mar 3	129¾	Mar 3	129¾	Mar 3	129¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	132½	Mar 9	129¾	Mar 3	132½	Mar 9	132½	133½
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	82¾	Jan 7	82¾	Feb 25	82¾	Mar 24	80	82
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JD*	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110¼	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM					109	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*					101½	De 5, 03	104¾	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ					113	De 22, 03	112½	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	106¾	Mar 26	95¾	Jan 8	100¾	Mar 26	100¾	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD					97	No 20, 03	..	..
Do do registered						101½	Oc 8, 02	98	101
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	68	Feb 1	68	Feb 4	98	Feb 2	99	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	101¾	Feb 19	98	Feb 27	101¾	Mar 22	101¾	101¾
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	JN*	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	..	101
Do do registered	MN*					102	De 9, 02	91	100
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*					94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*					102	Ap 15, 03	93	..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101	Jan 27	100¼	Mar 4	100¼	Mar 4	..	101½
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	110½	Mar 15	110¼	Mar 15	110¼	Mar 15	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD					130	Jy 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	128	Mar 16	128	Mar 16	128	Mar 16	127	130
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO					104	No 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98	Jan 26	95¼	Jan 13	96¼	Mar 18	96¼	97
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	65	Mar 16	60	Jan 6	65	Mar 25	63	65
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1936	AO*	112¾	Feb 9	111¾	Feb 9	112¼	Feb 9	112	117
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	110	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	115½	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63¼	Jan 19	56	Jan 8	60¾	Mar 11	58	60¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89¾	Jan 29	84	Mar 7	90	Mar 23	85	86
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 25	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129¾	Jan 25	129¾	Feb 11	129¾	Feb 11	129	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131¼	Mar 23	130¾	Feb 16	131¼	Mar 23	131	..
Do do registered	*JD					134	Oc 29, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	129¼	Mar 26	127	Jan 5	129¾	Mar 26	126¾	..
Do registered						135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114½	Jan 28	111¾	Feb 8	112	Mar 15	115	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	100¾	Jan 26	100¼	Jan 28	100¾	Jan 27	101½	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 8	109¾	Feb 8	110	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*					102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
Del. & R. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¼	Jan 12	137	Feb 11	137	Feb 11	135¾	..
Do registered	MS*					149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 26	106¾	..
Do registered	*AO					122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106	Mar 11	106	Mar 11	106	Mar 11	106	106¾
Do do registered	*AO					111¾	Fe 4, 02	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN					143¾	No 10, 02	141½	..
Do registered	*MN					147¾	Je 18, 02	140	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	98¼	Jan 28	96¾	Mar 1	97¾	Mar 25	97¾	98
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ					108¾	My 22, 03	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	104¾	Mar 19	103	Jan 4	104¾	Mar 19	104	105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	97	Jan 22	94	Jan 6	96¾	Mar 26	95½	96
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	85¼	Jan 23	83½	Jan 22	85¾	Jan 25	81½	85¼
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO					97	Ja 3, 02	90	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	36	Jan 4	35	Jan 21	36	Jan 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*					111	Fe 28, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD					97	De 4, 03	96½	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94	Jan 2	93¾	Mar 10	94	Mar 25	94	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ					175¼	Au 25, 03	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	94	Feb 26	79¼	Mar 19	79¼	Mar 19	79	80
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	111¼	Jan 25	110¼	Jan 4	111¼	Jan 25	110¼	111¼
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	106¾	..
Elgin., Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	114½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN					114	My 25, 03	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	112¾	Mar 24	112¼	Mar 24	112¾	Mar 24	112¾	115
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111	Jan 14	110¾	Feb 10	110¾	Feb 22	107	108½
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114½	Jan 11	114	Mar 24	114	Mar 24	112¼	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD					101¾	Je 28, 03	100	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¼	Jan 27	131¾	Mar 23	131¾	Mar 24	130¼	132½
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*					130	Au 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	98¼	Jan 21	96¼	Feb 19	97¾	Mar 25	97	97¾
Do registered	JJ	98½	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	89½	Jan 26	84	Mar 26	85	Mar 26	85	85¼
Do do registered		85¼	Feb 4	85¼	Feb 4	85¼	Feb 4	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93½	Jan 27	88¾	Feb 24	90	Mar 21	90	..
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD					125¾	Je 17, 03	125	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	118¾	Jan 20	117¼	Jan 18	118¾	Mar 22	117¾	118¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO					106	Au 5, 02	102	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	132	Mar 8	131	Feb 4	132	Mar 17	132½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	113¾	Jan 12	113¼	Jan 12	113¾	Jan 12	115¼	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*					113¾	No 25, 03	113¾	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN*	108½	Jan 6	108¼	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 6	100	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO*	111½	Mar 17	111	Jan 6	111½	Mar 17	111¾	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	110½	Mar 16	109¼	Jan 8	110¾	Mar 17	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA					90	No 4, 03	86¼	101¼
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	104	Jan 19	103¼	Jan 7	104	Jan 22	100	102¾
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	87	..
Do do small		..	....	..	....	90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	..	....	..	....	123¾	De 21, 03	123¼	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	124
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	..	96
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	111	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	....	..	....	101½	Je 30, 02	92	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	87	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123¼	Mar 26	120	Jan 22	123¼	Mar 26	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115	Mar 26	112	Jan 6	115	Mar 16	112¾	115¼
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ald	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116	Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	76	Mar 21	75	76
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	110¾	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	96¾	Feb 19	97¾	Mar 26	97½	97¾
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102⅜	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100¾	Mar 7	100⅜	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	101½	No 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	100⅜	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	100⅜	Feb 29	100½	Mar 10	100⅜	Mar 16	101	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	90½	No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	88½	Mar 26	88	..
Do do registered	*FA	87½	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	86¼	Mar 25	85¼	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	85¼	Mar 14	86	Mar 25	85½	87
Do do registered	*FA	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 5	105	Jan 8	105¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 14, 03	..	..
Clear. R. R. 1st g. t. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 10, 02	103	104
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	105½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	109	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	108	Mar 24	107¼	108
Do registered	*JJ	106¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 9	107	Mar 26	107	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100½	Jan 22	98	Mar 4	98¾	Mar 24	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 9, 03	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	96¼	Mar 24	96½	Mar 1	99¼	Mar 26	96¾	96½
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 8, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	....	..	....	139	Ja 21, 03	125½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	109½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	119¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	....	..	....	127	De 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	103½	106
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106½	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 14	..	97
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	....	..	....	109	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¼	Mar 8	115¼	Mar 8	115¼	Mar 8	115¼	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117½	Feb 23	117⅛	Mar 1	117½	Mar 16	117⅛	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104½	Mar 15	103	Jan 12	104½	Mar 23	104¼	..
Do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 19, 03	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 29, 03	124	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125¼	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101	Se 8, 03	101⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	..	....	..	....	106¼	My 14, 03	100⅜	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103¼	Feb 17	100½	Mar 18	100½	Mar 24	..	101
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	....	..	....	100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111½	Feb 23	111½	Feb 23	111¼	Feb 23	110¾	111¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 20, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	..	....	..	....	127	No 28, 03	123	126½
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	..	....	..	....	127	No 19, 03	125	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	90	Mar 21	96¼	Jan 4	98¾	Mar 26	98¼	99
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96½	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	90¾	Jan 22	87½	Feb 25	89¼	Mar 26	89	89½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107⅞	Jy 1, 01	104	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	100	Jan 11	96¼	Feb 26	100	Mar 24	100	100¼
N. P. Ry. pr. lien ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 25	101½	Jan 6	103¼	Mar 25	103⅜	103¾
Do registered	QJ	102½	Mar 18	101	Mar 3	102¾	Mar 18	101	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 20	70¾	Feb 20	71⅜	Mar 26	71¼	71½
Do do registered	QF	70¼	Feb 10	69¾	Jan 8	70¾	Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97⅜	Jan 11	97⅜	Jan 11	97⅜	Jan 11	97¼	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	94¼	Mar 22	90¾	Jan 6	93¾	Mar 26	..	..
Do do registered		93½	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	91½	Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	122¾	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	120½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Jy 21, 03	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108¼	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¼	Jan 29	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	..	....	..	....	96½	No 9, 03	93½	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	....	..	....	94½	Fe 19, 02	82	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	113	Feb 19	112	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	....	..	....	114½	My 4, 03	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	107¼	Feb 9	106	Jan 16	105¼	Mar 23	..	107
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 21, 03	101	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	100	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108	Mar 25	107½	108¼
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	106¼	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	105	108½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts. 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 03	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., B, 1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92½	De 28, 03	91	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	96	Feb 8	95¾	Mar 23	95¾	Mar 25	96	96½
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 6s, 1932	AO*	..	....	..	....	118	De 21, 03	118¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	98	Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	100¼	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	....	..	....	116½	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	100¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	89	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	....	..	....	127¾	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 1, 01	117	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	106½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 26	104½	106
Do do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113	..
Do do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	106	Au 28, 03	108	..
Do do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb 5	94¼	Feb 23	96	Mar 25	95⅞	96
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 14, 97	100½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111	De 10, 03	..	109½
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	107½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	121¼	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	....	..	....	95	Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118¾	Mar 18	118½	Jan 8	118¾	Mar 19	119	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*MN	108½	Feb 13	107¾	Feb 8	108¼	Feb 13	107¾	110
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	109½	Jan 4	109¼	Jan 16	109¼	Jan 16	109¼	110
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112½	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115¼	Mar 7	115¼	Mar 7	115¼	Mar 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	114⅞	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾	Jan 26	94⅝	Jan 7	96¼	Mar 26	96¼	96⅝
Do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96¼	Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*AO	94¼	Mar 15	91⅜	Jan 4	93⅝	Mar 18	93¾	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119½	Mar 7	119⅜	Mar 18	119⅝	Mar 16	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	....	..	....	105	De 19, 03	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	75	Au 3, 03	63½	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	....	..	....	92	Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101½	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	87	De 21, 03	82½	86
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105	Feb 6	105½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 11, 03	105½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124½	Jan 29	122¾	Mar 14	122¾	Mar 14	122½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	110¾	Mar 18	110½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	79½	Feb 20	82¾	Mar 23	81	82
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	120	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	80½	Mar 26	..	..
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 18	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	94¼	Mar 23	92¼	Jan 6	94¾	Mar 24	93¾	94½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	78¼	Mar 25	72¼	Jan 13	78	Mar 26	76½	79
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	74⅝	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	71½	Mar 26	71¼	71⅝
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d gs. 1909	AO*	110½	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	110½	Feb 26	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	131	Mar 26	130¾	131½
Do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	106¾	Jan 29	107¼	Jan 4	107⅜	Mar 16	107¼	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111	Mar 25	111	Mar 25	111	Mar 25	110¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101¼	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101¼	Mar 25	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	105⅝	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	..	....	..	....	134	Mr 16, 03	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114½	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	..	..
Do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11, 01	102¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69	Mar 17	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	96½	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	97	Mar 21	97	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 7, 03	89¾	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	106	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106¾	Fe 26, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	108	Mar 5	102	Jan 15	108	Mar 26	102½	108
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	105½	Feb 25	105⅛	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111¼	My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	100	Mar 18	97¼	Jan 8	99¾	Mar 26	99¾	100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90	Jan 23	87¼	Feb 24	89¾	Mar 26	89	89½
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. s. f. 6s, 1941	JJ*	94	Mar 10	97	Feb 26	98	Mar 10	94	100
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 6s, 1949	*JA	101¾	Mar 26	97¼	Mar 11	97¼	Mar 26	97¼	98½
Do registered	*JA	..	....	..	....	97¼	My 5, 03	..	..
Do pac. gtd. s. f. 6s, Aug., 1905	JD	85¾	Jan 27	84	Jan 6	86¼	Mar 8	85	86
Cal. Mar. & A. 1st & 1sts	*FA	..	....	..	....	110¾	Fe 27, 03	110½	112

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	102	Feb 2	100	Jan 28	102	Feb 2	103½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	107	Jan 21	105⅜	Mar 9	105⅜	Mar 9	105⅜	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	103¾	Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1903	*MN	..	....	..	....	102¼	De 1, 02	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111¼	Mar 15	111	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	113	Mar 21	112¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	93	Mar 18	90¼	Jan 5	93	Mar 18	93	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	119½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130¼	Mar 24	130¼	Mar 24	130¼	Mar 24	130	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78½	Mar 24	..	79
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	106¾	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	106½	Mar 2	105⅝	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	107½	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107½	Mar 1	106⅛	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	..	....	..	....	107⅞	De 15, 03	102⅜	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	....	..	....	102	Oc 22, 03	103⅜	..
Do do Series C. and D, 1906		..	....	..	....	106¼	My 15, 03	103½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	108	Mr 2, 03	108½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	109	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	108	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	109	Mar 12	107	Jan 6	109	Mar 12	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	....	..	....	111½	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	100	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 25	113	Mar 25	112¾	113
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	93	Mar 10	..	93
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	..	....	..	....	93	Ap 3, 02	104	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95	Feb 2	93½	Mar 17	93½	Mar 17	..	94
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	De 25, 01	106½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91⅜	Mar 18	80	91¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116	Oc 20, 03	114½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113½	Jan 28	113	Mar 15	113	Mar 15	113	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	*MN	118¾	Feb 4	117¼	Jan 5	118¼	Mar 22	..	118½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	110½	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	108	109½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	122	Mar 18	118½	Jan 7	122	Mar 18	121	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	130	Jan 7	121	123
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	115	Mar 8	114	Mar 16	114½	Mar 21	114½	115
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	..	....	..	....	108½	De 28, 03	109	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	....	..	....	82	Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	104½	Feb 18	103¼	Jan 5	104½	Mar 24	104½	105¼
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	115	Feb 1	110	Jan 15	110¾	Mar 12	111	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	....	..	....	112½	Jan 6, 03	106⅛	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	110¼	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	....	..	....	112	Fe 18, 03	106½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 6, 03	108	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	....	..	....	108	No 9, 03	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	....	..	....	93	De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	114½	Jan 7	112½	Feb 19	113	Mar 4	113¼	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 21, 03	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115⅞	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	112¼	Feb 27	113⅜	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	..	....	..	....	100	Se 30, 03	100	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended March 26, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.	
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	107⅜	Mar 7	106¼	Jan 22	107⅜	Mar 10	108¼	109⅜
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D*	106½	Mar 16	104	Mar 5	106½	Mar 16	103½	107
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g 6s, 1905	J J*	101⅝	Feb 2	101	Mar 5	101	Mar 5	101½	102
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	..	....	..	....	108	No 27, 05	..	105
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	M S*	..	....	..	....	109	Fe 3, 01	103½	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	M N	..	....	..	....	107½	Ja 16, 03	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	Q F*	97	Feb 15	95	Mar 14	95	Mar 14	95	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	81½	Jan 28	70	Jan 4	77	Mar 25	70⅝	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	86	Jan 9	82	Mar 15	82	Mar 15	82½	87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	J J	75	Mar 9	74	Jan 18	75	Mar 9	75	77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A*	61⅝	Jan 23	53¾	Feb 8	58	Mar 26	58	58½
Do registered		57⅝	Mar 16	57⅝	Mar 16	57⅝	Mar 16	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	A O*	68½	Jan 22	63	Jan 5	67⅞	Mar 26	67½	68
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	J J	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J J	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	90	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	A O	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	90	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	F A*	106¾	Jan 8	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 25	..	105½
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	J J	100¾	Mar 26	97	Feb 8	100¾	Mar 26	97½	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	93	Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	A O	65½	Mar 19	86	Jan 6	94¾	Mar 26	94¾	95
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	M N	..	....	..	....	90½	De 21, 03	..	89
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	66	Feb 29	65½	Feb 29	66	Feb 29	..	65
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	47	Jan 25	35	Jan 4	40	Mar 18	..	40
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4¼	Jan 28	1⅜	Jan 5	2	Mar 22	2	3
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	M N	110¼	Mar 15	107½	Jan 7	110¼	Mar 15	110	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	..	....	..	....	79	Au 12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	M N	75½	Jan 22	68¾	Jan 7	74⅝	Mar 26	74¼	74½
Do registered		75⅜	Jan 22	68¾	Jan 7	74⅝	Mar 26	..	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	F A*	99	Jan 12	95¼	Mar 11	96	Mar 21	96	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	79	Feb 4	69	Jan 5	71½	Mar 25	70	..
Do do Trust Co. ctfs.		73¼	Jan 27	70	Mar 8	70	Mar 8	67	70
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	M N	105	Feb 26	105	Feb 26	105	Mar 5	105	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	..	....	..	....	115	Je 23, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	102½	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	102½	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	Fe 27, 02	97½	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	J J*	..	....	..	....	91	Jy 31, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	104	Mar 23	102	Mar 7	104	Mar 23	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	106	Jan 8	101½	Jan 12	103¼	Jan 12	106	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	F A	102½	Mar 23	100¼	Jan 6	102½	Mar 23	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949	M S*	78	Feb 29	67½	Feb 2	71	Mar 17	70	71
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	..	....	..	....	96¼	Ap 29, 03	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Ap 8, 02	85	..
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	100⅝	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	M N	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 19, 03	111¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	M N	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	107	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J J	97½	Jan 4	95	Feb 8	97	Mar 18	108¾	107½
Do reg. and s. f. 4½s, 1950	M N	94	Jan 25	101¾	Jan 2	103¼	Mar 22	103	103⅝
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103¼	Ja 23, 03	103½	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	..	....	..	....	107½	Je 23, 03	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	J J	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	102	Feb 16	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 19, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Mar. 26. $13,508,000

Week ended March 26, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	4½
American Hide & Leather 6s	77	77	77	77	1
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	93	93	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	185½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	100	101⅛	100	101⅛	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	89	89	89½	89	18
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	88¾	89	88¾	89	18½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	92½	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	85
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½	94	94¼	94	94¼	140
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼	55
Baltimore & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	88	88	88	88	2
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	85½	85½	85¼	85⅝	67
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	2
Broadway & Seventh Ave. consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	74	74	73¾	73¾	27
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	102½	102¼	102	102	6
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113¾	114	113¾	114	11
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	9
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. col. tr. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	32
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	2
Central of Georgia con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	13
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	20
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	18	18	18	18	5
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	4
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116	116¼	116	116¼	35
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101⅝	101⅞	101	101⅝	180
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	77	77¼	77	77	57
Chicago & Alton 3s	84	84	84	84	10
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	93⅝	94¼	93½	93⅞	887
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	35
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	16
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	107⅜	107⅝	107½	107⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & West. 5s	115½	115¾	115½	115½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hast. & Dak. Div. 5s	106	106	106	106	9
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	109⅝	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	4
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	103	103	103	103	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	78½	79	78½	78⅝	121
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	102¼	102⅞	102½	102⅝	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	70	70½	69½	69⅝	450
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	132	132	131½	131½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80	80	80	80	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	90	100¾	90	100¾	25
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	71½	71½	71½	71½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96	96	96	96	5
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	85¼	86	85¼	86	123
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	58⅝	59	58	58	397
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Connecticut Ry. & Light ref. 4½s	90	92½	90	92½	6
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97½	98	97½	97⅝	5
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	66⅝	68	66⅝	67⅞	165
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia 1st con. 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	10
Erie 2d ext. 5s	112½	112⅞	112½	112½	5
Erie 4th ext. 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Erie 1st consol. 7s	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	22
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97½	28
Erie 1st general 4s	85	85½	84½	85½	25
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103½	103½	103	103½	4
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	3
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¼	1
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Green Bay debenture A	72	74½	72	74½	8
Green Bay debenture B	13	13⅜	13	13¾	42
Hocking Valley 4½s	104¾	105½	103¾	105¼	2
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	113	113	113	113	25
Hudson County Gas 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102¾	103	102⅝	103	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98½	98⅝	98	98¼	51½
International Steam Pump 6s	100	100½	100	100½	5
International Paper 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	79	80⅞	79	80¼	191
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	12
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	85	85	84½	85	54
Lackawanna Steel 5s	95½	95½	94⅞	94⅞	49
Laclede Gas 5s	107	107	106	106⅛	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	112	112½	112	112½	6
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	98⅛	98½	98½	98⅛	31
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101	101	101	101	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
Long Island gen. 4s	100	100¾	100	100¾	3
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98¾	98⅞	36
Louisville & Nashville, St. L. Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	104	104	104	104	9
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¼	91½	90⅝	90⅝	12
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108⅜	108⅜	1
Mexican Central 4½s	93½	94¼	93½	94¼	36
Mexican Central 1st income	13½	14	13½	14	69
Mexican Central 2d income	7½	7½	7½	7½	10
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	117½	118⅛	117½	117¾	16
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	99	98	99	61½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77¼	78	77½	77⅞	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99⅝	101	99¾	101	81
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100¼	100½	100	100	38
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	80	80	80	80	15
Missouri Pacific ell 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101¼	105	104½	105	12
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120	119¾	119¾	2
Morgans, Louisiana & Texas 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	10
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	20
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	122½	123½	122½	123½	5
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	76	76	76	76	10
New York Central gen. 3½s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	97⅜	14
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	88½	88½	88	88	20
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	87	88½	87	88¼	46
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	60
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
New York Dock 4s	91	91	91	91	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	82
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur mon. 4s	90⅝	90⅞	90¼	90¼	25
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	129½	129½	129½	129¼	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99	99	98½	98¾	47
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	89¾	89⅝	89½	89½	26
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	71¼	72	71¼	71⅝	361½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103⅝	103⅜	103½	77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	41
Oregon Short Line 4s	93¾	95½	92¾	94¼	2,011
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113	113⅝	113	113¾	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	3
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96¼	96¼	95¾	96	101
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
Pennsylvania Real Estate 4s	105	105	105	105	11
Pennsylvania 3½s gtd. tr. ctfs	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	4
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	65	65	65	65	5
Reading general 4s	96	96¾	95¾	96¼	108
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113¾	115½	113¾	115½	24
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	87	87	86½	86½	3
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	11
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge 5s	110	110	110	110	15
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81¾	82⅜	81½	82⅜	81
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94	94½	93⅞	94½	18
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71⅜	72½	71⅜	71⅜	140
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	76	78½	76	78	17
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	131⅜	132	131	131	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	111	111	111	111	3
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	78½	78½	78⅛	78⅛	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97	97	97	97	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	43
Southern Pacific 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Southern Pacific 4½s	89	89½	88⅝	89⅜	241
Southern Railway 5s	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	13
Standard Rope & Twine income	112⅜	113¼	112⅜	113	166
	2½	3	2½	3	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	104	104	104	104	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben Div. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Third Avenue con. 4s	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅝	51
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	86	86	86	86	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	70	70	69¾	70	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	82½	82½	82⅞	82½	14
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	104	104	104	104	2
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96½	97⅛	1,960
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	571
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	75	75¼	73½	74⅝	2,186
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	74½	74½	74½	74½	4½
Wabash 1st 5s	115¾	116	115⅝	116	17
Wabash debenture, Series B	61¼	62	60⅜	61⅜	508
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	81½	81¾	81½	81¾	1
West Shore 4s	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	9
West Shore 4s reg	107	107	107	107	20
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	103¾	103¼	103⅜	103½	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	89⅝	89½	89¼	5
Total sales					$13,508,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅞	2
Grand total					$13,508,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	103¼	Jan. 15	107¼	Jan. 25
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	103⅝	Mar. 24	103½	Jan. 15	103⅝	Mar. 24
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	107½	Mar. 16	106⅝	Mar. 1	107½	Mar. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	108	Mar. 15
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	.....		.....		133⅜	Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132⅜	Feb. 8	133	Mar. 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	106⅜	Feb. 23	107¼	Feb. 27
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	107¼	Feb. 18	107¼	Feb. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	106⅞	Mar. 16	106⅜	Mar. 16	106⅜	Mar. 16
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	.....		.....		107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	.....		.....		121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 4	111⅜	Mar. 4	111⅜	Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s Q. J.	98⅝	Mar. 16	98⅝	Mar. 16	98⅝	Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		104⅝	Sep. 3, 1902
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s J. J.	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	.....		.....		106	Apr. 4, 1903
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	102	Feb. 23	102	Feb. 23, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.	.....		.....		1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96	Mar. 17	95¾	Mar. 3	96	Mar. 17, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	.....		.....		95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	.....		.....		93½	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs.	.....		.....		117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	8	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7¼	Feb. 15, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1901 J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	91½	Mar. 14	92¼	Mar. 16, 1904

MARCH

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and Interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotations Mar. 26, 1904. Bid.	Quotations Mar. 26, 1904. Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	215	225
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Cit'g' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	..	..	.....	125	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	264	267
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Com'ce (Nat.) ex d	25,600,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 04	202	204
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 04	345	355
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	365	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	580	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 03	600	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	510	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	550	590
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	..
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	142	150
Leather Mfrs.' National	800,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 04	270	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	525	550
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	235	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	305	315
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
NewAm'damNat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 04	425	500
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	295
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	150	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	200	215
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	450	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	95	105
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	145	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	800	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 04	155	162
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	275	300
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	320	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	200	205
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	145	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 04	380	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 2, 04	1925	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	435	460
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	280	300
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 03	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	525	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 03	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 03	610	640
Gûardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	117	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	270	280
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	320	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	275	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	490	550
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Dec 31, 03	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	600	620
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 03	890	915
Mutual 'Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	295	305
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	110	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 16, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	125
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	600	650
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar. 1, 04	325	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	340	375
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 03	425	435
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	210	220
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	370	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1475	1500
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	192½	197½
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	230	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. L&. & Trac.	$4,475,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	43	48
Do preferred	2,572,800	1½	Q	.....	88	90
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	*7-32	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1945	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	600,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
††Do 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	63½	65
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,460,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	103¼	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,600	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	88	92
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Dealers' G. & El.	2,400,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	27½	29
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	66	..
Do pr. l. 6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	98	99
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	61	65
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	102
Hudson Co. Gas	150,000,000	1	S	Dec., 1903	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	2,400,000	2	..	June, 1900	50	60
††Do 1st 6s, 1948	2,750,000	3	..	Nov., 1903	103	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	94	99
Jackson Gas Co. 1st 5s	750,000	3½	S	Oct., 1903	..	100
Kings County 1st 5s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	99	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotations Mar. 26, 1904. Bid.	Quotations Mar. 26, 1904. Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	100	110
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	106	110
Mutual	3,000,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	280	290
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1946	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	109¼	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	103	103½
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95¼
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	89	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	75	77½
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	94	96
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6	8½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	63
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	107	110
††Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	104	..
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	B	Oct., 1903	49	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92½	98
Union ex div	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	38	35
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	900	..
Empire City	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	170
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	480	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	320	350
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	30	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	320	335
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	105	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	220	230
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	40	..
Usi'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	105	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	350	400
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	540	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Mar 30, 04	52	54
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4½	4¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Sep. 30, 03	36	36¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Mar 21, 04	80	83
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	76	80
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	5
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,333,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	99½	101
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 04	85	90
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	11½	12½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	69½	70½
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	108	112
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	152½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 04	140	150
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117¼	118¼
Do pf., ex div.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 04	107½	108½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¼	2½
Buff.&Sus.R.R.pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 04	..	87
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,432,000	..	..	.....	3½	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	55	65
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 03	113½	115
Cent. Fireworks	1,466,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	12	15
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	.52	57
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
††Do 6s	3,883,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	52½	55
Cen. & S.Am.Tel. ex div.	7,725,900	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	101	..
††Chesap'ke Tran. 5s, 1852	900,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	55	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15, 04	400	430
Claflin,H.B.,1st pf	2,800,300	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,600	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*1⅛	½
††Coms'k Tun. 4s	2,769,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,600	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Do preferred	28,452,400	1¾	..	Sep. 15, 02	2	3½
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1,149,500	..	..	.....	⅛	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1	3
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	13½	15
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1903	102	106
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	476,220	..	..	.....	*3½	4½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	29	..
Cuban 6s of 1896	2,000,000	3	..	Mar. 1, 04	97	98
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	21	25
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 04	52	60
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1900	6½	8
Do preferred	5,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	10	11
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	30	42
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	65	67
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	7-16
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	7,200,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*10⅝	10¾
Guggenheim Expl.	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 5, 04	97½	105
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	105	..
H'nackMeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19½
Do Knick.T.rcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	19
††Do 4½s	2,572,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	39	..
Hall Signal	1,583,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 04	95	96
Havana Tobacco	39,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	½	2½
Do 1st pref'd	900,000	..	..	.....	23½	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	4
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	11	16
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	115	122
Hudson River Tel.	2,612,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	92	100
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	..	..	.....	107½	108½
Int. Mercan. Mar.	46,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred	32,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	19
††Do 4½s	20,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	9	12
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	..	42
††Do 1st 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	**Oct. 1,02	..	42
Internat. Silver	9,943,700	..	..	.....	..	2
Do preferred	9,977,300	1	Q	Jan. 1, 04	..	3
Do scrip	1,065,842	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	96	100
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Iron Steamboat	..	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,600,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel	34,871,400	..	..	.....	61	61½
Lon. M'ture ($10)	4,287,300	..	..	.....	*½	5
Mar. Ya. ('Hall' C. P. C.)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Mexican Cent.	27,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 2, 04	12½	13
Mex. Nat.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4¾

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotations Mar. 26, 1904. Bid.	Quotations Mar. 26, 1904. Asked.
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	40	..
Do tr.co. rct.($5)	.....	..	..	.....	..	..
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*2	3½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	17½	Q	Dec 31, 03	175	175½
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1904	100¼	101¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 04	100½	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	35	42
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	71½	74
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1903	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	5
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3½
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	96⅝	96⅞
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	32	33
Do preferred	5,489,800	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	90	93
Pac. Fac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	½	1¼
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 04	332	338
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 04	197	202
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	118	120
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 03	106½	101½
Safety Car Heat. & Lt. ex div	4,840,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	175	183
Seaboard Air L.	28,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¾
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	16⅝	17
Do 5s	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	82½	83
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Shannon Ccp.($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7½	8
Simpson-Crawf'd	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	20
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30, 04	365	400
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 03	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	110	125
Standard Milling	4,800,000	..	..	.....	4¾	6
Do pf., ex div.	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 10, 03	21	25
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	71½	75
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,500,000	16	Q	Mar 15, 04	618	625
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 4, 04	100	101
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99½	101
Do rights	.....	..	..	.....	5	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*31½	32
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	5
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7¼	7¾
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	10	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 25, 04	80	85
Do deb 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Un Typew'r, ex d	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 03	80	85
Do 1st pf., ex d	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 03	102	104
Do 2d pf., ex d	4,015,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 03	100	102
Unit. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	15½	16½
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6¼
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	80
U.S. C

MARCH

1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,198,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,610,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,880,775	26,633,350
Feb. 6	21,342,775	18,545,975	17,894,225
Feb. 13	20,370,225	15,529,675	13,560,350
Feb. 20	27,586,600	9,041,675	12,456,650
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,945,350	699,975	8,958,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,375	6,280,900	6,965,575

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year, in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
March 28	$6,280,900	$6,965,575	$7,870,500
April 4	2,130,625	2,949,525	5,817,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,938,200
April 18	6,007,650	6,678,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,963,475	9,461,050	16,750,775
May 2	11,181,550	7,484,000	10,389,100
May 9	10,020,625	3,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,962,625	3,846,525	13,299,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,545,150	11,929,000	21,283,050
June 6	4,775,650	11,285,575	13,341,500
June 13	9,477,175	13,362,850	8,782,125
June 20	10,099,575	12,158,250	6,611,850
June 27	12,923,850	12,978,350	6,484,200
July 3	8,877,675	10,084,725	5,211,525
July 11	8,068,475	12,226,900	12,926,875
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,915,400	15,902,400	23,128,375
Aug. 1	24,080,075	18,738,125	22,165,550
Aug. 8	21,567,075	9,031,250	20,952,950
Aug 15	21,563,575	7,126,600	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,058,300	9,743,350	15,148,100
Aug. 29	20,677,925	9,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,097,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	715,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,842,650	13,054,225
Sept. 26	7,666,300	3,236,625	16,295,025
Oct. 3	12,937,500	1,919,200	15,560,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,827,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,966,250	18,963,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,733,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,399,100	10,482,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,350	6,689,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	15,328,350	10,105,825
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,529,975	14,486,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,506,300	9,973,750	6,907,675
Dec. 12	8,077,975	8,386,900	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,785,325
Dec. 28	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$27,468,375	1896	$18,147,425
1903	6,280,900	1895	13,417,450
1902	6,965,575	1894	79,077,650
1901	7,870,500	1893	9,243,200
1900	5,817,300	1892	18,007,425
1899	18,557,425	1891	8,442,050
1898	33,851,475	1890	4,331,650
1897	7,870,500		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$908,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,992,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,395,000	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,548,500	965,664,900	986,363,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,500
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,600	999,569,900	1,026,357,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,025,600
Feb. 27	289,130,300	999,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,800	999,918,400	1,040,593,300
March 12	289,284,300	997,399,000	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,863,700	1,048,668,500

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
March 28	$229,345,900	$904,590,200	$894,260,000
April 4	224,321,400	903,984,900	888,762,500
April 11	224,949,000	902,779,500	884,830,800
April 18	227,830,200	905,207,300	887,290,200
April 25	232,886,300	900,625,100	887,603,300
May 2	237,621,900	914,079,000	905,760,200
May 9	238,988,500	923,080,200	915,834,700
May 16	239,201,500	928,939,200	920,835,500
May 23	237,875,500	923,463,100	914,611,100
May 30	237,915,600	922,975,900	913,081,800
June 6	229,431,900	915,138,100	898,625,000
June 13	231,184,900	903,362,000	886,229,700
June 20	232,544,400	904,821,100	889,779,300
June 27	233,853,800	913,746,900	903,719,800
July 3	234,350,900	917,444,200	903,892,900
July 11	231,044,300	909,529,000	892,143,300
July 18	237,080,500	907,015,500	895,208,100
July 25	244,509,600	907,899,700	902,378,800
Aug. 1	251,524,500	908,864,500	909,857,700
Aug. 8	249,655,200	912,697,100	912,272,500
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,345,600	903,335,300
Aug. 22	248,503,900	917,944,900	913,762,000
Aug. 29	250,708,900	923,111,500	920,123,900
Sept. 5	246,629,800	924,415,800	918,131,300
Sept. 12	244,921,100	926,582,800	918,195,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,055,800	909,482,300
Sept. 26	239,905,900	917,047,700	901,845,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	908,265,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,678,300	911,508,500	885,616,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,095,500	863,044,700
Nov. 14	219,482,200	889,855,000	853,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,513,200	880,339,700	841,552,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,062,300	842,600,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	880,893,800	842,855,700
Dec. 19	226,996,500	878,740,200	845,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	92,262,800	885,916,700

Maximum deposits, $1,048,668,500, March 26, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,007,863,700, March 26, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $290,091,800, March 5, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 26	$1,141,093,277	$52,154,359
March 19	1,111,169,992	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,682	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,780,466	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,089,385,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,858
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,525,028	64,218,229
Jan. 23	1,239,178,043	74,456,559
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,560
Jan. 9	1,469,135,444	77,330,280
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,889,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,381,989	45,564,609
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,879,185
Dec. 12	1,328,329,423	53,781,538
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,092,330
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,782,591
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,364	52,133,837
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,802,424
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,659
Oct. 24	1,136,235,215	51,677,513
Oct. 17	1,125,459,183	58,951,049
Oct. 10	1,115,735,446	55,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,645,721	62,021,434
Sept. 26	1,039,634,434	50,544,503
Sept. 19	1,023,487,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,685,688	40,807,451
Sept. 5	974,730,329	53,802,488
Aug. 29	850,814,347	43,728,824
Aug. 23	1,106,338,488	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	50,897,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	63,225,469
Aug. 1	1,240,665,368	65,081,492
July 25	1,263,538,603	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,327,742	66,872,178
July 11	1,311,052,985	68,944,089
*July 3	1,370,947,509	95,483,183
June 27	1,121,255,101	72,301,390
June 20	1,272,535,387	61,219,300

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Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock.

Eighteenth Quarterly Dividend Payable May 1, 1904.

COMPANY EARNED NEARLY FOUR TIMES DIVIDEND REQUIREMENT IN 1903.

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67 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

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BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904	1903	P.C.
New York	$952,431,488	$965,565,782	— 4.3
Boston	95,033,861	95,380,017	+ 0.5
Philadelphia	86,526,337	91,851,991	— 5.8
Baltimore	17,000,857	16,411,154	+ 3.6
Chicago	131,395,328	136,886,983	— 4.0
St. Louis	*45,000,000	37,839,309	+18.9
New Orleans	17,319,745	10,465,725	+65.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,345,607,415	$1,384,406,961	— 2.8
Other cities, 5 days	267,941,018	260,598,417	+ 2.8
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,613,548,433	$1,645,005,378	— 1.9
All cities, 1 day	338,407,241	340,221,406	— 0.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,951,955,674	$1,985,226,784	— 1.7

*Five days.

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Mch. 26	$1,951,955,674	$1,985,226,784	$1,856,392,918
Mch. 19	1,916,942,214	2,125,168,030	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12	1,756,673,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,821
Mch. 5	1,937,625,130	2,465,100,323	2,152,102,957
Feb. 27	1,806,651,726	1,866,672,530	2,307,274,027
Feb. 20	1,875,676,901	2,154,180,963	1,777,359,685
Feb. 13	1,816,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,498,833
Feb. 6	2,123,944,360	2,419,958,973	2,256,627,105
Jan. 30	2,076,456,978	2,690,056,536	2,130,095,394
Jan. 23	2,169,119,916	2,252,601,358	2,212,698,537
Jan. 16	2,228,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,960
Jan. 9	2,410,047,737	2,733,523,992	2,532,703,805
Jan. 2	1,940,547,900	2,274,563,619	2,448,423,071
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 26	1,886,290,298	1,905,699,766	1,870,650,987
Dec. 19	2,071,631,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,723
Dec. 12	2,191,500,105	2,208,461,503	2,508,681,780
Dec. 5	2,231,572,194	2,375,476,731	2,435,833,782
Nov. 28	1,744,767,383	2,093,393,725	2,026,676,703
Nov. 21	2,063,545,622	2,638,995,733	2,332,894,783
Nov. 14	2,094,721,498	2,666,708,125	2,552,618,317
Nov. 7	1,976,000,150	2,264,669,532	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31	1,940,838,438	2,231,287,090	2,153,054,545
Oct. 24	2,014,850,556	2,484,342,982	2,087,470,556
Oct. 17	2,025,778,069	2,602,894,582	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10	1,978,097,538	2,556,817,291	2,083,916,651
Oct. 3	2,220,066,679	2,672,065,004	2,068,347,093
Sept. 26	1,863,109,462	2,557,653,024	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19	1,842,434,384	2,261,782,280	1,892,682,281
Sept. 12	1,449,952,306	2,433,019,520	2,089,419,157
Sept. 5	1,739,332,504	2,085,233,504	1,858,893,809
Aug. 29	1,641,094,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,606,614
Aug. 22	1,866,814,548	2,090,742,238	1,852,342,978
Aug. 15	1,924,534,022	2,097,769,941	1,718,928,221
Aug. 8	2,050,431,729	1,916,137,325	1,514,787,107
Aug. 1	2,003,703,172	2,242,936,439	1,874,270,275
July 25	2,071,469,533	2,276,719,424	1,928,325,062
July 18	2,307,265,811	2,180,738,121	2,352,943,570
July 11	2,194,096,561	2,226,511,087	2,388,224,931
July 4	2,135,790,060	2,134,655,462	1,837,623,607
June 27	1,946,193,466	1,980,933,279	2,225,116,481
June 20	2,139,660,234	2,031,349,794	2,403,024,465
June 13	2,251,835,426	1,859,197,671	2,310,780,897
June 6	2,327,053,131	2,103,266,283	2,745,207,716
May 30	1,746,901,453	1,674,101,010	1,817,619,361
May 23	2,244,007,767	2,131,382,382	3,218,577,051
May 16	2,138,544,314	2,346,166,863	2,956,150,541
May 9	2,135,134,101	2,642,479,358	3,680,987,392
May 2	2,226,740,747	2,810,200,649	2,314,464,706
April 25	2,132,746,026	2,711,823,164	2,649,002,135
April 18	2,353,953,889	2,576,805,891	2,576,738,139
April 11	1,995,004,082	2,329,394,682	2,350,693,434
April 4	2,336,630,884	2,321,796,837	2,459,687,416
Mch. 28	1,983,835,550	1,856,892,218	2,307,976,769

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904	$1,951,955,674	1900	$1,667,637,696
1903	1,985,226,784	1899	1,840,863,035
1902	1,856,392,918	1898	1,051,982,000
1901	2,465,742,999		

Largest exchanges so far this year were $2,410,047,737, in the week ended Jan. 9, and the smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262 in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,952,306, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges in 1902 were $2,810,200,649 in the week ended May 8; the smallest, $1,674,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,392.

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . $12,210,639

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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds west.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,920. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TROLLEY CAR IN NET OF WRIGGLING, FIERY WIRES

Passengers Terrified by Flames and Blinding Flashes of Light.

BRIDGE CARS LONG TIED UP

Surface Lines in Brooklyn Paralyzed—Trouble Caused by Trolley Pole on the Rampage.

A rampant trolley pole, which tore down a mass of power-carrying wires, caused a complete tie-up of trolley traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge for about three hours yesterday afternoon, resulting in a big jam of Sunday travelers in the Park Row terminal.

The accident happened at 1:20 o'clock. A car of the Seventh Avenue line, crossing from Manhattan, was swinging from the south roadway of the bridge into Sands Street, on the Brooklyn side, when the trolley pole jumped from the wire and began to play havoc. The car was on the down grade at the time and ran along Sands Street for about fifty feet before it could be brought to a standstill. At this point there is a perfect network of trolley and feed wires. The released pole tore down every wire it came in contact with, and ripped its way through the network until the car was stopped.

The wrecking of the wires was followed by an awe-inspiring display of electrical pyrotechnics. Sheets of dazzling white flame shot forth from the broken feed wires, and shafts of blinding light flashed out in all directions. Wires fell about the car writhing and sputtering like so many fiery snakes, and the frightened passengers made a rush to get out. The conductor, however, pushed them back, telling them they were safer in the car than outside among the squirming and twisting "live" lines.

The tearing down of the wires stalled all the cars on the streets leading to the bridge and practically paralyzed trolley traffic in that section of the borough. The tie-up was made complete when the current was shut off at the power house to enable the electricians to repair the damage done. Men were hurried to the scene from all the down-town repair stations and about fifty were soon at work.

There was a long line of stalled cars on either roadway of the bridge. After waiting until they tired for the cars to start again the passengers got out and walked to either Park Row or the Brooklyn side.

The tie-up occurred at a time when the crowds brought out by the pleasant weather were flocking to Park Row to take cars for Coney Island and other Sunday resorts in Brooklyn. In a little while there was a big crush of people in the Manhattan terminal, and when it was seen that the trolley cars were not running a rush was made for the elevated railroad trains up stairs. The trains running out to the suburbs were crowded to the gates while the trolley blockade lasted.

The repairs to the wires were completed at about 4 o'clock, and soon after that the cars were running as usual across the bridge.

Altogether the day was one of trouble for trolley travelers in Brooklyn. In addition to the long tie-up in the afternoon, passengers were confused all day by the running of cars over strange routes when approaching or leaving the bridge in Brooklyn. This was due to the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was taking advantage of the Sunday lull in street traffic to put down new rails and switches at the crossing at the intersection of Fulton, Adams, Joralemon, and Willoughby Streets and Court Square.

A big gang of men was at work there all Saturday night, yesterday, and last night, and because of the torn-up condition of things no cars could be sent through at that point. A dozen lines cross where the repair work was being done, and during the day the cars of these lines had to follow roundabout routes in getting to and from the bridge. As a result the conductors had a hard time of it explaining matters to the passengers.

A NEW POST FOR CURZON.

He Is Appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

LONDON, March 27.—It is officially announced that Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, has been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in succession to the late Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord Curzon is now on his way to England, having completed the usual term as Viceroy of India. It is not in accordance with custom for a Viceroy to leave India until his term of office has expired, and it is understood that the British Government regards the post as vacant at the present time.

It was, however, generally believed that Lord Curzon would be reappointed Viceroy after a rest of some months in England. His administration of the office has been regarded as one of the most successful in the history of India, while his wife, formerly Miss Leiter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Washington, has been extremely popular.

Lord Curzon's appointment to the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports makes it highly improbable that he will return to India. As Lord Warden he will be Governor of Dover Castle; will have jurisdiction as Admiral of the Cinque Ports, (Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich,) and will have the powers of a Lord Lieutenant of a county, being entitled to appoint Justices of the Peace. The Lord Warden presides over the Portmote, or Parliament of the Cinque Ports, and also has high judicial duties.

Residence at Walmer Castle has always been regarded as one of the duties of the Lord Warden. In spite of the various duties, the office which Lord Curzon is to hold is unpaid, the only emolument being the right of residence at the castle.

Many famous men have held the office, among them the first Duke of Wellington, whose bedroom at the castle is religiously preserved in the condition he left it; Lord Palmerston, Lord Granville, and Lord Dufferin.

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CRASH ON A TRESTLE.

Fire Below, and Trolley Cars Running Through Smoke Collide.

A spectacular fire which lighted up the Hudson River occurred last evening in Hoboken. While the flames were raging there was a collision between two loaded trolley cars ascending the long inclined railroad trestle rising from the ferry to Jersey City Heights. The collision was directly due to the fire, as the motormen were running blindly through the dense smoke.

The fire started about 6:40 o'clock in the electric supply department of the Lackawanna Railroad, just north of the yards in Hoboken. That department occupied a compartment about 150 feet long in a two-story frame building 35 feet wide and about 1,600 feet in length. Just east of this frame building is a long brick building, the ground floor of which is used by the United States Express Company's Lackawanna department and the upper part of which is used by the Lackawanna.

The fire was a brilliant one and its reflection could be seen for miles. Dense clouds of smoke were thrown off. The rubber and other insulating material made this black and thick.

The flames were finally confined to the section in which they started.

Chief Applegate estimated the loss at from $20,000 to $25,000. An official of the railroad placed the loss at not less than $100,000, and said it might be $150,000. He said that all the supplies for the Morris and Essex and Eastern Divisions were in the room.

When the smoke was most dense the trolley cars crashed at the Willow Avenue Station, almost over the burning building. A Court House car in charge of Motorman Cazazza and Conductor Michael Lenhoff had stopped at the station. A Union Hill car, operated by Elias Frey with C. Russ as conductor, was close behind. Frey could not see in the smoke, and did not know how near he was to the station until he ran into the rear of the car ahead.

There were ten passengers in the Court House car, and all were standing well forward, trying to see the fire below. The collision sent them to the floor in a heap. One man's right hand and arm were driven through a window. He rushed out of the car to the platform and then to the street, looking for a doctor. Mrs. Minnie Bushing of 218 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, was picked up unconscious, and it was at first believed she was badly hurt. She had only fainted, however. Mrs. James Meyer of Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, reported losing a watch. She is supposed to have dropped it while crowding from the car. All of the passengers in the car were bruised.

PASTOR ANGERS FLOCK.

The Rev. J. A. Fisher's Voice Drowned by Protests in Cleveland Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27.—Scenes of disorder and the exchange of angry words marked the farewell sermon at the fashionable Franklin Avenue Congregational Church to-day of the Rev. John Alfred Fisher, who came to this city from Brooklyn last November. Mr. Fisher has expressed views in his pulpit that did not suit his congregation, and at a secret meeting last week it was decided to ask him to resign at once, the Trustees agreeing to give him $300 in lieu of the salary for the next three months, the duration of his contract.

Mr. Fisher agreed to resign and has arranged to go on the lecture platform. But he could not refrain from taking a last shot at his congregation and this morning preached on "Liberty" to a crowded house. Nothing unusual was expected, and a sensation was caused when, referring to the slavery of human beings, Mr. Fisher said:

"I say to you that the man that attempts to bind the intellect is lower a thousand times than he who places manacles on the body of his fellow-man. I would rather be a peasant, humble and lowly, than a potentate bound down to the shibboleth of dogma. The Bible has been set up as a fetich to be worshipped, and yet the Lord Jesus Christ wrote not a line of it. Why should we then look upon it as a decree of the Most High?"

An uproar arose. Some of his hearers applauded, while others left the building. In the noise that ensued the pastor's voice was drowned. He finally was heard to ask above the din of voices: "Is there anything the matter?"

Thomas Henderson, a deacon, replied: "Yes, there is something the matter. This man came to us pretending to be a minister of the Gospel."

Mr. Fisher was not allowed to preach this evening. He formerly held the pulpit of the late Dr. Scudder in Brooklyn, and came here bearing recommendations of Dr. Cox of New York. He says he never will accept another pastorate, but will devote all his time to lecturing.

BANQUET MARRIAGE UNHAPPY.

A Goshen Wife Accuses Husband of Throwing Her Downstairs.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 27.—The married life of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Decker, which started off in a romantic manner, has come to a disastrous finish. Decker came home unexpectedly a few days ago, and the sequel was a charge against his wife of improper conduct. She resented this, and in the struggle that followed Mrs. Decker tumbled down stairs. She accuses her husband of throwing her down stairs and attempting to murder her. The police found the husband up stairs and placed him under restraint.

James Decker and Elizabeth Slater were married a few years ago at a hotel in this village, in the presence of one hundred guests. The occasion was a banquet served by a local fire company to the Steamer Company No. 1 of Passaic. Justice Wyker performed the ceremony, and most of the firemen signed the record as witnesses. A large sum was collected and presented to the bride and bridegroom.

RUBBER TUBES FOR RIBS.

Successful Surgical Operation at Baltimore to Cure Results of Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Raymond Moore, eighteen years old, has undergone a remarkable surgical operation at Baltimore University Hospital. Pneumonia left him with a persistent formation of pus in the pleural cavity.

To relieve him, Dr. Hamilton Brown successfully removed the sixth and seventh ribs on the right side, and in their places substituted hard-rubber tubes to drain the chest.

Dr. Brown says that in about six months the periosteum of the missing ribs will form new bones. The patient is rapidly convalescing.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF ANNIE RUSSELL

Actress Is Said to be the Bride of Oswald Yorke.

TOUR STOPPED IN DETROIT

Star Comes to This City, Where Ceremony Is Believed to Have Taken Place.

It was reported among her friends in this city yesterday that Miss Annie Russell, the actress, and Oswald Yorke, the actor, had been married in the course of the day.

The play in which Miss Russell was appearing in Detroit, "Mice and Men," had been booked for Grand Rapids, but that engagement was canceled, a dispatch said, and members of the company were to have a week's holiday. Miss Russell started for New York on Saturday from the Michigan city, and the ceremony is said to have taken place here.

Miss Russell's first husband was Gene W. Presbury, the artist. The announcement of the second marriage of the popular actress was not a great surprise to her immediate friends, though none could be found who was willing to admit he knew the date set for the wedding.

That Miss Russell was engaged to Mr. Yorke was first announced in February, and then denied. However, a fortnight ago the formal announcement of the engagement was made.

Miss Russell has been identified with theatricals so long that those who follow theatrical affairs are inclined to regard her as of more years than are indicated by her appearance. But she has been on the stage since she was a child. Her first rôle was acted at the age of eight. Rose Eyetinge was her first employer.

That was in Montreal, where she then resided. She made enough of a success to find employment in the chorus of a company of children engaged to sing "Pinafore," when that opera was in vogue. Later she was promoted to Josephine. Among other children's parts taken by her at that stage of her career was that of the vagabond's boy in "Rip Van Winkle."

When she was twelve years of age she went to the West Indies. When she returned to New York it was to create the title rôle of "Esmeralda." On the occasion of the one hundredth performance of that play it was decided that her picture should be painted, and the young actress gave sittings to Mr. Presbury. The acquaintance begun under these circumstances resulted in their marriage in 1884.

Afterward she joined the forces of A. M. Palmer, and scored one of the marked successes of her career, playing Elaine. She acted other rôles with Mr. Palmer until she was forced to retire on account of illness. She was missed from the stage for several years, and when she returned rejoined the Palmer company. She remained with Mr. Palmer until disaster overtook that manager, when she became a Frohman star.

Miss Russell's successes of recent years are too well known to need the telling. She has scored time after time not only in this country, but in England, where one of the critics once styled her the "American Duse."

Mr. Yorke is an English actor who, as Cecil Martyn, made love to Miss Russell while she was playing the title rôle in "The Younger Mrs. Parling" at the Garrick Theatre.

ROBBERS TORTURE OLD MAN.

Bind, Burn, and Beat Him and Put Red Pepper in His Mouth.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., March 27.—Bound hand and foot, with a box of pepper in his mouth, which gave pain to every breath, and with his feet, wrists, and chest terribly burned, William McNeight, a junk dealer, seventy-four years old, lay for 108 hours on the floor of his cabin, the victim of three masked burglars, who had tried to force him to disclose the hiding place of his savings.

McNeight was attacked in his cabin last Tuesday evening. The thieves gave him a terrible beating and then tortured him with red-hot irons. He insisted that all his money was in a bank, but they would not believe him. Failing to find money, they beat him into unconsciousness and departed. He was found by a chance visitor this morning. His mouth is terribly blistered by the pepper and all the skin has been burned from his breast, his wrists, and the soles of his feet.

The hospital physicians say he has a chance to recover.

JUSTICE HOLBROOK DEAD.

His Career in the Army, at the Bar, and on the Bench.

Justice William Cuñe Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions died yesterday at his residence, 16 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, after an illness of only two weeks. He had been ill from an attack of grip, but there were hopes of recovery until Saturday morning. His condition then became critical, and his death followed last night.

Justice Holbrook was born in Brattleborough, Vt., in 1842. He was educated in public schools and was graduated at the Harvard Law School. He served as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and as Major and Colonel of the Seventh Volunteers, Department of the Gulf, during the civil war. He was twice brevetted for gallantry and efficient services.

At the close of the war he was admitted to the New York bar, and took up his residence in this city. He was for a time a member of the law firm of Barret, Brinsmade & Barret, afterward Brinsmade & Holbrook. He was appointed Justice of the Court of Special Sessions by Mayor Strong in July, 1895, and his term would not have expired until July 1, 1907. He was a member of the Army and Navy and the Harlem Clubs, the Loyal Legion, the New England Society, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

He married a Miss Anna Chalmers in 1872. She died six years ago. Two daughters and a son survive.

Mayor McClellan will have the appointment of a Justice to serve out Justice Holbrook's term The salary is $9,000 a year.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Agnes, from Baracoa to the Cuneo Trading Company, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:58 P. M. last night.

SCILLY, March 28—3. A. M.—Passed—Steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, Richter, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

MILES OF BLAZING RIVER.

Oil Main in Ohio Breaks and Miscreant Starts Fluid Burning.

BEREA, March 27.—Rocky River for eight miles is a stream of fire, the surface being covered with burning oil.

This is due to the bursting of the Standard Oil twelve-inch pipe line bringing the oil from the fields of Indiana and the Lima oil wells to Cleveland at Liverpool, fourteen miles southwest of this town. The oil spread quickly from bank to bank, and began to flow down the river toward Columbia Centre, a small village three miles below Liverpool.

It was noticed by the farmers near Liverpool, who quickly sounded the alarm and notified all points down the river by telephone of the impending danger.

At Columbia Centre some one set fire to the oil. The blaze ran backward, and the stream became a river of fire, the flames mounting up from the surface of the water ten to fifteen feet, with a huge volume of dark, black smoke above. The course of the river could be marked as it wound its way through the hills to Liverpool back to where the break in the main was located.

At 11 o'clock it had reached Westview, five miles down the river from Liverpool. The farmers had been aroused all through the countryside, their attention having been called to the danger either by the volumes of black smoke which rolled skyward over the river or by the telephones, which are in general use.

Work of building a dam was begun above Westview at a place where it is believed that the fiery flood can be stayed, and thus save the village, which is built closely about the river banks.

The home of J. Madison, near Liverpool, caught fire and was totally destroyed, as well as the barns of the place and all their contents. Fences within many hundred feet of the river have been destroyed, and the flames are so fierce that the ground is being burned bare, in spite of the fact that in the last weeks successive rains and snows have dampened everything.

The people have been warned for the entire length of the river. It is hoped that the force of men, now numbering several hundred, will be able to cope with the fire and keep it confined about Westview until the supply of oil coming from the pipe is exhausted.

The Standard officials arrived from Cleveland and are on their way to the leak with tools, and every effort is being made to shut the oil off. Thousands of barrels of oil have already been consumed.

Should the fire get past Westview the losses will be extremely heavy, as there are a number of villages and hamlets in addition to large manufacturing plants close to the river.

MRS. LEWIS R. PATON KILLED.

Wife of Hartford Professor Thrown from Her Horse in Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—A cable message received here to-day from Prof. Lewis R. Paton of the Hartford Theological Seminary announced the accidental death of his wife, who was thrown from her horse and killed.

Prof. and Mrs. Paton had been traveling in the Holy Land for several months, and were to take a trip east of the Jordan at this time. It is supposed that Mrs. Paton's death occurred while on this trip. Prof. and Mrs. Paton left for the East last May with their daughter, who has since returned to this country.

Mrs. Paton was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dwight Davison of Minneapolis. At the death of Mr. Davison the widow and daughter came here. Mrs. Paton studied in this city and at Smith College. She spent a year in Settlement work on Rivington Street, New York, and started a similar work here. She was thirty-seven years old.

FRITZI SCHEFF IN WRECK.

Comic Opera Star Slightly Bruised and Her Car Smashed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Fritzi Scheff, the comic opera star, had a narrow escape in a railroad wreck to-day on the Michigan Central. At the time the collision occurred, 7:30 A. M., at Concord, Mich., Miss Scheff was in her drawing room, the door of which was open for ventilation. An eastbound express struck the train on which she rode, and the shock threw the prima donna clear through the door of her compartment into the aisle of the car.

Conductor Whelan was near and sprang to her assistance. She was slightly bruised about the arms and shoulders. The car she was in was so badly smashed it had to be left at Concord.

Several other passengers were cut, and a brakeman was hurt about the head.

J. M. LITTLETON CHOSEN.

Martin W.'s Brother Will Be Tennessee's Republican Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 27.—Jesse M. Littleton of Winchester has won the Republican nomination for Governor by the action of County Conventions all over the State yesterday. Practically complete returns from all portions of the State show that he will have 385 votes out of the 625 in the convention.

Mr. Littleton is a brother of President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Littleton was opposed for the nomination by E. T. Sanford, a leading lawyer of Knoxville, and David W. Nunn of Brownsville. The Nominating Convention meets April 7 at Nashville.

WOMAN KILLS WILDCAT.

Saves Life of Brother Whom Beast Had Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., March 27.—Killing a wild cat weighing 100 pounds and nearly 6 feet from tip to tip, is the feat credited to Mrs. M. J. Warden. The animal was killed by two bullets from a 38-calibre revolver after it had pounced upon her fifteen-year-old brother, who had gone to the barn to see why the family horse was so restless.

When he opened the door the huge animal sprang at him, throwing him to the ground. His yells for help reached Mrs. Warden, who seized a revolver and rushed to the barnyard and fired at the beast. Two shots, one entering the head and the other the shoulder, ended its existence. The boy's injuries were not serious.

Many Men of Many Minds unite in their preference of Usher's Scotch.—Adv.

AUTO HURLS GIRL TO DEATH IN THE PARK

Luroh of Machine Dashes Miss Maas Against Transverse Wall.

FELLOW-RIDER BADLY HURT

Jerome Jaeger, in Effort to Pass Car in Narrow Cut, Runs Against the Curb.

Miss Florence G. Maas, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Sarah H. Maas, at the Hotel Endicott, yesterday morning received injuries in an automobile accident in Central Park which resulted in her death. Solomon M. Stroock, a lawyer, of the firm of Platzek & Stroock with an office at 320 Broadway, and who lives at 132 West Eighty-sixth Street, had his collarbone broken in the same accident. There were two others in the machine at the time. They were Jerome Jaeger, a civil engineer, who lives at 1933 Madison Avenue, and who took the party out, and Arthur H. Green, the chauffeur. Miss Maas and Mr. Stroock occupied the rear seat of the machine, and were thrown out by a jolt against the curb. Jaeger and Green retained their seats and escaped unhurt.

The accident occurred on the transverse road, at Eighty-sixth Street, just west of the tunnel, near Fifth Avenue. The trolley tracks occupy most of the roadway, and there is not room for a vehicle to pass between the curb and the outer rail on either side.

The machine which Jaeger drove was a large one, and he told the police that it was his property. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock he called on Mr. Stroock and prevailed upon him to take a ride. The party then rode to the Hotel Endicott, and Miss Maas accepted an invitation to accompany them. Jaeger then ran his automobile up to Eighty-sixth Street and started through the park. Before the tunnel is reached on the transverse road there is a steep incline and a turn of the road toward Eighty-fifth Street.

Jaeger was nearing the tunnel and the incline about 11 o'clock on his way east. A car was running in the same direction just ahead. It was not moving fast enough to suit him, so Jaeger turned to the left to circle around it. His machine had almost passed when the driver saw a car coming out of the tunnel toward him. There is not room enough for an automobile between the tracks, and so Jaeger made a quick turn to the right. Before he could change its course the automobile struck the curb.

The machine lurched to one side and almost fell over, but righted again. The two occupants in the rear seat, however, had been thrown out. Miss Maas was pitched against the jagged wall beside the road, striking her head, and Stroock was thrown on the west-bound track. The motorman on the car which Jaeger had headed off pulled at his brake with all his might and succeeded in bringing his car to a stop close to the legs of the prostrate lawyer.

Both Miss Maas and Mr. Stroock had been rendered unconscious. Miss Maas seemed from the first to be the more seriously injured, there being indications that her skull had been fractured. The place where the Park ambulance is housed is not far away, and that was immediately sent for by Policeman Newlands. A hurry call also was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, and an ambulance from there arrived with Dr. Hyatt. He saw at once that Miss Maas was seriously hurt, and wanted to take her as well as Mr. Stroock to the hospital, but Jaeger and Green insisted that the injured girl should be taken to the Hotel Endicott, which was done. There Miss Maas was first attended by Dr. Hills, who resides in the hotel. The family physician, Dr. Willy Meyer, also was summoned.

Stroock was taken to his home, in Eighty-sixth Street. There a physician said that his collar bone had been broken.

Policeman Newlands took both Jaeger and Green to the Arsenal. Jaeger was too much upset to say much about the way in which the disaster had happened, further than to declare that it was an "accident." Nor could Green throw much light on it. Green said that he lived at 123 West Sixty-second Street, but inquirers at that place were told that nobody of that name lived there.

An effort was made to have Jaeger arraigned immediately in the Yorkville Court, but by the time the policeman got to that place with him the court was closed. He was then taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. During the entire afternoon his friends were making an effort to furnish bail, but the police insisted that a certificate from the physician who attended Miss Maas be forthcoming, stating that she was out of danger. As Miss Maas was dying, such a certificate could not be furnished. Her death took place at 7 o'clock.

Miss Maas was twenty-two years old. She was handsome and accomplished, and had recently taken part in an amateur production of "Her Lord and Master" in Carnegie Hall for charity. Her father was Adolphus H. Maas, the head of the firm of Maas & Waldstein, chemists, with offices at 107 Murray Street. He died several years ago. After his death Milton Maas, his son, took his place. Other members of the family are Mrs. Emil Fleishman of Peekskill and Miss Riga Maas, sisters of the victim of yesterday's accident.

Nothing more serious than a bent axle was the damage to the automobile.

Manager Ingold of the hotel said that Miss Maas was engaged to Sidney T. Schilling, a lawyer of 140 West Eighty-first Street, although their engagement had not been publicly announced. Mr. Schilling was seen about the hotel corridors before and after Miss Maas's death. When he was asked if it were true that he was engaged to the young woman, he said: "I don't care to speak about it." Later he added: "I positively deny that Miss Maas was engaged to me; she was nothing more than a friend."

Soon after the death of Miss Maas Coroner Goldenkranz arrived at the hotel and viewed the body. Just as he was leaving, when he stepped out of the elevator into the hotel office, he met Coroner Jackson, the latter having come on the same errand.

"What are you doing here?" demanded Coroner Jackson.

"Well, what are you doing here?" countered his colleague.

"I have just allowed Jaeger to be bailed out in the sum of $2,000," said Coroner Jackson.

"Well, what's that got to do with it?" said Coroner Goldenkranz.

"How did you get on to this case?" demanded Coroner Jackson fiercely.

Coroner Goldenkranz's answer was in an undertone, but it evidently did not please Coroner Jackson, and finally they gave up the argument there and went outside. Both took an elevated train, still angrily questioning each other.

TORNADO KILLS SIX PERSONS.

Still Greater Loss of Life, Perhaps, in Fierce Missouri Storm.

CARRUTHERSVILLE, Mo., March 27.—A tornado swept the country, twenty miles north of here last night, causing a great loss of life and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property.

The wires have been down all day and authentic news is hard to get, but as belated reports come in the loss of life and property increase.

It is known that six lives have been lost and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. The lives of the Shuemaker family, living near Portageville, four in number, were blotted out and their home demolished.

Wesley Miller and wife, living two miles north of Mount Pleasant, were killed and their home demolished. Their bodies were found 200 yards away, badly mutilated.

Mr. Miller was a wealthy mill owner and planter. Fifteen hundred dollars in money belonging to him was found scattered over the ground.

Much stock was killed and wounded. It is feared a full report will reveal greater loss of life.

NO VERDICT IN BURTON CASE.

Jurors, After Thirty Hours' Deliberation, Fail to Agree.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Up to a late hour to-night the jurors in the case against United States Senator Burton, after almost thirty hours' deliberation, failed to reach a conclusion. It is understood that even if a verdict is reached the result will not be made known until to-morrow.

During the afternoon deputies took the twelve jurymen from the hotel in which they were quartered and escorted them around the streets for a short time to give them some exercise and fresh air.

The United States District Court, which was ordered to be considered as having taken an indefinite recess when the case went to the jury last evening, was kept open all day and court officers remained on duty to summon Judge Adams from his residence and have court reconvened at any time the jury might report.

DOWIE INSULTS KING EDWARD.

He Can No Longer Use Public Buildings in South Australia.

ADELAIDE, March 27.—In consequence of a speech insulting King Edward, the Government has refused the use of public buildings to John Alexander Dowie.

The Mayor of Adelaide wrote to Dowie telling him he was a disgrace to his nationality.

SOLD HIS MUSICAL HEART.

Pele Says Johns Hopkins Has Promised $5,000 and Paid $500 on Account.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—Edward Lewis, a Pole who recently gave an exhibition of his "musical heart" at the Marion Sims Medical College in this city, says he has sold his heart to the Johns Hopkins University for $5,000.

Lewis says he received $500 cash and an iron-clad contract whereby on his death his heart is to be turned over to the university intact, and the school will pay Lewis's widow $4,500 balance due for the organ.

Lewis is one of the few men living in the United States whose hearts make music as they beat. He says the peculiar sound made by his heart is due to a sabre wound received by him in the breast in Russia years ago.

QUITS POKER FOR 99 YEARS.

McKeesport Man Loses $300 and Fortifies Himself with an Oath.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, Penn., March 27.—Alderman L. N. Morgan was asked last evening by Thomas R. Danforth, a McKeesport business man, to take an anti-poker pledge.

Danforth said he had lost $300 in a sitting at a poker game the night before and wanted to quit. He did not feel strong enough to fight the temptation when invited to play, but if he was backed up by a good strong oath he believed he could let the cards alone.

Squire Morgan made out a fitting oath binding Danforth not to play poker for ninety-nine years, and Danforth swore to it.

FIRE IN SLOANE MANSION.

Clouds of Smoke Cause Fifth Avenue Crowd to Gather.

Considerable excitement was created on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon when the Fire Department was called to extinguish a slight chimney blaze on the second floor of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, at 2 West Fifty-second Street, formerly the mansion of William H. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Sloane was Miss Emily T. Vanderbilt.

The fire was caused by a defective flue. Logs were burning in an open fireplace in a guest chamber on the east side of the building. The thick smoke attracted the attention of a maid, who opened the window facing on Fifth Avenue. Great clouds of smoke rolled out into the air and people began to gather from all directions. The butler was summoned by the maid and he telephoned to Fire Headquarters, saying that the fire was slight and asking that the firemen be instructed to be careful when they entered the house.

The fire was extinguished with chemicals. The family would not estimate the damage, and the police reported it as trifling. No information would be given at the mansion last night beyond the fact that the fire had caused a little excitement and trouble for the servants.

KANSAS MAY BOOM MILES.

Leader of Democratic Delegation to St. Louis Opposes Hearst Instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—David Overmeyer, the Kansas Bryan leader, who will head the Kansas delegation to the National Democratic Convention, says all Democrats, gold advocates, and Brysnites, can enthusiastically support Gen. Miles for President without humiliation.

Overmeyer will oppose Hearst instructions, and will probably carry his point.

DASH OF DESTROYER FOILS BOTTLING PLAN

Small Russian Boat Balks Attempt to Seal Port Arthur.

FOUR HULKS ARE BEACHED

Fate of Japanese Crews in Doubt—Russian Destroyer Badly Battered—Togo Declines a Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—An official dispatch sent from Port Arthur to the Emperor by Vice Admiral Makaroff says that at 1 o'clock this morning the Russian searchlights discovered four large merchant steamers making for the entrance to the harbor, supported by six Japanese torpedo boats, evidently with the purpose of blocking the inner roadstead.

A heavy fire was opened on them by the batteries and some warships. The torpedo boat Silni, commanded by Lieut. Krinzki, turned the merchant vessels from their course by blowing up the prow of the first and then boldly attacked the enemy's torpedo boats. In the fierce fight which followed, Chief Engineer Swyereff of the Silni and six marines were killed, and the commander and twelve men were wounded.

The Japanese plan to block the entrance to Port Arthur was frustrated, however, and the channel is still clear.

It is said that one Russian torpedo boat was sunk in the engagement, but it is thought the vessel can be refloated. Unofficial reports say also that the Japanese lost two torpedo boats and that only one boat's crew escaped from the sunken steamships.

TEXT OF THE DISPATCH.

Vice Admiral Makaroff's telegram was as follows:

"I beg most humbly to report that at 2 o'clock this morning the enemy made a second attempt to block the entrance to the inner roadstead. For this purpose they dispatched four large merchant steamers, convoyed by six torpedo boats, to the entrance.

"The enemy's ships were promptly discovered by the searchlights and were bombarded by the batteries and by the guardships Bohr and Otvajny.

"Fearing the enemy's ships might break through, Lieut. Krinizki, commanding the guard torpedo boat Silni, attacked the enemy and destroyed the bow of the foremost Japanese steamer with a torpedo. This steamer turned to the right and was followed by two others, with the result that the three were stranded to the right of the entrance. A fourth steamer went to the right of the enemy's ships, and likewise sank to the side of the fairway.

"The Silni then battled with the enemy's six torpedo boats. Engineer Artificer Swycreff and six seamen were killed, and the commander and twelve seamen were wounded.

"At daybreak the enemy's battleship and cruiser squadrons appeared, and I proceeded with the fleet under my charge to meet the enemy.

"The second attempt of the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur has failed, thanks to the energetic defense by the sea and land forces, who acted as they did during the first attempt.

"The harbor remains perfectly clear."

DAMAGED TORPEDO BOAT SAVED.

A further telegram to the Emperor from Vice Admiral Makaroff says:

"I respectfully report that the enemy having withdrawn, I returned to the harbor with the fleet.

"The torpedo-boat destroyer Silni, which stranded on a reef in consequence of damage caused to her engines by one of the enemy's shells, was floated during the course of the night and entered the harbor, thanks to the energy of her crew. Her commander, Lieut. Krinizki, who was slightly wounded in the arm, did not quit his post.

"On the fireships were infernal machines, the wires connected with which were cut by Lieut. Kedroff and Ensign Pilsoudsky of the irregulars, whom I dispatched on this task. They boarded one of the steamers as soon as it stopped, cut the electric wire, and extinguished the fire, which would have lit up the entrance of the harbor to the enemy in the roadstead.

"In the morning a floating mine was found bearing an infernal machine, but the latter was successfully removed.

"Inspection made showed that the steamers utilized as fireships were not old. They were each of about 2,000 tons, and they were armed with light calibre guns."

GEN. SMIRNOFF'S VERSION.

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Smirnoff:

"Port Arthur, March 27.—Last night after moonrise the Japanese attempted to block the entrance to the harbor. Four fireships were sent toward the port, convoyed by a torpedo flotilla. Toward 2:15 A. M. the approach of the enemy's ships was perceived by the guardships and batteries, which simultaneously opened upon them heavily.

"The fireships were preceded by torpedo boats, and were followed at a considerable distance by larger ships, which opened fire on the forts, supporting the action of the fireships and torpedo boats.

"Owing to the heaviness of our artillery fire and the boldness of our torpedo boats, the fireships did not reach the entrance to

the harbor. Two of them grounded on a reef under Golden Hill, another sank behind the first turn of the channel, struck by a torpedo from one of our boats, and the fourth sank, its bows touching a Japanese steamer sunk in the previous attempt off Majatschnaja Gorodа.

"The entrance to the harbor remains clear.

"A Hotchkiss one-inch calibre quick-firer was found aboard one of the sunken steamers, from which a fire had been kept up on our torpedo boats.

"A boat left each of the sunken ships carrying their crews. One of these is believed to have been picked up.

"Toward 4 o'clock A. M. the enemy's torpedo boats retired and the bombardment ceased. Vice Admiral Makaroff at once proceeded in a steam launch to inspect the enemy's sunken steamers.

"The enemy's torpedo boats reappeared at 5 o'clock this morning. They were sighted south of Port Arthur and the batteries reopened on them. Toward 6 o'clock the enemy's squadron appeared on the horizon and ours steamed out to meet it. At 6:30 the batteries opened fire.

"Our ships' batteries soon ceased, the Japanese drawing off to the southeast, evidently declining an engagement. At 10 o'clock they disappeared below the horizon."

Viceroy Alexieff has sent a dispatch which shows that the Russian fleet remained under the guns of the fort when it left the harbor in to-day's engagement. It ceased fire immediately, in view of the great distance of the enemy's squadron. At 9:15 o'clock the entire Russian squadron lined up in the roadstead, when the Japanese squadron drew off in a southeasterly direction, and towards 10 o'clock disappeared below the horizon.

REJOICING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The news of the repulse of Vice Admiral Togo's second attempt to block Port Arthur created much rejoicing in the Russian capital, and among all classes the gallantry of the Slini and her commander is the subject of high praise, but above all the moral effect of Vice Admiral Makaroff's willingness to engage the enemy, showing that he considered himself strong enough to fight, produced a big impression.

In high official circles this new effort to bottle up the Russian fleet is looked upon as meaning only one thing, namely, that the Japanese are preparing for a heavy landing of troops in the Gulf of Liao-Tung, either at Niu-Chwang or on the west coast of the Manchurian neutral zone, to effect which in safety the immobility of Viceroy Makaroff's fleet is absolutely essential.

If the attempt had succeeded, it would have required several days, at least, to blow up the steamers and clear away the wreckage, during which time the Japanese would be assured of non-interference in the carrying out of their purpose. The failure of the Japanese this morning may seriously hamper their plans, as the ice in the Liao-Tung River is going out, and when the river is free from ice its mouth can be easily mined.

The conviction continues to grow here that the Japanese have concluded it inadvisable to make a direct frontal attack on Manchuria from Korea against the whole Russian Army, and that it will be necessary to land a flanking column in the Gulf of Liao-Tung to divide the attention of the Russians and, if possible, to seize the railroad and cut off Port Arthur. The ground above Niu-Chwang is perfectly familiar to the Japanese, who occupied it for a year during the Chino-Japanese war.

Some experts even go so far as to express the belief that Vice Admiral Togo was covering the movement of transports in the Gulf of Liao-Tung this morning, and that therefore he was compelled to exercise great caution and to decline the Russian offer of an engagement. Another view of the Japanese Admiral's purpose which is less entertained is that he believes that bombardments from Pigeon Bay would be disastrous to the Russian fleet if it were compelled to remain in the harbor, he having ascertained from observation that the Russian ships always pass out during the high-angle bombardments and that a big shell dropped on a battleship could easily pierce the deck, and, exploding, might completely destroy it.

FATE OF CREWS UNKNOWN.

CHE-FOO, March 27.—The Japanese have made another attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur. At 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning four stone-laden steamers, escorted by eight torpedo boats, approached the harbor. They were discovered by the Russian vessels on scouting duty, and as they drew nearer the Russian forts and the ships which were anchored in the roadstead opened fire on them and sunk them.

The Japanese fleet, which consisted of sixteen ships all told, remained off Port Arthur until daylight. At this hour the Russian vessels weighed anchor, whereupon the Japanese vessels disappeared.

The fate of the crews on the stone-laden steamers is not known. Since the arrival at Port Arthur of Vice Admiral Makaroff the Russian fleet has been more active.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

Russian Warships Patrolling Entrance of Pe-chi-Li Gulf.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE HAIMUN, March 27.—Steering toward Che-Foo this morning we sighted five Russian battleships and cruisers just north of Hwang-ching-Tau Island, thirty miles southwest of Port Arthur. They were steaming in the direction of Port Arthur, their exposed flank being protected by a destroyer flotilla in line. We made out the rearmost ship to be the Ragazan, (Bayan?)

This explodes the theory that the Russians are completely port-bound. Their ships are evidently patroling the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li systematically.

If the reports from Japanese sources that Admiral Makaroff is getting his damaged vessels fit for action are correct we may yet witness a decisive naval battle.

WEI-HAI-WEI, March 26.—A Chinese cruiser which arrived yesterday reports having seen a fleet of six vessels, believed to be Russians, southwest of Port Arthur, confirming the suggestion of Russian naval activity contained in the wireless message from your special correspondent on board the Haimun at sea.

By Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE HAIMUN, March 27.—The Japanese fleet attacked Port Arthur early this morning.

After sighting the Russian squadron yesterday we stood away off Ta-lien-Wan, hoping to sight the Japanese cruisers at daylight. At 4 A. M., seventy miles from Port Arthur, the watch reported lights in the direction of that port.

We could see the searchlights of Port Arthur continually flashing, but could hear no sound of firing.

At daylight we steered a course for Port Arthur. We made out some smoke, and picked up the Japanese fleet in two divisions, with a flotilla of torpedo craft, twenty miles southeast of Port Arthur, moving slowly east.

We realized that there had been a night attack and that we had arrived too late, but it is impossible to jeopardize the vessel by remaining at points where we are liable to be seen when firing is going on.

The Japanese warships in calm weather made a magnificent spectacle. Once they overhauled us, but, unfortunately, we were not boarded, so could secure no details.

Close examination through glasses, however, showed no effects of hard usage.

It was interesting to compare the Russian squadron and the Japanese fleet as we saw them on two consecutive days. The Japanese divisions were en échelon, the vessels in line, with torpedo boats reaching out like antennae in front. Destroyers were on the flanks.

The Russians, using soft coal, could be detected twenty miles away. The Japanese burn Welsh coal and make very little smoke.

I am sailing immediately for Chi-nam-pho, where the landing operations are now completed. I hope to secure there details of the recent naval attack.

NIU-CHWANG, March 25.—A traveler who has just arrived from Port Arthur says the attack by the Japanese on March 22 was ineffective, but the fire was concentrated on the fleet and harbor.

The station buildings along the Russian railway are protected by fascines and earth.

RUSSIAN REVOLT UNLIKELY.

Writer in London Times Denies That the War Will Lead to Revolution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 28.—The Times publishes an article in which the writer discusses the conditions in Russia with reference to the oft-repeated suggestion that an episode of the Far Eastern war may be a revolution in Russia and the overturning of the Government.

The writer says Russia contains a large number of persons who constitute an opposition to the Government, but not an organized party. So, practically, they are mere academic politicians, frondeurs who confine themselves to words. No considerable number of them would approve a revolutionary movement during the war or foment internal disturbances with a view to embarrassing the Government.

And if, it is asserted, there should be military reverses they would not suggest to the Russians the necessity of overturning the constituted order of things, but would have exactly the opposite effect.

Even the Anarchists, it is stated, have no thought of upsetting the Government, their activity being explained on the theory that they desire to keep alive revolutionary principles with a view to possibilities in the remote future. In conclusion the writer says:

"The Russians are a peculiarly impulsive people, much inclined to rush to the extremes of optimism and pessimism alternately. When in a pessimistic mood many of them take a gloomy view of the condition of the country and express grave apprehensions in regard to the immediate future, but I never knew one of them to entertain for a moment the idea of the possible disruption of the empire.

"That is a contingency which would hardly occur to the mind of any one knowing intimately the Russian national character. It is an idea of foreign origin, and among those who entertain it I never found a plausible explanation of how the predicted disruption was to be accomplished."

MARQUIS ITO LEAVES KOREA.

Emperor of That Country Asks Him to Return There Often.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, March 26.—The Marquis Ito's visit seems to have produced an excellent effect in Korea, where the principal reforms advised are: First, the extension of education; second, the fixing of ministerial responsibility; third, the sovereign's abstention from acts of petty interference; fourth, the promotion of co-operative harmony among the officials with a view to softening political rivalries.

At parting the Emperor asked Marquis Ito to regard Korea as a country villa and to come and sojourn there often.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 27.—Marquis Ito and his suite, with the exception of Gen. Ijichi, the ex-Japanese Military Attaché here, left for Tokio to-day, after having had a farewell audience of the Emperor. The departure of the Japanese dignitaries was attended by all the principal officials of the Government and by the foreign diplomatic representatives.

The visit of the Marquis has resulted in fully reassuring the Koreans, allaying all doubts as to the intentions of the Japanese Government, and paving the way for the extension of Japanese influence in Korea.

The Koreans will send a return mission to the Mikado.

WARRING NATIONS NEED JACKS.

Rush Orders Received from Japan and Russia by Pittsburg Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 27.—The Mikado and the Czar need jacks for railroad work. The Duff Manufacturing Company of Allegheny yesterday received a cable from the Russian Government for a hurry-up order, and within a few hours a similar cable order was received from the Japanese Government. The Allegheny concern has made similar jacks for both countries.

John R. McGinley of the Duff Company says the railroad jacks are not hydraulic, but are known as the Barrett jack, which works automatically, without the use of alcohol or liquid. It is presumed the severe strain on their railroads made the orders necessary by both countries.

CHINESE BRIGANDS THREATEN NIU-CHWANG

Intend to Pillage the Place in Case the Russians Abandon It.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Report That Russians Captured Junk Carrying Chinese Troops and Towed by Japanese Gunboat.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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PARIS, March 27.—A dispatch from Niu-Chwang, dated yesterday, says:

"There is alarm here on account of the assembling about the city and suburbs of bands of Chinese brigands, intent on pillage in case the Russians retreat, abandoning the country for the time being.

"The Europeans are preparing for organized defense.

"It is reported at Niu-Chwang that a Japanese attack is imminent."

NIU-CHWANG, March 25.—According to a traveler's account the mountain roads north of the Yalu are impassable owing to snow, and should the Russian army in Korea be defeated it would have no way of retreat open, while to reinforce it would be very difficult.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, March 27.—It is officially announced here that at noon to-day the Russians proclaimed Niu-Chwang under martial law.

PARIS, March 28.—The Matin's Harbin correspondent says:

"Despite China's protestations of neutrality Gen. Ma persists in advancing into Manchuria. If this movement is combined with the Japanese operations the Russians will be obliged to act against Gen. Ma, who continues to move northward, although the Peking Government has ordered him to retire.

"The thaw has caused oceans of mud."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—It is stated on apparently reliable authority that Vice Admiral Makaroff's report of his reconnaissance of the Elliott Islands yesterday contained the startling statement that he captured a junk filled with Chinese regular troops, which was being towed by a Japanese gunboat.

A report from Vladivostok says that a mine has been discovered under the fortress with wires leading to a Chinese house in the town.

TIEN-TSIN, March 27.—It is learned upon reliable official authority that the rumors of disaffection and mutiny among the Chinese imperial troops on the border which have been current for several days are absolutely unfounded.

Col. Muenthe of Viceroy Yuan Chi Kai's staff, who was sent to Port Arthur ten days ago to remove the Chinese from that city, returned to Tien-Tsin Saturday, having satisfactorily terminated his refugee mission.

Japanese Transports in Inland Sea.

CHEE-FOO, March 27.—The steamer Active has arrived here from Kobe, Japan. She reports that on the 25th inst. she passed a fleet of Japanese transports, convoyed by cruisers, in the Inland Sea. They were bound for Korea.

JAPAN GETTING CHINA'S TRADE.

Great Increase in Cotton Exports at Expense of Britain and America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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SHANGHAI, March 27.—The trade returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs for 1903 were published yesterday.

Mr. Morse, the Statistical Secretary, draws attention to the development of imports of cotton fabrics from Japan, while the British and American figures show a serious falling off, amounting under various headings to between 11 and 40 per cent.

The imports of yarn show a decline of 50 per cent. in English spinnings, while the Japanese spinnings show an increase of 60 per cent.

This result is principally due to the direct trade between Japan and North China.

It is noteworthy that the imports of yarn, which in 1882 represented not over 20 per cent. of the total cotton imports, are now 52 per cent.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP DAMAGED.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Buini Goes Aground at Algiers.

ALGIERS, March 27.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Buini, while entering this port to-day, went aground and sustained extensive damage.

The vessel must be docked.

STRANDED SHIPS VALUABLE.

Russian Naval Officer Reports Them to be in Excellent Condition.

PARIS, March 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris cables as follows:

"An officer of the Naval General Staff informs me that the four steamers which the Japanese endeavored to sink in the channel at Port Arthur Sunday morning were in excellent condition and worth about a million. All the Hotchkiss quick-firing guns aboard them have been recovered. When the steamers stranded Russian officers promptly leaped aboard and cut the electric wires which were intended to fire the explosives."

TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN JAPAN.

Both Houses of the Diet Agree to an Amended Measure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 26.—The lower house of the Diet has passed with slight modifications all the War Tax bills except those imposing duties on salt and silk fabrics. Thus the proposed revenue will be reduced only by £650,000.

The House also passed the measure making tobacco manufacture a State monopoly.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 27.—The lower house of Parliament has amended the Tobacco Monopoly bill by increasing the compensation from a sum equaling three years' income to a sum equaling the amount of sales for three years. Baron Soné, the Minister of Finance, opposed the amendment, and it was expected that the Government would take strong ground against it in the House of Peers.

This anticipation, however, proved unwarranted, as to-day the committee of the House of Peers having the matter in charge formally approved the measure as amended, and it is now evident that the bill will pass the upper house and become a law in its present form.

The committee of the House of Peers also approved all bills relating to war taxes as amended in the lower house.

AMERICAN MINERS CAUTIOUS.

Those in Korea Stop Writing Letters to Avoid Offending Combatants.

SEOUL, March 27.—The American miners in North Korea find themselves in a most difficult position. Their ability to continue work is dependent upon thier strictly minding their own business. They have practically ceased sending out any private correspondence in fear that some chance expressions therein might be construed into evidence of partiality.

United States Minister Allen is exerting pressure to secure the release of their specie train, as the delay is causing embarrassment. The Korean laborers will not accept bullion in payment for their services, while the rice merchants demand specie.

A party of persons, including the bride of Dr. Stryker, the physician of the mines hospital, is at Che-mul-pho, desiring to go to Unsan, where the mines are located, but has been advised to wait, as Mr. Allen cannot guarantee the safety of women.

Letters received from American missionaries at Ping-Yang and other points in the north indicate that they are allowed to continue their work unmolested.

FOUR HURT IN CHURCH PANIC.

Baseless Cry of Fire Stampedes Worshippers at New Haven Sanctuary.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—A panic occurred at the morning service in St. Michael's Italian Church, in Wooster Street, to-day, at which a score of persons were injured. Four—two women and two children—were taken to the New Haven Hospital, but it is not believed that the injuries of any are fatal.

Some one in the congregation yelled "Fire!" during a prayer, and with hardly a second's delay the great majority of the worshippers rushed for the door at the rear, the only exit. Women and children were trampled upon and dragged along the floor by the frightened people endeavoring to get out of the building. At the height of the confusion some one sent in a fire alarm from a near-by box.

The engines were soon on the scene, and the firemen started at once to calm the excitement. Men and women whose children were in the church were yelling and fighting to gain an entrance, while those on the inside were fighting equally hard to get out of the building. A large part of the congregation was composed of women and children, the few men that were inside making no attempt to quiet them.

The firemen were obliged to employ rough tactics in order to keep the men from fighting their way into the building.

Finally when the building was freed of people two women and two girls were found on the floor badly cut and bruised. They were Mrs. Jacopo Carizo, right arm fractured, scalp wound, and otherwise badly bruised; Mrs. Alfonso Carlameninto, badly cut and internally injured; Raffaele Carlameninto, leg broken at the hip; Anna Aucillo, cut, bruised, and internally injured.

The police and members of the church have made an investigation, but no reason for any one giving an alarm of fire has been discovered.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE BY FIRE.

Mrs. Watrous of New Haven Burns Herself to Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Mrs. Fannie Watrous, who formerly lived here, but who had lately lived in Maine and New Hampshire, burned herself to a crisp to-day at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Charlotte Watrous, 68 Clinton Avenue. She came here two days ago and had acted very queerly.

Early this morning flames were discovered in a shed at the rear of the home of Mrs. Watrous and a fire alarm was sent in. The firemen turned a stream on the building, and when the flames were subdued they discovered the body of a woman on the floor. It was unrecognizable. The building was saturated with oil, and it is believed that Mrs. Watrous poured oil all over her clothes and then set fire to herself.

Medical Examiner Bartlett said that he had found a note stating that the woman intended to commit suicide.

EMOTION RUINED HIS ENGLISH.

German Baker Told Capt. McGlynn He "Nefer Blayed Pool."

Jacob Fredericks, a baker, with a shop two doors from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, rushed madly into the latter place yesterday morning and in his best English, which was somewhat spoiled by his excitement, he demanded to be taken to Capt. McGlynn at once. When he was closeted with the Captain he burst forth into a string of German words of a denunciatory character, and then, making gestures that were never taught in the manuals, he exclaimed:

"Id is all terrible, horrible. You should not say I do such dings. My family is outraged. Id is a lie. I throw id in your face."

"Calm yourself, calm yourself," interposed the Captain, "and then tell me what it is all about. What is so terrible and what are you throwing in my face?"

"You say I keep pool rooms in my shop. You say I make gamblings dere. Id is not so. I haf no pools in my place, id is nod big enough, und I hav nefer blayed von single poolgame in my lifetime. Shure I haf played pinochle mit my children, bud nefer for moneys, und I haf never blayed pool in my lifetime."

"But, my dear man," said the Captain, "you are not charged with keeping a billiard parlor; you are charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom, where people play on the horse races. If you are caught by my men you will be sent to jail for it, so you'd better close up."

"Oh, vat you say? You make that I should go to chail. I tell you id is a lie, a lie. I shall go to tell my vife. She knows what to do."

And so saying he left the station house as suddenly as he had entered.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—368 Green Street; Louis Greenberg; damage, $3,000.
2:45 A. M.—Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.
10:45 A. M.—72 West Forty-third Street; Joseph Romano; damage, $50.
3:30 P. M.—232 Rivington Street; H. Hynes; damage trifling.
4:15 P. M.—Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.
4:50 P. M.—2 West Fifty-second Street; W. G. Sloane; damage trifling.
5:30 P. M.—8 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Bernheimer & Schmid; damage, $25.
6:15 P. M.—767 Third Avenue; Mrs. Bocholo; damage, $40.
7:15 P. M.—178 Second Avenue; Emma Wynie; damage, $100.
7:30 P. M.—108 West Forty-eighth Street; Hitchins & Balcom; damage, $15,000.

BROOKLYN.

7:55 A. M.—1,456 Myrtle Avenue; James Epolito; damage, $50.
10 A. M.—508 Chestnut Street; William Wasmuth; damage, $175.
2:10 P. M.—Grand Street and Newtown Creek; schooner Horace G. Morse; Horace G. Story, Sea Point, N. J.; damage, $2,000.
5:40 P. M.—242 Jefferson Avenue; Frank Eiselein; damage, $100.
7:55 P. M.—392 Grand Street; Morris Nankin; damage, $3,500.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

20 Green Trading Stamps FREE

$2 EASTER COUPON $2

GOOD FOR ANY DAY THIS WEEK

Cut out this Coupon present it at any of our stores and by buying $1.00 WORTH or MORE of goods you will receive

$2.00 IN stamps Free

besides regular amount given on sales. This Coupon Not Good after April 2. Good from March 28th to April 2nd

The Great A & P Tea Co.

New York Stores
Spring & Hudson St.
316 Bleecker Street
20 Carmine Street
320 Bowery
198 First Avenue
467 Second Avenue
774 Third Avenue
1406 Third Avenue
2004 Third Avenue
2250 Third Avenue
2821 Third Avenue
101 Eighth Avenue
683 Eighth Avenue
873 Eighth Avenue
390 Tenth Avenue
1741 Amsterdam Av.

B'klyn Stores
557 Fulton Street
1191 Fulton Street
205 Court Street
724 Myrtle Avenue
857 Broadway
1335 Broadway
2629 Atlantic Avenue
462 Fifth Avenue
598 Fifth Avenue
4923 Third Avenue
189 Grand Street
402 Grand Street
687 Grand Street

Greenpoint
911 Manhattan Avenue

Jamaica
368 Fulton Street

Jersey City Stores
116 Newark Avenue
624 Newark Avenue

Hoboken Store
318 Washington Street

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.

234 STORES IN UNITED STATES

FOUND SHOT THREE TIMES.

Mystery in the Wounding of Man at Morningside Park.

Chester Howard, nineteen years old, of 213 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was found unconscious shortly after midnight this morning on the steps leading from Morningside Park to the Heights, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, with three bullet wounds in his body. Near him lay a revolver. His clothing was powder burned, where the bullets had passed through.

The sound of the three shots attracted the attention of several persons who were passing. Two little newsboys, who were among the first to investigate, said they had seen two men running from the park as they came up.

A telephone call was sent to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Fahnestock, the surgeon in charge, took the wounded man to the hospital, where he regained his senses sufficiently to give his name and address. An examination showed two wounds in the left breast and one under the left arm. While the surgeons were working the sufferer gasped, "I've been shot," and again lapsed into unconsciousness.

Within a short while after he had been admitted Howard's sister arrived, accompanied by an elderly woman, who refused to give her name.

They said that Howard had no reason to attempt suicide—that he had no love affairs, and no cause for despondency. Miss Howard said that he lived at home with his mother, a widow, and herself.

Howard's watch was missing, and he had only a few cents in his pockets. While the surgeon who examined his wounds said the pistol must have been pressed close to his body when fired, and that the shots had the appearance of having been self-inflicted, there were some who believed he had been held up and robbed and then shot. The statement of the two newsboys lends color to that theory.

James Walsh, a clerk at the Hotel Cecil, was held up and cut by highwaymen while he was entering the vestibule of his home, at 266 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on Friday night.

TRIPLE HOLD-UP IN HARLEM.

One Arrest in Footpad Case Which Happened After a Ball.

Edward Trath of Main Street, Astoria, and Herman Forsender and Alfred Johnson of 301 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, returning to their homes at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from a Swedish ball in Sulzer's Casino, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, were set upon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue by a crowd of six toughs. The three had $5, $8, and $9, respectively, taken from them, and Trath's watch disappeared.

Patrolman Graney of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was in plain clothes, was attracted by the noise of the scuffling, and appeared just as the gang separated. He followed a man nearly to Third Avenue, where he arrested him.

In Harlem Court yesterday morning Trath could not identify the prisoner, who described himself as John Smith, twenty-eight years old, of 213 Grove Street, Jersey City. In his pocket was found a knife that belonged to Johnson. Smith was remanded without bail for a further examination to-day, when it is expected that Forsender and Johnson will be in court.

Executors' Unrestricted Sale

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

To-night at 8:30.

To-morrow Night at 8:30. Wednesday Night at 8:30.

at Unrestricted Public Sale
by Order of Ralph H. Dunn and Henry B. Whelpley, Executors,

The Valuable
Ancient and Modern
PAINTINGS
AND
Water Colors
Belonging to the Estate of the Late
James McCormick
Now on Free View.
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Wells Fargo & Company
has removed from
63 Broadway
to
51 Broadway

Genuine Priestley Cravenette Coats

Brand New Spring 1904 Models at a Saving of 50 Per Cent. During This Sale.

Thousands upon thousands of yards of the genuine Priestley Cravenette cloth, bought direct from B. Priestley & Co., of Bradford, England, and New York, especially for this sale. Thousands upon thousands of coats for you to select from, more than ever gathered together by any one house.

Never have you had such an opportunity to purchase **genuine** Priestley Cravenettes for so little money. Understand, these are not the so-called rain coat, but the genuine Priestley Cravenette cloths, carefully cut and tailored into 1904 models, in every way equal to the finest custom tailor's make; all hand tailored throughout, snug-fitting collars, athletic shoulders, silk top and silk sleeve linings.

Every garment offered bears the Priestley trademark, which guarantees it to be genuine.

Priestley Cravenette Coats
in staple plain effects, large shoulders, full, roomy backs, snug-fitting collars, 55 inches long, values $12.50 and $15, for..... $10.00

Priestley Cravenette Coats
in Oxfords, blacks and novelties, all hand-tailored, athletic shoulders, full loose backs, very swagger, values $20, $22 and $25, for..... $14.50

Priestley Cravenette Coats
Thousands of stylish coats to select from in this range. Every novelty, every color; every design, every garment hand-tailored throughout. They are simply marvels of 1904 designs; values $28, $30 and $32, for..... $19.50

Taylor Clothing Co.
BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS ST.

REISENAUER'S
Tribute to
The PIANOLA

Herr Alfred Reisenauer, the distinguished pianist, who has achieved such a tremendous success since his appearance in this country, writes as follows to the Aeolian Company

Dear Sirs: I have heard several mechanical players, and as they all seemed to be in about the same class, I demurred about hearing the Pianola, but now that I have heard it and seen that it is capable of producing from the piano the greatest works written for the piano, not only technically perfect but with the most delicate and refined expression, my whole aversion has been changed, for I can realize that the Pianola with the Metrostyle is capable of producing results from the pianoforte which are serious and artistic. Please accept my heartiest wishes. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALFRED REISENAUER.

There is but *one* PIANOLA, made only by
The AEOLIAN CO.,
362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

WITH OIL FOR FUEL SHIP RAN 12,724 MILES

The Nebraska's Trip from 'Frisco Made Without a Stop.

CAPT. WEEDEN ENTHUSIASTIC

Vessel Encountered All Kinds of Weather from Fogs to Gales—The Inferiority of Coal.

The American steamship Nebraskan arrived here yesterday from San Francisco after a voyage of 12,724 nautical miles, during which her furnaces were fed exclusively with oil. The trip was made as an experiment by the officials of the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company, and it has been so great a success in their estimation that to-day several officers from the navy yard will make a complete investigation of the oil system as it is on the Nebraskan, and then will report to the Government whether or not the use of oil in vessels of the United States Navy is practicable.

The Nebraskan covered the distance from San Francisco to this port in 51 days 7 hours and 27 minutes, making an average of 10.35 knots. She is said to be the first steamship that has ever made the voyage from San Francisco to New York without a stop at some intermediate port.

When the Nebraskan last left this city she was fitted with coal-burning furnaces. At San Francisco she was altered so that the space between her bottoms could be filled with oil. That part of the vessel is now a tank, and can hold 10,500 barrels, counting 42 gallons to the barrel. Yesterday she still had 1,200 barrels left.

From the tank in the hold the oil is pumped as it is needed into a large tank in the middle of the ship, and reaching from the keel to the main deck. From this it is carried through tubes to the furnaces. There, by means of blowers, it is sent to the grates, where it burns and turns the water in the boilers into steam. The oil is sent onto the grates in a spray from the nozzle of the tubes.

Contrary to expectation, the burning oil did not make a perceptible odor. When the vessel arrived she was just as "sweet" as any of the big coal-using liners, and much cleaner above deck. The saving by the use of oil was found to be very great. Seventy-five per cent. more space was necessary to store the coal. Time was lost in having to stop to replenish the coal. The financial saving, it was said, was more than 100 per cent. in the cost of fuel alone, and three men were employed in feeding the furnaces where formerly twelve were required. The three men, however, received higher wages than did the coal passers, being selected not for their brawn, but for skill.

Capt. Henry F. Weeden of the Nebraskan was very proud of the performance of his vessel.

"The experiment was a success in every way," he said. "We had all kinds of weather from heavy fogs down to howling gales, and the oil worked at all times better than we had expected. We left San Diego on Feb. 3, and were in the Straits of Magellan on Feb. 27. This trip was made in better time than the one I made with this same vessel around the other way last year, when she burned coal, notwithstanding the fact that on the former trip all of the currents after we left the coast of the United States were with us. Then we did the voyage in 62 days.

"On this trip we have been using California crude oil, which is somewhat thinner than molasses. On the return we will use Texan oil to see which is better for the purpose. One barrel of the California oil sends the ship about one and one-fourth knots in an ordinary sea. We have the ordinary triple expansion engines aboard, working a twin screw. The engines are capable of generating 4,000 horse power.

"We find one inconvenience in using oil. The men cannot smoke on board, and the use of naked lights or oil lamps is absolutely forbidden to the men under pain of dismissal. I do not think that any cleaner looking ship has come into this port in many moons than mine, and we have not put a paint brush to her since we left the coast. I think the Russias did some experimenting with oil, but I never heard that they gave to the world the result of their experiment, although I believe two or three of her warships are now run by oil."

MACEDONIAN JUNTA ORGANIZED.

Appeal to the American People for Moral and Material Support.

The Macedonian Junta of New York, an organization similar to the Macedonian Committee of London, of which James Bryce, M. P., is President, was organized in this city yesterday, with headquarters at 239 East Eighteenth Street. The officers are: President—Constantine Stephanove; Treasurer—Ivan Radouloff; Secretary—Albert Sonnichsen; Executive Committee—George Terzieff, John Goldfrappe, Dr. George Chakaloff, and Walter Evans.

President Stephanove received yesterday a letter from Senator Hoar, in which it was stated that the Macedonian petition is now before the United States Senate. The petition asks the co-operation of the United States with England, France, and Italy in bringing about an enforcement of the Berlin treaty of 1878, which granted to Macedonia a humane government and protection from outrages.

A resolution, or call, to the American people was passed and issued by the Junta, and reads as follows:

Our mission to this country is to lay before the American people the true cause of the present deplorable condition in Macedonia, and to ask their moral and material support in our struggle for an endurable existence. We are not here to promote the political interests of ambitious statesmen—Macedonians suffered long enough from the intrigues of various propagandas, abetted by the selfish policies of foreign powers—but solely to represent Macedonians who are fighting for the sanctity of their homes.

For years prayers and appeals have failed and in some cases have served only to incense our oppressors. There is no hope left, except in the resort to arms in self-defense. Every fighter in Macedonia is a man who has been rendered desperate by outrages committed on members of his family or has had the roof over his head burned. We can long endure the rapacity of tax collectors, the corruption of civil officials, and the denial of even the most elementary participation in the Government. But when our homes, our schools, and our churches are turned into barracks for the brutal and uncontrollable Turkish soldiery, we are goaded to desperation and to preferring horrors with an end now to enduring horrors without an end.

Our cause is primarily the sanctity of the home. We will continue to fight for that cause, and in our efforts to defend our mothers and sisters we ask the support of the entire civilized world, and we confidently believe that we are entitled to the sympathies of this great Republic, which once declared to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, that the destinies of mankind are one.

BOY STRANGELY SHOT.

Alone at Home with Brother When Strangers Attacked Him.

RANDOLPH, Mass., March 27.—Parker Dexter, eleven years old, the son of E. F. T. Dexter of this town, was mysteriously and probably fatally shot at his home to-day while every one except his brother, Harris, fourteen years old, was absent from the house.

Harris Dexter told the police this afternoon that the shooting was done by a stranger, who suddenly appeared at the door with a companion while he and his brother were eating dinner, the father having left a few minutes before for Boston. According to the boy, one of the men, with a revolver in his hand, chased the boys up stairs, and, cornering Parker Dexter in the bathroom, shot him in the head. After that the men left the house without taking anything of value.

A searching party scoured the surrounding country, but at dark no trace of the stranger had been discovered.

The wounded boy was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, where his mother is also under treatment.

Simpson Crawford Co.

6TH AVE 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Charming Easter gowns bid welcome to Dame Fashion's host.

YOU'D join Dame Fashion's host and come to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s costume salons to-day if you just had an inkling of the rare beauty of the decorations—the inimitable style touch that characterizes each beautiful Easter Gown, as well as every Coat, Suit and Skirt for the new Spring season—masterful productions of master minds. The ensuing week will mark the choosing of thousands of Easter costumes. Our show rooms will be the Mecca of multitudes of smart dressers, and we take this occasion to urge you to come today—or at least come during the early part of the week, for the exclusiveness of our showing and exceptionally low prices will make this store buying headquarters for all discriminating and saving shoppers.

Notice the tailor made Easter Costumes and Dress Suits—queenly creations in Broadcloth, Voile, Etamine and other charming materials—Eton coats—blouse and tight fitting—full sleeves with lace lingerie—crushed taffeta girdles—trimmings of guipure lace—gold braid—broadcloth in pastel shades—seven and nine gored full flaring—long skirts with clusters of plaits—inverted or habit back—made over drop of heavy taffeta—prices range from $47.50 to $85—equal to the exclusive modiste's made to measure costumes.

Then you'll be particularly interested in these Pedestrienne Suits of Cheviot, Broadcloth, Mannish Mixtures and Canvas Cloth, with military or Eton coats in a variety of designs—cut from latest patterns—all hand tailored and priced like the factory made suits in other stores—$29 to..... $55

$27.50 For women's Spring jackets of fine grade English covert, tan shades, fly front. Coat collar trimmed with straps, tabs and buttons of self material, lined with self colored heavy taffeta.

$22.50 For women's Spring jackets of high grade French Broadcloth—lined with white lustrous satin—mannish sleeve and straps of self material—in black only.

$19.75 For women's English walking top coat of tan covert cloth, fly front, coat collar. Norfolk style, mannish sleeve and pockets, an exclusive and very smart model.

$10.50 For women's pedestrienne skirts of shepherd plaid worsted, tabs and buttons of self material, seven gored wide flaring, inverted plait back, equal to custom made.

$16.50 for women's tan covert coats, two smart styles, coat collar, fly front, pleated and strapped in fancy patterns, chic and unique.

$14.75 and $18 for women's pedestrienne skirts of novelty check suiting, pearl gray, black and white, two models, seven and nine gored, full flaring, plaited on each gore, habit back.

$24.75 for women's silk lined dress skirts of fine quality French voile, eleven gored, full flaring, two designs, tucked and side plaited, ornaments and taffeta straps on each gore, habit back, made over taffeta drop skirt of heavy quality.

$35 for women's pedestrienne suits of high grade cheviot, in brown, blue and black, 27 in. military coat, tan cuffs and collar, seven gored full flaring skirt, side plaited, inverted plait back.

Dainty confirmation dresses for little girls. Third Floor.

IT'S indeed the most striking assembly of confirmation and Easter dresses for little girls ever shown in New York—dainty frocks befitting the occasion on which they're to be worn, whether it is Easter or confirmation. Lowest prices at which these qualities were ever offered.

$4.75 Now for a great $4.75 sale of excellent quality washable dresses worth up to $12—small sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years—fine embroidered linens—white and natural color—imported and domestic piques—box plaited Russian or long waist—side plaited skirts—fancy belts. **$4.75**

Advance sale of misses' shirt waist dresses in a variety of models—fancy percales and linens—in white, blue and natural color—prettily trimmed in many designs—sizes 14 and 16, $9.75, $7.50 and $5.75.

Our Easter decorations

DO NOT miss seeing our Easter decorations—it's a picture well worth a special journey down town. Come by all means, if only to drop in just long enough to stand in the Rotunda and take in this beautiful scene emblematic of Eastertide. Bring the children to see the big "Papa" Rabbit, 20 feet high, sitting up in an egg 18 feet long and 10 feet high.

Easter millinery

WHETHER you desire imported model hats or our own adaptations—stiff Trimmed Hats—ready to trim Hats, Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Buds, Foliage, Straw Braids, Novelty Trimmings, Malines, Ostrich Feathers, Tips, Wings, Quills and all the new weaves of Ribbons from Europe or America, every one is represented here in abundance at popular prices for your choosing.

Two Simply Trimmed Hats.

Every one is made in our own workrooms, new shape sailors, and large flare shapes, in black, brown, navy, cardinal—trimmed stylishly with black French moire ribbon and buckles—for to-day, each.. **$4.50**

Stiff trimmed Continentals, Turbans, Sailors and Walking shapes—in black and all desirable colors; would readily command $5.50—for to-day..... **$3.75**

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Two exceptional offerings in untrimmed hat department—double brim hats, Turbans and Continentals, made on wire frames—black and all colors, would readily command $1.50, at..... **98c**

BLACK SILK BRAID HATS on wire frames, double brims, large shapes and Turbans, actual value $3, at..... **$1.95**

FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

100 cartons French Rose Montures, 6 roses, 3 buds and foliage, each..... **39c**

50 CARTONS SMALL ROSE FOLIAGE. 36 leaves in paquet..... **17c**

1000 pieces beautiful combination color straw braids, black and white, white and black and all good colorings—the actual value of same at retail would be $1.60 apiece, our price..... **68c**

Silk waists for Easter

THOSE charming creations that possess those striking style attributes which all women of style desire. Waists that reflect in every detail all those dainty dressy points that distinguish the very finest made to order waists. Second Floor.

We've a price revelation for you to-day—a money saving event which you should not miss.

Japanese silk waists, round yoke, at..... **$3**

Japanese silk waists, with cluster of tucks..... **$3.95**

Crepe de chine waists, white and gray, at..... **$7.50**

Peau de Soie waists, white and blue, at..... **$4.90**

Tailor made waists of peau de soie, in all colors and sizes, at **$5**

Handsome waists in peau de cygne and crepes, at..... **$10**

Beautiful waists in all over lace at..... **$7.50**

Pompadour silk waists, something original and stylish, at..... **$8.50**

Great sale of white waists at 75c: White lawn Waists with 6 rows of Val. lace insertion all the way down the front—cluster of tucks in between—tucked back; you could not buy them elsewhere for less than $1.25, to-day at..... **75c**

2,000 silk petticoats as low as $2.95.

THIS remarkable sale of fine silk petticoats as low as $2.95 will set smart dressers on the qui vive, coming, as it does, just a week before Easter. Second Floor.

Here's a lot of silk Petticoats at $2.95 each for to-day's selling—an occasion that will create keen interest because they are made of a good quality of black or colored silk—the kind that usually sell for $4.50—made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle—finished with bias ruffle—a crowd of women will come to-day to make a selection at $2.95. **$2.95** **$2.95**

WE'RE SHOWING A SUPERB COLLECTION OF SILK PETTICOATS IN ALL THE NEWEST APPROVED STYLES—PRICES RANGING FROM $10.50 TO $45.00.

$4.95 for silk petticoats, black, made with full accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two rows quillings.

$5.95 for silk petticoats, extra quality, in black and changeable effects, graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches, all silk under ruffle.

$6.95 and $8.50 for silk petticoats, black and colors, made with accordion plaited ruffle, finished with ruches

1,500 wash petticoats start at 79c.; manufacturer's overstock.

79c for wash petticoats of best quality seersucker and ginghams; all the newest styles; a large variety to select from.

98c for $1.25 to $2.00 wash petticoats; the best values ever offered; made of the best quality gingham, light and dark stripe effects; several excellent styles to choose from.

98c for black and gray effect sateen petticoats, with ruffles; extra finish and quality; made to sell for $1.25 and $1.50.

Gloves for Easter wear.

THOSE original creations notable for their striking individuality—gloves that exemplify the very highest expression of the glove maker's art. Main Floor.

Every pair cut from exclusive models, sewn by experts and embroidered in the very latest style.

A new glove, a marvel of expert glove making—pique genuine kid—two large pearl buttons—contrasting bandlets, new tints, champagne, white, tan, mode and black..... **$2**

Three clasp genuine kid gloves, new embroideries, with black and spring tints, the choicest of real kidskin, at..... **$1.50**

Two clasp glace gloves—two new embroideries, white, black and Spring tints—a glove unsurpassed for cut, style and individuality, at..... **$1.25**

Two clasp glace gloves—special importation—white, black and colors—guaranteed—smart style and finish, at..... **88c**

Fabric gloves: A complete assortment of fine weaves at popular prices—silk mesh, with silk and lisle palms and lisle taffeta gloves—also a full line of the celebrated Kayser silk gloves at $1.20, $1.00, 75c, and..... **50c**

Infants' Easter apparel.

DAINTY things for the little tots—source of delight to the infant and satisfaction to mother because of their charming style and the exceptional prices for such high quality. Second Floor.

50c. for all silk half hose, suitable for Easter gifts.

85c. for all wool flannel sacques, finished all around with silk buttonhole stitch.

$1.25 for lawn bib, prettily trimmed with Val. lace.

$1.45 and $2.95 for dainty Persian lawn Caps.

$1.50 to $3.50 for straw hats for boys of 1 and 2 years.

$3.75 to $3.50 for short dresses with fancy lace trimmed yokes, in a variety of new styles, sizes 1 and 2 years.

$3.50 for all wool cheviot serge coats, military styles, emblem on sleeve, patent leather belt, red and blue, sizes 3, 4 and 5 years.

Another remarkable silk offering: 65c & 48c.

THE great crowds that continually fill our silk aisles is the result of just such wonderful silk values as we offer for to-day—then, too, there's a guarantee that goes with every yard of silk we sell, which in itself is enough to merit the patronage of discriminating buyers. Main Floor.

48c Those new Spring satin foulard silks which we have been selling at 48c. have set all New York talking—the second shipment has just arrived—a larger and better assortment—do not miss this one great silk bargain treat—handsome effects for Spring and Summer costumes—at 48c. **48c**

Still the great silk selling story for to-day remains only half told, and if you've the slightest silk want you ought to come to-day, for the following items will certainly create unprecedented silk buying interest.

Fine Black Taffetas 36 in. wide, absolutely perfect; real value $1.25, at..... **85c**

Colored Crepe de Chine 24 in. wide, including a large quantity of blacks; worth $1.00; special at..... **65c**

Black Satin Liebrty All silk, 24 in. wide, a superior quality; worth 75c., at..... **48c**

Black Peau de Soie 27 in. wide, fine quality, suitable for dresses; worth $1.10 at..... **78c**

Black Pongee 24 in., all silk, very desirable; worth $1.00, at..... **65c**

Black Peau de Cygne All pure silk, good quality; worth 75c., at..... **49c**

Unusual hosiery values

Thirty-five cent Hosiery for 19c.—400 dozen pairs

19c for women and men—fast black—real maco yarn—imported cotton hose—Hermsdorf dye—light weight—double soles, heels and toes—all black or with unbleached split soles—imported to sell at 25c. to 35c—to-day 19c. a pair. Main Floor. **19c**

35c for gauze lisle hose—3 pairs for $1.00; fine quality imported, sheer light weight gauze lisle thread hose; fast black, spliced selvages or double knees; a very fine number for men and women.

25c for men's lisle hose, very sheer quality, transparent gauze; lisle thread half hose; Hermsdorf dye; fast black; a very fine number of our own importation; 25c. a pair.

New Spring hosiery in the favorite and popular shades of Pongee or Champagne color; various printed and embroidered effects in lisle thread; also the more quiet colorings of russets and tans to match the various shades of shoes; one particular number is the cobweb weight; very sheer, firm quality; our own importation..... **50c**

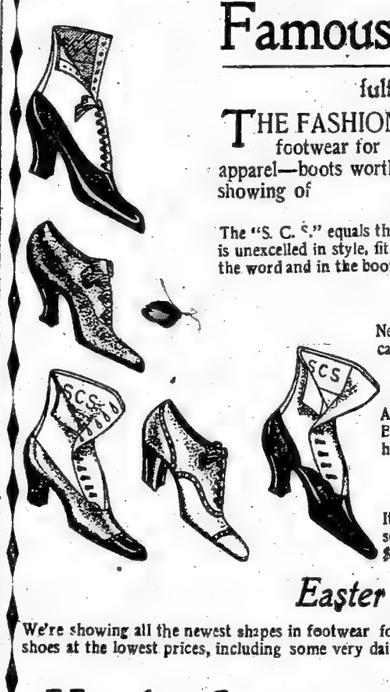

Famous "S. C. S." Easter boots, $3.50

fulfill every style requirement; they're for women.

THE FASHIONABLE "S. C. S." Easter Boots and Oxfords are the daintiest footwear for smart dressers and impart a finishing touch of elegance to the Easter apparel—boots worthy to be worn with the most charming costume. Have you seen our superb showing of

All the newest styles at $3.50?

The "S. C. S." equals the very best of the $5 and $6 boots elsewhere, and going into custom made footwear it is unexcelled in style, fit, comfort and appearance, even by the $8 creations. It is perfect in every sense of the word and in the boots there are for your choosing

25 distinct styles

Nearly as many are ready for you in the Oxfords; both come in brown kidskin, russet calfskin, patent kid leather and velvet kidskin. The styles include the new

Drop custom last at $3.50.

All "S. C. S." footwear is $3.50. Don't you think it would be well to select this famous Boot or Oxford to be worn on Easter Sunday and during the beautiful Spring days? We have every fashionable conceit for dress occasions and street wear.

The champagne tint

It's the proper thing in Oxfords this season—handsome styles in Louis XV. heels—turn soles—soft, flexible kidskins with plain toe—the heels are not too high, but just right—$3.50 as are all "S. C. S." styles.

Easter shoes for boys and girls.

We're showing all the newest shapes in footwear for boys and girls suitable for Easter and the Spring season—most stronly made shoes at the lowest prices, including some very dainty creations at..... **$2**

5,000 yards of new spring dress goods 75c per yard

IF YOU contemplate the purchase of dress goods and will read every word of this remarkable value giving announcement we'll guarantee that you will be here to-day, because New York has never known such a sale of spring dress goods at 75c.

5,000 yards of desirable fabrics—including such fashionable weaves as 48 inch voiles that usually sell for $1.50—all very newest shades—including white, cream and black. 48 inch silk warp chiffon that you've never seen priced any place for less than $1.50—fashionable colorings, including cream and white—44 inch lace voiles in self colors—you'd consider them ordinarily a bargain at $1.25—while they last **75c** **75c**

Black dress goods. Old style nun's veiling—a fine and close woven fabric—requires no inside lining—a genuine fast black—at $1.45, $1.20, and..... **95c**

Mixed warp etamine. 44 inches wide—a most beautiful fabric and combinations of colorings—a new and scarce fabric—at $1.50, $1.25 and..... **75c**

New mohairs. Gray mixtures, blue, combinations, also a tan and brown—full 45 inches wide, the quality you usually pay $1 for—popular shades—to-day **59c**

Here's a remarkable offering of $1.25 dress goods at 39c.; they are odds and ends, to be sure, but we clean up often while fabrics are popular—fabrics that have been selling right along at 50c. to $1.25—not a full assortment of colors in each lot, but in all you'll find most any color you desire—45 inch nun's veiling—38 inch veiling—all wool tweeds—all wool etamines—all wool cheviots—45 inches wide and white and black check mohairs—while they last at 39c. **39c** **39c**

Rich laces and lace robes at half price to-day

THEY'RE half price in the strictest sense of the word, too, and to the fact that you can absolutely rely upon this assertion you'll find a great crowd here to-day. MAIN FLOOR.

Laces at half and less than half—we've too many of some styles, and in order to right our stock in a single day we've made radical reductions.

Latest of the much wanted laces, bandings, galoons, garlands, &c., in white, ecru and champagne tints.

95c for $1 to $2 laces. **$1.90** for $3 to $4 laces. **$3.90** for $5 to $7.50 laces. **$4.90** for $6 to $10 laces.

Decisive reductions in fine lace robes; original values are lost sight of in this mark down. Some of the handsomest lace robes, imported as well as American made robes, embroidered linen robes.

Spangled, all lace, net and combinations, esprit and ring dot effects, voile embroidered robes; in fact the finest assortment of high class robes in this city at radical reductions.

$9 for $15 robes. $15 for $25 and $30 robes. $24 for $45 robes. $45 for $75 robes.

March Grocery Sale.

Sixth Floor.

COFFEE—Waverly Blend, light chestnut roast; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. **22c**

BUTTER—Meadow Brook, sweet and delicious; 5-lb. stone crock..... **$1.23**

FLOUR—Simpson Crawford Co.'s best XXXX; ½ barrel..... **$3.10**

TEA—Choice mixed, worth 45c. lb.; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **35c**

TEA—All 55c. English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, Gunpowder or Japan; 5-lb. caddy, $2.00; lb..... **43**

SPICES—Ground bulk, Black Pepper, Ginger or Cinnamon; 3 lbs., 55c; lb. **20c**

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure Cream Tartar; 1-lb. can, 29c; ½-lb. can..**14c**

SALT—Royal Stuart fine Table Salt; 3 large bags, 27c.; each..... **10c**

TOMATOES—3 lb. can, case of 2 dozen, $1.85; dozen, 95c.; can, 8c

COCOANUT—Schepp's long cut shredded or desiccated; 3 lbs., 40c.; lb..... **14c**

CELERY SALT—Arrow Brand, 4 ounce glass shaker; 3 bottles, 25c.; bottle, **10c**

FLAVORING EXTRACT—Royal Stuart, triple strength, Lemon or Vanilla; 2 ounce bottle, 2 bottles, 40c.; bottle **21c**

TOMATOES—Cameron Selected Jersey Stock; 3 lb. can, dozen, $1.25; can..**11c**

BAKED BEANS—With tomato sauce; 3 lb. can, 12 cans, $1.00; can **9c**

SUCCOTASH—Log Cabin brand; 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.57; can **14c**

PEAS—Sweet and tender, Early June; 2 lb. can, doz., 83c.; can.. **7c**

PEAS—Royal Stuart, Extra sifted, uniform in size, 2 lb. can, dozen, $2.00; can..**17c**

SALMON—Royal Stuart, Choice Columbia River; 1 lb. tall or flat can, dozen, $2.00; can **18c**

SARDINES—French Fish, in pure Olive oil; ¼ lb. can, key opener, dozen, $1.30; can **11c**

EVAPORATED FRUITS—California evaporated Muir Peaches or Moore Park Apricots; 4 lbs., 49c.; lb..... **13c**

LAUNDRY SOAP—Royal Stuart, well seasoned, box of 60 1 lb. cakes, $2.93; 10 bars **49c**

PUMPKIN—Royal Stuart, Golden Yellow; 3 lb. can, dozen, $1.10; can..... **10c**

SUGAR—Best granulated, in 5 and 10 lb. sacks; all you want, lb., **5c**

RAISINS—Royal Stuart, seedless; 1 lb. package; dozen, $1.25; package..**11c**

EVAPORATED APPLES—Extra fancy, retaining natural flavor; 1-lb. carton.. **15c**

MAPLE SYRUP—Cameron; ½ gallon screw top can, 45c.; quart can..... **25c**

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS—Cameron Extra Standard Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches; Egg Plums or Bartlett Pears; 2½-lb. can; dozen, $2.33; can..... **20c**

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, ½ gallon screw top can with faucet **$1.33**

PEANUT BUTTER—Made from Virginia Peanuts, jar..... **15c**

NAVY BEANS—New York State, 10 lbs., 49c.; 5 lbs. **25c**

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara Valley; 10 lbs., 45c.; 5 lbs., 23c.; lb. **5c**

PRUNES—Fancy Large Santa Clara, thin skinned, fine flavor; 3 lbs..... **25c**

ORANGES—Seedless California; dozen **22c**

HONEY—Orange Blossom, absolutely pure; quart Mason jar **47c**

LARD—Swift's Silver leaf, 3 lb. pail **33c**

BAKING CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart, for baking and cooking, lb. **28c**

PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, Green Gage, Egg Plum, Strawberries or Quince, 1 lb. glass jar **28c**

APPLE BUTTER—Royal Stuart, 3 lb. stone crock **29c**

JELLY—Royal Stuart, Red Currant, Crab Apple or Grape, 1 lb. tumbler, 25c.; ½ lb. **15c**

RICE—Fancy Carolina, 3 lbs..... **23c**

HAMS—Armour's sugar cured Hams, weighing about 12 lbs. each, lb.....**12½c**

Wines and Liquors.

OLD HERMITAGE RYE or BOURBON WHISKEY—19 years old, matured in the original casks, bottled and guaranteed by the distillers, W. A. Gaines & Co., case 12 bottles, $15.75; bottle **$1.40**

T. V. B. PURE RYE WHISKEY—12 years old, a gentleman's whiskey par excellence; gallon, $7.50; quart demi-John **$2.25**

IRISH WHISKEY—Sir John Powers' Three Swallow, imported in glass, case 12 bottles, $14.00; bottle **$1.25**

COGNAC BRANDY—E. Remy Martin & Co. vintage 1885; gallon, $5.25; bottle, **$1.15**

PONTET CANET—Barton and Guestier, vintage 1888, imported in glass; case 12 quarts, $10.75; bottle **95c**

Special, 8c.: 10,000 yds. mercerized ginghams.

TWENTY-FIVE cent quality at 8c.—That's the story of this wonderful Monday sale in a nutshell. We acquired this remarkable collection of splendid mercerized corded ginghams from an overstocked manufacturer at barely a fourth its value. So eager was he to turn his overproduction into money and keep the mills busy that he didn't care what the sacrifice. Main Floor.

8c It's a sale that will fairly crowd this department all day today, for they're such desirable materials—then they are the new 1904 creations, handsome stripes and beautiful colorings—fabrics necessary for Spring wear—why not secure your supply now for home wear and children's dresses—save 75% **8c**

White Goods:—For graduation and confirmation gowns we are putting to the fore the most delightfully sheer and delicate fabrics ever brought out—carefully selected weaves and styles—most of them exclusive with the Simpson Crawford Co.

New Etamines, a beautiful material, at 48c.
New Panama cloth, fine mercerized, at 25c.
New Persian Mull, white and evening shades, 70c.
New French Voile, in white and pastel shades, 75c.
New Embroidered White Swiss, floral designs, 49c.
New Silk Mousselines, very fine quality, at 39c.

22c **Fine French lawns—68 inch French organdies and excellent quality India Linon**—splendid diversity of desirable hues—fabrics you'd not deign to be without—exceptionally priced in this great Monday sale. **22c**

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

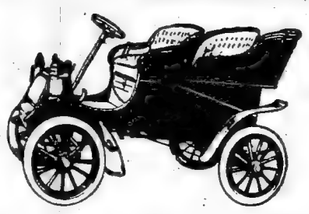

The Smooth-running FORD

"The Car of Satisfaction"

Having a double (opposed) Cylinder Motor, the Ford Motor Car does not have the vibration so annoying and uncomfortable to riders in single-cylinder cars. The Ford Car is built throughout on the most modern ideas; but it is not controlled by a "trust," so it is sold at

$800 for the Runabout

$900, with tonneau, seating four, looking forward.

We have Ford Motor Cars, in either style, ready for immediate delivery.

On sale at our Main Store, and at Garage, 138-40 East 57th street.

CUSTOM TAILORING For Men

Smartly Tailored, Good-Fitting Clothes, at Moderate Prices

We offer you intelligent, careful and expert service. We show you an unusually fine assortment of the most stylish new fabrics. We guarantee a perfect fit. Yet our prices place custom tailoring at your service at very little more cost than ready-made.

Having clothing made exactly as you want it need not require extravagance. Let us prove it to you:

Business Sack Suits, of fancy cheviots and worsteds, made to your order at $25 to $40.

English Cutaway Frock Suits of mixed cheviots and neat worsteds, at $27.50 to $42.50.

Special Double-breasted Frock Coat and Waistcoat of fine black unfinished worsted, silk-lined, at $35.

Top-Coats of light colored covert cloth, silk-lined, at $30. Second floor, Fourth ave.

311,220 Inflations Saturday
653,100 Previously Reported
964,320 Inflations Since Starting

This Is the Splendid Four-Day Record of The PNEUMATICS Of the ANGELUS

And yet someone was so foolish as to say that running at such speed, *for a few moments*, would incapacitate any piano-player on the market.

That man knew all about most piano-players; BUT he didn't know that the ANGELUS was distinctly different from all others.

All this mechanical superiority is simply an evidence of the unapproached playing qualities of the ANGELUS.

Rapidity of action means quicker response to the player's touch—finer and more perfect control of expression in every form.

Come and see the Angelus for yourself. Compare it inside and outside, mechanically or artistically, and you will agree, as all who know it agree, that it stands absolutely alone, in a class far above all its followers and imitators. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Coats Of Every Stylish Sort

WANAMAKER pre-eminence in Women's Wraps was never before so decisively demonstrated as it is this season. We have taken both the trade and the public by storm. The chief difficulty has been to get the coats delivered to us fast enough to meet your demands.

Our $10 and $12.50 Covert Coats have probably made the most commotion. Cut in the most stylish manner, finely tailored, from excellent cloth, they are simply unmatchable. Other styles of Covert Cloths, up to $27.50.

Women's Black Coats we show in all sizes, up to 52-inch bust measure. We also have the odd sizes, 35, 37 and 39, in addition to the regular sizes—preventing the necessity of many alterations. $10 to $30.

Silk and Voile Coats, in blouse; hip and three-quarter length styles, in wide variety of dressy effects, at $10 to $135.

Long Silk Newmarkets, $18 to $30.

Raincoats—reliable garments, in attractive cape styles, $10 to $27.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL TAILOR-MADE SUITS for WOMEN

Two Handsome Styles Specially Made for Us and Much Below Regular Prices

The first is a collection of fifty Eton Tailor-Made Suits of handsome voile, with dress-length skirts. Colors include black, navy blue, brown, and light colorings. The Eton jackets are prettily trimmed with strapping of taffeta silk, and edged down the front with bands of fancy trimming and buttons. Skirts are made with plaited flare, and trimmed with the silk strapping to correspond with the jackets. Entire suits are lined throughout with taffeta silk.

These dresses should sell regularly for $30. Just made up, in the latest styles, and now offered by us

At Twenty-One Dollars a Suit

The second offering is a similar collection of Walking Suits of wool etamine, in the various colors. Also with Eton jackets trimmed with silk strapping and fancy vesting. Skirts are in the length that just clears the ground; made with plaited effect on each gore, with flaring plaits at the bottom; unlined.

These suits should sell regularly at $22; but are now offered **at $15 a Suit.**

Second floor, Broadway.

The New PARASOLS Form a Charming Bouquet

Easter lilies, roses, jonquils—a very garden of Spring blossoms is suggested by the display of our new Parasols. As usual, it is full of the exclusive things that distinguish it, every year, from other showings.

We have taken, for instance, some of the richest and most beautiful silks from our own stock, that were suited to the purpose, and had them made into parasols after our own ideas. Other exquisite fancies are the products of makers whose work is always noted for its artistic qualities.

Descriptions of some charming sorts follow—women of taste will do well to see the display.

A parasol of white watered silk, with a warp-printed garland of roses around border, showing inside and out, is $14.75. Another, with floral border, with ground in the favorite champagne tint, is $13.75.

Rich Louisine silks with brocaded Scotch plaid or colored coin dots, in jasper, pongee, and other grounds—novel and stylish effects, at $7.50 to $10.75.

A combination of roses with delicate green foliage, with handle to match, at $7.50. Another parasol is a mass of fine chiffon ruffles, in rose and green—suggesting rose-leaves, $15. Broadway.

Chiffon Parasols, with filmy ruffles, smocking, and other charming effects—a wide showing in all-white and all-black, at $5 to $21.75.

The new *Rain-proof* Parasols, made of spot-proof umbrella silks, mounted on partridge wood and other fancy handles, silver trimmed, at $3.73 to $5.

French Cut Parasols, an exclusive style, with deep scallops; in dainty shades of taffeta, with three narrow ribbon ruffles, at $5.

Real Duchesse lace Covers, for carriage shades, at $20 to $30; for full-sized parasols, at $50 to $60; mounted according to preference of handles.

Stirring Up the Silks

A Lively Round-Up at Clearance Prices

News worth looking at, of Silks that have received their marching orders today. Many a pretty Summer waist or dress will owe its existence to these two very economical offerings:

85c to $1.25 Printed Silks at 50c Yard

About 2,500 yards of various qualities of Foulards, in good variety of colors—Printed Broche, Liberty Satins, Peau de Gant and Twilled Foulards, in navy blue-and-white, black-and-white, and color-combinations. Fine Imported and Domestic Silks, mostly in neat and medium design.

SILK REMNANTS—Half Prices and Less

About a thousand Short Ends from the month's sales, that we are almost paying you to carry away. Plenty of Printed Silks and Fancy Velvets in usable lengths. It's a mighty interesting collection, that few women will care to miss. Rotunda.

REYNIER

The Most delightful Gloves That Man or Woman Ever Wore.

Reynier Gloves are made of the choicest, softest kidskins that can be grown and tanned. They are cut with the expert skill that makes them the best fitting gloves in the world.

The new Spring styles are the finest we ever fitted to the hands. All sorts and colors ready.

Women's Overseam Suede Gloves, $1.75.
Women's Pique Suede Gloves, $2.
Women's Kid Gloves, overseam and pique, $2.
Men's Kid Gloves, outseam or pique, $2.25.
Women's Gloves, Tenth street.
Men's Gloves, Broadway and Ninth street.

Easter Neckwear For Women

Every woman who comes to WANAMAKER'S pauses when passing the Neckwear counters. A decided advance in the artistic beauty of these decorative wear-things is noticed this season. Variety is almost endless, and the embroidered effects are more exquisite than any brought out in past seasons.

It is impossible to list the styles. Every bright, airy, cool and beauty-aiding material has been called into play. And we show all the prettiest sorts that were to be found at home or abroad.

Real Irish Lace Collar-and-Cuff Sets, $8 to $10 a set.
Real Irish Lace Collars and Pelerines, 8 to 20 inches wide, $8 to $70.
New Arabian and Persian Hand-embroidered Turnover Collars, 75c to $2 each.
Collar and Cuff Sets, $3.50 a set.
Stock Collars, plaited jabots attached, $2.
Stock Collars, waist front and band attached, $4 each.
Silk Mull Ties, Arabian and Persian, embroidered ends, $2.50 each.
Hand-made Lawn Turnover Collar and Cuff Sets, $1 to $5 a set.
Lawn Stock Collar and Cuff Sets, $3.75 to $9.25 a set.
Lawn Turnover Collars, 50c to $2.25 each.
Lawn Stock Collars, $2.25 to $4.50 each.
Collar and Cuff Sets, old English embroidery, $1.75 to $2.75 each.
Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets, French make, $3.50 and $3.75 each.
Embroidered Butcher's Linen Collar and Cuff Sets, 50c to $1 each. Broadway.

Sterling Silver

For Engagements and Wedding Gifts

Artistic pieces in newest patterns, as designed by the best silver workers in the country. Ideal gifts for the bride-to-be. Inexpensive, or elaborate, as you elect.

Compotes, $8.50 to $52.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $3 to $12.
Bowls, $16 to $50. Bread Trays, $15 to $55.
Gravy Boats and Trays, $14.50 to $31.
Butter Dishes, $5 to $29.50.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, $5 to $11.50 a pair.
Call Bells, 75c to $6. Water Pitchers, $25 to $85.
Individual Butter Dishes, $11.25 to $22.50 doz.
Almond Dishes, $11.25 to $20 a dozen.
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $31.25 to $75.
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $92 to $310.
Tomato Servers, $1.50 to $4.25.
Meat Forks, $2.50 to $3.75.
Pie Knives, $4 to $11. Cake Servers, $3.75 to $6.
Grape Scissors, $2.75 to $8.75.
Asparagus Servers, $9.50 to $15.
Salad Sets, $5.50 to $17.50 a set.
Fish Sets, $9.25 to $19 a set.
Coffee Spoons, $5.75 to $9.50 a dozen.
Berry Forks, $5.50 to $9.50 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $9.50 to $17 a dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $9.50 to $18.75 a dozen.
Tea Spoons, $10 to $15 a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $16 to $24 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $20 to $34 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $16 to $22 a dozen.
Table Forks, $20 to $34 a dozen.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Fancy Sicilians At $1, instead of $1.50

These Fancy Mohair Sicilians are in such demand this season that it is just possible that there will not be enough to go round, after the season gets rightly started.

We secured this fine lot under-price, because they got into the wrong hands. The style is a handsome weave that will sell out in a jiffy, when our public sees it, at such a small price.

They are in grounds of navy blue, dark gray, medium gray, black, cadet blue, tan and cardinal, with dashes of white; also in cream-colored ground with dashes of black, cardinal and green. 54 inches wide.

At $1 a yard instead of $1.50 a yard. Rotunda.

Shepherd Checks In Lustrous Cotton Taffeta

Shepherd checks seem to have reached almost universal popularity this season, both here and abroad, for the making of smart walking suits, for Spring and Summer wear.

One of the handsomest weaves in these checks is this same highly Mercerized Cotton Taffeta, which might very easily be mistaken for silk. Yet it is cooler, and also washable. It has all the durable qualities of gingham; but it is softer and infinitely more beautiful. The checks are clear cut white-and-black.

This particular grade was made to sell at 37½c; but we are able to offer it **to-day at 25c a yard.** Rotunda.

Harvest Time in ART WARES CUT GLASS and CHINA

The Last Four Days of Our March China Sale Are to Be Made Notable by a Multitude of Most Remarkable Offerings

We prepared more largely this season than ever before for any of our semi-annual sales. We brought enormous numbers of Marble Busts and Figures, vast quantities of Bric-a-Brac and Chinaware. Naturally there are many broken lots that we shall clear out entirely during the sale, which ends on Thursday night.

Our March prices have been lower than equal goods have ever been sold elsewhere; and yet, today, and during the balance of the Sale, we shall cut many prices still lower, to wind up the remainders of all the March Sale goods.

Today, in particular, there are stirring offerings that will not be matched again in six months, at least. Read about them:

MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

In Castilena marble, every one our own direct importation from sculptor to store:

Bust, 27 inches high, Saturday's price, $50.
Bust, "Sapho," 18 inches high, Saturday's price, $50.
Figure, 29 inches high, Saturday's price, $50.
Bust, 25 inches high, Saturday's price, $60.
Figure, 28 in. high, Saturday's price, $57.50.
Bust, 21 inches high, Saturday's price, $42.50.
Figure, 27 inches high, Saturday's price, $50.
Bust, 28 inches high, Saturday's price, $50.
Figure, 30 inches high, Saturday's price, $60.

To-day at $32.50 Each

Bust, 24 inches high, Saturday's price, $30; today at $20 each.
Bust, 18½ inches high, Saturday's price, $25; today at $17.50 each.
Bust, 24 inches high, Saturday's price, $32.50; today at $20 each.
Bust, 20 inches high, Saturday's price, $20; today at $13.50 each.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN BRONZE FIGURES

Lys, 25 inches high, $17.50, from $25.
Chestnut Burr, 24 in. high, $20, from $40.
Flowers of Spring, 28 in. high, $25, from $45.
Agriculture, 30 in. high, $25, from $42.50.
Aurore, 29 inches high, $15, from $22.50.
Card Receiver, 30 in. high, $50, from $82.50.
Crepuscule, 38 inches high, $40, from $65.
Meteor, 40 inches high, $62.50, from $125.
Iris, 29 inches high, $20, from $40.
Fleur de Boheme, 28 in. high, $30, from $40.

Some of our Vienna and Italian Bronzes, including Busts, Figures, Indians, etc., are reduced one-third.

MARBLE PEDESTALS

Direct from Italy—
$6, worth $8.50. $17.50, worth $25.
$8.50, worth $12. $22.50, worth $32.50.
$10, worth $15. $25, worth $37.50.
$15, worth $20.

FRENCH MOUNTED PIECES

Perfume Boxes—
At $4, were $7. At $6.50, were $10.
At $5, were $8. At $7.50, were $12.
Card Receivers—
At $7.50, were $12. At $12, were $17.50.
At $17.50, were $22.50.

A great assortment of *Teplitz Pieces*, at 25c to $8 each, reduced from 35c and $6.

FANCY CHINA

We have gathered together a collection of fancy pieces of various patterns, all in fine china and beautifully decorated. As we do not want to carry these after this month, the following are emphatically close-out prices:

Salad Bowls, at 50c, formerly $1.25 and $1.50; at 75c, formerly $2; at $1, formerly $2.50.
Celery Trays, 25c and 50c, formerly 40c and $1.50.
Chop Dishes, at 45c, formerly 75c.
Shallow Bowls, 25c, formerly 50c.
Manicure Trays, 40c, formerly $1.
Oval Olive Trays, 25c, formerly 65c.
Fruit Saucers, 35c, formerly $1.
Footed Comports, 95c and $1.25, formerly $1.75 and $2.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1, formerly $2.
Chocolate Pots, 40c, formerly 60c.
Custard Cups, 25c, formerly 75c.
Sugars and Creams, 50c pair, formerly $1.

DINNER SETS

After this month there will be no more of these special Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at these prices. It may be that today will finish some of the decorations and values.

Decorated in full flower designs and all pieces heavily gold-stippled; full 113 pieces with soup tureen and large meat platters.

$25, regularly $50
$27.50, regularly $55
$30, regularly $60

DINNER SETS

At $6, worth $8.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete for twelve persons; fine underglaze decoration.

At $12, worth $20—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two new shapes and pink spray flower decorations. Our regular $15 set.

At $15, worth $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; new decorations; just opened; soup tureen and three large platters.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50, $4.50 and $6 each, from $5, $6 and $9.

Bowls, 9-inch, at $8 and $10 each, from $12 and $15; 10-inch, at $9 each, from $14.

Nappies, 8-inch, at $5 each, from $7.

Spoon Trays at $1.25 each, from $2.

Bonbon Dishes, three-cornered, $2.75 each, from $4.

Bonbon Dishes at $1.25 each, from $1.75 and $1.85.

Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2.25 set, from $3.

Ice-cream Trays at $8 each, from $12.50.

Celery Trays at $2.50 each, from $3.50.

Water Carafles at $3 each, from $3.50.

Water Jugs, 2-pint, at $4 each, from $5; 3-pint, $10 each, from $15; 4-pint, $12 each, from $18.

Flower Vases at $4, $6.50 and $10 each, from $6, $10 and $15.

Jelly Plates at $4.75 each, from $7.

FANCY BOHEMIAN GLASS.

In richly colored effects and gilt flower designs; at two-thirds prices:

Flower Vases, cylinder shape, at $1.75, $2, $2.75, $3.50, $4.75 and $6 each, from $2.80, $3, $4, $5, $7 and $9.

Jelly Dishes at $2 and $3.50 each, from $3 and $5.

Comports on foot, at $2, $3.50, $4, $4.75 and $5.50 each, from $3, $5, $6, $7 and $8.

Ice-cream Trays at $10 each, from $15.

Ice-cream Plates at $2 each, from $3.

Basement.

Charming Hats

The "Bébé" at $3 Is Much Admired

These effective Lace Hats that we have named the "Bébé," have proved most popular among women since their introduction.

They are in the favored flat shape, and made entirely of cream Oriental, white Platte Valenciennes, and black Chantilly lace. With the addition of a wreath, ribbons, or other simple trimming, they make most charming and inexpensive dress hats for Spring wear.

A new supply here today at $3 each, worth $4.50; and others up to $8. Some "Bébé" hats are shown, prettily trimmed, by way of suggestion.

Second floor, Broadway.

If It's White, It's Right

Popularity of the White Fabrics for Spring

Women are demanding them, manufacturers have done their prettiest, and we are showing the results of their efforts in splendid variety.

Among the new arrivals are soft mousselines and batistes; sheerest, finest of air-line cloths, and mulls, nainsook, voiles, plumetis, Swiss muslins and handkerchief linens—some finely embroidered with dots and figures, others plain. Piques, too, for skirts and whole suits, are very much in demand.

Two special lots, to add spice to the showing:

At 25c a Yard, worth 35c

The patterns are brand new, and hard to get at full prices. Mercerized imported Jacquards, in a score of pretty designs, that shine like silk; Figured Cheviots and Piques, too.

At 35c a Yard, worth 40c to 50c

Mercerized embroidered figured and dotted Mousselines and fancy novelties for shirtwaists and dresses—forty patterns.

Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES

A Reckoning Among the Odd Lots, That May Turn to Your Great Advantage

One, two and three-pair lots of Lace Curtains are constantly accumulating in the Upholstery stock. While one group or the other will probably just supply your needs, we are willing to sacrifice prices to right our stocks, and turn to new lines. These are some of the offerings made today:

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS

One-Pair Lots—$3.10 pair, from $6.25; $3.25 pair, from $6.50; $4.10 pair, from $8.25; $7.25 from $14.50; $9 pair, from $18.

Two-Pair Lots—$3.25 pair, from $5; $4 pair, from $6; $4.65 pair, from $7; $5.50 pair, from $8.25; $5.75 pair, from $8.75; $6.25 pair, from $9.50.

Three-Pair Lots—$2 pair, from $2.75; $5 pair, from $6.50; $6 pair, from $8.25; $6.50 pair, from $9.

MADRAS CURTAINS

One-Pair Lots—$1.25 pair, from $2.50; $1.50 pair, from $3; $2 pair, from $4; $2.50 pair, from $5; $3 pair from $6; $4 pair, from $8; $4.50 pair, from $9.

Two-Pair Lots—$2 pair, from $3; $2.50 pair, from $3.75; $4.15 pair, from $8.25; $5.25 pair, from $8; $5.75 pair, from $8.50; $6.25 pair, from $9.50.

Three-Pair Lots—$2.85 pair, from $3.75; $3 pair, from $4; $4.50 pair, from $6; $6 pair, from $8.25; $6.50 pair, from $9; $7.50 pair, from $10.

CROSS-STRIPE CURTAINS

From two to four pairs of a kind—$1.50 pair, from $2.25; $2 pair, from $2.85; $2.65 pair, from $3.75; $3 pair, from $4.25; $3.25 pair, from $4.50; $3.50 pair, from $4.75.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

New, handsome effects, imitating several styles of real lace.

At 60c pair, from 85c; 70c pair, from $1; 85c pair, from $1.25; 95c pair, from $1.35; $1 pair, from $1.50; $1.25 pair, from $1.75; $1.35 pair, from $1.85; $1.40 pair, from $2; $2.50 pair, from $3.50.

PORTIERES

Have not been with us more than a month, and the newest styles and patterns. This group embraces Armures, Repps and Tapestries, in floral and medallion designs; on front edge and bottom they are neatly finished with narrow borders of Tapestries and damasks, appliqued.

At $4.25 pair, from $8.50; $4.75 pair, from $7.25; $5.25 pair, from $6.50; $5.35 pair, from $8.75; $6 pair, from $9; $6.50 pair, from $13; $6.75 pair, from $9; $7.50 pair, from $11; $9.50 pair from $18.

TABLE COVERS

Only recently arrived from Germany. They are reversible Tapestry in quaint designs and rich colorings; in most called-for size for the dining-room table, 2 x 2½ yards.

Bought to sell for $6.25, $6.75, $6.85, $7.25, $9, $10 each.

Today at $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $4.85, $6, $6.75 each. Third floor.

Pretty Easter Cards

The sending of a pretty card or booklet with Easter greetings is sure to be appreciated.

Numberless charming designs:

Flat Cards, 2c to 12c.
Folding Cards, 5c to 15c.
Drop Cards, 13c and 20c.
Booklets, 3c to 35c.
Novelty Cards, 5c to 30c.

Easter Novelties—a variety of greetings with a touch of humor. 12c to 30c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

REFRIGERATORS Reduced One-fourth

Fine Refrigerators, with splendid food-preserving qualities are today reduced *one-quarter* below their originally low prices, because we need the room they take up.

They are well made and finished, with galvanized steel shelves; swinging base-board; some with removable waste-pipe. No wood is exposed in the interior; and all walls are thoroughly insulated.

One hundred, all told, at these new prices. It's a good time for housekeepers to anticipate, profitably, the advent of the warm weather.

Refrigerators of white pine, oak-grained and varnished—

No.	Length	Depth	Height	Was	Now
101	24 in.	18 in.	38 in.	$7.50	$5.65
103	30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$11	$8.25
105	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$15	$11.25
107	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$16.50	$12.35
108	39 in.	24 in.	50 in.	$19.50	$14.60

Refrigerators of hardwood, golden oak finish.

No.	Length	Depth	Height	Was	Now
111	24 in.	17 in.	39 in.	$8.50	$6.35
112	26 in.	19 in.	40 in.	$10	$7.50
113	30 in.	20 in.	43 in.	$12.50	$9.35
114	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$15	$11.25
124	38 in.	23 in.	48 in.	$18	$13.50
125	44 in.	24 in.	50 in.	$20.75	$15.50
248	28 in.	18 in.	50 in.	$14.50	$10.85
250	30 in.	20 in.	57 in.	$18.50	$14.85
251	33 in.	21 in.	60 in.	$21	$15.75

Basement.

Here Are the EASTER CANDIES

And the Pretty Things to Send Them In

We have told you of the Zoo of woolly and feathery friends that we have collected for Easter. Many of you have already picked out the furry rabbits and fluffy chickens you want—but now it's time to think of the candies to put in them.

WANAMAKER CANDIES, of course, the freshest, purest, most delicious, most moderately priced that you'll find anywhere. If you don't know our candies, you've a pleasant surprise ahead of you.

Chocolates and bonbons, in assorted flavors, 30c and 60c a pound.

Small Candy Eggs, 20c to 50c a pound.

Chocolate and Colored Candy Eggs, 3c and 5c each; 30c and 50c a dozen.

A man will be here all day today to paint any names you choose on the eggs you pick out, for 5c a name.

Then here are candy-boxes and baskets, too:

Boxes, round, square, oblong, heart-shaped, many of them hand-painted with Spring flowers, 50c to $5.

Fancy Baskets, with flowers, chickens, etc., $2 to $10.

Eggs, of papier, 5c to $1; of satin, 20c to $5.

Rabbits, of china, chocolate, paper and plush, at 5c to $5.

Basement.

Girls' Shirt-Waists

Waists of silks and wash materials in pretty styles, all under-price:

At $1 to $3.50—Shirt-waists of lawn, madras, dotted Swiss muslin; plain tailored or prettily trimmed. Worth a third more.

At $3, worth double—Waists of peau de soie and crepe de Chine; lace-trimmed or plaited; some slightly mussed; sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN · WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FEARS COCKRAN WANTS DEPEW'S SENATE SEAT

McCarren's Washington Ambition a Factor in His Fight.

RESENTS TAMMANY'S PLEDGE

Brooklyn Democratic Leader Said to Have Obtained David B. Hill's Promise by Supporting Parker Boom.

Underneath the bitterness that exists at this time between State Senator McCarren, as the Brooklyn Democratic leader, and the powers of Tammany Hall are the United States Senatorial ambitions of McCarren. Friends of McCarren said yesterday that he believed now that with the possibility of the Democrats capturing the Legislature next Winter and electing the successor to Chauncey M. Depew his ambitions are endangered by the restoration of W. Bourke Cockran to a position of power and prominence in Tammany Hall.

While McCarren is vitally interested at this time in the "lid" proposition in Brooklyn, the Senatorship is known to play a most important part in the present state of affairs. McCarren's ambitions to succeed Senator Depew have been known long in Tammany Hall, and before the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington Jan. 12 there was some talk that Tammany might aid him in that direction.

It became known shortly after this, however, that Tammany's support for the Senatorship had been promised to Cockran, in order to induce him to take the Congressional nomination and election to succeed Mayor McClellan, which he did. Although there has been no definite announcement at any time concerning Cockran's Senatorial status, it is this general understanding that has caused a good deal of the bitterness on the part of McCarren.

Cockran's position as the second Democratic member in rank on the important Ways and Means Committee of the House, his great abilities as an orator, and his previous long years of service as a member of Congress are regarded by McCarren as making him a formidable antagonist, and for this reason the Brooklyn Senator-leader is said to have been making a fight against Tammany in the matter of Presidential preferences, in the hope of forcing Charles F. Murphy to make a deal with him over support for the Senatorship.

Friends of McCarren in Tammany Hall have said lately that it was largely the advice of Cockran that induced Murphy to lock horns with David B. Hill for the control of the State Committee and for control of the coming State Convention which will elect delegates to the National Convention. It is pointed out, also, that Cockran accompanied Murphy to the State Committee meeting, spoke in behalf of the Tammany position there, and made himself prominent generally there on the Tammany side of the argument.

Some of the Tammany men resent this restoration of Cockran to power and blame his advice for some of the Hill-Murphy trouble that has occurred. The men who have indulged in this comment, however, are friendly in one way or another to McCarren, and are understood to have taken this position in behalf of the Brooklyn man.

As to McCarren's own chances of having the Democratic State organization generally back of his ambitions, it is understood on good authority that Hill has promised his support to McCarren for United States Senator in return for McCarren's advocacy of the Parker movement.

It has been eleven years since the Democrats have controlled the Legislature on joint ballot. The last time was in 1893, when Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy was elected Senator. The Constitution of 1894 went into effect Jan. 1, 1895, with its new apportionment of the State.

In the Fall of 1897 the Democrats elected more members of the Assembly than in any other year since the new Constitution went into effect. They then had 67 members, as against the 83 Republican members. This, too, was in a year when the Democrats carried the State by 67,000 plurality, electing Parker Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by that vote. The Democrats figure that if, with their State ticket receiving 67,000 plurality, they could only elect 67 out of 150 Assemblymen, it would take fully 100,000 plurality to give them a working majority in the House, and the Senate would be even closer.

FEW PRIMARY FIGHTS.

Gruber and Elsberg in Manhattan and Two McCarren Contests.

Primaries, Republican and Democratic, will be held to-morrow in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx. The voting booths will be open from 2 to 9 o'clock.

Only two Republican contests of importance are pending in Manhattan. These are to take place in the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Districts. Opponents of Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, have framed a ticket, while Gruber will have the "regular" tickets in the field. In the Twenty-ninth the regular organization, under the lead of Alexander T. Mason, Edward Lauterbach, and Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, will be opposed by adherents of Robert C. Morris, James R. Sheffield, Frank H. Partridge, John H. Hammond, Augustus Schwartzler, and Franklin B. Ware.

Two fights for delegates are scheduled among the Republicans in Brooklyn. In the Second District William J. Beattie has made up the regular ticket of delegates, and against it is a ticket made up by William J. Dilthey.

In the Third the ticket of Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., relative of Gov. Odell and Deputy Fire Commissioner under Sturgis, will be opposed by one which M. C. Hanton supports.

The Democrats of Manhattan and The Bronx will have but one set of ballots in any of the thirty-five districts in the field to-morrow—the regular Tammany Hall ballot—for delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, who will elect three delegates each to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Albany, April 18, which will elect four delegates at large and seventy-four district delegates, two from each of the thirty-seven Congressional Districts of the State to the National Convention.

The Democrats of Brooklyn have two contests—in the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, respectively. In the former William A. Doyle is opposed by Thomas Wogan, put up by the McCarren forces. In the Ninth James H. McCabe, follower of McCarren, is opposing James J. Kehoe, lieutenant of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey.

McCARREN EXPECTS TO WIN.

Chairman Hopkins of Illinois Said to be Coming Here to See Him.

Senator McCarren, when seen at the Horatio Seymour Club in Brooklyn yesterday, said he expected to defeat both Doyle and Kehoe in the Seventh and Ninth Districts, respectively, with his candidates, Wogan and McCabe. He thought the more difficult fight would be in the Ninth, where ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey controls the Kehoe men.

The Senator went to Manhattan in the evening and met Controller Grout at the Hoffman House by appointment. The Senator made haste to declare that it was not a political meeting. Controller Grout said nothing. The Brooklyn men went to dinner together.

It was generally reported that John P. Hopkins, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, met Senator McCarren last night by appointment, but this was not verified. Hopkins was due to reach the city, but was not located.

TWO MORE NEGROES SLAIN.

Thirteen Have Now Been Killed in the Race War in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—A dispatch from De Witt says:

Two negroes have been killed in the clash between whites and blacks at St. Charles, fifteen miles from here, in Arkansas County. This brings the total of dead negroes up to thirteen, all of them killed within the past week.

The last two negroes killed were the Griffin brothers, Henry and Walker, who were the cause of the trouble.

The trouble originated last Monday when the two Griffins met two white men, brothers named Searcy. The Searcys and the Griffins had had an altercation a few days before, and when they met the trouble was renewed. One of the negroes armed himself with the leg of a chair, and with his brother assaulted the white men, beating them so severely that one is now on the verge of death and the other is in a critical condition.

MICHIGAN'S FLOOD LOSS.

Amounts to $2,000,000 in Grand Rapids Alone—Conditions Still Grave.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 27.—Conditions in this city and near-by towns along the Grand River are very grave to-night. At 9 o'clock the river gauge here showed a depth of 19.3 feet. This is 3 feet above the previous high-water record of 1844. It was falling slightly to-night, however, the drop in temperature having checked the small streams and surface drainage.

There has been no loss of life thus far, but there is great suffering, and a vast amount of sickness, it is feared, will follow the exposure sustained by many of the flood victims.

Steam railway traffic is demoralized. Practically no trains are adhering to schedule. The city lighting station is entirely cut off and the city is in darkness again to-night. Many of the west side churches were unable to hold services to-day. All schools on the west side will be closed until further notice.

It is estimated that the loss on account of the flood will exceed $2,000,000. Fifteen thousand men will be unable to work to-morrow owing to factories being compelled to close. Two thousand homes are flooded on the west side.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 27.—The Big Prairie Farm, at the junction of the Shiawassee and Flint Rivers, sixteen miles south of here, is from four to six feet under water. One hundred thoroughbred cattle have been drowned, and it is expected that forty horses will perish to-night, despite efforts to save them. Gilbert Bertram, foreman of the farm, died to-day from exposure in the flood.

A large portion of the business district of Saginaw is flooded, and thousands of dollars damage has been done. There has been no communication with Zilwaukee, four miles north, in two days, and 1,300 persons there are reported to be living in the upper parts of buildings and suffering from cold and lack of food.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—The city street railway and interurban system are without power because of the flooding of the powerhouses near White River. Communication with North and West Indianapolis is cut off by the flood, which has swept away bridges. The city is still without water, owing to the flooding of the waterworks pumping station.

FLOODS BLOCK RAILWAYS.

Empire State Express, Ten Hours Late, Causes Anxiety.

Owing to a flood of such proportions as the Mohawk Valley has not known since the famous inundation of 1866, the New York Central, the Erie, and the West Shore had to suspend traffic on Saturday night and early yesterday morning. Between Hoffmans, twenty miles west of Schenectady, and Utica the water was more than four feet deep over the Central's tracks, and in many places the roadbed had been washed away.

The Empire State Express was due in New York Saturday night before 10 o'clock, but on account of the flood did not arrive until yesterday morning shortly before 8 o'clock. The express was sent over a track of the West Shore Railroad, the only one which had not been submerged. When the train failed to arrive on schedule time, and no official word was forthcoming as to its whereabouts, great anxiety was felt in the city by those who had friends or relatives aboard, and they filled the Grand Central Station.

The Twentieth Century Limited was several hours late, not reaching the Grand Central Station until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was said by an official of the New York Central that the water had gone down nine inches yesterday afternoon, but that no appreciable difference had resulted in the situation. The Central was sharing the single track of the West Shore with the latter, and the usual slow traffic on Sunday was being handled as rapidly as the conditions would allow. By sending out two ordinary trains in one long single train, the official said the road had been able to keep traffic from being hopelessly blocked.

COLD WAVE CHECKS FLOOD.

Waters Subsiding in Mohawk Valley, but Traffic Still Impeded.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—A marked drop in temperature, which carried the mercury well below freezing point, has delayed, if it has not averted, a serious flood here. All train service between here and the West has been demoralized for thirty-six hours by the flood conditions in the Mohawk Valley, but as yet no serious damage has been done here.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 27.—The water in the Mohawk River is subsiding. The railroad trains on the roads entering this city are tied up, because of the flood conditions to the west of here. All of the fast trains that do not stop here used the detour recently built from Athens Junction to Rotterdam Junction.

The Twentieth Century Limited and the Southwestern Limited trains used the Delaware and Hudson Road to Sydney, whence they took the Ontario and Western to Syracuse. The Continental Limited on the West Shore and New York Central Trains Nos. 15 and 41 were held at South Schenectady until 12:30 P. M., when they were sent on over the West Shore Road. The trains that make stops in this city were sent on over the West Shore tracks to Hoffman's, and thence back to Rotterdam Junction, thus making the connection for Schenectady. Mails are many hours late.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 27.—The Mohawk River fell two feet or more here to-day, but all danger is not yet passed, as the ice has not gone out from Fort Hunter westward. The New York Central tracks are still under water. Central accommodation train No. 66, due here yesterday noon, but which became stalled at Fort Plain, arrived here to-night. The passengers were obliged to leave the train at Fort Plain by crawling over the tops of the cars to an overhead crossing bridge.

LAWYER DROWNS IN FLOOD.

Sightseer of Breaking Up Ice in Vermont Carried Into Stream.

RICHFORD, Vt., March 27.—While standing on the bank of the Missisquoi River to-day watching the breaking up of the ice H. E. Rustedt was carried out into the river and drowned. Two other men who were with him on the same ice cake managed to leap ashore.

Hundreds of people, powerless to render aid, saw Rustedt disappear in the swirling waters. The body has not been recovered.

Mr. Rustedt was State's Attorney for Franklin County for several years, and at the time of his death held the position of County School Examiner.

SOME DEFECTIONS IN BRICKLAYERS' RANKS

Developments Determining Building Season Expected Shortly.

EIDLITZ DISCUSSES ISSUES

Comments on Arrest of Walking Delegate and on the Course of Unskilled Unions.

It is expected that this week will decide whether there will be a normal building season or a stagnation in the trade, owing to the building strikes lasting all through the Summer. The Emergency Committee of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association will meet this afternoon at the Building Trades Club, and hear reports as to the definite amount of building now going on in spite of the labor leaders who are charged with being responsible for the continuance of the strike.

It is known that a number of bricklayers and laborers were working last week for members of the Mason Builders' Association and more defections from the ranks of the strikers, according to the employers, are looked for to-day.

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said last night:

"Even if the mason builders were willing to concede the demand for recognition of the union, supposing that to be the real issue of the strike, it would only be the beginning of the trouble. The Teamsters' Union and the Building Material Handlers' Union, and all the other unskilled trades would follow with similar demands for recognition, and there would be strikes all along the line.

"That would bring matters back to the old conditions when the unskilled trades dominated everything and kept the building trade in a constant ferment of strikes during the season. The employers will never consent to recognize the Laborers' Protective Union. If they did, they might as well give up the entire principle of arbitration and leave themselves at the mercy of the laborers to tie up the entire trade at any moment they liked.

"I had a consultation with a very well-posted mason builder, and he believes the indications point in the direction of the strike being kept up for any money certain people get out of it for calling it off. I could not name any labor leaders in particular, but the arrest of a man on Saturday on the charge of accepting the money to declare the strike off on one building appears to me to be a fair indication of how things are running.

"When the Building Trades Employers' Association issued its arbitration agreement one of the points aimed at was to get rid of this kind of thing. Another point was to get rid of the domination of the unskilled trades."

The Manhattan and Bronx Borough Board of the bricklayers, which has charge of the strike, will meet continuously every day while the strike lasts. The bricklayers deny that there are any defections from their ranks, and say that the strike is purely a question of trades unionism.

MAY TRAIN LABOR LEADERS.

Dean Russell Prefers a Good Bricklayer to a Shyster Lawyer.

Dr. James E. Russell, Dean of the Teachers Coleige, talked to the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night on the subject of "Recent Tendencies in American Education." Charles Sprague Smith, who presided, told of the efforts that the committees of the institute have been making to defeat present intended vicious legislation at Albany. Dr. Russell said in part:

"In the past fifty years schools, colleges, technical institutions, and professional schools have developed to a surprising extent.

"The time may come when we shall have the walking delegate engineer, who shall be taught in a special school how to do the work of the labor unions. Then, too, we may have schools for politicians which shall teach how to overpower Tammany, and God knows that we need that.

"The curriculum of the schools has been enriched to such an extent as to teach people how to make a better living. They are getting the best of literature to read; science, art, and history without the controversial features such as drive people apart, are provided for them.

"The result is that the average physician in this city is not making as much as the competent bricklayer or carpenter; while the average lawyer does not make so much as the structural steel worker. It is far better to have a competent carpenter than a quack doctor and far better to have a good bricklayer than a shyster lawyer."

BRYAN DEPRECATES WAR.

Deplores Practice in This Country of Training Boys in Its Arts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—William J. Bryan delivered an address this afternoon in the Hyperion Theatre on "The Prince of Peace." He inveighed against the present war between Japan and Russia, saying that he hoped there would be a general demand made to find out the cause of that warfare. He deprecated the prevalence in this country of training boys and young men in the arts of warfare.

Of social unrest and economic warfare Mr. Bryan said:

"Society is in danger because of the terrible conflict that threatens between the rich and the poor. Shall we say that the outcome will be a warfare between class and class to end only in the rule of that class which can take the upper hand and rule because it has the strength? How much better to follow the philosophy of the Nazarene, and the laborer and capitalist recognize that each are brothers.

"It takes a brave man to live righteously before men in the strenuous world of to-day. It requires a brave man to stand up against error in his own political party and to maintain a righteous principle."

TAMMANY PEACE DINNER.

Timothy D. Sullivan, Haffen, and Cassidy to be Guests of Murphy.

It was reported last night that the dinner to be given at the Democratic Club to-morrow night in connection with the unveiling of a portrait of President John Fox would be in the nature of a peace dinner.

It was further declared that Timothy D. Sullivan, Louis F. Haffen, and Joseph Cassidy would be guests at the dinner by invitation of Charles F. Murphy.

LUNATIC BECOMES A BURGLAR.

Escaped Inmate of Connecticut Insane Asylum Robs Houses Generally.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 27.—Arthur Wilcox, who escaped from the Middletown Insane Asylum ten days ago and last week entered and robbed five places in Westfield, this State, came to this city Saturday night and robbed four houses. He is heavily armed.

The police and a detail of officers from the State Asylum are making a search for Wilcox.

Protest Against Schools in Parks.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has sent letters to Gov. Odell, the Speaker, and to the New York City members of the Assembly protesting against legislation which would permit the erection of temporary school buildings in the small parks.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Must not be confounded with the ordinary run of whiskeys. It is a malt, not a blended whiskey, and cannot be "doctored."

BATCH OF MAY DAY STRIKES THREATENED

Asphalt Men May Tie Up All Street Paving.

ROCKMEN PREPARE ULTIMATUM

Carriage and Wagon Workers in a Row with House Painters—Central Union Hears from J. B. McDonald.

August Waldinger, Sergeant at Arms of the Central Federated Union, caused a sensation at the meeting of that body yesterday by announcing that he had been informed by delegates that detectives in plain clothes were present at its last meeting.

It is believed that if there were detectives at the previous Sunday's meeting it was because John Turner, the Anarchist, was there and delivered an address.

A good part of the rest of the session was taken up with talks of demands by unions to go into effect May 1, to be enforced by strikes if they are not granted. A strike of the asphalt laborers against the asphalt companies, which threatens to tie up all the asphalting in the Greater New York, is impending, unless the asphalt companies concede a demand for a recognition of the Asphalt Workers' Union, which up to the present they have refused.

Thus far the companies will recognize only a union of foremen who, they hold, represent the skilled men, but will not recognize the workers generally. The workers claim that several of their branches of trade are highly skilled.

The demand was referred to a special committee, which adjourned to another hall to take up the question and report back to the central body, which adjourned before this committee had finished its deliberations. James Fitzgerald, Chairman of the committee, said that an attempt would be made, first, to get the employers to recognize the union before any radical step is taken. The committee will report at the meeting of the Miscellaneous Section to-morrow for action.

A strike of the asphalt workers, it was stated, would likely be followed by a sympathetic strike of the steam roller engineers, curbstone setters, pavers, rammers, and others, thus tying up all paving in the city.

Another strike threatened is that of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union, which has 16,000 members, to enforce a new wage scale planned to go into effect May 1. Vincenzo Vecchio, delegate of the union, said: "We shall try every means to avert a strike, and if the demands are absolutely refused, then the strike will come, and it will be up to the employers."

A third big strike threatened is that of 5,000 carriage and wagon workers against an alleged attempt of the Brotherhood of Painters to get the work of painting carriages and wagons. Delegate Hand of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union said:

"At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a decision was made that members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union could join the Brotherhood of Painters if they so desired. If the action of the Brotherhood of Painters is trade unionism, then from such trade unionism good Lord deliver us. We do not propose to have a man coming in from painting a house to try and get our work from us. If necessary we will pull out 5,000 men here and pull them all the way to Paterson and along the coast."

A letter was read from W. C. Douglas, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association in reply to the statements which have been made that while there are a number of unions which have grievances in the subway they can get no satisfaction from the Rapid Transit contractors.

"Mr. McDonald," the letter said, "directs me to say that the Contractors' Association has now and always has kept its agreements with the Central Federated Union, but during the past month one of your unions has been violating the terms of the agreement by permitting the plumbers on construction to strike without any reason whatever or any attempt at arbitration."

On the motion of Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union a resolution was passed to co-operate with all public bodies or associations or individuals engaged trying to further the plan of an ocean park for the people at Rockaway Beach or any other suitable locality.

DELEGATE ROSE LEFT IN JAIL.

Says Marked Bills He Refused Were Shoved Into His Pocket.

Nicholas Rose, walking delegate of the hod carriers, who was arrested Saturday with marked bills in his possession, was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court yesterday at the request of his lawyer, who wanted time to look into the case. The hearing will be held this afternoon.

Rose says the money was forced on him by the foreman for Rosenberg & Aronson, builders, of 11 Allen Street, the firm that is putting up the buildings at 72, 74, and 76 Thompson Street, where a strike has been in progress off and on for more than a week. He says the foreman asked him to have a drink and shoved the money in his pocket as he was standing at the bar. He says this was done after he had refused to take the money.

Rose spent Saturday night in prison and was locked up yesterday in the Essex Market jail in default of bail. Up to a late hour no labor leaders of his trade had come to his aid with bail. He sent word to Charles Marcy, President of the Hod Carriers' Union, late in the day. He said he could not remember the address of any other of his friends. He said Mr. Marcy lived in Prince Street, near Thompson Street, but Marcy was not found there yesterday.

Detective Lohmeyer, who arrested Rose, told the Magistrate that on the prisoner was found a book of addresses of builders with such comments as these annexed: "Pay to —— or a strike will be ordered." Rose had a badge that certified him as a member of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades' Council.

ROOSTERS IN FIERCE FIGHTS.

Eleven Mains Pulled Off and Police Knew Nothing of It.

Eleven brisk mains were fought between cocks representing "sports" from Long Island and Westchester late Saturday night in an old barn on Pelham Road and Eastern Boulevard. The Long Islanders were confident of victory, but found that their roosters could not cope with the Westchester variety, which won a majority of the mains.

Yesterday rumors of the affair reached Capt. Burfeind of the Westchester Police Station, and policemen hurried to the barn. Two roosters, covered with wounds, lay dead on the floor amid heaps of feathers, but no clue to the "sports" who had taken part in the exhibition was found.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, of this week, we are giving away

DOUBLE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

on all purchases of 10 cents or more to everybody with everything we sell, except on C. O. D. orders. The prices show what a harvest of bargains can be gathered by thrifty housekeepers on these three days.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

18 New Laid Eggs for 25 cts.

At all of Our 124 Retail Grocery Stores—Buy at the Nearest.

"Triumph" Cocoa.

Nutritious, rich, full flavored, ½ lb. can 10c

Prunes—Highest grade, Santa Clara Valley fruit, 55 to lb., 3 lbs. for 25c

Xlcr Corn Starch—A pkge 7c

"Peerless" Corn Starch—The best, a package 9c

Breakfast Food—"Blue Ribbon," sterilized, dainty, and wholesome, a delicious breakfast dish, large package 10c

Crackers—Fig Newtons, Fruit Crackers, a lb. 12c; Vienna Crimp, Golden Crisp, Jonnies, a lb. 10c

"Pride of St. Louis" Flour—Famed for its excellent baking qualities, milled from the finest selected hard spring wheat, 7-lb. bag 25c

Salmon, best red Alaska, choicest brands, 2 tall cans, 25c., a can.... 13c

Sardines—Domestic, tender, and appetizing, ½ lb. tin..... 5c

Mustard Sardines—Essie brand, plump and tender, a can..... 12c

Codfish Threads—"Peerless" brand, white and tender, a package. 8c

Codfish Threads—XLCR brand, something good, a package..... 5c

Triumph Metal Polish—The household favorite, a box..... 5c

Butler's Teas.

NEW EASTER IMPORTATIONS.

Unxld Tea—Choicest in Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Indian Teas, a lb..... 50c

Ceylon Tea—Choicest Golden Tips, the very finest, a lb.... 50c

Choice No. 1 Tea—Oolong Formosa, black, etc., a lb..... 35c

Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea—3 kinds, pure and good, a lb.... 25c

Butler's Coffees.

Best Mocha and Java, a lb.... 25c

Best Maracaibo, 20c.; Best Santos, a lb..... 17c

The Week's Washing Done

in no time, and done well when you select from this list.

Butler's Best Borax Soap, excels all other soaps, 7 cakes for..... 25c

Fairy Soap, in oval cakes, each.....4c

XLCR Washing Fluid, a bottle 8c

Butler's Concentrated Ammonia, large bottle 10c

Good, Strong Ammonia, large bottle.5c

Best French Bluing, 3 squares....5c

Asia Ball Bluing, ¼-lb box.....8c

Butler's Potash or Concentrated Lye, large size can....8c

100 Clothes Pins for.....9c

Chloride of Lime, in ½-lb. zinc cans, each..... 5c

Tomatoes.

"Essie" brand, extra large high cans, solid, hand packed, 2 for 25c., a can..... 13c

"East View" brand, solid packed, ripe, red, 3 cans for..... 25c

String Beans—Fresh and tender with the garden flavor; 3 cans for 25c

Pumpkin—Finest dry packed, New York State Golden pumpkin, full sized can..... 10c

Beets—Fancy, ripe, red, well selected, solid packed, 3 lb. cans... 12c

Asparagus—Golden State, fancy, large white spears, 28c.; choice California tender spears..... 23c

Olive Oil—Imported specially for our trade; the finest quality, pints, 35c.; half pints..... 23c

Domestic Oil—Absolutely pure, fine flavor and body; quarts, 15c.; pints, 10c.; half pints..... 5c

Jellies—All kinds, in Mason quart jars..... 10c

Codfish Tablets—Deliciously tender; each..... 10c

Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder—Nothing to equal it for making dainty desserts; a package..... 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Hams. Mild sugar cured lean and tender, a lb., 9c

Bacon. Famous Eagle Brand, boneless, lean strip, sugar cured, a lb., 13c

Sardines, Imported French **Packed in Pure Olive Oil.** CONCARNEAU SARDINES DE FRANCE **Three Cans for 25c**

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TESTS OF STRENGTH BY MEN AND ANIMALS

Camels and Elephant, Displeased, Loudly Voice Their Protests.

SACRED OXEN DISCOMFITED

"Stunts" with Hydraulic Register in the Garden Witnessed by Scientists, Newspaper Men, and Freaks.

In the presence of several men of science, chroniclers of the news of the day and freaks, strength tests between men and various kinds of animals were held yesterday afternoon in the arena of Madison Square Garden, where Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth" is entertaining the public.

At the northwest corner of the Garden piles had been driven deep into the ground, where they were firmly anchored with chains heavy enough to hold a battleship. Attached to the chains and piling was a hydraulic register capable of recording a pulling capacity of ten tons. Fastened to this was a four-foot spring of a half-inch diameter, to ease the first strain, the start of the pulling. This was bound to the hydraulic register by manila rope that did not look as if it could possibly bear the strain. Prof. Ogden R. Doremus looked at it askance, saying that there should be better security. Tody Hamilton was willing to wager that the steel chains would snap first, but the professor is not a betting man.

An eighty-foot hawser was spliced to the spring, and 100 of the circus men took hold. They tugged and hauled. The register was but 6,700 pounds, or 67 pounds per man. The circus men were crestfallen. They felt their muscles and asked for another trial. It was agreed that they should have another chance after the animals had been tested.

Two draft horses that weighed 1,700 pounds each and pulled together at the end of the hawser registered 2,700 pounds. They were then hitched close to the registering machine, and sent the indicator on the dial spinning to 3,750 pounds. Two more horses of the same weight were added, and with the hawser registered a pull of 5,125 pounds. The four were then attached to the short rope, and managed to pull only just as much as the two had done. Six horses, averaging 1,800 pounds each, attached to the long rope, registered only 5,750 pounds, 625 pounds more than the four horses similarly attached to the registering machine. Brought close to it, they pulled 8,875 pounds. This, of course, is a dead-pull record, there being no statistics of what they could pull on wheels.

The next trial was with two camels that have been in harness only a few times. They protested loudly, but when they understood that ships of the desert must consent to be draught animals in the circus, they made strenuous and combined efforts, sending the hand on the dial to the 2,750 pounds mark. A pair of sacred oxen, or zebus, yoked together, made futile efforts to register something. The lowest mark on the dial was 250 pounds, which was not indicated, and the zebus were led back to their stalls.

Fifty men took hold of the hawser in tug-of-war fashion. There were no cleats, and nothing but the sawdust for a footing. Their first tug was rewarded with the 4,100-pound mark. This was disappointing. One of the spectators who was once anchor in a tug-of-war, placed the men properly along the rope. With a voice that roused the lions from their siesta so that they roared at what they took for a war cry, he yelled his instructions, with the result that the men pulled as one, making the mark 8,700 pounds. Then he acted as General for the 100 men who had begun the tests, and they increased their record from 6,700 to 12,000.

A huge circus wagon was pulled into the arena. Attached to the back was a big pad, and then Babe, the elephant, the gentlest of the herd and the wisest, was led in. Whiting Allen announced that she weighed only six tons. She is constantly used in pushing heavy freight into the cars for the circus, and is known to enjoy it. She went up to the wagon, looked suspiciously at the rope attached to the rear axle, and then, placing her head, gave a shove. The indicator jumped on the dial to 4,000 pounds.

Babe had never pushed such an obstinate wagon. She squealed and shoved with the result that the tackle broke, the fifth wheel was forced out of place, and the wagon had to be repaired before there could be any further tests. Just what she would have registered cannot be known, as everything seemed to go to pieces when she pushed in anger. On the next test she easily registered 4,500 in addition to pushing the wagon which had been packed with circus men. The next pushing was by two elephants of a combined weight of ten and one-half tons. They easily registered 6,500 pounds.

The last test was to see what Babe could do as a draught animal. This is not her usual way of working, and she did not like it. When a collar of heavy rope and traces were fixed to her, she loudly voiced her anger, and if she had not been the sweetest tempered elephant on earth she would have torn things to pieces. As it was, she did her best to rip off the collar with her trunk. Her trainer talked soothingly to her, and now and then gave her a gentle jab with his steel-shod staff, reminding her that she might get hurt if she did not obey. Then, with a heave, she made the splendid pulling record of 8,700 pounds, or 5 pounds less than the six horses.

Prof. Doremus said he was glad to know that the elephant had a pull as well as a push, as he had been told by politicians that only the tiger had a pull, the elephant's strength being in his push.

Among those who witnessed the tests in addition to the newspaper men were the giant and Korean twins, Prof. T. H. Brigg of the University of Glasgow, author of many books dealing with the application of power; Dr. S. P. Ellison, Dr. H. A. Wilson, and Dr. W. F. Hopper.

H. O'Neill & Co.

"Edwin C. Burt" Shoes. *Latest Spring Models.*	*We are Exclusive Agents in New York City for the*	"Jouvin & Cie." Gloves. *Latest Spring Shades.*

In the Dress Goods Dept.

A Special showing of Covert Suitings and English Waterproofed materials at the very lowest possible prices that merchandise of this high character can be obtained for. Here are a few hints of splendid values:

COVERT CLOTH and SUITINGS, per yard.....$1.00, $1.25
WATERPROOF SUITINGS, per yard.....$1.50
COVERT TAILOR CLOTH, per yard.....$1.65
COVERT CLOTH, WATERPROOFED, per yard.....$1.85
WATERPROOFED CRAVENETTE, per yard.....$2.10
ENGLISH CRAVENETTE, per yard.....$2.25, $2.50, $2.98

Special for To-day.

55c — FANCY MELROSE CLOTHS in black and colors; a very stylish and a most desirable weave. Special for To-day, per yard..... 55c

Worth almost double.
(First Floor—Special Table No. 2.)

Two Great Values in
Black Silks.

ALL SILK BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, double width—regularly sold at $2.00 per yard—Special for To-day..... $1.25

3,500 yards RELIABLE BLACK TAFFETA, for lining—Special for To-day, per yard..... 48c

(First Floor, Special Table No. 1.)

Wash Dress Goods.

Will Place on Special Sale as follows:

4,500 yds. of SUPERFINE SILK CHAMBRAY, 27 inches wide, all the new spring shades, also black—Regular 45c. per yard, at.. 25c

5,600 yds. IMPORTED KNICKER SUITINGS, one of the most desirable fabrics for entire costumes—Value 25c. per yard, at.... 14c

Also in White Goods:

100 pieces of SUPERFINE MERCERIZED WHITE MADRAS, in checks, stripes and plaids, suitable for shirt waists or shirt waist suits—Value 50c. yard, at..... 35c

(First Floor—Special Table No. 3.)

Real and Imitation Laces.

Were 65c. to $1.48 Yard, at 25c. and 35c.

About 120 pieces (odds and ends) of very desirable Real and Imitation Lace Edgings, Insertings, Galoons and Bandings, in black, white, cream, ecru, Arabian and two-toned effects—The assortment comprises

REAL LACES—Cluny, Wood Fibre, Antique, Arabian, Macrame, Yak, Torchon and others.
MACHINE MADE LACES—Point de Venise, Cluny, Florentine, Mechlin, Point de Paris, Repousse, Ljerre, Valenciennes, Chantilly, Silk Escurial and Marquise.

Were marked 65c. to $1.48 per yard,
Special at 25c. and 35c. per yard.

(First Floor—Special Table.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

REYNOLD'S
GOUT Specific
Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 E. William St., N.Y.

WANTS $2,000,000 FOR ENGINES AND TRUCKS

Croker Says the City Needs Eighteen of Each at Once.

BLAMES THE STURGIS REGIME

Commissioner Hayes Applies to the Mayor for Appropriation—Chief Suggests Locations of Houses.

Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes has submitted plans to Mayor McClellan and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in which he requests an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the establishment of a number of new engine and hook and ladder companies. In his application the Commissioner says that the location of the new companies has been selected by Chief Croker, and that work should, if possible, be begun within the year.

Chief Croker wants eighteen new engine companies and eighteen new hook and ladder companies. Only one additional engine and one additional truck are needed down town, according to the Chief. He said yesterday afternoon:

"When the present administration took charge we found the department in a terrible condition. While I was Chief before I had organized four or five new companies every year. During the entire Sturgis administration but one new company, and that a fire boat company, was organized.

"When we came in two of the fire boats were out of service. The United States Inspectors had refused to license them. We have secured $25,000 for the repair of one of these boats, the Seth Low, and are asking $6,500 for the repair of the other boat, the David A. Boody. We found the four boats left in service in bad shape—the New Yorker, Strong, Zophar Mills, and Abram S. Hewitt. It will take $25,000 to get them in shape. I doubt if they could stand inspection to-day.

"Not only were the fireboats in a bad way. Conditions were no better in the engine houses. I have had to order four of the engines bought by the Low administration out of service. They were Engines Nos. 47, 35, 10, and 18. These engines had been spending more time in the repair shops than anywhere else. The engines were not properly built in the first place. The type to which they belong had been turned down in Atlantic City and other places of that size.

"About the only thing I found enough of when I came back was officers. There were so many Battalion Chiefs that they were crossing themselves on the way to fires, and so many Captains that there were not nearly enough companies to go around. I redistricted the city, and am using the surplus Battalion Chiefs for relief work when the regulars are off on leave, and have found it necessary to double the Captains up the best way I could."

"When the new companies you have asked for are organized, will you utilize the surplus officers to command them?" was asked.

"Not necessarily so."

In regard to the new fire companies, Chief Croker said: "Do not understand that they represent what I consider the needs of the department. They represent only the additional fire protection which is absolutely and immediately essential. If the contracts were ready to be let to-morrow it would be a year before the houses could be built. There would be no trouble in getting the apparatus by that time. In selecting the location of the new companies I have not attempted to choose the properties upon which the houses should stand, but merely to designate the streets where they should be."

Chief Croker recommends that the new companies be located as follows:

Engine and hook and ladder companies, Washington and Horatio Streets.
Hook and ladder company, Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, and Avenue A.
Engine company, Thirty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.
Engine company and hook and ladder company, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, Seventy-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue.
Engine Company, Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, One Hundred and First Street and Third Avenue.
Engine Company, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Third Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets.
Hook and ladder Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
Engine company, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.
Engine company, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.
Engine company, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues.
Hook and ladder company, Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.
Engine company, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Crotona Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
Engine company, Broadway and Terrace Avenue, King's Bridge.
Hook and ladder company, Bailey Avenue, King's Bridge.

The following new companies are asked for Brooklyn and Queens:

Engine company, Gates and Knickerbocker Avenues
Engine company, Freeman and Prevost Streets.
Hook and ladder company, Prospect Park West and Fifteenth Street.
Engine company and hook and ladder company, Forty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue.
Engine Company, Court Street and Hamilton Avenue.
Engine company, Stanhope Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
Hook and ladder company, Hopkinson Avenue and Herkimer Street.
Hook and ladder company, Reid and De Kalb Avenues.
Engine company, Avenue C and Sixteenth Street.
Engine company, Seventh Avenue and Union Street.
Engine company, Morgan and Metropolitan Avenues.
Hook and ladder company, Richardson Street and Manhattan Avenue.

"In looking over the list of locations," said Chief Croker, "it is hard to select the companies which are most needed, so pressing is the demand for all. On the east side there are tenements and apartment houses to be protected. On the west side there are thickly settled apartment house districts and institutions.

"Take the east side—there is not a hook and ladder company between Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue and Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue. There are no hook and ladder companies between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth Streets or between Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. There is not an engine company between Fortieth and Fiftieth Streets, or between Fiftieth and Sixty-seventh Streets.

"On the west side there are no hook and ladder companies between Forty-eighth and Seventy-seventh Streets Seventy-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, or Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. North of One Hundred and Fortieth Street there isn't another this side of Spuyten Duyvil. There are no engines on the west side between Forty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets. Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth Streets, Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, or One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets.

"Between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets is the steep Amsterdam Avenue hill. Often our apparatus has to get a lift to reach the top, taking a tow from the trolley cars. All the gaps I have mentioned are much too wide to be safe. In the Bronx conditions are even worse.

"Take the recent King's Bridge fire. The flames would not have gotten nearly so much start if the two companies asked for had been in existence. I could name any number of instances where losses would have been cut down and lives saved if the forces of the department had been more adequate.

"Favorable action could not be taken too quickly on the application for these new companies, so instant is the need for them. As soon as the money is provided and the contracts let we will have to get enough men for them and drill them, so that they may be ready to go to work when the houses are finished and the apparatus secured. Brooklyn not only needs the new companies recommended, but two new fireboats.

"It cannot be stated too positively," declared the Chief, in conclusion, "that there is nothing of politics or of patronage in the application for the new companies. Any insurance man in New York is ready to state how badly they are needed."

When Mr. Sturgis was told last night of the statement made by Chief Croker, in which his administration as Commissioner was attacked, he said:

"I have no desire to answer the charges to-night in any detail. I will only say that they are entirely untrue, each and every one of them."

BANNER YEAR FOR EXPORTS.

1904 Promises to Beat All Records for Domestic Manufactures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Domestic manufactures exported in February, 1904, were greater in value than in any preceding February, and formed also a larger per cent. of the total exports. For the eight months ended with February the total manufactures also exceeded the total in the corresponding eight months of any earlier year.

The fiscal year 1900 was the banner year in exports of manufactures from the United States, but from present indications the fiscal year 1904 will show an even larger total of manufactures exported. The month of February shows a total of $38,000,000 worth of manufactures exported, against $34,000,000 in 1900, while for the eight months ended with February the total is $288,000,000, against $268,000,000 in the same months ended with February in 1900.

These figures, which are presented by the Bureau of Statistics in its publication entitled "Advance Sheets from the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," indicate pretty clearly that the fiscal year 1904 will show a larger total of manufactures exported than any preceding year.

The increase in exportation occurs in nearly all important articles or great groups of articles. Over 80 per cent. of the total value of manufactures is included in the ten groups of articles—iron and steel, mineral oils, copper manufactures, leather and its manufactures, cotton goods, agricultural implements, chemicals, wood manufactures, cars and carriages, and scientific instruments, and their relative magnitude is indicated in the order in which they are here stated.

Of these great groups, which form over 80 per cent. of the total exports of manufactures, all except cotton goods show an increase in the eight months ended with February, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Iron and steel manufactures show an increase of about $5,000,000 for the eight months, mineral oils about $8,000,000, copper manufactures about $12,000,000, agricultural implements $2,500,000, scientific instruments $1,000,000, leather and its manufactures, wood manufactures, cars and carriages, and chemicals less than $1,000,000 each, while cotton manufactures show a reduction of $6,000,000, due in part to the temporary reduction in demand in the Orient and in part to the high prices of raw cotton.

RATHBONE ASKS FOR REVIEW.

Urges Congress to Investigate His Cuban Postal Frauds Conviction.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, has received from Major E. G. Rathbone an appeal for a review of his conviction of complicity in the Cuban postal frauds by Congress. He calls attention to the investigation of the protests against the confirmation of Gen. Leonard Wood, had recently by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Major Rathbone uses in his appeal to Congress all of the comment concerning his case which was made by Senator Hanna in his brief regarding the Wood case which was offered in executive session and is now a confidential document of the Senate. Major Rathbone bases his claim for an investigation upon his "right to be heard as an American citizen."

SWAYNE CASE HOLDS CONGRESS

Outlook for Early Adjournment Has Become Less Promising.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Judge Swayne impeachment case threatens to prolong the session of Congress. The Senate does not wish to be detained here to listen to the trial, but the House is in the mood to vote for impeachment, and the spectacle of an impeachment trial running along for the next six weeks is imminent.

Senator Hoar, in order to expedite adjournment, wants to refer the case to a committee to take testimony and bring in a finding on which next session or in special session, the Senate sitting as a court, can pass final judgment. Many lawyers, however, hold that it is not competent to delegate the Senate's "sole power" to a few Senators constituting a committee, and it is not at all likely the accused would consent to such a procedure.

There is a feeling on the part of many members of the House that the matter should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The finding of the committee for impeachment was reached by a vote of 6 to 3, four members being absent when the vote was taken. Since the report was made to the House the testimony has been further examined by members of the committee with the result that doubts have been raised as to its sufficiency to secure conviction before the Court of Impeachment.

PENSION ABUSE IN CONGRESS.

The President Urged to Stop Activity of Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It has been brought to the President's attention that there is room for reform in the way that members of Congress indorse pension papers, this evidently being done to emphasize to the claimant his debt of gratitude to his member for getting his claim through. By some it is urged that steps should be taken to take the pension business out of politics by making it unlawful for members of Congress to represent claimants before the bureau.

For many years it has been the custom for members to look after the pension claims in their districts free of charge. Often a member finds in this service the best hold he can establish on the voters of his district. It is the practice of members in filing papers in the Pension Bureau to indorse them just as if they were attorneys, and they are treated as attorneys would be, except that they enjoy especial privileges in the way of expedition.

BOAT HURT IN TWO STORMS.

Repaired After Injury, Schooner Resumes Voyage and Is Again Damaged.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 27.—The schooner Joseph W. Hawthorne, which anchored at Nobska to-day, sailed from Jacksonville Dec. 3 for Portland, and fifty-four days later she arrived at Barbados, leaking badly.

She had lost her entire deckload, most of her sails, and stern boat. Several small spars were broken and mizzenmasthead sprung. Her supply of provisions, oil, and water was exhausted and the vessel was almost a complete wreck.

After completing repairs at Barbados she sailed Feb. 25 and experienced good weather to latitude 33, longitude 70, when heavy northerly winds were encountered, which lasted until yesterday, during which she broke her boom and sustained other slight damages.

RACING THOROUGHBREDS

Wisdom of Giving Horses a Winter's Rest Shown at Benning.

GALLOPS ON LOCAL TRACKS

Hello Credited with a Half in 0:51—Future Betting on the Big Races of the Year.

A résumé of the three days' racing that have gone by at Benning would tend to show that it is a very wise method to rest horses through the long Winter months. Of the fifteen flat races that have been run at Washington ten have gone to horses that were not asked to go to the post since last Fall, while in the same time only two of the winners came from New Orleans, where racing was had continuously from November until early in March.

A fear that these New Orleans horses would come to the Benning races particularly hard and fit kept many of the trainers about New York from sending horses to the Washington Jockey Club meeting, and now not a few of them are regretting that they did not ship some of the more advanced ones in their keeping. Commencing with Rain or Shine, which won the first race of the meeting, the horses that were permitted to rest, and have been returned winners in the three days, are: Queen Elizabeth, Rough Rider, Belle of Milford, Dr. Swartz, Pompano, Paul Clifford, Red Light, Filigree, and Torchlight. Against this array were Modredlaw and Princelet, from New Orleans; Shrine, from Hot Springs, and Sais and Lord Melbourne, from California. This list, of course, does not include the jumping races, all three of which naturally went to horses that have rested.

It is an admitted fact that if the horses with a Winter campaign behind them were to be the particular stars of the meeting, it would have to be in the early days of the meeting, and from this time on the Eastern horses, as they become better seasoned, should greatly increase their winning lead.

Although there was a decidedly sharp edge to the temperature early yesterday morning horses were out in force at both Sheepshead and Gravesend and considerable useful work was accomplished. At this season of the year, when there is so little time to fit the horses for their contests, trainers take full advantage of every clear day, and Sunday, with many of them a day of rest for the horses, has been one of the really busy ones. Visitors were out in force, and with the continued betterment in the track conditions they were treated to some smart exercises. Hello of the Newton Bennington string is credited with the best work, a half in 0:51.

Nominations for the Astoria Stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club are due April 1. This is a race for two-year-old fillies, and the subscribers are F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, H. K. Knapp, P. H. McCarren, P. J. Dwyer, J. G. Follansbee, P. Lorillard, W. B. Leeds, S. S. Brown, B. F. Clyde, W. A. Chanler, and W. S. Fanshawe. Under the conditions of the stake each subscriber is permitted to make two nominations, although at post time he may only send one filly after the prize.

Charles Head Smith will return to the turf this season and will race two highly tried two-year-olds in the East. These colts, who are to revive memories of Garry Herman and Lieut. Gibson, have been trained in Kentucky, and are said to have shown unmistakable stake quality. Their success on the turf will result in the gathering of a strong stable by the Chicago Board of Trade member.

Phillips and Redfern, the jockeys who are to ride for E. R. Thomas, will report at the stable at Gravesend on April 1, when their contracts become effective.

In the future book on the big handicaps McChesney is favorite for the Brooklyn and equal choice with Waterboy for the Suburban. In the World's Fair Handicap Dick Welles has the top place in the book.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN OUT.

Number of Crews Take Advantage of Mild and Pleasant Weather Yesterday.

The mild and pleasant weather of yesterday brought out a large number of crews upon the Harlem River, all the leading local rowing clubs being represented by at least a sculler or two, while some of the energetic Captains sent out fours or eights. The Atalanta Boat Club and the Harlem Rowing Club each had out a junior eight, besides several smaller craft. The Metropolitan Rowing Club boated two quadruple sculls and its triple sculls also.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the annual water carnival of the Harlem Regatta Association met at the Metropolitan Rowing Club house and agreed upon May 15 as the date of the event. It was decided to offer two prizes, one for the club which turns out the most boats and one for the best-appearing barge.

Fleet officials were appointed as follows: Harlem River Division, John O'Regan, Metropolitan Rowing Club, and James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; Long Island Division, Frank Adee, Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn; Hudson River Division, Albert Heine, Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken. It was also decided to unite the local canoe clubs and the Naval Militia to take part in the parade.

President Frank Adee of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, who was a visitor at the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse, stated that his club, whose home was destroyed by fire last Winter, had bought land at the head of Flushing Bay and will build a new house, 40 by 75 feet, and three stories high.

A novel feature will be a dormitory on the third floor for the use of crews in training. A club fleet has been ordered from Glass, Davey, Wallis, Thoms, and Ruddock, and will be ready by the opening of the rowing season.

Rose Puts Shot Beyond Old Mark.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 27.—The University of Michigan defeated Cornell University last night by a score of 49 to 23 points in a dual track meet. Rose, Michigan's record-breaking shot-putter, was barred by protest of Cornell, but gave an exhibition with the sixteen-pound shot, making 48 feet 9 inches. The distance was measured with steel tape and made with solid iron shot. Rose was protested under the year's residence rule, having entered college too late to be eligible.

BROOKLYN'S BOWER OF BEAUTY

Prospect Park Flower Show a Maze of Brilliant Hues.

Bright with the blossoms of vari-colored azaleas, hyacinths, tulips, and all the blossoms of Eastertide, the air laden with the perfume of lilies, the greenhouses at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were thrown open to the public for the Spring flower show yesterday. Hundreds of people entered the houses and lingered there, gazing wonderingly at the brilliant masses of color harmoniously arranged by the city's gardeners.

Rest for the eyes was found in the great palm house amid the soft dark green of the giant specimens. There the first banana tree brought to fruition in Brooklyn holds its mass of green fruit aloft to the very roof of the conservatory forty feet from the ground. The blossoms have just fallen, and it will be three months before the fruit will be ripe. The tree then will hold a mass of yellow luciousness sixty pounds in weight, and will die, but from the root new trees will spring.

The exhibition will remain open to the public for several days.

Railroad Men Aid Hospital.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 27.—The trainmen and other employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad working on the Long Branch Division, through Conductor Charles J. Evans, have turned over to Mrs. W. D. Parker, Superintendent of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, a fund to furnish a room in that institution. The men hope eventually to endow the room.

INCREASE FRANCHISE VALUES.

New York City's Total Is $251,521,450, $16,363,725 Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Special franchise valuations in New York City, as computed by the State Tax Commissioners, and on which the corporation franchise tax is levied, increased $16,363,725 over the aggregate for the previous year, the grand totals being respectively $235,157,725 and $251,521,450.

In a number of instances the valuations were lower than the previous year, but in the majority of cases, where changes were made the valuations show an increase. The new corporations receiving franchises in 1903 number but 10, and the total valuation of their franchises is but $16,300. This leaves the net increase in 1903 in the old companies $16,347,425. The largest increase is that of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, being $3,917,000, and the greatest reduction was in New York Telephone, (Manhattan branch,) $239,000.

The larger of the increases are: New York Edison Company, (Bronx,) $70,000, and (Manhattan,) $1,965,000; New York Mutual Gas Light Company, $251,500; United Electric Light and Power Company, $815,000; Empire Subway, $546,000; New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, (Brooklyn,) $428,000, and (Queens,) $40,000; Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, $84,000; Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, $115,000; Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad, $100,000; Metropolitan Street Railway, $67,000; Union Railway, (Bronx,) $188,000; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $50,000; New York and Queens County Railroad, $70,000; Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $1,215,000; Central Union Gas Company, $306,000; Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway, $733,000; Manhattan Railway, $2,600,000; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Brooklyn, $1,034,000; Flatbush Gas Company, $70,000; New Amsterdam Gas Company, $227,000; New York Water Company, $75,000; Northern Union Gas Company, $65,000; Standard Gas Light Company, $50,000; New York Telephone Company, (Bronx,) $43,000; Western Union Telegraph Company, $30,000; Brooklyn City Railroad Company $280,000.

The largest of the decreases are: Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, $141,000; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, $50,000; Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, $70,000; Long Island Railroad, (Brooklyn,) $55,000; Bush Electric Illuminating Company, $36,000; Citizens' Water Supply Company, (Newtown,) $144,000.

FOOD NOT WHAT IT SEEMS.

Connecticut Agricultural Station Finds That Adulteration Is Common.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has issued its eighth annual report on human food products. Over a thousand samples were examined, special attention being paid to plain and sweet chocolate, coffee, and lard.

Of forty samples of chocolate examined, eleven were adulterated within the meaning of the law. The adulterants were usually foreign starchy matters, used as makeweights and dilutants.

Each of the seventeen samples of whole coffee examined was found to be pure, while out of twenty-nine samples of ground coffee nine were adulterated, chicory, brown lumps of wheat flour, and pea hulls being used. Lard was very largely adulterated on account of the present high price.

In general, says the report, it would appear that the adulteration of food products is very common at present, but, as a rule, the adulterants used are not injurious to health.

EX-POSTMASTER IS BEATEN.

Linemen Accused of Attacking W. H. Price of New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 27.—William H. Price, ex-Postmaster of this city and brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Dixon, was seriously injured in an encounter this morning with two telegraph linemen. The men who Mr. Price and others say were his assailants are under arrest.

Mr. Price says he saw the men teasing and hurting two little colored children. Mr. Price remonstrated with them, and one of the men hit him, probably with a blackjack. Mr. Price fell, and both men kicked him as he lay on the ground. The men then ran away. Mr. Price was assisted home. It is feared he is hurt internally. The police obtained good descriptions of the men, and arrested Michael Mallard and John W. Sigh.

OBJECT TO CHANGE OF BOATS.

Americans on Steamship Auguste Victoria Protest Against Transfer.

MESSINA, Sicily, March 27.—Three hundred and twenty-two Americans on board the Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria, arrived here this morning and left to-night for Naples.

On receiving a notification that they must transfer at Naples to the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, they held an indignation meeting, claiming that the company had violated its contract. The meeting appointed a committee to take legal measures against the company.

SEYMOUR'S GRANDNIECE BURNED.

Miss Van Der Kamp Green Ignites Clothing with Match.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—Miss Bertha E. Van Der Kamp Green, daughter of a former prominent attorney of Syracuse, N. Y., and a very well-known young woman in the cities of Central New York, was burned to death in her home on Woodward Terrace here to-day. She had gone down into the basement before daylight, and it is supposed ignited her clothing with a match. She lived but a few hours.

Miss Green was a grand-niece of Horatio Seymour, the war Governor of New York.

Southern Railway Announcement.

Announcement has been made by the Southern Railway Company that A. Stewart has been appointed Mechanical Superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, to succeed S. Higgins, resigned. Horace Baker has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Eastern District, with offices at Greensborough, N. C., reporting to the General Superintendent. C. S. McManus, the General Superintendent, has been removed to 1,800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

Crew Rescued from Wrecked Schooner.

NORFOLK, Va., March 27.—The sixty-ton fishing schooner Benjamin M. Wallace went ashore to-day near New Inlet on the Carolina coast, and probably will be a total loss. Sixteen men were taken from the vessel by life savers in a surf boat. The Wallace was bound for New York.

Concert for Benefit of Vassar.

Miss Agnes S. Wood, daughter of Dr. J. Walter Wood of Port Richmond, the Register of Records in the Department of Health, Borough of Richmond, has completed arrangements for a concert to be given on April 15 in the Commandery Room, Masonic Temple, Manhattan, for the benefit of the Vassar College Endowment Fund. Miss Wood is a graduate of Vassar of the class of 1903, and won athletic honors in the high jump and the 100-yard dash.

Harvard-Princeton Debate Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—The subject for the annual Harvard-Princeton debate has been submitted to Princeton as follows: "Resolved, That laws be passed compelling the management of a business concern which has control of an industry to sell its products at a reasonable rate without discrimination." The debate will be held on May 6 at Cambridge, and Princeton will have the choice of sides.

"Lansdowne"
IS A POETS DREAM
Caught and spun into a tangible fabric with all the delicacy and cunning of the spider
The finest Silk and Wool Dress Fabric ever produced
ALL COLORS AND SHADES
Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge
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For sale at all good stores

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Superior Scotch Shirtings
In a quality manufactured expressly for Samuel Budd after his own designs. The shirts from these cloths are made by the most modern methods and have that quality and finish which characterizes all the firm's products
$4 and $4.50 Each

BILLIARD RECORD BROKEN

George F. Slosson Makes Run of 291 at Eighteen-Inch Balk Line.

PLAYER'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY

The Student Scores Four Hundred Points in Five Innings in a Game with Dr. E. F. Arnold.

George F. Slosson gave the most wonderful display of billiards in his long and eventful career at his academy, 948 Broadway, last evening, and incidentally broke the world's record, with a run of 291, at the style of playing. The ex-champion is rarely out of form, but last evening it seemed as though no shot was too difficult for him to execute.

His masterly display occurred in a game with Dr. E. F. Arnold, who was to score only 50 points against 400 for Slosson at eighteen-inch balk-line, two shots in balk. Quite a number of friends of both players witnessed the game, and C. E. White, winner of the recent tournament at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, officiated in the capacity of scorer and judge of the position of the balls, if the players were unable to decide.

Slosson started off by scoring 52 and it appeared as if billiards of an extraordinary nature would be displayed by "The Student" before the close of the game. He had to be content with only 21 in the third inning, and to the dismay of the spectators he left the table on the third attempt without adding anything to his string. The next inning he collected 36, but the next time the record-breaking feat came.

Slosson got the balls together early in the fifth inning, and shot after shot was made with ease and accuracy. At 100 he had the balls in as perfect control as at the start, and before he missed, which was on a rather easy chance, he had amassed the remarkable number of 291 points. When it became known that he had passed the world's record the spectators applauded vigorously.

The former mark was 222, made by Ira Morningstar at Paris last Fall. Slosson averaged 80 for the five innings. Dr. Arnold did not cut much of a figure in the competition, scoring but a total of 21 points in the four innings.

This is the score of the remarkable game:
George F. Slosson—52 21 0 36 291. Total, 400. Average, 80. High run, 291.
Dr. E. F. Arnold—6 0 13 2. Total, 21. Average, 5¼. High run, 13.
Scorer—C. E. White.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

P. Soutar, Jr., Winner of the Pastime A. C. Race—Fifty-six Starters.

The Pastime Athletic Club held the last of a series of three open cross-country runs over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday with fifty-six starters, of whom fifty-two completed the six-mile course. The winner was P. Soutar, Jr., of the Pastimes, whose time was 33:20. P. Devlin of the Mott Haven Athletic Club was second and H. M. Schell of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City was third. Next Sunday the annual handicap run of the Pastime Athletic Club will be held over the same course. Summary:

P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C.	33:20
P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	33:22
H. W. Schell, Star A. C.	33:23
M. Spring, Pastime A. C.	33:35
J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C.	33:37
J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C.	33:38
C. Andrews, Xavier A. A.	34:52
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	34:54
F. A. Rodgers, Mohawk A. C.	35:30
H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	35:45
J. Reilly, Xavier A. A.	35:48
D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C.	35:50
J. McAvoy, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	35:53
W. Bailey, Mohawk A. C.	35:58
H. Marx, unattached	35:59
L. P. Kohner, Pastime A. C.	36:15
C. Haiss, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	36:16
G. Watson, Xavier A. A.	36:22
R. Betts, Young Men's Club	36:32
P. O'Reilly, Young Men's Club	36:35
A. P. Hunt, Young Men's Club	36:45
J. B. Elsy, Mohawk A. C.	36:52
J. Chapman, Mohawk A. C.	36:54
B. Arens, Star A. C.	36:57
S. Jascosy, Boys' Club	37:08

Squadron A Wins Revolver Match.

Squadron A's team of revolver shots defeated the representatives of Light Battery A of Boston at the armory of the battery Saturday night by a score of 921 to 905. The match was at fifty yards on the standard American target, each contestant firing fifteen shots deliberate fire and fifteen to three strings of five shots each, ten seconds being allowed for each string, starting with the revolver at raise pistol and the hammer lowered.

Scores were:

Squadron A.—Lieut. M. H. Smith, 193; Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 182; Vet. Sergt. A. D. Shepard, 179; Corp. A. W. Putnam, 191; Corp. G. P. Herrick, 176. Total, 921.

Light Battery.—Corp. Rogers, 160; Private Chamberlain, 175; Lieut. Amory, 195; Private Cobb, 198; Sergt. Whittier, 177. Total, 905.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Beattie Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 27.—The Rev. Charles Beattie, D. D., for forty years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city and one of the most prominent ministers in the State, handed in his resignation to-day, to take effect July 1. Dr. Beattie has been in ill-health for some time and will probably never preach again.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.
Each's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Easter Millinery.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.—Comprehensive is the only word that fits. Every worthy style is here—rich productions from Paris side by side with our own charming creations. The press and the public unite in praise of our display—no woman of fashion should miss it. We shall be glad to have our values judged by you.

Ready-to-Wear Hats.
STIFF TRIMMED HATS, various shapes, including the new turban, of fancy silk, lace straw or plaid straw braids, stylishly trimmed with velvet and buckles, black and all colors—about 25 dozen in all; values $4.48 to $5.48, for to-day ..... 2.98 & 3.48

Untrimmed Hats.
WOMEN'S HATS, of shirred Jap. silk, horse hair or fancy straw braids, fine qualities, superior finish, a large variety of all the newest styles; only a simple trimming of flowers or foliage required to complete this hat; made to sell for $1.48 and $1.98, for to-day 89c

Roses and Foliage.
FINE IMPORTED MUSLIN ROSES, 6 in a bunch, white and all colors; also IMPORTED FOLIAGE, plain or frosted rose foliage, with or without buds, all the natural shades; reg. 38c., for to-day 19c

Ladies' Suits, Coats, Waists.
LADIES' FINE TAILORED SUITS, the latest and most desirable models in Eton, blouse, military and coat effects, of Panama cloth, cheviot, broadcloth and Scotch mannish fabrics, in an extensive variety of colors; many are trimmed with braid or silk; all with nine gored wide flaring skirt, inverted plait, some made over drop of heavy taffeta; value $35.00 and $44.00, for to-day and to-morrow 28.75
LADIES' SPRING COATS, of high grade tan covert cloth, also black broadcloth and cheviot, lined with fine taffeta, collarless or notched collar; your choice of four of the newest models of this season; value $15.75 and $19.00, for to-day and to-morrow 10.75
LADIES WAISTS, of crepe de Chine, peau de cygne, shot taffeta or checked silks, a variety of styles, some tailored effects, others suitable for evening wear, all the newest colors; value $5.00 and $7.00, for to-day and to-morrow 3.95

Silk Taffetas—Below Value.
3,000 YARDS ALL SILK TAFFETA, a superior grade and extra heavy, all colors, also black and white, equal quality cannot be obtained down town for less than 75c.; for to-day and to-morrow 47c

Misses' Suits and Coats.
MISSES' FANCY DRESS AND WALKING SUITS, of all wool cheviots, fancy mixtures broadcloths and etamines, in Eton, blouse and coat effects, trimmed with braid; newest style nine gored skirts, side and box plaited, all the latest colors and black, 14 to 16 years; value $25.00 to $29.75, to-day and to-morrow 19.75
MISSES' COATS, of fine covert cloth, strapped seams, plain or fancy sleeves, notched collar or collarless, guaranteed satin lining, 14 to 16 years; value $12.50, for to-day and to-morrow 9.75

Mistral Etamines—Underprice.
2,000 YARDS ALL WOOL MISTRAL ETAMINE, in the new Spring colorings, also cream and black, 45 inches wide; equal value cannot be found down town for less than 69c. per yard; for to-day and to-morrow 45c

Neckwear, Veilings, &c.
LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, of silk or scrim; embroidered in all colors; reg. 65c 35c
LACE STOCK COLLARS, in white, or butter color; reg. 25c 15c
HANDMADE STOCK COLLARS, of fine lawn; reg. 49c 25c
VENISE LACE CAPE COLLARS, white, ecru or butter color; regularly $1.35 ..... 89c
CAPE COLLARS, of heavy Venise lace; large size; white or ecru; reg. $2.75 ..... 1.85
CREPE LISSE RUCHING, white, or black; reg. 22c 12½
SLEEVE RUFFLING, lawn or chiffon, 4 in. wide; reg. 65c 45c
BLACK VEILINGS, single thread or fancy mesh; value 25c. yd 9c
VEILINGS, black and white dotted fancy mesh; reg. 50c. yd 23c
ALL-OVER VENISE NET, white or ecru; reg. 75c. yd 59c
SILK CHIFFON, 45 in. wide, white, cream black, pink and light blue; reg. 59c. yd 39c

Cotton Dress Goods.
5,000 YARDS FINE COTTON VOILE SUITINGS, the newest fabric of this season, all the dainty colors and black, well worth 19c per yard; for to-day and to-morrow 11c

Watches, Clocks & Novelties
For Easter Gifts.
LADIES' CHATELAINE WATCHES, gold filled, with pin, in leatherette case; value $8.00 ..... 5.50
LADIES' ENAMELLED WATCHES, with pin, red, green, light and dark blue, in pretty case; value $5.00 ..... 3.65
LADIES' CHATELAINE WATCHES, solid silver, with pretty pin and case; value $3.50 ..... 2.65
MEN'S OR BOYS' WATCHES, gold filled, open face, 20 yrs.' guarantee, thin model, 15 jewelled Gotham movement; value $12.50 ..... 9.25
BOUDOIR CLOCKS, rich gold finish, one day time; value $2.00 ..... 98c
BOUDOIR CLOCKS, rich gold finish, one day time; value $2.98 ..... 1.65
BOUDOIR CLOCKS, rich gold finish, one day time; value $3.25 ..... 2.49
STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES—Bonbon Boxes, Stamp Cases, Pencils, Memorandum Books, Book Marks and Match Boxes; value $1.50 each 95c
GUN METAL NOVELTIES—Coin Holders, Cigar Cutters, Bonbon Boxes and Match Boxes; value $1.50 each 95c
BIBLE OR PRAYER BOOK MARKERS, with silver heart, anchor and cross, mottoes on ribbon; value 39c to 50c 19c, 35c
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY—Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Chains—an immense assortment at very low prices.

Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.
TEXT BIBLES, limp leather .. 63c. to 89c
ILLUSTRATED TEACHERS' BIBLES, with dictionary and concordance. 98c. to $1.85
TESTAMENTS, in assorted leather bindings ..... 21c. to 49c
EPISCOPAL PRAYER AND HYMNAL SETS ..... 98c. to $5.49
ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS ..... 25c. to $2.25
CHILDREN'S PRAYER BOOKS, calf bindings ..... 23c. to 84c
SACRED HEART MANUALS, calf bindings ..... 85c. to $1.35
ROSARIES, in plain pearl, ebony and crystal ..... 12c. to 55c
ROSARIES, in pearl, amber, opal, garnet, emerald and sapphire, gold and silver mountings ..... 95c. to $2.15

Easter Cards and Novelties
EASTER CARDS (Main Floor).—A beautiful collection of dainty Easter remembrances—all priced interestingly low.
EASTER NOVELTIES (Basement).—A choice and unique assortment—interesting to young and old alike—comprising Candy Receptacles, Chicks, Ducks, Rabbits, Wax Babies in fancy baskets, Brownies; Bisque, Papier Mache, Hand Painted and Silk Covered Eggs, &c., &c.

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Av

LIVELY YACHTING SEASON

More Racing in Local Waters Looked For Than Last Year.

WHAT CLASSES MAY COMPETE

New York Yacht Club Shows Interest in Events for Small Sail and Power Boats.

Yachtsmen are now beginning to look forward with interest to the coming racing season. Last year was generally considered a dull season in yacht racing, but in so far as Long Island Sound is concerned, it was dull only in comparison with the two or three preceding seasons. The fleets in the open races of the principal clubs were fairly large. A total of 82 yachts competed in the races of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and there were about 180 in the several championship contests on Long Island Sound; by no means a small number in these days when the great fleet of cruising yachts formerly seen in the open races is never entered.

Several things combined to check interest in racing last year. Some of these were the diversity in measurement rules, the extraordinarily unfavorable weather, dullness in Wall Street, and the races for the America's Cup. Of these untoward conditions the coming season will be free from at least one—there will be no racing for the America's Cup. There are indications that the measurement tangle will be straightened out during the year, but its mischief has already been done, and no new boats other than a few in the smallest classes are being built.

AVAILABLE RACING CRAFT.

Of the fleet that made the sport two years ago, nine of the larger yachts were missing last year, and may not be seen this year, excepting in the New York Yacht Club cruise. Elmina was ready to race last year, and is now, but her three companions in the 75-foot schooner class have practically retired. Muriel is a family boat with reduced rigging. Amorita is owned by an actor who is not interested in racing, and the owner of Quissetta, a St. Louis man, cares little about it excepting his New York cruise. J. Rogers Maxwell is ready with his special 70-foot sloop Yankee, whenever there is a competitor, but of the three others, one will remain out of commission because her owner is too busy to race, and one which could have been purchased a few months ago has been withdrawn from sale. There is a possibility of racing in this class, as two well-known amateurs are considering the matter of purchasing one of them.

Below this class, however, there are good fleets of racers, and the yachts are in the hands of enthusiasts who are never discouraged by bad weather. Weetamoe and Neola, the twin 60-footers built two years ago, and the English cutters Hester, Eelin, and Isolde, although not grouped quite as scientifically as the owners and Regatta Committee would like, make a good class, and the racing is by no means all one-sided, for three of the five earned first prizes last year at Larchmont and four won cups in the New York squadron run.

Next in importance come the forty-three-footers, and here also there are five boats, including the new one, Aspirant, designed for the Hanan brothers last year, and one of the only three large racing yachts built for New York waters in 1903. Effort, Challenge, Mira, and Hebe are in good racing condition. Of thirty-six-footers there are three particularly good ones—Anoatok, Spasm, and Leda—and others not quite as good. Anoatok and Spasm fought it out steadily last year, and while Anoatok was usually the winner, it is not a sure thing that she will have as good luck this year. Under last year's measurement Spasm allowed Anoatok fourteen and a quarter seconds to the mile. Under the rule adopted by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound last week, Anoatok will concede the time, and it will be a little more than seven seconds to the mile.

There is a first-rate fleet of thirty-footers, including Oiseau, Alerion, and Alert, each of which has won a Long Island Sound championship pennant; Bobtail, Woglinde, Florahilde, Marguerite—sometimes and not infrequently a winner; Enpronzi, which by all calculation should win when she is in perfect racing form, and Little Peter.

RACEABOUT CLASS STRONG.

Twenty-five-footers are rather scarce in racing, and have been since the late Commodore Kelly won the championship with Rochelle, and young Edward Stevens gathered up an armful of prizes with the square-ended craft called by the unpronounceable name Chingachgook. But these boats are available for racing, although penalized almost into thirty-footers because of their scow form of the load-water plan. Firefly, last season's champion, is also to be counted, and there are Lucille, Spinster, and others which sometimes race.

The strongest class this year, as it has been in the past, will doubtless be the raceabout class, of which a round dozen will be seen in the open races pretty regularly, while another dozen will appear now and then. Then there are the new eighteen-foot knockabouts, of which a half dozen are owned by members of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and the Indian Harbor knockabouts, a shade smaller, of which there are seven. These are new boats.

The New York Yacht Club shows a disposition to awaken from the calm repose which it has enjoyed for the past two or three seasons. Last year its annual regatta had to be called off for lack of entries, and the race for the Glen Cove cups resulted in a practical fizzle, less than half a dozen boats assembling at the line.

There is an evident disposition, however, to make the coming season a lively one. By the racing schedule adopted at the last meeting of the club it will be seen that, in addition to the annual regatta, which is fixed for June 16, and other stated events, a number of special races have been provided for small sailboats and power boats. In addition, there will be two or three races for steam yachts, the most important of which is that for the Lysistrata Cup, which is fixed for June 18 off Sandy Hook.

The club will also give ocean races for schooners. One of these is scheduled to start from Newport on Aug. 20, the course being to and around Nantucket Lightship, westward to Fire Island Lightship, and back to Brenton's Reef. There is also a proposition to provide a race for the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup from Sandy Hook to Brenton's Reef and return. This is the cup that was won by the Genesta in 1885 and carried abroad after her failure to capture America's Cup. The Brenton's Reef Cup was presented to the club by James Gordon Bennett in the early seventies, and there had been three races for it prior to its capture by the Genesta. All of the participants in those races were schooners. The first race was won by the Idler in thirty-two hours. The second was won by the Rambler in thirty-nine hours, and the third was also won by the Rambler in forty-one hours. The cup was therefore held by the Rambler when the Genesta challenged for it, and her possession had been undisputed for a number of years. In 1894 the sloop Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, owner, went to England and challenged for both the Brenton's Reef and Cape May Cups, which had been taken by the Genesta. They were defended by the Prince of Wales's Britannia, and the Navahoe recovered the former, but failed in her attempt to recover the latter.

The races for power boats and small sailboats will be held over a course on the Sound off Glen Cove, the first being scheduled for June 20. The races for the Glen Cove cups will be sailed on June 21, and beginning July 7 there will be a series of races for sailing yachts off Glen Cove.

Another special race for small sailing boats and power boats will be held off Glen Cove on Aug. 11, the day of the rendezvous for the annual cruise. The usual route of the cruise will be varied by a run from New London to Block Island on Monday, Aug. 15, and the following day the fleet will go from Block Island to Vineyard Haven.

Special races for power boats and small sailing yachts will be held at Newport on Aug. 18. The Astor Cup races will be held at Newport on Aug. 19, and the Newport series for sailing yachts will be held on Aug. 22, 23, and 24. The season will be formally closed at Glen Cove on Thursday, Sept. 8, by an Autumn race for the Glen Cove cups.

PLANS FOR COLLEGE POLO.

Yale and Probably Princeton Will Play Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park.

There seems to be no probability at the present time that any of the college polo teams will be represented in the Polo Association this season. Yale made inquiry to Chairman H. L. Herbert some time ago regarding the method of applying for membership, but no request for membership has been sent to the office of the committee in this city. The annual meeting of the association will be held next month, and a large number of dates will be announced for tournaments.

The college polo players, it is believed, prefer to wait until the sport becomes firmly settled in their respective universities before becoming members of the National organization. The trouble with college polo in the past has been that with the graduation of the most enthusiastic members and best players the game languishes and dies. This was the case at Harvard several years ago. With the recent growth of polo among the young players there is greater opportunity for the encouragement of collegiate polo. There are more teams of equal ability for them to meet, and this fact is one of the best features toward insuring future life for the sport in the colleges. Yale last year played games with Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park and with other young teams. The Princeton students, who also organized polo last season, had several games with players of their ability.

Plans are now being made at both Yale and Princeton for the continuation of polo this season. Yale lost two or three of her strongest men by graduation, but several of the younger players in the Rockaway Hunt Club are members of the Yale team, and games have been arranged with Squadron A, which will be held as early in the season as possible at Van Cortlandt Park. The plan of holding a college tournament in which Yale, Princeton, and the West Point cadets may take part has been discussed, but nothing definite has been decided.

Princeton has also lost some of her good players by graduation, but William Devereaux, Captain of the team, still remains in college, and, with his brother, Boucher Devereaux, the nucleus of a strong team is assured, as they both did some of the best work in the games last year. Harry Yarrow is another player who showed marked improvement last season. A few new ponies have been ordered by the Princeton players, and practice games will start as soon as the field becomes sufficiently hard to bear hard playing without cutting the turf. Games are being arranged with the Philadelphia clubs, and it is possible that a team may be sent to the Lakewood Club tournament in May. Squadron A would be glad to play Princeton at Van Cortlandt Park.

Montgomery Handicap To-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—Eighteen well-known horses are carded to start in the Montgomery Handicap, the rich all-aged event, at one mile and a sixteenth, the opening day of the Memphis Jockey Club's Spring meeting to-morrow. Top weight is assigned to S. C. Hildreth's mare, Witfull, and she will probably be first choice in the betting, although the race is regarded as an open one. Fuller will be the jockey. Hildreth will also start Byways and Safety Light. Claude, the Derby horse of last year, will carry 123 pounds, and will be ridden by J. Daly. Kunz will have the mount on Martinmas, Dominick will be astride Little Scout, and Lucien Lyne, who recently returned from England, will pilot Ed Corrigan's McGee.

The entries for the handicap follow:

Witfull, 124 pounds; Claude, 123; Little Scout, 116; McGee, 114; Capt. Arnold, 111; Dan McKenna, 110; De Reszke, 109; Martimas and Banter, 107 each; Conjurer, 106; Judge, 105; Lurahlighter and Byways, 102 each; Duelist, 100; South Breeze and Coruscate, 98 each; Rankin, 97, and Safety Light, 94.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Setauket, 114 pounds; Eloim and Saduceo, 105 each; Orloff, 102; Hilarity and Chicle, 101 each; Mr. Pickwick, 100; Andrattus, Athlana, Maru, and Worry, 99 each; Alpaca, 97; Adel Trebia and Julia M., 96 each; Bashful, 92; Effie Sheppard and Lorina, 91 each; Congress, 88; Mary Aug, 85; High Bells and Brother Hood, 84 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs. Red Ruler, 110 pounds; All Scarlet, 105; Little Woods, Jack McKeon, and Miss Galore, 102; Fergus and Garrett Wilson, 99 each; St. Resolute, 97; Bedella, Pygmallon, and Broadway Girl, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds; six furlongs. Spring and Conkling, 101 pounds each; Bluish, and Briarthorpe, 98 each; Toi San and Monsoon, 96 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Meistersinger, 117 pounds; Thornycroft, 114; Early Eve, 113; Locket, 113; Tugal Bey, 110; Ohagen, 109; Miladi Love, 107; Pittacus, Nellie Forrest, and Punctual, 106 each; Annie Grace and Preakness, 104 each; Aline Abbott and Nine Spot, 99 each; Red Light, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs. Iridescent, 110 pounds; Ben Battle, Pipe, Blue Victor, Charley Moore, and Boney Boy, 107 each; Sweet Jane and Unterock, 105 each; Lovenote, Kite, Jessielyn, and Erda, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Maidens three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards. Mr. Churchill, Tireless, and Falmouth, 112 pounds each; Lady Tarano, 106; Caya, 99; Mohican and Clarence, 92 each; Mammon, 89.

Gossip of the Cyclists.

A busy season has been mapped out for the Bay View Wheelmen of South Sixth Street, Newark, N. J. Twenty-four runs have been scheduled, the first being on April 24, to Avondale, N. J., and the wind-up, a hare-and-hound chase, on Oct. 30.

Entry blanks for the Irvington-Millburn twenty-five-mile road race, to be held under the auspices of the Bay View Wheelmen, will be sent out in a few days. The committee having the affair in charge has received sufficient encouragement from cyclists to state that there will probably be more than one hundred entries for the race.

Decoration Day, May 30, has been scheduled for the open hill-climbing contest of the New York Motorcycle Club. Riverdale Hill will not be the place, but a steeper grade will be selected.

Champion Frank Kramer and Tom Butler, the former leader in sprint racing, have begun training for the season's racing at Vailsburg, N. J. Sunday racing is talked of for the Coliseum track at Providence, R. I., which is under the management of F. R. Wendell Schaefer, a member of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association.

McFarland and Lawson may stay in Australia another year so as to ride in a six-day race on an indoor track that is being planned.

"Bobby" Walthour won his first race on a French track at Paris a few days ago, defeating Daugia, a Frenchman, at ten and twenty kilometres respectively.

A. Krohn of the Monitor Cycle Club has been declared winner of the home-training championship by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. Krohn's best time for a mile was 1:07 4-5.

BICYCLES.

The Finest Products of Pope Factories.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS. RACER. ROADSTER.
TWO-SPEED.
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BUSY AUTOMOBILE WEEK

Many Entries for Service Test of Commercial Motor Wagons.

NEW AUTO BOAT RACING RULES

Deed of Gift for Vanderbilt Cup Is Prepared—Secretary Tucker Leaves Manufacturers' Association.

This will be an important week in automobile circles. Of first importance will be the announcement of the entries for the service test of commercial vehicles which will be held next week under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. Secretary S. M. Butler of the club hopes to have the entries classified so as to give them out to-day. They closed last Saturday, and all of the eight classes were reported as being well filled. The competition will be of particular interest, as affording the best public test ever given to demonstrate the benefits of motor wagons for business purposes.

The divisions are so well arranged that the results will undoubtedly show with considerable accuracy the real merits of the respective classes. Beginning with the first class of vehicles, which are required to carry a dead load of 1,000 pounds or under, separate classes have been arranged at each additional thousand pounds up to and including the sixth class, which consist of vehicles carrying from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds. The seventh class will carry a dead-load weight of from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, and the eighth class will take in all the very heavy vehicles, as brewery trucks and other big wagons carrying over 8,000 pounds. No commercial test or such magnitude has ever been attempted before in this country.

The vehicles in the first six classes will perform the daily service trips every day next week of two express companies in this city. The start and finish of all the runs will be at Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Streets, and the different stations at which delivery and collection of merchandise will be made are: Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, West Broadway and Thomas Street, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; Dean and Court Streets, Brooklyn; Williamsburg, Jamaica, and Flushing. The trips will vary from ten to thirty-five miles on a single run, and with the location of stations in both city and suburban centres it will be seen that the test of commercial vehicles over roads of varying conditions of excellence will be a very thorough one.

Each wagon in the contest will carry an official observer appointed by the Automobile Club of America, who will make a daily report on the general performance of the vehicle, the amount of fuel used, the repairs made, if any, and other notes of interest regarding the service-ability of the wagon. Each wagon will also carry an official number. All of the entering vehicles will be weighed by officials of the club next Saturday. A careful estimate will be kept of the amount of fuel used, whether of gasolene, kerosene, electricity, or water, so that the cost of operation per mile of each competing motor wagon may be exactly computed.

The wagons in the two larger classes will perform similar work, only going over the regular route every day of a large brewing company. Besides Secretary Butler the committee in charge of this service test consists of John A. Hill, Chairman; Emerson Brooks, and Roland R. Conklin.

An important meeting of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association will be held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America. It is expected that the complete rules for autoboat races will be ready, and, if satisfactory, they will be formally adopted by the association. A rough draft of them was presented to the Racing Board by the special committee last week, and they have been receiving their finishing touches for presentation at the meeting.

If the rules meet with general favor the race between the fast boats of Smith & Mabley and Hollander & Tangeman, which is to be held in June at the Larchmont Yacht Club, will be held under their provisions. Both firms in this dual race have objected to certain features of the racing rules promulgated by the American Power Boat Association, and they have been particularly desirous for a new set of rules.

It is barely possible that the deed of gift of the cup offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for a 300-mile automobile road race, somewhat similar to the Gordon Bennett contest, may be ready for announcement at the meeting on Wednesday. A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board, has been at work upon the document for the last two weeks, and his draft has been approved by Mr. Vanderbilt. The next thing is to get the proper course, but plans have been going on quietly for some time, and a course is practically assured on Long Island not far from New York. Although the course would be run over several times it is said to embody all the necessary conditions for a good test of road racing.

LOCAL GOLF HANDICAPS.

Official List to be Issued Next Month—Travis Out of Local Championship.

Linonel H. Graham, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, hopes to have the lists of all clubs in the association in possession of his committee this week, so that the official handicap scheduled may be prepared and issued as early in April as possible. He announced last week that clubs whose members' lists were not at hand by April 1 would not appear in the new arrangement of handicaps. The list is compiled by the par score method adopted last year at Mr. Graham's suggestion and the plan has been tried with success by other golf organizations.

The new handicap list will determine the eligibility of competitors for the coming Metropolitan championship tournament, which will be played from May 25 to 28 at the Garden City Golf Club. The usual thirty-six-hole qualifying round will be played on the opening day and the first thirty-two players will continue at match play for the local championship now held by Findlay Douglas. A second set of thirty-two will play for a consolation cup, and the committee has also offered a cup for the defeated sixteen in the first championship round. The match play round will be eighteen holes, except the final round, which will be thirty-six holes.

The annual open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club will be played toward the end of April, so that the Metropolitan aspirants for high honors will have an opportunity to get in good practice before the championship contest. Walter J. Travis will not be a starter in the local championship, as he is to sail for England on April 20. He expects to play in the amateur championship of Great Britain, which will begin May 30 on the Sandwich links, England. Other Americans who intend to compete in that blue ribbon golf event are John Moller, Jr., F. Oden Horstman, and E. M. Byers. With the exception of Travis the latter will undoubtedly be the most formidable of the visiting golfers. Travis is acquainted with the Sandwich links, having played there three years ago.

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Here is a section of the Millinery Display that fairly blossoms with radiantly attractive Spring offerings. Several samole lines from importers and manufacturers are offered at PRICES THAT AVERAGE ½ THEIR ACTUAL VALUE. A little money accomplishes so much for Easter that those who visit this section to-day and balance of the week will be delightfully startled
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Any woman interested in buying a new Easter Hat, trimmed or untrimmed, will find it to her interest to visit our Millinery Department.

COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Joshua Crane, Title Holder, and Sands, Will Be the Leading Opponents.

Although only three or four players are expected to meet next Monday at the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street, for the National court tennis championship of the United States, the games are all likely to be closely contested. The entries have not yet been announced by the committee in charge of this tournament, which is the last of the court championships of the year, the racquet championships having been decided earlier in the season. Joshua Crane is the present title holder in court tennis, and he, of course, will be the chief competitor. His most dangerous opponent will undoubtedly be Charles E. Sands. Stockton, one of the best players in Boston, will probably be one of the other competitors.

Crane has been practicing for over a week at the Racquet and Tennis Club, playing in a club tournament that was finished last week. He is said to be in excellent condition, and the prospect of retaining his court tennis title is very bright. Sands, however, is now on his best game, and his playing in both court tennis and racquets during the present season has been of a high order.

In the late gold racquet championship tournament at Tuxedo, both Crane and Sands were competitors and Sands won the honor. He is a cool, steady player, possesses great staying powers, and is not the kind of a man to give up when apparent defeat seems inevitable. In fact, Sands has won many big tournaments by his nervy, uphill game, when the odds seemed to be hopelessly against him. Stockton is playing a strong game, but his chances are somewhat eclipsed against such brilliant exponents of court tennis as Crane and Sands. The first tournament game will probably be played next Monday afternoon and the committee of the club will make the drawings this week.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES.

Oarsmen Contest in Harlem Navy League Tournament—Other Scores.

Winners in yesterday's matches in the annual tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League were the Union Boat Club, which won six games from the Lone Star Boat Club, at the Union Club house; the Wyanoke Boat Club, which won a series of six games from the Metropolitan Rowing Club at the Wyanoke Club house, and the Dauntless Rowing Club, which won four of six games from the Crescent Rowing Club, at the Crescent Club house.

The Union Boat Club still leads in the competition, with the Wyanoke Boat Club second and the Metropolitan Rowing Club third. The standing in detail is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Union Boat Club	46	8
Wyanoke Boat Club	43	11
Metropolitan Rowing Club	32	22
Crescent Rowing Club	16	38
Lone Star Boat Club	14	40
Dauntless Rowing Club	11	43

Play was brisk on all the local handball courts yesterday, and many interesting matches resulted. The scores of the principal games were as follows:

Central Handball Court—J. Maddock and L. Reilly defeated P. Hickey and J. Kealy, 21—18, 21—19, 21—20; J. Lyons and J. Murphy defeated D. Harrigan and M. Sweeney, 21—19, 18—21, 21—16; D. Clery and J. Brettman defeated D. Cruice and J. Johnson, 21—6, 21—5, 21—2; D. Harrigan and J. J. Nolan defeated P. Gleason and J. Hennessy, 18—21, 21—2, 21—17; R. Gill and P. Lavelle defeated J. Maddock and L. Reilly, 21—16, 18—21, 21—19.

Murphy's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Court—M. Cassan and M. Ryan defeated T. Ryan and T. Murphy, 14—21, 21—10, 21—18; W. Gallagher defeated W. Ryan and D. Harrison, 21—15, 21—18, 21—20; E. J. Groden and B. Brady defeated E. McGafferty and M. Keefe, 21—18, 10—21, 21—20; T. Scanlon and T. Lennon defeated F. Freran and M. Daley, 21—18, 21—14, 21—20; E. Groden and Dr. Gorman defeated F. Hart and J. Gaynor, 21—18, 21—14, 21—20; E. Hopkins and T. Scanlon defeated T. O'Rourke and T. Gaynor, 21—10, 10—21, 21—20; J. Belton and E. Ennis defeated M. Archer and B. Brady, 21—18, 21—14, 21—20; J. Bergen and W. Ryan defeated W. Gallagher and T. Walsh, 21—10, 6—21, 21—18.

New Jersey Handball Club, Jersey City—M. O'Keefe and John Howes defeated John Flaherty and T. Mackle, 21—15, 21—18, 18—21, 21—19; M. A. Tarrant and J. Flaherty defeated T. Foley and P. Wilson, 21—17, 19—21, 21—17; P. Walton and J. Pilkington defeated P. Sullivan and T. Flynn, 21—17, 16—21, 21—18; P. Edwards and T. Mannion defeated J. McMahon and H. Pilkington, 21—17, 21—14, 18—21; T. Wagner and T. O'Keefe beat P. O'Brien and J. Fitzgerald, 21—16, 18—21, 21—19; L. Whalen defeated J. D. Holland, 21—14, 21—16, 21—9.

Jersey City Handball Club.—J. Flaherty and P. Burns defeated P. Scott and J. Hanlon, 21—20, 19—21, 21—18; P. Byrne and C. Cannon defeated M. Dunn and A. Martin, 21—18, 19—21, 21—20; C. Stanley and C. Golden defeated J. Egan and D. Burns, 21—20, 21—19, 21—18; P. Tuite defeated W. Davey, 21—20, 19—21, 21—18.

Brooklyn Handball Court.—Dr. Gillen and J. Murphy defeated Murphy and Dunn, 19—21, 21—4, 21—12; Donohue and Shelley defeated Dooley and McElroy, 21—5, 21—18, 21—12; Dooley and Ladley defeated Regan and M. O'Donnell, 21—16, 18—21, 21—18.

Billiards at Home and Abroad.

Latest news from Paris is to the effect that Wilson P. Foss, the amateur billiard champion of merica, practiced hard last week for his match with Reralle, the French champion, which will be played on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of this week. Before leaving New York Foss engaged in a number of games with George Slosson, in which the amateur held his own with the brilliant exponent of the game. Foss is said to have showed the same kind of billiards in his late practice. The Paris match will be at eighteen-inch balkline, two shots in and 400 point a night.

"Modern Billiards," a book which will be useful to billiard and pool players, will be issued by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in a few days. The book has been edited with care, and contains all the important championship games to date, in addition to other interesting matter pertaining to both branches of sport.

Southern Planters' Good Times.

"The North is looking to the South" is a statement now frequently made. And that is not surprising when we realize that with a good cotton crop, fetching prices that now appear a reasonable expectation, there will be poured into the hands of farmers in this little State between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 next Fall and Winter! And that will be for cotton alone.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

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PUBLIC TRUST AND PARTY DUTY.

By accepting the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee while continuing to hold the office of Governor, BENJAMIN B. ODELL will make a considerable contribution to the defeat of President ROOSEVELT. Short of open treason to his party we do not know how he could make a larger contribution. The combination of the Governorship with a Chairmanship of a party committee is new to the people of this State. The spectacle would be so defiantly scandalous and offensive that it could not fail to have a disastrous effect upon the Republican vote.

When a man is elected to the very high and honorable office of Governor of this State he assumes certain well understood obligations. One of them is to perform faithfully and with diligence the duties of his office, to give to the people of the State the best there is in him. But the Chairmanship of a campaign committee is a post of arduous labor and responsibility. It is notorious that during State and National campaigns committee Chairmen have no time for anything but political work. They must be at the committee rooms early, late, and all the time. Gov. ODELL will necessarily neglect the work of the Executive Chamber. It is a sort of abdication. Elected to perform a service for all the people, he will, if he takes the Chairmanship, devote himself altogether to the service of a part of the people during several months of the coming Summer and Autumn.

We have already alluded to the impropriety of the Governor's accepting a partisan office which will devolve upon him the duty of asking campaign contributions from individuals and the corporations with whose affairs and whose interests he is called upon to deal in his public office. He puts himself in a position where he will be able practically to extort money for party use from the great corporations. He exposes himself to just public censure, and puts into the hands of the Democrats a weapon which they will not fail to use with great effect during the campaign.

Our neighbor The Herald prints a story to the effect that Mr. ODELL intends to resign the Governorship in order to avoid these complications. He must be strangely deluded if he thinks that even that course would help his party. If he must take the Chairmanship he ought of course to give up the Governorship, but when the people elected him Governor they expected him to serve out his term. It would be treating the people lightly and showing a contempt for the office they have given him should he resign the chief public trust in the State in order to perform a party duty.

Gov. ODELL appears to have lost standing of late. He has stirred up bitter enmities in his own party, and he has incurred censure by his too near relation with speculative undertakings. He now appears to have lost his sense of prudence and restraint. He has become reckless. He may continue to be a power in the Republican machine, but we think his public career is ended. He could not again be elected Governor of this State. He had a narrow escape from defeat two years ago. The present temper of the voters portends a Democratic victory in New York this Fall. The course which Gov. ODELL is pursuing increases the probability that his party will lose, the State and possibly with it the Presidency.

JUDGE PARKER AND MR. HILL.

The conjecture that Judge PARKER is in some way subject to the influence and control of ex-Senator HILL lacks the basis of evidence. It is very generally believed that two years ago Mr. HILL prevented the nomination of Judge PARKER for the Governorship. It is known to everybody that Mr. HILL would not listen to the suggestion of Judge PARKER'S name, and that he insisted on the nomination of COLER. That is not exactly the way in which one man acquires influence over another. The Hon. SMITH M. WEED and the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., are advocates of the nomination of Judge PARKER. They would be very sure to advocate some other nomination if they thought the Judge were too fond of Mr. HILL, of whom they are not at all fond.

Mr. HILL was the earliest and has been the most persistent worker in behalf of Judge PARKER'S candidacy. It is upon that fact, we suppose, that the theory that he controls the Judge has been built up. It would have been just as reasonable to say that the late CALVIN S. BRICE controlled GROVER CLEVELAND because in the year 1888 as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee he conducted the Cleveland campaign. Mr. HILL is actively engaged in politics. It was his belief that the Democrats of New York should very early in the year present to the Democracy of the Nation the name of some New York Democrat who could carry this State. Later developments have conclusively shown that Mr. HILL was right in this opinion. Much mischief was done to the party in other States in the period when Mr. MURPHY'S ill-advised effort to raise himself to the position of leader in the State obstructed the effort to present a New York name. It exhibited the Democracy of this State in a condition of apparent confusion. It is now evident that there was no other name than that of Judge PARKER that could have been mentioned as the choice of New York. No other Democrat than Judge PARKER has been indicated by the party preference. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that Mr. HILL began a campaign for Judge PARKER because the eyes of the New York Democrats were already fixed upon him. No other name was much under discussion. There was no indication that any other would be acceptable.

Mr. HILL'S professional influence over Judge PARKER in his capacity of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals has been notably imperfect. He has often argued important cases before the Court of Appeals in which he has expounded the Constitution with learning and an air of profound conviction, but he has often failed to convince Judge PARKER, whose decisions against him are matters of record. Judge PARKER is an upright jurist, and of course this fact argues nothing for or against the cordiality of his private relations with the distinguished advocate who practices in his court. But there is nowhere any indication or any evidence that Judge PARKER is within the ex-Senator's "sphere of influence." The theory that he is within it is made up of gossip and guesswork, with some manifest admixture of malice.

TRAPPING THE INNOCENT.

Mr. JOSEPH B. SARGENT is a gentleman widely known and respected in the United States. He is the President of SARGENT & Co., hardware manufacturers in New Haven, and senior partner of SARGENT & Co., jobbers in hardware in this city. He is eighty-one years old. Incidentally it may be remarked that he is distinguished among American manufacturers as an opponent of the protective tariff, having always insisted that with a fair field and no favor the Americans can hold their own markets and get a full share of the trade of foreign markets. Had he been an ardent advocate of protection, an experience he had four years ago might have made him hate it even if he did not regard it as an economic blunder.

He was returning from Mexico by land, enfeebled by severe illness, and had in his trunks some Mexican drawn work in linen, which his wife had purchased for presents to their immediate family, at a cost of $75, American money. What happened to him when he reached the United States frontier at Laredo is told in House Document No. 1,571, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, which is a report of the Committee on Claims in favor of refunding to Mr. SARGENT money illegally extorted from him by United States customs officers and the restoration of his property. The testimony in the report is somewhat conflicting, but Mr. SARGENT'S own affidavit shows that he stated to the officers that he did not know whether the linen pieces were dutiable or not, but that they were seized on the ground that he had not declared them; that he said that he would rather abandon the property than to remain for its appraisal; that finally the property was retained by the officers, to whom he gave his name and address and a memorandum of the cost of the property made at the time of purchase; that at San Antonio he was arrested for attempted smuggling and only released on the payment of $410; that on his return to New Haven a United States Marshal called on him and collected $100 more under threat of a suit.

At this Mr. SARGENT rebelled and submitted the case to his lawyers and petitioned the Government for redress. He will probably get it as far as the restoration of his property and the money paid are concerned, and he may get some satisfaction in securing the rectification of a gross injustice. But the law under which such an experience could happen to an American gentleman does not seem calculated to increase the respect of the public for our fiscal system. It is probable that the Collector of Customs at Laredo acted on the testimony of his subordinates, and these were possibly acting on a misunderstanding of the facts. But what is not subject to misunderstanding is the spirit of the law, which is savage and oppressive and reflects the greed of the tariff beneficiaries. The law is framed to trap the innocent, and in this case its operation was resisted and exposed. In most cases that does not happen.

FIGHTING FOR NEW YORK.

We fully sympathize with the feeling expressed by the report made to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation from its Railway Committee on "the differentials against New York." We are not so sure as the committee is that the rights of New York in the premises can best be secured by absolute refusal of arbitration or its equivalent through the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The committee declares that:

> For twenty-two years as the result of an arbitration to which New York gave consent our competitors on the Atlantic seaboard have enjoyed the benefits of commerce naturally tributary to New York, but arbitrarily diverted from this port. Such arbitrary and artificial advantage, given as the settlement of a dispute to avoid unreasoning commercial strife, the wise men who composed the court of arbitration clearly indicated to be only tentative in effect, but which would "become inequitable before the lapse of any considerable time." Having so long possessed this arbitrary advantage through the magnanimity of New York and that of the great lines of railroad which terminate here, our competitors have come to regard it as a natural right.

It is undoubtedly true, as is here intimated, that the differentials are the price paid for the avoidance of railroad war, and that the railways directly connecting the Port of New York with the great West can, if they are permitted, bring freight to, and carry freight from, this city profitably at lower rates than other roads. Were freight rates to be determined solely by the cost of transportation plus a reasonable profit, they would be lower to New York than to the other Atlantic seaboard ports. This is true, not only because the roads into New York traverse a natural highway, but because the return freight is larger in amount and in variety, and the cost per unit of total traffic is lower, or could be made lower. But unrestricted competition would not respect cost. As Mr. VANDERBILT declared on more than one occasion, the competition he was compelled to face in the long run was that of a receiver, with no fixed charges, no charges at all except operating expenses, to meet. It was ransom from that sort of attack that really determined the policy of the differentials. On the face of the situation the merchants of the city are quite justified in saying that "there is nothing to arbitrate," and that "the trade that comes to us by nature and as the result of our enterprise and sacrifices is ours by right." They are justified in demanding the "total abolition of the differentials."

The practical question is how nearly can this be accomplished. The competing roads are stronger now than they were twenty-two years since. The rival ports are stronger. The alternative to arbitration or to a decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is still a possible war of rates, which would involve many complications, and as to the result or course of which the merchants and shippers of New York would not necessarily have the final say. The situation is grave and important, and it demands the most careful treatment. The proposition of the Merchants' Association, concurred in by the chief railway officials, seems to us the wisest and most practical.

"ANARCHISM" AND ASSASSINATION.

Mr. JOHN TURNER has appealed to the courts to decide whether he is liable to deportation under the law which forbids entrance to the United States of Anarchists, by that term being meant men and women who advocate the overthrow of organized government. The law was passed as a consequence of the assassination of President MCKINLEY by an avowed Anarchist who had learned his lesson in part from the persons with whom Mr. TURNER finds it proper to consort in public. One evening last week he spoke to a meeting of Anarchists in Cooper Union, and one of his hearers was unkind enough to ask: "Is the assassination of rulers an advantage to the cause of anarchism?"

Mr. TURNER very frankly replied that this was a "funny" question, not meaning, we assume, that it was amusing, but that it was queer, curious, and difficult. He confessed that he did not "care" to answer it. It would require too long a review of the past. On one point, however, he was explicit. "I am not," he declared, "in favor of the advocacy of assassination. I say that unreservedly, no matter what you may think of my position in the matter, and the reason is because advocacy may incite others to act, and I hold that a man who sits back safely and urges upon another to do something he thinks ought to be done is a coward." That, so far as it goes, is manly. But the whole answer is a strange one for the question. He was not asked if assassination was right or justified. He was asked if it was an advantage to the cause of anarchism, of which he is an ardent advocate, and he confessed himself unable offhand to give a reply. "Each one of you," he said, "must consider the subject for himself and decide it for himself." The inference is unavoidable that each one must act for himself on the decision he reaches. Murder is an open question, its practice a matter of individual responsibility.

The persons, official or other, who have thought that the right to enter this country and advocate his ideas might with propriety be withheld from Mr. TURNER are not likely to change their minds on this statement of his peculiar views made by himself publicly in an assembly of precisely the sort that the wretch CZOLGOSZ was wont to frequent, and where he imbibed his notion of how to advance "the cause of anarchism." If the immigration laws of the United States did not now provide adequate means to secure Mr. TURNER'S exclusion, it would be well that they should be amended to that effect.

LEAKAGE OF WATER MAINS.

That we have never been able to find ourselves in agreement with the conclusions of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity as to the proportion of the total per capita consumption to be charged to underground leakage is a fact we have stated with regret on more than one occasion when the subject was under discussion. In his third report to the Commissioner, Chief Engineer HILL, summing up the results of tests made in different districts, said:

> A further study of the subject does not reveal a large leakage in the mains. The sewer and subway inspections revealed nothing serious. * * * While we are not prepared as yet to make any definite statement about this leakage, or until we can get the valves and mains in proper condition to make more exhaustive tests, the theory that this source of waste is not large is continually strengthened by our observations.

In sharp contrast with this conclusion we find in the report of the Metropolitan Water and Sewage Board of Boston, which has just concluded a careful and thorough investigation of the consumption and waste of water in that city and seventeen neighboring cities and towns, the following relative to main leakage:

> The tests which have been made in the several municipalities of the Metropolitan water district tend to show that the leakage from street mains and services is very large, and that from ten thousand to fifteen thousand gallons per mile of street main escape each day into the ground, or into some underground channel. If this estimate is correct, the total leakage from mains and services is from 15,000,000 to 22,500,000 gallons per day,—equivalent to from 16.5 to 25 gallons per inhabitant.

This is in accordance with experience in every city of the world—except New York. That any reason exists in superior engineering or better materials or methods in pipe laying for local exemption from the rule which applies everywhere else is beyond supposition. There have been long periods of local misgovernment when the work of the Water Department was very badly done under wholly incompetent direction. Mr. ALPHONSE FTELEY, for many years Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission and an expert whose authority is not likely to be questioned by any living hydraulic engineer, was of the opinion that at least 50 per cent. of the water which entered the mains did not reach the consumer for use or waste. Some English figures of actual per capita consumption contrast instructively with the alleged 120 gallons per capita consumption of New York:

Liverpool	27.5	gals.
Bath	15	gals.
Lambeth	18.34	gals.
Carlisle	18	gals.
Leamington	16	gals.
Oxford and Cambridge	18	gals.
Shoreditch	6.7	gals.

Of Oxford and Cambridge the late THOMAS HAWKSLEY, a very eminent British civil engineer, said: "It is yet to be shown that any community can use 25 gallons per head per day. Oxford and Cambridge find 18 gallons enough, since a leakage of 62 gallons per head per day was found and stopped. There is probably some leakage still, but it is included in the 18 gallons."

The experts of the New York Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity are undoubtedly conscientious men of large intelligence. They may have discovered a continuous performance miracle in the case of the New York mains, but we rather incline to the conviction that they have not yet learned the facts.

JAPANESE RESEARCH IN BIOLOGY.

It is probably not generally known that during recent years Japanese contributions to science have been numerous and important. The most conspicuous successes of its original investigators appear to have been in the field of biological research, a study demanding great patience, manual dexterity, and a refinement of technique which are quite characteristic of the people who are now occupying so large a share of the world's notice. In their contributions to our knowledge of pathogenic micro-organisms the Japanese are pushing German and French experimenters for the first place, and are far ahead of those of Great Britain or the United States. Several years ago KITASATO segregated and described the specific germ of tetanus, and was admittedly the first to do so. This discovery was followed by the preparation of a tetanus antitoxin which has been extremely useful. Another Japanese, SHIGA, has discovered the bacillus which is chiefly responsible for dysentery, so fatal to the soldier in war time, and use of this knowledge is being made to safeguard the Japanese troops in Manchuria and Korea with excellent effect. The absence of amoeba in many cases of dysentery critically examined was the cause of much confusion in the clinical study of this disease until SHIGA established the fact that in such cases the disease is due to the presence of a microscopic plant now known as the bacillus dysentariae. Still other contributions of great value to biological knowledge have come from Japan, and the fact is of especial interest as showing in what directions the peculiar civilization of that country has developed since its association with the Western world was resumed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As there is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the many reports that the men who conduct or desire to conduct poolrooms are ready to engage in a desperate struggle with the city administration, the law, and the forces of decency in general, rather than submit to the abolition of their "business," that part of the public which has been accustomed to risk its money in these places and is willing to do so again when opportunity offers, might well reflect upon the relation of this eagerness for an expensive contest with themselves and their pocketbooks. The patrons of poolrooms have, of course, the idea that the results of bets on the races made in them depend upon the interaction of chance and judgment which constitutes gambling properly so called, and that the transaction is a form of "sport." That it is no such thing, but merely a device for separating dupes from their money with what is in the long run something close to an absolute certainty, is made manifest in several ways. Shrewd men of the class that know the most about this "business" are always ready to invest large amounts of money in it, but they always take the side of it which is not the public's side, though they know that their money will go, not in paying losses determined by fortune, but in meeting the numerous and heavy expenses involved in rent, salary lists, and the establishment of satisfactory terms with powers and authorities of various kinds. The theoretical chances of the game form the one feature of it which experience has taught them to ignore, for even the mathematical advantages admittedly in their favor are enough to make satisfactory profits sure if the game can only run long enough, and the possibilities for dishonest and therefore secret advantages are innumerable. There is, perhaps, a little more of the gambling element in the poolroom than in the policy shop, but there is not much more, and the end is the same for the patrons of both. The fact is that there is and can be no such thing as a professional gambler. Every one of them is a professional of another sort—a few professionals in the trade of supplying vicious amusement for what amounts to a commission paid by people whose unintelligence enables them to deny the truths of mathematics, and all the rest are professional swindlers. Not one of them could possibly live for any length of time on the outcome of uninfluenced chance at even odds, and not one of them will think of doing it until he himself is carried away by the delusion of his own dupes and tries his "luck" against the certainties of his cooler colleagues. The desperate determination of which we are hearing so much is wholly due to a desire to engage in a comparatively safe form of barefaced robbery, and the destined victims should remember that fact.

—It's really amazing—the perspicuity of the intellectual giants who write editorial articles for up-the-State papers. For instance, there appeared in this column, a few days ago, a few genial remarks on the absurdity that lies in—and sticks out from every side of—the speeches delivered at the dinners of New York's numberless societies that are composed of men who came from this, that, or the other part of the comparatively inferior and unfortunate remainder of the world. These men all declare a fervent affection for the region in which, as is perfectly obvious, they were not content to live for a single moment after they could get away from it, and, instead of expressing, as they ought, humble gratitude for all that New York has done for them, they strain their eloquence in telling how much they have done for New York! To these phenomena we called attention as gently as possible, and what does The Utica Observer do in return? Does it admit the truth and value of our words? Does it urge the members of the societies in question to repent and reform? Not a bit of it. Instead The Observer says of our paragraph: "The animus of it is easily discovered. Jealousy is the root of the matter. A man who is a native of New York, who was brought up in a neighborhood of stone pavements and brick walls instead of village streets or rolling meadows wrote that. Some man who is not eligible to membership in any of these organizations. A man so thoroughly sick and tired of the brick and mortar of his native place that he wonders how any man can love his native place, confusing the material with the locality. We are sorry for the sarcastic man, and we have only this consolation to offer him: He might move to Utica and join the Sons of New York." After reading that we took the trouble to look up the pedigree of the man who wrote the description of and advice to the city's adopted sons. It seems that he was born, not in, but very near, a big sawmill in the backwoods of Maine, in days when Maine backwoods were considerably more rustic than even Utica is now. There, to his intense discontent, he had to remain for many a year, and when he reached New York at last he had an extremely abundant supply of the village and meadow memories to which The Observer so touchingly refers. As for native New Yorkers, one of whom is suspected of writing the paragraph in which it saw so much that wasn't there, they are at least as scarce here as they are in Utica. A man could throw stones for half a day in the most crowded part of Broadway without hitting more than two of them.

—Anybody with a real affection for books and an approach to an understanding of the reasons for their existence, reads of a set of DICKENS that is to cost $130,000 with emotions that would, indeed, please the publishers and purchasers of such books so far as strength goes, but they would not be likely to please them in other ways. For the emotions, instead of being those of wonder, awe, and admiration, are with great difficulty distinguishable from angry disgust. The content of a book may be of a value beside which $130,000 is insignificant, but that is far from saying that any book or set of books is, ought to be, or could be, worth any such sum. It would be possible, of course, so to print and bind a set of books, or even a single book, that $130,000 would give the makers only a fair profit over the cost, but we do not believe it ever has been done or is likely to be done, and, even if it were, the product would not be a book at all, in any proper or decent sense of the name, but merely a curio—a thing to be offered for sale by jewelers, not publishers, and to be bought by million-maddened vulgarians, not by lovers of literature. A book is a thing to be read. Any peculiarity of it which interferes with that end is a blemish, whether the peculiarity takes the shape of "deckel edges," of paper the expensiveness of which has no relation to legitimate usage, or of a binding so precious as to be at home only in a safe-deposit vault. DICKENS himself was not a man of infallible taste, but even the fiercest of his critics must credit him with much more than enough of common sense—nothing else would be required—to have denounced and ridiculed the publication of his works in such a form as this—a form that will inevitably distract attention from all their merits and fix it upon the very worst of their faults.

—Mr. GOMPERS comes back from Porto Rico with a dreadful tale of starvation and death. Curiously enough, his report is in direct conflict not only with those of the island's new officials, but also with statistics of its trade that certainly are correct and with mortality records that are so in all probability. The conclusions that can be drawn from this discrepancy are many and diverse. Nobody wants to believe that Mr. GOMPERS has willfully misrepresented what he saw and heard in Porto Rico. It is pleasanter to assume that the woes he enumerates are mere innocent misinterpretations of unfamiliar facts. What would be the outward manifestations of cruel penury in this latitude are in the tropics compatible with almost perfect happiness—a fact to which, we will all hope, Mr. GOMPERS has never had his attention called before. To be naked is not to be cold in Porto Rico, and to be out of work is not necessarily to be hungry.

Flat Wheels on Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Health Department seems to be waking up I desire to call its attention to our old friend, the flat-wheel nuisance. On Manhattan Avenue when the motorman "lets her go," between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, the noise of the flat wheel beating on the rail is terrific in the extreme. It has been growing worse and worse since the 1st of January. At first a few flat wheelers were extant, a little later a few more made themselves heard, until now at least eight cars in ten are so equipped. Of course, it is in the power of the Health Department to correct this evil, and possibly if brought to its notice through THE TIMES good results may follow. A SUFFERER.

March 10, 1904.

Rich Woman's Sacrifices to Preach.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Rejecting wealth and its attendant luxuries to enter her chosen field of evangelistic work, Miss Mary R. Robinson, daughter of a millionaire Pittsburg railroad magnate, has gone to Chicago to speak of salvation from the pulpit of Bethlehem Chapel. Miss Robinson, who is worth $500,000 in her own right, was director of a Pittsburg church chorus, at a large salary. The Bostonians made her an offer of $10,000 a year to join their opera company, but she refused. Soon afterward she left home to enter evangelistic work. Her uncle, John G. Robinson, Secretary of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway, and friends tried in vain to dissuade her.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Gregg of Texas describes an inscription on a tombstone which he saw in an Arkansas graveyard. It reads: "This stone is sakred to the memry of William Hardy who comes to his death by fooling with a Colt revolver, one of the old kind brass mounted, and of such is the Kingdom of haeven."

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This anecdote reminded Representative Johnson of South Carolina of a queer inscription on a headstone in his own State. "It is all a matter of punctuation," said Mr. Johnson. "There is in my State a tombstone which reads:

"'Erected to the memory of John Dawson who was accidently shot as a mark of affection by his brother.'

"When I told this to one of my Republican friends he remarked: 'You people in the South have peculiar ways of showing affection.'"

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A party of six Indians, who have been visiting Washington to hold a conference with the Great Father, were on their way yesterday to the Pennsylvania Station to take the cars for their Western reservation. As they were passing the Central Market they were attracted by an old colored woman, who sat by the curb, selling herbs and other greens.

The Indians picked over the old negro's merchandise and appropriated such bunches as seemed desirable, keeping up a conversation among themselves which was of course unintelligible to the negro. She realized, however, that there was danger of a general appropriation of her stock in trade and declared with vigor: "I ain't a sellin' nothin' to-day," her fat form trembling with the emphasis of uterance, but making no impression on the Indians. "I tell you I ain't a sellin' nothin' to-day," she repeated.

A young woman who chanced along inquired: "What's the matter, Aunty? Won't they pay the price?"

"Well, I don't see no use of pickin' things and bringin' them here to give away. Yes, that's calamus root, Miss. Some calls it sweetflag. It's splendid for cramps. Taste it, Miss. It won't hurt you. Some buys it just for the breath. I gets 10 cents a bunch for it. I tell you, I ain't a sellin' it," she exclaimed, addressing the Indians, one of whom was detected in putting a stalk of calamus in his pocket.

It finally dawned on the redskins that they were not entitled to the courtesy of the market, and after uttering a few grunts they resumed the trail that leads to the station.

CHEER FOR TENEMENT DWELLERS

A Way to Overcome Objection to Floral Window Boxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reappearance of the seedsmen's and florists' catalogues is a reminder of the passing of the period of snow and allows us to anticipate the cheerful coloring of nature in the near future. Continued effort should be made this year in promoting the general use of window boxes for flowers in tenement and apartment houses. A general objection to these boxes has hitherto prevailed among landlords on account of the leaking of the water down the side of the house and staining the bricks, but I find that this can be obviated by the packing of peat moss in the bottom of the box.

Let us hope that others will try this suggestion, and so defeat the only objection that has stood against window gardens. I might also say that, although there are many flowers suitable for window boxes, such as begonias, geraniums, dwarf nasturtiums, kenilworth ivy, &c., their adaptability depends on the exposure of the window to the sun. Flowers in windows give a brightening and cheerful aspect to any street, and display a bit of nature in places where it is apt to be too much of a stranger. THOMAS J. DIXON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1904.

OBJECTS TO SERVICE PENSION.

Six Dollars a Month for Prosperous Business Man Under New Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I follow with hearty approval your agitation against the iniquitous act of the Administration regarding service pensions. Yesterday a prosperous business man told me that if the measure were put in operation he would receive a pension of $6 per month. He is hale and hearty, wealthy, has a remunerative business, and certainly does neither need nor want a pension. There are thousands of men of the same standing.

The measure is evidently intended to catch the vote of the old soldiers, but do the promoters of it realize that for every soldier vote they may catch they will lose ten or more votes of honest citizens who are shocked at the shameless affrontery of men in power who will throw all decency to the winds in the endeavor of making a little political capital?

I am an independent voter, but have generally preferred to vote the Republican ticket. Under the circumstances I shall either vote the Democratic ticket or refrain from voting, whatever may be most effective to make a change. I know a number of persons who think exactly as I do.

I sincerely hope that you will keep up your laudable efforts. R. A. U.

New York, March 23, 1904.

The Pension Ukase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Republican, but I read and like THE TIMES because it is usually fair and courteous. Referring to your leading editorial to-day, "The Pension Ukase"—if you really sought to find "more respectful form of words," why not have quoted Mr. Cleveland's, as reported in your news columns, as follows:

"Mr. Cleveland, asked for his views on the late changes in the pension regulations, replied:

"I have noticed that the Commissioners have merely construed the law so as to make the reported change; so far as I can see, I believe the changes to be in keeping with the law." W. H. A.

Brooklyn, March 19, 1904.

Wants to Know What His Cats Say.

From The Springfield Republican.

When Garner went on his silly iron cage expedition to Africa to learn the language of apes, we observed that he might better stay at home and construct a language from that most conversational of creatures, the domestic hen. The hen knows more, and says more in fifteen minutes than a monkey does in a week. But there is a man in a Maine town called Unity, who has elected an eremitic life with cats as his family, and he is getting records of their utterances by means of phonographs. He says he has worked out their system, and he goes out nights when his toms are particularly musical, and talks with them, in their own language. After all, why not? What the monkeys or hens or cats say can be of no possible importance. That they understand it among themselves is sure. But if any human being wants to amuse himself with these matters, he is very likely doing as well as if he concerned himself with the speech of his average fellow-men—which also is of no great consequence.

Union Army Helped.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

A New Orleans paper says that all that prevented the triumph of the Southern Confederacy was the interference of Russia. Well, yes—that and the Union Army.

CONTEST IN THE 29TH.

Plaza Republican Club's Position in District Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many mistakes have appeared in many of the newspaper accounts of the primary contest between the Plaza Central Park Republican Club and the so-called "regular Republican organization" in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District that we respectfully request you to publish the following facts:

First—The Plaza Central Park Republican Club will place its own ticket in the field, and has made no combination with any other club or faction in the district. It hopes for the support of every Republican in the district who desires a strong and efficient organization, capable of increasing the Republican vote, and putting an end to diminishing majorities.

Second—This is a district contest, and neither Gov. Odell nor Senator Platt is involved in it.

Third—The fight between Mr. Mason and Mr. Schwarzler is not an issue.

Fourth—We have not attacked Senator Elsberg nor any other individual, we merely are exercising the American's right to vote for whom we please.

Fifth—We have not placed the names of our opponents on our ballots, and have adopted no trick or device to win.

Our motives and methods have been so continually misrepresented by our opponents that we hope you will publish this letter in the interests of justice and fair play. NEWBOLD MORRIS,
Chairman Campaign Committee, Plaza Central Park Republican Club.
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
Chairman Executive Committee, Plaza Central Park Republican Club.

FEARS JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS.

But Thinks Russia's Success Would Not Endanger Our Islands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been expansionists as well as Russia. Nations cannot become great without territorial aggrandizement, and in the spreading process fine distinctions between meum et tuum have perhaps not been more closely observed by ourselves than by our Muscovite confrères. Russia is a Continental empire. Her expansion has been in the direction of continuity of surface. She has shown both disposition to reach out beyond the waters for new possessions, and such as have fallen in her way she has willingly parted with. Witness her cession of the Aleutian Islands along with Alaska to the United States in 1867, and of the Kurile group to Japan in 1874. There is nothing in the history of past events to indicate that Russia and our own country would not continue their amicable relations in the event of the former becoming a strong Pacific power.

Japan, on the contrary, is an island kingdom. Her new possession of Formosa, which she acquired by conquest from China in 1895, extends to within less than two degrees of latitude from the Philippines. Is it to be doubted that the Japanese imperialist—and every man in Japan is an imperialist—has cast many a longing eye toward the fine and fruitful group to the south which is now entering upon a new career under our own starry banner. What her next step would be with the prestige of victory over a powerful white nation like Russia may be left to conjecture. Suffice it to say here that Japan already owes us at least one grudge for putting her off the little Midway Islands, which she regarded as her own until Uncle Sam discovered that he could use them as a cable station.

But we think there is no fear. The little men of Japan will never stand for more than one or two serious engagements before the trained hosts of the Czar. Russia will thread the eye of her Siberian needle, and before the Summer is over the brave and patriotic, but o'erweeningly precocious Japanese lads will be rolled up like the rug in the circus and peace will again prevail in the Orient. CAUCASIAN.

New York, March 21, 1904.

Appeal for Vacation Playgrounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year ago, through the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I tried to emphasize the fact that half a million of children (an army greater than Japan or even Russia can put in the field) are annually let loose from our schools for the long Summer vacation, with no places in which to amuse themselves, except the torrid asphalted streets, with their shadeless pavements. Apparently the promised recreation centres and small parks have been forgotten by our local authorities in a thoughtless clamor for more school houses. The former are far more to be desired to-day than the latter.

As it is not too late to supply the little ones of the metropolis with a number of reservations before the hot weather sets in, let all interested join in an earnest, persistent demand that they be provided.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, March 20, 1904.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Carmack's Views.

We agree with Mr. Carmack that the nomination of Mr. Hearst would certainly demoralize and defeat the party, but we hardly think that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland would be demoralizing in any hurtful sense. But we do not expect Mr. Cleveland to be nominated, although such a result is not impossible, and there are many Democrats who believe he is the only man who would have a good chance of election. Should Judge Parker, Mr. Carmack's favorite, be the nominee, the Democrats would have a good, safe man to rally around, and the Senator would not be hampered in his efforts to help elect a Democratic President.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Sound and Safe Leadership.

It is more than natural, it is inevitable, for Democrats of political pride and principle to be turned by "the yellow peril" to the refuge of sound and safe leadership even to Grover Cleveland.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.)

A Horrid Example.

We shall see what we shall see. Nor need we be discouraged. In the long run, Mr. Hearst may serve as a horrid example, showing Democrats their danger, drawing them nearer together, and, in the end, doing more good than harm. Let us at least hope so.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, (Dem.)

As Goes New York.

The force of public sentiment which will carry New York this year will extend far over the central and western sections of the Union. It will help somebody to gather in Electoral votes from the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and may be even on the Pacific Coast. This country is not as provincial and sectional as some people seem to think it is. People are getting to be pretty much alike clear through from ocean to ocean.—Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

South Might Assert Herself.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

As long as the South eats humble pie she will be treated as an inferior, a poor relation. It might not be amiss for her to assert herself this time, in case she has to choose between one of her own eminently deserving sons and an objectionable Eastern or Western man.

THE PASSING OF THE GLAD HAND.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) News.

The handshake is a dang'rous thing,
And in the friendly clasp
A million microbes wait with sting
More deadly than an asp.

The new-met stranger's honest grip,
Which opens friendship's lock,
May incidentally let slip
Bacilli in a flock.

And so this year of politics
Be cautious, tempt not fate,
And when you get into the mix
Beware the candidate!

MR. HOAR IN CENTRE OF THE SENATE'S STAGE

Set Speeches of Senator Feature of Long Session.

RELIC OF OLD-TIME ORATORY

Last of Vanished Senatorial Age—Age of Statesmen and Students—Samples of His Style.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Anti-Smooting, as the late Henry L. Merrick used to call it, has served one purpose besides holding Mormonism up by the scruff of the neck to the eyes of a surprised and not enthusiastic Nation. It has furnished Senator Hoar with his biennial place in the centre of the stage at the first session of a new Congress.

This is a custom as deeply rooted if not as ancient as "Senatorial courtesy." In the long session of each new Congress Senator Hoar seizes some topic, becomes immersed in it, and throughout the session is so identified with it that no man can speak of it without a picture of the venerable Yankee rising before his eyes. This does not imply playing to the galleries or seeking the calcium; it is Hoar's nature and habit.

In the short session no one ever hears of him. He does not derive any inspiration from the opportunities of the hurried and businesslike period preceding the death of a Congress. He tries to, but can't. In the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress he made an effort to get interested in the trust question, and introduced a bill which was the wonder of an hour. It was no use; the atmosphere of a short session was uncongenial, and the trust question was disposed of with Mr. Hoar lost among the rank and file, instead of leading the army.

In the last three Congresses Mr. Hoar seized the Philippine question, and to this day he is about all that is remembered of those historic debates. There were other speakers, but when one thinks of the Philippine discussions he thinks only of Hoar.

A SENATORIAL SURVIVAL.

It is a remark common to the threadbare point that Hoar is one of the few and fast disappearing relics of a vanished Senatorial age—the age of statesmen and orators. To this the retort generally is that the Senate never was so high in character and average ability as to-day. This may be true, but the kind of ability has unquestionably changed, and Hoar does stand almost alone as a representative of the Senate of an elder day.

Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," takes up a page with the names of the great debators on the compromise of 1850, and every one of their speeches was great. Great debates of that kind cannot be held in the Senate to-day. Great questions may arise, and great speeches may be delivered by a mere handful of Senators—Hoar, Spooner, and Bailey. But three Senators cannot make a great debate.

Spooner, with his statesmanlike grasp, his keen wit, and his legal mind; Bailey, with almost the same equipment and a profound knowledge of the Constitution, and Hoar, with his high ideals and his literary touch, can almost make a great debate, but not quite. The ability of the Senate may be as great as it was in the days of Lamar and Thurman and Conkling and Blaine and Edmunds, but there is no likeness to the traditions of the past.

Senatorial ability now finds its expression in the silent mastery of men, the chess-playing with Senators for pawns, of Aldrich; the sturdy common-sense and directness of the late Mark Hanna, which achieved great results, with no circumlocution and no eloquence; the businesslike speeches of Teller. And Hoar seems almost a pathetic figure, a lonely reminder of a vanished Senate. The ability may be as great, the results are as great, but the method has changed; and with the rapid increase of simple business men like Dryden and Burnham, and of alert young politicians like Carmack and Dick, the time seems near when the change will be complete.

The change, however, is more in the outward aspect than in the reality. The Senate does not look so statesmanlike and its debates are not so great. But Mr. Hoar's high ideals do not prevent him sometimes from meekly voting for the things he denounces, if his party commands it; while so strictly modern a Senator as Bard of California—a business man throughout, with no eloquence and no pretensions to statesmanship, a man who cannot even make a speech—hesitated not a moment to defy the Administration and to vote the way he talked. There is none of the glamour of Webster's day about the business Senator, but perhaps what the country has lost has been more in what touches the imagination than in what appeals to the reason.

ALWAYS COMMANDS ATTENTION.

However that may be, it is as the representative of a day gone by that Hoar always addresses the Senate and commands its attention. It is unconscious with him, of course; if he deliberately assumed that attitude he would be laughed at. The very unconsciousness of it adds something noble and forlorn to his not too frequent appearances, and there is not a Senator who does not recognize it and is not touched by it. It is this more than anything else that insures him the respectful and admiring attention of Senators who know perfectly well that he may not follow his voice with his vote.

Look in The Congressional Record at Hoar's great speeches for years past, and you will find that after every one of them occurs this sentence:

"THE PRESIDING OFFICER—Visitors in the galleries will please remember that under the rules of the Senate no expressions of approval or disapproval are permitted, and if there is a repetition of the applause the Sergeant at Arms will be required to clear the galleries at once."

The last time this happened, in 1902, Senator Bacon observed: "I think it should be noted that the main applause was on the floor of the Senate."

These set speeches of Hoar's are always very long and crammed to the muzzle with both facts and eloquence. They are elaborate, leisurely arguments, moving majestically to a conclusion that is an irresistible climax. Again, they are the speeches of a former day; the meteoric and flashy peroration of to-day, following a pyrotechnic speech, is a strange contrast to these slow-moving, gradually ascending flights, moving on the wings of Webster and Sumner.

The style is as elaborate as that of Milton's prose, and not much less archaic. The peroration consists in the deliberate and leisurely painting of a picture. The modern climax is a paragraph long; one of Hoar's takes up a page of The Congressional Record, because it is a picture painted with scrupulous care in every detail, and of wondrous beauty.

These speeches have for years been in opposition to the policy of his party, and some feeling of his loneliness has moved the old man to an emotion that was visible and was shared by the most callous of his listeners. Nature did not give him an orator's voice; it was high-pitched and shrill and wavering, but he so uses that poor weapon as to remind one of Sill's poem of the king's son who found a broken sword and with it "saved a great cause that heroic day."

Nor does he gesticulate in the ordinary sense. When deeply moved he walks out into the aisle and back again; his body shakes with the force of his indignation, and he rises on his toes when he is delivering an invective; but he seldom moves his hands at all.

When he has prepared his audience for the painting of the picture he comes out into the aisle and stands there, generally with his hands folded. That voice, which has so won upon his hearers, is broken with feeling, and the old man himself is so evidently and sincerely moved that a touch of compassion is added to the feelings evoked by his solemn appeals.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

Once, for example—in the speech of 1900 on the Philippine question—he began his picture with this touch of the brush:

"I have sometimes fancied that the question before us now might be decided not alone by the votes of us who sit here to-day, but of the great men who have been our predecessors in this Chamber and in the Continental Congress from the beginning of the Republic."

Then he walked slowly into the aisle and called the roll. The first name was that of Greoge Washington, and he called it in a voice so deep and solemn and so reverent that the thrilled men about him seemed almost to expect that the Father of His Country would rise at the invocation and answer.

After pausing a moment, Hoar gave the answer, with the reason for the vote; and so he went on, calling the roll of all the Fathers in such a way that the auditors hardly drew a breath, till he ended with the name of William McKinley. That name he called twice, as if McKinley was reluctant to answer; and the answer was so tactful that, while conveying an impression of rebuke to the President, it violated no one's sense of decorum and jarred not the least upon the impressiveness of the scene.

"Mr. President," he concluded, "I know how feeble is a single voice amid this din and tempest, this delirium of empire. It may be that the battle for this day is lost. But I have an assured faith in the future. I have an assured faith in justice and the love of liberty of the American people. The stars in their courses fight for freedom. The Ruler of the Heavens is on that side. If the battle to-day goes against it, I appeal to another day, not distant and sure to come. I appeal from the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet and the brawling and the shouting to the quiet chamber where the Fathers gathered in Philadelphia. I appeal from the spirit of trade to the spirit of liberty. I appeal from the Empire to the Republic. I appeal from the millionaire and the boss and the wire-puller and the manager to the statesman of the elder time, in whose eyes a guinea never glistened, who lived and died poor, and who left to his children and to his countrymen a good name far better than riches. I appeal from the Present, bloated with material prosperity, drunk with the lust of empire, to another and a better age. I appeal from the Present to the Future and to the Past."

A VISION FULFILLED.

And as he spoke the vision seemed fulfilled, and that statesmen of the bygone day seemed to stand again in the venerable figure there in the Senate aisle.

So, too, the peroration of his set speech of 1902 was a picture of the erection of a column to American liberty, with each generation bringing an inscription which should recite its own contribution to that cause. First came the generation of the Puritans, with the inscription, "I brought the torch of Freedom across the sea. I laid in Christian liberty and law the foundations of empire."

And so the generations came on, marshaled by the old man in the aisle, and there was not a man who did not see the sight as plainly as if the column were going up before his eyes. At last came the present generation, but Hoar left its place upon the column blank. He stayed the coming sculptor with his hand, and asked if that inscription should be, "We repealed the Declaration of Independence. We crushed the only republic in Asia. We baffled the aspirations of a people for liberty."

"No!" he cried. "Never, never! Other and better counsels will yet prevail. The hours are long in the life of a great people."

So the old man stands there, almost solitary and growing lonelier every year. He has foibles and weaknesses in plenty, and is far from perfect, even as a Senator; yet when his chair is vacant and some smart young politician or successful business man comes here from the State House at Boston it will almost seem to many that the grave of the old-time Senate is the new-made grave at Worcester.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGION.

Special Services at the Church of the Holy Communion.

Special services under the auspices of the New York State Conference of Religion, which includes fourteen denominations, were held last night at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the chuch, with his assistants conducted the religious exercises, and the speakers were the Rev Dr. Whiting, member of the Executive Committee of the Conference of Religion; Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel, and Prof. Thomas C. Hall.

The Rev. Dr. Whiting explained the object of the Conference of Religion, which was formed in 1899 "to secure the co-operation of all religious men for the promotion of moral progress and to combat the moral degeneracy that menaces our National life."

Prof. Hall said that, because of the confusion on every side, the subject of unity and uniformity was well worthy of careful consideration. "We seek," he said, "not uniformity in religion, law, or government, but unity, so that our purposes may be linked to the purposes of God."

Rabbi Harris, among other things, said: "The conflict between science and religion started from a divergence of ideas, and the priest has looked upon the scholar as a disturber and an enemy of religion and truth. Let the teacher of religion regard knowledge not as an enemy, but rather supplementary to religion. Science has not injured the cause of religion, but has advanced it. It is the ignorant person that wants religion presented in a complex, mysterious, and supernatural way. In this conference all religions are brought closer together, and that is the work of the scholar."

"HARLEM'S MAYOR" CELEBRATES.

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Cohen Give a Marriage Anniversary Dinner.

East Harlem turned out in force last evening to pay its respects to Isadore Cohen, known in Democratic circles of the Thirty-second Assembly District as "the Mayor of Harlem," who with his wife celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding at the Harlem Terrace, 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. The hall was decorated with American Beauty roses, and the tables, on which covers for 350 were laid, formed an immense horseshoe.

Speeches were made by Senator J. J. Frawley, Alderman John Dietz, Police Captain Burfeind, and Assemblyman Julius Bresen. Among the guests were Alderman A. S. Cohen of Albany, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen, Police Captain Herlihy, Oscar Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warmes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lempke, Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes, John Fox, Magistrate Zeller, James Greenberger, Mr. and Mrs. David Cohen, and Edward E. Lempke.

Many beautiful articles of cut glass were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, including a wine service consisting of 220 pieces.

COMBES SAYS VATICAN SHOULD END CONCORDAT

Declares It Has Not Observed Agreement with France.

ATTACKS THE POPE'S SPEECH

Announces That He and Delcasse Both Protested—Loubet Never Meant to Visit Pontiff.

ROME, March 27.—Newspapers here publish an interview with M. Combes, the French Premier, in which he says that the forthcoming visit of President Loubet to Rome is not only a courtesy from the President of the French Republic to King Victor Emmanuel, but that it is a visit "from a friend called France to a friend called Italy," the relations of which countries are now as close as possible.

M. Combes added that President Loubet never dreamed of visiting the Pope.

Concerning the speech delivered by the Pontiff on March 18 the Premier said:

"It is the Pope's business, and he can do what he thinks best. The Vatican has not observed the Concordat, and it would be more frank and more loyal to denounce it as ended.

"I energetically protested against the speech of Pope Pius, and Foreign Minister Delcassé protested likewise against the intervention of the Pope in questions which are not spiritual and which were not contemplated by the Concordat."

In his speech to the Cardinals, in reply to their congratulations on the occasion of his feast day, St. Joseph's Day, March 18, the Pope alluded to the present religious situation in France. He declared that he was deeply affected by the legislative measures which had been adopted against the religious congregations.

It was intended, his Holiness said, to go still further, a bill being now under consideration the object of which was to prohibit even authorized religious orders from teaching. The Pope added:

"We deplore and we highly disapprove of such rigors, which are essentially contrary to the idea of liberty, to the inherent rights of the Catholic Church, and to the laws of civilization itself, which forbid the striking of peaceful citizens."

The Pope then expressed his grief at the fact that respectful letters, which had been addressed to President Loubet by several pastors, had been laid before the French Council of State as abusive, as if, said his Holiness, there were anything wrong in approaching the chief of the State in order to draw his attention to subjects closely connected with the most imperious duties of conscience and the public weal.

MEYER THE KAISER'S GUEST.

American Ambassador to Italy Invited to Dine on His Yacht.

NAPLES, March 27.—On the invitation of Emperor William, Ambassador Meyer came to Naples from Rome to-day and dined with his Majesty on board the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The American Ambassador sat at the right of the Emperor, on whose left was Father Boniface Krug, formerly of the Benedictine Abbey at Beatty, Penn., and now Abbot of the Abbey of Monte Cassino. The Ambassador and the Abbot were the only guests of the Emperor, who jokingly said that it was an American dinner.

At the request of the Emperor Ambassador Meyer accompanied him and Father Krug to Monte Cassino, where they visited the Abbey and admired the work of restoration of the famous mosaics there.

Speaking of the condition of the Emperor, Ambassador Meyer said:

"Emperor William looks extremely well, just as he did when I saw him at Kiel last Summer. His voice is as strong as ever and he is in excellent spirits."

Emperor William intended to cruise north along the shore from Naples up to the mouth of the Tiber, meeting Queen Margherita at Gaeta, but the stormy weather prevented.

Every one who has seen the Emperor here agrees that he has aged considerably.

LEOPOLD ANSWERS CHARGES.

Belgian King Mails Official Reports on Conditions in Congo Free State.

LONDON, March 27.—In reply to a request made to King Leopold of Belgium for his answer to charges of American missionaries that the Government of the Congo Free State is guilty of atrocities on natives, his Majesty has made the following statement to The Associated Press through his secretary:

"The King attaches great importance to the impartial sentiments of the American press. I have mailed you official documents from the Congo Free State, in which you will find all the facts essential to a full and truthful statement of the case.

"CARTON DE WIART,
"Secretary to the King."

DOMINICAN REBELS LOSING.

Morales in Possession of All the Ports Except Monte Cristi.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Information received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Wise at Guantanamo indicates that the Morales Government is making headway in the contest in Santo Domingo, the Admiral reporting that it is now in possession of all the ports of the island except the small one of Monte Cristi, on the north coast.

This news was brought to Guantanamo by the commanding officers of the Hartford and Yankee, which have returned to that place from Dominican waters. They also report that matters are now quiet in Santo Domingo City, where the Topeka remains.

HEAVY LOSS BY SLIGHT FIRE.

Smoke and Water Destroy Milliners' Fabrics—Damage May Be $50,000.

Damage amounting to $50,000, according to the estimate of a member of the firm, was done in less than twenty minutes by fire early last evening in the dressmaking and millinery establishment of Hitchins & Balcom at 108 and 110 West Forty-eighth Street. Costly fabrics of every description recently imported for the Easter trade were made worthless by smoke and water. The damage to the buildings was scarcely $500.

The fire started in the rear of the basement of No. 108, and is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires. The flames spread up through the basement ceiling, and into the first floor, in the rear of which was the stock room, where the greater part of the loss was caused. The police estimate of the damage was given as $15,000.

Election Frauds at Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, March 27.—Telegrams from Santiago de Cuba report that all the members of the Provincial Electoral Board of Scrutiny have been arrested on the charge of falsifying the results of the elections for Congressmen.

Edward M. Fields in Bellevue.

Ambulance Surgeon Pearson of Bellevue Hospital, in response to a summons from 15 Gramercy Park, took to the psycopathic ward of the hospital late last night a man who was recorded as Edward M. Fields, forty-seven years old, of that address. Dr. Pearson was told that the man had been suffering from melancholia for the past week, and his friends wanted him examined as to his sanity.

ALONG BROADWAY AT NIGHT.

Major Wheatley, erstwhile warrior, now married, but still well known along the Rialto, had a surprise in store for him on Broadway the other night.

A swarthy man, dressed in Hindu garb, appeared on the Milky Way and began to illustrate the workings of a mysterious Oriental puzzle which he was selling for 5 cents. Every time he sold a puzzle he bowed in true Oriental fashion, at the same time muttering:

"Salaam ali kum!"

Major Wheatley stopped to see what was doing. Almost immediately his eyes encountered those of the Hindu juggler, who stared hard at him.

"If I'm not mistaken," said the Major, "that man comes from my old home in Georgia."

At the same moment the "Hindu" juggler's face expanded in a broad grin.

"Lawd!" he cried, "ef 'tain't Marse Wheatley!"

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There was some question in the Tenderloin Station last night as to the holding of a prisoner.

"Where do you live?" asked the Sergeant.

"No. 270 West Twentieth Street," was the reply.

"Why," said "Smiling Dick," who was in the station, "that's the precinct house."

The prisoner was held.

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A middle-aged man, who said "every man he saw was twins," staggered into the West Forty-seventh Street Station the other night, and demanded police protection of Capt. Hayes. He said he had been robbed of a large sum of money.

"You don't look like a man who ever had a large sum of money," said Capt. Hayes. For answer the man presented a card bearing the name of a broker well known in Wall Street. Still the Captain was doubtful.

"'Scuse me," said the supposed broker. He sat down on the floor, and pulled off his shoes. From the left shoe he pulled five $1,000 bills, and from the right two $500 bills and several fifties.

"I take it all back," said Hayes.

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A man wearing a long overcoat and a crush hat walked unsteadily down Broadway on Friday night. He was full of liquid, effervescent joy.

He approaching a hansom cab standing in front of the Marlborough Café, and, throwing his arms around the horse's neck addressed it in the most endearing terms. The horse, he explained tearfully to the amused onlookers—the horse was "the friend of man"—could he but talk "he would be a man and a brother." The animal had evidently heard all that before, for he shook off his admirer with a suddenness that threw that worthy to the ground.

The man slowly picked himself up, staring at the horse in mute reproach. Then he turned and walked away with the heart-rending remark:

"Ungray'ful beas'.!"

THREE LINERS' ROUGH TRIPS.

"The Cingalee" to be Produced Here—Greek Baron's, Customs Trouble.

The American liner St. Louis, from Southampton, and the Cunarder Etruria, from Liverpool, which were due on Saturday, and the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, from London, got in yesterday after very fough voyages across the Atlantic, and all three brought full cabins for this season of the year.

A. L. Erlanger of the theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger was among the passengers who came over in the St. Louis. J. C. Duff, representative of the Augustin Daly estate, also arrived on this vessel, and said that he had arranged to produce in this country "The Cingalee," the musical comedy now in the midst of a successful run at Daly's, in London. The play, which is a successor to "The Country Girl," will be produced at Daly's next season.

On the Minnetonka was Baron L. Lohman, who comes over as the representative of the Greek Government to inspect the Consular Service of that country in the United States. The Baron could not understand why the Customs Inspectors should examine his luggage, and protested vigorously against the procedure, but without avail.

The Etruria reported that on Friday she had been in communication with the Hamburg-American liner Moltke, which vessel reported that she had sighted in mid-ocean the wreck of a bark by the name of Jane. The wreck was investigated and no one was found on board.

PRINCETON STUDENTS HOAXED.

Dummy Figure in Dormitory Caused Report of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—A university student, on returning to his dormitory to-night, saw a figure which looked to him like that of a negro with his throat cut lying across the bed. The student rushed out to look for some one to tell about the apparent murder, and met Mr. Mershon, a university official, who returned to the scene. The body was hastily examined in the dim light and a message was dispatched for Dr. Carnochan.

Meanwhile a crowd had collected, and hundreds of curious undergraduates took a peep at the figure. When Dr. Carnochan arrived he discovered that it was a dummy. He said nothing to give away the joke, but left the room with a long face. More than a thousand students had gathered before the hoax was explained.

POPE HONORS DEAN McKENNA.

Title of Monsignor Conferred on the Rector of St. Raymond's.

At the various masses at St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church in the Bronx, it was announced yesterday by Father T. J. Meehan that word had been received from Rome that the title of Monsignor had been conferred upon Dean Edward J. McKenna, rector of the church, for his work in raising funds for the building of the quarter-million-dollar church edifice.

St. Raymond's Church is the oldest in the Bronx, and two years ago it completed its new building. Additions are being made to cost $50,000 more, including several stained glass windows donated by Mrs. E. C. Potter and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer.

Two years ago Dean McKenna was in Rome with Bishop Farley, and spent some time with Pope Pius, then Cardinal Sarto, and a strong friendship grew up between them. Recently when Archbishop Farley was with the Pope he told him about the work Dean McKenna had been doing for his charge. The Pope was highly pleased, and the title comes as an Easter gift.

NEWARK METHODISTS' SUNDAY.

Conference Love Feast Followed by Sermon by Bishop Cranston.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—This was the fifth day of the annual session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in St. Luke's Church, and it was given over entirely to devotional and musical services. The session was opened with a love feast, lead by the Rev. James R. Bryan of Plainfield. Bishop Earl Cranston, who is presiding at the conference, preached later.

In the afternoon a missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles F. Sitterly of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison. Then came the ordination of Deacons and Elders. In the evening the Missionary Society anniversary was held with the Rev. John Y. Dobbins of Montclair presiding. The Rev. Adna B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, was the speaker.

FARM COLONY FOR DRINK AND DRUG VICTIMS

Appeal for $150,000 to Establish One on Long Island.

THE HABIT'S GREAT RAVAGES

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Thompson and Others Tell Audience in Carnegie Hall That They Have Been Cured.

To a large audience gathered in Carnegie Hall Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons yesterday afternoon made an appeal for funds with which to establish a farm colony on Long Island for the redemption of victims of alcoholism and the drug habit, and backed up her plea with figures showing the ravages of these habits, which caused a sensation.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Woman's National Auxiliary of the Oppenheimer Institute, of which Mrs. Davis is Vice President. Testimony was given by men who had been cured of drugs and drink, among them the Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson, at one time President of the University of West Virginia, who told the audience of his twenty years' battle against the drug habit.

The Right Rev. Charles H. Fowler, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presided. Lady Somerset, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Lee W. Beattie, and others sent cablegrams and letters indorsing the plans of establishing a farm colony for the redemption of drunkards and drug victims.

Through the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary, a free clinic for the treatment of poor patients has been established at Madison Square Church House. The aim of establishing a farm colony has grown out of experiences in connection with the work there, where many poor in the last stages of alcoholism come to be treated. Mrs. Davis said that during the present year twenty-six men who had been cured had fallen back into their former habits because they had not the means with which to get away from old associations and often not for lodging or for proper nourishment.

"There are two million men in America who are absolute slaves of alcoholism," said Mrs. Davis. "There are twice as many, or almost four million men and women—an alarming proportion of these from the highest ranks of our social and professional life—who are helpless victims of the far more terrible drug habit.

"Within a radius of twenty-five miles from this hall there are at this moment 75,000 such men and women. You find them in homes of wealth, you will find them in the depths of the pit, and yet there is not in all this broad land a single hospital that is open to the unfortunate victims struggling in the clutches of these destructive habits, which are nothing but a disease—a disease that can be cured.

"Give us a farm colony on Long Island, where we can put them to work with grain and potatoes and chickens, and we will send them back to you again not in twenty years, as was the case with Dr. Thompson, but in one year. We need $150,000. Give us this amount and it will save 1,000 men a year."

The Rev. Dr. Thompson was introduced by Dr. Fowler. He was pale and showed the traces of having gone through intense suffering. He told his experiences seated in a chair.

"I was twenty-eight years of age," he said, "when I first saw a hypodermic syringe. I had been subject to nervous headaches since early childhood. After watching at the deathbed of an Elder of my church, the pain assailed me stronger than ever, and after suffering from it for thirty-six hours I sent for a physician. I told him what was the matter, and he replied that he would give me relief in two minutes.

"He did. I thought I had found the elixir of life and youth. He gave me no warning, but told me whenever the pain came upon me to take a new injection. It went on that way for years, and it was not until another physician examined me that I finally learned just where I stood.

"That is just twenty-one years ago, and every day since that has been in endless struggle. In all these years I did not see the sun shine by day nor the stars by night. The love of my family had no meaning to me. But now I am cured of the habit. There is not a minute of the day and night, except when I am asleep, that I do not suffer the most excruciating pain from rheumatism, but I take no morphine to help me out, and I have no craving for it. It is the craving that is the pain."

Dr. J. D. Dolan, who has had charge of the clinic work, said that alcoholism was a disease occupying very much the same place as do pneumonia and typhoid in the category of medicine.

"Some day in the future you will find on physicians' signs that they are specialists in alcoholism, just as we find to-day eye and throat specialists," he said. "The consumption of distilled spirits in this country last year was 117,000,000 gallons. That is 20 gallons per capita, but as half of the people do not drink, somebody is bound to get more than his share. I have treated some men and one woman this year who drank five gallons of whisky each a week. I know they would not consume 20 drops in 20 years now."

Members of the Brotherhood of St. Luke, composed of men who had been cured of the drink habit, occupied the platform, and some of them related their experiences.

Edward A. Clewley, who is connected with the free clinic, in giving statistics of the work, explained that many of the poor and homeless who came to the clinic discontinued taking the treatment because it gave them too much appetite.

COURT REBUKES POLICEMAN.

Should Not Have Dragged Busy Butcher to Station Like a Felon.

Magistrate Higginbotham was in an indignant frame of mind yesterday in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, when he learned the circumstances under which Simon Schwartz, a reputable and wealthy butcher of 1,665 Broadway was arrested for a violation of the Sanitary Code.

It was while Schwartz's store was crowded Saturday night that Policeman Armitage of the Ralph Avenue Station came along and noticed that Schwartz had some poultry and hams exposed at his store door. He placed the butcher under arrest, notwithstanding his protest, and marched him through the crowded street to a patrol box and thence to the Ralph Avenue Station, where Schwartz was kept for some time before he was released on bail. In court yesterday Magistrate Higginbotham said to the policeman:

"I can hardly believe that you dragged this respectable business like a felon through the streets. This is indeed an outrage. While Mr. Schwartz was probably guilty of a violation of the sanitary code, it was your place to either call his attention to it or notify him to be in court the next day, but not take him away from his rushing Saturday night business like a felon.

"It is just such actions as yours that bring brave policemen into disrepute. You really didn't know your duty. I'll adjourn this case and parole Mr. Schwartz. He should never have been arrested."

New Methodist Church for Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 27.—It was announced at the morning service of the congregation of the Orange Methodist Church to-day that ground would be broken next Saturday for the erection of the new Orange Methodist Church, at Park Avenue and Day Street. It is hoped to have the new church completed within a year. Services will be held Saturday in Music Hall, Orange, and an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, a former pastor, and now of New York. The congregation will adjourn then to the site of the new church, where the first sod will be turned.

SERVICES ON PALM SUNDAY.

Large Attendance at the Cathedral and Also at Trinity.

Palm Sunday was celebrated with appropriate services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue. The early masses at 6, 7, and 9 o'clock were well attended, and an unusually large congregation was present at the 11 o'clock services, where solemn high mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Vicar General Lavelle, rector of the cathedral. The deacon and sub-deacons of the mass were seminarians from Dunwoodie, and the Rev. Dr. Sinnott, one of the curates, was the master of ceremonies. A feature of the mass was the chanting of the Gregorian music by the chancel choir, which was augmented for the day by students from the Cathedral College.

Trinity Church attracted the usual throng at the morning and evening services. Palm Sunday was observed with special and appropriate music by the full vested choir. Dean Wilford L. Robbins of the General Theological Seminary preached at the forenoon service on "The Brotherhood of Man."

Bishop-Elect Cusack's Consecration.

Bishop-elect Cusack, who at the time of his appointment as Auxiliary Bishop to Archbishop Farley, was appointed also to the vacant rectorship of St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street, introduced himself to the people of his parish at all the masses yesterday. He announced that his consecration would take place on St. Mark's Day, April 25. He will officiate at the solemn services Easter Sunday.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is a treasure for the individual who likes to carry a complete toilet apparatus about in his pocket or her shopping bag, and it only costs $1.50. Its construction is a marvel of ingenuity. To all outward appearance there is a metal case some 4 inches long by half the width, with a mirror set in the front. But take a look at the end, and it may be seen that there is more to it, a comb, a nail file, and a pair of tweezers which can be drawn out when needed for use. There only remains a brush to complete the outfit, and, presto! touch a spring, the back and front of the case separate and in the back is a full set of brush bristles which, by touching another spring, are raised, and there is a hair brush all ready for use.

***

There is something else in the way of a toilet article which is said to be excellent for the application of lotions or anything that a woman may use for a hair tonic. It is a short, nickel-plated, hollow-toothed comb, with a rubber bulb connected with the centre of the back by means of an ivory tube. The lotion can be applied neatly in this way and without disarranging the hair if it is dressed. The comb costs $2.25.

***

One of the handsomest buttons for vest sets for a man are of bloodstone. These are the genuine stones, and are to be found at the jewelers'.

***

Among low-priced buttons are shirtwaist sets for women, which cost 15 cents each. These are in the form of large pearl buttons, three of them, and are very good for the soft-finished waist, though there is probably nothing better than the shirtwaist which carries its own buttons. These shirtwaist sets are also found with the pins in the form of metal buttons, and at the same price.

***

Spanish lace seems to be marvelously reasonable in price these days. A handsome collar of silk 12 inches deep costs $18.

***

Another, shorter, 7½ inches deep, and costing $7.50, is even prettier. This is a pointed collar. A part of the design of the lace, which is extremely pretty, is a compound leaf, like that of the wistaria vine, for instance. This is set into the lace in places and in others raised, as if it was applied.

***

For persons who like antiques here is a plate which has been put into a shop to sell by a woman who has what is said to be an absolutely true history of it. Before it came to her it was the property of a Miss Abrams, a woman who died in New York in 1853, and was said in her youth to have been wonderfully beautiful—the most beautiful woman of her time. Her charms captivated Paul Jones, so the story goes, and she might have married him but for her fear that he would become a pirate. This woman was helped in serious difficulties by the father of the woman who now owns the plate, and before her death gave it to the young girl as one of her possessions which she considered of the greatest value. It is apparently a Chinese plate of ordinary breakfast size. It had been handed down in Miss Abrams's family from mother to daughter for many generations. It was believed that it had been in the family from the time when they, with other Jews, were driven from Spain in 1492. The plate will be sold for $50, and it is said that in time past $75 has been refused for it.

***

Another treasure among the genuine old pieces that will interest the lovers of the antique is a really historic desk. This belonged to a family with a well-known name in the annals of New Jersey, which perhaps it is just as well not to mention here. It was considered a great treasure by the members of the family who possessed it in later years, because it was known that both Washington and Lafayette had written at it while it was in the possession of their ancestors before the Declaration of Independence days. But it may be said sub rosa that the last member of the family, in his latter days, married his cook, whose years of domestic service had not developed in her a reverence for anything in the way of household goods, and upon the death of her husband she sold it to a neighbor, a member of another old family, who valued it for its associations. Now the neighbor has sold it, and that is the way it happens to be in New York. It is a slope-top desk of solid mahogany and with the original brasses.

ACTORS' PALM SUNDAY LECTURE.

Mrs. E. Moffett Tyng Discusses the Legend of the Holy Grail.

The Actors' Church Alliance held a Palm Sunday service last night at the Manhattan Theatre, followed by a lecture recital by Mrs. E. Moffett Tyng on "The Holy Grail." The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, President of the New York Chapter of the alliance, presided, and the Rev. F. J. C. Moran read the liturgical service.

Mrs. Tyng recounted the origin of the legend of the Holy Grail, and discussed the various ways in which it had been treated by Richard Wagner in his opera of "Parsifal," Alfred Tennyson in his poems of the "Idylls of the King," and Edwin A. Abbey in his picture frieses in the Boston Library. Mrs. Tyng credited Tennyson with the more ideal conception of the story in his depiction of the pure young knight Galahad, and Wagner with the more human and sympathetic treatment in choosing Parsifal, the "guileless fool," who should save and heal through Divine pity. Mme. Delhaze-Wickes rendered on the piano numbers from "Parsifal" and, with Alfred D. Wickes, violinist, an interlude from "Lohengrin." The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon pictures.

Miss Hammond in "The Proud Prince."

Dorothy Hammond, leading woman in Henry Miller's company, "Man Proposes," at the Hudson Theatre, has signed a contract for next season to become E. H. Sothern's leading woman in "The Proud Prince," which position has been filled by Miss Loftus this season. Miss Hammond was formerly in Richard Mansfield's company. She is a young English actress, and in her two seasons' experience in America has had remarkable success.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
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J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

HAZEL DOYLE STILL MISSING.

Police Seek Woman with Whom Child Was Seen Last.

Hazel Doyle, the four-year-old girl who disappeared from the home of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Bitter, 141 East Thirteenth Street, on Thursday afternoon, is still missing. When last seen she was with Mrs. Mamie Peterson, a neighbor, who was deeply attached to the child. Mrs. Peterson, who is an actress, and who was supposed to have an engagement at Coney Island, also is missing.

Detective Sergt. Lang, accompanied by Mr. Peterson and Mr. Bitter, went to Coney Island yesterday afternoon to look for Mrs. Peterson and the child. After an all-day search they failed to find them.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS ILL.

She Rallies from Sudden Attack at Atlantic City Hotel.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederate States, was taken suddenly ill last night at the Hotel Marlborough here, where she has been stopping for some time.

She rallied to-day from the attack, and is not now thought to be in any immediate danger. Her health has not been robust for some time.

DEATH OF MRS. W. P. ODELL.

Calvary Methodist Church Pastor Bereaved Just Before Leaving.

Mrs. Willis P. Odell, wife of the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, died Saturday night of heart disease at her residence, 2,190 Seventh Avenue. She was the daughter of William French of Sandown, N. H. She was married to Dr. Odell twenty-three years ago. He has been pastor of his present church for seven years. Easter Sunday was to be the last Sunday he was to officiate at Calvary Church, as he had been transferred to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Germantown, Penn.

Dr. and Mrs. Odell were educated together at Tilton Seminary, in New Hampshire, and were graduated at the same time. His first charge was at Cliftondale, a suburb of Boston, and soon after he went there he married Miss French. The funeral will be held this evening at 8 o'clock from Calvary Church. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, and the interment will be at Lakeport, N. H.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS WILLIAM LILLIE, son of the Rev. John L. Lillie, died yesterday at his residence, 138 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Lillie was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company. He was a member of the Players.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday, except in the northern portion of the upper lake region and along Lakes Erie and Ontario, where snow will be followed by rain and warmer weather. The temperature will rise sharply in the Northern districts and the interior valleys Monday, and in Atlantic Coast districts Tuesday.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast, mostly northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Fort Monroe.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light to fresh west winds.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light variable winds, becoming fresh westerly.

The record of temperature

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

91—Campion vs Tug Greenville.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

6626—William Budd.
6617—Theresa Weiss
6311—J A & I S Landau
6575—Henry Ahrens
6670—Solomon Blum
6384—Spillholz vs Backhaut
6666—Monroe Cohn
6710—Bernard Wolf
6660—Martin F Schrenkeisen
6608—Botwinick & Hesil.
Cases under objection.
6656—Samuel Barasch
6627—Max Eichner
6267—Hyman Liacowsky
6596—Marcus Harris
Adjourned cases.
6572—Abraham U Sadler
6512—Tobias Korn
6432—Samuel Kurland
6434—Samuel Saqui
6312—Samuel Edelman
5842—Fred W Rockfellow
6410—Morris Robinson
6135—Weinreb & Merker
5770—Wm P Mitchell
Involuntary cases.
6705—Charles Weller
6653—Morris Brodsky
6558—The Graphol Co
6812—Levi A Fessenden
5757—Philip Semmer
Glass Co
6561—De Moss Wall Paper Co
Motions.
In re U S vs Rosenthal
In re Schmidt & Bleidner
In re Morris Heller
In re Sears, Humbert & Co
In re Edward J Hammer
In re Isaac Monheit
In re Kanzler & Block
In re Moses W Zipkin
In re American Auction Co
In re Metcalf & Potter
In re Abraham M Eisenberg
In re Ramapo Car Wheel Co
In re Sutter Brothers
In re Wm F Bang
In re J & H Cleland
In re John T Hunt
In re Danziger Brothers
In re Bolton Bros
In re Wilcox & Hamblen
In re Jacob Limbacker
In re Enterprise Gas Stove Co
In re Zeltner Brothers
In re Edward Lang
In re Standard Const Rep Co
In re Arthur H Page
In re McNaboe vs Seager
In re Godel Kurasch
In re A & L Simon
In re Dresser & Co
In re McConnell Mfg Co
In re Nash & Kahn
In re Brandstater & Robinson
In re Wm A Moll
In re Emil Moses
In re Carnegie Hill Hotel Co
In re Jacob Limbacker
In re J & S Meadow
In re Novick & Goldberg
In re Wm Israel
In re Brandstater & Robinson
In re Daniel J Sully
In re N & I H Schreyer
In re Samuel Abrahams
In re Nat Frame & Mirror Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, March 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Holly vs Duschness
2—Stiemann vs Worthington
3—Smith vs Sills
4—Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co vs Salomon
5—North Brit Ins Co vs L D Garratt Co
6—Hyman vs Bernstein
7—Harlem Sav Bank vs O'Neill
8—Marsh vs Marsh
9—In re Arthur Av
10—Central Trust Co vs West India Impt Co
11—Griffon vs Sire
12—Murphy vs Sire
13—East Brew Co vs Weinhandler
15—Kelly vs Schwab
16—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
17—Moskowitz vs Braender
18—Leszynsky vs Ross
19—In re Kurzman
20—Seymour Realty Co
21—U S Life Ins Co vs Heflinger
22—Norton vs Dyett
23—Wolf vs Wolf
24—Moran vs Morrill
25—Corcoran vs Am Ice Co
26—Cunningham vs Hatch
27—Stein vs Cohn
28—Sast Brew Co vs Weinhandler
29—Wicks vs London & Lancashire F Ins Co
30—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co
31—In re N Y Scale Co
32—Ritterbusch vs Weisengerber
33—Proctor vs Kinghorn
34—In re Austin
35—Wilmerding vs Roberts
36—Turner vs Kerr
37—People, &c, vs N Y R L R Co, (in re Strachor).
38—Same (in re McGrath)
39—Jerome vs Jerome
40—Same vs same
41—Reynolds vs Sousa
42—U S Life Ins Co vs Rund
43—In re Edison Co of Brooklyn
44—In re Westchester Lighting Co
45—Same
46—In re Welsbach L Co
47—In re N Y & N J Globe Gas L Co
48—N Y Edison Co vs L D Garratt Co
49—Same vs same
50—United Elec Co vs same
51—Brush Elec Co vs same
52—Moller vs Carsten
53—In re Hamersley
54—Christy vs Empire Portland Cement Co
55—Jackson vs Volkening
56—Schaefer vs Schaefer
57—Woolsey vs Woolsey
58—Humpfner vs Wagner
59—Same vs same
60—In re Am Push Button Tel Co
61—Reitman vs Crombie
62—Wessels vs Fowler
63—Herschfeld vs Blun
64—U S Life Ins Co vs Kunz
65—O J Gude Co vs Schwartz
66—Pape vs N Y Hom Medical Col and Hos
67—Siegel vs Huber
68—Same vs same
69—Constable vs O'Callaghan
70—Block vs Kaufman
71—Union Stove Works vs Kaufman
72—Feder vs Minsky
73—Jones vs Leopold
74—Smith vs Bennetts
75—Lippmann vs Met St Ry Co
76—Franklin vs Judson
77—Cohen vs Levine
78—Shepard vs Shepard
79—Salomon vs Jacobs
80—Man Sq Realty Co vs Connell
81—Leonard vs Leonard
82—Poeckes vs Hones
83—McGill vs Brody
84—People, &c, vs N Y R L R Co, (in re Rutland Road)
85—Resnik vs Krushinsky

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demurrers
404—Anderson vs Scribner
437—Healy vs Hicks
448—Butler vs Gen Accident Assur Corp
445—Sperry & Hutchinson Co vs Benedict & McFarland Co
535—McMillan vs Klaw & Erlanger Co
Preference cases.
4604—Appleby vs Wells
4814—Shaw vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
1504—Fox vs Mahoney
4707—Kenworthy vs Dyer
4644—Shepard vs Shepard
4569—Ogden vs Brandt
4705—Central Union Gas Co vs Wells
4805—Nesbit vs Knowlton Hall Co
General calendar.
4048—Rosen vs Berger
5375—Fernschild vs Fernschild
2932—Heyman vs Heyman
2780—Levine vs Sidman
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles De Vuno alias Charles Mitchell
2—Morris Fallik

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

13992—Friedman vs Demainville
14747—Hubbard vs Bracy Howard Construction Co
13387—Kenny vs True
14363—Flanagan vs Muller
10645—Abbate vs Herter
14758—Schinasi vs Hamilton
14750—Otto vs Weaver Coal & Coke Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

5509—Dickinson vs same
5510—Same vs same
4192—Cunningham vs Met St Ry Co
4854—Guanti vs same
5632—Campiello vs same
5649—Schwamm vs Inter St Ry Co
5671—Donohue vs Met St Ry Co
5672—Kannapel vs same
5682—Freuchter vs same
5703—N Y Cab Co, Lim, vs same
5713—Abrahamsohn vs same
5725—Frankel vs same
5737—Musso vs same
5749—Blampey vs same
5809—Darragh vs same
5656—Hansen vs same
5790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5815—White vs Met St Ry Co
4774—Asmussen vs same
4775—Asmussen vs same
5505—Adam vs Met St Ry Co
4940—Boynton vs Voelker
5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer Co
3940—Delafield vs J K Armsby Co
5019—Warth vs Kuhn Nathan-Fisher Co
5124—Duke vs O'Dell
5245—Kommer vs Daly
5251—Hardy vs Met St Ry Co
5331—Farrel vs same
4370—Raynor vs same
4383—Hershfield vs same
5242—Straub vs same
5420—Pembroke vs same
3802½—Forde vs same
5449—Culver vs Kimball
5454½—Lowenthal vs Mechanics' Nat Bank
5487—Baer vs Myers
5540—Warren vs Met St Ry Co
3905—Zaszezynski vs same
14528—Kones vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

4673—Bartek vs Hoffman
4805—Cornish vs N Y Times Co
5328—Paoli vs Hughes
4973—Stewart vs Union Ry Co
5529—Man Consumers' Brew Co vs Naughton
5616—Reddy vs Union Ry Co
5238—Varon vs B'klyn Heights R R Co
5728—Thompson vs Union Ry Co

5732—Steinhardt vs Erie Ry Co
5772—N Y Felton Floor Co vs Tucker & Vinton Co
5784—Kerrigan vs Union Trans & S Co
5812—Ridgeley vs City of New York
5816—Golden vs Kieley
5695—Fchay vs N Y Edison Co
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5754—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co vs Doerr
5790—McGlehan vs Burgess
14447—City of New York vs Manix
14451—Same vs Howden
13825—O'Connell vs Fid & Casualty Co
5566—Raymond vs Tallman
12331—Kelly vs City of New York
4420—Lovelace vs same
5306—Sinclair vs Sinclair
10088—Hummel vs McArthur
5239—Carter vs Holbrook
4918—Dicker vs Baron
4999—Connelly vs S I Midland R R Co
7201—Campbell vs Moore

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House.

Wills for probate At 10:30 A. M.
Cornelia M Baldwin
Rodney S Dennis
Jane McKown
Frances B Priest
Gustav A Meyn
At 2:30 P. M.
Grace Read
Cornelius L La Coste

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

649—Scheuer vs Rosenbaum
1361—Davis vs Simolson
7131½—Nathan vs Met St Ry Co
1800—Wolf vs Rothermel
2448—Lunn vs Int St Ry
2432—Zelmer vs Feist
498—Newman vs Delaney
6009½—Nat Park Bank vs Zimmerman
2442—Zugerman vs Herrold
2453—Connors vs Kempner
967—Schnitzler vs Oriental Metal Bed Co
442—Hourwich vs Dani De Leon Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2437—Hedenburg vs Man Ry Co
1970—Hynes vs Met St Ry Co
2606—Schneider vs Worthen & Aldrich Co
2440—Alley vs Mabie
5515½—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
2322—Clancey vs Int St Ry Co
1092—Newman vs same
1276—Burke vs Met St Ry Co
2350—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co
1349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
1945—Urban vs Daly
2403—Matero vs Int St Ry Co
2350—Wager vs same
2381—Levy vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7144—Windman vs Weinstein
7121—Dingman vs Butts
7174—Sperry vs Fanning
6053—Masor vs Osk
6058—Wallenstein vs Perry
7333—Horowitz vs Cohen
7347—Ketcham vs Spalding
7402—Campbell vs Gluck
7444—Levenson vs Lasker
7445—Davidson vs Smith
7380—Shapiro vs Lidsky
7129—C P Kettner Co vs Inter San, &c, Co
7108—Bonis vs Lubelkin
7480—Wasserman vs Wooten
7434—Steffey vs Gabler
7474—O'Gorman vs O'Gorman
7462—Rappaport vs Dougherty
7463—Cohen vs Geisten
Equity and non-jury case
2299—Howes vs Rosner
2516—Brady vs Salvator Brewing Co
1776—Doyle vs Howe & Hummel
2530—Weinthal vs Otto
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker

Highest number reached on regular call, 2615.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—Julius Morrell
2—Simone Miele
3—John Misch
4—Nathan Ungerlieder
5—John Ryan
6—Edward Costello
7—Michael Coloe
8—William Green
9—John Calabrese
10—Bertha Smith
Pleadings
1—Adolph Morgenstein
2—William Gordon
3—Peter Forrester
4—Josie Cole, alias Nellie O'Brien
5—Charles Ralston
George Smith
Emil Loesser
6—Paul Rowe
Lottie Rowe
7—Thomas J Cleary
John Drew
8—Henry Muller
9—Frank Becker
10—Frederick S Ryan
11—John Kelly
12—Tony Santilli
13—Terence Moore
14—Dennis H Minton
15—George Watson
Frank Delmont
16—George Riggs
17—Sam Turbin
18—Henry Brown
19—Joseph Bailey
20—Eleanor Hanish
21—Pasquale Damalo
22—Angelo Landiero

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Edward E Conrad and Jennie Brown

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Sandford and Iselin for the People.

1—James McAllister
2—Domenico Simone
3—Carmine Malerazzo
4—James Anderson
5—Charles Bringood
6—Mary Williams
7—Herbert S Robinson
8—John Bruno
9—John McCormick
10—Arthur Stockman
11—James Pittaro
12—Henry Barge
13—Thomas J Bannan
14—Martin Conlon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Samuel Davis
2—Harry Smith
3—Charles S Frois
4—Samuel Wright
Edward Sanders
5—John Smith
Patrick Ryan
6—William O Dougall
7—Joseph Mendoza
8—Leon Stedeker
Percy A Leverin
9—Henry Stedeker
10—M Henry Stedeker
Samuel Stedaker
11—Leon Stedeker
Samuel Stedeker
12—Leon Stedeker
George Murray
Samuel Stedeker
13—Oreste Molineri
14—Harry Goldman
15—George J Serini
John Ryan
16—Eugen Hill
17—Philip Daly, the younger
George Chase
18—William Hudson

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4030—Wickes vs B H R R
4063—Hazrick vs same
3734, 3735—Duhme vs Hamburg Packet Co
2873—Daniel vs Manhattan Life Ins Co
3977—Pugliese vs B H R R
4166—Fogarty vs same
4202, 4203—Winneck vs same
4212—Arnolds vs Burr
4221—Greenspan vs B H R R
4229—Gallagher vs Thompson-Starrett Co
4267—Jaeger vs B H RR
4277—Klein vs Wicke
4275—Goldman vs Amer Surety Co
4285—Neville vs Greenwall Theatrical Co
4293—Hagerman vs Carll
4298—Lyons vs B H R R
4300—Mulligan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4303—Schimpf vs B H R R
4304—Mahnken vs same
4306, 4307—Bell vs same
4308—Rosen vs Old Dom S S Co
4310—Osfer vs B H R R
4319—Bobak vs Sifft
4320—Salvatora vs Met St R R
4323—Gregory vs West Brighton Amuse Co
4331—Miller vs Int St R R
4332—Hobbins vs same
4335—Doherty vs B H R R
4336—De Majo vs same
4337—Graef vs same
4338—Cohen vs Kraut
4340—Mendel vs Bklyn H R R
4341—Fox vs same
4342—McCormack vs Krudop
4343—Buck vs B H R R
4344—Carter vs same
4345—May vs Jones
4346—Perry vs B H R R
4347—Lerro vs Int St R R
4355—Ryan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4356—Crowley vs O'Shea
4358—Heller vs Int St R R
4362—Dukatenzaller vs Bklyn H R R
4363—Castellino vs Int St R R
4365—Jefferson vs Attix
4368—Baraschick vs Bklyn H R R
4377—Barr vs Taffe
4379—Samenfeld vs Bklyn H R R
4381—Elstein vs same
4383—Laveroni vs same

Cases will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon this call.

4124—Price vs N Y & Boston Dispatch Co
2006—Gallagher vs Met St R R
2795—Hinners vs B H R R
3503—Burke vs Contensin
3869—Walsh vs National Wall Paper Co
4172—Dolan vs N Y Sanitary Co
2055—Lawrie vs Friedman
3337—McAfee vs Wyckoff
7532½—Tortora vs B H R R
3654—Dietz vs Int St R R
4385—Rice vs B H R R
4386—Kuhlman vs same
4387—Cohen vs same
4388—Ross vs Bush Co
4389—Houghtaling vs B H R R
4390—Brown vs Met St R R

The Lion Brewery

of New York City.

In successful operation for half a century.

168th Street and Columbus Avenue.

Bock Beer

Both Pilsener and Dark

On Draught on Monday, March 28th, at all of our 900 customers in this city.

4391—McGough vs B H R R
4392—McGowan vs City of New York
4393—Wittenberg vs L I R R
4394—Warner vs same
4395—Furey vs Theall
4396—Cahill vs City of New York
4397—Landsman vs B H R R
4398—Pfadenhauer vs City of New York
4399—Teale vs Edelman
4400—Teehan vs Smith & Sons Co
4401—Daly vs Met St R R
4403—Boland vs Berry
4404—Thomas vs B H R R
4417—Scharf vs Kessel
4418—Brown vs Begley
4420—Romano vs Met Life Ins Co
4421—Thorson vs B H R R
4423—Dowd vs same
4424—Conovisser vs Int St R R
4425—Hein vs B H R R
4426—Smith vs Brown
4429—Fau vs City of New York
4430—Griggs vs O'Reilly
4432—Walsh vs Mercy
4433—Kochin vs B H R R
4434—Stein vs same
4437—Strembel vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 4477.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Keogh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Walsh
Same vs Torni
Same vs Walter
Same vs Allanse

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

929—O'Day vs Forbes
979—Long vs Theimer
980—Herlig vs Lawrence Cordage Works
977—Flanagan vs B H R R
982—Conahan vs same

Richmond County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Monday, March 28.

64—Sprague vs City of New York
49—Byrnes vs United Telpherage Co
61—Garrett, Jr., vs Charlton
103—Murray vs Baldwin
82—Mahoney vs Brunner
84—Snyder vs Eckstein Brewing Co
85—Koppel vs Consolidated Fireworks Co

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:52	Sun sets...6:19	Moon sets..3:54

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..4:37	Gov. Isl'd...5:05	H. Gate...6:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..5:10	Gov. Isl'd...5:40	H. Gate...7:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Citta di Milano, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 28.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, March 18.
Colorado, Brunswick, March 25.
Columbia, Glasgow, March 18.
El Rio, Galveston, March 22.
Finland, Antwerp, March 19.
Kansas City, Bristol, March 12.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, March 10.
Palatia, Naples, March 14.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, March 23.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Armenian, Liverpool, March 19.
San Jacinto, Galveston, March 23.
Yucatan, Colon, March 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

El Norte, Galveston, March 24.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 23.
Prinzess Irene, Genoa, March 23.
Progress, Trinidad, March 22.

Arrived.

St. Louis, Southampton, March 19.
British Princess, Antwerp, March 12.
Piemonte, Trinidad, March 16.
Minnetonka, London, March 17.
Salvador di Giorgio, Sama, March 23.
Patria, Naples, March 10.
Citta di Milano, Naples, March 8.
Maracas, Trinidad, March 19.
Pawnee, Palermo, March 2.
Nebraskan, San Francisco, Jan. 23.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 26.
Antilla, Nassau, March 21.
Moltke, Hamburg, March 17. Passed Nantucket at 9:30 A. M. March 27.
Lewis Luckenbach, Cardenas, March 15.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 25.
Missouri, Baltimore, March 25.
Mae, Porto Rico, March —.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, March —.

Sailed.

Minerva, for Baltimore.
Siberia, for Kingston.
Fricka, for Bordeaux.
Lassell, for Brunswick.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 27, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze; partly cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Bovic, at Liverpool, March 20.
St. Paul, at Southampton, March 27.

Sailed.

Rotterdam, from Boulogne, March 26.
Numidian, from Glasgow, March 26.
Lucania, from Queenstown, March 27.

Passed.

Kroonland, Scilly, from New York, March 27.
Minneapolis, the Lizard, from New York, March 27.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—A. M. Davies, Cleveland; S. M. Weld, Boston; C. G. Mayer, Oxford, England.

IMPERIAL—Dr. B. F. Scott, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Dr. A. W. Edsall, Warwick, N. Y.; Capt. H. T. Bearse, United States Marine Corps; Dr. John W. Ross, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. H. W. Heron-Maxwell, London; Dr. E. V. Moffat, Orange.

HOFFMAN—A. G. Wood, St. Louis; H. T. Little, Philadelphia; C. P. Searle, Amherst, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Admiral J. G. Walker, Washington.

EARLINGTON—W. W. Lowrie, Buffalo.

MAJESTIC—Judge W. R. Kelly, Omaha; J. S. Montgomery, St. Louis; Carter M. Delevan, Chicago; James S. Rogers, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Geory, T. J. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geory, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meidrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.

Robinson, E. B., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; C. A. Biederman, cloaks and suits, 108 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits, 395 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Goldstein, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Dotson, Miller, Fearing Company, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Miller, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Prager Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Prager, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Farwell, Jr., dry goods, 115 Worth Street.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; J. W. Casanis, dry goods, 88 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S Kronig, hats and caps; C. M. Hutzler, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Jacobus, Cohen & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; I. P. Cohen, linens, notions, and furnishing goods, 524 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; R. W. Whitehurst, dry goods; Hotel York.

Tootle, Wheeler & Mottermere Company; St. Joseph, Mo.; P. J. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Jones, dry goods; C. V. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss J. A. Dogherty, ladies' wear; Mrs. M. C. Hoitt, fancy goods, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Neff, toys, 43 Leonard Street.

Sweeney, J. F., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Guy Lee, laces, 45 Lispenard Street.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Weis, dry goods; M. Lasker, furnishing goods, 2 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; A. Rosenstock, corsets, muslin underwear, notions, hosiery, and gloves, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Holtzman, C., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. D. Sanford, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Robinson, notions, linens, laces, furnishing goods; H. M. Robinson, manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods, notions, and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Ex-Senator Harris of Kansas.

Mr. Harris is a practical statesman. If the reaction against Bryanism has not prepared the West for unqualified acceptance of an old line Eastern Democrat, it has certainly taken it far enough to make the candidacy of such a man as Mr. Harris more than acceptable. From the Eastern point of view the more the Democrats would learn of the Kansan the greater would be his popularity and his strength. His experience in Congress has fitted him for great responsibilities. His force of character, his breadth of view, and his fine combination of progressiveness and conservatism qualify him for the highest office in the land. While Senator Harris is a Western Democrat and has been regular in his party allegiance, he never espoused fully the extreme radicalism of Bryan. He is eminently safe and eminetly fit, and through him the party could unite and poll its full strength.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

You're a Judge of Cigars

CIGARS UNITED

You know best when you are suited. We would like you to pass judgment on our Captain Marryat, Invincibles. We know that it is positively superior to any cigar you can buy elsewhere at equal price. Of course one brand will not suit every man and we are sure that the variety we can offer is great enough to suit the taste and pocket-book of every smoker in Greater New York. Every day half a million smokers save money and increase their satisfaction by patronizing the United Cigar Stores. It's a fact that we sell better cigars at lower prices than other retailers. Drop in the nearest store and try

Captain Marryat

(INVINCIBLES)

6c. each—$6.00 per 100

Pure Havana filled—best hand work—Sumatra wrapper—a mild and fragrant cigar that is absolutely uniform in character.

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

*These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. We

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last week's market is a curiosity. For concentration of business, for wideness of range in the active stocks, and for inactivity outside the galvanized circle the week is a terrible example of artificiality. Only seventy-two stocks moved so much as a point, although 4,427,254 shares were dealt in. Advances and declines were evenly divided among the seventy-two, but in the bond market there were twenty advances to five declines. Twelve stocks contributed 3,700,218 shares of the total, leaving a pitiful remnant for the rest of the long list. But business was most unevenly divided, even among the most representative dozen. Union Pacific alone contributed 899,695, or nearly a quarter of the quota for the dozen. Union Pacific ranged between 76¼ and 85, netting an advance of 5¾. Southern Pacific was a pretty fair second in activity and advanced 2¼. Reading fell a point. All other changes were fractional, and Erie and Atchison alone enjoyed even such small advances. On the curb the Northern Securities group had a divided experience. Northern Securities advanced 6¾, Great Northern preferred fell 8½, and Northern Pacific fell 5½. Expressed in averages leading railways rose .21 per cent., leading industrials fell .19 per cent., and the Northern Securities group on the curb fell 2.41 per cent. In other words, stagnation in both movement and prices for the great majority of stocks was the true characteristic of a week which gave the impression of great and general activity and buoyancy.

There were, however, wide changes in special properties, some of which possess significance. The decline of 10½ in Allis-Chalmers is the result of its ambitious attempt to compete with General Electric in its specialties. General Electric itself rose 2 and announced a stock issue. Consolidated Gas rose 4, and was the sole industrial to be both active and strong. The insinuation was current that the stock was put up to make profits for officials who were useful in curing defects in the company's charter. Meanwhile the company is threatened in two other directions. There is a strong public demand for the passage of the rapid transit law which provides for pipe galleries contrary to the company's view of its interests, and Judge Truax has reserved his decision upon a suit involving the company's right to exclude competing tenants from the underground ducts which it seeks to maintain as a monopoly contrary to consumers' interests. The company may win out after all, but the chances are two to one against it.

The volume of the bond business did not increase commensurately with the stock market's. Steel 5 per cents were the most active description, falling ⅝, in sympathy with the stock, upon sales of 2,106. Oregon Short Line participating tours participated in the Northern Securities excitement. Upon a business of 2,011 bonds they ranged between 92¾ and 96, retaining an advance of 1½. Union Pacific convertibles were third in activity, advancing 1½ upon sales of 1,933. No other description was especially active, and the tone was not encouraging to those who look to the bond market to forecast growth in the investment demand.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Hall Signal Co. common and preferred.
National Biscuit Co. common stock.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Majestic Copper Co.

Laclede Gas Bond Offer.

N. W. Harris & Co. are making a public offer of the unsold balance of $4,000,000 refunding and extension mortgage bonds of the Laclede Gas and Light Company of St Louis. The bonds are a part of a ten-million-dollar issue recently taken by the bankers, of which a portion was put out at a prior sale. The Laclede Gas and Light Company is a constituent concern of the North American Company of this city.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	222	226
Albany & Susquehanna	220	..
Alleghany & Western	150	..
Allis-Chalmers	7½	8¾
Allis-Chalmers pf.	43	48
Amalgamated Copper	48⅝	48¾
Am. Ag. Chemical	13¾	..
Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	72	..
Am. Car & Foundry	19½	20
Am. Car & F. pf.	71	71½
Am. Coal	185	200
Am. Cotton Oil	29	30¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	93
Am. District Telegraph	23	25
Am. Express	185	195
Am. Grass Twine	6½	8
Am. Hide & Leather	3⅝	4½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	14¾	15¾
Am. Ice	6¾	7
Am. Ice pf.	26¼	28¾
Am. Linseed Company	8	9
Am. Linseed Co. pf.	28⅝	31½
Am. Locomotive	21	22
Am. Locomotive pf.	81½	83¼
Am. Malting Company	3	4
Am. Malting Co. pf.	18	20
Am. Smelting & Refining	49	49¼
Am. Smelting & Refining pf.	92	92½
Am. Snuff	112	117
Am. Snuff pf.	87½	92
Am. Sugar Ref.	125¾	125¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	125	125½
Am. T. & C.	84	87
Am. Tel. & Tel.	125	127
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	135
American Woolen	9	11½
American Woolen pf.	72	..
Anaconda Copper	363	66
Ann Arbor	23	27
Ann Arbor pf.	53	56
Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	98	98
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.	89	89¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe pf.	89¾	90¼
Atlantic Coast Line	106	108
Baltimore & Ohio	78¾	78⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88½	89½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43¾	43¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	194	200
Brunswick City	5½	6¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	118	124
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	132	..
Butterick Company	50	48½
Canada Southern	65	65¼
Canadian Pacific	114⅝	114⅝
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	101	..
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	156	159
Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅛	31⅜
Chicago & Alton	37	38
Chicago & Alton pf.	80	84
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	180	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140
Chicago Great Western	15⅝	15¾
Chi. Great West. pf., A.	65	65½
Chi. Great West. pf., B.	26¾	27
Chicago Great West. deb.	87½	87½
C., Mil. & St. Paul	140¾	141⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	171	176
Chicago & Northwestern	169	170
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175
Chicago Terminal Transportation	9½	10
Chicago Terminal Trans. pf.	19½	20
Chicago Union Traction	5¼	5½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	31	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	76
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	110¾
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	59	60
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	173	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	27½	28½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	64
Col. Southern	16¾	17
Col. South. 1st pf.	53½	55
Col. South. 2d pf.	23½	24½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	13½	13⅝
Commercial Cable	178	182
Consolidated Coal	60	70
Consolidated Gas Co.	197¾	198
Cont. Tobacco pf.	106½	108
Corn Products	13	13½
Corn Products pf.	68¼	72½
Del. & Hudson	150	150¾
Del., L. & W.	265	268
Denver & Rio Grande	20¾	21
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	67	70
Denver & Southwest.	1	..
Denver & Southwest. pf.	2	..
Des M. & Ft. D.	19	25
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Detroit Southern	10	11
Detroit Southern pf.	19½	21½
Detroit United Railway	63½	64½
Diamond Match	127	130
Distillers' Securities	23	24½
Dul., S. S. & A.	8	10
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	15
Erie	25¾	25⅞
Erie 1st pf.	63⅝	64
Erie 2d pf.	41¾	42¼
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City	45	59½
General Chemical	44	48
General Chemical pf.	94	100
General Electric	165	167
Great Northern pf.	170	178
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Hocking Valley	74	75
Hocking Valley pf.	80	81½
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. Central	128½	129
Ill. Central, L. L.	103½	..
International Paper	11	12
International Paper pf.	64½	65½
International Power	26½	28½
Int. Steam Pump	35	43
Int. Steam Pump pf.	74	78
Iowa Central	19	20
Iowa Central pf.	33	35
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	25½	28
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	66½
Kan. C. Southern	19¼	19½
Kan. C. Southern pf.	34⅝	35¼
Keokuk & Des Moines	10½	12½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	40	50
Knick. Ice, Chi.	5	10
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	55	75
Laclede Gas pf.	86	95
Lake Erie & Western	26	27
Lake Erie & Western pf.	90	105
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	54
Louisville & Nashville	105½	105¾
Manhattan Beach	6½	10
Manhattan Elevated	142¾	142¾
Maryland Coal pf.	100	120
Metropolitan Securities	76½	80
Metropolitan Street Railway	110½	111
Mexican Central	10¾	11
Michigan Central	125	135
Minneapolis & St. Louis	50	65
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	85	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	62	63¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120	125
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17	18
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37½	39
Missouri Pacific	91	91¼
Mob. & Birm. pf.	94	101
Mor. & Essex	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	106	108
National Biscuit	44⅝	44¾
National Biscuit pf.	103½	104¾
National Enamelling & S.	18	19
National Enamelling & S. pf.	78	85
National Lead	15	15⅝
National Lead pf.	91	92
National Railroad of Mexico pf.	36½	38
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	17	18½
New Central Coal	42	49
New York Air Brake	130	135
New York, B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
New York Central	116¾	117¼
New York, Chi. & St. L.	27	29¼
New York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	115
New York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
New York Dock	16	20
New York Dock pf.	40	45
New York & New Jersey Tel.	141	145
New York, L. & Western	129	131
N. Y., N. H. & H.	188½	190
New York, Ont. & Western	21	21¼
Norfolk & Western	57½	58
Norfolk & Western pf.	85	90
North American	78¾	86
Ontario Mining	4	5
Pacific Coast	52	54
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63	66
Pacific Mail	26½	27¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	116¾	116¾
People's Gas, Chicago	95⅝	95¾
Peoria & Eastern	18	21
Pere Marquette	75	76
Pere Marquette pf.	..	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	62
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	97
Pittv., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	177½	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. sp.	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	29	29¾
Pressed Steel Car pf.	69	70
Pullman Company	209	211
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksilver pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec. 1st Cent. ctfs.	86	91
Railway Steel Spring	20¾	21
Railway Steel Spring pf.	73	75
Reading	43⅝	43¼
Reading 1st pf.	78	79½
Reading 2d pf.	60	60¼
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅞	7¾
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42	44
Rock Island	22¼	22¼
Rock Island pf.	61¾	62
Rome, W. & O.	131	135
Rubber Goods	19¼	19½
Rubber Goods pf.	76½	77¾
St. Joseph & Grand Island	9	11
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	35	38
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	17	19
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	43	45
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	152	155
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. S. W.	13½	14½
St. L. S. W. pf.	31½	34⅝
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	39¼	39¾
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	80	85
Southern Pacific	48¼	48⅝
Southern Railway	21¾	21⅝
Southern Railway pf.	82	82⅞
Southern Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	88½	91
Stand. R. & T.	..	1
Tenn. C. & I.	38	38½
Texas Pacific	23½	24
T. P. Land Tr.	25	29
Third Avenue	120	121
Tol., Peo. & W.	17	20½
Tol. Rys. & Light	21	23¼
Tol., St. L. & West	22	24
Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	34½	35
Twin City R. T.	90¼	92½
Union Pacific	82⅜	82½
Union Pacific pf.	91	93
United Fruit	98½	100
Un. Railways Investment.	8	10
Un. Railways Investment pf.	43½	44
United States Express	103	108
United States Leather	6⅞	7
United States Leather pf.	78	78½
United States Realty & Con.	6	6½
United States Realty & Con. pf.	50¼	50⅝
United States Rubber	13	13½
United States Rubber pf.	54	54½
United States Steel	11	11¼
United States Steel pf.	57⅝	57⅞
Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30½
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	103	107
Va. Iron, C. & C.	20	24
Wabash	18⅞	19
Wabash pf.	36⅝	36⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	200	215
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	89
Westinghouse El. & M.	158	162¼
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	17
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	48	50
Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	25	27½
Wisconsin Central	18	19
Wisconsin Central pf.	40	42¼

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 27.—By mutual concessions there was some increase in the business executed on the cloth market during the past week, following an easier tone in the Liverpool market and coupled with the exigencies of makers. Manufacturers were obliged to sell at the best prices obtainable in order to prevent the accumulation of stock and to keep their machinery working.

Some orders were placed for China, but offers from Shanghai were mostly impracticable. There were fair transactions in India fabrics in some directions, but the better class of shirtings was neglected. A miscellaneous trade was done for certain parts of South America.

Prices were rather easier, being governed largely by the position of producers, many of whom will make a prolonged stoppage of their mills during the Easter holidays.

Yarns were dull. There was occasional pressure to sell, but most of the users of American twists and wefts in the home trade operated cautiously.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 27.—While business on the Stock Exchange during the past week was of the smallest, the general tone continued to show a slow improvement. Cheap money favored a revival of buying for investment, but still such buying was on a very small scale. Japanese and Russian securities remained firm.

The only approach to excitement was in the American market, where the disposition of Wall Street to advance prices was followed until profit taking brought about a natural reaction. Fluctuations were irregular, and toward the end of the week matters quieted down. The greatest activity was displayed in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Canadians also fluctuated considerably, in sympathy with Americans.

MEXICO'S SMELTER TRUST WINS

Blocks Competition by Buying Mines in Chihuahua District.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—Agents of the American Smelting and Refining Company are said to have successfully blocked the plans for the establishment of an independent smelter at Chihuahua, Mexico, by the Occidental Smelting and Refining Company by purchasing all the mines of fluxing ores in that section.

Without these fluxing ores the proposed smelter could not be operated. The Smelting Trust has control of the situation and the independent smelter is said to have been abandoned.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Buck Mountain Graphite Company, Crown Point; capital, $500,000. Directors—E. E. Barber, J. N. Curvo, and Alexander Shaw, Glens Falls.

Marsellus, Pitt & Co., New York, (precious stones;) capital, $100,000. Directors—A. G. Dickinson, Jr., New York; M. R. Pitt and A. S. Pitt, Stamford, Conn.

Acker Foreign Patents Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Mortimer Stiefel, Benjamin Stern, and R. W. Levy, New York.

The Charles Stadler Photographic Company; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles Stadler and E. S. Hobbs, New York; W. R. Page, New Rochelle.

Bedell Brothers, Brooklyn, (cloaks and suits;) capital, $10,000. A. M. Bedell, W. E. Bedell, and F. J. Bedell, New York.

The Merchants' Sample Card Company, New York; capital, $7,000. Directors—A. S. Hathaway, New York; T. J. Denver, Brooklyn; May N. Hathaway, Yonkers.

Windsor Fire Appliance Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. F. Loughman, Julius Burkhardt, Jr., and D. C. Meyers, New York.

P. C. Ralli & Co., New York, (insurance:) capital, $10,000. Directors—P. C. Ralli, F. J. Waters, S. A. Henry, New York.

The Reilly Manufacturing Company, New York, (ale settler;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. G. Reilly, Brooklyn; W. T. Conville and W. P. Reilly, New York.

Glaser, Rohrer & Co., New York, (store fixtures;) capital, $5,000. Directors—L. A. Glaser, John Rohrer, and R. T. Martinsen, New York.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 26th day of March, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$451,456,000	Gold certificates outstanding	$470,063,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	18,607,860
			$451,456,000
Silver dollars	472,663,000	Silver certificates outstanding	472,663,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,234,405	Treasury notes outstanding	14,437,000
Silver bullion of 1890	6,202,595		
Total	$938,556,000	Total	$938,556,000

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$96,501,863.06
Standard silver dollars	9,796,507.00
Silver certificates	7,002,700.00
Silver bullion	1,610,072.60
United States notes	5,447,069.00
Treasury notes of 1890	48,173.00
National bank notes	10,508,173.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,687,397.31
Fractional currency	170.63
Minor coin	811,257.75
Total	$143,503,392.35
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$155,215,148.43
To credit of disbursing officers	7,563,017.73
Total	$162,778,166.16
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	2,965,134.73
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	3,253,179.87
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	34,450.50
	169,030,931.26
Total	$312,534,323.61
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$15,380,305.90
Outstanding checks and warrants	8,323,332.71
Disbursing officers' balances	54,467,876.44
Post Office Department account	8,253,068.15
Miscellaneous items	1,477,877.11
	87,891,520.31
Available cash balance	$224,642,803.30

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$636,285.45	$19,971,184.85	$195,755,561.57
Internal revenue	648,317.23	15,620,080.95	172,880,316.93
Miscellaneous	29,691.22	1,696,373.26	33,973,010.11
Total receipts	$1,364,273.90	$37,287,639.06	$402,608,888.61
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	530,000.00	9,260,000.00	102,463,464.69
War	570,000.00	6,250,000.00	85,354,862.35
Navy	250,000.00	7,570,000.00	73,692,087.85
Indians	20,000.00	610,000.00	8,073,675.94
Pensions	170,000.00	11,540,000.00	108,175,724.54
Interest	.....	170,000.00	18,079,120.52
Total expenditures	$1,540,000.00	$35,400,000.00	$395,838,935.89
Excess of expenditures over receipts	175,726.10	*$1,887,639.06	*$6,769,952.72
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	908,385.31	20,199,320.30	215,724,597.95
Internal revenue	738,172.15	15,894,586.15	169,282,819.31
Miscellaneous	56,983.50	2,243,753.06	30,988,217.56
Total receipts	$1,703,540.96	$38,337,608.51	$415,995,634.82
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	285,000.00	11,340,000.00	95,028,946.45
War	720,000.00	10,805,000.00	91,172,733.01
Navy	*570,000.00	6,775,000.00	60,129,227.78
Indians	25,000.00	1,035,000.00	10,346,422.99
Pensions	205,000.00	10,025,000.00	105,048,997.10
Interest	.....	420,000.00	22,050,262.58
Total expenditures	$1,805,000.00	$40,400,000.00	$384,676,589.91
Excess of expenditures over receipts	101,459.04	2,062,331.49	*31,319,044.91

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	87,160.00	2,742,630.00	20,743,475.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	80,970.00	2,833,303.00	21,708,147.50
Notes received for current redemption	1,015,913.00	18,658,652.00	181,129,046.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$73,801,833.00	$6,558,683.00	$80,360,516.00
This fiscal year	7,748,437.00	382,156.00	8,130,593.00
This month	834,595.00	4,350.00	838,945.00
This day	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Bonds for Investment
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS.
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, October 31, 1903.

The Undersigned Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C. L. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to sinking fund account, of November 1, 1903, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 1018, 256, 597, 719, 628, 436, 473, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1904, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,

Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK,
Located at 30 East Twenty-third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$392,265.14
Loans on shares	80,281.50
Contracts for the sale of real estate	48,291.11
Real estate	339,870.93
Cash on hand and in bank	10,950.85
Furniture and fixtures	2,349.74
Other resources	5,448.24
Total	$888,460.51

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, installments	$482,706.54
Due shareholders, single-payment shares	104,010.81
Dividends credited to installment stock	156,822.58
Dividends credited to single-payment stock	31,653.23
Borrowed money	60,100.00
Earnings undivided	51,457.30
Other liabilities	1,710.05
Total	$888,460.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
We, JAMES T. WOOD, Vice-President, and ROBERT B. WALDO, Secretary, of the above named Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed) JAMES T. WOOD, Vice-President.
(Signed) ROBERT B. WALDO, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of February, 1904.
[Seal.] (Signed) ALICE L. BLADES, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RAHAIM & MALHAMI.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS RAHAIM and GEORGE MALHAMI, having a place of business at No. 8 Washington Street, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts owing to said partnership are to be received by THOMAS RAHAIM and all demands on said partnership are to be made by said THOMAS RAHAIM, and the said THOMAS RAHAIM to continue the business lately conducted by the said copartnership under the name of RAHAIM & MALHAMI.

THOMAS RAHAIM,
GEORGE MALHAMI.

Dated N. Y., March 1st, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated: Westchester Avenue Extension.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on Friday, the 8th day of April, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter, to determine and report after due hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property as determined by the said Board and described in the report of the said Board made to the Board of Aldermen of said City on or about the 6th day of October, 1903, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1904, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 19th day of February, 1904, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said Board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said Board to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point on the route of the rapid transit railroad described in the "routes and general plan" adopted by the said Board on the 14th day of January, 1897, and the 4th day of February, 1897, which point is on Westchester Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, at or near the intersection of St. Ann's Avenue and Westchester Avenue, and extending westerly along Westchester Avenue (being in addition to the tracks originally provided over and along such portion of Westchester Avenue) to near Third Avenue, and from Westchester Avenue turning southerly into Third Avenue to a point convenient for connection with the railroad of the Manhattan Railway Company over Third Avenue, together with proper connections by necessary and suitable switches, tracks, and otherwise, with the rapid transit railroad aforesaid, at or near the intersection of St. Ann's Avenue and Westchester Avenue aforesaid, and also together with proper connections by necessary and suitable switches, tracks, and otherwise with the said railroad of the Manhattan Railway Company upon Third Avenue.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road as this Board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1904.
Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York. By
A. E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
GEORGE L. RIVES, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.
Offices Broadway and Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00
INTEREST ALLOWED ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK, AND LIBERAL RATES PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,574,850.38
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, March 22d, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st inst.

For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 20th day of April next, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 21st next.

EDWARD D. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.
Detroit, Mich., March 23d, 1904.

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding LAND GRANT bonds of the DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO., on the 6th of April, 1904, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, being the amount of interest thereon for six months ending March 31st, 1904. Transfer books will close 31st inst. and reopen April 7th, 1904. Blank orders may be procured of the Trust Company.

F. E. DRIGGS,
WM. W. HEATON,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
120 Broadway, New York, March 23, 1904.

At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) upon the preferred and the assenting and non-assenting stocks of the company be declared payable April 11th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 28th, 1904, and that the transfer books

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Why not go to Newark? Low rents; cheap power. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

OFFICES at low rents. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

145 2d Av., corner 9th St.; fine large corner store, with basement; Inquire janitor.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 6 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

403-7 East 23d St.—A fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight.

Second floor, new building; 14th St.; steam heat; rent, $50. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent, $13. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 242.—Second floor; seven rooms; improvements; living or light business; elevator; showcase.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

Modern, large 4th loft; passenger and freight elevators; 50x100x75; low rent; all sides light. 207-209 Wooster St.

Will build stable for responsible tenant. Plot 40x100; below 23d St. Particulars from Duross, 155 West 14th.

Offices, Floors, Basement, 239 William Street, Near Chambers.—Handsome new building; extra heavy; elevator, power, steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 33 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c.; Inquire Janitor or Jacob A. King, 596 Broadway.

491-493 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.; FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.; fireproof; elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c. JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

STORE AND BASEMENT ON 3D AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Large plate glass windows; immediate possession; rent $60. 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

CORNER 4TH AV. AND 12TH ST.; entire upper part of building to let at reasonable rent. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

LOFTS.—A LARGE NUMBER AT LOW RENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER; SOME LARGE AND FIREPROOF. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, all sizes and descriptions, 1,000 to 100,000 sq. ft.; in every section within 30 miles of New York; let me know your wants. J. Clifford Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

61 BROADWAY, NEAR RECTOR ST.; FRONT SECOND-FLOOR OFFICE; $2,100, including steam heat, elevators, electric light, &c.; smaller offices at lowest rentals; telephone. Jacob A. King, sole Agent, 596 B'way.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS 353 B'WAY,
29x155 FT., TO RENT AT ONCE. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 BROADWAY.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

596 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST. STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT; ALSO FOURTH LOFT TO LET: 50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST. Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET. Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES, LOFTS, STORES.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 BROADWAY.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92; NEW BUILDING. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
LARGE AND SMALL. RENTS REASONABLE. NEW BUILDINGS. 3 EAST 17TH ST.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS, Sale or lease, City or country. Water front and rail. P. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

241 WATER ST., Near Pearl,
Five stories, 25 feet wide, $2,000.
50 W. 15TH ST., Near 6th Ave.,
Four stories and basement, $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A.—BROADWAY BUILDING
West Side, North of Union Square.
Four-story, with store and basement; 25 feet front; passenger and freight elevator; possession May 1st; rent $11,000 per annum.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.
Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

FOR RENT.
BROADWAY BASEMENT
Below Fulton St.
Suitable for Baths, Billiard Parlor, Bowling, Barber Shop, etc. (9,867)
GEO. R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St.

MAIL and EXPRESS BUILDING, 203 BROADWAY.
Two offices, fronting on Broadway, to let. Immediate possession. Apply Room 805, on premises.

42-44 New St.
Entire Second Floor, 2,000 Sq. Ft.
MODERATE RENT.
Suitable for Brokers, Lawyers, or Corporations.
Building entirely tenanted by members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
For further particulars apply to
IRVING P. LOVEJOY, Agent,
203 Broadway. Phone 6407 Cort.
Or Supt. on Premises.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (50c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

Exquisite dresses made for all occasions; chic and elegant; fancy tailor-made suits, fancy waists, evening cloaks and wraps at reasonable prices. Mme. Caroline, 59 East 125th St.

LAWYERS.

MANHATTAN LAW & COLLECTION CO. Incorporated under the laws of New York. IF YOU NEED A LAWYER ABOUT ANY MATTER LARGE OR SMALL, SEE US. We transact a general law business everywhere. PROMPT, RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT. ADVICE FREE. 220 BROADWAY.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted, trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

Young man who has practiced law for past two years desires mercantile position, where advancement is possible; honest, energetic, good talker. Ambitious, Box 203 Times Office.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Richard Dickson has sold for John D. Creamer a lot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Clinton Avenue, 25 by 100.

H. Kornbluth has sold, in conjunction with Richard H. Jackman, the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story triple flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100, for Jacob Wolf to a client, for investment.

The Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company has sold to a client of Joseph R. Stein 339 and 341 West Forty-ninth Street.

Larkin, Donovan & Co., in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have leased for a term of twenty-one years, with renewals, the property situated at the corners of Third and Willis Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and extending through to and fronting on Bergen Avenue. Plans are drawn for a fire-proof store and office building. The aggregate rental for the first twenty-one years is about $250,000.

Bloodgood, de Saulles & Talbot have leased for the Manhattan Island Corporation to the Pope Manufacturing Company a building to be erected on a plot of ground on Broadway, near Fifty-fifth Street. The lease is for ten years, at an aggregate rental of about $175,000. The Pope Manufacturing Company will use the building when finished as an automobile establishment.

The only offering scheduled to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, is the following:

By Herbert A. Sherman.
Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN THE Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4½%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments. ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern conveniences. M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

28-ft. Wide Tenements
75th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., At $14,500 Each. A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

American Basement Dwelling.
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.——Cor. 81st St.,
Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers, offer for sale or exchange
Choice Investment Properties between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER. Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street Station; all rented and good income; 4% loan. Call, write, or telephone Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV. Chance for Investors or Speculators. Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores, hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents, No. 96 Broadway.

Plot 56x100 for sale; vicinity 3d Av., 51st St.; free and clear. Apply for particulars Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., southwest corner, Room 15.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET. Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each floor; asking $26,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts, for sale or rent everywhere; send particulars of what you want; I have it. J. Clifford Moore, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

5th Avenue Bargain.
$25,000 buys a 25-foot business building; will pay 7%; worth investigation. Louis A. Ripley, 571 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

Five-story triple flat, in the boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents $10,400; all leased; price right and easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bargain.—Twenty-family colored tenement; rental, $2,250; mortgage, $12,000; price, $16,750. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—32-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $10,500, sell for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$15,500 purchases 5-story, 4-family tenement, 532 West 45th; actual rental, $1,800; shows 20 per cent. on investment. Apply premises.

Estate sale, two four-story double flats, 50x80, (First Av., Eighties.) $41,000, free, clear. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenement—Fireproof, very good location; must sell at sacrifice on account ill health; must go to Europe. Health, 20 2d Av.

Speculators—Modern triple flat, (twenties;) rent, $4,500; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner, 9th Ward, leased to responsible tenant, $1,000 annually, 6½ years to run; price $13,000; fine investment. F. A. Curry, 150 Broadway.

West 39th St.—5-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x85x98.9, rents, $2,220; price, $20,000; mtge, $12,000, 5%. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice, 5-story 7-room double flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $31,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant. CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Store and flat property on Madison Av., near 116th St.; price, $32,000; terms easy. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $3,000; price, $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

3D AV., S. W. cor. 56th St. | Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; price reasonable; terms to suit. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Columbus Avenue—Triple flat, no heat, $34,000, worth $38,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Lots 138th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Bargain.—134th St. West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

30-foot double flat, vicinity 110th St., 5th Av., $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice plot, 17th St., near "A," 50x92; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER.
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required. POSSESSION, CORNER STORE IF DESIRED. Also Other Attractive Investments.
ON BROADWAY AMSTERDAM AVE., COLUMBUS AVE., CENTRAL PARK WEST.
In stores, apartment houses and hotels. Lots or other property taken in exchange.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

Dwellings, Possession at Once.
$10,000—Three-story brick; 15 feet.
$11,000—Three-story brick; 18.9 feet.
$12,500—Three-story brownstone; 20 feet.
$12,500—Three-story brownstone; 18.9 feet.
$13,250—Three-story brownstone; 17 feet.
$14,500—Am'can b's'm't; mod.; cost; foreclosure.
$18,000—Three-story extension; two baths; open plumbing; near Central Park.
4-story—West 71st St.; big bargain.
Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING
11-STORY LOFT AND STORES, VICINITY HOUSTON ST.
Fireproof, all improvements. First mortgage, 4%. Pays over 6% net. Equity $350,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear city or country property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; handsome 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington.
113th St., near 5th Av., 18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington, 18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

IN THE 70S, NR. MADISON Ave.
FOR SALE, a very choice, substantially built 18-ft. American basement residence, all improvements. (9,865)
GEO. R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty Street. 1 Madison Av.

A Bargain.—Two tenements; lot 40x80; 15th St., near Avenue B; must be sold at once. W. H. Falconer, 100 Fourth Av., near 12th St.

Bronx.

Vacant Land in Bronx.
Large and small parcels of acreage suitable for sub-division, for institutions, factories, &c., from $1,200 per acre upward. Philip A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
27 lots on Trinity Av., between 156th and 158th Sts.; best location in Bronx for apartment houses; two blocks from rapid transit station and L station and trolley cars. Jacob Kronenburger, 1,353 Boston Road.

SOME CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, TREMONT AND VICINITY.
A fine corner plot, 4 lots; first-class location, about block from Tremont Av. elevated station; great chance for builder. CALLAN, 807 Tremont Av.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted, soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Bronx.—5-story triple flat, 25x38x99.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

74x100 on 3rd Av., $16,000.
50x100 on 158th St., near 3rd, $15,000.
50x100 on 3rd Av., $16,000.
Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-iron Bldg.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

A plot, 25x130, with small dwelling; price $3,500; owner must sell. JOHN R. ROSS, Fordham Square.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 149th St., $21,000 each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rest remain; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

Why Pay Rent?—This 3-family house, $7,800, and you get one floor rent free; rent, $780. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bargains.—1, 2, and 3 family houses, $2,500 up; best locations; for sale, easy terms. C. C. Hottenroth, Third Av., 138th St.

A plot, 75 feet front, near trolley, steam and elevated; ripe for development; price $6,000. John R. Ross, Fordham Square.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, (5-sty.) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx property wanted of all descriptions. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road, 165th St.

$18,500—5-story apartment house, with large store, on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LONG ISLAND.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

OWL'S HEAD, SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE, directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows. For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large house, with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
A. HERBERT & A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Northport Farms were bonanzas last year; one of 30 acres, good buildings, extra good land, possession now, only $2,000. Another, 45 acres, better buildings, $3,750. Poultry plant, well arranged, $1,800; installments. Farm, 180 acres, fine soil, good farm buildings, special price, $6,500 to close estate. Greenlawn, 72 acres, mile front, near station; land rich; nice buildings; $6,500; easy terms. List, 100 places, mailed by Codling, Northport, L. I.

The Grandest Spot on Long Island Sound. Leetes Island, adjoining Sachems Head Yacht Club and Thimble Island. On a wooded point extending 900 feet into Sound. Fine stone and shingle house; stable, &c. A gentleman's place; price $12,000; free and clear. For a New York City dwelling, not over $30,000. A chance for quick action. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
A handsome residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at a reasonable price.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I., Tel. 22A.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE 16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HOME—A HOME ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. HIGHEST GROUND.
12 minutes from the ferry, 5c. fare; two-family house, 5 rooms and bath; all improvements to each floor; $200 down, $15.00 a month, buys one of them. Just built.
POST CARD BRINGS DETAILS.
REALTY & COMMERCIAL CO., 309 Broadway, Room 1,606. Builders.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—BROOKLYN.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000, THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MUST SELL.
PRICE, $9,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.
IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av.; Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge. Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in this House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous, Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath; All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated; Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday, or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

MONEY IN BANK
Takes 16 years to double; place same in the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, doubling immediately. Lots $200; few higher; splendid improvements; park; close 4 car lines; bridges 20 minutes; small monthly payments; titles guaranteed; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity to secure lovely home site. Executor, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; one block from "L" and trolley stations; owner having left the city will sell way below actual cost, or lease, great chance to secure a bargain.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 509 Flatbush Av.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on BERGEN ST., NEAR NOSTRAND AV., at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

WHY PAY RENT
when you can live, rent free, in a beautiful two-family Queen Anne cottage, in Flatbush.
APPLY JOS. N. NEEF, BUILDER, Clarendon Road, Cor. East 29th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 977 Flatbush.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
in the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

GIVEN AWAY.
Three-story and basement, brick, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine condition; Bedford section; price, $4,850. Make offer.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., Near Gates.

$2,300. EASY TERMS.
Very neat detached cottage, near Flatbush Av.; 8 rooms; cold water improvements; can be used for two small families; a very desirable place for plain people.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 Flatbush Av.

Closing Estate.—Massive built 2-story, basement, 20-foot brownstone; 9 rooms, bath; Monroe St., (asphalt,) near Sumner Av.; mortgage $4,500 at 5%; price, $5,700; only $1,200 above mortgage; rare chance. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bergen Beach.—If bought quickly, nothing in Greater New York a better investment; liable to double in a year's time; one plot, corner, 100x100; another 60x100; three direct car routes to Manhattan. Louis Arnold, 846 Fulton St.

FLATBUSH—FOR SALE.
Detached two-family houses; net 15 per cent. on your investment; easy terms; convenient to cars. John Woolley, on premises, 386 Westminster Road, (East 12th St.)

Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, 86th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.—Large new house; 14 rooms, two bathrooms and cellar; stable; fine grounds and garden. A. Montgomery, on premises, or 59 East 9th St., New York City.

$5,500 buys 341 Madison St., 3-story brownstone, high-stoop dwelling; 11 rooms; all improvements; unoccupied; only $500 cash required, $500 yearly until mortgage paid; house open.

Decatur, near Howard Av.—Handsome two-story dwelling, $6,500. Washington Av., near Fulton, three-story, $7,300. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bargain.—93 Clinton Av.; three-story brick; improvements; mortgage to suit. Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE & TO LET—WESTCHESTER.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, sawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

A finely finished house at Mount Vernon for sale; 14 rooms; parquet floors 1st and 2d story; 2 baths, 3 toilets, 6 mantels, open fireplace, steam heat, handsome gas fixtures; high ground; plot 101x140; privet hedges, choice shrubbery, rare trees; price $20,000—$14,000 can remain on mortgage. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

A complete rental and sale list for "City of Homes" now ready. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Big snap; modern 10-room, Chester Hill; tiled bath; fine location; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $16,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

Yonkers.

The Corporation Liquidating Company
offers an attractive investment in an
APARTMENT HOUSE IN YONKERS.
SIZE 44x75x100.
8 Apartments of 7 rooms each
Hardwood finish throughout
Nickel plumbing
La est improvements
THIS IS A BARGAIN FOR A QUICK BUYER
CORPORATION LIQUIDATING CO.,
939 PARK ROW BUILDING, New York City.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.
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Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) *4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ††10:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, *2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, †7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, LEBANON, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.

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Balto.-Washington.*	10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..*	3:55 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24.00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) *4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ††10:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, *2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, †7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, LEBANON, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, §5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Cary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK. —7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M. 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 3:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:18 night week-days. Sundays, 12:18, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
9:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
11:30 *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St. Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, 25.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.35 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*z5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

$15.10 Excursion Rates $19.90

The Beautiful Shenandoah Valley

The Blue Ridge Mountains—The Potomac—Natural Bridge—The Luray Caverns.
A perfect inexpensive Spring or Summer trip. Favorite haunts of Washington and Jefferson. Address any Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office, or Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost.—A small gold link CUFF-BUTTON; small diamond set in one side; letter P engraved on other side. Reward will be paid for return to P., Room 1,141, No. 25 Broad St

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,593 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Gold WATCH, initials "M. W.," last March 14; good reward; no questions asked. Call or answer, 453 Broome St.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. R. V. Graber, 860 8th Av.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. H. Baruch & Son, 16 Av. A. $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York; Benjamin Fox, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

36th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

127th St., 264 West.—Single furnished room to let, with board; terms low; American family.

145th St., 418 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

434 MADISON AVE.
Am now ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter board; third floor suite; telephone; reference.

Bronx Park, 2,760 Decatur Av.—Good board; large rooms; gentlemen preferred; 3 minutes from "L" station; terms, $6.

Madison Ave., 472.—Very pleasant third floor room, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

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12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

21st St., 52 West.—Large room, with private bath; also small one; reference required.

22d St., 34 East.—Finely furnished rooms, en suite; large square or hall rooms; in a strictly first-class house; references.

46th, 109 W.—Handsomely furnished rooms; connecting bath; breakfast; telephone.

36th St., 130 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

58th, 331 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minutes from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

58th St., 131 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, running water; baths adjoining; telephone; block from park.

61st St., 117 East.—Handsomely furnished room in private house, gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone; references.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Artificial Flowers.—Good rose and flower makers; steady work; good pay. Henry K. Motley & Co., 640 Broadway.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require additional experienced salespeople for lace department. Apply Monday morning at Superintendent's office.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced parcel wrappers and messengers. Apply Monday at 8 A. M. at Duffield St. entrance; bring health certificate with you.

Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for silks, velvets, dress goods, linings, domestics, and laces; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their cloak and suit, trimmed and untrimmed millinery, glove and ribbon departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted—At once, first-class operators; waist and sleeve hands; also waist and skirt helpers. Apply at Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, fifth floor.

Wanted.—Koch's require experienced saleslades, trimmed millinery show room, untrimmed hats, flowers and feathers, and ribbons. 474 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be accurate and rapid; have at least two years' practical experience; salary $10 to start. Room 119B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child three years old. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Cashiers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced cashiers; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Young girls for handwork for dressmaking department. E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced shopper for dressmaking department. E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway

Wanted—Girl for general housework; private house. 387 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require experienced inspectors and wrappers; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Males.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, have vacancies for thoroughly experienced silk and dress goods salesman. Apply to Superintendent Monday morning.

Junior Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require junior salesmen for dress goods, silks, and domestics; steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—Salesman, young man of good address, to go with manager to sell to family trade; experience not necessary; salary and commission. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M., 1,694 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Wanted—A man about twenty-seven, to learn our retail business; one with some experience as collector preferred; paid while learning. Apply Monday, 8 to 9 A. M., 3d floor, E. J. Roche, 833 Broadway.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for their dress goods and silk departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted—Salesmen; can work direct from wagon; no experience required; manager will instruct. A. M. Goldsmith, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A young man, residing with parents and having experience in real estate office; bond required. Room 41, 55 Broadway.

Wanted.—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require neat and tidy check boys; bring certificates.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 289 8th Av., near 23d St.

Colored woman wishes washing at home. 201 West 26th St., top floor.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Governess, &c.—As governess or companion by lady of refinement and education; perfect French, German, English, music; good, experienced teacher; accustomed to traveling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 East 36th St.

RACE PROBLEM'S SOLUTION.

Booker T. Washington Says It Is Sympathetic Co-operation.

Booker T. Washington yesterday morning talked to an audience which tested the capacity of Carnegie Hall on the "Results of Negro Education." The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture.

"The South, out of its comparative poverty," said the speaker, "has contributed liberally to the education of the negro, The North has given generously. The question, therefore, as to the value of that education is a proper one. I hold that the education of the negro has been a paying proposition from every standpoint. To begin with, it has paid from a strictly selfish viewpoint.

"There are in South Africa 5,000,000 negroes, and yet the mining and other interests of the country are rapidly deteriorating, because of the scarcity of labor. The South African negro refuses to work. Why? because he has not been lifted up, the horizon of his needs has not been broadened by mental or manual training. His wants are few. He can work one day a week and fill them. He refuses to work more.

"There are 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 negroes in the Southern States who labor six days a week, because by contact with the white man and by the uplifting influences of education their needs have become larger. "Ninety per cent. of the intelligent colored people have made up their minds to encourage their race to remain in the South. It is the most encouraging habitat of the black man. It should be therefore our aim to cultivate the confidence and sympathy of the people by whose side we live. Whosoever seeks to stir up strife between the races is an enemy. We must make up our minds that the problems before us are not to be settled by emigration, extermination, or amalgamation, but by the sympathetic co-operation of the races."

SAYS HE FIRED BLANK SHOTS.

Bullets Found by Police in Walls of His Wife's Room.

John Neuman of 8 Coles Street, Jersey City, who on Saturday night fired four shots from a revolver at his wife and her friend, Mrs. Rose Campbell, at whose home she had taken refuge from her husband's jealousy, made light of the affair when arraigned before Police Captain John Cody yesterday.

"I am an expert marksman," he said, "and could not possibly have failed to kill her if I intended to hurt her. I only wanted to frighten her, and used blank cartridges."

"You are sure about that?" asked Capt. Cody.

"Sure," said Neuman.

"Is that the weapon you used?" asked the Captain, producing a revolver.

"It is," said Neuman.

Capt. Cody then took from the revolver a fifth cartridge and showed that it contained a bullet. The police also found two bullets in the wall of Mrs. Neuman's room in which the first two shots were fired. The other two shots were fired in the hall as Neuman ran down stairs. No bullets could be found in the hall walls.

Call for "Anti-Grab" Mass Meeting.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute yesterday sent out a call for a mass meeting to protest against the "grab" bills now before the Legislature. The meeting will be held in Cooper Union at 8 o'clock this evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Maid.—A lady wishes to place her Italian maid, who speaks Italian, English, and French; is capable and trustworthy; prefers to go abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, 23 West 57th St., on Monday.

Maid.—By a maid; handsome; good packer and seamstress; understands her duties; several years' city reference. S. A., 25 East 11th St.

Stenographer.—Exceptionally brilliant young lady; several years' experience; thorough English education; neat, punctual, and reliable; desires position with corporation or large company where she can have field for advancement; A1 references. Miss Dooner, 80 West 47th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Young lady wants position as stenographer and typewriter; understands bookkeeping; experienced; neat worker; not afraid of work; good references. Miss M. Whritenour, Butler, N. J.; P. O. Box 112.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising, drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Miss F, Box B1185 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and double-entry bookkeeper desires permanent position; experience; age, 17; salary desired, $8. (Miss) J. Singerman, 420 East 118th St.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4021 John.

Stenographer-Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attends strictly to business; references; salary $10. Thorough, Box 184 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearance; references; $10-$12. Mathews, 164 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By bright young woman, 6 years' experience, where neat, accurate work is required; salary, $10. A. P., 514 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.
Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young man, 21, as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; can figure; excellent references; penman. William A. Smith, 75 West 11th St.

Coachman.—Married, disengaged April 1; thoroughly experienced; highest personal recommendation; city or country. Coachman, 3 West 45th St.

Coachman.—28; unmarried; competent, careful driver; measurement chest, 38; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 153 pounds; strictly sober; country, anywhere; references, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—As coachman; single; country preferred; 12 years' personal references. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H. F., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

Executive man. Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

Farmer—Energetic, economical; experienced in field, dairy, poultry, vegetables, machinery; married man; no family; references; wants charge of gentleman's farm. B. R. H., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Stenographer.—Young man (22 years) would like a position as stenographer; has had two years' experience in brokerage and commercial lines; neat worker, and not afraid of hard work; salary moderate. W. M. Kirkpatrick, 147 West 100th St.

Stenographer.—By young man, age 22, with reputable concern; 4 years' experience; credentials exceptional; salary, $15. Ebeling, 258 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Accurate; several years' office experience; neat writer; assist generally; prefer some outside work; start $8. Reliable, Times Office.

Stenographer.—By competent stenographer and office assistant; 5 years' experience; familiar with German. F. B. F., 231 West 16th St., care J. Benn's.

Stenographer.—Experienced stenographer desires position evenings after 7. W. Box 116 Times.

Upholsterer.—Experienced mechanic, with tools, general repairing, carpentering, painting, &c.; go anywhere; references; day, $2.00. Address, all week, to Bellamy's, 478 9th Av.

SAYS HE WILL CHEAT THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Burglar Brusch Has "Infallible" Scheme to Kill Himself.

SORRY HE SLEW POLICEMAN

Had Planned to Murder Suspicious Watchman and Hide His Body in the Bakery Ice Chest.

Michael Brusch, who shot and killed Policeman Hugh J. Enright of the East Fifty-first Street Station on the morning of Sunday, March 20, and seriously wounded Policeman Jacob Bachman of the same station while they were chasing him through East Fifty-fifth Street after he had attempted to commit a burglary at Scheel's bakery at 901 Third Avenue, talked freely of his case in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Brusch tried to kill himself to avoid being captured alive and fired a bullet at his head, inflicting a scalp wound and slightly fracturing his skull.

According to Roundsman Faulkner and Policeman Carroll of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who are guarding the prisoner, and who were instrumental in his capture, Brusch declared that he was sorry he had killed Enright, but wished he had killed Watchman Henry Bechman instead. Bechman is a private watchman employed by storekeepers along Third Avenue from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh Street, and it was he who discovered the burglary and began the chase after Brusch.

"My specialty is getting into places through the cellar," said Brusch, according to the policemen, "and I had planned this burglary some time ahead. I hired a horse and wagon from Pesce, the Italian. About midnight Saturday I went to the bakery to look the ground over. While I was there I saw the watchman eyeing me. Then I went and got a gun, and when I returned it was with the intention of killing Bechman if he interfered with me. I had the job all planned and didn't want him to spoil it. I thought he would follow me into the basement. Had he done so it was my intention to invite him inside, telling him I was employed there, and then to kill him. I planned on putting his body in the ice chest, getting the goods, and making off with them.

"But Bechman did not come down into the basement, and my only thought then was to escape. Had I shot him on the street, it would have spoiled my plans anyway, so I thought it best to make a run for it. When I first fired at Enright I thought he was the watchman. When I found that several policemen were after me, why, then I continued to fire for my own protection. If I'd had a little better start I could have gotten away.

"I've been in this country about sixteen years, and I haven't done a stroke of honest work since I landed. I was always a thief. I operated in New York and Brooklyn, and my specialty was cellars. I did many good jobs in that way.

"I have a mother and brother living in Germany, but I won't tell where.

"You think I'm going to die in the electric chair for this job, but I'm going to fool you. If you want to make a safe bet, just bet all you can scrape up that I won't die in the chair. I've been thinking of a plan to cheat the chair all this week, and I've got it all thought out. Just as soon as they pronounce the death sentence on me, then I will kill myself. You can watch me all you like, but that won't stop me. My plan can't be beaten."

NOT TO MARRY DIVORCEES.

Dr. Houghton Prepares Blanks to be Filled Out by Contracting Parties.

Those seeking hereafter to have their matrimonial knots tied in the Church of the Transfiguration, also known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," are likely to find that task less easy than it has been in the past. The Rev. Dr. Houghton has resolved that there shall be no more misunderstandings, if he can help it, between himself and the brides and bridegrooms who come to him to be married. Accordingly, all such persons will be required, from now on, to fill out satisfactorily a blank form intended to bring out fully all of the facts which a clergyman should know before performing the marriage ceremony. Then the answers must be sworn to by the parties involved.

The new rule also provides that all persons before being married shall read the following definitions from a dictionary:

SPINSTER—An unmarried or single woman.
WIDOW—A woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again.
BACHELOR—A man of any age who has not been married.
WIDOWER—A man who has lost his wife by death and has not married again.

"My purpose," said Dr. Houghton in explanation of his new course, "is to prevent young girls from taking false steps into matrimony and to avoid uniting divorced persons. I have often found it necessary to ask women who said they were widows whether their husbands were dead. Some women seem to think they are widows even if their husbands are alive, because they feel, doubtless, that the husbands are dead so far as they are concerned. I shall insist that brides and bridegrooms under the age, or barely beyond the age, at which they may marry, secure their parents' or guardians' written consent, duly sworn to by a notary, if the parents or guardians cannot be present in person. I intend to make love and right walk hand in hand."

FOUGHT IN AN AMBULANCE.

Surgeon Overpowered Delirious Patient, After Desperate Struggle.

Ambulance Surgeon A. W. Taves took a pneumonia patient, Joseph Tar, twenty-four years of age, of 142 Columbia Street, from Gouverneur to Bellevue Hospital last night, but when they reached there Tar refused to get out of the ambulance and muttered that he wanted to go home.

Dr. Taves started to take him there, but on First Avenue the patient became delirious and attacked him. A desperate struggle ensued. First the doctor was on top and then the patient, the latter shrieking and attracting the attention of the people in the neighborhood, who ran after the ambulance to see what was happening. The physician finally overpowered the man and held him, while the ambulance was driven at full speed back to Bellevue. Here it took six orderlies to manage the patient, who continued his struggles. He fought till he was exhausted, and was very weak when placed in a cot.

BIG CROWDS VIEW FIRE RUINS.

Forty Policemen Required to Keep Them Moving on Lower Broadway.

Crowds such as lower Broadway has not seen in years on a Sunday thronged the sidewalks from the Post Office to the Battery yesterday, attracted by curiosity to view the ruins of the Adams and Morris Express Companies' buildings, which were burned on Saturday.

More than forty policemen drawn from various down-town precincts kept the throngs moving on the east side of Broadway. A dead line was established on the east sidewalk of Trinity Place from Exchange Alley to Rector Street. A score of the big wagons of the company which are usually housed for the night in the ground floor of the extension which fronts on Trinity Place were stored on the west sidewalk. People coming from the Jersey ferries took the middle of the street looking for the removal of the securities and money that were supposed to be stored in the vaults of the buildings.

In the gratification of this expectation they were disappointed, as the employes of the Adams Express Company made no attempt to open the vaults, and they had to be content with watching the transfer of steel strong boxes from the old Wells-Fargo Building, at 63 Broadway, to its new home, at No. 55.

Gangs of laborers, working under the supervision of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the emergency contractor for the Department of Buildings, worked all night shoring up the structure at No. 59.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

IT would be interesting to go into all the reasons that have made Easter the one day in the year that positively demands new things the world over.
Especially NEW HATS.
Don't wait till the Saturday.
Come and look TO-DAY.
$5 Styles,
$3 Qualities,

$1.90

How about Gloves?

CARRIED BODY IN STREETS.

Three Italians Who Had an Uncoffined Dead Man Were Arrested.

Three Italians were arrested at Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City, yesterday, while making an effort, aided by a fourth man, who escaped, to convey the uncoffined body of a man through the frequented streets toward Newtown Creek. The men said they expected to cross the bridge over the creek and convey the body to the house of Antonio Cello, one of the prisoners and the father of the man who had died at 109 Third Street, Greenpoint.

Edward Tuite, Daniel F. Dunn, Patrick McDonough, and William Fletcher, boys living in the neighborhood, noticed the four men with their strange burden, and ran to the police station in Jackson Avenue. They told what they had seen, and a policeman was sent to investigate their story. As the policeman approached one man fled, but the others paused to place the body on the sidewalk and were captured.

In explanation of their conduct, the oldest man said the form was that of his son; that he was drunk, and that they were simply carrying him home. The policeman sent to a near-by drug store to have an ambulance summoned, and Drs. Fry and McKenna, who were in the drug store, walked to where the group was. They said the man had been dead for a considerable time.

The body was removed to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station, and the men said it was that of Savrio Cello, seventeen years old, of 73 Fourth Street, Long Island City. The prisoners gave their names as Vionio Gerarda of 73 Fourth Street, John Konkely of 68 Fourth Street, and Antonio Cello of 109 Third Street, Greenpoint.

At the boarding house 73 Fourth Street the police learned that the younger Cello had been drinking heavily for some time, and had died in the afternoon. They could obtain no explanation as to why it was sought to remove the body to Greenpoint in such a manner.

FOR WEST SIDE POST OFFICE.

Merchants' Association Urging Site Near the Pennsylvania's Terminal.

The Merchants' Association of New York has been active during the last few days in trying to obtain for this city a Post Office site in the vicinity of the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The association's Assistant Secretary, S. C. Mead, who is also Secretary of the Committee on Post Office Sites, spent the greater part of last week in Washington studying the situation, which was summarized yesterday by William F. King, the committee's Chairman.

The committee hopes, Mr. King says, to have a meeting with Representative Douglas and agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-morrow to discuss details concerning the company's offer to sell a site to the Government. He urges that action in the matter should be taken at once, as the company has stated that if the transaction is not closed at the present session of Congress it will be unable to make another similar proposition at the next session.

Mr. King points out that the great increase in the value of real estate in this city will, within a few years, render it almost impossible for the Government to obtain desirable sites at reasonable cost, and that the portion of the city north of Canal Street to Forty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue, is destined to become one of the most important business sections in the city because of the numerous improvements contemplated there.

Inasmuch, Mr. King says, as New York City is the Clearing House of the country for mail matter as well as for banks and other institutions, its postal facilities should be unsurpassed, and that whatever is done to increase these facilities will benefit materially merchants and manufacturers not only in New York, but in all parts of the United States.

SCHOONER'S HARD LUCK TRIP.

Blocks Central Bridge for Twelve Hours, Then Goes Aground Again.

After delaying traffic for twelve hours the big four-masted schooner Charles L. Davenport, which stuck in the mud in the Harlem River while passing through Central Bridge at 6 o'clock Saturday night, preventing the closing of the draw, was floated off at high tide yesterday morning, only to go aground again.

The draw was open all night, and pedestrians were forced to seek a crossing by way of the New York and Northern Railroad Bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, while vehicles were obliged to go south to the Madison Avenue Bridge, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

After being pulled off the mud and the draw closed, the Davenport started down the river in tow of a tug, and had just reached a point off East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street when she went hard and fast upon the black mud near the Bronx shore. She will be floated off this morning and taken to her destination at King's Bridge.

CROWD THREATENS MOTORMAN

Williamsburg Trolley Car Had Crushed a Child's Foot.

A hostile demonstration was made by a crowd of Italians against the motorman of a Marcy Avenue trolley car in Williamsburg yesterday afternoon because the car had run down and seriously injured four-year-old Dominico Giardello of 447 Marcy Avenue. The child was crossing the roadway in front of 438 Marcy Avenue, when the fender of the car struck him and he fell. The car was going down an incline, and before the motorman could stop it the child went under, and a wheel passed over his right foot, crushing it.

News of the accident spread rapidly, and in a few minutes fully a thousand persons, mostly Italians, were gathered around. The motorman, Henry Larsen, tried in vain to explain to them that he was not responsible for the accident. Policeman Bender of the Clymer Street Station sent a hurry call to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance, and the boy was removed to that institution. The motorman was permitted to depart with his car.

How about the collar you have on?

Did you pull and haul to get it buttoned?

Did it button easily and now wobbles awkwardly?

In either case you're probably wearing a regular half size collar when you should have a size between—a quarter-size.

Quarter-size collars in two grades.

25c. each or two for 25c.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FURNITURE

Dressers & Chiffoniers

MAHOGANY, BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK.
Latest designs, All highly finished, Actually worth $30.00,
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Brass Beds

A CHOICE VARIETY OF DESIGNS, REGULAR VALUE $35.00.
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A 2-INCH POST BED, Extra heavy rods and mounts throughout. Worth $45.00.
AT $30.00

TWIN BRASS BEDS from $15.00 Each
IRON BEDS AND BEDDING.
AT CORRESPONDINGLY REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

POLICEMAN'S ASSAILANT DEAD.

Gilligan Fired at Mob Which Was Bent on Rescuing His Prisoner.

Policeman John Gilligan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who late Saturday night fought thirty men who attempted to wrest from him John Whiston, whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct, told a graphic story in the West Side Court yesterday morning of the fight and explained how it was that he had been compelled to fire into the crowd. He wounded James Melaney, who died in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning. The Magistrate held Gilligan on a charge of homicide and paroled him in the custody of his precinct commander, Capt. Hayes.

Whiston was arraigned in the same court, and when called to the stand waived examination. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

"It was a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night," said Gilligan, "when about half a dozen intoxicated men were turned out of the saloon at Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue. In the crowd were Melaney and Whiston. Whiston soon became very boisterous, and after I had cautioned him, I decided to take him to the station house.

"No sooner did I place Whiston under arrest than the whole mob was upon me. Several of them grabbed for my night stick, and it was wrested from me, the man who got it being Whiston.

"In a little while I had been beaten to the wall, with the mob on top of me, beating me with sticks, rocks, &c. My helmet was battered to pieces and my clothes were torn in several places, while my face and head were bleeding and I was bruised all over the body. I yelled to the crowd that I would be compelled to shoot unless the fight ended right away. I had been beaten to my knees, and, although the mob was still upon me, I made a desperate attempt and managed to get to my feet. Then I saw one of the men coming at me with a shovel, and I did not hesitate any longer. I pulled my pistol and fired just as the reserves under Roundsman Brady came up."

At the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday it was said that Gilligan was one of the most reliable men in the command. He has been on the force eight years, and was born within a block of the place where the fight occurred.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
3½ Hours of Continuous Thrilling Performances. Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,
Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap.
Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act.
A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.
Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and 1.50 (Madison Avenue side). Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT, 117TH PERFORMANCE, Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2.
6th MONTH—XTRA MAT. WED., April 6
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S and great cast. SAM BERNARD

New Lyceum WEST 45TH ST. & B'way. At. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE { LAST WEEK THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
Next week Chas. Hawtrey in Saucy Sally.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
Edith Wynne Matthison as Kate Hardcastle. Ben Greet as.....Tony Lumpkin
LENTEN MATS. TUES. & THURS. EVERYMAN

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER { In MAN PROPOSES, Preceded by FREDERIC LEMAITRE.
Next week Ethel Barrymore in Cousin Kate

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
TO-NIGHT 1015T TIME. SOUVENIRS
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. GARRICK THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON { MERELY MARY ANN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. with WM. H. THOMPSON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat.
KATHERINE KENNEDY { In Elwyn A. Barron's Play. THE RULING POWER
Next week ELEANOR ROBSON.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way.
OPENING PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT.
CURTAIN UP PRECISELY AT 8.
FOR A BRIEF SEASON, ELABORATE REVIVAL OF
THE TWO ORPHANS
With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Mail Orders Received When Accompanied by Remittance. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
The much-talked-of laughing hit.
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Last Matinee Sat. at 2.
Special Matinee To-morrow, 2 sharp.
Forbes Gertrude Gertrude in
ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET
Last Week. Engagement Ends April Second.
Next Monday, April 4th,
Tickets on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.,
WRIGHT LORIMER in
THE SHEPHERD KING

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:15.
Alan Dale said: "It is clever and good." HENRY W. SAVAGE offers RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the New Comic Opera, THE YANKEE CONSUL.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN 157th & 164th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

ELMENDORF LECTURES
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Farewell Lecture TO-MORROW (Tues.) and also at 3:30 P. M.,
"Through Palestine on Horseback."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., n'r 7th Av. Mr. Richard.
MANSFIELD
To-night, IVAN THE TERRIBLE.
Tues. Evg. & Sat. Mat., OLD HEIDELBERG.
Wed. Evg., A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Thurs. & Sat. Evgs., BEAU BRUMMEL.
Fri., DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
MATINEE CYCLE of "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN," April 18, 20, 22, 25. "PARSIFAL" Matinee, April 23, at 11:30. Seats now on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., Bonn & Christians in the great military play, "Zapfenstreich," (TATTOO.)

MATINEE DAILY RESD ORCH 25¢ HURTIG & SEAMON'S W. 125th St. HALLOWAY TRIO, KEOGH & BALLARD, Five Nosses, Avery & Hart.

MAJESTIC Evenings at 8 Sharp.
WIZARD of OZ Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
with MONTGOMERY and STONE.
14 New Musical Numbers.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, W. 44 St. Ev. 8:30 CANDIDA
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
Note.—No performance on Good Friday night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. A Chinese Honeymoon.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.
Next Week—WM. H. CRANE in David Harum.

PRINCESS THE CENTURY PLAYERS
TO-NIGHT—ROSMERSHOLM.
Commencing Thurs., The Battle of the Butterflies

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. Ladies' Mat. Daily.
Rousby's "IN PARIS," The 4 Nichtons, Edouin & Edwards, Stuart Barnes, Norah Bayes, Shean & Warren, others.

BELASCO THEATRE. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
CROSMAN Xtr. Mat. Ap. 7. Henrietta in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

AMERICAN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed., 25c & 50c.
FLORENCE BINDLEY
in A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 42 St., Bwy. & 7 Av. 25,50,75,1.00. Daily Mts. 25,50. Marshall P. Wilder, Adgie, Paul Spadoni, Genaro & Bailey, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
-THE VIRGINIAN-

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Matinee Every Day, 25c. TURNED UP.

GRAND MR. THOMAS E. SHEA To-night. "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde."

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Free attractions POWELL, 3 and 4.

NEW Star Lex. Av. 107th St. Matinee To-day. JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR FOXY GRANDPA.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. IN THE Shadow OF THE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds east.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,921. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEETING ATTACKS GRAB LEGISLATORS

Gen. Woodford Says Bills Menace His Party's Power.

CROWD CHEERS FOR COLER

Tells Gathering at Cooper Union of the Peril of the Water Measure and Up-State Domination.

At the invitation of the People's Institute, Cooper Union was filled to the doors last night by a mass meeting that denounced separately and emphatically those measures now before the State Legislature whose peculiar features in regard to franchises and other privileges have earned for them the name of "grab bills."

Bird S. Coler was the "Ramapo grab" specialist. He got an ovation, punctuated with shouts for "our next Governor" even before the crowd knew what he was going to speak about. When he did speak, the last on the programme, the audience was disappointed because he stuck so closely to his subject. He did, however, attack Gov. Odell and praise Mayor McClellan.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-United States Minister to Spain, got an enthusiastic reception, although he lectured the audience on its extremist tendencies. The Chairman, in explaining the methods of certain legislators, asked: "What shall we do with them?" "Lynch 'em!" somebody shouted, and the audience cheered. That gave Gen. Woodford his cue. His declaration that both the Legislature and the corporations were exceeding their rights was enthusiastically cheered. He confessed that he was a Republican and a corporation lawyer.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I want to say to you frankly that I fear there is growing up in our community a controversy between the corporation and the citizen which, unless it shall be arrested, or guided by great wisdom on both sides, is likely some day to breed very serious, and even dangerous, results.

"The corporation is an absolute necessity to-day, as much so as the electric light, the railway, and the bank; but unless the men who have charge of corporate interests are very mindful of the great power they wield and of the jealous disposition with which the people regard them, there is danger that the corporation may suffer to the detriment of the people; and, on the other hand, my fellow-citizens—and I want to say it very plainly—there is great danger that you may come to think unwisely and unjustly of corporations and corporate necessities, and may substitute passion for reason. As was suggested by the voice heard in this hall a few minutes ago, when one of your number cried out 'Lynch him!' the people of this city and State and Nation may forget the restraint of law and yield to the mad, sad, bad impulse of physical violence to redress wrongs." [Applause.]

Gen. Woodford told the audience that he was a member of the commission that drafted the Greater New York charter, and that, by way of a compromise, there was put into the charter a provision that all corporate franchises to be granted after the passage of the charter should extend for a period of only twenty-five years—at the expiration of which the people might determine whether the franchises should be renewed.

"That charter is to-day," he said, "not exactly in legal terms, but in all others, a contract between the city on the one side, the State on the other, and the corporations as a third party. The State of New York has no moral right—whatever may be its legal right—to take from the people of New York City that right and that authority over the franchises of the City of New York which are vested in this city by the terms of that charter. [Loud applause.]

"No corporation has a moral right to go to the Legislature and ask for a change of those conditions. [Applause.] No Legislature has the right to take from us, the people of the City of New York, that control over those franchises which the charter vests in us. [Applause.]

"Now, gentlemen, I will admit something worse about myself. I am not merely a lawyer; I am not merely a corporation lawyer, but I am a Republican solicitous for the continued supremacy of my party in State and in Nation, but as a Republican I recognize this: This is a Government by parties, and while a party has no soul that can be damned hereafter, and no physical body that can be incarcerated to-day, the people, by their ballots, can hold parties to their full responsibility. When the Republicans go wrong, we can beat them and put in Democrats, and when Democrats go wrong, we can beat them and put in Republicans. [Applause.]

"I frankly recognize the fact that if the Republican Legislature shall pass the obnoxious bills before us to-night and the Republican Governor shall sign them, the people of the City of New York will hold the Republican Governor responsible at the next election. [Applause.] And that is why I have the utmost confidence that, should these bills pass the Legislature and pass the scrutiny of the Democratic Mayor of this city and come to the Governor, the Republican Governor will be true to the State of New York and will see to it that they do not become a law."

James S. Lehmaier devoted himself to the six bills introduced by Assemblyman Bedell and Senator Wilcox favoring New York City street railroad interests; Judge Julius Henry Cohen took up the bill amending the charter of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, and J. Aspinwall Hodge attacked the Remsen bill extending the East River Gas Company's charter. Resolutions were passed condemning the bills.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith presided, and the audience manifested its anti-Republicanism so strongly when ex-Assistant Attorney General Coleman hoped that "the Republican Party would maintain its reputation for fair dealing," that Prof. Smith had to rap several times for order. Opening the meeting, he said:

"Crises of great moment have arisen in our history, when civil war threatened or municipal honor was in peril, but none of vaster significance, deeper reaching, than the one we confront to-day. For the question is not whether certain bills shall pass our State Legislature or not; that is but

Continued on Page 3.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Altai, from Savanilla March 15, to the Hamburg-American Line, with passengers, mails, and merchandise. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:22 o'clock this morning.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES RUMOR.

Apparently No Truth in Report That Domicile in Cuba Is Sought.

HAVANA, March 28.—A rumor which has been circulated in the United States that the Northern Securities Company would attempt to domicile itself in Cuba came as a surprise to President Palma.

The President informed The Associated Press to-day that he had no knowledge, written, verbal, or otherwise, that such an effort would be made.

It does not appear that there is anybody in Havana on such an errand, though, according to the rumors which have reached here, Levi P. Morton, D. A. Smith, Sir William Van Horne, and attorneys representing J. J. Hill and J. D. Rockefeller are in Havana pressing President Palma to permit the Northern Securities to domicile itself here.

Messrs. Morton and Smith and T. F. Ryan came to Cuba with Sir William and dined with the President last week, after which they proceeded to Santiago. The Securities Company was not mentioned at the dinner.

STAGE FIRE QUICKLY PUT OUT.

Magician Was Freezing Ice Cream in Hurtig & Seamon's—Women Kept Cool.

While a magician was freezing ice cream over an alcohol lamp upon the stage of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, at the matinée yesterday afternoon, the covering of the table upon which the somewhat novel experiment was being conducted caught fire, and the flames spread to a rug beneath the table.

At first the audience thought the blaze was part of the show, but as the fire spread several women left their seats and started for the door. Stage Manager Joseph Gensell lowered the asbestos curtain, and the ushers reassured the audience. There was nothing like a panic, and before half a dozen people had left the house quiet was restored.

The asbestos curtain was raised when the scare had subsided to show the flames still crackling away in the rug, while Mr. Gensell and Fireman Thomas Goss of Engine 51, who is detailed at the hall, stood near by with hand fire extinguishers.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Gensell, "we want to show you how easy it is to extinguish a small blaze like this."

The chemical spray from the extinguishers was turned on the flames, which were out in a second.

"Now, you see," said Mr. Gensell, "how simple it is to handle a fire when everybody keeps cool. If you had rushed out of the hall you might have been injured, and that would have been very unnecessary."

The magician did not reappear when the performance was resumed. He had taken his departure, carrying with him a few cans of liquid air.

"STAG" DEN AT IDLE HOUR.

W. K. Vanderbilt Grieved to Find Young Men Driven to Coachmen's Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKDALE, L. I., March 28.—Carloads of materials for the new buildings on W. K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour arrived at Oakdale Station on Saturday. Among the Idle Hour improvements will be the building of a young men's den, to be attached to the Idle Hour mansion for the exclusive use of the "boys," who are always found among the invited guests at all the Idle Hour social functions.

This addition to the mansion was decided upon by Mr. Vanderbilt on the occasion of his last big party, when in the midst of the evening's social festivities all the young men of the party were suddenly missing, and anxious inquiries were made by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and others for the missing ones, and finally searching parties were dispatched to scour the place for the lost "boys." The party of runaways was found in the coachmen's building, where they were having a regular good time, unrestricted in their mode of enjoyment, governed only by stag-party regulations.

It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt was greatly grieved that any of his guests were obliged to retreat from his hospitable mansion to a barn to find real enjoyment, and then and there planned the young men's den, which, in point of exterior architecture, is intended to be as imposing as any other section of the mansion, and will have interior furnishings and equipments in every way pleasing to young men guests.

HILL DEFEAT IN BINGHAMTON.

His Adherents Assert That It Means a Hearst Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 28.—The result of the Democratic caucuses in the towns was a sweeping victory for uninstructed delegates. The members of the Hill faction declare that this means a Hearst delegation, as they urged instructions for Parker for the moral effect it would have on other counties, and this was refused.

The uninstructed delegates, however, claim they will support Parker in the convention, although not pledged to him. The uninstructed carried twelve out of fourteen towns in the county.

LYONS, N. Y., March 28.—At the Wayne County Democratic District Convention at Newark to-day resolutions were passed directing the delegates to vote as a unit for the nomination for President of Judge Alton B. Parker and favoring Charles A. Lux of Clyde to succeed himself as Committeeman for the Forty-second District.

WINTER GRAPPLES WITH SPRING

Breaks Sunday Truce in Effort to Check Vernal Season's Advance.

Spring and Winter do not seem able to effect a weather compromise except on Sundays, the last two being all that could be desired in the way of outing sunshine

On week days, however, it appears to be one constant battle between the seasons. One moment it is rain, the next sunshine, then sleet, and yesterday New York broke her own record for miscellaneous samples of weather in a heavy snow shower, with the sun shining all the time. Both Winter and Spring were victors, according to appearances, but chilly mortals had the consolation of knowing that in the ordinary course of things Spring will, soon issue triumphant from the contest.

Atlantic City at Easter Time
is a very attractive resort and grows in popularity every year. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through trains from New York to Atlantic City, leaving West 23d Street 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, and 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily, dining car Sunday.—Adv.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

LAWSON SAYS ROGERS KEPT HIS MILLION

Didn't Get Reward for Not Opposing Gas Deal.

HE GOT BLACKBALLED, TOO

Declares He and H. H. Rogers Made Deals Involving $100,000,000 Without Writing — One Profit of $46,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—The sensation of the day in the gas hearing was the testimony of Thomas W. Lawson to the effect that Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company had received stock of the New England Gas and Coke Company representing a par value of $1,000,000, which W. L. Elkins and others of the New England Gas and Coke people expected was going to Lawson, but which he says he never received.

Out of this transaction, Mr. Lawson testified, sprung the effort of Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co. to have him blackballed by the Eastern Yacht Club, where his name was presented for membership. The testimony was brought out in this way:

Sherman Whipple, attorney for Receiver Pepper, asked Mr. Lawson if he had ever had an interest in the New England Gas and Coke Company, and Mr. Lawson replied:

"Only as I would buy and sell stock for myself or others, but I had no personal interest with the parties involved."

Asked if he had any conversation with Mr. Rogers about the million dollars of New England Gas and Coke Company stock which it was said Mr. Lawson received, the latter replied:

"In 1900 Mr. Rogers said to me, 'You have done good work in selling that block of New England Gas and Coke.' In 1901 I said to Mr. Rogers, 'Billy Elkins tells me that you took from the New England Gas and Coke Company a million dollars of New England Gas and Coke stock and agreed that it was to be paid to me, and that in consideration of that being paid to me I should withdraw my opposition to them.

"'He also tells me that he was one of a committee of three, consisting of Henry M. Whitney, Roger Pruyn, and himself, who were appointed by the Board of Directors to pay you that $1,000,000 of stock for me and they paid it to you.' Mr. Rogers said that this could not be.

"I said: 'Billy Elkins came to me at the Horse Show and said that he was surprised, after I had received $1,000,000 from them, that I should still be before the Legislature opposing them.' I said to Billy Elkins that he lied as I had never received a dollar from the New England Gas and Coke Company in any form.

"I told Mr. Rogers that Mr. Elkins then asked for a conference, and we had a long conference at New London. He asked me to put the statement in writing, and I did.

"He then said: 'I don't see how it is possible. I was one of the committee of three to pass that stock to you.' I said that I had never heard of it.

"He said: 'You have sold it.' I said: 'Yes, I find I have sold it, but it was Mr. Rogers's stock, and not mine.'

"I said to Mr. Rogers: 'You not only took the stock from the New England Gas and Coke Company to give to me, but you employed me to sell it, so that I might be on record in every way as having sold it.' Mr. Rogers said: 'It is not so.'

"I told Mr. Rogers that I had asked Mr. Elkins how, if he was on the committee of three, that he could have seen a report from Mr. Rogers that the stock had been turned over to me. He said that Mr. Whitney had been made a sub-committee of one to turn over the stock, and that he had turned it over to Hugh J. Grant.

"'Now Mr. Elkins asks me,' I said to Mr. Rogers, 'to approve of the consolidation they are getting under way.' Mr. Rogers replied: 'That is ancient history, and it is something we had better not talk about any more now. If any transaction of that kind took place it was one that I thought was necessary. It was not done to injure you or place you in any false position. We had better not say anything about it, and you had better turn in on the consolidation.'

"This particular conference was at Mr. Rogers's house. Afterward I said to him that I had talked with Mr. Elkins and had told him that he had better go and see C. D. Burrage, and talk it over with him; that I was sick of the whole transaction, and whatever Rogers and the others interested decided to do he could talk to me about later."

Mr. Lawson then told of a conversation with Mr. Rogers in which he said Mr. Whitney had told Mr. Winsor that he (Mr. Whitney) had passed over to Mr. Lawson the Coke stock. Mr. Lawson told Mr. Rogers that he had found out that Mr. Winsor supposed he was right, and that in thinking so had gone about with a paper inducing men to blackball Mr. Lawson as a member of the Eastern Yacht Club.

Mr. Lawson said he had thought Mr. Winsor was doing this maliciously, but had since found out that Mr. Winsor thought he was acting on good grounds, and that he believed Mr. Lawson had received $1,000,000 New England Gas and Coke to refrain from opposition.

Mr. Lawson gave in detail an account of arrangements which he said Mr. Rogers had made for admitting Kidder, Peabody & Co. to a partnership with Mr. Rogers and himself in a copper company. This was the transaction to which Mr. Lawson referred last week in accounting for $75,000 from Mr. Rogers. This readjustment of the partnership between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lawson involved the distribution of profits aggregating between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. Counsel asked:

"During the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 on what terms were you with Mr. Rogers?" To this Mr. Lawson answered:

"For nine years we have been continuously on very intimate terms. Business transactions aggregating over $100,000,000 had been carried on without any writing having passed between us concerning them. We had one deal which netted more than $46,000,000 profit, concerning which no writing ever passed between us."

This completed the direct examination of Mr. Lawson. The cross-examination by Mr. Hemenway, counsel for Mr. Rogers, began with a series of sharp questions and answers:

"There is but one Thomas W. Lawson?" asked Mr. Hemenway.

"There may be forty," was the reply.

"There is but one 'the' Thomas W. Lawson, is there?"

"I don't know 'the' Thomas W. Lawson; I know 'a' Thomas W. Lawson. He is a pretty small sort of a chap."

"Yes, I agree with you."

"So do I, but there are others."

Mr. Hemenway then asked if Mr. Rogers told Mr. Lawson that he was to get $1,000,000. Mr. Lawson said Mr. Rogers did not, but said that he (Lawson) was to get 10 per cent. of the profits of the combination, which would be as good as the proposition for $1,000,000.

Counsel for Kidder, Peabody & Co. asked a number of questions concerning Mr. Lawson's statement that Kidder, Peabody & Co. had been asked to effect a combination of copper interests in which he and Mr. Rogers were interested.

Mr. Lawson said the proposed consolidation was never carried out, and added: "We lost $1,500,000 on the transaction by having one of the parties dump a lot of stock on us at $100 a share when it was selling on the Street for $48 or $49 a share."

Guaranteed of Uniform Quality,
Usher's Special Reserve White Label Scotch.—Adv.

CORONER HOLDS UP A TRAIN.

Yonkers Express Had Killed a Man and He Wanted to Make Arrests.

Coroner William O'Gorman, Jr., distinguished himself last evening by holding up a train.

Joseph Mobile, thirty-five years old, of 465 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, had been run over by the Yonkers express at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the Harlem River and instantly killed. Coroner O'Gorman drove to the scene and made inquiries about the train. The station agent at High Bridge told him that it went directly to Yonkers, and after a wait of only a few minutes returned to the city.

"All right," said the Coroner. "We'll get the crew of the train when they come back."

"But the train doesn't stop here," said the agent, "you'll have to go to the Grand Central Station."

"Not if I know it," said O'Gorman, "you set the danger signals."

The agent replied that he was not permitted to do so, but the Coroner threatened to set them himself, so the agent complied with his wish. And when the train returned it stopped. The Coroner jumped into the cab and arrested William McDonald, the engineer, and F. X. Miller, the fireman. The train was half filled with people anxious to get into the city. One of them said he was an attorney for the railroad company, and gave his name as Faeling. He promised to surrender the crew when they were wanted, and Coroner O'Gorman paroled the men in his custody.

GATES PLANS RICE TRUST.

A $1,500,000 Company Projected for Texas and Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 28.—John W. Gates and other capitalists are forming a Rice Trust to control the product of Texas and Louisiana. On March 31, a meeting is to be held in Houston to promote the combination. The Texas Committee has sent circulars asking all rice owners, canal owners, and handlers of rice to attend the meeting. A paragraph in the circular says:

"If we succeed in raising the price of rice one-quarter cent per pound we will have more than paid our subscription the first year."

The circular contains a proposal submitted by John W. Gates to organize the "National Rice Association of America," capitalization $1,500,000. Mr. Gates offers to put up $750,000 if the mill men of Texas and Louisiana will subscribe an equal amount.

CANNOT BE RHODES SCHOLARS.

Conditions Bar Nearly All Marylanders Who Intended to Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—President Remsen of Johns Hopkins University to-day received a letter from Dr. George Parkin, representing the Trustees of the estate of Cecil Rhodes, asking the number of candidates at the examination for the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford University, to be held here on April 13.

President Remsen expressed himself as greatly disappointed at the conditions governing the examination. Candidates for scholarships must be unmarried and not under nineteen or over twenty-five years old. Only students who have completed second year work at some recognized degree-giving institution during the year of election are eligible.

About twenty-six young men in Maryland signified their intention of taking the examination, but President Remsen says these provisions bar all except two or three.

TOWN SPLIT OVER COW CASE.

Jury List Exhausted by Four Trials and Lifelong Friendships Ruptured.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 28.—A cow case has exhausted the jury list, and the residents of the town of Greenville are much excited thereby. Brother is against brother, and father against son in heated discussions which rival those incidental to a Presidential election. And all this because of a suit for $100 damages and the possession of a cow, brought by John Curren against Edward Forshee.

The case has been tried four times, and each time resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The interest and excitement of the principals and their friends has been intensified by each trial, until now it is believed it will be impossible to secure local jurors to agree on a verdict. The expense of the trials far exceeds the value of the cow.

The people of the town are about evenly divided in discussing the merits of the case, and lifelong friendships are being fractured right and left, as the neighbors take opposite sides. The list of jurors has been nearly exhausted, but if enough can be found to serve the fifth trial will take place on April 28.

PRINCESS'S STOLEN NECKLACE.

Belgian Fraudulently Obtained Alice de Bourbon's Property.

PARIS, March 29.—The Petit Temps prints an interview which Prince Jaime, brother of Princess Alice de Bourbon, gave the Warsaw Courier on the subject of the historical necklace, valued at $160,000, of which the Princess is reported to have been robbed.

According to this interview the necklace was fraudulently obtained on March 11 from a Paris jeweler, to whom it had been intrusted for repairs. The person who obtained the necklace is a Belgian, who acted as an intermediary between the Princess and the jeweler and who persuaded the latter, by showing correspondence, that he had authority to receive it.

It is believed that the Belgian, who disappeared, passed the necklace to persons in England.

TOURIST MANAGER ARRESTED.

Raymond Representative at Pittsburg Charged with Embezzling Company's Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—T. Chalmers Johnston, local manager of the Raymond Whitcomb Company, tourist and steamship agents, was arrested to-day at the instance of Archibald MacGregor, the Secretary, on a charge of embezzling the company's money.

Johnston, who has been in the employ of the company for the past thirteen years, is alleged to have collected $2,250 from Jane and Mathilda Smith, and $1,800 from J. R. Reed for tours abroad, and $194.50 from J. J. McCormick steamship agent, for tickets to Cuba. These sums he failed to account for to the company.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

BURTON IS GUILTY; WILL FIGHT VERDICT

Kansas Senator Convicted of Felony on Five Counts.

MAY GET 10 YEARS IN JAIL

Tried to Stop Government Proceedings Against Rialto Company—Senate to Delay Action—Bristow May Succeed Him.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Joseph R. Burton, senior United States Senator from Kansas, was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court to-day of having accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis before the Post Office Department. The jury deliberated forty-one hours before arriving at an agreement.

The maximum penalty that could be imposed upon Senator Burton for his conviction on five counts is a fine of $50,000 and imprisonment for ten years.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by counsel for the Senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court either in person or by proxy from day to day until the court has heard the arguments for a new trial.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement in the jury. The jury was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause for the long delay. He was told that eleven jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of his failing to agree with the majority of the jurors, and a precedent was quoted showing that the majority of the jurors should decide the case before them and a verdict be rendered accordingly.

The jury was then told to go back and roll its vote once more. Soon afterward the jury reported again, bringing in a verdict, but Judge Adams found that the third count in the indictment had not been considered, and again he sent the jury back to consider the case without having announced the verdict returned.

The third time the jury entered the courtroom the result of its deliberations was announced, and United States Senator Burton stood convicted on the charges brought against him in the indictment.

When word was received by the court that the jury had agreed, and was ready with the verdict, Senator Burton had gone to the Southern Hotel. A Marshal was sent to notify him to appear in court, and the Senator came into the courtroom half an hour later. The long delay caused a rumor to spread that he had collapsed.

Few people were in the courtroom when Senator Burton entered. He took his seat by the side of his attorney, and looked at the jurors closely as they entered.

When Judge Adams had looked at the verdict and found that the jury had made no disposition of the third count, the foreman said the jury had agreed as to that, and the Judge instructed the jurors to retire and include their findings as to count three in the written verdict.

During the fifteen minutes the jury was out not a word was spoken in the courtroom. A funeral service could not have been more solemn. None of Senator Burton's friends was present at this time, and the Senator sat immovable, looking neither to the right nor the left. When the jury returned again to the courtroom their verdict was:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty on Counts 1, 2, 6, 8, and 9 in the indictment and not guilty on Count 3."

There was no perceptible change in Senator Burton's countenance when the verdict was read. Judge Krum, his counsel, asked to have the jury polled. Each answered that the verdict was his own. Judge Krum forthwith presented a motion for a new trial and the court stated that the bond of $5,000 was entirely sufficient. The court did not pass sentence.

Court having adjourned, Senator Burton calmly lighted a cigar, and, turning to his attorneys, began a conversation in a low tone. He appeared entirely composed. If to-day's verdict is sustained Senator Burton will lose his seat in the Senate and forever be prohibited from holding any office of public trust. Each count constitutes a separate offense and Senator Burton could receive a penitentiary sentence of two years or a ten-thousand-dollar fine on each count. His conviction is the first under this section of the statute, which was enacted by Congress in 1864.

Senator Burton was indicted in January last. Although, as a member of Congress, he could not be arrested until after that body adjourned, he voluntarily surrendered himself to the prosecuting authorities. He still had two years to serve in the Senate.

Senator Burton's recourse is an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which is the final arbiter in his case.

Senator Burton went directly from the courtroom to his hotel after the verdict was rendered. He spent some time in the lobby, talking with friends. When asked if he had anything to say concerning the verdict, he said: "I refer all inquiries to my attorneys. I have nothing to say."

The evidence adduced against Senator Burton may be summarized as follows:

In November, 1903, he accepted a proposal to become general counsel of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, a concern whose operations at the time were under the scrutiny of the Post Office Department. Burton demanded $2,500 for his services, but he was satisfied to be paid in monthly installments of $500 each.

Soon after his employment it developed that the Federal Grand Jury was investigating the Brooks Brokerage Company, with which Major Hugh C. Dennis, President of the Rialto Company, had been associated. Numerous letters written by Burton showed that the Senator was using his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company.

The Senator submitted regular reports to the Rialto people, telling them how matters were progressing at Washington, advising them of complaints filed at the Post Office

Continued on Page 2.

MILTON MS. COMING HERE.

American Has Purchased the Printer's Copy of "Paradise Lost."

LONDON, March 29.—It is announced that the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which was offered for sale at public auction on Jan. 25, but which was withdrawn because the reserve price of £5,000 was not offered, has now been sold to an American collector, whose name and the amount paid are not disclosed.

The Daily Telegraph editorially expresses regret that the heirloom was not preserved for the British nation, and says:

"Let us be thankful that Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral are not portable, for otherwise they would be purchased by an American millionaire."

BRIDEGROOM COUNT MISSING.

Money and Valuables of the Bride Have Also Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., March 28.—Count Max von Buelow disappeared last night, and it is thought he will not return. Since his marriage nine days ago to Mrs. Christina Pflaummer, the wealthy widow of a money lender, he has received from his wife clothes and valuables and money aggregating, it is said, several thousand dollars.

The Count has spent most of his time since the wedding carousing and spending his wife's money freely. It is thought that he is now on his way to Germany. The Countess has notified the police of her husband's disappearance.

MONEY GONE, OLD COUPLE DIE.

J. B. Altman and Wife Commit Suicide in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—About to be evicted from the house where they had lived for seven years, and with poverty already upon them, John B. Altman and wife, Julianna, took morphine Sunday night and lay down to die, with gas jets turned on.

They were found dead in bed at their home, 4246 Shaw Avenue, this morning by officers, who went to the house in response to a letter from Mr. Altman to Attorney Louis Mayer, telling of his intention to commit suicide.

Altman at one time was worth $500,000, made by speculation in New York, but this fortune had vanished through unfortunate speculations and indorsing notes of friends.

WALKS MILE ON BROKEN LEG.

Then Hartford Man Rides Ten Miles on a Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 28.—With his right leg broken below the knee as the result of a fall in the woods near Glastonbury, yesterday, Andrew Berkeley of Hartford managed, with the aid of two sticks, to hobble over a mile to the street car line and board a car for Hartford.

He rode ten miles and did not complain of his suffering to any one. When he hobbled off the car a policeman noticed that Berkeley traveled with difficulty, but even then he did not complain. The policeman summoned an ambulance from the Hartford Hospital. Berkeley had intended to take another car for his home not far away.

SETTLES SUIT OF WOMAN.

Franklin Pierce Ends Miss Chatterton's $75,000 Action Out of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon judgment was awarded the plaintiff in the breach of promise suit brought by Jessie Chatterton against Franklin Pierce of Springfield. Miss Chatterton sued for $75,000 damages. The case was settled out of court, and no statement was made as to the amount agreed upon.

The defendant is widely known in Springfield, being President of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company. Formerly he was President of the Springfield Breweries Company. He is about fifty-three years old, and lives at 40 Temple Street, in that city.

Miss Chatterton is the daughter of a train dispatcher at New Haven, and is about thirty-five years old.

AWOKE HEIR TO A MILLION.

H. A. Bolles Dies—His Roommate Claims His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—After an acquaintance of fifteen years, J. Wesley Sargeant, a contracting plumber, of Richmond, and H. A. Bolles, late of Brooklyn and Rochester, retired to sleep Friday night in Campbell's theatrical hotel.

Saturday morning Sargeant came down to the hotel office and reported that his companion had died during the night. Both occupied the same bed. Coroner Taylor said death was due to causes to him unknown.

At the funeral here to-day Sargeant announced that his friend was worth a million or more, and had left a will devising the entire estate to him. Sargeant asserts that Bolles has no living relatives, and simply took a fancy to him.

Bolles was about fifty-five years of age, and had lived in San Francisco, Buffalo, Rochester, Brooklyn, Albany, and Boston. He is said to have been born in France.

BAYONNE OIL TANK BLOWS UP.

Buildings Two Miles Around Shaken—Firemen Have Long Fight.

There was a brisk and threatening fire yesterday afternoon and last night at the Standard Oil Works at Constable Hook, Bayonne. The fire started through spontaneous combustion about 4 o'clock in a tank containing 268,000 gallons of an oil product known as distillate.

When the fire started there was an explosion, which blew the cover off the tank with a force which shook buildings for two miles in every direction. The tank was thirty feet in height and sixty feet in diameter. The flames shot out of the interior to a great height. The tank stood in about the middle of a group of forty odd tanks, none of which was smaller than that which blew up. The company's fire alarm was sounded immediately, and in ten minutes forty-one streams were playing on the fire and the surrounding tanks.

The pumping system of the yards which is designed to pump away the contents of any tank on fire, was also set at work. By this means 220,000 gallons of the distillate were pumped into another tank, and four hours after the outbreak the fire was under control. The loss was estimated at $6,000.

Over Sunday at Atlantic City
is a popular outing. Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily; dining car Sundays.—Adv.

That dry, rasping cough is not necessary. Piso's Cure will relieve and cure it. 25c.—Adv.

FLEETS REPORTED IN BATTLE LINE AT SEA

News Brought to Wei-hai-Wei by Chinese Junk Yesterday.

RUSSIAN HEROES DECORATED

Czar Honors Officers and Men of the Silni—Immense Dock for Port Arthur Ordered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEI-HAI-WEI, March 28.—A Chinese junk which arrived here this afternoon reports having seen this morning eleven Russian seaworthy vessels manoeuvring in the vicinity of the Japanese fleet, which was also manoeuvring.

No firing was heard here.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Emperor has telegraphed to Vice Admiral Makaroff an order decorating the officers and men of the torpedo-boat destroyer Silni with the St. George's Cross for their valor in the repulse of the Japanese attempt to block Port Arthur yesterday.

Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, has issued an order forbidding civilian functionaries to desert their offices and seek places of safety during bombardments. Gen. Stoessel sarcastically observes that he has not seen them at the batteries when the enemy was attacking.

The Associated Press has received confirmation of the report that Admiral Makaroff, in his reconnaissance of the Elliot Islands, captured a Japanese vessel towing a Chinese junk, but the vessel was a small steamship, not a gunboat. The crews were taken off, after which both vessels were sunk.

The Government is ordering the construction of an immense dock for Port Arthur, to be completed in four months.

FEARS THE "YELLOW PERIL."

Ex-Foreign Minister Hanotaux Tells the French to be Ready.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—M. Hanotaux, in a newspaper article published to-day, acknowledges his fear of Chinese intervention in the Far Eastern war.

The events of 1900, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks, constitute a warning of which European statesmen should be mindful. M. Hanotaux adds:

"For us, who are China's neighbors, inevitably menaced with entanglement in case this vast upheaval occurs, there is but one thing: let us be ready. In Asia, in Europe, everything is in suspense.

"It is very well to flatter one's self that the war can be localized. A few weeks ago some people declared that war would not break out. Since events which perhaps might have been averted are now taking place, I repeat, whatever may be the future, let us be ready."

RUSSIANS LESS HOPEFUL.

Novoe Vremya Points Out That Little Is Known of the Japanese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—A St. Petersburg telegram says the Russians are less optimistic concerning the war, in anticipation of approaching events of a decisive character.

The telegram says an article in the Novoe Vremya has attracted much attention. The writer says it is as difficult to foresee the course of the campaign as to predict the weather, whether it will be foul or fair. He compares Japan at the present day to Russia at the time of Peter the Great and Catherine II., adding:

"In those days Russia was not afraid to take up arms against foes of unknown strength. She conquered mighty Sweden and dealt terrible blows at Turkey. Was not that as bold as what Japan is doing in daring to attack the Russian colossus?

"We know little of the enemy. It is certain, however, that he is brave, bellicose, perfidious, and cunning, like all the half-savages of the East."

The writer concludes by counseling the people to be calm and patient.

EXPLAINS JAPANESE DELAY.

London Times's Expert Thinks Many Blows Will Be Delivered at Once.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 29.—The Times's military correspondent says:

"Not the least of the surprises of the war has been the immunity of the Russian railways from destruction and even from attempts at demolition. Yet the Japanese had studied the whole theatre before the outbreak of the war and know more of the circumstances of the country and population outside the immediate neighborhood of the railway and the Russian garrisons than the Russians themselves.

"There has been ample time to dispatch emissaries and raiding parties, landed during the night, from various points on the coast toward the interior, and it is difficult to account for the immunity of the Russian communications except under the assumption that the

Japanese are wanting in resource or audacity, or, alternatively, that preparations have been made and that at a given signal or on a given day and hour they will reach the stage of execution.

"Nothing that has yet occurred entitles us to cast doubts on the intelligence and resource of the Japanese. We are therefore forced to fall back on the other alternative and to believe that the hour for action has not yet struck, and that it will synchronize with the delivery of a blow by the main army.

"In what posture will the Russians stand in the Liao Valley, at Port Arthur, and on the Yalu if they wake up one fine morning to find their communications severed not in one place, but throughout the line, and a Japanese army threatening Vladivostok? Can the Russian army exist in the Liao Valley with its communications destroyed; can it without the aid of the railway retrace its steps to Harbin?

"Is not the Russian Army as much tied to the railway as we were in South Africa; is not the security of the single line even more vital to Russia than was that of the three alternative lines to the sea we possessed after the capture of Komati-poort?

"Do we think the Japanese less wide-awake and less enterprising than the Boers? Are we prepared to believe that the Japanese have been asleep since Feb. 5?"

SHIPS SUNK WERE VALUABLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—A telegram from St. Petersburg quotes a Russian staff officer as saying that the four ships used by the Japanese in their latest attempt to block the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur were in excellent condition, and together worth 1,000,000f.

TEAR DOWN AMERICAN FLAGS.

Russians Remove Them at Niu-Chwang —Consuls' Powers Annulled.

NIU-CHWANG, March 28.—American and British flags were to-day removed by the Russian military from the property of citizens of American and British nationality.

The civil administration last evening notified all the foreign Consuls and residents of Viceroy Alexieff's order placing the city and port of Niu-Chwang under martial law, explaining that the order was for the purpose of safeguarding the commercial interests of the port.

Pending the publication of the full text of Viceroy Alexieff's order the following regulations are to be immediately operative:

"First—The entire territory of the city and port, also all persons, without distinction of jurisdiction and nationality, resident in said territory, are subjected to special regulations regarding a state of war.

"Second—All travelers arriving by sea and all cargoes entering port are to be inspected both by naval officers and customs officials.

"Third—The importation of arms and ammunition is forbidden.

"Fourth—The exportation of contraband of war is forbidden.

"Fifth—Persons desiring to export contraband goods are required to deposit a sum equivalent to the value of the cargo. This deposit is to serve as a guarantee that the cargo is not to be forwarded from neutral ports either to Japan or Korea.

"Sixth—The functions of the lightship and harbor guides in the River Liao are suspended.

"Seventh—Contraband of war is to consist of such articles as are mentioned in the decree issued by the Emperor Feb. 28, defining contraband of war."

A list of contraband goods follows. It includes beans and bean cakes, and other foodstuffs. The interference with this traffic, together with the operation of Article 5 of the orders, will stop Niu-Chwang's trade.

The foreign Consuls had a conference with the Civil Administrator this morning. The latter informed them that the full intention of Russia's order was to proclaim martial law, and also to annul Consular jurisdiction, and that the same already was annulled.

The Administrator agreed with the Consuls to suspend a rigid enforcement of the order until the foreign Governments act, in order to lessen the complications.

The Americans here call attention to the apparent defeat of American aims regarding the placing of Consuls in Manchuria by the execution of Russia's order.

In some quarters the order is regarded as a challenge to neutral powers, especially to China, on account of the appropriation of her territory, and it is said that it renders the United States gunboat Helena and the British cruiser Espiègle liable to an order to leave port.

The Consuls will await instructions from their Governments, inasmuch as there is no law to guide their actions.

The property and trade interests of the foreign residents are being prepared for abandonment.

Five ships which arrived outside to-day, and numerous others due, will be unable to ship cargoes.

TIEN-TSIN, March 28.—Lloyd's agent at Niu-Chwang telegraphs:

"The Russians have not blocked the river up to the present.

"The Espiègle and the Helena will undock April 2."

PRIEST DENOUNCES FIREMEN.

Charges Cowardice at Rectory Fire—Calls Coroner's Jury a "Fake."

Father Edward F. Hannigan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Long Island City, on Sunday at the 9 o'clock and 11 o'clock masses took occasion to denounce the Fire Department and the Coroner's office in Queens Borough.

On the morning of March 5 last the rectory of St. Patrick's Church was damaged by fire. Father Herman Ernst, a curate, and Mary Brady and Annie McCue lost their lives. Father Hannigan, who was suffering from pneumonia, and Father James Kearney, who escaped by his own exertion, have been most of the time since then in St. John's Hospital. Immediately after the fire it was charged that the loss of life was due to the lack of discipline and of general efficiency on the part of the firemen. The Coroner's jury which heard the testimony exonerated the firemen immediately concerned, but censured the department for failing to provide the proper apparatus.

Father Hannigan on Sunday denounced the Fire Department and declared that the men on the scene of the fire displayed shameful cowardice and inefficiency. He asserted that the Coroner's jury was a "fake" jury, and its finding an outrage upon the community and upon the common intelligence of every one who witnessed the scenes at the rectory fire. Several members of the jury are members of Father Hannigan's church.

It is said that the members of the jury are to draw up a soft of a round robin, protesting against the allegations and present it to the priest.

Pictures at Auction.

Ancient and modern paintings and water colors belonging to the estate of the late James McCormick were auctioned off last night at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, Madison Square South. The first session was largely a clearance sale, the seventy-seven pictures offered bringing but $4,251.50. The best price was $300, paid for a painting of a scene at the Monte Carlo gaming tables. The purchaser was H. Van Holland of New Rochelle. The best of the collection is to be sold to-night and to-morrow.

JAPANESE VICTORS IN SHARP FIGHT IN KOREA

But They Lose Fifty Killed in Engagement with Cossacks.

KUROPATKIN MAY GO TO YALU

It Is Believed He Will Inspect Troops at Front—Gray Uniforms for Russians Ordered.

LONDON, March 29.—The Söul correspondent of The Daily Mail says that in an engagement on March 23 which Japanese infantry had with Cossacks between An-ju and Chong-ju the Japanese were victorious, but lost fifty killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Gen. Kuropatkin left his train at Mukden last evening and is proceeding to Liao-Yang, whence it is now believed he will proceed to the front for an inspection of the troops, his visit to Port Arthur being temporarily postponed.

Reports from the General Staff say the Japanese skirmishers are more enterprising, and that more outpost affairs may henceforth be expected.

The General Staff announces that for the present no more volunteers will be accepted. About 60,000 men have volunteered for service in the Far East, of which number 15,000 have been selected. It must be understood that those who have volunteered are men who are not subject to military service.

In order that the Russian troops shall not present a bright target for an enemy, an order has been issued by the Ministry of War directing that gray instead of white shall be the color of the uniform during the Summer season.

Unfortunately the Commissariat Department, like the United States War Department during the war with Spain, has no suitable khaki attire for a Summer campaign, and hundreds of thousands of gray uniforms will have to be manufactured, although the army organ points out that Viceroy Alexieff, as far back as 1901, when he was on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, declared that the white uniform was too conspicuous.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, March 28.—Smallpox has become epidemic in the interior of this province.

The authorities have taken measures to stamp out the disease, which has not as yet affected the troops.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MACEDONIA.

Company Organized Here by the Revolutionary Junta—"Emergency" Bombs.

Following the announcement of the formation of a New York branch of the Central National Revolutionary Committee of Macedonia, it was learned yesterday that the patriots are organizing a company of volunteers to go to Macedonia. The men, who are nearly all New Yorkers, have been sworn to secrecy, and their identity will not be known until July, when all parties, including the committee, will sail for the scene of revolution by devious ways.

Last night a reporter from THE NEW YORK TIMES was able to gain an entrance to one of the secret meetings in East Eighteenth Street. The room in which the revolutionists meet is in the rear of the ground floor of an old-fashioned house near Stuyvesant Square. A number of scarred warriors were sitting around the room smoking much and talking little. Most of the men were Macedonians, but a few were American or English.

While the reporter was present, President Constantine Stephanour received a letter bearing a foreign postmark, which seemed to create considerable excitement. This, it was afterward learned, was a communication from the Central Committee, whose personnel and headquarters are unknown save to a trusted few.

One interesting point about the proposed revolution is that each man and woman—for the Macedonian amazons will fight—will carry a bomb which is intended for use "in case of emergency."

"The Turks," explained the veteran Ivan Radouloff, "do not keep prisoners. Sudden death, which will also embrace a few of those fiends, is preferable to slow death alone by torture. That is why we will carry bombs."

BOY KILLED BY A RIFLE.

Weapon Became Jammed and One of His Companions Snapped It.

Robert Fisher, eleven years of age, was shot accidentally and killed yesterday afternoon, near the corner of Evergreen and Chicago Avenues, Elmhurst, Queens Borough, by Robert Knight, thirteen years old. For some time past there have been stories circulated in the neighborhood of a wild rabbit frequenting the locality in which the boys lived. All Winter it has been the height of ambition among the boys to kill the rabbit which had been making tracks in the snow in the vicinity of their homes.

One of the parties which frequently sought for the rabbit consisted of the two boys directly concerned in the tragedy of yesterday and a playmate, Richard Walding, thirteen years old, of Suydam Place, Elmhurst. The three boys were out looking for the rabbit. Their sole weapon was a Flobert rifle.

In the absence of the rabbit, the boys were shooting at various objects, and while thus shooting the rifle became jammed. The three sat down to fix it. They had been, according to the statement of the two boys surviving, working upon the weapon for almost half an hour, when the Knight boy started to touch the rifle. He claims he supposed the cartridge had been withdrawn. He snapped it at random, and it went off. The bullet from the cartridge with which it was loaded struck the Fisher boy and penetrated to the brain.

The Fisher boy fell unconscious and his companions ran for assistance. Dr. Combs was met by them, and he took the injured boy in his carriage to his home near by. There Fisher died within an hour. Knight was arrested and turned over to the Children's Society, and Waldling was released in the custody of his parents.

HOTEL COLLAPSE INDICTMENTS

E. C. Allison and Iron Contractors Accused of Manslaughter.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered indictments for manslaughter in the second degree against Eugene C. Allison, one of the owners of the collapsed Darlington Hotel, and the members of the firm of Pole & Schwandtner, who had the contract for furnishing the iron work.

Borough President Ahearn received a letter yesterday from Robert E. Moss, a civil engineer and architect at 12 Elm Street, regarding the causes of the collapse of the structure. Mr. Moss calls attention to some features developed at the Coroner's inquest and comments on certain points which he thinks have generally been overlooked. He says that the primary cause of the collapse is shown by the testimony to have been due to a lack of lateral support to the columns. He continues:

In all buildings properly constructed the fireproofing stiffens the building, and if properly put in would give the columns the lateral support needed. It appears from the testimony that in this building the concrete which made up the fireproof flooring did not tend in the slightest degree to stiffen the building inasmuch as it was put in in a frozen condition, and not only did not do the work of giving lateral support but was actually a dead weight to the building. It is not safe to use concrete fireproofing in freezing weather. The jury heard the testimony but in its verdict did not seem to go far enough.

Mr. Moss holds that the fireproofing company should have been declared equally liable with those openly condemned by the Coroner's jury.

GOVERNOR VISITS PRISONER.

Indiana's Executive Induces Alleged Embezzler at New Orleans to Waive Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 28.—To avoid delay in returning to Indianapolis and to save telegraph tolls in issuing a request for extradition of a prisoner on Gov. Heard of Louisiana, Gov. Winfield Durbin of Indiana yesterday visited Lewellin H. Vinnedge in the parish prison, accompanied by Mrs. Durbin, to induce Vinnedge to return to Anderson, Ind., to answer to a charge of embezzlement.

Vinnedge intended fighting requisition, but when confronted by Indiana's Governor he agreed to abandon all objection.

Vinnedge is said to have embezzled $5,000 on a forged check purporting to be signed by the American Steel and Wire Company at Anderson.

INDIANA FLOOD SUBSIDES.

Damage of $8,000,000 Done and Eight Lives Lost in State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 28.—Northern and Central Indiana have probably seen the worst of the flood and are now repairing the damage. The loss in Madison County will reach $2,225,000 and Northern Indiana has suffered a loss of $1,000,000.

In Indianapolis 1,200 families were driven from their homes. To-day Indianapolis has been almost without traction and water service. It is expected that the water works will resume to-morrow. Eight lives have been lost in two days and the total property loss has been $8,000,000.

Bridges and trestles have been swept away by the dozens. Others have been damaged. Railroad schedules are still unstable. Hazleton to-night is isolated.

GRAND RIVER WATER LOWER.

Flood Conditions at Grand Rapids and Other Cities Much Improved.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 28.—Flood conditions in the Grand River Valley have greatly improved in the last twenty-four hours. Since morning the river has lowered nine inches from high-water mark of 20.15 feet. To-night the water is stationary. At Ionia it has fallen eighteen inches, and at Lowell fifteen inches.

Train service has somewhat improved and by detours traffic to Detroit and the east is partially restored. The Grand Rapids and Indiana is the only railroad making schedules here.

All the marooned inhabitants in this city have been properly cared for, schoolhouses, churches, and the auditorium are being used for that purpose. Contrary to all reports, there has been no loss of life in this city on account of the flood.

PRISONER LET GO BY CHANCE.

Court Postpones Mrs. Stedman's Case for Fuller Investigation.

William W. Potts, a theatrical advance agent, who was arrested Sunday on the complaint of Mrs. Madeleine Stedman of Boston, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning to answer to the charge of drugging and robbing the woman. When the case was called Mrs. Stedman, so far as the court could discern, was not present to press the charge, whereupon Magistrate Mayo promptly discharged Potts.

When the prisoner was discharged, Mrs. Stedman was in the room of Sergeant McNamara of the court squad, waiting to be called. Potts had been brought to court by Patrolman Callahan, and when the news that the case had been dismissed reached the ears of Sergeant McNamara he immediately concluded that some investigating was due, and communicated the fact to Inspector Brooks, who ordered Inspector Walsh to ascertain the cause of the discharge. It was shown that Callahan was innocent of any intentional wrongdoing, and the rearrest of Potts was ordered.

Potts was rearrested without difficulty, and the case was adjourned later in Jefferson Market Court until this morning. It had been stated to the Magistrate, in behalf of Potts, that the woman had been his companion of her choice, and that he was innocent of the grave charges lodged against him. The case went over so that the woman's story might be more fully investigated.

FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination to be Held at Cornell, Syracuse, and Columbia.

It was announced at Columbia University yesterday that the New York State qualifying examinations for candidates for the Cecil Rhodes scholarships will be held April 13 and 14, at Cornell University at Ithaca, Syracuse University at Syracuse, and Columbia University in this city.

The examinations will be written, and the papers will be sent to the examiners of Oxford University in England, who, after passing upon them, will return to the local committee of selection the name of the successful candidate.

According to the requirements of the statutes of Oxford University, the candidates will be examined in the following subjects: Arithmetic, the whole; algebra, as far as simple equations, with one or two unknown quantities; Euclid's elements, Books I. and II.; Greek and Latin grammar; translation from English into Latin prose; Greek and Latin authors.

C. F. DODGE ENGAGED?

Report That He Desires to Marry a Wealthy Georgia Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 28.—A peculiar story is told in connection with the Dodge-Morse case. It is that Charles F. Dodge, for whose extradition the State of New York has been fighting for three months, is engaged to marry a wealthy Georgia widow.

Mr. Dodge, when seen to-day, would not discuss the matter, but made no denial. It is said that it is from this woman that the thousands of dollars that Dodge has been receiving and spending have come.

L. S. CHANLER IGNORES COURT.

Lawyer Fails to Appear When Case He Threw Up Is Called.

Lawyer Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who was adjudged in contempt last week for refusing to go on with the trial of a client because Judge Newburger would not allow the stenographer to place on the record objections and exceptions taken by counsel, failed to appear yesterday when the case was again called in the General Sessions. Judge Newburger then assigned Lawyer John R. Heinzelman to the case, but Chanler's client, Martin Conlon, also a lawyer, refused to accept the new counsel assigned by the court. The case was finally adjourned to give Lawyer Heinzelman an opportunity to get a copy of the testimony already taken.

Conlon, who is charged with grand larceny, was anxious to have the District Attorney declare it a mistrial, but Judge Newburger would not permit this, saying the case must be continued to-day.

JOHN NAPOLEON LONGHI'S DEATH.

Old Delmonico Manager Died About Same Hour as Rosa Delmonico.

By a singular coincidence, John Napoleon Longhi, for sixty years associated with the Delmonico restaurants in New York, who died at his home, in Brooklyn, last Thursday, passed away at almost the same hour as did Rosa Delmonico, who was the last of her family.

Mr. Longhi was brought to this country from Switzerland by his uncle when eleven years old, and at the time of his death he was eighty-five. Fifty years ago he started the Broad Street branch of Delmonico's, where he was long a familiar figure. He believed the restaurant would some day be his, and it is said that his reason for quitting the restaurant business was his failure to inherit that property. At the time of his death he owned several large apartment houses and other valuable property in Brooklyn. He and "Aunt Rosa" Delmonico were stanch friends.

The deceased is survived by his widow, two sons, and three daughters.

BURTON IS GUILTY; WILL FIGHT VERDICT

Continued from Page 1.

Department, and closing with the assurance that "if you look after things at your end of the line I will attend to matters here."

CHOICE OF BURTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Cyrus Leland, Jr., Likely Candidates.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—Lawyers who are close to Gov. Bailey regard the conviction of Senator Burton as an immediate vacation of his seat, and the contest for the place will, it is believed, commence at once.

"A judgment against a man in a case of this kind," said an ex-Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court to-day, "is regarded by the courts as a conviction in the meaning of the statutes even though an appeal may be taken and the decision of the lower court subsequently reversed."

Gov. Bailey refused to discuss the case.

Politicians close to the Chief Executive express the belief that the choice of Senator Burton's successor lies between Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow of Salina, or Cyrus Leland, Jr., formerly Republican National Committeeman from Kansas.

Gov. Bailey left the city soon after the news of Senator Burton's conviction was received. He refused absolutely to talk on the subject and said he would not make any comment upon it until after the United States Senate had taken action.

"It would be discourteous," said the Governor, "and I should be going out of my way were I to say anything concerning the matter."

SENATE TO DEFER JUDGMENT.

Will Give Burton Every Chance to Secure Reversal of His Conviction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The conviction of Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas on the charge of accepting fees for representing the Rialto Grain Company of St. Louis before the Post Office Department caused a stir of sympathetic comment.

It is only fair to say that the Kansas Senator has not been either so active in the debates of the Senate or so careful in the cultivation of friendships among his fellow-Senators as to build up any great popularity. He was regarded as a man largely self-absorbed and cold in his demeanor, and he had no confidants or intimates on either side of the Chamber.

The convicted Senator once worked a "shell game" on the President, by which he got Mr. Roosevelt's signature to an indorsement of a Midway show at St. Louis, and tried to get the President to write a letter indorsing a patent toy for whose manufacturers Burton was an "attorney." For two years he has been socially persona non grata at the White House.

No Senator would, however, speak of the case for public quotation. It is, however, the general belief that Mr. Burton will continue to be a Senator for several months, as he will no doubt exhaust every facility he has under the law to secure ultimate acquittal of the charge made against him.

During that time it is not expected that he will appear on the floor of the Senate. Should he do so he would at once forfeit all claim to sympathy and would surely provoke action that would not lighten his present disgrace.

BURTON NOT FIRST OFFENDER.

Kansas Previously Disgraced by "Subsidy Pom."—Other Offending Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28. Senator Burton is the first United States Senator ever convicted of a crime, and his is the first conviction under the statute which forbids a Senator or member of the House to act as attorney or be interested in any way in any business in which the Government is interested.

This is not, however, the first time that Kansas has been disgraced through one of her Senators, as the memory of the downfall of S. C. Pomeroy, known as "Subsidy Pom," will prove. Pomeroy was elected to the Senate in 1861 and again in 1867 and in 1873. While a candidate for re-election he was charged by State Senator Yorke with giving him $7,000 for his vote. In consequence Pomeroy failed of re-election, John James Ingalls being chosen.

The Kansas Legislature investigated the matter and preferred charges before the United States Senate. The matter was investigated by the Senate, and the conclusion reached that the charges were not proved. Pomeroy was indicted in Kansas, but the case was finally nolle prossed for want of proof.

The only case in the history of Congress that at all approaches the Burton case was that of Senator James F. Simmons of Rhode Island, who would have been expelled if he had not resigned. Simmons was a successful manufacturer who had served many years in the State Legislature and a term in the United States Senate creditably from March 4, 1841, to March 4, 1847. He was elected as a Whig in 1857 and took his seat March 4 of that year.

In 1862 Secretary of War Stanton made charges to the Senate against Senator Simmons, alleging that he had made a contract for the sum of $50,000 to secure the adoption of a certain form of fire arm.

The expulsion of Senator Jesse D. Bright of Indiana is recalled by the fate that has overtaken Burton. There was in the Bright case no question of a criminal character. He was charged with sending a letter to Jefferson Davis recommending the adoption of a certain kind of firearm. The letter was written in March, 1861.

The matter was investigated by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and by a vote of 5 to 2 a report was made that there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge of disloyalty. Bright spoke in his own defense before the Senate, and urged that at the time the letter was written he did not know Davis was to be President of the Confederacy, and said he had written it to get rid of an importunate man who was continually begging him to help him.

Charles Sumner made a strong speech for the expulsion of Bright, and with the state of popular feeling at the time it was not difficult to carry a majority of the Senate for unseating Bright. He was expelled Feb. 5, 1862, by a vote of 32 to 14.

DADY WOULD AID MURPHY.

Seeks to Widen Democratic Breach by Bill for New Magistrates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—What is understood to be a plan of Col. Michael J. Dady to widen the breach between the Brooklyn Democratic organization and Tammany, is contained in a bill introduced to-night by Assemblyman Remsen.

It would end the terms of all the Magistrates in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond within twenty days, and give the Mayor power to appoint ten new Magistrates for Brooklyn, five for Queens and two for Richmond, an increase of two each for Brooklyn and Queens, and one for Richmond.

The purpose of the bill is understood to be to give Mayor McClelland and Tammany Leader Murphy an opportunity to cripple the McCarren organization.

Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Democratic organization; Magistrate John J. Walsh is leader of the Second Assembly District, and Magistrate Edward J. Dooley is the right-hand man of Henry F. Haggerty, McCarren's law partner.

Col. Dady is now a regular in Albany, and his frequent conferences with Gov. Odell create the impression among the politicians that the Governor is recognising him rather than Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in Brooklyn politics.

Columbia Basket Ball Officers.

Bernard Rudolph Von Sholly, 1905, was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia basketball team for the coming season. Von Sholly has been a member of the team for three years, playing alternately at forbasket ball team for the coming season. 1905, was chosen manager of the team.

EFFORT TO REMOVE MAGISTRATE BAKER

Summoned Before Appellate Division for Anti-Policy Cases.

GODDARD THE COMPLAINANT

Accused Official Makes a Statement to Board of Magistrates, Defending His Course.

Magistrate Seward Baker, an appointee of Mayor Low, was served with a summons just as he was entering the West Side Court Building last night which ordered him to appear before the Appellate Division of the First Department April 8, which is the next scheduled motion day, and there show cause why the court should not take such action as in the judgment of said court justice requires.

The order, which names F. N. Goddard as complainant, alleges incompetency and violation of the oath he took when he became a Magistrate, and aims at removal.

The Magistrate continued on his way up the stairway to where his fellow-Magistrates were in session. During the proceedings he arose and officially notified the board of the order served upon him. Every member of the board was intensely interested at once, and questions were fired at Magistrate Baker from every side of the table. He answered them all calmly, and then made a detailed statement for the benefit of the board as a whole.

"I wouldn't worry about it," said some.

"Oh, I won't lose any sleep over it," answered Magistrate Baker.

The order was in booklet form and consisted of several printed sheets, bound. The Magistrate's name was written in ink on the brown cover.

It sets forth that affidavits have been filed wherein it is declared that Magistrate Baker discharged seven defendants who had been arrested and arraigned before him on a charge of violating Section 344—A of the Penal Code, known as the anti-policy law, after hearing the defendants and not having heard the witnesses for the prosecution at all. It is further set forth that the seven prisoners were later indicted by the Grand Jury and six of them pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions and were fined.

Capt. Goddard, as President of the Anti-Policy League, makes affidavit that Magistrate Baker took the oath of office as prescribed by the Constitution of the State of New York when about to begin the duties of his office, and that under such oath he would discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability. It is declared further in the affidavit that Magistrate Baker "wrongfully and fraudulently" violated the obligations of his oath and "has become incompetent to discharge the duties of a City Magistrate."

The papers set forth that from Sept. 29, 1903, to Jan. 28, 1904, a large number of persons charged with violation of the anti-policy law were brought before Magistrate Baker, sitting as a Magistrate in the Fifth District Court, at Sylvan Place and East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, and that he disposed of all the cases, and, that at the conclusion of the examination of several of the defendants, the entire number were discharged from custody on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence on which to hold them for the Grand Jury and that in the case of one other man Magistrate Baker refused to hear the testimony and discharged the prisoner. Also that the defendants then discharged have since been indicted by the Grand Jury and sentenced accordingly.

The papers in the case further set up that the evidence on which these indictments were found was the same as that submitted to Magistrate Baker and that there was no defense interposed before the Magistrate to this evidence.

It is, therefore, declared that in not holding the defendants and in "wrongfully, willfully, unfairly, unjustly, and fraudulently" discharging them the Magistrate showed himself incompetent to act as a City Magistrate.

Charles P. Blaney, counsel for Capt. Goddard in the case, declared last night that the league had been working up its case against the Magistrate since September.

Magistrate Baker discussed the matter in a carefully worded statement before the board. He said in part:

"I rise to make a statement to the members of this board, not of a general business nature, but something personal. I believe it only in justice to myself and to this board."

Here Magistrate Baker read from the printed booklet.

Every Magistrate at once sat straight in his chair. Magistrate Pool asked: "What is it—the usual 'order to show cause, &c.'?"

"Yes," said Magistrate Baker, who continued:

"I feel that my conduct while on the bench has been satisfactory to the members of this board and also to myself, even if it has not been satisfactory to certain societies for the prevention of crime.

"I would like to say that this case arises out of my decision in an action which Mr. R. H. Burke was interested in on behalf of the society and who was very much averse to my decision. Mr. Burke testified in that case that the paper found in the possession of the defendants in question were policy slips, but admitted on the stand that, if found in the possession of anybody else, few would think them policy slips. But he admitted that being found in the possession of men whom he was very sure were policy men he had no hesitation in declaring them to be policy slips.

"The prosecution were morally certain they were policy slips, but they would not swear that they were. Where the prosecution can tell the value of a policy slip the case becomes more clear at once, but, in this instance, they were unable to declare the value of the slips. The slips were of such a nature that it was very doubtful as to what they were. In all such class of cases where the prosecution's agents would refuse to swear, I acted uniformly."

Magistrate Crane asked Magistrate Baker whether he had heard the defendants. He declared he had not, and he also understood the Grand Jury had not.

FOR THE "CITY BEAUTIFUL."

Commission Meets, and Chairman Pendleton Asks for Public Suggestions.

Members of the "City Beautiful Commission" appointed recently by Mayor McClellan met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chairman, Francis Key Pendleton, at 25 Broad Street, and received the report of the Plan and Scope Committee, of which Daniel S. Lamont is the Chairman.

The committee recommended the appointment of three sub-committees to undertake the general work of the body, one on Highways and Parks, one on Water Front, and the third on Public Buildings, their situation and surroundings. These committees will be announced shortly, and will begin their work as soon as permanent quarters can be secured, which will probably be this week. The quarters will be in an office building in the vicinity of City Hall Park.

In the meantime Mr. Pendleton requests that all persons having suggestions to offer for the work of the commission write to him at his office. As soon as the permanent quarters have been engaged the commission will announce a programme of hearings on these suggestions.

Befriended Homeless Express Company.

The Adams Express Company, left homeless by Saturday's big down-town Broadway fire, was provided with a domicile yesterday when the Wells-Fargo Express Company moved into its new building at 51 Broadway, although it was not entirely ready for occupancy, and tendered its old quarters, 63 Broadway, on which it has a lease, to its business rival. The offer was promptly accepted by the Adams Express Company, which was thereby enabled to continue business without the delay which might have been necessitated had it been obliged to go househunting. The Wells-Fargo made the shift to its new quarters without the loss of a business day.

Over One Hundred Thousand

A Newspaper Growth Without a Precedent.

The average number of copies of

The Globe and Commercial Advertiser

sold per day during last week was

101,397

Eighty thousand more copies of THE GLOBE are being bought every day than were bought of The Commercial Advertiser two months ago. The statement will surprise none excepting those who have not been reading THE GLOBE.

PENSION BILL PASSED, COURT GAVE FINCH JOB

Assemblyman's Tunnel Appointment Stirs Up Senators.

FINCH SAYS IT'S ALL RIGHT

Statement That Pennsylvania Railroad Appraisal Job Is Worth $20,000—Republican Senators Squabble Over Pension Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The second Senatorial conference on the Finch bill for the pensioning of Judges held to-night took an interesting turn when it was stated that since the passage of the bill in the Assembly, Assemblyman Finch had received a lucrative appointment as an appraisal Commissioner from the Supreme Court. It was said that the job secured by Mr. Finch was worth as much as $20,000.

Senator Armstrong of Rochester sprung the Finch sensation. He declared that since the caucus had taken action a thing had occurred which fully convinced him that the bill should not pass, although he had been inclined to be for its passage, and had voted in the caucus against the proposition to have it held in committee.

He said he had learned that the introducer of the bill had been appointed to a very lucrative position by the Supreme Court of New York. Further discussion of this subject revealed that the appointment in question was as Appraisal Commissioner for the condnemnation of lands for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel from Jersey City to New York.

Both the Finch and Brackett bills provide pensions for Judges of the Court of Appeal sand Justices of the Supreme Court.

"I do not see why there should be any criticism of my having received the appointment of Appraisal Commissioner for the Pennsylvania tunnel," said Mr. Finch in discussing the charge made against him. "I am something of an expert on real estate, and I have received several such appointments in the past few years. There is absolutely no connection between my espousal of the Judges' Pension bill and my appointment as an appraiser for the Pennsylvania tunnel. It is not only an injustice to me, but to the judges that any one should have seen fit to insinuate that there was any impropriety in the matter."

Mr. Finch said he wouldn't get over $2,000 or $3,000 out of the job anyhow.

No formal action was taken by the conference on the bill, but as a result of the sentiments expressed there it is quite probable that a Judges' pension bill will be passed by the Legislature this year. If the Brackett substitute bill is not passed Senator Brackett and others will bolt the caucus action of two weeks ago and, with the aid of Democratic votes, will pass the Finch bill in the Senate.

To-night's conference was held behind closed doors. It opened by Senator Allds announcing that the Judiciary Committee had agreed last Wednesday to vote for the Brackett substitute bill.

Senator L'Hommedieu said he was in favor of a Judges' pension bill, and could not surrender his conviction to a party caucus. Senator Brackett stated that he felt himself at liberty to absolve himself from the decision of the previous caucus and vote for the Finch bill if his own bill were defeated in the Assembly.

Majority leader Raines and Senators Malby and Brown stood up for what they termed the integrity of the caucus. Their position was combatted by Senator L'Hommedieu and others, who declared that the caucus action was that the Judiciary Committee should not report the Judges' Pension bill, which that committee then had under consideration. At that time the Brackett bill had not been introduced.

Senator Brackett then declared that those members who desired to be released from the caucus action of two weeks ago should have that courtesy granted to them.

"And if it isn't accorded to us I will serve notice on you now that the bill is going to pas anyhow," said Brackett.

HOWARD TRIED SUICIDE.

Young Man Found at Morningside Park Had Family Worries.

Family troubles are said to have been the cause of Chester A. Howard's attempt to commit suicide in Morningside Park early yesterday morning. He was found on the steps leading to the Heights, and all he could say was that he had been shot. At first it was believed that he had been waylaid and robbed, but later the police asserted that it was an attempt at suicide, and have made a prisoner of Howard, who is still in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital suffering from two bullet wounds.

According to Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, a family conference of the Howards was held Sunday evening, at which the young man pleaded with his sister Marion, who lives at 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to become friendly with her step-father and accompany him to the bedside of their sick mother. The girl refused, and after making threats to do himself bodily harm the young man left the house. Later he sent his sister a note telling her of his intention to commit suicide.

Spring Announcements of the Publishers.

The Spring announcement number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published next Saturday, April 2. In accordance with the established custom of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, there will be full and carefully compiled lists of the new Spring books in every branch of literature. These lists, which will include all the important books published in the United States since February 1, and all to be published before July 1, are conveniently classified and arranged. Accompanying them will be a comprehensive and interesting article on the outlook in the book trade, based on the observations of leading publishers and booksellers.

The issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of the date named will be greatly enlarged, affording ample room for the classified lists, without crowding any of the regular departments of news, criticism, and gossip, or the comments on literary topics by readers, and the page on queries, which has lately been growing in interest and importance. —Adv.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

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A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

Vantine's The Unusual Store.

Damascus Folding Chair
Inlaid with pearl
Extreme Height 38½ inches, seat 12½ inches, width 12½ inches,
Special $5.25

Damascus Stand, Oval shape top,
Inlaid with pearl.
22 inches high,
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36 inches high, seat 15 inches round,
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EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES FOR EASTER GIFTS
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Easter Gloves

NEW Kid Gloves in white and light shades.
Also the new champaigne color.
Gloves of the latest design for Easter time.

CENTIMERI,
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SOZODONT Tooth Powder

New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Steamships Collide at Port Said.

PORT SAID, March 28.—While leaving the roads to-day the Norwegian steamship Alf, Capt. Hanson, from New York, bound for Che-Foo, came in collision with the British steamship Richmond Castle, Capt. McDowell, from New York, bound to Manila, &c. The Alf had several plates on her starboard bow bent, and is leaking slightly. Fourteen plates on the port side of the Richmond Castle are bent. Both vessels will be surveyed here.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:30 A. M.—1,610 Broadway; H. O'Neill; damage slight.

7:25 A. M.—433 East Seventy-first Street; John Dulha; damage, $1,500.

8:05 A. M.—215 East Fifty-fifth Street; Hoffman Brewing Company; damage, $5.

9:10 A. M.—1,770 Madison Avenue; Felix Bins; damage, $25

TO FORCE RAILROADS TO BETTER CONDITIONS

Merchants' Association and Odell Agree on Wallace Bill.

A CONFERENCE AT ALBANY

Commission to Have Power to Enforce Recommendations for the Public's Protection — Railroads Expected to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—At a conference with members of the Merchants' Association held with Gov. Odell to-day it was agreed that the Bedell bill providing for two additional members for the Railroad Commission should be allowed to slumber, and that the Wallace bill, introduced at the suggestion of the Merchants' Association, should be put through with some amendments.

The Wallace bill, like the Bedell bill, provides that the Railroad Commission shall be increased by the addition of two members, but its most important feature is a provision giving the commission power to enforce whatever recommendations it may see fit to make to improve transportation conditions. Under existing law the Railroad Commission can merely recommend, and the railroads can ignore its recommendations unless forced to obey them by the courts.

One of the amendments to the Wallace bill, which the Merchants' Association agreed to accept is the elimination of the provision that both of the additional members shall be selected from the City of New York. It was pointed out to the representatives of the association that such a provision might render the bill unconstitutional.

An amendment to which the Governor agreed is the taking out of the provision that allowed the Governor to remove any Commissioner after giving him a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. In lieu of this provision it is to be provided that the Governor shall have the right to suspend any Commissioner and report such suspension and the reasons therefor to the Senate at the beginning of the next ensuing session.

If a majority of the Senate shall approve such suspension the office of the Commissioner shall be declared vacant.

It is regarded as certain that the railroads, particularly the elevated and surface roads in the City of New York, will put up the hardest kind of a fight against the provision of the Wallace bill, which grants to the Railroad Commission power to enforce any order it may see fit to make for the improvement of transportation facilities or the safeguarding of the traveling public.

When the Merchants' Association committee talked with the Governor to-day about the Wallace bill Mr. Dumont requested that both of the additional Commissioners should be civil engineers. The Governor refused to give any promise in this respect. At first he told the committee that he could see no good reason why both of the additional Commissioners should be civil engineers, because the Railroad Commission could command plenty of expert help, and it was more necessary, he thought, that men of knowledge of the city's transportation problems and men who had broad views should be selected.

The members of the committee, however, were disposed to insist that at least one of the additional Commissioners be an expert civil engineer, stating that it would require such an expert to deal intelligently with the Brooklyn Bridge problem. The Governor then said that if the committee would forward him a list of men whom the association would consider fitted for the place he would see what could be done toward compliance with the association's wishes in the matter.

It is generally agreed that one of the new Commissionerships is certain to go to George W. Aldridge, who is now the Secretary of the Railroad Commission.

RAILWAY BILLS DENOUNCED.

Merchants' Association Vigorously Protests to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Gov. Odell to-day received a committee of the Merchants' Association, who called on him to discuss the so-called railroad "grab" bills. The delegation consisted of S. Christy Mead, H. D. Dumont, and F. B. De Berard.

According to the statement of Mr. Dumont the conference was held at the suggestion of the Governor, who is said to have told Mr. Dumont in a recent interview that he would like to be fully informed of the objections which the association had to urge against the bills.

The impression has been created that if the Governor should be convinced that the arguments made against the measures are valid they probably will never reach him. If, on the other hand, any of them should be allowed to reach him, the chances probably will be in favor of their being signed.

The Governor was outspoken in his talk with the committee from the Merchants' Association. He told them frankly that if there was anything "bad" in the bills they could count on him to veto them if they reached him. He showed some displeasure over the hullabaloo which has been raised with regard to the railroad and other so-called "grab" bills, remarking that his record with regard to reputed "grab" bills ought to be an assurance that no measures of the nature attributed to some of the pending measures now under fire would stand any chance of getting by him.

The Governor said that he had examined some of the so-called railroad "grab" bills, and was inclined to think that the criticism which has been made of them was unjustified by their provisions, but at the same time he wished to obtain full enlightenment about them.

The delegation sought to enlist his influence to prevent the passage of four of the five Wilcox-Bedell Street Railroad bills, against which much opposition has developed in the City of New York.

With regard to the Street Railroad bills, the most strenuous objection was made to the Governor against the bill allowing city officers to compromise claims against the street railroads. Mr. De Berard told Gov. Odell, on the authority of ex-Corporation Counsel Rives, that upward of $19,000,000 was involved in claims now pending, most of them nearing adjudication in the courts; that they covered the special franchise tax as well as claims for paving between tracks and for car license fees, and that if the bill was passed the people might be defrauded of immense sums due from street railway corporations.

"This bill," the visitors told the Governor, "embraces subjects not comprehended by its title. In effect, it permits to be abrogated the franchise obligations of street railway companies by substituting therefor agreements which may be entered into by such street railway companies with the city authorities. While it purports to relate only to license fees and percentages upon gross earnings, it also embraces rentals and 'any other payments.' The latter provision and the context accompanying it permit all claims of any nature whatsoever, whether based upon law or agreement, to be abrogated at the discretion of the city officials, with the single exception of taxes upon real and personal property and capital stock.

"Its more immediate purpose, however, is to relieve the street railway companies of franchise and other obligations, amounting to about $19,000,000.

"It is a monstrous proposition that the deliberately expressed intent of the Legislature of this State that corporations operating public utilities should pay a fair tax upon the value of the privilege exercised by them is to be evaded by leaving the exaction of that tax to the discretion of executive officials.

"This measure proposes to leave complex questions to the discretion of city officials, who have not hitherto shown themselves to be zealous in the protection of the city's interests, in place of leaving them to the decision of the courts."

With regard to the bill transferring from the citizen to the Attorney General the right to sue for refusal to grant transfers, the committee said:

"No wrong can be inflicted upon the railroad company by enforcing the present provision of law, and no reason appears why the right to recover should be taken from the individual and be transferred to the State.

"Nor is there any sufficient reason shown why a passenger should not be permitted to travel, without restriction, to his destination over the route most convenient to him. This will be prevented under the provision which permits the State Railroad Commissioners to permit transfers to be withheld at such junctions as they may designate."

MEETING ATTACKS GRAB LEGISLATORS

Continued from Page 1.

the surface issue. Democracy itself is in the balance.

"Our neighbor State, noble in dimensions, proud in traditions, opulent in resources, is to-day a prey in the hands of that arch-corrupter of the franchise, that infamous huckster of the people's rights, United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay."

After Mr. Lehmaier had spoken against the franchise and transfer provisions of the street railroad bills, Francis N. Thurber, who was sitting in a front seat, arose and asked these questions:

1. Do we appreciate the improvements in speed, comfort, and transfers of our present traction system over the old unheated horse cars?
2. Do we appreciate the cost of the transition, in the first place from horses to cables, and, second, from cables to electricity, and the difficulties which can only be gradually eliminated, alike on our surface, elevated, and underground roads?
3. Do we appreciate that the so-called "grab bills" are simply privileges to extend these conveniences, of course with ultimate profit to the capital invested, but with dividends to the public in comfort?
4. If every franchise, no matter how reasonable, is denounced as a "grab bill," will the capital necessary for the improvement and extension of our traction and other public service utilities be forthcoming?
5. If it be answered that the public can own and operate semi-public utilities, do the advocates of this system appreciate that in this country political evils and political waste may exceed corporate profit?

A loud laugh was the audience's answer to the first question, and Mr. Lehmaier answered the others to its satisfaction. Then Prof. Smith asked for a rising vote on the condemnatory resolutions. Everybody except Mr. Thurber stood up for "yea," but Mr. Thurber declined to stand up and vote "nay," so Prof. Smith declared the vote unanimous, and the audience laughed again.

SELLING OF FRANCHISES.

The Chairman read a letter of regret from Robert N. Kenyon, Vice President of the Republican Club, who was to speak. In the letter he said:

It seems impossible to believe that the people of this city will by indifference or supineness permit the passage of bills so dangerous to the public interests or that a Republican Legislature will knowingly enact into law measures which are in such direct violation of the principles embodied in the charter of Greater New York as formulated by the Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1901, and which, if so enacted, will subject the Republican Party in the coming campaign to such serious criticism. I believe that, if the real character and necessary effect of these measures had been rightly understood, they would never have been brought forward for serious discussion.

It can safely be assumed that the railroad companies back of this bill have some specific rights they wish to secure in Elm Street or elsewhere. Why do they not ask directly and openly for what they want? Is it because they know they could not secure in a direct manner the privileges they want upon equally advantageous terms that they seek to get them by this indirect or backhanded legislation? If any franchises are to be sold, let the people at least know what they are before the sale takes place, so that the compensation to be received can be intelligently computed.

J. Aspinwall Hodge said there was one thing worse than the call from an audience to "lynch him" when a briketaker was spoken of, and that was indifference to bribery. He told of the promises made by the gas companies when they applied to the Legislature for franchises, and how they had succeeded later in forming themselves into a "monopoly." He wondered what Mayor McClellan, in view of his past utterances, would say to the Remsen bill when it came before him.

"If there is any excuse at all," he declared, "for the presentation of this bill at Albany, it may perhaps be said that this corporation went to Albany because it couldn't get a perpetual franchise from the city. If that is their excuse, I have only to say that the proper course for them to have taken would have been to come to the city first with their request. I think it is a disgraceful thing that the people of this city have annually to assemble in this fashion and denounce the Republicans in the Legislature in order to make them do their duty."

MR. COLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Coler, who followed J. Aspinwall Hodge, said in part:

"The city and the State are both suffering from the excessive expansion of commercialism in politics.

"The Governor of the State of New York has with his own hands taken the 'lid' off the Legislature. Responsibility for every bill which is being discussed here to-night is absolutely centred upon the Chief Executive. He has taken the cover so far off as regards legislation affecting the City of New York that very little will come under the 'lid' which Mayor McClellan is holding down here so effectually. Most of the measures have been put through under the guise of State acts. Hence the Mayor will have no opportunity to affix his veto. You can rest assured, however, if any do come to him they will go back disapproved.

"We are face to face with a new era of commercialism in politics. The Governor has usurped the actual leadership of his party. Besides being Chief Executive of the State, he has really assumed the entire management of the party machine. No bill can be progressed, no policy adopted, and no appointments made without his consent; no campaign subscription or corporation assessment levied without his being fully informed; not one cent can be used for election purposes or upon election day without his being directly or indirectly responsible to the donor and for the recipient. He is the driver and fireman of the greatest political machine yet devised. Tom Platt is allowed to sit in the passenger coach with 'Boss Emeritus' pinned to his coat. This badge entitles him, however, to strictly collect no fares.

"The Governor's own individual hand is now vested with the power of making or undoing anything or anybody in connection with the State government. If under these conditions around election time a promise is offered, what corrupt corporation would refuse such an opportunity? If a demand were made, what vested right could afford to resist? Is there any limit to the funds that could be collected by a campaign committee headed by the Governor? We must not assume that he intends to use these great powers wrongfully, but, nevertheless, having sought and procured them, he must be held to account for the oportunity the Legislature has also given him to sign these grab bills.

"A bill is about to pass the present Legislature that if signed by the Governor and made a law will prevent the City of New York from providing for an additional supply of pure water. There is, I believe, no record in ancient or modern history that a nation at war with another nation attempted the wholesale poisoning of the women and children of the enemy, yet such an act would have been just as susceptible of justification in law and morals as an act to place the second city of the world at the mercy of private greed for its drinking water.

"The Smith bill now pending at Albany will, if it becomes a law, prevent this city from taking water from two important streams in Dutchess County. There need be no hope that it will not pass. It is a party measure and the Governor now controls that party as absolutely as he controls the Legislature. The Smith bill is merely a beginning in the working out of a well laid plan to throttle this city and finally force a contract with the Ramapo Water Company. After the Smith bill there will be others restricting other streams, until a time will come when all unrestricted sources of pure water in the State will be those controlled by the Ramapo Company. That time may be five or ten years distant, but the company can afford to wait. It is not going to move in a hurry for fear of arousing the people. This company will follow its well-known methods of catching the people unawares. It is playing at the grab game every day in the year, but never makes a noise over a good play.

"The city is fortunate to have in the Mayor's office at this time a man of honesty, ability, and courage. Mayor McClellan may be counted on to fight skillfully and aggressively for the rights of the people. He is going to make one of the best Mayors that New York ever had, and then if we make him Governor for a few years the rights of the city will be safeguarded at Albany.

"You know that we are to a large extent at the mercy of the country politicians. A partisan Constitutional Convention made it impossible for this great city to ever elect a majority of the members of the Legislature, no matter what majority of the population we may have in time. Then our country friends proceeded to assess our property and tax us until the city now pays 80 per cent. of the State tax. If the crops fail or the prices of produce go down they raise the excise tax in the city. When they need more money for canals, or country roads, they tax our savings banks.

"The taint of trade is over the political and law-making system that prevails at Albany, and the city is getting the worst of every deal. It is time for the people to wake up to the danger and change the system."

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Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

TO AMEND BULK SALE LAW.

Merchants Seeking to Have Statute Made More Effective.

The Merchants' Protective Association, which is composed of a number of the large commission houses in the dry goods district, has sent an amendment to the "sale of goods in bulk" law to Albany, which, if it passes, will add greatly to the effectiveness of the law. The association is also sponsor for several amendments to the commercial laws of the State, introduced last week.

The present bulk goods sale law makes a sale of an entire stock of merchandise void unless five days' notice has been given by the seller to all his creditors. The only method of enforcing it, however, is by civil process, and while the law has done much good, it is not as effective as it ought to be in preventing such sales, in anticipation of fraudulent failures.

The essential feature of the amended bill is that declaring that all parties to a sale in violation of the provisions of the law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

James N. Rosenberg of James Schell & Elkus, counsel for the association, declares that the amendment, if passed, will practically put an entire stop to fraudulent sales of goods in bulk.

VICTORY FOR GOV. DAVIS.

Unofficial Returns Show He'll Be Renominated—Wood to Contest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 28.—On the face of unofficial returns, Gov. Jefferson Davis has carried enough counties to give him 222 delegates in the State Convention, that being the number necessary to secure the nomination.

Judge Carroll D. Wood carried counties that give 162 votes in the convention, leaving 62 delegates not yet certain.

Although Judge Wood carried the city of Little Rock by 900 majority, the county precincts came up strong for Gov. Davis, and, according to figures at hand, the Governor has a majority of 60 in the county.

The vote will be canvassed officially to-morrow, and a contest will be instituted by followers of Wood.

ACCUSED OF STEALING $50,000.

Edward F. Masterson of Los Angeles Brought Back from Europe.

When the Hamburg-American Line steamship Moltke arrived yesterday from Hamburg, Sheriff W. E. White of Los Angeles, Cal., and Detective Connor of this city were at the pier to take into custody Edward F. Masterson of Los Angeles, who is charged with embezzling $50,000 of the funds of the Los Angeles Building and Loan Association, of which he was an employe.

It was nine months ago that Masterson disappeared, and since then Sheriff White has constantly been searching for him throughout Europe, with warrants obtained from the courts of this country. Several weeks ago he located Masterson living in luxury in Kiel, Germany, and arrested him. It was then found that White's papers were useless, and Masterson was again liberated. White returned here, and after obtaining the necessary documents for Masterson's arrest, telegraphed to the Pinkertons in Europe, who made the man a prisoner, and bound him over to Capt. Leithausen of the Moltke.

Masterson maintains that the money he took was not the property of the association, and that he cannot be held on the present charge. He is now penniless. Sheriff White at once took him to the Pennsylvania Railroad en route to Los Angeles.

BIG WAR MAP ON VIEW.

That in Natural History Museum Shows Movements of Both Forces.

The American Museum of Natural History has just arranged a special and timely war exhibit on the wall of the first floor lobby. This is a large colored relief map, 10 feet by 18 feet, showing both the characteristic features of the country now occupied by the Japanese and Russian forces, the daily progress, exact position of the two armies, and the last battleground, whether on land or sea.

The last reported whereabouts of the marching columns of both forces and their naval vessels is realistically shown by a series of movable colored cards. The topography of the interior of the country, the mountains, &c., are impressively displayed by the raised portions, as well as the various bays and coast lines now used as landing places of the troops.

GERMAN COMMISSION HERE.

Count Limburg-Stirum and Party Bound for St. Louis Fair.

Practically all the men who have been delegated by Emperor William to look after Germany's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition arrived here yesterday on the steamship Moltke of the Hamburg-American Line. The party included Count Frederic Wilhelm Limburg-Stirum, Minister of Schools and Churches, and the German Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, Prof. Paul Schley; Wilhelm Spielman, and ten other heads of the various departments of the exposition. There were also twelve assistants in the second cabin, and about twenty more in the steerage.

Hans Peterk, one of the Austrian Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, and his family also were passengers on the Moltke.

Central Park Floral Display.

Preparations have been completed for the Easter floral display at the Central Park Conservatory, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. In addition to the blossoming plants there is an excellent display of palms, ferns, and foliage plants. There are orange and lemon trees bearing fragrant blossoms and green and ripe fruit, banana palms in blossom and in fruit, and even pineapple plants with full-grown fruit.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly to-night passed the following bills:

Mr. AGNEW'S—For an amendment to the Constitution so that voters moving in New York City from one borough to another in a different county may not need to live in their new residence four months, as at present under the law covering removals from one county to another.

THE FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE'S—Creating a Catskill Park and defining the boundaries.

Mr. McMANUS'S—Requiring a $600 license fee annually from money lenders in cities of the first class, and prohibiting them from charging more than the legal rate of interest.

The Senate passed these bills:

Senator WHITLOCK'S—Conferring power on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to acquire lands for playgrounds and provide for the improvement thereof.

Senator RUSSELL'S—Amending the Civil Code relative to actions for divorce, providing for the support of the plaintiff after final judgment has been entered.

E. M. Field's Condition Unchanged.

Dr. Flavius Packer, who is in charge of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, admitted yesterday that Edward M. Field, who was removed to the hospital Sunday night from 15 Gramercy Park, where he was visiting friends, was the son of the late Cyrus W. Field. Dr. Packer said there was no change in the patient's condition, and that the nature of his affection was not yet known. Mr. Field returned to New York recently from Cuba, where two of his sons are in business.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Here's that great offering of satin foulard silks at 48c.

MULTITUDES continue to throng our silk aisles and counters in quest of those handsome new Spring Foulards we're selling at the extraordinarily low price of 48c. It's an unequaled sale, and judging from the interest thousands of others have taken you'll surely be here to-day to claim your share. Main Floor.

48c Those new Spring satin foulard silks which we have been selling at 48c., have set all New York talking—the second shipment has just arrived—a larger and better assortment—do not miss this one great silk bargain treat—handsome effects for Spring and Summer costumes—at 48c. 48c

Still the great silk selling story for Tuesday remains only half told, and if you've the slightest silk want you ought to come to-day, for the following items will certainly create unprecedented silk buying interest:

Fine black taffetas, 36 in. wide, absolutely perfect; real value $1.25, at..... 85c

Colored crepe de chine, 24 in. wide, including a large quantity of blacks; worth $1.00; special at..... 65c

Black satin liberty, all silk, 24 in. wide, a superior quality; worth 75c., at..... 48c

Black peau de sole, 27 in. wide, fine quality, suitable for dresses; worth $1.10, at..... 78c

Black pongee, 24 in., all silk, very desirable; worth $1.00, at..... 65c

Black peau de cygne, all pure silk, good quality; worth 75c., at..... 49c

Lots of money saved choosing your Easter gowns or Spring apparel here

WITH Easter only five days away a made-to-measure costume is out of the question; but so much the better, for the necessity of choosing a ready-to-wear gown will win hundreds of women over to our method of fitting smart dressers to distinctive, superbly tailor-made apparel, including those bewitching creations from Paris, Vienna and London—equal to and often excelling those costly productions of the exclusive modiste.

Our showrooms were crowded Monday as never in the past. Dame Fashion's followers were there in full force, and with one voice declared that the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Easter display stands pre-eminently the foremost in New York. Not only that, but they made their selections without demurring, expressing surprise over the offering of such wondrously beautiful conceits at the prices we ask.

So much for the Easter wear. But have you looked ahead into the cool Spring days and evenings when you must have one of these smart tailor-made jackets, or to the April showers which call for one of our splendid Raincoats? Prices are so much lower for these qualities here than elsewhere that you'll certainly want to make your selection to-day. Third Floor.

Story of a jacket and a raincoat.

The jacket at $16.50 is one of those smart Spring creations, made of excellent quality cheviot, two styles, 22 inches long, coat collar with fly front and collarless effect, lined with extra heavy taffeta; best jacket ever offered at $16.50. **$16.50**

The raincoat at $16.50 is made of an excellent quality of material, and though absolutely rainproof, is strikingly handsome for street wear—double shoulder cape, coat collar, half fitted back, and belt of self material—$16.50 wouldn't begin to equal it anywhere else.

$22.50 for women's high-class tan jackets of Worumbo covert, lined with heavy self-colored taffeta, coat collar, fly front, trimmed with straps of self material; equal to custom made.

$37.50 for women's pedestrienne suits of mannish mixtures, tan, 27 in. coat, collarless, plaited Norfolk effect, seven gored kilted skirt, wide flaring, semi-habit back.

$18.50 for women's raincoats in tan and Oxford, novelty capes, coat collar, half-fitted back, new sleeve.

$22.50 for women's fancy raincoats in Oxford, made of fine material, collarless, with cape and tabs of material on shoulder.

$7.75 for pedestrienne skirts of Sicilian mohair, in black and blue, seven gored, wide flaring, trimmed with tabs and buttons of self material, inverted plait back.

Dame Fashion's court

DAME FASHION is holding court here this week and if you have not attended you must come, because, as one woman remarked yesterday: "A week spent in the best shops of Paris could not reveal any more smart styles than you could find here."

We've been to Paris for you—other recognized style centers, too, for that matter—and the results of our efforts abroad are gathered here for your approval, and if for nothing more than to catch the correct style hints for Easter apparel you should come and see our showing.

Exclusive creations in costumes, wraps and millinery—smart style ideas that exemplify fashion's fairest fancies—those individual and original effects which you instantly recognize as the products of superior talent.

Our third floor affords from the finest creations down to the inexpensive semi-tailor-made suit, but no matter how low the price you can depend upon it that we've not sacrificed the style nor the quality of the materials.

Visit our second floor millinery showrooms, where you'll find New York's largest and handsomest showing of Easter millinery from the jaunty turban to the picturesque model hat, and you'll find our prices, quality and general style excellence considered, absolutely the lowest quoted—that's why we sell more millinery than any other store in New York.

That great 75c. sale of 5,000 yards of new spring dress fabrics.

THROUGHOUT Monday our dress good section was the Mecca of great throngs of particular women, and especially the counter where those splendid $1.25 and $1.50 fabrics were on sale at the extraordinarily low price of 75c. Shoppers came from every part of Greater New York, and were not content with enough for one costume, but secured sufficient quantity for two, three, and even four. The great 5,000 yard event continues to-day. Be sure to get your shire at 75c. Main Floor.

75c 5,000 yards of desirable fabrics—including such fashionable weaves as 48 inch voiles that usually sell for $1.50—all very newest shades—including white, cream and black. 48 inch silk warp chiffon that you've never seen priced any place for less than $1.50—fashionable colorings, including cream and white—44 inch lace voiles in self colors—you'd consider them ordinarily a bargain at $1.25—while they last..... **75c**

Black dress goods.

Old style nun's veiling—a fine and close woven fabric—requires no inside lining—a genuine fast black—at $1.45, $1.20, 98c. and.. **95c**

Mixed warp etamine.

44 inches wide—a most beautiful fabric and combinations of colorings—a new and scarce fabric—at $1.50, $1.25 and..... **75c**

New mohairs.

Gray mixtures, blue, combinations, also a tan and brown—full 45 inches wide, the quality you usually pay $1 for popular shades—to-day **59c**

Here's a remarkable offering of $1.25 dress goods at 39c.; they are odds and ends, to be sure, but we clean up often while fabrics are

39c popular—fabrics that have been selling right along at 50c. to $1.25—not a full assortment of colors in each lot, but in all you'll find most any color you desire—38 inch nun's veiling—38 inch veiling—all wool tweeds—all wool etamines—all wool cheviots—38 inches wide and white and black check mohairs—while they last..... **39c**

Silk umbrella, $2.45

THEY'RE usually $3.50 to $5—these charming pure silk umbrellas for women—best values ever offered, and right at the time when an April shower is likely to come up and drench the unwary. Main Floor.

We'll sell a lot of these umbrellas at, $2.45 because they're not often sold for less than $3.50 to $5.00, and you're sure to want one. Better select it while this collection of 500 lasts. **$2.45** **$2.45**

They're the 26-inch size—pure silk covering guaranteed for one year—paragon frames—Harvey's strongest steel rods—case to match covering—handle of pearl and silver, plain silver, trimmed buckhorn, gun metal or rare carved natural woods.

Easter novelties about half price.

FIVE more days—then Easter. How much more enjoyable to have plenty of bunnies, eggs, chicks and mechanical favors to delight the little ones. Makes the grown folks happy too. We're having a great clearing of all these novelties at about half price. Better make your selection quickly, for they'll soon be all gone. Bring the children to see the wonderful display in our Basement Salesroom.

Easter exhibit of high art millinery

Representing the very smartest adaptations from our own skilled millinery artists, together with authoritative styles of the foremost Parisian masters.

In our many years of catering to the public taste we have never been so well prepared as to-day. Our Millinery Stocks are simply superb and complete.

Women's dress, street or carriage hats, turbans, toques and bonnets.

Embracing all the best known French milliners' creations, as well as those of our own establishment.

Hundreds upon hundreds of

Women's simply trimmed tailor suit hats and turbans

Styles not to be found elsewhere, as every creation emanates from our own workrooms.

French untrimmed dress shapes, copies and adaptations.
Semi-made hats, turbans and bonnets.
French flowers, buds and foliage.
Straw novelty trimmings, braids, buttons and ornaments.
Ribbons of foreign and domestic weaves, etc.

Thousands come here for laces and lace robes at half price.

SUCH a crowd you never witnessed on any similar occasion as was here Monday selecting these rich imported laces and lace robes and those charming, exclusive robes fashioned in America. No wonder when you consider that the values are a revelation. No one ever purchased such wondrously beautiful designs at prices anywhere near as low as these. There are the latest of the much wanted laces, bandings, galloons, garlands, &c., in white, ecru and champagne tints. Main Floor.

95c for $1 to $2 laces. **$1.90** for $3 to $4 laces. **$3.90** for $5 to $7.50 laces. **$4.90** for $6 to $10 laces.

Decisive reductions in fine lace robes; original values are lost sight of in this mark down. Some of the handsomest lace robes, imported as well as American made robes, embroidered linen robes.

Spangled, all lace, net and combinations, esprit and ring dot effects, voile embroidered robes; in fact the finest assortment of high class robes in this city at radical reductions.

$9 for $15 robes. $15 for $25 robes. $24 for $45 robes. $45 for $65 robes.

Hand tailored Easter suit, $15.50

IT'S a $25 suit and we've 400 of the very latest models in the world of fashion—single or double breasted styles, as you like—all the new fancy patterns for Spring—the ideal suit for the man of discreet taste who desires a sack suit. In short, the story is

400 $25 suits at $15.50.

It's the greatest opportunity of the year, and its importance is more than doubled by the fact that it comes right at the time when all discriminating men are preparing their wardrobes for Easter, and Easter is really the inception of the Spring season, so in getting ready for that day you are fitting yourself out for the entire season. Second Floor.

We couldn't make such a liberal offer if we hadn't secured this splendid **$15.50** collection of suits from a manufacturer who was willing to make a large discount **$15.50** to dispose of his surplus stock—bona-fide $25 suits at $15.50.

We have all sizes and they come in the swellest fabrics and effects. There are handsome worsteds, tweeds, cheviots and homespuns. It's an event with every feature in your favor and one that will bring a crowd to our clothing department to-day.

"S. C. S." Easter Boots at $3.50

Fulfill every style requirement.

THE fashionable "S. C. S." Easter Boots and Oxfords are the daintiest footwear for smart dressers, and impart a finishing touch of elegance to the Easter apparel—boots worthy to be worn with the most charming costume. Have you seen our superb showing of *All the newest styles at $3.50?* Second Floor.

The "S. C. S." equals the very best of the $5 and $6 boots sold elsewhere, and going into custom made footwear it is unexcelled in style, fit, comfort and appearance even by the $8 creations. It is perfect in every sense of the word, and in the boots there are for your choosing

25 Distinct Styles.

Nearly as many are ready for you in the Oxfords; both come in brown kidskin, russet calfskin, patent kid leather and velvet kidskin. The styles include the new

Drop custom last at $3.50.

All "S. C. S." footwear is $3.50. Don't you think it would be well to select this famous boot or Oxford to be worn on Easter Sunday and during the beautiful Spring days? We have every fashionable conceit for dress occasions and street wear.

The champagne tint.

It's the proper thing in Oxfords this season—handsome styles in Louis XV. heels—turn soles—soft, flexible kidskin with plain toe—the heels are not too high, but just right—$3.50, as are all "S. C. S." styles.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Proper Garb for Easter

The Frock Coat and the Three-button Cutaway Are Favorites, as Usual.

The man who wishes to be dressed in best possible form will wear with his high hat and double-breasted frock coat a white waistcoat, gray or black Ascot tie, gray gloves, gray striped worsted trousers and buttoned patent leather boots, or laced Oxfords.

If he prefers less formal attire, he will substitute for the frock coat a Three-button Single-breasted Cutaway. And, if he has either of these still to purchase before Easter, we are in position to fit him and fit him out stylishly, satisfactorily, quickly and economically, by virtue of our splendid ready-made stock. The unusual variety of proportions in which we carry these frock coats always assures a proper fit with least delay—usually without any alterations.

Pre-Easter hints that it were best to act upon today:

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Waist-coats, $20, $25 and $35.
Striped Worsted Trousers, $5 to $8.
Three-button Cutaway Frock Suits, at $15, $20, $25 and $30.
Men's black and Oxford gray Spring Overcoats, silk-lined, at $15 to $25.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

To Top Off

The Silk Hat is Man's Crowning Touch

Wear a Silk Hat for Easter, surely—a new one, if the Winter's storms have treated your present one too roughly.

The outlay need not be great, if you buy a WANAMAKER Silk Hat.

$5, $6, $7.50—the last of these prices buys the *best* Silk Hats you can get anywhere, at any price.

A variety of blocks, weights and widths of brim at each price, too, for the young man, as well as the older man who prefers a more conservative style. All are proper shapes, too, designed by expert hatters.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES for $3 For Men and Women

High Shoes and Oxford Shoes in Every Last and Style and Leather.

When we began the shoe business, in Philadelphia, many years ago, it was the general policy of the usual shoe store to buy the manufacturer's regular lines and then get the largest prices that the public would pay.

We soon formed the policy of fixing upon set prices, and then getting the best shoes that could be made to sell at those prices.

This idea was quickly seized upon, by specialty manufacturers, and the result is the many named shoes on the market today.

But, as we originated the idea, so we have always kept in advance in giving better shoes at our fixed prices than were to be found elsewhere. Today there are no rivals on the market for either of our famous

Three Dollar Shoes
The Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women

Both of these lines are now complete in all the Spring styles, for dress or business wear.

We also have a full variety of Men's and Women's Oxford Shoes at $3. They are good shoes to know about.

Fourth avenue.

Desk-Fittings

Attractive Designs in Silver-plated Ware

All sorts of things—useful and ornamental—in Silver-plate Ware for the writing desk. They are effective, apt to be appreciated as gifts, and inexpensive:

Solid glass Inkwells, large plated cap, at $3 and $4.
Inkstands, with pen rack and tray, at $6.
Smaller size Inkwells, $2 and $2.25; with pen rack, $4.50.
Letter Racks, two divisions, $4.50.
Twine Box, on standard, $3.50.
Alcohol Lamps, $1.25 and $1.75.
Candlesticks, for sealing wax, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
Bridge Pen-racks, $1.75; spiral, $1.75.
Alcohol Lamp and Pen Cleaners surmounting a tray, $5.
Steel Erasers, with plated handles, 75c.
Letter Scales, $4.50. Calendars, $1.50, $3.
Mucilage Bottles, with tray, $3.
Stamp Boxes, $1 and $2.50.
Hand Blotters, $1 and $2.75.
Hook Files, $1 and $1.50.
Pen Trays, $2.50 and $3.
Pen Cleaners, $1.25 and $1.50.

Stationery Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Do Mothers Care About Their Boys?

We Are Told that Mothers Don't Care About the Details of Their Boys' Clothes

A very prominent boys' clothing manufacturer told the writer that he knew that women didn't appreciate careful work in these garments. Asked about the open lining, at the bottom of the coat, he said they either didn't know the benefit of it, or they didn't care about it.

"Surely they know that it prevents the ugly curl that is sure to come if the seam is closed," was asked.

"Well, So-and-So, and So-and-So, never think of having any suits made that way." And he named two or three concerns that are thought to be fine clothiers for boys. "They won't bother with it; and they won't pay the extra cost to get it. Nobody, but WANAMAKER, bothers with it, except for suits at eighteen dollars or more."

Nobody but WANAMAKER's demands double silk thread. Nobody but WANAMAKER's demands hand-padded collars on medium-priced suits. Nobody but WANAMAKER's has extra buttons with each suit. Nobody but WANAMAKER's has *linen* stiffening to give the coat a shapeliness that stays. Nobody but WANAMAKER's demands stout tapes, and three stitchings for every seam. Others only tape a few seams.

Nobody but WANAMAKER'S gives live thought to serving boys.

We don't believe that women don't care. Our Boys' Clothing business is growing splendidly. It will be the biggest business in New York City, as soon as mothers really learn what splendid clothing we are making for boys.

We know that mothers DO CARE. And we're going right on making BETTER clothing than is made for any other store—not at high prices; but at low and medium prices. And when women learn by experience with the clothing, to KNOW how good WANAMAKER Clothing is, we'll be crowded to our limits, even when we get in the large quarters in our new store.

In the meantime, YOUR boy might as well be enjoying the benefits of wearing clothing that is not made to sell to women who don't care; *but to women who DO.*

All sorts. All prices, from $3.50 upwards. Second floor, Ninth street.

The Spring Tailored Costume

Three Admirable Opportunities to Get It.

There are practically as many styles of Spring Walking Suits and Dresses in the WANAMAKER stock today, as there are tastes among the women who need a Spring costume. In richness, beauty and variety, and, withal, moderation in price, it is without its equal in this city.

But three unusually attractive groups of Walking Suits command particular attention today, because they combine the newness and freshness of Spring styles with a material price-saving in each case—surely a distinct merit, in these days of so many demands on the purse:

At $25, Worth $30 to $37.50
Suits of cheviot or covert cloth; three-quarter length fly-front and double-breasted jackets, unlined skirt. Suits variously trimmed with cloth or braid; some in military style.

At $25 Worth $32.50
A fine group of Voile Walking Suits, in Eton jacket style; prettily trimmed, with plaited skirts, and silk-lined throughout.

At $35, Worth $40 to $43
Suits of etamine weave and plain cheviot; in Eton and 26-inch jacket styles; trimmings of fancy braid; unlined and silk-lined skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Sailor Suits, $6.50

A Windfall, for They Are Fully Worth $12

If their maker had not made us a very great concession, we should never have been able to sell these jaunty Sailor Suits at practically *half price*,

$6.50, instead of $12

There are fifty of them, made of excellent quality of storm serge, in navy blue, red and brown. They have deep sailor collar, with trimming of white silk braid, silk tie and cord, and extra shield of white pique. Skirts are plaited, and the suits are well tailored throughout. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

446,400 Inflations Yesterday
964,320 Recorded Saturday Night
1,410,720 Inflations Since Starting

The ANGELUS Is a Wonder

We wouldn't have believed ourselves, what a wonderful piece of mechanism the Angelus is. The makers never claimed such powers for it. The more we perfect the means of counting the strokes of the flying fingers, the greater the number grows.

Yesterday a careful count showed that the pneumatics were inflating and deflating 744 times a minute; and the motor was continued at that speed all day, for ten hours.

It is a splendid demonstration. The Angelus is the only piano player in the world that could do such a thing. And yet, mechanical superiority is the least of its virtues. Its powers of expression are still more marvelous.

Come and see the demonstration; and hear the Angelus with the piano.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The New Imported DRESS TRIMMINGS

Passementeries, Rolles and Garnitures from the Best Foreign Makers

The beauty of the dress depends largely upon its garnitures. The artist who designs this exquisite beauty-work must look far beyond the limitations of his own endeavor, in planning it. The favored color-tones of silk and wool fabrics must guide him. The style-thoughts of the creators of fashion must be known. Each line and angle and graceful curve must be in harmony with those of the dress that is to be, as petal and leaf are to the flower.

Words seem cold when describing these exquisite appliques, gimps, spangled laces, medallions, rings and the like. But to the eye of knowing women they build pictures of wonderful gowns, that vary with the art and taste of those who view them.

And that is why we make the present special showing, which we invite you to view with your own eyes. And when you have seen those on public view, there are hundreds more, ready to pop out of their boxes, for the asking.

Trimming Store, Tenth street.

Exquisite Lingerie Hats

A Select Group of Much Beauty

The sequence of ideas, by which the term *"lingerie"* came to be applied to these charming hats is logical enough; and the question of name has become quite lost in the interest awakened by the hats themselves.

A particularly lovely group of these hats is displayed today—some that have just emerged from the boxes that brought them, a day or two since, from Paris; others produced by our own milliners, and lacking nothing of the grace and *chic* that make their Paris cousins so beautiful.

Masses of dainty embroideries, cunningly blended with lace and chiffon—chiefly in white, with here and there a relieving touch of color—they are hats that will set off effectively the most elaborate of Summer frocks.

You are invited to see them.

Millinery Salon, Second Floor.

Japanese Easter Novelties

Quaint Easter conceits from Japan, in entertaining variety, and at little prices:

Chickens, 5c, 10c and 15c each.
Chickens in Baskets, 15c and 25c each.
Stuffed Chickens and Ducks, 25c and 30c each.
Japanese Faces on Eggs, 10c each.
Rabbits with Carrots, 10c each.
Rabbits in box, 20c each.
Dressed Rabbits and Chickens, 15c each
Chickens on apple boxes, 10c each.
Rabbits with collars on, 10c each.
Rabbits in Shells, 5c and 10c each.

Candy Store, Basement.

The Easter Flower-Garden Is A-bloom

A Superb Display of Flowering Plants Greets Your Eyes this Morning

Our annual pre-Easter Flower-show is ready today. A whole side of the Rotunda Balcony, Second floor, is given over to hundreds of beautiful potted plants, that are blooming their prettiest for your Easter delight. And the growers have so cunningly timed them, that they will be at their very height of beauty on Easter morning.

The plants—lilies, roses, azaleas, genestas—are all fine, sturdy specimens; and, in distinction from the rest of the brave show, that makes the Rotunda a vast flower-garden, these plants are all for sale. And we have set most conservative prices on them all. Of course, the earlier in the week you see the display, the choicer will be the plants you can select from, although new recruits will be added daily:

Lily Plants, 65c, $1, $1.50, up to $8 each.
Azaleas, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, up to $10.
Crimson Ramblers, $1.75, $3, $5, up to $8.50 each.
Hybrid Roses, $1 and $1.50 each.
Genestas, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Lily of the Valley, $1.75 a pot.
Hyacinths, $1.50 a pan.
Hydrangeas, $1.50 and $3 each.
Rhododendrons, $4 each.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

SECURE YOUR LINENS Before the Prices Rise

Flax Has Already Advanced, and New Orders Must Be Placed at Higher Figures. We Not Only Have Large Supplies at Old Low Prices; But Present These Special Offerings Today

The world's demand for linens, during the past half dozen years particularly, has been getting gradually beyond the limits of supply. Today many linen industries find it impossible to get supplies of raw material. It is not speculation that is driving prices up. It is the actual shortage of flax.

But these market conditions shall not interfere with your sharing our past good fortune, together with the natural clean-ups that occur in our own stocks.

The shrewd housekeeper, who loves beautiful linens, and wants to continue to use pure flax fabrics, will not let this chance slip by, without profiting by it.

TABLE CLOTHS

Silver-bleached Dutch Table Cloths—a soft-finished and very serviceable cloth that wears longer than many full-bleached cloths, costing one-third more. The flax yarn in these covers is bleached before weaving.
69 x 69 in., at $1.50 each.
69 x 87 in., at $2 each.
69 x 105 in., at $2.50 each.

Bleached Scotch Cloths; fine quality; in handsome designs.
66 x 66 in., at $1.75 each.
66 x 87 in., at $2.25 each.
66 x 104 in., at $2.75 each.

Grass-bleached Flemish Cloths; made of Courtrai flax (the best flax grown).
69 x 70 in., at $2 each, from $2.50.
69 x 90 in., at $2.50 each, from $3.25
69 x 108 in., at $3 each, from $3.75.

Matching Napkins, 20½ in. square, at $2.25 dozen, from $2.75; 24½ in. square, at $3 dozen, from $3.50.

Snow-white German Cloths, full two yards wide; all hemmed, ready for use; satin finish; heretofore specially priced at rate of $1.50 yard.
2 yds. long, at $2.75 each.
2½ yds. long, at $3.50 each.
3 yds. long, at $4.25 each.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

Half-bleached Irish Table Linen; strong, serviceable quality in floral or snow-drop designs.
64 in. wide at 45c yard, formerly 50c.
70 in. wide at 50c yard, formerly 56c.

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 50c yd., fully worth 65c.

Matching Napkins, 22 in. square, at $1.75 dozen.

Silver-bleached soft-finished German Table Linen, 60 in. wide. Imported for a special leader at 60c yard, now 50c yard.

Matching Napkins, 18 in. square, at $1.25 dozen; 22 in. square, at $1.75 dozen; 24 in. square, at $2.25 dozen.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide; very cheap as prices are today at $1 yard, for this sale at 75c yard.

Matching Napkins, 22 in. square, at $2.50 dozen.

Bleached Scotch Double Damask, 70 in. wide, in our own special patterns; a sturdy, long wearing linen. Our leader at $1.25 usually, now $1.10 yard.

Grass-bleached German Table Linen, fully 72 inches wide. Would be specially low priced, at today's values, at $1.75 yard, though sold by us recently at $1.50. Now $1.35 yard.

NAPKINS

Silver-bleached Dutch Napkins; in sizes specially adapted for breakfast, fruit or restaurant uses.
14 in. square, at 65c dozen, from 75c.
16 in. square, at 85c dozen, from $1.10.
18 in. square, at $1.10 dozen, from $1.25.
22 in. square, at $1.50 dozen, from $1.85.

Snow-white Scotch Double Damask Napkins of which we bought 8,000 dozens in order to place them before you at these favorable prices:
20 in. square, at $1.95 doz., from $2.50.
22 in. square, at $2.50 doz., from $3.
24 in. square, at $2.95 doz., from $3.50.

Grass-bleached Fringed Napkins or Tea Doilies, 16 in. square, including fringes. Fully worth $1; but specially priced at 75c dozen.

TOWELS

Brown Twilled German Crash Towels: cut one yard long; hemmed and laundered, with a tape to hang up sewed on; at 10c each.

Bleached Scotch Crash Towels; cut one yard long; hemmed, with red or blue side border; at 12½c each.

TOWELS

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; washed, ready for use; hemmed ends; 17 x 35 in., at 12½c each. Same, 18 x 37 in., at 16c each; 20 x 38 in., at 20c each.

These three towels cannot be landed from Europe today at the above prices.

The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemmed and hemstitched ends; 20x39 in., at 25c each.

Extra fine Irish Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 22 x 40 in. Our regular 35c towel, 30c each.

"Old Bleach" Huckaback also Fancy Weave Towels; hemmed ends: in two sizes—18 x 36 in., at 38c each, from 50c; 27 x 43 in., at 50c each, from 65c.

COTTON BATH TOWELS

Some are fringed, others hemmed; all snow-white, with colored borders, or plain white; at 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Imported Brown Linen Friction Towels; special values at 35c, 50c and 75c each.

TOWELING

Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 in. wide. Our regular 12½c kind, now 10c yard.

Same, finer and heavier, at 12½c yard.

Checked Glass Toweling, in full assortment of patterns; both red and blue; 18 in. wide. Low-priced at 15c yard, now 12½c yard.

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Toweling—
20 in. wide, fully worth 25c, at 20c yard.
22 in. wide, fully worth 28c, at 22c yard.

BED LINEN

Grass-bleached German Linen Sheets, hemstitched; three-quarter bed size, 72 x 96 in.; regularly $1.88, at $1.63 each; full bed size, 90 x 96 in, regularly $2.25, at $2 each.

Linen Bolster Cases to match, 22 x 72 in., regularly $1, at 90c each.

Pillow Cases to match, 22 x 36 in., regularly 50c, at 45c each.

Extra fine Bleached Linen Sheets, finely hemstitched, and with very elaborate hand-drawn work and hand-embroidered; at fully one-third below regular prices:
72 x 108 in., at $12 and $13.50 pair, instead of $16 and $17.50.
90 x 108 in., at $13.50 and $15.50 pair, instead of $20 and $22.
Pillow Cases to match, 22 x 36 in., at $6 pair, instead of $7.50 and $8.

FANCY LINENS

Grass-bleached German linen Table Squares and Tray Cloths, with scalloped edge and drawn-work inside of hem:
Squares, 30 in., 65c each, from 85c and $1.
Tray Cloths, 18 x 27 in., at 40c each, from 55c.; 20x30 in., at 50c each, from 65c.

Teneriffe hand-drawn Doilies, round, 7 in., ten wheels, at 15c each; $1.75 a doz. Round, with open center, 18c each. Square, plain center, eight large wheels, at 18c each.

Fine bleached Irish linen, hemstitched Table pieces; all with elaborate hand-drawn work by the skillful fingers of the deft Japanese:
Plate Doilies, 12 in. square, 75c, from $1.
Small squares, 18 in. square, $1.25, from $1.75; 24 in. square, $1.75, from $2.25.
Tea Cloths, 45 in. square, $1.10, from $1.50; 50 in. square, $1.25, from $1.75; 54 in. square, $1.50, from $2.
Tray Covers, 18 x 27 inches, 50c and $1.50, from 65c and $2; 20 x 30 in., 50c and $1.75, from 75c and $2.25.
Table Scarfs, 18 x 36 inches, $1.75, from $2.50; 18 x 45 inches, $2.25, from $3; 18 x 54 inches, $2.50, from $3.50.

Third floor.

Embroidered Robes —A Surprise

A Choice Group, Elaborately Embroidered, at Very Low Prices

Here are just twenty of the prettiest, most attractive Embroidered Robes that the season has produced, at savings of $7.50 to $37 in each robe. We secured them from their importers at concessions which made these unusual prices possible.

Four of them are in ecru—champagne color, if you will—of batiste with *broderie Anglaise* and rich panels and floral designs in fine Venise Lace. These are priced at

$38, instead of $75

The rest are of fine Embroidered Batiste, with separate panels, medallions and deep flowing flouncings of blind embroidery and *broderie Anglaise;* all in white. Priced thus:

$27.50, instead of $35
$30, instead of $45
$35, instead of $50
$38, instead of $60

Patterns are in all cases ample, with sufficient of the embroideries, motifs, etc.; to make up into the most beautiful of Summer gowns.

All separately boxed, and with sketch indicating method of making in most cases.

Broadway.

Easter Gift-Suggestions

Sterling Silver Trinkets With a Holiday Air

There's lots besides the inherent value in these pretty bits of Sterling Silver to make them attractive. They're full of the Easter spirit—effected by the appropriate card and the little spray of flowers to which they're tied. Just the things for a friendly remembrance:

STERLING SILVER

Nail Files, 50c to $1.75.
Shoe Horns, 50c to $2.
Button Hooks, 50c to $2.
Bonbon Boxes, $1.75 to $3.25.
Memorandum Tablets, $1.25 and $1.50.
Cut Glass Vinaigrettes, sterling silver top, $1 to $2.50.
Pocket Mirrors, $1.25 and $2.25.
Stamp Cases, $1 and $1.25.
Bag Tags, 65c, $1 and $1.75.
Coin Boxes, $2.25 to $5.50.
Purses, $3.25 to $9.50. Flasks, $3 to $6.
Bodkins, sets of three, $1.25 to $2.50 a set.
Pocket Knives, $1 to $3.
Cigar Cutters, $1.25 and $1.75.
Match Boxes, 85c to $2.
Key Rings and Chain, $2.
Key Ring Tags, 75c. Key Rings, 75c, $1.
Card Cases, $3.25 to $10.
Cigarette Cases, $6.75 to $17.

GUN-METAL.

Cigar Cutters, 75c to $1.50.
Key Chains, $2.50.
Cigarette Cases, $2 to $9.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Covering the Floor

Our 1904 Showing of Carpets, Rugs and Mattings Suggests Several Thousand Ways to Do It

New house, new apartment, new country home to be fitted up? Floor Coverings are a prime consideration—the basis of things, in fact. Our Spring stocks of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, are ready, and will be of material help to you in choosing. Expert, interested attendants to help you to selection, too.

CARPETS

About 1,200 new patterns of Carpets, representing the leading manufacturers in this country and in Europe. These carpets are all of standard make and perfect goods, and all prices quoted by us on carpets apply to full, complete rolls, in desirable patterns, unless otherwise stated.

Of special note today is this offering of twenty-five patterns of Extra Axminster Carpet at $1, regularly priced at $1.35 yard. We make this price, because the manufacturer affords us an opportunity of which we were glad to avail ourselves.

DOMESTIC RUGS

An unusually large variety of qualities, styles and colorings. Never before have manufacturers shown such perfect Wilton Rugs as those we are now offering. Our collection, also, of Brussels, Velvet, Axminster and Tapestry Rugs is very generous, and has been very carefully selected.

KASHMIR (cotton) RUGS, paper fibre and prairie grass rugs—all suitable for seashore and mountain homes, are here in all sizes.

STRAW MATTINGS

We have already received several shipments of the new Mattings from China and Japan. They opened very nicely, in hundreds of patterns. The Japanese Mattings, as usual, possess much that is novel in style and coloring, and in all probability may be difficult to procure in another season.

The China Mattings, as ever the standard, well-wearing mattings, are here in great variety.

Prices, $5, $9, $10, $12, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $23, $30 and $40 a roll.

Third floor.

Beauty in White Waists

Sheer White Material Gaining in Favor

The newest and most fascinating of the White Waists derive their charm from the fineness of the materials, and the richness of the embroidery and lace insertion.

Mull, batiste, Persian lawn, linen, Swiss muslin and madras are chiefly used, and the finer styles of waists show many delicate touches of handwork. Prices on these range from $4.50 to $10; and then there are many simple styles costing less; for instance:

At $1.50—Of lawn; plaited front to bust, trimmed with embroidery; plaited back.

At $2—Of linen lawn; full front, with broad plaits and embroidery down front; plaited back and sleeves.

At $2.50—Of sheer lawn, with squares of faggotting; plaited back, sleeves and collar trimmed with faggotting.

At $2.75—Of linen; fronts with broad plaits, trimmed with buttons; buttoned at side; back and sleeves plaited.

At $3.75—Of fine lawn; entire front of handmade Mexican work, cluster-plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pottery Vases As Lamps

Attractive Styles at $7.50 Worth $15 and $18

We picked up about a hundred fine Japanese Vases, of glazed pottery, in plain yellow, gray and blended colors, partially covered with wicker-work, and had them mounted as lamps.

They are very effective, and will make extremely appropriate lamps for country houses.

The low price at which we bought the vases enables us to sell them at

$7.50 Each

while they are fully worth $15 and $18—double their selling price, or more. They are mounted with roll-top oil fount, best duplex burner, and chimney.

Basement.

The Egg's Apotheosis

It Reaches Its Proudest Pinnacle This Week.

The week before Easter sees the erstwhile humble Egg the center of attention.

And it seems to focus on our Basement Candy Store—where every conceivable kind of Easter Egg is present in force. A bird's-eye view:

Small Chocolate Eggs, 30c and 50c a dozen.
Colored Eggs, 30c and 50c a dozen.
Small Candy Eggs, 20c and 50c a pound.
Paper Eggs, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, to 75c.
Satin Eggs, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Panorama Eggs, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c.
Fancy Chocolate Eggs, 3c, 5c, 25c, 50c, $1.

Basement.

Roller Skates

Both boys and girls are ready for Spring skating now—except for the Skates, which are ready when they are.

Extension Roller Skates, with hard-wood wheels, at 40c a pair.

Extension Roller Skates, half-clamp or all-clamp, with composition wheels, at 90c a pair.

Extension Ball-bearing Roller Skates, full nickel-plated, half-clamp or all-clamp with rubber wheels, at $3.50 a pair. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SERVICE PENSION ORDER CALLED A USURPATION

Encroaches on Rights of Congress, Says Senator Carmack.

FORAKER TO THE DEFENSE

Ohio Senator Says the Order Says Age Is a Reasonable Proof of Incapacity —Mr. Cleveland's Action as a Precedent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Senate to-day there was a discussion on the recent order of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions making eligible to a graduated pension all surviving Federal soldiers of the war of the rebellion who have reached the age of sixty-two. The debate proceeded on a resolution introduced several days ago by Senator Carmack.

Senator Carmack characterized the order as a piece of Executive usurpation and criticised it as "another instance of Executive encroachment upon the prerogatives of Congress." "Then," he went on, "the Secretary said, 'We won't fool with those cattle up there (as the President once called Congress;) we won't fool with those cattle, but we will accomplish the same result by Executive order, a simple twist of the wrist.'"

Mr. Carmack admitted, in response to suggestions from Mr. Aldrich, that the first step fixing old age as an evidence of disability had been taken by Mr. Cleveland. "But," he said, "that does not help the case. I admit that the first violation of the law in this respect occurred at that time. The order in that case was, however, comparatively reasonable and the precedent has been violently seized upon by the present occupant of the White House to extend the practice."

MILES DEFINES PATRIOTISM.

Tells Michigan Democrats Conquest Is Not Act of Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles sent a letter of regret to the Democratic Club of Grand Rapids, Mich., which was to have given a banquet at Grand Rapids this evening, but owing to the floods in that region the banquet was abandoned. He said, in part:

"Having been invited to speak on the subject of patriotism, I should reply, were I there, that patriotism comes nearest the heart of every true citizen of our Republic. It is especially fitting to give it serious consideration at this time, when we are menaced by serious evils—when we are approaching an important crisis in our political history, and the weal or woe of this Republic will depend upon the intelligence and patriotism of the sovereign voters.

"The leaders, or participants, in acts that only result in conquest, devastation, pillage, and spoliation are not patriots. Alas! too often under the pretense of patriotism men have engaged in ruthless and cruel enterprises, deserving condemnation rather than commendation."

TO SAIL FOR PANAMA TO-DAY.

Canal Commissioners to Acquaint Themselves with the Isthmus.

The Panama Canal Commission, consisting of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, President; William Barclay Parsons, Col. F. J. Hecker, C. E. Grumsky, Gen. George S. Davis, Benjamin M. Harrod, and W. H. Burr, will sail for Colon on the steamship Allianca at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Accompanying the commission will be Dr. Col. William C. Gorgas and Dr. Louis La Garde of the United States Army, and Dr. Ross of the navy, who are to have supervision of the sanitary arrangements on the Isthmus.

"We will stay," said Admiral Walker at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday, "just as long as we can do anything. In other words you must remember that only two members of the commission, Mr. Burr and myself, have ever been on the Isthmus. We want the new members to become acquainted with actual conditions. I cannot give you any positive data concerning the work before us. I am sorry, but this is all."

Admiral Walker was asked if he intended to make the trip from Colon to Panama on foot, as it was reported that Mr. Parsons intended to do.

"You can bet I am not," he replied. "I have been on the Isthmus before, and such a proceeding is entirely too hot and too hard a job for me to undertake."

Col. Hecker of Detroit, who, with Mr. Grumsky and Mr. Harrod, is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, in discussing the work ahead of the commission, said:

"We are going to Panama to study the physical conditions, and it is possible that we will give some attention to the administrative features of the work. We may be gone two weeks, and again we may be away two months."

A dinner in honor of Mr. Parsons was given at Delmonico's last Friday night by John H. Starin of the Rapid Transit Commission. Those present were Gen. Anson G. McCook, A. Barton Hepburn, Gen. Howard Carroll, August Belmont, John B. McDonald, and Vice President Bryan of the Interurban Railway.

TARIFF REFORM THE SLOGAN.

Champ Clark Says That and Reciprocity Will Be Democratic Watchwords.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Under the guise of discussing the Sundry Civil bill the House devoted the day to politics. Another of the series of Democratic tariff speeches made in pursuance of Leader Williams's policy of hammering that issue home was made. This time it was by one of the star Democratic orators of the House, Champ Clark of Missouri, and he had an audience that filled the hall. The most striking of Mr. Clark's statements was that the Democratic Party no longer stood for free trade.

"By advocating the Iowa idea," said Mr. Clark, "Gov. Cummins has become the bête noire of the 'stand patters,' and they would excommunicate him from the Republican church without delay and without ceremony were they not afraid that, like Samson, he would pull down the temple upon their heads as well as upon his own.

"That Col. Roosevelt will be nominated appears to be a certainty, but hundreds of thousands of Republicans will support him under protest. In fact, the reading out process of the tariff-reform Republicans has already begun.

"We go forth with tariff reduction and genuine reciprocity inscribed on our banners."

WHITE HOUSE CLERK MURDERS.

Despondent Government Employe Kills His Wife and Himself.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Charles G. Forster, a clerk employed in the White House offices, shot and killed his wife and himself at their home in Kensington, Md., probably yesterday. Forster was a brother of Rudolph Forster, one of the assistant secretaries to President Roosevelt. Formerly a sailor, he had been employed in the White House office as a clerk for about four years.

For a considerable time Forster had shown evidences of despondency, due, his friends say, to the illness of his wife and to pecuniary troubles. He had frequently talked of suicide, and on Friday said to one of his fellow-clerks that if it were not for his wife he would end all his troubles by throwing himself into the Potomac River.

ROW OVER CAMP SITE BILL.

Congress Irritated Over Encroachments of Executive Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A new cause of friction between the executive and legislative branches of the Government has arisen.

This time the trouble is over the selection of the four camp sites authorized by the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. They are to be in Texas, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and California, and the bill has been reported in identical terms from both committees.

There was a conference to-day between Gen. Chaffee and a joint committee of Senators and Representatives, and the Senators and Representatives came back to the Capitol much ruffled. There is no prospect that they will yield, and there is considerable danger that the camp site plan will be beaten altogether.

The legislative feeling is that of resentment over what it views as the Executive's attempt to reach out and control everything in sight. The rapid increase of powers of the new General Staff is viewed with consternation. The Congressmen think that the General Staff is reaching out to "grab everything on the map," as some of them put it.

On the other hand, the War Department's attitude is that it is confident it can select camp sites better than Congress can. This view of the case was presented to the committee by Gen. Chaffee with a bluntness that did not allay their irritation.

PROBING THE POSTAL REPORT.

Mr. Overstreet Didn't Want to Publish It, but Publicity Forced Him.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The McCall Post Office Investigating Committee met in open session to-day to continue its hearings on the "charges concerning members" regarding heir connection with Post Office leases and increases in clerk hire.

Representative Overstreet, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices, testified that he had never had any communication with Gen. Bristow about the so-called "Bristow report."

Mr. Overstreet said he was working for a unanimous report from the committee to have the report laid on the table in the House and not published. Mention of the report was made in a certain newspaper, and had a vital effect on members, who thought, in view of the exaggerated report, that the real facts ought to be printed.

It was not until after the report had been distributed in the House that it was discovered that at the head of each page was the following line: "Charges against members of Congress."

He at once ordered the public printer to take that line off.

Mr. Richardson asked Mr. Overstreet if Postmaster General Payne had suggested the impropriety of publishing the names of members. "Nothing was said on this point," replied Mr. Overstreet. The original manuscript of the report was produced, and Mr. McDermott, after examining it, said that the line "charges concerning members of Congress" did not appear in it, and must have had its origin in the Government Printing Office.

RAND QUITS POSTAL POSITION.

Resignation Follows Practical Suspension Pending Bristow Fraud Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Postmaster General to-day accepted the resignation of H. H. Rand as Assistant Superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances for the Post Office Department.

During the postal inquiry it was charged that he was interested in the promotion of numerous speculative enterprises and that he used his official position to induce departmental employes to invest therein. The Bristow report failed to sustain this charge, but Rand never appeared officially at the department.

WIFE'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Deputy Marshal John E. Thorne Dies from Poison.

Deputy United States Marshal John E. Thorne, well known in Brooklyn and prominent in Republican circles, was accidentally poisoned by his wife yesterday morning and died last evening at his home, 80 Lafayette Place. Mr. Thorne was not feeling well when he arose in the morning, and about 9 o'clock Mrs. Thorne gave him what she thought was rochelle salts. What she administered was oxalic acid. Mrs. Thorne, a son, aged twenty-two, and a nineteen-year-old daughter were prostrated, and the case was not reported to the Coroner until late last night.

Mr. Thorne, who was forty-two years old, was formerly Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and he was appointed Deputy Marshal by President McKinley. He had just been detailed by Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou to accompany to San Francisco party of deported Chinamen. He had intended to start on Thursday with two Chinamen from this city, collect more from other Eastern cities, another party of fifteen from New Orleans, and take them all to San Francisco.

ILLITERACY IN THE SOUTH.

Increase Among Whites, Decrease Among Blacks, Dr. Thirkield Says.

The Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkield of Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, addressed the Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday on "Recent Phases of the Race Problem."

Ths problem, he said, was not confined to the South, and in some Northern cities it was a serious one. In eleven States, from Maine to Pennsylvania, the total increase in the white population in the last decide was only 20.5 per cent., while the increase in the colored population was 42.6 per cent. The negroes were restricted to a few employments, moreover, because the labor unions bar them out, and, having often only occasional odd jobs to rely on, many fell into crime.

"The only way," argued the speaker, "out is through education and religion interpreted through consecrated teachers in the South.

"As to the matter of the franchise, I will say that I am opposed to permitting any man to vote who cannot read the ballot, whether he be black or white. The trouble with the recent movement in the South is that it does not exclude the illiterate whites. At the last census there were in the sixteen Southern States 175,883 more illiterate white men than there were in 1870, while there were fewer illiterate black men. Yet the ignorent whites are, as a rule, permitted to vote through some 'grandfather clause' or other device of the law."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry of Chicago corroborated Dr. Thirkield's views from his own observations on a recent trip through the South.

FOR A CITY WATER BOARD.

Assembly Gets Bill for Commission to Secure New Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—At the request of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, Assemblyman McKeown to-night introduced a bill which is intended to provide for an additional supply of pure water in the City of New York and for the appointment of a commission with powers necessary to attain that purpose.

The commission is to consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and six persons to be appointed by the Mayor.

It is to be the duty of the board to proceed with all convenient speed to ascertain what sources exist and are available for an additional supply of pure water for the city and to report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Upon the adoption of a final plan by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Corporation Counsel is to begin condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the lands needed as water sheds.

UPSETS WESTCHESTER DEMOCRATS' SESSION

"Voter of Fourth Election District of This 'Ere Town" Testifies.

FISKE CONTRADICTS CHARGES

Mount Vernon's ex-Mayor Declares He Had No Political Dealings with W. L. Ward.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 28.—At the second session of the Committee of Five which is investigating the internal condition of the Democratic Party of the County of Westchester, held this afternoon at the Elberon Hotel here, ex-Mayor Michael J. Dillon of New Rochelle and ex-Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon testified and entered a general denial of the allegations of H. C. Henderson. The sensation of the proceedings did not develop until the last five minutes, when John Vincent," a voter of the Fourth Election District of this 'ere town," as he announced himself, jumped up and wanted further proceedings discontinued, claiming that nothing had been proved against the objects of the charges by H. C. Henderson—ex-Mayor Walsh, ex-Mayor Dillon, ex-Mayor Fiske, and some of their allies—and that further proceedings would cause a bitter fight in the Democratic Party of Westchester County.

Vincent talked loudly, and when informed that despite his objections the next meeting of the committee would be held April 9, when ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland and Thomas H. O'Neil would probably be present with others notable in Westchester politics, he said: "Well, I want to testify, then." Chairman Agar gave him that privilege.

Vincent stalked to the witness chair, shouted out his name and address, and began: "Last Saturday I was asked to act as a proxy at a meeting of the Fourth District Democratic Committee to make up a ticket for Tuesday. This question that's now being discussed was brought up at the meetin' and one of the members of the committee said that we didn't want Walsh to be State Committeeman any more. He said that the White Plains people had a candidate for the place, but they didn't want to name him. I didn't coincide in their views, so 'twas a tie, and consequently there'll be a contest from the Fourth District.

"This feller, whose name I won't mention, said Walsh was a renegade and a traitor, and it's plain that this here thing is goin' all around the county and hurtin' everybody."

It was then declared that there was no good purpose to serve in further prolonging the proceedings "for the benefit of the Republican Party," as such proceedings would array the Democrats against each other and cause a disastrous split.

The committee held its ground and adjourned to April 9 at 2 P. M. William L. Ward will be invited to attend at that time.

Ex-Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon was the first to testify before Messrs. Agar, Mercer, McCarty, Towle, and Finch. He said: "So Henderson says I was in a combination with Walsh and Dillon and Ward to nominate David H. Morris in 1900. Now, I was then only Chairman of the City Committee of Mount Vernon, and did not then occupy as important a place in the party as I do now. Why, at that time I didn't feel friendly to Walsh and Beaudrias. I was in favor of Digney for State Committeeman. But those fellows brought out Beaudrias. When in 1900 Graney declined to run again for Senator I suggested to Beaudrias, 'Take the nomination yourself and show the people of the county how popular you are with them.'

"I never had any dealings with Ward of a political nature in reference to Morris's nomination or after his nomination. I was not in any deal with Walsh or Dillon, either.

"In 1902 I thought John J. Sloane would be the most available man we could name for Senator. We had a talk with Sloane, but as he couldn't raise the necessary $2,500 his candidacy was dropped. Then I agreed with Walsh and Beaudrias upon the nomination of McClelland. In reference to Mr. Henderson's or anybody else's statement that there was any deal with the Republican organization on this nomination, I say they are absolutely false."

Chairman Agar said: "You desire to deny then that there were any promises made of money being paid or that any money was actually paid by any Republican?" "Yes," answered Fiske. He also declared Walsh, Dillon, and he had never met together at the Cadillac; further, that none of them had met William L. Ward in conference. Fiske ended by saying that Ward never approached him directly or indirectly.

Ex-Mayor Dillon of New Rochelle plunged into his testimony so rapidly that he lost sight of the charges made against him. He declared his record in the McClelland campaign unblemished, saying: "To start with, everybody knows that Charles P. McClelland and I are life-long friends. It's ridiculous—ridiculous—to answer such charges." Here it was suggested that no charges were made against him with reference to the McClelland campaign, but that it was alleged he had helped to put up David H. Morris in 1900 only to be knocked down.

Dillon declared with energy: "I ain't a frequenter of the Cadillac."

SAYS GORMAN IS FOR PARKER.

Georgia Senator Tells of Conversation with Maryland Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—United States Senator Bacon has written to H. H. Cabaniss of The Augusta Chronicle, declaring himself in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker for President, and saying that Georgia should undoubtedly send a Parker delegation to St. Louis.

Senator Bacon further says that he had an interview with Senator Gorman on Saturday, before sending this letter, and that Senator Gorman has never in any sense been a candidate, but agrees with Senator Bacon that the conservative element in Georgia should unite in the support of Judge Parker. Another letter, received today from Senator Clay, says:

"It now appears that we will swipe the Hearst people off the face of the earth."

MOTHER JONES SEEKS HELP.

Wants to Return to Colorado Strike—Desecration of Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—Mother Jones, the Pennsylvania agitator, who was deported from Trinidad by the military Saturday night, has appealed to John Mitchell and says Mitchell has started for Washington to lay her case before the President, who will influence Gov. Peabody to allow her to return to Trinidad. Meantime Mother Jones has gone to Gunnison County to encourage the strikers in the anthracite mines at Crested Butte.

Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners is to be arrested for desecration of the flag. The same charge was preferred against President Moyer, who has been in jail at Telluride since Saturday, being unable to find bondsmen.

The desecration of the National flag consisted in the printing of thirteen sentences on the thirteen bars in the flag, the sentences in order being as follows:

"Martial law declared in Colorado.
"Habaes corpus suspended in Colorado.
"Free press throttled in Colorado.
"Bull pens for union men in Colorado.
"Free speech denied in Colorado.
"Soldiers defy the courts in Colorado.
"Wholesale arrests without warrant in Colorado.
"Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado.
"Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado.
"Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado.
"Right of fair, impartial, and speedy trial abolished in Colorado.
"Citizens' Alliance resorts to mob law and violence in Colorado.
"Militia hired to corporations to break the strike in Colorado."

DEPEW FIGHTING ELSBERG.

Root and Lyman J. Gage on the Anti-Mason Primary Ticket.

As a climax in the campaign against the influence of Gov. Odell and the leadership of Alexander T. Mason in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the anti-Mason-Elsberg-Lauterbach Republicans made public the personnel of their primary ticket last night. On the ticket appear the names of Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War; Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club; John Jacob Astor, Percy A. Rockefeller, Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now Vice President of the National City Bank; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and nearly twoscore other similar names.

John Henry Hammond, who gave out the ticket, declared that James R. Sheffield, President of the Plaza-Central Park Republican Club, is not with Mason, as had been stated, but has been taking no part in the fight because of personal friendship for President Roosevelt.

"There is no split in this club," said Mr. Hammond, "and at the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that we should place a ticket in the field at the primaries. The attempt by the other side to drag in the names of ex-Secretary Root, of Mr. Gage, and others, and to seek in that way to befog the issue has been simply amusing. All these men have consented to run on our ticket, and we are not using a single name without full authority."

In addition to the names that have been enumerated above, the primary ticket which the anti-Mason people have put up includes Augustus D. Juilliard, John Harsen Rhoades, David Willcox, Charles L. Hudson, Robert C. Ogden, Mortimer L. Schiff, William Sloane, Seth M. Milliken, George Moore Smith, Newbold Morris, Frank H. Partridge, Robert C. Morris, Louis Marshall, William Einstein, Charles Dana Gibson, and Thomas H. Hubbard.

Senator Depew, who is using every influence at his command to aid in his return to the Senate next year, brought many of the men on the ticket to enter a district fight.

Newbold Morris, as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Plaza-Central Park Republican Club, last night issued an address to the voters of the district, in which he declared that the district, for an overwhelmingly Republican district, has in the past been of little influence in party affairs because of the men who have controlled the party machinery. He also recites that the Republican majority dwindled from 6,164 in 1896 to 910 in 1902.

NATIONAL GUARD TO CAMP.

Designations for Field Service for the Coming Season.

ALBANY, March 28.—An order issued today from the Adjutant General's office announces that the following organizations are designated to perform a tour of State field or camp service during the coming season: The First and Second Companies of the Signal Corps, Squadron A, Troops B and C, First, Second, and Third Batteries, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-fourth Regiments, and the Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry.

Organizations of the National Guard not mentioned above are excused from camp or field service this season.

WOMEN FIGHT STRIKERS.

Assist Their Sweethearts in a West Side Labor Battle.

Reserves from three police stations were called out early last evening to quell a disturbance caused by strikers at the big factory of the Conley Foil Company, manufacturer of tinfoil, at 521-541 West Twenty-fifth Street.

A strike was declared against the company by a portion of its employes last Saturday. Two men were discharged on that day, and about 100 others employed in their department took offense. They tried to induce the remainder of the employes to strike also, but did not succeed, and the company quickly filled the strikers' places.

At the request of the firm Capt. Handy detailed three men to the neighborhood of the factory yesterday morning. When the employes began to quit work a large crowd of the strikers gathered and began to hoot and jeer. Soon bricks, cobblestones, and other missiles were flying at the workmen, and the trouble threatened to get beyond the control of Capt. Handy's little force. Hurriedly telephoning to his own and to the West Thirtieth and West Thirty-seventh Street Stations for their reserves, the Captain and Sergt. Pyle and five patrolmen, thrust themselves between the two forces.

Fred Burns of 19 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck down by a cobblestone, which hit him in the forehead, inflicting a severe scalp wound. He pointed out a man as his assailant, and Capt. Handy seized the striker. He afterward said he was Frank Bannon of 83 Douglass Street, Brooklyn. While the Captain was trying to subdue him another striker, who said he was John Kegney of 127 Second Street, Brooklyn, tried to rescue the prisoner. Both men were arrested.

By that time twenty-five reserves summoned from the three stations arrived on the run, and the strikers fled. They were hurried in their retreat by the women employes, whose vigorous wielding of umbrellas and lunch baskets was disconcerting, if not seriously damaging. One of the women said that the cause of such active hostility to the strikers on their part was that the sweethearts of many of the girls were among the employes who had refused to strike.

"They weren't going to let those fellows hurt their 'steadies' if they could do anything to help it," said she.

HIT BY THIRD RAIL "SHOE."

Mounted Policeman Seriously Injured by Metal from Elevated Train.

As Mounted Policeman Charles Orr of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was riding beneath the elevated tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in Fulton Street, near Norwood Avenue, yesterday afternoon, a train rattled past above him. When perhaps half of the train had gone by one of the heavy "shoes" which gives the contact with the third rail became detached from the car immediately overhead and fell through the trestle work, striking the policeman's helmet squarely in the centre and crashing through it against his skull. He fell from his horse as if shot and lay in the street, unconscious.

Several men who saw him fall and had no idea what the trouble was rushed to his side. The horse was standing a few feet from the senseless form. It was not until the iron shoe was discovered, and one of the men had noticed the great dent in the helmet that they understood what had happened. A call was sent in to the Liberty Avenue Station, and the patrol wagon took him there. From the station he was taken to the Bradford Avenue Hospital, where an examination showed that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and probably a fracture of the skull.

With years, as with man, there has come wisdom, science, artistic taste and skill in the making of hats, and no better illustration of these strides made by the higher civilization could possibly be seen by a visit to one of the

KNOX HAT

emporiums, which present a feast of fashion to the discerning taste and critical eye.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world

Frock Coats and Waistcoats FOR MEN.

Dignity sets well on a man's shoulders with a frock coat to cover them, provided the coat is designed for the shoulders. We have four distinctive models of Frock Coats—

One with bell skirt and defining lines for the men to whom nature has been kind; another with right broad shoulders and extreme flaring skirt for those of lesser proportions; another which fits rather snug for the men to whom nature has been too kind, and the conservative three button coats for those who like them. The fabrics: worsted, vicuna, Thibet and cheviot in Cambridge gray, Oxford mixtures and black.

The prices: $20 to $40.

To go with them:

Trousers.....$3.00 to $10.00
Fancy Waistcoats.$2.00 to $8.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

DWARF AND HIS SMALL WIFE DEAD FROM GAS

Police Theory Is That They Committed Suicide.

Diminutive Lapidary Was Loved on the Lower East Side for His Charity, Grit, and Skill.

A. V. Cisco, sixty years old, and his wife, Annie, fifteen years his junior, were found dead yesterday morning in their room at 27 Duane Street. They had been asphyxiated by gas, and the police theory is that they committed suicide.

Cisco had been known in Tom Foley's district for years as a dwarf to be respected, although he was only three feet in height. The broad-shouldered men with whom he associated had a high opinion of the diminutive man, who could earn more in a day than they could in a week when he was willing to work.

This did not mean that he was lazy. He had a theory that vacations bettered his work. He was known to the jewelry trade as one of the most skillful cutters and polishers of fine stones in the business, as absolutely honest, and an expert as to the value of gems.

Cisco came from Belgium fifteen years ago and immediately applied for citizenship papers. Until the five years were up he worked industriously at his trade. This, he insisted, was a profession, and that he was an artist. Jewelers agreed with him. When he had acquired his citizenship and had accumulated through his industry quite a considerable bank account he sallied forth one afternoon with a few hundred-dollar bills in his pocket and some small change. The coin he threw to the newsboys and then entered a saloon at the northeast corner of Elm and Franklin Streets, where he treated liberally. One of the big men in the place lifted him up on the bar, a proceeding which he resented by attacking his insulter. His exhibition of courage made him a respected little man.

Two years after his coming to this country Cisco took up his residence in the two-story building at the corner of City Hall Place and Duane Street. There he worked without molestation for years, polishing the stones of great value intrusted to him by jewelers. When he was not working because he did not choose to, the little Belgian-American would spend his time in relieving the poor of the neighborhood and even in buying presents for the children.

The little man was extremely religious and a constant attendant of St. Andrew's Church, half a block away from where he lived. Four years ago he met a woman, not a head taller than himself, at a Bowery mission. He became infatuated with her and they were married. His landlord, Jacob Sobel, who occupies the lower floor of the little house, said yesterday that the marriage was unfortunate. The man tried to be good and to avoid drink. The woman could not resist it.

One of the priests of St. Andrew's called yesterday morning to inquire about the little people, as they had not been to church since Saturday. With the landlord he went up the narrow steps to Cisco's room. At the top of the stairs they were almost overcome with gas. Word was sent to the Elizabeth Street Station, and Policeman John J. Baker broke in the door. He threw open the three windows in the room, which is about seventeen feet deep, with a frontage of four feet and an extreme width of seven feet. The man and the woman were lying in bed dead. Two gas jets were turned on.

As soon as there was sufficient air to make further investigation possible it was found that there was a cigar box with a few uncut stones in it and two diamonds ready for the final polishing.

In the far corner of the room close to the door was a cat and her three kittens, shoved aside by the breaking open of the door. It was evident that the cat had carried her young to the breathing space under the door, where they had managed to live in the gas filled room. They quickly revived.

Hunyadi János

THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER

FOR

THE RELIEF OF BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE AND ALL OTHER TROUBLES ARISING FROM

CONSTIPATION

James McCreery & Co.

Colored Dress Goods.

2800 yards novelty Voiles. Colors:—cream, navy blue, "champagne" lavender, tan, grey, and green. 44 inches wide.

65c per yard.
value 1.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Cotton Dress Goods.

3500 yards. Knicker Voiles. Plain white,—tan and white, blue and white, grey and white and green and white. 28 inches wide.

35c per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Lace Robes.

Chantilly Net Robes,—spot or lace weaves. Handsomely designed with black lace motifs, applied silk braiding, and Liberty Silk or net, ruche edged ruffles. Models vary and are finished with deep graduating fall of ruffles or with wide flounces.

$23.75
value $30.00

Twenty-third Street.

Always the Best

F.P. Corsets

Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.

BIRDSEY & SOMERS, Makers,
249 Broadway, N. Y.

Shirt Waist Suits and Separate Skirts

Our new Department is now showing a very select assortment of high-grade Butcher's Linen Suits in tan, green, blue, helio and white. Some show tailor-made effects, others are embroidered or lace-trimmed.

Prices: $14.50, 15.75, 18.00, 20.25, 25.50, 27.00 and 39.00.

The SEPARATE SKIRTS are made of Tan Linen Crash; White Pique, either plain or with white or black dots; White Linen Etamine; Cream White or Black Mohair, and White Wool Cheviot.

Priced at $4.00 to $22.50.

Wash Waists in new models in Madras, Linens, Cheviot, Lawns, Wash Silks, etc., at $3.50 to $6.50.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Spring Hats.

Selected and created with a view to artistic effect. The latest models are extremely graceful,—showing the new laces, draperies and use of flowers,—and indicate the more advanced ideas of fashion for summer, carriage, evening and "between season" hats.

Twenty-third Street.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

$33 California Oregon and Washington

with similarly low rates to Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana points, from Chicago daily during March and April.

Corresponding low rates from other points.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change; Double Berth only $7. Fast through trains.

Choice of Routes.

Rates and full information on application to TICKET OFFICES 461 Broadway and 287 Broadway, New York.

North Western-Union Pacific Excursions

S. A. Hutchison Mgr.

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE

Chicago, Ill.

RUB it in Not on. It's a thin, light oil that *lubricates* and keeps the leather limber. And it *shines* for sure. Forty good shines in a bottle.

At all Regal Stores—35 Cents.

Regal Dressing

For all shoes and leathers

72 Regal Stores—22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—43 Cortlandt St., 115 Nassau St., 291 Broadway, 785 Broadway, 1211 Broadway, 1341 Broadway, 507 Eighth Ave., 166 W. 125th St., 338 Sixth Ave., 2280 Third Ave.
BROOKLYN—357 Fulton St., 111 Broadway, 1001 Broadway, 466 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—66 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—163 West 125th St., 785 Broadway, 1339 Broadway, 338 Sixth Ave.
Brooklyn, 466 Fifth Ave.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms

238 FIFTH AVE. Near 28th St.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

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JAPANESE & CHINESE Art Collection of MR. T. IDZUMI,

A well-known collector of KIOTO, JAPAN, Comprising in part

Rare Carving,
Old Chinese Porcelains,
Embroideries,
Brocades,
Old Japanese Fire Arms,
Decorated Leathers,
Embroidered Screens,
Bronze Garden Ornaments,
Japanese Lacquers,
Embroidered Kimonos, etc., etc

To be sold without reserve.

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Thurs., Fri. and Sat., Mar. 31st & April 1 & 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
Under the management of TOZO TAKAYANAGI.

A Delicious Confection!

CHOCOLATE SPONGE

The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece.
To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers.
E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N.Y.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S "ROSMERSHOLM"

A Great Tragedy Traduced by the Century Players.

HENRIK WITHOUT IBSEN

Many Lines Cut and Many Forgotten—Rosmer and Rebecca West Badly Played.

Johannes Rosmer.....William Morris
*Rector Kroll.....Theodore Roberts
Ulric Brendel.....Martin L. Alsop
Peter Mortensgard.....Sheridan Tupper
Rebecca West.....Florence Kahn
Madam Helseth.....Grace Gayler Clark

*"Rector" in the Scotch and Continental sense of head-master of a school; not in the English sense of beneficed clergyman.

Scene—Rosmersholm. Summer time.

It is related of Ibsen that at a rehearsal in Germany he took up his hat and stick and left the theatre with the remark: "The Directors have announced a play by me, but it pleases the ladies and gentlemen of the company to perform the work of some other person." History repeated itself last night at the Princess. Ibsen's mysterious and psychologic tragedy, "Rosmersholm" was on the bill, but it was so cut and condensed by Mr. Rosenfeld, so crudely staged and garishly lighted, so badly played in the leading rôles, as to appear the work of a syndicate of Ibsen traducers.

It is said to contrast what was to do with what was actually done. In 1886, when Ibsen wrote "Rosmersholm," his art was entering a new phase. He had turned his back on his scientific, or pseudo-scientific, interest in heredity, which had played such an important rôle in "The Doll's House" and "Ghosts," and was coming under the influence of a certain not very definable mysticism, and particularly of the idea of psychologic suggestion, of which this play is the earliest example and "The Lady of the Sea" the second.

Rosmersholm is an ancient and aristocratic homestead, the successive owners of which live under the blight of a hereditary doom. The air is thick with hovering, insistent fatality. At times of special fatefulness the ghostly white horses of Rosmersholm are seen coursing by the river. Into this home comes Rebecca West as housekeeper, an ambitious and passionate woman of humble origin.

There is a political crisis on, the atmosphere of which Ibsen studied from events of the time in which the play was written. Rosmer, a gentle, serenely wise aristocrat, has taken up the labor of reconciling bitterly opposed factions; but his will and spirit are unequal to the task. Rebecca, already growing to love Rosmer, conceives the idea of infusing in him the needed resolution. His wife, Beate, is ill; and little by little Rebecca distils into her mind the idea that Rosmer's happiness demands that she be out of the way. In what passes for a moment of distraction, Beate throws herself into the mill race. The white horses of Rosmersholm are seen by the river.

The play opens at a time when Rebecca's work and her love are reaching maturity. But in the turmoil of political strife the story of Beate's death is thrown to the surface. The crisis brings to Rebecca a birth of nobler feeling. Rosmer's magnanimity and nobility have reacted on her even as her will has stiffened his purpose. At the moment when their love for the first time speaks out, the barrier of Beate's death rises between them, and together they throw themselves into the millrace. The dead wife has claimed them.

To suggest the atmosphere of this doom-ridden dwelling, this Norwegian House of Usher, is no trifling problem in stage management. The two living rooms in which the scenes are laid, the glimpses of out of doors, most of all the unseen river of the white horses and the fatal footbridge above the mill race require to be denoted and suggested with the subtlest feeling for atmosphere. Mr. Rosenfeld's scenery and properties were of the stage stagy, and his use of lights (there were no shadows) was crude and garish. Every appurtenance of the theatre obtruded itself between the lines of the play and the spectator's imagination.

All this might be forgiven as an accident of time and place. But the lack of intelligence was shown beyond doubt by the text used. In some places, to give the devil his due, it was terser and more vernacular than the somewhat stilted and wooden rendering of Charles Archer, on which it was founded. But speech after speech was condensed or cut, and the end of the play was ruined by the omission of half a page of text. In "Much Ado" Mr. Rosenfeld displayed his virtuosity by writing in speeches for Beatrice. "Kill Claudio!" wrote Shakespeare. "Kill him dead!" added Mr. Rosenfeld. "Act Ibsen!" said the Century Players. "Act him dead!" said Mr. Rosenfeld.

At any rate that was what happened. Both of the leading characters and several others had not even a speaking acquaintance with their lines, and of course were most perfunctory and wooden in their movements. As Rosmer, William Morris at once lacked the distinction of the aristocrat and the mentality of the man of elevated spirit.

Miss Kahn has good looks and a sweetly modulated voice, precise, clear, and full of the color of passion; but she "acted" always; not for a moment was she a live woman, least of all an Ibsen heroine. She waved across the stage and coiled upon the furniture, and when the crisis of passion ran highest she looked foolish and bleated. It was too bad, for Rebecca is one of the greatest characters in the modern drama, full of fire and modulated emotion, a devil and a woman in whom the spirit of a martyr is born.

Theodore Roberts was admirable, as always, in Rector Kroll, though there was little in his appearance and manner of the Norwegian conservative, and less of the Ibsen idealist. Martin Alsop was a capable Brendel and Sheridan Tupper an able Mortensgard.

The present is the first performance of the play here in English. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow and Wednesday matinée. Even in last night's performance its dramatic force exerted a strong spell at times in the audience. Mrs. Fiske has promised to play Rebecca West. When she does so the occasion will be worth while.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Ben Greet as Tony Lumpkin and Miss Matthison as Kate Hardcastle.

Oliver Goldsmith's deliciously genial comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" was revived last night at Daly's, with Ben Greet as Tony Lumpkin and Edith Wynne Matthison as Kate Hardcastle. Though one of the four or five masterpieces of English comedy since Shakespeare, and still holding the freshness of its bloom, it is unknown to the younger generation of playgoers. It was last prominently done, and not well done, at Wallack's. Daly put it on early in the seventies, and very badly. Only the older generation of playgoers remembers the performances of John Gilbert and William Warren, which are said to be the last adequate representations of the play.

Mr. Greet's company is thoroughly equipped to give the comedy an adequate, and perhaps an illuminating, performance. A more extended notice is deferred till to-morrow.

LAWRANCE D'ORSAY AGAIN ILL.

Actor Attacked by Acute Indigestion While Playing at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Lawrance D'Orsay, who is starring in "The Earl of Pawtucket," was attacked with acute indigestion at the Chestnut Street Theatre to-night during the first act, and was obliged to leave the theatre.

The curtain was rung down, and for eighteen minutes the audience waited while Ernest Jay, the stage manager, made up for the part.

Mr. D'Orsay was preparing to make his third entry to the stage in the first act when he suddenly halted and appeared about to fall. He was caught and assisted to a chair, and a physician was called. The actor was taken to his apartments here, and late to-night his condition was much improved.

Mr. D'Orsay had a similar attack while he was playing in New York.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Novelties and Revivals on Some of the Week's Playbills.

John T. Sullivan & Co. were the principal entertainers at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. Others on the bill are Hale & Francis, the Four Nelson Comiques, Dorothy Neville and Monroe, and Mack and Lawrence.

***

The regular Proctor stock company presented "The Wedding March" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre twice yesterday. "Senator" Frank Bell is highest on the vaudeville list.

***

"Captain Swift" is the attraction at Proctor's Harlem house this week. Paul McAllister and Jessie Bonstelle have the leading rôles. On the vaudeville bill are Julian Rose and Van Siclen and West.

***

Howard Hall and Miss Ethel Fuller appeared in "The Man Who Dared" at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night.

***

Adgie and her lions made a hit at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre on their first appearance yesterday afternoon. Marshall P. Wilder was heard in monologues. The remainder of the bill included Curtis and Holcomb, Fields and Ward, and Smith and Fuller.

***

Powell, the magician, is still at the Eden Musée. New figures have been added to the "World in Wax."

***

Pauline Hall drew a large crowd to Keith's Union Square Theatre last night. Cressy and Dayne appeared in another of their clever sketches. Others on the bill were Midgely and Carlisle, James J. Morton, Raymond and Caverly, McMahon and Chapelle, the Wartenberg Brothers, Reed and Shaw, Clark and Florette, Emerson and Omega, and Levine and Leonard.

***

At Hurtig & Seamon's this week are the Halloway Trio, Keough and Ballard, the Five Nosses, Avery and Hart, Lillian Shaw, the Parros Brothers, Will Tompkins, and Russell and Locke.

***

The Singalese Silver Dancers are still the sensation at Huber's Museum.

***

"In Paris; Rousby's Electrical Sensation," is the headline act at the Circle. Others on the bill are the Four Nightons, Edouin and Edwards, Stuart Barnes, Norah Bayes, Foster's Musical Dog, Mitchell and Marron, and Webb's Trained Seals.

***

The First Royal Marine Band of Germany made music at the Orpheum last night. The organization is stopping over one week on its way to the St. Louis World's Fair. The band was received with enthusiasm by the Brooklynites. Francesca Redding & Co. are second in importance. Other numbers on the programme are Treloar, the Four Madcaps, Melville and Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Darrow, and Louise Dresser.

***

Ward and Vokes appeared in their new musical frolic, "A Pair of Pinks," at the new Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn last night. The two stars appeared as two young men, Percy and Harold, who tried to pass themselves off as detectives. There are fifty-five people in the company, forty of them being women. The prices at the Broadway range from a quarter to a dollar at night; in the afternoon the highest seat is 50 cents.

***

Richard Mansfield appeared in "Ivan the Terrible" at the Harlem Opera House last night. To-night he will present "Old Heidelberg."

***

At the Grand Opera House Thomas E. Shea was seen in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

***

Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins" is the attraction at the West End Theatre this week.

***

Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar are at the New Star Theatre in "Foxy Grandpa."

***

Florence Bindley will stay at the American Theatre in "A Midnight Marriage" during this week only.

***

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" was at the Metropolis last night.

***

"Turned Up" is this week's offering at the Murray Hill. Henry V. Donnelly is appearing as Carraway Bones. The revival was heartily applauded by a good-sized audience last night.

***

"In the Shadow of the Gallows" is at the Third Avenue Theatre.

***

The Kentucky Belles are at the Gotham.

***

At the Dewey "The Brigadiers" is the attraction for this week.

DAN DALY'S BROTHER DEAD.

The Fifth Death in Nine Weeks in the Family of Actors.

BOSTON, March 28.—The fifth death in nine weeks in the Daly family of actors occurred to-day, when Thomas Daly, a brother of Dan Daly, the comedian, who died in New York Saturday, passed away at Revere. He had been ill for many weeks.

Although he was not himself an actor, several of Thomas Daly's children have been on the stage. A daughter is the wife of Charles Guyer, the acrobat, and with him is appearing at present in "Babes in Toyland."

Souvenirs From "Merely Mary Ann."

"Merely Mary Ann" reached its one-hundredth New York performance last night. In honor of the occasion a souvenir was given to every woman in the audience. It was a copy of Zangwill's novel from which he took the play in which Miss Eleanor Robson has been so successful. The comedy will continue at the Criterion this week, and will move down to the Garrick next Monday.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Five weeks more at the Majestic remain for "The Wizard of Oz." "The Man from China" opens there May 3. Lulu Glaser, who was to have come to the Majestic then, will go to some other house.

***

H. Reeves-Smith, who makes his appearance next Monday at the Princess in a new play, stays at the Lotos Club while in New York. A number of the club's members will welcome him with their presence on the opening night of the play.

***

"Red Feather" is coming back to New York about May 1. There have been changes in the cast and in the play itself.

***

Joe Welch appeared in "The Tenderfoot" last night for the first time, replacing Edmund Stanley. One hundred and fifty men of one of the New York militia companies saw the show last night.

***

Lyman J. Gage, Charles G. Gates, ex-Judge Gary, and Stuart Duncan were among the members of the Society of New York who saw "The Ruling Power" at the Garrick last night. The society presented a huge bouquet of roses to the star, Miss Katherine Kennedy.

***

The souvenirs intended for the one hundredth performance of "The Virginian" last night were not completed in time, so they will be given away at the one hundred and tenth performance one week from to-morrow night.

***

The marriage of Miss Annie Russell to her leading man, Oswald Yorke, on Sunday afternoon, as announced in THE TIMES yesterday, took place at the residence of H. K. Pomeroy, 118 East Fortieth Street.

Columbia AUTOMOBILES

NEW MODELS.

10-35 H. P. Touring Car, $4,000.
12-14 H. P. Light Tonneau, $1,750.
Light Electric Runabout, $850.
The horsepower of Columbia's cars honestly rated.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.,
134-136-138 West 39th St.,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House

KRYPTOK
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

The marvelous new glasses for reading and distant vision.

Think what it would mean to see clearly again, near and far, through one pair of lenses, without the irritating "lines" made by the joining of long-and-short-vision parts.

MADE ON PRESCRIPTION ORDERS.
Let us send you the KRYPTOK BOOKLET.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 135 West 41st St., New York.

"TWO ORPHANS" REVILAL

Stage Storm Rivaled by Audience's Enthusiasm.

Unrehearsed Incidents in a Night of Triumph—Manager and Actors Cheered to the Echo.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Chevalier Maurice De Vaudrey...Kyrle Bellew
Count De Linieres.....Frederick Perry
Picard.....E. M. Holland
Jacques Frochard.....Charles Warner
Pierre Frochard.....James O'Neill
Marquis De Presles.....Jameson Lee Finney
Doctor of the Hospitals.....Frank Roberts
M. De Mailly.....Stanley Jessop
M. D'Estrees.....Stanley Hawkins
Martin.....R. Paton Gibbs
Antoine.....George S. Stevens
Lafleur.....Frank Connor
Officer of the Guard.....Basil West
Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Police.....Henry J. Hadfield
Footman to the Countess De Linieres.....Alfred James
Louise.....Grace George
Henriette.....Margaret Illington
Countess De Linieres.....Annie Irish
La Frochard.....Elita Proctor Otis
Marianne.....Clara Blandick
Sister Genevieve.....Clara Morris
Julie.....Mona Harrison
Florette.....Mignon Beranger
Cora.....Corinne Parker
Sister Therese.....Lucy Milliken

The snowstorm which surprised New Yorkers yesterday afternoon—that is, presupposing that anything in the weather line can surprise nowadays—wasn't a marker to the one which raged on the stage of the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. And by the same token that stage storm was as a gentle zephyr compared to the hurricane which roared throughout the big auditorium as the pitiful tale of those "Two Orphans" was unfolded.

There were dramatic moments in the course of that revival last night that are not set down in the stage directions of the prompt books, that were not included in the business arranged by the authors, and were certainly not rehearsed by the stage director. They were moments vibrant with feeling—feeling that has its root deep down in the heart, and is nurtured by tender memory and affection.

The flurries began shortly after the curtain arose and were continued as each of the principals in the special cast made an appearance. The storm broke with redoubled fury at the end of the first tableau in the third act, when for fully ten minutes an audience surcharged with enthusiasm shouted for A. M. Palmer, lapsing into silence only after he had bowed acknowledgment.

One might have supposed that at this point the summit had been reached. But ten minutes later the appearance of Clara Morris was the signal for a renewal of the enthusiasm. Then occurred a scene such as is seldom witnessed in any theatre. In vain the actress raised her hand to still the tumult, in vain she clasped both her hands together as an indication of reciprocal feeling. It was only when her lips quivered, her eyes filled with tears, and her body trembled, that the people in front seemed instinctively to realize that even enthusiasm may be carried too far.

Later, forbearance was rewarded, for when the next curtain fell Mr. Palmer responded with a few words in which he took occasion, while expressing his thanks, to remark that he agreed with those persons who believed that on first nights only the voices of the actors and the words of the author should be heard.

After last night let no man say that New Yorkers are lacking in loyalty, are incapable of sentiment. Why, even sentimentality can run riot on occasion. When the cripple, Pierre, covered the shoulders of the shivering Louise with his tattered jacket, even the boxes responded to the pathos—let no man say bathos—of the situation. In one of those boxes sat Kate Claxton, whose name will forever be identified in American minds with this play.

It is by no means difficult to understand why "The Two Orphans" has stood the test of thirty years. It is to-day, as it was when first projected, of its kind the very best. And its appeal is by no means only to the juvenile as the unsophisticated. One may sit back and smile occasionally at its obvious heroics, its sugary sentimentality. But he must be an extremely anaemic person who would not get some thrills from "The Two Orphans" as presented last night.

For two acts Kyrle Bellew practically dominated the scene, his cameo beauty, his exquisite diction, and his florid style being peculiarly adapted to the rôle of the aristocratic De Vaudrey. Grace George and Margaret Illington were the orphans, and both exhibited an entirely satisfying share of emotional ability.

Charles Warner was quite brutal enough as Jacques, and James O'Neill, though a trifle forte in the climaxes, was generally agreeable as Pierre. Anne Irish's rendition of the Countess improved as the performance progressed, and if it seemed a trifle too theatrical in the earlier scenes, one must in justice realize that the part is not written in a vein especially naturalistic. Clara Morris played her bit with fine authority. Miss Otis's Frochard was somewhat lacking in distinctive characterization, and a similar shortcoming marred Mr. Holland's Picard. On the whole, however, the presentation was one that reflects credit upon every one engaged. It is beautifully mounted and is well worth seeing—and remembering.

TO BUILD NATIONAL THEATRE.

Corporation Formed by Messrs. Sothern, Lackaye, Miller, and Others.

ALBANY, March 28.—The National Art Theatre Society was incorporated to-day to promote the building and maintenance by private endowment and personal subscription of a theatre of the highest class in New York City, to be devoted to the presentation of classic and standard plays. American and foreign, and to the "maintenance of a conservatory of acting and the theatric arts."

The Directors are Joseph I. C. Clarke, Frank Tilford, John R. Dos Passos, Henry Miller, E. H. Sothern, Wilton Lackaye, F. F. Mackay, Isaac L. Rice, Charles Barnard, Robert P. Haines, Hermann Connheim, Arthur Hornblow, James S. Metcalfe, William Ordway Partridge, and Henry Tyrrell of New York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARY JOHNSTON'S
great new novel

Sir Mortimer

Unanimous praise has followed this book everywhere. "The best thing of its kind in recent historical fiction," declares one critic. "A book to be grateful for"—"Her best and strongest work," are characteristic comments now appearing in the reviews.

Readers of "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD" will welcome this popular verdict: "Mary Johnston's two previous novels have taught us to expect from her pen stories with plenty of color vigorously laid on, but they have not taught us to expect anything quite so exquisite as her last novel, "Sir Mortimer."—*New York Press.*

With frontispiece reproducing colors of original painting by F. C. Yohn, and eight illustrations printed on india-tinted paper and mounted like photographs.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

CIRCUS MIDGET HAS A FALL.

Tumbles from His Platform and Scares the Other Freaks.

All freakdom was excited yesterday afternoon by the fall of the smallest of the midgets, Paul Horvath, from the high platform on which he struts daily to the huge amusement of the throngs at Barnum & Bailey's circus. The fall didn't hurt him seriously, but he carries as a reminder of the mishap a large blue bump on his forehead. Had it not been that a ladder broke his fall half way to the floor of the freak room, he might have been killed.

The platform on which the four Hungarian midgets exhibit themselves is about six feet high. For Paul to fall from the top of it to the stone floor was a very serious accident. He is just two feet in height and tips the scales at fifteen pounds. He is the tiniest of the Lilliputians, and Rose, the largest, looks huge beside him, though she is only a little over three feet high.

As Paul fell, just before the crowd entered, the freaks all jumped up and rushed to his assistance. He lay perfectly still, as if dead. Hugo, the eight-foot Welsh giant, picked him up in one hand and laid him in the lap of the Sword-Swallowing Lady. All around stood Lionel, the Lion-Faced Boy; the Bearded Lady, the Missing Link, the Snake Charmer, and all the other prodigies of the great show.

"Poor little thing," said the Bearded Lady, as tenderly as any other woman without a black mustache and flowing beard.

"I'm afraid it's all up with him," said the Welsh giant in a guttural voice, while the three other midgets, jabbered excitedly in Hungarian at the plight of their comrade.

Some one was just about to start for a physician when the tiny Paul slowly opened his eyes. Soon he was ready to get on the platform again. One of the men connected with the show leaned down and lightly kissed the bruised spot on the midget's forehead.

"You mustn't kiss me," squeaked the tiny one. "I'm a man."

When the crowd poured in he was in his usual place, though not quite so lively as he had been.

SMOKING COSTS HIS TONGUE.

Surgeons Remove That Organ from T. J. Maguire, Theatrical Manager.

After an operation for cancer of the tongue yesterday morning, Thomas J. Maguire awoke from his artificial sleep to the realization that he would live, but could never speak another word. His tongue was cut entirely out. Dr. Bainbridge, who performed the operation at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, said that the operation was successful and that the theatrical manager probably would be well in a few weeks.

It was Maguire who "found" Maude Adams. Years ago, when she was a baby, he took her and her mother under his managerial wing from Virginia City, Nev., to San Francisco. Miss Adams laid the foundations of her future fame while with Maguire. Nor has she forgotten it. When it became known that he was in trouble, both physically and financially, the actress was the first to go to his aid with a substantial check.

Excessive smoking brought about the cancerous growth. Though urged by his friends to give up the habit, Maguire would never consent to do it. It is said that he often smoked twenty-five or thirty cigars in a day. Before the operation was performed Maguire absolutely refused to take it seriously. He thought he could not survive it, but there was never anything mournful about him. Up to the very day of the preliminary operation, more than two weeks ago, he was as cheerful and merry as if he were perfectly well. As he was on his way to the hospital he saw a friend and called to him jocularly:

"Well, Jack, this is my 'final farewell' tour. Good-bye."

A benefit fund is being raised for Maguire by his friends.

Since the fact of his trouble became public letters have been coming from all over the West to Robert Hilliard, at Room 208, Knickerbocker Theatre Building, who is collecting the fund for his friend.

BEATEN BOY MAY DIE.

His Father Arrested—Lad Had Lost Fifty Cents.

Charged with having beaten his son, fourteen-year-old Antonio Marack, with a club, John Fantilino of the rear tenement at 29 Second Street was locked up in the Fifth Street Station last night. The beating, the boy's mother says, was due to his having stayed away from home for a week because he had lost 50 cents and was afraid to return before last night.

When he did, Fantilino was enraged at his story and, it is charged, set upon him with a heavy club, beating him about the back, arms, and head. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from contusions, a possible fracture of the skull, and starvation. He was unconscious and the physicians think his chances for recovery are small.

GAMBLING PLACES OPEN ALL OVER THE TOWN

Frank Confession by Police Inspector Walsh.

NEVER BEEN CLOSED, HE SAYS

Tells of Difficulty and Danger of Making Raids—Thinks Inspectors Should Have Unlimited Funds.

Poolrooms and gambling houses are open all over town, and any one who is in the habit of gambling, and who knows somebody close to the owner of a place, will find no difficulty in gaining admittance. This was the statement made yesterday by Police Inspector Walsh, whose inspection district includes the new and the old Tenderloin precincts and a big slice of New York's aristocratic section. Inspector Walsh had been quoted in a morning newspaper as having said that he would give anybody $1,000 who could point out a gambling house in his district.

"The man who printed that statement," said the Inspector, "printed it without authority from me. I never said such a thing. Any man who says there is no gambling now going on in New York is a fool. The gambling houses have never been closed. I know they haven't in my district. The task of closing them is not a small one, by any means. While a man about town is able to get into these houses, it is difficult for a police officer to gain access.

"Then there is another thing to look at. We have got to go about it carefully or we shall get ourselves into no end of trouble. For instance, I receive a report to the effect that there is a gambling house in operation at such a number, such a street. Failing to get any of my men in, my next move is to force an entrance. That is a very dangerous proceeding. To-day a house may be occupied by gamblers, but, learning they are watched, they move out suddenly in the night time and carry their stuff over the house tops to a newly hired house on the same block. The real estate agent owning the property which the gambler occupied leases it to a new tenant. There is such a demand for New York dwellings that just as soon as a gambler gives up a house some one else moves in. Now, it would be a fine thing for me if I came around to a suspected place and broke in with axes, only to find a respectable family living there. I know of many cases where raids had been arranged when the discovery was made that the house was respectable.

"In fighting the poolrooms we find the same sort of thing. One day we find a poolroom, but they move in the night, and on the following day we find a physician's office where the bookmaker did business the day before. Of course, this keeps the police on the go, but the police keep the gamblers on the go, too. All we can do is to hound and follow them up and get enough evidence to raid them when we can. Still it is an awful problem to face. An unlimited amount of money should be allowed to each Inspector for expenses in getting evidence, and then much good could be accomplished."

Police Inspector Titus, who has charge of the down-town inspection district, said that he was getting along very well in his work of cleaning up the district. While there were a few poolrooms still in operation down town, Inspector Titus said, none was doing business openly. The Inspector believes in the "freeze-out game" of stationing policemen in front of poolrooms and interfering with players who are anxious to go in.

BROOKLYN CAPTAINS SHIFTED.

McAdoo Changes Assignments Made on Recommendation of Haggerty.

The following transfers of Captains of Police in the Borough of Brooklyn were announced yesterday in the office of Commissioner McAdoo:

Capt. Driscoll, from the Grant Street to the Bedford Avenue Station.
Capt. Pinkerton, from the Detective Bureau to the Grant Street Station.
Capt. Short, from the Bedford Avenue to the Parkville Station.
Capt. Formosa, from the Parkville Station to the Detective Bureau.

The transfers are what are termed in police circles as a "light shake-up." Capt. Short was relieved of the command of the Bedford Avenue Station, one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, by Commissioner Greene, but on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Haggerty was retransferred to his old command, only to be moved again.

Capt. Formosa was for many years a Detective Sergeant in the Central Office. Greene made Formosa a Captain, and he received the command of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, but on recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Haggerty he was relieved and sent to the Parkville Station.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Clothing for any occasion.
Sizes for any man or boy.
Colors for any taste.

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NONE BETTER MADE

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Easter Sunday.

Easter Styles
Now Ready
5 Days to Easter

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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Star Gloves at 1.00
All the goodness that the price can compass.
All the style that any price can reach.
All the comfort that any store can think of.

HOME FOR UNIVERSALISTS.

Decided On at Their Banquet—Japan's Minister Questioned.

That the Universalist Club, an organization composed largely of ministers and laymen of the Universalist Church is to have headquarters in the heart of the Tenderloin, on Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway, was decided after a dinner of the club at the Hotel St. Denis last evening. The headquarters are to provide the opportunity of the members of the club, laymen of the church, and members of church societies to have a place to meet and exchange ideas. The quarters selected are to be exchanged at no far distant time for a permanent clubhouse.

The meeting, intended to be chiefly for the discussion of the Oriental situation, was in charge of President Louis Annin Ames. Consul General Uchida of Japan was the guest of honor. Each diner had been provided with a boutonnière that included a little Japanese flag.

Mr. Uchida volunteered to answer any questions which might be put.

"Would Japan now be willing to leave all of its differences with Russia to a peace tribunal for arbitration?" was asked.

"Oh, no," declared Mr. Uchida quickly; "never." Then he added, after a pause, "Japan would only be willing to argue with the sword now. It will not arbitrate until its sword has been sheathed again."

"Why does Japan object to the occupation of Korea by Russia?" was another question.

"Because of its nearness," was Mr. Uchida's quick response. "If we shall fail, there will be a Poland and a Finland in the Far East. We are fighting against barbarism and against the worst form of despotism. Every nation of the civilized world should sympathize with us. Every lover of liberty, every believer in fair play should sympathize with us. We are determined to shed our last drop of blood in this fight for freedom.

"The Russian commander is quoted as saying that he expected to conclude peace in Tokio. But Russia does not seem to realize that the time for bluff-making is past. If the Russian commander comes to Tokio, we shall welcome him as an involuntary guest of our army and navy." [Loud applause.]

Others who spoke were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Luther F. McKinney, ex-United States Minister at Bogota, and George F. Seward, ex-Minister to China.

LION DIES FOR HIS MATE.

Animal at St. Louis Zoo Starves Itself to Death.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—After starving itself for almost two weeks because its mate had been taken away, a lion at the zoological headquarters here died to-day.

A live sheep was recently placed in the cage and bleated in terror, but the lion merely paced back and forth and the sheep was unharmed. The lion was valued at $5,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

That Worn-Out Feeling.

It Comes from Nerve and Brain Fag — A Simple Remedy Which Never Fails.

That sense of utter and complete exhaustion which makes living and breathing a wearisome necessity is due to the improper digestion and assimilation of food. This in turn starves and impoverishes the nerves to such an extent that your whole being cries out for new life and fire. Iron-Ox Tablets furnish new life and vigor to the nerves, while assisting the digestion and assimilation of food and regulating the bowels.

They do more than all this. Iron-Ox Tablets awaken the torpid liver, cause sluggish and disordered kidneys to resume their normal tone, and thus purge the blood of disease-breeding impurities.

Any remedy which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the bodily functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

They are neither purgative nor cathartic in their action, yet they regulate the bowels even in cases of confirmed constipation by energizing the digestive and expulsive organs so that violent drug stimulation is unnecessary. Being in tablet form, they are convenient and easy to take, and the result is as inevitable as the succession of the seasons.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists or from The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

"Nine tailors to make a man? Nonsense, Robinson! One good tailor is quite sufficient."
—*Beau Brummell to His Valet.*

ONE IS ENOUGH IF HE BE GOOD ENOUGH.
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Just received from our work-rooms a fresh lot of the finest hand-embroidered Irish Linen Waists.

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The style, quality and finish of these Waists are to be found only in much higher priced garments. An unusual opportunity to secure remarkable value. All sizes.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

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Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 PER YEAR.
VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.
Furniture, Ornaments, etc., carefully packed.
Van service by skilled workmen.
Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.
Inspection of buildings invited.
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SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING.

"The New York Times" printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

LITTLE SCOUT'S VICTORY

G. C. Bennett & Co.'s Colt Easily Took the Montgomery Handicap.

ED CORRIGAN'S McGEE SECOND

The Hildreth Entry, First Choice in the Betting, Was Never Prominent—Large Field Started.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—Before one of the largest crowds that have ever gathered at Montgomery Park and on a track lightning fast, the four-year-old colt, Little Scout, owned by George C. Bennett & Co. of Memphis, to-day easily won the Montgomery Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth. McGee, carrying the colors of Ed Corrigan, finished second, three lengths back, with J. F. Davis's Luralighter a close third. The time was 1:49.

The field was a large one, and there was a long delay, but finally, when Starter Murray dropped his flag, the horses jumped forward to a good start. The lightweighted Rankin raced to the front, and set a hot pace to the first turn, closely followed by Martinmas and Duellst. Rankin showed the way up the back stretch, but when the further turn was reached the leader began to falter. Duellst here assumed command, and, racing neck and neck with Martinmas, turned into the stretch two lengths before Little Scout. When straightened out for the wire, Little Scout set sail for the leaders, and, passing the clubhouse, it could be seen that Little Scout had the race in hand. Dominick rode in masterly fashion, and at the finish dashed under the wire three lengths before McGee. Luralighter, coming fast from behind secured third money. The Hildreth entry, Witful, Byways, and Safety Light, first choice in the betting, was never prominent Little Scout was held at 5 to 1 at post time, being backed from sevens.

The race had a total value of $5,135, and it was worth $4,435 to the winner.

Five other races furnished good contests. The first race, a dash of five furlongs, brought together the fastest sprinters at the track.

Irene Lindsey, the odds on favorite, won easily from Deutschland. Summary of the handicap:

MONTGOMERY HANDICAP.—Mile and a sixteenth. Little Scout, 116 pounds, (Dominick,) 5 to 1, won; McGee, 114, (Lyne,) 11 to 2, second; Luralighter, 102, (Stille,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Byways, Safety Light, Rankin, Martinmas, Witful, De Reszke, Duellst, Captain Arnold, South Breeze, Haviland, Coruscate, Banter, and Claude also ran.

LONG SHOTS AT BENNING.

Julia M., Little Woods, and Mohican All Won at Good Odds.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Little Woods was the sensation at Benning to-day, and when Michaels was first home, in a rattling finish it marked a coup of considerable proportions. It was the first start for the Chambeau colt, but he had been carefully prepared by "Billy" Garth, and a select few pounded the price from 30 down to 12 to 1 at post time. Off well, Little Woods made all the pace, and lasted long enough to beat out All Scarlet, who went along with him all the way.

The victory of Unterock in the fifth was also the medium of a killing for stable connections. She opened at 6 to 1, and at post time 3 to 1 was eagerly taken. H. Phillips, the E. R. Thomas jockey, rode a well-timed race, and his energy at the finish had much to do with the nosing out of Love Note. Charley Moore, ridden by Shaw, and favorite in the betting, had no speed.

H. T. Griffin, whose entries were refused at New Orleans for the Sweet Pepper incident, furnished the only winning favorites of the day when Conkling captured the third, and Nine Spot the fourth race.

The defeat of Mammon, favorite in the sixth, by Mohican, a 20-to-1 shot, was largely due to a weak finish by McCafferty in the final strides. In the first race Julia M., the Andrew Miller cast-off, had all the speed, and won easing up by two lengths, with 10 to 1 about her.

The weather was cold and disagreeable and the attendance lighter than it has been at any time since the meeting opened. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Julia M., 97 pounds, (Carmack,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Andrattus, 103, (G. Thompson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Athlana, 99, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:10. Adele Trebla, Sadducee, Setauket, Mr. Pickwick, Hilarity, Elolm, Mary Aud, Chiefe Congress, Marie, Bashful, Effie Sheppard, Lorima, and Orloff also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; two-year-olds. Little Woods, 103 pounds, (Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; All Scarlet, 105, (Carmack,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; St. Resolute, 102, (Oliphant,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:57 4-5. Red Ruler, Fergus, Redella, Pygmalion, Broadway Girl, Miss Galore, and Garrett Wilson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds. Conklin, 101 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 2 to 5 and 1 to 5, won; Tol San, 96, (D. O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 2, second; Monson, 97, (Carmack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Bluish also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Nine Spot, 99 pounds, (Carmack,) 3 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Punctual, 106, (Burns,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Miladi Love, 107, (E. Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:32 1-5. Red Light, Thorneycroft, Nellie Forest, Tugal Bey, Alline Abbott, O'Hagen, Preakness, Pittacus, Annie Grace, and Locket also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; for four-year-olds and upward. Unterock, 105 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Love Note, 100, (Lalling,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Jessielyn, 100, (Taylor,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:25 2-5. Sweet Jane, Kite, Ben Battle, Boney Boy, Charley Moore, Blue Victor, Iridescent, and Erda also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and forty yards; for maiden three-year-olds and upward. Mohican, 92 pounds, (Miller,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Mammon, 93, (McCafferty,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Mr. Churchill, 112, (Shaw,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Lady Paragon, Clarence, Falmouth, and Tireless also ran.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Paul Clifford and Plantagenet, 108 pounds each; Elolm, 107; Gold Dome and Alpaca, 102 each; Queen Elizabeth, 98; Sontag, 96; Tom Kiley, 91; Piquet, Mimon and Bronx, 89 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; half a mile. Maggie Stroup, Mamie March, Jade Mon Amour, Filla, Dulcibella, Delphie, Dixie, Andrews, and Passive, 105 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Caqueta, Rockland, Latheron, and Reprise, 112 pounds each; Sunlight, 109; Hook and Eye and San Marino, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. John F. Ahearn and Andrew Mack, 112 pounds each; Bery Waddell, Ride, Cay, and Brotherhood, 109 each; Sailors' Delight, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Honolulu, 117 pounds; Torchlight and Belle of Milford, 115 each; Dark Planet, 113; Trapezist, 110; Sais and Scotch Thistle, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; about two miles. Conover, 168 pounds; Gum Honey, 156, Imperialist, 154; Arius, 154; Honey Boy, 150, Heir Apparent, 148; Provost, 147; Trinity Bell, 146; Strike-a-light, 145; Cheval d'Or, 139.

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Winton Touring Automobiles, A1, $850 up, (value $1,800); $1,500 Long Distance Touring, $850-$750; $2,500 Long Distance Tonneaus, new, $1,000; $2,600 Long Distance Touring Automobile, $900; $2,650 King Belgium (swell automobile), $800-$950; $650 Touring Cars, $450; Cadillacs, $550-$650; Georges-Richard, $1,500; Locomobiles, Darracq, Runabouts, Electric Runabouts, Oldsmobiles $175 up. All Automobiles advertised on premises.
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BICYCLE SLAUGHTER SALE NOW ON.
Columbias, Clevelands, Spalding, Stearns, Barnes, Tribunes, Orients, &c., $5.00 to $15.00; just one-third value; 5,000 High-grade Tires, 60c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25; Bars, Saddles, Lamps, Pedals, half cost.
NEW 1904 MERKEL MOTORCYCLES, $150. Orients, Relays, Royals, others, very CHEAP.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row, 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 TO $425
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles; no noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO. 8 Park Place, near B'way, SOLE AGENTS.

HORSE DEALERS ORGANIZE.

Capital Stock All Subscribed, and Show to be Held.

Between forty and fifty of the leading horse dealers of Greater New York assembled at the Hotel Cadillac last night and organized The Horse Fair Association of New York. The principal object of the association is to hold a horse show annually at which exhibits will be sold at private sale, and the first show has been scheduled for April 25, 26, and 27 at the Madison Square Garden.

The capital stock of the association was limited to $5,000, and so eager were those in attendance to make the organization a success that the shares previously subscribed and amounting to nearly $4,000 were increased to the limit, and considerable more could have been sold if necessary.

Whether the fair will be open to outside dealers was a subject for much discussion. Quite a number wanted the exhibition restricted to business residents of New York, thus shutting out big and little dealers who occasionally ship horses to this city to sell. Others were of the opinion that outside dealers, especially those who have offices here, should be allowed to enter their animals. It was finally decided to leave the matter rest until after the Committee on By-Laws, composed of J. Campbell Thompson, J. D. Carroll, and M. G. Byers, makes its report to-night.

The officers elected last night were: President—F. M. Wau; Secretary—Guerney C. Gue; Treasurer—Lehman Strauss; Executive Committee—J. D. Carroll, Allen MacNaughton, Albert De Cernea, S. U. Hexter, and the President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Perry Belmont has signified his intention of racing again. It may not be this season that his colors will return to the turf, but at least next season he will have a string of horses in training.

Only five horses have thus far been declared out of the Chicago Derby, the big event of the Hawthorne Spring meeting, as follows: Floral King, Fort Plain, King Croker, J. P. Mayberry, and Esheron. The final date for declaring is April 1.

Little Woods, who won the two-year-old race at Bennings yesterday, after being backed from 30 to 1 down to 12 to 1, was a good thing that reached all the way to New York and was well played by several horsemen locally. Unterock, who won the fifth, was also a New York tip that was well played.

Programme books for the Aqueduct meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, which opens April 15, will be issued by Secretary Rehberger on April 1. All races in which it is possible will be at a shorter distance than usual this year, on account of the generally backward condition of the horses that have trained about the New York tracks.

George Hill arrived at Sheepshead with a string of six horses that he has Wintered at Monmouth Park. All in the lot shipped without any mishap, and are well advanced in their early training. At the old course it has been possible to send horses along at almost racing speed, and Hill announced that four furlongs in 0:52½ was a frequent accomplishment of the horses quartered there.

W. L. Oliver is fitting All Gold and Hazelwood at Sheepshead for the Carter Handicap. Yesterday the pair were sent along for a smart six furlongs in 1:25 1-5, and they performed the task creditably. Lord Badge, another Oliver candidate, raced at New Orleans all Winter and should come to New York thoroughly seasoned. Should the stars of the nomination list decline the issue, Oliver has a good hand for the first handicap over a New York track.

FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Ten Strong Players Entered for the Racquet Club Tournament.

Ten entries have been received for the National court tennis championship, which will be played next week at the Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street. With the exception of Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, title holder, all of the other contestants are practically local men. The players will be Morton S. Paton, J. H. Morgan, Oliver S. Campbell, Charles E. Sands, J. W. Henning, Deane Miller, Ernest A. Thomson, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., T. Suffern Tailer, and Joshua Crane, Jr. Dinsmore and Tailer represent the Tuxedo Club, and the others, with the exception of Crane, the local club.

The first games in the championship series will be played next Monday. Sands will meet Tailer, while Crane will play Henning. The other six draw byes. The draw has been arranged so as to bring together in the final round Crane and Sands, provided, of course, that each wins all of his preceding matches. It is generally expected that they will succeed in meeting for the championship, and a hard fight will undoubtedly result, in which Crane will have to play his very best to retain his honors. On the second day of the tournament Crane, provided he beats Henning, will play Dinsmore, while Sands, if he defeats Tailer, will meet O. S. Campbell, the old-time intercollegiate lawn tennis champion. The final match will come on Friday afternoon, April 8.

Miles Loses Tennis Championship.

LONDON, March 28.—After several years' tenure of the amateur indoor tennis championship, Eustice H. Miles to-day lost the title, being beaten by V. Pennell by three games to two in the regular five-game contest.

LIVELY BASKET BALL GAMES.

Brooklyn Teams Win Opening Matches for Local Championship.

Teams from the National Athletic Club and the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn were winners last night in the opening games of the Metropolitan A. A. U. basketball championship tournament, which began in the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The home club defeated the National Turn Verein of Newark by the score of 28 points to 18, while the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association defeated a team from the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York by the score of 33 points to 20. There are six teams trying for the championship. Line ups:

National A. C., 28.	Position.	National T. V., 18.
Beatty	Right forward	Enderweiss
Drummond, Bierri	Left forward	Eichenbush
Reugs, Donelly	Centre	Weissenbush
Raubenick	Right guard	Winkelhoffer
Grundy	Left guard	Birdsall

Goals from field—Beatty (5,) Rubenick (1,) Grundy (2,) Drummond (1,) Weissenbush (2,) Winkelhoffer (1,) Donelly (4,) Enderweiss (2.) Goals from foul—Weissenbush (7,) Beatty (2.)

Y. M. C. A., 33.	Position.	Hebrew Association, 20.
H. Behrens	Right forward	Cellor
Boggs	Left forward	Cohen
Herman, Behrens	Centre	Newman
W. Salmon	Right guard	Rosenthal
A. Wagenfohr	Left guard	Kaufman

Goals from field—H. Behrens, 7; Herman Behrens, 2; Salmon, 4; Wagenfohr, 1; Cohen, 1; Newman, 1; Rosenthal, 2; Kaufman, 2; Boggs, 1; Cellor, 1. Goals from foul—H. Behrens, 1; Boggs, 2; Newman, 4; Cohen, 1; Rosenthal, 1. Referee—F. G. Wilson. Umpire—F. Whitney. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Pulliam to Instruct His Umpires.

President Pulliam and his secretary, John Heyetler, leave for Philadelphia this morning, where the chief of the National Baseball League will hold his usual conference with the umpires who will officiate the coming season. All of last year's men, "Hank" O'Day, "Bob" Emslie, J. E. Johnstone, and August Moran, have been reappointed. There is one vacancy on the staff which may be filled to-day. At the conference the reconstructed rules of the league will be gone over and the umpires' duties fully defined.

Princeton's Football Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28.—Princeton's football schedule for 1904, as announced to-day, contains only ten games, but it is thought by many to be more difficult than last season's. The schedule:

Sept. 28—Dickinson at Princeton.
Oct. 1—Georgetown at Princeton; 5th, Wesleyan at Princeton; 8th, Washington and Jefferson at Princeton; 12th, Lafayette at Princeton; 15th, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 22d, Lehigh at Princeton; 29th, Cornell at Ithaca.
Nov. 5—United States Military Academy at West Point; 12th, Yale at Princeton.

Canadians Cut Philadelphia Regatta.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 28.—The Argonaut Rowing Club has declined an invitation to send a crew to the "American Henley" races on May 30, to defend the Stewards' Cup, won at Philadelphia last July. They will send an eight to the St. Louis Fair.

MOTOR BOAT CHALLENGE

S. F. Edge of London Wants to Race F. Croker's Auto Craft.

AMERICAN TO NAME TERMS

English Builder Asks for Fifty-Knot Course—Home Boat Designed by Charles Herreshoff.

Frank Croker, for whom Charles F. Herreshoff has designed a very fast forty-three-foot auto boat, has been challenged by the S. F. Edge Company of London, the builders of the fast Napier launches. A Napier boat won the Alfred Harmsworth International Cup for motor boats last July. The challenge was printed in The London Yachtsman issued March 17, copies of which have just arrived here. The challenge reads as follows:

We challenge Mr. Frank Croker to race against our thirty-five-foot boat Napier-Minor over a fifty-knot course with his forty-three-foot Herreshoff boat.

We will ask Mr. Croker, if he should be willing to take up this challenge, to suggest the remainder of the conditions.

Mr. Croker had not heard of the challenge before yesterday, but he said he would take it into consideration at once. Designer Herreshoff said that the new boat was rapidly nearing completion, being ready for the installation of the engines, and that undoubtedly Mr. Croker would be glad of an opportunity to race his new boat.

The Croker boat was built by the Chase-Pulley Company of Providence, and is regarded as a marvel in lightness of construction.

The mahogany hull attracted much attention at the recent motor boat show in this city. It is 43 feet long over all, 40 feet on the water line, and has a maximum beam of 5 feet. It is long and lean, has a turtleback forward, and tapers back mackerel-like aft. The boat is really an automobile, as her motors and equipment are such as are put into automobiles. The steering wheel has controlling levers, with a reverse lever at the side, so the boat can be manoeuvred with great facility.

There are twin screws and two Rochet-Schneider 24-horse power motors will furnish the driving power. An actual speed of 22½ knots an hour is expected.

There are twin screws, and two Rochet the boat, the after one being after the ordinary fashion of launches, with a coaming inside, on which there are seats for seven persons. Amidships there are double cockpits, one forward of the other. In these two will be the motors, which will not need an engineer. The forward cockpit is just abaft the break of the after end of the turtle back. The deck is crowned a few inches to give the structure strength.

AMATEUR CUE CONTESTS.

Interborough Billiard Tournament at Daly's—Close Games at N. Y. A. C.

An amateur 14.2 billiard tournament was started last night at Daly's Broadway billiard rooms for the interborough championship. Dr. W. G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club and A. L. Lowenberg were the competitors. Lowenberg won handily by a total of 300 to 170. The winner only made a fair start, and it was several innings before he got the balls rolling easily. In the thirteenth inning he made his first big run, scoring 24, but soon followed it up with runs of 24, 20, 33, 26, and 31, giving him a decisive lead. Douglas was not up to his best form, and he made few long runs, a string of 20 being his best single inning scores. The scores:

Lowenberg—6 11 5 6 0 0 3 13 2 7 0 0 24 0 10 4 20 0 2 11 0 33 4 2 26 11 0 0 0 0 0 8 5 31 7 1 2 12 2 14 14 4. Total, 300; high runs, 33, 26, 24; average, 6 42-43.

Douglas—0 10 0 3 6 5 1 0 1 0 13 0 1 0 1 1 4 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 4 20 0 2 0 3 8 0 13 3 21 13 1 2 10 2 13. Total, 170; high runs, 20, 13; average, 4 2-42.

Two games will be played to-day.

Only one game was played last night at the New York Athletic Club in the handicap straight rail tournament. The match was in the Class B series, and the players were W. H. Rolston and J. G. W. Greeff. The latter was handicapped at 100, while Rolston played 95. The latter won after an unusually close game, scoring his 95 to 97 for Greeff. The game required 55 innings and Greeff made the best individual run, 12. Rolston's victory places him in the lead in Class B, giving him four games won to three each for A. Vogel and E. M. Booth. The scores:

Rolston, (95)—0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 1 4 0 0 3 1 0 9 10 9 0 1 1 1 2 3 0 1 1 1 6 0 4 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 2. Total, 95; high run, 10; average, 1 40-55.

Greeff, (100)—1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 2 0 1 6 12 7 1 2 1 0 2 2 4 1 0 0 7 0 7 3 0 1 1 0 6 2 2 3 2 1 4 0 2 0 0 1 2 2 0. Total, 97; high run, 12; average, 1 42-55.

Three games are scheduled for Friday. In Class B, A. Vogel (110) will meet E. M. Booth, (100,) in the first game, and Vogel will then play George H. Tousey, (90.) The Class C game will be between P. Doelger, Jr., (80,) and C. D. Colman, (50.)

Four more pool competitions were finished last night in the handicap pool tournament now in progress at the Crescent Athletic Club. In Class B, Robert Gair (75) beat A. W. Higgins, (60,) scoring 75 to 34, and C. C. Langdon (60) beat Henry Sheldon, (65,) by 60 to 58. In Class C, C. House beat J. B. Taylor, 40 to 25, and A. V. Simis beat J. Hardie, 50 to 22.

McGRAW'S PLAYERS IN FORM.

Birmingham Team Outclassed by Men from the Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28.—The New York National League team displayed real pennant form in the exhibition game with the Birmingham nine this afternoon. The score was New York 7, Birmingham 0. Mathewson and Taylor were a puzzle to the aspiring minor league hitters. Two hits, one off "Matty" in the first inning and one off Taylor in the ninth, were all the safeties the local element could accumulate, and they were never in sight of the scoring plate. On the other hand, the visitors made a killing with their bats and fielded like fiends. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BIRMINGHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	2	5	0	0	Duffy, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bres'h'n, 3b.	1	0	4	1	0	Smith, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	3	7	0	0	Lynch, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Mertes, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	V'ghan, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Dunn, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Millerick, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Mathews, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0	Alex'der, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Bow'man, c.	1	1	1	0	0	Tamsett, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Warner, c.	0	1	1	0	0	McC'nell, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Mat'ws'n, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Clarke, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Dorn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Wagner, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total.	7	11	27	10	0	Total.	0	2	24	14	1

New York	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—7
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Birmingham, 3. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Wagner, 2; off Dorn, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Taylor, 1; by Clarke, 3; by Wagner, 1. Two-base hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Browne, McGann, Gilbert, (2.) Double play—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Wagner. Passed ball—Mathews. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Y. M. C. A. May Control Army Athletics.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A hearing was held in Secretary Taft's office at the War Department to-day on the project of placing military athletics in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among those who were heard were Mr. Millard, the International Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New York; Chaplain Pierce, and Gen. Chaffee. The latter is in favor of military control of army sports. Secretary Taft, who has the matter under consideration, is also in favor of the project, but it is strongly objected to by the chaplains, who assert that it would be unwise to introduce civilian influences in the military service.

Egan Easy Winner at Handball.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—By the score of six games to one Michael J. Egan of Jersey City defeated James Fitzgerald of San Francisco, in the first of the series for the handball championship of the world at the Olympic Athletic Club by the following score: 21—18, 15—21, 21—5, 21—9, 21—2, 21—9, 21—6.

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MOTOR SERVICE TEST.

Automobile Club Receives Entries from Eighteen Commercial Wagons.

Eighteen entries have been received by the Automobile Club of America for the service test of commercial motor vehicles which is to be held under the auspices of the club next week. The contest will begin Monday and will continue throughout the entire week. The machines that have entered will be weighed by the club officials on Saturday and will receive their proper numbers.

The committee in charge of the test prepared eight classes according to the weight-carrying capacity. In the first class, including vehicles carrying 1,000 pounds or under, there are three entries, all being light gasoline delivery wagons. The second class has the largest number, nine vehicles, their carrying capacity limit being between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. Of these nine the electrics are in the ascendancy, five of the nine wagons being equipped with electric motors. Four of them are delivery wagons and one an express wagon. Of the other four, three are gasoline delivery wagons and one a steam delivery wagon.

The third class, between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds, has two cars entered, both gasoline delivery wagons. The fourth class, between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds, has one, a gasoline truck. The fifth class, between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds, has one, an electric truck. No entries were made for the sixth and seventh classes, but in the eighth class, for vehicles carrying from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds, two heavy trucks are entered, one being a gasoline-electric truck and the other a steam truck.

With the exception of the last class all the vehicles will perform the regular daily service of two local express companies, while the two big trucks will do the regular work required of the wagons in use by a large brewery.

Dunham Champion Gymnast.

Gymnastics of a high order of excellence were exhibited at the seventh annual championship of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in its gymnasium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. Twelve contestants participated in two-set exercises and one arbitrary set on the German horse, parallel bar, and horizontal bar, and the winner was Robert U. Dunham, who scored about 850 points out of a possible 900. C. C. Delaporte was second, with 848, and Henry J. Meyers third, with 838.

Sharkey Lost Wrestling Match.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, lost in a wrestling match with M. J. Dwyer here to-night by failing to throw his antagonist twice in one hour. He secured one fall, but was unable to repeat the performance.

SMALL BOYS PLAY FAGIN.

Eight-Year-Old "Sammy" Says He's an Inquirer Into Art of Burglary.

The Children's Society had charge of three of the most youthful burglars known in police history last night. They were Peter Bernstein, thirteen years, of 127 East Twenty-sixth Street; Sydney Meyers, eleven years, of 208 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Samuel Becker of 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, the latter a childish inquirer into the art of burglary.

The two smaller boys entered the store of George May, an electrician, at 650 Sixth Avenue, and asked for a drink of water, Meyers saying that "little Sammy weren't feelin' too good."

The electrician, who is a family man himself, felt sorry for "little Sammy," who is only eight years old, and took the boys into the back shop. There he bathed "little Sammy's" head with cold water, while Sydney entertained the kind-hearted electrician with tales of Sammy's symptoms and "the awful turns Sammany was apt to take whiles."

May said he thought the boy needed electrical treatment, and was about to go for a galvanic battery, when Sammy suddenly became convalescent, and presently better still. The electrician was still of the opinion that an electric thrill would be beneficial, and finally went into the store to get the battery.

When he arrived there he was surprised to find a third boy busily engaged in packing away miscellaneous goods—electric lamps, fixtures, batteries, bells, &c. May seized him and called the police. When the big men in blue clothes arrived, "little Sammy," overcome with terror, explained that Bernstein was the "Fagin," and that he was only an inquirer into the art of "taking things."

He further informed the astonished police that his companions had "pulled off two or three joints," mostly jewelers' shops in Harlem. He told with much detail of a number of gold watches which they had secured from a store up town some three weeks ago. Meyers also confessed.

The three boys were taken to the Tenderloin Station and afterward turned over to the care of the society, while detectives were sent up town to investigate their stories.

ELEVATOR KILLS BELLBOY.

Necessary to Remove Hotel Flooring to Get the Body.

Isaac Granbery, a colored bell boy in the Hotel Margaret, a Brooklyn family hotel on Columbia Heights, was sent late last night to the annex of the hotel, which runs back to Willow Street, to get the mail. On his way back through the basement he noticed that the freight elevator had just started up and he made a leap for it.

He landed half way in the car, and in an instant his body was jammed between the car floor and the basement ceiling. He died almost instantly. The jamming of his body disarranged the mechanism of the car, and it was impossible to release the body. Word was sent to the Fulton Street Police Station, and six policemen responded with crowbars. It was necessary to break away much of the flooring around the shaft before the body could be removed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny has decided to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000, the new shares to be subscribed at 150, so as to yield an increase in the company's net surplus as well.

Casualty insurance men have been advised that Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department will recommend to the Legislature a measure repealing the present statute as to the maintenance of a reserve against deferred losses. Two conferences have been held thus far by liability underwriters, who wish to have all action deferred until the Fall. In the meantime they plan to draft an amendment to the existing law, which they hope to have enacted in a sufficient number of States to guarantee a certain degree of uniformity in legislation. A draft of their desired action will be submitted to the coming annual convention of State Insurance Commissioners for consideration, approval, or amendment.

Local fire underwriters have been anxious during the past ten days or so over what has threatened to become a menace to the solidarity of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. So far as the story has become public, E. G. Richards, United States manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, either has written or threatened to write a letter, giving the required thirty-day notice of his intention to withdraw from the Exchange. The trouble grew out of a decision of the Exchange that the North British had an up-town branch office in operation in violation of Exchange rules. Mr. Richards is non-committal and is described as being in the hands of his friends. Influential underwriters are endeavoring to settle matters, because they do not want any large company to take the position that the compact is not necessary in this city, which yields nearly one-tenth of the premium income of the country, especially in view of the Baltimore fire.

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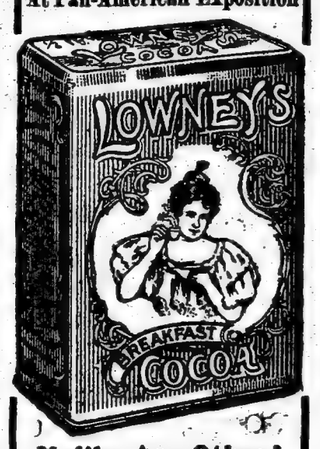

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE STRENGTH OF JUDGE PARKER.

One of the earnest and influential advocates of the nomination of Judge PARKER for the Presidency says of him: "He does not represent the past factional fights of his party. His nomination, therefore, would not be a challenge to any but Republicans." That is an argument of no little weight and moment. In measuring the availability of a candidate two things are to be considered before all others. They are, first, the effect of the nomination upon his own party; second, the effect upon the other party. There is no element of Democratic division and discord in the candidacy of Judge PARKER. He has been a Democrat all his life, but has never taken part in any factional quarrel. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1885, when Mr. HILL made his first canvass for the Governorship. It might be said of Mr. HILL, of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., of CHARLES F. MURPHY, that all of them have been at one time or another faction leaders. They have given and taken blows. The memory of the strifes in which they have been engaged would rise up to plague them in any campaign where their names stood upon the list of party nominees. That objection cannot be urged against Judge PARKER. Even Mr. BRYAN can find nothing to say against him. He is forced to confine his criticism to some remarks about his own ignorance of what Judge PARKER would think and say and do if he were elected President. His candidacy would evidently have a uniting effect upon the Democratic Party.

The criticism that very little is known about Judge PARKER does not bear examination. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party, in every campaign, names a candidate of National fame and conspicuous public career like HORATIO SEYMOUR, Gen. GRANT, Mr. TILDEN, or Mr. BLAINE. The friends of Mr. SEWARD thought that Mr. LINCOLN was too obscure to be available. Gen. HARRISON was not a great public figure when the Republicans nominated him in 1888. Gen. HANCOCK, nominated by the Democrats in 1880, was a distinguished soldier, and Mr. CLEVELAND, nominated in 1884, had made as Governor of New York such a record that his nomination imposed itself upon the party. But Gen. HANCOCK and Mr. CLEVELAND had done only what Judge PARKER has been doing all these years; that is, they had performed faithfully and with ability the duties that fell to them in their respective careers. The duties of a great General are conspicuous, the duties a Governor has to perform are conspicuous. It was inevitable that Gen. HANCOCK and Gov. CLEVELAND should come much into the public notice. The duties of a Judge are performed almost in seclusion. Practitioners in court know him, litigants may know him. He comes before the public only in the opinions which he writes. The office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is one of high honor and dignity, but its incumbent "gets into the newspapers" less frequently than a stirring New York Alderman. If Judge PARKER had not been equal to the tasks that fall to him we should most certainly have found it out. His life has been spent in the practice of law and upon the bench. Since 1898 he has been Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Is it not altogether to his credit, is it not a proof of his strength of character, of his high sense of the dignity of his office, that he has not during those six years paraded himself or permitted himself to be paraded in the public view? In short, has not his career been of sufficient amplitude and distinction to constitute a degree of "availability" that does not fall below the standards set up in previous campaigns?

As to the effect upon the Republican Party of Judge PARKER'S nomination it is only necessary to point out that he is almost precisely the antithesis of Mr. ROOSEVELT in respect to those habits and propensities that have called forth the severest criticisms of which the President has been the object. Judge PARKER is an interpreter of the Constitution and of the laws. President ROOSEVELT has provoked public censure by what has seemed to be a disregard of law. Trained for the bar and for years under the severe and sobering discipline of the bench, we may well doubt whether Judge PARKER in the President's chair would have consented to do everything that President ROOSEVELT has done on the Isthmus of Panama; would have extended the scope of the pension laws and increased pension expenditures to the amount of $14,000,000 by an Executive act; or, without authority under the Constitution and perhaps without any other warrant, would have created the anthracite coal strike commission of arbitration. President ROOSEVELT will be the chief issue in the campaign, an issue upon which his own party is notoriously divided. The nomination of Judge PARKER would present this issue with such distinctness and in a manner so emphatic that it could not be missed by the commonest understanding.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has been an exceedingly "strenuous" President. Is there any reason to believe that he would be less stirring and strenuous if he were by a vote of the people continued in the office which he now holds through a lamentable mischance? Republicans and Democrats alike have their misgivings about that. One continually hears it said that a new lease of power in his own name would make the President bolder. Whatever else Judge PARKER may be or may not be he certainly is not "strenuous." Except in the most stirring times a strenuous Judge would be unthinkable. Perhaps the people of this country would be well content with a quieter Chief Executive, with a President somewhat calmer in speech and action, a President of well-balanced mind, sound and safe in judgment, a President who knew the law and profoundly respected it.

It is already evident that in their State Convention the New York Democrats will indorse the candidacy of Judge PARKER. The more his qualities and his record are examined the more probable it becomes that he will prove to be an acceptable candidate to the Democrats of other States.

A CONVICT SENATOR.

It is a curious and not altogether a fortunate fact that the case of Senator BURTON, convicted of violating the laws of the United States intended to secure purity and decency in the business of the Government, must still in a sense be regarded as "sub judice." That is to say, his conviction was promptly followed by a motion to grant him a new trial, and if that motion be not granted, there is likely to be the usual series of appeals, and some time must elapse before the question of his legal guilt or his liability to legal punishment can be regarded as finally and absolutely settled.

Nevertheless, it will hardly be denied by the veriest stickler for reverence toward legal forms and fictions that there is at least a strong presumption that Senator BURTON is a criminal, since he has been so adjudged by a jury of his vicinage, after a fair trial. In the face of his conviction in this way it will, we suppose, not be treated as libelous to speak of him as a convict Senator. The offense of which he has been found guilty, of which we infer that he actually was guilty, is a most serious, shameful, and revolting one. Divested of legal phraseology, it was an attempt to use his influence as a Senator with the Post Office Department to promote the use of the mails for fraudulent purposes. And this, the jury find; he did for pay. We cannot in our simplicity think of an offense more sordid and shameful.

It is, perhaps, too much to ask of the Senate that it shall not give to Mr. BURTON the benefit of the doubt as to the outcome of future proceedings, motion for new trial, appeal, &c. And there is a certain force in the plea that everything shall be done deliberately and in order, as at a funeral. But we think that Mr. BURTON might with propriety place his resignation in the hands of the Governor of his State.

LAWLESSNESS IN COLORADO.

When the conditions in certain parts of Colorado, brought about by the pernicious activity of professional labor agitators, reached a point of acuteness which the people considered intolerable, a number of troublesome persons were summarily banished. As they had what amounted to a choice between leaving the State and remaining to be dealt with by a vigilance committee, they prudently left; but it does not appear that peace followed their going. The next we heard from the Teluride outcasts was that they were coming back armed, and with a formidable following of ruffians who would cheerfully give battle to any one who might be pleased to attempt interference with their triumphal return. It was then proposed that the "law abiding" citizens of Teluride should organize themselves into a home guard and give the outcasts, should they attempt to return, "all the fight they wanted." Fortunately, this calamity was averted. The trouble has now broken out in Trinidad, and assumed a phase sufficiently serious to command the attention of the State authorities. The Governor and Attorney General have had a conference and arranged a plan of deportation, which shall remove all non-resident labor leaders from the State, and a commandant of State troops has been instructed to prepare to carry this plan into effect.

With no especial familiarity with the laws of Colorado, but some acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States, we are disposed to question that the Governor of Colorado has the right to deport any one from that State and deliver him at the borders of another State. If the person whose removal is desired has committed a crime, a misdemeanor, or even a breach of the peace, there is a method of dealing with him along the lines of orderly and proper methods of procedure which would be effective. Deportation beyond the State limits is not one of these. No doubt the public patience has been sorely tried by the constant interference of labor leaders with the productive industries of the State, especially in the mining districts. That such peripatetic stirrers-up of strife and contention as "Mother" JONES of Pennsylvania, FAIRLEY of Alabama, WARDJEN of Iowa, EVANS of Indiana, and DEMOLLI of Utah, are and have long been public nuisances is no doubt true. Very likely the people of Colorado wish they might be well rid of them, and would applaud any measures resulting in their effective removal to a distance beyond even mail communication with the local unions. But lasting peace and the conservation of the public interest are never effected by illegal means.

For the evils from which they have suffered and are now suffering the people of Colorado have the remedy in their own hands. When they are prepared to proclaim and defend the supremacy of law the trouble will end. Even for unjust Judges who excuse crime and defend criminals there is an infallible cure whenever the people of a community choose to apply it. Possibly a local evil of this character may attain proportions beyond local control, but it cannot possibly outgrow State control if the people are in earnest about controlling it. Deporting obnoxious persons is not only an outrage upon individual liberty, but it is futile. If such people violate the law, arrest them, apply to them the penalties which the law prescribes, and follow them on appeal, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Labor leaders should be given to understand that they have no class privilege in exemption from the statutes and ordinances established for the protection of the public peace and the defense of individual and corporate rights. Their own rights are sacred; but so are the rights of others, and these must be respected as fully as are their own.

The people of Colorado, acting through their duly accredited representatives and in strict accordance with law, could quickly end the conditions which they have come to regard as intolerable, and which they propose to remedy by creating conditions different, perhaps, but scarcely more tolerable. Lawlessness is anarchy, whether created by act of a trades union or resulting from a conference between the Governor and the Attorney General. One brave man, by applying the law, broke up the terrible Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsylvania, which had maintained a reign of terror for years in the anthracite districts. There are no conditions existing in Colorado which one brave man, with public support, could not end in a fortnight.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

However firmly an American may be convinced that such interests as this country has, or may come to have, in the Far East, would be injured by the victory of Russia over Japan, he cannot desire that all the enterprise and all the gallantry should be on one side. As a man to whom nothing human is foreign, he must rejoice when a Russian naval officer performs such a heroic feat of arms as has just been performed in Port Arthur by the young naval Lieutenant KRINIZKI, who with his torpedo boat successfully "stood off" half a dozen Japanese craft of his own size, and baffled their attempt to sink merchantmen in the fairway so as to obstruct the harbor entrance.

It seems that the Japanese attempt was, for the time, completely foiled. The consequence of a continued failure must be seriously to hamper the Japanese plans. Everybody expected that a naval battle which should decide the control of the Pacific for the period of the war would occur at its beginning. This expectation was disappointed by the action of Russia in failing to concentrate its fleet; a failure which can be explained only by assuming the Russian belief that Japan would not fight. Two cruisers were left in Korean waters to be cut off and destroyed, and four more at Vladivostok, where they seem to be thus far safe, but of no use to the main force at Port Arthur. These detachments, and the injury inflicted upon the fleet at Port Arthur by the sudden and unexpected Japanese attack left that fleet much too weak to emerge and give battle with a fair show of success. But it is still, to use Capt. MAHAN'S expression, "a fleet in being," and it would be most hazardous for the Japanese to attempt the landing on the west shore of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, which seems a natural move for them at this stage unless that fleet had been at least temporarily neutralized. At Niu-Chwang it seems that an attack could now be made with better chances of success than later, by the attacking ships going in on the flood tide behind the ice, and thus avoiding the danger of mines in the channel. But the ice is breaking up and the lucky moments passing. These may be the conclusions of European closet strategists and not of Japanese commanders. But they are plausible enough to make it credible that the Japanese should be bending every effort just now toward immobilizing the Russian ships at Port Arthur, and the Russians be especially vigilant and desperate in resisting such attempts.

THE NEW BRIDGES.

The Commissioner of Bridges seems to have undertaken a serious responsibility respecting the Manhattan Bridge. The substitution of eye-bar chains for wire cables was made by Mr. LINDENTHAL as a means of hastening and cheapening the construction of the bridge. The change had not only the engineering authority of the Commissioner of Bridges himself, but he convoked a council upon it of unofficial engineers of the highest authority, who unanimously approved it. Now, Commissioner BEAR, who of course is of no engineering authority himself, and who cites no authority other than his own, reverts to the original plan, nullifies all the work done under the revised plan, and by so much delays the completion of a bridge which the public is greatly interested in having pushed to completion at the earliest moment. To do that is to assume a very serious responsibility. The dismissal of Mr. HORNBOSTEL, the consulting architect not only of that bridge but of the other bridges begun under the Commissionership of Mr. LINDENTHAL, will, we think, be generally regretted by those who know the facts of the case. It is certain that our bridges are not as a rule the ornaments to the city that such conspicuous structures ought to be, and in taking steps to improve the appearance of those still to be built, Mr. LINDENTHAL was acting the part of a faithful official and of a civilized citizen. There is little dispute, among either engineers or architects, that in choosing Mr. HORNBOSTEL for this work he made a fortunate choice. The models and drawings for the new bridges which have been publicly exhibited indicate that the consulting architect of the department has made an unusual success in a peculiar and difficult field. It seems a pity that he should be displaced just as the fruit of his studies was coming to be embodied in metal and masonry.

M. COMBES AND THE CONCORDAT.

In inviting the Pope to "denounce" the concordat, with the distinct intimation that the French Republic will do so if the Vatican does not, M. COMBES has injected an entirely new issue into French politics. As to this proposition, he cannot pretend to have a popular mandate. It is true that, in the war he has waged on the associations, the French Premier has not hitherto applied for such a mandate in vain, and that, although the weightiest and most respected organs of French opinion have been against him, the electorate has not failed him. But the proposal to end a "modus vivendi" begun by NAPOLEON, and under which France has lived, in a situation at least not intolerable, and under both royal and republican forms of government, for more than a century—this is a proposal which one would say was likely to lose the French Government some of the support which it has hitherto retained.

The Government has already lost the adhesion of two ex-Ministers, one of them an ex-Premier, in the persons of MM. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and MILLERAND, of the latter on the express ground, as stated by himself, that the Government was devoting itself too exclusively to crushing VOLTAIRE'S "infâme" and GAMBETTA'S "ennemi," and neglecting the weightier matters of the Socialist programme. Without undertaking to decide whether the Government is justified in the attitude it has taken to the teaching associations, it is at least safe to say that what it has rendered liable to be called its anti-crusade has been carried on in too many instances in such wise as to suggest a spirit of bigotry and fanaticism. Certainly it is not the business of a French Government to force upon every Frenchman the choice between being a good republican and a good Catholic, or of making it impossible for him to be both. M. COMBES seems to be approaching very nearly to forcing such a choice upon the French electorate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We find considerable difficulty in sharing the indignation expressed by City Magistrate HIGGINBOTHAM against the policeman who arrested a Williamsburg butcher Saturday evening for a clear violation of the Sanitary Code, and, regardless of the offender's plea for delay on account of the particularly heavy trade of that evening, marched him off to the police station. The Magistrate was eloquently severe over the hardship thus inflicted upon a "reputable business man," and scolded the policeman for several minutes because he had treated the butcher "like a felon." That was one side of the case, but there was another, which the Magistrate seems entirely to have ignored, though it was the side we are inclined to consider the more important. The regulation violated by this "reputable business man" is one that forbids the exposure of meat at shop doors, where it is exposed to all the dangerous contaminations of street dust. It is a regulation entirely wise, every butcher in town is fairly and justly "charged with knowledge" of its terms, its violation cannot be other than deliberate and willful, and upon its constant and careful enforcement the public health is to a measurable degree dependent. Of course, it was most inconvenient and expensive for the Williamsburg man to be dragged from his shop on the very evening when business is briskest, but he could have avoided all trouble, or at least all of that particular trouble, by the simple expedient of obeying the law. The unpleasant experience he had is exactly the sort of thing best calculated to impress upon his mind the real meaning of the phrase "reputable business man," which, in our opinion, was applied to him by Magistrate HIGGINBOTHAM somewhat hastily and inaccurately. If the policeman acted from any except honest motives, the status of the case was changed, but the reports of the affair intimate nothing of the kind. Apparently he saw his duty and did it, and we are grieved that he should have been scolded. He interfered with private business, but public business didn't suffer a bit from what he did. On the contrary, it profited much, and is likely to profit more.

—It is not creditable to the much-vaunted ingenuity of American electricians that a displaced trolley pole should be able not only to put a lot of people in extreme danger of fatal shocks from falling wires, but also to interrupt for several hours a large part of the transportation service in a great city. All this happened Sunday afternoon at the Brooklyn end of the East River Bridge, when a trolley pole slipped from its wire, and, before its car could be stopped, had reduced to a tangle of writhing and fire-spouting serpents the maze of overhead conductors that hide the sky in that part of the city. Nobody was killed or even injured, as it chanced, but an enormous amount of inconvenience was caused before the current was shut off and the broken wires were repaired. Most of this was obviously unnecessary, and the worst of the matter is that the happening of exactly what did happen could confidently have been predicted by anybody who has noted the natural consequences of an accident like this in such a place as that in which this one occurred. Yet there can be no insuperable difficulty in making the displacement of a trolley pole always the trivial affair it is when the pole finds nothing to hit against, since a way could easily be found for enabling the motorman to let the pole fall to the car roof by a touch of hand or foot on a lever the moment he discovered—which would be instantly—that it was no longer in contact with its wire. Until something of this kind is done Sunday's events at the bridge entrance will be among the alarming possibilities on all trolley lines of the overhead variety, and similar episodes with no loss of life are not likely to be frequent.

—Another street-car evil that deserves the attention our correspondents are giving it is that of the "flat wheel," which, in all parts of the city, is doing much more than add to the discomforts of travel. The increment of jolting which passengers suffer from this cause is not a very serious annoyance, but the addition it makes to the city's unnecessary noises is of real moment, as is thoroughly understood by those who have had reason to learn that both the maintenance and the recovery of health are for many people prevented by constant assaults upon the auditory nerves. In discussing this matter, the other day, American Medicine of Philadelphia commended efforts to suppress the midnight wailings of cats and to change the nature of Fourth of July celebrations, "but far more important than these measures," it continued, "are those directed against useless street noises which make the well sick and the sick still more so, from the continuous battering of the ears and nervous system with jars that create a state of overtension and hyperesthesia. Chief among these at present are the trolley cars, which shake the ground and rush through our streets like huge engines of reckless evil, with banging bell and roar. The cars should be run slower, at least during the late hours of night. The keeping of cocks and chickens should be forbidden in cities, and street hawkers, newsboys, &c., compelled to stop their bellowings, and ringings, and screechings. The playing of pianos, and especially mechanical musical instruments, talking machines, &c., must be at least restricted to the day and evening hours." The suggestion here made to run the street cars more slowly will not be a popular one, and certainly will not be adopted, but the companies should be compelled to make as little noise as is compatible with the rapid motion we all want. With the frequent stops of the "emergency" sort that urban cars are forced to make, "flat wheels" are sure to be produced in considerable numbers, but there is no reason why such wheels should be continued in use as long as they are—no reason, that is, except an economy which, even from the company's standpoint, is more than dubious. A street car in the best of condition does not make much noise, even when in rapid motion, and what it does make we must all learn to endure. It is the noise known to be unnecessary that is irritating to the nerves in the highest degree, and these, by their very definition, can all be silenced if the proper steps are taken.

—It is decidedly curious that DOWIE should have been allowed to say what he pleased in this country, and should have met with serious official interference in Australia only when he referred to King EDWARD in terms which the Australians chose to regard as unpatriotic. What he said, according to report, wasn't so very dreadful, it being only that the King hadn't much religion to spare, and that he would only get to heaven "by the skin of his teeth." That is a description of such wide applicability that it can hardly be called offensive to anybody, and probably the King himself, if caught in an unbending moment, would admit its truth in his own case. But the Sydney authorities decided that such talk about their ruler wouldn't do at all, and have refused to lease to DOWIE the public halls he desired to hire for his performances. As the man probably never made a speech or preached a sermon in his life without indulging in utterances vastly worse in every way than his remark about the King, to have brought him up with a round turn for that was little less than the height of absurdity. It made him really a martyr, and no doubt the shrewd Scotch charlatan will use to the best advantage the advantage with which he has thus been needlessly supplied. Are his present critics prepared to prove that the King really has religion to spare, and that his entrance into heaven will be a matter of course, despite his frequent and formal inclusion, by himself and others, among "miserable sinners"?

THE PRESIDENCY.

Ex-Senator Murphy's Position.

From The Troy Press.

When Murphy and Hill were the recognized up-State leaders, Judge Parker was one of their most trusted advisers, and while the two leaders parted company for a time, he retained the friendship of each of them. Besides, he is the only reputable New York State candidate for the office, and Mr. Murphy feels that this great pivotal State should not go to the convention without a "favorite son." Consequently, his influence was exercised powerfully—and, as it looks now, decisively—to prepare the State Convention for an unqualified indorsement of Alton B. Parker for the Presidential nomination.

Judge Parker's Strength.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

That man who can carry the Solid South and the labor vote of the North, and yet who possesses the advantage of location and the enviable position of being grata persona to both wings of the Democratic Party, fills the requirements of a candidate for the Presidency so completely that there seems no judicious course left open for the Democracy in considering the matter of selecting its candidate other than to concentrate upon Judge Alton B. Parker of New York.

Judge Parker's Character and Dignity.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

We believe the character and dignity of a man like Judge Alton B. Parker will appeal with refreshing strength to the best Americans just at this time. And if he can more certainly carry his own great State than any other Democrat, and if he commands respect and confidence not only of Democrats, but honest Republicans everywhere, the party must consider him favorably.

South Might Not Be Solid.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

We believe it is an injustice to the South to say that it would give such a man as Hearst its solid Electoral vote.

The Party Disturbed in Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The spirit of harmony and the coolness of judicial consideration have been utterly ignored, and an organized attempt is made to turn the State topsy-turvy. A systematic effort is being made to displace the spirit of harmony with one of acrimony, and to substitute bitter partisanship for judicial-mindedness. This sudden development is unquestionably contemporaneous with the appearance of Messrs. Stallings and Heflin on the stump in the interest of Mr. Hearst. They injected all the intolerance and bitterness into the present situation by speeches at Tuscaloosa Monday night of last week. Their tirades were like thunderclaps out of a clear sky, and they were clearly for the purpose of preventing harmony and calmness in Alabama.

At This Time.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Simply as a newspaper stating a fact, The Gazette says that at this hour Grover Cleveland is probably the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination. We don't know how long he will keep this position of precedence.

A Stimulating Topic.

From The Chicago News.

New Arrival—What do the citizens out here think of the war between Russia and Japan?

Amber Pete—Oh, they're tickled to death. Why, three cowboys were shot out here last week in an argument as to whether it was Corea or Korea.

NEEDS OF NEW BELLEVUE.

Money Required to Build Training School for Women Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With numberless others I read in your Sunday issue the editorial on hospitals. As it happens, the question is one which touches my interest nearly, and as I have come closely in contact with one phase of the work I ask your space that I may demonstrate in a public way some of the matter I have at heart.

From the "Charities" you quote certain figures. Bellevue is put down as containing 933 beds. As a matter of fact, Bellevue is called a 750-bed hospital, but more than once during the past month 1,000 patients have been housed in its old halls. These figures are simply appalling. They mean overworked doctors, insufficiently ventilated wards, uncomfortable conditions for the patients, and an impossible amount of work for the nurses.

A new Bellevue is being planned. It is a necessity so crying that the only danger is that it will be hurried forward unduly, that compromise measures will be accepted by those who have the work in hand because the need is so great. The new Bellevue should be built for the future. Extravagance will be avoided, the wise mind, the detailed attention, the perfect probity of the President of the Board of Hospital Trustees, Dr. Brannan, guarantees that, but on the other hand the hospital must be adequate, and no penny-wise pound-foolish policy should be allowed by public opinion. Every one of us has a stake in such a work as this.

In connection with Bellevue Hospital is the Training School for Women Nurses—in, but not of, the hospital. It is strange that there are so few persons who understand the status of this work. Started by private philanthropy, it has grown and thrived under the same impulse and on the same principle which gave birth to the enterprise.

This training school finds itself confronting a situation which must be met at once. More nurses must be supplied, and to supply them they must be trained; to train nurses they must first of all be housed, and the school home is already outgrown. The managers have rented temporary quarters, but when the new hospital is ready so must the nurses be. The ill and suffering cannot wait for houses to be built and nurses trained.

Fifty thousand dollars is necessary to buy the land already secured in the rear of the present building owned by the training school on East Twenty-sixth Street, opposite the hospital. Of that sum about $35,000 is already in hand; the rest is needed at once as title is to pass about April 1. To erect the building will cost at a most careful estimate $175,000, without furnishings.

There are a number of very rich men in New York, some of them new-comers among us, and so far not identified with any special philanthropic work. This is an opportunity. To give the building as a whole would be about as good and far-reaching a benefaction as could well be found. To give any part of the amount needed would be only a smaller degree of the same good work.

This is not a formal appeal from the Board of Managers such as was made some weeks ago, but a personal letter from one deeply interested in the work, and whose address is in the hands of the editor of THE TIMES. Any subscription may be sent, as was announced in the appeal mentioned above, to the Secretary of the training school.

L. P. S.

New York, March 28, 1904.

REAL PARCHMENT IN BOOKS.

Says Revival Started in Boston in Set of De Kock's Works Sold for $50,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of recent date there was published a news dispatch in which was the statement that an edition de luxe of the works of Charles Dickens now being published, or about to be, was noteworthy because, among other things, it revived the use of real parchment, which had not been used by bookmakers in about 400 years.

Now, the truth is that this honor belongs to a Boston publisher, who has in course of publication editions of the works of Paul de Kock. One of these editions, known as the Bibliomaniac, sold at $50,000 a set of 100 volumes, is printed on genuine parchment, collected in Scotland and England during the last two years. It can be stated without qualification that his was the first undertaking of the kind within 200 or 300 years.

Genuine parchment is rare. The best qualities are made of the skins of kids and lambs, and even after the most painstaking work in selecting and preparing the skins, a very large percentage is discarded because of imperfections, visible only to the eye of the expert.

GEORGE BROWN GOODWIN.

New York, March 28, 1904.

California Wine Output.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of March 18 I noticed an item, "Trade in American Wines," stating that the California wine output is about "20,000,000 gallons." The wine output for California for 1902 was 43,000,000 gallons, and for 1903 was 35,700,000 gallons, made up as follows: Dry wines, 22,000,000 gallons; sweet wines, according to internal revenue returns, 13,000,000 gallons; commercial brandy, 700,000 gallons.

RUFUS P. JENNINGS.

San Francisco, March 21, 1904.

Advocates Open Windows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It gave me much pleasure to read in your columns a letter from Mr. Frederick Thones, in which he advocates open, rather than closed, windows as a preventive of throat and lung diseases. My own practice has been along the line of the open window throughout the year, and, as far as I can ascertain, not a cold can be traceable thereto. It seems about time that the fallacies held by our grandmothers should be abandoned. To regard fresh air as our deadly enemy and slam down the windows at every sneeze is a policy worthy of the Dark Ages.

G. C. CREELMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27, 1904.

Woman Makes Hit with Alarm Clock.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. H. J. Renfrew of Cleveland knocked a burglar from her bedroom window with an alarm clock early Thursday. The fellow secured about $30 in cash, however. When Mrs. Renfrew heard some one moving about in her room she called. Instead of answering the man made a dash for the window. He raised it. "Stop!" shouted Mrs. Renfrew. The fellow turned, evidently thinking she had a revolver, and backed up against the window sill. As the burglar turned Mrs. Renfrew picked up an alarm clock from a chair and let it fly full force. Her aim was good, for the clock struck the intruder in the pit of the stomach and he tumbled backward out of the window.

Double Action Springs.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

First Patient (at the fashionable springs)—What are you here for?

Second Patient—To flesh up a little. And you?

"To reduce my weight."

Gallant Kentuckian Seeks No Further.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A New York minister declares that there are no women angels in heaven. If that is true the earth is not as bad a place as some theologians insist it is; there are a good many women angels here.

ROMAN CHURCH AND MARRIAGE.

Paulist Father's Answer to a Non-Catholic Inquirer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pastor of Trinity is treading on very dangerous ground, and should know better than to deduct such far-reaching assertions from an utterly false premise. He says that Catholics only acknowledge the validity of their own sacraments and tries to show that therefore only persons married by the Catholic Church are really and truly married.

Such is not the case, and it is a puzzle to Catholics how such calumnies can be written by those who are in a position to find out such things. I have sent a copy of the "Question Box," a book written in answer to questions from non-Catholics at the Paulist Fathers' missions, to his Reverence, from which I quote a passage on the sacraments.

In answer to the question, "Can any one administer the sacraments in your Church?" Father Conway answers: "No; the Catholic Church believes, with St. Paul, in a ministry ordained by Christ for that purpose, and therefore limits the administration of the sacraments to those in holy orders, with the exception of baptism in cases of necessity, and that of matrimony, in which the parties themselves are the ministers of the sacrament."

Being a convert myself and having been married before I entered the Catholic Church, I of course was made fully conversant with the laws relating to marriage of non-Catholics, and the pastor of Trinity can be enlightened about the same if he will take the trouble to go to the right authorities.

A CONVERT.

New York, March 27, 1904.

SACRAMENT AND CONTRACT.

Says Roman Church Teaches That Marriage Is Both.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of yesterday's TIMES, under the heading "Roman Church and Marriage," I find a letter signed "James Bishop Thomas, Curate of Trinity Church, New Haven," in which the following occurs: "The Roman Church recognizes only the validity of its own sacraments. Therefore all marriages performed by other than her own clergy are to her unhallowed, and all offspring of such unions are basely born."

It is hardly necessary to say to any educated person, Catholic or Protestant, who is accustomed to seek information upon Catholic doctrine from Catholic rather than anti-Catholic sources, that, according to the teaching of the Church, matrimony is both a contract and a sacrament; that the ministers of the sacrament are the contracting partners themselves, not the priest, Catholic or Protestant, before whom the consent is given; that a valid, consummated marriage between Christians, whether both of the parties are Catholic, both Protestant, or one of each faith, is absolutely indissoluble by any power on earth, and that the children born of such a marriage, whatever the faith of the parents, are as legitimate as the children of the most devout and loyal Catholic parents, married, if you will, by the Archbishop of New York, or the Pope himself.

It is evidently no part of the education of an Episcopal "curate" to familiarize himself with the doctrines of Catholicity. But charity, as well as the ordinary proprieties of life, should make any Christian gentleman hesitate to rush into print as the critic of Catholic doctrine before he is thoroughly familiar with his subject, and especially where he must needs display such lamentable ignorance as is shown by the "Curate of Trinity Church."

F. D. H.

New York, March 27, 1904.

THINKS THIS WINNING TICKET.

Miles for President, Grout for Vice President, McClellan for Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic Party can win the Presidency at the coming election by putting forward an old-fashioned Democrat whose name will not invite antagonism from any of the new-fashioned factions. The radicals won't stand for Cleveland or Parker, and the conservatives won't stand for Hearst. How would this do for a winning ticket:

For President—Nelson A. Miles of Pennsylvania; for Vice President—Edward M. Grout of New York; for Governor of the State of New York—George B. McClellan.

This ticket might not harmonize with the plans, purposes, and ambitions of the politicians, nor even of the individuals concerned, but for the party and the people it would mean harmony and victory.

ANDREW ROONEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 26, 1904.

DOES NOT FAVOR HEARST.

Thinks Naming of Parker or Olney Would Unite Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not strange that intelligent men, who have experienced defeat because of their adherence to an unstable man, divided the Democratic Party, and thereby caused National demoralization, can be so blind as to advocate the nomination of Hearst to be President of the United States?

With Parker or Olney, a united Democracy can sweep the country. Rich and poor alike know they can be trusted to guide the ship of State into safe waters and save our country from the dangers which now threaten us.

G. M. C.

New York, March 22, 1904.

Early and Accurate War News.

From The Watertown (N. Y.) Times-Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose suggestive motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print," is using the elaborate service of The London Times in getting information from the field of war in the Far East. The great English newspaper has always commanded the best service possible on all world affairs of importance, and covers by special arrangements the war situation at all points from which it receives early and accurate reports.

Interesting to the Traveling Public.

From The Chicago News.

Now that a court has held a hotel porter's tips are in themselves sufficient compensation, does it become mandatory upon the public to tip?

The Charm of His Philosophy.

From The Chicago Post.

"He pretends to be a philosopher."

"Yes; but I notice one peculiar thing about his philosophy."

"What's that?"

"It's only other people's hard luck that he is able to accept philosophically."

THE GASTRONOMIC NOVEL.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

The gastronomic novel now
We're daily urged to buy.
It only goes to show us how
To meet our taste they try.
Here's "He That Eateth Bread with Me,"
And soon, no doubt, will come
"The Cake That Naught but Dough Shall Be,"
And "Crust That Turned to Crumb."

Also "The Lass That Poured the Tea,"
And "Biscuits Made by Ma,"
And "Muffins That Were Burnt by Me,"
And "She Who Made the Slaw,"
And "Waffle Irons Out of Gear"—
But why name all the rest?
The gastronomic novel's here;
It's easy to digest.

FRENCH DEPUTIES PASS BILL AGAINST MONKS

It Suppresses All Forms of Teaching by Religious Orders.

M. COMBES MAY NOW RETIRE

The Principal Work He Undertook Is Achieved—Majority for the Measure a Big One.

PARIS, March 28.—By the decisive majority of 316 to 269 the Chamber of Deputies to-night passed the Government bill for the suppression of all forms of teaching by the religious orders. This supplements and completes the work begun by the ex-Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in 1901.

The first law suppressed the unauthorized teaching orders, which had for a long time carried on their vocation despite the lack of legal sanction. The new law does not make any distinction between authorized and unauthorized congregations, but sweeps away the whole fabric of teaching by religious orders, thus in effect substituting the system of State schools for those heretofore conducted by the orders.

The passage of the bill is the achievement of the principal work undertaken by Premier Combes, and it is believed that the Premier will now voluntarily retire.

The Parliamentary battle over the bill was one of the severest which the Chamber of Deputies has seen in recent years. The minority failed to develop any serious strength, but carried its obstruction to the point of a fine art; and, moreover, Premier Combes suffered severely by defections from his own side, such leaders as MM. Leygues, Millerand, and Joseph Caillaux carrying amendments which considerably modified the drastic character of the original measure.

Premier Combes, however, maintained his majorities on the main features of the bill, and the closing vote was in the nature of a personal triumph for him.

To-day's sitting of the Chamber was not marked by excitement, as the last clauses of the bill dealt with dry questions of detail upon which it was impossible to raise a heated debate, and the Opposition contented itself with merely platonic protests before the taking of the final division.

The bill, which still has to pass the Senate, though no very serious opposition to it is anticipated there, forbids all teaching by the religious orders in the territory of France proper, and provides for the suppression within ten years of all orders actually holding authorization to teach.

An amendment which was carried despite the wishes of M. Combes renders the measure inapplicable to the colonies, but as the Premier was careful to point out in the final debate, this does not affect the power conferred on the Government by the law of 1901 to close such schools in the colonies by decree.

The existing congregations are prohibited from recruiting new members, and their novitiates are accordingly suppressed at once, with the exception of a few who are destined solely for the purpose of training teachers for service in the colonies. These latter, however, are forbidden to enroll minors. Several penalties attach to any attempt to evade these provisions.

The property of the authorized congregations is to remain untouched until the closing of their last school, when a liquidator is to be appointed to wind up their affairs, pensioning the survivors and returning to the owners and heirs the donations and bequests which have been conditionally made and applying any surplus to the purposes of secular education.

FIGHT IN AMEER'S FAMILY.

One of His Brothers Reported to Have Seriously Wounded Another.

PESHAWAR, India, March 28.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, who was reported to have been killed by poison, is quite well.

The Ameer's brother, Nasrullah Kahn, in a quarrel with a half brother, Mohammed Umar Khan, is reported to have been severely wounded by a revolver shot.

REMNANT FEVER SEIZED HER.

Woman Who Said She Was Rich Couldn't Tell Why She Stole.

While Detective Savage of a Sixth Avenue store was casting his eagle eye around the store yesterday afternoon he noticed a well-dressed woman in a white hat and an astrakhan coat pick up a piece of silk from a counter and quickly slip it under her coat. He waited at the door until she was about to leave, when he interrupted her with a polite bow and said:

"Madam, I'll trouble you for that silk."

The woman did not resist when he offered to escort her back to the office, where she gave up the silk—a remnant worth $12.65.

Savage afterward took her to the Thirtieth Street Station, where the Sergeant asked the woman for her name and address.

"My name is Mrs. Mary Meyers—which it isn't—and my address is 205 East Sixty-second Street—which it isn't either," she replied.

"Why don't you give us a name and address without isn'ts in it?" demanded the Sergeant impatiently.

"Because I won't—so there!"

"Can't you send for a bondsman?"

"Yes, I can, but I won't appeal to any one. I don't want anybody to know about this," said the woman, carefully wiping her gold-rimmed eyeglasses with a lace handkerchief. "Anyhow," she went on, "I can give bail. I have equity for $8,000 in one house and an interest in several others."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Sergeant told her she could not furnish bail for herself, the woman persisted in occupying a cell rather than let her friends hear of her dilemma.

"Do you know," she added a few minutes later, "I just don't know why I took that remnant, because I'm a rich woman—and—and—"

"Oh, those remnants!" said the matron.

Before midnight, however, two men appeared in the station to fetch her. One of them said he was her husband, but refused his name. The other man, who gave his name as William B. Crane of 522 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, paid $500 in bills.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft. Among the guests were Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Secretary of the German Embassy and Baroness Bussche, Prof. Charles D. Walcott and Mrs. Walcott, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Dr. Charles Clinton Swisher, Miss Palmer, Miss Whitney, Miss Tucker, the Hon. Samuel McCall, and the Hon. Walter Moore.

Mrs. John W. Foster and her daughter, Mrs. Dulles of Watertown, N. Y., were at home to their friends this afternoon when they were greeted by a large company of visitors. Among the number were the Chinese Minister and Dr. Yami Kin, the latter at present a much entertained visitor in Washington and the author of a series of drawing room lectures, which recently delighted a large company at the residence of Senator Kean.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 28.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs arrived this evening from New York to inspect their cottage preparatory to the opening of the season.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman returned to-day.

Henry Bedlow is visiting his daughter, Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson returned this evening from a visit to New Orleans and other Southern cities.

F. C. Sayers has rented for the coming Summer Charles M. Bull's cottage on Dudley Avenue, known as "Idle Hour."

W. Storrs Wells is here to inspect the improvements to his villa on Bellevue Avenue.

Charles L. F. Robinson plans to be in Germany in August, having received an invitation from Emperor William to inspect the maneuvres of the German Army.

POLICE MUST SOBER "DRUNKS."

Magistrate Orders Treatment for All of the Fifty-seven Varieties.

Following the issuing of an edict yesterday by Magistrate Dooley in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, the police of that borough began laying in stocks of bromo seltzer, aromatic spirits of ammonia, malted milk, bitters, cracked ice, and bicarbonate of soda. The proclamation from the bench had to do with "drunks" of the fifty-seven varieties, including the "stewed," the "woozy," the "ossified," the "corned," and the "bughouse," with directions as to their care while in captivity.

The irade was called forth when one of the varieties referred to was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Dooley. When this prisoner's name was called by the clerk he did not respond.

"Where is the man?" asked the court impatiently.

"Your Honor," explained one of the court officers, "he's clean paralyzed and he's layin' in the pen there dead to the world."

"Paralyzed! Lead to the world! What do you mean?"

For answer, two of the court officers went into the pen and lugged out a man who seemed to be in a trance.

"This is him, your Honor," said one of the officers. "He's been chuckin' 'em in pretty swift, I guess."

"Drunk?"

"Embalmed, your Honor."

Indignant, the Magistrate turned to the policeman who had arrested the "drunk."

"How long ago did you take this man into custody?" he asked severely.

"Oh, an hour or so ago."

"An hour ago!" said the court. "You just take that man back to your station house and see to it that he is thoroughly sobered up before you bring him here again. This business of rushing drunken men off to court as soon as they are picked up has got to stop. Hereafter every intoxicated man who is to be arraigned before me must be sobered up before being brought here. If this thing occurs again I will complain to the Police Commissioner."

After the policeman had taken his prisoner out to the patrol wagon four other drunks, all more or less "stewed," as the court officers put it, were arraigned before the Magistrate. All were sent back to the station houses to be sobered up.

"Gee," exclaimed a Gate Avenue Roundsman when he heard of the Magistrate's ukase, "this will mean a bunch of trouble for us if all the other Magistrates take the same stand. We'll have to put in about half our time pumping bracers into drunks and putting cracked ice on their heads to get them in shape to take to court."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be no meetings of prominent classes or any entertainments this week. Society goes practically into retreat from now until Sunday. A number of house parties have been arranged for over Good Friday in the country.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan have decided to reside permanently in this country, and they will take a house at one of the resorts for the Summer, and later a fixed habitation in town. Mrs. Morgan, it will be remembered, is a Japanese woman.

⁂

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who has been visiting Mrs. William Sands at Aiken, is expected to return to New York to-day. Mrs. Drexel will go abroad later in the season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will give a small and informal dinner to-morrow evening. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have been passing the Winter at Aiken. They will remain there until April. Miss Roosevelt has been visiting them this week.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Miss Harriman will remain the greater part of the week at Arden. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and their son, De Lancey Kountze, are passing a few days at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Kountze will leave for the South Easter week, and his marriage to Miss Johnston will be celebrated at Macon, Ga., on April 9.

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Mrs. Charles S. Guthrie, 43 West Fifty-sixth Street, will give an afternoon reception on Thursday, April 7.

⁂

The annual children's matinée for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Women's Work will be given on Thursday at Wallack's. Tickets may be procured at the theatre or from the patronesses, who include Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, Mrs. John E. Parsons, and Mrs. John H. Hammond.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr gave a dinner of fourteen covers at Sherry's Sunday evening. It was the host's birthday. The guests included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

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Lispenard Stewart is booked to sail for Europe to-day. He will return in June and open his cottage at Newport.

⁂

At the last meeting of the Badminton Club Miss Elizabeth Rodman and Miss Margaret Kemble won from Miss Margaret Hackstaff and Miss Gladys Smith in the women's doubles. The prizes, which were offered by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, were a silver frame and a silver tray. In the men's doubles, Albert Gallatin and Howland Pell won from Philip Birckhead and Ashton de Peyster. The prizes were a silver flask and a silver vase, offered by Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Hunt. As mentioned some time ago, the annual club championship tournament will be held on Saturday, April 9.

⁂

The report comes from Philadelphia that the wedding of Miss Greta Pomeroy, daughter of Mrs. Charles Pomeroy, and Philip Clark is to be celebrated after Easter. Miss Pomeroy will be the guest during Easter week at Lakewood of Mrs. George Gould.

⁂

Announcement has been made in Philadelphia of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Fairfax Jordon to Francis Sydney Bancroft of this city. Miss Jordan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Jordan, Jr., of Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Eleanora Willing and George Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, whose engagement was announced some days ago, will take place in May, and they will at once sail for Europe.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Kearny Biddle, daughter of George Biddle of Philadelphia, and John Hampton Barnes will take place on April 14 in St. Peter's Church. The Misses Constance and Edith Biddle are to be the bridesmaids.

⁂

Peter Goelet Gerry and Robert L. Gerry are at Aiken. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin gave a large afternoon reception at her Aiken cottage on Sunday.

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The musical feature of the last Sunday reception for the season, given by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, was the rendering of "A Persian Garden," by Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Edith Chapman, Herbert Witherspoon, and Helen Hall. Victor Harris was at the piano. Miss Callender is booked to sail for Europe in April.

⁂

Miss Eleanor Moale of Baltimore is visiting her aunt, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton are at the Shoreham, in Washington, where they will remain for the Easter holidays.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who are in Washington, are at the New Willard for a week.

EIGHTH REGIMENT'S MEMORIAL.

Unveiling of Tablet to Men Who Died in the Spanish War.

A memorial tablet in honor of the officers and men of the Eighth Regiment who were killed during the Spanish-American war was unveiled in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night after a review of the regiment. The tablet was presented to the enlisted men by the officers. Adjt. Gen. Nelson Henry unveiled it.

The tablet bears an inscription and the names of the eight officers and fourteen privates who died during the war, headed by Capt. George Lindheim.

GIRL GETS $75,000 VERDICT AGAINST ABEEL

Full Amount of Damage Claim Awarded to Miss Anderson.

TELLS HER STORY TO THE JURY

Expects to Levy on Inheritance of Man Who, Posing as J. Ogden Goelet, Jr., Proposed Marriage.

Miss Eleanor Anderson, the telephone operator who says James N. Abeel led her to believe that he was J. Ogden Goelet, Jr., yesterday recovered a verdict of $75,000—the full amount she sued for—against Abeel for breach of promise to marry. The verdict was rendered by a Sheriff's jury after listening to the young woman's story of the deception of which she was the victim. The defendant had admitted the charges made against him. He was not in court, nor was he represented.

Miss Anderson told how Abeel had met her at the telephone operator's desk in the Grand Union Hotel in October last, and had asked permission to call on her. She refused, she said, but a few days later, after she had received a letter written on Waldorf-Astoria Hotel stationery and signed "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," and a basket of flowers containing a card bearing the same name, she assented. He saw her on numerous occasions, and on Nov. 2 promised to marry her on Nov. 5. On that day she and her bridesmaids were all ready for the ceremony, but "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," didn't turn up.

The plaintiff's sister, Miss Catherine Anderson, testified that she knew Abeel as "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," and was aware of his engagement to her sister. She said that her sister earned $100 a month as a telephone operator.

Counsel produced a dress suit case which the plaintiff said Abeel had left behind when he disappeared. It was found to contain shirts marked "Abeel," and a box of cards engraved "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr."

Abeel went to Canada when he left his waiting fiancée, and was brought back on Feb. 5 under arrest on a charge of forging a letter of introduction purporting to be made by J. B. Van Every, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was held by Recorder Goff in $5,000 bail, which he gave.

A copy of a marriage certificate was put in evidence showing that Abeel married Edith Deforest, his present wife, at Long Meadow, Mass., on Nov. 16, 1902. He was then twenty-six years old and Miss Deforest twenty-three.

It was expected that Father Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral would testify, but he was not summoned as a witness. It was to Father Lavelle that Abeel and Miss Anderson went and made arrangements for the marriage.

It took the jury about two minutes to reach a verdict. Counsel for Miss Anderson, B. H. Stern, said that his client expects to levy on an inheritance which, it has been learned, Abeel will have under the terms of his grandfather's will.

IN THE SHOPS.

In the shops yesterday they were doing a big business in selling tan shoes. In one shop half the women buying seemed to be investing in tan boots and shoes. That is not because there were signs of Spring in the air, for outside it was snowing, but because there is a prospect that there will be a run on tan footwear of all kinds this year. There are advantages in its use for warm weather. It is not dyed the innumerable times that is required for black leather, and it is softer, lighter, more pliable, and actually cooler in texture, aside from the color. The color, by the way, is very pretty in some of the leathers.

⁂

It is what some people call champagne, others a pongee, color. A low shoe in this is very soft and light, of the delicate shade, really paler than the pongee gown and a prettier tone, and of a fine kid. It costs from $3 to $7, according to quality of material and make, with the same general appearance. It is a gracefully shaped shoe.

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Another low shoe in a regular tan shade is something new, and promises to be one of the coolest of the Summer shoes. It laces with ribbons, having eyelet holes on either side, these sides being half an inch or more apart, the distance varying according to the foot that is in it. The shoe is cut to leave at least half an inch space. It is of Russian calf and costs $5.

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A shoe called the Christie is in a very fine tan suede, with three eyelets on either side, lacing over a small tongue. This shoe has the French heel and is of the pongee color kid.

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There is the regulation Oxford in Russian calf, with the delicate fragrance of that leather. This shoe has a high Spanish heel.

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Heels are running high this year. The various heights have their names, but it is a clever woman who knows the height of her own shoe. On the military order there are four different heights of heel, with as many different names. A heel is military to 1¼ inches, Cuban to 1⅝; above that it is a Spanish heel, and above 2 inches the heel is called Castilian. In the small, high heels, the French heel, that which ranges in height from 1¼ to 2 inches is called the Louis XV., and from 2 to 3 inches it is called a Du Barry. There are people who wear these exaggerated heights, it is said, and frequently they are the stoutest of women, who hope to increase their own height and give the effect of a small foot by the long slope of the heels at the back.

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There are high boots in the tan, fine ones in the Russian calf, and others in fancy combinations.

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One of these is the boot with a pongee kid foxing and white calf top, a laced shoe. Another pretty boot has the pongee kid top and a black patent leather foxing. These fancy styles are for women who can afford to have many changes.

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Handsome opera-glass bags which draw up with ribbons are decorated on the outside with cut steel, or with cut steel and gilt combined. The rings are of the cut steel.

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Plaited leather handbags with frames have a pretty effect when open, being lined with fancy silks in colors. The little purses which go with them are similarly lined.

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Leather belts which are shaped in the back, pointed slightly top and bottom, fasten in front with two narrow cross straps with small gilt harness buckles.

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Very pretty is a little wrap in the form of a collar, some twelve inches deep, made of ruffles of chiffon edged with lace, all in a petty sahde of pink. At the lower edges of the front of the collar big pink rosettes of rather narrow pink satin ribbon are set on, and loops of this ribbon form long ends.

⁂

Another collar, which has short, fancy ends, has a row of rosettes of lace set on around the neck, each of these with a centre of pink chiffon.

Dinner for Col. J. W. Vrooman.

A birthday dinner for Col. John W. Vrooman was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. P. Miller, at their residence, 797 Lexington Avenue. Other guests were Mrs. Vrooman, ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury and Mrs. Lounsbury of Connecticut, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Morris, ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom and Mrs. Ransom, and Warner Miller.

D'ESTE TOLD OF HIS LUCK.

His Friends Also Tried to Swindle Mr. Hoffman, So He Was Arrested.

Six months on the Island was the sentence imposed yesterday on Marion François Leon D'Este, forty-one years old, who though fashionably dressed had been living in Bowery lodging houses. He was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of swindling Samuel V. Hoffman of 4 Warren Street, a son of the late Dean Hoffman, out of $35.

D'Este is said to be the son of a Frenchman of wealth, who is estranged from him. On the records of the Charity Organization Society D'Este appears as a man who three years ago swindled the late Dr. Theodore G. White of 121 Madison Avenue out of $42.

D'Este introduced himself to Mr. Hoffman on Thursday of last week, and told of having $10,900 deposited in Richmond, Va., to his credit. D'Este said that in order to get the money he had to establish his identity at the British Embassy at Washington. Mr. Hoffman loaned the man $35.

D'Este went to Washington, and telegraphed to Mr. Hoffman that he would return Monday. Detective Sergeant Thomas Hayes was in Mr. Hoffman's office waiting for D'Este when the latter walked in.

"Everything is O. K. in Washington," he said to Mr. Hoffman, "but, much to my surprise, they have transferred my identification papers to Boston and notified me to go there."

When he got that far he was arrested.

Mr. Hoffman appeared in court when the case was called. D'Este might not have been arrested had not some of his friends learned of his success with Mr. Hoffman. Two of them applied to him for aid, and then Mr. Hoffman reported the case to Inspector McClusky.

ALPHONSE AND GASTON ARGUED

Were in Peril from Rushing Car and Gaston Got Hurt.

Alphonse Mallioux, twenty-two years old, and Gaston Beaudrias, twenty-four years old, French Canadians, living at 825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and employed on the uncompleted elevated structure at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Westchester Avenue, had just left their work shortly after 6 o'clock last evening when they noticed a loaded flatcar bearing down on them at a rapid rate.

At intervals along the uncompleted structure the two tracks are connected by beams on which the workmen are accustomed to cross from one track to the other. When the men saw the flat car coming toward them they ran for one of these beams. Alphonse reached it first and could have crossed easily, but he waited and insisted that Gaston should go first. This Gaston refused to do.

They argued the matter until the car was almost upon them, and then Gaston threw himself down between the rails, hoping that the car might pass over him leaving him unhurt, while Alphonse jumped to safety on the beam. Gaston's leg was broken in two places and he was otherwise injured.

The men stopped the flatcar as soon as possible, and, putting the injured man on it, made all speed to Cauldwell Avenue, where he was taken off and carried to Lebanon Hospital.

MADE JANITOR TREMBLE.

Had to Keep Tenants Warm to Escape Arson Charge.

"Everybody in the house is freezing to death, Sergeant!" vehemently declared Mrs. Clymans of 502 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street last night, as she burst into the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. "And the negro janitor has let the fire go out. He says he won't build it again! Sergeant, please make him!"

"Certainly, Madam," said Sergt. Fitzgerald, who was at the desk. "Hayden, you go around to the lady's house and tell that janitor if he doesn't get the place warm we'll put the Board of Health on him."

After Mrs. Clymans and the policeman reached her apartment house, there was a very much alarmed negro in the space of a few minutes.

"What do you mean, janitor," thundered the policeman, "by letting the fire go out here? Don't you know if anybody freezes you'll be liable for arson?"

"I ain't got no wood, boss," said the negro, tremblingly. "I kain't buil' no fiah 'thout I got wood."

"Get the wood, then. Get it quick. I'll pay for it," ordered Hayden.

"No, Suh—no, Suh," expostulated the janitor. "I don't want no p'leeceman's money. I'll git de wood an' buil' de fiah, too."

Which he did, and peace reigned in the flat once more. Mrs. Clymans went upstairs triumphant. Her progress from flat to flat was an ovation.

ALARM CLOCK A GOOD SLEUTH.

It Went Off as It Was Being Carried Out of a Window.

An alarm clock which "went off" just at the right moment brought about the arrest of two alleged burglars in Brooklyn yesterday. When Eugene S. Morrow, who lives at 21 Fourth Street, retired on Sunday night he set his alarm clock so that it would ring at 4 o'clock in the morning, when he wished to get up. Morrow was sleeping soundly at that hour when he was awakened by the ringing of the alarm bell on the clock.

Jumping up, Morrow saw two men climbing out of the window, one of them with the alarm clock under his arm. Morrow went to the window and yelled "police" and Patrolman O'Keefe of the Butler Street Station came running up. After a chase of two blocks he overhauled the two men. At the station house they gave their names as Joseph Camell and William Weston, but did not give their addresses. The alarm clock, which was recovered, is now the pet of the Morrow household.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There will be rain Tuesday in the Pacific States, plateau and slope regions, the Middle Mississippi Valley and the north portion of the West Gulf States, extending Tuesday night and Wednesday into the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Atlantic States generally.

In the Southwest and extreme Central West the weather will be fair Wednesday. It will be cooler Tuesday in the plateau region and the extreme Southwest, and cooler Wednesday in the south slope and the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh and variable, though mostly easterly, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, rain and warmer; light to fresh north to east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; rain; warmer in interior; fresh east winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday cloudy, with rain in south and west portions; fresh east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	56	30	34
6 A. M.	53	30	33
9 A. M.	64	32	40
12 M.	60	34	43
4 P. M.	62	35	42
6 P. M.	52	36	40
9 P. M.	42	32	36
12 P. M.	40	31	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1903	53
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	40

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M. and 33 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 37 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum temperature 28 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 53 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PLAN DAILY MILITIA DRILLS IN THE PARK

Officers' Suggestion Is Looked On Favorably by the Mayor.

MAY SET ASIDE PLAYGROUND

Belief That the Scheme Would Benefit National Guard and Afford Pleasure to the Public.

Seeking to obtain the use of some available ground in Central Park for a Summer parade ground for the city's National Guard regiments, several officers of the local militia have called the matter to the attention of Mayor McClellan, who is now seriously considering the advisability of adopting the suggestion.

By the plan proposed each of the organizations in Manhattan would have practically one afternoon a week for out-door manoeuvres and parade in full view of the general public. That, the Mayor thinks, would be of great benefit.

The suggestion first was made to the Mayor at his recent review of the Ninth Regiment in its armory, and since then Col McClellan has been seeking information on the subject. There are eight organizations which would participate in such an arrangement—the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments and Squadron A, cavalry. The artillery commands could not be allowed in the Park, it is thought, because they would cut up the ground to such an extent that it would be destroyed for other purposes. The other commands, however, it is suggested, would be able to take a couple of hours each day on one of the big playgrounds or other open spaces.

"I do not yet know how the suggestion will be taken by the public," said the Mayor yesterday, "but it has been made to me and seems to have many good points. In the first place there is not a single one of the local armories of sufficient size to permit the manoeuvring of the commands, and in the second place each command gets only one week every two years at State camp. This gives the commands an average of three days a year each to be drilled in the open.

"By the proposed arrangement each command could have about a dozen open-air drills each year, to which the public would be spectators. I do not yet know what ground could be taken for the drills, but I am open to any suggestion on the subject. I think that the cavalry could be drilled there, too, without any bad results to the ground, for I am told that the polo grounds in Van Cortlandt Park are not at all injured by the horses.

"It seems to me that with our people putting as much money into the National Guard as they do they should have the pleasure of seeing the men drilled, and I know that the Guardsmen themselves would be greatly bettered by such work. Even if a playground should be taken for an hour or so in the day it would be at a time when it could be well taken I think, and would possibly furnish an agreeable treat to the thousands of youngsters who spend the afternoons on the grounds."

Mayor McClellan said that the matter possibly will be taken up by the Park Board in a few days, in order to amend the by-laws of the board so that the Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond may issue the necessary permits. However, nothing as yet has been decided and nothing will be decided until ample time has been allowed for discussion.

MRS. T. L. WOODRUFF DEAD.

Passes Away Without Regaining Consciousness—The Family Present.

Without regaining consciousness Mrs. Cora Eastman Woodruff, the wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, died at ten minutes to 7 o'clock last night in her apartments in the Carlyle Chambers, 2 West Thirty-eighth Street. She was surrounded by the members of her family. Bright's disease was the chief cause of her illness, although Mrs. Woodruff had been suffering from a complication of diseases since last December, when she contracted a severe cold.

Dr. Frank Johnson of Boston, the specialist who had been called in to attend her, left the apartments an hour before the end, and there was no physician there when death came. Those present besides Mr. Woodruff and his son, John Eastman Woodruff, were Mrs. Woodruff's mother, Mrs. M. E. Gaines; her sister, Mrs. Lottie Ursher; Mr. Woodruff's sister, Mrs. Rodney Ward, and Mr. Ward; Mrs. Frank H. Platt, daughter-in-law of Senator Platt, and Mrs. Franklin Woodruff of Brooklyn. The body will be removed to the Woodruff home in Brooklyn, at Eighth Avenue and President Street, where the funeral will take place Thursday afternoon. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Woodruff was the daughter of J. M. Eastman of Poughkeepsie, owner and founder of Eastman's Business College there. She was married to Mr. Woodruff on April 13, 1880, being then nineteen years old. Their son will be graduated from Yale this year. Mrs. Woodruff was always known as an elaborate entertainer and in that way did much to further the political fortunes and ambitions of her husband. She aided him greatly in his campaign for Lieutenant Governor in 1896 and during the six years that he served in that office Mrs. Woodruff made their home at Albany the centre of official society. She was a member of the Momorial Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

BURTON HARRISON DYING.

His Death at Washington Home Expected at Any Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Burton Harrison of New York is critically ill at his residence at the corner of Sixteenth and N Streets. Burton Harrison, who, with his wife, the authoress, has a Winter residence in this city, has been suffering for several weeks of heart disease, and it is feared he may die at any time.

His condition had not been serious until Friday, when Dr. Janeway of New York was called to his bedside. The doctor returned to New York after making an investigation of the patient's condition, saying there was no hope for Mr. Harrison's recovery.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison is a son of the sick man.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Octavius Dunham Baldwin.

Octavius Dunham Baldwin, Vice President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, who resided at 53 East Fifty-fourth Street, died suddenly yesterday in his seventieth year. Mr. Baldwin was born in Montrose, Penn., but was brought to this city at an early age. Since then he has made his home here with the exception of nine years' residence in Passaic, N. J., where he was Mayor. He became connected with the Fourth National Bank of this city in 1864, and was gradually promoted until he became President of that institution in 1882. He resigned this position in 1888 and the same year was elected President of the American Loan and Trust Company. He was a member of the Clearing House Committee in 1882, 1883, and 1887, and of the Conference Committee in 1886, a Director of the New Central Coal Company, and a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank. He was a member of the Manhattan and Lotos Clubs, American Museum of Natural History, American Geographical and New England Societies, and the Baptist Social Union.

William M. Fliess.

William M. Fliess died yesterday at his home, 54 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Fliess was born in England seventy-three years ago. He came to this country, after graduating at Oxford University, in 1852. He went first to Utah, where he became interested in mines and railroads, and later made his home in New York. Here he established the brokerage firm of William M. Fliess & Co. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years. At one time he was a member of nearly all the clubs of prominence, and took an active part in municipal affairs. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy when that organization was originally named to bring about municipal reform, and was a member of the committee appointed to receive the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, when he came to this country. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Training School for nurses. For over thirty years the newsboys looked to him for their annual Christmas dinner at their home on Duane Street. He was interested, too, in many other charities. Of late years he devoted much time to travel. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Thomas L. Greene.

Thomas Lyman Greene, Vice President and General Manager of the Audit Company of New York, the author of several books on finance and a writer on financial topics for newspapers and magazines, died on Sunday at his home, 49 West Sixty-eighth Street, of pleurisy. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1851. He was a son of Thomas Lyman Greene, one of the pioneer managers of what is now the Boston and Albany Railroad system, and was educated at the Albany Academy. He began his business career as a clerk in his father's office at Albany, and was appointed a district manager of the West Shore Railroad when it was independent. He came to New York in 1885 and wrote for The Evening Post and other papers. For several years he contributed regularly to the financial section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The best known of his books is entitled "Corporation Finance." He became identified with the Audit Company of New York when it was organized, in 1897. Previously he was connected with the Manhattan Trust Company. He was a member of various economic and patriotic societies and also of the Century Club. A widow and two children survive him.

John Dallett.

John Dallett, one of the owners of the Red D Line of steamships, which was established by his father, the late John Dallett, died yesterday at his residence, 93 Prospect Street, East Orange. He had been unable to attend to business for the past two years owing to failing health, but he retained his interests in the firm of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett.

Mr. Dallett was born in Philadelphia sixty-six years ago. In his early life he was an artist of considerable ability. He had lived in East Orange for a quarter of a century. He is survived by a widow, two sons, John Dallett and Frederick A. Dallett, and a daughter, Mrs. Jules Turcas of New York.

Morton McMichael.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Morton McMichael, a prominent banker of this city, died suddenly from heart disease to-night at his home.

Mr. McMichael was sixty-eight years of age, and leaves two children, Morton McMichael III., a newspaper man, in Europe, and Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt, wife of the Solicitor General of the United States. He was a brother of Postmaster Clayton McMichael, for many years publisher of The Philadelphia North American.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL L. MORGAN, a prominent Custom House broker, compiler of Morgan's United States Tariff, a standard tariff rate guide, died yesterday at Baltimore.

Major JAMES B. HOSSFORD, for twenty years connected with the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department and superintendent of construction of the Helena Federal Building, died yesterday at Helena, Mon., aged fifty-seven years.

JOHN S. RICHARDS died yesterday at his residence, 45 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, aged about sixty years. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, and prominent in the Diocesan Convention. He was engaged in the storage warehouse business in New York. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Dr. GEORGE H. BUTLER died yesterday in the sixty-second year of his age, at his residence, 964 Fifth Avenue. He was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1863. He was a member of many medical societies, including the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Chemists' Association. He was also a member of the Union League Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society, the New York Genealogical Society, and the Naval Order of the United States.

ANTONY WALLACH of 12 East Sixty-third Street, this city, died on Saturday at Thomasville, Ga., in his seventy-first year. He came from Hungary in 1853 and went into partnership in the jewelry business with his brother Adolph Wallach in this city. The brothers retired in 1883, and their six nephews continued the business. Mr. Wallach was one of the oldest Directors of both the Importers' and Traders' National Bank and the United States Life Insurance Company. For many years he was Treasurer of the Congregation Shearith Israel, Portuguese synagogue.

Col. HIRAM M. CARPENTER, an inventor of electrical devices, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. He had recently returned from a European tour, and was stopping, with his wife, at a boarding house when taken ill. He was born in Williamstown, Mass., sixty-four years ago, and was a cousin of the late United States Senator Matthew Carpenter of this State. He invented and improved some storage batteries, and lately had been engaged upon a wireless telephone. He won his military title as a member of the Iron Brigade of Wisconsin in the civil war, and commanded the Twentieth New York Cavalry during the latter part of the war.

HENRY HATFIELD HAIGHT died yesterday at his home, 24 First Avenue. Mr. Haight, who was born in Mamaroneck on Oct. 14, 1820, began his business career in New York more than half a century ago. In 1857, after thirteen years in the retail grocery business with his brother Joseph, he became a wholesale flour merchant, and in ten years, having acquired a competence, retired. He then served his home district in the Legislature. For a number of years he was President of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association. He also took a prominet part in school matters under the old Trustee system. He is survived by two daughters.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BECOMING A PUPIL OF THE GREAT MASTERS.

The signification of the word "pupil" as applied to a pianist who has studied with Liszt, Rubinstein, or some other great master, is rarely understood.

These masters do not teach the technique of the piano. They impart their individuality of style and finish to their talented pupils, who place before them a repertory previously learned.

The Pianola performer, like the talented pupil, has an extensive repertory which requires the master's interpretation; this is supplied by the Metrostyle.

With a roll of music marked by Paderewski you virtually become his pupil in learning this composition.

You are guided by Paderewski himself when you follow

NEW BRIDGE ARCHITECTS.

Best Substitutes Carrere & Hastings for H. F. Hornbostel.

As a result of the substitution of the firm of Carrere & Hastings in place of Henry F. Hornbostel as the architects for the new Manhattan Bridge, which was announced yesterday by Commissioner Best, the two architectural firms may have to settle the question of interests in the courts, although Mr. Hornbostel said yesterday that it might not be necessary to go so far in the matter.

By the appointment of Carrere & Hastings it will be necessary to have prepared an entire new set of plans for the architectural features of the bridge, and the existing plans, which were prepared by Mr. Hornbostel under a contract with Commissioner Lindenthal, have been shelved. Mr. Hornbostel, however, claims an interest of something like $25,000 in his plans, and unless return is made to him for his services he will bring action.

Mr. Best, on the other hand, says the contract is one which the Commissioner has the right to cancel at will. He asserts there were some features of the Hornbostel plans which he decided against, and that the architect declined to submit additional plans on the ground the existing plans had been approved by the Municipal Art Commission, and he held that if he were to draw other plans he should receive additional compensation. The Hornbostel plans were for use in connection with the Lindenthal eyebar cable plans for the bridge, and Commissioner Best had rejected the eyebar cable plans of his predecessor.

"My plans were approved by the Municipal Art Commission," said Mr. Hornbostel yesterday, "and if Carrere & Hastings are going ahead with other plans it seems to me that it will be a matter for the Municipal Art Commission to decide."

The action on the part of the Bridge Commissioner is understood to have been taken only after obtaining the advice of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Best's action clearly indicates that the present Bridge Department is absolutely set against the Lindenthal eyebar cable idea, and that the Manhattan Bridge will be built along the old wire cable plans.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

So much of special orders of March 24 relating to Major Frank Del Carlington, First Infantry, is suspended until further orders.

First Lieut. John B. Shuman, Tenth Infantry, now at La Crosse, Wis., will proceed to Washington Barracks and report for treatment.

Chaplain H. Percy Silver, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb.

A board of survey to consist of Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General; Major John C. Hoskins, Inspector General, and Major Eben Swift, Assistant Adjutant General, is appointed to meet for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for certain shortages in Quartermaster's supplies incurred by Second Lieut. Harold Coburn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report for treatment.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will upon his arrival in the United States proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty as signal officer.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month.

Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Ninety-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. William C. Davis, from the Forty-ninth Company to the unassigned list. He will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to staff duty.

Capt. W. S. Winfield Overton, from the unassigned list to the Forty-ninth Company. He will join that company at Fort Williams, Me.

The following named electrician Sergeants will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., School of Submarine Defense, April 10, for examination for appointment as master electricians: Charles M. Beer, Thomas E. Bourchier, Robert W. Davis, Charles E. Pease, and John L. Davis, and Quartermaster Sergeant Max H. Hagenagh, Company 1, Second Infantry.

Navy.

Lieutenant Commander F. M. Bennett is detached from the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, and granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign J. T. Burwell is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Midshipman H. G. S. Wallace is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Nashville.

Pay Inspector E. B. Rogers is detached from the naval clothing factory, navy yard, New York, April 13, and ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty as fleet paymaster, sailing from San Francisco May 7.

Paymaster G. W. Reeves is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, March 31, and ordered to the Mayflower.

Paymaster J. F. Merriam is detached from the Mayflower March 31 and ordered home and wait orders.

Paymaster W. J. Littell is detached from the navy yard, League Island, Penn., April 9, and ordered to duty in charge of the naval clothing factory, navy yard, New York, April 13.

Boatswain J. Clancy is detached from the Tecumseh, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Chief Boatswain H. Hudson is detached from the Wabash, navy yard, Boston, and ordered to report to the Commandant, navy yard, Boston.

Boatswain J. J. Holden is ordered to the Wabash, navy yard, Boston.

Acting Carpenters E. F. Pullen, L. A. Maaske, and A. Tucker are ordered to the Amphitrite, sailing from New York about April 1.

Warrant Machinist W. C. Brueheger is detached from the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Arrived—The Potomac at Norfolk, the Machias and Iowa at Pensacola, the Dixie at League Island, the Sterling at Lambert Point, the El Cano and Frolic at Ningpo, the Hartford, Yankee, Olympia, Truxton, and Stewart at Guantanamo, and the Dolphin at Boston.

Sailed—The Wilmington from Wuhu for Kiukiang; the Raleigh, from Shanghai for Chemulpho; the Detroit from Colon for Santo Domingo; the Buffalo, Decatur, Rainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, and Dale, from Colombo for Singapore.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Leonhard F Roos
2—Mary H McTammany
3—Louis T Hoyt
4—Bridget Steiner
5—Chaim L Grunberg
6—Chaim L Grünberg
7—Patrick Sheedy
8—Susan Madden
9—Fredk J Remer
10—George C Allen
11—P J Christianson
12—Max Biebken
13—Julius Laber
14—Alice G Gulick
15—Agnes McAuley
16—Giuseppe Fragale
17—Agnes G Golden
18—Mary E Forrest
19—Caleb A Simms
20—John Healy
21—Bridget McKenna
22—Emma L Ward
23—Stephen W Fisk
24—Esther Baum
25—Philip Weiss
26—Gaston A Robbins
27—Clara Fairchild
28—Mary Ann Mitchell
29—Beatrice F Hyslop
30—George H Bishop
31—Mary W Hyslop
32—Jacobina Kraemer
33—George E Harrison
34—Juliet Hartz
35—Antonio E Terry
36—Michael Bittomer
37—Per August Carlson
38—August Kronsberg
39—William O Sommer
40—John Russell
41—Edward D Jones
42—Lydia A M Van Wyck
43—Henry McIlmum
44—Frederick Meyer
45—Magdalena Patterson
46—Elizabeth Schramm
47—Joseph H Flaig
48—Frances A Hunter
49—William Colahan
50—Esther Baum
51—Louis Halk
52—Harris Goldstein
53—Fredericka Bender
54—Meyer Eisenberg
55—Mary F Norton
56—Margaret A Cox
57—Frederick Jacob
58—Richard C Fellows
59—Emelie Fischer
60—Martha George
61—Venanzio Gianini
62—Johann P Herlich
63—Patrick J Carroll
64—Michael Donahue
65—George Swinburn
66—Adolph Mueller
67—Potter Palmer
68—Potter Palmer
69—Eliza M Trundy
70—Mark Ovenden
71—Lucia M Chouraud
72—Caroline E Stone
73—Fredk L Schmersahl Wills for probate At 10:30 A. M.
Paul Cass
James Fairman
Sarah B Cooke
At 2:30 P. M.
Karoline A T Von Erkine
Mary S Plympton
Emily A Peyton

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1901—Sarah Nathan
1905—Marcia Sherrill
1908—Emma Schenck

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schwenker vs Picken
2—Mott vs City of New York
3—Jones vs Leopold
4—Braverman vs New Amster Realty Co
5—Hoffman vs Abel
6—Morton Trust Co vs Compressed Air Co
7—Saeuger vs Adler
8—In re Donahue
9—Moran vs Moran
10—Prokos vs Stavros
11—Sanford vs Woodruff
12—In re E 170th St
13—Berner-Mayer Co vs Hammerstein
14—Everard vs same
15—McMillan vs Lamar
16—People, &c, vs Pumporelli
17—Lyons vs Clark
18—Ruppert vs Bodell
19—In re Honeywell Av
20—Meinken vs Sinell
21—Barker vs Acme Harvester Co
22—Blim vs Schwarz
23—Levy vs Schreyer
24—Bosbyll vs Bell
25—Crawford vs Acetylene Gen Mfg Co
26—Cushing vs Old Colony Realty Corpn
27—Cremin vs Schierloh
28—Olney vs Emo
29—Friedman vs Shunko
30—Lincoln Nat Bank vs McLean
31—Wolf vs Johnston
32—Walt vs Walt
33—Jerome vs Jerome
34—Same vs same
35—People, &c, vs McMahon
36—Schuhose vs Schuhose
37—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co
38—Sinnott vs Girard
39—Marks vs Marks
40—People, &c, vs Wilcox
41—J E Linde Co vs Gleason
42—Flinn vs Hoshor
Platt Co
43—Squire vs Smith
44—Richardson vs Levy
45—Mangold vs Ast
46—Furguson vs O'Connor
47—A & S Henry & Co vs Talcott
48—Flaherty vs Sleicher
49—Johnstown Mining Co vs Morse
50—Salomon vs Jacobs
51—Smith vs Irvin
52—People, &c, vs N Y B L Co, (in re Blacom)
53—Same (in re Blanck)
54—Same (in re Macon St)
55—Burt vs Hollins
56—Marcus vs Pomeranz
57—Boshell vs Bell
58—Warranty Realty Co vs Paul
59—Dimond vs Burden
60—Gilman vs Gilman
61—Pirro vs Gowan
62—Gadski-Tauscher vs Graff
63—People, &c, vs Pompurrillo
64—Hy McShane Mfg Co vs Gorman
65—Smith vs Smith
66—Simon vs Stanton
67—Simon vs Zobel

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred causes

4814—Shaw vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
4644—Shepard vs Shepard
4805—Nesbit vs Knowlton Hall Co
4649—S J Water Supply Co vs Feitner
4087—Van Slyck vs Smith
4801—Thomas vs Thomas
4705—Morrill vs Wells
4121—Barber Asphalt P Co vs Wilcox

General calendar.

2952—Heyman vs Heyman
2786—Levine vs Sidman
2394—Clothier vs Gorman

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Devuno alias Charles Mitchell.
2—Chas Bloomfield

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 14747—Hubbard vs Bracy Howard Con Co
14586—Baker vs City of New York
11385—Stallman vs Burke
13092—Friedman vs Demainville
13387—Kenny vs True
14761—Feder vs Minsky
14724—German-Am. Bk. vs Mills
14835—Fucito vs Farcina

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VIII., for trial.

4854—Guanirl vs Met St Ry
5632—Campiello vs same
5703—N Y Cab Co, Lim, vs same
5725—Frankel vs same
5737—Musso vs same
5749—Blampey vs same
5809—Darragh vs same
5790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5815—White vs Met St Ry Co
4774—Asmussen vs same
4775—Asmussen vs same
5505—Adam vs Met St Ry Co
4940—Boynton vs Voelker
5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer SS Co
3940—Delafield vs J K Armsby Co
5019—Warth vs Kuhn, Nathan-Fisher Co
5124—Duke vs O'Dell
5245—Kommer vs Daly
5251—Hardy vs Met St Ry Co
4087—Thomas vs Thomas
4705—Morrill vs Wells
4121—Barber Asphalt P Co vs Wilcox
5331—Farrel vs same
4370—Raynor vs same
4365—Hershfield vs same
5242—Straub vs same
5420—Pembroke vs same
5392½—Forde vs same
5454½—Lowenthal vs Mechanics' Nat Bank
5467—Baer vs Myers
5519—Warren vs Met St Ry Co
2905—Zaszezynski vs same
14528—Kones vs same
5422—Fuerst vs Bruckman Chemical Co
5605—Parks vs Met St Ry Co
5609—Wilson vs Grell
5610—Friedman vs Schwartz
5612—Brill vs Met St Ry Co
5619—Clason vs Morse Wool Treating Co
5624—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
5631—Glyn vs same
5636—Pfeifer vs same
5646—Rubin vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

5233—Varon vs B'klyn Heights R R Co
5018—Reddy vs Union R'y Co
5812—Ridgeley vs City of New York
5816—Golden vs Kieley
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5754—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co vs Doerr
13825—O'Connell vs Fid & Casualty Co
5566—Raymond vs Tallman
4420—Lovelace vs City of New York
5226—Goerlitz vs Hollender
5333—O'Donnell vs 3d Av R R Co
5516—Stern & Langlos Elec Mfg Co vs Am Elect Novelty Mfg Co
5517—Blumenson vs N J Steamboat Co
5552—Beer vs Dowling
5594—Burns vs Old Dominion SS Co
5596—1st Citizens' Bk. vs Market & Fulton National Bank
3601—Flammang vs City of New York
6785½—Betts vs De Selding
5101—Goldwasser vs Reeber
5634—Garlin vs 3d Av R R Co
5638—Panevino vs Smith
5644—Drislane vs Lithauer
5648—Epner vs 3d Av R R Co
5650—Horowitz vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
5652—De Floma vs 3d Av R R Co
5654—Doherty vs Duffy
5670—Angiulli vs Martisse
5677—Tanenbaum vs Fed Match Co
5694—Same vs same
5698—Mayhoff vs Currie
5704—Greason Mfg Co vs Brundage
5706—Aguino vs Union Ry Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1806—Wolf vs Rothermel
1179—Shulof vs Finkelstein
2456—Foote vs Rae
1138—Barr vs Met St Ry Co
2544—Orchard Stables vs same
2545—Svenstoft vs same
2546—Marrin vs Nevins
2548—Ettinger vs Lessler
2549—Jonas vs Int St Ry Co
2556—Streisner vs Lippman
2557—Granger vs Weisglass
2558—Same vs same
2559—Zibelli vs Alterman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2440—Alley vs Mable
5515¼—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
2322—Clancey vs Int St Ry Co
1992—Newman vs same
1276—Burke vs Met St Ry Co
2359—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co
1349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
1945—Urban vs Daly
2403—Matero vs Int St Ry Co
2350—Wager vs same
2381—Levy vs Int St Ry Co
2411½—Cocoran vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7108—Bonis vs Lubelkin
7480—Wasserman vs Wooten
7474—O'Gorman vs O'Gorman
7463—Cohen vs Geisten
7253—Siragusa vs Rinaldi
7197—Spier vs American Clay Co
7363—Crosby vs Tobynne
7364—Same vs Strassman
7209—Boehm vs Van Cliff
7372—Solomon vs Cohen
7344—Van Houten vs Oliver
7359—Schweinfurth vs Caney
7368—Mezzetti vs Weir
6403—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Jordan
7470—Friedland vs Chacciopoli
7478—Epstein vs Ralph Equity and non-jury case
482—Baker vs Schweder

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2117—Tekulsky vs Blumenstiel
2573—Goldstein vs Simon
2537—Dickson vs Man Ry Co
2220—Schneep vs Man Ry Co
2560—Juskulek vs Int St Ry Co
2517—Hill vs same
2473—Watterson Steam Heating Co vs Brogan
2486—Caesar vs Fifth Av Coach Co
2488—Caputo vs Amer Bill Posting Co
2299—Howes vs Rosner
2516—Brady vs Salvator Brewing Co
2530—Weinthal vs Otto
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker

Highest number reached on regular call, 2813.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train and Deputy Attorney Byrne for the People. Motions immediately called promptly at 11 A. M.

1—Abe Kutner
2—Frank Gornay
3—George Edwards
4—Charles Edwards
5—Mary Williams
6—Bertha Smith
7—Morris Levine, Louis Schlachten
8—William Reilly
9—John Siron
10—Imre Cseve
11—Julius Holzer
12—Oliver Finley
13—John Hendrickson
14—Simone Miele

Pleadings at 10:30 A. M.

1—Geo W Valentine
2—James Meara
3—Andrew Sherrill
4—Nicholas Cardillo, Mary Burns
5—Mollie Clark
6—Robert A Fletcher
7—Frank Minslaff
8—Michael Thompson
9—Wm M Schwartz
10—Henry Miller
11—Angelo Ruvo, James Rosaskie
12—Nicholas Feuerbacher

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Edward E Conrad and Jennie Brown

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Sandford and Iselin for the People.

1—John McCarthy
2—Leo Schwartz, Lucius T Holes
3—Leo Schwartz, Alfred T Rhodes
4—Charles Bringood
5—John Burns
6—Henry Barge
7—Martin Conlon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—John Defino, James Marca, Antonio Russo
2—Robert McKay
3—Stanislaus Lubaski
4—William McCann
5—Walter Nathan
6—Richard Bills
7—George J Serini, John Ryan
8—Joseph Mendoza
9—Samuel Wright, Edward Sanders
10—Frank Minslaff
11—Horace Jackson
12—Philip Daly, the younger, George Chase
13—Eugene Hill
14—Henry Stedeker, Samuel Stedeker

Appellate Court Calendar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—Appellate Court calendar for Tuesday, March 29: 102, 104, 122, 180, 57, 93, 136, 153, 49, and 79.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.—Scott and Blanchard, JJ.—Anderson vs. Connor—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, March 28.—Court of Appeals calendar for March 29: Nos. 270, 217, 301, 311, 312, 314, 316, 318.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Annie L. Ritterbusch vs. Amelia Weisgerbert et al.—Leon Lewin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Deffaa vs. Deffaa—William Quigley, Hellner vs. Stegman—Maurice Block, Martens vs. Blendermann—George E. Plunkitt.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Kronethal vs. Wells; Marks vs. same—George M. Van Hoesen.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4001—Robinson vs Hoadley
2875—Daniel vs Manhattan Life Ins Co
3977—Pugliese vs B H R R
4202, 4203—Winneck vs same
4221—Greenspan vs B H R R
4229—Gallagher vs Thompson-Starrett Co
4298—Lyons vs B H R R
4304—Mahnken vs same
4306, 4307—Bell vs same
4308—Rosen vs Old Dom S S Co
4315—Botak vs Siff
4320—Salvatora vs Met St R R
4335—Doherty vs B H R R
4356—De Majo vs same
4337—Graef vs same
4340—Mendel vs same
4341—Fox vs same
4342—McCormack vs Krudop
4344—Carter vs B H R R
4345—May vs Jones
4346—Perry vs B H R R
4347—Lerro vs Int St R R
4355—Ryan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4356—Crowley vs O'Shea
4358—Heller vs Int St R R
4362—Dukatenzailer vs Bklyn H R R
4363—Castellino vs Int St R R
4368—Baraschick vs Bklyn H R R
4377—Barr vs Taffe
4379—Sameield vs Bklyn H R R
4381—Elstein vs same
4383—Laveroni vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will be set down for days upon the call.

4469—McDonald vs Am Bridge Co.
4465, 4466—Menzies vs City of New York
4467—Tambini vs Gardiner Lucas Co
4470—Abbott vs Ruhlman
4471—Wagner vs B H R R
4475, 4476—Menzies vs Interstate Paving Co
2730—Symmons vs Siegel-Cooper Co
4478—Hosley vs Carr
4479—Burnos vs American Sugar Co
4480—Becker vs City of New York
4481—Manny vs Curtis
4483—Davies vs Allison
4484—Hamlin vs City of New York
4486—Perlee vs Little
4487—Nerich vs B H R R
4490—O'Neill vs same
4491—McCarthy vs Coney Island & B'klyn R R
4492—Morse vs Long Island R R
4494—Majesky vs Hogan et al
4497—Lutchen vs Albert
4498—Schnizer vs Phillips
4499—Schilt vs N Y & Queens Co R R
4504—Doffino vs Peck
4505—Trecker vs B H R R
4506—Lilienthal vs Roger
4507—Lesses vs Carroll
4508—Franzone vs B H R R
4509—Johnson vs Allen
4510—Braun vs City of New York
4511—Mead vs Johnson
4512—Leopold vs B H R R
4513—Sewell vs same
4514—Linton vs same
4515—Goldberg vs same
4516—Sussman vs Cowell
4517—Harrington vs Wills et al
4518—Thorsen vs Bradley
4519—Rutan vs B'klyn Citizen
4520—Niehnes vs Bullenkamp
4521, 4522—Karpf vs B H R R
4523—Weiss vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4524—Shields vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 4570.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Keogh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Lomano — Same vs Brennan
Same vs Donnelly — Same vs Copper
Same vs Myer

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

973—Talbot vs Manning
963—O'Brien vs B H R R
967—Jewell vs same
879—Benequit vs Miles
882—Barrone vs Carrone
180—Heilig vs Lawrence Cordage Works

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

75—Stubb vs Silver
144—Northrup vs Elec Ry Co
164—Zarner vs Starin
198—Sturcke vs Montanye
39—Green vs Green
77—Cohn vs Yonkers R R Co
423—Whetzya vs same
153—Blitz vs Leonard
367—Proctor vs O'Donnell
371—Annudson vs N Y Truck Co
62—Quick vs Yonkers Ry Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for a day upon the call.

80—Dee vs City of Yonkers
157—Hickey vs Yon R R
160—Callahan vs same
161—Gillispie vs same
102—Same vs same
165—Clifford vs same
207—Clopperton vs same

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

51—Thompson and another vs Radick
87—McNeilly vs City of Mount Vernon
106—Flaherty vs Stengel
122—Olivetti vs Maglio
124—Tamburo vs Billizzi
130—Morrison vs Larch Coal & Lumber Co
131—Hughes et al vs Benedict

Richmond County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Tuesday, March 29.

103—Murray vs Baldwin
49—Byrnes vs United Telpherage Co
61—Garrett, Jr., vs Charlton
82—Mahoney vs Brunner
84—Snyder vs Eckstein Brewing Co
133—Carpin, an infant, vs West Elec R R
137—Riordan Paper M, Lim, vs FitzGibbon Co
139—McNeilly vs City of Mount Vernon
145—Bockwith, as trustee, vs Manilla and another

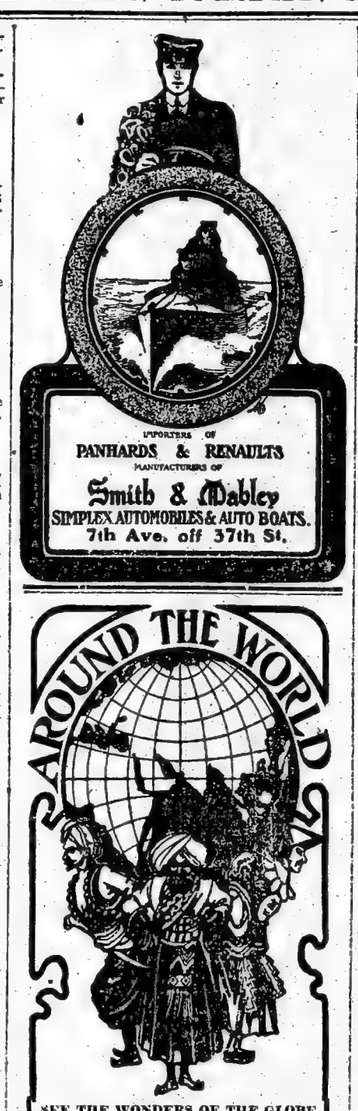

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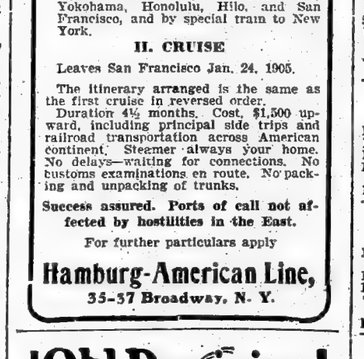

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MARCH 31, 10 A. M.
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Pennsylv'a.	Apr. 2, 8:30 AM	Victoria.	Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Deutsch'd.	Ap. 7, 11 AM	Pretoria.	Apr. 23, 11 AM
Patricia.	Apr. 9, 12:30 PM	†Bluecher.	Ap. 28, 10 AM
Belgravia.	Apr. 16, 4 PM	Waldersee.	Ap. 30, 5 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia.	Apr. 4, 8 AM	Phoenicia.	May 5, 10 AM
*P. V. Luise.	Ap. 12, 10 AM	Pr. Adalb't.	May 12, 2 PM
Pr. Oskar.	Apr. 14, 10 AM	Pr. Oskar.	May 31, Noon

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser.	Mar. 29, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	May 17, 7 AM
K. Wm. II.	Apl. 12, 1 PM	Kaiser.	May 24, 10 AM
Kaiser.	Apl. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz.	May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz.	May 3, 8 AM	K. Wm. II.	June 14, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'sa.	Mr. 31, 10 AM	Luise.	May 5, 10 AM
Alice.	Apr. 7, 10 AM	Alice.	May 10, 1 PM
Bremen.	Apr. 21, 10 AM	Barbar'sa.	May 12, 3 AM
*Rhein.	Apr. 28, 10 AM	*Neckar.	May 14, 10 AM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene.	Apr. 2, 11 AM	Albert.	May 21, 11 AM
Albert.	Apr. 12, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.	May 28, 11AM
Hohenz'n.	Apr. 23, 11 AM	Irene.	June 11, 11 AM
Irene.	May 4, 11 AM	Albert.	June 25, 11 AM

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Empress of China	May 2d
Empress of India	May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian	June 6th
Empress of Japan	June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar	June 27th

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Vad'ri'd, Ap. 9, 10:30 AM | Phila., Apr. 23, 9:30 AM
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Vaderland	April 9	Zeeland	April 23

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Etruria, Apr. 2, 7 AM | Campania, Apr. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Apr. 9,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

APPEALS FROM SOMERVILLE.

Secretary Shaw Does Not Like General Appraisers' Decisions.

Secretary Shaw has ordered appeals to the courts from two recent decisions written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

One of them is the personal baggage ruling, in which Judge Somerville upset Secretary Shaw's "bale of hay" order, and ruled that everything not for the personal use of an incoming passenger is dutiable. Under this rule duty must be assessed on presents for members of the passenger's immediate family. Mr. Shaw has instructed Collectors to disregard Judge Somerville's ruling pending an appeal to the courts.

The other case is that in which Judge Somerville ruled that drawings by American architects residing abroad are entitled to free entry under the clause providing for the work of American artists. In that decision Judge Somerville held that while all architecture was not necessarily art, some of it was, and was entitled to be so classified under the tariff law.

Mr. Shaw disagrees with this view, and has instructed Collectors to disregard it also.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULING.

Millinery Ornaments Not to be Classified as Jewelry.

In a decision written by Gen. Sharretts the Board of General Appraisers sustained protests yesterday by Samuel Schiff & Co. of New York. The articles covered by the protests were divided into four classes, as follows:

1. Ornaments, made entirely of metal, or of metal set with imitation jet or precious stones of paste, stass, or rhinestones, in the form of buckles, slides, cabochons, bars, &c., and all used as millinery or dress ornaments.
2. Steel bate and steel points used in making metal ornaments.
3. Hat and bonnet pins.
4. Straw cabochons, or ornaments in chief value of straw.

The last class was assessed at 60 per cent. as beaded or spangled cotton trimmings, and the first three as jewelry.

Gen. Sharretts decided that, with the exception of some of the hatpins, none of the articles was either commercially or generally known as jewelry, and admitted them to classification as manufactures, either of glass or metal, at 45 per cent. The straw articles were classified as manufactures in chief value of straw at 35 per cent.

STORAGE PLANT IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Appointed for the Jarvis Terminal Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday appointed John W. Hardenbergh and Palmer Campbell receivers for the Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Company of Jersey City. Henry Lembeck, who made the application, alleged that the company was insolvent. He holds fifty shares of the capital stock. The debts, he said, were $76,000, of which $40,000 is in mechanics' liens against a new building recently put up by the company. The assets, consisting of land and buildings, are valued at $356,000.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson said the affidavits showed that the company had been obliged to borrow $100 with which to purchase coal. He regarded that as an evidence of bad management. All the money had been spent on the plant, he said, reserving nothing for working capital.

Simpson-Crawford Co. Doubles Stock.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Simpson-Crawford Company of New York City today certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. The entire amount of the additional stock to be issued is preferred stock entitled to receive annually 8 per cent. cumulative dividends. The certificate of increase is signed for the company by Henry Siegel and Robert C. McMeekin.

Coal Prices Reduced.

At a meeting of the retail coal dealers held yesterday afternoon at the Retail Coal Exchange, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, the Summer schedule of prices was decided upon. The dealers concluded to make a reduction of 40 cents per ton for the months of April and May, after which time 10 cents a ton will be added each month up to and including September, when the price will be $6.25 per ton, as it is at present.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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Will invest $1,000, services, and business experience in established reliable business; no fortune wanted; only particulars noticed. M Box 935 Times.

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Companies organized, incorporated and financed; patents sold; stocks and bonds underwritten; I represent some of the best trust companies and underwriters in the U. S.; call or write for full information. I. T. Hunter, Broker, 44 B'way.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer, Office, 156 Broadway.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
$10,000 worth of
Mackintoshes, Cravenettes and Waterproofed Piece Goods.
Wednesday, March 30, 1904,
at 10:30 A. M.
Entire stock and plant of the
NEPTUNE RUBBER COMPANY,
23 & 25 LISPENARD ST.
MACKINTOSHES, COMPLETED, PARTLY MADE, AND CUT ONLY.
PIECE GOODS, WATER-PROOFED SERGES, PLAIDS, SOLID COLORS, AND PRIESTLY'S CRAVENETTES.
LININGS, SILKS, SATINS, SERGES, COTTONS, THREAD AND BUTTONS.
MACHINERY.
VREELAND GAS ENGINE AND NAPHTHA TANK, DIEHL ELECTRIC MOTOR, 2 HORSE POWER; 21 SINGER 31-16 SEWING MACHINES, WHEELER & WILSON BUTTON HOLE MACHINES, SINGER POWER TABLES, &c., &c. LONG KNIFE CUTTING TABLES, CUTTING BOARDS, TABLES, COUNTERS, CHAIRS, AND SHELVING, &c., &c.
ALSO WANAMAKER TYPEWRITER, DESKS, OFFICE FURNITURE, AND
DOUBLE DOOR IRON SAFE.
By order
ISAAC LEHMANN, Receiver.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Road horse for sale; bargain; $70; worth $300. Petter's Stables, 118th, between 5th and Lenox.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

WOOLEN MERGER RUMORS.

Reported That Fletcher and Atlantic Mills Properties May Combine.

A report was widely circulated yesterday in the woolen district that Charles Fletcher's Mills, near Providence, would be consolidated with the Atlantic Mills of A. D. Juilliard & Co., the latter firm to have the management of the combined plants.

Another report was that the American Woolen Company would absorb the Atlantic Mills and add the manufacture of dress goods to its men's goods business.

A. D. Juilliard declined to say anything about the reports. Herbert E. Peabody, selling agent of the Coronet Woolen Company, one of the Fletcher properties, admitted that he had resigned. He said that his action was inspired purely by personal considerations having nothing to do with the reported merger.

It was said in the trade that if the merger is formed it will probably have a friendly understanding with the American Woolen Company as to a division of the trade.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stransky & Co., importers of enameled ware, will move on May 2 from 9 and 11 Murray Street to the corner of Fulton and Cliff Streets.

***

G. S. Brown of Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., shirt manufacturers, of 842 Broadway, returned last week from a buying trip to the European markets. He declares that the outlook for the next season's trade is excellent.

***

Louis L. Drake of the Boston Barytes Company and Secretary of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, returned yesterday from a Western business trip.

***

The closing of some of the woolen, plush, and carpet mills of John & James Dobson at the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, is attributed here chiefly to minor labor troubles. One mill is said to have shut down because of religious observances this week.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEONARD BLUMENTHAL.—Schedules in the assignment of Leonard Blumenthal, retail shoe dealer at 908 Second Avenue, show liabilities of $1,755, nominal assets of $1,206, and actual assets of $315.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the American Steam Laundry Company of 514 Southern Boulevard show liabilities of $33,025, nominal assets of $5,972, and actual assets of $3,844.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANKLIN J. STUDLEY.—Franklin J. Studley, residing at 1,142 Jackson Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,706 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city and Yonkers. He owes $600 for borrowed money, $1,500 for lumber, $250 for plumbing, and $1,968 deficiency judgment.

MRS. GEORGIANA LONG.—Mrs. Georgiana Long, residing at 304 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,852 and no assets. She stated in the petition that her maiden name was Hyslop, and after marriage was Schanck, then Searls, and is now Long. The liabilities were contracted as Mrs. Schanck as indorser on three notes made by Louis N. Phelps, and judgments were obtained against her in 1892 and 1893.

DORNER BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Albert and Aurel Dorner, who compose the firm of Dorner Brothers, dealers in meats and provisions at 212 to 216 East Eighty-sixth Street, by the following creditors: Pesach-Weinberg, $125; Theodore F. Flandrau, $289, and Berth, Levi & Co., $153. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have permitted a creditor to obtain an attachment, and have removed part of their property. They began business in April, 1901.

CRESCENT SKIRT COMPANY.—Edward Sacks, manufacturer of skirts, under the style of the Crescent Skirt Company, at 104 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,461 and nominal assets of $3,520, consisting of stock, $1,000; machines and fixtures, $200; accounts, $2,235; notes, $52, and cash, $5. He was formerly in business in Texas, and began here in November, 1901. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Henry W. Sykes receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $1,000.

RICHARD COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Richard Cohen, manufacturer of furniture, at 85 Hester Street, by George Ricard, a creditor, for $750. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has made payments of $5,000 to creditors upon antecedent indebtedness. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed George F. Darrell receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $4,000, in stock, machinery, and fixtures. He has been in this line of business since 1901 at various places.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, patent medicines, of Rondout, show liabilities $69,982, of which $24,864 are secured and $534 for wages, and nominal assets $8,066, consisting of stock $5,267, fixtures $823, personal property $607, accounts $1,713, and cash $156. Among the large creditors are S. C. Coykendall of Kingston, $22,221, secured; Howard Chipp, Kingston, $2,542, secured, and the Poughkeepsie Glass Works, $4,653. There are about $40,000 due 1,200 newspapers throughout the United States for advertising.

BAGOT'S SONS.—William J. Bagot, a clerk, and Peter Bagot, a broker, both residing at 714 St. Nicholas Avenue, who composed the firm of Bagot's Sons, formerly dealers in mourning goods at 285 Sixth Avenue eight years ago, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $231,540 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $26,058 were secured, and the petitioners believe these debts have been paid. There are about 400 creditors, among them being Catharine Bagot, $41,508; H. B. Claflin Co., $13,608, partly secured; Bossut, Pere & Fils, $6,133; Dunham, Buckley & Co., $4,207; N. W. Keane, $5,103, and Blumenthal Brothers & Co., $4,889.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Bernard Woolf, medical student of 173 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, whose liabilities were $21,465, of which $20,000 was a suit for damages by Ray Schoen of Baltimore for breach of promise of marriage.

Martin F. Schrenkeisen, salesman, of 550 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, liabilities $34,166.

Monroe Cohen of 150 East Sixty-first Street, liabilities $15,623.

Henry Ahrens, liquor dealer, of 1,084 Second Avenue, liabilities $7,215.

Henry Cleland, builder, of 1 Madison Avenue, liabilities $15,331.

Other discharges were those of Hyman Llacowsky and Theresa Weiss.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name is that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Garrison B.—L. Lewy	$88
ANDRES, Bertha—Lion Brewery of New York	911
AUERBACH, Aaron, and Alfred Moses—J. Oppenheimer and another	687
ARRAS, William—Joseph Beck and another	222
AZCHEZ, Alice—A. Karaghousian and another	311
BERGER, Carl—H. Jung	195
BROWN, Anna—William Kunze	65
BICKFORD, Ida L.—M. T. Corsa	1,441
BARNETT, Harriett—A. P. Dudley	67
BELMONTE, Frank—J. Busch	46
BENNER, Charles H.—S. D. Powell	229
BLOCH, Joseph—L. Collins	102
BELL, Howard W.—Frank A. Corbin	317
BOZELL, Dorothy—John Wanamaker	296
CATREVAS, Thrasyvooulos N., and Milton N.—E. S. Hobbs	1,292
CASE, David K., as trustee—John Gibb and another	284
CARR, Alfred—A. L. Hawes, as committee	23,655
BERMAN, Morris, and Joseph Moskowits—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	228
DOYLE, James—Jacob Sarner	73
DOLL, William F.—George R. Gibbs	8,092
ERICKSON, Alexander H.—C. R. Felt	75
FAIRBANKS, Frederick—J. N. Butler	62
FANIECELLI, Frederick—C. C. Rice	44
GRANGER, John J.—G. H. Allen and another	64
GORDON, Harry—H. Jacobs	15
HARNISCHFEGER, Wilhelmini, as executrix—N. Wolf and others	262
HART, Benjamin S.—A. J. McCollum	75
HAIGHT, Clara—J. G. Smith	266
HARING, Tunis B.—J. W. Mosley	1,902
HARING, Tunis B.—William E. Davies	3,902
IRVINE, Allan L.—F. Chanvelot and another	70
JACOBSON, Morris—W. O. Plimpton	85
JOSEPHY, William—H. Meyers and another	639
KINGSTON, John—N. A. McBride and another	113
KELLOGG, L. Latlin—M. Sweeney, as administratrix	5,877
KING, Abraham Y.—G. Fischer	75
LAWRENCE, Arthur J.—S. M. Barber	399
LEVIN, Marks—L. Schults, as executor	2,303
LINDEN, Clara—G. D. Stewart	45
LEAMAN, Leonard—J. McMillan, possession of property	285
LEVY, Samuel—Barnet Schapiro	1,097
MANSFIELD, Luther E.—A. E. Williams	60
MILLER, Aaron—G. J. Haase	101
MOONEY, Timothy—J. J. Connolly	46
MANTEL, Nick—C. J. Proben	90
MEEHAN, John M.—J. Wanamaker	301
MAYER, John—B. McLaughlin	38
McMANUS, Elisa—J. H. Moorehead	638
O'DONNELL, John—W. H. Hussey & Son	74
ROTH, Charles E.—W. W. Miller	1,008
PETRUCK, Joseph—H. Rabinowich and another, as executors, costs	234
POPPE, George H.—A. Meyer	72
PURDY, R. Anna—G. De Witt Clocke	115
PORTERFIELD, Charles R., as trustee—J. Gibb and another	284
ROTH, Frank E.—L. R. Cady Company	450
RONAN, Parker C.—Albany Press Club	68
ROTH, Charles E.—W. B. Williams	727
SCHWARTZ, George—Schoverling, Daly & Gales	74
STUART, Sidney H., as executor—The Greater New York Savings Bank	1,296
STRASSBURGER, Louis—N. N. Leo and another	64
SCHULKAGER, Henry—A. Unger and another	42
SADLIER, Annie M.—W. C. Pate and another	64
SHANLEY, Cecelia, and James—Empire City Savings Bank	3,064
STEINBERGER, Margaret—J. C. Crane	328
SCHRADER, Lulu H.—Frank E. Miller	37
STEFFENS, Charles—Patrick W. Cullinan, as Commissioner	1,621
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—W. W. Miller	1,008
TUTTLE, Philip R.—Atlantic Yacht Club	92
UNDERHILL, Albert—R. P. Gordon	98
HANSON DRUG COMPANY—M. Abbott's Sons	20
ZELLMAN SOCAL PIANO MANUFACTuring Company—W. H. Zinsser	219
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —J. A. Quinn	274
NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY—German-American Insurance Company	5,671
BARCLAY HOTEL COMPANY—J. F. Rousar	114
MEDICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY OF America—Commercial Engraving Company	30
LITCHFIELD SPRINGS COMPANY—L. Duysters	240
THE AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER COMpany of New York—S. E. Bishop, costs	115
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Campbell Stores, costs	117
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—W. B. Williams	727
WOODRUFF, Minnie, as administratrix—W. H. Benjamin	573
WARD, C. Montague—Gattle, Stein & Co.	36
WARD, Marion—Charles A. Dards	116
WILLIAM, John and James, and James Mitchell—A. Chadband	2,776
WENTZ, John L.—Curtis and Von Bernuth Manufacturing Company	190
ZUCKER, Samuel—H. Meyers and another	639

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

B. SOLOMON & CO.—Emil Spohr, June 8, 1898	600
DIBB, Hannah—Patrick W. Cullinan, as Commissioner, June 8, 1903	1,630
FLATO, Louis—Jerome J. Wilson, Dec. 31, 1903	8,106
HONE, Josephine—J. Glorien and another, March 14, 1904	196
HEFTER, Leonard—M. Hefter, Dec. 26, 1903	1,330
KILBRETH, John C.—Garrett C. Van Dine, March 16, 1904	284
MATT, John B. L.—M. Keating, March 26, 1904	151
MATT, John B. L.—M. Keating, Oct. 10, 1902	1,735
McKILLOP, WALKER & CO.—John Matthews, Dec. 21, 1903	68
O'BANNON, John W.—J. F. Erdmann, Feb. 29, 1904	716
PERRY, John B.—W. J. Curtis, as assignee, March 15, 1898	541
SCHEFER, Carl, William Schramm, and Herman Vogel—E. Kaminski, April 22, 1901	17,808
SCHEFER, Carl, William Schramm, and Herman Vogel—E. Kaminski, Feb. 5, 1903	318
SOLOWEITZIK, Jacob—W. A. Bingham & Co., Feb. 23, 1893	287
STEVENS, Charles W., and Herbert L. C. H. Tintle, Dec. 29, 1903	83
STONEHILL, Charles A.—Rachel Katze, Feb. 5, 1904	363
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—E. Elstner, individually and as executor, Dec. 13, 1902	2,576

Judgments Canceled.

GAFFNEY, Patrick T.—The Hannis Distilling Company, Sept. 14, 1900	$1,484
SCHWAB, Abraham—The Mayor, &c., Dec. 14, 1887	100
SCHWAB, Leo L.—C. Reilly, as Commissioner, Nov. 15, 1886	50

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:51	Sun sets..6:20	Moon sets..4:24

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..5:35	Gov. Isl'd...6:02	H. Gate...7:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..6:05	Gov. Isl'd...6:33	H. Gate...8:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Moorish Prince, Santos	1:00 P. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Citta di Milano, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana and Vera Cruz	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:30 P. M.	.....

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Comanche, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 29.

Armenian, Liverpool, March 19.
Finland, Antwerp, March 19.
Kansas City, Bristol, March 18.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, March 10.
Palatia, Naples, March 14.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 19.
San Jacinto, Galveston, March 23.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.
Yucatan, Colon, March 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

El Norte, Galveston, March 24.
Oceanic, Liverpool, March 23.
Prinzess Irene, Genoa, March 23.
Progress, Trinidad, March 22.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, March 27.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Alamo, Galveston, March 24.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, March 18.
City of Macon, Savannah, March 28.
Deutschland, Hamburg, March 24.
El Alba, New Orleans, March 26.
Patricia, Plymouth, March 21.
Princess Alice, Bremen, March 22.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Algeria, Naples, March 18.
El Sud, Galveston, March 26.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, March 18.
United States, Christiansand, March 22.

Arrived.

Moltke, Hamburg, March 17.
Mae, Mayaguez, March 9.
Agnes, Baracoa, March 22.
Caracas, Puerto Cabello, March 18.
Constance, Manzanillo, March 19.
Tymeric, Savannah, March 24.
La Gascogne, Havre, March 19.
Columbia, Glasgow, March 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, March 23.
El Rio, Galveston, March 23.
Colorado, Galveston, March 18.
Chateau, Tampico, March 14.
Woburn, Demerara, March 5.
Mokta, Huelva, March 9.

Sailed.

Pretoria, for Hamilton, Bermuda.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Bristol City, for Bristol.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 28, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at Fort de France, March 28.
Alf, at Port Said, March 27.
Richmond Castle, at Port Said, March 27.
Seneca, at Port Said, March 27.
Bremen, at Bremen, March 27.
Hohenzollern, at Gibraltar, March 28.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, March 28.
Diamant, at Hamburg, March 25.
Pretoria, at Hamburg, March 26.
Grosser Kurfuerst, at Piraeus, March 25.
Calabria, at Leghorn, March 26.
Stalia, at Leghorn, March 27.
Pocahontas, at Messina, March 26.
Powhatan, at Algiers, March 26.
Rotterdam, at Amsterdam, March 26.
Kroonland, at Antwerp, March 28.

Sailed.

Welsh Prince, from Shields, March 25.
Thespis, from Barbados, March 25.
Hydaspes, from Liverpool, March 26.
L'Aquitaine, from Havre, March 26.
Trinidad, from Bermuda, March 28.
British King, from Antwerp, March 27.
Victoria, from Palermo, March 27.

Passed.

Chicago City, Brow Head, for Bristol, Mar. 28.
Deutschland, (Ger. tank,) the Lizard, for ——, March 27.
Belgravia, the Lizard, for New York, March 28.
Brilliant, Prawle Point, for ——, March 28.
St. Fillans, Sagres, for Manila, March 28.
Graf Waldersee, the Lizard, for Hamburg, March 29.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. F. J. Hocker, Detroit; C. E. Grumskey, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—Edward Kerr, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg, Washington; Count Limburg Stirum and Prof. P. Schley, Charlottenberg; P. Menzer, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—W. R. Harper, Chicago.

PLAZA—Major Thomas K. Gibbs, Newport.

NETHERLAND—Edward Schiaffino, National Director of Music, Buenos Ayres.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. MacMullin, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—L. E. Newman, Cleveland; J. Wallace Hoyt, Atlanta.

ALBEMARLE—William P. Eno, Washington.

BELVEDERE—Prof. Carl Kaiserling, Berlin, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Studley, N. H., Providence, R. I.; cloaks and suits; Hotel York.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; W. S. Symons, notions, laces, and hosiery; 529 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Wegmon, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, hats and straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, hats; E. Hilbert, flowers and feathers; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers & Waldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.
Anewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Anewalt, hats; Hotel Imperial.
Rose, A. & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Rose, cloaks, laces, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahony, dress goods, cloths, and suits; 31 Union Square; Westminster Hotel.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Shillito, dry goods; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. W. Kilburn, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamburger, domestics, linings and ribbons, hosiery and white goods; Grand Hotel.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.
Bear, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. M. Bear, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Baillargeon, J. A., & Co., Seattle, Washington; A. McKay, domestics; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs; 104 Worth Street. D. O. Hill, silks; Hotel Normandie.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; C. L. Bennett, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Troukla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Troukla, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Campbell, Jr., laces, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Blake, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencil, cloaks, suits, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Parker, linens, white goods, and domestics; 458 Broadway.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Strouss, cloaks and waists; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. J. Wilcox, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. H. Danborn, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 2 Walker Street.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; H. J. Smith, laces; 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
"Fair, The," Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. H. Robinson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Kendrick, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Silvey, J., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. Sharp, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; Bartholdi Hotel.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. C. Clock, domestics; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, prints and wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.
Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; 74 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rosenbaum, S., & Son, Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

The List Shows General Improvement, but Without Any Specially Stimulating News.

There was hesitation in the general market and in special securities at intervals upon the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the result of the day's business was encouraging to advocates of higher prices. Among fifty active properties there were more than a dozen advances of a point or more, and not one decline exceeding a fraction. The largest representative advance was 3¼ for Delaware and Hudson, but Louisville and Nashville's greater activity made it the leader of the market. The bears called it short covering, and the most active traders said it was being "pushed up." But it is equally fair to say that, whatever may be thought about the general range of values, Louisville is as well entitled as any to an advance on merit, and on a comparison of its price and earnings with those of others selling higher. The movement seems to have started in the South, and was supported by the circular of a Richmond house, although the main market support came from brokers with Chicago connections. Amalgamated Copper and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were strong together, but this time without breaking the rise. Mexican Central was weak upon talk of an assessment in reorganization proceedings, this being the natural sequel of the failure to place the burden of readjustment of the road's finances upon the income bondholders. The local franchise stocks were strong with the list, but were not especially leaders, there being some caution caused by the public protests against legislation contrary to public interests. But this is a case to be judged by contraries. The stronger the protest the greater need of securing doubtful votes, and the better they deserve to have the market kept strong for their benefit. Political markets are dangerous to meddle with, their strength being so irrational, and the fall when the support is withdrawn being with the traditional thud. Union Pacific's range and improvement were both fractional, although its activity was comparatively large. The Northern Securities group remains sensitive, but it did not dominate the market as the topic still dominates discussion. On the curb the group was weak. The volume of the bond business was smaller, but the tone was good.

The day's market cannot be said to have reflected the day's news. Strength in the produce markets on poor crop news is not bullish upon grain carriers. The cotton crop news was admittedly bullish, but the spot market was weak, the professionals taking profits and assisting progress to a lower level to promote further buying. Wabash and Wisconsin Central were among railways making poor reports of earnings. These had little effect, since they related to past conditions, but it is remarked that the traffic agents at Chicago are talking of the outlook in a lower though still hopeful key. No gold exports were announced, but rates remain at a level where shipments might easily enough be influenced by the cheap free advertising which falls to those who start movements. It is not when the movement shall start, but how long it shall last which is the matter of real interest.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf...	½	Am. Sugar	⅝
Amal. Copper	1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	4¾
Am. Locomotive	½	At., Top. & S. F.	1½
Am. Smelting	¾	At., T. & S. F. pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Balt. & Ohio	1⅜
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Reading	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	Rock Island	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Railway	1
Del. & Hudson	3½	South. Railway pf.	1
Illinois Central	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Met. Securities	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Missouri Pacific	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
N. Y. Central	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Norf. & Westn.	½	Wabash	½
Penn. R. R.	1	Wabash pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf...	½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Mexican Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Pullman	1
Col. Southern	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Iowa Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2¼	Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 5s	1
Ill. Cent., West. Line 4s	5⅝	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	2
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	1	N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	1

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. 3½s, Series B	1⅝	Mil. Gas Light 4s	1
		Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 28	298,751
To date this year	30,538,640
Corresponding date last year	41,200,702

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 28	$1,466,000
To date this year	$155,848,000
Corresponding date last year	$181,819,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Great Western Cereal Co., preferred stock.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co., preferred stock.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Celluloid Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Perpetual Account Book Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Monopole Champagne Co.

SLUMP IN ERIE EARNINGS.

Net February Figures $680,000 Behind Those of Corresponding Month in 1903.

The Erie Railroad's February statement shows a decrease in gross earnings during the month of $854,441, an increase in expenses of $330,086, and a decrease in net of $684,528.

The statement shows:

MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$2,908,799.75	$3,353,241.38
Working expenses	2,730,888.96	2,400,802.09
Net earnings	$267,910.79	$952,439.29

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

EIGHT MONTHS, TO FEB. 29.

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$29,801,902.60	$29,102,113.75
Working expenses	22,513,992.25	19,728,518.41
Net earnings	$7,287,910.35	$9,373,595.34

This is a decrease in net earnings of $2,085,684.

NEW TRUST COMPANY BOARD.

The stockholders of the New York Security and Trust Company, the institution formed by the merger of the old New York Security and Trust Company and the Continental Trust Company, met yesterday and elected a Board of Directors, the number of the board being increased from twenty-four to thirty.

The board is as follows, the last six being the new Directors and the others being the members of the temporary board re-elected:

Otto T. Bannard,	Charles Parsons,
James A. Blair,	John S. Phipps,
Robert W. De Forest,	E. P. Prentice,
John B. Dennis,	Norman B. Ream,
Charles S. Fairchild,	B. Aymar Sands,
G. W. Perkins,	John W. Sterling,
Marshall Field,	James Stillman,
C. W. Harkness,	P. A. Valentine,
James J. Hill,	S. Reading Bertron,
F. N. Hoffstat,	Osborn W. Bright,
Frederick B. Jennings,	Walter Jennings,
Woodbury Langdon,	Willard V. King,
John A. Metcalf,	Myles Tierney,
Marshall Field,	Alexander S. Webb, Jr.
Gordon MacDonald,	
J. J. Mitchell,	

Lost Foreign Bonds on Second Avenue.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that there were lost Sunday on Second Avenue, between Third and Seventh Street, forty bonds of the City of Antwerp and three bonds of the City of Brussels. The value of the bonds was about $1,000£ Warning has been sent out to prevent their sale to bankers and others.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 28, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
40	48	150	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	40	40	40	40	+ ½
49¾	49⅞	37,840	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49	50⅛	49	49¾	+1
...	...	50	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
20	20¼	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
71⅜	72⅛	25	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	71½	71¾	71½	71½	...
3¾	4¼	50	Am. Hide & Leather	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7	7	220	*Am. Ice Co	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	1,065	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	26⅜	27	26½	26½	...
21½	22	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82½	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49⅜	49⅝	49½	49½	+ ⅛
92	92⅞	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	+ ⅜
126⅝	126¾	3,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	126	126⅝	125⅜	126⅝	+ ⅝
124	125	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+1¼
65	67	40	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	63	63	63	63	...
52	57	100	Ann Arbor pf	53	53	53	53	-1
70⅜	70¼	15,220	Atch., Top. & S. F.	69¼	70½	69⅛	70½	+1½
90⅜	91	930	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90¼	90½	89⅞	90½	+ ½
79⅞	80	10,970	Baltimore & Ohio	78	80¼	78⅝	80	+1⅜
80	80½	10	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
43⅞	44	7,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43⅜	44	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅝
114¾	115	1,200	Canadian Pacific	114½	115	114¼	114⅞	+ ⅞
32	32¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	32½	32⅝	32½	32¼	+1
37⅜	38	300	Chicago & Alton	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ¼
15⅜	15½	600	Chicago Great West.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
26⅛	26½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
141⅞	142⅜	17,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	141½	142¼	140⅜	142	+1¼
170½	171	1,415	Chicago & Northw.	160½	171	160¼	170½	+1
9½	10	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
19¼	19¼	325	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19¼	19¼	19⅜	19⅜	- ⅛
28	28½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
16	16½	525	Colorado & Southern.	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16¼	- ⅛
13¼	13½	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	- ½
199	199¾	1,750	Consolidated Gas	198	199⅜	198	199	+1
12⅞	13	100	Corn Products Co	13	13	13	13	- ⅜
153⅜	153¾	2,360	Del. & Hudson	150½	153½	150½	153¼	+3¼
...	...	2,830	Del., Lack. & West.	3	3½	2⅞	3½	...
64	64¼	10	Detroit United Ry.	64¼	64¾	51	50	51	+ ½
22⅜	24½	220	*Distillers Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	- ½
26½	26⅝	15,750	Erie	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
64	64⅜	2,215	Erie 1st pf	63⅞	64⅜	63⅜	64	- ⅛
41⅜	42	300	Erie 2d pf	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅜	...
80½	82	150	Hocking Valley pf	81	81	81	81	...
130⅞	130⅞	8,865	Illinois Central	129¼	130⅞	129¼	130⅜	+1⅛
19	20	200	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	- ½
34	35	150	Iowa Central pf	34½	34¾	34½	34½	- ½
108	108⅛	22,015	Louisville & Nashville	106	108¼	105¾	108⅛	+2⅜
142⅜	143	800	Manhattan Elevated	142¼	142⅞	142½	142⅜	- ⅛
78	80	500	*Met. Securities	78	78½	78	78½	+ ½
111	111½	500	*Met. Street Railway	111	111¼	111	111¼	+ ¼
10¼	10⅜	9,020	Mexican Central	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	- ¼
62¾	63	225	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	- ½
18	18½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
92	92¼	7,810	Missouri Pacific	91⅜	92¼	91	92¼	+1¼
43½	44	260	*Nat. Biscuit Co., ex d.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝	- ⅛
117	117⅜	400	New York Central	117	117½	117	117½	+ ½
21⅝	21⅞	1,670	N. Y. Ont. & West.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
58¼	58½	425	Norfolk & Western	58	58	58¼	58¼	+ ⅜
117⅝	117⅞	22,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	118	116⅜	117⅝	+1
96	96¼	1,400	People's Gas, Chicago	96	96¼	96	96	+ ⅜
74	76	200	Pere Marquette	75	75	75	75	...
209	210	100	Pullman Company	209	209	209	209	-1
43⅜	44½	5,900	Reading	43¾	44½	43½	44¼	+1
78½	79	100	Reading 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	- ⅜
7⅛	7⅜	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
43	44	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42	42	42	42	- ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	3,100	Rock Island Co	22½	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
62¼	63	220	Rock Island Co. pf.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	- ⅛
77½	78	150	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
44½	45½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+1½
13¾	14½	100	St. Louis Southw.	13½	13½	13¾	13½	- ⅛
33¾	34⅜	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	33½	33½	33⅜	33½	- ⅛
82	85	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ⅜
49⅛	49¼	15,900	Southern Pacific	48⅞	49⅜	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	6,520	Southern Ry.	21¼	22⅜	21¼	22¼	+1
83½	83¾	700	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	82⅜	83½	82⅜	83½	+1
38⅜	39	365	Tennessee Coal & Iron	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
23⅜	24½	1,100	Texas & Pacific	23⅜	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ½
24½	25½	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
35	36	230	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35½	35	35¼	+ ½
91¼	92½	122	Twin City R. T.	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	29,524	Union Pacific	83	83⅝	82½	83½	+ ¾
90	92⅜	1,165	Union Pacific pf.	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	+ ¼
...	...	100	*U. S. Pipe & Found. pf.	42	42	42	42	+1
7	7⅛	100	*U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7	...
78	79	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	78½	78¼	78½	78½	- ⅛
50	51	300	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50	51	50	51	+ ½
13½	13⅝	700	U. S. Rubber	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	...
54	54½	505	U. S. Rubber pf	54½	54⅜	54	54	...
11¾	11⅞	4,000	U. S. Steel	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
58¾	58⅝	20,123	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+ ¾
105	108⅝	15	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
19¼	19½	100	Wabash	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅞	4,100	Wabash pf	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
88½	89	160	Western Union Tel.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
Sales.		298,751						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Intermittent Activity.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was brisk enough at times, but numerous intervals of dullness kept the total for the day below 300,000 shares. Most of the stocks which participated to any great extent in the day's transactions showed net gains, but there were few or no signs of betterment in the way of general interest in the market. The operations of traders seemed to be the dominant influence, and houses identified with the Western speculative contingent were conspicuous in the trading. The Street was treated to a number of predictions in regard to movements in special stocks, and some of them, notably that concerning Louisville and Nashville, was verified by the events of the day.

Stock Exchange Asked for Ruling.

Those who are at present engaged in the undertaking of making a profit by buying Northern Securities and selling against it the stocks which are to be distributed to the present holders of Northern Securities still find it difficult to agree among themselves as to what disposition should be made of the dividends which will accrue on the deposited stocks from now until the time of their distribution. Asiel & Co. have sent a request to the Stock Exchange authorities to pass on the question whether these dividends should go to the buyer of Northern Securities or to the buyer of Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred, "when released." It was not known whether the Stock Exchange authorities will consent to make a ruling in the matter or not. In some quarters in the Street it was suggested that the whole difficulty might be settled by the listing of temporary certificates representing the stocks which are to be distributed, but this was thought very improbable.

St. Paul Checks Advance.

St. Paul shared the strength of the other active issues after having early in the day been the cause of some disquietude. The selling of about 5,000 shares by a prominent commission house which last week was a large buyer of stocks gave something of a chill to the early trading, and was much commented upon. In the later trading, however, the stock moved up easily from 140¾ to 142¼, and ended the day with a net gain of 1¼ points.

Sharp Advance in Louisville.

Louisville and Nashville was early in the day scheduled for a sharp advance, and so well was the promise carried out that the price advanced from 105⅝ to 108¼, and closed within an eighth of the highest. Charles G. Gates & Co. were prominent in the buying, which brought about the 2½-point movement. There was talk of the dividend on the stock being increased, although the semi-annual dividend was paid only a little more than a month ago. Stress was also laid upon the fact that the South is at present very prosperous, and that this fact will lead to increased earnings for the Southern roads. In this connection the advance of a point in Southern Railway on small transactions was looked upon as part of the plan by which Louisville and Nashville was advanced.

Mexican Central Readjustment.

Mexican Central sold down to 9⅝, a decline of a point. The weakness of the stock was accompanied by renewed discussion of the possibility of a ten-dollar assessment on the stock as part of a plan for the readjustment of the company's securities.

No Gold Engagements.

Foreign exchange was again strong, advancing ten points to 4.87¼, and closing firm at that figure. No engagements of gold for export were announced, and the statement was made by Exchange experts that, despite the further advance in demand sterling, there was yet no profit in gold shipments.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Elgin National Watch Company is planning to build a new factory to add to its plant at Elgin, Ill., to cost about $350,000.

Electric lamp manufacturers of the United States have been in conference in Cleveland for several days. It is said that an agreement has been made that the several manufacturers maintain but one price for the same grade of goods.

It is stated that the Mexican Central Railway has ordered 500 carloads of white pine ties from Maine.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were the lightest of the year, aggregating 241,998 head, a decrease of 47,674 from the previous week and 4,487 from last year.

It is asserted that the Pennsylvania Railroad will build machine and bridge shops and a large roundhouse at Pottsville, Penn.

The Simpson-Crawford Company of New York has certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

The condition of thirty Illinois State banks, and trust companies, as of March 22, shows deposits increased $16,927,972; loans and discounts about unchanged; cash resources increased $13,716,941.

Boston dispatches state that the woolen mill properties of the Charles Fletcher interests in Providence will be consolidated, the Atlantic mills added to them, and the entire combination turned over to A. D. Juilliard & Co. of New York.

Grain arrivals of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 3,811,238 bushels, a decrease of 240,042 bushels, as compared with the previous week, and of 340,352 bushels as compared with the same week last year.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 11 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 203.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Incorporated to-day:

National Picturette Vending Company, New York; capital, $400,000. Directors—Joseph Myers and J. W. Church, New York, and Charles W. Mead, Albany.

Knickerbocker Spring Company, Fishkill; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. A. Tinker, M. H. Hyman, and M. L. Collins, New York.

Atlantus Oil Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. R. Kenyon, B. H. Phillips, and E. C. Randall, Buffalo.

Marine Magnetic Control Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. O. Stevens, Plainfield, N. J.; Albert Graham and Edward Pfuhler, New York.

Van Zandt Realty Company, New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—J. B. Garesche, St. Louis; E. V. Z. Wheeler, Port Chester, and W. R. Bronk, New York.

S. & E. Hyman Company, New York, (underwear;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Sarah Hyman, Ellis Hyman, and M. E. Hyman, New York.

Iroquois Dock Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. J. Phinney, E. M. Mills, and Evan Hollister, Buffalo.

Union Furniture Company, Jamestown; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. O. Norquist, A. F. Nord, and E. C. Nord, Jamestown.

A. Woolenhaupt, Incorporated, New York, (restaurants;) capital, $40,000. Directors—August Woolenhaupt, H. J. Woolenhaupt, and Theodore Fischer, New York.

P. J. Heaney Company, New York, (building material:) capital, $10,000. Directors—P. J. Heaney, E. A. Heaney, and T. J. Bannon, New York.

W. E. Kerin & Co., Troy, (groceries;) capital, $35,000. Directors—W. E. Kerin and A. Kerin, Troy, and J. J. Sheehy, Watervliet.

Household Economy Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Ira Mowery, Morristown, N. J.; W. W. Bridgeman, Nutley, N. J.; and A. H. Evans, Brooklyn.

Realty Purchasing and Mortgage Corporation, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Stanley Jordan, W. C. Kneg, and H. S. Murray, New York.

H. J. McEvoy, Incorporated, New York, (plumbing;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. McEvoy, H. J. McEvoy, and H. F. Doris, New York.

The Keables & Bayer Piano Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ida Keables, George Bayer, and Frank Bayer, New York.

Victor N. Nunes Company, New York, (optical goods;) capital, $3,000. Directors—V. N. Nunes, A. S. Nunes, and Arthur Forrest, New York.

The Trenafer Advertising Department, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—G. B. Townsend, B. F. Foster, and I. E. Miles, New York.

SULLY MAKES NEW OFFER TO CREDITORS

Now He Would Assign All Claim on Hawley or Ray.

RECORD OF POOL OPERATIONS

Untermyer Says He Will Proceed Against Sully's Associates as Partners and Liable to Creditors.

Daniel J. Sully took another step yesterday in his efforts to get rehabilitation on the Cotton Exchange. With John R. Dos Passos, his counsel, he appeared before a meeting of the committee of creditors, held shortly after the close of the Exchange in the office of Reinhard Seidenburg, Chairman of the committee.

What occurred at this meeting is told in the following statement given out at the office of Mr. Dos Passos:

"Mr. Dos Passos stated, in behalf of Mr. Sully, that the latter desired to have his affairs arranged and adjusted immediately, and he authorized a proposition to his creditors of 40 cents cash, payable within thirty days, and the balance in notes without interest, payable in one, two, and three years.

"In addition to the above, he proposed to reassign to a committee of creditors all the right, title, and interest of the firm of D. J. Sully & Co. and D. J. Sully individually in the claim or claims which they or he have against Hawley and Ray, arising out of their joint transactions and operations in cotton.

"Mr. Dos Passos explained that if the matter were allowed to run along for an indefinite time the assets of Sully & Co. would be diminished and frittered away by all kinds of expenses, and that he appeared before the committee to have the affairs of Mr. Sully adjusted on business principles which involved economy and promptness.

"The committee had no power to accept the proposition of Mr. Sully, but they agreed to immediately confer with the Receivers and with the creditors of D. J. Sully & Co. for the purpose of receiving authority to act upon the proposition. The situation at the present time is that if the body of the creditors agree to Mr. Sully's proposition he will be enabled to resume his business within the very near future."

A meeting between the committee and the receivers was held immediately after the first meeting broke up, but none of the six men present would talk, saying that they had pledged themselves to secrecy.

Mr. Sully also made a statement to the Cotton Exchange officials, which, it was said, would suffice as a compliance with the rule requiring a statement to be made by a failed member within ten days. On the Exchange the sentiment is understood to be more favorable toward the movement to have Mr. Sully reinstated, but even at the best it will be months before he will be allowed to go on the floor again.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for some of the creditors, made a statement, in which he said that from the investigation he had been able to make he was fully convinced that the Hawley-Ray-Sully pool constituted in law a partnership, and that Hawley and Ray could be made liable as partners to the creditors who purchased the cotton that was held in the pool the day before the failure.

He said further that proceedings would be begun to establish their liability as partners to the creditors, who furnished the 90,000 bales of cotton for which they had not been paid.

The following explanation of how the pool with Ray and Hawley was formed and brought to an end was made public by a creditor yesterday.

In January of this year a pool was formed to buy 90,000 bales of futures and spot cotton. Messrs. Hawley, Ray, and Sully were together in this pool, according to the reports. The cotton cost around 15 cents. These are the 90,000 bales Sully speaks of in his statement of Saturday. They are the 90,000 that Hawley says Sully bought back just before the failure, which transaction Sully's creditors claim is void.

Sully stated that he agreed to take this cotton back at 15 cents a pound if his former allies would furnish money next day to keep him going. The transaction involved the payment to Sully of $90,000 from one member of the pool, and of $80,000 from the other, this sum representing the losses in the pool transaction. Sully was himself to assume a loss of $80,000. The receivers have in their possession a letter from Mr. Hawley transmitting a check for $80,000, "as per agreement of yesterday," but none from Mr. Ray.

The Sully books show another pool formed in March, in which Mr. Hawley did not take part, but Mr. Sully and Mr. Ray were interested. This pool operated to the extent of 22,000 bales, and the loss shown in this pool was $250,000. There are indications of another pool transaction on March 17, the day before the failure, but this may have been some transaction involving only a transfer of accounts.

The losses in the two pools mentioned amount to $1,150,000.

According to Receiver Taft there were four open joint accounts or pools at the time of the failure, all the members of which could be held.

EUROPEAN COTTON SYNDICATE.

Plan to Fight American Speculation in the Raw Material.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Petit Bleu announces that negotiations are being carried on between cotton spinners of Belgium, France, and Great Britain with a view to the establishment of a syndicate to fight American speculation in raw cotton by restricting the output of manufactured goods.

The Petit Bleu says in all likelihood the negotiations will be successful.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—New York exchange was 15c premium. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Trading during the early session on the local Exchange centred around Box Board common stock. Over 1,000 shares changed hands before noon, but the price held to the narrow range of 2@2¼. Lake Street receipts went in good amount well below 2. Carbon slipped off a point from 101, and Can preferred sold near 36. Street's was steady and Swift's, which has been ex dividend for some days, sold at par. City Railway spurted actively on small purchases, selling up to 165. Biscuits were steady. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Am. Can	4⅝	4½	4⅝
450	Am. Can pf	36⅝	36¼	36¼
213	Am. Radiator com	42	42	42
120	Chicago City Railway	165	163	165
46	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
40	Chicago Pneu. Tool	25	24	25
60	Chicago Title & Trust	88¼	88	88¼
17	Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
15	Lake St. L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
650	Lake St. L. receipts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
140	Metropolitan Elevated	49¼	48½	49¼
105	National Biscuit	44	44	44
41	National Biscuit pf	104⅝	104	104⅝
35	National Carbon pf	101	100	100
30	Northwestern Elev. pf	45	45	45
14	South Side Elevated	91	90¼	91
400	Street's Stable Car	28⅜	28½	28½
479	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100	100⅝
1,072	United Box Board	2⅜	2	2⅛

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Pittsburg Brewing	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
50	Con. Fce.	6	6	6
35	Crucible Steel	5	5	5
100	National Fireproofing	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
110	Fireproofing pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
60	Luster Mining	10	10	10
112	M. L. & H.	29	28⅝	28⅝
26	Mon. Water	35	35	35
100	Ohio Fuel	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
414	Pittsburg Coal	17	16	17
290	Pittsburg Coal pf	59	59	59
210	River Coal pf	26	25	26
135	U. S. Steel	11	11	11
51	U. S. Steel pf	57⅝	57	57⅝
100	West. Air	132	132	132
10	West. Elec. 2ds	79¼	79¼	79¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾ @4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $113,788,809; balances, $9,422,248; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $642,806.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@ 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 28.—Money was in keen demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements.

Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant.

Consols were steady at the opening, but eased later and recov

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A larger number of issues were represented in the list of transactions reported in the outside market yesterday. Northern Securities and Great Northern preferred were the only stocks to show a range of prices of any important proportions. Interborough Rapid Transit was fairly active, with sales of over 1,000 shares, resulting in an advance of ½ point with the figure at 108½. Greene Consolidated Copper was the only stock in the copper group to show any life, and on the transfer of 3,000 shares advanced ⅜, to 12½. The success of Receiver Pepper in ferreting out the assets of the Bay State Gas Company has resulted in a better demand for the stock, with a gain of very nearly 100 per cent. in the price.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES opened weak with sales at Saturday's closing figure, with a quick decline of a point, to 96. After holding at that price for a while the low price for the day was reached at 95¾. At the close through buying by houses that were heavy sellers at the beginning of the session there was a sharp rise to 97¾, the high for the day. The final figure was only ⅛ below the top and it showed a net gain of ⅝. Northern Pacific was but moderately active and sold from 124 to 125, the highest and last sale and a rise of ¼. Great Northern preferred showed wilder fluctuations than either of the other stocks of this group, and ranged from 165 to 168½. This figure is an improvement of an even point. In the late afternoon all this group manifested strength, and in this regard the most marked gain was in Northern Pacific, which at one time toward the close was 127 bid, which was 2 points above the high sale, but no transactions occurred at this price and it closed 125½ bid.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.—Bernard M. Baruch, who has been desirous of resigning from the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper for some time, is now no longer a Director, his resignation having been accepted. Walter B. Devereux, who has affiliations with a number of copper companies in which he is a Director, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of B. M. Baruch.

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STORAGE POWER COMPANY.—Officers of the Storage Power Company are putting forth diligent efforts to locate the actual owners of stock in their company and have inserted advertisements in the newspapers requesting holders of stock to notify the company of the amount of their holdings. In all about one-half of the actual holders of stock have been located.

Stocks.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	American Can	4½	4⅜	4⅜
200	American Can pf	36½	36	36
30	American Chicle	92	92	92
4,500	Bay State Gas	9-32	¼	9-32
200	British Col. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Consolidated Refrig	3½	3½	3½
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
730	Gt. Northern pf., when released	168½	165	168½
5,000	Greene Con. Copper	12½	12	12½
400	Hackensack Meadows	19⅝	19½	19⅝
100	Havana Tobacco	20½	20½	20½
1,085	Interbor. Rapid Tran	*108⅛	108	108½
250	Light, Fuel & Power	*31½	31½	31½
15	Lake Sweet Elevated	1½	1½	1½
310	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Montreal & Boston	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	New Orleans Rys	9	9	9
1,200	Northern Pacific when released	125	124	125
10,100	Northern Securities	97¾	95¾	97⅝
110	Northern Sec. stubs	262½	237½	237½
200	Otis Elevator	32	31¼	31½
30	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	102	102	102
100	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	Seaboard Air Line pf	17	*16¾	17
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
100	Tonopah Min. of Nev.	7½	7½	7½
400	Union Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Univ. Fire Exting	6	6	6

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	†Brooklyn Union Gas, deb. 6s	171	171	171
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	98	98	98
6,000	†International Salt 5s	39	39	39

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 28. Bid.	Asked.	March 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
American Can pf	36	36½	36	36⅝
American Chicle	90	95	90	95
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
Am. Cigar 4% notes	88½	90	88½	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	99¼	101	99¼	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅜	5	2⅜	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	25	35	25	35
American Tumbler	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing paper	2½	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11⅜	12½	11½	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	90	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5	4	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117¼	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107½	108½	107½	108½
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2¾	2½	2⅝
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Casein Co. of America pf	55	65	55	65
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	6½	7¼	7	8
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 6s, when issued	93	95	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Lake Superior pf	2	3½	2	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4½	3½	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 6s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	97	100	97	98
Detroit & Mackinac	55	62½	55	62½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	87½	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf	52	60	52	60
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	6½	8	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	41	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	½	⅜	7-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	167	169½	167	169
Greene Con. Copper	12⅜	12½	11⅞	11⅞
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105		105	
Hackensack Meadows	19	19½	19	19½
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	30½	29	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	90	96	90	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	4
Houston Oil pf	13		11	16
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	108½	107½	108½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	5	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	20	18½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s		80		80
International Salt		10		12
International Salt 5s		38		42
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		86		88
Internat. Silver pf		9		8
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61		61	
Lanston Monotype		10½	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power	31	31½	30½	31
Mackey Companies	19½		17½	21
Mackey Companies pf	67½			71
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
National Sugar pf	100½	102	100½	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5¾	5	5¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	3	3¼	3	3¼
Nor. Pac. w. when issued	124½	125	124	125
Northern Securities	97¾	98	96¾	98⅛
Northern Securities stub	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2¾
Otis Elevator	31	32	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	90	93	90	93
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1	½	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3½	1	3½
Pope Mfg.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75	79	74	78
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23½	26	23½	25
Rogers Locomotive	50		50	
Royal Baking Powder	116	120	116	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	102	100½	101
Safety Car Heat	181	185	176	182
Seaboard Air Line	9½	10	9½	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	16¾	17	16¾	17
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82	84	82	83
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	103	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	4⅛	6	4⅛	6
Stand. Milling pf. ex. div.	20	25	21	25
Standard Milling 5s	71½	75	71½	75
Standard Oil	618	625	618	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	31½	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅜
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2¼	2¼
United Box Board pf	15½	16½	15½	16½
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
U. S. Ship., new, W. i.	5	20	5	25
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	26	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	104	104½	104	104⅛
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	104	104½	104	104⅛
Universal Tobacco	¾	1⅞	¾	1⅛
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼
Worthington Pump pf	110		110	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100⅛
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	90½	101⅛	90½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105	105½	105	105½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106⅝
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75½	78½	75½	76½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	63½	64¼	63½	64½
Nassau Electric 4s	77½	78½	77½	78½
New Orleans Railways	8½	9¼	8½	9½
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	28	30
New Orleans 4½s	78½	80	78½	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	99	100	99	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	40	40½	40	40½
St. Louis Transit	12	13	12	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	91	95	91	95
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174		174	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	52	54
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	12	10¾	11
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	43½	44½	44	45
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73	74	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	43	48	43	48
Am. L. & Trac. pf	88	90	88	90
Bay State Gas	9-32	5-16	7-32	¼
Bklyn Un. Gas, deb 6s	169	172½	168	175
Buffalo Gas	4		3½	6
Buffalo Gas 5s	63½	66	63	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½		106⅝	
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	92		88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	27¼	29	27¼	29
Denver Gas 5s	68		68	
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 5s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	290	300	290	300
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105¼
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	4	6
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6¼	8	6½	8
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	65	60	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 6s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	107	104	
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	34	30	35
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, March 28, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
9,430	Amal. Copper	48⅞	50½	48⅞	49¾
140	Am. Ice	7	7	6⅞	7
100	Am. Ice pf	26¾	27	26¾	27
20	Am. Locomotive	21	21⅝	21	21⅝
30	Am. Smelting	49½	49½	49½	49½
1,020	Am. Sugar	120¼	120⅝	120	120⅝
3,450	At. T. & S. F.	69¼	70½	69	70½
1,850	Balt. & Ohio	79	80	78¾	79⅞
7,700	Brook. R. T.	43⅜	44	43⅛	43⅝
90	Can. Pacific	114⅜	114½	114½	114½
60	Chi. Gt. West.	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜
10,320	C., M. & St. P.	141¼	142⅜	140¾	142
40	Col. Fuel & Iron	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
90	Col. Southern	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
2,530	Erie	26⅝	26⅞	26	26⅞
210	Ill. Central	129½	130⅝	129½	130⅝
5,590	Louis. & Nash.	106	108⅜	106	107⅜
60	Met. Street	111¼	111¼	111	111
2,620	Mex. Central	10¾	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
10	Mo. K. & T. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
12,010	Mo. Pacific	91⅜	92⅛	91	92
180	N. Y. Central	117	117½	116⅞	117½
170	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅜
10	Norf. & West	58	58	58	58
7,100	Pennsylvania	117	118	116¾	117⅜
70	People's Gas	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
10	Pres. Steel Car.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2,400	Reading	43¾	44⅜	43¼	44¼
10	Rep. Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Rep. Steel pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
1,240	Rock Island	22½	22⅝	22½	22½
5,100	Southern Pac.	48¾	49¼	48⅝	49
810	Southern Ry.	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛
80	Southern Ry. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
120	Tenn. Coal & I.	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
150	Texas Pac.	24	24¼	24	24⅛
15,650	Union Pacific	83	83¼	82⅝	83⅛
150	Union Pac. pf.	92	92	92	92
10	U. S. Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½
20	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
1,500	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11¼
6,460	U. S. Steel pf	57¾	58⅝	57¾	58½
10	Wabash	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,390	Wabash pf	37⅛	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
100,310					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	Mex. Cen. 2d in. 7%	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2,000	Wabash deb. B.	62½	62½	62½	62½
$6,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week March	$54,221	$50,471	$39,924
From July 1	2,237,053	1,918,766	1,807,763
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week March	121,027	109,228	102,659
From July 1	4,823,888	4,176,934	3,944,578
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
3d week March	100,049	117,511	105,249
From July 1	4,373,193	4,454,271	4,018,182
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	381
3d week March	20,541	30,272	25,134
From July 1	1,162,630	1,115,902	911,991
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week March	46,194	54,000	40,247
From July 1	1,855,294	1,967,137	1,908,963
GRAND TRUNK System—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
3d week March	610,366	702,536	566,804
From July 1	24,337,446	23,838,890	
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week March	111,589	100,910	94,574
From July 1	4,327,422	4,137,968	3,723,099
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,579	3,444	3,328
3d week March	721,600	700,310	593,110
From July 1	27,227,379	25,448,901	22,091,612
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,402	1,402	1,355
3d week March	112,254	128,203	92,299
From July 1	5,239,530	5,282,675	4,465,881
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
3d week March	11,766	11,236	10,036
From July 1	415,049	346,458	416,548
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
3d week March	123,083	148,679	
From July 1	5,616,047	5,403,255	
OMAHA—			
Month February	773,537	836,510	956,360
From Jan. 1	1,692,215	1,795,875	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week March	8,830	8,282	8,168
From July 1	335,008	411,910	413,988
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week March	25,726	28,733	10,502
From July 1	960,855	898,962	841,060
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week March	72,335	61,237	
From Jan. 1	886,705	805,424	699,514
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for February—			
Gross earnings	113,400	105,087	82,298
Exp. and taxes	113,085	98,180	65,158
Net earnings	315	6,907	17,140
Total income	825	7,442	17,040
Charges	20,457	18,093	12,237
Deficit	19,632	10,651	*5,412
Gross, 8 months	1,107,587	733,030	733,392
Exp. and taxes	977,465	702,708	588,890
Net, 8 mos	130,122	30,322	144,412
Total income	134,817	34,855	148,623
Deficit, 8 mos	20,440	89,888	57,157
*Surplus.			
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for February—			
Gross earnings	389,207	438,137	376,949
Oper. expenses	286,150	270,644	204,054
Net earnings	103,056	167,492	172,895
Gross, 8 mos	4,908,859	4,880,278	4,170,238
Oper. expenses	2,497,151	2,434,514	1,866,885
Net, 8 mos	2,411,708	2,454,764	2,303,353
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for February—			
Gross earnings	247,745	230,408	191,217
Exp. and taxes	212,788	213,282	169,404
Net earnings	34,957	17,126	21,721
Total income	42,008	17,508	22,081
Charges	38,595	45,120	30,039
Surplus	2,417,413	*27,612	16,958
Gross, 8 months	2,480,076	2,108,888	1,903,547
Exp. and taxes	1,932,995	1,708,248	1,508,811
Net, 8 months	547,081	402,440	394,736
Total income	616,851	414,088	404,306
Surp., 8 months	301,178	94,410	86,842
*Deficit.			
WABASH for February—			
Gross earnings	1,522,941	1,516,612	1,396,171
Op. expenses	1,376,779	1,216,506	1,073,480
Net earnings	146,162	300,016	322,691
Ratio op. exp	90.4%	80.2%	76.5%
Gross, 8 months	15,561,084	14,034,851	12,903,908
Op. expenses	11,813,652	10,108,777	9,094,292
Net, 8 months	3747,432	3,925,874	3,809,706

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for February—

Gross earnings	423,397	440,337	413,274
Op. expenses	384,349	326,446	299,350
Net earnings	59,048	113,891	113,924
Total income	62,919	115,484	114,068
Chgs., taxes, &c.	145,389	146,130	146,118
Deficit	82,470	30,646	30,450
Gross, 8 months	4,352,261	4,328,339	3,917,337
Op. expenses	2,971,495	2,767,541	2,547,199
Net, 8 months	1,380,766	1,560,798	1,370,638
Total income	1,415,953	1,587,280	1,386,487
Chgs., taxes, &c.	1,167,075	1,172,947	1,131,746
Surp., 8 months	248,878	414,333	254,691

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross profits	839,397	699,935	508,937
Int. on bonds	150,000	150,000	93,238
Balance	700,397	459,935	415,699
Preferred div'd	82,400	82,400	82,400
Balance	626,997	377,535	333,299
Common div'd	246,804	191,115	123,600
Balance	380,193	186,420	209,699
Reserve for fund	75,000	60,000	100,000
Balance	305,193	126,420	109,699
Sinking fund, &c.	72,700	25,000	
Surplus	232,493	101,420	109,699
Previous surplus	453,149	351,729	242,030
Total surplus	685,642	453,140	351,729

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, including the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad.

Month of February:

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$225,038	$259,965	$34,926
Working expenses	145,905	135,543	*10,361
Net earnings	79,133	124,421	45,288

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

Eight months ending Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	1,689,221	1,538,603	*150,618
Working expenses	1,048,913	940,057	*108,855
Net earnings	640,308	598,545	*41,762

*Increase.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.08@$1.11
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....55
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....46
Flour, Minnesota patents.....5.45
Cotton, middling.....14.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....06⅝
Sugar, granulated.....4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime.....37
Beef, family.....11.50
Beef hams.....21.25
Tallow, prime.....04⅞
Pork, mess.....15.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....07⅝
Lard, prime.....7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....15.25
Butter, Western creamery.....25

CHICAGO, March 28.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 93c@$1; No. 3, 87@99c; No. 2 red, 95¾c@$1.02; No. 2 corn, 54⅝@55c; No. 2 yellow, 54⅝@55c; No. 2 oats, 40@40½c; No. 3 white, 41@43½c; No. 2 rye, 70c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15½; mess pork, per bbl, $13.25@13.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90@6.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose, $6.75@6.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.40.

COTTON.—Yesterday was a day of liquidation more or less natural, perhaps, after such an advance as that of the end of last week, particularly in the absence of a recognized bull leader to support prices during periods of profit taking by outside longs. There were one or two rallies during the session as a result of room covering and buying by spot interests, but in a general way the market ruled weak and closed at practically the lowest prices of the day. The market opened at an advance of

MANHATTAN, Bronx, Westchester, Richmond

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE | TO LET

Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island, New York, New Jersey, New England.

MANHATTAN.

IN THE
Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4½%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern conveniences.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

28-ft. Wide Tenements
75th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.,
At $14,500 Each.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

American Basement Dwelling.
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

MURRAY HILL.
5-sty. American basement dwelling; medium size; perfect condition; price, $50,000.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
573 FIFTH AVENUE.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; handsome 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington.
113th St., near 5th Av.,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.—Cor. 81st St.,
Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers,
offer for sale or exchange
Choice Investment Properties between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER.
Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street Station; all rented and good income; 4% loan. Call, write, or telephone
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Chance for Investors or Speculators. Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores, hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents, No. 96 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Near 145th St.—Two four-story double flats and stores; price, $48,000; mortgage, $30,000; bound to cost more this Summer.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St. 1,010 7th Av.

Near 125th St. and 7th Av.—Elegant modern three-family flat; open plumbing, hardwood; private house plot; rents, $3,600; price, $32,000; mortgage, $25,000. EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St. 1,910 7th Av.

LARGE PLOT OF LOTS
FOR SALE.
An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Plot 50x100 for sale; vicinity 3d Av., 51st St.; free and clear. Apply for particulars Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av., 138th St., southwest corner, Room 15.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET.
Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each floor; asking $26,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare 15 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

I lend on first mortgage at 4½% on second mortgage at 5%; small expenses; Manhattan and Bronx only
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, cor. 44th.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park.) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

5th Avenue Bargain.
$25,000 buys a 25-foot business building; will pay 7%; worth investigation. Louis A. Ripley, 671 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

Five-story triple flat, in the boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents $10,400; all leased; price right and easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$150,000 to loan on mortgage; suburban property; divide to suit; single repayment or installments. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St.; afternoons.

Bargain.—Twenty-family colored tenement; rental, $2,250; mortgage, $12,000; price, $16,750. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—32-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $10,500, sell for $90,000, investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$15,500 purchases 5-story, 4-family tenement, 532 West 45th; actual rental, $1,800; shows 20 per cent. on investment. Apply premises.

Estate sale, two four-story double flats, 50x80, (First Av., Eighties.) $41,000, free, clear. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

5th Av. saloon corner, near L station; 25x100; price, $36,000; mortgage, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Tenement—Fireproof, very good location; must sell at sacrifice on account ill health; must go to Europe. Health, 20 2d Av.

Speculators—Modern triple flat, (twenties;) rent, $4,500; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner, 9th Ward, leased to responsible tenant, $1,000 annually, 6½ years to run; price $13,000; fine investment. F. A. Curry, 150 Broadway.

West 39th St.—5-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x85x88.9, rents, $2,220; price, $20,000; mtge, $12,000, 5%. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice, 5-story 7-room double flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $31,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 40x100, below 23d St.
Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Store and flat property on Madison Av., near 116th St.; price, $32,000; terms easy. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $3,000; price, $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

3D AV., [Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor.; price reasonable; terms to suit.
56th St. | W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Bargain.—134th St., West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

30-foot double flat, vicinity 110th St., 5th Av., $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice plot, 17th St., near "A," 50x92; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats,

MANHATTAN.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER.
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required. POSSESSION. CORNER STORE IF DESIRED.
Also Other Attractive Investments.
ON BROADWAY, AMSTERDAM AVE., COLUMBUS AVE., CENTRAL PARK WEST.
in stores, apartment houses and hotels. Lots or other property taken in exchange.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING,
leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

Dwellings, Possession at Once.
$10,000—Three-story stone; 15 feet.
$11,000—Three-story brick; 18.9 feet.
$12,500—Three-story brownstone; 20 feet.
$12,500—Three-story brownstone; 18.9 feet.
$13,250—Three-story brownstone; 17 feet.
$14,500—Am'can b's'm't; mod.; cost; foreclosure.
$18,000—Three-story extension; two baths; open plumbing; near Central Park.
4-story—West 71st St.; big bargain.
Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING
11-STORY LOFT AND STORES,
VICINITY HOUSTON ST.
Fireproof, all improvements. First mortgage, 4%. Pays over 6% net. Equity $350,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear city or country property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

Washington Heights.
161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
56 Pine Street.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

BRONX.

Rare chance to purchase 3 4-story flats, with stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover, 27x88x125 each; price, $23,000; rental, $2,460; mortgage, $19,000; nine years to run.
Snap.—34x100, 4-story corner on Brook Av., near Wendover; 3 families on a floor, 10 rooms and bath, 2 stores; price, $30,000; first mortgage, $24,000, 5%, 5 years; rental, $3,200.
Bargains.—4-story and basement double flats, 5 rooms and bath each apartment, on Brook Av.; 4-story triple flat, 12 rooms and bath each floor, range and boilers, on 144th St., near Brook Av.; price, $17,000; rental, $1,950.
$4,000 cash will buy modern triple flat, with stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover; price, $25,500; present rental, $2,700.
3,820 Third Av., near Wendover Av.
Station open Sunday.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
27 lots on Trinity Av., between 156th and 158th Sts.; best location in Bronx for apartment houses; two blocks from rapid transit station and L station and trolley cars. Jacob Kronenburger, 1,353 Boston Road.

SOME CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
TREMONT AND VICINITY.
A fine corner plot, 4 lots; first-class location, about block from Tremont Av. elevated station; great chance for builder.
CALLAN, 807 Tremont Av.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Bronx.—5-story triple flat, 25x38x99.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

74x100 on 3rd Av., $16,000.
50x100 on 158th St., near 3rd, $15,000.
50x100 on 3rd Av., $16,000.
Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-iron Bldg.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th.

A plot, 25x130, with small dwelling; price $3,500; owner must sell.
JOHN R. ROSS, Fordham Square.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 149th St., $21,000 each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rest remain; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

Why Pay Rent?—This 3-family house, $7,800, and you get one floor rent free; rent, $780. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bargains.—1, 2, and 3 family houses, $2,500 up; best locations; for sale, easy terms. C. C. Hottenroth, Third Av., 138th St.

A plot, 75 feet front, near trolley, steam and elevated; ripe for development; price $6,000. John R. Ross, Fordham Square.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, (5-sty.) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx property wanted of all descriptions. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road, 165th St.

$18,500—5-story apartment house, with large store, on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

RICHMOND.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,
Thirteen-room house, with garden planted, icehouse filled, and stable. Within two hours of New York, on East Side of Hudson. Magnificent view of Catskills and River. Seven minutes from depot. For particulars and terms address JOHN ASPINWALL, Newburgh, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For rent, on Long Island Sound, at Rye, N. Y., Beck's Rye Beach Hotel and all privileges, such as bowling alley, bathing houses, ice cream parlor, soda stand, peanut stands, &c. Apply to Austin & Merritt, Ryan Building, Port Chester, N. Y.

To Rent—For Summer, a 11-room furnished house and stable; 10 minutes from Valhalla Station; beautifully located. Terms, &c., address

BROOKLYN.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000,
THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY
PRICE, $9,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.
IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av., Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge, Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in this House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous, Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath, All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated, Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday, or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

MONEY IN BANK
Takes 16 years to double; place same in the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, doubling immediately. Lots $200; few higher; splendid improvements; park; close 4 car lines; bridges 20 minutes; small monthly payments; titles guaranteed; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity to secure lovely home site. Executor, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; one block from "L" and trolley stations; owner having left the city will sell way below actual cist, or lease, great chance to secure a bargain.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on BERGEN ST., NEAR NOSTRAND AV., at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

Bargain.—One block from Park Circle; brownstone front, high stoop, two stories, basement and cellar, six rooms, alcove, bath; 16x40x100; asphalt street; various trolley lines near; good neighborhood; small cash payment, balance less than rent. C. K., Room 38, 74 Wall St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
in the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

GIVEN AWAY.
Three-story and basement, brick, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine condition; Bedford section; price, $4,850. Make offer.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., Near Gates.

$4,500 buys, $3,500 mortgage, if sold this week, 3-family house, bay window front, 21 rooms, driveway and auto house; all improvements, including furnace; good neighborhood; lot 25x100; owner leaving city. 1,163 Gates Av., near L station.

$2,300. EASY TERMS.
Very neat detached cottage, near Flatbush Av.; 8 rooms; cold water improvements; can be used for two small families; a very desirable place for plain people.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 Flatbush Av.

Closing Estate.—Massive built 2-story, basement, 20-foot brownstone; 9 rooms, bath; Monroe St., (asphalt,) near Summer Av.; mortgage $4,500 at 5%; price, $5,700; only $1,200 above mortgage; rare chance. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

FLATBUSH—FOR SALE.
Detached two-family houses; net 15 per cent. on your investment; easy terms; convenient to cars. John Woolley, on premises, 386 Westminster Road. (East 12th St.)

Decatur, near Howard Av.—Handsome two-story dwelling, $6,500. Washington Av., near Fulton, three-story, $7,300. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Brooklyn lots; large parcel; convenient to new bridge and suitable for immediate improvement. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bargain.—93 Clinton Av.; three-story brick; improvements; mortgage to suit. Owner, on premises.

Southwest corner 4th Av. and 9th St., Brooklyn. Apply A. Stuhrmann, 536 East 13th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.

MODERN HOME,
for sale, half hour out, Harlem Railway; eight to twelve rooms, hardwood and cabinet trim, open plumbing; three minutes from station; restricted neighborhood; fine water, churches, school, &c.; prices $5,500 to $9,000; best value in the market; terms to suit. Apply quickly. The Watson Company, 12 East 42d St.

A first-class farm, 2 miles from station, Harlem R. R., one hour from Grand Central Station; 110 acres, of which 14 acres are woods, 6 acres of apple orchard, other fruit; watered by several never failing springs; southern exposure; magnificent building site; house 16 rooms; large barns, ice house, hennery, other buildings; 11 head of cattle, 3 horses, wagons, harness, hay, grain, and all farming implements go with the place. For further particulars apply to Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, sawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $16,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

Yonkers.

The Corporation Liquidating Company
offers an attractive investment in an
APARTMENT HOUSE IN YONKERS.
SIZE 44x75x100.
8 Apartments of 7 rooms each
Hardwood finish throughout
Nickel plumbing
Latest improvements
THIS IS A BARGAIN FOR A QUICK BUYER
CORPORATION LIQUIDATING CO.,
939 PARK ROW BUILDING,
New York City.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.
New modern house; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery; twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St. Address Charles Harriman, 30 Odell Av., Yonkers.

YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.
Beautiful residence on the river bank, commanding fine view of river and Palisades; 14 rooms, 2 baths; exposed plumbing; hot water heating; hardwood floors; electric lights; stable, Summer house, beautiful lawn and grounds, shade trees, large piazzas; within 5 minutes' walk of station; cost $40,000; can now be bought for $25,000. O. B. WARING, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson, modern dwellings, up to date in every respect, best neighborhood, high elevation, commanding river views, large plots, for rent from $40; for sale from $6,500. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

YONKERS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Rent, Sale, Exchange.
W. A. DRINKWATER,
56 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

4½ acres for rent or for sale; 9-room house, open plumbing, furnace, &c.; stable and coachman's cottage; near station, trolley, and school. K. B. Waller, Yonkers.

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For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 23K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Investors, Notice!—Eastern shore Maryland and Virginia farming lands; illustrated catalogue and map free; some large tracts special bargains. Dryden & Co., Pocomoke City, Md.

Elka Park Cottage; on large grounds; 9 rooms, including kitchen and bath; for rent; Elka Park is a private association, Tannersville R. R. station. Inquire R. O. Box 324, New York.

LONG ISLAND.

FREEPORT
is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the best property and buy now, while prices are low.

LOTS $49 25 x 125
$5 DOWN
$2 A Month
Title Insured by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Cap'l $8,000 000
All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light, City Water, Best Schools. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.
Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
238 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES.—I have every cottage offered to rent in this section; also the exclusive agency of several directly fronting the ocean, with private beach; also a hotel located on principal thoroughfare near ocean, 80 sleeping rooms, fully furnished and all modern improvements; large stable, lawn tennis grounds, &c.; rent $3,500; also a hotel located near the beach, 40 sleeping rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; rent $1,400; also a road house at Edgemere, 23 sleeping rooms, all improvements, stable, shed, garden, &c.; rent $1,500. Apply WATKIN W. JONES, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

OWL'S HEAD,
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows,
For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large house, with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Northport Farms were bonanzas last year; one of 30 acres, good buildings, extra good land, possession now, only $2,000. Another, 45 acres, better buildings, $3,750. Poultry plant, well arranged, $1,800; installments. Farm, 150 acres, fine soil, good farm buildings, special price, $6,500 to close estate. Greenlawn, 72 acres, mile front, near station; land rich; nice buildings; $6,500; easy terms. List, 100 places, mailed by Codling, Northport, L. I.

The Grandest Spot on Long Island Sound. Leetes Island, adjoining Sachems Head Yacht Club and Thimble Island. On a wooded point extending 900 feet into Sound. Fine stone and shingle house; stable, &c. A gentleman's place; price $12,000; free and clear. For a New York City dwelling, not over $30,000. A chance for quick action. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

BELLMORE, L. I.
Eight-acre farm, fronting two roads; house 8 years old, 8 rooms, 2 cellars, pump inside; barn 20x32, chicken houses and runs; other outbuildings; ½ mile to school and Post Office; 2 miles to station; first rate property throughout; $4,500, one-third cash.
H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Handsome corner residence and shady plot; house 10 rooms, bath; furnace, piazzas; one acre plot with barn, garden, fruit, lawns, shrubbery, and grand oaks; all within 7 minutes' walk of station; $6,600, about one-half cash.
H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT REAL ESTATE AT
Rockville Centre, Baldwin, Freeport, Merrick, Bellmore, Wantagh, Roosevelt, or Oceanside,
Call on or write to me.
I have it all on my lists. Let me know what you want.
H. P. LIBBY, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N.Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
A handsome residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at reasonable price.
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SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Astoria.—House, 8 rooms, to rent; all improvements, near ferry; $30 per month. Apply at 56 Wardell St.

QUEENS.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty, St.

NEW ENGLAND.

EXECUTORS SALE.
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF MORRIS KETCHUM, "DEC'D."
Westport, Conn., one hour and twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM
500 ACRES,
mostly all fine land; 3 sets of buildings; fine streams and springs, supplying all buildings; 3 miles from station; ½ mile from trolley.
WM. H. HOYT & CO., 15 West 42d St., New York City, or Jos. G. Hyatt, Westport, Conn.

18-room residence, 12 acres, fine beach, Canonicut Island, opposite Newport; furnished, season, $800.00. Belmar, N. J., one block ocean, twelve-room cottage, furnished, $600.00 season; 2 hours N. Y. On shore Greenwood Lake, N. Y., picturesque bungalow, 10 rooms, furnished, $300.00 season; 40 minutes N. Y. Nutley, N. J., near club, golf links, twelve-room cottage, furnished, season, $300 00; 14 miles N. Y. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av.

NORFOLK, CONN.
For Sale or Rent.—Very attractive three-story frame dwelling, furnished; rent moderate; splendid view.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AV. 60 LIBERTY ST.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, with three lots, including a corner, Newhall and Lilac Sts.; also large farm, about 40 acres, woods, pastures and cultivation, with large house and barns, stocked with 18 head of cattle, besides our own milk route at New Haven, Conn., for New York income or vacant property. George Brown, 48, 50 West 131st St., N. Y. City.

CONNECTICUT country residence, sanitarium, school, 12 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, furnace, cottage and barn, 4 to 50 acres, your option; high, healthy, beautiful scenery, trout stream; neighbors; near city; trolley, steam road; convenient for commuter. C. S. SCOVILLE, New Haven, Conn.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished, all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
A HOME—A HOME
ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.
HIGHEST GROUND.
12 minutes from the ferry, 5c. fare; two-family house, 5 rooms and bath; all improvements to each floor; $200 down, $15.00 a month, buys one of them. Just built.
POST CARD BRINGS DETAILS.
REALTY & COMMERCIAL CO.,
309 Broadway,
Room 1,000. Builders.

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HOTEL FOR RENT.
A High Class and Successful Ocean Hotel.
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
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Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address
SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City.

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No place for a home like
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Illustrated Booklet, "WHERE TO LIVE," free on application at
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7 NEW HOUSES
ON THE PALISADES.
A modern homesite, with all improvements; 7 new houses just completed; easy terms, same as rent; water, gas, electric lights, streets paved and stone-flagged sidewalks, sewer; no more assessment for improvements; five-cent carfare; all-night trolley service; lots ranging in price from $275 up; 25x100; on easy terms; houses built on monthly cost of rent. If you wish a genuine bargain call or write W. H. HALPIN, 55 8th Av., near 14th St., N. Y. Tele. 1,624 Chelsea.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A gentleman's home, large commodious house, ten bedrooms, parlor sixteen by twenty-eight, library twenty by thirty, dining and bedrooms in proportion; twelve hundred square feet piazza room; gas and electricity throughout; three-quarters acre lot; stable contains three stalls, two boxes; carriage room thirty by sixty; suite for coachman, room for groom, with conveniences. Apply to owner, Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE, 218 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR,
NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

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RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINE ST., N. Y., & SEABRIGHT STATION.

Attention! Home Seekers, Builders, Investors.—Great auction sale choice improved lots Saturday, May 21st, at Clifton Park, on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 25 minutes from theatre and shopping districts. Send or call for booklet. George Limouze, 4th St., Weehawken, N. J., or Eastwood, 228 West 42d St., New York.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts.; buildings consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

For Sale.—An 11-room residence; unsurpassed location; fine view; 15 minutes from Broad and Market Sts., Clinton Hill; hardwood floors and trim, oak staircase throughout; shower bath, closets, &c., in bathroom; fine steam plant. C. W. Pollard, 34 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J.

Morristown, N. J.—For rent, very desirable modern corner house; best location; convenient to depot; 15 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 w. c.; electric lights and bells; rent, $1,200 per annum. Address W. R. Todd, 45 Broadway, New York, or 50 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investments; write immediately, will help you get a good farm; Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operator Buys Riverside Drive Corner at Ninety-ninth Street —Buyer for Seventy-seventh Street Residence— Activity in Smaller Properties—To-day's Auction Offerings.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for John N. A. Griswold to Mayer S. Auerbach the plot of over four lots at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street, with frontages of 106 feet on the former and 116 feet on the latter.

Sale of East 77th Street Dwelling.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Edward M. Tytus 10 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 25 by 102.2.

Stephen Baker is the buyer of the dwelling 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently through Henry D. Winans & May.

Mrs. Jane Gallatin is the buyer of 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, reported sold a few days ago.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

Dr. Ignatz Rottenberg has bought from J. Picken, through Bernard Harris and Joseph Goldschmid, the new dwelling 105 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Louis Kempner has sold for Ida Kempner to Julius Massauer 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 15 by 99.11; also, for Samuel Winters to Edwin Hyams, 358 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 107 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5, to Moses R. Cherry.

Deal for West 89th Street Flat.

P. S. Treacy has sold for Cornelia S. Robinson 170 and 172 West Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 50 by 100.8.

William A. Kaufman has sold for Matthew Busey 141 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, 37.6 by 100.11.

Charles Galewski has bought from Samuel Steiner, through B. G. Faulhaber, the five-story triple flat 309 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on lot 25 by 100, and has resold the property to Louis Lese. Louis Lese has also bought from Francis A. Goeltz, through George Brettell & Sons, 173 and 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two five-story flats, 34 by 100.11.

Subway Properties to be Auctioned.

Several parcels along the line of the underground road, at points where it was necessary to acquire private property to facilitate the building of the tunnel, will be sold at auction on April 26. The properties include a corner at Worth and Elm Streets, several lots at Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street, others on One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, near Lenox Avenue, three plots in the Dyckman tract, and what was formerly the Wilson & Adams lumber yard on the easterly side of the Harlem River, at about One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The sale will be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly.

Resale on Lexington Avenue.

Weil & Mayer have sold the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a new six-story flat, 100.11 by 31. The same operators have bought from Frieda Hart 234 to 238 East Sixty-third Street, three five-story flats, 75 by 100.5.

Abraham J. Spiro and others have sold 1,753 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25.11 by 84.

P. Imperato has sold the four-story tenement 2,127 First Avenue, for Emma Rosenbaum, and has resold the property for Raphael Marrass. The same broker has also sold the two five-story tenements 238 and 240 East Seventy-fifth Street, for Jacob Wolf. He also negotiated the recent sale of 2,237 First Avenue for James Kein.

M. Tompkin & Brother have sold for Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons to Morris Rothschild the five-story double flat 227 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold to Hyman Levy 264 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a six-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Williams & Grodginsky have sold to a Mr. Hollander, through Rosenbaum & Weismann, 215 and 217 East Ninety-eighth Street, a new six-story flat, 37.6 by 100; also, to Blazio Liggio, 347 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100.

Purchase on East 109th Street.

Gustavus A. Rogers has bought from Louis Breslauer, through M. Levy & Co., the three five-story flats 71, 73, and 75 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 87.6 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold 1,805 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25.3 by 100. They bought this property recently at auction for $23,900.

Daniel L. Korn has bought from the Rhinelander estate 163 and 165 East Eighty-sixth Street, two five-story flats, 51.1 by 100.8.

H. J. Sachs was the broker in the sale of 323 East Seventy-fourth Street to Schmeidler & Buchrach.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Rebecca Decker 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 16.8 by 99.11.

Italian Benevolent Society Buys.

Kramer, Acritelli & Co. have sold for Mary Moody, to the Italian Benevolent Society, 169 West Houston Street, a four-story brick tenement on lot 22.11 by 76.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Pachtman & Levin, to Michael and Tony Contard, for about $71,000, the new six-story building, with stores, 60, 62, and 62½ Sullivan Street, on plot 48.3 by 62 and irregular.

Harris, Sokolski & Son have sold for Charles I. Weinstein the three new six-story flats, with stores, 520, 522, and 524 East Eleventh Street. The price is reported to have been $135,000.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Elias Kempner the five-story tenement 526 East Thirteenth Street; also, in conjunction with Henry Schumacher & Sons, for Edwin H. Crampton, the similar adjoining parcel, No. 528. The buyer of both properties is David B. Cohen.

Samuel Barkin has sold to Epstein Brothers 56 and 58 Avenue B, northwest corner of Fourth Street, a new six-story tenement, 48 by 100.

L. Hosenzwaike is the buyer of the northeast corner of First Avenue and Seventh Street, sold recently by the Odell estate.

Operators Buy on 139th Street.

Garfiel & Moll have bought, through Julius Moll and J. William Kaiser, the five-story double flat 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, through Julius Moll and Kindler & Schmidt, the similar adjoining property, No. 839.

Andrew J. Connick has sold, through William R. Lowe, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Grand Avenue, 25 feet south of North Street, Bronx.

Max Kobre has sold, through Samuel Fine to a Mr. Spangenberg, the four-story flat 771 St. Ann's Avenue.

Leopold Hutter has resold 586 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for a client the five-story triple flat 306 East Ninety-second Street, on lot 25 by 100, to Kaufman Schiff.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to I. Singer a plot of four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street east of Whiteplains Road, 100 by 100 feet.

Morris Kite has sold for F. Frey and others to Abraham Geller the five-story tenement house northwest corner Ninetieth Street and First Avenue.

E. H. Wendell & Co. report that the buyer of 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, sold by them last week, is Mrs. James Gallatin. The asking price was $58,000.

Renting Active in Many Sections.

William H. Falconer has leased the following properties: 54 Warren Street, 98 Fourth Avenue, 68 East Eleventh Street, 104 East Twelfth Street, 153 West Thirteenth Street, 28 Irving Place, 43 East Twenty-first Street, 130 East Twelfth Street, and 310, 334, and 336 East Forty-first Street.

Van Vliet & Place report the following leases: The five-story building 47 Bedford Street, and the dwelling adjoining, 43 Leroy Street, to Ade Pierro; the dwelling 332 West Twelfth Street to Mrs. M. P. Squire, and the dwelling 43 West Eleventh Street to W. A. Purrington.

P. Imperato reports the following leases: For Max Cohen, the five-story double tenement 42 Oliver Street, at an aggregate rental of $10,900; also, for Julius Samuels, the six-story triple flat 100 and 102 Oliver Street, at an aggregate rental of $13,000; also, for I. Simon, the four-story double flat 2,246 First Avenue, for an aggregate rental of $8,100; also, for Elias Kempner, the four-story single tenement 626 East Thirteenth Street, for a rental of $2,160.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday, a foreclosure involving 128 West Eighty-second Street, was adjourned until April 5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bank Street, 51 and 53, northwest corner of Fourth Street, 40.11 by 72.8, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Daniel Nason, referee; due on judgment, $33,286.

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 56 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 36 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee.

By McVicker Realty Trust Company.

Third Avenue, 3,500, east side, 73.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 30.6 by 121 by 30.6 by 120, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, W. M. K. Olcott, referee; due on judgment, $16,430.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 558, 558, 560, and 562 East, south side, 75 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 18.9 by 100, four four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, on each, $11,692.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and store, 22.11 by 60; George and Anna Wischhusen of 506 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owners; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, four a two-story brick stable, 25 by 95; William Lowe of 429 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; P. Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $10,500.

Jennings Street, south side, 283 feet west of Edgewater Road, for two one-story frame coal storage buildings, 25 by 100; Owen J. Stevens of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Wales Avenue, owner; George Haiss Manufacturing Company, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 213 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick stable; Charles Duggin of 25 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; W. S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 106 to 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick office building and stores; F. F. Proctor of 211 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; E. W. Granert of 103 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $700.

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, to a brick church; St. Monica Church of 413 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Third Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20.3 by 30; John Carr of 3,852 Southern Boulevard, owner; John H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 270 feet east of Third Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.5 by 32.2; Theresa L. Flack of 934 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Frederick J. Schmueser of 822 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $850.

Eleventh Street, north side, 375 feet east of Avenue D, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 18.4 by 28.6; Christian Vondran of 672 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 1,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Twelfth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Avenue D, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18.4 by 26; Christian Vondran of 672 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 1,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, March 28.

AVENUE A, w s, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Stephen Melicker to Gustav Pick and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE B, 207, w s, 25x70; Alexander Stein to Louis Gottlieb, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 194, e s, 24.3x162x23.4x161.5; Broadway, 196, e s, 23x160x22x160; Broadway, 394, e s, 27.9x175; 5th Av, 236, w s, 28.2x100; 9th St, 23 West, 16.8 x92.3x16.8x92.2; Franklin Nevins to Louis V. Southack, all title ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 194, e s 24.3x162x23.4x161.5; Broadway, 196, e s, 23x160x22x160; Broadway, 394, e s, 27.9x175; 5th Av, 236, w s, 28.2x100; 9th St, 23 West, 16.8 x92.3x16.8x92.2; Louis V. Southack to Eugene Southack and others, 10-168 part, all title ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 2,485, w s, 27.4x100; Jacob Wolf to Rosy Kahn, 1-12 part ..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 15, w s, 25x77.6; Jonas Weil and another to Ida Machiz, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,064, e s, 27x80; Ernest Wenigmann to Sarah Goldstein, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 149.11 ft n of Jefferson Place, 20x88.7x20x88.8; John Robinson and another to Henry Rosenberg, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

CREEK from Eastchester Bay on a line of King estate, 104.4 ft s of Ditmars St, runs w 253x s 165.9x e 255x n w and n e 170.6, City Island; Emil Goldmark, referee, to George Roeckel, trustee 1,200

EAST 180 ROAD, AV, s s, 6.3 ft w of Grand St, runs s 78.10x e 15.8x s 73.10x w 10.7x w 6.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Louis Hanno, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom

GOERCK ST, e s, 246.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x98.9; Moritz Weisberger to Mellech Ost, (mtgs $21,900,) other consideration and 100

LOT 9, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Antonio Marinello ..... Nom.

LOT 58, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Carl Lundin ..... Nom.

MAIN ST, e s, 153.10 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 51.0x225, City Island; Emil Goldmark, referee, to George Roeckel, trustee 2,000

MANHATTAN AV, 374, e s, 36.3x87; Herman Cohen to Henry Falk, (mtgs $26,000,) other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 535, w s, 15x80; Kate E. Marsh to Wilbur T. Marsh, (mtg $9,000) 4,000

MERCER ST, s e corner of Washington Place, 49.9x100; Henry Sonn and another to Central Improvement and Investment Company ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, n w s, 500 ft w of Union St, 87.6x200; Summit Av, e s, 587.6 ft s of Union St, 25x100; Stella T. Bethel to Thomas Muir, (mtgs $15,000) ..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, 141, w s, 25x87.6; Fredericke Schaefer, individually and as trustee, to Moritz Gruenstein, ½ part 16,000

ORCHARD ST, 141, w s, 25x87.6; Magdalena O'Connor, individually and as executrix, and another to Moritz Gruenstein, ½ part 16,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 550 and 552, e s, 71.9x 86.6x20.5x70; Moise Geismann to Jacob Rechnitz ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, 1,228, e s, 22x100, (mtg $5,000; plot begins 100 ft e of beginning point in deed to Birchell, Jan. 21, 1899, runs n e 32x s 32x s 22x w 32; Nathan Birchall to Daniel F. Myers, other consideration and 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 422.1 ft n of 179th St, 30.5x102.11x9.11x100; John P. A. Koehler to Henry W. Olp, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WEST ST 221 and 222, e s, 40.2x58.6x40x 57.9; Henry Ficken to Herman Ahrens. Nom.

1ST AV, Lot 112, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Ellen Unser to Eliza J. Syle ..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,418, e s, 22x101x18x109.7; Fredericke Meyer to George J. Stricker, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 3,218, e s, 25.2x125x25x120.1; Abraham Wolff to Charles Hammel & Co., (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 2,225, e s, 99.11x25; Montgomery Rosenberg to Millie Claman and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 136th St, 25x85; Alice G. Sarles to Max J. Klein and another, other consideration and 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x25; William R. Wilder and others, trustees, to Montgomery Rosenberg ..... Nom.

8TH ST, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, 49.2x 97.6; Meyer Rabiner and another to Meyer Rabiner and others, (mtgs $65,000) 100

14TH ST, 640 East, 27.5x103.3; David Solomon to Joseph Solomon, ½ part, (mtgs $22,000) ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 449 West, 26.1x92.9; Patrick T. Canavan to Denis Quinn, (mtg $12,000) Nom.

19TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 886, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Emma B. Corsa to Rosa L. Gore ..... Nom.

48TH ST, 230 West, 16.8x100.5; Grace M. Lawrence to Beatrice E. Lawrence, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; Josephine E. Carpenter to Henrietta Adler, other consideration and. 100

71ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Josef Saxl to Simon Eagel, (mtg $12,000) Nom.

76TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Minnie A. Blanchard to William B. Aitken, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Fritz Federke to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Elias Rosenthal to Daniel Rosenthal, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

99TH ST, 6 West, 25x100.11; Andrew P. Morison to Barnett Greenstone and another, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Fanny Bloch to Josef Gertner and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

103D ST, 9 West, 18x100.11; David J. Power to Irene Power, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

104TH ST, 53 East, 25x100.11; Harris Harris to Eleanora Oberender, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.9; Hedwig Hesse to Annie Galm and another, (mtg $5,250) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.11; Joseph C. Hesse to Fannie Spring, (mtg $40,000) 100

110TH ST, 156 East, 25x100; William J. Kadlec and another to Martha L. Rutherford, other consideration and 100

112TH ST, 3 West, 25.11x100.11; Louis Etkin to Lena Johnson, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and 100

112TH ST, 6 West, 30x100.11; Moritz Neuman to Hannah May, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Leo S. Bing 97,200

115TH ST, 201.3 ft e of Boulevard, 20x 100.11; Henry T. Sloane to F. S. Williamson ..... Nom.

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Jackson to Milton Berlinger, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 3d Av, 0.1x 100.11x0.11½x100.11; Eugene J. Downing to Alice A. Poyntz, quitclaim ..... Nom.

120TH ST, 126 East, 25x100.11; Simeon Gaunt and another to Francis E. Hine, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

129TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; Jacob C. Dusel to Edward L. Clarkson, other consideration and 100

129TH ST, s s, 55.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 21.6x99.11; John C. Dusel to Edward L. Clarkson, other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 26 and 28 West, 52x99.11; Dennis A. Kennelly to Simon Lang, (mtg $39,250) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, 101 and 103 West, 50x99.11; Max Bargebuhr to Solomon M. Landsmann, (mtg $42,000) 100

145TH ST, 744 East, 90x25; Leon Frey to Morris Kleinberg, (mtg $22,300) ..... Nom.

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 99.11; John W. Haaren to Thomas W. Farrell, (mtgs $12,500) ..... Nom.

162D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Teller Av, 20 x115; William E. Diller to Henry Bahr. 12,500

173D ST, s s, 53.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x 84.6x58.6x80.10; Margaret Taylor to Max Borck, (mtgs $23,650) ..... Nom.

200TH ST, 3,098 and 3,099 East, 50x100; Michael J. Maher to Emilie K. Vanderminden, (mtgs $15,500) ..... Nom.

213TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x260x150x230; 213th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100x e 300x s 130x w 300x n 30; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

213TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x260x150x230; 213th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100x e 300 x s 130 x w 300 x n 30; Christiana A. Ely and others to Cathleen Turney, (mtgs $9,000) 34,500

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 180; Isidor Damrauer to August Schmidt, 1 year 600

DELANCEY ST, 322 and 324, n w corner of Mangin St; Edward F. Emmet and others, trustees, to Isidor Kahn and another; 10 years 2,600

HOUSTON ST, 22 West; Paul Sonntag to Frank Tonko, 7 years 3,800

MADISON AV, 1,753; Abraham J. Spiro and another to Joseph C. Goetchoff, 5 years ..... $1,380 to 1,500

PARK AV, 1,585; John Novak to Adele Goupille, 3 years ..... $240 and 300

PITT ST, 48; Lena Monday to Joseph Retchentha, 3 years 840

RIDGE ST, 351; Joseph Bloom to Isaac Segalowitz, 3 years 720

RIVINGTON ST, 134; Jacob Blauer to Isaac Hersohn, 3 years 2,114

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 138th St; Friedrich Vollmer to Joseph Rosenbusch, 5 years 540

WILLIS AV, 371; Charles S. Levy and another, executors, to Joseph Oppenheimer, 5 years 1,500

2D ST, 67 and 69; Harris Gettinger to Louis Zuckerman, 5 years 8,400

2D AV, 1,046; Magdalena Schumacher to George Kahn, 3 years 540

2D AV, 1,142; Joseph Steinert to Frank L. Marse, 2 1-12 years 900

4TH ST, 172 East; Henry L. Rauch to Desiderius Herz, 5 years ..... $528 to 564

5TH AV, 2,169; Charles Schade to Louis Lederer, 3 years ..... $540 and 540

6TH AV, 459; Elizabeth Schefers to Charles Corneth, 5 2-12 years ..$3,000 and 4,000

8TH AV, 572; Herman Gottlieb to Charles Oltmann, 10 1-12 years ..... $3,200 and 3,400

8TH AV, 286; Lorenzo D. Carter to Michael F. Long and another, 3 years .. 1,750

8TH AV, 286; Lorenzo D. Carter to Michael F. Long and another, 3 years .. 1,750

9TH AV, 643; Henry Stube to John Houlihan and another, 1 7-12 years 1,284

17TH ST, 422 West; Anna Breidinger to Louis H. Mander, 10 years 3,000

26TH ST, 120 West; Gottlieb Rothenburger to Adelfo Baraldi, 5 years 1,500

27TH ST, 125 East; David Brooks to Joseph Blitz, 1 year 360

70TH ST, 418 East; Samuel Adler to John Melich, 5 years 540

70TH ST, 418 East; Samuel Adler to John Melich, 3 years 420

166TH ST, 698 and 700 East; Charles J. Ahrenfeldt, trustee, to Edward Frey, 4 years 720

169TH ST, 1,172; East; Robert Carter to Lena Gentzel, 2 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Henriette, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 59th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 9,000

ADLER, Henriette, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 57th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 2,000

BERLINGER, Milton, to George C. Currier; 116th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 35,000

BERLINGER, Milton, and Samuel Jackson; 116th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $35,000, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 5,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to the Jefferson Bank; 14th St, 344 and 346 West, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

BING, Leo S., to Irving Savings Institution; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 65,000

BRADY, Thomas W., to Grace E. Webb; 150th St, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, due Sept. 26, 1906, 6 per cent 750

CENTRAL BUILDING IMPROVEMENT and Investment Company to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; Mercer St, s e corner of Washington Place, 1 year, 4 per cent. 200,000

CLARKSON, Edward L., to John C. Dusel; 129th St, s s, 77 ft w of Lenox Av; also 129th St, s s, 55.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 4 per cent 14,000

DUNPHY, Emma J., to the Trust Company of America; Convent Av, 58, 3 years 16,000

ENGEL, Simon, to Josef Saxl; 71st St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

FITCH, Sarah D., to James F. Bragg; 8th Av, 201, ½ part, due Dec. 1, 1905 1,000

FLYNN, Thomas, to Robert Gaines; Lot 132, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 5 years 1,400

FORSTER, Eliza, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 129th St, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 35,000

GERTNER, Josef, and another to Fanny Bloch; 102d St, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

GHEE, Carrie B., to James S. Bolton, Jr.; Poplar St, n s, 200 ft w of Main St, 3 years 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, et al., to Ernest Wenigmann; Clay Av, 1,064, prior mtg $7,500, installments 2,500

GORE, Rosa L., and another to Emma B. Corsa; 19th St, n s, e ½ of Lot 886, map of Wakefield, 5 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

GRUENSTEIN, Moritz, to Thomas G. O'Connor; Orchard St, 141, 1 year 25,000

HAWLEY, Thomas P., and another to Sarah Dwyer; 105th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

HEFTER, Emma, and another, to Morris Hefter; Stanton St, 233, notes 720

KELLY, Fannie H., to Alice J. Early; 15th St, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1,000

KING, Sarah A. S., to Central Trust Company; Broadway, 194, 196, and 394; also 6th Av, 236; also 9th St, 23 West, 13-336 parts and proceeds of sales, and of 122 West 25th St, 3 years 12,250

KLEIN, Max J., and another to Alice G. Sarles; 5th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 138th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

KLEINBERG, Annie, and another, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Brook Av, s w corner of 145th St, 3 years 20,000

LANG, Simon, to Dennis A. Kennelly; 134th St, 28 West, due Feb. 1, 1906 2,000

LEMKE, Julius F., to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Jane St, s s, 68.6 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 500

MACHIZ, Ida, to Jonas Weil and another; Chrystie St, 15, installments, 6 per cent. 5,500

MACKLIN, Robert, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 88th St, 165 West 10,000

MARTIN, William P., and another to Fleischman Realty and Construction Company; Bergen Av, n w s, at s s of 149th St, leasehold, installments, notes. 75,000

MAY, Hannah, to Moritz Neuman; 112th St, 6 West, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

NICELLI, Angela, to John Bozzuffi; Lots 117 and 118, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years 2,300

OBERENDER, Eleanora, to Harris Harris; 104th St, 53 East, prior mtg, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

OST, Mellech, to Moritz Weisberger; Goerck St, e s, 246.7 ft n of Rivington St, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent 6,100

PICK, Gustav, and another to Stephan Melichar; Avenue A, w s, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,560

RECHNITZ, Jacob, to Moise Geismann; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 149th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 32,000

REILLY, May E., to American Mortgage Company; 87th St, 327 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

ROSENBERG, Montgomery, to E. A. Isaacs; 5th Av, 2,225, n e corner of 135th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

ROSENBERG, Montgomery, to William R. Wilder and others, trustees; 5th Av, 2,225, n e corner of 135th St, 5 years. 35,000

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Fritz Fedderke; 99th St, 59 East, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

RYAN, Anna, to John Whalan and another, executors and trustees; 167th St, s w s, 276.11 ft s of 10th Av, 3 years.. 5,000

SCHWARTZ, Heinrich, to S. Herbert Wolfe; 19th St, 237 East, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent, gold 1,000

SHEA, Ethelinda M., to Sarah H. Powell; Melrose Av, 680, n w corner of 154th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

SOUTHACK, Eugene, to Central Trust Company; Broadway, 194, 196, and 394; also 5th Av, 236; also 9th St, 23 West, 13-336 parts and proceeds of sales, and of 122 West 25th St, 3 years 17,250

SOUTHACK, Augusta G., to Central Trust Company; Broadway, 194, 196, and 394; also 5th Av, 236; also 9th St, 23 West, 5-336 parts; also ¼ of 10-168 parts of proceeds of sales, and of 122 West 25th St, 3 years 12,250

SOUTHACK, Julia W., to Central Trust Company; Broadway, 194, 196, and 394; also 5th Av, 236; also 9th St, 23 West, 25-336 parts; also proceeds of sale, and of 122 West 25th St, subject to share of all liens, &c., 3 years 12,250

SULLIVAN, Margaret, to John O'Neil; Avenue D, n e corner of 9th St, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

TERRILL, Florence D., widow, to Blanche D. Taylor; Morris Av, e s, 245 ft s of 160th St, 3 years 6,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Christiana A. Ely and others; 213th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, two mtgs, 3 years, each.... 3,500

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Christiana A. Ely and others; 213th St, n s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 5,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Benjamin F. Manierre, executor and trustee; 1st St, 57 East, due May 1, 1907 12,000

WILLIAMSON, F. Stuart, to Henry T. Sloane; 114th St, s s, 201.3 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,500

WOOD, Frank W., to Julia A. Chapman; Lexington Av, 1,607 to 1,613, s e corner of 102d St; also 3d Av, 1,787 and 1789; also 74th St, 225 to 239 East; also 86th St, 412 to 420 East, all title, demand, 6 per cent 200

YOUNGS, William P., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 9th St, n s, 193 ft w of Avenue D, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 80,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GREEN, Samuel, to Leopold N. Aslel 1

ISAACS, Bendet, to Asher Salwen 2,000

KEARNEY, Katherine, to Annie Galm 314

KOHN, Nathan, to Adolph A. Powel 1,750

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society, other consideration and 100

LEVY, Jacob, to Margharita Del Papa. 16,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank 1

MALE, Isaac, to the State Bank 1

MAYER, Bernhard, to Jacob Levy 1

METZLER, Eva C., to Moses G. Wright. 50

MINSKY, Louis, to Henry Grossman, 2 assignments 5,000

MINSKY, Louis, to David Zipkin and another, 4 assignments 8,500

NELSON, Susan B., and others, executors, to Susan B. Nelson 10,000

SCHULTZ, Louisa, executrix, and others to Caroline Fink 4,121

SCHWAB, Jennie, to Josefine Deutsch ... 2,019

SUYDAM, Lambert, Jr., to Annie Galm .. 1

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL to the Baron de Hirsch Fund 22,082

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WATER ST, 312; Union Construction and Waterproofing Company against Pauline D. Riggs, owner; George Bedell, lessee; Antonio Bonagur, contractor 360

WEST END AV, 232; the William P. Nelson Company against Abraham L. Erlanger, owner and contractor 753

6TH AV, 1,043 to 1,051; Morris Donin against United States Trust Company, as trustee, owner; John Winters, contractor 419

138TH ST, 101 West; Isaac Osserman against Max Bargebuhr 67

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 169th St; John Harden, Jr., on Charles F. R. Zeurn to William D. Clarke 730

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

14TH ST, 344 and 346 West; the Jefferson Bank loans to Jacob Binder and Jacob Baum 25,000

27TH ST, 230 and 232 East; Haskel Silvermap loans to Harris Liesman and Israel Siegal 7,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

17TH ST, 135 to 139 West; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Incorporated, against W. Stanley Baker and others, March 25, 1904, by payment 350

23D ST, 213 to 219 West, and 24th St, 204 to 212 West; Grand Rapids Veneer Door Company against Young Men's Christian Association and another, Dec. 14, 1903, cancelled 2,100

81ST ST, 110 West; the Muller Company against Ethel H. C. Seeligman, Feb. 5, 1904 379

124TH ST, 251 and 253 West; Edward Debrunnor against Fowler Brothers, March 24, 1904, by payment 174

Lis Pendens.

FOREST AV, w s, 144.3 ft s of 165th St, 21x91; Wicentz Jescke against Jadwiga Zamlewoski, (action to set aside a deed;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,143, and Broad St, —, 51.1 ft s w of Lot 42, map of Fairmount; Fairmount Av, s e s, being Lot 89, same map, 100x200, and Avenue C, s e s, adjoining Lot 196, same map, 50x130; Mary A. McKown against David McKown and another, (partition;) attorney, James E. Smith.

PUBLIC ROAD leading to Clason's Point, s w s, being Lot 5 on map of Clason's Point, contains 1½ acres; Michael F. Lyons against Mary Gassner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Tanner.

ROAD leading to Fordham, w s, s s s of road leading to William's Bridge, 55x167.9 to New St, laid out by Park Commissioners, &c.; Isaac P. Smith and others, as executors, against Emeline Y. Godwin, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stikeman & Silber.

LOST AND FOUND.

Full value paid for return of diamond ring lost last October. Wilson, Box 1,078 Times, Harlem.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 305,478 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 405,723 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,593 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bankbook 395,089 of Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Friday, Broadway, 29th St. car, or Lexington Av., diamond frog pin. Return, Potter, 204 West 55th St.; liberal reward offered.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. R. V. Graber, 860 8th Av.

Lost—Thursday evening, diamond breast pin; suitable reward for return. Mrs. Davis, 127 East 15th St.

Lost.—Certificates No. 53,289—100 shares, and 90,862—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost—March 18, black and tan, male, short legs; reward. Candy Store, 152 West 17th St.

Lost.—Mystic Shrine charm; reward.. 117 West 25th St.

REWARDS.

$1,000 reward to the person causing the arrest and conviction of Jacob Frankel, a Russian Jew, about 35 years, 5 feet 9 inches, weighing between 235-250 pounds, dark brown hair, eyes and mustache; short nose, thick neck, hands short and stubby; size 7 hat and 9 shoe; charged with robbing a pawnbroker of a quantity of diamond jewelry while in his employ. $500 of above reward to be paid by owners, Messrs. H. Baruch & Son, 16 Av. A; $500 of above reward to be paid by the Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York; Benjamin Fox, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

20c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Small room, comfortably furnished; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

91st St., 48 West.—Boarders wanted; unusually large, light second-story front room, suitable two gentlemen; convenient to L; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room; every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

145th St., 415 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

434 MADISON AVE.

Am now ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter board; third floor suite; telephone; reference.

Bronx Park, 2,766 Decatur Av.—Good board; large rooms; gentlemen preferred; 3 minutes from "L" station; terms, $6.

Madison Ave., 432.—Very pleasant third floor room, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

18th, 11 West.—Choice rooms, large, small; large closets; running water; bath; reasonable; transients.

22d St., 34 East.—Finely furnished rooms, en suite; large square or hall rooms; in a strictly first-class house; references.

46th, 160 W.—Handsomely furnished rooms; connecting bath; breakfast; telephone.

30th St., 139 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

40th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone 5608-38.

58th St., 331 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minute from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

59th St., 131 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, running water; baths adjoining; telephone; block from park.

61st St., 117 East.—Handsomely furnished room in private house, gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone; references.

Brooklyn Heights—102 Pineapple St.—Two well-furnished, connecting rooms, with private family; two blocks from bridge; terms moderate.

Lexington Av., 1616.—Desirable furnished parlor and bedroom, bath; private family; independent entrance; $6. Gagnee.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Artificial Flowers.—Good rose and flower makers; steady work; good pay. Henry K. Motley & Co., 649 Broadway.

Operators.—On silk waists; good pay; steady work. S. Steinberg & Co., 65 4th Av.

Wanted—Junior stock girls; must be 16 years of age; willing to make themselves generally useful on the floor to assist floormen, &c.; also a few experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for jewelry department; good openings for half a dozen very bright women who can demonstrate their ability; experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent at their convenience as early as possible during the morning. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—A competent, neat young person as nurse to young child; must understand her business and be a good seamstress; good wages. Call Tuesday between 10 and 12 at Mrs. Davis, 61 East 78th St. Ring front door bell.

Wanted—Good saleswomen of experience who can adapt themselves to selling goods in various departments. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply on the balcony rear of first floor as early as possible during the morning to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for their millinery parlor for trimmed and untrimmed hats. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—H. O'Neill & Co. require experienced saleswomen for their untrimmed millinery. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—Cook; competent English or German girl; wages $25; reference; country for Summer. Apply before 1, or address 138 West 74th St.

Wanted—Stenographer; refined, intelligent girl with good reference; $10. 150 Nassau St., Office 1737.

Males.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly and become engineers, averaging $125; good health sight, and hearing required; stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of a practical stove man, who is experienced in the retail line, and understands the setting up of coal heating and cooking ranges. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—First-class make-ready man, cylinder and Thompson cutting and creasing presses for folding paper boxes; out-of-town factory; steady position; state salary; references. Address F., Box 206 Times.

Wanted—Dress goods salesmen; steady positions for experienced men. Apply on balcony rear of first floor as early as convenient during the morning to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Silk salesmen; steady positions for experienced men. Apply on balcony rear of first floor as early as convenient during the morning to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

NEW PART-TIME SYSTEM.

Small Children to Have Two Study Sessions and More Play.

City Superintendent Maxwell has sent a communication to the District Superintendents, under the direction of the Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education, which places the part-time system devised by Dr. William Ettinger, Principal of Public School No. 147, on trial generally throughout the city. The system, which has been on trial at a number of schools for several months past, will probably be adopted formally by the Board of Education to be used wherever part-time classes exist in time for the Fall term, if it continues to meet with success.

The system requires the two classes that use one classroom to attend school twice during the day. Class A occupies the room from 8:30 to 10:30 in the morning, plays quiet games under the direction of a teacher from 10:30 to 11:30, goes home for lunch between 11:30 and 12:30, and takes its second period in the class room from 12:30 to 2:15 o'clock. Class B goes into the class room at 10:30 and remains till 12:30, when it goes to lunch. At 1:30 it returns, and after playing games until 2:15 it re-enters the class room and remains till 4 o'clock.

This system is believed to be actually more scientific than the full-time system. The best pedagogical authorities believe that the smaller children among whom the Ettinger system will be used almost exclusively, should have shorter periods in the class rooms and longer recesses than are now provided in the regular courses.

1c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Wanted—First-class assistant diemaker, understanding wood and metal for folding paper boxes; out-of-town factory; steady position; state salary; references. Address F., Box 206 Times.

Wanted—Two experienced office clerks; must be well educated, quick at figures, good penmen; salary $5; chance of advancement; bring references. Hinds & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Wanted—Two experienced bill clerks; must be well educated, quick at figures, good penmen; salary $6; chance of advancement; bring references. Hinds & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen. Apply to Superintendent on balcony rear of first floor as early as possible in the morning. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Office boy, German-American preferred, in commission house; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 64.

Wanted—Bushelmen for clothing department. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Cook, &c.—Good cook; will go out by day; is also fine laundress; excellent in all kinds house cleaning and any part of housework; willing to go to country; best references. K. M., Box 114, 617 6th Av.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 289 8th Av., near 23d St.

Cook and Laundress.—By reliable woman as cook and laundress in refined family; city or country; reference. 255 West 33d St., basement.

Colored woman wishes washing at home. 201 West 26th St., top floor.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

Governess, &c.—As governess or companion by lady of refinement and education; perfect French, German, English, music; good, experienced teacher; accustomed to traveling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 East 30th St.

Housework, &c.—By colored housekeeper; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; thoroughly experienced; apartment preferred; moderate; reference. Janitress, 316 West 59th; Telephone 1685R Columbus.

Milliner.—First-class milliner desires work at her residence; reasonable. De Felix, 157 East 72d St.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising, drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Miss F., Box B 146 Times.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4021 John.

Stenographer-Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attends strictly to business; references; salary $10. Thorough, Box 184 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearence; references; $10-$12. Matthews, 164 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Eleven years' experience; reference. M. F., 1,240 3d Av.

Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permanent or temporary work; audits, examinations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class references furnished. Ambition. 214 East 112th St.

Caretakers.—By man and wife, (no family,) for gentleman's house; city or country; eight years' reference from present employer. Caretaker, 1,364 Broadway.

Caretakers.—By a refined, energetic young couple to take care of a private house. Lane, 305 West 118th St.

Clerk, &c.—By young man, 22, college graduate, good address, active, energetic, and reliable, an opening with a manufacturer or manufacturer's agent as confidential clerk or general office man. R. J., 217 Times.

Coachman.—Scotch Protestant; thirty-four; understands all branches thoroughly; unquestionable written personal recommendations: temperate; trustworthy, painstaking; anywhere. Fred, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—By very handy Englishman, 35, in the country; has strong boy, 13; engagement together or separate; excellent testimonials; cows, poultry, garden, &c.; live in. M Box 197 Times.

Coachman.—Married, disengaged April 1; thoroughly experienced; highest personal recommendation; city or country. Coachman, 3 West 45th St.

Coachman.—28; unmarried; competent, careful driver; measurement chest, 38; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 153 pounds; strictly sober; country, anywhere; references. 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; as coachman; country preferred; personal reference. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—As coachman; single; country preferred; 12 years' personal references. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H. F., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

Draughtsman.—Architectural draughtsman, 17, desires position; ability at typewriter. M. W. Delmandio, 401 East 115th St.

Engineer or Superintendent.—Young man, 30, first-class license; electrician, machinist, millwright; has a thorough, practical, and theoretical knowledge of steam, electricity, elevators, &c.; personal references; all repairs, tools, factory, hotel, or office building. Albert Yost, 159 East 56th St.

Executive man. Officer large corporation, 41, broadly and successfully experienced, seeks executive position; highest credentials; salary, $5,000. Harvard, Box 197 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Accurate; several years' office experience; neat writer; assist generally; prefer some outside work; start $8. Reliable, Times Office.

Stenographer.—Experienced stenographer desires position evenings after 7. W. Box 118 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Male; wants work evenings. F. W. D., 66 Irving Place.

Young man, (34,) married, practical bookkeeper, double entry; thoroughly proficient in all branches of office work; 16 years' experience; a Londoner, with best London references; can give bond, if necessary; seeks situation in any capacity; very willing; does not mind hard work; moderate salary. Warshawsky, 333 Powell St., Brooklyn.

NEW COMPLICATION IN BRICKLAYERS' FIGHT

Building Material Dealers Ready for General Shut-Down.

EMPLOYERS PLAN AGGRESSION

They Declare They Will Not Allow Indefinite Dead-Lock—Unions Stand Firm.

The Building Material Dealers' Association has come into the fight between the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association, and is prepared at any time to call a general shut-down of building material, including brick, lime, sand, gravel, plaster, and rough lumber throughout Manhattan and the Bronx until the bricklayers call off their strike.

The shut-down may occur within forty eight hours and is liable to be followed by a sympathetic movement of employers' associations throughout the States of New York and Connecticut, which might throw 200,000 building workmen idle, including those idle here.

The action of the building material dealers was the result of a conference yesterday afternoon between a committee of eight of the Building Material Dealers' Association with the Emergency Committee appointed by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades' Employers' Association. The building material men came to get posted on the situation, and as they had a fight with a union in an unskilled trade last year, believe that, unless some radical action is taken, they will ultimately become involved in the same fight.

The Industrial Improvement Committee of the Board of Governors has been perfecting in the meantime an alliance with outside organizations of builders in other cities. The committee of eight representing the Building Material Dealers' Association was appointed at a special meeting of the association held several days ago after some letters had passed between that body and the Building Trades' Employers' Association. The conference between this committee and the Emergency Committee took place last night at the Building Trades Club. The building material dealers' committee, after learning all the details of the strike and the views of the mason builders and others, retired to a separate room and prepared the following statement:

Your committee appreciates that the bricklayers have gone on strike in violation of the arbitration plan of the Building Trades Employers' Association as well as that of the Mason Builders' Association. As this fact is working serious injury to our business, and as it is only a matter of time when our yards would n consequence be forced to close entirely, our business being continued at a serious loss, we have decided, when called upon to do so by the Building Trades Employers' Association, that we will cease the delivery of building material until such union or unions, parties to the arbitration plan and now in violation of it, return to work and conform to such plan.

The committee was said to be appointed with power, and the shut-down can take place when the material dealers are called upon. They employ only unskilled men and are not members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, but during the general shut-down of last Summer co-operated with the builders. The trouble of last year started with a general shut-down in the building material yards on account of strikes by the Material Building Handlers and Drivers' Union for recognition in a number of the yards. This was preceded by a shut-down in the lumber yards on account of strikes.

The Building Material Dealers' Association made the opening of the yards conditional on the expulsion of the Building Material Handlers and Drivers' Union from the Board of Building Trades. The board eventually expelled the union, and then the Building Trades Employers' Association was organized and ordered the general shut-down of last Summer until its arbitration agreement was accepted by the unions of skilled trades. The arbitration agreement did not recognize unions of unskilled trades owing to the frequent strikes they caused, and the action of the building material dealers is partly to head off another attempt of the material drivers and handlers to be recognized as a union.

The following statement was made late last night on behalf of the Building Trades Employers' Association:

It is not proposed to punish unions which are not transgressors. The plasterers and other trades which have not broken the arbitration agreement will not be prevented from working by non-delivery of material. We have to handle the situation without gloves, however, and do not propose to sit back and allow the deadlock to last indefinitely.

It was stated at the Building Trades Club that walking delegates of the bricklayers, plasterers, and plasterers' laborers called yesterday at the new house which is being erected for George Vanderbilt on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, and tried without success to get the plasterers and their helpers to strike.

The bricklayers reiterated their resolution yesterday to remain out until the Laborers' Protective Union is recognized. They now declare that they are not on strike, but cannot work until the laborers' demands are granted. As the strike stands now no one yesterday was willing to go on record as being directly responsible for it.

FIREPROOFING PLANTS CLOSE.

Building Trades Conditions in New York Are Blamed.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 28.—The National Fireproofing Company has issued orders closing six of its factories and throwing 700 men out of work. The existing conditions in the building trades in New York are responsible for the order, which is to take effect April 1.

One plant is situated in this city, two in Woodbridge Township, one at Keyport, one at Sandy Run, Penn., and one at Port Murray, N. J. The company reduced the wages of its men Jan. 1, and the possible shut-down was foreseen then.

SCHWAB SWEARS OFF TAXES.

Is a Resident of Loretta, Penn., Not New York, but Will Pay on $5,000.

Charles M. Schwab, who spends most of his time in New York, but who still claims Loretta, Penn., as his legal home, stopped his big, red touring car in front of the Stewart Building yesterday and paid a call on President Frank A. O'Donnell of the Department of Taxes to swear off practically all of his $100,000 personal tax assessment. Mr. Schwab said that as a non-resident he could not be held for anything, but in view of the privileges he enjoys while in this city he consented to pay taxes on a $5,000 assessment. This will amount to about $75 in taxes this year. The reduction was allowed, and Mr. Schwab had himself whirled away.

Inquiry at the Tax Department yesterday revealed the fact that Russell Sage has not yet accomplished anything in the way of reducing his $2,000,000 personal tax assessment. A week ago an attorney representing Mr. Sage called at the department and asked to have the assessment reduced to $500,000. President O'Donnell declined to do this, and informed the attorney that Mr. Sage would have to appear personally and make his affidavit if he wented to obtain a reduction. As yet Mr. Sage has not appeared, and unless he does so by Thursday the full assement will stand, and Mr. Sage will have to pay on it just as he did last year, when he forgot to take action until it was too late.

Upward of 600 persons swore off their assessments, or had them reduced, yesterday. In spite of the swearing-off rush, the taxable personal property this year promises to exceed that of a year ago. Last year $575,000,000 in personality was held for taxation. Commissioner Strasbourger said yesterday that this year the prospects are that at least $600,000,000 will be held on the books.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1900

You owe it to yourself to look right. You cannot help it when you wear Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer in your town, and look for the Label shown above. Send for "Smartness," the book for careful dressers. It's free.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N.Y.

POLICEMAN TELLS OF GAMBLING AT DALY'S

Swears at Trial That He Lost $80 in Establishment.

SAYS OWNER ADMITTED HIM

Describes Their Meeting on Afternoon of Oct. 3, When the Detective Wore Evening Clothes.

Philip Daly, Jr., was placed on trial yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge McMahon and a jury on an indictment charging him with maintaining a gambling house at 107 West Forty-fifth Street. Assistant District Attorney Lord, in opening the case for the prosecution, declared that Daly was one of the big gamblers in New York who generally escape punishment.

Policeman Harry Fritschman, who said he had been taken from Brooklyn Police Headquarters to collect evidence for Inspector Walsh, testified that he put on evening clothes on Oct. 3 and with a friend named Reynolds went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was finally introduced to Daly by Reynolds, who remarked that Fritschman was a stranger in town, who "played" whenever he had a chance.

"It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon," explained the witness. "Daly shook hands with me and said he would be pleased to have me call at his place in West Forty-fifth Street. I asked him how I'd get in in case I couldn't find him around, and he said: 'Just go over to Burns's restaurant and see the cashier. The cashier will telephone to the house on Forty-fifth Street, and then you'll be admitted.'

"After my friend and myself had spent some time in the Waldorf we went around to Burns's restaurant. When we got there we saw Daly standing in front of the place. He said 'Hello,' and asked me if I wanted to go around to his place right then. I remarked that I was going to the theatre, and that before going, I would like to try my luck at roulette. Daly then brought me around to the house on Forty-fifth Street, and when we reached there he touched a push button and then gave a signal rap, at the same time taking a bunch of keys from his pocket to open the door. Before he had a chance to open the door some one from the inside opened it and allowed us in. He took me to a room on the right, where I was introduced to a man who Daly said was his partner, Mr. Zeiss.

"Then we went into another room where there was a roulette layout. I bought a stack of chips for $50. The chips were $1 each. Daly left me playing there. I placed one chip each time on Number 36, and it came out once. That was the only time I won. I contjnued to play until I had lost about $80. Then I went away, saying I would call again.

"I reported to Inspector Walsh that night at the police station, and he took me to the District Attorney's office to prepare a complaint on which to base a warrant. Two days later, on the night of Oct. 5, the raid was made. At the time of the raid the roulette table and all of the other gambling paraphernalia, with the exception of a bag of chips, had been removed from the gambling house."

Police Inspector Walsh testified that he had supplied Fritschman with $400 to collect evidence against Daly's place. The Inspector gave a detailed account of the raid, and then Policeman Charles B. Burns, who had done duty outside of Daly's place, told of having seen Daly take Policeman Fritschman into the house.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly and James W. Ridgway, counsel for Daly, said they would be ready to go on with the defense to-day. Mr. O'Reilly said the trial would undoubtedly end in an acquittal, inasmuch as Fritschman's testimony had not been corroborated.

CHICKEN THIEVES WERE DOGS.

Master's Whistle Heard When Coop's Owner Discovered Them.

Building Inspector John Saul of Jersey City, whose home is at 29 Garrison Avenue, is a chicken fancier. He had a number of choice fowl. Several of them disappeared mysteriously from the coop last week, and he resolved to keep watch for the thief.

Hearing a commotion in the coop early yesterday, he says he ran to a window in time to see two dogs come from the coop, each with a chicken in its mouth. Before he recovered from his surprise the dogs disappeared through an alley. A few minutes later they reappeared and were about to re-enter the coop. Saul threw a coal scuttle at them, making a racket which frightened them. A moment later he heard from the street a whistle, to which the dogs quickly responded. Saul ran to the door, but could see neither the dogs nor the person who whistled for them.

He believes that the owner of the dogs had trained them to steal chickens from coops, he first opening the door of the coop selected and then waiting at a convenient distance to receive the fowls.

EASTMAN TO BE TRIED HERE.

"The Monk's" Plea for Change of Venue Is Denied.

The effort of "Monk" Eastman, the east side "gang" leader, to obtain a change of venue has failed, Supreme Court Justice Truax yesterday handing down a decision denying the application.

Eastman's counsel maintained that the notoriety that had been given to his client had created in the minds of nearly everybody in New York City the impression that Eastman was a "bad man," not a presumption of guilt, and that therefore he was entitled to a transfer of the trial to insure its fairness.

Justice Truax says briefly: "I am quite certain that defendant can have a fair trial in the City of New-York."

Eastman is under indictment for attempted murder at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue about two months ago.

THE boys say we have struck it exactly right in our new "Meserole" S. B. Sack Suit, with the military back, the vent, and the wide trousers with a full sweep in the lines that end in peg tops—though some prefer the Double-breasted coat. But it's either those, or Norfolks with knickerbockers, unless the mothers prefer knee pants. Boys' Suits, $10—$25. Norfolks, $5—$8.50.
For the little fellows the new suits show the bright red tie, the brass buttons, the white Eton collar, and at eight years there are dickeys to button the collar to. Children, $5—$8.50. Top Coats for all boys, including the old boys.

SMITH GRAY & CO

"So, watch out."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at FlatbushAve.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

841 BWAY 420 BWAY 265 BWAY

It's a pity all fashions aren't as sensible as that which permits you to wear a rain-proof cloth overcoat in Sunshine, and with any suit from sack to full-dress.

If any coat deserves popularity it's this one—the all around light weight champion.

Our rain-proof coat is long, loose, and broad shouldered, with trim, narrow collar that sets close.

A good one at $18.

Better at $25, and so on.

Smart Vicuna Overcoats, Silk Lined, $18.
Likewise snappy silk lined Top Coats, $18.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

RICHMOND FERRYBOAT BIDS ARE TOO HIGH

Lowest Is a Third More Than City's Estimate Had Been.

MAY CHANGE SPECIFICATIONS

Type of Craft Used by Erie Railroad Now Suggested for Staten Island Service.

When Dock Commissioner Featherson opened the bids yesterday for the construction of the five new ferryboats for the Staten Island service, it was found that even the lowest of the three bidders, who could do only one-fifth of the work, was fully a third higher in price than it had been estimated that the boats would cost. It had been asserted before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in behalf of the designs of A. Cary-Smith, that each of the boats would cost about $370,000. The bid of W. & A. Fletcher & Co., the lowest yesterday, was $490,700 for one boat.

William Cramp & Sons bid $550,000 for the first boat, $540,000 for the second, $530,000 for the third, and $525,000 for the fourth. The Maryland Steel Company bid $524,000 for one boat and $514,000 for a second boat.

Much disappointment was expressed at the bids by the friends of the proposed Staten Island service, and it was declared last night by city officials interested that unless the specifications are revised by the designers and a slightly modified boat is accepted there will be little chance of getting the improved service for Staten Island for some time to come.

The Cary-Smith plans called for steel boats with a capacity of 3,000 passengers each and capable of making twenty miles an hour under 4,000 horse-power engines. When the matter was before the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Estimate considerable opposition was shown by Controller Grout, who feared that the boats could not be built within the sum estimated by A. Cary-Smith. Mr. Grout wanted a slightly slower boat, built on modified lines at less cost. That was opposed by President Cromwell of Staten Island and many of the residents from that borough.

Mr. Cromwell and several interested Staten Islanders were at the opening of the bids yesterday. They expressed the belief that the provision that the boats must be completed within 365 calendar days after the signing of the contracts had much to do with the high bids.

The entire matter will now have to go back to the Sinking Fund Commission, which will be asked to consider a change to the type of boat suggested for the South Brooklyn Ferry, and such as the Erie Railroad has adopted. These boats could be built for approximately $210,000 each, and are on well-known lines which have been tested, whereas the lines of the A. Cary-Smith proposed Staten Island boats were somewhat experimental.

Chinatown to Have Birthday Party.

Francis M. Hamilton, Solicitor to Collector Stranahan, and several other members of the Customs Service received elaborately engraved invitations yesterday from Mr. and Mrs. Lee Yick Yon for a banquet at 14 Mott Street next Thursday evening in honor of the birth of their son, Lee Gin Yon. Lee Yick Yon is a large importer of Chinese merchandise.

Forewarned is forearmed.

Four days after this, then comes Easter, and though Easter clothes cost no more to-day than they will Saturday, a lot of men will get caught in the final rush.

Everything ready here to-day.

Frock coats and waistcoats.
Separate trousers.
Spring suits.
Light weight overcoats.
Furnishings, hats, shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Climax of Value

Remarkable
Clothing Sale
of fine
Easter Novelties
in high-grade custom-made clothing.

Men's Top Coats, made from English covert cloth, satin lined, made to sell at $12.50; this sale 7.50

Men's Overcoats, made from imported cloth, tan, green, black and Scotch plaids; top coats and long belt overcoats, made to sell for $20.00 and $25.00; this sale 10.00

Men's fancy Worsted Suits, single and double breasted, stripe, plaid and fancy tints; made to sell at $12.50; this sale 7.50

Men's fancy Worsted Suits, latest designs, single and double breasted, hand filled collars, haircloth fronts; English square shoulders; made to sell at $15.00 and $18.00; this sale 10.00

The Harris Store
235 BROADWAY,
Opp. Post-Office.

Special Sale
Carpet Dept.
Commencing
Tuesday, March 29th.

200 Domestic Rugs, size 9x12, at $16.50, value $25.00.

125 Heavy Pile Chenille Rugs, woven in one piece, at $32.50, value $55.00.

We are also showing an exceptional line of
Best Body Brussels and Velvet Carpets
at $1.15 yd., value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Last Matinee Sat. at 2. Special Matinee To-day, 2 sharp. Forbes Gertrude in ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET. Last Week. Engagement Ends April Second. Next Monday, April 4th, Tickets on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M., WRIGHT LORIMER in THE SHEPHERD KING

ELMENDORF LECTURES. Farewell Lecture. CARNEGIE LYCEUM. TO-DAY (Tues.) and also at 8:30 P. M., "Through Palestine on Horseback."

BROADWAY 41st and B'way, Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL.

AMERICAN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, 25 & 50c. FLORENCE BINDLEY in A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.

WEST END ROSE MELVILLE—"Sis Hopkins." Matinee To-morrow, All Seats, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2. TO-NIGHT, 115TH PERFORMANCE. 6th MONTH.—XTRA MAT. WED., April 6 THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

New Lyceum WEST 45TH ST. & B'way. At. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. WILLIAM GILLETTE { LAST WEEK THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. Next Mond., Chas. Hawtrey in Saucy Sally. Seats ready Thursday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15 SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Edith Wynne Matthison as Kate Hardcastle. Ben Greet as.....Tony Lumpkin. Lenten Mats. This Tues.&Thurs. at 2. EVERYMAN. Next Monday—THE PRINCE OF PILSEN

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY MILLER { in MAN PROPOSES, Preceded by FREDERIC LEMAITRE. Next week Ethel Barrymore in Cousin Kate

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE, GARRICK THEATRE NEXT MONDAY. ELEANOR ROBSON { MERELY MARY ANN. Next Week—Wm. Collier—The Dictator.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. { with WM. H. THOMPSON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. KATHERINE KENNEDY { in Elwyn A. Barron's Play THE RULING POWER. Next week ELEANOR ROBSON.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY. Greatest Show on Earth. 3½ Hours of Continuous Thrilling Performances. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. 100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap. Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists. Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act. A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box-office only.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th, at 8:30. GRAND CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. HEINRICH CONREID. Benefit of the Young Women's Christian Ass'n. Assisted by the following artists: MISS OLIVE FREMSTAD, MR. ALAIS BURGSTALLER, MONS. POL PLANCON, MR. CAMPANARI. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SEVENTY-FIVE. Mr. Alfred Hertz.....Conductor. Tickets, 75 cts. to $2.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Bway & 39th St. Tele., 6726-38. FIRST TIME SAT. EVE., APRIL 2nd, "PIFF, PAFF, POUF." SEATS ON S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; showers at night; winds southeast.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,922. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DOYLE DEFEATS M'CARREN MEN

Odell-Mason Ticket Wins in the Primaries.

GRUBER FORCES VICTORIOUS

M'Carren Slate Beaten by Coffey Men in Brooklyn's Ninth District—Tammany Had no Contest.

Republican and Democratic primaries were held in every Assembly district in Greater New York yesterday for the election of delegates to the several Republican Assembly and Congress District Conventions, and to the Democratic Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans in Manhattan had two contests. In the Twenty-first Assembly District Abraham Gruber's ticket defeated that named by Hector M. Hitchings by a vote of about 2,800 to 800.

Gov. Odell's followers in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District succeeded in electing the ticket named by Alexander T. Mason, Senator Elsberg, and Edward Lauterbach by a vote of about 1,267 to 883 cast for that named by ex-Alderman Ware, Robert C. Morris, Newbold Morris, and Augustus Schwartzler.

Democrats in Manhattan and the Bronx had no contest, the regular tickets going through without opposition. Neither party had any contest in Queens or Richmond.

In Brooklyn the McCarren forces met defeat in the only two contested districts. Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, designated by Charles F. Murphy as patronage distributor for Brooklyn, swept the Seventh Assembly District, which includes Coney Island, routing the McCarren men under Thomas Wogan by a vote of 4,414 to 1,802.

In the Ninth Assembly District of Brooklyn Assemblyman James J. Kehoe, who had the support of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, defeated Senator James H. McCabe, the McCarren leader. The vote was 2,147 to 1,850.

Brooklyn Republicans had a quiet day at the primaries. In the Third Assembly District of Kings Richard H. Laimbeer's ticket easily defeated the M. C. Hanton slate by a majority of about 300.

DOYLE WINS TWO VICTORIES.

"Big Tim's" Workers in Coney Island Help Beat McCarren.

William A. Doyle overwhelmingly defeated Senator McCarren at yesterday's primaries in Brooklyn in both of the two Assembly districts where tests of strength were made. In the Seventh district, where Doyle is the regular leader, he secured 4,414 votes to 1,802 which were cast for Thomas F. Wogan, the McCarren candidate, a majority of 2,612 votes. In this Doyle made good his estimate of the day before, when he said he would defeat the McCarren man two and one-half to one.

In the Ninth Assembly District, where the leadership of James J. Kehoe, the Doyle lieutenant, was attacked by McCarren, who set up Dr. James McCabe as his candidate, Kehoe received 2,147 votes to 1,850 cast for McCabe, giving Kehoe a majority of 297 votes. Charges of ballot stuffing were made by the Doyle men in one election district of the Ninth Assembly District.

There, P. J. De Cantillon, a Doyle Inspector, claimed that there were sixty-eight more ballots counted than could have been cast. This was in the Sixteenth Election District, where 263 votes were counted, while the Inspector declared that only 195 had been voted. His protest, however, was not heeded, and the ballots were counted, McCabe carrying the election district.

During the day it became known that Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan was working with Doyle, as many of the Sullivan lieutenants, known to be especially strong in Coney Island, were there working for Doyle. These men were led by Michael Padden, Edward Milan, and Fred Lowe. These men informed all the sporting element on the island that "Big Tim" wanted them to support Doyle.

Later on it was ascertained that the Sullivan forces had been working for four days to aid the re-election of Doyle as the district leader. In this they also were backing the leadership of Kenneth Sutherland in Coney Island. About the district generally last night there was rejoicing by the Doyle people, who burned much red fire.

"My course in fighting for an uninstructed delegation to the State Convention has been approved," said Mr. Doyle after the results were known. "It shows that the people want an uninstructed delegation, and they will resent outside interference. We are capable of managing our own affairs, and will show our opponents so at the Fall primaries."

Senator McCarren was at the Clarendon Hotel with Luke D. Stapleton and Henry W. Yonge when the results were known. He declined to talk. Some of his followers lost heavily on the result, Magistrate Higginbotham himself losing $500 to Kenneth Sutherland on the result in Doyle's own Assembly district.

GRUBER HAD HIS OWN WAY.

He Leads His Drum and Fife Corps in Night Parade.

Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, won with his ticket by an overwhelming majority. This he has done against rivals for the leadership continuously for practically seven years. His ticket received approximately 2,800 votes

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RIFLE SHOTS STOP TRAIN.

Two Boys Accused of "Shooting Up" New Haven Local.

Passengers on a local train on the Suburban Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, as it approached a bridge at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street last night, were alarmed when they heard several rifle shots outside, and at the same moment three of the windows in one car were shivered, the fragments of glass flying in many directions, but fortunately harming no one.

At about the same time Detective Sergeant Herman Kern of the Morrisania Station, who had been scouting along the Southern Boulevard examining the fastenings of "the lid" in this part of the Bronx, arrived at the bridge and heard the shots which had frightened the passengers.

The conductor had stopped his train, and with the brakeman was searching the track with lanterns for the source of the shots. This part of the track for four or five blocks is at the bottom of a cut from twenty-five to forty feet deep, and where the street bridges across it it is thrown into deep shadow.

Although Kern weighs close to 200 pounds, he climbed over the bridge railing and dropped more than twenty feet to the side of the cut below. He barked his knees and knuckles in the fall, but was up quickly, and saw hiding in the shadow of the bridge two boys, armed with Flobert rifles. They bolted when he shouted to them, and ran along the track to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, where, in spite of his weight and his sore knees, he caught them and made them prisoners. After the conductor learned who had been "shooting up" his train he ordered the flurried passenkers back to the cars and went ahead.

At the station the boys said they were Philip Roth and Adolph Schweizer, both fourteen years old, and living at 804 Westchester Avenue. Roth's father, George Roth, is a mason, and Schweizer's father is an upholsterer. The boys were turned over to the Children's Society and will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

About an hour after the arrest of the boys, when the train had presumably reached the Grand Central Station and the conductor reported the affair, the Morrisania police received a telegram from the railroad officials calling attention to the shooting and informing them that several of their trains on this line had been similarly shot at within the past few weeks and asking an investigation.

The ammunition used by the boys was buckshot, as large as a 22-calibre pistol bullet, which at the close range of the shooting would have inflicted serious injuries if it struck any of the passengers, to say nothing of the danger from broken glass. The maximum penalty for their offense is twenty years.

HEARST ATTACKED IN HOUSE.

Representative J. R. Williams Declares He Would Bring Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—For the first time an attack upon the Presidential candidacy of William R. Hearst was made in Congress to-day by a leading Democrat—J. R. Williams of Illinois. He delivered an emphatic protest against the Hearst movement and intimated that the Democrats in Congress agreed with him. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi led the applause, and was the first to congratulate his namesake, whose hand was also shaken by other Democratic leaders.

Mr. Williams did not mention Hearst's name, but the allusion was understood by every one. Declaring that the President's course furnished the Democracy with winning issues, he said an attempt was being made to sidetrack these issues and force a nomination and a platform which would deprive the Democracy of its chance to win.

"An effort is under way," he said, "to line up the Democrats in behalf of a radical candidate, to disorganize and demoralize the party before the convention meets. I don't believe the great body of the party is going to be disorganized by such an effort from any such source as this. I know no better place to test public sentiment than the National capital, where the people's representatives from every State assemble, and in my judgment there is not only a disposition, but a determination, among the Democrats from every section to unite upon the issues that are now before the people. I expect to see the delegates enter the Democratic Convention in the spirit of their leaders, and agree upon a candidate and a platform that will insure a united and triumphant Democracy in November."

WARNS WOMEN FROM POLITICS.

Milwaukee's Mayor Tells Them to Stay at Home and Mind Babies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—In the campaign for re-election which Mayor Rose is making he to-day turned his attention to members of the Woman's Republican Club, which has been opposing him, and advised women to stay home and look after their babies rather than meddle in politics.

The Mayor's attack has caused resentment among the women, and they now are working harder than ever to accomplish his defeat. In a speech at the South Side Armory the Mayor said:

"Who are Mr. Goff's supporters in this campaign? The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, the Ministers' Association, and the Women's Republican Club. And who are these women of the Republican Club? I know who some of them are, because they paid me a call once. I received them courteously, but I felt like telling them that they ought to be at home attending the babies rather than meddling in the mire of politics."

BURTON STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

Rehearing of Appeal May Take Place at St. Paul May 2.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Counsel for Senator Burton to-day filed a motion in arrest of judgment, and there is also before the court a motion for a new trial filed immediately after the verdict was rendered. Judge Adams will have to dispose of these motions before sentence can be passed.

The defense is preparing a bill of exceptions and making a complete record of the evidence introduced. It may be two or three days before this can be completed and the bill of exceptions on which to base a final appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals can be made ready for filing.

If sentence finally is passed upon Senator Burton and his case is appealed, he will be released on bond pending the rehearing of the case by the Court of Appeals at St. Paul on May 2.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Kentucky, from Copenhagen March 10, to Funch, Edye & Co., with merchandise, passed in Sandy Hook at 1:03 A. M. to-day.

JEROME EULOGIZES TAMMANY HALL

Thinks Independent Democrats May Be Drawn to It.

LAUDS ITS NEW LEADERS

Says Murphy Has Tried to Stop "Graft" in Liquor Trade and Has Always Opposed Gamblers.

District Attorney Jerome is of the opinion that Mayor McClellan, Commissioner McAdoo, and Leader Murphy will succeed in ousting the gamblers from New York, and that great political possibilities lie in a regenerated and reformed Tammany Hall.

"The gambling question in this city," said Mr. Jerome yesterday, "is more important than is commonly realized by the people. For years in this city there have been many thousand independent Democrats, whose votes have really changed the elections one way or the other. These independents are sensible, thinking men, who realize that to render political action most effective they have got to be in some party organization. They have kept out of Tammany Hall simply because they believed there was a powerful element in that organization which was allied with the criminal classes in this city.

"These men do not expect perfection in any party organization. They realize that the tone of political activity in all parties is low, and that this tone is only to be changed gradually by public opinion coming to a higher plane. They do feel that a political party can and ought to dissociate itself from any connection with crime, and if they believed that Tammany Hall would do this they would be willing, if only from the political end, to support that organization and join it. They realize that outside of party ranks it is hopeless for them to expect to accomplish much.

"If I understand this situation aright, this view has gradually come to the best men in Tammany Hall, and to-day McClellan, Murphy, and McAdoo are absolutely sincere, in my opinion, in their efforts to dissociate the organization from any connection with these criminal classes—a connection which has been very real in the past. I don't mean to say that McClellan has not a moral basis for his antagonism to such an alliance. But it is not necessary to go into the moral grounds of the question. That it is the very best political wisdom to divorce the organization from this alliance must be apparent to every one who thinks.

TAMMANY'S PAST DEFEATS.

"Every time Tammany Hall has been beaten in the past it was not because of politics, but because of its alliance with criminals. Now I believe the political inexpediency of any further alliance of this kind is realized by Murphy and McClellan and the better element in Tammany Hall—such leaders as Hayes, Scully, Keenan, Dowling, Ahearn, and many others who stand strongly with Murphy in his efforts to break up this alliance. These men feel that the contributions of money, the votes and the small amount of patronage brought to the organization by these criminal classes do not compensate for the detriment caused by their connection with the organization.

"I believe McClellan, McAdoo, and the others are making a sincere effort to break up this situation. It is still true, however, that it is not being broken up or improved, but, on the contrary, is getting worse. This is an illustration of the power of the corrupt forces at work in this city against those who stand up for decency. This is regrettable, and they are entitled to every consideration, for the difficulties in their way are enormous. No one knowing the Police Department and the gambling element as well as I do can fail to appreciate how enormous these difficulities are.

"Their present failure to accomplish their object ought not to subject them to undue or unfair criticism. If ultimately they do not accomplish it, they must be incompetent, or there is some fault in our law. It can't be done without a full knowledge of the situation and loyal support from the public."

"Is the city as bad as it was four or five years ago?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"No, it is not as bad, so far as gambling houses and poolrooms are concerned, as it was in 1901," he said. "But it is worse than it was in 1903. You see, when Tammany Hall went into power, this criminal element, which had always supported Tammany and which had been its greatest weakness, thought it would run riot and return to the conditions of the Spring of 1901, when there were between seventy and eighty gambling houses within a radius of one-half or three-quarters of a mile of the Thirtieth Street Police Station. Anything that Murphy or McClellan said prior to election they took with a wink, but, to their surprise, they found radical opposition to any return to the old conditions when Tammany really took up the reins of government."

"Are we justified in expecting from these remarks to see our District Attorney land in Tammany Hall?" he was asked.

"I believe in organization," replied Mr. Jerome, and he smiled. "You must have organizations in a great country like this, and most men who stay out of an organization are not doing their whole duty as citizens. Of course in an organization there will be fights, and they may have to take things they don't like, but I believe a man should belong to an organization.

"ONLY TWO ORGANIZATIONS."

"However there are some men who are cantankerous, whose mental and moral make-up does not lend itself to co-operation and to discipline. I'm very much afraid I'm one of those whose temper is not adapted to work within an organization. If I were younger I might be inside, but when a man is forty-five and never has belonged to any organization, he might as well finish out the job as he began. I am inclined to believe that if I had worked with equal diligence in an organization—even Tammany Hall, if you will—I would have more influence to-day. As for organizations, there are only two—Tammany Hall and the Republican organization. And as far as political tones go, commend me to Tammany Hall.

"Up the State Tammany Hall is regarded as the great bugaboo, the political organization dominating this great city. If Tammany Hall could go through the State and really show the sincerity of the efforts of the people in control and the probability of their destroying this connection, the usefulness of Tammany Hall as a bugaboo in favor of the Republicans and against the Democrats would be ended. It would tend to lead people to the support of Democratic principles. I don't mean to say that all independent Democrats are convinced of the sincerity of this effort, but for one I believe it.

"There is one thing in regard to the liquor question that I do not think is generally known, and that is that Murphy has made a strong effort to have liquor dealers refuse to pay money for privileges. I don't know this of my own knowledge, but I am informed of it, and I believe it."

"Isn't this a rather recent conversion of Murphy?"

"I've always understood that Charley Murphy always stood against the gambling element. I am informed by persons who have no reason to deceive me that he would have no gamblers in his district."

"But does this all mean that there is any chance of your becoming a member of Tammany Hall and the Democratic nominee for Governor?"

"I think you'll find that it will be a great many years before I will be found a member of any party organization," answered Mr. Jerome.

FOIL MINNESOTA LYNCHERS.

Mob Attempts to Hang White Man, but Officers Repulse It.

Special to The New York Times.

LACROSSE, Wis., March 29.—As a result of the alleged attack by Charles Powers, a Milwaukee road brakeman, upon Inez Drake, aged ten years, at Lanesborough, Fillmore County, Minn., a mob of 200 infuriated citizens to-night stormed the village jail in an attempt to lynch him.

Marshal Calligan, with a half-dozen armed deputies, arrested Powers. While en route to the jail the officers were attacked, but drove off the mob at the point of revolvers. Later the mob grew. It secured the school house bell rope for a noose.

A hardware store furnished axes and rams, and the attack on the jail began. The Marshal and his deputies were successful in repulsing several attacks, firing shots in warning. The jail is still surrounded at midnight.

MANY HURT IN COLLISION.

Trolley Cars Crash on Stuyvesant Street —Police Reserves Out.

More than twenty passengers were more or less severely cut about their faces and hands in a collision late last night between a west-bound cross-town Christopher Street car and an east-bound Second Avenue car in front of 12 Stuyvesant Street. The cars struck head on, but were not going fast, so that a worse accident was thus prevented.

The police only secured the names of four of the injured, the others hurt being taken away by friends or else able to seek treatment on their own account. Three ambulances were summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeons dressed the wounds of half a dozen or more of the passengers.

The passengers whose names the police secured, and their injuries, are: Betsy Wolf, twenty-three years old, of 52 Greenwich Avenue, injuries unknown, taken home by her escort; Bernard A. Aronowitz, fifty years old, of 2½ Monroe Street, cut on both hands and face, went home; Jacob Friedman, fifty years old, of 171 East Ninety-fifth Street, left hand badly cut; Fritz Werner, thirty-four, of 439 Hudson Street, scalp wound and cuts on hands and face, attended by Dr. Brooks and went home.

There were about forty passengers in each car, and when the collision occurred, smashing every window in both cars and scattering broken glass in every direction, a panic ensued among them. Some escaped from the platforms, and others by the windows, and as a big crowd soon gathered reserves from the Fifth Street Police Station were necessary to quiet the excitement.

The motorman and conductor of the cross-town car, P. Lalor and M. Serper, and of the other car, M. P. Herlihy and C. J. Eichwold, sustained cuts on the hands and face. The crew were attended by the ambulance surgeons, and also went home. The dash boards and front platforms of both cars were splintered by the collision.

Neither motorman offered any excuse for the accident, but theplace is one in which collisions are particularly liable to occur as the Second Avenue cars coming down town are out of sight from the cross town cars around the curve where Stuyvesant Street joins the avenue.

AUTO HITS COACH, TEAM BOLTS

Mrs. Floyd-Jones and Daughter in Park Accident—Driver Hurt.

Mrs. Anita Floyd-Jones and a daughter were in an automobile on the Marble Bridge at Sixty-sixth Street, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon, when it crashed into a team and coach, in which were Mrs. Sigmund Kraus and her daughter, Bella, of 11 East Ninety-fourth Street. The carriage was hit with such force that it was knocked around, and the driver, Thomas Kelly, of 208 West End Avenue, was hurled off. The horses, amid a chorus of shrieks from the women, started off on a mad dash in the opposite direction to that in which they had been going.

They ran on the East Drive, with Mounted Policemen Clancy and O'Neill after them. The policemen, at Seventy-third Street, managed to overhaul them just as the animals fell to their knees. The carriage was not upset. The women in it were frightened, but not hurt, and they soon recovered, taking another cab home. Dr. Goldsmith of the Park ambulance dressed a cut on Kelly's head and sent him home.

Mrs. Floyd-Jones and her daughter were much agitated by the accident. Their chauffeur, Felix Prosseur of 222 West Seventeenth Street, was arrested on a charge of recklessness, but Mrs. Floyd-Jones went to the station and furnished bail for him.

Mother Witness Against Son.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 29.—Joseph Seaton, charged with the murder of Estelle Taylor on the night of March 11, was given a preliminary hearing in the police court to-day, and was held for the May term of the Grand Jury without bail.

One of the important witnesses against Seaton was his mother, who saw the fatal shot fired.

An Old Established Favorite. Usher's Glenlivet Scotch. For many years foremost.—Adv.

RACE WAR BEGUN IN TEXAS.

Killing of Five White Men Results in Organized Fight on Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 29.—The fatal shooting of Sidney Stewart and the wounding of two of his companions at Silsbee Monday night by negroes have precipitated a race war which threatens the extermination of the negroes in East Texas.

Within ten days five white men have been murdered by negroes, and a reign of terror exists throughout the unorganized lumber, oil, and rice settlements, many of them far removed from towns.

Saturday the white men began ordering guns and ammunition from Houston, Beaumont, and other places, and the negroes, hearing of this, began arming themselves.

The negroes have been ordered out of Silsbee, a small settlement seventy miles north of Beaumont, and several other oil and lumber camps, where several hundred negro laborers are employed.

An unconfirmed report to-night says that four men have been killed by a posse of whites who are chasing a half dozen blacks charged with robbery and arson. Another report states that over 100 negroes well armed are in the woods north of Silsbee defying the whites.

Several attempts to fire Sour Lake, Batson, and Saratoga oil fields, which resulted in the destruction of over $150,000 worth of property, are charged against the blacks. The trouble originated in the negroes being discharged from the mills and oil fields.

ST. PAUL ROAD GETS INTO UNION PACIFIC

Rockefeller Buying Sends Harriman Shares Upward.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST IDEA

Large Loan Also Negotiated with Union Pacific Shares at Bank Affiliated with Standard Oil.

Heavy purchases of Union Pacific stock which have been going on for several days were declared yesterday to have been made for the account of William Rockefeller and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which is known as a Rockefeller property.

It is understood that the purpose of the purchases is not to disturb the control of the Harriman interests in the control, but simply to permit the St. Paul Road to have an influence in the affairs of the Union Pacific, with which it now has a very close traffic agreement on exactly the same terms as the Chicago and Northwestern. The St. Paul system is a direct Eastern connection of the Union Pacific, with which it joins hands at Omaha, and close relations between the two roads can only be considered as strengthening their respective positions.

It was conjectured in the Street that the one reason for these purchases was to establish such close community of interests as to make it possible to use the same as a club wherewith to bring the Hill-Morgan interests in Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington to terms in the method of dissolution of the Northern Securities Company.

This, however, was denied by persons in a position to know. It was said that there was no necessity for any strenuous measures, and that although the question of the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company would undoubtedly have to be settled by the courts, in which case Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill would appear on different sides of the argument, yet there was no misunderstanding of such a nature as to cause any necessity of strengthening their respective positions. It was stated that each side was fully aware of the contentions of the other, and that they respected each other's opinions thoroughly, even though they did not agree.

Not being aware of the position of the forces as thus set forth, Wall Street, of course, indulged in all kinds of speculations as to the meaning of the purchases. The Street realized that the buying was more than an ordinary market movement. Any one who could read the ticker at all had become convinced that it was not a mere speculative movement.

Until yesterday, however, nothing definite was known about the sources of the buying, although rumor had it that it came from 26 Broadway, the Standard Oil Building. When, however, it became evident that the buying was for the account of Standard Oil interests who intended to turn over the shares to the St. Paul Road, the shares rose abruptly in the market. Union Pacific common, which had closed Monday at 83⅜, sold as high as 87⅞, closing at 86⅞, and the preferred advanced a point, to 93.

Further interest in the purchases was aroused by the fact that a large loan was negotiated with Union Pacific shares as collateral. The amount of this loan is understood to have been $7,000,000, and it is understood to have been negotiated with a bank with Standard Oil connections. The borrower is understood to have been the purchaser of the stock.

There was at one time an idea that the shares were being bought by the Hill-Morgan interests, in order to insure to them representation on the Union Pacific board, as a sort of balance against the influence of the Harriman interests in the Northwestern roads. This, however, was authoritatively denied by all those concerned.

While the purchase of these shares must be counted among the most interesting developments of the last few months in the community-of-interest idea, yet it is asserted that it will not make any tangible difference in the administration or attitude of the properties involved. The amounts of stock purchased are not heavy enough to pass control, but are large enough to guarantee to the holder permanently a certain friendly influence in the management of the Union Pacific, thereby assuring the continuation of those relations which have existed between that road and the St. Paul system for several years.

UNION PACIFIC'S PRESIDENT.

A. L. Mohler of Oregon Railway Becomes H. G. Burt's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The appointment of President A. L. Mohler of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, to succeed H. G. Burt as President of the Union Pacific Railroad, was announced to-day in the offices of the Union Pacific in this city.

Mr. Mohler will make his headquarters in Omaha and will probably assume his new duties about the 1st of April.

DENVER FOR CORPORATIONS.

Votes to Perpetuate Street Railway and Water Company's Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 29.—Denver has at last adopted a charter that is pronounced strictly a corporation measure, designed to perpetuate the franchises of the street railway and water companies, whose charters are nearing expiration. There was a lack of interest in the election, and from the outset little doubt was expressed as to the result. The majority for the charter is said to be not less than 10,000.

In some districts much less than the average vote was polled, the ward managers feeling it incumbent not to roll up too great a majority where the precincts are under the investigation of the courts.

DYNAMITE FOR TROUT WORMS.

Connecticut Fishermen Blasting Frozen Earth to Get Bait.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 29.—Blasting the frozen earth with dynamite to get worms for trout fishing is what the fishermen of Norfolk are doing. "Win" Cone, the best-known angler of the Litchfield Hills, says it beats anything he ever heard of. The frost is nearly three feet deep, and the trouting season opens next Friday.

The ponds are still covered with from two to two and a half feet of ice and the banks of the trout streams are covered with snow and ice, but these conditions do not discourage the wily piscatorial artists of Norfolk, who believe the trout are starving in the deep pools in the brooks.

ALARM OVER THE KAISER.

Recrudescence of Throat Trouble Reported from Berlin Authorities.

PARIS, March 30.—According to the London correspondent of the Matin a dispatch was received from Berlin during the night, coming from a high quarter, which says that alarming news has been received concerning the health of Emperor William.

It is declared that there has been a recrudescence of the throat trouble, for which the Emperor was operated upon last year.

ROME, March 29.—The meeting between Dowager Queen Margherita and Emperor William occurred to-day. Queen Margherita, left Rome at an early hour by special train for Terracina, where an automobile was in waiting.

Going swiftly to Gaeta she boarded the Italian battleship Re Umberto, (King Humbert,) named after her late husband, and went to meet Emperor William, who was on his way from Naples to Gaeta on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The two ships thus met at sea. The scene was picturesque, as many flags fluttered gaily in the air, the crews cheered, and the bands played the national anthems of Italy and Germany.

Emperor William immediately boarded the Re Umberto, and after half an hour's chat the Queen accompanied his Majesty on board the Hohenzollern, where they had luncheon. The Queen said as she left the Hohenzollern:

"Now I have determined to visit Germany." To this Emperor William replied: "As a friend, I hope."

PRINCESS'S NECKLACE FOUND.

Discovered in Paris Pawnshop—Belgian Suspect Arrested.

PARIS, March 29.—A Belgian accused of stealing a historic pearl necklace belonging to the Princess Alice de Bourbon, daughter of Don Carlos, Pretender to the Spanish throne, has been arrested.

The necklace, which had been pawned, is in the hands of the authorities.

GIRL LIED ABOUT MURDER.

Almost Sent Five Men to Gallows—Coached by Widow.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A child's testimony reversed saved five men from the gallows to-day. It was in the case of William McCarthy and four Polish young men on trial for murder. The witness was Appolonia Starosta, a little girl, who first gave direct, straightforward, eye-witness testimony apparently establishing beyond question the guilt of the men.

She then repudiated her sworn evidence. In explanation she declared that she had been instructed how to testify by the widow of the murdered man.

Charges against the prisoners were withdrawn on the spot by the State's Attorney, and the five men immediately walked out of the dock.

MELVILLE NOW SOLE SURVIVOR.

Last Member But One of De Long Arctic Expedition Dies in Michigan.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., March 29.—With the death here of Frank X. E. Manson it is believed there is but one survivor of the ill-fated arctic expedition commanded by De Long. This is Rear Admiral George W. Melville.

Manson's death was due to his experiences in the artic. Long crippled with rheumatism, since five years ago, when he was stricken with paralysis, he had been practically helpless. Besides a medal of honor, Congress some years ago granted him a pension of $30, which only a few weeks ago was increased $2 a month.

DYING MAN KEPT DIARY.

Alone in Woods He Recorded Progress of Fatal Disease.

ESCANABA, Mich., March 29.—Clutching in his dead hand a record he had written showing his condition from day to day as he lay dying of a fever, the body of Hans C. Jepson, formerly a prominent citizen of Escanaba, was found to-day in a log shanty in the woods forty miles from Escanaba. His nearest neighbor lived fifteen miles away.

The diary covers a period of eighteen days, and indicates the progress of the fever which culminated in death March 20, the date of the last scrawl of the diary.

HAM GETS FIFTEEN YEARS.

Boston Embezzler of American Surety Company Scored by Court.

BOSTON, March 29.—Wallace H. Ham, ex-Boston manager of the American Surety Company of New York, was sentenced to-day to serve not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years in the State Prison at hard labor.

Ham last week pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with the embezzlement of nearly $250,000 from the American Surety Company and from St. Luke's Home for Convalescents in Roxbury.

Judge Robert O. Harris, in passing sentence, said:

"This is a case of deliberate stealing which has been going on for years and of betraying of trusts imposed. We even find that he has been stealing from an institution founded to aid sick women.

"Nothing has been offered to show what has become of the money appropriated. It does not seem plausible that Ham does not know. As manager of the surety company he had a warning constantly before him, and he always held it up to others. There has been deliberate, methodical, and persistent stealing, and it demands a most substantial sentence."

SUES HENRY B. PAYNE ESTATE.

Cleveland Man Seeks $741,873 from Administrators for Stock.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—A suit for $741,873 has been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas by Samuel J. Ritchie against Charles W. Bingham, Stevenson Burke, Henry P. McIntosh, and Charles W. Bingham as administrator of the estate of the late United States Senator Henry B. Payne.

Ritchie and the defendants were, the petition states, interested in the Canadian Copper Company, the Anglo-American Iron Company, and the Central Ontario Railroad, all corporations with millions of capital stock.

Ritchie claims that in the operation of the various companies he was induced to part with different stocks by fraudulent means, and that the control of the enterprises passed out of his hands and into the International Nickel Company through the methods of the defendants.

RUSSIANS RETIRE AFTER HOT FIGHT

Have 3 Killed and 16 Wounded near Chong-Yu.

THE JAPANESE ALSO SUFFER.

Russians Attack Japanese Infantry and Cavalry, but are Forced to Retire, Though in Good Order.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—Gen. Kuropatkin in his first report to the Emperor from the scene of war announces that offensive land operations took place yesterday against the Japanese upon the sixth anniversary of the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians.

These operations took the form of a cavalry attack by six companies of Cossacks, led personally by Gen. Mishtchenko, against four squadrons of Japanese cavalry, which the General believed to be beyond Chong-Ju, but which he found to be in occupation of that town.

Despite a cross fire which Gen. Mishtchenko directed against the enemy, he pays a tribute to their tenacity and bravery, the Japanese only ceasing to fire after a combat which lasted for half an hour.

Before the Russians could follow up their advantage three Japanese squadrons galloped toward the town, which two of them succeeded in entering, while the third was driven back in disorder, men and horses falling. The fire maintained upon the town was so destructive that the Japanese were unable to make an effective return.

Further Japanese reinforcements arrived an hour later, and, in view of the superiority of the enemy, Gen. Mishtchenko determined to retire, doing so without embarrassment, although he carried with him three killed and sixteen wounded.

Gen. Mishtchenko's Cossacks have been endeavoring for some days to come in contact with the Japanese patrols, but the latter refused the combat.

The skirmish of to-day will have the effect of fixing the policy of the Russians to retard as much as possible the advance of the Japanese Army.

Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatch reporting Gen. Mishtchenko's operations does not give the place of its origin, but it is presumed that the Commander in Chief is either at Liao-Yang or en route to Niu-Chwang.

Gen. Kuropatkin's report is as follows:

"I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your Majesty the report of Gen. Mistchenko, dated March 28, at 10 P. M., which says:

"'For three consecutive days our small outposts attempted to draw the Japanese cavalry into action, but their patrols, after contact was established, retired beyond Chong-Ju, (about fifty miles northwest of Ping-Yang.)

"'Having learned that four squadrons of the enemy were posted five versts beyond Chong-Ju, on March 27, six companies marched toward Kasan, and on March 28 reached Chong-Ju at 10:30 A. M. As soon as our scouts approached the town the enemy opened fire from behind the wall. Two squadrons promptly dismounted and occupied the heights 600 yards distant. An engagement ensued.

"'In the town a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were lying in ambush. Our men were reinforced by three companies, and attacked the Japanese with a cross fire. Notwithstanding this and our commanding position, the Japanese gallantly held their ground, and it was only after a fierce fight of half an hour's duration that the Japanese ceased fire and sought refuge in the houses. The Japanese hoisted the Red Cross flag at two points.

"'Soon afterward three squadrons of the enemy were seen advancing along the Kasam road at full gallop toward the town, which two of the squadrons succeeded in entering, while the third fell back in disorder under repeated volleys from our troops. A number of men and horses were seen to fall.

"'For an hour afterward companies continued to fire on the Japanese in the town, preventing them from leaving the streets and houses.

"'An hour and a half after the beginning of the engagement four companies were seen on the Kasan road hastening to attack. I gave the order to mount, and the entire force, with a covering squadron, advanced in perfect order and formed in line behind the hill. The wounded were placed in front and the retirement was carried out with the deliberation of a parade.

"'The Japanese squadron which was thrown into disorder was evidently unable to occupy the hill which we had evacuated, and their infantry arrived too late.

"'The detachment protecting our rear guard arrived quietly at Kasan (?) where we halted for two hours in order to give attention to our wounded. At 9 P. M. our force reached Noo-San.

"'It is supposed that the Japanese had heavy losses in men and horses. On our side, unfortunately, three officers were severely wounded—Stepanoff and Adroonko in the chest and Vaselevitch in the stomach. Schlinikoff was less seriously wounded in the arm, but did not leave the field. Three Cossacks were killed and twelve were wounded, including five seriously.'

"Gen. Mistchenko bears witness to the excellent conduct and gallantry of the offi-

cers and Cossacks, and especially praises the Third Company of the Argunsk Regiment, commanded by Krasnostanoff."

LONDON, March 30.—No Japanese report of the land operations in Korea has yet been received here, and there is much speculation as to the size of the opposing armies, regarding which there is no reliable information.

A correspondent at Russian headquarters in Mukden telegraphs that, according to reports received there, about 10,000 Japanese have crossed the river at Chin-Chan-gau and 5,000 have advanced north from Chong-Ju.

The Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent asserts that practically the whole Japanese Army in Korea, consisting of 100,000 men, is concentrated at Pak-Chen and An-ju, only small detachments being left in Southern Korea to maintain communications.

A St. Petersburg special says that a Russian division of 25,000 men from Southern Ussuri is advancing in two columns through Korea. The main column, coming along the east coast road, reached Puk-Chang, 180 miles from the Tumen River, and the flanking column, consisting of Cossacks and mountain artillery, coming along the Valley of the Tumen River towards its source, had reached the coast of Lake Tadji. This column reports that the Japanese are advancing north from Won-san, and that their advance guard is encamped at Chong-Ping. It is probable, however, that none of these various reports can be accepted as authentic.

COSSACKS FIGHT BANDITS.

Twenty-eight Killed and Six Captured Near Bidzevo.

LIAO-YANG, March 29.—In the rear of Bidzevo, fifty Cossacks encountered a strong band of Chinese bandits and charged upon them, killing 28 and capturing 6.

Three Cossacks were killed and 6 wounded.

FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR.

Korietz Fired It, but in Reply to Three Japanese Torpedoes.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—According to a letter received from an officer of the Russian gunboat Korietz, which was destroyed by the Japanese at Che-mul-pho, his ship technically fired the first shot of the war, but this shot was not fired until after the Japanese had fired three torpedoes in an effort to sink the Korietz.

The officer writes that on Feb. 8, without knowing that there had been even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the Korietz left Che-mul-pho for Port Arthur and met the Japanese cruiser and torpedo squadron while still in neutral waters. The Korietz steamed between the two divisions of the squadron with the tarpaulins still covering her guns when it was noticed that the cruisers were training their guns on the Russian vessel. It was then decided to put back into the harbor.

While the Korietz was going about the Japanese launched a torpedo, which passed astern. The Japanese launched another torpedo, but it was only when a third torpedo was seen coming directly for the Korietz's beam that the command was given to open fire, and two shots were fired. The third torpedo sank just before reaching the Korietz.

RUSSIAN PLANS SETTLED.

Gen. Kuropatkin Says He and Alexieff Have Arranged Measures.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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PARIS, March 29.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says there is no likelihood of friction between Gen. Kuropatkin and Admiral Alexieff. Before he started for the front, Gen. Kuropatkin is reported to have said:

"Alexieff and myself have no occasion to make any arrangements, for we are already in agreement on all measures to be taken."

FORCED TO RAISE WAR FUND.

Russian Railway Employes Complain of "Voluntary" Subscriptions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ODESSA, March 29.—Protests are being made against the enforcement of the so-called voluntary subscriptions toward the cost of the war. While the Prefect has now absolutely forbidden patriotic manifestations in the streets, all the workmen in the railway service who refuse to subscribe cash to these patriotic manifestations are discharged.

At Sosnowice the administration of the Vistula Railway published a circular ordering "voluntary" war subscriptions to be levied. Some of the poorer railway servants proposed to give one-half of 1 per cent. of their salaries, but the administration replied that not less than 1 per cent. should be given.

The railway servants are now protesting as far as they dare against these compulsory levies.

WON'T OPPOSE RUSSIA'S ACT.

Proclamation of Martial Law at Niu-Chwang Thought Within Her Rights.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 28.—The proclamation of martial law has completely paralyzed the whole commerce of the port. Local opinion considers submission to be tantamount to the surrender of all rights of foreigners in Manchuria.

The Russians to-day ordered the American flag on the correspondents' mess at Niu-Chwang hauled down.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, March 29.—A Frenchman named Kreautlar, an employe of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been appointed French Consular Agent at Niu-Chwang, and has hoisted the French flag over the bank building. It is considered probable that this is a forerunner of a movement to fly the Tri-Color over all the Russian Government buildings at Niu-Chwang.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Minister Conger has cabled the State Department from Peking that the Russian authorities have declared martial law at Niu-Chwang, and have formally notified all foreigners.

Mr. Conger's message makes no reference to the reported hauling down of foreign flags by the Russians.

However, the State Department is determined to use the utmost circumspection in taking any action or lodging any protest which might convey the impression that the United States was injecting itself into the present struggle without the most pressing necessity.

In fact, it is stated that it is the intention to let matters run along for a while in order to allow actual experience to determine whether American interests really suffer.

LONDON, March 29.—It is learned that the British Government has no intention of protesting against the Russian action in declaring martial law at Niu-Chwang. An endeavor will be made after the cessation of hostilities to secure compensation for such British merchants as are pecuniarily affected.

It is pointed out at the Foreign Office that neither the United States nor Great Britain ever considered Niu-Chwang neutral, and when Secretary Hay's note was received it was tacitly admitted that Niu-Chwang might quite likely be one of the points of a Japanese attack, and the Russians are considered quite within their rights in taking the necessary steps to prevent possible Japanese aggression.

At the Japanese Legation the Russian proclamation of martial law at Niu-Chwang was thought to be rather favorable to Japan than otherwise, as it eliminates any possible protest on the part of other powers in the event of an attack on Niu-Chwang by the Admiral Togo.

YELLOW SEA FOG KEEPS THE RIVAL FLEETS APART

Japanese Avoid Russian Destroyers in the Thick Weather.

ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED SOON

Port Arthur Garrison of 10,000 Has Supplies for a Month—Expert Thinks Admiral Makaroff in a Difficult Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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WEI-HAI-WEI, March 29.—I have just returned from a cruise I took with the object of verifying the truth of a report brought by a Chinese junk that the Russian and Japanese fleets had been in contact on the high seas. I covered 190 miles, but found no evidence of either fleet, though the watch reported flash signaling for a short period about 4 this morning.

I was debarred from running close in to Port Arthur owing to a heavy fog over the northern half of the Yellow Sea. I imagine the weather has been too thick for the Japanese to remain close to Port Arthur in view of the Russian strength in destroyers.

The latest information from trustworthy sources inside Port Arthur comes from a Japanese merchant who escaped in one of the many Chinese junks which are now driving a profitable trade supplying Port Arthur with foodstuffs. It is estimated that the food supply of Port Arthur is sufficient for one month. The garrison is not so large as represented. It does not exceed 10,000, excluding the naval strength.

Work on damaged vessels is progressing diligently. In the bombardment of March 10 90 per cent. of the Japanese projectiles burst. There were three small fires as a result, but no wholesale conflagrations are reported.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times's military correspondent says:

"That Admiral Makaroff intends to take the offensive at the first favorable moment appears certain, but whether he has the power to effect anything serious is doubtful. The Admiral is in a very difficult and delicate position, and only by the exercise of the greatest caution, coupled with the right moment and the utmost dash, can he do more than expend the residue of the Russian naval power uselessly. His constant references to his offer of battle and to his adversary's apparent desire to decline the offer throw upon him the onus of making good his words sooner or later.

"He must know that his inferences and conclusions give an entirely imaginary view of the policy of the Japanese, who are willing and eager to fight, but not under the close fire of the Russian land batteries.

"Makaroff's reports are leading his imperial master and the public to picture a strong and resourceful Russian squadron pining to engage with an enemy seeking refuge in flight the instant the might of Russia is drawn up in battle array outside the harbor.

"We are arriving at the moment when a renewal of the naval struggle appears imminent, and at any moment we may hear of the collision of the rival squadrons."

ALMOST BOTTLED, SAYS TOGO.

Tells of Thrilling Attempt Under Fire—Three Killed, Nine Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Japanese Legation has received from Tokio an official report made by Admiral Togo respecting the second attempt to "bottle up" the Port Arthur squadron. In the report Togo says:

"About 3:30 A. M. of the 27th of March the 'bottling-up squadron,' composed of four ships, escorted by a torpedo-boat destroyer and torpedo-boat flotilla, reached outside of Port Arthur, and without minding the searchlights of the enemy steered straight toward the entrance of the harbor.

"At about two marine leagues from the entrance the 'bottling-up squadron' was discovered by the enemy. Thereupon the shore batteries and guardships showered hot fires upon the squadron, but, in spite of the terrific fire, the ships made their way into the inner roadstead, one after the other.

"The steamer Chiyo Maru anchored at a position about half a cable from the Golden Hill, blew itself up, and sunk. The Fukui Maru passed a little ahead of the Chiyo Maru by its left side, and at the moment when she was lowering anchor was shot by a torpedo from the enemy's destroyers and sunk in that position.

"The Hachi-Hiko Maru also anchored, blew itself up, and sunk. The Yoneyama Maru, colliding with the stern of one of the enemy's torpedo-boat destroyers, passed between the Chiyo Maru and Fukui Maru and anchored in the middle of the roadstead. At this moment the ship was shot by a torpedo from the enemy, was carried toward the left-side shore, and sunk sideways.

"The result of the action being as above described, there is some space left between Hachi-Hiko Maru and Yoneyama Maru. It is a matter of regret that the roadstead could not be completely closed up."

Commander Hirose Takeo, one under-officer, and two sailors were killed, and Sub-Lieut. Shimada, Lieut. Nasaki, Engineer Kurita, and six sailors were wounded. The rest were safely taken in by the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla.

Admiral Togo adds: "When all the members of the 'bottling-up squadron' had been taken in and our boats withdrew to the outside of the harbor, a ship, which appeared like one of the enemy's, was seen at the foot of Golden Hill utterly incapable of navigation.

"Although both our destroyer flotilla and torpedo boat flotilla were subjected to terrific firing from the enemy until the dawn, not the slightest damage was done to any of the boats."

TOKIO, March 29.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, read Vice Admiral Togo's account of the sixth Japanese attack on Port Arthur in the the lower house of the Japanese Diet this afternoon. The report was received with tremendous applause.

Admiral Yamamoto referred feelingly to the heroic death of an officer who was killed in the engagement, and dwelt on the great difficulty of bottling up Port Arthur effectively. He said that this project was still far from completion.

Continuing, the Minister of Marine declared that the revival of the martial spirit at Port Arthur since the arrival of Vice Admiral Makaroff was apparent, and he expressed the hope that the Russians would emerge boldly from the harbor and attack the Japanese fleet.

The House unanimously adopted a resolution encouraging the Government, praising the navy and pledging itself to spare no cost in the prosecution of the war.

WHERE RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE FOUGHT ENGAGEMENT MONDAY NEAR CHONG-JU.

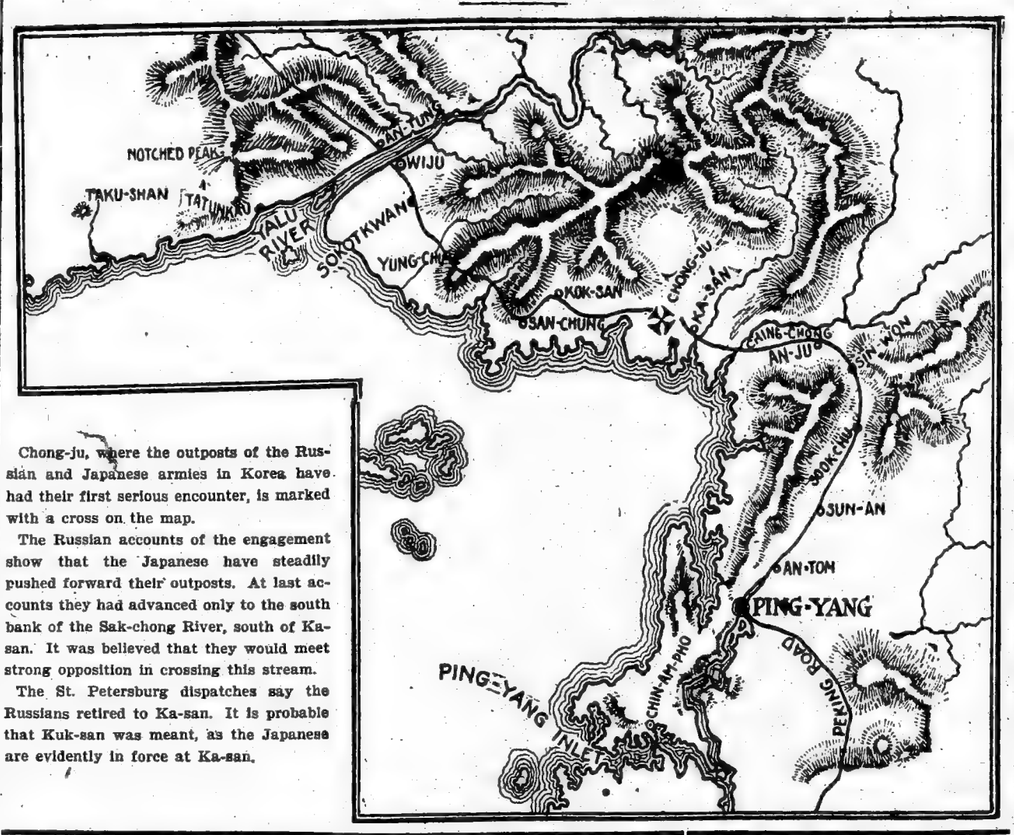

Chong-ju, where the outposts of the Russian and Japanese armies in Korea have had their first serious encounter, is marked with a cross on the map.

The Russian accounts of the engagement show that the Japanese have steadily pushed forward their outposts. At last accounts they had advanced only to the south bank of the Sak-chong River, south of Ka-san. It was believed that they would meet strong opposition in crossing this stream.

The St. Petersburg dispatches say the Russians retired to Ka-san. It is probable that Kuk-san was meant, as the Japanese are evidently in force at Ka-san.

JEROME LOSES CASE AGAINST PHIL DALY, JR.

Adjudged Not Guilty of Maintaining a Gambling House.

VERDICT BY COURT'S DIRECTION

Count After Count Previously Stricken from the Indictment—District Attorney's Arguments Vain.

Acting under instructions from Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions, yesterday the jury in the case of Philip Daly, Jr., returned a verdict declaring Daly was not guilty of maintaining a gambling house or "public nuisance" on West Forty-fifth Street.

On the previous day of the trial the courtroom was crowded by well-known sporting men and race horse owners. As soon as Judge McMahon took his seat on the bench Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Daly, moved that the first count in the indictment, that of keeping a gambling house on West Forty-fifth Street, be taken from the consideration of the jury on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove that Daly was in any way interested as owner or proprietor of the house. This motion was granted. Then in rapid succession three other counts were stricken from the indictment. They were operating a gambling house, maintaining a gambling house, and being a common gambler.

The only count left on which to go to the jury was that charging Daly with maintaining a public nuisance. When counsel arose to discuss this last count he moved that the jury be directed to acquit, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove Daly's connection with the Forty-fifth Street gambling house.

"I take it that so far as this motion is concerned there is no dispute on the evidence that gambling actually took place in that house on the day in question—Oct. 3 last?" queried Mr. Jerome.

"There is no dispute over that," remarked Judge McMahon, "but there is no evidence to substantiate the only charge or count left in this indictment, 'maintaining a public nuisance.' Admitting the public nuisance, there is nothing here to show this deefndant's connection, either as owner, manager, lessee, or person in charge of the premises on the date specified."

"Then," said the District Attorney, "as I understand it, the only thing in your Honor's mind is the question of control. Now, if your Honor please, we have produced sufficient proof to show this defendant's connection with the control of the house. The policeman who went there in evening dress, Fritschman, testified that Daly took him into the house and introduced his gambling partner, saying, 'This is my partner, Mr. Zeiss.'"

"There has been no evidence to show that Zeiss was his partner in a gambling house," remarked Judge McMahon. "He might have been a partner in any sort of a business, but that did not come out on this trial."

"Well," said the District Attorney, "we have shown that this defendant was a tout at least for this gambling house, and under the law he is guilty although he may only have aided and abetted."

"There is no evidence here that he exercised any authority that night in the place," interrupted Judge McMahon. "This count in the indictment does not charge him with aiding and abetting. It charges the defendant with having control or management of the gambling house, and there has been no avidence to prove that."

Judge McMahon directed the jury to find a verdict acquitting Daly, and the jurymen did so without leaving their seats.

GAMBLERS, DISMAYED, GIVE UP.

McClellan-McAdoo-Murphy Fiat Shatters Their Last Hope.

Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo will not retreat one inch from the stand they have taken against the gamblers of New York. Both of them said so yesterday during a private conversation, and the persons to whom it was carried are now satisfied that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner mean business and that the gamblers will have to emigrate.

The gamblers had had hopes that certain political leaders in Tammany Hall who had agreed to stand by them would compel the Mayor and the Police Commissioner to give way. On Monday they received a little further hope when informed that a conference had been held between the leaders of Tammany and that the subject would be further discussed by these leaders yesterday. It is understood that the meeting arranged for yesterday was held, but that Mr. Murphy sent neither representative nor message. It was further learned that the gambling syndicate in Tammany received the ultimatum of Leader Murphy to shut down or go to State prison.

That the news caused general dismay among the poolroom proprietors was apparent in the fact that no fewer than thirty-five poolrooms closed up and several more made arrangements for closing on Friday.

The Mayor declared yesterday afternoon that political considerations had no bearing whatever on his "lid" policy and would have none. The declaration was brought about by a question as to whether the result of the primaries in the contested districts of Brooklyn would have any bearing on the "lid" question.

"Why should they?" asked the Mayor. "I can see no reason why the primary results, whatever they may be, should affect police policy. The lid is on, and is going to stay on. Politics cuts absolutely no ice concerning the lid, you can depend on that."

Police Commissioner McAdoo called all his Inspectors together yesterday and delivered a lecture to them. He told them he did not want them to give information to newspapers concerning the work being done by the department. In fact, he laid down the rules of the navy to them, and gave them to understand that in the future when a newspaper printed an interview quoting an Inspector the said Inspector would be called upon to explain.

Police Inspector Richard Walsh was much annoyed yesterday over the fact that he had been misquoted in the morning newspapers in an interview in which he was credited with saying that any man in New York who did not know the gambling houses were open was a fool. Inspector Walsh said his words had been misinterpreted; that he never meant to convey such an idea, and that he had never made use of the words attributed to him. On the contrary he said that in his district the lid was down tight, and there was no chance of it being lifted so long as he was an Inspector. He wanted it distinctly understood that he would not rest a minute so long as there was gambling going on in his district, but would work night and day in securing evidence that would result in the conviction of the gamblers.

All the other Inspectors were out doing police duty last night. It is their intention to hold the Captains under them responsible for any violations of the law, and they started out yesterday with the object of getting possible evidence.

MURPHY PLEASED WITH THE LID.

Tammany Leader Says Discontent Will Not Change Mayor's Policy.

Charles F. Murphy returned from Atlantic City yesterday and was at Tammany Hall for a while during the day, seeing the district leaders and going over organization matters. He also voted at the primary election in his own Eighteenth Assembly District and received the returns from the contested districts in Brooklyn and up the State while at his home. During the day the Tammany leader declared himself as pleased with the "tight lid" policy of Mayor McClellan, and said he would back up the Mayor as strongly as he could.

"I have read about the discontent of Tammany leaders," said Mr. Murphy, "but I have not heard anything about the trouble. Everything appears to be harmonious in the organization, but even if there should be discontent it will not change the Mayor's policy. I am perfectly satisfied with what the Mayor is doing. I am heartily with him and will be with him right along. He is giving the city a good, clean administration, and nobody should object to that."

Mr. Murphy declined to speak of the primary fights in Brooklyn, except to say he was not interfering and that Brooklyn was able to care for itself, also he declined to make any predictions as to the outcome of the State Convention.

"I am still for an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis," he said, "because I believe New York will have more influence in the National Convention if its delegates go unhampered by instructions."

One of the first of the district leaders to call on Mr. Murphy was Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who has been credited with heading forces in Tammany Hall that are fighting for throwing the "lid" away. He had a long talk with Murphy, and later said that everything was all right in Tammany Hall.

From the general talk among the district leaders yesterday, it was apparent that, for the time at least, none of the disaffected leaders would do anything openly to oppose the "lid" policy of the Mayor, the Tammany leader, and the Police Commissioner.

JEROME'S ANTI-GAMBLING BILL.

District Attorney Sends to Assemblymen Brief Explaining It.

A brief explaining the nature and the constitutionality of the bill advocated by District Attorney Jerome to compel witnesses to testify in gambling cases has been sent by Mr. Jerome to the members of the Assembly of this State. It is stated that the brief was issued because of the misunderstanding apparently existing on the part of some of the members of the State Senate as to the character of the bill.

In support of the first contention that the principle involved in the proposed act is not a novelty in the jurisprudence of this State, the statutes on dueling, imprisonment for debt, and usury are cited. Further, it is asserted that the proposed act is constitutional, as it does not compel the witness to incriminate himself. In conclusion the brief states that this legislation is imperative because of existing conditions.

On this last point it stated that, in spite of the fact that there has been a statute in this State making the keeping of a gambling house a felony, "Richard A. Canfield has notoriously run a gambling house in the City of New York, and during many years has corrupted or defied the public officers charged with the administration of the criminal law in New York County."

WOODCHUCKS DESTROY GRAVES

Bones of Revolutionary Soldiers Exposed by Animals in Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 29.—Thrown out of their graves by ground hogs the bones of many heroes of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 are often exposed to sight and plowed under by farmers in the town of Wawayanda, Orange County.

In this town there are twenty-five burying places, many of them dating back years before the Revolutionary War. Only eight of the graveyards are cared for, the rest being mainly the homes of woodchucks.

There have been no burials in these cemeteries for over fifty years. Apparently there is no one who cares what becomes of the bones of those who fought for the independence of their country.

Desanti Gets Long Prison Term.

PATERSON, N. J., March 29.—Edward Desanti, twenty-five years of age, was found guilty this evening of murder in the second degree by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which he had been on trial all this week. Justice Pitney immediately sentenced Desanti to twenty-five years in State prison. On New Year's morning Patrick Donnelly, while acting as peacemaker in a quarrel, was shot and killed, and it was for this Desanti was tried.

BEDELL WITHDRAWS ONE RAILWAY "GRAB" BILL

Measure Affecting Designation of Transfer Points Killed.

REMSEN GAS BILL DENOUNCED

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy Protests That It Violates the Charter of New York—Hearing Next Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—At the same time that he moved for the advancement to third reading of four of the street railway bills which have been the subject of denunciation on the part of many of the civic organizations of New York, Chairman Bedell of the Assembly Railroads Committee to-day announced the withdrawal of the fifth bill, known as the Transfer bill and generally considered the most objectionable of the lot.

In making the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Transfer bill Mr. Bedell said that personally he regarded it as a proper measure. The object which he had understood the bill was to serve, he said, was to relieve congestion at certain traffic centres by giving the Railroad Commission the right to designate transfer points. But the impression had grown, by reason of the agitation over the matter which had been going on in New York, that the effect of the bill would be to abolish transfers altogether.

While this opinion, he believed, was totally unjustified, he thought, nevertheless, that in the present condition of the public mind on the subject it would be unwise to press the measure. He therefore moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Assemblyman Carr of Albany asked that he be recorded against the motion to strike out. He was the only objector.

Mr. Bedell then asked that the four other bills be advanced to third reading, and that a day be set for debate on them, Mr. Newcomb objected. "I do not think it is a wise policy to advance these bills," said Mr. Newcomb, "although I am not in sympathy with much of the attack which has been made upon them. I believe that the good faith of those who are asking for the legislation cannot be questioned. However, there are in this bill some things that the Legislature may not care to grant, even though they are asked for in good faith. I ask that the bills be discussed on second and third reading on some fixed days."

Mr. Bedell said he thought the objection urged by Mr. Newcomb was a reasonable one, and he would therefore suggest that the bills be debated on second and third reading Thursday of this week.

Speaker Nixon offered a suggestion at this point that satisfied all sides. He said the bills could be taken up on second reading on Thursday. The suggestion was adopted.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy of New York City to-day appeared before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations and expressed the unalterable opposition of the City of New York to the Remsen East River Gas bill, passed last week by the Assembly and now pending in the Senate.

"While vague in its terms," said Mr. Guy, "the bill either revives a defunct charter or extends the terms of its present charter and increases its powers. Corporations do not generally ask for a re-enactment of their charter unless it is to gain some new advantages and privileges, and this measure enlarges on its face the provisions of the East River Gas Company's charter.

"No new franchises should be granted or old ones extended without the same being acted on by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, and I wish to state plainly the position of the City Administration of New York on this subject. They are opposed to this bill in its present form for many and sufficient reasons. It violates the charter of New York, which provides that no franchise shall be granted in perpetuity, or in fact for more than twenty-five years, and that in the latter case the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall act on the franchise, fix its terms, and exact proper and reasonable compensation. The bill should be referred to the officials of New York City for their approval."

"It is intended to be a general bill," interposed Senator Goodsell, Chairman of the committee.

"It can't be made a general bill," said Mr. Guy. "I don't see how any one can think it a general bill, for it affects the property rights of a municipality, and before the enactment of any such law the officials of the city affected should have ample opportunity to pass on it. Not by the greatest stretch of imagination can this bill be termed a general bill, or thought of as such."

Senator Goodsell announced that there would be a hearing on the bill Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Urge Julius Weil for Cowan's Place.

Petitions urging the appointment of Julius Weil to succeed John F. Cowan as Third Deputy Police Commissioner have been forwarded to Commissioner McAdoo. They have been signed by prominent bankers and professional and business men, and are now under consideration. Mr. Weil is a furrier, and has been a lifelong Democrat, being a member of the Tammany organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He is a member of several clubs and lives at 8 East Sixty-seventh Street.

SAY LIQUOR LOBBYIST IS A BRIBE SEEKER

Opponents of Department Store Liquor Bill Accuse J. P. Smith.

EXCITEMENT AT A HEARING

Smith, Who Edits a Liquor Dealers' Journal, Hotly Denies Charge of Double Dealing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—A sensational scene was enacted to-day before the Assembly Excise Committee. Threatened with a full exposure of his record by a man who had already presented evidence tending to show that he had sought a fee from interests directly opposed to those whom he was regularly employed to represent, J. P. Smith, editor of a liquor dealers' journal and well known here as a lobbyist for the liquor interests, arose and excitedly exclaimed:

"Mr. Chairman, I am an American citizen, and I demand the protection of this committee from this whole crowd."

"But," said C. L. Graff, the Chairman of the delegation of New York business men who came here to oppose the department store liquor bill, "it may interest the members of the committee to know the record of this man who has been guilty of double dealing on this measure."

"I think the gentleman should confine himself to the matter at issue," said Chairman Plank.

The scene described came as the climax to disclosures made by Mr. Graff in connection with the Department Store Liquor bill, on which the committee was giving a hearing. The bill prohibits the sale of liquor in bulk in department stores. Mr. Graff made the charge that Smith, who regularly represents the liquor interests in Albany, and the Rev. J. Howard Russell, President of the Anti-Saloon League of the State, were in alliance in promoting the bill under consideration.

Mr. Graff produced a letter alleged to have been written by Smith, in which the agent of the liquor dealers sought to make an arrangement with the department store managers to defeat the Newcomb bill for a cash consideration. In this letter, which was sent to a well-known New York department store, he says:

You will remember that last Winter, when the same legislation was pending, I proposed to you to look after your interests for a consideration of $250 for the session, to be paid to me upon the adjournment of the Legislature, and upon the condition that no such hostile legislation as that proposed in the Department Store Liquor bill had become a law. At the same time I agreed to keep you posted on any measure that might affect your business.

I take the liberty of asking you if you be willing to enter into such an agreement with me for the legislative session of 1904.

When Mr. Graff had read the letter, B. Farrell, representing the Retail Dry Goods Association, told the committee that the Rev. Mr. Russell, when questioned about the bill, had referred him to Smith.

"I do not know Russell and never have had anything to do with him," exclaimed Smith.

"This man Smith," continued Mr. Graff, "has been active right along in endeavoring to pass this legislation, and, although representing the Liquor Dealers' Association, he comes to us and practically asks us to buy him off."

Mr. Graff then read another letter of Smith's, written on Senate letter paper, in which Smith refers to his previous proposal and mentions the interests of the ministers in the measure. Assemblyman Newcomb, introducer of the bill, said the Rev. Mr. Russell had sent it to him.

Mr. Smith then stepped forward and said: "I claim the right to wholly refute the charges made against me to-day. That I was directly instrumental in promoting this bill is an unqualified falsehood. I don't know Mr. Russell or Mr. Newcomb. The letter that was read to you was confidential. It was written to a son of a friend of mine, the former President of the Whisky Trust. I regard the making public of that letter as on a par with District Attorney Jerome's action in publishing the confidential communications of Thomas A. Fulton."

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following bills passed the Legislature to-day:

SENATE—Senator HILL'S group of automobile bills, the compromise measures agreed on by all the automobile interests of the State, whereby the motorist is treated in a like manner as a horseman.

Senator HILL—Concurrent resolutions in relation to Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Senator FRAWLEY—For the designation of special firemen for theatres, places of amusement, ballrooms, and other places of public assemblages in the City of New York.

Senator McEWAN—Relative to actions against the city for damages or injuries to person or property in cities of the second class.

ASSEMBLY—Mr. AGNEW'S bill—Providing that the number of Directors of a trust company necessary to form a quorum may be fixed by the organization certificate or the by-laws, but that such quorum shall not be less than one-third of such Directors, and in no case less than seven.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Odell has signed the bill of Senator Marshall continuing in existence the office of Commissioner of Records of Kings County. He also has signed the following bills:

Senator AMBLER—Including jars and bottles within the provisions of the agricultural law protecting milk cans.

Senator ALLDS—Providing that women convicted of vagrancy under certain sections of the Criminal Code may be sent to reformatories for women.

Senator LEWIS—Providing that moneys payable under the consolidated school law shall be paid between April 1 and May 15.

Senator WHITLOCK—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the trial of preferred causes.

Mr. COWAN—Extending the term of corporate existence of certain town insurance companies twenty-five years from May, 1906.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Amending the Military Code that men discharged "without honor" shall be in the same category as men expelled or dishonorably discharged.

E. E. CHARLES—Providing that the New York Board of Aldermen may provide extra allowances to Grand and trial jurors.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Requiring the Department of Docks of New York City to furnish docking facilities for the Naval Militia.

Mr. KNAPP—Authorizing the Incorporation of the Brothers of Christian Instruction.

Chinese to Aid Japanese Red Cross.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross Society for the Japanese Army is to be given by the Chinese of New York, under the auspices of the Chinese Herald and Chinese Reform News, two New York newspapers, and will take place at 7 Doyers Street on the afternoon of April 11.

BARLASCH OF THE GUARD

The last published novel of

Henry Seton Merriman

Author of "The Sowers," "In Kedar's Tents," etc.

Will be exclusively published as a serial in

The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

Beginning This Evening.

Pronounced by a recent popular vote in England

The Greatest Story of the Year.

Don't fail to read the opening instalment in TO-NIGHT'S issue of

The Globe

One Cent Everywhere.

THE "HOLLY'S"

Easter Offering

OF

Linen Gowns,
Crepe de Chine Gowns,
Taffeta Gowns,
Louisine Gowns,
Etamine Gowns,
Foulard Gowns,
And Fine Waists for Street and Evening Wear is the most extensive they have ever shown.

"Fifth Avenue style and quality at half Fifth Avenue prices."

THE HOLLY CO.,
10 West 22d St.

Kuyler's

863 BROADWAY, Bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
508 FIFTH AVENUE, at 42d St.
21 WEST 42D STREET, Near 5th Ave.
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NEW YORK

335-7 FULTON ST.
458 FULTON STREET } Brooklyn

Have on Exhibition and Sale
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES FOR
EASTER GIFTS
ALSO
PURE! FRESH!! DELICIOUS!!!
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

RIDER HURT AT THE CIRCUS.

Horse Falls Upon Elmer Brooks in the Tandem Race.

Elmer Brooks, rider and driver of one of the teams in the tandem races in Barnum & Bailey's Circus, was severely hurt in last night's exhibition at the Madison Square Garden. The horse he was riding stumbled and fell, with Brooks underneath.

The race ended abruptly and Brooks was taken unconscious to a dressing room, where, after treatment, he partly regained his senses and was taken home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:05 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Broadway; New York City Railway Company; damage not given.
4:05 A. M.—18 Delancey Street; Louis Wolf; damage trifling.
10:45 A. M.—133 Avenue D; Louis J. Bedy; damage, $10.
6:10 P. M.—34 New Bowery; Martin Z. Garvey; damage, $5,000.
7:45 P. M.—108 Mott Street; Philip Nathan; damage, $700.
7:55 P. M.—14 Howard Street; Tocterman & Shern; damage, $500.
9:40 P. M.—18 and 19 Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street near Twelfth Avenue; A. Gallagher; damage, $700.
11:05 P. M.—236 East Fourth Street; Frank Johns; damage trifling.
11:10 P. M.—111 West Fifty-seventh Street; Louis Demuth; damage, $500.
11:15 P. M.—143 Avenue B; Isaac Kleinfeld; damage, $5.
11:55 P. M.—425 Greenwich Street; J. Moran & Son; damage, $300.

BROOKLYN.

3:45 P. M.—199 Johnson Avenue; Joseph Koslassky; damage, $200.
6:25 P. M.—11 Siegel Street; Henry White; damage, $25.
7:30 P. M.—385 Bradford Street; Abraham Phillips; damage, $55.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—The machine shops of the Pittsburg Valve Foundry and Construction Company were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss will probably reach $200,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
First Coach Excursion
MAY 10, 1904.
Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Persons expecting to visit the World's Fair should get a copy of the Pennsylvania Railroad's World's Fair Booklet giving rates, train service, and information concerning hotels. Apply to Ticket Agents.
J. E. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HOODLUMS TERRORIZE RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Storm Fashionable Houses and Stone Passing Riders.

POLICE UNABLE TO PROTECT

Residents Fear Worse Violence If They Complain to Authorities—Stories of Violence.

Predatory gangs of boys have established a reign of terror in the fashionable residential section between the Boulevard and Riverside Drive, Eighty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. They are stoning residences and traffic, breaking windows, molesting small shopkeepers, and committing all sorts of outrages; and dwellers in the neighborhood declare that the police, though doing their best, seem altogether unable to meet the situation.

During the last two weeks the depredations of the gangs have assumed such proportions that citizens living in the neighborhood are seriously contemplating the organization of a vigilance committee. Others, inclined to consider the situation as altogether hopeless, are preparing to move away.

It is especially along Riverside Drive and in the park which skirts it that the boy gangs are most active. In molding the river slope into a park the landscape architects have striven as far as possible to preserve the natural characteristics of the locality. The result is a piece of country at the very door of the city, the kind of spot to attract a boy with imagination kindled by Wild West literature and to provide a suitable setting for the sport he likes. At the bottom of the undulating park slope are the New York Central tracks, with a constant procession of moving freight trains.

Between the railroad track and the river lies a strip of flat land. Here every afternoon and evening pseudo-Indians from the tenement district about Amsterdam Avenue sit on their haunches about blazing camp fires, while their wild war whoops awaken echoes among the fashionable residences that fringe Riverside Drive. And when they tire of these pastimes they move on Riverside Drive, where they stone automobiles or horse riders.

Charles Elliot Warren, a banker, who lives at 326 West Eighty-ninth Street, yesterday sent a communication to Capt. McNally at the West One Hundredth Street Station, asking that something be done to protect dwellers in that section of the city. Last Friday afternoon, when he and his daughter were riding along Riverside Drive in his automobile, they were stoned by a gang of boys near Ninety-ninth Street. One of the missiles struck Miss Warren in the head, fortunately, however, without causing serious injury. On Monday afternoon, while out in his automobile, this time alone, he had a similar experience. On Sunday boys stoned his residence, one hurling a missile through his parlor window.

"The whole neighborhood is being terrorized by these gangs of hoodlums," said Mr. Warren yesterday, "and it has come to a pass where the residents refrain from resenting these outrages for fear something will happen to themselves or to their property. On Saturday afternoon I saw a gang of these boys steal a delivery wagon from a vacant lot at the Boulevard, near Ninetieth Street, pull it through West Eighty-ninth Street and the grounds surrounding the residences of Bishop Potter and Dr. Matthews at the corner of Riverside Drive, and hurl it down the stone steps leading to the river."

A reporter from THE NEW YORK TIMES heard many similar complaints from automobilists accustomed to using Riverside Drive. Arthur E. Colgate, a civil engineer, who lives at 231 West Ninety-sixth Street, was driving three days ago through West One Hundredth Street. When near the corner of Riverside Drive he was struck on the head by the fragment of a bottle hurled by a boy. On Monday, at the same spot, he was painfully injured on his knee by a large stone thrown by a boy.

T. E. Schultz, manager of an automobile station at the Boulevard and One Hundredth Street, had a similar story to tell. "Conditions could not very well be worse," he said.

Joseph Bond, manager of the West End Automobile Palace in West Eighty-ninth Street, near West End Avenue, said the gangs were in the habit of gathering on the adjacent corner and pelting automobiles with lumps of coal.

"It was only yesterday afternoon," said Mr. Bond, "that a gang of about a score of these young hoodlums held up every car at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue for a quarter of an hour by placing empty barrels and limbs of trees on the track. When the cars stopped they pelted them and the motormen removing the obstructions. They kept this up until a policeman scattered them. This afternoon they held up a delivery boy and stoned him all the way from Amsterdam to West End Avenue."

Amsterdam Avenue shopkeepers are complaining, too, that their windows are being broken and show cases standing in the street are overturned by the gangs.

The section from which the complaints come is policed from the West One Hundredth Street Station, where Capt. Nally is in charge. The Sergeant in charge of the station admitted when THE TIMES reporter called, that a complaint had been received from Mr. Warren, but said that was the only one that had come in for a long time.

"There are no gangs in this precinct," he said. "As for the stoning of automobilists on Riverside Drive, it never occurs. We have there a force ample to maintain order and to look after the boys."

The policemen from this precinct patroling Riverside Drive told a different story.

"This precinct takes in the Drive from Eighty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street," said one. "I am here alone to-day to cover the entire distance. There is one man in the Park, and he is expected to look after the railroad track and river front, a favorite 'hang-out' for the boys, as well. We have one bicycle and one mounted man, but the former has to look after West End Avenue and the Boulevard, as well, and the mounted man is responsible for all of the Drive, Morningside Avenue, and West One Hundred and Tenth Street. I have been chasing boys all afternoon, but you cannot be everywhere at once."

DRAGGED UNDER CAR UNHURT.

Boy Indignant When Surgeon Wanted to Examine Him.

After he had been dragged beneath a trolley car for a distance of thirty feet at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street last night, but had saved himself from death by clinging to the fender, Edward Bennington, nine years old, of 2,922 Eighth Avenue, crawled out from his perilous position practically uninjured.

Pale from fright at the thought that he had killed the boy, Frank Ross, the motorman, helped him to his feet, and laughed hysterically when young Bennington announced that he was unhurt. Ross then summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Dr. Chancellor arrived. The boy's shoes were torn off, his clothes torn, and he was covered with dirt, but he indignantly repulsed the surgeon's attentions, and when Dr. Chancellor suggested that he had better see if any bones were broken, retorted, "No you don't," and ran away down the avenue to his home.

FIRE THREATENED CHILDREN.

Started in the Sleeping Room of the Denuth Home.

A fire started last night in the ceiling of a room on the top floor of 111 West Fifty-seventh Street, occupied by Louis Demuth and his family. The family had retired, the three children and two servants sleeping on the top floor. One of the servants discovered the blaze and aroused the other people in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Demuth dressed hastily and sought refuge in the Hotel Castleton, just across the street from their home.

The firemen soon had the fire out. They said it was fortunate the servant had discovered it when she did, otherwise it might have smoldered for some hours, and would then probably have been a much more serious blaze. The damage was about $1,500.

DOYLE DEFEATS M'CARREN MEN

Continued from Page 1.

to approximately 800 for the ticket backed by Philip Bloch and Hector M. Hitchings.

Col. Gruber was about the district all day, going from polling place to polling place in a carriage. His opponents also covered the district thoroughly. The Hitchings organization did not have many political workers, and it was reported that in some districts Leader Gruber was introduced by names other than his own, and was effusively greeted by the Hitchings workers, hoping to make an anti-Gruber convert of the stranger.

A sensation was sprung early in the day by the finding of Robert Winston unconscious in the polling place at 2,517 Broadway. It was at once asserted that he had been assaulted by the Gruber workers, as he was known to be an anti-Gruber man. It was also reported that his ticket—a Hitchings ticket—had been taken away from him. Careful investigation developed nothing to bear out that the man had been assaulted by anybody. The police about the polling place afterward stated that the man was around in the afternoon, apparently not much the worse for his experience. Some of his friends thought probably he had drunk too much.

When the victory of the Gruber men became known about the district at 9:30 last night 500 Gruber men at once formed in front of the Riverside Republican Club, the organization headquarters, and with Col. Gruber leading with a drum and fife corps the Gruber men paraded the district.

Col. Gruber said: "It's a landslide. Beat 'em worse than ever. Now, I want the Citizens' Union Republicans to work as hard for the election of a Republican President in November as they have to defeat my ticket to-day." Messrs. Bloch and Hitchings declared they felt much encouraged, believing they had accomplished great things considering the newness of their organization and the brief time which they had had to prepare for the fight.

In the Forty-fifth Election District, the Columbia University district, the Gruber men won 48 to 47. This district they had practically conceded to the opposition. The anti-Gruber men alleged that the ballots cast by the Gruber men in the Twenty-third Election District were illegal, as they contained more than the requisite number of names. A contest may follow.

ODELL MEN WIN BITTER FIGHT.

Lauterbach-Mason-Elsberg Combine Had a Hard Struggle.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District struggle was fought bitterly, and though the Lauterbach-Mason-Elsberg ticket was elected, 1,207 to 883, Robert C. Morris and his colleagues declared last night that they felt the closeness of the struggle as good as a victory. They said it demonstrated that the district had tired of the methods of Mason and his colleagues. They promise to contest Mason's leadership with greater hope than ever in August.

Alexander T. Mason remained at the organization headquarters, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, practically all day. Senator Elsberg went into every district. Edward Lauterbach was not behind the leader and the Senator in his activity. All felt very jubilant when the returns showed the triumph of their ticket and promptly made statements.

This struggle was a line-up between the followers of Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. It was a test of strength between Senator Depew and the Lauterbach men. The Platt men had the most prominent men, almost, in the district on their ticket, which was strongly supported by the Ware-Schwartzler wing of the dissenting Republicans. Frank H. Partridge, one of the anti-Lauterbach leaders, did yeoman work in the Tenth District, the polling place of which was on Fifty-ninth Street between Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue. Robert C. Morris, John H. Hammond, August Schwartzler, and Franklin B. Ware, opposed to the Odell triumvirate, were busy from 2 o'clock to the last minute, also.

Senator Elsberg's presence in the Fifth district at one time prevented the casting of a ballot for the Senator's enemies. As he arrived a man was just placing his ballot in the box. He had been challenged on the name of Harrison B. Weil, but had sworn in his ballot. Senator Elsberg asked what the row was about, and was told what had taken place. The man held the ballot half way out of the box. "I know Mr. Weil," said the Senator, "and you differ from him materially. He is shorter than you and wears a mustache. You certainly are not he. Now, if you want to go ahead and cast that ballot, go ahead."

The man decided he did not want to vote, and a detective was at once placed on his trail to observe that he did not try to vote elsewhere. In the same district a man named Rawlin came in to vote, and was told that his name had already been voted upon.

Charges of repeating and fraudulent practices were made on both sides.

PARKER WINS IN ERIE.

Delegates Favorable to Jurist Selected in Other Counties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—Republican and Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the Congressional and Assembly District Conventions of both parties were held in Erie County to-day. The Republican organization slates went through without opposition.

With three tickets in the field, the contest for the control of the Democratic delegates to the Albany convention was one of the most hotly contested in years. Twenty-one out of the twenty-four delegates to the State Convention will be instructed for Judge Parker for President. The Hill-Parker-Mack forces won in seven out of the eight Assembly districts, the Fifth being the only one to go against them.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 29.—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire was able to hold his organization in the Democratic caucuses to-day so far as the city is concerned, but in the county the "reorganizers," headed by ex-Mayor William B. Kirk, claim to have won enough delegates to control three of the four Assembly districts. The regular organization claims all four districts. It is avowedly for Judge Parker, and the opposition claims to favor him.

ALBANY, March 29.—Parker delegates to the Democratic State Convention were selected to-day at county conventions held at Oneida and Oswego.

The primaries passed off here quietly without contest in either party. Col. William G. Rice, Democratic County Chairman, said late to-night that Albany County would send a united delegation to the convention in support of Judge Parker's candidacy.

At Rochester delegates to four Assembly District Conventions, which elect delegates to the State Convention were selected. In each Assembly district a large majority of the delegates elected are Parker men.

At the Chenango County Democratic Convention at Norwich Parker resolutions were adopted, but the delegates were not instructed. Elliot Danforth was indorsed for State Committeeman and also for delegate to the National Convention. The supporters of Hearst controlled 15 of the 21 towns, but preferred an uninstructed delegation.

TWO CONVENTIONS IN SENECA.

That at Waterloo Instructs for Fassett and Wilcox.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 29.—At a convention of Republicans of Seneca County, in Waterloo, this afternoon, resolutions were passed indorsing the administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed for J. Sloat Fassett and the Senatorial delegates for B. M. Wilcox.

Another convention, called by Postmaster Glen, met at Seneca Falls to-day. Both claim to be regular.

SENTIMENT FOR PARKER GROWING IN VERMONT

Democratic Party There Divided Over National Affairs.

OLNEY A FAVORITE LOCALLY

Massachusetts Man, However, Not Considered Strong National Choice—Republican State Convention April 20.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 29.—The Democratic Party in Vermont, although in a hopeless minority in State affairs, will divide into hostile camps in National affairs, and at present is very much in doubt as to the proper man to head the National ticket. Interviews with prominent Democrats show that Olney of Massachusetts is the favorite here, but they do not expect that he will be strong in the National convention.

Parker is beginning to attract attention. He is considered a safe man, one who is likely to do away with all party factions, and the only man who can carry New York for the Democrats. The better class of the Vermont Democracy fears Hearst, and thinks that it would be political suicide to nominate him. The State convention to elect delegates to the National convention has not been called, and no primaries have been held where voters can show definitely where they stand.

The official call for the Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the National convention in Chicago was sent out to-day. It will be held in this city on April 20. The State will be solid for Roosevelt. Ex-Congressman H. H. Powers will preside, and it is expected that Senator Foraker will deliver an address.

J. L. Southwick, managing editor of The Burlington Free Press, is to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which means that Vermont will declare itself in lines with Roosevelt and his principles.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVIDED.

Fight Between H. F. Hollis and John M. Mitchell for State Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 29.—The Democratic State Committee meets in this city on Thursday evening to fix the dates for the State and District Conventions to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. No primaries have been held pending this fixing of dates. It is expected that the convention will witness a contest for the State leadership between Henry F. Hollis, who was the last Democratic candidate for Governor, and John M. Mitchell, the last Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Mr. Mitchell is a representative of the conservative Cleveland wing of the party, while Mr. Hollis was a devoted follower of Mr. Bryan, but as to his preferences in the present Presidential campaign he has not spoken thus far. John P. Scully, a labor leader of this city, has organized Hearst clubs in several cities, and says that the names of Hearst delegates will be presented in all of the conventions.

Samuel B. Page of Haverhill is the only prominent party leader to come out for Hearst up to date. He claims that the delegation from New Hampshire to the National Convention will be divided between Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst.

PARKER, SAYS LOUISIANA MAN.

State Chairman Thinks New Yorker Most Available Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—E. B. Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the State Central Committee, is out for Parker for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

"I am for Alton B. Parker of New York," said Mr. Kruttschnitt. "He is the most available man in sight, and he will come nearer to beating Roosevelt than any other candidate that can be put up. If he is nominated he can rely on carrying New York, and will come as near to carrying Connecticut, New Jersey, and Illinois as any candidate that could be named. He is conservative, fearless, absolutely honest, and an able jurist. He is the right man, and the movement set in in his favor is the result of a natural desire among the conservative people of the Nation for a stable man.

"Still, the ground for my espousal of his candidacy is not so much my personal admiration of the man as his availability in those States which will decide the election. I admire Judge Gray of Delaware, but he comes from a small State, and the indications are that the movement which was started in his favor did not prove widespread in its popularity."

WASHINGTON IS UNDECIDED.

Ex-Senator Turner, Former Bryanite, Sees Success with Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, March 29.—The Democrats of Washington are not well organized, and there is no well-defined feeling in favor of any particular candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Ex-Senator George Turner, on his return from New York and Washington, came out for Parker. Judge Turner declares that while he had no hopes of Democratic success a year ago, he now feels that it is possible this year with a candidate like Judge Parker, around whom all factions of the Democratic Party can unite.

Senator Turner declares that with two conservative nominees like Judge Parker and President Roosevelt, the country will be safe whoever is elected. Democrats of this State will be a unit in favor of Turner for Vice President, providing that the nomination can be brought to the coast. Judge Turner left the Republican Party because of his belief in free silver. Asked about the issue, he says that he has the highest regard for Bryan, but sees no use in keeping alive dead issues.

A number of prominent Democrats favor the nomination of Judge Gray of Delaware, while the Populistic element in the party would not hesitate about supporting Hearst. The Seattle Times is the only Democratic daily in the State which seems to favor Hearst.

Andrew H. Green's Slayer Insane.

For the third time Drs. Carlos W. MacDonald and Austin Flint, the insanity experts, yesterday examined Cornelius Williams, the negro who shot and killed Andrew H. Green several months ago. They informed District Attorney Jerome that Williams was insane, and not in condition to consult with counsel. He will probably be committed to the State Asylum for Insane at Matteawan.

PARKER MAY LEAVE BENCH AFTER APRIL 18

Should State Convention Instruct, He Might Wish to Talk.

BID FOR McCLELLAN'S HELP

Move to Ascertain Whether the Mayor Would Consent to Nominate the Judge at St. Louis.

So confident have the friends of Judge Parker become during the last few days that he will be named by the Democratic National Convention as its candidate for President that they declared last night at the Hoffman House and at the Democratic Club that the Judge might resign his place on the bench right after the April 18 State Convention in order that he might be free then to make plain his position on public questions.

In addition it was said last night that a close personal friend of Mayor McClellan, who also is a personal friend of Judge Parker, has been requested to sound the Mayor to see whether he would be willing to make the nominating speech at St. Louis placing the name of Parker before the convention.

That Judge Parker was considering the question of resigning at an early date was believed generally by close personal friends, some of whom have lunched with him at Albany during the last ten days. They declare that Judge Parker has regretted the fact that because of his place on the bench he could not reply to attacks such as came from William Jennings Bryan and others of that class who had termed him a "human interrogation point," and that only the fear that it would appear as though he were too anxious for the nomination has held him from freeing himself of some of the restrictions of his position at this time.

Ex-Senator Hill and other advisers and campaign managers for Judge Parker have advised him, however, not to make any move until after the State Convention is held, when, if it instructs or declares for Parker as the candidate, he will be in a better position to resign and come out in the open with a statement of his views.

It was known that one of Mayor McClellan's best friends late last week lunched with Judge Parker, and afterward came to New York and saw the Mayor. He did not make any direct proposal to the Mayor to make the nominating speech for Parker, but sounded him quietly as to his possible willingness to do so. From this it is taken that Judge Parker, if he resigns, will at once take up the active management of his own campaign, and will in that way seek to free his candidacy of any closer connection with Hill than is absolutely necessary.

John M. Preston, ex-State Superintendent of Banks, and one of the closest personal friends of Judge Parker, sounded a harmony note at the Democratic Club last night and said that, while the supporters of Judge Parker wanted the State Convention to instruct for him, there was no intention of forcing instructions, if such an act would be regarded as hostile by the Democratic organization in New York County.

"We want to see Parker nominated," said Mr. Preston, "and we firmly believe now that he will be named, but we do not want to cause any hard feelings in Tammany Hall. If Mr. Murphy sticks to his position of asking for an uninstructed delegation, I think that the Parker men will be willing to content themselves with merely an indorsement and with the election of delegates who shall be in a large majority firm Parker men. We want harmony, not discord.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, who was at the Democratic Club last night, lunched with Judge Parker in Albany two days ago, but would not say anything about the matter last night. He did say, however, that the friends of Richard Olney in Massachusetts have been working hard for the Olney boom.

"We now are confident in Massachusetts," he said, "that Olney will be the choice of our State Convention, which is to meet on April 21. We then shall elect four delegates at large, consisting of William A. Gaston, who ran for Governor last year; Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Congressman E. L. Thayer, and W. L. Douglas, the shoe man.

"All these men will be for Olney, and I am sure that Olney will have a majority of the delegates elected to St. Louis from the Congress district conventions. Whether or not the unit rule will be adopted is yet a question.

Order your Easter cake

To-day, and incidentally see how simple it is to bake a perfect and delicious cake on the

Van Deusen Cake Pans.

They Mean Good Luck.

Our demonstrator will explain.

Cakes: Sunshine, Gold or Chocolate, 25c.; Angel, 30c.; Nut or Square Layer, 40c.; Raisin, 45c.; Round Layer with Chocolate, Cocoanut, Orange or Jelly, 60c.

Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Women's Easter neckwear.

DON'T forget that the neckwear is one of the most essential parts of the Easter apparel and that we are showing every new and correct style. Some are those rich creations from abroad, while others are the equally stylish conceits evolved by American artists—an exclusive showing at the lowest prices for their quality.

Main Floor.

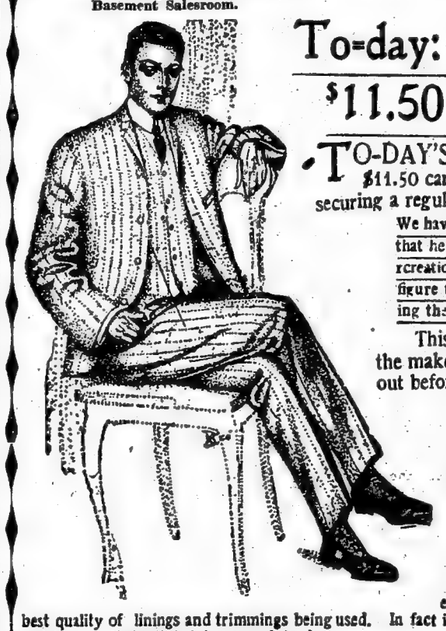

To-day: 500 suits for men, $11.50 for $15 & $18 values.

TO-DAY'S special offering of men's suits at $11.50 carries with it the positive assurance that you are securing a regular $15 or $18 apparel.

We have the manufacturer's word (and he is reliable) that he has sold the counterparts of these stylish creations to hundreds of clothing merchants at a figure to enable them to make a fair profit by selling them at $15 to $18.

This lot of 500 is just a small surplus stock on which the maker was willing to sacrifice in order to clear them out before Easter and keep his journeymen tailors busy.

$11.50 — They're perfect in fit, superbly fashioned of cheviot, worsted, tweeds and other desirable materials in the latest approved patterns—many of them exclusive and not on show elsewhere. It's certainly a bargain at $11.50. — $11.50

We have the double and single-breasted models in every size for every figure. The finish is elegant—the best quality of linings and trimmings being used. In fact it's a value that particular and economical men cannot resist—one that will bring a crowd to-day.

Prepare for the Easter style parade

THE wearing of something new on Easter morning originated in England because many were of the belief that those who did not wear something new on this particular day would have bad luck throughout the year.

Of course this was superstition. This belief has passed away and given place to an international custom whose unwritten law is as inexorable as the traditional superstitious fear of the past.

Dame Fashion wields the sceptre now over the entire civilized world on this particular day and the one who would disobey her mandate courts her disapproval, which is more dreaded in the world of style than the possibilities of bad luck in the days of old when Queen Elizabeth set the styles for England's smart dressers.

Are you fully prepared to join Fashion's great style parade on Easter morning? There's only a few days left in which to prepare for this dress event, and to-day New York's greatest style show will be found at Simpson Crawford Co.'s.

If you want to obtain a correct idea of the smart styles that will predominate on Easter morning you must come here, and we have prepared to serve you on a much broader scale than ever before.

Our Millinery parlors are aglow with all the approved styles from the inexpensive creation to the imported French model hat, and no matter what you select here you have the assurance that it is exclusive and strictly in keeping with all those essential style attributes that distinguish and proclaim refined taste.

Our Costume and Wrap section presents an opportunity to choose from New York's widest range of strictly correct apparel, and whether you desire the severely plain tailormade suit, the semi-tailormade suit or the elaborate costume or wrap you'll find it here at prices absolutely the lowest possible to quote on a character of garments that will fully and satisfactorily meet your requirements.

There's something we want to impress upon you in reference to our ready-to-wear apparel—every garment has that correct style touch—that indescribable grace that at once proclaims the deft touch of a skilled hand—styles that instantly impress you as being in conformity with fashion's most critical demand, and all so thoroughly correct in every detail that they give you the assurance of being well dressed, which is an immeasurable comfort to the self-conscious woman.

Our large business enables us to get our prices down to as low if not lower than you'll have to pay the ordinary dealers for those carelessly made creations that always make you feel uncomfortable because of their shortcomings.

A great carpet and rug event: fine Brussels, 95c

PRICE reductions in our carpet and rug store are enough to make hundreds think about fitting up their city and Summer homes for Spring. Qualities are the highest; that's why you'll see a great number of people here choosing their floor coverings to-day.

Third Floor.

59c. for 75c extra super all wool ingrains; best makes.

95c. for $1.50 best quality body brussels carpets.

$1.17 for $1.50 Axminster carpets, durable quality.

$1.25 for $1.65 wilton velvet carpets, excellent wear.

Linoleum.

39c. for 50c. imported cork linoleum.

23c. for 35c. domestic oil-cloth.

Matting.

$8.90 for $12 to $14 jointless China and cotton warp Japan mattings, carpet patterns, small checks and pin effects, 150 rolls.

Wilton Velvet Rugs

$27.50 for $35 high grade seamless wilton velvet rugs in rich Oriental effects, 9x12 ft.

Smyrna Rugs.

1,000 Smyrna rugs, guaranteed quality, all wool, in oriental and domestic designs and colorings.

$4.35 for $5.25 rugs, 4x7 ft.

$2.65 for $3.25 rugs, 3x6 ft.

$1.70 for $2.25 rugs, 30x60 inches.

$1.45 for $1.85 rugs, 26x54 inches.

98c. for $1.35 rugs, 21x45 in.

65c. for 85c. rugs, 16x34 in.

Extraordinary prices in curtains and tapestries

WE'll astonish a throng of home beautifiers in our upholstery department to-day with the most remarkable prices ever quoted at this season of the year. Now we tell you frankly that if you let this opportunity pass you'll pay much higher prices for Curtains, Tapestries, &c., of such high quality. Everything for the interior of your city or summer home ready to put in place.

Fourth Floor.

Snowflake cross stripe curtains, fine quality with dainty colored mercerized stripes on white ground, sold regularly at $3.25, while they last to-day, per pair.... **$1.95**

Ruffled muslin curtains, of good sheer muslin in a variety of new patterns, including openwork stripe effects, finished with full ruffles, the kind usually sold at 95c., special, per pair..... **69c**

Nottingham curtain lace— Made from fine Egyptian yarn with rich double border designs, worth double the price asked.

36 in. width, at, per yd., 12½c

48 in. width, at, per yd., 21c

Awnings, window shades, slip covers, drapery work and upholstery of every description to order at short notice—designs and estimates free.

Japanese crepe pillow tops—in the quaint designs and colorings of the Orient, 24 in. square, and usually priced at 39c., very special, each **25c**

Bamboo foot stools—Made in a substantial manner with 10-in. square tops, covered with red or green matting, made with four legs and cross-supports—would be cheap at 39c.—here, at, each..... **25c**

French petit point tapestry—Good heavy fabric in Moorish and Turkish patterns and rich colorings, a positive $1.25 quality, at, per yard..... **69c**

Bagdad tapestry couch covers— Heavy reversible quality in rich colorings, fringed all round, the style usually sold at $3; special... **$1.95**

Lace curtains and blankets, cleaned by the most approved process. When necessary we store them until wanted. No charge for storage.

50 selected golden oak chiffoniers, $5 each

SELECT your spring furniture for the bedroom to-day, and save more than at any other time or place during the season. Those who are fitting up summer homes or refurnishing their city homes will be interested in this unprecedented sale, and will respond to the unequalled values.

$5 Fifty elegant chiffoniers at $5 each will bring a crowd of purchasers early in the day. They're all made of selected golden oak; have five large drawers; width 27 inches; never before offered for less than $7, and would be a bargain at that price. **$5**

This remarkable sale includes Dressers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables and odd pieces—every article made of thoroughly seasoned wood, mortised so strongly it will last a lifetime—elegant finish—fitted with best grade lacquered brass trimmings, priced to create a sensation to-day.

Fifth Floor.

$8.00 for $11.00 Chiffoniers in selected golden oak, 27 inches wide, 5 large drawers, extra large oval French bevel plate mirror.

$9 for $12 Chiffoniers, in selected golden oak, 32 inches wide, 4 large and 2 small drawers, large French bevel plate mirror.

$10 for $14 Chiffoniers in selected golden oak, 32 inches wide, 4 large and 2 small drawers, extra large French bevel plate mirror.

$15.25 for $19 Chiffoniers in selected golden oak, 32 inches wide, 4 large and 2 small drawers, extra large French bevel plate mirror.

$7.50 for $10 dressers in piano-finished golden oak, 32 inches wide, 2 large and 2 small drawers, square French bevel plate mirror.

$10 for $14 dressers in piano-finished golden oak, 40 inches wide, 2 large and 2 small drawers, large shaped French bevel plate mirror.

$12.50 for $16 dressers in piano-finished golden oak, 40 inches wide, 2 large and 2 small drawers, large oval French bevel plate mirror.

$16.50 for $24 dressers in piano-finished golden oak, 40 inches wide, 2 large and 2 small drawers, large shaped French bevel plate mirror.

Eat the purest foods: cost no more than others

Sixth Floor.

HAMS — Swift's Premium, 10 to 12 lbs. each, per lb. 13c

TEA—English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, Japan, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, 5 lb. caddy, $2.25; lb. 50c

COFFEE — Waverly Blend, Light Chestnut Roast, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 22c

FLOUR—Royal Stuart, Superior Patent, ⅛ barrel sack.. 77c

SPICES — Fresh ground Black Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon or Mustard, 3 lbs., 50c.; lb. .. 18c

SYRUP—Fancy Golden Drip, gallon jug 63c

CORN STARCH—Cameron, 1 lb. package, 3 packages, 14c.; package... 6c

COLUMBIA SALAD DRESSING—Pint bottle, 35c.; ½ pints 17c

LARD—Swift's Silver Leaf, 3 lb. pail, 33c

FLAVORING EXTRACT—Royal Stuart, triple strength, lemon or vanilla, 2 oz. bottle..... 21c

OLIVES—Fancy Manzanilla, gallon pail, ... 85c

BUTTER — Meadow Brook, delicate in flavor, 5-lb. crock, $1.29

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara Stock, 6 1-3 lbs. 50c

EVAPORATED APRICOTS—California Moorparks, 3½ lbs. 50c

BEANS—New York State, hand-picked navy; 9 lbs..... 50c

BACON—Armour's mild sugar cured, lb... ..... 12c

CATSUP—Columbia or Curtice Blue Label Catsup, pint bot. 10c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—New York State; 7 lbs..... 25c

MAPLE SYRUP—Cameron, ½ gallon, screw top can.. 49c

CORNMEAL — Kiln dried, yellow, 15 lbs. 39c

ROLLED OAT FLAKES — Steam cooked, 14 lb... 49c

FLAKED TAPIOCA—Highly cultivated, East India, 10½ lbs. 50c

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9 lbs..... 50c

COCOA — Suchard's ½-lb. can, 17c

ORANGES—Juicy California Navels, doz 25c

CRACKERS—Zu-zu Ginger Snaps, or Uneeda Biscuit, package 3c

JELLY—Royal Stuart Raspberry, Red Currant, Grape or Crab Apple, 1-lb. tumbler, 24c.; ½-lb. tumbler, 15c

PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, whole fruit, Red Cherries, Strawberry, Green Gage, Damson or Quince, 1-lb. glass jar, three jars 80c.; each 28c

APPLE BUTTER—Royal Stuart, better than home-made, 5-lb. stone crock 52c. 3-lb. stone crock. 32c

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD, regular 15c. package, special... 8c

PEARS — Choice Bartletts, in sugar syrup, 3-lb. can; 9 cans 1.00

ASPARAGUS—California fancy white stalks with green points, 2½-lb. can, doz., $3.30; can. 28c

BAKED BEANS—Plain or with tomato sauce; 3-lb. can; 6 cans 45c

TOMATOES — Solid packed, Southern grown; gallon can; doz., $2.90; can. 25c

EGGS—Strictly fresh newly laid not delivered; dozen. 21c

Great annual sale of moth preventatives

HERE'S an unusual sale of everything to protect your Winter apparel when you lay it away for the Summer, at prices you cannot duplicate elsewhere. They're the very best preparations for destroying moths and keeping them away entirely, including Manahan's famous Japanese Tarine concoctions—absolute proof against moths in furs, woollens, etc.

Basement Salesroom.

Moth balls, 3 1-lb. boxes at 5c. **10c** **Japanese Tarine,** camphor crystals, **9c**

1 lb. camphorated flakes, 5c.
1 lb. German camphor, 9c.
1 lb. Tarine camphor, 9c.
1 lb. cedar and camphor, 9c.
2 lbs. lavender camphor, 9c.
2 lbs. camphorated flakes, 9c.
1 lb. Oriental camphor, 12½c.
1 lb. Ta Na camphor flakes, 15c.
1 lb. packing camphor, 15c.

Japanese Tarine preparations.

100 5x7 Tarine moth cards, double strength, to distribute among clothing in boxes and trunks 23c
12 40x48 double strength tar sheets, regular price 5c. each, per roll of 12 sheets..... 39c

Tarine moth bags, with hooks inside to hang garments on, patent closure:
Business suit size, 24x37..... 39c
Overcoat size, 30x50..... 49c
Ulster or raglan size, 30x60..... 65c
Mat, carpet and rug size, 57x36.. 89c
Tarine moth sprays, bottle..... 39c
Moth miller cide, bottle..... 39c

Extraordinary saving on imported wines and beverages

Sixth Floor.

White Bordeaux wines	Case 12 qts.	Per bot.
J. Calvet & Co.		
Chateau Yquem, 1891, imported in glass,	$22.75	$2.00
Sauternes,	6.75	.65
Graves,	4.95	.45

Red Bordeaux wines	Case 12 qts.	Per bot.
J. Calvet & Co.		
Chateau Pontet Canet, 1887, imported in glass,	$10.75	.95
St. Julien, 1887, imported in glass,	7.00	.65
Castellon,	4.45	.40

Old Burgundies	Case 12 qts.	Per bot.
J. Calvet & Co.		
Chambertin, 1887, imported in glass,	$17.00	$1.50
Pommard, Vintage 1887,	11.75	1.00
Beaujolais	6.25	.55

Pure native wines. California clarets, selected vintages,	Per Gallon,	Case 12 Qts.	Per Bot.
Imperial Cabinet,	$1.25	$3.50	30c
Extra Zinfandel,	1.50	4.50	30c
California Rhine wines.			
Mountain Riesling, superior Rhine wine flavor,	$1.25	$3.50	35c
Traminer, fine quality light wine,	1.00	3.00	30c

California port and sherry	Per Gallon;	Case 12 Qts.	Per Bot.
Extra quality—1895,	$2.25	$7.00	65c
Imperial quality—1898,	1.75	5.50	50c
Superior quality—1900,	1.00	2.90	25c
Antedeluvian rye whiskey, per bottle,		$1.05	
Mt. Vernon pure rye whiskey, 8 years old; per gallon, $3.75; full quart bottle,		$1.00	
Monongahela pure rye whiskey, 6 years old; per gallon, $3.00; full quart bottle,		75c	

The Wanamaker Store · The Wanamaker Store · The Wanamaker Store · The Wanamaker Store

Now for a Handsome TOP COAT

You must have your new Top Coat ready for Easter; and you'll serve your convenience best by coming before the last hurry, at the end of the week. We have a fine collection to show you.

The Covert Coat has many friends this year. We have it in the smart 34-inch length, with loose back, broad shoulders, in light or medium shades—stylish and correct. $12 and $15.

Silk-lined Covert Top Coats, at $20 to $30.

The popularity of the Oxford mixtures is also unquestioned. They are shown in vicuna and unfinished worsted Overcoats, in the medium length, 40 inches; some silk-lined and faced to edge; others silk-lined. $15 to $25.

Cravenette Coats are in greater demand than ever—worn in all sorts of weather. Dressy enough for the fair day, and ample protection against Spring showers. We have them made by the same tailors that cut our smartest top coats. Collars are hand-padded, shoulders are square, backs are loose and stylish. Made of all the new fabrics. $15 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Your New DERBY HAT

If you pride yourself on wearing the smartest Derby that you can buy, you want the Stetson "Clear Nutria"—the finest Derby Hat in the world. Price, $6.

If you are like thousands of other men, and think that three dollars ought to buy a good Derby Hat, you'll find right here the best hat that $3 can buy. It IS a good hat. It is in the newest and most correct blocks; and we show such a variety of styles and shapes that every man finds exactly the form best suited to his head and figure. In black, and the new browns, at $3.

WANAMAKER Derby Hats at $2.

Other Stetson Derby Hats at $3.50 and $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

DOLLAR SHIRTS FOR MEN

A Wanamaker Achievement In Value Making that Has Never Been Equaled

A brand-new line of Men's Dollar Shirts has just come in. They are made of the neatest, choicest patterns of printed madras and percale—in light grounds, with stripes and figures. They look like dollar-and-a-half shirts. Made over the model of the best-fitting shirt—ample in all proportions; with detachable cuffs; in sizes 14 to 16½. Handsomely laundered.

The fact that you are particular about the style and correctness of your shirts is no reason why you should pay a half-dollar more for them. These are $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

THE BOY

And Your Plans For His Easter Raiment

Time you had them all thought out—probably you have. You know whether he needs a Reefer, or a Top Coat; a Sailor Suit or a Double-breasted Suit.

And, if you have determined to fit him out at WANAMAKER'S, you have indeed planned wisely.

We should prefer to have the clothing, with its style, and fit, and quality, talk for itself.

So we shall give you an introduction to a splendid line at a popular price,

Five Dollars

and trust to your eyes and good sense for the rest.

Eton Collar Russian Blouse Suits, in plain blue and brown serge, and mixed cheviots; sizes 3 to 6 years. $5 a suit.

Sailor Collar Suits, in blue and mixed cheviots: sizes 4 to 12 years. $5 a suit.

Double-breasted Jacket and Norfolk Jacket Suits; new Spring materials; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5 a suit.

Boys' Reefers, in tan covert cloth and blue serge; sizes 4 to 10 years. $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Corsets at Low Prices

A quartette of money-saving Corset offerings. Stylish, good shapes, priced thus:

At $1—Batiste Corsets; broken sizes 24 to 30.
At 75c—C. B. Corsets; low bust; diphips.
At 50c—R. & G. Corsets; in gray; long waist; full gored hips.
At 50c—Tape Girdles, with hose supporters.

Second floor, Tenth street.

EASTER COSTUMES FOR WOMEN

A Superb Collection of Beautiful and Exclusive Gowns

Easter week finds us showing the finest collection of handsome and desirable Costumes, that we have ever assembled. We seem to have won the universal approval of New York women, judging by the enormous selling that has taxed our utmost facilities during the recent days.

Never before have the manufacturers accomplished so much in producing the dressy costumes, of the refined and wearable sorts.

Starting, for instance, at $53, $56 and $60, we show pretty dresses of crepe de chine, in white, tan, light blue, pink, brown and black; with all the new style-touches in waists, sleeves and skirts; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon, and made over silk.

At $75 and $78 there are dresses of crepe de chine, net and voile, in various colors, trimmed with lace or handwork. All silk-lined.

At $95 to $200 there are rich costumes of the new soft taffeta, chiffon cloth, voile, net—with all the picturesque effects of waist and skirt; and with elegant trimmings.

We also offer today a special group of Evening Dresses, of net, chiffon cloth, and point d'esprit—all white, made over white, blue and pink linings. Made with low neck, short sleeves, beautifully trimmed, in youthful styles; in sizes 32, 34 and 36. Former prices were $90 to $118. Today they are priced at $75 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waist Beauty

Dainty New Styles for Spring Days

The first glimpse women get of these delicate combinations of sheer India silk or crepe de Chine with beautiful laces, embroideries and hand stitching, will make them eager for the warm days on which these elaborate dress-waists are to be worn. Some of the new yoke effects are unusually beautiful—everywhere laces and embroideries appear, as insertions, appliques, or edgings to ruffles. White, of course, with occasional relief afforded by ecru or champagne-colored laces. Prices of these dainty copies of French models are $10 to $32. Then there are the more practical sorts:

At $5—Of Louisine, in solid colors or black, Pongee in natural color, or polka-dotted Foulard; plaited and trimmed with stitched bands or lace-trimmed.

At $6—Of Louisine or Taffeta; front with broad stitched plaits; back and sleeves plaited.

At $6.50—In neat checks or plaids; tailor-made, with stitched plaits and piping; trimmed with buttons.

At $7—Of Oriental lace, with yoke of lace wheels; Valenciennes lace collar and cuffs; waist buttoned at side, and silk-lined.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Venise Laces

In 4½-Yard Lengths A Third Under-Price

About eight hundred yards in all—in white and ecru Venise lace, picked up abroad at a bargain. They are in straight insertions, galons, medallion and pendant effects.

We sell them only by the strip of 4½ yards, at these prices, which are a third below their real values:

At 45c, 70c, 95c, $1.20, $1.45, $2.40 a strip.
Worth 75c, $1.25, $1.60, $2, $2.25, $3.75.

Broadway.

Black Silk Coats

Style, Variety, Dignity, Characterize the Collection

The Coat of Black Silk takes up the running where the covert cloth and black cloth jackets leave it. And for elegance, style and mid-Spring comfort in women's wraps, it excels.

We have bestowed unusual care upon gathering a choice collection of these serviceable yet smart coats, and present them herewith for your admiration.

Styles are distinctive—that goes without saying; for they are WANAMAKER styles. That they are beautiful and in good taste, will appear from a casual inspection:

At $10—Hip-length Coats; double shoulder capes; collarless, with half-fitted back.
At $18—Smart Eton Jackets; elaborately gathered and finely plaited.
At $18—Two Long Coats; one with double military capes, the other collarless, with capes; worth much more than their price.
Blouses, $16.50 to $52.
Hip-length Coats, $10 to $75.
Three-quarter Length Coats, $27 to $135.
Long Coats, $18 to $72.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lillian Corsets

Dainty New Styles for Fastidious Women

A woman has to see for herself the graceful lines and curves, the faultless workmanship of these "Lillian" Corsets, from Paris, before she can realize their excellence. And the true, great test comes with the wearing. Here are some favorite styles, and expert fitters see to it that you get the model best suited to your figure:

At $7—Satin ribbon Corsets, beautifully modeled, and graceful.
At $8.50—Of white and blue brocade; new model, fan front, long waist and dip hips.
At $12.50—Of brocade batiste, trimmed with point de Paris lace; new model for full and medium figures.
At $15—Of white and blue brocade silk; long waist, dip hips, finely finished and boned.
Others up to $30. Second floor, 10th st.

Women's Dress Hats

New Shapes—All But Ready-to-Wear

A handsome collection of these nearly-trimmed Dress Hats for women is ready today. Many of the hats do not require a bit of trimming, but may be worn with the Spring costume just as you find them here.

Others need a twist of ribbon, or velvet, a spray of flowers or foliage, to complete them.

All the best shapes—Continental, turban, flare, boat-shape, in fancy straw, novelty braid, horsehair and chiffon. Black and all light and dark colors. $2.50 to $8.

Second floor, Broadway.

Attractive New JEWELRY

The Jewelry Store is showing a handsome variety of dainty and artistic Silver and Gold-plated Jewelry. They make attractive though inexpensive presents; and are just the pieces that you probably wish to buy at this time for your own use.

Sterling silver Watch Chains, $1.25 to $4.50.
Sterling silver Neck Chains, 50c to $1.75.
Sterling silver Lockets, 75c to $3.50.
Sterling silver Chain Bracelets, 75c to $2.50.
Sterling silver Nethersole Bracelets, 50c to $3.
Sterling silver Hat Pins, 75c to $1.75.
Sterling silver Brooches, 75c to $2.50.
Sterling silver Belt Buckles, $2.25 to $6.
Gold-plated Watch Fobs, $1.50 to $4.50.
Gold-plated Lockets, 50c to $5.50.
Gold-plated Neck Chains, 85c to $2.25.
Gold-plated Waist Sets, 75c to $2.25.
Gold-plated Bead Neck Chains, $1.25 to $3.75
Pearl Neck Chains, $1.25 to $9.50.
Pearl Fan Chains, $1 to $4.25.
Blue bead Neck Chains, $1.
Rhinestone Brooches, $3.50 to $12.50.
Rhinestone Paved Hearts, $3.75 to $12.
Rhinestone Horse Shoes, $2 to $5.
Rhinestone Crescents, $1.25 to $4.25.
Rhinestone Wishbones, $2.50 to $3.75.
Rhinestone Barrettes, $3 to $13.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

A Hundred and Fifty-eight MADE-UP CARPETS That Will Cost Little Today

This one of the best offerings of Carpets that you've read about, in many a day.

The figures below show decisive concessions on the prices; and the carpets are new and perfect. But we've accumulated these short ends, and we want to get them out of the way quickly. To simplify the showing and the selling, we have had the carpets made up, in the proportions that their lengths would allow. Now you can not only judge of your liking for the patterns, but you know exactly what size carpet the remnant makes.

Of course every carpet is different in size; we can only give these random suggestions of the reductions in price that are offered:

AXMINSTER CARPETS	Regular Price	Sale Price
Best grade—8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$38.00	$21.00
9 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	33.25	17.50
12 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	26.00	15.00
14 ft. x 10 ft. 6.	53.20	28.00
VELVET CARPETS		
11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$23.13	$13.50
9 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft.	16.25	9.75
9 ft. x 12 ft. 9 in.	33.88	18.50

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS	Regular Price	Sale Price
8 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.	$27.23	$14.85
9 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft.	27.23	14.85
14 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	44.96	24.52
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS		
11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$18.00	$11.70
13 x 10 ft. 6 in.	26.50	17.25

Bring rough plans and measurements of your rooms, with you. These Carpets cannot be sent on approval, or returned after purchase; as the object of these reductions is to get them out of our way quickly.

Third floor.

A Notable Stock of UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

We Are Ready to Supply All New York With Its Spring and Summer Outfit

Comprehensiveness. That's the word that best expresses the idea of this stock. It includes, in the proper styles, sorts and weights for the warm weather, Underwear and Hosiery for people of all ages—men, women and children.

We've exercised expert knowledge, good judgment and extreme care in gathering only good kinds of each. Most of the Underwear is made upon our own specifications, placed directly with the makers. Designs for the Hosiery are largely suggested by our buyer, in his trips abroad—not taken from stock patterns submitted. And good quality, at every price, is a prime consideration. Helpful suggestions:

Men's Underwear at 25c to $8 a garment

Including Shirts and Drawers of summer-weight French or English balbriggan; Morley's lisle thread, silk mixed or unshrinkable wool, Brettle's silk, and Allen Solly's merino and silk-and-wool.

Also "Original" linen mesh, from Cologne; and Union Suits, well-fitting, in great variety.

Men's Hosiery, from 12½c to $5 pair

Fancy half hose, at 25c, up to $5 for pure silk; with embroidered fronts, side-clocks, open-work or in changeable (two-colored) effects. Many pretty shades of tan, gray and pongee, and, of course, black in many qualities.

Women's Underwear, 12½c to $12 a garment

Ribbed Underwear in a larger assortment than we have ever shown. Lisle thread and silk vests, drawers and corset-covers, lace-trimmed or hand-crocheted in pretty designs. And all the staple sorts of cotton, lisle thread, silk and merino.

Broadway.

Women's Stockings, 12½c to $100 pair

Gauze Stockings—the favorites—plain or openwork, in black or colors. Novel, varied designs, in lisle thread at 50c to $1.50, up to $12 for silk. Many with beautifully silk embroidered fronts, at $1.50 to $12. With rich lace insertion at $3.75 to $100.

Children's Underwear, 12½c to $1.60 garment

Infants' Knit Bands or Wrappers; Children's Vests, Pantalets or Drawers; an unusual gathering of qualities and weights; sizes that are right and garments that are durable.

Children's Stockings, 12½c to $2.50 pair

Pretty fancy Socks in various designs, beginning at 25c for cotton; also lisle thread or silk, plain or openwork effects.

Many qualities of White Stockings; in cotton or lisle thread, plain or ribbed; some in open-work designs.

Staple Black Stockings in various grades; also Silk Stockings, plain or ribbed, in black, white and colors.

Shoes Are Important Now

Perhaps you think that your old shoes, polished up, will do well enough to wear with your Easter suit or gown. Would you consider collar and cuffs that had been newly laundered, good enough, if they were frayed around the edges?

We have full and splendid assortments of the best shoes that are made—shoes worthy to go with the finest apparel—and the best are not very costly, here. But you have further choice, as well.

Here are inexpensive shoes that will give the finishing touch required, to save the beauty of suit or costume.

Women's Ideal Kidskin Oxford Shoes, in a slim, high-arched last; welted soles, Cuban heels 1½ inches high—at $2.60.

Women's Ideal Kidskin Blucher Cut Oxford Shoes; slightly mannish effect; welted soles; high military heels—at $2.60.

Women's Kidskin Oxford Ties; roundish toe, straight form, small extension, neat military heels, at $1.90.

Men's Patent Leather Lace Shoes, with kid tops; very neat straight last, welted soles—at $2.40.

Men's Patent Colt Oxford Ties; welted soles, straight last; very graceful shoe—at $3.

Fourth avenue.

Photograph Frames

Pretty Designs, in Variety, at 50c

Dainty little Photographs Frames, in a dozen different sizes and styles, all of them quite new, and priced in a taking fashion, at

50 Cents Each

Pretty Easter gifts that will surely be appreciated:

Gold-plated Photograph Frames; square, with oval opening; panel and cabinet size; solid back.

Locket Frames in card, Victoria, panel and cabinet size; plain and etched rims; some with pretty beading; smaller sizes with convex glasses.

Double Gold-plated Frames; card size; plain gold bands; for holding two photographs.

Gold-plated Panel Frames; bow-knot top, with Art Nouveau design. Main aisle, Broadway.

The Flower Show

How fragrant and beautiful the Rotunda was yesterday, with all the Easter flowers!

Plenty of the fine flowering plants here today, including all the special Easter favorites. Priced moderately, too:

Lily Plants, 65c, $1, $1.50, up to $3 each.
Azaleas, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, up to $10.
Crimson Ramblers, $3, $5, up to $8.50 each.
Hybrid Roses, $1 and $1.50 each.
Genestas, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Lily of the Valley, $1.75 a pot.
Hydrangeas, $1.50 and $3 each.
Hyacinths, $1.50 a pan. Rhododendrons, $4 each.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Dainty BOOKS For Easter Giving

Prettily Bound, at a Little Price—30c

Prose and poetry—a carefully selected list of titles; full gilt cloth back; embossed colored cover; half-tone frontispiece; well printed on good paper. Excellently adapted for Easter giving, at a popular price—

30 Cents a Volume

The titles:

Burns's Poems. Bryant's Poems.
Byron's Poems. Mrs. Browning's Poems.
Robert Browning's Poems.
Courtship of Miles Standish.
Cranford. By Gaskell.
Evangeline. By Longfellow.
Holmes's Poems. Hypatia. By Kingsley.
Ingelow's Poems. Keats. (Foreman's text.)
Idylls of the King. By Tennyson.
John Halifax. By Mulock.
Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott.
Lalla Rookh. By Thomas Moore.
Last Days of Pompeii. By Lytton.
Little Minister. By Barrie. Lowell's Poems.
Lucile. By Meredith. Proctor's Poems.
Marble Faun. By Hawthorne.
Milton. (Masson's text.)
Red Letter Poems. Romola.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By FitzGerald.
Scott's Poems. Sketch Book. By Irving.
Stevenson's Poems. Tales from Shakespeare.
Tennyson's Poems.

And another pretty Easter gift-book—

VICTORIAN SONGS. Collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett; introduction by Edmund Gosse. Twenty full-page photogravures from the original paintings, four etched vignettes and fifty new head and tail-pieces from pen-and-ink drawings. Publisher's price, $4; our price, $1.65.

Book Store, Ninth street.

WINDING UP THE MARCH CHINA SALE

Remarkable Offerings Will Distinguish The News of Today and Tomorrow

We've made a good many thousands of enthusiastic friends among housekeepers, during the month just ending. And we're as proud of selling such splendid wares for so little, as you are of possessing them at such small expenditure.

Now we must wind up the little lots, in a hurry; and down go the March prices still lower. Lucky the housekeepers that find things they want among these offerings today and tomorrow:

FANCY CHINA

Salad Bowls at 50c, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Celery Trays at 25c, from 40c.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at 50c, from $1 set.
Condensed Milk Holders at $1, from $2.
Chop Dishes at 45c each, from 75c.
Manicure Trays at 40c each, from $1.

FINE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH CHINA

In a number of decorations in flowers and gold.

Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Olive Dishes, Ring Trees, Salad Bowls, At 25c Each, Worth Double

AUSTRIAN CHINA

In several neat decorations.

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Pin Trays, Creamers,

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each

FRENCH MOUNTED PIECES

Perfume Boxes—
At $4, were $7. At $6.50, were $10.
At $5, were $8. At $7.50, were $12.

Card Receivers—
At $7.50, were $12. At $12, were $17.50.
At $17.50, were $22.50.

A great assortment of *Teplitz Pieces*, at 25c to $5 each, reduced from 35c to $6.

DINNER SETS

After this month there will be no more of these special Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at these prices. It may be that today will finish some of the decorations and values.

Decorated in full flower designs and all pieces heavily gold-stippled; full 113 pieces with soup tureen and large meat platters.

$25, regularly $50
$27.50, regularly $55
$30, regularly $60

DINNER SETS

At $7.50, worth $10—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete for twelve persons; fine underglaze decoration.

At $12, worth $20—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two new shapes and pink spray flower decorations. Our regular $15 set.

At $15, worth $22.50—Austrian China Dinner sets of 101 pieces; new decorations; just opened; soup tureen and three large platters.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50, $4.50 and $6 each, from $5, $6 and $9.
Bowls, 9-inch, at $8 and $10 each, from $12 and $15.
Nappies, 8-inch, at $5 each, from $7.
Spoon Trays at $1.25 each, from $2.
Bonbon Dishes, three-cornered, $2.75 each, from $4.
Bonbon Dishes at $1.25 each, from $1.75 and $1.85.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2.25 set, from $3.
Celery Trays at $2.50 each, from $3.50.
Water Caraffes at $3 each, from $3.50.
Water Jugs, 2-pint, at $4 each, from $5; 3-pint, $10 each, from $15.
Flower Vases, at $4, $6.50 and $10 each, from $6, $10 and $15.
Jelly Plates at $4.75 each, from $7.

FANCY BOHEMIAN GLASS

In richly colored effects and gilt flower designs; at two-thirds prices:

Flower Vases, cylinder shape, at $1.75, $2, $2.75, $3.50, $4.75 and $6 each, from $2.50, $3, $4, $5, $7 and $9.
Jelly Dishes at $2 and $3.50 each, from $3 and $5.
Comports on foot, at $2, $3.50, $4, $4.75 and $5.50 each, from $3, $5, $6, $7 and $8.
Ice-cream Trays at $10 each, from $15.
Ice-cream Plates at $2 each, from $3.

Basement.

1,410,720 *Inflations Recorded Previously.*
409,200 *Inflations Yesterday.*
1,819,920 *Inflations Since Starting.*

And here are the little Pneumatics that do the work:

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

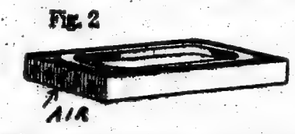

The wonderful, but simple, DIAPHRAGM Pneumatics of

The ANGELUS

that have put critics to confusion.

The little disks at the top, simply pop in and out, faster than your eye can count them. There is no crease in the leather, no hinge to operate, no outside suction to retard the action. Speed is unlimited, as well as durability. That is why this long hard test does not affect the Angelus pneumatics at all.

The bellows pneumatics, used in all other piano-players, are shown below for your own comparison. Action is only about half as fast; durability compares not at all.

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

You can see THAT point for yourself.

A prominent gentleman, over in New Jersey, wrote the other day:

"I have investigated all the better class of Piano-Players made; but for durability, honest workmanship and artistic effectiveness, none of them are even comparable with the ANGELUS."

And that's the verdict from all who KNOW.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Children's Wash Dresses

And an Equally Low-priced Group of Girls' Shirt-Waists

Various causes are responsible for these fine offerings of Children's Wash Dresses and Girls' Shirt-Waists at savings of up to half.

The facts interest mothers, however, more than reasons:

At 50c and $1, worth $1.25 to $3
Children's White Dresses, of fine lawn, in Russian and French waist effects. Some a little mussed from handling. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At 25c to $2, worth 50c to $3
Children's Gingham and Chambray Dresses, in bishop, Russian, French waist and guimpe effects. Sizes 6 months to 5 years.

At $1 and $2, worth $1.50 to $3.50
Girls' Shirt-Waists of white lawn and madras; some linen with hemstitched plaits; in new and pretty designs. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs

Significant News That Saves Money

A group of special offerings of new, perfect, fresh, pure linen Handkerchiefs, that are as fine as the prices are low.

Just the sorts, both plain and fancy, that men and women are most apt to want. First is a group of

Novelty Handkerchiefs Worth 40c to 60c, at 25c Each.

In lots of one to four dozen—an importer's clearance. There are handkerchiefs with two or three rows of embroidery and insertion, Mechlin insertion, beading and edging in butterfly and floral designs, colored and embroidered handkerchiefs on sheer linen, that are copies of choice French designs—about forty setyles in all, at 25c each.

Women's Sheer Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 75c a Dozen

A hundred dozens, pure linen, plain hemstitched, with ¼ and ½ inch hems; regular 10-cent quality, at 75c dozen.

And plenty of these good lots:

Women's plain hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs, in assorted hems—
8c each, worth 12½c. 12½c each, worth 20c.
10c each, worth 15c. 15c each, worth 25c.

Men's plain hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs—
8c each, worth 12½c. 15c each, worth 25c.
12½c each, worth 20c.

With colored borders, 12½c each, worth 25c.

Women's embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs—10c each, worth 15c. 12½c each, worth 20c.

Broadway.

Wiss Shears, 35c

Little Defects Take 40c From the Price

Some of the well-known and reliable "Wiss" Scissors that show slight imperfections in finish—none whatever in cutting qualities. Hence, *35c a pair*, instead of 75c. They are 8½ to 5½ inches long, with nickel or japanned handles.

Cutlery Store, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LAWSON WROTE LETTER REPROACHING ROGERS

Reminded Him of Agreement That Lawson Was to Get 10 Per Cent.

PROFITS BIG, ROGERS SAID

Lawson Recalled That He Was Warned to Say Nothing to Injure Gas Stock and Hurt Own Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—The Boston Record this afternoon published the following:

"A reporter to-day secured the full text of the remarkable letter written by T. W. Lawson to H. H. Rogers, and which counsel for the latter would not permit him to see or receive, but which finally was admitted in Mr. Lawson's testimony. It is second in importance only to the testimony of Mr. Lawson that he has done more than $100,000,000 worth of business with H. H. Rogers without writing." The letter, which is dated Feb. 11, 1904, begins thus:

"My Dear Mr. Rogers: Mr. Albers has just reported to me that Mr. Hemenway and Mr. Beck called upon him and stated that Mr. Winsor says the 10 per cent. of the New England Gas and Coke matter was to be paid to me through you; that I had received $75,000, $11,000, and $6,000 on account of it, and that the whole account had been balanced and there was some $5,200 due me, and Messrs. Hemenway and Beck asked Mr. Albers if I would agree this was the condition of the account. Now, Mr. Rogers, while I am so indignant I can hardly argue the matter rationally, I will state the facts just as thy were, and just as you know them to be, and about which there can be absolutely no misunderstanding."

After explaining that the matter came to him from second and third parties, Mr. Lawson continues:

"On March 8, 1902, you called me on the telephone and asked me if I would not go in with you and Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. to settle up the entire gas situation. You called my attention to the fact that if we all joined hands it would be the best thing for the public and every one concerned, and by the plans as Kidder, Peabody & Co. had them laid out, there would be enormous profits made. I said to you that I stood as I always stood, ready to go into any fair deal that would insure the public and all other parties in interest fair treatment, but that I wanted to know more of the plans and would have to have a firm agreement as to my share in the enterprise."

Mr. Lawson then goes on to say that he made the following proposition by telephone:

"First, if anything is done it will be through you; that is, I take your word absolutely on any agreement, and you go bail for mine for whatever I agree to do.

"Second, I will do nothing on contingent promises of theirs.

"Third—My expenses so far have been between $500,000 and $600,000; profits nothing.

"Two plans—First one, $1,000,000 to me.

"Second, $1,500,000 to both of us—that is, $750,000 to each—but you to allow me the $500,000 in something which I am now ready for and which I will guarantee you against loss to extent of my $750,000, and which I believe will double the $1,500,000 in ninety days.

"You later called me up and asked me if I would allow you to arrange the details, keeping in mind what I had said was the general situation, as by the above telephone, and later in the afternoon you called me up and said that Mr. Winsor, for Kidder, Peabody & Co., had agreed that I should have 10 per cent. of any and all profits connected with the entire transaction, and that in your opinion this was as good or a better offer than either one I had made. I then said, 'If you think this is so, I will agree to it,' which I did there and then. Later, when I saw you, you repeated to me the trade you had made, and many times thereafter you have repeated it.

"There has never been any mention made in any way, shape, form, or manner of any interest in the New England Coke, and I have never had any idea, nor have I now, of what this means. Later I received of you $85,000 and have never, since this matter was mentioned, had any other money transactions with you of this nature, and you have repeatedly in conversation with me since this trade was made stated that my 10 per cent. could not amount to less than a number of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Repeatedly you have said to me I should be surprised at the largeness of my profit, and everything that you have ever said to me on the subject has been of a nature to lead me to think that my interest was up to the offer I made.

"Some time ago you said to me: 'Lawson, I have been thinking over the great responsibility I am under in holding your interest in the Massachusetts Gas affair, and as you havn't anything in writing to show for it, and as it is an important matter to you and so much money is involved in it I have, after thinking it over, had a paper drawn up, which Windsor and myself have signed, and I have then had this paper placed in an envelope and put in the safe, and have instructed Miss Harrison, in case anything should happen to me, to deliver it to you. Now, if there is anything more that you can think of that I can do to protect this large interest of yours, I will do it, provided, of course, it is something that will not show any one that I have any interest in the matter.'

"Again in the middle of last December you called me on the telephone, and said to me: 'Lawson, I want to repeat what I have said so many times before; your interest in Massachusetts Gas is piling up until it is now so large that even you will be astounded at its size, and I want to warn you, don't do anything to jeopardize it.'

"I said: 'What do you mean by that?'

"You said: 'Nothing more than you might do things in the market that would hurt the stock; in fact, some of its friends have complained to me the last day or two that you were issuing market letters that might adversely affect it, because every point, you know, added to the price of Massachusetts Gas stock is a great many dollars additional profit to you.' And I said: 'All right, I will try and do nothing to injure the price.'

"The absurdity of talking of New England Gas and Coke, or $5,200, is so great that I cannot keep rational in reciting the facts. I have instructed Mr. Albers to say this one word to you. I have not the slightest idea what Mr. Beck and Mr. Hemenway were talking about, and I cannot believe that you have sent me any such message, but that these gentlemen have got some talk of yours so mixed and jumbled up that it is absolutely meaningless to me. There is no New England Gas and Coke, and it was killed long before this agreement went into force, and Kidder & Peabody never did have anything to do with it so far as I know."

LEGAL AID'S NEW CLIENTS.

Increase of 3,000 the Past Year—Contributions for Its Support.

The Legal Aid Society has issued a report showing that it assisted 3,000 clients more in the past year than it had in the previous twelve months. These contributions have recently been made to the society for its maintenance:

Isaac N. Seligman	$75	Lucy L. Schroeder	100
Arnold, Constable & Co.	100	Consul J. R. Planten	25
Charles M. Dow	10	James Loeb	50
Hubert Cillis	25	Edward Livingston	50
Cleveland H. Dodge	50	Samuel D. Avery	50
Wm. S. Opdyke	25	Henry Morgenthau	10
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	100	Joseph Laroque	50
Muller, Schall & Co.	50	A. Spadone	50
		Wm. B. Hornblower	50

About $10,000 more is required. Checks should be made payable to Louis Windmüller, Treasurer, 20 Reade Street.

FILIPINOS AT CONVENTIONS.

Delegates to be Sent to Democratic and Republican Gatherings.

MANILA, March 29.—The Republicans and Democrats here are organizing to elect delegates to the two National Conventions. They will urge the adoption of legislation favorable to the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the calls for the conventions issued by Chairmen Hanna and Jones neither the Philippines or Porto Rico are included among the States and Territories entitled to representation.

ART NOTES.

Now and then we hear of a firm of art dealers withdrawing from the New York market. Messrs. Dowdeswell of London are about to close their New York branch, after a sale at Mendelssohn Hall of their recent and old masters, together with pictures contributed by Mr. T. J. Blakeslee. But for one that goes two start into activity. A new gallery has been opened at 138 West Forty-second Street by Messrs. Sanchez & Fontaine, to which they give the name of Hogarth Head. It has opened with a collection of paintings by Mr. Paul Cornoyer. The Hogarth Head will make a specialty of work by illustrators of newspapers and magazines. Here the Press Artists' League will hold permanent exhibition of sketches and cartoons, together with work by younger American artists. The gallery will remain open till midnight from April 1 until Summer begins. The present officers of this league are: President—R. F. Outcault; Vice Presidents—Reo Bennett and George Bleekman; Treasurer—George M. Baxter; Secretary—J. L. Swayze.

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A collection of landscapes, chiefly of the Palisades region, will be opened in the Durand-Ruel Galleries on April 4 and remain until April 16, inclusive. They are by Van Deering Perrine, a young impressionist painter, whose studio is on the Palisades. The Carnegie Institute lends "The Robbers," a nocturne, and private owners contribute "Shifting Clouds," "Flight of the Crows," and other paintings noticed in these columns when Mr. Perrine showed his pictures at the Glaenzer Galleries.

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Mr. Russell Sturgis will deliver next month at Chicago a course of lectures on the "Interdependence of the Arts of Design." This is a course in Fullerton Memorial Hall under the Art Institute of Chicago, in accordance with the bequest of Mrs. Maria Sheldon Scammon, who died in 1901. There will be six afternoon lectures, from April 12 to April 28. Architects, students of architecture, and draughtsmen are admitted without charge.

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A new portrait of President Roosevelt, printed in tint from a recent photograph, will form the frontispiece of the May issue of The Century.

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The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has purchased for $4,250 the harp of Mary Queen of Scots. The Government contributed $2,000 of the purchase price.

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At the sale of the Townshend heirlooms in London a small portrait of Robert Adair by Gainsborough was sold for $10,000, and a portrait of Georgina Anne, Lady John Townshend, by Romney, brought $15,750. A small pastel likeness by Reynolds fetched $4,900, and the large Reynolds of George, first Marquis Townshend, went to $10,500, while the same painter's George, Lord Ferrers, sold for $10,000. A. Hoppner reached $6,750. The usual distinction between portraits of men and women appeared at this notable sale, which was attended by crowds of social eminences as well as by the dealers. Portraits of women sold for about double the sums given for those of men by the same artist, though in many cases the male portraits were the finer works of art.

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In electing M. Carolus-Duran to fill the place of Gérôme in the Académie des Beaux Arts the members of the old organization overlook the somewhat energetic war that Duran waged some decades ago against the powers that were. He is still the President of the Société Nationale, which was established as a protest against the ways of the Old Salon. He was elected by 20 votes, 9 going to Gabriel Ferrier, 4 to Léopold Flameng, and 1 each to Raphael Collin and Gustave Toudouze. M. Carolus-Duran is in some respects the most eminent portrait painter in France, though it can hardly be said that he is considered by good judges the best.

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The Dürer Society of London has sent to Kaiser Wilhelm two fine fac similes of a portrait by Dürer, acquired last year by the British Museum. It is a chalk drawing on green paper, representing Margaret of Brandenburg-Anspach, sister of Casimir, Margrave of Brandenburg, one of the Kaiser's ancestors. The identity is certain, Dürer having written her name on the margin. One will be placed in the Hohenzollern Museum at Berlin, the other in his private collection

SAT ON A MYRIAD OF NEEDLES.

Victim in the Hospital—Two Men Held in Bail on Assault Charge.

Magistrate Naumer yesterday, in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, held Samuel Passner, the proprietor of a manufacturing tailor shop at Hope and Roebling Streets, and David Meyerowitz of 431 Grand Street in $300 bail each for a hearing on the charge of assault. The complainant was Isaac Kinsky, a tailor, of 71 Ridge Street, Manhattan, who asserted that Passner and Meyerowitz were responsible for a large number of needles being placed on the seat of a chair.

When Kinsky sat down a number of the needles broke, and it became necessary for him to be taken to the St. Catharine's Hospital. Only a few of the needles were extracted and the others are still in the tailor's body.

When Passner and Meyerowitz were taken to court yesterday they stoutly denied the allegation and furnished bail for their appearance.

JOHN FOX HONORED.

His Portrait Unveiled at Democratic Club After a Banquet.

At the Democratic Club last night the oil portrait of President John Fox, given to the club by several of the leading members, was unveiled. The clubhouse was crowded. The presentation of the portrait, which was painted by George Borroughs Torrey, was made in a speech by Randolph Guggenheimer, as Chairman of the committee in charge. Robert B. Roosevelt followed in a short speech eulogizing ex-Senator Fox, and then Mr. Fox expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. After the presentation the members of the club formed in line and were received by Mr. Fox.

Before the presentation Mr. Guggenheimer gave a dinner, at which Mr. Fox was the guest of honor. The others present were Robert A. Van Wyck, Cord Meyer, Eugene L. Bushe, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Mr. Torrey, Andrew Freedman, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

"MONK" EASTMAN AGAIN.

Arrested on a Car with Six Companions as "Suspicious."

William Delany, better known as "Monk" Eastman; William, alias "Hoe," Brown; Patrick McCabe, William Albert, George Wilson, Samuel White, and John Hersch, were arrested last night as suspicious persons by Detective Sergts. Dunn and Stransky of the Central Office, and were locked up in Police Headquarters.

The men were arrested on a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car at Madison Avenue. They said they were on the way to the West Side Athletic Club to see a boxing bout, but the detectives say the car was crowded with people from theatres, and they suspected the men might be up to some mischief.

William, or "Joe," Brown is "Monk" Eastman's side partner, and is the same man who was arrested with him in New Jersey in connection with the assault on Broker Lamar's coachman.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

Goldsmith's Masterpiece of Comedy Revived at Daly's.

BEN GREET AS TONY LUMPKIN

Edith Wynne Matthison as Kate Hardcastle—An Excellent Ensemble, If Not of the Highest Quality.

Sir Charles Marlow	C. Rann Kennedy
Young Marlow	J. Sayer Crawley
Hastings	Dallas Anderson
Hardcastle	B. A. Field
Tony Lumpkin	Ben Greet
Stingo	St. Clair Bayfield
Diggory	George Riddell
Roger	S. H. Goodwin
Jeremy	Henry Willis
Moses	Edward Hughes
Dick Muggins	R. H. Forster
Jack Slang	Sam Hunston
Tom Twist	Joseph Horner
Little Aminadale	Fred Coney
Mrs. Hardcastle	Millicent McLaughlin
Kate Hardcastle	Edith Wynne Matthison
Constance Neville	Alys Rees
Maid	Dorothy Mahomed
Betty Stingo	Alice Harrington

It is an admirable idea of Mr. Ben Greet's to give over the last week of his stay at Daly's to a long-needed revival of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." It seems necessary to remind ourselves that this play is one of the three or four indisputable masterpieces of English comedy since Shakespeare; that it still retains the full freshness and genial, radiant abundance of its humor, the very bloom of lifelikeness, and that at the same time, in spite of some slight antiquity in its stage devices, (perhaps also in some measure because of them,) it affords unsurpassed opportunities for artistic and effective acting. That it should have been so long neglected passes understanding, unless it be that on the one hand it taxes to the utmost the resources of any company of whatever excellence, while on the other hand it has the vice (once a virtue) of giving none of the actors a predominant part.

Perhaps the best recent performance in America was that of Julia Marlowe, which happened, however, in the days when she was less welcome than now in the metropolis, so that the latest local memories are of performances at Wallack's and Daly's, which, as it appears, made no great impression. As for the earlier days, we could, if we chose, descant minutely on the varied unction of William Warren and the exquisite delicacy with which John Gilbert distinguished the rustic quality of plain, good breeding in old Hardcastle from the urban, even courtly, refinement of Sir Peter Teazle. But having done that, there need be nothing to restrain one from going back to the days of '74 and telling how, in the original production, Mr. Woodward refused to play Tony Lumpkin, and came on instead dressed in black to speak the prologue, while Mr. Quick in a red coat scored all through the play as Tony. The days of '74? Aren't we confusing the play with "The Two Orphans," that has set hoary age and dry-topped antiquity rattling at the New Amsterdam? Not at all. Our reminiscences, if you please, date from 1774!

Those who do not remember those days of '74, both elders and youngers, permit us to recommend the present brief opportunity. Convinced as we are that Mr. Greet's Tony Lumpkin, though an amiable patch, is not a patch upon the patch of that early opportunist, Mr. Quick; and certain as we insist on being that the Kate Hardcastle of Miss Wynne Matthison moves in a different and lower sphere from that of Mistress Bulkley; and, indeed, that the whole performance falls below that for which David Garrick wrote the prologue, it yet seems to us an intelligent and very diverting bit of ensemble acting, that for the most part presents a clear glass in which to reflect Oliver Goldsmith's amiable observations of character, his rich humor; that is discreet, gentlemanly, and human, even it is most boisterous.

Of the present Tony it may be said that he is dry rather than unctious, and that as dryness is scarcely in the Lumpkin repertory it falls short of full conviction. The devilry seemed premeditated and never quite to come out of a boyish brain teeming with ideas of good and evil, (pace Mr. Yeats); the rough laughter at the discomfiture of his mother came from the roof of the mouth rather than from the midriff. And with this there was a plentitude of stage business of the kind that by building up externals obsecures the heart of the character.

Then there were the additions to the text that have been handed down by generation after generation of actors. While Tony's mother was praising his late father, Mr. Quick, we feel sure (and if we don't know, who should?) never whispered to Constance beneath his book that he was a rum one; and that line at the end telling "You Constance Neville" to "go to the devil"—Heaven knows who jotted that down in the text. Yet Mr. Greet was spirited and amusing throughout, causing most laughter by these two bits not in Goldsmith. If he did not quite look like silk to those who are mindful of Quick, it is possible that he wore all the better with the audience.

Miss Matthison's impersonation may be called solid rather than dextrous. The heart and soul of Kate Hardcastle were there, but the performance seemed lacking in light and shadow. For one thing, not enough difference, as it seemed, was shown in her voice and mimique between the barmaid and the daughter of the house. But are not such considerations, after all, of minor import? Miss Matthison has temperament, taste, and abundant girlish vitality.

Mr. J. Sayer Crawley made an excellent Young Marlow, giving a performance quite as intelligent as that in the very different part of Sir Andrew Aguecheek. As Hardcastle, B. A. Field acquitted himself with the ability promised by his Sir Toby, and more than that evinced in his Touchstone. George Riddell was an unctuous and convincing Diggory. In the light of past events, let it be whispered that as Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Millicent McLaughlin was not sufficiently mature.

The house was well filled last night with an audience of unusual intelligence, as it has been throughout Mr. Greet's stay at Daly's, and there was no doubt that it was thoroughly amused. For the younger generation this is an occasion for culture made pleasant which should not be missed, and even for us of the days of '74, it is a rare and precious vantage ground for reviving old memories.

Baby Dromedary's Brief Debut.

A baby dromedary made its appearance at the Madison Square Garden yesterday morning. It was born just before noon, and died fifty minutes later. Its mother was "Mrs. Maggie," one of the twenty Siberian dromedaries in the Barnum & Bailey menagerie. The body is to be mounted and presented to some natural history museum.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Two concerts, afternoon and night, will be given at Keith's next Sunday for the benefit of the Home of Refuge for Helpless Cripples. An "all-star" bill is being prepared.

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"Love's Pilgrimage," the new play by Horace B. Fry, will be produced at Wallack's Theatre Thursday afternoon, April 14. Carlotta Nillson will have the leading rôle.

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Wilton Lackaye yesterday received an offer from the International Booking Bureau to go into vaudeville. He declined.

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Isobel Hall has been engaged by H. W. Savage for the rôle of Edith in "The Prince of Pilsen." She played the title rôle in "San Toy" last season. She will go to London with Mr. Savage's musical comedy.

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Julia Marlowe comes to the Empire Theatre May 2 in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Later she will appear in "Ingomar" at the same theatre. "The Other Girl" will close its run April 30.

MAY DIE FROM FOUL TIP.

Doctors Say Baseball Spectator Is Bleeding to Death.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 29.—As the result of being hit by a foul tip while watching a game of baseball in Kensington, near here, Sunday afternoon, Edward McKeon, seventeen years old, will probably die.

He was brought to the hospital in this city to-night, bleeding from the nose, and all efforts of the physicians to stop the hemorrhage have been futile.

LOST DAUGHTER FIGHTS WILL.

Grandmother Forgot Where She Had Placed Her in Childhood.

Disinherited by the mother, Mrs. May A. Rockwell, with whom she was reunited after a strange separation of years, Miss Mary L. Bendt yesterday began in the Surrogates' Court, Brooklyn, a contest of her parent's will, devising an estate of $15,000. Miss Bendt's father was the Captain of a sailing vessel, and his wife, the girl's mother, accompanied him on his voyages.

At one time when the vessel came to this port they left their child, Mary, with the wife's mother in this city. Returning months later, they found that the grandmother had put little Mary in some institution and had forgotten where. The parents searched for the little one in vain. Then the father dying, his widow married Mr. Rockwell and had several other children.

Mary found herself in a convent in East Orange, N. J. In 1900, when she had grown up, she wrote to the newspapers of this city, asking their aid in finding her parents. These published letters were seen by Mrs. Rockwell, and Mary went to live with her mother, and remained with her up to the time of her death.

STOPS PLUMBERS' EXCHANGE.

Court Enjoins Detroit Organizations from Fixing Price of Supplies.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—In a sweeping decision handed down to-day by Judge Brooke of the Wayne Circuit Court, the Riverside Club and Plumbers' Exchange of this city, organizations of plumbers against which proceedings were brought by Prosecutor Hunt on the ground that they were organized to fix prices and stifle competition, were restrained from continuing business, which the court holds to be "an unlawful enterprise inimical to the public welfare."

The decision says "the Plumbers' Exchange and the Riverside Club were organized for the sole purpose of raising and fixing the price of plumbers' supplies and labor between themselves and to the consumer, and that therefore both organizations are against public policy and contrary to the statute under which the information is filed and should be suppressed."

DARLINGTON OVERWEIGHTED.

Building Superintendent Hopper's Report as to Cause of the Collapse.

Superintendent Isaac A. Hopper of the Bureau of Buildings forwarded his official report on the Hotel Darlington disaster yesterday to Borough President Ahearn.

"We are satisfied," the Superintendent writes, "that the cause of the Darlington disaster was carelessness, principally in overloading the upper stories of the building. While this overloading did not perhaps come directly under our supervision, still, had it been seen by this department, it would have been forbidden. This, taken in connection with the loose assembling or bolting up of the iron work and the faulty disapproved designs of the connections, was directly the cause of the collapse. The engineer who examined these plans had called for details of the construction, which never had been furnished."

Mr. Hopper says that the engineering force is too small to examine into all details of construction. He recommends that the architect or builder should be made responsible for the work or the owner compelled to engage a competent Superintendent authorized by the department to perform such work.

MISS McCAFFERY CENSURED.

Counsel Says He Will Sue Superintendent Stitt for Libel.

Miss Sara J. J. McCaffery, who has been for the last thirty years Principal of Public School No. 116, was yesterday afternoon called before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education and censured by Chairman Jacob W. Mack for insubordination and neglect of duty—the result of Miss McCaffery's recent trial before the committee.

"This is one of the most painful duties imposed upon the Board of Education," said Commissioner Mack in pronouncing the censure. "While the charter and by-laws give you liberty of action within your department, they do not intend that you should not be amenable to discipline or negligent of the orders of your superiors. In view of your excellent record it was deemed best that no other action be taken than to call you before this committee and to advise you to dwell hereafter in harmony with your immediate superiors for the peace and discipline of your school."

When Miss McCaffery had withdrawn, James Clancey, her attorney, said that in view of the serious charge of gross misconduct, made with the other charges against Miss McCaffery by District Superintendent Stitt, he would immediately begin action against Stitt in the Criminal Courts for libel and in the Civil Courts for damages.

SAVED HIS MOTHER'S LIFE.

Son Sprang from Bed to Extinguish Her Blazing Clothing.

Mrs. Lucy Stake, sixty-one years old, wife of Capt. Frederick Stake, pilot of one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's great harbor tugs, would have been burned to death at her home, 472 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday had it not been for the courage of her son by a former marriage, Louis Eckoldt, twenty-one years old, a printer in the office of a morning newspaper in Manhattan.

He sleeps in the daytime, and his mother was preparing his breakfast at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Stake being absent, when, in shaking the fire, a coal struck her apron, which immediately burst into flame. She dashed into the hall, and young Eckoldt, leaping out of bed, followed and tried to tear the blazing garment from her, but before he succeeded in doing this her other clothing as well as his own nightgown was burning. Eckoldt ran to his bed, and, seizing the blankets, wrapped them about his mother and extinguished the fire. Then he telephoned to the Norwegian Hospital for an ambulance and to his brother, Policeman John Eckoldt of the Coney Island Precinct.

Mrs. Stake was removed to the hospital, and it was said there late last night that her condition was serious. Eckoldt remained at home after his own bad burns, chiefly about the hands, had been dressed.

ADMIRAL REVIEWS REGIMENT.

The Forty-seventh Celebrates Its Forty-third Anniversary.

In the presence of fully 5,000 spectators Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers and his staff last night reviewed the Forty-seventh Regiment in its armory in Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, and also participated in the review of the Veterans' Association and the distribution of medals for long and faithful service.

The occasion was the forty-third anniversary of the organization of the regiment, and there was present large representations from other regiments. The regiment was in command of Lieut. Col. Barthman.

Machinist Killed by Drill Engine.

Frank Reid, a machinist of 363 West Twenty-eighth Street, this city, was struck by a Pennsylvania drill engine in the company's yards at Warren Street, Jersey City, last night. He came here from Oakland, Cal.

TAKEN at dinner with effervescent water it promotes the chemical processes of digestion and acts as a sedative in the stomach.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

In the United Kingdom it is known as the Doctor's Spirit on account of its goodness and dependable qualities.

Shoes for Men.

NEW SPRING LASTS.

Three Fifty.

For unconventionality a man may be forgiven—for awkwardness, never. Often its source lies in the shoes he wears—mechanically made shoes which are integrally crude and uncouth, since the strain of the machine demands stiff, thick leather to resist it.

The vital parts of a Saks shoe are fashioned by hand, of serviceable, yet pliable leather which responds to the action of the foot and makes a shoe an attribute of, rather than a penalty to, grace and comfort. Of Spring and Summer High Shoes and Oxfords, we have 15 distinctive styles—blucher, lace and button models, of Russia calf, wax calf or patent colt, in tan or black,

$3.50

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

KILLED BY RUSTY NAIL WOUND.

Report That Woman Had Stabbed Detective with Hatpin Denied.

Detective Michael McNally of Jersey City died last night from blood poisoning at his home, 101 Magnolia Avenue. Drs. Dickinson, Kirby, and Culver of Jersey City, and Dr. Smith of the Pasteur Institute attended him.

His death was the result of a scratch on his leg from a rusty nail, though it cannot be learned exactly how he received it. A report that he had been stabbed in the leg with a hatpin by a woman he arrested a week ago for shoplifting is denied by Police Inspector Archibald.

SCARED BY BOX OF SAWDUST.

Police at First Thought It Might Be an Infernal Machine.

Harry Serkin, an eleven-year-old boy of 269 Madison Street, was standing at Hester and Division Streets at 10 o'clock last night when a man asked him if he would like to earn 5 cents by carrying a parcel to the office of The Jewish Morning Journal, at 228 Madison Street. Of course he would.

The man handed him a parcel in white and yellow paper. Young Serkin took it to the newspaper office and handed it to a young man named I. Fredkim. When Fredkim saw that a smoldering fuse was sticking up out of a quantity of sawdust, he promptly dumped the whole thing into a pail of water and yelled for help. Other members of the staff who came running to his aid quickly gave the wicked looking box a wide berth.

The Madison Street Police Station being notified, Detective McCarthy fished the box out of the water, and, holding it arm's length and accompanied by a small crowd, who kept at a respectful distance, carried it to the police station. There Capt. Shaw found that all it consisted of was a cigar box full of sawdust, saturated with kerosene, and a piece of zinc piping filled with powdered carbon and plugged. Capt. Shaw thinks it all a practical joke.

DR. M. A. REQUA TO BE TRIED.

Supt. Maxwell Says Physical Culture Teacher Is Insubordinate.

Dr. M. Augusta Requa, an assistant Director of Physical Training under the Board of Education, is soon to be tried on the charge of insubordination which has been preferred by City Superintendent Maxwell.

Dr. Requa was appointed as Supervisor of Physical Culture in the old City of New York on Sept. 14, 1896. She held this position until about a year ago, when it was abolished by a by-law of the board. She was made Assistant Director of Physical Training for the city, with Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick as her superior, but refuses to obey Dr. Gulick or to take orders from Superintendent Maxwell. As Dr. Requa was sworn into her original position she is said to hold that she is protected by the civil service laws.

MR. RABBIT'S "ESTAR" LETTER.

"Irene" Has Written to Him, but He's Evidently "Layin' Low."

Among the letters received at the Brooklyn Post Office yesterday was one addressed in a shaky, "uphill" hand to "Mr. Rabbit, Brooklyn, N. Y." The queer address expert decided that "Rabbit" meant Roberts, and this is what Postmaster Roberts read when he broke the seal:

Dear Mr. Rabbit: Just these fue lines to let You know I want some Things for estar and I want a big basket of estar Eggs and a lot of Little eggs and a little yellow Duck and a little rabbit and a little Chicken.

So please

Don't forget Me estar Morning from

IRENE.

If "Mr. Rabbit" will call at the general delivery window in the Post Office Irene's letter will be turned over to him.

CONSTIPATION

is the starting point of disease. It can be easily removed by taking, on arising, half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water,

Hunyadi János

VOGEL BROTHERS,
42nd St., cor. 8th Ave.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

At Easter time a man wants to appear at his best. He certainly can in Vogel Brothers' clothes. Think what you need—a new suit, a new overcoat, new shoes, scarfs, hat, gloves, hosiery, shirts—all of which you will find here in splendid assortment. In overcoats there are topcoats, surtouts, paddocks, paletots, medium length overcoats, belt coats, etc. All of the suits and overcoats are made with those shoulders, long, snug-fitting collars and coat fronts that do not wrinkle, features which make them far superior to the ordinary kind—prices range from $10 to $30.

Men's New Spring Suits at $15.

The assortment of these $15 suits will surprise you, particularly after you have seen what most stores show at this price. But not only from the standpoint of assortment, is it the greatest, which means 75 distinctly different patterns in new weaves, in light and dark colors, in serges, cheviots, worsteds, tweeds, etc., but the style and workmanship are as good as you'd expect to get in $25 suits. Our special price, $15.

Tan Top Coats at $15.

Loose, short and boxy, of all the new shades of tan coverts, made with the style and snap that the Fifth Avenue tailor puts into his top coats. Our special price, $15.

Cravenette Raincoats at $15.

Big, loose, 52 inches long are these cravenette raincoats, in Oxford gray worsted. They're very swagger and splendidly tailored garments that are serviceable in both wet and dry weather. Regular $20 overcoats on special sale at $15.

The New Paddocks & Paletots at $25.

These aristocratic overcoats are as handsome as can be made—some of the best dressed men in New York are wearing them—to see these overcoats you'd think they had cost $40 or $50—they are made of dark rich Oxford gray cravenette, specially priced at $25.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

James McCreery & Co.

On Wednesday and Thursday.
March 30th and 31st.
Sale of Silk Petticoats.
Made of best quality taffeta silk.
Fashionable colors, black and black and white.
6.75, 8.75 and 10.75.
Twenty-third Street.

Exhibition
of
Imported Gowns.
On Wednesday
March the Thirtieth

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing.

The price of Boys' Clothing depends considerably upon whether you pay two or three profits, or only one. Whether you buy from those who buy from others, or buy direct from the manufacturer.

We Are Manufacturers,

manufacturing largely and economically. We slight no particular—we cheapen no detail.

Wash Russian Smock Dresses.
Wash Russian Blouse Suits.
Wash Norfolk Suits, blouse pants.
Boys' Yoke and Pleated Norfolk Suits, blouse pants.
Eton Russian and Sailor Suits.
Boys' Reefers. Top-Coats.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square

Real estate belonging to non-residents or others cared for by this company. Rents collected, Taxes paid and Insurance maintained. Faithful and inexpensive service guaranteed.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
AT SPECIAL RATES

An interesting Booklet on Application.

HITCHCOCK DEFENDS SERVICE PENSION ORDER

Contends That It Is Clearly Within Executive Authority.

ESTIMATED INCREASE $5,400,000

Says New Ruling Lays Down Rule of Decision That One 62 Years Old Is Partially Disabled.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department today sent to the Senate a communication in response to Senator Overman's resolution directing the Secretary to furnish the Senate a copy of the order issued by the department enlarging the Pension act of June 27, 1890, and amendments as to the disabilities of applicants for pensions, and to report by what amount the order will increase pensions annually.

Secretary Hitchcock's letter is accompanied by a letter from Acting Commissioner of Pensions Davenport, who says Commissioner Ware's order does not enlarge, but simply construes, the Pension act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments. Mr. Davenport, who estimates that the cost of the new order will be $5,400,000 annually, says:

"The pension roll is diminishing rapidly, owing to deaths of beneficiaries, and in all probabilities this decrease will offset any gains caused by claims of soldiers who have reached the age of sixty-five and upward."

Secretary Hitchcock, in his statement, says that as "some misunderstanding" with reference to the purpose of this order has existed, a brief review of pension legislation is submitted for the purpose of showing that the order referred to is "clearly within executive authority." He says disability, partial or complete, to perform manual labor is the sole measure of the right to a pension under this act of June 27, 1890.

The Secretary refers to an order of September, 1893, when the age of seventy-five years entitled the applicant to the maximum amount. He cites three cases of this kind and continues:

"Although age in connection with other disabilities has always been considered in determining pension ratings under the act, there has never been any uniform rule for rating the infirmities due to the element of age, with the exception of the two classes named. Such ratings, therefore, seem to have been governed by the varying opinions of the many who have been occupied with that duty, thereby imparting to that feature of pension administration something of uncertainty and inequality.

"To this fact, together with the growing importance of age conditions, is due in considerable measure the necessity for action on the line of this order specifically defining, so far as practicable, ratings from the best obtainable data for infirmities due to senility."

In the administration of pension laws, the Secretary says, it is impossible to secure uniformity and expedition in decisions without laying down convenient rules. Continuing, he says:

"The order in question merely lays down as a convenient rule of decision, and a rebuttable presumption of fact, that one who is otherwise entitled and is sixty-two years of age, is partially disabled from earning a livelihood by his hands; that one who is sixty-five years old is more disabled for manual work; that one who is sixty-eight is in a still greater degree incapable of earning a support by manual labor, and that one of seventy is completely disabled in this regard. Certainly such a presumption is justified by general experience in actual life.

"When it is understood that, in the adjudications under this act, age has always been considered a factor with other disabilities, and when it is further considered that, for more than ten years there has been an established rating (the maximum allowed by law) based solely on the age of seventy-five years, and that, for nearly seven years there has been an established rating (the minimum provided by law) based alone on the age of sixty-five years, it will be apparent how largely problematical must be any estimate of increase of expenditures under the order of March 15, 1904."

Representative Bourke Cockran of New York introduced a resolution to-day providing that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House whether, in the opinion of the committee there is any authority of law for the recent service pension order of the Secretary of the Interior. If no such authority is found to exist the committee is instructed to report whether the issue of the order amounts to a usurpation or invasion by the Executive of the powers vested by the Constitution in the legislative department of the Government, and what steps, if any, should be taken to vindicate the Constitutional authority of the Congress, and particularly the House.

STOPS LOCAL CONCERN'S MAIL.

Fraud Order Issued Against the Oriental Manufacturing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Post Office Department has issued fraud orders against the Preferred Mercantile Company of Boston, the Quaker City Fountain Pen Company of Philadelphia, and the Oriental Manufacturing Company of New York.

The Boston concern is charged with operating a lottery scheme, in which diamonds are the prizes for payments of $1 each week for 110 weeks.

In the case of the Fountain Pen Company J. K. Baillie agrees to send pens for $1, but is said to have forgotten to send them even after receiving the money.

The Oriental Manufacturing Company of New York pretended to give home employment to women, plain sewing and the like, but the requirements were so severe that the money sent for outfits became the property of the company.

POST OFFICE RELIEF ASSURED.

enators Platt and Depew Indorse House Plan to Lease Sites.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senators Platt and Depew have decided to support the House plan for the improvement of New York's postal facilities. This involves the leasing of the New York Central's site at $90,000 a year, and the leasing of the Pennsylvania's site at $75,000.

This proposition is not what the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York delegation, and the special commission agreed upon. The original proposition was for the sale outright of the Pennsylvania site at the purchase price of $2,000,000. The leasing amendment was placed in the Postal Appropriation bill in the House.

The understanding all along has been that the Senate would agree to anything Mr. Platt might desire, and the legislation for relief now seems assured of success.

PRINCIPAL QUINN ON TRIAL.

Janitor Murphy Tells of the Burning of New School Books and Models.

Matthew D. Quinn, Principal of Public School No. 5, Queens, was tried before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon on the charges of neglect of duty and destruction of school property. The chief witness was John E. Murphy, janitor of the school.

"About two weeks before Thanksgiving," Murphy said, "Quinn and a couple of assistants sorted over a quantity of school books. Later he took me to the 'dark' room in the Strang annex, and, pointing to the books, said:

"'Those books may as well be burned, but for God's sake don't let the news get outside the building.'

"I had burned some books and about 100 boxes of the wooden models—both almost new—making fires, when Committee Chairman Dix stopped me."

Murphy denied that he had ever gotten into heated discussions with Quinn, or that he had any grudge against him, although the Principal had refused to take back into No. 5 an expelled son of Murphy's.

BENNETT WILL IS ADMITTED.

Connecticut Superior Court Holds for W. J. Bryan on One Point.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Philo S. Bennett's will was admitted as a competent document for probating by Judge Edwin B. Gager of the Superior Court as the result of the first day's hearing in the appeal of William J. Bryan from the decision of the Probate Court, which disallowed the "sealed letter" found with the will and which gives Mr. Bryan $50,000.

The chief contention—the admission of the "sealed letters" as evidence—was being argued by counsel when the court adjourned for the day.

Alfred P. Sloan, the ex-partner of Mr. Bennett in the firm of Bennett & Sloan of New York, testified that Mr. Bennett had had a deposit vault in the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company of Broadway, New York, and that witness was present when this vault was opened. A number of private papers were found there, including the "sealed letter."

Mr. Bryan was the next witness. In cross-examination, Judge Stoddard asked Mr. Bryan:

"You desired to present the 'sealed letter' to be probated?" "I did present it."

"Answer my question." "I was indifferent about the matter, wholly."

"Didn't you want me to go to New York to get the letter with you?" "Yes."

"And you couldn't get it without me?" "No."

In redirect examination, Mr. Newton of counsel for Mr. Bryan asked Mr. Bryan whether he knew when and where the typewritten copy of the "sealed letter" was drawn up. Witness replied at his home, in Nebraska, on either May 9, 10, or 11, 1901. The court excluded the testimony.

LETTER CARRIERS' EARNINGS.

Worked Nine Years for an Average of $650 Per Annum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was appointed a letter carrier nine years ago. My first experience in that capacity was as a substitute. I was placed on the substitute or extra list, as it is generally called, along with 135 others. We reported every morning at 6 o'clock to answer roll call. If any of us should be late for roll call our name was dropped to the bottom of the working list. Some men who had the misfortune to get jumped (as it is called) did not average $3 per week.

My average I find was between $7 and $8 per week. It all depended upon the weather and the regular men's health. If the weather was fine, and the regular men all feeling well, we earned nothing. The pay we received was deducted from the sick men's wages. When they are sick they receive no salary.

I can remember having received the sum of 70 cents in one week, after watching the roll call promptly morning and evening. It was a common occurrence to pass the hat around on pay day for some poor fellow who had been sick some time. On becoming sick he received no salary whatsoever.

A married man cannot exist on the wages he receives on the extra list. It is never a feast, and always a famine.

After working for four years as a substitute, I received my first salary as a regular carrier, which was the sum of $1.63 per day. I worked for another year at the rate of $1.63, when I was promoted to the second grade, which pays $2 per day. When the second grade year expired I reached the third grade, with the salary of $2.72, which is the maximum.

The amount received by me during the nine years' service was as follows:

First year, as substitute	$384.32
Second year, as substitute	410.73
Third year, as substitute	416.61
Fourth year, as substitute	373.22
Fifth year, as regular	591.30
Sixth year, as regular	785.24
Seventh year, as regular	983.41
Eighth year, as regular	987.64
Ninth year, as regular	983.31
Total	$5,915.78
Average per year	$657.30 8-9

Out of this salary I was required to buy two suits of uniforms of the regulation style and cloth, each year, of which the cost is as follows:

One Summer uniform	$12.25
One Winter uniform	17.00
One Summer hat	1.70
One Winter hat	1.70
Total	$32.65

New York, March 28, 1904. Y.

TRAINS DASH PAST FIRE.

Spectacular Blaze Beside Elevated Road on New Bowery.

Traffic on the South Ferry branch of the east side elevated roads was delayed about fifteen minutes last evening by a brief but spectacular fire which burned out the two upper floors of the four-story brick and stone building, 34 New Bowery, occupied as a wareroom by Martin T. Garvey, dealer in second-hand store and barroom fixtures.

It started about the middle of the building from some unknown cause at 6 o'clock, no one being up stairs at the time. Deputy Chief Kruger, arriving with the first engines summoned by the alarm of Policeman Gannon of the Oak Street Station, found the flames licking the side of a six-story tenement adjoining on the north, and turned in a second alarm.

South-bound trains were running the gauntlet of the fire, and he dispatched a messenger to the Chatham Square junction to have the power shut off, and sent his men with lines of hose up on the structure, but the great torrents of water beat down the flames so rapidly that by the time the man returned he sent him back forthwith to say that the running of the road could be resumed.

TEST OF AUTOMOBILE RATES.

Chauffeurs Make Case Against Themselves for Courts to Decide.

To obtain a judicial ruling on the question whether automobiles are to be rated as public hacks and subject to the city ordinance governing fares, James H. Young, a chauffeur employed by the New York Transportation Company, was arrested yesterday, charged with a violation of Section 14 of Title 3 of the ordinance. The arrest was planned by a number of automobile companies and Assistant District Attorney Gray.

Kenneth C. Staley was engaged to ride in an automobile from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the New York Life Insurance Building, at Leonard Street and Broadway, a distance of less than three miles. The chauffeur charged him $3, the price fixed by the automobile companies, though the hack ordinance prescribes a fare of only 50 cents a mile, or $1 an hour. Many people have complained against the automobile charges. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings.

Officers for New York Elks.

New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, at its recent meeting elected the following officers for the year: Exalted Ruler—Champe S. Andrews; Esteemed Leading Knight—William T. Phillips; Esteemed Loyal Knight—Dr. Henry Graham MacAdam; Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Harry Wright; Secretary—Bernard J. Fagan; Treasurer—Harry M. Draddy; Trustee for Three Years—Lewis Harding.

Thinks Donovan Had Fair Trial.

Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve yesterday denied the application made on behalf of Helene Donovan, who is known as "the little mother of Renwick Street," for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of her father, Florence Donovan, whom Recorder Goff last week sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an assault upon a neighbor who annoyed his children. The Justice says that he does not see any indication that the trial was not a fair one.

The Lion Brewery

of New York City.

In successful operation for half a century.

106th Street and Columbus Avenue.

Bock Beer

Both Pilsener and Dark

On Draught

at all of our 900 customers in this city.

CAPT. COWLES FAILED TO SIGNAL MISSOURI'S COURSE

Battleship Collision Followed, but Court Wants No Proceedings.

CALL OF SIREN NOT SOUNDED

Illinois Not Warned of Missouri's Direction and Was Misled by the Signals the Latter Displayed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The report of the court of inquiry, of which Rear Admiral Wise was President, on the investigation of the collision between the battleships Missouri, commanded by Capt. W. S. Cowles, and Illinois, commanded by Capt. R. B. Bradford, was made public to-day. The court recommends no further proceedings.

In its opinion the court says:

"As to the question of responsibility, the court is of the opinion that the collision was not due to fault or negligence on the part of the commanding officer or any officer or man of the Illinois.

"On board the Missouri, Capt. Cowles gave the necessary orders for immediately reversing the engines for full speed astern, repeated the signal as an emergency signal, and ordered the display of the signal which should warn the Illinois of the Missouri's breakdown and movements, but failed to indicate the course to starboard by one blast of the whistle, and on backing by three blasts, in addition to or in advance of the speed cone signals, and also failed to sound the siren as a call for collision when collision became inevitable.

"The order for the display of the signal by dispatch flag was not obeyed by the Officer of the Deck, Lieut. W. Pitt Scott, United States Navy, or was not obeyed with sufficient promptness to be of service to the Illinois, while the absence of prescribed whistle signals left the Captain of the Illinois in absolute ignorance of the Missouri's actual movements.

"This failure to convey to the Illinois direct the immediate information as to actual conditions on board the Missouri was, in the opinion of the court, after the accident to the steering engine, the secondary cause of the collision.

"The court lays stress on the fact shown in evidence that the Missouri was an undrilled ship, newly commissioned, introduced into a squadron of evolution without previous experimental work to determine her tactical diameters for varying helm angles or other tactical qualities, as certainly contemplated in the general instructions of the tactical signal book, and without previous practice with another ship in section.

"Capt. Cowles acted promptly and decisively in the expedient which he adopted to control his ship's headway. Whatever expedient he adopted, however, had his course been immediately communicated to the Illinois by the prescribed signals, the latter could have manoeuvred to avoid the collision.

"Notwithstanding the omission of signals noted on the part of the Captain and the officer of the deck of the Missouri, the court recommends no further proceedings."

Secretary Moody, in connection with the case, asked Admiral Dewey this question:

"In view of the facts reported by the court showing a failure on board the Missouri reasonably to display certain signals, is the department justified in acting on the recommendation of the court, approved by the Commander in Chief, that no further proceedings in the premises be taken, or if, in your opinion, the department is not justified, what action would you recommend?"

Replying to the latter question, Admiral Dewey said that nothing in the evidence goes to show that, either on board the Missouri or on the part of any other vessel or of any officers, was there any serious omission. He fully concurred in the recommendation that no further proceedings be had.

The Admiral said an interval of practice was indispensable to a newly commissioned ship before placing her in squadron drills.

Capt. William S. Cowes, commander of the Missouri, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Connecticut in 1863, and became a Captain Nov. 2, 1902. Jan. 4, 1893, he was detailed as Naval Attaché at London, where he remained until April 1, 1897. In 1899 he was assibgned to be aide to the President, and remained on this duty until assigned to command the Missouri in December last.

Mrs. Cowles is a sister of President Roosevelt.

Lieut. Scott was signal officer on the flagship Olympia under Admiral Dewey during the engagement in Manila Bay. For his services aboard the Olympia he was advanced ten numbers in grade on the recommendation of Admiral Dewey.

Dyer Made Naval Governor of Guam.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Commander George L. Dyer, commanding the cruiser Albany of the Asiatic fleet, has been assigned to duty as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commander William E. Sewell.

RETIRES MERRIMAC HERO.

House Bill Also Advances George F. Phillips, Who Is Totally Disabled.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on a bill placing George F. Phillips on the retired list of the navy as a warrant officer.

Phillips is totally disabled by reason of his service in the navy. He was a machinist of the first class, and a member of the Hobson crew which sunk the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago Harbor during the Spanish war. He enlisted in 1898 from Galveston, Texas.

FIRST WIFE'S HEIRS LOSE.

United Workmen Insurance Moneys Given to Widow.

But for a single vowel the names of both wives of the late John Eisele would have been identical and a lawsuit avoided. He died last May, leaving an insurance of $2,000, which was claimed by John Eisele, son of himself, and Maria Eisele, who is dead, and by Mrs. Marie Eisele, her successor. Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision awarding the full amount to the widow.

Alfred & Charles Steckler argued in her behalf that at the time of Eisele's death the by-laws of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which carried the risk, provided that the money should be paid to the widow of the insured, and that it made no difference that he had not given notice of the slight change of name of the beneficiary. The son claimed that at the time the insurance contract was issued in February, 1898, the by-laws provided that in the event of the failure of the insured to record the change of name the money would go to the offspring of the original beneficiary.

You're a Judge of Cigars

CIGARS UNITED

You know best when you are suited. We would like you to pass judgment on our Captain Marryat, Invincibles. We know that it is positively superior to any cigar you can buy elsewhere at equal price. Of course one brand will not suit every man and we are sure that the variety we can offer is great enough to suit the taste and pocket-book of every smoker in Greater New York. Every day half a million smokers save money and increase their satisfaction by patronizing the United Cigar Stores. It's a fact that we sell better cigars at lower prices than other retailers. Drop in the nearest store and try

Captain Marryat

(INVINCIBLES)

6c. each—$6.00 per 100

Pure Havana filled—best hand work—Sumatra wrapper—a mild and fragrant cigar that is absolutely uniform in character.

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT — These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. We prepay express or postage on orders of 300 cigars or over. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Stores all over—One always in sight.

JUSTICE BREWER WANTS THE CITY LAWS OBEYED

His Address Before Chicago Municipal Lecture Association.

REASONS FOR CRIME IN CITY

Opportunities Greater and Concealment Easy—Praise for Roosevelt and Folk.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court delivered an address here to-night under the auspices of the Municipal Lecture Association. Justice Brewer's theme was "Obedience to Law the First Civic Duty," and his discourse was listened to with marked interest by an audience that filled the Auditorium Theatre. Speaking particularly of laws operative only within the city, he said in part:

"And the first thing which I wish to suggest is that there is more violation of law in a city than elsewhere. This is not a matter of mere mathematics. It is not simply because there are more laws to be obeyed, the ordinances of the city in addition to the laws of the State and Nation.

"There are many reasons for this. One is the city is the abiding place, the habitat, of the criminal. The opportunities of escape and the means of concealment are greater. William M. Tweed sat in a room in Brooklyn and looked out of his window at the great City of New York for months while the police and detective forces were vainly seeking to find and arrest him.

"Again, criminals follow the paths of business. You never think of looking for a abundant in the city than elsewhere.

"A kindred fact is that the crank and the fanatic hasten to the city to find the material upon which they can most easily work. Barnum, the showman, divided the world into two classes, the humbuggers and the humbugged, and certainly the representatives of those two classes are more abundant in the city than elsewhere.

"Another thing which is also potential is the rapidity with which life is lived in a city. Accompanying the rapidity of living is the changed manner of life. Methods of doing business are new. Mergers, combinations, are in order. Strangely enough, in the days of trusts we cannot trust ourselves to hold or own railroad stock, and so organize a Northern Securities Company to hold them for us. A new literature possesses us. There is a bigger man than Shakespeare. Everything must be up-to-date. The minister finding in the hymn books the rhyme

Oh, may my heart in tune be found,
Like David's harp of solemn sound,

and believing the harp an out-of-date instrument changed the lines to the following:

Oh, may my heart be tuned within
Like David's sacred violin.

"The chorister, not to be outdone, rewrote them thus:

Oh, may my heart go diddle-diddle
Like unto David's sacred fiddle.

"I do not know who the chorister was—perhaps his name was Trigg."

Justice Brewer after paying a high tribute to the average policeman, said that the general inattention to particular ordinances, such as the Sunday excise laws, led to greater violations. Continuing, he said:

"We may be thankful that a growing public sentiment is more and more insisting on a strict enforcement of all laws, municipal, as well as State and National. And we may also be thankful for the bright examples which are furnished by many in every station from the lowest to the highest of rigorous insistence on obedience to law, examples whose healthful contagion will speak through the country from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the Gulf. No matter what you may think of them in other respects what law-abiding American is not proud of the fact we have, not to mention others, two such magnificent examples as Joseph W. Folk and Theodore Roosevelt?"

TAGGED CHILD FOR LONG TRIP.

Journey of Lone Girl of Twelve from Irish Home to Buffalo.

Catherine Flaherty, a ruddy-cheeked twelve-year-old Irish girl, was started yesterday on the last 400 miles of a 3,500-mile journey which she is making unaccompanied and with only a tag on her dress to keep her from getting lost.

When she was very small her father and brothers left Ireland and made their home in Buffalo. Seven years ago Mrs. Flaherty died, and recently her father sent for her. She was shipped alone, with the tag giving her name, destination, and route fastened to her dress. She was put on a train at Birkenhead and sent to Queenstown, where the Cunard agents put her on board the Etruria. All the way across the ocean her second-cabin fellow-travelers looked to her welfare.

Upon her arrival at Ellis Island her father in Buffalo was sought, and he asked that she be forwarded at once. Yesterday afternoon she was placed on a New York Central Railroad train in charge of the conductor.

Souvenir Day This Saturday!

FREE!

Beautiful Imported Easter Card

Do not fail to get one. They are Free while they last to each purchaser of 25c. worth of tea or coffee.

WE know how to select tea or coffee.

We know how to roast the coffee and pack the tea so that when it is made and on your table it is the kind of tea and coffee you, yourself, like.

In the Van Dyk stores the best tea sells for 35c. per pound, and when we say "best" we mean "best."

Other tea that is not quite so good sells for 25c., tea that smells better and tastes better than most of that which is sold by grocers at far higher prices.

Van Dyk coffee at 25c. a pound is better coffee than that sold at 35c. by many stores.

"DUCHESS" Blend (Best Coffee) 25c. lb.

5 lbs. for $1.15.

BEST TEAS (All Kinds) 35c. lb.

Mail Orders of one dollar ($1.00) or more delivered free in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, and New Brunswick.
Mail Orders of two dollars ($2.00) or more delivered free within twenty-five (25) miles.
Mail Orders of five dollars ($5.00) or more delivered free within one hundred (100) miles.
Send money with order. Address all mail orders to 2,177 Third Av.

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BRANCHES:

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574 SECOND AVE., NEAR E. 32D ST.
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BROOKLYN.
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Do Your Duty

It's a man's duty to look as best he can.

Our clothes certainly assure a distinct appearance.

If you are at all appreciative and desire individuality our style and fabrics will appeal strongly to you.

With this style you get the foundation, the inside workmanship upon which depends perfect fit and wear.

It is by *needle moulding* this foundation that we can guarantee it.

Our single and double breasted suits have the necessary dash and swing, broad shapely shoulders, snug fitting collars and graceful lapels.

They're made from smart English stuffs, Blue Serge and Black Cloths.

No doubt they'll make a good impression if you'll come in and see them.

Every garment we produce contains all the style and quality of custom made *but* our method of producing enables you to buy them at half your tailor's price.

Semi ready when *you look* and *try on; fitted, finished* to *your order* and *delivered* in a *few hours.*

Suit and Overcoat $20 to $40.

801 Broadway Cor. 11th — Semi-ready Tailoring — 205 Broadway near Fulton

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MADISON SQUARE WEST

Weddings

A special department is maintained for wedding outfits. Silks expressly created—exquisite shades of "Gris Perle," also clear White in various qualities; prices that meet all requirements.

Gloves

In shades to correspond.

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Easter Novelties from Japan are Ready

The artistic brains and skilled fingers of many workers in far away Japan have for many months past been getting ready many beautiful and unique things for the coming Easter festival. They are now here for your inspection. No other New York store has anything like so fine an assortment.

(In Basement.)

Chickens & Ducklings
Natural skins, 25c. ea., $2.75 doz.
Cotton Ducks, 10c. ea., $1.10 doz.
Cotton Chickens, 10c. ea., $1.10 doz.
Rooster Bon Bon Boxes, 25c. ea., $2.75 doz.

(1st Floor, Tea Section.)

China Eggs
Filled with Crystalized Fruit.
Medium size. 60c., $7.00 doz.
Large size, 85c., $9.60 doz.
And many other particularly interesting articles.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
B'way, 18th & 19th Sts.

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New Styles Walking Suits

Eton and Coat Suits. Finest Spring Suitings. Homespuns, Wool Crashes, etc. In every way equal to the best custom made.

Special price

$38

These suits are very stylish and are finished in the best manner possible. They are of extraordinary value, being well worth $50. We have never seen anything at the price to be compared with them.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

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865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets.

Send for Illustrated Folders of Forsythe Waists and Suits.

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EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
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L. MILLER & SONS — 153 CROSBY ST., N.Y.

A Natural Tonic.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

It's just Grape Juice—all that is of value in full-ripe Concord Grapes, the seeds, skin and fibrous pulp eliminated.

The system needs the fruit acids found in Welchs Grape Juice, especially at this time of year. A small glassful one to three times a day clears the system of impurities by natural means, it puts new life into the run-down system.

Welchs Grape Juice is absolutely unfermented and free from any chemical or antiseptic.

The best druggists and grocers sell it.
WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

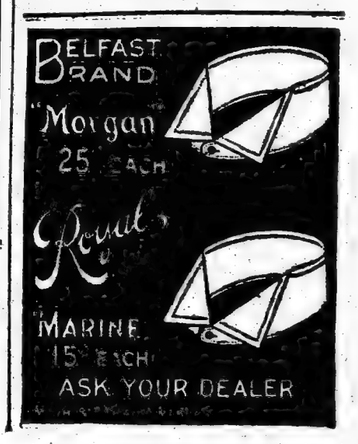

TRYING TO END THE BUILDING TRADES STRIKE

Employers and Delegates of Bricklayers in Conference.

PROPOSALS REJECTED BY MEN

Meeting, However, to be Resumed Today—Capt. Norton Goddard Proposes Arbitration.

At the invitation of the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association a conference took place late last night at the Building Trades Club between this committee and the Greater New York Executive Committee of the bricklayers' unions. The conference was called in order if possible to reach some basis of settlement of the strike of the bricklayers and laborers.

The joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions was admitted after the conference opened and gave the present status of the strike. Several propositions were made, but none of them was agreed to by the labor men. After some dissension the members of the Executive Committee of the bricklayers went out and had a conference among themselves. They returned in about fifteen minutes, and the conference with the Emergency Committee was resumed.

No settlement had been reached early this morning when the conference adjourned, but negotiations, it was decided, will continue, and another conference will be held to-night, when an effort to come to an understanding which will end the strike will be made.

Capt. Norton Goddard took a hand yesterday in the building strike. Te explained his reasons for doing so in a letter to Otto M. Eidlitz, President of the Mason Builders' Association, in which he stated that Ralph M. Eidlitz, Secretary of the Civic Federation, had appealed to him to aid in settling the trouble between the mason builders and the bricklayers and laborers.

After getting into communication with Mr. Eidlitz the letter says, and learning more about the situation, he proposed that an arbitration board of nine master builders and nine bricklayers should be appointed to settle the trouble, the bricklayers to go back to work in the meantime. Then he says he got into communication with Mr. Doris. Doris is the recognized leader of the strike and a political friend of Mr. Goddard. Mr. Goddard says that Mr. Doris was willing to concede the right of the mason builders to work with non-union laborers if the Laborers' Protective Union was not able to supply enough men. Mr. Doris, he said, did not control the unions, but was of the belief that this plan would be favorably considered by the bricklayers. The mason builders had not decided to accept the plan.

Capt. Goddard yesterday afternoon said that politics had nothing to do with his action.

"Some people might say it was politics," he said, "but that does not swerve me. I am not butting in. I was asked to try and settle the matter if I could, and as a good citizen I am ready to try."

NEWARK CONFERENCE CHANGES

Appointments Announced at Close of Week's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—More than one hundred changes were made by the Newark Methodist Conference which adjourned to-night. Charles N. Anderson of Westfield was elected presiding elder of the Jersey City district, to succeed John R. Wright. The other presiding elders were re-elected. The list of pastors is as follows:

PATERSON DISTRICT—Branchville, Louis T. James; Dover, First Church, Albert B. Richardson; East Rutherford, John H. Timbrell; Hibernia, William H. Hagerty; Hope, F. S. Garis; Little Falls, F. C. Kinsey; Mount Freedom and Millbrook, Samuel O. Rusby; Newton, W. E. Chadwick; Paterson—Market Street, George C. Wuding; Prospect Street, Matthew W. Wirner; Phillipsburg, Wesley Church, Julius F. Manshman; Rockaway, Thomas S. Molyneux; Rutherford, F. L. West; Wharton, Frederick L. Rounds.

NEWARK DISTRICT—Belleville, J. O. Winner; Park Avenue, East Orange, J. M. Meeker; Maplewood, F. B. Fleming; Mendham, Frederick J. Hubach; Morristown, Ralph B. Urmy; Degroot, Newark, N. R. Neff; Eighth Avenue, Newark, M. D. Church; South Orange, Jesse L. Hurlburt; Vailsburg, O. J. Shoop.

ELIZABETH DISTRICT—Asbury and Bethlehem, B. S. Crocroft; Bound Brook, E. E. Robinson; Cranford, First Church, L. H. Hough; Elizabeth, Park Church, C. S. Kemble; St. James Church, H. F. Randolph; Finesville, O. A. Joseph; Gladstone, S. A. Darnell; High Bridge, I. B. Harris; Linden and Aldine, C. Richnitzer; Metuchen, H. N. Simpson; Mount Zion, E. D. Abbott, supply; New Germantown, William Elkins, supply; Norton and Mount Salem, George F. Illman; Monroe Avenue, Plainfield, George Mooney; Trinity Church, Rahway, S. P. Hammond; Roselle, C. C. Woodruff; Scotch Plains, Warren P. Coon; Tottenville, S. I., R. A. Brown; Mariners' Harbor, S. I., J. H. Howard; Westfield, J. R. Wright; White House, S. D. Decker; Woodbridge, W. S. McCowan.

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT—Arcola, A. E. Armstrong; Barryville, Fred T. Sloat; Bergen Point, William Trumbower; Centreville and Greenville, F. J. Clark; Englewood, W. J. Hampton; Garnerville, W. J. Henry; Haverstraw, William Redheffer; Forestburg, W. C. Wenroth. Jersey City—Brown Memorial, John McMurry; Centenary, W. E. Palmer; Lafayette, Frederick Bloom; Palisade, William Eakins; Fort Lee, J. R. Hewitt, supply; Leonia, M. S. Lambert; Matamoras, W. H. Busby; Midvale, F. L. Rhodes; Palisades, J. D. Rappe; Pearl River and Montvale, J. W. Daily; Port Jervis, Wesley Martin; Rockland Lake and Congers, George Whitehead; Sparrowbush and Mongaup, C. C. Cain; Stockholm, J. E. Bond, supply; Theels, R. S. Young; Vernon and Glenwood, D. H. Gridley; Viola, J. Stine, supply; Westtown and Unionville, S. A. Bealle, supply.

The Book Concern Committee, through the Rev. Dr. C. C. Muller, reported against the proposed consolidation of the Methodist publishing interests.

BABY HAZEL DOYLE FOUND.

Woman Who Took Her Away Arrested —Believed to be Demented.

Pretty little Hazel Doyle, the baby with light, fluffy hair, who disappeared shortly after she was taken by her mother to the home of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Bitter, at 141 East Thirteenth Street, about a week ago, to remain while the mother was away in Syracuse, came back yesterday looking bright and happy. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mamie Peterson, who says her real name is Mamie Almquest, who is nineteen years old, and lives in the rear of the house with the child's aunt. Hazel had been at the home of a Mrs. Roder, a fortune teller, at 135 Cambridge Avenue, in Jersey City Heights.

Mrs. Peterson, who is believed to be demented, was arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Station on a charge of kidnapping, and the child was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society pending a thorough investigation of the case.

It is said that when Mrs. Peterson first saw Hazel she fell in love with her, bought her candy, and wanted to take her for car rides. Last Thursday the child disappeared and the police were asked to look for her. Several detectives were assigned to the case, among them being Detectives Vallely and Collins from Headquarters.

Yesterday afternoon, while these two detectives were in the Christopher Street ferryhouse they spied the Peterson woman and lost no time in making their mission known to her. At first she seemed somewhat dazed, but did not act as if she were trying to conceal anything. She told the detectives that the child was safe at Mrs. Roder's in Jersey City, and invited them there to see for themselves.

She said she did not intend to steal the baby, but that she liked her very much and wanted to keep her for a little while. She had seen the newspaper reports, and had become frightened, and declared she was even afraid to go to her own mother. She had secured the back palor in the Cambridge Avenue house, where the baby was found. Her stories to the police were to the effect that she did not have money enough to take the child back, and yet she said she had been riding about New York looking for work. This and other strange statements by the woman led the police to conclude that she was out of her mind.

Hazel's mother is still in Syracuse, and it is presumed that she is still ignorant of her child's predicament.

JOHN T. KELLY ON A STRIKE.

Actor May Leave Weber & Fields in Dispute Over Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Because of trouble over salary John T. Kelly will probably leave Weber & Fields's company at the end of this week. The trouble is that, now that the company has returned to the East, Weber & Fields want to reduce Kelly's salary to the same figure it was in the music hall in New York.

Kelly claims his contract calls for $80 a week more than that figure while on the road, while the firm claims that the increase was only for the San Francisco trip, and that Kelly has no contract with them except a verbal agreement.

The firm claims Kelly is trying to hold them up, and they refuse to be so treated. Kelly says he has placed the matter in the hands of an attorney.

Weber and Fields say there is absolutely no truth in the rumor of their intended separation.

FOR NEW YORK DEALERS ONLY.

Horse Fair Association Bars Non-Residents from Coming Show.

The newly organized Horse Fair Association of New York, composed of the prominent horse dealers of the greater city, placed its stamp of disapproval upon any non-resident dealer having anything to do with the coming show at the Madison Square Garden, at a meeting at the Hotel Cadillac last night. Some dealers representing out-of-town firms, who had subscribed to one or more shares of the association's stock, were so incensed at the action taken at the meeting that they left the room and will probably withdraw from membership.

The question of eligibility was incorporated in the by-laws, which were adopted last night. The clause pertaining to the matter reads as follows:

All stockholders of record who are resident horse dealers doing business in the city as such, and offer at private sale at least three months in each year in New York City shall have the right to enter their horses in proportion to their stockholdings at the fair. The remaining space at such fair shall be allotted to resident-born dealers who are not stockholders, in the discretion of the Directors at the price of $10 for each horse.

A Board of Directors, consisting of Joseph D. Carroll, Albert De Cernea, Samuel H. Hexter, F. M. Ware, M. G. Byers, Allan Macnaughton, and Lehman Strauss, was elected, and the association will meet on every Tuesday evening at the Hotel Cadillac to receive reports of committees. Instead of a three days' show the association will confine its exhibition to two days, April 26 and 27.

GYMNASTICS AT COLUMBIA.

Schoolboy Dowd and Collegian West Carry Off Championship Honors.

Schoolboys and collegians competed last night in the Columbia gymnasium in the final gymnastic fixture of the season. For the schoolboys there was a series of events known as as the junior championships, and the annual college championships, as well as the all-round championship for the Columbia men. H. J. West, a sophomore in the Science, carried off the all-round title, although he did not win a single first.

The work of H. J. Dowd of the Newark Academy was notable. He won the horizontal-bar competition and carried off first honors on the flying rings. F. S. Schoonmaker of Trinity, and S. Meliter of the Clark Settlement House, also displayed good form for juvenile gymnasts.

The summaries:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Horizontal Bar—Won by H. L. Dowd, Newark Academy, 38 points; S. Melitzer, Clark Settlement House, 35 points, second; F. Taylor, Newark Academy, 30.5 points, third.

Side Horse—Won by S. Melitzer, Clark Settlement House, 31.5 points; J. Strauss, Pratt Institute, 30.5 points, second; H. S. Schoonmaker, Trinity School, and D. Leary, De Witt Clinton High School, 29 points each. Leary won the medal on the toss.

Parallel Bars—Won by H. S. Schoonmaker, Trinity School, 33 points; G. Taylor, Newark Academy, 32.5 points, second; H. L. Dowd, Newark Academy, and J. Strauss, Pratt Institute, 31.5 points each.

COLUMBIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Webster L. Benham, 1905, 54.8 points; H. J. West, 1906, 48.8 points, second; F. H. Duncombe, 1906, 44.5 points, third.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Ambrose E. Ring, 1905, 56.3 points; H. J. West, 1906, 51.5 points, second; Webster L. Benham, 1905, 47 points, third.

Side Horse.—Won by H. Bloch, 1904, 58.5 points; T. H. Burch, 1905, 44 points, second; H. J. West, 1906, 39.2 points, third.

Tumbling.—Won by F. H. Duncombe, 1906, 54.5 points; T. H. Burch, Jr., 1905, 48.5 points, second; E. A. Ashley, 1904, 38.5 points, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Ambrose E. Ring, 1905, 58.5 points; C. A. Stewart, 1906, 48 points, second.

Flying Rings.—Won by C. T. Swart, 1905, 56 points; E. A. Ashley, 1904, 54.5 points, second; H. J. West, 1906, 51 points, third.

FAVORITES ALL THROUGH

Six First Choices Returned as Winners at Benning Track.

LOCAL RECORDS ESTABLISHED

Four Out of the Seven Starters in the Steeplechase Fell—Imperialist Won Far Off.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The talent scored heavily at Benning to-day. Favorites won in each of the six events. The track was considerably improved, and several local records were broken, but generally the finishes were not exciting. There was a good attendance, and the weather, though cool, was pleasant.

Paul Clifford took the first race by two lengths. Dulcibella the second by a head, and Latheron the third by two lengths. Andrew Mack won the fourth as he pleased by six lengths. Torchlight was well backed in the seven furlongs, but weight told on him in the stretch, and Sais won.

Four horses, in a field of seven, fell in the steeplechase, and only one of them, Boney Boy, finished. The race went to Imperialist, the favorite, who won by ten lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Paul Clifford, 108 pounds, (Burns,) 2 to 5 and 1 to 5, won; Mimon, (D. O'Connor,) 9 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Queen Elizabeth, 99, (Carmack,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Gold Dome, Alpaca, Plantagenet, and Bronx also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile; two-year-olds. Dulcibella, 105 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Jade, 105, (Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Mon Amour, 105, (Romanelli,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:50 4-5. Maggie Stroup, Passive, Delphic, Dixie Andrews, Filia, and Mamie March also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; maiden three-year-olds. Latheron, 112 pounds, (McCue,) 1 to 3 and out, won; Coqueta, 112, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Rockland, 112, (Henderson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Sunglint, Hook and Eye, and Reprise also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; maiden three-year-olds. Andrew Mack, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Tide, 109, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Brotherhood, 109, (Burns,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. John F. Ahearn, Bery Waddel, Sailor's Delight, and Cay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Sais, 101 pounds; (H. Phillips,) even and 2 to 5, won; Honolulu, 117, (Carmack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Trapezist, 110, (Michaels,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Bell of Milford, Torchlight, and Scotch Thistle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; about two miles; four-year-olds and upward. Imperialist, 164 pounds, (Kara,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Trinity Bell, 146, (D. Green,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Provost, 147, (Gallagher,) 20 to 1, third. Time—4:17. Boney Boy fell, but was remounted, and finished fourth. Cheval d'Or, Heir Apparent and Strike-a-light fell, and never finished.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Payne, 115 pounds; Tom Cod, Rain or Shine, 101; Moorhen, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Modredlaw, 115 pounds; Only One, Filigree, 110; Allen Avon, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Monte Carlo, 116 pounds; Typhonic, Fustian, 107; Eloim, 102; Andrattus, Maru, 99; Julia M., 98; Hopeful Miss, 96; Jessie Lyn, 91; Adel Trebla, 90; Bluish, 86; Master Prim, Tom Kiley, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—Potomac Purse; six furlongs. Spring, 116 pounds; Peter Paul, 113; Conkling, 111; St. Juvenal, Doctor Loder, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, three years old and upward; seven furlongs. Bride Card, 103 pounds; Mr. Churchill, Worry, 102; Kodak, Pipe, 100; Charette, Sweet Jane, Lady Taragon, 98; General Steward, Bouvier, Mammon, Cay, 93; May Holliday, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a hundred yards. Tribes Hill, 121 pounds; Colonsay, 115; Honolulu, 114; Ethics, 113; Lord Melbourne, 112; Bessie McCarthy, 110; Circus, 108; Early Eve, 104; Scotch Thistle, 101; Lord Advicate, 95.

MATHEWSON GREAT PITCHER.

So Says John M. Ward, and Justice Keogh Grants His Plea.

Justice Keogh in the Special Term Court in Brooklyn discussed yesterday the merits of various professional baseball players.

John Montgomery Ward, ex-Captain of the New York team, appeared as counsel for Charles Dunn, assignee of the Norfolk Baseball Club, in an action against the New York Baseball Club. Dunn is suing for $2,000 for an alleged breach of contract.

The defendants made an application to the court for an order directing the plaintiffs to make the complaint more definite. According to Mr. Ward, the New York Club agreed in 1900 to pay to the Norfolk Club the sum of $2,000 for the release of "Christy" Mathewson, who was then pitcher for the Norfolk Club, and that the latter club was to pay the pitcher's salary. This payment was only to be made in the event that Mathewson's services were satisfactory. Although Mathewson's services were satisfactory, the New York Club, it is said, in order to avoid paying the Norfolk Club the agreed amount, released him at the end of the season. The next day the Cincinnati Club obtained his services, but traded him to the New York Club for another player. Mathewson is still with the New Yorks, Mr. Ward added:

"Mathewson is the greatest pitcher in America."

"I agree with you, John," said Justice Keogh, "and I think your complaint is all right. I'll deny the motion."

"Well," said Mr. Ward as he was leaving court, "I threw them out at first in that inning all right."

NEW YORK, 11; BIRMINGHAM, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—The New York National League team won another brilliant victory over the local club to-day, the score being 11 to 2. McGraw's men hit and played like champions. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BIRMINGHAM.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Browne rf	2	1	1	0	0	Duffy, cf	0	1	3	0	1
B's'han, 3b	3	3	0	0	1	Smith, rf	1	1	2	1	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	13	0	0	Lynch, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Mertes, lf	2	2	3	0	0	V'gh'n, 1b	0	0	7	1	2
McG'm'k, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Millerick, c	0	1	3	0	0
Dunn, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Mathew, c	0	1	2	1	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	4	0	Alex'd'r, 2b	0	0	4	5	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	2	5	1	Tamsett, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Warner, c	0	0	3	0	0	M'Connell, p	0	0	1	0	1
B'w'man, c	0	0	1	0	0	Blackb'n, p	0	0	0	3	0
Milligan, p	0	0	0	1	0	McGill, p	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltze, p	0	0	0	1	0	Tritton, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Hopkins, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	11	12	27	11	2	Total	2	5	24	14	5

New York	0	0	0	4	5	2	0	0	—	11
Birmingham	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

First base by errors—New York, 3; Birmingham, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Birmingham, 2. First base on balls—Off Milligan, 2; off Wiltse, 2; off Blackburn, 3. Struck out—By Milligan, 2; by Tritton, 2; by Wiltse, 1; by Blackburn, 3. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, McGann, Millerick. Two-base hit—Mertes. Sacrifice hit—Alexander. Stolen bases—McGann, Dahlen, and Gilbert. Hit by pitched ball—By Wiltse, 1; by Tritton, 1. Passed ball—Mathew. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Time of game—2:05.

DE LA SALLE, 14; ST. AUGUSTINE, 2.

The baseball team of De La Salle Institute began its season with a victory at Jasper Field yesterday, the nine of St. Augustine Academy of Tompkinsville, S. I., scoring only 2 runs to 14 for De La Salle. The battery work of Suarez and Cella was a feature of the game. The score:

	R	H	E
De La Salle	2	1	0
St. Augustine	0	0	2

Batteries—Suarez and Cella; Daniels and Raynaud. Umpire—Ed. Costello, Manhattan College. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Montgomery—Chicago, (A. L.,) 4; Montgomery, (S. L.,) 8.

At Atlanta—Boston, (A. L.,) 4; Atlanta, 2.

At Charlottesville—University of Virginia, 9; St. John's of Annapolis, 0.

Anna Newkirk a Suicide.

SALEM, N. J., March 29.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Anna Newkirk, whose body was found in Alloway Creek on Friday last, rendered a verdict to-day that the young woman was a suicide. Drs. Carpenter and Sherron, who made the post mortem examination, testified that there were no marks of violence on the body.

ADMIT BREAKING THE LAW.

Automobilists Acknowledge That Speed Limits Are Exceeded.

Some rather drastic suggestions were thrown out last night by ex-President A. R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America during a general discussion on automobile legislation by the members in the clubrooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Naturally the number of arrests lately made in the city, and particularly in the parks, for exceeding the speed limits aroused comment. Mr. Shattuck, after mentioning the discrimination that seemed to be made against the man in the motor car, said:

"But perhaps we should not censure the police too severely, for we might as well be frank and admit that automobilists do exceed not only seven miles an hour, which is the Park speed rate, but even fifteen miles an hour. I would suggest that we keep out of the Park. It is a small place, the drives are often congested, and I don't think there is very much pleasure in going through the Park just for a drive. I think most of us go through, perhaps, as fast as we dare for the sake of getting out again and going beyond. Let us leave the Park alone."

Previous speakers had mentioned the strenuousness of the police in holding up automobilists, and Mr. Shattuck remarked that retaliation might be made against the policemen for not enforcing the same law against horse-drawn vehicles.

"A watch might be kept," he said, "upon vehicles for certain distances, and if frequent cases occurred where the law was violated charges could be preferred against the officer for not doing his duty. Since the first of the year, I understand, about sixty arrests have been made of automobilists and scarcely any of drivers of horse vehicles, and yet we all know that horses are driven constantly in the Park faster than seven miles an hour."

"I have had the good fortune," continued Mr. Shattuck, "never to be arrested, but I have been held up twice. Once I was hurrying home to dinner and I know I was going eighteen miles an hour. I told the policeman he had a good case, but after a few words he said he would let me go, and I promised never to do it again. If you are arrested, don't threaten to break the policeman and boast of your big pull with the Police Commissioner. That only gets the officer mad, and doesn't do you any good."

These comments upon local automobile troubles were natural additions to the talk on legislation in general, and particularly in connection with Senator Hill's bill, which is expected to become a law before the present session of the Legislature closes. The good and bad features of the bill were clearly explained by President Winthrop H. Scarritt and William M. Niles. The latter admitted that it was a rational law, although automobilists were still placed in a class by themselves.

"Automobilists," he said, "are against being put in a class by themselves, but I believe it is the intention of the courts to place them in a separate class. The new bill offers many advantageous features. The minimum speed limit is increased from eight to ten miles an hour, and that is liable to mean twelve miles without danger. Its provisions for bail are superior to the old law, for if arrested an automobilist may leave cash bail to the maximum amount of his fine, or leave his machine. This is really much better than the ordinary bail procedure, which requires a five-hundred-dollar real estate bond."

Mr. Scarritt also spoke in general favor of the bill, and in closing said that if automobilists were careful of its provisions and no opportunity were given for really serious complaints against the drivers of motor cars within two years much of the discrimination against automobilists would probably die.

George R. Chamberlain, who has been a member of the Law Committee of the club for several years, came out solidly for no special legislation at all.

"The common law of the land is broad," he said, "and affords complete protection. The decisions already made by the courts and those which would soon be announced would constitute a broad, elastic, and rational law, applying to all cases and be far better than any statute. It is, of course, hopeless to expect this, for I do not think these facts are fully appreciated by the public. If we must have State legislation, I think that portion of the highway act covers the subject thoroughly which states that 'no person driving or in charge of an automobile or motor vehicle on any street, avenue, parkway, or driveway in this State shall drive at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the traffic and use of the highway or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person.

"It is probably too much to expect uniformity in the laws of the different States, but we should at least have uniformity within the boundaries of our own State."

FOSS LEADS FRENCHMAN.

In Eighteen-Inch Balk-Line Billiard Match at Paris.

PARIS, March 29.—The United States leads in the first evening's play of the billiard match at eighteen-inch balk line, two shots in, Wilson P. Foss, the acknowledged amateur champion of the United States having scored 400 points to 338 made by Lucien Rerolles, the French amateur champion.

There was a brilliant gathering of spectators to see the play, among them many Americans. The match was played in the salon of the Automobile Club.

Foss led throughout, but his opponent made the best run, scoring 120 points to 73, the highest number of points made by Foss. The skill and nerve of the American player won great admiration from the spectators. In his last inning he scored 53, the necessary number of points to complete the first string.

AMATEURS WITH THE CUE.

Dr. Douglas Plays Good Billiards and Wins—High Runs at Daly's.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas was in good form in the 14.2 tournament game with Dr. Miller at the Amateur Billiard Club last night. The doctor did not start off very encouragingly, but in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth innings, with runs of 45 and 23, he took a commanding lead and finally won by a score of 250 to 210.

The score follows:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—1 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 32 16 3 1 4 3 13 0 21 1 1 3 0 3 5 7 45 23 1 1 0 13 0 0 0 0 8 20 0 0 1 1 3 1 13. Total, 250. Average, 5 25-45. High runs, 45, 32.

Dr. A. B. Miller—0 2 6 12 10 10 21 1 2 12 0 7 0 14 0 0 5 7 0 6 3 3 11 20 2 5 8 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 19 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 8 6 7. Total, 210. Average, 1 30-45. High runs—21, 20.

Referee—Mr. Kinsman.

In the three-cushion carrow tournament for the championship of the club, G. P. Williams, who was handicapped at 40, played an excellent game against A. E. Burke, and won by a score of 40 to 35.

Two games were played in the interborough 14.2 tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon F. M. Canda easily defeated C. E. White, but the game at night between Al Lowenberg and W. Barker was well contested, Lowenberg's advantage being gained in the second inning with a fine run of 40. Scores follow:

AFTERNOON GAME.

F. M. Canda—4 0 0 0 1 4 0 22 15 20 0 6 6 2 2 19 15 17 0 2 2 0 9 3 5 8 20 0 1 0 34 1 2 6 12 25 30 1 4 2. Total, 300; average, 7 6-42; high runs, 34, 30.

C. E. White—0 2 1 4 1 0 0 0 4 7 0 0 4 1 3 2 7 4 7 3 4 6 6 18 1 1 9 5 0 4 3 0 0 3 2 14 0 4 3 3 4 0. Total, 121; average, 3 8-21; high runs, 18, 9.

EVENING GAME.

Al. Lowenberg—2 40 10 0 14 0 4 28 0 7 4 3 0 12 18 7 0 4 3 9 2 6 4 4 0 0 0 18 8 11 1 1 2 10 1 2 11 2 10 0 4 10 6 4 4 4 0 1 2. Total, 300; average, 6; high runs, 40, 28.

W. Barker—11 0 9 3 5 0 3 2 7 8 9 0 2 0 10 10 0 5 0 4 0 2 1 4 7 1 0 3 1 13 4 5 13 1 0 13 1 2 5 4 1 18 18 9 5 25 3 0 8. Total, 255; average, 5 10-49; high runs, 25, 18.

Maturo Leads Dawson at Pool.

The first night's play in the pool match of 600 points for $250 and the championship of Greater New York, between James Maturo and Edward Dawson, resulted in Maturo's favor, the score being 131 to 100. Quite a large number of spectators witnessed the contest, which will be continued for four more nights. Last night's score was:

James Maturo—15 11 0 10 12 13 14 10 4 4 9 10 4 0 1 14. Total, 131; high run, 15; scratches, 3.

Edward Dawson—0 4 14 5 3 2 1 5 10 8 6 5 7 15 14 1. Total, 100; high run, 29; scratches, 6.

Referee—William Stewart.

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HARLEM HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

McChesney Will Carry the Top Weight of 129 Pounds.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Weights for the $15,000 Harlem National Handicap at one and three-sixteenths miles, to be run at Harlem June 4, were announced to-day. McChesney carries top weight, 129 pounds. Gold Heels comes next with 125 pounds, while Dick Welles, holder of the world's record for a mile, made last year while a three-year-old colt, will carry but 123 pounds. The weights for the other 109 nominations follow:

The Picket, 118 pounds; Mint Sauce and Little Scout, 112 each; Nones and Witful, 111 each; Lucien Appleby, Injunction, and Santon, 109 each; Au Revoir and High Ball, 108 each; Hands Across, Flying Ship, and Judge Himes, 107 each; Linguist, Captain Arnold, McGee, and English Lad, 105 each; Bernays and Early, 104 each; Nitrate, Flying Torpedo, and Colonial Girl, 103 each; Bragg, 102; The Conqueror II. and Gregor K., 101 each; Haviland, Fonsoluca, Wainamoinen, Dan McKenna, Sidney C. Love, Monsieur Beaucaire, Janeway, Glassful, and Hazelwood, 100 each; Doctor Stephens, Potheen, By Ways, Lord Melbourne, Bill Curtis, Helios, and Peter Paul, 99 each; His Eminence, Estrada Palma, Modicum, Martimas, Rockaway, Flo Bob, and Proofsrader, 98 each; The Regent, Rate, Banter, Horatius Elliot, and Moharib, 97 each; Lord Badge, Bondage, Clifton Forge, Sweet Gretchen, and Flower King, 96 each; Deutschland, Luralighter, Gilfain, Bob McLean, Toledo, Commodore, Exclamation, Tokalon, and Floral King, 95 each; Huzzah, Incubator, and Miss Crawford, 94 each; Red Raven, Mendon, King Croker, and Safety Light, 93 each; Lendin, Frontenac, Formaster, Batts, and Father Talient, 92 each; Odnor, 91; Boaster, Picquart, Venator, Somenos, Dutiful, Felipe Lugo, Jerry Lynch, Del Leath, Wenrick, Remorseful, Agreshire, Ingenerator, Marquis de Carabas, and Lucy F., 90 each; Celebrant, 89; The Forum and Day, 88 each; Volto, 87; Edward Hale, 86; Frank Carr, Little Wally, Play Ball, Vestena Belle, Magic Flute, Trapsetter, Peter J. Somers, and Mayor David S. Rose, 85 each, and Copper, 83.

Athlete Eckersall Turns Professional.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Walter Eckersall, star football player and sprinter of Chicago University, has decided to give up his college course to become a member of the Dubuque (Iowa) professional baseball team. Eckersall to-day said that he was dissatisfied with conditions at the university.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:49	Sun sets..6:31	Moon sets..5:13

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..6:29	Gov. Isl'd..6:56	H. Gate...8:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..6:55	Gov. Isl'd..7:21	H. Gate...9:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Milano, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana and Vera Cruz	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:30 P. M.	.....

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Comanche, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Fashoda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Plymouth and Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tropic, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	13:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 15:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail

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NOT A GOVERNMENT OF LAW.

Sixteen Democratic Senators voted to ratify the Panama treaty, thereby affirming and approving everything done by the President on the Isthmus. But that is no reason why the Democrats of the House should bow in supine acquiescence to the President's decision to exercise in his own person the supreme powers of Government within the canal strip. Several bills establishing a civil Government for the strip have been introduced in the House of Representatives. They have gone to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and there they will stay. The Administration wants no code of laws for the canal strip—it is a law unto itself. The President, it is understood, wishes to govern the strip through the War Department. A military Government, of which as Commander in Chief he will be the head, best suits the temper and the purposes of the Administration.

We shall be very much surprised if the Democratic leader, Mr. WILLIAMS, and the other Democrats of the House fail to call the Administration and the Republican majority to account for attempting in this manner to govern without laws and without the authority of law territory of the United States.

The commission which sailed for the Isthmus yesterday was appointed under the authority of the act of June 28, 1902. "Said commission shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the President, and shall make to the President annually, and at such other periods as may be required, either by law or by the order of the President, full and complete reports of all their actings and doings," says the act. There is nowhere to be found in the public laws of the United States any shadow of authority for doing anything on the Isthmus except to build the canal. In no section or line of the statutes is there any provision for establishing and maintaining a Government. The President's control of the strip through the War Department will be unauthorized, unsanctioned, extra-legal. If there were war upon the Isthmus he would have constitutional warrant for doing what he has now resolved to do. There is no war. The people of the strip are at peace. They are entitled to protection for their lives and their property, and the privilege of resorting to courts for the adjudication of their suits. Their personal rights and obligations ought to be defined, schools must be established, and local ordinances made and enforced. In short, the canal strip should have a system of laws and a machinery of government. Taxes should be laid to provide the necessary revenue, and there should be responsible disbursing officers.

The treaty with Panama requires legislation properly to carry it into effect. By that convention the Republic of Panama grants to us all the rights, power, and authority we should possess and exercise if the United States were sovereign of the territory. The strip is, therefore, practically indistinguishable from "territory of the United States," but under the principles laid down in the insular cases the laws of the United States can be extended over it only by action of Congress. For one thing, there has been no delimitation of the strip. It is to extend for five miles upon each side of the centre line of the canal, but until the boundary line has been run the President will be in continual danger of attempting to exercise military control over territory of the Republic of Panama. He has no authority for spending money on the Isthmus except for the construction of the canal. He can pay no salaries save to persons employed in that work. The commission has no power and no function save to cause a canal to be dug. It may be consistent for President ROOSEVELT to continue by usurpation a work which he began in disregard of law and treaties. But that his resolve to establish a personal Government within the strip will be approved by the American people we beg leave to doubt. At any rate, the Democrats of the House of Representatives will fail in the first duty of intelligent and conscientious opposition if they put themselves in an attitude of collusion with his unlawful procedures.

The hitch over the transfer of the French Company's rights and property to our Government does not affect the matter at all. It is surprising that there should have been any hitch. Did not Attorney General KNOX visit Paris and satisfy himself that the French Company was in a position to make a valid transfer and give a good title? It has been conjectured that the Administration may not be anxious for haste, that it would be entirely willing to defer the transfer as well as the payment to Colombia, until after the beginning of the next fiscal year on July 1. If that should be done the $50,000,000 to be paid out of the Treasury to the Frenchmen and to the Republic of Panama would not appear in the expenditures of the current fiscal year, which for that reason would present a somewhat less imposing total and would be likely to give rise to less campaign discussion. This is, of course, pure guesswork, but whatever may be done about the payments there is need of legislation for the canal strip. That ought not to be postponed—not even to gratify the President's love of personal power.

NIU-CHWANG.

The Russian procedures at Niu-Chwang seem to have produced more excitement, both in this country and in Europe, than the facts warrant. When we proposed the neutralization of China, and all the Powers agreed to it, including the belligerent Powers, Manchuria was manifestly and necessarily excepted, being in the possession of one belligerent which it was the aim of the other to drive out. To have neutralized it would have been to have stopped hostilities. Now it seems likely that the Japanese will attempt an invasion of Manchuria by way of the western shore of the Liau-Tung Peninsula. In that case Niu-Chwang is their most obvious point of attack. To defend himself against this attack, the Russian officer in military occupation of the place is taking his precautions. Among them is a declaration of "a state of war."

We have no grievance whatever against Russia on this ground. It is doubtless true that the commerce of the port has been brought to a standstill, and that subjects of neutral nations remain there at their own risk. But that is a risk that they necessarily assume by remaining upon the scene of military operations, actual or potential. It is incredibly reported that the German Government is anxious to know the intentions of our own at this juncture. Our Consul at Niu-Chwang, if he had a primer of international law in his possession, could have said that we would follow the precedents. These are clear and unbroken. Our doctrine, and the doctrine of international law, as stated by Mr. SEWARD, is that "the subjects of foreign Powers domiciled in a country in a state of war are not entitled to greater privileges or immunities than the other inhabitants of the district." So long as the subjects of one neutral nation are treated like those of any other, they have no cause for complaint. This statement of perfectly elementary facts explains the official announcement from London that the British Government has no intention of protesting against the action of the Russian commander. It equally disposes of the twaddle which some of our esteemed contemporaries have shown a disposition to talk about the "insult to the American flag" involved in the removal of it by the order of the Russian commander at Niu-Chwang from the premises for which the occupants, being either actual or pretended American citizens, had thought to secure special protection by hoisting it. The incident is simply an incident of war, concerning which there is no occasion whatever for the citizens of neutral nations to give way to emotion.

"ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC."

In the current number of McClure's Magazine LINCOLN STEFFENS bases on his study of corruption in Missouri a striking article on "The Enemies of the Republic." He writes with the utmost plainness. He uses the names of prominent men in politics and in business. He gives numerous specific instances of bribery, defining the purposes, and stating the amounts, the givers, the takers. For the most part his evidence was secured through the suits brought by JOSEPH W. FOLK, the Prosecuting Attorney of St. Louis, and at present an independent candidate for Governor of Missouri, but to this evidence he adds the report of admissions made to him by the guilty parties.

The most significant feature of Mr. STEFFENS's article is his conclusion that the various manifestations of corruption which have been detected and exposed in the different parts of the country are not local, are not confined to one party or to one kind of business men, but are parts of "American corruption, political, financial, and industrial"; that corruption has been the origin and is the basis of a "system" embracing different callings and professions, and has become "the custom of the country." Lawyers, bankers, manufacturers, "Captains of Industry," professed patriots, and philanthropists are involved in the "system," and excuse or justify their connection with and their profit from it by the plea that corruption "is everywhere," and that "success" is impossible without it. Here is the closing passage of Mr. STEFFENS's article, which points the moral of the whole:

> I believe H. O. HAVEMEYER thinks his success is success, not one kind of success, but success, not alone his, but public "prosperity." And WILLIAM ZIEGLER, who is spending millions to plant the American flag first at the north pole, I am sure he regards himself as a peculiarly patriotic American—and he is. They all are, according to their light, honorable men and patriotic citizens. They simply do not know what patriotism is. They know what treason is in war; it is going over to the enemy, like BENEDICT ARNOLD, and fighting in the open against your country. In peace and in secret to seize, not forts, but cities and States, and destroy, not buildings and men, but the fundamental institutions of your country and the saving character of American manhood—that is not treason. That is politics, and politics is business, and business, you know, is business.
>
> "Do you really call it wrong to buy a switch?" asked a St. Louis business man. "Even if it is necessary to your business?"
>
> "Say," said a politician, "if a rich mogul comes along and shakes his swag in your face and asks for a switch that he has a right to get, because he needs it in his business, wouldn't you grab off a piece? On the level, now, wouldn't you?"
>
> They answer each other, these two, and each can judge the other, but neither can see himself as he is or the enormity of his crime. And "that man FOLK," rising out of the wrecked machinery of justice in Missouri, may lead his people to see that the corruption of their Government is not merely corruption, but a revolutionary process making for a new form of government; and the people of Missouri, rising out of the wrecked machinery of the Government of Missouri, may teach their politicians a lesson in liberty and honor. But that is not enough. That will reach neither the source nor the head of the evil. Some power greater than FOLK, greater than that of the people of Missouri, must rise to bring home to the captain of industry the truth: That business, important as it is, is not sacred; that not everything that pays is right; that if bribery is treason, if the corrupt politician is a traitor, then the corrupting business man is an enemy of the Republic. No matter how many bonds he may float in war or how much he may give for charity and education, if he corrupt the sources of law and of justice, his business is not success but—treason and a people's failure.

The sum of all of which is that in politics, in business, in public and in private life, the stream does not rise above the spring that feeds it. The standard of patriotism is fixed by the citizens of a country in their individual lives and conduct. When Americans really agree that corruption is treason, the traitors will be punished, not legally alone, but as ARNOLD was, by the insufferable and blasting scorn of his fellow-men.

SCHOOLS AND PARKS.

It was a notable delegation that visited Albany yesterday to protest against the enactment of the Dowling bill to permit the destruction or incumbrance of the small parks by the erection of "temporary" school buildings in them. It comprised representatives of nearly all the organizations which have worked unselfishly and successfully for the betterment of the conditions of life in New York for the special benefit of those who have little leisure to take such action for themselves. And it is with these societies that the Mayor, by virtue of his personal associations, would naturally incline to sympathize. On the other hand, the only organization which was represented in favor of the proposition which all these organizations agreed in denouncing was "the" organization—to wit, Tammany Hall—and by its official spokesman. The contrast can scarcely have been gratifying to Mr. MCCLELLAN.

It was conclusively shown, on the part of the protesting organizations, that the evil which the bill ostensibly aims to correct has been much and loosely exaggerated. It is, of course, the duty of the city to reform it altogether by making provision for full time instead of only three-quarter time for every child of school age in the city, and to do this, not by makeshifts, but by systematic and permanent provision. But it was also most forcibly urged that the enactment of the measure would produce greater evils than that it pretended to rectify; that it would amount to a system of park restriction when we urgently need a system of park extension; that vacant land not already in use for public purposes could be had on reasonable terms, and, finally, that the small parks proposed to be "temporarily" abolished were precisely in those regions in which more small parks are most imperatively required.

In fact, the Dowling bill proceeded upon the old theory that the proposal to put the parks to irrelevant uses was a movement along the line of least resistance. That was true once. That it is no longer true is largely due to the efforts of the public-spirited men and women who yesterday went to Albany to oppose the Dowling bill. It is inconceivable that that mischievous measure can survive such an assault.

ANDERSON VS. ABEEL.

As a general and, we think, a just rule, the bringing of an action for breach of promise of marriage is held to argue a want of delicacy on the part of the plaintiff. But to this rule the action of ANDERSON against ABEEL clearly constitutes an exception. The defendant showed himself so unconscionable a scamp that it should have seemed to his victim a public duty as well as a private satisfaction to secure his punishment, even though she was a much less pitiable victim than she would have been if he had been able and willing to fulfill the contract.

It is, of course, well settled that a suit for breach of promise will still lie, and entitle the plaintiff to damages, even though he had disabled himself from specific performance by being married already when the promise was made. But in this case another question arises. It was not the actual defendant whom the plaintiff on her part agreed to marry, but a creature of his own imagination, a supposititious "J. Ogden Goelet," who was able to draw casual checks for $100,000, and to get them cashed. Was it the actual ABEEL or the imaginary "Goelet" whom she desired to marry? Supposing ABEEL, being a bachelor, had made a clean breast of his deceptions and his condition, and had offered to fulfill his promise. Would she at any time have accepted him on those terms? And, if not, can she recover for the loss of what she would not have taken? Is the case not one of "damnum absque injuria"? Certainly neither she nor any other right-minded young woman can now regard him as being or as having been a desirable husband.

These are questions which ABEEL'S counsel, if ABEEL had defended the suit and made it worth his counsel's while, might perhaps have made interesting before an appellate tribunal. In the actual aspect of the case, they are, of course, purely academic. It is a considerable satisfaction to all lovers of justice that the defendant is in the way of being compelled to pay, either in purse or in person, for offenses for which it would have been a distinct disappointment to such persons if he had got off scot free.

THE WOMEN'S DAY IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has just gone through its annual farce of voting a resolution that the disabilities of women in respect to the franchise ought to be removed. The vote in favor of this empty declaration was 182, and the vote in opposition was only 68, which on its face would convey the very deceptive intimation that there are more than two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons who believe it. The chances are that in a full House the declaration would not receive one vote in four, and the certainty is that nothing will be done to secure the legislation mentioned in the declaration.

There is not the slightest disposition among the body of the representatives of public opinion in the House to enter on any revolutionary dealing with the suffrage, and simply to remove the disabilities of the women would unquestionably present itself to them as revolutionary. It was assumed by the light-hearted Mr. LABOUCHERE in the recent debate that the women do not wish the suffrage and would not use it if they had it. That may and may not be true, but the possibilities of the increase of the number of voters and the radical uncertainty as to how they would vote must give the Parliament pause, and much more pause than it has taken in the changes previously made, slowly as they have come about. On the other hand the arguments used in the debate by the opponents of the declaration were singularly inept and contradictory. One gentleman urged that women are too cruel to be admitted safely to political power; another that they were far too gentle and yielding for the rude contests in which they would be plunged. One maintained that to give the vote to women would destroy the peace of families and tend indirectly to general demoralization of society; he was met by another who stoutly asserted that there was no sense in giving the suffrage to women, for they would only vote as they were told by their husbands, brothers, or lovers. There is probably a little truth in each of these varying and conflicting statements and not a great deal in the bunch. The vote would work in one way with one class of women and quite a different way with others.

Of course, the strong point in the pro-woman argument is based on the bald theory of democracy, and that theory is not applied in England nearly as thoroughly as it is in this country, and probably never will be. In either country, we should say that the women who really desire the suffrage would stand a much better chance of gradually getting it if they confined themselves to a demand for the vote for women specially qualified, say, by possession of property or by ability to stand a test of education, or both.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Out-of-town papers and an occasional correspondent of this one continue to circle cautiously around our problem of the little girl who said the fire was extinguished while it was still burning fiercely, but none of them ventures a direct attack upon the question whether what the child did was right or wrong, according to the definitions of strict moralists—which all of us are, by the way, at least for the purposes of controversy. One rather topiottical person acquired a pleasing sense of superiority by asking, in a rather weary tone, if we didn't know that there is no moral element in acts done under compulsion. We have heard so, but what on earth has that to do with the question? The girl wasn't compelled to make her misstatement—she only decided that to do so was the only, or perhaps that it was the easiest, way to save her panic-stricken neighbors from throwing themselves from the windows of their burning house. That was only an exercise of judgment, and certainly there is a moral element in a free choice between two open courses. However, most of the people whom we have stirred up by our inquiry carefully avoid the issue and content themselves with humorous or indignant intimations that nobody with an atom of sense would have criticised the little girl for what she did—which, considering that nobody had thought of criticising her, also seems to be more than slightly irrelevant. Perhaps in time a truly courageous soul will get down to business and state the problem clearly and openly. It is, of course, whether the end does or does not justify the means. The question is a horribly dangerous one, but it is constantly arising, and it is not to be settled, as The Washington Times attempts, by asserting of us that "it is safe to bet that if their building should catch on fire the staff of that paper would put up with any sort of lie if it meant their getting out on the street." Betting, we must solemnly inform our contemporary, is never safe, in the eyes of a moralist, and what we would do or consent to have done for the sake of escaping death by fire, instead of settling the question, would only raise it anew.

—This is the time of year when the janitors of apartment houses are wont to gratify the owners thereof by a firm adherence to the theory that, as Spring is a warm season according to every almanac, the thermometers that say anything different are necessarily wrong and cannot be allowed to prevent the letting out of furnace fires. Tenants, on the contrary, are prone to despise the almanacs, despite the unquestionably high mathematical ability of those who make them, and to pin, or otherwise attach, a fervent faith to the thermometer. To the unanswerable truth, "it's Spring," they return a second, "it's cold," and thereafter come rows and squabbles, to say nothing of coryzas and pneumonias. For the janitor, who takes wages from an owner who doesn't have to pay them unless he chooses, and only tips from the tenants, who must pay them whether they want to do so or not, knows his business thoroughly and never fails to side with the man who rules him as against the men, women, and children whom he rules. Hitherto it has been deemed necessary to submit to this discrimination, for though the tenant's position was nominally strong, it was really too weak to make a record on any known dynamometer, since to get redress in court took so long and cost so much money that only out-and-out cranks ever sought it there. But now comes a genius who, instead of deciding that he wouldn't sue for damages, simply went to a Police Sergeant and through him invoked the terrors of the Board of Health. And the scheme worked—worked beautifully! The janitor yielded without a struggle, the owner kept carefully in the background, and the furnace, immediately supplied with coal, resumed operations just as if the almanac hadn't announced that the time for its annual vacation to begin had arrived. This course of action should be noted for present action, and for use next Fall, too, for then the same controversy between astronomy and temperatures will arise again. The Board of Health is one of the very few great bodies that move rapidly—or can when it will, and it often will. Cold rooms come directly within its province, and people who are paying for warm ones can get them as easily as did the genius up on One Hundred and Thirtieth Street if they adopt his truly noble plan.

—From putting schools in parks, Mayor MCCLELLAN has made the inevitable "next step," and is now advocating the use of a part of our finest breathing space as a drill ground for the National Guard. Of course, as in the case of the schools, he has no trouble whatever in proving that he means well—that frequent drills in Central Park would not only give the local militiamen a lot of much better exercise and training than they can get in their armories, but would also provide the public with a spectacle in which it would take a keen and legitimate interest. Nobody denies or wants to deny any of these assertions, but the great fact remains that Central Park should not be turned either in whole or in part into a drill ground. It was made for other purposes—purposes thoroughly comprehended and approved by the great public who paid the very heavy bills—and the mere fact that some other purposes are extremely good in themselves will prevent general indignation from following any breaking down of the park restrictions. Only a desperate emergency—a real National danger—would warrant, or even excuse, that, and the Mayor, who says he wants an expression of public opinion on his new plan, should get one both loud and immediate. Let the Guardsmen have a place of their own or use Van Cortlandt Park, which is a park of a special kind, intentionally assigned to serve special ends that could not be legitimately sought in the parks more distinctly urban. Central Park is sacred ground, in a way, and the Mayor, who is not a barbarian, ought to realize that fact as well as know it.

—A London paper which, having exhausted the question whether women should propose marriage in leap year, is now letting its readers tell what they think of marital unions in which poor young men wed rich old women, has received communications on the subject of many kinds, some pathetic, some absurd, and some distinctly amusing. Of all we have noticed there is the most of human nature in a letter in which a very frank young man writes as follows: "I am nineteen and my wife is forty-nine. We have been married now two years, and unalloyed happiness and prosperity are ours. My wife is very wealthy, while I was poor. I now have everything I want in every way and she has youth—myself. We are never happy unless we are together, and the days are too short for our happiness in each other's continual company. I hope you will publish this, as I am confident there is no happier couple living." Whether that letter is pathetic, absurd, or only amusing we will not attempt to decide, but it is certainly just like a man—some men—for all the world. "She has youth—myself" is nothing less than delightful. No wonder the young man is happy. His self-appreciation renders that inevitable.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The color line is amusingly drawn in a controversy that has come up in Congress as to the various names of a little street that traverses the fashionable precincts of Upper Sixteenth Street. This small thoroughfare is variously known as Samson Street, Madison Street, and also as Sampson Street—three names for one straight street four blocks long crossing Sixteenth from Fourteenth to Eighteenth. That part of it which is called Madison Street is built up with fine houses where white people live. The rest of it is lined with frame shanties and comical negro houses, for the most part built by their owners.

It is now proposed to have a law passed by Congress making the name of the whole thoroughfare Sampson Street. The historians of Washington say the street was named after the first President of Columbian University, but that the colored people, in their struggles with the orthography of President Sampson's cognomen, have spelled it one way along one block and another way along two others. The District authorities have good-naturedly followed them in the street lamp names and official records.

The white residents along the part of the street called Madison are against the idea of one name for the whole street, saying it will depreciate the value of their property. They object to having the name of Madison applied to the whole street for the same reason. Besides, there are two other Madison Streets in Washington.

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Secretary Shaw has decided to deprive the sightseeing public who visit Washington of one of the most popular souvenirs of the trip. The little busts of Washington and Lincoln in greenback pulp, with the bits of bills in green and red showing their genuineness, are to be abolished. Some quid nunc in the Treasury Department has convinced the Secretary that it is a dangerous thing to allow the greenback pulp to be made up into such trinkets and sold, as they often contain pieces of quite noticeable size, and there is a constant temptation to pick them out and patch together a bill.

No one here ever heard of the thing being done, and one of the expert mathematicians out at the Naval Observatory has made a computation that in the doctrine of chances it would not be done but once in 8,000,000 years. Nevertheless, Mr. Shaw is a very careful man, and he will take no chances even at the ratio named. The greenback pulp is hereafter to be more carefully guarded, and will be ground to a fine flour so that it will lose all identity with its former noble purpose as money. The bust modelers will be permitted to use this, but they say that no one will want to buy the things unless they can see the bits of greenback sticking out of them.

Triplets' Sixty-fifth Birthday.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

On Friday, March 25, Major J. F. Price of Jackson, Miss., gave a dinner, celebrating the reunion of himself, his brother and sister, who are triplets and were sixty-five years of age that day. They claim to be the oldest triplets in the country. Major J. F. Price is a prosperous and prominent citizen of Jackson. His brother, Henry Price, is a resident of Greenwood, Miss., and his sister, Mrs. Nancy Phillips, lives in Pontotoc County. This is their first meeting in twenty-five years.

Every State Bank Sued for Taxes.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

State Auditor's Agent Frank Lucas of Paducah filed suit against every State bank in Kentucky for the recovery of back taxes upon $45,000,000 worth of property for the annual State and county taxes covering several years back. If he is successful in obtaining judgments it will amount to $2,255,000.

May Be Asked Later.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Senator Hoar forgot one question in the Smoot investigation. He did not ask Apostle Smith how the Mormons stood on home rule.

THAT NEAR-SIDE ORDINANCE.

One Man's Experience Illustrating Its Inconveniences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial Friday, March 25 last, you ask, "Has the ordinance which requires surface cars to stop upon the near side of the street any friends or defenders whatever?"

I answer no. I question if one sane man or woman who has to use a surface car has a single word to say in favor of this iniquitous imposition upon a suffering people. Nothing can be said that is too strong in condemnation of this unwise, dangerous, inconvenient, time-losing method.

The rule is to stop at near and far side at junctions, or where tracks cross. On a stormy night I got on a Lexington Avenue trolley going north, supposing, as usual, I would get a transfer to a Fifty-ninth Street car going west. I got off, looked for the transfer ticket man in vain, crossed to the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street and politely asked for a transfer. "You came north?" he asked. "Yes? Well, I only give transfers to those who come south." "But there is no man on the opposite side," I said. Then I got it right in the neck, thusly:

"What your eyes for? Don't you know the man now stands over there on the 'near side' for north-bound cars?"

I did not know it until that moment. However, the information was given with so much force, emphasis, and politeness that I will remember it for ever and ever.

Bear in mind, I am far from young; it was raining, snowing, hailing, and every other old kind of weather. I had to cross diagonally from Fifty-ninth Street northwest to Fifty-ninth Street southwest, where the transfer agent stood. He wanted to know if I got off "that 'ere car." I answered no, but told him I got off another just ahead. "And couldn't find me at the old stand, eh?" he asked with a leer. "Well, I don't know as I ought to give you a ticket, but it's a bad night, and you look as if you would not lie on a wet night for 5 cents, so go ahead, old man, but look sharp, this 'ere's a bad place to get way over again to the northwest side, and ye know ye can't get aboard a Fifty-ninth Street west at any other place."

All this took ten minutes' time, made me late for my dinner and a church meeting afterward. I earnestly hope you will not cease to hammer and thrash this "near side" (abomination of desolation) rule until it is abolished. ROBERT RUTTER.

New York, March 28, 1904.

STENOGRAPHY AS A PROFESSION.

Some Questions as to Its Availability for Men and Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the other day in your columns that a certain stenographer wanted to charge the city $8,500 for eighty-seven days' work. Is it possible that stenographers get that much money? Are the people who command such a large and juicy roll for about ten weeks' work of the man variety or woman gender? Are woman stenographers (good ones) as a class better than good men stenographers?

I thought the average stenographer earned about $4 per week. Is not this correct? About how many stenographers in New York City receive over $1,000 per year salary?

Having to train for some useful accomplishment a little three-year-old son and a one-year-old daughter, I wish to be like the familiar early bird and so give them a good start. To this end I would like to know if stenography is a paying business; say, for instance, as good as being a young lawyer? And also which should I teach stenography, the boy or the girl.

PERPLEXED.

New York, March 28, 1904.

WOULD TERM IT HERESY.

So Characterizes Remarks on Marriage Credited to Archbishop Farley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. James Bishop Thomas, who signs himself "Curate of Trinity Church, New Haven," in a communication to your esteemed journal of March 26, charges the Catholic Archbishop of New York with asserting that "marriage is a sacrament and not a legal contract," and that "the Roman Church recognizes only the validity of its own sacraments," and that "all marriages not performed by a Roman Catholic priest are invalid." In other words, this profoundly learned Protestant curate charges the Catholic Archbishop of New York with heresy. Unfortunately, the curate has never studied Catholic doctrine and consequently he does not know what even little Catholic children know and what the Catholic two-cent catechism, sold everywhere, teaches on these subjects.

The average reader of THE TIMES needs no information on such questions, but as the Rev. Bishop Thomas does, I'll give him the necessary information through your courtesy.

First—The Catholic Church, and consequently the Archbishop of New York, teaches that marriage is a contract which has been elevated by Christ to the dignity of a sacrament, and that in Christian marriage the sacrament and the contract are inseparable.

Second—The Catholic Church teaches that all Protestant marriages are as valid as Catholic marriages if the necessary conditions exist. The Rev. Bishop Thomas fails to understand the difference in canon law between "licit" and "valid." The marriage of a Catholic to a Protestant is "per se" illicit, but not invalid.

Third—The Catholic Church teaches that baptism performed by any one, even a Jew or pagan, if he uses the proper matter and form of the sacrament and intends to do what the Church does, is valid. "In case of necessity any one can baptize," so says the two-cent catechism, a book as yet unknown to the learned curate of Trinity.

A CATHOLIC CURATE.

New York, March 29, 1904.

Essence of Marriage Sacrament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The essence of the sacrament of marriage is a mutual act of consent, as in the presense of God, by the contracting parties. Such a vow of each to the other is, according to Catholic theology, really the constituting act, the matter and form, the sacrament of marriage.

When baptized persons proceed to give themselves to each other in the sight of God sacramentally, though they may not call it a sacrament the Roman Catholic Church recognizes the validity of the contract.

HOWARD T. BALL.

New York, March 28, 1904.

The Palm Room.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

"Why do they call it the palm room?" asked the bride as they entered the hotel dining room.

"The palms are very few and only varnished ones."

"The waiters, the waiters, my dear. They all have palms, and they must be silvered by the guests."

All Obscurities Removed.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—For twenty-seven years I have been trying to preach, but I confess I have never quite grasped the meaning of St. Paul in this particular passage.

The Rev. K. Mowatt Laightly—Why, Doctor, I cleared that all up in the first sermon I ever preached. I'll let you read it if you like.

EDWIN AND MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Each Denied, with Emphasis, Relationship with the Other.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first sentence of an editorial article on Sir Edwin Arnold, in a late issue of THE TIMES, is as follows:

"One of the public services which Sir Edwin Arnold performed, without in the least meaning it, was to abate the conceit of the homonymous, but not, we believe, traceably consanguineous, Matthew, 'of that ilk.'"

Since both of these gentlemen have now "joined the majority," it may not perhaps involve a violation of confidence to relate two incidents which throw light on their relations to each other. Some twenty years ago, when walking with Matthew Arnold on the banks of the little River Test, near Romsey Abbey, conversation turned on Sir Edwin Arnold and "The Light of Asia," published four or five years previously. It is not necessary to enter into Mr. Arnold's opinion of the poem other than to say that it was very similar to that of THE TIMES as expressed in the article in question, but during the conversation I took occasion to ask him if he were related to Sir Edwin. He paused a moment, as if shocked at the suggestion, and then said:

"No, we are not of kin. Indeed, I doubt if he has any right to the name of Arnold. I have been told that he is of Jewish descent."

A few weeks later I happened to meet Sir Edwin at a dinner in London, and, prompted by, I hope, a not unpardonable curiosity, propounded a similar query to him.

"No," he replied quickly, with what seemed a shade of asperity in his tone, "I am not related to Matthew Arnold. We are of wholly different families."

Then, his face breaking into his peculiar smile, he added:

"Matthew Arnold is an intellectual dyspeptic. His brain does not digest properly."

The slight antagonism, if it may be so called, between the two did not prevent Sir Edwin from publishing, let it be remembered to his credit, an appreciative poetical tribute to his "brother" bard four years later, when Matthew Arnold died.

Apropos of THE TIMES's remark that "The Light of Asia" is "a piece of versified journalism," it may not be uninteresting to add that Sir Edwin told me that it was written on letter envelopes, the edges of newspapers, and other odd bits of paper, during his daily trips on the railway in and out of London. The several scraps recovered from his pockets at night were then transcribed into an ordinary paper-covered manuscript book. This book, the original copy of "The Light of Asia," was presented by Sir Edwin to Andrew Carnegie.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

New York, March 28, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

A Strong and Conservative Leader.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

At least one thing seems to be certain, and that is that a strong and a conservative leader must be evolved for the crisis of the Fall. Either a young and vigorous man with a record and brains must be put up to face Mr. Roosevelt, who will now probably be his own party's nominee, or some older man who stands for conservatism as well as brains and record. In neither case does W. R. Hearst appear to have any standing. The party and the country do not want Hearst.

The Two-thirds Rule.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In view of the extensive and unusually active effort to make outright purchase of delegates to the next Democratic National Convention, with a view to the mischievous utilization of the standing two-thirds rule, it is now conceded to be important that instructions shall be voted for candidates whom the party might hope to elect if they should be nominated. If, however, there should arise objection to instructions for candidates every State convention should nevertheless instruct its delegates to vote solidly against the further application of the two-thirds rule. It is not Democratic. It is dangerous. It has not worked to advantage. Let the majority rule.

North Carolina Committee's Views.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The State Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina met at Raleigh the other day. According to The Charlotte Observer's count, thirty-five were for Parker, twenty-two for Cleveland, and eleven for Gorman. This poll would seem to indicate that North Carolina prefers Parker. The same is doubtless true in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and possibly Louisiana, which simply means that everybody is waiting for New York to speak in April.

Judge Parker or a Man Like Him.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The logic of the Parker "boom" depends, in brief, upon the facts that Judge Parker is a conservative man of distinguished record and eminent ability whose candidacy is calculated to harmonize all factions of the party; that he can carry the pivotal State of New York, without which Democratic hopes must be worthless; that he is the opposite of the erratic Mr. Roosevelt, who is feared by the conservative business interests of the country. Whether Judge Parker is the party's nominee or not, some man must be chosen who combines these essential characteristics. And with the nomination of that man, whether he be Parker, Olney, Gorman, McClellan, or Gray, Democratic success is a joyous probability. And just now the drift, North and South, seems to be overwhelmingly Parkerward.

Bryan's Dog-in-the-Manger Conduct.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

For a long time Bryan was a great maker of Republican votes, and the Republicans properly regarded him as their strongest prop and stay; his present war against all that is good in his own party should certainly result in the conversion of many misguided voters who thought him a loyal Democrat, and so supported him. His dog-in-the-manger policy and conduct should convince every sane Democrat that he is not for his party, but for himself, and that his selfishness makes him the party's most malevolent enemy. His latest attack on Judge Parker should be of great advantage to that genuine Democrat.

Jackson and Bryan.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

No other Democratic candidate for the Presidency since Jackson has undertaken to influence the choice by his party of a successor, and there is this difference, besides some others, between Jackson and Bryan, that the former was elected twice, while the latter has been beaten twice.

A DRAMA OF SINGERS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

The blue Mediterranean; the starred Italian skies;
A soft guitar, and a woman's voice, and
Love in a woman's eyes.
The spirits of the valley—the phantoms of the hill:
And Shelley on the grass there—singer and dreamer still:

"I arise from dreams of thee
In the first, sweet sleep of night;
When the winds are breathing low,
And the stars are shining bright."

The sea-loved Casa Magni, hill-walled and blossom-dim,
The stars that read their mysteries—their melodies to him;
Loved English accents ringing—the dusk, the blooms a-thrill,
And Ariel-echoes in the soul of Shelley, singing still:

"O, lift me from the grass—
I die, I faint, I fail!
Let thy love in kisses rain
On my lips and eyelids pale!"

Then woman's song, and poet's song—music of years to be!
Die on the night; and weeping eyes watch for a ship at sea
And the Storm is in the Drama, and the breakers as they beat,
And all that could die of the singer lies dead at the woman's feet.

O, lift him from the grass,
And think, ye laurels! throng,
Where Italy holds England—
Earth—heaven—in Shelley's song!

DISLIKED PARSIFAL IN PLAIN CLOTHES

Hoboken Coachman Warned Burgstaller to Stay Away.

ANGRY JEHU LOST HIS JOB

Geiger Tired of Driving the Tenor to New York While His Friends Whistled "Die Wacht am Rhein."

That Herr Alois Burgstaller was one of the biggest plums in the "Parsifal" pudding has never been denied, not even by Herr Burgstaller. But the tenor's atttraction for the thousands who paid $10 a seat to hear him, and the affection which he inspired among the flower maidens was as nothing to his popularity in Hoboken. In New York the people went to see "Parsifal." Hoboken went on its knees to Burgstaller.

That is, everybody but Gustav Geiger, who is a coachman. His employer is A. Philip Hexamer, who owns the Hoboken Riding Academy, sells horses, and belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Hoboken. Burgstaller established his court at the Hexamer home in Hudson Street, and it was there that Hoboken offered up its "achs" of joy and praise—all, except Geiger.

Before "Parsifal" came to New York, and before Burgstaller came to Hoboken, Geiger's life was a coachman's idyl. He did not have much to do, some say because in Hoboken there is no place to drive to. He is a well-appearing German, fair, and of medium height, and if necessary could give a correct imitation of a German cavalry officer. His principal duty was to take Mrs. Hexamer for an occasional drive, and, as Mrs. Hexamer is good looking, the carriage smart, the horses well groomed, and Geiger—well, he was quite satisfied with the tout ensemble His other duty was to make equestriennes out of the young society ladies of Hoboken in the riding academy, and Geiger—and the young ladies—were quite satisfied with that.

One day last month a cloud came up on Geiger's happy horizon. That was the day that Herr Burgstaller came to Hoboken with Miss Marie Strobel, one of the "Parsifal" flower maidens, to say good-bye to a mutual friend who was to sail on a North German Lloyd liner. Miss Strobel and Mrs. Hexamer, who was at the pier, are great friends. Introductions followed, and Herr Burgstaller was invited to come and conquer Hoboken.

That was the beginning of the end of Geiger. When Herr Burgstaller came the next day Geiger drove him to the Hexamer home. When Herr Burgstaller stepped into the carriage to return Geiger asked:

"Fourteenth Street or Christopher Street ferry?"

"Why, drive Herr Burgstaller to his hotel in New York," interposed Mrs. Hexamer before Herr Burgstaller had a chance to say anything. It was the longest drive that Geiger had been ordered on since he went to Hoboken, so with a preliminary growl he started off.

After that Herr Burgstaller went often to Hoboken, and Hoboken went often to the Hexamer home, in Hudson Street, to hear him sing, for the tenor was obliging. He was much more responsive to the blandishments of the Hoboken maidens than he was to the wiles of Kundry and the flower ladies. Parsifalitis developed rapidly into Burgstallermania. Geiger, immune, told his friends that he didn't like Herr Burgstaller's voice or the way he walked.

Every time Geiger had to drive Herr Burgstaller and the Burgstaller voice and walk back to New York. From Hoboken to New York per carriage is a far cry, and Geiger was much more at home in Hoboken than he was in that section of New York where the numbered streets cut each other at right angles. Every time Geiger drove Herr Burgstaller home to New York he liked the job, and Herr Burgstaller less.

His friends began to tumble, and whenever Geiger drove down to the ferry the gateman began to whistle "Die Wacht am Rhein," that being the nearest thing he knew to Baireuth and Parsifal. Geiger got so angry one day when he thought of the helmet and spear that one of the stable hands had fixed up and suggested that he wear, that he spun around a corner too quickly, and centrifugal force landed Parsifal Burgstaller on the sidewalk.

His anger was operatic, but the coachman was unimpressed. "It didn't hurt your voice, did it?" was his irony-tinged apology. There was open war after that, but finally Herr Burgstaller went West with the Conried company.

Geiger didn't forget the tenor voice and the Parsifal walk, so last week he wrote a letter to Herr Burgstaller, who was then in Chicago, and told him that if he came to Hoboken again something might happen to the voice. The tenor at once wrote to Mr. Hexamer, and on Monday Mr. Hexamer summoned Geiger and told him that the Hexamers and the Hoboken Riding Academy could get along without him.

That night there was a great rumpus in front of the academy, which adjoins the Hexamer residence. Geiger was swinging his arms about in a frenzy of denunciation. He began with Herr Burgstaller, whom he was forced t drive; passed on to the Hexamers, who made him do it, and wound up with curses on all Hoboken, who watched him at it. The police were notified and Geiger was gathered in.

Mr. and Mrs. Hexamer sailed yesterday for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and before he went aboard the liner Mr. Hexamer asked Detective Weinthal to keep an eye on Geiger.

Geiger, who was released yesterday after promising to be good, is going to Chicago, where he says that tenors do not cut any ice.

HARRY S. CORNISH LOSES SUIT.

Accused The New York Times of Libel and Wanted $50,000 Damages.

The case of Harry S. Cornish vs. THE TIMES Company, alleging libel and involving a claim of $50,000 for damages, was concluded yesterday in Trial Term, Part X. of the Supreme Court, before Justice W. S. Andrews and a jury by a verdict in favor of the defendant, Wallach & Cook were for the defense.

The plaintiff's suit was based on an article in THE TIMES of July 18, 1899, which contained a statement by Harry S. Cornish in reference to a story that one Swayne of New Haven, Conn., had in 1897 compounded a poisonous mixture for a person known to him as "H. Cornish." Harry S. Cornish at the time of the publication of the article was prominent because of the killing by poison of Katherine J. Adams. The poison, cyanide of mercury, concealed in bromo seltzer, was sent to Harry S. Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Roland B. Molineux was tried and finally acquitted on a charge of murdering Mrs. Adams on the contention that he sent the poison package to Harry S. Cornish, who, according to the evidence, inadvertently gave some of the poisoned bromo seltzer to Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Cornish construed a reference to "H. Cornish" in the article on which the libel suit was based as applying to him and as branding him as the murderer of Mrs. Adams or as an accessory to the crime, and sought redress at law. The defense yesterday established to the satisfaction of the jury that the article which was the subject of the suit was a legitimate news publication, fair to the plaintiff, and not of the character set forth in the complaint.

"TOUCHED" AND "TAKEN IN."

Englishman for "Beastly Ingratitude" Has Stranger Arrested.

"Charity suffereth long and is kind," but Sennett Bestwick was tired of dispensing it when last night on Broadway he met the man who had abused his confidence, so he had the fellow arrested.

Bestwick lives at 268 West Thirty-ninth Street and is a young and good-natured Englishman not yet experienced in the art of the "'ot touch." About a week ago he accidentally became acquainted with a man who said he was, to use the Englishman's words, "stony broke and 'omeless."

"'E was a stranger," said Bestwick gravely, when he told his story in the Tenderloin Station last night; "'E was a stranger and 'e took me in. I met 'im on Eighth Avenue and 'e said 'e was a British subject—a Canadian—and starving. I was touched with 'is story and took 'im in."

"Who was touched first and 'took in' first?" asked Sergt. Place.

The Englishman stared at the Sergeant.

"I was touched with 'is story, don't you know, and took 'im in—to my 'ouse, you understand."

"I begin to see," said Place.

"Couple of mornings ago, 'owever, I slept rather later than usual," continued Bestwick. "I couldn't understand it until I found that me clock was gone. It didn't go off, you know."

"I think I understand," said Sergt. Place with knitted brows.

"Then I found me clothes were gone and me overcoat and me bloomin' suit case. I thought it was a joke, you know, and went to ask Lemar about it. But he was gone, too."

"Ingratitude!" gasped the Sergeant.

"Beastly ingratitude!" said Bestwick.

The Englishman appears to have let the matter rest at that until last night, when, walking down Broadway he literally bumped into Mr. Henry Lemar, collared him, and turned him over to Policeman Donahue.

MAN AND DOG CONSPIRE.

Animal Just Sold for $8 Sneaks Away with His Old Master.

A man and a Newfoundland dog entered George Conklin's saloon, at McAdoo and Rose Avenues, Jersey City, yesterday. The man ordered whisky, and then proceeded to lament the fact that he must get rid of his dog or move, as the owner of the house in which he lived would not allow a dog on the premises.

"I hate to part with the animal," said the man, "for I've had him since he was two weeks old, and brought him up on the bottle, so to speak."

Then he proceeded to help himself from the bottle that Conklin had placed on the bar.

"Well, I want a dog," said Conklin. "I'll give you $5 for him."

"He's worth $25 if he's worth a cent," said the stranger, "but"—with a deep sigh—"I'll let you have him for $10."

They finally compromised on $8, and Conklin turned the dog into the yard. When he sent his son to look at the dog half an hour later the animal was gone. A few minutes after it had been placed in the yard a man was seen to approach the rear of the lot and whistle softly. The dog leaped over the fence, and man and dog sneaked hurriedly out of the neighborhood.

"I didn't know it was your dog," said the boy who furnished the information, "or I'd have called you. I never saw a dog in your yard before."

"And I don't think you ever will again," said Conklin, with a deep sigh, "unless it's one I bring up on a bottle."

BURTON N. HARRISON DEAD.

Husband of the Author Passes Away In Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Burton Norvill Harrison, a New York lawyer, husband of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author, and father of Representative Harrison of New York City, died here to-night, aged sixty-five years.

Death resulted from a general breakdown, due partly to old age. Mr. Harrison was born in New Orleans and was graduated from Yale in 1859. During the war Mr. Harrison was private secretary to Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, remaining with him to the end of the war.

He shared in the capture of Mr. Davis rather than forsake his fortunes at their fall. When Mr. Davis was carried to Fort Monroe for imprisonment, Mr. Harrison was sent to prison in Washington, and finally sent to Fort Delaware, where he remained in solitary confinement until 1866 when he was released.

Mr. Harrison during the latter months of his imprisonment studied law and later went into the office of ex-Judge Fullerton in New York, where he continued in practice. He was secretary to Mayor Wickham, and was largely instrumental in the prosecution of the Tweed ring.

Mrs. Harrison and Representative Francis Burton Harrison, Archibald Carey Harrison, and Fairfax Harrison of Washington, his three sons, survive him.

Mr. Harrison was a member of the Lawyers and University Clubs and the Bar Association of New York.

Funeral of Justice Holbrook.

Old army comrades and court colleagues attended the funeral yesterday afternoon of Justice William C. Holbrook in the Church of the Puritans, in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Present and former Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, members of the Brooklyn Special Sessions, and a large delegation from the Loyal Legion of the United States united with his relatives in honoring his memory. The Rev. Charles J. Young, the pastor, and the Rev. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church officiated. The pall bearers were Special Sessions Justices Olmstead, Wyatt, Deuel, and McKean; former Justices Mayer, Hayes, and Jacobs, and George W. Van Slyke, Frank E. Smith, and Elisha H. Allen, old friends of Justice Holbrook.

HICKS-BEACH TO RETIRE.

Sir Michael Tells Constituents He Will Leave Politics.

LONDON, March 29.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, writing to the Chairman of his committee, at West Bristol, which constituency he represents, says that, while he does not anticipate an early dissolution of Parliament, he has definitely decided to retire from active politics.

Lehigh Valley's New Brooklyn Office.

To facilitate the handling of its growing traffic in Brooklyn, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has opened a new office, with city, ticket, and freight departments, at 336 Fulton Street, that borough. There it will maintain a bureau of information, covering all questions of travel, time tables, boat schedules, &c., and will sell tickets over its route to all points West. The World's Fair feature of travel will have especial consideration.

Mrs. R. Peckham, Jr., to Wed F.W.Rawle

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The engagement was announced to-day of Mrs. Rufus Peckham, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., and Francis W. Rawle of this city.

Mrs. Peckham is the daughter of the late Erastus Corning of Albany.

Mr. Rawle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rawle of Bryn Mawr. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Markham, Morion Cricket, and Radnor Hunt Clubs.

Ambassador to Leave Lenox Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 29.—Baron von Sternberg, the German Ambassador, and Mme. von Sternberg, who have been in Lenox, have decided to take a cottage there for the Summer season. During their stay in Lenox they inspected several of the estates for lease and will decide on one of the places shortly. It is the intention of the Ambassador to quarter the members of the Embassy at the Curtis Hotel, where apartments will be reserved for their use.

EXPEDITION OFF TO KILL THE BUGS OF PANAMA

Forty Inventors Sail with the Canal Commission.

ADMIRAL WALKER EASY VICTIM

Enthusiasts Corner Him Aboard Ship and Explain in Detail Their Sure Death Apparatus.

About forty bug killers, twenty engineers and contractors, and the Panama Canal Commission sailed from here for Colon yesterday on the Panama Steamship Company's vessel Alliance. The bug killers are going to the Isthmus to kill all the bugs in the ten-mile strip; the engineers and contractors are going to see if there is not some part of the work for which they can secure a contract, and the commission is going to learn all it does not know of the Isthmus.

Several of the bug killers appeared on the deck garbed in tropical attire—tourist's hat and linen duster. Each had with him the apparatus with which he is going to rid the Isthmus of the dread germs of elephantiasis, berri-berri, and many more tropical diseases, and the working of which he insisted on showing to Admiral Walker, head of the commission.

The Admiral kept moving about the steamship from the time he went on board of her until she sailed, looking after his fellow-Commissioners and their friends. Everywhere he went there was a string of these "bugologists" after him, and every time he got into a blind alley or a corner he had to submit to a rehearsal of how his followers were going to do the world inestimable good by killing off all the bugs on the Isthmus. Then the Admiral would squirm and try to slide out of the corner, but without success. Forty times the forty bug killers accosted him, and at last the Admiral's hair and whiskers seemed a shade whiter, while the kindly look in his eye had given place to an angry gleam.

"Excuse me, Admiral Walker," one of the public benefactors would say. "I am Prof. Blank of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and I am to be a passenger on this vessel. I am going to the Isthmus to rid it of the various forms—"

"But, my dear man," the Admiral would break in, "I have nothing to do with that part of the canal. You will have to apply to the United States Government in person for employment in that line."

"—of tropical disease germs," the bug expert would continue, as though he had not been interrupted, "and I have here an instrument which I have completed after many years of labor, and which I guarantee as the only sure means of doing away with the germs that infest the Isthmus."

"Very good," the Admiral would reply, at the same time looking with longing eyes toward some friends to whom he could not escape. "I am sure it will be successful and the Government will adopt it."

"But let me show you its workings. It is simplicity itself and absolutely reliable." So saying he would draw forth his apparatus and explain it in detail to the Admiral, who about that time was looking for some of his friends to rescue him.

"And now," the scientist would add, "I want to ask if you cannot find room for me with your party, so that I can show you its working when we reach Colon.

Then in desperation the Admiral would say: "Yes, by all means, do anything you want."

If variety and oddity of apparatus and the smell of chemicals can kill the bugs on the Isthmus, the party which sailed yesterday will surely be successful. They carried all kinds of sprays, explosives, and bug foods, and each man had a complete library of books dealing with his subject. One tall, lean fellow, with blonde hair that hung in ringlets on his shoulders, exhibited to the reporters a revolver, by the explosion of which a chemical dust was liberated, which floated through the air and was guaranteed to kill all bugs within a radius of 100 yards. The scientist exploded his weapon, and after the reporters had received one whiff of the chemical they took refuge in another part of the vessel to escape the prospective fate of the bugs.

The Panama Canal Commission, which sailed yesterday, is composed of Admiral Walker as President, William Barclay Parsons, Col. F. J. Hecker, C. E. Grumsky, Gen. George S. Davis, Benjamin M. Harrod, and W. H. Burr. Accompanying them are Dr. William C. Gorgas and Dr. Louis La Garde of the United States Army and Dr. Ross of the navy. These men are all experts in tropical diseases, and their duty will be to find the necessary means of making the Isthmus sanitary.

IN THE SHOPS.

A pretty lawn gown of white gives an idea of the extent to which valenciennes lace is used. The skirt is set at wide intervals with broad bands of it, some three or four inches or more wide, these bands running into the flounce, which forms the lower part of the skirt, a wide edging of the lace finishing the lower edge of the flounce. The gown is in one piece, and a very deep band of the lace, some six or seven inches, is set in around the waist. There is a capelike collar of lace and lawn on the bodice, and the yoke is of narrow bias folds of lawn and lace.

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A charming pale-green silk fancy bodice is trimmed effectively with inserts of cream silk Spanish lace.

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One of the big lingerie hats of muslin and lace in white is effectively trimmed with wide black velvet ribbon, this carried around the crown of the hat and tied in a big flat bow in front.

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Very pretty are the flowered or pompadour muslin hats—these formed of many fine plaitings of the material. One of them has a big pink bow in the front.

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Broad ribbons of sash length are hand painted, single blossoms of flowers scattered over the ribbon for the greater part of its length, the ends finished with big clusters of the flowers. These are violets, bachelor's buttons, roses—different flowers.

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Grass linen coats, the linen in many instances dotted with white, are among the pretty and suitable material made up in children's coats.

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Among the most satisfactory place cards for general use and the prettiest are those which are long and narrow, at one end a flower hand painted, this a little broader than the width of the card. Where they have a background this is of green. The flower is cut out around the outer edge.

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There are odd little touches in French gowns that are always interesting. One of these in a beautiful gray gown is in the ornaments which bring in the only bit of color in the gown. From the front of the stock, from the front of the belt, and among the draperies of the skirt are pendant little bunches of green apples made of silk and with pink-tinted cheeks. The effect is very pretty.

Car Kills Child, Mother Looking On.

Within sight of his mother, who was looking out of a window, three-year-old George Kohler was run down and killed by a trolley car on the Flushing Branch of the New York and Queens County Electric Railway at Long Island City yesterday afternoon. The boy was playing at the time in front of his home, at 283 Jackson Avenue.

HER ASSESSMENT "KICK."

Woman Amazes Tax Commissioner by Telling Him Amount Is Too Low.

While the rush to swear off taxes was at its height yesterday in the department's offices, in the Stewart Building, an extremely mild-mannered and soft-voiced young woman was ushered into the office of Commissioner Brady. She said she had received a notice to the effect that she was down in the tax books for a personal property assessment of $22,000 which she had received from an estate.

"Well, Madam?" asked Commissioner Brady, as he prepared himself for the two hundredth "kick" of the day.

"Well," she said, "the amount is wrong and I want it changed."

"Yes," said the Commissioner, "most of them do want changes. What's wrong about this?"

"The assessment should be raised $5,000," said the woman, firmly. "I inherited $27,000, and not $22,000, and I don't think it would be right to pay on only the latter figure."

The Commissioner looked blankly at her a moment. Then he said, solemnly:

"Madam, this thing happens only about once in a lifetime in this department. We wil fix the assessment as you want it."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The one entertainment of yesterday was in the nature—naturally during Holy Week—of a charitable affair. It was the progressive euchre tournament in the east room of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary.

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Yesterday was the sailing day of the ships for the Riviera, and among those who went abroad not already mentioned were Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. They will remain in Europe until late in the Summer, when they will return to Newport for the season.

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James Henry Smith will give a large Easter party at Tuxedo. Among his guests will be Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse.

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The nomination by President Roosevelt of Mr. J. W. J. Lee of Needwood Forest, Md., to be First Secretary of Legation at Panama is of interest to his many New York friends. Mr. Lee is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee of Maryland, and a great-nephew of the late Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr. He served with much honor in the Rough Riders in the same company with Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth. Mr. Lee was one of the members of the famous Acre Commission, which last year went up the Amazon in American interests and which effected the settlement of the disputed Acre question between Brazil and Bolivia. Mr. Lee is also a member of the Calumet Club.

***

Mrs. Henry Sedley gave a small luncheon yesterday at her residence, in East Thirty-first Street, for Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Woodward. Mrs. Woodward was Miss Gladys Van Buren Pryer of California, and her marriage to Mr Woodward was celebrated last September in Paris, where she had been studying under Marchesi. Mr. Woodward has had an apartment in Paris ever since he was Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, and also has a cottage at Munroe, N. Y.

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A duplicate and plain bridge and euchre tournament will be held at Sherry's on Friday, April 8, at 3 o'clock for the benefit of Holiday Farm, a convalescent home on the Hudson for New York City children. Play will begin punctually at 3 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Elwell. Miss Chase will send out the tickets for each person on receipt of $5 before April 5 at her residence, 681 Fifth Avenue. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. William Dinsmore, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Francis H. Markoe, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Lewis Thompson, Mrs. Hamilton H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William Seward Webb.

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Rignal T. Woodworth of Morristown, N. J., who died Monday at Abingdon Farms, Md., was a member of a number of clubs, and a widower. The funeral will take place at Abingdon to-morrow.

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This evening, to-morrow, and Friday there will be religious exercises in many churches, and a special retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart for Roman Catholic women well known in society. The office of Tenerbrae this afternoon and evening at the cathedral and the Church of St. Xavier will attract many, and to-morrow the services of Maundy Thursday will be quite general among Roman Catholic and the Episcopal Churches.

***

Mr. J. Metcalfe Polk, the younger son of Dr. William Mecklenberg Polk, died yesterday morning at the residence of his parents, 7 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Polk was in his twenty-ninth year. He was graduated at Yale in 1896, and was a member of the University and other clubs. Mr. Polk came from a most distinguished Southern family, which had among it many famous men. His grandfather was Bishop Leonidas Polk of North Carolina, who was known in the late civil war as the "Fighting Bishop." Mr. Polk and his brother were great favorites in New York society. The elder, Frank Lyon Polk, was the best man at the wedding of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Grace Wilson, and has acted as usher at many other fashionable functions. The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel to-morrow morning.

MISS PATTERSON TO WED.

Engagement to Count Gyziciki of Poland Announced by Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The engagement was announced to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson of this city and Chicago of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Patterson, and Count Joseph Gyziciki of Poland, who lately arrived in Washington to make a formal proposal for Miss Patterson's hand.

The latter met Count Gyziciki two years ago, when abroad with her aunt, Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Ambassador to Russia, and again last Winter, when she spent the season at St. Petersburg.

Miss Patterson returned to America in the early Winter and has been one of the acknowledged belles of the season. The wedding will take place during the Spring, but no details have as yet been decided upon. Count Gyziciki has an estate in Poland, but has lived much of his life in Paris.

THE NEWS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 29.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned this evening from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs returned to New York this evening, after making arrangements for the opening of their cottages. Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will open her cottage, on Kay Street, early next month. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has abandoned her plan of going to Europe, and will open her villa, on the Cliffs, early in the Summer, to remain here until the close of the season.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will occupy Crossways the coming Summer, arriving here early.

Lispenard Stewart will occupy his villa, White Lodge, this Summer, coming here in June.

Reisenstein—Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The marriage of Miss Selina Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Harris of this city, to Lenon H. Reisenstein of New York, took place this evening at the Temple in the presence of a large company.

The bridesmaids were Miss May Harris and Miss Edna Hecht, the latter of Baltimore; Miss Helena Engel, and Miss Camille Bensinger. The maid of honor was Miss Jeannette Harris.

Clarence Reisenstein acted as the bridegroom's best man. The ushers were Phil King, Joseph Saks, A. Sigmund, A. Wolf, I. Goldenberg, G. Nordlinger, Stanley Auerbach, and Monroe Luchs, all of this city; Milton Damman, Joseph Frankel, and Sam Mundheim of New York.

Following the ceremony the bridal party and relatives drove to Rauscher's, where an elaborate dinner was served.

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"NOOSIES" TO HAVE THEIR OWN FIRESIDE

"Boss Newsboy" Jack Sullivan Gets Them a Charter.

PLAN TO BUILD A CLUBHOUSE

Their Object to "Give de Boys a Show When Dey's Too Old to Sell Noospapers an' to Pervide Dem wit' Better Jobs."

Yesterday was a proud day for the newsboys all over the city when they were notified by the "boss newsboy," Jack Sullivan of Park Row, that a club charter had been granted to the "Newsboys' Association of Greater New York," which has been fighting for recognition ever since the beginning of the year.

Now that they are incorporated, the thousands of newsboys who have been agitating actively hope to receive donations from outsiders that will enable them to erect a clubhouse in the city with baths, reading rooms, gymnasium, and pool tables. The main object of the organization, says President Jack Sullivan, is to "give de boys a show when dey's too old to sell noospapers, an' to pervide dem wit' better jobs."

The "boss newsboy" himself, who has just returned from Boston, where he has been studying the workings of other newsboy associations, received quite an ovation when he appeared on Park Row yesterday. The boys welcomed him as something akin to President Mitchell, the friend of the coal miner. He was discovered leaning up against a lamppost yesterday afternoon by a reporter who desired to interview him.

When he was asked if he was "Mr. Sullivan," the newsboy President looked grave and said he was "Jack Sullivan," which was "a very different matter."

"Before tellin' you about dis org'nization," said he, "let me interdooce me old frien', Jewey Cook, lightweight champion of England. Shake his hand, for that hand has busted the best things in Australler, an' is goin' tc do some bustin' over here. Jewey's goin' ter teach the noosboys how ter fight.

"About de org'nization; we've had to put up a fight fer it but we've won out, an' de police can't interfere wit' us any more. It's like dis. De newsboys in every town in de U. S. has organized. De New York boys was out in de cold till I woke 'em up, 'cos dere was certain parties as was out ter smash any gittin' togedder. Every time we held a meetin' de police come in an' did de great lid stunt.

"Dey said as how we was gittin' togedder for de purpose o' strikin'—but we ain't! All de boys wants is a place where dey can enjoy demselves an' get a bath."

"But isn't there the Newsboys' Lodging House?" was asked.

"Sure—but dat's charity. We noosies is proud. We don't want no charity. We ain't goin' to beg people to help de new club either. If dey wants to do de gen'rous an' cough up we won't kick, but de boys is goin' to pay deir dues same as dey does in de swell joints on Fift' Av'noo."

The officers of the association, President Jack Sullivan explained, are all newsboys. "Joe Joe—dat's Joseph Joseph—he's Vice President; Jimmy Hood's Secretary—Jimmy's strong on writin'—"Mike" Levy's Treasurer—tem'p'rary, of course, and Jimmy Sullivan's chucker out."

The boys—at least 500 strong—will meet next Sunday afternoon at 414 Grand Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rignal T. Woodward.

Rignal T. Woodward of the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., cotton goods commission merchants at 45 Worth Street, whose home was in Morristown, N. J., died of pneumonia early yesterday morning at his country home, the Abington, Millersville, Md. Mr. Woodward was born in the house where he died. Early in life he engaged in business. Before the civil war his uncle, William Woodward, was in partnership in Baltimore with W. H. Baldwin, Jr., and C. C. Baldwin, under the same firm name that was adopted later for the New York business. The nephew, with C. C. Baldwin and Elijah T. Smith, founded the New York house soon after the close of the war, Mr. Baldwin being the head of the concern. Another house was established in Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Philadelphia firms, although in business under the same name, were separate concerns until the present year, when they were consolidated. He is survived by his wife and five children.

Herman Rohrs.

HILLSDALE, N. J., March 29.—Herman Rohrs, for years a wholesale grocer in Manhattan, died at his home on the Manor here this morning, aged fifty-three. He was formerly President of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, and was also a member of various German organizations. He had been President of the Board of Education here for several years. He leaves a widow and four children.

Gen. William H. Payne.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. William H. Payne, counsel for the Southern Railway, Confederate officer in command of the Black Horse Cavalry at the first battle of Bull Run, died here to-day, aged seventy-three years.

General Payne lived in Warrenton, Va., and organized the Black Horse Cavalry. He became a Brigadier General in 1864, commanding a brigade under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Mrs. William Wallace.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., March 29.—Mrs. William Wallace, wife of William Wallace, connected with the New York Museum of Natural History, died here to-day. In 1898, when Lieut. Peary returned from his polar expedition bringing with him six Eskimos, Mrs. Wallace took charge of one of the children, and the boy still survives.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. A. B. ARNOLD, the author of several surgical treatises and a distinguished classical scholar and translator of old Hebrew and Arabic writings, died at San Francisco yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He was born in Germany in 1819.

CHARLES J. POWER, Chief Operator in the Commercial News Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday, aged forty-five, at his residence, 841 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, this city. He had been connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company for thirty years.

Capt. ANDREW BLAIR FRAZEE, a pioneer steamboat man, died at Camden, N. J., yesterday. The Captain was born in New Brunswick eighty-four years ago. He was Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferries between Philadelphia and Camden and the oldest Camden and Amboy employe. Capt. Frazee was a thirty-third-degree Mason, and in 1880 was Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of New Jersey.

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PREMIER BALFOUR SNUBS WINSTON CHURCHILL

Promptly Leaves House of Commons in Reply to Attack.

UNIONISTS FOLLOW LEADER

Protests Against the So-Called Discourtesy—Premier Replies to Criticisms of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, March 29.—Premier Balfour administered a severe snubbing in the House of Commons to-day to Winston Spencer Churchill, (Conservative.)

Mr. Churchill arose, after the Premier had been defending the Government against an attack of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and pressed Mr. Balfour for a further explanation of the Government's fiscal policy, saying the vacillation of the Government had caused him to become one of its opponents instead of one of its supporters. Thereupon the Premier and all the Unionists except ten trooped out of the House. The incident led to protests on the part of other members against the discourtesy shown to Mr. Churchill.

The usual motion providing for the adjournment of the House of Commons over the Easter holidays gave Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman an opportunity to make a spirited attack on the Government. He caustically criticised in detail the whole policy of the Ministry, which, he declared, except in the matter of Chinese labor, was marked by "indecision, confusion, and vacillation, a tortuous course, and a misty atmosphere."

Sir Henry added that he did not think it was in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution that Premier Balfour should retain power when the country had shown at every opportunity afforded it that he no longer enjoyed its favor.

Mr. Balfour, replying, said he noted the anxiety of the Liberal leader that he should resign, but he was quite unable to see why the Government should take the unprecedented course of resigning office while it retained the confidence of the House. He agreed with Lord Rosebery that the country should not be rushed in regard to the fiscal question, and pointed out that the Government majority even now was larger than the majority with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman assumed office in order to carry home rule.

There was no reason why the courage of the Unionists should be less than that of the Liberals, or why the Unionists should relinquish their task because faint-heartedness had been shown in some directions. Sir Henry could settle the question of the Government's resignation or not by a vote of censure.

Mr. Balfour concluded with declaring that the Government's fiscal policy was that of real, progressive free trade.

The House adjourned until April 12.

DEPUTIES WOULD FIGHT DUEL.

Challenge in French Chamber Over Attack on M. Pelletan.

PARIS, March 29.—The expected attack upon M. Pelletan's administration of the navy began to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, and in consequence of a dispute in the course of the session, M. Decker-David (Republican) challenged M. Thierry (Republican) to a duel.

M. Chaumet (Republican) opened the debate with a bitter personal arraignment of M. Pelletan's alleged incompetency and inefficiency in the conduct of naval affairs.

Deputy Locroy (Radical Republican) followed up the attack on Minister Pelletan, but had not concluded his speech when the sitting was adjourned. He was frequently interrupted by the Extreme Left.

The debate is expected to last two days and promises to be a test of the strength of M. Pelletan and of the Ministry as a whole. The Government leaders assert that the latest canvass shows that they have a majority of twenty. The final test will come on a motion to appoint an extra Parliamentary commission of investigation.

Aid for Needy Brooklyn Family.

In answer to an appeal from the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for $50 to aid a family, the head of which is dying of consumption, THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "Alexander," and $1 from "Walter, Jr."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It will be colder Thursday in the Mississippi Valley and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will become easterly and fresh; on the Gulf Coast the winds will be brisk south, and on Lake Michigan brisk southeast to east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and warmer Wednesday; showers Wednesday night and Thursday; fresh southeast winds, increasing.

New England—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair, except rain in southwest portion; fresh south to southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	38	29	32
6 A. M.	36	27	33
9 A. M.	36	30	37
12 M.	42	35	40
4 P. M.	44	42	44
6 P. M.	43	40	42
9 P. M.	39	37	39
12 P. M.	39	37	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 238 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1903	29
Corresponding date for last 25 years	39

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28 degrees and at 8 P. M. 38 degrees. The maximum was 44 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS,
Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Effectively Relieved.
Fac-Simile Signature of [signature] on every box.

$93,000 GIFT TO MOUNT SINAI.

Mayer Lehman's Family Contribute to Build Memorial Dispensary.

Children of the late Mayer Lehman, who for nineteen years was a Director of Mount Sinai Hospital, have given $93,000 to defray the cost of the erection of the completed Dispensary Building, which is to be dedicated in perpetuity in memory of their father.

Reports of the Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary for 1903 show that 32,100 persons received free treatment, comprising 92,567 consultations and 85,571 prescriptions. The donors of the $93,000 building gift are Mrs. Morris Fatman, Mrs. Richard Lomberger, Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, Sigmund M. Lehman, Arthur Lehman, Irving Lehman, and Herbert H. Lehman.

BUS

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08@$1.11
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	14.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.25
Butter, Western creamery	.25

COTTON.—The market was moderately active. Fluctuations were fairly broad and more or less irregular, but for all that trading seemed to be narrow. The approach of the Easter holidays (the market will close on next Thursday night until the following Monday) seemed to restrict outside business, other than that of an evening-up nature, and it also seemed that the local contingent were engaged in undoing existing commitments rather than entering into fresh ones. In the late trading room liquidation eased prices off 18 to 19 points on the active months, and the market, closing steady, was net 8 to 18 points higher. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.55@14.57
April	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55@14.56
May	14.71	14.94	14.59	14.75@14.76
June	14.92	14.92	14.92	14.90@14.95
July	14.96	15.16	14.71	14.97@14.99
August	14.38	14.58	14.20	14.51@14.52
September	12.85	12.97	12.65	12.92@12.94
October	12.08	12.25	12.00	12.18@12.20
November	11.96	11.96	11.95	12.00@12.08
December	11.94	12.10	11.86	12.04@12.05

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 8.18d. Futures opened very steady 5 to 6 points decline. Closed quiet, net 11 to 12 points lower. March, 7.87; March-April, 7.84; April-May, 7.81; May-June, 7.79; June-July, 7.77; July-August, 7.74; August-September, 7.51; September-October, 6.74; October-November, 6.41; November-December, 6.31. Manchester yarns move slowly; cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS. — Wheat — After scaring in most of the shorts, including a big trade in July around the opening for French account, and aggregating upward of 400,000 bushels, wheat trained sharp about, and in the last hour not only lost all its advance, but closed comparatively weak at ⅝@⅞c net decline. No. 2 red closed $1.07, elevator, and $1.08@$1.11, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06⅝, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, March 29. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.01@$1.02; No. 2 Northern, 97½@98c; old July, 85⅞@85¾c. Rye—No. 1, 72@72½c. Barley—No. 2, 52@56c; sample, 38@50c. Corn—No. 3, 50c; July, 51¾@51⅞c asked.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29. — Wheat — May, 95¾c; July, 97¾@97½c; September, 83½@83⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97½@99½c; No. 1 Northern, 95½@98½c; No. 2 Northern, 95½@96½c. Flour—First patents, $5.15@5.25; second patents, $5@5.10; first clears, $3.60@3.75; second clears, $2.05@2.75. Bran, in bulk, $14.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1.01@1.08, May, 95¾c; July, 82¾@82⅝c; No. 2 hard, 91@96c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 46c; May, 46¾c; July, 45¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 46c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 29.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98¾c; No. 1 Northern, 96¾c; No. 2 Northern, 94¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.25@$5.35; Winter straights, $5@$5.20; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50. Spring clears, $4.10@$4.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR nominal. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.35; choice, $4.40@$4.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $3.10@$3.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring bran, March, $21; April, $18.50, to arrive, 200 lb sacks; standard middling, $18.50@$21, to arrive, 200 lb sacks; flour do, $22@$22.50; red dog, $21.50@$22; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middlings, $22@$25; red dog, $24.50; hominy chop, $20.50, bulk, $22, sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.00⅝	$1.00⅝	98⅝	98⅝
July	94⅞	95⅛	93 7-16	93½
September	86⅝	87	85	85¼
Corn—				
May	60	60¼	59½	59½
July	57⅜	57⅜	56⅞	56⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	97	97⅜	95⅝	95⅞
July	90	90 11-16	88⅝	88¾
September	84⅝	85¼	82⅞	88
Corn—				
May	55⅛	55½	54⅜	55
July	52	52⅜	51½	51⅞
September	51¼	51⅝	50⅞	51
Oats—				
May	40⅝	41 7-16	40⅜	40⅝
July	38⅝	39⅛	38 7-16	38½
September	33	33¼	32 5-16	32⅜
Lard—				
May	$7.05	$7.12½	$6.97½	$6.97½
July third	7.22½	7.27½	7.12½	7.12½
Ribs—				
May	7.00	7.02½	6.90	6.90
July	7.17½	7.20	7.05	7.05
Pork—				
May	13.35	13.47½	13.07½	13.07½
July	13.55	13.70	13.25	13.25

METALS.—Tin—The London market for tin was firmer, spot advancing £1 5s, to £128 10s, and futures £1 7s 6d, to £125 12s 6d. Locally tin, sympathizing with the advances abroad and smaller offerings, also ruled firmer, closing at 29.75@29.85c. Copper—Copper advanced 7s 6d, to £57 10s for spot, and 5s, to £57 10s for futures in the London market. Locally copper was firm but unchanged, with lake and electrolytic quoted at 12.87½@13c and casting at 12.62½@12.75c. Lead—Lead declined 1s 3d, to £12 5s in London, but was unchanged here at 4.60@4.65c. Spelter—Spelter was firm and unchanged at 5.15@5.25c in the local market, but London cabled lower prices, closing at a decline of 2s 6d, to £22. Iron—Iron closed at 52s 6d in the Glasgow market and at 43s 10½d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was unchanged, with No. 1 foundry, Northern, quoted at $15.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14.50@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $14@$14.50.

COFFEE.—The market was not active, but offerings were very limited, and the market, after opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, ruled rather firmer, closing steady at a net gain of 25@15 points. Sales were reported of 29,750 bags. The spot market was quiet but steady, with quotations on the basis of 6½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March				5.45@5.55
April	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.65
June				5.70@5.75
July	5.80	5.85	5.75	5.80@5.85

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15@$15.50; family, $15; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7½c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; ribs, 7¾@8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD, $7.45; city lard, 6¾c; refined lard, South American, $8; Continent, $7.55; Brazil kegs, $9; compound, 6⅝@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾@7¾c; city lard stearine, 6½@6¾c. NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil mill machine bbls, 50@53½c. Tar—Oil barrels, $4. Rosin—Common to good strained, $2.80; A, $2.85; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; N, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15; W W, $4.25.

WILMINGTON, March 29.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 3 casks. Resin—Receipts, 42 bbls. Tar—$1.70; receipts, 256 bbls. Crude turpentine—$2.25, $4, and $4; receipts, 97 casks.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 30.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. 17—Ryttenberg vs. Scheffer.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Heerwagen, Controller, City of Buffalo, appellant, vs. Crosstown Street Railway Company of Buffalo et al.—Motion to put on present calendar granted.

Wheeler Condensing and Engineering Company vs. R. G. Packard Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and 10 per cent. damages, under Section 3251 of the code.

Yorkville Bank, appellant, vs. Zeltner Brewing Company, Sutherland, temporary receiver.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Gmuehle, administrator, appellant, vs. Rosenberg and another.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and interlocutory judgment of the Special Term affirmed, and the question certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Western Electric Company, appellant, vs. Miller, Controller; in re transfer tax property of Baker, State Controller, appellant, vs. Baker, individually and as executor; in re Gilloon, Clerk, Municipal Court, New York, to compel delivery, &c., Wood appellant; People ex rel. Brewster, appellant, vs. the Old Guard of the City of New York and others; People ex rel. Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn vs. Feltner and others, Tax Commissioners.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Griggs, appellant, vs. Griggs; Railway Advertising Company vs. Standard Rock Company, appellant; Caledonia Springs Company vs. Forest, appellant; People ex rel. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company vs. Knight, Controller; People ex rel. Coney Island Railway Company vs. same; People ex rel. Nassau Electric Railroad Company vs. same; Granger, appellant, vs. Thalmann and another; The United Press vs. The Associated Company and others; German-American Bank of Tonawanda, appellant, vs. Schwinger.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for March 30 is as follows: Nos. 301, 311, 312, 314, 318, 320, and 321.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cushman, &c, Mfg Co vs Clipper Mfg Co
1½—Same vs same
2—Humbert vs Humbert
3—Schoe vs City of New York
4—N Y Expanded Metal Co vs Butterick Pub Co
5—Redington vs Golman
6—In re Deering
7—Loder vs Gleason
8—Roche vs O'Connor
9—Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co vs Salomon
10—Burke vs Berkeley School
11—Chandless vs Calcutt
12—In re Honeywell Av
13—Flinn vs Hoshor-Platt Co
14—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Blanck)
15—Am Baptist, &c, Society vs Rauth
16—Bohm vs Kronberg
17—Am Press Assn vs Consol Tel & News Co
18—Jackson vs Volkening
19—Geissenhainer vs Broadbelt
20—Life Association vs Levy
21—McDonald vs Lindner
22—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Porzia)
23—Brown vs Bleier
24—Feder vs Minsky
25—Weiss vs Schweitzer
26—Hall vs Benedict
27—Crawford vs Acetylene Gen Mfg Co
28—Rood vs Rood
29—Mandel vs Feldman
30—Parker vs De Ford
31—Same vs same
32—Rosenstein vs Am Toy & Nov Works
33—Crohn vs Goldenkranz
34—O J Gude Co vs Shwartz
35—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
36—Champney vs Title Guar & Trust Co
37—Cutter vs Townsend
38—Pratt vs Christie
39—Misbach vs Misbach
40—Central Trust Co vs West India Imp Co
41—Crosby vs McAdoo
42—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Gaslotti)
43—Tobin vs Tappan
44—Man Sq Realty Co vs O'Connell
45—In re McKenna
46—City of New York vs Goodridge
47—Lewis vs Falk
48—Selig vs Schubert
49—Wellstood vs same
50—N Y Epg & Print Co vs same
51—Schade vs same
52—Schaefer vs Schaefer
53—Willis vs N Y Times Co
54—Lippman vs Met St Ry Co
55—Rowers vs Male
56—Cassatt vs Sproul
57—Zucker vs Gordon
58—In re Upson
59—Kane vs Kane
60—Williamson vs Randolph
61—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Beacom)
62—Same, (in re Macon St)
63—Same, (in re Blanck)
64—Same, (in re Gaglioth)
65—Same, (in re Monroe St)
66—Landgraff vs Craig
67—In re Andrews
68—Fiefenbacher vs Ganz
69—Muirheid vs Hollander
70—Johnston Mining Co vs Morse
71—Wait vs Wait
72—Shepard vs Shepard
73—O'Connor vs Met St Ry Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrer.

328—Moran vs Merrill
Preferred causes
4814—Shaw vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
4644—Shepard vs Shepard
4805—Nesbit vs Knowlton Hall Co
4121—Barber Asphalt P Co vs Wilcox
4737—Ellwood Lee Co vs Merch Marine, &c, Service
General calendar.
2780—Levine vs Sidman
2394—Clothier vs Gorman
3745—Schulhafer vs Nolan
2981—Ehrenhaus vs Levy
4512—Stanziani vs Giovanni
3841—Leichtag vs Cohen
3348—Goldstein vs Rosenblum
4033—Wilson vs Wilson
4463—Storm vs McGrover
3522—Peabody vs Anthony & Scoville Co
4324—Burns vs Burns
Rest & Hotel Co
4469—Barton vs McCabe
Undefended divorces.
4825—Thornley vs Thornley

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Devuno alias Charles Mitchell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

13992—Friedman vs Demainville
13387—Kenny vs Trew
14761—Feder vs Minsky
14724—German-Am. Bk. vs Mills
14586—Baker vs City of New York

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.

5790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R Co
4774—Asmussen vs Met St Ry Co
4775—Asmussen vs same
4940—Boynton vs Voelker
5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer SS Co
5019—Warth vs Kuhn Nathan-Fisher Co
5245—Kommer vs Daly
5251—Hardy vs Met St Ry Co
5331—Farrel vs same
4370—Raynor vs same
4365—Hershfield vs same
5242—Straub vs same
5420—Pembroke vs same
5392½—Forde vs same
5454½—Lowenthal vs Mechanics' Nat Bank
5467—Baer vs Myers
5549—Warren vs Met St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Burr, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

5018—Reddy vs Union Ry Co
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5517—Rumenson vs N J Steamboat Co
5532—Beer vs Dowling
5504—Burns vs Old Dominion SS Co
5389—Nat Citizens' Bk. vs Market & Fulton National Bank
5601—Flammang vs City of New York
5638—Panevino vs Smith
5643—Egner vs 3d Av R R Co
5670—Anguillis vs Mattisse
5706—Aguino vs Union Ry Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth A Lyon, Raphael Elias
Lucy Torr. At 11 A. M.
Edward N. Hurlbut, Caroline H Hayward
William Ryan. At 2:30 P. M.
Annie E Saltta, Amanda J Allen,
Sophie Baar, Matilda J Humphreys
Wm S Dunne,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2548—Etlinger vs Lessler
2610—Keit vs McGrath
2617—Clark vs Cowperthwaite

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2440—Alley vs Mable
2322—Clancey vs Int S. Ry Co
1992—Newman vs same
1276—Burke vs Met St Ry Co
2359—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co

3905—Zaszezynski vs same
14528—Kones vs same
5605—Parks vs Met St Ry Co
5609—Wilson vs Grell
5610—Friedman vs Schwartz
5624—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
5631—Glyn vs same
5636—Pfeifer vs same
5646—Rubin vs same
1544—Stall vs same
5216—Smith vs same
5068—Ennis vs same
3750—Rozelle vs same
5755—Zavesky vs same
5756—Duffy vs same
5760—Guyre vs same
5765—Cavotta vs Donellan
5785—Wilson vs Greenwich Ins Co
5786—Shaff vs Met St Ry Co
5804—Kennedy vs West Lighting Co
2349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
1945—Urban vs Daly
2350—Wager vs same
2381—Levy vs Int St Ry Co
2411¼—Cocoran vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7447—Wm Davies Co vs McMullin
7211—R I W Damp, &c, Co vs Felt

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2117—Tekulsky vs Blumenstiel
2573—Goldstein vs Simon
2537—Dickson vs Man Ry Co
2290—Schneep vs Man Ry Co
2509—Juskujek vs Int St Ry Co
2317—Hill vs same
2473—Watterson vs Steam Heating Co
Highest number reached on regular call, 2619.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train and Deputy Attorney Generals Collins and Byrne for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.
1—Samuel Loewey
2—Oliver Finley
3—John Hendrickson
4—George Watson
Frank Delmont
5—Dennis H Minton
6—William Gordon
7—Frank Becker
8—Joseph Bailey
9—Charles Rallstein
George Smith
Emil Loesser
10—Thomas J Cleary
John Drew
11—Paul Rows
Lottie Rowe
Pleadings.
1—David Gilman
2—Peter Forrester
3—Walter Marcellino
4—David E Hydecker
5—Alexander Vertnik
Frensiska Messa
6—Thomas McCue

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.
1—Albert H Viles
James S O'Brien
2—William Manneman
George Ferns
Julius Ullman
4—Eleanora Havish
5—Edward E Conrad
Jennie Brown

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Sandford and Iselin for the People.
1—Herbert S Robinson
2—Sam Turbin
3—Henry Brown
4—Harry C. Reid
5—Frederick S Ryan
6—Thomas Kirkman
7—Martin Conlon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.
1—John Williams
2—Charles S Fries
3—Joseph Mendoza
4—Robert McKay
5—John Defino
James Marca
Antonio Russo
6—Harry Goldman
7—Orestl Molineri
8—John Smith
Patrick Ryan

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Gildersleeve, J.—Joseph Hyman vs. Jacob Bernstein—Albert Elterich.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Underwood Typewriter Company vs. William M. Murphy—Henry M. Stevenson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Kear—Abraham R. Lawrence. Turner vs. Kerr—Charles W. Culver. Moller vs. Carsten—Louis H. Hahls, Wilmerding vs. Roberts—A. Wells Stump, United States Life Insurance Company vs. Hollinger—William A. Caffrey. Wolf vs. Johnston—Charles A. Molloy.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Dinkelmeyer vs. Dinkelmeyer—Charles W. Dayton, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hyman—Frederick L. Drescher. Wolf vs. Mandelstein—S. L. H. Ward, Harris vs. Shewan—Charles F. Brown.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Rosenberg vs. Hassett—Abner S. Werblin.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
4341—Fox vs B H R R
4355—Ryan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4381—Elstein vs B H R R
2055—Laurie vs Friedman
3532½—Tortora vs B H R R
4385—Rice vs B H R R
4389—Houghtaling vs same
4390—Brown vs Met St R R
4392—McGowan vs City of New York
4395—Furey vs Thesil
4397—Landsman vs B H R R
4401—Daly vs Met St R R
4421—Thorson vs B H R R
4423—Dowd vs same
4425—Hein vs same
4426—Smith vs Brown
4430—Griggs vs O'Reilly
4430—Griggs vs O'Reilly
4437—Strembel vs B H R R
4433—Kochen vs same
4441—Zingale vs same
4448—McHugh vs same
4455—Trent vs Met St R R
4457—Meade vs Duperley
4460—McDonald vs Am Bridge Co
4465. 4466—Menzies vs City of New York
4475. 4476—Menzies vs Interstate Paving Co
4467—Tambini vs Gardiner Lucas Co
4470—Abbott vs Ruhlman
4471—Wagner vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call.

4542—Parfitt vs Waugh
4543—Anastasoulos vs Hoboken Transportation Co
4545—Connaughton vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4548—Monahan vs B H R R
4549—O'Neill vs same
4550—Spalletta vs Steiner
4552—O'Gara vs Int St R R
4556—Kuhnen vs White
4558—Megia vs B H R R
4559—Letts vs same
4560—Andrews vs Matthews
4563—Henn vs B H R R
4565—Monahan vs Manhattan Beach Co
4571—Rofheart vs Bronx Metal Bed Co
4572—Corrigan vs Funk
4573—Reynolds vs Link Belt Engineering Co
4574—Gottlieb vs Nat'l Enameling Co
4576—McAleish vs Int St R R
4577—Bellantino vs Degnon-McLean Co
4578—Farrell vs City of New York
4579—Russ vs same
4580—Hahn vs same
4581—Hurrell vs Int St R R
4583, 4584—Norton vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4585—Reardon vs McDermott
4586—MacGillivray vs Merin
4587—McGreevy vs City of New York et al
4588—Marridet vs Balmer Contracting Co
4589—Gallagher vs B H R R
4590—Mahoney vs same
4591—Dunn vs same
4592—Teale vs Edelman et al
4593—Daly vs Degnon-McLean Co
4594—Luch vs Int St RR
4595—Alyea vs Elias
4596—Ramsey vs Franklin Society, &c
4597—Broderick vs Int St R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 4638.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Keogh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs Davis
Same vs Smith
Same vs Dutter

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
Inquest, 879—Benequit vs Miles
970—Smith vs Monahan
956—Rusakopf vs B H R R
Same vs Dieterich
Same vs Kalzman
957—Viener vs same
960—Barry vs same
746—Jung vs Selner

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 30.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
78—Stabb vs Silver
39—Green vs Green
77—Cohn vs Yonkers R R Co
425—Tappan vs Tyson
426—Vyhyts vs same
153—Blitz vs Leonard
371—Amundson vs N Y Transp Co
80—Dee vs City of Yonkers
157—Hickey vs Yon R R
160—Callahan vs same
161—Gillespie vs same
162—Same vs same
165—Clifford vs same
207—Clopperton vs same
62—Quick vs Yonkers R R Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

217—Noxon vs National City Bank
139—Hertz vs Man Ry Co
238—McGee vs Yonkers R R Co
245—Combs vs Walsh
246—Purdy vs Carpenter
282—Light vs Union Ry Co of N Y City
283—Muir vs City of Yonkers
298—Mailing vs Rolve
313—Mobery vs McNally
259—Whitley vs Yonkers R R Co
236—Kerr vs same
91—Russell vs Met St Ry Co
177—Moore vs West Elec Ry Co
59—Mackrell vs Met St Ry Co
332—Bradford vs Watson

Richmond County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Wednesday, March 30.
65—Sprague vs City of New York
49—Byrnes vs United Telpherage Co
61—Garrett, Jr., vs Charlton
82—Mahoney vs Brunner
84—Snyder vs Eckstein Brewing Co
85—Koppel vs Consolidated Fireworks Co

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

have won their great reputation by maintaining for **sixty years** a proud record for **superior quality** in workmanship and a high standard of all-round excellence. The **Waters 3-Year System** of payments gives you three years' time on a piano without interest. Send postal for catalogue with particulars.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
N. B.—Pianos exchanged, carted, tuned, polished or repaired.

DECKER & SON
SPECIAL SALE
PIANOS
PIANO PLAYERS

Ten days only we offer several new and slightly used Instruments at 25 per cent. discount from former prices. Included in this lot are several Deckers and many other well-known makes, ranging in price from $125 up. It will pay to investigate this sale before purchasing.
WAREROOMS 127 W. 125TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS.
Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.
Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Bargains in Steinways; fine, slightly used uprights from $75.00, all reputable makers. Pianos Rented.
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
866 B'way, near 18th, opposite Huyler's; Also 19 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.
$95 Steinway Upright, Sacrifice. Mahogany Upright, all improvements. Rents $3. Installments $5. Part rent applied on purchase. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS
Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

PIANO-PLAYER, almost new; fit any piano, and choice of $50 worth of standard music, $185. Guaranteed. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.
Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHICKERING Piano, upright; excellent tone and condition. Exceptional value, $175. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Reliable Connor Pianos and piano players; easy terms; renting, exchanging, repairing. 4 East 42d St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. S. CHARLAT SONS, alleged bankrupts.

It appearing to my satisfaction that a petition was filed in this court on January 18, 1904, praying that Elias Charlat and Henry Charlat be adjudged bankrupts, and that a subpoena directed to said Elias Charlat and Henry Charlat was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that they are not now within this district, so that personal service can be made upon them; that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said Elias Charlat and Henry Charlat, and the said Elias Charlat and Henry Charlat are not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is, on motion of John Marcus, solicitor for petitioners,

Ordered, That Elias Charlat and Henry Charlat appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 11th day of April, 1904, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on January 18, 1904, and in case of their failure to plead, answer, or demur adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is

Further Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than March 23, 1904, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Elias Charlat and Henry Charlat at their last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication. GEO. C. HOLT,
Judge of the United States District Court, Southern District.
Dated New York, March 21, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RUDNICK and NATHAN LAKIN, individually and as members of the firm of RUDNICK & LAKIN, bankrupts.—No. 1483.

To the creditors of Jacob Rudnick and Nathan Lakin, individually and as members of the firm of Rudnick & Lakin of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Rudnick & Lakin were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 30th, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FELDMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of a stock of ladies' silk capes, jackets, skirts, silks, cloths, piece goods, trimmings, fixtures, and machines, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 133 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address on March 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1904, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Dated New York, March 26, 1904.
CHARLES S. COLLYER, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

NEW EMBROIDERY ORDER.

No Kilo Goods to be Admitted If Packed Like Perfect Goods.

As a result of the recently discovered frauds in the importation of St. Gall embroideries at Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong has just issued the following circular to all appraising officers:

Collectors and other officers of the customs are hereby directed to deliver no shipments of embroideries invoiced or entered as kilo goods, when they are packed in a manner to resemble perfect goods, on cards and in cartons, without first notifying the department and giving full information. No goods invoiced or entered as kilo goods, in which perfect goods are found mixed, will be admitted at kilo rates, but action will be taken under Section 2,911 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2,911 provides that when goods of different values are found in an importation entered at an average value, the Appraiser shall assess the whole at the value of the goods of the most expensive class in the importation. "Kilo goods" is the trade term for damaged or imperfect St. Gall embroideries, which are sold by weight.

OIL PRICES CUT THREE CENTS.

Fourth Reduction Since March 1—Drop in Gasoline and Naphtha.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 29.—The Standard Oil Company to-day reduced its quotations in all crude oils. The cut in the Pennsylvania product amounted to 3 cents, making quotations $1.68.

Other credit balances, including both high and low grades, were cut in proportion. This is the fourth cut of 3 cents since March 1.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—The Standard Oil Company to-day reduced the price on all grades of gasoline 1 cent a gallon. Naphtha is now quoted at 12½ cents and gasoline at 16 cents.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Chip Braids and Silk and Cuba Hats—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Howell, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled protests by Jules & Hugo Rosenberg of New York against the assessment of 30 per cent. duty on chip braid colored. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at either 15 or 20 per cent. A protest by the same firm against the assessment of 60 per cent. on hats of cuba and silk, silk chief value, was also overruled.

Other protests overruled yesterday were by Glaenzer, Freres & Rheinboldt, (2,) Victor, Koech & Co., and Solon J. Vlasto, New York. A protest by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne was sustained, and one by George Borgfeldt & Co. partially sustained.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Pelham Av.—Corner store, 15-room house, to let or lease. 741 Pelham Av.

Will invest $1,000, services, and business experience in established reliable business; no fortune wanted; only particulars noticed. M Box 135 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Companies organized, incorporated and financed; patents sold; stocks and bonds underwritten; I represent some of the best trust companies and underwriters in the U. S.; call or write for full information. I. T. Hunter, Broker, 44 B'way.

Good chance, little money required; prominent east side saloon, dance hall and lodge room building, including all fixtures; rents for $4,000; lease runs 5 years; price, $6,000; terms to suit; lodge rooms all rented, paying good returns; must sell on account of other business; call or write. Israel & Co., 132 Nassau St.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 250,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By virtue of an execution, William Livingstone, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 2 P. M. 26 skirts and 5 children's dresses at 16 Lispenard Street. Order of SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, City Marshal.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 SHARP,
Also To-morrow Eve., same hour,
AT THE KNICKERBOCKER
Art Galleries,
7 West 29th St.
C. E. Smith, Auc'tr.
ABSOLUTE ART SALE OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE
OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
Ancient and Modern
Paintings
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
BARON PAUL VAN HOORDE,
removed from the
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.,
INCLUDING EXAMPLES THAT WERE EXHIBITED AT THE HAGUE, BRUSSELS AND THE LOUVRE,
WITH ADDITIONS BY REPRESENTATIVE AMERICANS.
Also by order of the well known illustrator.
Also by order of
MALCOLM STRAUSS,
28 Black and Whites,
Chiefly the originals that have been used in the various magazines.
HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer,
Office, 150 Broadway.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
$10,000 worth of
Mackintoshes, Cravenettes and Waterproofed Piece Goods,
Wednesday, March 30, 1904,
at 10:30 A. M.
Entire stock and plant of the
NEPTUNE RUBBER COMPANY,
23 & 25 LISPENARD ST.
MACKINTOSHES, COMPLETED, PARTLY MADE, AND CUT ONLY.
PIECE GOODS, WATER-PROOFED SERGES, PLAIDS, SOLID COLORS, AND PRIESTLY'S CRAVENETTES.
LININGS, SILKS, SATINS, SERGES, COTTONS, THREAD AND BUTTONS,
MACHINERY.
VREELAND GAS ENGINE AND NAPHTHA TANK, DIEHL ELECTRIC MOTOR, 2 HORSE POWER; 21 SINGER 31-16 SEWING MACHINES, WHEELER & WILSON BUTTON HOLE MACHINES, SINGER POWER TABLES, &c., &c. LONG KNIFE CUTTING TABLES, CUTTING BOARDS, TABLES, COUNTERS, CHAIRS, AND SHELVING, &c., &c.
ALSO WANAMAKER TYPEWRITER, DESKS, OFFICE FURNITURE, AND
DOUBLE DOOR IRON SAFE.
By order
ISAAC LEHMANN, Receiver.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

INVOICE VALUES ADVANCED.

General Appraisers Add to Values of Many Importations.

General Appraiser Fischer yesterday sustained the advances recently made by Appraiser Whitehead on the values of enameled ware imported by Stransky & Co., about which there has been much controversy between the importers and the customs officials. Stransky & Co. allege that on those goods the export price in Europe is higher than the home market price. Mr. Whitehead refuses to believe this, and has added to the invoice price to make foreign market value. Stransky & Co. have appealed to a board of three General Appraisers.

General Appraiser Howell also advanced an importation of cotton velvets from Rudolph Achelleckes & Co. of Crefeld. There has been a great deal of complaint among importers recently about alleged undervaluations in these goods.

Several other heavy advances were also announced yesterday.

CUTTING PRICE ON CAMPHOR.

Refiners Won't Sell Under 93 Cents, but Other Holders Will.

The head of a chemical firm which uses camphor said yesterday in relation to the high price of 93 cents a pound:

"Refiners will not sell below that figure, but holders who bought from refiners when the price was below 60 cents are selling at 90 to 91 cents, and even in some instances as low as 89 cents. These holders are themselves large consumers, and would not sell their camphor at any price unless they believed that they could get more when needed."

The refiners say the Japanese embargo seems to be absolute.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Louis L. Drake, Secretary of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, who has just returned from a trip to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Louisville, declares that the wholesale paint trade throughout the country has been backward because of the lateness of Spring. Dealers are hopeful, however, of a good trade during the next two months.

***

At the office of the J. Spencer Turner Company, selling agent of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, the head of the export department, said yesterday that no sales of any kind have been made for either military or naval purposes associated with the Eastern war. Inquiries for goods for the opposing forces have been numerous, but up to date no business has resulted.

***

Ten hundred and forty packages of raw silk, which arrived on the steamships Tartar and Shawmut, were delivered yesterday to the consignees in this city.

***

The Gans Salvage Company has arranged a sale for Wednesday and Thursday of next week of $125,000 worth of wrapping, book, news, print, building, and crêpe paper, also paper bags and twine, the stock of the George Irish Paper Company of Buffalo. Assurance is given that 95 per cent. of the stock is in perfect condition. The sale will be at 636 Broadway, with Field, Chapman & Co. as auctioneers.

***

Th low rates for buyers coming to New York on the last of the season's series of excursions under the auspices of the Merchants' Association have expired, but many of the buyers are still in the city, and will not return for a week or more. The total number of excursionists was 500 more than last year.

German Manufacturers Coming Here.

James Stern & Co., importers and commission men at 41 Greene Street, were notified yesterday that L. Schottlaender, editor of the Berlin Confectionair, and a party of German textile manufacturers will sail April 19 on their way to New York and the St. Louis fair. James Stern and the Berlin editor are brothers-in-law.

Whitestone Boat Plant Sold.

Charles S. Cox, as assignee of the Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Company, sold yesterday, for the benefit of the creditors of that concern, the property of the company at Whitestone. The purchaser was the John H. Vanderveer Company of Manhattan. The price bid was $18,000. It is said the new owners will continue the business.

Suydam Farm at Oyster Bay Sold.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 29.—The old Suydam farm, consisting of 194 acres, was sold at public auction from the steps of the Town Hall to-day to settle the estate. The purchaser was Percy Chilton of New York, who bid up to $23,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ELIZA EAGLETON.—Eliza Eagleton, residing at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,076 and no assets. She indorsed three notes for Thomas Eagleton.

DORNER BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Arthur W. Opp receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Dorner Brothers, dealers in meats at 212 East Eighty-sixth Street. The stock on hand is estimated at $1,500.

WILLIAM C. LOFTUS & CO.—A meeting of creditors of William C. Loftus & Co., corporation, formerly merchant tailors at 1,191 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street. Many claims were filed and Edmund Wright, credit man of F. Vietor & Achelis, was elected Trustee.

GUSTAV A. BEAUFRERE.—Gustav A. Beaufrere of 72 Beekman Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,735 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1903 and 1904, and among the creditors are H. Wellbrock & Co., $6,100; Simon Yaeger, $1,092, and Charles Jacobs & Co., $900. He was formerly manager of a music hall and saloon in Harlem.

WILLIAM W. PUNCHARD.—William W. Punchard, grocer at 300 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,706 and assets of $1,062, consisting of stock, $300; fixtures, $400; wagon, $30; accounts, $302, and cash, $30. Among the creditors are Henry Punchard & Sons, $2,823; Nichols Brothers, $2,198, and Thomas Stokes & Son, $1,022. His father gave him the business about four years ago.

T. N. CATREVAS.—Thrasyvoulos N. Catrevas and Milton N. Catrevas, who composed the firm of T. N. Catrevas, dealers in dried fruits, of 83 Warren Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $41,327 and nominal assets of $25,500, consisting of trade mark and two claims. T. N. Catrevas has individual debts of $9,400 and nominal assets of $630, and M. N. Catrevas has individual debts of $1,750 and nominal assets of $1,500. Among the firm creditors are Henry Batje, $6,000; George R. Sutherland, $4,500; Charles Frazier & Co., $1,500; Mutual Loan Company, $500; George R. Ward, $2,800, and the Paddock & Fowler Company, $3,000.

M. K. SKIRT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kanevsky, who did business as the M. K. Skirt Company at 104 Greene Street, by the following creditors: Kremer & Kremer, $143; Bayer & Bayer, $180, and Heyman, Cohen & Son, $197. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $1,000 to certain creditors, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000. He began business in February, 1902. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed G. C. Sperranza, receiver of the assets. It was stated that Mr. Kanevsky dismissed the help on March 28 and left the place, putting no one in charge. About $500 worth of goods and fixtures were left there, and about $1,000 worth of goods were removed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BROWN, Everit, and Albert Comstock—Columbia Shade Cloth Company, costs..	309
BOLLINGER, Catherine—E. A. McAlpin and another	1,217
BUTLER, Jacob D.—City of New York...	274
BAILEY, John J.—C. De H. Brower.....	47
BUENO, Manuel—W. J. Moore.....	60
BAIRD, Martin E.—W. H. Hartman.....	30
BRADLEY, Daniel J.—J. F. Hogan, costs	20
BUTLER, Carrie M.—D. A. Clarkson and another	684
CARPENTER, Margaret L.—T. Learny..	174
COHEN, Abram or Abraham—H. Colgate..	109
CARPENTER, George H.—J. E. Flesher..	157
CARLL, Lydia A.—A. A. Hagemann, Jr..	537
DANBY, Richard J.—C. H. Hackett and another	64
D'APUZZI, Vincenzo—P. Gargullo and another	120
EGGELING, Ida H., E.—Manhattan Railway Company, costs	124
FEIERSTEIN, Gitel—E. B. Goodman and another	70
FARCINA, Giovanni—J. Fucito	170
FITZ GERALD, Richard—C. S. Hunter...	87
GIFFORD, Edward E.—E. C. Thompson..	373
GARHART, Richard C.—Knickerbocker Trust Company	1,003
HUNTER, William S. M.—G. A. Veeder..	277
HESS, Irvin B. and Edward B.—B. M. Holzman and another	804
HOFFMANN, Charles—C. Bartek	250
HARMS, Thomas B.—North American Engraving Company	211
HART, Peter—J. H. Spellman, costs	112
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—H. P. C. Johnston.....	1,031
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Shanley	247
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —W. J. Barry	119
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —H. Brown	64
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —M. Brown	64
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Schaefer	952
GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Venetian Art Glass Company.....	187
THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Loomis Laboratory, costs	130
SOUTHERN REALTY COMPANY—E. A. Jacob and another	776
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. J. Tomb.....	875
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY—A. Fasy and another, costs.....	99
MANHATTAN CONSUMERS' BREWING Company—B. Naughton and another....	168
THE CONWAY PRESS—E. J. Bartlett and another	188
THE BARRON & COOK HEATING AND POWER COMPANY—E. L. White administratrix	222
GRAND STREET THEATRE COMPANY —T. Reisig and another.....	1,434
DE DION BOUTON MOTORETTE COMpany—G. Watson.....	362
MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—R. C. Lambert, administrator.	1,783
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MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE Company—R. C. Lambert, administrator.	1,344
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BRUCKMANN CHEMICAL COMPANY—A. F. Fuerst and another.....	768
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LURMAN, Theodore G.—J. M. Jarvie and another, costs	119
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Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

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LEVY, David—Life Association of America, March 21, 1904.....	$3,254
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Judgments Canceled.

SCHWAB, Nathan—P. J. Kelly, March 22, 1902.....	$135
WEISER, Samuel, and Jeanette Weinman—People of the State of New York, Feb. 7, 1898.....	1,000
THE AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER COMpany of New York—S. E. Bishop, Feb. 10, 1897.....	1,099
THE AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER COMpany of New York—S. E. Bishop, July 14, 1897.....	994
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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Orin B. Mitchell, Ordnance Department, will make two visits per month during April, May and June from the Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Haskell, N. J., and the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, Parlin, N. J.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the works of the Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, will make not to exceed four visits per week, not to extend beyond April 15, from Jefferson Barracks to the Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, for the purpose of inspecting cases and chests pertaining to medical field equipment.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. K. Cogswell is placed on the retired list from March 26.

Capt. R. R. Ingersoll is detached from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay and ordered to Washington as member of the naval examining and naval retiring boards April 15.

Commander J. H. Bull is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 13, and ordered to command the Solace April 15.

Commander F. Singer is detached from the Solace April 15 and ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Arrived—Isla de Cuba at Bombay and Raleigh at Che-mul-pho.

Sailed—Eagle from Bahia Honda for Key West, Lebanon from Guasantanamo for Norfolk, Truxton and Stewart from Guantanamo for Key West, Olympia from Guantanamo for Pensacola, El Cano from Ningpo for Nimrod Sound, Annapolis from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound, Kentucky from Hongkong for Colombo, Hist from Newport for Boston, Pontiac from New York, and Nezinscot from Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Capt. J. E. Willard, Richmond.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Oliver Ames, Boston.

GRAND—Major George O. Squier, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Heron Schoenfeldt, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. A. Laidlaw, Toronto; Allan Greenwell, London; Fontaine Fox, Louisville.

HOFFMAN—Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy; Felix Magams, San Salvador; C. T. Takahashi, Seattle, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Charles and Lady Ross of the Dominion of Canada.

MANHATTAN—Col. Vincent A. Macdonald, Nevada; Col. Raspagow, Military Attache, Russian Embassy, Washington.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

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Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Waters, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; G. W. Daly, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.
MacInnes & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. T. Cosgrove, silks; 57 White Street.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods and linings; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bell Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. Bell, skirts; Hotel Albert.
Linsley, F. A. & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. A. Linsley, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jolkirt, millinery; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Filene, William, Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Keating, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.
Tuttle, T. L., Hawley, Penn.; carpets; Hotel Albert.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Altoona, Penn.; R. B. Glenn, notions; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; J. P. Fenton, furnishing goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; C. A. Hiss, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Simon, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Hiltz, domestics; P. Becker, dress goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Joyce, carpets and domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Somers, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Bennett, laces, neckwear, and ribbons, 260 West Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks and linens; Criterion Hotel.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Scott, dry goods; C. W. Buhl, dry goods, 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
White, R. I., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Spalding.
Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.
Rosenbaum & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; S. E. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.
Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
Morrell, M. G., Baltimore, Md.; silks; Hotel York.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Monn, furnishing goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Phillipson, John, Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, linens and white goods; J. P. Monn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. G. Gran, notions; S. E. Worms, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street.

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243 Broadway.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 6,819.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS A. OLSEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Lewis A. Olsen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 29th, 1904.

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Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.
Jack's 43d Street and } Noted for shell

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Large and Good Buying of Union Pacific the Feature of the Day.

Louisville and Nashville lost activity and strength yesterday. Its little boom was therefore a mere traders' manipulation. Possibly that comment also may come to be made regarding the successors to Louisville and Nashville as the market's leaders, but yesterday's impression was of another sort. Eight times as many Union Pacific shares were sold yesterday as of Louisville on Monday, and along with Union Pacific important affiliated properties were both active and strong. Half the day's business was done in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul, all at advancing prices. On the curb the Northern Securities group lost its weakness of the day before, but was not especially active.

It was also remarked that the important group of banks associated with the Bank of Commerce gained reserves on the last statement, and that the City Bank group had lost some millions, although they had been accumulating cash up to last week. Their loan movements corresponded. Here are ample facts to construct a working theory. St. Paul, meaning those responsible for St. Paul's welfare, is the buyer instead of the bought, and Union Pacific is being accumulated, not by Bank of Commerce interests, but by capitalists identified with the City Bank. The buying is not competitive or obnoxious to Union Pacific's chief owners, but what is wanted may be acquired without opposition in the open market. The object is not to create competition in the cut-throat manner imposed by Congressional Solons, nor yet to institute a monopoly, but to solidify the existing community of interest and fortify St. Paul's Western connections, and possibly Eastern as well. It will be interesting to remark what light is thrown upon this theory by to-day's developments. Yesterday's comment in well-informed quarters was that it was neither improbable nor undesirable. Combination rather than competition is the law of railway development, and representation rather than control is the new cry. It is in every way better that St. Paul should find its outlets over existing connections than that it should carry out old plans of construction and disturb a situation shaping into form to give public accommodation at minimum cost. The organization of a new transcontinental route without antagonizing those existing is the possibility suggested by yesterday's incidents.

Outside of this group Steel was most active, and it lost a fraction, contrary to the general strength of the market. More interest is felt in the statement to accompany the dividend than in the dividend itself. A distribution of surplus would not be regarded as a stimulating incident in the present frame of mind of even mere market manipulators. Erie's earnings, like Canadian Pacific's, were dispiriting, but the Street has nerved itself to expect more of the same sort and to look to the future for their correction. The tinplate labor situation is less favorable, and the local building strike assumes a forbidding phase just as it was hoped that construction would promote growth of the iron trade. The strength of cotton is not conducive to peace of mind of those interested in large supplies, and the produce prices are not suggestive of any unusual amount of traffic for railways. Of stocks which moved a half point or more 22 rose and 13 fell. The market therefore must be called strong, but irregular, and the strength was so highly concentrated, although presumably meritorious, that there is no new basis for enthusiasm for which there cannot be cited specific reasons.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1½	Met. St. Ry	½
Anaconda Copper	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1	People's Gas	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & N. W.	1⅜	Union Pacific	3⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Union Pacific pf	⅞
Con. Tob. pf.	1	United Fruit	2
Corn Products	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Del., L. & Hudson	½	U. S. Rubber pf	⅞
Del., L. & W.	½	Westinghouse	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. H. & L. pf	½	Erie 2d pf	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Illinois Central	⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Iowa Central pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. So. 2d pf	2¼	U. S. Realty pf	1¾
Corn Products pf	2¼	U. S. Steel pf	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	2	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Col. Fuel gen. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Pac. Coast 1st	2⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1½
Rio Gr. So. 1st 4s	9½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 29	564,200
To date this year	31,102,840
Corresponding date last year	41,954,582

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 29	$2,007,500
To date this year	$157,855,500
Corresponding date last year	$184,338,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Suburban Electric Co. preferred stock.
The Brearley School.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago City Railway.
Utica and Black River Railroad.

FUTURE STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Trust Directors Said to be Divided as to the Proper Course.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation was held yesterday, at which it is understood action on the declaration of the quarterly dividend of the corporation which is to be taken by the Directors next week was discussed. It is known that the board has been divided on the policy of continuing full dividends ever since last November.

These differences resulted in a compromise at the last dividend meeting, but as earnings have not increased materially since that time it is understood that the whole question will have to be gone over again. The earnings for the quarter ending March 31 are understood to be less than those of the last quarter, which were the lowest up to that time in the history of the company.

The earnings for the present quarter are said to be not more than $10,000,000. This would not be sufficient to meet all the payments for fixed charges, sinking funds, and dividends, and it would be necessary to call on the surplus, in order to pay the full dividend. It is understood that an influential number of the Directors is against the policy of declaring dividends out of the greatly reduced surplus, especially as the latter may have to be cut down still more. What the result of the deliberations will be is awaited by Wall Street with the greatest interest. Full preferred dividend payments would require $6,125,000.

Liberty National Bank Not Affected.

President E. C. Converse of the Liberty National Bank, which has been mentioned in connection with the formation of the new Coal and Iron National Bank, denied yesterday that the Liberty National was identified with the new institution.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Interesting Close.

The close of yesterday's session of the stock market was by far the most interesting part of the day's trading. The upward movement which had been in progress most of the day in Union Pacific toward the end was communicated to several other stocks, and the list closed with much show of strength. Net gains in several prominent issues were quite large, and by far the larger part of the changes were on the side of gains. Earlier in the day the market had shown considerable hesitancy, so that the tone of the market at the close was all the more notable. Some saw in the developments of the day a sign of a radical change in the market position of certain powerful interests, and sentiment in some quarters was favorably affected by the further advance in Union Pacific, re-enforced by the improvement in St. Paul, Atchison, and other issues.

Trading Much Concentrated.

While a number of stocks shared to some extent in the advance of the leaders of the list, very few issues shared their activity. Out of the day's total transaction of 564,200 shares nearly four-fifths were supplied by the nine most active stocks, and of these the three most active, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison, showed about half of the whole day's trading. All told 108 stocks were traded in, so that the average volume of the stocks outside of the nine active securities was very small.

Position of Steel Preferred.

Much attention was given to the movement in United States Steel preferred owing to the day's discussion of the question of the coming dividend which some were inclined to think would be at a lower rate than the regular 7 per cent. Transactions in the stock amounted to 50,550 shares, and its total fluctuation was 1½ points, from 58⅜ to 57⅞. It closed at 57⅝, a net loss of three-quarters of a point for the day. As if to forestall the possible good effect of the maintenance of the 7 per cent. rate, should the Directors declare the full dividend for the quarter, there were some who suggested that if the statement of earnings is very bad and the full dividend is declared the result would be worse than if the dividend were reduced. The effort, however, to make a bear argument out of the possible maintenance of the dividend was thought hypercritical, and was not given much consideration.

Reaction in Southern Stocks.

Pennsylvania and other Eastern railroad stocks, while they were fairly strong in the final trading, were by no means as conspicuous as the stocks of Western roads, which were the centre of interest in yesterday's trading. On the rally Pennsylvania rose from 117¼ to 118⅛, and closed at the top, but showed a net gain of only three-eighths of a point. Baltimore and Ohio rallied a whole point from the lowest of the day, but this was only enough to offset the loss which it incurred during the morning's reaction. The Southern stocks, including Louisville and Nashville, lost altogether the place of prominence which they held in Monday's market, both Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway ending the day with net losses.

Advances Despite Bad Earnings.

Canadian Pacific enjoyed a fractional advance despite the publication of the net earnings for February, which showed a falling off of $660,000 as compared with the same month last year. Erie, which also showed a very large decrease in earnings for February, suffered a net loss of an eighth of a point.

HAWLEY AND RAY SUMMONED.

Elihu Root to Examine Them on Behalf of the Sully Receivers.

Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray, who are said to have had an interest in the cotton pools of Daniel J. Sully, have been served with a writ issued by Judge Holt in the United States District Court requiring them to appear before a special examiner to be appointed by Commissioner Alexander on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and there to give testimony regarding their relations with Mr. Sully and his firm. Service of the order requiring their appearance was made on Monday night, as it was feared by the plaintiffs that these men were about to go South for an extended trip.

The order was sworn out by the receivers through the law firm of Boothby & Baldwin, counsel for the Cotton Exchange and for the committee of creditors. The order was not secured until late Monday night, as it had not been decided to take this step until the meeting of the creditors' committee, which adjourned late that afternoon. Elihu Root has been engaged by the receivers to act as associate counsel, and he will conduct the examination of the witnesses at the hearing.

It was thought that the action taken by the receivers would conflict with the plans of the creditors represented by Samuel Untermyer, but it was stated last night that this was not the case, and that the proceedings to be started by Mr. Untermyer would be conducted independently.

The committee of creditors had another meeting last night at the offices of the receivers, but what was done was not divulged. J. Temple Gwathmey declined to talk, and all that Mr. Siedenburg, Chairman of the committee, would say was that they did not intend to call a meeting of the creditors to-day.

Mr. Sully was at the office of his counsel, John R. Dos Passos, until late in the afternoon, but when he came out he said that there was nothing to be given out. He had heard that the offer he made on Monday was being favorably considered by the creditors.

There were sold during the day by the Corn Exchange Bank a few thousand bales of spot cotton for account of the Sully firm of the total value of about $300,000. The price is supposed to have been 14.90 cents a pound.

The receivers announced that they would probably be able to make public a statement of the assets and liabilities of the failed firm within a few days.

KIRBY LUMBER SUIT.

Plaintiffs Say Yoakum of the 'Frisco Road Got Big Commission.

President Kirby of the Kirby Lumber Company replied yesterday to assertions made by E. B. Pemberton and President Davison of the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company that the syndicate which they managed had been misled by representations as to the condition of the lumber company. These claims were made in connection with the suit brought in Texas against the Kirby Lumber Company and its receivers by members of the stock syndicate of 1902 to have subscriptions to the $2,500,000 issue of new preferred stock cancelled. Mr. Kirby said:

"So far as the letter goes which I signed, the fact is that that letter was prepared by Mr. Pemberton on the basis of information that was common property with all interested in the deal. The subscriptions of the syndicate were made a month before that letter and the accompanying prospectus were issued."

The bill of complaint charges that about a month before the receivership Mr. Kirby and B. F. Yoakum, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, formed a holding company, to which was transferred the majority of the stock of the Kirby Lumber Company, and also formed the Houston, Beaumont and Northern Railroad Company, to which the lumber company transferred its traction lines and other railroad properties.

This company was capitalized at $500,000, with a bond issue of $1,000,000. After its formation, the bill alleges, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Yoakum arranged for the latter to loan $800,000 to the lumber company, receiving in return the $1,000,000 bonds, 50 per cent. of the stock of the railroad, and $18,000 commission, and that of the proceeds of the loan, $818,000 was immediately paid back to Mr. Yoakum as commission and as payment for a prior loan claimed to have been made by him.

To preserve their rights in respect to these transactions, the plaintiffs ask the court to appoint another receiver.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC R. R.

Probability of the Common Stock Being Put on a 5 Per Cent. Basis July 1.

The steady improvement in the quotations for the stocks of the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad Company for several months past, caused by quiet absorption of large blocks of stocks by interests closely allied with the company, has been explained by the fact that the earnings for the present fiscal year will be about 10 per cent. on the common stock, according to a Director of the company. The amount of the common stock authorized and outstanding is $2,000,000. So far no dividends have been paid on the common stock, but on the same authority it is stated that in all likelihood it will be put on a 5 per cent. basis at the beginning of the fiscal year, which opens July 1. In addition to the common stock there are outstanding $950,000 of preferred, on which 2½ per cent. was paid in January, that issue being on a 5 per cent. semi-annual basis, and $1,500,000 of prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, and $1,250,000 mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

The Detroit and Mackinac was formed in December, 1894, to succeed the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena, which defaulted on its bonds in July, 1893, and went into the hands of a receiver. The road owned extends from Bay City to Tower, Mich., and with its various branches comprises a total mileage of 318. On Jan. 1 of the present year the equipment consisted of 26 locomotives, 20 passengers cars, 1,125 freight cars, and 22 miscellaneous cars. During the past seven years, with the single exception of the fiscal year 1896 and 1897, when a deficit of $21,975 was shown, the net surplus has been increasing so that last year it amounted to $118,725 as compared with $25,708 in 1896. The total balance to credit of profit and loss on June 30, 1902, was $558,470.

At the opening of the present year the quotations for the stocks were many points from the figures now shown, as the bids were 38 for the common and 80 for the preferred. Yesterday the bids were 58 for the common and 90 for the preferred.

ADMITS BANK STOCKS AGAIN.

Pittsburg Exchange Devises New Method of Dealing in These Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 29.—The Pittsburg Stock Exchange will again permit trading in bank and trust company stocks, according to a decision arrived at by the Exchange this afternoon. A new method of dealing in bank stocks has been devised and will be put into effect next Monday. Hereafter there will be calls for these securities from 12 to 12:30 Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Quotations on nothing less than fifty shares will be posted, although all sales will be recorded.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

St. Louis dispatches state that the banks there are all materially over their reserve requirements, while trust companies report savings deposits unusually heavy for this time of year.

All the flour mills in Minneapolis resumed grinding yesterday after a brief shut-down

According to Perth Amboy (N. J.) dispatches, the National Fireproofing Company has issued orders closing six of its factories and throwing 700 men out of work. The existing conditions in the building trades in New York City are said to be responsible for the order, which is to take effect to-morrow.

It is stated in Burlington (Vt.) dispatches that a branch factory of a French photographic plate concern is to be built there at a cost of $100,000.

The Inter-State Street Electric Company, capital $200,000, has been chartered to build a line twenty miles from Port Allegheny to Coudersport, Penn.

Fifty-eight shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 202½.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, it is stated, will begin this week the construction of its car and repair shops at Scranton.

The nominal rate for sixty days' sterling exchange was advanced half a cent yesterday to $4.85½.

It is stated in dispatches from Fort Worth, Texas, that the Cotton Belt Development Company, to be capitalized at nearly $500,000, has been organized in Dallas to develop horticulture and agriculture in Eastern Texas along the Cotton Belt Railway.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York increased $194,065 as compared with the previous week, but decreased $2,222,931 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

TRADING AT BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Trading at the Stock Exchange was dull. Consolidated Gas stock overstepped 70 and sold at 70½, having advanced a full point to-day, an advance of 12 points within about a month. The transactions amounted to 919 shares of stock and $92,300 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$200	Baltimore City 5s	118	118	118
6,000	Baltimore City 4s	113½	113½	113½
25,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
9,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	103	103	103
1,000	W. Md. R. R. new 4s	86	86	86
13,000	Wm. & E. equipm't 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
100	North Carolina 4s	103½	103½	103½
1,800	United Railway 4s	91	91	91
4,000	United Railways inc.	53⅜	53¼	53¼
1,000	Atlanta St. Ry. con. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	96	96	96
10,000	Elec. L. & P. 4½s	80	80	80
9,000	Cotton Duck 1st 5s	61½	61¼	61½
6,000	Brewing Company 4s	48	48	48

STOCK.

260	Con. Gas	70¼	70	70¼
500	Brewing Company com.	4	4	4
20	Maryland Casualty	46½	46½	46½
7	Mercantile Trust	130	130	130
94	Citizens' Nat. Bank	25¼	25¼	25¼
19	Western Nat. Bank	35	35	35
10	Bank of Baltimore	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	United Railway com.	7½	7½	7½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,391,275
Gold	117,069,175
Silver	18,612,980
United States notes	5,976,649
Treasury notes of 1890	34,089
National banknotes	10,365,388
Total receipts this day	1,713,962
Total receipts this month	41,073,287
Total receipts this year	406,394,537
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	39,270,000
Total expenditures this year	399,708,936
Deposits in National banks	168,640,627

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$450,141,469
Silver dollars	473,069,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,366,405
Silver bullion of 1890	6,052,595
Total	$937,629,469

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, (less $19,636,400 gold certificates in Treasury)	$450,141,469
Silver certificates outstanding	473,069,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,419,000
Total	$937,629,469

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$97,432,775
Silver coin and bullion	11,245,414
Silver certificates	7,367,566
United States notes	5,976,649
Other assets	23,004,811
Total in Treasury	$145,027,215
Deposits in National banks	168,640,627
Total	$313,667,842
Current liabilities	90,276,567
Available cash balance	$223,391,275

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—Transactions in the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
95	Consolidated Ice	6	6	6
255	Crucible	5	5	5
10	Crucible pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	Fireproofing	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	Fireproofing pf	31½	31½	31½
20	H. W. R. pf	50	50	50
145	M. L. & H	28½	28¾	28¾
7	Mon. Water	35½	35½	35½
100	People's Pipe	20	20	20
872	Pittsburg Coal pf	61	59½	61
35	Pittsburg Plate Glass	112	112	112
320	River Coal pf	26	26	26
70	Electric 2d	80	79¾	80

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $188,776,768; balances, $8,436,190; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $320,198.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94⅞ and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 29.—Rates for money were stiff in the market to-day, and the demand was strong, for Stock Exchange payday, Easter, and quarterly requirements. Discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange there was little doing beyond the conclusion of the settlement. Consols were quiet, and hardened toward the close. Home rails were cheerful.

Americans opened firm and quiet at a fraction above parity, reflected the inanition in New York, and closed firm. Grand Trunk was weak at first, on the decrease in the February revenue, but rallied on bear covering. Foreigners were irregular. Russians hardened. Japanese were affected by fears of a new loan. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 85 15-16; consols, for the account, 86; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 72¼; Atchison preferred, 93½; Baltimore and Ohio, 81¾; Canadian Pacific, 118⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¼; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145¼ ex dividend; De Beers, 19 ex dividend; Denver and Rio Grande, 21; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71; Erie, 27; Erie first preferred, 65⅞; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅜; New York Central, 120; Norfolk and Western, 59⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 83; Ontario and Western, 21¾; Pennsylvania, 60; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 22⅜; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30⅜; Southern Railway, 22⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 85½ ex dividend; Southern Pacific, 50⅜; Union Pacific, 85⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 11⅞; United States Steel preferred, 59½; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish 4s, 79¾.

Bar silver dull at 25 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Gold premiums quoted at Madrid at 39.15 and Lisbon at 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 29.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day opened firm, after which there was a slight reaction; then steadiness was resumed, and prices closed very firm. Internationals and industrials made a strong advance. Russian imperial 4s closed at 95.20. Rio Tintos gained 15f.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 1c for checks.

BERLIN, March 29.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet, but prices were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

The rate of discount for short bills is 3 per cent. and for three months' bills 3⅜ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—New York exchange was 15c premium before and 20c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Trading on the local exchange was fairly well distributed, but was not in large volume. Biscuit common was something of a feature during the morning, showing small weakness after selling ex dividend yesterday. Some of the late strength of yesterday in Swift's shares, based on the announcement of the management that the recent issue of $10,000,000 of new stock had been floated successfully and that the number of subscribers had been increased by over 2,000, was held. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
460	American Can	4⅝	4½	4½
200	American Can pf	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
20	American Radiator pf	116	116	116
150	Canal & Dock	55	55	55
100	Chicago City Railway	163	163	163
25	Chicago Title & Trust	86½	86½	86½
300	Chicago Union Tr. com.	5½	5½	5½
2	Diamond Match	129	129	129
25	Illinois Brick	4½	4½	4½
15	Lake Street Elevated	2	2	2
450	Lake St. Elev. rects.	50	49¾	49¾
683	National Biscuit	44	43¾	44
150	National Biscuit pf	104	103¾	104
18	Street's Stable Car pf	86	86	86
110	Swift & Co.	101	100¾	101
200	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
45	United Box Board pf	16	15¾	16

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	546
3d week March	$95,020	$105,292	$83,872
From July 1	3,821,001	3,569,713	3,235,998
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for February—			
Gross earnings	494,520	535,085	352,326
Oper. expenses	321,946	335,534	275,094
Net earnings	172,574	200,451	77,232
From July 1 to Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	5,020,256	4,835,621	4,191,480
Oper. expenses	2,888,705	2,764,835	2,389,316
Net earnings	2,131,551	2,071,286	1,802,173
CANADIAN PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	2,541,862	2,827,295	2,349,039
Oper. expenses	2,459,321	2,084,554	1,674,678
Net earnings	82,541	742,741	674,361
Ratio op. exp.	96.7%	73.8%	71.2%
Gross, 8 mos	30,344,949	28,490,653	24,868,380
Oper. expenses	21,236,707	18,034,857	15,142,719
Net, 8 mos	9,108,242	10,455,696	9,725,661
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for February—			
Gross earnings	1,440,087	1,340,929	1,225,252
Op. expenses	969,863	904,815	820,634
Net earnings	441,224	436,114	404,618
Ratio op. exp	69.4%	67.5%	67.0%
Gross, 8 months	12,642,080	10,481,290	11,044,744
Op. expenses	8,398,159	6,968,088	6,856,955
Net, 8 months	4,243,921	3,513,202	4,187,789
IOWA CENTRAL for February—			
Gross earnings	190,649	180,763	207,772
Op. expenses	177,591	130,756	174,335
Net earnings	13,058	50,007	33,436
Other income	48	975	5,232
Total income	13,106	50,982	38,669
From July 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	1,613,409	1,651,347	1,727,588
Op. expenses	1,389,909	1,352,052	1,420,400
Net earnings	223,440	299,295	307,188
Other income	43,409	59,321	.....
Total income	266,849	358,616	.....
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for February—			
Gross earnings	593,541	590,573	487,672
Op. expenses	348,867	362,275	289,428
Net earnings	244,674	228,298	198,244
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	1,176,165	1,234,967	1,085,436
Op. expenses	697,975	762,992	617,828
Net earnings	478,189	471,975	417,608
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	178,771	199,643	222,569
Op. exp. & taxes.	130,528	139,041	145,099
Net earnings	48,242	60,601	77,470
Other income	11,324	7,590	10,075
Total income	59,567	77,191	87,545
From July 1 to Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	1,980,911	2,310,953	2,338,533
Op. exp. and taxes	1,196,555	1,417,370	1,358,363
Net earnings	784,356	893,583	980,170
Other income	95,984	116,313	100,606
Total income	880,340	1,009,896	1,080,776
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	225,039	259,965	181,697
Op. expenses	145,905	135,545	110,655
Net earnings	79,133	124,421	71,042
Gross, 8 months	1,689,221	1,538,903	1,392,619
Op. expenses	1,048,913	940,058	1,001,090
Net, 8 months	640,308	598,846	391,529

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,080,901, compared with $9,836,836 in the preceding week and $12,253,832 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $120,562,298, against $130,848,147 in the corresponding period last year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—No change is discernible in the local money market. The banks are well supplied with cash; rates are not high, but there is little demand.

Call loans were to-day at 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $17,696,457; balances, $1,090,615. Sub-Treasury debit, $71,607.

The foreign exchange market is slightly firmer. Long sterling bills have been advanced ¼c. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

Trading in stocks was active in the morning, quiet in the afternoon. The early activity centred in Amalgamated, Steel preferred, Union Pacific, and Atchison. Salt Lake City reports belief in some kind of a deal between the Daly-West, the Silver King, and the Federal Lead Company. Copper Range eased ⅝ to 42⅞, later 43. American Telephone was firm at 125@125½; Massachusetts Gas sold at 38½@38¾, preferred at 78¾; American Woolen, 10¾; preferred, 76⅝. The market closed firm generally.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,615	Atchison	71	69⅞	71
89	Atchison pf	91	90½	90⅝
6	Boston Elevated	139¼	139¼	139¼
24	*Boston & Albany	244	243½	244
20	*Boston & Maine	165½	165½	165½
10	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	143	143	143
100	C., M. & St. P.	143½	143½	143½
11	*Fitch pf.	139¾	139¾	139¾
193	Mass. Elec. pf.	73	73	73
117	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	189¾	189½	189¾
2	Nor. & Worc. pf.	225	225	225
12	*Old Colony	203	202	202
3,656	*Union Pacific	87¼	82¾	87¼
89	*Union Pacific pf.	93	92	93
1	*Vermont & Mass.	163½	163½	163½
10	Wabash	19	19	19
74	*West End	92	91¾	92

TELEPHONES.

612	*American	125½	125	125½
4	New England	120¼	120¼	120¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	*Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	73	73	73
920	*Am. Sugar	126¾	126¾	126¼
210	*Am. Sugar pf.	125½	125½	125½
50	Am. Woolen	10¾	10¾	10¾
66	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76¼	76½
19	Edison	235	235	235
18	*General Electric	168	167	167
355	Mass. Gas	38¾	38½	38⅝
205	Mass. Gas pf.	79	78¾	79
105	Pullman	209	209	209
15	Union Land & Copper	2½	2½	2½
185	Un. Fruit	102	101½	102
120	*Un. Shoe Mach.	47½	47⅜	47½
8	*Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28½	28½
50	U. S. Rubber pf.	54	54	54
1,823	U. S. Steel pf.	58½	57⅛	57⅝

MINING.

620	Alouez	4½	4¾	4½
4,443	Amalgamated	60¼	59¼	59⅝
100	Bingham	20	20	20
6	Calumet & Hecla	457½	457½	457½
10	†Centennial	18	18	18
500	Con. Mercur	60c	60c	60c
679	Copper Range	43¼	42⅝	43
945	Daly-West	27	25½	26
60	Franklin	7½	7½	7⅝
94	Mohawk	39¼	39	39¼
385	Old Dominion	13	12½	12⅝
170	Parrot	25½	25	25
65	Rhode Island	1	85c	1
205	Shannon	8½	8	8½
225	Trinity	4¼	4	4¼
265	U. S.	21½	21	21¼
200	Utah	34	34	34
20	Victoria	3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

On the curb yesterday the Northern Securities group continued to maintain its position of importance. There was a decided falling off in the number of issues in which trades were reported, and in the bond department a few sales were made at about the price of previous transactions, except the sale of a few Nassau 4s, which advanced to 79¼. Buy State Gas showed considerable activity and made a new high record for the year.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES.—On the basis of the closing figures for the different issues in the Northern Securities group of 168 for Great Northern preferred, 130 for Northern Pacific, 90 for Northern Securities, and 2⅜ for the stubs, there was a profit of a fraction over 5 points in arbitraging. The buying of Clark, Dodge & Co. yesterday and Monday, which forced the price from 95⅝ to 99, is said to be for inside interests who probably feel assured that the plan will go through as now proposed. The principal buying in Northern Pacific for the past few days has been by Clark-Dodge, and to all appearances they have not sold a share. Of the three issues, the only one to show any particular activity was Northern Securities, which closed at a small fraction from the top, after sales in over 9,000 shares, with a net gain of 1⅛. Northern Pacific sold to an extent of less than 800 shares, but, notwithstanding this, scored the greatest advance of the day, which was 5 points.

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The principal transactions in 108-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can pf	36¼	36	36
10,700	Bay State Gas	7-16	5-16	⅜
85	Borden's Con. Milk	119	117¾	117¾
500	British Columbia Cop	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Consolidated Refrig	3½	3½	3½
7	General Asphalt	12	12	12
200	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	7-16
1,700	Greene Con. Copper	12½	12⅜	12½
200	Gt. Northern pf., when released	168	167½	168
300	Hackensack Meadows	19⅝	19½	19⅝
280	Interboro. Rapid Transit	110½	*109⅛	110½
700	Light, Fuel & Power	32	31½	31½
500	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
750	Northern Pacific, when released	130	129	130
25	N. Y. & Richmond Gas	35	35	35
9,200	Northern Securities	99	98	98⅝
6	Northern Sec. stub	$237½	$237½	$237½
100	Otis Elevator	31¼	31¼	31¼
875	Seaboard Air Line pf	17	*16¾	17
100	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	6½	6	6½

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Brook. Union G. deb. 6s	170	170	170
5,000	†Nassau Electric 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼
5,000	Sea. Air L. 5-yr. 5s w. i.	82¾	82¾	82¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 29. Bid.	Asked.	March 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf	36	36¼	36	36½
American Chicle	90	93	90	95
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
Am. Cigar 4% notes	88½	90	88½	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	90½	101	90½	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅛	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	25	35	25	35
American Turbine	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11⅝	12½	11⅝	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	69½	70½	69½	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	4	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	119	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107½	109	107½	108½
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
California Copper		⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7½
Casein Co. of America pf	55	65	55	65
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93	95
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	2	3½	2	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1¼	⅛	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3⅜	4½	3⅜	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup	97½	100	97	100
Detroit & Mackinac	58	62½	58	62½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	30	5	30
Eastern S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf	51	60	52	60
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		8		8
Electric Vehicle		9	8½	9
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	1½	2	1½	1½
Gt. North. pf., when issued	167	169	167	169¼
Greene Con. Copper	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105	..	105	..
Hackensack Meadows	19	19⅝	19	19⅝
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	20	30½	20	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	11	13	11	13
Inter. Rapid Transit	108¾	110	108	108½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18½	19	18½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s		80		80
International Salt	9½	10½	10	11
International Salt 5s	38	40	38	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver pf		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Lehener Mining	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61	..	61	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power	31¼	31⅝	31	31½
Mackey Companies	20	22	19½	..
Mackey Companies pf	68	73	67½	..
Maine Steamship	25	35	28	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Mex. Nat. Con. $17 pd. off	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf	100½	101½	100½	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5⅛	5½	5¼	5¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., w. i. when issued	130	131	125¼	129
Northern Securities	98¾	99	97⅜	98
Northern Securities stub	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	32
Otis Elevator pf	89	93	90	93
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1¼	½	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5¾	7	5¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75	..	75	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23	24½	23¼	26
Rogers Locomotive	50	..	50	..
Royal Baking Powder	116	120	116	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	181	184	181	184
Seaboard Air Line	9½	9⅝	9½	10
Seaboard Air Line pf	17	17½	16¾	17
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82¾	82¾	82	83
Seab. A. L. ctfs. 30% pd.	105	115	105	113
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7⅝	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Omaha Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	126	110	123
Standard Milling	5¼	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf	20	25	20	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	75	71½	75
Standard Oil	618	625	618	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	31	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7	7½	7½	7½
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	⅝	½	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	15	18	13½	16½
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	80	..	80
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	..	2⅞	3¼
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, receipts	23	27	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	104	104½	104	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	104	104½	104	104½
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1½
Universal Tobacco pf	1	8	1	8
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅞	6½	5⅞	6
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	25
White Knob Copper	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Worthington Pump pf	110	..	110	..
Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	238	232	238
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105	105¾	105	105½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75½	76¾	75¼	76¼

Street Railways.

Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63	63⅝	63½	64½
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	80	77½	78½
New Orleans Railways	9	10	9½	9¾
New Orleans Rys. pf	28½	30	28	30
New Orleans, 4½s	78	80	78½	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	60¼	70	60⅝	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	95	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39¾	40¼	40	40½
St. Louis Transit	12	13	12	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% bonds	91	94	91	95
Second Av. R. R. con.	111¾	112½	111⅜	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	..	174	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
23th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	53½	55	53	55
United Traction, Prov.	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	108
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	44	45	43½	44½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73½	74	73	74

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	43	48	43	48
Am. L. & Trac. pf	88	90	88	90
Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	9-32	5-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	168	171	169	172½
Buffalo Gas	4¼	4¾	4	..
Buffalo Gas 5s	62½	..	63½	66
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	85	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	27¼	29	27½	29
Denver Gas 5s	68	..	68	..
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 5s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	200	220	200	220
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	5	4	5
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	88	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	65	60	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	105	103	107
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	93	92½	93
Union Ferry	30	34	30	35
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	92

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1030	105¾	106¾
2s, c., 1030	105⅞	106¼
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107
3s, c., 1918	106⅞	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	107¼	108
4s, c., 1907	108¼	109
4s, r., 1925	132¾	134½
4s, c., 1925	133½	135
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Philippine 4s	110¼	..
Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
All. & W.	150	..
Allis-Chalm.	7½	8½
Allis-Ch. pf.	40	48
Am. Coal.	185	200
A. C. O. pf.	88	90¾
Am. D. Tel.	25	28
Am. Exp.	192	195
Am. Gr. Tw.	6½	8
A. H. & L.	4	4½
Am. L. Co.	8	9
A. L. Co. pf.	28⅝	31⅝
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	18	20
Am. Snuff.	112	117
Am. Sn. pf.	90	92
A. S. R. pf.	125	125½
A. T. & C.	84	88
A. T. & T.	124	126
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135
Am. W. Co.	10	11½
A. W. Co. pf.	72	..
Ann Arbor	25	27
Ann A. pf.	52	57
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. L.	106	108
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
Bruns. City	5½	6¾
B., R. & P.		..
pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	48½	50
Canada So.	65	65½
C. R. R. of N. J.	156	158
C. & S. A.		..
C. & A. pf.	101	..
Chi. & A. pf.	80	84
C., B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill.		..
pf.	120	140
C. G. W. pf.	66	69½
C. G. W. 1st 4s	84	87½
C., I. & L.		..
pf.		86
C., M. & St. P.		..
P. pf.	173	176
C., St. P. M. & O.	135	145
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	9½	10
C. Un. Trac. pf.	31	32
C., St. L. & C.	74	76
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	111
C., L. & W.	50	60
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I.	28	29½
C. & I. pf.		64
Com. Cable.	173	180
Consol. C.	69	70
D. & R. G.	20¾	21
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	19	24
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. South.	10½	12
Det. So. pf.	19	21
Det. U. Ry.	64	64½
Dia. Match.	127	130
Dist. Sec.	23½	24½
D., S. S. & A.	8	10
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	14
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40	50½
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	175
Hock. Val.	73	74½
Hock. V. pf.	80¼	81½
Ill. C. I. R.	103¾	..
Int. P. Co.	11½	12¼
Int. Power.	26½	28¼
I. S. P.	35½	43
I. Steam P. pf.	74	78
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	23½	28
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	66½
Kan. C. So.	18½	20
K. C. So. pf.	35	36
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
K. L. C. pf.	55	75
L. E. & W.	20	27
L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
Lake Shore.	250	275
Long Island.	47	54
Man. Beach.	6½	9
Md. C. pf.	100	120
Met. Sec. Co.	78	80
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & St. L.	53	58
M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	123
Mo., K. & T.	17½	18¼
M. & B. pf.	94½	101
Mor. & Es.	180	190
N. C. & St. L.	107	109
Nat. Enam.	17	19
Nat. En. pf.	78	85
Nat. Lead.	15	15⅝
Nat. L. pf.	85	92
N. Cent. C.	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	130	135
N. Y., B. & M. pf.	92	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27	29¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	68
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
N. Y., L. & W.	129	135
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	142	145
Nor. & W. pf.	85	90
Ont. Mining.	4½	5
Pac. Coast.	52	55
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	63	67
Peo. & E.	18	21
Pere Marq.	74	76
Pere M. pf.		80
P. C. C. & St. L.	55	65
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
P. Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
P. S. pf.	69	71
Quicksilver.		1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
Ry. St. Sp.	20¾	21
Rdg. 1st pf.	77	79
Rdg. 2d pf.	50½	61
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Rut. W. & O.	130½	135
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	38
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	17
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	153	159
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. S. W. pf.	33½	34½
S.-S. S. & I.	39	39¾
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80	85
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	88½	90
Texas Pac.	23½	24
T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
Third Av.	119½	121
T., P. & W.	17	20¼
T. R. & L.	20½	21½
T. C. R. T.	91¼	92¼
U. Rys. Inv.	8	10
U. S. Exp.	103	110
U. S. Rub.	13	13½
Va.-C. C. Co.	30	30½
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	104	107½
Va. I., C. & C.	20	24
Wabash.	19	19¼
W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E.	15½	16½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Incorporated to-day:

The Goodland Corporation of New York City, (real estate;) capital, $110,000. Directors—J. F. McEvoy, G. R. Perry, and Peter Seeland of New York City.

The Barberie Locomotive Appliance Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Barberie, Marcie Dunn, and T. C. Connor of Brooklyn.

The Cheswick Press of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles T. Enbroeck, W. F. Roch, and Franklin Howard of New York City.

Smith Brothers Borax Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Smith and G. W. Moore of New York City, and W. T. Hunter of Arlington, N. J.

The Star Stables of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Hirsch, Felix Spitzner, and Louisa Spitzner of New York City.

Charles Dien Company of New York City, (dress goods;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles Dien, C. E. McCarthy, and J. W. Horner, Jr., of New York City.

Hasselbeck Cheese Company of Buffalo; capital, $125,000. Directors—Martin Hasselbeck, Martin Hasselbeck, Jr., and Adam Arent of Buffalo.

Bison Motor Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederick Wende and W. A. Lutz of Buffalo, and F. I. Alliger of Tonawanda.

Protected Oil Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. A. Crawford, W. H. Bork, and E. C. Randall of Buffalo.

Central Contracting Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. N. Early, T. E. Munday, and L. W. Ludlow of New York City.

Hazleton Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. I. Hazleton, B. S. Cooke, and R. L. Neville of New York City.

The Index Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. B. Coverly and H. A. Cook of New York City, and F. G. Coverly of Hartford, Conn.

The Window Trimmer Publishing Company of Mount Vernon; capital, $20,000. Directors—L. M. Babcock, J. T. Fairchilds, and S. Strange of Mount Vernon.

The S. S. Dodin Company of New York City, (wearing apparel;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Harriet J. Dodin and S. S. Dodin of Flushing, L. I., and E. J. Thomas of New York City.

Home Pictorial Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. G. Wilson, W. K. Dowe, and C. J. Covelli of New York City.

The Beacon Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. A. Hayes, Winefred Scott, and R. C. Duel of New York City.

Dealers' Steam Packing Company of Palmyra, Wayne County; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. P. Ballou of Newark, G. S. Tinklepaugh, and S. N. Sawyer of Palmyra.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Roseville Golf and Land Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Samuel Fowers, Charles C. Thompson, Charles E. Bryant, Robert Crabb, W. J. Burke, Samuel Clarke, W. L. Fisk, E. W. Ketcham, P. T. Wood, T. E. Hoffman, and Lewis F. Reed.

The Welsh Chemical Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Frank C. Welsh, H. D. Ramsey, Joseph Gasslein, and Allan H. Gangewerer.

The Bridgeport Water Company, Logan; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—G. H. Platt, J. C. Helms, John S. Trulit, Joseph Kaighn, S. B. Platt, Hugh McGlency, and George S. Gill.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock.

Eighteenth Quarterly Dividend Payable May 1, 1904.

Earnings for 1903 show

Surplus after Charges	$1,000,777
Preferred Dividend	270,000
Surplus after Pfd. Divid'd	$730,077

Price to yield over 5%. Descriptive Circular on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
67 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON

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Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

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BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

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49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

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Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.

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CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

486 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts-receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO (OF CALIFORNIA.)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,997.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 30th day of April, 1904, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

New York, March 28, 1904.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Incorporated to-day:

The Goodland Corporation of New York City, (real estate;) capital, $110,000. Directors—J. F. McEvoy, G. R. Perry, and Peter Seeland of New York City.

The Barberie Locomotive Appliance Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Barberie, Marcie Dunn, and T. C. Connor of Brooklyn.

The Cheswick Press of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles T. Enbroeck, W. F. Roch, and Franklin Howard of New York City.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Lenders on Mortgage

waste valuable time considering loans from impracticable sources. 15 years' successful experience enables us to reduce this difficulty to a minimum.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

IN THE
Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4½%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

28-ft. Wide Tenements
75th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.,
At $14,500 Each.
A. Guthman Co., 181 Broadway.

American Basement Dwelling.
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

MURRAY HILL.
5-sty. American basement dwelling; medium size; perfect condition; price, $50,000.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
573 FIFTH AVENUE.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; handsome 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington, 113th St., near 5th Av., 18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington, 18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
56 Pine Street.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.—Cor. 81st St.,
Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers, offer for sale or exchange
Choice Investment Properties between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

A COLUMBUS AVENUE CORNER.
Lease soon to expire; very desirable; near 72d Street Station; all rented and good income; 4% loan. Call, write, or telephone
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Chance for Investors or Speculators.
Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores, hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents, No. 96 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Near 145th St.—Two four-story double flats and stores; price, $48,000; mortgage, $30,000; bound to cost more this Summer.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St. 1,910 7th Av.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Near 125th St. and 7th Av.—Elegant modern three-family flat; open plumbing, hardwood; private house plot; rents, $3,600; price, $32,000; mortgage, $25,000. EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St. 1,910 7th Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET.
Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each floor; asking $26,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

5th Avenue Bargain.
$25,000 buys a 25-foot business building; will pay 7%; worth investigation. Louis A. Ripley, 571 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

Triple flat, $29,500, paying 15 per cent. net; also two doubles, $30,000 each, paying over 14 per cent. net on investment; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Five-story triple flat, in the boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents $2,886; $5,590 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents $10,400; all leased; price right and easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

For Sale or Rent—322 West 90th St., near Riverside, 40-foot front house, with private stable, on lot 50x100. Address Owner, Room 212, 11 Broadway.

Bargain.—Twenty-family colored tenement; rental, $2,250; mortgage, $12,000; price, $16,750. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—32-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $10,500, sell for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Estate sale, two four-story double flats, 50x80, (First Av., Eighties,) $41,000, free, clear. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

8th Av. saloon corner, near L station; 25x100; price, $36,000; mortgage, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Tenement—Fireproof, very good location; must sell at sacrifice on account ill health; must go to Europe. Health, 20 2d Av.

Bargain.—East 104th St., near 3d Av.; three-story and basement brownstone-front; occupied by three families. Inquire 232 East 5th St.

Speculators—Modern triple flat, (twenties;) rent, $4,500; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner, 9th Ward, leased to responsible tenant, $1,000 annually, 6½ years to run; price $13,000; fine investment. F. A. Curry, 150 Broadway.

West 39th St.—5-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x85x58.9, rents, $2,220; price, $20,000; mtge. $12,000, 5%. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice, 5-story 7-room double flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $31,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant. CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $3,000; price, $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

3D AV., Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor. price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Bargain.—134th St. West—Double flat, $19,000; rent, $2,150. Kirtland, 105 East 125th St.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Choice plot, 17th St., near "A," 50x92; price $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15-family triple flat; price, $29,500; further particulars. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER.
77 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; three stores; rental over $5,000; very little cash required.
POSSESSION, CORNER STORE IF DESIRED.
Also Other Attractive Investments.
ON BROADWAY,
AMSTERDAM AVE.,
COLUMBUS AVE.,
CENTRAL PARK WEST.
In stores, apartment houses and hotels.
Lots or other property taken in exchange.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Avenue.....81st Street.

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING
11-STORY LOFT AND STORES,
VICINITY HOUSTON ST.
Fireproof, all improvements. First mortgage, 4%. Pays over 6% net. Equity $350,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear city or country property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

Washington Heights.
161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern conveniences.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

Desirable for physician; 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, thoroughly modern and in good condition; passenger elevator; terms easy; possession. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

"OWN YOUR OWN HOME"
Buy three-story, three-family houses, only $7,500; no offers; easiest terms; see 1,046 Intervale Av., Bronx, near Westchester; value surely advance; choice of two rapid transit railways. Take 3d Av. "L," transfer to Westchester Av. trolley. F. R. Houghton, 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
ATTENTION, BUILDERS!
27 lots on Trinity Av., between 156th and 158th Sts.; best location in Bronx for apartment houses; two blocks from rapid transit station and L station and trolley cars. Jacob Kronenburger, 1,353 Boston Road.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 169th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Bronx.—3-story triple flat, 25x38x90.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-Iron Bldg.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Builders, Attention.—Two frame houses, 50x100, below 140th St., between Willis and Alexander Avs.; $4,000; investigate. Israel & Co., 132 Nassau St.

142d Street East.—2-story and basement 9-room dwelling; fine condition throughout; absolute bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 105 East 125th.

1, 2, and 3-family houses near rapid transit station; 4 and 5 story flats in Bronx; money to loan. Haas, 1,739 Washington Av.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 140th St., $21,000 each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rest remain; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, (5-sty.) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$1,000 Cash.—Three-story corner store property; all improvements. Junker, 1,048 East 180th St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx property wanted of all descriptions. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road, 165th St.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 190 WEST BRIGHTON.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FREEPORT
is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the best property and buy now, while prices are low.

$5 DOWN
$2 A Month
Title Insured
by the
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Capl'l $8,000 000
All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light, City Water, Best Schools. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.
Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Northport Farms were bonanzas last year; one of 80 acres, good buildings, extra good land, possession now, only $2,000. Another, 45 acres, better buildings, $3,750. Poultry plant, well arranged, $1,800; installments. Farm, 130 acres, fine soil, good farm buildings, special price, $6,500 to close estate. Greenlawn, 72 acres, mile front, near station; land rich; nice buildings; $6,500; easy terms. List, 100 places, mailed by Codling, Northport, L. I.

The Grandest Spot on Long Island Sound. Leetes Island, adjoining Sachems Head Yacht Club and Thimble Island. On a wooded point extending 900 feet into Sound. Fine stone and shingle house; stable, &c. A gentleman's place; price $12,000; free and clear. For a New York City dwelling, not over $30,000. A chance for quick action. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

FARMS! FARMS!!!
Bargains a specialty; also shore fronts, country seats, acreage, &c.; representations guaranteed; send stamp or call for catalogue; state wants. Van Doren & Co., headquarters Long Island and Jersey Farms, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn; established 1865.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Furnished cottages to rent and for sale. Also a number of very desirable plots for sale in residential section. For particulars, apply to H. C. Davenport, Horton Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—16-ACRE FARM ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND; BARGAIN. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Richmond Hill lots, best section, $600; surroundings improved; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manor farm, 150 acres, house, barns; $2,000; great bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ESTATE OF OBADIAH AYRES, Dec'd.
by order of Edward F. Brown, Executor,
24 AND 105 BANK ST.
Two three-story and basement brick Dwellings; size of No. 24 is 20x88.6 and No. 105 is 19.6x93.1.
B. W. B. BROWN, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 18 Wall St.
Maps, &c., with Attorney, or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

S. DE WALL TEARSS, Auctioneer,
OFFICE, 171 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT
THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
By order of Anzonetta B. Wolfe and W. Irving Clark, as Executors, &c., of John Wolfe, deceased,
THE 12-STORY STEEL AND BRICK OFFICE BUILDING,
80 & 82 WILLIAM ST.
Size of plot, 72 feet on William Street, 32 feet on Maiden Lane and 26 feet on Liberty Street, more or less. Building covering plot.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
THURSDAY, APRIL 7th, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
EAST 165TH ST. AND SUMMIT AV., northwest corner, large plot 42 ft. on 165th St. and 168 on Summit Av., with two and three-story frame dwellings.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Pltf's Attys.,
35 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction
PARTITION SALE,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,
225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET.
2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $16,000 at 4½%.
For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs', 158 Bway, N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000, THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MUST SELL.
PRICE, $9,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.
IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av.; Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge, Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in this House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous, Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath; All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated; Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday, or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

HOMES AND HOMESITES.
AT
HOMECREST
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
HOUSES from $3,750 upward.
HOMESITES from $350 upward.
HOW TO GET THERE:
Take Smith Street Trolley or Brighton Beach "L." Get off at Avenue U.
For further particulars apply to
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

TO THE WEALTHY MAN.
READ AND BECOME WISE.
PRICE $23,000; MORTGAGE $10,000.
Grandest House in Brooklyn. Best Architecture. Best Construction. Must Be Sold Within One Week and Will Make Immense Sacrifice. Positively the Finest Location in Beautiful FLATBUSH. Every Modern Improvement Necessary in A Gentleman's Home. 25 Minutes from Manhattan via "L" Road and Trolleys.
MIGHT TAKE GOOD CITY HOUSE AS PART PAYMENT.
JOHN REIS, 805 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

OWL'S HEAD,
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows,
Summer residence of the late E. W. Bliss,
For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large brick house, with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

MONEY IN BANK
Takes 16 years to double; place same in the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, doubling immediately. Lots $200; few higher; splendid improvements; park; close 4 car lines; bridges 20 minutes; small monthly payments; titles guaranteed; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity to secure lovely home site. Executor, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; one block from "L" and trolley stations; owner having left the city will sell way below actual cist, or lease, great chance to secure a bargain.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on
BERGEN ST.,
NEAR NOSTRAND AV.,
at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

Bargain.—One block from Park Circle; brownstone front, high stoop, two stories, basement and cellar, six rooms, alcove, bath; 16x40x100; asphalt street; various trolley lines near; good neighborhood; small cash payment, balance less than rent. C. K., Room 38, 74 Wall St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
In the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

GIVEN AWAY.
Three-story and basement, brick, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine condition; Bedford section; price, $4,850. Make offer.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., Near Gates.

A BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN
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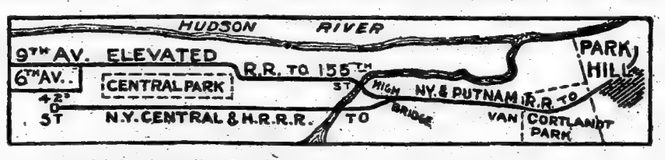

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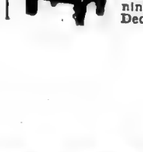

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Morris Estate Sells Forty Lots in the Bronx—Operators Buy East 99th Street Plot—Big Purchase on Cherry and Monroe Streets—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Morris estate has sold the plot, 200 by 500, at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to the Morris Avenue Realty Company. The property will be improved with four-story flats.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of James McLoughlin to Schmeidler & Bachrach the five lots on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 130 feet west of Second Avenue.

To Build on West 26th Street.

Jackson & Stern have sold 336 to 344 West Twenty-sixth Stret, a plot 100 by 98.9, to a builder, who will erect thereon two six-story apartment houses.

Jackson & Stern have also sold to William E. Good, through Martin E. Dotson, 152 Eighth Avenue, a six-story flat, 26.3 by 100; also, to Charles Van Elff, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., 82 Water Street, a four-story building, 22.10 by 62.

Big Deal Near Corlears Hook.

Miles & Heifer have sold for J. J. De Long and Alfred Carroll 456 to 466 Cherry Street, running through to 288 to 298 Monroe Street, the Frederick C. Rist Marble Works, a plot 150 by 200.

Purchase of 134th Street Flats.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought from Ravitch Brothers, through J. Katz and H. Harris, the two five-story triple flats 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 30 by 90 by 100.

Harry Goodstein has sold through Emanuel Simon & Co. to Abram Bachrach 51 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat, 26 by 100.

Duff & Brown have sold for A. F. Gerlach the five-story double flat 149 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Harry Goodstein and Julius M. Cohen have bought from Josephine W. Smith the five-story double flat 61 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues. John P. Davidson & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deals.

Paul Mayer & Co. have sold for Annie M. Trainor to Louis Greenblatt the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 95 by 100.

Ferdinand Nagle has sold for Charles Raudifuss to Charles Heisenbuttel 1,429 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company have sold for Emil A. Levi 227 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Lease in Insurance District.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for a long term the entire eleventh floor, besides other space, in the Woodbridge Building at 100 William Street.

The lease covers the space in this building now occupied by the Royal Baking Powder Company, which is erecting a structure of its own at Fulton and William Streets. The total rental will be something over $300,000. The same brokers negotiated the recent sale of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company's property at 66 Wall Street to Charles A. Gould.

Sale of East 75th Street Dwelling.

Louis A. Ripley has sold for Mrs. Julia Ellinger 45 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 102.2.

The dwelling 10 East Seventy-seventh Street, sold recently through Pease & Elliman, was bought by J. Harris Harding, the present tenant.

Auto Company on 34th Street.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have rented for the Century Realty Company to the American De Dietrich Motor Car Company 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, and the abutting building 6 West Thirty-fifth Street. The lease is for one year with a cancellation clause.

Buyer for 111th Street Apartments.

A. E. Park has sold for Dora L. Eddy to the Buyers' Realty Company of Brooklyn 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two six-story flats, 72 by 100.11; also, for Isidore Friedlander to Jacob Levy, 1,586 to 1,592 Madison Avenue, four five-story flats, on plot 108 by 100.

Harriet E. Sheldon has bought 44 West Ninety-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 17.5 by 100.8.

Bank Note Company Buys Factory.

Yesterday's transfers show that the International Bank Note Company is the buyer of the factory property at the foot of East Eighty-third Street, the sale of which by the National Biscuit Company was recently reported.

Purchase on Madison Avenue.

A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chopak have bought from Moses Kinzler and Adolf Mandel the five-story brownstone-front flat 1,663 Madison Avenue, 25 by 95.

Kassel Oshinsky has sold 1,055 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 17.2 by 55.

N. Berman of Selma, Ala., has bought from Rothschild & Westheimer, for $41,750, the four-story building at 155 and 157 East One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 60 by 100. Harry Schiff was the broker.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Mrs. C. B. Finley the three-story dwelling 164 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold 208 to 214 East Eighty-fourth Street, four five-story flats, 100 by 102.2.

First Avenue Tenements Sold.

Abraham Cohen and C. & L. Levy have sold 846 and 848 First Avenue, two five-story double tenements, with stores, on plot 49.10 by 80. Mr. Cohen has also sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach 303 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 75.

Philip Jeselson has sold for the E. Ellery Anderson estate, to Myers & Aronson, 229 East Forty-third Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 28 by 100.5.

Charles Stich has bought 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 99.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from John Guilfoyle 117 to 123 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, four four-story flats, 75 by 100.11. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother were the brokers.

Rutenberg, Miller & Lowenstein are the buyers of the four five-story flats at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, the sale of which by Peter Axelrad & Co. was reported recently.

Buyers for Avenue D Corner.

Simon & Moersfelder have bought 128 Avenue D and 807 East Ninth Street, being the northeast corner, a five-story building, with store.

H. Medwin reports the sale of the northwest corner of Avenue B and Fourth Street, for Urry Goodman, to Joseph Weinstein, at $15,500.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Well & Mayer the five-story front and rear tenements 171 Essex Street, on lot 25 by 89.8.

Samuel Mandel has sold to H. Bernstein 35 Orchard Street, a new six-story tenement on lot 30.7 by 100, for $68,500.

Isadore M. Levy has purchased for a client 12 Hamilton Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 25 by 110, from Henry Merryash, through Brokers Livingston & Tarshas.

Louis Oshinsky has sold 211 Chrystie Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 50.

George Horenberger has sold to John Brown 155 and 157 Attorney Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Adolph Ode 421 West Broadway, old building, on lot 25 by 100.

Operator Gets 140th Street Flats.

Harry Goodstein has bought from the Hudson Realty Company, through J. Clarence Davies, the four flats 842, 844, 846, and 848 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, about 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies has also sold for S. J. Slawson the five-story, four-family tenement, 27 by 90 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 265 feet east of Bergen Avenue, known as 677 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Harry M. Goldberg to Joseph Kanpraditz 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.

A. Friedberg and George J. Stricker have sold for D. Adler and Weil & Mayer to Francis Meiner, for $23,000, 628 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

M. J. Henschel has sold for C. Max the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Dr. Henry Krollpfeiffer the four-story high-stoop brownstone private house 130 East Seventieth Street, on lot 20 feet by one-half the block, to a client for occupancy.

Abram Bachrach has sold to A. Friedlander the five-story double flat 73 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, size 25 by 100.

James C. Picken has sold 105 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, one of a row of three-story and basement private houses recently completed.

S. Kaliski and S. Lowensohn have sold 248 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story brownstone-front double flat, to Barnett Brisk and Louis Brandenstein for Samuel L. Kahn.

Grossman & Passon resold 22 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

William A. Kaufman has sold for Alexander Rankin 31 and 33 Manhattan Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on lot 27 by 100 each, to a Mr. Frankenthaler; also for William Rankin 23 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on lot 27 by 100, to the same buyer.

J. Leitner has sold the southwest corner of Longwood Avenue and Hewitt Place, 51 by 104.

Lease on West Thirty-third Street.

Bloodgood, De Saulles & Talbot have leased for L. George Forgotston to the Burr McIntosh Studio Company for a term of years the store, basement, and sixth and seventh floors in the new building 38 and 40 West Thirty-third Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Frank Torregrossa to Frank Mele, the seven-story double tenement 305 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Bloodgood, De Saulles & Talbot have leased for the estate of John H. Gourlie the property at Cos Cob to James C. Greenway; also a large cottage for E. J. Lucas at Sound Beach to Mr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, and Cozy Corner, at Greenwich, for Mrs. Copp to Andrew D. Rose.

New Map of the Bronx.

J. Clarence Davies has just issued a new map of the Borough of the Bronx, showing the street system as finally adopted for the territory east of the Bronx River. The map embodies a great deal of serviceable information, the principal thoroughfares being indicated in colors. Copies may be had by anybody interested in the section.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bank Street, 51 and 53, northwest corner of Fourth Street, 40.11 by 72.8, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. L. Buttenwieser.....$47,500

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 56 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 36 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, D. B. Toucey.....55,225

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 556, 558, 560, and 562 East, south side, 75 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 18.9 by 100, four four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....39,250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Solomon De Walltearss.

William Street, 80 and 82, east side, the block front between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, 72.8 by 32.7 by 61.7 by 25, twelve-story office building; executors' sale.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bank Street, 24, south side, 77.10 feet west of Waverley Place, 19.6 by 93.1, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

Bank Street, 105, north side, 75 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20 by 88.6 by 20.2 by 85.6, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Third Avenue, 1,705 and 1,707, east side, 25.2 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, 50.4 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, John F. O'Brien, referee.

By Peter F. Meyer.

North Oak Drive, northwest corner of Hickory Street, Bronxwood Park, 127 by 97.2 and irregular; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Brand, referee; due on judgment, $7,688.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 74 West, south side, 160 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; due on judgment, $19,005.

By John S. Mapes.

Willow Lane Road, north side, adjoining lands of Samuel Nelson, 54.6 by 327.6 by 54 by 334; foreclosure sale, William S. Bennett, referee; due on judgment, $2,166.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 141 and 143 East Twenty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 48.4 by 85.4; Herter Realty Company of 54 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; P. Herter & Son of 54 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 251 to 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 76 by 86.11; Crescent Mortgage and Realty Company of 253 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owners; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 75.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25 by 86.5; W. & J. Buchanan of 25 Nassau Street, owners; E. Wilbur of 55 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 162 West One Hundredth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 94; Gillies Brothers of 483 Amsterdam Avenue, owners; H. Fonehaux, Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 615 and 617 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick and frame mill, 14.2 by 31.8; S. J. Brooks of 349 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. Collins of 210 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bryant Street, west side, 91 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 65; George H. Mauder of 419 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 49 by 88.9; Thomas D. Malcolm, River Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; M. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Hancock Street, east side, 177 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Carl A. Eckman of 163 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Westchester Avenue, southeast corner of Bergen Avenue, for a three-story brick theatre, 188 by 53; William T. Keogh Amusement Company of 1,714 Lexington Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

Eighth Street, north side, 30 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28; George Greenfelter of 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,705 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Schiel Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 32; Kate Faulhaber of Third Street and Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,500.

Alterations.

No. 103 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Israel of 813 Park Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 204 to 210 East Forty-third Street, to two four and five story brick storehouses; T. J. O'Reilly and another of 438 Lexington Avenue, owners; C. F. Griesshaber of 19 East Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 53 Vesey Street, to a five-story brick loft and store; A. Wurm, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $600.

No. 16 Batavia Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. Kensing of 75 Grand Street, owner; M. Muller of 7 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 349 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Zoller, premises, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 206 West Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; W. D. Ellis of 136 West Seventy-second Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 484 Eighth Avenue, to four-story offices and restaurant; S. E. Rennat of 598 West End Avenue, owner; G. A. Witherspoon of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 4 State Street, to a three-story brick hotel, Lutheran Emigrant House Association, 12 State Street, owner; Michael & Braucher of 49 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 396 West Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. B. Fox of 176 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Forest Avenue, west side, 197 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 30; Martin J. Earley of 329 Broadway, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Wolf Street, south side, 75 feet from Lind Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 55 by 52; Charles Hilton Brown of 194 Riverside Drive, owner; J. M. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Green Lane Avenue, southeast corner of Castle Hill Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 34.5 by 22.4; Alphonso De Salzo of 8 Fifth Street, Westchester, owner; P. J. Gundersen of Washington Street and Morris Park Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

King's Bridge Avenue, west side, 330 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a one-story frame carriage house, 31 by 56; John Campbell, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere of King's Bridge, architects; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 36 by 48; Mrs. A. Mayer of 632 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. Arctander of 520 Willis avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 53 feet east of Third Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 25; Mrs. A. Mayer of 632 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 29.

AVENUE B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 20x68: Kava Goldinger to Henry Broder, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.

AVENUE B, 172, w s, 25x70: Julius Stoloff and another to Mary Knobel, (mtg $15,000).....100

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Coles Lane, 18.3x70.6x18.3x70.4; Ann Rickey to William Hayes.....100

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 185.6 ft n of 169th St, 27x97; Charles Danewitz to Henry Zindel, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 85th St, runs w 105.1 x n 204.4 x e 119.6 x s 204.10; the Realty Company of America to Isaac H. Clothier, (mtg $600,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 101st St, 126.10x100, (mtgs $90,000;) West End Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 125x100, (mtg $70,000;) Broadway, n e corner of 123d St, 201.10x175x201.10x175, (mtg $100,000;) Broadway, n e corner of 139th St, 99.11x100, (mtg $30,000;) Broadway, n e corner of 160th St, 199.10x100, (mtg $45,000;) Broadway, n e corner of 161st St, runs e 99.10x n 99.11x e 0.1½x n 99.11x w 100x s 199.10, (mtg $50,000;) Isaac H. Clothier to the Realty Company of America, other consideration and.....100

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 25x90; Leon Frey to Henry Feuerstein, (mtg $14,000).....Nom.

CHARLES ST, 10, s s, 20x94.11; Mary C. Hammann and another, executors, to George G. Parsons and another.....13,500

CLAY AV, 1,057, w s, 25x100; Ernest Werzmann to Aimee Lord, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100

CLINTON AV, w s, 40.7 ft n e of 170th St, runs n w 27.11x w 11x s e 30.1; United States Trust Company, executor, to Ellwood Harlow, quitclaim.....Nom.

CLINTON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Rivington St, 20.10x80; Samuel Grossman to Joseph Mandelkern, (mtg $21,500).....Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 154th St, 25x100; Anna Jung to Abraham Kleinberg, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.

PERRY ST, 156, s s, 20x79.3x20x78.7; Elizabeth W. Herriman to Miriam Thurston and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

PERRY ST, 156, s s, 20x79.3x20x78.7; Osborn W. Bright to Miriam Thurston and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

PERRY ST, 156, s s, 20x79.3x20x78.7; Catherine H. Belknap to Miriam Thurston and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

PERRY ST, 156, s s, 20x79.3x20x78.7; Winthrop Sargent to Miriam Thurston and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

PERRY ST, 158, s s, 20x80.4x20x79.9; Miriam Thurston and others to Elizabeth W. Herriman and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

PERRY ST, 158, s s, 20x80.4x20x79.9; Winthrop Sargent to Elizabeth W. Herriman and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

PERRY ST, 158, s s, 20x80.4x20x79.9; Elizabeth W. Herriman and others to the Georgia Pine Turpentine Company, other consideration and.....100

FRONT ST, 35, s s, 28.6x90; Frank B. Keech and others, trustees, to Amos F. Eno.....33,000

HALL PLACE, w s

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 305,478 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Between William and Chambers Sts. and Bridge entrance silver medal 15 years' service Fire Patrol; name James Whallay on back. Return to 41 Murray St. Reward.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,593 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bankbook 395,089 of Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. R. V. Graber, 860 8th Av.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 405,723 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Lady's gold watch and fob chain; family keepsake; monogram A. E. L.; reward. 250 Washington St., N. Y. DeMoyne.

Lost—Parrot from 31 West 61st St.; reward will be paid for its return.

Lost.—Mystic Shrine charm; reward. 117 West 25th St.

Stolen—Overcoat, blue herring bone coat, pants, from 149 East 27th St. If these are returned to Don Passos, Room 1,101, 20 Broad St., $10 will be paid and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

Lost.—Liberal reward for the return of brown leather bag, with brass trimmings, containing letters, cablegrams, and other papers of importance to the owner, but to no one else; lost on 9th Av. Express, leaving Rector St. about 6 o'clock, March 28, 1904. Address Room 1,102, 27 William St. Telephone 2050 Broad.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

17th St., 36 West.—Small room, southern exposure; desirable large room; parlor, dining room.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Small room, comfortably furnished; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

48th, 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class; table board; doctor's office.

58th St., 46 West.—Delightful sunny double and single rooms in newly furnished, attractive home; high-class board; every convenience; choice locality.

91st St., 48 West.—Boarders wanted; unusually large, light second-story front room, suitable two gentlemen; convenient to L; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

18th St., 11 West.—Large, small, choice rooms; running water; bath; reasonable rates; transients.

21st St., 246 West.—Handsome, large front room; running water; also nice small rooms.

36th St., 150 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

58th, 331 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minute from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

82d St., 61 West.—Under new management; handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; references.

Lexington Av., 618.—Desirable furnished parlor and bedroom, bath; private family; independent entrance; $6. Gagnee.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Alteration Hands—Siegel Cooper Co. require alteration hands on ready-made cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Typewritist.—Quick Remington operator; $5. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for jewelry department; good openings for half a dozen very bright women who can demonstrate their ability; experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent at their convenience as early as possible during the morning. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—An educated girl able to speak German and French to care for two children of nine and ten; must be able to sew and willing to make herself useful. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 19 West 70th St.; references necessary.

Wanted—Good saleswomen of experience who can adapt themselves to selling goods in various departments. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen, millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply on the balcony rear of first floor as early as possible during the morning to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Maid to two ladies, one of whom is elderly; must be able to write and read aloud; wages $25. Apply between 1:30 and 2:30, Plaza Hotel, 59th St., Room 706.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Stenographer; refined, intelligent girl with good reference; $10. 150 Nassau St., Office 1737.

Males.

Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway, require experienced hat and shoe salesman, also errand boys. Apply after 10:30 this morning.

Tailors Wanted—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced tailors on alteration work in their cloak and suit department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Envelope Addressers.—Apply 9 o'clock Wednesday. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Three bright young men; one stenographer, one typewriting only, one general office; $6 to $8; also office boys. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Dress goods salesmen; steady positions for experienced men. Apply on balcony rear of first floor as early as convenient during the morning to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Silk salesmen; steady positions for experienced men. Apply on balcony rear of first floor as early as convenient during the morning to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Young man who has had experience in retail furniture and bedding business; references required as to honesty, sobriety, and ability. Address, with full particulars, R. O. W., Box 184 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Salesmen to sell whiskies in bond to the saloon trade; none but experienced men with established trade and A1 reference need apply. Address Distiller, Box 130 Times Office.

Wanted—Two experienced office clerks; must be well educated, quick at figures, good penmen; salary $5; chance of advancement; bring references. Hinds & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Wanted—Two experienced bill clerks; must be well educated, quick at figures, good penmen; salary $6; chance of advancement; bring references. Hinds & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen. Apply to Superintendent on balcony rear of first floor as early as possible in the morning. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Office boy. Address in own handwriting, stating age, M., Box 120 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—Beginner; accurate at figures; moderate salary. Advancement, 1,094 Times, Harlem.

Caretaker.—Respectable woman would like care of private house for Summer; first-class city references. M. McCarthy, 216 East 47th St.

MAY VETO WOODBURY'S BILL.

Mayor Says So of Measure Commissioner Went to Albany to Favor.

While Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning was in Albany yesterday to urge the passage of a bill to increase his department powers and the salaries of many of the men employed in it, Mayor McClellan declared that if the bill should contain any abridgement of the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or any restriction of the home rule policy, he would veto it.

"I shall not consent to having department heads seek increases from the Legislature when the Board of Estimate has the power to act in their case," said the Mayor.

The bill in question seeks to raise the salary of William Robbins, General Superintendent, from $3,000 to $3,300; of J. C. Wallace, his assistant, from $2,500 to $2,800; of Andries de Vries, Superintendent of Final Disposition, from $2,000 to 2,750; of Charles Kuhn, his assistant, from 1,500 to $2,000, and to establish the salary of Thomas H. Shannon, Superintendent of Stables, at $2,500. The master mechanic from $1,800 to $2,500, and provides for an assistant civil engineer at $2,000.

Commissioner Woodbury also wants a General District Superintendent for Brooklyn at $3,000, and one for the Bronx at $2,500, and to have seventy policemen detailed to look after police affairs in connection with violations of Street Cleaning Department rules and regulations.

Thomas F. Galvey, attorney of the department, says the Commissioner is afraid the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate would hold up his request.

JAIL NOT TO BE VACATED.

Raymond Street Institution to be Repaired Without Delay.

Through various communications and the promise of an appropriation of $20,000 Health Commissioner Darlington has been finally convinced that it will not be necessary to vacate the Raymond Street Jail in Kings County, and that the structure can be placed in excellent condition with the money to be secured. The order to vacate has in consequence been extended indefinitely.

President Littleton of Brooklyn Borough has written to Dr. Darlington, saying that the work will commence as soon as the appropriation is secured, which it is expected will be this week.

LAST ONE LEFT.
LARGE UNIMPROVED
SOUTHERN ISLAND.
Nine Miles by Four.
Better Climate Than Jekyl.
Fine Harbor, 15 Feet Entrance.
Over 4,000 Acres Virgin Pine.
Over 5,000 Acres Grazing.
Over 2,000 Acres Marsh, Ponds, Creeks
DEER, DUCKS, GEESE, SNIPE, FISH.
Large Private Oyster Grounds.
Railroad, Express, and Telegraph near.
FOUR DOLLARS PER ACRE!
ADDRESS PRINCIPAL,
Care American Exchange National Bank, N.Y. City

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first-class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

Laundress.—First-class laundress goes out by the day, or housecleaning. 227 East 76th St. Fitzpatrick.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4021 John.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearance; references; $10-$12. Mathews, 164 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attends strictly to business; references; salary $10. Intelligent, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising, drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Ida C., Box 179 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—6 years' experience; brokerage, export, commercial; thorough; willing. Miss S., 139 East 21st St., City.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permanent or temporary work; audits, examinations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class references furnished. Ambition, 214 East 112th St.

Caretakers.—By married couple, (man butler;) private house; high personal references. Address Caretaker, 650 3d Av.

Clerk, &c.—By young man, 22, college graduate, good address, active, energetic, and reliable, an opening with a manufacturer or manufacturer's agent as confidential clerk or general office man. R. J., 217 Times.

Coachman.—By very handy Englishman, 35, in the country; has strong boy, 13; engagement together or separate; excellent testimonials; cows, poultry, garden, &c.; live in. M Box 157 Times.

Coachman.—By young Englishman as coachman; age 27; married; one child; understands care of fine horses and carriages; 4 years' city driving; reference. C. Walton, 114 East 32d St.

Coachman.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to procure position for his coachman, whom he can recommend to gentleman desiring his services. H. F., 210 West 76th St.

Coachman.—By married man, Protestant, as coachman; city or country; 12 years' city references from last employer, who can be seen. 1,779 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 571 5th Av. Moseman.

Coachman.—Single; as coachman; country preferred; personal reference. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. Y.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H., F., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

Draughtsman.—Architectural draughtsman, 17, desires position; ability at typewriter. M. W. Delgandio, 401 East 115th St.

Engineer or Superintendent.—Young man, 30, first-class license; electrician, machinist, millwright; has a thorough, practical, and theoretical knowledge of steam, electricity, elevators, &c.; personal references; all repairs, tools, factory, hotel, or office building. Albert Yost, 159 East 56th St.

Gardener.—Single; German; to take charge of a private place where a first-class man is wanted; good references. M. Schell, Purchase, N. Y.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. R. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Accurate; several years' experience; neat writer; assist generally prefer some outside work; start $8. Reliable, Box 146 Times Office.

Young man, 22, college graduate, good address, active, energetic, and reliable, an opening with a manufacturer or manufacturer's agent as confidential clerk or general office man. R. J., Box 217 Times.

The Latest for Spring Wear. Stylish, Cheap and Desirable.
4,000 FINE SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS.

Are You Ready for Easter?

Then we tell you that during the next four days there will be a big Clothing Sale, and you will have a great chance to buy a Suit or Spring Overcoat for yourself or your boys and save money—at least $5 to $10.

4 Selling Days.

Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat.

Men's fine Silk Mixed SUITS, imported Cassimere Suits and fast color Blue Serges, single or double breasted; all sizes; value $22, at..... 9.65

Silk Lined Box Tan OVERCOATS and Oxfords and black; also the Long Cut Overcoats in plaids, with or without belt, at..... 8.90

Men's All-Wool Black and Blue Cheviot SUITS, all sizes; single or double breasted; very serviceable and stylish; worth $10; our price..... 5.90

A'so fancy patterns at same price, $5.90.

Men's Tan Covert Cloth BOX COATS, natty garments; five shades to choose from; silk sleeve linings; made to sell at $15; our price during sale..... 7.90

Men's fine Black Thibet SUITS, single or double breasted; just the suit for dress wear; broad shoulder, liberally cut and elegantly tailored..... 10.90

About 400 Men's Tan and Gray Box OVERCOATS, as a special extra inducement, we will sell in this sale at.. 4.95

FOR EASTER!
Newest Styles of Suits and Overcoats for Men.
King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway and Park Place.
We Bring the Bargains to Your Notice

and 4,000 men will get the best Suits and Spring Overcoats they ever purchased for the money. See styles in our show windows.

Men's fine blue serge SUITS, cut single or double breasted, good to wear all summer and heavy enough for present use, at..... 9.80

300 Men's fancy cheviot SUITS and cassimeres, much worn at this time of the year, dark grays, stylish plaids and fancy designs, worth $20, our price..... 10.90

Some very swell cut SUITS of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx make, equal to merchant tailor made garments; their fit is perfect; at..... 16.90

Men's fine imported worsted and cheviot SUITS, checks, overplaids and plain black and blue Thibets, cut single or double breasted style, broad shoulders and very fashionable, at..... 11.65

Very best COATS and VESTS for dress occasions. Prince Alberts and cutaways, silk and satin lined..... 11.65

MEN'S BOX OVERCOATS, CRAVENETTES, RAINCOATS and long-cut Spring OVERCOATS, also silk-lined..... 11.65

Any of the above garments equal to merchant tailors' $25 production.

Elegant Custom Fitting SUITS and OVERCOATS, such as Paddocks, Belt Coats, Tourists, finest Cutaway Suits, &c., of the best materials, worth $30 and $35, at..... 14.90

Railroad fare refunded during this sale to out-of-town customers. Present ticket at cashier's office.

We are the agency for Present & Co. celebrated NUFANGL Trousers for men—THE BEST PANTS MADE.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, in two and three pieces, at 1.55, 2.90 and 2.98. Blacks and Blues, suitable for Confirmation Suits, 2.95 and 3.95. Big line of Russian Blouses and Sailor Suits.

MEN'S PANTS in light and dark effects and stripes, at 1.85, 2.45 and 3.45. A big assortment to choose from, all sizes; also to fit stout men and tall men.

Mail orders filled on above goods. Send for catalogue of our famous mail orders, which has samples and instructions.

Corner Broadway and Park Place. King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS

Probably your winter headgear looks as if it came out of the ark—Easter's no day for that.

We've every new Derby shape that's good, some you can't get elsewhere; $3 and $4.

Silk hats up to any man's standard; $6.

But the main thing is clothes after all: frock coats and waistcoats; separate trousers; washable waistcoats; spring sack suits and lightweight overcoats.

All here a plenty, with the furnishings and shoes that go with them.

Now that collars come in quarter sizes no man need mar his Easter get-up with a badly setting collar.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE

Hawes $3 HATS
FOR EASTER SELLING.
THE HATS of LATEST VOGUE for Every Face, Figure and Fancy.

Made in an unequalled variety of styles, shapes and colors; and sold direct from our factories to a larger number of discriminating wearers than any hat offered at an equal or higher price.

Three Retail Stores:
223 —— 835 —— 1231
BROADWAY.

A Delicious Confection!
CHOCOLATE SPONGE
The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece.
To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers.
E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N.Y.

Stern Brothers
Continuation Sale, this week, of
18,000 Pairs Alexandre Gloves
Napoleon and Penryth Qualities
in the fashionable shades for street and evening wear, at
Specially Reduced Prices

Women's "Alexandre" Gloves, (Napoleon Quality) in 3 pearl clasps, glace overseam, Paris Point embroidered backs, $1.35
Regular price $1.75 pr.

Women's "Alexandre" Gloves, (Penryth Quality) in 2-clasp pique glace, embr'd Paris Point backs, $1.20
Regular price $1.45 pr.

Women's "Lucette" Gloves, (Real French Kid) in 2-clasp glace overseam, Paris Point embr'd, 98c
Regular price $1.25 pr.

Men's Gloves, in clasp and button, glace, pique and P. X. M. sewed, light and heavy-weight, 95c
Regular price $1.25 pr.

West Twenty-third Street

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Easter Sunday.

Easter Styles Now Ready!
4 Days to Easter

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, Near 36th
500 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

Wallach's Hats
830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

EASTER WEEK—New Hat Week—WALLACH Week.
We suit the $5.00 Hat man at $2.90.
The $4.00 Hat man goes away happy for $2.40.
And the man who has never paid less than $3.00 gets Hat Satisfaction here for $1.90
New Easter Neckwear.

841 BWAY 420 BWAY 265 BWAY

Sit tight at home on Easter if you haven't a Frock Coat.

If you pretend to dress, you *must* have one. Church, Receptions, Weddings, Afternoon Calls—all demand one.

The World's best tailor could add little to our Frocks—save in the price.

In one you're conscious of looking smartly groomed.

Frock Coat and Vest of Black Thibet, Silk Faced $25.

Silk lined throughout, add $5.

Soft Black Vicuna lined with heavy silk, add $5 more.

See our Special Easter Neckwear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three Broadway stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

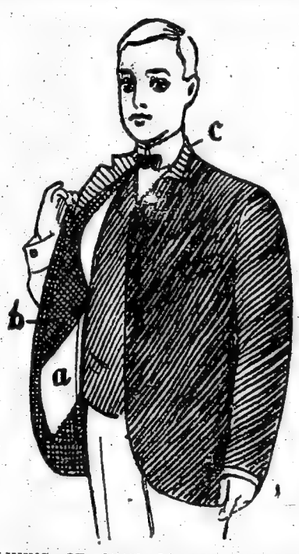

LINING OF COAT OF OUR $10 SUIT RIPPED OUT TO SHOW CONSTRUCTION.
(a) Linen canvas interlining instead of burlap.
(b) Haircloth front stiffening instead of buckram.
(c) Hand felled collar instead of machine felled.

Most anywhere you can get a $10 suit, but only in our four big stores can you get, ready to wear, a custom tailored suit for $10.

These $10 suits are of hard finished worsted in quiet Spring tones.

Only best grade serge used for linings.

Get that Easter suit to-day.

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich St.
211 and 219 6th Ave., near 14th St.
125th St., cor. Third Ave.

If a man is known by the company he keeps why shouldn't his taste and culture be judged by the piano he purchases? Even if you are an expert pianist the safest guide to go by is the name. There have been over 70,000 purchasers of the

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS

in the last 60 years, and the name PEASE is a guarantee of superior tone quality and exclusive case designs. Prices low, quality considered. Used Pianos of most every maker from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., nr. Broadway, N. Y., or 10 New St., Newark.
BROOKLYN WAREROOMS,
Sanford Co., 569 Fulton St.

There is always a fascination about old books, and for this reason The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange should prove interesting reading. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who wish to buy or sell old and rare books. The advertising rate in this column is 5c. per word.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs.8:20. Mats.To-day & Sat.
TO-NIGHT, 120TH PERFORMANCE.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2.
6th MONTH—XTRA MAT. WED., April 6
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

New Lyceum WEST 45TH ST. & B'way. At. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE { LAST WEEK THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
Next Mond., Chas. Hawtrey in Saucy Sally. Seats ready Thursday.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
Edith Wynne Matthison as Kate Hardcastle. Ben Greet as.....Tony Lumpkin
Last Matinee Thursday, at 3. EVERYMAN
Next Monday—THE PRINCE OF PILSEN

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Eves. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat.
HENRY MILLER { in MAN PROPOSES, Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.
Next week Ethel Barrymore in Cousin Kate

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
GARRICK THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON { MERELY MARY ANN
Next Week—Wm. Collier—The Dictator.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs.8:20. Mats.To-day & Sat.2:15.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. { with WM. H. THOMPSON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat.
KATHERINE KENNEDY { in Elwyn A. Barron's Play THE RULING POWER
Next week ELEANOR ROBSON.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
3½ Hours of Continuous Thrilling Performances. Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,
Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap.
Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act.
A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.
Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evg.8:15.Mats.To-day & Sat. 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Bway & 39th St. Tele., 6726-38.
FIRST TIME SAT. EVE., APRIL 2nd.
"PIFF, PAFF, POUF."
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

PRINCESS Beg. Monday, Seats To-mor'w April 4th.
AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE
With H. REEVES-SMITH and Great Cast

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way.
First Matinee To-day. To-night at 8.
FOR A BRIEF SEASON, ELABORATE REVIVAL OF
THE TWO ORPHANS
With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Mail Orders Received When Accompanied by Remittance. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
The much-talked-of laughing hit,
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Last Matinee Sat. at 2.
Forbes Gertrude in
ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET
Last Week. Engagement Ends April Second.
Next Monday, April 4th,
Tickets on Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.
WRIGHT LORIMER in THE SHEPHERD KING

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., n'r 7th Av. Mr. Richard.
MANSFIELD
To-night, "A PARISIAN ROMANCE."
(Mr. Mansfield as "Baron Chevrial.")
Thurs. & Sat., Evgs., "BEAU BRUMMEL."
Fri. Evg., "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."
Sat. Mat., "OLD HEIDELBERG."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN 159th to 164th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BROADWAY 41st and B'way, Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. 2:15, 8:15. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Sts $1.
23d St. Best Vaude. Bill of Season
58th St. Man Who Dared
5th WEDDING MARCH
125th Cont. Vaudeville
Howard Hall
Capt. Swift.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. Ladies' Mat. Daily.
Rousby's "IN PARIS," The 4 Nightons, Edouin & Edwards, Stuart Barnes, Norah Bayes, Shean & Warren, others.

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, W. 44 St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
CANDIDA
Note.—No performance on Good Friday night.

MAJESTIC WIZARD of OZ Evenings at 8 Sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2 with MONTGOMERY and STONE. 14 New Musical Numbers.

MATINEE DAILY RESP'CTFULLY 25¢ HURTIG & SEAMON'S W. 125th St. HALLOWAY TRIO, KEOGH & BALLARD, Five Nosses, Avery & Hart.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. A Chinese Honeymoon.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15
Next Week—WM. H. CRANE in David Harum.

AMERICAN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c.
FLORENCE BINDLEY
in A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.
Nxt. Wk—Richard Buhler in "Paul Revere."

BELASCO Theatre. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Xtr. Mat. Ap. 7. Henrietta CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

Manhattan B'way & 53d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2.
-THE VIRGINIAN-

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42 St., Bwy. & 7 Av. 25,50,75,1.00. Daily Mts. 25,50. Marshall P. Wilder, Adgie's Lions, The Great Spadoni, Genaro & Bailey, others.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLEY GRAPEWIN in the Musical Farce The Awakening of Mr. Pipp.
NEXT WEEK—"THE SMART SET."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Matinee Every Day, 25c. TURNED UP.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE NEXT SUNDAY. Seats now on sale.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., Bonn & Christians in the great military play, "Zapfenstreich," (TATTOO.)

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions, POWELL'S and 9.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th St. Matinee To-day. JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR in FOXY GRANDPA.

Grand Mr. THOS. E. Shea Mat To-day, 25c, 50c. To-night—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. "Cardinal Richelieu."

WEST END ROSE MELVILLE—"Sis Hopkins." Nxt Wk—Ward & Vokes, Pair of Pinks

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds southeast to south.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,923. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JEROME ASSERTS BIG GAMES RUN OPENLY

Names Farrell, Draper, Kelly and Others in Albany.

HOT ATTACK ON BRACKETT

Says Canfield's Trail is Covered with Ruin—Attempt to Tamper with Anti-Gambling Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—"The trail of Richard Canfield is covered with ruin and not a little blood."

With that statement District Attorney Jerome reached the climax of a sensational argument which he made before the Assembly Codes Committee to-day on the Dowling anti-gambling bill. In refuting the charge that the anti-gambling bill was aimed at Canfield alone Mr. Jerome said that the legislation was absolutely necessary to enable the authorities to cope with a number of other gamblers who were now openly defying the law in the City of New York. Said he:

"It is said that this bill is aimed at one man. It is not aimed at a single individual. It has been stated that there is one man who would be much affected by it. Undoubtedly there is. But it is not aimed at him alone. I could run through a list of persons whom it is aimed at.

"There is 'Honest John' Kelly, honest in nothing but name, who is now running a gambling house in the City of New York in open defiance of the authorities. There is Lou Ludlum, a crook from New Haven, who is running a gambling house openly in the City of New York with two wooden Indian policemen standing in front and people going through the side door.

"There is Frank Farrell, with his $200,000 gambling palace around on Thirty-third Street. There is Lou Betts, who runs a gambling house in New York in defiance of the officers of the law, while his partner, Al Adams, whose present residence is the State Prison at Sing Sing, receives a weekly report of the conduct of the gambling houses in which he and Betts are jointly interested.

"And then we have 'Shang' Draper, the notorious Manhattan Bank burglar, also conducting a gambling house in New York City. And last, but not least, we have Johnson and Daly. I could give you a longer list if I thought it worthy of your attention, of those against whom this bill is aimed, besides Richard Canfield.

"Richard Canfield, as an individual, means nothing, but it means a whole lot that we should be able to bring to trial and convict a man who has been big enough to stand up in the State of New York for twenty years, defying the public officials or corrupting them, and defying you." Then came Mr. Jerome's attack on Senator Brackett, as the attorney of Canfield. Said the District Attorney:

"It is a disgrace to New York that this convicted criminal, this crook who comes from Providence and starts an art gallery in the City of New York with his Whistlers and peachblow vases, this man with the taint of the convict's garb still on him, should stand up and defy the State of New York for twenty long years.

"It is a disgrace, I say, that a man of his kind should be possessed of the power to force through the Senate of the State of New York a bill that would build around his gambling establishment in Saratoga a wall that could not be broken through by a warrant issued from the outside; that he could have on the floor of the Senate of the State of New York a Senator to advocate the passage of that bill the very day; yes, the very moment, that the blood of a suicide was trickling over the threshold of his office.

"Don't understand me as defending such a man as 'Cale' Mitchell, who was driven to his death by the monopoly given to Canfield, but he was a man who was a victim of the uneven enforcement of the law.

"Mitchell is not Canfield's only victim. Some of you may recall the case of Felstein, the man who lost over $300,000 in Canfield's and committed suicide, $15,000 of his losses being afterward recovered by his assignee in bankruptcy."

George Gordon Battle said he appeared in opposition to the bill as the attorney for certain persons who might be affected by it. It is supposed that he represented Reginald Vanderbilt and others, whom Mr. Jerome has threatened to call as witnesses in the Canfield case.

Mr. Battle argued against the constitutionality of the bill at length, and brought out the point that, in view of the fact that under the Dowling-Wainwright bill immunity is promised to any person who gives his testimony in a gambling case, it would be possible for the proprietor of a gambling establishment to have one of his hired men arrested turn State's evidence against him, and thus free himself from all possibility of prosecution. Mr. Jerome admitted that this could be done if the bill became a law.

How powerful the influences behind the opposition are is indicated by action which was taken to invalidate the bill if it should be passed, but which fortunately was discovered to-day and exposed by friends of the measure.

The bill as introduced in the Assembly and printed provided that it should take effect immediately. It was discovered to-day that some person, who is unknown, had erased on the original bill on file with the clerk the words "shall take effect immediately" and written in the words "shall take effect Sept. 1."

Careful inquiry shows that the Codes Committee will probably report the bill. If, however, that committee should fail to act on it before the Committee on Rules takes charge of the legislation of the Assembly, there is the authority of a member of the Rules Committee for the statement that one of the first acts of that committee will be to report the bill out. If the bill gets out of committee, its passage by the Assembly is regarded as certain.

In a brief which he submitted to the committee in opposition to the bill Alfred Lauterbach, attorney for Jesse Lewishon, says, among other things, that it would enable the District Attorney to set up a veritable inquisition for all kinds of offenses.

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HEINZE FINED $20,000.

In Contempt of Court for Denying Inspectors Admission to Mine.

BUTTE, Mont., March 30.—F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper magnate; A. L. Frank, Superintendent of the Johnstown Mining Company, and J. H. Trerise, Superintendent of the Rarus mine for the Heinze properties, were found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Beatty in the United States Court to-day, in the action brought by the Butte and Boston Mining Company against the defendants for entering the Michael Davitt lode claim and extracting therefrom valuable ore on what is known as the Ennargite vein.

Mr. Heinze was fined $20,000, while Frank and Trerise were fined $1,000 each, the fines to be paid by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning or the defendants to be taken to Helena in custody of the United States Marshal and confined until the fines are paid. Carlos Warfield, another defendant, was found not guilty and discharged.

The judgment applies only to the first count against the defendants. Judge Beatty's reservation of decision on the other two of the three counts on which Mr. Heinze was charged with contempt in disobeying a former order of the court that an inspection of the Heinze mines be allowed in order to permit of the survey of certain ore vein, has the effect of keeping an imprisonment sentence hanging over Mr. Heinze.

Judge Beatty announced, however, that no imprisonment order will be issued if the fine is paid and there is no further violation of the court's order. But any infraction of the court's order for a permanent Inspection Board of the mines will, he says, be severely punished. It is not thought that the decision will have the effect of closing down any mine or throwing any men out of work.

The litigation which resulted in Mr. Heinze being fined to-day is of four years' standing, and is over the Michael Davitt claim adjoining both the Rarus mine, owned by Mr. Heinze, and the Pennsylvania, owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company. In the latter part of 1899 the claim was put under injunction by Judge Knowles of the United States District Court, both parties to the suit being enjoined pending decision as to title, which decision is still pending.

Up to June of last year both parties observed the injunction. Federal Inspectors appointed by Judge Knowles were refused admittance to the Rarus mine, thence they wished to get into the Davitt, even when guided by United States Marshal Lloyd. Then the Circuit Judges called in Judge Beatty to decide whether or not the orders of the Federal court had been violated.

FOUGHT MAD DOG IN DARK.

Policeman's Exciting Encounter with Brute That Bit Two Youngsters.

A half hour's fight with a mad dog in a dark cellar was the thrilling experience that fell to the lot of Policeman Quirk of the Morrisania Station yesterday afternoon. The mongrel had bitten two children and caused a panic in the neighborhood before the policeman cornered him.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the dog, frothing at the mouth, plunged into a crowd of small children at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Melrose Avenue, and bearing eleven-year-old Elsa Heinz of 809 Melrose Avenue to the ground, fastened his teeth in her left arm. A boy struck the brute a glancing blow with a ball bat, and was attacked for his temerity. He dodged, and the animal sprang for four-year-old Joseph Kern of 642 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, who stood dazed directly in the animal's path. With teeth fixed in the boy's right arm, the animal began to tear the child's flesh. Policeman Quirk arrived just as John Murphy of 642 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street had beaten the dog off the child. The two followed the dog down into the cellar of 809 Melrose Avenue.

The moment they entered the brute made a rush at them. The policeman stunned it with his club, but the dog came back at him in an instant. Murphy retreated to the dumbwaiter shaft, and Quirk hit the springing brute with his revolver. A wound on the side only made the animal the more savage, and it closed in on the officer, even catching his trousers in its jaws. Wounded a second time the animal drew itself together and made a flying leap for the officer's throat, but a well-directed bullet ended its career.

When Quirk appeared dragging the carcass a rousing cheer went up from a thousand throats. When the excitement had subsided it was found that the girl's wounds were slight. On the upper part of the boy's right arm, however, were two bad wounds, while his clothing was torn and he was suffering from shock and fright.

THREE STREET CAR CRASHES.

Man and Two Women Are Hurt and Traffic Is Blocked.

Fifty passengers, half of them women, were thrown to the floor of a Sixth Avenue car at Forty-eighth Street last night when it ran into an Adams Express Company wagon. Joseph Barnett, helper on the wagon, of 151½ King Street, was struck by a falling box and his left ear nearly torn off. He was attended by Dr. Elmore of Roosevelt Hospital. John Whalen, the driver, of 77 Clarkson Street, escaped injury. None of the passengers was hurt. The wheels and body of the wagon were smashed and so wedged between the car and an elevated pillar that it was half an hour before the track was cleared.

A car south-bound on Lenox Avenue last night ran into one west-bound on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, damaging both cars. All of the passengers were shaken up, and Mrs. Lillie Lerady of 200 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who was a passenger on the crosstown car, was thrown from her seat across the aisle, receiving painful bruises of the arms and side. She declined medical aid, however, and went home unassisted. The damaged cars blocked the tracks for twenty minutes.

Mrs. Annie Meredith, forty-eight years old, of 47 West Sixty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening suffering from contusions of the body, and possibly fractured ribs, received in a car collision in the Fourth Avenue tunnel. Mrs. Meredith was a passenger in a north-bound surface car. At Thirty-eighth Street another car ran into it from the rear. The shock of the collision threw Mrs. Meredith from her seat to the floor.

STRIKES HELP DOWIE'S ZION.

Quantity of Bookbinding Work Goes to "Elijah's" City.

CHICAGO, March 30.—"Dr." Dowie's Zion City is profiting by the strike now going on in the big printing and publishing houses of Chicago. The employers are sending their bookbinding work to outside towns, and a great quantity is going to Zion.

Dowie's factories also got the benefit of the recent strike of candy workers.

Latest Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31—3:40 A. M.—Arrived—Steamship Cedric, from New York for Liverpool, (and proceeded.)

Over Sunday at Atlantic City
is a popular outing. Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily; dining car Sundays.—Adv.

$46,000,000 MADE IN AMALGAMATED

Wall Street and State Street Account for Lawson's Figures.

INSIDERS' ENORMOUS GAINS

Anaconda, Parrot, and Boston Companies Put in at Big Prices—Market Manipulation Afterward?

That the $46,000,000 profit, which Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, on the witness stand in the Bay State Gas case, declared had been made in a single deal in which H. H. Rogers and he were participants, came through the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company out of the Anaconda and Parrot Companies and the subsequent addition of the Butte and the Boston and Montana Companies, was the statement made yesterday by one familiar with the entire series of copper-gas transactions covering the years 1899 to 1901. In support of the claim, figures were furnished, which THE TIMES prints herewith, on the inside facts of the Copper Trust promotion and the rewards which its promoters reaped for their labors.

Mr. Lawson's testimony was primarily of his relations with Mr. Rogers in the Bay State Gas deal, but, as incident to that, he remarked that transactions involving $100,000,000 had been carried on between Mr. Rogers and himself without reducing anything to writing, and that on a single deal the profit had been $46,000,000, as stated. These figures, THE TIMES's informant said, did not include whatever was made by those insiders who closed out at the high prices of the Spring and Summer of 1901, nor any subsequent profits that may have been made on the drop to 33.

The figures in detail, carried out on the basis of the scheme of exchange indicated for each of the constituent companies, bring out a total estimated profit of the Copper Trust promotion alone amounting to $45,250,000—but $750,000 less than the round numbers stated by Mr. Lawson on the witness stand. The process of this transaction is described as follows:

The original companies in the Amalgamated were the Anaconda and Parrot Copper Companies. Of the former, 800,000 shares were acquired by the promoters at an estimated average cost of $30 a share. These were put into the Amalgamated at $60, making a profit of $30 a share for the insiders, which, on 800,000 shares, would amount to $24,000,000. The Parrott shares acquired numbered 150,000, and their estimated average cost is stated at $20, as against $35, for which they were put into the Amalgamated, making a profit of $15 a share on 150,000 shares, or $2,250,000.

This was in the Spring of 1899, during which and the succeeding year the negotiations looking to the formal acquisition of the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston Companies, already well within the Amalgamated "sphere of influence," were being actively carried on. There were also added two smaller companies, the Washoe and Boston and Colorado, whose contribution to the promotion budget may be considered to have swelled the total, although not taken account of in the detailed figures here given because they were overshadowed by the others involved.

Between this inception of the, Copper Trust and the Spring of 1901, when the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston Companies came in, the stock of Amalgamated hung for the most of the time in the nineties, with a reported high of 102 immediately after the flotation and low of 83¾.

Of the Butte and Boston Company, according to THE TIMES's informant, 150,000 shares were acquired by the promoters at an average price conservatively estimated at $40. These were put into the combination on a share for share exchange, or, in other words, at $100 a share. The indicated profit per share was $60, and this, on 150,000 shares, made $9,000,000.

But 50,000 shares of Boston and Montana were gathered in by the pool, and the price on these is said to have averaged about $300. Under the terms of the merger, for every share of Boston and Montana five shares of Amalgamated were given, making a total of 250,000 shares, valued at par at $25,000,000. The 50,000 shares at $300 cost $15,000,000, and the profit on Boston and Montana was, therefore, $10,000,000. The following is the tabulation:

Profit at $30 a share on 800,000 shares of Anaconda	$24,000,000
Profit at $15 a share on 150,000 shares of Parrot	2,500,000
Profit at $60 a share on 150,000 shares of Butte and Boston	9,000,000
Profit on exchange of Boston and Montana shares 5 to 1 for Amalgamated.	10,000,000
Total promotion profits	$45,250,000

This, then, was the beginning of profits. It was not the ending. From April of 1901, when the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston Companies were taken, to September, when the dividend was cut, the monthly range of prices was as follows, the high mark for March being 103¾: April, high 128½, low 88⅞; May, high 125, low 90; June, high 130, low 88⅜; July, high, 124½, low 109; August, high 122¾; low 110; September, high 120, low 88⅜. And in October, after the dividend cut, the high mark for the month was 92⅛, which has never been reached since that time.

Since the cutting of the dividend the history of Amalgamated is familiar. What subsequent profits may have been as the stock zigzagged along with monthly variations of from five to twenty points, including the time just before one of the breaks, when the entire holdings of Mrs. Daly, widow of Marcus Daly, were borrowed, it is said, by one insider and slammed on the market, is a matter altogether in the realm of speculation. The contemplation of them, however, even in bulk, throws some light on the ease with which Mr. Lawson on the witness stand referred to profits of $46,000,000 in one deal.

BOSTON HEARS SAME STORY.

Lawson's Testimony About Copper Trust Profits Figured Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—The Record to-night, referring to Mr. Lawson's testimony that one deal with H. H. Rogers showed $46,000,000 profit, says:

"State Street brokers are inclined to figure this 'one deal' has reference in part, at least, in the profits made in acquiring the stocks of these subsidiary companies of the Amalgamated Company and putting them into the parent company at enormous advances.

"It is generally believed that the 800,000 shares of Anaconda orginally put into the Amalgamated at around $60 per share did not cost the vendors much above an average of $30. This transaction would show a profit of $24,000,000. The profits on the Parrot were small in comparison, as it went at $35, the cost about $20 per share—profit, $2,250,000. The Butte, to insiders, of $20, on 200,000 shares transferred into Amalgamated share for share at 120, would mean a profit of $20,000,000. This foots up $46,250,000."

PRICE PAYS UP IN FULL.

Unsecured Creditors Get Checks for Balance Due Them.

Theodore H. Price, formerly of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which failed in 1900, it was learned yesterday, has paid additional sums to certain of his creditors. Knowledge of this action on the part of Mr. Price leaked out on the Cotton Exchange and caused a good deal of discussion.

The firm of Price, McCormick & Co. failed on May 25, 1900, with liabilities of $13,000,000 in round numbers. Several dividends were paid by the assignees until the final distribution was made in July, 1903, which resulted in the payment in full of all the secured claims, amounting to $10,000,000. The unsecured creditors received 71⅝ per cent., and those unsecured creditors who were members of the Stock Exchange received very nearly 82 per cent.

Within the last few weeks Mr. Price has made further payments on what might be called moral obligations, in that he was fully discharged from all liabilities when the last settlement was made. From friends of Mr. Price, it was learned, however, that he has sent to a considerable number of the former creditors of the firm checks to the amount of the balances which were not paid by the assignees, but which Mr. Price considered as debts, even though they had been canceled by quit claims.

Mr. Price is understood to have made considerable money in the cotton market during the recent slump. He is said to have been heavily short of cotton futures around 17.50 cents when the market broke 500 points in a week early in February. He is known to have gone short of the market again when the May and July futures crossed the sixteen-cent mark just a week before the Sully failure sent prices down nearly 400 points.

There is speculation now among the members of the Exchange as to whether Mr. Price will return to personal operations in the market, or whether he will continue to transact his business as an outsider.

BOY DIRECTED HIS RESCUERS.

Caught and Terribly Injured by Wagon, He Did Not Whimper.

Gritting his teeth to keep from crying, and directing his rescuers how to release him, eleven-year-old John Murray of 342 East Forty-eighth Street was fastened between the wheel and the body of a beer bottler's wagon at First Avenue and Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon with three ribs broken and his left side terribly lacerated, until a blacksmith removed the wheel and freed him.

Then the tears rolled down his cheeks, but the little fellow made no complaint while the ambulance surgeon attended him. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where the physicians say that he will recover.

Fred Miller of 360 East Fortieth Street, the driver of the wagon, which is owned by John T. Roose of 352 East Seventy-sixth Street, first knew of the boy's plight when he felt something block one of his rear wheels, and turning saw the boy caught against the body. Murray had tried to climb upon the back of the wagon and slipped. His leg was caught in the wheel, and he was jammed in the narrow space next the side of the wagon.

Miller and Policeman Tobin of the East Fifty-first Street Station tried to aid the boy, who called out, "Get the wheel off; get the wheel off." They found that in no other way could they release him, and a blacksmith freed Murray, after a wait of ten minutes.

NEGRO FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

National Convention to Nominate One to be Held on July 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—W. T. Scott, a prominent negro of East St. Louis, announced to-day that the preliminary arrangements for holding a National Convention for the nomination of a negro candidate for President had been completed.

The convention is to be held in St. Louis on July 6—the date set for holding the Democratic National Convention in the Coliseum.

Mr. Scott says it is expected that fully 2,000 delegates, representing every State and Congressional district, will be present, that an independent candidate will be nominated, and that a platform will be adopted. This platform, he says, will call for the Government ownership of transportation facilities and pensions for ex-slaves.

The name of the negro party is the National Civil Liberal Party. P. Mitchell, a negro editor of Memphis, Tenn., is President, and I. L. Walton of Washington, D. C., is Secretary.

CAT NEARLY KILLS A CHILD.

Animal Has to be Shot—Specialist Looking for Hydrophobia Signs.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., March 30.—The six-year-old son of John Hynes of Passaic Avenue, Millburn, was nearly killed yesterday afternoon by a ferocious cat which attacked the child at the rear of his father's shop. People in the neighborhood were attracted by the screams of the child, and on investigating found the youngster lying on the ground with the cat scratching and clawing at its throat. Several men tried to drive the animal away, but it returned to the attack every time, and it had to be shot.

A physician was summoned, and spent a long time patching up a number of cuts and lacerations in the boy's face and throat. The boy was playing in a field at the rear of the shop, when the cat with a snarl jumped on him. The head of the animal has been sent to a specialist for examination to determine whether the cat was affected with hydrophobia.

SWINDLED FOR CHARITY.

Got Mileage at Preachers' Rates and Sold It to Brokers.

CHICAGO, March 30.—As a result of what he declares was his effort to assist the poor of Chicago, "Dr." Dewing, who says he is a clergyman, has been arrested, charged with robbing the railroads which have headquarters in Chicago of thousands of dollars worth of transportation.

Dewing, who is said to have made a practice of buying mileage tickets at half rates, representing that he was a minister, and then selling the tickets to Chicago brokers, was arrested in the offices of the Michigan Central Railway while waiting for a ticket to be countersigned by officers of the company. In his confession he said:

"Yes, I admit that I purchased mileage at 'preachers'' rates and sold it to ticket brokers. I used every cent of the money to better the condition of the poor of Chicago, though, and if I have greatly sinned I'm sure that God will overlook the fault."

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE
Are superior for your sick ones.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

CHLOROFORM KILLS WIFE OF CAPT. FYSH

Mystery in Death of Woman Who Lost Jewels Valued at $10,000.

SHE HAD ACCUSED HUSBAND

Coroner's Order Not to Embalm the Body Reaches the Undertaker Too Late.

Mrs. Vertie Fysh, wife of Capt. John Albert Fysh, formerly of the British Army, died yesterday afternoon in her apartments at 521 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, under circumstances which indicated suicide. Coroner Scholer and Assistant District Attorney Garvin are making a rigorous investigation.

Mrs. Fysh's death was caused by chloroform. She was found dead when her maid, Frances Graves, sought her to call her to dinner. She was in bed, her head covered with a sheet, blanket, and spread. When the maid entered the room the smell of chloroform was all-pervading. The bed was literally soaked with a liniment, 30 per cent. of which was chloroform, and under the woman's cheek was a wad of absorbent cotton which had been saturated with the drug.

Capt. Fysh was in the parlor of the flat when the maid rushed to him, all excitement, and told him that something was wrong with his wife. He called in Dr. Charles H. Smith, who said that she had been dead for an hour or more.

The Captain left the house immediately, going to the undertaking establishment of Carsons & Sons, 2,848 Broadway, and there ordering John M. Norris to go to the Captain's flat and embalm his wife's body without delay. Norris went to Coroner Scholer, obtained a permit, and then started for the Fysh apartments.

The suspicions of the Coroner had been aroused. He called up Assistant District Attorney Garvin, and after a consultation they decided to stop the embalming. Sergt. McKeon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, was ordered by telephone to send a man to the flat to prevent any one from touching the body. Then the Coroner and the Assistant District Attorney, calling on an expert on anaesthetics, left for the scene themselves. Before there was any official interference the embalming of the body had been accomplished.

The police were not informed of the case until several hours had elapsed after the finding of Mrs. Fysh's body. Just before the message came from the Coroner, however, Sergt. McKeon had detailed Policeman Rooney to investigate the death. Rooney had difficulty in gaining access to the Fysh apartments. When he got there Capt. Fysh was away. The maid seemed reluctant to admit him. Finally she let him in and said:

"Mrs. Fysh sent out this afternoon about 3 o'clock for a bottle of chloroform liniment. When it came she went into my room, telling me that she was going to take a nap, and not to disturb her under any circumstances until dinner time. Capt. Fysh came in about 5 o'clock and went into the parlor, where he sat down reading the paper.

"About 6 o'clock I went to wake Mrs. Fysh up. I smelled chloroform as soon as I got in the room, and knew there was something wrong. I found the bed all wet with the liniment. Mrs. Fysh had her head under the covers. I could not wake her up. She was cold, and I realized that she was dead. Her nose was blistered by the liniment, and the bottle, almost empty, was under the cover, too."

The Fyshes had occupied the One Hundred and Eleventh Street apartments only a few weeks. They had been living at the Clarendon Apartment House. Several months ago, when Capt. Fysh caused the arrest of a Mrs. Hyland on a charge of stealing jewelry valued at $10,000, and belonging to his wife, the couple's relations became strained. Fysh said that his wife had given the jewels to him to use as security for a laon from Mrs. Hyland, whom he had known in South Africa. He said he was an officer in the British army, that he had fought through the Boer war, and that he was drawing a pension.

Mrs. Fysh said she had never given the jewels to her husband, and caused his arrest. There was any amount of litigation. Fysh and his wife seemingly patched up their difficulties, and Mrs. Hyland was finally acquitted of the charge the Captain had brought against her. While the case was pending Fysh and his wife quarreled so violently at the Clarendon that they were requested to seek other apartments.

The police learned last night that Mrs. Fysh attempted to commit suicide while the case against Mrs. Hyland was pending. She tried to jump out of a window, but was prevented.

It was learned from the maid late last night that Mrs. Fysh, when she sent for the chloroform liniment, was barefooted. The maid remonstrated, saying that her mistress would catch cold.

"What difference does it make?" Mrs. Fysh replied. "I've got to die, and I might as well die now as any other time."

Capt. Fysh declared that his wife's death had been accidental. He said that she had suffered recently from a gathering in the ear, and that she used the liniment to ease the pain. "She was too happy to kill herself," he protested.

Mrs. Fysh was the widow of Col. Frank Suggett of Rochester, N. Y., when two years ago she met Capt. Fysh in London. They were married in Scotland, and came to New York to live. She was considered wealthy at the time of her marriage.

Coroner Scholer with Assistant District Attorney Garvin left the Fysh apartments at 1 o'clock this morning.

"Was it a case of suicide?" was asked.

"I can't say," replied the Coroner.

"Did she administer the chloroform herself?"

"I can't say. There will be an autopsy this morning."

HOWE & HUMMEL AIDED DODGE.

Put Up $10,000 Cash Bail—Said to Have Paid Attorney's Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 30.—The bond for the release of Charles F. Dodge, under appeal from a writ of habeas corpus as given by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, was backed, it is learned, with a ten-thousand-dollar cash deposit of Howe & Hummel of New York.

New York authorities have hitherto tried in vain to ascertain who put up the cash. In addition, it is stated that the same firm paid Dodge's attorney's fees here, aggregating $7,500, and furnished funds for Dodge's personal use to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Usher's Means Glenlivet Scotch.
What need to say more?—Adv.

Take Piso's Cure. It will cure your cough. On market 40 years. All druggists. 25c.—Adv.

BALD MOUNTAIN WIPED OUT.

Maine Guide Says Earthquake of March 21 Left Lake in Its Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CARIBOU, Me., March 30.—Evidence that the New England earthquake of March 21 touched Northern Maine was furnished to-day, when a guide came up from the Tibique and affirmed that where old Bald Mountain had reared its rounded head for centuries, only a new-born lake exists to mark the spot.

Bald Mountain rose from Tibique Valley, a few miles from the New Brunswick line. At its base were boiling springs, so warm that one could not put his hand in them, even in Winter.

ALABAMA'S RECORD SHOOTING.

Officers Report That She Beat the Kearsarge's Fine Performance.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 30.—The battleship Alabama is said to have established a new world's record for rapidity and accuracy in firing all classes of her guns.

She came into port to-day after a week spent at the target range, and her officers report that her record is much better than that of the Kearsarge, made last week. The percentages are being worked out by the target inspectors.

TRUSTEE DEAD, $130,000 GONE.

Co-Trustee Had Strong Boxes Sealed, but Found Only Worthless Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 30.—Proceedings have been brought in the Dutchess County Surrogate's Court to ascertain whether John F. Halstead, a wealthy retired business man of New York, is liable for a deficiency of $130,000 in certain trust funds held by him and the late Robert F. Wilkinson for the benefit of Charles Buckingham of Poughkeepsie and Martha H. Wood of New York.

The missing funds are declared to have been abstracted by Mr. Wilkinson, who died abroad a short time before an accounting was due, which would have resulted in his exposure. Mr. Halstead testified that after the death of Mr. Wilkinson he wrote a letter to the Cashier of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank, at Poughkeepsie, instructing him to seal the two boxes containing the securities belonging to the trust until he could take charge of them. He went to the bank and when the boxes were opened found only a beggarly lot of papers.

HUNGRY WORKMAN DROPS DEAD

Derrickman Had Lived on Scraps—Kept from Job by Strike.

After trying in vain for many weeks to get work Michael Farley, forty years old, a derrickman, got employment yesterday morning at the new Colonial apartment building, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. He worked until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he fell dead on a scaffold on the first floor.

Dr. Zinsser of Roosevelt Hospital said the man's death was due to heart disease. His fellow-workmen said he was killed by joy over obtaining work, together with the pangs of partial starvation that he had endured for many days.

A strike had been on at the building for some time, and Farley was among a number of men who reported at the place every morning, hoping to be taken on. The strike was partially lifted yesterday, and Farley was among the successful applicants. To Foreman Michael Sullivan, Farley had said that he had not eaten a meal for several days, and had sustained himself with such scraps of food as he could pick up.

The body, which was greatly emaciated, apparently from lack of nutrition, was taken in an ambulance to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. It is believed that Farley lived on Fiftieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

GIANT LOCOMOTIVE TRIED.

It Runs Eighty Miles an Hour on German Railroad.

BERLIN, March 30.—A giant three-cylinder locomotive which it is the intention to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, was tested on the military railroad to-day in the presence of a large company of civil and military personages.

The engineer of this locomotive rides on its forward part and communicates with the firemen through a speaking tube. The front and rear cones of the locomotive diminish the resistance.

The locomotive alone attained a speed of eighty miles an hour, and of sixty-two miles an hour when drawing six vestibule passenger coaches weighing a total of 225 metric tons.

TROLLEY HELD UP ELEVATED.

Car Pole Charged Air Line from Harlem River to Bronx Park.

According to the electricians of the elevated road, the whole suburban elevated structure from the Harlem River to Bronx Park was charged with electricity for about ten seconds last night, owing to a peculiar accident.

The trolley feed wire at Tremont and Third Avenues got caught between the trolley wheel, and the pole of a south-bound Fordham car, and, the wire snapping, the pole flew up until it came in contact with a dripping pan under the Tremont Avenue station.

The pan is of metal and the full current was directed to the elevated structure. A hole was burned in the pan, and the felt covering of a drainpipe leading from the station to a sewer caught fire. This was all done in about ten seconds, or while the conductor of the car was pulling the guide rope of the trolley pole and the feed wire clear of the elevated structure.

The damage was slight. All the cars on the line came to a stop during the ten seconds.

HAD $80,000, BUT SMOKED STUBS.

Economical Habit of the Late Mr. Doherty Disclosed in Will Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 30.—In the testimony in the Probate Court to-day over the will of Henry Doherty, evidence showed that Mr. Doherty, for some time previous to his death, was an inveterate smoker, and was accustomed to collect stubs of cigars and smoke them, although at that time he was worth upward of $80,000.

The case was closed yesterday except the arguments.

Atlantic City at Easter Time
is a very attractive resort and grows in popularity every year. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through trains from New York to Atlantic City, leaving West 23d Street 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, and 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily, dining car Sunday.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

RUSSIAN SHIPS LEAVE PROTECTION OF FORTS

Stop British Vessels Eight Miles from Port Arthur.

AN ADJUTANT FOR MAKAROFF

Admiral Echouknin to Go to Port Arthur So as to be Ready to Take Command if Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 30.—The Captains of British ships which have just arrived at Niu-Chwang report that the Russian fleet stopped them eight miles from Port Arthur.

PARIS, March 30.—A St. Petersburg telegram says the Emperor intends to send Vice Admiral Echouknin to Port Arthur as Adjutant to Vice Admiral Makaroff, so that if through his boldness and courage the latter becomes incapacitated there may be somebody ready instantly to take his place.

Admiral Echouknin is one of the most brilliant officers of the Russian Navy. He is now in command of the Naval Academy and Director of the Naval School at St. Petersburg.

TOKIO, March 30.—Vice Admiral Togo reports that at 3:30 o'clock on the morning of March 27 four steamships, escorted by eleven destroyers and six torpedo boats, approached Port Arthur and were successful in getting within two miles before they were discovered. Then they were met by a fierce cannonade from the forts on both sides and the enemy's destroyers on guard.

The steamships nevertheless held on their course and reached the channel of the harbor mouth. There the Chiyo Maru anchored about half a cable westward of the Golden Hill forts, where she was sunk by her crew.

The Fukui Maru passed close to the port side of the Chiyo Maru, when she was struck by a Russian torpedo and sank.

The Yahiko Maru anchored on the port side of the Fukui Maru and was sunk.

The fourth steamship, the Yonemaya Maru, passed between the Chiyo Maru and the Fukui Maru and anchored in the centre of the fairway, where, being struck by a Russian torpedo, she was blown up by her crew and sank.

Thus the operation was successful except that too great an interval was left between the Yonemaya Maru and the Yahiko Maru.

All the crews were safely taken off. The casualties were four killed and nine wounded. There were no casualties on the torpedo boats, and the vessels suffered no injury whatever.

When the Aotaka and the Tsubame were approaching port they encountered a Russian destroyer, which they beat off without loss to themselves.

Admiral Togo makes no mention of any subsequent operation, and the rumors of a bombardment are obviously false.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 31.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, it is not denied in Russian official quarters that Capt. Reitzenstein's Vladivostok squadron has returned to port, but the officials ignore the statement that the squadron has captured any Japanese warships or trading vessels.

FAMINE FEARED IN SIBERIA.

Calling Out of the Reserves Deprives Rural Districts of Laborers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, March 31.—The Times's Russian correspondents quote an article in the St. Petersburg Viedomosti, which reports considerable distress in Siberia in consequence of the war.

In Transbaikalia the calling out of the reserves has deprived the rural districts of most of their laborers. The residents of Irkutsk are without domestic servants, as numbers of women have returned to the country to take the places of the men who have gone to the front.

In the Kusnets district, where all capable of bearing arms have been called to serve, and no one is left to till the ground, there is serious danger of famine. The stores of provisions are diminishing and prices are advancing.

In the Cossack settlements the position is even more serious, as each Cossack is compelled to provide his own uniform and take his best horse to the war.

The Bishevuja Viedomosti says the Municipalities and Zemstvos of Russia are suffering seriously owing to the financial strain caused by the war.

JAPANESE DIET ADJOURNS.

Cabinet's Financial Programme Approved with Some Modifications.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, March 30.—The lower house of the Diet has unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the object of the war is to secure permanent peace in the East, that it will be a long time before

that object was attained, but that the House will not begrudge supplies, trusting to the Ministers of the Crown faithfully to discharge their high duties.

The member who introduced the resolution dwelt on the advantages of a constitutional system, which, he said, enabled the whole nation to unite as one man for the prosecution of great purposes.

The Diet closed yesterday. An imperial speech, read by the Premier, thanked the members, who had discharged, in accordance with the sovereign's wishes, the duties growing out of the war.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, March 29.—The special Diet concluded its labors to-day, finally passing the series of war tax and financial measures proposed by the Government.

Almost the entire financial programme submitted by the Cabinet was approved, although several changes were made. The amount to be raised annually by special taxation was reduced from $34,000,000 to $31,000,000. The Government plans to make up the deficit thereby created by cutting down the administrative expenses.

Another change in the programme was the refusal to sanction the creation of a salt monopoly.

An interesting feature of the financial legislation is the passage of an act authorizing the banks to issue savings prize debentures. The total issue of these debentures is limited to $15,000,000 a year. The rate of interest and the amount of the prizes, under a lottery drawing scheme, are limited. The whole plan ends when the war is over. The Government has the right to borrow the money realized by the sale of the savings prize debentures, but the management, sale, and redemption of the debentures are entirely in the hands of the banks.

The changes in the custom tariff become effective after six months. The articles affected include confectioneries, preserves in sugar, silk fabrics, alcohol, kerosene, sugar, molasses, syrup, crêpe de chine, satins, Chinese spirits, ordinary sake, and all alcoholic beverages containing over 50 per cent. of alcohol.

Consumption taxes are levied on woolen fabrics and kerosene.

The tobacco monopoly measure was passed. The compensation to be paid to the manufacturers will be a sum equal to the amount of their sales for three years.

JAPANESE LOSS LIGHT.

Only Five Killed and Twelve Wounded in the Battle at Cheng-ju.

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TOKIO, March 30.—Japanese engaged 600 Russians at Cheng-ju, Korea, on the forenoon of March 28, drove out the Russians, and captured the town.

The Japanese casualties were five killed, including one officer, and twelve wounded, including two officers.

The casualties of the Russians are believed to have been heavier, but they managed to carry away most of the killed and wounded.

The Japanese pursued the enemy in the direction of Kwak-san. Their losses were confined to the cavalry; there were no casualties among the infantry.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—A dispatch from Gen. Mishtchenko reports, on the authority of the inhabitants of Cheng-ju, that the Japanese lost 40 men killed, 100 men wounded, and a number of horses in the fighting there on Monday. The Japanese, it is alleged, employed 500 Korean bearers to carry their wounded to An-ju.

Gen. Mishtchenko adds that Capt. Stopanoff, who was among the Russians wounded, succumbed yesterday.

Gen. Kuropatkin is now at Liao-Yang.

SEOUL, March 30.—The Japanese advance occupied Hai-ju, a seaport south of An-ju, on March 27.

LONDON, March 31.—The Daily Telegraph says the Japanese authorities have refused to allow to correspondents the use of the field telegraph lines, and that all dispatches must be sent to Tokio by mail. The paper further says that there is no sign that any foreigners will be permitted to go to the front, though the native newspaper men will be allowed to do so.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the unprecedented severity of this censorship, suggests that Japan has some new and important move to conceal, possibly the re-embarkation of a portion of her forces already in Korea for some other point in the theatre of war, and is anxious to guard against the possibility of leakage through foreign correspondents, who might sympathize with Russia.

A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Söul reports that the Russians are evacuating the positions they occupy in Korea.

Specials from Shanghai repeat the rumor that the Mikado will shortly proceed to Korea with the headquarters staff.

The Söul correspondent of The Daily Mail describes Korea, outside the districts occupied by the Japanese, as being in a state of anarchy and in readiness for rebellion. The correspondent asserts that the censorship prevents any reference to local disturbances.

There is no further news concerning the progress of hostilities.

AMERICAN FLAG REHOISTED.

Russian Police at Niu-Chwang Apologize for Hauling It Down.

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NIU-CHWANG, March 30.—The Russian police have apologized and have rehoisted on the correspondents' mess the American flag which was hauled down on Monday.

The Russians are enforcing martial law on the west bank of the Liao River.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, March 30.—The United States gunboat Helena has received orders to proceed to Shanghai.

She will take away all Americans who desire to leave Niu-Chwang.

SUNK BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

A Small Japanese Coasting Steamship Sent to the Bottom.

CHE-FOO, March 30.—The Captain, an oiler, and one passenger of the small Japanese coasting steamship Han Yei arrived at Teng-Chow this morning and reported that the Han Yei had been fired on and sunk by the Russian fleet near the Miao-tao Islands on the morning of March 27. They also reported that the remainder of the crew and passengers, Chinese and Japanese, seventeen in number, had been taken prisoners by the Russians.

The Captain of the Han Yei later arrived here. He says he mistook the Russian warships for the Japanese fleet until he had approached to within one mile of them. Then the Russians boarded the Han Yei in small boats and removed the passengers. The Captain, the oiler, and one passenger were in bed when the Russians came aboard, and were not taken off.

The Russians then sank the vessel, and the three men clung to floating wreckage until they were rescued by Chinese fishermen.

MANDJUR INCIDENT ENDED.

Russian Gunboat at Shanghai Disarmed —Japanese Warship to Leave.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, March 30.—The Japanese Consul General having verified the completion of the disarmament of the Russian gunboat Mandjur, the Japanese cruiser will leave Shanghai to-morrow.

The disarmament of the Mandjur ends an incident which at one time threatened serious complications.

The beginning of the war found this small Russian gunboat some miles up the river from Shanghai. The Japanese dispatched a cruiser to Woo-Sung, which is at the entrance of the river, and made a demand on China that she force the Mandjur to leave neutral territory. The Chinese communicated this demand to the commander of the gunboat, but he took no notice of it.

Japan then repeated her demand at Peking, and after considerable negotiating she agreed that if the armament of the Mandjur and certain essential portions of the machinery were removed, thus making the vessel temporarily useless, she would be satisfied and withdraw her cruiser.

To this the Russians eventually consented, but they delayed carrying out the agreement until this week. The Mandjur is to remain dismantled till the conclusion of the war.

Japan was particularly anxious to secure the disarmament of the Russian gunboat in order that the merchant service between Japan and Shanghai might be renewed without fear of molestation.

LOST JAPANESE ORDERS.

American Cotton Duck Manufacturers Could Not Deliver Quickly Enough.

Explaining the reasons why there have been no sales of American cotton duck to the hostile forces in the East, although inquiries have been numerous, a member of a prominent export house said yesterday:

"The Japanese Government wanted cotton duck from here, but required shipments to be made within ten days of the date of recent inquiries, so that the deliveries would be not later than June. The fabrics were needed for tents to be used in the Summer campaign.

"Our cotton duck manufacturers, like the makers of all other cotton fabrics, have been making goods only on orders because of the raw cotton situation. There are no stocks of cotton duck in this country, and it would take our manufacturers two or three months to turn out goods to the amount desired by Japan. We could not deliver the goods in time, so we lost the business.

"Russia will not buy any material to be shipped across the Pacific because the Japanese ships would prevent delivery. Goods could be sent to European ports and thence by rail, but such business would be transacted through European agents, and could not be distinguished here from the general European business."

FOR RUSSO-BRITISH ALLIANCE.

Novoe Vremya's Volte Face—Says America Is the Common Enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Novoe Vremya this morning executes a face about, strongly supporting the idea of a Russo-British understanding, and pointing to the United States as the common rival of both powers. It describes Japan as "America's sharpshooter," and says:

"Remember what nation, in the person of the commander of one of its men-of-war at Che-mul-pho, refused to join in the collective protest of the other foreign commanders before the Japanese destroyed the Variag and the Korietz. Remember whose flag alone among all did not take on board the crews of our perishing ships. To the honor of England, the ally of Japan, it was not her representative, but the commander of an American ship.

"The Americans wish to convert the Pacific into an American Mediterranean. Could that be to the advantage of England? Sooner or later the European countries will recognize that America is their mutual enemy. Why should not Russia and England, in view of their possessions outside of Europe, combine?"

WHALE BUMPED INTO MINE.

Leviathan's Carcass Proves Russian Defense Was in Good Order.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 30.—One of the mines in Possiet Bay has been exploded by a whale.

The mutilated carcass subsequently was washed ashore. It bore evidence of the destructive qualities of the mines laid by the Russians in expectation of a Japanese landing at Possiet Bay.

CARNEGIE GIVES TO BEREA.

Kentucky's Institution for Blacks and Whites Receives $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The Trustees of Berea College to-day received and accepted a gift of $30,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The gift is prompted, it is thought, by the action of the Kentucky Legislature in passing a bill prohibiting the coeducation of whites and blacks.

Berea is not only the only coeducational institution in Kentucky, and therefore the object of the bill, but is the largest in the South. It is supported largely by Eastern people, and Miss Helen Gould has been the largest contributor to the endowment fund.

The Trustees are making a hard fight to have the legislative act declared unconstitutional, and they need money in their fight. The Trustees say they will move the college from Kentucky if the law is upheld.

BOTKIN TRIAL STOPPED.

Juryman Says Agent for Defense Offered $50 for His Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Superior Judge Cook announced this afternoon from the bench that an attempt had been made to tamper with the jurors in the Botkin case. He declared that he would, therefore, discharge the jury to-morrow morning and begin the trial of the case anew. Mrs. Botkin is charged with the murder, by poisoned candy sent through the mail, of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Wilmington, Del.

Judge Cook took this step upon information that four jurors had been bribed to favor the prisoner, Mrs. Cordelia Botkin. He then ordered the jury into the custody of the Sheriff until to-morrow morning, when it will be formally dismissed.

It is alleged that besides the four jurors who are said to have been influenced an attempt was made to bribe a fifth one. Mrs. Botkin's attorney made a passionate speech, denying that Mrs. Botkin or any one connected with her case was implicated. He also said that he would not continue with the present jury. The State's Attorney concurred in a motion to discharge the jury.

A brief investigation was held by Judge Cook after the jury left the room, and Chief of Police Wittman testified that one of the jurors had followed him to his office after the noon adjournment yesterday and said that on the previous evening a stranger had called on him and said:

"We have secured four jurors for the defense and want a fifth. We will give you $50."

The juror told the Chief that he turned down the offer, asserting: "I am no such dirty man. I would not take $50 or $50,000."

Continuing, Chief Wittman said that when the juror left the courtroom yesterday afternoon he was shadowed by a detective, who saw him secretly meet a woman, with whom he talked for several minutes.

GORMAN DENOUNCES ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT

Senator Says Executive Dictates All Important Measures.

CONGRESS TOLD TO GO HOME

Scores Effort to Build Up Czar-like Government and Make Legislation a Farce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the Post Office Appropriations bill was taken up to-day in the Senate, Senator Gorman made a vigorous attack on the committee for reporting it after only two days of consideration, in the course of which he made an onslaught on the President. The bill, he said, carried an appropriation of $170,000,000, yet no Senator could say what was contained in it, not having had opportunity to give it even cursory examination.

He reviewed the acts of the Administration, alleging that the President had assumed autocratic powers, and charged that Congress had failed at this session to exercise that degree of supervision of the public expenditures that was customary in the past.

He also said that there had been persistent denial of the privilege of investigation of the affairs of the Post Office Department, and urged that it was not yet too late to take steps to prevent "further robbery and thievery in the department."

"It is said," he went on, "that Congress must adjourn speedily; that from one source a request amounting to orders has gone out; that it is inconvenient for one branch of Government to have Congress on its hands; that if there is delay there are likely to be disagreeable inferences from what has already been developed.

"You may follow it through all Administrations to McKinley's, and there will be found no denial of the right of inquiry. McKinley was only too glad to afford opportunity for examination of the conduct of the Spanish war. He was a wise and patriotic man, and had nothing to conceal.

"We have reached a time when there is much preaching of honesty and high-mindedness, but corruption bubbles out. It came like a fog and has not yet lifted, and we cannot tell whether all the information is yet out."

Mr. Gorman said the charges made by the Post Office Department he believed had been made for the purpose of diverting attention from the guilty ones who had filched money from the Treasury and abused their trusts.

In this connection Mr. Gorman called attention to the habit of criticising men engaged in legislative work, and he concluded that this criticism grew out of a well-directed effort to build up a one-man, Czar-like Government.

So far, indeed, had this plan progressed that legislation has come to be practically a farce, all important measures being dictated by the Executive.

"We are now told," he continued, "that having approved the plans of the Executive, we must adjourn and go home because of the fear of damaging disclosures. There are matters which it is almost criminal not to give attention to. Yet we are not to be allowed to stay."

He then referred to some of the pending legislation, and included in the list Mr. Foraker's bill for the amendment of the anti-trust law regarding transportation. He referred to Attorney General Knox's statement regarding this bill, saying that it was not a departmental measure. "Think of it!" said Mr. Gorman. "Notice is given to Congress that nothing should be done in the way of legislation without consulting the Administration!

"How long," he asked, "are we to submit to such a system?" The American people did not want one man control, he contended. He hoped that such action would be taken as would prevent one-man control in the next four years, whosoever might fill the White House. It was not enough to say that the President was honest. Judgment and discretion were also necessary in the conduct of public affairs. He closed by declaring that the Post Office Department was "honeycombed with corruption and inefficiency."

ANDOVER MEN LAUD "PI YUK."

Chinese Minister Had a Ride in a "Red Devil" Before the Dinner.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, China's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, familiarly called by his old schoolmates plain "Pi Yuk"—with a short i and a long u—was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Phillips Andover Academy, held last night at the University Club.

The Chinaman, who was a student at Andover in the class of '82, and is now President of the Washington Alumni Association of that academy, did not define the position of his empire in the present war between Japan and Russia. He was effervescent with good humor, and his speech was punctuated here and there with ludicrous anecdotes of school days which kept his hearers in an uproar of laughter.

It developed that the Minister had had what he regarded as a novel experience during the afternoon, and had not fully recovered his mental equilibrium. When he arrived in Jersey City from Washington he found waiting for him at the train a huge red sixty horse power automobile containing several members of the association and in charge of a French chauffeur.

His Excellency, who was attired in the gorgeous, vari-colored robes of his native country, was invited for a trip up Riverside Drive and through Central Park, and promptly accepted the invitation. Those who saw the party—particularly the younger generation of New Yorkers—say it was a sight whose picturesque features would long be remembered.

Horace E. Deming, President of the association, presided. Principal Stearns of the academy, the first speaker, said:

"The present tendency in modern education is to blot out the natural instincts which a man possesses. The modern educated man is much like some of the watered stock one hears of in Wall Street—he seems all right on the surface, but when you come to sound him on all sides you find he's only about half there."

The Chinese Minister said in part:

"One of the principal figures in the institution when I was there was Mr. Comstock. I am sure he never entertained a very high hope for me in those days when I foozled and flunked in my Virgil and Cicero day after day. I can never forget how often, in rising from my seat, in answer to my name of Pi Yuk, and stammering a word or two in translating the passage I was requested to recite, I heard the dread words, 'That will do, Next.' I never could understand how he was able always to haul me up on all of my weak points.

"Fellow-alumni, after a lapse of twenty-three years, I am greatly favored by being able to be with you this evening. I speak with perfect sincerity when I say that whatever service I have been able to render to my Government I owe to my training in Phillips Academy."

At the conclusion of the Minister's speech the Alumni Glee Club, which furnished music for the assembly, sang

Here's to Pi Yuk, Pi Yuk, Pi Yuk,
Here's to Pi Yuk, God bless him.
For He's a jolly good fellow, &c.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, Camillus G. Kidder, and Hugh A. Bayne.

It is said that the Chinese Minister has seven sons whom he intends to send to the Andover Academy.

Not to Pay for Driggs Patents.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Chancellor Magie filed an opinion to-day sustaining the receivers of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company in refusing to pay Louis L. Driggs, general manager of the company, for certain patents on guns to which he claimed title. The court allowed a small claim of Driggs for salary.

J. BRUCE ISMAY SILENT.

Shipping Combine's New Head Arrives on the Oceanic.

Not an idea of the plans of the new head of the International Mercantile Marine was obtained yesterday on the arrival here of J. Bruce Ismay, who now occupies that office. To all questions he answered that he knew nothing of any changes that would be made on this side of the water, that all interviews that have been printed recently and which have quoted him have been false, and that he did not know whether or not he would make his home here. Mr. Ismay was a passenger on the White Star liner Oceanic.

The only time that Mr. Ismay did commit himself was when in answer to a question he said that there was no truth in the report that all the vessels of the International Mercantile Marine would fly the flag of the White Star Line.

Quite a number of reporters went down the bay on the revenue cutter to meet Mr. Ismay. He saw them first, and as soon as the cutter touched the side of the big steamship he fled to the bridge, where none could follow him. When the vessel reached her pier he remained on the bridge, and there received James A. Wright of the American Line, John Lee of the White Star Line, and a number of other men interested in the company.

At the time Mr. Ismay left England various rumors preceded him here by cable, all dealing with a reduction in the working expenses of the International Mercantile Marine. It was said that the official forces in the freight departments of the various lines of the company were to be cut in half, and that all of the offices were to be combined. It was announced yesterday that the passenger departments of all the lines would be located in the same office, at 9 Broadway, where the passenger offices of the White Star Line have been located.

It was also reported by cable that Mr. Ismay would accept the resignations of Clement A. Griscom, Jr., head of the American and Red Star Lines, and of Samuel Bettel, freight manager of the American Line, both of whose resignations were submitted at the time of Mr. Ismay's election. It is now stated that James A. Wright will be made the head of the passenger departments of all the lines in the combination.

RUSSELL SAGE GETS LEEWAY.

To-day the Last Day to Swear Off or Reduce Personal Taxes.

This is the last day on which persons can swear off or reduce their personal taxes, unless they have already obtained the consent of the Tax Department to come in at a later day and make such arrangements. Russell Sage, through his physician, Dr. John P. Munn, got such an extension yesterday until April 15. Dr. Munn said that Mr. Sage was unable to come to the department at this time, and he did not think he would be able to come until the date named. Mr. Sage is anxious to have his assessment reduced from $2,000,000 to $500,000.

Dr. Munn also carried to the department yesterday an affidavit from Mrs. Sage, who sought to have her assessment reduced from $25,000 to some figure which could not be obtained. Mrs. Sage accompanied her affidavit by a request that the matter be kept a secret in the department, and the officials refused to divulge the nature of the change sought.

The legal time limit for changing assessments expires at 2 o'clock this afternoon. According to Commissioner Strasbourger, the number of rich men who have objected to their tentative assessments this year has been very small.

STRENUOUS TIME IN A CAB.

Man Who Said He Was a Millionaire Didn't Like an Intrusion.

Timothy James Austin Smith of Caldwell, N. J., who said he was a son of the Hon. Frank Smith of Toronto, Canada, got into a cab at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway last night. A man, wearing a greasy frock coat, a dilapidated opera hat, and smoking a cigar stump got in after him.

"I'm Mr. Swornstedt," said the stranger.

Smith resented the intrusion, and presently, as the cab rolled up Broadway, pedestrians wondered why the glass was falling out of the cab window and why the driver was heading for the Tenderloin Police Station as fast as he could go.

At the police station Smith said that he was a millionaire and lived at the Majestic Hotel. He and "Swornstedt" were detained. The cabman said he wanted $2 from his fares.

EUGENE ALLISON INDICTED.

Grand Jury Dismisses Complaint Against Pole and Schwandtner.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaints against Paul Schwandtner and Edward Pole, the contractors for structural iron work, whom, after a lengthy inquest, a Coroner's jury held criminally responsible for the Darlington Hotel disaster. Schwandtner, who was in the Tombs, was immediately released. Pole has never been arrested.

Eugene Allison, Secretary of the Allison Real Estate Company, for whom the building was being erected, was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree on Tuesday. He is still at large, being, it is said, in Atlantic City.

$2,000 IN JEWELS STOLEN.

Thief Surprised by Woman in Staten Island Home Escaped.

A sneak thief, who visited the home of Gordon Willis, a New York banker, on Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, last night, escaped with a couple of thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. The family was about to retire, when Mrs. Willis surprised the robber, who was, however, able to make his escape.

Among the stuff taken was a diamond sunburst, valued at $200 and a necklace, valued at $1,000. The police of the Eighty-first Precinct have little hope of capturing the thief.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—In front of 318 East Fourteenth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway; damage, $100.
2 A. M.—107 West Twenty-sixth Street; Alfred Geogoux; damage, $10.
5:15 A. M.—25 Cherry Street; Frank Dondaw; damage, $200.
11 A. M.—213 Second Avenue; Harris Kaufman; damage trifling.
11:20 A. M.—98½ Essex Street; Howlowits Brothers; damage trifling.
11:30 A. M.—124 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:45 A. M.—454 Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.
11:55 A. M.—176 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
1:45 P. M.—257 Bleecker Street; John Cuny; damage, $100.
2:18 P. M.—82 Ludlow Street; Max Goldberg; damage trifling.
2:35 P. M.—105 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
2:35 P. M.—123 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Margaret Smith; damage, $150.
3:30 P. M.—260 West Seventy-eighth Street; Anna Duffy; damage, $50.
3:35 P. M.—82 Ludlow Street; John Jacobi; damage trifling.
4:35 P. M.—31 Allen Street; Max Goldberg; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—150 West Eighty-fourth Street; Mary Weld; damage trifling.
8:15 P. M.—503 West Broadway; Engelhart & Kreiger; damage, $50.
9:45 P. M.—206 West Eighteenth Street; Peter H. Scheffler; damage $1,000.

BROOKLYN.

1:50 P. M.—136 Seventh Avenue; W. Parker; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHELTON, Conn., March 30.—Almost total destruction to the big factory of the Derby Silver Plate and Cutlery Company was wrought to-night by a fire of unknown origin. The loss was $60,000; the total valuation of the property being $70,000. The plant will be rebuilt.

FAILURE TO END BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE

Night Session to Bring Resumption of Work in Vain.

TALKED BEHIND LOCKED DOORS

Delegation Said to Come from Goddard Not Admitted—Arbitration Board May Act.

At a conference held last night at the Building Trades Club at 1,123 Broadway, at which seventeen members of the Greater New York Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Union and the Executive Committee of the Laborers' Protective Union, the members of which are now on strike, an unsuccessful attempt was made to come to some understanding so that work might be resumed on buildings in course of construction throughout the city.

A large number of employers were present who wished to take part in the meeting, and who wished to make representations to the members present, but none of these men was admitted to the room where the conference was held.

The meeting lasted for several hours, during which time the doors were kept locked and none but the members of the two Executive Committees were allowed inside. At the end of that time the members of the Laborers' Protective Union withdrew from the room, but on leaving they would give no word of the success or failure of the conference.

An hour later the other men came from the room, and it was then announced that no agreement had been reached, and that all negotiations were off. The members of the Bricklayers' Union said that they had asked the laborers to modify their demands but that the laborers had refused to move from their position of demanding recognition for their union.

While the meeting was in session a delegation of the Borough Board of Bricklayers from Brooklyn headed by Daniel C. Doyle appeared at the door and asked to be admitted, but their request was denied. This delegation is said to have come from F. Norton Goddard, and is said to have borne his plan for settling the strike. When they were told that they could not enter the room, they left the building at once.

The next step that will be taken will probably be the bringing up of the matter in the meeting of the general arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union.

Another statement was issued yesterday by Capt. Norton Goddard in explanation of his interposition in the strike of the bricklayers and laborers. He says that the Executive Committee of the bricklayers, which conferred with the mason builders and the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association on Tuesday night has not the confidence of the New York bricklayers. He says that the Chairman of that committee is not responsive to the wishes of the bricklayers, and that the bricklayers believe that the master builders have an influence with that committee beyond that which they should have. He concludes:

"I suppose a just settlement of the difficulties is now assured."

MITCHELL IN COLORADO FIGHT.

Seeks Federal Court Order to Abolish Martial Law.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 30.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, will appeal to the United States Supreme Court for an order, restraining Gov. Peabody from enforcing and maintaining martial law in the Trinidad district.

Two of Mitchell's agents, Christopher Evans of Ohio and W. R. Fairley of Alabama, are in conference with a local attorney, who is preparing the papers for the appeal to the Supreme Court.

William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested here to-day on a charge of desecrating the flag, and was released on $300 bond.

Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been held in jail at Telluride on a charge of desecrating the flag, was released to-day on a bond for $600, and was rearrested by a squad of soldiers under orders of Adjt. Gen. Sherman M. Bell. The nature of the charge on which he is held by the militia has not been made public.

SUICIDE MAY BE MERCHANT.

Unidentified Man Drinks Acid in a Harlem Hotel.

A man about thirty-five years old, believed by the police to be Herman M. Laub, a dealer in ladies' neckwear at 136 Green Street, committed suicide some time yesterday in the Hotel Minot, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, by drinking carbolic acid.

Late Tuesday night he entered the hotel, asked for a room with a bath, and registered as "Harry Levine, city." Early last evening he was found dead, fully dressed, on the bed, with a three-ounce bottle that had contained acid by his side. In the pockets were cards of the firm of Laub Brothers, dealers in ladies' neckwear at 136 Greene Street, and the personal cards of Herman M. Laub.

The police learned that Herman M. and Solomon C. Laub, the members of the firm, had lived at 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, but that they had moved several months before.

GOVERNOR AT 13TH'S ARMORY.

Reviews the Artillery and Presents a Letter Carrier Memorial.

Gov. Odell reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, last night at the armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, and after the review presented a handsome bronze trophy to the regiment on behalf of the Brooklyn letter carriers. The trophy was a recognition of the courtesy of Col. David E. Austen, the commanding officer of the regiment, in allowing the letter carriers to use the armory for their annual ball.

After the review the Governor was entertained by the officers of the regiment in their mess hall.

FREED OF KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

Court Holds Mrs. Almquist Not Guilty of Stealing Hazel Doyle.

Mrs. Minnie Almquist, who disappeared last week from 141 East Thirteenth Street with four-year-old Hazel Doyle and later was charged with kidnapping the child, was honorably discharged yesterday by Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Court. Detective Sergeant Vallely, when the woman was arraigned, said he was under the impression Mrs. Almquist did not attempt to kidnap the little girl.

The little girl was four years old yesterday, and was made much of by her aunt and uncle, who had not seen her for a week. She was given a box of candy and was playing about the courtroom, where she seemed to be the centre of attraction while the hearing lasted. The mother of the child is in Syracuse.

To Revise New Jersey Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Gov. Murphy appointed to-day as a commission to revise the statutes of the State Judge G. D. W. Vroom of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Charles D. Thompson of Jersey City, and James E. Howell of Newark. The commission was authorized by the last Legislature.

To Raise Pension of Policeman's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—Senator Frawley to-day introduced a bill which seeks to have the pension to Policeman Enright's widow increased from $300 to $600. Enright was killed recently in the line of duty.

The Importations for the Year 1903 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne

were 121,528 CASES

GREATER by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb new vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

THE

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366 5th Ave., near 34th St.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION TO-DAY (THURSDAY)

At 3 o'Clock, A Lot of

VERY EFFECTIVE WINDOW CURTAINS

In the Fine French Hand Made Lace Now the Vogue.

ALSO:

REAL ORIENTAL RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Of Excellent Qualities and Rich, Mellow Colors.

EXHIBITION UNTIL SALE. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Men's Shirts

Plain or plaited bosoms,
White Jacquard, self-figures,
White hemstitched and tuck effects,
Neat figures and dainty stripes . . . 98c.

PANAMA WANTS CANAL PAY.

Said to Have Been Forced by Non-Payment to Borrow Here.

PANAMA, March 30.—Great surprise is manifested in all circles here over the alleged non-fulfillment by the United States of the agreement that on the exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty the United States should pay to the new republic the sum of $10,000,000.

It is said the delay of the United States to make the payment has forced the Government of Panama to float a loan in New York.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The reason for the non-payment up to the present time of the $10,000,000 to be paid Panama on account of the acquisition of the canal territory is doubtless to be found in the fact that title cannot be taken to the canal and the rights therein until after certain necessary formalities in Paris, thither two law officers of the Department of Justice have gone to see that the Panama Canal Company regularly conveys its rights and title to the canal property. It has already been announced that payments to the canal company and the Republic of Panama would be made concurrently about April 1.

MISSILE HIT MAN ON TRAIN.

Window of Car on Hartford Road Shattered—G. S. Carlisle Hurt.

While riding to his home in New Rochelle on a local train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Tuesday night, George S. Carlisle, a lawyer of 49 Wall Street, was struck on the left temple by a missile that broke a hole through the car window. The wound bled profusely, causing the passengers to fear that it was of a dangerous character, but a doctor on the train said it was not serious.

Mr. Carlisle said yesterday that he thought the injury was due to buckshot. On the same road three windows of another train were shattered by shots on Tuesday night, and two boys, Philip Roth and Adolph Schweizer, both fourteen years old, and living at 804 Westchester Avenue, were arrested with Flobert rifles in their possession, on a charge of doing the shooting.

SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

Forsythe's

Easter Novelties

Dress Waists

Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Lace, China and Jap Silks. Immense Variety.

$10 $15 $20

Special for this week. A new assortment of exceedingly beautiful all-over lace Waists.

$12.50

Value $18

Your inspection is cordially invited.

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets.

Send for Illustrated Folders of Forsythe Waists and Suits.

Easter Gloves

NEW Kid Gloves in white and light shades.

Also the new champaigne color.

Gloves of the latest design for Easter time.

CENTIMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HILL GIVES FIGURES ON PARKER'S STRENGTH

Ex-Senator Claims 309 of Total 450 State Delegates.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE ASSURED

Senator McCarren Says Kings County Will Vote in State Convention Under Unit Rule for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—As a result of the primaries held yesterday, and from his knowledge of the conditions which prevail in the sections in which primaries are still to be held, ex-Senator David B. Hill estimates that 309 of the 450 delegates to the Democratic State Convention will vote to instruct the delegates to the St. Louis Convention to cast their ballot for the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for President.

Hill claims ninety of the delegates chosen before yesterday's primaries in the cities and 144 more as a result of yesterday's primaries. He estimates that Judge Parker will have at least seventy-five delegates from districts which have not yet held primaries.

Senator P. H. McCarren, who was in his seat in the Senate to-day, said that the Kings County delegation will be instructed to vote as a unit in the State Convention for Parker instructions. This resort to the unit rule will compel the anti-Parker delegates from the Ninth and Seventh Districts to line up with McCarren.

Discussing the result of the primaries, Senator McCarren said: "It seems to me like a Parker tidal wave. As I said last week 300 of the 450 delegates in the State Convention will be for him for President. From letters I get and personal assurances from leaders of other States I am assured they are only waiting for New York to speak.

"The instruction of the New York delegation for Parker means that the Union will be for him. I believe his nomination is already assured."

When asked about the results of yesterday's primaries in the Seventh and Ninth Districts of Kings, in which he sustained defeat, the Senator said: "The primaries are over, and what is the use of talking? I take no interest in Coroner's inquests."

HEARST BOOM HELPS PARKER.

Democratic Members of Congress Unite on New York Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Hearst movement seems to have had the effect of solidifying the Democratic members of Congress for Judge Parker.

The sudden and overwhelming growth of the Parker boom within a few days is due to a realization of one of the strongest elements of Hearst's strength. In every part of the country the Hearst men have been the only ones who had a candidate.

Their opponents have been for anybody and everybody. It has been found difficult to oppose a man with a negation, and the anti-Hearst men have been handicapped by their inability to give the name of their own candidate.

A belief has therefore arisen that if Hearst is to be checked it must be by another name, and the most available name has been that of Judge Parker.

It now seems certain that all the conservative elements are rallying around him, as they certainly are in Congress. The effect of this has been immediate and beneficial. As a result of it Senator Clay was enabled to write to friends in Georgia: "We will swipe the Hearst boom off the face of the earth." Prior to the consolidation of the conservatives upon Parker Mr. Clay was not so optimistic.

Each of these Democratic Congressmen is sending his views to his district and his State and urging his supporters to come out for Parker and against Hearst. In Congress that is the issue, and the name of no other candidate is heard.

MORE PARKER MEN CHOSEN.

County Conventions Held Yesterday Increase Delegates for Jurist.

BUFFALO, March 30.—Democratic Assembly District Conventions were held in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts this afternoon and elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Each convention instructed its delegates for Chief Judge Alton B. Parker.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 30.—The Fulton-Hamilton Democrats added their indorsement to the candidacy of Judge Parker to-day at the Assembly District Convention held in Johnstown. The Hill forces were in complete control, and dictated the proceedings throughout.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 30.—The Warren County Democrats at the County Convention at Warrensburg to-day instructed delegates to the State Convention to support Parker.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 30.—The Democrats of Broome County this afternoon selected the delegates to the State Convention without instructions.

WESTCHESTER FOR MURPHY.

Democrats Chose Men Favorable to an Uninstructed Delegation.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 30.—The First Assembly District of Westchester Convention was held to-night by the Democrats, and ex-Mayor Walsh of this city, James J. Fleming, and ex-Mayor Edwin Fiske of Mount Vernon were elected delegates to the State Convention.

The three delegates are favorable to a non-instructed delegation to the National Convention.

JOHN FOX LIKES PARKER.

Also Believes Cleveland Would Accept the Nomination.

President John Fox of the Democratic Club was asked last night whether he was favoring Judge Parker for the Democratic nomination for President. He said:

"Well, I stand with Tammany Hall. It is pursuing a policy of favoring non-instruction, and that is where I stand. However, I like Judge Parker very much, politically, and personally. He is a friend of mine. I regard him as a very strong man."

Mr. Fox said he believed ex-President Cleveland would accept the nomination for the Presidency if it were offered.

Parker Democrat Charged with Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 30.—Harvey E. Moynihan, leader of the Parker Democrats in the Fifth Ward, was arrested to-night on a warrant charging him with committing frauds at the primaries Tuesday. One of the bitterest fights in the city was waged between the Parker and anti-Parker men in the Fifth, there being numerous rows and fights, which resulted in the police being called to restore order.

Hearst May Get Kansas Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 30.—Unless the conservative, or anti-Hearst, Democratic faction in Kansas can induce ex-United States Senator Harris to become a candidate, the New York Congressman will have the delegation from this State. Harris is silent, and the Hearst men are taking advantage of it.

ROOSEVELT'S 257 DELEGATES.

That Number Out of 302 Pledged for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Up to date 302 delegates have been elected to the Republican National Convention, and of these 257 have been instructed for Roosevelt. The list of delegates elected and the States and Territories are as follows:

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

Alaska	6	Missouri	20
Arizona	6	Nebraska	8
Alabama	12	New Mexico	6
Delaware	6	New York	4
Florida	10	Ohio	12
Georgia	22	Pennsylvania	5
Illinois	6	South Carolina	14
Indian Territory	6	Tennessee	2
Indiana	14	Texas	26
Kansas	18	Virginia	14
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin	2
Minnesota	20		
Mississippi	18	Total	257

UNINSTRUCTED.

Alabama	2	Ohio	2
Georgia	4	Pennsylvania	13
Illinois	2	Virginia	6
Kansas	2	West Virginia	2
Louisiana	2	Missouri	2
Minnesota	2		
New York	4	Total	45

STILL FAVORS CLEVELAND.

Ex-Senator Smith Says ex-President Could Defeat Roosevelt Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, March 30.—Ex-Senator James Smith, who is the recognized leader of the Democratic forces in New Jersey, in an interview to-day repeats his preference for the nomination of ex-President Cleveland for the Presidency. The ex-Senator is to sail for Europe April 22, and the State Convention for the selection of delegates to the St. Louis Convention was fixed for a date early in April, so that he might attend it before sailing. He is to be one of the delegates at large from the State.

"I have not changed my mind about Cleveland," he said yesterday. "Last year I said that of all the candidates mentioned for the Presidency, Mr. Cleveland is by far the strongest the Democrats have to present to the people. He could win easily. There is no doubt about it. He could beat Roosevelt as easily and as badly as McKinley beat Bryan. Cleveland's name is a tower of strength with the American people. He is stronger now than ever."

DENOUNCE ELSBERG'S CHARGE.

Faction He Defeated Offers Reward for Evidence of Fraud.

At a special meeting of the campaign committee of the Plaza-Central Park Republican Club, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted denouncing Senator Elsberg's charge that fraudulent votes were cast by the anti-organization forces on Tuesday. It was further resolved that Senator Elsberg should have a demand presented to him to forthwith prosecute or cause to be prosecuted by the proper authorities every person whom he knows or has good reason to believe is guilty of such crimes; that he lay whatever information or evidence he has before the District Attorney and the Deputy Attorney General of the State stationed in this city, and that the committee tenders its support to all such efforts.

The committee offers a reward of $500 for the first arrest and conviction for voting or attempting to vote fraudulently at the election Tuesday in the Twenty-ninth District. The resolutions were signed by Newbold Morris, Frank H. Partridge, John H. Hammond, Robert C. Morris, Edward W. Harris, Gordon K. Bell, Victor Spitzer, Lawrence E. Brown, S. B. Livingston, and Henry A. Uterhart.

South Dakota for Hearst.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 30.—The Democratic State Convention met here this afternoon. Enough votes are pledged to W. R. Hearst to secure for him an instructed delegation to the St. Louis Convention. The delegation will probably be headed by ex-Senator Pettigrew.

BRYAN REBUKED BY JUDGE.

Nebraskan Interrupts Lawyer in Bennett Will Case Hearing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Judge Gager of the Superior Court to-day delivered a rebuke to William J. Bryan in the course of the hearing on the admissibility as part of the will of Philo S. Bennett of the so-called "sealed letter" by the terms of which $50,000 was to go to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Stoddard, counsel for the Bennett heirs, in the course of his argument declared that the sealed letter did not express the truth and did not represent the sentiments of Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bryan, who had entered the courtroom a short time before, jumped to his feet immediately and started to speak, but was interrupted by Mr. Stoddard, who said with great emphasis that Mr. Bryan was "hiding behind a subterfuge in this important matter," and that it was about time he said something.

Mr. Stoddard referred to certain letters which are said to have passed between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bennett, but while Mr. Bryan was still trying to get an opportunity to speak, the court ruled that all reference to the letters mentioned was inadmissible at this time.

Mr. Bryan insisted on being heard, however, saying:

"Your Honor, Judge Stoddard has made a statement that is contrary to a fact, and I wish to repudiate it. It must be stated right." The court replied:

"Mr. Bryan, I should think that you ought to know that when the court has made a ruling you cannot go and break it. Please sit down."

NEWSMEN FIGHTING GRAFTERS.

Petition to the Mayor at All News Stands for Patrons to Sign.

On the news stands all over the city there appeared yesterday copies of a petition to Mayor McClellan which the patrons of the stands have been requested to sign. The petition is part of a vigorous fight which the members of the Newsdealers' Association, with the approval of National President Thomas F. Martin, are conducting to end the system of political graft under which they have been made to give up collectively large sums each year to Aldermen and others in position to harass them.

It requests the Mayor to have his License Bureau thoroughly investigate every application made for a newsdealers' license, indorsed by an Alderman, where the applicant is to displace an old dealer. There have been cases where licensees have been bled for $10 a week to hold their stands.

CAPPEAU FURNACE CAN BE USED.

Appeal Court Dissolves Lower Court's Injunction Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A decision of great interest to the steel industry was rendered in the United States Court of Appeals today dissolving the injunction granted by a lower court restraining the Lanyon Zinc Company of St. Louis and the Pittsburg Foundry and Machine Company from using the Cappeau furnace on the ground that it was an infringement of the Brown ore roasting machine.

The decision is of much importance to the galvanizing and brass industries of the country, as it insures a continuation of the present production of zinc, which, it is asserted, would have been seriously interfered with had the opinion of the lower court been affirmed.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

An Easter Exhibition of

VASES of FAVRILE GLASS
LAMPS OF BRONZE, with
FAVRILE GLASS SHADES,
DESK FURNISHINGS IN
GLASS AND METAL, with
many other ornamental
and artistic furnishings.

333 to 341 Fourth Ave.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

BRACKETT WANTS ODELL TO HELP HIM TO BENCH

Littauer Appeals to Governor for Saratoga Senator.

WOULD FIGHT JUSTICE STOVER

Governor in Town to See Leaders—Says Jerome and He Discussed Shipbuilding.

Gov. Odell arrived in the city yesterday afternoon for the first time since the peace conference of March 20 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when all his plans with reference to the meeting of the State Convention next month were ratified unanimously by the Platt men.

Immediately upon his arrival, Chairman Charles H. Murray of the Republican County Committee conferred with him in the State Committee rooms. Port Warden Charles S. Adler, Leader Otto Rosalsky of the Eighth District, George W. Wanamaker of the Fifteenth, and Samuel S. Koenig of the Sixteenth also went over the situation in their respective districts. George R. Manchester and William Halpin also saw him. Michael J. Dady came over from Brooklyn.

In answer to a question whether the Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, to succeed Superintendent Morgan, had been decided upon, the Governor replied: "It isn't settled yet."

The same reply was given to the question whether he had decided upon a successor to the late Chief Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court. Ex-Judge William S. Bennet is the leading candidate.

With reference to his conference with Jerome in Albany, the Governor said: "I don't mind admitting that we discussed 'shipbuilding.'" He was asked if legislation contemplating attacks upon systems of "high finance" and "wild cat speculation" would be passed this session. He answered in the negative.

Congressman Lucius N. Littauer and ex-Congressman William L. Ward, leaders of Fulton and Westchester, respectively, met the Governor by appointment. The Westchester man was reported as saying he would not take the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee or anything else within the gift of the State Committee.

Congressman Littauer is much interested in the efforts of Senator E. T. Brackett to obtain the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District this Fall as against Judge Martin L. Stover, who is desirous of renomination. Stover has his own county of Montgomery to start with, and the influence of Leader Jacob Snell and ex-Congressman John K. Stewart, the former of Fonda, the latter of Amsterdam. Brackett has Saratoga and Fulton Counties with him so far. Gov. Odell has been called upon to aid Senator Brackett.

The Governor expects to remain through a part of to-morrow at least, and the report was about last night that Senator Platt might arrive before the executive leaves the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LID ON THIS PRIMARY FIGHT.

Odell Man's Victory in First District Discovered by Leaders Yesterday.

That a fight had occurred in the First Assembly District in Manhattan in the primaries of Tuesday did not develop until yesterday, when the political leaders in general woke up to the fact that E. F. Merwin led a ticket to victory in the district against the ticket sponsored by Henry Osborn, with the vote standing 375 to 159. The struggle is of particular relation to the efforts of Gov. Odell to dislodge Postmaster Van Cott as State Committeeman from the Eighth Congressional District, which includes the County of Richmond and all or parts of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth New York County Districts. Van Cott has represented the lower west side of Manhattan for years in the State Committee.

Gov. Odell's candidate for the place is George Cromwell, Borough President of Richmond. Osborn succeeded M. H. Healey as leader of the district a short time ago. Merwin's success yesterday, however, does not result in giving him membership in the Republican Executive Committee, because the fights for leadership are not due until August, and because a man not a member of the County Committee cannot become a member of the Executive Committee.

FREED 50 HORSES AT FIRE.

Police and Stablemen Turn Frightened Animals Loose in Streets.

Fifty horses, turned loose last night from the burning boarding stable of Peter H. Scheffler, at 208 West Eighteenth Street, and from the stable of David B. Kessler, at 206, adjoining the burning building, dashed through the neighboring streets and avenues. The animals were captured after several persons had narrowly escaped being knocked down.

Two alarms were sent in for the fire, which at one time threatened to destroy the Scheffler establishment. It started in the hay loft at the rear of the second story of a two-story brick and frame structure. The whole loft was ablaze when Battalion Chief Howe arrived. The second alarm brought Chief Croker. The blaze was confined to the hay loft, and the Chief estimated the damage at $1,000.

Policeman Diviney of the Tenderloin Station turned in an alarm and then rushed back to the stable in time to assist in turning loose twenty-five horses stabled there. The patrol wagon of the West Twentieth Street Station is kept in the Kessler stable, with three police horses. There was also a fine trotter owned by W. J. Steel, a cotton broker. Mr. Steel's horse was led out by a stableman, but the others were turned loose.

When the horses were turned loose and ran wildly through the streets, the crowd attracted by the fire scattered in all directions. One of the animals ran over to Eighth Avenue and turned north, taking the sidewalk. It was stopped by a policeman at Twentieth Street just in time to prevent a collision with an engine responding to the fire.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

A price revelation awaits Easter shoppers here.

THE GREAT EASTER rush is now at its height. Our suit, coat and millinery business is unprecedented. We'd have been disappointed, though, if it were not, for our preparations were on a much greater scale than ever before.

There's one thing in particular which we claim for our suit, coat and millinery styles which appeals to every smart dresser, and that is exclusiveness and individuality that is so distinctive that it is instantly recognized by women of refined and exacting tastes.

For those who are not acquainted with the buying advantages this store affords we say there's a price revelation awaiting you. Our reputation for style elegance and exclusiveness has led many to believe that there's a price-bearer that necessarily goes with the Simpson Crawford superiority.

THAT'S just where you will be surprised—we've solved the problem of inexpensive apparel without sacrificing any of those distinguishing style attributes which all smart dressers admire.

That's why we can say to you that ready-to-wear apparel with all the Simpson Crawford Co.'s ear-marks of superiority costs no more here than the commonplace creations elsewhere that owe their cheapness to the fact that they are turned out by the thousands by the factory method of manufacture.

If you've a tailor-made suit or a semi-tailor-made suit in mind for Easter you owe it to yourself not to decide until you have seen our show—especially if you have looked elsewhere, for you will then be better able to appreciate our garments especially designed for Easter wear.

Extraordinary: women's Spring jackets & Easter millinery.

$14.75 jackets, $10.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY fine covert cloth $14.75 Spring Jackets, exactly like this illustration, to-day at the exceptional bargain price of $10.

Those handsome tan Coats of fine grade covert cloth—21 inches long—greatest value ever offered, $8, and it is for one day only—to-day.

$10.00.

Has the coat collar—fly front—cuff sleeve—trimmed with straps of self material—lined with self colored heavy quality taffeta.

The illustration gives you a good idea of this smart style—but see the Jacket itself, then you'll realize why this lot of 150 will create the season's greatest sensation.

Third Floor.

Drawn from one of the smart styles we offer at $10.

For Easter wear.

We offer for to-day

One hundred and fifty women's trimmed hats,

including the new heart shape; the Lewis Sailor and other approved models and adaptations from recognized French designers, at

$12.50.

Adjoining the showrooms—special,

Three hundred stiff trimmed hats and turbans.

Trimmed by our own skilled corps of milliners especially for this extraordinary event.

$3.75 and $4.50.

3,000 women's knit vests; exceptional values to-day.

TO-DAY we will inaugurate this exceptional sale of 3,000 excellent quality Spring vests for women at the most wondrously low prices ever quoted. It's an event that will attract thousands upon thousands of women who realize that at no time during the Spring season will they be able to duplicate these values in New York or anywhere else. Main Floor.

12½c Multitudes will come from every nook and corner of Greater New York and vicinity to secure such remarkable values as these splendid white Swiss ribbed Vests at 12½c. Just think—a quarter buys two; but you'll buy a dollar's worth when you see them. They're the low neck, sleeveless style so desirable for Summer wear, bargains at 18c.—here they're 12½c. **12½c**

We secured this mammoth collection from a manufacturer who is so critical that if one tiny stitch is imperfect he bars the garment from his regular stocks. You couldn't detect the imperfections in these vests save by the closest scrutiny. They're present, but so slight that not in a single vest is the wearing quality injured in the least, and you'd pay at least a third more elsewhere.

18c. each: Women's white lisle Swiss ribbed vests, low neck and sleeveless, plain or fancy weaves—value 25c.

25c. each: Women's white lisle thread Swiss ribbed vests, beautiful elastic yarn, plain or lace trimmed, very many elaborate designs—value 37c.

35c. each: Fully half the entire quantity is in this lot—they're a very fine light weight plain elastic ribbed white lisle thread, best quality, silk taped necks and arms—about 70 combinations of double and single rows of imported white laces, low neck, sleeveless. Value 50c. to 75c. To-day 3 for $1.00.

39c. each: Women's very fine imported Swiss ribbed, plain white lisles, low neck, sleeveless—value 50c.

75c. each: Women's fine imported spun silk vests, white and colors, pink, blue and helio; low neck, sleeveless, crochet fronts—value $1.00.

500 Persian lawn waists.

IT'S a waist that so seldom sells for less than $1.75 that you'll want to be sure and secure one for Easter wear to-day, when our extraordinarily low price is $1.25. Second Floor.

$1.25 That immaculate White Persian Lawn, so becoming to the smart dresser of the season 1904, just $1.25 to-day. **$1.25**

White lawn waists: with deep side plaits, embroidered on shoulder, down front, collar and cuffs—the new sleeve—full at elbow—at $2.

Peau de cygne waists: side plait lace vest, lace collar and cuffs—all the wanted shades and black, at $4.90.

8,000 pairs Easter gloves.

THOSE fashionable imported 2-clasp glace gloves for women at 88c. is certainly an exceptional offer—just the kind of a glove you want for Easter. Main Floor.

88c They're our own importations, perfectly cut—smartest styles from abroad—the best gloves ever sold for 88c. **88c**

They're daintily fashioned from the softest skins and look so smart in white, black and colors, with embroidery stitching.

Misses' Easter glace gloves 95c correct styles

The daintiest glove of all for the little miss to wear at Easter time—come in white, black and colors, with embroidered stitching. Select a pair to-day at the exceptional price of **95c**

Easter neckwear for men.

THE fancy price of the exclusive haberdasher is the one distinguishing feature between his Easter display of neckwear for men and the Simpson Crawford Co.'s complete showing.

When you come here you pay a great deal less and have the same superb range of styles and effects from which to make your selection. To-day's a good time to choose, and you'll see a throng of men in our Furnishing Section—men who must have correct apparel and know our Furnishings fulfill every style requirement at lowest prices. Main Floor.

Imported silk four-in-hands, $1.00: These beautiful creations are made of the lustrous colored imported Rep silk in the new shades—Royal Purple, Champagne, Bird's Egg Blue and Pearl—they're 2½ inches wide—an exceptional value.

Popular shapes in rich silk, 50c: The two-inch four-in-hands—new collection just received—every conceivable coloring—handsome new combinations of gray and white grounds tastefully designed—light-weight four-in-hands made of swivel-figured French Crepe—a distinctive Easter scarf—rich and dressy—extraordinary value at 50c.

A thousand things for Easter

PRICES are as low as half on Easter novelties now and will be as long as they last, for we're going to clear them all out hurriedly this week. For example, we'll sell you

75c. worth for 50c.—while they last.

Bring the children to let them see this marvellous display of bunnies, eggs, chicks, mechanical things and myriads of other contrivances—a sight you'll want to see, too. Basement salesroom.

Novel Easter candle shades, 20c., 25c. and 29c.

Candy special: { 1-lb. box chocolates, 25c / 1-lb. box bonbons, 25c.

The modern method of baking a cake. **Van Dusen cake pans.**

Learn how simple it is to bake a delicious cake—our demonstrator will tell you in the Basement Salesroom to-day.

Order a cake and you'll return for the Van Dusen cake PANS; at 25c., Sunshine, Gold or Chocolate Cakes; at 30c., Angel Cake; at 40c., Nut or Square Layer Cakes; at 45c., delicious Raisin Cake; at 60c., Round Layer Cake, with chocolate, cocoanut, orange or jelly.

Clearing of fine embroideries from that 7,500 yard event.

WE STARTED this great embroidery sale with 7,500 yards. Sheer force of unequalled value has diminished the wonderful collection to a few hundred yards, and to-day we're going to close out the remainder at the extraordinary low price of 25c. per yard—40c. to 75c. values.

25c The entire centre bargain counter, on the main floor, is devoted to these Embroideries. There are Cambrics, Swisses, Nainsooks and Flouncings—8 to 18 inches wide—the season's choicest styles—40c., 50c., 65c. and 75c. values at 25c. to-day **25c**

Every piece strictly a new 1904 creation, and just the widths you desire for corset covers, skirt flounces, dress flounces for maids' and children's dresses and for summer outing dresses. The last of a great purchase—an importer's surplus stock. Main Floor.

Here's that great silk offering

MULTITUDES continue to throng our silk aisles and counters in quest of those handsome new Spring silks we're selling at such extraordinarily low prices. It's an unequalled sale, and judging from the interest thousands of others have taken you'll surely be here today to claim your share. Main Floor.

Colored crepe de chine. 24 in. wide, including a large quantity of blacks; worth $1.00.. 65c

Black pongee. 24 in., all silk, very desirable; worth $1.00, at..... 65c

Black satin liberty. All silk, 24 in. wide, a superior quality; worth 75c., at..... 48c

Black peau de soie. 27 in. wide, fine quality, suitable for dresses; worth $1.10, at..... 78c

New Spring dress goods 75c

IF YOU contemplate the purchase of dress goods and will read every word of this remarkable value-giving announcement we'll guarantee that you will be here today, because New York has never known such a sale of Spring dress goods at 75c. Main Floor.

5,000 yards of desirable fabrics—including such fashionable weaves as 48-inch voiles that usually sell for $1.50—all very newest shades—including white, cream and black. 48-inch silk warp chiffon that you've never seen priced any place for less than $1.50—fashionable colorings, including cream and white—44-inch lace voiles in self colors—you'd consider them ordinarily a bargain at $1.25—while they last 75c.

75c **75c**

Satin stripe challies: They're all wool—that's the important part of this good news—and although they're hardly ever known to sell for less than 85c., we offer to-day several thousand yards in all the newest designs and combinations at the exceptionally low price of..... **62½c**

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

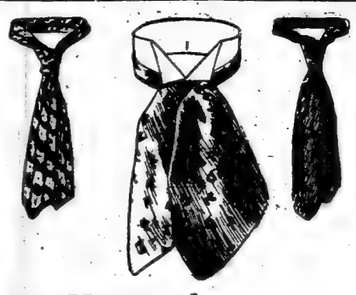

An Unusual Display of EASTER SCARFS

An Assemblage That Only Men Familiar With WANAMAKER'S Will Expect to Find

We have gathered the choicest Scarfs that were to be found in London and Paris. We have brought over large quantities of scarf silks in squares, and had them made up by our custom order scarf makers. We have had collected the finest neckwear to be found in America—not only at the higher prices, but also abundantly at the popular prices.

Today we make a special exhibition of it all.

There is a dazzling array of rich Scarfs at $2.50 each.

There are beautiful Scarfs at $1.50 and $1.

One aisle, in our Men's Wear Store, is devoted to showing our elaborate collection of HALF-DOLLAR Scarfs, of which we are particularly proud.

We invite you to look them over.

Broadway and Ninth street.

DRESSY MEN

Are Wearing Worsted Suits This Spring

They are smart, refined and handsome—both suits and the men who wear them. Then worsted is the fabric that not only tailors most handsomely; but it holds its shapeliness. The trousers do not bag like softer fabrics. Then it is cooler, for Spring and Summer wear.

We have a splendid showing of these fine suits; all ready for you to put on—particularly in the handsome gray patterns that are to be the vogue this season.

When we say that our suits have hand-padded collars and hand-worked buttonholes, we mean intelligent, careful workmanship. The cheap, hurried hand-work that you hear about is not half as good as machine work. The hand-work in WANAMAKER clothing is not done for advertising purposes; but to give the shapeliness that pleases when you put the suit on, and that endures through the long, satisfying wear that brings you back every time you have a clothing need.

Today we offer you selection from the handsomest and best made clothing that the prices can buy.

Single and Double-breasted Worsted Sack Suits, at $15, $18, $20, $22, up to $30 a suit.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, made in the same thorough-going manner, handsome in style, splendidly tailored—so smart and correct that small men are as well served as the large boys.

Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits, at $10, $12, $15 and $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Walking Hats

Pretty Spring Styles for Women and Girls

Lots of distinctive style about these "Ready-to-Wear" or Walking Hats—shapes and trimmings that you won't find everywhere else you go.

Flares, Turbans, Continental and Boat-shaped Hats are among the popular styles you'll see here; of straw, Milan and novelty braids in black and colors, and tastefully trimmed with wings, velvets, silks, quills or buckles. Many of these hats are the products of our own millinery workrooms. $2 to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Spring Costumes And Skirts

A Wonderful Collection and Some Special News

If ever the question of dress is of importance to women, it is just before Easter—the gateway of Spring. And just now is when the WANAMAKER contributions toward the season's style and fashion in dress are of the utmost appositeness and importance.

The stocks of everything a woman wants to wear—Walking Suits, Costumes, Separate Skirts, are superbly complete; and in addition to the wide variety of the garments at regular prices, there are scores of special opportunities to secure the best styles at marked savings, right at the beginning of the warm weather.

These pre-Easter offerings, for instance:

$22 to $28 Walking Suits at $18
In cheviot and cloth, in Eton jacket, blouse and jacket styles; prettily trimmed or plain tailored; unlined skirts, in stylish effects.

$30 Voile Suits at $21
Eton Suits of voile; prettily trimmed, and all silk-lined; dress-length skirts.

$32 Voile Suits at $25
Eton Suits of voile; new low shoulders, prettily trimmed; plaited walking skirt; all silk-lined throughout.

$7.50 Separate Skirts at $4
Dress Skirts of cheviot and cloth, and Walking Skirts of men's wear mixtures; all beautifully tailored.

Dress Skirts at $12.50 and $15
Of voile, all silk-lined throughout, and prettily trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Long Silk Coats

Light-weight, Stylish, Ideal Summer Wraps

People are going to do a lot of traveling this Summer. Those who don't go out to the St. Louis Exposition will be going abroad.

And never were there better traveling coats—better coats for all Summer uses—than these handsome styles in silk. Light, airy, admirably protective from the dust of driving or traveling, and made in a variety of beautiful models.

Some are collarless, with rich applique, braid and embroidery around neck; shirring appears on many; pretty capes, single, double or triple, are seen on others; backs are belted in, sleeves are loose, gathered into cuffs.

A specially handsome coat, of rich quality of black silk, is $18; others, in various charming changeable effects, run up to $72.

And while you're looking at these, ask to see the smart Tweed Traveling Coats at $13.75 to $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

For the Easter Bride

Dainty Underwear in Matching Sets

Made of fine, sheer nainsook, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and beading, with panels of open or blind embroidery, and wash ribbon.

Refined, dainty undergarments that are worthy of a place in the prettiest trousseau.

$12, $14, $15, $16 to $22.50 a set.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats

That Add Beauty to the Spring Costume

The collection ranges from the stylishly simple petticoats, in dark colors, for the tailored suit, to the elaborate sorts, lace-trimmed, for afternoon and evening gowns.

Favorite styles are in China silk, pongee, or with silk jersey tops—tight fitting. Prices run up to $27.

Some of the plainer sorts:

At $5—Of taffeta, in plain colors or black; deep circular ruffle, plaited, or accordion-plaited with ruche at bottom.

At $6.50—Of taffeta, in plain or changeable colors, or black; accordion-plaited flounce, with two gathered ruffles at bottom.

At $7.50—Of taffeta, in all the new shades or black; deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce, with two ruches at bottom.

At $8—Of taffeta, in black; accordion-plaited flounce with deep ruffle at bottom, cluster-plaited.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S WALKING GLOVES A Third Under-Price

The Well-Known Perrin Glove At $1, instead of $1.50 a Pair.

Perrin Gloves have an excellent reputation for their style, quality and fit, and it is an unusual occurrence to be able to buy them for less than their full price.

But we secured one hundred dozen pairs of Perrin Freres' handsome Pique Glace Walking Gloves for men, to sell at a reduction of one-third, because they had too many.

They are fresh, new gloves, soft and pliable in quality, and strictly perfect. One-clasp, in new Spring shades of tan, with handsome stitching on the backs. Regular $1.50 quality at

One Dollar a Pair

And a fine chance for men to secure their Easter gloves at a bargain.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Easter Spirit

And its Relation to Proper Foot-gear

With the best of intentions, your Easter frame of mind is apt to be sadly marred if the new shoes aren't absolutely comfortable.

That's why we suggest this group of charming new styles in

Shoes for Women

For they are made with the same regard for your comfort as for their undeniably good looks. And efficient sales-people assure the selection of the proper last for your foot—thereby making your Easter promenade a success "from the ground up."

Gibson Ties—A modified Colonial shape, tied with wide ribbon. Patent leather or tan Russia calfskin; plain toes; high narrow heels. $3.

Blucher Oxfords—Patent leather; welted extension soles; narrow toes. $3.

White Duck Oxfords for the Atlantic City board-walk—Firm close weave that holds the shape; welted soles; neat Cuban heels with natural leather finish. $2.50.

Priscilla Pumps—A low cut slipper-like shoe with wide ribbon bows. Welted soles and high heels. A pretty shoe—$5. In tan, black and white.

Fourth avenue.

For the Dressing Table

Handsome Toilet Articles In Silver-plated Ware

Gifts, for Easter, that are attractive additions to the display on the toilet table, and that are practical as well—a welcome combination. The silver plating is of the best quality, and the life of these toilet articles is as long as though they were of solid silver. Designs are handsome, and prices are low:

Quadruple-plated silver Toilet Sets; comb, brush and mirror; in eight handsome floral patterns; at $5 set.

Quadruple-plated silver Toilet Sets, in two fine patterns; formerly $10, at $8 set.

Toilet sets, in the new gold finish—gold plate over quadruple silver plate; at $10 set.

Also Cloth Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Puff Boxes, etc.

Ring Boxes, in French gray and gold finish, at 40c and 50c each.

Jewel Boxes, in French gray and gold finish; handsome floral designs at $1.25 to $5 each.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in French and gold finish, at $4 and $5 each.

Mirrors in fancy designs, but practical, at 50c each.

Ash Trays, gray finish and fancy designs, at 25c to $1.25 each.

Perfume Sets: three and four bottles, in gilt metal holder; at $2.75 to $6.50 set.

Perfumes, in fancy packages, 15c to $7.50.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Sending Easter Cards

Hundreds of the pretty remembrances are already on their way, and if you're planning to send any to *your* friends for Easter, it's best to pick them out today from this excellent stock.

Easter cards are 3c to 20c; Easter Novelties, many with a touch of humor, are 10c to 55c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The HOLLAND ROSE BUSHES Are Ready

They should be planted at once. Don't worry about the tardy Spring; these plants are grown on manetti roots, and will stand the winter weather outdoors.

Instructions for planting go with the bushes.

15c each; 2 for 25c; a dozen for $1.25

Put up in assorted dozens, or a single sort. These varieties:

General Jacqueminot, scarlet crimson.
Madame Gabrielle Luizet, satin pink.
American Beauty, deep rose.
Magna Charta, Brilliant pink.
Jules Margottin, carmine.
Coquette des Alpes, white.
Mrs. John Laing, soft pink.
Paul Neyron, bright red. La France, pink.
Ulrich Brunner, cherry red.
Crested Moss, blush pink.
Baltimore Belle, pink climber.

HOLLAND-GROWN PLANTS

Rhododendrons, 50c each.
Azalia Mollis, 35c each.
Magnolias, 35c each.

Basement.

Flatiron Bags

For Women's Greater Comfort

Women know the shape—the handle is apparently a continuation of the side of the bag. We have them in all shapes—both pocket-books and bags, and in a variety of leathers and colors.

Some of the large bags are veritable hold-alls, being fitted with purse, card-case and mirror.

Prices range from $3.75 to $17 each.

Leather Goods, Broadway.

The Easter Dinner Table

And the Proper Sort of Decorations for It

Appropriate Table Favors are here in great variety, for all the festivities that follow Easter. The Spring and its flowers furnish the *motif*, of course, and there's a delightful collection of Ice-cream Cases, Bonbon Boxes, and other decorations to choose from. For example:

Ice Cases—
Lilies, 35c. Roses, 20c, 25c, 30c.
Narcissus, 35c. Tulips, 35c.
Violets, 35c.

Jack Horner Easter Bells, $5.
Jack Horner Pies, $3.
Snapping Mottoes, $1.25 dozen.
Violet Bells, to hang over the table, at 20c, worth 25c; 50c, worth 75c.
Large Rabbits, for center of table, $1 to $10.
Ducks, also large, 75c to $10.
Baskets, holding eggs, chickens, flowers, etc., $1 to $10.

Also a special group of large Papier-Mache Eggs, to be used to enclose Easter gifts, 35c, worth 50c.

Basement.

Today Ends the MARCH CHINA SALE

In spite of the worst weather conditions which our China Sales ever encountered, this present movement has beaten all past selling records, either in March or September movements. But we have had larger stocks, greater variety, and better values, than we ever were able to offer before. So overwhelming were our offerings, that we had no followers, no attempted imitators during the movement. The trade has marveled, and the public has bought in the most enthusiastic manner.

We have prepared to make this final day of the Sale a notable occasion. New offerings have been prepared; and we have brought forward the last group to be offered at these prices, of the

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets At Half Price

This is the finest offering of Dinner Sets ever made anywhere. Today is the last chance to secure these beautiful and perfect sets at half price. Each set contains the full standard dinner set of 118 pieces; every piece beautifully decorated and heavily gold-stippled—

$50 Dinner Sets for $25. $55 Dinner Sets for $27.50
$60 Dinner Sets for $30

Then here are other final offerings in DINNER SETS:

At $7.50, worth $10—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fine undergraze decoration. Complete for twelve persons.

At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fine flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $12, from $15—Fine English Porcelain Dinner Sets; two new shapes and decorations; soup tureen and three large platters. A good $20 value.

At $25, worth $35—Fine French China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in two of the best French makes; and in four choice decorations.

At $15, worth $20—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; fine flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $125, from $175—A fine French China Dinner Set of 118 pieces; soup tureen and four meat platters; fine dark green border with encrusted gold; gold center.

Basement.

FISH AND GAME SETS

In French China—very richly decorated—with fish and game centers.
Fish Sets, 13 pieces, at $15 set, from $27.50.
Game Sets, 18 pieces, at $15 set, from $25.

FANCY CHINA

At Half Prices and Less.
Salad Bowls, 50c each, from $1.25 and $1.50.
Celery Trays at 25c each, from 40c.
Condensed Milk Holders at 75c and $1 each, from $1.50 and $2.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at 50c, from $1 set.
Chop Dishes at 45c each, from 75c.
Manicure Trays at 40c. each, from $1.
Fern Dishes at $1.25 each, from $2.75.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3 each, worth $5; $4.50 and $6 each, from $6 and $9.
Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75 and $3 each, worth $4 and $4.50; 8-inch, at $3.50 each, worth $5; 8-inch, at $5 each, from $7.
Water Jugs at $4 each, from $5; $5, worth $6.50; $10 each, from $15.
Claret Jugs at $9 each, worth $15.
Water Caraffes at $2 and $3 each, worth $3 and $5.
Flower Vases at $2.25 and $3 each, worth $3.50 and $5; $4 each, from $6.
Ice-cream Trays at $6 each, worth $10.50.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2.25 set, from $3.

CUT GLASS

Pickle Trays at $1.75 each, from $2.50.
Bonbon Dishes at $1.25 each, from $1.75 and $1.85; $1.50 each, from $2.50.
Water Tumblers at $3 dozen, worth $4.50.

MARBLES, BRONZES AND BRIC-A-BRAC

Marble Busts and Figures—
$5, from $6.50. $13.50, from $20.
$7.50, worth $10.50. $17.50, from $25.
$12, worth $17.50. $20, from $40.
$32.50, were $40 up to $60.

Bronzes—French and Italian—
$8, from $12. $35, from $70.
$17, from $25. $75, from $125.
$26, from $42.50. $125, from $200.
$32.50, from $60.

Teplitz Pieces in grape design—
$2, worth $3. $8.50, worth $14.
$3, worth $4.50. $12, worth $18.
$4.50, worth $6.50. $14, worth $22.50.

A small collection of Fine Pieces in *Royal Bonn, Sevres* and *Doulton*, at half prices:
$2.50, were $5. $8.75, were $17.50.
$3.75, were $7.50. $17.50, were $35.
$4.50, were $9. $16.25, were $32.50.
$7.50, were $15.

SEVRES PLATES—Dark and light blue and green borders with head centers.
At $4.50 Each, from $7.

Basement.

1,819,920 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
409,200 *Inflations Yesterday*
2,229,120 *Inflations Since Starting*

The CRITIC Acknowledges His Error

He Knew All About Other Piano Players, But He Had Never Examined The ANGELUS

The man who rushed into print, to tell the world that all piano players were weak in construction, and would be incapacitated for further use if run for a few moments at their utmost capacity, has been in to see the ANGELUS on demonstration, and acknowledged that his criticism could not possibly be applied to the Angelus.

He was amazed to realize what we were really doing in this demonstration.

Then one of our demonstrators took him into a trying-room, and showed him what were the powers of the Angelus in playing the piano; and HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NO OTHER INSTRUMENT THAT HE EVER SAW, COULD COMPARE WITH THE ANGELUS IN FINE MUSICAL EXPRESSION.

The Phrasing Lever, alone, makes the Angelus worth twice as much as any other piano player, to anyone who appreciates fine tone shading, and the delightful retards, that mean so much to music.

With other Piano-players, you are merely an *operator*, following guide-posts, as best you can.

The Angelus makes you a MUSICIAN.

It is just the kind of a difference that you might expect, between an instrument which was *invented* by the genius of its makers; and the others, which were all, without exception, copied from the ANGELUS, as nearly as patent laws would allow.

Go and hear and examine all of the imitations—then come and see the ANGELUS, the *first* of all piano players; and today, more than ever, INCOMPARABLE AMONG THEM ALL.

Demonstration in Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Embroideries and White Waist-Patterns

We merely need to mention "Broad Embroideries" to bring women here in a hurry.

New supplies today—beautiful fresh patterns in the 10 to 27-inch widths so much in demand.

Broderie Anglaise, buttonhole and blind embroidery, in many styles, at
25c a Yard, worth 40c to 50c
35c a Yard, worth 60c to 75c
50c a Yard, worth 75c to $1

Then there's a fine lot of the

Linen Waist-Patterns at $3

Beautifully embroidered on sheer linen; with ample trimming and material, neatly boxed. Regular $4 and $4.50 values.

Broadway.

The Sale of Made-Up Carpets

These is still a fine chance to save a big part of the price on excellent Made-Up Carpets, for Summer homes.

They were remnants for us; but may be exactly what you want.

	Worth	Now
BRUSSELS CARPETS		
13 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$43	$28.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft.	$45	$27.50
12 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$40	$22
TAPESTRY CARPETS		
12 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$24.50	$18
13 ft. 10 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$20	$13
11 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$18	$11
VELVET CARPETS		
12 ft. x 9 ft.	$28	$18
15 ft. x 11 ft. 3 in.	$46	$25
18 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$28.50	$16.50
AXMINSTER CARPETS		
12 ft. 5 in. x 9 ft.	$22.50	$12
12 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$28	$18
9 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$30	$16

Third floor.

All-Wool BOUTONNE VOILES

Worth 75c; Now at 50c a Yard

We secured over ten thousand yards of this handsome and popular dress fabric, that is worth a half more than the price we shall sell it for today. Not only is the weave an effective one; but the pattern is almost identical with one we are selling now at $1.25; and will make up quite as prettily. The ground of the fabric is a plain voile weave, with self-colored stripes running into nubs of lustrous mohair. The colorings include brown, champagne, light gray, reseda, cardinal, navy, cadet and royal blues, and black.

38 inches wide; regularly 75c; now at 50c a yard.

Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GATHERED FROM ENDS OF THE EARTH TO DINE

Lieut. Peary in the Limelight as North Pole Expert.

UNIQUE CLUB'S FIRST DINNER

Gen. Wilson Talked About Yellow Peril When the Occident Runs Out of Coal and Iron.

Unique not only in name but in some other respects is what The Ends of the Earth Club, which held its first dinner at the Hotel Savoy, proved to be, when the diners, after their cigars and coffee, began to explain it last night. It is an organization that boasts of no officers, and which is composed of men who have been to or near to the various ends of the earth.

As a matter of course in such an assemblage Lieut. R. N. Peary would carry off the honors as having been to the farthest end of the earth of any man hereabouts, and he was present and spoke. He told again to the diners his dream of reaching that goal some day, and placing the American flag where four centuries of striving toward the north pole had failed up to now to place any flag.

Of greater current interest, perhaps, however, was what Major Gen. James H. Wilson said along the line of the yellow peril, about which Europeans are writing and speaking so much.

"There are, we are told," he said, "about four hundred millions of white people on this earth and about twelve hundred millions of colored people. What will become of the white people when these colored inhabitants of the earth really start up in business you can imagine for yourselves. It may be that in the struggle which is just now going on in the East we see the first chapter. You can draw your own conclusion from it.

"I traveled recently in China. There are four hundred millions of souls there both within and without the walls. Within the walls China is densely settled, but without it is really very sparcely settled. As I went through that territory and looked into the faces of those yellow men I could not but help wonder what would happen when those men really woke up and set up in business for themselves. And, mind you, I think it will come—the day when the colored races of the earth will set up in business for themselves.

"Scientists tell us that in the last analysis the greatest strength will come to the land whose coal and iron lasts longest. We are told by a celebrated scientist in Philadelphia that ours is likely to play out in about 120 years. In England and in Continental Europe it is not likely to last much longer than 100 years. Will not that give the final and the last supremacy to Asia?"

Cameron Forbes, who has recently been appointed as the representative of commerce and police in the Philippine Commission, said he had discovered that the President in making such appointments disregarded politics, "for," he added, "I do not think that up to the present moment the President knows whether I am a Democrat, a Republican, or a Mugwump."

There remained still much that was not explained about The Ends of the Earth Club. When it came Ernest Crosby's turn to speak he alluded to the matter again. The organization had its inception about a year ago in a quasi-Bohemian restaurant down town, where upon an occasion a number of men were dining together who had traveled considerably, and who conceived the idea of organizing permanently. They decided upon an organization which should have but one paragraph in its constitution—this one:

"A member must be a good fellow, who has no axe to grind, and who speaks our language."

Although this is a seemingly modest purpose, circulars were handed about the dining hall last night containing the names which were given as members of the celebrities of the world, and Ernest Crosby, when he arose to speak, asked about this.

"I like to agree with everybody," he began, "but I would like to ask by what right the names of all these celebrated men are given on the prospectus? It is, indeed, an honor to belong to this organization if all the men mentioned are members of it.

He received no reply to his question.

The menus were printed on cardboard compasses, and, untrue to the principle of the organization, the dishes were all in French. There were about 100 men present. Poultney Bigelow presided.

TO BUY POST OFFICE SITE.

Senate Committee Prefers That to Leasing Pennsylvania Road Location.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—After agreeing yesterday afternoon to those provisions of the Post Office Appropriation bill relating to the Post Office in New York City the Senate Committee having charge of that measure subsequently struck out that paragraph providing for the lease from the Pennsylvania Railroad of a building at Seventh Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. It substituted what is known as the Platt bill, which provides for the acquisition of site and carries an appropriation of $2,000,000 therefor.

The site described in the amendment is bounded by Eighth Avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, and a private street to be opened for the use of the Government parallel with Eighth Avenue, "such site to be subject to the right of the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company to use platform cars and trackage under a plane twenty feet below the curb line of the adjoining streets."

The appropriation is not to become available until the site is acquired and the Postmaster General has approved. The House paragraph relating to the lease with the New York Central Road at an annual rental of $90,000 was not changed.

A conference was held yesterday at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 85 Cedar Street, between Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the company, and the Merchants' Association's Committee on Post Office Sites, composed of William F. King, Chairman; Henry R. Towne, and Charles R. Lamb, also S. C. Mead, Assistant Secretary, and F. B. De Berard. The following questions were submitted:

1. Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company consent to sell to the Government such portion of the site offered by it as may be necessary for the uses of the Post Office Department?
2. Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sell such portion of the site at the price paid by the company for it plus a proper charge for interest during the interim between its acquisition by the company and its occupation by the Government?

The questions will be referred by Mr. Rea to A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Company, upon his return to Philadelphia on Monday next. There will be a further conference regarding the matter Tuesday in Washington.

WASHINGTON, THE BEAUTIFUL.

Preliminary Step in Plan of Commission Taken in Newlands Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Newlands bill, which is a preliminary step in the plan of the Washington Park Commission to beautify the capital, was passed by the Senate this afternoon. It provides that there shall be no public building placed on the Mall between the Capitol and the Washington Monument within lines 890 feet apart.

This reserves the ground to the purposes of the proposed vista which is to be made by cutting down the magnificent trees that were planted in the Smithsonian grounds sixty years ago by Andrew Jackson Downing, the famous landscape gardener. A sunken garden, endless rows of green bay trees, fountains and other evidences of the modern style of landscape beautification are designed to take the place of the present park.

There are but two buildings now within the lines laid down by the Newlands bill. These are the main building for the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Building. The former will probably be torn down when the new building is constructed, and it is proposed to move the Smithsonian bodily to the south of its present site and out of the beautified zone.

If one would behold the beautiful and correct fashions—plate creations in men and women's hats these joyous Easter days, a visit should be made to one of the

KNOX

establishments, where the displays of beautiful and elegant headwear are more extensive and varied than ever before: At the Fifth Avenue Hotel; No. 212 Broadway; No. 452 Fifth Avenue, corner of 40th Street, in New York; No. 340 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or, if in Chicago, at No. 187 State St.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

THINKS POLICEMAN KILLED BARTENDER

Coroner's Jury Verdict Against Accused Patrolman.

LAWYER REBUKED AT INQUEST

Patrick Farrell's Death in Brooklyn Saloon Said to Have Been Caused by a Blow.

Charged with murder in the first degree Patrolman William H. Bosse of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Court yesterday afternoon. He was arrested by Detectives Cosgrove and Carroll on a warrant charging him with being responsible for the death of Patrick Farrell, a bartender in the saloon at 242 Myrtle Avenue, that borough. Magistrate Higginbotham paroled the man in the custody of Capt. Thomas F. Maude, his commanding officer.

The case was brought last night before Coroner Michael J. Flaherty and a jury in an inquest into the cause of Farrell's death, and exciting scenes were enacted. Lawyer John C. Judge, who appeared for the dead man's family, attempted to ask questions, which Coroner Flaherty denounced as unfair, and after they were asked, directed the jury to disregard them. By its verdict the jury declared as follows:

We find that the said Patrick H. Farrell came to his death on March 24, at the Brooklyn Hospital, by cerebral laceration and hemorrhage due to a fracture of the skull caused by a blow from a blunt instrument, and in our opinion the evidence all points to the presumption that said blow was administered by the officer who was in the saloon with the deceased.

Throughout the hearing Bosse cross-examined witnesses, attempting to show that Farrell's injuries were caused by a fall and not by a blow.

The warrant charging Bosse with murder was issued by Magistrate Higginbotham at the instance of John F. Farrell, an iceman of 110 Adelphi Street, who swore that his brother Patrick was struck by the officer with a "dangerous and deadly weapon." The policeman's story to his Captain was that early in the morning of March 20 he was passing the saloon, and saw three men drinking there. It was after hours and he entered the place, and ordered the bartender to close up. While he was talking to Farrell, he said, the latter fell to the floor in a fit.

The policeman denied that he had struck the man. He said he told the other men in the place to lock the door of the saloon and remain there while he went to call an ambulance. On his return he found Farrell still lying on the floor, the door locked, and the other men gone. Later they returned and two of them carried Farrell to the home of his brother in Adelphi Street. The following night Farrell was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. He was then unconscious and remained so until he died on March 25.

At the inquest last night it was shown that the officer's story differed from the tales told by others. There were no eyewitnesses to the fall or the assault.

Dr. Harry W. Haskell, who was called in to attend the man at his home, declared, however, that it would have been impossible for Farrell to have received his injuries through such a fall as was described by Bosse. He said that both eyes were discolored, his upper lip injured, and that the dead man had sustained a severe fracture of the skull on the left side. He was certain that the injuries came from a blow.

Office Bosse, who was sitting at the side of Capt. Maude, arose and asked:

'Might not these injuries described by you have come from a fall?"

"Not unless the man fell from a roof," responded the doctor.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, testified that death was caused by a hemorrhage, due to a laceration of the brain, following a fracture of the skull. The fracture, he said, extended from the left eye through the left temporal bone back of the left ear.

After the verdict was rendered Coroner Flaherty said that he would take no action in the matter, as Bosse was already in the custody of the court.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIRS $35,000.

The President Says $60,000 Would Be Too Much.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the item in the Sundry Civil bill making available the sum of $35,000 for repairs to the White House and for refurnishing it was reached, Mr. Hemenway said that the President had informed him that the estimate of $60,000 had been sent to Congress without his knowledge by the officer in charge of the White House.

The President further said, Mr. Hemenway stated, that $35,000 would be sufficient. Mr. Hemenway also took occasion to state that the President did not ask for a ninety-thousand-dollar stable, as had been reported.

DECORATED BY MENELIK.

All but One of the Members of the Skinner Expedition Honored.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Emperor Menelik has been singularly generous in bestowing evidences of his regard upon the members of the Skinner expedition. Besides the present to President Roosevelt, the Negus gave decorations to twenty-nine out of the thirty members of the party.

Mr. Skinner's decoration is the Star of Ethiopia of the commander's class. The decoration of the Star of Ethiopia of the third class is conferred upon Surgeon Peace, Secretary Wales, Lieut. Hussey, and Capt. Thorpe. The Sergeant and Corporal of Marines and the sailors each receive medals, with the Menelik colors—red, yellow, and green—and with the Emperor's head impressed upon them. The three-cornered golden star is a curious example of filigree workmanship.

ROOSEVELT ON NEGRO'S TRIALS.

President Writes of the Work of Howard University.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Rev. John Gordon, ex-President of Tabor College, Iowa, was to-day formally inaugurated President of Howard University. The principal feature was a public meeting to-night, when the keys of the university and the charter of the institution were turned over to the new President.

President Roosevelt, in his letter of congratulation, said:

"Permit me to extend to President Gordon and to Howard University my congratulations on this occasion. I wish I could be with you in person, for I appreciate to the full all the work that Howard University has done for the education and uplifting of our colored fellow-Americans, whose struggle for spiritual and intellectual development is of necessity so difficult and often so painful."

Waist Shop--Very Special.

China, Crepe de Chine, Louisine and Taffeta Silk Waists, lace insertions; also tailored effects, in all the prevailing colors and black; value $8.90..... 5.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Are showing **New Voile Outergarments, Taffeta Silk and Moire Blouses, Pongee Coats**—copies of foreign models.

18.00,--25.00,--37.50.

Ladies' Ulsters, waterproof; value $20.00..... 12.75

Ladies' Covert Jackets, custom tailored..... 12.00, 15.00, 20.00

Suit Department.

Are showing new Shirt Waist Suits of foulard, check, stripe and plain taffeta, 11.75

Tailor-made Suits, of black, blue, tan and brown Taffeta Silks..... 25.00

Voile Mesh Tailored Costumes—Special—Very attractive and late model, over drop skirt of taffeta silk; value $37.50..... 22.50

Opening of the New & Enlarged Skirt Dept.

5th Ave. Store Entrance.

Ladies' Black Walking Skirts of canvas, cheviot and broadcloth, side plaited effects..... 5.90

Ladies' Separate Dress Skirts of granite and Panama materials, very attractive style, trimmed with taffeta; special..... 8.75

Ladies' Separate Dress Skirts of voile mesh, over drop; SKIRT OF TAFFETA SILK trimmed in Mexican drawn work; value $22.00..... 13.75

Broadway and 5th Ave., Cor. 21st St.

Suits and top Coats

FOR YOUNG MEN

Sizes 14 to 19 years. 2d Floor.

An appreciation of relative values develops with a young fellow's years—he learns to realize the value, from a business and social viewpoint, of the character and individuality which a Saks suit or top coat defines—the value of the dignity and impressiveness which they reflect upon his personality.

Young Men's Top Coats, short box and long models of covert, Venetian Oxford, vicuna or cheviot.
At $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.

Young Men's Rain Coats of thibet, Scotch cheviot, covert or Venetian cloth, silk lined shoulders, plain or belted back.
At $12, $15, $18, $20.

Young Men's Single and Double Breasted Suits, of cheviot, homespun, tweed, worsted or serge.
At $8.50, $10, $12 to $22.50.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

HEBREWS OBSERVING PASSOVER

Feast of Unleavened Bread in Home and Synagogue Begins.

At sunset last evening the Jewish people throughout the world began the celebration of the festival of "Pesach," or the Passover. This festival was instituted to celebrate the deliverance of the children of Israel from their long bondage in the land of Egypt, and, lasting for eight days, is a season of peculiar observances. The first two and the last two days of the festival are observed by orthodox Jews as holy days, on which no labor or business, except works of necessity or charity, is permitted, while on the intermediate days, though given up in some degree to religious observance, the usual business or occupation may be pursued. The reform Jews, however, regard the first and last days of the festival as days of observance.

The peculiar observances which distinguish the Passover from other festivals in the Jewish calendar are the banishment of all leaven food from the households of pious Jews and the eating of the "matzoth," or unleavened bread—a species of biscuit prepared especially for its use by the Hebrew people, and which is also known as the "bread of affliction." The "matzoth," are typical of the unleavened bread which was carried by the ancient Israelites when they departed from Egypt, their departure being so sudden and hurried that the bread which they had prepared had not time to leaven before they took up the journey for the wilderness.

The Seder service, which was held last night in all pious Jewish households, is a sort of family reunion on the first night of the Pesach festival. The entire household gathers about the table, which is set in a peculiar manner. On a plate on the table three matzoth are placed, each covered separately, and on them are put the bitter herbs or a horseradish, symbolizing the bitter tasks imposed on the Israelites in Egypt; then there are the raw parsley, dipped in vinegar and eaten with "charoseth," a mixture of chopped almonds and raisins, in remembrance of the clay which they had to stamp in the land of the Pharaohs; the shankbone of lamb, which is symbolic of the Passover lamb, and the egg, a memorial of the sacrifices offered during the Passover when the Israelites lived in a land of their own. The Hagadah, which contains the history of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, is recited by the head of the household, and hymns and songs peculiar to the occasion are sung.

During the eight days of the Passover services are held in all the synagogues every morning and evening, and are generally well attended.

WEBER PIANOS

ENDORSED BY LEADING MUSICIANS

FELIX MOTTL of Carlsruhe, the famous Wagnerian Conductor, and General Music Director Metropolitan Opera House, New York, writes:

To the Weber Piano Company, New York City:

GENTLEMEN: Weber Pianos are deserving of the highest praise and cannot be too strongly recommended to the musician who desires an instrument which combines mechanical perfection with a tone that is brilliant and at the same time rich and powerful. Your small grand piano is a revelation. I never thought it would be possible to encompass such marvelous tone in so small an instrument.

JANUARY 5, 1904. FELIX MOTTL.

The **Main Weber Piano Salesrooms are now located at Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.**

Catalog upon request.

PASSOVER AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Three Hundred Immigrants Feast in the Great Dining Room.

The Feast of the Passover was celebrated in due form last night at Ellis Island by 300 Jewish immigrants, detained there awaiting inspection. Commissioner Williams gave them permission to celebrate the rites of their church, and the great dining hall was turned over to them and there a dinner was served in keeping with the occasion.

The tables were covered with snowy linen, and new dishes right from the storeroom. In the kitchen the utensils were all new, and the dinner was cooked under the supervision of the immigrants themselves. The dinner was rather more sumptuous than is usually served to incomers—chicken soup, roast goose and apple sauce, mashed potatoes, ground horse radish, matzoth, black tea, and oranges.

Present at it were several of the members of the United Hebrew Charities, and one of the older immigrants presided.

SAY HE BOUGHT CHILD BRIDE.

Chinaman Denies That Wife Is Only Twelve Years Old.

Pretty and demure, and arrayed in flowing silk robes, embroidered with flowers, Moy Hueng, who, agents of the Children's Society say, though a bride, is only twelve years old, appeared before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. It was on her account that a charge of abduction had been brought against Lee Hoy, a well-to-do Chinese tailor, thirty years old, of 13 Mott Street, who was married to Moy Hueng both after the Christian and the Celestial ceremonial, Sarah Toy, the white wife of a Chinaman, and janitress of the Chinese Star of Hope Mission in Doyer Street, also was arraigned, charged with complicity in the offense.

According to agents of the society, the girl bride was born in Canton, but was brought to this country when an infant by her father, Moy Tu Wing, a Chinese merchant of 34 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Mrs. Toy, it is alleged, went to Boston and negotiated a deal by which the girl, on the payment of $600, became the property of Lee Hoy.

Magistrate Whitman held both defendants in $2,000 bail for examination on Friday. In the meantime the bride was sent to the Children's Society rooms, where she seemed to go very willingly.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. **$3.50 SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD *will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.*

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

2,473,464 Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

"For years I could not believe it possible to make a first-class shoe for $3.50, until I tried a pair of your $3.50 shoes. I am now convinced that W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best in the world for the money." *MERRITT L. BROWN, with Knox, the Hatter, New York*

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

The Philadelphia. A popular spring shape. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers in lace, button and Oxfords.

ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DOUCLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
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1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton Street.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

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AND RETURN

Strictly first-class tickets via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line from Chicago daily, April 23 to May 1, return limit June 30. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Choice of routes going and returning. Three fast trains from Chicago daily with through service to

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Provide for the traveler *The Best of Everything* en route. One of these is the electric-lighted Overland Limited, a solid through train, less than three days to the Coast, over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River and via the direct route to the Pacific Coast.

Daily and personally conducted excursions. Choice of routes. All agents sell tickets via this line. Write for itinerary of special train leaving Chicago April 26 for Los Angeles.

D. W. ALDRIDGE, Gen. East. Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.

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THE NORTH WESTERN LINE — UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

"Here's a health to the Future;
A sigh for the Past
We can love and remember
and hope to the last."

Trimble Green Label **Whiskey**

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1792.

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Men's Haberdashery

New Spring stock of Shirts, Shirtings, Underwear, Hosiery, &c.

Cravats of latest moire silks.

Imported silk and linen Handkerchiefs.

Heavy tan or grey suede and kid Gloves.

Fancy linen or canvas Waistcoats.

Walking Canes of bamboo, inlaid partridge wood and carved bog oak.

Twenty-third Street.

FOR CONSTIPATION

Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi Janos

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

HOT SENATE FIGHT TO PUSH JUDGES' PENSIONS

Recess Taken to Report Measure Backed by Lobby.

DEMOCRATS HELP BRACKETT

Raines in Vain Rallies Republicans and the Senate Will Probably Pass the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—After a hot fight on the floor of the Senate to secure a recess in order that the Judiciary Committee might act on Senator Brackett's judiciary pension bill, the recess was secured, and the committee reported the bill, Senators Davis, Hill, and Brackett uniting with the Democratic members of the committee to bring about this result. The proceedings were attended by much acrid debate between the Raines and Brackett factions.

"It ought to cause the judiciary of the State to blush to have the Senate do something in its favor that has never been done since the organization of this body," said Senator Malby, after Senator Brackett had forced a recess.

It is a fact known to all in a position to acquire information that there has been a lobby here in favor of the bill. This lobby consists of Republican attorneys, some of them ex-legislators, and men prominent in Democratic politics. When the bill comes up for consideration in the Senate some of the Senators who are opposing it threaten to use plain language as to the methods used to advance it.

It is understood that, while Gov. Odell has not urged this bill, he will sign it if it comes to him.

Brackett pushed his bill forward to-day against the opposition of majority leader Raines and most of the Republicans. He could not have succeeded had he not had the support of practically all the Democrats. Senators Davis and Hill of Buffalo, Barnes of Rensselaer, Gates of Madison, Goodsell from the Governor's district, and L'Hommedieu of Medina were the Republicans who aided Brackett.

The strength displayed by the backers of the bill in the Senate to-day indicates that the measure will be passed. While twenty-four votes was the highest number in favor of the bill on the tests made to-day, there are enough absentees who are in favor of the bill to make up the constitutional twenty-six.

The fight over the bill to-day lasted one and one-half hours, and involved two close calls of the Senate, during which times the doors were locked and laggard Senators brought from various parts of the Capitol and placed before the bar of the House.

WHITE PLAINS BILL BEATEN.

Defeat Said to Save City $2,000,000—East River Gas Bill Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—Assemblyman Remsen's East River gas bill was favorably reported to-day by the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. This bill, which was opposed by the city authorities and denounced by speakers at the Cooper Union mass meeting to protest against the so-called "grab" bills before the Legislature, gives the Consolidated Company a charter the validity of which would be beyond question, and also confers upon the East River Company the right to lay its pipes under the East River.

Senator McCarren is much interested in the bill, and some of its friends here will try to have the Governor sign it without sending it to the Mayor.

The White Plains Railroad bill, the passage of which, it was asserted, would saddle an expense of over $2,000,000 on the City of New York, was defeated in the Assembly to-day. Messrs. Hornidge and Ellis led the attack on the measure. Assemblyman Wainwright made a motion to reconsider when the vote was announced, his purpose being to call it up at a later date. He is still confident that he will be able to muster enough Republican votes to pass it.

The Lewis Water Storage bill was passed to-day by the Senate by a vote of 28 to 14. The bill provides for a commission consisting of the State Engineer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Works, and one civil engineer to be appointed by the Governor, for the control of the flow of the rivers of the State. The bill appropriates $10,000.

VOTE $250,000 TO CORNELL.

Bill for Agricultural College Passes Assembly.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Monroe bill appropriating $250,000 for a State college of Agriculture at Cornell University was passed by the Assembly to-day.

Assemblyman Schoeneck opposed the measure on the ground that Cornell has not improved to advantage the grants for agricultural interests that had been previously made. He stated that all the other college Presidents of the State were opposed to the bill, and said that rather than favor one particular institution he would like to see the appropriation distributed.

Mr. Rogers closed the debate, and moved a call of the House. The vote resulted in the passage of the bill—yeas, 89; nays, 43.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Odell has signed the following bills:

Mr. EVANS'S—Granting a pension of $72 a month to Hiram Cronk of Oneida County, the only survivor of the war of 1812.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Amending the executive law authorizing the Attorney General to agree to the rate of compensation specified by the court for a referee appointed in an action to which the State is a party.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 30.—In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator MARSHALL'S—Providing for a monument to the Revolutionary prison ship martyrs.

Senator GREEN'S—Allowing the taxation of corporations on their intangible assets in the proportion that such assets within the State bear to the whole assets.

Senator WHITLOCK'S—Incorporating the Hefley Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn.

Senator ELSBERG'S—For the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital, authorizing the sale of its land.

SUGGESTS NAME FOR NEW PARK.

Would Make It a Memorial to Gen. McClellan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a good idea to name the new public park, (Second and First Avenues, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets,) which is in Mayor McClellan's old Congressional District, after his father, ("Little Mac,") and place in the centre an equestrian statue of the General.

There would be no trouble in collecting double the amount necessary by small subscriptions, as thousands would wish to contribute, and at the same time pay their young Mayor this graceful compliment. Won't THE TIMES help the plan?

AN OLD VET. OF '63.

New York, March 29, 1904.

Remuneration of Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the published inquiries of "Perplexed" as to the relative advantage of a stenographic training, would say that good stenographers of either sex always command substantial remuneration for their services, and that the average stenographer in commercial work earns nearer $10 per week than $4. There are many stenographers receiving compensation of more than $1,000 per year. Parents would do well to have their sons and daughters learn stenography, as the field for its use is large, and always will be.

C. M. PRIGGEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1904.

MISSING MAN IN AUSTRALIA.

Max Josephs's Wife Had Received $3,000 Insurance on His Life.

It was reported yesterday that Max Josephs, the Brooklyn lawyer who disappeared in January, 1902, was alive and well in Australia. Jacob A. Josephs, a shoe dealer at 141 Smith Street, Brooklyn, brother of the absent man, said that he had received a brief letter from Josephs on Saturday last, in which his brother said that he was well and that a longer letter would follow, giving details. The letter contained no address, but was postmarked Sidney, Australia.

When Max Josephs was first missed it was thought that he had been murdered. After a long search he was given up for dead, and an insurance policy for $3,000 was paid by the Royal Arcanum to his wife. He was thirty years old, and had a law office at 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He lived with his wife and one child at 359 Fourth Street, that borough.

On Jan. 20, 1902, Josephs dictated a letter to his wife, in which he said that he had been called to Mount Vernon to see the widow of an Italian who had been killed in a railroad accident there, and for whom he intended to bring an action for damages. At 7:30 that night he was seen to mail a letter to his wife from the Mount Vernon Post Office. In this letter he said that he had been detained on business.

When he did not return his brother went to Mount Vernon and learned that he had left the hotel there the next morning. The Chief of Police of Mount Vernon formed the opinion that the message received by Josephs was merely a trap. Just before this Mr. Josephs had told his brother that he did not want any more Italian clients, as they were very bitter when a lawyer failed to win a case for them.

A further effort will be made to locate Mr. Josephs.

MAYOR GIVES QUICK HEARINGS.

Only Two Speakers on Seven Bills Affecting the City.

Mayor McClellan gave public hearings yesterday on eight bills from the Legislature affecting the city's interest. There was an aggregate attendance of two citizens during the hour and three-quarters devoted to the hearings on seven of the bills. In the advertisement the announcement was made that the hearings would be called fifteen minutes apart, from 2 o'clock. In the absence of any one to speak on most of the measures it took less than a minute for the Mayor to make his formal announcement that "this hearing, &c., and "the hearing is closed."

"I feel like Capt. Weston, or whatever the man's name was," the Mayor said as he started for his private room at the close of each hearing, "who had to walk 100 miles in one hundred quarters of an hour."

The bill to give a franchise to the United States Government to construct tubes for Customs House purposes was the first called. Collector Stranahan urged that the Mayor approve it, and Henry W. Unger asked favorable action on a bill authorizing the Fire Commissioner, at his discretion, to adopt into the uniformed force eight engineers employed on the fireboats.

The Mayor expected that his Secretary, John H. O'Brien, would oppose the bill giving the Mayor's secretary power to suspend or remove Mayor's Marshals, but Mr. O'Brien made no sign when the opponents to the bill were called for, and the Mayor said he would approve the bill.

The eighth hearing was on a bill to amend the charter by giving to the Sinking Fund Commission added power in the matter of condemnation of property for the uses of the Department of Docks and Ferries. About a dozen steamship men spoke briefly in opposition to this, and more for it. No action was taken.

SALARY INCREASE $1,018,000.

Flood of Bills at Albany That Enlarge the City Payroll.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, has made public a report made to the Legislation Committee in which attention is called to some forty-seven bills that have been introduced at Albany to increase salaries in the City of New York. These bills would saddle on the city an annual salary increase amounting to $1,018,280, and every one of them is declared to be in direct violation of the principle of home rule. The power is vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. Forty are mandatory, and eight are so indefinite in their scope that it is impossible to state the additional burden they impose on the taxpayers.

The City Club report declares that two-thirds of the bills were introduced by Democrats, and that every one of the bills came from New York City members. Senators Grady and McCarren, Democrats, and Assemblyman Dowling, Republican, are declared to be the chief offenders.

"One of the worst bills," the report says, "is that introduced by Assemblyman Dowling, Assembly bill No. 1,394, which increases the pay of all Inspectors in the Health Department. If the bill were to pass the annual salary list of the Health Department would be increased $88,500, 169 employes in the Health Department would have their salaries suddenly increased $300 a year, 42 employes in the Health Department would have their salaries increased $600 a year, while 12 employes would have their salaries increased $900 a year. The bill would take from the head of the department the right to decide whether an employe deserved an increase in salary or not, and also do away with the present Civil Service laws concerning promotions.

WOODBURY CALLS UP ALBANY.

Talk with Mayor Ends in Telephone Message to Legislature.

The second thing Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning did after reaching his office yesterday morning was to rush to a long-distance telephone and notify a couple of members of the Legislature to have the bill he had gone to Albany to advocate amended at once so that nothing would remain of it save the clause giving the Commissioner the right to sprinkle and sand the streets.

When the Commissioner got back from Albany yesterday morning he read in the papers with some astonishment that the Mayor had declared he would veto the measure when it came before him if it contained any salary increases. Hastening to the City Hall, he endeavored to convince the Mayor that the bill had been laid before him before it was sent to Albany. Unhappily the Mayor could only recall to his mind a bill that would cut out the contract of the Street Sprinkling Association, Limited, which has held a monopoly of this work for nearly a score of years. It was after his fruitless efforts to "square things" with the Mayor that the Commissioner used the long-distance telephone and tried to look happy.

All I cared about anyway, was the street-sprinkling provision,' he murmured.

WANT CAPT. SHORT BACK.

Williamsburg Residents Object to Losing That Precinct Commander.

A movement was started yesterday by taxpayers, business men, and manufacturers of that section of Williamsburg within the territory of the Bedford Avenue Police Precinct to induce Police Commissioner McAdoo to transfer Capt. Martin Short back to that precinct. Short, on Monday, was sent to Parkville.

Morris Isaacs of 143 Grand Street sent a lengthy letter yesterday to the Commissioner. Among other things he said:

"I am a conservative citizen, but when such acts are upon us as this is, without any cause or reason, then I cannot sit by without voicing my feeling. This is a political, factional move, and you in your sacred position should not be governed by such motives. The voice of the people of this community must and will be heard. We demand as a matter of right the return of Capt. Martin Short to us. He is the only one who can master the situation in time of need in this district."

An indignation meeting will be held next week.

SAY
"Lansdowne"
and you have said the "last word" in Women's Dress Fabrics . . . .
For beauty, comfort, durability, adaptability and economy
ALL COLORS AND SHADES
Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge
WM. READ
For sale at all good stores

Always the Best
F.P. Corsets
Send 4c in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
BIRDSEY & SOMERS, Makers,
349 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG-NAMED SOCIETY PLEADS FOR CONVICTS

Cochran System of Universal Equity Exploited in Court.

LAW NOT FOR VENGEANCE

Asks That Men Be Sent Home to Their Families and Another Chance Be Granted Them.

A society with the longest name on record and a determination to precipitate a new line of thought into the administration of criminal justice made its first appearance in a New York court yesterday. Arthur C. Woodhill, a cashier, of 155 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur J. O'Grady, a clerk, of 168 East Thirty-eighth Street, who had pleaded guilty to the larceny of $25.80 from the Adams Express Company, stood arraigned before Judge Newburger for sentence. P. J. Carton, a lawyer, of 220 Broadway, walked up to the railing in front of the Judge's bench and gravely began to unroll a formidable looking document.

"Your Honor," he began, "I have a petition to make in behalf of the defendant Woodhill."

Judge Newburger indicated that he was ready to listen.

"This petition," said the lawyer then, "is from the National Committee of Elucidation of the Cochran System of Universal Equity for the Purpose of Making Clear the Principles of a New School of Thought—"

"That will be sufficient," the Judge interrupted. "You may file your petition with the other papers in the case." And that was done.

"The Committee of Elucidation formed for the purpose of making clear the principles of a new school of thought, known as the Cochran System of Universal Equity," the petition reads in part, "do herein respectfully implore the complainant and the court, that the vindictiveness of the law in the adjudication of said case be waived in favor of the operation of the principles of true equity. When the law assumes the right to inflict revengeful decrees it becomes barbarous and unfit to act as the rule of conduct in a civilized society."

The petition then goes on to say that in view of "the imperfection of existing institutes for the punishment of crime and the liability of criminal law to violate the principles of justice," the defendant ought to be spared the necessity of being degraded to the condition of an habitual criminal by a suspension of sentence.

"Will the complainant and the court go on record as withholding clemency," the petition concludes, "when its exercise means the stability of a home, a recognition of the boundless love of a devoted wife, a righteous consideration for an innocent son and crippled little daughter, a support and encouragement to the spirit of reformation, a prevention of unnecessary physical suffering and premature death? God forbid that our great corporations can be so cruel or our courts of justice so enslaved to the strict lines of the law as not to heed our fervent appeal."

Judge Newburger evidently did not consider it wise to allow the committee to try its new school of thought on Woodhill, for he sent both him and his co-defendant to the penitentiary for five months. Woodill's case is a pitiable one. He has a wife and a little crippled daughter, and is in the last stages of consumption himself.

LAWYER CONLON CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Grand Larceny and Remanded for Sentence.

Martin Conlon, a lawyer, and for years a lieutenant of Percy Nagle in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was convicted of grand larceny before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He has been on trial for several days, and his first counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, retired from the case last week after having been declared in contempt of court by Judge Newburger, with whom he had a tilt.

Though new counsel had been assigned to Conlon by the Court, he summed up the case in his own behalf yesterday. The jury remained out little more than an hour. When the verdict was announced the convicted lawyer grew deathly pale and clutched the railing in front of him for support.

Conlon was convicted of appropriating $1,850, the proceeds of a note for $2,500 which he had discounted in New Haven for $2,000 some time in July, 1902. Edward J. Norton, a contractor of 9 St. Mark's Place, who was indicted for the crime with Conlon and convicted last December, was the principal witness against the lawyer. He was remanded for sentence until April 6.

FRENCH "SHI-NY" LEATHER.

ON September 1st, 1903, we placed the largest export order on record (with Cornelius Heyl, of Worms, Germany), taking his entire output for this new tannage of leather.

This new Patent leather is far superior to anything ever produced.—It has the fine, smooth appearance of old fashioned Patent Calf (the kind you don't see now), combined with the best wearing qualities ever known in Patent leather.

Soft and comfortable as kid, will not "pipe" or wrinkle.

You can obtain all the latest Easter styles made of this leather in any of the 72 Regal stores. Ninety-four new Spring styles in Regals—all leathers—widths from AA to EE—sizes 4 to 12—144 fittings. Every style $3.50 per pair—no "two-priced game."

CUSTOM
The unmistakable made-to-order appearance of the Regal "Custom" model is evident in the absolutely straight inside edge of the sole and the continuous graceful curve around the outside. Comfortable across the ball, yet snug and smooth under the arch—and a perfect ankle-fit, like all Regal Oxfords.

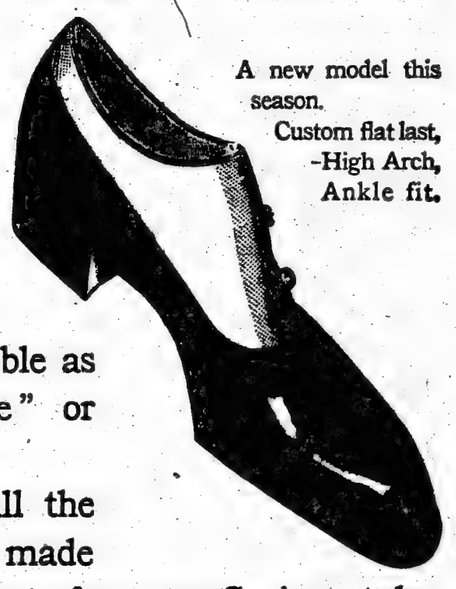

A new model this season.
Custom flat last,
-High Arch,
Ankle fit.

REGAL SHOES by mail, carriage prepaid within the limits of the Parcel Post System, $3.75. Address, The Regal Mail Order Department, 109 Summer St., Boston. Ask for our new style book.

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THE SHOE THAT PROVES

24 REGAL Stores exclusively for Women, 5 of them in the fashionable sections of New York City.

There are 72 Regal stores in all—22 of them in Greater New York, 6 in Boston, 4 in Philadelphia.

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NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.

NEW YORK CITY.
807 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 134th St.
BROOKLYN.
257 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

BROOKLYN.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Ave.
406 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
784 Broadway, corner 19th St.
1239 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Ave., cor. 21st St.
BROOKLYN.
466 Fifth Ave.

TO WELCOME MGR. FARLEY.

Distinguished Party Will Meet the Archbishop Down the Bay.

The North German Lloyd liner Prinzessin Irene, from Naples and Genoa, with Archbishop Farley on board, was sighted off Nantucket Lightship at 3:15 yesterday afternoon. She will reach Quarantine at about 5 o'clock this morning.

In anticipation of the Archbishop's arrival several hundred priests of the archdiocese, including four Bishops and all the Monsignori, chartered the steamboat Favorite, and the party will go down to Quarantine this morning to welcome the head of the diocese. The boat will leave West Thirty-fifth Street at 6 o'clock this morning, and after the revenue and health officers have completed their inspection of the liner the Archbishop will go aboard the Favorite, landing at the West Thirty-fifth Street pier.

Among those who will go down the bay to meet the Archbishop will be Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney, who has been acting administrator of the diocese, and who has been raised by the Pope to the dignity of a Prothonotary Apostolic and Auxiliary Bishop-elect Cusack.

Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, President of the Catholic Club, and about fifty prominent Catholic laymen will be in the welcoming party. Soon after Easter a reception will be held at the Catholic Club in honor of the Archbishop.

On board the Prinzessin Irene with Archbishop Farley are his secretary, the Rev. Father James V. Lewis, the Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the diocese, and the Rev. Dr. McMackin.

Haverford Alumni to Dine.

The alumni of Haverford College in this city held their annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night, the principal speaker being Prof. W. W. Comfort. His toast was the "Relations of the Alumni to the College." The officers of the Alumni Association here are James W. Cromwell, President; M. P. Collins, Treasurer, and L. H. Woods, Secretary. There are about seventy-five alumni of Haverford College in New York.

WOMAN BROKER MADE ILL.

Miss Ingersoll's Health Undermined by Meeting Heavy Obligations.

Miss Maud Ingersoll, a middle-aged woman, said to be a relative of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, was temporarily in Bellevue Hospital yesterday for observation regarding her sanity. She has been living recently with Miss Helen Tinkham of 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Tinkham called in Bicycle Policeman Ennis and asked him to take charge of her guest, who she seemed to fear had become irresponsible.

An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and to Dr. Wren Miss Ingersoll explained that she had been the manager of a broker's office for women and had recently lost considerable money in Wall Street. She was anxious, she said, to reach a brother in New Britain, Conn., who she believed would help her.

Miss Ingersoll was first taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, then to Bellevue, and afterward before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Court. There Miss Tinkham explained that she had acted as secretary for Miss Ingersoll, who recently had assumed heavy financial obligations, and the task of paying them off had undermined her health. Upon Miss Tinkham's promise that she would see to it that Miss Ingersoll was placed in proper hands for rest and recuperation she was allowed to go.

Abraham Levy May Succeed Holbrook.

Friends of Abraham Levy said yesterday that he had been offered the place on the Special Sessions bench left vacant by the recent death of Justice Holbrook, whose term had three years more to run. Mr. Levy is a member of the firm of Levy & Unger, and for years has been one of the leaders of the criminal bar in this city. He is a Director of many charitable organizations and a member of many clubs. He has been active in Democratic politics in this city and is a member of the Tammany General Committee. He is married and has children.

Reduced rates to
California
March 1 to April 30
That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.
March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:
$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points
Proportionate reductions from other points.
Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso, three times a week by way of Colorado, every Wednesday from St. Louis.
Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:
HAL S. RAY, G. E. P. A.,
Downtown Office, 401 Broadway,
Uptown Office, 5th Avenue and 35th Street,
New York City.
Rock Island System

Iron-Ox Cures Constipation
Iron-Ox Not a Purgative
Don't abuse your bowels with purgatives and cathartics. They soon lose their effect and are always dangerous. Iron-Ox cures constipation and stomach, liver and kidney troubles by healthful tonic action.
Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from
THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Iron-Ox

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Get 'Tillie: A Mennonite Maid,' and you are assured of a rare treat."—Telegraph, Philadelphia.
2nd Large Edition on Sale.
TILLIE
A Mennonite Maid
By HELEN R. MARTIN
"The slender little maid is one of the most appealing of recent fiction."
Chronicle, San Francisco.
Illustrated, $1.50
The Century Co. New York

Like Figs in Figland—
REISS & BRADY'S
Cresca Figs
CRESCA FIGS
Fresh, clean, tender, and full flavored, Cresca Figs are a revelation to those who have known only the hard, tough, common kind of figs.
Sold by Park & Tilford and all leading dealers, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. Imported Grass Baskets. Put up by
REISS & BRADY.
MORE
Than a Little Better.

LIBRARIANS
will find The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange a weekly index of books wanted and offerings of books of special character at

ONE WINNING FAVORITE

Tribes Hill the Only Successful First Choice at Benning.

CLOSE FINISHES IN FAST TIME

Robert Bradley, a Virginia Horse Owner, Won Three of the Six Races —Peter Paul's Victory.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The feature of the sport at the Benning track to-day was the victory of Tribes Hill in the last race, he being the only winning favorite. In a field of seven he got away very poorly, but gradually worked his way to the front and won by a length.

There were several exciting finishes, and some very fast time was made. Robert Bradley of Virginia, the owner of Peter Paul, won three races, his other two winners being Allen Avon and Gen. Steward. Tom Cod, an outsider, won the first race by six lengths in a field of four. Allen Avon, an outsider, started ahead in the second race and never was overtaken, winning by four lengths, Modredlaw, the favorite, finishing third.

In the third race Fustian won by a head over Julia M., the favorite. Tom Kiley went down at the far turn and interfered with Julia M., Adel Trebla, and Typhonic.

In the fourth, with a small field, Peter Paul, one of the best two-year-olds of last year, made his first appearance this season and won by a head over the favorite, Conkling. In the fifth, with a field of twelve, Henderson rode a fine race on Gen. Steward, an outsider, who, though getting off very badly, worked up and beat the favorite, Mammon, by a head. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Tom Cod, 101 pounds, (Creamer,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Moorhen, 97, (Carmack,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Rain or Shine, 103, (McCafferty,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Payne also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Allen Avon, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Filigree, 110, (Burns,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Modredlaw, 115, (G. Thompson,) even, third. Time—0:57 2-5. Only One also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Fustian, 110 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won; Julia M., 98, (Oliphant,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Monte Carlo, 116, (Shaw,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Elvim, Andrattus, Typhonic, Maru, Master Prim, Adel Trebla, and Tom Kiley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-olds. Peter Paul, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 9 to 10, won; Conkling, 111, (Redfern,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, second; Spring, 116, (McCue,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:16 4-5. St. Juvenal and Dr. Loder also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; for maiden three-year-olds and upward. General Steward, 97 pounds, (Henderson,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Mammon, 97, (H. Cochran,) 13 to 5 and even, second; Sweet Jane, 98, (Carmack,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:32 3-5. Bouvier, May Holladay, Worry, Lady Taragon, Mr. Churchill, Bride Card, Cay, Pipe, and Charette also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a hundred yards; for three-year-olds and upward. Tribes Hill, 121 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Colonsay, 115, (Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Early Eve, 106, (Neely,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Ethics, Circus, Lord Advocate, and Lord Melbourne also ran.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Fillies and mares; five furlongs. Elsie L., 112 pounds; Shrine, 111; Ascension, 107; Dashful and Belle of Milford, 105 each; Mrs. Frank Foster, Cappamore, and Meadow Maid, 104 each; Toi San, Gold Ribbon, and Hopeful Miss, 94 each; Fickle, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Fillies and geldings, two-year-olds; half mile. Wish, Lalite, Lily Brook, Pygmalion, Insenga, Arrowflight, Mamie March, Metallic, Broadway Girl, Maggie Stroup, Blue Print, Royal Palace, Lady Frances, and Maxey Moore, 99 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Colts, two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Lesher, St. Resolute, Father "D," Oleroso, Jack McKeon, Preen, Melrose, and Master Douglass, 102 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Pompano, Latheron, Mohican, Andrew Mack, and Conkling, 106 pounds each; Go Between and Mr. Pickwick, 103 each; Monsoon, 101; W. E. Fasig, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Three years old and upward; five furlongs. Himself, 118 pounds; Arrahgowan and Masterman, 115 each; Belle of Milford, 113; Peter Paul, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two miles. Boney Boy, Harrow, Chivington, 158 pounds each; Tireless and La Touraine, 156 each; Red Hook, 151; Adlo, 167.

Reiff Will Never Ride Here Again.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A dispatch from San José, Cal., says that John Reiff, the well-known jockey, is at his home near there. He says he will never again be seen on an American track. Reiff states that while his decision never to ride again is irrevocable so far as the United States is concerned, he will, should his license to ride in France be restored to him, go back to that country for another season.

Reiff was denied a license in France, and it was generally understood that it was a punishment for associating with disreputable characters. However, no reason was given by the French Jockey Club at the time. There was no investigation or suspicion of his riding. He went West, and was in Chicago some time.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASKET BALL.

Xavier and Y. M. C. A. Teams Win In Metropolitan Series.

Teams from the Xavier Athletic Club and the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. were both winners in the basket ball championship of the Metropolitan A. A. U., which is now in progress at the National Athletic Club, on Cedar Street, Brooklyn. The Xavier players easily defeated a team representing the Greater New York Irish A. A. by the score of 23 to 7, and the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association defeated the National Athletic Club team by the score of 19 to 15. Line-ups:

Central Branch		Y. M. C. A.	Position.	National A. C.
H. Behrens			Right forward	Leity
Boggs			Left forward	Beatty
Herman Behrens			Centre	Ruess, Donlily
Salmon			Right guard	Grundy
Wagenfohr			Left guard	Reubenick

Goals from field—Ruess (2,) Beatty (2,) Donlily (2,) Leity (1,) Boggs (3,) Herman Behrens (2,) Salmon (2,) H. Behrens (1.) Goals from foul—Ruess, H. Behrehs.

G. N. Y. I. A. A	Position.	Xavier A. C.
Elliot	Right forward	Kenny
Zoebick		Smith,
Barham	Left forward	Herschel
Bigelow	Centre	Donivan
MacGill	Right guard	Roach
Kobfleisch	Left guard	Craven

Goals from field—Eliot, Bigelow, Kenny, Smith, Herschel, Donivan, Roach, (2,) Craven, (2,) Goals from foul—Bigelow, (3,) Kenny, (7.) Referee—W. Brennan. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

"Pittsburg Phil" Ill at Asheville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 30.—George E. Smith, better known to turfmen and printers (he used to belong to the latter craft) as "Pittsburg Phil," is here. The great turf plunger's health is not good, and he expects to remain in Asheville until some time in the Spring. His coming has excited much interest among patrons of the local turf exchange, where $500 or even $100 is a big bet. So far Smith has not visited the exchange.

AUTOMOBILES.

$2 750 PEERLESS TONNEAUS, $650 $750
Winton Touring Automobiles, A1, $850 up, (value $1,500); $1,500 Long Distance Touring, $850-$750; $2,500 Long Distance Tonneaus, new, $1,600; $2,500 Long Distance Touring Automobile, $900; $2,650 King Belgium (swell automobiles, $800-$950; $950 Touring Cars, $450; Cadillacs, $550-$650; Georges-Rie'ard, $1,500; Locomobiles, Darracq, Runabouts, Electric Runabouts, Oldsmobiles $150 up. All Automobiles advertised on premises.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
131 West 51st. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

BICYCLE SLAUGHTER SALE NOW ON.
Columbias, Clevelands, Spalding, Stearns, Barnes, Tribunes, Orients, &c., $5.00 to $15.00; just one-third value; 5,000 High-grade Tires, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25; Bars, Saddles, Lamps, Pedals, half cost.
NEW 1904 MERKEL MOTORCYCLES, $150. Orients, Relays, Royals, others, very CHEAP.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row. 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 TO $425
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles; no noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO. 8 Park Place, near B'way, SOLE AGENTS.

LEMAIRE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

ASTHMA
HAY FEVER, CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia
PROMPTLY CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
J. Espic, 20 Rue St. Lazare, Paris
R. Fougera & Co., New York, and all Druggists

BOTH LOCAL CLUBS WON

National League Team Scores 9 Runs to 4 for Little Rock.

AMES PITCHES IN POOR FORM

No Trouble for American League Players at New Orleans, the Score Being 14 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—But for Ames's effort to get the kinks out of his high-priced pitching arm in to-day's exhibition between the New York National Leaguers and the local Southern League team, there would not have been much to say about the game. The visitors had a walk-over up to the seventh inning, when Ames relieved McGinnity, and proved to be so bad that he was soon forcing runners over the plate. McGinnity was at his best, striking out six men and toying with the opposing batters when the bases were not occupied. Aside from Ames's display, the entire New York team played up to pennant-winning standard. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LITTLE ROCK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	J. Gilbert, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
Bresn'h'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	Annis, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	8	2	0	H'sebolder, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Mertes, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	McCann, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Dunn, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Wright, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	3	2	1	Anderson, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Gilgert, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0	Clnran, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Warner, c.	1	0	8	0	0	Grubb, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
B'w'man, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Perrine, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
McGin'ty, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Bratton, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Moore, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Tyler, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Heidleing	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	9	8	27	9	2	Total.	5	8	24	9	1

*Batted for Moore in sixth inning.

New York.....1 2 2 0 0 1 3 0 0—9
Little Rock.....0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0—5

First base by errors—New York, 1; Little Rock, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Little Rock, 12. First base on balls—Off McGinity, 1; off Ames, 3; off Taylor, 2; off Bratton, 4. Struck out—By McGinity, 6; by Taylor, 1; by Bratton, 2; by Moore, 2. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Annis. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Browne, Mertes, Gilbert, Warner. Double play—Perrine and Wright. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Pfenning. Time of game—Two hours.

N. Y., (A. L.,) 14; NEW ORLEANS, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—The New York Americans made their début here to-day by slaughtering the local team by a score of 14 to 4. Griffith's men scored 5 runs in the first inning and a similar number in the sixth. Pitcher Strickiett, who was secured from the Chicago Americans to play the season with the home club, was batted so freely that he was taken out in the fourth inning and Puttmann put in his place. The latter, however, fared no better than his predecessor. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW ORLEANS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	2	2	2	0	0	M'tg'my, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Fultz, cf.	4	2	2	1	0	Genins, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Rickert, lf.	1	1	0	0	1
Elb'f'ld, ss.	2	1	0	2	0	Rohe, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
And'son, lf.	2	2	4	1	0	Stewart, 2b.	0	1	4	2	1
Will'ms, 2b.	1	4	1	1	1	Unglaub, 1b.	1	2	9	1	1
Ganzel, 1b.	1	3	3	0	0	Atz, ss.	1	0	4	4	1
McGuire, c.	0	2	13	0	1	Fox, c.	0	1	2	1	1
Powell, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	3	2	1
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Strick'tt, p.	1	1	0	3	1
						Pittmann, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	14	17	27	7	2	Total.	4	5	24	18	7

New Orleans.....0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0—4
New York.....5 1 1 0 0 5 1 1 .—14

Home run—Strickiett. Two-base hits—Stewart, Anderson, Williams, McGuire. Stolen base—Conroy. Sacrifice—Williams. Double play—Sullivan to Unglaub. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Hughes, ; by Puttmann, 1. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Hughes, 2; off Strickiett, 1; off Putnam, 2. Hits apportioned—Off Powell, 4; off Hughes, 1; off Strickiett, 9; off Puttmann, 8. Innings pitched—Strickiett, Puttmann, and Hughes, 4 each; Powell, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Puttmann, by Hughes; Eberfield, by Puttmann. Left on base—New Orleans, 5; New York, 6. First base on errors—New Orleans, 2; New York, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Phelan.

COLUMBIA, 14; PRATT, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, N. Y., March 30.—Princeton won its first baseball game of the year today from the Gettysburg College nine by the score of 10 to 1. The home team showed advanced form for so early in the season. Seven veterans were in their old places, and the new players were Bard, at first base, and Satterwhite, at short stop. The visitors played a fast game and were strong in the pitcher's box after Flank was put in. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PRATT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Saunders, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Labrit, 1b, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Callaghan, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	Gough, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1
Frambach, c.	1	0	14	1	0	Koehler, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0
Blo'mfi'ld, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0	Diss, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2
Collins, ss.	2	0	1	2	0	Varrell, ss.	1	1	1	0	1
Williams, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Goodwin, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Taber, 2b.	2	1	2	0	0	Reutchi, lf.	1	1	0	0	1
Godwin, lf.	2	1	0	0	1	Hannigan, cf.	1	2	1	1	0
Tyler, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Chalmers, c.	1	1	5	2	0
Tilt, p.	2	1	0	0	1	Morton, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Nohowec, 3b.	3	1	1	2	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cannon, rf.	0	1	0	0	0						
Buell, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Total.	4	5	24	14	6
Total.	14	8	27	7	3						

Columbia.....1 1 0 2 0 3 3 4 .—14
Pratt.....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—4

First base by errors—Columbia, 5; Pratt, 2. Left on bases—Columbia, 8; Pratt, 7. Two-base hits—Tilt, Bloomfield, Hannigan, Tyler. Three-base hits—Nohowec, Chalmers. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Tilt, 7; by Morton, 5. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 3; off Morton, 6; off Taylor, 2. Stolen bases—Frambach, Bloomfield, Labrit, (2.) Double play—Collins to Taber. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, 1; by Tilt, 1; by Morton, 1. Wild pitch—Morton. Umpire—"Doc" Kennedy. Time of game—1 hour and 58 minutes.

PRINCETON, 10; GETTYSBURG, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Princeton won its first baseball game of the year today from the Gettysburg College nine by the score of 10 to 1. The home team showed advanced form for so early in the season. Seven veterans were in their old places, and the new players were Bard, at first base, and Satterwhite, at short stop. The visitors played a fast game and were strong in the pitcher's box after Flank was put in. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Gettysburg	0	0	0—1
Princeton	3	1	0—10

Batteries—Flank, Thomas, and Dickinson; Stevens, Underhill, Bryan, Doyle, Walner, and Reid. Umpire—"Tom" Burns of Brooklyn.

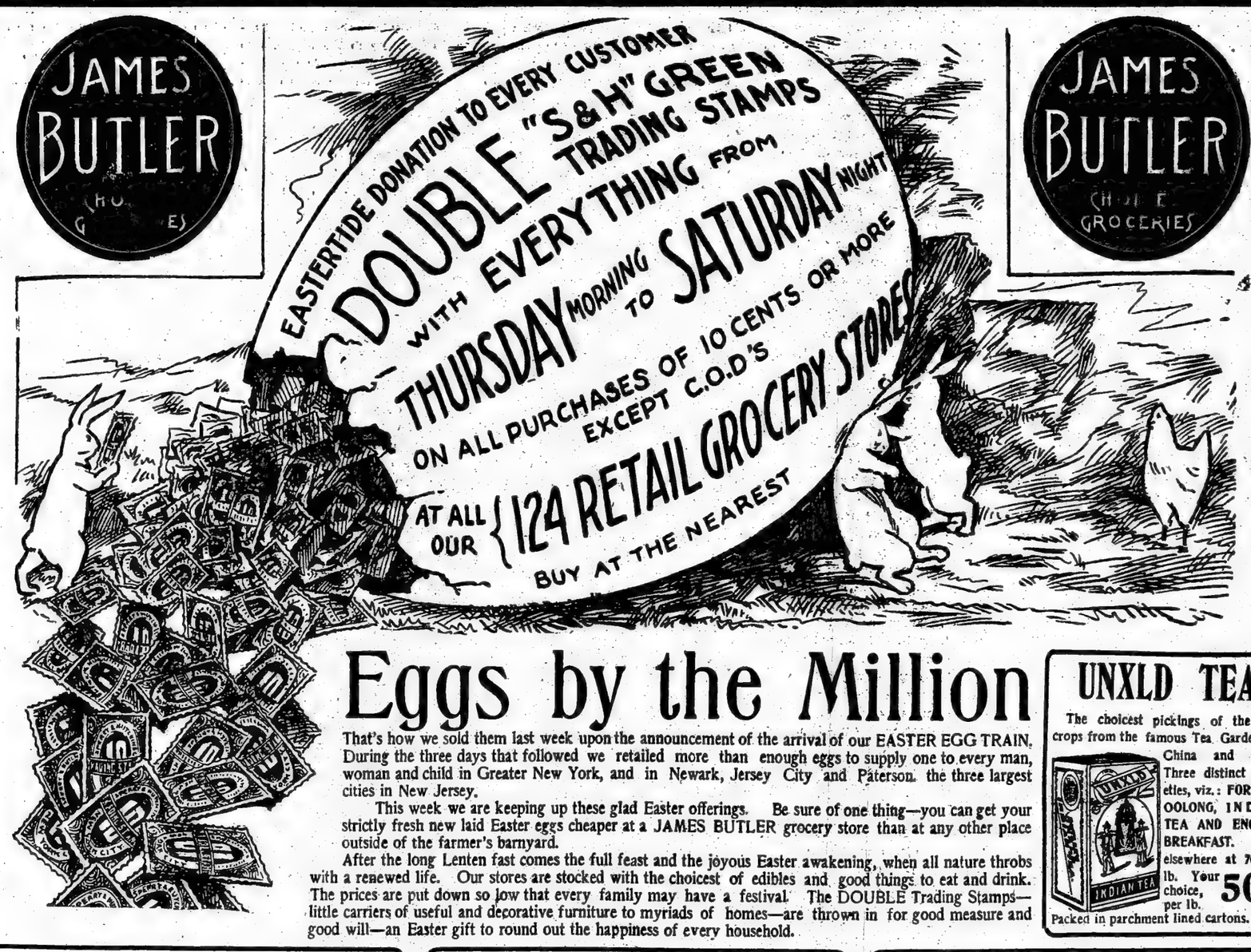

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That's how we sold them last week upon the announcement of the arrival of our EASTER EGG TRAIN. During the three days that followed we retailed more than enough eggs to supply one to every man, woman and child in Greater New York, and in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson, the three largest cities in New Jersey.

This week we are keeping up these glad Easter offerings. Be sure of one thing—you can get your strictly fresh new laid Easter eggs cheaper at a JAMES BUTLER grocery store than at any other place outside of the farmer's barnyard.

After the long Lenten fast comes the full feast and the joyous Easter awakening, when all nature throbs with a renewed life. Our stores are stocked with the choicest of edibles and good things to eat and drink. The prices are put down so low that every family may have a festival. The DOUBLE Trading Stamps—little carriers of useful and decorative furniture to myriads of homes—are thrown in for good measure and good will—an Easter gift to round out the happiness of every household.

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Sardines—Genuine French imported, in olive oil; a can 10c
Sardines—Choicest French imported, in purest olive oil; 2 cans for 25c
Codfish Threads—"Peerless" brand, white, tender, nourishing; 3 packages for 25c
Tomatoes—Large, red, ripe, solid packed; 3-lb. can for 25c
Tomatoes—Gallon can of solid, ripe, rosy love apples, for 23c
French Peas—Small and tender; 2 cans for 25c
French Peas—Fancy, small, early June selections; a can 18c

Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums, "Essie" brand. Finest selected California fruits, nothing finer, packed in heaviest of syrup, rich and rare, large can, each 19c

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, "East View" brand. Choice California fruit, well selected, packed in heavy syrup, in large cans, your choice, a can for 16c

Egg Plums—Park brand, selected fruit, well packed; 2 cans for 25c.; 3-lb. can 13c

Peas—"Queen" brand, choice, tender, domestic variety; a can 12c
Peas—"Essie," Early June, small, tender, sweet and dainty; a can 15c
French Mushrooms—Most delicate flavor; in large cans, 25c., 22c., and 15c
French Spinach—Choicest imported, pure leaf, no sand or grit, fresh and melts in the mouth; a can 22c
Seeded Raisins—"Peerless" brand, highest grade; a package 12c
Cocoanut—"Peerless" brand, the best; ¼-lb. package, 10c.; ½-lb. package 5c
Strawberries—Fancy fruit in heavy syrup, delicious; 1-lb. can 10c

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Alpha Pudding—Makes delicious dessert; a package 5c
Plum Pudding—Curtice's famous Blue Label brand; 2-lb cans, 20c.; 1-lb can 15c
Pineapple—Choice fruit, sliced or grated, in heavy syrup; a large can 10c
Pineapple—Selected Cuban, in chunks; 1-lb. can 10c
Cherries—"Essie" brand, finest picked fruit, in heavy syrup; 3-lb. can 23c
Pumpkin—Finest dry packed Golden Pumpkin, New York State, makes pies that smack of the old homestead; full size can 10c
Beets—Fancy, red, ripe, well-selected, solid packed; 3-lb. cans 12c

Cherries—"East View" brand, very choice; 3-lb. can 20c
Prunes—Finest grade Santa Clara Valley; 3 lbs., only 25c
Dates—"Blue Ribbon," Egyptian; 3 packages, 20c.; a package 7c
Figs—Finest cured, from Smyrna; a lb. 13c
Jams—"Blue Ribbon," pure fruit; a lb. jar 15c
Jams—Millar's famous Irish jams, new importation, choice and large assortment all kinds; extra very quality; a lb. jar 19c
Asparagus—Golden State, fancy, large white spears, 28c.; choicest 25c
Asparagus Tips—Choice quality; 1-lb. can 23c

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Fresh roasted daily, retaining their full flavor and fine aroma.

Best Mocha and Java Coffee. Positively the very best imported; a pound only 25c
Butler's Best Maracaibo Coffee. Full flavored berry, great favorite, a pound 20c
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"Blue Ribbon" Jelly Powder—Choicest fruit and wine flavors; strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange, port, Madeira, and sherry; most delicious dessert maker; a package only 10c
Olives—18-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, 25c.; 10-oz. bottle fancy Queen Olives, 15c.; 8-oz. bottle Queen Olives, 10c.; 4-oz. bottle Queen Olives 5c
Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, 12 packages for 5c
Jams—"Liberty" brand, popular at the price; 1-lb. jar 10c
Jellies—All varieties, in Mason quart jars; each 10c
Olive Oil—Finest imported French and Italian oils, in bottles; pints, 35c. and half pints 21c
Salad Oil—Pure domestic, best quality; quarts, 15c.; pints, 10c.; half pints 5c
Peerless Sauce—Best of all table sauces, an appetizing relish, in bottles; 15c. and 10c
Ketchup—"Peerless," the king of catsups; try it; bottles, 15c. and 8c
Ketchup—"Liberty," an excellent catsup; bottles 10c. and 5c
Butler's Best French Mustard—A bottle 8c
Choice French Mustard—Large bottle 5c
Black or White Pepper—A tin for 10c
Horse Radish—Fresh grated, full strength; a bottle 10c
Preserves—"Liberty" brand, the family favorite; 3-lb. crocks 25c
Preserves—"Johnson's" famous home-made preserves, choice assortment of fine fruits; 5-lb crocks 49c
Stuffed Olives—10-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, stuffed with pimentos, finest quality, 25c.; 8-oz. bottle, 10c
Pickles—"Liberty" brand, mixed, Chow Chow and Gherkins, a bottle 12c

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A Feast of Nectared Sweets.

Nabisco Sugar Wafers, Champagne Wafers, 21c A PACKAGE
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4c. a package.

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AMATEUR BILLIARD CONTESTS.

Candler Scores High Run in the Daly Tournament—Play at N. Y. A. C.

Two good games were played last night in the 14.2 billiard tournament at Daly's Broadway billiard rooms in the interborough championship series. The scores:

Candler—2 41 6 8 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 7 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 19 1 6 7 0 0 1 8 6 1 10 1 12 14 22 2 0 0 0 35 12 0 0 0 28 8 13 0 0 24. Total, 300; high runs, 41, 35, 34; average 6 8-47.

Loewenberg—9 5 14 20 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 1 4 0 1 0 1 3 0 9 10 3 4 1 2 1 0 12 6 1 13 1 4 2 5 14 0 8 1 5. Total, 182; high runs, 20, 13; average, 3 41-47.

White—0 0 0 16 5 2 3 0 0 29 0 0 3 9 0 0 1 0 2 0 14 0 6 1 2 5 2 10 1 15 27 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 13 16 1 3 1 0 5 4 0 0 0 3 9 1 6 0 2 1 0 5 0. Total, 222; high run, 29; average, 4 2-55.

Baker—1 2 1 5 0 20 2 0 0 9 5 19 2 2 6 3 3 1 0 5 6 5 18 20 9 5 0 6 0 3 6 0 16 5 1 1 18 0 2 2 10 0 13 11 3 0 0 0 7 0 0 16 0 0 0 10 23. Total, 300; high runs, 20, 20, 19; average, 5 25-55.

Two games were finished last night in the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club, Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. In the first game E. O. Presby defeated Duncan C. Squier, 40 points to 31. The game required sixty innings. Presby's high run was 5, and 4 was the highest single run made by Squier. In the second game A. E. Hoyt defeated W. H. Wood, 40 points to 34. The winner made 5 for his high run, while Wood made 3. The game required sixty-four innings.

The regular schedule of games in the straight-rail billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club was finished last night with a contest between A. Vogel, who was handicapped at 110, and George H. Tousey, who had 90 to make. Vogel won quite handily, the score being 110 to 69. The winners of each of the three classes, Dr. Walter G. Douglas, A. Vogel, and C. D. Coleman will begin to play off to determine the winner of the tourney. Last night's score follows:

A. Vogel, (110)—0 4 0 0 4 1 1 8 1 6 0 2 0 1 1 3 13 0 0 1 0 2 5 1 0 1 0 8 5 3 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 5 0 6 1 4 3 3 2 9. Total, 110; average, 2 14-48; high run, 13.

George H. Tousey, (90)—2 4 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 3 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 3 4 2 1 1 6 2 2 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 4 1 0 1 11 0 0 3 0. Total, 69; average, 1 22-47; high run, 11.

Referee—A. A. Kammerer.

L. A. Consmiller and James R. Beard played the most exciting game of the straight rail billiard tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn last night, Beard losing by only 4 points. He had 115 to make to 100 for Consmiller, and it was not until the latter's last attempt at the table that he was enabled to score a victory. The score was 100 to 111. In Class B, W. A. Campbell (20) defeated W. Belcher (70) by a score of 70 to 49.

Two games were played in the handicap pool tournament, C. E. Mahon (100) defeating A. F. Hart (100) by a score of 100 to 92 in Class A, and George F. Trego (50) winning from W. Cornell (20) by 50 to 25 in Class B.

POLO AT MORRISTOWN.

Whippany Country Club Supersedes Old Organization—Rockaway Delegate.

A short meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association was held yesterday at the office of Chairman H. L. Herbert in this city. The name of the Morris County Country Club was changed to the Whippany Country Club. This is practically a new club, as the Morris County Club has done nothing in polo or hardly anything else for several years. The Whippany Country Club will have quarters on the estate of Eugene Higgins, near Morristown.

F. S. Conover of the Rockaway Hunting Club, who has been the club's polo delegate for many years, retired, and Rene La Montagne was appointed to represent the club in the meetings of the Polo Association.

The proposed tournament at Aiken, S. C., has been abandoned, and the next polo tournament of importance will be at Lakewood late in April.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE PARKER.

In the Democratic State Convention which meets at Albany on April 18 more than two-thirds of the 450 delegates will favor the nomination of Judge PARKER. His friends and supporters will have it in their power to pass a resolution of instructions to the New York delegates, and that power they will undoubtedly exercise. If the Tammany leader, Mr. MURPHY, is well-advised the delegates whose action he controls will also vote for the resolution of instructions. There will be in the Convention something like 120 delegates from New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond who would probably be governed by Mr. MURPHY'S wishes. We doubt whether it would be an act of political wisdom on the part of Mr. MURPHY to array himself and his followers against the overwhelming majority of the Convention. If there are reasons for such a course they must, we think, be personal reasons, and it may be doubted whether the Tammany leader would wish to set personal considerations above the plainly indicated interests of the party, which demand that the New York Democracy shall speak as with one voice in the National Convention. Mr. MURPHY'S opportunity to make the action of the Convention unanimous is one of which, in all probability, he will decide to avail himself. We are sure that would be the wiser course.

The now admitted certainty that a delegation instructed for Judge PARKER will go to St. Louis from this State puts a new and vastly more hopeful aspect upon the Democratic canvass. The very great probability that Judge PARKER will be the candidate of his party now forces itself upon the observing mind. The South has waited upon the decision of New York. Its delegates will soon be chosen, and now that the preference of New York has been made clear, it is exceedingly probable that in that part of the country one State after another will choose delegations instructed to labor for his nomination. Senator BACON of Georgia has said that Judge PARKER would be acceptable to the Democrats of his State, and Senator CLAY has expressed views about the nomination which indicate that he is also of that opinion. The puerile argument that Judge PARKER is "unknown" has little weight in the South. It will have none at all after the New York Convention has been held. The instructions to be given at Albany will show to the country that he is well enough known here to have the confidence of his fellow-Democrats.

Within the past few days Democrats of standing and influence in this city, many of them representing the kind of Democracy of which Mr. CLEVELAND is the conspicuous exponent, have spoken in high praise of the ability, the conservatism, the mental balance, and soundness of Judge PARKER. Members of the bar who have had occasion and opportunity to "take the measure" of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals have declared their full confidence in him as worthy to lead the party in the coming contest. Democrats everywhere are becoming persuaded that Judge PARKER is in truth the best candidate to make the fight against President ROOSEVELT. The qualities of steadiness and conservatism which Mr. ROOSEVELT lacks are among the distinguishing characteristics of Judge PARKER. His nomination would make the "Roosevelt issue" effective for campaign use, and the temper of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own party indicates that it is against him, his practices, and his tendencies that the fight must be made. The action of the New York Convention will in all probability determine the set of the current which will carry Judge PARKER forward to the nomination at St. Louis.

The increasing prominence of Judge PARKER diminishes the importance and the danger of the Hearst movement. Mr. HEARST'S success in obtaining delegates has been the occasion of some anxiety, but it is observed that it is in hopelessly Republican States, or in States that are rather Populist than Democratic that his labors and his expenditures have chiefly borne fruit. The Democrats of the South have been little influenced by his appeals, because they desire above all things the election of a Democratic President. They do not like Mr. ROOSEVELT, they do not want to have him stay in the White House until 1909. Their desire for a party triumph is so earnest and springs from motives of such practical weight, that they are not at all willing to encourage a candidacy that is not only in itself absolutely hopeless, but would do the party much greater damage than it suffered under the leadership of Mr. BRYAN. The candidate favored by the Southern Democracy is a candidate who can be elected. They know very well down there that no Democratic candidate can be elected who fails to carry the State of New York. Judge PARKER can carry New York. If nominated it is the general belief of Democrats that he will carry it. The sending of the Parker delegation from this State will be the best possible evidence of the party's belief that the thirty-nine Electoral votes of New York will be cast for him. That fact and the arguments based on it, we think, will suffice in most if not all of the States of the South.

Judge PARKER now comes to the foremost position among all the Democrats whose names have been mentioned as possible candidates. Massachusetts will send an Olney delegation, but its support would of course be transferred to Judge PARKER as soon as the balloting showed him to be in the lead. The sincere wish of Mr. CLEVELAND not to have his name used in the campaign has been respected by the party. Judge GRAY frankly says that he is not in the contest, and no effort is being made to secure delegates either for him or for Senator GORMAN. There remains only Mr. HEARST, who, even with the aid of Mr. BRYAN, will probably fail to secure a third of the delegates to St. Louis. If he should have a third of the Convention his power for mischief and obstruction would be instantly taken away by the abrogation of the outworn and un-Democratic two-thirds rule. If that were done it now looks as though nothing would prevent the nomination of Judge PARKER.

WATER FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire in lower Broadway on Saturday last again called attention to the fact that a large part of New York is without a water supply adequate in volume or pressure to deal with a serious conflagration. Had the direction and force of the wind favored its spread westward among the old and insecure buildings of that district, a loss comparable to that of Baltimore might have resulted. All of this may be conceded without discussion. Whether the Mayor is right in his expressed conclusion that it demonstrates the importance of at once carrying into effect the plan of a salt-water distribution for fire purposes is a question which invites very serious consideration. In a matter of this kind it is very easy to commit the city to a general policy which may ultimately involve the loss of great sums of money in capital expenditure and maintenance without corresponding benefit.

The argument for a salt-water distribution has been so fully presented that it need not be here repeated. The supply in the rivers is inexhaustible, and the pressure may be whatever the plan provides for. It is simply a question of pump capacity. These, in brief, are the claims. The admissions which must be made, and which seem to substantiate these claims, are numerous and important. The down-town districts are not adequately supplied with water. The size of the mains which supply them is such that even a moderate pressure could not be maintained in the event of a sudden draught upon the fire hydrants. The static pressure—that due to head—is quite insufficient for modern conditions. Even the new reservoir at Jerome Park will give a head of only 135 feet above sea level. The very moderate initial pressure due to this head will be so reduced by friction in passing through miles of mains that the down-town districts will not be adequately supplied from it during the hours of normal draught. In a word, the Borough of Manhattan has far outgrown the Croton water system in every dimension, especially vertically.

But the fire hazard of the down-town districts is not due to the fact that the water supply of New York is inadequate for fire purposes, and that a deluge of salt water is needed to supplement it. The quantity of Croton water needed for fire extinguishment in Manhattan during an entire year is less than a single day's use and waste for ordinary purposes. All the water used at the Baltimore fire was not more than one-sixth of an average day's supply for this city. Among hydraulic engineers the amount of water needed for fire extinguishment is so small that it is considered a negligible factor in laying out a system. For all practical purposes the least of the reservoirs on the Croton system may be considered an "inexhaustible supply" for fire demands.

What is needed in New York is what the present Croton system fails to supply—a high pressure capable of being maintained under heavy draught. This the Jerome Park reservoir cannot furnish, and no other argument is needed to establish the fact that the city has outgrown the Croton system. During the past year the commission of experts appointed by Mayor Low has designed and laid out a new and ample supply for the city, and its complete report is expected to be published within a week or two. Under this plan the entire city may be supplied with water in quantity and pressure ample to cope with any emergency likely to arise. It could not be completed as quickly as could an emergency system of salt-water distribution, but it would have vast advantages when in use.

If fairly considered, the arguments against a salt-water distribution are many and strong. The duplication of mains in streets now crowded with pipes and conduits would complicate an already serious condition. The life of the salt-water mains would be short and their leakage in proportion to the pressure to which they are subjected. It should also be remembered that for sanitary purposes the kind of salt water we should be apt to get from our inclosing rivers might very well give rise to dangers even more serious than those sought to be corrected by copious street washing and gutter flushing. It would be polluted with sewage, and no way of avoiding this could be readily devised which would not obstruct navigation. From whatever point of view regarded, it fails to appear that the use of salt water will secure any advantage which fresh water will not confer, and the uses for which it is especially desired do not consume water enough altogether to justify any considerable expenditure to secure it.

THE ANTI-CANFIELD BILL.

Mr. JEROME does not mince matters. He states in almost so many words that the bill which he advocated to its passage in the Senate, and which he now demands that the Assembly shall adopt, is an anti-Canfield bill. It is meant to secure the conviction and punishment of "one RICHARD A. CANFIELD," who "has notoriously run a gambling house in the City of New York, and during many years has corrupted or defied the public officers in the City of New York charged with the administration of the criminal law in New York County." And the District Attorney explains briefly and cogently the reason for the law he is pressing on the attention of the Assembly:

> In 1903 his place in New York City for the first time was raided, and all the equipment of a gambling house was found there. It is not possible with ordinary police detectives to secure the evidence necessary to convict rich and powerful keepers of gambling houses where only people of large means or high social position are allowed to play. You must call the patrons of the establishments if convictions are to be had. The law as it stood prior to the decision in the Lewisohn case recognized this, and endeavored to enable prosecuting attorneys to call patrons as witnesses. The law was defective in form because it did not give the witness immunity broad enough to cover the constitutional provision. The proposed act does constitutionally what the Legislature of this State supposed for more than eighty years it had done. If you pass this legislation CANFIELD can be convicted; if you do not he cannot be. So your action must unavoidably affect his case. If he is an innocent man he will not suffer from the passage of this act. If he is a guilty man, and guilty as set forth above, and no one denies it, you, by not passing this act, free him. You free an old criminal who has for years successfully defied or corrupted the public officers appointed to execute your will—who has defied you in his audacious and open violation of the laws which you have kept on the statute book of this State.

The point of special significance in this blunt statement is that the proposed law does not in reality, as charged by its opponents, deprive any man of his constitutional immunity as a witness. The previous law, as has been decided, did destroy this immunity, and was therefore unconstitutional. The present bill simply defines and preserves the immunity granted by the Constitution, and at the same time enables the State to secure the testimony of the patrons of a gambling house. So far from impairing constitutional rights, it makes them more precise and secure.

Under ordinary conditions a law intended to touch a single case should be regarded with suspicion. This law does touch a single case of great importance. But two things must be noted. One is that the case, so far as it is in a class by itself, is so in consequence of the audacity and enormity of the action involved in it. A second is that such a case passing entirely untouched by the arm of the law tends powerfully to cause like cases on a smaller scale and generally to weaken the law and strengthen crime. Since the only difference between this case and that of the minor gamblers lies in the wealth and influence of the offender, the emphatic call upon the Assembly Committee by Mr. JEROME is in order and should be heeded.

M'CLELLAN AND M'ADOO.

The evidence continues to accumulate that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner are standing together with increasing firmness against the pressure of the poolroom owners and their allies in the "organization."

There is no question as to the opposition of the latter, or their confidence, at the start, that they would be able to reduce the Mayor and Commissioner to terms. By far the most energetic, astute, cunning, unscrupulous, and experienced combination between politicians and criminals—often the same persons—that this city has ever known is desperately engaged in trying to balk the enforcement of the law to which Messrs. MCADOO and MCCLELLAN have pledged themselves. This combination could undoubtedly have prevented the nomination of the Mayor, had they thought, before the convention, that he would fight them. They were deceived. Not that Mr. MCCLELLAN made them any promises he has since broken. Not that he did not publicly announce that he would follow the course he has taken since his inauguration. But other men had done such things, and nothing had come of it. The members of the combination could not believe that their money would be taken, their labors accepted, while their desires and purposes were notorious, and that then the Mayor and his Police Commissioner would proceed mercilessly to destroy their "business" and treat their previously invincible "pull" with steady contempt.

It is not to be supposed that they will surrender absolutely and kiss the rod that smites them or that they will not seek revenge for what they regard as their wrongs and restoration of what they regard as their rights. What that may mean for the future no one knows better than Mr. MURPHY, the Mayor, and the Commissioner. There is a tough fight ahead in Tammany Hall sooner or later, if the present policy is maintained. But for the present it is plain that the forces of decency have the whip hand beyond all doubt. As to the future, who can say that the Democratic organization, placed firmly on the basis of this policy, pledged and held to the enforcement of the law, would not easily and permanently hold power in this city?

"THE COURTESY OF THE HOUSE."

If a casual billionaire who had taken a fancy to a seat in the United States Senate, or the female members of whose family had taken it for him, as he or they might have taken it for a steam yacht, or an opera box, or a thousand-horse-power automobile, had accomplished his desire, he would be sure of receiving the right hand of fellowship from the other members of that body, at least in public. The thing, as everybody knows, has been tried and has worked. The only exception we recall to the rule of welcome is that of JAMES G. BLAINE, who to be sure entered the Senate with a conspicuous chip on his shoulder, and, with what his associates called "House manners," proceeded to defy the traditions of the august assemblage.

The billionaire who had broken into the Senate by purchase, whether by a dicker with a boss or by open dealing with the representatives of the people, would not only be received with as much consideration as if he had won his place by conspicuous public service. But if he should enlarge his ambition to the Presidency and should pursue that object with as much directness as he had brought to bear on the Senatorship, no word of rebuke for his presumption would issue from the mouth of any of his colleagues.

Such is the courtesy of the Senate! What a painful contrast do we find in the "fierce democratic" of the House of Representatives. There a rude man denounces the aspirations of another who is not only a fellow-member but a fellow-partisan, to be sure, without naming him, but so that everybody knows who is meant. And other impolite fellow-members and fellow-partisans of assailant and assaulted welcome the assault with every mark of sympathy and congratulation. Such a thing, the Senate may well say, could never happen in this well-regulated body. There cannot be much question which code of manners is the more conducive to the peace and comfort of legislators. There can be as little which conduces the more to political honesty and to the National welfare.

SHADE TREES ON HIGHWAYS.

A bill introduced in the State Senate last month should be followed up and saved from the fate that usually befalls legislation attempted to be carried through in the face of powerful enemies. It is an amendment to that law of 1890 concerning highways, which allows owners of property at their own expense to locate and plant trees along roads adjoining their land. The amendment is to afford protection for these trees against the assaults of trolley companies and unauthorized persons.

Provision is made to give sufficient notice by placard and mail, so that owners can have time to defend any trees condemned. The necessity of some such guarantee that owners of adjacent property do not part with all their rights when they improve their property and add beauty to the landscape at their own expense does not require argument. Failure to have such protection under the highway law discourages owners from public-spirited and useful efforts, and is the fruitful source of a great deal of vandalism on suburban and country roads. The way in which trees are felled, lopped, and scorched by the employés of telegraph, telephone, and trolley companies is disgraceful to the State. Where they can be used to save the cost of a pole they are allowed to stand in a maimed condition. When their wood can be used or their branches interfere with wires they are quickly destroyed without a by-your-leave to the person or the village that may have planted and cared for them.

The amendment does not prevent the condemnation of trees which are really in the way, or through age are dangerous. It merely provides that removal of trees shall be discussed by the proper authorities in conjunction with those who have spent time and money in giving beauty and shade to roads for the public benefit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Legislative history would probably be searched in vain for a precedent for the action of Gov. MURPHY in calling an extra session of the New Jersey Legislature, nominally to consider, really to pass, a bill prohibiting pigeon shooting in that State. In his proclamation, indeed, the Governor mentions, as first of his two reasons for reassembling the lawmakers, the report of the Morris Canal Committee, which reached him too late for submission before adjournment, but it is well known and not denied that the canal matter could and would have waited for the next regular session, while public sentiment, which the Governor fully shares, imperatively demanded that the Senatorial conspiracy by which the Anti-Pigeon Shooting bill was smothered in committee at the dictates of the Republican machine should not be allowed to succeed—that the mysterious "influences" of the gun clubs and the arms and ammunition manufacturers should not defy and overcome the well-considered and vehemently expressed determination of the decent people of New Jersey to clear their State of a long-standing disgrace. The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Business carried its audacity to the point of refusing to report the bill, despite the suspicion and anger that were thus aroused, but now its members declare that they have done all they promised to do, and that they will interpose no more obstacles to the passage of the bill. That is very kind of them; but such belated submission to the popular will, authoritatively manifested, ought not to win for them a forgiveness that would be ludicrously cheap at the price. Their names should be carefully remembered by the voters of the State, whom they deliberately defied and outraged. The calling of an extra legislative session for such a purpose as this is a truly remarkable event, evidencing as few other things could the present importance that is ascribed by an effectual majority of citizens to a question which, a few years ago, was regarded as the exclusive property of a few absurdly sensitive persons who escaped easily when they were called nothing worse than "cranks." That there is anything wrong in killing wild animals and birds simply for amusement or to display skill in marksmanship is a discovery of these latest days, and marks an amazing change from the "good old times" we can all remember when HENRY BERGH repeatedly periled his own life by his efforts to save from worse suffering than wounded pigeons endure animals that even then were much more highly regarded than these unintelligent and unresponsive birds will ever be. Practically nobody cares much for pigeons, but their right to decent treatment as living beings is fully recognized by all except a few brutal and mercenary savages.

—By the breakdown of the District Attorney's case against Mr. "PHIL" DALY, Jr., there is strikingly illustrated one of those legal possibilities that fill most minds except those of lawyers with impatient disgust and undoubtedly lower the general esteem for all law and all its administrators. It is as far as possible from our intention to criticise the action of Judge MCMAHON in declaring the indictment fatally imperfect and releasing the prisoner on the ground that the offense charged against him had not been proved. Probably and presumably no other course was open to the Judge, with the rules of evidence as they are, but it is at least as probable and presumable that there was as little doubt in his mind as there is in that of any other New Yorker that Mr. DALY is a professional gambler, as actively engaged in the practices of his art as circumstances will permit, or that his connection with the house to which he introduced the detective FRITSCHMAN was exactly that asserted by Mr. JEROME. To know and to prove, however, are vastly different things under our system of "justice," and to the difference is due, with somewhat irritating frequency, what seems to the layman the complete failure of justice as the layman understands it. That ancient and honorable maxim about the nine guilty and one innocent served in its day a noble purpose, and nobody need disbelieve it, even now, but at present the innocent are so little likely to suffer that what was once their desperately needed protection from irresponsible power is practically nothing less than a defensive barrier raised around, not nine, but ninety, for whom in the ordinary conduct of life no presumption of innocence would be admitted. And that's just the trouble. The ordinary conduct of life and the ordinary conduct of courts is no longer in harmony. The advantage is all for the criminal when he gets before a Judge, while all the difficulty and much of the danger are for the good citizen and the prosecuting attorney.

—At last! The Utica Observer makes a bold frontal attack on the problem of the little girl who lied to save life. "She," it says, "did wrong, of course, strict morality teaches us. A lie is never right. Ends and means have no bearing on the question as THE TIMES propounds it." And then, after such a good beginning, The Observer quibbles and squirms: "But it is very difficult to reconcile the conscience to any idea of punishment for the offense. The 'extenuating circumstances' are peculiarly numerous and obtrusive. And then this question suggests itself: Would it not have been a greater wrong to have allowed these women to suffer injury or death than it was to bring them to safety by means of a falsehood? The girl knew that the way to the street by way of the stairs was open and safe. The women did not know this, and in their state of panic would probably not have accepted such a statement readily. Would she have been doing her whole duty in the circumstances had she failed to use every means at her command to save the lives and limbs of the panic-stricken women? We do not believe she would. Would it not have been a greater wrong to have left them to perish?" We have heard all that before, and The Observer's conscience hurts, for it adds: "But perhaps this is begging the question, too." Indeed it is! Perhaps in time somebody will venture the assertion that the end does, because it must, justify the means. Then won't folks scream?

—What the dispatches with lamentable frequency are calling "race wars" seem to be merely free fights to the death between black and white ruffians. They begin almost always in the same way, with an attack by the blacks, and they invariably end with a more or less wholesale slaughter by the whites. That is not war, since there is no law governing or controlling any part of the operations, and intelligent sympathy seeks in vain for an object on which to bestow itself. Everybody concerned is utterly in the wrong, and the whites are particularly reprehensible, since the strong can well afford to award justice, not take revenge.

COST OF INCREASED PENSIONS.

Figures That Each Inhabitant Will Have to "Chip In" 17½ Cents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been so much agitation about the enormous increase in the pension list by reason of the recent order of the Pension Bureau that the public may very well get the impression that taxes are to be thereby seriously increased.

The fact is that on the most liberal basis of calculation it will require each of the 80,000,000 inhabitants of this great country to "chip in" 17½ cents.

It is estimated that about $14,000,000 will be required to meet the increase, and of course this amount will constantly decrease as the veterans reach their final "muster out."

Is there in all this broad land a man, woman, or child who will not gladly pay this trifling sum to those who saved the Nation? CHARLES H. MACLIN.

New York, March 28, 1904.

Our Debt to Asia.

From The Portland Oregonian.

It is noteworthy that out of Asia came our alphabet and our Arabic numerals. The compass we owe to the Chinese, who knew the magnetic needle as early as the second century, A. D. Gunpowder originally came out of Asia, and so did the art of printing and the manufacture of paper. The Chinese invented movable types in the middle of the eleventh century, 350 years before Gutenberg. They also made silks long before Europe, and porcelain that has never been equaled by Europe. Truly, Asia is the cradle of the race. On the original ideas of the Persians, the Arabians, the Hindoos, and the Chinese our modern society has been built.

Too Grasping.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I had a great dream the other night. I dreamed I met a man who offered to cut me a pound slice of radium."

"Whew! It's worth more'n a million an ounce!"

"That's right. 'Want a slice?' he says to me. 'Yes,' I answered him. But I was too grasping."

"How was that?"

"I woke up just as I asked him to cut it thick!"

Considered Good.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Patience—What reason had she for marrying him?

Patrice—Why, he had money.

"That is not a reason; that is an excuse."

MR. HEARST AND LABOR.

Thinks His Policies Destructive of Best Interests of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hearst's candid proposal of himself as a radical labor candidate for the Presidency should evoke a candid examination of himself, (so far as known,) his principles, and his methods.

California's most independent and perhaps able editor, Mr. Barry of The San Francisco Star, says that Mr. Hearst is the product of he hired write-up. A man who inherits thirty million or thereabouts can easily hire men of literary ability to form his character—on paper. Would these writers be able to construct National policies as well as they have constructed Mr. Hearst?

Paramount industrially is the trust question. A true friend of labor would have a constructive policy, by which the obvious advantages of industrial combination would be preserved to the people while the fangs and poison of the consolidations would be taken out. Hearst's papers have advanced nothing of this kind. They have taken the cheapest superficial route to popularity by headlong attacks on the trusts.

For the laboring class nothing is more evil than war. All furtherance of the army and navy and war spirit strikes at the marrow of their liberty and well being. Every honest friend of labor the world over knows this, and without doubt the salaried formulators of Mr. Hearst know it. But Hearst's organs have been flamingly for war and army and naval expansion. In this respect there is no choice between Hearst and Roosevelt, they are equally bad, and both as bad as possible. Both have employed charlatan methods to promote themselves on the war passion to the utmost of their ability.

Mr. Hearst's presentation of himself as a labor emancipator must therefore be taken as a play of deep wit. That some good men and true friends of labor permit themselves to be his political tools is one of the smoky opaque problems of human character.

M. I. S.

Keeseville, N. Y., March 29, 1904.

LOOKING TOWARD PARKER.

President Parker Sounds Well.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

In fact, the evidences appear to be accumulating that Judge Parker may be the man of the hour. New York will doubtless settle the question at the forthcoming State convention, and New York has recently indicated a strong leaning toward Parker. President Parker, it will be observed, sounds euphonious.

A Strong Man.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

"Is Judge Parker a strong man?" inquires an exchange. Undoubtedly. Not one of the tasks of Hercules can compare with his recent accomplishment; he has withstood the rush of a thousand journalists for an "expression," and has foiled the enterprise of the most enterprising press.

The Parker Movement.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The explanation of the Parker movement lies in the man himself, in the type which he represents, and therein lies the expediency of his nomination. It is always expedient to do the best possible thing. The Parker Democratic Club of Georgia will begin at once—has begun—an active campaign in every part of the State in support of its candidate.

Clean and Able.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

There can be no question that with Parker for a nominee the party would have a clean and able standard-bearer, around whom all Democrats could rally. Parker is unquestionably growing in popularity, and if the Democrats of Indiana and New York declare for him in an unmistakable way he stands a most excellent chance of nomination.

Col. Harris of Kansas.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

It is proposed by some of the leading Democrats of Kansas to send a delegation to St. Louis instructed to present the name of Col. William A. Harris, and to press his claim for the nomination. Col. Harris is a Virginian by birth, a Colonel by commission signed by Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America, and served six years as Senator from Kansas.

Parker in the Lead.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post.

Clearly Judge Parker of New York is in the lead of serious Democratic consideration for the nomination for the Presidency this year. For some months his boom seemed to sag, but it has picked up and filled out again, and is now quite the most imposing in sight. Of course we do not compare it with the toy balloon of William Randolph Hearst.

The Fittest Man Available.

From The Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald.

It is generally admitted that Parker has good chances of carrying New York—better than any other Democratic possibility; he is an able, clean man, a sound believer in the principles of the party, and a strong personality. At this time, it appears to us that he is the fittest man available to lead the Democratic forces in the Presidential race.

Judge Parker a Harmonizer.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

The majority of the people of the United States are Democrats, and but get them together and they will elect our candidate. The advocacy of Cleveland is inflaming the radicals and uniting them on Hearst, whose nomination would mean the destruction of the Democratic Party. Let us favor such a man as Judge Parker, who can bring the dissentient factors together.

Commended by the Colored Brother.

From The Washington Post.

"This debate in the House reminds me of the story of a colored preacher during reconstruction times in Virginia," remarked Representative Lamb in the main corridor, while Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts was eloquently discussing Southern questions in a manner not acceptable south of Mason and Dixon's line.

"The reconstruction period, my friend, was worse than the civil war," added Capt. Lamb. "This colored preacher arose in his pulpit to announce that one of the carpetbaggers would soon address the congregation.

"'This big brudder from the North am come among you,' he declared with unction. 'He will speak at the meeting nex' Sunday. He am a great orator sho'. He am a sounding brass and jingling cymbal.'"

Capt. Lamb said he entertained a similar view of Northern orators who nowadays attempt to stir up sectional strife in the House of Representatives.

Removed the Germs.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mr. B.—Did you take any money out of my pockets last week, dear? I've missed a roll of bills.

Mrs. B.—Yes, Charlie, I did. You know they say that old bills are so full of bacteria it isn't safe to carry them at all; and they were all awfully old ones.

Mr. B.—And did you sterilize them thoroughly?

Mrs. B.—I think I did.

Mr. B.—How?

Mrs. B.—Why, I exchanged them at the tailor's for a new Spring suit.

SALARY BILLS AT ALBANY.

City Club Calls Attention to Proposed Legislation Involving Increase of $1,018,280.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a report made to the Legislation Committee of the City Club, Lawrence Veiller, the Secretary of the club, calls attention to some forty-seven bills that have been introduced in the Legislature at Albany to increase salaries in the City of New York. If these bills were enacted into law, they would saddle upon New York City an annual increase in salaries of $1,018,280. Every one of these bills is in direct violation of the principles of home rule.

One of the worst bills introduced is that introduced by Assemblyman Dowling, Assembly Bill No. 1,394, which increases the pay of all Inspectors in the Health Department, irrespective of services they perform or their efficiency, but solely on the basis of the number of years that they have been employed in the Health Department, and provides for automatic mandatory increases in their salaries upon this basis. If the bill were to pass, the annual salary list of the Health Department would be increased $88,500.

The bill would take from the head of the department the right to decide whether an employe deserved an increase in salary or not. It would also do away in this regard with the present civil service laws concerning promotions.

A similar application of this principle is to be seen in Assembly Bill No. 652, introduced by Mr. Remsen, which grades the salaries of keepers in the Department of Correction upon the same basis—the number of years of service in the department. If this bill were to pass, it would increase the total pay roll of the Department of Correction by $45,600 a year.

Another extremely bad bill to which attention should be called is that of Senator Grady, which would saddle upon the city an increased annual expenditure in the Street Cleaning Department of $309,590. It provides for an increase in the pay of 1,364 drivers from $720 to $800 a year each. This bill also adds the new position of stableman at a salary of $720 a year, and provides that 136 stablemen may be appointed.

An examination of the other bills in detail will disclose further objectionable provisions. X. Y. Z.

New York, March 29, 1904.

STRANSKY & CO. EXPLAIN.

Have Declined to Pay Advances on Appraisement of Enamel Ware.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of this date, under the heading "Invoice Values Advanced," it is said that General Appraiser Fisher "yesterday sustained the advance recently made by the Appraisers on values of enameled ware imported by Stransky & Co."

The importations involved in the recent hearing before the General Appraiser comprised a large number of items. Nearly all of these items were appraised at the prices as per our invoices. The issue in this new reappraisement comprised only those items that were not on the invoices in the previous hearing before the Board of General Appraisers.

The net advances by General Appraiser Fischer were trifling. The advances on some cases were as slight as 2 cents per case. In other instances the advance amounted to 24 cents per case, and the greatest advance between our invoice prices and the General Appraiser's figures was only $1.50 per case. This greatest advance was only on six cases. The entire shipments included in this recent hearing were 661 cases. The total advances in this reappraisement amount to less than $50. This is surely not a sufficient sum to warrant the startling heading in THE TIMES. Nevertheless we have declined to pay the advances, however slight, and have appealed to the Board of Appraisers.

STRANSKY & CO.

New York, March 30, 1904.

Objects to Municipal Extravagance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems no limit to the promotion of ambitious schemes of every kind in every borough. Scheme after scheme of the most expensive character is proposed in all directions. Everybody wants to be next door to the city centre, regardless of cost or the general good.

Even a good thing can cost too much. Is it not possible to wait a few years before further subway and bridge schemes shall be advanced? Cannot the people of Staten Island be satisfied with ferryboats such as the Pennsylvania and Erie Companies have built and are building for their routes? It is assumed that five minutes' difference in time on ferry or railroad between distant points is all important, and what does the average citizen do with the five minutes saved?

We need plenty of comfortable cars on railroads and roomy and safe ferryboats at fair speed. Great speed on land or water is very expensive, and there should be a limit in attaining these (perhaps desirable) results. There are other and different projects where the city treasury is threatened, but I refrain. E.

Nurse Told to Spank Baby Hourly.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Spank this baby once every hour until she cries." These unusual directions were given at the City Hospital Sunday, with hopes of working a cure in the case of a baby sent to the institution from a private hospital in Clark Street. The baby was four months old, and was deficient in lung development, owing to its disinclination to cry. Whether or not there was any efficiency in the treatment could not be determined, for the babe died after being in the hospital one day.

Where the Ingenuity Comes In.

From The Washington Star.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I have found out something about horse-racing."

"What is that?"

"The idea of the game is not so much to pick a winner as to be able to explain why most of your selections happened to be beaten."

A High-Class Career.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Lady of the House—Have you lived with the first families?

The New Cook—Dade, an' in three weeks I've discharged sivin ov 'em.

THE MAN WITH A PASS.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Ever notice the man who gets into the show
On a pass?
They will give him a seat in the very front row.
But, alas!
He will look at the stage as though it were a tomb
All the while,
And there's never a change in his face full of gloom—
Not a smile.

Yes, the dancers may trip in their frolicsome glee,
Full of life;
Or the hero may rush just as bold as can be
To the strife;
The comedians, too, may enliven their jokes
With the drum—
But the man with the pass, in dejection he soaks,
Very glum.

Ever notice the man? It is natural, though,
For we all
Get a pass to come into "Existence"—the show
On this ball.
And we all seem to live to discover what flaws
We can pick,
We are here on a pass, so that must be the cause
Of our kick.

HATED "SHOO-FLIES" TO WORRY POLICE

McAdoo Re-establishes the Roosevelt Espionage System.

SIX MEN TO SEEK DELINQUENTS

Animosity of Patrolmen to the Plan Is Said to Have Led to Attempted Murder.

Consternation was general in the Police Department yesterday when it became known that Commissioner McAdoo had reinstituted the system of detailing Roundsmen to act as "shoo-flies" in watching policemen in precincts other than their own. The men detailed were Roundsmen McCullough, Londregan, Schmidt, Maher, Scanlan, and Herrigan. The first three named have done this kind of work before.

Policemen know many ways of keeping at least partial track of the Roundsmen of their own precinct, who are detailed to watch them. Friendly saloonkeepers, newsboys, and others who wish to gain favor with the man on post will attend to that. But there is no such thing as guarding against the coming of the "shoo-fly," who is a law unto himself, and may appear in almost any human guise and catch a patrolman in some offense which will mean fine or dismissal.

The system was started by President Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner. It was dropped while John McCullagh was Chief of Police and under the Devery regime, but was re-established by Col. Partridge and continued by Gen. Greene.

Even murder has been attempted because of the general antipathy the plan aroused. It was recalled at Headquarters yesterday that Policeman Barry of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, while on a lonely post in Convent Avenue one night last Fall, was set upon by two men who beat him terribly and then hurled him over the cliff, leaving him for dead. He lay for hours before he was found, and was for months in a hospital recovering from his injuries. The only explanation of the attack, and the one generally accepted as the true one, is that he was mistaken for one of the Roundsmen who now resumes the duty, and to whom he bears a striking resemblance.

"I have not re-established the 'Shoo-fly' system as a system. I do not care to discuss the matter," said Commissioner McAdoo. "I have issued no permanent order."

The names of the men were read off to him. "I don't care to say what work they are to be used for," he said, and declined to say whether, according to general rumor about Headquarters, they would be sent to certain districts in Brooklyn, where there have been violent tremors beneath the "lid."

Asked to state if patrol duty had not been satisfactory, he replied: "I don't want to say anything that could be understood as indicting the whole force, but I wish to say this much—that I am willing to adopt any system that will add to the efficiency of the force. Methods are secondary considerations."

It was pointed out to him that complaints against policemen have dropped from about eighty a week during the Low administration to about forty at the present time, and that about half the complaints under the reform rule had been made by the "shoo-fly" Roundsmen.

He refused to comment, but in response to further questions said that the signal boxes established in the precinct ruled from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station had proved to be good things.

Referring to recent cases where the Magistrates had refused to hold alleged gamblers and poolroom men, he said that the action of the courts would make no difference in his attempts to suppress violations of the law.

"I have no criticisms to make of the courts," he said, "but I shall continue to put it up to them, and I shall not make my plans known. I am like a General on the firing line, commanding 9,000 men. He has no right to make his plans known to the enemy or to anybody else."

Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and several precinct detectives yesterday afternoon again attempted to raid an alleged poolroom in East Thirty-third Street, near Third Avenue. They tried to rush the door when a man who was said later to be the "gas man" entered. They were thrown out, together with the "gas man," but they arrested John Clark of 344 East Twenty-seventh Street and Michael Jennings of 312 East Forty-second Street. Magistrate Ommen in Yorkville Court discharged the prisoners, saying that while he had no doubt that the house was what the detectives said, they still had no right under the law to invade it without a warrant.

PEARL DROPPED FROM OYSTER.

Dougherty Sighs to Learn That He Got Only a Quarter for It.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Thomas A. McDonnell of 533 Bank Street is the owner of a pearl a little larger than a pea, and said to be worth about $150, which he found last Friday while opening oysters bought from Michael Dougherty of 538 Bank Street.

"Last Friday morning," said Mr. McDonnell, "Dougherty went to New York, and was detained so long that his clerk, George White, unable to go home for dinner, sent word to me that he had about 100 oysters that he would sell cheap. I told him to send forty. They cost me 25 cents. After I had eaten about half a dozen my knife struck a hard substance inside the shell, and as I was removing the oyster the pearl dropped out.

"'Do you mean to tell me that you got it out of the oysters that I had?' Dougherty asked of me. 'Well, Friday is not a lucky day for me, but I'll sell no more in the shell.'"

CITY HALL HEARS OF SPRING.

Tom the Cat Makes Known Advent of the Glad Season.

Spring has come. It is not the bogus variety this time, mixed with hold-over sections of Winter, but the genuine article, for the oracle of City Hall has so declared.

Recent signs may have deluded some benighted folks into the belief that Spring had already arrived. But "Marty" Keese, the keeper of the City Hall, kept his eye on Big Tom, the City Hall cat, and knew that the season was not yet.

Yesterday, however, Big Tom walked sedately from the City Hall, as has been his custom at the beginning of other Springs for so many years that none but Keese remembers, ambled down the front steps, and, having carefully picked out a soft, warm, sunny spot on the asphalt, went to sleep contendedly for an hour in full sight of passersby. And Keese when he saw it announced authoritatively from one end of the building to the other that the glad season was at last at the City Hall doors.

THE NEWS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingstone Beekman, who last year purchased the E. R. Wharton place on the Cliffs, known as Lands End, arrived this evening to inspect the improvements which are being made to the place. The house has been remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished, and will be ready for occupancy this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are expected next week to arrange for improvements to their estate at Oehre Point.

C. L. F. Robinson will sail for Europe April 6 to sail M. F. Plant's schooner yacht Ingomar in the Kiel regatta and other European races.

Louis L. Lorillard arrived this evening and is at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will occupy their cottage in Wickham Road, which has been rented for several seasons. They will arrive the latter part of May.

Massachusetts Protects Playwrights.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 30.—Gov. Bates has signed the bill making it punishable by fine or imprisonment to manage or take part in any unauthorized theatrical or musical performance. The American Dramatists' Club is at the head of the movement for such a law in all States.

THOMAS WAS TOPSY-TURVY.

Tried to Walk in Broadway on His Hands, but Failed.

The Broadway after-theatre crowd last night was treated to the unusual sight of a well-dressed young man, who said he was Joseph D. Thomas, a student of the University of Pennsylvania, trying to walk on his hands along the Rialto.

Since the circus came to town the small boys have been giving humble but interesting performances of their own along Broadway. Last night three ragged urchins appeared before the Marlborough Hotel and, throwing their heels in the air, began to promenade the block on their hands.

A crowd quickly gathered, and the boys passed the hat, collecting considerable money. When Thomas was appealed to he hiccoughed cheerily and said it was very clever, no doubt, but "When I was your age I could walk 'round three blocks on my hands. B'lieve I could do it now."

Thomas, urged by the crowd, went to the corner of Thirty-sixth Street and was helped to invert himself by the boys, who had some difficulty in keeping his legs in the air.

"Tha'll do," gurgled Thomas, "I'm a' right. Walk to Phil'delphy thish way."

The boys let go. The student's legs described wild circles in the air, their owner spinning around as the lights of Broadway whirled before his eyes.

"Hol' me up, boys!" he yelled. The boys rushed to the rescue, but they were too late. Thomas tottered a few "steps" on his hands, then fell in a confused heap on the sidewalk, bruising his face.

"Who knocked me down?" he asked, angrily.

"Dunno," said a policeman, "but I'll help you up."

The student offered to walk on his hands to the Tenderloin station, but the policeman assured him he was "walking" on his head, anyway." The only address he was able to give was "Pittsburg, Pa."

"JUST CASSIDY"; HIS THIRST.

Parched Tramp Drinks Four Highballs in the Metropole.

A tramp, who described himself to the Tenderloin police as "just Cassidy—that's me—livin' at any ole sidin' along any ole railroad," was arrested in Broadway last night after he had swallowed four highballs that didn't belong to him and created a disturbance outside the Metropole.

Cassidy managed to pass through the door of the café, and, going to a table where the four highballs had just been "set up" for a party of men, proceeded in the coolest manner possible to drink them. The men were too busy telling stories to notice what the tramp was doing.

"Cassidy" swallowed the first highball without a wink and washed it down with a second. The third went at a gulp, but when the tramp attempted to get away with the fourth, one of the party noticed the empty glasses and last highball in the hands of the tramp.

"Hullo," said he, "who are you?"

"Me?" said the tramp; "I'm Cassidy—just Cassidy."

With that the tramp toasted himself with the fourth highball. The four men burst out in a roar of laughter.

"Say, Cassidy," said one, "you're the greatest thing ever. Waiter, bring another round, and one for Mr. 'Just Cassidy.'"

"T'anks, gents," said the tramp, removing his piece of hat.

The waiter, however, objected to the presence of the tramp, and presently, much to Cassidy's disgust, he found himself on the sidewalk, blinking at the lights of Broadway.

The four highballs were taking effect by that time, and a few minutes later "just Cassidy" was patrolling Broadway singing at the top of his voice.

Riding on the box-cars,
Tra-la-la-la-la-la-la!
Smokin' the stumps of ole cigars,
Tra-la-la-la-la-la-la.

Later he appeared in the Tenderloin Station, and in answer to the Sergeant's query as to his name, chuckled and said: "Just Cassidy—that's me!"

He was locked up.

CLUB WINS OVER SABRE.

"Bring Me a Cop," Yells Daly, and a Bloodless Duel Follows.

When Michael J. Daly first came into the range of official notice yesterday morning, he stood alone in Courtlandt Avenue in the Bronx. Clearly something had tremendously vexed the man, for with a cavalry sabre he was cutting through the air with great sweeps and giant reaches. He was hatless, coatless, and with an expression on his face of extreme agitation. As now and again the momentum of sabre sweeps became too much for him, he whirled around like a top. At intervals he yelled:

"Cowards! Cravens! Serfs!"

But the crowd of men, women, and children whom he thus addressed, gathered at a safe distance, took no personal application of these epithets, or at least none resented them.

Then Policeman Leftchild came on the scene. As red is to the bull, so acted blue upon this strangely angered man, and he shouted, "Ah, a cop! Bring me a cop!" meanwhile brandishing his weapon in even more terrifying style.

Leftchild was neither brought nor taken. Pulling out his nightstick he danced around the human top for a while. Daly parried well, because he covered all the ground for many feet around. At length he stumbled. Leftchild saw his chance and took it. He struck the arm that held the sabre a blow that caused the man to release his grip upon the weapon. It rattled loudly as it fell upon the asphalt. The crowd, closing in, cheered.

The rest was easy. Daly was taken to the Morrisania Police Station. On the way he yelled to a man who brought up the rear with the sword:

"That sword came from the Maine! Remember the Maine!"

Magistrate Flammer, in the Morrisania Court, made Daly furnish $500 bonds to keep the peace for the next six months.

DUKE COMES HERE TO HUNT.

His Grace of Sutherland After Big Game in the Rockies.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line from Liverpool were Sir Randolph Baker, who is on one of his yearly trips to Florida, where he fishes for tarpon; Capt. Kenneth R. Campbell, D. S. O.; Miss M. Dainton, who played Rhoda in the London production of "A Chinese Honeymoon"; Tukesaburo Doi and Mr. Kouga, Japanese Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition; Aritaka Kuamoto, a Japanese engineer officer, returning to his own country; the Rev. B. McKeany, and Capt. Alfred Paget of the British Navy, who is to take command of the cruiser Charybdis.

The Duke of Sutherland, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southwestern Railroad of England, who will inspect the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and then will do some hunting in the Rocky Mountains, was a passenger, as were also Capt. Cape and the Hon. Sidney Trench.

FOUND DEAD AT HIS DESK.

J. Hollis Gibson Succumbs While Working at Pratt Institute.

J. Hollis Gibson, manager of the Thrift, the savings and loan branch of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, was found dead at his desk yesterday morning by a woman engaged in cleaning the place. Mr. Gibson was seated in front of his desk and had evidently been stricken just as he was about to go home on Tuesday night.

It was his habit to remain in the office after the other members of the staff had left for the day. Tuesday evening one of the clerks asked him if he could assist him, and Mr. Gibson thanked him, but declined his help. Four applications for loans, ready for the appraisers, were lying on his desk.

Dr. William Brinckerhoff of 180 Willoughby Avenue was called to attend the man, but said that he had been dead some hours. It is believed that death was due to apoplexy or to heart disease.

Mr. Gibson was about thirty-five years old and lived in the Kensington Park section of Brooklyn. He was married, and besides his widow he leaves a son twelve years old. Arrangements for the funeral services are not yet complete.

VICTORY FOR M. COMBES

Debate on Navy Administration Fails to Overthrow Him.

GETS A MAJORITY OF EIGHTY

Accepts the Majority's Resolution Ordering Appointment of an Extra Parliamentary Commission.

PARIS, March 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the campaign of the Opposition against M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, failed to shake the position of the Government, which obtained a majority of 80 on a test vote.

After M. Lockroy, Radical Republican, had concluded the bitter attack which he began yesterday on the present administration of naval affairs, Minister Pelletan replied in his own defense, denying the charges made against his Ministry and maintaining that the French Navy, in both ships and personnel, was at present in a state of efficiency.

Premier Combes wound up the debate by declaring that the Government accepted the resolution proposed by the members of the majority for the appointment of an extra-parliamentary commission to examine the condition of the navy. Owing to the intensity of party feeling in the Chamber it was impossible to accept a parliamentary commission.

The Premier said he desired an investigation which would satisfy all unprejudiced persons, and therefore made the motion a question of confidence. He promised that all documents which could in no way compromise the national defenses would be communicated to the commission, which would be appointed without delay.

The motion was carried by a vote of 318 to 238, thus indicating that there will be no change in the Cabinet as a result of the campaign against the Ministry of Marine.

It was expected that the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on M. Pelletan's administration of the Ministry of Marine would result in the downfall of the Combes Cabinet.

M. Pelletan is extremely unpopular, and the delay in completing various important works in connection with the French Navy has given his enemies an opportunity to attack him, of which they have made the fullest use.

ILIAD BORED HERBERT SPENCER

Called Ruskin Absurd and Carlyle Incoherent—Admired George Eliot.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times this morning publishes advance extracts from the autobiography of Herbert Spencer, which give interesting and curious remarks made by the philosopher. For example, he says:

"After reading six books of the 'Iliad' I felt that I would rather give a large sum than read to the end," and "after a perusal of Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice' I have lost all faith in Ruskin's judgment. Doubtless he has a fine and eloquent style, but he has uttered multitudinous absurdities."

Referring to Carlyle, Spencer says that "he either could not or would not think coherently."

The philosopher expresses admiration for George Eliot both physically and intellectually, but says the report which was current that he was in love with and intended to marry her was untrue.

KAISER'S VOICE STRONG.

Reports of a Renewal of His Throat Trouble Discredited.

PARIS, March 30.—Advices received by the German Embassy confirm previous announcements to the effect that Emperor William's voice has resumed its strength and clearness, and therefore the embassy does not credit the reports of a renewal of his Majesty's throat trouble.

GAETA, Italy, March 30.—Emperor William, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, left here to-day for Messina, Sicily, escorted by the German cruiser Prinz Friedrich Karl.

TO BUILD A PERGOLA.

Old Roman Structure to be Duplicated in De Witt Clinton Park.

Barney & Chapman, architects, have filed plans at the Building Department for the pergola to be erected in De Witt Clinton Park, between West Fifty-second and West Fifty-fourth Streets, Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, at a cost of $30,000. A public comfort pavilion, the largest, handsomest, and costliest in the city, will also be built in this park from plans by the same architects.

The pergola will be a one-story and basement building, 206 by 33, modeled after the schools of ancient Rome. A colonnade with an ornamental rail will embellish the main story, which will be of brick, with trimmings of bluestone and limestone. A basement will be devoted to a large lecture hall. Storage space will be provided for farming implements and gymnastic apparatus.

The comfort station will be built directly opposite the pergola and will harmonize with it in style of architecture. The façade, 132 feet long, will be typically Italian, with a colonnade similar to that of the pergola. There will be baths for both sexes, in addition to the usual equipment of the other comfort stations in the city. Its cost is estimated by the architect at $50,000.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

George B. Morgan and his tiny Japanese bride were the centre of much interest at the afternoon performance of Barnum & Bailey's Circus yesterday. They sat in a box with other members of the Morgan family. It was Mrs. Morgan's first visit to an American circus. The Japanese acrobats, especially, won her applause.

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William Harris left this city for Chicago yesterday to complete negotiations for a new theatre, which his firm, Rich & Harris, intend to build there. It is to be one of the finest in Chicago.

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Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin are to appear at the Hudson Theatre April 18 in "Camille." Their engagement is for only a few performances.

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Robert Lorraine, who was with Grace George in "Pretty Peggy" this and last season, is to appear next Fall in a new romantic play under the management of W. A. Brady. Until then Mr. Lorraine is to perform in a vaudeville sketch called "A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin," by the author of "Pretty Peggy."

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H. A. Hart has been engaged for the leading part in "Love's Pilgrimage," in which Carlotta Nillson is to be seen in a special matinée at Wallack's Theatre Thursday, April 14.

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May De Sousa has been engaged by Hamlin & Mitchell for the part of Sir Dashemoff Daily, Poet Laureate, in "The Wizard of Oz." She replaces Bessie Wynn, who goes back to "Babes in Toyland."

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A benefit for Mrs. Enright, widow of the policeman who was killed while chasing a thief in East Fifty-fifth Street, will be held next week. Klaw & Erlanger have agreed to furnish a theatre for the performance.

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One of the features of the Fifth Avenue Easter parade next Sunday will be a cart driven by Miss Josephine Koubeck, one of the woman acrobats in Barnum & Bailey's Circus. Some one waged $50 with Miss Koubeck that she would not have the "nerve" to drive the gaily decorated cart up the avenue, and she accepted the wager. She is to drive from Twenty-third Street to Central Park and then return down Fifth Avenue to the Madison Square Garden.

Secretary Oliver's Son a Catholic.

ROME, March 30.—John Oliver, formerly Curate of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and son of the United States Assistant Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, was received into the Roman Catholic Church this afternoon at the English Church of San Silvestro by the rector, the Rev. Father William Whitmee.

SPARTA'S LURID EGG SHOW.

Jersey Town Folk Make a Flat Performance Spectacular.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 30.—It is not often that a show makes its appearance in the quiet little village of Sparta; when it does it marks a holiday. As a consequence, when the troupe of "wonderful black-faced comedians, fresh from a straight run of 100 nights in New York" was billed for the Opera House there Tuesday people began gathering their pennies, and when the night came 200 separated themselves from their hard-earned quarters and crowded into the hall. The curtain arose on eight men seated in a semi-circle, with a smear of burned cork on their faces. They sat solemnly together for a few minutes, and then one said to another:

"Let's sing them something, Bill."

"No," replied the other; "let's tell them a story."

So one of the men started to tell a story which was instantly recognized as one of the fifty-seven varieties of the mother-in-law joke. Even if Sparta is in the backwoods and on a railroad which only has three trains a week, the inhabitants do get a paper occasionally and keep somewhere near the procession, and before the story-teller had got half through a number of young men and boys edged their way out of the hall and made a sudden corner in the town egg market. Leading several of their number on guard at the stage doors, the leaders returned to the main hall. One of the eight gentlemen was endeavoring to take high "G" in "Sweet Violets" when he was choked off with the sputter of an incipient omelet going down his throat. Volley after volley of eggs were hurled, and the men on the stage fled precipitately, only to meet with the same treatment at the stage doors.

Hurriedly they got into their wagon and started away on a run, followed by men and boys. The entertainers stood the egg fusillade till one of them pulled his revolver and put a quietus on Spartan valor. However, this morning the Spartans are of the opinion that they got their money's worth out of the show after all.

GIANT'S FAT WIFE IS DEAD.

Mrs. Morlan, Who Weighed 582, Passes Away in Museum.

Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, the fat woman who tipped the scales at anywhere from 450 to nearly 600 pounds, is dead at Huber's Museum in Fourteenth Street. For nineteen years she had been exhibiting in museums and circuses, and during the last eleven had appeared in conjunction with her husband, whose weight, he stated yesterday, was 748 pounds.

"This is a mighty hard blow to me," said Mr. Morlan. "For eleven years my wife and I have exhibited side by side, and during all that time not a single cross word was ever passed between us. She was a good woman, and I know I shall never look upon her like again.

"My wife was one of twelve children, and was born in St. Louis thirty-one years ago. She was the only stout member of the family, her mother being a small woman, and her father an ordinary-sized man. She had attained a weight of over 300 pounds when she was twelve years old. It was at that time that she went on exhibition, under the name of 'Annie Belle, the stoutess.

"Annie Belle was sixteen years old and weighed more than 400 pounds when I met her. When we were married four years later she weighed 582 pounds. She retained her weight after that for over ten years, when she began to fall off, owing to her illness. She weighed only a little more than 400 pounds at her death.

"During our married life my wife and I exhibited in all of the principal American cities and visited fifteen of the European countries. In Russia we were presented to the Czar and Czarina, as well as to the late King of Saxony, not to mention numerous lesser Continental dignitaries. We never had any children, and now that she is gone I don't know what I am going to do.

"You can't realize how this blow affects me. She asked me to take her home to be buried, and I am going to keep that promise, after which I am going to our own old home in Indianapolis, where I shall stay until next Fall, when I guess it will be up to me to go on the road alone. It's my way of making a living, you know.

"My wife was not the biggest woman in the world, but she was the biggest in proportion to her height, which was 6 feet 1 inch. We were married in Huber's Museum by the Rev. Dr. Hepburn of the Episcopal Church. This is our humble story. I wish I could tell you more, but I cannot, for that is all," and then this ponderous bulk of a man wept over his loss.

BERLIN ANTI-MILITARY RIOT.

Police Unable to Control Crowd—Police Station Attacked.

BERLIN, March 30.—The people of Berlin, who never tire of military processions, jammed the streets last night during the departure of reinforcements for German Southwest Africa.

The troops which left Berlin last week had been annoyed by a number of youths marching with them, and last night a small army of police blockaded the streets, attempted to keep the way cleared for the military, and arrested the most forward of the hooligans, but their efforts were only partially successful.

Several hundred persons, including the anti-military elements, animated by the Socialists' criticisms of the army and the colonial policy of the Government, hustled the police, even covertly attacking them. These persons reached the entrance to the police station, where they indulged in hooting and caterwauling. They climbed the fence and the roof of an outhouse and smashed the windows.

There was no physical attack on the military.

IN THE SHOPS.

A pretty and smart waist is of a soft fine lace with bretelles, smooth-fitting corsage belt, bands for the elbow sleeves, and straight stock of a heavy lace. On the outside of the bretelles near the lower part of the waist, on either side, are four little rosettes of bébé black velvet ribbon, and more of these finish the back of the stock.

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Another waist in which black is combined with white is of cream chiffon and heavy cream lace over satin, and around the bodice, yoke deep, is a ruffle of black net edged with cream lace, and there are other like ruffles around the sleeves.

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An all white gown has a deep band of black velvet, some three inches wide, finishing the lower edge of the skirt, and other parts of the gown are ornamented with figures of black lace and jet. There is comparatively little of the black, and it is effective.

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An opalescent silk gown with mauve tints has several ruffles on the lower edge of the skirt edged with mauve velvet, and the only touch of color is in mauve velvet bands strapping the shoulders, carried over from back to front, yoke deep. The bodice, with the exception of the sleeves, is all of white lace. The velvet is inch wide, finishing in points, each point having a little ornament pendent. In the centre of the front, on the bust line, is a bow of the velvet.

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Who would look for hats from Boston? But that is where some pretty ones that are selling at reasonable prices come from. One of these is a hat made entirely of red poppies, just the right kind of a hat for the right kind of a woman. It costs $8.50, which is not high for a well-made flower hat.

***

A big pale blue shirred chiffon hat costs $5.50, and there are other pretty hats of white point d'esprit, silk, lace edged, trimmed with blush roses and other flowers, which cost $7.50. There were some darker hats, but those vanished, for on the whole a black hat is more serviceable than the prettiest lingerie affair.

***

An odd little Easter stamp box is an automobile of pasteboard with two little rabbits sitting on the seat. A drawer pulls out at the back, and this is the stamp box. The automobile costs 90 cents.

POMMERY

The Standard for Champagne

QUALITY

The World Over

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE IS ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT PROMINENT GATHERINGS, WHERE THE EXPENDITURE OF MONEY IS NO CONSIDERATION, AND THE BEST OF WINES ARE SERVED.

LADY MINTO BREAKS HER LEG.

Accident to Wife of Canada's Governor General While Skating.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General, while skating at Rideau Rink this afternoon, fell and broke one of her legs in two places. Lady Minto was conveyed to Rideau Hall, where she is doing as well as could be expected.

She had expected to sail for England with her two daughters in a fortnight.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day, to-morrow, and Saturday are the dullest socially in the entire year, not excepting midsummer. This Holy Week has been very generally observed, and there are no entertainments of any kind. Many of the fashionable set even decline to go to restaurants to dine or to be seen anywhere. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned from Newport. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her daughters have been in from Staatsburg during the week. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is back from Philadelphia.

***

The engagement has been announced of Newbold Leroy and Miss Jane Eno. Miss Eno is the grandniece of the late Amos R. Eno of this city. Mr. Leroy is a widower, his first wife having been Miss Ada Bates. She died last year.

***

Mrs. William Lanman Bull and her son, Harry W. Bull, have left Nassau and are spending a few days in St. Augustine before returning to New York.

***

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will sail for Europe on the Vaderland on April 9. She will return in time for the Newport season.

***

The hunting season at Meadow Brook has begun, and many are taking advantage of the two days' holiday to spend some time in the country. There are three meets a week. Among those who are now in that vicinity are Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Hawlins Cottonet, Miss Cottonet, Mrs. Oliver Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. Rose.

***

Harry Lehr, who has been visiting his mother in Baltimore, has returned to town. Mrs. Lehr did not accompany him.

***

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who has gone back to Newport, will be in town next week for the wedding of Miss Whittier and Ernest Iselin, which will take place on Thursday.

***

The German Ambassador and the Baroness Speck von Sternburg and Lieut. de Faramond, who is to marry Miss Langham, the sister of the Baroness, arrived in New York yesterday from Washington for a short visit.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Roslyn, have returned to New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are at Monte Carlo, expect to pass a part of the month of April in England.

***

Mrs. Astor has been at Claridge's Hotel in London, and has now left for Paris, where she has opened her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

***

Prof. Montecchi, who gave a series of lectures in Italian on Central Italy, under the patronage of Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and others, during the Lenten season, will give another series next Winter.

***

Miss M. E. Audubon on Friday last gave her last talk the subject being "A Cycle of French Novelists," at Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir's. Her series of subjects has included "The Humbler German Poets" and "The Humbler French Poets."

***

The marriage of Miss Edith Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taft, and the Rev. Episto F. Chauncey, son of Mrs. Frederick Chauncey, (Miss Esther W. Cryder,) will be married at Grace Church on April 20. Mr. Chauncey is a curate at St. George's, Stuyvesant Square.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache will sail for Europe on April 12, and will go at once to Paris, but will be in London in the Summer.

***

At the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Cooke Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, to Harold Webster Ostby of Providence, R. I., which is to take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 16 East Eightieth Street, on April 19, the bridesmaids will be Miss Bessie Warner Bailey, Miss Helen Ostby, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Doris Fitch, a sister of the bride. Mr. Ostby will have as his best man his brother, Erling C. Ostby, and the ushers will be Howard H. Wilkinson of Providence, William P. Chapin, Jr., of Providence, Ralph C. Ostby and Raymond E. Ostby of Providence, brothers of the bridegroom, and Morton Cross Fitch and Littleton Fitch, brothers of the bride.

Derby—Fisher.

The marriage of Miss Alice Maude Fisher to Harry Leigh Derby took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the Randall residence, 32 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride wore crêpe de chine and carried bride roses. The maid of honor was Miss Randall, and the best man was George F. James of Brooklyn.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, wife of the Commissioner of Pensions, gave a tea this afternoon complimentary to Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar. Assisting in the entertainment were Miss Dulaney of Hannibal, Mo.; the Misses Warnoch of Ohio, and Miss Ware.

The Russian Ambassador and daughter, Countess Cassini, will, according to present plans, spend the Summer in America for the first time in several years. They have selected Bar Harbor as their Summer residence and will move the embassy there the last of June.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst left to-day for New York, but returns to Washington in May to spend several weeks with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay will give a large dinner party on April 13.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General, went to New York to-day for a short visit.

Death of a Brave War Veteran.

Adolph Dopko, eighty-three years old, a war veteran, died Tuesday evening at his residence, 44 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City. He enlisted in the Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, and on Oct. 5, 1861, was promoted to Second Lieutenant from the ranks. For bravery at Malvern Hill he was made Captain. He and his company re-enlisted without leaving the field in 1864, and for gallantry in the Battle of the Wilderness he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel publicly, and was brevetted Colonel

DEATH OF LORD CLINTON.

Head of One of the Oldest Families in England—Born in 1834.

LONDON, March 30.—Advices received from Egypt announce the death there of Lord Clinton.

Charles Henry Rolle Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, twentieth Lord Clinton, was head of one of the oldest families in the United Kingdom. The Barony was created in 1299 for John De Clinton, who went with Edward I. into his Scottish wars.

Lord Clinton, who by royal license in 1867 took the surnames of Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes in addition to that of Trefusis, was born in 1834 and succeeded his father in 1866. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, taking high honors at the university. For nine years before he succeeded to the Barony he sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative, and in 1867 and 1868 he was Under Secretary for India. Afterward, for five years, he was Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

The title goes to the late peer's eldest son, Charles John Robert Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, who was born in 1868 and who is married to a daughter of the tenth Earl of Antrim. He has no son, but has two daughters, and, the Clinton peerage being one of the very few in which the succession passes to the female line, they, and not the late peer's younger sons, are the next heirs to the Barony.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WOODRUFF.

Senators Platt and Depew, Gov. Odell, and ex-Gov. Black Pallbearers.

The funeral of Mrs. Cora Eastman Woodruff, wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, will take place at the Woodruff residence, corner of Eighth Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. T. A. Nelson of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, who was Mrs. Woodruff's pastor, and the Rev. Dr. A. P. Van Giesen of Poughkeepsie, who officiated at her wedding. Among the pallbearers will be Senator T. C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, and Gen. Stewart Woodford.

Numerous letters and telegrams of condolence have been received by Mr. Woodruff, including messages from President Roosevelt and Judge Alton B. Parker, and cablegrams from Sir Thomas Lipton and Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France.

At the funeral this committee will represent the Republican County Committee by appointment of Chairman Charles H. Murray: Charles B. Page, Abraham Gruber, William Halpin, William H. Ten Eyck, Samuel Strasbourger, Frank Raymond, Alexander T. Mason, Thomas L. Hamilton, F. Norton Goddard, and the Chairman.

THE REV. FRANK R. MORSE DEAD.

For Sixteen Years Assistant Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, for nearly sixteen years associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, died of pneumonia at the age of sixty-four at his residence, 1,497 Broadway, yesterday. Born in Warwick, N. H., he was a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Newton Theological Seminary.

Prior to coming to New York, Dr. Morse had been pastor of churches in Cambridge and Lowell, Mass.; Albany and Brooklyn, N. Y. In every one of his charges he greatly increased the membership, and it was this successful work that commended him to Calvary. He was also a prominent lecturer at the various Chatauquas throughout the Union, and a part owner and one of the editors of The New York Watch Tower.

A feature of his work in Calvary Church was the teaching of a large literary class, of which he was the organizer. The funeral will take place in Calvary Church to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock.

JUDGE O'BRIEN'S SON DEAD.

Twice Operated on in Annapolis Hospital for Appendicitis.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien telegraphed on to his friends in this city yesterday that his son Thomas, nineteen years old, died yesterday morning in the Emergency Hospital at Annapolis. The boy was a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy.

He was operated on on March 12 for appendicitis, and had been operated on since. The two operating surgeons were from Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Funeral of Dan Daly.

BOSTON, March 30.—The funeral of Dan Daly, the comedian, who died in New York last Saturday, and that of his brother Timothy, who died at Revere on Monday, were held together at the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Revere to-day. Hundreds of friends, many of them members of the theatrical profession, attended the services. The interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden. There have been five funerals in the Daly family within ten weeks.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Author R. V. Risley.

Richard Voorhees Risley, an author and magazine writer, and son of the Hon. John E. Risley, late Minister to Denmark, died of pneumonia last evening at the residence of his father, 14 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Mr. Risley, who was in his twenty-ninth year, was educated at Lehigh, and studied in Germany and Paris while his father was abroad. Some of his best-known fiction is "The Sentimental Vikings," "Men's Tragedies," "The Sledge," and "The Anvil."

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM M. MACKEY, ex-Freeholder of Warren County, N. J., dropped dead in his office at Belvidere Tuesday of valvular disease of the heart. He was sixty-five years of age. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Capt. CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND died at New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, aged seventy-one years. He was engaged in the merchant marine for many years, and first carried petroleum to Paris in 1859 for analysis. He originated the port of refuge plan off the lower quay of New Haven, and suggested other local improvements, notably the road among the cliffs. He made many experiments in the oyster culture. A widow and two sons survive him.

Dr. GEORGE H. HAMMOND died at his home in Freeport, L. I., Tuesday night of pneumonia and pleurisy, aged fifty-eight. He was the son of the Rev. Mowbray S. Hammond, and for some years was a staff surgeon in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. He was Past Grand of Freeport Lodge, No. 690, I. O. O. F., and a member of Massapequa Lodge, F. and A. M., of Rockville Centre; Court Iroquois, Foresters of America, and Senior Past Councilor of Freeport Council, No. 57, U. O. A. M. A widow and two sons, Dr. Frank B. Hammond, of Brasil, South America, and A. H. Hammond of Freeport, survive him.

Senator Allison Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Sen

COACHES TO MORRIS PARK.

Many Four-in-Hands Will Run Daily—Coaching Club Parade in May.

At least five coaches will make daily runs to the Morris Park races this season, and perhaps there may be one or two more. The public coach Good Times will inaugurate its ninth annual season by its first trip of the year from the Waldorf-Astoria to Morris Park on May 5. A second coach to run from the Waldorf-Astoria will be put on the road by Lyman D. Hall. W. A. Rembrant Hall, who is well known as a road coach driver around Boston, will drive, while Aurel Batonyi will have general charge of the Good Times coach and will drive most of the time. Mr. Hall's coach will be run in the interests of a number of enthusiastic horsemen who have subscribed for all of the seats during the Morris Park racing season.

R. F. Carman will drive the Reliance this season to the races, as he did last year, from Sherry's; George E. Dodge will drive the Westchester from the Plaza, and Philip Kearney will drive a coach, starting probably from the Windsor Arcade. Later in the season the Squadron coach, run by Squadron A, will make its usual runs to the polo games at Van Cortlandt Park.

Coaching, however, will begin in New York before the Morris Park races open. The continued cold weather and the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of high-class coach horses have led to a later start being fixed for the annual runs from the Holland House to Ardsley than ever before. The coach Pioneer, which is managed jointly by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald W. Rives, has usually commenced its tours on Easter Monday, but the date has been set this year for Monday, April 18. Special care is being exercised toward securing an unusually high-class lot of horses, and it is said there will be none in use that cannot go at a three-minute pace.

The annual parade of the Coaching Club will be held on the first Saturday in May. William Jay, President of the club, is arranging the details, but the starting point has not been selected. The Ladies' Coaching Club is making arrangements for its third annual park drive late in April.

At the close of the Morris Park races the coach Good Times will be sent to Newport. Many Newport residents, among them being Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, F. K. Sturgis, and Henry Bedlow have been anxious to establish a series of daily trips between Newport and Narragansett Pier. Plans have recently been perfected, and the first run will be made on July 5 from the Newport Casino, leaving at 10:30 A. M. and arriving at the Narragansett bathing pier at noon. The return trip will start at 4:30 P. M., arriving at the Casino at 5 o'clock. The Good Times will run between these two points during July, August, and September, the trips at first to be made only three days a week.

Sunday Cycle Racing at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

VAILSBURG, N. J., March 30.—It is now an assured fact that Vailsburg will have Sunday bicycle racing once more, and next week work on a new grand stand, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, will be started. The track will reopen for the season on April 10.

Ninety-eighth Street Flat Sold.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Chassnowitz & Carroll 27 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story modern triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Kite has sold for Mr. Stolmacher 69 East End Avenue to Morris Levy.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for James Shea to Max Lubetkin the two five-story double flats, on lots 25 by 100 each, situated at 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; also, for G. Hagmeyer, the three-story and basement dwelling at 238 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, March 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned causes.
1—Hinkle vs Post
3—Keasby & Mattison Co vs Philip Carey Mfg Co
4—Fan-Am Amuse Co vs Maguire
6—Milwaukee Elev Co vs Gottlieb
7—Martin vs New Trinidad Asphalt Co
8—Hull vs Brown
9—Ranhofer vs Stewards' Association
10—Western Elec Inst Co vs Cutler Elec Mfg Co
11—Encycl Brit Co vs Tribune Association
12—Stern vs Kirby
13—Hall vs North Am Trust Co
14—Mygatt vs Zabriski
15—Mech Rubber Co vs Earle
16—Same vs same
17—Same vs same
Noticed cases.
18—Edison Phon Co vs Switky
19—Same vs same
20—Am Writing Mach Co vs Wagner Typewriter Co
21—Farlow vs Griffith
22—Nat Elec Signalling Co vs De Forest Co
23—Nat Enam, &c, Co vs N E Enam Co
24—Wyoming Val Lace Mills vs Lesser
25—Edison Phon Co vs Leeds & Catlin

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. 20—Inch vs Levy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, March 30.—Court of Appeals calendar for March 31: Nos. 318, 320, 321, 322.

Calendars for Thursday, March 31.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Baker
2—Bauduy vs Hachtmann
3—People, &c. vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Montague)
4—Same, (in re Marion)
5—In re Parker
6—Gilman vs Gilman
7—Douglass vs De Hart
8—Mullen vs Morgan
9—Moran vs Morrill
10—Boiler vs Boiler
11—N Y Bank Note Co vs Hamilton Bank Note &c, Co
12—Cullinan vs Neary
13—Rogers vs Morton
14—Same vs same
15—W A Cullen Const Co vs Beales
16—Stein vs Cohn
17—Carolan vs Yoran
18—Hill vs Sinnott
19—Helene vs Corn Exchange Bank
20—In re Cullinan
21—Bohm vs Pitney
22—Cunningham vs Sturtevant
23—In re Harlem Co-op B & L Assn
24—Same
25—Harlem Sav Bank vs Hyde
26—Neuman vs Holing
27—Levine vs American Woolen Co
28—People, &c, vs Pompurelli
29—Lincoln Nat Bank vs McLean
30—Ivanovich vs Burhorn
31—Simons vs Zobel
32—Simons vs Stanton
33—Hidden vs Godfrey
34—Colton vs Raymond
35—Fletcher vs Selleck
36—Hirshfield vs Blum
37—In re Carroll
38—Ersewein vs Union Ry Co
39—James vs N Y City Ry Co
40—Warranty Realty Co vs Paul
40½—Same vs same
41—Dimond vs Burden
42—Schuhose vs Schuhose
43—Shepard vs Shepard
44—A & S Henry Co vs Talcott
45—Saul vs Swartz
46—Hackett-Hankinson Co vs Wash Life Ins Co
47—Humbert vs Humbert
48—Pratt vs Christie
49—Kobre vs City of New York
50—Cosgriff vs same
51—Crosby vs McAdoo
52—People, &c, vs Schaeffer
53—Resnik vs Krushinsky
54—Winehill vs Consol Gas Co
55—Well vs same
56—Merc Nat Bank vs Sire
57—North Kansas City Mfg Co vs Bremer
58—Weintraub vs Weintraub
59—Feder vs Minsky
60—Lewis vs Falk
61—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Porzia)
62—Johnstown Mining Co vs Morse
63—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.
Preferred causes.
4814—Shaw vs Cosmopolitan Range Co
4644—Shepard vs Shepard
4737—Ellwood Lee Co vs Merch Marine, &c, Service
4707—Kenworthy vs Dyer

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4498.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
13902—Friedman vs Demainville
13387—Kenny vs True
14724—German-Am. Bk. vs Mills
14782—Winthrop Press vs Ayers
14850—Camp vs Rex Fire Extinguisher
General calendar.
2780—Levine vs Sidman
4312—Stanziani vs Giovanni
3841—Leichtag vs Cohen
4033—Wilson vs Wilson
4522—Peabody vs Anthony & Scoville Co
4324—Burns vs Burns Rest & Hotel Co
4469—Barton vs McCabe

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Charles Bloomfield.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI., and VII., for trial.
5790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R R Co
4774—Asmussen vs Met St Ry Co
4775—Asmussen vs same
5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer SS Co
5019—Warth vs Kuhn Nathan-Fisher Co
5251—Hardy vs Met St Ry Co
5331—Farrel vs same
4385—Hershfield vs same
5242—Straub vs same
5454½—Lowenthal vs Mechanics' Nat Bank
3905—Zaszezynski vs same
14528—Kones vs same
5605—Parks vs Met St Ry Co
5610—Friedman vs Schwartz
5624—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
5631—Glyn vs same
5636—Pfeifer vs same
5646—Rubin vs same
1544—Hall vs same
5216—Smith vs same
5668—Ennis vs same
5750—Rozells vs same
5736—Duffy vs same
5760—Guyre vs same
5785—Wilson vs Greenwich Ins Co
5786—Shaff vs Met St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
5720—Hall vs Boehm
5504—Burns vs Old Dominion SS Co
5601—Flammang vs City of New York
5648—Epner vs 3d Av R R Co
5706—Aguino vs Union Ry Co
5722—O'Rafferty vs Hall & Grant Con Co
5810—Kivilson vs H B Schermann & Sons
5743—Haines vs Reynolds
5072—McMullen vs City of New York
5239—Carter vs Holbrook
4973—Stewart vs Union Ry Co
5753—Levy vs Helbenz
4700—Papa vs Blick
6784½—Betts vs De Selding
5652—De Ploma vs 3d Av R R Co
5677—Tanenbaum vs Federal Match Co
5694—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. In County Court House.
Wills for probate At 10:30 A. M.
Mary Fox
Hugh O'Reilly
Louise De Luze
Emeline G Littell
Jane B Reid
Deborah Staples
Antone Kindl
Sarah Waterman
Ferdinand Leber
Ida N Gunari
Jacob K Lockman
At 2:30 P. M.
Sarah A Vaughan

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2322—Clancey vs Int St Ry Co
1992—Newman vs same
1276—Burke vs Met St Ry Co
2359—Shapiro vs Int St Ry Co
1349—Schiffman vs Met St Ry Co
2350—Wager vs same
2381—Levy vs Int St Ry Co
2411½—Cocoran vs Met St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2117—Tekulsky vs Blumenstiel
2537—Dickson vs Man Ry Co
2573—Goldstein vs Simon
Highest number reached on regular call, 2619.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train and Deputy Attorney Generals Collins and Byrne for the People. Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions immediately thereafter. Calendar called promptly at 11 A. M.
Pleadings
1—Abe Kutner
2—Domenico Massinino
3—William M Schwartz
4—John Hendrickson
5—Oliver Finley
6—Julia Iko
To fix a day for trial
1—Leo Schwartz
Lucius T Holes
Alfred R Rhodes

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.
1—John Defino
James Mancio
Antonio Russo
2—Harry Goldman
3—John Smith
Patrick Ryan
4—Oreste Molinari
5—Edward E Conrad
Jennie Brown

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Alfred Zucker vs. J. Riely Gordon—J. Riely Gordon.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Oliver Gribbin vs. William D. North—W. S. Grey. Richard Dickson vs. David H. Spring—Henry M. Stevenson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Johnston Mining Company vs. Morse—Daniel F. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Freifeld vs. Sire—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Howard, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Betts, J.; Part VI., Marean, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
4341—Fox vs B H R R
4421—Thorson vs same
4437—Stremble vs same
4455—Trent vs Met St R R
4460—McDonald vs Amer Bridge Co
4467—Tambini vs Gardiner Lucas Co
4471—Wagner vs B H R R
2730—Symmons vs Siegel Cooper Co
4479—Burnos vs Amer Sugar Co
4480—Becker vs City of New York
4186—Perlee vs Little
4490—O'Neill vs B H R R
4494—Majesky vs Hogan et al
4504—Doffino vs Peck
4509—Franzone vs B H R R
4509—Johnson vs Allen
4510—Braun vs City of New York
4513—Sewell vs B H RR
4514—Linton vs same
4515—Goldberg vs same
4521, 4522—Karpf vs same
4523—Welsz vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4524—Shields vs B H R R
4527—Bangs vs Carr
4530—Stanley vs B H R R
4532—Perine vs same
4534—Devlin vs same
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
4604—Dingevan vs B H R R
4608—Podelefsky vs same
4615—Murphy vs B H R R
4617, 4640—Rohrblack vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4618—Ritter vs B H R R
4620—Oliver vs Meyer
4622—O'Brien vs Moore
4631—Gleske vs Int St R R
4632—Corallaro vs B H R R
4633—Ferrante vs same
4638—Shorshinsky vs 42d R R
4334—Murphy vs Int St R R
2543—Foley vs City of New York
1784—Basch vs B H R R
1935—Luivigio vs same
3854—Dobofsky vs Friedland
7788—Kent vs Lewis
4639—Calderone vs Man R R
4641—Van Slooten vs Twombly
4642—Higbee vs B H R R
4643—Dugro vs Maurer
4644—Kroeger vs Marshall
4645—Gross vs B H R R
4646—Silk vs Integleo
4647—Komitsch vs Empire Cork Co
4648—Joyce vs Stager
4649—Byron vs Barshatsky
4652—Metelski vs City of New York
4653—Hees vs City of New York
4657—Hyams vs Walters
4658—Fallert Brewery vs B'klyn Tn Verein
4659—Pomares vs Morgenthau
4660—Maher vs Mesick
4661—Kelly vs Ray
4662—Pecoroni vs Weinberg
4663—Heinrichs vs B'klyn Hospital
4665—Muller vs Beinhaur
4666—Manneck vs Kerrigan
4667—Schwartz vs Int St R R
4668—Hayden vs Ficken
4669—Samuels vs Coney Island & B'klyn R R
4670—Long vs C I & B R R
4671—McGarry vs Nat City Bank
4672, 4673—Murphy vs Kitching
4674—Thomas vs Archer Mfg Co
4675—Glazer vs Hollahan
4676—De Nyse vs N Y & N J Tel Co
4677—Atwood vs B H R R
4678—Jameson vs McKane
4679—Nugent vs Robertson
4680—Thornton vs Int St R R
4681—Kemp vs Poph
4682—O'Connell vs Dalley
4683—Rutter vs Frith
4684—Shanley vs City of New York
4685, 4686—Wood vs Man R R
4687—Fenner vs Booth
4690—Ketcham vs American Ice Co
4691—Martens vs Roebling Sons Co
Highest number reached on regular call, 4700.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Keogh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs Accetti
Same vs O'Keefe
Same vs Verchild
Same vs Shelly
Same vs Shelly
Same vs Hecht
Same vs Dieterich & Kalzman

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
957—Wiener vs B H RR
1023—Baylis vs Chrystie
968—Mander vs B H R R
971—Topelt vs same
972—Feinstein vs Glass

COUNTY COURT—Call calendar. Called at 2 P. M.
980—Krcnsvicker vs Williams
981—Johnson vs B H R R Co
947—Van Gelderer vs B H R R Co
827—Brazzell vs B H R R Co
803—Webb vs same
869—Hirshkowitz vs N Elec R R Co
603—Ritter vs B H R R Co
987—Keane vs B H R R Co
988—Denton vs same
989—Schmid vs Koch
990—Dohletrom vs B H R R Co
991—Werner vs same
992—Hassel, Jr vs same
993—Daych vs Turkenkopt
994—Litchenstein vs B H R R Co
995—Bentley vs same
996—Greany vs same
997, 998—Kramer vs same
906—Silvey vs same
908—Feltman vs City of New York
913—O'Connor vs B H R R Co
918—Wells vs same
919—Henchel vs Bosch
920—Kuchlan vs Shevlin
927—Casement vs B H R R Co
185—Crandall Co vs B H R R Co
20—Snedtker vs Nassau Elec R R Co
853—Bradshaw vs McDougall
1000—Nolan vs B H R R Co
1001—Stio vs Jerega's Sons
1002—Topeck vs B H R R
1003—Weigand vs same
1004—Moran vs same
1005—Bartley vs same
1006—Hayes vs same
1007—Mayblum vs Landman
1008—West vs Coney Isl & B R R Co
1010—Broach vs Werner
1011—Johnson vs Luca:
1014—Rohe vs B H R R Co
1015—Bollard vs same
1016—Fatscher vs same
915—Ward vs Maurice
420—McGuirs vs B H R R Co
390—Boyd vs Capers
350—Anderson vs Moore
578—Grogan vs B H R Co
965—Oidenburg vs Deshon
1017—Lamb vs B H R R Co
1018—Faris vs same
1020—Dickenson vs Dickenson
1021—Kraft vs B H R R Co
1022—Schuetz vs same
1023—Murlie vs same
1046—Gulick vs Powell
1047—Wittenberg vs B H R R Co
1048—Fucci vs same
1050—Raeder vs same
1051—Mulligan vs Sturgis
1052—McGoldrick vs same
1053—McCann vs Nutting
925—Meyers vs B H R R Co
924—Gibbons vs same
887—Ray vs Huntar
1053½—Canhes vs Schmitt
1054—Coyle vs Battersby
1055—McCarthy vs Murphy
1056—Petty vs B H R R
1057—Carr vs same
1058—Klein vs Neusel
1059—Kutchinsky vs Rayyner
1060—Ferguson vs Coney Island & B'klyn RR
1061—McCann vs same
1062—Flannigan vs B H R R
1063—Meyerdierks vs same
1064—Adams vs Krammer
1065—Same vs same
1066—Reilly vs B H R R
1067—Elsbach vs same
1069—Paulsen vs same
1070—Dawson vs Richter
1071—Dettmer vs B H R R
1072—Besdine vs Herrmann
1073—Pieper vs B H R R
1074—Catalano vs same
1075—Henesey vs Blake
1076—O'Brien vs McCormick
1077—Dewey vs Harrison
1078—Coombs vs Henmann
1079—Cartell vs Tilyou
1080—Ritter vs Schnabel
950—Blank vs B H R R
958—O'Connor vs B H R R
917—Shanley vs Robbins
977—Flanagan vs B H R R
979—Long vs Theimer
914—Blake vs Meyer
976—Ambrose vs Manne
893—Sicuranza vs B H R R
969—McAubey vs same
By the court
1384—Cropsey vs Furber et al
1382—O'Reilly vs B H R R
1386—Same vs same
1387—Same vs same
1388—Same vs same
1389—Same vs same
1390—Same vs same
1391—Same vs same
1392—Duque vs same
1393—Fogerty vs same
1394—Fogerty vs same
1395—Gangel vs same
1396—Goldberg vs Busch

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, March 31.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
62—Quick vs Yonkers R R Co
Remainder of calendar passed to April Term.

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Monday, April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
572—Turner vs N Y & Q Co Ry
735—White vs Mott and another
728—Dunbar vs Bossert et al
631—De Thiery vs Abbott
469—Calhoun vs Meloy & Co
578—Plage, admr, vs City of New York
694—Wirth vs Boalsen
416—Elliott vs Elliott
The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
337—Kleps vs Bristol Mfg Co
651—Boehm, admr, vs Wynn and another
71—Beale vs N Y & Q Co Ry
507—Stevenson vs Friedman and ano
748—Marshall vs Hill
587—Schramme vs Lewinson et al
560—Ludwig vs L I R R
427—Kennedy vs Duryea
526—Wade vs Mink
423A—Strang vs N Y & Q Co Ry
663—Desmond, by gdn, vs City of N Y
661—Friedel vs N Y & Q Co Ry
647—Weeks vs N Y & N J Telephone Co
666—Parry vs Inter St Ry Co
554—Bettes vs City of New York
282—Normoyle, admr, vs Ritter-Conley Mfg Co
729—Reilly vs Hogan et al
395—Woodside H & L Co vs City of N Y
432—Reid vs Fire Dept of Newtown
536—Blint vs N Y & Q Co Ry
577—Same vs same

Highest number reached on general calendar, 752.

Richmond County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Day calendar for Thursday, March 31.
65—Sprague vs City New York
49—Byrnes vs United Tel Co
82—Mahoney vs Brunner
84—Snyder vs Eckstein Brewing Co

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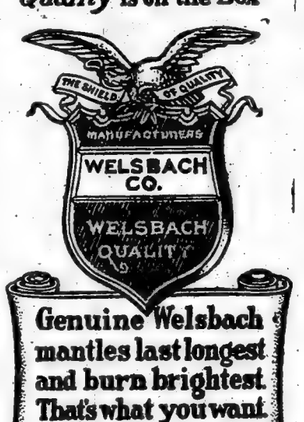

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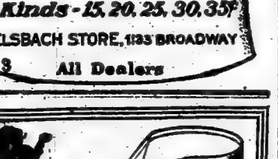

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES

will be the size of this week's number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, which will be largely devoted to

NEW BOOKS OF THE SPRING,

including the customary classified lists and an interesting talk with publishers and booksellers in regard to the demand and supply.

Mr. Edward Cary will contribute an important article entitled

THE HOPE OF IRELAND,

in review of Sir Horace Plunkett's new work, "Ireland in the New Century." Other notable books reviewed will be Santos Dumont's

"MY AIR-SHIPS,"

Lincoln Steffens's "The Shame of Cities," Dr. Moore's "Studies in Dante," the completion of the Villard memoirs, Mrs. Fraser's "Letters from Japan," and a selection of the latest fiction.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
ST. LOUIS ..... Apr. 2
VADERLAND ..... Apr. 9, 10:30
ST. PAUL ..... Apr. 16
PHILADELPHIA ..... Apr. 23

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MINNETONKA ..... Apr. 2, 7 A. M.
MARQUETTE ..... Apr. 9, 3 P. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Apr. 23, Noon

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
FINLAND ..... Apr. 2
VADERLAND ..... Apr. 9
KROONLAND ..... Apr. 16
ZEELAND ..... Apr. 23

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic, Apr. 6, 10 AM | Cedric, Apr. 20, 8 AM
Teutonic, Apr. 13, 10 AM | Majestic Apr. 27, 10 AM
Celtic, Apr. 15, 5 PM | Arabic, Apr. 29, 5 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, 1 and 73 Broadway.

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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILING
*† S. S. MOLTKE
MARCH 31, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $65 Upwards.
Pennsylv'a, Ap. 2, 6:30 AM | Columbia, Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Deutsch'd, Ap. 7, 11 AM | Pretoria, Apr. 23, 11 AM
Patricia, Apr. 9, 12:30 PM | †Bluecher, Ap. 28, 10 AM
Belgravia, Apr. 16, 4 PM | Waldersee, Ap. 30, 5 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM | Pr. Adalb't, May 12, 2 PM
*P. V. Luise, Ap. 12, 11 AM | Pr. Oskar, May 31, Noon
Pr. Oskar, Apr. 14, 10 AM | Pr. Adalb't, June 25, 9 AM
Cabin, $80, $66, $75, upward,
according to Steamer.
*Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sightseeing.

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North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. Apl. 12, 1 PM | Kaiser. May 24, 10 AM
Kaiser. Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz. May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz. May 3, 8 AM | K. Wm. II. June 14, 6 AM
K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM | Kaiser. June 21, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa, Mr. 31, 10 AM | Luise. May 5, 10 AM
Alice....Apr. 7, 10 AM | Alice....May 10, 1 PM
Bremen. Apr. 21, 10 AM | Barbar'sa, May 12, 9 AM
*Rhein. Apr. 28, 10 AM | *Neckar. May 14, 10 AM
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Apr. 2, 11 AM | Albert. May 21, 11 AM
Albert. Apr. 12, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. May 28, 11AM
Hohenz'n. Apr. 23, 11 AM | Irene...June 11, 11 AM
Irene....May 7, 11 AM | Albert. June 25, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Etruria, Apr. 2, 7 AM | Campania. Apr. 23, 10 AM
Lucania. Apr. 9, 10 AM | Etruria. Apr. 30, 6 AM
Umbria. Apr. 16, 6 AM | Lucania. May 7, 10 AM
Mediterranean service.
Slavonia. Apr. 26, Noon | Slavonia. June 7, Noon
Ultonia. May 24, Noon | Pannonia. June 21, Noon
Piers 51-52 North River.
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NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Potsdam ..... Apr. 5 | Noordam ..... Apr. 26
Rotterdam ..... Apr. 12 | Potsdam ..... May 10
*Ryndam ..... Apr. 19 | Rotterdam ..... May 17
*Will call at Plymouth.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia. Apr. 2, 10 AM | Columbia. Apr. 30, 9 AM
Furnessia. Apr. 16, Noon | Astoria....May 7, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
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FOR S

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

MUST NOT MIX WOOL.

General Appraisers Rule on Test Importation at Average Value.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday, in a decision written by General Appraiser Lunt, denied a protest by the Stone & Downer Company of Boston, declared that the importation in question was an attempt to evade the payment of duty and to defraud the revenue, and disposed of the question as to whether wool could be mixed or not to take advantage of a lower rate of duty.

The importation consisted of only one bale of Iceland wool weighing eighty pounds, and was avowedly made to test the law. It was half white wool, worth more than 12 cents a pound, and dutiable at 7 cents a pound, and half black or gray wool, worth less than 12 cents and dutiable at 4 cents. The wool was mixed to bring the average value of the whole below 12 cents, and make the whole dutiable at 4 cents a pound.

The Collector at Boston held that each quality must be entered separately and assessed double duty on the white wool for attempted undervaluation. The Stone & Downer Company appealed from this, and the Board of General Appraisers now declares that the Collector's action was erroneous, in that double duty ought to have been assessed on the whole bale.

The case will probably be carried to the courts, as the importers claim that under the tariff law they are entitled to pack their goods in the manner most advantageous to them.

COCOANUT OIL FREE OF DUTY.

Circuit Court Overrules Secretary Shaw on Large Importation.

The Board of General Appraisers was notified yesterday of a decision by the Circuit Court of the District of Oregon, sitting in Portland, to the effect that refined cocoanut oil is free of duty. The decision was rendered by Judge C. B. Bellinger in deciding against the United States in a suit against the Oriental American Company of Portland, Ore., for $1,641.92, alleged to be due for duty on an importation of 46,912 pounds of refined cocoanut oil.

The Collector at Portland classified the goods as cocoanut oil, and as such it was admitted free of duty. Subsequently an analysis was made by the chemist at New York and Secretary Shaw ordered the goods reclassified as cocoa butter or butterine, which is dutiable. The basis for this order was that the oil had been refined, deodorized, and rendered fit for edible purposes. It was also alleged that it is sold as "Mannheim butter" or "vegetable butter."

Judge Bellinger declares in denying the application of the Government that the fact that the oil has been rendered edible does not subject it to classification as a totally different article, cocoa butter being made from the beans of the cacao, or chocolate tree, while the oil in question was expressed from cocoanuts.

EASTER EGGS TO BE DEAR.

Receipts Smaller This Year Than for Many Years Back.

Easter eggs will cost more money this year than at any time for a long series of years. Receipts are also much smaller than they are generally at this time. The table herewith shows the situation for the past few years:

Receipts Before Easter—	Cases.	Range of Prices Easter Week.
1904, (three days)	42,601	18¼@19½
1903, (six days)	147,864	14¾@16
1902	115,410	15½@16
1901	97,860	13½@14½
1900	111,317	12 @12½

Some retailers are selling eighteen eggs for 25 cents, which is 3 cents a dozen below actual wholesale price. Receipts are very light, and there is nothing to show that they will be heavier.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sharp advances have taken place recently in the price of habutai silks, on account of the Russo-Japanese war. Prices are now 10 per cent. higher than they were two months ago.

***

The blanket and cloth mills of John & James Dobson at the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, were closed down on Tuesday for an indefinite period on account of dullness of trade.

***

Andrew McLean of Passaic, N. J., a large textile manufacturer, has acquired ownership of large areas of flax land in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and is about to engage in the spinning and weaving of flax on a large scale. He has also acquired control of the Albany and St. Paul Park linen mills in Wisconsin.

***

Monday next the April term of the United States Circuit Court will be opened, with four or five Judges hearing cases. Many customs issues are to be tried.

***

Braids made of horse hair, ramie, cuba and silk, and imported by John Donat & Co., were declared subject to a duty of 60 per cent. in a decision made yesterday by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, who overruled the Board of United States General Appraisers. The Judge holds that the goods should be classified as braids, the chief value of which is vegetable fibre.

***

Walter Kobbe of C. J. Bonnet, Kobbe & Co., silk importers at 72 Grand Street, will go to Lyons next month to look over the silk markets, and before returning he will visit other European cities. Jacques Huber of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., silk merchants at 472 Broome Street, will sail about the same time for Europe.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Pelham Av.—Corner store, 15-room house, to let or lease. 741 Pelham Av.

Will invest $1,000, services, and business experience in established reliable business; no fortune wanted; only particulars noticed. M Box 135 Times.

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AUCTION SALES.

Sylvia & Vorzemer, auctioneers, sell paintings and etchings, 7:30 P. M., 1,373 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SUIT.

Application for Injunction Against the De Forest Company.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday denied an application for a preliminary injunction against the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company and others in proceedings instituted by the National Electric Signalling Company for alleged infringement of patent. The application sought to restrain the De Forest company from using certain apparatus to which the National Company claims exclusive rights, chiefly the liquid barretter invented by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, an instrument for receiving the electric or Hertzian waves.

The action yesterday was an early step in what promises to be a prolonged legal contest. The De Forest Company was represented by Cornelius D. Ehret of Philadelphia and Francis X. Butler, and the National Electric Signalling Company by Kenyon & Kenyon.

Judge Lacombe, in his opinion, did not pass on the merits of the case, simply stating that the questions at issue should be left for final hearing.

Receiver for Pettingill & Co.

BOSTON, March 30.—Several New York and Boston newspapers have filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court against Pettingill & Co., advertising agency; liabilities, $1,000,000; assets, $250,000. The United States Circuit Court to-day appointed United States Marshal Charles K. Darling receiver in bankruptcy of the Pettingill Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN VON RUNNEN, grocer and butcher at 691 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to W. H. Malcolm. He has been in business since 1887, and generally carried a stock of $2,500.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—William H. Lynn, lumber merchant, has made an assignment. He owes $27,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The St. Anthony Park Furniture Company has been thrown into involuntary bankruptcy on the petition of two Minneapolis and one St. Paul bank. Liabilities, $68,000; assets, $38,000.

PITTSBURG.—Creditors have filed a petition in bankruptcy against Mrs. Esther Gusky, doing an extensive general clothing business as J. M. Gusky. The Mercantile Trust Company has been appointed receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT JACOBSON.—Albert Jacobson, a druggist residing at 776 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,133, and no assets. Of the liabilities, $28,100 are to Gunsaer & Britting on account of the purchase in March, 1898, of a drug store at 780 Third Avenue, together with the land and building. Mr. Jacobson assumed two mortgages on the real estate of $22,800, and a chattel mortgage of $5,300.

WEINREB & MERKER.—Judge Holt of the U. S. District Court has overruled exceptions to specifications of objections to the discharge from bankruptcy of Weinreb & Merker, manufacturing jewelers of 40 Maiden Lane, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed in August last. New schedules showed liabilities of $90,234, and assets of $18,147. Their discharge from bankruptcy is opposed by H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer, who are creditors, on various grounds. Among the specifications of objections submitted by Joseph Rosenzweig, attorney for H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer, are that Weinreb & Merker concealed assets from their trustee in bankruptcy, consisting of $18,000 cash, which money the bankrupts claim they withdrew from their bank in cash and paid to a person whose name they refused to divulge, and also diamonds and jewelry to the amount of $45,000, being the amount of assets which, according to the best inspection of their books, have disappeared in a manner unexplained by their books or any memoranda kept by the bankrupts. Counsel for Weinreb & Merker excepted to the specifications, but Judge Holt overruled the exception.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Lars, and Philip A. Philipson—F. J. Tietzner	$139
ANDERSON, Lars, and Philip A. Philipson—F. J. Tietzner	140
ARNOLD, George W., John M. Rosseau, and John B. Arthur—S. F. Kneeland and another	275
BINNINGER, William—W. A. Hart	228
BROWN, Edward P.—C. Segall and another	175
BARUCH, Berthold—P. Rau	21
BURGESS, Nell and Mary—C. D. McGeehan	1,876
BURKE, John K.—W. B. Whitnall	72
BROWN, Annie, and Aaron Asen—People of the State of New York	500
BROCKMANN, Moritz, Bartholomew Cronia, or Thomas Murphy—People of the State of New York	1,000
BLUMENSON, Hyman A., and Jacob L. Sachs—N. J. Steamboat Company, costs	104
CARLUCCI, Frank, and John Caggiano—C. Jennings, costs	110
COLE, Josie, or Nellie O'Brien—People of the State of New York	500
COLLINS, Louis D.—Albany Press Club	43
DORNER, Albert—A. R. Meyers and another	155
DOUGHERTY, Susan—A. Rappaport	381
ECKEIELEIN, Herman—A. Storch and another, costs	48
FROELICH, Henry J.—K. Linder and another	135
FISK, Frederick D.—H. V. Morgan	81
FORRESTER, Peter—F. W. Hunnewell and another	143
FUTTCHAUER, Felix—H. Sonn and another	164
GOLDMAN, Louis—Stern & Son	133
GROSSMAN, Pincus—S. Steuer and another	846
GREENBERG, Ida—L. Minsky and another	36
GARRIGAN, Mary—T. Greenebaum	66
HUNTER, Reginald R.—H. Decoster	168
HAYES, Mary A.—Metropolitan Savings Bank	901
HASTINGS, James—W. Rankin	28
HINCKLEY, John L.—H. W. Hodgden	288
HARRIS, Hyman—J. Cooperberg	580
HARTELL, George—C. Cipolla	91
HART, Joseph—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	207
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Spence, Jr., costs	147
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Schwamm	187
THE FREE LUBRICATOR COMPANY—E. B. Brown	1,609
SAKS & CO.—G. F. McRae	165
THE NETHERLANDS CORPORATION Company of New York and Meyer L. Sire—M. Lockner and another	125
CARSON RIVER PLACER MINING and Dredging Company—F. W. Hunnewell and another	449
KENNEDY, James—W. Solomon, costs	23
KUHULE, Fritz—J. Maglin	139
KRAUTMAN, Elias, and Henry Lissner—A. Schlessinger and another	37
LAGUNA, Vincent—W. J. Logan and another, costs	111
LEE, Herbert W., and Twentieth Century Company and Daniel O'Loughlin—G. R. Sutherland	154
MEYERS, Lena—M. I. Westcott	45
MORRELL, Lewis—S. E. Mawhinney	239
MULLER, Otto—H. S. Haupt, costs	143
MERCY, Frederick—R. I. Walsh	519
MARGERSON, Mary—T. Greenebaum	96
MARTIN, Harry A.—T. E. Greacen	80
McKENNAN, William G.—R. F. Pettigrew	184
McKELVEY, John—G. Stark	2,268
NATHANSON, Paulina—Mercantile National Bank of City of New York	64
NILSON, Eric F.—M. Cunningham	274
OEHME, Julius—P. Shotland, costs	111
PERLMAN, Abraham and Marcus—J. Buchman and another	382
POTTER, Harrie D.—A. Greenbaum	366
POTTS, Charles P.—H. Sonn and another	124
ROSENBERG, Rachel—T. Wasek	235
ROSENBAUM, Selig, and Gustav Rothenberg—M. Scheuer and another	873
ROSENBLATT, Benjamin—F. Ebeling and another	52
RALPH, Lauron B.—A. Obeler	39
SEEGERS, Dederick J.—L. Luquer and another	1,147
SINSHEIMER, Charles E.—Mercantile National Bank of New York	70
STRONG, George L.—Frank L. Fischer Company	80
SPANNHAKE, Otto L.—W. & J. Sloane	106
SPALDING, Robert H.—W. & J. Sloane	478
STIP, Moses, Lewis, Max, and Moses L.—M. Borak	262
SCHENCK, Amelia and George A.—G. Griot	282
SCHEPP, Leopold—A. Peizel, costs	120
SIMMONS, Henry S.—S. Rosenthal	103
STABLER, Walter—Gansevoort Bank	304
SMITH, Joel—Armour & Co.	133
SMITH, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
TAYLOR, Clarence G.—H. F. Jackson	256
TINKHAM, Henry R.—S. C. Blackman	42
UNDERWOOD, Frank L.—K. W. Toll	10,921

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BERGER, Carl—H. Jung, March 28, 1904	195
DURLACHER, Florence E., and Hattie W. George—A. Bennett and another, Oct. 31, 1902	150
FEENEY, John—P. Connor, March 23, 1903	135
FEENEY, John—S. Kandell and another, Jan. 18, 1904	117
GREEMAN, Louis W.—J. Guesani, Jan. 25, 1904	61
HOLBROOK, Frederick, William B. Cabat, John W. Daly, and James W. Rollins—B. L. M. Bates, Aug. 3, 1903	93,457
HOLBROOK, Frederick, William B. Cabat, John W. Daly, and James W. Rollins—B. L. M. Bates, Jan. 26, 1904	150
HAUPTMANN, Johanna—M. Albrecht, Oct. 8, 1902	48
HELLINGER, Paul, and Edmund R. Reynolds—A. E. Marshall, March 21, 1904	169
JONES, Hugh G., and Frederick N. Le Baron—J. L. C. Becker, March 7, 1904	185
MARIES, Francis—E. J. Cox, Nov. 8, 1899	514
OMEL, Louis—Bernheim Distilling Company, Aug. 10, 1903	112
STEMMLER, Theodore W., Payson S. Lane, and George W. Yeandle—G. Leonardi and another, Dec. 8, 1903	300
STEMMLER, Theodore W.—G. Leonardi and another, Feb. 2, 1904	104
SCHOLLER, George J.—C. J. Warren and another, Oct. 5, 1898	607
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—P. C. Eckhardt, Dec. 18, 1903	1,201
THE UNION SURETY GUARANTY COMpany—Union Pacific Tea Company, March 8, 1904	388
TAUBER, Joseph—A. Hurt, April 4, 1895	320
THE GRAVES ELEVATOR COMPANY—A. Oliver and another, May 14, 1903	4,139
WESSEL, Isaac, and Abraham L. Samya—A. Frank, Dec. 21, 1902	111
WESSEL, Isaac, and Abraham L. Samya—A. Frank, Feb. 5, 1901	119
WETTERS, Matilda—I. M. Watkins, Feb. 4, 1904	170

Judgments Vacated.

GOODRIDGE, William E.—City of New York, Feb. 25, 1904	$286

Judgments Canceled.

KANE, John P.—A. C. Gray, Dec. 20, 1903	$1,110
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Berner-Mayer Company—Nov. 6, 1897	208
SCHWAB, Nathan—E. Totans and another, Nov. 1, 1892	150

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07@$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	.15.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	7.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.25
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 30.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 92c @$1; No. 3, 88c@$1; No. 2 red, 93¼c@$1.01; No. 2 corn, 55¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54@55¾c; No. 2 oats, 41¼@41¾c; No. 3 white, 42¼@44c; No. 2 rye, 71c; good feeding barley, 38@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15½; mess pork, per bbl, $12.95@13; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@6.87½; short-rib sides (loose), $6.62½@6.75; short clear sides, (boxed), $7.25@7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was of a pre-holiday character and transactions were very light, with fluctuations confined within comparative limit, as compared with modern standards. The market was steady at the opening and 5@12 points lower under liquidation. Almost at once, however, a fair demand developed, led by New Orleans apparently, and there was a rally, carrying prices upward to 14.94 for May and 15.16 for July, net gains of from 15 to 19 points. This was followed by a renewal of liquidation and a declining tendency, which did not carry prices as low as the prices recorded on the opening call. Late in the trading was irregular, but very quiet, with the market closing steady at a net advance of 2@6 points on the old crop, while the new was at a net decline of 5@7 points under liquidation. Sales were estimated at only 250,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.62@14.63
April	....	....	....	14.61@14.63
May	14.70	14.94	14.60	14.82@14.83
June	14.83	14.83	14.83	14.92@14.95
July	14.90	15.16	14.88	15.00@.....
August	14.40	14.61	14.40	14.83@14.85
September	12.80	12.90	12.80	12.85@12.87
October	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.12@12.14
November	12.02	12.02	12.02	11.99@.....
December	11.96	12.05	11.95	11.97@11.98

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 8.24d. Futures opened steady, 13 points advance. Closed quiet but steady, net 9@10 points higher. March, 7.96; March-April, 7.93; April-May, 7.90; May-June, 7.85; June-July, 7.86; July-August, 7.82; August-September, 7.66; September-October, 6.84; October-November, 6.51; November-December, 6.41. Manchester yarns steadier; cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Most of the trading in wheat yesterday was done within a half-cent range. The market had a sharp break early and afterward, while showing at times considerable strength, failed to get much beyond the closing level of the previous night, and at the close showed a partial ½c net decline. So far as outside trade was concerned, the local market was without much feature, and for a good part of the day the strength in corn had a leading influence on prices. Crop news was about as conflicting as on Tuesday. In a general way, however, it leaned toward the bear side, for which reason bulls had difficulty in getting the market above Tuesday's close. The total Western movement showed a slight decrease from last year. No. 2 red closed at $1.06, elevator, and $1.07@$1.10, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06⅝, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—Wheat—May, 97⅝c; July, 97¾c; September, 85¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 99¾c; No. 1 Northern, 98¼c; No. 2 Northern, 95¾c. Flour, first patents, $5.15@$5.25; second patents, $5@$5.10; first clears, $3.60@$3.75; second clears, $2.65@$2.75. Bran, in bulk, $14.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1.01⅞; May, 96¼c; July, 83c; No. 2 red, 93@95c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 43½c; May, 47¼c; July, 49¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 41¼c; July, 38¼@38¾c; No. 2 white, 46½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.01@$1.02; No. 2 Northern, 99@99½c; old, July, 89c bid. Rye, No. 2, 72½@73c. Barley—No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 33@59c. Corn—No. 3, 50@51c; July, 52½c bid.

DULUTH, March 30.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98½c; No. 1 Northern, 97c; No. 2 Northern, 94½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.25@$5.85; Winter straights, $5@$5.20; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.40; extra No. Winter, $3.80@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.65. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—At nominal. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.80. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.20, as to brand. BAG-MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.10@$1.15. FEED—Western Spring bran, March, $21; April, $18.50, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $18.50@$21, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; flour, middling, $22@$22.50; red dog, $21.50@$24; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $22@$25; red dog, $24.50; hominy chop, $20.50 bulk, $22 sacks; olimeal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	98¼	98⅞	98⅛	98⅝
July	93¾	93⅝	92 15-16	93⅛
September	84⅞	85⅜	84½	85
Corn—				
May	60	60	59½	60
July	57⅛	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	95	96	93¾	95½
July	88¾	89 9-16	88 3-16	88⅞
September	82⅞	83⅝	82½	83
Corn—				
May	55	56	54⅞	55¾
July	52	53 1-16	51⅝	53
September	51	52	51	51⅞
Oats—				
May	40½	41¾	40½	41⅝
July	38¼	39⅜	38¼	39¼
September	32 7-16	33⅛	32 7-16	33
Lard—				
May	$6.92½	$6.95	$6.92½	$6.92½
July	7.07½	7.12½	7.07½	7.10
Ribs—				
May	6.82½	6.85	6.80	6.82½
July	7.00	7.02½	6.95	7.00
Pork—				
May	12.95	13.00	12.90	13.00
July	13.07½	13.22½	13.07½	13.27½

COFFEE.—The coffee market was a little more active yesterday. It opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, in keeping with rather steady European cables, continued light primary receipts, and bullish views as to the probable showing of the visible supply statement after the turn of the month. There was, however, considerable coffee for sale, some of it representing apparently operations for short account, with rumor pointing toward a certain Chicago interest as a leading seller, while the offerings were said to have been absorbed to some extent by leading trade interests, recently free sellers. The market closed quiet at a net decline of 5 to 10 points. Sales were reported of 60,500 bags. The spot market is steady with quotations on the basis of 6¾@8c to 6¾c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	5.40@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
May	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60@5.65
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
August	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
September	6.00	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
October	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
November	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.15@6.20
December	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.30
January	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
February	..	..	..	6.40@6.45

PROVISIONS. — Pork — Mess, $14.75@$15.25; family, $15; short clear, $14.75@$16.50. Beef—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$18. Beef Hams, $20.50@$22. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 7¾c; 150 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾@8¼c. Cut Meats—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. Tallow—City, 4¾c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. Lard, $7.80; city lard, 6½@6¾c; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.40; Brasil kegs, $9; compound, 6⅝@6¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 6½@6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

METALS.—Tin was lower in London, closing about 15s of its recent advance on the spot position, which closed at £127 15s, while futures were 12s 6d lower at £128. Locally tin was quiet and lower, in sympathy with the declines abroad, closing at $28@$28.85. Copper—Copper advanced about 5s in London, spot closing at £58 and futures at £57 15s. Locally copper is reported in fair demand and firm. Lake and electrolytic are quoted at $12.87½@13, and casting at $12.62½@$12.75. Lead—Lead declined 1s 3d to £12 3s 9d in London, but remained unchanged here at $4.60@$4.65. Spelter—Spelter was unchanged and firm at $5.15@$5.25 locally, and was also unchanged in London, closing at £22. Iron—Iron closed at 52s 6d in Glasgow and at 44s in Middlesboro. Locally iron was unchanged: No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14.50@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $14@$14.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 59@59½c. Tar, oil barrels, $4. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.90; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15; W, W, 4.25@$4.35.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Turpentine, 57c; sales, 144 casks; receipts, 248 casks; exports, 62 casks. Resin—Sales, 220 bbls; receipts, 1,259 bbls; exports, 1,027 bbls; A, B, C, and D, $2.50; E, $2.60; F, $2.65; G, $2.65; H, $2.70; I, $2.95; K, $3.30; M, $3.85; N, $3.50; W G, $3.70; W W, $4.05.

WILMINGTON, March 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c; receipts, 21 casks. Resin quiet; receipts, 341 bbls. Tar, $1.70; receipts, 169 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.50, $3.75, and $3.75; receipts, 66 casks.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Turpentine and resin nominal.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; medium and good steers, 5@10c lower; common steady; bulls unchanged; fat cows firm; medium and thin cows steady to 10c lower. Native steers, $4.35@$5.25; bulls, $2.75@$4.10; cows, $1.80@$3.75. Dressed beef slow. Calves active and 25@50c higher. Veals, $4.50@$8; tops, $8.25; little calves and culls, $3.25@$4. Dressed calves firm; city-dressed veals, 8@12½c per lb; country-dressed, 7@10½c. Sheep almost nominal but steady; lambs dull and 25c lower; 6 cars unsold. Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; no prime sheep offered; culls, $3; lambs, $5.50@$6.60; clipped do, $5.25@$5.75; Spring lambs, $6@$6.50 per head. Dressed mutton slow at 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs at 8½@10c. Hogs firm; good State hogs, $6.15. Country-dressed hogs steady.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; George W. Stevens, Richmond; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; Sidney Trench, Member of Parliament, London; Commander A. Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Washington; J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, Washington; Bruce Ismay, General Manager of the Merchant Marine, Liverpool; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland.

HOLLAND HOUSE—J. I. Falk, Sydney, New South Wales; J. H. Eckels, Chicago; G. C. Lucas, Cleveland; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Comtesse J. d'F. Maurice, England.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Ramsey Baker, London; the Duke of Sutherland, London.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

PARK AVENUE—H. G. Beyer, Surgeon, United States Navy.

HERALD SQUARE—Capt. George H. Goeman, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Loeb, W., Providence, R. I.; jewelry; Hotel Imperial.
Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Reynolds, J. H., Troy, N. Y.; carpets; Grand Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints, ginghams, and linens; 8 Greene Street; Hotel York.
Silberberg, Atha & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Silberberg, domestics, dress goods, and white goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. England, domestics, linens, and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Reynolds, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods, muslin underwear, and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Clark, pictures; 104 Werth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schoenau, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Schoenau, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Henderson Brothers, Walton, N. Y.; W. B. Henderson, notions and dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Besse, Mills & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. J. Mills, notions; Hotel York.
Lowenberg, Marks & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. M. Marks, clothing; 582 Broadway; Hotel Walcott.
Straus, M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Trimble, shirts; 3 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hoffman House.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; S. S. Marks, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; A. Ainsworth, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, Jr., furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Miller, underwear; 3 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

AVOID BUSINESS TROUBLES.

One sure way is to copy every bill before it is mailed so as to avoid the least risk of bills being written unless entered on the ledger. We have Pen Carbon Systems for accomplishing this without extra work, and will be delighted to send salesman to talk it over. We make Manifolding Business Stationery only.
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808 Greenwich St—Phone 248 Chelsea.

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31st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST, 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

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SOLD BY THE FOOT.
OFFICE PARTITION.
MOUNT & ROBERTSON,
Cabinetmakers,
28 Beaver St., near Broad St.
Telephone 1957—Broad.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.—Saw mill plant equipped for log sawing, in good running order; one log saw mill, one 35 H. P. engine, one 40 H. P. boiler, one locomotive boiler, two rip saws, one band saw, one cross-cut saw, &c., located Parkside and Elm Av., on main line Penna. R. R.; convenient siding; also one large log saw mill, now in storage. Apply Chas. Scott & Co., 953 North Hancock St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SPECIAL SALE.
LIMITED NUMBER VERY SLIGHTLY USED BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, COMPLETE. QUARTERED OAK, ENTIRELY HAND-MADE, LIKE NEW. CUT PRICES TO MAKE ROOM. WAGNER'S FACTORY, 45 GREAT JONES ST.

SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
243 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or mon

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Some Late Reaction Follows Early Strength Upon Considerable Credence in Yesterday's Reports.

The stock market yesterday gained some activity and lost a little strength, and both characteristics were so natural that the cynical and disparaging comment usual after such symptoms of late is less justified than recently. The customary denials of the previous day's news were forthcoming, of course, but the earlier dealings were marked by a general credence almost as significant as the reports themselves through its contrast with unsympathetic reception previously accorded to previous benevolent attempts to raise the list. As the day's market progressed the pressure of realizing sales was felt, and there followed reactions, largest in stocks which had enjoyed the greatest advance. Union Pacific ranged between 85⅝ and 87, and lost a point on the day. Southern Pacific lost ¾. St. Paul ranged between 144¼ and 146⅜, but retained an improvement of ¼. But the market broadened instead of narrowing with the loss of strength among its leaders.

Atchison especially profited sympathetically, there being no specifications accompanying inferences of benefit from the new arrangement affecting the properties already mentioned, but the stock advancing nevertheless 1½. Sugar also helped the better feeling by an advance of a point, and Missouri Pacific for some obscure reason took some improvement from a market influence without any direct effect upon its interests. Steel closed a point up after a range exceeding any probable loss of dividend. Well-informed quarters doubt that the dividend will be reduced at all. When a day's range approximates the distribution in question, it is evident that the payment or passage of payment is a smaller factor than the anticipated disclosure of the relative conditions of the trade and the trust. If the trade's condition is all that is reported and the trust's dividend is not earned, there will be a basis of inference of loss of business to the independents, which is a more serious matter than the quarter's earnings, whatever they are.

In the aggregate twenty-five stocks rose a half point or more, and fifteen declined, the proportions being about the same as on Tuesday, and with a larger volume of business. There were fresh faces seen in the brokers' offices, and a receptive frame of mind was shown toward stimulating intelligence heretofore remarkable chiefly for its lack. Nevertheless, and even if Tuesday's reports were admittedly true instead of under qualified denial, the general situation would not be altered by facts of specific application. The market has yet to pass the ordeal of the campaign and the crops, and excessive enthusiasm is a risk prudent advocates of improving prices are reluctant to invite. The day's reports of earnings were mixed, Southern Railway's being good and Lehigh Valley's bad, with alleviations by way of adequate explanation and leeway for loss. Gold exports and strong produce markets are calming factors which will gain rather than lose force by a few days' developments. Because we have had two good days together it does not follow that the market has turned permanently, as some would like to think and have thought.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Int. Pump pf	1
Am. Sugar	1	Kan. City South	1
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	Pullman	1
Buff., R. & P.	2¾	Reading 1st pf	1½
Canada South	½	Rep. Steel pf	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Col. Southern	⅞	U. S. Realty pf	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	U. S. Steel pf	1
Gt. North. pf	3	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Int. Pump	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	¼	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Am. Ice pf	1	Southern Pacific	¾
B'klyn Union Gas	¾	Union Pacific	1
Cent. of N. J.	½	Union Pacific pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Wabash	½
General Electric	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. 3½s	1	L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st	1
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	2½	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	5
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1¼	Nor. & W., N. R. 6s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 30	725,230
To date this year	31,828,070
Corresponding date last year	41,954,582

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 30	$2,221,000
To date this year	$160,076,520
Corresponding date last year	$184,338,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE:

American Locomotive Co. preferred.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Co.
Continental Tobacco Co. common.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co. common.
Liberty National Bank.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway common and preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Central Railroad.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad.
Panama Railroad.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Procter & Gamble Co. preferred.
Riverside Bank.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Bank Note Co.
American Screw Co.
American Surety Co.
Chicago Telephone Co.
Cooper Exchange Bank.
Equitable Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Franklin Trust Co.
Garfield National Bank.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. preferred.
National Licorice Co. preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
Royal Baking Powder Co. preferred.
San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.
South Side Elevated, Chicago.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Universal Car Bearing Co.

SULLY CREDITORS WAIT.

Root in Conference with Receiver Taft as to Hawley-Ray Case.

The committee of creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. held no meeting yesterday, but it is understood that they will make a report to the creditors on Monday next. Elihu Root was in conference with Receiver Taft, but they only discussed the phases of the case against Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray.

It was stated that the hearing set for tomorrow, at which Hawley and Ray were to have been examined, will probably be adjourned, in order to give the lawyers time to prepare themselves. No statement of assets and liabilities will be ready until next week.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Hammond Belt Railway Company of Chicago has been incorporated to build connections between manufacturing plants and several trunk lines.

Chicago dispatches state that the Chicago and Northwestern will expend $500,000 on new freight yards at Melrose Park to relieve the freight congestion.

The Wilmington, New Castle and Southern Railway, it is stated, has been organized to take over the Wilmington and New Castle and the New Castle and Delaware City Railway.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, plans are considered for consolidating the Fourth Street and First National Banks, situated in that city.

The manufacturers of railroad spikes are said to be trying to form a pool in order to maintain present prices.

It is stated in Norfolk (Va.) dispatches that the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News Company, which includes nearly every electric line, heating, and lighting concern in Southeastern Virginia, is to dissolve.

The Stock Exchange announces that the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1919 of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company have been stricken from the list.

Guthrie (Oklahoma) dispatches state that the Directors of the Kansas Central, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company have filed an amended charter there changing the name to the Dominion and Gulf Railroad, and increasing the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchnge to list Wabash Railroad Company $1,416,000 first lien terminal mortgage bonds of 1954.

GENERAL ELECTRIC NEW STOCK.

It was stated yesterday by interests connected with the General Electric Company that the new $3,325,000 of stock which stockholders of the company will be asked to authorize on April 10 is to be used for the general purposes of the company and not for specific enterprises. The balance of $1,062,000 stock remaining now in the treasury will not, it is said, be issued immediately.

It is understood that stockholders will have the opportunity to subscribe at par for the new stock, which will make with the present $43,944,700 of stock outstanding one share of new stock for every thirteen shares now held.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

100 shares Manhattan Trust Company, 405.
50 shares Ridgway Light and Heat Company of Ridgway, Penn., 84.
200 shares Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, $53 per share.
10 shares Edgar S. Weiner Publishing and Supply Company, $41 per schare.
$5,000 Standard Telephone and Telegraph Company, Bucks County, Penn., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, interest January and July, 70.
$250 Chamber of Commerce building loan bond, $135.
$140 City of New Orleans 5 per cent. premium bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1875, 222½.
6 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, 127.
$1,000 Brooklyn City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable 1916, due 1941, coupons January and July, 108¾.
Reorganization certificate of deposit of the International Trust Company of Boston, Mass., for the following: $2,000 Desha Lumber Company second mortgage income bonds, $500 Desha Lumber Company scrip, 51 shares Desha Lumber Company preferred stock, and $47.83 Desha Lumber Company scrip, $100.
50 shares Lake Charles Rice Milling Company of Louisiana, $31 per share.
100 shares National Land and Improvement Company of Colorado, $10.50 per share.
1 share Consolidated Gas Company, 198¼.
1 share Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company, 211.
1 share Standard Oil Company, 621.
1 share Long Island Loan and Trust Company, 295.
1 share Oriental Bank, 232.
1,000 shares Standard Gold Production Company, $51 lot.
10 shares Chicago Union Traction Company common, 5¼.
30 shares United States Steel Company common, 11.
4 shares United States Steel Company preferred, 58¼.
10 shares Union Pacific Railroad preferred, 92⅝.
10 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, 117¼.
5 shares Consolidated Gas Company, 197¾.
100 shares Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company common, 19.
60 shares Montreal & Boston Copper Company, Limited, 50c. per share.
1,575 shares Markeen Copper Company, $150 lot.
500 shares No. 7 Mining Company, $15 lot.
10 shares Union Copper Company, $5.62 per share.
210 shares Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, $35 lot.
300 shares California Copper Company, $19 lot.
100 shares Colorado Coal & Iron Development Company, $3 lot.
10 shares American Hide & Leather common, 3½.
30 shares Consolidated Railway Lighting & Refrigerating Company, 3¼.
$1,000 Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due October, 1947, 83.
$5,000 Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due October, 1919, 138.
$3,000 Philadelphia Company first mortgage collateral trust company 5 per cent. bondst, due 1949, 107⅝.
$2,000 Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1926, 108¼.
$2,000 St. Paul City Railway Cable consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, 110.
10,000 shares Vacas-San Marcos Mining & Milling Company, $5 lot.
500 shares Oil Fields of Mexico Company, $3 per share.
3 shares Ninety-fourth Street Realty Company, (hypothecated,) $95 lot.
2 shares National Park Bank, 460.
4 shares Gallatin National Bank, 390.
4 shares National Park Bank, 458½.
$5,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 10.
20 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., 285½.
20 shares New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, 1,057½.
16 shares Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, 241½.
100 shares Journeay & Burnham Company, 50.
$30,000 Maryland Trust Company timber certificates of the Kirby Lumber Company, $3,000 Series Q and $22,000 Series R, 73.
5 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, 340.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The meeting of the lake ore interests, which was to be held on the 1st prox., has been postponed until next week, it being impossible for some of the principal representatives to be present. The developments during the past week may be regarded as favorable to the reaching of an understanding, but it is still very doubtful whether an arrangement can be arrived at.

Southern iron makers, well filled as they are with orders until well toward July, have been taking a moderate additional tonnage on the basis of $10 for No. 2 foundry, Birmingham. Some occasional sales, however, are still being made at $9.75. It is the Northern makers who have been taking a relatively larger amount of orders lately, the whole market being decidedly firmer on both foundry and Forge pig iron.

Bessemer pig in the Central West is firm, and the product is being taken freely. Next week will decide whether the option on 40,000 tons additional metal will be availed of by the United States Steel Corporation.

The car and locomotive builders are getting occasional good orders, and the prospect is brighter in that direction. In structural material the more favorable outlook is clouded by the attitude of labor in this city.

Although no official information is available, it looks as though the tin plate workers have voted against the proposed reduction in wages. This, however, is not likely to seriously influence either the demand for raw material or the supply of the product.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—New York exchange was 10c premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. There was small interest displayed in stocks on the local Exchange. Metropolitan gold 4s went at 94; Lake Street Elevated was steady. The annual meeting to-morrow is expected to settle the troubles of the road for the time at least. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	4½	4½	4½
200	American Can pf	86¾	86⅞	86¼
50	Chicago City Railway	185½	185½	185½
150	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	28	28	28
243	Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
160	Lake Street Elevated	2	2	2
150	Lake Street Elev. rects.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Metropol. Elevated pf	50	49½	50
70	Milwaukee Brewing pf	50	49½	50
350	National Biscuit	44	43½	43¾
30	National Biscuit pf	104⅝	103⅞	103⅞
100	Street's Stable Car	28½	28½	28½
97	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100½	100½
90	United Box Board pf	16	15⅝	16

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Stock Market Shows a Tendency to Broaden.

GAIN IN COMMISSION TRADE

Union Pacific Reacts—St. Paul Given Attention—Much Discussion of Steel Dividend Question.

Transactions in yesterday's stock market amounted to 725,230 shares, or nearly 200,000 shares in excess of the previous day's total. At the same time the business was somewhat better distributed, although the number of issues appearing in the list of transactions, which supplied very little trading, was still sufficiently large to indicate that general interest in the market had not broadened to the extent which might be inferred from the volume of the trading. The movement in the Union Pacific group, including St. Paul, the interests of which are closely allied with those of Union Pacific, seemed something quite distinct from the general course of the list, which, barring a few exceptions, held back while the leaders were advancing. There was a sharp reaction in some stocks late in the day, but despite the attitude of traders, who were generally reported as bearish, the net gains for the day were at least as numerous as the declines.

Possible Advantage to St. Paul.

St. Paul, which was by no means the most active stock of the day, was given much attention owing to discussions concerning the probable benefit the road would derive from the reported purchase in its interest of a large block of Union Pacific. Early in the day the stock was one of the strongest on the list and its advance amounted to more than two points. In the afternoon the reaction was sharper than that in most other stocks, with the result that its net gain for the day was only one-quarter of a point. The point was made that even if a large interest in Union Pacific is openly acquired by St. Paul it would hardly change present conditions in view of the arrangements already in force between the two systems. These arrangements might of course be made more or less permanent, instead of being subject to termination at the wish of either party, but in any event, it was said, it would be nothing more than a continuation of the status quo.

Union Pacific Reacts.

Out of the total of 725,000 shares, Union Pacific supplied 132,785 shares. The sharp upward movement of the previous day was not repeated, but on the contrary, under more or less heavy liquidation, the price receded one and one-half points, rallying sufficiently at the end of the day to make the net loss an even point. In some quarters it was said that the recent buying of Union Pacific was not in the interest of St. Paul, but by the Goulds, who wish to strengthen their relations with the Northwest roads.

Steel Statement Probably Discounted.

United States Steel preferred showed a net gain of a full point on trading in about 58,000 shares. There was much further discussion of the dividend question, the Street being still divided between those who expected the full dividend and those who looked for some reduction. The opinion was expressed that, as far as the forthcoming statement of earnings is concerned, it had already been largely discounted, and will therefore not be likely to adversely affect the stock. The same, however, would probably not be true of a reduction in the regular dividend rate.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Bonds.

It happened several times yesterday that sales of Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s were printed on the tape close to sales of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. The former was selling around 78, and the stock in the neighborhood of 44. Comment was passed on the relative position of the two securities, and the point was made that it would seem that the bonds were too low or the stock too high. The Street is apt to pass such comments under such conditions, but frequently the market fails to support such theories.

Increase in Commission Business.

In several quarters yesterday it was reported that commission business was larger than it had been at any time recently. Here and there in Stock Exchange offices were some customers who had not been trading in many months, but, generally speaking, there did not appear to be any great increase in outside commission business. To some extent confidence in the market has been increased by recent indications of heavy purchases of stock by important interests whose presence in the market is looked upon as a reasonable indication of coming improvement.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Reading contributed one-half of the business transacted on the local exchange to-day, the trading being carried on largely between local and New York houses. United States Steel preferred was also active on the same kind of dealings. Philadelphia Company was in demand on the statement that Verner street railway franchises would go to the company at a nominal sum. Catawissa first preferred advanced ½, as did Insurance Company of North America. Union Traction reached a new high record—49¼. The Marsden issues were weak, common receding to 9½, while the preferred was offered down from 50 to 45 without finding a buyer. Total sales, 27,548 shares of stock and $56,500 of bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	72½	72	72½
3	Bergner & Engel	10	10	10
245	Cambria Steel	20½	20	20
4	Catawissa 1st pf	58½	58½	58½
50	C. M. St. P.	145	145	145
200	Dia. Steel pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
560	Elec. Co. of Am.	8	8	8
560	Erie	26¾	26¼	26⅜
30	Erie 1st pf	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
11	Frank. & South. Pass.	440	440	440
95	Gen. Asphalt	12	12	12
200	Gen. Asphalt pf	36	35⅝	35⅝
130	Int. Smokeless Powder	13	13	13
287	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24	23¾	24
876	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37⅜	38	37¼
1,400	Marsden	3⅞	3¼	3 5-16
25	Mine Hill R. R.	61½	61¼	61½
100	Mexican Central	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
916	Pennsylvania	59¼	59	59½
34	Penn. Salt Warrants	14	14	14
52	Phila. Traction	96¼	96¼	96¼
133	Phila. Elec.	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,480	Phila. Company	40¼	39½	40¼
13,025	Reading	22¾	22¼	22 7-16
13,025	Reading 1st	39½	39¼	39½
100	Reading 2d	30 11-16	30 1-16	30 1-16
800	Rock Island	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
700	Southern Pacific	50½	50¼	50¼
100	Southern Railway	22¾	22½	22½
100	Susquehanna Steel	¾	¾	¾
100	St. L. & Southwest	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
241	United Gas Imp.	84¼	84	84¼
864	Union Traction	49¼	49	49¼
300	U. S. Steel	11¼	11⅛	11¼
3,600	U. S. Steel pf	58⅜	57⅝	58⅛
37	Warwick S.	4¼	4¼	4¼

TRADING AT BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—The market was heavy, with a tendency toward lower prices. The transactions amounted to 693 shares of stock and $110,200 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$38,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	92⅝	92½	92½
10,000	Atlan. C. L. 4s, ctfs.	83½	83½	83½
1,000	At. C. L. 4s of So. C.	100	100	100
10,000	Seaboard of year 5s	93	93⅜	93⅜
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	103	103	103
7,000	United Railway 4s	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
8,000	United Railway incs.	53	53	53
2,000	Atlanta Street Ry 5s	106	106	106
3,000	Balt. Trac. convert. 5s	102½	102½	102½
10,000	Virginia Century 5s	94	94	94
6,000	Electric L. & P. 4½s	80	80	80
2,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	78	78	78
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	61½	61¼	61½
1,000	Brewing incomes	20	20	20
200	Baltimore City 3½s	109	109	109

STOCKS.

200	Atlantic Coast Line	107⅜	107½	107½
200	Seaboard pf.	17	17	17
100	Citizens' Nat. Bank	25½	25½	25½
20	Fidelity & Deposit	130	130	130
28	Nat. Bank of Balt.	103½	103½	103½
25	Consolidated Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Brewing Company com.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $174,978,646; balances, $11,549,413; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $646,863.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.8740; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾@94⅞ and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 30.—Money was in keen demand in the market to-day. There have been considerable borrowings from the Bank of England recently, but the impression prevails that after the month turn rates for money will be excessively easy.

Business on the Stock Exchange had a better tendency with the satisfactory conclusion of the settlement, though the coming French settlement influenced inernationals. Those in which Paris is interested were active.

Consols and home rails were firm.

Americans opened irregular and improved to above parity, especially Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. The operations were moderate and Americans closed firm.

Foreigners were strong, except Japanese. Kafirs hardened.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 86 3-16; consols for account, 86¼; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 73⅞; Atchison preferred, 93⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 82⅝; Canadian Pacific, 118½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¼; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149¼; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71¾; Erie, 27; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 120½; Norfolk and Western, 59⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21⅞; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Rand Mines, 9¼; Reading, 22⅞; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 22½; Southern Railway preferred, 85½; Southern Pacific, 51⅝; Union Pacific, 88½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 59⅝; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish 4s, 90.

Bar silver dull, 25½d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent, and for three months' bills 2⅞@3 per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 39.17 and at Lisbon at 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 30.—Prices were firm throughout on the Bourse to-day. Russian imperial 4s closed at 95.30.

Three per cent. rentes, 96 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, March 30.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfenigs for checks.

The rate of discount for short bills, 3 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	105¾	Keok. & D. M. pf	40	50
2s, c., 1930	105⅞	106¼	K. I., C., pf.	55	..
3s, r., 1918	106½	107	Lacl. G. pf.	90	100
3s, c., 1918	106⅜	107½	L. E. & W.	26	28
3s, 1918	31.05½	..	L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
4s, r., 1907	107¼	108	Lake Shore	250	276
4s, c., 1907	108¾	109	Long Island	47	54
4s, r., 1925	132⅝	133¼	Man. Beach	6½	10
4s, c., 1925	133	133½	Md. C. pf.	100	120
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Met. Sec. Co.	78	80
Philippine 4s	110⅜	..	M. W. S. El., pf.	90	95
Adams Exp.	220	226	Chi.	15½	17½
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	M. W. S. El., pf.	49	51
All. & W.	150	..	Mich. Cent.	125	135
Allis-Chalm.	7½	8½	M. & St. L.	50	57
Allis-C. pf.	43	48	M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
A. C. & F.	19¾	20	M. & St. L.	13	14
Am. Coal	185	200	M. & St. L. pf.	82	86
Am. C. Oil	29½	30	Nat. Bis.	43½	44
A. C. O. pf.	88	90¾	Nat. B. pf.	104½	104¾
Am. D. Tel.	23	28	Nat. Enam.	17	19
A. H. & L. pf.	14½	15½	Nat. En. pf.	78	85
Am. L. Co.	8½	10½	Nat. Lead	14¾	15
A. L. Co. pf.	28¾	31¾	Nat. L. pf.	85	92
Am. M. Co.	3	4	Nat. L.	107	108
A. M. Co. pf.	13	20	Nat. Salt	135	..
A. S. & R.	49	49½	N. Y. A. B.	130	135
Am. Snuff	112	117	N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
Am. Sn. pf.	90	91	N. Y., C. & St. L.	27	29¼
A. T. & C.	84	88	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	..
A. T. & T.	125	126	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Am. Tob. pf.	125	135	N. Y. C. & St. L.	105	120
Am. W. Co.	9	11½	N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	40	..
A. W. Co. pf.	72	..	N. Y. & N. J.	40	..
An. Cop. M.	66	68	N. Y. & W.	27	28
Ann Arbor	24	27	N. Y., W. & B.	23	25
Ann A. pf.	52	57	Nor. & W. pf.	85	90
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	Nor. & W. pf.	83	90
Atl. C. L.	106	108	Ont. Mining.	4¼	5
B. A. L. pf.	104	..	Pac. Coast	52	55
Bruns. City	5½	6¾	Pac. Coast 1st	98	100
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..	Pac. Coast 2d	85	90
Butterick Co.	48½	50	P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
C. & S. A. pf.	101	..	Peo. & E.	18	20
C. & A. pf.	80½	83	Pere Marq.	74	76
C. B. & Q.	180	200	Pere M. pf.	..	80
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140	Phila. Co.	29¼	30½
C. G. W. pf.	66½	69½	Pitts. Coal	32	35
C. G. W. 4s	84	87½	Pitts. Coal pf.	85	100
C. St. P. M.	135	140	P. C. Pipe	63	66
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175	P. C. 2d pf.	18	20
C. T. & T.	9½	10	Pere Marq. pf.	74	76
C. Un. Trac.	5	5½	Pere M. pf.	..	80
C. Un. Trac. pf.	31	32	P., C., C. & St. L.	90	97
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	111	P., Ft. W. & C.	177½	..
C., L. & W.	59	60	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	69½	71
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80	Quicksilver	..	1½
Cleve. & P.	178	..	Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
C. F. & I.	28	28½	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
C. F. & I. pf.	64	..	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Com. C., ex div.	170	180	R. I. & S.	7⅝	7½
Consol. C.	60	70	R., W. & O.	130⅛	135
Cont. T. pf.	107	107½	R. G. M. Co.	19	19¼
C. Fi. Co. pf.	69	72	R. G. M. Co. pf.	72	..
D., L. & W.	265	270	St. L. & S. F.	77½	78
D. & S. W.	1	..	St. J. & G. I.	9	11
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	40
D. M. & Ft. D.	19	24	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	154	159
Det. South.	10½	11½	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
Det. So. pf.	19	21½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
Dia. Match.	127	130	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	82	86
D., S. S. & A.	8½	10½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	88½	90
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	14	S. R. & T.	8	11
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	T. P. L. Tr.	25	29
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	Third Av.	119½	121
Ft. W. & D. City	40	59½	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48	T. R. & L.	20½	23½
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	100	T. R. R. T.	91½	92¼
Gold & Stock Tel.	100	110	United Fruit	101½	103
Hock. Val.	73	74½	U. Rys. Inv.	8	10
Hock. V. pf.	80¼	81½	U. R. I. pf.	43¼	44
Homestake.	49½	52	U. S. Exp.	108	110
Ill. C. l. l.	103½	..	Va.-C. C. Co.	29½	30½
Int. P. Co.	11¾	12	Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	104	107½
I. P. Co. pf.	34½	35½	Va. L. C. & W. pf.	21	30
Int. Power	26¾	28¼	Westinghouse Electric	160	..
Iowa Cent.	18	20	Westinghouse assenting	159	160
Iowa Cent. pf.	33	35	Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
Jol. & Chi.	175	..	W. & L. E.	25	27
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65½	67	2d pf.	25	27
K. C. S.	35¼	36¼			
K. & D. M.	10½	12½			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25½d per ounce and in New York at 55¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Andes sold at .50, 1,000 Acacia at .06, 1,700 Comstock at .09@.10, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80@1.75, 15 Daly at 1.90, 100 Gould and Curry at .45, 100 Hale and Norcross at .83, 500 Jack Pot at

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in curb securities yesterday was practically at a standstill, and the number of issues traded in was the smallest in a long while. At the opening of the session there was quite a little burst of activity, but this quickly subsided, except in the case of the Northern Securities group.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES and the other stocks of this group were more irregular than was observed in several sessions. Northern Securities sold to the extent of more than 10,000 shares, and finished the day at the lowest figure, 98¾, the previous day's close. Great Northern preferred advanced to 169½, but just at the close went off several points, to 165½, a net drop of 2¼. Northern Pacific sold from 130 to 132, and closed at the top, which is a gain of 2 points, and the last of this group, the stubs of Northern Securities, held firm all day at $250, with sales of the stubs on 6,500 shares.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
400	Amer. Writing. P pf	13	12½	13
6,500	Bay State Gas	⅞	5-16	⅞
200	British Col. Copper	2⅜	2 1-16	2 1-16
100	Compressed Air	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	7-16	7-16
800	Greene Cons. Copper	12½	12¼	12⅜
1,100	Great North. pf., w. r.	169¼	165½	165½
100	Hacksmack Meadows	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
150	Interbor. Rapid Tran	109¾	*109⅜	*109⅜
600	Light, Fuel & Power	31⅜	31¼	31¼
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Montreal & Boston	½	½	½
1,500	N. Pac., when released	132	130	132
10,100	Northern Securities	99½	98¾	98¾
65	North. Securities stubs	$250	$250	$250
400	Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	17½	17¾
100	Shannon Copper	8½	8⅛	8⅛
100	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	6¼	6	6¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	83¼	82⅞	83¼
3,000	†Union Ferry 5s	90	90	90

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	March 30. Bid.	Asked.	March 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52	54	52	54
American Can	4¼	4½	4⅜	4⅝
American Can pf	35¾	36¼	36	36¾
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	76	80	76	80
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89	89½	88½	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting	99½	101	99½	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2½	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	22	35	25	35
American Turbine	1⅞	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2¾	3⅛
Am. Writing Paper pf	13	18	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	60	70	69½	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	119	117¾	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107½	109	107½	109
British Columbia Copper	2	2¼	2¼	2½
California Copper		⅛		⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7⅜
Casein Co. of America pf	55	65	55	65
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	5½	7¼	6½	7¼
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½		93½	
Compressed Air	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Lake Superior	⅞		⅞	
Con. Lake Superior pf	2	3½	2	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1¼	1	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4¼	3¾	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		90		90
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup.	98½	100	97½	100
Detroit & Mackinac	60	62½	58	62½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electri Boat	21	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf	51	60	51	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	7	8	7	8
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	165	167	167	169
Greene Con. Copper	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105		105	
Hackensack Meadows	19	19¾	19	19⅝
Hackett, Mead. & Hinkerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29	30½	29	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	90		90	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	13	18	13	
Inter. Rapid Transit	109½	110½	108⅝	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18	19	18½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s		80		80
International Salt	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
International Salt 5s	38	41	38	40
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
Internat. Silver		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61		61	
Lanston Monotype	8½	8¾	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power	31½	31¾	31½	31⅝
Mackey Companies	73	77	73	77
Mackey Companies pf	68	73	68	73
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
National Sugar pf	100½	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5⅛	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., w. released	131		130	131
Northern Securities	99	99¾	99	99¾
Northern Securities stub	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
Otis Elevator, ex div	29	31	31	32
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	88	92	80	93
Pacific Pack. & Nav	½	1¼	½	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg	5½	7	5½	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75		75	
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23	24½	23	24½
Royal Baking Powder	116	120	116	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102	100	102
Safety Car Heat	181	184	181	184
Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	17	17⅝	17	17⅝
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82⅜	83	82⅜	82⅝
Seab. A. L. ctfs, 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7⅞	8
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	30	35	30	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¼	8½	5¼	6
Standard Milling pf	22	25	20	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	75	72	75
Standard Oil	618	625	618	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	31	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev	7¼	7¾	7	7½
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	⅝	½	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	80
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	15	16	15	16
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck		2⅞		2⅞
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	26
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	49	60	49	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, trust s.	23	27	23	27
U. S. Steel 8s, Series A				
U. S. Steel 8s, Series B				
D. F.	104	104½	104	104½
Universal Tobacco	¾	1½	¾	1¼
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 6s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	25
White Knob Copper	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8½
Worthington Pump pf	110		110	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	90	103	90	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	64	62	64
Con. Trac of N. J. 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	75¾	75	75¾
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	62	63¾	62	63¾
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	80	78½	80
New Orleans Railways	9	10	9	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28½	30	28½	30
New Orleans, 4½s	78	80	78	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¼	70	69¼	70
Pub. Service Corporation	95	100	95	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
St. Louis Transit	12	13	12	13
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174		174	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. Louis	53½	55	53½	55
United Traction, Prov	95	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	12		10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	44	44¾	44	45
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74	74½	73½	74

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	43	48	43	48
Am. L. & Trac. pf	88	90	88	90
Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	168	171	168	171
Buffalo Gas	4½	4¾	4¼	4¾
Buffalo Gas 5s	64	67	64½	67
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½		106½	
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	27¼	29	27¼	29
Denver Gas 5s	68		68	
Denver Gas 6s	98	99	98	99
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	105½	103	105½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	89	92	89	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	8	6½	8
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	65	60	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	105	104	105
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	98	92½	98
Union Ferry	30	34	30	35
Union Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for February—			
Gross earnings	$62,853	$72,547	$60,826
Op. expenses	50,048	43,871	38,256
Net earnings	12,785	28,676	22,570
Total income	23,094	32,535	.....
Surplus	10,857	20,279	.....
Gross, 8 months	649,533	661,637	563,647
Op. expenses	428,115	360,778	311,701
Net, 8 months	221,418	300,259	251,946
Total income	330,618	362,025	.....
Surplus, 8 months	232,398	236,197	.....
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings	390,119	451,734	417,946
Op. expenses	316,642	373,023	307,273
Net earnings	82,477	78,711	110,673
Taxes	18,877	18,057	17,557
Balance	63,600	60,654	93,116
Gross, 8 months	4,089,064	4,128,886	3,687,615
Op. expenses	2,984,306	3,146,446	2,692,712
Net, 8 months	1,104,758	982,440	994,903
Taxes	172,849	144,461	140,461
Surplus, 8 months	931,909	837,979	854,442
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for February—	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	1,990,896	2,353,304	362,408
Op. expenses	1,453,893	1,543,986	110,093
Net earnings	557,003	809,318	252,315
Ratio op. exp	72.1%	65.6%	*6.5%
Total inc.	568,025	846,356	278,331
Int. on bds., taxes, & other deduct.	479,995	497,368	17,373
Add. and imp.	57,666	67,000	9,334
Total deduct.	537,661	564,368	26,707
Net inc.	30,363	281,987	251,624
Net inc. L. V. & affl. coal cos.	104,174	313,713	209,539
Surplus	134,537	595,700	461,163
From July 1 to Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	19,285,925	15,945,426	*3,340,499
Op. expenses	12,392,596	12,445,397	52,801
Net earnings	6,893,329	3,500,029	*3,393,300
Total income	7,279,140	3,774,554	*3,504,586
Int. on bds., taxes, & other deduct.	3,804,308	3,953,852	59,944
Add. and imp.	461,333	836,000	374,667
Total deduct.	4,355,641	4,789,852	434,211
Net inc.	2,923,498	*1,015,297	*3,938,795
Net inc. L. V. & affl. coal cos.	551,674	368,694	*182,980
Surplus, 8 months	3,475,172	*646,602	*4,121,775
*Deficit.			
NATIONAL OF MEXICO for February—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	931,321	823,545	677,109
Op. expenses	668,354	528,640	466,021
Net earnings	262,967	294,905	211,088
Gross, 2 months	1,903,706	1,632,788	1,363,443
Op. expenses	1,359,594	1,150,341	937,421
Net, 2 months	544,112	482,447	426,022
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings	35,299	39,466	42,765
Oper. expenses	28,442	19,975	22,779
Net earnings	11,857	19,491	19,986
Total income	11,888	21,338	20,091
Charges	17,833	19,033	18,034
Deficit	5,945	*2,305	2,057
Gross, 8 mos	312,506	386,313	388,687
Oper. expenses	179,903	217,533	218,517
Net, 8 mos	132,543	198,780	170,172
Total income	138,765	208,388	177,003
Deficit, 8 mos	5,976	*54,379	31,759
*Surplus.			
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM for February—			
Gross earnings	3,779,895	3,384,428	2,979,355
Exp. and taxes	2,758,559	2,890,803	2,195,540
Net earnings	1,021,336	793,625	783,815
Ratio exp. to earn.	73.08%	76½%	73⅔%
Gross, 8 mos	30,513,324	28,212,476	25,394,848
Exp. and taxes	21,744,792	20,266,711	17,571,694
Net, 8 mos	8,768,532	7,945,764	7,823,154
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings	258,881	205,565	203,524
Exp. and taxes	215,072	163,160	151,020
Net earnings	43,809	42,405	52,504
Gross, 8 months	2,075,498	1,777,061	1,687,826
Exp. and taxes	1,624,497	1,332,111	1,194,567
Net, 8 months	451,001	444,950	493,239
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	522,292	458,532	428,065
Exp. and taxes	392,442	344,559	326,066
Net earnings	129,850	113,073	102,599
Gross, 8 months	4,457,863	3,857,780	3,644,316
Exp. and taxes	3,434,617	2,895,749	2,708,532
Net, 8 months	1,023,246	962,031	935,784
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for February—			
Gross earnings	149,963	142,805	107,125
Exp. and taxes	110,757	118,191	83,815
Net earnings	39,206	24,614	23,310
Gross, 8 months	1,153,729	1,065,528	1,373,132
Exp. and taxes	853,445	777,483	870,013
Net, 8 months	300,275	286,043	493,219
MOBILE & OHIO for February—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	683,641	676,681	6,960
Exp. and taxes	425,013	414,126	10,887
Net earnings	258,628	262,555	*3,927
Gross, 8 months	5,248,308	4,977,894	270,414
Exp. and taxes	3,495,260	3,271,785	223,495
Net, 8 months	1,753,048	1,706,129	46,919

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,356,413
Gold	116,874,935
Silver	18,340,348
United States notes	5,424,302
Treasury notes of 1890	60,640
National banknotes	9,924,584
Total receipts this day	1,800,654
Total receipts this month	42,882,941
Total receipts this year	408,204,191
Total expenditures this day	1,565,000
Total expenditures this month	40,835,000
Total expenditures this year	401,273,036
Deposits in National banks	168,504,434

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$449,825,000
Silver dollars	473,079,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,358,770
Silver bullion of 1890	6,039,230
Total	$937,302,669

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, (less $19,083,200 gold certificates in Treasury)	440,825,669
Silver certificates outstanding	473,079,000
Treasury notes	14,398,000
Total	$937,302,669

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$97,791,735
Silver coin and bullion	11,324,926
Silver certificates	7,015,422
United States notes	5,424,302
Other assets	22,546,824
Total in Treasury	144,103,208
Deposits in National banks	168,504,434
Total	$312,607,642
Current liabilities	89,251,229
Available cash balance	$223,356,413

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Brewing	26	25¾	26
27	Brewing pf	45	44	44¾
136	Con. Ice	6	6	6
200	Crucible Steel	5	5	5
115	Crucible Steel pf	31	31	31
15	Nat. Fire Proof	10½	10½	10½
30	Nat. Fire Proof pf	31½	31	31½
10	P. W. W. pf	51	51	51
15	Luster Mining	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
134	M. L. & H	28¾	28½	28¾
100	People's Pipe	20	20	20
100	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40
375	Pittsburg Coal pf	61¼	60½	60⅝
4	Pittsburg Plate Glass	111	111	111
255	River Coal pf	26½	26	26
65	U. S. Steel	11	11	11
107	U. S. Steel pf	58½	58	58
50	West. Elec. 2ds	80	80	80

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Edward W. Butcher has been appointed Virginia general agent of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland.

The General Insurance Company of Freeport has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in Indian Territory.

J. D. Roddick & Son of Chicago have been appointed Cook County managers of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Samuel T. Walton has resigned as special agent of the Sun Insurance Office of London for the States of New York and Connecticut.

The Fire Commissioners of the City of Buffalo have made arrangements for an exhaustive test of the water supply, department appliances, and other fire protection facilities, in order to ascertain whether any improvements are needed immediately. It is stated that the New York State Fire Underwriters' Association is endeavoring informally to induce similar inspections of the fire protection safeguards of other cities of the State, in anticipation of the proposed survey work, determined upon by the National Board of Fire Underwriters as a result of the Baltimore fire.

GOSLIN IS CONTRADICTED.

Former Employe Testifies in American Finance and Mortgage Bankruptcy.

A former employe of Alfred R. Goslin went on the witness stand yesterday at the regular weekly hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings against the American Finance and Mortgage Company that are being conducted by Referee J. J. Townsend in his office, 45 Cedar Street, and swore to Goslin's connection with the concern. The aim of Henry C. Quinby, who is prosecuting the inquiry in behalf of many out-of-town clients, is to show that Goslin, Christo Cosmodes, and others were the real backers of the company, in which it is said more than $2,000,000 was lost by persons eager to get rich quickly.

Henry J. Robert, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, was asked to identity a check for $1,000, but he denied that he ever had seen the paper before. He agreed to answer questions at the next hearing.

A check was offered in evidence yesterday, and Goslin said he never saw it before. Later Charles M. Dunn of 152 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, who had been an employe of Goslin during the Spring of 1903, swore that the check was one he had seen Goslin write and hand to the mysterious "Jobelman," with which to pay an Ann Street printer's bill. Dunn also swore he had seen Goslin fill out many checks bearing the signature of William H. Spencer, an alleged "dummy." Dunn said he had known Goslin for about five years, and had worked for him the greater part of that time. He said Goslin paid the rent of Dunn's office in 150 Nassau Street, although the checks for the rent always bore the name of Dunn.

Goslin has denied that he ever had intimate business relations with Spencer.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE'S LOSS.

Short Time Results in Employes Earning $550,000 Less a Week.

LONDON, March 30.—Charles W. Macara, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, to-day issued an exhaustive statement on the situation of the cotton trade.

It shows that the loss to the wage-earners resulting from the necessity for short time amounts to $550,000 weekly, or $6,875,000 since the short time was started. This loss is borne by 500,000 people.

The total loss to the employers is $200,000 weekly, making the loss to Lancashire $750,000 weekly.

POLICE TO USE COOPER UNION.

Commissioner McAdoo Accepts Edward Cooper's Offer of a Drill Hall.

Commissioner McAdoo received a letter from ex-Mayor Edward Cooper yesterday offering several rooms in the Cooper Institute for the use of the drilling and instruction of probationary patrolmen. The rooms now used by the department for such purposes on the third floor of Police Headquarters are inadequate in every way. Commissioner McAdoo said he was very grateful for the offer and had at once accepted it.

Rooms on the third floor of Cooper Institute have been set aside for the use of the Police Department, and they are fitted with blackboards. The apparatus in use at the Brulroom at Police Headquarters will be taken there, and the instruction in the future will continue at the new rooms. The offer is not permanent, but no time is fixed, and the Commissioner said he supposed it would hold good pending the pleasure of the ex-Mayor.

MAJESTIC VALUATION REDUCED.

Court Sets Aside Increase in Assessment from $1,000,000 to $1,800,000.

The assessment placed on the Hotel Majestic property, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, was reduced from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000 by Supreme Court Justice Truax yesterday. Blumenstein & Blumenstein, attorneys for Jacob Rothschild, the owner, claimed that after the tax books were opened in 1903 the assessed valuation was raised from $1,000,000 to $1,800,000.

The statute provides that no increase can be made after the books are opened without notice to the owner or the party affected. In the case of the Hotel Majesic the notice was served upon the room clerk of the hotel, which the Justice holds to have been insufficient.

Miners and Operators Agree.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The conference between the coal operators and miners to settle upon local conditions under the basic scale adopted at Indianapolis ended to-day in an amicable agreement, and the men will continue at work.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following changes in the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. Jay R. Shook to Fort Leavenworth, to relieve First Lieut. Ralph S. Porter. Lieut. Porter will proceed to Fort Niobrara.

First Lieut. Reuben B. Miller will proceed to Fort Screven to relieve First Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist. Lieut. Gilchrist will proceed to Washington Barracks.

First Lieut. George F. Junemann will proceed to Fort Ringgold to relieve Contract Surgeon James E. Shellenberger. Contract Surgeon Shellenberger will proceed to Fort Sam Houston.

First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller will proceed to Fort Clark to relieve Contract Surgeon Fay Coyle. Contract Surgeon Koyle will proceed to Fort Bliss to relieve Contract Surgeon William T. Baird. Contract Surgeon Baird will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of contract.

First Lieut. William H. Tett will proceed to Fort Snelling to relieve Capt. George A. Skinner. Capt. Skinner will proceed to Fort Harrison to relieve Capt. George J. Newgarden. Capt. Newgarden will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington will proceed to the posts designated after their respective names and report for duty: First Lieut. Robert E. Noble, to General Hospital, Washington Barracks; First Lieut. Gideon M. Van Poole, to Fort Stevens; First Lieut. James McBee, to Fort Casey; First Lieut. Percy L. Jones, to Fort Monroe; First Lieut. Fred W. Palmer, to Jefferson Barracks; First Lieut. John R. Hosley, to Fort Thomas; First Lieut. Chester D. Stedman, to Columbus Barracks; First Lieut. Joseph F. Siler, to Fort Logan.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. Albert J. McDonald, Fort Duchesne, will proceed to St. Louis for duty with the battalion of Philippine Scouts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, relieving Post Quartermaster Sergt. James R. Gillespie.

Sergt. Gillespie will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, where he will remain attached while waiting further orders.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Frank D. Ely, Commissary, Twenty

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

IN THE
Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4½%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING
11-STORY LOFT AND STORES,
VICINITY HOUSTON ST.
Fireproof, all improvements. First mortgage, 4%. Pays over 6% net. Equity $350,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear city or country property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 264 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

American Basement Dwelling,
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

MURRAY HILL.
5-sty. American basement dwelling; medium size; perfect condition; price, $50,000.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
573 FIFTH AVENUE.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; handsome 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington.
113th St., near 5th Av.,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Speculators, Investors, Attention!
Two extra width modern flats near 81st St. station; rentals, $10,500; owner compelled to sacrifice to prompt buyer, asking only $100,000; very little cash required. N. Frank Vought Co.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.——Cor. 81st St.,
Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers, offer for sale or exchange
Choice Investment Properties between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Chance for Investors or Speculators.
Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores, hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents, No. 96 Broadway.

Desirable for physician; 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, thoroughly modern and in good condition; passenger elevator; terms easy; possession. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Near 145th St.—Two four-story double flats and stores; price, $48,000; mortgage, $30,000; bound to cost more this Summer.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St. 1,910 7th Av.

Near 125th St. and 7th Av.—Elegant modern three-family flat; open plumbing, hardwood; private house plot; rents, $3,600; price, $32,000; mortgage, $25,000. EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
31 Nassau St. 1,910 7th Av.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x100; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET.
Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each, floor; asking $26,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

A 5-story triple flat, West 114th, near 8th Av.; $31,000; rent, $3,500; 5-story double flat, West 138th; $26,000; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., 136th St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

South of 146th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—New 3-story American basement house, in perfect condition, $14,000. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Snap.—Near 8th Av., 116th St. L Sta.; 7-story corner bldg. with stores; 4% 3-year mortgage; cheap at $110,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

5th Avenue Bargain.
$25,000 buys a 25-foot business building; will pay 7%; worth investigation. Louis A. Ripley, 571 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

Five-story triple flat, in the boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents $2,886; $5,590 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th.

Grand Investment.—50th St. corner, four buildings; rentals, $19,500; asking $190,000; easy terms; telephone. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents $10,400; all leased; price right and easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Near 104th St. Station, west side, five-story 2-family house; no steam; always rented; price only $28,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—32-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $10,500, sell for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Estate sale, two four-story double flats, 50x80, (First Av., Eighties,) $41,000, free, clear. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

5th Av. saloon corner, near L station; 25x100; price, $36,000; mortgage, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Closing estate.—Full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,650; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Tenement—Fireproof, very good location; must sell at sacrifice on account ill health; must go to Europe. Health. 20 2d Av.

Bargain.—East 104th St., near 3d Av.; three-story and basement brownstone-front; occupied by three families. Inquire 232 East 5th St.

Speculators—Modern triple flat, (twenties;) rent, $4,500; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner 9th Ward, leased to responsible tenant, $1,000 annually, 6½ years to run; price $13,000; fine investment. F. A. Curry, 150 Broadway.

Twenty-family house, near 99th St. station; rentals, $2,200; asking $20,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Front, rear houses, full lot; perpetual leasehold; near 23d St.; income $1,500; only $5,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

West 39th St.—5-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x85x84.9, rents, $2,220; price, $20,000; mtge, $12,000, 5%. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice, 5-story 7-room double flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $31,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St.
Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $3,000; price, $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

3D AV., two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor. price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. | W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice plot, 17th St., near "A," 50x92; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15-family triple flat; price, $29,500; further particulars, Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St,
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern conveniences.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
56 Pine Street.

LARGE PLOT OF LOTS
FOR SALE.
An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Triple flat, $29,500, paying 15 per cent. net; also two doubles, $30,000 each, paying over 14 per cent. net on investment; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amst. Av., nr. 144th St

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Rare chance to purchase 3 4-story flats, with stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover, 27x86x125 each; price, $23,000; rental, $2,460; mortgage, $19,000; nine years to run.
Snap.—34x100, 4-story corner on Brook Av., near Wendover; 3 families on a floor, 16 rooms and bath; 2 stores; price, $30,000; first mortgage, $24,000, 5%, 5 years; rental, $3,200.
Bargains.—4-story and basement double flats, 5 rooms and bath each apartment, on Brook Av.; 4-story triple flat, 12 rooms and bath each floor, range and boilers, on 144th St., near Brook Av.; price, $17,000; rental, $1,950.
$4,000 cash will buy modern triple flat, with stores, on 3d Av., near Wendover; price, $25,500; present rental, $2,700.
3,820 Third Av., near Wendover Av.
Station open Sundays.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Bronx.—5-story triple flat. 25x38x99.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-Iron Bldg.

Bronx Bargain—Bergen Av., near 149th St.; 3 double flats, cold water, $2.6 front, booming section. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

Brook Av., 149th St.—Five-story double flat, with stores; five rooms; $3,500 cash required. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

1, 2, and 3-family houses near rapid transit station; 4 and 5 story flats in Bronx; money to loan. Haas, 1,739 Washington Av.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 149th St., $21,000 each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rent remain; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, (5-sty.) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$1,000 Cash—Three-story corner store property; all improvements. Junker, 1,048 East 180th St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,
Thirteen-room house, with garden planted, icehouse filled, and stable. Within two hours of New York, on East Side of Hudson. Magnificent view of Catskills and River. Seven minutes from depot. For particulars and terms address JOHN ASPINWALL, Newburgh, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For rent, on Long Island Sound, at Rye, N. Y., Beck's Rye Beach Hotel and all privileges, such as bowling alley, bathing houses, ice cream parlor, soda stand, peanut stands, &c. Apply to Austin & Merritt, Ryan Building, Port Chester, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
To rent for the season, a beautiful furnished cottage of 12 rooms, on shore of Blue Mountain Lake. For particulars address W. M. MILLSON, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

To Rent for Summer—An 11-room furnished house and stable; 10 minutes from Valhalla station; beautifully located. Terms, &c., address Box 71, Valhalla, N. Y.

Choice farm of 65 acres near Spring Valley cheap; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

EXECUTORS SALE.
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF MORRIS KETCHUM, "DEC'D."
Westport, Conn., one hour and twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM
500 ACRES,
mostly all fine land; 3 sets of buildings; fine streams and springs, supplying all buildings; 3 miles from station; ½ mile from trolley.
WM. H. HOYT & CO., 15 West 42d St., New York City, or Jos. G. Hyatt, Westport, Conn.

18-room residence, 12 acres, fine beach, Canonicut Island, opposite Newport; furnished, season, $800.00. Belmar, N. J., one block ocean, twelve-room cottage, furnished, $800.00 season; 2 hours N. Y. On shore Greenwood Lake, N. Y., picturesque bungalow, 10 rooms, furnished, $300.00 season; 40 minutes N. Y. Nutley, N. J., near club, golf links, twelve-room cottage, furnished, season, $300 00; 14 miles N. Y. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, with three lots, including a corner, Newhall and Lilac Sts.; also large farm, about 40 acres, woods, pastures and cultivation, with large house and barns, stocked with 18 head of cattle, besides our own milk route at New Haven, Conn., for New York income or vacant property. George Brown, 48. 50 West 131st St., N. Y. City.

CONNECTICUT country residence, sanitarium, school, 12 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, furnace, cottage and barn, 4 to 50 acres, your option; high, healthy, beautiful scenery, trout stream; neighbors; near city; trolley, steam road; convenient for commuter. C. S. SCOVILLE, New Haven, Conn.

Cape Cod, Wychmere Seashore Cottages, Harwichport, Mass., rented, completely furnished; all improvements; eight bedrooms, delightful bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Must sell farm; easy price. Brown, Charlton City, Mass.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000, THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MUST SELL.
PRICE, $9,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.
IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av.; Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge, Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in this House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous, Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath; All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated; Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday, or any day.
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OUR PLAN of PURCHASE.
Ackerson Detached Houses,
FLATBUSH.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS—LIKE RENT.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
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READ AND BECOME WISE.
PRICE $23,000. MORTGAGE $10,000.
Grandest House in Brooklyn. Best Architecture. Best Construction. Must Be Sold Within One Week and Will Make Immense Sacrifice. Positively the Finest Location in Beautiful FLATBUSH. Every Modern Improvement Necessary in A Gentleman's Home. 25 Minutes from Manhattan via "L" Road and Trolleys.
MIGHT TAKE GOOD CITY HOUSE AS PART PAYMENT.
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One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; owner having left city, will sell way below actual cost, or lease; great chance to secure a bargain.
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Takes 16 years to double; place same in the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, doubling immediately. Lots $200; few higher; splendid improvements; park; close 4 car lines; bridges 20 minutes; small monthly payments; titles guaranteed; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity to secure lovely home site. Executor, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

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Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on
BERGEN ST.,
NEAR NOSTRAND AV.,
at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,062 BERGEN ST.

Bargain.—One block from Park Circle; brownstone front, high stoop, two stories, basement and cellar, six rooms, alcove, bath; 16x40x100; asphalt street; various trolley lines near; good neighborhood; small cash payment, balance less than rent. C. K., Room 38, 74 Wall St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
in the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

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Three-story and basement, brick, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine condition; Bedford section; price, $4,850. Make offer.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., Near Gates.

A BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN
residence for sale at a bargain; 248 Hancock St., near Marcy Av.; fine neighborhood; house, 22x75 feet; box stoop; foyer hall; hardwood trim throughout; parquet floor. W. H. H., Stelton, N. J.

$4,500 cash, $3,500 mortgage, if sold this week, 3-family house, bay window front, 21 rooms, driveway and auto house; all improvements, including furnace; good neighborhood; lot 25x100; owner leaving city. 1,163 Gates Av., near L station.

Closing Estate.—Massive built 2-story, basement, 20-foot brownstone; 9 rooms, bath; Monroe St., (asphalt,) near Sumner Av.; mortgage $4,500 at 5%; price, $5,700; only $1,200 above mortgage; rare chance. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

FLATBUSH—FOR SALE.
Detached two-family houses; net 15 per cent. on your investment; easy terms; convenient to cars. John Woolley, on premises, 386 Westminster Road, (East 12th St.)

Brooklyn lots; large parcel; convenient to new bridge and suitable for immediate improvement. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bargain.—93 Clinton Av.; three-story brick; improvements; mortgage to suit. Owner, on premises.

Southwest corner 4th Av. and 9th St., Brooklyn. Apply A. Stuhrmann, 536 East 13th St., N. Y.

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At Tarrytown.—Slate roof house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; porcelain bath; nice grounds, full of fruit; 10 minutes' walk from station; well worth $12,000; will sell for $8,000; terms to suit; two large houses, with stable; takes the whole block; great bargain; to close an estate; all along the beautiful Hudson, elegant residences, fine houses, beautiful cottages; sale and rent at all seasons; rents from $300 to $15,000; prices from $3,000 to $350,000; farms, building and factory sites, business property very cheap.
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for sale, half hour out, Harlem Railway; eight to twelve rooms, hardwood and cabinet trim, open plumbing; three minutes from station; restricted neighborhood; fine water, churches, school, &c.; prices $5,500 to $9,000; best value in the market; terms to suit. Apply quickly. The Watson Company, 12 East 42d St.

A first-class farm, 2 miles from station, Harlem R. R., one hour from Grand Central Station; 110 acres, of which 14 acres are woods, 6 acres of apple orchard, other fruit; watered by several never failing springs; southern exposure; magnificent building site; house 16 rooms; large barns, ice house, hennery, other buildings; 11 head of cattle, 3 horses, wagons, harness, hay, grain, and all farming implements go with the place. For further particulars apply to Northern Westchester Realty Co., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

Property for Sale.—On line of Hudson River Railroad; size 50x90; good location to erect factory; splendid shipping facilities by water and rail; one minute's walk from station. For full particulars address A. B. C., Box 192, New York Times.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
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White Plains, N. Y.

170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, sawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

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At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $16,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

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Must sell to close estate, 20-room house, 45 acres; 10 minutes from station. Particulars, Cash, H Box 127 Times.

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The Corporation Liquidating Company
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APARTMENT HOUSE IN YONKERS.
SIZE 44x75x100.
8 Apartments of 7 rooms each
Hardwood finish throughout
Nickel plumbing
Latest improvements
THIS IS A BARGAIN FOR A QUICK BUYER
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GREYSTONE, YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.
New modern house; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St. Address Charles Harriman, 30 Odell Av., Yonkers.

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At Yonkers-on-Hudson, modern dwellings, up to date in every respect, best neighborhood, high elevation, commanding rives views, large plots, for rent from $40; for sale from $6,500. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

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Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
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HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

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A gentleman's home, large commodious house, ten bedrooms, parlor sixteen by twenty-eight, library twenty by thirty, dining and bedrooms in proportion; twelve hundred square feet piazza room; gas and electricity throughout; three-quarters acre lot; stable contains three stalls, two boxes; carriage room thirty by sixty; suite for coachman, room for groom, with conveniences. Apply to owner, Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J.

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HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
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Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

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Morristown, N. J.—For rent, very desirable modern corner house; best location; convenient to depot; 15 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 w. c.; electric lights and bells; rent, $1,200 per annum. Address W. R. Todd, 45 Broadway, New York, or 50 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investments; write immediately, will help you get a good farm; Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

For Sale—Farm of about thirty-two acres, four miles from Asbury Park, being half hour's drive on fine macadamized road; good house, barn, outbuildings, and water; apple orchard; will sell for $5,000. Address Hamilton, 165 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month same as rent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

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Nine-room house, all improvements, in very good condition; can be used for two families; can be seen any day; price $3,200, cash $1,200; take Cortlandt St. Ferry. 185 Van Horn St., Jersey City.

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For Sale—Two new 7-room houses, with all improvements, $3,800; also new 2-family house. Send for plan, photos, and full particulars. Salmond Bros.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.
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For rent in Babcock Block, Plainfield, N. J., department store; best business section; size of floors, 51x174. Apply to J. A. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

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One-family house; 10 rooms; price, $6,000; a rare chance to secure an elegant home; about 25% cash required; rent will pay the balance. Owner, 28 Park St., J. C. Call evenings.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Loft, 50x130, with power; suitable any business, 280-280 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Second floor, new building; 14th St.; steam heat; rent, $50. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Choice studio; top light; steam heat; water; elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

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William St., 259, near Chambers—Offices, floors, basement, handsome new building; extra heavy; elevator; power; steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

STORE AND BASEMENT ON 3D AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Large plate glass windows; immediate possession; rent $60. 1,154 3d Av.
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CORNER 4TH AV. AND 12TH ST.; entire upper part of building to let at reasonable rent.
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Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
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90x104; seven floors; 300 lbs. per sq. ft.; 250-horsepower engine, 300-horsepower boilers; receiving and shipping elevators; excellent light three sides; high ceilings; at an exceedingly low rental for term of years; location unexcelled for shipping. T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, 140 Nassau St., Manhattan.

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FLOORS, STUDIOS and OFFICES. ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

STORE, AT 952 BROADWAY, NEAR 23D ST., OPPOSITE FLAT-IRON BUILDING; LARGE SHOW WINDOWS; CONNECTS WITH HOTEL; RENT, $3,600 PER YEAR; SIZE, 20x40. INQUIRE AT OFFICE OF HOTEL BARTHOLDI, BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

241 WATER ST., Near Beekman,
Five stories, 25 feet wide, $2,000.
50 W. 15TH ST., Near 6th Ave.,
Four stories and basement, $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

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57TH AV., 46TH TO 47TH STREETS.
Two small stores and basements to let on 46th and 47th Sts.; rent moderate.
Also a few light offices and studios.
Steam heat, elevators, &c.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A LARGE BASEMENT, LIGHT, DRY, AND SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, FLORIST, UPTOWN DEPOT FOR BREWERY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, &c.; ENTRANCE ON CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 23D ST.; SIZE, 25x60; RENT, $3,600. INQUIRE AT OFFICE OF HOTEL BARTHOLDI.

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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 99TH ST.;
double show windows; suitable for druggist, men's furnisher, cigars, &c. Apply on premises.
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391 Fifth Avenue. Two large rooms and bath. For further particulars apply Janitor, or
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, Agents,
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5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60, with light extension, 23x35; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,500. Parlor floor store, large show window; $2,200. Three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $35; suitable any business. Studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40. Two-room studio, $35. One studio, $30. Alterations completed April 1. Everything new.

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Entire Second Floor,
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Isaac H. Clothier Gets Lower Broadway Building in Big Trade—Upper Eighth Avenue Block Front Sold—Auction Sale of Wolfe Building on William Street—Other Dealings.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for the Campbell Realty Corporation to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia the twelve-story office building recently completed at 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John Streets, on a lot 23 by 161. In part payment Mr. Clothier gives three vacant plots, one on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100; another on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 125 by 100, and the third on Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100. This is the second large exchange of vacant lots for improved property to which Mr. Clothier has been a party within a month. In the other deal he gave several Upper Broadway plots in trade for the Euclid Hall apartment house, at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street.

Wolfe Building Auction Sale.

Yesterday's auction sale of the Wolfe Building, at 80 and 82 William Street, is believed to be part of a project which will lead ultimately to the erection of a new office structure covering the entire triangular block bounded by William Street, Maiden Lane, and Liberty Street. The Wolfe Building was sold for $325,000 to Lorena R. Jones, who is said to have made the purchase in the interest of a syndicate which has also secured options on the remaining parcels in the block. These other properties include the four small buildings owned by John M. Mossman and the little lot at the point of the triangle, bought about a year ago by the Northern Insurance Company. According to report, the present purchasing syndicate includes several insurance companies, which will have quarters in the proposed new building. No definite information regarding the enterprise could be had yesterday from those whose names were mentioned in connection with it.

Syndicate Sells on Eighth Avenue.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for the Green-Baer syndicate the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets, 100.10 by 100. This is part of the block taken by the Green-Baer syndicate a few weeks ago from James M. Horton, in an exchange for the southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue. The eighteen inside lots in this block were immediately resold, so that the syndicate has now disposed of the entire block, with the exception of the Macomb's Dam Road front. The purchaser of the Eighth Avenue block front was Maurice Sichel of the law firm of Venino & Sichel. It is understood that the property will be divided and resold for improvement. This is the second complete block front on Eighth Avenue, in this neighborhood, sold within the last few days, Schmeidler & Bachrach having bought the property on the west side of the avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets. They have already resold part of this plot to a builder for improvement.

Sale on Lower Wall Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to John E. Berwind the four-story building 116 Wall Street, 21.11 by 72.11 by 72.5 by 22.8.

New Building on Maiden Lane.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the twelve-story office and loft building to be built at 47 and 49 Maiden Lane by S. F. Myers of 48 Maiden Lane. It will have a frontage of 45 feet and a depth of 89.7 feet, with a seven-story extension 41 feet deep. The cost is estimated at $225,000 by Architect Robert Lyons.

William Barclay Parsons Sells.

George H. Robinson has bought from William Barclay Parsons 51 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

St. Nicholas Avenue Deal.

The five-story apartment house 202 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 86 by 88.3 by 69.3, has been sold to Joseph Hyman, through Isaac Hyman as attorney.

Max J. Klein has bought from Henry C. Beadleston, 124 Bradhurst Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 75.

C. F. W. Johnning has sold for Mrs. Emma Frey 269 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 35 by 100.11.

Badt & Brother have bought the five-story triple flat 30 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

A. Guthman & Co. sold to a client of Millard Velt 236 and 240 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, two five-story triple flats, each 25 by 100.11. This completes the resale of six houses recently purchased by the sellers.

Grossman & Passan have bought the apartment house 43 and 45 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Wall Street Building Loan.

The Taber Company has secured a building loan of $535,000 from the United States Realty and Construction Company for the purpose of erecting a twelve-story building at the northwest corner of Wall and Pearl Streets.

Operator Buys Fifth Avenue Plot.

Samuel Wacht has resold to Abraham Ruth the plot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 101 by 110. The buyer will erect three six-story flats.

Maria Silverberg has sold to Martha Aronson 1,875 Madison Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Robert Friedman 213 to 217 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, old buildings, 75 by 100.11; also, 403 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 102.2. The same operators have bought 98 and 100 Thompson Street, old buildings, 50 by 95.

George A. Roberts has sold to Nicola Reres and Ignazio Moddi 329 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Resale on East 125th Street.

Isaac Brummer has resold 257 and 259 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, 56 by 74.11. Mr. Brummer bought this property from Chaimowitz & Carroll last week.

A. Guthman & Co. have sold 327 and 329 East Seventy-fifth Street, two four-story tenements, 56.8 by 102.2.

Williams & Grodginsky bought through William Kennelly 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story flat 27 by 99.11.

Abram Bachrach has sold to A. Friedlander 73 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Leonard Weill has resold to a Mr. Vigorito 2,235 and 2,237 Second Avenue, two five-story flats, 53 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Purchases.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Benjamin E. Bernheimer to Joseph Hyams 1,449 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Benjamin Blumenthal of B. & D. W. Blumenthal has sold for Adam Schuchman to Mrs. Julia Kann the store property 242 and 244 East Eightieth Street, 40.3 by 102.2.

Lower West Side Dealings.

Charles E. Duross has sold the three-story brick building 46 Horatio Street for the estate of John B. Ireland. The same broker has leased the upper part of the building 88 Eighth Avenue for Clement Weber to John Long for a term of years; also the lower part of the building 212 West Fourteenth Street for William and Matilda Rhinelander.

Rhinelander; also the property southwest corner Hudson and Gansevoort Streets for J. S. Piper to Cornelius Duffy for a term of years; also the first loft in the flatiron building, Fourteenth Street, Ninth Avenue, and Hudson Street, and known as the Herring Building, for John H. Hudson to the Hefner Gilding Company.

Joseph D. Cronin has sold for Timothy Donovan 162 West Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 23 by 92.

Buyers of Monroe Street Plot.

Lowenfeld & Prager are the buyers of the Rist marble works property, running through from 288 to 298 Monroe Street to 456 to 466 Cherry Street, sold recently through Miles & Helfer.

Jacob Feinberg has sold 9 and 11 Roosevelt Street, a six-story tenement, 50 by 100 and irregular.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for a Mr. Solomon to a client, for investment, the six-story brick tenement, 5 Rivington Street, on lot 20 by 100.

Joseph Isaac & Co. have sold for a Miss Brown to Joseph Isaac 115 Columbia Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 521 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.3.

The price in the sale of the northwest corner of Avenue B and Fourth Street, by Urry Goodman to Joseph Weinstein, was $155,000, not $15,500, as was reported in this column yesterday.

Purchase on Tremont Avenue.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Mrs. Adah M. McDermott to Dr. C. A. Becker the property 717 Tremont Avenue, between Park and Washington Avenues; and the lot on the east side of Park Avenue, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue. Mr. Kerby has also sold, in conjunction with Louis Katz, for Samuel T. Carter, to a Mr. Schloss, the four-story flat 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, on lot 25 by 95.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Adler & Herrman 4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story flat on lot 30 by 100.

Francis Haff has sold for Lydia H. Gleason the plot at the northeast corner of Decatur Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, for immediate improvement.

Dwelling Sold from the Plans.

Thomas J. Quinn has sold from the plans one of a row of nine two-family dwellings which he has just started to build on Forest Avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Max Germansky has sold for M. M. Oakes to S. Froomkin & Son a plot, 100 by 114, on the south side of Fifteenth Street, Wakefield; also, for Kate Woods to B. Misking, the dwelling 1,748 Washington Avenue, on plot 55 by 100; also, for Felix Levy to H. Berend and a Mr. Rothstein, the two three-family flats 679 and 681 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 33.6 by 87.

William A. Juch has sold for William Murphy and George Waas 417 and 419 St. Ann's Avenue, two five-story flats, 50 by 97.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Philip A. Smyth a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Saxe Avenue, 50 feet south of Cornell Avenue.

The Bronx Realty Exchange has sold for A. Eng a plot on Lockwood Avenue, Yonkers, about 50 feet south of Stone Street; also for John McGrath, the two-story dwelling 42 Van Buren Street, Yonkers.

Block Sold in Brownsville.

David Schneider and Isaac Levinson have bought from James A. Sheppard & Son the block bounded by Belmont, Stone, and Pitkin Avenues and Christopher Street, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The buyers will erect on the property twenty-one five-story brick tenements. The price reported in connection with the purchase, $198,000, gives some idea of how recent speculation has advanced Brownsville values. Mr. Sheppard bought the block in 1895 for $22,500. The broker in the transaction was Albert Palmer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Solomon De Walltearss.

William Street, 80 and 82, east side, the block front between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, 72.8 by 39.7 by 61.7 by 25, twelve-story office building; executors' sale, to Lorena R. Jones.....$325,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bank Street, 24, south side, 77.10 feet west of Waverley Place, 19.6 by 93.1, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Edwin Wooden..... 13,750

Bank Street, 100, north side, 75 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20 by 88.6 by 20.2 by 85.6, three-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Hugh O'Reilly..... 7,350

By Joseph P. Day.

Third Avenue, 1,705 and 1,707, east side, 25.2 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, 50.4 by 100, two three-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, to Leopold Bittroiff..... 32,250

By Peter F. Meyer.

North Oak Drive, northwest corner of Hickory Street, Bronxwood Park, 127 by 97.2 and irregular; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company.... 8,300

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 74 West, south side, 160 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, to Louis Lese..... 19,825

By John S. Mapes.

Willow Lane Road, north side, adjoining lands of Samuel Nelson, 54.6 by 327.6 by 54 by 334; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. H. Ehrgott..... 2,725

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to day at 161 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Forty-seventh Street, 129 and 131 West, north side, 480 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100.5; nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee; due on judgment, $31,156.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 94.6 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 21 by 78 by 22 by 72.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Gabrielle T. Stewart, referee; due on judgment, $2,795.

Cedar Avenue, or Riverview Terrace, east side, 259.7 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 18 by 125, foreclosure sale, Gabrielle T. Stewart, referee; due on judgment, $5,505.

By Joseph P. Day.

Rivington Street, 107, south side, 53.8 feet east of Ludlow Street, 25.4 by 100, five-story brick tenement; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of George Isaac on Feb. 18, 1903.

Ninety-fifth Street, 36 West, south side, 389 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Fulton McMahon, referee; due one judgment, $21,218.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 418 West, north side, 155 feet east of Convent Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Daniel W. Patterson, referee; due on judgment, $15,174.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Boston Road, 997, west side, 115 feet north of the old line of Second Street, and running through to 3,310 Third Avenue, 16 by —, one and two story buildings; foreclosure sale, Charles D. Ingersoll, referee; due on judgment, $1,836; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 819.6 feet north of Cedar Avenue, 204.3 by 132.6 by 205.2 by 187.11; two-story dwelling and stable; foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee; due on judgment, $301.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 159 and 163 West One Hundred and Third Street, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6 by 87.11; W. J. Brown of 149 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, for a one-story brick lecture hall and a one-story brick comfort station, 206.1 by 53.8, and 132.8 by 414; city, owner; Barney & Chapman of 54 West Thirty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 Maiden Lane, for a twelve-story brick building, lofts, offices, and stores, 45.3 by 89.7; S. F. Meyers of 48 Malden Lane, owner; R. T. Lyons of 31 Union Square, architect; cost, $225,000.

Main Street, east side, 325 feet south of Decatur Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; James B. Prout, City Island, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Castle Hill Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Green Lane, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Felix de Canio, Castle Hill Avenue, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hill Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Randall Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Mrs. Anna R. Qvist, Edenwald, owner; Karl P. Johnson of 8 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,200.

Lincoln Street, west side, 350 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. B. Levy of 381 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,700.

Jefferson Street, west side, 275 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 148 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick restaurant; A. Goldstein of 125 East Eleventh Street, owner; E. W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 238 Delancey Street, to a sign; I. Lowenfeld of 115 Broadway, owner; F. L. Hopkins of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 282 Delancey Street, to a sign; I. & H. Goldstein of 100 Broadway, owners; F. L. Hopkins, architect; cost, $300.

No. 174 One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; G. Koelman, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., owner; N. Langer of 87 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 80 and 82 Clinton Street, to two five-story brick buildings; M. J. Grossman of 191 Canal Street, owner; S. Cohen of 115 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 38 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. McBurney of 23 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,419 Arthur Avenue, to two-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 41; Matteo Tincatello, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, March 30.

ALEXANDER Av, w s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 25x75; Christian Kastner to Isaiah Lewin, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ALLEN ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 26.6x87.6; Morris Levy to Michael Garlick, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 963, e s, 25x100; August Brakmann to John Friedrich and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 148th St, 49.11x100; Edith S. McVickar to George Peper, (mtgs $67,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,429, e s, 25x100; Charles Rauchfuss to Katharine Heisenbuttel, (mtgs $19,650,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 788, w s, 25x84.2; Samuel Steinreich to Andrew Beer and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, e s, 77.6 ft s of 13th St, 23.9 x96; Maier Berliner to Otto Loeschner, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, s e corner 77th St, 82.9x25; Mary Ehrmann to William Klapper, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,008 and 1,010, e s, 50x80; Elia Samuels to Max Finkelstein and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BAILEY AV, e s, 409.5 ft s of from tangent point at King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Cecelia A. Poole to George E. Poole..... Nom.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Cole's Lane, 18.3x70.6; William Hayes to Wesley Thorn..... Nom.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Cole's Lane, 18.3x70.6; Wesley Thorn to William Hayes..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, 1,603, w s, 16.8x120; William Schmidt to Simon Garbulsky..... 100

BAYARD ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 31.10x49.11x31.10x49.9; Katie Seise to Barat Chenkin, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 110 ft w of 170th St, runs n 83.8 x n w 6.9 x s 41.7 x s 49.11 x e 25; Edwin I. Alexander and others to Florence Reinstein, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BRIGGS AV, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 45.4x110; Edward J. O'Gorman to Nathan Birchall, (mtg $9,000).. Nom.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 135th St, 25x90; Meyer Goldberg and another to Simon Weinstein, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 207, s s, 27x52; Charles H. Shulman to Lazar Shulman, ½ part, all title, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CLASSON AV, e s, 203 ft s of McGraw Av, 51.3x83x50x94.5; Alfred Crook to James H. Falcomer, Jr..... 1,100

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 135th St, 120.10x137x166.3x88.3; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart to John O. Baker, all title..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, 892 to 898, e s, 75x100; John H. Horan to James D. McDonald, (mtg $42,500)..... Nom.

EAST END AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x80; Adam Rappel to Ernest Koch, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.. 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, s, w s, 16x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Lillie R. Duhme and another, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 160, n s, 100 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x100; Herman Harris to Flora Sloan, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 179.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to S. Knepper, (mtg $2,900)..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 250 ft n of Bayard St, 100x173; Cambreling Av, w s, 371.7 ft s of Union Av, runs w 100x n 100x w 100x s 40x e 200x n 140; Cambreling Av, s w corner of 189th St, runs s 175x w 100x n 108x w 100x n 69x e 200; Harry B. Davis to the Fremont Realty Company, (mtgs $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

INTERIOR CORP, s t the center line of the block between 107th and 108th Sts, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 14.4 x s 14.11 x w 4.1; Louis Cassagne to Henry J. Hemmens, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

LENOX AV, w s, 25 ft n of 119th St, 18.11x75; Mary A. Reynolds to Edward Reynolds and others..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, 113, w s, 25x100.2; Kalman Goldman to Morris Sahn and another, (mtg $6,800,) other consideration and... 100

LOT 23, map 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Guglielmo Fonzo.. Nom.

LOTS 307 and 308, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Philip A. Smyth to Irene G. Brown, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 47 and 48, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to August Schmidt..... Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Joseph Goldstein, referee, to Elias Gussaroff and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 9,100

MADISON AV, 1,437, e s, 27x100; Clara Max and another to David Loventhal, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and.. 100

MADISON AV, 1,439, e s, 27x100; Clementine M. Silverman and another to Maier Berliner, (mtgs $28,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,480, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x70; Harry Shwitzer to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $88,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MARION AV, s e s, at n e s of 200th St, runs n e 126.11x n 100x s e 110 x s w 55x s w 50x s w 108.9x w 164.9; John Miles to Thomas Bolton, Jr., (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 281, n s, 25x95; Jacob Rothman to Jacob Berman, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MORGAN AV, n s, Lots 73 and 74, map of villa sites at Throgg's Neck; Mary E. Doe to John F. Donnelly, 1-3 part, all title..... 500

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 121st St, 34.11x100; Isaac Helfer to Chesney Realty Corporation, (mtg $65,000)..... Nom.

PITT ST, 135, w s, 25x100; Amelia Margraf to Jacob Kaufman, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PLEASANT AV, 443, s w corner of 123d St, 25.11x100; Max Cohen and another to Benjamin Dender and another, (mtgs $17,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, 595, w s, 20x100; John J. Lenehan, referee, to Victoria A. Romaine..... 9,750

PROSPECT AV, 595, w s, 20x100; Victoria A. Romaine to Siegfried Loewenthal. Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 595, w s, 20x100; Siegfried Loewenthal to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $8,750)..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, 171, e s, 25x100x24.11x 100; Cesare Razzetti and another to Louis D. Livingston and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, 808, e s, 18x75; Joseph Weamore to Pauline Rose, (mtgs $4,500). 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 391.2 ft n of 165th St, 20x87.5; Newbury D. Lawton to Richard Heidel, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,138, e s, 56.3x 99.8; Duncan, McGibbon to John C. Stevens, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,136, e s, 56.3x 99.8; John C. Stevens to William J. Frey, (mtg $16,500)..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 27.6x100; Joseph Goldstein, referee, to Elias Gussaroff and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

WALL ST, 78 and 80, n e s, at s e s of Pearl Street, runs n 76.1 and 47x s e 101.11x s 22.10x w 0.11 and 17.9x w 18.7 x s 1.2x w 22.8x s 0.4x w 0.10x s 17.3x e 6.8x s 10.9x w 20x s 83.5x w 48.11; Emma G. Levin to Taber Company..... 520,000

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 169th St, 26x80; Josephine Viol to Timothy F. Sullivan, (mtg $9,000)..... Exch.

1ST AV, n e corner of 91st St, 25.8x94; Max Orbach and another to Otto A. Rosalsky and another, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST ST, 401, s s, 194.4 ft e of 2d Av, 25.3x 77.2x25.1x79.10; Nathan Kirsch to the Minsker Realty Company, (mtgs $21,750,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 3,741, w s, 26.4x105.7x26.11x100.9; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25.2x2.3; Henry L. Morris, individually and as trustees, to Bernard French, quitclaim.. 250

3D AV, 1,339, e s, runs e 75 x n 19.7 x w 75 x s 19.5; Yetta Michel to Max Meyer..... 2,331

3D AV, 3,741, e s, 26.4x105.7x26.11x100.9; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Julius Braun, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,189, e s, 18.9x75; Frederick Schnitzlein and others to William Grad, other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,251, e s, 25x75; Caecilie Ettinger to Ira J. Ettinger, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,251, e s, 25x75; Ira J. Ettinger to Ralph M. Holzman, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,545, w s, 25x85; Isaac Helfer to Sigmund Grabenheimer and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 24.11x 100; Andrew Kane to Charles V. Schmidt, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,505, w s, 24.11x80; Charles Seiferd to Solomon Oppenheimer, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

87TH AV, 2,545, w s, 25x85; Gustav Kahrs to Isaac Helfer, other consideration and 100

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 129th St, 25x75; Edward J. O'Gorman, executor, to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $15,000)..... 24,750

15TH AV, s s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 100x 114, Wakefield; Marcella M. Oakes to Max Froomkin, (mtg $1,000)..... 1,700

15TH AV, n s, Lots 339, 364, and 388, map of Wakefield, 300x114; Lot 340, map of Wakefield, 100x114; east 2-3 of Lot 551, map of Wakefield, 66.8x114; Anna M. Shell, individually and as executrix, to Marcella M. Shell..... 10,000

16TH ST, 529 and 531 East, 38x92; Edward R. Stehl to Michael Larkin and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

20TH ST, s s, 249.6 ft e of 11th Av, runs s 60x e 0.6x s 38.9x e 25x n 98.9x w 25.6; Simeon Gaunt and another to Albert E. Sunderhaut, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

41ST ST, 308 West, 25x98.9; Jennie T. Wells to Max Heller and another, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

48TH ST, 231 East, 20x100.5; Joseph Levine to Mary J. Leahy, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

50TH ST, 518 West, 25x100.5; Mira A. Bowie to John J. McQuaide..... Nom.

50TH ST, 316 to 320 East, 65.6x100.5; Barnet Levy to Simon Lieberman and another, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100

51ST ST, 45 West, 21x100.5; Jere C. Lyons to Helen A. Howell, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, s s, 235.6 ft e of Madison Av, 19.6x100.5; Real Estate Security Company to Isaac Stern..... 38,000

57TH ST, 128 East, 22.6x25.5; Frank Peck and another to Howard R. Stivers, 2-3 part, all title..... 8,833

57TH ST, 128 East, 22.6x25.5; Mary L. Peck and others to Howard R. Stivers, all title..... 3,647

75TH ST, 339 East, 25x97.1x25.4x93; Joseph Steiner and another to Joseph Confall, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

80TH ST, 432 and 434 East, 50x102.2; Joseph Herrmann to American Bohemian Realty Company, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, 416 East, 25x102.2; John J. Mueller to Mary Macheinski, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, 418 East, 25x102; John J. Mueller to Mary Macheinski, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, s s, 231.6

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost—On Saturday, March 26, a pair of gold rimless eyeglasses in case, on 6:25 P. M. train from Jersey City to Spring Valley. Reward, 64 West 21st St., New York.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 305,478 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Between 18th and 42d Sts., diamond and sapphire locket, engraved "G. L. H." Reward value of locket if returned to G. L. H., 54 West 43d St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 450,593 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Gold locket with diamond, monogram C. P.; $25 reward paid and no questions asked. C. Porges, 57 Warren St., or 312 East 67th St., N. Y.

Lost or Stolen.—Bankbook 395,089 of Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. R. V. Graber, 860 8th Av.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 405,723 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Glasses, (Le Roy, maker,) West 10th St. to 6th Av., to 23d St. Reward if returned to Cook, 703 Greenwich St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book No. 134,341, Harlem Savings Bank. Return to Henry Schoonmaker, care of Zabriskie, 106 West 83d St.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls; $25 reward Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

Lost.—Fox terrier, yellow head; reward. Holtin, Christopher St. ferry, New York City.

Lost.—Mystic Shrine charm; reward. 117 West 25th St.

Sunday night, off Broadway corner, above 23d St., priest seal ring, set with diamonds; liberal reward. G. W. A., 145 West 46th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Small room, comfortably furnished; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

48th, 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class; table board; doctor's office.

91st St., 48 West.—Boarders wanted; unusually large, light second-story front room, suitable two gentlemen; convenient to L; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

124th St., 3 West, Opposite Mount Morris Park.—Elegantly furnished rooms; board and attendance first-class.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

36th St., 150 West.—Elegant front parlor suit; other, single, double rooms; first-class house.

58th, 331 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minute from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

114th St., 114 East.—Front and back parlor or single; nicely furnished; private house.

127th St., 7 West.—Large, pleasant front alcove; ample closets; reasonable; also single room, $2.

Lexington Av., 616.—Desirable furnished parlor and bedroom, bath; private family; independent entrance; $6. Gagnee.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and skirt hands for alterations; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—H. O'Neill & Co. require skirt hands for cloak and suit alteration workrooms; must be capable and experienced in this kind of work. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—Waitresses.—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced waitresses (half time) for their grocery lunch-room; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require a number of intelligent and well-recommended girls between 14 and 16 years old; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter only.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist, sleeve, and skirt trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Nurse, $30; chambermaid, $20; cook, $25; useful maid, $20; general houseworker, $20; chambermaid and waitress, $20; cook and laundress, $22. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced salesmen in their sporting goods department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Alteration Hands.—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced alteration hands on ready-made cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer; a young lady of refinement; $10; insurance office; very good opportunity for advancement. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons, Brooklyn, require experienced flower branchers to make wreaths. Apply at once at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Experienced telephone operator for private switchboard; salary, $5. B., Box 100 Times Down Town.

Wanted—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. require experienced hands in their alteration department, Broadway and 21st St.

Wanted—Typist: accurate and rapid; must be smart; good opportunity. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Office Boy.—Good opening for bright boy; $4. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—A general utility man for doctor's office; age between 25 and 40; duties, to take charge of the lower floor of the doctor's dwelling and office, polish boots, attend to the furnace in Winter, to the door during the day, and to take general charge of the instruments under the supervision of the doctor or his assistant; hours from 7:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., North German or Scandinavian preferred, but must speak English. Address F. R. S., 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly and become engineers, averaging $125; good health sight, and hearing required; stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—H. O'Neill & Co. require tailors for cloak and suit alteration workrooms; must be capable and experienced in this kind of work. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced salesmen for their men's and boys' clothing department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Two experienced office clerks; must be well educated, quick at figures, good penmen; salary $5; chance of advancement; bring references. Hinds & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Wanted—Two experienced bill clerks; must be well educated, quick at figures, good penmen; salary $6; chance of advancement; bring references. Hinds & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Wanted—Stenographer; a young gentlemen with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must come well recommended and be rapid and accurate; salary to begin, $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Tailors.—Siegel-Cooper Company require tailors on alterations of ready-made cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Office boy, Protestant American parentage, who can spell well, to do general office work. A. I., Times Office.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen, furnishing salesmen, hat salesmen, shoe salesmen, and boys at 211 6th Av. Brill Brothers.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen and boys at 279 Broadway. Brill Brothers.

Wanted—Few good messengers. Apply Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., 3 Murray St., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—Beginner; accurate at figures; moderate salary. Advancement, 1,094 Times, Harlem.

Companion.—By refined woman as companion; best city references. M. E., 1,364 Broadway.

Cook.—By young woman as competent good cook; private family; soups, desserts; good baker; reference. M. L., 1,304 Broadway.

Cook.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; fine reference. Cook, 446 2d Av.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 20th St.

Housework.—By good girl for general housework in an apartment; no children; best references. M. Foley, Box 55, 157 East 125th St.

Nursery Governess.—By a refined young Swiss girl as nursery governess; music, French, English; city reference. C. Burzi, 104 East 68th St., third bell.

Office Work, &c.—Refined young lady, thoroughly experienced in office work, also thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires permanent position. Miss Gertrude White, 1,985 7th Av.

Office Assistant.—By young lady as office assistant; light bookkeeping; operate Remington machine; small salary till proficient; no agencies. P. S., 90 8th Av.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary by young lady of neat appearance and refinement; four years' general experience; also public stenographer; familiar with English moneys and business methods; salary to start, $15. A. M. G., 225 East 18th St.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer and typewriter by bright young lady of ability and experience; high school education; rapid and accurate worker; best of references can be furnished; experienced in general office work also. Box 1, 169 East 108th St.

Stenographer.—By stenographer, with seven years' experience, with exceptionally fine references, in mercantile house where partial or full charge of correspondence is required; salary not less than $18, with advancement. Miss Robinson, Box 145 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Competent stenographer and operator, Protestant, thoroughly conversant with mercantile dictation, desires position where ability will be appreciated; salary $12. H. J., Box 118 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By young lady of exceptional ability; understands law work; good stenographer and operator; understands office work; best references; salary $16. K. M. T., care of Kelly, 1,779 Madison Av.

Stenographer.—Wants position promising advancement to industrious young woman; excellent arithmetician; understanding office work; best references; salary $16. K. M. T., care of Kelly, 1,779 Madison Av.

Stenographer.—Good stenographer, having two years' experience, would like position where accuracy and education would be appreciated; salary, $12 per week. E. S. T., care Mrs. Field, 391 Broadway.

Stenographer and Remington operator, with four years' experience in commercial office, desires position where good work is appreciated; salary $12. Miss H. G. Deveny, 158 East 127th St.

Stenographer.—Bright young lady, with one year's experience in insurance work, wants permanent position; not afraid of work; salary to begin, $10. Miss G. O'Brien, 305 East 116th St.

Stenographer, Remington operator, desires position in broker's or printer's office; three years' experience; good references; salary $12. Miss J. K., 39 Lakeview Av., Paterson, N. J.

Stenographer, with five years' experience in law and advertising business, wants permanent position; not afraid of work; salary $12 to $15. Miss Kate Rosenberg, 65 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4021 John.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearance; references; $10-$12. Matthews, 164 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attends strictly to business; references; salary $20. Intelligent, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising, drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Ida C., Box 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

Stenographer.—As stenographer; can furnish good references; salary to start, $10. M. J. H., 488 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; experienced in stock brokerage and commercial lines. Refined, Box 139 Times.

Typewriter and office assistant; thoroughly experienced; prompt and reliable; best of references. Rex, Box 137 Times.

Males.

Accountant and Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permanent or temporary work; audits, examinations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bill Clerk, &c.—As bill and entry clerk and assistant bookkeeper; age twenty-one; three years' experience; A1 reference. Diligent, Box 220 Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class references furnished. Ambition, 214 East 112th St.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young man, 21, as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; can figure; excellent references; penman. William A. Smith, 75 West 118th St.

Caretaker.—By married couple; man, butler; private house; high personal references. Caretaker, 650 3d Av.

Cloak and suit salesman with large office trade and otherwise. Commission, 217 Times.

Coachman.—By very handy Englishman, 35, in the country; has strong boy, 13; engagement together or separate; excellent testimonials; cows, poultry, garden, &c.; live in. M Box 197 Times.

Coachman. — Single; medium-sized; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; willing, obliging; highest personal recommendations. M., 123 West 51st St. Telephone 4128 Columbus.

Coachman.—By young Englishman as coachman; age 27; married; one child; understands care of fine horses and carriages; 4 years' city driving; reference. C. Walton, 114 East 32d St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 571 5th Av. Moseman.

Coachman.—Single; as coachman; country preferred; personal reference. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; 12 years' reference. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H. F., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

Draughtsman.—Architectural draughtsman, 17, desires position; ability at typewriter. M. W. Delgandio, 401 East 115th St.

Engineer or Superintendent.—Young man, 30, first-class license; electrician, machinist, millwright; has a thorough, practical, and theoretical knowledge of steam, electricity, elevators, &c.; personal references; all repairs, tools, factory, hotel, or office building. Albert Yost, 159 East 56th St.

Gardener.—Married, small family; practical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. R. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Stenographer and typewriter, three years' experience, high school graduate, desires permanent position with reliable house. Stanley J. Pawlicki, care of Parker, 25 West 98th St., Manhattan.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Accurate; several years' experience; neat writer; assist generally prefer some outside work; start $8. Reliable, Box 146 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Male; wants work evenings. F. W. D., 66 Irving Place.

Young man, 22, college graduate, good address, active, energetic, and reliable, an opening with a manufacturer or manufacturer's agent as confidential clerk or general office man. R. J., Box 217 Times.

Young man, 21, desires steady position at anything with chance of advancement; willing to learn. Engler, care of Kohler, 305 West 150th St.

CITY TO REMEDY POOR WATER SUPPLY

High-Pressure Service in Business Districts Needed.

SALT WATER TO BE AVAILABLE

Croker Says There Is Peril in Not Keeping Water Gates Open—His Troubles in Recent Fires.

Urging the installation of a combined fresh and salt water high pressure fire service in the business districts of both Manhattan and Brooklyn, not only as a desirability, but as an absolute necessity, the Board of Engineers named by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made its report to Mayor McClellan yesterday. It will be laid before the Board of Estimate at to-day's meeting with every likelihood of the general plan, which originated with the Mayor, being adopted. The expense entailed amounts to $3,950,400 for Manhattan and $1,475,000 for Brooklyn.

Following this report, made public by the Mayor last night, Fire Chief Croker declared that the pressure on the water mains throughout Greater New York was wholly inadequate for the needs of the Fire Department, and that the condition of the hydrants in the city was such that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the defects there would be grave dangers from fires which the department might be unable to handle.

Chief Croker is urging the adoption of the proposed auxiliary fire fighting water service as well as seeking the new hydrants and apparatus for which the Fire Department already has made its request.

The Board of Engineers which now has approved the general plans of Engineers Hill and De Verona of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, consists of Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate, Chairman; Horace Loomis, chief engineer of the Department of Sewers in Manhattan; J. C. Brackenridge, Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn; J. A. Briggs, chief engineer of the Borough of the Bronx; J. J. McLaughlin, consulting engineer for the Borough of Queens, and Louis L. Tribus, Commissioner of Public Works for Richmond.

The Board of Engineers maps out the Manhattan district to include the territory from Twenty-third Street on the north, Broadway to Fourteenth Street, to Fourth Avenue and Bowery, to Chambers Street on the south, and to the North River on the west, including a total area of 1,350 acres, and containing the sections where disastrous fires are most likely to occur.

The plan provides for three pumping stations in the district, and ample mains and hydrants to deliver 50,000 gallons of water per minute at a minimum pressure of 200 pounds per square inch at the hydrants. At this pressure the firemen would need instruction practice, and it is probable that special devices for handling the nozzles would be required. In addition to arranging the pumping stations for the use of either fresh or salt water, it is also provided that there shall be four connections for fireboats.

The Brooklyn district is laid out by Mr. de Verona to include the dry goods district in the heart of the borough, and also a system in the Coney Island district, and one for the river front in the vicinity of the Navy Yard. The pumping stations for Brooklyn would give 15,000 gallons a minute at a minimum hydrant pressure of 225 pounds to the square inch, with 3,600 gallons a minute at 130 to 140 pounds pressure in Coney Island.

The districts as outlined would provide the auxiliary service for about one-tenth of Manhattan and about one-thirty-second of Brooklyn. The engineers also say that if for the same or even slightly greater expenditure the same plant could be used for street flushing and cleaning, the advantages would be far-reaching. If all the streets in the proposed high-pressure district were flushed as Madison Avenue was flushed last Summer, 750,000 gallons of water would be required each day.

"If this were done on 200 days in the year," report the engineers, "the amount of water consumed would be two and one-third times the total amount used for fire purposes in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn in 1902, and the service would undoubtedly be extended until the draft on the available water supply would be a very serious matter."

Mayor McClellan expressed himself as extremely gratified with the findings of the engineers.

"The present system in the city is dangerously imperfect," said the Mayor, "and I shall urge the Board of Estimate to take action on the auxiliary system at the earliest possible moment. It will be brought up at the meeting to-morrow, and I hope that some immediate steps will be taken. There is no good reason why New York should not have the best possible water system. I deem the salt water supply plan absolutely necessary."

Chief Croker declared last night that the new system could not come too soon for the good of the people and for the aid of the Fire Department. He declared that at no second-alarm fire last Winter was the water pressure at the city hydrants sufficient for the demands of the Fire Department. No fire got away from the firemen during that time, but there was a greatly added proportion of danger in each one of them. He also said that the low pressure at the hydrants was caused by the failure of the officers of the Department of Water Supply to keep the water gates open, permitting a free and normal flow of water through the mains.

"Last Sunday," he said, "I had special tests made at several hydrants on lower Broadway, near the scene of Saturday's fire, and at a time when there was no drain on the water supply there, such as exists on a business day. There was only ten pounds pressure shown, when it should have recorded thirty at the very lowest. There is no excuse for this that will stand. In times past, when the water supply was properly regulated, we have been able to get twenty-five pounds pressure at the same spot on week days. At the fire there last Saturday there was not an engine of the entire number that had sufficient water to work to its highest capacity, and many had so little they pumped half air, and some had nothing but air to pump.

"At the fire in West Twenty-fourth Street ten days ago we suffered in just the same manner and apparently from the same causes. The same is true of the big fire in Fifteenth Street two weeks ago, and is true of every big fire last Winter.

"Six years ago, when Tammany went into power, it found this same condition. The water gates had been closed and apparently forgotten, and it took a month of Sundays to open them, and have them in running order again. At times since then the same thing has happened. With the Central Park Reservoirs ful lof water, there is no more reason for low pressure than closed gates, and at the localities where the big fires have been recently there is no reason for closed gates.

"I consider the present condition of the water system a very grave menace to the safety of the city, and it is a thing which should be remedied at once. Another thing about the supply is the pattern of hydrant used in New York. There is hardly a city in the country that is not better fitted for emergencies than this. The hydrants in use are antiquated, and are not sufficiently large for the demands. In addition they leak, are often out of order, and freeze at the slightest provocation. In Canada, where the Winter temperature averages from 12 to 15 degrees below zero, such a thing as a frozen fire hydrant is unknown.

"With new hydrants for the new water supply, and emergency salt-water supply, and the number of new engine and hook and ladder companies that are needed, this city will be safe. It is not safe now and it never will be safe in the face of such a fire as that which destroyed Baltimore until these improvements have been made."

FERRY PASSENGER'S VERDICT.

Gets $600 for Being Carried to Wrong Place on Staten Island.

Henry H. Connelly, a keeper in the Ludlow Street Jail, who, on Sept. 4, 1899, was a member of a chowder party that started for New Dorp, S. I., yesterday recovered a verdict of $600 against the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company because the boat on which he was a passenger landed him at Midland Beach instead of New Dorp.

The defendant asserted that the tide prevented the boat from landing the party according to agreement. Connelly's suit was tried in Justice Giegerich's part of the Supreme Court. The other seven members of the chowder party have suits pending.

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WITH HEAVY BLACK EMBROIDERY OR FINE PARIS POINTS.

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EASTER STYLES

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Easter Sunday.

Derbies, - $3.00 and $4.00
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Three Buying Days to Easter.

199 BROADWAY, - - - - - - Near Dey
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FOR all young men home for the holidays, our stores are filled with the smartest kind of clothes; in many cases containing absolutely unique features—especially designed clothes—tailored so thoroughly that alterations seldom have to be made even for very particular people.

Ready to put on and wear right out of the store, whether it's Top Coats; Belted Tourists, Cheltenham frocks, all kinds of grays in Suits and Negligee Shirts; Scarfs, Gloves, Hats and Shoes for people of refined taste.

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Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at FlatbushAve., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

FACES FUGITIVE CHARGE.

Patrick H. Cunningham Had Shaved Off Mustache When Arrested in Hoboken.

Detective Garrick of Hoboken and Court Officer William Wagner of the West Side Court late Tuesday night arrested Patrick H. Cunningham, the son of James Cunningham and executor of the large estate bequeathed by his father. The young man was charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was locked up in Hoboken over night and arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Stanton.

Cunningham and his wife, after a few years of married life, decided they had better enjoy life apart. He agreed to pay her $14 a week for support, and the couple separated. Cunningham after a time is said to have failed to provide for the support, and his wife, Cecilia, obtained a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate Zeller of the West Side Court issued the warrant, and it was given to Court Officer Wagner to execute. The policeman found Cunningham at McKeever's saloon, at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, about 10 o'clock that night and took him into custody, but did not land him into a station house.

Charges of intoxication and permitting a prisoner to escape were preferred against Wagner, and he was suspended and put in all his time looking for Cunningham.

After leaving Wagner Cunningham crossed to Hoboken and put up at a hotel. He had his mustache shaved off, and sent for some friends and his lawyer, Jerome Steiner of Steiner & Peterson, 309 Broadway, attorney for the Cunningham estate.

Wagner learned Cunningham was in Hoboken, and at his request Chief Hayes detailed Detective Garrick to aid in locating him. He was found at the Lyric Theatre, and as soon as he left the theatre was arrested. The Recorder decided to hold Cunningham in default of $300 bail to enable Wagner to produce the warrant in court. As soon as Cunningham could get a check cashed he put up $300 cash security for his appearance, and was permitted to depart.

MONEY GOES THROUGH FIRE.

Packages Only Scorched in Express Blaze—$1,000 Gift for Firemen.

From the ruins of the Adams Express Company's building at 61 Broadway, which was gutted by fire Saturday, all of the safes, even in the fire zone, have been recovered, all the bullion and currency in them intact, some of them even with the combination in working order. Valuables in the strong boxes were found to be water-soaked, and these with the currency are being dried out. Packages of currency, amounting to between $3,000 and $4,000, left on the table in the money department on the ground floor by the clerks when they were driven out by the smoke, were recovered in such condition that they can be redeemed by the Treasury. Only the edges of the bundles were charred.

Most of the express matter was entirely destroyed, as it had been stored where the fire raged fiercest. Assistant Manager Raiford of the company, who has charge of the search of the ruins, says that the chief worry of the company is caused by the destruction of the way bills. Many of the other records have been destroyed, but some of the papers have turned up in such condition that identification is possible.

This letter to Chief Croker from President J. G. Fargo of the American Express Company explains itself:

With a view to signifying our hearty congratulations on the successful efforts of your department in preventing a disastrous conflagration on Saturday last, and our sincere appreciation of the timely averting of the fire from the building and property of this company at 63-65 Broadway, we take great pleasure in inclosing a check for $1,000 for the benefit of the New York Fire Department Pension Fund, which please accept with the best wishes and compliments of the American Express Company.

Horner's Furniture

SPRING and Summer requirements in Furniture, whether wanted for the town or country house, can nowhere be obtained to such good advantage in the matter of choice and values as at our establishment.

Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites.

Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns and styles.

Dining-Room Suites in mahogany and all finishes in oak — Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c.—with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Exclusive designs in Drawing-Room and Parlor Furniture.

Separate department devoted to Mission and Flemish Furniture.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

Probably the artist has drawn it too strong — one needn't shoot even the veriest scarecrow to impress him with the fact that it's spring and next Sunday Easter.

Such a chilly spring though that spring overcoats are to the fore—and the short tan coverts foremost; $15 to $35.

Of course it takes a longer, darker, light-weight overcoat for wear with frock or evening clothes—three-quarter length in black or Oxford; $16 to $30.

Paddock coats are in high favor this season, but not every man has the needful figure for so pronounced a style; $26 to $42.

Everything else man or boy wears for Easter.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT, 121st PERFORMANCE.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2.
6th MONTH—XTRA MAT. WED., April 6
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

New Lyceum WEST 45TH ST. & B'way. At. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE } LAST WEEK THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
Next Mond., Chas. Hawtrey in Saucy Sally. Seats ready To-day.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
Edith Wynne Matthison as Kate Hardcastle. Ben Greet as.....Tony Lumpkin
Last Matinee This Thursday at 2. EVERYMAN
NEXT WEEK HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE PRINCE OF PILSEN
Prior to its London presentation. Seats for four weeks now ready.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER } in MAN PROPOSES, Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.
Next week Ethel Barrymore in Cousin Kate

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. GARRICK THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON } MERELY MARY ANN
Next Week—Wm. Collier—The Dictator.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. } with WM. H. THOMPSON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
KATHERINE KENNEDY in Elwyn A. Barron's Play, THE RULING POWER
Next week ELEANOR ROBSON.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
3½ Hours of Continuous Thrilling Performances. Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,
Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap.
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A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.
Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

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FIRST TIME SATURDAY NIGHT
"PIFF, PAFF, POUF."
Seats Now on Sale at Box Office.

PRINCESS Bet. Monday, Seats To-day. April 4th.
AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE
With H. REEVES-SMITH and Great Cast

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way.
Curtain Up To-night at 8:10.
FOR A BRIEF SEASON, ELABORATE REVIVAL OF
THE TWO ORPHANS
With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Mail Orders Received When Accompanied by Remittance. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
The much-talked-of laughing hit.
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Last Matinee Sat. at 2.
Forbes Gertrude } in ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET
Last Week. Last Time Saturday Night.
Next Monday, April 4th, Tickets on Sale To-day, 9 A. M.
WRIGHT LORIMER in THE SHEPHERD KING

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., n'r 7th Av. Mr. Richard.
MANSFIELD
To-night & Sat. Evgs., "BEAU BRUMMEL." Fri. Evg., "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE." Sat. Mat., "OLD HEIDELBERG."
NEXT WEEK BERTHA GALLAND Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall.
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT GRAND CONCERT.

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COUNTY CHAIRMAN 161st to 164th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy. THE "Funniest Play in Town."

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Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
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FLORENCE BINDLEY
in A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.
NEXT SUNDAY—TED MARKS' CONCERT.
Nxt. Wk—Richard Buhler in "Paul Revere."

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Rousby's "IN PARIS," The 4 Nightons, Edouin & Edwards, Stuart Barnes, Norah Bayes, Shean & Warren, others.

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WIZARD of OZ with MONTGOMERY and STONE.
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